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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME VII. O, P.

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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FLEMISH ACADEMY, BELGIUM, ETC

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VII. O, P.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME VII.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters O and P. Including the Main words, to which separate articles are allotted, the special Combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words, and the Subordinate entries of obsolete and variant forms entered in their alphabetical places, with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated, the number of words amounts to 41,667. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning, of which lists are given under the Main words, without separate explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 7,203, raising the actual total of words and compounds recorded in the volume to 48,870.

These words are thus distributed among the letters:

	Main words	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations	Total No of Words	No of Quotations.
O (356 pages)	7,118	1,198	692	2,173	11,181	38,675
P-Pf (404 „)	7,208	1,811	1,281	1,470	11,770	41,880
Ph-Py (696 „)	15,974	3,384	3,001	3,560	25,919	94,575
Total	30,300	6,393	4,974	7,203	48,870	175,130

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those which are native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered to be *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||), although in the case of both the latter it is often difficult to draw the line. The distribution of the 30,300 Main words is approximately as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete	Alien	Total
O	5,347	1,506	265	7,118
P-Pf	5,471	1,201	536	7,208
Ph-Py	12,302	2,628	1,044	15,974
Total ¹	23,120	5,335	1,845	30,300

Etymologically considered, the O section and the P section of the English vocabulary differ greatly in the proportions of their elements. O is in this respect an ordinary letter, containing a good proportion of words of Anglo-Saxon derivation, beside those of later adoption, from Scandinavian, Old French, Latin, and Greek, and more distant languages. Among the words that go back to Old English use are the prepositions *of* (to the lexicographer the longest and most difficult of English prepositions, the treatment of which in this Dictionary occupies 18 columns), *off*, *on*, *over*, the adverbs *off*, *oft*, *often*, *out*, the conjunction *or*, the numeral and pronoun *one* with its derivatives *once*, *only*, etc., the pronominal words *other*, *our*, *own*, the verbs *ought*, *owe*, *own*: all of great interest to the student of the historical grammar of the language. There are also numerous well-known substantives, as *oak*, *oakum*, *oar*, *oat*, *oath*, *oose*, *ordeal*, *oven*, *owl*, and important adjectives as *old* and *open*. To these must be added the words compounded with *out* (1,250, including 775 Main words), and *over* (2,173, including 1,413 Main words). The *out*- and *over*-compounds occupy more than a fourth of O. The words from Latin include the compounds in *ob*- and its phonetic variants, *oc*-, *of*-, *op*-, and important words such as *order* and its family. Among the words from Greek are the numerous compounds in *ortho*-, and the chemical terms related to *oxygen*.

In P, on the other hand, the words that go back to Old English are a very small company. Of the 23,000 Main words here dealt with, about 80 appear in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, of which, however,

¹ Adding these to the words in Volumes I-VI, we have for the portion of the alphabet from A to P the following figures:

Main words	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations	Obvious Combinations.	Total
160,519	146,134	11,197	3,188	40,440	30,139	33,819	264,917

For the letters O and P, the comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown by the following figures:

	Johnson	Cassell's Encyclopædic.	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard'	Here
Words recorded	4,485	19,873	25,585	27,097	48,870
Words illustrated by quotations	3,661	6,337	8,368	2,379	38,365
Number of illustrative quotations	12,111	9,642	20,340	3,243	175,130

The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary in O and P are 9,640.

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50 were borrowings from Latin, leaving only about 30 really 'native', most of them found in other Germanic languages. Among the chief of these are *pan*, *path*, *penny*, *pith*, *play*, *plight*, *plough*, *pock*, *pool*, *pretty*, *prick*, *puff*, *pull*, *put*. Of these the two last scarcely appear in Old English, but have since become verbs of great importance; the article PUT is, after GO, the longest as yet in the Dictionary, and has proved one of the most difficult. From causes stated in the article on the letter P, this was the rarest initial consonant in Old English, occupying in Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary only one-fifth of the space of O. But its constant accessions from other languages, and apparently its aptitude to form onomatopœic words, have made it in the modern dictionary next in compass to S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, containing together considerably more than a fourth of all the words in the language. The accessions began with the 50 words from Latin already mentioned, some, like *pile*, *pit*, and *pound*, of West Germanic age, but most of them only pre-Conquest English, either ecclesiastical, as *pall*, *pope*, *priest*, *prime*, or names of foreign plants and animals, as *parsley*, *pear*, *pease*, *pepper*, *peacock*. The accessions continued with the words from Old French, in origin mostly Latin, and subsequently with words formed directly from Latin (sometimes ultimately from Greek), and also, from the 16th century, in the terminology of philosophy and science, from Greek directly. From the 16th century, words began to crowd in from other European and more distant tongues, until now there are to be found in the P division of this volume representatives of more than 50 languages. To these have been added a considerable number of words of unknown origin, many no doubt onomatopœias of English or its dialects. The compass of the letter has been greatly enlarged by the words formed with the Latin prefixes *per-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *pro-* (with its OF. form *pur-*), and with the Greek prefixes *para-*, *peri-*, *pro-*, and the formatives *pan-*, *panto-*, *philo-*, *poly-*, *pseudo-*, *pyro-*, etc. The words in PII are an alien group, representing (with few exceptions) Greek words in Φ, for which Roman spelling substituted PII, and which thus come in between PE- and PI-, at once to swell the P vocabulary and to increase its Greek elements. Of the 23,000 Main words in P, nearly 7,900—more than one-third of the whole,—are of Greek derivation, or are formed with a Greek prefix or first element. This is a proportion much larger than obtains in the language as a whole.

The material collected up to 1885 for O to OM- was arranged chronologically and in part sub-edited by Miss Margaret Haig, of Blairhill, Stirlingshire (now Mrs. Alexander Stuart). The section OO- to OPPROBRIUM was skilfully sub-edited by the late Rev. W. J. Lowenberg, of Starkies, Bury, 1887-96, who died in 1899, before seeing any part of O in type. The section OPPUGN to OW- was sub-edited 1895-6 by Mr. James Bartlett, of Cloverlea, Bramley, Guildford, who after more than 20 years' voluntary work at the Dictionary, during which he sub-edited also G, parts of M, R, and S, died on 15 August, 1908. The very technical section from OX to OZ- was arranged and sub-edited by Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, B.A. in 1895. For PA-, the material collected by the Philological Society had, in consequence of the death of the person who undertook its sub-editing, been nearly all lost or destroyed. It had in consequence to be collected anew, which was largely done by the late Mr. E. S. Jackson, M.A., Plymouth; as it accumulated, it was arranged, and finally sub-edited, 1882-7, by the late Miss J. E. A. Brown, of Cirencester. The slips for PE- to PELY- were sub-edited in 1884 by Mr. James Britton, F.L.S.; those for PEM- to PERP- by Mr. R. M'Lintock, of Liverpool, in 1885 and 1893-6; and those for PERS- to PIL- by Mr. W. J. Anderson, then of Markinch, who died in February, 1900. The large section PIM- to PROF- was laboriously sub-edited by Miss J. E. A. Brown, one of the most devoted and enthusiastic of our volunteer helpers, between 1900 and her sudden death on 19 February, 1907. Her work was ably continued, PROFIT to PRY, by the late Mr. C. B. Winchester, in 1907-8. The earlier material for PR- to PU- had been put in order by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob in 1885. The whole section PE- to PHV- was revised, with much new material, 1901-4, by our valued coadjutor the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., who also sub-edited, with much original research, the last section PS- to PYXIS in 1904-7. The generous and, in many cases, long-continued services of these voluntary collaborators, so few of whom, alas! survive, call for the fullest and most grateful recognition.

In the revision and improvement of the work in the proof stage, continuous and indefatigable help has been rendered by Misses E. P. and Edith Thompson, of Lansdown, Bath, whose investigations of the sense-history of difficult words, have been most fruitful and valuable; also by the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., Durham, the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and in later parts by Professor F. E. Bumby, Nottingham. Assistance with the proofs has been only a small part of the gratuitous services rendered to the Dictionary by Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt. Oxon., who has contributed to the history of legal, historical, and other words by special investigations in the Bodleian and Codrington Libraries, the British Museum, and the Public Record Office. Many of our earlier illustrations for such words are the fruit of his researches. Five of our zealous helpers in this department have been removed by death during the preparation of this volume: the Right Hon. Lord Aldenham, who had sub-edited parts of C and K for the Philological Society, and had read our proofs from the beginning, died in September, 1907, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., who supplied

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most of our quotations for recent medical terms, died in September, 1906; Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who had sub-edited portions of H, K, and N, besides reading our proofs, and verifying references in the British Museum Library, died in December, 1907; Mr. C. B. Winchester, who, as reader, sub-editor, and, after the death of Mr. Brandreth, collater of quotations in the British Museum, was the most valued of our later volunteer coadjutors, died in December, 1908; Mr. Chichester Hart, of Curraghblagh, Portsalon, Donegal, who added to the proofs many quotations from 16th and 17th century dramatists, died in 1908.

The scholars and men of science who have given their assistance in the present volume include nearly all those who have been named in the Prefaces to volumes V and VI, to whom again grateful thanks are recorded. More especially must mention be made of etymological and philological help rendered by Monsieur Paul Meyer, Membre de l'Institut, Paris, and Professor Eduard Sievers, of Leipzig, both Honorary Fellows of the British Academy. Assistance on points of Etymology and Philology has also been received from Professors Napier, Wright, R. Ellis, Bywater, Margoliouth, Driver, Sanday, Rhys, Macdonell, Morfill, Bullock, and from the Readers in Turkish, Persian, Hindustānī, Tamil, and Burmese, in the University of Oxford; from Professors Skeat, and E. G. Browne, and the late Sir R. Jebb, Cambridge; Professors Rhys Davids, Manchester; Weekley, Nottingham; Mackinnon, Edinburgh; Murphy, Dublin; Morris Jones, Bangor; Professors Brandl, Berlin; Kluge, Freiburg; J. 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Library, Washington, and of the Boston Athenaeum, U.S.A.; the Librarians of the Royal Society, Linnaean Society, College of Surgeons, and the Admiralty, London, by Sir Walter S. Prideaux, Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company; and the officers of other public bodies. Constant contributions to the illustration of words and senses, as well as other valued help, have been furnished by Dr. F. J. Furnivall.

The members of the editorial staff who have assisted in the preparation of this volume are Messrs. C. G. Balk, A. T. Maling, M.A., F. J. Sweetman, M.A.; and, in P only, Mr. F. A. Yockney, Dr. A. B. Gough (who chiefly assisted in the etymological articles), and the Misses Elsie M. R. and Rosfrith N. R. Murray. Also, to a more limited extent in the earlier part, Messrs. Hereward Price, B.A., A. H. Mann, B.A., H. E. G. Rope, B.A., and W. Landells; and Messrs. P. J. Philip and G. Friedrichsen, B.A. towards the close. Important help in the revision of the later sheets has, in the illness of one of the staff, been rendered by Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., a member of the staff of Dr. Bradley.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
31 August, 1909.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Obliterate. = OBLITERATION:—1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 50 A perfect obliteration of all injuries

Obscure. a. 7 and v. 1. Earlier examples—1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) II 55 There be other names of cites founde in cronicles obscure to the intellecte. *Ibid.*, That kynge dreamed that . the bloode of hym obscurede and hidde the sonne.

Obstinate. sb. An obstinate tendency—1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglioni's Courtier* (1577) I. D 11 b. And of these errors there are diuers other causes and among other the obstinacies of princes.

† **Obsurd.** v. *Obs. trans.* To make dull of hearing, deafen—1639 J WELLES *Soules Progr.* 109 Old age . . dimmed with blindness, obsurd with deafenes.

Ocupable. a. 1are Capable of being occupied:—1851 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 256 In things which are properly no-one's, two things are occupable; the lordship, and the ownership

Octagonian. a. Earlier example—1598 [see HEXAGONIAN].

Ogive. Early example—1357-8 *Ely Sac. Rolls* 1907 II. 180 In Lvj pedibus de oggis empt per pede ijd. ob. 16. 4^d.

Okapi (okā'pi). *African.* A quadruped allied to the giraffe, discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in 1900—1901 RAY LANKESTER in *Times* 18 June 2/3 After an examination of the skulls I am of opinion that the 'Okapi' (the native name by which the new animal is known) . . must be placed in a new genus.

Omnium 1, Omnium gatherum. Quot. 1775 should be dated 1761.

Otherkin. Delete quot. a 1275, which reads 'A pre cunne'.

Oudemian. Earlier example—1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 345 To meete as that night at Mantinea, in the Oudemian streete, at Charitas vnclies house.

Out-be. To be beyond, excel.—1613 B. JONSON *To Earl of Somerset* (ed. Cunninghams III. 465/2) May she . . Outbee that Wife in worth thy friend did make.

Out-dweller. Earlier example—1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav. Wks* (Grosart) V. 40 Anie stranger or out-dweller.

Outputter¹. Insert after sense 1—Publisher. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. III. 587 Sellaris and outputtaris of their saidis buikis.

Owmawt. *Etym.* For *umegna* read *umæta*.

Pachyntic. a. Earlier example.—1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pachuntick Medicines*.

Package 1. Earlier example:—1540 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1837) VII 48 Certain leade . . was stayed at London by the packer for lack of payment of package money.

Pagan. *Etymol.* The explanation of L. *pāgānus* in the sense 'non-Christian, heathen', as arising out of that of 'villager, rustic', given by Orosius (a Spaniard) c 417, has been shown to be chronologically and historically untenable, for this use of the word goes back to Tertullian c 202, when paganism was still the public and dominant religion, and even appears, according to Lanciani, in an epitaph of the 2nd cent. The explanation is now found in the L. use of *pāgānus* as = 'civilian, non-militant', opposed to *miles* 'soldier, one of the army'. The Christians called themselves *militēs* 'enrolled soldiers' of Christ, members of his militant church, and applied to non-Christians the term applied by soldiers to all who were 'not enrolled in the army'. Cf. Tertullian *De Corona Militis* xi, 'Apud hunc [Christum] tam miles est paganus fidelis quam paganus est miles infidelis'. See also GIBBON xxi. *note*.

Pamp. For further evidence of this word: see POMP v. 2

Paper. Earlier (in Latin context) in *Ely Sac. Rolls* 1341-2 papyr; 1359-60 paper.

Parabolic. a. 1. Early example:—c 1449 POCOCK *Repr.* (1860) II. 533 Signified bi likenes in parabolik speche.

Parapet 3. Earlier example:—1795 *Gen. Hist. Liverpool* 273 The foot paths here called parapets.

Parohmenter. Delete 'cf. PASSEMENTER'.

Parliament. sb. 5 b. Earlier example:—1583 *Cal. Inner Temple Recds.* (1896) I. 102 Parliament-house.

Particulate. a. In reference to organic matter, introduced 1871 by SIR J. BURDON SANDERSON (paper) *On Origin of Bacteria*.

Pelfry. Quots 1480, 1496, 1565 are removed to PILFER sb. In their place insert 1485 *Prompt. Parv* 391/1 (MS. S.) Pelfrey, *spolium*.

Petty. a. 1. *Obs. add:* exc. in special collocations: see 5.

-**phil.** Delete 'Hence also -PHILOUS, q. v.'

Philosophic. a. 1 b. Add **Philosophic cotton**: see COTTON 7.

Pintle 2 a. Delete 'fixed erect . small boats' the ordinary practice in all cases being to have the pintles on the rudder.

Pleromorph, Plerophory. In etym., correct *πληρής* to *πλήρης*.

Plucky 2. Literary example—1891 G. P. MERRILL *Stones for Build* 39 Fine grained compact locks . break into concave and convex shell-like surfaces . . such stones are called *plucky* by the workmen.

Plump. sb.² Earlier example.—1477 NORTON in *Ashm. Theat. Chem.* 83 In Plomps . . Where heauey Water ariseth after Ayre.

Podike: see POWDIKE.

Polymicrian (s v POLY-1) Delete 'nonce-wd.' Earlier example:—1838 *Bagster's Catal.* 22 Polymicrian series of New Testament; [etc.] 32 mo. size.

Pommel. 6 b. Should be a distinct word, a. F. *pauimelle* in same sense. Earlier example:—1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 377 The pommel (*pauimelle*) is so called because it clothes the palm of the hand.

Port. sb.⁶ Earlier example—1543-4 (Jan. 11) *Adm. Cl. Exam.* 92 (Rypper's Depos) The sayd [ship] mighte have layed his helme a porte.

Portitor. Later example—1737 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Hist.* Lists 213/2 Portitor and Taylor to the great Wardrobe, Mr. John Mills.

Postnares. Read: So **Postnarial** a. (a) situated behind the nostril: 1866 [see PRENARIAL 2]; (b) belonging to the postnares.

Pouralles. For definition ¶, substitute: b. Subsequently used in the sense PURLEU, as more fully shown under the form PURAL², q. v.

Prehalteres. Earlier—1840 see *pseudhalteres*: s. v. PSEUDO- 2.

Previdence. In etym. read 'Late Latin'. Earlier example:—c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr vi. 83 (Sk.) For which it nis nat y-cleped previdence, but it sholde rather ben cleped purviaunce.

Principal. sb. Earlier examples—[1 c] 1438 *Early Chan. Proc.* (P. R. O.) 75/11 One Roger Grey, Clerk, principalle of Brasenoe in Oxynforde. [2 d] 1709 *STERLE Tailor* No. 39 ¶ 24 The Principals put on their Pumps.

Procatalectic. Substitute for definition 'Catalectic in its former colon'. 1843 T. F. BARHAM tr. *Hephastion* 195.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōu).
h ... *ho!* (hōu).
r ... *run* (rōn), *terrier* (ter'ri:z).
ɹ ... *her* (hɛɹ), *farther* (fā'ɹðɛɹ).
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

p as in *thin* (pīn), *bathe* (bap).
θ ... *then* (θen), *bathe* (bē'θ).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vɪ'ʒən), *déjeuner* (de'ʒœn).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪ'ŋɪŋ), *think* (pɪŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgɛɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ɲ as in *French nasal, environ* (aŋvɪrɔŋ).
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (serā'lʲo).
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪnʲo're).
χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʲt).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā'ɣɛn).
ɣʲ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛ'ɣʲɛn, rɛ'ɣʲnɛn).

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a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod').
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (aɪzai'ă).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ɒ ... *cut* (kɒt), *son* (sɒn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sò.* (sɔ'rvɛ), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃɛ).
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evɛɹ), *nation* (nə'ʃjən).
ɔɪ ... *I, eye*, (ɔɪ), *bind* (bɔɪnd).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ɔ də vɛ').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪ'kɪ), *react* (rɪ'ækt).
o ... *achor* (ɔ'koɹ), *morality* (mɔræ'lɪti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
ɒ ... *hero* (hɪ'ro), *zoology* (zɔplɔ'dʒɪ).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).
ɹ, ɹ* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *pau* (pœ).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diʊrɪ'ʃjən).
u ... *unto* (v'ntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'tju), *virtue* (vɜ'tɪu).
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lɛɹ).
|| ü ... Fr. *dune* (dœn).
ɪ (see ɪ°, ē°, ẽ°, ü°) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
ɪ, u (see ɪ°, ẽ°) }
' as in *able* (ɛ'bl'), *eaten* (ɛ't'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).

ā ... *curl* (kāl), *fur* (fūr).
ē (ē°) ... *there* (θēɹ), *pear, pare* (pēɹ).
ē (ē¹) ... *rain, rain* (rē'n), *they* (θē¹).
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fē¹).
ō ... *fir* (fīɹ), *fern* (fē'n), *earth* (ɔɹp).

ī (ī°) ... *bier* (bīɹ), *clear* (klīɹ).
ī ... *thief* (bīf), *see* (sē).
ō (ō°) ... *boar, bore* (bōɹ), *glory* (glō'ri).

ō (ō°) ... *so, sow* (sō), *soul* (sōl).
ō ... *walk* (wɒk), *wart* (wɒt).
ō ... *short* (ʃɒt), *thorn* (θɒn).
|| ō ... Fr. *cœur* (kœr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtē), Fr. *jeûne* (ʒœn).
ū (ū°) ... *poor* (pūɹ), *maurish* (mū'ɹɪʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piūɹ), *lure* (liūɹ).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (liūt).

|| ū ... Ger. *grün* (grūn), Fr. *jus* (ʒū).

OBSCURE.

ǎ as in *amceba* (ǎmɛ'bǎ).

ǎ ... *accept* (ǎkɛ'pt), *maniac* (mǎ¹'niǎk).

ǎ ... *datum* (dǎ¹'tǎm).
ě ... *moment* (mɔ'mɛnt), *several* (se'verǎl).
ě ... *separate* (adʃ) (sepǎrɛt).

è ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (ɛstɛ¹'t).

ĩ ... *vanity* (vǎn'ɪti).
ĩ ... *remain* (rɛmɛ¹'n), *believe* (bɛlɛ¹v).
ǒ ... *theory* (pǎ'θɪri).

ǒ ... *violet* (vɛ¹tɛlɛt), *parody* (pǎ'rɔdi).
ǒ ... *authority* (ǎ'θɔrɪti).
ǒ ... *connect* (kɔnɛ¹kt), *amazon* (æ'mǎzɔn).

iū, iū *verdure* (vɛ¹rdiūɹ), *measure* (mɛ'gūɹ).
ǎ ... *altogether* (ɔltɔ'ge'tɛɹ).
iǎ ... *circular* (sɔ'rkɪlǎɹ).

* ɹ the ɔ in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e, o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *e, ɹ* (having the phonetic value of *ɛ* and *ɹ*, or *ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *menn* from *mamm*, *on* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as a 1300) ... = *ante*, before.
a., adj., adj. ... = adjective
absol., absol. ... = absolutely.
abst. ... = abstract.
acc. ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab. ... = Arabic.
Arch. ... = in Architecture.
arch. ... = archaic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... = association.
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ... = before.
Biol. ... = in Biology.
Boh. ... = Bohemian.
Bot. ... = in Botany.
Build. ... = in Building.
c (as c 1300) ... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr. ... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ... = colloquially.
comb. ... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ... = Combinations.
Comm. ... = in commercial usage.
comp. ... = compound, composition.
compl. ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conj. ... = conjunction.
cons. ... = consonant.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def. ... = definite.
deriv. ... = derivative, -ation.
dial., dial. ... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... = Dictionary.
dim. ... = diminutive.
Du. ... = Dutch.
Ecc. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically.
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.
fem. (*rarely f*) ... = feminine.
fig. ... = figurative, -ly.
F, Fr. ... = French.
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.

gen. ... = genitive.
gen. ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ... = general signification.
Geol. ... = in Geology.
Geom. ... = in Geometry.
Goth. ... = Gothic (= *Moeso-Gothic*).
Gr. ... = Greek.
Gram. ... = in Grammar.
Heb. ... = Hebrew.
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ... = with herbalists.
Hort. ... = in Horticulture.
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal.
impf. ... = imperfect.
ind. ... = Indicative.
mdef. ... = indefinite.
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl. ... = influenced.
int. ... = interjection.
intr. ... = intransitive.
It. ... = Italian.
J., (J.) ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ... = in Jameson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson].
lang. ... = language.
LG. ... = Low German.
lit. ... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay.
masc (*rarely m.*) ... = masculine.
Math. ... = in Mathematics.
ME. ... = Middle English.
Med. ... = in Medicine.
med.L. ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ... = Middle High German.
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ... = in military usage.
Min. ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action. ... = noun of action.
n. of agent. ... = noun of agent.
Nat Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. ... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely n*) ... = neuter.
NF., NFr. ... = Northern French.
N. O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj. ... = object.
Obs., obs., obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
OIr. ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSL. ... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle.
pass. ... = passive, -ly.

pa. t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh. ... = perhaps.
Pers. ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pf. ... = perfect.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol. ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren. ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ... = in Physiology.
pl., pl. ... = plural.
poet. ... = poetic.
pop. ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ... = participle.
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix.
prep. ... = preposition.
pres. ... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros. ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v. ... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ... = reflexive.
reg. ... = regular.
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., sb. ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ... = singular.
Skr. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec. ... = specifically.
subj. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
suff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish.
s.w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology.
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive.
transf. ... = transferred sense.
Trig. ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown.
U.S. ... = United States.
v., vb. ... = verb.
v. str., or w. ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of.
wd. ... = word.
WGer. ... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

O.

O (*ō*), the fifteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, and the fourth vowel letter. *O* was the fourteenth letter in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in form and value to the ancient Greek *O*, derived from the sixteenth letter of the Phoenician and ancient Semitic alphabet, *ʕ*, *ʕ*, *ʕ* (Heb. *ʕ*), called *cain*, i.e. 'eye'. The latter represented a peculiar articulation or consonant, the 'glottal catch' (modern Arabic *ʕ*, *ʕ*), a sound unknown

to Greek, in which the symbol was appropriated to the vowel *o* (which the sound of Semitic *ʕ* in conjunction with *a* may have somewhat resembled). In early Greek, *O* was used for both short and long *o*; subsequently a new symbol *Ω*, *ω* (*O mega*, 'great *O*'), was added to the alphabet to distinguish long open *ō*, the original *O* (now known as *O micron*, 'little *O*') being then restricted to short *o*. From Greek times downward, this letter has regularly represented some variety or varieties of the 'mid-back-round' (or labial) vowel of Bell's Visible Speech scale. On account of its intermediate position, this vowel is (like *e*) liable to considerable variations of quality, and many languages distinguish, as practically different vowels, 'close' (or 'narrow') *o*, and 'open' (or 'wide') *o*; the former tending to approach, and at length to pass into, the still closer sounds *u*, *u*; the latter tending to fall into the still opener *ə*, *ə*.

In OE., short *o* and long *ō* were etymologically and phonetically distinct. Short *o* was originally both close and open. Short close *o* was normally derived from an original *u*, as in OE *oxa* ox, Skr. *uṣhāṇ*, OE. *dohtor*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*, Indo-European **dhughstēr*. Short open *o* normally represented an earlier *a* before a nasal, as in OE. *on*, Goth. *ana*, Gr. *ἀνά*. This OE. *o* from *a(n)* is often distinguished for etymological purposes as *o*. OE long *ō* corresponded generally to Com. Teut. long *ō*, in which were combined Indo-European *ō* and *ā*, as in OE *bōc* beech, OTeut. **bōk*, Dor.Gr. *φάγος*, L. *fāgus*, OE. *fōd*, Goth. *fōdus*, Gr. *πλωτός* swimming. Long *ō* also arose out of a lengthening of short open *o* from *a(n)*, with *n* absorbed, as in *lōð* tooth, OTeut. **lamb*, Indo-Eur. **dont-*; *hōm* to hang, OHG. and Goth. *hāhan* from OTeut. **hagh-*, *χαγχ-*. Long *ō* was prob. originally both close and open, but in late OE. it must, from its subsequent history, have been close. In unstressed syllables, *o* was the ordinary OE representative of the obscure vowel (*ə*), and in this capacity it often varied with *a*, *e*, *u*.

In the Middle English period the distinction between open and close short *o* is no longer discernible; and the vowel was apparently always open *o* before a consonant in the accented syllable. Of long *ō* ME. had two distinct sounds, open and close. Open *ō* was the normal representative (in midland and southern speech) of OE long *ō* (or lengthened *a*), which passed through the sound of (*ō*) to that of (*ō*), being sometimes written in the 13th c. *oa*, but, eventually, simply *o*, or *oo*: thus OE. *māre*, *mān*, *ald* (*ald*), ME. *moare*, *noon* (1257), *more*, *non*, *old*. It often represented long

ō derived from Fr. or L., or arose out of an earlier short *o* in an open syllable, as OE. *hōpa*, ME. *hōpe*. ME. close *ō* represented OE. *ō*. This *ō* must have been a very close sound, for about the end of the ME. or beginning of the mod.Eng. period it passed into the sound of (*ū*), usually with the spelling *oo*, though sometimes with the simple *o* spelling, as in the words *do*, *to*, *lose*. ME. open *ō* either continued into mod.Eng. as *o* (*bone*, *ore*, *hope*), or was, from 16th c., written *oa* (*oak*, *oar*, *coal*), but in sound it became at length close and quasi-diphthongal (*ōu*), except before *r*, where it remains open (*ōer*). In the 13th c., *o* began to be written in certain cases for *u*, esp. before *m*, *n*, *u* (= *v*), as in *some*, *son*, *loue* (= *love*), OE. *sum*, *sinu*, *lufu*. This, which has largely survived into mod. E., was merely a *graphic*, not a *phonetic*, change.

The normal sound of short *o* is now (*ə*), low-back-round, varying with mid-back-round-wide (*o*), and low-back-round-wide (*o*); but it frequently stands for (*ə*), as in *son*, *doth*, or (*ə*), as in *word*; and in unaccented syllables sinks to (*ə*), as in *nation*. When original short *o* comes before *r* final, or *r* + consonant, as in *or*, *for*, *corn*, *sort*, it is now lengthened into the corresponding long sound *ō* (*ōr*, *for*, *kōrn*, *sōrt*). A still more recent lengthening of *o* often takes place in southern English before certain consonants, as in *cross*, *off*, *moth*, *soft*, and, being as yet only partially recognized, is here represented by *ō*.

The normal sound of long *ō*, as in *no*, *toe*, *bone*, is the quasi- or imperfect diphthong (*ōu*); but before *r*, as in *hore*, *choral*, *story*, the sound is that of the open quasi-diphthong (*ōer*). In London and the south of England, this *ō*, esp. when *r* follows in the same syllable, as in *ore*, *worn*, *porter*, is usually identified with the (*ō*) mentioned above as arising from ME short *o* before *r*. This is not the case, however, in the educated speech of the country as a whole, nor in America, and the sounds are still separated by most orthoepists (see Ellis, *E. E. Pronunciation*, I. 94-95), and in dictionaries generally; they are distinguished in this dictionary, as in *boarder*, *border* (*bōr·dər*, *bōr·dər*), *mount*, *morn* (*mōm*, *mōm*).

Hence, in modern English, the normal sounds of *o* are

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>ō</i> in <i>no</i> , <i>bone</i> | <i>nōu</i> , <i>bōun</i> |
| 2. <i>ō</i> „ <i>ore</i> , <i>glory</i> | <i>ōer</i> , <i>glō·rī</i> . |
| 3. <i>ō</i> „ <i>or</i> , <i>north</i> | <i>ōr</i> , <i>nōp</i> . |
| 3 a <i>ō</i> „ <i>soft</i> , <i>moth</i> | <i>sōft</i> , <i>mōp</i> . |
| 4. <i>ə</i> „ <i>rob</i> , <i>got</i> | <i>rəb</i> , <i>gət</i> . |

Exceptional sounds, due to special causes, and normally spelt otherwise, are

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 5. <i>ū</i> (<i>u</i>) in <i>to do</i> | <i>tū dū</i> . |
| 6. <i>ə</i> „ <i>son</i> , <i>other</i> | <i>sən</i> , <i>ə·ðər</i> . |
| 7. <i>ō</i> „ <i>word</i> , <i>worthy</i> | <i>wōrd</i> , <i>wō·ðī</i> . |

No. 1 is also represented by *oa*, *oe* (final), *ou*, *ow*, *oh*, rarely *oo*; as in *load*, *hoe*, *soul*, *low*, *oh*, *brooch*. No. 2, by *oa*, *ou*, *ow*, rarely *oo*; as in *boar*, *pour*, *Gower*, *door*, *floor*. In *broad*, *oa* has the sound (*ō*).

The combination *oo* now normally represents long (*ū*), long (*ū*), short (*u*), as in *moon*, *moor*, *good*; exceptionally, it has the sound of 'short *u*' (*u*), as in *blood*, *flood*, or of 'long *o*' = Nos. 1 and 2 above.

Oi, *oy*, normally represent a true diphthong (*oi*), as *boil*, *boy*; or an imperfect triphthong, as in *Moir* (*moir·i*).

Ou, *ow*, also normally represent a diphthong (*au*), as in *out*, *house*, *now*, or an imperfect triphthong, as in *hour* (*au·r*). But *ou* has also various other sounds, as in *soup*, *tour*, *through*, *you*; *soul*, *pour*; *brought*, *cough*, *enough*; in unstressed final syllables it is commonly (*ə*), as in *favour*, *pious*.

In unaccented syllables, all the sounds of *o* are liable to shortening and obscuration, and tend to sink through *ou* or *oe*, *o* or *o*, to *ə*, *ə*, *ə*, as in *tobacco* (*ou*, *o*, *ə*), *anatomy* (*ə*), *dilatary* (*ə*), *sailor* (*-ər*), *comfort* (*ə*), *cannot* (*ə*), *parrot* (*ə*), *notion* (*ə*), *random* (*ə*).

The change of OE *o* to *ə* in ME. was a characteristic of the southern and midland dialects, and thus of Standard English. But the northern dialects retained *o*, the presence of which instead of *ə*, as in *stone*, *hane*, *mare* = *stone*, *home*, *mare*, is one of the most distinctive features of northern English and Scotch. In later times this *o* is often written *ai*, or *ae*, and narrowed to *ea*, *e*, *ee* (*e*, *ē*, *ē*, *i*). The change of OE *ō* to (*ū*), is also proper to Standard English and its related dialects, the sound having become in Scotch one akin to German *u* and *u*, or Fr. *eu* and *u*. This, like the English (*ū*, *u*) sound, is often written *ou*, but more distinctively *u* or *ui*, as in Eng. *good*, Sc. *good*, *gude*, *gud*. The northern dialects also retain the earlier (*ō*) for English (*au*); this is often written in Scotch, as in ME. *ou*, *ow*; but in modern times sometimes *oo*, as in *coo*, *about* = *cov*, *about*.

The fancy, frequent in authors of the 16th and 17th c., that the shape of the letter *O* represented the rounded form of the mouth in forming the sound, is seen from the history of the letter to be without foundation in fact.

I. 1. The letter. (In quot. c 1460 = the Greek *Omega*.) The pl. appears as *Os*, *O's*, *os*, *o's* (*oes*).

O per se, the letter *O* forming by itself a word, as in the interjection *O!* (Cf. *A per se*, *I per se*.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (L.) 5 Of *ſam* [stafum] syndon fif *vocales*, þæt synd clypendlice . . . c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 1 Ego sum alpha et o, I am the first, the last also 1492 *RYMAN Poems* lvi. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXXIX. 222 Heven and erthe 1ounde like an *O* 1530 *PALSGR.* 6 *O* in the frenche tong hath two diuers maners of soundynges 1624 *DEKKER (title)* *O per se* *O*, or a newe Cryer of Lanthorne and Candle Light 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 5 Whipped for writing an *O* for an *A*, or an *A* for an *O* 1814 *CARV Dante's Inf.* xxiv. 98 Far more quickly than e'er pen wrote *O* or *I*, he kindled, burn'd and chang'd.

Comb. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/4 The whole superstructure is supported . . . by *A* and *O* shaped trestles.

b. The sound of the letter, the vowel-sound *o*.

1842 *TENNISON Epic* 50 Mounthout out his hollow oes and aces. 1867 *A J. ELLIS E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii 94 What sounds of *o* exist. They are all round vowels, that is, the action of the lips with a tolerably round opening is necessary.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order and distinguish things in a series, as the 'quires' or sheets of a book, the parts of a figure, the companies of a military force, the batteries of the Royal Artillery, the different MSS. of a work, etc.

3. In *Logic*, the symbol of a particular negative.

1551 *T. WILSON Logike* Gvij b. I dothe signifie a particular affirmatiue. *O* doth signifie a particular negative. 1552, 1560 [see I (the letter) 4]. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* viii (1875) 67 A proposition of this kind is generally to be classed rather as *O* than *I*.

4. In *Chem.* *O* is the symbol for Oxygen.

5. *O.* is an abbreviation, *a.* for some Christian names, as *Octavia*, *Oliver*, *Olivia*, *Oswald*, *Oswyn*.

b. for 'old', as in OE., Old English, OF., Old French, OHG., Old High German, ON., Old Norse, etc.; O.P., old prices (see *d*), O.S., old style; O.T., Old Testament; and frequently in public school abbreviations, as O.W., Old Wellingtonians, and the like. c. for 'Order', as in D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order; O.S.B., Order of Saint Benedict, etc.

1710 *London Gas* No. 4785/2 The 14th of the last Month, O.S. 1724 *Ibid* No. 6301/1 Stockholm, August 19, O.S.

1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 198 The record of the Fall is not unquestionably noticed once in the later books of the O.T. 1908 *Scotsman* 25 Mar 8/10 'Gentleful if friends of O.W.'s would communicate with him at Wellington College.

D. In other combinations. as O.K. (orig. U.S. slang) a humorously phonetic abbreviation for 'all correct', all right; O.P. (a) 'old price', 'old prices', referring to the demonstrations at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1809, against the proposed new tariff of prices, (b) (also o.p.) 'opposite the prompter side' in a theatre, (c) 'over-proof'; (d) (also o.p., o.p.) in Bookseller's Catalogues, 'out of print'.

1849 Ross *Squatter Life* 72 (Farmer) His express reported himself, assured Allen that all was O.K., and received his dollar. 1896 *Junson Mysteries of N York* iv. (ibid.) 'Tis one of us; it's O.K.' 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 30 Feb (ibid.) The Canadian customs house is required to stamp an American vessel's paper O.K. 1898 *Daily News* 27 Jan 7/1 in one of his letters from America defendant said he was 'All O.K.' Mr Justice Ridley—It means 'all correct', I understand. 1900 *Law Times* 30 Nov 35/2 The State Court [U.S.] seems to have decided that when a lawyer marks such a decree O.K., he is, by so doing, estopped from questioning that decree by appeal.

1895 *Byron Lett to Moore* 12 June, Which will end in an O.P. combustion. 1885 *Home Every-day* 24 1 603 Perry's firemen, who nightly assisted John Kamble's 'What d'ye want' during the 'O.P. row' at Covent-garden theatre. 1836-9 Dickens *Sh. Bos. Scenes* xiii. That gentleman, lounging behind the stage-box on the O.P. side. 1874 *WALCH Head over Heels* (Tasmanian) at Old Mills soon took to tasting O.P. rum in punts and gills. *Ibid.* 40 'Pehaw', cried Sandy (Clan MacIavish) In his beautiful O.P. Scotch. 1876 W.H. Pollock *Dramas in Contempt Rev* June 72 The disturbance was hardly less than that of the O.P. riots in England. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 5 Dec 3/1 [They] occupied the box next the stage on the o.p. side.

O (0), *sb* 1 [From resemblance in shape to the letter O: see prec.]

1. The Arabic zero or cipher 0; hence, a cipher, a mere nothing

1605 SHAKES *Lea* i iv 212 Now thou art an O without a figure, I am better then thou art now; I am a Foolie, thou art nothing. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* xxvii Wks (x851) 513 To be cast away like so many Naughts in Arithmetick, unless it be to turne the O of thy insignificance into a lamentation with the people. 1863 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* ix 24 The ring is loud, Life naught, the world an O.

2. (Pl. 7 oes, oos, 7-oes.) Anything round, as a circle, round spot, orb.

Giotto's O, the perfect circle which the Italian painter Giotto is said to have thrown off free hand.

1588 SHAKES *L. L. L.* v. ii 45 O that your face were full of Oes. 1590 — *Miris* v. iii 11 188 Pare Helena, a who mer engulds the night, then all you fere Oes, and eies of light 1599 — *Hen V.* i Chorus 13 Or may we cramme Within this Wooden O, the very Casques That did affright the Ayre of Agincourt. 1898 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* Scott (1872) VI 68 There is the free dash of a master's hand 'round as the O of Giotto' [cf note]. *Ibid.* 72 It was... necessary that these works should be produced rapidly; and, round or not, be thrown off like Giotto's O. 1864 BROWNING *Confessions* vii. Their eyes might stray And stretch themselves to Oes. 1865 *LE FANU GUY DEW* I xiii. 609 His lips severed themselves unconsciously into a small o. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* in 108, I saw... that the practical teaching of the masters of Art was summed by the O of Giotto. 1883 G. HAY *Round about the Round O*, The Round O. A name given by seamen to a St Catherine wheel window, 12 ft. in diameter, in the gable of the south transept of the ruined Abbey of Arbroath.

attrib. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 19/1 Beady eyes and an O mouth.

†b. *spec. (pl.)* Small circular spangles used to ornament dress in the 17th c. Obs.

1611 COTGR. *Paraphrases*, Spangles, or Oes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque of Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 94 A vail of net lawne, embroidered with Oes and Spangill. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Masques* (Arb.) 540 Oes, or Spangs, as they are of no great Cost, so they are of most Glory. 1883 CHALKHILL *Theatlna & Cl* 75 Here and there gold Oes 'mong Pearls she strew.

O', O, *sb* 2 The Irish word *ó, ua*, Oir. *au*, 'descendant', used as a prefix of Irish patronymic surnames, as O'Connell, O'Connor, O'Neil. Hence, a person whose surname begins with O', a member of an ancient Irish family.

1730 *FIRLIND Tom Thumb* l. iii, Ireland her O's, her Mac's let Scotland boast. 1887 P. GILLMORE *Hunter's Arcadia*, An Irishman who claims his direct descent from Finn MacCoul, or some king whose name begins with an 'O' or 'Mc'.

See also O, obs. f. OY Sc, grandchild, nephew.

O, *sb* 3: see O interj.

†O, oo, *numeral adj.* Obs. The reduced form of *ón, oon* [—OE. *ón*], ONN, used in ME., southern and midl., before a consonant. The earlier form was *a* (which also continued in the north): see A *adj* 1 and ONN.

[c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele denles togedere ut of a man.] c. 1205 *Laf* 3660 3ef o man hit wille breke. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 308 3et o man beo uor one plinge twien idemed. 1236 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. II. 96 At oo 3eris ende whan 3e reken schul. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 91 O [v r Oo] flethh they been, and o flethh as I gesse Hath but on [v r on] herte, in wele and in distresse. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2807 O day a town he fande. c. 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 113 He rood soo longe oo daye after a nother. *Ibid.* vi. 145 Reynawde... drew hym a lityll atte oo side.

†O, oe, v. Obs. rare. Pa pple. oed [f O sb 1 2 b.] *trans.* To spangle, to decorate with small circular disks of tinseil.

1667-77 *FLILIAM Resolves* i xx 36 Divinity will cast a far more indant lustre, than the Stage presents us with, though oe'd and spangled in their gawdiest tyre.

†O, oo, *adv.* Obs. Forms: (1-3 a), 3-5 o, oo, (4-5 ho) [The form taken regularly in ME. by OE. *h*, which remained in the north, till both forms were replaced by the cognate *ay* from Norse. See A *adv* and *AY*] *ay*, ever, always

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Witeð 3e. into þat eche fir on helle and wunneð þar ð and ð abuten ende. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 111 Ful o life ðe lested oo. c. 1255 *Deo Gracias* 4 in E. E. P. (1862) 128 Leene me wel hit lastep o. c. 1420 *Chron. Valot* st 503 Dwelle þi shall þere for eweie and ho. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 19097 (Trin.) Of oure eldres þat han bene o [earlier *NISS* a, aa], 14500 *Chastel Pl.* xii 434 A lord, honored be thou oo, That us hath saved from muche woe.

O, o' (o, ð, æ), *prep* 1 [Worn down or apocopate form of ON *prep*, used in ME. before a consonant; sometimes also, in mod. dial., before a vowel: cf. A *prep* 1] = ON *þi ep*, in its various senses and uses; in early use including 'in'.

†a in ME. The ME. literary use appears to have ceased c. 1400. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 27 Al to loma ich habbe gult a werke and o worde. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Eie nu leimete mete, and enes o dai. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 212 Biholded o luft & asquint. c. 1230 *Hali Meid* 17 Lecherie o meidenhad. i. weored o his wise. a. 1240 *Ureism in Cott. Hom.* 189 Ase [he] stod o rode. a. 1240 *Sauwles Warde* ibid. 249 Lest sum for-truste him, ant feole o slepe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6749 (Cott) If þe dede be don o night [i.e. *at night*]. *Ibid.* 28861 Criand o crist wit-vten steuen. a. 1340 *HAMPOLL Psalter* i: Pestilens is an euyl rechard o lenglht and bled. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xvi 269 Of suche Lyons as ben o this half. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3145 O nowise may we wyn þat woman to gete. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4055 Neuire to dee .bot eure dure o lyue.

†b in ME., frequently joined in writing to the following word, or hyphenated to it by editors. Obs.

In early times this was esp. the case when it was followed by *þe, þis, þat*, or by words with which it combined to form an adv. or quasi adv., now usually formed with *as*, as *o-bak, o-bout, o-bowen, o-dryp, o-ferre, o-lenglht, o-love, o-loft, o-luhte, o-slepe*, etc. The more important of these will be found as main words, in A- or O-.

c. 1200 *Bestiary* 673 Obe wise ðat to hane 3ie seid. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2311 That dide [he] hem o-boke swere. *Ibid.* 2505 The mere Skabbed and ful iuele o-bone. a. 1340 *HAMPOLL Psalter* xxv x Depart me fro ille men in body, for we are fere twyn in soul. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 12 Þat þat were beside me stode olenglht.

c. in Modern Eng., o' is frequent in Shaks. and later dramatists, esp. in o' th' for 'on the' (cf. 2' th' = in the). It also occurs in some archaic or traditional phrases or collocations, and dialectally.

In o' nights, and the like, though representing ME. *on* (on nights), it is often associated with o' = of (cf. of a night). 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* i. i. 40 Ha, o' my life, if I were yong agane, the sword should end it. 1600 — A. Y. L. iv. i. 48 Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder. 1610 — *Temp.* i. i. 43 A poxe o' your throat, you bawling... Dog. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 71 Mercy o' me [cf. *Merry W.* iii. 1. 22, *John* iv. i. 12]. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Journal* 283 Whose parts oth' stage he lately play'd. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* (1677) 154 Oth' tenth at night the gods brought me to land. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii. iii, Tender! ay, and prophane too, o' my conscience. *Ibid.* iv. iii, Being knocked o' the head by-and-by. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 119 He did not always go home o' nights. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 88 He went to church twice o' Sundays.

d = A *prep* 1 10

1890 JAMES HEADSMAN III vi 357 O' Heaven's sake, thy glass of kirschwasser!

O, o' (o, ð, æ), *prep* 2 [Worn down or apocopate form of *of*, used before a cons., and sometimes in dial. before a vowel also: cf. A *prep* 2] = OF in its various uses. Now Obs. exc. as in b.

In ME. sometimes joined to the following word. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wyf fader and moder he gaue O þis hony at ete þe laue. *Ibid.* 10707 It cumis o will. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Wan it is don onli up on comyn form o lawe. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2898 3it has þe floum, as I fynde, a forelang obrede. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst* xii 292 Iesus onazour [= of Nazareth]. 1577 *Gude & Godly Bal.* (S. T. S.) 158 Of [ed. 1578 O] pure lufe & meir mercy Myne awin Sone downe I send.

b In form o', still used *dial., colloq.*, and in some traditional phrases and locutions; esp. *What's o' clock? sex o' clock*, also in *John o' Groat's*, *Jack o' lantern*, *Wall o' the wisp*, *Tom o' Bedlam*, etc.

Formerly in many others, as *Iuns o' Court*, *man o' war*, *Ile o' Wight*, but in these of is now usually written, even when o' is familiarly pronounced. The contracted form is common in the dramatists in familiar phraseology, and is occasional in modern poets; it is usual in the representation of dialectal or vulgar speech.

1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* i. ii 83 Best sing it to the tune of Light O Loue. 1593 — a *Hen. V.* i. 1. 186 More like a Souldier than a man o' th' church. 1600 — A. Y. L. iii. ii. 318 You should aske me what time o' day. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii 123 In lieu o' th' premises. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* i. 163 The greatest part o' th' gain. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Brief Eng. Free-thinking* 26 The two Universities have been constantly traduc'd o' late. 1803 TANNABILL *Soldier's Return* 43 Ye hanna the ambition o' a moose. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* i. ii, New soort o' kound o' use to safty the things that a do. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* i. 24 Just a spirt O' the proper fiery acid. *Ibid.* i. 46 The basement ledge O' the pedestal.

†O, *prep* 3 Obs. [Worn down form of *of*, OE. *offde*, before *þ* or *th*. cf. A *prep* 3] In the early ME. *phr.* o *that*, until that.

c. 1300 *Harrov. Hall* 128 Thou shalt luen in bondes ay O that come domes day. c. 1300 *Cast. Love* 152 O þat of hem to weren at-spang þe numbre of þe soule þ' for heuene fülle.

O (0), *int* (sb, v), *adv.* [A natural (or what now seems a natural) exclamation, expressive of feeling OE. had neither *ðl*, nor *d!* (which would have phonetically given ME. *ðl*). Not in OIIG., or early ON.; in Goth., prob. from Greek; in MIIG. and later (Christian) Norse, prob. from Latin. In early ME. 12th c., app. from L. (or ?Fr.), but often varying with *Al*, esp. in northern writers. Wyclif has O (or d) only when O is in the Vulgate. In OE., Lat. O was rendered by *lit* or *falt*.]

1. Standing before a sb in the vocative relation.

c. 1205 *LAV* 17126 O Aunle þe king, þu frainet me a selfe þing. a. 1225 *Laf. Kath.* 1453 O miht meiden! O witti wummon! O schene nebschaft & schape as a white semlich. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 54 O mine leoue sustin, hwi Rue haueð monie doughten þe uoluweð hore moder. a. 1300 *Sarmun* xxxii. in E. E. P. (1862) 4 O sinful man wo worþ þi rede whan al þis wrech sal be þe. 1340 *Ayenh.* 93 O gnil, hwi is nou gar he mochedelle of þine rietnesse. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* cxviii. 25 O! Lord [Vulg. O domine] mac me sof, O! Lord, weel be thou welum [mist. *NISS* in *both places* A]. c. 1386 CHAUKER *Knt's T.* 1439 O chaste goddess of the wodes grene. 1535 *COVINTAGE* *P. lix* [ix. 1] O God thou yst hast cast vs out [Wyclif: God, thou hast put vs abak]. 1563-77 *FOXE A. & M.* (1568) 731/1 We are, O emperor, your souldiers. 1611 *Binn. P.* cxlvii. 14 Praies the Lord, O Ierusalem: praise thy God, O Zion. 1742 H. CAREY *Loyal Song* i, O Lord, our God, arise! Scatter our enemies. 1796 H. HUMPHR. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 430 O Eternal! I have mercy upon me, because I am passing away. O Infinite! because I am but a speck. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memor.* iv. 5 O heart, how fares it with thee now?

2. In other connexions, or without construction, expressing, according to intonation, various emotions, as appeal, entreaty, surprise, pain, lament, etc.

In this use, in 17th and 18th c., often written O (q.v.) but this form is now usual only when the exclamation is quite detached from what follows (see ON); O being used with an imperative, optative, or exclamatory sentence or phrase, as in *O take me back again! O would I were there! O that I might see him! O for another glimpse of it! O the pity of it! O dear me! O dear! O me! often also in O yes, O no, O indeed, O really, and the like.*

c. 1275 *Langh. Hom.* 21. O, seilþ þus þe buo, wæt þe eure hit wile þeche in þis þonke. a. 1285 *Ankr. R.* 246 O muelch l, he seilþ þe mihte of schir & of clene bone. *Ibid.* 280 O, pouhte ure Louerd þet al þis bihold, I schal don [etc.]. 13 — E. E. *Alit* P. B. 861 O, I my frendes ko fre, your fare is to strange. 1388 *Wyclif Rom.* xi. 13 O! the heignes of the ritche-nes of the wisdom and of the kunnyng of God [1382 A. 1286 TINDALE, etc. O]. 1450-1530 *Mylr. our Ladye* 91 Thys hymne begynneith with O. here yf meanyth praysyng and meueyng, as when a man 45. yth or heryth a thyng that ys 1yghte meruylous, he sayeth... O what ys thys, or such other. 1526 *Purp. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, O, who wolde not be there? 1535 *COVINTAGE* *P. lix* [ix. 1] O that I had wynges like a doue. a. 1610 *HEALEY Epictetus* (1656) 46 Woe is muel! O mee most wretched man! 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* ii. i. Wks. 1874 III 23 Whence (ð whence ye God-) Arc all you gones? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 715 Pandora, whom the Gods Endowd with all their gift, and O too like in sad event. a. 1748 *WATTS Improv. Mind* (1801) 325 But O! how exceedingly difficult it is. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxii, O misery! 'Where,' cried I, 'where are my little ones?' 1792 *BURNS 'What can a Yng Lassie'* iii, O, dool on the clay I met w' an auld man! 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxxi. O deat, my poor Steenie, the pride o' my very heart. 1833 *II. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. 22 O no, Knock protested; it was, quite out of the question. 1837 — *Soc. Amer.* III 48 O, but we all live beyond our incomes. 1842 TENNYSON 'Break, break' iii, O for the touch of a vanished hand. 1850 — *In Memor.* xxxv, O me, what profits it to put an idle case? 1865 *WHITMAN Manhattan Alving* iv, it's O for a manly life in the camp!

3 In ballads (chiefly Sc) added after the rime-word at the end of a line. App. identical in origin with A *int* 4, as in the Shakspearian 'the stile-a', 'a mile-a', the a being at length treated as *int*.

In quot. 1850, from the usage of street cries.

1724-7 *RAMSAY The Mill-O* iv, O the mill, mill O, and the kill, kill O, and the cogging of the wheel O. And round w' a soger reel-O! a. 1775 *The Harin' o' the door*, O! It fell about the Martinmas time, An' a gay time it was than, O! *Yrime* pan, O! 1781 *BURNS My Name*, (1) i, Behind yon hills where Stinchin flows, 'Mang mours an' mosses mawa, O, The winty sun the day has clos'd, And I'll awa to Name, O. a. 1810 TANNABILL 'Gloomy winter's now awa' 3 The mavis sings fu' cheery O *Yrime* dearie O, weary O. 1830-83 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* xxvii. (ed. 7) 81 Stags in the forest lie, hares in the valley o! 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xvi. 177 The shows at Saville House remained alive O!

B as sb. 1. The interjection considered as a word. So O me, O dear, etc.

1609 B. JOHNSON *Case Altered* v. i, O me so O's, but hear. 1646 *CRASHAW Sag. d'Her* xxv, A desperate O me I drew from his deep breast. 1833-6 J. EAGLER *Sketcher* (1856) 18 They are not Virgil's Fortunate, with an O and an if, *swa st dona norit*. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xcvi, Many O's of admiration.

2. pl. O's of Advent, the seven Advent Anthems sung on the days next preceding Christmas Eve, each containing a separate invocation to Christ beginning with O, as O *Sapientia* (O Wisdom), O *Adonai*, etc.

O's of St Bridget or Fifteen O's, fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St Bridget, each beginning with *O Jesu*, or a similar invocation
 1531 *Here be, Marie Virg* 65b, Thus be the xv oos the which the holy vugyn saint brigitta was [wrote] to say dayly before the holy roode. 1549 *Homilies, Good Wks.* iii (1859) 6a Other kind of papiual superstitions and abuses, as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries, of Fifteen Os. 1729 JACOB LAW *Dial* v. 1889 *Catholic Diet* (ed. 3) 13/2 The seven greater antiphons, or anthems, called the O's of Advent. 1896 *Fourth Rev* LIX 121 These feasts were called O's, because at vespers on these days the anthems all began with O.

-o, suffix of combining forms of words On the analogy of Greek combinations (in which the combining stem usually ended in -o, as thematic vowel or its representative, or as an addition to a consonant stem), and their adaptations and imitations in Latin, late and mediæval, like *Syro-phenice*, *Gallagrace*, *Gallohispan*, *Anglosaxonius*, etc., -o- has come to be, in modern Latin and in English, the usual connecting vowel in combinations, not merely in ethnic names as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Indian*, *Indo-European*, etc., but in scientific terms generally; it is affixed, not only to terms of Greek origin, but also to those derived from Latin (Latin compounds of which would have been formed with the L. connecting or reduced thematic vowel, -i), especially when compounds are wanted with a sense that Latin composition, even if possible, would not warrant, but which would be authorized by the principles of Greek composition. Such are *concevo*, *convexo*, *cynbo*, *dolcho*, *oblongo*, *ovato*; *chloro*, *iodo*; *cirro*, *cumulo*; *occipito*, *pneumo*; *dramatico*, *economico*, *historico*, *politico*; *joco*, *serio*; etc.

1. The primary and etymological function of a combining form in -o is to qualify adverbially the adj. to which it is prefixed; as, in Gr., λευκόχλωρος 'whitely green', pale green; mod L. *ovato-cordatus* 'ovately heart-shaped', cordate with ovate modification; *Anglo-Norman*, Norman as modified in England. Such a comb. is, as it were, the adj. with adverbial qualification, belonging to a sb. with adj. qualification; thus, as to the qualified sb. *steady industry* (adj. + sb.) the corresponding qualified adj. is *steadily industrious* (adv. + adj.), so to *political economy* the corresponding adj. is *politico-economic*. Lord Campbell has used *lego-literary* in the sense 'pertaining to legal literature'.

2. But the use of these forms has been extended, so as to express, as by a kind of abbreviation, almost any manner of relation between the two components. *Anglo-French*, originally 'French of an English sort', 'French as established or spoken in England', is sometimes taken with the converse meaning of 'English settled in France', and commonly with that of 'English in alliance, conjunction, or partnership with French'; so *Franco-German* may even mean 'French in conflict with German', *Græco-Latin* 'common to Greek and Latin'; *pneumo-gastric*, 'communicating with both lungs and stomach'; *occipito-frontal*, 'reaching from occiput to forehead', or connecting these parts, *occipito-temporo-parietal*, 'including the occipital, temporal, and parietal (lobes of the brain)'; *gramino-carnivorous*, 'feeding on grass as well as flesh'.

3. This -o is used also, on Greek analogies, in word-formation. From its regular appearance before certain suffixal elements, as -cracy, -graphy, -logy, -meter, it tends to be treated practically as a part of these elements; hence, such expressions as 'the bureau-ocracy, shop-ocracy, trade-ocracy, and other -ocracies', 'a professor of all the -ologies', 'the last new -ology', 'galvanometers, lactometers, and other -ometers without number'.

Oacombe, obs. form of OAKUM.

Oad, oade, obs. forms of WOAD, ODE.

Oaes, pl. of O sb.¹ 2.

Oaf (duf). Also 7-8 oph, 8 oaph. *Pl.* oafs (also 9 oaves). [A phonetic variant of AUF, earlier aulf: see also OUPH.] An elf's child, a goblin child, a supposed changeling left by the elves or fairies; hence, a misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child; a half-wit, fool, dolt, booby, as being by inference a changeling.

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Ni. Walker* i iv, Free us both from the fear of breeding fools And ophs, got by this shadow 1638 FORD *Pamela* v 1, I am, an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent 1693 SHAWBELL *Volunteers* ii 1, Be gone you saucy Oaf. 1703 DE FOE *Good Advice to Ladies* 120 Every word he spoke was like an Oph 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 3/1 Pray under what Name must the Bubb'd Oaph pass? 1710 STERLE *Tailor* No. 248 ¶ 8 Marriages .. between the most accomplished Women, and the veriest Oafs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* xii, Those terrified oafs, who take fright at every puff of wind. 1838 BAILEY *Age* 22 What oaves we must appear

b. **Comb**, as *oaf-rocked* a.

1855 ROBINSON *Whisky Glass*, *Oaf-rock'd*, fool-born, of mentally weak from the cradle, spoiled by early indulgence. Hence **Oaf-dom**, state of being an oaf, stupidity.

1883 AUSTIN DOBSON *O W Idylls, Une Marquise* 34 Grown contented in our oafdom.

Oafish (du'f), a. Also 8 auf, awf-. [f. prec. + -ish.] Of the nature of an oaf, dull-witted, stupid, loutish

1610 Selden's *Eng. Janus* Pref. An idle oafish affiant a 1700 B B *Dial Cant. Crew*, *Oafish*, Sully. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i 11 § 153 Can he think that his Readers are so awfish as to imagine [etc.]? 1806 MRS H WARD *Sir C. Tressady* 137 She's got that oafish lad .. hung round her neck.

Hence **Oafishness**, stupidity and awkwardness. 1727 BAILEY, Vol II, *Oafishness*, foolishness 1890 *Sat Rev.* 19 Apr. 1875/1 The whole is ruined by the oafishness of Stockmann.

Oagar, -er, Oagle, obs. ff AUGER, OGLE.

Oak (ouk). Forms: a. 1 6o (*plur* 6eo), 3 000, 3-5 ok, (4 ook), 4-6 ook, (5-6 ooks), 4-7 oke, (5 hoke, a noke, 5-6 hooke), 6- oak, (*dual* 6 oyke, woke, 6- waok, 7 yoaek) b. north, and Sc. 5- ake, 6- aik, (5 a nak(e), 6 eike, 9 dial yek, yak. [Com Teut.: OE *ac* fem. (pl. *ec*, gen. sing. **ec*, *dee*, dat sing. *ec*, *de*) = OFris. *ek*, ODu *eik* (MDu. *eike*, *ēke*, MLG. *ēk*, *ēke*, Flem. *eeke*, Du. *eik* masc.), OHG. *eih* (MHG. *eich*, Ger. *eiche*), ON. *eik* (in Icel. = 'tree', Norw. *eik*, *ek* Sw. *ek* 'oak', Da. *eeg*, *eg*). -OTeut. **aiks*, a fem. consonantal stem; ulterior relations obscure.]

1. The name of a well-known British and European forest tree, *Quercus Robur* (under which botanists now distinguish two sub-species, *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*, DURMAST), noted for its timber, and bearing a fruit or species of mast called the AORON, thence extended to all species of *Quercus*, trees or shrubs; the common species in N. America being *Q. alba*, the white oak, and *Q. macrocarpa*, the bur oak: see b.

a. 749 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl* V 48 Of coferan treowe on ða bradan ac of ðære [MS ðara] bradan sec on stuteres hylla nidewearde c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 150 Hire hydeaman . sume ac astah. c 1000 Sax *Leech* II 98 Wipig rinde, & 3eongre ace. c 1250 *Gen & Ez.* 1873 Diep he is dalf under an ooc 1297 R. Grouc (Rolls) 510 A gret ok he wolde braide adoun, as it a smal gret were c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii met. v. 35 (Camb MS). To slakyn hyr hungryr at enen with acornes of Okes 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 85 Barkschire, þat hæp þat name of a bear oak þat is in þe forest of Wyndesore. 1398 - Barth. *De P. R.* xvii cxxxix. (1495) 690 The hoke . is a tree that bredyth maste. c 1420 *Avon*, *Arth* xv. As he neghet bi a noke c 1440 *Prompt Paru* 362/1 Oke, tre, *Quercus*, *glax*. 1506 *Will of Chamberlen* (Somerset Ho.), Under the grete hooke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 66 If thou wylte begge an ooke of thy frende, aske twenty or an hundreth ookes 1577 B. Gooce *Herbach's Hush.* (1586) xxi The first place of right belongeth to the oak 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv iv 42 Marry this is our deuse, that Falstaffe at that Oake shall meete with vs 1610 v. 79 Our Dance of Custome, round about the Oke Of Herne the Hunter, let vs not forget 1611 COTGR., *Charmoye*, a groue of Yoakes. 1784 COWER *Task* i 313 Lord of the woods, the long surviving oak 1824 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* (L). Of the various North American oaks, many are distinguished for the beauty of their foliage [etc.] 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 168 There are above forty different species of oak introduced into Great Britain. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau*. xii 93 On their pathway . Lay an oak, by storms uprooted 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 5 The majestic Oak, the Monarch of the forest. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. i 6 Hardly knowing a beech from a woak

b. c 1200 MAUNDEV (Roxb) ix. 35 A tree of ake 14. *Med. Receipts in Rel Ant* I. 54 Tak everferne that waxes on the ake 14. *Nom* in Wr. Wulker 716/7 Hoc quercus . a nak c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v 821 Wallace returned besyd a burly ayk. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol 167 Endlang the hedges thyk, and on rank akis c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii 7 Nor Hercules, that aikis vrent, And dang the devill of hell 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 109 Quercus is called in y^e North countre an Eike tre . An acorn or an Eykorn, that is y^e come or fruit of an Eike 1801 MACNEILL *Poems*, *Waes o' War* 63 Auld chesnut, ake, and yew-tree 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrid.* Ball 83 O, Matthew! they've cutten the yeks and the eshes, That grew ower anent the kurk waw! 1855 ROBINSON *Whisky Glass*, *Yak*.

b. With defining adjective, applied to other species of *Quercus*, which are very numerous

Black or Dyer's Oak, *Q. tinctoria* = QUERCITRON; Blue Oak, Mountain White Oak, *Q. Douglasii* of California, Bur, Mossy-cup, or Overcup Oak, *Q. macrocarpa* of N. America; Chestnut Oak, *Q. sessiliflora*, and in N. America, *Q. prinus* and other species having leaves like the chestnut, Cork Oak, *Q. Suber*, a native of southern Europe and northern Africa, the bark of which furnishes cork; Evergreen or Holm Oak (also Oak Holm) = ILEX; Italian Oak, *Q. ilex* of southern Europe, having edible acorns; Kermes-oak, *Q. coccifera*, in which the kermes insect lives; Live Oak, a name given to several N. American species, but especially *Q. virginica*; Scarlet Oak, *Q. coccinea* of N. America, so called from the colour of its foliage in autumn; Turkey Oak, *Q. cerris* of southern Europe; the name is also given in America to *Q. catesbeii*; Weeping Oak, *Q. lobata* of Western U. S.; White Oak, *Q. alba*, a large American tree, sometimes called in England *Quercus oak*; also applied locally to other species, as, on the Pacific slope, to *Q. garriana* and three others. Oak of Bashan see quot 1892.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Kermes*. Found adhering to

the bark on the stem and branches of a sort of scale oak growing in Spain [etc.] 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl* 25 Dec. in Stok Acc. E. Florida (1766) 5 Many live oak-trees grew upon it. 1766 STOKK Acc. E. Florida 44 The live oak (so called from being an evergreen) is tougher, and of a better grain than the English oak 1845 The chestnut oak, very little known in other parts of America, is very common in Florida. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xxviii (1794) 437 Ilex or Evergreen Oak has oblong-ovate leaves continuing all the year 1832 *Planting* 115 (U. K. S.) The Turkey oak, *Quercus cerris*, was introduced into England in 1739 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX. 213/2 The timber of the Turkey oak is beautifully mottled, in consequence of the abundance of its silver grain 1828 HOGG *Veg. Kingd* 696 The acorns of *Q. esculus*, or Italian Oak, have somewhat prickly cups, and are long, slender, and esculent 1861 HULME tr *Mogun-Tandon* ii. iii. v. 150 The Aleppo Gall is found on the Dyer's Oak, *Quercus tinctoria* 1887 BOURDILLON tr *Aucassin & Nicolette* 122 She took many a lily head, With the bushy kermes oak shoot. 1892 AGNES CLECKE *Fam. Stud. House* vi 132 The species of oak at present dominant both in Greece and the Troad is the 'oak of Bashan', *Quercus agrifolia*.

2. In English versions of the Bible, used also to render Heb חֲלֹב *chlah*, and one or two related words, now generally considered, since Gesenius, to mean the terebinth tree

Five Heb. words have been rendered 'oak', of which only two, חֲלֹב *allan* and חֲלֹב *allah*, are held to have certainly this meaning The word חֲלֹב *chlah* is in the LXX and Vulg sometimes rendered *terebinthos*, *terebinthus*, but in neither case regularly; Wyclif follows the Vulgate, the 16-17th c. versions have regularly 'oak'; the Revised Version has 'terebinth' in Isa vi. 13 (1611 text tree), Hos iv. 13 (1611 elm), but elsewhere retains 'oak' with 'or terebinth' in the margin

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sant.* xvii 9 Whanne the myyle wente yn vndura thuk oak [Vulg *quercum*, LXX *δρυς*, R. V. *margin*, or terebinth] and a greet, the heed of hym [1388 Absolon] cleuyd to the oak - Isa. i. 30 Whan see shul ben as an oak [1388 oak, Vulg. *quercus*, LXX *τερεβινθος*], the leues fallende down 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 4 He buried them vnder an Oke [LXX *τερεβινθος*, Vulg. *terebinthum*, Wyclif *theribynthe*, R. V. *marg* or terebinth]

3. With qualification, applied to trees or plants in some way resembling the oak: esp. Dwarf Oak, Ground Oak, various species of *Turcicum*; Oak of Cappadocia, *Ambrosia maritima*; Oak of Jerusalem or Paradise, *Chenopodium Botrys*, having leaves jagged like those of an oak; Poison Oak, name for species of Sumach, esp. *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i G j, Oke of Hierusalem is an herbe all yellow and all full of branches and spred abroad. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* n. lxxxi. 243 It is called in English Oke of Hierusalem and of some Oke of Paradise . The Oke of Paradise is hoate and dry in the second degree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 950 Leaues deeply cut or lagged, very much resembling the leafe of an Oke, which hath caused our English women to call it Okes of Hierusalem. 1611 Oke of Cappadocia is called in Latine *Ambrosia* 1611 COTGR., *Ambrosia*, *Ambrosia*; also, the hearbe called Oke of Cappadocia; and another, called Oke of Hierusalem 1766 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App 320 Oak, Dwarf, *Turcicum*. Oak of Cappadocia, *Ambrosia*. Oak of Hierusalem, *Chenopodium* 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl*. 20 Jan. 43 Rising ground producing bay and water-oak, then ground oak, chamaerops. 1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1816) II. 144 Waving reeds and scrubby ground oak grew Where stores and taverns now arrest the view. 1828 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Poison oak*, the sumach 1883 STEVENSON *Sierrado* 59. (1886) 20 An abominable shrub or weed, called poison oak, whose very neighbourhood is venomous to some. a 1887 M. S. G. NICHOLS in *Health Manual* xv. 188 Domestic Remedies—tea made of tanny, oak of Hierusalem [etc.]

b. In Australia, applied to trees of the genus *Casuarina* ('Native Oak'), species of which are locally distinguished as *Bull*, *Desert*, *River*, *Swamp*-Oak, etc. (cf. SHE-OAK); in New Zealand to species of *Alectryon* and *Knights*.

1802 J. FLEMING in *Hist. Rec. Port Phillip* (1819) 22 (Morris) The land is thin of timber, consisting of gum, oak, Banksia, and thorn 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Exped. B. Austral.* (1839) I 38 (ibid.) The dense, umbrageous foliage of the *casuarina*, or 'river oak' of the colonists 1862 KENDALL *Poems* 56 The wail in the native oak. 1885 HOOD *Land of Fern* 53 The sighing of the native oak which the light wind whispered through. 1892 A. SUTHERLAND *Grog Brit Col.* 27 (Morris) A peculiar class of trees, called 'Casuarina', is popularly known as oaks, 'swamp-oaks', 'forest-oaks', 'she-oaks', and so forth, although the trees are not the least like oaks. 1896 B. SPENCER in *Ref. Horn Exped.* i. 49 We had now come into the region of the 'Desert Oak' (*Casuarina Decasmantha*).

4. The wood or timber of the oak. Hence, allusively, in phrases referring to its hardness and enduring qualities. *Heart of oak* see HEART sb. 19. c 1200 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii 200 Makynge Houses and Schippes of Oke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 220 Grette staues of fyne oke 1575 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 255, I long buds of oyle. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* iii. iii. 270 To seele her Father's eyes vp, close as Oke. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iii. § 17 (1690) 26 Men had indeed hearts of Oak. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot* 26 Taught better manners than to venture upon this man of Oak and Horehead 1801 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners of Eng.* ii. With thunders from her native oak She quells the floods below. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN ii. The tables, the chairs, the cupboard, were all of old oak. 1860 TENNENT *Story Gums* (1864) 224 A far ruder shock to the confidence traditionally reposed in British oak. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. A bit o' brave aud yak. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Oct. 1/6 A piece of finely selected English oak.

b. Timber of oak as the material of a ship.

a 1000 *Runes* xlv 4 (Gr) Garsecg fandað, Hwæðer ac hæbbe æðele treow e. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Gotham* i 260 The English Oak, which, dead, commands the flood. 1784 COWPER *Charity* 23 When Cook Steered Britain's oak into a world unknown.

o *Unw colloq* An oaken door, esp. in phr to sport one's oak, to shut the outer door of one's rooms as a sign that one is engaged.

1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue* s. To sport oak; to shut the outward door of a student's room at college. c 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* ii in *Memo* (1888) i 18 And sporting of oaks they call shutting of doors. 1810 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1853) i 93 Then the oak is such a blessing. 1827 *Sporting Mag* XXI. 75 Having in the middle of the night nailed up his oak. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* i (1889) 7 A great outer door, my oak, which I sport when I go out or want to be quiet. 1890 BESANT *Demagogue* i 18 Your oak was sported and you were not at home to anybody.

5 The leaves of the oak, esp. as worn in a chapel or garland.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1432 A coune of a grene oak cerial vj on hir heed. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xii 166 The Garland of Oke, he gueth, to such as first enter the breach. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i iii 16 To a cruel Warre I sent him, from whence he return'd, his browes bound with Oke. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig* (1782) i 384 Our custom of wearing oak on the twenty-ninth of May.

b. A shade of brown like that of the oak-leaf when opening.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/1 [Gloves] in the new and beautiful shades of brown, chocolate, oak, tans, and black.

8 *diad* The suit of clubs in cards (= *Gen. Echelin*, the suit bearing the figures of acorns).

1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Oak*, the club at cards. *West* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Son Word-bk*, *Oaks*, the suit of clubs in cards. 'Oaks be trumps, Mr. Hoosegood'.

7. The Oaks: a race for three-year-old fillies, founded in 1779, and run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby.

So called from an estate near Epsom. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xxxix (1855) 305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1864 *Racing Cal.* x37 Renewals of the Oaks stakes for 50 sovereigns each. 1870 BLAINE *Enyel. Rur. Sports* 5 137 The stakes run for in the Oaks have recently rivalled in amount those of the Derby, and sometimes surpassed them.

8. *attrib* and *Comb* a simple attrib (often = OAKEN a.), as oak bough, floor, forest, grove, leaf (whence oak-leaved adj.), roofing, sapling, set, table, timber, wreath, oak-land. b. objective, as oak-cleaving adj. o instrumental, as oak-beamed, -boarded, -clad, -crested, -crowned, -timbered, -wainscoted adjs. d. similitive, etc., as oak-brown, oak-like adjs.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* vi (1813) 82 Let *Oak-acorns be thrown into water and those only used which sunk quickly. 1799 BROWN *Compt Farmer* 21 Rub it over with oil or *oak-ashes. 1806 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 33 A low, *oak-beamed room. 1807 BAKING-GOULD in *Mag. Art* Sept. 70 The broad oak staircase gave access to a great gallery, *oak-boarded. 1808 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 Another corduroy dress is *oak brown. 1814 THOMSON *Hymn Solitude* 43 From Norwood's *oak-clad hill. 1805 SHAKS. *Leas* ii 5 Vaunt-curriers of *Oake cleaning Thunderbolts. 1807 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 438/1 This *oak-covered tract is a mile in width. 1747 COLLINS *Pastorals* 74 The *oak-crowned Sisters and their chaste-eyed Queen. 1750 T. WATSON *Ode* vii 4 Yonder oak crown'd airy steep. 1789 J. PULKINGTON *Vew Derbysh.* i 369 For polishing. *oak floors and furniture. 1809 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 8 Covered with *oak-forests. 1835 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlii 18 So Abram removed his tent and went and dwelt in y^e *Okegrove of Mamre. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl* 31 Jan. in *Stork Act E. Florida* 56 Cypress-swamps and *oak-hammocks alternately mixed with pine-land. 1751 — *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 21 A steep hill the soil midding *oak land. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Lament Adonis* iv, The mountains above, and the oaklands below. 1809 in *Eng. Childs* (1870) 117 A garland of *oake Lewes. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1834) ii 77 The little fly sits boring the oak leaf. 1855 LONGER *Haw* xlii 118 As brown and withered as an oak-leaf is in winter. 1856 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV 275 *Oak-leaved Goosefoot. 1883 S. B. PARSONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/2 The oak-leaved hydrangea. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 18, iii, xiv, A long thicket of these *oak-like trees. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* i, A certain *oak-pannelled room with a deep bay window. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i v, The chief characteristic of the interior was the *oak-panelling. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlii, What was called the great *oak-parlour, a long room, pannelled with well-varnished wainscot. 1809 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 (Fynson) *Oke plante, *Orinus*. 1789 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 407 It was an oak-plant of a tremendous size. 1863 GERRIER *Counsell* 66 *Oake Roofing raysing pieces eight Inches one way. 1853 A. SMITH *Life Drama* ii 21 At the *oak-roots I've seen full many a flower. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 335/1 The *Oak root gall... is formed by *Andricus noduli*. 1846 SCOTT in *Croaker Papers* (1884) i xi 318 A set-to with *oak sapplings. 1853 FITZGER. *Hush* 5 124 Set thy *oake settes and thy ashe x. or x. foote asonder. 1841 in Cobett *Rur. Rides* i. 83 Genuine *oak-soil, a bottom of yellow clay. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold Bough* II. iv. 364 The King of the Wood must have been a personification of the *oak-spirit. 1853 *Niding Rec.* v. 151 [Indictment for unjustly taking away an] *oak-stoop. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar* vii 11, The rotted old *Oak-stump. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett* to People 157 Complaints of the decay of *oak timber. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v, In the *oak-wainscoted study. 1801 MACNELL *Poems*, May day 21 This *oak-waving mountain would ward winter's blast. 1879 FROUDE *César* 93 He won the *oak wreath, the Victoria Cross of the Roman army.

9. Special combs.. Oak-bark, the bark of the

oak, used in tanning, and as an astringent; oak-batten see quot 1889; oak-beauty, a beautiful geometrid moth (*Biston* or *Amphidassus p. odromas*), the larva of which feeds on the oak, oak-beetle see quot., † oak-berry, a berry-like gall found on the oak; oak-boy, a member of a body of insurgents in Ireland in 1763, who rose against forced labour on the roads and the exaction of tithes, their badge was a sprig of oak worn in the hat; oak-button = oak-gall, oak-egger (moth): see EGGER; oak-flg, a gall, somewhat resembling a fig, produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis*; oak-fly, a fly used by anglers; oak-frog, a small light-coloured toad of North America, frequenting oak-openings, oak-gall, a gall or excrescence produced on various species of oak by the punctures of various gall-flies; *spec* a nut-gall or gall-nut used in making ink; † oak-holm = HOLM-OAK; oak hook-tap, a moth (*Platypteryx hamula*) inhabiting oak-woods; oak-lappet, a moth (*Gastropacha quercifolia*) the wings of which resemble a dried oak-leaf, oak-leather, a fungus found on old oaks and somewhat resembling white kid-leather, † oak-lungs, a kind of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*), lungwort (*obs*); oak-mast see quot; oak-moth, a moth (*Tortrix viridiana*) living on oaks, † oak-nut, an excrescence found on the oak, oak-opening, U. S., an opening or thinly wooded space in an oak-forest (Webster, 1864), oak-pest, an insect (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which infests oaks in the United States; oak-plum, a plum-shaped gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-brunus*, oak-potato, a potato-shaped gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-balatas*; oak-spangle, a kind of flattened fungus-like gall, occurring on the lower side of oak-leaves, oak-truffle, a truffle growing among the roots of oaks; oak-wart, an oak-gall; oak-water, a medicine made of oak-bark; oak-web *diad*, a cockchafer; oak-worm, a worm that lives on the oak.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hut. Caribby Isl.* 62 As hard as *Oak-bark. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Dist.* (1818) 32 Oak bark is inodorous, has a rough astringent taste. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 16 A decoction of Oak-bark has been used in modern medicine. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 144 The soil of these *oak barrens' is loose and unsound, being little better, at times, than a mere quicksand. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Oak barrens*, scrubby oak brush, the stunted growth of which indicates an extreme poverty of soil. 1823 J. RENNETT *Consol. Butterf.* 5 M 104 The *Oak Beauty appears in March or April. Rather scarce. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 191 *Oak-Beetles (*Eucnemidae*)... living in decayed oak trunks. 1626 *Oak-berries [see oak-nut]. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour* 1 of 143 Insurgents, who wore oak-leaves in their hats, and called themselves *Oak-boys. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour* 1 of 128 The oak boys and steel boys had their rise in the increase of rents. 1822 LECY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV xvi 345 The Oakboys appear to have first risen against the Road Act. 1651 T. BARKE *Art of Angling* (1653) 6 The *Oak-Flie is to be had on the butt of an Oak or an Ash. It is a brownish Fly. 1653 WALTON *Angler* v 125 You may make the Oak-flie with an Orange tawny and black ground, and the brown of a Mallards feather for the wings. 1879 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oakfly comes on about the sixteenth of May, and continues on till about a week in June. It is bred in oak-apples. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi (1880) 221 The Oak Fly, called also the cannon fly, the down-hill or down-looker. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1834) II 91 Gums, *oak-galls, and variegated leaves [are] the distempers of plants. 1838 LONDON *Arboretum* III 1726 Oak-galls, much in demand for the manufacture of ink and for dyeing black. 1601 HOLLAND *Plany* II. 177 The Scarlet grainie growing upon the *Oke holm. 1754 WATSON *Agaric* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII 822 Mr Ray says, that this Fungus is found upon putrid oaks in Ireland, where it is called *oak-leather. 1750 E. SMITH *Compt. Housewife* (ed. 14) 205 Take of *oak-lungs, French moss, and maiden-hair, of each a handful. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 682 The *muscus pulmonarius officinarum*, tree-lung-wort, or oak-lungs. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 7 These acorns or *oak-mast as they are collectively called. 1868 *Wood Homes without* H. xiv 295 One of the most common among the Leaf-rollers is the pretty *Oak Moth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 5 635 Besides its acorns, it beareth galls, Oak-apples, *oak-nuts which are inflammable, and oak-berries. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 77 (Barlett) We ascended the hills, taking a course through the *oak-openings. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3309 Oak-leaves, with galls, commonly known as *oak-spangles, attached. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 14 The pretty *Oak-spangles'... were formerly considered to be parasitic fungi, but are now ascertained to be the work of gall-flies. 1884 COOKE *Strict* Bot. xxxvi. 105 1874 — *Flora* 114 In Vaulcuse, seedling oaks have been reared, and with them, what have been termed *oak-tuffles. 1864 BROWNING *Caliban upon Solihob* 51 The pie That pricks deep into *oakwarts for a worm. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush* 5 87 It appereth at his nosethrill lyke *oake-water. 1771 GALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII 351 This county was so infested with cock chaffers or *oakwebs, that in many parishes they eat every green thing, but elder. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Oak-web*, a May-bee, the cock chafer. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 The dock-worm, the *oake-worm, the gilt-tail, and too many to name.

Oak, Oakam, obs. forms of YOKE, OAKUM.

Oak-apple (ōw'kæ p'ī). 1 A globular form of oak-gall; *spec* the bright-coloured spongy gall formed on the leaf-bud of the common British oak. 14 *Nom.* in W. Whulcker 716/9 *Ilece galla*, a nake appyple. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vj b, Iake. oke appylles and make luce of theym. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* vi lxxvii 715 The Oke apples do grow in sommer, and do begin to fall in September. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* v. 7, If the oak apple, be found full of worms it bodes, if not a plague, yet an unhealthy year. 1828 KEATS *Enaym* i 276 Silvery oak-apples, and fit cones blown. 1874 LUNNON *Proc. & Met.* 101 10 The oak supports several kinds of gall-flies, one produces the well known oke-apple.

2 In Australia, the young cone of the She-oak.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 15 (MORIN) Children chew the young cones [of Casuarina], which they call 'oak-apples'.

3 *athib.*, as Oak-apple day, the 29th of May, the day of the Restoration of Charles II, when oak-apples or oak-leaves have been worn in memory of his hiding from his pursuers in an oak, on the 6th of September, 1651.

1807-8 SYD SMITH *Phyney's I. et Wks.* 1859 II 10/1 He does not say whether this is a loyal procession, like Oak-apple Day. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 11 Oak-apples, so much in vogue on the 'Twenty-ninth of May, Oak-Apple Day', are also excrescences of this nature.

† Oak'd, a. *Obs. rare*. Hard like oak; oaken.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 19. 47 Under the oaken bark.

Oaken (ōw'kæn), a. [f OAK + -EN a.]

1 Made of the wood of the oak. (Now often replaced by 'oak' used attrib. (OAK 8a.)

13 *K. Als* 6115 The face of heum is playn, and hard, Al so hit wore an oken boud. 1390-2 *Paul Deby's* *P. & P.* (Camden) 127 Pro. auj oken quaitz, luyx ad. 1495 *Ar. ad. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 Oken plankes. 1616 *De Witt*, & MARKIN *Country House* 335 Stake well with strong Oaken stakes. 1703 MOXON *Met. & Eng. 171*, An Oaken plank. c 1820 S. ROGEE *Italy* (1839) 112 An oaken chest, half eaten by the worm. 1864 Mrs. GARR *Parables* 5 *Nat. Sci.* iv 148 The channel, where there were carved oaken seats. 1877 HARRISON *England* iv. xxvii. [xvi] (1877) 1. 117 When our houses were builded of willow, then had we oaken men. 1887 G. MERFITT *Ballads & P.* 23 And lo, the man of oaken head, He fled his land.

†2. Of, pertaining to, or forming part of the oak.

Obs. or *arch.* (replaced by 'oak' used attrib.)

1450 *Fysshynge w. Angles* (1881) 29 The bayle on the slothorn & on the oken leyf. 1544 *Phar. & Regim. Lye* (1555) H vj b, The water of oken buden, dronken in iccle wine. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Alph.* 2 Take leaves of oken tree. 1779 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1632) 528 A good handfull of oken bark. 1666 WORRILL *Syl. Agr.* (1681) 90 The Acorns, or Oaken-Mast. 1691 T. HALL *1. Lec. New In. ent.* p. xviii, Oaken Trees, and, Oaken Timber. 1697 *Dirvyn Vary. Geog.* i 200 Jove shook from Oaken Leaves the liquid Gold. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 245 Massy oaken trunks Half-buried lie.

3. Formed of oak leaves or twigs. *arch.*

1605 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 188 Menemus, huc cuncti the third time home with the Oaken Garland. 1697 *Dirvyn* i. 102. *Geog.* i. 480 Let the labring Hind With Oaken Wreath, his hollow Temples bind. 1764 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 879 Around her head an oaken wreath was seen. 1880 C. K. MARKHAM *Perry Bark* 76 A Knight of the Netherlands Lion, and Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown.

4 Consisting of oak trees, *arch.* and *poetic.*

1638 *Met. Wks* (1672) 65 How this .. Oaken-holt of Sichen is said here in my Text to have been in, or by, the Sanctuary of the Lord. 1702 C. MARFIS *Magu. Chr.* iv. i. (1852) 16 The Druids chose oaken retreats for their studies. 1832 TYNNSON *Eleanore* 10 With leaves from our oaken glades. 1881 ROSS *Tri Ballads & Sonns* 30 Like the stuck fawn in the oaken-shaw.

5 *Comb*, as oaken-beamed, -pannelled adjs.; oaken-pin, a name for a hard kind of apple; oaken-tenant see quot 1619.

1619 SIR J. SAMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* 32 Leui was vndr the Law, as a tenant at will, removablee. Much a dier, and Christs Ministry, as Freeholders. Oaken tenant. 1707 12 MORTIMER *Hush* (J), Oakenpin, so called from its handle, as, as a lasting fruit. 1742 *Angl. Farm. & Inc.* ii. 177 *Appl.* [June] Oaken Pin, Golden Russet. 1863 *Ilw. Hist. Nat.* *Our Old Home* (1879) 215 Vast college-halls, high windows, oaken-pannelled. 1900 *11 stn. Ga.* 24 Feb. 2/1 The low-celled, oaken-beamed parlour.

Oaker, obs. form of OCHIR.

Oak-fern. [A transl. of L. *dryopteris*, Gr. *δρυοτρεπίς* (Diosc), said to be applied to a fern growing on the trunks of oaks or other trees, but employed by Linnæus as the name of a species of *Polypodium* (*P. Dryopteris*), the Smooth Three-branched Polypody (not the ancient *δρυοτρεπίς*)]

†1. Various applied by the early herbalists to the Common Polypody (which grows on the trunk of trees), and to several other ferns.

These include *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* (identified by Fries with the Greek *δρυοτρεπίς*), and *Polypodium caudatum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 35, I have founde it in bushe rootes ofte tymes in Germany, it may be called in englishe petite Ferne, or okeferne. c 1550 *Livon. Inst. Health* (1585) L.v. An old cocke filled with oke ferne or walferne. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* vi lxxvii 715 This herbe is called .in Englishe Polypodie, Wall Ferne, and Oke Ferne. 1601 *Ind. 404 Dryopteris caudata*, White Oke Ferne [*Cystopteris*]. *Dryopteris nigra*, Blacke Oke Ferne [*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*]. 1707 CURRIE *in Hush & Gard* 58 The Moderns have discover'd that Oak-fern has seed.

2. Now applied by collectors to *Polypodium Dryopteris* of Linnæus.

1. The action of oars, rowing; movement of limbs like that of oars.

176a *Gentl Mag* 544 Hands that with even orange part and meet 187a *BLACKIE Lays High* 7 They oared with gentle orange from the dear-loved oaks of Derry 1888 E WARRE in *Woodgate Boating* 3 The first man, who essayed the orange of his arms and legs

2 Apparatus or fittings of the nature of oars, outfit of oars; rowing apparatus

1828 J BAILEY *Facciolati's Lex. Remigum*, all that part of a ship's furniture which is connected with the rowing of it, or (as might be said) the *oarage*. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 240 He plies along the Emyrean vast On th' oarage of his wings 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* At Eleusis 172 Like scaled orange of a keen thin fish In seawater 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v 280 So with her oarage crippled, the ship makes slowly her way

Oared (ō'ard), a. [f. OAR sb. + -ED²] Prowed with oars, also in parasynthetic combinations, as *four-oared*, *six-oared*.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 191 The eighteen oared barge 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I 18 A ten-oared boat filled with soldiers approached 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 23/4 Trial races for the classification of oared boats 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 41 Where shall go no oared galley 1884 [HAMILTON] *Jaunt in a Junk* II 18 At a pace which speedily put oared pursuit out of the question.

Oar-hole (ō'r-hōl). Also *arehole* The hole in the side of a galley, etc. through which an oar passes.

14... *Nom.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 173/32 *Hoc columbar*, a arehole 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 197 Echo of them an ore toke in hande, At *ore-holes viij, as I understode 1648-78 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict., Rem-galen, Roey-galen*, the Oar-holes to put out the Oars 1880 WALLACE *Ben-Hur* III. 11, Each oar-hole was a vent through which the labourer had plenty of sweet air

Oario, obs. form of ORY.

Oario- (ō'ario, ō'ario), combining form of Gr *οἰαριον* little egg, taken in sense of L. *ovarium* ovary, found in a few rare uses of terms of Pathology, etc., instead of the more usual OVARIO-. Examples are: **Oariocele** [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], hernia or tumour of the ovary. **Oariopathy** [see -PATHY], disease of the ovary. hence **Oariopatia** *thio a*, pertaining to oariopathy. **Oariotomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], excision of the ovary, ovariectomy. So also **Oaritis** (ō'ario-tis) [see -ITIS], inflammation of the ovary, oovitis, hence **Oaritic** (ō'ario-tik) a., pertaining to oaritis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* [has Oariocele, Oariopathic, Oariopathy, Oaritic, Oaritis] 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Oariotomy*, same as Ovariectomy.

Oarless (ō'ar-less), a. [f. OAR sb. + -LESS.]

Having no oar or oars; undisturbed by oars

1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 27 Mast-less, oar-less, and from Harbour far 1813 BYRON *Br. Albyn* II. xxvi, A broken torch, an oarless boat 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* v, Summers of the snakeless meadow, unlaboured earth and oarless sea.

Oarlock (ō'ar-lōk). Forms: 1. *arlock*, 5. *orlock*, 7. *orelock*, 9. *oar-lock*. [OE. *arloc*, f. *ar* oar + *loc* lock, closure, enclosure. Cf. also ROWLOCK] A notch or fork in which the oar of a boat plays; a rowlock.

1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 288/6 *Columbarin*, *arlocu* a 1419 *Libel. Albus* (Rolls) I. 235 Le bate ge nage deinz orlock, paiera 1 denier *Ibid.* 237 Une petite nef oie orlokes. *Ibid.* 239 De qualibet navi in qua navigatur infra orlokes. *Ibid.* 375 Si navigat in orlock, unum denarium 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 85 Every little Ship with orlokes [paid] a penny 1880 N. H. BISHOP *Snake-Boat* 218, I heard in the distance the sound of oars moving in the oar-locks.

Oarman, rare. [f. as prec. + MAN.] = next

1608 D. TIVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor* 56 Lake unto our Ower-men, looks one way, and row another. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* II. xl. 4 (1622) 317 The Oar-men, and Rowers of her Barge. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII 263 [They] carry six Men, viz. the Harpooner in the Fore-part of the Boat, four Oar-men, and the Steersman. 1818 MILMAN *Senior* 173 The homage fawn'd By her fair handmaids, and her oarman gay

Oarsman (ō'ar-zmān). [f. *oar's*, possessive of OAR + MAN, formerly *oarmān*: see prec.] A 'man of the oar'; one who uses oars, a rower.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* I 328, I was one of the most expert oarsmen that rowed on the Isis 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the wave foamed white to the reckless harrow of oarsmen 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 208 Sandy's Cut is well known to Cambridge oarsmen

Hence **Oarsmanship**, the art of rowing.

1872 *Daily News* 18 Feb 5/6 The apparent decline of good oarsmanship on the Isis. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept 3/6 The amateur oarsmanship of the London Clubs.

Oarswoman. [f. as prec. + WOMAN] A woman who rows.

1882 J. PAVN *Kit* II. You are a first-rate oarswoman. 1895 *Lady* 12 Sept. To distinguish herself as an oarswoman.

Oarweed, variant of ORWEED.

Oary (ō'ar-i), a. [f. OAR sb. + -Y]

1. a. Of the nature, or having the function of, an oar or oars; oar-like. b. Furnished with oars, oared. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 440 The Swan with Arched neck .. proudly Rows Her state with Oarie feet 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II 198 All launch their oary barks into the flood 1832 J. AUSTIN *Sol. Gr. Choric Poet.* *Eschylus* *Agam.* 53 So, when bereaved the vultures ply Their oary wings athwart the sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lvi. 53 Came and shook thro' heaven his pennons oary before me.

2. Comb. (parasynthetic), as *oary-footed*, *oary-winged*, having oary feet, wings.

1872 GEO. ELLIOT *Middleton* Prel. (1878) 3 Here and there a cygnet never finds the living stream in fellowship with its own oary-footed kind 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 4 Oary-wing'd alike To fleet beyond them, or to scud beneath a sail.

Oas(e), obs. forms of OAZIS sb.

Oasis (ō'as-is, ō'as-is), pl. *oases* (-īz). [a. L. *oasis*, a. Gr. *οἶσος* (Herod.), app. of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ouahe* (whence Egyptian Arab. *wāh*) dwelling-place, oasis, f. *ouih* to dwell]

As to the quantity of the a in Gr. and L. there appears to be no direct evidence; but the tradition of the schools, and the preponderance of English usage, as well as the practice of the poets, make it long, *ōas-is*, so also, Gei and Sp *ōas-is*, *ī. ōā-sī*. The pronunciation *ōasis* is however used by many, esp. in Scotland and U.S.]

A name of the fertile spots in the Libyan desert; hence, *gen.* A fertile spot in the midst of a desert.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. i 549 But were no lesse injurious to Oasis, and other Roman subjects. 1684 tr. *Zosimus's Hist.* v 321 Now this Oasis was a sad barren place, from whence no Man could ever return who was once carry'd into it 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Lambert's Hist. Inquis.* I 17 They banished them into great Oasis, a country in Egypt. 1826 J. SCOTT *Via Paris* (ed. 5) 239 Near it is a model of the pyramids accompanied by an oasis with its grove of palms, and a caravan of camels 1838 *Econ. Vegetation* 158 The garniture of the oases, or 'isles of the desert'. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I 3 A waste of sand, in which are oases of different size and fertility 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii 17 A little oasis of date palms indicating the presence of a spring.

1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems*, to Sir F. Biddell III, England could not stand a lone oasis in the desert ground Of Europe's slavery 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 3 My one Oasis in the dust and drouth Of city life! 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. 227 609 The one pleasant oasis amidst the dreary memories of a voyage.

Hence (irreg.) **Oa'sal**, **Oasi'tio** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling an oasis.

1888 W. BOWN in *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press* 15 Sept. 1, Castle Hill looks like an oasial mountain in the midst of a desert of low sand-hills 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 455 Over-crowding of animal life in these oasial areas.

Oast (ō'st). Forms: 1. *āst*, (4 a nost), 4-gost, 4-7 host(e), 6 oste, 7 oost, 8 oost, 6-oast. *β* 5 east, 7 east, east. [OE. *ast*, counterpart to MLG. *eist*, Du. *est*, formerly also *eist*:—O. Teut. **aisto-* from **aisto-*, f. root *aadh*, weak grade *adh*, *id*, *aid* (Skr. *ādā*) to burn, whence also OE. *dā*, OHG. *est* blazing pile, funeral pyre, and, outside Teut. *L. edes*, O. Lat. *adith* hearth, house, *estus* heat, *estis* summer, Gr. *aiōos* heat, Irish *aēdh* heat. *Oast* is the native form; *est*, *east*, *east*, introduced from Flanders.]

1. *† a. orig.* = KILN. *β* Later, A kiln for drying malt or hops, now *spec.* for drying hops.

1500 *Suppl. Elfric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 185/30 *Siccatorium*, cynil, mil. east. 1380 *Anc. Deeds* C. 364 (Pub. Rec. Office), [Grant by John Haddelle of a cottage, &c. to Peter atte Hacche, near] 'les lymhostes'. 1530 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antig. Culm.* 4 Take benes and dry hem in a nost or in an ovene 1540 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1 457 Wel derk & fer from osts, bath & stable. 1577 D. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* (1580) 9 b, A Brewhouse with an Oast for drying of Malt. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 150 To contain the hair of your Oost or Kiln, or a Blanket tacked round the same about the edges 1720 *Act 9 Anne* c. 13 § 8 No Person shall make use of any Oost Storehouse or other Place or of any Kiln for curing or keeping of Hops. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II 242 It is necessary to keep the oost or kiln constantly at work. 1881 WHITTHREAD *Hops* 24 Oasts and other buildings must be built.

2. Comb. oast-cloth, oast-hair (see quot 1861); oast-house, a building containing a kiln for drying hops; also the whole structure composing a kiln.

1420 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III 546/2 'Hoste cloth. 1462 *Ibid.* 556/2 *Ostcloth* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 On this Bed, without any Oost-cloth, lay your Hops by Basket-fuls 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct 221 Covered with the oastcloth, a sort of harcloth blanket, on which the hops are laid to dry 1668 *Centur. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Joy of S Peter in Thanet, 'thoshar weaver. 1677 *Pict. Oxfordsh.* 252 The square above, immediately supporting the Oast-hair and the Mault. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 These pokes [of hops] are carried 1. to the *oost-house, where the hops are to be dried 1882 K. LEE *West. Wildf.* I 140 He passed to a rick-yard and oast-house beyond.

Oast, Oastess (e, obs. forms of HOST, HOSTESS

Oastler, Oastman, obs. f. OSTLER, HOASTMAN.

Oasy, obs. form of Oozy a.

Oat (ōt), sb., usually in pl. *oats* (ōts).

Forms: *sing.* 1 *āte*, *ēte*, 4-7 *ote*, (5 *hote*), 6-7 *oate*, 6- *Sc. eat*, 7 *dial. eat*, 8- *eat* pl. a. 1 *ātan*, 3 *aten*, 3-4 *oten*, 4 *ooten*, 5 *otyn*. *β*. 4-7 *otes*, 5 *otys*, *oties*, (notys), 5-6 *ootes*, 18, 6 *ottes*, (wot(t)tes), 6-7 *oates*, 6- *ootes*; *Sc.* 5 *atis*, *etes*, *atlis*, *aities*, 8- *ats*. [OE. *ate*, pl. *atan*, wk. fem., not found in the cognate langs., and of obscure origin. The general Teutonic name is OTeut. **hadron-* and its representatives: see HAYER]

Oat differs from other names of cereals, ancient or modern, as *wheat*, *barley* (hgg, beer), *rye*, *rice*, *maize*, *millet*, and from its own synonym *haver*, in that, while these are (like *dust*, *sand*, *snow*), names of *substances* or *things* in the mass, the collective form of which is singular, they having in ordinary language no plural, *oat* is an individual singular, the collective or mass sense of which has to be expressed by the plural, e.g. 'Is the crop rye or oats?', 'wheat, barley, and oats are cereals'. Comparing this with *beans*, *peasens*, *potatoes*, and other names of similar grammatical form, it

may be inferred that primarily *oat* was not the plant or its produce in the mass, but denoted an individual grain, of *gr. oat* with its collective pl. *groats*. This may point to oats being eaten originally in the grain, not, like wheat and barley, in the form of meal or flour. But the scanty early evidence is not sufficient to show this.]

1. pl. The grains of a hardy cereal (see sense 2) forming an important article of food in many countries for men and also a chief food of horses; usually collectively, as a species of grain.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 84 *genim huan niela oþþe atena*, 1088 *beres*. 1100 *Ibid.* III 292 *Nim atena gatan* c. 1226 *O. E. Chron.* anno 1124 (Laud MS.) *Man selde þæt æt sæd aten*, þæt is feowes sæd laþas to flower scillingas. c. 1205 *Lav.* 29256 *þer lifoþen he gon ȝeoten draf and chaf and atena*. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 *Me nimð et vud dettun oten uor hwate* 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* iv 45 A tale of Ten quarter oten 1393 *Ibid.* C. ix. 306 A fewe croudes and creyme, and a cake of otes. c. 1500 *Melusine* xii. 127 That ootis shuld be gyuen to the horses 1508 *DUNBAR Rhyning w. Kennedie* 133 Thow skaffis and beggers man heir and aitis, c. 1530 *Housch. Acc. Hampton Cr.* in *Laud Hampton C.* (1885) I. 367, 4 *bo-hells of wotes* at 4th, the bo-hell 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Oid. Edw.* II (1876) 14 *Hay and otes*, litter and shoug and other necessaries for my horses. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 251 *Oats*, cleansing, resolving, and pectoral. 1857 *Brit. An. An. Eng. Broad-Bk.* I. vi. 75 In the south of England oats are not employed for bread, but only for feeding horses. 1900 *Vestm. Gaz.* 15 Nov 2/1 With two camp kettles and packets of tea and Quaker Oats... we made a great feast of tea and porridge.

b sing. A single grain of oats. *raie*.

1677 *GRW Anal. Fruits* III. i. § 11 A Cluster of other little Bags, about the bigness of an Oat. 1780 A *Youth*, *Tour* *Irish* I. 288 Nor would the horses touch an oat, while they could get carrots.

2. The cereal plant *Avena sativa*, which yields this grain, cultivated in numerous varieties in all cool climates. a. Usually in pl., collectively, as a crop.

1303 R. BRUNN *Handl. Synne* 1010 *Wheat corn wyl nat prykke*, As otes down, or barleyke. c. 1425 *Ibid.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 664/13 *Hec aenea*, oty. 1523 *Kentish Husb.* § 24 There be m. manner of otes, that is to saye, redde otes, blacke otes, and rough otes. 1578 *LVI Podent* IV. xiii. 467 The plide Otes are sown in the gardens of Herboristes. 1620 *SHAKS Temp.* IV. 61 *Ceres*... thy miche Leas of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fethelke, Otes, and Pease 1691 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 181 Nor do they sell it (hay) much cheaper than oats itself. 1786 *BURNS Sc. Drink* III. Let Aits set up their awnie buin. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product Farming* (ed. 2) 105 Upon the same field which will yield only one harvest of wheat, two successive crops of barley may be raised, and three of oats.

b. The singular, *oat*, is used either to individualize the plant or a particular variety or sort, or to denote a single plant (but this would ordinarily be called an *oat-plant*).

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xvii. (Tollm. MS.) *Ote* is an herbe, and be seed herof acorde to use of men and of hors. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/2 *Ote*, or hawn (corn), *Avena*. 1620 *VLNRI P. R. Recta* 40 It receiveth a singular cooling qualitie from the Oate. 1742 *Campl. Fam. Tree* III. 423 There are two sorts, the white or Polish *Oat*... and the black *Oat*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 17 The *oat* is the hardest of all cereal plants.

3. *sing. and collect. pl.* Applied to wild species of *Avena* (called also *Oat-grass*), several of which are indigenous to the British Isles; esp. the Wild *Oat*, *Avena fatua*, a tall grass resembling the cultivated oat (of which it is perhaps the wild original), a frequent weed in cornfields, and noted for its long twisted awn, which makes an excellent hygrometer. False *Oat*, the *Oat-like Grass*, *A. rhe-natherum*.

1700 *Edinal. Gloss.* 599 *Lolium*, atae. a 1700 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 480/18 *7. Lania*, atae, *oite* *lavor*. 1725 *Put* *I. oc.* *Ibid.* 785/13 *Hec arundin*, wild hene. 1852 *Illustr. Herbal* I. 57, This is a kynde of ote; the oat is called in English commonly, otes, and the other wild otes. 1878 *LYRIC Dodona* IV. xiii. 467 Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the purr. Otes, of others wild Ote. The Purwottes or wild Otes, cometh vp in many places amongst wheate and without sowing. 1677 *Trivisa* I. 1. *George* I. 229 And otes unblest, and damed dominions 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 112 *Barbed* (114 *gla* vulgarly called Wild *Oat*. 1806 *GAIENI Hist. l. 4* Wild oat or haver 1825 *HORT* *Bot. l. 1* *lora* 53 *A. fatua*, wild *Oat*. *A. strigosa*, bristle-pointed *Oat*.

atib 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 671 The immutability of this kind of Hygroscope in comparison of that made of wild *Oat*-beards. a 1774 *Goussier* *Surt. l. 1* *Philos.* (1776) II. 30 An easier and still a cheaper hygrometer may be made by a wild *Oat*-beard, which lengthens with dry weather and contracts with moisture.

4. *Phr.* To sow one's wild oats: to commit youthful excesses or follies; to spend early life in dissipation or dissolute courses (usually implying subsequent reform). (In reference to the fully and mischief of sowing wild oats instead of good grain.)

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* II. 99 That willful and viruly age, which lacketh rypenes and discretion, and (as wee saye) hath not sowed all theyr wyld Oates. 1883 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxxvii, I finde that all my wildest Oates are sowne. 1604 *DEKKER Honest W. Wks.* 1871 II. 9 You ha travelled enough now to sowe your wildest oates. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 169 I thus ended my first harvest of wild oats. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. I. vii. (1866) 125 A leniency which often talks thus. A young man must sow his wild oats and reform. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov 2/3 The wild oats, fully sown, are a veritable road to ruin.

† *b* Hence *Wild Oats*, a name for a dissipated or dissolute young fellow; a 'wild' young man. *Obs.*

a 1564 BECON *Nosegay* Wks. (1843) 204 The foolish desire of certain light brains and wild oats, which are altogether given to newfangledness. *a* 1608 *How Chaste Good Wife* (N.) Well, go to, wild oats! spendthrift! prodigal! *a* 1605 *London's Darling* 11. For this wild oats here, young Flowerdale, I will not judge.

c. *attrib.* Pertaining to the 'sowing of wild oats' *a* 1881 *Poet Soc. Monthly* XIX 133 Gulls, it seems, have to pass through a millinery climacteric, as their brothers through a wild oat period.

5. transf. (poetic). A pipe made of an oat straw, as a pastoral instrument of music. [After L. *avena*] *a* 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 88 That strain I heard was of a higher mood. But now my Oate proceeds. *a* 1648 *Herrick's Hesper.* *Bancock*, That thou shalt swear, my pipe do's raunge Over thine oat, as soveraigne. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Greek Idyl* iv. Poems (1886) 82 While an old shepherd with his oat Pipes to the autumn breezes.

6. Comb. a. General combinations: simple attrib., as *oat-beard* (see *BEARD* sb. 6), *-bran*, *-dust*, *-grain*, *-hull* (see *HULL* sb. 1), *-husk*, *-stalk*, *-straw*, *-stubble*; made from oat-grains, as *oat-ale*, *-beer*, *-bread*, *-flour*, *-groats*, *-malt*, containing or carrying oats, as *oat-bag*, *-cart*, *-field*, objective and obj. gen., as *oat-bruise*, *-consumer*, *-eater*, *-importer*, *-sheller*, *-tying*; *oat-bearing*, *-growing*, *-producing* adjs., instrumental, as *oat(s)-fed* adj., similitative, as *oat-shaped* adj.

a 1693 *Humours Town* 5. I had rather a'n been drinking *Oat-Ale at a Cake house. *a* 1836 C. E. DOBELL *Heaven's Collect* (O. H. S.) II 449 A draught of oat-ale. *a* 1882 *Robert's Agric. & Prices* III 565/4. a canvas *oat bags at 1/3. *a* 1876. *a* 1874 *Oat-beard [see sense 3]. *a* 1893 *Dict. Anglo-Usen Found.* Soc. xi 337 Piece of *oat-bearing land. *a* 1905 *IFARNE Collect* 73 Oct (O. H. S.) I. 55 He mentions Malt & *Oat Beer. *a* 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5/6 Porridge made from *oat-bran husks. *a* 1879 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 456 *Otebread nourisheth but little, and is not very agreeable to mankind. *a* 1870 A. YOUNG *Tour Terres* I. 23 Their diet is milk, potatoes, and oat bread. *a* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 216 Attached to toast and water, which he made with oat-bread boiled in the water. *a* 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/5. I saw a bean in a chaff cutter and an *oat bruise. *a* 1822 *Col. HAWKES Diary* (1893) 45 We observed his people at *oat cart. *a* 1805 *Forsyth's Beauties* Scott III. 348 *Oat-dust from the mill... makes part of the mixture. *a* 1668 *DAVENANT Vacation Land Poems* (1673) 291 And white *Oate-eater that does dwell, In Stable smell at Sign of Bell. *a* 1870 *Miss BROUGHTON Red as Rose* I. 100 A young *oats-fed mare. *a* 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 A glance at those relations shows the important part which *oat flour plays in all of them. *a* 1882 *DARWIN Veg. Mould* II 125 In one of the chambers there was a decayed *oat-grain, with its husk. *a* 1840 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Biny ben wyne, With *oat grotts, and whyte brede cake. *a* 1892 E. REEVES *Home-ward Bound* 82 Invercargill is our chief *oat growing country. *a* 1607 *MARKHAM Caval* v (1672) 11 A few Pease or Beanes mixt with *oate-hulls, which are taken from oats when you make Oate-meale. *a* 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 253 The worts were allowed to filter through the stratum of *oat-husks and herth. *a* 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (J.), In Kent they blew with one half *oatmeal and the other half barley-malt. *a* 1893 *Dict. Anglo-Usen Found.* Soc. xi. 337 *Oat-producing acres. *a* 1845 *Athenian* x Mar. 222 The *oat-shaped or nucleated body. *a* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 372 Stone very small and flat, about 1/4 inch long, oat-shaped. *a* 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 554/1 Black oat-shaped wom. *a* 1723 *Land Gas No.* 6222/10 Robert Wadford, late of Preston *Oat-Shiller. *a* 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Ed.* v 34 The unfruitful daniel, the *oatstalks barren. *a* 1884 T. SPEDDIN *Sport & Highl.* III 29 Their bed should consist of clean *oat-straw. *a* 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1823) 168 The *oat-stubbles are cleaned immediately after harvest.

b. Special combinations: *oat-fowl*, a local name of the Snow Bunting; *oat-grass*, a grass of the genus *Avena*; sometimes also applied to those of some allied genera, as *Arrhenatherum*, *Bromus*; *oat-hair*, the hairs or villi of the grain of the oat; *oat-hay* = *oaten hay*; see *OATEN* 3; *oatland*, land on which oats are grown; *oat-like* *a.*, like or resembling an oat, *oat-like grass*, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, considered by Linnæus an *Avena*, *oat-mill*, a mill for grinding oats (in quot. 1837 humorously applied to a horse's mouth), *oatmonger*, a dealer in oats, *oat-pipe*, *oat-reed*, a musical instrument made of an oat-straw; *oat-riddle*, a sieve or riddle for sifting oats, *oat-seed*, † (*a*) the season for sowing oats (*obs*), † (*b*) the seed or grain of the oat; hence *oat-seed bird*, a local name of the Grey Wagtail, *oat-stone* (see quot.); *oat-thistle*, Turner's name for the cotton-thistle, *Onopordium Acanthium*.

a 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII 461 A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, resorts here in winter and is called by the people here *oat fowls, because they prey on the oats. *a* 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 72 Snow-bunting. *a* 1874 *Col. Eng. Lat. Dict.* *Oat-gavel, *avenae vegetigales*. *a* 1878 *Lvt. Dodds* iv xlv. 505 Because of the likeness it hath with Otes. we may call it in English, Hauer, or *Ote grasse. *a* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Oat-grass, *Bromus*. *a* 1822 *LINNVSON May Queen* II. vii. The summer airs blow cold On the oat-grass and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. *a* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 93 The tall Oat-grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum* in many instances forms a very considerable portion of good meadows and pastures. *a* 1847 *WILSON Rural Cycl.* I. 623 Other kinds of intestinal calculi consist principally of the filamentous portion of the grain of oats and are sometimes known by the popular designation of *oat-hair calculi. *a* 1892 *Cruickshank (S. Afr.) Register* 4 Mar. 2 *Oathay, 100 lbs., 35. 6d. to 55. 6d. *a* 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 [see

OATEN 3]. *a* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oat-thistle* or *Oatland-thistle. *a* 1821 CLARE *Will Minstr.* II. 104 Multitudes of crowding beans, And flighty oatlands of a lighter hue. *a* 1835 *HOOKER Prot. Flora* L. 42 *Arrhenatherum*, *Oat-like grass. *a* 1886 *Brit. Staffordsh.* 337, I was shewed an *Oat-Mill, that husk't the Oats and winnow'd them, and then ground them to meal. *a* 1837-40 *HALLIBURTON Clockin* (1862) 497 Hold up your old oatmill, and see if you can snuff the stable at minister's. *a* 1827 in *Riley Mem.* (1858) 167 Denis le *Otemongee. *a* 1886 W. WILSON *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 73 All in a fine *oate pipe these sweete songs lustily chaunting. *a* 1833 *DOUGLAS Ennis* I. Prol. 511, I the ylk wmgublie that in the small *ait reid Tonit my sang. *a* 1743 *Land. & Country Brew* iv (ed. 2) 254 Some Malsters, to improve the small Sort of Welch Cist, sift it thro' an *Oat-Ridder. *a* 1637-50 J. Row *Hist. Kirke* (1842) p. xxv. The journey was far, and it we, the haunt of thair *eat-seid. *a* 1900 *Daily News* 4 July 5/6 Distribution of oatseeds for stable forage. *a* 1864 ATKINSON *Proc. Names Birds*, *Oat-seed-bird, Ray's wagtail. *a* 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 44 Grey wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*). *Oat seed bird (Yorkshire). *a* 1897 *Allibut's Syst. Med.* III 855 These concretions comprise the *oat-stones, or avenoliths, which are composed of the indigestible fragments of oat-meal. *a* 1848 *TURNER Names of Herbs* 8 *Acanthium* may be called in english *otethistle, because the seedes are lyke vnto rough otes.

Oat (out), *v* U. S. [f. prec. sb.: cf. *CORN* *v* 6] *trans.* To feed (a horse) with oats. Also *absol.* *a* 1752 *MacSparran Diary* (1899) 52 Got up early, set out, oat at Perce's. *a* 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks. 1850 II. 240 Oated my horse at Newbury. *a* 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 290 Stopped at a miserable hut of a tavern and oated my horse. *a* 1888 *Ibid.* 402 Made a stage at Jennison's. *only to oat *Ibid.* After oating, we went on to Martin's.

Oat-cake. [f. *OAT* sb. + *CAKE* sb. 1 a.] A 'cake' made of oatmeal; = *CAKE* sb. 1 b.

a 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* III. i. 11 Hugh *Oat-cake sir, or George Sea-coale. *a* 1640 *PEACHAM* (J.), A blue stone they make haver or oatcakes upon. *a* 1823 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 151 The Derbyshire Mineis in winter, prefer oat cakes to wheaten bread; finding that this kind of nourishment enables them to support their strength, and perform their labour better. *a* 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 291 Mr C. eats it to his oat-cakes. *a* 1886 *RUSKIN Praterita* I. xi. 358 With an oat cake and butter—for I was always a gourmand.

Oaten (out'n), *a.* (sb.). [f. *OAT* sb. + *-EN* 4.] In first quot. perh. the gen. pl. of *OAT* = *OE* *dtena*. *a* 1. Composed of the grain of oats, or of oatmeal. *a* 1240 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Take porke, wele pou hit sethe With otene grottes. *a* 1353 *LD. BERNERS Provs* I. xviii. 24 They lacked oten meale to make cakes withall. *a* 1630 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* I. 537 They did eate. oten bread. *a* 1834 *Veg. Subst. Food* 72 Oaten cakes are much used in Lancashire.

2. Made of the straw or stem of an oat *a* 1570 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 72 [He] broke his oaten pype. *a* 1820 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 52 Tune on my pipe the praises of my Loue, And midst thy oaten harmonie recount How faire she is. *a* 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 34 The Rural duties... Temper'd to th' Oaten Flute. *a* 1746 *COLLINS Ode Evening* 3 Aught of oaten stop, or pastoral song. *a* 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* II. iv. (1849) 101 Oh! sweet Theocritus! had I thine oaten reed.

3. Of or belonging to the oat as a plant *Oaten hay*. see quot. 1899.

a 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. ii 913 When Shepheards pipe on Oaten straws. *a* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 146 Drawing it in with an oaten straw. *a* 1891 *E. KINGLAKE Australian at H.* 141 The farmers grow their maize and their oaten hay and sell it, and are comfortably off. *a* 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 There has recently been some demand in Australia for 'oaten hay', for English race horses. *Oaten hay*, or as it is called in Cape Colony 'oat hay'... consists of oat sheaves with the oats not thrashed out of them.

4. Abounding in oats; oat-producing *rare* *a* 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 958 The Oaten land or Muske Thistle. *a* 1648-90 *BRATHWAT Barnabes* *Frul.* iv. K. J. Thence to oaten Ouston fruitful.

B. sb. An oaten pipe see 2 above *a* 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 11 459 Which, when as the oaten spoke, From their green dreams aye awoke.

Oater, obs. form of *OTTER*

Oath (ou), *sb.* Pl. oaths (ouθz). Forms: 1-4 *oθ*, *ap*, (1 *hāθ*), 2-4 *oθ*, *op*, 3 *oθ*, *oath*, *oθp*, (*hop*), 4-5 *oop*, 4-6 *oθh*, (5 *-e*), 4-7 *oθh*, *-e*, (6 *oith*, *oethe*), 7- *oath*, (*dial.* 5 *wrothe*, *woothe*); also *B. north* and *Sc.* 4 *ath*, *athe*, *aythe*, 4-5 *athe*, *ayth*, (5 *haith*, 6 *eith*, 7 *eath*), 5-9 *ath*. [Com. Teut. *OE* *ap* str. masc., = *OFris* *ath*, *ed.* *OS.* *θ* (*MDu.* *eet*, *eed*, *Du.* *eed*, *MLG* *LG.* *ed*), *OHG.* *ed* (*MHG.* *eit*, *ed*, *Ger.* *eid*), *ON.* *eith* (*Sw.* *ed*, *Da.* *eed*), *Goth.* *aiþs*. — *OTeut.* **aiþo-s* : — *pre-Teut.* **oitos*, cf. *Oldr oeth*]

1. A solemn or formal appeal to God (or to a deity or something held in reverence or regard), in witness of the truth of a statement, or the binding character of a promise or undertaking; an act of swearing; a statement or promise corroborated by such an appeal, or the form of words in which such a statement or promise is made.

To take (an) oath to utter, or bind oneself by, an oath, to swear also to make (an) oath, and in earlier use to swear an oath. † To take an oath of (a person) to cause (him) to swear; to administer, or be witness to, an oath (*obs*). On or upon oath under the obligation of an oath, as having made an oath.

a 1707 *Boonville* 1107 (Z) Að was geafned. *a* 1800 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 73 Da behet he mid aðe, hyre to sylenne swa hwæt swa heo hyne bade. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þis mid aðe gefestnodan. *a* 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6108 Þis mid aðe

heyemen of þe lond... deop of ysoure, Wiþ him to holde trefweliche, & breke þo hor oþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1618 Be his right hand he swai his aith. *a* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 25 Ithot icham alle cristenmen, to deðe do vp myn oþe. *a* 1420 *Chron. Volod.* at 292 W^o owte ony woth. *a* 1449 *Proccok Repr.* III. xl. 344 Bi ooth and so bi avisement. *a* 1450 *Merlin* 140 Whan the two kynges hadde take the oth of these two. *a* 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 96 He bade hem with grete instance and wothys that the nexte nyghte the lampys afore seyð schuld be lyghtynde. *a* 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 3 John Husscher wyll take a othe a pon a boke. *a* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Prelates to whome they haue bounde themselves by othe, promesse or vowe. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xcv. 310 I hemperour hath so made his oth and promyse & hath sworne by his crowne impervall. *a* 1593 *SHAKS Rich. III.* I. iii. 14 Speake truly on thy knighthood, and thine oath. — *Lucr.* Arg't, She, first taking an oath of them for her revenge, reverted the actor. *a* 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. i. 399 My Lord of Burgundy we'll take your Oath for surety of our Leagues. *a* 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 185 Aske him vpon his oath, if hee do's thinke [etc.]. *a* 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* (1839) 175 Which swearing, or oath, is a form of speech, added to a promise; by which he that prometheth, signifieth, that unless he perform, he enounceth the mercy of his God, or calleth to him for vengeance on himself. *a* 1764 *Burns Poet. Laws* 253 The administering of an oath to witnesses by justices of the peace. *a* 1828 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. ii 374 He declined examination upon oath. *a* 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* iv, I could take my oath he said so. *a* 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II 653 The new oaths were sent down to the Commons. *a* 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xliii (1886) 481 Rose... made oath to her soul she would rescue him.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2666 And gain sum þai sware þair aith [v. r. mak aithe] For to do him melle and lath. *a* 1340 *HAMFOLE Prose Tr.* 10 Here es forbodene aith with owtene cheson. *a* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 540 Sum of the men of the Cuntre Com till his pessi and maid him aith. *a* 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 61 The first condition requirit to ane lauchful oith is verite or truth. *a* 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 13 To make ane aith before ane Judge. *a* 1875 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* 147 I'm free to take my aith.

b. Loosely applied to an asseveration in the form of an oath, but not involving a reference to God or anything sacred.

a 1600 *SHAKS. A Y. L.* iv. i. 192-3 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. xi, She laughed, and blushed, and oft did say Her pretty oath, by Yea and Nay, She could not, would not, durst not play!

2. Such an appeal made lightly in ordinary speech in corroboration of a statement, etc.; a careless use of the name of God or Christ, or of something sacred, in asseveration or imprecation, or a formula of words involving this (often with suppression or perversion of the sacred name, and becoming at length practically meaningless, or a mere expression of anger, surprise, or other strong feeling): an act of profane swearing; a curse.

a 1275 *Lamb Hom.* xi. 11 He haue þu þines drihtenes nome in name aða ne in name idel speche. *a* 1285 *Anchor R.* 198 Blasphemie... þet swerod greates oðes, oder bitterliche kurses, oder mis-seid bi God, oder bi his haluuen. *a* 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A v. 177 Per weoren opes an heþ, hose þat hit herde. *a* 1420 *HOCCELV. De Reg. Princ.* 62 Pe former of euery creature Dissembled y with opes grete, and rente Lymf for lyme. *a* 1550 *CROWLEY Shpgr.* 697 The wycked othes, and the times myspeut. *a* 1606 *DICKKER Sp. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 22 Oathes are Crutches, vpon which Lyes, go and needs no other pasport. Oathes are wounds that a man stabs into himself. *a* 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 511 Every street of the city rings with the horrible oaths of their diuises. *a* 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav* (1851) 8 He closed the window with an oath. *a* 1898 D. C. MURRAY *Tales* 209 Oaths are the flash-notes of speech.

3. With qualifying words, as *BIBLE oath*, *BODILY oath*, *BOOK oath*, *CORPORAL oath*, *oath of abjuration*, *of allegiance*, *of office*, *of supremacy*, etc. *Great oath*: an oath of special solemnity, or (in sense 2) of special emphasis or profanity; the form of oath held by the swearer, or considered at the time, most sacred

a 1225 [see 2] *a* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 Perfor William þe kyng swore a grette othe, þat he suld never spare Noiper lefe no lothe northeren, what so þei was. *a* 13 *R. Ahs.* 4575 (Bodl. MS.) Now he hap ysware his grette oop þat he ne shal twies seen þe sonne Er he hym haue þe forte ywonne. *a* 1389 in *Sir W. Fraser Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 24 Til there thyngys Jelyly and fermly to be fullyllyt bath the partys forremmyt, the haly wangelis twechyt, the gret ath bodylyke has sworn. *a* 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* xx. 1961 He swore the grette aith bodely. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/2 Grette oothe, *jusjurandum*. *a* 1530 *PALSGR.* 495 He hath constayned me by a boke othe (*par mon serment sur ung livre*). *a* 1565 *LINDESAY* (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1899) I. 41 The chancelor swore þe his grette aith and hailie sacrament thair was. no with: that he fauorit sa weil. *a* 1589 *COOPER Admonit.* 32 Thomas O'win himselfe hath vpon his booke oath denied, that he neuer printed [the books]. *a* 1606 *Proc. agst late Traitors* 6 Should receive several corporall oaths upon the holy Evangelists. *a* 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 12 Twelve loyall men shall be chosen, quha sall swear the grette oath in presence of the parties, that they sall declare quhilk of them bes best richt. *a* 1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog Porter* in *Hone Every Day Bk.* II. 204 I'm ready to take my bible oath on't. *a* 1777 G. CLINTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 45 To attend at Kingston, and take the oath of office in consequence of my late appointment. *a* 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xii, I dhruv him to Squire Egan's, I'll take my book oath. *a* 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I 504 A law imposed severe penalties on every person who refused to take the oath of supremacy when required to do so.

4. transf. A person by whom, or thing by which, one swears *rare*.

a 1825 *BROODERS Poems, Terrorism* i. iii, If thou art. The admiration, oath, and patron saint, Of frivolous revellers

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oath-parole*, *-pledge*, *-rite*; *oath-breaker*, *-breaking*, *-making*, *-sanctioner*, *-taker*, *-taking*; *oath-bound*, *-despising*, *-detesting* adjs.; *oath-sick* *a.*, fastidious about oaths, having an objection to take an oath, *oath-worthy a.* *arch.*, worthy of credit on oath, worthy to be sworn by.

1890 *Fall Mall G.* 23 Oct 6/3 An open organization and not 'oath-bound, except in the case of the council' 1894 *Cath News* 27 Oct 3/2 Freemasonry is an oath-bound body. 1860 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 14 Blasphemers and 'oath-breakers'. 1896 *SHAKS i Hen IV*, v. ii. 38, I told him gently. Of his 'Oath-breaking'. 1826 *HOR. SMITH Tor Hall* (1838) III. 8 The depositions of his 'oath-despising retainers'. 1886 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* xiii, Dempster, a true blue Scot 'I see warrant'; Thee, 'oath detesting, chaste Kilkerran'. 1853 *GRIMALDI Cicerone's Offices* iii (1858) 160 In an 'oath-making, not what the fears but what the virtue of it is, ought to be considered. 1866 *FULLER Worthies* (1862) 189 What 'Oath office is kept in London, I know not'. 1900 *Daily Tel* 11 Aug 7/2 These spies and breakers of 'oath-paroles'. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 465 The sacramental solemnity, the 'oath-pledge against evil'. 1864 *CHAPMAN (J.)*, All the 'Oath-rites said, I have ascended her adorned bed'. 1846 *GROTE Greece* (1859) I 8 Zeus conferred upon Styx the majestic distinction of being the Horos, or 'oath-sanctioner of the Gods'. 1876 *SOUTT Twelve Serms.* (1877) IV 219 A scrupulous 'Oath sick Conscience'. 1888 *COBBETT Pol. Reg. XXXIII* 49 The Magistrates, who co-operated with this hire of 'oath takers'. 1807 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 465 Oath takers being sadly prone to kiss their thumb, as it were. 1858 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v 299 That no man can be received into the franchises of the said cities save only for the same cause that he useth at his 'oath taking'. 1882 *BOSWORTH-TOLLER Anglo-Sax. Dict.* s.v. *ap-nyþe*, Gif he ap-nyþe biþ, 'if he be 'oath-worthy', *Leas of the 46*. 1886 *COBBETT Fall of Asgard II* 170 By all that we of old have deemed holy and oathworthy.

Hence *Oathed* (in *comb.*) *a.*, furnished with oaths; *Oathful a.*, full of oaths; *Oathlet*, a small or petty oath.

1888 *J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag.* XXIV 296 Cursing and swearing in triumph in a 'many-oathed language'. 1887 *SIMPSON Golf* 171 An earnest 'oathful desire for victory'. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII 270 A tiny tart 'oathlet'.

Oath (*ðəʊ*, *ðʌð*), *v.* *rare* *Forms*: 4 *athe*, 6 *othe*, 7-*oath*, *oathe*. [*f. OATH sb.*]

1. *trans.* To impose an oath upon, put to one's oath, conjure. *Obs.*

13 *Boag Nicol* 1141 in *Herrig Archiv* LIII 412 Bi gret god we yhow athe [*L. conjuramus eos*]. *Ibid.* 1699 We wathed full nere [*L. conuati sumus*].

2. *intr.* (or with *obj. cl.*) To utter an oath or oaths, to swear. Also to *oath it*.

1867 *P. BAYNE Lect.* (1834) 167 They carry their sinne in their fore-head, braving men, oathing it. 1807-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* i xix 67 'Tis easy to know a beginning whether

He oathes it, as a cowardly fencer plays. 1851 *R. F. BURTON Goa* 309 Complaining sweats that he was not paid; witness oaths by the sun that he was. 1900 *Longin Mag.* Nov. 72 Some of the soldiers laughed and oathed in evident glee.

3. *trans.* To take to oath, swear by.

1740 *T. CONNOR in Genil. Mag.* 461/2 I do oath the holy seven [*i.e. sacraments*], His soul's with Patrick now in heaven.

4. To address or call with oaths

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 41 Some lusty carter is heard oathing a bit of the blood patrician. 1853 *S. G. OSBORNE in Visc Ingesta Mithras* II 11 The dogs kept up growls of defiance, till their owners ordered them into order.

Hence *Oathing vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1680 *I. C. Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 19 If there be no oathing or swearing, there can be no forswearing. 1681 *HICKINGMILL Sin-Man-catching* Wks 1716 I 186 These Men-catchers lay their Snares and their Oathing-Gins to catch them.

Oathable (*ðə'pəbl̩*), *a.* *rare*—1 In 7 *oathable*.

[*f. OATH sb.* or *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of taking an oath; fit or able to be sworn; oath-worthy.

1807 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii 135 You are not Oathable, Although I know you'll swear, terribly swear.

Oatmeal (*ðə'tmi:l*). *Forms*: see *OAT* and *MEAL*. 1. Meal made from oats.

1490 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take almondes unblanchid Put ote mele to 1422 *Tr. Secrete Secret.*, *Prv Prv* 244 A man Sholde ette mettis of colde and moist complexion, as Potage of oat-mell.

1533 *LD BERNERS Froiss.* I xvii. 19 Behynde the gaddyl, they [the Scots] will haue a lytle sacke full of ootemele. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxvii 22 Though thou shuldest bray a foole with a pestell in a mortar like ootemele. 1683 *Trevon Water to Health* 29 Oatmeal is to be accounted the best of all Flour. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. IV* i xi 1 (1869) I 177 The common people in Scotland are fed with oat-mell. 1823 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam.* 333 Poultices, formed of oat-mell. 1873 *KINGSLEY Lett* (1878) II. 417 For growing children, oatmeal is invaluable.

2. *b* Proverb *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL Erasmi Aposph* (1877) 329 Leosthenes had perswaded the citie of Athens to make warre, beyeing set agog to thinke all the worlde otemele. 1615 *SWETNAM Arraignment* 10m iii, The worlde is not all made of otemele, nor all is not golde that glisters. 1673 *Vinegar & Must* Wedn. Lect., You thinke that all the worlde is oat-mell.

3. Short for oatmeal porridge.

1891 *in Cent. Dict.*

4. *pl* A name for a set of riotous or profligate young men early in the 17th century. *Obs. slang.*

'No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver Oat-meale' (*Nares Gloss.* 1822).

1624 *FORD Sm's Darling* i. 1, Do mad prank with Roaring boys and oatmeals.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oatmeal flummery*, *groats*, *gruel*, *man*, *mill*, *porridge*, *oatmeal-chewer*, *eater*, *maker*; also applied *attrib.* to cloth of a minutely speckled pattern suggestive of oatmeal, as *oatmeal frieze*, *serge*, etc.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No 431 ¶ 3, I desire you would find out some Name for these craving Damels, Trish-eaters, 'Oatmeal chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers [etc.]' 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept 2/6 New 'Oatmeal Cloths, in plain and fancy clean. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Jan. 9/1 Dresses of 'oatmeal cream, with bonnets to match. 1876 *A CAMPBELL. Leath* 38 Professions of everlasting amity, past now between the Cow-killer and 'Oat-meal-eater. 1878 *MRS RAFFALD Eng. Housekeeper* 204 To make 'Oatmeal Flummery. 1894 *LYNX Moth. Bomb* in *O. P.* (1814) I. 278 You 'Oatmeal-groat you were acquainted with this plot. 1811 *Closet for Ladies & Gentlew.* 134 Oatmeale groats soaked in vinegar. 1879 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1833) 457 Throat squincy vs. 'Oatmeale grewell well sifted. 1899 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS), Thomas Jones 'Oatmeal-maker. 1790 *London Gaz.* No 5882/3 Thomas Cozens, 'Oatmeal maker. 1849 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1853) 102 For these Clops, being but of Oates, I could have had five pound an Acre, being offered it by an 'Oat-meal man. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533/4 Oatmeal boiled in water ('oatmeal porridge).

Oaty (*ðə'ti*), *a.* *rare*. [*f. OAT + -y*]. Of the nature of, or full of oats, *esp.* of wild oats.

1803 *OWEN Pembroke* vii (1891) 55 Verve fruitful for come especially barbe, but it is accounted oats and not soe fine as that of the other parties. *Ibid.* The negligence of husbandmen in sowing of bad and oateseade. 1611 *COLE, Avenue*, oatie, belonging to oats.

Oaze, Oazy, *obs.* forms of *Ooze*, *Oozy*.

1. *sb* 1 *Obs.* [From *ob*, abbreviation of *objection*, used in conjunction with *sol.* = *solution*, in old books of divinity.] In *phr.* *Ob(s) and sol(s)* = *objection(s) and solution(s)*; scholastic or subtle disputation. Hence *1 Ob-and-soller Obs nonce-wid*, a scholastic or subtle disputant.

1588 *Margr. Epist.* (Arb) 11 Very skilfull in the learning of ob and sol. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel* iii. iv. i. iii (1651) 675 A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, Obs and Sols. 1660 *Loyal Songs* (1732) II. 217 Whilst he should give us Sol's and Ob's, He brings us in some simple bobs. 1698 *BYRLER Hud* iii. ii 242 To pass for Deep and Learned Scholast, Although but Paltry, Ob and Soller.

2. *sb* 2 *Obs* [*a* Heb *אור* *h* necromancer] A wizard, magician, sorcerer, ventiloquist.

1659 *GAUDEN Tem's Ch.* iii. xxi 336 They peep and mutter, like Obs and Pythons, whispering as out of the earth and their bellies.

3. *sb*, abbreviation of *OBOLUS*, as formerly used to denote a halfpenny.

1442 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I 387, xvi Skaynyrs of giete packethede at ob a pec', in al viij 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30 To resueve an ob fore here offryng. 1550 *Disc. Common Plea* (1893) 42 His hen at a peny, his chicken at an. 1596 *SHAKS i Hen IV*, ii. iv 596 Item, Sacke, two Gallons vs viii d Item, Bread ob. Prince O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intolerable deale of Sacke? 1631 *WATSON Anc. Fun. Mon.* 238 The Hospital of Saint James was valued at the suppression to 34 £ 2 s 10 ob.

Ob., abbrev. of *L. obui*, died; used before the date of a person's death.

Ob, *pref.* The Lat. prep *ob* 'in the direction of, towards, against, in the way of, in front of, in view of, on account of'. In combination with *vbs* and their derivatives, the *b* is assimilated to certain consonants, becoming *oc* before *c*, *of* before *f*, *op* before *p*, and *ap* before *m* (in *omittre*). In combination it has the following senses: a. In the direction of, towards; facing, in front of; as *obvertre* to turn towards, *obedire* to listen to.

b. Against, in opposition, as *occurrere* to run against, *opponere* to place against; often merely implying the injurious or objectionable character of an action. c. Upon or over; down upon, down, as *obducere* to draw upon or over, *obligare* to bind down, *occidere* to fall down d. Completely; sometimes pleonastic, as *obducere* to sweeten (completely), *obducere* to harden greatly; often with a colouring of sense a.

In English use, *ob-* (*oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, *o-*) occurs

1. In combinations already formed in Latin in the senses above-mentioned; rarely in words formed in Eng itself on Latin elements, e.g. a. *obedience*, *obversion*; b. *object*, *occur*, *opponent*, *opposite*; c. *obduce*, *occurrent*; d. *obducate*, *obducate*.

2. In mod. scientific Latin, and hence in Eng, in Botany, etc., *ob-* is prefixed to adjs in the sense 'inversely', or 'in the opposite direction'; e.g. *obcordatus* (Linnæus), *obcordate*, i.e. cordate with the base or broad end presented, *obovate*, ovate or egg-shaped with the wider end presented; *obtriangular*, triangular with the apex downward. See below *OBCLAVATE* to *OBTURBATE*.

This is not an ancient L. use, where *ob-* was rarely combined with an adj., the chief example being *oblongus* *Oblong*, which could hardly be in sense the model for these words. Apparently the prefix represents the *ob-* of the adv. *obversè* *OBVERSELY*, and is an abridged representation of that word.

4. *Obacerate, v.* *Obs. rare* [*f. ppl stem of L. obacere* to contradict. (Derived according to some Lat. grammarians from *acus*, *aces* - chaff.)] Hence *1 Obaceration*, a stopping one's mouth.

1866 *BLOUNT Glossog.* *Obacerate*, to stop one's mouth, that he cannot tell out his tale. 1868 *PHILLIPS, Obaceration*

Obale, *obs.* form of *OBEY*

1. *Obs.* form of *ABACK*: cf *O prep* 1

1435 *MISVN Fire of Love* 3 All hinges putt obak. c 1450

St. Catharine (Surtees) 308; His pryde was put obak.

Obambulate (*əbæ'mbi:lət*), *v.* *rare*. [*f. ppl stem of L. ambulare*, *i. ob-* (*OB-*) + *ambulare* to walk.] *intr.* To walk about; to wander hither and thither.

1614-15 *Boys IV's* (162-) 597 Soules departed. doe not obambulate and wander vp and downe, but remaine in places of happinesse or unhappinesse. 1633 *FEAR MANCII.* *All Mondo* (1636) 100 In the interim the Soule doth not wander and obambulate. 1694 *MOITTE v. Labels* v. (1717) 231 We must still obambulate, Sequacious of the Court.

So **Obambulation**, walking to and fro; **Obambulatory a.**, habitually walking about, itinerant.

1600 *O. E. (M. Surcristi) Repl. Libel* v. 100 Then st. obane obambulations about the limits of parishes. 1610 *Boys IV's* (1622) 375 Their obambulations of spirits and apparitions of dead men. 1828 *J. BROWN Psyché* 107 Obambulation much befriended. The point for which a man contends. 1855 *CHAMBER My Travels* III 1. 10 Many obambulatory merchants of such wares.

2. **Obang** (*ə'wæŋ*). Also 7 *ooban*. [*Jap. oban*, *f. ob* great + *ban* (a Chinese *fan*) sheet, division. cf. *KOBANG*.] A gold coin formerly current in Japan, of an oblong form rounded at the corners, and equal in value to ten kobang.

1662 *J. DAVIES Tr. Mandelst's Tran* ii (1669) 147 A thousand Obangs of Gold, which amount to fifty seven thousand *Thayls*, or crowns. 1863 *Reads* i Nov. 409 The half-obang is almost literally an obang, which is oblong in form, cut in half. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 The next in size to this unwieldy coin is the Japanese 'obang', which weighs rather more than two ounces and a half, about equal to ten English sovereigns.

3. **Obarmate, v.** *Obs. rare*—0. [*f. ppl stem of L. obarmare* to aim against.] *trans.* To aim (Cockiam, 1623). Hence *1 Obarmation*, an aiming (ibid).

1658 *PHILLIPS, Obarmation*, an aiming against.

4. **Obarni, obarnie. Obs.** [*Russ. обарни* *obarni*, scalded, prepared by scalding.] In full, *meat obarni*, i.e. 'scalded meat', a drink used in Russia, and known in England c 1600.

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy* I. 461 One venacher of sodden mead called *Obarni*. 1609 *Primico Civit.* With spiced Meades. As Meade Obarnie, and Meade Chitunck. 1616 *LI. JONSON Dani an Ass* i. 1, Chimney-sweepers [Are got] To their tobacco, and strong-waters, Hum, Meath, and Obarni.

5. **Obay(e, Obbet, -it, -yt, obs. forms of *OBAY*, *OBET* *Obbley*, variant of *OBLEY Obs.***

6. **Obligato** (*əblygə'to*, *əblyg'əto*), *a* (*sb*) *Mus.* Often *obligato*. [*a* It *obligato*, formerly *obligato*, obliged, obligatory.] Indispensable; that cannot be omitted; applied to a part essential to the completeness of a composition (or to the instrument on which such a part is played); esp. to an accompaniment having an independent value. (Opposed to *ad libitum*.) Also *transf.* indispensable, forced, compulsory.

1724 *Exptic For Wds in Mus. Bks.* 50 *Obligata* *Necessary*, Expressly, or on Purpose. 1730-6 *BALLET Folio*, *Obligato*, signifies *for*, or on purpose, or necessary; as *doi violon obligato*, on purpose for two violins. 1794 *MATIAS Pms Lit* (1798) 142 And with Raimond's fir, and warlike art, Play'd some French Generals *obligato* part. 1821 *COL. HAWKIN & DAWY (1819)* i. 234 He added an obligato accompaniment of a large hand bell. 1878 *J. H. HOKINS in Grove Dict. Mus.* I 20 An accompaniment may be either 'Ad libitum' or 'Obligato'. It is said to be Obligato when it forms an integral part of the composition.

7. *sb* An obligato part or accompaniment.

1845 *E. HUGHES Morant* 276 The 4th and 6th rounds, *Non tenor*, with pianoforte *obligato*. 1861 *Pms* 26 Aug. He has furnished a sort of 'obligato', or independent part.

Obbraid, corrupt form of *UPBRAID*.

8. **Obcæcate, a.** *Obs.* Also 6 *obse*, 6 7 *obce* [*ad L. obcæcat-us*, *pa. pp.* of *obcæcare* or *obcæcare* to blind, *f. ob-* (*OB-*) + *cæcare* to blind *cæcus* blind. See also *OBSCURE* 2.] Blinded; blind; destitute of mental or spiritual vision. So 4 **Obcæcated** (*-ce-*) *a.*, in same sense; 4 **Obcæcation** (*-ce-*), blinded condition; mental or spiritual blindness.

1568 *A. KIN in Bannatyne MS.* (1875) 261/40 And prince of justice the very image said be, The quibk but vertew i blind and obcæat. 1579 *BULKE Hesketh's Parl* 121 His obsecate and blind enemies. 1607-77 *Edmund Raveland* ii lxiii 293 Neither was their obcæcation nor their obcæcation less. 1632 *DONNE Sermon* V. 125 A heavy blindness and obcæcation. 1641 *Family of Love in Harl. MS.* (Malham) IV. 447 Let not us persuade ourselves, that our great god Cupid is obcæcated. 1666 *EVERETT in Bentley's Corr.* (1824) i. 115 The fillets, with which the Iunio's eyes are bandied to represent their obcæcation.

Obcess, *obs.* (erron.) form of *OBCESS*.

9. **Obclavate** (*əbklə'vet*), *a.* *Nal. Hist.* [*See Ob-* 2.] Inversely clavate; club-shaped with the thickened part at the base. 1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Obcompressed (pbk'p'mpre'st), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB-2.] Compressed or flattened in the opposite of the usual direction see *quots.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Obcompressus*, Bot. Applied by H. CASSINI to the ovary and seeds of the *Synantheca* [= *Composita*], when their greater diameter is from right to left, as in the *Corcepsus* obcompressed. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Obcompressus*, flattened anteriorly.

Obconic (pbk'p'nik), *a. Nat. Hist.* = next.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 153 *Brosicus* labial palpi with their fourth joint obconic 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No. 5. 235 Antennæ . . clavate, second and third joints obconic.

Obconical (pbk'p'nik'al), *a. Chiefly Nat. Hist.* [See OB-2.] Inversely conical, of the form of a cone with the base upward or outward.

1806 GALENE *Brit. Bot. i Salicornia* . . Joints compressed, emarginate, internodes obconic 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 298 Antennæ with obconical joints 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II 133 Carpels immersed in a large, obconical receptacle

Obcordate (pbk'p'idit), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB-2.] Inversely cordate; heart-shaped, with the apex serving as base or point of attachment.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Gen. & Specif. Descr. Br. Pl. Gloss.* *Obcordate*, heart-shaped with the apex downwards 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 153 Thorax obcordate, its base very narrow or pedunculated. 1896 EDMONDS *Bot. for Beginners* vi. 42 In the Wood Sorrel we have an obcordate, or inversely heart-shaped leaf.

So **Obco rdiform** *a.* = prec.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obcuneate (pbk'p'ni't), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB-2.] Inversely cuneate, wedge-shaped, with the thin end at the base of the organ or part.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 166 Segments of submerged leaves obcuneate. *Ibid.* 346 Bracts of fruiting catkins broadly obcuneate.

Obcurrent, obs. variant of OCCURRENT.

Obdeltoid (pbde'lto'id), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB-2.] Inversely deltoid; of a triangular form, with the apex downward, or at the base of the organ or part.

Obdiplostemonous (pbdi'plo'stē'mō'nēs), *a. Bot.* [See OB-2.] Diplostemonous with the disposition of the two stamen-whorls reversed, having the stamens of the outer whorl opposite to, and those of the inner whorl alternate with, the petals. Hence **Obdiplostemony**, the condition of being obdiplostemonous

1880 GRAY *Strucht. Bot.* vi. § 3. 198 It occurs that the antipetalous stamens are more or less exterior in insertion, and then the carpels, when isomerous, are alternate with the inner and antipetalous stamens, and therefore opposite the petals. This arrangement takes the name of Obdiplostemony 1882 *Natura* 7 Dec. 126 The . . curious 'obdiplostemonous' arrangement in the genus *Platytheca* 1888 HENSLOR *Origin Floral Strucht.* xx 189 In most genera obdiplostemony . . is . . due to the petaline whorl of filaments being, so to say, thrust outside the level of the calycine whorl by the protruding . . bases of the carpels.

Obdormition (pbdi'mi'ti'jōn), [ad. L. *obdormitio*-em, n. of action from *obdormire* to fall asleep, f. ob- (OB-1 d) + *dormire* to sleep]

1. A falling asleep, or the condition of being asleep. *Obs. rare*—1.

1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. xxxii, A peaceable obdormition in thy bed of ease and honour

2. Numbness of a limb, etc. due to pressure on a nerve; the condition of being 'asleep'. *rare*—0.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in THOMAS *Med. Dict.* + **Obduce**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obducere* to draw over, cover over, f. ob- (OB-1 c) + *ducere* to lead, draw.]

1. *trans.* To cover, envelop

1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 223 This plant is . . obduced on every side with long striat. leaves 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 71 A certain Crust obducting the Cutis *Ibid.* 118 Cellulæ obduc'd with a thin Membrane.

2. To draw or put over as a covering.

a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* i. 11. 65 A Cortex that is obduced over the Cutis, as in Elephants.

+ **Obduct**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *obduct*, ppl. stem of *obducere* see prec; cf. *INDUCT*] *trans.* = prec 1.

1623 COKERAM, *Obduct*, to cover 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 When the Liver is so obducted and covered with thick skins, that it cannot diffuse its virtue

+ **Obduction**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *obductio*-em, n. of action f. *obducere*; see OBDUCE.] The action of covering or enveloping.

In quot. 1609 repr. L. *obductio* of the Vulgate, tr. Gr. *ἐκκάλυψις* of the LXX, variously explained in the versions

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 34 A strong Ligament within the loynt, beside the outward obductions, and clothynge with Ligamentes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclies.* ii. 2 Make no hast in the time of obduction 1623 COKERAM, *Obduction*, a covering 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obduction*, a covering or laying over

+ **Obdulcorate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. OB-1 d + late L. *dulcorare* to sweeten, f. *dulcor*-em sweetness, f. *dulc*-is sweet -cf. L. *obdulcare*.] *trans.* To sweeten.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Such medicaments are obdulcorated with cordial electuaries

Obduracy (pbdi'ur'as, pbdi'ur'asi). [f. OBDURATE - see -ACY 3, and cf. late L. *obduratio*.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

VOL. VII.

1. Stubbornness, obstinacy; obstinate hardness of heart, relentlessness; persistence in evil.

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 50 Thou think'st me as farre in the Duels Booke, as thou, and Falstaffe, for obduracie and persistence 1590 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 167 He is so constant in his resolutions, that it passes almost to obduracy. 1700 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* II. xvi. 436 To break the Obduacy of my Hardened and ungrateful Heart. 1855 MILMAN *Lal. Chr.* (1864) I. ii. iv. 238 If Rome at times was courted with promising submission, at others it was opposed with inflexible obduracy

2. The state of being physically hardened. *rare*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 514 They [caruncles] are found to acquire the obduracy of a rigid scirrhous

Obdurate (p bdi'ur'et, p bdi'ur'et), *a.* [ad. L. *obdūrāt*-us hardened, hardened in heart, pa. ppl. of *obdūrāre* - see next.]

1. a. Hardened in wickedness or sin; persistently impenitent; stubbornly resisting, or insensible to, moral influence

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 Pei be so obdurate in here coueytise. 1558 BR. WATSON *Sev Sacram.* xvi. 98 What obdurate unkindness is this, not to recognise these so great benefices 1657 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 790 What Wonders move th' obdurate to relent? 1700 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I. iv. 76 Mollifie and Soften the Hardness of my Obdurate Heart. 1830 SCOTT *Devenol.* x. 366 The obdurate conscience of the old sinner

absol. as sb 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV 177 Beholding . . With righteous wrath such obdurates

b. Hardened, or hardening oneself, against persuasion, entreaty, the sentiment of pity, etc.; stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, inflexible, relentless, hard-hearted, inexorable.

1585 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. If humble suits or imprecations . . Might have entreated your obdurate breasts. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 124 Women are soft, milde, pitifull, and flexible; Thou, sterne, obdurate, flintie, rough, remorselesse. 1694 DRYDEN *St. Evremond's Ess.* 187 The miserable condition of old King Pnam touches the most obdurate Soul. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ¶ 8 To supplicate obdurate brutality, was hopeless 1828 SHILLER *Rev. Islam* IV. ix. But custom maketh blind and obdurate The loftiest hearts. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Look at Cloch* xix. Why the fair was obdurate None knows,—to be sure it was said she was setting her cap at the Curate. 1866 MAS H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxv (1874) 311 She was compelled to be more obdurate than even her father had been

c. fig. of things.

1707 SWIFT *Let Eng. Tongue* Wks 1755 II. 1: 188 They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 69 This obdurate and destructive disease 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* xxxiii. We all were silent. Ah, obdurate earth! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl. Said Kit, hammering stoutly at an obdurate nail.

2. Physically hardened or hard. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 101a The fissures are filled up with some obdurate substance and callosity. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Corvum* (1728) xi Tynn the owre thereof beyng an obdurate stone spread in the veynes of the mountaynes. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 304 Attended with an obdurate Callus. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 52 Well-tann'd hides, Obdurate and unyielding

b. *transf.* Harsh or disagreeable to the senses.

Obs. rare. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. cxxiii, I mean not Natures harsh obdurate light.

Obdurate (p bdi'ur'et, p bdi'ur'et), *v.* [f. OBDURATE a, or L. *obdūrāt*], ppl. stem of *obdūrāre* to harden, harden in heart, f. ob- (OB-1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden.]

1. *trans.* To make obdurate, to harden in wickedness, or against moral influence, entreaty, etc.; to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden the heart of, make relentless or pitiless.

c 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 279/a The holy Ghost sayth, I will obdurate the hart of Pharaon. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Athum* i [They] have so hardned and obdured their selues, that they haue no sence or feeling. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 44 She [Venice] is obdured with the same kind of vigor and vertu as old Rome. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 58 Most of the punishments, are but shame, which shame for ever after obdurates the offender 1770 [see OBDURATED below]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 84 Not . . from God, dooming to perdition, repobating, obdurating, damning, but from man . . obdurring or hardening himself in sin.

2 To harden physically. *Obs. rare*.

1597 [see OBDURATED below] 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielhauer's Bk. Physique* 4/a Spread it on two papers . . and in the night it will obdurate itselfe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 So as either too much to obdurate or mollify.

3 *intr.* To become hard. *Obs. rare*.

1659 D. PRILL *Impr. Sea* 263 This tree brings forth blossomes, first white, then green, afterwards red, and then obdurates, from whence come the cloves.

Hence **O bdu rated** ppl. a

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/a The debilest syde of the obdured liver or milte 1599 - tr. *Gabrielhauer's Bk. Physique* 248/a When as a woman getteth an obdured Breste. 1730 *Acc. Last Dissemph. Tom Whigg* II. 55 Our young, and not yet Obdured Kitt Catt 1874 PUSEY *Leat. Serm.* 422 The obstinacy of an obdured will.

Obdurately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. OBDURATE a. + -LY 2.] In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; relentlessly.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks III. 33 Israel, grown obdurately profane. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xv, Still Mr. Lillywhite, regardless of the siren, chud obdurately [etc.] 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* x. 115 Shut your doors obdurately against [them].

Obdurateness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. = OBDURACY 1.

1628 GAINSFORD *Peril Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 74 If the duchess continued in her obdurateness, and would not desist from her feminine rages, and terrible prosecutions 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 23. 31/1 With fervent heat m' obdurateness he blames 1700 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* II. xix. 532 How often have I felt this Obdurateness of Heart within!

2. = OBDURACY 2. *rare*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44/1 [Bandages] must be softe, because through the obdurates thereof, they might hurte that parte. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 It presently acquired a stony obdurateness.

Obduration (pbdi'ur'as'jōn), [ad. L. *obdūrā-tiō*-em hardening, n. of action from *obdūrāre* to harden] The action or fact of hardening, or condition of being hardened.

1. A hardening, or condition of being hardened, in sin or wickedness, a making or becoming stubborn, obstinate, or insensible to moral influence; rarely, a becoming, or condition of having become, relentless or insensible to entreaty (quots. 1494, 1526).

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 553 Than the Gauntenres suppryrd with more obduracion of herte agayn theyr pryncce, made theym a capytayne namyd Phylipp Artuyele. 1526 *Folger Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 90b, Obduracion or vnmpit-fulnes. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. vi. 367 This . . was the obduration of Pharaon. 1647 M. HUNSON *Dro. Right Good* I. II. 7 God doth work upon the will, either by way of Obduration, or by way of Mollification and conversion. 1728 RAMSAY *General Miscell.* 20 Obduration follows public shame 1778 BR. LOWTH *Isaiah Notes* (ed. 12) 182 The obduration of the Jews of that age 1822-34 SCHAFF *Enyel. Reliq.*, *Knout* III. 1740/1 Falling under that judgment of obduration of which Isaiah speaks.

2. Physical hardening. *rare*.

1624 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* III. vii. 113 The obduration of his Posteriors, . . almost petified by continual hardnings upon his Asses bare backe. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 231 As the distension and obduration increase.

+ **Obdurations**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OBDURATION: see -IONS.] Characterized by or showing obduration; obdurate.

1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand* I. 4, I had been guilty of an obdurations self-saving, and perfidious silence

+ **Obdure** (pbdi'ur'ē), *a. Obs.* (exc. arch.) [f. OB-1 b + *dūr*-us hard, after L. *obdūrāre*; see next.]

1. = OBDURATE a. 1.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrèce* IV. ii. Wks 1874 V. 219 My doors the day time to my friends are free, But in the night the obdure gates are lesse kinde 1630 G. DANIEL *Ecclies* xvi. 45 Hee made obdure the heart of y^e proud King Pharaoh. 1655 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* I. ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 375 The boy's inflexible, and I obdure. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn.*, *Meaning of the Look*, When thy deathly need is obdured [later odd dreariest]

2. = OBDURATE a. 2.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* xxiv. 1632 - *Div. Fancies* II. xiv. (1660) 54 Gods sacred Word is like the Lamp of Day, Which softens wax, but makes obdure the clay.

Hence + **Obdu rely** *adv.*; + **Obdu'reness**.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gumak* I. 55 The fates For her obdu'reness turn'd her into stone. 1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. *Christ Betrayed*, Oh the scottishness and obdu'reness of this sonne of perdition! 1828 LYTTON *K. Arthur* ix. civ. The morsels least obdu'rely tough.

Obdure (pbdi'ur'ē), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūrā-re* to harden, to render or become hard; f. ob- (OB-1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden, f. *dūr*-us hard.]

1. *trans.* = OBDURATE v. 1 (In quots. 1640 in good sense: To strengthen, fortify, 'steel'.)

1598 Yong *Diana* 24 Now mollifie thy dire Hardnes and brest of thine so much obdured. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 90 Hath sinne so obdur'd thy heart? 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 20/1 We may not so obdure ourselves as to be like the Spartan boys, who would not so much as change a countenance at their beating *Ibid.* 25/a It concerns a wise man to obdure himself against these weak fears. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 18 153 God seems to have obdur'd their Hearts, to force them unto great Sins. 1860 [see OBDURATE v. 1].

2. To harden physically; = OBDURATE v. 2.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gumak* I. 55 A dragon they espie Obdu'r'd to stone. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1697) 112 Brick . . hardened by the Sun, which makes them . . no less solid and usefull than those the Fire obdures.

3. *intr.* a. To become hard. b. To become or remain obdurate; to persist stubbornly. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* vi. ii. Senselesse of good as stones they soone obdure. 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Answer* Post. (1653) 88 Becket obdures, denies that the Courts have authority to judge him. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Rund. Abbey* 213 Resolute in wrongs the priest obdu'r'd

Hence + **Obdu ring** *vbl. sb.*

1643 MILTON *Democ.* II. ix. He. would little perplex his thought for the obdu'ring of nine hundred and ninety such as will dayly take worse liberties.

Obdured (pbdi'ur'id, poet. p bdi'ur'ed), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [pa. ppl. of prec. vb., after L. *obdūrātus* obdurate.]

1. = OBDURATE a. 1.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poeste* (Arb) 53 To ignorants obdu're, quhair wilful error lyes a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 254 A notable mirror of obdured vngodlinesse 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. (1654) 252 Denouncing judgement to the unbelieving and obdured sinner 1667 MILTON

P. L. II. 568 Arm th' obdured brest With stubborn patience as with triple steel. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter in Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 40 A man with such obdured Stoicism like triple steel round his breast.

†2 = OBDURATE a. 2. rare. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 9, I could . . . Reade them a lecture should their vice imprint With sable lines in the obdured flint.

Hence †Obdurateness, obdurateness. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, N T 183 With further obduredness of heart. c 1656 — *Specialties Life Rem.* Wks. (1660) 13 The obduredness and hopeless condition of that man. 1654 UQUHART *Unreclaimability of nature*. 1804 Their implacable obduredness, and unreclaimability of nature.

†Obduraty. Obs. rare. [OBDURE a. + -ITY: cf. DUBITT.] Hardness; obduracy.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Cornu* (1728) 18 A stone called a Moar-stone. . . Notwithstanding their natural obduraty, the Countre people have a device to cleave them. 1653 F. G. tr. *Scaudri's Artianenes* (1653) IV. vii. 11. 113 When you discover any obduraty or inhumanity in her. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renew's Disp.* 116 Because of their obduraty and densaty they preserve the strength of those medicaments.

Obe (ōb). Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. ὀβή] A village or district in ancient Laconia; a subdivision of an original φύλαξ or clan.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece viii* I 315 An obe, which originally signified a village or district. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* IV v. The divisions or obes acknowledged by the State.

†Obeah (ōb ēā), obi (ōb ī). Also 8 obia, 9 obea, obeeyah. [A West African word: cf. Efik *obio*, 'a thing, or mixture of things, put in the ground, as a charm to cause sickness or death; the Obeah of the West Indies' (Goldie *Dict. of Efik* 1874). With the senses of cf. JUV.]

1. An amulet, charm, or fetish used by negroes for magical purposes.

1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 89 A superstitious *obia* or amulet tied about his neck. *Ibid.* (1813) II. xxix. 360 To whom he sells his *obias* or amulets, in order to make them invulnerable.

2. A kind of pretended sorcery or witchcraft practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly in the West Indies and neighbouring countries.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 381 In Obia, all the sons of sable Afric trust. 1800 MAR EDGEWORTH *Grateful Negro* (1832) 246 note, Strict investigation . . . has been made after the professors of Obia. a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 94 The belief in Obiah is now greatly weakened. 1823 T. ROUGHLEY *Jamaica Planter's Guide* II. 83 Perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of Obiah is carried on, dismembering and disabling one another. 1889 H. J. BELL *Obiah; Witchcraft in W. Indies* I. 9 Before the emancipation . . . the practice of Obiah was rampant in all the West Indian Colonies. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* The awful mysteries of Obeyah (*vulgo* Obi) and the powers possessed by the Obeyah women of those days, were sufficiently known to all the slave traders of the West Coast.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *obeah* (or *obi*) -man, -woman, one who practises obeah, a negro sorcerer or sorceress.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 370 note, The negro-conjurors or obia-men as they are called. a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 237 Adam, the reputed Obiah-man. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xli, She . . . had always been considered as an Obiwoman. 1886 GRANT ALLEN *In all Shades* xxviii. (1887) 200 His mouldy obeah mummy of loose alligators' teeth and . . . little human knuckle-bones.

Hence O-beah, o-bi, v. trans. to bewitch by obeah, put under a spell; †Obeahism (obeism, obeism, obism), the practice of or belief in obeah.

a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 134 Edward had Obeahed him. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Regier* xlviii, Such superstitious nonsense as Obeism. 1866 BECKFORD DAVIS in *Rep. R. Comm.* Jamaica 52 Obeahism . . . is the art of poisoning, combined with the art of imposing upon the credulity of ignorant people by a pretence of witchcraft. 1874 Sir S. D. SCOTT *To Jamaica* xlii. 232 Belief in witchcraft, under the name of Obeism and Mialism. 1895 H. J. BELL in *Stoddart Cruising Caribbees* xi. 89 'Missis, I'm Obeahed, I know I'll go dead'.

Obeche, var. OBEISH Obs., to obey.

†Obedible, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *obedi-re* to obey: see -BLE, -IBLE. Cf. OF. *obedissable* obedient, docile.] Capable of obedience, docile.

1623 Br. HALL *Contempl.* N T. iii. *Christ and Gergesens*, Spirits may be made most sensible of paine, and by the obediible submission of their created nature, wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.

Obedience (obēdiēns). Also 4-5 -iens (e, 4-6 -yence, 5 -yans; 4 obyd-, 6 obedience. [a. F. *obediencia* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obediencia*, n. of quality f. *obediens* OBEDIENT: see -ENCE. With senses 2-4 cf. med. L. *obediencia* in Du Cange.]

1. The action or practice of obeying; the fact or character of being obedient; submission to the rule or authority of another; compliance with or performance of a command, law, or the like; the action of doing what one is bidden.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 6 Vor need one, als . . . obedience of hire bischope, ober of hire herre. 1340 *Apene*, 140 Of bozannesse . . . he mude bough gedliche, . . . uor he loue bet he heb to be obedience. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 For feyned obedience to synful mannis tradicions. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* II ix, Vandone and lost for faulte of obedience. 1563 WYNTER *Four Score Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 For our humil and dew obedience vnto our

laughful Souerane. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Intro. 2 To bee brought vppe in the obedience of Lawes. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 They traine their cattell to such obedience, as with a Call or Whistle . . . a great Heard will follow them like dogges. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. iv. (1762) 160 Obedience is the submitting and yielding of the Will of one, to the Will of another. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 3 The King's Council held their places at will, and were in most humble obedience to that will. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxi, In obedience to this request the qualifications were all gone through again. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 6; Superstition, blind obedience to custom, and the other substitutes for a right and independent use of the mind.

b. fig. The action or fact of yielding to some actuating force or agency: see OBEY v. 1 d. Usually in phr. in obedience to.

1671 L. ADDISON *IV Barbary* 102 They remove from one place to another, in obedience to their fickle Humors and cogent Necessities. *Mod.* A heavy body falls to the ground in obedience to the law of gravitation. The s becomes r in obedience to Verner's law.

c. Passive obedience. (a) (Opposed to active obedience) an obedience in which the subject allows himself to be treated according to the will of another; or in which he suffers without remonstrance or resistance. (b) Unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful.

1656 BRANHAM *Refuge* vi. 231 Whether a power to reform abuses and inconveniences be necessary to a King, to which all his Subjects owe at least passive obedience. a 1708 BURNET *Theol. Theol.* (1713) III. 328 As by Christ's passive obedience we are freed from the guilt of sin, so by His active obedience we are invested with righteousness. 1712 BERKELEY (*title*) Passive Obedience; or, the Christian Doctrine of not resisting the Supreme Power, proved and vindicated, upon the Principles of the Law of Nature. 1808 MOORE *Poet. Wks.* II. 16 The churchman's opiate draught, Of passive power obedience. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1857) II. xi. 330 The doctrine of passive obedience had now crept from the homilies into the statute-book.

2. The fact or position of being obeyed, or of having others subject to one; command, authority, rule, dominion. (Now chiefly of ecclesiastical authority, esp. that of the Church of Rome.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Sume lateð wel of hem seluen . . . þif he bie of hire menstre, ober þif he haðð sum he obediencia. 1393 LANGT. P. Pl. C. x. 230 Holy church the hope alle manere puple Vnder obedience to bee and burum to þe lawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1965 All þe gracieus godez þat þe ground viseten, All er vnder my obedience, dredles I telle. 1555 EORN *Decades* 97 We are determyned noo longer to bee vnder yowre obedience. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 754. 330 C D is a Monk professing under the obedience of the same Abbot. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii. § 24 To abjure the authority and obedience of the Bishop of Rome. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1857) III. xvi. 214 The prospect of reducing Spain to the archduke's obedience. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 2. 356 The two Houses decided . . . to return to the obedience of the Papal See.

b. trans. A sphere of authority; a realm, district, or body of persons subject to some rule, esp. ecclesiastical; a dominion.

1635 PAGITT *Christianag.* I in (1636) 125 Christians . . . of the Patriarch of Constantinople obedience. 1822 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 209 On the 7th of July, the assembled cardinals of the two 'obediencies' named in their place a third, Alexander V. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 20 All the English land-owners within William's obedience. 1878 STRASS *Medieval & Mod. Hist.* viii (1900) 184 The Armenian Church was so far schismatic as not to be integrally a portion of either Roman or Byzantine obedience.

3. A salutation expressive of submission or reverence; a bow or curtsy; = OBEISANCE 3. Now arch. and dial. To make (one's) obedience, med. L. *obediencia facere*.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 76 To hir [Dame Nature] thair makar to mak obediens, Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens. 1604 DRAVTON *Owle* 151 The poore Owle (his Obedience done) Thus to his Liege Lord reverently begun. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Apr., After obedience on their several approaches to ye throne. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantina Neville* III. xxix 193 'Be sure to bring your music books', he cried, as I made my obedience. 1885 'J. S. WINTER' *In Quarters* vi. 105 A nurse who rose and made her obedience when he entered.

4. In a monastic or conventual establishment: Any office, official position, or duty, under the abbot or superior, the particular office or duty of any inmate of a convent; also, the cell, room, or place appertaining or appropriate to a particular office; = med. L. *obediencia* (see Du Cange).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Obedience, *Obediencia*, is sometimes used in the canon law, for an office, or the administration of it. *Obediencia* was used in the general, for every thing that was enjoined the monks, by the abbot.

In a more restrained sense [it] was applied to the farm belonging to the abbey, to which the monks were sent, . . . either to look after the farm, or collect the rents. 1825 MARY SCHIRMFPENNINCK *Demol. Monast. Pt. Royal* III. 5 All the obediencies . . . must be put into . . . disorder. Obedience is the name given to those rooms containing the materials for the different kinds of works in which nuns are employed. There were a great many of these obediences at Port Royal, as for example, obediences for the linen, the robbery, the mattresses, the bedding, the furniture, the drugs, the apothecary's shop. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Obedience* . . . 3. (b) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his subjects any special precept or instruction. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Obedience* . . . 4 *Eccles.* (b) In Roman Catholic

monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction.

†Obediencer. Obs. [f. OBEDIENCE + -ER: cf. F. *obédancier*] = OBEDIENTIARY sb.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 27 As oure prelatys wip her obedienciers and her lvyng dispisen be mekenes and þe povert of Crist. 1393 LANGT. P. Pl. C. vi. 97 Bote he be obediencer to pryor or to mynste. 1399 MORR *Dyaloge* 1 Wks. 157/1 God willed the woman to be subiecte and obediencer of man. 1535 Act 27 Hen VIII. c. 28 § 15 The abbottes or priours to whom they be obedyencers. 1722 St. German's *Doctor & Stud.* 284 All that the Obediencer hath is the Superior's. 1822 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xi, We might . . . use 'obediencer'.

Obedienciarie, obs. form of OBEDIENTIARY.

Obediency. rare [ad. L. *obediencia*: see OBEDIENCE and -ENCY] = OBEDIENCE I.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XI. 486 Great Cressus' shadow may dispose of me To what he pleaseth. *Light* So speaks obediency. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* v. 11, The holy habit of obediency.

Obedient (obēdiēnt), a. (sb.). Also 4-6 -yent, 5-6 -iente, 5 obeydyand, 6 obediēnt. [a. OF. *obediēnt* (11th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obediēnt-em*, pr. pple of *obediare* to OBEY.]

1. That obeys or is willing to obey; submissive to the will of a superior; complying with or carrying out a command or commands; doing what one is bidden; subservient; dutiful.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 424 Boðe been obedient to hore dame in alle þinges, bute me sunne one. 1382 WYCLIF *a Cor.* II. 9 That I knowe . . . wher in alle thinges þe ben obedyent. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 1944 Loydy ad God. . . And to hym ever obeydyand were. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. civ [cv] 28 They were not obedient vnto his worde. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brondt's Eromene* 138 The obedient executor of your command. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 246 Such delight hath God in Men Obident to his Will. 1775 Dr. FOR KAN *Instruct* (1841) I. Intro. 1 To be made obedient to what they have already learnt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, He lacks the homage and obedient affection which the poorest yeoman receives from his family. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-53) I. iv § 123. 561 The armed force . . . is essentially obedient—it acts, but should never deliberate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 702 They were obedient to the laws.

†b. Owning, or subject to, the rule of another as sovereign or superior; subject Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4972 Ne fia þan sal na man be bughsome, Ne obediēnt to þe kirk of Rome. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) II. 16 Contreys that ben obedyent to the Emperour. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 1.5 (Harl. MS.) A spirit obediēnt to a new gouernance. c 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Arth.* (Arb.) Intro. 30/2 [It] is not obedient to the church of Rome.

c. Conventionally used as an expression of respect or courtesy, esp. at leave-taking, or in the conclusion of a letter; in phr. your obedient servant.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII. 137 This subscribed by your humble and obedient sonne Frances. 1681 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 66, I am so entirely myself as being, Sir, Your most obedient and most devoted servant. 2. I-ham 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Snake Mr Surface, your most obedient (Exit) You Mr. Snake, your most obedient. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 42 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her. Tom quits you, with—'Your most obedient, Sir'. 1885 *Times* 24 Nov. 10/4 You will greatly oblige, Sir, Your obedient servant.

†2 *Astrol.* Said of certain signs of the zodiac, etc.: Subject; see OBEY v. 5. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 Which [the star Botercadent] of his kinde obediēnt is to Mercurie and to Venus. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 This crokede signes ben obediēnt to the signes þat ben of riht Assencioun.

†3. Yielding to desires or wishes; compliant. Obs. 1362 LANGT. P. Pl. A. xl. 188 Obediēnt as beþeren and susken to opere. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons. Perfect.* Cij b/h Yf we be obedyent unto our hedes, god is obediēnt unto our prayers.

4. fig. (chiefly of things or involuntary agents): Moving or yielding as actuated or affected by something else.

1398 IREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (Bodl. MS.) He findet mater more able and obediēnt to his worchinge þe more noble impression he prentep þerein. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 43 b, Other efficient causes that are obediēnt, are but instruments of doying, as Hatchettes, Hammers. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 17 My wife and I . . . floating . . . obediēnt to the steame, Was carried towards Corinth, as we thought. 1726 LEONTI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/1 The Ash is accounted very obediēnt in all manner of Works. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 344 Soldiers live upon an element much more obediēnt to man.

†B sb. One who is obedient or subject to authority; a subordinate: see QUOTE. Obs.

1626 C. POTTER tr. *Father Paul's Hist.* II. 81 Apt to condeigne and reprehend any action whatsoever, if it were not done with their knowledge and counsel, as also to iustifie all the actions of their Obedients. 1662 RAY *Three Inn.* II. 139 Here [Glasgow] are most commonly about forty students of the first year, which they call obediēnts.

Obediēntial (obēdiēntiāl), a. (sb.). [ad. med. L. *obediēntiāl-is*, f. *obediēntia* OBEDIENCE: see -AL 2; cf. F. *obédiēntiel* (1636 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by obedience. (Common in 17th c., chiefly *Theol.*; now rare or Obs. in gen. sense.)

1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1657) 15 Which distinction of Doctrinall and Obediēntiall Necessity . . . is sufficient to clear all doubts in this point. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tr. Faith* xxv. (1845) 371 Every being . . . hath a power obediēntiall to hear what God saith, and do it. a 1677 HALE *Prun. Orig. Man.*

1. i. 38 There is no Power in the World but owes . an obediencial subjection to the Lord of Nature. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm* 1. An obediencial SPIRIT is the only Qualification for happiness in us. 1825 CULBERTSON *Lecl. Revel* vi. 77 The obediencial sufferings and death of Christ.

2. *Sc. Law*. (See *quots.*)

1603 STAIR *Institutes* 1. iii. § 3 (ed. 2) 20 Obediencial Obligations are these, which are put upon men by the will of God, not by their own will, and so are most Natural, as introduced by the Law of Nature. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot*, iii. 1 § 9 414 These are called by Lord Stair *obediencial* or *natural obligations*, in opposition to *conventional*. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1879) II. 945.

† *B. sb.* (See *quots.*) *Obs. rare* -o.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 4), *Obedientials*, those that execute an Office under Superiours, and with obedience to their commands.

Hence *Obedientially adv.*, in the way of obediencial, *Obedientialness*, a relation of obediencial.

1640 GAUDEN *The Love*, etc. (1641) 12 No men or minds are more obediencially disposed to an heroic patience 1651 J. [BREAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 28 Which obediencialness is such as our bodies to our souls a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 275 To do works of charity to the poor, obediencially to God's command.

Obedientiar. rare [See -AR 2] = next, A. 2. 1892 KIRK (*title*) Accounts of the Obedientiaris of Abingdon Abbey.

Obedientiary (obēdiē'nfāri), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 -encl-, -enoy-. [ad. med.L. *obediēntiarius*, *adj.* and *sb.*, f. *obediēntia* OBEDIENCE: see -ARY]

A. *sb.* † 1. A person practising obedience, or in a position of subjection, one owning allegiance; a subject; a liegeman. *Obs.*

c 1540 BR. OF BANGOR in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser* in II 157, I, you vey humble obediencya ye, most mekelye besechithe your Grace. 1563-67 FOXE *A & M* (1590) 694/1 The great prelates and fat doctors, and other obediencialars of the Romish sea. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1642) 204/1 In respect of the whole realm, London is but a subject and no free estate, an obediencial and no place endowed with absolute power.

2. A member of a conventual establishment charged with any duty or 'obediencial', the holder of any office in a monastery, under the abbot or superior. (See OBEDIENCE 4.)

1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 44 The prior, sub prior, the third prior, and other obediencialars of the order. 1886 *Althamian* 3 July 14/1 In the case in point the convent in its corporate capacity stood to the obediencial in the relation of owner of the fee. 1897 E. L. TAUNTON *Eng. Black Monks* I. 57 These payments were often assigned to divers officers of the abbey, obediencialars as they were called. *attrib.* 1892 KIRCHIN (*title*) Obedientary Rolls of St Swithun's, Winchester.

† *B. adj.* Practising or professing obedience; owning allegiance; subject. *Obs.*

1700 J. BROME *Treat Eng. Sect*, etc. iii. (1707) 300 John... yielded his Realm Tributary, and himself an obediencial Vassal to the Bishop of Rome.

Obediently (obēdiēntli), *adv.* [f. OBEDIENT + -LY 2.] In an obedient manner; in or with obedience; submissively, dutifully.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. H. x* (1405) b vj b/x Sedes make herselfe subget to god obedyentli, & not compellyd but by very freem. 1357 Mrs M. BASSET tr. *Mora's Treat Passyon* Wks. 1365/2 Yf we be readye obedyentli to folowe hys most blessed will. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii Wks. (1851) 284 Reason conducting without error those that give themselves obedyentli to be led accordingly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii 152 You are so obedyentli principled 1818 SULLIVAN *Rev. Islam* x v, Obedyentli they came, Like sheep. 1855 *Manch. Exam* 18 Feb 6/1 To submit obedyentli to the powers that be.

† *Obedientness. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obedient; obedience. 1591 GOLDING *Calisto* in P. xxx 5 With how redy obediencialty he submitted his backe to Gods rod. 1823 - *Calisto* in *Deut* iii 13 A true tryal of their obediencialty.

Obeissance, -auns, *obs* forms of OBEYANCE

Obeis, *obs*, form of OBEY, v.

Obeissance (obē'sāns). *Forms:* 4- obeis-; 4-8 obeys-; also 4 obeish-, 5 obeysah-, obeiss-, obeysah-, (obeyes-, obeey-, obeiss-, obeis-), 5-6 obeysah-, 7 obeys-; 4- -aunes, 4-6 -aunoe, 5-6 -auns. See also the aphetic BEISANCE. [a. F. *obéissance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir* to OBEY: see -ANCE *Obeissance* had the same relation to *obéissant* that L. *obediēntia* had to *obediēnt-em*. With senses 2-4; cf. med.L. *obediēntia* in Du Cange.]

† 1. The action or fact of obeying; = OBEDIENCE 1. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 47 He bynt him to perpetual obeissance 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* vi 22 Betre is obeissance [1388 obedience] than slayn sacrifices. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 Alle women. be not of the obeissance that a merchanten wiff was. 1553 LADY JANE GRAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser* II. 118 To remayne fast in your obeysaunce and due to the imperial Crowne of this Realme. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. ded., A testimony of my obeysaunce and humble submission to your judgment.

† 2. The obeysaunce (of any one), the obedience which he claims; hence, Authority, rule, command, sway; = OBEDIENCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 587 *Cleopatra*, To conquern regnys and honour Vn to the town of rome. To han the worldie vn-to hyre obeysaunce. c 1440 *Gearydes* 6630 Sette the lande in rewle . hole to be . vnder his obeysaunce. a 1533 LO BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ii, The realm of Acaze submytted his . proude heade, to the sweete

obeysaunce of the empyre. 1664 *Flodden F.* 1. 5 To bring that Land to his obeysaunce.

† b. The sphere within which any one rules; a district under the rule or jurisdiction (of some one), a dominion; = OBEDIENCE 2 b. *Obs.*

1499 J. DE ASSHUTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser* II. 173 The Abbot has sent for safe conduct for to come to 300r obeysshans. 1467 *Waterf. Arch* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 No manere aliennt, borne out of thobeyssaunce of the Kyng of Inglande. 1493 HEN VII in *Four C. Eng. Lett* (Camden) 9 The Flemmings and other of the archduke's obeysaunce. 1569 T. NOATON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I iv 561 The country round about within her obeysaunce. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* II. 707 The Jewes, together with their Palestine, Which he by force will conquer, and confyne To his obeysaunce.

3. A bodily act or gesture expressive of submission or respect (almost always, A bending or prostration of the body in token of this), a respectful salutation, a bow or curtsy; = OBEDIENCE 3. Often in *phr. to do, make, pay obeysaunce*, in med.L. *obediētriam facere*. (The chief current sense, but almost restricted to literary use, and often with an archaic tinge.)

(In F., Godefroy has one 16th c. example of *obéissance* = *révérence, salut*, but no OF examples. The sense is not in Cotgr., Littré, or Hatz. Darm.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1268 *Dido*, And can so wel don alle hise obeysauncis And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis. 1484 CAXTON *Ables of Esop* II. 1, They approached to theyr kyng for to make obeysaunce vnto hym. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 150 A gentleman that brought the cup, in making obeysaunce, the cover fell to the ground. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xvi, He lowed low With prone obeysaunce. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 He made a low obeysaunce. c 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 69 They shewed us the wearing of ye pavement with ye obeysaunce of his votarys. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Orlando* II. (1798) 49 The herald made three obeysaunces. c 1850 *Arab. Nts* (Riddg.) 448 The young merchant made his obeysaunce, by throwing himself with his face to the ground. 1845 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. 1 v 46 The Spanish prince was welcomed by a goodly company of English lords, assembled to pay him their obeysaunce.

4. In more general sense: Respectfulness of manner or bearing, deference; respect such as is or may be shown by bending the body; homage, submission. Often in *phr. to do, make, pay obeysaunce*, fig., = to 'do homage', submit, show reverence or respect (In mod. use regarded as *fig.* from 3.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1375 *Hystor.* Thynne feynede trouthe. With thyn obeysaunce and humble cheere. c 1450 HOLLAND *Enclat* 870 Quhom that ressaif with reuerens, And bowsome obeysaunce. c 1500 *Crt. of Love* 46 Love aited me to do myn obeysaunce. To his seate, and doon him obeysaunce. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No 267 P. 3 A Throne to which conquered Nations yielded obeysaunce. c 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vi (1744) 164 The eye must do obeysaunce to the window, and discourse submit to sensation. 1865 SCHLEY *Ecc. Home* I. (1868) 6 He [John the Baptist] did obeysaunce to the royalty of inward happiness.

† 5. Alleged term for a company of servants. *Obs.* 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, An obeysauns of seruauents.

Obeysaunce. rare. [See -ANCY.] = prec.

1846 WORCESTER cites FOLLOK.

† *Obeisand, obeysand, a. Obs.* [A northern form in which F. *obéissant*, OBEISANT receives the northern participial ending -AND, and thus becomes in form the pr. pple. of *obéir* OBEISH v.] = OBEISANT, OBEDIENT.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. to That land He maid till him all obeysand. c 1500 *Lancelot* 642 He..makith al obeysand to his honde, That nocht is left wncouquest in that lond. a 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 104/28 He ordant all at thy command to be, And thow to be obeysand to his lawis.

Obeissant (obē'sānt), *a. (sb.)* *Forms:* 3-8 obeysant, 4-6 -aunt, obeissant, -aunt, 5 obeysant, -aunt, (obeysiant, obeiceant), 4- obeis-; also 4-5 obeisch-, obesch-, 5 obeysaunt. [a. F. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir*. -L. *obēdire* to OBEY: see -ANT.]

† 1. = OBEDIENT 1. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1055 Pat þou to god & to holi-chirche obeysant were. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 277 Pat clerkis be meke & obeyschaunt to worldly lordis. 1382 - *Exod.* xiv. 7 We shulen be obeysaunt. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 4 He found hem more lowly and obeyschaunt to him than any oþr were. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 Your verray true obeysant subjects. 1546 *Supplic. Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 75 We, your most obeysant leage people. 1570 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xiii. 164 Be obeysant to God and mans lawis.

† b. Subject; = OBEDIENT 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxv 263 Many ben obeysant to the grete Chane. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. viii (1527) 66 [He] made them all longe and be obeysaunt to y the kyngdome of Rome. 1536 BLENDELL *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 78 Al regions circuit with the oceanne sees, ar obeysant to Romane lawis. 1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xxvii. vii 420 They . joyined themselves unto him, as duetful and obeysant allies.

† c. Compliant; = OBEDIENT 3. *Obs.* c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Pat þai schuld . be obeyschaunt to myne askynges.

d. *fig.* = OBEDIENT 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. iv (1554) 167 b, Of heauenly cours the disposicion is obeysaunt and subiect to reason. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 178 The bark obeysant to its dashing oars.

2. Showing respect or deference, deferential; humbly or servilely obedient, obsequious.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 99 If Egion an heathen King, bearing of a charge from God was so obeysant, as to come off his throne, and worship God. 1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii, Obeysant servants, honour, wealth, and ease. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 414 They were commanded to be the obeysant executioners of punishments of which they did not admit the justice. 1898 *Masque Poets* 27 The obeysant slaves would bring rare cups.

b. Doing obeysaunce; offering homage, bowing. 1900 *Expositor* Jan. 77 Joseph dreams of obeysant sheaf and obeysant star.

† *B. sb.* One who is obedient, an obedient servant, one under authority, a subordinate. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 In defeaute of largesse to youre obeysauntes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 110 A distinction betwixt a Iesuit commandant, and a Iesuit obeysant.

† *Obeisantly, adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obeysant manner, obediently; deferential; with an obeysaunce.

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. ii 126 *perfore schulde he . obeschauently seye to hym þus.* 1507 *Justes June* 103 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 124 By the kyngne they past And obeysauntly doune theyr heedes they cast. 1555 *ABR. PARKER Ps. lvi.* 175 Obeysauntly To lyft my handes.

† *Obeish, obeis, v. Obs.* *Forms:* 4 obeishe, obeche, obeishe, obeche, obeishe, 4-5 obeishe, obeishe, 5 obeishe, obeyshe, obeyshe, 4-5 obeis, obeis, obeyshe, 5 obeisse, obeisse. [a. F. *obéiss-*, lengthened stem of *obéir* to OBEY (formally corresponding to a L. inchoative type **obēdisco*). As to constructions cf. OBEY.]

1 a. *trans.* (or *intr.* with *dat.*) = OBEY v. 1.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2694 300 satrapes, your soueraynte with seruice obeyschyng. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 57 To loue, honoure, obeisse, and doute þe kyngne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Fiv b, Ye ought to . obeysse and bere hym honour.

b. *intr.* with *to*: = OBEY v. 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 303 The north cuntre, that hwmlyly Obeysit till his senyory. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 82 Men moten more obeishe to God þan to man. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iv. 1. 420 Poul witnessith the same, Seiyng thus, Servauntis, obeishe 3e to fleischli lordis. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2134 To þour command, god willy, y sal obes.

c. *refl.* = OBEY v. 4.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Whenne . . þat his subgitz of oon accord obeisse hem to his lordschipe.

2. *trans.* (or *intr.* with simple *dat.*) To do obeysaunce to, bow to: = OBEY v. 6.

13. E. E. *Alit P.* A. 885 Byfore godez chayere, & þe fowre bestez pat hym obes. *Ibid.* B. 745 Ben Abraham obeched hym & loyly him þonkkez. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1620 Pan Permeon askis at him swythe . . Qui he obeschid so lawe and bende þe bischop of iewis?

† *Obeishyng, obeishyng, vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] = OBEDIENCE, OBEISANCE; homage.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3380 For seruice and obeysing. 1450-70 *Golagras & Gawn.* 1322 Heir mak I yow obeishyng, As liege lord of landis.

† *Obeishyng, obeishyng, ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2; cf. OBEISANT, the northern equivalent] = OBEDIENT, OBEISANT.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 53 Whan al his wittis and alle his strengþis ben obeishyng to resoun. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1266 *Dido*, That feynyth hym so trewe & obeysyng. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vjb, Al tho that . hadde be obeishyng to his commandementis.

Obeism; see OBEISM.

Obele, -ey, *obs* forms of OBELEY.

|| *Obelion* (obē'liŋ). *Anat.* [mod.L. a. Gr. **obelion* dim. of *obelos* spit.] (See *quots.*)

1898 BARTLEY tr. *Topham's Anthropol.* II. 234 Obelion the region situated between the two parietal foramina, where the sagittal suture becomes simple, which is generally at its fourth posterior fifth. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Obelion*, the point of a line stretching between the two parietal foramina where the sagittal suture becomes simple and where its closure generally commences, about four fifths of its length from the front of the suture.

Hence *Obelion a.*, pertaining to the obelion.

Obeliskal (obē'liškāl), *a.* Also *obeliskal* [f. L. *obeliscus* OBELEISK + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an obelisk; of the nature of an obelisk.

1763 STURGELEY *Palmgrove Sacra* 16 In the open temples of the Druids, they had an obeliskal stone, set upright. 1837 O'BRIEN *Phenic Irel.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 321 *note*, A pyramidal or obeliskal stone, six or seven feet in height, is said to have stood in the centre. 1880 *Times* 6 Nov. 4/5 The obeliskal character . between the legs and the lower half of the spear must denote 'king'.

Obeliscar, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -AR, after an analogical L. **obeliscarius*.] = prec.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 629 Confirmed by the obeliscar inscriptions. *Ibid.*, The obeliscar sculptures.

† *Obeliscolychny. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *obeliscolychnus* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. *obeliskolochyōn*, a spit used (by soldiers) as a lamp-holder, f. *obeliskos* small spit + *λυχνιον* lamp-stand.] A lighthouse; a light-bearer.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxii, I see a Light on an *Obeliscolychny*. *Ibid.* v. xxxiii, We were conducted . by those Obeliscolychnys, Military Guards of the Port, with high-crown'd Hats.

Obelisk (obē'lišk), *sb. (a.)* Also 6-7 -iske, 7 -isok, 7-8 -isque, -isac. [ad. L. *obeliscus* small spit, obelisk, a. Gr. *obeliskos* dim. of *obelos* spit, pointed pillar. In F. *obelisque* (1537 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† *Obequitare*, *v.* *Obs* rare - *o*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. obequitare* to ride towards, or up to, f. *ob-* (OB-1) + *equitare* to ride.] Hence † *Obequitation*.

bounde to do **1589** S. Fish *Supplic. Beggars* 11 The highe
powers shuld be alweys obeid **a 1631** DONNE *Lett., To Sir*

signs), or of planets when in such signs: see quotes.
(See also OBEDIENT 2.)

c139x CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 28 Gemini obeith to Cancer, and taurus to leo, [etc.]. And thus euermo 2 signes that ben ilike fer fro the heued of capricorne, obeien euerich of hem ilik other. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. g.) *Obeying Signis*, the Southern, or six last Signis of the Zodiack are so called 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, Northern signis are also called commanding signis, because planetis in them are said to command, and those in the opposite signis to obey

† **O.** (with various constructions). To do obeisance to, salute respectfully, bow to. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 With that hire oghne lord cam nyh And is to thampourc obeyed. c1430 *Syr Gues.* 6268 When he come to his presence, He obeyd him with grete reuerence. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 150 Fulle goodly thei reuerenced and obeyed ech o to as louyng cosynes and parentys. c1495 *Babes Bk* 85 At euery tyme obeie vnto youre lorde Whenne ye answer. a 1650 *Syr Lambell* 577 In Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 162 She obeyd her to the King soe hand, & took leaue away to wend

Hence **Obeied** *phl. a.*, **Obeying** *phl. sb.* and *phl. a.*; also **Obeyingly** *adv.*

c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi 550, I sawe that .. ye were obeying to me. 1607 HIERON *Vhs* I 308 The willing obeying of the Lord. 1654-66 EARL ORBERRY *Parthen* (1676) 536 Arsaces had given an obeyed command. 1656 *Artif. Handson* 52 They are seruings and obeyings of it. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. 12, To learn obeying is the fundamental art of governing. 1864 WEBSTER, *Obeyingly*.

† **Obeys**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. vb.*] = OBEY-DIENCE 2. In *phr.* at his obeys = at his command.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. ii. (1880) 316 Six and twentie legions are at his obeie and commandment

Obeysable (*obē'ābl*), *a. rare.* [*f. OBEY v. + -ABLE*.] That can, or should, be obeyed.

1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II 550 No Authority is obeysable or believable in it self, without farther examination. 1894 *Season X.* No 9 36/2 The tenth commandment appears to me fairly obeysable.

† **Obeysance**, *Obs.* [*f. OBEY v. + -ANCE*; cf. next.] Obedience; obeisance, homage.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5106 To your honoure with obeysance me ane I comande. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 131 I han shalte thou fynde Frendis wythout Fayle, obeysance in al thyng. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 171 In vhech letter he mad a new obeysance to the Kyng.

† **Obeysand**, *a. north. Obs.* [*The pr. pple. of OBEY v.*, treated as identical with OBEYANT.] Obeying, obedient.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 *Pal er noyt obeyand to be kike of Rome. Ind* xvii 78 Til hir jai er all obeyand. 1450-70 *Golagras & Gau.* 121 Now wil I be obeyand

† **Obeysant**, *a. Obs.* [*f. OBEY v. + -ANT*]. not in *Fr.* Obedient

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi 124 Will 3e be obeysant vnto my commaundment? 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 123 Al thay shal be to yow obeysant. *Ind.* 135 That he be... subiecte and obeysante to the laue of god.

Obeys (*obē'āz*). [*f. OBEY v. + -ER*]. One who obeys.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 44 The captaine is the efficient commander, the soldiour the efficient obeier. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 28 You should have distinguished . the evil of the Law and Law-maker from the evil of the Obeier. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 201 A true obeier of the laws. 1867 EMERSON *Lett & Soc. Aims* vii. 177 Newton the philosopher, the perceiver, and obeier of truth.

Obeysa(u)nce, -a(u)n't, *obs. ff.* OBEISANCE, -ANT. **Obeysche**, -eysse, -eysshie, var OBEISCH.

† **Obfirm**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. obfirmā-re* (also *offirmā-re*), to render firm or steadfast; refl., to persevere in, persist, be obstinate; *f. ob- (OB- i b) + firmā-re* to strengthen, *firm-us* strong, *FIRM*]

trans. To make firm (in bad sense), to confirm (in an evil course, erroneous opinion, etc.); to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II 110 An obstinate and stubborn person, obfirm in his own opinion. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 3 In some subjects the will is confirmed and free to nothing but good. In some, the will is obfirm and hardened in euill. 1629 BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Epist. to Cholmley 8 You have obdurated and obfirmed the hearts of Recusants. 1686 H. MORE *Disc. Real Pres* 20 I obfirm or harden us in our unbelief of Transubstantiation

Hence † **Obfirmed** *phl. a.*, confirmed in evil, hardened, stubborn, obdurate.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 182 An obstinate, obfirm mind against the commandment of God. 1634 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N T. iv. *Christ Betrayed*, The obfirm traitor knows his way to the high priests hall, and to the garden. 1637 - *Rem. Prophaneus* II. 12, 153 The obfirm soule will hold out

† **Obfirmate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. obfirmā-re*; see *prec.*] = OBFIRM v.

1616 R. SHELTON *Mirac. Antichr.* 327 They doe obfirmate and make obstinate their mindes for the constant suffering of death.

† **Obfirmation**, *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. obfirmā-tiō-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from *L. obfirmā-re*; see OBFIRM.] The action of confirming or state of being confirmed in evil, stubbornness, obduracy.

1592 *tr. Junius on Rev.* ix. 20 An impenitent obfirmation of the ungodly in their impiety. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 43 Begetting either a lawlessness to be informed, or obfirmation against all perswasions. 1666 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 41 A Spartan obfirmation of Mind, back'd with the sense of shame. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* II. § 2 The obfirmation and obstinacy of mind by which they shut their eyes against that light.

Obfuscate, *phl. a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [*ad. L. obfuscāt-is* (also *offuscātus*), pa. pple. of *obfuscā-re*; see next Cf. the later variant OFFUSCATE]

Darkened, obscured, obfuscated (*ist* and *fig*) 1531 ELVOT *Gov* II vii, The vertues beyng in a cruell peison be...obfuscate or hyd. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 113 Obfuscate was their honour and their name. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Inc. Poole* 25 Their disturbed brains obfuscate understanding. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III. ii. 113 iv (1651) 482 A very obfuscate and obscure sight. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb 11/2 Even the Tories, in their stupid and obfuscate way, are conscious of the fact

Obfuscate (*obfuskēt*, *obfuskēt*), *v.* [*f. L. obfuscāt*, ppl. stem of *obfuscā-re* to darken, obscure, *f. ob- (OB- i b) + fuscā-re* to darken, *fuscus* dark. See also the later form OFFUSCATE.]

1. *trans.* To darken, obscure (physically); to deprive of light or brightness; to overshadow or eclipse; to make dark or dusky. Now rare.

1650 EARL MONM. *tr. Senault's Man bec Gully* 336 [That] a constellation which was in all things inferior to the Sun, should obfuscate his beauties. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*, A Garden should not be obfuscated or darkened. 1734 EAMNS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII 255 Atmospheres so dense as may suffice to obfuscate...the light of the Star. a 1834 LAMB *In re Squirrels* Misc. Wks (1873) 422 Rather more obfuscated than your fruit of Seville.

2. *fig.* To darken or obscure to the mind or intellectual perception, to deprive of clearness, render obscure; to deprive of lustre or glory, throw into the shade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act 28 Hen VIII.* c. 10 The usurped auctorite of the pope...which did obfuscate and wrest goddes holy word. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue Combat* 94 To obfuscate truth, and cause men to beleue lyes. 1628 PAYNNE *Love lockes* 53 Ecclipsing, obfuscating, and depraving that natural and lovely Beauty. 1702 EICHARD *Ecc. Hist.* (1710) 474 To obfuscate the brightness of the Gospel.

3. To deprive of clearness of perception; a. to dim (the sight); b. to darken, obscure (the understanding, judgement, etc.); to darken the understanding (of a person), stupefy, bewilder.

1577 PATRICK *tr. Gentilis* (1602) 33 Love of ones selfe obfuscateh and blindeth judgement. 1656 W. COLTS *Art of Sumppling* xxxii. 115 If his sight be obfuscated and dull. 1729 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV 632 Curb...every passion, each whereof inebriates and obfuscates no less than drink or meat. a 1862 THORAU *Yamheer in Canada* ii (1866) 47 The process, not of enlightening, but of obfuscating the mind. 1893 VIZETELY *Glaucous back* I xii 239 He was obfuscated with brandy and water.

Hence **Obfuscated**, *phl. a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 6 The Inhabitants haue turbid and obfuscated spirits. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 195 The houses are of an ugly obfuscated brick. 1896 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks* in 79 An obfuscated person who was feeling around in vain to recover his carpet-bag.

Obfuscation (*obfuskē'fən*). [*ad. L. obfuscā-tiō-em*, n. of action from *obfuscā-re*; see *prec.* Cf. also OFFUSCATION.]

1. The action of obfuscating, or condition of being obfuscated; darkening, obscuration; a. physical, or of the sight (see *prec.* I, 3 a).

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 214 It [the bite of the serpent Pelias] bringeth obfuscation or dimness to the eyes. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 28 In cataracts and obfuscations of the cornea. 1881 E. W. GOSSE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 692 Mr W...has in this instance [in a portrait] given the poet a sort of obfuscation which is not entirely satisfactory.

b. of an object of perception or thought.

1656 JEANES *Myst. Schol. Dev.* 61 This morall corruption and obfuscation of the soules immortality by worldly mindedness. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arms* 77 Which variation causing much obfuscation in History. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 341 The obfuscation is studied.

c. of the understanding, etc.: Stupefaction, bewilderment (see *prec.* 3 b).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* i. iii. iv (1651) 202 Care, sorrow, and anxiety, obfuscation of spirits. 1837 *Old Commodore* I 31 That obfuscation with which he was always afflicted on shore. 1878 DODS *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* I. 26 His conscience was in a state of obfuscation.

2. *transf.* Something that darkens, or obscures.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x xii 526 Quite rid of all pretended Traditions and whatever obfuscations and entanglements of humane Invention. 1881 J. OWEN *Even. w. Skeptics* viii. II 124 100 often theologians, like cuttle-fish, escape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self-raised obfuscations

Obfuscity (*obfuskē'ti*). *rare*-1. [*f. obfuscus*; see -ITY.] Obfuscated condition, obfuscation

1823 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 711 A brutal state of mental obfuscity

Obfuscous (*obfuskūs*), *a. rare*-1. [*f. L. type *obfuscus* (*f. ob-, OB- i + fuscus* dark) + -OUS

Cf. OF *obfuscus*, *offuscus*, *offuscus*; see OFFUSO.] Dark in colour or aspect, dusky.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 450 The term is (m) (cecha), and it immediately imports obfuscous, or overcast with shade or smoke.

† **Obfusk**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-ke, 6-8-que. [*a. OF obfuscus*, also *offuscus*, *ad. L. ob-, offuscā-re* to darken. See also OFFUSQUE.] = OFFUSCATE v.

1490 CAXTON *Enyeidos* 21 42 All my entendement is obfusked, endullyd and rayvyshek. c 1540 BOORDE *Th. boke for to Lerne Cuij b.* It doth obfusked and doth obnebulat the memorie. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 56 The interposition of the mune...empechis and obfuskis the beyms of the soune fra our sycht. a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm. Ess.* v. Wks. 1754 V.

68 A superfluous glare not only tires, but obfuskis, the intellectual sight

† **Obganiate**, *v. Obs. rare*-0. [*Irreg. f. L. obganire* (also *ogganire*) to yelp or growl at + -ATE 3.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Obganiate*, to trouble one with often repeating of one thing.

|| **Obi**, *obia*, *obi-man*, -woman: see OBEAH.

|| **Obi** (*ō bi*). [*Japanese obi belt*.] A brightly coloured sash worn round the waist by Japanese women and children.

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xx 335 They [Japanese children] wore gay embroidered *obis*, or large sashes. 1893 Sir E. ARNOLD in *Graphic* 15 Apr 412/3 The *obi* [may be] a splendid piece of figured satin

Obimbricate (*obimbrīkēt*), *a. Bot.* [*See OB- 2.*] Imbricate, with the scales decreasing in length from without inwards, as the involucre in some *Compositae*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obimbricatus*, that which is imbricated contrariwise; applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the *pericarpium* when those of the interior rows are progressively shorter than those of the external. *obimbricate*. 1892 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Obit (*o bit*, *ō-bit*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-6 *obyt*, 4-7 *obite*, (5-6 *abit*), 5-7 *obitt*, 5-7 (9 *arch*) *obyte*, 6 *obytt*, *obete*, *obbit*, -yt, -et, -ett(e), (*obijt*, 6-9 *obut*), 7 *obet*, 5- *obit* [*a. OF. obit* (Wace 11th c.) = Sp. *obito*, Pg and It. *obito*, *ad. L. obit-us* a going down, setting, death, *f. obire* to go down, perish, die, *f. ob- (OB- i c) + ire* to go. The frequent *obit* was perh. due to identification with *L. obit* 'he died']

1. Departure from life, death, decease (of a particular person). *Obs.*

(In quot. 1694 a humorous-pedantic imitation of Latin.) c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxxiv. (*Pelagius*) 357 *Pe obyt* be-tyd of hyre *Pe* aucht day of octobre. c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient* v in *Anglia* X. 365/19 To pat ende pat bou have a blessed obyte. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 215 Ahyde she in the chief house and mansion of her husband by xl. daies after the obyte of her husband. 1625 USHER *Amer. Jesuit* 189 The anniversary commemoration of the obite of Oswald. 1694 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v (1737) 232 These Times denote Morbs to the Sane, and Obits to th' *Ægrote*.

b. A record or notice of a person's death, or of the date of it; an obituary notice. *arch.*

1450 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II 227 Another olde Messe boke. in the which ar titled of olde tyme the Obits of the auncetors. of the said Sir Thomas. 1535 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forew. 57 *Pe* sayd ieuenered faper hath sentt to yow *be obytt* off hyr pedycessor. 1673 WOOD *Life June* (O. H. S.) II. 265 Hutton told me his obit was in the *Gazet* 1691 - *Atk. Oxon* I 415 A Latine Manuscript containing the obits and characters of many eminent Benedictines.

2. † a. A ceremony or office performed at the burial of a deceased person, funeral rites, obsequies. (Also in *pl.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5357 Honour me with obit as ogh myn astate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Pross.* II xlii. 141 When the kynges obyte was done, the comons of Lysebone. wente to the cathedral chyrche. 1556 *Chron. Fr. Frantz* (Camden) 96 The xxvij of June [1555] was kept the obijt of the kynges grandhame, with a goodly herse as ever was sene. 1660 OCILBY *Ihad* xxiv. (*end.*) Thus Hectors Obits celebrated were. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 449b, *Obit* is a Funeral solemnity or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the Funeral when the Corps lies in the Church uninterred.

b. A ceremony or office (usually a mass) performed in commemoration of, or on behalf of the soul of, a deceased person (esp. a founder or benefactor of some institution) on the anniversary or other mind-day of his death; a yearly (or other) memorial service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1400 *Notis. Loll.* 103 If bel vow hem to hold an abit, or obyt. 1408 E. E. WILLS (1882) 15 My obytis, that ys for to sayn, my jerys mynde. 1494 FASVYN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 7, I will, that by the terme of ix. years after my decease be kept an obite wthin the parisshe churche of seynt Benet Fynk. 1562 A. SCOTT *New Year's Gift* 91 With owklye abitis to augment fair rentals. a 1670 HACKET *Abt. Williams* i (1693) 215 Obits, Dirges, Masses are not said for nothing. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 42 Some preached against the lawfulness of Soul Masses and Obits. 1851 W. WHITE *Hist. Staffordsh.* 498 Ralph Lord Bassett died in 1389, and for the yearly keeping of his obit, gave 200 marks to the altar of St. Nicholas

† c. A gift or offering made at or for such an office, or in commemoration of a deceased person.

1522 WILLS & *Inv.* N C. (Surtees) 1835 106, I will that myne Executor make an obbet of 20^s at my twelfthmonth day. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 103 An obbett geven to ye sayd church by John Cod off the valew of three schyllinges and fowre pence by yere to have bene bestowed off the pore. in bred.

† 3. The setting of a heavenly body. *Obs. rare.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xl. 53 The Rises and Obits of the Planetis.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 2 a and 2 b), as *obit book*, *day*, *feast*, *gift*, *rate*, *silver*, *song*, *Sunday*.

1520 LANC WILLS II 7 To kepe myne obete days and to pray for me. 1558 PHAER *Abneid* vii. 51b, When her obyt ryghtes were ended all, And tombe vpeysyd. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 286 Hold here an obit-gift he said. 1587 - *De Morney* xxii. 339 (As Tertullian saith) the Obit-feast differeth not from Lupters feast. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1878) 27/1 Of sad sighes, they make their *Obit*-Song. 1725 *Obit book* [see OBITUARY A. 1] 1897 *Daily News* 27 Sept 5/2 Yesterday being 'Obit Sunday' Bp Barry preached a special sermon at St George's Chapel, Windsor.

A. sb. 1. A register of deaths, or of obit-days.

admiration. 1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum Reason in Phenix*
(1708) II. 517 Matters that concern Religion being

III. 10. attrib. and Comb., as object-carrier, -end, etc : object-ball (*Billiards*, *Croquet* etc) the ball

which the player endeavours to strike with his own ball; object-finder, a contrivance for registering the position of an object on a mounted microscopic slide, so as to find it again; object-lens = OBJECT-GLASS; object-lesson, a lesson in which instruction is conveyed by actual examination of a material object; fig. something that furnishes instruction by exemplifying some principle in a concrete form; object-object (*Metaph.*): see quot.; object-plate (*Microscopy*), the plate upon which the object to be examined is placed (but used by Power as = OBJECT-GLASS); object-soul, a soul believed to animate a material object; object-speculum (after *object-glass*), the mirror in a reflecting telescope which receives and reflects the rays proceeding from the object; object-staff (*Surveying*), a levelling-staff; object-subject (*Metaph.*): see quot.; object-teaching, teaching by means of object-lessons. See also OBJECT-GLASS, OBJECT-MATTER.

1856 'CRAWLEY' *Bilhuas* (1859) 17 The 'object ball is the ball struck at with your own' 1891 *Graphic* 2 May 486/2 Tom Taylor got the object-balls jammed in one of the corner pockets, and made a break of 145. 1879 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* vii. 50 A well-fitted sliding 'object carrier'. 1793 *Wollaston in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 145 From the eye-end to the 'object-end of the telescope. 1831 *Brewster Nat. Magic* iv (1833) 99 So that the figure on the glass is at the proper distance from the 'object lens. 1831 C. MAYO *Lectures on Objects* Pref. The miscellaneous 'object lessons' were abandoned. 1865 A. H. BEAVAN *Marlboro. Ho.* xii. 210 Unhappy Charles! for all time, object-lesson of lost opportunities. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli (1859) II. 432 An object known... may either be the quality of something different from the ego; or it may be a modification of the ego or subject itself. In the former case the object, which may be called... the 'object object', is given as something different from the perceptive subject. 1864 *Power Exp. Philos.* 38 If you let her keep upon the lower side of your glass-object-plate. 1867 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 126 Lay it on the object-plate of a good Microscope. 1875 A. C. O. LONIE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 56/2 The doctrine of 'object souls' becomes the origin of fetishism and idolatry. 1781 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 96 The 'object-speculum or object-glass of a telescope. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 484 Pure thought and pure matter are unknown quantities, to be reached by no equation. The thought is necessarily and universally subject-object; matter is necessarily, and to us universally, 'object-subject. Thought is only called into existence under appropriate conditions; and in the objective stimulus, the object and subject are merged, as acid and base are merged in the salt.

† **Object**, *pple. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. object-us*, *pa. pple. of objicere (objicere)* to throw towards or against, to place in front of, expose, *f. ob-* (OB-1 a) + *jacere* to throw, place. In use *app.* before the formation of **OBJECT v.**, of which it afterwards functioned as the *pa. pple.* until displaced in that use by *objected*]

1. Thrown or put in the way, interposed, exposed; placed before one's eyes, presented to the view or perception; exposed (to injury or any influence, or to sight).

c 1274 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 130 (Camb MS) De qualites of bodies bat ben objecte for with-out-forse moeuen the Instrumentz of the wittes c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv 763 Colde Blastis, sumthing object, ek from hem holde 1538 *LELAND* *Itin.* V. 99 An Abbey standing very blekely and object to all Wynddes a 1550 H. SMITH *Wes* (1867) II. 333 The text is plain, and object to every man's capacity. 1608 WILLIET *Hazagla Exod.* 801 Sensible things which are object to the eye. 1650 SIR W. MURRE *Cry Blood* 411 To refine His Gold, and purge away the object Ore

b. Situated in front of, or over against, something else; opposite; also fig. opposed, contrary.

a 1541 WYATT *Song of Topas* Poet Wks. (1861) 151 The one [pole] we see along, the other stands object against the same 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 71 [An island] upon the Calabrian coast before Bunderum; by the object site whereof the haven is made. 1603 H. CHERTLE *Eng. Mourm. Garm.* E. [The Puritans] though they be vitally object to the Romanists; yet have they more Saints among them than are in the Romish Kalender. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Object*, laide, or set against.

2. Objected, brought as an objection, charged (*against* a person). With *at* = charged with something, accused. cf. **OBJECT v.** 5.

1845 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 No thing probable object ayenst the same by the said craft. 1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* III. lxii. 254 Lyltel thynges objecte ayenst the. a 1520 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 796 Bacheleis in that facultie... Shall not be objecte at by me.

Object (*pdge kt*), *v.* [*f. L. object-*, *pple. stem of objicere (objicere)* to throw against, etc. see prec. It may also partly represent the *L.* frequentative *objectare*. OF. has a solitary instance of *objeter* in 1298; but the current *objecter* began as *objetter* in 14th c. For earlier use of *object* as *pa. pple.*, see prec.]

† **L. trans.** To put over against or in the way of something else; to place so as to meet or intercept something; to expose to *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 102 A certeine soft sinew... [is] objected to the holes transversely. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 334 Every one of these doo blacke the bodies objected unto them. 1664 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Iustine* xv. 240 He commanded him to be objected to a hungry and

enraged Lyon. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* i. 11 § 33 A very white piece of Ashwood, objected to a proper Light. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) VIII. 205 This body stands objected, i.e. cast before, that other body which moves. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 195 From what point the wind his course On the tower directeth, To that point the cock his head manfully objecteth

† **b.** To place so as to interrupt or hinder the course of a person or thing; to put in the way or interpose, as an obstacle or hindrance to progress, or a defence from attack *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 BODRUGAN (ADAMS) *Egit King's Title* A. 11. To deliver vs from the perill objected 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 253 To object to the weak such stumbling-blocks. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ihad* iv. 208 My girdle, cures doubled here, and my most trusted plate, Objected all 'twixt me and death. 1725 *Pope Odey.* vii. 54 Pallas to their eyes The mist objected. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. The Goth objects His shield, and on its rim received the edge.

† **c.** To expose to danger or evil of any kind. *Obs.* c 1500 BARCLAY *tr. Sallust* 7 He concluded with hymselfe to object hym to daunger and peryll of warre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 331 Quhy wald thay object him aganis sa his dangere and perellis 1566 *Painter's Pal. Pleas.* I. 105 Objecting hymselfe to the daunger wherein he was likely to be overwhelmed. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1716 II. 307 All these afflictions. they knowingly did object themselves to.

† **2.** To place (something) before the eyes or other organs of sense, or the mind; to present or offer to the sight, perception, understanding, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst Trib.* III. Wks. 1249/1 The bodily senses, moved by such thinges... as are outwardly thowse sensible worldly things offered & objected unto them. 1586 T. B. LA PRINCE *tr. Acad.* 1. 22 Conscience apprehendeth whatsoever phantasie and sence object unto it a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 400 Whose tempeance was of proof against any meat objected to his appetite. a 1677 HALE *Prun. Orig. Man* i. 1. 2 As the Objects of Light or Colour are objected to the Eye when it is open 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I. Pref. 89 The Mysterious Work, objected to his contemplation. 1806 K. DICER *Broadst. Hon* (1829) I. *Godfridus* 128 Religion convinces man that there are other things in heaven and earth besides those which are objected to his senses.

† **3.** To present or offer in discourse or argument; to bring forward as a reason, ground, or instance, to adduce. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1536 Act 28 *Hem. VIII.* c. 7 § 12 Such questions as shalbe objected to them. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* 1. vii. (1886) 82 For the maintenance of witches, transportation, they object the words of the Gospell, where the diuell is said to take up Christ. 1634 CANNON *Neces. Saper.* (1849) 232 Augustine was of mind, that counsils, bishops, &c., ought not to be objected for trial of controversies, but the holy scriptures only. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. Pol.* He has never yet found it in that discourse, nor has heard it objected by any body else. 1849 W. FITZGERALD *tr. Whitaker's Digest* 67 What church is it whose example they object to us as an argument?

4. To bring forward or state in opposition; to adduce as a reason against something; to urge as an objection (*to, unto, against*). a. with simple obj.

c 1400 *Apul. Loll.* 33 For obiectuons & sophisms bat men may mak & object 1513-14 Act 5 *Hem. VIII.* c. 1 If the same persons objecte or allege any cause why he shall not soo doo 1630 FRYND *Anti-Armyn.* 165 The self-same Scriptures that are here objected against us 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xx. 184 They objected the more obvious difficulties in relation to religion, and my country 1830 H. N. COLLIERIDGE *Grb. Poets* (1834) 352 Bryant objects this very circumstance to the authenticity of the Iliad. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. vii. 372 Its adversaries objected the absence of all the great Patriarchs.

b. with object clause

1550 B. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. App. vii. 411 It wilbe objected against me, that as this place dothe make against the supremacye of princes, so dothe it not make for the primacye of saint Peter 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 23 But some objecte, that it to slacken him running, rather then to incite. 1885 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 365 Objecting how unlikely it was 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 70 If it is objected that good actions are often punished 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 404 It hath been objected, that this relates only to the preservation of the legal estate of the use, and not to the timber or mines.

5. To bring as a charge against any one; to attribute to any one as a fault or crime; to lay to one's charge, cast in one's teeth, accuse one of, reproach one with. Const. *to, against* († *upon*, indirect obj.) a. with simple obj. *arch.*

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 338 Charging yow... to appear afore the said Lords of our Councell... there to answer to such thinges as, by them shall be laid and objected against yow. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 Yf euer thou dyd any notable synne... he wyl objecte it to the, and cast it in thy nose. 1541 R. COLLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 Eij, The which thyng we do object them. a 1648 L. HERBERT *Hen VIII.* (1683) 66 They were committed to diuers Prisons, for Crimes objected against them. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess.*, etc. (1841) 116 When God afflicted Job, he did object no sin to him 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 363 This subtlety, which has been frequently objected to Charles. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch.* (1858) II. x. 83 This hypocrisy was invisible to the contemporaries of those to whom it is objected

b. with object clause.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* Scot. II. 250 Those taunts which the Frenchmen laid upon them, objecting that the greedinesse of wine and vittles had brought them over into that countrie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1726) 13 It was obviously objected upon Christians, that they condemned the Practice of Burning 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No.

95 7 6, I have heard it objected against that Piece, that its instructions are not of general use. 1833-6 J. BAGLES *The Sketcher* (1856) 18, I once heard a person object to Gaspar Poussin, that there was too much in his pictures.

† **6 trans.** To impute, attribute (*to*). (A weakening of prec. sense.) *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 120 They were so scrupulous concerning the Moone, that Clemens Alexand. objects the worship therof unto them 1734 *Fielding Univ. Gallant* II. 1. Do you object my care of your reputation to want of fondness? 1776 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 342 Homer who celebrates the Greeks for their long hair and Achilles for his skill on the harp, makes Hector in this place object them both to Paris.

† **7 intr.** To state an objection or adverse reason; now often in weakened sense: To express or feel disapproval, to disapprove.

1430-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VII. 157 But peraventure ye objecte, and say hit longebe not to a preste to schedde bloode; I graunte herto, but [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, The vntreatable iuefull personewyl object & saye [etc.] 1560 J. DAUS *tr. Siedanus Comm.* 58 b, Vnto such as will question and object what shall we then do? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xiv, Then it is the lady as formerly objected? *Mod.* I think I'll have a smoke, if you don't object.

b. with *to* (sometimes *against*, rarely *at*) or *inf.*: To bring forward a reason against; to state, and maintain by argument, one's disagreement with or disapproval of; now usually in weakened sense: To express, or merely to feel, disapproval of; to have an objection *to*, disapprove of, dislike. (The prevailing current sense.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 60/1 V's kinges mother objected openly against his marriage 1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 8 Those who object against reason, are the Fanaticks in Poetry. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 117 His Patience I provoke, Mistake, confound, object at all he spoke. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 98/2 The doctor objected against fifteen, and the council for the crown against three. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. 1, 'Tis more unreasonable in you to object to a lady you know nothing of. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 68 He objected to this as a harsh measure. 1845 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xii, Would the lady object to my lighting the pair of candles? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 176 We object to the argument on scientific grounds. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/3 They objected to be actors in a farce.

† **c. intr.** To bring a charge or accusation. *Obs.* 1611 *Bible Acts* xiv. 19 Who ought to have bene here before thee, and object, if they had ought against me.

Hence **Objecting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1552 HUNLOET, *Objectinge, obiectus, obiectio*. 1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carver* III. u. 32 Petrarcha had praised Yetta Carew with dangerous fervency to his objecting Laura.

Objectable (*pdge-kt'bl*), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* -ible. [*f. OBJECT v.* + -ABLE]

1. That may be objected, or urged as an objection, chargeable (*against* or *to*). ? *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handson* 145 As for that depravednesse of mind... it is as objectable against all those things. *Ibid.* 173 Nothing of consequence was objectable to Christ. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 77 There are but two objections, and these are usually objectable to one sin as well as to another

2. That may be objected to, objectionable.

1775-83 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* I. 120, I have ventured to assert that [etc.] Objectable as this may seem, I must take upon me, to push the point farther 1796 — *Pref. of Pleasure* II. 109, I will not, Delia, distress you I see nothing at present objectionable 1885 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* III. 230 As for marriage (the lady not objectable, and an addition of fortune attending) I have no unconquerable aversion to it.

† **Objectant**, *Obs. rare* [*f. OBJECT v.* + -ANT].

Cf. *F. objectant* *pp. pple.* One who or that which objects or objectifies.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 145 If the Father [had been incarnate], then the fountain of the Deitie should become not the objectant, or being which understandeth, but only the object understood

Objection (*pdgekt'jən*), *rare* [Noun of action from *L. objicere* to **OBJECT**. cf. *L. objicere* reproach.] The action of objecting or making objections. So **Objectative** (*pdge kt'ativ*), *a.*, given to objecting, fond of making objections; † **Objectator** (*Obs. rare* -o), an objector.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Objectator* (Lat), he that reproacheth or lays to ones charge. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 146 If he is only objectative and Ellesmerian. 1886 STRUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* vii. 143 Knotty questions... are discussed... without strife or objection

Objected (*pdge kt'ed*), *ppl. a.* [*f. OBJECT v.*]

† **1.** Placed over against or opposite; presented to the view or perception. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1666 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in *Parr. S. P. Gas.* I (1848) 238 The forehead kept objected phantasie, The hinder part reteyneth memorie. 1668 HOWE *Blas. Righteous* (1825) 30 This objected or exhibited glorys two-fold. 1773 CRESS WINCHELSA *Misc. Poems* 86 A Dream a vision Hangs on my pensive Heart, and bears it down More than the weight of an objected Crown 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 414 The inspiration of Scripture... as the imparted record of objected truth

† **2.** Adduced in argument, esp. against something; urged as an objection. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1641 MILTON *Prose Epics* Wks. (1851) 80 To alledge for Images the ancient Fathers, Dionysius, and this our objected Irenæus. 1666 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* xix The former part of this objected difficulty.

Objectee (*pdgekt'ee*), [*f. OBJECT v.* + -EE.] A person objected to; one against whom an objection is made.

1861 *Even. Star* 4 Oct. The Revising Barrister remarked that the production of the stamped duplicate was merely evidence that the notice had been sent to the objectee. The signature of the objector must be proved. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 8/2 The word 'object' can refer only to the place of abode of the objectee at the time the objection was made.

Object-glass (p'bdʒekt'glas). [OBJECT sb 3.] The lens or combination of lenses in a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, which is situated nearest to the object, and thus receives the rays of light directly from it. (Cf EYE-GLASS 4.)

1864 R. HOOKS *Microgr.* II 4, I plac'd it between the Object-glass and the light. 1784 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44. Turning or unscrewing the object-glass or speculum a little. 1899 *Nat. Philos. Optics* x 27 (U.K.S.) The triple achromatic object-glass consists of a concave flint glass lens placed between two convex lenses of crown glass. 1899 G. BIRN *Nat. Phil.* 390 The magnifying power of these telescopes is found by dividing the focal length of the object-glass by that of the eye glass.

Objectification (p'bdʒektɪfɪ'kʃən). [n. of action from OBJECTIFY: see FICTION.] The action of objectifying, or condition of being objectified; an instance of this, an external thing in which an idea, principle, etc. is expressed concretely.

1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1870) II. 432 This discrimination of self from self—this objectification—is the quality which constitutes the essential peculiarity of Cognition. 1900 STODDARD *Engl. Eng. Novel* 78 These mystic symbols are like the weird sisters in 'Macbeth'; they are the objectification of mystery.

Objectify (p'bdʒektɪfaɪ), v. [f. med.L. *objectum* OBJECT sb + FY; after L. type **objectificare*] *trans.* To make into, or present as, an object, esp. as an object of sense; to render objective; to express in an external or concrete form.

1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1870) II. 432 Consciousness projects, as it were, this subjective phenomenon from itself—views it at a distance—in a word, objectifies it. 1866 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* i. 70 In the latter [case] we objectify knowledge. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Engl. Eng. Brit.* XI. 600/a The theory of the mind as objectified in the institutions of law, the family, and the state, is discussed in the 'Philosophy of Right'.

Hence *Objectified* ppl. a., *Objectifying* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 612 Morality is a certain state of mind viewed in relation to certain objective objects of a wider consciousness. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* 73 Considered as impressed, it is a phenomenon, and becomes through the inner objectifying process worked up into an external object or event. 1894 TRAILL in *19th Cent.* Dec. 564 The objectifying faculty became weakened.

Objection (p'bdʒektʃən). [a. F. *objection* (12-13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *objectionem* a throwing before, upbraiding, reproach, objection, n. of action f. *objicere* to OBJECT.]

1. a. The action of objecting, or stating something in opposition to a person or thing; b. That which is objected, a statement made in opposition; + a charge or accusation against a person (*obs.*); an adverse reason, argument, or contention. Now often in weakened sense: An expression, or merely a feeling, of disapproval, disagreement, or dislike (esp. in phr. *to have an (or no) objection*). *To take objection*: to bring forward a reason against something, or merely to state one's disapproval or of disagreement with it; to object. c. A document in which an objection is stated.

c. 1280 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 198 Here ben many objectionis bat þes wordis of Cryst ben false. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 Peraventure þere is an objection, it falleþ nouȝt a preost þat he scheȝde blood. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 An objection was made to the bischoppe how so many seyntes myȝhte be in þat lond, and alle confessoris and no martir. 1513-14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 A convenient peremptorie day to prove his objection and allegation. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 307 Speake on, Sir; I dare your worst objections. 1697 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 40 To which nothing is so much as pretended to, in Objection by the Officers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 383 The objections which may be made against arguing from the Analogy of Nature. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 190 If Lucy had no objection to him, I admire her for letting him see it. 1866 DR. ARGVILL *Reign Law* (1871) 426 note, Mr. Mahaffy. has taken objection to the breadth of meaning I have given to the word 'motive'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281 I have no objection to join with you in the enquiry. *Ibid.* IV. 239 A serious objection which may be urged against this doctrine.

† 2. *transf.* or *fig.* An adverse action, an assault. a. 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 824 Þe inueitabyll obieccionis of my gostly enemy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 They have suffred actually or in dede many objections & injuries innocently a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 23 The parts either not armed, or weakly armed.. should have bin sharply visited, but that the answer was as quicke as the objection. † 3. The action of throwing, or condition of being thrown, in the way, or so as to intercept something else; interposition. *Obs.*

1549 *Congl. Scot.* vi. 56 The mune is in eclisþ be the obiectione of the eird. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Itad* xx. 323 His worst shall be withstood With sole objection of myself.

† b. The condition of there being something in the way; hindrance, obstruction. *Obs.*

a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 13 Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objection and danger.

† 4. Presentation to the view or to the mind, or that which is so presented; representation; offer.

1554 W. PRAT *Africa* E ij b. By that representation they be warned of the mortal condition by one of the sayd objections, and by the other of the passion of Iesus Christ. 1565 *Edward III.* II. 11 123 Art thou come To speak the more than heavenly word of yea. To my objection in thy beauteous love? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xv. § 18 Which Prediction he made, that they might not be scandalized at the sadness of objection of the Passion, but be confirmed in their belief.

Objectionable (p'bdʒektʃənəb'l), a. (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Open to objection; that may be objected to; against which an adverse reason may be urged; now often in weakened sense. Exciting disapproval or dislike, unacceptable, disagreeable, unpleasant.

1781 COWPER *Lett. Wks.* 1837 XV. 110 It does not appear to me that the expression is objectionable it is plain, indeed, but not bald. 1865 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed. 2) 571 It is not unfrequently termed the ganglionic system. But this term is objectionable, as leading to a supposed analogy between this system and the general nervous system of Invertebrata. 1865 MISS MULOCK *J. Halyar.* II. But all this was highly objectionable to Jael. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 31 People about them of a very objectionable kind. 1881 FENN *Off to the Wilds* xxii. 156 The crocodiles are most objectionable beasts.

B. as *sb.* An objectionable person or thing. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 205/a We consign our own 'objectionables' to Jericho. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Duties*, etc. (1899) 117 'The whiskified Objectionable, Unclean, abominable, out-at-heels.

Hence *Objectionability* = next; also, something objectionable; *Objectionableness*, the quality of being objectionable; *Objectionably* adv., in an objectionable manner.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Mar. 3/1 What possible objectionabilities may the practice of riding to hounds lead to? 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xii § 25 Expressive of general objectionableness and unpleasantness. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 322 One of the objectionably placed churches in the Alhambra precincts.

Objectional, a. [f. OBJECTION + -AL.] 1. Of the nature of, or involving, objection.

1865 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 42 No more prejudicial or objectional than the disputations in the Schools. 1827 *AKMAN Hist. Scot.* IV. x. 348 The objectional acts of his Majesty.

2. Open to objection, objectionable.

1799 Mrs. JANE WEST *Tale of Times* III. 138 Interpreters have substituted a sort of gay licentiousness in the place of the objectional grossness. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 725 A weak solution may not be very objectional. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterranean* Malta Power 1. 8 The name *micrococcus Maltensis*.. has not the same objectional characters.

Objectioner, rare. [See -ER.] = next.

1799 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 177 The testimony of Generals Lincoln, Knox, Brooks, Jackson, and others would be a counterpoise to the objectioners.

Objectionist, rare. [f. OBJECTION + -IST.] One who offers an objection; an objector.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 91 To shend it from all the.. stabadoes of any.. objectionist. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1870) II. 423 So far our objectionist.

Objectionist, rare. 'One versed in the objective philosophy or doctrine' (Worcester 1846, citing *Eclectic Rev.*).

Objectivate, v. [f. OBJECTIVE a. + -ATE. Cf. F. *objectiver* (neologism in Littré).] *trans.* To render objective; = OBJECTIFY.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 447 Knowledge or perception is an effect of the objectivating will.

Objectivation. [n. of action from prec. + so in mod.F., neologism in Littré.] The action of making objective, or an instance of this; = OBJECTIFICATION.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 447 The degree of 'objectivation of Will' in phenomena is what divides them into kinds. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* II. 199 'The objectivation of the principles of '80. 1894 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 217 Objectivations of ideas or images, consciously or unconsciously present to the mind.

Objective (p'bdʒektɪv), a. and sb. [ad. Schol. L. *objectivus* (a. 1300, in adv. *objectivus* in Duns Scotus *Qu. de Anima* 17, 14), f. *objectus* ppl. a., *objectum* sb.; F. *objectif*, -ive (represented by the adv. *objectivement*, 15th c. in Hatz-Darm.).]

A. adv. † 1. *Philos.* Pertaining or considered in relation to its object; constituting, or belonging to, an object of action, thought, or feeling (as distinguished from the exercise of these); 'material', as opposed to *subjective* or 'formal' (in the old sense of these words). *Obs.*

1600 BRENT in *Surph's Hist. Conc. Trent* viii. 799 [He] added, that, where they were dedicated, a worship did belong unto them, besides the adoration due unto the Saint worshipped in them, calling this adoration Relative, and the other Objective. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal and Tri. Faith* vii (1845) 85 Christ himself, the objective happiness, is far above a created and formal beatitude, which issueth from him. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 16 Objective happiness is all the goodness that is fit to be enjoyed either in God or in His creatures; while formal happiness is an active enjoyment of all objects by contemplation and love, attended with full complacency in all their perfections.

† b. Of or pertaining to the object or end as the cause of action; *objective cause* = final cause: see CAUSE sb 4 b, 5. *Obs.*

1606 J. YATES *Ibid. ad Casarem* II. 25 God, who doth.. by most sweet influence, and not by any coactive violence, nor yet only by objective allurements, .. turne the wils of

men at his pleasure. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. III. 170 Aristotle's first mover is not properly the efficient, but only the final and objective cause, of the heavenly motions.

2. *Philos.* Used of the existence or nature of a thing as an object of consciousness (as distinguished from an existence or nature termed *subjective*).

The Scholastic Philosophy made the distinction between what belongs to things *subjectively* (*subjectivus*), or as they are 'in themselves', and what belongs to them *objectively* (*objectivus*), as they are presented to consciousness. In later times the custom of considering the perceiving or thinking consciousness as pre-eminently 'the subject' brought about a different use of these words, which now prevails in philosophical language. According to this, what is considered as belonging to the perceiving or thinking self is called *subjective*, and what is considered as independent of the perceiving or thinking self is called in contrast *objective*. As to this transition of use (which primarily concerns the word *subjective*, and affects *objective* as its antithesis) resulting in what is almost an exchange of sense between the two adjectives, see HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 806 note, R. L. NETTLESHIP *Philos. Lect. & Remains* I. 193.

† a. Opposed to *subjective* in the older sense = 'in itself'. Existing as an object of consciousness as distinct from having any real existence; considered only as presented to the mind (not as it is, or may be, in itself or its own nature). *Obs.*

[c. 1325 OCCAM *Sent.* I. Dict. 2, qu. 8 E. Universale non est aliquid reale habens esse subjectivum nec in anima nec extra animam, sed tantum habet esse obiectivum in anima et est quoddam fictum habens esse tale in esse obiectivo, quale habet res extra in esse subjectivo.]

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* 132 This confession was the objective foundation of faith, and Christ and his Apostles, the subjective. 1660 PEARSON *Creed* II. (1899) 168 'In the beginning was the Word', there was must signify an actual existence, and if so, why in the next sentence ('the Word was with God') shall the same verb signify an objective being only? 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Objective*.. is used in the schools in speaking of a thing which exists no otherwise than as an object known. The esse, or existence of such thing is said to be objective. 1744 BEKKLEY *Sirs* § 292 Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them: Their real and objective natures are, therefore, the same.

b. Opposed to *subjective* in the modern sense: That is or belongs to what is presented to consciousness, as opposed to the consciousness itself; that is the object of perception or thought, as distinct from the perceiving or thinking subject; hence, that is, or has the character of being, a 'thing' external to the mind; real.

This sense is occasional in writers of the later 17th and early 18th c. (the early examples being more or less transitional), but its current use appears to be derived from Kant, and to appear in Eng. subsequently to 1790, and chiefly after 1817 (see quot. from Coleridge).

1647 J. CARDIFIL *Serm.* (1648) 15 We do not say, That God doth infuse any positive, objective malice or wickedness into the hearts of men. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. 1. § 3 The Idea may be considered in regard of its Objective Reality, or as it represents some outward object. *Ibid.* We are apt to imagine such a Power in the understanding, whereby it may form Ideas of such things which have no objective reality at all. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. II. § 8 Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 498 Have the objects.. in fact a real objective existence, independent of our mode of perceiving them? 1817 COLERIDGE *Bag. Lit.* I. x. 160 'The very words *objective* and *subjective* of such constant recurrence in the schools of yore, I have ventured to re-introduce. 1853 HAMILTON *Discuss. Philos. Unconditioned* 5 note, In the philosophy of mind, subjective denotes what is referred to the thinking subject, the Ego, objective what belongs to the object of thought, the Non-Ego. 1856 DR. QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 265 note, *Objective*. This word, so nearly unintelligible in 1822, so intensely scholastic, and, consequently, when surrounded by familiar and vernacular words, so apparently pedantic, yet, on the other hand, so indispensable to accurate thinking, and to wide thinking, has since 1822 become too common to need any apology. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 43 A person who sees in moral obligation, an objective reality belonging to the province of 'Things in themselves'. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 372 This [Christ's resurrection] was a historic objective fact.

3. *transf.* (from 2 b) a. Of a person, a writing, work of art, etc.: Dealing with, or laying stress upon, that which is external to the mind; treating of outward things or events, rather than inward thoughts or feelings; regarding or representing things from an objective standpoint. (Occas., after mod. Ger. *objektiv*: Treating a subject so as to exhibit the actual facts, not coloured by the feelings or opinions of the writer.)

1855 FITZ. STEPHEN in *Camb. Ess.* 190 The book [Robinson Crusoe] is, to use a much-abused word, eminently objective; that is, the circumstances are drawn from a real study of things as they are, and not in order to exemplify the workings of a particular habit of mind. 1898 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xiii. 155 Of all poets he [Homer] is the most objective, and the least speculative. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commun.* II. lxxv. 619 To complete the survey of the actualities of party politics by stating in a purely positive, or as the Germans say 'objective', way, what the Americans think about.. their system. 1899 LEACH *Map of Life* II. 8 English character on both sides of the Atlantic is an eminently objective one—a character in which thoughts, interests, and emotions are most habitually thrown on that which is without.

b. Med. Applied to symptoms 'observed by the practitioner, in distinction from those which are only felt by the patient' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk Med.* (ed. 3) I 19 The actual clinical phenomena observed, especially those of an objective character. 1898 *Allison's Syst Med.* V. 871 He manifests the subjective and objective signs of valvular disease.

4. With *to*: That is the object of sensation or thought; that is presented or exposed as an object, perceived, apprehended, etc. In *Metaph* Related as object to subject (see OBJECT *sb* 6).

1762 GIBSON *Misc Wks.* (1824) IV. 148 Operations, which are made objective to sense by the means of speech, gesture and action. 1837 *New Monthly Mag* L. 535 The inhabitants of this hotel were seldom 'objective' to the garish eye of day. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 13. 251 The Supreme Creator has . . . so separated Himself from His creation as to make it objective to Himself.

5. *Perspective*. That is, or belongs to, the object of which the delineation is required.

1706 PHILLIPS *Line Objective* (in *Perspect.*), is the Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is sought for in the Draught or Picture. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Line, Objective Line*, in perspective, is any line drawn on the geometrical plane, whose representation is sought for in the draught, or picture. *Ibid* s.v. *Plane, Objective Plane*, in perspective, is any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose representation in perspective is required. *Ibid* s.v. *Perspective*, To exhibit the perspective appearance, *h.*, of an objective point, *h*.

6. Applied to the lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is nearest to the object (*objective glass*; now commonly called *object-glass*, or simply *objective*).

1753 SHOOT in *Phil. Trans* XLVIII. 165 An heliometer; which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets. 1762 MATV *ibid*. LII. 375 The objective-glass of my 9 feet telescope. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microscop* 154 So far as the objective part of the instrument is concerned.

7. *Gram.* Expressing or denoting the object of an action; *spec.* applied to that case of mod Eng. in which a substantive or pronoun stands when it is the object of a verb, or is governed by a preposition, with which it forms an attributive or adverbial phrase (see OBJECT *sb*. 7); also to the relation of such noun or pronoun to such verb or preposition.

The accusative and dative of earlier Eng. (as well as the instrumental, locative, and ablative of piehstoric times) are merged in mod Eng. in the objective, which in personal and relative pronouns is distinct in form from the nominative, but in *sb.* and other pronominal words is identical with the nominative.

1753 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 32 A Case, which follows the Verb Active, or the Preposition answers to the Oblique Cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the Objective Case. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 86 There seems to be great propriety in admitting a case in English substantives, which shall serve to denote the objects of active verbs and of prepositions; and which is, therefore, properly termed the *objective case*. *Ibid* 268 Part of a sentence may be said to be in the objective case, or to be put objectively, governed by the active verb. Sentences or phrases, under this circumstance, may be termed objective sentences or phrases. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. xi § 1312 [Genitive denoting] Object of action implied in substantives and adjectives. (Objective genitive). 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 368 When a verb, participle, or gerund denotes an action which is directed towards some object, the word denoting that object stands in the objective relation to the verb, participle, or gerund.

8. *Objective point*: orig. *Mil.* the point towards which the advance of troops is directed, hence *gen.* the point aimed at.

1864 *Daily Tel* 18 Oct. In acquiring possession of Atlanta the Federals have gained a great advantage. It is the objective point to which their western campaign was directed. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 117 No light as to his next 'objective point', as the slang phrase goes, has yet been gained. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 911 When the railway is extended to Mafeking, the objective point in Mashona-land is still 800 miles from the base. 1893 EART. DUNMORE *Pamphlet* II. 338 The city of Meshed being my objective point.

9. Characterized by objecting; that states objections: cf. OBJECTIVELY 4.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXVIII. 34 Let us examine Mr. Pilgrim's objective argument. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke's Pamphlet* 14 And what says Sergeant Ryne? 'He too is of the objective school, sir.' 'And were his objections listened to!'

B *sb* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. Short for *objective glass* (see A. 6) the objective-glass of an optical instrument.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 17. I commonly make use, in important investigations, of the three strongest of Pöhl's objectives. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 61 The construction of the achromatic objective. 1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 648 An objective which can be adjusted to work as either a photographic or visual objective.

2. *Gram.* Short for *objective case*: see A. 7.

1861 ANGUS *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* 275 Objective with Passive Verb. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 80 *note*. The fact that pronouns still distinguish the Objective from the Nominative . . . compels us to recognize three cases in English.

3. Short for *objective point* (see A. 8); also *fig.* something aimed at, an object or end.

1881 BURNIE *Mem. Thomas* 152 At Johnstown, one objective was the Cambrian Works. 1882 *Times* 10 Feb. Serbian railways have been for years past the objective of the numerable financial attempts. 1883 *Standard* 14 July. The objective must be Cairo, . . . the most useful strategic point. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 391 The king had for his objective the divorce, and contingently the religious policy . . . subsequently engrafted upon it.

4. Something objective or external to the mind.

1884 *Chr. Commw.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The value and attraction of the externals and objectives.

Objectively (pbdjektivli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY²] In an objective manner or relation in senses 1-3 opposed to *subjectively* in various senses.

†1. In relation to its object; as to the object of the action. *Obs*.

1644 BR. MOUNTAGU *New Gagger* 133 Cyril restrayneth 'thou shalt not cover or desire', unto one particular Act, objectively, the not-lusting after or desiring of a Woman. 1631 J. BURGESS *Anno Regimen* Pref. 36 The people . . . worshipped God and the King the ceremony was materially the same; but objectively different; one Civil, the other Sacred. 1673 H. MORE *App. Antid. Idol* 17 He must . . . bow towards the Cherubins objectively, and not merely circumstantially. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 167 That love whereby a man loves God, taking the Term objectively.

†2. By means of, or in the way of, an 'objective cause'; by the attraction of some object or end. (See OBJECTIVE 1 b) *Obs*.

1675 BROOKS *Gold Key Wks* 1867 V. 164 Some think that Christ by his hunger did objectively allure Satan to tempt him, that so he might overcome him. 1698 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. III. 170 That which it self being moved, (objectively, or by Appetite and Desire of the First Good) moveth other things.

†3. As an object of consciousness, as presented to or perceived by the mind (not as it is in itself).

a 1637 P. BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 315 Not from any inward habit but from some external suavities objectively apprehended. 1644 W. PRICE *Sermon* 19 Our Creed is objectively called our faith. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 120 The Basilisk receiveth the rays of his Antipathy and venomous emissions which objectively move his sense. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. 1 § 3 The Divine Intellect doth understand things by their Ideas, which are the things themselves as they are objectively represented to the understanding. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O 177 As existent objectively, not really. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Objective*, A thing is said to exist objectively, *objectively*, when it exists no otherwise than in being known, or by being an object of the mind.

3. As an object of consciousness, in distinction from the mind or conscious subject; in relation to what is external to the mind; externally, really, in actual outward fact.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXIII. 461 The manner in which the thing becomes a phenomenon is explicable only subjectively, not objectively. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurimpr.* (1839) II. xlii 731 In the language of Kant, that exists objectively which exists without the understanding or which the understanding knows by looking beyond itself. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i vi 22a What is objectively a nervous action and subjectively a feeling. 1879 *Ed. Words* 30 Any miracle ascribed to our Lord was objectively real.

†4. By way of objection or adverse reason. *Obs*. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 40 Hee allowed his fathers lawes for his time, le-see any man should objectively quarrell with him. 1644 SIR E. DLING *Sb. on Relig.* 149 Let me here by way of anticipation prevent that which will else come in objectively upon me.

5. *Gram.* In the objective case or relation.

[Cf. quot. 1698 in sense 1.] 1824 [see OBJECTIVE A. 7]. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) Index, Possessive case used objectively, 72.

Objectiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being objective; the quality of presenting itself as an object of sense (quot. 1677), existence as an object external to the mind, (of a person, work of art, etc.) the character of dealing with or representing outward things rather than inward feelings.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man i i x Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external Bodies which produceth light or colour? The Faculty of Sight is fitted to receive that impression or objectiveness, and that objectiveness fitted and accommodate to that Faculty. 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess. Eng. Sp.* VII. (1840) 93 No man . . . can recognize his own inward experiences in such writings, and not find an objectiveness, a confirming and assuring outwardness, and all the main characters of reality, reflected therefrom on the spirit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v 391 The healthy objectiveness of an old English Chronicle is no longer possible for us. 1882 LE CONTE *Sight* 13 In smell, there is an equal commingling of subjectiveness and objectiveness.

Objectivism. [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -ISM] The tendency to lay stress upon what is objective or external to the mind; the philosophical doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego is prior in sequence and importance to that of the ego; the character (in a work of art, etc.) of being objective. So **Objectivist**, one who holds or advocates the doctrine of objectivism (also *attrib.*); **Objectivist** *stilo a.*, characterized by objectivism.

1872 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 71 It is a favourite argument of Mr. Mill's, that objectivism keeps moral science in a stationary state. *Ibid.* Objectivists hold as strongly as phenomenists, that the morality of actions is importantly affected by their consequences. 1876 MIVART *Less. fr. Nat.* 24 The dogmas which the objectivist philosophy enunciates. 1883 EBERSHEIM *Life Messiah* (1886) I. 208 True religion is ever objectivistic, sensuous objectivistic.

Objectivity (pbdjektiviti). [mod. f. med. L. *objectivus*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *objectivité* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The quality or character of being objective; external reality; objectiveness.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 258 In both these views it [philosophy] has relation only to their objectivity. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ossiana* I. 220 A confusion of (what the Schoolmen would have called) Objectivity and Subjectivity. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. vi. (1858) 311, I am not denying the objectivity of revelation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii (1872) 96 The principle of this difference seems to be that well-known one of the predominant objectivity of the Pagan mind. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i (1885) 16 Kant appears to have no escape from assigning this objectivity of space to delusion.

Objectivize (pbdjektivize), *v.* [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render objective, to objectify.

1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *The Poetry* 432 Goethe's theory of poetical or creative literature was, that it is nothing else than the moods of its practitioners objectivized as they rise. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* Introd. 12, I. accounted for the world as one by which the disciple objectivizes his own feelings. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 3/1 The tendency to externalise and objectivise spiritual things.

Objectivo- (pbdjektivo), used as combining form of OBJECTIVE *a.*, in Objectivo-objective *a.*, of the nature of an object-object; Objectivo-subjective *a.*, of the nature of an object-subject.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix (1859) II. 385 The cognition . . . is Objectivo-, or rather Objectivo-Objective, when held to consist in an immediate perception of the power or efficacy of causes in the external and internal worlds; and Subjective, or rather Objectivo-Subjective, when viewed as given in a self-consciousness alone of the power or efficacy of our own volitions.

Objectize (pbdjektize), *v.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an object, render objective, objectify. So **Objectization**, the action of making (something) an object of thought.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix 227 Actions of the Understanding and Judgment . . . in the first Objectization of a thing or the reflexive Thought about it. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lat.* xii (1882) 134 The intelligence in the one tends to objectify itself, and in the other to know itself in the object. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 193 Man objectifies himself as 'the human mind'.

Objectless (pbdjektless), *a.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of an object or objects.

1. Having no object to which it is directed; not relative to something else as an object.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. iii. His eyes . . . fix'd lifelessly, or objectless they roll'd. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* I. xv 224 Her eyes had an infinite objectless outlook.

b *esp.* Having no object or end in view; aimless, purposeless.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 294 The dull and objectless mode of life adopted by too many of our nobility. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 51 They must not be aimless and objectless, fantastic fancies of power. 1879 JULIAN HAWTHORNE *Laughing Mill*, etc. 36, I set off on an objectless tramp.

2. Devoid of (visible) objects, presenting no object to the view.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 263 As we were obliged to keep the glasses up, our drive for several miles was objectless and dreary. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 199 We trace the same bird far up in the solitudes of the sky, breaking into view out of the objectless expanse.

Hence **Objectlessly** *adv.*, **Objectlessness**.

1899 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Afric. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 55 They lie objectlessly, needlessly, when fact would be more profitable than falsehood. 1862 F. HALL *Handk. Philos. Syst.* 284 The doctrine of the objectlessness of Brahma's so-called cognition. 1865 W. M. ROBERTS *Mem. Shelley* p. lxxxii, The objectlessness of inventing such a tale.

Object-lesson. see under OBJECT *sb* 10.

Object-matter. [f. OBJECT *ppl. a.* + MATTER.]

†1. (Properly two words see OBJECT *ppl. a.* 1.) Matter presented to view, or to be employed as an instrument or means to some end. *Obs*.

1652 GAULE *Magast.* 60 The object matter or signal means of divining (by things in heaven, or on earth).

2. The matter that is the object of some action or study; the matter dealt with or treated. (Usually coincident in sense with the more common *subject-matter*.)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. ii. 51 The first and second [definitions] define philosophy from its object-matter;—that which it is about. 1850 MANSEL *Princ. Log.* II. 93 To think actually we must think about something; this something, the object-matter of thought, must in the first instance be supplied through . . . the senses. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 28 A synthesis in which the requirement would be completely satisfied in regard to any given object-matter.

Objector (pbdjektɔr). Also 7 -or, -our. [f. OBJECT *v.* + -OR, the form being coincident with that of the L. agent-n. from *objicere* to OBJECT. But the Eng. form in *or* has also been used: cf. *rejection*.] One who objects or makes an objection; one who brings forward a reason or argument against something, or expresses disapproval of or disagreement with it.

1640 BR. HALL *Epsc.* II. vi. 119 Let me put the Objector in mind that [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Teitrach.* Wks. 1738 l. 235 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1) If these objectors might be the judges of human frailty. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoetomia* 496, I . . . fear not the half-witted Objectors that I may meet with. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IV. 62 Another question, supposed to be proposed by an objector. 1861 [see OBJECTOR] 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 215 Expressions qualified to satisfy objectors. 1899 *Whistler's Alm.* 400/x A conscientious objector to vaccination can escape all penalties.

OBLATION.

mon Primrose. A perennial herb, with oblanceolate radical leaves

thanks, and love. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* 119
The Ox . is an holy creature, being one of the beasts fo

the excellence of your individual person. 1889 *Tréal*
Bps Pref 2 To your illustrious Highness therefore the
Oblation of these Sheets is most justly due.

8-2

Of obligation, obligatory Day or holiday of obligation, a day on which every one is obliged to abstain from work and to attend divine service.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* 1. 11. 97 Bound In fillall Obligation, for some terms To be obedient Sorrow 1638 BAKER *tr* *Brada's Lett* (vol II.) 47 There is no obligation to follow them in their opinions 1689 POPPLE *tr* *Locke's 1st Lett Toleration* L. 5 Wks. 1727 II 247 'Hear O Israel', sufficiently restrains the Obligation of the Law of Moses only to that People. 1702 GRIV *Cosm Sacra* iv 1 § 54 And Numa appointed an Oath unto the Romans, say Plutarch and Livy, as the chiefest Obligation unto Faith and Truth 1732 BEKKLEY *Alciph* 1 § 13 They took great pains to strengthen the obligations to virtue 1780 BURKE *Sp Bristol def Elect.* Wks III 371 What obligation lay on me to be popular? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II 1 172 He had a strong sense of moral and religious obligation. 1885 LITTLEDALE in *Encycl Brit* XIX 931 The Mohammedan pilgrimages consist of two main classes, which may be distinguished conveniently by Latin theological terms, as those of 'obligation' and those of 'devotion'. There is properly only one Moslem pilgrimage of obligation, that to Mecca. 1895 *Cath. Dict* (ed 3) 564/2 All bishops and priests with cure of souls are bound to say Mass for their people on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

b Without moral or legal reference: The fact of being logically or customarily obligatory.

1664 J WYBB *Stone-Heng* (1723) 67 So many other Obligations induce us to grant the being of Porticoes there 1806 A J HIRPINS *Pianoforte* 44 Setting the military bands aside as forming a province ruled by its own law, the French pitch yet remains as appertaining to preference and not obligation

4. Action, or an act, to which one is morally or legally obliged; that which one is bound to do, one's bounden duty, or a particular duty. Sometimes with the further notion of coercion: An enforced or burdensome task or charge

1605 SHAKS *Learn* II. 1. 144, I cannot think my Sister in the least Would fault her Obligation 17704 T BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linger after their lives in perpetual drudgery, in slavery and obligations. 1788 MORGAN *Algiers* II 170 Thus died this valorous cavalier, for his Faith and for his Prince, as is the obligation of every gentleman of Honour and Character 1857 TOLMIN SMITH *Parish* 64 If he have not fulfilled his obligations in one respect, he cannot rightly claim his prerogatives in the other. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp* ix (ed 3) 148 He released the Polish dukes from the obligation of tribute

5 a. The fact or condition of being indebted to a person for a benefit or service received; a debt of gratitude

1632 J HAYWARD *tr Brondi's Eromena* 47 She might not see him, to acknowledge the obligation she owed him 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 877 9 They return benefits, because obligation is a pain. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr N Forest* x, You have no right to put her under an obligation 1881 SHORTHOUSE *Inglesant* (1882) I xvii 305 Inglesant returned a courteous message expressive of his obligation for her extraordinary generosity.

b A benefit or service for which gratitude is due, a kindness done or received.

1618 EARL OF SUFFOLK in *Fortesc Papers* (Camden) 51 Which I will ever acknowledge to you for a great obligation. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v, iii, Captain, give me your hand; an affront handsomely acknowledged becomes an obligation. 1821 LAMB *Ella Ser i Valentine's Day*, When a kindly face greets us, though but passing by, we should feel it as an obligation.

† c Obligingness, civility *Obs rare*

1664 PERRY *Diary* 4 June, To make him civil, and to command in words of great obligation to his officers and men

† d Legal liability. Cf OBLIGE v 5. Obs.

1676 HALE *Contempt* 1 93 As an imputed sin drew with it the obligation unto punishment 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm.* 1. 5 Guilt is an obligation to punishment on account of Sin

† 7. A binding, fastening, or connecting; a connexion, link. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 240 Yet is there one link and common connexion, one general ligament, and necessary obligation of all whatever unto God.

† 8 A bond by which one is held captive. *rare.*

1808 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 23, I see thou art in the gall of bitterness and the obligation [Vulg obligatione] of iniquity

9 Comb., as obligation-maker.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* Contents (1 v. 895) These artificial Justice-makers and Obligation-makers

Obliga-tional, a. *rar e*-1. [f. piec. + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to an obligation

1807 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 294 Whether the axiom, when this latter obligational form is given to it, ceases to be scientific, is perhaps no more than a verbal question

Obliga-tionary, a. [f. as prec + -ARY 1] Pertaining to a legal obligation or bond.

1880 MURHEAD *Gains Digest* 565 She was entitled to alienate her *res nec mancipi*, amongst which obligational claims were included.

Obligative (p blig'ativ), a. [f. L. *obligat-*, ppl. stem of *obligare* to OBLIGE + -IVE.] Imposing obligation; obligatory.

1806 BELL *Surv. Pophry* II 240 Or give power obligative unto them. 1622 MABBE *tr Aleman's Gusanan d'Alf* II. 242 Bills and answers, a processue, justificative, obligative, renunciative, and infinite other like 1875 POSTER *Gains* I. (ed 2) 73 Contract in the narrower sense may be distinguished as an obligative contract.

Hence **Obligativeness**, obligatoriness.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc* (1699) 165 The Obligativeness and Reasonableness of the Institution. 1831 R. SHARP *Lett. & Ess.* (1834) 150 The obligativeness of moral conduct.

Obligato, variant of OBLIGATO.

Obligator (p blig'at'or) *rare.* [a med. L. *obligator*, agent-n f. *obligare* to OBLIGE.]

1 Law One who binds himself; = OBLIGOR

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 294 So if two be bound in an obligation to a fem sole, and after she taketh one of the obligators to husband, the whole duty is extinct.

2 One who confers an obligation; = OBLIGER 2.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI 42 He was thus interrupted by the sagacious obligator

† **Obligato-rious**, a. *Obs. rare* [f. as next

+ -OUS.] Obligatory

1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall* 28 It is on both sides obligatorious

Obligatory (p blig'at'or), a. [ad late L. *obligat'or-us*, f. ppl. stem of *obligare* to OBLIGE see -ORY.]

1 Imposing obligation, binding in law or on the conscience; of the nature of an obligation, that must be done or practised. *Consl. on, upon* (+ to, + of)

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) III 1 140 Also it is a thyng obligatory a 1626 BACON (J.), Whether it be not obligatory to Christian pines. 1655 FULLER *C's Hist* III. 1. § 14 Thus his confirmation of King Edward's Laws was but a personal act, and no whit obligatory of his posterity 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 132 Many things enacted in the Old Testament which are not now obligatory on us Christians 1702 EICHARD *Ecol. Hist* (1710) 20 They were not obligatory to other nations 1795 BURKE *Regic Peace* 1. Wks. VIII 185 There are situations, in which, therefore, these duties are obligatory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 4) I 478 The obligatory and containing power of the good is as nothing. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed) 16 Apr 16/4 A Royal decree making it obligatory on managers of theatres in Madrid to light those buildings by electricity.

2 Creating or constituting an obligation; esp. in writing (bill, etc.) obligatory = OBLIGATION 2.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S T S) 182 Suppos the Capitane, vvald obliis him be his letties obligatoris 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* clau. As the strengthe of the letter obligatorie wyntessyd a 1548 HALL *Chion.* *Edw IV* 246 A sufficient instrument obligatorie for the contentation of the same money 1644 BULWER *Chion* cl. 108 In all obligatory bargaines and pledges. 1666 J. DAVIES *Just. Canibey* 1800 They commonly deliver obligatory acts to their Masters, by which writings they oblige themselves to serve them three years. 1691 BOYLE *Will* Wks. 1772 I Life 160 Whereas my servant John Warr is indebted unto me in the sum of 50l by bond or bill obligatory 1776 *11al of Mundocomar* 23/2, I never heard of his putting his seal to obligatory papers, on which money was to be received 1892 *Daily News* 30 July 5/3 The Judge decided that the fact that the document was not 'under seal', removed it from the legal definition of a 'writing obligatory'.

3. Biol. = OBLIGATE ppl a 2.

1866 *Alburt's Syst Med* I. 513 Obligatory aerobes, which must be supplied with oxygen 1898 *Ibid* V 166 If this observation should be confirmed, the tubercle bacillus could no longer be considered an obligatory parasite.

Hence **Obligato-ri-ly** *adv*, in an obligatory manner, so as to be obligatory; **Obligato-ri-ness**, the quality or fact of being obligatory.

1563-7 FOXE *A & M* (1590) 39 Being bound obligatorily, both for himself and his successors 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc Unsurp Powers* 28 The obligatoriness of the Oaths and Covenant 1755 JOHNSON, *Indissolubly*. 2 For ever obligatorily. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I. 419 The obligatoriness of circumcision had at that time been less seriously impugned.

Oblige (p blig'ez), v. Forms: a 3 obligi, 4 -lege, 4-5 -liche, 5 -lyge, 6 -leege, 7 -lide, -liege, (-ligue), 8 -ledge, -leadg; 3- -oblige. B. 3-5 (-7 Sc.) oblish, 4-5 -lish, -lyssh, 4 (6-7 Sc) -lish, 5 -lesche, (obblish), 7 Sc oblish, -leish. 7. Sc. 4-5 oblige, 4-6 -lis, -lys, 5-6 -lyss, 5-7 -liss, 6 -leiss, -leas, -lesse, -las, 6-7 -leis. [a. OF. *obliger*, -ier (1267 in Hatz.-Darm.) to bind by oath or promise, pledge, render liable (also refl.), ad L *obligare* to bind or tie around, bind up, bind by an oath, promise, or moral or legal tie, render liable, pledge, mortgage, impede, restrain, f ob- towards + *ligare* to tie, bind. Formerly pronounced pbliz dz after Fr.]

I. *trans* To bind (a person) by an oath, promise, contract, or any moral or legal tie (to a person or a course, or to do a thing), to put under an obligation or engagement, to engage. Now only in Law.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7995 Po adde william vr king to hini vaste obliged [2x r oblied] be king of scotland. c 1400 *Apol* *Let* 41 See bet bet oblesche no man to ber maner of pouert. a 1548 HALL *Chion.* *Hen VII* 2 All menne were perdoned whiche would by othe be obligid truly to serve and obeye hym a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Let*. (1663) 275, I inclos'd the Note, in a Letter to my Brother, and oblig'd him to be very careful in sending it. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. § 73 It has been commonly suppos'd, that a Father could oblige his Posterity to that Government, of which he himself was a Subject. 1799 JOHNSON *Rasselas* viii, My father had oblig'd me to the improvement of my stock, not by a promise, but by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* III § 104 Slaves cannot be oblig'd to any person. *Ibid* § 137 In *nomina*, while one, by making an entry to the other's debt, lays him under an obligation, it is only the latter that is oblig'd

2 *refl*. To bind oneself by an oath, promise, or contract (to a person, to a course or to do something, + that something shall be done); to come under an obligation, to pledge, engage oneself.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2161 Hin hom wolde obligi & siker nesse vinde gode To bere hom clene hor trunche. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints xxxiii* (*Geog*) 503 Pane sais be wich 157 I ne ma Ourcum his craft I obliis me. But I ansonunge to thole dede 1405 *Rolls of Parli* III 605/2 We oblyssing us, by thys presentes, to fulfill all maner accorde a 1575 *Diurn Occurr* (Bannatyne Club) 308 We obliis w, and promeis that the said abstinence of wear. sall continue. 1609 W M. *Mau in Moore* (1849) 37 Having plighted your faith and solemnly obligid yourself unto an husband. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 154 The time for which he had obligid himself being expired 1721 in T W Marsh *Early Friends* iii (1886) 29 We Desire John Croker to take his place and we doe oblige our selves to give him 40 shill. 1890 *Pall Mall G* 9 Sept 7/3 In gratitude for the bequest of Preston, the town council obligid themselves to his son to build that aisle to his memory.

† b. *intr* (for *refl*). *Sc. Obs.*

1502 DOUGLAS *Tal Hon.* II xxvi, I obliis be my hand, I loe observe in all pointis your behest 1567 in Row *Hist Kirke* (1842) 34 That these pious obliis, to reforme themselves. 1634 *Ibid* 374 We undersubscribe, and obliis, and promeis to obey the wholl contentis of the said letter.

† 3. *trans* a. To make (lands, property, a possession) a guarantee or security for the discharge of a promise or debt; to pledge, pawn, or mortgage. Also fig. to pledge (one's life, honour, etc.) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6771 He emperour of rome to him. Obligide [v r. obliged] bi his messagers alle jing had was his. 1388 WYCLIF *Prim* xxi 26 Nyle thou be with him that obliischn [1382 fliche donr] hur handis, and that profuren hem self borowis for dettu 1395 PURVIS *Remondr* (1851) 81 King John obliisshid his iowme of Ingelond and his lordshipe of Irelond in a thousand mark, to be paid ycer in jcer 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 131 Yf thou wyllt oblige thy soule to me ayenst my hors I wyl playe with the. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II 449 The gentlemen, were ordered to oblige each their honour, not to take any resentment 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 928 [11c] forbid all the Prelates... to oblige their Lay-Fees to the See of Rome. 1750 II AWI *Lett. Merit* (1752) 113 The ship is tacitly obligid for their wages

† b. To agree to as obligatory. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Amis* xiii iii. 83 The haly promys, and the bandis gent Of pece and concord obliis and sworn.

4. a. Of an oath, promise, law, command, etc.: To bind (a person); to make (one) morally or legally bound to some action or conduct, or to do something; also, to a person (*obs. exc. in Law*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sat Wks* III. 70 Sijn gode dedis, in Goddis myracles, obliischn men moore to serve God. a 1548 HALL *Chion.* *Hen VII* 28 b, The statutes and ordinaunces, dothe not oblige and bynde them to that case, but in certayne poyntes 1559 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1842) 28 The command obliiseth you to obey. 1560 W BAI *Power of Kings* 8 As the Kings Oath tieth and obliiseth him to the people, certainly the Peoples Oath tieth and obliiseth them to the King 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* 1 (1801) 15 Christianity so much the more obliges us, to invoke the assistance of the true God 1865 W G. PATGRAVE *Arabia* I 449 The names of those whom vicinity obliges to attendance are read over morning and evening

b. With simple obj. To bind, to be binding on (a person, conscience). Also *absol*.

c 1400 *Apol* *Let* 101 Four pynys are requirid to ilk vowe bat obliischn. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser Power* *Puill* 1. (ed 2) 47 Yet these Lawes would no wayes oblige them, unless they voluntarily consented and submitted to them in Parliament 1673 MARVELL *Reh Transp* II. 241 You say the y are no Laws unless they oblige the Conscience 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* viii 153 Two inconsistent laws cannot both oblige

c. *pass*. To be oblig'd: to be bound by a legal or moral tie.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Ad san*) 165 He was oblihte til his wyfe To speke with her in to his lyft. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avice* ix, I promysed to the knight at al, in the presence of whom I am obligid or bound. 1552 ANR. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 43 We ar obligid to lufe God 1609 SKENE *Rig. Maj.* 5 b (*Stat Will* c. 19), The wyfe is nocht obligid to accuse hir husband. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. i (1673) 268 That Duty and Respect, wherein we stand obligid to others. 1709 STRYVE *Ann Ref.* I xxi 244 Martyr excused his coming, partly because he was obligid to the city and church of Zurich 1820 HORNEY *Serm* (1821) 439 Thus it should seem that Christians are clearly obligid to the observance of a Sabbath

II 5 +a *trans* To make (any one) subject or liable to a bond, penalty, or the like. *Obs.*

1340 *Aenb* 113 Pe zenuolle be one zenne dyadlich 11 y-obligid to zwo an grate gaulinge. c 1386 CHAMBER *Par. S. T.* 773 This curyd yenne anyyeth greuouly he hem that it haunten And first to hire soule, for he ligeth it to synne and to peyne of deeth 1533 GAN *Richt Fay* 105 Quhen Adam sinnit he obliht him self and al his off-spring to the eternal ded 1649 JLR TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 14 It is to be inquired how these became laws; obliging us to sin, if we transgress.

b. *refl*. To render oneself liable to punishment, to involve oneself in guilt. (Lat. *se obligare*.) Now only in *Civil Law*.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii 13 Who baciliteth to any thing, he obliiseth himself in to the time to come. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* III § 208 Most agree that, as theft depends upon intent, such a child can only oblige himself in respect of it when he is close upon puberty.

III 6 *trans*. To bind or make indebted (+ to oneself) by conferring a benefit or kindness; to gratify with or by doing something; to do a service to, confer a favour on; + to be of service to, to benefit (*obs.*).

1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Ep* 71 And oblige mee unto thee by this boone. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 83 If any

man be oblig'd, he will command him to remember the favour. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 2 Here take oh Zani this ring of gold, and by giving it to the sea, oblige it unto thee. 1668 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cit* 38 Pliny pronounceth That the greatest dignity is to see a mortal man oblige his like. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* 1. ii 60 That her Family had oblig'd Hungary to a Queen, and France to a Gaston de Foix. 1775 SHERRIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, O pray, Faulkland, fight to oblige Sir Lucius. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xv, Oblige me with the milk. 1885 SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Rep* 15 Queen's Bench Div 413 The customer requested the appellant, to oblige her, to send the leaves home with other goods she had purchased.

b. Said of the service, kindness, etc. 1638 BAKER tr *Balsac's Lett* (vol II) 85 If this tenderness proceeded from a soft effeminate spirit, yet it would oblige me infinitely unto you. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Rom. xvi. 3-4 The... helping an eminent Minister, may oblige many Churches. 1796 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr* (1831) II 439 Your early attention to this application, will much oblige, Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant.

c. *absol.* To confer a favour, esp. to favour a company (with some performance) *collog*

1735 POPK *Prod Sat* 208 So obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd [rime besieged] 1805 DICKENS *Mut Fr* iii vi, Sir, would you oblige with the snuffers. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 16 Nov 7/1 To night, Mr. Grossmith... and all the talents will oblige 1897 tr. *Balsac's Cousin Pons* 12 He 'obliged' at the pianoforte. 1899 *Weston Gaz.* 15 Apr. a/1 A chairman was elected, obliged with a song, and then called upon a member of the company. When gents were shy, or dry, or both, professional talent obliged.

7. *pass.* To be bound to a person by ties of gratitude; to owe or feel gratitude; to be indebted to a person (or thing) for something. Now said only in reference to small services, esp. in making an acknowledgement or request; also, formally, where there is no real indebtedness, as in ordering goods from a tradesman, etc.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 39 Yf yt chaunce me by your ayde to recover... I shalbe so muche obliged and bounde unto you. 1519 WORTON *Let in Eng & Germ* (Camden) 49 For the foresaid resolution in your Maie's mymping, the good of so manie of your freindes, they held themselves eternally obliged. 1634 BENVILE *Boyle Lett.* vii. 205 To those Hills we are obliged for all our Metals. 1795 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 51, I told them, I was very much obliged to them for their Good-will. 1791 *Gentl Mag* 32/3 The republick of letters is infinitely obliged to M. Coste for the pains he has taken. 1836 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* i. vi. 453 There is an oversight in the article on Bacon, which I shall be much obliged to you to correct.

† 8. *trans.* In looser sense: To gratify, please, attract, charm. *Obs*

1635-36 [see OBLIGING *pp. a. 2 b*] 1673 S. C. *Art of Conversation* 8 Without which it is impossible to oblige in conversation. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boydell's Theat. World* Ded 2 Perceiving many things in it which did oblige my fancy. 1709 SWIFT *Tristram's Ess.* It was reasonable to suppose, you would be very much obliged with any thing, that was new.

IV 9 *trans* To constrain, esp. by moral or legal force or influence; to force, compel. *a. to do something.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 91, I will obey you (my Lord) for all things oblige me so to do. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* 1. iii. (1841) 1. 64 From this time I resolve to oblige all my family to serve God. 1776 *Trial of Nandocor* 23/2 He is so weak that he has been obliged to be held up by people when he came out of the house. 1808 PICK *Sources Mississ.* iii 215, I will give you a certificate from under my hand of my having obliged you to march. 1896 T. F. TOUR *Edw I*, iv 83 The royal officials committed so many misdeeds that the king on his return was obliged to make a stern example.

b. *to a course of action, etc.* 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* 66 See here the reasons which obliged this illustrious Prince to his resolution, and the true Motives of so glorious an action. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 153 Self preservation obliged the people to these severities. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Conclusion* 129 It is flattering to a man to be indispensable to a woman so long as he is not obliged to it.

† c. To restrain from action, etc. *Obs.* 1661 *Mary Argyle's Last Will in Hart Musc* (1746) VIII, 29/1 [Argyle] being... to oblige from the Rebellion then on foot, created a Marquis. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman Vade M.* ii. p. lxxi, To oblige the delinquent from the exercise of his function.

10. To render imperative; to necessitate.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 82 In some sort to oblige their dependence upon his acts and fortunes. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 60 Policy... obliged from the dear Gentleman this Frankness and Acknowledgement. 1866 *Cont. Mag* Dec 734 The custom of the Elizabethan theatre obliged this double authorship.

V. † 11. *trans.* To fasten or attach closely; to bind, tie. *Obs.*

1626 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* viii (1702) 333/1 Touching is a Spirit extended from the Hegemonick part to the Superficial, so that it perceiveth that which is obliged to it. 1718 MONTFUX *Quint.* ii xvi. (1865) 293 As soon as Maritornes had fastened him, she... left him so strongly obliged, that it was impossible he should disengage himself.

† 12. To fetter, ensnare. *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 9 Pai ere obligid and pai fell. 1385 WYCLIF *Ps.* xix. 9 Thei ben obligit, and fellen.

† Oblige, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 oblige. [f. prec. vb.] Obligation.

1611 *Spec. Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii 31. 858 Whether he did it in policy... or else of duty of oblige... is uncertaine.

Oblige, *obs.* form of OBLIGE.

† Obligeant, *a. Obs* [a F. *obligeant* (obligan), pr. pple of *obliger* to OBLIGE.] Obliging.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* 81 Reputed the most civil and obligant Prince of all the world. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 1. iii. § 103 (1740) 193 It is prodigious that a Parcel of... Lyes shall be thus tenderly treated in the soft and obligant style of Superstitions and subsequent Additions.

Obliged (ɒblɪdʒd), *pp. a.* [-ED 1]

1. Bound by law, duty, or any moral tie, esp. one of gratitude; under obligation; now chiefly in phr *obliged servant*, used in signing a letter, etc.

1694 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* Obliged, bound or beholden. 1612 JAS. I. *Declat.* Comadus Vorstinus Ded, 'To the Honour of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by His most obligant service, James, by the Grace of God, King [etc.]' 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iii. § 4 (1727) 184 A Prayer to be said by Masters of Families, Curates, Tutors, or other obliged Persons. 1764 REID *Inquiry* Ded, Your Lordship's most obligant and most devoted Servant. 1862 THACKERAY *Let.* 1 May in *Athenaeum* (1891) 20 June 800/2 Believe me Your obligant faithful Servt W. M. Thackeray.

2. † a. Rendered binding or obligatory, bounden (*obs.*). b. Compelled, necessitated.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxvi. 1 It is the obliged duty of all. 1851 STEVENS & OSBOURN *Wrecker* xii, Every spoke of the wheel a rash but an obliged experiment.

† 3. Pledged. *Obs.*

1696 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 7 O ten times faster Venus Pigeons flye To steal loose bonds new made, than they are wont To keep obliged faith vnforfeited.

Hence Obligedly (-edli) *adv.* in an obliged manner; Obligedness (-ednes), the condition or fact of being obliged.

1659 D. PELL *Ingr. Sea* b v, A little monument of that great respect I obligedly, and deservedly bear you. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 10 He was the chief author of the election of Innocent Xth, who carrieth himself to this prince most affectionately, obligedly, and in way of gratitude. 1687 BOYLE *Martyr'd Theodora* xi. (1703) 150 Looks, wherein both gratitude and obligedness displayed themselves. 1853 TENNYSON in *Mem. J. Nichol* (1896) 121 Renewing my thanks to all—I remain, my dear Sir, yours obligedly, A. Tennyson.

Obligee (ɒblɪdʒi). Also 6 oblyge, -lige [f. OBLIGE *v* see -EE]

1. *Law.* One to whom another is bound by contract; the person to whom a bond is given. (Correlative to *obligor*.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 104 b, If y^e oblyge release to the obligor all actions. a. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 60 So upon condition that the Obligee shall bring to the Obligor shop (being a tailor) three yards of cloth which shall be shapen, and the Obligor to make the Obligee a gowne of it the Obligor must shapen it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx 341 If the condition becomes impossible by... the act of the obligee himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* xvii, The obligee of the bond was Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse.

† b. One who undertakes an obligation. *Obs.* 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 261-2 No more to be accounted a testament then the draught of an obligation is to be accounted for an obligation before it be sealed and delivered by the obligee as his act and deede. 1699 *Def. Liberty agst Tyranny* 144 Can the bankrupting of one of the Obligees quit the rest of their engagement?

2. One who is under obligation on account of benefits or kindnesses received.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep Ded. 1 Presidents of worthy wits and particular Obligees to eminent Patrons. 1684 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 172, I am so highly your Obligee for the manner of your Enquiries. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, If you wish to please, you will find it wiser to receive—solicit even—favours, than to accord them, for the vanity of the obliger is always flattered—that of the obligee rarely.

Obligation (ɒblɪdʒmənt). Also 6-7 *Sc* oblias-, obliers-. [f. OBLIGE *v* + -MENT.]

1. The fact of obliging or binding oneself by formal promise or contract; a contract, covenant; = OBLIGATION 2. *Obs.* exc. in *Civil Law*.

1584 *Sc. Acts* *Yas VI* (1814) III 325/6 Conforme to that oblimentis and contractis respectue maid w^t the said Colonell thairpoun. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtains Dr* (1876) 38 What man dare trust his friend... yea almost upon the suet obligation that may be deused or drawne? 1671 *True Nonconf.* 507 If he confirms the same by an Oath, the force and vertue thereof doth also reach all the off-spring, concerned in the obligation. 1824 in Penney *Lithlogoushure* 192 With obligations by the bailies of Queensberry to him, obliging themselves to remove therefrom when desired. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* i. § 192 As regards alienation or obligation.

2. Obligation (moral or legal); obligation for benefits or kindnesses received; a kindness, favour.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 12 538 Finding hee had not the sway hee... thought hee deserved (by obligation) of his first Agency about the Crowne. 1664 DRYDEN *Royal Ladies* ii. 1, This I would endure, and more, to cancel my obligations to him. 1721 CIBBER *Com. Lovers* iii, Yet I have some Obligements to him: He teaches me new Airs on the Guitare. 1828 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag* XXIV. 773 All my leisure... Would not express a tythe of the obligations I every hour incur. *Mod. (Sc.)* 'It would be a great obligation if you would, etc.'

† b. Attachment (by affection or regard). *Obs.* 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. 11, The deep obligation of the people unto their Rabbies, in a devotion beyond the reach of other Nations.

† c. A bond of union; a tie. *Obs.* 1627 *Taking of Saint Esprit in Hart Musc.* (Malh.) III. 548 Those obligations which bind them to that nation.

† 3. Compulsion, constraint. *Obs. rare*

1641 MILTON *Reform* 1. (1851) 2 Urgently pretending a necessity, and obligation of joyning the body in a formal reverence.

† Obligence. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad F. *obligeance*, f. *obliger* to OBLIGE. see -ENCE, -ANCE; cf. med. L. *obligantia*.] Obligation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 2 They now slight their Lords and amoune their Obligence.

Obliger (ɒblɪdʒər). [f. OBLIGE *v*. + -ER 1] One who obliges

1 One who binds another to the performance of a contract, law, or duty; one who imposes obligation. († In early quot., One to whom another is bound = OBLIGEE 1.)

1650 HOBBS *De Corp Pol* 16 Universally all obligations are determinable at the Will of the Obliger. 1651 — *Cof. & Soc* ii § 13 27, I call him the Obliger to whom any one is tyed, and the Obliged him who is tyed. 1651 G. W. tr. *Covel's Inst* 175 If the Covenantor thinketh and supposeth one thing and the Obliger another, the Covenant is no more valid then [etc.] 1738 WARBURTON *Dw Legat* I. 45 Obligation, in general, necessarily implies an Obliger. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Pr Wks* (1888) II 199 There can be no obligation without an obliger. 1895 *Edin. Rev* July 219 Obligation implies at least two terms—the obliger and the obligee.

2 One who confers an obligation or favour.

1634 W. THWYTT tr. *Balsac's Lett* (vol I) 111 You are so gracious an obliger, that it doth even augment the value of your bounty. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 175 Shall it be said, that fear makes us more gentle obligers than love? 1823 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Ess.* 69 Some unfortunate allusion shall pain the delicate feelings of the obliger.

Oblight, variant of OBLITE *v*, to forget. *Obs.*

Obliging (ɒblɪdʒɪŋ), *obl sb* [f. OBLIGE *v*. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OBLIGE, in its various senses, obligation (Now only *gerundial*.)

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol Wks* III 431 It is greet oblyshyng to be bonde to perpetual keepyng of sicke maner signes. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Blor Fab.* x. (Fax & Wolf) vii, Gaif I my hand or oblyshyng? said he. Or half ye writ or wites for to schaw? 1563 WINGET *Four Scar Three Quest.* Wks 1888 I 60 He labours to fulfill his oblyshyng. 1676 *Phil Trans* XI Ded, Nations contending who shall excel the other in the most beneficial oblyshyngs of Mankind.

Obliging (ɒblɪdʒɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That obliges.

1 That imposes obligation; binding in law or morality, obligatory. Now *rare*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig Prot.* i. iii. § 54. 161 Whether the Decree of a Council, without the Popes confirmation, be such an obliging proposal. 1658 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* ii ix (1824) 238 The ceremonial law was not obliging. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS), Yet the Second [Commandment] 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself' is as necessary and obliging [1875] E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. x. (1878) 99 The all obliging commandment of the Supreme.]

2. Of persons, their disposition, etc. That confers or is willing to confer kindnesses; ready to do services or favours or show polite attention; complaisant, courteous, civil, accommodating.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 86 You being the obliging, I must consequently needs be the obliged unto you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 305 Of a very gentle and obliging Nature. 1774 MISS WILKES in *Wilkes's Corr.* (1805) IV 102 My uncle Heaton was so obliging as to call here yesterday. 1824 MEDWIN *Angels in Wales* i 65 The inn was clean and comfortable and the landlady civil and obliging. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xxiii. V. 81 Keppel had a sweet and obliging temper.

b. Of actions, words, etc.: Courteous, civil, polite; † gratifying, pleasing (*obs.*).

1635-36 COWLEY *Davides* iii 931 All that was done, or said, the Grief, Hope, Fears, his troubled Joys, and her obliging Tears. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 293 His Majesty's gracious letter was not only most welcome but very obliging. a. 1773 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 193 The Endowments of her Mind were every way extraordinary and highly obliging. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* Wks 1837 XV. 67 My principal design is to thank you... for your obliging present. 1854 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II vii. 112 He spoke some obliging words to Gen. Cohorn on the feat of gallantry he had displayed.

Obligingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obliging manner, so as to oblige. a. In a binding manner, so as to impose obligation; so as to force or constrain. b. So as to confer a favour or gratification; courteously, with kindly manner.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 603 Torments, which my resolution is so obligingly ready to confer on me. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat Philos* i. 23 The Resident's arrival being obligingly suspended till the palace was made ready to entertain him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* i. v. 807 Something unjust or unlawful, which therefore cannot be obligingly commanded by any authority whatsoever. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cure* II. vii. 5 Nothing... could be said more obligingly either in his words or manner. 1848 C. BRONTS *J. Eyre* x, She obligingly consented to act as mediatrix.

Obligingness. [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being obliging. a. Binding quality or character, obligatoriness. b. Readiness to oblige by doing a service or favour; complaisance, courtesy; kindness.

1638 LD. DRABY *Lett.* (1651) 5 It is an inconvenience drawn upon you by your excess of favour and obligingness. 1648 LD. FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstr.* 34 These Declarations... will remaine... perpetual witnesses against the validity thereof, or any obligingness to them. 1790 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* Aug, She is always happy when permitted to show her native obligingness. 1824 JANE AUSTEN *Manif. Park* I vii. 55 She played with the greatest obligingness. 1891 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Force* (N. Y.) 12 Nov., This obligingness

and accessibility is more rare in monarchical England than it is in republican America.

Obligor (oblīgōr) *Law* Also 6-7 -our, 8 -or (-dʒōr). [f. OBLIGERE + -OR.] One who binds himself to another by contract; the person who gives a bond or obligation. (Correlative with *obligee*.)

1541 *Act 33 Hen VIII*, c. 39 § 80 If any manours be in the season and possession of persons, other then the obligour or obligours. 1574, 1625 [see OBLIGEE 1] 1628 *Coke On Litt* 212 If the Obligor or Lessor pay a lesser summe and the Obligee or Feeffee recueth it, this is a good satisfaction. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* II 56 We, Don J. B. Garravin as principal Debtor, and Obligeor, and Don J. B. Molinari, as Security, acknowledge that we owe to Dona M. del Duque, three Thousand Dollais 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 465 It was more convenient that the counsellor should give his advice to the obligee, than to the obligor. 1879 *Toungue Fool's Err* xx. (1880) 113 The obligor, in his indefinite promise to pay, had vanished.

† **b** = OBLIGER 1. *Obs. rare*
1660 *R. COKE Justice Vind* 7 Now here let any man see whether our Author does not make obedience to consist, on the obligor-part, in conformity to a delegate and subordinate power of their own making.

Obligulate (oblīgūlāt), *a Bot* [See OB-2.] Applied to a ligulate floret of a composite flower, having the ligula on the inner instead of the outer side.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 189a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ob ligulate*, Cassini's term for a floret of a composite plant when there is a small ligula on the inner side, as in *Zagea*.

† **Obligurate**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [irreg. see next.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Obligurate*, to spend in belly cheer

† **Obligure**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [ad L. *obligūre* -re, f. *ob* (OB-1) + *ligūre* to be dainty, lick, lick up.]

1623 *COCKERAM* II, To Banquet, *Obligure*

Oblike, *obs. form of OBLIQUE a.*

† **Oblimation**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action from next.] Covering or stopping up with mud or slime; silting up.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Oblimation*, a dawbing or covering over with mud or soft clay 1691 *T. H[ALL] Acc New Invent* p. lxiv, Harbours . . . destroyed by Oblimation or Sullage

† **Oblime**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [ad L. *oblīmāre* to cover with mud or slime, f. *ob* (OB-1) + *limāre*, f. *limus* mud, slime.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Oblime*, to cover with clay

† **Oblimangled**, *obs. form of oblique-angled*

1688 *J. S. Fortification* 5 Oblimangled [Parallelograms] are such as have oblique angles.

Oblisanguular (oblīkwæŋgūlār), *a* [f. mod. L. *obliquangul-us* (f. *obliqu-us* OBLIQUE + *angulus* ANGLE) + -AR 1] Oblique-angled.

1686 *Pilot Staffordsh* 176 Hexaedra of equal obliquangular sides. 1812 *Sir H. DAVY Chem Philos* 156 The rays of light in passing through obliquangular crystalline bodies, follow different laws 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Obliquangulus*, A quadrangular, obliquangular prism

† **Oblisanguulous**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec

1680 *T. LAWSON Mite into Treas* 33 The Feats and Terms of this Art, their Points, their Lines, Parallels, Triangle, Rectangulous, Oblisanguulous [etc.]

† **Obligate**, *phl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad L. *obligat-us*, pa. pple of *obligare* - see OBLIQUE v.] Bent to one side; twisted obliquely

1576 *BANISTER Hist Man* v. 69 So that the stomach might be lesse obligate or crooked

† **Obligate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *obligat-*, ppl stem of *obligare* - see OBLIQUE v. and -ATE 1.]

trans. To bend aside, twist obliquely

1670 *HACKETT Adv Williams* II (1692) 145 Shall these crooked rules obligate those loyal maxims which are so strait in St. Paul? 1703 *WALLIS Serm* (1791) 128 They represent God's simplicity obliterated and reflected by reason of many inadequate conceptions.

† **Obligation**, *Obs* [ad L. *obligat-iō-em*, n. of action f. *obligare* - see prec.] A bending aside or in an oblique direction; a twisting awry

1648 *LD HERBERT Hen VIII* (1683) 394 That some such obligation of Religion hath hap'ned 1658 *Sir I. Browne Gard Cyrus* III 56 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres, and so must frame a Reticulate and Quincuncial Figure by their Obligations. 1677 *GALE Crit Genitiles* IV 109 Obligations or crooked ways 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* XI 271, I passed through the crowd... with a gradual obligation of my body.

Oblique (oblīk, -lək), *a* (sb) Also 5 oblyke, 5-7 -like, 7 -lick. [ad L. *obliqu-us*, f. *ob* - pref. + an element *liqu-*, *lic-* (cf. *lucinus* bent upward). cf. F. *oblique* (13-14th c. in Godef.)]

1 Having a slanting or sloping direction or position; declining from the upright or vertical, or from the horizontal, lying aslant; diverging from a given straight line or course.

Oblique piano-forte see quot 1880.

1432-30 *tr Higden (Rolls)* II 207 The stappes þer [in southw part of Ethiopia] be oblike and contrarious [whi obliqua et pene contraria sunt vestigia] to theyme which dwelle vnder that pole arktike. 1503 *B. JONSON Jas. I's Enterlaine*, She [Anna] fills the year, And knits the oblique scarf that girts the sphere. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 230 Hunter's Horns . . . are sometimes made straight, and not oblique. 1657 *DAYTON Verg. Georg.* IV. 420 Four Windows are contriv'd, that strike To the four Winds oppos'd their Beams oblique. 1713 *STEELE Guard.* No. 20 p. 2 The oblique glance with which hatred doth always see things 1781 *GIBSON Decl.* §

1776 *J. LEES Introd. Bot.* (1788) 206 *Oblique*, when the Base of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Tip towards the Horizon, as in *Protea* and *Prithidaria*. 1835 *HOOKER Brit Flora* 145 *Ulmus major* leaves ovato-acuminate, very oblique at the base. 1857 *HENRY Elem. Bot.* 33 *Oblique*, is applied to leaves where the portions on either side of the midrib are unequal, as in the Begonias.

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1776 *J. LEES Introd. Bot.* (1788) 206 *Oblique*, when the Base of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Tip towards the Horizon, as in *Protea* and *Prithidaria*. 1835 *HOOKER Brit Flora* 145 *Ulmus major* leaves ovato-acuminate, very oblique at the base. 1857 *HENRY Elem. Bot.* 33 *Oblique*, is applied to leaves where the portions on either side of the midrib are unequal, as in the Begonias.

† **Obligation**, *Obs* [ad L. *obligat-iō-em*, n. of action f. *obligare* - see prec.] A bending aside or in an oblique direction; a twisting awry

1648 *LD HERBERT Hen VIII* (1683) 394 That some such obligation of Religion hath hap'ned 1658 *Sir I. Browne Gard Cyrus* III 56 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres, and so must frame a Reticulate and Quincuncial Figure by their Obligations. 1677 *GALE Crit Genitiles* IV 109 Obligations or crooked ways 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* XI 271, I passed through the crowd... with a gradual obligation of my body.

Oblique (oblīk, -lək), *a* (sb) Also 5 oblyke, 5-7 -like, 7 -lick. [ad L. *obliqu-us*, f. *ob* - pref. + an element *liqu-*, *lic-* (cf. *lucinus* bent upward). cf. F. *oblique* (13-14th c. in Godef.)]

1 Having a slanting or sloping direction or position; declining from the upright or vertical, or from the horizontal, lying aslant; diverging from a given straight line or course.

Oblique piano-forte see quot 1880.

1432-30 *tr Higden (Rolls)* II 207 The stappes þer [in southw part of Ethiopia] be oblike and contrarious [whi obliqua et pene contraria sunt vestigia] to theyme which dwelle vnder that pole arktike. 1503 *B. JONSON Jas. I's Enterlaine*, She [Anna] fills the year, And knits the oblique scarf that girts the sphere. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 230 Hunter's Horns . . . are sometimes made straight, and not oblique. 1657 *DAYTON Verg. Georg.* IV. 420 Four Windows are contriv'd, that strike To the four Winds oppos'd their Beams oblique. 1713 *STEELE Guard.* No. 20 p. 2 The oblique glance with which hatred doth always see things 1781 *GIBSON Decl.* §

F. XVIII. II. 120 Advancing their whole wing of cavalry in an oblique line. 1842 *TYNISON Two Forces* 193 If straight thy track, or if oblique [primes strike, like], Thou know'st not. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. II 17 My shadow was oblique to the river. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Oblique Arch* . . . also called a *skew-arch*. 1880 *A. J. HIRKINS in Grove Dict Mus* II 486/1 *Oblique Piano*, a cottage piano-forte the strings of which are disposed diagonally, instead of vertically as is usual in upright instruments.

b. quasi-adv. = OBLIQUELY 1

1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 671 They with labour push'd Oblique the Centric Globe 1796 *Inst. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 88 If the column halts oblique to the new line, the divisions will proportionally wheel so as [etc.]

2 Specific uses.

a. *Geom.* Of a line, a plane figure, or surface: Inclined at some angle other than a right angle.

Of an angle (less than two right angles): Either greater or less than a right angle

Of a solid, as a cone, cylinder, or prism: Having its axis not perpendicular to the plane of its base.

Oblique hyperbola, a hyperbola the asymptotes of which are not at right angles to one another

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* III. I. Q3, Of Solides called Prismata, there are two kinds, the one directe or vpright the other oblique or declining, whose Paralelogrammes are obliquely situate on their bases 1695 *ALINGHAM Geom. Epit.* 7 An Oblique Angle, is either Acute or Obtuse.

1709 *J. WARD Introd. Math.* IV. 1 (1734) 362 A Scalene, or Oblique Cone. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Oblique Planes*, in dialing, are such as recline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon. 1826 *DISRAELI Prov. Grey* VI. 1, His Highness held the bottle at an oblique angle with the chandeler. 1837 *BRLWSTER Magnet* 177 A position more or less oblique to the plane of the paper

b. *Astron.* *Oblique sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; which it is at any part of the earth's surface except the poles and the equator.

Oblique ascension, descension: see ASCENSION 3, DESCENSION 5. *Oblique horizon*, † *climate*, one which is oblique to the celestial equator.

1503 *Kalendar of Shepherdes* I, They the qwyth dwellys other places bot vnder theeqwinoxyal they haue thayr oizon oblyk. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* II (1636) 116 If the declination be Southward, then adde the ascensionall difference unto the right ascension, and the sum shall be the oblique ascension. *Ibid* III. 17. 313 When it is said to be an oblique Horizon, and thereby to make an oblique Sphere? 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 293 In such Counties where the seasons and variations of weather more exactly followed the Coelestial Configurations, than in these more oblique Climates 1726 *tr Gregory's Astron.* I. 223 In an Oblique Sphere, where the Horizon cuts the Equator at oblique Angles; neither of them passes through the Poles of the other 1854 *TOMLINSON tr Arago's Astron.* 37 The circles described by the stars are inclined to the horizon; whence this position of the sphere derives its name of oblique.

c. *Anat.* Having a direction parallel neither to the long axis of the body or limb, nor to its transverse section; said esp. of certain muscles; also of various lines, ridges, ligaments, etc.

Oblique processes of the vertebrae. = ZYGAPOPHYSES.

1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 801 If each muscle works by itself, then the oblique descendent draws the haunch obliquely to his owne side the oblique ascendent leadeth the chest obliquely to the haunches 1628 *Sir T. BROWNE Gard Cyrus* II. 55 Wherein according to common Anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated, by the oblique fibres. 1721 *MONRO Anat Bones* (ed. 3) 168 The two inferior oblique Processes of each Vertebra. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 When the oblique muscles act together with force, they hold the eye ball firmly against the lids and to the nasal side of the orbit

d. *Bot.* Of a leaf, Having unequal sides, inequilateral; see also quot 1776.

1776 *J. LEES Introd. Bot.* (1788) 206 *Oblique*, when the Base of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Tip towards the Horizon, as in *Protea* and *Prithidaria*. 1835 *HOOKER Brit Flora* 145 *Ulmus major* leaves ovato-acuminate, very oblique at the base. 1857 *HENRY Elem. Bot.* 33 *Oblique*, is applied to leaves where the portions on either side of the midrib are unequal, as in the Begonias.

e. *Cryst* = MONOCLINIC.

1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals of . . . the Oblique or Monoclinic System

f. *Naut.* *Oblique sailing*. (See quot.)

1706 *PHILLIPS, Oblique Sailing* (among Sea-men), is when a Ship runs upon some Rhumb, between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian. 1867 *SAYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Oblique Sailing*, is the reduction of the position of the ship from the various courses made good, oblique to the meridian or parallel of latitude.

g. *Oblique perspective* see PERSPECTIVE.

3. *fig.* Not taking the straight or direct course to the end in view; not going straight to the point; indirectly stated or expressed; indirect.

1432-30 *tr Higden (Rolls)* IV 407 The office of a poete is to transmute those thynges which be doen truly in to other similitudes in oblike figuraciones with pulcritude. 1606 *SHAKS 2^d Cr.* v. 1. 60 The primative Statue, and oblique memoriall of Cuckolds 1618 in *Gutch Coll. Cur* II 423 His pleading Innocency was an oblique taxing of the Justice of the Realmis upon him 1735 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* Ded (1738) 27 Innuendo's, and Parallels, and oblique Meanings 1798 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 25 Apr. All censure of a man's self is oblique praise 1818 *JAS MILL Brit India* II. IV. vii. 255 Good reasons existed for precluding the Governor from such oblique channels of gain. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ Serm.* v. 124 The language of oblique and indirect expression. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. I. IV. 45 Oblique accusations, were raised against him.

b. Of an end, result, etc. . . Indirectly aimed at; resulting or arising indirectly

1528 *FOX Let to Gardiner* in *Stuype Eccl. Mem* (1721) I. App. xxvi. 80 Whereby may arise . . . oblique damage or prejudice to the see apostolique. 1630 *DRAYTON Alucres* *Elys* III Poems (1810) 453/2 For that the love we bear our friends . . . hath in it certain oblique ends 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 59 p. 4 Not for any oblique Reason but purely for the sake of being Witty 1825-30 *JAMIESON s.v. Illust.*, This is only an oblique sense

4. Deviating from right conduct or thought; morally or mentally one-sided or perverse.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 82 Albeit he follow an oblique and crooked opinion 1677 *GALE Crit Genitiles* IV. 182 Oblique regard to private interests doth subvert and overthrow them [Republics] 1770 *JORTIN Serm* (1771) I. vii. 128 There are persons to be found . . . who grow rich and great by various oblique and scandalous ways. 1837-9 *HAI LAM Hist. Lit.* III. II. § 80 (1855) II. 464 It is . . . seldom discussed with all the temper and freedom from oblique views which the subject demands

5. *Gram.* a. *Oblique case*, any case except the nominative and vocative (or sometimes, except the nominative, vocative, and accusative): see CASE sb 1 g. b. Of speech or narration: Put in a reported form, with consequent change of person and tense: = INDIRECT 3 b (L. *oratio obliqua*).

1530 *PALMER Introd.* 30 Pronouns have but three cases, nominative, accusative and oblique, as, *je, me, moy*. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholam* II (Arb.) 158 Salust [hath] *Multis sibi quisque infernum petentibus*. I beleue, the best Gram. maien in England can scarce giue a good reule, why *quisque* the nominative case . . . is so thrust vp amongst so many oblique cases. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Oblique Cases* in Gram. mar, are most properly the Genitive, the Dative, and Ablative; however, some will have all Oblique but the Nominative. 1860 *J. C. JALILSON Bh. Doctos* II. 17 We have adopted the oblique narration instead of his form, which uses the first person 1868 *GLADSTONE Jew. Mundi* v. (1870) 169 He is mentioned six times in oblique cases . . . and five times in the nominative. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr* II 385 There is scarcely a single oblique sentence throughout St. John's Gospel

6. *Mus.* *Oblique motion*. see quot. (Opp. to *similar and contrary*.)

1811 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Oblique Motion*, that motion of the parts of a composition in which one voice or instrument repeats the same note, while another, by ascending or descending, recedes from or approaches it. 1875 *OWEN Harmony* I. 11 Oblique motion is when one part remains without moving while another ascends or descends

7. *Comb.* as, *oblique-angled*, *-angular*, *-leaved* [adj.]

1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 If they have right sides, such Triangles are eyther right angled Triangles, or oblique angled Triangles. 1744 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 26 An oblique angular Parallelogram. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* v. 88 An oblique-angled parallelogram. 1854 *HOOKER Himal. Jernk* I. II. 28 An oblique-leaved fig climbs the other trees.

B. *absol.* as sb. (usually elliptical).

1. An oblique muscle: see A. 2 c. Also in I. form *obliquus* (sc. *musculus*), pl. -i, as *obliquus* (abdominis) ascendens, *obliquus capitis inferior*; *obliquus oculi inferior*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The obliquus . . . the antagonist of the tensor muscle. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 If the pupil be inclined either way, to the nose or to the temple, the inferior oblique increases, that inclination 1865 *II. USHER in Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 294/3 A rolling or oblique motion [of the eye] is provided for by two muscles called obliques.

2. *Geom.* An oblique figure: see 2 a. above.

a. 1608 *Sir F. VLEKE Comm.* 124 A piece of ground stretched out in the form of a geometrical oblique or oblong.

Oblique (oblīk, -lək), *v* [a. F. *obliquer* to march in an oblique direction, rarely, to make oblique, f. *oblique* adj.; cf. L. *obliqu-āre*, *trans*, to make crooked, turn or bend aside, in med. L. *intr.*, to go aside or astray, *It obliquare* 'to crooke, to make crooked' (Florio)]

† **trans.** To turn askew or in a sidelong direction. *Obs.*

1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* II. iii, When her love-eye was fixed on me, 't'other, her eye of duty, was finely obliqued.

2. *intr.* To advance obliquely or in a slanting direction, esp. (*Mil.*) by making a half-face to the right or left and then marching forward.

1796 *Inst. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 104 The leader of the head division orders his second sub-division, Left in line, March! on which it briskly obliques to the left. 1847 *ANIMAN tr. Buchanan's Hist Scot* II. xv. 1368 They gradually obliques from the direct ascent. 1857 *MAYNE Ritu H'as. Trail* xlii, Savage and baron were now obliquing towards each other. 1865 *Star* 3 Feb., General Curtis went into the assault under instructions from General Ames . . . to oblique to the right.

b. Of a line, etc.: To slant or slope at an angle.

1814 *SCOTT H'as. xi*, He . . . achieved a communication with his plate by projecting his person towards it in a line which obliques from the bottom of his spine.

Obliquely (oblīklī), *adv.* [f. OBLIQUE a. + -LY 2.] In an oblique manner.

1. In a slanting or sidelong direction or position; with deviation from the straight line or direct course; diagonally, or so as to make an oblique angle; aslant, slantwise.

1571 [see OBLIQUE a. 2 a]. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* III. I. xxi. (1636) 340 According as any portion of the Elliptique riseth or setteth rightly or obliquely. 1615 [see OBLIQUE a. 2 c] 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. 33 The beames of the Sunne comming obliquely or sideways. 1660 *R. COKE*

Justice Vend. 10 The nearer the radii are reflected to right angles, the hotter it is, and the more obliquely they are reflected, the colder it is. 1795 *Pope's Odyssey* ix. 441 His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung. 1860 *Tyndall's Glac.* i. xvii. 220 Ramsay and myself crossed the mountains obliquely.

2. *fig.* In a way that is not direct or straightforward; by suggestion or implication; indirectly, with deviation from the point; †evasively; not straightforwardly, dishonestly, unfairly (*obs.*).

1601 *Br. W. Barlow's Defence* 181 The scripture worketh in vs faith, not obliquely, hypocritically, and ambiguously. 1646 *Trapp's Comm. John* ix. 30 They answer obliquely and over-awfully. 1771 *BURKE Let. to B. Chester* Corr. 1844 I 297, I shall think myself happy, if the subject of my defence may be obliquely and accidentally the means of undeceiving you. 1816 *Quintus's Go and Master v. Arg.* In fact, the reader, very likely, will find some truths, tho' told obliquely. 1881 *II. JAMES Forster, Lady* xxi. They approached each other obliquely, as it were, and they addressed each other by implication.

b. In or by oblique oration. (See *OBLIQUE* a. 5 b.) 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 475 When a quotation is brought in obliquely after a comma, a capital is unnecessary.

Obliqueness. [*f. OBLIQUE* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being oblique or slanting, obliquity.

1611 *COTTER, Broussard*, slopiness, bysness, obliqueness, or obliquity. 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1869 *Daily News* 1 July, Windows of aggravating obliqueness, which prevent your seeing any object in them properly. 1877 *MORIY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 288 Controversies marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftness of issue.

† **Obliquangular**, *obs. var. OBLIQUANGULAR*. 1635 *GELLIBRAND Variation Magn. Needle* 12 The obliquangular spherical triangle.

† **Oblitquid**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [app for *oblitqued*, from *OBLIQUE* v.; cf. *OBLIQUATE* a.] Directed obliquely. a 1599 *SPENSER P. Q. VII* vii. 54 That virtue is checked and changed from his nature trew, by others opposition or oblitquid view.

† **Oblitque**, *pa. Prob. a misprint for oblique.* 1607 *SHAKS Timon* iv. iii. 18 All's oblique (*later add. All is oblique*). There's nothing leuell in our cursed Natures But direct villaine.

Oblitquous (*oblitkwitəs*), *a* [*f. OBLIQUIT-Y* + *-OUS*: cf. *felicitous, iniquitous*] Characterized by obliquity; morally or mentally perverse.

1864 *S. P. Day in Athenaeum* No. 1937, 779/a Morally oblitquous to the distinction of *mann* and *femin*. 1884 *RUSKIN Art of Eng.* iv. 136 They will not be disposed to ascribe to the oblitquous nation that of simplicity of mind.

Oblitquity (*oblitkwitə*). [*a f. oblitquid* (*Oresme* 14th c.), ad. *L. oblitquiditatem*, n. of quality *f. oblitquus*: see *OBLIQUE* and *-ITY*.]

1. The quality of being oblique; inclination at other than a right angle to any straight line or plane; degree or extent of such inclination.

Oblitquity of the ecliptic, the inclination of the plane of the ecliptic to that of the equator.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 248 A thyrd diuersitye is, the oblitquitye of the Horizonte. 1645 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* i. v. (1635) 114 By reason of the oblitquity of the Eclipticke line. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 324 Several Sphaeres Mov'd contrarie with thwart oblitquities. 1739 *LABELLE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 3 The Stream of the Tide... will pass thro' the Arches without any sensible Oblitquity. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 161 The rays undergo no alteration, because they have no oblitquity of incidence. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xix. 344 The oblitquity of the eye, which is proper to the Chinese and Japanese, is exaggerated in their pictures.

b. *Bot.* Of a leaf. Inequalateral quality. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 152 Observe the oblitquity of the base of the leaf blade, characteristic of the Lumb.

2. *fig.* Divergence from moral rectitude, sound thinking, or right practice; moral or mental perversity or aberration; an instance of this, a delinquency, a fault, an error.

c 1422 *Hoccleve's Sonnet* 108, By the ryng þat is rownd We shal vnderstande feith which is rownd, withouten oblitquie or crookidnesse. 1551 *CARMER Answer Gardiner* i. Wks (Parker Soc.) I. 29 Your book is so full of crafts, sleights, shifts, oblitquities, and manifest untruths. 1667 *DONNE Sermon* xxviii. 283 The perverseness and oblitquity of my will. 1759 *SPENCER Tr. Shandy* I. iii. 4 A most unaccountable oblitquity, (as he call'd it) in my manner of setting up my top, and justifying the principles upon which I had done it. 1844 *GLADSTONE's Gleam*, v. xxvii. 109 Mr. Wud evinces the same thorough onesidedness and oblitquity of judgment.

† 3 Deviation from any rule or order. *rare.*

1646 *H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angels* 87 Let us, therefore, learn the rule from the oblitquity, as well as the oblitquity from the rule. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 127 7 3 Far the greater part deviate at first into slight oblitquities.

† 4 Deviation from directness in action, conduct, or speech; a way or method that is not direct or straightforward, *Obs.*

a 1639 *FOOTHEAVY Athen.* i. xii. § 6 (1622) 135 We may behold, even in the Atheists, by a kinde of oblitquity, diuers manifest foote steps, and acknowledgements of a Diuinity. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 149 9 The insolence of bene- faction terminates not in negative rudeness or oblitquities of insult. I am often told in express terms of the miseries from which charity has snatched me. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit India* II. iv. 134 The oblitquities of Eastern negotiation wore out the temper of Lally.

† 5 *Gram.* Case-inflection, declension. *Obs.*

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* iv. vi. 446 This capable of that kind of Oblitquity by prefixing Prepositions, which is commonly stiled variation by Cases.

Oblitquo-, comb. form of *L. oblitquus* *OBLIQUE* a. = obliquely-, oblique and —. (See *-o suffix*.)

1852 *DANA Crust.* ii. 866 Palm oblitquo-transverse, and having a tooth near base of finger.

† **Oblitquous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. oblitquus* *OBLIQUE* + *-OUS* = *OBLIQUE*.]

1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan* i. 33 Through the aire did flying passe Oblitquous streames, like torches bright. 1759 *Herald* No. 7 (1758) 1 106 A contempt, which speedily matures into oblitquous hatred.

Oblis(e, -lis(c)h, -liss, obs. forms of OBLIGE

Oblisk, *obs. variant of OBLISK*

† **Oblite**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.* [*ad. L. oblit-us*, pa. ppl. of *obliscere*: see *OBLITE* v. 2] Dim, as if partly blotted out, indistinct, obscure.

1650 *FULLER Pasgals* ii. v. 132 But obscure and oblite mention is made of those water-works.

† **Oblit(e, v. 1 Obs.** Also oblitght [*f. L. oblit-*, ppl. stem of *obliscere* to forget.] To forget.

1747 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 54 Item, I give to the hve alter for blotted thisthes a newe aliter clothe. 1760 *Preston Cambray* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 238 Then nought oblitght my message given.

† **Oblite**, *v. 2 Obs. rare-1.* [*f. L. oblit-*, ppl. stem of *obliscere* to smear over, *f. ob-* (OB-1 c) + *liscere* to smear.] *trans.* To smear over, daub.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 282 A little bottle oblit with wax.

Obliterate (*oblit'erət*), *ppl. a.* [*ad. L. oblit(e)rat-us*, pa. ppl. of *obliterate*: see next.]

1. Blotted out; effaced; cancelled; obliterated. Now only *poet.* a. Construed as *pa. ppl.*

1598 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 190 It is concluded that all those greenhouses be obliterated and burned. 1673 *JACKSON Creed* ii. xvii. § 2 The Prints of Moses footstepes, almost obliterate and ouergrown by the sloth and negligence of former times. 1697 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. ii. xi. A name through time almost obliterate. 1834 *L.D. HOUGHTON Menu Many Scenes*, Mod. Greece (1844) 67 History records a time (Though in the splendour of the after-light Nearly obliterate).

b. Construed as *adj.*

a 1631 *DONNE in Select* (1840) 16 Impoverished and for gotten, and obliterate families. 1647 *WARD Semp. Cobler* 34 It may maintaine... a legible possession against an obliterate Claime. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inq.* (1757) II. 106 Parts of their Bodies become obliterate and defaced. 1860 *HEAVY SEGE Ct. Filippo* 35 Dwindled doubtful to obliterate shade.

2. *Brit.* (See quot.)

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 92 Obliterate, when the borders of spots fade into the general ground-colour, and when elevations and depressions, &c. are so little raised or sunk from the general surface, as to be almost erased.

Obliterate (*oblit'erət*), *v.* [*f. L. oblit(e)rat-*, ppl. stem of *obliterate* to strike or blot out, erase, blot out of remembrance (rare in lit. sense), *f. ob-* (OB-1 b) + *lit(e)ra* anything written, a letter. Cf. *F. oblitérer* (15-16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To blot out (anything written, figured, or imprinted) so as to leave no distinct traces; to erase, delete, efface.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxvi. § 6 120 The Senate decreed that his name should be obliterated out of all monuments in Rome. 1701 *GRW Cosm. Sacra* i. ii. 43 When we forget Things, the Impressions are obliterated. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. iv. The colours were half obliterated by time and damp. 1863 *BURTON Bh. Hunter* 14 As he did not obliterate the original matter, the printer was rather puzzled.

b. To cause to disappear, to efface (anything visible or perceived by the senses).

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 The fragrantcy of every green herb yeldeth such a savour as doth not a little obliterate and oversway the savour of the heart. 1833-6 *J. EAGLES Sketcher* (1856) 335 The snow, oblittering the very ground on which you stood sketching. 1848 *W. H. BARLETT Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 90 Everything upon the lower levels of the Nile must gradually or rapidly be obliterated by its inundations. 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist*, 395 New cones being thrown up at one time and old ones being obliterated at another.

2. To efface, wipe out (a mental impression, memory, or feeling); to do away the remembrance or sense of, to do away with, destroy (qualities, characteristics, etc.).

1600 *W. WATSON Decacordon* (1602) 224 To obliterate, eradicate, and vterlye extinguish the name of Bishops. 1605 *BACON Adv. Larn.* i. vi. § 14 He designed to obliterate and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xiv 29 Intently oblitterates the glory of all his other actions. 1881 *WRIGHT & HORT Grk. N. 1* Intro. § 8 The professional training of scribes can rarely obliterate individual differences.

3. *Phys. and Path.* To efface, close up, or otherwise destroy for its special purpose (esp. a duct or passage, the cavity of which disappears by contraction and adhesion of the walls). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam.* 475 Consequently a less extent of surface in the new parts is wanted to obliterate, or fill up this cavity, than what formerly filled it. 1828 *D. R. MARCHANT Rep. Claims Barony of Gardiner* 164 The neck of the womb gradually obliterated. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* i. 64 1/2 The umbilical vessels [are] obliterated at the N. R. after pulmonary respiration is established. 1847-71 *T. R. JONES Ann. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 528 Ultimately the communication between the parent [ascidian] and the young individual becomes obliterated.

Hence **Oblit(er)ated** *ppl. a.*; **Oblit(er)ating** *obl.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 *COTTER, Oblit(er)ate*, obliterated. 1677 *GILPIN Demonal.* (1867) 144 His power seems to extend to the obliteration of principles. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1773) 433 1/2 Striving up the latent or almost obliterated ferment of Life. 1863 *BURTON Bh. Hunter* 3 An obliterated manuscript written over again is called a palimpsest. 1882 *SIR WILSON New Arab Nts* (1884) 123 [They] showed their common-place and obliterated countenances. 1892 *L.P. LYTTON King Poppy* iv. 254 Down fell an oblitterating blot. *Mod. An.* oblitterating stamp for cancelling postage stamps.

Obliteration (*oblit'erətʃən*), [*ad. late L. oblit(er)ation-em*, n. of action *f. oblit(er)are* to OBLITERATE: cf. *F. obliteration* (1787 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. The action of oblitterating or fact of being obliterated; erasure; effacement; extinction.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Obliteration*, a blotting out, a cancelling or abolishing. 1670 in *Somers Tracts* i. 30 This is of so odious a Condition, as pity it is, there cannot be a total Obliteration of it. 1793 *BROOKS Demonstr. Evd.* 65 Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the obliteration of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 223 The examination of almost all valleys in mountainous districts affords abundant proofs of the obliteration of a series of lakes. 1858 *L.D. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bh. Prop. Law* xviii. 143 If the obliteration is effectual, of course the disposition in the will as it originally stood cannot be made out.

2. *Phys. and Path.* The disappearance or extinction, in regard to its original purpose, of a structure, vessel, cavity, etc., e.g. of a duct through adhesion of the walls.

1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 184 1/2 Obliteration. 1875 *H. C. Wood Therap.* (1879) 402 Iodine has been very largely employed by injection into certain cysts for the purpose of exciting inflammation and causing obliteration of their cavity. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc. L.* 117 The curative effect in aortic aneurism of obliteration of the carotid artery. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Burys's Phaeur* 542 The obliteration of the sieve-tubes begins in the oldest external zones of the cortex, and advances in the centripetal direction.

Obliterative (*oblit'erətiv*), *a.* [*f. as OBLITERATE* v. + *-IVE*.] Having the quality of oblitterating; tending to obliterate.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evd.* (1827) III. 50 Forgery is susceptible of one main distinction—into fabricative and oblitative. 1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 342 If the education and lives of women have been so utterly oblitative of such important qualities [etc.]

b. *Phys. and Path.* (See *OBLITERATION* 2.) 1899 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* VI. 303 Specimen of oblitative endarteritis.

† **Oblitve**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [*f. stem of L. oblitiscere* to forget.] *trans.* To forget.

c 1500 *Proverbs in Antig. Ref.* (1809) IV. 407 He that hath an ere oblitving, and feblit stomake of affexion.

† **Oblitvial**, *a. Obs. rare-0.* [*f. L. oblitvium* OBLIVION + *-AL*.]

1791 *BAILEY, Oblitvial*, causing Oblivion.

† **Oblitviance**, *Obs. rare-1.* In 6 oblitviance. [*f. L. type *oblitvian-re*: see *OBLIVIANE* and *-ANCE* (cf. *OF. obliuance*.)] Oblivion.

1503 *HAWES Exampl. Viri.* xii. vii. Ve neuer cast me in oblitviance.

† **Oblitviancy**, *Obs. rare-1.* = *prec*

1820 *Examiner* No. 663 800/1 Extravagances which, as he observed of 'the immortal names of Wellington and Nelson', can never 'be cast into the shade of oblitviancy'.

† **Oblitviate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. type *oblitvian-re*, *f. oblitvium* = *oblitvium*, OBLIVION: see *-ATE* § 7.] *trans.* To forget, commit to oblivion.

1661 in *Typographer* (1790) 19, I will not obliterate the Right Hon. and late Lord Gouverneur of Berwick. 1791 *MRS RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* III. xxi. 288 She withdrew and tried to obliterate her anxieties in sleep. 1835-40 *HALL-BURTON Clockm.* xxii. (1862) 103 I hey obliterated their attend and left her.

Oblivion (*oblit'vian*), *sb.* [*a. OF. oblitvion* (c 1245 in *Godef.*), ad. *L. oblitvion-em* forgetfulness, state of being forgotten, *f. vb-stem oblitv-*, found in inceptive deponent *oblitv-isci* to forget; *f. ob-* (OB-1 b) + **litv-* cf. *litv-e* to be black and blue, *litv-us* black and blue, dark.]

1. The state or fact of forgetting or having forgotten; forgetfulness.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 23 Which Ring bar of Oblivion The name. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 197 There be oper ij welles also, of whom on induceth memory, that other oblivion. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Make us dunks Lethe by youn quent concepts, That for two daies oblivion smother griefe. 1770 *GOLDSMITH Des. Vill.* 242 Thither no more the peasant shall repair To sweet oblivion of his daily care. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* i. iv. (1875) 24 Your soul had become deaf in sleep's oblivion.

b. Forgetfulness as resulting from inattention or carelessness; heedlessness, disregard.

c 1470 *G. ASHBY Policy Prince* 637 Take this lesson to noon oblivion. 1526 *Pulgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80b, By oblitvion or forgettyng of my selfe. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Among our crimes oblivion may be set; But 'tis our kung's perfection to forget. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 43 The deep oblivion of the Law of Right and Wrong... is by no means beautiful. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Feb. 674 Oblivion of this fact is the root of the wasteful opposition to prison labor and imported labor.

c. Intentional overlooking, esp. of political offences. *Act or Bill of Oblivion*, an act or bill granting a general pardon for political offences.

OBLOQUY.

obliviousness. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 147 This imputation of extraordinary weakness and obliviousness 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlander*. vii. 49 Memories revived after an interval of obliviousness.

The exact force of the prefix in *oblongus* is obscure, there is no analogous word in Latin.]

-wedgeshaped etc., alics ; also oblong-leaved adj.
1769 ELLIS in *Phil Trans.* LIX. 139 note, Little oblong-
oval seed vessels 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3)

O'blongly, *adv rare* [f. OBIONG *a* + -LY ²]

vertues. 1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* II. v. 49 He..did vpbaynd
me with my Fathers death; Which obloque set barre
before my tongue. 1602 True Truall

much concern my self with the obloquies of such men. 1777 *Watson Philip II* (1839) 375 It would be prudent perhaps not to expose himself again to the obloquy of his detractors. 1867 *Smiles Hughes Eng. viii* (1880) 137 They had to hold their convictions in the face of obloquy, opposition.

b. Abuse or detraction as it affects the person spoken against; the condition of being spoken against; evil fame, bad repute; reproach, disgrace. 1469 *Paston Lett. II* 380 They that be about you be in obloquy of all men. 1494 *Fabyan Chron. vii* 618 All was ruled by the queen & her counsail, to the great maugre & obloquy of the queen. 1573 *Morre in Grafton Chron. (1568) II* 767 From the great obloquy that he was in so late before, he was . . . in so great trust that he was made [etc.] 1602 *Manson Anton's Rev. iv* 111, The just revenge Upon the author of thy obloquies. 1647 *Clarke's Hist. Rev. vii* 137 And undergo the perpetual obloquy of having lost a Kingdom.

†2. *transf.* A cause, occasion, or object of detraction or reproach; a reproach, a disgrace. *Obs.* 1589 *Nashe Anat. Absurd* 39 To shew what an obloquie these impudent incipiens in Arts are unto Art. 1601 *Shaks All's Well iv* 11 44 An honour long to our house. . . . Which were the greatest obloquie of the world, in me to loose. 1601 *Burton Anat. Met. ii* 111, vii (1651) 356, I have been . . . arraigned and condemned, I am a common obloquy.

†Obloquation. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *obloquationem*, n. of action f. L. *obloquāre*, f. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *loquāre* to wrestle, struggle.] Striving or struggling against something; resistance, opposition.

1615 *Chocoi. Body of Man* 400 These muscles partly by yielding and giving ground, partly by obloquation or opposition do secure the Membrane from being torne. 1619 *Fotterbury Atheon i* xii, § 2 (1652) 125 To vse that artificial obloquation, and facing out of the matter.

Oblyge, -lys, Oblyke, obs. ff. OBLIGE, OBLIQUE.

†Obmiss, v. *Obs. rare.* In 5 obmysse, 6 obmyse. [f. L. *obmiss*, ppl. stem of *obmittēre*, late spelling of *omittēre* to OMIT] = next.

1490 *Caxton Euclydes xxviii* 10 To haue obmysed for to dyscoute some of the condycions and euyl operacions of the cursed prosperpene. 1541 *R. Copland Gaiens's Terapcut.* 2 Eiv, Where they haue esteemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue obmysed and left some.

†Obmit, v. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obmittēre*: see prec.] *trans.* To leave out, omit.

1541 *R. Copland Gaiens's Terapcut.* 2 Eiv, Obmytting and leauing the seconde. 1547 *Boorde's Intrud Knowl* xx. 173 The whyche I do thinke better to obmyt, and to leue vnwyrtten. 1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 207 To continue These words, writing [etc.] Speaking to be Obmitted.

†Obmurmuration, *Obs.* [ad. L. *obmurmurationem*, n. of action from *obmurmurare* to murmur against, f. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *murmurare* to MURMUR.] A murmuring against something. So †Obmurmuring obs. ff. [f. *obmurmur* vb.].

1604 *Tooker Fabrique Ch.* 120 Their enue and obmurmuration. 1647 *H. More Song of Sam. ii* 11, 12, Maugre all th' obmurmurings of sense. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 26 Religious men breake out of the way of . . . truth, with the reuenty and obmurmuration of their judgements and consciences.

Obmutescence (*obmutēsēns*). [f. L. *obmutāscere* to become dumb or mute (f. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *mutāscere* to grow mute) + -ENCE] A becoming (wilfully) mute, speechless, or dumb; the action of obstinately remaining mute.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 111, viii, 122 A vehement fear which naturally produeth obmutescence. 1794 *Palley Evid. ii* 11, (1817) 59 The obmutescence, the gloom and mortification of religious orders. 1807 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII, 488 Subject to habitual and invincible obmutescence.

So Obmutescence a, remaining mute. 1806 *G. Meredith Beach, Career I* iv 61 [He] pumelled the obmutescence mass, to the confusion of a conceivable epic.

Obnebulate (*obnebulātē*), v. *rare.* [f. OB- i c + L. *nebulā* mist, fog + -ATE cf. OBNUBILATE v.] *trans.* To obscure as with a mist; to befog, cloud.

1540 *Boorde The booke for to Lerne Chyld* It doth obfuske and doth obnebulat the memoire. 1547 = *Brev. Health* cxx 72 b, Colde iume doth obnebulate a mans memoire. 1834 *H. O'Brien R. Tonnors Irish* 120 So punctilious was their regard to euphony, they scrupled not to cancel, or otherwise obnebulate the essential letters of the primitive words.

†Obnection. *Obs. rare-v.* [n. of action f. L. *obnectēre*, f. *ob-* (OB- i a) + *nectēre* to tie.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* Obnection, a fast knitting, as in marriage.

†Obniexly, adv. *Obs. rare-v.* [f. after L. *obnixē* adv., strenuously (f. *obnix-us*, pa. pple. of *obnixi* to struggle or strive against) see -LY 2.] Earnestly, strenuously.

1641 *E. Codrington Let. to Sir E. Dering* 24 May in *Proc. in Kent* (Camden) 50 Most humbly and most obnixely I must beseech both them and you.

†Obniexiously, adv. *Obs. rare-v.* [irreg. f. L. *obnixē* (see prec.) + -OUS + -LY 2.] = prec.

1632 *Lirigow Trav.* x. 450 At the sight of each new Moone [they] bequeath their Cattell to her protection, obnixiously imploring the pale Lady of the night, that shee will leaue their Bestiall in as good plight, as shee found them.

Obnounce (*obnouns*), v. *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *obnuntiāre*, f. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *nuntiāre* to tell] *intr.* Of a Roman magistrate: To announce an unfavourable omen (and thus prevent, stop, or render void, some public transaction).

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1741 *Middleton Cicero I vi* 424 Milo . . . was always at hand to inhibit his proceedings, by obnouncing, as it was called, or declaring that he was taking the auspices on that day. 1853 *Menville Rom. Rep.* ix (1867) 266 The people . . . offered him, his colleague in vain obnouncing, the provinces of the Cisalpine and Illyricum.

Obnoxious (*obnoxiosēti*), *rare.* [f. L. *obnoxius* OBNOXIOUS + -ity: see -ITY.] The state of being obnoxious or liable to something; liability.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* Obnoxiousity, obnoxiousness; liability to danger, punishment, or to the lash. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipope* iii, iii 155 Obnoxiousity to the ridicule . . . of man.

Obnoxious (*obnoxiosēti*), a. [f. L. *obnoxius-us*, f. *obnoxius* exposed to harm, subject, liable, f. *ob-* (OB- i a, b) + *noxā* hurt, injury; cf. *noxius* hurtful, injurious, NOXIOUS.]

1. Exposed to (actual or possible) harm; subject or liable to injury or evil of any kind.

a. With to: Liable, subject, exposed, open (to anything harmful, or undesirable; also, by extension, to any kind of influence or agency). Formerly the prevailing use; now less frequent than 6.

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v lxxxi § 13 Whom they would . . . make obnoxious to what punishment themselves list. 1601 *Burton Anat. Met. i* 1, iii 14, The finest wits . . . are before other obnoxious to it [melancholy]. 1658 *Evelyn's Fy Gard.* (1673) 93 Cover them with fern or straw, to secure them from the frosts, to which they are obnoxious. 1663 *Glennville Scaphs Sea* xlii 75 Being thus obnoxious to fallacy in our apprehensions. 1682 *Bunyan Holy War* (Cassell) 208 The town of Mansoul . . . now lies obnoxious to its foes. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 447 P 2 We are obnoxious to so many Accidents. 1754 *Shenstone Disc.* (1759) l. 1 45 They render themselves obnoxious to the Justice of God. 1810 *Southey Kehama* xiv, xiv, That corporal shape alike to pain Obnoxious as to pleasure. 1847 *Grote Greece II* liv, (1862) IV 563 Obnoxious to general dislike. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 406/2 A similar case, and is obnoxious to similar criticism.

b. With inf. Liable. *Obs.*

1610 *Donne Pseudo-martyr* 118 Our corruption now is more obnoxious and apter to admitte and inuite such poisonous ingredients. 1643 *Asp. Williams Let.* in *Carte Collect. Lett.* (1735) 254 His Majesty . . . see obnoxious to be shaken and removed by variety of councils out of any settled resolution. 1677 *HALE Contempl.* ii. 49 The time of Youth is most Obnoxious to forget God. 1734 *North Lives* (1826) II 72 They were obnoxious to be taken up by every peevish sheriff or magistrate.

c. *simply.* Liable or exposed to harm. *rare* 1632 *Donne Progr. Soul in Poems* (1633) 265 Thinke but how poore thou wast, how obnoxious, Whom a small lump of flesh could poison thus. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 1 Wee it not for the discharge of my duty. I should not so far expose and lay myself obnoxious, as I foresee I shall do.

†2. Liable to punishment or censure; guilty, blameworthy, reprehensible. *Obs.*

1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph.* Obnoxious, subject to danger, faultie. 1610 *Donne Pseudo-martyr* 353 The Duties of the Keyes, and all the ceremonies, which were the most obnoxious matters. 1642 *Vind. of King p.* 11 It could make that obnoxious, which till this Parliament no man could ever call a fault. 1719 *De For. Crisoe II* xiii, Our . . . persons were not obnoxious. 1774 *Goldsm. Misc. Writ.* (ed. Prior) I. 535 A late work has appeared to us highly obnoxious in this respect.

†3. Subject to the rule, power, or authority of another; answerable, amenable (to some authority); dependent, subject; hence, submissive, obsequious, deferential. *Const. to, Obs.*

1581 *Savile Tacitus, Hist.* ii xix (1604) 80 The Generals being obnoxious, and not daring to prohibit it. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (1591) 75 One of their own creation, and therefore wholly obnoxious to them. 1658 *Cleveland Rustick Rampl.* Wks. (1687) 437 That Kings are only the Tenants of Heaven, obnoxious to God alone. 1659 *B. Harris Parvul's Iron Age* 119 Hans Towns, partly . . . free; and partly Provincial, and obnoxious. 1695 *Wood Life (O. H. S.) I* 397 Most of them . . . being sneaking and obnoxious, they did run rather with the temper of the Warden than stand against him. 1722 *Wollaston Reliq. Nat.* v 77 An existence that is not dependent upon or obnoxious to any other. 1754 *A. Murphy Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 72 Whether they are not obnoxious to the Association for preserving the Game.

†4. With to: Exposed to the (physical) action or influence of; liable to be affected by; open to. 1628 *Le Grays tr. Barclay's Argenis* 56 That thinn substance, which by its own lenitie is obnoxious to whatever pisseth it. 1665 *Surre Aff. Neither* 122 West Friesland lyeth Eastward obnoxious to Westphalen in High-Germany, N. and W. to the main Ocean. 1666 *Dryden Ann. Mirab.* cclviii, The most in fields like headed beasts lie down, To dew obnoxious, 1671 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) III 235 They are obnoxious to sense, and fall under our cognisance.

†5. *error.* (by confusion with *noxious*) Hurtful, injurious. *Obs.*

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 368 Cold aire in time of sweating is obnoxious and dangerous. 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. a) 393 Crocodile the most obnoxious of sea monsters. 1646 J. Hall *Howe Vac* 81 Unseasonable times of study are very obnoxious, as after meals. 1683 *Salmon Doron Med* ii. 587 Powerful in extirpating all obnoxious tumors.

†6. That is an object of aversion or dislike; offensive, objectionable, odious, highly disagreeable; sometimes with more active force; Giving offence, acting objectionably. (Cf. 2 and 5) The chief current use, app. affected by association with *noxious*. *Const. to.*

1675 *Wood Life* 3 July (O. H. S.) II. 318 A very obnoxious person; an ill neighbour; and given much to law suits with any. 1680 in *Somers Tracts* i. 110 To make them loth

some and obnoxious to the People. 1789 *Belsham Ess.* I. iii 53 Strickland had the presumption to move the obnoxious bill. 1841 *E. FitzGerald Lett.* (1889) I 69 Carlyle is becoming very obnoxious now that he has become popular. 1857 *Luckett Critica* I. vii. 449 They did not dare to publish a work if its author were obnoxious to the Court. 1866 *G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 216 Thumb marks I find very obnoxious.

Obnoxiously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In an obnoxious manner (in any sense of the adj.).

1625 *K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis* iii. iv. 161 They seldome come to a pitch Field their dangers are little or soddaine, for they are obnoxiously pacified [obnoxie placantur; see prec. 3]. 1755 *Johnson, Obnoxiously*, in a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment. 1828 *Webster, Obnoxiously* [x] In a state of subjection or liability. 2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively. *Mod.* He behaved most obnoxiously.

Obnoxiousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being obnoxious.

1. Liability to injury, evil, etc. see OBNOXIOUS I. *Const. to, unlo.*

1652 *Br. Hall Invis. World* i v, Their deadly machinations and our miserable obnoxiousness. 1654 *Warren Unbelievers* 48 An obnoxiousness unto punishment. 1677 *Barrow Sermon.* Wks. 1716 I 165 Sensible of our own obnoxiousness to the like slips and falls. 1729 *Stackhouse Body Divin* iv i § 2 (1776) II. 419 Our obnoxiousness to the severity of his laws. 1871 *Markby Elem. Law* § 148 Duty or obligation is. sometimes described as obnoxiousness to a sanction.

†2. Liability to punishment or censure; guilt, blameworthiness. *Obs.*

1610 *Donne Pseudo-martyr* 269 Bellamine delt herein with more obnoxiousness and lesse excuse then Binius. 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Dorsetshire* i (1662) 289 Considering his own Obnoxiousness for so rash a fact, he . . . procured his pardon at Court. 1704 *M. Henry Commemorative's Comp.* x, Considering . . . our unworthiness and obnoxiousness. 3. Offensiveness, objectionableness, odiousness. 1828 *Webster v.* The obnoxiousness of the law rendered the legislature unpopular. 1851 *Gallenga Italy* i. 26 They could not drive the Austrians from Lombardy, but gave them palpable hints of their obnoxiousness there.

†Obnubilate, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *obnubilātus*, pa. pple. of *obnubilare*: see next.] Covered or darkened as with a cloud; overclouded; obscured. 1560 *Rolland Crē Venus* i. 246 In hir net throw art obnubilate. 1610 *Haleys St. Aug. Cate. of God* xix iv 758 The reason and sence are both besotted and obnubilate. 1630 *J. Taylor (Water P.) Epyg.* xxxvi Wks. ii 266/1 Mans understanding's so obnubilate.

Obnubilare (*obnubilātē*), v. [f. L. *obnubilātus*, ppl. stem of *obnubilare* to cover with clouds or fog. Cf. F. *obnubilier*, OF. *obnubilier* (12th c. in Godef.)] *trans.* To darken, dim, cover, or hide with or as with a cloud; to overcloud; to obscure (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus* i. (1879) 78 As mystes and exhalations . . . obnubilare and darken the beames of the Sun. 1616 *R. C. Tunes Whistle Cert. Poems* (1871) 135 Your false intent faue wordes obnubilare. 1621 *Burton Anat. Met.* i. iii. 11, ii. 11, So doth this melancholy vapour obnubilare the mind. 1686 *Good Celest Bodies* ii iv 195 Clouds obnubilating the Face of Heaven shall skreen the Sun from us. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 461 Untill they raise a dust which obnubilates that better light. 1838 *J. P. Kennedy Rob of Bowl* x (1860) 93 Your smokers [are] obnubilated in their own clouds.

Hence Obnubilated, ppl. a. 1830 *R. Chambers Life Fas I*, I x. 246 He found his mind in that obnubilated state. 1839 *Raymond in New Monthly Mag.* LV. 514 Some narration of 'himself and times', whereby his obnubilated patonymic might transpire to the fullest content.

Obnubilation (*obnubilātō*) [n. of action from prec. Cf. OF. *obnubilation* (15th c. in Godef.)] The action of darkening or fact of being darkened as with a cloud; obscuration.

1610 *J. Haleys St. Aug. Cate. of God* xix iv 728 Neither can the Moone be eclipsed but . . . in her farthest posture from the sunne: then is she prostitute to obnubilation. 1653 *Waterhouse Apol. Learn* 175 Their obnubilation of bodies corruptant. 1819 *Hermat in London* II. 133 Fog and sunshine, obnubilation and light.

b. *spec.* Obscuration or clouding of the mind or faculties. See also quot. 1892.

1753 *Rutty Diary* 17 Dec. in *Boswell Johnson an.* 1777, An hypochondriack obnubilation from wind and indigestion. 1803 *Beddoes Hygeia* ix 198 Dimness or obnubilation of sight. 1888 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* I 519 The patient lost consciousness for several hours, and afterwards lay for several days in a state of torpor or obnubilation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Obnubilation, a dazling of the eyes without giddiness, so that objects seem to be seen through a cloud, as in threatened fainting.

†Obnubilous, a. *Obs. rare-v.* [f. L. *obnubil-us* overclouded (f. *ob-* (OB- i c) + *nubilum* cloudy sky, cloud) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *obnubil* in same sense.] Overclouded; cloudy, indistinct. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I 9 The obnubilous and cloudy processe of this mater.

Obnunciare, v. *rare-v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obnuntiāre*: see OBNOUNCER.] = OBNOUNCER. So Obnunciation.

1623 *Cockeram II*, To Tell ill newes, Obnunciare; a Telling thereof, Obnunciation. 1656 *Blount Glossogr* s. v. Obnunciation, . . . as the ancient Romans were wont to dissolve their Assemblies (which dissolution they called obnunciation) when soever any evil token was seen or heard, either by the Magistrate or Augur.

Oboe (ô'boi, ||ô'boi). [a. It. *oboe* (ô'boè), adapted spelling of F. *hautbois*: see HAUTOBOY.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind-instrument, forming the treble to the bassoon: = HAUTOBOY, 1.

[1794 *Explic. Por. Wds. in Mus. Bks* 51 *Oboe*, or *Oboey*, is a Hautboy, or Hoboy. 1796 *Prose Anonym* (1809) 105 *Hoboy*. The name of this instrument is from the French *Hautbois*, and not from the Italian *Oboe*. *Oboe* has no meaning, as the French name has.] 1794 *Mss. Radcliffe* meaning, as the French name has.] 1794 *Mss. Radcliffe* *Udolpho* 1. With the tender accents of his oboe. 1840 *Hood Up the Rhine* 241. They played upon fiddles, oboes, &c. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theob. Such* ix 260 The trumpet breaking in on the flute, and the oboe confounding both. *attrib.* and *comb.* 1881 J. T. Slugo *Remin. March* xxv 1 208 Gregory, violinist, Hughes, oboe player

2. Name of a reed-stop in an organ, with metal pipes, giving a penetrating tone.

[1790, 1829, see HAUTOBOY.] 1834 *Specif. Organ York Minster in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 600 Swell Organ. 42 Horn 43. Trumpet 44. Oboe.

† **O-bofe**, obs. form of ABOVE.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4912 A blewé bleaut o-bofe brad him al oure.

Oboist (ô'boist). [f. OBO-E + -IST] A performer on the oboe.

1853 *Husk in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 415 The oboists of the last generation using reeds of very large dimensions. 1881 E. J. C. Morton *Heroes St. Aston* 273 The future astronomer [Herschel] was oboist in the band of the guards at Hanover.

Obol (ô'bôl). Also 8 obole. [ad L. *obolus*, a. Gr. *ὀβολός*] = OBOLUS 1.

a 1670 *HACKETT Adv. Williams* 1. (1693) 225 The Romans says Plutarch, allowed Nine Obols, or Fifteen Pence a day to him that was sent Abroad upon a publick Treaty 1771 *RAPER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 469 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm, which they divided into 6 Oboles 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 75 A man That hath not one small obol in his purse 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph.* *Agol* 1374 To stuff the mouth Ofidast with the due three-obol fee.

Obolary, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *obolus* + -ARY] That contributes an obolus, or, Possessing only oboli or small coins, impecunious.

1820 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. Two Races Men, Distance as vast. as subsisted between the Augustan Majesty, and the poorest obolary Jew that paid it tribute pittance at Jerusalem

† **Obolate**. *Obs.* [ad med. L. *obolâta* (terre)], f. *obolus*: see -AT 1 2 (= It. *-ata*, Pr. *-ada*, F. *-ée*) A portion of land assumed to be worth a half-penny a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii vii 58 Quantities of Land taking their denominations from our usual Coins: as Fardingleas, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Libanates *Ibid.* 59 Then must the Obolat be ¼ Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12, acres

Obole (ô'bôl). [a. F. *obole* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obolus*, see OBOLUS]

1. A small French coin orig. of silver, later of billon, in use from 10th to 15th c.; also called *maïlle* = ½ a denier.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Obole* (*obolus*), a Cohn, variable according to the Country, with us it is an halfpenny. 1830 [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 47 The obole or half denier of Henry the Second

† 2. = OBOLUS 3 *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Phry* II 36 An obole or half a scruple. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Obole* Also a halfpenny weight, twelve grains among Apothecaries, and fourteen among Mintmen and Goldsmiths.

† **Obolet**. *Obs.* *rare*—1 [f. OBOL + -ET dim] = OBOLUS 3.

1797 W. MATHER *Yng Man's Comp.* 399 These are reduced into Drachms, Scruples, Obolates, Carats and Grains

Obolite (ô'bôlit). *Palæont.* [f. L. *obolus* + -ITE.] A fossil shell of the genus *Obolus* *Obolitogrif*, a name for the Silurian formation containing these.

1829 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 105/2 *Obolite* grut. 1865 *PAGE Handb. Geol. Terms*, *Obolus*, a genus of bivalves belonging to the Lingula family, and characterised by their orbicular, smooth, calcareo corneous, sub-equivalve shells. There are several species occurring in the Silurians of Northern Europe; hence the 'obolite grut' of Sweden and Russia.

Obolize, *erron.* form of OBELIZE

|| **Obolus** (ô'bôlûs). Pl. *oboli* (-i) [L. *obolus*, a. Gr. *ὀβολός*.]

1. A silver (in later times bronze) coin of ancient Greece, of the value of ½ of a drachma, or about 1½d. of English money.

1570-80 *North Plutarch* (1612) 455 Small peeces of money called Oboli, whereof sixe made a Diachma. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* Wks. 1854 I. 258 An as or an obolus may carry an higher price than a denarius or a drachma. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 243 The pay for attendance in the Assembly was raised from one obolus to three 1851 *WILL. MOTT Pleas* Lit. xvii (1857) 86 Belesarius asking an obolus is more touching than a blind sailor who lost his sight before the mast.

2. Applied to the French OBOLÉ, and to other coins, mostly of small value, formerly current in Europe; also used allusively for any small coin.

In the Middle Ages there were *oboli* of gold, silver, and copper. see Du Cange s.v.

In English monetary reckoning formerly used for a half-penny, and abbreviated *ob.*, see *Ob.* and cf. *DENARIUS* 1

1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 28 Dec. Their East

India bonds did not fall an obolus under par. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxiv. (1853) 152 The boor, who knew nothing of jewels, demanded four silver *oboli*, or drachms 1856 *Mrs. BACWING* *Aut. Leigh* iv 209 We women should not throw back an obolus inscribed with Caesar's image lightly 1861 *Morr Post* 22 Nov. The obolus of St. Peter continues to supply the Government of his Holiness with ample means of providing for the pecuniary exigencies of the State 1868 *GEO. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* i 78 Cheapen it meanly to an obolus 1893 *BIRMINGHAM Counting-Ho.* *Dict* s.v. In the Ionian Islands, before the introduction of the 1/2 stem of the French Monetary Convention, the Obolus was 1-tooth part of the Ionian Dollar, worth 3d English

† 3. *Apothecaries Weight* A weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple. *Obs.*

[1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix cxxx (1495) *nnii* 2 The least parte of weyghte byghite Calculus and the fourth parte of weyghte Obolus.] 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pursey's Chirurg.* xxvi xxi (1678) 642 Ten grains of these [barley corns] make an Obolus. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Ann.* & *Mem* 22 The fabule glue 3 Oboli being drunk with hot Water help the spitting of blood

4. *Palæont.* A genus of fossil brachiopods, with smooth orbicular bivalve shells, found in the Silurian rocks in Russia and elsewhere.

1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 105/2. 1865 [see OBOLITE].

Oboue(n), *Obout*, obs. ff. ABOVE, ABOUT.

Oboval (ô'bôvâl), a. *Nat. Hist.* = next.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obovate (ô'bôvât), a. *Nat. Hist.* [OB-2] Inversely ovate; egg-shaped with the broader end upmost or forward.

1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii (1794) 494 Apple-form Bryum has large spherical heads; and in the Pear-form species they are obovate 1826 *KINNEY & St. Antinomol* III. xxx 157 The figure in those [larvae] of the water-beetles approaches to an obovate shape. 1877-84 F. E. *IVULME Wild Pl.* p. vi. Stem leaves obovate, having petioles.

b. In comb. with another adj., denoting a form intermediate between the obovate and some other, as *obovate-cuneate*, *lanceolate*, *-oblong*, *-spatulate*. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* v (1858) 56 Leaflets oblong, or obovate-cuneate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 106 *Bellis perennis*, leaves obovate-spatulate. *Ibid.* 324 *Viscum album*, leaves obovate-lanceolate obtuse. *Ibid.* 460 *Asplenium Ruta-muraria* pinnae 3-7 obovate-cuneate

Obovatifolius (ô'bôvâtîfôliûs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *obovatifolius* (f. *obovatus* OBOVATE + *folium* leaf) + -OUS.] Having obovate leaves.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Obovato, used as combining form of mod. L. *obovatus* OBOVATE, as in *obovato-lanceolate* (= *obovate-lanceolate*), *obovato-reuse* adjs. 1806 *GALPINE Brit. Bot.* No 163 [Leaves] obovato lanceolate 1839 *HARDY in Proc. Burw. Nat. Club* I. 209 Leaflets obovato-reuse

Obovoid (ô'bôvôid), a. *Nat. Hist.* [OB-2] Somewhat egg-shaped, with the broader end upward or outward; somewhat obovate.

1819 G. SAMOUELL *Entomol. Compend.* 296 Antennæ inserted near the month, the first joint obovoid 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 361 *Cypripedium Calceolus* lrp. obovoid

Obprobrious, etc., obs. ff. OFFPROBRIOUS, etc.

Obpyramidal (ô'bpiûsmîdâl), a. *Nat. Hist.* [OB-2] Inversely pyramidal; of the form of an inverted pyramid

1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 210 Fruit obpyramidal.

Obpyriform (ô'bpiûrîfîm), a. *Nat. Hist.* [OB-2] Inversely pyriform, pear-shaped, with the thicker end at the base.

1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 408 *Carex teretiuscula*. .. Fruit obpyriform

Obraid, *obrayde*, *obreide*, corrupt ff. UP-
BRAID v: cf. ABRAD v 2

Obrégge, obs. *enon.* form of ABRIDGE.

1444 *Rolls Part* V 124

Obreption (ô'brepjôn) [ad L. *obreptiôn-em* a creeping or stealing upon, n. of action from *obrep-êre* to creep up, to steal upon, f. *ob-* (OB-1 a) + *rep-êre* to creep. Cf. F. *obreption* (1457 *orrep-êre* in Godef.)]

1. The obtaining or trying to obtain something by craft or deceit, *spec.* in *Ecc.* and *Sc. Law*, of a dispensation, gift, etc. by false statement. (Opp. to *subreption*, obtaining by suppression of truth.)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Obreption*, an obreption, the creeping, or stealing to a thing by craftie means. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Obreption*, a getting of things by craft. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecc.* *Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xviii 269 Dispensations shall be invalid; if the Ordinaries shall not first take Cognizance of them, to see whether there is no Subreption or Obreption in their Petitions or Requests 1752 *McDOWALL Inst. 1. Law Scot* II. iii. 11 1 255 Checks against subreption or obreption, i. e. then being obtained by concealing the truth, or expressing a falsehood 1894 *Months Mar.* 391 If in a petition for a dispensation, there is a narrative or statement which is false, there is said to be obreption.

† 2. A creeping or stealing upon one unawares 1642 *CUDWORTH Sermon* i. Cor. xv 57 in *Disc. Lord's Supp.*, etc. (1676) 81 Sudden incursions and obreptions, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Trin.* (1712) 3 The like obreptions or unavoidable importunities of Thoughts, which offer or force themselves upon the mind

Obreptitious (ô'brepjîsh), a. [f. L. *obrepti-tus* (f. *obreptus*, pa. pple of *obrep-êre*) + -OUS: see -ITIOUS 1.] Characterized by obreption (see prec.),

containing a false statement made for the sake of obtaining something Hence *Obreptitiously adv.* 1611 *COTGR.*, *Obreptice*, obreptitious, stolen, forced in. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Obreptum*, a creeping, or stealing upon by craft, whence obreptitious, i. stolen upon by crafty means 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 295 An obreptitious and surreptitious Version 1875 *MANNING in Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 18 The Archbishop, believing the Bull to be obreptitious, would not publish it. 1890 I. E. BRIDGE *Blind. & Forg.* 18 Perhaps the rescript was obtained obreptiously or surreptitiously

† **Obrize**. *Obs.* Also *obryze*, *obrison*, *-zon*. [ad. L. *obryza*, *obryzum* (*aurum*) = (gr. *ὀβρυζον* (*xpυoiv*), trad. or standard gold, in 16th c. F. *obryse* (or). Cf. L. *obryssa* the testing of gold by fire, test, proof, touchstone.] In *Obryse gold*, also (*gold*)-*obryson*: Pure or refined gold; fine gold

1430-40 *LINDO Bochas* vii viii (1554) 172b, Jupiter reigned, put out his father clene Chaunged obryson into siluer shene 1620 *MAXWELL in Herodotus* (1075) 120 Illy. Vessels, even of basest Vn, were of Obryze Gold 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 A most fortunate jewel to Britain, better worth being lost Copper, than obryze Gold. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Obryzum* (1706 *Obryzum*) q. *Obryzum*, fine gold, gold of Obryze (title) The Golden Calf. In which is handled The Wonder of Nature, in Transmuting Metals, viz. How the mine Substance of Lead, was in one Moment Transmuted into Gold Obryson

† **Obrode**, obs. form of ABRAD.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 140 And sithen þei bloomed obrode.

Obrogate (ô'brogêl), v. *rare* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obrogare* partly to repeal a law by passing a new one, f. *ob-* (OB-1 b) + *rogare* to ask, supplicate, propose a law, introduce a bill.] a. To repeal (a law) by passing a new one. † b. (See quot. 1656) So *Obrogation*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Obrogate*, to check or interrupt one in his tale, to gain-say To abrogate [*sc.*, *id.* 1674 *obrogate*] a Law, is to proclaim a contrary Law, for taking away the former 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Obrogation*, an interrupting, or hindring, also a gain saying. 1893 A. H. CHURCHILL in *Class. Rev.* Oct. 345 A An act of parliament had been passed which was in direct conflict with a charter; and *ipso facto* the clause in this charter was abrogated. But we need not be surprised if the conservative party refused to admit this obrogation.

Obrotund (ô'brotund), a. [f. L. *ob-* + *rotundus* -us round, after L. *oblongus* oblong.] Of a rounded form, but longer in one direction than in the other; somewhat round

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* vi. (1653) 110 In Sumatra, they have Eyes, obrotund, of green colour 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Obrotund*, somewhat round

† **Obround**, a. *Obs.* [f. *ob-* + *ROUND*] - *prec.* 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii iv 68 Of one single bulb or several, whether Obround, Compressed, Oblong, Coar'd or Scaly 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii 371 Obround [is] a round that is longer one way than another

† **Obrumpent**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—0 [f. (reputed) L. *obrumpe*, f. *ob-* (OB-1 d) + *rumpe* to break.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Obrumpent*, breaking or bursting

† **Obruite**, v. *Obs.* *rare*—0 [f. L. *obruite*, ppl. stem of *obru-êre* to overwhelm, bury; f. *ob-* (OB-1 c) + *ru-êre* to fall, rush down] *trans.* To overwhelm, bury, to cover over

1541 *BROWN News out of Heaven in Early Wks.* (1843) 57 If ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were obruted and overwhelmed before 1657 *TOWNSON Remin's Disp.* 72 Obruted with dung after they were put into a new pot.

† **Obsalutate**, v. *Obs.* *rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsalutare* to offer to salute, f. *ob-* (OB-1 a) + *salutare* to salute]

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Obsalutatio*, to offer to salute (1644 *Ridiculed in Under. Anglice* 5, 6.)

† **Obsaturate**, v. *Obs.* *rare*—0 [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsaturare* to satiate, cloy, f. *ob-* (OB-1 b) + *saturare* to fill]

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Obsaturare*, to fill too much, to grieve a man his fill

Obscene (ô'bshîn), a. [ad L. *obscenus*, *obscenus* adverse, unpropitious, ill-omened; trans. adominable, disgusting, filthy, indecent: of doubtful etymology. *Perh.* immed. after F. *obscene* (1560 in Godef. *Compl.*.)]

1. Offensive to the senses, or to taste or refinement; disgusting, repulsive, filthy, foul, adominable, loathsome. Now somewhat arch.

1593 *SHAKES. Rich. II.* i. 131 That in a Christian Climate, Soules refine'de Should shew so heinous, bla k, obscene a deed 1664 H. MORE *Mystr. Inq.* if 5000000 are shut with obscene 1002 out of the holy City. 1725 *PHIL. *Obscene*. 1725 *MRS. JENNISON Mem. Early If. Part* II. 13 Heinous reptiles, as adders, lizards, toads, and other crawling and flying obscene and obnoxious things. 1865 *KEATS (P. of Tr.)* in 175 The last that Wandel, divine of waters as Cavalry, is filled with old shoes, obscene crockery, and ashes.*

2. Offensive to modesty or decency; expressing or suggesting unchaste or lustful ideas; impure, indecent, lewd. † *Obscene parts*, *private parts* (*obs.*).

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* xxxviii. 133 Be not obscene though wanton in thy rimes. a 1656 *Br. Hist. L. Rev.* II. 12. (1660) 102 [HE] lets his tongue loose to obscene and filthy Communication. 1667 *MILTON P. J.* i. 405 Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moabs Sons. 1698 *FAVER Acc. R. India* & P. 39 On the Walls, were obscene Images. 1724 *WATSON*

Logic 1 iv § 3 Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow obscene and uncleanly 1725 Pope *Odyss* xii 115 Her [Scylla's] parts obscene the raging billows hide 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) 1. 13 The table of Commu. teeling in obscene dances 1899 *Athenaeum* 14 Apr 475/2 Our later writers are saucy rather than obscene +3 Ill-omened, inauspicious (A Latinism) *Obs* 1635-36 COWLEY *Danvers* 11. 818 The trembling Serpents clove and silent lye The Bird: obscene far from his Passage fly 1833-6 J. E. GILLS *Sketcher* (1856) 170 Evil boding fowl, and bats obscene.

Obscenely (*obsēnli*), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY²] In an obscene manner. a. Repulsively, loathsomely (*at ch*); b. Indecently, lewdly

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* iv 1. 145 Most incoine vulgar wit, When it comes so smoothly off, so obscenely, as it were, so fit 1642 MILTON *Apol. Suet* 11. 818 The masoreths gave us this univale rule out of their Talmud, that all words which in the law are writ obscenely, must be changed to more civil words. 1710 *Teller* No 259 p. 3 For speaking obscenely to the Lady Penelope Touchwood. 1740 C. PITT *Enaid* xii, 85; Then on a lofty beam, the mation ty'd The noose dishonest, and obscenely dy'd.

Obsceneness (*obsēnnes*) [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obscene, obscenity.

a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Discov. Wks.* (Rildg) 1751/2 Herein is seen [the] elegance and propriety [of words], when we use them fitly, . . . when we escape obsceneness, and gain in the grace and propriety which helps significance 1700 DRYDEN (J.), *Fables* free from any note of infamy or obsceneness.

Obscenity (*obsēniti*). [ad. L. *obsēnitās*, f. *obsēn-ius* OBSCENE: perh. immed. ad. F. *obsēnité* (1511 in Hatz-Dam.)] Obscene quality or character: a. Impurity, indecency, lewdness (esp. of language); in *pl.* obscene words or matters

1608 WILLIAMS *Naapla Exod* 31 In many of their idoll services, they used much obscenity 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 11 iv, Worse than the worst obscenities of heathen superstition. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 330 No pardon vide Obscenity should find Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind 1829 SCOTT *Dumfriess* vi 208 The grossest obscenities ever impressed on paper. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 Pictures of foul obscenity not to be surpassed in Pompeii.

b. Foulness, loathsomeness; in *pl.* foul acts, dirty work. *Obs.* or *at ch*.

a 1618 SVI VICTR *Tobacco Battered* 712 Consuming more, in their Obscene Obscenity, On Smoak and Smock, with their appendant Vanity, Then their brave Elders did, when they maintain'd Honour at home, and forrain Glory gain'd 1642 BURTON *Anat Mel* 11 iii iii. (1652) 323 Dishes . . . nastily dressed by slovenly cooks, that after their obscenities, never wash their bawdy hands 1807 C. BUCHANAN in *Academy* (1876) 22 Oct. 410/1 One of the victims . . . was a well-made young man. He danced for a while before the idol [Juggernaut], then rushing suddenly to the wheels he shed his blood under the tower of obscenity

+ **Obscenous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obsēn-us* + -OUS] = OBSCENE. Hence + **Obscenously** *adv.*, + **Obscenousness**.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl Fur* Pref p. 7 In all Ariosto there is not a word of ribaldry or obscenousnesse 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi 333 Obscenous and naughty Bookes. 1606 WARNER *Alb Eng.* xiv. To Rdr. (1612) 332 Their Literature obscenously So suted to Scornititie

Obscura camera = *camera obscura*, CAMERA 4. 1705 in PHILLIPS

Obscurancy, *rare*¹. [f. next: see -ANCY] The quality of being obscurant.

1825 *Edin Rev* XLII 479 The time will certainly come when that power [Prussia] will repeat that she ever sided with Barbarism, Obscurancy, and Despotism

Obscurant (*obsküē rānt*), *sb* and *a.* [= Ger. *obscurant* (18th c.), f. L. *obscurānt-*, pi. ppl. of *obscurāre* to darken, obscure: cf. mod. F. *obscurant* (Litté)]

A *sb* One who obscures, one who strives to prevent inquiry, enlightenment or reform.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 On their adversaries they endeavour to impose the names of *Finstertlings*, *Obscurants*, or *Bedai keners* 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II 153, I will venture to appeal to these self-obscurants whose faith dwells in the Land of the Shadow of Darkness 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 211 The obscurants of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform within Cologne itself 1900 E. CLODD in *Literary Guide* 1 Nov 164/4 Here the battle between the psychological evolutionist and the theological obscurant still rages

B. *adv* That obscures or darkens; of or belonging to an obscurant. See A.

1878 GROSART *Intro. to H. More's Poems* 461/1 Recondite and obscurant speculation 1879 G. MERRETT *Egoist* I. v. 67 All around, she was yielding her hand to partners—obscurant males whose touch leaves a stain.

Obscurantism (*obsküē rāntizm*). [f. prec. + -ISM = Ger. *obscurantismus* (18th c.); in mod. F. *obscurantisme* (Litté)] The practice or principles of an obscurant; opposition to inquiry or enlightenment

1834 GEN P. THOMPSON *Evangel.* III 4 When the clergy complain of the little influence they possess the hereditary 'obscurantism' of their caste is at once the reason and the defence 1838-48 [see next] 1860 MARSH *Lect Eng. Lang* 8 Continental liberty is threatened, now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical obscurantism. 1883 *American* VII 3 A victory of obscurantism and ignorance over enlightenment and progress.

Obscurantist (*obsküē rāntist*), *sb* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A. *sb* One who opposes the progress of intellectual enlightenment.

1838-48 HARE *Guesses* (1874) 501 People have been sounding the alarm for many years past all over Europe against what they call *obscurantism* and *obscurantists* *Ibid.* The true obscurantists are the passions, the prejudices, the blinding delusions of our nature, wrought by evil habits and self-indulgence, the real obscurantism is bigotry, in all its forms, which are many, and even opposite. 1838 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alf* 11 lxvii 5 The obstacles thrown in the way of Education by the English Obscurantists.

B. *adv* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an obscurantist; opposed to enlightenment 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb Locke* xvii. You working men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and obscurantist, and hating the cause of the people 1882 GOLD SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 6 A priesthood as absolute and as obscurantist as the Druids

+ **Obscure**, *ppl a. Obs* [ad. L. *obscur-āt-us*, pa. ppl. of *obscurāre* to obscure] Obscured, darkened. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xii. in Ashm (1652) 151 The Son in hys uprissing obscured Shalle. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 11 395 Except four hours the sone is obscured.

Obscuration (*obsküē rānt*), [ad. L. *obscurā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *obscurāre* to obscure. So mod. F. *obscuracion* (Litté).]

1. The action of obscuring, darkening, or clouding over; the hiding or putting out of sight; obscured or dimmed state or condition; in *Astron.*, occultation, eclipse.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. in Ashm (1652) 187 Then forth into the North procede by obscuratyon, Of the Red Man and hys Whyte Wyfe callyd Eclipsation 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasses* 103 If the tyme the beginning of her obscuration be more, then that which I have here placed. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The obscuration or eclipse of the Sunne 1725 BURNET (J.), As to the sun and moon, their obscuration or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. 1826 PRYAT *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 139 The moments determine the beginning, the greatest obscuration, and the end of the eclipse 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dec. Side* (1855) 178 Here, in the wood, there is no continuous obscuration of the sky by the foliage 1864 LOWELL *Engl. P.* 11 Poet. Wks. (1879) 238 Our old dramatists are full of such obscurations of the *th*, making *whit* of *whet*. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Intro. 24 Ily writing these [the original vowels] with the mark of obscuration, we are enabled to indicate at once the theoretical and the actual pronunciation.

2. *fig.* The darkening or dimming of intellectual light, of the mental vision or understanding, of the sense of words, of truth, etc.

1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 551 Not to the obscuration but the illustration of Gods glory 1795 BOSWELL *Johnson* 11, To Johnson, whose supreme enjoyment was the exercise of his reason, the disturbance or obscuration of that faculty was the evil most to be dreaded. 1899 M. D. CONWAY *Demonst.* II iv xxix 438 The obscuration of religion is superstition.

+ **Obscurative**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *obscurāt-*, ppl. stem of *obscurāre* to obscure: see -IVE.] Tending or serving to obscure or render dark.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 234 Antichristianism is an obscurative Scheme in Prophecy which sets down one measure of time for another, as a Week for Seven years

Obscure (*obsküē* 1), *a.* (*sb*) [a. OF. *obscur* (14th c.), earlier *oscur* (12th c.) = It. *oscura*, Sp. Pg. *obscura*; -L. *obscur-us*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *scur-*, f. root *scr-*, Skr. *skru-* to cover, cf. L. *scūtum* shield, Gr. *skēvū* attire, covering, *skēvros* hide]

1 Devoid of or deficient in light; dark, dim; hence, gloomy, dismal.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 5348 Love is right of sich nature; Now is fair, and now obscure, And whylum dim, and whylum cleie 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 191, Ha-a-a obscure and derke night wherefore endurest thou so long. 1483 - G. de la Tour *E. v. b.* Put in a prysion which was right derke and obscure. 1506 SHAKS *Merch V* 11. vii. 51 Is't like that Lead contains her? it were too gross To rib her seare-cloth in the obscure graue 1611 BIBLE *Prov* xx 20 Who so curseth his father or his mother, his lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Their Chappel is large but obscure. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* 1 Obscure night involved the sky. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii (1856) 396 The day misty and obscure

b. *Obscure rays*, the dark or invisible heat-rays of the solar spectrum.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 44 Here is therefore a species of light which we may term obscure. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaac.* 11 229 Rays which are obscure to some are luminous to others. 1863 - *Heat* 262 These incandescent coal points emit an abundance of obscure rays—of rays of pure heat, which have no illuminating power. 1873 W. LEECH *Aconites* 11, vii. 125 Most sources of heat emit heat rays, which are partly luminous and partly obscure

+ c. *fig.* Intellectually dark; unenlightened. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lanterns Log.* 1. 1. 2 The obscure head-piece of one or two luytering Friars. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Devd, The more ignorant and obscure time undertooke to correct the more learned and flourishing

2. Of, pertaining to, or frequenting the darkness; enveloped in darkness, and so eluding sight.

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* 11. 11. 65 The obscure Bird clamor'd the hie-long Night 1607 MILTON *P. L.* 11 132 Thir Legions with obscure wing scout far and wide into the Realm of night. *Ibid.* ix. 159 Wrapt in mist Of midnight vapor, glide obscure, and prie In every Bush. 1690 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1851) II. 468 In effect, we had no certainty quahar he went, he was so obscure 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Garh. fr. Greece, Last Sortie* 268 There we mocked the keen pursuer's eye, And moved obscure in noiseless solitude

3 Of colour or hue. Approaching black, dark, sombre; in later use, dingy, dull, not bright.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii 79 The holy waters dedicate to the sacrifice became blacke and obscure. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* vii vii. 513 The which divided it selfe into two streames, whereof the one was of a very obscure azure 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Hang'd all over with blacke Arras. . . So as amongst all these obscure colours, there was not any whiten discernable 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 167 It is an ill omen if their nails decline to a livid or obscure colour 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lviii An obscure Yellow 1725 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s. v. *Presage*, If the new Moon has obscure Horns, and that the upper Horn is obscurer than the lower, it will rain in the Wane of the Moon 1819 G. SAMOUELL *Entomol. Compend* 136 Wings partly obscure, partly diaphanous. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 284 *Obscure*, a surface which reflects the light but little 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 11 An obscure colour may render concealment more easy for some.

4. Without clearness of form or outline; indistinct, undefined; hardly perceptible to the eye; faint, 'light'.

1593 FALKE *Dialling* 45 Draw an obscure or light line from A to B. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v (1684) 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with an obscure Meridian Line, and Parallel Lines 1676 *Land. Gas.* No 1115/4 The Nag hath two obscure flesh Brands on his Buttocks 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 160 p. 2 What is distant is in itself obscure, and when we have no wish to see it, easily escapes our notice 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II 341 Wings slightly tinted with brown, and the nerves obscure 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. iv (1840) 34 The satellites eclipse Jupiter, sometimes passing like obscure spots across his surface.

b. With reference to other senses Indistinctly perceived, felt, or heard, indistinct.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 He hath a smalle, feeble, and obscure pulse 1637 E. JOHNSON *Eng. Co. sm.* 111, E. where it endeth, and soundeth obscure and faintly. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 220 An obscure voice 1797 WALKER *Eng. Dict.* *Pronunciation* 23 Nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarise the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*. 1874 SWERT *Eng. Sounds* 63 The change of the old *u* into *o* was fully established in the Transition period Wallis calls it an obscure sound 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Intro. 24 In the Vowels, ordinary (or short) quantity is unmarked . . . obscure quality by (-v).

5. Of a place: Not readily seen or discovered; hidden, retired, secret; remote from observation.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aïnce* 1. He anone toke hym secretly in to his hows, and ledde hym in to a sure and obscure place. 1500 *Melusine* 328 He departed & went by a waye obscure tyl he found a feld 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* 11. 77 Why are ye seeking from all your traine? And wandered hither to an obscure plot 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 23 Pendael had conveyed Him into the obscurer part of it [a coppice] 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 6 They pursue, even such as me, into the obscurer retreats, and haul them before their revolutionary tribunals 1832 LYTTON *Engene A* 111, I also keep arms even in this obscure and safe retreat.

6. Inconspicuous, undistinguished, unnoticed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 312 Great thynges procede & increase of small & obscure begynnynge 1664 FOWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 60 If you take Nature at the 1156 in her rudimental and obscure beginnings 1725 DR. FOR FIAN. *Instruct.* (1842) I. Intro. 5 The scene of this little action is not laid very remote, or the circumstance obscure. 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist* v (1876) 14 The small and obscure beginnings of great political institutions

b. Of persons, their station, descent, etc.: Not illustrious or noted; unknown to fame, humble, lowly, mean.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII. 33 The yonge man was descended of a basse and obscure parentage. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb) 49 It had byn better for hym to have byn obscure & vnknown 1664 WOOD *Ltfe Nov* (O. H. S.) I 462 Died a little better than in an obscure condition 1773 STEELE *Englshin.* No. 10. 69 Be obscure and innocent, rather than conspicuous and guilty. 1790 GRAY *Elegy* 30 Let not Ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscure. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* vi 25 Jesus called poor fishermen, sorrowful sinners, obscure workmen, neglected children

7. *fig.* Not manifest to the mind or understanding; imperfectly known or understood; not clear or plain; hidden, doubtful, vague, uncertain.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aïnce* 11. Of a sentence gyven upon a derke and obscure cause. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* 1. 96 And brought the most obscure things to light. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 The King of Corsica, who gave no obscure signes of enmity 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii 122 Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle 1723 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 315 To know the Cause and seat of this Disease, which is often obscure. 1830 LITTLE *Princ. Geol* I. 261 Yet geologists have presumed to resort to a nascent order of things to explain every obscure phenomenon 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 The origin of hail is still obscure.

b. Of words, statements, explanations, meanings: Not perspicuous; not clearly expressed; hard to understand. Also, of a speaker or writer.

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 8 Which acts . . . so obscure derke and diffuse that the true intent of the makers thereof cannot perfily be understood. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 61 b, In seeking to be short he not obscure 1573-80 BARRET *Alb. O. R.* A derke, obscure and crabbed style. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv xlv. 339 Some of the obscurer places of the New Testament. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 265 This discourse was obscure. 1805 GROTE *Plato* I. 1 27 Herakleitus of Ephesus, known throughout antiquity by the denomination of the Obscure. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii 230 If there are sentences which are at all obscure

B. *sb* 1. Obscurity, darkness; the 'outer darkness'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 406 Who shall . . . through the palpable

obscure find out His uncouth way 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 438 Cautious in th' obscure he hop'd to fly The curious search of Euryclæa's eye. 1812 S. ROGERS *Voy. Columbus* xii. 12 In his progress thro' the dread obscure 1820 LANIN *Elys Ser.* 1. *Oz.* in *Vac.* As though a palpable obscure had dimmed the face of things.

2. Indistinctness of outline or colour. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* (1889) 30 An animated, mass of infinitely varied parts—melting gradually into the distant obscure. 1839 PRABD *Poems* (1864) II 353 And, in the calm obscure of even, All things and colours fade

3. *Painting.* pl. The 'shades' of a picture 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII 213 Distance progressively the light, and you will weaken both the clear and the obscures.

Obscure (p'skūre), v. [f. OBSCURE a., or the corresp. L. *obscurāre* to obscure, darken, OF. *obscurer*, earlier *oscurer*; cf. It. *oscurare* to darken.] + *trans.* To make obscure or dark, to involve in darkness; to darken, to deprive of light or brightness; to dim.

a. 1547 SURRY *Æneid* ii. (1557) C iii b, The cloude Whoes moisture doth obscure allthings about. 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 128 Now of this dark night I perceive the reason. Cynthia for shame obscures her silver shine. 1654 HOBBS *Leviath* i. 11. 5 The light of the Sun obscures the light of the Stars. 1703 POPE *Il.* 1283 See gloomy cloud, obscure the cheerful day! 1781 COWPER *Hesper* 534 Amazed that shadows should obscure the sight Of one whose birth was in a land of light. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* iii. xxi, The cattle fish, that by obscuring the water sals from its enemy.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dark. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 84 The erde did trimmull, the stans claff, The some obscourt of his licht.

c. *transf trans.* To make obscure in quality of sound, etc.

1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Deal S. Counties Scot* 132 In other positions the vowel sounds are dulled or obscured to such an extent that they lose their original quality and fall into the obscure f described. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Intro. 24 In modern English speech, vowels are regularly obscured in syllables that have neither primary nor subordinate stress, especially in those that follow the main stress

2. To dim or lessen the lustre or glory of; 'to put in the shade'; to overshadow or outshine.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 To deface and obscure Godes glory. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. 11. 22 You have suborn'd this man Of purpose, to obscure my Noble birth. 1781 J. MOORE *Vision Scot. It.* (1790) II. lxxvii. 327 His liberality obscured the glory of all who had preceded him in the office. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. 1. 102 That faith no agony shall obscure in me. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 As yet the fortunes of the University [of Oxford] were obscured by the glories of Paris

3. To cover or hide from view, to conceal.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* xxxiv. 112 He lay hoping to obscure himself in an unfrequented and desolate place. 1632 LITWOG *Trav* v. 210 Blood-thirsty Arabians, who in holes, caues, and bushes, he obscur'd, waiting for Travellers. 1678 Mrs. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* ii. 1. What shall I do? 'tis too late to obscure myself. 1697 DAMPIL *Voy* I. 70, I have lain obscured in the evening near where they resort, and have kill'd 14 of them. 1767 CRUES *of Blood* 22 They plac'd me below. and obscur'd me with boards. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. iv, His grisled beard and matted hair Obscured a visage of despair. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii. (1878) 548 The moon was now quite obscured.

+ b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hide oneself. Obs. 1603 PIERCE in *Fair S. P.* 98 (1848) 105 When you might see all pleasures shun the light, And love obscurer, at Eliza's fall. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* iv. 11, How! there's bad tidings, I must obscure and hear it. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* iv. 1, Heie Ie obscure. [Withdraws]

4. To conceal from knowledge or observation; to keep secret the identity of; to keep dark; to disguise. Also *refl.* + a. Of persons. Obs.

1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 88, I wolde that they wolde set the penne to the paper, and by their industry obscure my rude ignorance. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 63 The Prince obscur'd his Contemplation Under the Veyle of Wildnesse. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 405 David fled thence to Achis, Prince of Geth where to obscure himselfe, he was forc'd to counterfeit both simplicitie and distraction

b. Of things.

1757 FOOT *Author* 1 Wks 1799 I. 143 Ay, Robin, there's no obscuring extraordinary talents. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsychi* 33 Thou Mirror in whom All shapes look glorious which thou gazeest on! Ay, even the dim words which obscure thee now flash, lightning-like, with unaccustomed glow

5. To render dim or vague to the understanding; to render unintelligible. + *To obscure oneself from*, to render one's meaning obscure to (obs.).

1584 in Spotswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 331 He at first obscured himself from me, and would not be plain. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 129 To obscure, rather than illustrate, that which is so plainly there expressed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 2 The evidence [is] obscured by inaccurate argumentation. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1873) I. 409 This language... serves not to elucidate, but to disguise and obscure. 1875 GOSWELL *Mis Form* xii 57 It [the figure form for choruses] should be freely adopted whenever it does not too much obscure the sense of the words.

Hence **Obscuring** *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1606 MARSTON *Antonia's Rev.* ii. 14, Under the hatches of obscuring earth. 1621 CORNE *Obscurcissement*, an obscuring, darkening, dimming, overcasting, overshadowing. 1697 DAMPIL *Voy* I. 494 This obscuring of the Sun [by clouds] at noon, is commonly sudden. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 128 The star... is hid with obscuring clouds. 1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Deal S. Counties Scot* 133 To indicate this obscuring of unaccented vowels. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Sept. 398/a The relations between Eve and her brother,

little Tom, until the premature obscuring of that bright young piece of manhood

Obscured (p'skūre'd, *poet.* -red), *ppl. a.* [-ED] Made obscure; darkened, dimmed; hidden from the sight or perception; fallen into obscurity.

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* i. 1. 67 What obscured light the heavens did grant. 1598 - *Merry W.* v. 11. 15 They are all couch'd in a pit hard by Hernes Oake, with obscur'd Lights. 1763 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 229 Reflections of obscured things in air, when reflected from the water. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 191/1 Pages of words devoted to extinct, half extinct, obscured, and ruined families.

Hence **Obscuredly** (-redli), *adv.* 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 102 This numbred while [the forty days between resurrection and ascension] Christ passed not... obscuredly; but appeared oft. 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 This continued among Pagans, though obscuredly.

Obscurely (p'skūre'li), *adv.* [f. OBSCURE a. + -LY 2.] In an obscure way, manner, or degree.

1. a. Darkly; dimly, dully; not brightly or luminously. b. So as to be indistinct to the sight or other sense; dimly, indistinctly. c. With a dark, sombre, or dingy colour; dully.

1596 JOHNSON *Seven Champions* ii. vii. (1852) 194 They stood obscurely behind the trees. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Ravens* 28 A night obscurely daik, or Moore light cleere. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Eromena* 54 Torch, which (though of pure white wax) were yet all artificially made obscurely browne. 1839 PRABD *Poems* (1864) II. 420 There my Whole, obscurely bright, Still shows his little lamp by night. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 498 It is composed of obscurely-stratified hard sandstone. 1871 - *Desc. Man* II. xii 25 The young are obscurely tinted. 1871 ROSE *Lat. Gram.* I. Pref. 73 In English we are in the habit of changing, or pronouncing obscurely, short vowels in unaccented syllables.

2. *fig.* With obscurity of meaning, expression, or exposition; not plainly or clearly.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 253 It [a map] cannot be but obscurely set out. 1563 WINSET *Four Sair Three Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 107 Quhy hef ze sefurth the said pennance sa obscure? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Eromena* 48 By your absence have I obscurely glesed, and by your letters clearer understood of the strange resolution. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 195 To reveal, though obscurely. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iv, She even went so far as to hint obscurely at an attachment.

3. In obscurity; inconspicuously.

1592 GREENE *Good's W.* Wit (1617) 8 You will be accounted a peasant, if ye lue thus obscurely. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 260 Most Poets dye poor, and consequently obscurely. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 223 He lived obscurely in Knares-brook, in partnership with a house painter. 1876 BROWNING *St. Alban's S. v.* Through corpses not obscurely, Ghosts escape.

Obscurer, *rare* [f. OBSCURE v. + -MENT.] = OBSOURATION; production of obscurity.

1638 R. FRANCH *North. Mem.* (1821) 282 The standard royal was advanced by Charles the first not far from the obscurement of Mortimer's Hole. a. 1703 POMFREY *Dies Noviss.* Poems (1790) 139 Now bolder fires appear, And o'er the palpable obscurement sport, Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer. 1834 FRASER *Mag.* X. 659 There is a noble vein of poetry... which shines through all the obscurement of translation

Obscureress, *Now rare*. [f. OBSCURE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being OBSCURE (in various senses); = OBSOURITY.

1599 BARCLAY *Shep. of Fylis* (1570) 33 To knowe of Logike. For by argument it maketh evident Muche obscuresnes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 129 The obscuresnes of the caue into which he was fare enticed. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* x. xviii 247 The difficulty and obscuresnes of this booke. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii § 2 The privateness or obscuresnes... of life of contemplative men. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Draught horse*, If you discover some Spot, Obscuresnes, or Whiteness therein. 1754 EDWARDS *Pleed.* Will iv. viii 247 The Imperfection of our manner of conceiving of Things, and the Obscuresnes of Language. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 82 The characters of humility, obscuresnes, and depression, were commonly attributed to the Jewish Messiah.

Obscurer, *rare*. [f. OBSCURE v. + -ER 1] One who or that which obscures.

1630 LORD BANAUS *3. Perses* 24 A waster and obscurer of such lovelynesse. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Nov. It was fortunate that we were not dependent for illumination on these patent obscurers.

+ **Obscurify**, v. *Obs. rare* [f. L. *obscurus* OBSCURE a. + -FY; cf. obs. F. *obscurifier* (SCARRON 1650).] *trans.* To render obscure; to hide.

1622 WITHER *Mist. Phalar* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 367 Not that I wish obscured Her matchless Beauty. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 494 Misapplication of any one of the three obscured terms—*truth*, *use*, and *confidence*

Obscurism, *rare*. [f. OBSCURE a. + -ISM.] = OBSOURANTISM

1841 FRASER *Mag.* XXIII. 142 We have objected to the theological obscurism of blind submission which some are preaching as a cure for the evils of the day. *Ibid.* To maintain that obscurism in religious doctrine

Obscurity (p'skūre'riti). Also 5 obscurete (e, -itee, 5-6 obscurete, 6-7 -itie. [a F. *obscurité* (1305 in Hatz.-Damm), also in OF. *obscurté*, *oscurté*, ad. L. *obscuritātē*, f. *obscurus* OBSCURE a.; see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being obscure.

1. Absence of light (total or partial); darkness; dimness, dullness; *concr.* a dark place. 1481 CAXTON *Nyrr.* II. xxv. 128 This thyng is the clowde, But it hath not so moche obscurete that it taketh fro vs the

clernes of the day. 1500 *Melusine* 22 None obscurete or darknes was seen about it. 1611 BIRLL *Isa. lix.* 9 We waite for light, but behold obscuritie. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* 1, The obscurity of the dawn confined his view. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Ezp.* xlvii (1856) 444, A strange, palpable obscurity gradually wrapped itself over every thing. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 377 Caulaincourt galloped in the deep obscurity by another route to Paris.

2. The quality or condition of being unknown, inconspicuous, or insignificant.

1619 DRAYTON *Idea* x, Thy gifts thou in obscurity dost waste. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paradise Iron Age* 237 A certain Fellow of the very dregs of the People, who had dyed in the obscurity of his birth, had not this furious revolt... elevated him. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1023 The sigh for suffering Worth Lost in obscurity. 1873 HAMILTON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 349 The greater number have to remain in positions of obscurity

b. An obscure or unknown person.

1822 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 51/2 Herr Zart goes through the whole number of obscurities from Leibnitz to Kant. 1890 B. L. GILDERLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 306, I left them all and married this poor, young obscurity.

3. The quality or condition of not being clearly known or comprehended.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 109 The thought is enuoluped in obscurete and vnder the clowdes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 In Philosophie, where at the first there seemeth... to be some strangenesse, obscuritie, and I wot not what barrennesse. 1674 in *Essays Papers* (Camden) I. 232, I must confess I have ever bin uneasy to finde things in so much obscurity. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 563 To remove any part of the obscurity which prevails with regard to the nature and progress of mortification. 1876 HUMPHRY *44 Coin-Cl.* *Man* ii. 7 The precise date of the origin of coined money is lost in obscurity.

4. Lack of perspicuity in language; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligibleness.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 145 Al obscuryte and darkenes both in wytyng and in al communycation spryngyth therof. 1602 CAMPION *Eng. Poesy Wks.* (Bullen) 231 There is no writing too brief that, without obscurity, comprehendeth the intent of the writer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 13 One of the most pernicious effects of haste is obscurity. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 273 Real and offensive obscurity comes merely of inadequate thought embodied in inadequate language.

b. An obscure point; an unintelligible, or not clearly intelligible, speech or passage

1308 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 Desyrous to vnderstande the obscures or darkness of holy scriptures. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. But even obscurities arising from other causes than the abstruseness of the argument may not be always inexcusable. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 43 The obscurities of early Greek poets arose necessarily out of the state of language.

+ **Obscureous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1 [f. L. *obscurus* OBSCURE + -OUS.] Dark, gloomy, obscure.

1401 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) i. lxxviii. 91/b 2 A countree whete the sonne ne the mone dyde not shyne, but there were derke tenebrous and obscurous.

Obsceate, *erron.* form of OBSCATE

Obsceate (p'sb'kret), v. *rare, pedantic* [f. L. *obsceat*, ppl stem of *obsceare* to beseech, entreat (prop. in the name or for the sake of something sacred), f. *ob* on account of + *sacere* to make sacred, f. *sacer*, *sacr*-sacred.] *trans.* To entreat earnestly, as in the name of something sacred; to beseech, supplicate (a person), to beg (a thing).

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemann's Fr. Chirurg.* ¶ v, I most humblylly obsceate all men to receive gratefully this my labour. 1601 MUNDAY & CHITTE *Dowry. Robt. Fair Huntingdon* II. ii in Hazl. *Dodley VIII* 135 [Ralph, lamentably] I obsceate ye with all courtesy... you would vouch or deign to proceed. 1767 CAMPBELL *Leviph* 113 [in *ridicule*] I obsceate you, Mr. Doctor, to conclude me leave of absence. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Andrew Fairserve employed his lungs in obsceating a share of Dougal's protection.

Obssecration (p'sb'kr'et-jon), [ad. L. *obssecratio*-em, n. of action f. *obssecrare* to OBSECRATE; perh. immed. a. F. *obssecration* (13th c. in Godef.)]

1. Earnest entreaty, supplication; sometimes in orig. L. sense, Entreaty made in the name of the deity or some sacred thing.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlii(1) Lord parcyue myn obssecracioun [Vulg. *obssecrationem*]. — *Prov.* xxvii. 23 With obssecracious speke the pore man. 1422 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 For hye ennyes, he made mercurious prayres, and obssecracyons. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 914 In inuocation or petition we comprehend obssecration, which is a more vehement prayer. a. 1699 STILLINGFLEET (J.), That these were comprehended under the *sacra*, is manifest from the old form of obssecration. 1854 FAIRB *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 275 Obssecration is the adding of some motive or solicitation to our demands [in prayer]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 39 iii (1886) 17 Behold the analyst... raising hands in obssecration, attesting good Lyrics.

b. *Rhet.* (See *quots*)

1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Obssecration; this is making of request to the Hearers... intreating the auditory to yield some thing for their good. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI 319/1 *Obssecration*, in *Rhetoric*, a figure by which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

2. *spec.* One of the suffrages or prayers of the Litany introduced by the word 'by' (L. *per*).

1877 E. DANIEL *Prayerbook* 172 The Obssecrations which commence at ver. 11 are prayers for deliverance from sin and its consequences. 1890 Mrs. PENNY *Caste & Creed* II. v. 133 He began the Litany... he selected certain of the obssecrations.

Hence **Obsecrationary** *a.* = next.

1899 T Hook *Bank to Barnes* 76 The obsecrationary objurcation is beautiful.

† **Obsecratory**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L.* ppl. stem *obsecrāt-* (see above), or *obsecrator* beseecher. see -ORY.] Characterized by obsecration.

1644 Bf *Hall Peace Maker* § 26 (R.) That gracious and obsecratory charge of the blessed Apostle of the Gentiles

Obse'de, *v. rare.* [a. *F. obséder* (16-17th c.), ad. *L. obsidere*. cf. *POSSEDE v.*] *trans.* = **OBSERVE v.** Hence **Obse'ding** *ppl. a.*

1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 132 Half a minute and he would be free from his obse'ding lodger. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov 2/2 The Devil sugared over in a basket of fruit. obse'des the body of a Bavarian boy.

† **Obsee'k**, *v. Obs. rare*-. [app. f. *L. ob-* (OB-1 a) + *SEEK v.*, through association with *L. obsequi*: see next.] *trans.* To seek to obtain.

1646 J BENBRIDGE *Psalm Acc.* 28 None but famous persons were wont to obseeke that Office of Censorship.

† **Obsee'que**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. obsequi*. see **OBSERVE v.**] *trans.* To comply with, yield to, obey. 1720 J JOHNSON *Can Eng Ch lxx*, If he formerly obseequed the Devil thro' Effeminacy, now let him fast by Way of Retaliation.

Obseque, variant of **OBSERVE v.**

O'sequence. Now *rare* [ad. *L. obsequentia*, f. *obsequens* *OBSEQUENT*.] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1153 More force of law, than voluntary obsequence. 1622 CALDERWOOD *Course Conformity* 47 Insinuating them by flattery and obsequence into the princes favour. 1884 D. G. MITCHELL *Bound Together* ii 43 The monarch was charmed.. not less by the splendor of his work than by his grave courtly obsequence [sic].

† **O'sequent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. obsequens* *OBSEQUENT*, compliant, yielding, etc. pr. pple. of *obsequi*: cf. obs *F. obsequens*, and see **OBSERVE v.**] Compliant, yielding, obedient.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 38 b, Benyvolent, lybeiall, obsequent. 1543 *Necess Doctr* Nij b, The greates parte of the leined men that were there, were obsequente to the pleausure and wyll of the bysshoppes of Rome. 1607 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Pref.* The tongue in an Englishman's head is framed so flexible and obsequent, that it can pronounce naturally any other language. 1619 FOTHERBY *Abbeem.* ii. i § 6 (1622) 181 Pliant, and obsequent to his pleasure.

Obsequial (*obs'kwial*), *a.* [f. **OBSERVE v.** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to funeral obsequies.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii xxiii 185 Funeralary and Obsequial Festivals. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* I 467 To perform the obsequial rites. 1885 S. JUDG *Margaret* ii. 1 (1871) 172 Parson Welles, as the last obsequial act.. thanked the people for their kindness to the dead and the living.

Obsequian, *a. rare* [f. *L. obsequium* + -AN] *Ancient Hist* Of or pertaining to the *Obsequium*, see *quot*

1788 GIBSON *Decl & F* lii. V. 398 The troops, who, in the new language of the empire, were styled of the *Obsequian* Theme (Note In the division of the Themes, or provinces described by Constantine Porphyrogenitus the *Obsequium*, a Latin appellation of the army and palace, was the fourth in the public order.)

Obsequies: see **OBSERVE v.**

Obsequiosity, [ad. med. *L. obsequiositas* (DuC) f. *obsequiosus* see next and -ITY.] Obsequiousness. 1885 H. JAMES *Little Tour xxix* 186 His application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable obsequiosity, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made.

Obsequious (*obs'kwios*), *a.* [ad. *L. obsequiosus* compliant, obedient, f. *obsequium* **OBSERVE v.**: cf. *F. obsequieux*, -euse (15-16th c. in *Hatz-Darm*.)]

1. Compliant with the will or wishes of another, esp. of a superior; prompt to serve, please, or follow directions, obedient; dutiful. Now *rare*.

1450 *Manhood* (Brandt 1898) 4 Our obsequious service to hymn knde be aplyde. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 368/2 Was no man so obsequious and seruiceable. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry IV* ii. 2, I see you are obsequious in your loue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 10 Light issues forth, and at the other dore Obsequious darkness enters. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xl. 6 The most unruly and untrained creatures become obsequious to Christ. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xlii. v. 2 An army may be so constituted as to be.. efficient against an enemy, and yet obsequious to the civil magistrate.

† b. Through association with **OBSERVE v.** Dutiful in performing funeral obsequies or manifesting regard for the dead; proper to obsequies. *Obs*

1588 SHAKES. *Tit A.* v. iii 15 Stand all aloof, but Vnkde draw you neere, To shed obsequious teares vpon this Irunke. 1602 — *Ham* i. ii 92 The Suuuer bound In fillall Obligation To do obsequious Sorrow. 1674 *Fiscer Kingswood Ch. in Gentl. Mag.* LXX. i. 39/1 In memory of his deere Father His obsequious son Richard Webb set up this monument.

2. Unduly or servilely compliant; ignobly submissive; manifesting or characterized by servile complaisance; fawning, cringing, sycophantic.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 i. 11 With most obsequious sleek brow'd intaint. 1870 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 351 The House was thin and obsequious. 1720 SWIFT *Fables Clergyman*, He had now acquired a low, obsequious, aukward bow. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Following him out, with most obsequious politeness.

Comb. 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art Scot* vii 131 The timid, insignificant, and obsequious-looking pock-pitted youth. † b. *trans.* of a plant. 'Creeping'. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 268 Its root emits many cras, obsequious branches.

Obsequiously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY²] In an obsequious manner, † with ready compliance or eagerness to serve or please, dutifully (*obs*); with undue submission, deference, or complaisance; in a servile, fawning, or abject way.

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* i. iv. 191 To day, to day, implore obsequiously Trust not to morrowes will. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 21 What friends soeuer he chose.. he used most obsequiously. 1701 DE FOE *True born Eng* 53 No Subjects more obsequiously obey. 1736 SHENSTONE *To a Lady* 7 Oct, When theatres for you the scenes forgo, And the box bows, obsequiously low. 1866 GOS. *Elton F. Holt* xi (1868) 122 'Won't you please to walk into the parlour, sir?' said Chubb, obsequiously.

† b. With dutiful performance of funeral obsequies or due tokens of regard for the dead; in the manner of a mourner. (cf. **OBSERVE v.** 1 b.) *Obs.*

1594 SHAKES. *Rich. III.* i. 3 'Whil'st I a-while obsequiously lament I'll vntimately fall of Vntuous Lancaster. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* 60 There obsequiously to offer up unto the angry destinies many a bitter sighs and teare.

Obsequiousness, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS] The quality of being obsequious; obsequious conduct.

a. Ready compliance or obedience; eagerness to serve or please; dutiful service. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 157 In al this tyme wyth so beysly She shewyd this meke obsequiousness. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par John* xii 82 'his womans obsequiousness and benefite towards me. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 24 A singular good Mother, and Wife; And yet, no lesse Famous, for her Libertie, than Obsequiousness towards her Husband. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* x. 923 note, In order to win her Affections by his Obsequiousness.

b. Servile submission or complaisance; servility. 1613 SHIRLEY *Trav Persia* 107 According to the corrupt condition of all Courts, in which the loue of obsequiousness to the Prince is more power able than the feare to do ill. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* ii. iii. 23 With what obsequiousness they bend, To what vile actions condescend. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxx (1878) 240 'The obsequiousness that marks the relations between the waiter and the guest at an hotel.

Obsequity, *rare*-. [irreg. f. **OBSERVE v.** + -ITY.] Obsequiousness.

1892 *Cornish Mag* June 586 He saluted the Provincial with a nervous obsequity which was unpleasant to look upon.

† **O'sequy** *l. Obs.* Also 6 **obsequy**, 6-7 **obsequy**. [ad. *L. obsequium* compliance, complaisance, obedience, in pl. acts of compliance, f. *obsequi* to follow or comply with, f. *ob-* (OB-1 a) + *sequi* to follow. Partly a. obs. *F. obsequy* 'obsequence' (a 1420 in *Godef.*)] Ready compliance with the will or pleasure of another, esp. of a superior; deferential service; obsequiousness.

1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) II. 219 Festes and other creatures, whiche were create to the obsequy of subiection [ad. *obsequium subiectionis*]. 1641 III. 35 Ligurgus gave lawes mouenge peple to the obsequy of princes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 333 b/1 He gaf fyrst to his neyghbour his power in aydynge and obsequyes. 1550 DUN. *Common Head Eng.* (1893) 111, I owe him not only obsequence but also the obsequy I can. 1622 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentragh's Hist* Relat. 30 Very great is the obsequy which the whole People shew unto him. [a 1677 *Heb. Prim Orig. Man* iv. i. 308 We find every Command of the Divine Will answered by an immediate obsequium in the created Matter.]

b. Ritual services, rites, *rare*.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 30 Appoynted to the ceremonial obsequies in the house of God. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Play 5 1873 I 127 You enioye a husband and may freely Performe all obsequies you desire to loue.

Obsequy, now always in pl. **obsequies** (*obs'kwiz*) Forms *sing.* 5 **obsequy**, 5-6 -*quy*, -*quye*, (6 **obsequy**), 6-8 **obsequies**, 5-8 -*quy*, pl. 4- **obsequies**, (6 -*quoye*). [a. *AF. obsequy* (also OF., 1316 in *Godef.*) = usual OF. *obsequy* (*obsequy*, etc., 12th c), pl. *obsequas*, ad. med. *L. obsequia*, acc. pl. *obsequia*.]

A solitary and doubtful instance of late *L. obsequias* (other wise read *exsequias*) occurs in an inscription. Late or Med. *L. obsequia* appears to have arisen thru the mixture of *exsequia* funeral rites, and *obsequium* dutiful service, see these words in *Du Cange*, and cf. *ELLYUY*]

Funeral rites or ceremonies; a funeral. † Formerly sometimes including commemorative rites or services (performed at the grave of the deceased or elsewhere), or denoting these alone. † a. *sing. Obs*

1475 *Parlement* 232 His funeral obsequy to-morn we do. 1535 *M.S. (Sotherby's Constable Cat Oct. 1899)*, Here followeth the Osque and intaiment of the Right high and excellen Prences Lade Kateryn. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 111, I will that my executors shall make one obsequy yerely for my soul in the place wher I am buried. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 86 Nor the seuenth day onely, but the seuenth moneth and yere, within their owne houses they reneue this obsequy. 1671 MILTON *Sauion* 1732 To fetch him hence, and solemnly attend With silent obsequy and funeral train Home to his Fathers house. 1705 *Lutet Brit.* 2 Without some Mourful Pomp and Obsequy.

b. pl.

1638 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 135 To the ladies he restored agayn The bones of hir housbondes that weren slayn To doon obsequies as was tho the gyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192/1 The mayde.. kepte hym in vygylles wyth lyghtes

and in deuyne obsequies as long as she lyued. c 1530 LD *FRYERS Arth. Lpt. Bryt* (1814) 36 The kynge caused her obsequy to be done ryght solemnly in the churche. 1588 SHAKES. *Tit A.* i. 1 160 Loe at this lombe my tributary teares, I render for my Bretherens Obsequies. 1670 DRYDEN *Conj. Granada* v. 1, See perform'd their Funall Obsequies. 1746 SCOT. *City Raproff* 143 At Peter's obsequies I sung no dirge. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean* IV. xxv. 364 We thus provide the Sultan with abundant funds for splendid obsequies.

† **O'serate**, *v. Obs. rare*-. [f. *L. obserat-*, ppl. stem of *obsereare*, f. *ob-* (OB-1 d) + *sera* bolt.] *trans.* To bolt, to lock up. Hence † **Observation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obserate*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Observation* [1678 *Observation*].

Observable (*obs'vab'l*), *a* and *sb.* [ad. *L. observabilis*, f. *observare* to **OBSERVE**. see -ABLE, and cf. *F. observable* (c 1500 in *Godef.*)]

A. adj. 1. That must or may be observed, attended to, or kept.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encomi* 51 Observable for perpetual remembrance. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xii. 42 This is the observable night of our Lord. 1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 348 Forms observable in social intercourse.

2. That may be observed or taken notice of, noticeable; perceptible.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 101 As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved; as is observable in balneation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 3 Any little Slip is more conspicuous and observable in his Conduct than in another's. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Introd. Crystallog.* 33 The regularity and symmetry observable in the forms of crystallized bodies. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § 2. 455 A marked change in public sentiment became at once observable.

3. Worthy of observation, notice, or mention, noteworthy. † Formerly in stronger sense: Remarkable, notable.

1609 SIR E. HOVE *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 8 The Naturalists, amongst many other observable relations, record this of the *Struthio*. 1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxii. § 5 330 A man of so observable comeliness, as that he had bin neuer seene to laugh. 1667 PENS *Diary* 23 July, Hogg is the most observable embezzler that ever was known. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* *Inch Kenneth*, We met with nothing very observable. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* i. 405 There is an observable old charr in the vestry of this church. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. II. x. 244 A very observable incident in the history of Charles. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 108 It is observable that the application must be made on sufficient ground on affidavit or otherwise.

B. sb. † 1. A noteworthy thing, fact, or circumstance. Chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* xix. (1647) 30 Asher entertaineth us with these observables. 1663 FRYSS *Diary* 27 Feb. Among other observables we drank the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to this Company. 1723 DEHNAM *Phys. Heat* x. 1. 447 Another Observable in the Fibers of the Leaf, is their orderly Position. 1748 G. ADAMS *Micrograph* xxix. (1749) 102 (The Snail) This slow paced limy Animal hath many curious Observables. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 364 Among other observables, it ought to be noticed that she has peculiar names for her domestic implements.

† 2. A thing that may be observed or noticed.

Obs. rare.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iii. vi. 70 Apparent as well from what they write of his birth and amours, as from other observables in his Image.

† 3. A point to be observed or attended to, *rare*. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 50 Of Observables in Buying and Laying Bricks.

Hence **Observably** *adv.*, noticeably, perceptibly, † notably, **Observableness**, the quality or fact of being observable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 313 It grew observably shallower in his days. 1727 BAILY vol. II, *Observableness*, fitness, easiness, or worthiness to be observed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 188 A primary law of human nature, still everywhere observably at work.

† **Observal**, *Obs.* [f. **OBSERVE v.** + -AL⁵]

The action of observing; observation; observance. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. x. (1740) 659 The full Force of the Libel will not appear without a previous Observal of what has been said of them. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. F.* ni (1814) 291 The outward observal was partly remembered.

Observance (*obs'vāns*), *a.* Also 3-6 -*ance*, (5 *observ-*), 5 -*ans*, -*auns*, (6 -*ans*). [a. *F. observance* (c 1250 in *Godefroy*), ad. *L. observantia* regard, attention, notice; respect, reverence; keeping or following of a law, custom, etc.; in late *L.*, religious worship, f. *observant-em*, pr. pple. of *observare* to **OBSERVE**.]

1. The action or practice of observing, keeping, or paying attention to (a law, command, duty, ceremony, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed); due regard to (a custom, practice, rule, method, or any principle of action). *Const. of* 4 10.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 142 Fyf pointz, whiche he hath undertake To kepe and holde in observance. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 13 Thus I gife out the observans Of luvus cure. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. v. 35 In streight observance of religious vow. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham* i. iv. 16 It is a Custome More honour'd in the beach, than the observance. 1649 MILTON *Elion* ix. 85 Under the colour of a blind and literal observance to an oath. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. x. 78 Your own reason shall direct your observances of my advice. 1785 PALCY *Mor. Philos.* v. viii. (1827) 94/2 To comply with the religious observance of Sunday. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 70 The observance of this festival.. continues three or four days. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 89 The safety

of the whole company exacts the sternest observance of discipline.

b. The keeping of a prescribed ritual; the performance of customary worship or ceremony.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 432 3if observance in lyves of fadiris profyete to many men nevelpeles it was a pur open folye to make herof a rewle for al and for ever. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T. 642* For to doon his observance to May. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* v 27 Do your observance devyne To him that is of kingis King. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1 To the King § 1 Dayly sacrifices, and free will offerings. the one proceeding vpon ordinarie observance [i. e. ritual cultu]; the other vpon a devout cheerefulness. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1 175 To do the observance due to sprightly May. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* III 34 The scenes of Shakspeare and our bards of old, With due observance splendidly unfold. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 5 509 The King's first acts were directed rather to points of outer observance.

2. An act performed in accordance with prescribed usage, esp. one of religious or ceremonial character; a practice which is customarily observed, customary rite or ceremony, custom; † something which has to be observed; an ordinance, rule, or obligatory practice (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 24 Heo volewed her, ase in oþre observancas, muchel of ure orde. c 1392 CHAUCER *Asinol.* II § 4 These ben observancas of iudicial matere & rytes of patens. c 1400 Beryn 398a Thuri oute all our marchis it is the observance. c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* IV. xxix. (1869) 191 She is bounden and bounden ayen; fretted with observances. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image* 600 101 They all confessed that such landes as they had, were seculle, as for the whiche they were bounden to certayn observances. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I 36 There are other strict observances. As not to see a woman in that terme, . . . And one day in a weeke to touch no foode. 1799 BUTLER *Serms. Balaam* Wks 1874 II 90 Superstitious observances . . . will not mend matters with us. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 170 Almost all the fine arts derived their origin . . . from religious ceremonies and observances.

b. An ordinance to be observed; *esp.* the rule, or one of the regulations, of a religious order; *spec.* of the Observants or stricter Franciscans.

138a Wyclif *x Chron.* xxiii 32 And kepe the observancas [observations] of the tabernacle. — *Esch.* xlv. 8 3e han putte keepers of myn observances in my synagughe to your self. 1387 *Revisio Hugden* (Rolls) VII 401 Þese ben þe observances þat semþ hard in þat [Cistercian] ordour. þei schal we no manere fures [furs] . . . c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1401 Þe same observance þat þai sayed before at malrois þan had þai vsed. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 156 There he ded make fiers of ymaginacions. 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C II. iv. xi. 440 The Franciscans were divided into Conventual Friars and Friars of the strict Observance. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 221/1 Two large bodies, comprehending the whole Franciscan order, which subsist to this day; namely, the conventual brethren, and the brethren of the observance.

c. *transf.* A company of religious persons observing some rule, or belonging to some order; also, their convent or place of habitation. *rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F.vij. An observans of hermytes 1876 Browning *Paccharotto* xvii 14 Lately was coffered A corpse in its sepulchre, situate By St. John's Observance

II. 3. The observing of due respect or deference to a person, respectful or courteous attention, dutiful service. (*Rarely const. of arch.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anl. & Arc.* 218 Who-so trust is That dothe her observance Alwey to oon and chaungeth for no newe. 1423 JAS. I *Kings O. cxxii* Ouhare is becummyn. The besy awayte, the herly observance, That quillum was amongis thame so ryf. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 27 Of his bounden dutie and observance, which he ought to the kyng his master. 1647 PRINCE CHARLES LEWIS in *Elis. Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 334. I will never forget the personal respect and observance I doe owe you. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 230 He attacked himself very early to the observance of Cicero. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

III. † 4. Observant care, heed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* p 673 The Avaricious man dooth more observance in keepynge of his tresor than . . . to service of ihesu crist. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* 226 The consideracioun and the observance Awaitte and diligence which is to be had in such Mater. 1604 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 21 Sute the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action, with this special observance. That you ore-stop not the modestie of Nature. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 119 This observance is absolutely necessary to Damask roses.

5. The action of paying attention (to what is said), of observing or noticing (what is done); notice; watching; = OBSERVATION 5.

1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* II. ii. 247 Take a taste of my finding him, and relish it with good observance. 1604 MARSTON *Anl. & Met.* I. Wks 1856 I. 15 Vouchsafe me, then, your husht observances. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Wom.* v. 1, I passed, And pried, in every place, without observance. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Port.* I. 22 The Popish party put him upon a nice observance of her carriage. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. 156 Consider how much intellect was needed in the architect, and how much observance of nature.

Observancy (əbzə'vənsi). [*ad* L. *observantia*, or directly f. OBSERVANT: see -ANCY.]

1. The quality of being observant or observing; † the action of observing, observation (*obs.*).

1507 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 80 Aristotle by observancy had, much commendeth their flight. 1603 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 159 Lying here under the awful Hand Of Discipline and strict Observancy. 1871 CARLILE in *Mrs. C's Lett.* I. 121 Shrewdness, accurate observancy.

2. Respectful or obsequious attention, *arch.*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat Comm.* Ded. A. 11 b, The dewtiful Observance, and Promptitude, which the said Companye alwayes shewed towards your Fathers service. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2829 A supple knee, And oyle mouth and much observance. 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbery* 114 To please their husbands, to whom they are taught by their Alcoran to bear a dutiful observancy. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 939 How bend him To such observancy of beck and call.

† 3. Observance of forms, rules, or ceremonies; a rule to be observed. *Obs. rare.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xcvi. Which they enjoy more naturall and free, Than can great Powrs, chain'd with Observancy. 1628 VENNERS *Baths of Balke* (1650) 261 By his clinical and unnecessary observancies.

4. A house of the Observant order.

1876 BROWNING *Paccharotto* xix. 9 A convent of monks, the Observancy.

|| **Observandum**. *rare.* Pl. -a (erion. -as). [*L.*, = (thing) to be observed.] Something to be observed or noted.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub.* vii. Those judicious Collectors of bright parts, flowers, and Observandas. *Ibid.* Concl. The issues of my Observanda begin to grow too large for the receipts.

Observant (əbzə'vənt), *a* and *sb* [*a* F. *observant* (formerly as *sb*), pr. pple. of *observer* to OBSERVE.] *A. adj.*

1. Attentive in observing a law, custom, principle, or anything prescribed or fixed; careful to perform or practise duly. *Const. of* († to).

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 720 Thinking, by this devotion [in this observant manner] to pacifie the wrath of God. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eronima* 24 When custome hath brought a thing to become . . . honour, who-ever is not observant and obedient thereto, is dishonoured. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* 1 19 Exactly observant of Sincerity and Truth. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xi. [She was] very observant of the little niceties of phrase and manner. 1834 M. DWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 332 Conscientiously observant of contracts.

† 2. Showing respect, honour, or deference; dutifully respectful, considerably attentive; assiduous in service, obsequious. *Const. of* to *Obs.*

1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.* *Observant*, dutiful, full of diligent service. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I To the King § 2 Beholding you not with the inquisitive eye of presumption but with the observant eye of duty and admiration. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 170 Yet this made them a little the more observant to me. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* 1 424 Observant of the Gods, and sternly just. 1743 POPE *Descr. East.* I. iv. 1 167 They are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as observant of them.

3. Carefully particular about a matter, heedful. 1627 HAKWILL *Apol.* iv. vii. § 6. 358 Of their weight they were so curious and observant, that they had them weighed many times at their very tables. 1691 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* 22 The Dutch are equally observant with us, in the sheathing their Rudder Irons. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 178 To be scrupulously observant to avoid offending the prince. 1801 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. iii. 232 The very difficulty of getting a correct copy at the hands of the scribe must have had a tendency to make the author more observant about the character of his own original.

4. That takes notice, attentive in marking or noting, quick to notice or perceive. *Const. of* († to).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. 1 77 This same strict and most observant wate. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Examp.* I. Ad Sect. vi. § 9 The active Piety of a credulous, a pious and less observant age. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 434 A most accomplished gentleman, and an observant traveller. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* 1 5 Wand'ring from clime to clime, observant stry'd. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Margaret's Cave* (1819) I. xvii. 255 Cautiously observant on all that passed. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xv. Observant of the follies of the crowd. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt.* v. (1868) 53 Felix Holt, when he entered, was not in an observant mood.

† 5. *catcher* Observable. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 201 Onely such things as most observant were, I thought to shadow briefly. 1623 AILESBUURY *Serms.* 14 Four things in Christ to us are very observant. 1653 BINNING *Serms.* (1845) 245, I wish we could have this image of ingratitude always observant to our eyes.

B. *sb.* † 1. One who observes a law or anything prescribed or fixed. *Const. of* *Obs.*

With the pl. *observance* (= OF *observans*) in first quot., cf. *inhabitant*, early pl. of *inhabitant sb.*, ACCIDENT, etc. c 1470 G. ASHBY *Polity Prince* 560 Muche more rather to be observance Of cristen lawe we shulde yeye attendance. 1593 NASH *Christ's* l. 79 b, Our Lawes allow no reward to theyr temperate observants. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 150 Souldas calleth them observants of the Lawe.

2. *spec.* A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars which observes the strict rule, as restored at the beginning of the 15th cent; the other branch being the Conventuals. Also *attrib* and *appos.*, as *Observant Friars, Friars Observants*.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. Evijb, Religious men as monkes freres chonons observantes. 1504 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis* of York (1830) 56 The Fryers Observantes at Grenewiche. 1693 tr *Emulenne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvi. 174 They were called Minors of the Observants. a 1746 LEWIS in *Gutch Coll. Cwr.* II. 196 Frier Forest, one of the Observant Friars. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 220 The houses of the Observants at Canterbury and Greenwich . . . were repressed. 1889 *Athenaum* 29 June 820/3 The Observant Order was suppressed before all the others.

† 3. A dutiful or attentive servant or follower; an obsequious attendant. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* II. ii. 109 Twenty silly-ducking observants, That stretch their duties nicely. 1653 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 810 For the Festival of this Game-god,

the Merchants, his deuoted and faithfull observants, . . . bought a slave to represent that Idol. 1617 *Jannet Ling* Ded. Presented by . . . your highnesses most humblest observant I B P.

Hence **Observantly** *adv.*, in an observant manner, attentively, heedfully; † with dutiful service, † **Observantness**, the quality of being observant. c 1653 W. GOUGE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* IV. LVI 6 Read observantly the histories of the Gospel. 1660 F. BROOKS tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 The whole multitude, observantly return to the Temple. 1727 BAILY vol. II, *Observantness*, regardfulness, respectfulness. 1817 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. cvi. 467 He had observantly traversed the scenes.

† **Observationally**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* [*f.* *observantia* adj. (*f.* L. *observantia* observance + -AL) + -LY 2.] With careful observance.

1652 GAUL *Magastrom* 170 In that regard [he] seems very observantly to submit not only to stars and planetary constellations, but to plants, &c.

Observantine (əbzə'vəntin). Also 7 -m.

[a F. *Observantini* (c 1575 in Godef.), f. OBSERVANT: see -INE.] = OBSERVANT B 2.

1646 EART. MONN. tr. *Biondi's Crvul. Marier* ix. 235 He built three Monasteries for the Conventual Friars of Saint Francis order, and three for the Observantines. 1838 PRISCOTT *Field & Is.* (1846) II. v. 318 He selected for this purpose the Observantines of the Franciscan order.

Observantist = OBSERVANT, OBSERVANTINE.

In some recent Dicts

† **Observate**, *phl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad* L. *observatus*, pr. pple. of *observare*] = OBSERVE. 1652 GAUL *Magastrom* 103 No appropriate, cause, and observate experiment.

† **Observate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* L. *observatus*, pr. pple. of *observare*] = OBSERVE *v.*

1652 GAUL *Magastrom* 187 Whether channumy or palmistry may not be accounted for a mixture in observing and omniating magick and astrology?

† **Observatical**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*ing.* f. L. *observatus* observation + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to (scientific) observation, observational.

1703 T. S. ARN. *Impror.* p. iv. A Complete Experimental, and Observational History, will be of great use to Antiquate the loss of many rare and useful Experiment, Invention and Arts.

Observation (əbzə'vəʃən). Also 4 -coun, 6 -cion. [*ad* L. *observatio*-em, n. of action f. *observare* to OBSERVE: cf. F. *observation* (1200 in Godef. *Compl.*)] The action of observing; the fact observed.

1. The action or practice of observing a law, covenant, set day, or anything prescribed or fixed; practical adherence to a custom, usage, or rule: = OBSERVANCE 1. *Const. of* († to). *Now rare or Obs.* 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 21 § 10 This present act shall . . . binde every officer to the observation thereof. 1552 ROBINSON tr *Mons' Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 279 Denunciations of vayne superstition, which in other countries be in greate observation. 1581 MARBLAK *Bk. of Notes* 254 Affirming that Circumcision was necessarye & the observation of the Lawe. 1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 310 An Act for the better observation of the Lord's day, read the first time. 1782 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 An inviolable observation of public faith. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 298 The faithful observation of a contract. 1825 MACAULAY *Is.*, *Milton* 75 The observation of the Sabbath.

† 2. That which is observed or practised: = OBSERVANCE 2. *Obs.*

138a Wyclif *Neh.* vii. 44[45] They kepten the observation of their God, and the besynce of chynynge [observacionem Dei sui & observacionem expiationis]. 1540 Act 12 Hen. VIII. c. 26 The laful rites ceremonies and observacions of goddes service. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Letts.* N. 1 272 Circumcision and the rest of those legal observations. 1656 BRANHAM *Refut.* v. 241 To persist in an old observation when the end for which the observation was made, callith upon us for an alteration, is not obedience but obduracy. a 1718 PENN. *Lett.* to Young *Concluded* Wks. 1782 I. 76 Will-performances and external observations.

† 3. Regard, respect, honour; respectful or courteous attention: = OBSERVANCE 3. *Obs.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 55 A countenance that is revered breeds fear and observation. 1722 HENRY *Eccl. Mem.* I. xlv. 339 They continued in their loving and friendly observation of his Majesty.

† 4. Observant care, heed: = OBSERVANCE 4. *Obs.* 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 87 So with good life, And observation strange, my meane minister, Their severall kindnes have done. 1672-3 Sir C. LYTTON in *Hutton's Carr.* (Camden) 104, I have at this time more than an ordinary observation how I behave myself.

5. The action or an act of paying attention, marking, or noticing; the fact of being noticed; notice, remark; perception: = OBSERVANCE 5.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvii. 20 The kingdom of God cometh not with observation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 28 Brag How hast thou purchased this experience? By By my penne of observation. 1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 46 Some lurking vice, which fled ones owne observation, and had not been hunted by friends. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 45, I made a thousand observation, during this short journey, that fully confirmed me in this Opinion. 1797 Mrs. RANCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* 1, They were in less danger of observation. 1863 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The first thing for a boy to learn, after obedience and morality, is a habit of observation.

b. The faculty or habit of observing or taking notice.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Men of narrow observation. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 48 He is thought

one of too prying an observation. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* (ed. Tauchn.) II. viii. 92 The statue had life and observation in it.

O. Inspection of, or attention to, presages or omens; an act of augury or divination. (Now only as in general sense.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi § 2 [Experimental divination] for the most part is superstitious, such as were the heathen observations upon the inspection of sacrifices, the flight of birds, the swarming of bees 1620 MFLTON *Astrolog.* 61 The viperous generation of Negromancy, which are Idolatry, Divination, and vaine observation 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62 ¶ 14 The bare Observation of Omens was not sufficient. It was likewise necessary to Accept them.

d. *Mil.* The watching of a fortress, of an enemy's movements, etc. *Army (corps, etc.) of observation*, a force employed in watching an army of the enemy, so as to be ready to check their movements 1836 ALISON *Europe* (1840-50) V. xxxi § 87 374 No less than thirty thousand being in observation or garrison.

†e. *Of observation*, worthy to be observed; noteworthy, notable *Obs.*

1635 NAUNTON *Pygmy Reg.* (Arb.) 40 It is of further observation that my Lord of Essex (after Leicester's decease) loved him not in sincerity 1665 Sir T. Roe's *Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav.* 364 There is one great and fair Tree growing in that Soil, of special observation. 1699 Ld. FINCH in *Butechell MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 330 The case being of great consequence to the public, and of great observation.

6. The action or an act of observing scientifically; esp. the careful watching and noting of a phenomenon in regard to its cause or effect, or of phenomena in regard to their mutual relations, these being observed as they occur in nature (and so opposed to *experiment*); also, the record of this.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 161 What be th' observations of this needle, by which you affirme that it doth not exactly poynthe North and South? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v § 7 Gilbertus our countryman hath made a philosophy out of the observations of a loadstone 1605 HOOKER *Microgr.* Pref. l. The Science of Nature has been already too long made only a work of the Fancy. It is now high time that it should return to Observations 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. x Observations are the only sure Grounds whereon to build a lasting and substantial Philosophy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 Aristotle having requested his Nephew Calisthenes to send him an account of their earliest Observations, it appear'd... that they amounted no higher than 1903 Years before that time 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 261 The result of these investigations agrees nearly with observation 1843 MILL *Logic* III. vii § 4 (1856) I. 417 Observation without experiment can ascertain sequences and co-existences, but cannot prove causation 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 94, I halted, to check the observations already made 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 371 Isothermal Lines, Lines of Equal Dip and a host of other data and phenomena are thus deducible from Observation merely

b. *spec.* The taking of the altitude of the sun (or other heavenly body) by means of an astronomical instrument, in order to find the latitude of longitude, the result obtained.

To watch an observation, to ascertain the latitude or longitude by means of calculations based on a measurement of the sun's altitude

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 136 Longitudes and Latitudes require longe and diligent observation 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82, I have shewed you how to take an Observation by the Fore-Staff The next thing will be to shew you how to work your Observation 1719 DE FOE *Critica* I. II. I learned how to take an observation. 1824 FLOWER *Unsettled Baluchistan* 396, I got capital observations, both of sun for longitude, and Polaris for latitude

7. Observed truth or fact; something learned by observing; a rule or maxim gathered from experience. Now *rare*

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 41 In his brains . . . He hath strange places cramm'd With observation, the which he vents In mangled forms. 1604 E. G. (Rimstone) in *D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 131 The Mariners hold it for a certaine rule and observation, that within the Tropicks continually raine Easterly winds 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, There is one observation, which I never knew to fail 1793 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xviii (1813) 112 It may prove an observation of some use, that trees and shrubs raised from seed grow the largest.

8. An utterance as to something observed; a remark in speech or writing in reference to something.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 108 Tut, that's a foolish observation 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi § 2 A scattered history of those actions with politic discourse and observation thereupon 1790 PATTY *Horw. Paul.* Rom. I. 8 The first passage upon which a good deal of observation will be founded 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 129 The annexed letter contains some Observations on the late Influenza. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* II. Mrs. Chick made this impressive observation in the drawing room

†9. An object of attention or notice *rare*. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* II. vii. Inasmuch that this one nation should continue to be the observation and the wonder of all the world.

10. *attrib.*, as *observation cell*, *duty*, *hole*, etc.; *observation-car*, an open railway carriage, or one with glass sides; *observation-mine*, a mine (originally) fired from an observing station.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 10 'Observation mines' are now automatically fired by a most ingenious method. 1894 J. DALE *Round the World* 308 An 'observation' car, made for the purpose of seeing the scenery. 1897 *Daily News* 21

July 6/5 A revolving observation tower was opened at Great Yarmouth on Monday 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The deceased was placed in an observation cell, being visited every quarter of an hour The door would not be opened every time, but he would look through the observation place in the door. *Ibid.*, Through the observation hole in the door it was impossible to see the left-hand corner of the cell.

Observational, a. [*f. prec.* + *-AL*]

1. Of or pertaining to observation or taking notice. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 344 Means of furthering the education of the young, and displaying the observational powers of the mature 1885 *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 7 'The observational fact and largeness of a disciplined imagination and eye.

2. Of or pertaining to scientific observation. 1834 CHALMERS *Bridgewater Treat.* II. II. 191 At the commencement of this observational process 1856 DOVE *Logic* *Chr. Faith* v. 1 248 We have in astronomical Science . . . the observational element 1880 *Nature* XXI. 207 Materials for observational and experimental research

Hence *Observationally adv.*, by means of observation.

1893 HUXLEY in *Westm. Gas.* 29 Dec. 4/3 A profound distrust of all long chains of deductive reasoning, unless the links could be experimentally or observationally tested

Observationalism, rare. [*f. prec.* + *-ISM*]

The theory that all knowledge is based on observation

1888 CALDERWOOD *Lecture Edm. Univ.* 24 Oct. Observationalism sought an explanation of existence in the facts of existence themselves

Observative (*pbzō-vātiv*), *a.* [*f. L. observāt-, ppl. stem of observāre to OBSERVE + -IVE*]

1. Of or pertaining to observation; given to observation, observant, attentive, heedful. Now *rare*

1611 SPERD *Hist. Ch. Brit.* ix. 22 § 70 977 Let vs heare in this point the observative Knight 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 37 Observative munde might have variety of formes whereupon to work 1892 *Amer. Ann.* Deaf XXXVII. 167 [She] took an observative and practical course at the Illinois Institution

†2. Worthy of observation, observable *Obs. rare*. 1668 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 627 By the Serpent in holy Writ. are many observative significations.

†Observator, Obs. Also 6-7 -our. [*ad F. observateur* (1495 in *Godef. Compl.*), *ad. L. observator*, agent-n f *observāre to OBSERVE*. Earlier stress *observatour*, *observator*, *observator*]

1. One who observes a law, command, or rule: = OBSERVER 1.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. iii. 89 Good & faithful crysten people and true observatours of the commandementes *Ibid.* viii. 107 'The observatour of this commandement 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 61 A constant observator of the three chief Principles of Building.

2. One who marks, notes, or makes observations. Formerly a frequent name for a newspaper or pamphlet, and often applied to the editor or writer. = OBSERVER 3.

1642 *View Print Bk. int. Observat.* 3 Prentices and Porters are below our Observator 1682 Sir I. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 To thoughtful Observators the whole World is a Phylactery. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 123 The Archbishop of Dublin, whom you tamely suffer to be abused by that paucity rascal of an observator 1786 A. GIB *Sac. Contempl.* 148 It is quite another sort of world that the Essayer and his friend the Observator are for

b. One who 'observes' by way of divination cf. OBSERVE v. 6 b

1654 GAUL *Magastrom* 287 Two genethiacall astrologers, and so precise observators as that they calculated the births of the very brute beasts in their families

c. One who keeps watch over or looks after something; a monitor.

1611 COTER, *Observator*, an observator, monitor, bill-keeper, in Schools. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydrot.* v. 26 The Provincial Guardians, or tutelary observators 1706 PHILLIPS, *Observator*, a Monitor in a School.

3. One who makes scientific observations, esp. in astronomy. = OBSERVER 4.

1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* III. 166 The Observators nominated [to make observations in magnetical variation]. 1765 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 398 Our best observators could never find the parallax of the sun to be above eleven seconds. 1776 COURT & CITY *Reg.* 164½ Astronomical Observator, Rev N. Maskelyne 1798 J. HORNSBY *Introd. Bradley's Astron. Observ.* 1, The office of Astronomical Observator at the Observatory of Greenwich

4. One who makes a verbal observation; = OBSERVER 5.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 26 Which is well noted by the observator upon the mythologies of Natalis Comes 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal.* x (1697) 270 She may be handsome, yet be Chaste, you say; Good Observator, not so fast away.

5. A case or receptacle for the host, serving the purpose of a monstrance.

1560 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 262 Ane observatour of 1rne to the ewcharist

Observatorial, a rare-1. [*f. as OBSERVATORY a. + -AL*] Of or belonging to (a scientific) observer; of the nature of an observatory.

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. II. 11 355 With respect to Cader-Idris, the gigantic astronomer Idris, whose observational chair it is figned to have been

Observatory (*pbzō-vātōrī*), *sb.* [Corresponds to a *L.* type *observatōri-um*, neut. sb. from **observatōrius* adj., and to mod. *F. observatoire*. cf. next, and see -ORY]

1. A building or place set apart for, and furnished

with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena; esp. for astronomical, meteorological, or magnetic observations.

1676 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. Mr. Flamstead the learned astrologer whom his majesty had establish'd in the new Observatorie in Greenwich Park. 1795 [see OBSERVER 4] 1872 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 409 Magnetic observatories have been established in England, other parts of Europe, and the United States. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 618 The Ben Nevis Observatory was to have ceased work. in October of this year [1898]. *Ibid.* The Magnetic Observatory at Toronto has been abandoned, and the magnets at the U. S. Naval Observatory have been rendered useless by the electric railways passing near

2. A position affording an extensive view; a building erected to command a wide view.

1695 Ld. PRISTON *Boeth.* iv. 106 He looks about him from the high Observatory of his Providence 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxvii. 153 A building called the observatory, a name by which we are to understand a marine signal house 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 321 Misenus gives A sign from his observatory high. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 The birds have... the advantage by their wings of a higher observatory.

3. (*nonc-use*) A place of observation.

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 39 The observatory was blinded, a wardrobe having been drawn in front of it upon the other side 1886 - *Kidnaped* 296, I could hear the noise of a window gently thrust up, and knew that my uncle had come to his observatory.

Observatory, a. [*f. L. observatōr-em, or observat-, ppl. stem of observāre to OBSERVE* : see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to scientific observation.

1864 *Athenaeum* 15 Oct. 493 The system of bar hives, the very best for observatory purposes is ignored 1884 C. R. MARKHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The observatory work will be valuable, by supplementing the series taken on board her Majesty's ship *Discovery*.

†Observatrix, Obs. rare-1. [*L. fem. of OBSERVATOR*] A female observer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* a. yb. Of which, Physick her self (like a diligent hand-maid) is a continual observatrix

Observe (*pbzō-v*), *v.* [*a. F. observer* (10th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), *ad. L. observāre to watch*, look towards, look to, attend to, pay attention to, guard, keep; *f. ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *servāre to watch*, look at, guard, keep.]

I. To attend to in practice; to keep; to follow

1. trans. To pay practical attention or regard to (a law, command, custom, practice, covenant, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed), to adhere to or abide by in practice. = KEEP v. 11.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 223 That bothe lande schal be served And eke the lawe of god observed. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* II. ix. Good Children ought to observe and kepe ever the commandementes of their good parents. 1546 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 3 Whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 709 They observe Circumcision 1781 J. MOORE *Vivro Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxx. 222, I shall observe your prohibition not to refer you to any medical book. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Welf.* ix. 298 They declared that neither faith nor promise was to be observed to the detriment of the Catholic Church

b. To adhere to, follow (a method, rule, or principle of action)

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 4 So that he observing the regiment that amongst the people was devised could . . . avoide the malice of the swarete 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 189 If you will seriously observe these short Ductions . . . you shall never have your Expectation deceived 1733 DEAKLEY *The Vision* § 38 Wks. 1871 I. 387 In considering the Theory of Vision, I observed a certain known method. 1739 C. LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 60 A Precaution, which good Engineers often observe in the Foundation of Ramparts. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xv. 129 In ordinary writing and speaking this rule is seldom observed

2. To hold or keep to, to follow (a manner of life or conduct, a habit); to continue to hold, maintain, retain (a quality, state, or condition): = KEEP v. 23.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Para. T.* 773 These manner of women bat observen chaastitee most be cleue in heite. 1497 By ALCOCK *Mons. Perfect.* Cij. True religious men observinge theyr obedience 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1883) 1 Brigtette, whiche . . . professed and observed a religious life in Hertford. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 A care to observe humanitie and pietie 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 18 ¶ 4 The present government will so far observe this kind of Conduct, as to reduce [etc.] 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. vii. 260 'The people observe a dead silence. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1872) II. i. iii. 134 Othman observed the life of a Turcoman, till he became a conqueror.

†b. To follow the practice, be in the habit, 'use' (to do something). *Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxix. 90 Against S. Andrews day . . . I observed (saith he) many yeares together, to invite two or three preachers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew* iv. (ed. 2) 271 Another who used to brew his strong Drink by only one Mashing, observed to thrust down a good Handful of fresh Hops just over the Tapwhips.

3. To celebrate duly, to solemnize in the prescribed way (a religious rite, ceremony, fast, festival, etc.): = KEEP v. 12.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 10 Ye observe the dayes and monethes and tymes and yeares 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* IV. iv. 1 189 No doubt they rose up early, to observe The right of May 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 17 Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 348 The day wherein he overthrew Seleucus, was solemnly observed every yeare amongst them. 1790 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1819) I. xxi. 1 A chariot race at Veli. . . was observed

as usual 1833 R CHOATE *Addresses* (1878) 16 A score of Indian tribes observed the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion. Mod. Christmas is now observed in Scotland much more than formerly.

† 4. To treat with attention or regard. *Obs.* *Obs. rare.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 179 This Proust dooth the Jewes for to sterue That of this mordre wiste He nolde no swich cursedesnesse obserue, Yuele shal he haue pat yuele wol deserue

† b. To show respectful or courteous attention to (a person), to treat with ceremonious respect or reverence, to worship, honour; to court; to humour, gratify *Obs.*
1599 DAVIES *Astraea* vii, No spirit but takes thee for her queen, And thinks she must observe thee 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 45 Must I observe you? Must I stand and crouch Under your Testie Humour? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 82 They which dwell on this River observe an Idoll of great note 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII xix 197 Clementina loves to be punctiliously observed.

III. To attend to with the mind; to mark; to perceive.
† 5. To give heed to (a point); to take care that something be done, or to do something. *Obs.*
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 Four thynges be necessary to be vnderstande & obserued of all them that entendeth to trausyle the same. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 1 One poynte diligently is to be observed and attended, that he never put foote out of ye bed. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vi. 25 It shall be our righteousnes, if we obserue to doe all these Commandements. 1703 *Rules Civility* 41 You must observe to take a worse Seat than his Lordship. 1709 FUNNELL *Voy.* 164 Observe that you come not too near the Cape. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone L.* § 97, I took off the most remarkable points, observing to have one at each end of each step.

6. To regard with attention; to watch, † to watch over, look after (*obs.*).
1567 *Gude & Godde B.* (S. T. S.) 98 The wicket doles obserue the Innocent, To seik to slay him with cruell intent 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. 1. 46 Say to him I lue, and observe his reports for me. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 36 Converted Souls and planted Churches, must be further visited, observed and watered 1727 *Tr. Frezier's Voy.* 65, I observ'd them attentively, and did not see one smiling Countenance among them. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 Edward requires his ambassador to observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character and disposition. 1884 *Punch* 5 Apr. 160/2, I fancy I was being 'observed', as they say on the Stage.

b. *spec.* To regard with attention by way of angury or divination; to inspect for purposes of divination; to watch or take note of (presages or omens). *L. observare* or *servare cultum, sidera, motus stellarum*, etc.; cf. OBSERVATION 5 c.
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii § 4 The assendent . is a thing which bat these Astrologies grely obseruen 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1889) 49 Yet hath it [the stumbling of one's] ben, of an olde rite and custome, observed as a token notably foregoing some great misfortune 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 26 Neither shall ye use enchantment, nor observe times 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 675 Which are great Witches, and observe entrals of sacrificed Beastes. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62 p. 73 As for the Occasions, upon which the Ancients had Recourse to Presages . it was judged requisite to observe Them, more especially, in Entering upon any Undertaking.

c. *Met.* To watch (a fortress, the enemy's movements, etc.); also *absol.* or *intr.*
[1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xi. 16 When Joab observed the city] 1799 FLOYD in Owen *Mrs. Wellesley's Desch.* (1877) 122, I was observing, with three regiments of cavalry, between the right flank of Colonel Wellesley and the left of General Harris. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 274/2 The fortress, as observed by some parties of Cossacks. 1836 ALISON *Europe* (1840-50) V xxvii § 78 67 Froelich, with six thousand men, observed Coni 1853 STROOGER *Met. Encycl.* v. v. To observe the motions of an enemy is to keep a good look out by means of intelligent and steady spies or scouts.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To make observations.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. ii. 240 Set on thy wife to observe. 1760-72 H BROOK *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III 138 You have seen and observed upon many counts of late. 1791 BURKE *To Member Nat. Assembly* Wks VI. 32 He has not observed on the nature of vanity who does not know that it is omnivorous.

† 7. *trans.* To watch for in order to take advantage of (a proper time, an opportunity) *Obs.*
1540-1 *Elvior Image Gov.* 17 Observing the tyme, he by litle and litle withdrew hym into suche places 1611 BIBLE *Job* 92 Good diligence in observing the opportunity of tyme in sowing & planting 1560 DAUS tr. *Stendane's Comm.* 109 The byshop for this cause made the league, observing the occasion of tyme a 1644 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 457/2 They must observe the Spring-Tides to come over the Barr.

8. To take notice of, to be conscious of seeing (a thing or fact); to notice, remark, perceive, see.
1560 DAUS tr. *Stendane's Comm.* 285 The Sunne looked pale and dimme, . And this was not observed in Germany only, but also in Fraunce and England 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 223 King Henry . observing simplicitie in the Messengers delivery. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874. I. 35 This every one observes to be the general course of things 1775 SHERIDAN *Rebels* ii. i, I observe you have got an odd kind of a new method of swearing. 1793 COWPER *Let* 6 Sept., Hearing the hall-clock, I observed a great difference between that and ours 1833-6 J. EAGLES *Sketches* (1850) 200, I am not, observe, here saying one is preferable to another

absol. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 4 If men will intend to observe, they shall find much worthy to observe. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* v. l. 200 We remark, in the way of attention, in order to remember; we observe, in the way of examination, in order to judge
† b. To pay attention to (a person, i. e. to what he says), to mark. *Obs.*
1775 SHERIDAN *Rebels* i. ii, *Mrs. Mal.* Observe me, Sir Anthony. I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a progeny of learning
9. To take notice of scientifically; esp. to examine (phenomena) as they are presented to the senses, without the aid of experiment; to perceive or learn by scientific inspection. (Cf. OBSERVATION 6)
1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 162, I can with my . . . Quadrant, observe the height of the sonne, and sterre, untill that he come to the meridian. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 5 As for impostumations, they ought to have been exactly observed by multitude of anatomies. 1669 SURMIV *Mariner's Mag.* iii. 126 You must observe with your Instrument the Angle CBA, and measure the Distance 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 The Chaldeans said they had begun to observe the Stars 470000 years before Alexander's Expedition thither. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 The Marquess of Worcester had recently observed the expansive power of moisture rarefied by heat. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 Adding this to the height of the barometer which was observed at the same moment. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. § 369 When, as in astronomy, we endeavour to ascertain these causes by simply watching their effects, we observe; when, as in our laboratories, we interfere arbitrarily with the causes or circumstances of a phenomenon, we are said to experiment.
b. *spec.* To make an observation (see OBSERVATION 6 b) in order to determine the altitude of (the sun or other heavenly body), to ascertain (the latitude or longitude), etc.; also *absol.* or *intr.*
[1559: see § 1] 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Observe the height, that is, at twelve a clocke to take the height of the Sunne 1669 SURMIV *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 78 The Manner's Cross-Staff by which we observe the Celestial Lights 1761 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 185 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is as near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xvi. 373 Lieutenant Whipple observed here, and found the latitude to be 32°08'43", longitude 109°24'33".

IV. 10. To say by way of remark; to remark or mention in speech or writing.
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv § 24 Your Majesty doth excellently well observe, that witchcraft is the height of idolatry. 1646 J. HALL *Horn. Vac.* 172 This handsomely observed, that the maine of other Religion, never gained by Christianity. 1709 ATTENBURY *Serm.* Luke x. 32 in *Serm.* (1726) II 243 His Compassion and Benignity towards little Children is observ'd by all the Evangelists 1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No. 22 p. 2 My Fellow-traveller, upon this, observed to me, there had been no good Weather since the Revolution 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 'You will not cross the testy sea to night', observed one of the peasants. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. ii. 319 The king observed that on a fine theme it was no hard task to speak well
b. *absol.* or *intr.* with *on* or *upon*: To make a remark or observation, to comment (on).
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 120 Scaliger thus observeth concerning the Jewish year. The Jewes (saith he) use [etc.] 1665 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 23 Not only the surface but the inward bowels of the Earth (as Sir Fran. Bacon observes) 1717 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III 39 It was moved that they should be read, for the members of Council to observe upon them. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 453, I will make my meals as simple as I can, without being observed on. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rev.* xi. Queen's Bench Div. 527 These matters I thought it necessary to observe upon.
† 11. *catall.* To keep, preserve; to retain. *Obs.*
c 1200 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 332 Summen With water mynys wyne observed longe. 1577 HAMMER *Ang. Eccl. Hist.* 71 The fatherly affection of Rome, which your bishop not only observed but augmented 1596 DARYMPLE tr. *Leishe's Hist. Scot.* ii. 131 Their armes we knowe evir his eftircumers to haue obserued
Hence *Observed* (-5vvd), *ppl. a.*; *Observedly* (-edli) *adv.* notably.
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 162 The Glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme, Th' observ'd of all Observers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vi. 112 Up to coach then goes Th' observ'd maid. 1669 SURMIV *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 157 When the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* Pref. To refer the observed phenomena to their physical causes 1891 C. C. COE in *Relig. & Life* ii. 52 Science, and observedly the science of geology, has freed us
Observe, *vb.* [f. OBSERVE v]
† 1. = OBSERVATION 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*
1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. iv. 14 Some that shoot without aim, may abandon these Observes for superstitions. 1830 GALT *Lavore* T. iii. 1 (1849) 145 The Squire, and I, could scale the river, and make observations.
2. A verbal observation, a remark. *Sc.*
1711 *Countryman's Lett. to Curat* 77 The observe of a certain Politian, that *nundus regitur a stultis* holding generally true. 1738 W. WILSON *Def. Ref. Princ. Ch. Scot.* (1769) I. 34, I shall first offer a few observations concerning the Church. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xii. 110 'And that's a good observe, David', said Alan 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 73 A most unusual for observe.
Observer (p̄bz-ivvz). Also 6 -ar, 7 -or. [f. OBSERVE v. + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *observeur* (Godef. in sense 1).]
1. One who observes or keeps a law, rule, custom, practice, method, or anything prescribed or fixed.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 258 A diligente observer of his accustomed religion 1660 R. COKE *Power & Suly* 256 A devout observer of the government, rites, and ceremonies of the Church of England. 1721 G. ROUSSILLON tr. *Verlot's Rev.*

Portug. 84 Suppos'd to be a conceal'd observer of the Jewish law 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II xxxiii 241, I am such an observer of method, that I can go [etc.] 1880 WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. xv, They were . . . rigorous observers of the Law as found in the books of Moses.

† 2. One who shows respect, deference, or dutiful attention; an obsequious follower. *Obs.*
1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 The soul cherished and observed, recompenseth her observer 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* iv. H. 11, His just contempt of Iesters, Parasites, Semile observers. 1633 MASSINGHAM *Guardian* i. ii, You are my gracious patroness and supporter, And I your poor observer.

3 One who watches, marks, or takes notice. (A frequent title of newspapers)
1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 214 His observer, whom he [Plato] alloweth to go abroad to see fashions 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 202 He is a great Observer, and he looks Quite through the Deeds of men. 1772 PRINCE *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 24 This is the conclusion of a superficial observer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xx. 140 This completes the glorious circuit within the observer's view. 1866 WHITNEY *Character* 238 Hawthorne is one of those true observers who concentrate in observation every power of their minds.

b. One who observes presages or omens: see OBSERVE v. 6 b.
1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 348 They were great Agonomisers or observers of times if they meete with a Cayman or lyarde they know it to be a signe of euill fortune 1612 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 10 An observer of times, or an inchanter, or a witch. 1698 FRYER *Acc. & India* § I. 193 Strict Observers of Omens.
4. One who observes phenomena scientifically; one who makes observations in a particular science; sometimes the official title of the person in charge of an observatory.
1795 *Proc. Board of Longitude* 6 June 11 note, The . . . Astronomical Observer at the new Observatory, founded by the Trustees of the Radcliffe money. 1805 *Med. J. Phil.* XIV. 563 It has been, and is still my intention . . . to confine the present survey to original observers of the disease. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 46, I have . . . consulted some sagacious and experienced observers. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 40 Dilatations obtained after this method by different observers. 1891 *Dict. Nat. Bing.* XXVII. 373 Immediately on his [Hornby's] appointment in 1772 as the first Radcliffe Observer [at Oxford], he laid the foundation-stone of the present observatory.

5. One who makes a verbal observation or remark.
1794 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks 1755 V. ii. 93 The maxim of common observers, that those who meddle in matters out of their calling, will have reason to repent.
Hence *Observership*, the office or position of Observer.

1839 J. B. MOZLEY *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1885) 90 Johnson of Magdalen Hall is standing for the place of Radcliffe (Observer, vacant by Rigaud's death any one can stand for the Observership, whereas it must be an M.A. for the other [i.e. the Professorship]).

† *Observer*, *Obs. rare*¹. [A hybrid form mixing up *observer* and *servant*.] = OBSERVER 2.
1615 SHIRLEY *Low-tricks* iii. v, I am your humble observer, vicer, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity
Observing (p̄bz-ivv), *vbl. sb.* [f. OBSERVE v. + -ING¹] The action of the vb. OBSERVE; observance, observation.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55b, The vse and obsevyng of the x. commaundementes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 12 The swiftnesse of the heavyns wheele, which even in the moment of observing is past observing. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. iv, I leave observing, and return to the story. 1887 *Athenaeum* 12 Mar 356/1 An amateur beginner in astronomical observing.
Attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 11/1 The person in charge of the observing station.

Observing (p̄bz-ivv), *ppl. a.* [-ING²]
1. That observes or takes notice; subject to notice, observant; engaged in scientific observation.
1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eng.* iv. (1688) 654 If any Credit may be given to the more observing men. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Nud* ii. 1. 447 Her Beauty could not scape th' observing Eyes of some. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/4, I do not believe that a single member of the whole observing party ever doubted the possibility . . . of a cloudy day.

† b. Note-taking. *Obs.*
c 1720 HEARNE in *Wood's Life* (1848) App. iii. 337 Mr. Wood was afterwards expell'd the common room, until his company avoyded as an observing person 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. ii, She has a most observing thumb and . . . cherishes her nails for the convenience of making marginal notes.
† 2. Compliant, obsequious. *Obs.*
1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 137 [They] vnder write in an observing kinde His humorous predominance.
Hence *Observingly adv.*, in an observing manner, observantly.

1599 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. iv. i. 5 There is some soule of goodness in things euill, Would men observingly distrust it out. 1828 FR. A. KEWLER in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) I. viii. 222, I have seen and heard observingly. 1889 A. E. BARR *Feet of Clay* xii. 233 His father listened patiently and observingly.

Observer, *notice-wd.* [f. OBSERVE v. + -IST.] One who makes observation his business.
1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 23 He is no mere observist and compiler.

Obsess (p̄bz-s), *v.* Also 6 *erron.* *oboes*, [f. L. *obsess-*, ppl. stem of *obsidere* to sit at or opposite to, sit down before, besiege, occupy, possess, f. *ob-* (OB- i. a. b) + *sedere* to sit. Cf. *obs.* F. *obsesser* (16th c. in Godef.).
The word appears to have become obsolete early in 18th c., and to have been revived in 19th. cf. *Obsession*.]

†1. *trans.* To sit down before (a fortress, the enemy); to besiege, invest. *Obs.*

1503 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser I 53 Parties so to be besieged, troubled, or obsessed by the said Turke 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley Offices* II (1540) 97 These that be besieged or obsessed of their enemies. 1647 WHARTON *Belium Flyern.* Wks (1683) 254 The People of that Country shall be obsessed, or besieged, they shall not dare to go out of their Towns.

2. Of an evil spirit. To beset, assail, or harass (a person); to haunt, to move or actuate from without.

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov* 54 b, I omit to speake of the confession of dyuels, which... were cast out of people, which were obsessed. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.* s. v. A man is said to be obsessed, when an euil spirit followeth him, troubling him at diuers times and seeking opportunity to enter into him. 1718 BR HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 70 The Spirits obsess, haunt and dog them. 1827-28 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commens* II 11, Which saint is most powerful for freeing the demons? *Exorcist.* That is according as they are obsessed or possessed.

3. *transf.* To beset, assail, or harass like a besieging force or an evil spirit; in modern use *esp.* to haunt and trouble as a 'fixed idea'.

1531 ELVOT *Gov* II 14, Where maiestie approcheth to excess, and the mynde is obsessed with inordinat glorie 1648 *Petit East Assoc.* 28 You are Army-punished and obsessed with Sectaries. 1885 F. W. H. MYERS in *Fortn. Rev.* XXXVIII 643 The subject felt the hypnotiser's will obsessing him. 1894 *Speaker* 28 Apr 480/2 The extent to which political problems are obsessing men's minds. 1899 HOWELLS in *Literature* 3 June 578 The spirit of war seems to have obsessed our periodical literature.

Hence Obsessed (-se'st) *ppl. a.*; Obsessing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1663 COCKRAM, *Obsess*, one possessed with a spirit. 1665 NEDHAM *Med. Medicines* 409 To the obsessing and distressing of those two most noble Vital Instruments of the Body. 1845 G. ORIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. Venus* 75 His fame for dispossessing obsessed persons becoming notorious.

†Obsess, *sb.* Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. *vb.*, or L. type **obsessus*.] An investment, siege, blockade. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v 250 Obsesses [f. *obsidion*], Storms and Fights Sanguinolent.

Obsession (*psbe'shen*) [*ad. L. obsession-em*, n. of action f. *obsidere* to OBSESS: cf. F. *obsession* (1690 in Hatz-Darm.)]

†1. The action of besieging; investment, siege.

1513 MORE *Richard III* in *Hall Chron.* (1809) 408 They which were in the castell, sent also to the Earle of Richemonde to advertise hym of their sodene obsession. 1638 PENKETTAM *Artach.* K. iv b, Famine, occasioned through the Enemies obsession, or strict siege.

2. The hostile action of the devil or an evil spirit besetting any one; actuation by the devil or an evil spirit from without; the fact of being thus beset or actuated.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v xii, Graue fathers, he is possessed nay if there be possession, And obsession, he has both. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 190 To give them up to the power of Satan, to possess, and really inhabit them, or by obsession to move, actuate and ensnare them. 1666 AUBREY *Misc.* 156 Her fits and obsessions seem to be greater, for the Screeches in a most Hellish tone. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 113 These cases belong rather to obsession than possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but hanging or hovering about them.

3. *transf.* The action of any influence, notion, or 'fixed idea', which persistently assails or vexes, esp. so as to discompose the mind.

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Mem. Lib. Press & Pulpit* 27 Never was any Nation under such an Obsession (printed Ab-) of Credulity and Blindness. 1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLV 248 Beset by foreign, by backstairs, and domestic influences, by obsessions at home and abroad. 1893 H. CRACKANTHORPE *Wreckage* 99 The thought of death began to haunt him till it became a constant obsession.

Hence Obsessional *a.*, of or pertaining to obsession or to a siege; obsidional.

1857 *National Mag.* II 304 Pieces of obsessional, or siege money issued by private individuals.

†Obsessor, Obs. rare-1. [*a. L. obsessor*, agent-n from *obsidere* to OBSESS] A haunting or familiar spirit.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 179 How many magicians, .. have had their. obsessors, their consiliaries, and auxiliaries.

†Obsibilate, *v.* Obs. rare-0. [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *obsibilare*, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *sibilare* to hiss, whistle.] (See quot.) Hence †Obsibilation.

1656 BLOWNT *Glossogr.* *Obsibilate*, to make a whistling noise, as Trees stirred with winds. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obsibilatio*, a hissing against.

†Obside, *v.* Obs. rare. [*ad. L. obside-re*: see OBSESS.] *trans.* To beset, invest, surround, encompass. So †Obsident *a.* [*ad. L. obsident-em pr. pple.*], investing, encompassing.

1695 BAYNARD in *Phil. Trans.* XIX 19 Though the proper Coats of the Veins and Arteries seem to be indolent in themselves, yet those thin Membranes which obide them are most exquisite of Sense. 1706 — in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath* II 313 The degrees of heat pressing on, or obiding the Body. 1644 *Diagn. Nat. Bodies* xvi (1658) 178 Fire is so easily overcome by any obident body when it is dilated.

Obsidian (*psbi'dian*). *Min.* [In current form *ad. erron. L. obsidian-us*, in *edd.* of Pliny for *obsidianus*; so called from its resemblance to a stone found in Ethiopia by one Obsius (erron. *Obsidianus*). In F. *obsidianus*, -enne (1752 in Dict. Trevoux). The erroneous *Obsidianus*, *obsidianus*, occur in the earliest

printed *edd.* of Pliny; but *Obsius*, *obsidianus*, came down through the mediæval writers on Natural History.]

A dark-coloured vitreous lava or volcanic rock, of varying composition, resembling common bottle-glass; volcanic glass.

[1398 TREVISAN *Barth De P. R.* xvi xcix (MS Bodl. ff 184/a), Pe stone osianus is iueked amonge glas, and his is somtyme grene somtyme blacke & clere & bryt. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 598 There may be ranged among the kinds of glasses, those which they call Obsidiana, for that they carry some resemblance of that stone, which one Obsidius found in Æthiopia. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 The Obsidianus (represents) a Shaddow 1750 tr. *Leonardus Marr Stones* 216 Obsius, or Obsianus, is of a black transparent Colour in the Likeness of Glass. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 264 Obsidian is found in Hungary, inhering in gneiss, and disintegrated granite. 1811 PINKETON *Petr. II* 310 Black or blue obsidian. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II 197 Their weapons were bows and arrows, the latter tipped with obsidian. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 359 Any lava will become glassy, and thus make obsidian, by rapid cooling. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan ix, A pyx. of dark obsidian's rarest green.

b. Also obsidian stone (*aps Obsid(ia)nis*). [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 629 As touching the stone Obsidianus, I have written sufficiently.] 1656 BLOWNT *Glossogr.* *Obsidian Stone*, a precious stone, mentioned in Pliny. 1686 PLOR *Staffordsh.* 126 The Obsidian stone. 1715 tr. *Pausanias Rerum Græc.* I 111 10 Obsidian Stones are black, but very shining. a 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III 72 A remarkable figure of Sleep as a winged child sleeping on its great half unfolded wing of black obsidian stone.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 352 Obsidian Porphyry. Black, or greyish black. 1861 TAYLOR *Anahuc* iv. 97 Obsidian headed arrows. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 213 It is an obsidian mountain, it looks like a mountain of broken glass bottles. 1879 *Athenæum* 21 Dec 837/2 Obsidian knives, and flakes reminding one of the Mexican examples in the British Museum. 1894, The so-called flint flakes of Marathon are, in reality, obsidian flakes.

†Obsidion, Obs. rare. [OF. *obsidion* (14th c. in Godef.), *ad. L. obsidion-em* siege, f. *obsidere*: see OBSESS v.] Siege, state of being besieged.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2578 At the last fadere of meicyes Pely beheld the disese of oure obsidionne

Obsidional (*psbi'dional*), *a.* [*ad. L. obsidionalis*, f. *obsidion-em* siege: see prec. Cf. F. *obsidional* (15th c. in Godef.)]

1. Of or pertaining to a siege; esp. in *obsidional crown* (*coronet, garland, wreath*), tr. L. *corona obsidionalis*, a wreath of grass or weeds conferred as a mark of honour upon a Roman general who raised a siege. *Obsidional coins*, coins struck in a besieged city to supply the want of current coins.

1542 UDALL *Brasme Apoph.* 255 *Corona obsidionalis*, a garlande obsidional. 1546 LANGLEY *Fol. Verg. de Invent.* II. xi 55 b, Obsidional crowne y^t was worne of him that deliueid a citee besieged & was made of Grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 117 Scipio synamed Æmilianus, was honoured with an Obsidional Coronet in Africk, for sauing three cohorts besieged. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii 577 An Obsidional Crown; which though made onely of the common grass, was esteemed the noblest reward of military glory. 1809 Q. *Rev.* I 137 The obsidional comage of Charles the first. 1884 H. FRITH tr. *Darby's Pub. Life Eng.* 43 The idea of sending obsidional letters by balloons.

2. *fig. a.* Besetting, obsidious, b. *nonce-use.* Apt to bore people by staying too long.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Apr, My dear Chief, whom I love very much, though a little obsidious or so, remains till three. 1879 *World* 26 Nov. 121/2 The obsidious disease of suspicion which great public sufferings are apt to develop.

Obsidious (*psbi'dional*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec. I.

1885 W. CHAFFERS in *N & Q* 6th Ser XI 94 These obsidious Ormond coins may be called scarce.

Obsidious (*psbi'dias*), *a.* rare. [f. L. *obsidion* siege (f. *obsidere*: see OBSESS v) + -OUS] Besieging; besetting.

1615 T. ADAMS *Myst. Bedlam* Wks 1361 I 261 It is safe from all obsidious or insidious oppugnation, from the reach of fraud or violence. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct 3/a The struggle of the heroine .. against her own sex-imposed, obsidious desire to comply, to yield.

†Obsigillate, *v.* Obs. rare-0. [f. L. *ob-* (OB-) + late L. *sigillare* to seal; after L. *obsigillare*: see next.] *trans.* To seal up. So †Obsigillation.

1623 COCKRAM, *Obsigillate*, to hide, or seal. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obsigillation*, a sealing up.

†Obsign, *v.* [*ad. L. obsignare* to seal up, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *signare* to mark, seal, SIGN.] = next.

1554 BRADFORD *Wks* (Parker Soc.) I 395 The sacrament of his body and blood, whereby he doth give and obsign unto us himself wholly. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* v. 36 No spiritual transaction, though obsigned with a Religious Oath. 1690 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Dev.* 51 The Sacramental obsigning and investing sign.

†Obsignate, *v.* Obs. [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *obsignare*: see prec.] *trans.* To seal; to mark as with a seal; to ratify or confirm formally, as by sealing.

1623 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 275 Moles, with which nature hath obsigned the parts of the body. a 1677 BARROW *Exp. Deat.* Wks. 1831 VII 44 Keeping the Sabbath did obsignate the covenant made with the children of Israel.

Obsignation (*psbigne'shen*). Now rare. [*ad. L. obsignation-em*, n. of action from *obsignare*: see OBSESS v.] The action of sealing.

1 Formal ratification or confirmation of something, as by sealing.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying of Christ's Cross* x Wks II 267 This is a sacrament, .. in this we receive of God obsignation and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N T. 102 His subscription to, and obsignation of his divine 1 ruth. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 102 That Obignation, whereby the Spirit it self is said to bear Witness with our Spirit. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 305/2 This obignation can only be understood by adepts and experts in M. Comte's cerebral theory.

†2. The action of sealing up, a fastening or restraining as with a seal. Obs. rare.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer 161 The word of obignation or sealing up, hath a manifest notion of restraint. 1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* II 35 The Book was sealed in a Figure, not that there was any evident obignation upon, or great obscurity in, the sacred Oracles.

Obsignatory (*psbignatari*), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *obsignator* a sealer, or *obsignat-*, *ppl. stem* of *obsignare* to OBSESS: see -ORY.] Having the function of, or pertaining to, obignation; ratifying or confirming as with a seal.

1630 S. WARD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 438 Most of our Divines do make all Sacraments to be merely Obsignatory Signs. 1693 R. FLORING *Disc. Earthquakes* 121 No Contemplation can speak the Power of that Evidence: when in an obignatory way this is given unto the Soul. 1890 *Guardian* 26 Mar 512 What may be called the 'obsignatory' view of sacramental operation.

Hence Obsignatorily *adv.*

1630 W. BEDELL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 445 If you will aver that Baptism washes away otherwise than sacramentally, that is, obignatorily original Sin.

†Obsist, *v.* Obs. [*ad. L. obsistere* to stand against, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *sistere* to stand: cf. OF. *obsister* (15th c. in Godef.)] *trans.* To stand against, oppose, resist.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) VII 177 The kynges callede . Siwardus erle of Northumbrelonde, to obisiste Godewinus the erle. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII, 1 To obisist the first likely mischief he sent [etc.] 1632 I. L. *Women's Rights* 227 Sutors come euerie day, who can obisist them? So †Obsistent [*ad. L. obsistent-em pr. pple.*], something that resists; in quot., an antidote.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 642 Precious stones, and many more obisistants to poison.

†Obsited, *pa. pple.* Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *obsitus*, *pa. pple.* of *obsistere* to set with, cover with (f. *ob-* (OB-) + *sistere* to set) + -ED.] Covered thickly as if sprinkled with something; studded, beset.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 457 Two horns. obsited with many tubercles.

Obsolesce (*psbole's*), *v.* rare-1. [*ad. L. obsolescere* to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, inchoative form of **obsolere*, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *solere* to be accustomed, to use.] *intr.* To be obsolescent, to grow obsolete; to fall into disuse.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* vii 266 Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of, and English of recent emergence, stands that which is obsolescing.

Obsolescence (*psbole'sens*). [f. as OBSCULESCENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The process of gradually falling into disuse or growing out of date; the becoming obsolete.

a 1228 CROMBIE is cited in Webster. 1869 M. PATTERSON *Introd. Pope's Ess. Man* 16 The same process of obsolescence is gradually affecting parts of Pope's poems. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii 110 He recognized the obsolescence of his language, if not its obsolescence.

2. *Biol.* The gradual disappearance or atrophy of an organ or part, esp. in the history of a species, and as a consequence of disuse.

1852 DANA *Crist* II 1024 By the obsolescence of the articulation b and the last segment becoming obsolete. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 460 An occasional sequela of the obsolescence of scattered military tubercles. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 20 July 33/a All parts which are seldom or never exercised tend to atrophy or obsolescence.

b. Nearly complete effacement of a mark, spot, etc., e.g. on the wing of an insect.

1877 COURTS & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rev.* 291 The black spot at the tip of the ear varies greatly in extent in different specimens, in some being reduced almost to obsolescence.

Obsolescent (*psbole'sent*), *a.* [*ad. L. obsolescent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *obsolescere*: see OBSCULESC v.]

1. Becoming obsolete; going out of use or date.

1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Hermit*. All the words compounded of *her-* and a preposition, except *heretofore*, are obsolete, or obsolescent. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II 82 The stronghold of obsolescent opinions and decaying sects. 1880 PLUMPTRE *Comm.* Luke 381 'They were instant'. The adjective is almost passing into the list of obsolescent words. 1894 JOE WRIGHT *Appeal Eng. Dict.* 3 In another generation the obsolescent will have become obsolete.

2. *Biol.* Gradually disappearing, imperfectly or slightly developed; said of an organ, structure, or mark, which was formerly, in the life of the individual or the species, or is still in cognate species, fully developed or well-marked.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* IV (1848) 80 The Echinopores are other examples of prominent polyps, and obsolescent striae to the coralla. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* in 26 The Law of Parsimony, whereby all unnecessary organs become gradually obsolescent. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Obsolescent*, applied to such a thing as a tubercle in the lung which is shrinking and becoming the seat of calcareous infiltration. 1897

Alburt's Syst Med II. 11 The fibroid patches are a form of what is called retrograde or obsolescent tubercles
Hence **Obsolescently** *adv.* (cf. 2 above)
1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 320 Polypos obsolescently tentaculate

Obsolete (*obsolet*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6-7 let.
[ad. L. *obsoletus* grown old, worn out, pap ple of *obsolescere*, or rather its primitive **obsoletus*. see OBSOLESCE. So mod. F. *obsolet* (Littré)]

1. That is no longer practised or used, fallen into disuse; of a discarded type or fashion; disused, out of date.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal* Ep Ded, Such olde and obsolete wordes are most used of country folke 1598 BARCLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 635 A faithful friend is hard to be found, the bare name onely remaineth; the thing is obsolete and growne out of use 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O Cromwell* (1672) 158 Though many pretty stories shall happily be told of this obsolete Princess. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng* (1841) 391 Of things obsolete, the names became obsolete also 1849 Mrs SHREWOOD *Lady of Manor* I ix. 366 Two female servants, whose prim and obsolete appearance were perfectly consistent with the venerable aspect of the place of their habitation 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II xvii. 521 Another ancient impost was now becoming obsolete 1884 H. ARNOLD FORSTER in *Pall Mall G* 14 Aug. 2/1 On the Pacific station... we have one obsolete ironclad, the *Swiftsure*.

2. Worn out; effaced through wearing down, atrophy, or degeneration.

1832 G. DOWNES *Left Cent Countries* I 351 These so-called Tomb of Nero. It is embellished with carving, and bears a nearly obsolete inscription 1843 Sir T. WATSON *Leet. Phys.* IV. (L.) A puckering of the surface indicates that beneath it there is probably a shrunken or obsolete vomica. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Yamaica* 51 After a while, the cliff becomes gradually obsolete, and the beach of coral sand reappears. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II 34 Cases of obsolete tubercle found in cancer examined post-mortem

3. *Biol.* Indistinct, not clearly or sharply marked; very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible. Usually implying the absence or rudimentary development of a character which is distinct in other individuals, or in allied species.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* II xxxii (1765) 160 *Carthamus*, with an obsolete crown to theseeds. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii (1794) 418 The middle lobe obsolete or so small as to be obscure. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot* 371 *Dorstenia*, with its obsolete flowers, devoid of all beauty. 1826 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* IV 293 *Obsoletus*, when a spot, tubercle, punctum, &c is scarcely discoverable. This term is often employed where one sex, kindred species, or genera, want, or nearly so, a character which is conspicuous in the other sex, or in the species or genus to which they are most closely allied. 1864 F. O. MORRIS *Nests & Eggs Brit Birds* I 69 They [eggs of Long-tailed Tit] are sometimes entirely white, or with the spots almost obsolete

B. *absol.* or *sb.* One who or that which is out of date or has fallen into disuse.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 17 We banded it about among twenty of us as an obsolete 1825 *Pall Mall G*. 13 Oct. 4/4 Seniority is the rule of all the services which fills the army with martinet, the navy with tubs, the State generally with the amiable obsoletes 1900 *Daily Express* 28 June 4/4 Bringing out Obsoletes (the war-ships Sultan, Dreadnought, and Superb)

Obsoletely (*obsolet*), *v.* Now rare. [f. OBSOLETE *a.*, or f. L. *obsoletus*, ppl. stem of **obsolescere*, *obsolescere*: see OBSOLESCE.] *trans.* To render or account obsolete; to discard, or practise no longer, as being out of date, to disuse.

1640 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* III. (1692) I. 133 But when Religion is innovated, ... our modern Laws already obsoleted [etc.] 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Ded, We are not to be justified in obsoleting so many of our Words and Phrases 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng* vii 261 note, And here I may mention senntight, for, 'week', only recently obsoleted.

Hence O *obsoleted* *ppl. a.*, O *obsoleting* *vbl. sb.* 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quass* Kouh Def II 41 Fettering themselves with an oath to the disparagement and obsoleting of the Scriptures. 1680 BOLTON *Papists's Oath Secrecy* in *Select. fr. Harl Misc.* (1793) 432 The care of gaining souls became obsoleted.

Obsoletely (*obsolet*), *adv.* [f. OBSOLETE *a.* + *-ly* 2.] In an obsolete manner or degree.
1810 *Encycl. Lond* I 683/1 Calycel andromeda. leaves oval, scaly-dotted, obsoletely serrulate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot* IV. (1858) 27 Stem obsoletely angular 1867 C. J. BOYLE *Far Away* xv. 180 The obsoletely famous representation of 'Rocket' time at Vauxhall'. 1889 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenaeum* 27 July 1735/5 Words obsolete or obsoletely spelled.

Obsoleteness (*obsolet*), *n.* [f. as prec. + *-ness* 1.] The state or condition of being obsolete.
1633 JACKSON *Cred* II. xv § 6 The decay of Dialects, obsoleteness of phrase might breed some difficultie vnto posteritie 1756 JOHNSON *Propos. Print. Shaks* Wks. 1787 IX. 233 The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with obsoleteness and innovation. 1884 SEBLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 505 We are startled at the obsoleteness of the opinions he expresses.

Obsoletion (*obsolet*), *n.* rare. [f. L. *obsoletus* OBSOLETE: see -ION.] The action of becoming or condition of being obsolete.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 140 Words and phrases... verging... toward obsoletion. *Ibid.* 170 Provincial dialects, still spoken, the now fast going into obsoletion. 1857 KEATS *Lett Wks.* 1880 III 98 Lamentation on the obsoletion of Christmas gambols and pastimes

Obsoletism (*obsolet*), *n.* [f. OBSOLETE *a.* (or its L. source) + *-ism*.] An obsolete term, phrase, custom, or the like.

1799 G. E. GRIFITHS in Robberds *Mem W Taylor* I 198 Neither defying by bold neologisms, nor offending by tasteless obsoletisms. 1873 F. HALL *Mod Eng* vii. 276 In these obsoletisms is comprised everything, at all savouring, as to language, of any days but our own

2 The condition of being obsolete, obsoleteness. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 222 The former editions presented a great drawback upon the reader's pleasure in the old orthography, and the obsoletism of many of the expressions 1852 E. V. RIPPINGILL (title) Obsoletism in Art, a Reply to Ruskin in his defence of Pre-Raphaelitism. 1873 C. W. BARDLEY *Eng Surnames* 408 note, Our Authorized Version still preserves the 'meteyard' from obsoletism

Obsolete, Obsoletion, Obsolete, obs. erron.
f. ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTION, ABSOLVE.

† **Obsonation.** *Obs. rare* -a. [ad. L. *obsonatio* -em catering, n. of action f. *obsonare*. see next.] A feasting (Cockeiam, 1623).

† **Obsonator.** *Obs. rare* Also ops-. [a. L. *obsonator*, agent-n. f. *obsonare* to cater, purvey, treat, feast, f. L. *obsonum* (ops-), a. Gr. *ὀψώνιον* provisions, viands] A caterer or manciple.

[1582 in Fowler *Hist C C C.* (O H S) 452 note, This John Middleton occurs... as Obsonator or Manciple, 1582] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obsonator*, a buyer or purveyor of meats

† **Obsorb, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *obsorbere* (poetical) to sup or drink up, gulp down, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *sorbere* to suck in.] *trans.* To absorb. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. 234 The earth and all its dependances are absorb into a mass of fire

Absorbent, a. and sb. *rare.* [ad. L. *absorbentem*, pr. pple of *absorbere*: see prec.] *a. adj.* Imbibing, absorbent. *b. sb.* An absorbing substance. 1747 tr. *Asiatic's Fevers* 303 To these cordials may be added absorbents.

† **Absorption.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *absorbere*, *absorpt-*: see OBSORB.] Swallowing up; absorption.

1600 NORDEN *Spec Brit.* Cornwall (1728) 3 The Rocks... had they bene of a more earthy or tender substance could not have so long prevented Cornwalls utter absorption. *Ibid.* 42 Maine deities they use to prevent the absorption of the church [by drifting sand] Printed obsoption in both cases] 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII. 80r There would succeed other Emanations and Regenerations, and other succeeding Destructions and Absorptions.

Obstacle (*obstakl*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *ost-*, *obstakil*, -*kyl*, -*kele*, 5-6 *-kell*, 6-*-cul*, 4-*-obstaale* [a. OF *obstacle*, earlier *ostacle*, *ostacle* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obstacul-um*, f. *obstare* to withstand, resist.]

1. Something that stands in the way and obstructs progress; a hindrance, impediment, obstruction.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 32, I sall ouerpasse þe wall þat is obstakil of synn. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl. T.* 572 And when he knew þat ther was noon obstacle. 1434 MISYV *Mend. Life* 707 Violence he doys to all his letters, & all ostakyls he byrystis to-gidyr 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii 72 Maken an obstakell that on the bakyside they be not enuayshed *Ibid.* vi. xiv 118 They made hurdeys or obstacles full thikke of thornes. 1538 STARKY *England* II. 128 Seyng that matrimony ys the only or chefe mean polityke we must study to take away all obstaculys and letys wch we fynd therto 1601 L. H[ALL] *Acc New Invent.* p. c. The Obstacle the course of the Tide meets with by London-bridge 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 ¶ He should remove the Obstacle which prevented the Use of his Sight. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* vii (1879) 131 The great table-land presents an obstacle to the migration of species. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 52 A glacier, when released from one opposing obstacle will be checked by another.

† 2 Resistance, opposition, objection: in phr to make obstacle, to offer opposition *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xxi 226 When the Chane saghe that thei made non obstacle to performen his commandment thanne he thoughte wel that he myghte trusten in hem 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvi 260 (Edin MS) Throw all the land plainly that raid, Thai fand nane that thaim obstakill maid 1634 LITTONOV *Trav* iii 126 The French men making obstacle to pay that which I had given.

3. *Comb.* as obstacle-race, a race in which natural or artificial impediments have to be surmounted; also *transf.*

1869 *Sporting Life* 17 Mar 4/2 Among the races on the [Thames Club] programme was one of a character entirely new to the athletic world, viz an 'Obstacle Race'. [Mr Walter Rye (late Hon. Sec Lond. Athl C.) informs us that this was the occasion of the introduction of the term, he having then invented it.] 1875 *Chifman* (Cl. Coll. Mag) IV 74 Obstacle Race. This race was two lengths, over two and under one obstacle placed across the bath 1888 H. POTTINGFR in *Portm. Rev* Jan 93 For some time he [the elk] becomes engaged in a terrible obstacle race and makes little progress.

Hence O *obstacle a.* (*Obs. except dial.*), obstinate, stubborn; † *O'obstacleousness*, obstinacy.

1536 *Will of S. Humble* (Somerset Ho), Yf they or any of them be obstakel & rounne away 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix 63 b, O faythlesse nation Howe long shall I strue with you vnfaithfull obstacleynesse? 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI.* v. 17 Fye Ione, that thou wilt be so obstacle.

Obstacle, v. rare. [a. obs. F. *obstacle-r* (16th c. and in Cotgr.), f. *obstacle* sb.] *a. trans.* To place obstacles or difficulties in the way of. *b. intr.* (*Milit.*) To erect obstacles to impede the progress of the enemy. Hence O *obstacling* *vbl. sb.*

1656 S. H. GOLD *Lam* 18 Let not the passions of love or hate obstacle ingenious judgement *Ibid.* 64 Solomon also oppress the People so, as it obstructed his son Rehoboams

Kinging. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/5 The day for obstructing has also been changed to give the men [engineers] a change from pick and shovel work 1889 ELLIN V. TALBOT *Diary of Ann Page* in *Pence* (N. Y.) 24 Oct. 1 Alack! that our pleasant friendship should have been so soon obstructed

† **Obstaculous, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstacul-um* OBSTACLE + *-ous*.] Of the nature of an obstacle.

1643 J. SHUTE *Indign. & Mercy* v (1645) 105 Though many things obstaculous to them lye in the way, and confront them, and be impediments to them. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quass* Kouh Def xxi 223 They stand obstaculous in their way, who stand not for Pre-byttery

Obstain(e), *obs.* erroneous forms of ABSTAIN.

† **Obstance.** *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *obstance* (15th c. in Godef.) resistance, opposition, ad. L. *obstantia*: see next and -ANCE.] *fr. op.* Opposition, resistance, but in quot. used error for 'substance'

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalm* Tr 18 þe obstance of his selyngc lyes in þe lufe of Ihesu whilke es fedde and lyghenede by swilke maner of sanges

† **Obstancy.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *obstantia*, in med. L. 'juridical opposition' (Du Cange), f. *obstanti-em*: see next and -ANOY.] Opposing quality or effect.

1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Vom* v. iii, After marriage it is of no obstancy.

† **Obstant, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *obstant-em*, pr. pple. of *obstare* to stand against, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *stare* to stand] Standing against; resisting, opposing.

1523 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii ix 99 That nother scheld no obstant plat of steyll This cativ, breist hes helpit neur a deill 1552 GREGOR *Salmus* Proh. Like a sea or high resurgung flood, All obstant lets, downe with his fury flung. 1623 COCKEIAM, *Obstant*, resisting.

Hence † *obstantly* *adv.*, resistingly

1562 in Strype *Ann Ref* (1709) I. xxx. 302 If any person... be thereof lawfully convicted, and will obstantly stand in the same.

Obstetric (*obstetrik*), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *obstetric-us*, for L. *obstetric-us*, f. *obstetrix*, -*trix* -em midwife. Association with words having the suffix -*ic* has led to the formation of such derivatives as *obstetrical*, *obstetrist*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a midwife or accoucheur, or to midwifery as a branch of medical practice.

1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv 394 There all the Learn'd shall at the labour stand, And Douglas lend his soft, obstetric hand. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *To the Virgins* vii, 'Tis you protect their pregnant hour, Exerting your obstetric pow'r 1793 R. RAWLINS (title) A Dissertation on the Structure of the Obstetric Portcull. 1799 *Med. Frul.* II. 453 The obstetric art... began to emerge from its barbarity during the sixteenth century. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 266 L. Paul of Aegina, the father of obstetric surgery. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I 607 In obstetric works cases are recorded.

Obstetrical (*obstetrik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.] = prec. *Obstetrical* *toid*, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans* (Century *Nat.* 1891).

1775 in ASHL. 1776 PENNANT *Zool* III 17 They spawn like frogs; but what is singular, the male affords the female obstetrical aid [etc.] 1855 RAMCHOTNAM *Obstet. Med.* 2 Peculiarities, which, in an obstetrical point of view, as well as anatomically, are worthy of consideration. *Ibid.* 13 (If much interest to the obstetrical student. 1876 BRIDGEMAN *Th. & Pract. Med* (1878) 273 In surgical and obstetrical practice.

fig. 1822 BYRON *Lett. to Scott* 4 May, Mr. Murray has several things of mine in his obstetrical hands.

Hence **Obstetrically** *adv.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi, Art thou aware, that... a daughter of LUCINA is put obstetrically over thy head?

† **Obstetricate, v.** *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstetice*, f. *obstetrix* -em midwife.]

1. *intr.* To act as midwife; to aid in childbirth. Also *fig.*

1623 COCKEIAM, *Obstetricate*, to play the Midwife. 1652 SANCROFT *Mod. Policies, Colation*, 'Tis pity that such a Sacred thing should be made to obstetricate to rebellious irregular designs. 1664 LATHY *Sylva* 53 Some advise us to break the shells of Pines to facilitate their delivery, and I have essay'd it; but to my loss; Nature does obstetricate, and do that office of her self when it is the best season. 1809 *Edin. Rev* XIII 458 Russia... will probably obstetricate at the birth of those affiliated kingdoms that are to be extracted from the bowels of the Austrian monarchy.

2. *trans.* To bring to the birth; to help the delivery of. Chiefly *fig.*

1652 in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 237 Though you were not the parent of this husbandry, yet you were the hand that did obstetricate and give it birth which else had been strangled in a private hand 1655 GURKALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 405/2 Prayer hath had the name of old for its excellent usefulness to obstetricate merits. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 261 He... neither needeth a Set-form, to obstetric his expression, nor therein confineth himself to it

† **Obstetrication.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from prec.] The action or office of a midwife or accoucheur; delivery.

c. 1615 DONNE *Baduvaros* (1644) 78 Assemblies... for the delivery and obstetrication of those children of natural law. 1644 Bp. HALL *Free Prisoner* 88 There he must lye in an uncouth posture till hee shall be by an helpfull obstetrication drawn forth into the larger prison of the world.

† **Obstetricatory, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as OBSTRICATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the office of a midwife.

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* To Rdr., Which... made me... afford my obstetricatory assistance to this Posthumous Infant.

Obstetrician (obstet'ri-fān) [f. L. *obstetrica* midwifery + -AN.] One skilled in obstetrics or midwifery; an accoucheur.

1828 in WEBSTER citing *Med. Repos.* 1828 M. RYAN *Man Midwife* p. v. It may be necessary to say a few words apologetic, for my adoption of the word obstetrician. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* IV. 1191/1 Obstetricians may oppose it, but I believe our patients themselves will force the use of it on the profession.

† **Obstetricious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obstetrici-us* pertaining to a midwife + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a midwife, = OBSTETRIO.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 14, He doth the obstetricious Office of a Midwife. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 693 Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or obstetricious. a 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* IV. 1 (1731) 137 An Aporetical and Obstetricious Method.

Obstetricography, *rare* [f. OBSTETRIO + -OGRAPHY.] The scientific description of midwifery.

1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwife* 104 The next part of obstetricography, I have named genealogy.

Obstetrics. [In form, pl. of OBSTETRIO. see -IO 2.] The branch of medical practice which deals with parturition, and its antecedents and sequels; the practice of midwifery; obstetric art. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Obstetrics*, the doctrines or practice of midwifery. Employed in a larger signification than midwifery in its usual sense. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 34 In the Talmud are found evidences of a great deal of knowledge concerning the Cæsarean section and other subjects in obstetrics.

Obstetricry, *rare* [ad L. *obstetrica* midwifery.] Midwifery, the practice of obstetrics.

1841 M. RYAN (*title*) Illustrations to Obstetricry and Midwifery. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 121 Has chloroform at operations—at even those common ones of dentistry and obstetricry—not completely silenced the 'hypnotists'?

Obstetricist, *rare*—1 [ureg f. OBSTETRIO + -IST, for **obstetricist*.] An obstetrician or accoucheur. 18 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xxvii (Cent). The same consummate obstetricist insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adhere. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Obstetrix** (obstet'riks), *rare*—1 [L. *obstetrix*, -strix, -trixem, midwife, f. *obstāre*, or *obstistere*, ppl. stem *obstist*, to stand or place oneself in front of or opposite to, f. *ob-* (OB- I a, b) + *stāre*, *stistere* to stand.] A midwife.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr. L.* 73 The report of the obstetrix. a 1885 B. HANNINGTON in *Life* xix (1887) 322 A dash of the obstetrix would be exceedingly useful. could not a little [experience] be gained before coming out?

Obstinacious, *a. rare*—1 [ureg. f. next + -OUS.] Of an obstinate nature.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II v (1849) 55, I have myself obstinacious objections.

Obstinacy (obstīn'āsi). [ad. med. L. *obstinātus* (Du Cange), f. *obstināt-us* OBSTINATE: see -ACY.]

1. The quality or condition of being obstinate; inflexibility of temper or purpose, pertinacity, obduracy, stubbornness; persistency. Rarely in neutral or good sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 117 He hath with him Obstinacie. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 46 Some haue fallen in to obstynacy whiche men haue ben so harde of herat that of malice they will not be repentaunte. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 19 The cause wherof was. theyr owne obstinacie and fowardnes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 23 In this desperat conflict, fought with wonderful obstinacie of mind, many fel on both sides. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1 § 25 Obstinacy in a bad cause, is but constancy in a good. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* xi. Wks. 1826 IV. 367 [He] adhered to his own opinion with his usual obstinacy. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 238 The habitual and firm closure of the mouth would thus come to show decision of character, and decision readily passes into obstinacy.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An act or instance of this. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1788 Their obstinacies, and in all their sin. 1651 HOBBS *Leuath* iv. xlvii. 383 They induce simple men into an obstinacy against the Laws. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1872) 60/1 Cromwell's Speech to his third Parliament, in similar rebuke for their peditaries and obstinacies.

2. Of a disease. Stubborn or unyielding nature; continued resistance to treatment.

1808 *Med. Tral.* XIX. 183 This has been partly owing to the obstinacy of the disease.

Obstinance (obstīn'āns), *rare* [ad. med. L. *obstinantia* (Du Cange) f. *obstinant-em*: see OBSTINANT and -ANCE.] Stubborn or self-willed persistence; obstinacy.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 371 [He] was correcte and reprove moche of an holy man, Wilsus by name, for his obstinace or obstinacion. c 1480 *Plumpton Carr* (Camden) 66 And he will not, I intend to shew his obstynance to the King. 1893 C. T. LUSTED *Stud. Poets* 33 [He] called me a fool for my obstinace.

Obstinancy, *rare* [ad. L. *obstinantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 12 note, These natures, I doubt, in time may growe to a bad obstinacie. 1649 *Alcoran* 189 Such as dispute with obstynacy against the Faith. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. xxxiii, Such a sweetness here, and such an obstinacy there.

† **Obstinant**, *Obs. rare*—1 [ad. L. *obstinant-em*, pr. pple. of *obstināre* (f. *obstinere*) to persist: see -ANT.] = OBSTINATE sb.

1582 STYWARD *Mari Discipl.* II. 137 His speaking increaseth the obstinants to fight.

Obstinate (obstīn'ēt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *obstināt-us* determined, stubborn, pa. pple. of *obstināre* (derivative form of *obstāre*) to persist.]

1. Pertinacious or stubborn in adhering to one's own course, not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; inflexible, headstrong, self-willed. Rarely in neutral or good sense.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 14 You sall lose þe deuyll & all obstynat men. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 7 Curside be the woodnesse of hem, for it is obstynat. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 And he be obstinat or froward I wil he haue noon of all. c 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G v, On obstinate dullars waste not thy wit and brayne. 1572 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 *Preamble*, Erronously defendyng & maynteynyng his said obstynat opynions agayne the unitye of the holye Church. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 422 The obstinate Man does not hold Opinions, but they hold him. 1772 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar. 30 Jan, It yielded after an obstinate defence. 1855 MILMAN *Lai Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. 144 His obstinate humilty resisted their flattering importunities.

2. Unyielding, stiff, rigid; *spec.* of a disease, etc., not yielding readily to treatment; refractory, stubborn.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 7 Boots, grown hard and obstinate with age. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 This may probably destroy that obstinate disease. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb, I have been forced to sit up many nights by an obstinate sleeplessness. 1871 NAPIER *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xli. 1048 An obstinate diarrhoea sometimes sets in. 1891 S. C. SCRIVEN *Our Fields & Cities* 13 The Nottinghamshire clays—obstinate red clay, good for bricks and oak trees.

† 3. Reluctant. *Obs. rare.*

a 1754 W. HAMILTON *To the Countess* etc., Sincere and equal to thy neighbour's fame, How swift to praise, how obstinate to blame.

B. sb. A stubborn or inflexible person.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 152 Promptynge coneccony unto obstinates and perseuerynge theyr malice. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluyn's Inst. Pref.*, Out of the bosome of these heretikes, rebelles, and obstinates. 1623 T. SCOTT *God & the King* (1633) 6 These obstinates be of two sorts. The Dogmatical obstinates are such as erre in judgement. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Proo. Life Lewis* XV. 1. 67 There were, as the Regent called them, some obstinates, that is to say, persons who could not persuade themselves, that paper was of greater value than money.

Obstinate (p. b. stīn'ēt), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *obstināt-us*, ppl. stem of *obstināre*: see prec. and -AT 3.] *trans.* To render obstinate; to cause to persist stubbornly. Also *refl.* (= F. *obstinier*).

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1245 Pey ben obstynatye so meche in covetysse. 1588 E. AGGAS tr. *Disc. pres. Est. France* 31 Being no great likelihood that the Switzers would obstinate themselves against such great forces. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 536 One that hath obstinated himself against the Church. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hon. VIII* (1683) 133 These Abuses and Grievances being published, Luther became more obstinated. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 308 If he still obstinates himself, he is finished by being made to measure one of the marble *putti*, which look like rather stoutish babies, and are found to be six feet.

Obstinately (p. b. stīn'ētli), *adv.* [f. OBSTINATE a. + -LY 2.] In an obstinate manner, stubbornly; pertinaciously.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 376 If þu wilt not beleue effectually cristis wordis þan þu wilfully and obstynatly forsakist crist vittrly. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 91 Cruell and seure to crist as obstynatly withstande them. 1684 BOYLE *Porous Annis & Solid Bod.* vii. 113 The obstinately adhering Odour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 127 Unknowing how to fly, And obstinately bent to win or dye. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 143 Obstinate chronic Maladies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207 In a few hours it was known that Londonderry held out as obstinately as ever. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 35 Bowels often obstinately confined.

Obstinateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

1391 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 434 Whom against y^e obstinatenesse of the said William Swinderby, we thought good to receive, and ded receiue. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 288 Being much concerned that so brave a Gentleman should be lost by his own obstinateness.

† **Obstination**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 -cioun. [a F. *obstinat* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obstinat-ion-em* determination, resolution, n. of action f. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE a.] = OBSTINACY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 5, And sithen þam graues in obstynacioun. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 294 Obstynacioun in enyl doynge. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 139 Al the insurrectionis . . . hes procedit of the ignorance & obstinacione of the comount pepil. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popeny* 42 The incurable obstination of the Presbyterian Party in Schism against the Episcopal Church. a 1711 *Ken. Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 404 Yet still with obstination I, To win the battle restless try. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 273 The obstination of the human mind in adhering to the worse, even when the better is presented to its choice.

† **Obstinated**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [f. after L. *obstinātus* or F. *obstiné*, f. L. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE v. and -ED 1.] Made obstinate or persistent. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 11 *Magnificence* 1274 You Whose spirits, self-obstin'd in old musty Error, Repulse the Truth.

† **Obstipate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *obstipāt-us*, ppl. stem of L. type **obstipāre*, f. *ob-* (OB- I a, b) + *stipāre* to press together, pack. see next.] *trans.*

To block or stop up; to stuff up; *absol.* to produce constipation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Obstipate*, to stop chinks. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol.* 9 An impediment in the medium, as being obstipated. 1702 FULLER *Pharmacopoeia Extensio* 140 *anac.* (1730) 241 A Chartaceous Hydrogala edulcorates, incrassates, obstipates.

Obstipation (obstip'ā-shən). [ad. L. *obstipāt-ion-em*, n. of action f. **obstipāre*: see prec.] The action of blocking or stopping up. In *Med.* see quot. 1880.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 88 The cure consisteth in purgations, dyet, and bleeding, which may be observed also in the time of the obstipation. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obstipation*, a stopping up. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 237 [They] produce an obstipation, which ends either in an abscess of the abdomen, or becomes fatal to the animal. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 532 The term obstipation has been already defined to denote a greater amount of difficulty than constipation, that is, obstruction of the bowels, either as a functional disorder or dependent on various lesions.

† **Obstreperous**, *Obs. rare*—0 [f. L. *obstreper-em*, pr. pple. of *obstreperē* to make a noise against, shout at. see -EROY.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Noyse, *Obstreperous*.

† **Obstreperate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *obstreper-us* (see OBSTREPEROUS) + -AT 3.] *intr.* To make a noise or clamour.

1765 STERNE tr. *Shandy* VII. xxii, Thump—thump—obstreperated the abbeys. with the end of her goldheaded cane against the bottom of the calash.

Obstreperous (ōbstre pē'ōs), *a.* Also 7 -os; (humorous or illiterate, chiefly in sense 2) 8 ab-, obstrepolous, -ulous, 8-9 obstropalous, -olous, -ulous, 9 obstreperulous. [f. L. *obstreper-us* clamorous (f. *obstreperē* to make a noise against, shout at, oppose noisily or troublesomely) + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by great noise or outcry, esp. in opposition; clamorous, noisy; vociferous.

c 1600 *Timon* I. ii (1842) 6 Proceed'st thou still with thy ostreperous noyse. 1603 B. JOHNSON *Seymour* v. iii, They [ravens] sate all night, Beating the ayre with their obstreperous beakes. a 1665 FULLER *Worthies* (1849) II. 211 He . . . was very obstreperous in arguing the case for transubstantiation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Ransd.* vii (1804) 47, I heard him very obstropulous in his sleep. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 p. 11 The most careless and obstreperous merriment. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythos* (1866) II. 51 The obstreperous rhetoricians will plague me with their big words. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Amis* v. 131 Obstreperous roarings of the throat.

2. Resisting control, management, advice, etc., in a noisy manner; turbulent or unruly in behaviour, esp. in resistance.

1657 [see OBSTREPEROUSNESS]. 1727 *Philos. Quarll* 105 Peering she would grow obstreperulous, they each of em took hold of one of her Arms. 1773 GOLDSMID *Sleeps to Cong.* iii, I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle . . . in this obstropalous manner. 1806 *Suar Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 5 You have been quite obstropulous, no getting any food into your mouth but by force. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Oct, in *Lockhart*, We dined at Wooler, where an obstreperous horse retarded us for an hour at least. 1874 BURNARD *My time* 1. 4 Generally having my own way and becoming remarkably obstreperous when thwarted. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 The most obstreperous and unmanageable of all young merlins.

Obstreperously (ōbstre pē'ōshl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 4.] In an obstreperous or clamorous manner; noisily; with loud unruliness.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 243 The Peripatetians obstreperously deny the Testicles this power of procreation of seed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. ii. § 42 The catholics at the two first behaved themselves so obstreperously, that some of them were forced to be gagged, before they would be quiet. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 p. 6 Upon this, they all laughed so obstreperously, that I took the opportunity of sneaking off in the tumult. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) I. 544 Its vigilant defenders were one and all snoring most obstreperously at their posts.

Obstreperousness (ōbstre pē'ōsness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstreperous, vociferousness, clamour, noisy behaviour; now esp. noisy and unruly resistance to control.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. 1 § 18 Things not being methodized with Scholasticall Formality, but managed with tumultuous Obstreperousness. 1657 KEEVE *God's Plea* 37 This finding fault with God's actions, is called an obstreperousness against the Almighty. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 450 A numerous crowd seemed to be hugely taken and enamoured with his obstreperousness and undecent canes. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gaynor's* xxxiv (1879) 330 Comporting herself with the utmost self assertion and obstreperousness.

† **Obstriet**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obstrict-us* bound, obliged, pa. pple. of *obstringere*: see OBSTRINGERE.] Morally bound; bounden; obliged. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 152 His good brother, to whom he recogniseth hym self to be sonochie indebted and obstricts.

Obstruction (ōbstrik'shən), [ad. med. L. *obstruction-em* obligation (Du Cange), n. of action f. *obstringere*: see OBSTRINGERE.] The state of being morally or legally bound; obligation.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 312 [God] hath full right to exempt Whom so it pleases him by choice from National obstriction. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 11 (1740) 237 The Priests by their Conversation, and more by their religious Obstrictions, influence their Party.

† **Obstructive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. obstruct-*, ppl. stem of *obstruere*, see **OBSTRUCT** and -IVE.]
 1644 *Amadov Observator's Notes* 4 The same obligation of Justice and Honour is as strong upon Kings, (and hath ever been held more powerful and obstructive in them, then in any state managed by a Community.)

† **Obstrigillate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. *L. obstrigillat-*, ppl. stem of *obstrigillare* to hinder, oppose, derivative of *obstruere*, see **OBSTRINGERE**.]
trans. To oppose or resist. Hence + **Obstrigillation**, opposition.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Obstrigillate*, to resist. *Ibid* 11, *A resist-*
ing, Obstrigillation, Oppugnation. 1696 in *BLOUNT*
 † **Obstringe**, *v.* *Obs. rare*, [ad. *L. obstringere*, f. *ob-* (OB-10) + *stringere* to tie, bind.] *trans.*
 To put under obligation; to bind.

1528 *Amass Let to Wolsey* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) 1 in App. xxiii 66 He and the see was and is obstranged and bound to your Grace. 1660 *tr. Amynaldis Treat. conc. Relig.* iii vi. 453 It was never lookt upon as unjust or strange, for those who are obstrung'd one to another by those bonds to partake in the punishment of their Relatives.

Obstopalous, -olous, -ulous, etc., illiterate variants of **OBSTREPEROUS**.

Obstruct (*ɒbstrʊkt*), *v.* [f. *L. obstruct-*, ppl. stem of *obstruere* to build against, to block up, f. *ob-* (OB-10) + *struere* to pile, build.]

1. *trans.* To block, close up, or fill (a way or passage) with obstacles or impediments; to render impassable or difficult of passage.

1611 CORN. *Oppiler*, to stop, obstruct, shut up. 1652 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 172 Wind in the head that obstructeth the roots of the Nerves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 637 Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave at last, through Chaos build, obstruct the mouth of Hell, For ever, and seal up his ravenous Jaws. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Jour. n. Jervis* (1732) 76 The door is now so obstructed with Stones. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 103 Rolling stones, which now obstruct these roads as well as mar the greatest part of the surface of this island. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. vii, 'Rise thou obstructest the way'. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 68 The common duct was much compressed and obstructed by enlargement and hardening of the pancreas. *absol.* 1889 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 264 But what then obstructed I am not certain.

2. To interrupt, render difficult, or retard the passage or progress of; to impede, hinder, or retard (a person or thing in its motion).

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Siles. Sanct.* L'Envoiy, Sin quickly will Turn in, if not obstructed still. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II IV 134 The Wind we believe obstructs the coming of any letters from Holland, and keeps back the Dutch fleet. 1768 BEATTIE *Minst.* i xlii, If but a cloud obstruct the solar ray. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 79 These, by obstructing the free current of air, render such places damp and unwholesome. 1821 CRAIG *Leet. Drawing*, etc. v 259 If the particles of air can obstruct and reflect light. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III 507 They did not even take the trouble to obstruct his passage over the river.

3. *fig.* To stand in the way of, or persistently oppose the progress or course of (proceedings, or a person or thing in a purpose or action); to hinder, impede, retard, delay, withstand, stop. To obstruct process (in Law): to commit the punishable offence of intentionally hindering the officers of the law in the execution of their duties.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i § 63 A. Seivant... the prejudice to whose Person exceedingly obstructed all overtures made in Parliament for his service. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* ix, To expect that their voting or not voting should obstruct the Commons. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H. v. Wks.* (1888) I 36 She was like an untamed heifer, that would not be ruled by God's people, but obstructed his discipline. 1738 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV 282 The said Officers were obstructed in the lawful discharge of their Duty. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* xxviii, I don't know if it be just thus to obstruct the union of man and wife. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 91) s. v. *Process*, Obstructing the execution of lawful process, is an offence against public justice. 1853 A. PRENTICE *Hist. Anti-Corn Law League* I. viii. 112 Many... had come to obstruct the proceedings. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III xiv 212 He had obstructed good subjects, who would have done their duty, had he allowed them.

4. To come in the way of, interrupt, shut out (the sight or view of).

1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 49 The next Morning, a thick Fog obstructing our Sight, we weigh'd, to go up thither. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii 144 And hills above them still obstruct the skies. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Batein*, On the north western side, there was nothing to obstruct the view.

Hence **Obstrueting**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*; **Obstruently** *adv.*, so as to obstruct.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxvii, This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no vent. 1817 CONBET *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 37 One of the crimes... was the obstructing of petitions. 1889 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Other Woman* III vi 96 Two or three obstructively stout bodies sat in their way. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 794 The obstructing agent may be... a peritoneal adhesion by which a loop of bowel is snared.

[**Obstruct**, *sb.*, conjectural emendation, by Warburton, of *abstract* in the following passage (but not otherwise known).]

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 61 His pardon for returne, Which soone he granted, being an abstract 'twene his Lust and him.]

Obstructed (*ɒbstrʊktɪd*), *ppl. a.* [f. **OBSTRUCT** + -ED 1.] Blocked up, stopped up, hindered, impeded: see the vb.

1611 CORN. *Oppiler*, obstructed, stopped, shut up. a 1658

CLEVELAND *General Eclipse*, As an obstructed fountain's head cuts the entail off from the streams And brooks are disinherited. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxii, Obstructed Peispiration, vulgarly called Catching Cold. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* iii. iii, If e'er thy youth has felt th' impatience of obstructed love. 1878 T. BRYAN *Pract. Surg.* I 650 The symptoms of an obstructed hernia, as of obstructed intestine, are not very definite.

b. *Med.* Having a functional obstruction.
 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 94 One Maid... being obstructed about five or six years, inasmuch as she grew very diseased. Hence **Obstruently** *adv.*, with obstruction.

1656 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Nature's Picture* xl Epistle, Others in one discourse speak weakly or obstructedly.
Obstructor, variant of **OBSTRUCTOR**.

Obstruction (*ɒbstrʊkʃən*), [ad. *L. obstructionem*, n. of action f. *obstruere* to OBSTRUCT. Cf. *F. obstruction* (1540 in *Godef. Compl.*)] The action of obstructing, that in which this is embodied.

1. The action of blocking up a way or passage with an obstacle or impediment; the rendering impassable; the condition of being so blocked; frequently in reference to passages, organs, or functions of the body. *esp.* the ill-condition produced by constipation of the bowels. *Cold obstruction* (also *fig.*), stoppage or cessation of the vital functions; the condition of the body in death.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882/2 A diet as thinne as Gallene deuseeth for hym that hath an obstruction in his liver. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 22 This does make some obstruction in the blood. This cross-gartering. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 119 To die, To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot, This sensible warme motion, to become a kneaded clod. 1791 *Genil. Mag.* 22/2 Where deafness proceeds from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1833 BYRON *Gaioin* iii, Where cold Obstruction's apathy Appeals the gazing mourner's heart. 1844 DUTTON *Deafness* 75 The most efficient local means of treating obstruction of the Eustachian tube. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II 157 The cold obstruction of two centuries thaws, and the stream of speech seeks out its old windings. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 30 Accumulations of fluid in the interior of hollow organs, as the result of obstruction at an orifice.

2. The action of hindering or rendering difficult the passage or progress of a person or thing; the fact of standing in the way; the shutting out of light by interposition.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 43 *Cl.* Why it hath bay Windows transparent as baricadoes, and yet complest thou of obstruction? 1755 *Young Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV 269 Souls suffer no separation from obstruction of matter, or distance of place. 1841 ELLIOTT *Hist. Ind.* II 413 He advanced without further obstruction to the capital.

3. *fig.* The hindering or stopping of the course, performance, or doing of anything, *spec.* the persistent attempt to stop the progress of business in any meeting or legislative assembly, e.g. in the House of Commons.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 144/1 To one who asked him what folly is, he said, the obstruction of Knowledge. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 II. 300, I am confident... that an Obstruction of the Peace will not arise from hence. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 78 The general obstruction of Trade, occasioned by the War. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 381 This obstruction given to Cicero's return. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 91) s. v. *Process*, An obstruction of an arrest upon criminal process. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. 1 (1852) 59 A project of this sort is liable to much obstruction from the difficulties in the way of fixing the primary or original valuation. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Irish Cathol.* 99 The obstruction offered by the Irish members in Parliament is really an expression of this uncontrollable antipathy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 313 Its progress [the Ballot Bill of 1871] was delayed by that practice of talking against time which has more recently become famous under the name of obstruction. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/2 Mr. Gladstone... defined obstruction as resisting the will of the House otherwise than by argument.

4. Anything that stops or blocks a way or passage, that which hinders or prevents passage or progress; an obstructing obstacle. a physical

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1 65 To... purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop our very Veines of Life. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 301 And remove the Obstruction. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I 162 The turbulence and rapidity of the current gave the voyagers intimation that they were approaching the great obstructions of the river. 1850 CHURCH *Locks & Keys* 20 The forms of these moveable obstructions to the bolt, in locks of modern date, are of course various. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1705/1 The cow-catcher, or frame in front of an engine, to push obstructions from the rails.

b. immaterial.
 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 129 Why this [sentence] is evident to any fair play capacity. There is no obstruction in this. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 507 Their design meeting with obstructions and obstructions, they many of them grew weary of it. 1830 R. HALL *Wks.* (1841) V. 282 Gull is a legal obstruction to an approach to God. 1876 MOZLEY *Unw. Serim.* ix (1877) 124 The great obstruction to generosity in our nature is jealousy.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, obstruction-guard, a bar, etc. fixed in front of a railway-engine to remove an obstruction from the rails.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 874 When once the obstruction symptoms have become definite. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/5 A rail chair had been placed on the rails. The impact was so severe as to smash the obstruction guard in front of the engine.

Obstructionism, *rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] The practice of systematic obstruction, as in a legislative body.

1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 12 Sept., If obstructionism were to become extinct immediately, it would not have passed away without leaving a lasting impression upon the character of the English House of Commons.

Obstructionist (*ɒbstrʊkʃənɪst*), [f. *prec.* + -IST.] One who advocates or systematically practises obstruction, esp. in reference to the proceedings of a legislative body.

1846 R. BELL *Canning* 341 Luckily there is always an obstructionist in the House of Commons... to start up with an objection by way of order to the very climax of unanimity. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 60 Obstructionists make heretics, and heretics make obstructionists. 1882 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., It is hard to see what motive could have influenced the Democrats to act as obstructionists in this matter. 1882 GODKIN in *10th Cent.* Aug. 187 The scenes of disorder prepared by the Irish obstructionists last winter. *attrib.* 1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 12 Sept., The mischief which obstructionist impunity has already worked.

Obstructive (*ɒbstrʊktɪv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *L. obstruct-*, ppl. stem (see **OBSTRUCT** + -IVE): cf. *F. obstructif*, -ive (1690 in *Ital.-Daim.*)]

1. Having the quality of obstructing; tending to obstruct; causing impediment. *Const. of, to.*

1611 CORN. *Oppiler*, obstruative, obstructive, stopping. 1637—90 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 204 The King... knowing how obstructive it would prove to his purpose, sent for Bishop Blackburne. c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 12 Things, either wanting or obstructive to the happiness of New York. 1772 PRIORI *Aux. Divut. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 68 Nothing is to be permitted there which shall be... obstructive of it [divine service]. 1777 *Poem Bimbley K. George I.* Far from thy Brown, obstructive Blumbers, shake. 1850 MILL *Dis. & Disc.* II. *French Rev.* in 1848, 402 Suppose it [a second Chamber] constituted in a manner, of all others, least calculated to render it an obstructive body. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ass. Crit.* ii (1875) 59 Academies may be said to be obstructive to energy and inventive genius. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hott* II. xxx. 227 This angry haste... might some day be obstructive of his own work. 1881 MISS YOUNG *Lads & Lassies Langley* iii. 128 That obstructive old aunt insisted on darning Mr. O'Toole's parlour herself.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of obstruction of the bowels or of any bodily duct or passage.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 89 It... abstergeth obstructive humours in the stomacke. 1876 BARTON *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 531 Obstructive and regurgitant disease of the aorta and mitral orifices. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 67 The coloration of skin in these cases is usually not so deep as that found in ordinary obstructive jaundice. *And* 195 Obstructive suppression may forbid the exit of the urine... after it has been completely formed by the kidney.

B. *sb.* 1. An obstructive agent, instrument, or force; a hindrance.

1642 JLR TAYLOR *Episc.* (1677) 4 Episcopacy... was instituted as an obstructive to the diffusion of Schism and Heresy. 1654 HAMMOND *fundam.* xii. 122 The second obstructive, is that of the Educative. 1860 TAYLOR *Chur.* I. xxvii. 218 The leading rule... proved a mere obstructive.

2. One who obstructs or retards progress in legislation, education, parliamentary business, etc.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. 41 He must stand condemned as one of the obstructives of his day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *The Times* Wks. (Hohn) II. 116 The people are familiarized with the reason of reform, and, one by one, take away every argument of the obstructives. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 28 June, A middlemense and intolerant body of political obstructives who called themselves the Constitutional Association. c 1884 M. PATTERSON *Men* (1885) 239 Every Oxford man was a Liberal, even those whose nature had palpably destined for obstructives.

Hence **Obstruotively** *adv.*, so as to obstruct; **Obstruotivism**, the system or practice of being obstructive.

1863 MILLVILLE *Bl. Prim. Speech* 190 Gradually raising the point of the tongue... till it comes upon the palate obstructively, and so forms the letter *ll*. 1870 HODGKINS *E. Droad* iii, Fragments of old wall [etc.] have got inconspicuously or obstructively built into many of its towers, and gardens. 1885 *Academy* 19 Dec. 407/2 A fusion of fanatical obstructivism with official corruption.

Obstructiveness, [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] Obstructive quality or practice.

1727 in *BAILLY* vol II. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1870) II. vi. 4 In nominations to the religious houses, the superior, residing abroad had equal facilities for obstructiveness. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 1904/2 The mischievous obstructiveness of the House of Lords.

Obstructor (*ɒbstrʊktɔr*), *also* 7-our, 7-9-or. [agent-n on *L.* type, f. *obstruere* to OBSTRUCT; cf. *constructor*, *instructor*.] One who or that which obstructs, stands in the way of, or impedes; a hinderer; an opponent of progress.

1649 J. GODWIN (title) *The Obstructors of Justice* 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H. v. Wks.* (1888) I 34 The common people became so fanatic, as to believe the bishops, to be Antichrist, and the only obstructors of God's Discipline. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 33 The Hollanders are the great Suppliers of Trade, and Obstructors of Commerce. 1755 JOHNSON, *Obstructor*, one that hinders or opposes. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 [He] had chosen to turn himself into a deliberate obstructor of Irish measures.

Obstruent (*ɒbstrʊənt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. obstruentem*, pr. pple. of *obstruere* to OBSTRUCT.]

A. *adj.* Obstructing; *Med.* closing up the ducts or passages of the body: cf. **DEOBSTRUENT**.

1755 JOHNSON, *Obstruent*, hindering, blocking up. 1827 W. G. S. *Exc. Vill. Curate* 132 If you subject me to such obstruent interruptions as these. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obstruens*, shutting or closing up; applied to medicines; obstruent. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* a. Something that obstructs, an obstruc-

tion b. *Med.* A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels, or the natural passages of the body.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 32 Vitiated by such an obstructive coagulative salt according to the strength and degree of the obstruence 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* lxxix. Some obstruence to clear away 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Obstruse**, *a.*, eiron. form of **ABSTRUSE** (formerly frequent, after *obstrusus*, false reading in L.). 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 168 In such an obstruse difficulty, he that speaketh most apparently and probably, saith the best 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 367 Obstruse Words and Phrases. a 1734 North *Exam.* i. ii § 18 (1740) 39 If we sink to his more obstruse Reaches.

Obstupefacient (*ôb'stû-fî-ent*), *a.* [ad. L. *obstupefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *obstupefacere*: see below and -ENT.] Stupefying; in *Med.* = narcotic.

1897 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* † **Obstupefact**, *a.* (*ôb'stû-fâkt*). *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obstupefact-us*, pa. pple. of *obstupefacere*: see next.]

Stupefied, stupid; as *sb.* a stupid person 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. *Hor.* How now, Crispinus? Crisp. O — obstupefact. *Tib.* Nay, that we all are

† **Obstupefaction**. *Obs. rare* [n. of action f. *obstupefacere* to render senseless, f. *ôb-* (OB-1 b, d) + *stupefacere* to make stupid] The fact or condition of being stupefied; stupefaction

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xi. § 1 That obstupefaction wherein our souls are miserably drenched by their delaps into these bodily sinks of corruption 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 436 Whether those doe it rather in a kind of confusion and obstupefaction of mind out of fear and suspicion

† **Obstupefactive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *obstupefact-* (see prec.) + -IVE] Tending to stupefy. a 1633 ABP. ABBOT (J.), The force of it is obstupefactive, and no other

Obstupefy (*ôb'stû-pî-fî*), *v.* [f. L. *obstupefacere* (see above), after *STUPEFY*.] *trans* To stupefy, esp. mentally.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* v. xii. § 1 So had the duels sought to work wonders about the Egyptian idols, which did obstupefy the people 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* iv. 1. 138 Some Lethargical or obstupefying disease 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36 a/f. To Paradigmatize and explain all obstupefying Quiddities 1889 C. PITCHARD *Occas. Th. Astron.* 167 You cannot obstupefy such a man.

† **Obstupefescence**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *obstupefescen-t-em*, pr. pple. of *obstupefescere* (*obstupefescere*) to become stupefied: see -ENCE] The condition of being in a stupor.

1597 A. M. T. *Gullenwerth's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 The obstupefescence and fear wherewith the faynte-hearted are oftentimes taken 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Obstupefescencia*, old term for that state when the patient remains still, with open eyes, as if astonished, and neither moves or speaks. obstupefescence. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Obstuprate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstuprare*, f. *ôb-* (OB-1 b) + *stuprare* to ravish.] *trans*. To ravish; = **CONSTUPRATE**.

1668 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* iv. 265 Snatching a ring from her father that did obstuprate her, delivered it to her Nurse.

Obtain (*ôb'tâin*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *ob-*, *op-*, *-teyne*, *-tayne*, *-teigne*, *-teygne*, 5 *optyne*, 6 *obtayne*, *opteyne*, (*Sc.* *obtayne*, *opteyne*), 6-7 *obteine*, *-taine*, (*optain* (e), 7 *Sc.* *obtean*), 6- obtain [ME. *obteine*, *-teyne*, *-tene*, a. F. *obteiner* (14th c. in *Litté*), ad. L. *obtenere*, f. *ôb-* (OB-1 b) + *tenere* to hold, keep. Cf. CONTAIN.]

1. *trans*. To come into the possession or enjoyment of (something) by one's own effort, or by request; to procure or gain, as the result of purpose and effort, hence, generally, to acquire, get.

c 1245 LVDC. *Assembly of Gods* 2085 And so the victory shall ye obteyne 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I 291 Men of Norway sayenge from Denmaike, opteyne and inhabit that grownde, challenge hit Normandy 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 [Eneas] opteyned her grace for to sojourne. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 7 Blessed are the mercifull for they shall obteyne mercy 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Coll. 23rd Sund aft. Trin. Gaunt that those thynges which we aske faithfully we maye obteine effectually. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 154 Obtaining Pardon by Money, or other rewards 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 278 Gilded shillings. had obtained the name of Bath guineas. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I 223 The precipitate obtained is sulphate of barytes 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xv. 138 I climbed to obtain a general view of the surrounding scene 1890 MLCREER *Sanity & Insanity* x. 261 The process of obtaining a livelihood

b. With *obj. cl.* expressing what is granted in answer to a request. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) V 397 Opteynyng unnethe of God that be sawles of the monasterie scholde be salved 1460 CARPRAVE *Chron.* 235 The abbot opteyned that there should no prioune longing to Seynt Alboune be compelled for to gadere the dymes to the King a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Hen. VIII.* (1683) 318 They obtained that Francisco Sforza should be admitted to the Emperors piessence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* i. xvi. § 7 Macheras earnestly begged and obtained that he would be reconciled. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* 102, I obtained that all of them should sit at the table.

† c. With *inf. obj.* expressing what is got from, of a person; = to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1682 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* To Rdr, I could not obtain from myself to show Absalom unfortunate 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 227 The Gentlemen. obtained of Miss to

play several Tunes on the Spunnet 1751 *Female Foundling* I 172 It was with Difficulty I had obtained from myself to have this Conversation

d. *absol.* (Cf. 4.) 1526 TINDALE I Cor. 12. 24 So runne that ye maye obteyne 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. 1 Wks (Rldg) 173/2 Echo. Vouchsafe me, I may do him these last rites 1737 *Her. Thou dost obtain* 1854 WHITTIER *Hermist of the Thebaid* iii. The simple heart, that freely asks In love, obtains.

† 2. a. With *pa. pple* as *compl.* To procure something to be done = GET v. 28 a. b. With *inf* as *compl.* To induce, prevail upon (a person) to do something. = GET v. 30. *Obs. rare*

1425 Paston Lett. I. 21 Sir John Paston hath opteyned me condempnyd to hym in co[n]v[i]c[i]t maicr 1592 Nobody & Someb. 595 in Simpson *Sch. Shakes* (1878) I 300 He will not be obtained To take upon him this Realmes government

† 3. To gain, win (a battle or other contest).

a 1470 Tipton *Casars* i. (1530) 2 All the battels which he obteyned in France 1515 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 4 That memorable Sea battell there obtained against the Turk a 1649 WINTROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 142, I might have obtained the cause I had in hand

4. *intr.* To win the victory, gain the day, prevail; to succeed, prosper. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1445 LVDC. *Assembly of Gods* 1311 When olde Atropos had seen and herde. How Vertue had opteyned c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxiv. 134 Pes, herynge, that meicy, hir sistre, myght not opteyne ne pievayle in hir purpose. 1526 R. WHITTIER *Marriage* (1893) 74 For whose election was a sysme, but he obteyned, and well ruled 1624 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks (1847) 79/2 I too credulous is the confuter, if he think to obtain with me 1707 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm. Athens & Rome* iii. This, though it failed at present, yet afterwards obtained 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 56 Less prosperously the second suit obtain'd

5. To attain to, get as far as, reach, gain. † a. *intr.* with *to*, *unto*: To get to. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 37 Aske forgeuenesse.. of god, and in thy self so doying, thou mayest opteyne vnto hys grace 1555 EDLN. *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Salomon obtained by his nauigations to Ophir 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The Poets have obtained to the top of their profession 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 507 If a Man cannot obtaine to that Judgment.

b. *trans.* To attain, reach, gain. *Obs. or arch.*

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 817 His consorts, wherof one hath not long since obtained his port. 1733 P. SHAW *Tr. Bacon's De Sep. Vet.* iii. Explan. Philos. Wks. I. 651 The End is seldom obtained. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 316 If once the lama obtains the rocky precipice 1830 SCOTT *Demogol.* (1831) 384 The vivacity of fancy. dies within us when we obtain the age of manhood.

† c. with *inf.* To attain or come to be, to do, etc.; to get opportunity, permission, ability, etc. to do something; to succeed in doing something. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1815, I trust we shall optaine To do you service a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 33 Clitophon by vehement importunite obtained to goe with him. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mer.* (1731) 117 The weaker Marmors cannot obtain to be heard 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferris* (1732) 7 It was not without much importunity that we obtain'd to have the use of a dry part of the House.

† 6. To hold; to possess; to occupy. [A Latin sense.] *Obs.*

1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 92 To haue and opteyne hem yn my lappe or holde hem in my barnys 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 458 Who shal kepe and obtaine this countre after vs, syth that Authur is deed 1671 MILTON *P.* R. i. 87 He who obtains the Monarchy of Heav'n 1710 BIRKLEY *Princ. Human Knowl.* i. § 121 Varying the signification of each figure [in Arabic notation] according to the place it obtains

7. *intr.* To prevail; to be prevalent, customary, or established; to be in force or in vogue; to hold good, have place, subsist, exist. [? Allied to 4 or 6.]

1618 HALLS *Gold Rem.* ii. (1673) 66 Their opinions have now obtained for a hundred years 1640 Br. HALL *Humb. Remonstr.* 17 That forme of Episcopall Government, which hath hitherto obtained in the Church 1732 BIRKLEY *Alciph.* v. § 13 A practice which obtains only among the idle part of the nation 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 3 Laws of nature which universally obtain 1824 GROVE *Comp. Phys. Forces* 75 Static equilibrium, such as that which obtains in the two aims of a balance 1890 LD. ESCHER in *Lanc. Times* Reg. LXIII. 731/2 The new mode, which now obtains, of drafting Acts of Parliament so as to legislate by incorporating other Acts of Parliament

† b. *pass.* = prec. sense *Obs. rare*.

1549 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks 283/2 Which thing had undoubtedly neuer been obtained among y^e people if god had not broughte it vp hymselfe 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 410 Hm, that is the Priest, or Elder, he calleth the Sacrificer And the same word, Sacrificer, is now obtained by Custome.

Hence **Obtain'd** ppl. a, **Obtain'g** vbl. sb.

1495 Act. xi. *Hen. VII.* c. 53 *Preamble*, Your moost victorious opteynyng agayns Richard 1539 J. FOSTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II 112 For the opteynyng of hys gracyous pardon. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* in *Hen. VII.* 4 In the very begynnyng of his newe obteyned regne. a 1602 BOYLE *Hist. Ar.* (1692) 19 Whether these obtained substances ought to be looked upon as true air 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 23 The advantage won by the mind in the obtaining of a language.

Obtainable (*ôb'tâin'âbl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

That may be obtained or got; procurable.

1617 HIERON *Wks* II. 128 We see which is the only way; we see it is obtainable 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 285 Effects by no means obtainable by the moving force immediately applied 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas Ways* Sc. i. 4 At all obtainable temperatures, and under all obtainable conditions of pressure.

Obtainal (*ôb'tâin'âbl*) *rare* [f. as prec. + -AL] = **OBTAINMENT**.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 355 That commerce.. which is carried on with the richest nation is most favourable to the obtainal of capital 1869 *Daily News* 20 Mar. The obtainal of a supplementary charter, to enable the University [of London] to grant certificates of proficiency to women 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 2/2 The concentration of all efforts on the obtainal of high prices for landlords selling their estates.

Obtainment. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ANCE] = **OBTAINMENT**.

1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Mil. Hist.* 120 The great and only resource for the obtainance of victory.

Obtainer (*ôb'tâin'âr*) [f. as prec. + -ER] One who obtains; a gainer, winner; a getter

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sol. Pi. Crit. Adm.* (1894) I 96 The obtainer thereof ovyth by the said custom to be preferred omnibus aliis creditoribus a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 26 b, The more renowned is the glory, and the fame more immortal of the vanquisher and obtainer 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 32 All obtainers of provisions in the Court at Rome 1755 JOHNSON, *Obtainer*, he who obtains 1861 COSMO INNES *Sk. Early Scotch Hist.* 259 The obtainer of the Papal and Royal privileges for the University

Obtain'g, ppl. a. [f. **OBTAIN** v. + -ING.]

That obtains, winning, prevailing, prevalent (*obs.*). 1682 T. FLATMAN *Hereditus Rides* No. 77 (1713) II 224 The Word Confirmation, in the Grammatical and most obtaining sense, signifies a strengthening or corroborating. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I 191 A charming creature, who sings like an angel, and will be very obtaining when she gets amongst them! 1814 IV 121 The result of the experiment will very shortly prove it, I believe it is on the eve of becoming very obtaining.

Obtainment (*ôb'tâin'men't*) [f. as prec. + -MENT] The action of obtaining or getting.

1571 GOLDING *Cabon on Ps.* li. 12 For obteynment of forgiveness of his sinnes. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 33 Every one is delighted in the obtainment of what he loves 1802-22 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. End.* (1827) I 224 A species of fraudulent obtainment, the punishment of which consisted of transportation for three years. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 Nutrition presupposes obtainment of food.

b. Something obtained.

1829 E. JESSE *Frut. Naturalist* 55 Grants from manorial lords for permission thus to feed them [swine] were recorded with care as valuable obtainments

Obtalmia, *obs.* form of **OPHTHALMIA**.

Obtect (*ôb'tekt*), *a.* *Entom. rare*—0. [ad. L. *obtect-us* covered over: see next.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Obtected (*ôb'tekted*), ppl. a. *Entom.* [f. L. *obtect-us*, pa. pple. of *obtegere* to cover over + -ED.]

a. Covered by a neighbouring part, as the hemelytra of some *Hemiptera* by the enlarged scutellum.

b. Applied to the form of pupa characteristic of the *Lepidoptera*, in which the limbs, etc. of the future insect are indistinctly discernible through the outer covering (opp. to *coarctate*), in later use sometimes extended to all pupæ in which the whole body and limbs are enclosed in a horny case (including *coarctate*). Also said of the metamorphosis in which such pupæ occur.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 52 Those of all lepidopterous insects by Linné are denominated obtected pupæ. 1826 *Ibid.* IV. 335 Obtected (*Obtecta*). When the Hemelytra are covered by a scutelliform mesothorax *Ibid.* 431 Metamorphosis incomplete. Metamorphosis obtected 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Annul. Life* 152 The obtected pupa is either angulata, as in the majority of *Lepidoptera* with club-shaped antennæ, or it is conical, as in *Sphinx*.

Obtectovenose (*ôb'tektovénô's*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *obtect-us* covered over, veiled + *vénôsus* VENOUS,

f. *vēna* vein.] Applied to a leaf having the principal and longitudinal veins connected by simple cross-veins. 1866 LINDLEY in *Trans. Bot.*

Obtemper (*ôb'temp'âr*), *v.* [a. F. *obtemperer* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm*) ad. L. *obtemperare* to obey, f. *ôb-* (OB-1 a) + *temperare* to qualify, temper, to restrain oneself.]

1. To comply with, yield to, submit to, obey; now only in *Sc. Law*, to obey (a judgement or order of a court). a. *trans.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xxv. 93 But for to obtempre youre request, for this tyme I graunte hym his lyf 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 The lords wald nocht obtemper his command 1639-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 59 Being asked, if he would obtemper and obey the Act of the Assemblies. 1728 WADROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 402 Refusing to obtemper the Acts of Assembly 1884 *Edinburgh Courant* 22 Mar. 3/2 Lord Adam granted decree of Absolvitor, pursuer having failed to obtemper Lord Fraser's order.

† b. *intr.* with *to*. To be obedient. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 285 b/1 To theyr wycked wylls. to obtempre or be agreeable. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 91 Kinnaird, devoutly obtemperand to Sanct Colme, rendert his saule to God. 1584 HUDSON *Du Barlas's Judah Ded.* The fervent desire I had to obtemper vnto your Majesties commendement.

† 2. *trans.* To temper, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 94 Thir tuo kangis wald nocht heir thair desyre, Nor 3it no way obtemper wald thair ire

† **Obtemperate**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 6-7 *Sc. -at.*

[ad. L. *obtemperat-us*, pa. pple. of *obtemperare*:

see prec.] a. as *adj.* Obedient, submissive b. as *Sc. pa. pple.* of next: Obeyed, complied with.
 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 213 The body scholde be.. obtemperat [*Trer.* bulom] to the sawle 1533 BELLENDEN *Levy* I (1822) 51 Ye wald some have obtemperat, and obeyit my chargis 1676 Row *Contn Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 446 Others wh had not obtemperat the act.

Obtemperate (ɒtəmˈpɛrət), *v.* [f. L. *obtemperat*, ppl. stem of *obtemperare*: see **OBTEMPER**]
 1. = **OBTEMPER** 1. a. *trans*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 219 Duke Harolde, thenkyng better to obtemperate and favoure the cuntre raper then the private profite of his bioper 1612 COTGR., *Obtemperer*, to obtemperate, obey. 1653 A. Wilson *Fas* I, 104 The King had fit Instruments that could fit and obtemperate the Kings humour 1766 W. Gordon *Gen Counting-ho.* 340 When the order given is obtemperated by acceptance. 1865 *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 343 After a violent quarrel the guides obtemperated his commands

b. *intr.* with *to*: To be obedient.
 c. 1532 Du Wes *Introd Fr* in Palgr 1096 Desiring to obtemperate to his pleasur & affection 1884 A. A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I 32 To this suggestion he flatly declined to obtemperate. 1889 *Sat Rev* 20 July 64/1 The Marxists refused to obtemperate to any such demand

2. = **OBTEMPER** 2. *Sc. Obs. rare.*
 1560 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* iii. 283 Quhairfor we wald that se obtemperat your will with wit, and your mind mitagit.

So †**Obtemperance**, †**Obtemperat**. *Obs.*
 1643 COTGR., *Obtemperance*, obeying 1611 COTGR., *Obtemperat*, obtemperat, obedience. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obtemperat*, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

†**Obtend**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *obtendere* to spread in front of, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *tendere* to stretch]
 1. *trans.* To put forward as a statement, reason, etc.; to pretend, allege, maintain.

1573 *Satur Poems Reform.* xl. 33 The force of men gif ony will obtend, kinred, or friends to be as gaird maist strang, All is bot vane 1609 HUMM *Admont in Votrow Soc. Misc* 574 Ye obtende also the relief of the Kirk. 1700 DRYDEN *Imag* 161 Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall
 2. To hold out; to present in opposition; to oppose

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 126 And for a Man obtend an empty Cloud 1725 POPE *Odys* xvii 88 Draw forth your swords, And to his shafts obtend these ample bounds.

Obtenebrate (ɒtəˈneɪbrət), *v.* [f. L. *obtenebrat*, ppl. stem of *obtenebrare* to darken, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a, b) + *tenebrare* to make dark, *tenebræ* darkness] *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to overshadow, shade, darken.

1611 COTGR., *Obtenebrat*, to obtenebrate, obscure, darken. 1666 AINSWORTH *Passion-serm* 29 In Mount Calvary all is obtenebrated 1669 BULWER *Patriarchat* i. vi. 35 Rationation, which should direct and moderate the phantasie, is more obtenebrated 1829 H. BUSK *Vestrad* i. 518 Clouds obtenebrate the solar light.

Obtenebration. [ad. late L. *obtenebrationem*, n. of action from *obtenebrare*: see prec.] The action of overshadowing, or condition of being overshadowed; darkening.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 725 In every Megrim, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration joynted with a Semblance of Turning Round. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii x 99 The Obtenebration of the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Light. 1881 E. M. BODDY *Hist Salt* ii. 25 The dense obtenebration with which the object is surrounded.

†**Obtenebrize**, *v.* [See -ize] = **OBTENEBRATE**.
 1653 W. SCLATER and *Pun. Sermon* (1654) 23 The Beauty of the Saints is much obtenebrized and obscured

†**Obtension**. *Obs. rare* = *obtension*. [n. of action from L. *obtendere* to OBTEIND. cf. *extension*; and the L. form was *obtentio*] The action of obtaining.

1755 in JOHNSON. (No quotation.)

†**Obtent**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF *obtent* (in phr. *pour obtent de out of regard to*), ad. L. *obtentus* a spreading before, pretext, pretence, f. ppl. stem of *obtentare* to OBTEIND.] Purpose, intent.

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 53 Onones..did gelde hym selle for the obtente and wille of chasite.

†**Obtent**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *obtentus*, pa. pple. of *obtentare* to OBTAIN] Obtained, procured.
 1432-50 tr. *Higden* Hail Contour (Rolls) VIII 463 Absente.. withoute licence obtente off there prelates.

Obtention (ɒbtənˈʃən). [a. F. *obtention* (1525 in Godef.), n. of action from *obtenir*, L. *obtinere*, *obtent* to OBTAIN: cf. *detection*, *retention*] The action of obtaining; obtainment

1664 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 521 The Fathers speake of obtention and imptation. 1721 *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm. App. v. 128 Not satisfied with the obtention of those life advanced posts 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sylv Urban Wks.* 1812 II. 272 note. Interest made for the obtention of this Honour 1875 MAB. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV 311 He aspired at its obtention, a word I make for my passing convenience 1886 *Athenian* 19 June 811/2 Their obtention of capitulations with the empue.

Obtest (ɒbtɛst), *v.* [ad. L. *obtestari* to call to witness, to protest by, f. *ob* on account of + *testari* to bear witness, call upon as witness. Cf. OF. *obtester* (c. 1350 in Godef.)]
 1. *trans.* To call upon in the name or for the sake of something sacred, to charge solemnly, adjure; to beg earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate (a person that . . . or to do something).

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 447 He earnestly obtested desayd and prayed him that he would . send some one. 1637

RUTHERFORD *Leit.* (1862) I 345, I beseech and obtest you in the Lord to make conscience of rash and passionate oaths. 1725 POPE *Odys* xii. 436 Thus obtesting heav'n I moun'd aloud 1829 SCOTT *Leg Montrose* xviii. Several other Chiefs conjured and obtested their Chieftain to leave them . to the leading of Ardenvolr and Auchinbreck. 1847 MACVY NAPIER *Sci. Corr.* (1879) 68 To obtest you to secrecy by every form of conjuration.

†b. To beg earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore (a thing). *Obs. rare*
 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicung* (1843) 6, I humble obtest your friendly countenance 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 151 Now suppliants..Obtest his clemency.

2. To call (the Deity, etc.) to witness, to appeal to in confirmation of a statement 1416.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 77, I may safely obtest the highest. 1761-2 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) IV lx 420 He obtested heaven and earth that his devoted attachment to the parliament had rendered him so odious in the army, that [c.]

3. *intr.* or *absol.* or with dependent clause a. To make earnest supplication or entreaty, b. To call heaven to witness, to protest.

1650 BAXTER *Sam's R.* iv. iii. (1662) 656 He in vain obtested with them, that they should take in good part, what was delivered with a good intention 1665 MANLEY *Gratins' Low* C. 1749 697 She obtested, that being a Woman, and so both by Sex and Fortune, exempt from troubles, and as she her self believed, maintaining no false Opinion [etc.] 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fis* I *London* 173 Whose primitive Reformers.. if they could be rused up now to hear them, would obtest against them 1725 POPE *Odys* xvii. 281 Bumeus heav'd His hands obtesting 1826 J. K. DEAR *Four Yrs France* 87, I detest, or obtest, against all revolutions 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III vii. v. Deputies, putting forth head, obtest, conjure

Hence **Obtestant** *ppl. a.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 19 Whom he had . children, with so fatherly a spirit, and such obtesting protections 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III. vii. v. Obtesting Deputies obtest vainly

†**Obtestate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtestari*: see prec.] = prec.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obtestate*, humbly to beseech, or to call to witness. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* iv. 108 Ready to die, the Gods she obtestates.

Obtestation (ɒbtɛˈstɪʃən). [ad. L. *obtestationem*, n. of action from *obtestari* to OBTEST: cf. OF. *obtestation* (15th c. in Godef.)] The action or an act of obtesting.

1. A charging or beseeching by some sacred name; solemn adjuration, entreaty, or supplication.

1521 ELYOT *Gov* ii. xii. With which wordes, obtestations, and teares, . . . itus constrained . . . brought furthe with great difficultie his wordes in this wise 1575-85 ANS SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 92 The apostle, . . . with a most vehement spirit, and most earnest obtestation, doth heave e forth the Philip pians. 1677 MANTON *Serm* 2 *Thess.* i. L. Wks. 1872 III. 5 By way of adjuration or obtestation 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 107 Observe their doleful Accents and Obtestations and learn at once to beg, and how to beg a Pardon 1850 MIRVALL *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI xlvii. 12 The golems . consigned (them), in spite of their cries and obtestations, to the hands of the executioner.

2. The action of calling (the Deity, etc.) to witness; a solemn appeal or asseveration in confirmation of a statement; protestation

1555 RIDLEY *Wks* (Parker Soc.) 84 Note what a solemn obtestation God useth. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poese* iii. 111 (Arb.) 22: By way of obtestation or taking God and the world to witness 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel* 352. i. iv § 14. 265 That Form of Obtestation by Jupiter and the Gods. 1824 SCOTT *Em.* *Diana* (1874) 144 Frequent prayers and obtestations of the Deity 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* II. i. viii. They made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another

†**Obtexed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* = *obtexed*. [f. L. *obtexere* to weave over.]

1623 COTTERAM, *Obtexed*, weaved.

Obtack, *obs. form* of **OPTIC**

†**Obtorcion**. *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *obtorcionem*, n. of action from *obtorquere* to twist awry, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *torquere* to twist] A twisting, distortion, wresting, perversion.

a. 1656 B. HALL *Prof. Revel Unrevealed*, Those strange obtorcions of some particular prophecies to private interests. †**Obtraculous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = *obtraculous*. [Erroneously f. L. *obtraculus*, f. *obtracere*. see next and -OUS.] Slanderous, calumnious.

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* 141 [He] said, How sey you, syrs? with obtraculous words.

†**Obtrece**, *v.* *Obs.* Also **obtract** [ad. L. *obtracere* to disparage, detract from, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *tracere* to drag, haul] *trans.* To detract from; to disparage, decry.

1596 J. TRUSSELL *Prof. Poem in Southwell's Tr. Death*, Sith then the worke is worthe of your view, Obtract not him which for your good it pend. 1621 TAYLOR *Comm* 7111 iii. 2 When men will speake their pleasure of men absent, obtrece and detracting from them 1657 MIDDLTON & ROWLEY *Fair Q.* iv. 1, Thou dost obtract my flesh and blood

†**Obtraction**. *Obs.* Also **obtract**. [ad. L. *obtractionem*, n. of action from *obtracere*: see prec. Cf. F. *obtraction* (14th c. in Godef.)] Detraction, disparagement, slander, calumny.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 693/1 Charging also the Prelates and Priests for their slanderous obtractions, and vnderesed contumelies 1608 WILLIAMS *Hexapla Exod.* 418 Priule slandering, and obtraction of them that are absent. 1677 Prior *Oxfordsh.* 223 [Lydiat] defended it against the obtractions of Joseph Scaliger 1700 ASSTRY tr. *Saavedra*

Faxardo I. 103 ObtrECTION is a sign of Liberty in a Commonwealth.

†**Obtrector**. *Obs.* [a. L. *obtrectator*, agent-n f. *obtrectare*: see **OBTRCT** Cf. F. *obtrectateur* (15th c. in Godef.)] A traducer, detractor.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 'I he gate Pompeius . was not perseuerat for drede of obtrectours [*multo obtrectatorum*]. 1670 BLACKL *Alp Williams* i. (1692) 95 Some were . a great deal more laborious in their cure than their obtrectatois 1679 L. ADDISON *1st St Mahumedsan* 87 That they be no obtrectatois, or given to Calumny and Back-biting

†**Obtrector**. *Obs. rare* = *obtrector*. [For *obtrector*, f. **OBTRCT** v, the suffix being assimilated to the L. -or of agent-nouns, as in *corrector*.] = **prec.**

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 302/2 They as wicked confederatours were, obtrectatours of hy worthy laud and fame.

Obtriangular (ɒbˈtriːŋɡjʊlə), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Triangular in form, with the apex downwards, or at the base of the organ or part.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III. xxvii. 324 The fourth joint is very large and obtriangular.

Obtrigonal (ɒbˈtriːɡənəl), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] = **prec.** Also **Obtrigonalate**, *a.*

1819 G. SANOUILLI *Entomol. Compand.* 193 Opallium . . . maxillary palpi with their last joint obtrigonalate 1866-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 323 Antennae moderate, third joint . obtrigonal. *Ibid.* 672 Shall oblong, oval or obtrigonal

†**Obtrite**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = *obtrite*. [ad. L. *obtritus*, pa. pple. of *obtrere* to bruise, crush.] Worn, bruised; trodden under foot (Mount *Glossog.* 1656). Hence †**Obtrition**, 'a bruising, or wearing away against anything' (Phillips, 1658)

Obtrude (ɒbˈtrʊd), *v.* [ad. L. *obtrudere*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *trudere* to thrust]
 1. *trans.* To thrust forth; to eject, push out. Also *refl.*

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obtrude*, thrust with violence 1648 E. R. RUTLAND in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm. App. v. 3 Reasons why I ought not to be obtruded from my house at Belvoir 1764 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 125, I thought I saw a little dull tremulous vibration obtrude itself on the limb of the Sun 1823 J. CAMMER 15 Mar 165/2 He . ripped him open, and the bowels obtruded themselves.

2. To thrust forward forcibly or unduly; to thrust (a matter, a person, his presence, etc.) upon any one. Const. *on, upon, into* (to, into).

c. 1555 HARRIS *De Divoce* II. vii. 111 (Camden) 86 To reject such definitions as by most wise . . . men have been delivered unto us, and to obtrude to our ears, partly then own 1592 H. SMITH *Wks* (1867) II 431 As for their traditions, which they cannot prove, but obtrude unto us without testimony of Scriptures, let us (contemn them). 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Fines* i. (1661) 2 To attempt . . . to obtrude any foreign Jurisdiction upon us 1661 R. H. *Forthes* (1840) I 362 A man of low birth and high pride, obtruded on them by the king for their general 1797 PAINÉ *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 79 Who, then, art thou, . . . that obtrudeth thine insignificance between the soul of man and its Maker? 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi 185 Advice was obtruded on him. 1876 HOLLAND *Sea. Oaks* xvii. 257 She asked Mr. Halfour if she could have the liberty to obtrude a matter of business upon him 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* xiii. 142 With Homer the maker's mark never obtrudes the maker, or places him between the reader and the theme.

b. *refl.*

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. W'll* iv. vii. 242 A Diversity and Order of distinct Parts . . . does as naturally obtrude itself on our Imagination, in one Case as the other. 1817 *Pur. Deb* 756 Mr. Blake said, it was with much diffidence he obtruded himself again upon the attention of the House. 1847 M. V. KELL *Non Ret* III 86 note. Subordinate official, who.. obtruded themselves into matters beyond their office.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be or become obtrusive; to intrude, force oneself.

1599 FENTON *Gucciaril.* i. (1599) 7 To remember . . . with what wrongs and injuries the familie of Aragon had obtruded upon his father. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardanals* iii. i. 232 With his instances and importunity, he seem'd in some measure to obtrude upon the Colledge. 1745 SWIN *Il. II.* Lett. 1768 IV 265 Either by the neglect of religion at all, or, if it will obtrude, by putting it out of countenance. 1844 R. H. DANA *Changes of Home* xlv. A little farther! Let us not obtrude Upon her sorrows' holy solitude.

Hence **Obtruded** *ppl. a.*, **Obtruding** *obl. sb.*

1649 MUTTON *Exhon* xv Wks. (1851) 451 The greatest part of Protestants were against him and his obtruded settlement 1659 B. WALTON *Consul.* *Consul.* 151 Here is no obtruding of any Various Reading out of a MS. which is not. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 134 He could crush by passion and energy such obtruding fancies.

Obtruder. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] One who obtrudes or thrusts forward in an importunate or unwelcome manner.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 141 Hath caused the hovie obtruders thereof to be suspected. 1664 H. MORE *Myol. Inq.* i. 3 They are Teachers, Abettors, or Obtruders of such practices, or principles, upon pretence of Religion 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Ld. Beaconsfield* 197 The rude and calculating obtruder of self forces you to his wishes.

Obtruncate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *obtruncatus*, pa. pple. of *obtruncare*: see next.] Cut short.

1805 *London Cris* 34 Those props, on which the knees obtruncate stand, That crutch ill-wielded in the widow'd hand.

Obtruncate (ɒbˈtrʊŋkeɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtruncare* to cut off, lop away, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b, c) + *truncare* to cut off, maim.] *trans.* To cut or

COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char.* xiv. 360 They are as obtusely blind as earth-worms

Obtuseness (*phūzī snēs*). [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being obtuse, bluntness, want of sharpness; usually in fig. sense: Dullness of feeling, apprehension, etc.; defective sensibility, stupidity.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 104 The obtuseness of the distinction 1761 STERN *Tr. Shandy* III. 11 (Jod). Nor did this arise from any insensibility, or obtuseness of his intellectual parts. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* in 119 Gustatory obtuseness.

Obtusi- (*phūzī*), combining form of *L. obtūsus* *Obtuse*, as in **Obtusangle** *a. Obs.*, obtuse-angled; and in some rarely used terms of *Natural Hist.*, as **Obtusifid** *a.* [mod. *L. obtusifidus*, after *bifidus* BIFID, etc.], divided into obtuse segments; **Obtusifolious** *a.* [mod. *L. obtusifolius*, f. *folium* leaf' see -OUS], having obtuse leaves; **Obtusilangual** *a.* [*L. lingua* tongue], having an obtuse labium, as the bees of the division *Obtusilingues*; **Obtusilobus** *a.* [mod. *L. obtusilobus*], having obtuse lobes; **Obtusipennate** *a.* [mod. *L. obtusipennus* see -ATE²], having obtuse wings; **Obtusirostrate** *a.* [mod. *L. obtusirostris*], having an obtuse beak. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857, and *Cent. Dict.*)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* 1 Elem. Buj, An Obtusiangle Triangle hath one obtuse angle. *Ibid.* ii. iii. Mj, The Area of this Obtusiangle Isoscheles.

Obtusition (*phūzīzən*). *Obs.* [ad. *L. obtusitiō-em*, n. of action from *obtusitō* to *Obtund*] The action of blunting or dulling, or the condition of being blunted or dulled.

1605 Z. JONES *Lover's Specters* 56 The deception of the sight, and the obtusition of the other senses 1657 HARVEY (J), Obtusition of the senses, internal and external

Obtusity (*phūzīzī*). [ad. med. *L. obtusitās*, f. *obtus-us* *Obtuse*; see -ITY. Cf. OF. *obtusité* (15th c. in Godef.)] The quality of being obtuse, obtuseness; dullness, insensibility, stupidity.

1833 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* xi Jan (1894) II. xix 105 What a terrible thing... obtusity of sight would be to me. 1849 POW *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 480 His combined conceit and obtusity. 1892 MONIST II. 374 A lack of moral sense is often accompanied with an obtusity of the sense-organs

Obumber, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6-bre. [a. OF. *obumber-r*, *obumber-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Lat. *obumbra-re*: see *Obumbrate*.]

1. *trans.* To overshadow; to shade, obscure.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii 13 For cloudis wol ther germinacioun Obumbre from the coold, & wel defende. c. 1420 LYGG *Ballade Commend Our Lady* 102 Or half the blisse who coude write or tell, When the Holy Ghost to thee was obumbred c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxiii. 1, His shadowe so obumbred all England c. 1520 BARCLAY *Merr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bj, Many things he hid and... with obscure knowledge obumbred c. 1550 R. BISTON *Bayle Fortune* Bj, And death at last him doth obumbrie.

2. *intr.* To cast or make a shadow.

1568 B. BANATYNE *MS.* 109/66 The vertue of the Holie Gaist devyne Within thy wame sall obumbri and schyne

Obumbilate, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6-ylate. [? a scribal error for *obnubilate*: the OF. instance of *obumblier* in Godef. is a misreading of *obnublier*: see -ATE².] *Obscure.*

c. 1560 [see *Obturate* a.]

Obumbilate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ATE³] *trans.* To obscure, obnubilate.

1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 86 To chill, un-lunge, obumbilate his Heart.

Obumbrant (*phūmbrānt*), *a. Entom.* [ad. *L. obumbrāt-em*, pr. pple. of *obumbrā-re*: see *Obumbrate*] Overshadowing; *spec.*: see quot. 1865 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* IV. 332 *Scutellum*.. *Obumbrant*, when it overhangs the metathorax.

Obumbrate (*phūmbrāt*), *a. rare*. [ad. *L. obumbrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obumbrā-re* to overshadow; see next] 1. *a.* Overshadowed, darkened. *Obs. b. Entom.* Concealed under some overhanging part, as the abdomen in some spiders.

153 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 66 Wod and forest obumbrat with thar bewis 1599 R. LINCHE *Found. Anc. Pict.* A a 1j, In some obumbrate thicket let us dwell 1632 LITTON *Trav.* i 42 To haue Mecenas praise This light obumbrat, Arthur courts the North 1865 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* IV. 351 *Abdomen* *Obumbrate*, when it is overshadowed by the hunk and concealed under it

Obumbrate (*phūmbrāt*), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. *L. obumbrāt*, ppl. stem of *obumbrā-re* to overshadow, to shade, f. *ob-* (OB- i c) + *umbrā-re* to shade]

1. *trans.* To overshadow, to shade, darken; to obscure. *lit. and fig.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W de W 1531) 181 Whome the holy goost did obumbrate or shadowe with his presence and grace. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x 432 To obumbrate the true light of the Gospel 1654 *Tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 29 Aspiring Ramparts which obumbrate the Adriatique Sea 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* ii iv. xvi, Madam Diana having taken a trip to the Antipodes, and left our mountains obumbrated, and our vallies obscured 1776 T. GENT *Life* 192 An action that for a while seemed to obumbrate the glories of Caesar. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* v (1862) 17 That awful wig which accompanies Dr. Parr that portentous head which is thus formidably obumbrated.

2. *Misused for ADUMBRATE*, to shadow forth.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* v 174 More cleare then the force of policie can obumbrate their wicked deuces. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II 556 The promises and denunciations obumbrated a future state of rewards and punishments 1824 STEWARD in *Blackw. Mag.* XV 42, I rather take her to be obscurely obumbrated as the *Ilia nimum querens*.

Hence **Obumbrated** *ppl. a.*, unclouded

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 3 My eyes before used to such obumbrated darkenes 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV xxi, Their countenances had begun to be a little obumbrated

Obumbration (*phūmbrāzən*). Now *rare* [ad. *L. obumbratiō-em*, n. of action f. *obumbrā-re*: see prec. Cf. obs. *F. obumbration* (16th c. in Godef.)]

1. The action of overshadowing or condition of being overshadowed

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix 18 The feruent ire of Phebus to decline With obumbracioun 1533 MORR *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1068 His body was in the blessed virgin his mother by the heavenly obumbracion of y^e holy ghost 1647 M. HUDSON *Dr. Right Govt. Intro.* 20 His production supernatural and Mystically, by an incomprehensible Obumbration of the Holy Ghost 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 894 Partial eclipse Brighter the dish from casual obumbration 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractor* Success 101.

2. *Misused for ADUMBRATION*, a shadowing forth. 1632 DONNE *Serm.* xxxix. 385 That delineation, that obumbration of God, which the Creatures of God exhibit to us. 1670 HACKITT *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 975 In the dark glass of typical Obumbrations.

Obumbratory, *a. rare*. [f. *L. obumbrāt*, ppl. stem of *obumbrā-re* to *Obumbrate*: see -ORY] Having the quality of obumbrating or darkening

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Frits.* II. 322 The nebulous or obumbratory style. By the assistance of this a plain subject is obscured.

Obumcrooked, *a. Obs. rare*^{-o}. [f. *L. obumcro-* bent in, crooked (f. *ob-* (OB- i d) + *umcro* hooked, crooked, curved) + -OUS.] 'Very crooked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656)

Hence in PHILLIPS, COLES, ASH, and mod. Dicts.

Obundation, *Obs. rare*^{-o}. [f. *L. obundatiō-em*, noun of action f. *obundā-re* to overflow] 'A flowing against' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Obus (*obuz*). [F. *obus* (1607 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Ger. *haubitze*: see HOWITZ.] A howitzer shell 1871 *Daily News* 26 May, The clean white streets [of Paris] were strewn with the debris of shrapnel and obus 1893 *tr. Let. Napoleon III* a Sept 1870 in *Vestm. Gas.* 11 Feb., All the while the obuses rained down heavily upon this agglomeration of human heads.

Obvallate (*phvālāt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. *L. obvallāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obvallā-re*: see next.] Walled up; surrounded as by a rampart.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 497 This species differs in its obvallate cells 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Obvallatus*, applied to opposed leaves when they are disposed by spiral pairs, so that these cut or cross themselves at an acute angle, as the *Globulia obvallata* obvallate.

Obvallate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *L. obvallāt*, ppl. stem of *obvallā-re* to surround with a wall, f. *ob-* (OB- i a) + *vallā-re* to intrench] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a wall or entrenchment.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obvallate*, to compass about with a trench. 1657 LOMLINGTON *Recon's Disp.* 284 Which it obvallates with prickles supernally evolved.

Hence **Obvallation**, *Obs. rare*^{-o}.

1668 PHILLIPS, *Obvallation*, an invironing or encompassing with a trench

Obvaricate, *v. Obs. rare*^{-o}. [f. *L. type* *obvaricā-re*, 1 pr. by *obvaricator* one who obstructs another in his way (Paul ex Fest.)] (See quot.) Hence **Obvarication**, *Obs. rare*^{-o}.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obvaricate*, to stop one of his passage.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvarication*, a hindering any in their passage.

Obvelation (*phvālātən*) *rare*. [n. of action from *L. obvellā-re*: see next] A veiling over, a hiding or concealing.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 350 The title might have been more properly the obvelation or obscuration than the revelation. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xcvi. 2 Every revelation of God must also be an obvelation

Obvele, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. obvellā-re* to cover over, hide, conceal, f. *ob-* (OB- i c) + *vellā-re* to cover, veil.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil, cover.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* 23 This mixt mangel action obveled in a mist of words.

Obvene, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. obvenire* to come in the way of, to happen to, also, to prevent, f. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *venire* to come; cf. *F. obvenir* (1369 in Godef.)] *intr.* To occur, befall, happen. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vi. 179 What is revealed to John by word of mouth, how things shal obvene.

Obvent, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. obvent*, ppl. stem of *obvenire*: see prec.] *trans.* To prevent, frustrate.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i 181 We do require to obvent these harmes 1643 PRYNNE *Sav. Power* Part II n 70 To obvent the malice of such felons

Obvention (*phvenjən*). [a. *F. obvention* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. *L. obvention-em* revenue, n. of action f. *obvenire*: see above] That which comes to one incidentally; in *Ecol. Law*, an incoming fee or revenue, esp. one of an occasional or incidental character.

1459 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 365/2 All Portions, Pensions, Dymes, Oblations, Obventions, and other Emolumentes and Profites 1495 *Act 11 Hen VII.* c. 44 § 6 Tythes oblacions obventions aduousons. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* iii (1636) 44 You shall finde these Oblations and Obventions to be of great value 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v iii § 50 Here we speak not of the accidentals, as Legacies and other Casualties, and Obventions. 1794 W. LINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 97 To the priors belong all Obventions or fees under common seal 1859 R. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr.* in *Frit. Geog. Soc.* XXIX 344 These men receive as obventions and spual fees sheep and goats, cattle and provisions.

Obversant, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. obversant-em*, pr. pple. of *obversā-re* to take position over against, to appear, f. *obversus* OBYVERSE.] Standing over against, opposite, contrary, also, placed in front of; hence, familiar, well-known.

1579 TWYNE *Phiscke agst. Port.* 1 x 10 Error is obversant unto vertue, & contrary unto it 1622 BACON *Let. to Sir H. Savill in Resuscitatio* (1661) 228 Example, trans. formeth the Will of Man into the Similitude of that which is most obversant and familiar towards it. 1754 J. McLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 306 Our obligations to love and honour God are. always obversant to our view and continually before our eyes.

Obverse (see below), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. obversus*, pa. pple. of *obversā-re* to OBYVERT.]

Single instances of the adj. and sb. are known in 17th c.; otherwise the word is not exemplified till end of 18th c.; neither Johnson nor Todd has it, though giving *obversant*, under *reverse*, of coins, Chambers *Cycl.* (1727-41) and Johnson, in speaking of the other side, do not use *obverse*, both adj. and sb. are in Webster 1828]

A. adj. (*phvāz*, *phvāz*).

1. Turned towards or against; opposite.

1656 USHER *Ann.* (1658) 876 They fought until Carhenes having overcome his obverse wing, wheeled about with a circumfession and came upon the back of his enemies. 1840 S. R. TICKELL in *Frit. Asiat. Soc.* IX. 706 The obverse manners of the Corias

2. Of a figure: Narrower at the base or point of attachment than at the apex or top, *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*, a general term comprising the various forms severally called *obconic*, *obconate*, *obconcolate*, *obovate*, etc. Also in *comb.* = obversely, OB-2, as *obverse-lunate*.

1846 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* III. xxiv 508 When there are three of these organs (stemma) they are arranged in an obverse triangle in a space behind the antennae. *Ibid.* IV. 299 *Obverse* When an object is viewed with its head towards you 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 799/2 *Obverse*, the same as *Ob. Obverse* *lunate*, inversely crescent-shaped 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1543/2 An obverse tool has the smaller end towards the haft or stock

3. Answering to something else as its counterpart. 1875 POSTER *Gains* iv. (ed. 2) 443 To every mode of obligation there is an obverse mode of liberation 1882 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 401, I felt sure I should come to the other side of the shield, the obverse hollows of all this embossed and somewhat turgid appreciation.

B. sb. (*phvāz*).

1. That side of a coin, medal, seal, etc., on which the head or principal design is struck; the opposite of *reverse* Also *attrib.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydroth.* 16 Silver peeces with a rude head upon the obverse, and an ill formed horse on the reverse. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 417 On the obverse of this piece there are portraits of Francis and Mary, face to face 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *Reverse*, the back side of a medal, as opposed to the obverse 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/2 The noble The obverse represents the king standing in a vessel. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxiv 401 The equestrian figures of the obverse of the Great Seal. 1895 PROCLAIM *Bronze Coinage* 11 May, Every Penny should have for the obverse impression Our Effigy with the Inscription 'Victoria' [etc.]

2. The face or side of anything intended to be presented to view; *front* as opposed to *back*.

1831 CAREY *Sart.* Res I x, In looking at the fair tapestry of human life he dwells not on the obverse alone, but here chiefly on the reverse. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Monarchs* Wks (Bohn) I 335 Nothing so thin, but having these two faces, and, when the observer has seen the obverse, he turns it over to see the reverse.

b. fig. The counterpart of any fact or truth.

1864 W. M. ROSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 199 To say No, and stick to it, is a necessary obverse of the power of saying Yes to some purpose. 1866 W. W. STORR *Roba di R.* xv (1864) 325 Here you have the two sides—the science of medicine, and its obverse, the practice of witchcraft 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii 512 Sin cannot be explained away as a mistake, as an illusion, as the obverse of good.

3. *Logic.* A proposition obtained as the result of obversion. 1896 [see *Obversion* 2].

Obversely (*phvāzli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In *Nat. Hist.* after mod. *L. obversē*.] In an obverse form or manner; with an adj. of shape = OB-2.

1754 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 565 The tailed Vesper. tilio, with a foliated and obversely cordated nose 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Obversely* *ovated* *Leaf*, a leaf of the same figure with the ovated leaf, only fixed to the petiole by its smaller end *Ibid.* Botany Tab. 2, Leaves Obversely-cordated 1849 JOHNSON in *Proc. Bern Nat. Club* II. No. 7 368 An obversely corded elongated vesicle, 1869 *Yas. Muls's Hum. Mind* II. xxiii. 324 *note*, And obversely, if a person acts [etc.]

Obversion (*phvāzjən*). [ad. *L. obversiō-em*, n. of action from *obversā-re* to OBYVERT.]

1. The action of turning towards some person or thing. 1864 in WEBSTER.

2 *Logic*. A form of immediate inference in which, by changing the quality, from one proposition another is inferred, having a contradictory predicate. Also called PERMUTATION.

18 BAIN *Edna* as *Sc* in *Cycl Sci* (U S) I 539 The most searching equivalence of verbal forms is Obversion, or the stating of a fact from its other side. 1896 J WELTON *Man Logic* (ed 2) I iii 111. 251 Obversion is a change in the quality of a predication made of any given subject, whilst the import of the judgment remains unchanged. The original proposition is called the Obvertend, and that which is inferred from it is termed the Obverse.

3 The formation of an obverse or counterpart. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 There is no need to insist that in the matter of mind, this distinct obversion should exist, which nature demands not.

Obvert (p̄bɔvɪt), *v* [ad. L. *obvert-ere* to turn towards or against, *f. ob-* (OB- i a, b) + *vert-ere* to turn]

†1. *trans.* To turn (something) towards; to place fronting. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Obvert*, to turn against one. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii 309 The rooms of crenation in the Summer, he obverts unto the Winter ascent, that is, South-East. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 95 The Lunar Light being obverted towards us in the Quadrates. 1781 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) IV 211 If the northern hemisphere be obverted to the sun longer than the southern.

†2 To turn (a thing) in a contrary direction. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 If we place a Needle touched at the foot of tongues or anions, it will obvert or turn aside its lylle or North point, and conform its cusps or South extreme unto the anion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 131 That the manner of preparation and mixture be not obverted thereby.

3. *Logic*. To change the quality of (a proposition) in the way of OBVERSION.

1896 J WELTON *Man Logic* (ed 2) I iii 111. 251 The one simple rule for obverting any proposition—Negative the predicate and change the quality, but leave the quantity unaltered.

Hence Obvert ed *ppl. a.*

1646 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 20 Place to warm south, or the obverted pole. 1896 J. WELTON *Man Logic* (ed 2) I iii 111. 249 The corresponding forms with negative predicates are termed the Obverted Converse, the Obverted Contrapositive, and the Obverted Inverse.

Obvertend (p̄bɔvɪtɛnd), *Logic* [ad. L. *obvertend-us*, gerundive of *obvert-ere* see prec.] The proposition to be obverted.

1896 [see OBVERSION 2]

† **Obviate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *obviate*—us, pa. pple of *obviare* see next.] = OBVIATED. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 12 This is already obviated by the Lord's own determination.

Obviate (p̄bviɪt), *v.* [f. L. *obviate*, *ppl. stem* of *obviare* to meet, withstand, oppose, prevent, *f. ob* against + *via* way Cf. *F. obvier* (14th c. Godef.)]

†1. *trans.* To meet, encounter; hence, to withstand, oppose (a person or thing) *Obs.* 1600-9 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 37 As on the way I limered, A Rural person I Obviate, Interrogating times Transitation. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Benvenuto's Wars of Flanders* 326 [He] advanced suddenly with 300 Foot to obviate him. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* Ded. You obviate their folly with a profound wisdom. 1902 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX 84 To obviate those three unworthy charges. I have taken all proper courses.

2. To meet and dispose of or do away with (a thing); to clear out of the way; to prevent by anticipatory measures.

1598 YONG *Diana* 338 So did she obviate this doubt with a sudden remedie. 1696 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept in *Carlyle*, That I might... advise with you about the remedies and means to obviate these dangers. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 243 [This] will obviate and preclude the most considerable objections of our adversaries. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 148 ¶ 11 But how has he obviated the inconveniences of old age? 1804 LD ELLENBOROUGH in *East's Rep.* V 254 The defect cannot be obviated in the manner suggested. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* IV (1876) 38 The risk of transporting money from one country to another has been obviated by the use of Bills of Exchange.

† b. To anticipate, forestall. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 367 ¶ 4 If I do not take care to obviate some of my witty Readers, they will be apt to tell me, that my Paper is still beneficial [etc.]

†3 To lie in the way between. *Obs. rare.*

1705 SCARBURGH *Enchiridion* 8 A Strait line is That, All whose intermedial Parts do obviate the Extremes.

Obviation (p̄bviɪtʃən), [ad. L. *obviation-em*, n. of action *f. obviare* to obviate. Cf. OF. *obviacion*, -tion (14th c. in Godef.)] The action of obviating or preventing, prevention.

c 1400 *Langland's Cynik* 100 A surgen muste þanne be busy... wip obviacion defendende þe lyme, þat noon of þe þy causis tofore seid ne come nougt into þe wounde. 1683 E. HOOKER *1st of Portage's Mystic Div.* 64 By way of obviation, prevention, preoccupation, and anticipation. 1890 *Times* 20 June 5/1 The obviation of all cause of quarrel between Germany and England is an object of great price.

Obvious (p̄bviʊs), *a* [f. L. *obvi-us* in the way, meeting, obvious (*f. ob* against + *via* way) + -ous.]

1. Lying or standing in the way; placed in front of, or over against; fronting. *Obs. or arch.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warren* vi. ci. No more rejoicing in the obvious Light. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Man* I (1623) B iv, They [the horns of the bee] serve to give warning in

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the dark of any obvious thing quick or dead that might offend her. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 96 As in a broken looking-glass, every part will show the shadow of that face which is obvious to it. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 Paris being obvious to him, and in his way to Spain, he delayed there one day. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 80 So her disembowell'd web Arachne spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II 116 They strike In different lines the Gazer's obvious eye. 1814 CARV Dantes (Chandos Cl.) 238 From her The appellation of that star, which views Now obvious, and now averse, the sun. †2 Exposed or open to (action or influence); liable. *Obs.*

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) VI ci. Such as obvious unto hatred are. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clx 672 It render the Native obvious to many discommodities. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 169 If your Garden be obvious to the cold winds. 1710 STRELL *Taller No.* 244 ¶ 7 The Pedant is so obvious to Ridicule. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 13 She was artless, and obvious to seduction.

†3 Coming in one's way, met with; frequently met with or found; commonly occurring. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 The Latinites, which are of greatest fame and most obvious among vs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 25 Suffer me to tell you of a fish or 2, which in these seas were obvious. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I (1793) 9 The next Quarry, or Chalk-pit these are so ready and obvious in almost all Places. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III 100 Though your women were as obvious to my walks as yonder pavement.

4 Plain and open to the eye or mind, clearly perceptible, perfectly evident or manifest, palpable. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II xi (1718) 205 My floor is not so flat, so fine, And has more obvious rubs than thine. 1651 HOBBS *Govt & Soc.* III §31 56 Things present are obvious to the sense; things to come to our Reason only. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix 328 Racked and wrested from its obvious meaning. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I 31/2 If you make it in Winter, it is obvious that the Frost will crack it. 1793 BURKE *Obs. Conduct Minorit.* Wks 1842 I 627 It appears obvious to me, that one or the other of those two great men, that is, Mr Pitt or Mr Fox, must be minister. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I 68 A small palisade, not obvious to the sight. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II viii 491 His predecessors in this matter had neglected their obvious duty.

b. *Zool.* Plainly distinguishable, clearly visible, evident, as an obvious marking or stripe. opposed to *obscure*.

Obviously (p̄bviʊsli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2]

†1 By the way, in passing, incidentally. *Obs.* 1567-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II xlvii 254 He that hath inspection therein but by the by and obviously.

2. In a clearly perceptible manner, evidently, plainly, manifestly.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 304 Texts of holy Writ obviously writ or painted. 1668 HALE *Prof. Rolfe's Abridgm.* b ii. Other matters more obviously deducible by Argumentation. 1748 ANSON's *Poy* III i 302 The other two Islands were obviously enough incapable of furnishing us with any assistance. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phastion* III, Arthur... was obviously in a bad temper.

Obviousness (p̄bviʊsness), [f. as prec. + -NESS]

†1 The state or condition of being exposed or open to; openness, exposure, liability. *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 169 According to the height of the Pole, nature of the ground, and obviousness to Winds. 1707 HALE *Princ. Orig. Man* IV viii. 362 In respect of its vicinity and obviousness to Observation. 1841 TRENCAR *Parables* xviii (1864) 467 The obviousness of the widow [in the East] to all manner of oppressions and wrongs.

2. The quality of being clearly perceptible; the state or condition of being easily seen or understood; plainness or openness to the eye or mind.

1672 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* I. 17 Where obviousness and easiness are awaiting to know the subject. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II iii. 158 Some are thought to write clearly merely through the easiness and obviousness of their matter. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 338 Omitting nothing on account of its seeming triviality and obviousness. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVII. 209/2 It has been remarked, with equal truth and obviousness, that [etc.]

† **Obviscate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *viscare* to smear] *trans.* To smear over; to smooth as with a slimy coating; to mollify.

1684 tr. *Bone's Marc. Conspit.* XIX 833 Sweet things obviscate and blunt its saline Acrimony. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 35 It obviscates, and mollifies and restrains their [fermenting particles of the blood] impetuous Torrent in the small Canals.

† **Obvolute**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *volute* to fly] (See quot.) So + *Obvoluta* tion.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Obvolute*, to fly against. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Obvoluta*, a flying against.

Obvolute (p̄bɔlvut), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *obvolutus*, pa. pple. of *obvolv-ere* see next.] (See quot.)

1760 J. LER *Introd. Bot.* III xvi (1765) 207 *Obvolute*, rowled against each other, when their respective Margins alternately embrace the strait Margin of the opposite Leaf. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II 374. 1870 BENTLEY *Man Bot.* (ed 2) 143 If the half of one conduplicate leaf receives in its fold the half of another folded in the same manner, the venation is half equitant or obvolute. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 139.

Obvolution (p̄bɔlvʊlʃən), *rare* [ad. L. *obvolvutō-em* a wrapping round, enveloping, n. of action *f. obvolv-ere*. see OBVOLV-ERE.] The wrapping or folding of a bandage round a limb; also, † a fold, twist, or turn (of something coiled).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VI. 87 In their folds, wrethes obvolutions, and Glandules, so much seed is contained,

1649 BULWER *Pathomyst* II x 234 Although the Tongue may seeme a Muscle because of its wrested obvolutions and implications yet it is not. 1897 MAYNE *Expos. Lev.* *Obvoluta*, applied to the employment of bandages that are wrapped round any limb obvolution.

Obvolvute (p̄bɔlvʊt), *a.* [f. L. *obvolvūt-*, *ppl. stem* of *obvolv-ere* (see OBVOLV-ERE) + -IVE] = OBVOLVUTE *a.* 1886 in THOMAS *Mid. Dict.*

Obvolve (p̄bɔvɔlv), *v.* *rare.* [f. L. *obvolv-ere* to wrap round, *f. ob-* (OB- i c) + *volve* to roll]

1. *trans.* To wrap round, muffle up; to disguise. 1623 COCKERAM, *Obvolv-ere*, to fold round about. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII 497 The doubtful Oracles all things obvolv-ere leave. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 288 Obvolv-ere with an alien and feavorish odour. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 116 Pill masse... must be obvolv-ere in fine leather. †2. To cause to roll round or revolve. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* II. v 176 His [the Muscle's] Chords with a kind of circular motion obvolve or roll the Eye to the greater Angle.

Hence Obvolving *ppl. a.*, wrapping round; *spec. in Entom.* (see quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 328 Prothorax Obvolving, when there are neither ora nor suture to separate it from the antepectus. *Ibid.* 334 Elytra... Obvolving, when their epipleurae cover a considerable portion of the sides of the alitrunk.

Obvolvent (p̄bɔvɔlvɛnt), *a.* [ad. L. *obvolv-ent-em*, *pr. pple* of *obvolv-ere* see prec.] Wrapping or folding round; obvolving—see quot.

1897 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obvolvents*, Folding about; wrapping round; applied to remedies which act by affording mechanical support, as bandages, etc. obvolvent.

Obyte, -yt, *obs. forms* of OBET.

Oc, var. *Ac* *Obs.*, but, *ME.* pa. t. of *ACH-ere*.

|| *Oca* (ōkă). Also 9 *occa*. [Sp. *oca*, a Peruvian *occa* cf. *Gonzalez Vocab.* 1608, 262 'Occa, cierta rayz llamada assi'.] A name of two South American species of *Oxalis*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which resemble potatoes, the former also for its acid leaf-stalks.

1604 E. GRIMSTON [D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* IV. xviii 261 The Papas and Ocas be the chiefs for nourishment and substance. 1688 SIR P. RYCAUT tr. *Garcilasso's Peru* VIII xii, There is another sort which they [Peruvians] call Oca, of a very pleasant taste, it is long, and thick as a man's little finger. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed 3) I 283 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 431 In the hot plains, they planted maize, and the *occa*, or *oxalis*. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 113 Rows of Indian girls were sitting in the plaza before their little heaps of *chufus*, *ocas*, potatoes, and other provisions.

Ocam, *obs. form* of OAKUM.

Ocarina (ōkārīnă), [f. It. *oca* goose (in ref to its shape) + -INA 1.] A simple kind of musical instrument consisting of a somewhat egg-shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and finger-holes; its notes are soft and sonorous, but it has little compass; it is made in several sizes to produce variety of tone.

[1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Ocarina* (It.), a series of seven musical instruments made of terra cotta, pierced with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Mountaineers of the Apennines.] 1877 *Patent Specif. T. Zach* No 1020 A musical wind instrument preferably formed of clay, and then baked or burnt, it is to be called the 'Ocarina'. 1883 *Gd. Words* 132 Ducks and geese, which are to the loudest Cochinchina, what an ocarina is to a flageolet. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 129/3 A single player with five ocarina.

Occasion, *obs. f.* OCCASION, var. OCCATION *Obs.*

Occæan, *obs. form* of OCEAN.

† **Occæcate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also -*ceoc*. [f. L. *occæcāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *occæcare* or *obscæcare* to blind, *f. ob-* (OB- i a) + *cæcare*, *f. cæcus* blind. of OBSCÆCATE *a.* The form in *occ-* is more in accordance with L. analogies, but that in *ob-* appears to have been more frequent in med. L. as well as in Eng. derivatives.]

trans. To blind. Hence + *Occæcated ppl. a.*

1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.*, *Gd. Old Cause* (1860) 60 Like an occæcated Tobit. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 532 Whereas God is said, to occæcate the Jews, or deceive the prophets, it is to be understood of the permission of these things.

† **Occæcation**, *Obs.* Also -*ceoc*. see also OBCECATION. [ad. late L. *occæcātō-em*, n. of action *f. L. occæcare*: see prec.] The action of blinding; a blinded condition.

1608-11 BR. HALL *Ocas Medit.* § 57 It is an addition to the misery of this inward occæcation, that it is ever joined with a secure confidence. 1691 tr. *Emmanuel's Prayers Rom Monks* (ed 3) 137 O stupendous occæcation.

† **Occallated**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *occallāt-us* having a hard skin, callous, pa. pple of **occallāre* (*f. ob-* (OB- i b) + *callum* hard skin) + -ED 1.] (See quot.) Hence + *Occallation*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Occallated*, brawny, hard. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Occallation*, a making hard like brawn.

Occam, *obs. form* of OAKUM.

Occamism (p̄kāmizəm), [f. name *Occam* or *Ockham* + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the English scholastic philosopher, William of Occam, who lived in the first half of the 14th c., called in later times the 'Invincible Doctor'.

Occam was a pupil of Duns Scotus, but rejected and opposed the Realism of his master, forming a new speculative sect who revived the tenets of Nominalism. He maintained

that general ideas have no objective reality out of the mind, but are merely a product of abstraction. His teachings prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism.

Hence **Occamist**, **Occamite**, a disciple or follower of Occam; **Occamite** *sua* a.

1599 FULKE *Ref Rastell* 752 Brawlings between the Thomists, and Scotists, Albertists, Occamists 1657 BAXTER *Winding-sheet* Pop § 14 They differ in many hundred points, as the writings of the Schoolmen, the Thomists, and Scotists, and Occamists do declare. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* i in § 69 Masters of arts were bound by oath never to teach Occamism. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict Sects, Occamites*, the school of English Nominalists, or rather the revivers of Nominalism, who followed William of Occam's lead in the first half of the fourteenth century, and whose opposition to Realism brought about the decline of scholastic philosophy.

Occamy (ə'kāmī). Forms 6 ockamie, ockamie, ockam, 8 ockimy, 8-9 ockamy, ockamy, (ockumy). [A corrupt form of *alocomye*, *alcomy*, *ALOHEMY*.] A metallic composition imitating silver of ALOHEMY 3 Also attrib and fig.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* N y b. A tongue of copper or ockamie (merely counterfeiting silver) such as oigane pipes and sergeants maces are made of. 1713 STEELE *Guard No* 26 P 1 This thimble and an ockamy spoon. 1755 JOHNSON, *Ockimy*, a mixed base metal. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng* II 839 The dawning spirit of conventional honour gilding the ockamy shield of Chivalry. 1884 N & Q 3rd Ser V 410 This ockamy of ridicule elaborated by three of the verbal alchemists of the day.

Occar, obs. form of OCHER, OOKER.

† **Occa'se**. Obs. rare. [ad L. *occās-us* a falling, going down, setting, f. ppl. stem of *occidere* to fall down, f. *ob-* (Ob-1 a) + *cadere* to fall.] Falling, fall.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Tray* v xciv. He lights in Lemnos, nor can Vulcan die By this occase. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp* 323 A small seed .. follows upon the occase of its flowers.

Occasion (ə'keiʒən), *sbl* Also 4-5 -ioun, -youn, 5 -ione, 5-6 -yon(e), (5 -ion, 6 -oyon, -youn, 6-7 -tion) [ad L. *occās-ion-em* falling (of things) towards (each other), juncture, opportunity, motive, reason, pretext, in late L. also cause; n. of action f. *occidere* (see prec.); in F. *occasion* (12-13th c in Hatz-Darm.) a learned form, which at length displaced the popularly descended OF. *ochetoun*, *ochison*, *ocheson*, north. Fr. *ocheson*, *okison*, *ocason*, etc. also OF. *achais*, *achess*, *aches*, *achasun*, *-on*, etc., *an-*, *enchetoun*, etc., 'occasion, cause, reason, motive, accusation, accident, circumstance', whence the ME. forms *ACHESOUN*, *ACHESOUN*, *ENOHEASON*, *CHESOUN*.]

I. 1. A falling together or juncture of circumstances favourable or suitable to an end or purpose, or admitting of something being done or effected; an opportunity. † In early use *esp.* in pregnant sense, Opportunity of attacking, of fault-finding, or of giving or taking offence; a 'handle' against a person. To take occasion, to take advantage of an opportunity (to do something).

138a WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v 7 Talith heed and seeth, that occasions (Vulg. *occasions*) he sechith agayns me. — 2 *Cor* xi. 12 That that I do, and I schal do, that I litte awey the occasion of hem, that wolen occasoun. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. iv. Men .. sekynge occasion to doo some harme and damage to the good. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 27 b. All this he dyd to gyve us an occasion of reuerent familiarite. 1538 STARKE *Dialogue* England l. i. 24 Let not occasion sylppe. 1561 T. NORTON *Caloni's Inst* II 143 Of which wordes the Apostle tolke occasion to make this comparison. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 245 Till fitter occasion of revenge offered it selfe. 1660 FERRIS *Diary* 6 Dec. I took occasion to go up and to bed in a pet. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist Soc. Mem* IX. 30 We take all possible care to avoid giving occasions. 1799 J. MOORE *View Soc Fr* (1780) I. i. 2, I now seize the first occasion of communicating the whole to you. 1799 HARRIS in *Owen Mrg.* Wellesley's *Desp.* (1877) 117 Colonel Wellesley's division turning the right flank of the enemy, gave occasion to General Floyd .. to disperse a cutchery of infantry. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration Rev* 244 A prime minister has not so many occasions for acquiring information respecting farming as a farmer. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 597 Here we may take occasion to correct an error which occurred at p. 582. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* ix. 103 Occasions of war had been caught at with rich communities.

b. Personified as a female bald behind, *esp.* in to take occasion by the forelock: see FORELOOK *sbl* 2. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. ii. Begin betimes; occasion's bald behind. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 9 If he may once lay hold vpon that Locke, which men say, Occasion hath growing on her forehead, being bald behind. 1671 MILTON P. R. III 173 Zeal and duty are not slow, But on Occasions forelock watchful wait. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. i. We can escape even now, So we take fleet occasion by the hair. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 31 To take Occasion by the hand.

2. A juncture or condition of things, an occurrence, fact, or consideration, affording ground for an action or a state of mind or feeling; a reason, ground; also, in pregnant sense, good or adequate reason = CAUSE *sbl* 3, b.

† *Occasion why* = 'reason why'; cf. *cause why* CAUSE *sbl* 3c. † *Build occasion*, inducement to sin, 'offence', 'stumbling-block' (= Gr. *σκανδαλον* in NT).

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L & W* 994 *Dido*, And shortly tolde al the occasion Why Dido come in to that Region. 1489 CAXTON *Regis of A* vii. 17 Be not moored for lytlyl occasion. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Pruss* I. cccxvii 164 Tyll nowe there

was none occasion why. 1526 TINDALE *Math.* xviii. 7 Wo be unto the world because of evil occasions. 1548 Yffthy honde or thy fote geve the occasion of evyll. 1594 *La Primaud.* *Fr Acad.* II. 3 We shall at the least geue them occasion to thinke more seriously of their error. 1613 R. HILL *Pathway* Pref. If ever people had occasion to praise God, we are they. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 35 By degrees, upon small occasion he heeded and strangled most of them. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff* Wks 1755 II. 1 210 What occasions the ministry may have given for this coldness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvii 278, I beg your pardon for having given you occasion to remind me of the date of your last. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* vii. 141 One of the first Efforts of a growing Politeness is to avoid all Occasions of Offence. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* II, The occasion of its using a great extinguisher for a cap.

† b. A pretext; an excuse. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Phil* I. 12 The while on al maner, ethir bi occasion (L. *per occasionem*), ethir bi treuth, Crist is schewid. 1444 *Rolls of Parli* V. 1101 That none of the saide officers be occasion or under colour of his Offices take none other thing. 1596 SPENSER *F* Q. IV. x. 13 Delay, Whose manner was all passengers to stay And entertaine with her occasions sly. 1649 MILTON *Edon* iv. Wks. (1847) 286 All this .. was but a mere colour and occasion taken of his resolved absence from the parliament.

3. An occurrence leading to some result; hence, generally, That which produces an effect = CAUSE *sbl* 1. Const. of, † *that*. To give occasion to, to give rise to, to occasion.

138a WYCLIF *Josh.* xxi. 25 Bi this occasioun youre sonnes shulen turne away oute sonnes from the dreed of the Lord c. 1402 LYDG. *Compl Bl Knt* 165 Thought & seknesse were occasioun That he thus lay in lamentacioun. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 49 b. Heresies to the reproch of Christ, or the which may be an occasion of sedition. 1569 MARVELL *Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 112 The crowd of business obliging us to sit both forenoon and afternoon, .. which indeed is the occasion that I have the less vigor left at night. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol* Amended II. 205 The expulsion of the Shepherds by the Kings of Thebais was the occasion that the Philistines were so numerous in the days of Saul. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 A mistake which had given occasion to a burst of merriment. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 235 A little vext at losing of the hunt, A little at the vile occasion.

b. Something that contributes to produce an effect, by providing the opportunity for the efficient cause to operate; a subsidiary or incidental cause Distinguished from *cause* = 'efficient cause' (CAUSE *sbl* 5).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* I. liij. Those causes, that are fetched faine of, and beeyng but halfe causes, partly and by the waye, geue onely the occasion.] 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II. x § 3 It [medicine] considereth causes of diseases, with the occasions or impulsions. 1705 BERKELEY *Common pl Bk* in *Fraser's Life* (1871) 430 What means Cause as distinguish'd from Occasion? Nothing but a being which wills, when the effect follows the volition. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.*, *Coleridge* II. 224 Such were the causes, but the immediate occasion of his departure was the favourable opportunity, of migrating in a pleasant way. 1860 MANST. *Proleg.* Log. ix. 301 Experience furnishes if not the cause at least the occasion of every object of our cognition. 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 433 The injury to the individual .. though it is never the cause of the action of a Court of Law is the occasion of it.

c. A person who causes or brings about something; *esp.* one who does so incidentally.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 37 He suspected y^e Gerald erle of Kyldare .. was the cause and occasion y^e he had no succours nor ayde sent to him. 1605 VERSTIGAN *Dec. Intell* vi. (1628) 185 The Queene of English blood royal, was occasion that the depressed English nation was raised againe vnto honor and credit. 1680 ESTABL *Test* 39 He will not forget those who have been the occasions of cruelty. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 136 P 3 He was the Occasion that the Muscovites kept their Fire in 40 soldier-like a manner. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiv. 255 Vain hope—if all the evil was ordained. And we the poor occasion.

† d. The action of causing or occasioning. Also *transf.* That which is caused or occasioned.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 531 He made his complayntis, how by the occasion of duke Huon of Burdeaux, he had loste Iul. of his nebuches. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 276 They saye it is to be imputed, partly to their owne error, partly to the occasion of others. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* iv. viii. Without adjection of your Assistance or Occasion. 1600 SHAKS *A Y. L* iv. 1. 178 O that woman that cannot make her fault her husbands occasion, let her neuer nurse her childe her selfe.

† 4. That which gives rise to discussion or consideration; the subject treated or debated. Obs.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1639) 9 In the forefront of this book I have written more at large vpon the same occasion. 1618 Bp. LANDAFF *Let. to Abbe Canturb* in *Hales Gold Rem.* Since this time the Synod hath been somewhat warmed, for before we were held with small occasions. 1651 FULLER's *Abel Rediviv.*, *Melanchthon* (1657) I. 279 Telling them, that in a general council all occasions, defendings, opinions and judgments ought to be free.

II. 5. A juncture of circumstances requiring or calling for action; necessity or need arising from circumstances. Const. for († of) or *inf.*

1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 278 Tell me (good friende) what occasion constrained you, to seeke accessse hether? 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, III. iii. 74 When he had occasion to be seene, He was but as the Cuckow is in Iune, Heard, not regarded. 1609 — *Timon* III. i. 19 Having great and instant occasion to vse fittie Talents. 1697 DAMPER *Poy*, I. 110, 5000 packs of flower, for a reserve, if we should have occasion of any. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 439 P 3 There will be no Occasion for him. 1762-71 H. WALPOLF *Verulam's Anecd.* *Paint* (1780) II. 235 Having frequent occasion to make use

of enamel. 1802 MAR. EDGORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. xv. 129 The corrector scarcely had occasion to alter a word. 1884 *Illustr Lond News* 27 Sept. 291/2 There is no occasion to call in the magicians, and the astrologers. 1885 *Lanc Times* LXXIX. 1301/1 Every lawyer who has had occasion to thend the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

† b. A particular, esp. a personal, need, want, or requirement. Chiefly in *pl.* = needs, requirements. Obs.

1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* i. 139 My puike, my person, my extreamest meanes Lye all vnlock'd to your occasions. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 174 Seeing the People cut them into many slices, and divert the stream to serve their occasions. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ.* 1st ed. (3) p. 171 The Latin Tongue wants Words to answer a great many of our modern Occasions. 1752 FIRLINDING *Amelia* III. vii. He had not a shilling left to spare from his own occasions. 1795 NRI SON 19 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 57 A total deprivation of sight for every common occasion in life is the consequence of the loss of part of the crystal of my sight eye. 1806-7 J. BERRARD *Misus Hum. Life* (1816) v. Concl. I hope you can contrive to suit them to my occasions.

† 6. That which one has need to do, necessary business; a matter, piece of business, business engagement. Chiefly in *pl.* Affairs, business. Obs.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* 28 No interpleading was there of opposite occasions. 1607 Statute in *Hist Walsfield Gram Sch* (1892) 57 Suche as have occasion with the governours. 1609 N. RIDING *Ridg* (1884) I. 173 They going about their occasions. 1636 EARL OF MARCH III. 511 R. in *Buncluch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) I. 276 My occasions are so many as I know not whether they will give me any leave to see the county this summer. 1679 C. R. tr. *Myatun's Theat World* I. 41 They employed themselves about their lawful occasions. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1714) 70 You are discharged, and may take youy Liberty, to report your Occasions. 1783 NRI SON 28 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 83 Six months leave of absence, to go to Lisle, in France, on my private occasions. 1840 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Leach of Folkest*, Betake thy self to thy lawful occasions.

† b. *pl.* Necessities of nature. Obs.

1698 FRYER *Acc E India* § P 156 Where they do all occasions, leaving their Exciements there. 1755 SMOL LIET *Quix* IV. xx, My matter Don Quixote .. eat, drink, and does his occasions like other men. 1789 M. MADAM tr. *Persans* (1795) 38 note, It was unlawful to do their occasions or to make water in any sacred place.

III. † 7. A juncture of circumstances (in itself); the falling out or happening of anything; a casual occurrence; an event, incident, circumstance. Obs.

1534 ELIOT *Doctr. Princes* 9 b. Doce thou nothing in furie, sens other men knowe what time and occasion is meetest for the. 1602 SIR R. BOWY *Diary in Lismore's Papers* Ser II. (1887) I. 42 Since my last here is growne no occasion worthy the advertising. 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 368 There fell out at this time a very sad occasion.

† b. *gen.* The falling out or happening of things or events; the course of events or circumstances. Obs.

1595 SHAKS *John IV* II. 125 With-hold thy speed, dreadfull Occasion. O make a league with me, till I have play'd My discontented Peeres. 1597 — *2 Hen IV*, IV. i. 72 Wee see which way the Streame of Time doth runne, And we enforc'd from our most quiet there, By the rough Torrent of Occasion.

8. A particular casual occurrence or juncture; a case of something happening; the time, or one of the times, at which something happens; a particular time marked by some occurrence or by its special character. † Formerly sometimes in more general sense, A case, an instance.

1568 GRAYTON *Chron* II. 116 Heryng the king upon an occasion to talke of breade. 1573 J. SANDFORD *Houers Recreat.* (1576) 121 When there were deade at Milan .. certayne noble .. yong men, Alciato made upon that occasion .. these wittie verses. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. ii. 141 Vpon the next occasion that we meete. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quant Compl.* *Gard* I. 37 It ought to have a Ballust or some Step, to come down into that Garden, which is an Ornament to be wish'd for in such Occasions. 1707 CURRIE in *Huon & Gan.* 145 Thus argues Boyle in several Occasions. 1728 HARTI *V Observ.* *Mag.* I. i. 218 These Muscles drawing the Eye out on eminent Occasions. 1781 COWPER *F. Friendship* 148 Sometimes occasion brings to light Our friend's defect long hid from sight. 1834 MR. DWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 24 Till that occasion, I never had known what terror really was. 1883 *Athenaeum* 8 Sept. 305/1 An article of his appearing on the occasion of the death of Gogol. *Mod.* On the occasion of her marriage with Mr —.

9. An event or function of some special kind.

a. A religious function or ceremonial; in Scotland, a Communion service; the annual, half-yearly, or quarterly sacramental service. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1789 A. WILSON *Poems & Lst. Prose*, (1876) 29 It has been our custom, on the Tuesday's night after our Occasion, to be hearty over a pint. 1803 A. PRINGLE *Serm. & Lst* (1840) 190 Our autumn occasions had been good times to many. 1844 *Sage's Wks.* I. 368 note, They (servants) were to be allowed to attend a certain number of fairs and occasions or sacraments during the year. 1892 C. G. McCRIE *Worship Presbyt Scot.* 311 The administration of the Lord's Supper upon what are styled 'occasions'. 1900 CHARLOTTE HANBURY in *Autobiog.* (1901) xv. 224 When the Home-going is, I want to say, 'by desire'—no flowers! .. Also I would much wish a Church of England occasion.

b. A special ceremony or celebration; a 'function'; an 'event'. Chiefly *collog.*

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 374 Keep the town for occasions, but the habits should be formed to retirement. 1870 DICKENS *E Droad* III, These occasions seem to go off tolerably well without me, Pussy. *Mod.* It was a great occasion.

IV Phrases and Comb. 10. †a. *By occasion* of, through the (incidental) operation or agency of; by reason of; on account of; because of. *By occasion that*, for the reason that, because. *Obs.*

129 *Rolls of Paris* 2V 346/2 Be occasion of the seide diversite c1450 tr *De Imitatione* i xvi 18 What euery man verily is, best is showed by occasion of aduersite c1450 *Fortescue Abs & Lim Mon* ix. (1885) 129 We haue also sene somme off the kynges subgettes gyff hym bataill, by occasion pat thair lvelod and offices were pe grettest off be lande 1560 *Daus tr Sleidane's Comm* 456 The Archebishops of Mentz, Treveis and Collon by occasion of the bathes met that tyme together 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 124 They which by occasion of iourneying or uncleannesse could not now celebrate the Passeover 1667 *Prvys Diary* 15 May, The wrong the credit of this office has received by this rogue's occasion

b. † *By occasion*, by chance, casually, incidentally (*obs.*) *On or upon occasion* († *by occasions*), as occasion or opportunity arises; now and then, occasionally *On or upon* († *by*) *occasion of*, in casual or incidental connexion with.

1560 *Daus tr Sleidane's Comm* 378 A few daies after, Iohn Sleidane, by occasion of talke spake of the same to the Empeious Ambassadors 1560 *COOPER Answ Prv. Masse* (1890) 46 One of the copies of this answer by occasion .. lighted into my hands c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ Cast-wright* 3 The prayers may be .. left off by occasions, as when the Minister is to preach. 1590 *SHAKS, Mids N* iii 1 150 Nay, I can gleeke vpon occasion. a1649 *WINTHROP Hist New Eng* (1853) II 26 Mr Peter by occasion preached one Lord's day 1665 *Sir T. Herbert Trav* (1677) 24 Petty Islands .. which environ, and in a sort defend her upon occasion 1711 *STEELE Spect No.* 136 3 Upon occasion of the mention of the Battle of Pultowa, I could not forbear giving an Account [etc.] 1844 *LINGARD Anglo Sax Ch* (1858) I App. K 369 On occasion of these grants it may not be amiss to add a few remarks. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlyby Hall* ix, She could be extremely generous upon occasion.

11. *For (on, upon) one's occasion*, on one's account, for one's sake.

1656 *BRAMHALL Reghe* v 221 Had they not reason to well-come them who were come only upon their occasion? 1856 *EMERSON Eng Traits* iii 41 The traveller reads quietly the *Times* newspaper, which seems to have machinized the rest of the world for his occasion. 1860 *PUSY Min Proph.* 388 Whoso amendeth not on occasion of others, others shall be amended on occasion of him

12 *Comb.*, as *occasion giver*
1568 *GRAFTON Chron* II 113 Stephen .. which had bene the occasion giver of all the tumults

† *Occa'sion*, sb 2 *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *occāsion-em* (see *prec.*), taken as n of action of *occādere* in sense 'to go down, set', for which the actual L. word was *occāsus*] Setting (of the sun)

1533 *BELLENDEN Lay* i (1822) 87 Ane lilt afore the occasioun of the son. *Ibid.* 171 Now was the sonne fast tending to his occasioun.

Occasion (ŏk'ā'shən), v [f. OCCASION sb 1, =F *occasionner* to cause, occasion (15th c. in *Godef Compl*), cf. OF. *occasioner*: to pick a quarrel with, to accuse, med L. *occāsionāre* to burden with occasional taxes]

†1 *trans* To give occasion to (a person), to induce by affording an opportunity or a ground; to urge or impel by circumstances; also, to do this habitually, hence, to habituate, accustom

a to a course of action *Obs*

1530 *Prophet Dyaloge* in *Kede me*, etc (Arb) 134 By the meanes wherof I & suchie other. are occasioned to theft or murder 1545 *UDALL Ensam Par Lubbe* xix. 156 This is thy daie, in which thou art occasioned to emendemente a 1555 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem* (1845) 243 That ye do the best that you can to occasion your parishioners to peace 1684 I MATTHEW *Remark Provid* i (1890) 4 My children .. poor souls, whom I had occasioned to such an end in their tender years, when as they could scarce be sensible of death

†b to do something (passing into 2 b) *Obs.*

1558 *COVERDALE N Test* Ded, Such ignorant bodies shall through this small labour be occasioned to attain unto more knowledge 1563 *Homilies in Fasting* (1859) 294 Fasting was one of the meanes whereby Almighty God was occasioned to altee the thing which hee had purposed concerning Ahab 1590 *RECORDE*, etc *Gr. Artes* (1640) 405 To occasion you to study the better, I will leave this doubt wholly to you owne search 1678 *CUPWORTH Intell. Syst.* i iv. § 13 225 Aristotle was not occasioned to do that because it was a Doctrine then Generally Received, but only because he had a mind, odiously to impute such a thing to the Pythagoreans

2. To be the occasion or cause of (something); to give ground for, give rise to, cause, bring about, esp. in an incidental or subsidiary manner (cf. OCCASION sb 1 3 b).

a. With simple obj (Sometimes also with indirect personal obj)

1596 *SPENSER P Q* vi. 12 My haplesse case Is not occasioned through my misdesert 1634 J. HAYWARD tr *Bionis's Erenenia* 147 Either too light, or too free feeding hath occasioned you this deame. 1665 *Prvys Diary* 2 Jan, I occasioned much mirth with a ballet I brought with me. 1736 *BUTLER Anal* i iv. Wks. 1874 I. 76 Any course of action which will probably occasion them greater temporal inconvenience 1796 *MORSE Amer Geog.* i 170 Its spray rises a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours. 1863 *Fr. A. KEMBLER Resid. in Georgia* 70, I saw an advertisement which occasioned me much thought 1875 *JOYNT Plato* (ed. 2) v 166 He whose folly is occasioned by his own jealousy, is to suffer more heavily

b. With obj. and *inf.* To cause (a person or

thing) to be or to do something; in *pass* To be caused or constrained by circumstances.

1510 *Boys Wks* (1690) 413 I am occasioned here to meet a peuissh and vicharitable people. 1717 tr. *Freder's Voy* 77 When any Man happens to have a violent Fall, which occasions him to bleed at the Nose. 1802 *Mar. EDGEWORTH Moral Tr.* (1816) i. xiv. 109 This occasioned him to be much in the shop. 1840 *GROTT Greece* ii. iv. (1862) v. 53 It occasioned them to make indignant remonstrance.

†c. To give (one) reason to go, to take (one).

1653 *WALTON Angler* i 2, I have stutched my legs up Tottenham Hil to overtake you, hoping your businesse may occasion you towards Waie

†3. To employ for one's occasions or needs, to make use of. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 *SPELMAN Hist Sacrilege* (1698) 202, I know a Merchantman .. that bought the Contents of two noble Libraries for 40s. a piece .. this stutth hee occasioned instead of Grey Paper by the space of more than these ten Years [A quot from *Bals*, who has occupied].

†4. The pap. ple was formerly used to introduce the cause or occasion of a preceding fact; occasioned by, in consequence of. *Obs.*

1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav* 47 [The ship] sunke and was swallowed by the Sands, occasioned by a hole, neglected by the Carpenter. *Ibid.* 185 Some of which were drowned, unable to swim to shore occasioned by age, and violent course of the Sea. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 27 Our locks too will rust in the wards, and all this occasioned by the moistness of the Air. 1725 *De For Voy round World* (1840) 117 The Indians' dwellings were all at a distance from the river, occasioned .. by the rivers overflowing the flat grounds near its banks.

Hence *Occa'sioning* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1632 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 144 Mr Broughton and Mr Young were both to be sentenced, the one for making the disturbance, and the other for occasioning of it 1683 *Brit Spec* 188 An easy Excise upon such Commodities, as naturally tend to the occasioning of Pride, Idleness, Luxury 1877 *Coltringe Biog. Lit.* 50 He admits five agents, or occasioning causes

Occasionable, a. *rare*. [f. OCCASION v + -ABLE.] Capable of being occasioned or caused, likely to be occasioned.

a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1686 III xiii 143 This Practice will fence us against immoderate displeasure occasionable by mens hard opinions.

Occasional (ŏk'ā'shənəl), a (sb) [f. OCCASION sb 1 + -AL; cf. late L. *occāsionāliſ* as occasion arises, F *occasionnel* (1718 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

†1 That happens or arises casually or incidentally, casual. *Obs.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron* II. 109 The stealing of their Apples, and their other occasional damages 1654 *EARL MORN tr. Bentinck's Wars of Flanders* 36a He said that the tumults .. might be caused by some occasional confusion

2 Happening or operating on some particular occasion, limited to specific occasions; arising out of, required by, or made for, the occasion.

Occasional Conformity, Conformist see CONFORMITY 3, CONFORMIST 2; *Occasional bill* = Occasional Conformity Bill *Occasional cause* combines the meanings 'operating on a particular occasion' and 'serving as an occasion or secondary cause' see *quots* under sense 4, and cf. OCCASIONALISM

a 1631 *DONNE in Select* (1840) 27 For other occasional points, the Church had need of a continual assistance of the Spirit of God. 1665 *MEYLIN Hist Ref* II. 35 The sacrifice of Noah as it was remarkable, so it was occasional. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* i. (1865) 247 By his occasional going from the Sermon, being forced thereunto by the Extremity of the Toothach. 1711 *SWIFT Lett.* III 265 They say the Occasional bill is brought to-day into the house of lords 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* ii. 11 (1869) I. 306 Gold and silver which he would otherwise have been obliged to keep by him for answering occasional demands 1790 *BURKE Rev. Rev.* 30r The vice of the ancient democracies .. was, that they ruled by occasional decrees, *psēphismata* 1825 *BENTHAM Ration Rev* 5 With regard to rewards, the most important division is into occasional and permanent.

b Of a speech, literary composition, religious service, etc. Produced on, or intended for, a special occasion. Hence *Occasional speaker, writer*, etc., one who delivers occasional speeches or writes occasional verses, pamphlets, etc.

1697 *DRYDEN Hind & P* ii 339 Yet all those letters were not writ to all, Nor first intended, but occasional Their absent sermons 1701 *Stanley's Hist Philos. Biog.* 4 Their Doctrines, Letters, Occasional Speeches. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Dryden* Wks II. 389 In an occasional performance no height of excellence can be expected 1840 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 612 It sustains, better perhaps than any occasional service which has been framed during two centuries, a comparison with the Book of Common Prayer. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/4 Some of his verses are purely occasional and have no claim to stability. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mai 3/4 He is one of the very best occasional speakers in England. No one is quicker at seizing the spirit of an occasion.

c. Of an article of use, building, piece of furniture, etc. Made or constructed for the occasion; adapted for use on special occasions.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 84 [We bored] a large hole in the side of our ship for which we had an occasional plug prepared. 1813 *Chron in Ann Reg.* 51 The occasional saloon was singularly novel and beautiful. 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 115 A. 100, or occasional table. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 7/1 The chair that the Queen sat in during the service was a Clippendale occasional Spanish mahogany chair.

d Of persons: Acting or employed for the occasion or on particular occasions.

1759 *Ann Reg* 140 That the occasional proctors take all possible care that order be observed 1771 in *Prv Lett Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I 233 An occasional maid of Louisa's, who supplies the place of her own when she is absent with Gertrude. 1785 *PALLEY Mor Philos* (1818) II. 430 Loose tanks of occasional and newly-leaved troops. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 14 The occasional soldier is no match for the professional soldier

3. Happening as an occasion presents itself, but without certainty or regularity; taking place, occurring, or met with now and then.

1630 [implied in OCCASIONALLY 3] a 1725 *BURNET (J.)*, According to many occasional reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it [the flood] 1828 *WEBSTER* s v., We make occasional remarks on the events of the age. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii I 293 In spite of the occasional murmurs of the Commons 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* v 108 With the exception of an occasional leopard, there are no beasts of prey to disturb domestic animals. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 65 The human teeth have doubtless been subject through all time to occasional disease. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Hays* v. 105 An occasional raid upon his neighbour's moveables.

4. Constituting or serving as the occasion or incidental cause; rarely const. of. *Occasional cause* (*Metaph.*), (a) a secondary cause whereby or whereupon the primary or efficient cause comes into operation; (b) in the Cartesian philosophy—see OCCASIONALISM.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* (J.), The ground or occasional origin hereof. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orat* 119 Second, partaking causes, also free mediating con-causes, and occasional ones accompanying them. over all which .. God is the total, immediate, and independent cause 1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s v *Cause*, The motions .. of the soul and body, are only *Occasional Causes* of what passes in the one or the other. a 1850 *ROSETTI Dante & Circ.* i (1874) 124 Deem thou nothing else occasional Of my long silence 1854 *FERRIER Just Metaph* 476 The Cartesian doctrine of occasional, as distinguished from efficient causes. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar 5/5 The 'occasional' question—using the adjective in the metaphysical sense—is a question about wages

B. sb †1. An occasional speech or writing (Chiefly pl) *Obs.*

1655 *FULLER Ch Hist.* xi § 87 Hereat Mr Dod fell into a pertinent and reasonable discourse (as more better at occasionals) 1682 *LD North (title)* Light in the Way to Paradise, with other occasionals.

2 *collog.* An occasional workman, etc. (cf. CASUAL B. 3).

1892 *Fall Mail G* 6 Apr 2/2 There is no way of meeting both cases at once except by discriminating between the regulus and the occasionals.

Hence *Occasionalness* (Bailey vol. II, 1727)

Occasionalism (ŏk'ā'shənāl'iz'm). [f. *prec* + -ISM, after G. *occasionalismus*] The doctrine of the Cartesian philosopher Geulinx which accounted for the interaction of mind and matter by supposing that on occasion of every volition God produces a corresponding movement of the body and on occasion of every affection of the body a corresponding idea; mind and body thus standing to one another in the relation of occasional causes

1842 in *BRANDE Dict Sci.* etc. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwiegler's Hist Philos* (ed. 9) 167 The philosophy of Malebranche in its single leading thought that we see and know all things in God, demonstrates itself to be, like the occasionalism of Geulinx, a special attempt to overcome the dualism of the Cartesian philosophy on its own principles and under its own presuppositions 1884 tr *Loise's Metaph* 114 The first assumption would only have led back to the embarrassments of Occasionalism

Occasionalist (ŏk'ā'shənāl'ist). [See -IST]

†1 An occasional conformist *Obs*

1705 *Char. of a Smoker* in *Harl Misc* (1808) XI. 30 He makes an interest against the Occasional bill, because he is a sort of an occasionalist himself

2 One who holds the doctrine of Occasionalism. 1776 *BURKE Corr., Let to John Burke* (1844) II. 112 Our love to the occasionalist, but not seiver of occasions 1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIV 334 From Aristotle, down through his scholastic followers, past the occasionalists and pre-established harmonists. 1879 *HUXLEY Hume* ix 166 The successors of Descartes either found themselves obliged, with the Occasionalist, to call in the aid of the Deity, or [etc.]

attrib 1891 *Athenaeum* 20 Jan 55/2 It contains .. much information about the great Occasionalist thinker [Geulinx]

Hence *Occa'sionalist* a., or of pertaining to Occasionalists or Occasionalism

1884 *MERZ Leibniz* i v 100 He admits its advance on the .. occasionalistic theory of Descartes

Occasionality (ŏk'ā'shənāl'itē). [f. OCCASIONAL + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being occasional (in various senses); esp. of being prepared, composed, or 'got up' for the occasion.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 2) 48 He was disgusted at .. the occasionality and ambitiousness of her dress. a 1822 *SHRELLY* in *Bagehot Lit Stud* (1879) I 76 From the occasionality of its impulses, it will often seem silly 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist Lit* i viii § 44 From their occasionality or want of merit, far the greater part have perished.

Occasionally (ŏk'ā'shənāl'itē), adv. [f. OCCASIONAL + -LY 2. Cf. L. *occāsionāliſ*, F *occasionallement*.]

†1 By chance, casually, accidentally. *Obs.*

1622 *Relat. Eng Plant Plymouth* in *Arber Pilgrum Fathers* (1897) 446 The house was fired occasionally by a spark that flew into the thatch 1654 *GATAKER Disc Apol*

Saints, the 'all-fired red-bellied varmints'—I speak, oh reader! occasionally.

†**Occidual**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad L. *occidūal-is* western, f. *occidū-us* going down (f. *occidēre*) see -AL.] Going down, setting, pertaining to the setting of a heavenly body. Also †**Occiduous** *a. rare.* 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 5 The Amplitude Orive or Occiduous of the Sunne 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Occiduous*, that goeth down, that will decay 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet Wks.* 1721 II. 340 To brighten his occiduous Rays 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Amplitude*, Amplitude is of two kinds; eastern, or orive; and western, or occiduous.

†**Occient**, *Obs.* Also *occurent* [a. OF *occien(t)*, 14th c. in Godef. -L. *occident-em*] = OCCIDENT *sb.* 1460 *Lamfal* 281 Her ladyr was kyng of fayrre, Of occient fer and nyghe 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii. 55 Temperour demanded of hym of thestate of his peple, and of other barons of thoccyent

Occipital (pksī'pītal), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late or med. L. *occipital-is*, f. *occiput*, *occipit-*: see OCCIPUT and -AL.] So F. *occipital* (1546 in Hatz-Darm.)

1. Belonging to, or situated in or on, the occiput or back part of the head. Chiefly *Anat.*, in names of parts having this position, as *occipital artery*, *bone*, *condyle*, *foramen* or *hole*, *muscle*, *nerve*, *protruberance*, *sinus*, *vein*, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Crydon's Quest Chirurg.* Div b, The seconde bone of the heade in the hynde parte is called Occipital. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemian's Pr. Chirurg.* 9/3 A blowe in the occipitalle parte of the heade. 1679 in *Hickes Spar Popery* 58 Inasmuch that the whole Occipital bone was shattered all in pieces 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xix. In the cellulae of the occipital parts of the cerebellum. 1806 KIRBY & St. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 25 The head is armed with three occipital spines. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 99 The occipital hole may be considered as being the commencement of the spinal canal. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 3 The occipital artery is the large trunk which occupies the occipital region of the head, with the branches of the great occipital nerve 1874 NICHOLSON *Falcat* 302 In the Amphibians and in the Mammals, there are two 'occipital condyles'; by which the skull is jointed to the neck. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Occipital bone*, a somewhat rhomboidal bone forming the lower and back part of the head, by means of which the cranium is attached to the spine, and affording a communication between the two cavities by a large aperture, the *Foramen magnum*. [*Occipital foramen*, the *Foramen magnum* *ibid.*, *Occipital muscle*, the hinder part of the occipito-frontalis muscle, it is flat and thin. [and] expands over the outer side of the occiput.

2. Having a large occiput, having the back of the head more developed than the front.

1873 M. ARNOLD *List & Dogua* (1876) 290 A poor ill-endowed Semite, belonging to the occipital races.

B. sb. *a.* The occipital bone. *b.* The occipital muscle. *c. pl.* A pair of occipital plates on the head of some serpents

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 64 The Foramen of the Occipital 1861 BUSK in *Nat. Hist. Rev. Apr.* The superior semicircular ridges of the occipital

Hence **Occipitally** *adv.*, as regards the occiput; in the region or direction of the hindhead.

Mod. Skull occipitally well developed

†**Occipital**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also 6 -issial. [f. L. *occipitālis* (see next) + -AL] = OCCIPITAL.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* II. (1888) 27 The Coronal bone, in the middle of the head, meteth with the seconde bone called Occipissial 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 15 That which we call the Occipital Line is drawn from the top of the Head to the first Vertebre of the Neck

|| **Occipitium**, *Obs. rare* [L. = *occiput*, and more used] = OCCIPUT

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 16 If that of the Occipitium transgresses its bounds, the Head is acuminate 1706 PHILLIPS, *Occiput* or *Occipitium*.

Occipito- (pksī'pīto), before a vowel sometimes *occiput-*, used in *Anat.* as combining form of OCCIPUT, in adjs. expressing a relation or connexion between the occiput and another part, and denominating a ligament, muscle, measurement, etc.; as

Occipito atlantal, a fold, pertaining to the occiput and the atlas vertebra. **Occipito-a xial**, a xoid, pertaining to the occiput and the axis vertebra. **Occipito-frontal**, pertaining to, or extending between, the back of the head and the forehead; also *elipt* as *sb.*, the *occipito-frontal muscle* or *occipitofrontalis*, the large flat muscle of the scalp, composed of the occipital and frontal muscles with the epicranial aponeurosis connecting them. **Occipito-hyoid**, pertaining to the occiput and the hyoid bone. **Occipito-mastoid**, pertaining to the occiput and the mastoid process. **Occipito-mental** [L. *mentum* chin], pertaining to the occiput and the chin, extending between these points. **Occipito-o tic** (Gr *ōt*, *ōr*, ear), pertaining to the occiput and the ear. **Occipito-pari-etal**, pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones. **Occipitorbicular**, connecting the occiput with an orbicular muscle. **Occipito-scapular**, pertaining to the occiput and the scapula or shoulder-blade. **Occipito sphenoid**, *sphenoid* *dal*, pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones. **Occipito-temporal**, pertaining to the occipital and temporal bones.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 173 Anterior *Occipito-Atlantal Ligament. *Ibid.* 203 Another ligament named the *occipito axoid. [1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 8 The Office of the *Occipito-Frontalis is to pull the Skin of the Head backward, drawing up the Eye-brows.] 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Occipito-Frontalis* Occipito-frontal of Dumas. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazenave Midwif.* 220 The occipito-frontal extends from the occipital protruberance to the frontal boss. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Occipito-hyoid muscle*, an occasional muscle arising from the occipital bone and inserted into the hyoid bone. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 114 The *occipito-mastoid suture connects the occipital with the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. 1857

BULLOCK *Cazenave Midwif.* 221 The greatest circumference of the head corresponds with the *occipito-mental diameter. 1875 HUXLEY in *En cycl. Brit.* I. 761/1 The squamosal is somewhat loosely united with the frontal and parietal and with the complex *occipito otic bone. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Occipito parietal index*, the relation between the transverse diameter of the skull and the distance from one asterion to the other, the former being taken at 200. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 232 An *occipito sphenoidal bone formed by the coalescence of the basioccipital with the basi-sphenoid

Occiput (pksī'pūt). Chiefly *Anat.* [L. *occiput* back of head, f. *ob-* against + *caput* head: in F. *occiput* (1372 in Hatz-Darm.)] The back or hinder part of the head

[1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. v.* iv. (1495) 108 The occiput, the nolle, is the hynder parte of the head.] 1602 and *Pi. Return fr. Parvass.* II. 1 516 Your occiput. I mean your head pece. 1645 HOWELL *Let. II.* xvii, Expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may shew his bald occiput, and shake his posteriors at them in derision. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 400 Ruffians, who first by a Blow on the Occiput knock him to the Ground 1806 KIRBY & St. *Entomol.* III. 365 *Occiput* (the Occiput). The back part of the head when it is vertical, or nearly so, to its point of junction with the trunk 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 81 The straight but inclined line of the occiput.

b. The occipital bone of the skull.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man. Froem Biv.* The first Vertebre inseparably growne to Occiput. 1836 Sir G. HEAD *Home Tour* 263 It was but half a skull, the occiput had entirely disappeared. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 506 The American skulls are characterised by a flattened occiput.

†**Occise**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. L. *occis-*, ppl. stem of *occidēre* to cut down, kill. Cf. *excise*, *incise*.] *trans.* To kill, slay

1560 ROLLAND *Cri. Venus* III. 268 Acteon quhome that 32 gart occise With his awn doggis.

†**Occision**, *Obs.* [a. F. *occision* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *occision-em*, n. of action from *occidēre* to kill, slay.] Killing, slaying (esp. of a number of people, as in battle); slaughter.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 220 The richt nobil Erll.. Maid sic a slauchtr in the toune, And swa felloune occisione. 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* II. cl. (1869) 135 Homicide it is cleped .. and occision. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Pair* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 344/a The horrible occysion whiche thou haste commyxed 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 354 The place quhare maist occision and slaughter was of Danis. 1594 GREENE *Salmus Wks.* 188-3 XIV. 287 Why stand I still, and rather do not flie The great occision which the victors make. 1677 HALE *Hist. Plant. Cor.* xlii. (1736) L. 496 This kind of occision of a man according to the laws of the kingdom and in execution thereof ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.

Oclude (pksī'd), *v.* Chiefly in scientific use [ad. L. *oc-*, *occludēre* to shut up, f. *ob-* (OB- i b, c) + *cludēre* to close. Cf. mod. F. *occlure*.]

1. *trans.* To shut or stop up so as to prevent anything from passing in, out, or through, to obstruct (a passage); to close (a vessel or opening).

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemian's Pr. Chirurg.* 26/a An viceration whereby her throat was almost occluded and stopped 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 97 Ginger is the root of an herbaceous plant which they take up, and .. role it up in earth, whereby occluding the pores, they conserve the natural humidity 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vii. 85 Exercise opens the Pores which otherwise by too much rest are occluded and shut up. 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 105 There was scarcely a port in Europe, which .. was not occluded to British commerce. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Orre's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 303 Occlude either end of the tube with a .. bung. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 86 To produce suffocation by occluding the larynx.

2. To prevent the passage of (a thing) by placing something in the way, to shut in, out, or off, to inclose or exclude.

1623 COCKERAM, *Oclude*, to shut out 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 60 Medicaments are occluded in some convenient vessel. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 102 The lights alternately occluded and revealed.

b. Chem. Of certain metals and other solids: To absorb and retain (gases) within their substance. 1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 423 (21 June) It may be allowed to speak of this [power to absorb hydrogen at a red heat, and to retain that gas] as a power to occlude (to shut up) hydrogen, and the result as the occlusion of hydrogen by platinum. *Ibid.* 424 One volume of spongy platinum appears capable of occluding 1.48 vol. hydrogen. 1880 *Athenaeum* No. 2748. 228 This Metal [Aluminium] occludes Hydrogen. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII. 327 These gases are partly occluded or absorbed within the coal. 1884 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Apr. 319/x Hydrogen gas should be occluded in one of the platinum plates.

Hence *Oclud* *ded*, *Oclud* *ding* *ppl. adjs.*

1802 PALBY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4 (1819) 249 The opening of this occluded mouth. 1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 424 (21 June) The volume of occluded hydrogen is much larger than in the fused platinum. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 52 Some meteors carry many times their own volume of occluded gas. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 179 These veins may contain .. occluding thrombi

Ocludent (pksī'dent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *occludent-em*, pr. pple of *occludēre* to OCCLUDE] *a. adj.* Having the property or function of occluding. *b. sb.* Something having this property.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xl. The radical heat and moisture may be preserved by constitutional, imprints, and occludents. [Bacon *11st Vita & Mortis* Canon xxvi. Per constitutionalia, Imprimientia, & Occludentia.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Ocludent*, serving to close, shutting up. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 299 On the inner side of the ocludent margin of its scutum.

Occlude (pksī'd), *a.* [ad. L. *occlud-us*, pa. pple. of *occludēre* to OCCLUDE] Occluded, stopped up, closed; shut up, enclosed.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 The Italians make the Occlude Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Occlusus*, applied to the forelets of the fig shut up in the fleshy receptacle or fruit occlude

Occlusion (pksī'dzən), [ad L. **occlusion-em*, n. of action from *occludēre*, *occlud-*: see OCCLUDE. So mod. F. *occlusion* (1808 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. The action of occluding or fact of being occluded; stopping up, closing (Chiefly scientific.)

1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. III. xxix. By the constriction and occlusion of the office of the Matrix. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 24 To explain the Manner of the Occlusion of the Eye. 1786 H. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 137 In agreeing to the occlusion of the navigation of the Mississippi. 1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 105 Anæmia occurs from contraction or occlusion of arteries.

2. *Chem.* The retention of gases in the pores of metals or other substances

1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 423 [see OCCLUDE 2b]. *Ibid.* 426 The occlusion of hydrogen by palladium. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 186 The fact that red hot platinum and iron are porous for hydrogen may be explained by the absorption (or occlusion) of this gas on the one side of the metallic tube or plate and its evaporation at the other side.

Occlusive (pksī'div), *a.* [f. L. *occlud-us*, ppl. stem of *occludēre* to OCCLUDE + -IVE.] Having the function of occluding or closing.

1888 R. PARK in *Medical News* (Phulad) LIII. 117 The wound, closed with an antiseptic, occlusive dressing.

Occluser (pksī'div), [agent-n. in L. form, from *occludēre* to OCCLUDE.] Something that occludes or closes; chiefly in *Anat.* a structure which closes an opening. Also *attrib.*, as *occluser apparatus*, *a. muscle*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 438 The vocal organ of the Fly would thus appear to be a modification of the occluser apparatus of the stigmata. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 355 They form a defensive organ for the eye by the possession of occluser muscles.

Occoast, *Occooy*, *obs.* or *eron*. ff. ACCOST, ACCOY. Occome, Occorne, Occour, *obs.* ff. OAKUM, ACORN, OCKER. Occra, -ro, var. OKRO.

†**Occor state**, *v. Obs.* [f. med. or mod. L. type **occustare*, -tāt-, f. *ob-* (OB- i c) + *crustare* to CRUST] *trans.* To enclose in a crust, to encrust; *fig.* to harden, render obdurate.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 240 To arm and occrustate themselves in this devilish Apostasy 1881 — *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 103 These deceivers, who are sealed and occrustated in the trade of their impieties.

Ocular, -ate, *obs.* forms of OCULAR, -ATE.

†**Occeleation**, *Obs. rare-2*. [n. of action from L. *ob-*, *occulare* to trample down, f. *ob-* (OB- i c) + *calcare* to tread]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Occeulation*, a treading on or spurning.

Occult (pksī't), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad L. *occult-us*, pa. pple. of *occludēre* to cover over, hide, conceal, f. *ob-*, *oc-* (OB- i c) + **cel-ēre* (= OLI *cel-im*, OTeut. *hel-an*, HELER v.1), cf. L. *celare* to hide. OF *occult* (12th c) app. did not enter Eng.] Hidden (*lat.* and *fig.*)

1. Hidden (from sight); concealed (by something interposed); not exposed to view. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1567 MAPLER *Gr. Forest* Pref. Avij b, Metalles are nothing else but the earths hid and occult Plants. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 188 It joyneeth it self unto other seas .. through some occult passages under ground. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plantis* I. 1. § 13 The lesser of the two said Appendices lies occult between the two Lobes of the Bean. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. vii. 214 The stars of the hydra became occult when the sun rose. 1850 ROSSCOTT *Blessed Damozel* xiv. We two will stand beside that shrine, Occult, withheld, untrod

b. Applied to a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but not forming part of the finished figure, also to a dotted line? *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 205 In the Latitude of 13 deg. 10 min. I draw .. an occult Parallel, and reckon towards the West: I draw by that Longitude an occult Meridian. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 335/a *Occult* or *White Line*, is a Line drawn out by points or pucks. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 324 Describe an occult Arch. 1731 W. HALFENNY *Perspective* 2 Draw the Occult Lines EA, EB. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 559 Occult arcs, or such as are to be rubbed out again.

2. Not disclosed or divulged, privy, secret; kept secret; communicated only to the initiated.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 62 Began to rise ilk day occult slaughteris and cruelteis in his ciete. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 60 By occult interests of State. 1673 RAY *Fourn. Low C.* Milan 255 These suffrages are all occult, that is, given by putting of balls into balloting-boxes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 457 Ancient and occult sacrifices were polluted. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 203 Printing remained .. a secret and occult art. 1885-84 R. BRIDGES *Eras & Psyche* July iii. Of their plots occult [they] sat whispering on their beds.

3. Not apprehended, or not apprehensible, by the mind, beyond the range of understanding or of ordinary knowledge; recondite, mysterious.

1545 BOORD *Promost.* To Rdr. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 To pionosticate any mater of the occulte iugements of god. 1665 GILLVILL *Septsis Sci.* iv. 20 Some secret Art of the Soul, which to us is utterly occult, and without the ken of our Intellects. 1753 JOHNSON *Ranbler*

No. 160 p. 8 Some have an occult power of stealing upon the affections. 1830 HIRSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 39 If the essential qualities be really occult, or incapable of being expressed in any form intelligible to our understandings.

b. Not affecting, or traceable by, the senses; imperceptible. Now rare or merged in prec.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 170 The dissipation of those things which constitute our body, being occult and a thing which escapes the reach of our senses. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 297 There ensues an occult Commotion upon first mixing it (tho' apparent enough soon after). 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 20 Amen at Thebes, the occult or unseen God hidden in the powers and operations of nature.

c. Applied in early science or natural philosophy to physical qualities not manifest to direct observation but discoverable only by experiment, or to those whose nature was unknown or unexplained, latent, also *transf.* treating of such qualities, experimental. *Obs. exc. Hist.* or as merged in 3.

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 473 Those natural antipathies being nothing else but occult qualities, or natural instincts. 1662 STIRLING *Org. Sac.* III. ii. § 14 It will be the least of all pardonable in the explodeis of substantial forms and occult qualities, when the Origine of the whole world is resolved into an occult quality which gives motion to Atoms. 1691 J. WRISTLER *Metallog.* II. 26 Others experimentally knew something in this occult Science. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), The Aristotelians give the name of occult qualities to such qualities as they supposed to be hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 52 How the Blood came first by its Motion I leave to be determined by the occult Philosophers. 1727 Dr. FOR SYST. *Magic* I. ii. (1840) 58 Occult powers, known in Nature, but unknown and unseen by vulgar heads and eyes. 1831 BRISTOL *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 60 He accuses him of reviving the occult qualities of the schools.

4. Of the nature of or pertaining to those ancient and mediæval reputed sciences (or their modern representatives) held to involve the knowledge or use of agencies of a secret and mysterious nature (as magic, alchemy, astrology, theosophy, and the like), also *transf.* treating of or veiled in these, magical, mystical.

a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 249 Much virtue and power is attributed to these by the Occult Philosophers. 1652 J. FRIEKE [title] Three books of Occult Philosophy, written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa. Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue. 1711 SHAFER *Chasac* (1737) III. ii. 53 From this Parent-County of occult Sciences he was presumed to have learnt. Judicial Astrology. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 216 A beetle of baked clay, covered with Arabic inscriptions, which was pronounced a prodigious amulet of occult virtues. 1852 D. WILSON *Pres. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iii. 257 A charm, or occult sign. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phalassic* xiii. 133 An assertion of the occult philosophers.

† b. sb. Something hidden or secret. *Obs. rare.* 1565 S. H. *Gold. Law* 70 Its Nature, and not Names, its occults, and not occults, entitle to the title King.

Occult (p'kw'lt), v. [ad. L. *occultā-re* to hide, conceal, freq. of *occultare*. see OCCULT. a. Cf. mod. F. *occultier* (Littre)] *trans.* To hide, conceal; to cut off from view by interposing some other body, also *fig.* Now chiefly in scientific or technical use (see b. and OCCULTING below; cf. *eclipse*).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* B. ij. b. The same water occulteth and hydeth the pynples in the face. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvi. b. i. The vise which is occulted in the end of the handle. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 745 Knowing where the cat was occulted. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vi. 152 The sun is occulted in the forenoon and afternoon, but free from eclipse in the middle of the day. 1887 ROSSSETTI *Keats* vii. 153 Nor was his personality by any means occulted.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* said of one heavenly body (as the moon, or a planet) hiding another (as a star, or a satellite) from view, by passing in front of it.

1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 391 The Virgin's spike was occulted by the ♄ this night. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* III. 43 The epochs when the moon occults stars or when Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed or occulted.

Hence *Occulted* ppl. a., hidden, concealed; *Occulting* ppl. a., that occults, *spec.* in light-houses, applied to a light cut off from view for a few seconds at regular intervals.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 1/2 The occulted are soe called, because we noe wher externally espye them. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. ii. 85 If he have occulted guilt, Do not it selfe vnkenneled in one speech. 1880 *Trinity House Advt.* 30 Apr. During June, 1880, the light at the North Foreland will be made occulting. That is to say, it will, once in every Half-minute, suddenly disappear for Five Seconds, and then as suddenly reappear at full power. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 351 1/2 The occulting light may be seen long after the tower itself is lost to view.

Occultation (p'kw'lt'šn). [ad. L. *occultatio-nem*, n. of action from *occultare*. see prec. Cf. F. *occultation* in *Astron.* (a. 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*)] The action of occulting or fact of being occulted.

1. Hiding, concealment (*obs.* in *gen.* sense); the fact of being cut off from view by something interposed. Now only scientific or technical. see also 2.

1438-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 177 Suche occultation other hidene of kynges myghte be welles in the londe off Persides. 1582 N. Trist. (Rhem.) p. xxvi, St. Augustine saith. In the Old Testament there is the occultation of the Newe, and in the New Testament there is the manifestation of the Old.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32 508 Ignorantly attributing the Passions of Fruits, (their Appearances and Occultations) to the Gods that preside over them. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 444 At its occultation behind the Panecello its light was very faint. 1882 *Standard* 31 Mar. 1/3 The Light will be under occultation three times in quick succession every Minute.

2. *Astron.* † a. The disappearance of a star in the sun's rays when in an apparent position near that of the sun. *Obs.* b. The concealment of one heavenly body by another passing between it and the observer, as of a star or planet by the moon, or of a satellite by its primary planet. (Also, the concealment of a heavenly body behind the body of the earth; so in *circle of perpetual occultation*, for which see CIRCLES sb. 2 a.)

Commonly applied only in those cases in which the occulting body is of much greater apparent magnitude than that occulted; the (partial or total) concealment of the sun by the moon is called an *eclipse*. In the case of Jupiter's satellites, an *eclipse* takes place when a satellite passes into the planet's shadow, an *occultation* when it passes behind the planet's disk.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 When anye starre is so nyghe vnto the Son that the Sonne doothe take awaye or hyde the lyghte of it, it oughte to be called the Hydyng or occultation of that starre, and not the settyng of that starre. 1633 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxx. § 6 The elevation of the pole doth giue vs the degrees of the others occultation. 1669 FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 2202 In this Occultation, the Center of the Moon passes very near the Star. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 294 Those who registered the times of occultation of Jupiter's satellites. 1856 KANG *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 148 We had an occultation of Saturn at 2 a. m.

c. *fig.* Disappearance from view or notice. 1825 JEFFREY *Ess.* (1846) II. 199 The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of occultation. 1840 HOOD *Kilnasherry, Marriage* xxvii. To cloud the face of the honeymoon With a dismal occultation. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res. Judic.* vi. 206 The prospect of the coming occultation of personally disagreeable authors.

Occultism (p'kw'lt'izm). [f. OCCULT. a. + -ISM.] The doctrine, principles, or practice of 'occult' science (magic, theosophy, etc. see OCCULT. a. 4); mysticism.

1881 A. P. SINNETT *Occult. World* (1883) 3 It is chiefly in the East that occultism is still kept up—in India and in adjacent countries. 1886 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 25 Sept. 6/1 Occultism was, indeed, a necessary concomitant of polytheism. 1895 *Thinker* VII. 541 Occultism deals with forces of nature not generally known.

Occultist (p'kw'lt'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One versed in, or believing in, occultism, a mystic.

1881 A. P. SINNETT *Occult. World* (1883) 12 The occultists have been a race apart from an earlier period than we can fathom. 1886 *Forum* (N. Y.) Mar. 43 Our occultists and mystics had various explanations of the higher significance of the sacred cross.

Hence *Occultist* a. 1898 A. McMillan *Portentous Prophets* I. (Heading)

Occultly (p'kw'lt'li), adv. [f. OCCULT. a. + -LY.] In an occult or hidden manner; secretly, privily; imperceptibly, latently; mysteriously, mystically.

1641 FRINCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 108 The humidity of the water hath the humidity of the salt laid up occultly in it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 272 The affairs of the last Assembly were conducted there so occultly. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Hymns in Salust* etc. 162 Thy deadish shield, in mystic fables fam'd, Occultly signifies the power untam'd. 1824 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Sept.* (1897) I. 109 To believe that philosophic thinking, like music, is inviolated, however occultly, in high ideality of any kind. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 She [Madame Blavatsky] assured her compatriot that before ever he appeared she knew occultly that he was being 'drawn towards her'.

Occultness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being occult.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Occultness*, hiddenness, concealedness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw.*, etc. 280 Consisting in a certain unusual degree of richness, exquisiteness, occultness, grandeur, or passionateness.

Occupance (p'kw'p'ns) rare. [f. OCCUPANT. see -ANCE.] = next, 1.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The chief stress is laid upon occupance. 1880 MRS. FLETCHER *Donnaught* *Alan Doring* II. x. 138 Lady Ruthven herself was in occupance of the pretty mansion.

Occupancy (p'kw'p'nsi). [as prec.: see -ANCY.] 1. The condition of being an occupant; the fact of occupying; the act of taking, or fact of holding, actual possession, esp. of land (*spec.* in *Law*, the taking possession of something not belonging to any one, as constituting a title to it); actual holding of or residence in a place; = OCCUPATION 1, 2.

1596 BACON *Use of Law, Property in Land* I. An estate for another man's life by occupancy, may at this time be gotten by entry. 1643 FRYNE *Soc. Power* Par. I. (ed. 2) 200 A thing which in its own nature is not capable of an Occupancy, nor seizable by any. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 258 Occupancy is the taking possession of those things, which before belonged to nobody. This is the true ground and foundation of all property. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 140 Each individual of the Society may appropriate to himself such lands as he finds vacant, and occupancy will give him title. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 The occupancy of the English throne by the line of Hanover. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 633 That he should take a larger house for their joint occupancy.

attrib. 1883 102th Cent. Sept. 435 The rent payable by an occupancy tenant. *Ibid.* 436 Kyoto, entitled to occupancy

rights. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/3 The innovation of an occupancy franchise for the counties.

b. *concr.* A place occupied. 1864 CARLYLE *Præd.* Gl. xvii. v. IV. 562 note, The Saxon 'Camp' or Occupancy.

2. The fact of occupying or taking up (space). 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 3 Such expansion or occupancy of space by a small quantity of matter. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlii. 439 The first trend, by the mere occupancy of space, to exclude other species.

3. The state of being occupied or busy; = OCCUPATION 4.

1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 127 A train of reflections, which his former state of professional occupancy had tended to exclude. 1843 J. CLARKE *Serm.* xvi. 295 We see heaven represented as a place of busy occupancy.

† **Occupand**, *pr. ppl.* Sc. *Obs.* [coiresp. to F. *occupant*, L. *occupant-em*, with Sc. ppl. ending -AND.] Occupying.

1567 SATU *Poems Reform.* II. 2 It is not aneuch ye purc. King is deid, Bot ye mischant murtherris occupand his steid.

Occupant (p'kw'p'nt). [ad. L. *occupant-em*, pr. ppl. of *occupare* to OCCUPY, perh. immed. a. F. *occupant* (15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. A person occupying or holding in actual possession (property, esp. land, or an office or position); one who occupies, resides in, or is at the time in (a place); an occupier.

1622 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. III. iv. One room is left void for a future occupant. 1652-62 II. 111 in *Comm.* III. (1673) 211/1 Retaining a third part of the profits to himself, and leaving two thirds to the Occupants. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 20 The most universal and effectual way of abandoning property, is by the death of the occupant. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 264 [The Indians] were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil. 1867 SMITH *Ingenious Eng.* v. (1880) 81 The sacrilegious occupant of the English throne. 1883 R. S. WRIGHT in *Law Times Rep.* L. 273/2 The voter was the occupant of two rooms only in the house.

b. *Law.* One who takes possession of something having no owner, and so establishes a title to it.

1596 BACON *Use of Law, Property in Land* IV. § 2 This land [goeth] to the party that first entereth; and he is called an occupant. 1650 BR. HALL *Bahn Gl.* 195 Whom shall those things be? perhaps a stranger, perhaps (as in case of undisposed Lands) the occupants. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 259 Belonging therefore to nobody, the law left it open to be seized and appropriated by the first person that could enter upon it under the name of an occupant. 1844-75 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (ed. 11) i. 20 The person who had so entered was called a general occupant.

† 2. A prostitute (cf. OCCUPY 8) *Obs.*

1599 MARSHALL *Sea Villains* Prolog. 166 Those senses some damn'd Occupant bereaves. *Ibid.* II. vii. 106 He with his Occupant, Aie cling'd so close, like claw-worms in the morne That he's not stn.

† **Occupate**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *occupat-us*, pa. ppl. of *occupare* to OCCUPY.] Occupied, taken into and held in possession.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Concl. Those parts . . . not constantly occupate, or not well converted by the labour of man. 1618 *Deed Demeasour Raleigh* 25 The Territories, occupate and possess by the Spaniards. 1860 KINGSLY *Misc.* I. 82

† **Occupate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *occupat-*, ppl. stem of *occupare* to OCCUPY. cf. L. *occupat-*] = OCCUPY. Hence † **Occupated** ppl. a.

1547 DOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxv. 20 An universal sickness doth occupate all the partes of a mans body. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 104 The Imperialists departed out of Holstein, and all the other occupied places. *Ibid.* 110 The Lands which had been occupied, or seized on by the Swedes. 1697 J. SURLANT *Solid Philos.* 176 If they be not Penetrated, one of them must necessarily drive the other out of the Space it occupies.

Occupation (p'kw'p'nt'šn). [a. F. *occupation* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), Anglo-F. *occupation* (1292 in sense 1); ad. L. *occupation-em* seizing, taking possession, employment, n. of action from *occupare* to seize, OCCUPY.] The action of occupying or condition of being occupied, or that in which this action is embodied (in senses of the verb).

1. The action of taking possession, esp. of a place or of land; seizure, as by military conquest, etc.; entrance upon possession.

[1292 BRITON II. ii. § 3 'Terre ou ante heritage dount nul n'est en seysine, et tote nuz que ches gumpit, demourant hors de chescun seysine, des quples ches homme se pnta purchacer par occupacion.] 1552 HULOT, Occupation as deprehension, *Catalaphis*. 1624 BACON *Consid. It. an. with Spain*, I speak not of matches or unions; but of arms, occupations, invasions. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. 249 l. (Occupation signifieth a putting out of a mans freehold in time of warre, and it is all one with a dissein in time of peace. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 372 Wars begun, and carried on by the occupation, or seizure of Countries. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv. (1803) 393 Occupation, that is, living or including them, gives the property in fees. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng. Intro.* 48 Its inhabitants must have possessed the art of working in metals before the Roman occupation.

2. Actual holding or possession, esp. of a place or of land, rarely, also, of an office or position; tenure; occupancy.

Army of occupation, an army left to occupy a newly conquered country or region until the conclusion of hostilities or establishment of a settled government.

1397 TREVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 305 Forto begile þe

occupacion of be pope. c1475 *Craibhouse Reg.* (1889) 59 The vij yere of the occupacion of the same Jane, Prioress. 1594 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4 Suche things as a man may have a manuell occupacion, possession, or rescyte. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mas* c1 196 If to such a corporal occupacion, as this, we add also, that they excluded others from the Sea. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep River Witham* 12 A Swivel-bridge over the Witham for the occupacion of the common. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eng* xcv. § 24 Maintaining the aimy of occupacion. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* I App A6 621 Owners of lands then in monastic occupacion. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist Eng* 160 The Irish peasant has confounded the occupacion with the ownership of the land *Mod.* During his occupacion of the house and land.

b. A piece of land occupied by a tenant, a holding. (*local.* Cf. OCCUPYING *vbl. sb.* 2.) 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 These small occupacions are a real loss of labour, people are fed upon them, whose time is worth little or nothing. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Dicton* (1813) 108 The occupacions fluctuate between 30th and 200th per annum. 1899 T. H. S. ESCOTT *England* I 59 Held by tenantry whose occupacions range from 100 to 500 acres each.

3. The taking up of space or time, *rare* 1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 6 Whereby ye may make oure quite essence wythoute cost or trauelle, and withoute occupacion and lesynge of tyme. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. x, Stopping down in complete occupacion of the foot-path.

4. The being occupied or employed with, or engaged in something; that in which one is engaged; employment, business. †To have in occupacion, to be occupied or busied with. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* cxviii 47 My thought & myn occupacion shall be in pi wordis. a 1420 HOCCELEW *De Reg. Franc.* 281 Som man, for lak of occupacion, Musef forher janne his wyf may streche. c1500 MORRIS *Picus Wks* 14/2 Vse them both, aswel studie as worldly occupacion. 1523 FITZGERALD *Hist.* § 23 It is not conuenient, to haue hey and come home in occupacion at one tyme. 1776 GIBSON *Deel & P.* xiii I 394 Minds, long exercised in business in the loss of power principally regret the want of occupacion. 1833-6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1850) 247 By the intense occupacion of his mind. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* II vii 78 Harold and Swend by their invasion gave him full occupacion throughout the year.

b with *pl* A particular action or course of action in which one is engaged, esp. habitually or steadily; an employment, business, calling.

c 1340 HAMFOLDE *Prose Tr.* 3 Dos a-waye coryous and vayne occupacions. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 625 He that is ydel, and casteth hym to no bysynesse ne occupacion. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Think not on none other worldly occupacions. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Doyng hur office & occupacion. 1513 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* To the craft or occupacion of brewers. 1589 *Pagge's Watchet* D ij b, Though he bee but a cobbler by occupacion. 1604 SHAKS *Oth* iii in 357 Farewell, Othello's Occupacion's gone. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks 1842 I 579 Condorcet is a man of another sort of birth, fashion, and occupacion from Brissot. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. x93 The character of men depends more on their occupacions than on any teaching we can give them.

†c *spec.* Mechanical or mercantile employment; handicraft; trade. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dialogue* 167 in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb) 138 Artificers & men of occupacion. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist* 364 Take away learning from among men, and how shall trades mechanic, occupacions (I mean) be maintained? 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* iv vi 97 You that stood so much vpon the voyce of occupacion and the breath of Garlick-eaters.

†5 Use, employment (of a thing). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* iv 14 In occupacions of a disch [gloss either playing with a ledun disch] 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clxxx 165 Churches and temples they tounred to vse of stables, and other vyle occupacions. 1552 HULIOTT, *Occupacion* or vse, *vssus*. 1582 *Reg. Gold Corp. Ch. York* (1872) 233 note, My wyfe ... shall have the occupacion of the said siluer spoones during hir lyfe. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 Renders the whole floor firm enough for all common Occupacion.

†6. The exercising (of any business or office), exercise, discharge. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* I 32 Exercise and occupacion of the Kinges service. 1459 *Rolls of Parli.* v 367/a To recovere the said penalties for any occupacion of their seid office for the premisses. 1483 *Gild of the Bakers, Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 335 Yn occupacion of the said crafte.

7. *attrib.*, as occupacion franchise, the right to vote at parliamentary elections as a tenant or occupier; occupacion bridge, a bridge for the use of the occupiers of the land, e.g. one connecting parts of a farm, etc., separated by a canal or railway; occupacion road, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.

1837 WIMBORNE, *etc.* Bk *Trades* (1842) 207 The occupacion bridge, at Rotterdam, consists of two separate segments. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 132 Making the requisite occupacion roads. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midi Railw.* 509 Soon after we come to an occupacion bridge. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 28 Feb. There were four occupacion franchises in boroughs. One of them was 20th clear yearly value, and the other three were the lodger, the household, and the service franchise. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 4/3 No sufficient allowance was made for tenant's improvements, nor for his occupacion interest in his holding.

Hence *Occupational a.*, of or belonging to an occupacion or occupacions (sense 4b); †*Occupationer*, one engaged in an occupacion (*obs.*), *Occupationist*, one who advocates or favours occupacion (sense 1); *Occupationless a.*, having no occupacion, unoccupied, idle.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks* (1883) 387 Shesews, not like a lady, but with an 'occupational air'. 1862 R. H. PATERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art.* 146 An amount of physical, mental, and occupational variety such as he will meet with nowhere else in the world. 1892 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* (1893) 190 Let the braue enginer, .. maruelous Vulcanist, and eury Mercuriall *occupacioner. be respected. 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Feb. 6/3 No more a permanent 'occupacionist' [of Egypt] now than he was an immediate euacionist some years ago. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 314 To sit *occupacionless, vaguely waiting.

Occupative (p'kɪpətɪv), *a. rare*. [f. L. *occupat-*, ppl stem of *occupare* + *-IVE*: cf. F. *occupatif* (15th c. in Godef.)] Characterized by occupying or being occupied, in *Law*, held by a tenure based upon occupacion (see OCCUPATION 1).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., An *Occupative Field*, is that which, being deserted by its proper owner, or tiller, is possessed by another. 1894 *Spectator* 24 Feb. 266 The saying of the Neapolitan Carriacoli—'The throne of Russia is not hereditary or elective, but occupative'.

Occupiable (p'kɪpəɪəbəl), *a. rare* [f. OCCUPY + *-ABLE*] Capable of being occupied.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 There are points where a man on an elevation, and with a glass, can nearly see across Canada—across, that is, the occupied, probably the occupiable portion of it.

Occupied (p'kɪpəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. OCCUPY + *-ED*] Taken possession of; held in possession, dwelt in; taken up, filled up; busied, engaged, employed. see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 258/1 Occupied, *occupatus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxii 14 The palaces shall be broken, and the greatly occupied cities desolate. 1884 SIR R. RAWLINSON in *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/2 Eastern peoples are to this day bad sanitarians; there occupied sites are foul. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 A mortality greater than that of occupied males generally.

Occupier (p'kɪpəɪə), *Also 5 -our* [f. as prec. + *-ER*], or weakening of AF *occupiour*.] One who occupies, in various senses.

1. One who takes, or (more usually) holds, possession of, the person who holds or is in actual possession of (a piece of property, esp. a house or land, or a place, position, or office), a holder, occupant.

1181 *Act 5 Rich II.* Stat. I c 9 Occupious des biens de diverses personnes. *Ibid.* c 10 Occupious des biens on terre tenanz. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* v (Skenet) 63 Fauness of fieldes, ne of habitacions, mate not bee likened as riches, that are thine owne, for if they be bad, it is great scandale and villanie to the occupier. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* v 186/1 By the handes of the Fermours, Collectours or Occupours, of the said subsidie and ulnage. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. cxlix 137 He had ben occupier of a kynges some by y^e name only x. yeris. a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), If the title of occupiers be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be had accounted in a country peopled thinly? 1658 FRYER *Acc. B. India* 4 p. 52 [The] Prince ... in all India is sole Proprietor of Lands; allowing the Occupiers no more than a bare Subsistence. 1733 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 9/2 Some occupier of the premisses. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* xi vii. (1876) 616 The local rates fall with the greatest severity upon the occupiers of houses.

†b A dweller, resident (in a place). *Obs.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* 43 b, To eury cite according to the number of the occupiers in the same.

†2. One who uses, employs, or deals in (something); one who practises or follows (a specified calling or occupation). *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL *Let to M. Throgmorton* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III 45 A merchant & occupier of all decets. 1548 *Grst Pr. Masse* in H. G. DUGDALE *Life App.* I (1840) 71 He wold . . . delvery it [the one talent] to the well occupiers of the fyve. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 4 b, All my Ancestours were occupiers of husbandry. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii 27 The occupiers of thy merchandise.

†b. *esp.* One who employs money or goods in trading; a trader, dealer, merchant. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* (1570) 211 All occupiers almost suche gile deuse in eury chaffer. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxvii 25 Thy maryners, thy shipmarters, thy occupiers (that brought the things necessary). 1561 MARSHALL *Bk of Notes* 1134 When they have given out their money unto occupiers and merchant men. 1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* ii in Hazl *Doddsley* X. 308 He will . . . Lie faster than ten city occupiers Or cunning tradesmen.

†**Occupise**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Some kind of erroneous deriv. of OCCUPY v.] ?Occupacion; or ?things 'occupied' or held.

c 1478 *Plumpton Corr.* 38 They all not having any kow or kalves, or any other guds whereby they might live, nor any other occupise.

Occupy (p'kɪpəɪ), *v.* Also 4-6 *occupie*, -ye, (5 -y), 4-7 *occupie*, 5-6 -ye, (4 *occupie*, 6 *occupye*, 4 *okupie*, 5 *okapye*, -paey; okew-, oky-, occupy; hokeweppe; 6 *hoccupy*, *pa. pple* *okepyde*), *pa. t* and *pple* 4 *occupid*, 4-6 -yd, 6 *occupied*, *Sc. occupiet* [irreg. f. OF *occupier*, ad. L. *occupare* to seize (by force), take possession of, get hold of, take up, occupy, employ, invest (money); f. *oc-*, *ob-* (OB- 1b) + stem *cap-* in *capere* to take, seize. The final -ie, -ye, -y of the English word, found in the vb. and its inflexions and derivatives (*occupier*, etc.) at their earliest appearance c1340, are not explicable from the F. *occupier*, *occupant*, *occupe*, etc., and their origin has not been ascertained. It is possible that the change

took place in Afr., in which Act 5. Rich. II has *occupiours*, *occupiers* = occupiers. but this may be from Eng.]

†1. *trans.* To take possession of, take for one's own use, seize. *Obs.* in *gen. sense* see b.

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* xvii 6 *Pi occupauerunt me laquei* *morlis* before occupid has he snared of ded. c 1350 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 64 All þa lins on ilk side With sorrows sul be occupid. 1453 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36, I bequethe to Thomas Heighaume the yonger my tablys of ivory . . . And if he wil not occupye hem I bequethe the said tabletes to . . . his wyf. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII. 60 Also dyed . . . the kynges chiefe chamberleyn, whose office Charles occupied and enioyed. 1553 BRENDI *Q. Curtius* ix 4 Some occupied darts, some speares, and other axes, and . . . leaped to and fro to theyr caries. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v i § 2. (1634) 268 Which done, they occupied the Cite, Lands, Goods, and Wines of those, whom they had murdered.

b. *spec.* To take possession of (a place) by settling in it, or by military conquest, etc.; to enter upon the possession and holding of.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i 98 Throw his mycht till occupie Landis, þat war till him marchand. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. xciv 69 A Saxon named Ella slew many Brytons, . . . and after occupied that Countre. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII. 25 b, That he would invade or occupie the territory of hys enemies. 1810 in PICTON *L'pool Mtns. Rec.* (1886) II. 372 The finishing, completing and occupying the building. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* x. II 582 The Dutch had occupied Chelsea and Kensington. 1855 *Ibid.* xviii IV 205 Gloucece was to be occupied by troops.

c. *intr* or *absol.* To take possession *rare*

c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 539 My fos were so fell. Þat þai occupiet ouer all, eyns as ham list. 1862 Mrs. NORTON *Lady of La Garaye* Prol. 1, Creatures that dwell alone Occupy boldly.

2. *trans.* To hold possession of; to have in one's possession or power, to hold (a position or office).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 384 As þe baron or þe knyght occupieþ & gouerneþ his barounye or his knyghte. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 278 Belyne and Bremeine, and Hawdewyne the thyrd, they occupied þe empyre aght score wyntyr. 1566 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 380 You who occupie the chiefe places amongst the States of the Empire. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 194 The Turkes and infidels which to that day had kept and occupied the same Isle [Rhodes]. 1784 COWPER *Trav.* 411 Least qualified. To occupy a sacred, awful post. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1886) I 14 Gregory occupied the see of Tours twenty-three years. *Ibid.* 182 The inferior Franks posted themselves, fully armed, under the portico, occupying all the entrances. 1883 *Lanc. Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 A married woman is now to occupy the same position as her Saxon ancestors.

b To reside in and use (a place) as its tenant, or regular inhabitant; to tenant.

c 1400 MAUNDREV (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 He occupieþ þe same land þat he was lorde off. 1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 19 If any such owner or owners take kepe & occupy any such house or houses & lands in his or their own hands. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 7 By constantly occupying the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 1. 2 This tract is at present occupied by civilized communities. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Hays's* 3 Bemersyde House has been occupied by the Hays for more than seven centuries.

†c. *intr* or *absol.* To hold possession or office; to dwell, reside; to stay, abide. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Lynd. Assembly of Gods* 1372 Where Vertue occupyth must nedys well grow. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 337/1 He ordeyned an holy man to occupye in his place. 1523 FITZGERALD *Surre. Prol.* 1 The names of the lordes and tenants that occupy. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xvii 21 Whyte they occupied in Galile Iesus sayde vnto them [etc.].

3. *trans.* To take up, use up, fill (space or time); also in weakened sense, To be situated or stationed in, to be in or at (a place or position).

1340 HAMFOLDE *Pr. Cons.* 3025 It may occupy na stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii 7 Kitt it down, wherto occupieth it the erthe? c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 7. 56 Thanne wolde it occupie a someres day. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 27 Þei come so late and all placys were occupied with pilgrymes and oþir men. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII. 11 b, Lyke a cypher in algornis that is ioyned to no figure but only occupieth a place. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuall's Theat. World* Svij b, If we should releashe and declare all the singularities . . . I should occupy a large volume. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii 207 The Word Body signifieth that which . . . occupieth some certain room. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat Philos.* 365 The black cross disappearing, and leaving white spaces in the place it previously occupied. 1865 R. W. DALE *Few Temp.* xvi 173 I shall not occupy your time with any description of the form of the sanctuary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I 399 The voyage has occupied thirty days.

4. To employ, busy, engage (a person, or the mind, attention, etc.). Often in *pass.*, also *refl.*

c 1340 HAMFOLDE *Prose Tr.* 17 If þou se any mane gastely occupied falle in any of þise synnes. 1377 LANGL *P. P.* B. v. 409, I am occupied eche day, haliday and other, With ydel tales atte ale. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) l. xxi (1859) 22 He occupied my wyttes with other thynges. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xxviii 578 Many stones ynouge for to occupy at ones all the masons that were there. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 136 They occupied them selues in the searchinge of particular tractes and coastes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii l. 127 Then shall he truly occupy himselfe in the studie of Philosophie. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 57 Whatever subject occupy discourse. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 330 It would have occupied the attention of all companies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi 105, I occupied myself with my instruments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Every one who is occupied with public affairs.

†5. To make use of, use (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1425 *Lynd. Assembly of Gods* 1935 As though that he wolde Hys darte haue occupied. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B ij b, In making and occupyng false dyse. 1523 FITZGERALD *Hush.*

§ 1. Than is the ploughe the moste necessary instrumente than an husbando can occupy. 1581 *MARSHALL Bk. of Notes* 34. When the night is past why should we occupie anie longer a candle. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 113. When you will occupy more or lesse, you may put in sugar and sit it over the fire, untill it boyle. 1774 C. KENT *Farmer's Hall*, Lasses, occupy your wheel.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. Obs.
1558 *WARDER tr Alerte's Secr* (1580) 52 b, Occupie alwayes of this Sope, when you will washe your heade. *Ibid* (1568) 94 b, At every time that you will occupy of it, styre it well.
† 6. *trans.* To employ oneself in, engage in, practise, perform, carry on; to follow or ply as one's business or occupation. Obs.

1700 in *Hist. of Antiqu Masonry* 28. Hit is called Effraym, and there was sciens of Gemetry and masonri fyrst occupied.
1465 *Paston Lett* II. 122. Leve wyllfulnesse, whyche men sey ye occupy to excessivly. 1544 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App III. 157. Innuccion ys geuen to the sayd Roys, that he shall no more occupy Phisic. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cvl.* 123. They that go downe to the see in shippes, & occupie their busynesse in greute waters. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Examin Compt.* n. (1876) 48. Therefore men wil the gladder occupy husbandry.

† b. *intr.* To be busy or employed (in some capacity); to exercise one's craft or function; to practise; to do business, to work. Obs.

1425 *LYDO, Assembly of Gods* 450. Ye seelyd my patent, yeuyng me full power soo to occupy. 1534 *Act 3 Hen VIII.* c. 11. To exercise and occupie as a Phisicion. 1576 *Lichfield Gilds* (E. E. T. S.) 27. Admytted . . . to occupie as a master, Journeyman, or servante within the said Citty. 1618 N. FIELD *Amends Ladies* A. j, I do enter you on. How do you occupy? What can you use? 1653 *QUARTERABOLAS* I. vii, The Seamsters (when the point of their needles was broken) began to work and occupie with the tail.

† 7. *trans.* To employ (money or capital) in trading; to lay out, invest, put out to interest, trade with; to deal in. [*L. occupare pecuniam*].

1556 *Puigr. Perf* (W. de W. 1533) 28 b, This rychesse he hath gyuen to vs as a stocke to occupy. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comu* 128. He commanded that the talentes received should be occupied that they might be made gainfull.
1581 *MARSHALL Bk. of Notes* 105. Wee be occupied our Lords money, and not to hideit. 1602 *FULBECK tr. Parall* 29. If two Merchants occupie their goods and merchandise in common to their common profite, the one of them may have a writ of account against his companion. 1611 *DICKINSON xxvii* 9. 1773 *JOHNSON Let to Mrs Thrale* 17 May, Upon ten thousand pounds diligently occupied, they may live in great plenty.

† b. *intr.* To trade, deal. Obs.

1545 *LD. BERNERS Froiss II. cxi.* [cvi.] 328. Berthaulte of Maygnes occupieth to Damas, to Cayre, and to Alexandre. 1534 *TINDALE Luke* xix. 33. Occupie tyll I come. [*R. V. Trade ye herewith*]. 1581 *MARSHALL Bk. of Notes* 653. [He] gained much by occupieng with the Jewes and Christians. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. v. 129. Such as occupied in her hairs with all precious stones.

† 8. *trans.* and *intr.* To deal with or have to do with sexually; to cohabit. Obs.

[*Cf. L. occupare amplexus*, Ovid *F.* III. 509, but perh. of Eng. origin].

1434-36 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* III. 47. Men of Lacedemonia . . . fatigate and wery thro the complexites of there wives beenge at home, made a decre and ordinance that the scholde occupie [i.e. revise, take, Higd. *phuribus uti vixit*] mony men, thenkenge the nombere of men to be encreased by that. c. 1550 in *Laneham's Let.* (1873) Intro. 130. To make hymne [your husband] lyxtear to occupy with youe. 1546 *BALD. Eng. Votaries* (1550) 56 b, As king Edwme. occupied Alfgrua his concubine. 1552 *ROWLEY Wom. Never Vexed* III. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley XII* 137. Being partners, they did occupy long together before they were married. 1660 *HAXHAM, Genooten een Vrouw*, To Lie with, or to Occupy a woman.

[*Note.* The disuse of this verb in the 17th and most of the 18th c. is notable. Against 124 quotes for 16th c., we have for 17th only 8, outside the Bible of 1611 (where it occurs 10 times), and for 18th c. only 10, all of its last 33 years. The verb occurs only twice (equivocally) in Shakespeare, it entirely absent from the Concordances to Milton and Pope, is not used by Gray, all Johnson's quotes, etc. are from the Bible of 1611. It was again freely used by Cowper (13 instances in Concordance). This avoidance appears to have been due to its vulgar employment in sense 8 of 1597 SHAKES *2 Hen IV.* II. iv. 161. (Qo 1600) A captain? Gods will these villaines wil make the word as odious as the word occupy, which was an excellent good worde before it was ill sorted. a. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Discov. de Style* (1640) 112. Many, out of their owne obscene Apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words, as *occupie, nature*, and the like.]

Occupying, vbl. sb. Now rare exc. as gerund [*f. prec. + -ING*]. The action of the verb OCCUPY, or that in which this action is embodied.

1. The taking or holding possession.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli VI* 28 f. That no persone be charged for any entre or occupyenge of the said Lordshippes, Londres, Tenementes or other premisses.

† 2. A piece of land occupied or held; a holding. c. 1449 *Peacock Repr* v. xiii. 554. The same bldings and her occupiengs. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259. In the woodland countries . . . they [houses] stand scattered abroad, each one dwelling in the midst of his owne occupieng.

b. Residence in a place as its tenant. Chiefly attrib.

1884 *GLADSTONE Sp* 28 Feb, The proportion of occupying franchises . . . to the property franchises. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/2. His views on peasant proprietary and occupying ownership.

3. The action of engaging or busying, or fact of being engaged in or busy about something, † that which occupies one, or in which one is engaged; occupation, business; trade, traffic.

c. 1380 *Wyclif IVes.* (1880) 104. Pei suffren cristene soules be strangid wif wolous of helle porous here dounbnesse and occupieng aboute be world. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw VI.* c. 13. § 11. Anye parische upon be Sea costes, the commodities and occupiengs whereof consisteth chieflye in fysshinge. 1582 N. 1. (Rhem) *Luke* xix. 15. How much everyman had gained by occupieng. 1588 J. MILLIS *Briefe Instr* B viij, A butcher might sell you . . . all the felles, hides and tallowe growing and coming by his occupieng.

† b. Carrying on, practice (of something). Obs.
1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 92. For okyping of comyn skowdying [scolding]. 1550 *BALD. Apol* 42 A. Full exercysed craftesman in that occupieng of mischeve.

† 4. Using, use, employment (see also prec. 8).
1535 *COVERDALE Num* iv. 26. The altare and their cordes and all that belongeth to their occupieng. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vices Instr Ch. 17om.* U. vj, By hir diligence & occupieng of wooll, hir house shal lack nothing. 1544 *STALBRIDGE Epistle* 22 b, From the sylthy occupieng of an halot he cometh straight to the Aultre. 1579 *GOSSON Apol. Sch Abuse* (Arb) 72. Iron with much occupieng, is woine too naught.

Occupying, ppl. a [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That occupies (see the verb), usually, That actually holds or resides in (a place or piece of land).

1552 *HULOT, Occupieng, occupans* 1780 A. A YOUNG *Tour* I. 11. 141. The occupying tenants have from 15 to 200 acres. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer* II. 57. To protect the occupying army from this danger. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 531/1. The extinction of great landlords and the creation of occupying owners.

Occur (ppl. a), v. Also 6-7 occurs, 7 occurs. Inflections occurred, occurring. [*ad. L. occurrere* to run to meet, run against, befall, present itself, occur, *f. oc-, ob-* (OB- I. a, b) + *curre-re* to run. Cf. obs. *F. occurrer, occurrir* to present itself, happen (16th c. in Godef.)].

† 1. *intr.* To run to meet a person, to run up (to the spot); to run against something or against each other, to meet, encounter. Obs.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* II. 173. The Scottis brekis in ower the newest porcioun, Tiebellie occurs, in al haist. 1600 *SUTTON Quix* III. 11. 117. She was of a charitable nature . . . and did therefore presently occur to cure Don Quixote. 1622 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect* vi. 235. The whole multitude might freely move with very little occurring or interfering. 1655 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 200. Such of those Corpuscles, as happen'd to occur or meet together.

† b. With prepositions. To meet with, encounter; to happen or light upon; to make resistance against, resist, oppose; to reply to, meet in argument (an adverse statement or contention); to prove adverse to, to stop the way of. Obs.

1597 *St. Payers Hen. VIII.* I. 233. The French King was determined that I should occur, encounter, and mete with hym at Amyas. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas* I. Ded. a. Viewing in him great plenty of straung Histories. I occurred upon some which I deemed most worthy the piousalluag. 1588 D. ROGERS in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. II. 133. How by a league they might occurre against the daungerous practises of the papistes. 1660 *PEARSON No Necess. Ref. Ch. Eng* 7. To leave nothing unanswered. I shall endeavour to occur to all Particulars which may seem to infferre the Doubtfulness of the Doctrine. 1622 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect* 117. To this last subterfuge of the mechanical atheists we can occur several ways. *Ibid*, 28. Bodies have a certain and determinate motion according to the resistance of the bodies they occur with. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* vi. 113. No time occurs to the King.

† c. *trans.* (by ellipsis of prep.: see b) To meet, encounter; to oppose, resist. Obs. (In quot. 1767 humorously pedantic.)

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 160 b, That the citierens might occur their enemies, and releve their frendes. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron* III. 1058/1. To occurre all inconveniencies whatsoever. 1652 *GAULD Magistrum* 146. Fate may easily be occurred and prevented. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph* (ed. 2) I. Most happily occurred, my very benevolent convivial associate.

2. *intr.* To present itself; to be met with or found, to 'turn up', or appear (in some place, class of things, course of action, etc.).

1538 *CROMWELL Let to Sir T. Wyatt* 22 Feb. (R.), As soon as any opportunity shall occur for the same. 1563 B. BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 8. Other thyngs to be don as commoditie and tyme occurs. 1605 *CAMPDEN Rem* 60. That name doth often occur in olde evidences. 1763 *DONSLY Leases* 72. The first object that occurs is a runnated wall. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 470. The variety of cases that may occur in practice. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Intro. Crystallog.* 250. The different classes of primary forms in which regular secondary forms occur. 1851 *GOSSE Nat. in Jamaica* 103. About fourteen species have occurred to me. a. 1864 *MALCOLM Watson's Note-Books* (1879) I. 131. Marble also occurs here. *Mod.* The wild tulip is I. 131. Marble also occurs here. *Mod.* The wild tulip is I. 131. Marble also occurs here.

b. To present itself to thought, come into one's mind. Const. to; in mod. use often with *it* as subject, referring to a following clause or phrase.

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 401. There doth not occur to me, at this present, any use thereof, for profit. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 105 p. 3. Such Reflexions as occurred to me upon that Subject. 1809 *MALKIN Gt. Blas* v. 1. 22. It could not but occur to me that you would be agreeably surprised. 1833-6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 86. A picture occurs to my recollection. 1895 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 5. New ideas occur to him in the act of writing. *Mod.* It did not occur to me to mention it.

3. To present itself in the course of events; to happen, befall, take place as an event or incident. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* 1. The vnuersal pestilens and mortalite,

that hes occurit mercies among the pepil. 1582 *ANN HAMILTON Catech* (1884) 4. All variance and discoution that occurs or may apparently occur. a. 1580 *BUTLER Revu* (1759) I. 13. It is uncertain, when Such Wonders will occur. 1581 *URR Philos. Manuf.* 402. It is almost impossible for an accident to occur. 1862 *TWOLLOVE Oley* II. xiv. 112. To Mis Oime she told all that had occurred. 1897 W. J. DAWSON *Redempt* E. Strahan v. 106. Repentance was not a thing which occurred and was done with.

4. *Eccel.* (See quot. and cf. CONCUR 2 e.)
1863 *NEALE Ess. Liturgiol.* 109. One Festival occurs with another when the two feasts fall on the same day.

Hence Occurring (ppl. a), ppl. a. (now rare).
1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. vii. 23. Feasts which are appointed for occurring causes. 1682 T. FLAUMAN *Illeaculus* *Ridens* No. 82 (1773) II. 249. To suggest the most occurring and probable Conjectures.

Occur, Occure - see OOKER, OCURE.
Occurrence (ppl. a réns). [prob. f. OCCURRENT: (see -ENCE), but cf. med. L. *occurentia* (Du Cange), *f. occurrentia* (1475 in Godef. Compl.)].

† 1. An incidental meeting or encounter. rare
1607 *LORELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 366. When Androcles was cast in among these savage beasts, the lion . . . came to ward him softly . . . so the man began to know him, and both of them to congratulate each other in that their imprisoned occurrence.

2. The fact of occurring, i. e. of presenting itself, being found or met with, turning up, or of happening, taking place.

1725 *WATTS Logic* II. v. Things of the most frequent Occurrence. a. 1748 *WATTS (J.) Voyages* detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. 1860 *LYNDALL Glac* II. vii. 261. A number of facts of common occurrence. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 607. Evidence of the occurrence of that fish on the Kentish coast. 1880 *GRIKIE Phys. Geog.* IV. § 24. 240. Land-slips are of frequent occurrence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/2. A bird whose occurrences in England can be counted on one hand.

3. That which occurs or is met with, or presents itself, formerly sometimes with the sense of opposition; now with an and pl. Something that occurs, happens, or takes place; an event, incident. (= OCCURRENT B. 1, the earlier word for this.)

1539 *CROMWELL Let. to Wyatt* 13 Feb. (R.), Here we have no notable news and occurrences. 1602 *SHAKES. Twel N.* v. 1. 264. All the occurrence of my fortune since I hath beene betweene this Lady, and this Lord. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 109. While we march, let I'masion with the horse scout before giving advertisement of all occurrence. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 3. What Occurrences seem to oppose the Dominion of Sea and what Arguments are wont to bee made against it. 1722 *STIRLER Spect.* No. 96 p. 8. The chief Occurrences of my Life. 1729 *YOUNG Revenger* v. 11. The fix'd and noble mind Turns all occurrence to its own advantage. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong* I. 1. I run to occurrences for success. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 239. The relation in which empty Time stands to the occurrences which fall within it.

4. *Eccel.* (See OCCUR 4; cf. CONCURRENT 2 b.)
1863 *NEALE Ess. Liturgiol.* 109. These are all the occurrences, etc. which take place during this year. 1879, 1889 [see CONCURRENT 4 b].

† **Occurrence, Obs.** rare. [See -ER.] One who narrates occurrences; a newsmonger.

c. 1680 *Fears & Jealousies Ceas'd* 2. The Sham of an Occurrence, or . . . the base and detestable Articles of the French Politicians.

† **Occurrence, Obs.** rare. [*f. next - see -ENCY*] = OCCURRENCE 3.

1656 *SANDERSON Serim.* (1659) 312. Discouraging on the occurrenty of the times. 1663 D. A. *Art. converse* 21. A suddain anger upon all occurrences. *Ibid* 30. To laugh on every slight occurrence.

Occurrent (ppl. a rént), a and sb. Now rare. Also 6 occurrent, 6-7 occurrent, -ento, (7) obcurrent. [prob. a *F. occurrent, -ant* (1475 in Godef. Compl.), ad. *L. occurrent-em*, pr. ppl. of *occurrere* to OCCUR.] A. adj.

1. That occurs, presents itself, or happens, occurring; current (at a time or place). Sometimes *spei*. That presents itself casually or by the way, incidental. 1535 B. HARVEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 71. I have writen advising you of soche newes as hath ben occurrent. c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 171. The manifold examples whereof be in stories occurrent. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 161. Many other accidents and occurrent objects. 1632 *LITTONOW Tr.* II. 1. 71. I being young, and within minority, in that current time. 1653 *Nassau* 65. Four thousand Talents should be by them disbursd towards the occurrent affairs. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars* *Flamens* 266. To treat with the Duke . . . upon the occurrent necessities of the League. 1655 *DICOLS Compl. Ambass* 21. I . . . make you partaker of such brutes, as are here occurrent. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Philos. Plato* I. 137. Something unstable and accident is accustomed to intervene in things which were undertaken with counsel and meditation. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Rebr. Poetry* (1873) 91 (Words) which are technical or geographical, . . . and which are rarely occurrent in literature.

† 2. Liable to encounter (something); exposed or obnoxious to. Obs. rare.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas* I. 26. It is not meete for them to be your gouernours, that be subiect and occurrent to enue and reproch.

B. sb.
1. Something that occurs, presents itself, or meets one (formerly sometimes in an adverse way), an event: = OCCURRENCE 3. (Common in 16th and 17th c.; now Obs. or a rare archaism.)

1538 *Fox in Pocock Rec. Ref* I. 141. I wrote two letters unto you . . . ascertaining you of my arrival and other occur-

rents there 1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 260/1 The King thought to have a state by the cardinal against all occurrences. 1602 SHAKES *Ham* v. 11. 368 So tell him with the occurrences more and less, which have solicited. 1611 BIALC *1 Kings* v. 4. There is neither adversary, nor evil occurrence. 1648 GAGE *West Ind. title-p.* Divers Occurrences and Dangers that did befall in the said Journey 1704 in B Church *Hist Philip's War* (1807) II. 143 Acquaint me to your proceedings and all occurrences 1873 H ROGERS *Orig Bible* vi (1875) 216 Receiving impressions from every new occurrence.

† *b. trans.* A narration of what has happened, pl news Obs.

† *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Eng* (1633) 97 Such letters or occurrences as be sent to himself. 1596 DANETT in *Comines* (1614) 158 The occurrences he had already received of the Almans annual 1655 DIGGES *Compl Ambass* 222 For Italian news, I refer your Honor to these enclosed Occurrences. † 2. A person or thing that meets, encounters, or runs against one Obs.

1592 R. D. *Hyperborean* 2, I resolved .. to get out, that I might the better eschew such suspected occurrences 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* xiii 139 Another fool thought his buttocks were made of brittle glass, wherefore he shunned all occurrences. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 582 If it had been made of a thicker and solid bone, it would not have yielded to outward occurrences

† **Occursation.** Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *occursatio*-em, n. of action from *occursare* to run to meet, freq. of *occurere* to OCCUR.] = OCCURSION.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 84. The skinn .. is nearer to the occurrence or confluence of outward objects

† **Occurse.** Obs. [ad. L. *occursus*-s meeting, n. of action from *occurere* to OCCUR.] Meeting.

1612 BURTON *Anal Met.* I. iii. 1. A sudden accident, occurse, or meeting. 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* clvi. 653 Consideration had to the house in which the occurse doth happen 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* ii (1693) 25 This mutual Occurse, this Pulsion and Repulsion of Atoms.

† **Occursion.** Obs. [ad. L. *occursio*-em, n. of action from *occurere* to OCCUR.] The action, or an act, of running against something; attack; encounter; collision.

1533 BELLENDEN *Latv* IV. (1822) 351 Grete occursionis war maid be Vearis in the Romane landis 1616 USSHER *Ann* vi (1658) 459 [He] would not so much have dreaded the sudden occurrence of any wild beast. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. ii. 22. 97 The mutual Occursions and Rencontres of Atoms. 1742 SHORT in *Phil Trans* XLI 626 Running or dancing with sudden Occursions and Mixtures, like the Aurora Boreales

† **Occursive.** a. Obs. [f. L. *occurs*-, ppl. stem of *occurere* to OCCUR + -IVE] Such as may present itself, or be met with by the way. Hence † **Occursively** adv., by the way.

1592 R. D. *Hyperborean* 65 b. Wipe out of thy remembrance all forepassed griefes, occursive troubles. 1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Some of them occursively presented themselves in stationers shops — *Pierce's Super.* 202 The emperor Charles the fifth army passing through Rome, occursively sacked the city.

Oceyan, Oocyent, Occysion: see OCEAN, OCCIDENT, OCCISION.

Ocean (ō-jān), sb. (a) Forms: 3-6 ocean, -ian, (4) oclian, 4-5 ocean(e, oocyon, 5-an), 4-6 ocean(e, 5-6 -iane, 6 -ean, ocean, -eane, -yane, 6-ocean [a. F. *océan* (ocean 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *ōkeān-us*, f. Gr. *ōkeanos*, orig the great stream or river (cf. *ῥῆος ὠκεανός*, *ὠκεανὸς ποταμός*, in Homer) supposed to encompass the disk of the earth, and personified as 'the god of the great primeval water', the son of Uranus and Gaia, and husband of Tethys; hence, the great outer sea, as opposed to the Mediterranean.]

1. The vast body of water on the surface of the globe, which surrounds the land; the main or great sea. (Down to c 1650, commonly *ocean sea*; before 1400 also *sea ocean*, *sea of ocean* = L. *mare oceanum* (Cæsar *Bell. Gall.* II. vii, Tacitus *Hist.* IV. xii); OF. *mer oceans*, *oceanne*, *oceanne mer*, where *oceanne* was adj. fem. qualifying *mer*; and *ocean* may sometimes have been viewed as an adj. in Eng.)

In early times, when only the one great mass of land, the Eastern hemisphere, with its islands, was known, the ocean was the Great Outer Sea of boundless extent, everywhere surrounding the land, as opposed to the Mediterranean and other inland seas

(a) c 1290 *St Brigid* 16 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 220 In þe mochele se of Ocean [M.S. *Harl.* 227 ocean] as ore loured þe bath 1292 c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth* iv met. vi. 111 (Camb MS) The same sterre vrsa .. ne coueytith nat to deyn þis flambes in the see of the ocean 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii xxviii. (Tollem MS.), þe sonne was faste by þe see of ocean [L. *iuxta mari oceanum*] c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xii. 143 Toward the see Occyan in Inde 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 412 b/2 The hets of thocean see threwe them to the refuge. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 45. I thynck it is as well possible for the ocyane se to be with-out water 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Benvenuto's Hist. Relat.* x These Provinces are myron'd by the Ocean Sea. 1744 OZEL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 38 The King had given Orders to the Great Ocean-Sea. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 71 The ocean-sea doth moan and moan Like an uneasy sprite

(b) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11395 A folk ferr and first vncuth, Wonnand þe be est ocean [vrr oocyon, -eane, -fane]. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 533 Pat þou miht our oxian, wiþ þu ost saile. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 About the lymetes of the grete see that men calle oceanne in the marches or the sonne goynge-vnder 1591 SPENSER *Runs of Time* 341 For from the one he could to th' other coast, Stretch his strong thighs, VOL. VII.

and th' Ocean overstride. 1635 SWAN *Spec M* vi. 82 (1643) 187 The ocean, is that general collection of all waters, which environeth the world on every side. 1773 *Young Last Day* 1. 34 See how earth smiles, and hear old ocean roar 1801 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners of Eng* II. The deck it was their field of fame, And Ocean was their grave. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III *Phys. Geog.* 21 (U. K. S.) The Ocean is spread over nearly seven-tenths of the globe.

2. One of the main areas or regions into which this body of water is divided geographically.

These divisions are partly natural, through the intervention of portions of land, partly arbitrary for geographical convenience. It is usual to reckon five of them, the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Indian*, *Arctic*, and *Antarctic* Oceans, of which the first two are sometimes subdivided into Northern and Southern. But the Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic really form one great ocean, the 'South Sea'; of which the Atlantic and Arctic again form a smaller prolongation, divided from the larger basin only by an imaginary line drawn between the southern points of Africa and America. The name *ocean* was formerly given to smaller portions of some of these, the North Sea has still the synonym *German Ocean*.

1871 TRIVISA *Hydren* (Rolls) I. 53 Per. be see of ocean of Athlant brekep out [1432-50 (Harl. MS) the ocean Atlantic] 1601 HOLLAND *Pluv* I. 51 The Spanish Atlantick Ocean. 1684 tr. *Eutrophus* vii. 95 He marched a Conqueror even to the British Ocean. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 5 v. According to Maty, the ocean may be commodiously divided into *superior* or *upper*, and *inferior* or *lower*. *Upper Ocean* which the Ancients called the *exterior*, as environing all the known parts of the world. *Inferior* or *American Ocean* .. which washes the coast of America, unknown in great measure, at least, to the Ancients. 1796-6 BAILLY (folo) s. v. *Ocean*, Hyperborean Ocean. Pacific Ocean .. South Ocean. 1814 SCOTT *Trav. Voy. Light* Yacht 9 Aug. As the Atlantic and German Oceans unite at this point, a frightful tide runs here 1837 LD KING in *Harvard* 28 Mar. (1828) XVII. 112 It was as feasible to bring about such an event as it was to attempt to 'bottle off the Atlantic ocean' 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 54 That part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America is frequently called the Western Ocean 1880 GRIFFITH *Phys. Geog.* 1. § 5. 33 Though the sea is one continuous liquid mass, it has been for the sake of convenience in description divided into different areas, termed oceans.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* An immense or boundless expanse of anything; *hyperbolically*, a very great or indefinite quantity.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 22 A Beare and Tygre being met on Lybick Ocean wide 1591 SHAKES *Two Gent* II. vii. 69 A thousand oaths, an Ocean of his tears, Warrant me welcome to my Protheus 1644 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lumiere Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 82. I am now plung'd into an ocean of troubles. 1649 J. H. MOTTON to *Parl. Adv. Learn.* 26 Then are they .. with their paper-barks committed to the great Ocean of Learning 1771 KFN *Edmund* Poet Wks 1721 II. 167 Oceans of Sweetness overflow'd the Shore, And yet his thirsty Spirit long'd for more 1827 BRACKENRIDGE *Views of Louisiana* (1814) x10 To the left, we behold the ocean of prairie, with islets at intervals 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Evening* xiv. Till in the ocean of Thy love We lose ourselves in Heaven above 1834 MAS SOMERVILLE *Comix Phys. Sc.* xxvi (1849) 273 The ocean of light and heat perpetually flowing from the sun 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 38 All flowed in oceans for the populace.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (often hyphenated): of or pertaining to the ocean in its natural and physical relations, as *ocean arm*, *bed*, *bottom*, *brim*, *cave*, *cliff*, *current*, *depth*, *flood*, *foam*, *fowl*, *ice*, *isle*, *leuel*, *main*, *monster*, *nymph*, *rock*, *roll*, *storm*, *tide*, *water*, *wave*, etc.; connected with the ocean in its commercial, political, or social aspects, as *ocean line*, *inner*, *port*, *postage*, *power*, *scout*, *steamer*, *war*, *warrior*, etc.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* IV. 9 Propontis, or the gusty Pontic *Ocean-arm 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 168 So sinks the day-star in the *Ocean bed 1886 A WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 197 There must have been an *ocean-bottom for the very first sediments to rest on 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 140 The Sun .. yet hovering o're the *Ocean brim 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxix. To fair St Andrews bound, Within the *ocean cave to pray 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 345 Every bird that builds a nest on *ocean-cliffs is mine. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxiii 339 The influence which *ocean-currents may exert on the temperature 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 173 The direction of the great ocean currents 1884-92 J. TAIT *Mind* in *Matter* 39 He knew that the work of death goes on in *ocean-depths as elsewhere 1884 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* 5 This variegated *ocean-floor of the air. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & H.* 1092 Frankincense, Whose smoke, wool-white as *ocean foam, Hung in dense flocks 1864 TENNYSON *En Arden* 584 The myriad shriek of wheeling *ocean fowl 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 354 The Sun .. hasting now with prone career To th' *Ocean Iles 1900 WHITAKER'S *Almanack* 713 heading. A Review of the Earliest Steamboats and *Ocean Lines 1600 W. WATSON *Deccadion* (1602) 237 Tossed to and fro upon the *Ocean maine 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 243 Calypso and the glaucous *ocean Nymphs. 1851 A. LAWRENCE *Offic. Desig. to Daniel Webster*, A larger reduction on the *ocean-postage between the two countries. 1885 TENNYSON *The Fleet* II. His Isle, the mightiest *Ocean-power on earth. 1824 J. BOWRING *Batav Anthol.* 61 Sterner than the *ocean-rock That stands unmoved by tempest shock. 1874 SYMONDS *Introd. Stud. Dante* 230 Dante's Rime has no Homeric *ocean-roll. 1813 WALKER *Poems* 146 (Jod.) 'Tidings of war and death I bring, The *Ocean-scout replied 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* The large *ocean steamers abundantly show what can be done with iron 1768 BEATTIE *Musir* I. xxxviii. The hollow murmur of the *ocean-tide 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, 1st S. *Advent*, Some majestic cloud, That o'er wild scenes of *ocean-war Holds its still course in Heaven afar. 1801 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners of Eng* IV. Then, then, ye *Ocean-warriors! Our song and feast shall flow To the fame of your name 1775 ROMAN'S *Florida Ap.* 65 If in the morning you find yourself in *ocean water, run SW by S for the Matanzas. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 5 The *ocean waues.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 539 Where bounds were set To darkness, such as bound the Ocean wave.

b. instrumental and locative, as *ocean-born*, *-compassed*, *-flooded*, *-girdled*, *-going*, *-guarded*, *-rocked*, *-severed*, *-skirted*, *-smelling*, *-sundered* adjs. *ocean-far*, *-flyer*, *-goer*, similitive, as *ocean-vnde* adj.

1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 197 We must look on all these rocks as *ocean-born. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Arch.* 112 The most *ocean-compassed speck. a 1806 K. WHITE *Christiad* I. xxvi. The spirit that commands The *ocean-farer's life 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. 95 The *ocean-flooded throats of headland caverns 1884 *Pull. Hall G.* 15 Aug. 4/1 The procession of steamers of all sorts and conditions, spick-and-span *ocean-goers, graceful yachts, and ugly barges, is never ending 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 450/2 Lines of steamships omitted because they do not fall within the category of *ocean-going ships. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 45 As the day god sank to his *ocean-rest. 1895 STEAD in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The *ocean severed members of the Anglo-Saxon race. 1864 TENNYSON *En Arden* 94 Enoch's ocean-spoil In *ocean smelling o'er 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 1. 4 No matter whether the line be an imaginary one or *ocean-wide.

c. Special combs, as *ocean-basin*, the depression of the earth's surface in which an ocean lies, *ocean-crown* (*rhet.*) the imaginary symbol of the sovereignty of the seas; *ocean-fountain* (*rhet.*), the source of the waters of the ocean; *ocean god*, a marine deity, esp. the Roman Neptune, *ocean greyhound*, a rhetorical appellation of a swift ocean steamer; *ocean-king* = *ocean-god*; also, the monarch of an island or maritime region; *ocean-lane*, a lane or track across the ocean; esp. a track prescribed for ocean steamers; *ocean-palace* (*rhet.*), a sumptuously fitted and furnished ocean passenger-steamer; *ocean-river*, *ocean-stream*, the great stream anciently supposed to encompass the earth (see sense 1); *ocean-sea* (see sense 1), *ocean tramp* (see quote.), *ocean-trout* (U.S.), the menhaden (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1886 *Act* 45 & 50 *Vici* c. 26 Sched. B II. Class 4. (g) The expedition of Her Majesty's ship 'Challenger' to investigate the physical and biological conditions of the great *ocean basins 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 150 When Britain began to take her first steps towards winning that ocean crown which she now so proudly wears 1671 *True Non-conf* 3 All our gloryings .. ought to be carried back to, concentrated in, and swallowed up of the *ocean-fountain, whence they proceed 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 24. The one-eyed children of the *Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopes 1891 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. (Farmer), An unarmoured cruiser, a 'commerce destroyer' .. capable of catching any of the great *ocean greyhounds. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xl. 161 A threefold offering to his altar bring, and hail the *Ocean-King 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 260 Great offspring of the ocean-king. 1842 TENNYSON *Voyage* 19 How oft we saw the Sun retire, .. Fall from his *Ocean-lane of fire, And sleep beneath his pillar'd light! 1900 E. C. BRODRICK *Men & Impr.* 60 The so-called *ocean-palaces which now crowd the Atlantic, the Mediterranean [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 202 That Sea-beast Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' *Ocean stream 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Ocean Tramps or Tramp Steamers, a nautical term applied to all seagoing steamships (outside the regular liners) .. not confined to one particular trade) which earn their freight solely by cargo-carrying to all or any parts of the world 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 Ocean tramps or cargo boats, jerry-built, run up by contract.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Oceaned** a., provided with an ocean or oceans; † **Oceamer**, one of an oceanic race; **Oceanet**, a small ocean; **Oceanful**, as much as an ocean contains, an immense quantity, **Oceanly** adv., in a manner like that of the ocean.

1853 ALEX. SMITH *Poems* Sonn. 1. A porter is a porter though his load Be the *oceaned world 1668 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 43 This Army of *Oceaners in their own Country will never bear 1681 LOTTON *Wind Peab* (ed. 4) 26 Three minutes space To highest mark this *oceaned does raise 1883 STEVENSON *Siberiada* 59 (1886) 34 It [the air] came pouring over these green slopes by the *oceanful 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 167 The chill air comes around me *oceanly

Oceania (ō-jī-ā-nī-ā), [mod. L. ad. F. *Océanie* (Malte Brun, c 1812), f. L. *ocean-us*, after *Asia*, *Polynesia*, and other names of parts of the world] A general name for the islands of the Pacific and its adjacent seas.

1849 *Syst. Univ. Geog.* 667 Oceania or Oceania this name has been employed by the French geographers and adopted by those of other nations 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 266/1 Oceania .. naturally divides itself into three great sections—Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia 1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Supp. 470/2 *Oceania*, a name given by Balbi and other French geographers to a fifth division of the earth 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 167 In Oceania it has been asserted that nearly every island or group of islands possesses a speech which barely offers any affinity with that of the neighbouring groups

Oceanian (ō-jī-ā-nī-ā), a and sb. [ad. F. *oceanien* (cf. quot. 1831), f. *ocean* OCEAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean and its islands, or to Oceania generally.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 19 Of the various races into which the population of the innumerable islands scattered through the vast extent of the Pacific Ocean have been divided, the first .. is that termed by M. Lesson *The Oceanian* [in *Hist. Nat. de l'Homme*] *Ibid.* Attributing a high degree of beauty to the Oceanian women 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 5/1 [From the *Gaulois*] The loss which she [Great Britain] would suffer by the eventful dislocation of her American and Oceanian possessions.

B *sb.* A native of Oceania; a Polynesian.
1831 *Westm Rev Jan 19* The Oceanians are superior in beauty of form and features, to the other races inhabiting the South Sea islands. 1861 *HULME tr Moquin-Tandon 1. iv 26* The Malays or Oceanians

Oceanic (*oʊʃiˈænik*), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *oceanicus*, *f. oceanus* OCEAN: cf. *F. oceanique* (1548 in *Hatz.-Darm.*, also in *Cotgr.* 1611) and -io.]

1. Of or pertaining to, situated or living in or by, the ocean; flowing into the ocean

1856 [see OCEANINE] 1755 in *JOHNSON. 1772-84* *COOK Voy (1790) VI 216* Gulls, petrels, and other oceanic birds. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol 1 244* The population of all oceanic deltas are particularly exposed to suffer by such catastrophes. 1834 *Mrs SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys Sc xv. (1849) 135* The Gulf-stream and other oceanic rivers. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca 12* The oceanic-snail, and multitudes of other floating molluscs, pass their lives on the open sea. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec iv (1873) 82* An oceanic island at first sight seems to have been highly favourable for the production of new species. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc Hist 12* The rivers of the circumjacent plains are oceanic, i.e. they mingle themselves with the waters of the great deep. 1880 *W B CARPENTER in 19th Cent. No 38 596* The proper oceanic area is a portion of the crust of the earth depressed with tolerable uniformity some thousands of feet below the land area.

2. Of the nature of an ocean, ocean-like; of immense extent or magnitude; vast.

1834 *COLERIDGE Notes Eng Dramas (1853) I 209* His reading had been oceanic. 1834 — *Table 15 Mar* The body and substance of his [Shakespeare's] works came out of the unfathomable depths of his own oceanic mind.

3. Of or pertaining to Oceania; = OCEANIAN *A.* 1843 *PRICHARD Nat Hist. Man 332* The Oceanic race, is, on the other hand, the most beautiful of all the nations who inhabit the isles of the Great Southern Ocean. 1857 *Chambers' Inform II 296/2* The native inhabitants of all these islands forming the Oceanic section of the Mongoloid in Dr. Latham's classification.

Oceanica (*oʊʃiˈænikə*), [mod.L., ad *F. Oceanique*, earlier form of *Océanie*.] = OCEANIA.

1832 *LYELL Princ. Geol. II. 296* An area in eastern Oceania, studded with minute islands. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat Hist. Man 326* The human inhabitants of Oceania divide themselves into three groups. 1849 [see OCEANIA]

Oceanid (*oʊʃiˈænɪd*), *Plur. -ids*, and in *Gr.-L.* form *|| Oceanides* (*oʊʃiˈænɪdɪz*). [ad. *Gr. Ὠκεανίδης*, *pl. -ιδες*, *F. Océanide* (1732 in *Dict Trévoux*).]

1. In Greek mythology, A nymph of the ocean, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

1859 *LIDDELL & SCOTT Gr. Lex.*, *Ὠκεανίς*, Oceanus, sire of Tethys, and of all the Oceanids. 1890 *Athenaeum 28 Apr 578* The white Oceanids flash to and fro with noiseless gliding. 1897 *Westm Gaz 12 Jan 2/1* Hearing in the gentle play of the waves round the promontory the song of the Sirens or the Oceanides.

2. in *pl.* A term applied to marine mollusca, as distinguished from *Naiades* or 'Fresh-water shells'.

† **Oceanine**, *a. Obs. rare* [*f. L. oceanus* + *-INE*]. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Oceanich, Oceanine*, belonging to the Ocean or Main Sea. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*

Oceanographer (*oʊʃiˈɒnəgrəfər*), [*f. OCEANOGRAPHY* + *-ER*], after *geographer*, etc.] One who studies or is versed in oceanography.

1886 *W. DITTMAR in Encycl. Brit XXI 613/2* One of the foremost duties of observing oceanographers. 1896 *Daily News 5 Sept 5/3* The Scottish oceanographer, Dr. John Murray, and the French Admiral Duperré, were elected honorary presidents.

Oceanographic (*oʊʃiˈɒnəgræfɪk*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IC*, after *geographic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to oceanography; thalassographic.

1893 *Athenaeum 20 May 64/2* An abstract of Admiral Makarov's little work on oceanographic researches. 1899 *Pop Sci Monthly LV 375* The foundation stone of an oceanographic museum was laid.

Oceanographical (*oʊʃiˈɒnəgræfɪkəl*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-AL*]. Relating to, or dealing with, oceanography.

1895 *Daily News 14 Sept 3/2* The Section was left free to follow Mr H. N. Dickson in his oceanographical research in the North Sea. 1900 *Pop Sci Monthly Mar 620* One of the most important scientific enterprises was the German oceanographical expedition.

Hence **Oceanographically** *adv.*, as regards oceanography.

1883 *DITTMAR in Proc Philos Soc Glasgow XVI 56* Oceanographically speaking, the *salinity* [of the waters] is a function of geographic position, depth, and time.

Oceanography (*oʊʃiˈɒnəgrəfi*) [*A mod formation (Ger. *oceanographie*, c 1880), f. *Gr. Ὠκεανός* ocean, on the pattern of *geography, hydrography*, etc. (*Océanographie* was used in *Fr* in 1584 (*Godefroy Compl.*), but did not then survive.)]*

That branch of physical geography which treats of the ocean, its form, physical features, and phenomena; = *THALASSOGRAPHY*.

1883 *DITTMAR in Proc Philos Soc Glasgow XVI 56* An interesting German book on Oceanography, which has lately come out. 1884 *Athenaeum 23 Aug. 342/3* Prof. Dittmar contrives to discuss incidentally a number of questions of the deepest interest in connexion with oceanography. 1900 *Dublin Rev Jan 158* Oceanography dates only from the commencement of the Challenger investigations.

Oceanology, *rare*—*o.* [*f. *Gr. Ὠκεανός* OCEAN + *-λογία* discourse; after *geology*, etc.] = *prec.* (*Webster 1864.*)*

† **Oceanous**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f. L. oceanus* + *-OUS*]. Of or pertaining to the ocean (*Bailey 1730-1800*; in early edd. stressed *oceanous*).

Oceanward, -wards (*oʊʃiˈwɔːd*, -*wɔːdz*), *adv. (a)* [See *-WARD* and *-WARDS*]. Towards or in the direction of the ocean.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic 7* Swift as eagle pouncing, drops Oceanwards. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par I 1 21* Therefore my gold shall buy us Boideaux swords And Boideaux wine as we go oceanwards. 1897 *Chambr. 14 Feb 112/2* For centuries oceanward it has flowed on.

b as adv. (only in form *-ward*).

Mod. The oceanward view is better than the landward.

Oceanways, *adv. rare* [See *-WAYS*]. = *next*. 1649 *DRUMM of HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 4* Vast solitary mountains, pleasant plains, Embroidered meads, that ocean-ways you reach

Oceanwise (*oʊʃiˈwɛɪz*), *adv.* [See *-WISE*]. By way of the ocean.

1878 *PRATT Pol Econ. 556* All this was designed to keep the carrying trade, both coastwise and oceanwise to American bottoms

Ocellar (*oʊˈsɛl-ər*), *a* [*f. L. ocellus* + *-AR*]. 1. Of or pertaining to the ocelli or small simple eyes of insects or other Arthropoda.

1891 *Cent Dict*, *Ocellar triangle*, a three-sided space, sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

2. In *Petrography*, Applied (after Rosenbusch 1887) to that structure of rocks in which minute individual components of one mineral are arranged in radiating aggregations round another mineral.

(Many authors regard the 'ocellar' structure as simply a variety of the 'centric' structure of Becke, 1878)

1889 *Judd in Q. J. Geol. Soc May 176* The structures which specially distinguish these granophyric rocks are... the centric or ocellar structure... and the drusy or microlitic structures

Ocellary, *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ARY*] = *OCELLAR* 1. *Ocellary plates*, same as *intersegmental plates* (*Syd. Soc. Lex 1890*). *Ocellary segments or rings* (*Entom.*), supposed primary segments of the prothoracic region, of which the ocelli are viewed as representing the jointed appendages.

1864 *WEBSTER*, *Ocellary*, pertaining to ocelli

Ocellate (*oʊˈsɛl-ət*, *oʊˈsɛl-ə*), [*ad. L. ocellat-us* having little eyes, *f. ocellus* eyelet: see *-ATR* 2.] = *next*

1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex 788/2* Marked by spots imitating the pupil of the eye. ocellate. 1870 *A. R. WALLACE Nat Select. iv. 182* A group of pale coloured butterflies, more or less adorned with ocellate spots. 1892 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Ocellated (*oʊˈsɛl-ət*), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ED*] 1. Marked or ornamented with an ocellus or ocelli; having eye-like spots.

1713 *DRUMM Phys Theol vii 416* A very beautiful reddish ocellated (butterfly) lays its black offspring on the leaves of Nettles. 1864 *P. L. SCLATER Guide Zool Gard 18* This gorgeous scheme of decoration may be observed as occurring also in the Ocellated Turkey of Honduras.

1870 *GILMORE Reptiles & Birds iii. 111* In the Ocellated Lizard, the upper part of the body is green, variegated, spotted, and reticulated or ocellated with black

2. Formed like a small eye, said of a small round spot surrounded by a ring of a different colour

1828 *STARK Elem Nat Hist I 428* Body brown above, white below... marked by whitish ocellated spots. 1870 *HOOKER Stud Flora 266* Digitalis purpurea... corolla purple, speckled with ocellated spots.

Ocellation, *rare*. [*f. L. ocellat-us* OCELLATE. see *-ATION*] An eye-shaped marking.

1846 *DANA Zoolph (1848) 151* The tentacles marked with ashly ocellations near their base

Ocelli, combining form of *L. ocellus* eyelet, used in forming terms of *Zoology* and *Botany*, as

Ocelligast (*oʊˈsɛl-ɪ-gast*), the rudimentary eye or visual spot of Hydrozoa; hence **Ocelligastria** *a*;

Ocelliferous (*oʊˈsɛl-ɪ-fə-rəs*), *a.*, bearing an ocellus or ocelli, ocellated, **Ocelliform** *a.*, having the form of an ocellus or little eye; **Ocelligerous** (*oʊˈsɛl-ɪ-gə-rəs*) *a* = *ocelliferous* (*Cent Dict*).

1844 *GOODE in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No 12. 114* It is dilated, and gives attachment... dorsally to the ocelliferous tubercle. 1856-8 *W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool. I 202* With two ocelliform points

Ocellus (*oʊˈsɛl-ləs*). *Pl. ocelli* (-i). [*L. ocellus* little eye, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

1. A little eye or eyelet; *spec.* *a.* One of the simple, as distinct from the compound, eyes of insects and some other Arthropoda, etc.; a stemma.

b. The simple or rudimentary eye or visual spot of Mollusca, Hydrozoa, and other animals. *c.* One of the facets or segments of a compound eye. (Nearly always used in *pl.*)

1829 *G. SAMOUELL Entomol. Compend. 273* Ocelli or stemmata not distinct. 1828 *STARK Elem Nat Hist II 319* Longilabra Two ocelli; antennae always filiform. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon I 31* They [the workers among the Sauba ants] have in the middle of the forehead a twin ocellus, or simple eye, of quite different structure from the ordinary compound eyes, on the sides of the head. 1866 *H. USSHER in Eng Mech. 3 Dec 271/3* Catch your fly and with a lens you will see his ocular organ divided into numerous facets or ocelli. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. ii. 88* In most ants There are generally three ocelli arranged in a triangle on the top of their heads, and on each side a large compound eye. 1879 *G. ALLEN Colour Sense ii. 27* The simplest form in which they [visual organs] occur is that of the ocelli among naked eyed Medusae.

2. A coloured spot surrounded by a ring or rings of different colour, as found on some feathers, butterflies' wings, etc.; an eye-like spot, an eyelet.

1826 *KIRBY & ST. Entomol IV. 286* Ocellus, an eye like spot in the Wings of many Lepidoptera, consisting of annuli of different colours, inclosing a central spot or pupil. 1871 *DARWIN Desc Man I. xi. 397* The lower surface is magnificently ornamented by an ocellus of cobalt-blue. *Ibid II xiv 132* 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 39/2* A clear ocellus in each of the four wings

Oceloid (*oʊˈsɛl-ɔɪd*), *a. Zool. rare*. [*f. ocell* (or) see *next* + *-OID*]. Resembling or akin to the ocell: applied to a group of American spotted *Felidae*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ocelot (*oʊˈsɛl-ət*). [*a. F. ocelot*, abridged by Buffon from the Mexican name *tlacelotli* (Hernandez), *f. tlalli* field + *ocelotli* tiger, jaguar. By thus dropping the qualifying element, Buffon took the Mexican name of the jaguar as the appellation of another feline beast. (Cf. *Simeon Dict. Langue Nahuatl* 1885.)] A leopard-like feline quadruped (*Felis pardalis*) of Central and South America, about three feet in length; the prevailing colour is grey, beautifully marked with numerous elongated fawn spots edged with black; the under parts are white or whitish with black markings; also called tiger-cat, leopard-cat.

1774 *GOLDSM Nat Hist. II. 148* The catamountain which is the Ocelot of Mr Buffon. 1851 *MAYNE Rivin Scalp Hunters iviii. 434* Have you seen the captive Ocelot?

Och (*ox*), *interj.* *Irish* and *Sc* Also *ocho* [*Ir. and Gael. och*]. An exclamation of surprise, regret, or sorrow; ah! oh! also *och how!* alas!

1598 *Kede me (Arb)* 59 Och, there is nether duke ne barone But they are contrayned to crouche, Before this butcherly slouchie. 1667 *King Henry's Murder in St. Papers Scot. (P. R. O.) XIII. No. 47* His sorry song was Och, and Wallaway. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scoll. 40r* in *Salm Poems Reform I 239* Och, Lord (quod he) now gif me patience. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish xiv. 140* But och how! this was the last happy summer that we had for many a year in the parish. 1838 *J. GRANT Sk. Lond 62* Och! by the mother that bore me, but that's just the thing for him. 1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister 338* Och! lausy me! What's in the taking now, dearie?

Ocha, variant of *OKe*, Turkish weight.

Ocham, Ochamie, obs. *f.* OAKUM, OCCAMY.

Ochane, obs. form of *ochone*, OCHONE.

† **Oche**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*a. OF. oecher, ocher*; to notch, nick, cut a deep notch in (12th c. in *Godef.*), app. = *Pr. auscar*, *Cal. oscar* = *L. *abscurrere* to cut off or away: see *Korting*] *trans.* To cut as with a blow; to lop

1400 *Morte Arth 2565* An ylet enamele he oches in sondre. *Ibid* 2446 Swappes it be swerde hande. And inche fro þe elbowe, he occheide it in sondre.

Ocher, Ocheros, Ochery: see *OCHRE*, *OCHROUS*, *OCHRY*.

Ochidore. (See *quot.*, which appears to be the only authority for the word.)

1861 *C. KINGSLEY Westward Ho ii. 10* 'O! the ochidore! look to the blue ochidore! Who've put ochidore to master's pole?' It was too true neatly inverted between his neck, and his collar as he stooped forward, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands. (It does not appear whence Kingsley got this name. One old fisherman, still alive at Clovelly, remembers that Kingsley called the Spider-crab *Alaya Squinade* (not the Shore-crab) but he never heard any one else do so.—Letter from Rev. T. L. Simkin, Rector of Clovelly, 10 Dec 1901.)

† **Ochiern**, *Sc Hist*. Also 7 oohern, 9 oghern, oget-theyrn. [Phonetic reduction of Gael. *òighearn* young lord (*òg* young, *òighearn* lord).] 'A young lord, the son of a chief' (MacLeod and Dewar).

1609 *SKENE Reg May 73* Item, the mal[r]chet of the dochter of ane Thane, or Ochiern, twa ky, or twelue schillings. *Ibid. 17 b (Stat Alex 11, c. 15)* The king allanerlie sall have the vnlaw that is, of ane Thane, six ky, and ane zoung kow; of ane Ochiern, fivtene zowes, or sex schillings. 1614 *BUTCHEN Titles Hon. 286* The Cro and the Kelchyn of them were both alike, as the Merchett of a Thanes daughter and an Ochiern's. Where Earles, Earles sonnes, Thanes, Ochierns and the like are distinguished by their Croes, the name of Baron occurs not. 1860 *C. INNES Scot in Mid. Ages vi. 181* The nephew of a thane, or an oget-theyrn, was estimated at forty four cows. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Est. 140* The thane, his son, and the ogetern of the laws of the Scots and Brets. corresponding with the knight, his son, and the holder in knight's fee.

Ochimy, obs. form of *OCCAMY*.

Ochlesia (*òkhlɪˈsɪə*). [*a. Gr. ὀχλῆσις* disturbance, *f. ὀχλεῖν* to move, disturb, *f. ὄχλος* crowd, throng.] The condition of unhealthiness produced by the crowding of a number of persons under one roof. So **Ochletia** *a.* [*cf. Gr. ὀχλητικός, f. ὀχλήτιος*], pertaining to, or affected by ochlesia: *f. OCHLOTIO*. 1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ochlocracy (*òkhl-kràsɪ*) Also 6-7 -tie, -ty, -oie, -sie. [*a. F. ochlocratie* (1568 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *a. Gr. ὀχλοκρατία* mob-rule, *f. ὄχλος* a crowd + *-κρατία* rule, authority: see *-CRACY*. Also in 16th c. in the Latin form *ochlocratia*.] Government by the mob or lowest of the people; mob-rule. 1584 *J. STOCKWOOD Serm. C. ij b*, Ochlocratia, such a state,

as in which the rude and rusticall people moderate all things after their owne luste 1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 16 b. There followeth a Democracie, by the outrages, and iniquities whereof, is againe erected the Ochlocratie. 1632 C. Downing *St. Eustace* (1634) 16 If it begin to degenerate into an Ochlocratie 1697 *Porter Antiq. Greece* i. iv (1713) 16 Pericles... brought in a confus'd Ochlocratie, whereby the Populace, and basest of the Rabbie obtain'd as great a share in the Government, as Persons of the Highest Birth and Quality 1791 *Mackintosh Wind Gallies* Wks. 1846 III 703 The authority of a corrupt and tumultuous populace has indeed been regarded rather as an ochlocraty than a democracy—as the despotism of the rabble, not the dominion of the people. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III v. xcv 337 The commonest of the old charges against democracy was that it passed into ochlocraty.

Ochlocrat (əklɒkræt). [f. prec. after *aristocrat*, etc. -see -CRAT.] An advocate or partisan of ochlocraty.

1880 E. MYERS *Æschylus* in E. Abbott *Hellenica* 7 One which no democrat, who is not a mere ochlocrat, need repudiate. 1886 Sir F. Doyle *Review* 73 A charge brought by the ochlocrats at present in power

Ochlocratic (əklɒkrætɪk), a. [f. as prec. : cf. *F. ochlocratique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or upholding ochlocraty.

1835 T. WALKER *Original* i. (1887) 9 By the ochlocratic principle, I mean the principle of mob government, or government by too large masses 1873 *Greg Enigmas* Life 46 Ochlocratic institutions (those giving political power to the mere masses, the numerical majority)

Ochlocratical (əklɒkrætɪkəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1659 *Guarres Propos. Officers Arme to Paris* 7 What.. privilege have you to prevent that most Tyrannical inconvenience, having once not only admitted, but made and Authorized the tentation toward ochlocratical trouble and oppression? 1835 T. WALKER *Original* i. (1887) 9 It becomes in practice either oligarchical or ochlocratical.

Hence **Ochlocratically** adv. (Webster 1864.)

+ **Ochlocratic**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ὄχλος crowd, multitude, populace + -κρατικός ruler + -IC] Of or pertaining to a ruler of the multitude 1647 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* Ep. A body of new Laws, a modell of a new Ochlocraticon government

Ochlophobist (əklɒfəbɪst), rare [f. Gr. ὄχλος crowd, mob + -φοβος -fearing + -IST.] One who has an aversion to a crowd.

1867 *Blackw. Mag.* July 42 The Easter trip of two ochlophobists. 1882 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5 The ochlophobist has but a hard life in London just now

Ochlotic (əklɒtɪk), a. [irreg. f. Gr. ὄχλος a throng the etymological form is *ochletic*] Of, belonging to, or caused by ochlesis.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fever, ochlotic*, Laycock's term for Typhus fever 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I 868 These speculations have concerned themselves with every possible influence—cosmic, sidereal, telluric, climatic, septic, ochlotic [etc.]—to account for cholera visitations.

Ochone: see *OHONE*

Ochopetalous (əklɒpɪtələs), a. *Bot. rare* [f. Gr. ὄχος holding, capacious + *PETAL* + -OUS] 'Having broad and ample petals'

1857 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ochra, variant of *OKRO*

Ochraceous (əkrəʃəs), a. [f. L. *ochra* OCHRE + -ACEOUS Cf. mod. L. *ochraceus*, mod. F. *ochracé* (Littré).]

1. Of the nature of ochre; = *ochreous* 1.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI 524 Whole banks of ochraceous minerals. 1789 *Mills* *ibid.* LXXX. 95 A vein of blue shistus not far from which is an ochraceous earth, and much bog iron ore. 1869 *Phillips Vesuv.* iv 135 The deposit is covered by gray cellular lava, with a rough ochraceous, slaggy base.

2. Of the colour of ochre; = *ochreous* 2

1776 *Pennant Zool.* II 570 The head and neck cinereous, mixed with ochraceous yellow 1874 *Cooke Fungi* (1875) 117 Fungi exhibit an almost endless variety of colour, from white through ochraceous to all tints of brown, until nearly black. 1876 *Pagot Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 339 These sands, however, are not uniformly green, but partake of ochraceous and yellow tints.

Ochre, ochre (əkrə), sb. Forms 5-9 oker, 6-8 oaker, 7- ochre, 9 *U. S.* ochre, (also 5 occur, okyr, okere, 6 occur, okur, 6-7 oocar, 7 oore, 8 okre, 9 okker). [a. f. *ochre* (1307 in *Hatz. Darm.*), ad L. *ochra* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὄχρα yellow ochre, f. ὀχρός pale yellow.]

1. A native earth, or class of earths, consisting of a mixture of hydrated oxide of iron with varying proportions of clay in a state of impalpable subdivision; varying in colour from light yellow to deep orange or brown. The ochres are extensively used as pigments; particular kinds are known as *brown, red, white, yellow, Oxford ochre*, etc.

1398 *Therissa Barith. De P. R.* xix. xxxi. (1495) 878 Ocra bredyth in the ylonde Toposion there Sandarachia is founde and is somtyme made of Ocra. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 202 Item, in yelu okyr + lb. c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 76 To temper okere, grynd hit with gume and water. 1487-8 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 412, v li de colore fuluo sc oker. 1491 *Stensner Ruins of Time* 204 All is but fained, and with oker dide. 1601 *Holland Pliny* xxxiii. xiii. 11 485 As touching Ochre or Sil, it is exceeding hard to bee reduced into powder. 1605 *Timme Quersit* i. xlii. 53 The sulphur in vitriol is easily discerned by a certain red ocre. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 39/1 Of earth are several sorts, as Marle, Clay, Ockar. 1767 W. WILLIAMS *Mechanic of Oil Colours* 46 Brown oaker

may be made from yellow oaker 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xii. 277 A cow was led through the streets followed by all the Banyans, with their cloaths, face, and hands daubed over with yellow oker 1809 *Kendall Trav.* II li. 190 The white ochre is a mere deposit of testaceous exuviae. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* s.v. Native red ochre is called red chalk and reddle in England. It is an intimate mixture of clay and red iron ochre. 1854 T. H. FIELDING *Painting in Oil & Wat. Col.* (ed. 5) 179 Yellow Ochre is sometimes called Oxford Ochre, being abundant in that neighbourhood

b As a pigment; also the colour of this; esp. a pale brownish yellow - cf. 4.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro* 362/1 Ocur, colure 1530 *Palsor* 249/1 Ocur, read colour, ocre 1872 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* 1. To match the yellow ochre of the cottage interior walls.

2. Applied to the earthy pulverulent oxides of other metals, as *antimony, bismuth, chrome, molybdaic, tantalac, tungstic ochre*

1853-74 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Tetroxide of Antimony found native, as Cervantine or Antimony-ochre *ibid.* 594 Trioxide of Bismuth - occurs native, as bismuth-ochre 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 185 Bismite, Oxide of Bismuth, Bismuth Ochre Molybdate, Molybdena or Molybdaic Ochre, Molybdaic Acid. *ibid.* 186 Tungstite Tungstic Ochre *ibid.* 188 A tantalac ochre occurs on crystals of tantalite at Pennkoya color brownish, lustre vitreous *ibid.* 510 Chrome Ochre, a clayey material, containing some oxide of chrome

3. slang. Applied to money, in allusion to the colour of gold coin.

1854 *Dickens Hard T.* i. vi. Pay your ochre at the doors and take it out. 1890 *Punch* 22 Feb. (Farmer), If I was flush of the ochre, I tell yer I'd make the thing hum.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *ochre bed, pit*; of the colour of ochre, as *ochre bank, bloom, colour, dye, face, pigment, wash, ochre-coloured, ochre-brown, -red, -yellow* adjs., *ochreman* († *okerman*), a man who works or deals in ochre, a colourman.

c 1586 *Cress Pembroke* Ps. cvii. ix, The *oker banks their passage did inclose 1808 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 379 Welcome, sweet Miss in *ochre bloom 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 34 Forehead and sides of face dull *ochre-brown 1878 *Lytt. Dodgson* ii. xlii. 204 Flowers - of a faint or *Ochre colour yellow. 1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 194 Great-horned Owl Body variegated and waved with black and ochre colour 1877 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 261 The ore, an *ochre-colored earth, is found evenly deposited upon a hill side. 1868 J. A. B. *Meta* ii. iii. 27 Then see, dear reader, fore your eyes The savage in his *ochre dyes 1834 S. R. *Notable Soldier* i. 1 in *Bullen O. P.* (1882) 1 277 You Don with th' *oaker face 1892 *Nashe P. Penhulse* (ed. 2) 13 Their lips ate as lamously red, as if they used to kisse an *okerman every morning 1847 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. E. v. b. 1 that by this *oker marking he may know his owne sheepe 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iv. 93 In such sections it is seen that the *ochre pigment is no longer in minute grains. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 864 A section of the *ochre pits at Shotover Hill, near Oxford. 1882 *Garden* 75 July 25/2 A pretty cut-leaved annual species, with *ochre-red flowers 1847 J. Wilson *Chur. North* (1857) I. 159 The walls are sordid in the streaked *ochre-wash

Ochre, ochre (əkrə), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans* To colour, mark, or rub with ochre. Chiefly in *pa. pples*

1608 *Dix Law Triches* iv. i. (1881) 51 Where you see a face newly okered tis a signe ther's traffique 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 165 Their arms and thighs Okered, and dyed with red and yellow 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I 177 With horse hair wig and ochred cheeks 1878 J. GUTHRIE *Heroes of Faith* 51 The ochred skin of the savage

Hence *Ochreing* (əkrəɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1896 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 The yellow ochreing of the Southdowns has been practised for some time.

Ochre, variant of *OKRO*.

Ochreish (əkrəɪʃ), a. [f. *ochre* sb. + -ISH 1]

= *ochreous* 1 and 2.

1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. G. Soc.* XXXIX 438 Blood-coloured fragments of ochreish earth 1875 M. G. PEARSE *Daniel Quorra* 5 You met men dressed in suits of flannel stained a dull ochreish red.

Ochreo-, combining form of *ochreous*, as in

ochreo-ferrous, stalactical, testaceous adjs.

a 1728 *Woodward Fossils* i. (1729) I 235 The Ochreo-ferrous *Ætiaz* 1802 *Playfair Illustr. Hutton* Th. 459 These remains are found in... what the Abbé Fortis calls an ochreo-stalactical earth 1847 *Hardy in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No 5 251 The shoulders and reflexed margins ochreo testaceous

Ochreous (əkrəʃəs), a. [f. mod. L. *ochreus* ochry + -OUS : cf. *aqueous, cupreous, ligneous*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of, containing, or abounding in ochre.

a 1728 *Woodward Fossils* (1729) II. 99 A dusky, yellowish, ochreous Earth. Ochreous Earth, of a red colour, somewhat approaching a Pink. 1822 *Imison Sr & Art II* 417 Raw umbrine is a native ochreous earth, of a light brown 1858 *Guthrie Hist. Boulder* 21 222 The red ochreous matter with which the water was charged.

2. Of the colour of ochre; *spec.* of a light brownish yellow.

1750 *Rutty in Phil. Trans.* LI. 471 It exhibited ochreous and green grumes 1846 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. ii. iii. 4 v. 2 242 A brown, hick, ochreous tone, never bright 1854 *Hooker Himal. J. v. 1* 28 120 species, one ochreous brown. 1900 *Trans. Highland & Agric. Soc.* 304 The front wings are ochreous-white with a number of black spots dotted over them.

Ochry, variant of *ochry* a.

Ochro, variant of *OKRO*, an esculent plant.

Ochro- (əkrə), comb. form of Gr. ὀχρα, ὀχρός (OCHRE), employed in various technical terms, to

indicate a pale-yellow or ochreous condition, as *Ochroa rpus* a (*Bot*), yellow-fruited, *Ochro-leucous* a. [Gr. ὀχρόλευκος], yellowish-white (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); *Ochro-mosis* [irreg. f. Gr. νόσος disease see quot.]; *Ochropyra*, -ty phus, yellow fever (Mayne, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 315 Virchow describes as ochronosis a peculiar black coloration of almost all the cartilages and ligaments of the joints of the synovial membranes 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 422/1 *Ochroleucous*, yellowish-white or between white and yellow. 1882 E. TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* 253 An ochrocarpious form occurs commonly in Sweden

Ochroid (əkrɔɪd), a. [ad. Gr. ὀχροειδής pale-yellow-looking.] Pale-yellowish.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 91 There are two varieties of the disease, the one characterised by the presence of brownish or yellowish white particles, like fish roe (the pale or ochroid form) 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxxvii. 572 Thus we have the white or ochroid, the black or melanoid, and the red forms of mycetoma

+ **Ochroite** (əkrɔɪt), *Min. Obs.* [Named 1804 (*Ochrois*) by Klaproth, f. Gr. ὀχρα OCHRE : see -ITE 1.] A synonym of *CERITE*

[1804 *Nicholson's J. Nat. Hist.* VIII. 207 (heading) Chemical Examination of the Ochroites, a Mineral containing a new Earth.] 1866-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 170 *Ochroite*, an impure cerite mixed with quartz, analysed by Klaproth

Ochrolite (əkrɔɪlɪt) [Named 1889, f. Gr. ὀχρός pale yellow + λίθος stone (see -LITH).] Chloro-antimonite of lead found in small crystals of a sulphur-yellow colour.

1889 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXVII. 500 Ochrolite.. occurs in tabular orthorhombic crystals.

Ochrous (əkrɔs), a. Also g (*U. S.*) *ocherous*. [f. *ochre*, or L. *ochra* + -OUS cf. *herba, herbosus*. The spelling ochrous is not on L. analogies.]

1. = *ochreous* 1

1757 *Walker in Phil. Trans.* L. 125 All chalybeate waters separate their ochrous parts, when exposed some time to the air 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 224 The ochrous earth of iron, commonly called red ochre 1822 *Imison Sc.* 3 *Art II* 416 *Rosa Sierra* is a native ochrous earth brought from Italy 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 819 The red ochreous soil of their steep sides.

2. = *ochreous* 2.

1877 *Patmore Unknown* *Eros* (1890) 21 Many a haggard stair Ochrous with ancient stains

Ochry, ochery (əkrɪ, əkrɪ), a. Also 6 *ochre*, 8-9 *ochrey* [f. *ochre*, *ocher* + -Y cf. *fibry, murry, gory, fiery*.]

1. Of the colour of ochre; = *ochreous* 2.

1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 27 b. Some Ochre or yellow as the Marigold 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 297 Stone of a pale ochrey colour 1766 *ibid.* LVI. 13 Of a rusty ochry colour 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 333 Foreign and ochery hills 1862 *Thornbury Turner* I 393 Wafts of mist, ochry sails 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 70/2 This bright ochry remnant re-appears on the hickory beyond. 1891 *Nisbet Colonial Tramp* I 13 Rocks rose-purple, ruddy and ochey

2. Of the nature of ochre, = *ochreous* 1.

a 1728 *Woodward Fossils* (R.). This is conveyed about by the water, as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. 1763 W. LEWIS *Conn. Phil. Trans.* 349 Precipitating the iron nearly in the same ochery state 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 753 Umber, Cologne earth, and different ochry argillaceous earths

Ocht, Ochymy, Oclan, obs. forms of *AUGHT, OUGHT, OCCAMY, OCEAN*.

Ociositie, Ocious, obs. ff *OTIOSITY, OTIOUS*.

+ *Oci-vity*. *Obs. rare* [ad. F. *ociusvel*, after assumed L. type *ociusvel*, f. *ocius*, f. *ocium* for *otium* ease. (The Fr. word really goes back through OF *oisif, wasif*, to a pop. L. *ociusvel* (= *otiosus*) substituted for *otiosus*. see *OTIOSE, OTIOUS*)] Sloth, laziness.

1550 *Hooper Gody Confess* Evij b. We owe vnto our selues the exchuyng and auoydyng of idleness and ocuitie.

-ock, suffix, forming diminutives. A few examples of dimin. -oc, -uc, appear in OE., as *beallock* ballock, *bulluck* bullock. In mod. Eng., the chief instance of the dim. suffix is *hillock* (found already in Wyclif), but other examples occur in the dialects, esp. in Sc., e. g. *bittock, lassock, quock* or *queyock, whilock, wyflock*, also proper names as *Bessock, Jamock, Kiltock*: see *Jameson* s. v. -oc, -ock. Several names of animals, esp. birds and fishes, have the same ending, and are prob. orig. diminutive; among these are OE. *cranoc, cornoc* (dim. of *cran*), crane; *ruddoc* (read red) redbreast, ruddock; cf. the modern (some ME) *duimlock, haddock, gerrock, paddock, praddock, pinmuck, pollock, puttock*; also, as names of things, *buttock, haddock, tussock*. In other words (some of which, as *bannock, hassock, maitock*, go back to OE.) -ock appears to be of different origin.

Ockam, obs. form of *OKAM*.

Ockamie, -y, variants of *OCCAMY Obs.*

Ocke, variant of *AO Obs.*, but.

+ **Ocker, oker**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 *oker, -ir, 4 okyre, -ur, ocre, 4-5 occur, okere, 5 okoure, -yt, occur, -ure, 5-6 -our, 6-ur, okker, -ir, ockar, 6-7*

ocker. [ME *oker*, a. ON *oker* increase of money, usury (Sw. *ocker*, Da *okker*), corresp. to OE. *wōcer* increase, f. ut, offsping, OLG. **wōker* (OFris *wōker*, MLG. *wōker*, MDu. and Du. *woeker*), OHG. *wūcher* (MHG. *wūocher*, Ger. *wucher*), Goth. *wōker-s* increase, usury (= Gr. *okros*, f. a root *wak-*, pie-Teut *wog-*, perh. ultimately related to *aug-* in L. *augere*, Goth. *aukan* to add, and to Teut. *wahs*, wax, grow) The lending of money at interest, usury. (Usually referred to as a crime or sin)

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 202 He Voz of yisunge haueþ þeos hweolpes, 1. Incheise, . . . Simome, Ganel, Oker. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiv 5 He has silver til oker [Wyclif vsure] noht is givande a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* liv 11 In thaim failis not okere, for that aske made in all thyngs than that gif. c 1375 *S. Leg. Sancti, Adrian* 114 For þe tyme cumis quene name Sal gylke na 3et okere be tane. 14. *Tundale's Vis* 53 Throw our word he sylver leyf For byne schylling he wold have ten. a 1450 *Myrc Bar* Pr 374 Vsure and okere þat bech al on a 1533 *Bellesden Reg* 11 (1822) 140 This dett that he was awand be non payment was ay duplyt on him be usure and oker. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Prov* xviii 8 He that hegeth together riches by usuries and oker. 1609 *Sterne Reg* 47 h. Gif he receaves back agayne mair nor he gawe; he commits vsurie and oker a 1651 *Calderwood Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III 14 Did wickedly receive some games and filthy Ocker

† **Ocker, o'ker, v. Obs.** Forms see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. Sw. *ockra* to practise usury]

1 *intr.* Of money: To grow with, or as with, the addition of interest

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 326 þe pine, þet okereð euer vor sunne is þes deofles fih þet he 3ueð to ganel, & to okere of pine.

2 *intr.* To take usury; to lend at interest

c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks I 250 God okunþ not wiþ man þat 3if God make þe encies. 1382 — *Deut* xxviii 12 Thou shalt okyn to many folkis, and thi self shal not boiwe to oker of eny man

3 *trans.* To increase (money) by usury; to put out to interest

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 568 A neyht, when men hadde here reste He okereð pens yn hys cheste c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks I 259 Wht 3avest þou not my monete to be table, to be occurd?

Hence † **O okering, o kerring, vbl. sb.**, the taking of interest, usury.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6796 If þat þou levis ani thing, þow ask it noht wit okering [v r okering] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 2465 Okering ys on many manere, Mo þan y kan telle now here. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxi 14 Of okeryng & wickednes he sal be saules of þam.

Okerer, obs. form of **OCHERE**.

† **O'okerer, o'kerer. Obs.** [f. **OCKER** sb. or v. + -ER: chiefly of northern, and finally Sc. use] One who takes interest for the loan of money; a usurer (Commonly referred to as a criminal or heinous sinner.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14034 (Cott.) A man quilm was wont Penis for to lene vm-stunt, þis man he was an oker [Farrf. okure]. a 1340 *Hampole Ps* cviii. 10 [cix. 11] The okerere ransake all his substance. c 1440 *Gesta Rom* i xxi 71 (Harl.) He [the rook] betokenyth okerers and false merchauntz c 1450 *Traveley Myst* xxx. 297 Of barganers and okerars and lufars of symonee 1552 *Lyndesay Monarchie* 5728 Fornicators, and Ockeraars. 1597 *Jas. I. Furies, Poet. Exerc.* 1440 The treasures gathered by the paines . . . sore, Of their forebeers occurs 1609 *Sterne Reg* May. 40 All the gudes and gear pertaining to ane okerier, quithther he deceis testat or vntestat, pertains to the King 1699 in E. W. Dunbar *Soc. Life Moray* (1895) 31 Under the certificating of being pursued as Occurers or Usurers.

Ockham, Ocktro, Ockster: see **OAKUM, OKRO, OXTER**

O'clock: see **CLOCK** sb. 1 d. **Ocom, Ocopy,**

Ocorn, obs. ff. **OAKUM, OCCURY, ACOERN.**

Oera, Ocraceous, obs. ff. **OKRO, OCHRAEOUS.**

-ocracy, the suffix *-cracy*, with the combining -o (orig. taken from the stem of the prec. element):

in quot. 1894, used as a nonce-word, 'the rule of any class' So **-ocrat.** See **-ORACY, -ORAT**

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 180/1 The trade ociacy and bureaucracy must now . . . prepare themselves to defer to the opinion of the men of hardened hands 1894 *Speaker* 14 July 40/2 [To] erect the great pillar of human brotherhood on the ruins of all the 'ociacies'

Ocre, obs. form of **OCHRE**; var. **OCKER** *Obs.*

|| **Ocrea** (p křā) Erron. *ochrea*, *Pl* -*æ*. [L. *ocrea* a greave or legging, worn by foot-soldiers, hunters, and country people] a. *Bot.* (a) A sheath or tube round a stem or stalk formed by the lateral cohesion of two or more stipules; (b) The thin sheath surrounding the seta in mosses. b. *Zool.* An investing part or growth similar to this; the 'boot' of a bird (see **OCREATE** a. 2).

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The cohesion of the scarious stipules into a sheath, technically called an ocrea, or boot, is sufficient to distinguish Polygonaceæ from all other plants. 1835 — *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 308 When stipules surround the stem of a plant they become an ocrea 1863 *BRECKLEY Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Ocrea*, a little sheath sometimes investing the base of the fruitstalk, distinct from the vaginula.

Hence **Ocrea ocreus** a. *Bot.*, of the nature or form of an ocrea.

1878 *MASTERS Hensley's Bot.* 329 The plants of this order may be distinguished by the peculiar ocreaceous stipules.

Ocreate (p křā), a. Erron. *ochreate* [f. as prec. + -ATE²]

1 *Weaving* or furnished with an *ocrea*, greave, or legging, booted

2. *Ornith.* Booted having the tarsal envelope fused into a continuous ocrea or boot, as in Sundevall's group of Birds, *Ocreate*, containing the thrushes, nightingales, iedbreasts, etc

3 *Bot.* Having the stipules united by cohesion into a sheath surrounding the stem.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 Apetalous dicotyledons, with ocreate stipules. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii § 4 (ed. 6) 106 Sheathing stipules, like those of Polygonum, are said to be ocreate, or (better) ocreate

† **O-created, a Obs** [-ED¹] = prec 1; booted a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Norwuch* II (1662) 275 A Scholar undertook to address himself ocreated unto the Vice-Chancellor

Ocreo-, Oorie: see **OCHREO-, OCHRY.**

Ocro, variant of **OKRO**, an esculent plant

Oot-, form of **OTTA-** and **OCRO-**, used before a vowel, as in **OTTA-CHINAL**, **OTTA-CHINULATE**, **ot-tammonio-**, see **OTTA-** b

Oot, abbrev. of **OTTA-VO**, **OCTOBER**.

Oota- (p křā), a Gr *oōta-*, comb. form of *oōtō* eight, with which it varies in some words. Most of the English derivatives of *oōta-* appear in their places as main words; the following are of minor importance **Ootachronous** (-*æ* krōnəs) a. *Pros* [Gr *oōtōs* time] = **otacsenus** **Ootacolic** (-*kř*lik) a. *Pros*. [COLON 2], consisting of eight colla. **Ootaphonic** (-*sp*nik) a. *Mus.* [Gr. *oōtā* voice, sound], composed in eight parts **Ootapodic** (-*pe*dik) a. *Pros* [Gr. *oōtā* pod-*ps*, *oōtā* pod-*ps*, pod-eight-footed], containing eight metrical feet; **Ootapody** (-*æ* pōdī), a verse of eight feet. **Ootasemic** (-*si*mik) a. *Pros*. [L. *otacsenus*, Gr. *oōtā* pod-*ps*, pod-eight-footed], containing eight more or units of time **Ootastrophic** (-*stroph*ik) a. *Pros.*, consisting of eight strophes or stanzas.

1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Metric Poets* 195 We might arrange (the passage) in Ootapodies.

b. In *Chem. oota-*, *oct-* (sometimes *octo-*) indicates the presence of eight atoms or units of an element or radical, as in *octacarbon*, *octachloride*, *octammonio-*.

1873 *WATTS Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 425 The octammonio-dipic compounds consist of double molecules of tetrammonio platonic compounds having two or more molecules.

1877 *Octachloride* [see **OCTAD** 3].

Ootachord (p křā), a. and sb. *Mus.* Also *ooto-*. [ad. late L. *ootachordos*, a Gr. *oōtā* xopōs eight-stringed, f. *oōta-* OTTA- + *xopōs* string, **CHORD**. In mod. F. *octacorde* (Latré)]

a. *adj* a. Having eight strings. b. Relating to a scale of eight notes.

1760 *STRILES in Phil. Trans* LI 737 In the time of the ootachord lyre. *Ibid.* 771 Denying that the ootachord system could have anything to do with his invention

b. sb. a. A series of eight notes, as the ordinary diatonic scale. (Cf. *tetrachord*, *hexachord*.) b. A musical instrument having eight strings.

1776 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* I 35 Forming then the whole system of the ootachord, or heptachord, as I understand it. 1811 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Ootachord*, an instrument, or system, comprising eight sounds, or seven degrees. The Ootachord, or lyre, of Pythagoras, comprehended the two disjunct tetrachords expressed by the letters E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. 1882 *Academy* 15 Apr. 276 His mode of reasoning is . . . like the ootachord itself, somewhat artificial.

Hence **Ootacho rdal** (oōto-) a, of the ootachord 1882 *Academy* 15 Apr. 276/3 The ootachordal scale is of great antiquity

Ootactinal (p křā), -*æ*ktināl), a *Zool* [f. Gr. *oōtō* or *oōta-* eight + *aktis*, *aktis*-ray + -AL; cf. **ACTINAL**] Having eight rays, *spec.* belonging to the *Ootactinæ* or *Ootactinallæ*, sub-class of *Anthozoa* (see **OCRO-**) So **Ootactinian** a. and sb.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Annul. Life* 769 Jickeli suggests that the Graptolites are possibly Ootactinians 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ootactinal*.

Ootad (p křā), [ad. L. *octas*, *octad-*, a Gr. *oōtās*, -*āda* a group of eight: see -AD 1 a.]

1. A group or series of eight; *spec.* in ancient systems of arithmetical notation: A group or series of eight characters corresponding to successive powers of ten (analogous to the groups of six figures marking millions, billions, etc. now used).

1883 *SIR E. C. BAYLY General Mod. Numerals* II in *Fynl. R. Asiat. Soc. XV* 48 [The Greeks] had, however, a system of 'octads' and 'tetrad' for expressing numbers of very high value. *Ibid.* 49 By collecting the alphabetical signs in groups of eight or 'octads', decimally arranged.

2 *Math. & Mod. Geom.* The set of eight intersections of three quadric surfaces.

1889 *CAYLEY in Messenger* XVIII. 149 The eight points of intersection of any three quadric surfaces are an ootad.

† b. *pl.* A system of eight imaginaries analogous to quaternions, also called *octads*. *Obs*

1845 *J. T. GRAVES in Phil. Mag.* XXVI. 315-20. 18. *CAYLEY Collected Papers* I. 566.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of eight units, i.e. of eight atoms of hydrogen.

1877 *WATTS Founes' Chem* I 268 Ru[adium] and Os[mium] form tetraoxides (analogous to octochlorides), and may therefore be regarded as octads

Hence **Ootadio** (p křā), a., of or pertaining to an octad. **Ootadio surface** (*Mod. Geom.*), a quantic surface, eight of whose nodes form an octad.

1890 *CAYLEY in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III 20.

Ootadrachm (p křā), *octo-*. [ad. Gr. *oōtā* drachm-*os* adj., weighing or worth eight drachmæ, f. *oōta-* + *drachmā* DRACHMA] An ancient Greek coin of the value of eight drachmæ.

1896 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* v 41 The Edonians coined ootadrachms, pieces of eight drachms 1885 *ALTHEIMANN* 28 Feb. 284/1 A silver ootadrachm of the town of Ichnaia, in Macedonia, and a very fine tetradrachm of Camarina.

Ootadral, etc. see **OCTAHEDRAL**, etc.

Ootasterid (p křā), *octo-*. Also in Gr. form **ootasteris**. [ad. Gr. *oōtasteris*, -*is*, f. *oōta-* OCTA- + *ēros* year. In F. *oottasteride* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*)] In the ancient Greek calendar, a period of eight years, in the course of which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to bring the year of 12 lunar months into accord with the solar year. So **Ootasterio** (-*stēr*ik) a., of or belonging to this period.

1727 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* (1728) 1 75 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ootasterides*, in chronology, etc. the year, or duration of eight years. 1753 — *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ootasteris*, in antiquity, a cycle, or term, of eight years, at the end of which three entire lunar months were added. 1846 *GRANT* *Greece* II. 11. 11 353 note, The properties of the ootasteris or enneasteric period. 1862 *SIR G. C. LAVIS Astron. Amant's* 38 The ootasteric cycle, attributed to Cleostratus. *Ibid.* 9 Three months of thirty days apiece were intercalated in each of the two first ootasterides. 1899 *WARD* *Fourier Roman Festivals* 2 In the ootasteris or 8-year cycle there were 99 lunar months.

Ootagon (p křā), *octo-* and a. Also *7 ootagone*, *ootogone*, *7-8 ootogon*. [ad. l. *oōtāgon*, *oōtōgon*-*os* adj., a Gr. *oōtāgon*-*os* eight-cornered, f. *oōta-* OCTA- + stem of *γωνία* corner, angle. In F. *ootogone* (1520 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

a. sb. 1. *Geom.* A plane figure having eight angles and eight sides. Hence applied to material objects of octagonal form or section.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Ootagon*. 1666 *BARROW Enchirid.* iv. xi *Schol.* Then will AB be the side of Ootagone. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* vii 84 [They [the tents] were octagonal somewhat broader towards the bottom. 1757 *Po. ockri* 1 av (1889) II 284 A tower at each corner, which . . . are octagonal. 1868 *Morm. Star* 26 Mar. The ceiling of the room is colored in octagons geometrically arranged.

2. *Fortif.* A fort having eight bastions. 1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1727-41 in *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.*

b. *adj* = **OCTAGONAL**

1579 *M. RUSSEN Further Discover.* Rici 81 The form is octagon or eight square 1762-71 *H. WATSON* *Verdun's Ancient Paint* (1786) IV. 131 The octagon buildings at each end. 1794 *Watson* *Mag.* II. 316 A magnificent octagon hall. 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.* v. xxi, Dun-Edin's cross, a pillared stone, Rove on a turret octagon. 1862 *MISS DRADON Lady Audley* vii. 50 An octagon ante-chamber.

c. *Comb.*, as *octagon-faced* a. (after *double-faced*); *octagon-stitch*, a stitch in crochet-work.

1885 *Mrs. BURNETT Thos* iv (1888) 81, I will show you how to do the octagon-stitch. 1892 *B. HINTON* *Lord's Return* 203 This personage must be octagon faced, at the least.

Ootagonal (p křā), a. Also *6 8 ootogon*. [In 16th c. *ootagonal*, ad. mod. L. *oōtōgonāl*-is, in F. *ootagonal* (1520 in *Hatz.-Darm.*). see prec. and -AL] Of the form of an octagon; eight-sided.

1571 *DICTES* *Pauline*. iv. xxv. Gg. ii. A figure . . . enuironed with 6 equiangle Ootagonal and 8 equilateral triangular playnes or bases. 1782 *WARREN Hist. Kildington* 4 The Gothic mouldings on the faces of its [a font's] octagonal panes. 1812-16 *J. SMITH* *Panorama* 52, 6 Art. I. 17 A . . . triangular, square, or octagonal bar. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. v. 45 A little octagonal building.

Hence **Ootagonally** *adv.*, in an octagonal form. 1753 *JOHNSON in Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 433 Our cockpit built octagonally.

† **Ootagonian**, a. *Obs.* Of or belonging to an octagon.

Applied to a Dissenting congregation in Liverpool, worshipping in a building known from its shape as the Octagon. 1813 *J. L. FERRISON* *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225 The best collection of these psalms is that of the Ootagonian dissenters of Liverpool.

Ootagynia, etc.: see **OCTOGYNIA**, etc.

Ootahedral (p křā), *octo-*, *hedral*, *octo-*, a. Also *octaedral*, *octoedral*. [f. late l. *oōtā(h)edra-* os, a Gr. *oōtā(h)edra-* or eight-sided: see **OCTAHEDRON** and -AL.] Having the form of an octahedron; contained by eight plane (esp. triangular) faces.

1728 *REID* *tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 222 The crystals of Alum are octahedral. . . These octahedral solids are triangular pyramids, having their angles cut away, so that four of their surfaces are hexagons, and the other four triangles. 1796 *HATCHETT in Phil. Trans* LXXXVI. 292 Various modifications between the octahedral figure and the cube. 1811 *PINKERTON* *Petril* I. 312 Some detached crystals of octahedral iron. 1869 *PHILLIPS* *Vesuv.* iii. 94 Crystallized in cubes and octahedral forms.

b. Of or belonging to an octahedron. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 88 At each angle of the octahedral face.

Ootahedric (-*he* drik), a. *rare*. Also *ooto-*. [f. Gr. *oōtā(h)edros* (see **OCTAHEDRON**) + -IC: in

mod. F. *octaédrique* (Littre).] = prec. Also †**Octahe** drical, **octo-** *a*

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirese* 1. 44 The forming of Alum into an octahedral figure. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Nat.* (1692) 249 The alum appeared to be coagulated in many octahedral grains. 1730-5 BAILLY (folio), *Octoedrical*. 1847 *National Cycl.* II. 888 Nitrate of barytes appears as octahedric crystals.

Octahedrid (pkiāhēdrid, -hēdrid), *a. Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -ID¹] Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, which intersects all the three axes of coordinates; so called because a group of eight such planes would form an octahedron. Opposed to *prismatoid* and *pinakoid*.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* II. § 18.
Octahedrite (pkiāhēdrāt, -hēdrit) *Min.* Also *octo-*. [f. as prec. + -ITE¹ b.] Native dioxide of titanium, occurring in crystals of octahedral and other related forms; also called *ANATASE*.

1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 493. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XVII. 149. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 241.

Octahedron (pkiāhēdrōn, -hēdrōn), **octo-**. Pl. **-ons** or **-a**. Also 6-8 octa(h)edrum, 6-9 octaedron, 7-9 octoedron. [a. Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον* an octahedron, neuter of *ὀκτάεδρος* adj., eight-sided, f. *ὀκτα-* OCTA- + *ἔδρα* seat. In L. *octaedron*, med. L. *octa(h)edrum* (Du Cange), F. *octaèdre*, also *octohèdre* (1887 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

Geom. A solid figure contained by eight plane faces; usually, one contained by eight triangles (such as is formed by two pyramids on opposite sides of a quadrilateral base); *spec.* the *regular octahedron*, one of the five regular solids, contained by eight equal equilateral triangles (formed by two equal pyramids with equilateral faces on a square base). Hence *gen.* Any material body, esp. a crystal, of this form.

Truncated octahedron, a four teen-sided solid formed from the regular octahedron by truncating its six corners, and thus forming six new square faces, while cutting down the eight original triangular faces into regular hexagons.

1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euchid* XIII. xiv. 406 An octahedron is divided into two equal and like pyramids. 1655 H. MORE *Antid.* Cth. App. (1712) 183 There are five regular Bodies the Cube, the Tetraedron, the Octaedron, the Dodecaedron, and the Icosaedron. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 186/2 The Octaedrons consist of eight like sides. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallog.* 141 Octahedrons with rhombic bases. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 76 If we take a cube and cut off all the eight corners till the original faces disappear, we shall make it an octahedron. 1880 CLEMINSHAW tr. *Watts' Atom. Th.* 142 The nitrates of barium, strontium, and lead, ... crystallise in octohedra.

† **Octahedrous**, *a. Obs.* In 8 octoedrous. [f. stem of prec. + -OUS] = OCTAHEDRAL.
1702 R. THORNTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 Copper Ore shot into an Octoedrous form.

Octakis, Gr. *ὀκτάκις* eight times, as in **Octakishe**hedron *Cryst.*, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles.

1878 [see HEXAKIS].

Octamerous (pkiā'mēros), *a. Nat. Hist.* Also *octomerous* (-p-m-). [f. Gr. *ὀκταμερής* in eight parts (*μέρος* part) + -OUS] *a. Bot.* Having the parts of the flower in series of eight. (Often written 8-merous) *b. Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs eight in number, as an actinoid zoophyte. 1864 WEBSTER, *Octamerous* (*Bot.*), having the parts in eights. Gray 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 565 Pentamerous flowers and those which are truly tetramerous (or octamerous). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inst. Anim.* III. 159 The finally hexamerous Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage.

So **Octa merism**, the state of being octamerous (*humorously*, the state of being in eight parts).

1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 133 Announced to form eight volumes perhaps the estimated octamerism of the work was meant to be understood in some peculiar sense.

Octameter (pkiā'mītr), *a. and sb.* Pros. Also *octometer* (-p-m-). [ad. L. *octameter*, -trum adj., a. Gr. *ὀκταμετρ-ος* (*μέτρον* measure).]

a. adj. Consisting of eight measures or feet. *b. sb.* A verse containing eight measures or feet.

1849 POR *Philos. Composition*, The rhythm of the 'Raven'. is trochaic, is octameter catalectic, alternating with heptameter catalectic and terminating with tetrameter catalectic. 1889 *Athenianum* 25 May 657/1 'March. an Ode' (by Swinburne), is the only instance in the language of a poem written in octameters. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Metric Poets* 259 The long, swelling octameter.

Octan (p'ktān), *a.* [a. F. *octane*, in Paré, 16th c., *octaine*, ad. L. *octānus*, found only in sense 'of the 8th legion', but cf. *quartan*, *quintan*.] *Octan fever*: a fever in which the paroxysms occur every eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 318 Further modifications have been recognised by nosologists as *quintan*, *sextan*, *octan*.

† **Octandria** (pkiā'nēdriā), *Bot.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *ἀνδρ-* (*ἀνδρ* man, male: see -IA¹)] A class in the Linnean Sexual System, comprising plants with eight stamens. Hence **Octandër**, a plant of this class; **Octa'ndrian a.**, **Octa'ndrious a.**, belonging to this class; **Octa'ndrous a.**, having eight stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Octandria*, a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and eight stamens, or male parts in each. 1828 WEBSTER, *Octandër* *Octandrian* 1830 LANDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 69 Octandrous genera belonging to this family. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 43 The flowers are octandrous.

Octane (p'ktān) *Chem.* [f. OCT(A-), OCT(O- + -ANE b.)] The paraffin of the octacarbon series (C₈H₁₈). So **Octene** (-in) [-ENE], the olefine of the same series (C₈H₁₆), also called *octylene*; **Octine** (-in) [-INE⁵], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C₈H₁₄) homologous with acetylene or ethine; **Octo ic a.**, applied to fatty acids, etc. of the same series, as *octoic acid* (C₈H₁₆O₂), one isomeric form of which is *caprylic acid*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 877 *Octane* C₈H₁₈. This hydrocarbon is one of the constituents of American petroleum. 1870 HYDROCARBONS. Second Series. Olefines. Octene or Octylene, C₈H₁₆. 1877 - *Forbes' Chem.* II. 59 Third Series. Ethine or Acetylene Series. Octene, C₈H₁₄. 1881 - *Dut. Chem.* VIII. 1242 Octoic acids, C₈H₁₆O₂.

Octangle, *a. and sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *octangulus* adj., eight-angled, f. *octo* eight + *angulus* ANGLE.] *a. adj.* Having eight angles, octagonal. *b. sb.* A figure with eight angles, an octagon. 1613-14 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temple* a. j. A silver Temple of an octangle figure. 1651 J. FLEAHER *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 The other figures, viz. triangle, quadrangle, seangle, septangle, octangle. 1686 AGCLONBY *Painting Illust.* 322 The Octangles which environ the Ceiling. 1726 LEONIE tr. *Albert's Archit.* III. 41 The middle Rays of this Octangle may be called a Pyramid of eight faces.

Octangular (pkiā'ngulār), *a.* [f. L. *octangulus* (see prec.) + -AR cf. *angularis* ANGULAR.] Having eight angles; octagonal.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., A Cabinet of an octangular forme. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 27 An octangular Bowling-green. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Calcutta* I. 1 v. 159 An octangular vase of brass. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 147 An octangular ring of iron.

Hence **Octa'ngularness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Octant (p'ktānt) [ad. late L. *octans*, -anti-em a half quadrant (Vitriv), f. *octo* eight cf. *quadrans* QUADRANT] So *F octant*, in sense 3 (1683 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The eighth part of a circle; *i. e.* either (a) an arc of a circle, forming one eighth of the circumference, or (b) one eighth of the area of a circle, contained within two radii at an angle of 45°.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 69 Thro' the whole octant OA, it is continually decreasing. 1875 T. R. ROBINSON *ibid.* CLXV. 411 The irregularity of the wind varies in each octant.

b. Each of the eight parts into which a solid figure or body (e. g. a sphere), or the space around a central point, is divided by three planes (usually mutually at right angles) intersecting at the central point.

1790 WILDBORNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 497 Disposed in the eight octants of a regular parallelepipedon. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 288 The globe [=anthidium of *Nitella*] now consists of four lower and four upper octants of a sphere. Each octant now breaks up into an outer and an inner cell. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* II. § 15 These planes, YZ, ZX, XY, divide the space round the origin into eight hollow quints or octants.

2 *Astron.* That point in the apparent course of a planet at which it is 45° distant from another planet, from the sun, or from some particular point; *spec.* each of the four points at which the moon is 45° from conjunction with or opposition to the sun, or midway between the syzygies and quadratures.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Math.* 173 About the Octants from the Aphelion and Perihelion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Octant* or *Octile* (in *Astron.*), when a Planet is in such an Aspect or Position with respect to another, that their Places are only distant an eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees. 1716 MACHIN in *Rigault Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 275 It will be of great use, if I could have a few places of the moon when in the octants or near. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* XXI. 363 In her third octant she again appears gibbous. 1834 *Hist. Astron.* IX. 45/1 (U. K. S.) A third [inequality of the moon], called the variation, is greatest in the octants.

3. An instrument in the form of a graduated eighth of a circle, used for making angular measurements, esp. in astronomy and navigation. (In Fr., mentioned 1683 in Le Cordier, *Instruments des Pilotes*.)

1721 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 150 The Instrument consists of an Octant ABC, having on its Limb BC an Arch of 45 Degrees, divided into 90 Parts or half Degrees. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 2 The principal Instruments used in surveying; such as the Theodolite, the astronomical Quadrant, and Hadley's Octant, or Sextant. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 316 Binding himself to divide all sextants and octants by the same engine.

Hence **Octa'ntal a.**, of or pertaining to an octant. 1776 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 363 If from these .. we reject the octantal days.

† **Octapla** (p'ktāplā), Also anglicized *octaples*. [ad. Gr. *ὀκταπλῆς*, neuter pl. of *ὀκταπλῆς* eight-fold, after *ἑξαπλῆς*. Cf. mod. F. *octaples* (Littre).] A text consisting of eight versions, esp. of the Scriptures, in parallel arrangement.

1684 N. S. Crit. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 Origen never wrote any Octaples. 1795 HICKERINGILL *Presb.-cr.* IV. (1722)

216 St. Hierome had not only the Aid of the Learned Origen (his *Hexaples* and *Octaples*) but he himself also was a great Hebratist. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Octapla*, a term in the sacred learning, used for a kind of ancient polyglot bible, consisting of eight columns. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecc. Hist.* xviii. (1845) 516 Having succeeded in finding 2 other Greek translations, he [Origen] added them to the rest (the *Hexapla*); and thus the whole was arranged in eight columns, and was published with the name of *Octapla*.

Octapodic, -pody: see OCTA-.

Octarch (p'ktārk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *ἀρχή* beginning, origin: cf. DIARCH] Arising from eight distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 350 In the hepatach or octarch examples of L. clavatum investigated, I almost always found one of the concave plates larger, and of narrow horseshoe-like cross-section, the other smaller and much flatter. 1870 363 In the species of *Trichomanes* investigated, triarch to octarch bundles usually occur.

Octarchy (p'ktārkī), [f. Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *-αρχία* rule, f. *-αρχος* ruling, ruler.] A government by eight rulers; an aggregate of eight tribal or petty kingdoms each under its own ruler. applied by some historians (instead of *HEPTARCHY*) to the eight kingdoms reckoned by them to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

1799-1805 S. LORNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. v. 190 Eight Anglo-Saxon governments were established. This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. 91 One of the northern kingdoms of the Octarchy. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Nov. 566/2 His plan for the division of England. into an octarchy of provinces.

Octaroon: see OCTOORON.

Octarticulate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *octo* eight + *articulus* joint: cf. *articulate*] Having eight joints; eight-jointed.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 340 *Antennæ octarticulate*.

Octastich (p'ktāstīk), Also 6-9 in Gr form *octastichon*, 7 *octo-*, *octastick*. [ad. Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *-στίχ* of eight verses (*στίχ* row, line)] A group of eight lines of verse.

1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* III. 922/2 When I Leland the famous antiquaire wrote this welshing octastichon unto the said Wolseye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Octastich*, a 1603 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xviii. 143 It is metrificed in this Octastick. 1821 DRIVER *Introduct. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 3) 375 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich also occur.

Octastichous (pkiā'stikōs), *a. Bot.* Also *octostichous*. [f. as prec. + -OUS] Having eight leaves in the spiral row, and thus eight vertical rows in the phyllotaxis.

1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 138 A fourth variety of Phyllotaxis. is the octastichous or 8-ranked. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 124 Octostichous, or Eight-ranked. occurs in the Holly, *Aconite*.

Octastyle (p'ktāstīl), *a. and sb. Arch.* Also *octo-*. [ad. late L. *octastylus* (Vitriv), a. Gr. *ὀκταστῦλος* (*στυλος* pillar). Cf. mod. F. *octostyle* (1580), earlier *octastyle* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

a. adj. Having eight columns in front or at the end, as a building. *b. sb.* A building or portico having eight columns.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Octastylus* or *Octastyle*, a Building that has eight Pillars in Front. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The eight columns of the octostyle may either be disposed in a right line or in a circle. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 235 The Parthenon, which was octastyle. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. viii. 142 The temple is Doric, octostyle, or with eight columns at each end.

Octateuch (p'ktāteuk), Also *octo-*. [ad. late L. *octateuchus* (Cassiod.), a Gr. *ὀκτατεύχος* containing eight books (*τεύχος* book); (sc. *βιβλος*) the volume containing the first eight books of the O.T. (Euseb.). In mod. F. *octateuque* (Littre).] The first eight books of the Old Testament collectively; the Pentateuch together with the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.

1677 HAMMER *Vieu Antig.* 37 Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the Octateuch. 1706 HARNET *Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 The first Volume is to be confind to ye Octateuch. 1849 CURZON *Visit. Monast.* 204 One MS. of the Octateuch, or first eight books of the Old Testament.

Octaval (pkiā'vāl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL] Pertaining to an octave; proceeding by octaves, or by eights; octonal. (In quot. opposed to *decimal*.)

1884 *Science* IV. 415/2 An octaval system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better.

Octave (p'ktāv), *sb. (a.)* Also in sense 1 (*pl*) 4 *utaves*, 4-6 *utaves*, 5 *oeptaves*, *optas*, *oeptas*, 7 *outas*. [a. F. *octave* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *octāva* fem. of *octāvus* eighth (sc. *dies* day), which superseded the pop. OF. *octuise* (*quitiene*, *huitiēne*), sing. f., also *huitiēus*, *quitiēus*, pl. masc. (perh. i- L. *octāles*); semi-popular forms in OF. in sense 1 (*pl*) were *otaves*, *outaves*, *oeptaves*, *octaves*, AF. *oeptaves*, whence the early ME. forms in a.]

1. *Ecc.* (Formerly always in *pl.*: so mod. L. *octavae*, OF. *huitiēves*.) *a.* The eighth day after

a festival (both days being counted, and so always falling on the same day of the week as the festival itself). b. (In later use.) The period of eight days beginning with the day of a festival.

In the octaves answered to med.L. in octavis 'on the eighth day' of a festival.

a. [135a Act 25 *Edw. III* (Stat. of Provisors), a lesseptaves (16th c. tr. utas) de la purification Nostre Dame]. 13. *Trental of Gregory* (Vernon MS) 126 Let sei peos Masses bi your hestes Wip-inne be vtates of be festes. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII 259 In be utas [to rr eotas, eoytaves] of Esterne. c.1420 *Chron Vilad* st 766 Winne be utas of hurr' doughter Seynt Ede. 1429 *Rolls of Parli* IV 342/2 Atte the octaves of Seynt Martyn in Wynter 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 To contynue sevens nyght afur tyl the Vtas of my yerday be passyd. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli* VI 28/2 He apyred not in the optas of saint John the Baptiste. 1493 *Festivall* W de W. 1515 49 b. For eche houre of the day, and every daye of the utas. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw *Eccl* *Biog* (1853) II 174 It is Saint Thomas's Eve, and the Utas of Saint Peter. 1610 *Holland Caunden's Brit* II Ireland 166 A Parliament was held at Kilkenny in the Outas of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. *Ibid.* 181 On the Monday after the Outas of Easter.

B. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 323 pat 3ere in be occabis [v. rr octavas, octaves, octaves, HIGDEN in octavis Epiphaniæ] of be twelfe day was made a parliament at London. 1429-30 *Ibid.*, in which yere a parlamente was keppe at London in the octaves of the Epiphany. 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg* 436/2 Betwyxe the octaves of ester and penthecoste. 1563-87 *Foxe A & N* (1596) 201/2 Driving off the time from the day of Saint Martine to the octaves following. 1580 *Fulke Against Allen* 256 (T) Celestine granted from the feast, and in the octaves, every day, thirty thousand years of pardon. 1688 *Dryden Brit. Rediv* 21 When his wondrous octave roll'd again, He brought a royal infant in his train. 1739 *Whitefield in Life & Fruits* (1756) 169 The Vicar takes care to observe the Octaves of Easter. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V 394 A writ of entry was returnable on the octave of St Michael, which was the 9th of October. 1883 W. H. RICH JONES *Reg. S Osmund* (Rolls) I. 80 note, The festival of St. Sylvester is on December 31, so that it is always within the octave of Christmas.

c. *transf.* A period of festivity.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 22 Here will be old Vtas it will be an excellent stratagem. 1602 *Cont. Liberal & Prod.* III. iii. in *Hazl. Dodley VIII* 355 Let us begin the utas of our jollity

2. A group of eight lines of verse; a stanza of eight lines (*spec.* = OTTAVA RIMA), = OCTET 2.

a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 357 With monestful melodie it continued this octave. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xxviii. 492 They have likewise put our compositions of musick into their language, as Octaves, Songs, and Rondells. 1818 *Byron Let. to Murray* 19 Sept. I have finished the First Canto (a long one, of about 180 octaves). 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811 328/2 A group of sonnets written in the regular form of octave and sestet.

3. *Mus.* (Formerly EIGHTH, q. v.) Sometimes abbrev. 8ve.) a. The note eight diatonic degrees above (or below) a given note (both notes being counted), which is produced by vibrations of twice (or half) the rate; it forms the starting-point of a new scale of identical intervals but different pitch, and thus has the same name as the given note, and is treated in harmony as a replicate of it. Hence, by extension, any of the notes at successive intervals of eight degrees above or below a given note (*second octave, third octave, etc.*). b. The interval between any note and its octave; an interval of eight (or strictly seven) degrees of the diatonic scale, comprising five tones and two diatonic semitones. c. A series of notes, or keys of an instrument, extending through this interval.

d. The concord of a note and its octave, two notes an octave apart, played or sung together. Consecutive octaves, *HIDDEN octaves* see these words. *Rule of the octave*, a scheme, formerly in vogue, of harmonies for the successive notes of the scale. *Short octave*, the lowest octave in some early organs, in which certain notes were omitted.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Octave*, an eighth in Musick. 1677 *Prior Oxfordsh.* 299 One Hooper... could so close his lips, as to sing an octave at the same time. 1694 *Holmes Harmony* iv (1731) 40 A Tenth ascending is an Octave above the Third. The Octave being but a Replication of the Union, or given Note below it it closeth and terminates the first perfect System, and the next Octave above it ascends by the same Intervals, and so on. 1749 *Power Prax Numbers* 21 The Octave... is the most perfect Concord. 1796 *Burney Hist Mus* (1789) I 1, 3 The Greek scale in the time of Aristoxenus extended to two octaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 365/2 *Octave, the Rule of*. *Ibid.* 491/2 A complete organ should have three sets of keys, and at least two octaves of pedals. 1853 *Herschel Pop. Lect.* Sci. vii. 97 (1873) 312 The ear can discriminate tones only between certain limits, comprising about nine octaves. 1876 *Hills Catech Organ* i (1878) 5 Short Octaves only occur in very old Organs. 1887 *Browning Parleyngs, Chas. Avison* ii. Ere my hand could stretch an octave. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* ii. § 33 The division of any string into halves, quarters, eighths, or sixteenths, gives the various upper octaves of the 'generator'. *Mod.* Playing octaves with both hands.

e. An organ-stop sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch, more usually called *Principal* (but sometimes distinguished as of a different quality of tone).

1716 *Specif. Organ St Chad's, Shrewsbury* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 596 Great Organ. 1. Open Diapason 2. Stopped Diapason. 3. Principal. 4. Octave to middle C.

1880 E. J. HOPKINS *Ibid.* II 492 *Octave, or Principal*, an open metal cylindrical organ-stop, of four feet on the manual and eight feet on the pedal. In the temple organ the two stops, of metal, are called 'Octave' and 'Principal' respectively, the former being scaled and voiced to go with the new open diapason, and the latter to produce the first over-tone to the old diapason.

f. *transf.* An interval analogous to the musical octave; e.g. the difference of vibration-period of rays of light or heat whose rates of vibration are as 1 : 2.

1870 *Tyndall Notes on Light* § 254 While the musical scale, or the range of the ear, is known to embrace nearly eleven octaves, the optical scale, or range of the eye, is comprised within a single octave.

4. A group or series of eight.

a. 1806 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 406 Plato's syrens sing not only from the planetary octave. 1877 *Hogg Tales & St.* II 15 James and Elizabeth led the ring and the double octave that evening. 1888 *Miss Yonge People's St John* xv 240 That Creation was due to an Ogdoad, or Octave of Principles. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 9 Apr. 30/3 The tallest brother of this remarkable octave stands 6 ft 11½ in.

b. *Law of octaves* (*Chem.*), the 'periodic law' as originally stated by its discoverer, Newlands, according to which, the elements (excluding hydrogen) being arranged in order of their atomic weights, a recurrence of similar properties occurs (generally) at every eighth (or strictly seventh) term of the series.

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 299/3 Mr. Newlands provisionally called his generalization the 'Law of Octaves'. ... At length the Law of Octaves, modified and much amplified, emerged as the 'Periodic Law'.

† c. = OCTAD 2 b. *Obs.*

† d. A Portuguese gold coin: the Dobre of 12,800 reis = 31. 9s 11½d. sterling. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 499/1 The Pernambuco fleet arrived at Lisbon, Sept. 22, and brought 23,740 octaves of gold, and 439,980 crusades of silver. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 144 Arrived, at Lisbon, from the Brazils, a fleet with 1500 octaves of gold, 200,000 crusades of silver.

6. *Fencing* (In full *Octave parade*.) The position of parrying or attacking in the low outside line with the sword-hand in supination (if in pronation, it is *secondo*, q. v.).

1777 *Olivera Fencing Familiarized* 25 The octave parade is the opposition contrary to the half circle (now called *septime*), and one of the most useful parades in fencing. 1784 *McArthur Fencing* 12 Octave parade is a lower outward parade. 1809 *Roi and Fencing* 45 By this method your foil must, for certain, arrive at his body, if he does not change to an octave, or any other parade. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* 44 Octave, the same as *secondo*, but the hand in supination. *Ibid.* p. xi, Time Thurst in Octave.

7. A small wine-cask containing the eighth part of a pipe, or 13½ gallons.

1880 in *Webster Suppl.* 1881 *Price List*, Importing and delivering Sherries in Octaves.

8. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) and *Comb.*, as octave coupler, a device on an organ for connecting keys an octave apart (see *Coupler* 2 a), octave flute, (a) a small flute sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute, a piccolo; (b) a flute-stop on an organ sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch; † octave rime = OTTAVA RIMA; octave stanza, a stanza of eight lines, *spec.* = prec; octave stop = 3c; octave-stretch, the stretch of the hand over an octave on a keyboard (in quot. *fig.*).

1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 596 In 1726 John Harris and John Byfield, sen erected a fine organ for the church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol. The Redcliff organ contained the first 'octave coupler' that was ever made in England. 1798 *Arnold Let.* in Kegan Paul *Life Godwin* I 314 Pulled out my little octave flute. 1850 *Seidler Organ* 20 In 1590, the octave-flute was invented by Compemio. 1700 *Dryden Pref. Fables* Wks (Globe) 494 Boccaccio is said to have invented the octave rhyme, or stanza of eight lines. 1818 *Byron Let. to Moore* 2 Oct, A poem, in 'octave stanzas'. 1887 *Colvin Keats* vii. 149 The octave stanza introduced in English by Wyatt and Sidney. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 492 In foreign organs the 'Octave stop' sounds the first octave above the largest metal Register of Principal (Diapason) measure on the clavier. a. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Little Matthe* vi. The octave stretch Of your larger wisdom!

Hence *Octave v.* (a) to add strings, as in a harpsichord, giving notes severally an octave higher than the ordinary ones, so as to reinforce the tone; (b) to play in octaves (*Cont. Dict* 1891).

1883 A. J. HOPKINS in *Engel Brit XIX* 741 Imitation of the harpsichord by 'octaving' was at this time [about 1772] an object with piano makers.

Octavian (pŏkt'vian). *Sc. Hist.* [f. L. *octāvus* eighth + -IAN.] One of the eight members of a finance committee appointed by James VI in 1595 to have control of the royal exchequer.

1596 J. CAREY *Let. to Burghley* 9 June (Bain's Calend. II 135) Some of the Octavians of the Secret Council. *Ibid.* 26 Aug. (*ibid.*), I will henceforth send only such as I get from very good men, as from some of the Kings Octavians. 1596 in Spotswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1855) 422. c.1604 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 330 The Kings hall edifices was put in the hands of eight... and therefore named Octavians. c.1634 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 165. 1649 Br. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 5 The Multitude would in all probability have done mischief, at last to those call'd Octavians, whom they blam'd for all. 1759 ROBERTSON

Hist. Scot II 224. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot* (1876) V. 1x 299 The battle of the octavians, with the zealots of the Church on one side and the 'cubiculars' of the Court on the other, lasted for eighteen months.

Octavo (pŏkt'vo). Abbrev. 8vo or oct. [L., abl. of *octavus* eighth, in the phrase *in octavo* in an eighth (sc. of a sheet); F. *in-octavo* sb., Sp. *en octavo*]

1. The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which the sheets are so folded that each leaf is one-eighth of a whole sheet. Orig. in L. phr. *in octavo*, afterwards apprehended and treated as Eng. prep. and sb.

1581 PARSONS *Def. Cens* 148, I have two editions in grecke: the one of learned Pagnine *in folio*, the other of Plantyne *in octavo*. 1607 MIDDLETOWN *Arche Gallants* i. 1, Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both. 1619 H. HURTON *Pollie's Anat* Postscript 50 My head, my muse, I bring to thee to piece. In quarto's forme I shall not be formed, but I Pray, trim my head in spruce octavo's cut. 1700 MANNWELL in *Colliet* (O II 5) l. 373 In octavo makes 16 pages to one sheet. 1798 *Crit. Lit. Let. to Davis* 15 Jan. (Stobley's Catal.), Pray enquire of Mr. Cadell his determination respecting the mode of printing Burns. I am rather inclined to the Octavo. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 148. 250 Mattiæ mentions a book printed in octavo at Milan in 1470.

2. A book or volume *in octavo*.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1 The Author of a Folio .. sets himself above the Author of a Quarto; the Author of a Quarto above the Author of an Octavo, and so on. 1728 *Port. Dunc* 1 141 Quarto's, Octavo's, shape the leys'ning pyre. 1834 MEDWIN *Anglar in Wads* I Pref. 9 Imparting his lucubrations to the world in the shape of one or two octavos. 1850 LD HOUGHTON in *Lit.* (1891) I. x. 445 Wordsworth's new poem a goodly octavo of blank verse.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, as in 'octavo edition' = 'edition *in octavo*'.

1704 SWIFT *Bat. Bks* Misc (1711) 248 She gub'rd up her Person into an Octavo Compas. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 3 Every Octavo Writer in Great Britain, that had written but one Book. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II 193 The monies are, pasted to coloured octavo pages. a. 1852 *Monks Lit. Advert.* v. Enough to fill handomely, Two Volumes, oct. 1862 LD BROUGHTON *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 440 In three large octavo volumes. 1875 JOWETT *Pleto* (ed. 4) l. p. vii, The latest 8vo. edition of Stallbaum.

Octennial (pŏkteniāl), a. (sb.). [f. L. *octenni-* a period of eight years (f. *octo* eight + *ann-* year) + -AL: cf. *biennial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a period of eight years; occurring, or lasting, during eight years; recurring every eighth year.

Octennial Act, an act passed in 1768 limiting the duration of the Irish Parliament to eight years.

1666 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1662 tr. *Buchung's Syst. Geogr.* III. 679 (His) office is octennial. 1769 LD. TOWNSHEND in *Lucky Aug. in 18th C.* (1882) IV. 380 The Octennial Bill .. gave the first blow to the dominion of aristocracy in this kingdom. 1847 *Grove's Geogr.* (1864) III. xxviii. 52 The octennial solemnity in honour of the God. 1865 — *Pleto* I. in 123 An octennial period or octaetis.

† B as sb. A period of eight years. *Obs.* rare.

1679 J. LAMERD in E. Ecclestone *Noah's Flood* A, I'de an Octennial spend to reach the height

Hence *Octe* annually *adv.*, once in eight years.

1864 in *Webster*.

Octet, octette (pŏkt'et). Also *ottett*, *octott*. [mod. f. L. *octo*, after *duet*, *quartet*: in It. *ottetto*, Ger. *oktett*.]

1. *Mus.* A musical composition for eight instruments or voices. b. A company of eight singers or players who perform together.

1864 H. F. CHORLEY in Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* (ed. 3) p. xvii, Among Mendelssohn's published chamber-music may be specified an Octett, two Quartetts, eight Quartetts for stringed instruments. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 492 *Octet, or Ottetto* (*Ottetto*), a composition for eight solo instruments. ... Mendelssohn's Octet for strings is a splendid example. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 5/1 Schubert's Octet in F was to be repeated.

2. A group of eight lines of verse; *spec.* the first eight lines of a sonnet.

1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 459/1 Where is the octet called 'Prospective Faith'? 1896 L. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 7 No fault can be found with the structure of her [Mrs. Browning's] octetts and sextetts.

3. *gen.* A group of eight persons or things. 1894 *Scot. Leader* 16 Mar. 3 The octette which rowed against Oxford yesterday.

Octile (pŏkt'il), a. and sb. *Astron.* [ad. mod. L. *octilis*, f. *octo* eight, after *quintilis*, *sestilis*, etc.: cf. F. *octil* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

A. *adj.* Said of the 'aspect' of two planets distant 45° (= 1/4 of a circle) from each other.

1690 LEBBOURN *Curs. Math.* 759 In an Octile Aspect, before the Syzygies.

B. sb. = Octile aspect, OCTANT 2.

1690 LEBBOURN *Curs. Math.* 759 When the Octile is before the Quadrature. 1706 *Philos.* *Octile*, one of the new Aspects.

Octillion (pŏkti'lyon). [a. F. *octillion* (La Roche 16th c.), f. L. *octo* eight, after *million*; see *BILLION*.] The eighth power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 48 ciphers. (In U.S., following later French usage, The ninth power of a thousand, denoted by 1 with 27 ciphers.) Hence *Octillionth*.

1690 [see *BILLION*]. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 647 The millionth of a grain is a very common dose; and a trillionth, octillionth, even a decillionth, very usual ones.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 491/2 A quadrillion is the next highest number to a trillion, then quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 12 241 Professor Young uses what we take to be the erroneous American system of notation, saying that the earth's mass amounts to about two octillions of tons.

Octine (*Chem.*). see under OCTANE.
Octingentenary (p̄kt̄d̄ḡnt̄n̄r̄i, -d̄ḡnt̄n̄r̄i). *rare*. [f. *L. octingenti* eight hundred, after *centenary*] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

1893 *Cath. News* 17 June 5/2 The late octingentenary at Winchester.

Octipartition, -reme: see OCTOPARTITION, -REME.

Octo- (before a vowel oct-), combining form of *L. octo*, and sometimes of Gr. ὀκτώ eight. (The Greek form is more frequently ὀκτα-, OCTA-) The more important combinations of octo- will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are technical terms of less frequent use:

Octoblast (-blest) *Biol.* [Gr. ὀκταστός bud], an ovum at that stage of segmentation when it consists of eight cells. **Octobrachiata** (-brā'kī'tā) *a. Zool.* [*L. brachium* arm], having eight 'arms', as a cephalopod; octopodous. **Octocarbon**, -chloride: see OCTA-. **Octoceros** (-p̄s̄ē'ros), **Octoceratous** (-s̄ē'rā'tos) *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. κέρας horn], eight-horned; belonging to the *Octocera*, a name proposed by some naturalists for the *Octopoda* (cf. *decaceros* s. v. DECA-). **Octocorallan** (-kō'rē-lān), -**coralline** (-kō'rālīn) *adjs. Zool.* [CORAL], belonging to the *Octocoralla*, one of the main divisions of *Anthozoa* or corals, characterized by eight chambers of the body-cavity and eight tentacles (cf. *Hexacorallan* s. v. HEXA-); as *sb* one of these corals. **Octocoelyoid** *a. Zool.* having eight cotyloid fosses, as a worm. **Octodaetyly**, -**da etylyous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. δακτύλος digit], having eight digits. **Octodecimal *a. Cryst.* [L. decem ten], having eight faces on the prism or middle part, and five on each of the two summits; so **Octodecidual** (eight and twelve), **Octodecidual** (eight and sixteen). **Octodentate** *a.* [L. dens tooth], having eight teeth (Webster, 1828). **Octodesexcentenary** *a.* [L. octo dē sexcentis eight from six hundred; cf. *centenary*], applied to a period of 592 years. **Octoduo-decimal** *a.* see *Octodecimal*. **Octofid** *a.* [L. fidus = cleft], divided into eight segments, as a calyx or corolla. **Octofolia** [after *trefoil*, etc.: see FOLI s. v. 1], *sb* an ornamental figure consisting of eight leaves or lobes; *adj.*, eight-lobed (also *Octofolled*). **Octogamy** *noun-verb*. [after *bigamy*], the marrying of eight spouses. **Octoglot** *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώγλωττα, ὀκτώγλωττα tongue: cf. *polyglot*], written in eight languages. **Octolateral** *a.* [L. latus side; LATERAL], eight-sided, formed of eight straight lines, as in *octolateral dodecagon*, a figure formed of eight straight lines connecting twelve points on a cubic curve. **Octolocular** *a. Bot.* [L. oculus, dim. of *locus* place], having eight cells, as a seed-vessel (Webster, 1828). **Octonematous** (-n̄'mā'tos), -**nematous** *adjs.* [Gr. νῆμα thread], having eight filaments or filamentous organs. **Octopetalous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having eight petals (Bailey (folio) 1730-6). **Octophthalmous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], having eight eyes. **Octophyllous** (-fī'lās) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], consisting of eight leaflets. **Octo-radial**, -**radial**, -**radial** *adjs.* [L. radius ray], having eight rays. **Octosepalous** *a. Bot.* having eight sepals (Gray *Struct. Bot.* 1880). **Octosexdecimal** *a.*: see *Octodecimal* above. **Octospermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], producing or containing eight seeds (Webster, 1828). **Octospore** *Bot.* [SPORE], name given to each of the eight carpospores produced by certain algae; so **Octosporous** *a.*, producing eight spores. **Octo-valent** *a. Chem.* [L. valens-ens having power or value], having the combining power of eight atoms of hydrogen; octadic. + **Octovirate** [L. octovir member of a council of eight; cf. *DIOCEVIR*], a body of eight men, a council of eight.**

1897 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 791/2 *Octoceros. 1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 152 Pleading the cause of an 'octodactyle' 'Uiform'. 1897 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 791/2 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Octo-decimal artificial blue vitriol. 1897 *Plot. Oxfordsh.* 222 (Thomas Lydiat) first contrived the *Octodesexcentenary Period. [Cf. 223 So that the whole period, or 592 Lydiat years, do anticipate so many Julian ones by five days] 1897 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Octo duodecimal artificial blue vitriol 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxii. (1765) 157 *Laureus*, with an 'octofid Corolla'. 1795 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv (1794) 341 The exterior calyx in *Hibiscus* is octofid. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 300 The minute octofid processes with which the leaves are studded. 1886 *Athenaeum* 6 Mar. 331/2 An engraved figure

of the Agnus Dei..within an *octofold depression. 1890 *MACKLIN Monum. Brassae* IV. 88 Flonated octofold cross. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* N.S. III. 70 A piscina with two orifices—one circular, one *octofolled. 1848 B. W. W. *Cont. Ecclesiast.* 45 The aisle windows are large octofolled circles. 1886 *CHAUCER Wyle's Prolog.* 33 Of no nombre mention made he, Of bigamy or of *Octogamy. 1888 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Calcepin*. There was an *octoglot edition by Passerat in 1609. 1897 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 791/2 Having eight arms or tentacula, as the umbrellas of the *Favonia octonema* *octonemous *Ind.* Composed of eight folioles. *octophyllous. 1890 *Athenaeum* 12 July 66/3 A simple *octoradial medusa. 1897 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 792/1 *Octoradial. 1828 WEBSTER, *Octoradial. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 312 Observed in the *octosexdecimal topaz. 1870 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 384 The *octospores ultimately decay unless fecundated by antherozoids. 1897 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* 247 *In Nectria maculata* the same hymenium produces ordinary *octospores asci, and others filled with a multitude of far more minute bodies. 1874 *COOKE Fung. 182* 1880 *CUTTINGHAM Wirta's Atom Th.* 233 In perthentic acid and 14 osmic acid ruthenium and osmium act as *octovalent elements. 1810 J. FORBES *Rec. Kirk* (1846) 355 The chiefest of that *Octovrat were ever Papists in their hearts.

Octoad (p̄kt̄ō'ād). [Arbitrarily f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight] = OGDAD.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 180 The ever-happy Octoad of the Christian heretics.

Octobass. [a. F. *octobasse* (Littré Suppl., *octabasse*), f. *L. octo* eight + *basse* BASS] A very large instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume about 1849; it had three strings, which were stopped by keys worked by the fingers and feet.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Octo-bass*, an instrument of the viol family, the low octave of the violoncello. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 341 He [J. B. Vuillaume] sent his 'Octobasse' to the Paris Exhibition of 1849. At the London Exhibition of 1851 he had his perfected 'Octobasse', for which he was awarded the Grand Council medal.

October (p̄kt̄ō'baɪ). Also 3-7 -bre; in 7 sometimes abbrev. 8^{mo}, 8^{br}. [In OE and mod. Eng. a. *L. Octōber*, -ōbrēm, f. *octo* eight (orig. the eighth month of the year); in ME. a. F. *Octobre* (1303 in *Hatz-Darm*), ad. *L. Octōbrēm*, which supplanted the popular OF. *oisivre*. Med. L. had also the analogical form *October*, -imber, 13th c. F. *Octembre*, Fr. *Octembre*.]

1. The tenth month of the year (according to the modern reckoning).

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII* 316 Forðon september & october habbað lunam. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10382 Pe verste day of octobre his conseil began. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* ix xviii (MS. Bodl.) If 95/1 Octobere is kindelech colde and dryue. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 166 b, In the month of October this present yere. 1679 *Hutton Corr.* (Camden) 190 The Pivvy Counsell wch was adjourn'd till ye 24 of 8^{mo}. 1684 *WILKIN in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 254, 8^{mo} ys 6th. 1773 *SWIFT Hor. Sat.* vi. vi. 'Tis (let me see) three years and more (October next it will be four). 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie vi*, Bright October was come, the misty-bright October.

2. Ale brewed in October. (Common in 18th c.) 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 118 P. 6 Hours he spent in swelling himself with October. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 225 He ordered Jonathan to let the evening be passed merrily with what everyone liked, whether wine or October. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xxi 348 For strong October, five quarters of malt to three hogsheds, and twenty-four pounds of hops. 1895 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 533 A great crowd of squire after a revel, at which doubtless neither October nor claret had been spared.

3. *attrib.*, as *October beer*; *October-bird*, name in the West Indies for the rice-bird or bobolink; from the time of its appearance there.

1742 *Land & Country Brew* I. (ed. 4) 28 When Stout or October Beer is to be made. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Brit. W. Ind.* (1802) I. iv 124 note, The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortalan, or October bird.

Hence *October berist*, -*berist* *noun-verb*. [after SEPTEMBERIST: see quot.]

1796 *BURKE Regie Peace* iv Wks. IX. 19 But in comes a gentleman in the fog end of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season. This is what the Octoberist says of the political interests of England.

Octocentenary (p̄kt̄ō'sē'n̄r̄i). [Arbitrary f. *L. octo* eight + *CENTENARY*. The etymological form from *L.* is *octingentenary*] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event. Also *attrib.*, or as *adj.* So *Octocentenary* *a.*

1889 *Times* 20 June, The programme of festivities in celebration of the octocentenary of the House of Wettin. 1893 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 91/2 In prospect of the 'octo centenary' of the consecration of Harrow Church, Mr. Bushell has reprinted three documents. 1889 *Times* 19 June 7/2 The celebration of its octocentennial day of honour.

Octochoord: see OCTACHORD.

Octodecimo (p̄kt̄ō'sī'mo). [For in *octodecimo*, from *L. octodecimus* eighteenth, as in *octavo*, *duodecimo*, etc.] The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-eighteenth of a whole sheet; a book of this size. Abbrev. 18mo.

1830 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 19 A little dark platoon of octo decimos.

|| **Octodon** (p̄kt̄ō'don). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + -δων = -δους -tooth.] a. A genus of South American rodents, resembling rats, b. A genus of coleopterous insects.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 62. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 100 Cuming's Octodon in size and shape resembles a water-rat.

So **Octodont** (-d̄ont) *a.*, having eight teeth; *sb.* = *prec. a.*

Octodrachm: see OCTADRACHM.

Octodrant, *erron.* for OCTANT (after *quadrant*). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/1 Another sort of semi-Quadrant, or Octodrant.

Octoedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octogenarian (p̄kt̄ō'dz̄n̄r̄i, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *L. octogēnarius* (see next) + -AN])

A. adj. Of the age of eighty years; also *transf.* of or belonging to a person eighty years old.

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xii, Blind old Dandolo! Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe. 1843 *FRISCHOT Mexico* (1850) I. 73 His papers were recovered, and the octogenarian author began the work of translation from the Mexican. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Abb.* iv. 280 The closing scene of Lord Palmerston's octogenarian career.

B. sb. A person eighty years old.

1815 *Paris Chat-chat* xvii (1816) II. 35 Pity at least is due to a feeble octogenarian. 1841 *MISS SEDGEWICK Lett. Abr.* I. 38 Three or four women, octogenarians. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 229 [They] astonish us as the production of an octogenarian.

Hence **Octogenarianism**, the state of being eighty years old.

1883 *Congregationalist* Nov. 902 My brother John and I have lived in the greatest anxiety for a period approaching octogenarianism. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 272 The ripening quiet of octogenarianism.

Octogenary (p̄kt̄ō'dz̄n̄r̄i), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* [ad. *L. octogēnarius* containing eighty, aged eighty, f. *octogēni* eighty each: see -ARY. Cf. F. *octogénaire* (1603 in *Hatz-Darm*)] = *prec. A.*

a. 1666 *AUBREY Lives, de Laune* (1898) I. 216 Being then octogenary, and very decrepit with the govt. 1823 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) IV. 380 A hobby whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an octogenary rider. 1873 *BROWNING Red Colt Nt-cap* 1259 After how long a slumber Was it, he stretched octogenary joints?

b. sb. = OCTOGENARIAN B.

1828 in WEBSTER, citing J. ADAMS

Octogon, etc., obs. forms of OCTAGON, etc.

|| **Octogynia** (p̄kt̄ō'dz̄n̄iā). *Bot.* Also *octa-*. [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + γυνή woman, female + -IA.] An order in several classes of plants in the Linnaean System, comprising those with eight pistils. Hence **Octogynous**, **Octogynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order; having eight pistils.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xiv. (1765) 100 Octogynia. 1846 *WORCESTER, Octogynous*, having eight styles. *London*. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Octogynous. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 122/2 With Octogynous (eight-styled) flowers.

Octohedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octoide *a.* (*Chem.*): see under OCTANE.

Octomer (p̄kt̄ō'mērāl), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + μέρος part + -AL: cf. the more etymological OCTAMEROUS] Having parts in sets of eight, octamerous; *spec.* in *Zool* belonging to the division *Octomeraria* of *Scyphomedusae*.

Octomerous, **Octomere**: see OCTA-.

Octonal (p̄kt̄ō'nāl), *a.* [f. *L. octōn-ī* eight at a time, by eights, f. *octo* eight + -AL.] Proceeding by eights: = OCTONARY A.

1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamos Sociol.* II. 65 The advantages of the octonal system. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 577 The advantages possessed by a decimal over a duodecimal or octonal system [of coinage]

Octonare (p̄kt̄ō'nērī). *Pros.* [ad. *L. octōnarius* versus, an Iambic verse of eight feet] A verse of eight feet, an octapody.

1886 *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* VII. 399 All stichic divisions of the iambic octonares.

Octonarian (p̄kt̄ō'nērīān), *a.* and *sb.* *Pros.* [f. *L. octōnarius* (see *prec.*) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Consisting of eight feet. *b. sb.* A verse of eight feet.

1891 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb. 275/1 Octonarian and septenarian iambic lines. 1892 A. S. WILKINS in *Classical Rev.* May 221/2 In Varro's *De ling. lat.* it is a pity not to recognize the unmistakable octonarians.

Octonary (p̄kt̄ō'nārī), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. octōnarius* containing eight, f. *octōn-ī* (see OCTONAL).] *A. adj.* Pertaining to the number eight: consisting of eight; proceeding by eights.

1615 *JACKSON Crad.* iv. iv. § 4 Eight compared with seven is a greater number, and yet the octonary number applied to nine, is less than the septenary applied to seven material numerables. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 17 In Noah's octonary family, one was a son of Belial. 1845 B. THORPE *Lappenberg's Eng. under Anglo Sax. Kings* I. 82 Of greater importance would be the knowledge of the numeral system in use among the Saxons. I am inclined to the belief that the octonary was the one followed.

B. sb. A group of eight, an ogdoad; a group or stanza of eight lines of verse (esp. used of the divisions of the 119th Psalm).

1535 *Goodly primer*, Commendations Ps. cxix, The first Octonary. *Alph.* The second Octonary. *Beth.* [etc.] 1657 *TRAFF Comm. Ps.* cxix. x Pindarus and other Poets had their Ogdoades or Octonaries. a. 1677 *MANTON Serm.* Ps. ix. *Psalm*, verse 56. 1882 *STURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. *Psalm*, The whole Psalm proceeds by octonaries.

Octonocular, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. *L. octon-* eight at a time, eight + *ocul-us* eye + *-ad-*. cf. *ocular*.] Having eight eyes.

1703 S. MORLAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 322 The Tarentula is an Apulian Spider of the Octonocular kind 1713 DEBHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iii. 401 Most Animals are Bilocular, spiders for the most part Octonocular, and some Senocular.

Octoon (*oktiŋn*). [f. *L. octo* eight + *-oon* in *quadroon*.] Variant of OCTOROON.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xii. 29 The least drop of Spanish blood, if it be only of quadroon or octoon, is sufficient to raise them from the rank of slaves.

Octopartite (*oktopārtit*), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. *L. octopartitus*, f. *octo* eight + *partitus* divided.] Divided into or consisting of eight parts; *spec.* in *Law*, of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in eight corresponding parts, one for every party: now disused. (In quot. 1854, Of an eighth part.)

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 561 Sir James Balfour brought with him the octopartite indenture signed by Morton among others. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archæol.* II. 196 This may be carried out on all four sides, and thus become an octopartite vault.

+ Octopartition. *Obs. rare.* In 7 octi-. [f. *L. octo* eight + *PARTITION*.] Division into eight (equal) parts.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 34 Octipartition, or to divide by 8, is but to take half the quarter part.

Octopean (*oktīpān*), *a.* [irreg. f. OCTOPUS; cf. *Briarean*.] Pertaining to, or like that of, an octopus.

1806 *Law Times* CI. 558/t Attempts to escape the octopean grasp of a stringent Arbitration Clause.

Octoped (*oktīpēd*). Also *-pede*. [f. *L. octo* eight + *pes*, *ped-* foot.] An eight-footed animal or thing.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 597 The table is standing a most steady octoped on a most trustworthily floor. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn.* i. vi. 145 One class of spiders, industrious, hardworking octopedes.

Octopod (*oktīpōd*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *oktōpōd-* (also *oktāpōd-*), stem of *oktāpōs* OCTOPUS, in neuter pl. *oktāpōda* Octopoda.]

A sb. An animal having eight feet; *spec.* an octopus, or other member of the suborder Octopoda of cephalopods.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 522 The Dibranchiate Octopoda 1839 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 708 When at rest this octopod lies prone on the belly 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 64 In the argonaut, and some octopods, there are blue cells besides.

B. adj. Eight-footed.

1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 26 In the Octopod branch [of the *Aptera*] a further dichotomy takes place 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/t The Arachnids are octopod.

So Octopodan a. and sb.; Octopodous a. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 557/t In the . . . Octopodous tribes 1891 *Cent. Dict.* Octopodan.

Octopous (*oktīpōs*, *oktīpōs*). Pl. octopodes (*oktīpōdēs*), anglicized octopuses. [mod. *L. Octopus*, a. *Gr.* *oktāpōs*, acc. *oktāpōd-* a eight-footed, f. *oktō* eight + *pōs*, *pōd-* foot.] A genus of cephalopod molluscs, characterized by eight 'arms' surrounding the mouth and provided with suckers; an individual of this genus (*esp.* one of the larger and more formidable species).

1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Preke, or Pour-control 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 308 The body of the octopus is small, it has legs sometimes a foot and a half in length, with about two hundred and forty suckers on each leg 1880 BROWNING *Patro of Alasso* 401 Help! The old magician clings like an octopus! 1884 H. M. LEATHE *Rough Notes Nat. Hist.* 46 Saying that enormous octopuses existed on the western side of Panama, in the Pacific Ocean.

b. fig.; usually applied to an organized power having extended ramifications and far-reaching influence, *esp.* harmful or destructive.

1882 GREG *Misc. Ess.* ii. 37 We are the very octopus of nations 1893 *Boston (Mass.) Free Press* 25 Mar. 2/t The electric octopus. Formal organization of the New England Street Railway Company. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/t He was an administrative octopus, a cormorant of toil.

c. attrib. and Comb. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 206 Then they laid octopus-limbs on her. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 460/t An octopus power sought to tear the human limpet from its clinging place 1898 P. MANSON *Trp. Diseases* i. 9 A strange-looking octopus-like creature.

Octoreme (*oktīrīm*). Also *octireme*. [f. *L. octo* eight + *rem-us* oar.] An (ancient) ship with eight ranks of oars. (In quot. 1890 humorously for 'eight-oared boat'.)

1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Ancient galleys, called Tetrèmes, Quadremes, Quinquemes and Octoremes 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/t There is a bad race between the Trial Eight, and this is how Thucydides would infallibly have described it: 'And when the antagonistic octoremes appeared' [etc.]. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* Octoreme.

Octoroon (*oktōrūn*). [A non-etymological formation from *L. octo* eight, after *quadroon* (in which the suffix is *-oon*).] A person having one-eighth negro blood; the offspring of a quadroon and a white; sometimes used of other mixed races.

1861 D. BOUCICAULT (*Tithe*) The Octoroon. 1862 J. E. CAIRNES *Revol. Amer.* 17 The mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons who now form so large a proportion of the whole enslaved population of the South. 1864 WEBSTER, *Octoroon*, see *Octoroon* 1891 *Times* 8 Jan. 9/3 The mulatto, the quadroon, and the octoroon are chiefly products of the slavery period.

Octostichous, *Octostyle*: see OCTA-.

Octosyllabic (*oktosilābik*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late *L. octosyllabus* (Mar. Vict.), in late Gr. *oktasyllabos* (Draco *De Metris*), f. *Gr.* *oktō*, *oktasyllabos*, *L. syllaba* syllable: cf. *SYLLABIC*.]

A. adj. Consisting of eight syllables (chiefly in *Poet.*, of a 'verse' or line of poetry), composed of lines of eight syllables each.

1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 256 Octosyllabic, Mixed 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 2 Jan. Scott alone, of the present generation, has hitherto completely triumphed over the fatal facility of the octo-syllabic verse. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott May*, an. 1820 The octosyllabic measure of the Lady of the Lake 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 [He] succeeded in managing the octosyllabic stanza.

B. sb. A 'verse' or line of eight syllables.

1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 116 As flowing a rhythm as may bear comparison with many octosyllables of our day 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 660/3 Scott produced 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel', which soon set every versifier from Byron downwards writing romantic stories in octosyllables with anapestic variations.

So Octosylla bicla a. 1818-9

1846 in WORCESTER

Octosyllable (*oktosi lāb'l*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *L. octosyllabus*, after *syllaba*: cf. *F. octosyllabe* (1611 in *Cotgr.*)] *a. sb.* = *prec.* B; also, a word of eight syllables. *b. adj.* = *prec.* A.

1775-8 TYNWHITT *Long Chaucer* Note 60, I call this the octosyllable metre, from what I apprehended to have been its original form 1837 HARR *Chaucer* Ser. ii. (1873) 364 The octosyllable metre, of which modern writers are so fond. 1846 WORCESTER, *Octosyllable*, *n.* A word of eight syllables. 1882 SAINTSBURY in *Spenser's Works* (Grosart) III. p. lxvi. A poem in octosyllables.

Octoteuch: see OCTATEUCH.

Octotrain (*oktōtrēn*) *rare*. [irreg. f. *L. octo* eight, after *quatrain* (in which the suffix is *-ain*).] A group of eight lines of verse.

1837 J. M. GOOD in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev. P.* cxxx. x Twenty-two octotains or discourses of eight lines each.

|| Octroi (*oktrwa*, *oktroi*). Also 7-8 octroy, 8 octroit. [f. *oktrois*, from *oktroyer*: see next.]

† *L.* A concession, a grant, a privilege granted by a government, *esp.* a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade. *Obs.*

1614 W. COLWALL in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 151 Those merchants much importune the Lords for octroy to make a company. He answered me, that they purposed, not as yet to grant any octroy 1721 *London Gaz.* No. 5202/x They may obtain an Octroy or Grant for 15 Years.

2. A duty or tax levied on certain articles on their admission into a town (*esp.* in France and other European countries).

1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 25 Duties called the Octrois, in the City of Rouen, upon Sugar, Wax, and Tobacco 1848 *Mill. Pol. Econ.* v. v. § 4 (1876) 520 An octroi cannot produce a large revenue, without pressing severely upon the labouring classes of the towns 1877 C. GEMME *Christ* (1879) 196 The octroi at the gates of towns.

b. The barrier or limit at which the tax is paid; also, the service by which, or body of officers by whom, it is collected.

1861 NALL *Notes Dalmatia* iii. 41 At the octroi our driver gave out his destination. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coat* IV. cap. i. 364 This is the criminal Saint-Rambertese Who smuggled in tobacco, half-a-pound! The Octroi found it out and fined the wretch.

c. attrib.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1869) II. viii. 119 The octroi officers never stop gentlemen going out upon duelling business. 1865 *Day of Rest Oct* 582 Articles liable to the town or octroi tax 1884 V. STUART *Egypt* 142 The octroi duties are very mischievous and vexing.

Octroy (*oktroi*), *v.* [ad. *F. octroyer* (15th c. in *Littre*), for earlier *oktroyer*, *oktroer* = *Pr.* and *Ocal. autroier*—*L.* **autroicare* or *autroicare* (through a pronunciation **oktoidicare*: see *Hatz.-Darm.* s. v.) to authorize.] See also OTTROYE *v.*

1. *trans.* To concede, grant, accord. said of a government or appointed authority.

1792 BRITTON II. xiv. § 3 Si, pur sa poverté, luy eoms octroyé par sa surte de sa fei a sure sa pleynte 1797-1846 see OTTROYE 1800 CAXTON *Onid's Met.* xi. ii. Bacchus octroyed and granted hym this yfte. 1845 Ld. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxiv. 144 The Chief Justice thought that all our liberties were octroyed or granted by the Crown.

2 To impose by authority, to dictate. [= *Ger. octroyieren*] *rare*.

1865 *Fortin. Rev.* I. 505 The doctrine of State rights, though severely stricken, has sufficient vitality to prevent the President from octroying State constitutions.

Octuor (*oktuor*), *Mus.* [F., irreg. f. *L. octo* eight, after *quatuor* four (in *Mus.* used as = *quartet*).] = OCTET 1.

1864 in WEBSTER 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Octet*, Beethoven's 'Grand Octet' (op. 103), is an arrangement of his early String Quintet (op. 4), for 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 horns, and 2 bassoons.

Octuple (*oktupl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. *L. octuplus* eightfold, f. *octo* eight + *-plus*, as in *duplus* DOUBLE. Cf. *F. octuple* (1552 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Eightfold; eight times as much as . . . ; composed of eight.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1046 The Diameters of Venus and the earth, are in double proportion, but their globes or spheres beare octuple proportion, to wit, eight for one. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1707) 162/t The Overseers of the Altar, made all the four sides double to what they were before, so instead of doubling the Altar they made it Octuple to what it was. 1677 *Pior Oxfordish* 293 To quadruple the distance in octuple the time. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 56 It's triple or sometimes octuple teguments 1879 H. W. WARRIN *Ricer. Astron.* x. 214 The octuple star σ in Orion.

B. sb. That which is eight times something else, or consists of eight parts.

1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 173 The Octuple thereof is 20. 1856 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 110/3 A monster negotiation called the 'Octuple', because eight separate companies were parties to it.

Octuple, *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*: cf. *F. octupler* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*)] *trans.* To make eight times as much, increase eightfold.

1837 T. DOUGLASS in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 1 367 This prolific community had at least octupled itself in forty years. 1893 G. B. LONGSTAFF *Rural Popul.* 71 In New Hampshire the new town populations have tripled the additions to the rural community, and in the case of Massachusetts have octupled them.

Octuplet. [f. as *prec.*, after *triple*, etc.] A set or combination of eight; in *Mus.* 'A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1898).

1852 DE MORGAN in R. P. GIVENS *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 138 Then if AB to BC, CD to DE, EF to FA, compounded, also give a ratio of equality, why not say ABCDEF are harmonics? We have then an harmonic quadruplet and sextuplet, and we might have octuplets, &c.

Octuplex, *a.* [a. *L.* type **octuplex*, *-plex em* (whence *octuplicatus*), f. *octo* eight + *-plex*, *-fold*, as in *duplex*, *triplex*, etc.] Applied to a system of electric telegraphy by which eight simultaneous messages can be sent along the same wire. Hence **Octuplex v. trans.**, to render octuplex.

1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/t If the line . . . is quadruplexed, the phonographic instruments will 'sextuplex' or 'octuplex' it. 1893 *Rev. of Rev.* Dec. 166 Mr. Edison is confident of attaining sextuplex and octuplex systems.

+ Octuplication. *Arith. Obs.* [ad. late *L. octuplicationem* (Mart. Cap.), n. of action from **octuplicare*, f. *octuplex*.] Multiplication by eight. 1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 25 Octuplication, or to multiply by 8.

Octyl (*oktil*) *Chem.* [f. OCT(A)-, OCT(O)- + *-yl*.] The hydrocarbon radical of the octacarbon series (C₈H₁₇); sometimes called *capryl*. Also *attrib.* as *octyl alcohol*, etc. Hence **Octylamine**, the amine of the same series (C₈H₁₇N); **Octylene** *Oléine* (see under OCTANE); **Octylic a.**, of or pertaining to octyl, as *octylic acid*, *alcohol*, etc.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 170 Octyl. Capryl C₈H₁₇. *Ibid.* Hydrate of Octyl. Octylic Alcohol. Caprylic Alcohol. C₈H₁₇ O. *Ibid.* 172 Octylamine is a colourless, bitter, very caustic, inflammable liquid, having an ammoniacal fishy odour. *Ibid.* Octylene is a very mobile oil, lighter than water and insoluble therein, very soluble in alcohol and ether. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 311 Octyl alcohol is obtained by distilling castor oil with potash. *Ibid.* 345 Dibutyl or octyl hydride.

Ocular (*okulān*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 ocul-, ocul-, oculare, 6-7 oculular. [ad. *L. oculār-*, f. *ocul-us* eye. Cf. *F. oculaire* (R. Estienne 1549).]

1. Of, belonging to, or connected with the eye as a bodily organ; seated in, or in the region of, the eye. *spec.* in *Entom.* Pertaining to the compound eye of an insect (distinguished from *ocellar*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guallemer's P. Chirur.* 12 b/2 The Eye, or oculare wayne 1677 *Pior Oxfordish* 95 Ocular distempers in Horses 1786 R. W. DARRIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 313 When any one has long and attentively looked at a bright object an image continues some time to be visible this appearance in the eye we shall call the ocular spectrum of that object. 1828 SIARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 150 Exterior antennæ inserted near the ocular peduncles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optus* xxxvi. 304 The bluish green image of the wafer is called an ocular spectrum, because it is impressed on the eye 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 49 Snails, whose ocular tentacles have been destroyed, reproduce them completely in a few weeks. 1885 THOMAS *Med. Dict.* Ocular Cone, a cone formed in the eye by the rays of light, the base being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. 1898 E. F. MADDOX *Ocular Muscles* iii. 65 Our studies of the ocular motions up to this point have been quite independent of the ocular muscles.

b. Used for, applied to, or relating to the eye.

1599 A. M. tr. *Guallemer's P. Chirur.* 53/t A tryede Oculaire vnguent. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 It's used in ocular remedies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 120 He hath already begun his Object-Glasses for the mentioned two Ocular ones. 1889 *Anthrop. Photogr. Bull.* II. 157 Abraded by the constant insertion and withdrawal of the different eye pieces, leaving a . . . shining and reflecting surface at the ocular end.

c. Of the nature, form, or function of an eye. 1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Cantab.* 171 The ocular and peaked or pointed form of the arch. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. San.* 125 The excellency of that ocular Organ that God hath bestowed

upon man 1845-71 T R JONES *Anum Kingd* (ed. 4) 492 An ocular apparatus... composed of two eyes united together
d. Expressed by the eye, conveyed by the look of the eye.

1627 *DONNE Sermon V* 48 They did countenance that which was said with ocular applause with fixing their eyes upon the Preacher 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II 384 The eyes of men converse as much as their tongues the ocular dialect needs no dictionary

2. Belonging to the action of the eye, and hence to the sense of sight; visual

a. Made or performed by the eye or sight; done by means of the eye; chiefly in *ocular inspection*
c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 382 The Lords of counsel, be ocular inspection, may discern any letter, contract or other writ, to be false and feigned 1624 *HOWELL For Trav* (Arb) 13 One's own ocular view will still find out something new 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 194 To make the induction of their law a matter of ocular inspection 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xli (1856) 372 In these regions we have learned to distrust ocular measurements of distance

b. Obtained by the use of the eye, derived from what one has actually seen as *ocular testimony*
Ocular witness, an eye-witness. Now rare or obs.
1608 *DEKKER Dead Tearnie* Div. To be an Ocular witness bearer of what I speak 1850 *BUTLER Anthropol.* 93 Which will appear a more credible by the modern relations of some ocular witnesses 1850 *WALLON Lives* 1 44 He gave an ocular testimony of the strictness and regularity of [his life] 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II xx 373 Depending on the ocular testimony and remembrance of the witnesses.

c. Addressed to the eye; perceived by or manifest to sight; visible; conveyed to the mind through the actual sight of a thing (Chiefly, now almost exclusively, in *ocular demonstration* and the like; formerly said also of material things)

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poets* II xi (Arb) 98 Your ocular proportion doth declare the nature of the audible for if it please the ear well, the same represented by delineation to the view pleases the eye well. 1604 *SHAKES Oth* III iii 360 Give me the Ocular proofe 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xliii 349 The scar That still remains a make too ocular To leave your heart yet blinded. 1638 *ROUSE Heav. Univ. Adv.* (1702) 3 Giving his Testimony, by Ocular Demonstration. 1726 *BUTLER Sermon Roll* II 27 The Science of Opticks, deduced from ocular Experiments 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 383 Of my zeal you shall have ocular demonstration

d. Of or pertaining to the sense of sight.

1831 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xlv 291 A peculiar ocular deception 1840 *RUSKIN Seven Lamps* vi § 4. 166 It is not a question of mere ocular delight

B sb +1 Ocular quality or property; that which is manifest to sight. cf. A 2 c Obs.
1656 S. H. *Gold Law* 70 Its Natures, and not Names; its oculists, and not oculars, entitle to the title King

2 The eye-piece of a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument.

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I 17 An Amici's achromatic ocular 1896 *WFB in G F Chambers Action* 745 The Ramsden ocular is never achromatic. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 84 The objectives and compensating oculars now available for microscopical research

3. Humorously for 'ocular organ', 'eye'.

1825 C. M. *WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I 164 The queerest looking oculars I had ever seen 1887 W S *GILBERT Patience*. To cut his curly hair, and stick an eye-glass in his ocular

+ **Ocularly**, adv. Obs. [f. *OCULARY* + -LY 2.] = *OCULARLY* 2.

1629 *CHAPMAN Juvenal* Pref. Ocularly to present you with example of what I esteem fit [etc.]

Ocularist (p'kylarist). [a. mod. F. *oculariste* (Latre), f. *oculaire* *OCULAR*; see -IST] A maker of artificial eyes

1866 *MORRIS Star* 18 Feb. French artists these, not oculists, but ocularians 1893 *VIEILLI Glances back* II xxxiii 249 In several ocularians' waiting rooms collections of artificial eyes were displayed.

Ocularly (p'kylarist), adv. [f. *OCULAR* + -LY 2.]

1. With or by means of one's eyes or sight, by ocular testimony (quot. 1646).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii xv 369 Andrew Thevet in his Cosmography doth ocularly overthrow it, for he affirmeth, he saw an Asse with his saddle cast therein, and downed 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxus* I 15 Wee are made certain, and do ocularly behold that the thing is truly so. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL 221 Tender invitation, expressed verbally or ocularly.

2. To the eyes or sight; by ocular demonstration; visibly

1628 *JACKSON Creed* ix § 1 The other passages in the same psalm were ocularly exemplified and fulfilled in Him 1664 *POWER Epist. Philos.* 1. § 8 It is ocularly manifest 1832 *BREWSTER Optics* xxix 247 That the multiplication and color of the images is owing to the causes now explained may be proved ocularly.

+ **Ocularly**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *oculāri-us*, f. *ocul-us* eye: see -ARY] = *OCULAR* a, 1 b, 2 c.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Golden Grove* (1608) I v. Heynours, literal, ocularly vntueths 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* II. 272 Eie-salues, and other ocularie medicines

Oculate (p'kylat), a. Also 7 ooc-. [ad. L. *oculāt-us* possessed of eyes, f. *ocul-us*: see -ATE 2.]

+1. Furnished with or possessed of eyes or sight; sharp-sighted; observant Obs.

1549 E. BECKER *Matthew's Bible* Ded. He that walketh without this lantern, he is neuer so oculate. yet he is but blynd 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 221 It cannot be perceived vnlesse the Anatomist be very diligent and occulate

VOX. VII.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 277 An oculate faithful Narrator. 1660 *BURNESY Kep.* 860p (1661) 115 Kings are as Intuitive Angels to set a living pattern before the Oculate Judges, that they may judge righteous judgement, by sight more than by quidditie.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Having eye-like spots or holes resembling eyes.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Oculate*, full of eyes or holes. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anni.* f. Min Isagoge, Kane undulate and oculate stellate undulate and clavate 1708 *PHILLIPS, Oculate*, full of holes like eyes 1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* + *Oculate*, v. Obs. rare-1. In 7 ooc-. [f. L. *ocul-us* eye: cf. It *oculare* 'to eye, or looke neerely vnto' (Florino). (L. *oculāre* had not this sense.)]

trans. To set eyes upon, to eye, see, behold.

1609 *Ev. Wom.* in *Hum.* v 1 in *Bullen O Pl IV*, Diana bathing herself, being discovered or oculated by Acteon

Oculated, a. Also 8 ooc-. [f. L. *oculāt-us* (*OCULATE*) + -ED.] = *OCULATE* a, 2.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII 344 Oculated Butterflies 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anni.* 152 The oblong, oculated Porcellana. The Argus-shell

+ **Ocultation**. Obs. rare-0 [n of action f. L. *oculāre* to furnish with eyes, after *oculus* in sense 'eye or bud' of a plant] = *INOCULATION* 1.

1611 *FLORIO, Inestare ad oculum*, to inoculate, to graffe by way of oculation 1653 in *COCKERAM* 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Ocultatio*, Bot. a term for grafting oculation.

Oculiferous, a. [f. L. *oculus*, *oculi*- eye + -fer see -FEROUS] Bearing an eye or eyes, as the tentacles or horns of snails, and the pedicels of certain Crustacea.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I 319 A transverse petiole, oculiferous at its apex

So **Oculigerous** [-GEROUS] a, in same sense.

Oculiform, a. [f. as prec. + L. *-formis* -FORM] Having the form of an eye; eye-like

1828 *WEBSTER s v*, An oculiform pebble. 1841-71 T R JONES *Anum Kingd* (ed. 4) 107 The central ganglion situated beneath the oculiform spot. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Oculiform points*, the marginal corpuscles of the Medusae supposed to be visual organs

Oculimotor, **Oculimotorya** = *OCULOMOTOR*.

Oculist (p'kylist). [a. F. *oculiste* (in *Paie* 16th c.), f. L. *ocul-us* eye: see -IST]

1. One versed in the knowledge or treatment of the eyes; a physician or surgeon who treats diseases and affections of the eye.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 538 Those whom we call Oculists, that is, such as profess and intend the cure of the eyes 1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 197 It is observed by profest Oculists, that whereas all creatures have but foure muscles to turne their eyes round about, man hath a fift to pull his eyes up to heaven. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No 124 ¶ 6 Having consulted many Oculists for the bettering of his sight 1866 *MISS BRADDOCK Lady's Mile* xxviii 313, I must go at once to an oculist

+2 One who has good eyes, or uses them well; a sharp-sighted or observant person Obs. rare.

1660 *BURNESY Kep.* 860p *Ep. Ded.* (1661) 6 As a sacred Oculist that could see to the end of a storm 1833 *MEN & MANN Amer.* I viii 258 The fair oculist continued our fellow traveller

Hence **Oculistic** a., of or belonging to an oculist; practising as an oculist.

1866 *Lowd. Rev.* 24 Nov. 569 Manly eyes beamed upon her without arousing in her mind any but an oculistic curiosity 1883 *Pail Mall G.* 2 Sept. 15 *Advt.* Mr. — Oculistic Optician. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 9 Sept. 607 Men whose oculistic work seemed to have extended... over a great part of the country.

Oculo- (p'kylō), before a vowel ocul-, used as combining form of L. *oculus* eye (see -o) in several terms of Anatomy, etc., as **Oculan-ditory**, a

[**AUDITORY**], having the functions of an eye and an ear together, as certain sense-organs in some Hydrozoa; **Oculofrontal** (-frōntāl) a., belonging

or relating to the eye and the forehead; **Oculomotor** (-mōtōr) a., serving to move the eye; epithet of the third pair of cranial nerves, which supply most of the muscles of the eyeballs; sb. the oculomotor nerve; **Oculonasal** (nā-zāl) a., belonging or relat-

ing to the eye and the nose; **Oculopalpebral** (-pālpebrāl) a. [**PALPEBRAL**], to the eye and the eyelid; **Oculozygomatic** (-zīgōmætik) a., to the eye and the zygoma.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Oculo-frontal* O. rugae, the vertical furrows in the skin which extend upwards from the root of the nose 1881 A M MARSHALL in *Jrnl. Microsc.* Sc Jan 78 The third or oculomotor nerve. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Oculo-nasal* 1874 *LAWSON Dis. Eye* 66 The oculopalpebral fold of mucous membrane which extends from the posterior edge of the cartilage on to the eye. 1875 *WALTON Dis. Eye* 847 The oculopalpebral and ocular portions. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Oculozygomatic*

Oculus (p'kylūs). Pl. *oculi* (-si). [L. *oculus* eye, used in technical and transf. senses.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A an eye, spec. a compound eye, as in insects (distinguished from *ocellus*). b. A spot resembling an eye, an ocellus.

1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Oculus*, Anat., Med., Physiol., the eye or organ of vision.

2 *Bot* A leaf-bud: = *EYE* sb. 10 a.

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Oculi*, Eyes, in botany, the gemmae, or buds of a plant just putting forth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 802/1 *Oculus*, an eye, i e a leaf-bud,

3. *Arch.* a. 'Applied to the large circular window at the west end of a church, common in foreign churches, but not usual in England' (Parker *Goth. Arch.*). b. A round hollowed stone.

1848 *RICKMAN Architecture* p xvii. The circular window in the centre of the west front was a common feature in the Norman style, and was called the 'Oculus', or eye of the building. 1892 A F T DYER *Church Lore Glean* 133 At Waverley Abbey, Surrey, in 1737, there were found in a stone oculis, two leaden dishes soldered together, containing a human heart, well preserved in pickle.

4. **Oculus Christi** (= *Christ's eye*), mediæval Latin name of two plants. (a) Wild Clay or Sage, *Salvia Verbenaca*, (b) A Composite plant, *Imula Oculus-Christi*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 361/2 *Oculus Christi*, herbe, *aspia* 1538 *TURNER Lobellus, Verberna*, verberna supina que vulgo vocatur *Oculus christi* 1897 *GERARDE Herbat* II cclv 628 Wilde Cloute 1 called after the Latine name *Oculus Christi*, of his effect in helping the diseases of the eyes 1658 *PHILLIPS, Oculus Christi*, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild clay

5. **Oculus mundi** (= *eye of the world*), mediæval name of the variety of opal called *HYDROPHANE*

1672 *BOYLE Virtues of Gems* Postscr 11 Wks. 1772 III 543 Though the *Oculus mundi* be reckon'd by Classic Authors among the rare Gems 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I 446 The *oculus mundi*, which has the property of becoming transparent in water, is nothing but an opaque, decomposed opale 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 299 (Calcedony) This is the stone called *Oculus Mundi*

6. **Oculi Sunday**, a name for the third Sunday in Lent, from the beginning of the introit (Ps xxiv [xxv.] 15), *Oculi mei semper ad Dominum*.

Ocum, **Ocuple**, **ocupy** (e, obs forms of *OCUM*, *OCUPY*. *Ocup*, var *OOKER Obs*; obs f. *OOHRE*.

Ocydrome (psidrom). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Ocydromus* (Wagler, 1830), ad. Gr. *ὠκυδρόμος* swift-running]

A bird of the genus *Ocydromus* (family *Rallidae*), natives of New Zealand, incapable of flight, but swift runners. So **Ocydromine** (psidromēn) a., belonging to the subfamily *Ocydrominae*, typified by the genus *Ocydromus*.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 765 The 'ocydromes', curious birds with perfect wings yet incapable of flight 1896 *NEWTON Diet. Birds v v I veku*, The chief interest attaching to the Ocydromes is, their inability to use in flight the wings with which they are furnished, and hence an extreme probability of the form becoming wholly extinct in a short time.

+ **Ocyne**. Obs. [ad. L. *ocinum*, a. Gr. *ὠκινος* basil] The plant Basil, *Ocimum basilicum*.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II iv 1, ii, To these [remedies for melancholy] I may add Ocyne, sweet Apples, Wine.

Ocypode (s'apōd), a and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Ocypoda*, f. Gr. *ὠκύπους*, *ὠκυπόδ-* swift-footed.]

a. ady. Belonging to the genus *Ocypoda* or family *Ocypodidae* of crabs, characterized by long legs with which they run swiftly. b. sb. A crab of this genus or family; a sand-crab or racing crab. Also **Ocypodan** (s'apōdān) a. and sb.

1807 10th Cent. Aug. 301 The red Ocypode Crab

Od, 'od (pd). Also odd. A minced form of *God* (God sb 13, 14, GAD sb 5), which came into vogue about 1600, when, to avoid the overt profanation of sacred names, many minced and disguised equivalents became prevalent. Very frequent in 17th and early 18th c.; now arch. and dial.

1. Used interjectionally, by way of asseveration: cf. *GAD* sb 2, *GOD* sb. 13. Still dial. (with little or no consciousness of its origin).

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. iv, Odsso, my son Ben come? Odd, I'm glad for't Where is he? *Ibid.* v. ii, Odd! I have warm blood about me yet 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* 1. 1, Odd! Sir Anthony will stare! c 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* VI 65 But od, you see, I couldnae hae injured a hair of the lovely creature's head 1844 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let x, Od, ye aie a clever birkie! *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.), Od man, but it's a queer story.

b. In imprecations and exclamatory phrases, as *od rabbit it*, *od rat it* ('drat it, cf. *DRAT*), *od save's*, etc. Still common dialectally from Cumberland to I. of Wight, Kent, and Devon.

1740 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvi. ii, Odrabbit it. *Ibid.* xvii. iii, When we imagined we had a fox to deal with, od-rat it, it turns out to be a badger. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* 1. 1, Odd rabbit it! when the fashion had got foot on the Bar, I guess'd 'twould mount to the Box! 1803 *TANNAHILL Soldier's Ret.* 27 Oddsaffs! my heart neer did wallop cadger. 1812 H & J SMITH *Reg. Addr.* ix *The Burning*, What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em! 1856 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Od swinge*, a rustic oath '*Od drat it*', '*Od rabbit it*', '*Od rot it*', '*Od wite it*', a species of mild imprecation. 1881 *I. of W. Gloss.*, *Od rot it*, an exclamation 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, '*Od rabbit it*', 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Od drat-ut*, an angry expression.

2. The possessive 'od's (od's, odds, also ADS, UDS) occurs like *God's*, *Gad's*, in many asseverative or exclamatory formulæ. See *GOD* 14 a, b, c, *GAD* 5 3.

The origin of 'od's being forgotten, it was written *ods*, *odds*, or run together with the following word, as *ods-ads*.

Among the phrases (now mostly obs., arch., or dial.) are 'od's blood, body, bones, death, feel, flesh, foot, life, mercy, truth, vengeance, blessed with, wounds, etc.; also with diminutives and perversions of words, as 'od's bob, bobs, bodkins, bud (=blood), fish, odshid, odd's lifelings, odswings, odsnouns, odsoons (=wounds), od's-pittkins, pittkins, pittkins (pity), od's swicks, odswicks (=hooks), -sookers (=swookers),

od zounds (= wounds), etc.; also ludicrously, *od's haricots, kilderkins*, etc. (Cf. Bob Acres' fancy oaths in *Shendian Rivals* II.)

1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II 66 *Ods blood! I hate them!
1748 SMOLLETT *Road Rand.* (Tausch. 1845) 14 *Odds bob!
I'd desire no better news 1681 FLETCHER *Will-goose Ch.*
I. III, Hark ye, hark ye! *Ods-bobs, you are angry, lady
1800 MRS HERVEY *Monstray Fan* I 288 Odds bobs! how
you talk! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 137 p 2 *Odsbodkins,
you do not say right 1733 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. Eng. II.
viii, As sure as a gun—this is he—Odsbodkins! 18 H.
AINSWORTH *Rockwood* I ix, 'Odsbodkins!' exclaimed
Titus, 'a noble reward!' 1895 L. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.*
iv. (1896) 99 *Odds bones! said I, 'don't they mean to
give any quarter, then?' 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v.
*Odsbud, I would my Son were an Egyptian Mummy for
thy sake 1889 DOYLE *Nicah Clarke* 205 Od's bud, man,
you have lived two centuries too late 1724 SWIFT *Quell*
Life, Thy wife has devilish whims, *Ods buds, why don't
you break her limbs? 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. 1, *Odds
fish I have a peep-Hole for thee 1833 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix,
*Odsfish, said the King, 'the light begins to break in
on me' 1715 VANBRUGH *Country Ha.* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 465/2
*Odsfish! I shall break all the ins in the country 1667
DK NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. 1,
*Ods foot, sir, there are some bastards that are as well
worthy to marry her, as any man 1809 MAJIN *Gal Blas*
x. p. 33 *Ods haricots and cutlets! thought I. 1694
MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxii (1737) 99 *Odsilderkins, it
seems we are within two fingers breadth of Damnation
1744 YARROW *Love at First Sight* 81 *Odsdud that was ill
Luck indeed 1728 PRIOR *Better Answer* 12 *Odds life!
I must one swear to the truth of a song? 1601 SHAKS. *Twel*
N v. 1. 187 *Ods's lifelings, hee he is 1643 CARTWRIGHT
Ordinary II. iv in *Hall Dodsley* XII 249 *Odsngs, I
guess'd so 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pund.) *Duck of Richmond's*
Dog Wks. 1812 III 238 And lifted hands, and cried
Odsngs! 1798 SHAKS *Merry W.* I. 25 E. How many
Numbers is in Nownes? W. Two, Q. I thought there
had bin one Number more, because they say *od's Nownes.
1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii (1737) 30 *Odssoons, said
Aditius, 1889 DOYLE *Nicah Clarke* 124 Od's oons, I drank
deep last Night 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* iv. ii. 993 *Ods pitu-
lins can it be six mile yet? 1846 HOS. SMITH *Ten*
Hill (1838) I. 173 *Ods pitulins! my master, cried
Sib. 1831 PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* vi. (1837) 93 *Od's
vengeance, sir, some Aspasia and any other Athenian
name of the same sort of person you like 1798 SHAKS
Merry W. I. 1 275 *Od's plesses-will I will not be absence
at the grace 1738 VANES & CH. *Prer. Hunk* I. 1, Were
Measter but hawt the Mon that I am—*Ods wookers! 1889
DOYLE *Nicah Clarke* 394 *Od's wounds! How many are
yours? 1785 SPAN. *Rovins* 9 *Od's wucks and tai! no, no,
bar snaps there 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. II, *Odzooks
I'm a young Man, 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii xii,
*Odzooks! I will go with thee 1835 HOOD *Dead*
Robbery iv, *Odzounds! Ten pounds, How sweet it
sounds

b. In *od's me, od's my life, od's my will*, and
the simple *od's, odds*, originating from the fore-
going through some confusion; or perhaps (as
has been suggested) 's is for *save*, but no fuller
form appears Cf. GOD 14 c.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I. iv. 64 *od's me* que ay ie oultis
1600 — *A Y L* III v 43 *Ods my little life, I think she
means to tangle my eyes too *Id.* iv. iii 17 *Od's my
will, Her loue is not the Hare that I doe hunt 1632 BROME
North Lasse ii vi Wks. 1873 III 42 Ods me I must go
see her 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III v, Odds my
life, I'll have him murdered! 1710 *Mischief of Prey* 3 Odds
He's a brave Man indeed. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II.
Wks. 1799 I 179 Odds me, brother Bruin, can you tell what
is become of my wife? 1833 SCOTT *Peveril* III, Odds-my-
life, madam mine errand can speak for itself.

Od ² (pd, pūd). [Arbitrary term: see quot. 1850]
A hypothetical force held by Baron von Reichen-
bach (1788–1869) to pervade all nature, manifest-
ing itself in certain persons of sensitive temperament
(streaming from their finger-tips), and exhibited
especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and
chemical action; it has been held to explain the
phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism.
Also *attrib* as *od force*, etc. (Cf. ODYLE.)

1850 ASHBURNER tr *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224, I will
take the liberty to propose the short word *Od* for the force
which we are engaged in examining. Every one will admit
it to be desirable that a unsyllabic word beginning with a
vowel should be selected, for the sake of convenient con-
junction in the manifold compound words. 1851 H. MAYO
Pop. Superst. (ed. 2) 13 To his new force Von Reichenbach
gave the arbitrary but convenient name of *Od*, or the *Od*
force 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* vii. 295 That
od-force of German Reichenbach Which still from female
finger-tips burns blue. 1885 H. S. OLCOTT *Theosophy* 212
So much of light is let into the old domain of Church
'miracles' by mesmerism and the *Od* discovery

b. Forming the second element in various deri-
vatives, as *biod* the 'od' of animal life, *chymod*
chemical 'od', *crystalloid* the 'od' of crystalliza-
tion, *elod* electric 'od', *heliod* the 'od' of the sun,
magnetod magnetic 'od', *panod* 'od' in general,
selenod or *artemod* lunar 'od', *thermod* heat 'od'.

1850 ASHBURNER tr *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224 Instead
of saying, 'the *Od* derived from crystallization', we may
name this product crystallod.

Od, ME. form of AD *Obs.*, funeral pyre

Od, obs. form of ODD, Wood.

|| Oda (ōdā). [a. Turk. *oda*, *odā*, *ōdah*, *ōdah*
chamber, hall.] A chamber or room in a harem;
transf. the inmates of such a room

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II ix 1592 They haue Roomes,
which the Turkes call *Oda's*, but we may more properly (in
regard of the vse they are put vnto) call them Schooles.

1684 J. PHILLIPS tr *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag* a
Four several Chambers, called *Oda's*, which are as it were
four Forms, where they learn whatever is convenient for
young persons. 1822 BYRON *Juan* vi lxxi, Upstartd all
The *Oda*, in a general commotion. 1886 BURTON *Arab*
Nts (abr. ed.) I 252 The women made ready sweetmeats
and distributed them among all the *Odahs* of the Harem

Odacine (ōdāsin). Zool. [f. mod. L. *Odacine*
pl., f. *Odax* a genus of fishes, ad Gr. *ōdāf* adv.
'by biting with the teeth'.] Of or related to the
genus *Odax* of labroid fishes

Odæum, obs. variant of ODEUM.

Odal (ōdāl), sb. (a.) See also UDAL [a.
ON. *Odal* property held by inheritance (Norw.
odal sb., Sw. *odal*, Da. *odel* now *adl* and in comb.)
= OHG. *uodal*, also *uodal*, OS. *ōdāl*, OE *ēdel*,
ēdel, f. root *ad*, *ōd*, whence also OHG. *adal*, Ger.
adel noble descent, OHG. *edilī*, Ger. *edel*, OE
ēdele, *ēdele* noble.] Land held in absolute owner-
ship without service or acknowledgement of any
superior, as among the early Teutonic peoples;
esp. such an estate among the Scandinavian peoples,
or in Orkney and Shetland (where the usual form
of the word is UDAL, q.v.). Chiefly *attrib.* and
in comb., as *odal born* adj., *odal-land*, *odal right*

In reference to Norway, the Da. form *odel* is often retained
[1755 tr *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* 289 Every
freeholder in Norway has vanity enough to think himself
as good as noble by *Odæl*, or right of inheritance.] 1839
KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I 77 The most probable opinion
respecting the Fölsland, seems to be that which regards it
as the same with the *Odal-land* of Scandinavia. 1847
I. A. BLACKWELL *Mallet's North Antiq.* 289 Not retainers,
but *Odal-born* freemen. 1860 D. BALFOUR (title) *Odal*
Rights and Feudal Wrongs, a Memorial for Orkney 1874
Strass Const. Hist. I iii § 24 § 2 The homestead of the
original settler, with the share of arable and appurtenant
common rights, bore among the northern nations the name
of *Odal*, or *Edhel* [1886 J. CORBETT *Fall of Agard* I. 93
'A fair *odel* you have here, Heidekræ', said Gudrun *Id.*
136 Olaf Haroldsson deems himself, in pure *odel-right*,
heir to Tryggvason's kingdom]

|| Odalisque (ōdālisk). Also 7 -ishe, 8-9
-iso, 9 -isk. [a. F. *odalisque* (1664 in *Hatz-Darm*)
corrupt, Turk. *odalisk*, f. *odal* ODA + -iq, -lik
'expressing function'.] A female slave or concubine
in an Eastern harem, esp. in the seraglio of the
Sultan of Turkey.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Odalisque*, a Slave. 1696 tr *Du*
Mont's Voy. Levant xxi 270 He had seen and spoken with
one of Mahomet the Fourth's *Odalisques*. 1798 SORBIER tr
Wreland's Oberon (1826) II. 170 A feast. In honour of fair
Zoradene prepar'd, Where every *odalisk* the labour shar'd
1823 BYRON *Dou. Juan* vi. xxix, He went forth with the
lovely *Odalisques* 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Musie & Moon-*
light 28 An *Odalisque*, unseen, Splendidly couched on piled up
cushions green.

Odaller (ōdālēr). [f. ODAL + -ER 1.] A free
possessor by *odal* tenure. = UDALLER

1860 D. BALFOUR *Odal Rights* 13 The coming shadow of
the first feudal grant which menaced the freedom of their
Odal soil, roused the long-suffering *Odallers* into rebellion.
1874 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Eng.* Intro. 37 Every member
of the free community was an *Ætheling*, *Adaling* or *Odaller*
1874 STRASS *Const. Hist.* I v. 100 *note*. In the truthing he
sees the threefold division of the land allotted to the Norse
odallers.

+ Odam. Obs. Forms: 1-3 *ōdum*, 3 *ōdem*,
ōdum, 4 *odame*. [OE. *ōdum* = OFris. *ōthom*,
OHG. *ēdum*, *ēidam* (MHG. *ēidem*, obs. G. *ēidam*,
now dial. *ēdm*, *ētn*, *ēdm*) = OTeut. **adpno-s*
possibly related to **apno-s*, OHG. *eid*, OE. *dō*,
OATH.] A son in-law.

1300 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix 12 Hæst þu suna oppe dohtre on
þære byrig oppe æþum? 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis
þe gyt sikeþ of þe husebonde Ne þe adefader of hi[s]
ōdem. 1205 LAV 3619 Leir gret Aganippum. þat was his
leue ædum [c. 1275 *opom*] *Id.* 23106 Ich wulle mid me
leden Lot mine oðem. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3768 Lot
þat was in opom pulke kinges neuwe was 13. K. *Alis*. 2081
Octatus, Daries' odame, After those otes he can

Odd (pd), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 4-6 *ode*,
4-7 *odde*, *od*, (4 *hod*, 5 *Sc. oyd*), 5-*odd* [ME.
odde, a. ON *odda* in comb. in *odda-madr* (acc.
odda-mann) third man, odd man, who gives the
casting vote, *odda-tala* odd number, in which *odda*-
is genitive or comb. form of *oddi* 'point, angle,
triangle', whence 'third or odd number'. The
root of *oddi* = **oddon* = is also that of *oddr* point,
spot, place, OHG. *ort* angle, point, place, OS.,
OFris. *ord*, OE. *ord* point, tip, beginning, origin =
OTeut. **oddas*; but none of the other languages
have developed from 'point' the notion of 'third
or odd number'

The sense seems to have been extended from the third or
unpaired member of a group of three, to any single or
unpaired member of a group, and from 3 as the primary
'odd number', to all numbers containing an unpaired unit.
But this development was anterior to English use as recorded
in documents.]

A adj. I With reference to number.

1. Of an individual: That is one in addition to
a pair, or remaining over after distribution or divi-
sion into pairs; constituting a unit in excess of an
even number.

Odd man [ON *oddsmadr*], the third (fifth, etc.) man in
a body of arbitrators, a committée, etc., who, in case of
a division of opinion, may give the casting vote; a third-
man, an umpire *Odd truck*, in whist, the thirteenth trick,
won by one side after each side has won six

13 E. E. *Alht* P. B 505 Noe of vche honest kynde
nem out an odde & heuened up an auter & halst hit fayre
1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx (Ald. MS. 27944),
And synowes bep accounted in alle too & pritty peyre
& one odde synowe 1487-8 *Bugh Rec. Preswick* 21
Jan. (1834) 32 Thai batht tuk Michel Masoun of Aire the
oyd man for thaim batht. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates*
Wks (Parker Soc.) II. 270 That six lords of Almayn with
the King of Bohemia the seventh, to be the odd man and
umpire, should choose him for ever 1567 MAPLER *G.*
Forest 68 b, They flew two a breast, and the flit or odde
Crane flieth all alone before 1581 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I' (1814)
III. 231/1 Quharethrow his hines as odman and owisman
commonlie chosen be bath the saidis parties . may gif final
decision 1654 SELDEN *Table-I.* (A. 1b.) 41 They talk (hut
blasphemously enough) that the Holy Ghost is President
of their General-Council, when the truth is, the odd man
is still the Holy-Ghost. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No 101 2/1
The Party. got the Odd Trick. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maitlan*.
239 Three to one now on the odd truck 1888 BYRON *Amer*
Commun I v 62 This fifth was the odd man whose casting
vote would turn the scale. 1900 FORTY *Ridge* 55 A player
should always go over when he has any chance for the
odd truck.

2. Of a number: Having one left over as re-
mainder when divided by two; opposed to *even*.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii (*Mathias*) 308 Sa to be in
nowmyre ode, It was nocht til þai dwelte with god, for thy
he wald þai ware twelfe ewyn. 1430 *Art of Noblyng*
(E. E. T. S.) 15 Compt the nombre of the figures, and wete yf
it be ode or even. 1544 R. CORDE *Gr. A. 1st* (1575) 170 There
is no iuste halfe of anye odde number. 1598 SHAKS *Alen*
W. v. 1 3 This is the third time. I hope good lucke lies in
odde numbers 1698 FRYER *Acc. R. India* & I. 301 Three,
Seven, or Nine Times; as if God delighted in an odd
Number 1743 EMERSON *Naturalis* 80, 11 v. the half of any
positive odd Number. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechan.*
516 It [a wheel] in general contains an odd number of teeth

b. Numbered with or known by such a number.
(The form of expression in quot. 1575 is obs.; we
should now say 'an odd number of dog's hairs'.)

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv (MS. Bodl.) If q. 1 b/1 An
euen monpe answer to an odde monpe and an odde monpe to
an euen monpe. 1575 TURNER *Venerie* 230 Some haue
vsed in times past, to put a dogges haire odd into an Ash
or Ceusistree 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Buth & Selu* 145 If you
make two such bodies, to run a tilt upon such a line of
odd leasings 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kuenat.* 25 If the
direction-angle of one equals that of the other increased by
any odd multiple of π.

c. † *Even* and *odd*, all included, without ex-
ception, one and all; † *even nor odd*, none at all.
† *For odd or even*, on any account; *for odd nor for*
even, on no account. † *For even or odd* = see EVEN a.
15 c. *Evenly odd, oddly odd*: see QUOTS.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathias*) 382 How dar þu þane
for hod or ewyn fra þi lorde tak hyre to þe? 1440 *Yr*
Gowther 285 Speke no word, even ne odde 1440, 1460,
1485 [see EVEN a 15c]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* vii. def.
9 185 A number euenly odde... is that which an euen
number mesureth by an odde number. *Id.* def. 10
185 b, A number oddly odde is that, which an odde number
doth measure by an odde number. 1796 HUTTON *Math.*
Dict. I. 450/2 *Evenly Odd Number*.

d. *Odd* and (or) *even* (dial *odds* or *evens*): a
game of chance = *even or odd* (see EVEN a 15 d).

1555 HULOT, Euen or odde, *par, impar*, a game much
vsed now a dayes amonge chyldren. 1836 E. HOWARD
R. Reefer xii, Playing at odd-and-even for nuts. 1840
DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, They presently fell to pitch
and toss, chuckfarting, odd or even. 1882 LAUC. *Gloss*,
Odd-or-even, a child's game, played by holding in the
closed hand one or two small articles, the opposing player
having to guess the number.

e. *absol.* as sb. *The odd*, uneven number.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* ii. uij (Arb.) 85 Your
ordinarie rimers vse very much their measures in the odde
as nune and eleven. *Id.* 86 This sort of composition
in the odde I like not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 328 Just
as the odd is a part of number, and number is a more
extended notion than the odd

3 Used in numeration to denote a remainder or
numerical surplus over and above a 'round number'
(as of units over tens, dozens, or scores); and thus
becoming virtually an indefinite cardinal number
of lower denomination than the round number
named.

a. in phr. and *odd* preceding the sb. qualified.

13 E. E. *Alht* P. B 426 Of þe lenþe of Noe lyf to lay
a lel date, þe sex hundredth of his age & none odde 3erez.
1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI, 166 b, Had contynued in
the English possession, from the yere of our Lord. M. lv.
which is iii C and od yeres 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*,
iii v (1886) 36 Bodin confirmeth them with an hundred and
odd lies. 1688 *Land Gas* No 2356/4 With 200 and odd
Pounds. 1748 *Anson's Voy* ii. 1 29 Two hundred and
odd men. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 209 Go into ecstasies
over the eighty and odd pigeons.

b. and *odd*, following the sb. *arch.* or *Obs*

1399 LANGE *Kich. Redeles* Pro 68 They shall [fynde]
flefe fawtis, floure score and odde 1460 *Towneley* *Myst*
iii 57 Sex hundredth yers & od hane I. In erth, . liffyd.
1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII, 120 The number whiche
departed were . five hundredth horsemen and odde wel and
warlike 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Voy* 134 Distant sixtie
miles and odde. 1642 ROGERS *Nasman* 10 Foll one thou-
sand six hundred yeres and odde.

c. without and (chiefly after tens).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. i. 96 Eightie odde yeeres of

sorrow have I seen *x660 Boyle New Exp Phys Mech* xxv 202 Forty odd, if not fifty great bubbles of Air *x703 Marlborough Lett. & Disp. (1845) I* 170 We have fifty odd of our troops taken. *x793 Jefferson Writ (1859) IV* 75 Fleeced of seventy odd dollars *x885 Law Times LXXIX* 159/1 The 1300 odd pages contain much of extreme value. *d. ellipt* denoting age, the word 'years' being understood *collog.*

x845 Hood Faithless Sally Brown xvii, His death, which happened in his berth, At forty-odd befall *x86a Thackeray Wks (1872) X* 223 At sixty odd, love, most of the ladies of thy orient race have lost the bloom of youth

4. Used to denote a surplus over a definite sum, or a remainder of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure.

x38a Pol. Poems (Rolls) I 268 Of twelve monthes we wanted one, And odd days nyen or ten *x673 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 806* The Mexicans divided the year into eighteen monthes, ascribing to each twente dayes, so that the five odd dayes were excluded. *x72a De For Col Jack (1840) 90* It was 225. 64d; 211 I had been to fetch, and the odd money was my own before *x873 Hale In His Name I* 1 He would relax his hold on the odd sols and deniers.

† *b. and odd or odd* (denoting an indefinite number) qualifying a sb. of lower denomination *Obs.* or *arch.*

x1548 Hall Chron., Hen. IV, 35 b, When he had reigned xii yerres, y monthes and odde daies *x603 Ptolemy Stansons in Farr S P Yae I (1848)*, I three thousand and od hundred clouds appere *x634 Sir T. Herbert Trav 43* It is in the latitude of twenty two degrees, odde minutes north *x714 Lund Gas. No. 5213/4*, 11 Foot odd Inches in the Hold. *x813 Sir R. Wilson Priv Diary I. 434* Thirty-eight thousand odd hundred infantry, two thousand odd hundred cavalry

† *c. (and) odd money*, denoting a surplus sum of lower denomination *Obs.*

x172 John Paston in P Lett III 48 Your byll a lone drawyth my mark and ode money *x50 Edw. VI 7th Rem. (Roxb)* 267 The det of thirty thousand pound and ode money was put over an yere. *x689 Wood Life 8 June (O.H.S.) III. 304* [They] broke as many windows as came to 7/4 and od money *x74a Richardson Pamela III. 93* Pay the thirty five Pounds odde Money. ; and the remaining Four Pounds odd will be a little Fund towards the Childrens Schooling.

d. A surplus of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure (as in *b* and *c*) is now expressed simply by adding *odd*.

x74a [see c.] x825 Marryat Yae. Faithf 11, The proceeds of the exhibition and sale amounted to 471 odd. *x89a Law Times Rep LXXVII 52/2* It was orally agreed. that the amount of such costs should be taken at 65/2 odd.

II. Transferred senses.

5. That exists or stands alone; single, sole, solitary, singular. Now only *diat.* † *By odd*, separately, by itself, alone (*obs.*). † *All and odd*, all and each, one and all (*obs.*). *An odd one (north. diat.)*, a single one, only.

x130 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1614 Long pyles. dide ye make, fiste yn Wemese dide ye hem stake, Agyen he schipes stod ilkon od. *c. 1375 Sc. Leg Saints xx (Blasius) 140* Say nocht of godis, bot of god, For bat word affers ay be ode. *c. 1520 More Pious Wks 28* As he [God] in soueraine dignite is odde, So will be lone no parting felowes haue. *x556 Lauder Tractate 165* Cause your prechours, all and od, Trewhie sett furth the word of God. *x569 Lonsdale Gloss. Odd, ad single* *x876 Mid. Yorks Gloss, Odd-house*, a single dwelling, amid-land, always gets this name. *x877 N. W. Lanc Gloss, Odd*, single, lonely. † *Odd* kitten, puppy, pig; chicken, stocking; &c. *x888 Sheffield Gl., Odd, lonely* 'An odd house', 'an odd place'.

† *6.* Singular in valour, worth, merit, or eminence; unique, remarkable, distinguished, famous, renowned; rare, choice. *Obs.* (Compared *odder*, *oddest*).

c. 1400 Destr Troy 4097 With Eleon od shippes abill to werre *Ibid 4165* So od men in armys, & egur to fight *a. 1400-50 Alexander 189* Ane of de oddist Emperours of be werde *Ibid 2121* Be honours of bat odd clerke Homore be grete *Ibid 3783* Kyng porrus eft had assembled Anopie od of odmen him eft on to ride. *a. 1568 Ascham Scholem II (Arb)* 101 For our tyme, the odde man to performe all three perfite. 15, in my poore opinion, *Iohannes Stur mus 1570 De Math Pref 20* A Gentleman (which for skill in the Mathematical Sciences and Languages is the Od man of this land) *x577-87 Holinshed Chron II 38/2* He would haue bene knowne for as od a gentleman. as anie in the English pale of Ireland. *x59a Montgomerie Misc Poems lv. 3* Good Robert Scot. Vho, vhill thou livd, for honeste wes od *x611 Cotgr, Rebras, Vn entendement a double rebars*, an odde head, a notable wit, a terrible pale. *a. 1661 Fuller Worthies, Wales (1662) 34* He was an Odde man indeed, for all the Popish party could not match him with his equal in Learning and Religion *x698 Fryer Acc E India & P. 249* Where were many Neat Tombs; but the Oddest, because New, was one beset with Young Cypress Trees

† *7.* Not even, accordant, or conformable; uneven, unequal, discrepant, diverse, different. *Obs.*

x390 Gower Conf III. 138 The word under the coupe of hevne Set every thing or odde or evne. *x54a Udall Erasmi. Apoph. 162 b*, How ferre odde those persones are from the nature of this prince. *x551 Haddon Exh Repent. in Furnivall Ballads I. 330* Lorde! that their lyves were nothing od Vnto their sayenge that they tell! *x556 Robinson tr. More's Utopia (ed. a) Transl. to Rdr.*, The successe and our intente proue things farre odde *x596 Rowdon Elegy on Sidney's Astrophel v*, Upon the branches of those trees, The aune-winged people sat, Distinguished in od degrees, One sort y, this, another that

† *b.* Not even or 'square', having a balance on

the wrong side *To be odd with*, to fail of being 'even' or 'quits' with. Cf. *Even* a 10, 10 c *Obs.* *x450-70 Golagras & Gau. 734* Than said bernys bald, .. We sal evn that is od, or end in the pane *a. 1529 Skryllon Agst Carmeshe Wks. 1843 I* 220, I caste me nat to be od With neythir of 3ow teweys

† *c.* At variance or strife; at odds (*with*) *rare.* *x56a Heywood Prov & Epigr 101* Thrift and thou art od *x606 Shaks Tr & Cr IV v 265* The generall state I feare, Can scarce intreat you to be odde with him

8 Extraneous or additional to what is reckoned or taken into account, hence, That is not, or cannot be, reckoned, included, or co-ordinated with other things; not belonging to any particular total, set, or group; not forming part of a regular series; unconnected; irregular; casual. Also, in weakened sense, merely conveying a notion of indefiniteness or fortuity, esp. with indef. adjs., as *some odd* (= 'some or other'), *any odd* (= 'any chance', 'any stray'). *Odd ends, odd things, odds and ends* (see *ODDS sb* 7).

a. 1450 MYRC 108 Loke also they make non odde weddyng. *a. 1500 MS Ashmole 344 (Bodl)* If 22 Ihus shalt thou bryng in 14 odde drawghtes in cas þu be a drawght behynde *x567 Harman Caveat 62* There sekinge aboute for odde endes, [he] at length founde a lytle whystell of sylver *x577 Harrison England II vi. (1877) 1* 150 Brides, purifications of women, and such od meetings. *1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 286* Vnholeneste sparing of euerie odd halfe-penye. *x594 Shaks Rich III. 1. ii. 337* Odde odd (*1597*) old odde) ends, stolne forth of holy writ. *x596 Cowley Pindar. Odes, Brutus v*, When we see perish thus by odd Events, Ill men, and wretched Accidents, The best Cause. *a. 1700 Plume Life Bp Hacket (1865) 137* He often said. many years before his death, that some odd October would part us. *x707 W. Funnell Voy. round World 33* This second Prize, after we had taken out a few odd Things, was dismissed *1749 Fiddling Tom Jones XII ix heading*, Containing little more than a few odd observations. *x821 Clare Vill Minister I. 131* Odd rain-drops damp'd his face. *x871 C. Gibbon Lack of Gold 1*, They had come to see what odd pence they could pick up. *x883 Almondbury Gloss. s.v.* An odd child is an illegitimate child.

b. Of a place: Situated apart from the general body of places; out of the way; in phr. *odd corner* (*angle*) (see *CORNER sb* 6), and *diat.*

x576 Fleming Panopli Epist 402 Being but a private man, and shutt up close in an odde corner. *x58a Stanyhurst Eneis I (Arb) 28* Vs to this od corner the wynd tempestuous hurled *x610 Shaks Temp. 1. ii. 223* In an odde Angle of the Isle. *x621 Wfverer Auc. Fynn Mon 645* He was constrained to seeke odde corners for his safety. *x832 LENNYSON Miller's D. 68* From some odd corner of the brain

c. Of an interval of time. Occurring casually between times of fixed occupation.

x644 Milton Educ. Wks. (1847) 100/2 They may have easily learned at any odd hour the Italian tongue *x819 Arnold Let in Stanley Life (1844) I* 61, I fear I do not make the most of all the odd five and ten minutes' spaces which I get in the course of the day. *x853 Lytton My Novel v. vii*, He..bought a 'Peerage', and it became his favourite study at odd quarters of an hour. *x893 Jessoff Stud by Recluse Pref. 9* The great teachers are not they who pick up their knowledge at odd moments

d. Not forming part of a regular course of work, as *odd job*, a casual disconnected piece of work. Hence *odd-jobber, odd-job man*, one who does odd jobs, and similarly *odd man, lad, hand*, etc.

x890 Dickens T. Two Cities II. 1, Outside Telson's was an odd-job man. 18. Mrs. Spofford *Pilot's Wife*, Pottering about the house, and finding little odd jobs to attend to *x877 N. W. Lanc Gloss, Odd jobs*, various small things on a farm, or in a large household, which require doing, but belong to no person's regular work. *x886 H. F. Lester Under two Fig Trees 99* All that the odd-jobber did was to stack the soil. *x89a W. S. Gilbert Foggerty's Fairy 161* A chambermaid and a nondescript odd-man constituted her staff of assistants *x894 Northumbd Gloss, Odd-laddy*, a boy kept on farms to do odd jobs, such as carting turnips, manure, etc. The horse he drives is called the odd-horse, his cart the odd-cart, etc.

e. Forming part of an incomplete pair or set.

x746 H. Walpole Lett (1845) II. 105 Calling odd man! as the hackney charmen do when they want a partner *x757 Mills in Phil Trans I. 108* It melted a pair of sheepshears, and some odd brass buckles and candlesticks that lay on the wall *x764 Foote Patron I. (1781) 25* With what stock did you trade? I can give you the catalogue Two odd volumes of Swift, the Life of Moll Flanders [etc.] *x851 Mayhew Lond. Labour I. 229* Sellers of odd numbers of periodicals and broadsheets *x870 Dickens E. Druod III*, Odd volumes of dismal books

† *f.* Extra; given over and above *Obs.* *x60a Shaks Ham. v. ii 285*, I will win for him if I can if not, I'll game nothing but my shame, and the odde hits. *x602 and Pt Return fr Parnass I. m. 349* You shall have 40 shillings and an odde pottle of wine.

9. Differing in character from what is ordinary, usual, or normal; out of the ordinary course, extraordinary, strange. (Compared *odder, oddest*.)

a. 159a H. Smith Serin Wks. 1866 II. 84 Amongst the heathen they had many odd concerts. *x603 Shaks. Meas. for M v 1* 61 If she be mad Her madnesse hath the odddest frame of sense. *x679 L. Addison 1st St Mahumudism A II b*, Though many odd things are here set down in this Imposter, yet they are all owd'n by his Sectaries *x711 Addison Spect No 72 v 2* He was a Member of the Everlasting Club So very odd a Title raised my curiosity *x77a T. Simpson Vermun-Killer I*, Some may think it odd for a man to sit down and write on so trifling a subject as vermin *x82a Miss Mitford in L'Estrange Life III. xiii. 243* An odd circumstance is that the oak-leaves this year are falling as soon as those of the elm. *x868 Freeman Anon*

Cong II ix. 333 note, It is odd that they are not spoken of *Mod* I know something still odder than that.

b. Of persons, their actions, etc. Strange in behaviour or appearance, peculiar; eccentric

x888 Shaks L. L. v 1 15 He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were. *1599 - Much Ado III. 1. 72* So odde, and from all fashions, As Beatrice is. *1699 L. Addison 1st St Mahumudism 33* Going up and down after an odd distracted manner *1711 Steele Spect No 14 P 1* An odd Fellow, whose Face I have often seen at the Play-house, gave me the following Letter. *1741 Fielding Conversation Wks. 1784 IX. 369* One of these [philosophers], when he appears among us, is distinguished by the name of an odd fellow *x796 Nelson 18 Aug. in Nicolas Disp (1845) II. 243* Maurice Suckling may be odd, but I believe none will do more real good with the estate. *x88a Ouida Marcellina I. 38* The village people thought her odd, and were a little afraid of her

c. Of material things. Strange in appearance, fantastic, grotesque.

x613-39 I. Jones in Leon Palladio's Archit. (1742) II 50 This Basement does well enough, not but that it is something odd *x697 Damper Voy I* 517 He busied himself in making a Chest with 4 boards It was but an ill shaped odd thing *x838 Murray's Hand-bk. N Germ 484* In the garden of the chateau is an odd, many-sided building, resembling a Chinese temple *x858 Dickens Lett (1880) II* 66 It is the oddest carriage in the world.

B sb (elliptical use of the *adj.*)

a. An odd thing; that which is odd *b. Golf.* (See quot. 1881.) *c. dial.* A small point of land (= *ON odd, oddr.*)

x830 Galt Lawrie T. II vii (1849) 63, I have now and then meddled with an odd or an end *x833 Macaulay Ess. H Walpole (1887) 288* With the Sublime and the Beautiful Walpole had nothing to do... the Odd was his peculiar domain. *x869 Lonsdale Gloss, Oddr*, n. a small point of land or promontory; as 'Green Odd'. *x881 Galt's Hand-book 35 (Jam Suppl)* (1) 'An odd', 'two odds', etc. per hole, means the handicap given to a weak opponent by deducting one, two, etc. strokes from his total every hole (2) To have played 'the odd' is to have played one stroke more than your adversary. *1900 Westin. Gas 8 Nov. 10/2* Mr. Douglas English contributes an interesting preface on 'The Photography of the Odd', with some excellent pictures—tree frog, caterpillar, dormouse, and so on.

C. adv and quasi-adv.

† *1.* In a singular or unusual degree, extraordinarily, eminently; absolutely, completely. *Obs.* *c. 1400 Destr Troy 7466* His armour was od good *Ibid 10839* Fantasia That honorable Ector od myche louty *Ibid 9397* Defibus Pletud unto Paris Whether the Duke were od dede. *c. 1450 Illelu 159* These kynges were odde noble knyghtes

2. quasi-adv. in various senses: see the *adj.*

x567 P. Beverley Verses in Fenton's Trag Disc. Wherin he lives so odde from right and lawe. *x579 E. Hake Newses out of Powles Churchyard vi.* I meane professors of the trueth, How farry et live they od! *x60a Shaks. Ham. I. v 170* How strange or odde so ere I beare my selfe *x896 P. Pyper Mr. Gray and Neighbours*, 'We lives odd, yer honour, in a tent'. 'Living odd' means in Marshland phraseology living in a house standing by itself.

D. Comb.

1. General comb. of the *adj.*: *a.* parasynthetic, as (sense 2) *odd-numbered, -loed* adjs.; (sense 9) *odd-conceited* († *odd-ceited*), *-humoured, -mannered, -peaked, -shaped, -sighted* adjs.

x591 Shaks. Two Gent II. vii. 46 He knit it vp in silken strings, With twente *odd-conceited true love knots *1641 Bromes Joviall Crew iv. 1* Wks 1873 III. 423, I have heard much of this od-dodded Justice Clack. *x665 Needham Med. Medicines 21* If an *odd-humored disease happen. *x82a Contemp. Rev. Aug 235* Placing two settlers on homesteads on each even-numbered section and also two settlers on each *odd-numbered section *1774 Goldsm. Nat Hist VI* 293 A number of *odd shaped animals *1600 Bently Phal 505* What an *odd sighted Examiner I have to deal with, that... can see in Books what never was there *187a Nicholson Palaeont 424* The hind feet are *odd-toed

b. the *adj.* or *adv.* with a pple, as *odd-contrived, -looking, -sounding, -thinking, -turned* adjs

a. 168a Sir T. Browne Tracts 127 If he delighteth in *odd contrived phancies. *1774 Goldsm. Nat Hist VI* 99 This *odd-looking animal *1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 45* Such far-fetche'd and *odd sounding expressions *1717 Prior Alma III. 47* Some *odd-thinking youth, Less friend to doctrine than to truth *177a Ann. Reg 47* He had an *odd-turned mind, and a bad heart.

2. Special comb. *odd-and-odd a.*, promiscuous, miscellaneous, consisting of odds and ends: see *ODDS 7*; *odd-come-short*, a short length of cloth forming the end of a piece, an odd remainder or fragment, *pl.* odds and ends; *odd-come-shortly*, some day or other in the near future, *odd-horse, odd-man-out*, modes of singling out, by tossing or the like, one person from among three or more, to perform some part, pay the reckoning (hence *to go the odd man*), etc.; *odd-man-wins*, a gambling game in which three toss coins, and the one who tosses with a different result from the two others, wins; *odd-mark*, 'that portion of the arable land of a farm set apart for a particular crop, as it comes in order of rotation under the customary cultivation of the farm' (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk*); *odd-pinnate a.*, pinnate (as a leaf) with an odd terminal leaflet, imparipinnate. See also *ODDFELLOW, ODDWOMAN*

x863 N. Macleod Remin Highland Parish II, A little world of its own, to which wandering pipers, parish fools..

with all sorts of *odd-and-end characters came 1836 T. Hook & Gurney III 316 Some supplementary parcels, and what elderly ladies in country towns call 'odd come-shorts' 1873 RHODA BROUGHTON *Nancy* I 79 A dinner-party, a squire or two, a squire or two, a curate or two—such odd come-shorts as can be got together... at briefest notice. 1876 — *Yankee* (1877) 46 An odd laurel tree, into which every odd come-short that the family has not known where else to deposit has been put 1738 SWIFT *Poetic Convers* 1, Col Miss, when will you be married? *Miss* One of these *odd come-shorts's, colonel. 1821 SCOTT *Leit* II. 110, I will write her a long letter one of these odd come-shorts's 1801 *Sporting Mag* XIX. 115 No cards, dice, *odd-houses, or tossing-up to be permitted 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Going the *odd man or plain Newmarket for fruit, ginger beer. 1889 *Sat Rev* 2 Feb 1889 The good luck which attends us in the political 'odd man-out' game 1884 *St James's Gas* 5 Dec 61 At coin spinning the game generally plays 'odd man wins' 1805 DUNCOMBE in *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* (1853) XIV. 11, 455 Nearly one third of the arable land is constantly under the culture of wheat, and that third, during its preparation for the seed, is termed the *odd mark 1855 *Ibid* XVI. 11 557 Supposing his oddmark of wheat about 20 acres he sacrificed the full amount of the half year's rent

† **Odd**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ODD *a.*] *trans.* To make odd or irregular (in odd in reference to syncope).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a drumming waie in two crotchets and a minime, but odded by a rest, so that it neuer cometh euen till the close

Odder, compar. of ODD *a.*; obs. form of OTHER.

Oddfellow, **Odd-fellow**. [A fanciful appellation. cf. ODD *a.* 9b.] A member of a society, fraternity, or 'order', organized under this name, with initiatory rites, mystic signs of recognition, and various 'degrees' of dignity and honour, for social and benevolent purposes, especially that of rendering assistance to members in sickness, distress, or other need.

The name 'Odd Fellows' appears to have been originally assumed by local clubs formed in various parts of England during the 18th c. for convivial and social purposes, usually with rites of initiation, passwords, and secret ceremonies, supposed to imitate those of Freemasonry. Associations of these clubs were formed from time to time for purposes of mutual recognition, of which that styled the 'Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity', formed about 1813, has grown into a vast organization, having local branches or 'lodges' throughout Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as in the United States and some foreign countries. Besides this, there are numerous smaller societies of the same 'order' in Great Britain and the Colonies; a distinct federation also exists in the United States, which, beginning in 1819 in connexion with the Manchester Union, separated from it in 1842, and is now a great and important organization.

1811 *Las-Bai, Odd Fellows*, a convivial society; the introduction to the most noble grand, arrayed in royal robes, is well worth seeing at the price of becoming a member 1854 THOREAU *Walden* viii (1886) 170 Men will if they can, constrain him to belong to their desperate odd-fellow society 1887 *Pall Mall G* 2 Sept 87/2 A great gathering of Oddfellows was held last evening at the Masons' Hall tavern... to welcome the grand master of the Manchester Unity 1887 *Scotsman* 16 May 6/5 A General Council Meeting of the Scottish Order of Oddfellows' Friendly Society was held on Saturday at the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh

Hence **Oddfellowship**, the status of an Odd-fellow; the principles and organization of the 'Oddfellows'

1871 *Daily News* 30 June, I am forgetting that some of my readers are, perhaps, unacquainted with the rudiments of Odd-Fellowship. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII 361 On its institution in Manchester, the main purpose of Odd-fellowship was declared by its laws to be, 'to render assistance to every brother who may apply through sickness, distress, or otherwise, if he be well attached to the King and government, and faithful to the Order'

Oddish (*q*dis), *a.* [f. ODD *a.* + -ISH¹.] Something odd or peculiar.

1705 ROWE *Biter* II 1, Such a scurvy, abominable oddish kind of a Husband. 1810 *Metropolis* I 212 Some oddish coincidences occurred in the theatre 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX 292 He's odd-ish, and quite unlike other people

Oddity (*q*dit), [f. ODD *a.* + -ITY] 1. The quality or character of being odd or peculiar; peculiarity, strangeness, singularity

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* Pref., All Manner of precious Stones that have been ever valued for their Beauty, Colour, Oddity, Curiosity 1824 SCOTT *St Roman's* xxiii, Pray do not set up for wit and oddity; there is nothing in life so intolerable as pretending to think differently from other people. 1888 *Firth Autobiog* III vi 144 The oddity of the situation seemed to strike both at the same time

2. An odd characteristic or trait, a peculiarity.

1773 STEELE *Guardian* No 144 P 1 Our very street-beggars are not without their peculiar oddities. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* II xv, All the people have their oddities 1897 DOWDEN *Shaks Prim.* v. 48 Love's Labour Lost is a comedy of oddities of dialogue.

3. *a.* An odd or peculiar person.

1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xiv. (1804) 309 This ridiculous oddity danced up to the table at which we sat 1873 BLACK PR *Thule* xii 180 He did not wish to gain the reputation of having married an oddity.

b. Something odd or peculiar; a fantastic, grotesque, or strange-looking object; a strange event. 1834 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Sense* 49 When any oddity took place in the town, such as an ill-assorted marriage, or a ridiculous love-suit 1840 MISS MURLOCK *Ogby* iv, Hugh had often glanced half-contemptuously at the various oddities which decorated the chamber of the old politician.

Oddlegs [ODD *A* 7] = JENNY 6.

Yorkshire Correspondent. The tools called *Jennies* are sometimes called *oddlegs* or *moffs*. They are compasses with one bent leg

Oddlike, *a. Sc* and *north. dial* [f. ODD *a.* + -LIKE.] Odd-looking.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* III v, An odd-like wife, they said, that saw A moupin runkled granny 1825 SCOTT *Guy M xxxix*, Is not it an odd like thing that ilka waif carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession? 1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Oddlike*, *oddishlike*, *odd-looking*.

Oddly (*q*di), *adv.* [f. ODD *a.* + -LY²] In an odd manner.

1. In reference to number: Not evenly; in *oddly even*, *oddly odd*. see EVEN *a.* 15 c, ODD *A*. 2 c.

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 5 Even Numbers Oddly, these may be parted into equal halves, but the halves will be odd

† 2 Singly, solely, alone *Obs*

13 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 923 Pou art oddely byn one out of þus fylpe.

† 3. Singularly; remarkably; nobly, rarely, choicely. *Obs*

13 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 698, I compast hem a kynde crafte & amed hit in myn ordonance oddely dure 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6889 So oddly þai fought, I hat the grekes gaf bake 1425 *St. Christina* III. in *Anglia* VIII 120/40 þen was I oddly mery 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1624 Thy wordes & my mynde oddly well agree 1541 ELYOT *Cov* III. vi, Cutting an oddly great pomegranate

4. In an uneven, irregular, or incongruous manner; † so as not to be even or equally balanced (*obs.*); irregularly; in a haphazard way.

1599 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II. v. 61 How oddly thou replist: Your Loue saies like an honest Gentleman 'Where is your Mother?'—*Merch* V. I. 117 How oddly he is suited 1638 SIR T. HURBERT *1290* (ed. 2) 166 In Persia Justice is so oddly balanced. 1649 G. DANIEL *Prinarch*, *Rick. II.*, cxcv, Nothing comes oddly in, but from a flat Determination, all things Rise or Fall 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 192 People... who having no Subsistence or Habitation h'v'd oddly. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I 89 Patterning acorns oddly drop.

5. In an extraordinary, unusual, or peculiar manner; strangely; fantastically, grotesquely.

1610 SHAKS. *Tem.* v. 1. 127 How oddly will it sound, that I Must aske my child's forgiveness? 1673 RAY *Sourm. Low* C 28 A Japan Letter, oddly painted. 1773 BERRILL *Hydas & Phik* I. Wks 1871 I 271, I profess it sounds oddly, to say that sugar is not sweet 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 44 How oddly beautes will behave! 1877 BLACK *Crane* *Inst* xxiv (1878) 120 Oddly enough he seemed to take a greater interest than ever in the Von Rosens.

b. Often hyphenated to pples. used *attrib.*

1704 LOCKE (J.), Some oddly-shaped fetus 1863 KINGLAKE *Cromwell* (1876) I xiv 302 The most strenuous adventures of this oddly-fated Prince 1879 DOWDEN *Southern* v. 136 The oddly-assorted pair met in Taylor's house 1886 E. S. MORSE *Jap. Homes* vi. 275 Oddly-shaped stones.

Odd-man: see ODD *A*. 1, 6, 8 d, D. 2.

Odd-me-dod, *dial. corr. of* HODMANDOD.

1880 JEFFERIES *Crane* *Ferne* F. 257 There, you great odd-me-dods—you don't know what it is!

Oddments (*q*dmnts), *sb pl.* [f. ODD *a.* + -MENT.] Odd articles, items, fragments, or remnants;

odds and ends; esp articles belonging to broken or incomplete sets, as offered for sale.

In *Printing* applied to the parts of a book other than the text, i. e. the title-page, preface, contents, etc., sometimes to the covers, whether of text or other matter, remaining over after making up complete sections or 'sheets'

1796 MAD. D'ARLAY *Lett* 10 July, I have still so many book oddments of accounts to arrange. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 85 I'm your age treble, with some oddments to 't. 1836 *Lett fr Madras* (1843) 22 Everybody made up a parcel of clothes or some little oddments 1875 MISS BRADDOCK *Str & Pilgr.* I. vi 64 Moved into one lot of oddments at an auction 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 467/1 Made up of plasters and match-boxes and medicine-bottles and heaven knows what other oddments *Mod Adv.*, To clear off special offer of Remnants, Oddments, &c.

Oddness (*q*dnss), [f. ODD *a.* + -NESS] 1. Unevenness of number.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi (Add. MS. 27044), And so in euen division is noust euenness medled wþ oddnessse, nouber oddnessse wþ euennessse 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poeme* II. 115/1 (Arb.) 5 The first seems shorter than the later, who shewes a more oddnessse by reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last syllable 1619 FOTHERBY *Atham*. II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 Take but One, from Three, and you destroy the oddness 1875 JOWETT *Piala* (ed. 2) I 107 The number three, which participates in oddness, excludes the even.

† 2 Unique or rare character, singularity. *Obs*

1581 MACESTER *Positions* xxxix (1887) 188 Oftimes the report of that oddness which we see not in effect, but heare of in speech, falls out very lame 1625 BR J. WILLIAMS *Gt Brit. Salomon* 36 So will I compare these two Kings that you may see, by the oddness of their proportion, how they differ from all Kings beside. 1666 J. DAVIES *Fish. Caribby Isle* 127 So neatly made, that the eye cannot be cloy'd with considering the oddness of their shapes.

3 Divergence from what is ordinary or usual; strangeness, peculiarity; eccentricity.

1611 CORSE, *Bigarrure*,... oddness of humor, fantasticalness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 7 P 1, I was reflecting with myself on the Oddness of her Fancy. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Phelia* I. xiii, The oddness of the event would make people curious 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav* xxii. 315 The oddness of the dresses of the principal personages.

† 4. Want of congruity or harmony, irregularity.

Obs. rare.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. II, In my house I only meet with oddness and disorder

5. With *an* and *pl.* Something odd; † an irregularity, a discrepancy (*obs.*); a peculiarity.

1723 STEELE *Guardian* No 10 P 7, I shall be enabled to introduce several pretty oddnesses in the taking and tucking up of gowns. 1714 *Hu. & Cry* after Dr. S.—f in Somers' *Traills* I. 390 Take Pen in Hand Write some Oddnesses 1738 WHITLER in *Phil Trans* XLII 123 Neither of these Solutions would account for the Variety of Oddnesses I have met with 1866 GLO. ELLIOT *F. Holl* xxvii, It seemed an oddness, requiring explanation

Odds (*q*dz), *sb.* Also 6-7 *oddes*, *ods*, (6 *Sc.* *oddis*, *odis*, 7 *odd's*, *pl odds*). [app. pl. of ODD *a.* taken subst.: cf. *news*. In 16th c. regularly, and in 17th and 18th c. usually, construed as a singular, 'the odds *is* or *was*'; an isolated instance of 'the odds *were*' appears in 1614, but this construction is unusual before the 19th c.]

It is somewhat difficult to comprehend how the plural of *odd* came to be taken to express the sense 'difference', and also how a word originally plural should, while still retaining the plural form, have been so constantly viewed and construed as singular. The most likely explanation is that *odds*, *oddis* first meant 'odd' or 'unequal things' (cf. *news* = 'new things or matters'), a relic of which appears to exist in the phrase 'to make odds even' found in the earliest quotation. But the notion of two odd or unequal things so essentially involves that of the relation between them as easily to pass into that of 'inequality' or 'difference', as it perhaps already did in the phrase in question, and as is fully developed in sense 2. After the sense 'difference' was once established, the plural character of the word might be lost sight of, the more easily that in this sense no singular was in use, nor, from the suggested origin, possible. We may compare the history of *news*, *means*, *true* &c.]

1. (?) Odd or unequal things, matters, or conditions; inequalities; hence to *make odds even*, to equalize or level inequalities, to adjust or do away with differences; † to do away with, atone for, remit, or forgive shortcomings and transgressions; not to reckon his sins or crimes against a person.

[Cf. ODD *a.* 7 b, quot. 1450 70, 'We sal euen that is od'] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 56 Implore, adore, throw indelore, To mak our oddis euyne. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 70 Quhen ze fergaif him his cryme, And maid his oddis eunn 1603 SHAKS *Mems. for M.* III. i. 41 Yet death we feare That makes these oddis all euen. 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 171 Death looks down with nods and smiles, And makes the odds all even.

2 The condition or fact of being unequal; inequality; disparity in number, amount, or quality; dissimilarity: = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 1. Now *rare*. † *all odds*, unequal, different (*obs.*).

1542 UDALL *Erasim. Apoph.* II. (1877) 282 Augustus... admonished his daughter Lulia, to marke what great difference and oddes there was, betwene twoo women of high estate. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* in *Arb Garner* III 60, I am so certain the excellency of his acts, and the baseness of my brain to be so far at odds. 1565 HARRING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 98 Euen among the most blessed Apostles... in likeness of honour there was ods of power. 1565 JEWEL *Ibid.* 612 Priesthood and Princehood haue one Originall and little odds and small difference. 1589 HARRISON *England* II. 1. (1877) 1. 36 There is an irreconcilable ods betwene them and those of the papists. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref 2 Their proportion being at too great odds. 1614 RALPH *Hist World* II v. iii. § 15 32 But whatsoeuer disproportion was betwene the two Armies, farre greater were the odds betwene the Captaines. 1632 MAY *Lucan* Contin vii 329 Twixt whom and Caesar was as great an ods Almost, as twixt the Furie and the Gods. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* iv xvi § 12 Tho' there be a manifest odds betwixt the Bigness of the Diameter 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Scotsman* (1884) 13 Dec 9/6 To see the odds of clergymen in one country from another entirely puts out bigotry. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. viii. 58, I ken nae odds o' her this many a year. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii iv. § 58 167 Nature has made little odds among men of mature age as to strength or knowledge. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge Thirty Yrs.* Ago Pr Wks 1890 I. 80 The New England proverb says, 'All deacons are good, but—there's odds in deacons'.

b. The amount by which one number or quantity differs from another, or by which one thing exceeds or excels, or falls short of or below another; amount in excess or defect; difference.

1548 UDALL *Erasim. Par. Luke* vi 75 Whiche is by a great odds higher. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II. (1618) 27 More words by odds then these may be found. 1640 W. BRIDGE *True Southerers* Convey 86 What shall weigh downe this odds but prayer? 1667 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 447, I chiefly who enjoy So far the happier Lot, enjoying thee Freemannt by so much odds. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 284 It [a bill] was retained by the odds of two voices. 1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XLIV. 234 The cheapest and by odds the most convenient mode. 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distr.* vi, At long and last the odds we split. 1866 HOWRI *Life* 50 By all odds, the loungers at Florian's were the most interesting

3. Difference in the way of benefit or detriment, Now *colloq* in *What's the odds? It is or makes no odds.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., So great the odds is, in what way a truth be uttered. 1657 W. MORICE *Cena quasi* 1047 Def xv 222 Aristippus would have found no odds in dying by the bite of a Lion. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1776 I. 95 Whether it be any Odds to England. 1797 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 1 v 118 Their being compounded would make no odds. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xii, It makes no odds whether a man has a thousand pounds or nothing there. 1884 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* viii. 94 But there, it's no odds. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* I. ix,

What's the odds to a working-man whether he spells right or wrong?

3. Disagreement, dissension, variance, strife; = DIFFERENCE 3. Chiefly in *at odds*, *† bring to odds* (cf. DIFFERENCE 3 b).

1587 HARRISON *England* ii ix (1577) i 208 Those .. who otherwise would lie at strife, and quicklie be at odds. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1543) 12 A compacted knavery. to bring the king and him to odds. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* i iii 185, I cannot speake Any beginning to this peeish odds. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 The father findeth so great fault with them for their odds and iarring. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 27 In Germany, they fell to odds principally about the Sacrament of the last Supper. 1694 MOTTUUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix (1737) 121 Enemies; against whom he is eternally at odds. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII x, About which your reverences have so often been at odds with one another. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* 155 Old folk and young folk, still at odds, of course!

4. Difference in favour of one of two contending parties; balance of advantage; superiority in numbers or resources. *At († with) odds*, with the balance of advantage for or against one.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* Ep. Ded (1577) x, I was constrained with too much odds, to endure combat with both these furious spirits. 1597 *Mirr. Mag.* *Albanact.* xxxviii, At home, with odds, they durst not hyde the stoike. 1600 SHAKS. *A Y L* i ii 169 You wil take little delight in it, there is such odds in the man. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 235 The odds is more then ten to three. 1676 HOBBS *Israel* xx 136 Nor does it need, so much we have the odds. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test. Wks.* 1755 I i 129 There appeared at least four to one odds against them. 1834 MEDWIN *Anglor in Wales* I 259 The odds were now greatly in their favour. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii 122 England had many times fought successfully against the same odds.

† b. Superior position, advantage. *To take odds of*, to take advantage of. *Ods.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. vi* ii 18 Unarm'd all was the knight. Whereof he taking odds, straight bids him dight Himself to yeeld his Love. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 94 When we come to undertake any danger we have this odds by it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. & Ind.* I p. xvi, I am not ignorant of the great Odds that the Bishop had of me, both in Education and Capacity. 1790 J. NELSON *Genl.* (1836) 23, I have the odds of you, for I have a much worse opinion of myself than you can have.

c. Equalizing allowance given to a weaker player or side in a game of skill or an inferior competitor in a handicap. *Also fig.*

1591 FLORIO *and Frutes* 73 A What advantage or odds will you give me? S. None at all why should I give you odds? A. Because you play better than I. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i 62 Which to maintaine, I would allow him odds, And meete him, wile I tude to runne afote, Euen to the frozen frigides of the Alpes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. xx 346 Warre is a game wherein very often that side loseth which layeth the odds. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm.* *Collog.* I 82 There's no great Honour in getting a Victory when Odds is taken. 1888 BRUCE *Ann. Commw.* II ii. 284 Each side feels that it cannot allow any odds to the other.

5. In *Betting*, Advantage conceded by one of the parties in proportion to the assumed chances in his favour; the inequality of a wager, consisting in the ratio in which the sum to be given stands to that to be received. *To lay (give, etc.) odds*, to offer a wager on terms favourable to the other party; *to take odds*, to accept a wager thus proposed.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 121, I will lay odds, that ere this yeere expire, We beare our Cinill Swords. As faire as France. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i 272 Your Grace hath laide the odds a th' weaker side. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* i iv 156 He was so confident of his skill, as to offer odds, that he would either kill the Duke of Ep-ponon, or very much endanger his life. 1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No 405 The Odds, at starting, were on Babram. 1843 DISRAELI *Sybil* i, 'I'll take the odds against Caravan.' 'In ponies?' 'I do not.' 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi IV. 593 The Jacobites would not give the odds, and could hardly be induced to take any moderate odds. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love lost World* 100 What odds will you lay against him?

6. 'Chances' or balance of probability in favour of something happening or being the case, esp. in *it is odds (that, but)*, now usually the odds are.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 44 Tis odds but I shall thrust thee through the buckler into the brain. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Delays* (Arb.) 525 If a Man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleep. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1722) 245 It is infinite odds but he will quench the Spirit. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I 84 Those that Can tell the Odds of all Games. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. The Odds are against him that he loses. 1720 DE FOX *Capt. Singleton* viii (1840) 148 It was a million to one odds that ever he could have been relieved. 1748 CUNESTERR. *Lett.* (1792) II cixviii 116 It is odds but you touch some body or other's sore place. 1847 DR. QUINCEY *Sp. Mtl. Nuv.* viii 17 It was odds but she had first embarked upon this billowy life from the lital Bay of Biscay. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 48 A game of chance where the odds are a hundred to one against you.

7. Odds and ends, odd fragments or remnants, miscellaneous articles or things. Cf. *END* sb. 5.

Perhaps, in origin, an alteration of *odd ends*, found in same sense much earlier (see *ODD* a. 3); the later form having a better jingle, and more comprehensive appearance. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Gloss.* *Odds-on-ends*, odd trifling things. 17 — *Lett. in Rhyme.* *To R. Townely*, 'Twas Thursday last, when I, John Goose-quill, Went for some odds-and-ends to Rochdastrey. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 51 'Tis but unstrapping my cheese trunk, laying out my odds and ends, and the affair is over. 1812 BYRON *Juan* iii lxxxiii, Having pick'd up several

odds-and-ends Of free thoughts. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* xi, Fragments of old pattern, and odds and ends of spoiled goods. 1854 MRS. CARLILE *Lett.* II. 193 There are still some odds and ends for the carpenter to do. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 82 The very odds and ends of time may be worked up into results of the greatest value.

8. Comb., as (sense 5) *odds-giver, -receiver*; *odds-on*, on which odds are laid.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/8 The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the defeat of an odds-on fancy, Peerage. 1892 *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 3/4 Singularly enough the odds-giver was never in the race. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 May 11/3 Every even-money or odds-on favourite was bowled over. 1900 *Vestm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/3 We have played games by the hundred giving the odds of the QR, and have invariably made use of the right of casting QR without the least objection from the odds receiver.

Odds (pdz), *v. dial* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make different, alter, to balance.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab* vi 263 So they odds it till it comes even, as folks say down in Berkshire. 1876 S. *Warwick Gloss.* *Odds*, to alter, make different. 'It'll all be odds'd in a bit. 1883 *Harph. Gloss.* *Odds*, to alter. 'I can't odds, 'un.' 1884 *Updon-on-Swern Gloss.* *Odds*, to balance, as an account, or to alter.

Oddsobob, **Oddsbud**, etc. see *OD* 1.

† **Odsmán**, *sc. Obs.* In *o disman*, *odsmán*. [Alteration of *odd man* (*ODD* a. 1): cf. *thursman*, *daysman*, etc.] An umpire, an arbiter. 1581 *Sc. Acts* *Yas VI* (1812) III 230/1 Refernt be the saids parteis to our soueiane lord, as ouris man and odisman. 1883 *Decret. Arbitral of Yas VI Gov. Edinb.* (1742) 8 *Odsmán* and *Oversman*, commonly chosen be Advice and Consent of both the saids Parteis.

† **Oddwoman**, *sc. Obs.* [f. *ODD* a. + *WOMAN*, after *odd man*] A female umpire, an arbitrator. 1587 *Sc. Acts* *Yas VI* (Jam.) I. And vntquhile the queene our soueiane lordess derrest more as odwoman and ourwoman. **Oddsbooks**, **Oddsounds** see *OD* 1.

Ode (pzd), Also 7 oads. [A *F. ode* (c. 1500 in *Hatz-Darm*), = *It, Sp, Pg. oda*, ad. late and med. L. *oda*, earlier also *ode*, a. Gr. *ōdē* (contracted from *ōdōn*) song, f. *deidōn* to sing.]

1. a. In reference to ancient literature (and in some early uses of the word in English): A poem intended or adapted to be sung; e.g. the Odes of Pindar, of Anacreon, of Horace. *Choral Odes*, the songs of the Chorus in a Greek play, etc. b. In modern use: A rime (rarely unrhimed) lyric, often in the form of an address; generally dignified or exalted in subject, feeling, and style, but sometimes (in earlier use) simple and familiar (though less so than a *song*).

It rarely extends to 150 lines, and some poems so named are quite short, though prob. the name would not now be given to such. The metre in longer odes is usually irregular (e.g. Dryden *Alexander's Feast*, Wordsworth *Intimations of Immortality*), or consists of stanzas regularly varied (Gray's *Pindaric Odes*), but, in shorter 'odes', sometimes of uniform stanzas (Gray's shorter odes).

1588 SHAKS. *L L* iv in 99 Once more Ile read the Ode that I have writ. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i xxx. (Arb.) 72 Out of the primitive Greeke and Latine, as Comedie, Tragedie, Ode, Epitaph, Elegie, Epigramme, and other moe. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xii. xviii, They Oades and Cantons sing. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 24 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1755 GRAY *(title)* The Progress of Poesy; a Pindaric Ode. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Aug. We have few good English odes. 1803-6 WORDSWORTH *(title)* Ode Intimations of Immortality. 1805 — *Ode to Duty*, This ode is on the model of Gray's Ode to Adversity, which is copied from Horace's Ode to Fortune. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Millon* (1857) i The Greek drama springs from the ode. 1854 TENNYSON *(title)* Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington. 1883 THROD. WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 270/2 Enthusiasm is, in the nature of things, the very basis of the ode, for the ode is a monodrama, the actor in which is the poet himself. *Ibid.* 272/1 Coleridge's Ode to France, the finest ode in the English language, according to Shelley. 1890 R. G. MOUTON *Ant. Class. Drama* ix 296 From the entry of the Chorus a comedy consists in the alternation of Episodes and Choral Odes to any number of each. *Fig.* 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 164 A tempest is a rough ode, without falsehood or rant.

2. *Gr. Church.* Each of the nine Scripture canticles; also, each song or hymn of a series called the *canon of the odes*.

1881 L.N. SELBORNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 580/1 The system [of Greek hymnody] has a peculiar technical terminology, in which the words 'troparion', 'ode', 'canon' chiefly require explanation. The *troparion* is the unit of the system, being a strophe or stanza .. divisible into verses or clauses, with regulated casuras. An *ode* is a song or hymn compounded of several similar *troparia*—usually three, four, or five. A system of three or four odes is 'triodion' or 'tetradion'. A canon is a system of eight (theoretically nine) connected odes, the second being always suppressed.

3. Comb., as *ode-factor, -maker, -writing; ode-composing* adj.; *odeman*, a writer of odes.

1737 *Post. Lett.* to *Ladies* iv Wks 1737 V. 122 My supper was with a great Poet and Ode-maker. 1748 ARMSTRONG *Unw. Annals* Nov. They'll lie somewhat heavy upon the hands of the ode-factors. c. 1785-90 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Progr. Curiosity* Arg. II, Laureled Odeman. 1795 — *Coronation Bill* Wks. 1812 III 377 Ode-composing. Peter 1792 LANGTON in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1780, A gentleman present. had been running down ode-writing in general, as a bad species of poetry.

Ode, obs. form of *ODD*, *WOAD*.

-**ode**, *for native suffix*, repr. G1. -*ōdēs*, -*ōdes*, adj. -ending = 'like, of the nature of', contracted from -*oēdēs* = -o- final of root or comb. vowel + -*ēdēs* like; e.g. *λιθώδης* stony, *σαρκώδης* fleshy, *ὕλωδης* woody, *φυλλώδης* leaflike. Thence have been formed mod. L. sbs. in -*odum*, Eng. -*ode*, in the sense of 'something of the nature of' that expressed by the first element. Examples. *cladode*, *geode*, *phyllode*, *sarcodē*, *staminode* (Not the same as -*ode* = Gr. *ōdōs* way, path, in *anode*, *cathode*, *electrode*, etc.)

Odel see under *ODAL*.

Odelet (p^o dlet). [f. *ODE* + -*LET*. cf. *F. odelette* (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm*).] A short or little ode. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii xlii (Arb.) 110 Philo to the Lady Calia, sendeth this Odelet (p^o Odelet) of her prayse in forme of a Piller. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1829 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII 120 He has trifled, and written many an odelet to entertain his friend. 1883 *Athenaeum* 22 Dec. 811/1 The gay and charming odelet 'I o Minerva'.

Odeling, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -*LING*.] A diminutive or 'bantling' ode. 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* xii, An Ode-ling more will set you all to rights.

Oder, obs. form of *OTHER*.

|| **Odeum** (p^o dīm). *f. Odeā* (p^o dī'ā). [Late L. *odēum* (*odēum*), a Gr. *ὀδεῖον* a building for musical performances. Cf. *F. odium* (1547 in *Hatz-Darm*), also *odéon*.] Among the ancient Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, a roofed building, akin to a theatre, for vocal and instrumental music, also, sometimes applied to a modern theatre, hall, etc., or gallery in such a building, used for musical performances.

1603 HOLLAND *Phitarch's Mor.* 277 Go to the gallerie *Sioa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musickeschoole *Odeum*. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1726/4 To this succeeded a Suit of Vocal and Instrumental Musick from the Odeum or Musick Gallery. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* 53 We saw here no stadium, theatre, or odéum. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I iv 156 In the free days of the nation, she and her colonies erected fortifications, theatres, odeia, stadia, and temples. 1866 FULTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr. I.* ii iv. 336 The market, the court, the gymnasium, the odeum, the theatre. filled up the days of the citizen.

Odeur, obs. form of *ODOUR*.

† **Odible**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *odibilis* hateful, f. verbal stem *od-* hate. see *ODIUM* and -*IBLE*.] Worthy to be hated, hateful, odious.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* *Troy* iii xxiv, His face was so hateful and so odible. a. 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 724 All natural nutriment to me as carene ys odybull. 1521 BR. CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II i 307 The Spaniards being as odybull peoplyl unto this nation as any cane be. 1614 RICH. *Honest Age* (1844) 58 There is not a vice so odible, but they have skill to make it with the visard of vertue. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii v 74 And is it possible to live continually with intelligible, amiable or odible Objects?

Odic (p^o dik), a. *l. rare.* [f. *ODE* + -*IC*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to an ode.

1863 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* May 36 That the dramatic and odic poetry of the Greeks was a natural growth from the song-dances of savage life.

Odic (p^o dik), a. 2 [f. *OD* + -*IC*.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force called *OD*.

1850 ASHBURNER in *Reichenbach's Dynamis* Pref. 11 The establishment of the existence of the odic force is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life. 1869 *Punch* 21 Aug. 68/1 The magnetic or odic lights which Reichenbach photographed. 1895 ELIZ. S. PHELPS *Chapt. Jr. Life* vii. 131 That odic force whose mysterious existence science cannot deny, and speculation would not

† **Odiferant**, **Odiferous**, obs. shortened forms of *ODORIFERANT*, -*FEROUS*.

14 — in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 220 Hys smel; That ben so swete and so odiferus. a. 1559 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* Envy, I thought for to have taken awayance with an odiferant flowre. 1544 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv (1870) 237 That there be no fylth in them, but good & odiferous sauours. 1552 HULOER, *Odiferous*, loke in odiferous, for the laste is the better phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 69 Working upon humane ordure and by long preparation rendring it odiferous.

Odinism (p^o dīm'zm) [f. *Odin* + -*ISM*.] The worship of Odin, called the *All-father*, the chief deity of Norse mythology, corresponding to the OE. Woden, from whom most of the kingly lines of the Angles and Saxons reckoned their descent; the mythology and religious doctrine of the ancient Scandinavian people before the introduction of Christianity.

1848 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 257 A revival of Odinism, or the old Scandinavian heathenism. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng. I.* 115 Odinism, in the 5th and 6th centuries, was probably very different from what it became at a later date.

So **Odinian**, **Odinic**, **Odinitic** adjs., of or pertaining to Odin or Odinism; **Odinist**, a votary of Odin; a student of Odinism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Odin*. 1864 MISS COBBE in *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 310 The worst penalty of wickedness threatened by the Odinist religion. 1869 STUART GLYNNIE *Arthurian Local* iv. 111 So in what I may call Odinitian Scotland, have we memorials of the Norsemen. 1879 KARL BLIND in *19th Cent.* June 1105 The apparently Arthurian, in reality Odinitic, character of various North-Brish legends. 1883 in *Homilet.*

Monthly (N Y) Jan (1884) 108 The Odmiticaven, the bird of memory of the old Norse Mythology 1891 *Edin Rev* Apr. 351 The Odmitic ode countenanced the exposure of sickly or superfluous infants

† **Odiose**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad L. *odiosus* = next] 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sledane's Count.* 36 That their name was in times past odiose, and hated of him

Odious (o'di-ous), *a.* [a. AF. *odious* = OF. *odius* (1376 in Godef.), F. *odieux*, ad. L. *odiosus*, f. *odium* hatred, ODIUM. see -OUS]

1 Deserving of hatred, hateful, causing or exciting hatred or repugnance, disagreeable, offensive, repulsive; exciting odium.

1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 139 Jo passion of Crist is myche for to pseyre, bot slepyng of his tormentours is odious to God. 1386 CHAUCER *Sountr.* T. 484 Sire quod he an odious meschit This day bytyd is to myn ordre and me. a 1400 *Octavian* 1071 He bote his lypys and schoke his berde, That hodyus byt was to see. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 199 So that nothing be to the so odious as synne & wylkynes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. 4. (1577) i. 111 A number of their odious companions and ambitious idles are now deceased. 1604 SHAKS *Oth. v. ii* 150 You told a Lye, an odious damned Lye. 1759 JOHNSON *Jacob* No. 86 p. 11, I am asked twenty times a day when I am to leave those odious lodgings. 1861 GRO. ELIOT *Silas Mar* III. The unhappy woman whose image became more odious to him every day. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Raign Law* VII. (1871) 327 The most odious conceptions of human society which the world has ever seen.

† 2. Regarded with hatred; hated. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxi. 15 If a man have two wyves, on loved and another odious. 1440 *Pamph. Parv.* 362/1 Odious, or be-hatyd, odious.

Odiously (o'di-ous), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In an odious manner; so as to cause or incur hatred or odium; hatefully, abominably.

1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1117 The malice of evil men Rebelleth And maketh theme to lyve odiously. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 44 So charity is broken by odiously brawling together. 1648 R. CARPENTIER *Experience* VII. 160 The Spaniards are odiously proud. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 467 No men were ever grown so odiously ridiculous [as the bishops were]. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 390 This was represented very odiously at Oxford. 1885 J. H. McCARTHY *Cannula* xxxii, He was becoming dangerously, odiously complimentary.

Odiousness (o'di-ousness), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]* The quality of being odious or hateful; repulsiveness; the quality of causing odium; hatefulness.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 644 Olyver Dennyll, whom, for the odiousness of the name, y^e Kynge causyd it to be chaungyd, & to be named Daman. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvi. (1634) 86 Some men doe goe about with the odiousness thereof to bring God's truth in hatred. 1623 SHAKESPEARE *Trav. Persia* 71 A thing of infinite odiousness. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 226 The odiousness of the crime. 1884 *March Exam.* 14 May 5/2 We say nothing of the impossibility of the task. It is enough to speak of its odiousness.

Odor (e, obs. forms of ODOUR, OTHER.

Odist (o'dist), *rare.* [f. ODE + -IST.] A writer or composer of an ode, an ode-maker.

1777 CANNING & GIFFORD in *Anti-Jacobin* 18 Dec. The original Odist thus parodied by his friend. 1890 *Hesper's Mag.* July 272/1 This sudden transformation of the hymn writer into the odist of Phœbus Apollo.

Odium (o'di-um), [a. L. *odium*, f. vb. stem *od-, odi-* to hate.] Hatred, dislike, aversion, detestation. *a.* as a feeling or quality of the subject.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Poi.* 139 Before his death he discern'd himself the object of the Peoples scorn, and odium. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1653) 65 Ambitious by some meritorious service to earn a better gust, or correct the universal odium against him. 1776 O. SCHUYLER in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 297, I will no longer suffer the public odium, since I have it most amply in my power to justify myself. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 389 Though it expose me to odium in every form, I have no hesitation in asserting it.

b. as a condition affecting the object: The fact or state of being hated or exposed to hatred.

1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 387 Observing the King to be in Odium with his Subjects. 1691 BR. KEN *Let. to Mrs. Griggs* 7 June (Add. MS.) To avoid y^e odium vnder w^{ch} I ly. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 64, I should have fallen under an Odium with them. 1875 JOWETT *Pala.* (ed. 2) IV. 36 The odium which attached to him when alive has not been removed by his death.

c. The reproach attaching to some hated act or fact; odiousness; opprobrium.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20 369 That he might decline the Odium of being accepted an Atheist. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 348 Nero having set Rome on fire himself laid the Odium of it on the Christians. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* lvi. (1789) 187 Men who shall seek truth with an unbiased soul, and shall speak it freely to mankind, without the fear of parties or the odium of singularity. 1826 SCOTT *Nigel* IV. When the odium of the transaction shall be forgotten. 1875 FROUD *Cæsar* viii. 85 On him had fallen the odium of the proscription and the stain of the massacres.

† *d.* The object of hatred or dislike. *Obs.* 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man Catching* Wks. 1716 I. 189 s not this better than to become the common odium and object of the Peoples Hatred and just Indignation?

† *e.* *Odium theologicum* (mod. L.), the hatred which proverbially characterizes theological dissensions. Hence, by imitation, *odium æstheticum* (æsthetic), *medicum* (medical), *musicum* (musical), etc.

1758 HUMS *Ess. & Treat.* xxiv. 121 note, The Odium

Theologicum, or Theological Hatred, is noted even to a proverb, and means that degree of rancour, which is the most furious and implacable. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 137 The *odium theologicum* is ever hotter between sections of the same party which are divided by trifling differences, than between the open representatives of antagonist principles. 1875 LOWELL *Worship* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 354 Something of the intensity of the *odium theologicum* (if indeed the *æstheticum* be not in these days the more bitter of the two). 1899 19th Cent. 1069 On such ground it is little wonder if the *odium musicum* sometimes approximates in character to the *odium theologicum*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/1 But the *odium medicum* of the main body of the profession has generally proved too strong for the heads of it.

Odize (o'diz, o'diz), *v. rare.* [f. OD + -IZE.] *trans.* To charge or impregnate with odic force.

1850 ASHURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* § 488 513 There is some probability that odic smoke is odized air, in the same way that the so-called magnetized water is odized water, that is, air and water charged with Od. *Ibid.* Water, when odized, becomes visible in the dark exactly as odized metals acquire or increase in odic incandescence.

† **Odling**, *vb. sb.* (?) *Obs.* 1518-1 Meaning uncertain: 'must have some relation to tricking and cheating' (Nares). Perh. an error of some kind.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Characters, *Shift*, A thread-bare shark, one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldering and odling.

Odly, -ment, -ness, *obs.* ff. ODDLY, etc.

Odmyl (o'dmil), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὀδμή* (Ionian form of *ὀσμή*) smell + -YL.] A mobile sulphur-containing liquid found in the volatile substance given off in the preparation of balsam of sulphur; it has a garlicky smell, and boils at 71° C.

1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 173. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. **Odograph**: see HODOGRAPH 2.

Odology, [f. OD + -LOGY.] The science or doctrine of the hypothetical force called *od*.

1851 ROBERTSON in *Life & Lett.* ix. II. 26 Mesmerism, electro-biology, odology.

Odometer, -metrical, -metry: see HODOMETER, etc.

† **Odontalgia** (o'dontalgiä), *Also 7-8* in anglicized form *odontalgia*. [a. Gr. *ὀδονταλγία* toothache, f. *ὀδοντ-* tooth + -αλγία, from *ἀλγος* pain, suffering. Cf. F. *odontalgie* (1694 in Hatz-Darm.)] Toothache.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 248 The odontalgia or pain of the tooth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Odontalgia* 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Alopath*, From whence, and the nerve, proceeds that pain called odontalgia, or tooth ach. 1800 *Med. Juris* III. 403 Odontalgia, or the Tooth Ach, the most frequent and painful disease incident to the human body. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 342 It is employed externally as an anodyne, as in neuralgia and especially odontalgia.

Odontalgic (o'dontalgi), *a. and sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC; in F. *odontalgique*]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to toothache.

1727 BAILEY Vol. II, *Odontalgic*, pertaining to the Tooth-Ache. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Imp.* (1757) II. 102 Some Odontalgic Drop, or other Nostrum. 1888 H. F. WOOD *Passenger fr. Scot. Yd.* xv. 181 That odontalgic expert—thought the detective—looked extractions at him.

B. sb. A medicine for toothache.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Imp.* (1757) II. 263 Opiates are Ophthalmics, as well as Odontalgics. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquim-Landon* II. iii. 159 The Larinus Odonalgicus of Dejean, has obtained a reputation as an odontalgic.

† **Odontiasis** (o'dontiasis), [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὀδοντιάσις* to cut teeth see -ASIS. In F. *odontiase*.]

The cutting of the teeth; dentition, teething.

1706 in PHILLIPS 1811 in HOOPER. In mod. Dicts.

Odontic (o'dontik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντικός* fit for the teeth, f. *ὀδός*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth: see -IC.]

a. adj. Of or belonging to the teeth. *b. sb.* in pl.

(a) Medicaments or remedies for the teeth (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892); (b) Matters relating to the teeth.

1567 *Physical Diet*, *Odontic*, belonging to the teeth.

1854 BADHAM *Hallent*, 303 Aristotle says of his belone, that it is 'smooth' and 'toothless', which statement, as regards the odontics of the gar fish, is the reverse of fact.

Odontist (o'dontist), [f. Gr. *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth + -IST.] A dentist.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 607 It was Dr. Scott, the celebrated Odontist of Glasgow. 1881 *Ibid.* X. 214 His Majesty's Odontist had disappeared.

† **Odontitis**, [f. Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth: see -ITIS. Cf. mod. F. *odontite* (Littré Suppl.)] Inflammation or pain of a tooth (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1857).

Odonto-, before a vowel *odont-*, combining form of Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδοντ-* a tooth, in terms of Zoology, Dentistry, etc., as in *Odontocete* (-sīt) [Gr. *κῆτος* whale] *a.*, of a cetacean, having teeth instead of whalebone, opposed to *mysticete*; *sb.* a toothed cetacean; hence *Odontocetous a.*

Odontogenic a., pertaining to the origin and development of teeth. **Odontogeny** [see -GENY], the generation or origin and development of the teeth; embryology of dentition (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853).

Odontognathous a. Zool. [Gr. *ὄντος* jaw], having teeth or transverse ridges in the jaw, as heliconid Gasteropods. **Odontolite** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a fossil tooth; with lapidaries, a fossil tooth or other bone coloured blue by mineral

impregnation, occurring in tertiary strata. **Odontolith** [as prec.], talia of the teeth. || **Oodontonecrosis**, necrosis or death of a tooth or part of a tooth (C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1867).

Oodontomosa logy [NOSLOGY] (see quot. 1867).

Oodontornithic a. [ORNITHIC], belonging to an extinct section of birds with teeth (*Oodontornithes*).

Oodontorhynchous a. Ornith. [Gr. *ὀρυγχος* snout], having toothlike serrations in the bill, serirostiate (as geese and ducks).

Oodontostomatous, Oodonto-

stomous a. [Gr. *στόμα* (-r-) mouth], having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate (as an insect), see also quot. 1892. **Oodonto trypy**, *Dentist*

[Gr. *τρυπάω* hole, *τρυπάω* to bore], the operation of perforating a tooth to draw off pus from an internal abscess (C. A. HARRIS 1867).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 397 The *Oodontocetes* in *Ann. Philos.* XIV. 416 (1819) 1819, to be treated as an object of zoology. 1868 JANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 581 Most of the turquois (not artificial) used in jewelry

was bone turquois (called also odontolite). 1847-9 *Town Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/1 The calculus matter which gathers round the teeth called tartar or *odontolith*. 1857 MAYNE.

Expos. Lex., *Oodontomosa logy*, *Oodontomosa logy*, a treatise on the diseases of the teeth; also that branch of medicine which treats of the diseases of the teeth. 1874 W. C. WILLIAMSON in *Owen's Coll. Fac.* VII. 202 Professor Marsh's new *Oodontornithic* bird. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oodontorhynchous*, having the mandibles dentated. *Ibid.*, *Oodontostomatous*, having a dentated mouth or opening, as the *Buthus odontostoma*.

Oodontoblast (o'dontoblast), [f. (ODONTO- + -BLAST, germ, embryo.)] A tooth-cell that produces dentine; any tooth-secreting cell. Hence

Oodontoblastic a., of or pertaining to such a cell.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 The dentine is developed from the 'dental pulp' of vascular connective tissue by the immediate agency of a superficial layer of cells called odontoblasts. 1881 CARPENTIER *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 9) 56

Oodontoglossum (o'dontoglossum), *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὀδός* (see ODONTO-) + *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα* tongue.] A genus of orchids having flowers remarkable for their size and the beauty of their colours; also, a plant or flower of this genus.

1880 OUIDA *Alph. I.* 178 Vere looked up from the golden blossoms of an Oodontoglossum. 1891 *Athenæum* 4 July 40/2 Mr. R. A. Rolfe showed two hybrid odontoglossums.

So **Oodontoglot**, here anglicized form of prec.

1879 HODDAM-WHITHAM *Rosacina* xxi. 140 The heavier odour of a chocolate-tinted odontoglot.

Oodontograph (o'dontograp), [f. (ODONTO- + -GRAPH.)] An instrument, invented by Professor R. Willis, for marking or setting out the teeth of gear-wheels.

1857 RANKINE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIV. 366/1 To facilitate the drawing of epicycloidal teeth in practice. Mr. Willis has published tables of *p-c* and *p'-c*, and invented an instrument called the 'odontograph'. 1866 BRANNIN & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. Tables are given on the odontograph for finding the graduation on the scale corresponding to any given pitch and number of teeth.

Oodontography (o'dontograpfi), [f. (ODONTO- + -GRAPHY.)] A description, or history, of the teeth.

1840-5 OWEN (*title*) *Oodontography*; or, a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 142/1. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/2 Minute anatomy, odontography, and many cognate branches, all fall under his [Owen's] observation in turn.

Hence **Oodontographic a.**, of or pertaining to odontography. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Oodontoid (o'dontoid), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντοειδής* tooth-like: see ODONTO- and -OID. Cf. F. *odontode* (1690 in Hatz-Darm.)]

A. adj. 1 Resembling or having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; *spec.* in *odontoid process* (*odontoid peg*), a tooth-like projection from the body of the axis or second cervical vertebra of certain mammals and birds; when this process does not coalesce with the body of the axis, as in *Ornithorhynchus* and many reptiles, it is sometimes called the *odontoid bone*.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Odontoid Process*, a process of the second vertebra of the neck. 1831 R. KNOW *Cloquet's Anat.* 170 The posterior surface of this ligament rests upon the odontoid process. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 217 In many animals we have a distinct 'odontoid' bone, instead of an odontoid process. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 171 The skull does not move upon the atlas, but the atlas slides round the odontoid peg of the axis vertebra.

2. (*attrib.* use of B) Of or belonging to the odontoid process, as *odontoid ligament*, *tubercle*.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 277 The odontoid or check ligaments are two strong, round, fibrous processes, about half an inch long, attached, below, to the apex and sides of the odontoid process. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Odontoid tubercle*, a rough elevation on the inner border of each condyle of the occipital bone for the attachment of the alar odontoid ligament.

B. sb. The odontoid process.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Odontoides* (in *Anat.*), a Part shap'd like a tooth, as The Tooth of the second Vertebra. and of some other Bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ.*

Nat I 217 The rest of the body of the atlas, or 'odontoid', has coalesced with its proper neural arch 1896 *N. Wron Dict. Birds* 852 The intervertebral pad connecting the Odontoid with the body of the Axis.

Odontology (od'ntol'jiz). [*f.* ODONTO- + Gr. -λογία discourse: see -(O)LOGY. Cf. *F. odontologie* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*)] That branch of the science of anatomy which treats of the structure or development of the teeth

1819 *Pantologia* (title of Article), *Odontology*. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Odontology*, the branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

So **Odontologic**, **Odontological** (od'ntol'jizkāl) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or treating of the teeth, or of odontology; **Odontologically** *adv.*; **Odontologist**, one versed in the subject of the teeth or in odontology.

1888 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I ii 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself 'Odontologist' 1896 S. CARTWRIGHT in *Trans. Odontological Soc. Gt. Brit.* I, The necessity of a union (amongst Dentists) has given rise to the formation of the Odontological Society.

Odontome (od'ntom). *Path.* Also in mod. L. odontoma. [*f.* Gr. type ὀδοντωμα tooth-formation, *f.* ὀδοντ- tooth; in mod. F. *odontome* (Lattre).] A small tumour or growth composed of dentine; more generally, any hard outgrowth from a tooth.

1870 *tr. Stricker's Hum. Histok.* xv 470 We find in the dentine of the teeth, especially in pathological conditions, masses with bone lacunae, termed Odontomes by Virchow. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I 559 Tumours which result from the abnormal and excessive development of the dental structures at any time during the tooth's formation have been grouped together by M. Broca under the name of Odontomes 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronary odontoma*, Broca's term for an odontoma which arises during the formation of the crown of a tooth

Odontophoral (od'ntof'orāl), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* as ODONTOPHORE + -AL.] *a.* Of or pertaining to an odontophore. *b.* = ODONTOPHORAN *a.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 490 Certain of the muscular bundles are also attached to the fore part of the odontophoral cartilages themselves

Odontophoran (od'ntof'orān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f.* mod. L. *Odontophora* (neut. pl. of Gr. ὀδοντοφόρος see next), a proposed primary division of the Mollusca, including all those which have an odontophore, i. e. the Cephalopoda, Gastropoda, and Pteropoda, with the tooth-shells, and chitons; see -AN.] *a.* *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Odontophora*. *b.* *sb.* A mollusc of this group

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 506 In such a slightly modified Odontophoran as Chiton, the heart presents its normal position in the posterior region of the haemal face of the body

Odontophore (od'ntof'or). *Zool.* [*ad.* Gr. ὀδοντοφόρος bearing teeth, *f.* ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth + -φόρος bearing.] A ribbon-like or strap-like structure covered with teeth, forming the masticatory organ of certain molluscs; the lingual ribbon or 'tongue' Also *attrb.*

1870 NICHOLSON *Man.* *Zool.* 251 The intestine has a neural flexure, and there is no odontophore. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 514 The mouth is, provided, with a well-developed odontophore 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 452 The stomodaeum in the *Glossophora* contains an organ known as radula, composed of a chitinous membrane bearing chitinous teeth, developed within a sac (radular or odontophore sac), and growing throughout life

Odontophorous (od'ntof'orās), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Possessing an odontophore.

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 87 The three classes Cephalopoda, Gastropoda, Pteropoda, are placed together in one division as odontophorous Mollusca 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii 513 These are odontophorous Mollusks which breathe air directly

Odoom (od'ū m). [*Ashanti odūm.*] A West African timber tree (*Chlorophora excelsa*).

1887 *MOLONEY Forestry IV Afr.* 213 The 'Odom' tree of the Gold Coast. To those Colonies this wood is invaluable, as it can withstand for years not only the weather, but also the attacks of the 'white ant'. *Ibid.* 247 Where such wood as 'odoom' ('oroko') is available. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Mar 2/1 Two trees, the mahogany and a tree known locally as Odom, which are found of large size and in considerable abundance, are admirably adapted for mine timbers

Odophone (od'fōn) [*ureg.* *f.* Gr. ὀδ- smell + φωνή sound, tone] A scale of scents or odours

1885 C. H. PIESSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII 525 Tinctures made upon a quasi-scientific basis, namely, that of the odophone or gamut of odours of the late Dr. Septimus Piesse.

Odor, another spelling of ODOUR

+ Odorable, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad.* late L. *odorabilis* perceptible by smell, *f.* *odorāre* to smell, scent; cf. OF. *odorable* (14th c. in Godef.)] That can be smelt; perceptible to the sense of smell.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poeme* II 1. (Arb.) 78 The audible (is measured) by sturres, times and accents the odorabile by smells of sundry temperaments 1684 *Boyle Porousn. Anim.* & *Solid Bod.* viii 125 The directly visible or odorabile Expirations of Bodies

+ Odorament, *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *odoramentum* perfume, *f.* *odorāre* to scent, perfume. Cf. OF. *odorement*] Anything used for its scent or perfume, an odoriferous or odorous substance; a perfume. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* viii. 13 Alle vessels of precious stoon

and of odoraments, and oymenitis, and encense. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I xxiv (1639) 41 [In Epilepsy] it is good to quicken the senses with odoraments. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renew's Disp.* 212 Pleasant odoraments must needs be grateful to the brain.

+ Odoraminous, *a.* *Obs. rare* -o. [*f.* L. *odorāmen*, -min- perfume + -OUS] (See quot.)

1666 *Blount Glossary*, *Odoraminous*, smelling sweet, fragrant, odoriferous, pertaining to odour.

Odorant (ō'dōrānt), *a.* Now rare. [*a.* F. *odorant* (15-16th c. in Godef.), *ad.* L. *odorānt-em*, pr. pple. of *odorāre* to perfume] That emits a scent = ODOROUS, ODORIFEROUS

1465 *MS. Bodl.* 423 lf 204 Disposed plentifully With odorant odore full copiously 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 239 The wells of bountie, that Flowre most odorante, By whose humylitie, man firste comfote fande 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* II 33 The tast of Parsly, Dill, and Fennell, sharpe, and yet odorant withall. 1791 *tr. Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III 42 The aroma may be again restored by re distilling it with the odorant plant which originally afforded it 1872 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* 166 At night, the odorant forests echo with the dread roar of fierce monsters.

Odorate (ō'dōrēt), *a.* (*sb.*) Now rare [*ad.* L. *odorāt-us*, pr. pple. of *odorāre* to perfume, scent. Cf. F. *odorat*.] Scented, fragrant.

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 389 Where there is Heat and Strength enough in the Plant, to make the Leaves Odorate, there the smell of the Flower is rather Evanide and Weaker, than that of the Leaves. 1669 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 228 All kinde of fragrant and Odorate Fruits, Herbes, and Gums 1715 R. LUCAS *Dromie Breathings* (1772) § 84 A rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more foetid juice of the earth goes into the garlick, and the more odorate into the rose. 1800 *Med. Jur.* IV. 366 He found them to contain of albuminous and faunaceous matter, but a small quantity, besides some odorate

B. *sb.* A scented or fragrant substance. 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 213 A transcendent Perfume made of the richest Odorates of both the Indies

So **Odorating** *a.*, diffusing odour or scent.

1828 in *WEBSTER*. Hence in mod. Dicts. **Odoration**, *rare* -o [*ad.* L. *odorātō-em* (rare), n. of action *f.* *odorāre* to perfume. Cf. F. *odoration* (16th c. in Godef.)]

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Odoration*, a saouring or smelling **Odorator** (ō'dōrēt'ar), [*agent-n.* in L. form from *odorāre* to scent.] An atomizer for diffusing perfumes, etc.

Odoriferant (ō'dōriferānt), *a.* Now rare [*a.* F. *odoriferant* (c. 1420 in Hatz-Darm.), pr. pple. of *odorifère* to smell, shed perfume, cf. mod. L. *odoriferens* for cl. L. *odorifer*.] = ODORIFEROUS, ODOROUS.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi 37 The suet fragrant smel of holsum balmy flours must odoreferant 1578 *LVT. Doddens* vi lxxxiix 764 White Rosen which is moyst and odoreferant. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv xxx 292 Cedars some white, and some redde, very odoreferant 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, Odoriferant or medicinal Drugs. 1822 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ Odorifere, *a.* *Obs. rare* -t. [*a.* F. *odorifere* (15th c.), or *ad.* L. *odorifer*.] = ODORIFEROUS.

1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's Dystyll Waters* Qiv, The same [rose] water bryngeth them [weak limbs] agayne in theyr myght, with his smellyng and odoryfere vertue and styptysite

Odoriferize, *v.* *rare* -t. [*f.* L. *odorifer* (see next) + -IZE] *trans.* To render odoriferous; to scent or perfume

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 659 Perfumers, able to odonense and adorn the universe

Odoriferous (ō'dōriferās), *a.* Also 5-6 odory-, 6-8 oderi- [*f.* L. *odorifer* (*f.* *odor*, *odōr*- ODOUR + -fer bearing) + -OUS]

L. That bears or diffuses scent or smell; odorous; fragrant; rarely, of an unpleasant odour.

1425 *LYONS Assembly of Gods* 336 Of sauerys odoryferous was her sustynance 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons. Perfect.* Aylb/2 The odoniferous & swete violettes of all obedyence. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.*, 54 What should I speke of the odoniferous skarlett, the fyne velvet etc.] 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xi lxi (1612) 268 If odoniferous sents he smelt, he fathers them on her 1749 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II (1754) 67 Her dead Body was surprisingly beautiful and odoniferous, and it remains odorous and uncorrupt to this Day 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* III, Free air, impregnated, however, with the odoniferous fumes of the articles in which the ship-chandler dealt. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I 129 The courts [were] strewn with odoniferous herbs and flowers.

1887 *Fall Mail* G 2 Nov 3/1 When a busy wharves take the place of the present muddy and odoniferous foreshore

2. *f.* Pleasing, sweet, 'fragrant'.

1577 *HUTLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 375 That which was in your lawe, cleare, neat, precious, and odoniferous 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* II Whose prayers and prayes is .. odoniferous, before the lord.

Hence **Odoriferously** *adv.*, in an odoriferous manner; with scent or fragrance; fragrantly.

Odoriferousness, fragrance.

1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhauer's Bh. Physike* 42/1 Yet ther may heervnto be adde, a little Muscke, for odoniferousness. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart* lx, It makes them smell so odoriferously 1674 *MILTON Hist. Mosc.* iii Wks (1852) 487 Thr Markets smell odoriferously with spices 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II vi xi 144 The atomic explosion from which odoriferousness results, is one of the reactions consequent on the reception of heat. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterita* I ix. 283 The coffee generally roasting odoriferously in the street.

+ Odorific, *a.* *Obs. rare* -t. [*f.* L. *odor*, *odōr*- ODOUR + -IFIC] = ODORIFEROUS.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II 568 They extract waters of a salubrious and odorific kind

+ Odorine, *Chem. Obs.* [*f.* L. *odor* ODOUR + -INE] (See quotes)

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Odorin*, one of the products of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone; it has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odour, and is regarded by Unverdorben as a peculiar salifiable base. 1846 *WORCESTER, Odorine* 1866-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV 174 *Odorine*, a volatile base obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have been impure picoline.

Odorize (ō'dōrīz), *v.* *rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To fill with an odour, to scent. 1884 *American VIII* 301 The gas pours out in a cloud, odorizing the country for a long distance 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 30 June 518/2 Put the mixture rose leaves and spices in a fancy jar with a lid. Keep closed, but open once a day to odorize the room

Odorosity, *rare* -t. [*f.* as next + -ITY] The quality of being odorous; odorousness

1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 363 In like manner it possesses Saporousity, Odorosity.

Odorous (ō'dōrās), *a.* [*f.* L. *odor*, *odōr-em* ODOUR (or *odōr-us* fragrant) + -OUS; perh after obs. F. *odoroux* (16-17th c. in Godef.) or It *odoruso* (Florio) Formerly somet. pronounced (ō'dōrās)] Emitting a smell or scent; scented, odoniferous, more usually, sweet-smelling, fragrant.

1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* I viii. 107 The sweete smoke of the odorous incense. 1590 *SHAKS Mids.* II ii 170 An odorous Chaplet of sweet Sommer buds 1675 *T. R. tr. Marini's Slaughter Innocents* 60 The hills, and dales, that plants odorous bare 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I 273 If od'rous Blooms the bearing Branches load 1749 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II (1754) 8 Most of the Popish Saints dead bodies always remain odorous and uncorrupted 1792 *COWPER Thad.* III 454 Venus .. in his chamber placed him, With scents odorous, spirit soothing sweets 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 237 At the same time the prussic acid becomes more odorous and more volatile 1860 *PUSSEY Min. Proph.* 205 A rich ointment to which odorous substances, myrrh, cinnamon, .. and cassia gave scent. *Comb.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 221/1 Sweetest of younger sisters, odorous-tressed, Whose lips are worshipped by the breezes, Spring!

Hence **Odorously** *adv.*, in an odorous manner, with smell or scent; **Odorousness**, the quality of being odorous

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Odorousness*, sweet scentedness 1843 R. H. HORNE *Orion* II. 1 199 Odorously Glistened the tear drops of a new-fall'n shower

Odorscope, **odoroscope**. [*f.* L. *odōr-em* ODOUR + -(O)SCOPE.] An instrument devised by Edison for determining or testing an odour.

1893 *Rev. of Rev.* Dec. 606 Odorscope.

Odour, **odor** (ō'dar). Forms. 3-4 odur, 4-odour, 4, 6-odor, 4 odore, -yre, 4-5 odir, -e, 5 odure, hodure, 5-6 odours, -owr(e, -eur) [*a.* AF *odour*, OF. *odor*, *odur*, *ad.* L. *odōr-em* smell, scent. The spelling *odor*, occasional in ME., became obs. in 14th c., but arose again in 16th c. after L., was frequent in 17th c., and is now usual in U.S.]

1. That property of a substance that is perceptible by the sense of smell; scent, smell; sometimes *spec.* sweet or pleasing scent; fragrance.

1300 *Land of Cockayne* 76 in *E. B. P.* (1862) 158 True maces beþ be flure, be rind, canel of swet odur 1300 *Cursor M.* 3703 Þe odor [w r odour] o bi nestement It smelles als o plement 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xv.* (*Magdalena*) 114 Al þe plement Fullþyft of þat odure was 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 228 By the noos-thynges we have knowlede of odours and stynches. *Ibid.* 247 In wyntyr the lodure of hote thynges, .. In some odure of colde thynges 1544 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandynskyn* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii, To see suche dishes & smell the swete odour And nothing to taste is utter displeasour 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Friend Ep.* II ii (1680) 50 The effumour or odor of Steel. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II i 574 All Spices, Perfumes, and Sweet Powders Shall borrow from your breath their Odours 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III 628 Fume with stinking Galbanum thy Stalls With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling-place To drive the Viper's Brood. 1784 *COWPER Task* I 317 The lime at dewy eve Diffusing odours 1835 *WILLIS Penicillings* I ii 18 A more nauseating odour I never inhaled 1873 *BLACK FR. Thile* (1874) 45 There is an odour of sweet brer about hovering in the warm, still air

2. *transf.* A substance that emits a sweet smell or scent; a perfume; esp. incense, spice, ointment, etc.; also, an odoriferous flower. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Rev.* v 8 The four and twenty eldre men hadden ech of hem harpis, and golden violis full of odours. 1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 6 Quhen, lusty May, Had maid the birds to begyn their hours Among the tender odours reid and quhyt 1566 *TINDALE Luke* I. 9 His loit was to bren odours (*R. V. incense*) 1574 - *John* xiv 40 Then toke they the body of Iesu and wounde it in linnen clothes with the odours [1611 spices] 1669 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 227 They throw in (by heapes) all Sorts of Spices, and Sweet Odours. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 601 With Nectar she her Son Ardent, Down from his Head the liquid Odours ran. 1709 *FRIOR Song, 'I frame and music* The Myrtles strow, thy Odours burn 1801 *R. ELLIS Catul.* *lus* lxxv By A royal thyn, in odours silkly nestled

3. The sense of smell. *Obs. rare.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv lxxix (MS. Bodl.) If 156 b/1 Men wyboute moupe, and þei . lyueþ onliche bi odoure and smell of noseprelles 1432-50 *tr. Hyden* (Rolls)

I. 291 Turfes which be more vile than woode and more tedious to the odour.

4. *fig.* a 'Fragrance'; 'savour'.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 18 *pe* can not see the 1340 *Wyclif* a *Cov.* ii. 14. Therefore thankings to God, that scheweth by vs the odour of his knowynge [1582 (Rhem.) the odour of his knowynge] — *Eph.* v. 2. Crist 3af him self for vs an offryng and sacrifice to God, in to the odour of swettesse, of deuocyon and prayer spyrte out and ascende vp to thy lorde 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1. I had thought the odour, sir, of your good name had been more precious to you. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* i. The political principles in which he was educated, and of which he ever retained some odour 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 12 No odour of religious intolerance attaches to it.

b (*Good or bad*) Repute, favour, estimation.
1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 68/1 To day he was in better odour 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *West Days at Edgewood* 166 Hartlib was in good odour during the days of the commonwealth. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dow* Ps. cxlii. 4 When a person is in ill odour it is quite wonderful how weak the memories of his former friends become

5. Odour of sanctity (*F. odeur de sainteté*, 17th c. in Littré): a sweet or balsamic odour stated to have been exhaled by the bodies of eminent saints at their death, or on subsequent disinterment, and held to attest their saintship; hence, *fig.*, gracious manifestation of saintliness; good repute as a saint, reputation for holiness: sometimes used ironically or sarcastically

(For statements of the reputed fact, or references to it, see ENGELGRAVE *Celeste Pantheon* (1727) I. 170; *Selecta Martirum Acta* (Gaume, Paris) IV. 117, 198-9; *Pioetati di S. Francesco* (1546) xviii. 661; PELLISSON *Lett. Hist.* I. 131; J. DE LA BARRE *Contin. Bossuet's Hist. Univer.* (1771) II. 270; VOLTAIRE *La Pucelle* (1780) I. 22; BÉDA *Hist. Eccles.* III. viii. 1. *St. Guthlac* (Cod. Exon.) 1272, 1318; WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY *Gesta Reg.* I. ii. 216 (in Bohn li. xiii. 244); MALORY *Arthur* xxii. xii; FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 32; also *quots.* 1749 in ODOURIFEROUS, ODOUROUS.)

1756 ALBAN BUTLER *Lives Saints* 21. Apl. II. 169 She (St. Bona) died in 673, leaving behind her a sweet odour of her sanctity and virtues to all France 1778-84 COOK-WORTHY *tr. Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* § 449 There was also a sensation of aromatic odour, as of a dead body embalmed, for when the celestial angels are present, what is cadaverous then excites a sensation as of what is aromatic (Note by T. HARTLEY 1778. This may serve to explain what [18] related by authors of good credit, concerning certain persons of eminent piety, who are said to have died in the odour of sanctity from the fragrant that issued from their bodies after death.) 1810 SCOTT *Joan's* iv. My respected grandmother, Hilda of Middleham, who died in odour of sanctity, little short of her glorious namesake, the blessed Saint Hilda of Whitby 1820 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* Poet. Wks. VII. 264 These blessed flowers, at seven years end, in the odour of sanctity died. 1833 RAINES *Brief Act. Durham Cath.* 64 Saints sleeping in all the odour of incorruptibility. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 There is an odour of iniquity, you must know, as well as an odour of sanctity

6 *Comb.*, as *odour-current*, -wind; *odour-breathing*, -faded, *odour-like* adjs

1266 BACON *Sylva* § 904 Under this head, you may place all Imbitions of Aire, where the substance is material. Odour like 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. 1. The odour, breathing sleep of faint night flowers. *Ibid.* iii. iii. It feeds the quick growth of . . . odour-faded blooms 1876 LANIER *Poems, Poems of the West* 182 What wavering way the odor current sets

Hence (*nonce-words*) O dourret, a faint smell; O dourful a. = ODOUROUS.

1825 L. HUNT *Redi Bacchus in Tuscany* 573 He makes odourrets 1889 CHICAGO *Advocate* 30 May, More lasting, precious, odorous, than all the flowers of polar or of tropic seas

ODOURED (*du dard*), a. [*f.* ODOUR + -ED 2.] Having an odour; scented; chiefly in comb

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 249 Hit is good to rest . . . in a softe bedde, in clothis freshe wel oduret. 1595 SPENSER *Ethical* 304 And odour sheets, and Aias coverlets. 1817 GORDON *Mandeville* I. 250 A gilded, nauseous, ill-odoured idol. 1878 LANIER *Poems, To our Mocking-bird* 4 Drift down through sandal odored fames

ODOURLESS (*du daires*), a. [*f.* ODOUR + -LESS.] Without odour or scent, inodorous

18 Por *Hans Pfaff* Wks 1896 II. 12 It is tasteless, but not odorless 1899 WILSON & GRIFFIN *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 127 Colourless, odorless crystals. 1899 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* ii. 19 The oxygen of the air . . . odorless and tasteless

O-dreghe, variant of A-DRIGH Obs., away

Ods, obs form of ODDS

Odsbob, -bodkins, -body, -bud, -fish, -heart, -life, -nigs, etc.: see OD 1.

† Ods, int. Obs. [Minced form of GODSO, as Od 1 for God; cf GADSO] An exclamation of surprise or asseveration

1595 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. Ods, let me see; Let me see the Paper. 1713 SWIFT *Frail. to Stella* 6 June, Wks 1883 III. 158, I will speak to lord-treasurer, to morrow — Ods! I forgot, I thought I had been in London 1799 Price *Family Bag* I. 133 'Ods! . . . you've begun, I see'

Odsoons, Odspittikins, etc.: see OD 1.

Odur(e, obs. ff. ODOUR, ORDURE, OTHER

Odyfferaunt, -ferous: see ODIFFERANT, -OUS.

Odyl (*du dil, p'dil*). Also -yle. [*f.* OD 2 + Gr. *δύλ* material: see -YL.] = OD 2.

1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Ann. Magn.* p. xv. Of all the known influences, that of odyle appears to offer the best prospect of success to the investigator 1883 H. S. OLCOFF *Theosophy* 156 The whole starry heavens is pervaded with a subtle

aura, or . . . imponderable fluid. . . He called it Od or Odyle *Ibid.* 158 Heat he found to enormously increase quantitatively the flow of Odyle through a metal conductor

Hence Odylic a., of or pertaining to odyl or od, Odylically adv., by means of odyl; Odyllism, the doctrine of odyl or od; Odyllization, the action or process of odylizing, the communication of animal magnetism from one person to another, Odyllize v trans., to subject to or affect with odyl. 1853 CARPENTIER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) § 924 No hypothetical 'odyle' or other concealed agency 1871 M. COLLINS *Hvy. & Mech.* II. iv. 113 When a man and woman meet there is always a certain magnetic or odyle communication between them 1880 Mrs WHITNEY *Odd or Even* iv. 41 An odyle thrill in the fingers that held her side of the cover 1885 H. S. OLCOFF *Theosophy* 158 The Brahmin submitting his 'odyle'-tainted metallic vessel to the fire 1866 PRINCEPS *Mag.* Oct. 517 Mesmerism . . . with its kindred subjects, variously known as animal magnetism, electro-biology, clairvoyance, 'odylism, hypnotism. 1876 CARPENTIER in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 282 The curious phenomena which, under the names of mesmerism, odylism, electro-biology, psychic force, and spiritual agency, have been supposed to indicate the existence of some new and mysterious force in nature 1883 SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* v. (1884) 86 The spirit of the sensitive gathering 'odylized' by the aura of the spirit in the Devachan

Odynameter (*odīnē-mī-tēr*). [*f.* Gr *δύνη* pain + (-)METER.] A register or measurer of pain. Hence Odyne-metric a., of or pertaining to the measurement of pain.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* iii. (ed. 4) 9 As yet, we have no odynameter, or even good odynametrical resources, to test and measure pain. 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 4/8 But we have no odynameter, and cannot tell whether, when one person bears pain better than another, he is bearing . . . the same amount and quality of pain.

Odyphagia (*odīn-fā-gi-ā*). *Pathol.* [mod L., badly f. Gr. *δύνη* pain + -φαγία eating] Painful swallowing (as a symptom of disease)

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 26 There is . . . sometimes odyphagia of the most severe character 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 835 In consequence of the odyphagia, the saliva collects.

Odyous(e, Odyr(e, obs. ff. ONIOUS, ODOUR, OTHER.

Odyssey (*odī-si*). Also γ Odyssee, -yssee, -isse, 8-ysse [ad. L. *Odyssea*, a. Gr. *Ὀδυσσεια*, f. *Ὀδυσσεύς* Ulysses, a king of Ithaca Cf. F. *Odysée*.]

1. One of the two great epic poems of ancient Greece, attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) on his way home to Ithaca after the fall of Troy.

1601 HOLLAND *Phily* II. 372 In his Odyssea, where he discourses of the adventures, travels, & fortunes of prince Ulysses 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 The Odyssee or Iliad of Homer. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Common Wks* 1755 II. 1 25 Several passages in the Odyssey. 1818 BYRON *Joan* i. xii. The Æneids, Iliads, and Odysseys 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synch.* 169 In the fourth Odyssey he is described as the slayer of Antiochus. In the eleventh Odyssey, he is named for his personal beauty.

2. *fig.* A long series of wanderings to and fro; a long adventurous journey.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 4/7 He is on this odyssey of rebellion now, though we do not know precisely among what people, or at what Court 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 10 Aug. 8/1 The Odysseys of historical [music] scores might form the subject of an interesting volume 1899 *Edm. Rev.* Oct. 326 Scraps of adventitious mineral that, after whole Odysseys of adventure, have come to rest within the shelter of a glass case.

Hence Odyssean (*odī-si-ān*) a., of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Odyssey.

a 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet* Wks 1721 III. 289 Odyssean rises upon the Main 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* ser. i. (1893) 155 Even common sailors could not tell the story of their wanderings without rising to an almost Odyssean strain. 1894 AGNES M. CLERKE *Ram Stud. Homer* ii. 49 The poet does not appear to feel any need of bringing it into harmony with the Odyssean vision.

Odzookers, Odzooks, Odzounds: see OD 1, and ZOOKS, ZOOUNDS.

|| Oe (*du*). *1 are* = 1. [*f.* For Da. *oe*, o = Norw. *øy*, Icel. *ey*, OE. *æg*, 181e, 181et.] A small island.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* III. x. The bold Baltic's echoing strand Looks o'er each grassy *oe* [prime grow]

Oe, another form of OY Sc., grandson.

Oe, obs variant of O sb. 1, O adj. one, O vb.

OE (in the earliest times, and now often, written separately *oe*) was in Early Old English the symbol of the *u*-umlaut of *o*, as in *fat*, *foet*, *soecan*, *ahtan*, *oeltan*, doubtless originally sounded like Gr. *ō*, *ē*, but afterwards written (and sounded) simply *e*, *ē*, in which form it came down into Middle English.

In modern Eng. *oe*, *oe* reproduces the usual L. spelling of Gr *oi*, which often in med.L. and in Romanic, was treated like simple *e*. In words that have come into Eng. through med.L. or Fr. or other Romanic langs., Eng. has usually a simple *e*, as in *economy*, *F. économie*, *L. economia*, *Gr. oikonomia*; *penal*, *F. pénal*, *L. panālis*, *f. pana*, *Gr. nouñ*; *cemetery*, *L. cimetarium*, *Gr. κοιμητήριον*; but in recent words derived immediately from L. or Gr. *a*, *oe* is usually retained, esp. (1) in proper names, as *Edipus*, *Enbea*, *Phæbe*; (2)

in words referring to classical antiquities, as *acis*, *Pacale* (in which, however, some represent Gr *oi* by *oi*, as *oikist*); (3) in scientific and technical terms, as *amaba*, *anosthera*, *astrus*, *diacous*, *diarrhaa*, *homocopathy*, *pharmacopæia*, *onomatopœia*; but there is a tendency, stronger in America than in Great Britain, to substitute *e* for *oe* in these words when they pass into popular use or become familiar, e. g. *diarrhea*, *esophagus*, *homeoid*. This being orig. a diphthong and subsequently a long vowel, is usually pronounced as 'long e' (ē), rarely as 'short e' (e); when changed to *e*, it submits to the same usages as ordinary *e* from Gr. and L.

In French, *oe* is an occasional etymological or orthographical substitute for *e* in the diphthongs *ai*, *au*, as in *œuf*, *œur*; when these words are borrowed in Eng. they retain the Fr. spelling. *œ*, *œ* also occasionally represents Ger *ö*, *œ* (*Goethe*), and the *o*, *ø* of Scandinavian tongues (*Jaeger*).

Œcist (*f* sist), œkist (*f* kist). Also oikist.

[ad. Gr. *oikostēs*, agent-n. from *oikō* - to settle (a colony), *f. oikos* house, dwelling.] The founder of an ancient Greek (rarely *transf.* a modern) colony. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. II. 41 The legend of the Rhodian archæologist respecting their rektist Althæmen's 1878 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 340 The rektist of Cape Colony, Van Riebeck 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/4 The Oikist of Gilead, to give Mr. Oliphant his proper designation 1885 JANE E. HARRISON *Sind. Grk. Art* iv. 152 Megara Hyloteia in Sicily - sent for an oikist, or colony leader, from her old home, Megara in Hellas proper

† Œcodo-mical, a. Obs. 181e. [*f.* Gr. *oikodōmōs* (f. *oikodōmos* builder, architect) + -AL.] Relating to the building of houses; architectural

1878 *Copworth Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 77. 155 If the Œcodo-mical Art, which is in the Mind of the Architect, were supposed to be transfused into the Stoner, Hilticks and Mortar

Œcoid (*f* koid) Biol. Also oikoid [*f.* Gr. *oikos* house, dwelling: see -OID.] (See quot.)

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (*Œcoid*, Brück's term for the substance, or stroma, of a red blood corpuscle which is charged with or contains the coloured matter and the nucleus, where there is one, together called the zooid. Also, the same as the spongioplasm of an amoeboid cell.

Œcology (*f* kplōdgi). [mod. f. Gr. *oikos* house, dwelling + (-)LOGY; after *oeconomy*.] The science of the economy of animals and plants; that branch of biology which deals with the relations of living organisms to their surroundings, their habits and modes of life, etc. Hence Œcological a., pertaining to Œcology

1873 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Crust.* Pref. The great series of phenomena of comparative anatomy and ontogeny, . . . Œcology and Œcology. 1899 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Man* i. 114 All the various relations of animals and plants to one another and to the outer world, with which the Œcology of organisms has to do, admit of simple and natural explanation only on the Doctrine of Adaptation and Heredity. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 16 Sept. 613/1 (Œcology, which uses all the knowledge it can obtain from the other two [physiology and morphology], but chiefly rests on the explanation of the endless varied phenomena of animal and plant life as they manifest themselves under natural conditions.

Œconomic, -nomy, etc.: see ECONOMIC, etc.

|| Œconomus (*f* kplōmōs). *Hist.* Also Œc. *œconomus*, *iconymus*, *yonomus*, *nimus*. [*L.*, a. Gr. *oikonomos* house-steward.] The steward or manager of the temporalities of a religious foundation or society; the steward of a college.

1584 in *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 481 Discharging all vides *œconomus*, intrinsecally, factors or ver persons what-somever 1592 *Sc. Acts* fasc. VI (1814) III. 589/1 Laidouk, duke of knox commender of be priore of sanctian droit, and his yononum. 1599 *Ibid.* IV. 180/1 That thair salbe ane counsell of that muirviete [St. Andrews], quhilkis salhaif poware to haif the yononum in euerie collidge 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* ii. iii. 404 Christ Jesus, dispensing them all by himself and administering them severally, not by any one *œconomus*, but by the several Bishops as inferior Heads. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1718 C I ii. iii. 41 All the Alms, and all the Revenues . . . were kept in common, under the Care of the Diacons, and Œconomus 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 373 A steward or *œconomus* must be appointed in each church

† Œcuménacy. Obs. rare = 1. [Irreg. f. Gr. *oikouménē* (Romanized *oikumenē*) the inhabited earth, the whole world + -ACY as in *episcopacy*, *papacy*, *primacy*.] The ecclesiastical primacy or supremacy of the world.

1646 CHAS. I. in *Cert. Relig.* (1649) 45 When the Romane Monack stretcht forth his arms from East to West, he might make the Bishops of Rome *œcuménacy* as large as was his Empire.

Œcuménian (*f* kizumēniān), a. rare. [*f.* as prec. + -IAN.] = ŒCUMENICAL 1.

1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 192 Two anonymous Commentators in the Œcuménian Catech.

Œcumenic (*f* kizumēnik), a. Also 7 *erron.* *œco-*, 9 *œcu-*. [ad. L. *œcumenicus*, a. Gr. *oikouménikos* of or belonging to *h* *oikouménē* 'the inhabited (earth)', the whole world. Cf. F. *œcumenique* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = next.

1588 A KING *tr. Cantuar' Catech.* 225 The decrees and doctrine of the Holy, Œcuménik and General Council of

Trent 1652 Row Let. in Hist. Kirk (1842) 537 That eldership and brethren can know the case better nor any Ecumenical Synod. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 76 The only Author—that is universally Read—to a far more Ecumenical Intent than any of the Jesuit Pamphlets. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spr. Desol.* vi. 263 'That great economy of provincial government and of ecumenical relationship' 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 400/2 Councils called Ecumenic or Ecumenical.

Ecumenical (ἐκουμενική). Also *ecumen.* 9000. 9000. [f. as prec. + AL.]

1. *Ecll.* Belonging to or representing the whole (Christian) world, or the universal church; general, universal, catholic, *spec.* applied to the general councils of the early church, and (in mod. use) of the Roman Catholic Church (and hence occurs to a general assembly of some other ecclesiastical body), also assumed as a title by the Patriarch of Constantinople; formerly sometimes applied to the Pope of Rome.

1563-87 Foxe's *A & M* (1563) 8 That anie one bishop above the rest had the name of ecumenical, or unversall, or head, that is not to be found. 1644 HAYWARD *Suprem. Reliq.* 53 John Bishop of Constantinople assumed the title of Ecumenical, or universal Bishop. 1633 PAYNTER 1st Pt. *Historia* M. vii. iii. 643 By the expresse resolution of all these severall Councils, whereof one is ecumenicall. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 409 You imagined the whole world had been of that mind, and 'twould pass for ecumenical doctrine. 1861 STANLEY *East Ch.* I. (1861) 19 These Oriental Councils were 'general'—were 'Ecumenical' in a sense which fairly belonged to none besides. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 396 It is to the Pope in Ecumenical Council that we look, as to the normal seat of infallibility. 1881 (title) Proceedings of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference. 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch.* iv. 63 That the first ecumenical prelate of the Church was the patriarch of Constantinople, the second the patriarch of Alexandria.

2. *gen.* Belonging to the whole world; universal, general, world-wide.

1607 J. KING *Serm. Novemb.* 13 This epidemical and ecumenical contagion. 1638 MOORE *Wks* (1639) 627 This was the Ecumenical Philosophy of the Apostles times and of the times long before them. 1681 H. MOORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 123 That Ecumenical Tax appointed by Augustus. 1865 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 1 260 No other literature exhibits so expensive and ecumenical a genius [as the French]. 1882 W. H. MALLOCK *Soc. Equal.* viii. 213 Our ecumenical commerce.

Hence **Ecumenicalism**, the theological system or doctrine of the ecumenical councils, **Ecumenicality** = **ECUMENICITY**; **Ecumenically** *adv.*, in an ecumenical way, in relation to the whole world, universally.

1888 *Chicago Advance* 10 May 290 Three strata, Ecumenicalism, Augustinianism, Evangelicalism. 1869 in *Echo* 29 July. It will not be an Ecumenical Council. The primary essence of Ecumenicality is wanting to it—viz., a delegation from all Churches. Half Christendom will hold aloof from it. 1875 BOZIMONKOT *Ess.* *Author Reliq.* Wks. 1754 IV. 347 The church ecumenically assembled. 1896 DRAPER *Conf. Reliq.* & *Sc.* xii. 341 The papacy is administered not ecumenically, not as a universal Church, for all nations.

Ecumenicity (ἐκουμενικησι). Also *ec.* [ad. eccles. med. L. *ecumenicitas*, f. *ecumenicus*—*us*. see above and *TRY*. Cf. F. *ecumenicité* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*)] Ecumenical character; universality, catholicity.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 510 It is .. the supposed ecumenicity of the council, which renders it binding on their conscience. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 454 He destroyed the ecumenicity and authority of Trent. 1882-3 SCHARF *Encycl. Rel. Kn.* III. 244/2 The disputed ecumenicity of the reformatory councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basel.

† **Edem, edeme**, obs. anglicized forms of next [Cf. F. *edème* (1545 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1591 JAS I. *Poet. Exer.*, *Furres* 89 Together with the Hyves, and the bounded edemes cleare. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. *Furres* 486 I mourne, Begot of vicious indigested humours As Phlegmons, Oedema, Schyrries, Erisipiles. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* *Oedeme*, a waterswelling in the body without paine.

† **Edema** (ἐδῆμα). *Path.* Also 5 *vdimia*, 9 *edema* [mod. L., a. Gr. *oἰδημα* (-μα-), swelling, swollen condition, f. *oἰδῆ-ειν* to swell.] 'A swelling produced by the presence of serous fluid in the areolar tissue or in the substance of a part; being a local dropsy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 206 An enpostym bat come of fleume, is clepid *vdimia* or *zima*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therapeut.* 2 Fij, Tumour, y^e is called *oedema*. 1693 SALMON *Dorset Med.* ii. 428 It resolves *Oedema* and discusses all sorts of cold and Hard Tumors. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ.* (1771) 92 An *Oedema* is almost a certain Symptom of a Suppuration. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCK *Psych. Med.* 587 *Oedema* of the brain, a state in which the tissue of the organ is permeated by water or serosity.

† **Edematous** (ἐδῆμα-), *ad.* Also 9 *oid-*, *ed-*. [f. Gr. *oἰδημα*- (see piec) + -ous.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *edema*; affected with *edema*, swollen with serous fluid; dropsical.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iii. 183 An Inflammation, VII.

tion. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 122 To dissolve hard Tumours, dissipate Oedematous swellings. 1828 WEBSTER, *Edematous* 1854 JONES & SNEY *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 234 A general oedematous condition of the brain.

Hence **Edematously** *adv.* 1782 HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxii. (1806) 208 Healthy young women will often have their legs swell oedematously. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 577 The joints are oedematously swollen and tender on pressure.

Edipean (ἔδιπ-), *ad.* [Irreg. f. **ŒDIPUS**, see -EAN.] Pertaining to, or like that of, **Œdipus**, clever at guessing a riddle.

(In quot. 1822 with allusion to the story of **Œdipus** putting out his own eyes on discovering that he had unwittingly married his mother.)

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* Introd. Many have ventured (trusting to the **Œdipean** conceit of their ingenious Reader) to write non sense. 1822 LAMB *Let.* ii. (1841) 22 Did the eyes come away kindly with no **Œdipean** avulsion.

† **Edipo-dic**, *a.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *oἰδῖνος*, -*νός* (see next) + -*ic*.] Swollen-footed, gouty.

1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. xlii. Oh! what good would it not do my oedipodic leg.

Œdipus (ἔδιπ-), *a.* Also 6 **Œdipus**. [a. Gr. *oἰδῖνος*, *oἰδῖνός*, lit. 'swollen-footed', a proper name.] Name of the Theban hero who, according to the ancient Greek legend, solved the riddle propounded by the Sphinx, allusively applied to one who is clever at guessing riddles.

1557 N. GRIMALD *Cleobulus's Riddle* in *Totle's Misc.* (Arb.) 102 In case you can so hard a knot vnknit You shall I count an **Œdipus** in wit. 1603 B. JONSON *Seyanus* ii. iii. [iii. 1.] I am not **Œdipus** enough, To understand this Sphinx. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* 'Too idly reserv'd Man' (Arb.) 35 Hee has beene long a riddle himselfe, but at last finds **Œdipus**. 1777 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) VI. 449 No mortal man could be found to expound those letters, not an **Œdipus** in the whole society.

Œgopsid (ἄγψιδ), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* Also *oigopsid*. [f. Gr. *oἴγ-ειν* to open + *oἴψ* vision, pl. eyes + -*id*.] *a.* *adv.* Belonging to the *Œgopsida* (-*æ*), a division of decapod dibranchiate Cephalopoda, having the cornea of the eye 'open', i. e. perforated by an aperture. *b.* *sb.* A cephalopod of this division (Opp. to *myopsid*).

1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 460 In certain *Decapoda*, the *Œgopsidae*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Oigopsid*.

† **Œil-de-bœuf** (oἰδῖνός). [F, lit. 'ox-eye', term for a round window, etc.]

1. A small round window = **BULL'S-EYE** 6.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi. Take a peep at the ladies in the hall through an *œil-de-bœuf*.

2. The name of a small octagonal vestibule lighted by a small round window in the palace at Versailles, hence *transf.* and *fig.*

1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii. This movement conveyed him to a sort of *œil de bœuf*, an octagon vestibule, or small hall, from which various rooms opened. 1857 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. 1. To govern France were such a problem, and now it has grown well nigh too hard to govern even the *Œil de Bœuf*. 1862 WRAXALL *tr. Mem. Q. Hortense* II. iv. 57 The royalist gentry had preserved the manners and levity which had once distinguished them in the *œils de bœuf* and *petites maisons* of old France.

† **Œillade**. *Forms:* 6 *oeyllade*, 7 *allad*, *eliad*, *illiad*, *iliad*, 9 *ceillade* [a. F. *œillade* (1460 in Hatz-Darm), f. *œil* eye + -*ade* f. a, as in *cannonade*, *fusillade*. Formerly more or less naturalized (a *liad*, *liiade*); now consciously French (*oeyl'ad*).] A glance of the eye, *esp.* an amorous glance; an ogle.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* Addr. 2 What amorous glances, what smirking *Œyllades*. 1598 SHAKES *Merry W.* i. iii. 68 Pages wife. gaue mee good eyes too, examin my parts with most iudicious *illiads*. 1605 — *Learn* iv. v. 25 She gaue strange *eliads*, and most speaking looks To Noble Edmund. [Qos *allads*, *later Folios* *illiads*] a. 1803 C. L. LEWIS *Mem.* (1805) I. 98 With a most impressive *ceillade* from the white of his eyes only. 1855 SHERIDAN *H. Coverdale* iv. 22 Horace favouring Alice with a languishing *œillade*.

Œillet, *œlet*: see **ŒILLET**.

Œology, var. spelling of **ŒOLOGY**.

Œen, obs. form of **ŒWE**.

Œenanthic (ἄνε νηκ), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *enanthe*, a. Gr. *ἐνάνθη* (f. *ἐν* vine + *ἄνθη* blossom, bloom), a vine-shoot or bud, vine-blossom, vine. (Also a plant like the vine, applied by Pliny to an umbelliferous plant, and taken by Linnaeus as the name of a genus of *Umbelliferae* including the poisonous Water Dropwort.)] Having the characteristic odour of wine. *Œenanthic acid*, an acid (or mixture of acids), C₁₄H₂₂O₂ + H₂O, obtained from *enanthe* ether, forming a colourless oil solidifying at 13° C into a buttery mass. *Œenanthic ether*, a mobile oily liquid, the source of the peculiar odour of wines, obtained by distillation of wine-lees.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 138 Of *enanthe* acid. This acid was discovered by Liebig and Pelouze, constituting one of the component parts of *enanthe* ether to which wines owe their peculiar smell. 1880 BLOXAM *Chem.* (ed. 4) 522 Caproic, *enanthe*, and caprylic alcohols, are all liquid at the ordinary temperature. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 The bouquet and aroma [of wine] are due to the compound ethers, especially to *enanthe* ether.

So **Œenanthol**, **Œenanthyl**, **Œenanthylene**, **Œenanthylic a. Chem.** (see quot.); **Œenanthylate**, a salt of *enanthe* acid.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 139 *Œenanthylic Aldehyd*, *Œenanthol*, is furnished by the destructive distillation of castor oil. 1867 *Œenanthylate* of potash. 1867 *Œenanthyl*, C₁₇H₃₅O, the hypothetical radicle of *enanthe* acid and its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to heptyl, C₇H₁₅. 1867 *Œenanthic acid*, C₁₇H₃₅O₂, is a transparent colourless oil, having an unpleasant odour like that of cod-fish.

Œenanthin (ἄνε νην), *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Œenanth*, name of a genus (see prec.) + -*in*.] A poisonous resinous substance obtained from Water Dropwort (*Œenanth* *fistulosa*).

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

• **Œeno-** (ἔνο), occasionally *oino-* (οἶνο), combining form of Gr. *oinos* wine, used in a few scientific and quasi-scientific compounds of rare occurrence.

Œenogen (ἔνδζον) *nonce-wd* [after *oxygen*] (see quot.). **Œenolin** (ἔνδλιν) *Chem.* [see -*ol* and -*in*], a colouring-matter (C₁₆H₁₀O₈) obtained from red wine. **Œenology** (ἔνδζιν) [-*logy*], the knowledge or study of wines; so **Œenological a.**, pertaining to *oenology*; **Œenologist**, one versed in *oenology*, a connoisseur in wines. **Œenomania** (ἔνδμνσι) [-*mania*], divination by means of wine. **Œenomania** (ἔνδμνσι), *oino-* [MANIA], (a) a mania or insane craving for wine or other intoxicating drink, dipsomania; (b) mania resulting from intoxication, delirium tremens, hence **Œenomania**, a person affected with *enomania*. **Œenometer** (ἔνδμνσι) [-*meter*], a hydrometer for measuring the alcoholic strength of wines; an alcoholometer (Webster, 1864).

Œenophilist (ἔνδφιλιστ) [Gr. *-φίλος* loving], a lover of wine. **Œenophobist** (ἔνδφόβιστ), *oino-* [Gr. *-φόβος* fearing], one who has a dread of, or aversion to, wine. **Œenopoetic** (ἔνδποητικ) [a. Gr. *ποιητικός* making], pertaining to wine-making. **Œenothionie** (ἔνδθιονικ) *a. Chem.* [Gr. *θειον* sulphur], in *Œenothionie acid*, an acid (C₂H₄SO₄) obtained by treating alcohol with sulphuric acid; *ethylsulphuric* or *sulphovinic acid*.

1817 T. L. PRACOCK *Melanchol.* (1875) 275 Inflated with **œnogen* gas, or, in other words, with the fumes of wine. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 178 **Œenol.* 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 12 The different branches of **œnological science*. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 51 The *Œenological* and *Pomological* Academy for the scientific culture of the future cultivators. 1894 *Thudichum Wines* Pref. 7 French *œnological* literature includes many works of interest and importance. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 275/1 Our medical **œnologist*. 1894 *National Observer* 6 Jan. 194/2 The genuine *œnologist*, as Dr. Thudichum calls him. 1814 *Sch. ed. Living* 196 His **œnology* of British wines. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 275/1 To give, not milk, but strong drink to the babes in *œnology*. 1862 GAULE *Magasin*. 165 **Œenomania*, divining by wine. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* (*Œenomania* 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, **Œenomania*, 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 87) *Dipsomania* or *œnomania* is a form of recurrent mania attended with impulsive drunkenness. 1857 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 20 A lady who had become a frightful **œnomania*. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCK *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 293 The thirst for drink blindly leads the *œnomania* to a course against which his reason and his conscience alike rebel. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xxix. Are the Vegetarians to bellow 'Cabage for ever' and may we modest **œnophilists* not sing the praises of our favourite plant? 1893 SYMONDS *In the Key of Blue* 37 Those surprises which reward the diligent *œnophilist* in Italy. 1861 *Blackw. Mag.* CII. 209 The English and American **œnophilists*. 1894 *Thudichum Wines* Pref. 8 The work of B. A. Lenoir consists of a first viticultural and a second **œnopoetic* part. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Œenothionie*.

† **Œenochoe** (ἔνδκοῖ) *Gr. Antig.* Also *oino-* [a. Gr. *οἶνοχόη*, f. *οἶνο-* wine + *-χόη*, -*χοη* pouring.] A vessel used for dipping wine from the crater or bowl and filling the drinking-cups.

1871 *Guide to 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus.* (ed. 4) 29 On the *œnochoe*, No. 162 (Case 60), the figures are drawn in outline on a white ground. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 315 An *œnochoe* (a dipper-like utensil for filling the wine-cup). 1895 *Catal.* *Œenochoe* of rare form, with strainer at top of neck.

Œenomel (ἔνδνελ). Also 7-9 *oino-*. [ad. L. *œnomeli* (late L. -*melum*), a Gr. *οἶνόμελον*, f. *οἶνος* wine + *μέλον* honey. So mod. F. *œnomel* (Littre).] 1. A mixture of wine and honey, used as a beverage by the ancient Greeks. 1574 HULL *Ord. Bees* 35 The best *œnomeli* is that which is made of olde and tart wine and the best purified hony. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remou's Disp.* 101 Amongst sweet potions is reckoned *œnomel*. 1860 L. LYTTON *Lucile* ii. v. § 6 24 Wherever new flowers, by lawn or by dell, Held on uptoe for him their divine *œnomel*.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* applied to language or thought in which strength and sweetness are combined.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* xxi. Those memories. Make a better *œnomel*. 1882 *Mycra Review* Youth 54 While night serenely fell, Impaired in sunset's *œnomel*. 1891 *Guardian* 28 Oct. 1755 Book depths from which thou knew'st so well To mix for mind or heart an *œnomel*.

† **Œenothera** (ἔνδθῆρα), commonly *ἔνδθῆρα*. *Bot.* [L. *œnothëra*, a. Gr. *οἶνοθήρας*, name of some plant, f. *οἶνος* wine + *-θήρας* -catcher: com-

uses of the preposition, and to show generally how

far back each of these is exemplified. It has not been attempted to classify or even mention all the vbs. and adjs. which are or have been construed with *of*, examples occur under the chief senses and uses, but the construction of any individual vb. or adj. must be looked for under that word itself, where also will be seen what other prepositions share or have shared the same function with *of*.

I. *Of motion, direction, distance.*

†1. Indicating the thing, place, or direction whence anything goes, comes, or is driven or moved: From, away from, out of. *Obs.* exc. in the restricted sense in which it is now written *OFF*, q. v.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 658 *pis* was gefohten sippan he of East Englum com. *Ibid.* an. 794 And Ceolwulf biþceop and Eadbalð biþceop of þæm londe aforon. *Ibid.* an. 823 *pa* sende he *þe*lfrwulf his sunu of þære ferde to Cent. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* III xi § 9 *Hie* þa Demetrius of þæm rice adriþon. 971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 5 Crist of heofona heanessum on ðinne innop astigep. *Ibid.* 19 *Faran* of stowe to oberre a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *[He]* hi alle adrefde of heofan rice mirdþe. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 11508 A certain day hom was iset, of londve to fle. a 1300 *Seven Sins* 36 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 *pat* he sal of þis world wend. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1256 (Gott) *Wit* naghtertale he went of *[Cott. o.]* toun. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* *IVace* (Rolls) 8544 *Pe* sparkles fleye as fir of flyntes. 1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 30/1 *The* said Places of the whiche thet were removed. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 337 *Whan* Longys dyde shove the spere in to your dygne side, the water ranne of it. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen VIII.* c. 4 *If* anie suche person do withdrawe him selfe of this realm. a 1579 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 346 *[They]* did secedidie convey thame selfs and thair compaynys of the town. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 *With* the least drawing bloud of another.

†b. Indicating the place or quarter whence action (e.g. shooting, calling, writing, looking) is directed: From. *Obs.* In quot. 1569-70, prob. after *L. exc.*

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* III vii § 7 On ðæm dæge plegedon hie of horsum. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (1h) xii 3 *[xv 2]* Drihten loað of heofenum c 1230 *Halt. Meid.* 5 *Of* þat syon ha bihalt al þe world under hire. a 1340 *Hamfoll Psalter* xiii. 3 *Lord* loyde of heuen on þe sonnes of men. 1569-70 *Knox Let to Cecil* a Jan. (S. P. O.). In haste, of Edinburgh, the second of Janur. Yours. John Knox.

†c. Following an adv., with which it is sometimes closely connected. e.g. *down of*, *up of*, *off of*, *dial* or *Obs.* exc. in *FORTH of*, *OUT of*, q. v.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xlvii (Z) 272 *Se* will astah up of þære eorðan. 1123-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 *Se* kyng alhte dune of his hors. 1290 *Buket* 1799 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 258 *He* come up of þe se. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2842 (Cott.) *Our* lauerd rind. *Dun* o lift *[Fairf.]* doun of þe lift, fire and brinstan. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1121 *þay* comen doun of þetour. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen VIII.* 265, *He* a lighted doun of his horse. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. 211 *Biting* my lip, got off of that, as fast as possible.

2. Indicating a point of time (or stage of life, etc.) from which something begins or proceeds. *Obs.* (supplied by *from*) exc. in archaic expressions, and in such phrases as *of late*, *of recent years*, *of old*, *of yore*, which have gradually come to have the sense of 'during', 'in the course of' the time indicated: see 54.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* I. xii [xv] (1890) 52 *Of* þære tide þe hi ðanon gewiton oð to dæge. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Mark x. 20 *Eall* þis ic geþeold of minne geogude. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 79 *Dis* meiden was faderles & moderles of hie childhade. c 1245 *Lyvok Assembly of Gods* 457 *This* haue I dewly, with all my diligence, executyd the offyce of olde antiquyte. c 1470- [see *LATE a. 1. B. 2.*] 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* H. v. One his chamberlayne whiche he had nurysshed and brought up of his youthe. 1530 *WHITTON Vulg.* (1527) 8b, *Brought* vp togdyr of lyttel babes. 1562 *TINDALE Mark* ix. 21 *How* longe is it a goo? *And* he sayde, of a chyldre. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 291 *The* newe yeare whyche they doo begynne of that same hollye daye. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* IV. iv. 3 *One* that I brought vp of a puppy. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 534 *Of* ancient time they were subject to the Chinois, untill [etc.] a 1625 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 186, *I* bred him of a Child.

†3. Indicating a situation, condition, or state, the departure from or emergence out of which is figured as (and often accompanied by) actual movement. *Obs.* (supplied by *from* or *out of*).

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 66 *þæt* þu of deaðe arise. c 1200 *Trun. Coll. Hom.* 23 *On* þe þridde ða he aros of geaðe. c 1205 *LAY. 11737* *Rifene* þusende þer weoren islaþen And idon of lif-dægen. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 457 *As* hi awoke of slepe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1243 *Many* was þe cristen mon þæt he had brot of dawne. a 1450 *Le Morie Arth.* 2006 *Off* swoynunge whan he myght A-wake. 1573 *DOUGLAS Bnus* viii. ProL 38 *The* thrall to be of thirlage Langis ful sayr 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 14 *Being* delivered of his captivity. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 34 *To* be thus banished of thy counsels.

4. Expressing position which is (or is treated as) the result of departure, and is therefore defined with reference to the fixed point. †a. Away from, out of. *Of line*, out of life, dead. *Obs.*

c 1000 *San. Leechd.* III. 272 *Fixas* cwellað gyf þi of wætere beoð. c 1205 *LAY. 9057* *Heo* cuden Kineline þat his fader wes of lue. a 1300 *K. Horn* 652 *Heo* sæ3 Rymemild sitte Also he was of witte. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 40 *Sone* of his 3e3t þe bestes seþpen ware. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12478 (Trin.) *Joseph.* wende þe maistr were of lue.

b. Now used only in certain phrases, as *north of*, *south of*, etc., *within* (a mile, an hour, an ace,

etc.) *of*, *wide of*, *back of* (U.S.), *backwards of* (arch), *upwards of* (a number or amount). see these words.

1494 *Act 11 Hen VII.* c. 23 *Every* such Fish should be splatted down to an Handful of the Tail. 1537 *Let. Sup. press. Monast.* (Camden) 157 *Within* x. or xij myles of hit 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. 1.* 119 *That* no woman shall come within a mile of my Court. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. 1. 19 *West* of this Forrest, scarcely of a mile, comes on the Enemie. 1762 *Chen.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 *Upwards* of 15,000 lb weight 1778 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* I. 431 *Countries* situate to the east of those [etc.] 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 160 *Bill* was generally pretty wide of his mark 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 54 § 14 *Churches.* within four miles of one another 1885 *Fischer in Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc.* Div. 453 *Commenced* within a few days of each other.

II. *Of liberation and privation.* Expressing separation from or of a property, possession, or appurtenance. (In OE expressed by *of*, *from*, or genitive case.)

5. In the construction of transitive verbs, of various classes; as

a. *To cure, heal, recover; cleanse, clear, purge, wash; bring to bed, deliver, disburden, ease, empty, free, lighten, rid of*, etc. b. *To bereave, deprive, divest, drain, exhaust, oust, rob, spoil, strip of*, etc.

In these, by a kind of transposition, of introduces that which is removed, the person or thing whence it is removed being made the grammatical object, thus a prisoner is said to be stripped of his clothes, when in reality the clothes are stripped off from the prisoner.

a 900 *K. ÆLFRED Soli.* 167 *Us* geclensast of æallum urum synnum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. vi. 13 *Alys* us of yfele. - Luke vii. 41 *He* ge hælde maneaga of adlum 36 of wifum and of yfelum gastum. 1124-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 *Six* men [he] spilde of here ægon and of here stanen. c 1200 *Trun. Coll. Hom.* 160 *Ared* me louerd of eche deaðe. c 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 453 *Allagatis* a man most first be purged of dedly synne. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 37 *We* pray þat we be deluyered of all iþ thyng. c 1440 *Tundale* 10 *þæt* he. c. clense hym here of his mysede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 5 *As* yw iwes spoyled Egypte of theyr rychesse. 1616 *W. HAIG* in J. Russell *Haigs* viii. (1881) 163, *I* humbly beseech your sacred Majesty to free me of this close prison. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biandi's Eremena* 22 *Without* stripping himselfe of his clothes. 1670 *R. MONTAGU in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 473 *The* King. would release his Christian Majesty of his word. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 486 *The* Pastor. cases of theyr Hair, the loaden Herds 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 1. 2 *It* she dreant that she was brought to Bed of a Judge. 1820 *KEATS Grecian Urn* iv. *What* little town *Is* emptied of its folk this pious morn? 1847 *C. G. ANDISON Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 3 (1882) 635 *A* recovery by one party ousts the other of his right to recover.

6. In the construction of some classes of intrans. verbs; as

a. *To recover.* †b. *To blan, cease, stint*
c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (A) 849 *Of* rideing wif þa neuer stent. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5130 *þe* se of flowyng in abade c 1450 *Mertin* 39 *Neuer* to entermete of that art. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 92 *Centuro.* sese of sich saw. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iv. 3, *I* think it lacks of twelue. 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W. Kim.* *He* recovered of his wounds.

7. In the construction of verbal sbs and nouns of action, akin to the preceding verbs. (Now mostly *Obs.* and replaced by *from*.)

a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. (headng). *He* þancað Gode his alynesse of his carþom. 1246 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 7 *To* pray for ease of þe said John Lyllyng. 1463 *G. ASHBY Prisoner's Ref.* 349 *Of* fre liberte a sharp abstinence. c 1500 *Melincure* 151 *The* rescue of the daunger, is worth & ynough for a conquest. 1534 *WHITTON Trilys Offici.* I. (1540) 75 *The* rest of cases. c 1645 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.* (Worce. Hist. Soc. Proc.) I. 121 *For* hys salvation and redemption of hys synnes. 1762 *Mrs F. SHERIDAN Sidney Badoth* I. 14 *He* had been ordered by the physicians to Spa for the recovery of a lingering disorder.

8. In the construction of adjs.: a. *whole* (of a wound); *clean, clear, free, pure, quit, rid, etc.*; b. *bare, barren, destitute, devoid, empty, naked, void, etc.* Some of these, e.g. *clean, empty, free, naked, etc.* were in OE. followed by the genitive (cf. IX.), in some *from* has now taken the place of *of*. see under the adjs.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Mark v. 34 *Beo* of ðisum [a *plaga tua*] hal. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 *Of* ure sunne make us clene. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24548 (Fairf.) *Laueid* of sorou þu mai be lýt. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xiii. *Sir* Tristram was hole of his woundes. 1574 *tr. Marlowe's Apocalips* 6 *Their* disputing of vertue, is voyde of the holye Ghost. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 94, *I* am poor of thanks. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 427 *The* Farmer, now secure of Fear. 1785 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii. *Picking* her pouch as bare as winter of a kind coin. 1876 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) II. 273 *Macaulay* was singularly free of vices.

III. *Of origin or source.* Indicating the thing or person whence anything originates, comes, is acquired or sought.

9. Expressing racial or local origin, descent, etc.: after the vbs. *arise, be, come, descend, spring, be born, bred, propagated*, and the like.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past* xxxv. 240 *Of* hwæm hit ærest com. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* I. xii [xv] (1890) 52 *Of* Geata fruman syndon Cantware of Seaxum comen Eastseaxan and Suðseaxan and Westseaxan. *Ibid.* iv. xxvii. 350 *Sum* wer of Scotta beode. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* John iii. 6 *þæt* þu wer of gaste is accenned þæt is gast. 1129-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 *Boren* of þa ricceste men of Rome. c 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 *He* was shoren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. c 1200 *ORMIN* 495 *Alle.* þatt off þa twæggen prestess comenn. c 1205 *LAY.*

320 *His* kun þe he of icumen was. *Ibid.* 11117 *He* wes of heore cunne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14340 (Cott.) *Fader* i wat i am o [w. n. of] þe. c 1425 *Prynner* 6 *Sikuri,* made marie. *Of* þee is risun þe sunne of rihtwisnesse, oure lord ihesu crist. c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1068 *'Sir,'* quod the kyng, 'of whens are ye?' *'Of* Portingale, *Sir,'* said he. 1573 *MORE* in *Hall Chron.*, *Edu. V.* 1 *Ye* muste first conside of whom he and his brother descended. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 12 *Infinite* mischiefs of them do arise. 1610 *SHAKS Temp.* II. i. 82 *Shewas* of Carthage, not of Tunis. 1626 *BACON Sylva* c. 696 *Fleas* breed principally *Of* Straw or Mats. 1669 *WORLDIGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 97 *It* is propagated of the Keys, as the Ash. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 112 *5* Young Gentlemen, descended of honest Parents. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. vi. *Are* you of Dorsetshire? 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* I. (1853) 2 *Of* English parents, and of a good English family of clergymen, Swift was born in Dublin. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 588/3 *The* force born of strong womanly instinct.

†b. Expressing the origin or derivation of a name. with various vbs. *Obs.* (Now *from*.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xv (Z) 93 *þa* oðre seofan syndon dirwaetres, þat is, þæt hi cumað of þam oðrum. 1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) I. 93 *Assyria* hap þe name of Asur Sem his sone. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6775 *It* takes name of a watir stynde. 1559 *W. NUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasce* 18 *Horizont* is said of oðra, whiche signifieth to deterne, or end. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 83 *Named* Portigres. the which is deriued of two Saxon wordes 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1846) 255 *He* called it (of the sandie place where it is pitched) Sandgate Castle. 1605 *CAMPDEN Rem.* (1637) 127 *Names* also have been taken of civil honours, dignities, and estate, as King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, Squire, Castellan.

10. After trans. vbs., their pplcs., gerunds, etc.

a. After *borrow, buy, gain, hold, purchase, receive, win*, and the like, in which it varies with *from*, formerly also with *get, have, steal, take*, etc. where *from* is now used. See also *OFF prep* 2.

Still used after *take advantage, take leave, take an oath, take vengeance*

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Job* II. 10 *þif* we god underfengon of godes hande. 1127-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 *For* to haueue sibbe of se eorl of Angeow. 1140 *Ibid.*, *Hi* nan helpe ne hæfden of þe kunge. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 *Drihten* þu dest þe lof of mulc drinkende chuldre muðe. c 1305 *LAV.* 2093 *Of* Ignogen his quepe he hefde preo sunen scene. *Ibid.* 2746 *We* habbeð ure inlute of ure arche-buspe. c 1320 *St. Michael* 450 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 *Alle* habbeð lyst of hire. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 460 (Cott.) *O* me *[Gott of me]* seruus sal he non gette. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 234, *I* haue none gode gyftes of þise gite loides. c 1440 *Yacob's Wall* 208 *Takyth* exauple of hym! c 1460 *YORKE Union Hom.* 154 *Joan*, wife to Gilbert of whom hee begot one daughter. 1624 *tr. Perkins' Prof.* B. viii. c. 533 *233* *He* shall hold off him of whom his feoffor held. 1697-8 *EVLYN Mem.* 8 Feb. *The* use which may be deriued of such a collection. 1724 *De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 187 *The* kings enemies made all the advantages of it that was possible. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 92, *I* would not take them of her. 1755 *AMORY Mem.* (1766) I. 240, *I* hope you will not take it ill of me, that I offer you advice. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Loom & Luggier* II. iii. 45 *She* would have had much more comfort of her son if he had lived. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 *Queen's Bench Div.* 735 *They* agreed to hire another room of the defendants.

b. After *ask, beg, crave, demand, desire, entreat, expect, inquire, request, require, seek*, and the like, also after *learn, hear*. (Some of these, as *ask, inquire*, were formerly constr. with *at*; in some of varies with *from*.)

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* II. v. § 3 *He* hæfde of oþrum beodum abeden iiii c. m. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2477 *Bidde* of me what þu wilt. 1360 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. I. 47 *He* asked of hem of whom spac þe lettre. 1382 *WYCLIF Math.* II. 4 *He* enquirede of hem, wher Crist shulde be borun. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 197 *This* cursed lude wolde no thyng tane. Ne heere a word moore of Virginius. a 1445 *Cursor M.* 6839 (Trin.) *Lerne* not of him þat is lyere. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 75/1 *Without* any suyt of any licence of oure Lord Kyng. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 23 *Lustier* maintenance then I did looke for *Of* such an vngrowne Warriour. 1620 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 93 *Sylla* demanded helpe of his armie. 1791 *COWPER Retired Cat* 10, *I* know not where she caught the trick. *Or* else she learned it of her master. 1821 *J. F. COOPER Say* viii. *It* is all that is required of me. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* II. vii. *You* expect too much of your sister. 1859 *G. MEREDITH R. Fernald* xxxiv. *I* do not beg of you to forgive him now.

c. After various other vbs. Mostly *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10670 *To* godd þan was i giuen ar mi moder me of bodi bare. 1660 *F. BROOK tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 *The* houses are built of the Moorsse modell, with galleries.

II. After a sb. Arising from the elision of a pple. of some vb. of the foregoing classes.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* I. § 1 *On* ðære tide þe Gotan of Sciddu mæge wið Romana rice gewin up ahofo. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xx. [xxvii.] (1890) 246 *Twegen* bisceops of Bretta ðeode. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* II. 8 *þa* nitenu of eallum cinne and of eallum fugelcynne. 1510 *in Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 213 *Camme* Pereson & Bankes & Showed forthe their Graunte of Kyng Edward iiii. 1789 *BURNS Whistle v.* *Three* noble chieftains, and all of his blood. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 380 *Such* person as should be heir male of the body of the wife at her death. 1885 *Sir R. BAGGALLAY in Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 192 *There* was one child of the marriage.

b. esp. in reference to local origin.
Here the notion of *from* passes into that of *belonging to* a place, and so becomes identified with sense 47, q. v.

IV. *Of the source or starting-point of action, emotion, etc.; motive, cause, ground, reason.*

12. Indicating the mental or non-material source or spring of action, emotion, etc.: *Out of*, *from*, as an outcome, expression, or consequence of.

Esp. in many phrases, treated, when necessary, under the

sb., as of one's own accord, of choice, consequence, course, force, goodwill, one's own head, one's own knowledge, necessity, one's own good pleasure, purpose, right, one's own will, also of courtesy, custom, duty, favour, grace, instinct, kind, nature, office, reason, etc.

This connects the notions of origin and cause
 c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth xii § 1 Hit is of his agene ge-
 cynde, nes of þine c 897—Gregory's Past xii 157 Donne
 his of ylum willan ne gesyngad ac of unwisdom. c 900
 tr Bada's Hist. i xvi. [xvii] (1890) 68 Þonne is hit
 of lufan to donne a 1225 Leg. Kath 1301 Þe Keiser kaste his
 heaved as wot mon, of wradde 1340 HAMLOD Pr Cons
 5773 Oðer werkes noht done of mercy c 1400 MAUNDV
 (Roxb) xxix 131 Godd of his special grace herd his
 praiser c 1425 LYDG. Assembly of Gods 81 Desyring
 of fauour to haue audyence c 1520 Trevelyan Papers
 (Camden) 135 Contrivyd and ymagyned of malyce and
 dyspleasure 1541 K. COPLAND Gygand's Quest Chyrurg.
 Galyen sayeth of the auctoryte of Ypocras, [etc.] 1577
 St. Aug Manual (Longman) 6 It is of thy goodnes that
 we be made, of thy justice that we be punished, and of thy
 mercy that we be delivered 1598 LYTE Doctores iii lxxxv.
 439 Apples of loue grow not of their owne kinde in this
 Countrie 1581 MULCASTER Posthous xxix (1887) 218 If
 some of choice became both diuine, and physicians. 1624
 CAPT SMITH Virginia ii (Arb.) 370 They serue him inore
 of feare then loue. 1721 St. Germain's Doctor & Stud 220
 It seemeth of Reason. Ibid. 333 The Justices of fauour will
 most commonly help forth the party. 1776 Trial of Nun-
 doconar 321 Did you know of any bond of your owne
 knowledge? 1849 MACAULAY Hist Eng ix. II. 433 Lewis
 laboured, as if of set purpose, to estrange his Dutch
 friends 1894 CROCKETT Raiders 15, I seized my oars of
 instinct and rowed shorewards.

b. Of oneself, by one's own impetus or motion,
 spontaneously, without the instigation or aid of
 another

c 1000 AGS Gosp John viii 28 Ic ne do nan þing of
 me sylfum. Ibid. xviii 34 Cwyrt þu þis of ðe sylfum?
 1382 WYCLIF John v 19 The sone may not of him self do
 any thing, no but that thing that he schal se the fadir
 doynge. c 1400 MAUNDV (Roxb) vii 24 Þe cuntree es
 strang ynogh of þe self 1542 UPALL Erasmi Agoph. 152.
 Whatsoeuer thyng wer not of it self euill 1598
 CHAPMAN Blinde Begger of Alexandria Wks 1873 I
 11 A man that of himselfe Tis doleful and bids you wel-
 come to your feast. 1607 TOWSELL Four-f Beasts (1658)
 67 When an Oxe or Cow in ancient time did dye of them-
 selves 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU Distracta 303, I speake not of
 myselfe or without booke 1707 W. FURNELL Voy round
 World 20 The Goats... would many of them come of them-
 selves to be milked c 1774 GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.
 (1776) I. 106 Matter is of itselfe entirely passive, incapable of
 moving itself. 1836 CARLYLE Let. to sister Jenny 16 May,
 I judged that Robert and you were happy enough of your-
 selves for the present 1886 Athenæum 30 Oct 561:1 [hey]
 therefore can do nothing good of themselves

13. Indicating the cause, reason, or ground of an
 action, occurrence, fact, feeling, etc.

a. After an intrans. vb. (e.g. die, perish; savour,
 smack, smell, taste, ring, etc.) In some of these
 obs and supplied by with, from, at.

The sense of cause is sometimes weakened into that of the
 subject-matter of the action (VIII)

c 893 K. ALFRED Oras. i iv § 1 þæt he of ðam cræfte
 Pharaon þæm cynninge swa leof wære. 1229-30 O. E. Chron.
 an. 1119 Forð-ferde se eorl Baldewine of Flandran of þam
 wundan þe he gefeng 1242-23 Ibid an 1242 Se man... þe
 nan [god] ne heafde stærð of hungor c 1205 LAY. 3142
 Heo. menden þen to Pandan Of Oswy þam kinge. c 1305
 St Edmund Conf. 394 in E. E. F. (1862) 87 Of him won-
 drede euerch man c 1315 SHOREHAM 48 Word that of God
 smakeht. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur viii. xii, My moder
 dyed of me. Ibid x xii, All the forest rang of the noise
 1548-9 (Mar) Bk Com Prayer, Litany, All women labouring
 of chylde 1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 602 He breathd
 of Heav'n, and look'd above Man 1843 Fraser's Mag
 XXVIII 277, I am dying of fatigue 1868 Manch Exam
 18 Jan 5/5 It savours more of statecraft than of statesmanship.
 18th After a trans vb or its object (e.g. to
 esteem, praise, thank, blame, etc.). Obs. (Supplied
 by for, on account of, etc.)

c 1350 Will Palerne 500 þat perles is preised ouer alle,
 Of fairnesse of facion and hely bewes. 1377 LAY. P. Pl
 B vi 129 We preyen þat god yelde þow of þow e almesse
 þat þe 3iue vs here. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour G. ii.
 Beyond her bak he mocked her of it c 1533 LD BREWERS
 Huon lxi 212, I thank you of your courtesy. 1611 BISH
 Transl. Pref 3 How can we excuse ourselves of negligence?
 1623 [see ARREST v] 1657 TRAPP Comm. Pr lxviii 17
 Angels, who are here called, Shinan, of their changeableness.

14. After an adj. or sb., indicating that which
 causes or gives rise to the quality, feeling, or action.

a. After an adj. (e.g. dead, sick, weary; ashamed,
 afraid, fearful; glad, joyful, sorry; proud, vain;
 etc.). Because of, on account of.

In OE with genitive of 30. In Fr with de In some
 of these now obs - see the words themselves

c 1200 ORMIN 794 Oþre menn unswifwe Well glade & blise
 sholden ben Ec oft þatt childess come. 1297 R. GLOUC
 (Rolls) 11718 Þo were þe porters agresse sore of þulke 312e
 1240 LYDG. De Guil Pilgr 3645 As tho3 ye were In party
 drunken of your wyne c 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 99
 She held her ashamed of that she had be warned of her
 demaunde and requeste 1566 TINDALE Matt. viii. 14 Lyinge
 sicke of a fevre. 1535 COVERDALE John. i. 6 And Ionas
 was exceeding glad of the wyldie vyne. 1568 TILNEY Disc
 Marriage B ij b, They had nothing to be proude off 1610
 SHAKS Temp. v. i. 230 We were dead of sleepe c 1653
 BINNING Seru (1743) 607 Would not dyuours and prisoners
 be content of a deliuerance? 1715-20 POPE Iliad vi 105
 Press'd as we are, and sore of former fight 1842 MACAULAY
 Ess. (1848) I 321 Sick of inaction.

b. After a sb. (e.g. anger, grief, joy, thanks).
 Mostly Obs. (supplied by on account of, for, at).

13. Guy Warw. (A.) 275 Sorwe he makeþ wiþ þe mest Of

Felhe þat fey may c 1450 Morlin 207 Feire lady, with
 goode will, and gramercy, of youre seuyse 1497 BP ALCOCK
 Mons Perfect B ij b, Some in pryde of worde, of garment,
 & of blood 1555 SHAKS John iv 114 You will but make
 it blush, And glow with shame of your proceedings. 1598
 GRUNNEWY Iaculus, Ann xii 111 (1622) 198 For want of
 remedy, and anger of such a destruction. 1599 SHAKS. Much
 Ado in i 200, I wish him ioi of her 1612—Wint. T. v
 11 54 Ready to leape out of himselfe, for ioi of his found
 Daughter 1749 FICZING Tom Jones xviii x, She
 wished him heartily ioi of his new-found Uncle 1760-72
 H. BROOKS Fool of Qual (1809) II. 112 Pouring forth her
 tears. for grief of having found him in that condition

V. Indicating the agent or doer.

15. Introducing the agent after a passive verb.
 (The regular word for this is now BY (sense 33),
 which began to come in c 1400; and of prevailed
 till c 1600, and is still in literary use, as a biblical,
 poetic, or stylistic archaism, or by association with
 other constructions, e.g. 'on the part of'. In OE
 less used than from: cf. Ger. von from, of)

The use of of is most frequent after pa ples expressing
 a continued non physical action (as in admired, loved, hated,
 ordained of), or a condition resulting from a definite action
 (as in abandoned, deserted, forgotten, forsaken of, which
 approach branch II) It is also occasional with ppl adjs. in
 un-, as wasen of, knowen of Often shows an approach
 to the subjective genitive cf. 'he was chosen of God to
 this work' with 'he was the chosen of the electors'. In
 other senses the agent has passed into the cause, as in
 afraid, afraid, frightened, terrified of; or the source or
 origin, as in born of. Eng of and by correspond somewhat
 to F de and par

c 893 K. ALFRED Oras. Contents i x, Hu 11 æþelings
 wudon afliemed of Scipþum c 1050 O. E. Chron an 924
 (MS C) Æþelstan was of Myrcum gecoren to cinge. Ibid
 an 1030 Her was Olaf cing of-lagen of his agenum folce
 1254 Ibid (Laud MS), Wæl lined of þe kinge and of
 alle gode men c 1225 Ancr R. 48 Ich wolde þet he
 weren of alle holden 13. A. ALIS 1709 Adam was by-
 swike of Eve c 1280 WYCLIF I Wks (1880) 427 þe puple
 trowþ betere þerto whanne it is seyð of a maistr. c 1400
 MAUNDV. (1839) xxi 222 He was cursed of God. c 1440
 Jacob's Well 230 My preyers an noht herd of god for þe
 1459 Paston Lett I 441 Sir Thomas shuld a ben there, but
 he is herte of an horn. 1548-9 Bk Com Prayer and Exhort.
 Communion, I am commaunded of God, especially to moue
 and exhorte you c 1550 BECON (title) The Principles of
 Christen Religion, necessary to be known of the faithful.
 1558 GOODMAN (title) How superior powers ought to be
 obeyed of their subjects. 1577 B. GOODE Hereshab's Iush.
 (1586) 23 That the iuce that the ground requeres be not
 sucked out of the sunne. 1590 STROCKWON Rules Construct.
 32 The relatue is not alwayes gouerned of the verbe that he
 commeth before. 1600 SHAKS A Y. L. iii 1 36, I have
 been told so of many 1611 BIBLE Matt ii. 12 Being warned
 of God in a dreame. — Acts xii 23 Herod was eaten of
 wormes. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 152 P 3 He is beloved of
 all that behold him 1725 POPE Odys. vii. 34 A wretched
 stranger, and of all unknown! 1847 D. G. MITCHELL Fresh
 Glean (1851) 232 Oho was not loved of his kinsfolk in his
 home. 1865 PRFFMAN Norm. Cong. III. xii 222 A wretch
 forsaken of God and man. 1898 Daily News 10 Oct. 6/3
 Everything seems to be done of those who govern Spain
 to keep travellers out of that country.

16. Indicating the doer of something character-
 ized by an adj., as it was kind of you (= a kind
 act or thing done by you, on your part) to help
 him. Used with an adj. and sb., as a cruel act,
 a cunning trick, a foolish fancy, a good thought, a
 kind deed, an odd thing, a qualified pa. pple., as
 cleverly managed, all done, well done, well thought;
 or an adjective alone, as good, bad, right, wrong,
 wise, foolish; clever, stupid, rude, silly, unkind,
 or any adj. by which conduct can be characterized

Followed by to do (something), less frequently that (he) did
 (something), which is the logical subject or object of the
 statement, e.g. I took it kind of him to tell me = I took his
 telling me as a thing kindly done by him
 1534 TINDALE Exos 73 Is it not a kind thing of the world
 that either they will do no good works, or will have the
 glory themselves? c 1550 MARLOWE Jew of Malta iv. v,
 This a strange thing of that Iew, he liues upon pickled grass-
 hoppers 1604 SHAKS Ham. iii. ii. 120 It was a brute part
 of him, to kill so Capital a Calfe there. 1668 H. MORR
 Div Dial ii 383 That's a very odd thing of the men of
 Arcladum 1733 TULL Horro-hoing Iush 266 Is it not
 very unfaire of Equivocus to represent [etc] 1760-72
 H. BROOKS Fool of Qual (1809) I 52 Indeed, it was very
 naughty of him. 1849 F. W. NEWMAN The Soul 104 It was
 not a proud thing of Paul to say, but a simple truth. 1897
 L. CARROLL Game of Logic iv 92 It was most absurd of you
 to offer it!

17. After a sb., expressing the relation of doer,
 or that of maker or author (= subjective genitive).
 c 1275 Cott. Hom. 217 Þenche 3ie ælc word of him swete
 c 1300 Cursor M. 14985, I tru in u. vprising o [w] of
 flex, and lif wutten end. c 1380 WYCLIF Seru. Sel. Wks.
 II 197 In þe agenyng of just men 1497 BP ALCOCK
 Mons Perfect B ij, Grete temptacions of y wordes, the
 flesche, & the deuyll c 1548 HALL Chron. Hen VIII 253
 As trew as the allegation of him that is burnt in the hande,
 to saye he was cut with a sikle 1601 BP W. BARLOW Eagle
 & Body (1609) C j, By the traditions of antiquite and the
 Definitions of Councels. 1666 EARL MONM tr Boccacini,
 Poi Touchstone (1674) 262 The general ransacking of y
 Vice Roys. 1659 B. HARRIS Paruall's Iron Age 13 The
 conquest of the Romans ouer them was more sure. 1754
 SHERLOCK Disc. (1755) I viii 277 The Evidence of the
 Spirit is not any secret Inspiration 1856 FROUNE Hist.
 Eng. (1858) I iii 269 He had the secret approbation of his
 prince.

b. Indicating the maker or author of a work:
 Made, written, painted by. Often expressed by the

possessive case, as 'The tragedies of Shakspere',
 'Shakspere's tragedies', or by a combination of
 this with the partitive of (44), as 'a sonata of
 Beethoven's'.

1382 WYCLIF Bible (heading), Heere bigynnith the epytyle
 of saynt Jerom preest of alle the bokes of Goddis storye.
 — Prov i x The parables of Salomon Ibid. xxi 1 The
 wrdis of Lamuel, the king. 1576 FLAMING Panoph. i First
 398 The Epistles of Seneca ar full of Philosophie. 1822
 JEFFERSON Writ (1830) IV. 175 The letter of the applicant.
 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I. III. vi 92 There exist no au-
 tographs of Charles, except some letters 1872 HAWTHORNE
 & Mor. (1874) 57 A movement of Beethoven. 1885 Sat.
 Rev 29 Aug 300 The Cornish Ballads of the Rev R. S.
 Hawker Mod. The Iliad of Homer, the Aeneid of Virgil
 The 'Holy Family' of Rubens, the landscapes of Claude
 Lorraine. The phonograph of Edison, the kaleidoscope of
 Brewster

VI Indicating means or instrument

18. Indicating that by means of or with which
 something is done. Obs. or dial. (Now usually with.)

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past xxxvi 248 Dylas fremde
 nen weorden gefyllid of ðinum gæwinc. c 900 tr Bada's
 Hist. i. xvi [xvii] (1890) 76 Þæt he þære munimæcan gæwinc
 of ælmehtiges Godes geschuldren was. c 1000 St. Andree
 etc. (1851) 28 He of v hlafon and of twam hlafum
 þusend manna gelyfde c 1275 Lamb. Hom 119 þu minne
 wenen engles makeð of godis mæke 13. A. F. Alt 1
 B 1277 Þe gredhne & þe goblotes garmyrt of syluer. c 1386
 CHAUCER Knt's T. 1033 The arcunt a myle was aboute
 Walled of stoon c 1400 MAUNDV (Roxb) viii. 24 Wharr
 Moyes strake on þe stonk with his serle, and it ran of
 water Ibid (1839) xii. 132 Remyninge of mylk and huny.
 1477 CAXTON Jason 17 In making reed his swerd of the
 blade of the Esclaun king c 1489—Sonnes of Synnyn
 xvi. 174 So I defended me of all my power 1552 ROBINSON
 tr More's Utop. ii v. (1895) 265 They began cuntye dysner
 and supper of reading sumthing that perteyneth to good
 maner, and weite 1559 EYFYN Mem. 6 Mar, A shawnt
 canopied of black veluet. 1824 Miss FLEMING's Inherit
 xxvii, It was pouring of rain.

b. Indicating that on which any one lives, feeds,
 etc. Obs. or arch. (Now usually on.)

c 1420 HOLLIV. De Reg. Princ. 1193, I lyue of alme se
 1533 Gav Richt I ay 93 Lett was noht lift of ukir in þe only
 falait. 1582 SAVILE Tacitus, Hist. iv. ix. (1591) 214 Feeding
 of bianches and spigges. 1588 J. UPDAI Photophes (Arb.)
 8 Euerie man muste lue of his trade. 1633 PUMPHAS Pk
 grimage (1614) 54 They live of bread made of pith of trees.
 c 1718 PENN Maxims Wks. 1726 I 845 [I the covetous man]
 lives of the Offal 1806 Mrs. CAMDEN Quaker's and mother
 43 He hobnobbed with soldiers, and was nourished of carnage.

19 After an adj., indicating that with which
 anything is filled, imbued, coloured, etc. Obs. (exc.
 after full, which perh. does not belong here)

1227-34 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 And slyden þe land ful
 of castles. c 1430 Syr Genar. (Roxb.) 4098 The ground of
 bloude was all wete. c 1450 Morlin 155 The water was all
 roade of blode. 1450-1550 Almyr our Ladye 448 Hys face
 made. redde of the blode.

VII. Indicating the material or substance of
 which anything is made or consists.

20 After verbs signifying to make, to be made,
 to consist, to be. Hence such fig. phrases as to
 make a fool of, to make much of, make the best of,
 etc. see MAKE, etc.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oras. iv. xii § 1 He worhten summe of
 seolfre, sume of treowum. c 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 4, Adam
 þe was of eorþan geworht. c 1200 (ORMIN 1068) He
 wrohte win Off watur þurh hys mahite. c 1205 I. Av.
 17180 þat weore is of stane c 1300 Cursor M. 21715 Þe he
 his greif of irn was, þe toþer o þaim was wrought o [w] of
 of bias c 1386 CHAUCER Knt's T. 2184 To mekne vcrtu
 of necessite c 1400 Soudene Rab. 129 The sailles were of
 rede Sendelle 1505 [see CONSIDER v. 17]. 1590 SPENCER P. I
 ii. vii 27 Of which the matter of his huge desire, he did
 compound 1601 SHAKS Twel. N. iii 11 14 Will you make an
 Asse o' me? 1611 BISHOP Job vi. 12 Is my flesh of leas? 7
 1667 MILTON P. L. ii 258 When great things of small We
 can create. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt Brit. II. vii. 412 The
 Pulpit is old, and of Stone. 1846 McCULLOCH tr Brit. Empire
 (1854) I 623 The houses are built of brick. 1859 J. A. CAS-
 light & D xxviii 325 They... make much of one another

b. Expressing transformation from a former
 condition. arch. (This has also affinities with 3.)

c 900 tr Bada's Hist. i. vii. (1890) 78 Ða was þe man
 ðurh Godes 3ise of ehtore zeworden soðfastnesse freond.
 1526 TINDALE Ileb xi 34 Off [G. ano. i. de] weake were
 made stronge, wexed valiant in fyght. 1548 L. COX REYNAY
 tr Paleario's Benefit Christ's Death iv. (1855) 121 Gud
 hath made us of enemies most dear children 1590
 SPENCER P. Q. ii. xii. 86 Streight of beavts they comely men
 became. 1666 SOUTH Seru. Titus ii. 15 (1715) i. 207 When
 Sampson's Eyes were out, of a Publick Magistrate, he was
 made a Publick Sport. c 1680 CHAUCER Attrib Card (1834)
 I 430 Of angry he becomes appeased. 1814 CARV Dante,
 Paradise xxxi. 75 Of slave Thou hast to freedom brought
 me. 1846 MANNING Seru. (1848) II. i. 8 Our humanity
 needed to be strengthened and hallowed; of fleshly, to be
 again made spiritual.

21. After a sb., of connects the material immedi-
 ately with the thing. (Also commonly expressed by
 a preceding adj. or the sb. used attrib. e.g. 'a floor
 of wood or tiles', 'a wooden or tile floor'.)

c 1000 Cadmon's Daniel 175 þære burge weard Anne
 manican. Gylð of golde gumum aræde. c 1000 AGS. Gosp.
 Matt. iii. 4 Se Iohannes. hæfde read of offenda hærum.
 c 1205 LAY. 30805 Emne ring of rede golde. 1377 LAY. P.
 Pl B Froil 168 To bugga a belle of brasse, or of brizte
 syluer. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 7 Fride Creme of
 Almaundy. 1555 in Burgen Life Gresham (1839) I. 189 A
 case of black leather 1634 MILTON L'Allegro 21 There on
 Beds of Violets blew. 1634 Sir T. HURBERT Tru. 94 A

Carravans-raw of white free stone, and the first building of that material I saw in those parts. 1706 *GOLDST Cit IV* xxxix. He sent me a very fine present of duck eggs. 1805 *Pail Mall C* to Oct. 21. A kind of whip of three flaps of leather. *Mod*. A bridge of boats. A floor of wood or tiles. A house of cards.

22. After a collective term, a quantitative or numeral word, or the name of anything having component parts, of introduces the substance or elements of which this consists. [= OE genitive.]

c 1200 *ORMIN* 170 He shall turnenn mikell flocc Off þiss Iudisschen þeode c 1205 *LAV* 306 Heo funden ane heorde Of heorten. *Ibid* 23434 Ten hundred punde Of seoluer and of golde. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xl. 151 Sadoyne . . . lefte wythin his cyte four thousand of goode knyghtes. 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perfect* Cij. By a longe tracte of tyme. 1535 *GREWART Cron. Scot.* II 709 Within les space nor tua or three þeir a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw IV* 227 b. A pece of Crysmoun Velvet. *Ibid* . *Hen VI* 135 With bagges of money, or chestes of plate. 1663 *GOUGE Serm. Ext. Gods Piond* § 15 A masse of ancient heresies. 1667 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 54 A family of a dozen persons. 1786 *W. THOMSON Watson's Philip III* (1839) 353 With a Spanish army of thirty thousand men. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng v* I. 533 A reward of five hundred pistoles. 1896 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII 615/1 A distance of over 700 yards.

b. After class, order, genus, species, kind, sort, manner, etc. See these words

1382- [see *KIND sb* 14]. 1604 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 63 Of wheat there are two sorts. 1698 *FRYER Acc E India* & P 344 All manner of Hairs. 1774 *GOLDST Nat Hist* (1776) V 312 Of the eagle, there are but few species. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* II xi 80 It was a sort of travelling school.

23 Of connects two sbs. of which the former denotes the class of which the latter is a particular example; or, of which the former is a connotative and the latter a denotative term (= genitive of definition)

Often passing into grammatical apposition, e.g. the River Thames, formerly 'the River of Thames'; the city of Rome, OE *Rome-burh* of *L. urbs Roma, urbs Eborac*. 1123-31 *O. E. Chron.* an 1123 Forbearn call meast se burh of Lincoln. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wiðinne þere burh of ierusalem. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 2827 Þe lond of armore. 1340 *Ayend* 45 Þe gemenes of des and of tables. 1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I 93 The floode of Tigris. 1530 *PALSGR* 319/2 Of the colowre of scarlet. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen VII* 3b. Within the cytie of London. 1556 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* ii. (Arb.) 77 *manag*. In the ruler of Thamyis. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich II* i. iii. 196 This fraile sepulchre of our flesh. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II 518 He was brought into the barn of the grave. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. viii. The month of November. 1854 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. St. II. Coleridge* 176 In the novel of 'Edmund Oliver', written by Charles Lloyd. 1861 *M. PATRISON Ess* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. *Mod*. The name of John. The Isle of Wight. The peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The hour of eleven. The action of running. The vice of drunkenness. The fact of your meeting him. The circumstance of there being no one near. A state of rest.

24. Between two sbs in sense-apposition.

a. in the sense 'in the person of; in respect of being, to be, for' arch.

The leading sb. is the former, of the qualification of which the phrase introduced by *of* constitutes a limitation; thus 'he was the greatest traveller of a prince', i.e. the greatest traveller in the person of a prince, or so far as princes are concerned. The sense often merges on that of the partitive genitive, 43.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iii. xv. He was a ryght good knyght of a yonge man. *Ibid* xxi. xii. The trewest lover of a synful man that euer loved woman. 1590 *HAKLVT Voy II*. The king [is] a very good man of a Moore king. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil* (1721) I. Life 64 Caesar the greatest Traveller, of a Prince, that had ever been. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett* (1792) II. clxxxiii 137 Allowed to be the best scholar of a gentleman in England. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* xlix. 1 Greatest speaker of any born a Roman, Marcus Tullius.

b. in the sense 'in the form of'.

The leading sb. is the latter, to which the prec. sb. with *of* stands as a qualification, equivalent to an adj., thus 'that fool of a man' = that foolish man, that man who deserves to be called 'fool'; 'that beast of a place' = that beastly place. a 1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1868) 38 Here is a faire body of a woman. 1599 *NASH Letten Stuffs* 57 Some euill spirit of an heretique it is. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 337 'Twas a strange riddle of a lady. 1683 *EVELYN Mem.* 5 Dec. 'That monster of a man, Lord Howard of Escrick. 1769 *BICKERSTAFFE Dr. Last in his Chariot* ix. O! devil of a help-mate, have I found you out? 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxi. That scamp of a husband of hers. *Mod*. An angel of a woman. A gem of a poem. A duck of a hat (*collog.*).

+ 25 Indicating a person in whom one has, finds, or loses something. = in the person of. *Obs.* (supplied by 11).

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xv. vi. Thow hast not thy pyere [peer] of any ethely synful man. 1496-7 *Plimpton Corr* 122 Ye have a great treuour of Mr Gascoyne. 1523 *LD BERNERS Frouss.* I 63r The towne of Gaunte hath lost of hym a right valyant man. 1601 *SHAKS All's Well* i. 7 You shall find of the King a husband Madame, you sir a father. *Ibid* iv. ii. 65 You have wonne A wife of me. *Ibid* v. iii. 1 We lost a leuall of her. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cerit. Reliq.* i. 2 It may be your Lordship hopes to meet with a weaker Disputant of me. 1760-78 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 233 We shall have a heavy loss of our friend Ned. 1820 *BYRON Wks* IV. 347 A precious representative I must have had of him.

b. Of things, as in 'to have a bad time of it'.

Of appears orig. to mean 'consisting of' or 'comprised in' the fact or circumstance referred to.

1643 *TRAPP Comm Gen xxxii. 31* Our Captain had a bloody victory of it. 1670 *R. MONTAGU in Budeuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 485 Conte de Grammont had a trouble-some journey of it. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 32 What a fine time a Person would have of it. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors Clav* xv. 3 Living quite as hard a life of it. *Mod*. You will have a bad quarter of an hour of it, I assure you.

VIII Indicating the subject-matter of thought, feeling, or action, i.e. that about which it is exercised.

26. In sense: Concerning, about, with regard to, in reference to. After verbs, substantives, and adjectives.

a. After intransitive verbs; esp those of learning, knowing, thinking, and expressing thought, as *hear, read, know, think, dream, judge, tell, relate, write*, and the like. In subject-headings, titles of chapters, etc., often without a vb. as 'Of Snakes in Iceland'; here, *of* is now often omitted. To these may be added such as *joy, complaint, doubt, despair*, etc., which are closely akin to IX.

Rare in OE. (which commonly used *be*, or with some vbs. the genitive), but *of* occurs after *segen* to tell, and in late OE. after *specean* to speak.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist. Pref* ii (1890) a Swyðost he me sæde of Deodores gemynde. 1229-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 And þær scolden sprecon of ealle Godes rihes. 1275 *Colt. Hom.* 217 Pat we hine lufe and of him smage and spece. c 1200 *ORMIN* Ded 152-71 All wroht and writenn uppoc þoc Off Crutess first cometh, Off his 300 Gode wass wurpenn mann. And off þatt he shall comenn eft to demenn alle þede. a 1300 *Cursor Ml* 24738 (Cott.) Pat i mai of hir louing iede. 1313 *Ibid* 5495 heading (Göt.), Of moyses nou wil i tell. c 1325 [see *DOUBT v*]. c 1435 *Port. Portugal* 587 Leue we now of Torrent there. And speke we of this squyer more. *Ibid* 1104 Lastonyth, lordis, of a chaunce. 1444 *Rolls of Pa. II. V* 110/2 To enquire, here, and determine of Office. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden No. 29) 56 The Bur goignons & Frenchemen begonne to treatre of twyce. 1544 *UDALL Brasm. Apoph* 85 b. Of these games is afore mentioned. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I*. Introd. i [To] sing of Knights and Ladies gentle deeds. a 1592 *GREENE Gas. IV*. iv. ii. Understanding of your walking forth. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 2 Of the Ape. *Ibid* 242 Of the disposition of Horses in general. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Molyet's Heat Ins* i. ii. Of the Politick, Ethick, and Oeconomick virtues of Bees. 1667 *MILTON P. L* i. i Of Mans First Disobedience. Sing Heavly Muse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil's Georg* iii. 819 The learned Leaches shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref* i. xlix 498 All these bills were then referred to committees to consider of them. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* i. 1. 200 Father, judge kindly of us. 1828 *MOORE Rudge Fam. Paris* iii. i You may talk of your writing and reading. 1855 *BROWNING Women & Roses* i. I dream of a red rose tree. 1863 *DE MORGAN in Fr. Matter to Spirit* Pref 8 Far more useful than he knows of, though not exactly in the way he thinks of. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Par. Churches* & xi. Of Lecterns. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/2 He was disposed to think very well of it.

b. After trans. vbs. and their objects; e.g. after the trans. construction of *hear, tell, read, etc.* (see a), and after such as *inform, admonish, advise*, etc. (I here blend with 29 b)

c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* i. i § 15 Fela spella him sædon þa Beornas . . . of þæm landum þe ymb hie utan wæron. 1227-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Of his ymbing he cunne we ielt nou seggon. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Uor to warme wummen of hore fol eien. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 9 Either seide of othere custe That alre-worste that hi wuste. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 373 Thow owest not to here Mercy Of nou bone that she besecheth the. 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 66, I have founde 300 folk fulþif of speche Me to lere of your lif. 1444 *Rolls of Part I. V*. 122/2 Warn the maister. of the saide covenanta. 1525 *LD BERNERS Frouss* II. cxxix [cxxxv.] 366 Men well enstructed of your busynesse. 1526 *TINDALE John* xviii. 34 Did other tell ytt the of me? 1653 *WALTON Angler* vi. 164 The like I have known of one that has almost watched his Pond. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen* (1676) 650, I first acquainted her of the danger. 1861 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) I. 36 To observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character. *Mod*. Have you heard any news of the travellers? To inform his friends of the result.

c. With other vbs. or phrases.

1129-31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Pa weorð hit eall of earce-deoces wifes and of preostes wifes. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4584 He drem hym of his tresour. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 15 Þus it stondiþ of mannus curs. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. v. Yi þou kepe silence of oþr men, & specially beholde þiself. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 166 King Herodis part that playit Off 30ng childer that that befor thaim fand. 1579 *FULKE Haskins' Parl* 495 Maister He-Kins. tryfeth off the nearnesse of the bloud of Christe, which hec layeth we deny. c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust* vi. Examine them of their several names. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos* (1705) 2/1 Of this Colony see Herodotus, Strabo, and Ælian. 1680-90 *TEMPLE Est. Health Wks.* 1731 I 272 Of the first I find no Dispute. a 1770 *JORTIN Serm* (1771) IV. 1. 6 We need not suppose of him that he prayed against riches. 1849 *RUSKIN See Lambs* i. § 2. g To enter into dispute of all the various objections.

† d. After do. *Obs.* (Now with: cf. VI)

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7106 Of þe crone of engelond he nuste wat best do. a 1300 *Cursor Ml* 19040 Pa sald þam and be þis pralight, Be for þe apostels fete it broght, Par-of to do quat þam god thought. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* f 67 (Harl. MS) To knowen what schulde be doon of 180 *Cambr. & Petw. MSS.*, other 4 *MSS.* with] hir persone. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 26 We. shallle doo of hym that he trothw to doo of me. c 1500 *Melusine* 353 Here ben your enemies as prissoners, doo of them your playsyr. 1566 *in Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 What was done of them we knowe not.

e. After become; formerly also befall, for tune, etc.

c 1440 *Tundale* 18, I will you telle how it befall þanne. . . of a ryche monne. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Frouss.* I. 774 Thus it

fortuned of this adventure. 1525- [see *BECOME* 4]. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron* II. 213 Thus it befall of this . . . enterprise.

27. After sbs. *Obs.* or arch.

c 1375 *Cursor Ml* 755 (Fairf.) How adam brake goddis comandement of the appil. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 566: That may these cleriks seyn and seye In Boice of Consolacioun. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop* int. p. A fruteful and pleasaunt worke of the beste state of a publycke weale. 1611 *RICH. HANCO. Age* (1844) 77, I remember a pretty iest of Tobacco. 1684 *HACKER Coll. Voy.* i. 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky. 1688 *PENTON Guard Instr* (1897) 15 Reade Barrow of Charity. 1711 *ADDISON Spect* No 47 P. 1 Mr Hobbs, in his Discourse of Human Nature. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 42 The court judged the paper to be seditious, and to be a lie of the king and his government.

28. After adjs.

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 50, I am moche wrothe and sorry of myson Lohyer. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. Acts* 24 They were afraid of themselves, lest they should be stoned. 1615 *BIDWELL Moham. Imp* iii. § 113 When I do see man without any crosse at all, I am afraid of him [= concerning him]. 1886 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Rep* 32 *Chanc. Div* 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

IX. Representing an original genitive dependent on a verb or adjective.

Many vbs. and adjs. in OE. were followed by a genitive case as an object or complement. In Latin, also, many adjs. and some vbs. were construed with a genitive, represented in French by *de*. These are represented in Middle and *Mod* English by construction with *of*. Such of these as now attach themselves closely in sense to one or other of the preceding branches, have been there mentioned, but there remain many verbs and adjs. after which *of* has hardly more than a constructional force, or in which it does not clearly fall under any of those branches. Many of these come close in sense to branch VIII, while others, esp. the adjs., often approach or coincide with the objective genitive in branch X. It is convenient therefore to consider them here.

29 In the construction of verbs

a. After intrans. vbs. Many of these in OE. took the genitive, and are found with *of* in Middle and Early Modern English, but this is now rare, except where *of* falls in sense under one of the branches already treated; instances are to *reck, repent, rue, bewave* (orig. *be wære*) of Verbs of sense, e.g. *feel, smell, taste, touch* (still with *of* in dial. or vulgar use), verbs of asking, as *ask, beseech, demand, desire, entreat*, and others, e.g. *distinguish, esteem, forget, like, sense*, formerly construed with *of*, now take a simple object; some, as *accept, admit, allow, approve, conceive, recollect, remember*, still have both constructions; with others, as *hope, look, thirst, wait*, etc., *of* has been displaced by *for* or some other preposition.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 868 No [= ne] like no lud of his lupur fare. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Þe assolyng serueþ of nouȝt. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5287 To pray to god and saynt cuthbert Off help. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Frouss.* I. 447 They feared of a siege to be layed to them. a 1555 *RIDLEY Pitious Lament*. (1568) D viij. b. To fele the smaite, and to fele of the whyp. 1568 *E. TILNEY Disc. Marriage* A. v. Some liked well of caiding and dicing, some of dauncing, and other some of chestes. 1575 *ABR. PARKER Corr* (Parker Soc.) 477 As for the earthquake, I heard not of it, nor it was not felt of here. 1576 *WHETSTONE Life Gascoigne* xlii. Death waies of no man's will. 1644 *CART SMITH Virginia* iii. 62 We had ranged vp and downe . . . looking of stones, herbs, and springs. a 1628 *PRESTON Mt. Ebal* (1638) 42 It is not any, niggardly kinde that hee will like of. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 83 Two Portugues ships seized of the Haven. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. iv. She went to it, smelled of it, and ate it. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Sponges Sp. Tour* xvi. 81 Don't wait of me, my dear Mr Sponge, don't wait of me, pray. 1867 *DICKENS & W. COLLINS No Thoroughfare* v. When I felt of his heart, there was no beat. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Connex* i. xiv 194 Resolutions which perhaps no single member in his heart approves of.

b. After transitive vbs., the secondary or thing-object is often introduced by *of* representing an original genitive. Such are *balk, cheat, defraud, disappoint, frustrate, accuse, arrest, blame, convict, suspect, possess, sense* (a person of); *avail, belunk* (oneself of), also with impersonal vbs. as *it repents me of*; and formerly with *ask, beg, beseech, thank* (a person of), etc.

c 1200- [see *BETHINK*]. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 227 Bidde god of grace. a 1375 *Joseph Aram* 561 He bi-sought him of grace. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Miv. She made hym to be serued of grette plenty of good and delicate metes. a 1555 *LATIMER Serm & Rem* (1845) 174 He came desyring him of help. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist* iii. ii (1592) 114 To furnish them of men, horses and money. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 42 Of pardon I you pray. 1635 *LAUD Wks* (1860) VII. 182 That Ireland should serve itself first of its own land. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist* iii. v. § 1 Providing themselves of such household servants. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 82 Shakespear. . . availed himself of the old Chronicles. 1844 *ALB SMITH Adv Mr Ledbury* iii. (1886) 11 Our two friends bethought themselves of trying to catch a little slumber.

c. In many verbal phrases, as *to have the advantage of*; also formerly in *to have compassion, mercy, pity of, to keep watch, demand or do justice of* (= on), *have the victory of* (= over).

a 1240 *Leisang in Cott. Hom* 209 Hauve merci of me. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* ii. 5 When any man had þe victory of his enemy. c 1420 *Chron. Vind.* 81 489 Hauve pyte of me,

b. Preceded by a sb. (or adj. used *absol.*).
c900 tr. *Beda's Hist* v. iii. 392 Sumu fæmne of ðera
nunnena tīme [*de numero virginum*]. c1000 *Ælfric*

Gen ii 21 An ea of þam hatte ȝyon. 1382a WYCLIF *John* iii 1 Ther was a man of Pharisees [L. *ex Phariseis*], Nicodeme bi name, a prince of the Jewis 1357 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 78 b, In the high grasse, wherin nothing can be espied of him saving onely his hornes 1792a MARIA RIDDELL *Voy Maderra* 61 The only birds of this order a 1800 COWPER *Wks* IV. 1795 The sagacious of mankind. 1805 *Oracle in Spirit* Pub 1785 (1800) LX. 190 1 he drudger of the party. 1888 *Athenaeum* 3 Nov. 597/1 Had three sons, of whom Thomas married twice

c. Under the partitive form the whole may be included. (In sense these have affinity with 22.)

1479 W. PASTON in *P. Lett* III. 241 Ther be ii systers of them 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 71 Though ther of vs were fyue we coude not defende vs. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. viii 261 b, You of the Clergie preache one against another 1604 *ibid.* You of the temporallie, be not cleane and unsotted of mallice and envye. 1596 SHAKS *x Hen. IV.* i. iv 205 If I fought not with ffitte of them, I am a bunch of Radish. 1721 ADDISON *Spect* No. 93 P. 1 We all of us complain of the Shortness of Time. *Mot* There were only five of us; and more than twice as many of them Take part of it, not the whole of it

d. Followed by an adj used absol (after F. or L.).

1350 EARL MOHR in *Sennau's Man dec Guitly* 307 Love undertaketh nothing of generous, without the assistance of desire 1673 RAY *Journal* Low C 67 This Source hath that of peculiar to itself, that [etc.] 1788 LOND *Mag* 429 If their souls carried nothing with them of terrestrial. 1800 FOX in *Carr w Wakefield* (1813) 134 In the last there is something of comic. 1821 BYRON *Wks* VI. 402 All that it had of holy he has hallowed. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 143 Whatever of best he can conceive.

43. Preceded by a superlative or comparative; or by a word equivalent to a superlative, e.g. *chief, flower, cream, dregs.*

c 1205 LAY 27601 He of alle monnen mast hine lufede 1350 *Will Palerne* 422 Pat barne þat flour is of alle frekes a 1400-50 *Alexander* 307 Ane of þe grettist of oure godis. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett* III. 166 Ye sholde have that maner in joynture with your wyffe to the lenger lyver off yow bothe 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 Th' Earth is lowest of all Elementes 1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 308, I count him the rather of the twaine to be chosen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. Intro d O holy virgin, chiefe of nyne 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* iv 200 He gather'd first of all in Spring the Roses, Apples in the Fall 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 49 (1822) I 389 The absurd as well as the most impious of all the dreams of fear. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 163 We made the best of our way back to Tregaron. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/a The most dogged of fighters, the most dangerous of enemies. *Mod.* Which is the elder of you two?

b. ellipt. *Of all (of any)* = most of all; especially.

1730 *Robt Cygyle* 58 He of alle thynge, Hys bredur schulde have made hym kyng. 1460 *Towneley Myst* xi 31 Blyssed be thou of alle women 1594 SHAKS *Rich III.* iii. 1. 68, I doe not like the Tower of any place 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphir* i § 5 It is what I desire of all things 1870 TROLLOPE *Phineas Finn* 400 The Earl desired it of all things 1885 *Manch. Exam* 20 Oct. 5/1 He, of all men, should have some sympathy with doubters like himself

c. *Of (all) other*, and the like, in which *other* after a superlative is illogical (unless of orig had the notion of 'singled out from', 'taken from').

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 342 Cristis vikar shulde be poreste man of oþir, and mekerst of oþir men 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur x. xiv*, Thou art fayrest of alle other 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 82 The place most excellent of other in the Earth for pleasure 1605 SHAKS, *Macb* v. viii 4 Of all men else I have avoyded thee. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Flem. Glory* 43 It comes to them the last of all other 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 324 The fairst of her Daughters Eve 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 17 Oct. 4/4 It is the thing of all others that we want you to do.

d. (One) distinguished out of a number, or out of all, on account of excellence; also with repetition of sb, sometimes intensive, as in the Hebraistic, *Song of songs, holy of holies*; so *book of books, man of men, heart of hearts.*

1382a WYCLIF *Song Sol.*, Heer gyneth the booc that is clepid Songus of Songis. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iii. iii. That man of men 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* ii. 169 Now the Glass was one of a thousand 1831 MACAULAY in *Lyt & Lett* (1880) L. 243 He gave me a dinner of dinners 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* iv. ii. 270 The new sailing-master is a man of ten thousand

44. Followed by a possessive case or an absolute possessive pronoun.

Originally partitive, but subseq. used instead of the simple possessive (of the possessor or author) where this would be awkward or ambiguous, or as equivalent to an appositive phrase, e.g. *this son of mine* = this my son; a *dog of John's* = a dog which is John's, a dog belonging to John (All the early examples, and many of the later, are capable of explanation as partitive)

a 1300 *Cursor* 32 6480 þi neghbur wif ȝerne nocht at haue, Ne aȝht [GHT] nor best, *Trim* best of his, ne mai, ne knaue c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 498 (548) A frend of his þat called was Pandare. c 1386 — *Morte* Prol 13 Any neighebor of myne. c 1400 *Gower* 241-2 'Now I have 1-proued many tornes of thine, Thow most', he seyde, 'prouen on oi tuo of myne'. 1463 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 23, I ȝeue here, the clothes of myn that longe to the bedde that she hath loyen in. 1500 *Provy Purse Exp. Ets. of York* (1830) 79 A yong hors of the Quenes 1537 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy* (1580) 252 Two Englishmen, friends of mine. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* vii. 8 O thou enemy of myne, reioyce not at my fall 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 82 Look, here comes a Louer of mine, and a Louer of hers. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 102 That sacred head of mine 1638 LD DIGBY, etc. *Lett. com. Keths* i. (1631) x Many personall defects of mine own 1687 CONGRUVE *Old Bach* iii. vi, Addub, who's in fault, mistress of mine? 1718 WATTS *PS* cxx. iii. vi, Thou hast inclin'd this heart of mine Thy statutes to

fulfil. 1724 DF Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 255 This was a false step of the general's 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 2 It is positive rest to look into that garden of his.

45. Without prec partitive word, as obj of a verb, or pred, after *be* = a portion of, one of, some of, some. Mostly arch.

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iii. xx. 246 Was he of discipulum Aldanes [erat de discipulis] c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II. xxvi. 260 Ic hæbbe of ðam stocce 3e his heafod on stod c 1000 — Gen iii. 6 Heo. genam þa of þæs treowes wæstmæ. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp* Matt. xxv. 8 Syllab. us of eowrum ele c 1205 LAY. 14473, I þan norð ende 3if heom of þine londe. 1612 1771 He æt of ane uisce 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 126 þan comaundeð þe king cofi to feche Of þat freliche frut c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol 146 Of smale houndes hadde she þat she fedde With rosted flesh c 1450 *Mertin* i. 23 Like as thei hadden ben of the slayn. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 354 Is shee of the Wicked? 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Partien* (1676) 535 To lose of his own Men, or to kill of the Kings, were equal advantages. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 P. 2 You see of them in every Way of Life, and in every Profession. 1820 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* 1, As though of hemlock I had drunk 1890 HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 92 When the horses tasted of the grass, they both fell dead.

b. After *partake* (also formerly *part, participate*). c 1380 *Antioch* in *Todd Three Treat Wyclif* (1851) 138 Cris. part. wiþ folke of goodis þat he had 1612 BALE ROM. xi. 17 And thou. with them partake of the roote and fatnesse of the Olive tree. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Partien* (1676) 687 My looks participated of my hopes. 1848 FITZGERALD *Lettres*, etc. (1889) l. 191 Whose turkey I accordingly partook of.

46. = One of, a member of; hence, belonging to, included in, taking part in

c 1245 — [see COUNSEL. 36 6] c 1440 *Tindale* 1671 He was sum tyme with hym of meyne 1515 G. SANDYS *Trav* 103 Their Priests were of his counsell in all businesses of importance 1657 CROMWELL *Sp* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Who were all of a piece upon that account 1673 RAY *Journal* Low C. 26 If any desire to be admitted of the University a 1709 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 15 Keble, of Counsel for the Lord B 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 348, I am ever of party against myself. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 47 Tracy has been of almost every committee during the session 1845 BROWNING *Last Leader* 1, Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns, Shelley, were with us. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. V. 83 He had not been sworn of the Council

b. Followed by an adj. in the superlative = one of, some of, something of; formerly also *adub.* = as a thing of.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 212 b, The matter goeth not all of the wurst. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. John* 7 If any man do not vse all of the best that thing whiche of his nature is the very best. a 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII.* (1683) 293 Those who thought the late Proceedings to have been of the severest 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Scer Mem.* (1736) 129 That Satisfaction. — he was now afraid came of the latest to him. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Din. Worshp* 230 The bread should be of the whitest and finest. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. of a Girlhood* II. i. 35 My person was indeed of the shortest

XIV. In the sense *Belonging* or *pertaining* to; expressing possession and its converse: 'the owner of the house', 'the house of the owner'

Formerly expressed by the genitive, and still to some extent by the possessive case (with transposition of order) The use of *of* began in OE. with senses 47, 48, expressing origin After the Norman Conquest the example of the French *de*, which had taken the place of the L. genitive, caused the gradual extension of *of* to all uses in which OE. had the genitive; the purely possessive sense was the last to be so affected, and it is that in which the genitive or 'possessive' case is still chiefly used. Thus, we say *the King's English*, in preference to *the English of the King*; but *the King of England* in preference to *England's King*, which is not natural or ordinary prose English.

47. Belonging to a place, as a native or resident.

This occurs in OE. with the sense of origin = 'springing or coming from, belonging by origin to' (properly 11 b), in the 11th c this passed into the sense 'belonging to as inhabitants or occupants', 'living in', and so of things 'situated in or at'.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents ii. viii, Hu Gallie of Sennu abracan Romeburg 1602 ii. iii § 3 Mutius an monn of ðære byrig a 900 O *E. Chron.* an 896 Ða men of Lunden byrig 1771 *Blacki Hom.* 71 Hit is se Nadzarenica witza of Galileum

1137-54 O *E. Chron.* an 1137 P. 2 Hi suencten suyðe be uurece men of þe land mid castel weorces 1602 P. 7 þe Iudens of Norwic bohton an xristen cild c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 129 Ðet weter was lifde and swete þan folce of israel. Þe was sur and bitere alle þon monnen of þan londe. c 1205 LAY 632 þa cnihtes of þan castle. 1382a WYCLIF *Math.* xii. 41 Men of Nyneue shall ryse in dome with this generacioun. 1388 — *Judges* ix. 15 Fier go out. and deuoure the cedris of the Liban 1513 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 102 They of the towne wyst nat wher the countesse was become. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 331 They of London, namely the honest Citizens were greatly affrayed 1708 *Lond. Gas* No. 446/8 Nathaniel Ogborne of Chipping-sodbury Cheese Factor 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 98 The Black Birch of North America. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 34 We of the court

b. Belonging to a place, as situated, existing, or taking place there; belonging to a place or thing, as forming part of it or of its equipment, or as attached to or derived from it (in which sense it approaches the partitive)

c 1125 O *E. Chron.* an 1102 Peofas 1. breokan þa mynstre of Burh. 1602 an 1116 On þisum ylcen gearde eall þæt mynstre of Burh. and eall þa mæste dæl of þa tona c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 169 Tubal. Wopen of wyte and tol of grif Wal cude eȝte [read feste] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 324 He salt, and left the grund of Spange On north half

hym. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 Robert Tirwhit Justice of the Kinges Bench. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 On the yates of the Priore of the Trinite chyrche of Norwiche. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 165 The fables of his religion as he impiouslie calleth them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 559 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Hydras 1639 DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 306 Take of the oyle of Aspick once 1756 MRS LENNOX tr. *Sully's Mem.* ii. (1778) 124 One side of the barricadoes 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xvi. P. 13 Innumerable articles of housekeeping 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 698 Napoleon reached the plains of Gera. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) l. ii. 125 Companions of his exile. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The 8th section of the Act.

c. Belonging to a time, as existing or taking place in it.

1526 TINDALE *Math.* v. 21 It was sayd vnto them off the olde tyme (WYCLIF to old men; 1611 by them of old time). 1540 *Prynner* title-p. With the Pystels and Gospels of Sondayer and holidayer in Englyshe 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 b, Your letters of the xxii. of December. 1656 EARL MOHR tr. *Boccalini's Adits fr. Parnass* ii. xc (1674) 243 They finished that which appeared so dreadful to men of former times. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1853) 13 A man of that time 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) l. 44 The massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century 1870 BRYANT *Udall* l. iv. 120 By rules like these The men of yore laid level towns and towers 1885 *Manch. Exam* 15 May 5/1 A thing of the near future. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The best landscape gardeners of the day

48. Belonging to a place as deriving a title from it, or as its lord or ruler, as *king, earl, bishop, abbot of*

Prob. also from the notion of origin. Rare in OE. till 11th c, when it became the regular equivalent of Fr. *de*, *of* and its object being found in apposition with a genitive case

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* i. xi. § 1 Alexander, Priamides sunu þæs cyninges of Troiana þære byrig, ȝenom þæs cyninges wif Monelaus of Lacedemonia Creca byrig. to ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiv. 20 Ða feollon Ða cuningas ofslagenes of Sodoman and Gomorran þær manfulra þeoda a 1070 O *E. Chron.* an. 1066 (MS. C) Harold cyninge of Norwegan [Laud MS. Harold se Norrena cyng] and Tostig eorl. c 1122 *ibid.* an. 1102 (MS. E) Se cyng and se eorl Rotbert of Baileme. 1602 *ibid.* an. 1104 Se eorl Rotbert of Normandiz and Rotbert de Baileme 1602 *ibid.* an. 1120 Se cyng of Engle lande and se of France. Se eorl of Flandr and se of Puntiw c 1205 LAY. 24450 þe archebiscope of Lundene eode an his riht honden and bi his luf side þe [like] of Eouerwike c 1245 LDG *Assembly of Gods* 469 Godfrey of Boleyn. 1612 SHELTON (title) The History of Don Quixote of the Mancha 1772 *Hartford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept. 2/a [He] created Lord Herbert, Baron Herbert of Chisbury and of Ludlow 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an 1778, Mr John Spottiswoode the younger, of Spottiswoode *Mod* The King of Great Britain, Prince of Wales, Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Wellington, Earl of Derby, etc

b. Related to a thing or person as its ruler, superior, possessor, or the like. (Akin to the objective genitive, sense 34; and sometimes interchangeable with a possessive case, esp. when the object is a person.)

1127-31 O *E. Chron.* an. 1127 He was legat of ðone Romescott c 1200 ORMIN 298 Moyses was heffed mann Off Israhæle þeode 1602 *ibid.* 344 Patt streon þatt was Allmahhtiz Godd, & King off alle kinges, & Preost off alle preostes ec c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 29 Fader god of alle ðinge. 1602 *ibid.* 122 Of eueric outz, of eueric sed, Was erc maden of sped. 1382a WYCLIF *Luke* viii. 41 He was prince [1506 TINDALE, etc., a ruler] of a synagoge — a Cor. i. 3 Blessed be God and the fadir of oure Lord Jesu Crist, fadir of mercies and God of all comfort c 1386 CHAUCER *Knights' T.* 81 Creon That lord is now of Thebes the Citee. 1424 *Paston Lett.* l. 16 The Steward of the seyd Duc of Norfolk, of all hese lordshippes in Norfolk and Suffolke 1506 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. iii. 170 But now I was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my servants 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Penitens Prigr* Wks (1882) 62 The Master of the house. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. iv § 3 Gideon the Judge of Israel 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 495 P. 2 The father of him was a coxcomb 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 210 The dean of guild, or head of the Merchant Company.

49. Belonging to a person (etc.), as something that he (etc.) has or possesses (= the *possessive genitive*, and akin to the subjective, sense 17.)

In OE. always, in ME. most frequently, and in Mod Eng. preferably expressed by the genitive or possessive case, except when for some reason this is difficult or awkward, e.g. in quotes 1386 (second), 1506, 1895

c 1200 ORMIN 666 31ff þatt tit. se þe witte off ennglekande. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 20053 (Göt) Ur. an. Langage of þe norþren lede. 1382a WYCLIF *1 Cor.* i. 12 Forsoth I am of Poul [Vulg. Paulus] forsoth I of Appollo, treuly I of Cephas, forsoth I of Crist [OE. Gregory's *Past.* C. 210 Paulus Apollan Petres Cristes] c 1386 CHAUCER *Knights' T.* 70 In the temple of the goddess clemencie. 1602 *ibid.* 134 The bones of his frenes that weren slayn 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* Contents 1, Ruth the wife of the one sonne. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 177 The soules of men and women 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 13 The children of one syre by mothere thre. 1596 SHAKS *1 Am. Shr.* v. 1 89 He is here to the Lands of me signior Vincentio 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 820 The Ayres of Hawks 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 428 P. 5 The Milk of a Goat 1806 FORSTER *Pierian Calend.* 21 May, The leaves of a plant. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 5/1 The tomb of England's first martyr 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/a The widow of a man who had been killed at a level crossing.

b. Belonging to a person or thing as a quality or attribute (Also interchangeable with the possessive case, esp. when the object is a person, animal, or space of time, as 'a month's salary').

c 1220 *Bestiary* 119 Durg grace off ere drytyn. a 1306 *Cursor M.* 27033 For getnetes of his gilt c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 39 To telle yow al the condicioun Of ech of hem.

† **Ofcale**(n, ppl. a. Obs. [OE., f. OF-¹ + *calen*, pa. pple. of *calan* to be cold. See also **ACALE**.] Affected with cold, chilled, frozen.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 248 Petrus stod ofcalen on ðam cauertune 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 680 þat water vþward it stoy so þat is hupes smort and of cale [v. r. of cold, of cal, accide, colde] were ney

† **Oclepe**, v. Obs [OE *ofclīpan*, -*clīpan*, f. OF- + *clīpan* to CLEPE, call] 1. *ans* To call for, summon, get by calling.

c1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* II (Eugenius) 219 Butan heo mid hream hyre hreðdinge ofclīpode 13... K. ALIS 1810 He ofclepeth his chauceleere c1330 *Arth & Merl* 1742 Vp him stirt sir Fortiger And ofclepeth his chauceleer

Ofdaw, variant of ADAY v.1 *Obs*, to wake up, recover from a swoon

Of-down, ofdune - see ADOWN.

† **Ofdraw**, v. *Obs* [f. OF- + DRAW v.] *trans*. To draw away, draw to oneself, attract.

a1225 *Ancre R.* 258 Þeo þet of drauð ear þus lūue of oðer. *Ibid.* 386 Mūchel þeoue of-draweð lūue. *Ibid.* 399 Uorte of-drawn of us ure lūue toward him

† **Ofdrede**, v. *Obs* Chiefly in *pa pple.* 1. of-dread(d), 2-3 ofdrad, 2-4 ofdrad, afterwards reduced to *adrad*, *ADRAD*, q. v. [f. OF- + OE *dreadan* to DREAD; in OE. only in *pa pple.*]

trans. To terrify, frighten; *pa pple.* frightened, afraid; *refl.* to fear, be afraid

c1000 *Age Gosp.* Matt. xxv 25 In ferde ofdrad, and be-hydeð þin pund on eorþan 1135-54 O. & Chron. an 1135 Wūnen þen suðre of dundred & ofdrad a1200 *Man of Lawe* (Lamb. MS.) Ne þerf he bon of-dred (*Trin.*, *Egert.* of-dred, *Jesus* adred) of fure. *Ibid.* (Jesus MS.) 163 Þer muwen befor afeard and sore vs of drede (*Trin.* ofdrade, *Egert.* adrede, *Lamb.* adreden) c1205 *LAV* 7575 His men weoren of drede (*Trin.* ofdrade) a1300 *Assump.* *Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 91 Ne beo ofdrad þe þe heo her a1300 *K. Horn* (MS. O.) 302 Wel soe y me of drede (*MS. L.* adrede) þat hye wile horn mis rede *Ibid.* 1205 Wel soe hye of drede þat horn child dede c1230 *Sir Ferunab* 3723 Alle þay wæxen soe of-dred

† **Ofdrunken**, v. *Obs* In 2-3 *Onm.* off-drunknen. [f. OF- + DRUNKEN v.] *trans* To drown, swallow up in water.

c1200 *Ormn.* 14611 Þær halig wætern att te funnt Off-druncneþ alle sinnes *Ibid.* 14852 Faraonesse genge, þatt was ofdruncneð 1 þe se

Ofeld, variant of OFOLD a., *Obs*, single.

† **Ofearn**, v. *Obs*. Also 2 of-ern. [f. OF- + EARN v.] *trans* To earn, deserve.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He hæuð þer þurh forloren hennere wele and of-earned helle þene. a1225 *Ancre R.* 188 31 þe þoldeð 30 he hæbbeð wurse of-earned. *Ibid.* 194 Sum likunge is & sum mislikunge, þet of-earned mūche mede

Ofen, **Ofar**, *Obs* forms of OVEN, OVER.

Ofen, **Ofere**, *Obs* forms of AFAR.

Off (ð), *adv*, *prep*, *adj*, and *sb.* Forms 1-7 of, (5 ofe, 6 ofte), 5- off (*Sc. dial.* aff). [Originally the same word as OF, as explained under that word; *off* being at first a variant spelling, which was gradually appropriated to the emphatic form, i. e. to the adverb and the prepositional senses closely related to it, while *of* was retained in the transferred and weakened senses, in which the prep. is usually stressless and sinks to (əv) *Off* appears casually from c1400, but *of* and *off* were not completely differentiated till after 1600 cf. A. 3, B. 1.]

In this article are included all examples of the *adv*, whether under (a) the earlier spelling *of*, or (b) the later *off*; but, of the prep., only those uses for which *off* is now the recognized form; for others see OF

A. adv I Simple senses

1. Expressing motion or direction from a place: To a distance, away, quite away, as in *go*, *run*, *drive off*. Also expressing resistance to motion towards: as in *beat*, *hang*, *keep*, *ward off*

a. 971 *Buchi Hom.* 5 Man sceolde mid sare on ðas world cuman, and mid sare of gewitan. c1286 *CHAUCER Reeve's T. Prol.* 58 Leueful is with force force of showwe c1485 *Dugby Mss.* iii 379 Com of þan, let vs be-gynne 1526 *Pilgr. Per.* (1532) 80 Come of thou that art disposed to leue all for the loue of Iesu a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 262 b, Peeces of ordinaunce whiche shot of b 1567 *MAPLER Gr. Forest* 12 Neyther could we keepe off, our outward enemies. 1669 *D. PELL Infr. Sea* 557 To drine off his melancholy thoughts. 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 28 To send my Mate off with the Boat. 1766 *GOLDISM Vre IV* xvii, She is gone off with two gentlemen in a post chaise 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* vi, Mr. Quilp put his hat on and took himself off. 1896 *LAV Times* C 508/1 [He] succeeded in getting the animal under control, and rode off.

b. *fig*

a. c1000 *Laus of Ine* c. 74 § 2 Buten he him wille fæhþe of acceþan 1523 *L. BERNERS Roiss I.* cxxiv 250 The kynge bought of su Thomas Hallande, and therie of Tankenyll, and payed for them twentie thousand nobles

b 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 170 With fayre wordes [he] put them off for that tyme 1665 J. DAVIES *Hust Carubby* 151 268 They will fall off from what they have promised 1707 *W. FUNNELL Voy round World* 259 A small matter of Money will buy off a great fault.

c In nautical lang.: Away from land, or from the ship, also, away from the wind.

1620 *SHAKS Temp.* i 53 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea agayne, lay her off 1611 *BLEAKE Acts* xxvii 32 Then the soldiers cutt off the ropes of the boat and let her fall off [all *prec* v. away] a1651 *BRADSHAW & FL. Thury & Theod.* iv. ii, I would I had a convoy too, to bring me safe off. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* I 138 He stood off

to Sea, and we plied up under the shore. 1699 *Ibid.* II ii 22 Then she would fall off 2 or 3 Points from the Wind. 1723 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy* 27 To sail to the Isle of Sal, and bring off all the People 1882 *NARES Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 107 *Nothing off* To bring the ship's head nearer to the Wind.

d *eliph.* Gone off, just going off. Also *fig* fallen or falling asleep

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse was off with me in a jiffy 1825 *Chron.* in *Anu Reg.* 16 He raised himself up, and said almost inarticulately, 'I am off', and expired. 1828-36 *DE QUINCEY Confess* (1862) 76 I'm off for the Red Sea. 1852 *Mrs SMYTHIES Bride Elect* xlv, Come, Geraldine, it is time to be off! 1854 *H. KINGSLEY Ravenshoe* xlviii, He was as fast off as a top. 1865 *DICKENS Dr. Marigold's Prescript* v 32 'Why, you're talking in your sleep! What was I talking about?' 'Greek, I think but I was just off too'

2. At a distance, distant. Often after a statement of the distance; also in *AFAR* off, *FAR* off

a. a1500 *GREGORY Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 213 One came and said that she was ix. myle of 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxv 58 Peter followed him a farrre of [so *be* c. v. v., 1611 off]

b 1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours Recreat* (1576) 213 Greete a redde man and a bearded woman thre myles off. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 A little off runneth a River. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 We see the Cape or extreme point of Africk 12 leagues off 1671 *R. MONTAGUR in Buckenah MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) l. 501 These are projects a great way off 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv 211, A street or two off 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* II 173 We shall meet at Oxford in October, not much more than a month off 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* xi, Glory stood off from the looking-glass and looked.

b. *Naut*

1697 *DAMPFER Voy* I 44 In the morning we descryed a Sail off at Sea 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy* 26, I lay off at an Anchor

c. *fig.* Distant or remote in fact, nature, character, feeling, thought, etc. *Obs* or *arch.* (in Gr. Britain). a1555 *RIDLEY Wks* 173 So far off is it that they do confirm this opinion of transubstantiation, that [etc.] 1571 *BUCHANAN Detect Mary* Biv, So far was it of that hys lodging and thynges was proud for him that he found nat any one token toward him of a frendly minde. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. 11. 64 That's off, that's off a1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 280 Caesar was altogether off from thinking it probable. 1887 *Presbyt. Banner* (U. S.) Oct. The leader is not merely off on the subject of future probation, but also with regard to the Lord's day.

3. Expressing separation from attachment, contact, or position on; as in to *break*, *cast*, *cut*, *put*, *shake*, *take off*, etc.

a. c1000 *Age Gosp.* Matt. v. 30 gif þin swiðre hand be aswice, ascort hi of & awurp hi fram be c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He hit had of acken c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 32/98 þo is heued was of i-smite 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v 170 þenne Clement be Cobelete caste of his cloke c1449 *PEACOCK Repr.* i. x. 52 V wole lete myn arme to be smyte of 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III 449 He of his clathis suddantie has done. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. 54 Yelow scales whiche with a light occasion fall of. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* ii. xix. 011 þ, To cut of from any Trapezium, what part thereof ye list 1646 *J. HALL Horn Vac.* 67 The taking of the Plumets of a cloke to make it goe in the better Order 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 59 Good Steel breaks short of all Gray.

b 1382 *WCLIF Matt.* xix. 7 To þene a hilt boke of forskyngne, and to leue off [1388 leue off] c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* viii. 37 Do off þi schone of þi fete. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* v 3, I haue put off [1611 off] my cote. 1568 *TILNEY Dnc Marriage* Civb, [He] bit off his owne tongue 1639 *Star Cham.* *Decree* § 30 In the putting off the knots. a1756 *Mrs. HENWOOD New Present* (1772) 43 Let it stee then strain it off 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II 154 The ball struck one of the metal buttons on the breast of my coat, and glanced off 1886 *Manch Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 The entire surface of a country divided off into farmsteads.

b. *fig.* In quot. 1710 for 'off their hands'.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 356 Let us shake off this thoughtfulness. a1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxvii 75 Cast of thy comfort. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 248 § 8 The common Design of Parents is to get their Girls off as well as they can. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 105 § 3 Will, laught this off at first as well as he could. 1777 *WATSON Philip* II (1839) 121 The people threw off the reserve which they had hitherto maintained

c. with ellipsis of *pa pple.* = *come*, *cut*, *fallen off*; esp. *put* or *taken off* as clothes; no longer on. a1425 *Chroir M. 7211* (Trin) [My strenghe] is he seide in my hie. If he were of, I were not þon No stronger þen anoter mon 1570 *TINDALE Pract. Popish Prelates* Wks. (1573) 350/1 When the ring was of, he commaunded to burye her 1602 *MANSTON Antonio's Rev* ii 1 Wks. 1856 I go Enter Bakurdo with a beard, halfe of, halfe on 1724 *De For Man Cavalier* (1840) 211 With some of his clothes on, and some off 1797 *Aweel Ld. Chatham* (ed. 6) I. viii 253 The blossom was off, and the fruit was set 1868 *LAV Rep.* 3 C. P. 423 The horse had his bridle off and a nose-bag on

4. So as to interrupt continuity or cause discontinuance, as in *break off*, *leave off*, *declare off*, etc.

a. c1340- [see BREAK v. 53] 1387 *TRIVISA Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 377 Leve of [L. *Desiste*], Alwyn, wip by god wille c1475 *Rauf Colbear* 175 Is nane sa gude as leif of, and mak na mar stryfe 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. v. 36 His deuotion, breaking of

b 1567 *MAPLER Gr. Forest* 31 b, It will soone wax barren, and leave off fruit bearing 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 43 Upon Saturday... they break off work sooner by an hour. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* III 91 The match went off, and all bets were declared void. 1829 *Metropolis* II 69 The Duke has declared off, and the wounded lover does not seem to be anxious to make his proposals of marriage 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/a Zola began by being

an idealist He has not left off being one. *Mod.* To cut off supplies, to turn the water or gas off

b Discontinued, stopped, given up; no longer in operation or going on.

1752 *Mrs LENNOX Rem. Quia* i v, His illness having been only a violent head-ache, being now quite off, 1760 *R. HEBER Horse Blatches* ix. p. xlv, Match off, by consent 1785 *Mrs FLETCHER in Wesley's Serms.* lvi iii 12, Wks 1811 IX 36 His fever seemed quite off 1882 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 2/1 He understood that the whole negotiation was now off 1902 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 5/4 When football is 'off' and cricket not yet 'on' *Mod.* The gas is off at the meter The water has been off for some hours

c. *transf.* Of a person. Disengaged, done with.

1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 223 § 5 A Youth married under Fourteen Years old may be off if he pleases when he comes to that Age 1818 *SCOTT 'Old Song'* in *Br. Lamm* xlii, It is best to be off w' the old love, Before you be on w' the new

5. So as to exhaust or finish; so as to leave none; to the end, entirely, completely, to a finish; as to *clear off*, *drunk off*, *pay off*, *polish off*, *work off*.

c1440 *St. John* 228 in *Horstmann Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 471 Þou sayned þe coppe swetely and suppede it off syne 1567 *MAPLER Gr. Forest* 47 Socrates compelled of malicious Iudges to take y^e Cup, and so to drink it off 1660 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II 18 Some seauenteen shippes to be payd of 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 167 Contented to pay off the mortgage. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xvii 201 No set form of liturgy to be got off by heart and repeated 1890 *G. A. SMITH Isaiah* II xii 202 We do not kill them off by gladiatorial combats 1897 *11 estim. Gaz.* 20 July 7/a These two will have to shoot off the tie for the Bronze Medal 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 2/3 What is known amongst breeders as 'feeding off' for table poultry is a thriving industry

b. Finished, worked off, done with work

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 385 A Press-man usually says, I am off, meaning he has wrought off his Token, his Heap, his Form 1707 *HEARNED Collect.* 26 Aug. (O. H. S.) II 36 When y^e Text of Lavy is off I will consider.

6. In the way of abatement, diminution, or decay, as in to *fall off*, *cool off*, *go off*, also, to be off.

1632 *Star Cham.* *Cases* (Camden) 121 Judgment was stayed and the Costes taken off 1707 *Monthly Mag.* III. 501 Out of every thousand men, 28 die off annually 1826 *Examiner* 6/5/1 The novelty had gone off a little 1862 *LOWELL Englow P.* Poems 1890 II. 260 They'll cool off when they come to understand 1893 *National Observer* 7 Oct. 536/1 The place seemed to have gone off a good deal

7. In all senses, *off* may be followed by *from*; formerly, and still *dial.* by *of*.

a. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* viii. 30 A good waye off from them 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 Stand off syt a good waye of from the fyre 1697 *DAMPFER Voy* I 109 The wind is commonly off from the Land 1872 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III 200 She wished to be off from the July bargain

b 1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen VI.* i. 1. 96 A fall off of a Tree 1667 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II 224 The Lords and we cannot yet get off of the difficulties risen betwixt us 1698 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i 49 About a furlong off of the Portels Lodge. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 306 § 6, I could not keep my Eyes off of her 1775 *P. OLIVER in T. Hutchinson's Diary* 7 Dec. 1. 581 A Rebel Pirate taken off of Cape Ann 1875 *P. BROOKS New Starts in Life* viii 129 If you could have filled his pockets with gold, and feasted his hunger off of silver dishes

II In phrases and locutions.

8. *Off* is used idiomatically with many verbs, as *BUY*, *COME*, *DASH*, *GET*, *GO*, *LOOK*, *MARK*, *PALM*, *PASS*, *RATTLE*, *SHOW*, *TAKK*, etc. q. v.

9. Used with ellipsis of *come*, *go*, *take*, etc., so as itself to function as a vb. *Off with* = take or put off

c1205 *LAV.* 5084 Awei he wæp his gode breond. & of mid þete burne 14 W. PARS *Crystine* 205 in *Horstmann Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 187 Hire hede shalle ofe falle sekelyr To morne 1611 *SHAKS Wint.* T. ii. 11. 61 He off, But first, He do my errand 1657 *Rich. Irish Fubdub* (1693) 24 He that plegdeth must likewise off with his cap 1654 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 111 If hee returned without victory, hee knew his head should off 1646 N. LOCKYER *Serm.* 19, I cannot hand off nor heart off. 1753 *Foots Eng. in Paris* ii. Wks. 1799 I 52 We'll off in a post-chaise directly *Mod vulgar colloq.* He off and bought another

b. esp. in imperative phrases. *Off!* = stand off! be off! *Off with you!* = be off!

1594 *SHAKS Rich.* III. v. 11. 344 Off with his sonne George's head. 1601 - *All's Well* i. l. 168 Off with 't while 'tis vendible 1717 E. SMITH *Phadia* v. 54 Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. vii. § 1 Off with you! and do not return. 1822 *BYRON Vse. Judgm.* xcii, Some cried 'Off, off!' As at a farce 1877 *SPURGEON Serm.* XXXIII 402 Off with your caps and throw them up and cry 'Hurrah!'

10. *Right off*, *straight off*, straightway, forthwith, immediately. See *RIGHT*, *STRAIGHT*.

11. Subjoined to *well*, *all*, *better*, *worse*, *badly*, *comfortably*, and similar *advbs*, and after *how* ('How are they off?'), *off* has the force of 'circumstanced', 'conditioned', esp. as regards command of the means of life; *well off*, in good circumstances, etc. Rarely *attrib.* or as *adj.*

This prob arose from the phrase *come off* (COME v. 61 f) One who has 'come well out' of a doubtful affair is said to be 'well out' of it, so one who has 'come well off' from (or in) a struggle may be said to be 'well off', cf. esp. quot. 1733-62 The most common use may be explained as 'that has come off, or fared (well or ill)', in the battle of life.

1733 *SWIFT Apology*, Since I 'scap'd' being made a scoff, I think I'm very fairly off 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II 251 Let me sit down, MRS, anywhere, for I have been sadly off 1762 *GOLDISM. Cit. W.* lxxxviii, Marriage is any

present so much out of fashion, that a lady is very well off, who can get any husband at all. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II 485 How are you off in the article of intrenching tools? 1845 MOZLEY *Land Ess.* (1892) I, 179 The clergy . . . had lost the advantages of obits [etc.] and were miserably off. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 186 The earth is the best off. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV xii, I am in another way of business. And I am rather better off. 1873 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Innocent III.* xxi 351 He was not well enough off to marry. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 1872 While to the well-off the exaction means loss of luxuries, to the ill-off it means loss of necessities. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III 161 They are very badly off, poor people. 1888 J. PAIN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Mar. 1888: A well-known and well-off man of letters. 12 *Either off or on*, either one way or another, in any way. *Neither off nor on*, without reference, irrelevant (to); cf. 'neither here nor there'; irresolute, fickle. See also OFF and ON.

1549 LATIMER *6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 159 It was neither of nor on, to that that Paule sayed.

B. prep.

I. Of motion or direction.

1. Of removal from a position *on*, *attached to*, or *in contact with* (anything). Away from, down from, up from, so as no longer to lie, rest, or lean on. a. 1855 O. E. CHRON in 177 Her Romans . . . hinc of his sette aftendon. 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbed don of us becalde man. 1805 LAY 3080a Put maiden . . . droh of hie ungre An of hie ringe. 1830 *Cursor M.* 15024 (Cott.) Branches ha brnk o [*Goth.*, etc. off] bogh. 1898 TREVISIA *Bath De P.* XVII 1 (1495) 592 Lenas fall of trees in wynter time. 1840 *Generides* 2798 Off his hors he felle ypon the playn. 1842 *Tr. Perkins' Prof.* Bk III § 209 93 To deliver seism of land by force off a feoffment is to remove all persons of the land. 1865 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II 184 Our navy is speeding to chase the Dutch again of our seas.

β 1800 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) ii 6 Four graynes of be same tree bat his fader etc. be appel off. *Ibid.* vi 20 He takes be ryng off his fygner. 1868 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 89 His kercheve was pulled off his head. 1896 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV 180 How she waded through the durt to plucke him off me. 1800 — *A. Y. L.* I, II 16, I could shake them off my coate. 1870 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sav. Late Voy.* I. (1712) 84 And gathered several green Apples off the Trees. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 159 7 Take thine Eyes off the Bridge, said he. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) I 226 A man falling off a ladder. 1873 KINGSLEY *Prose Idylls* 129 The sheep have been driven off the land below. 1881 KRENT *Six Months in Meccah* vi. 158, I came across an object that nearly brought me off my beast.

b. fig. From resting, depending, determining, etc. upon *Off one's HANDS, one's HEAD*: see the sbbs. a. 1730 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 Understond, 3e kingis, and schank of 3ou rudenesse, 3e pat thou londis. β 1801 SHAKS. *Alfs. Wellm.* III 320 Thou hast a sonne shall take this disgrace off me. 1724 Dr. FOS *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 264, I had persuaded him off that. 1737 BLACKEN *Fortyfour Imp.* (1757) II 52 If we took such foals off their Dams the first whik they were dopt. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV 11, He hath taken several poor off our hands. 1809 MALCOLM *Col. Bk.* I 17 3 An honest jockey who would take it [my mule] off my hands. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1897) 152 That woman must be going off her head.

2. Of source: From the hands, charge, or possession of; esp. with *take, buy, borrow, hire*, and the like. Also expressed by *FROM*. Cf. *OF*. 1535 COVERDALE *a Chron.* xxxv. 11 And they kyllid the Passeouer, and the prestes toke it off their handes, and sprinkled it. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 33 These Lines are taken off a Scale, that is divided into 20 parts to an Inch. *Ibid.* 60 Take off your Scale of Equal Parts with your Compasses 169. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 108 It was drawn from a plaster-of-Paris figure cast off nature. 1885 *Act 48 § 49 Vict.* c. 41 § 9 (3) A grand jury may . . . present any sum, to be raised off the county at large, for the purpose. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 36 A villager had come . . . to know whether Blincoe 'would take a goose off him'. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/5 She admitted borrowing the 11 off the plaintiff.

3. Of material or substance: with *dine, eat*, etc. 1845 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 305 He always . . . eats a supper off pork steaks, nearly raw. 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 213 Each day the convict sits down to dinner off either beef, pork, or plum-pudding. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Boan Harrington* viii, An old gentleman who had dined there four days in the week, off dishes dedicated to the particular days.

4. Of deduction, or abatement: From. 1833 ALISON *Europe* (1849) I. III. 15 259 The sums . . . which she saved off her allowance. *Mod.* To get something taken off the price.

II. Of position.

5. Away from being on, not on; esp. no longer on. † *Off the stones*, off the city pavement, out of the town. [1730 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 If I were of lond, be were suld some bygnne.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 235/1 It is reported of the Spanish Dominions that the Sun is never off some part of it. 1759 BROWN *Comp. Farmer* 112 As soon as the dew is off the ground. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian xii*, They are all off the bridge now. 1845 HOOD *Ode imitated fr. Horace*, Not thus the city streamlets flow; They make no music as they go, Tho' never 'off the stones'. 1870 Gd. Words 123/2 You can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road.

b. fig. Of state, or condition: (a) Away from (something normal or usual). (b) Not occupied with, engaged in, or bent upon; disengaged from. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 67 The grand jury for Middlesex were about finding a bill against the Kings guards as rioters, but they are now off it. 1682 — [see GUARD sb. 5 b.] 1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. 126 Finding it to be nought, he would have been off his Bargain. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 121, I am off my

feeding. 1816 — [see FERN sb. 1 b.] 1827 *Examiner* 187/2 She was scolding him, because he was off work. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 79 The attention is off duty. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 215, I have been off my head ever since the blow fell.

6. Distant from (let and fig.). a. 1627 MIDDLETON *Widow* III. 11, Two mile off this place. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 375 About Two Miles off this Town. 1863 Gd. Eliot *Romola* xiv, He caught sight of Tessa, only two yards off him. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 73 White, or a little off white.

b. Naut. To seaward of; opposite or abreast of to seaward, also, away from (the wind). see WIND. See also OFF-SHORE.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 138 Ready to give his best Judgement of his Distance off the Shore. 1707 W. FUNNELL *Voy. round World* 126 Off it lie two Rocks or small Islands. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Farm Years Voy.* 3 The Staggs Rocks off the Lizard. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xiii. (1827) I. 426 The fleet . . . had been stationed off the Isle of Wight. 1813 *Examiner* 4 Jan. 6/1 The enemy keeping two points off the wind. 1879 FROUD *Cesar* vii. 256 A sea battle . . . was fought off the eastern promontory of the Bay of Quiberon.

7. Ellipt. Opening or turning out of. 1845 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 312 In Mary's little room (off my uncle's). 1851 H. MAYHUR *Lond. Labour* II. 225 (Hoppe) Watling-street, Bow-lane, Old-change, and other thoroughfares off Cheap-side and Cornhill. 1866 *All Year Round* No. 66 372 In a small street off one of the west-central squares.

8. From off: = sense 1, *off from* (A 7). a. 1245 *Cursor M.* 25596 (Parf.) Pen theus, þou was tane fra of þe crosse in flosse & bone. 1890 SPENCER *P. Q.* III. 111 43 Shall quite from off the earth their memory be made? 1895 SHAKS. *John* I. 1 245 Would I might neuer stur from off this place. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour.* (1778) I. 135 (Amens) Wiping them [tears] away from off the cheeks of the first and fairest of women. 1829 BYRON *Joan* II. lxxviii, As if to win a part from off the weight He saw increasing on his father's heart. 1845 AYTON *Bon Gaultier Ball.* 90 He lighted down from off his steed.

C. adv. [The adv. used attrib.] (Aising apparently from the dropping of the hypthen in an adverbial combination thus *off-side*, *off side*. See OFF- 4.)

1. Situated farther off, more distant, farther, far. 1826 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 486 To leap from the top of the wall, which was only high on the off-side. *Mod. News* It is on the 'off' side of the spectator.

b. Naut. Farther from the shore; seaward. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 66/4 The Lilly Plegat, then in the off-gage of her station, near this Coast. 1719 Dr. FOR CRUSOE II. xii, Our men were at work . . . on the off side. 1726 SHIELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 207 It was happy for us that our masts fell all over the off side. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 397 Whilst I had to do with this Ship, the largest of all got on my Off-Bow, put me between two Fires.

2. spec. a. Of horses and vehicles: Right, as opposed to the *near* or left side, on which the driver walks, the rider mounts, and the passenger enters a vehicle. Hence *off horse* (of a pair), *off foot, leg, wheel*, etc. (Often hyphenated.) 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/4 A black stone Horse, four years old, rowled for a lameness behind on the off-side. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4477/4 His off-Knee is broke. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5023/3 His Off Foot behind white. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II. xiv 52 To drive the cart so as the off-wheel should go in the same track that the near wheel went in before. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 70 Enables the off-horse . . . to walk in the furrow. 1800 *Genl. Mag.* I. 167 The [Mameluke] under always mounts on the off side of the horse. 1824 SVO SMITH *Let. Locking in on Railways* Wks. 1859 II. 234/1, I know very well the danger of getting out on the off-side. 1849 Dr. QUINCEY *Eng. Mailcoach* Wks. 1862 IV. 339 With the hunch of our near leader we had stuck the off-wheel. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman's* 111 8 The rider should practise mounting and dismounting upon the right or off side of the horse, as well as upon the usual side. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 25 Silver Blaze with his white forehead and his mottled off fore leg.

b. Cricket. Applied to that side of the wicket, or of the field, opposite to that on which the batsman stands (*i. e.* in the case of right-hand batting, the side on the right of the wicket-keeper). 1830 'Bar' *Crick. Man* 43 The long-stop is frequently obliged to cover many slips from the bat, both to the leg and off side. 1884 I. BUCHAN in *Lilywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 Some of his far-pitched balls on the off side.

3. Lying off from, situated aside from, leading off of the main part. Cf. OFF *prep.* 7. See OFF- 4, in precisely the same sense. 1851 MAYHUR *Lond. Labour* II. 201/1 The 'off' parts of St. Paul's Church-yard. *Ibid.* 423/2 Friar street is one of the smaller off thoroughfares. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Ramona* I. 120, I rode with him one day to his off farm, and bought my first horse.

b. Off-chance, Off-chance, a contingency out of the probable course; a remote chance, a by-chance. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 109 To be sure, there is the off-chance of a settlement by a violent death. 1875 *Times* 2 July, It is always a very off-chance whether an officer may in quiet times have the slightest opportunity of finding his abilities roughly tested. 1893 STEVENSON *Beach of Falesa* 144, I thought there was an off chance he might go back on the whole idea.

4. Said of a day, evening, season, etc., when one is 'off work', or when the ordinary work, business, or course of affairs is suspended, or does not take place or occur. The precise meaning depends on the context (Sometimes hyphenated.) 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, It was with a team of

these very horses, on an off-day, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Ibid.* xxvii, She has to board two or three of her sisters in the off season. 1868 YATLS *Rock Ahead* III. 111, In the off-season (they) went round to the different watering-places, giving a little musical entertainment. 1880 MISS BRADDON *First as I am* xxv, Driving to Blatch-mardean on the off days. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 1891/1 Last year being what we here call the 'off' year for Apples. 1897 *March Guard* 16 Oct., That in future all such meetings be held on 'off days' in preference to 'market days'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortin Rev.* LXV. 123 This has been an off, a profitless year in practical cycl. construction.

5. In reference to the sale of excisable liquors: Short for 'off the premises', as in *off licence, sale, consumption*; hence *off-licensed, off-licence*, etc. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 22 Sept. 7 Five been honours 'on' and six 'off' licences. 1892 W. B. KINGSTON *Intimpram.* 61 A circumstance entirely due to the competition of the 'off' licensee. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 1/2 Three big gin palaces and a swarm of off-licensed houses. 1897 *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 6/4 Four new off-licences were granted by the magistrates. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 May 8/5 I had licensed houses should be closed in England throughout Sunday, except for one hour of off-sale at mid-day, and two hours of off-sale in the evening.

D. sb. [absolute or ellipt. uses of the adj.]

1. Naut. = OFFING

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 291 The shippe lythwaint to wende a flood, in the off, at the South-east moone.

2. The condition or fact of being off. a. 1669 TRAFF in Spurgeon *Tracts* Dav. Ps. CXXI. 20, I have had my off, and my on, I have passed through several frames of heart and tempers of soul. 1895 MISS DOWD *Gallus* 119, I love to feel the on and off of the break and to watch the way the pole seems to feel its way through the traffic.

3. Cricket. = Off-side; see C. 2 b. *Comb.* off-drive, a drive to the off.

1857 HUGGINS *Tam. Brown* II. viii, Johnson the young bowler is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/2 Whiting dove studd to the off for four. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Making an off drive for four. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, An off drive for 3. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/3 Steady cultivation of a break from the off is a better amusement than the premature affectation of being an Amphytrion.

4. (See quot.)

1829 [J. R. BRIST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 257 To buy Lincoln shue hogs or off, lambs taken off from their mothers.

Off, v. [Elliptical (chiefly colloq. or illiterate) uses of OFF *adv.*, at length inflected as a vb.: cf. to IN, to BACK.]

† 1. *trans.* To put off, to defer. *Obs.*

1542 SIR E. DRING *Sp. on Retig.* 96 'The further debate of this was offed [printed offed] to the next day.

2. intr. To go off, make off (*illiterate*).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 2/1 He took down his hat, and off'd.

3. Naut. Of a ship. To move off from shore. In pr. ppl. *offing*.

1882 GAILLIE (Annandale), We were offing at the time the accident happened.

4. trans. To take off, eat off, swallow. *1 are.*

1887 BROWNING *Past & Friends* 76 Awaiting thy sign To out knife, off mouthful.

5. To off with, to take off instantly. (Cf. OFF *adv.* 9.) *illiterate, or humorous colloq.*

1892 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 They off'd with his head. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 56 When the Queen said 'Off with his head!' she'd have offed with your head. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 111 'So then he off's with his diamond ring'.

Off-, prefix. The adv. *off* occurs in combination with verbs, ppl. adjs., vbl. sbbs., and other sbbs. In earlier times, it was written *of-*, as explained under *OF- pref.* 2, but such of the ME. compounds, as survived into modern Eng. were then written *off-*, which is the only form found in recent compounds. In verbs, generally, the combination is very loose (see 1 below); in participles used as adjs. the union is closer, and in vbl. and other sbbs. it becomes permanent, though combinations of this kind can be formed at pleasure whenever the sense requires. In a few cases, the combination is so specialized in sense, or otherwise important, as to require treatment as a main word. In verbs, the stress is now usually upon the root; in the other classes (2-4) on *off-*.

1. With verbs, off- (ME. of-) enters into quasi-combination, chiefly as a separable particle, like Ger. ab- in ab-reisen, ab-schreiben, etc., in which the particle stands before the vb. only in certain syntactical conditions. In ME. of was frequently put before the vb. in the infinitive, as in *of glide, of heve*, and in this position (though usually written as a separate word in the MSS.) is often hyphenated by modern editors (*of-glide, of-hew*); modern prose usage prefers the order *glide off, hew off*; but in the pples. the adv. is still sometimes put first, and is then sometimes hyphenated to the vb. (as is regularly done in 2). ME. examples are the obsolete *of-cwell, of-quell* (to kill off), *of-off-drive, of-glide, of-hew, of-hurl, of-race* (to pluck or tear off), *of-rive, of-shear, of-shred, of-smite, of-surge* (to cut off with a sweep of the sword),

of-tear, of-turn, of-twitch, of-weave (to twist off), of-wip (to whip off). Later examples are off-chop, off-off-shake, off-stand, off-trench, etc., but these are exemplified chiefly in the pa. pple., where the hyphen may be regarded as simply syntactical as in 2. See also OFF-DRIVE, OFF-LOAD, etc.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Ment. Mortalitie* xl. Her head shee felt with whiffing steel *off-choppt. 1800 ORMIN 8104. Forr batt te3z shollidenn att hiss de3p pa. riche menn *offwellenn c. 1875 LUNE 23 in O. V. MISC. 93. Pyne and de3p hum wile *of-dryue 1555-8 PHAER *Enaid* i Cijb. With the light of torches great the darke ofdrue atones c. 1400 ROWLAND & O. 475 The Nasell of his helme *of-glade c. 1400 Destr Troy 6474. Hondes [he] *ofhew heturly fast. 1616 6722 His helme *of hurit, & his hed bare 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 0704. be strenthe of hungie sal pam swa chace pat pair awen flesche pat sal *of-race 1616. 1739 And thair awen flesch *of-ryve and race 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Perauld Kent* (1826) 219 They not ther sinnes *of shake a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* 11. 76 His fruit, yer ripe, shall be off-shaken all. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* 11. 20 We test not, but stand, Off-shaken our sloth c. 1330 Sir Beues 816 (MS. A) A spanne of be grom be-form Wip is swerd he hap *of schoren 1533 GAU *Richt Lay* 58 Thay ar hereleikis ofschorne fra yer kirk of Christ 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 138 The leves let defoule in haste And let *of schreden euey bianche. c. 1205 LAY 26071 Arbur of-toc bene eotend. And pat jph hum *of-smat [1275 of-smot] 1616 2871x be lung mid his *weorde pat held him *of swipte 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 346 That he hie Pappes sholde *of tere Out of hire brest 1515 BARCLAY *Elegies* (1570) B v b. His nose and eares *off trenched were also c. 1350 *Will. Palenine* 2590 William hent hastil be hent, and mellors be hunde, And as smarlit as bei coupe be skinnis *of turned c. 1330 Sir Beues 3882 (MS. A) His schauin ech palmer *of twiste c. 1330 Arth & Meli 6883 Ther was, mani heued *of weued a. 1400 Sir Beues (MS. S) 868 Her heued *of wypt at a drauple.

2 with pres. and pa. participles, forming adjs. (stress on off), as *off-bitten* (= bitten off), *off-shed*, *off-sloping*, *off-standing*, *off-thrown*, etc. (Such combinations are possible with any pple. of suitable sense.) See also OFF-LYING.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 43 It maye be called also Off-biten, because a pece of the roote is biten of. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seiv.* 47 The worlds whole throng of hard, wide, and off-standing bodies 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* 11. 171 A small green dell Built all around with high off-sloping hills. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix (1856) 466 It has surrounded us with the off-shed fragments of the fies 1888 LELAND *Pract. Educ.* i. 27 An off-shooting twig.

3 with vbl. sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs, sometimes concrete (stress on off): *off-cutting*, *off-setting*, *off-shaving*, *off-standing*, *off-taking*, *off-tuning*; *off-break*, (a break off), *off-fall*, *off-flow*, *off-look*, etc. See also OFF-FALLING, OFFSCOURING, OFF-OUT, OFF-GO, OFF-PRINT, OFFSET, etc.

1555 JLWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 182 The offshaving of the World, and the vilest of all people 1501 R BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 223. I have woven my web of life to the off-cutting 1612 WOODALL *Serv. Male* Wks. (1653) 185 As it were off-scouring, or off-shavings of the intekines 1574 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seiv.* 87 Two such worlds would touch without any more ado, there being no off-standing betwixt them 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 352 Not imagining he could want any assistance on the off-setting

1724 R. SMITH in *Coll. Dying Testim.* (1806) 214 Notwithstanding of Mr Kid's off-fall from us 1882 ATLANTIC *Monthly* XLVIII. 520 The superb outlooks and offlooks from its windows and porch 1894 G. M. RAE *Syrann Ch. India* 195 Her ranks had been greatly thinned by the off break of Protestantism.

4. with other sbs, usually with the sense, 'lying or leading off from the main trunk, etc.': as in *off-branch*, *off-drain*, *off-spur*, *off-stream*. By omission of the hyphen, off comes to function as an adj. see OFF a. Other compounds of off- with sbs. appear in their alphabetical places.

1793 W CHAPMAN (*title*) Report on the means of working Woodford River, as an off-branch from the Lough-erne and Ballyshannon Navigation 1851 MAYNIN *London Labour* II. 27 (Hoppe) The many off-streets and alleys which may be called the tributaries to those great second hand marts 1854 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 67 Crooked off-spurs of flat land 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 221 An off-stream from the river Styx 1884 *Kendal Mer.* 8 Feb 4/7 These smaller off-drains should be flushed into the main street drain 1890 *Antiquary* XXII. 9 In an off-room is exhibited the Hermaphrodite statue. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar 7/2 A very significant announcement is hid away in an off-corner of the *Daily Telegraph*

Offage (offedz). [f. OFF adv. + -AGE, as in luggage, garbage] Refuse

1797 tr *Switzer's Pract. Gayd* vi. 1. 267 Into beds made of the mowings of grass, offage herbs, greens, or long light dung

Offal (offäl). Also 4 ofall, 5 ofalle, -aile, 6 ofalle, -awile, 6-7 offall, 7-8 off-fall, (7 offall, 6 offall), 9 dual. offald, offil [f. OFF adv. + FALL sb. 1: cf. Du. *afval* shavings, refuse, garbage, Ger. *abfall* waste, rubbish, pl. parings, shavings]

1. That which falls off or is thrown off, as chips in dressing wood, dross in melting metals, etc.; the part which, in any process, is allowed to fall off or neglected as valueless or of no immediate use; refuse, waste; also pl., Scraps of waste stuff or refuse. Now only *techn.* or *deal* = *offal corn* or *wheat*, *offal leather*, *offal wood* (cf. 6a).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv iv (Tollem. MS.), pe pouder of be offal of golde. 1616 XVII. cxxxv (1493) 691

Hulkes and ofall and out caste of corne c. 1440 *Pionib. Parv.* 362/1 Offal, that ys bleut of a thyng, as chypys, or oper lyke 1552 HULOET, Offall of beanes, *fabaliu* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv (1887) 68 To digest the good nurture, and to auoide the offall 1641 *Best Farm Bks* (Surtees) 67 Every hives offell will serve to sweeten three gallons of water, and to make sufficient and good mende of the same 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 49 To manage the offall of the Timber 1736 *Bailly's Househ. Dict.* 514 They.. distil their rum from the offal of sugar. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i xi (1869) l. 235 The offalls of the barn and stables will maintain a certain number of poultry. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 284 The term offal applies to all the parts outside the bends 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* Offalls, refuse of any kind, but more particularly refuse corn 1882 W. WORC. *Gloss.* Offal, waste wood

2. In collective sing. and pl.. Fragments that fall off in breaking or using anything; crumbs; leavings; relics, remnants. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 328 There were left twelve baskets, twelve maunds full of brokets and offalls at that meal 1582 STANHYURST *Ennes* 11 (Arb.) 64 If Gods eternal thees last disseuered offal Of Troy deternyn too burne 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* iii. 1. iii. 11 (1651) 430 Poor Lazarus only seeks chippings, offalls. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 295 Upon these Plancks, Yards, Masts, and offalls of the Vessel, have all the Mariners got safe to the Shore 1786 A. MACLEAN *Chriss's Commis.* iii (1846) 156 To partake of the crumbs and offalls in common with the dogs.

3 a. The parts which are cut off in dressing the carcass of an animal killed for food, in earlier use applied mainly to the entrails, now, as a trade term, including the head and tail, as well as the kidneys, heart, tongue, liver, and other parts. Formerly also in pl.

c. 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Take tho offal and tho lyver of tho swan In gode broithe thou sethe hom than 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 543 Receyved for the fete and the offalle of a boloke, 111 d. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Pardle Factions* ii. vii 156 Some when they haue slaine the beste (in sacrifice), vse to laye parte of the offalle in the fire 1595 *Eng. Tryph-wife* (1881) 149 The Butchers offalls were thy sweetest ware a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He let out the offall of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. 1868 *Daily News* 19 June, What is technically termed the 'offal' of slaughtered animals.. forms a most important feature of the metropolitan dead-meat trade. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* Offal, the cuttings of pork when a pig is killed

b. Contemptuously: The parts of a slaughtered or dead animal unfit for food; putrid flesh, carrion; also, opprobriously, the bodies or limbs of the slain 1581 DERRICKE *Image* 1rel ii. Fj, though durie tripes and offalls like please vnderknaues enouff 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iii. v. 5 Haue I luid to be carried in a Basket like a barrow of butchers Offall? and to be throwne in the Thames? 1602 — *Hann.* ii. 11 608, I should haue fatted all the Region Kites With this Slaues Offall 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 633 Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burst With suckt and glutted offall 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 223 Dripping Offalls, and the mangled Limbs Of Men and Beasts. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv. Where is the hand.. Is it nailed on the public pillory, or flung as offal to the houseless dogs? 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* (1846) l. iv. 212 Supporting life by feeding on the most loathsome offal, on cats, dogs, etc. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv (1872) 61 A flock of ravenous beaks were tearing at the offal

3. In the fish trade: Low-priced and inferior fish as opposed to those called *prime*; esp. small fish of various kinds caught in the nets along with the larger or more valuable kinds.

1859 SALA *Ten round Clock* (1861) 17 'Offal' means odd lots of different kinds of fish, mostly small and broken, but always fresh and wholesome 1889 E. J. MATHER *Northward of Dogger* ii (1889) 19 Prime and offal were rigorously kept apart. The prime fish are soles, turbot, halibut and brill. Plaice, haddock, cod, ling, etc. come under the technical name of offal

4. Refuse in general; rubbish, garbage. Now chiefly *sing.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 137 Great pits to bury and to cast therein, the garbidge, filthines, and offalls of the camps. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 9 (1799) 280 Express orders were given to afford them no other subsistence than the offalls that might be collected in the streets 1877 S. COX *Salv. Minns* iv (1878) 69 It became the common cesspool of the city into which all the offal was cast.

5. *fig.* Refuse, offscourings, dregs, scum. Chiefly in collect sing.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 159 That barbarous offall of all kinde of people 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 11. 8 The Miser threw him selfe, as an Offall, Streight at his foot in base humilitee 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* i. 11. 109 What trash is Rome? What Rubbish, and what Offall? 1728 MORGAN *Algers* i Pref. a Those Variets, generally the very Offal of the Ottomans 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hallam* (1851) l. 86 Wretches, whom every body now believes to have been.. the offal of gaois and brothels

6 *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. *lit.* (See preceding senses.) 1596 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) May 211 Chippes and offall woodd of the tree felled 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanus* iii. 11. 227 Fed with offall scraps, that sometimes fall from liberrall wits 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 76 Fair Crops from offall Corn are rarely found. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 238 Offal Meat, which consists in Heads, Tongues, Entrails, Feet, .. which they eat on Fish-Days. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xi. 40, I supposed.. that they would go to the tailing, or off-fall corn 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Nov. 1776, Any offal-suck eighteen inches long answers the purpose 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Conf.* vi. 49 Any offal milk. 1880 *Times* 2 Dec 8/2 For sale by auction, at Her Majesty's Dockyard, offalwood.. about 30 tons 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* Offal corn, offal wheat, the lighter grains winnowed from

the marketable samples, and used for feeding fowls 1397 J. J. LALOR in *Cycl. Temp.* & *Præhib.* 253/2 Patent, sole, harness, band and offal leather.

b. *fig.* Outcast, worthless, vile. Now esp. *deal.* c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merit* 11 vi. The offal fugitives of barren Germany 1839 *Times* 5 Feb. The last four years being the period of the M— or offal ministry in this island. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* i. 14, He's an offal creatur as iver come about the premises 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* Offal, worthless, vile.

7. *Comb.* as *offal-eater*. 1889 J. JACONS *Zeop's Fables* I. 66 The refuse-eater and the offal-eater Belauding each other

Hence **offalist** (*nonce-wd.*), a gatherer of offal. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 230 Athenæus, that offalist and great gatherer of all town and country talk.

† **Off-fall**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *offellan*, f. OF- + *feallan* to FALL] *trans.* To fall upon; to kill, destroy.

a. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an 962 (Parker MS.) Sigferð cyming hine offeoll c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 510 [Pæt treow] fornean offeoll ða ðe hit ær forcuon c. 1275 LAY 28043 Waweyn was of falle 1387 TREVISIA *Hydrun* (Roll.) VII. 535 (MS. Harl. 1900) I hat hir sone ded and al hir meyne alayde and affalle [MS. *Cott.* T16 D. *vu* affalle]

Off and on, *adv. phr.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) (See also ON AND OFF) [OFF adv. 4, 1 c, 12.]

1. With interruption and resumption of action; intermittently, at intervals, now and again.

'Of an on', *Torr Portugal* 543, is app. a corrupt reading 1535 COVERDALE i *Chron.* xxviii i Officers waytinge vpon the kyng, to go of & on after their counse 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 107 A bloody War ensued, for almost forty years, off and on 1779 GREENE in Sparks *Cor. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 272 They had been hammering upon the business for almost two months, off and on 1860 Mrs. CARLYLE *Letts* III. 41, I slept off and on all the way to Crewe.

2. *Naut.* On alternate tacks, away from and towards the shore

a. 1608 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 29, I plied onely to windward, lying off and on from the mouth of the Bay to the sea 1666 *Lord Gas.* No. 113/3 Their Convooyer in his return, standing off and on for high water 1722 Dr. For Col. *Jack* (1840) 192 Some privaters lay off and on in the soundings 1822 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* i. iii. 146 The Captain preferred standing off and on till daybreak 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 She's been beating off and on a day with her tops' reefed

b. Used prepositionally 1708 *Lord Gas.* No. 4420/6 We lay off and on Buccaness all Day Yesterday 1769 FALCONER *Dut. Marine* (1789) s. v. Off, When a ship is beating to windward, so that by one board she approaches towards the shore, and by the other sails out to sea-ward, she is said to stand off and on shore, alternately.

3. In vacillation between connexion and the reverse; with a see-saw policy

a. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 467 In this sort stood the Samaritans wavering off and on with the Jewes a long time

4. *lit.* To play off and on with, to take off and put on alternately.

1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 4 Sarah in deep confusion, played off and on with one of the richly jewelled rings she wore.

B. *predicatively* or as *adj.* Sometimes off and sometimes on; intermittent, taking place at intervals, vacillating, inconstant; *deal.* (of a sick person) sometimes better and sometimes worse

1593 GOLDING *Catton on Deut.* xv. 88 Their hoping is but off and on at al-adventure 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 144 We are wavering and loose, off and on, and no hold to be taken of us. 1688 R. HOLME *Anonym.* ii. 305/2 1 he Proverb, Off and on, like a Cock Sparrow. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* iv. 187 I the faithful dog, The off and on companion of my walk 1866 Mrs. CARLYLE *Letts* III. 316 After about two hours of off-and-on sleep, I awoke

C. as *sb.* (by ellipsis of a vbl. sb.) Intermittent or inconstant action, see-sawing, vacillation.

1875 W. COVEY *Letts & Tracts* (1897) 386 After many years of off and on, he has taken to calling me his 'dear old friend'.

Off-bear (offbeər), *v.* [f. OFF adv. + BEAR v.] *trans.* To bear or carry off; *spec.* in Brick-making, etc. (see *quots.*). Hence **Off-bear** others.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* 18 Others still are off-bearing [ed. 1889 bearing off] the bricks. 1616 (1889) 130 The off-bearer rakes the dried sand into a pile, and sieves it into a half-barrel, called 'the tub' 1616 132 A moulding gang consists of one laborer called the 'moulder', and one able-bodied man called the 'wheeler', and one boy called the 'off-bearer' 1894 *Columbus (O.) Disp.* 8 Mar. An off-bearer at —'s saw mill, was horribly mangled to day.

Off-branch, **Off-break**. see OFF- 4, 3.

† **Off-ca-p**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. the expression *Off caps* /] *intr.* To take off or doff the cap, in reverence or respect to (a person) So † **Off-cap** sb. doffing of the cap

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* i. 1 To Three Great ones of the Cittle, (In personal suite to make me his Lieutenant) Off-cap to him. 1606 tr. *Rollot's Comm.* a *Thess* 170 (Jam.) They are enemies, all their doings, beeking, and off-cap, and good dayes, are fained

Off-cast, **offcast** (offkast), *pph.* a and sb. Also 6 ofcast [f. OFF adv. + cast, pa. pple of CAST v.]

A. *pph.* a. Cast off, rejected. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1571 GOLDING *Catton on Ps.* xlvii To The ofcast Jews whom their own misbelei hoth banished from the Church 1637 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 143 Some borrow'd off-cast vaine attire 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seiv.* To Rdr, The sighted and off cast words in the mouths of Handy-crafts-men 1821 T. ESKINE *Internal Evid. Relig.* iv. 102 Mercy towards this off-cast race.

OFFENCE.

under the Age of Sixteen Years shall be convicted of any Offence punishable by Law, either upon an Indictment or on Summary Conviction before a Police Magistrate
 †8. A fault, a blemish *Obs.* 1212.

1567 MARLET *Gr Forest* 11 b, Rust therefore is nothing else but a default and an offence in the impureness of any substance.

† **Offence, offense, v.** *Obs.* [a. OF *offenser*, *offencer* (15th c. in Hatz-Daim), ad. L. *offensare*, frequentative of *offendere*] = OFFEND *v.*

1512 *Helias* in Thoms *Prosa Rom* (1828) III. 48 By thee have we over grievously offended God. 1549 *Compt Scot.* xiv. 118 Anesei and that offendis his maister. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit Wks.* (1892) 35 Punishing sicar guilty in offending. 1614 SYLVESTER *Belshazzar's Rescue* vi. 345 Every Nation, whom Thine Arms offend.

Offenceful, a. *rare*—1. [f. OFFENCE *sb* + -FUL.] Full of offence, sinful.

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* ii. 26 Your most offence full act was mutually committed.

Offenceless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without offence, unoffending, inoffensive; not causing offence or disgust; incapable of offence or attack.

1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* ii. 275 Euen so as one would beate his offenceless dogge, to alighten an Imperious Lyon. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 325 O most offenceless fault. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smet* Intro. Wks (1851) 274. I shall endeavour it may be offenceless to other mens eyes. 1763 SHERSTONE *Love & Hon* 126 A soft-eyed maid, a mild offenceless prey. 1889 SWINBURNE *Poems and Ball.* *Armada*, Tame and offenceless, and ranged as to die.

Hence **Offencelessly adv.**, without offence.

1631 DONNE *Ess Div* (1651) 135 We may (offencelessly) since there is nothing but [God] himself so large as the world) thus compare him to the World. 1866 RUSKIN *Cr W Olive* Pref. 29 If I might offencelessly have spoken.

Offensible, Offension, etc. see OFFENS—.

† **Offendacious, a.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. *offenci-on*, OFFENSION + -OUS] = OFFENSIVE 5.

c1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. Biv, Wherein hath Ramus been so offendacious?

Offend (*ple nd*), *v.* Also 4-6 *offende*, (*afend*) (*e*), 4-7 *pa pple*, *offend*, 5 *pa. i* and *pa pple*, *offende* [a. OF. *offend-re* to strike against, attack, injure, wrong, sin against, excite to anger, do amiss, etc. = Sp. *ofender*, Pg. *ofender*, It. *offendere*, ad. L. *offendere* to strike against, stumble, commit a fault, displease, vex, hurt, injure, etc., f. *ob-* (OB- i b) + -*fendere* (found only in compounds)]

I †1 *intr* To strike with the feet against something, to stumble. *Obs rare.*
 1382 WYCLIF *Zech* xi. 8 He that shal offende [Vulg. *qui offendit*, R V is feeble or that stumblith] of hem in that day. — *Rom* xi. 11 Whi the offendiden so that thei schulden falle down? c1450 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks Soc) 230 If men walke than it is nyght, Sone they offende in that dyknes.

2 To make a false step or stumble morally; to commit a sin, crime, or fault; to fail in duty; to do amiss, transgress. *Const against*, †to, †unto.

1382 WYCLIF *Janes* iii. 2 Alle we offenden in many thyngis. If any man offendith not in word, this is a payful man. c1440 *York Myst* xviii. 66 What ayles be kyng at me? For vn-to hym I neuer offende. 1490 CAYTON *Encyc* iii. 76, I neuer dyde amys, nor neuer offendid as enst hym. 1552 *Bk. Com Prayer* Gen Conf, We haue offended agaynst thy holy lawes. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleudane's Comm* 45 They that offende herein to be presented to the Magistrates and punished. 1709 *Port Ess Crit*, 159 Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend, And rise to faults, true Critics dare not mend. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* iii, Such forgiveness as we bring to those Who can offend no more. †3 *trans* To sin against, to wrong (a person); to violate or transgress (a law, etc.) *Obs.*

c1320 *Cast. Love* 1015 But þef the hem amende Of that that they duede God offend. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose* 1r. 21 Breke doune Countesse þat þou offende not thi conscience. 1390 GOWLER *Conf* III. 201 Justice natheles Was kept and in nothing offended. 1484 CAYTON *Fables of Esop* i. xix, Thow hast so gretly offendid and blasphemyd the goddes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 14 Sundry persons, haue not feared, to offende the said lawes. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* iii. 12. 16 Marry Sir, he hath offended the Law. 1652 HOBBS *Leuath* iii. xxxviii. 248 The person offended, is Almighty God.

†4 In Biblical use To be a stumbling-block, or cause spiritual or moral difficulty, to (a person), to shock, to cause to stumble or sin *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt* xviii. 6 Whosoever offend one of these lytell wons which beleve in me — *Mark* ix. 43 Yf thy hand offende the cut hym of. 1577 HAMMER *And Lecl Hist* (1619) 114 That, if it were possible, the very Elect themselves should be offended. 1638 *Whole Duty Man* ix. § 7 If our very eyes or hands offend us (that is, prove snares to us) we must rather part with them.

†b. *intr* To be caused to stumble, to be spiritually or morally shocked *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom* xiv. 21 It is good for to not ete fleisch, and for to not drynke wyn, neither in what thing thi bi other offendith [Vulg. *offenditur*, 16th c. *vv* stumblith, *Rheims* is offened], or is sclaudid, or is maad syk. 1611 BIBLE 1 Cor viii. 23 If meate make my brother to offend.

†5 *trans*. To attack, assault, assail; also *absol* to act on the offensive. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 549 (605) Loue With de-espeir so sorowfully me offendeth That streight vn to be deth myn herte flyleth. c1400 *Destr Troy* 12350 Make hym kyng of þis kith..your fos to offend. 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 14 The navy is a great defence and suete of this realme in tyme of warre, as well to offende as defende. 1653

Nissena 25 The fiercest Tygers shall not offend you, whilst [I am] by your side. 1726 LOMI tr *Alberti's Archal* I. 81/2 A Port well disposed for offending its enemies. 1744 OZELL tr *Brantome's Sp Rhodom* 210 Some Swisssers who could neither Stop, nor Follow, nor Offend M de Guise. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix* II. 305 Don Quixote, very proud to see how well his square defended and offened.]

†6 To strike so as to hurt; to wound, to hurt;

to give (physical) pain to; to harm, injure *Obs.*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV* Prolog. 392 When a flye offendith him or bieth He with his taylor awei the fle smyeth. 1483 CAYTON *Gold Leg* 79/2 The bynde fader aroos and began offendyng his feet to renne to mete his sone. c1566 J. ARDVT tr *Boastuast's Treatise* World's Vnly b, Some coulde not by no meanes be offened or grieved with any kinde of poyson or venom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. i. His late fight With Briotom so sore did him offend, That ryde he could not till his hurts he did amend. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Hat* v. 48 The heat will offend one's hand at several times the distance. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *A. chib* 8x A small fort very strongly aicht over, so as no bomb can offend it. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observer Surg* (1777) 284 The Passage of the Sword penetrated into the Thorax, without offending the Lungs.

7 To hurt or wound the feelings or susceptibilities of; to be displeasing or disagreeable to; to vex, annoy, displease, anger; now *esp* To excite a feeling of personal annoyance, resentment, or disgust in (any one). (Now the chief sense.)

13 CHAUCER *Compt to Lady* 129 Wel lever is me lyken yow and deye than for to any thing or thinke or seye That mighte yow offende in any tyme. 1387 TRIVISA *Hyden* (Rohs) III. 269 Furius Camillus offendeþ be peple in delynge of prayes. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleudane's Comm* 353 b. Many thynges whiche myght offende mens myndes. 1598 SHAKS *Merry IV* iii. v. 94 The rankest compound of villanous smell, that euer offendeth nostril. 1603 — *Mena. for M.* iv. 118 If baudy talke offend you, we'll haue verry lile of it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 379 Let not my words offend thee, Heavenly Power. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphr.* vii. § 25 If I were not afraid to offend the delicacy of polite ears. 1842 TERNSTROM *Day-Dream* 214 You shake your head. A random string Your finer female sense offends. 1850—60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sh* (1873) III. 11. 232 A zealous Christian preacher offends not individuals merely, but classes of men.

b. To be offended to be displeased, vexed, or annoyed. Now, usually, To feel personal annoyance; to feel hurt, to take offence. *Const. with, at, or with clause.*

c1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII* 17 [He] was sore offended and greatly grieved with the Flemynges for keepyng from him perforce his sonne and heyre. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr Epist* 112 Although I was offended at the enterprise, I was loath to forsake my frende. 1634 *Documents agst. Pryune* (Camden) 16 The truth is, Mr. Pryun.. would make the people altogether offended with all things at the present. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. I find some people are offended that I have turned these tales into modern English, because they think them unworthy of my pains. 1833—6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 340 You cannot think of them together with out being offended at the labour and timidity of Claude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 137, I praye you be not offended although at this presente I interrupte you. 1646 J. HALL *Hours Vac* 28 Wander they in their pleasing darknesse, offended if you shew them light. 1774 KELLY *Sch for Wives* iv. 11, Don't be offended because I decline to do you an additional wrong. *Mlod* He was highly offended at being passed over. You are offended with me I assure you I am not in the least offended.

†c. *intr* = prec. *See Obs. rare*

1561 Q. MARY in *Spottiswood Hist Ch. Scot* iv (1677) 178 The Queen offendeth that I use the Tule and Arms of England. c1578 LINDSAY (PISCOTT) *Chron Scot* I. 6 a1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scot* iii (1677) 174 A Noble man answered that it was a devout imagination, whe- with John Knox did greatly offend. 1612 vi. 370 The King did highly offend at his escape.

Hence **Offend** *pple a*; **Offendably adv.**, in an offended manner.

c1400 *Proph. Parv.* 71 Afendyd, or offendyd, *offensus*. 1700 TORSILL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 200 These being all mingled together, let the offended place be rubbed therewith. 1612 SHAKS *Cymb* i. 1. 75 So soone as I can win th' offened King, I will be knowne your Advocate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 566 They Chewd bitter Ashes, which th' offened taste With spattering noise rejected. 1746—7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 87 To obtain peace and reconciliation with their offended Jehovah. 1804 EUGENIA DE ALTON *Tale without Title* I. 191 Our modern misers; who look offendably grave at those freedoms in conversation. 1847—9 HELPS *Friends in C* (1851) I. 116 Offended vanity is the great separator. 1876 G. MURDOCH *Beauch. Career* I. vii. 102 She disdained to notice them, and blunked offendably to have her clear sight of the weakness.

Offendable, a. *rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ABLE] Capable of being or liable to be offended.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 482, I am the least offendable of mortal men.

Offendant (*ple ndant*), *a* and *sb* Also 7-ent [a. F. *offendant*, pr. pple. of *offendre* to OFFEND. (The spelling -ent is after Latin. see -ENT)]

†A. *causing injury or mischief Obs.*

1547 DOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxxii. 107 b, Reforme the maket the which is offendant.

B. *sb*. 1. One who offends or does wrong; a transgressor, an offender. Now *rare*.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 439 Neither was his anger appeased, untill that the offendant was stoned to death and burnt. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* xviii (1655) 127 It was expected the offendants, some should be hanged, some banished, some imprisoned. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag* IV. 549 Ah! speak, offendant of the goddess!

†2 An assailant *Obs.*

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 73 Granadoes... the effects whereof

are of no less esteem, whether it be for the offendants or defendants. 1646 *Law Ld. Falkland's Infidelity* 155 If he make a thrust he then turns offender or arguer.

Offender (*ple ndai*). Also 5-6 -our, 6-7 -or. [f. OFFEND *v.* + -ER, or a. AF. **offendour*] One who offends, who transgresses a law, or infringes a rule or regulation; one who gives offence, displeases, or excites resentment; †an assailant (*obs.*). In *Law* One who commits an OFFENCE (sense 7 b).

Juvenile Offender, a person under a certain age (14 or 16) who commits an offence, and for whose case special statutes have been passed. *First Offender*, one who has committed a first offence, and obtains the conditional remission of punishment provided by the 'First Offenders' Act' of 1888, etc.

1464 *Rolls of Parle V* 568/2 An Action therof ayenst the seid offendour. 1526 *Pilgr. Peis* (W. de W. 1531) 51 b, c. 4 synner and offender of god. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c. 4 They shall haue full power to make pices agayne the offendours of this acte. 1552 *Bk. Com Prayer* Gen Conf, Haue mercy vpon vs miserable offenders. 1665 MANLY *Grotius' Low* i. *Warres* 843 Spinola. proceeded against them as Offenders against the Law. 1794 *Hop's new Meth. Fencing* 219 As I haue put Restrictions upon the Defender, so the Offender or Thruster must be likewise limited. 1847 *Act 10 & 11 Vict.* c. 82 An Act for the more speedy Trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders. In certain Cases, to ensure the more speedy Trial of Juvenile Offenders it is expedient to allow of such Offenders, being proceeded against in a more summary manner than is now by Law provided. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 86 An Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Great Britain. Whereas Reformatory Schools for the better training of Juvenile Offenders have been established, 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 47 A blow or an abusive expression subjected the offender to a fine.

† **Offendiculous, a.** [ad L. *offendiculus* um, f. *offendere* to offend (see -CULE), or a. OF. *offendiculus* (16th c. in Godef.)] A stumbling-block, something that causes spiritual stumbling, a cause of offence, an occasion of sin or spiritual difficulty.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* viii. Qv, In the middes of these afflictions and offendiculous, a1564 BECON *Demands Holy Script*, *Of Prayers*, etc. (Parker Soc) 610 What is a slander, to offend, or to be offendiculous to any man? 1573 *Asp. PARKER Corr* (Parker Soc) 454, I am a principal party, and an offendiculous to him.

Offending (*ple nding*), *vbl. sb.* [f. OFFEND + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OFFEND; offence, transgression, †hurting, a stumbling-block (*obs.*).

1388 WYCLIF *Jer* vi. 1 If thou takist awei this offendyngis [1382 hurtende thyngis] for my face, thou schalt not be moyou. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* 15. 39 To forgiþ my nychtbouris offendyng. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* i. 11. 80 I the verie head, and front of my offendyng, Hail this extent, no more. 1864 *Realm* i. June 7 Signor Scalse's offendings in this respect were very slight and few.

Offending, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That offends (in various senses of the verb).

1555 HULOET, *Offendynges, offensans* c1586 CRESS *Pembroke's* xxxiii. 17, Offending bowes and armor for defence. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, iv. 11. 29 If it be a sinne to couet Honor, I am the most offending Soule alive. 1694 SALMON *Bail's Dispen* (1713) 201/2 It gives Ease and Help in most Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, calling forth the offending Matter which causes Coughs, Hoarseness, etc. 1773 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 240 Offending daughters oft would hear Vanessa's praise rung in their ear. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I. 249 They determined to compel the offending bishop to withdraw his words.

Offendress, a. *rare*—1. [f. OFFENDER + -ESS] A female offender.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* i. 1. 153 Virginities murderers it selfe, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate Offendress against Nature.

† **Offensable, a.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *offensabile*, f. *offenser*: see OFFENCE *v*] Offensive, aggressive. 1489 CAYTON *Faytes of A* iii. v. 176 Defensable were is pruyleged moche more than is werre offensable.

† **Offensant, a.** *Obs rare* [a. F. *offensant*, pr. pple. of *offenser*: see OFFENCE *v*] Hunting, hurtful; injurious.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* i. 24 That the roughness of the ribbes, might not be at any tyme, to the sensibillie of the same [membrane] offensant.

Offense, variant spelling of OFFENCE.

Offensible (*ple nsib'l*), *a.* Also 7-ible [a. obs. f. *offensibilis*, -ibile (16th c. in Godef.), ad L. *offensibilis* liable to stumble, f. *offens*-, ppl. stem of *offendere* to OFFEND]

† 1. Of the nature of an offence, fault, or crime, hurtful, harmful, injurious; offensive *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guanax's Rom* Ep. 239 Thow y't wil take in hand any enterprise that naturally is seditious or offensive. 1575 *Brieff Disc* (1846) 55 Hurtfull and offensibill ceremonies. 1601 BECON *Reuoluit Soul*, That Glorie might not be offensive That in a Shadowe onely, should be shoune. 1611 COGER, *Offensibill*, offensive, hurtfull.

2 Liable to take offence, easily offended *rare*—1.

18 M. MAS BROWNING *Let. R. H. Home* (1877) I. xix. 192 From my own proper consciousness of offensive self-love.

† **Offension, Obs.** Also 4-6 -ious, etc. [a. OF. *offension* (13th c., *offencious* in Gower *Mourour*), ad. L. *offensio*-em injury, offence, stumbling-block, etc., n. of action from *offendere* to OFFEND]

1. Hurt, injury, damage; displeasure, annoyance; what is offensive or causes disgust; wrong-doing, misdeed, fault: = OFFENCE *sb* 4-7.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* i. pr. 13 (Camb. MS.) But yif þat thow of thy fre will rather be blemished with myn

offencion *c* 1386 — *Kni's T* 1558 My beed myn heer.. That neuere yet no felte offencion Of rasoun nor of shere
1472-80 *LYDG Chon Troy* iv xix, He was alferde agayne them of the towne In his person to do offencionne *c* 1470
HENRY Wallace vii 456 Fyith off carroune rycht foull off offencionne *c* 1524 BENTLEY Mon. *Malones* ii. 190 Thy merite exceedeth all offencion

2. Stumbling; striking against some obstacle.
1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirre* iii *Wounds* ii. 114 Offencion or stombyng, is when one hurteth hymself by occasion of some thyng lyenge in hys way. 1559 MORWYN *Evenyn* 344 For woundes, prickings, and all kyndes of offencion and the swellings that cum theupon *c* 1566 STANLEY *Hist Philo* i vii 75 The offencion of bodies may happen without any fault, those of the soule cannot.

b. Spiritual stumbling, or the occasion of it
1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xxii 7 The tree of offencion is gold of men sacreficende — *Rom* ix 32 Lo! I putte a stoon of offencion [1388 sic] in Syon, and a stoon of sclaudre. — 2 *Cor* vi. 3 To no man yuyng any offencion, that our mysterie be not reproved

Offensive (*offensiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6-syve, 7-ovive, -siff. [ad med.L. *offensivus*, f. ppl stem of *offendere* to OFFEND (see -IVE), in F. *offensif*, -ive (1538 in Godef *Compl*)]

1. Pertaining to tending to offence or attack; attacking; aggressive; adapted or used for purposes of attack; characterized by attacking. Opposed to *defensive*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor Philos* (Palf.) 119 They beare armour defensive to defend their owne euils, and armour offensive to assaile the good manners of others 1582 SAVILE *Tactica*, *Hist.* iii 21 (1591) 247 A power sufficient, to make warre offensive, not only to stande vpon their defence 1611 *Bible Transl Pref* 3 To a whole armie of weapons, both offensive and defensive 1638 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 322 A long muzzle, her teeth sharp, and offensive 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1653) 16 Conjunction with them in a league Offensive and Defensive against their common enemies 1782 GIBSON *Decl & P* 223 III 143 The four magazines and manufactures of offensive and defensive arms. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 229 Duceus now felt himself strong enough to attempt some offensive movements against the Greeks 1847 T. N. SAVAGE in *Boston Free Nat Hist*, They [Gouilles] are exceedingly ferocious, and always offensive in their habits

2. Hurtful, harmful, injurious *Obs*
1548 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. iii III 237 All customys, usages, and maners that hath bin offensive to Godds peppyll *a* 1592 GARENE *Jas IV*, v. 1, Beware in taking air Your walls grow not offensive to your wounds 1681 CUTHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* vii 30 Thunder and Lightning are very offensive and spoil the Angler's sport 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 289 Water Fowl are offensive to the Stomach sometimes by reason of their Oiliness. 1833 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem* (1834) 219 A number of chemical substances which are very offensive and even deadly to insects

3. Giving, or of a nature to give, offence; displeasing, annoying, insulting

1576 FLEMING *Pauoli Epist* 114 Neither will I commit any thing, which might seeme scrupulous and offensive [orig. *quod displicet*] 1597 SHAKS 2 *Ilen IV*, iv. 1 210 Like an offensive wife, That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes 1612 BRINSLEY *Lut. List* xxx 298 When by long custome the order is once made knowne, it will be no more offensive. 1703 D. For in 15th *Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App iv. 76, I would do nothing that should be offensive to my benefactors 1813 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) i. iii 62 The Prussians are very insolent, and hardly less offensive to the English than to the French 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* ix 156 The nursery has its dialect, offensive to the ears of old bachelors.

4. Causing painful or unpleasant sensations; now in reference to taste or smell, or to the moral feelings: disgusting, nauseous, repulsive.

1594 PLAT *New sorts Soyle* 6 Such springes as be offensive in smel 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 213 They [bats] squeake and call one the other, in most offensive cries 1784 COWPER *Tash* ii. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools 1798 FERRIER *Illustr Sterne* i. 9 The offensive details, could persuade us of the extreme corruption of manners 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) i. v. 145, I am agreeably disappointed at finding 'Don Juan' very little offensive 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI 59/a Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains.

5. Having the quality of transgressing or committing offence, of the nature of a transgression

1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* i 31 The most offensive will speake most of their wrong 1609 TOURNEUR *Pan Poeme* Ser F Vere 242 Offensive minds were more discouraged By merite than by justice 1621 BRATHWAT *Nat Embassie* (1877) 133 When thy offensive life mispent shall grieve thee 1649 Bp HALL *Cases Cons* (1650) 219 Some things are forbidden because they are justly offensive, and some other things are only therefore offensive because they are forbidden.

6. Causing offence (sense 1, *fig*); that is an occasion of stumbling *Obs*.

1610 J. BALL *Answer Canne* (1642) i. 120 In a false church to continue a member may be scandalous and offensive, an appearance of evil

B. sb [Absolute use of A. i] *The offensive*: the position or attitude of attack; aggressive action. Phrase, to act on the offensive

1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms* Pref. 2 In my Vindication I was chiefly upon the Offensive, against the Adversaries of our common Faith. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 263 We do not know whether, the council now felt itself strong enough to act on the offensive against him 1851 GALLERIA *Italy* 319 He showed no disposition to shut himself up in Mantua, or even to give up the offensive 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 Haphazard offensive is one thing; judicious offensive quite another thing.

Offensively (*offensiv*), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In an offensive manner.

1. By way of attack or aggression; aggressively.
1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxvii 142 Flies (without your leave) passing offensively 1560 DAVIS tr *Sleidan's Comm* 97 They devise a league, not offensively but defensively 1683 *Lond Gas* No 184/a That Crown will not be in a posture to act offensively against the Turks this Summer 1792 BURKE *Pres St Aff Wks* vii. 93 They must make war, either offensively or defensively 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. 11 in 109 By this daring to act offensively, they are said to have inspired terror.

2. So as to excite displeasure, resentment, or disgust; disagreeably, unpleasantly, insultingly; injuriously, hurtfully (*obs*)

1576 FLEMING *Pauoli Epist* 110 Any thing offensively spoken in the disparage of your person. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* vi 82 The surrounding sides of the Receiver were sensibly, and almost offensively heated by it. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii, Smelling very offensively 1803 *Med. J* x. 200 You will readily believe that what I have thought freely, I could not mean to express offensively. 1885 *Manch Exam* 16 June 4/7 Last night the same insubordination was displayed still more offensively

3. With displeasure, with resentment *Obs rare*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poies* iii. xxiii (Arb) 275 The king laughed hartly and tooke it nothing offensively 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* i. 1. 4 Wee ought not to take it offensively

4. In violation of law or order *Obs rare*
1607 Nottingham *Rec* iv. 284 Tymber lyunge vpon the same Hill offensively.

Offensiveness (*offensivness*), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, character, or fact of being offensive; injuriousness, hurtfulness, esp unpleasantness, disgustingness.

1628 LATHAM 2nd *Bk Falconry* (1633) 23 Otherwise there is no content to bee had, but altogether offensiveness and vexation 1628 VENLIE *Baths of Bahe* (1650) 257 In regard of their offensiveness to the stomach 1688 W. CLAGETT 17 *Serms* (1699) 82 The offensiveness of these offences is, alated. 1755 MALLS in *Phil Trans* XLIX. 341 The smell of the ascending vapour was very offensive, which offensiveness abated much in five minutes. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II viii. 244 The offensiveness of the evil was disguised by the charm of the good.

Offer (*offr*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *offre*, 6 *Sc. offr* (x) [a. F. *offre* (OF. *ofre*, 12th c. in Littré), vbl. sb. f. *offerre* to OFFER (The cognate Teut. langs. have a parallel formation from the vb. in the sense 'offering, sacrifice' (ON *offr*, Sw. *Da*, Du *offer*); but no analogous sb. existed in OE.)]

1. An act of offering (see OFFER v 3, 4), a holding forth or presenting for acceptance, an expression of intention or willingness to give or do something conditionally on the assent of the person addressed, a proposal

1433 *Rolls of Parli* IV. 425/1 My said Lord of Bedford, made hem berne diverse faire overtures and offers. *Ibid.*, Of the whiche his liberal offer be said Lords bankid hym *c* 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xii 298 Sir, leve that offer that reynawde gyveth to you 1590 MARLOWE and Ft *Tamburl* v. iii, I there should not one Live to give offer of another fight. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 546 If any of his subject, hath any precious stone of value, and make not him the offer of it, it is death to him. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv 60 This magistrell affirmation having no tender or offer of proof annex to it 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 89 *p* 7 A virtuous Woman should reject the first Offer of Marriage 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xvi. 319 [He] had long been profuse in his offers of service

b. *elapt*. A proposal of marriage

1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VII* 7 b, [She] there received a corporall othe of him to marry her eldest daughter, which offer she abode not by 1619 J. LORIN 4 May in *Cri & Times* *Jas*. I (1848) II 126, I would not wish any good offer for your niece should be refused, in hope of this. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 82 When offers are disdained, and love denied. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1844) 144 It was owing to her never having had an offer.

c. The act of offering a price or equivalent for something; a bid.

1550 PHUPTON *Corr* 257 For your hofer, it likes not; I shud a sold it, I tuste, for 45 or better 1721 SWIFT *South-Sea Project* xx, When stock is high they come between, Making by secondhand their offers 1890 *Times* 19 July 16/2 The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

d. The condition of being offered; in *Comm* the fact of being offered for sale. *On offer*, on sale.

1794 Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) III. 48 A chateau was in my offer on most eligible terms 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug 3/6 [*Market Report*] Old wheat scarce and dear Very little barley on offer

2. *concr* That which is offered a. Something presented in worship or devotion; an offering. *Now rare or Obs*

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App i 72 No man must attempt to appear before him withoute hys offre, more or less. 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Fair streams, .. let the tribute offer of my tears procure your stay awhile 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III vii 105 A tuft of flax to a Grecian bride Was ancient Hymen's offer

b. Something presented for acceptance. *rare*. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 702 Were it a draft for Juno when she banquetes, I would not taste thy treasonous offer

3. An attempt, an essay at doing something, or a show of this, the act of aiming at something, an aim. *Now rare or Obs*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren*, i. iv. (1602) 19 To repress all

intention of vproare & force before that it should growe vp to any offer of danger 1597 BACON *Couns Good & Evil* x. in *Ess* (Arb.) 154 Many inceptions are imperfect offers and essays 1683 MOWEN *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii *p* 2 The right side [is] too thick, and must by several offers be filed away, not all at once 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 526 One sees in it a kind of Offer at Modern Architecture. 1711 STEPLE *Spect* No 118 *p* 2 He had no sooner spoke these Words, but he made an Offer of throwing himself into the Water 1842 S. LOVER *Ilandy Andy* xv 140 You'd make a fair offer at anything but an answer to your school-master

b. A knob or bud showing on a stag's antler.

1884 JETTERIES *Red Deer* iv 69 Little knobs appear on the beam like points about to grow, which are said to be 'offers', as if a point had offered to grow there 1893 *Athenaeum* 1 Apr. 400/2 A splendid red deer from Morenia — with fourteen good points and an 'offer' of two

Offer (*offr*), *v* Forms: 1-2 *offrian*, 2-3 *offrien*, 3 *offren*, (*offr*), 4 *offr*, 4-5 -*ire*, 4-6 *ofre*, 5 *offere*, 4-7 *offre*, 4-8 -*offer* [*OE* *offrian* = OFris. *offria*, *offaria*, OS. *offrōn* (MLG., MDu. *offeren*, LG. *offern*, Du. *offeren*), Icel. Sw. *offra*, Da. *offre* to offer a sacrifice, ad L. *offerre* to bring before, present, offer, bestow, inflict, in Vulg. and Christian L. to offer to God, offer sacrifice. In these last senses the L. verb was adopted with Christianity in OE. and the cognate langs. Meanwhile the more primary senses continued in F. *offerir* (ONFr. *offer-er*, Pi. *offerir*, Cal. *offerir*, It. *offerire*), and, after the Norman Conquest, gradually passed into Eng., sense 2 being a natural transition. With the exception of Dutch (? from Fr.) the other Teut. langs. retain only the sense 'to offer in sacrifice'.]

1. *trans*. To present (something) to God (or to a deity, a saint, or the like) as an act of worship or devotion; to sacrifice; to give in worship. Also with *up*. Const. to or formerly with simple dative.

The object may be a material thing, as a slain animal, vegetable produce, incense, money, etc. (cf. Orling *vbl. sb* 2), or, by extension, prayer, thanksgiving, etc. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxv 15 Onveginise merlice ic offrū 3c [L. *holocausta nudulata offerant tibi*] *c* 1000 *Abi. Nic Exod*, xii. 6 And offeran eall 1-rahela folc þæt [lamb] on asen *c* 1000 — *How* II. 456 Hit was gewunelic þæt man Gode 3yllice lac offrede on cūcan oife *c* 1175 *Land. Hom* 87 Heo sculden offrien of elchan huswiteode an lomb *c* 1200 GRIMM 1003 And 233 was sailt wip 1-while lac Biorenn Drihtin offredd 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor* x. 20 2 Lio thingis that hehene men offren, then offren to deuelis and not to God *c* 1400 *Destr. Tray* 288 He offrit onestly in honour of Venus, A gobet of gold 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 The seid preest to haue jd ob to offie at the messe 1550 CROWLEY *Last Triump*, 473 Christe was once offered for all, To sautisfe for all our synne 1608 MARSHON *Antonie's Rev.* iii. 11, I have a player or two to offer up 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 792 Then did he offer Incense to Vitzliputzli 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 139 *p* 2 After having washed myself, and offered up my Morning Devotions. 1868 TENNISON *Luciferus* 69, I would not one of thine own doves, Not ev'n a 10-e, were I offer'd to thee 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 311 Offer up a player with me, and follow

b. *absol*. To present a sacrifice or offering; to sacrifice; to make a donation as an act of worship *c* 893 K. *Ælfred* *Oras* i. xiv § 1 Messiane noldon 3æt Læcedemonia mærgelennenn mid heora ofreden. *c* 1000 *Ælfric* *Exod* v. 1 Follet man folc, þæt hit mæge offrian me on þam westene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 325 Brut offrede to his maunet & honoured it now. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xiii 127 And be pore wifere for a peire of mytes, þan alle þo that offreden in to gazaflacum. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 133 All þe pepil come & visitid him and offrid to hem wip gret deuocion *c* 1533 Lb. BERNI *as Huon* lvi. 127 We are goyng to offie at y^r holy sepulchre. 1548-9 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, *H. Communion*, Rubric, So in my as are disposed, shall offer unto the poore mennes boxe. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 92 Bannyns have repayed to offer here and to wash away their ynnis in Ganges 1725 tr *Diphn's Ecl. Hist* 17th c. i. v. 139 When it is forbidden in the Canons to the Deacons to offer 1893 G. L. KITTREDGE in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXII 830/a Those who offer to his relics and receive his absolution.

2. *gen*. To give, present, make presentation of (*spec.* to a superior as an act of homage, etc.) Const. as in 1. *Obs*.

The first two quotes may be regarded as intermediate between 1 and 2, the purpose being religious *c* 1222 O. E. *Chron*, an 963 He nam up Sca Kynelbuth and S. Kynesuð and S. Tibba and brohte heom to Burch, and offrede heom eall S. Peter on an dæd *Ibid* an 1013 *Ælfrige* bohte sct Florentines lichaman, eall buton þe heafod, to þ hundred pund, & offrede hit Crist & 3c. Peter. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3619 Dis folc Offreden him siluer and golde He it bi-tate bescelede *c* 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron* *Wace* (Rolls) 4554 When þis giete lordynges Seyn Cesar offe þem swylke þynges 1411 *Rolls of Parli* III. 650/a Offre yow v^c mark to ben paid at youre will. *c* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* 239 That all his heyres, should offer a hart of lyke weight and value, as a relve and homage done 1568 GRAYTON *Chron* II 193 To sweare unto him homage and fealtie, the which every one did willyngly offer

b. *absol*. To give something as a present.

1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 186 The Negro's likewise call every one by name who Offer, saying Fulano (or such an one) lays on so much.

3. To present or tender for acceptance or refusal, to hold out (a thing) to a person to take if he will. (The prevailing sense.) Const. indirect (*dat*) and

direct obj., or direct obj., and *to*, *unto*: either obj. may be the subject of the passive voice 'the place was offered to him', or 'he was offered the place'.

c 1375 Sc Leg Saints xxxiii. (George) 322 He king pane an infinite Of gret tressore gret offert be to george. *c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) viii 83* Ihet offren hem to do alle, that the berec askethe *1548 HALL Chron., Hen V 49 b*, To inquire what raunsome he wolde offre *1596 SHAKS 1 Am. Sh. ii 1 383* Nay, I haue offered all, I haue no more, And she can haue no more then all I haue *x6xx BIBLE 2 Sam xxiv 12*, I offer the three things; chuse thee one of them. *1665 MANLEY Grotius' Lou C. Warres 43* He offered himself as a Peacemaker between them. *1791 MRS RADCLIFFE Rom Forest ix*, I cannot accept the honour you offer me *1849 MACAULAY Hist Eng vi II. 116* One of the ringleaders was offered a pardon if he wolde own that Queensberry had set him on. *1875 J. W DAWSON Dawn of Life Pref 7*, I offer no apology.

† *b* with *dat*, and *inf* as direct obj. *Obs.* (The object being what the person is permitted to do or have) *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav 34* He offered her faithfully to haue remission, and that the Infant Mogull out of his clemency should forget all former Quarrels *1654 Dor OSBORNE Lett (1888) 263* If he offers me to stay here, this hole will be more agreeable to my humour than any place that is more in the world.

† *c* with *obj. cl.* To make the proposal, suggest (that something be done) *Obs.*

1660 MARVELL Corr Wks 1872-3 II 21 Some offerd that onely the lands 'in capite', which receive the benefit, should be taxed with the revenue *1797 POPE, etc Art of Sinking 114* It is therefore humbly offered, that all and every individual of the bathos do enter into a firm association.

d. absol. To make an offer or proposal; to make an offer of marriage, to 'propose'.

1596 SHAKS 1 Hen IV, v. 114 We offer faire, take it aduisedly *Prim* It will not be accepted. *1847 Lennyson Princ. iii 143*, I offer boldly we will seat you highest *1854 R. S. SURTESS Spence's Sp Tour i 2* He never hesitated about offering to a lady, after a three days' acquaintance.

e. Comm. To present for sale.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eronema 25, I understand that your Steward hath offered to sale your goods *1741 MIDDLETON Cicerio I v 370* A particular estate which she was now offering to sale *1890 Daily News 29 May 10/5* Short attendance and very little wheat offering.

f In *to offer battle*, etc. there is perh. some connexion with sense 5.

1560 DAUS tr. Steadant's Comm 64 So great a number of enemies are assembled to offer battell. *1576 FLEMING Panopli Epist 218* To keepe off Fortune furiously offering the combat *1596 SHAKS 1 Am. Sh. v 11 162*, I am asham'd that women are so simple, To offer warre, where they should kneele for peace. *1839 THIRLWALL Greece li. VI 239* Darius was about to meet him and to offer battle.

4. with inf. To propose, or express one's readiness (to do something), conditionally on the assent of the person addressed.

1433 Rolls of Parli IV. 425/1 My said Lord of Bedford . offered and agreed hym to serve be Kyng. *1533 L.D. BERNERS Huon lix. 203* He offeryth to make amendes. *1588 HUNSDON in Border Papers (1894) I 305*, I did offer to send Sir John Selby and towne others to confer with them. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav 185* They have too great plenty, and offered to sell us some. *1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavalier (1840) 270*, I offered to go to the king. *1865 TROLLOPE Belton Est. i. 15* He had offered to accompany her to Belton.

5. To make an attempt to inflict, deal, or bring to bear (violence, or injury of any kind); to put forth one's effort to make (attack, resistance).

1530 PALSGR. 646/1 Every man offenth hym wronge. *c 1590 MARLOWE Faust x.* For the injury he offered me here in your presence. *1597 SHAKS 1 Hen IV, iv 1. 211* That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 708* [They] avenged themselves for such wrongs as by the Turkes had bene formerly offered them. *1761 GIBSON Decl & F xxviii III 84* The insults which he offered to an ancient chapel of Bacchus. *1863 P. BARRY Dockyard Econ 202* Offering, serious resistance from the forts and batteries.

b. with inf. To make an attempt or show of intention (to do something), to essay, try, endeavour. (In early use sometimes nearly = to venture, dare, presume, have the hardihood.)

1540-1 ELVOT Image Gov 29 After that the emperour had concluded in this wise his reason, there was no man offered to reply thereto. *1553 UDALL Royster D iii. v (Arb) 58*, I knocke your costarde if ye offer to strike me. *1613 JACKSON Creed ii xxx. § 17* Heaung and offering with might and maine to get out. *1656 Bp HALL Breath. Devout Soul (1851) 201*, I may not offer to look into the bosoms of men, which thou hast reserved for thyself. *1703 MOXON Mech Exerc. 37* You should not offer to cut the Grooves to their full width at the first. *1865 TROLLOPE Belton Est. xxiv 284* He did not offer to kiss her.

c. intr. with *at*: To make an attempt at or upon; to aim at. Now rare or Obs.

1611 B. JONSON Catharine ii. 11 (Ridg) 278/1 Offering at wit too? why, Gallia, Where hast thou been? *1649 MILTON Eikon Pref.* This Man, who hath offered at more cunning fetches to undermine our Liberties then any British King before him. *1683 BURNET tr. More's Utopia (1684) 36* The Jest at which he offered were so cold and dull. *1687 Trav iii. (1750) 169*, I will not offer at a Description of the glorious Chapel. *1701 W. WORTON Hist Rome, Alexander iii. 52* Several offer'd at the Empire during his time, who came to nothing. *1847 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. II 3* He did not offer at coming in.

† *g. intr.* To incline, tend in some direction; to have an inclination or disposition to *Obs.*

1639 FULLER Holy War iv. xiv (1840) 203 They suspected him to be unsound in his religion, and offering to Christi-

anity *Thid v xxv. (1840) 28* We find some straggling rays and beams of valour offering that way.

7 trans. To bring forward or put forth for consideration, to propound. (In quots. 1634, 1638, To 'give', let one have, to mention or cite by way of example.)

1583 BURLEIGH Let to Whigge in Fuller Ch Hist ix v. § 9 But now they coming to me, I offer how your Grace proceeded with them. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav 43*, I will offer you a little of the Arabian Tongue as is more spoken in that Countrey. *1638 Thid (ed 2) 232* The rest I offer not, this in my conceit sufficing. *1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe v. 316* When all that I have offered hath been duly considered. *1796 H. HUNTER tr. St-Pierre's Stud Nat (1799) I 524* We shall offer a few thoughts hereafter on this part of Harmony. *Mod.* On this I wish to offer a few remarks.

8. Of a thing. To present (to sight, notice, etc.); to furnish, afford, give.

1576 FLEMING Panopli Epist 44 Sundre circumstances which offer themselves to my judgement. *1698 FRYER Acc. E. India § P 56* A gravelly Forest with tall benty Grass, offers, besides its taking Look, diversity of Game. *1729 BUTLER Pref. Sermon Wks 1874 II 5* It is scarce possible to avoid judging of almost every thing which offers itself to one's thoughts. *1834 MRS SOMERVILLE Countess. Phys. Sc iv (1835) 42* Their motions offer the singular phenomenon of being retrograde. *1892 WESTCOTT Gospel of Life 41* Each age offers its characteristic riddles.

b. intr for self. To present itself; to occur. *1601 HOLLAND Phny I 57* There offereth to our eye, first the towne Nicma. *1596 Lond Gaz No 3222/1* If the Wind and Weather offer for his Embarking. *1697 DAVENY Vint. Georg. iv 631* Th' Occasion offers, and the Youth complies. *1790 STEELE Tattler No 4 P 1.* I shall take any Thing that offers for the Subject of my Discourse. *1809 MALIN Gil Blas i x 78* Taking the first path that offered, we soon galloped out of the forest. *1891 A. H. CRAWFORD Crayfish & Light Division 7* He . . . distinguished himself wherever an occasion offered.

Offerable (p'fərabl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE] That can or may be offered.

1577 FULKE Confut. Purg 290 The onely once offered and no more offerable sacrifice of Christ his death. *1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devoute Ess i x. § 7 124* Allowing all that hath Cesars Image onely on it, offerable to Cesar.

Offerand, variant of OFFRAND *Obs.*, offering.

† **Offerd**, offered, *obs. ff. AFRAID*, afraid.

c 1200 Trm. Coll. Hom. 195 He beß of harme offered.

a 1300 Floris & Bl 632 Sore hi beop offered.

Offered (p'fəud), *ppl. a.* [f. OFFER + -ED.]

1. Brought as an offering; presented for acceptance, etc. see the verb.

c 1175 Lamb Hom 37 þæt 10ffrede lomb þæt þe engel het offrian bitacned cristes deðþe. *1566 SCURUS Delection Cvi b.* The common prouerbe saith, that offered service stynketh. *1667 MILTON P. L. ix 300* Thou thy self with scorn And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. *1681 FLAVEL Meth. Grace xxxiii 550* The refusal of offered salvation. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. ii 547* A Goat Whose offer'd Entrails shall drip their Fatness from the Hazle Branch. *1885 Athenaeum 25 July 104/2* Faust . . . discarded the offered aid.

2. [f. OFFER sb. 1 b.] That has received an offer (of marriage). *rare.*

1790 STEELE Tattler No. 527/3 It assigns to a long Despair the Woman who is well offered, and neglects that Proposal.

Offerer (p'fəɹ), [f. OFFER v. + -ER.]

1. One who offers a sacrifice, or prayer, etc.; one who brings an offering.

1382 Wyclif Exod xxix 33 That it be a pesible sacrifice, and that the hondes of the offers ben halowid. *1526 TINDALE Hel x 2* The offerers once poured shulde haue hadde no more consciences of sinnes. *1624 F. WHITE Repl. Fisher 375* Prayers and Praises which the offerers understand not. *a 1716 SOUTH Sermon (1718) II. 99* A fire, that will be sure to destroy the offering, though mercy should spare the offerer. *1818 LAMB Poems, In a leaf of 'Loves of Saints'*, The lone mite, the cup of water cold that in their way approved the offerer's zeal.

2. In other senses of OFFER v., q v: One who presents something for acceptance, one who makes an offer or proposal; one who makes an attempt at something, a bidder, etc.

1582 MULCASTER Positions xxxvii (1887) 161 One may more then halfe gesse, what they will receive, when none seeth but the offerer. *1612 Two Noble K v. vi*, Nay, let's be offerers all. *1660 FULLER Maxims Contempl (1842) 169* The sufferers of violence would have been offerers of it, if empowered with might equal to their malice. *1675 WYCHERLEY Country Wife i. 1. (1735) 14* He's one of those nauseous offerers at wit. *1826 LAMB Elia Ser. ii Pop Pallaces xi*, There are favours which confer as much grace upon the acceptor as the offerer. *1868 Perthsh. Jnl. 18 June*, The present Tenant (who is not to be an Offerer) will give directions for showing the boundaries.

Offering (p'fəɹɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms. 1 offering, 2-3 offering, 2-5 offerings, (3 -anne, -ingue), 3-6 offering, -yng(e), 4-6 offerings, -yng(e), 6- offering. [OE. *offring* vbl. sb. from *offrian* to offer. (Senses 1 a and 2 a were also expressed in M.E. by OFFRAND from Fr.)] The action of the verb OFFER; that which is offered.

1. a. The presenting of something to God (or to a deity or object of worship) as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II 456 Seo offring is nu unalýfedlic æfter Crstes Browunge. *c 1000 Age Gasp. Matt xxiii 19* Hwæþer ys mare þe offring þe best weofod þe ge-halgad þa offring? *c 1260 Hutton G. libd.* þe offring þa offrenge. *c 1200 Trm. Coll. Hom 47* þat on is childbed, and þat offer

chirchgang, and þe bridd þe offring. *c 1250 Old Kent Sermon in O E Misc 27* Me sal to dai mor makie offrinke þan an oþren dai. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron (1810) 154* To be ferre of Synnt Agate Richard made offeryng. *c 1386 CHAUCER C T Prol 450* In al the parishes wif ne was ther noon, That to the offryng before hire sholde goon. *c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v 35* The kynges that made offryng to oure lord when he was born. *1546 J. HLYWOOD Prov (1867) 80* Men saie long standyng and small offryng Maketh poore persons. *1847 Lennyson Princ. iv. 112* And dies the victim to the offering up.

transf. c 1430 Lydc. Minor Poems (Percy Society) 53 And with his wynnynys he maketh his offryng At ale stakis, sitting ageyn the moone.

b. The action of the verb OFFER, in other senses: tender or presentation for acceptance, for sale, etc. *1668 WILKINS Real Char ii 1 § 5. 40* Offering, profer, tender, bid, overture. *1706 PHILLIPS, Offering*, the Act of him that offers. *1884 tr. Lotze's Logic 404* Offering seems, speaking generally, in favour of the seller bidding is in favour of the buyer. *1900 Daily News 18 Sept 2/5* Only moderate offerings of breadstuffs were made..holders still adopting an attitude of reserve.

2. conc. a. Something presented to God (or to a deity, etc.) in worship or devotion; e.g. a slain animal, fruits, money, or other things, given as an expression of religious homage or as a feature of religious worship; a sacrifice, an oblation.

Often qualified by a prec word expressive of its nature or purpose, esp. in Biblical terms relating to the Levitical Law, as *burnt, drink, free-will, guilt, heave, meat, meat, peace, sin, thank, trespass, wave-offering*, etc.; see these under their first elements.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxii 7 Ic axige hwar seo offring sig her ys wudu and fyr. *c 1160 Hutton Gasp. Matt. xxiii 18* Swa hwile swa swered on þare offryngs þe offer þe weofod ys, so is gelyf. *c 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1326* He wende to sente freþeswepe. & wel wære is offryng to be heye wead þer. *c 1386 CHAUCER C T Prol 459* Rather wolde he yeven out of doute Vn to his poure parashens aboute Of his offryng. *1451 Rolls of Parli V. 219/1* Tithe or offrynges beyng in Spirituall mens honours. *1552 ASB. HAMILTON Calach. (1884) 24*, I preferre the trow knawlege of God abone all brount offryngs. *1601 SHAKS 3rd C ii 11 39* Flucking the intrals of an Offering forth. *1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 441* His Offring soon propitious Fire from Heav'n Consum'd. *1758-79 tr. Keyser's Trav (1760) II 341* That jewels to the amount of many millions, shine as useless offerings in the church of Loretto. *1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid iii 406* At the hallowed fires, when the offerings blaze to the skies.

b. Something offered to a person for his acceptance, esp. as a tribute of honour or esteem, a present, a gift.

c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 362/2 Offerynge, or presant to a lord at Crystemasse, or oþer tymys. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav 156* All which rabble receive liberally from such as meet them, Offerings of good will and Chaitie. *1776 GIBSON Decl & F xi. 1* 375 Crowns of gold, the offerings of grateful cities. *1885 Miss BRADDON Mt Royal II v 105*, I was not obliged to fling his offerings back in his face.

3. attrb. and Comb. as *† offeringal* (LAKES sb 1).

995 in Kemble Cod Dipl VI 130 Hic bewicð vnto Cyrcan hyre beteran offring-seat. *c 1200 ORMIN 639* Offringlac riht god moð offer his Fader will. *1512 in Southwell Past (1891) I. 15* That . . . the grettist bell be rongen all the offering tyme. *1548-9 (Mar) Bk Com. Prayer, Communion, Rubric*, At the offering daies appoynted, every manne and woman shall paye to the Curate, the due and accustomed offerings. *1591 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Oblat.*, an offering, a rounde offering cake. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 490* They set it downe on their offering-stone, and worship it. *1784 Sir J. CULLEN Hist. Haunted (1813) 13* In 1358, the customary tenants paid their lord at Christmas a small rent, called *offering-silver*. *1853 Rock Ch. of Fathers III. ii. 33* Their offerings of bread and wine, which they brought having their hands muffled up in a very clean fine linen cloth or offering-sheet.

Offering, *ppl. a.* [f. OFFER v. + -ING.] That offers, in various senses: see the verb.

1596 SHAKS 1 Hen IV, iv 1 69 Wee of the offering side, Must keepe aloofe from strict arbitrement. *1656 Hrvlin Surv. France To Rdr.* Men must not expect to be always on the offering hand, but be content to take such money as they use to give. *a 1725 BURNET Own Time ii (1724) I 159* No person . . . had the courage to move the offering propositions for any limitation of prerogative.

Offertorial (p'fətoɹiəl), *a. rare-1*. [f. L. *offertōri-um* OFFERTORY + -AL.] Pertaining to an offertory; used in sacrificial offerings.

1887 J. R. HUTCHINSON tr. Virasalingam's Fortune's Wheel vi 65 [He] lighted some offertorial camphor.

Offertory (p'fətoɹi). Also 4 offertory, 5 offry-, offra-, 6 offi-, offytoria [ad. eccl. L. *offertōri-um* (Isidore, a.640), offering-place, offering, oblation, etc. (cf. late L. *offertor* offerer (Commodianus, c 245), med.L. *offerta* offering), f. late L. and Romanic *offert*- ppl stem, substituted for *oblāt*, of *offerte* to OFFER see -ORY. Cf. F. *offertoire* offering (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), It. *offertorio* 'an offering, an offering place' (Florio).]

1. R. C. Ch. An anthem sung or said in the Mass immediately after the Creed, while the offerings of the people are being received, and the unconsecrated elements are being placed on the altar. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, applied to the Scriptural sentences read or sung in the corresponding part of the Communion Service (now usually called *offertory sentences*).

c 1386 CHAUCER C T. Prol 710 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie But alderbest he song an Offertorie [Camb MS. offertory]. *1387 TREvisa Higden (Rolls) V. 231* þat þe

grayel and be offertorie [v r offertory] schulde be i-seide to fore be sacrament [CAXTON, sacrynge] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 After the preest sayth Oremus thenne he sayth the offertorye c 1532 Du Wits *Introd. Fr.* in Palgr. 1563 Wherefore than sayth the preest after the offertorye play for me, etc? 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Communion Rubric*, Then shall folowe for the Offertory, one or mo, of these Sentences of holy scripture, to be song whyles the people doo offer 1729 C. WHEATLEY *Bk Com. Prayer* (ed 6) vi. § 10 284 The Sentences are in the place of the Antiphona or Anthem which we find in the old Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from their being sung whilst the People made their Oblations at the Altar were call'd the Offertory. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Offertory* (1) An antiphon which used to be sung by the choir while the faithful made their offerings of bread and wine for the Mass, of gifts for the support of the clergy, etc. . . The Offertory is said immediately after the Creed

2 That part of the Mass or Communion Service at which offerings are made; the offering of these, or the gifts offered. Also in R. C. Ch., applied spec to the anticipatory oblation (see OBLATION 2).

1539 *Bk Ceremonies* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I ii. App. cix 287 Then followeth the offertory, whereby we be learned to prepare our selves by Gods grace to be an acceptable oblation to him. 1555 *Boyn Decades* 224 When the preeste was at mid masse at the offitorie, the kings profered them selues to go to kysse the crosse with the capytayne, but offered nothyng 1664 *Bk Com Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the Priest returne to the Lords Table, and begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these sentences following, as he thinketh most convenient in his discretion. 1854 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 542 The offertory is so called because it is that part of the Communion Service at which the offerings are made. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. The great oblation of Christ's body and blood must be carefully distinguished from the Offertory or anticipatory oblation of bread and wine.

3. *transf.* †a. The offering of anything, esp. to God. *Obs.*

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* vii. Ded. To offer to your virtues this poore offertory of my labours 1622 *Bacon Hen VII.* 8 Hee made Offertories of his Standards, and had Orisons, and Te Deum againe sung. 1649 *JR. TAYLOR Ch. Exerc.* Ad Sect. v. We shall . . . exhibit to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight 1660 *Evlyn News* fi. *Brussels unmasked*, Many would willingly sacrifice their present fortunes, and some of them then lives too, as a graceful offertory for such a seasonable and all healing mercy. 1684 *T. HOCKIN God's Decrees* 162 The Jews did make these offertories by the especial dictates of God

b. In recent use, An offering or collection of money made at a religious service

1862 *Bf. Medley in Coventry Standard* Aug. Our offertory ever since the cathedral has been opened for divine worship has been about £300 instead of £96 1874 *SYMONDS St. Italy & Greece* (1898) I xiv 297 After the ceremony we contributed to three distinct offertories 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul II.* 6 He ordered collections to be made for the poor at Jerusalem by a weekly offertory every Sunday. 1891 *Ch. Times* 22 May 1891 It is within a few years only that the word 'offertory' has been freely used for any collection of money for religious purposes

4. a. A cloth used in the celebration of the Eucharist. b. A piece of plate used in the same. (Cf. Du Cange, *offertorium*, for both senses.)

1672 in *Archaeol. Cantuariensis* (1886) XVI 354 note, Given towards buying some plate, viz. a flagon, offertory, patten, and chalice with a cover, for y^e holy Communion [1706 PHILLIPS, *Offertorium* (in old Latin Records), a piece of Silk or fine Linnen, antiently us'd to wrap up the Occasional Oblations or Offerings, made in the Church] 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1778 C. I. v. 64 The Chalice were cover'd with a Piece of Linnen which was call'd the Offertory.

5. *attrib.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 90 So was the Paschall Lamb (the type of Christ), and the other offertory Lambes too. 1724 *Lord Gas* No 620 1/2 The Offertory Sentence being read 1840 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I v. 402 Beside the tunicle, there is worn by the subdeacon, . . . the offertory-veil 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dev. Worship* 274 A principal Ornament to be used in Celebration is the 'Offertorium', or Offertory Veil. 1879 *HESBA STATION Thro' a Needle's Eye* I 90 The offertory money passed through Mrs. Cunliffe's hands. 1886 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) IX 285 An offertory-box placed at the door of a famous place of worship

† **Offerture.** *Obs.* [a. *F. offerture* offer (16th c. in Godef.), o. ad med. L. *offertus* a offering, oblation, f. late L. and Romanic *offert* - see prec. and -URE]

1. Offering in worship

1595 *BARNES Sonn.* xxvi. As those three kings, . . . By presents rich made royal offerture, Our new borne Saviour's blessing to procure. 1624 *F. WHITE Repl. Fisher* 288 Their excessive worship by Vowes, Oathes, Offertures

2. The offering of something for acceptance; an offer, proposal, overture

1631 *Celestina* x. 117 How much more advantageous would an intreated promise have been, then a forced offerture? 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 29 Thow hast prevented us with offertures of Thy love 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi Koury* Pref. 8, 1 . . . received with much complacency this amiable offerture 1684 *T. HOCKIN God's Decrees* 355 More transported with the love of poor empty enjoyments, than with the offerture of an eternal possession

Off-fall (l. obs. form of OFFAL.

Off-falling. *Sc.* [f. OFF + FALLING vbl sb.]

a. That which falls off; pl. crumbs or scraps that fall from the table; also fig. b. A falling off in health, excellence, or goodness

1636 *RUTIMORRO, Lett. to Lady Kemure* (1671) I 24 O how many rich off-fallings are in my Kings house! 1637 *Ibid.* (1881) 349 O that I had but Christ's off-fallings! 1649 *DRUMM OF HAWTH. Hist. Scot.* *Jas I* (1653) 20 Many who were accustomed to be Copartners of such off-

fallings, began to storm and repine at his actions. 1825 *JAMISON, Off-falling*, a declension It is often used of one who declines in health or external appearance, also in a moral sense

So **Off-faller** (*Sc.*), one who falls off; a deserter. 1688 *HAMILTON Let. 1. Renwick* in *Shields Faithful Contend.* (1780) 40 (Jam.) Shot at by all ranks of off-fallers from the cause of God

Off-go. *Sc. colloq.* [f. OFF-3 + GO sb.] A start, beginning; = GO-OFF.

1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* 1 The first will likely please ye best at the first off-go 1896 *IAN MACLAREN Kate Carnegie* 96 He was a wee factious an' self willed at the off-go

So **Off-going** vbl sb., departure, going away, removal (in quot. 1770 *attrib.*); **Off-going** ppl a., that goes off or away, or is being removed.

1727 P. WALKER *Life Welwood in Bog Presbyt.* (1827) I 186 He'll get a sudden and sharp Off-going 1770 *E. Hester-ton Inelos Act 14* Leading and taking away the off-going crop 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 130 The paths of the oncoming and off-going bird. 1892 *Salisbury Jnl.* 6 Aug. 4 Annual Sale by Auction of about 3500 off-going Dorset Down Ewes, Lambs and Wethers.

Off-hand, offhand (see below), *adv.* and *adj. phr.* [f. OFF prep. + HAND sb.]

A. *adv.* (f. *phæ* nd).

1. At once, straightway, forthwith; without preliminary deliberation or preparation, extempore

1694 *Woon Life* 3 Mar (O. H. S.) III 446 The speech before mention'd . . . being off-hand upon the debates of the House of Commons, was burnt by command of the House 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 207 He was a learned Man and would speak very neatly off-hand in Latin 1764 *Mem. G. Penman* 189 He read the office all in a good Latin off-hand, as the saying is, and without any hesitation or solecism 1849 *FRYER GERALD Lett.* (1891) I 195 Wonderful fits of Poems, written off-hand at a sitting, most of them 1872 *LOWELL Wks.* (1890) IV. 243 Habit is a growth and cannot be made off-hand

2. *ii.* From the hand with no other support *rare.*

1840 A. B. LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* (1848) 203 That they [rifles] should be fired off-hand, while the shot guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal

B. *adj.* (f. *phæ* nd; *as* *prædicatæ* *some*, f. *phæ* nd).

1. Of action, speech, etc.: Done or made off-hand (see A. 1); unpremeditated, extemporaneous, impromptu; having the air or style of something so done, free and easy, unstudied, unceremonious.

1719 *Five-shinker* No. 107 7 2 A very Familiar, Off-hand Epistle from a young Gentleman 1785-90 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 109 (R.) This supplies him with many an apt couplet for off-hand quotations. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. II. xvii. (1869) 344 The dashing off-hand manner of the mere man of business 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chas.* vi. Speaking in his rapid, off-hand way, 1879 G. MEREDITH *Against* xvii. (1889) 147, 'I do not ride', Laetitia replied to the off-hand inquiry

2. *transf.* Of persons: Doing or saying things off-hand, free and ready in action or speech, acting in an off-hand manner, unceremonious, curt, brusque.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 3/2 Who come like Master of a Riddle Or Off-hand Man upon a Fiddle 1744 *OSWELL tr Brantome's Span. Rhodomontades* x An off-hand ready Wit, and lofty Words 1853 *LITTON My Novel* II vi. Egerton is off-hand enough where he unsighs glibly tho' paragraphs that relate to others 1896 L. HARVEY *Ethelbert* (1890) 117 They are painfully off-hand with me, absolutely refusing to be intimate

Off-handed (f. *phæ* nded), a. = OFF-HAND B.: esp. in reference to style or manner. (In quot. 1840 irreg. as *adv.* = OFF-HAND A. 1.)

1835 *MOORE Diary* 15 Aug. in *Mem.* (1856) VII 103 Found Babbage very off-handed and agreeable. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* *Hand of Glory* II, Not, I'll venture to say, without scrutiny could he Pronounce her, off-handed, a Punch or a Judy. 1890 *ROLF BOLDREWOOD Col Reformer* (1891) 182 He's an off-handed chap

Hence **Off-handedly** *adv.*, in an off-handed manner, in a free and easy style, without ceremony, **Off-handness**, the quality of being off-handed. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII 364 There is in them an open off-handedness (to use a significant Irishism). 1883 *F. M. PEARCE Contrad.* vii. He was quite conscious of the off-handedness of Dorothy's manner 1893 G. ALLIN *Scallywag* I 40 Isobel Boyton answered a little off-handedly

Office (*phis*), sb. Also 3 office, 3-4 -is, 4 -iss, -ise, -ys, office, 4-6 offyoe, (5 offyze, -ez, -esse, office, offio, 6 offes, pl. 6-7 offices) [a. AF and OF office (12th c. in *Itale-Daim.*) = Sp. *oficio*, It. *ufficio*, *uffizio*, ad. L. *officium* service, duty, function, ceremonial observance, business, place, appointment, in med. L. also service prescribed by the Church, introit, ecclesiastical court, building or place for work; f. ob- (OB-1 a) + *-ficium* doing.]

1 Something done toward any one, a service, kindness, attention. Chiefly with qualification, as *good, kind office; office of kindness*, etc. Hence with adj. of the opposite kind, as *ill*, etc.: A disservice

1382 *WYCLIF a Cor.* ix. 12 For the mynisterie of this office . . . aboundith by manye in doyng of thankings to the Lord. 1575 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 278 Which we have hitherto forborne to grant, for the evil offices whiche her other Secretary did there 1593 *SHAKS. Rich II.* II. ii. 137 Little office Will the hateful Commons performe for vs. 1598 - *Merry W.* I. 1202, I would I could doe a good office betweene you. 1655 *SIR M. LANGDALE in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He suspects father Talbot hath donne

him some ill office. 1674 *Essae Papers* (Camden) I 222, I know that y^e design of getting themselves into y^e place will encourage divers to doe me spitefull Offices 1762 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xlv. 505 Those ill offices which his enemies could employ against him 1877 *SPARRACK Serv.* x 128 Making men capable of mutual offices of kindness 1887 *JESSOP Arady* II 33 In return she gets some little kindly office done for her.

2 That which one ought, or has, to do in the way of service; that which is required or expected: †a. *gen.* Duty towards others; a moral obligation (*obs.*) b. Duty attaching to one's station, position, or employment; a duty, service, or charge falling or assigned to one, a service or task to be performed; business, function, one's part.

1300 *Cursor M.* 28366, I. did nun office na-pe-lesse pat vn-dispensad sang i messe c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Forto reise þe treuge. Pader & Thurston to þat office were fette c 1400 MAUNDV (Roxb) xxv 114 Ilkane what he schall doo and busily tenezet till þaire officer 1483 *CAXTON Cato* I v. b. Thou oughtest to be swete gracious and humble in thyñ office or seruysse. 1534 *WINTON Tullyer Offices* I. (1540) 27 Honesty, that is the offyce and dutie of man a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII* 6x To thentent y^e he worthily might be called a king, whose office is to rule and not to be ruled of other. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas for M.* II. ii. 13 Doe you your office, or give vp your Place 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 183/1 To make a Helm is the Office of a Shipwright, but to use it rightly of a Pilot. 1699 J. JACKSON in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 222 The Cardinal de Bouillon, appointed by the Pope to perform this office in his stead. 1756 *Mrs. HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 252 Her next office is to rub the stove and fire-irons. 1832 *LIT. MARTINEAU Hill & Valley* v. 73 He had taken upon him the preacher's office 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* viii. 111 They exercise the offices of the judge, the priest, the counsellor.

† c. Performance of a duty or function, service, attendance. *Obs.*

1330 *Sir Beues* 355 (MS. A.) Panne eueriche manichal His 3erde an honde beie schal While Beues was in þat office þe kinges some A sede to Beues stable. 1535 *COVINGDALE i Kings* x. 5 When the Quene of riche Arabia sawe all the wysdome of Salomon . . . & the offices of his ministers, and their garments, she wondred exceedingly. 1621 *QUARLES Dev. Poems, Psalter* (1638) 104 We gave command . . . That by the office of our Eunuchs band, Queen Vashti should in state attended be.

3 That which is done or is intended to be done by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform, or performs customarily, - FUNCTION 3.

1340 *Ayenb* 50 þe mouþ heþ tuo offices, hnei-of þe on belongeth to þe zuch þe oþer zuo i. in þeche. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III 85 The laste science is Præcique, whos office The vertu tryeth for the vice 1546 *BF. GARDINER Declat Joye* 80 Thien do you offende in deuising the wordes (office and correlative) to signifie what fayth doth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 320/2 It hath its name Cooler, from its Office, which is to cool the Hot Wort. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 247 It sometimes happens, that when the animal is interrupted in performing the offices of exclusion, the young ones burst the shell within the parent's body 1830 R. KNOX *Declat's Anat.* 198 The office of the arteries is to lead the blood from the heart into all the parts of the body.

† b. A bodily or mental function as operating, the proper action of an organ or faculty. *Obs.*

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. i. 4 (Camb MS.) When she say me . . . with owten office of tunge and al dowmb. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 52 The same day was restored to hym the office of his tonge 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iv. 113 Whom I, with all the Office of my heart Intrely honour. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 778 A certain young man, who wanted his armes . . . performed all things by the office of his feet

† c. *spec.* The function or action of discharging excrement, etc.; excretion. *Obs.* (Cf. *house of office*, *HOUSE sb.* 14 b.)

1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 127 They beth maked for bothe That is to seye for office and for ese Of engendure 1632 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 623 Washing themselves, as they doe also after the offices of Nature

4 A position or place to which certain duties are attached, esp. one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a place in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2071 Du salt ben ut of prisun nimen, And on din offi set agen 1300 *Cursor M.* 25031 I late was o gret offis [v r office] for ouer luus he was iustis. 1400 *MAUNDV (Roxb)* 136 Ilkane of þam hase sum office in þe emperour courte 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 476/2 Chosen to the Office of Corounel. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VI* 135 b. The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. 1622 *BACON Hen VI* 11, 38 He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his kitchen 1771 *YOUNG Lett.* xlv 255, I do not esteem you the more for the high office you possess. 1855 *PRESBURY Philib.* II. ix. (1857) 305 He avowed his purpose of throwing up all the offices he held under government. 1874 *GUYEN Short Hist.* Epil. 829 The claims of the Nonconformists were met in 1868 . . . by the abolition of all religious tests for admission to offices or degrees in the Universities.

b. In absolute sense: Official position or employment; *spec.* that of a minister of state. Hence to take office, leave office, etc. *Man of office*, an officer or official. *Jack in (out of) office* - see JACK sb. 1 36.

† *Of office* (l. *ex officio*), by virtue of office, officially. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9600 To abbe men in offis Mid him þat of conseil were god and wis. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27170 Man of office or dignite . . . worlds man, or cleric. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 21 It is ordeyned what brother of yis gilde be chosen in to office. 1450 *St. Luthbert* (Suttees)

6999 He kept by be kirk of office. 1566 *Pilgr Perif* (W. de W. 1531) 302 A stranger and alyant, put in office by the Romayns. 1607 *Shaks Tynon* i. ii 208 Would I were gently put out of Office, before I were forcé out. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 412 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs of knaves in office. 1845 *Disraeli Sybil* iv. xiv 11. 306 'Feel ought to have taken office', said Lord Marney. 1880 *McCarthy Own Times* iv. lvi 159 He had come into office at the head of a powerful party.

c. Personified, or denoting an office-holder or office-holders as a body.

1602 *Shaks Ham* iii. i 73 The insolence of Office 1634 *Massinger Very Woman* iii. 11, Now, master Office, What is the reason that your vigilant Greatness locked up from me The way to see my mistress? 1765 *Beattie Juden* *Paris* vi. Coward Office sneaks secure in insolence of state 1781 *Cowper Charity* 484 Except that Office clips it as it goes

5. A ceremonial duty or service; a religious or social observance; esp. the rite or rites due to the dead, obsequies; now chiefly in *last office* (-es).

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 No fader folweþ þe offys of his sones deþ (L. *filii committunt exequias*) 1535 *Coverdale 1 Chron* xxix. 14 Golde (gode he him) for all manner of vessels of every office. 1618 *Rowlands Sacred Mem.* 37 To show their love in this last office done To a dead friend 1662 *Stillington Orig Sac* ii. vii 8 To The other great offices wherein their Religion did so much consist, viz. Sacrifices, distinction of meats, observation of Festivals, circumscription, and such like. 1711 *Addison Spect* No. 135 ¶ 1 An eminent Person - used in his private Offices of Devotion to give Thanks to Heaven that he was born a Frenchman 1822 *Scott Nigel* xxvi. i. - will be first to render thee the decent offices due to the dead

6. *Ecl.* An authorized form of divine service or worship a. The daily service of the Roman breviary, comprising psalms, collects, and lections for the several canonical hours, which vary with the day (more fully *Divine Office*); in the Church of England, Morning and Evening Prayer. To say office, to recite the Divine Office. b. The introit, sung at the beginning of the Mass or Holy Communion; also, the whole service of the Mass or Holy Communion. c. Any occasional service, as the *Office for the Dead*, for *Baptism*, for the *Visitation of the Sick*, etc.; also, a special form of service appointed for some particular occasion.

c 1290 *Becket* 942 in S. Eng. Leg. I 133 þis holi man . song an Masse of seinte steuene þe furste offiz is propre inov to be stat þat he was inne a 1340 *Hamlet Præter* xxii. 7 þis psalm is songen in þe office of ded men c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. (MS. B) 86 Bi þis tyme þo prest bygynnes office of messe. 1418 58: Po preste turnes til his servyce And saies forth more of his office. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* 121 The office, or Introit (as they call it). 1565 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 60 The byshoppe of Caunterbury came soderly to Powelles and dyd the offes hym self in a cope and no vestment, nor mytter, nor crosse, but a crosse staffe. 1563 *Chas II* in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 150 She is not only content to say the greates office in the breviere, every day 1683 *Evertyn Mem* 9 Sept., It being the day of public thanksgiving for his Majesty's late preservation there was an office us'd, compos'd for the occasion a 1745 in Wesley *Princ. Methodists* 29 Whoever does not worship God in the Manner she prescribes, must be supposed to slight and contemn her Offices and Rules. 1845 *Stevens Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 246 The celebration of marriage in this country according to the office of the Church 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast Ord* (1865) 149 Every day she recited the Office of the Virgin. 1859 *Jephson Britany* ix. 142 Proceeded to sun the office of the dead 1896 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov 520/4 There is an office for the reopening of a church in the Priest's Prayer-book.

7. An official inquest or inquiry concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or chattels = *Inquest of Office*, *INQUEST* i b. To find (+ take, + return) an office, to return a verdict showing that the king is thus entitled. *Office found*, a verdict having this effect.

1432 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 396/a Of the which Maner the saide Ocratrice be an office was put out 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 25/a That all Offices founden of the premisses or of any of theym..be .voided 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen VIII*, c. 8 Diverse . have been . disherited by escheatours and commissyoners causyng untrue offices to be founden. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.*, *Office* doth signifie. also an Inquisition made to the Kings vse of any thing by vertue of his office who inquireth And therefore wee oftentimes reade of an office found, which is nothing but such a thing found by Inquisition made ex officio. a 1645 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs Hist Soc) iii 531 Bewdley, became..the joynter of hys widowes..as was found by an office after her descesse. 1708 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvii 259 If they find the treason or felony of the party accused the king is thereupon, by vertue of this office found, intitled to have his forfeitures. 1877 *BURROUGHS Taxation* 277 There may be a forfeiture without such office found.

8. A place for the transaction of private or public business of some kind, often including the 'staff' by which the business is conducted, or denominating the department of which they are officers. Applied to the room or department in which the clerical work of an industrial or other establishment is done, a counting-house; also to that in which the business of any particular department of the operations of a large concern is conducted, as the *booking-office*, *goods office*, *inquiry office*, *lost property office*, *superintendent's office*, etc. at a railway station. Formerly used of the court of an

ecclesiastical official, as still of a police court (*police office*); now, often preceded by a possessive case, or combined with a sb. indicating the business or purpose, as *collector's, inspector's, surveyor's, town clerk's office*; *assay-, box-, coach-, Crown-, fire-, post-, telegraph-office*, etc. The more important of these are noticed as combinations under the first element or as main words

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 279, I wol han xij. pens Or I wol somþne hire vn-to oure office c 1440 *Pronch. Parv* 363/1 Office, or place of office, officina 1521 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 822/1 Whether she was euer detected to the office of Willi Smith late Bishop of Lincoln. 1611 *BIBL* 2 *Chron* xxiv. 11 At what time the chest was brought vnto the kings office 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* iv. 11, A debt to which My vows, in that high office registered, Are faithful witnesses 1631 [see *Crown-office*], 1642 Assurance-office [see *ASSURANCE*] 1. 1735 *POPE Donne Sat* ii. 71 His Office keeps your Parchment fates entire 1819 *KEATS Let. to Reynolds* 22 Sept in Ld Houghton *Life* (1848) II 26 There will be some of the family waiting for you at the coach-office. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxix, The 'Pall Mall Gazette' had its offices in Catherine street. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 The offices (of the East India Company) which stood on a very small part of the ground which the present offices cover. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 459/2 Griffith, having taken offices a few doors off, also carried on the business of a solicitor.

fig 1665 *NEDHAM Med. Medicina* 382 The Liver is not the office of Sanguification.

b. Sometimes transferred from the place of business to the company or corporation there established, as in *Assurance or Insurance Office* (cf. the *Post Office*).

1646 *Insuring-Office* [see *INSURING* 261 26] 1651-1842 *Insurance Office* [see *INSURANCE* 5] 1693 Assurance Office [see *INSURE* v c.]. 1782 (*title*) The Phoenix Fire Office. 1858 Ld St. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk Prop Law* v 29 The tenant's insuring in an office not authorized by his lease. 1870 T. B. BRACQUE in *Fran. Inst. Actuaries* XVI. 77 The Office assures to him...a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. 1883 *Chambers Encycl* V. 603 *Proprietary Companies* being those offices possessing a capital the property of the partners *Mutual Offices*, where the members themselves constitute the company *Mod.* In what office are you insured? That is an old-established office

c. (With capital O.) With defining adj. or attrib. sb.: The building or set of rooms in which the business of a department of government administration is carried on, as the *Colonial, Foreign, Home, War Office*, etc.; the persons engaged in carrying on the business of the department; esp. the responsible head of the department and his immediate coadjutors. See *FOREIGN, HOME, WAR*, etc.; also *POST OFFICE*.

1709 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* 590 A List of the Officers of the Admiralty-Office. 1709 690 The Places where the several Offices are kept The Treasury Office is in the Cockpit, Stamp-Office, is in Lincoln-Inn Square [etc.]. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 116 (London—Public Buildings) Excise Office 1769. Plain in design, but of most commanding aspect. 1812 *State Paper Offices*, St. James's Park. 1863 H. Cox *Inst.* iii vii 72 Before [1854], the civil administration of the army was divided, among the offices of the Secretary of State, the Secretary-at-War, the Ordnance Office, and the Commissariat *Ibid.* in 1855 the office of Secretary-at-War was consolidated with that of the Secretary of State for War. The department thus constituted is the existing War Office. 1867 713 Officers of the Commissariat render directly to the Audit Office...accounts of the whole of their cash and store transactions.

d. Holy Office (*R. C. Ch.*), an ecclesiastical tribunal for the suppression of heresy and punishment of heretics: = *INQUISITION* 3.

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* *Inquisition* or the Holy Office 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italics* xvi, A true instrument of arrestation from the Holy Office. 1855 *PARSONS Philop* II. ii. iii (1859) 223 A platform was raised on which were ranged the seats of the inquisitors, emblazoned with the arms of the Holy Office. 1862 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Torquemauda* 112 'The Holy Office, then, must intervene!'

9. pl. The parts of a house, or buildings attached to a house, specially devoted to household work or service; the kitchen and rooms connected with it, as pantry, scullery, cellars, laundry, and the like; also, often including stables and other out-houses, the barns and cowhouses of a farm, etc.

[c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 208 Houses of office stuffed with plentes Thre maystow seen of deyneteuous vitaille] a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen VIII* 74 Pitcher house, Larder and Poultre, and all other offices large and faire. 1662 *GERBER Princ.* 36 The Kitchen or other Offices and Seliendge 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/3 To be sold .a. freehold house, with numerous attached and detached offices of every description. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 52 The offices are also improved...forming generally a square behind the dwelling house, with the dunghill or straw yard in the center. 1846 *Mrs GORE Eng Char* (1852) 57 As he passed by the areas of the fashionable squares, and imbibed the aroma of stews and ragouts issuing from the offices. 1881 *RUSSELL Hages* Introd. 7 The usual outbuildings and Offices which such fortified places contained.

b. *sing* A privy Cf. *EASE* 8 b. 1727 (*title*) The Grand Mystery. proposals for erecting 500 Public Offices of Ease in London and Westminster. 1871 E. JENKINS *Ginx's Baby* i. (1879) 9 The forty-five big and little lodgers in the house were provided with a single office in the corner of the yard.

+ 10. a. A keeper's beat. *Obs.*

1679 *ASHSTON Fynl.* (Chetham Soc.) 60 All hunt in James Whitdales office.

+ b. *transf* (See quot.) *slang Obs*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew* v. 7, His Office, any Man's ordinary Haunt, or Plying-place, be it Tavern, Ale house, Gaming-house.

11. *slang*. A hint, signal, or private intimation; esp. in phr. to give (or take) the office.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 327 Giving the office—is when you suffer any person, who may stand behind your chair, to look over your hand. 1811 *Lex Bal* s. v. To give the office; to give information, or make signs to the officers to take a thief. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Office, a hint, signal or private intimation to take the office, is to understand and profit by the hint given 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 258 Playing us foul, and giving the office to the Philistines. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv, Ride about the country till I give you the office. 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX. 122/2 The dropping of the hands is called 'giving the office' to start [a four-horse coach].

12. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as (senses 2, 4) office badge, chair, duty, + fellow. (sense 6) office-book; (sense 8) office bell, boy, clerk, copy (see quot.), drawing, girl, hours, stool, work, etc.; b. objective and obj. genitive, as (sense 4) office-giver, -holder, -holding, -hunter, -jobbing, -seeker; office-seeking ad.; (sense 8) office-cleaner, -keeper. Also OFFICE-BEARER, -HOUSE, etc.

1594 *Contention* II. ii 25 This my staffe, mine *Office badge in Court 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 71 A brass plate with 'office-bell' upon it. 1865 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* III. xi. 30 The two chief ministers of the funeral ceremony...bearing their *office-books in their hands. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 37 Apr. 4/1 The officials [in New York] intend to dismiss the large force of *office boys in the various departments and replace them by office girls. a 1775 *WYCHERLEY Posth. Wks* (1728) 168 How many Sots have had the Luck to wear A Chain of Gold, and fill the *Office-Chair! 1809 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 5/a Charwomen, *office cleaners, pensioners. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 126 'Am I not precise as an *office clerk?' she said. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* *Office copy, a transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 294 Mr. Slater sends an *office-drawing, of a projected cathedral for South Australia. 1872 *OWEN Disc. Evang. Love* 22 If it be not part of their *Office-Duty, to walk over them. 1853 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* III (1558) 238 b As yet Aquilus, my *office fellowe, and familiar, had not sette forth the cases, that shoulde be counted couine 1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 392, I should not like to have my name hackneyed about among the office-seekers and *office-givers at Washington 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer* (1854) 4. *Office-holders, civil and military 1860 *MOTLEY Neither* (1863) I. 1 12 The office holders were not greedy for the spoils of office. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch* I. 110 'their anxiety to be rid of the burden of *office-holding 1852 *Beck's Florist* 260 Early rising has compensated for long *office hours 1870 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) I. 243 The crowd of *office-hunters? c 1670 (*title*) An Humble Proposal to Parliament against *Office-Jobbing. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* 590 The Lord Privy Seal and his Officers Richard Fountain, *Office-keeper. 1766 *GORDON Pro W.* xx, He assured me that I was on the very point of ruin, in listening to the office keeper's promises. 1871 *Office-seeker [see *office-giver*] 1877 *TALMAGE 50 Serms* 2 The office-seekers had all folded-up their recommendations and gone home. 1884 *Manch Exam* 16 Oct. 5/2 The *office seeking throng, who do so much to win elections. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* iv, Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was balancing himself on two legs of an *office stool 1889 *Jessors Coning of Friars* iii. 130 The greater portion of work done in the Scriptorium was mere *office work.

+ Office, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *OFFICIO* v.]

1. *intr.* To perform divine service: = *OFFICIATE* v. 1.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii vi 173 The same preest schulde office to God. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) iv. xxi 237 The clerke so ordeyned sholde not offyce.

2. *trans.* To perform in the way of duty or service. *rare*—1.

1601 *Shaks All's Well* iii. ii 129 Although The ayre of Paradise did fan the house, And Angles offic'd all

3. To appoint to, or place in, office. *rare*.

1612 *Shaks Twit* T. i. ii 172 So stands this Squire Offic'd with me 1763 *CHURCHILL Duellist* ii 223 Before her Magna Charta lay, Which some great Lawyer..was offic'd to explain

4. To drive by virtue of one's office. *nonce-use*. 1607 *Shaks Cor. v.* ii. 68 You shall perceive, that a Iacke gardant cannot office me from my Son Coriolanus.

5. *slang*. To 'give the office' to (a person); to give private notice of (something); see prec. sb. II. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 283 This letter was to office Trist about laying bets on thick 1819 *Moore Tom Crabb's Men* 19 To office, with all due dispatch, through the air, To the Bulls of the Alley the fate of the Bear

Hence + Officed ppl. a. a. Having a particular function; b. Of a church - see quots. 1598, 1611.

1598 *FLOMO, Officiata chiesa*, a church well officed, id est, well served, or duly served. 1604 *Shaks Oth* i. iii 271 When light wing'd Toys Of feather'd Cupid, seele... My speculative, and offic'd [i.e. active] Instrument. 1811 *FLOMO, Officiata Chiesa*, a Church officed or served. *Officiata*, officed, served with due office

Office-bearer (o'fis,bē-rar). One who bears or holds office; an officer.

1645 *DURVE Israel's Call* 12 Civil and Ecclesiastical office-bearers 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xvi III 694 One [Act] required every officebearer in every University of Scotland to sign the Confession of Faith. 148d. xiv. IV. 376 The right of the office bearers of the Church to meet and deliberate touching her interests. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess Crit* (1875) 10 As a plain citizen of the republic of letters, and not as an office-bearer in a hierarchy.

Office-house. A 'house of office' (HOUSE sb.¹ 14); now only pl. apartments or outhouses for the work of domestics, offices (OFFICE sb.⁹).

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suitees) 808 *pe bischope gart make all be kirke, pe monky's pare office house gart wyke* 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 444 This Pallace hath neither outward wall nor gates saue only some office houses without. 1637 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. 211 A field and an office-house for the zeal of His servants to exercise themselves in 1720 *London Gas* No 5866/3 A large fine House and convenient Office houses of all Kinds 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* II. 120 A hut, and various rural office houses.

Officeless (p'fissles), *a. rare.* [See -LESS.] Having no office, out of office.

1483 *Cath. Augl.* 258/2 *Offices, innumus, officierius.* 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 730. I now must wander through a world all officeless and cold.

† **Office-man.** *Sc. Obs.* An officer, an official. 1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1890) I. 305 [The king] their tuik wpe house with all manner of office men that was necessary to be had for him 1583 in *Maitland Hist. Edin.* (1753) 230 The Magistrats and Office Men, sic as the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Gild and Thesaurer. 1639 *Sportswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi (1677) 407 The Ambassador .. had office-men standing by him to wait.

Officer (p'fissal), *sb.* Also 4 *officere, -iser, -yser, officere, -4-6 officyer, -4-7 -101er, 5 -yore, -ysere, (-yoyr, -10eer, 6 officier, -esser, -essar), Sc.* 5-7 *officiar, (6 -10iare, -10ecar).* [a. AF. *officer* = OF. *officiarius* (1334 in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. med.L. *officiarius*, f. *officium* OFFICE; see -ER².]

† 1. One to whom a charge is committed, or who performs a duty, service, or function; a minister; an agent. *Obs.* exc. when qualified as in 2.

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 346 So if apostolus .. sawen þus prestis serve in þe Church, þe wolden not clepe hem Cristis officis, but officis of Anticrist. c1425 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 446 Remembre howe ye made me your officere, All tho with my dert fynally to chastyse That yow dysobeyed 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* in v. 18, I know that knawe, a filthy Officer he is in those suggestions for the young Earle. 1619 *Sir J. SPENCILL. Sacrilege Handled* 28 So long as God hath Officers of his worship on Earth; so long must Tithe be their Inheritance 1634 *MILTON Comus* 228 He, the Supreme Good, to whom all things ill Are but as slavish officers of vengeance. 1669 *PRYN No Cross* xiv § 2 The Luxurious Eater and Drinker, has an Officer to invent, and a Cook to dress the Species.

2. One who holds an office, post, or place.

a. One who holds a public, civil, or ecclesiastical office; a servant or minister of the king, as one of the great functionaries of the royal household, etc.; a person authoritatively appointed or elected to exercise some function pertaining to public life, or to take part in the administration of municipal government, the management or direction of a public corporation, institution, etc. In early use, applied esp. to persons engaged in the administration of law or justice.

Often with qualification defining the nature of the office, as *officer of health* (see HEALTH sb.), *officer of the household*, *officer of the law*, etc.; *government, municipal, public, custom house, medical, returning, revenue officer*, etc. c1325 *Song. Deo Gratias* 73 in *E. B. P.* (1862) 126 31 þou be made an officer. What cause þou demest loke hit be cler c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1850) 312 *pe Kyng's answere was smert, & said, 'I se [3e] wille .. so lowe me to chace, myn officis to change, & mak þam at þour grace.'* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 101 Schyrtreiffys and bailheys. And alkyn other officis, That for to gowern lande after. c1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.)* II. 7 Afterward was our Lord leide before þe bischope and be officers of þe lawe. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxviii (1859) 65 In your assyes all your officers in the countre, done wel theyr deuoyre c1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Off all th warde thou art made officer c1460 *FORTESCUE Ad. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 148 *pe grete officers off þe lande, as Chaunceler, tresourer, and prive seel.* 1499 in *Eng. Gals* 423 *Failementes to the Maire, Shiref, Recorder, and other officers* 1578 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi (1677) 201 According to this division arises a sort of threefold Officers in the Church 1607 *SHAKS Cor.* v. 11, 3, I am an Officer of State, and come to speak with Coriolanus. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 4 What fashion Cloaths the Roman Officers, Military, Civil or Sacred used. 1802 *HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 233 The first officer of the government. speaking in his official capacity 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV.* c. 76 § 109 The Word 'Officer' shall be construed to extend to any. Person who shall be employed in any Parish or Union in carrying this Act or the Laws for the Relief of the Poor into execution. 1845 *McCULLOCH Taxation* II. ix. (1852) 328 Governments have usually consulted the officers employed in the collection of the revenue respecting the best modes of rendering taxes effectual 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 175 Another act .. required every officer of a corporation to swear that he held resistance to the king's authority to be in all cases unlawful. a 1860 *Order* in Archbold *Proc. Law* (ed. 10) 71 The guardians shall .. appoint fit persons to hold the under mentioned offices. 1. Clerk to the Guardians. 4. Medical Officer for the Workhouse. 5. District Medical Officer. 6. Master of the Workhouse. 7. Porter. 11. Nurse. 12. Relieving Officer 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* xi. I. 343 The great officers of the household furnish the king with the first elements of a ministry of state.

b. A person engaged in the management of the domestic affairs of a great household or collegiate body, of a private estate, etc.; formerly, also, a subordinate of such an officer; a menial, domestic. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 734 Heer vp on he to hisse officers Comaundeth for the feste to purveye. — *Shipman's T.* 65 [This Monk hath] ask an Officer out for to ryde To see his graunges and hire berne wyde. 14475 *Sgr. Ioue Degre* 460 The officers some can he call, Both ussher, panter, and

butler. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 151 For the officers in monasteries of religion veth the workes of the active lyfe. 1601 *SHAKS Twel. N.* II. v. 53 Calling my Officers about me, in my bianch'd Veluet gowne. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 65 Caesar, that hath moe Kings his Seruants, than Thy selfe Domestick Officers

c. A person holding office and taking part in the management or direction of a society or institution, esp. one holding the office of president, treasurer, or secretary, an office-bearer.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 5 At last the Society was formed, and proper Officers were appointed. 1862 *Rules* § 10 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* p. iv, A General Meeting shall be held annually to elect the Officers for the ensuing year 1897 *T. HOLMES in Charity Organs. Rev.* Apr. 201 A hospital in old times was a place for the gratuitous reception of cases grave enough, in the judgment of its officers, to need treatment in the wards

d. *Officer of (at) arms*, a herald, pursuivant. Cf. *ARM sb.* 2 15, *HERALD sb.* 1 d, *KING-OF-ARMS.*

c1500 *Three Kings Sons* 32 Some officers of armes & purceunantes that had be at this journey wente in all haste to the kyng, & tolde hym all the manner. therof. c1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 229 This counterfeight Herald .. there put on his cote of Armes The Englishe out-skouers perceiving by his cote, that he was an officer of armes, gently saluted hym. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. i. 204 Lord Marshall, command our Officers at Armes, Be readie to direct these home Alarmes.

3. *spec.* A petty officer of justice or of the peace; a sheriff's serjeant, bailiff, catchpole; a constable (now rare in England); † a jailer; an executioner (*obs.*) See also *PEACE officer, POLICE officer, SHERIFF's officer.*

[c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 363/1 *Offycere* of cruele, as bayly, or 101yere, or other lyke.] 15 *Adam Del & Chyn of Clough* 321 Wylliam sterte to an officer of the towne, Hys axe out of hys hande he wronge 1584 *J. NEWBERY Let. in Arb. Garner* III. 152 With officers, I went diuers times out of the Castle in the morning, and sold things; and, at night, returned again to prison 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. vi. 12 The Theefe doth feare each bush an Officer. 1596 — *Rich. III.* v. 1. 28 Come leade me Officers to the blocke of shame 1597 *SKELWE De Verbi Sign.* i. v. *Schwefte*, The Schreffis serjant, or officiar, sould haue ane horne. 1609 — *Reg. May* 7 The summons shall be made be ane lawfull summoner (or officiar). 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. 1. 35, I doubt not officers are, whilst we speak, sent to arrest us. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jzn.* 23 Aug. Sergeant McBryan was set upon by a crowd of roughs, who threw him down and kicked him in a most brutal manner. In trying to use his revolver the officer shot himself through the left thumb 1888 *E. H. MARSHALL in N & Q 7th Ser.* VI. 237/2 It is no solecism to call a police constable an 'officer'. A police constable is a peace officer, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an 'officer'.

4. A person holding a military or naval command, or occupying a position of authority in the army, navy, or mercantile marine; *spec.* one holding a commission in the army or navy.

Officers in the army and navy are sometimes divided into *combatant* and *non-combatant* (the latter comprising medical and commissariat officers, paymasters, etc.) In the army they are distinguished as *general, staff, commissioned (field and company), brevet, and non-commissioned* officers; in the navy as *commissioned, warrant, and petty* officers. (See these words.) † *Commission-officer*: see *COMMISSION sb.* 3 *Officer of the day*, 'an officer whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy of the corps to which he belongs, or of those with which he may be doing duty' (Stoqueler). *Officer of the deck*, the officer temporarily in charge of the deck of a vessel, and responsible for the ship's management. FLAG OFFICER see the word (The appellation was app. used on shipboard earlier than in the army)

1565 *Sir F. Haukins and Voy.* in *Arb. Garner* V. 68 In cutting of the foresail, a marvellous misfortune happened to one of the Officers in the ship 1598 *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten in Arb. Garner* III. 422 All the Officers of the ship assembled. *Ind.* 123 There grew a great noise and murmuring in the ship, that cursed the Captain and Officers, because the ship was badly provided 1708 *Wooden World Dissolved* (1708) 8 He allows no Distinction between an Officer and a Swabber. 1708 *NELSON* 26 Dec. in *Nicolas Diss.* (1845) I. 277 The want of good Petty Officers, and consequently good Lieutenants, [was] most severely felt during the late War. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Officer of the Watch*, the lieutenant or other officer who has charge of, and commands, the watch. 1884 *PAB Eustace* 5, I would rather be a naval officer.

1599 *SHAKS Hen. V.* IV. i. 37 *Pet.* Art thou Officer, or art thou base, common, and popular? *King* I am a Gentleman of a Company. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 30 Caius Martius was a worthy Officer 'th' Warre 1665 *MANLEY Gr. oliv. Low C. Warres* 297 Hereupon, the other Officers and Souldiers, also earnestly perswaded Frederick to surrender 1698 *LUTTRELL Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 392 All the disbanded officers, that are to have half pay, to doe duty in the standing regiments. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10 They become colonels, before they are officers, and then generals, without any other difference than time. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 138 The Captain, or Officer of the Day, is, to inspect the meals, in order to see that they are wholesome, sufficient, and properly cooked. 1881 *Morn. Post* 29 Sept. 3/4 The staff is entirely composed of cavalry officers.

5. A member of a grade in some honorary orders. (In the Legion of Honour, a member of the grade next above that of chevalier)

1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 1293/6 *Legion of Honor.* This order consists of five divisions: *chevaliers, .. officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand crosses* .. To obtain the rank of officer it is necessary to have served four years as a chevalier; an officer must serve two years to become commander

6 *attrib* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *officer-instructor; officer-like* adj.; *officer-tree*, an officer's saddletree,

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 63 The diagrams of the performances of each squad or section are, to be handed over to the officer instructor, or battalion sergeant-instructor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 6/3 The Russians have insisted on the dismissal of the British officer-instructors in the Chinese naval torpedo schools, who are to be replaced by Russian naval officers 1778 *HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 537 Such carelessness and indifference to the service as is subversive to every 'office-like quality. 1862 *MARG Goodman Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 321 The medical officer of the 42nd, an exceedingly office-like and handsome man. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350, I carefully adjusted my Whitman's 'officer-tree over a wealth of saddle blanketing

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Officeress**, a female officer; **Official** *a.*, of or pertaining to an officer or officers; **Officerhood**, **Officerism**, the position or function of an officer, a body of officers.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, Spanish Field-officerism struck mute at such cat o'-mountain spujt. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 687 They were .. of the class official 1839 *Ibid.* XIX. 742 They say, not only that such an officeress exists, but that she keeps a Clerk 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 333 How much have they not to pay for carriage, portage, overweightage, custom-house officerage 1884 *A. FORBES Chinese Gordon* xi. 55 The belief that he had sufficient influence with the officerhood of Gordon's force to bring them over

Officer (p'fissal), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To furnish with officers, esp. military or naval (cf. *to man*). b. To lead, command, or direct as an officer. *Esp. in pass.*

1670 *COTTON Esperoun* I. v. 229 Perhaps no Militia in Europe were better Disciplin'd, nor better Officer'd than they. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 29 They seem to be the proper Men to officer, animate, and keep up an Army. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Owen Mry. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 276 Both these corps were commanded, and in general officered by Frenchmen and other foreigners 1852 *Mrs. Yonge Cameos* II. xxxiii 342 The French must have been very badly officered. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 65 The apprentice system .. has officered our ships 1870 *BALDWIN Brown Eccl. Truth* 276 Our system of officering the army

2 *trans* To command, direct; to lead, conduct, manage; to escort.

1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xvii, Kate .. accompanied by Miss Knag, and officered by Madame Manalliel. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Prudence Wks.* (Bohn) I. 97 Society is officered by men of parts, and not by divine men. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. The fire had only been partially got under, the steam fire-engines, .. although well officered, being apparently powerless.

Hence **Officered** *pph.* a; **Officering** *vbl.* sb.

1687 *T. BROWN Savits in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Whether you were single or double officer'd 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (ed. 21) II. 435 The direction and officering of the army. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 460 An ill drilled and ill officered militia. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 His troops are all either black or English-officered fellahs.

Officerless, *a.* [f. OFFICER sb. + -LESS.] Without an officer or officers.

1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inwent* 172 This officerless, rebel regiment. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 5/3 The officerless privates then went in and did nobly.

Officership. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or rank of an officer; a staff of officers.

1856 *MISS YONGE Daisy Chain* i. xxiv (1879) 249 He .. shook hands with him, as if able, in the plenitude of his officership, to afford plenty of good-humoured superiority. 1889 *New Eng. Free Educ.* XVIII. 72 To the whole officership, under the very popular and able presidency of Mr. W. — 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 1/2 To the vacant officership, Mr. B. — has been appointed

† **Officership.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1611 *FLORIO, V. ficiatara*, an officership, officiousnesse.

Official (p'fissal), *sb.* [In branch I, a. F. *official* (12-13th c. in *Godef.*), ad. L. *officialis* is sb., absol. use of *officialis* adj.; see next. In branch II, sb. use of next.]

I. One who is invested with an office.

† 1. One who holds office in a household. *Obs.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Zuyche byeh þe greate officials þet byeh ine þe house of ricche men.

2. *Ecll.* In the Ch. of Eng., the presiding officer or judge of an archbishop's, bishop's, or archdeacon's court; now usually styled *Official Principal*.

The Official Principal of the two Archbishops' courts is now the Dean of Arches or Judge of the Court of Arches; in the Bishops' courts, the office is united with that of Chancellor of the Diocese, the title is more ordinarily known as that of the presiding officer of an Archdeacon's court.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Paris* I. 293/1 *Le libel enseale du seel autentik le Official on Evescq.*] a 1327 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xxxvi, Official & denyis That chapitres schuld holde. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6420 There shalle no juggle imperial, Ne bishop, ne official, Done judgement on me. 1465 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 236 [With] offycyal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde. 1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 285 Of Glasgow official than was he. a 1539 *Sportswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 105 [He] was preferred first to be Official of Glasgow, afterwards made Official of St. Andrews. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 12 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 71 Mr. Proast was made official of Berke. 1899 *Reg. J. de Grandison* III. Pref. 30 John B. Official of the Court of Canterbury, and lately his [the Bp. of Exeter's] Official-Principal. 1901 *Whitaker's Alm.* 238 Province of York. Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, The Hon. Sir Arthur Charles

3. One who is invested with an office of a public nature, or has duties in connexion with some public institution; as a *government, municipal, or railway official*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 194, I being then...thofficial of Justice in that cite at yowre maesties appoyntement 1598 HAKLUTT *Voy* I 68 The sayde Emperour, hath an Agent, and Secretary of estate, with Scribes and all other Officials, except advocates. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, The official repeated the summons without deigning to reply. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I v 375 He regarded himself as an official of the state religion. 1874 W P MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 73, I could travel thus, and the railway officials could find no fault. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov 11/2 The Irish Under-Secretaries are supposed to be impartial administrative officials.

II. 4. a. Short for official letter. +b pl. Official performances, rites: cf. OFFICE sb. 5

1768 STERNE *Sent Jouru* (1775) IV 224 One must be almost a stone, not to raise a risible muscle at many of their officials 1884 C. O. GORDON *Frisks*. 5 Nov, I then wrote him an official; he wanted me to write him an order. I said 'No'.

Official (ʔi'fjāl), a. [ad L. *officialis*, f. *officium* OFFICE. see -AL. Cf. OF. *official* (14th c. in Godef.); also mod.F. *official* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

+1 Relating to duty. Obs.

1588 A. KING tr *Causus' Catech* 177 Quhik [cardinal] virtues are also called official or dewtiful, for that of thame proceds al kynd of offices, and dewties.

+2 Performing some office or service; subservient to something else or to some purpose. *Official member*, a bodily organ which serves the needs or purposes of a higher organ Obs.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 12 Official members [are] Synewes, whiche doo serwet to the brayne Arteries, or pulses, whiche doo serve to the harte 1547 BOORDE *Bruu. Health* cxxvi, 77 Princypal members be foule, the herte, the brayne, the lyver, and the stones... All other members be official members, and dothe office to the princypal members 1624 W B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 The brayne, and Strings thereto official. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 The Oesophagus or gullet... a part official unto nutrition 1667 — *Let. Posth. Wks.* (1710) 6 The Names of Servants Official to such Provisions 1875 SCHMIDT *Shaks. Lesson, Psalms*, the part in beasts official to the discharge of urine.

3. Of or pertaining to an office, post, or place; belonging to the discharge of duties; connected with the tenure of office.

Official arms (Her), arms representing those of an office or dignity, as those of a city, as used by the Mayor and officers of the corporation.

1507 SHAKS *Cor* II. iii. 128 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce, Remaines, in th'Official Markes muester'd You anon doe meet the Senate. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II 583 The enormous accumulation of landed and official property 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 154 Perorating in official garments from the rostrum. 1844 BISCHOP *Woolen Manuf.* II. 26 The subjoining official documents will render this obvious 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi Pref* 7 A series of papers in the Portuguese Official Journal 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 1 A trustworthy appeal from the official to the personal conscience.

4. Of persons: Holding office; employed in some public capacity; authorized to exercise some specific function.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* II v. 65 It must be to some official person 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick*, xxi, The heavy footfall of the official watcher of the night. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix IV 308 The Bill was strongly opposed by the official men, both Whigs and Tories.

5. Derived from, or having the sanction of, persons in office, authorized or supported by the government, etc.; hence, Authorized, authoritative.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. 1. 81 Adverting to the truer and far more important solution 'by the way' and omitting it in the 'official chapter on Cause'. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Condorcet* (1878) 66 The official religion of the century was lifeless and mechanical 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 414 The Official History of the War of 1882. 1898 I. MACKAY *State & Charity* vi 92 The above cited preamble, still remains the official definition of a charity.

b. Med. Authorized by the pharmacopoeia; official.

1884 *Pharmacopoeia Soc. Prosp.* 9 The official preparations and active principles of each drug are enumerated 1893 *Pharmacopoeia of U. S.* Pref. 36 (Punk) The word 'official' has been used in this edition of the Pharmacopoeia in place of the word 'official'. The change was made by a special vote of the Committee at one of its first meetings in 1890. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 12 An official quinine-pill had become almost a necessity.

6. Having the manner or air proper to one in office, or denoting relations which arise from one's office, as distinct from those which are personal; formal, ceremonious.

1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. 1 5 Handing it with official solemnity to Mrs. Iregonell. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attilla* 1 27 Be distant and official

Officialdom (ʔi'fjāldəm). [See -DOM.] The position of an official; official routine; the domain or sphere of officials; officials collectively. (Often in hostile sense: cf. OFFICIALISM.)

1853 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 487 The little man made an elaborate speech to officialdom, and at me, and led me away. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* I. 57 The stage, one half of which was reserved for foreigners, the other half for Japanese officialdom. 1884 *Liverpool Mercury* 22 Oct 5/6 [He] has burst the bonds of officialdom. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 369 The language of officialdom is entirely French.

Officialese, *nonce-word*. [f. as prec. + -ESE.] The language characteristic of officials or official documents.

1884 YATES *Recoll.* iii. I. 126 What was called, in delightful officialese, 'the double Secretariat' was abolished

Officialism (ʔi'fjāliz'm). [f. OFFICIAL + -ISM.] The mode of action characteristic of officials; perfunctory and literal discharge of the duties of office; official system or routine; officials collectively or in the abstract (Often in derogatory sense = *red tape*, *red tapeism*.)

1857 SMILES *Stephenson* (1859) 233 Their greatest national enterprises have not been planned by officialism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 170 The unwisdom of officialism is daily illustrated. 1886 J. MARTINEAU *Ch. Eng. in Contemp. Rev.* L. 15 There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and officialism in worship, i.e. of worship simulated by mechanical imitation. 1895 *Times* 7 Jan. 4/2 What was lacking... was a little common-sense to help officialism at headquarters to grasp the practical situation

Officiality (ʔi'fjāliti). [a. F. *officialité* (1285 in sense 1, in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *officialitās*, f. *officialis* = OFFICIAL: see -ITY]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical official (OFFICIAL sb. 2); the court of such, or the building in which it assembles. Obs. exc. Hist.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laurel* (1668) 288 Bird, who had the Officiality of the place. 1692 Wood *Life* 3 Oct. (O H S) III 403 Mr. Jonas Proast had the officiality of Berks conferred on him by Mr. William Richards archdeacon of Berks. 1744 HUMPH. *Miracles* (1817) II 463 note, Many of the miracles of Abbe Paris were proved immediately before the officiality, or bishop's court, at Paris. 1858 NEALE *Hist. Jansenist Ch.* Intro. 49 The officiality was, for some time, kept open both by night and by day

2. = OFFICIALISM rare.

1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 347 To us it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiality 1858 — *Frederick* I. III x 277 'Philip is not permitted to go', said Imperial Officiality 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Feb. It may be surmised that officiality will not offer any objections.

b. Something official, an official post, notice, duty, etc.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II i, [He] held some 'obedientia', subaltern officiality there. 1852 — *Frederick* Gt. (1872) III. ix. iii. 92 An actual Prussian Commissary hangs out his announcements and officialities at Donauworth 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II 155 A cheerful, lively element, in spite of Reform Bills and officialities, before long, superserved.

Officialize (ʔi'fjāliz), v. [f. OFFICIAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To do official work. rare.

1850 SIR S. NORTHCOKE in *Life* (1890) I in 90, I should be just as contented if I were set to grind coffee, as when I am farming or officializing

2. *trans.* To render official, give an official character to; to bring under official control

1897 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 554 The most officialized of officials, smooth, monotonous, colourless 1895 Q *Rev.* July 273 This officializing of voluntary effort would give the working classes a larger influence. 1897 *Spectator* 4 Sept. 297/2 An Empire officialised and regulated to death

Officially (ʔi'fjāli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

In an official manner or capacity; by virtue, or in consequence, of one's office; with official authority, sanction, or formality, by or in presence of an official.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 241 No excess is good; and therefore too great a proportion of landed property may be held officially for life 1826 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 58 Buonaparte is officially announced to have quitted Malmaison for Rochefort 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, He winked at two of the company, who were known officially as the 'bassoon' and the 'key-bugle' 1860 DICKENS *Uncle Tom's Trav.* xviii, Some gentle-hearted functionary who I suppose was officially present at the Inquest. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The fiery darts of the officially orthodox.

Official Principal see OFFICIAL sb. 2.

+ **Officialry**. Obs. [See -RY.] An official post 1796 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III x A Country-Justice, or Custom-House-Attendant, or Excise Official

+ **Officialship**. Obs. [f. OFFICIAL sb. + -SHIP.] The post of an ecclesiastical official; a body of such officials, = OFFICIALITY 1.

1462 *Labes Niger-Dominus Edw. IV in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 27 These lordes reward the the...chapeleyns, with official-shippes, deanships, prebendes. 1533 CRAWMER *Let. in Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc.) II. 266 Which said Thomas Eton exercised the room of the officialship in Exeter 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I 345 A Canonry, and an Officialship of the said Church, he kept to his dying day. 1762 tr. *Bischoff's Syst. Geog.* IV 331 The officialship has the direction of all persons and things relating to the service of religion.

Officialty (ʔi'fjāliti). rare [f. OFFICIAL sb. + -TY.]

+1. = OFFICIALITY 1 Obs.

1726 AVLIFE *Parergon* 163 An Officialty to an Archdeacon. 2. = OFFICIALITY 2, OFFICIALISM.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. (1877) 22 When pleasant malt liquor had neutralised some of the effects of officialty

Officiant (ʔi'fjānt). [ad. med.L. *officiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *officiāre* to OFFICIATE: cf. F. *officiant* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)] One who officiates at a religious ceremony or conducts a (formal) religious service; an officiating priest or minister 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I vii 273 A prayer, pronounced by the bishop or officiant. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xvi 286 The priests were essentially officiants. 1895 SIR W. HUNTER *Old Missionary* 136 The officiants at the mosque lined the wayside and salameed.

Officiar, obs. Sc. form of OFFICER.

Officiarian. rare-1. [f. as next + -AN] One who makes duty the principle of ethics.

1865 J. GROVE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 126 There hence arises a continual contest between the moralists of duty and the moralists of feeling, the officiaris and emotionalists.

Officiary (ʔi'fjāri), sb. [In I, f. as next; in II, ad. med.L. type **officiarius*, f. *officiarius* OFFICER.]

I. 1. An officer or official. rare

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix xxi. 8 98. 1025 Without any trouble, vexation or impeachment... by his heires, or by any his Officiaries, Ministers, or Subjects. 1814 COLERIDGE *Let. to D. Stuart* 30 Oct. (1895) 635 Human jurisprudence knows nothing of persons, other than as properties, officaries, subjects 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 144 The staff of government officaries

2. A body of officers; an official body. U. S.

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Apr. It would be next to impossible... to get a city officary in sympathy with the law 1889 *Chr. Union* (N. Y.) 10 Jan, The virtual contract between officary and pew-holder.

II. 3. A division of a Highland estate, in charge of a ground officer. Still (1902) in use on the Breadalbane (and possibly on some other large) estates, where, however, several officaries are now in charge of one ground officer.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 39 The great estates are divided into officaries, each consisting of an ancient barony, or a tract of land sufficient to entitle the possessor to the privileges of a baron of the realm, provided he held his land of the crown. In each of these districts resides a ground-officer, from which circumstance they have derived their modern appellation. Ibid. 418 1802 A. SEATH (Breadalbane Estate Office) in *Let. Apr.* 17 There are 13 officaries on the Perthshire Estate under the care of only 2 Ground Officers.

Officiate (ʔi'fjāti), v. [ad. med.L. *officiāri-us*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -ARY 1.]

1. Of a title, etc.: Attached to or derived from an office held. Of a dignitary: Having a title or rank derived from office.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb* xi 193 The title being officary, not hereditary 1670 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* 3 The City and Signory of Geneva was governed by Officiary and Titular Bards 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Earl Marshal of England, is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also officary 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 145 The zemindar's appointment was officary.

2. Belonging to, or holding, office; official. rare.

1755 AMORY *Memo.* (1769) I 296 The Romish mass and rites successors of the pagan gods in officary dignity. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 62, I hold thee light, officary angel.

Officiate (ʔi'fjāti), v. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *officiāre* to perform divine service, f. *officium* OFFICE.] To discharge an office.

1. *intr.* To discharge the office of a priest or minister; to perform divine service, or any rite or ceremony, in an official capacity.

1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Ensc.* II. (1657) 446 There were many Parish Churches as doth appear by Epiphanius, who tells us also who officiated in the same, as Presbyters. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 34 The Druids officiated only in Groves of Oak. 1714-26 GIBSON *Guthrie Mem.* (1900) 43 An earnest invitation to oversee his only son and officiate in his family 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. xxi note, Bonaparte had some difficulty in persuading Pope Pius VI to officiate at his coronation. 1896 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* 1, The Earl kept a good old Protestant Chaplain to officiate.

+ b. *trans.* To perform, celebrate (a religious service or rite); to execute, exercise (a spiritual charge or function). Obs.

1612 WEBBER *Ann. Finn. Mon.* 127 Deacons had the charge to... help the Priest in diuine Service (a place officiated now by our Parish Clerkes) 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Gerres Case Cons.* 108 Which house did duly officiate the Cure, by one of their own fraternity. 1717 *Entertainer* No 8 52 A Priest officiating the Common-Prayer. 1728 CIBBER *Novum* v 106 He has been seen to officiate Publick Mass in the Church of Nostre Dame at Antwerp.

c. To serve (a church) rare.

1894 *Critic* (U. S.) 7 July 8/2 'The Church of the Holy Sepulchre', he continues, 'is officiated by the Latins'.

2. *intr.* To perform the duties attaching to an office or place, or any particular duty or service.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I 91 To put him in Master of y^e Rolls, who doth solemnly promise to officiate therein with care and Diligence 1886 J. S. HILL *Monast. Convent* 156 Under him are ten Officers, that officiate in Buying up Corn 1746-7 *Act* 30 Geo. II. c. 43 § 40 The clerks or other officers officiating in the circuit courts 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III viii. 173 Lord Sidmouth retains his unmarried daughter, who officiated as his private secretary when he was Prime Minister.

+ b. Of a bodily organ, etc.: To perform its function, to act, operate. Obs.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverrus* x. in 288 Nature will grow dull by too much use of Clysters, and at length will never officiate that way. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Inq.* (1756) I. 53 To the End that when one Lobe of the Lungs is hurt by a Wound, the other may officiate.

+ 3. *trans.* To perform the duties of (an office or place); to execute, fulfil, do (a duty or charge, business) Obs.

1654 EARL MONK tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 58 Her place is in many things officiated by her Niece the Lady Katherine Livia. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xviii. ¶ 2 A Man (nay, a Boy) might officiate at this Work. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I 93 Officiating only the place of my brother Lucius. 1797 *Philop. Quarl.* 249 This lovely Animal was officiating the Charge it had of its own accord taken.

+ 4. a. *trans.* To minister, supply. b. *intr.* To minister, be subservient. Obs. rare.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Althaus Div. Off.* 217, I see not how the either precept or use thereof, can at all officiate to the error of Transubstantiation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 22 The Firmament. And all her number'd Stars, that seem to rowle... merely to officiate light Round this opacous Earth.

Hence **Officiating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*
 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 245 The Baptists of Infants you scornfully call 'Officiating Priests'. 1657-61 HEVLIN *Hist. Ref. II* 1 § 11 55 Of a set and appointed place, for the officiating of God's publick Service. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 29 Jan. (1880) II. 348 The officiating minister was brought in between two big stewards.

Officiate, *sb. rare*—¹. [f. L. type **officiatus*, f. ppl. stem of *officiare*: see *prec.* and *-ATE*.] A body of officials or officers.

1865 *Even. Standard* 30 Mar. There were present about fifty members of the Senate, including most important acting members of the University officiate.

Officiation. [f. OFFICIATE *v.*: see *-ATION*.] The action of the verb OFFICIATE; performance of a religious, ceremonial, or public duty.

1798 N. DRAKE *Lit. Hours* (1820) III. 171. 252 He introduced the election of temples, the officiation of Priests and Priestesses. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Catholic Ch.* xv. 163 The unity of the Church lies deeper than any organization, ordinance, or officiation whatsoever. 1890 E. T. EVANS *Hist. Hendon* 195 The magistrate, during whose officiation the entries are very carefully made.

† **Officiative**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as OFFICIATE *v.* + *-IVE*.] Of or pertaining to officiation.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 311 It is only meant of those peculiar gifts, or powers of the Holy Spirit, which are properly ministerial and officiative; as from Christ and in his name.

Officiator (*ŏf'i-ci-ā-tor*). [a. med. L. *officiator*, agent-n. f. *officiare* to OFFICIATE.] One who officiates; esp. an officiating priest or minister. 1830 MOORE *Diary* 24 Oct. in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 155 After breakfast proceeded to the little church. Fisher, the officiator. 1857 *Old Commodore* II. 297 The officiator... made a bow equally low. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dr. Vorship* 4 The office of the Choir representing the people, was to respond to the officiator or officiators.

Officer, *obs. form* of OFFICER.

|| **Officina** (*ŏf'i-si-nā*). [L. = workshop, laboratory; contr. of *opus* *fina*, f. *opus* *fex* workman; cf. F. *officine* pharmaceutical laboratory or shop, fig. manufactory (of calumny, plots, etc.)] Workshop; place of production.

1835 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Pr. Rev.* vi. (1857) 332 The Legislative showed... it was the real *officina* of business, the chief mart of popularity, and the widest arena for political struggle.

Official (*ŏf'i-si-nāl*), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. L. *officialis*, f. *officina*: see *prec.*]

Officina, in ancient L. 'a workshop, manufactory, or laboratory', was applied in med. L. also to a store-room of a monastery in which provisions, medicines, or necessities of any kind were kept for use, in later use it seems to have been extended, like 'shop', from a work-shop to a sale-shop. In monastic L. *officiarius domus*, *officinalis*, occurs also in the same sense as *officina*. As used of herbs and drugs, it is not quite clear whether *officinalis* meant 'of the sort used in the pharmaceutical laboratory', or 'of the sort kept in the shops of herbalists and druggists', the resultant sense, 'used or recognized in pharmacy or medicine', being the same in either case.]

A. adj. 1. Of a herb, plant, drug, etc.: Used in medicine or the arts. Of a medical preparation: Kept in readiness in apothecaries' shops; made according to the recipe prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Of a scientific name. Adopted by the pharmacopœia.

As applied to plants, it answers to the Linnean specific name *officinalis*, -*ale*, given to that species of a genus which has been used in medicine, and known 'in the shops' by the generic name, e.g. *Anchusa*, *Borago*, *Pulsinaria officinalis*, *Lithospermum*, *Symphoricarpon officinale*, = *Anchusa* of the shops or herbalists, Common Alkanet, etc.

In the transferred sense, 'recognized by the pharmacopœia', *official* has been recently superseded by OFFICIAL (s.b.).

c. 1720 W. GISSON *Farmer's Dispens.* xv. (1734) 278 Those official Oils and Ointments that are most used in the Farriers practice. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 844 This I have long ordered to be kept here as an official medicine. 1769 *Genil. Mag.* Dec. 60717 Was presented to the Society of Arts, a large root of the true official rhubarb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 124 It (*Veronica officinalis*) has the trivial name of official, because an infusion of it is sometimes used medicinally. 1834 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Lives Zoologists* 308 He gives the Swedish official name. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 228 The order is comparatively rich in official herbs. 1866 ATKIN *Pract. Med.* II. 66 It is not altogether immaterial which of the numerous official preparations of iron are to be prescribed. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 67 Boracic acid is not official.

2. Of or pertaining to a shop; 'shoppy'. *rare*. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 123 § 5, I had always in my official state been kept in awe by lace and embroidery. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Weeks* Wks. (Bohn) II. 221 'The Times', its tone is prone to be official, and even official.

B. sb. An official drug or medicine.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 926 Since his time many Officials have been fully illustrated in Print. 1790 BLANE *ibid.* LXXX. 202 The officials which have kept their ground under the names of Mithridate and Venice Treacle.

Off'cially, *adv.* [f. OFFICIAL *a.* + *-LY*.] In official use; according to the pharmacopœia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona used officially. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 247 The digitalin of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is officially described as 'a white or yellowish-white powder, without odor, and having a very bitter taste'.

† **Officine**, *Obs.* [a. F. *officine* (12th c. in Hatz. *Darm.*), ad. L. *officina*, see above.] A workshop, a laboratory; an office in a monastery.

c. 1225 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Who shulde nat be astonyed ther to see .thonorabyl bydyng of pite..where sumtyme was a comyn officio of dampnyd peple. 1346 BALE *Eng. Voluntas* i. (1550) 12 As testifeth Johan Textor in his officines. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. u. (1845) III. 301 Of the prime officers and officines of Abbeyes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 Which should be insipiated by a longer coction in our Officine.

† **Officio'sity**, *Obs. rare* [ad. late L. *officiōsitas*, f. *officiōsus*: see *-TY*.] The quality of being officious; attentiveness, dutifulness.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Beda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. iv. 157 She.. ceasyd not to vse such courteous officio'sitye, all the dynner time.

Officious (*ŏf'i-ŏs*), *a.* [ad. L. *officiōsus* obliging, dutiful, f. *officiū* OFFICE. cf. F. *officieux*.]

† **1.** Doing or ready to do kind offices; eager to serve or please; attentive, obliging, kind. *Obs.*

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Beda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. iv. 157 She..came to the table, shewed her selfe very officious in carunge to the bysshope and all the hole table. 1570 *Marr. Wit. & Sc.* ii. 1 in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 339 Shev thyself officious and servicable still. 1699 *Season Adv.* Protest. 6 The Peoples aversion they took away by degrees by their officious kind behaviour. 1782 JOHNSON *Death of Lear* ii. Officious, innocent, sincere, Of every friendless name the fiend. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 251 They were tolerably well-bred; very officious, humane, and hospitable. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Burial Dead* v. Feeling more bitely alone For friends that press officious round.

† **2.** *Officious* *lie* (L. *mendacium officiosum*, F. *mensonge officieux*). a lie told as an act of kindness to further another's interests. So *officious falsity*. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 321 An officious lye, that is, when I fitten or tell an vntruth for duties sake to the end that by my lye, I may keepe my neighbour harmless. 1608 WILLIAMS *Hexapla Exod.* 416 An officious lye, when one telleth a lie to do another good. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Tests*, N. T. 39 Make this merry and officious lie for my sake. 1676 G. TOWNSON *Decal.* 500 Concerning officious falsities. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16 283 Ignorantly zealous Christians, who were for Officious Lyes and Pious Frauds. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 42 Concerning officious lies, those that are spoken with a design to do good, there have been numerous controversies.

† **2.** Dutiful; active or zealous in doing one's duty. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* ii. 202 Come, come, be every one officious. To make this Banquet. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.*, *Hyssopites* Ess. (1611) 117 As to these others who are so officious towards God. 1624 R. CARPENTER *Experience* i. iv. 13 To stand like officious and dutiful servants. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 311 In vain for him the officious wife prepares The file fau-blazing and the vestment wain. 1770 AKENSIDE *Odes* vi. To *Cheerfulness*, The officious daughters please attend.

b. Of a thing: Performing its office or function, serving its purpose, efficacious. *rare*.

1618 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. i. 1, If twice in the day we do not present God with our solemn invocations, we make the Gospell lesse officious, than the Law. 1884 L. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 314/2 That interpretation which makes [the words] more officious with respect to the purpose of the instrument is to be preferred.

3. Unduly forward in proffering services or taking business upon oneself, doing, or prone to do, more than is asked or required; interfering with what is not one's concern; pragmatical, meddlesome.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xlv. (1612) 213 Wolsey, that slye, officious, and too lordly Cardinal. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* i. 1 (1684) 13 He knows not whom, without Some officious Old has betray'd me. 1770 LANGHORN *Putarch* (1891) L. 262/2 He would not be so officious as to interpose. 1826 DISRAELI *Pro. Grey* v. vi. One of those officious, noisy little men who are always ready to give you unasked information. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxv, He glanced suspiciously at the officious stranger.

† **4.** Pertaining to an office or business, official; hence, formal. *Obs.*

1620 J. DOVE *An Advert.* 16 He sheweth, that, as there is one adoration which is religious, belonging to God, so there is an other, onely officious, belonging to all ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 44 He put off officious talk of government or politics with jests. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 264 To waste his precious moments in answering letters purely officious. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 221 The Sermons of Protestant Divines in the seventeenth century, how often are they mere repertoires of miscellaneous and officious learning.

5. *Diplomacy*. As opposed to *official*. Having an extraneous relation to official matters or duties, having the character of a friendly communication, or informal action, on the part of a government or its official representatives. (= F. *officieux* (Latré), It. *uffizioso*).

1852 LD. PALMERSTON in *Mem. Ld. Malmesbury* (1885) 238 When the *diplomates* call, do not be too reserved, but preface your observations by stating that what you say is *officieux*. *Ibid.* 226 note, Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *official* and an *officieux* conversation. The first is the free interchange of opinions between the two Ministers, and compromises neither; the latter would do so, and bind their Governments. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 447 165/2 Feelers put out in the officious press. 1887 *Ibid.* 9 Nov. 2/2 Every individual who receives [official] protection from a foreign Government becomes in his turn a centre of protection for his friends and dependants, and spreads this diluted form which is known as 'officieux' protection at a rate of arithmetical progression. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 2/2 We want the great European Powers to consent to be our guaranties with the Sultan. They would act in an officious, if not in an official capacity.

Officiously (*ŏf'i-ŏ-shl*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an officious manner.

1. With eagerness to serve; attentively; obligingly, courteously.

1603 B. JOHNSON *Entertainm. at Aliborpe* 220 A morrise of the clowns there-about, who most officiously presented themselves. 1708 J. HUDSON *Lett. in Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 124 He made me dine with him, and officiously conducted me to y^e Ferry. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* vi. Little Dick officiously reached him a chair. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxviii, Her two fugitive handmaidens, endeavoured to suppress a smuggled laugh..by acting very officiously in Mr Touchwood's service.

† **2.** Dutifully, dutiously. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Virtuous Commoner* (1878) 155 They ought.. holding sacred places, to labour earnestly and officiously, to suppress those horrible evils. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xlv 535 Let us demean ourselves modestly, consistently, and officiously toward him. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 106 As danger taught Each in his way officiously they wrought.

3. In an unduly forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; without being asked or required; gratuitously.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadordan* (1602) 31 Officiously intruding them selves for bribes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 16 Would you officiously set an enemy right that was making a wrong attack? 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 160 He would not be exposed to them, although he had not officiously hurt any of them. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix 288 The French East India Company, the affairs of which the ministers of the French King had so officiously controlled. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x (1899) 221 The Arabs officiously picked up specimens of poor turban and small pieces of non-ore.

4. As opposed to *officially*: Informally on the part of authority or its agents.

1863 F. W. GIBBS *Recognition* 30 When Mr. Deane.. applied to the French Government for two hundred guns, he was refused officially, but officiously referred to Beaumarchais. 1888 *Times* 12 Apr. 9/4 They [the Municipalities] fix the price 'officiously'—that is, at a quotation which may serve to guide the public without acting as a legal restraint on the baker.

Officiousness (*ŏf'i-ŏ-snēs*), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being officious; officious conduct.

† **1.** Readiness in doing good offices, performing one's duty, or discharging any function, eagerness to serve or please; dutifulness; diligence. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Officisus*, officiousness, serviceableness. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxi (1612) 268 His Vertues and officiousness to her-waids so had wrought, That vnto little lesse than Loue she, by Degrees, was brought. 1676 G. TOWNSON *Decadordan* 520 The base officiousness of a lye. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., The interchange of that social officiousness by which we are habitually endeared to one another. 1824 MISS MITCHELL *Valley Ser.* i (1863) 232 We had missed the pleasant bustling officiousness which our good neighbour loved so well.

2. Overforwardness in proffering services or taking anything upon one as a duty; well-intentioned meddlesomeness.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 734 Of other their rootes and fruites I am loath to write, least I wearie the Reader with tedious officiousnesse. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 139 The sneaking Officiousness of the Banyans, who pressed on my Heels, and waited like Lacquies. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 152 Constantius had a right to disclaim the officiousness of his ministers, who had acted without any specific orders from the throne. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 179 Of all faults officiousness and indiscretion were the most offensive to him; and Burnet was allowed to be the most officious and indiscreet of mankind.

† **Off'ciperd**, *pard.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [cf. L. *officiperda*, *officiperda* one who makes an ill use of favours; in late L., one who throws away his labour.] The throwing away of one's labour.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadordan* (1602) 157, I thought it meete. to will and command my said servant. vnder paine of off'cipard to do nothing without my Prouinciall Garnets counsell.

† **Off'icy**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *officier* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med. L. *officiare* to OFFICIATE] *intr.* To perform divine service: = OFFICIATE *v.* 1.

c. 1449 PLECOCK *Repr.* n. vi. 174 It is not to be trowed that dekenes officieden where that preestes were not officying. *Ibid.* 522 What for dyversite of outward habit..and of diet and of waking and of officying.

† **Off'ill**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. In 3 of-fullen. [app. f. OF- + FILL *v.*: cf. AFFILL.] *trans.* To fill completely.

c. 1205 LAY 20438 Pa wes Ænglene lond: mid ærmþe of-filled [c. 1275 1-filled].

Offing (*ŏf'ing*). *Naut.* Also 7 *offen*, 7-9 *offin*. [f. OFF *adv.* + *-ING*.]

1. The part of the visible sea distant from the shore or beyond the anchoring ground.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 The Offing is the open Sea from the shore, or the middle of any great streame is called the Offing. 1659 D. PRILL *Impr. Gas.* 328 Yonder's ships in the Offin of the Sea. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 75/2 At Two this day the Generals discovered Trump in the Offing. 1796 *Log of 'Captain'* 26 June in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. lxxxix, Found at anchor His Majesty's Ship the Inconstant, the Gorgon and Sincere, with a Convoy in the Offing. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 127 In the offings of the Balize, sometimes as far out as a hundred miles or more from the land, puddles or patches of Mississippi water may be observed on the surface of the sea.

2. Position at a distance off the shore. Esp. in phrases, as to *gain, get, keep, make, take an offing*.

1598 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 31/2 An Offen or Offing is to be out in the open sea from the shore-ward. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy. III.* 119 By Nine a Clock at Night we had got a pretty good Offa. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii 83 By noon we had gained an offing of near twenty leagues. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II vii. viii 218 A sailing vessel, could he out upon either tack, and make an offing. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II i. 21 My father had kept so wide an offing that the English shores were but little more than a cloud upon the distant water.

Offir (e, obs. forms of OFFER.

Offis (s, -ise, **Offiser** (e, obs. ff. OFFICE, OFFICER.

Offish (p, f), a. colloq. [f. OFF adv. + -ISH 1: cf. *upfish*] Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner. Cf. STAND-OFFISH. Hence **Offishness**. 1842 *Betsy Bobbet* 289 (Farmer), I am naturally pretty offish and reticent in my ways with strange men folks. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, Offish, distant or unapproachable in manners. 1874 T. HARDY *Far from Madding Crowd* li, She is quite offish and careless, I know. 1882 *Standard* 29 Sept 5/2 With all our 'offishness' we and our cousins in the Far South get along amazingly well. 1899 F. GREENWOOD in *Blackw. Mag.* June 1903/2 The robust self-dependence, selfishness, offishness of wild life.

Offitorie, obs. corrupt form of OFFERTORY.

Offivorous, a. *nonce-wd.* [interg. f. OFFAL + -VOROUS.] Offal-eating.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. (1727) 107 note, In a Dog, and other offivorous Quadrupeds, 'tis very large.

Offlet (p, f, let). [f. OFF + 3 + LET v. 1. cf. *inlet*, *outlet*.] A channel or pipe for letting water off.

1838 F. W. SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* iii. 9 Offlets, constructed to carry away the water. 1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeen* ii. 936 The mouth or offlet of the loch. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Offlet, a pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, etc., to let off the water.

Offlete, variant of OFFLETTE Obs., wafer.

Off-load (p, f, load), v. S. Africa. [f. OFF-1 + LOAD v., after Du. *afladen*.] trans. To unload.

1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 5 No, no, mynher, you must not off-load. 1893 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 222 The wagon stuck fast and we had to off-load. 1895 F. OATES *Matabeleland* 131 At last we off-loaded a large part of our cargo. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 5/2 The rules are that dynamite must be off-loaded within twenty-four hours after arrival [at Johannesburg].

Off-lyght, for *aflyght* frightened, pa. pple. of AFLEY v. Obs. [See OF-8.]

c 1325 SHORFHAM (E. E. T. S.) 153/696 Lord, þo we herde þe, We were of flyte.

Off-lying, a. [f. OFF-2 + -lying, pr. pple. of LIE v. 1.] Lying off, at a distance or out of the way; remote; lying off from the central or main part.

1864 *Pail Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1/1 The off-lying colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. 1886 *Child Ballads* iv. xcvi. 373/2 An off-lying apartment in which she sleeps with her maids.

Off-fought, pa. pple. Obs. Also 4. of-foughten. [f. OF-1 + fought, pa. pple. of FIGHT v.] Exhausted with fighting.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 799 (MS. A) Pat Beues was so wery of foute, þat of his lif he ne rougte. *Ibid.* 1187 Icham wery of-foughte sore. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 þei were wery of-foughten.

Offprint, off-print (p, f, print), sb. [f. OFF-3 + PRINT, in imitation of Ger. *Separatabdruck*, Du. *afdruck*.] A separately printed copy of an article, etc., which originally appeared as a part of a larger publication.

1883 SKEAT in *Academy* 22 Aug. 121 Various terms, such as 'deprint', 'exprint', etc., have been proposed to denote a separately-printed copy of a pamphlet. By comparison with 'offshoot' I think we might use 'offprint' with some hope of expressing what is meant. 1888 F. H. WOODS in *Academy* 21 Apr. 276 Having now obtained, through Canon Taylor's courtesy, an off-print of this paper. 1893 E. W. B. NICHOLSON *Ibid.* 11 Nov. 425, I have examined five photographs of it, two of them attached by Lord Southesk to an off print of his paper.

Offprint, v. rare. [f. OFF-1 + PRINT v., after prec.] trans. To print off or reprint (as an excerpt).

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*
Off-put (p, f, put). Chiefly north. [f. OFF-3 + PUT v.] An act of putting off (in any sense: see PUT v.).

1730 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 438 The delays and off-puts in the matter of Mr. Glass are what I do not understand. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I 36 He replied he was just setting off to town. I supposed this a mere off-put.

So **Off-putter**, one who puts off, *spec.* (on the Tyne), 'the loader of coals into a vessel at a staith or spout' (Heslop *Northumberland Wds.*), **off-putting** *vb.* sb., the action of putting off; *pp.* a that puts off.

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 409 þanne he [Sergius] hym self occupide þe popperche. And in wreche of his of puttyng he made hem take up Formosus þe pope out of his grave, and smyte of his heed, and brewe þe body into Tyber. 1298 LINDSAY (Piscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 29 Quene the earle knew thar promysse of an effect bot ane offputting of tyme. 1798 *Act in Brand Newcastle* (1789) I. 666 Acting as an off-putter or off putters at any coal staith upon the said river. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 6/2 Sir John used to answer his affectionate suitors with an 'off-putting' type-written letter.

Offrand, offerand Obs. Forms: 2 *ofrende*, 3-5 *offrend(e)*, 4 *ofrande*, 4-5 *offrend(e)*, 4-6 *offrand(e)*, *offerand(e)*, 5 *offerond*, *offerand*. [Early ME., a. OF. *offerende* (11th c. in Littré),

ad. med. L. *offerenda* 'offering, oblation', lit. '(thing or things) to be offered', gerundive of *offerre* to OFFER. Used in ME. in same sense as OFFERING, and still (? under Fr. influence) by Gower and Chaucer, but otherwise peculiar to north. dial. after 1350, and after 1500 only Sc. The northern texts of *Cursor Mundi*, Hampole, Maundeville, etc., have regularly *offerand*, where the southern texts have *offring*, *offering*. In later times often spelt *offerand*, and prob. associated with *offerand*, northern form of *offring*, pr. pple. of *offer* vb.] = OFFERING *vb.* sb. 1, 2.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 85 Al swa þe gods hlaured þe sent his menn offrende for his agene wurscipe. c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 26 Al swa hi heden aparaled here offrendes swa kam si sterre þat yede to-for hem. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1063 (Cott.) For his offrand [*harf* offering, *Trin* offryng] was rightwys. *Ibid.* 1940 (Cott.) Our laured dughtin Him liked wel in his offrand [*harf* offering, *Tr* offryng]. *Ibid.* 5974 (Cott.) 'Gas' he said 'her in mi land And to your laured yee mak offrand' [*harf* offering, *Tr* offrende]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 þe rentes þo offrendes þe tendes and be oþre ryghtes of holy cherche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 307 With great offrende and sacnise. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) vi. 18 Ane of þe three kynges þat made offrand [*Cott* Mss. offryng] til oure Lord. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 124 Bot wher-of sall oure offrand be? c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 98 When the preest had understode þat he promysed so good an offrande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiv. 127 Pallas Of the ane offrand to the Goddis makis. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* 8 He estimet the grite offrandis that was offrit be riche opulent men. c 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 39 That, thair offrand may be augmented.

Offre, Offring, obs. ff. OFFER, OFFERING.

Off-reckon, v. Obs. [f. OFF-1 + RECKON v.] trans. To reckon off, deduct from the reckoning. 1721 A. HILL in *Buckluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 370 Whatever he might make by Balls, Concerts, or the like, ought to be off-reckoned.

Off-reckoning. *Usu.* in pl. [f. OFF-3 + RECKONING *vb.* sb. Cf. Du. *afrekening*, Ger. *abrechnung* deduction, settlement of accounts.] A deduction; formerly, in the British army, the name of a special account between the government and the commanding officers of regiments in reference to the clothing, etc., of the men.

1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *Land Gas* No 2290/1 Each Soldier to which the Off-Reckoning, or Residue of their Pay hath not formerly been liable. *Ibid.* The said Off-Reckoning to be employed by the Colonel of each respective Regiment, for the Clothing and Poundage. 1713 *Off Notice* *ibid.* No. 5126/10 South Sea Stock issued to answer the Off-Reckoning of the six Marine Regiments. 1752 CHESTERMAN *Let.* (1792) III. cxxxviii. 320 What we call the off-reckoning, that is deductions from the men's pay. 1816 JAMES *Mit. Dict.*, Off-Reckoning, a specific account, so called, which exists between the government and the Colonels of British Regiments, for the clothing of the men. This Account is divided into two parts, viz. gross off-reckonings and net-off-reckonings. 1845 STROUD *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 47 The Commander-in-Chief [receives] 10,000, and very often the off-reckonings of a regiment of which he may be the colonel. 1867 SMITH *Salvo & Wordbk.*, Off-reckoning, a proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them, in special cases, until the period of final settlement, to cover various expected charges (for ship-rations and the like).

Offredge, Obs. [app. for **offrage*, f. OFFER v. + -AGE.] The act of offering, or that which is offered; offering, sacrifice.

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 72 He esteemeth not the value and byrgnes of the offredge. *Ibid.* 108 Therefore he mencyoneth only y^e partaking and not th^e offredge also.

Offretory, offrytore, obs. ff. OFFERTORY.

Offright, v. Obs. Forms: *pa.* 3 *offurhte* (s), *offurhte*, *pa. pple.* 2 *offurht*, 3 *offurht*, *offurht(u)*, *offurht*, *offurht*, *offurht*, *offurht*, *offurht*, *offurht*. [f. OF-2 + OE. *fyrhtan* to FRIGHT, to be afraid. Orig. and chiefly in pa. pple., which may have been altered from OE. *afyrht* AFFRIGHT *pp.* a., into which it again finally passed, through *offright*. See OF-*pref* 2.]

1. trans. To frighten, terrify. *pa. pple.* Frightened, afraid.

c 1160 *Hafton Gosp.* Matt. viii. 26 To whi sende þe offurhte [*Ag. Gosp.* forhte] þe lilles þe laetan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 He wæren swide offurhte and offcedde. c 1250 *Gos. & Ez.* 3852 Fele it brende and made o frigt. c 1295 O. E. Misc. 54 He wæren aferd and offurht. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 158 þe mayden Berenger scho was alle offright.

2. *intr.* To be afraid. c 1205 LAY. 32113 Strongliche he wes awæred, laðliche of-furhte. c 1295 *Ibid.* 30267 And þe king of-furhte and a-wok of sleape.

Offsaddle, off-saddle, v. S. Africa. [f. OFF-1 + SADDLE v., after Du. *afsaddelen*.] trans. To take the saddle off (a horse) for a rest, feeding, etc.; to unsaddle; also *absol.*; *transf.* to make a break in a journey.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 389, I off-saddled Kebon, kneebalanced him, and then lay under the shade of a tree. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 21 Aug. I mean to trek for home, perhaps I shall unsaddle for a few days at Capetown; perhaps I shan't off-saddle at all. 1887 RIMMER *Haggard* *Jess* 323 John was sharply ordered to dismount and off-saddle his horse. 1893 *Selous Travels S. E. Africa* 21 Here... I had determined to off-saddle for the first time.

Offscape (p, f, skip), **offskip** (p, f, skip). Now *1412* or Obs. [f. OFF-3 + -scape, taken, in the sense of 'view, scene', from *landscape*: cf. *sea-scape*.] A distant view or prospect; the distant part of a view or prospect, the distance, background.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 133 4/4 A Perspective View of Portsmouth... with an Off-scape of the Sea. 1755 AVISON *Mus. Express*. 26 In Painting there are three various Degrees of Distances established, viz. the Fore-ground, the intermediate Part, and the Off-skip. 1774 T. WEST *Autogr. Furness* (1822) 19 On a fine day the off-scape at Hawcoat is circular and takes in the whole extent of the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglessey, the Mountains of North Wales, &c. 1820-2 *Pyne Wine & Walnuts* (1824) I. iv. 33 Her study... commanding an off-skip, bird's-eye view all along St. George's Fields. 1838 JAMES *Robber* 1, The first slopes of the off-scape appeared.

Offscour, v. rare. [f. OFF-1 + SCOUR v.] trans. To scour off, in quot. to scour or cleanse from defilement. So **Offscourer**, one who scours off.

1578 *Lyte Doctours* iii. vi. 322 They of scoure and cleanse al inward partes. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xi, England... becoming thus the offscourer of the earth, and taking the hyena instead of the lion upon her shield.

Offscouring (p, f, skour), [OFF-3.]

1. The action of scouring off *rare*.

1896 MRS. CAPPYN *Quaker Grandmother* 21 My microscopical coating of dross needs no sweat of brow for its off-scouring.

2. That which is scoured off; filth or defilement cleaned off and cast aside; refuse, rubbish. a. *lit.* (Almost always in pl.; cf. *scourings*).

1594 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sch.* 159 Light may otherwise arise than from suns (as may be seen by stale Sprats, the off-scourings of an Oyster-shell). 1829 JARVIS *Britanny* ii. 16 Having carefully picked my way through the off-scourings of the lofty houses on either side of me. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 344 [Fires] consumed the off-scourings of a great city.

b. *fig.* of persons. (In *collective sing.* (after I Cor. iv. 13) or pl.)

1526 TINDALE I Cor. iv. 13 The of scowryngs of all thinges. 1575-85 ABP. SANDVIS *Sermon* (1841) 188 They are accounted as the off-scourings, refuse, and baggage of the world. a 1631 *Donne Lament* *Jeremy* III. xvii, Thou hast made us fall As refuse, and off-scouring to them all. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 413 White people, who are generally the dregs and off-scourings of our colonies. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Ward by Seine* 10 The army included the very off-scourings of society.

Offscum (p, f, skum) Also 6. off-scume, off-scumbe, 7 off-scumme, off-scum(me). [f. OFF-3 + SCUM.] That which is skimmed off; scum, dross, refuse; *fig.* that which is rejected as vile or worthless (usually of persons, in *collective sing.* or pl., formerly also of one person).

1599 *Longe Def. Plays* 3 A little pamphlet I fynd it the offscum [*mispr.* offscume] of imperfections. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answer* *Osor.* 40 b, The offscumbe of that unsavory schoolkitchen. 1605 SYLVESTER *Dn. Bartas* ii. iii in *Leaves* 328 These off-scums all at once Too idly pamperd, plot Rebellions. a 1670 HACKITT *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 161 The 1000 off-scum in the streets of Westminster talk'd so loud. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 28 The Off-scum of civilized Nations. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 11 The offscum and the offscouring of the very dregs of your society.

attrib. 1626 tr. *Boccacini's New-found Politicke* iii. xiii. 207 A most vile Game devised by the off-scum raskals of men.

Offset (p, f, set), sb. [f. OFF-3 + SET Cf. SET-OFF.]

1. The act of setting off (on a journey or course of action); outset, start.

a 1545 LATIMER *Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 311 When you thus get out of your way at the first off-set. 1803 *Southey Let.* (1856) I. 235 He addressed a letter to me, announcing their off-set. 1899 *Eclectic Mag.* Feb. 201 At the offset I was out of it.

2. A short lateral offshoot from the stem or root of a plant (esp. from a bulb), serving for propagation.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *July* (1720) 211 Take up your Gladiolus now yearly or else their off sets will poison the ground. 1667 *Decay Chr. Prety* ix. § 6 This root of bitterness sent forth some offsets to preserve its kind. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* vi. (1813) 81 The young offsets from strawberries shipped in autumn will do for plants. 1856 E. S. DELAMER *Flower Garden* (1861) 21 The capability of propagation by offsets is another point of interest belonging to bulbs. 1880 GRAY *Strucht.* Bot. iii. § 1 33 Houseleeks... and such-like fibrous-rooted succulent plants multiply freely by offsets.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that springs or is derived from another; a lateral branch, an offshoot.

1795 AMORY *Buncle* (1790) II. 22 note, He has omitted... many antiquities that are to be found in off-sets by the way. 1806 C. ANDERSON *Let. in Life* iv. (1854) 65 Mr. Macfarlane's Church (an offset from the Tabernacle). 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 The glaciers which about upon this sound are probably offsets from an anterior mer. de glace. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mus.* iii. 25 The female organs are disposed in little special offsets from the stem. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Intro. 137 As an offset from symbolism, heraldry sprang up.

b. *spec.* A person, or tribe, springing collaterally from a specified family or race; a 'scion'.

1711 W. KING tr. *Naudé's Ref. Politics* iii. 88 The kingdom at last came to Pepin an off-set of the family of Clodion. 1834 McMURRIE *Cuerner's Ann.* *Kingd.* 42 Others assert that they are mere degenerate offsets from the Scythian and Tartar branch of the Caucasian stock. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 125 They speak the Shoshonie language, and probably are offsets from that tribe.

c. A minor branch of a mountain range; a spur. 1833 *Penny Cyc.* I 139/a A hill, called Mount St. Elias.. with its offsets, occupies the southern part of the island [Alaska]. 1879 L. G. SQUIRRE *Blk Forest* vi 85 Hills, which are an offset of the Black Forest range.

4. Something that 'sets off', embellishes, or throws something else into prominence; a set-off. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 53 The excellency of Vertue needs no off-sets. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 371 Three waiting-maids.. One mov'd beneath a load of silks and lace. Another bore the off-sets of the face. 1864 FERRIER *Grk Philos.* (1866) I. xii. 338 A foil or offset or complement

5. Something 'set off' against something else so as to counterbalance it, as an item on one side of an account equivalent to one on the other side; anything that counterbalances, compensates, or makes up for something else; a set-off. 1792 N. CHILMAN *Rep* (1871) 83 Defendant may plead an offset of any sum due to him by the plaintiff. 1832 G. DOWNES *Left. Cont Countries* I 305 As an offset to this, its luxury of flagging is very gratifying to British soles. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 219 The Spanish and English [tragedies] agree in the Teutonic peculiarity of admitting the humorous offset of the clown

6. *Surveying*. A short distance measured perpendicularly from a main line of measurement, as from the straight line joining the two ends of an irregular boundary, to a point (e.g. an angle) in the boundary, in order to calculate the area of the irregularly bounded part.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Surveying*. Before you begin to measure the Line, take the Off set to the Hedge, viz the Distance O c. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 62 Observe when you are directly opposite any bends or corners of the boundary, and from these measure the perpendicular offsets, with the offset-staff, if they are not very large, otherwise with the chain itself. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 94/2 Before he proceeds to the determination of the distances or dimensions, technically called 'offsets'.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal or sloping break or ledge on the face of a wall, pier, etc., formed where the portion above is reduced in thickness. 1721 PERRY *Daguer's Branch* 105 The Work being carry'd up with good Earth by proper Off-sets. 1772 HUTTON *Brades* 97 Made with a broad bottom on the foundation, and gradually diminished in thickness by offsets. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. vi. 183 Longitudinal beaters, firmly fixed to the offsets of the piers and abutments.

b. A horizontal terrace on the side of a slope or hill (*local U. S.*)

1864 in WEBSTER 1880 in FARMER *Americanisms*.

8. See quot. (*U. S.*)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Offset*. (*Carriage Hardware*) The fork at the point in the back-stay where the branches separate to reach the hind axle at two points.

9. A more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to carry it past an obstruction in its course.

10. *Printing*. = SET-OFF. see quot.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc* 90 *Off-set*, the set-off of ink from one sheet to another of printed work whilst wet.

11. *Comb.* *Offset-blanket*, a blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing-press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper; *offset-glass*, an oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *offset-pipe*, a piece of pipe having a bend, used for effecting an offset; see 9 (*ibid.*); *offset-sheet* (*Printing*), = set-off sheet; see SET-OFF; *offset-staff* (*Surveying*), a rod used in measuring offsets.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 57 An offset-staff, for measuring the offsets and other short distances. It is 20 links in length, being divided and marked at each of the 10 links

Offset (p-fset), v. Chiefly U. S. [f. OFF- + SET v.]

1. *trans.* To set off as an equivalent against something else; to balance by something on the other side or of contrary nature. Also said of the equivalent: To counterbalance, compensate.

1792 N. CHILMAN *Rep* (1871) 84 The demands of plaintiff and defendant must be mutual.. or they will not be allowed to offset one against the other. 1860 EMERSON *Cont. Life*, *Power Wks* (Bohn) II. 240 In human action, against the spasm of energy we offset the continuity of dull. 1877 SCRIBNER'S *Mag* XV 196/1 He had lost twenty-four Whig votes to offset the twenty-five Democratic votes which Lathens received. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr 456/a We traveled southward; but an ascent of a thousand feet offset, and more than offset, the change of latitude.

2. *intr.* To spring, branch off, or project as an offset from something else (cf. prec. 3, c).

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xli. (1856) 371 Ridges, offsetting from the higher range, project in spurs laterally. 1877 R. F. BURTON in *Athenaeum* 3 Nov. 568/3 To the north-west offsets the Ngombe stream.

b. *trans.* To furnish with an offset (see prec. 9).

1889 *Sci. Amer* 17 Aug. 107/1 Bending and offsetting of the pipe is a matter of economy or taste with the pipe fitters.

18. *Printing*. *intr.* To cause an off-set or set-off.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc* 122 When the ink off-sets from one sheet to another.

Hence *Offsetting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a. *Offsetting-blanket* = *offset blanket*: see OFFSET sb. II.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I iii 33 Made the offsetting streams of the pack, and bore up to the northward and eastward. 1889 [see 2 b]

Off-ship, a. [f. OFF prep. + SHIP sb.; cf. off-shore.] That is off the ship.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxiv. (1856) 310 When the ship's thermometer gave us -45°, my off-ship spirit -52°.

Offshoot (p-füt). [f. OFF- + SHOOT.]

1. A shoot springing from the stem or other part of a plant, a lateral shoot; a lateral branch projecting from the main part of anything material, as a nerve-trunk, mountain-range, street, etc.

1874 J. MURRAY in *Smiles Life* (1892) I xi 254 Stunted offshoots of felled trees. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys* (ed. 2) 230 The vesicular matter of the retina is an offshoot (so to speak) from that of the optic ganglion. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 275 A constant succession of mountain ranges, spurs, and offshoots from the great central chains. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 242 Lonsdale Fell is the most eastern offshoot of Skiddaw.

b. fig. A collateral branch or descendant from a (specified) family or race.

1720 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 10 [She] finds her self related, by some Offshoot or other, to almost every great Family in England. 1874 SYMONDS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix 188 An offshoot of the great house which had already given Dukes to Florence.

c. Something which originated as a branch of something else; a derivative.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 222 Off-shoots from the Saturnalian disfigurement. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Candle L.* ix 239 A large school in the town, which has offshoots in the surrounding villages. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 9 The much older settlement of which it may have been an offshoot.

2. Something that 'shoots off' or emanates; an emanation. *Obs. rare* -1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selw* 28 The body is .. reeking out whole steams of little unseen off-shoots.

Off shore, off-shore, adv. phr. (adj) [f. OFF prep. + SHORE sb. Opposed to IN SHORE]

a. adv. a. In a direction away from the shore. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt Singleton* xvii. (1840) 285 The wind blowing off shore. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Union. Code* v. (ed. 12) 637 Lay her head off-shore. 1895 CHAMBERLAIN *XII*. 634/a The dab travels in any direction, offshore or inshore, or along the coast.

b. At some distance from the shore. (In quot. 1745, inland from the shore)

1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 50 Gusts of Wind from the Mountains Off Shore. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II 16 The best months for whaling offshore are from September to May.

b. adv. (attrib. p-f, f601). a. Moving or directed away from the shore

1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* viii. 150 An insect on the wing, with an off-shore breeze, would be very apt to be blown out to sea. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 230, I might take the off-shore tack

b. Situated, existing, or operating at a distance from the shore.

1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S. A.* 20 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The off-shore fisheries are prosecuted on the great oceanic banks extending from Nantucket to Labrador. 1884 *Science* 14 Nov. 463 The crews of the offshore fishermen.

Off side, off-side, phr. [f. OFF prep. + SIDE.] Away from one's own side; on the wrong side, i.e. in Football, Hockey, etc., between the ball and the opponent's goal. (The specific meaning varies in the different games.) a. *As adv. phr.*

1867 *Sheffield Football Assoc. Rules*. Any player between an opponent's goal and goalkeeper (unless he has followed the ball there), is offside and out of play. 186. *Rugby School Football Rules* vi. in *Footb. Ann.* (1868). A player is off side when the ball has been (kicked, touched) or is being run with by any of his own side behind him. 1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 W. succeeded in kicking a goal, but he was declared to be off side at the time. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 284/a We don't consider it fair to strike when off side of an opponent.

b. *attrib.* or as *adv.* (p-f, f610).

186. *Cheltenham Coll. Football Rules* vii. in *Footb. Ann.* (1868). No offside play is allowed. 189. *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/a The majority of the critics availing that the Scottish half played a persistently offside game. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXXVII. 250/a The off-side rule should be clearly understood.

c. See also OFF a.

Offspring, variant of OFFSCAPE.

Offspring (p-fsprin). Forms: 1-7 offspring, 1-spring, 1-2-spring, 2-sprinkle, 2-4-spring(e), 2-6-spring(e), 3 of sprench, offspring, 3-6-spring(e), 3-7 of-spring, 5-6 offspring(e), 6-7-spring(e), 3 (Orin.), 5-offspring, (7-8 off-spring). b. 3-5 offspring(e), (3-4 offspring, 4 offspring, offspring, offspring, offspring). [OE. *ofspring*, f of prep adv. OF, OFF + *spring-an* to SPRING.]

1. The progeny which springs or is descended from some one; children or young (or, more widely, descendants) collectively; progeny, issue. Applied without indef. art. to a number, or to one; with indef. art. always collective, and usually with an adj., as a numerous offspring (Rarely of plants)

c 949 in *Kemble Cod Dipl* II. 300 Pius sy gedon for Siferð and for his offspring. c 1000 *Ælfric On O & N. Tert.* (Grein 1872) 3 Eall heora offspring be him of com. c 1175 *Lang. Hom.* 75 On adam and on eue and on al heore offspring. c 1200 *ORMIN* 16446 Patt all his offspring sholde

ben Todrifenn and toskespredd Inn all his middellærd c 1275 *Duty Christians* 22 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 We beoþ alle his of-sprung. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 499 To him and to his of spring [v rr ospring, osprynge]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 235 (Cott.) Siben i will of adam tell, Of hys ofspring [Gott. hospring, Tris ospringe], and of noe. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb) vii. 24 Where iacob be patriarc and his ofspring dwelt. a 1577 *SURREY Brevit* iv. (1557) D. 11, Of Goddiss race some ofspring shold he be. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Common Eng* (1609) 14 Any of his sonnes or of spring. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evronena* 187 Not only a mother of a numerous off-spring, but also likely to be shortly a grand-mother. 1712 *STEELE Spect* No. 263 ¶ 1 The Son endeavouring to appear the worthy Offspring of such a Father. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des Vill.* 168 To tempt its new fledg'd offspring to the skies. a 1814 *Forger* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 474 The joyful promise of an off-spring from thee. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 820 In the variety hybrids [of plants].. some of the non-essential characters of the parents sometimes present themselves in the offspring uncombined side by side. 1881 J. OWEN *Even. w. Shepkins* I 446 The modern hereditarian regards himself as the offspring mentally as well as physically of a long line of ancestors.

b. Rarely in pl.: + (a) in individual sense = children or descendants (*obs.*), (b) in collective sense = progenies, broods, families.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw IV*, 137 The erle of Richemond, one of the ofspringes, of the blood of kyng Henry the sixte. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 300 As the woman was the glory of man, so were their off-springs the glory of both. 1686 *Pier. Staffordsh.* 277 The Naturalists took care to transmit to Posterity the birth-places of all numerous Off-springs. 1756 *TOLDEBURY Hist.* 2 *Orphans* IV. 209 The widows, and the off-springs of the poorer, the indigent clergy. 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 73 How much do these beloved offsprings add to our love and our happiness!

c. fig. Of persons in relation to place of birth, or origin.

1695 TRYON *Dreams* iii. 27 Man is an Abridgment or Epitome thereof [the World], or if you please, its Son, or Off-Spring. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 685 And there Euphrates her soft Off-spring arms. a 1830 *FRANZ Poems* (1864) II. 300 Beautiful Athens, we will weep for thee, For thee and for thine offspring!

2. fig. That which springs from or is produced by something; produce, product; issue, outcome, result; 'fruit'. a. usually collective.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 25 The fifth yeare you shal eate the frutes, gathering the ofspring, that they bring forth. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Fornes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 72 The prolific buds that are the genuine offspring of the stock. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* Dec. Accept. this Offspring of some spare Hours. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 209 Whey is the Offspring of Milk. 1826 *KENT Comm.* (1858) I. 4 The law of nations is the offspring of modern times. 1856 *FOURDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 69 The discoveries of Newton were the offspring of those of Copernicus.

+ b with *an* and *pl.* in individual sense. *Obs.*

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Esch.* xxxvi. 30, I wil multiple the fruite of the tree, and the ofspringes of the fildie. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* *Man* II. iii. § 200 Almost all Kinds of Vice are the Excesses and monstrous Offspringes of Natural Appetites. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 44 Our spirits are the offsprings of his divine spirit. a 1814 *Forger* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 465 These dark engender'd looks, .. offsprings of detestable despair.

+ 3. A GENERATION (sense 5). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11415 (Cott.) Par þai offerd, praid, and suank, Thre dais noþer ete ne dranc, þu thoru ilk ofspring [Gott., Tris. ospring, Laud ofspring] þai did. 1597 *GOLDING De Morney* vi. 69 Ye begetting, ingendering and spreading forth of al things from ofspring to ofspring.

+ 4. The fact of springing or descending from some ancestor or source; descent, origination, derivation, origin. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Str. Anadans* (Weber) 48 Y-comen of hys ofspring. c 1510 *BARCLAY Merr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D. 11, Eacus.. Of whom this saide Pyrrus had his birth and ofspring. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 10 b, These vertues, though their ofspring be from God, yet tyme maketh them perfecte in the eyes of man. 1644 J. BRICKENHEAD *Seriu.* 4 All the armies upon earth were to deduce their ofspring from that one Adam, by generation. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 3 The .. Duina owes its name and off-spring to a Lake of the same Name. 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I. 283 A great inlet into the ofspring of those Deluding Antiquities.

+ b *trans* Family, race, stock; ancestry. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13598 (Cott.) þe neist men of his ofspring Did þai þan be-to-for þam þing. c 1300 *Harrow. Hall* 20 And so we seid to Daryd the kyng, That was of Christes oune ofspring. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Osprynge. *Idem* quod kynrede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleiden's Comm.* 12 b, The Frenchmen come of the same ofspringe that we do. 1582 STANVHURST *Beneit* II. (Arb) 46, I may not, I wyl not deny my Greecian ofspring. 1622 BREREDOWN *Lang. & Relig.* xiii 117 What if the innumerable people of the huge continent of America, be also of the same off-spring?

+ 5. That from which anything springs or originates, spring, fountain, source, original. *Obs.*

1538 *LELAND Itin.* V. 64 Wher as the very Hede of Isais ys in a great Sumer Drought appereth very lile or no water, yet is the stream servid with many ofspringes resorting to one Botom. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillameau's Fr. Charv.* 22 b/1 Having discovered and denuded the Polipum vnto his roote or first ofspringe and originalle. 1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 85 The fontaines or ofspringes, from whence this duersity hath taken her beginninge.

¶ The alleged sense 'Propagation, generation', repeated in Dicts. from J., appears to be an error, J.'s quot. being app. in sense 1.

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. v. § 2 That which cannot herenuto [to eternal existence] attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, that is by ofspring and propagation.

[Off-square: see Half-square in HALF, II. n.]

Offtake (ɒfˈteɪk). [f. OFF-3 + TAKE sb.]

1. The action of taking off; *spec.* the taking of commodities off the market; purchase of goods.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/4 In jackets supply and offtake seem to have been brought pretty well into conformity 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/2 The proportion of the total off-take of the Shanghai market supplied by Great Britain or her Colonies was 79 per cent

2. That which is taken off, a deduction

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss. Offtakes*, all deductions retained from the men's wages for house-rent, house-coal, doctor's fees, tool sharpening, closed lights, etc.

3 A channel by which, or place where, something is taken off. *spec. a Mining.* A subsidiary drainage-level: see *quot*

1875 *Oré's Dict. Arifs* III 320 There are subsidiary levels, called off-takes or drifts, which discharge the water of a mine, not at the mouth of a pit, but, where, from the form of the country, it may be run off level free.

b. The taking off or flowing out of a branch-stream from the main channel of a river; the place of such outflow.

1888 *19th Cent. Jan. 44* The third of the Hugh headwaters has its principal offtake from the Ganges again about forty miles further down.

† **Offtract**, *rare*. [irreg. app. f. OFF *adv.* + *tract* in *abstract, extract*. Cf. *Ger. abzug*] That which is drawn or taken from something as its source

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* 1 (1848) 77 The energies of language were easier, more at command, and, as the more immediate offtact (*printed* offtack) of thought, naturally antecedent to the energies of art. *Ibid.* n. 117 It is the mind of the artist which is visible in what he does, the one must necessarily be an offtact of the other

† **Offusc**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *offusque* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. It. *offusco* (Florentino), L. type **offusc-us* (not found in ancient L.), f. *of-, ob-* (OB-1) + *fuscus* dark.] Dark, dusky: = OBFUSCIOUS.

1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* li (*Blackw. Mar.* 287) Does it [silence] not wrap a man round with as ofusc and impervious a fold?

† **Offuscant**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *offuscanti-em*, pr. pple. of *offuscāre* to darken (see next); or ad. corresp. F. *offusquant*] One who obfuscates or obscures, one who opposes enlightenment, an obscurantist.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 180 The ofuscants (as they [the 'Illuminés'] affected to call the teachers of vulgar credulity) 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 722 They are systematic ofuscants; not reasoners, but mystics

Offuscate, *ppl. a. Now rare*. [ad. L. *offuscāt-us*, pa. pple. : see next] = OBFUSCATE *ppl. a.*

1803 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 658 Their ele sight. is ofuscate and darkened by the great light 1803 *DONNE Eccl.* (1651) 104 'The certainty of the Person or History is thereby ofuscate. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 458 His ofuscate eyes.

Offuscate, *v. Now rare*. [f. L. *offuscāt-*, ppl. stem of *offuscāre* to darken, f. *of-, ob-* (OB-1) + *fuscāre* to darken, *fusc-us* dark. See also OBFUSCATE]

1. = OBFUSCATE *v. 1*

1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Offuscate*, to make black or dark. 1859 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 236 The exhalations . . . which ofuscate, or darken the Sun. 1863 *EVELYN De la Quint. Consp. Gard.* I. ii. xvi 45, I should fear those Dwarfs might grow so large as to ofuscate or shadow the Wall-Fruit or Espaliers. 1867 *HILSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 184 The brilliancy of the metalline ground on which these faint rings are seen, the contrast of which will ofuscate their feeble appearance 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. ii. 230, 677 A constellation, by whose transcendent radiance all inferior luminaries were ofuscated.

2. = OBFUSCATE *v. 2*

1863 *HART Arraignment. Ur.* Ded A, Hee was forced to yeeld to such conditions as did much ofuscate the splendor of his former victories 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. § 1 (1740) 375 To take all Occasions and Handles that may operate in that Design, and to drop or ofuscate all the rest 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxlix. (1864) 389 That knowledge is . . . obliterated or ofuscated by its [the soul's] union with the body 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lat* (1867) 358 His gaiety and his gravity ofuscate one another.

3. = OBFUSCATE *v. 3*

1821 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bonaldi's Eromena* 93 She had her spirits so ofuscated as not to know her selfe. 1797 *Philos. Quaril* 241 The Tears which ofuscated his Sight. 1794 *NORTH Lives* (1826) I. 336 Some men's timidity ofuscates their understandings 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. ix. 230 Mowbray's brain was somewhat ofuscated.

Hence *Offu scated*, *Offu scating* *ppl. adjs.*

1869 *OSBORN Misc.*, etc. (1873) 582 Such a perplexed knowledge, as renders their understanding . . . more ofuscated and gloomy 1798 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33 2/1 To enlighten their Ofuscated Intellects. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* I. 237 The future ofuscating philosophy. 1808 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* I. iii. 35 These vain and ofuscating disputations.

Offuscation, *Now rare*. [ad. L. *offuscation-em*, n. of action from *offuscāre* (see prec.); cf. F. *offuscation*, also *obf-* (14th c.).] = OBFUSCATION.

1801 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xx. 220 To knowe offuscacyon of the very knowledge. 1869 *BR. HALL Reconciler* 16 The wofull and gloomie offuscations of the Church 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 420 The atmosphere had the appearance of clouds and notable offuscation. 1863 *LYTTON Caxtoniana* II. 191 This offuscation of intelligence in verse-writers

† **Offusque**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *offusque-r* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *obf-, offuscāre* to darken: see OBFUSCATE and the earlier *obfusque*, OBFUSK.] *trans.* To obfuscate, obscure: = OBFUSK.

Richardson cites *BOLINGBROKE*, but the orig. sd. has *obfusques*. see OBFUSK *v.* 9, *quot.* 1752.

Offward (ɒfˈwɔːd), *adv. (sb.) and adj.* [f. OFF *adv.* + *-WARD*.]

A. adv. In a direction or position off or away from something; *spec. (Naut.)* away from the shore. Also quasi-sb. in phr. to the offward.

1600 *ABBT. Expt. Jonah* 567 Then Ionas was so wise, to be as far off-ward as possibly he might 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 80 Offward, is contrary to the shore, as the stern of a Ship lies to the Off-ward, and her head to the shoreward. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May 1775, The cattle may be eased, by turning offward or toward, at pleasure. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 254* Offward, from the shore. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. The ship heels offward.

B. adj.

† 1. Turned or directed off or away; averse. *Obs.* 1863 *MAN Musculus Common* pl. 22 To haue any ofwarde will and turned from God 1686 *BP. ANDREWS Sermon* (1647) 163 Righteousnesse was not so off-ward before, but she is now as forward

† 2. = OFF C 2 a. *Obs. rare*—1.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4727/4 A little white on his offward

Heel behind Hence † **Offwardness** *Obs.*, state of being turned away, averseness, aversion.

1600 *ABBT. Expt. Jonah* 1 His of-wardnesse from God and God's favourable inclination ever more to him. *Ibid.* 137 Their marvellous of-wardnesse and unwillingness . . . to the shedding of blood.

Offwards, *adv. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + *-WARDS*] = OFFWARD *A.*

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 123 For the Rack offwards 7 foot.

Offytorie, *obs.* corrupt form of OFFERTORY.

† **Of-gast** *ppl. a.*, *obs.* by-form of AGAST, AGHAST: see OF-2

c. 1305 *St. Keneelm* 212 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 53 So sore hi were of gaste.

† **Ofget**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 3 of-sets (n., -uten [f. OF- + OE *gistan*, -gitan to GET. Cf. ONGET, OE. *ongetan* to perceive.] *trans.* To perceive, discern. c. 1205 *LAY* 25777 3if þu hine miht of-uten. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 26623 3ef þu of-sets mihte

† **Ofgo**, *v. Obs.* [OE *ofgan*, f. OF-1 + *gan* to Go. For sense-development, cf. *Ger. bekommen* to obtain. For senses 3, 4, see OF-3]

1. *trans.* To demand, require, exact.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 340 Ic ofga his blades gyte æt ðinum handum c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Ic of ga et þe mid groman his blod.

2. To gain, win, obtain; to obtain by merit, to deserve, earn

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 118 We sceolon . . . mid halgum mægnum ðone eard ofgan þe we forlutan c. 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1098 His broðer Rodbert wearð his yrfle noma, swa swa he hit æt þam cynges of eode 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 Ich hit wulle heorteliche uorto of-gone þine heorte 1340 *Ayend* 37 He sell come ate day of dome to . . . yelde to echen be þer he hep of-guo ine þise worlde. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. ix. 106 To go and agon [MS. W. ofgon] þer lyfode

3. To go through, permeate.

1297 *R. G. Louc. (Rolls)* 373 Vor þe poyson in is slep þe veines so þoru sogte þat it of eode [v. r. ouerwent] at þat body and to deþe him sone broyte

4. To come up with, overtake.

c. 1300 *Boket* 52 Me ne miht þu not ofgo. Hence † **Ofgo ing** *vbl. sb.*, deserving, earning.

1340 *Ayend* 215 Hare Demere . . . ham sel yelde be hare ofginge.

† **Ofgrame**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. OF-2 + *GRAME* *v.*] *trans.* To vex, irritate. Known only in pa. pple.

ofgramed vexed: cf. AGRAMED.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 þus here ærene sinnes hem shendeð and he ben of-gramede wið hem selfen.

† **Ofgrede**, *v. Obs. rare*. Pa. t. 4 ofgrad. [f. OF-1 + *GREDE* *v.* to cry.] *trans.* To call for, summon.

13. *K. Als.* 581 (Bodley MS.) The kyng it se3 and wonder had . . . Alle his maistres he of-grad.

† **Ofgreet**, *v. Obs. rare*. Pa. t. 4 ofgrett. [app. f. OF-2 + *GREET* *v.* 1 2] *trans.* ? To strike off.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 5046 (Kölbing) þe heben hounde, þat ich of hem who mett Hasuiche þe heued ofgrett.

† **Ofgrisen**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [By-form of *agrisen*, pa. pple. of *AGRISE* *v.*: see OF-2.] Terrified.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Ne beo þu zacharie noht of-grisen *Ibid.* 173 He beð swiðe of-grisen.

† **Ofheat**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. OF-3 + *HEAR* *v.*] *trans.* To hear; or ? to overhear.

c. 1300 *K. Horn* 41 A Payn hit of herde And hym wel sone answered.

† **Ofheat**, *v. Obs. rare*. Pa. pple. in 3 ofhæt. [f. OF-1 + OE. *hætan* to HEAT.] *trans.* To overcome with heat.

c. 1205 *LAY* 9314 He was swiðe of hæt [c. 1275 a-feat] þat al his burne was bi-swæt

† **Ofhold**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofhealdan*, f. OF-1 + *healdan* to HOLD.] *trans.* To withhold, keep back.

1035-40 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1035 (MS. C) He . . . let niman of hyre ealle ða beistan gæstuma ðe he ofhealden ne mihte.

1340 *Ayend* 9 þus heste os uorþyt to nimen and of-hyealde opre manne þing. *Ibid.* 46 He ne may næst ine guode manere of-healde þe he wryþ. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. iii. 238 Mynstrales and messagers . . . with-helde [MS. I of-helden] hym half a 3ere.

† **Ofhungred**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ofhing-rod, 3 of-hungret, (of-fingred), 3-4 of-hongred, of-hungred, 4 of-hongret. (Hence AFINGRED,

q. v.) [OE. *ofhingred*, -od, f. OF-1 + pa. pple. of *hingran*, -ian to HUNGER] Afflicted with hunger, very hungry, famished.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 204 Eadige beoð þa þe sind of-hingrode and ofhyste iðhtwismysse. c. 1205 *LAY* 31804 No nan uole on londe . . . Pat of-hingred nes seere. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 3if þu et of hungred efter þe swete. *Ibid.* 404 3if þi uo is of-hingred, 3if þu uode. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 420/15 Þulke þat weren a-calle and of-hongred. c. 1330 *Ann. & Ann.* 1908 Wel sore of-hungred and cold. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xii. 43 Boþe a fynghed [v. r. of-hongret] and a-furst

Office, *Officers*, *obs. ff.* OFFICE, OFFICER.

† **Oficina** (ɒfɪˈsɪnə). [Sp., ad. L. *officina*: see OFFICINA] A factory or 'works' in a Spanish-speaking country, as in South America or Mexico.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/2 The extension of the Nitrate Railway Company to the Southern nitrate deposits must prove to be of great importance in the future. It is probable that one or two other oficinas might use the line when made 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/1 The directors had the oficina closed down entirely . . . and the works will remain closed until there is a reasonable advance in the price of nitrate.

† **Ofken**, *v. 1 Obs. rare*. [f. OF-2 + *KEN* *v.* 1: cf. *AKEN* *v.* 1] *trans.* To recognize, descry, perceive.

c. 1275 *LAY* 1659 Þo Gofarre þe king þane castel of-kende [c. 1205 kenede].

† **Ofken**, *v. 2 Obs. rare*. [f. OF-2 + *KEN* *v.* 2: cf. *AKEN* *v.* 2] *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to.

c. 1290 *Doomsday* 42 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 Heo schulen iseon the laued þat ihesu crist of-kende.

† **Oflete**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 oflæte, -læte, -lète, (ofelète), 2 ouelète, (3 ouelote), 9 of(f)lete. [mod. wk. OE. *oflæte*, -læte wk. fem., ad. eccl. L. *oblata*, sb. use of fem. pa. pple. of *offerre* to offer; cf. O. Icel. *oblíta*, *oblít*, OHG. *oblāta* (Ger. *oblāt*), and see OBLAT. (If the old word had survived, its mod. form would have been *ow(e)let*, or *owlet*.)]

1. An offering, sacrifice, oblation.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* I. 21 Donne þu onfoest onsegnisse rehtwismisse oflatan c. 1200 *Ag. Ps.* xxxix. 6 Nolest þu na of-ruunga and oflata nana. c. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* *ibid.* Of-ruund and ouelote wald þu noht se. [1881 T. E. BRIGGART *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 167 A pure oflete or oblation.]

2 A sacramental wafer; a wafer generally

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 174 Benedictus . . . asende ane ofelatan, and het mid þære mærcan for ðam mynecnum c. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 4 Wið weorð man sceal niman vii. lytle oflætan swylce man mid ofrað & wriþan þas naman on ælcere oflætan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Erst it beð ouelote . . . and after . . . turned þe bred to fleis. [1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) L. vii. 268 The oflette or bread for the oblation. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. li. 156 Instead of ofletes these [altars] Breads came to be called by the name either of 'Obley', or of 'singing-bread'. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Copt. Ch.* II. 50 The Greek rubric sanctions the use of a napkin or corporal to fan the oflette.]

† **Oflie**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oflicgan*, f. OF-1 + *licgan* to LIE.] *trans. a.* To injure by lying; to overlie. b. To fatigue with lying. c. To lie with. Cf. FORLIE

c. 1000 *Modus Impon. Penit.* c. 41 in Thorpe *Leads* II. 276 3if hwa on slæpe his bearn oflice ðæt hit deað wure c. 1205 *LAY* 19300 Heom baten twelf cnihres dænes and nihres þa weoren weri of-læien [c. 1275 for leie] 1290 *Owl & Night*, 1505 3if þu bi-thencest hwo hire ofligge, Thu miht mid wlate the este buggæ.

Oflofte: see LOFT *sb.*

† **Oflonged**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *oflangod*, f. OF-1 + *langod*, pa. pple. of *langian* to LONG, cause longing.] Seized or overcome with longing.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 176 Swiðor for ðære sibbe þonne for Godes dæle wearð þa oflangod ungemetlice. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Hwu shal ich of-longed wið-ute þe libben.

c. 1205 *LAY* 19034 Æfter þe ic was of-longed [c. 1275 of-langet] c. 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 14 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 He was swiðe of-longed to his fader blisse.

† **Oflost**, -list, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *oflosted*, *oflost*, f. OF-1 + *lost*, pa. pple. of *lystan*, to delight, cause desire, LIST *v.*] Possessed with a strong desire, affected with longing.

c. 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Forþam he was oflost ðæs seldcuban sonas. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 136 Ða was ðes man swiðe oflost ðæs Helendes to-cymer. c. 1205 *LAY* 30554 Ða was he wrecceliche oflost After deores fæscæ.

† **Ofold**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 ofeald, 4 ofald. [Reduced f. **infold*, OE. *infald*: see AFWALD; also ONEFOLD.] a. Single, b. Simple.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Ofeld ofter twifeald is icþ man. c. 1300 *Cursus M.* 25024 (Gott.) 'Anelepi' qui es he cald and knaun Bot for he es ofald [Cott. anfeld] his fader aun? 13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlii. 258 Now knowe I wel þat hit mai be Pat O-fold god is in þre. c. 1440 *Yacob's Well* 197 þu woldst restore hym o-fold, þat is, euen in-as-meyeche as þou dedyst him harm!

† **Oforn**, *obs.* form of OFVER.

† **Oforn**, variant of *oforn*, *obs.* form of AFORE.

13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 2756 Then sayd þemperour on þis maner To þe douke Segyn oforn hem þer.

† **Ofpine**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. OF-1 + *PINE* *v.*] *trans.* To torment.

13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 117 þau3 he of-pyne me in seknesse sore, Hit is for my gode.

† **Ofre**, *obs.* form of OFFER.

† **Ofreach**, *v. Obs.* [f. OF-1 + *REACH* *v.*] *trans.* To reach, get at.

c. 1225 *Juliana* 57 Hwet se bit of rahte [v. r. hit rahte]. c. 1300 *K. Horn* 1283 Pat lond ischal ofreche. And do mi fader wreche. c. 1330 *Sir Beues* 867 (MS. A) And sum knyt Beues

so ofraute, þe heued of at þe ferste drauhte. *c 1350 Will. Palmer* 3874. No rink þei mist of-ſche recuenerd neuer after 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B. xviii* 6 Of crystes passioun and penaunce þe peple þat of-rauhte.

† **Ofre-de**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-1 + REDE *v.*, to counsel.] *trans.* To outdo in counsel, to outwit. *c 1275 [see OFREDE].*

† **Ofri-de**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofridan*, f. OF-1 + RIDAN to RIDE.] *trans.* To ride down, overtake by riding, overtake.

c 1001 O. E. Chron., Se cyng het ridan æfter, and ne mehte hine mon ofridan. *c 1000 Ælfric Gen. xiv* 24 Abram eftre wið ðæs heles of ðæt he hig ofrad. *c 1275 Prov. Ælfric* 641 in *O. E. Misc.* 136 For þe hælder mon mai of riden, Betere þenne of-reden.

† **Of-run**, *v. Obs.* In 1 of-irnan, 3 of-ærne, of-herne, of-urne. [OE. **ofirnan*, *ofirnan*, f. OF-1 + **irnan*, *irnan* to RUN.] *trans. a.* To overtake by running. *b.* To run away from, flee from.

c 888 K. Ælfric Boeth. xxxix. § 13 Fær þe þonne æfter hære sunnan. ob þe ofirnp þa sunnan hindan. *c 1000 Ælfric Hom. I.* 400 Ðæs witegan cnapa, Gyezn ofarn ðone ðegen Nauman. *c 1205 Lay. 13149* þe abbed an horse leop. And æne gon of ærne þe eorl turgierne. *c 1275 Ælfric Octa* sende his sonde. After þa Yresse þat Viher weren of-urne [*c 1205 þe Vber æt-urne*].

† **Ofsa-ke**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofscan*, f. OF-1 + scan to contend, charge, accuse.] *trans.* To deny. *c 1000 Læus of Ælfric* c. 4 § 7 in *Thorpe*, gif hwa ofscan wille, do ðæt mid eahta and feowertig fulbornra bezega. *c 1305 Christopher* 60 in *E. P.* (1866) 61, I ne mai hit noht ofsa-ke. & þat me ruf seor. *13 Birth Jesus* 785 in *Hortmann Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 97 þat ge wifes ne of soke ut nougt.

† **Ofsa-pe**, *v. Obs.* [f. OF-2 + SCAPPE *v.*; altered from ASCAPPE, ESCAPPE.] *intr.* To escape.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 459 Hit þat myte ofscape [v. *rr.* of scape, askape] bigonne to fle vaste. *Ibid.* 582 þou ne ssalt, bi hem þat made me, ofscape so lyte. *Ibid.* 1296 He was sori & made gret imone Of hom þat ofscapede.

† **Ofse-che**, *v. Obs.* [ME. f. OF-1 + sechen to SEEK Cf. ON. *ofseka* to persecute.]

1. *trans.* To seek after, search for; *absol.* to make a search; *fig.* to attack (as a disease); to approach or come up to.

c 1225 Ancr. R. 232 þe þæt.. ofsecheð wel ut his owne feltesce. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 3048 He was sone of soyt. *c 1305 St. Swithun* 13 in *E. P.* (1862) 43 He nom wið him folc ynung, and to þe gyyene gan wende. And let ofseche oueral. *1340-70 Alesander* 25 Case fell, þat this Kyng.. Was wið siknes of-sought. *Ibid.* 1217 On euery syde þe sea of-soughte the walles. *c 1350 Will. Palmer* 1566 þat noþer clerk nor knyt nor of cuntre cherle Schal passe vnperceyued and perliche of-sout.

2. To beseech, entreat.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 888a þe king of soyt hire suipe ynou.

† **Ofsee**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofseon*, f. OF- + seon to SEE.] *trans.* To see, perceive by sight, catch sight of, observe.

c 1000 Ælfric Saints' Lives xxiii (Seven Sleepers) 545 Ða ofseah he ænne geongne man. — *Gen. xvi.* 7 Ða ofseah hig Godes engel. *c 1300 Sir Beues* 1288 (MS A) Vnder a faire medle tre, þat ure Beues gan of-see. *Ibid.* 1832 Beues hire sone of-say. *c 1350 Will. Palmer* 48 þanne of-saw he ful sone þat semliche child. *c 1380 Sir Ferumb.* 3739 Wanne a cam þe paulyons ne, þe Amyrel wel sone him of-se.

† **Ofsend**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsendan*, f. OF-1 + sendan to SEND.] *trans.* To send for.

c 1121 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS) an. 1048 Ofsend se cyng Godwine eorl. *c 1205 Lay. 15748* Heo him radden. þæt he of-sende Magan þat was a selcuf mon. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 6478 Sent edwardes motd þeroure he of sende, ðenne gyene of engeland, þat heo hider wende. *1360 LANGT. P. Pl. A. II.* 37 Sir Symonye is of-sent to assale þe Chartres. *c 1380 Sir Ferumb* 1516 Moradas askede for wat nede þat þay wern of-sent.

† **Ofserve**, *v. Obs.* [f. OF-1 + SERV *v.* (c 1225): perh. after OF. *deservir*; but the -f has the same force as in *ofswink*.] *trans.* To deserve, merit; to obtain by deserving; to earn.

c 1225 Ancr. R. 236 So mid rihte ofserueden kempene crune. *c 1225 Fuhana* 34 þu hauest inoh min freontschipe of-seruet. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 2699 As he it adde of serued, ynou he adde of wo. *c 1315 SHORHAM* 34 Thou heest of-serued dygnelyche The pyne of helle vere.

Hence † **Ofseruing** *vbl. sb.*, *Obs.*, deserving, desert, merit.

c 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 115 þu nowest none mon nowicht þurh his of-seruenge. *1340 Ayenb.* 101 þise grace god oue made þe under wyoute oure ofseruenge.

† **Ofset**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsett-an*, f. OF-1 + sett-an to SET.] *trans.* To beset, oppress.

c 1000 Judges i. 8 in Thwaite *Heptat.* He hig ofsette and geswente for þearle. *c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* III 202 On manegum leathrum hiþ ofsett. *1340-70 Alex. & Dind.* 987 We ben of-set wið no sunne for vnsely godus. *1340-70 Alesander* 308 Ðus was þe cite of-sett and sippen so wonne.

† **Ofshame**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofscannan*, f. OF-1 + sceamman to feel SHAME.] *trans.* To put to shame. Usually in pa. pple. Of-shamed, put to shame, ASHAMED.

c 888 K. Ælfric Boeth iii § 4 gif þu þe ofscannian wilt ðines gedwolan. *c 1000 Ælfric Hom. II.* 126 Se dry þer stod eadmod and ofscamed. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 He.. bið swiðe ofshamed of hem. *c 1275 Passion of our Lord* 137 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Peth alþ of schomed bec. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 7000 þu was þis lufre godwine of asamed suipe sora. *c 1315 SHORHAM* 150 Anon opened thei bothe hare egen. And woxe of-schamed.

† **Ofsit**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsett-an*, f. OF-1 + sitt-an to SIT.] *trans.* To sit upon, occupy, oppress, repress.

c 888 K. Ælfric Boeth xviii § 1 Eall þæt seo sæ hea ofseten hæfþ. *c 1000 Judges* v. Annot in Thwaite *Heptat.* 156 þe mid unrihtwisse þe earman ofsettah. *c 1275 Lamb Hom.* 115 Ðet is Kinges rihtwisse þæt he mid wihze ne of-sitte ne erme ne eadine.

† **Ofslay**, *ofslæ*, *v. Obs.* Forms: see SLAY. [OE. *ofslān*, f. OF-1 + slān (:-slahan) to strike, SLAY.] *trans.* To kill off, slay.

c 893 K. Ælfric Oras iv § 5 He of-slog micel ðæs folces *c 900 in Bede's Hist.* i xviii. (xxxiv) (1890) 92 Deobald was ofslægen mid ealle þy weorode þe he lædde. *c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* I 268 genim þas wyrt þe man solaga minor. nemmed heo þa wyrmas ofslipþ. *c 1205 Lay.* 685 Bi þone toppe he hine nom Al swa he hine walde of-slean. *Ibid.* 2559 Per he his broðer of-sloh. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 4077 Godes wreche ðor haueð of-slaen xxiu ðusent of ðagen. *c 1300 Sir Beues* 2520 (MS A) For to bunge þis-queene agen And þe, Beues, her of slen.

† **Ofspring**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-1 + SPRING *v.*] *trans.* To spring, descend.

c 1275 Lay. 26418 Belyn and Brenne Of wam we beoþ of-spronge.

† **Ofsta-nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ofstand-an*, f. OF-1 + standan to STAND.]

1. *intr.* To remain standing, remain, stay. Cf. ATSTAND *v.* 1, 2. (Only in OE.)

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 194 gif him ofstondeþ on Innan ænigū ceald wate.

2. *trans.* To withstand. Cf. ATSTAND *v.* 3.

c 1400 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1300 (MS B) þe emperour of Rome þat no lond ne mygte ofstonde [v. *r.* at stonde].

† **Ofsting**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsting-an*, f. OF-1 + sting-an to STING, pierce.] *trans.* To kill by a thrust; to pierce, gore, stab to death.

c 893 K. Ælfric Oras iv. § 5 He hiene [bone ylp] on þone nafelan ofstang. *c 1000 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS)* an. 626 He [Emor] wolde of-stungan Eadwine cninge, ac he ofstang Lillan his ðegn. *c 1205 Lay.* 5934 Pat ich for þine þinge Mid sæxe me of-stinge. *Ibid.* 10653 Carrals him on þrong and mid spere him of-stong.

† **Ofstrength**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-1 + STRENGTH *v.*] *trans.* To fortify.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2968 Ac octa hengistes sone and is poer atelaste Of scapede to euerwik and of strengþe þen toun vaste.

† **Ofswink**, *v. Obs.* [f. OF-1 + SWINK *v.*] *trans.* To gain by labour, labour for.

c 1300 Behot 9 In strong swynche nyst and dai to of-swynche hire Mete stronge. *c 1350 Leg. Rood* (1871) 26 He of-swonke is owe mete. *c 1400 Chron. R. Glouc.* 944 (MS B) Pat we myzte of swynke [MS. A. hiswinke] oure mete, & libbe by oure swynke.

† **Of** (*ft*), *adv.*, *Now arch., poet., and dial.*; repr. in ordinary use by OFTEN. Forms: a. 1-offt, (4-5 oft, 8 Sc. oft). β. 2-6 oft, (3 hofte, 3-5 oft, 5 owghte). [Comm. Teut.: OE.

oft = OFIS. *ofta*, *ofte*, OS *oft*, *ofto* (MDu *ofte* rare), OHG. *ofto* (MHG. *ofte*, *oft*, Ger. *oft*), ON. *oft*, *oft* (Sw. *ofta*, DA. *ofte*); Goth. *ufta*. In early ME *oft* was extended to *ofte* (app. in imitation of advbs. in -e), which became 1200-1500 the only form in south. and midl. of being confined to north. dial. or writers under northern influence. In 16th c. with the mutescence of final *e*, *oft* gradually displaced *ofte*, which occurs however as a graphic var. till c 1580. See also OFTEN.]

A. *adv.* = OFTEN A.

a. *c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 15 Oft fallas in fyr and symle in wætre. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke* xiii. 34 Hu oft ic wolde þine bearn gegaderian. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ac þas twa þing derað oft þan alden. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 3747 (Cott.) He has me don oft vn-resun. *1388 Wyclif Eccl.* vi. 1 It is oft wið anentis men. *c 1400 Destr. Tray* 13466 Oft went þat wad to the water syde. *1526 TINDALE* i. Cor. xi. 25 This do as oft as ye drinke it, in the remembrance of me. *1535 COVERDALE Judith* v. D. As oft as they were sory. *1551 BIBLE* i. Cor. xi. 23 In pryson more plenteously in death oft [Wyclif ofte tymes, LIND, CRANK, Geneva ofte, Rheims often, 1611 oft]. *1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 255 It cometh to passe, many tymes and oft. *1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref.* i. b. Not only as oft as we speake. but also as oft as we do any thing. *1771 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mrs. Hewet* i. Apr. Let me hear as oft as you can. *1758 HUME* *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 13 [It] is commonly a painful, oft a fruitless occupation. *c 1774 GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 29 Many's the time and oft. *1786 Burns Drapin* xi. Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known To mak a noble squire. *1806 H. K. WHITE Hymn*, Much in sorrow, oft in woe, Onward, Christians, onward go! *1854 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 260 A strife suspended oft, but yet renewed again. *Mod. Sc.* Hae ye been oft there?

β. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ofte for his sunne [he] swingeð him mid smeale twice. *c 1200 ORMIN* 906 For þu wirt uppo kirkeforð Beom fundenn oft & lange. *c 1205 Lay.* 3263 For ofte [c 1275 hofte] hit lumps oft eft hit hum of pinched. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Volatrine.. ofte vt-wroge hem sorges dret. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 53 Of þe folc of denemarch, þat ofte wonne engeland. *1340 Ayenb.* 236 Hit be-housþ oft wesse his herte of kuede losses. *1360 LANGT. P. Pl. A. II.* 16 Pat is Meede þe Mayden þat hap me married oft. *c 1386 CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 170 She wolde bringe Wyrtis or othere herbes tymes oft [vintse softe, lofte, 20 S. MSS. *Letw. & Land* oft, soft, loft]. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 2317 Hawtyn, or ofte vsyn. *1448 Rolls of Parlt.* v. 541 Upon the peyne of li. to be forfait as ogwite as they do the contrarie. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* xvi. xvi. Thenne ofte Colgrenace cryed vpon syre Bors. *1574 Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 As ofte and as many tymes as nece

shall require. *c 1580 E. Skoryn in Nature* (1883) XXVII. 316 The fyres doe ofte breake forth.

Comparative. 1. *oftor*, 2-7 (9 *arch.* and *dial.*) *oftor*, (3 -ere, 4 Sc. -yre, 5 -ir, Sc. -ar).

c 897 K. Ælfric Gregory's Past i. 435 Hi beoþ ðæs ðe lator ðe hu oft ymbðeahtrað. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 21 We sunegiet. welle oft þene we scolde. *1297 [see OFSTIRRE].*

c 1386 CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T. 608 If thou bigyle me any oft than ones. *c 1440 Peacock Refr.* i. viii 39 That the reders be the more and the oft remembrid. *1551 TURNER Herbal* (1568) P. 119, I have not sene it in Englande oft than ones. *1615 LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 16 The more oft that you doe use her unto them, the quieter she will be. *1808 Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Ofter*, more frequently. *1865 Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iii. 907 She laughed sometimes. But oft she was sorrowful. *1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss*, *Ofter*, more frequently, oftener.

Superlative: 1. *ofhost*, -ust, 3-7 -est. ? *Obs.*

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark. v. 4. Forðon ofstut mid feotrum & mid hracentegum gebunden was. *c 1225 Leg. Kath.* 114 Ah eauer ha hefe on hali writ enhen oðer heorte, oftst ba togederes. *1393 LANGT. P. Pl. C.* iv. 439 That he þat seith most sothest [v. *r.* oftst seip soþ]. *1480 Caxton Deser. Brit.* 23 Netheloes oftst and longest they were vnder the kyngis of Mercia. *1599 JAS I. BACRI. Aupov* (1682) 35 Vertue followeth oftst noble blood. *1671 MILTON P. R.* ii. 228 Rocks whereon greatest men have oftst wreck'd.

b. At frequent intervals of space. *rare.*

1617 Morvyn Ihn. i. 30 Of the villages oft intermixed, some are subject to the Margrave. & some to divers Bishops. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 94 Shree is diuided and sub diuided so oft and into so many streames.

c. Like other advbs, usually hyphenated to a ppl. *adj.* used attrib., as *oft-told*. (In this construction still frequent.) Cf. OFTEN A. 3.

c 1586 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 121 Partaker of this oft-blinding light. *1671 MILTON Samson* 575 Oft-invoked death. *1775-80 Pope* *Iliad* xii. 495 The oft-heavy'd axe. *1818 Byron Ch. Har.* iv. cxxiii. Reaping the whirlwind from the oft-sown winds. *1851 D. JERARD St. Giles* v. 39 To thwart an oft-told prophecy. *1868 in Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 318 The attacks of an oft-recurring malady. *1864 BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. v. 270 An old and oft-repeated tale.

† **B. adj.** = OFTEN B. (Chiefly with *vbl. sb.*).

With gerunds and verbal sbs, and so essentially adverbial. *1387 Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 311 þis hermyte.. was bynde for ofte wepyng þat he usede in his beedes. *c 1450 tr. De Imitatione* i. 2 Many felip but litel desire of ofte heringe of þe gospel. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 258 1/2 *ofte, creber, frequens, m(m)erosus*. *1548 UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 74 b, I ascribe my safety to myne oft fastynges. *c 1568 ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 85 To breede occasion of oft meeting of him and her. *1644 CHARLES Dv. Poems, Son's* *Sonn* xx. 17 Brests, whose beaute reinvites My oft remembrance to her oft delights. *1671 MILTON Samson* 382 Warn'd by oft experience.

C. Comb. With sbs. denoting time, as † *ofti-seasons*; see also OFSTIRRE, -8, OFT-TIME, -8.

1542 UDALL Erasm. *Apoph.* 7 b, Thou walkest too and fro, oftseasons in manner all ye whole daye.

Oft, obs. or dial. form of AUGHT, OUGHT *v.*

1575 Gamut. Curtyn iii. ii, Did I (olde witch) steal oft was thine? *1576 Parod. Dainty Devices*, If I may of wisdom oft define. *1590- [see OUGHT v.]*

† **Ofta-ke**, *v. Obs.* For forms and inflexions see TAKE *v.*

1. [f. OF-3 + TAKE *v.*] *trans.* To overtake, come up with.

c 1205 Lay. 26060 Arður was swifre And of-toc þene cotend. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 1468 He of tok *[several MSS. over tok]* him at an hauene and slou him rist here. *13. Guy Warw.* (A.) 6412 His gode stede he bi-strod And of-toke hem wiþ-outen abas. *c 1400 Octavian* 1265 All that they myghte with wepene of-take.

b. To overtake or detect (in a fault).

c 1350 Usages of Winchester in Eng. Gilds (1870) 355 þat he ne mowe wiþ-segge þif he is of take oþer þan weel.

2. To take off or away. (In pa. pple.) [Belongs to OFF-1.]

c 1386 CHAUCER Prioress' T. 213 Til for my tonge of taken is the greyn. *1432-30 tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 201 Letst thei scholde have skornede hym or elles oftaken the ryngye aye in his absence.

Often (*ð fn*), *adv.* and *adj.* Also 4 oftyn, 5 oftyn(e, -on, 6 hoften, 8 Sc. often. [An extended form of OFT, or of its ME. variant *ofte*. In Chaucer we find *ofte* before a consonant, *often* before a vowel or *h*, as if in imitation of inflexional endings in -en reduced before a consonant to -e; but the earliest examples appear to be northern, and in them *often* occurs before a cons. The word is not common in Standard English till the 16th c. The pronunciation (*ð ften*), which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing.]

A. *adv.* 1. Many times; at many times, on numerous occasions; frequently. Opposed to seldom.

13. Cursor M. 3520 (Gött.) Esau went for to hunt A day, as he was oftyn wot [*Cott.* oft, *Trin.* oft]. *Ibid.* 7699 (Gött.) þat oftyn [*Cott.* oft, *Tr.* oftyn] chancas sue it bi-fell. *c 1386 CHAUCER C. T. Prolog.* 310 That oftyn [v. *r.* oftyn] hadde ben at the Parys. *c 1400 MAUNDRELL* (1839) ix. 100 And the erthe and the lond chaunged oftyn his colour. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 3531/2 *Oftyn, sepe, multoties, frequenter*. *1509 FISHER Pm. Serm. Cless Richmond Wks.* (1876) 202 Full oftyn she complained that [etc.]. *1526 TINDALE Matt.* xxiii. 37 Howe oftyn [Wyclif oft, 1588 oftyn] wolde I have gaddesed thy children to gedder. *1597 DAMIANUS Voy.* L. 25, I have oftyn wonder'd at his Expressions and

Actions 1701 De For True-born English II 128 Seldom contented, often in the wrong 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 149 7 Let me beg of you to write to me often 1861 M. PARTSON *Ess* (1889) I. 34 The crown of England, always at strife, and often at open war, with its own barons 1883 MISS JEWELL in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett* II. 274 The mortifications and vexations she felt were often and often self-made.

Comparative and Superlative.

1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *Eng. Galds* 380 [They] shullen com and assemble togeder in every quarter of the yere, ones or oftener and it nede. 1558 Bp. WATSON *See Sacram.* xi. 6r He that the oftteste and with moste reuerence commeth 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi (1700) 99 He is rather welcomst to God that comes to him ofttest, and stays with him longest 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 246 As has happened often than once before 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 411 An idol, at whose shrine Who oft'nest sacrifice are favour'd least 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 4) IV. 104 Those individual flowers would be ofttest visited by insects, and would be ofttest crossed.

2 In many instances; in cases frequently occurring. Here *often* lies properly outside the statement, referring to the frequency of cases in which it can be said, thus quot 1807-26 really means 'it often happens that the disease will remain stationary during life', quot 1878 'it often happens that a good character is worth', etc.

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* At Youthe and elde is often at deaba 1509 FISHER *Phi. Serin* *Cress Richmond* Wks (1876) 200 Full often such as come of ryght pore and vnable hard and moder, haue grete ableties of nature 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen VII* 8 Worldly chaunces . . in aduersyte often change from evell to good and so to better 1654 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic* 83 It groweth in moist grounds often than in the dry and open fields 1663 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. 8 Whole Houses, of their whole Desires possest, Are often Run'd, at their own Request 1707 FARIND *Peterborough's Cond* 58 Such effects are too often paid for by an after-reckoning 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* xv (ed. 3) 354 The disease will often remain stationary during life. 1878 J. F. JONES *Princ. Pol. Econ.* vii. 59 A good character is often worth a great deal of money 1886 FARRER *Appreciations* (1890) 137-8 A museum is seldom a cheerful place—often induces the feeling that nothing could ever have been young

3. Like other advbs., commonly hyphenated to a ppl. adj. when this is used attrib. (cf. HIGHLY).

1601 *Mary Magd Lament* II. xx. This often-heard report, 1607 DONNE *Serm.* xxii. 216 Second or oftener-iterated Marriages. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 70 In the often-cited charter of Henry the first. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* 316 That often recurrent affirmation concerning the purpose of the death of Christ. 1877 A. S. HEWITT in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 374 At often recurring intervals.

B. *adv.* (The *adv.* used with gerundial and verbal sbs. and at length with other sbs.) Done, made, happening, or occurring many times, frequent (Very common in 16th and 17th c.; but rare after 1688, and now arch.)

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 444 Had not be hys often comfortes she myghte not have abyden the tyme of hys passyng wyth her lyfe 1526 TINDALE *x Tim.* v. 23 Vse a lytell wyne for thy stommak's sake, and thyne often diseases 1530 PALSGR 315/2 Hoften, frequentatif 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1824) I. II. v. 397 There should be no often changes in religion. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 24 Especial thanks for your earnest and often letters in mi behalf. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. II. Any favours, that may worthily make you an often courtier. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xii. Liable to an oftner anger 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* III. II. (1682) 105 Long, unpertinent, and often Epithets 1685 EVELYN *Mrs Godolphin* 8 To my often admiration. 1719 FINCH in *Waller's Wks* Observ 19 Her blood is kept pure, by often alliance with great and Princely families 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I. v. The greatest and ofttest laughter 1856 HOWES *Impressions & Exp.* 210, I knew those lemons . . from often study of them on their shelf

C. *Comb.* With nouns denoting time, as + *often-sithe*, + *-tide*, -while, -s = *OFTENTIME*, -s.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Boste & deignouse pride & lye avissement Mishapens oftentide c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1019 And thenken hym. often sithe [Hengwrt & Cambr. off sythe, Corp & Harl off sythe, Lansd off sythe, Petw mony sith]. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks* (1587) (N). For whom I sighed have so often sythe. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iv. *Captains* 457 Even a holy coule findes with these grace and favour oftentide 1890 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circe* I. (1874) 42, I had oftentimes many trouble-some hours.

+ *Oftene*, v. *Obs.* [f. OF-2 + TENE v.; cf. ATENE v.] *trans.* To irritate

a 1500 *Owl & Night* 254 Peos ule luste swibe longe And was ofteneid swibe stronge 1340 *Ayenb* 66 Panne hit is ofteneid . he [be horn-hog] kest out his eles of his bodye angreth and alethalf.

+ *Oftently*, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. OFTEN a. + -LY 2.] = *OFTEN ADV.*

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 86 So much the more happily as hee doth it more oftently. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gall. Invent.* OUI. Yet oftently we wisely heare may meate 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Frequentadamente*, oftently 1751 LAYINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III (1754) 35 Most oftently the whole Discourse is the Devil's.

Oftennesse. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS]

The fact or condition of occurring often; frequency. 1565 *Oftennesse* [see OFTENESS]. 1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* I. viii. § 8 Degrees . . there could be none, except perhaps in the seeddomes and oftennes of doing well 1630 SCLATER *Worship Commun.* 49 St. Paul is at his (oracles) his (oftenness) of which Thomas gives a reason. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Crebrity*, a multitude, oftennesse, 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crebrity*, frequency, oftennesse.

Oftens, *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* with advb. genitive -s (as in *whistles*, *whist*, etc.), perh. sometimes felt as a plural] = *OFTEN ADV.*

1567 DRANT *Hornce*, Ep. I. XIX Fvii, How haue your tumultes vyle Full oftens rasde my collar vp, and oftens made me smile *Ibid.* II. II. Hv, Thus thinge I oftens talke vpon And oft I thinke of this 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Oftens*, *offens*, the plural of *often* Quite common. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gl.* *Oftens* (pr off'ns), often, oftentimes. 1889 PEACOCK *N. W. Lanc Gl* 381, I oftens heard tell o' fairies.

Oftentime, *adv.* (adj.) *Obs.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* + TIME, as an extended form of OFT-TIME.] = next. (In quot. 1876 as *adj.* frequent.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) II. 14, I haue often tyme seen it. c 1450 *Syr Beues* (MS C) 155/3335 3e wot alle . That often tyme Sabe he hore Hath me greuyd full sore 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* II. 28 Oftentime the proverb in its more popular form is so greatly superior to the same in this its Latin dress. 1876 MRS WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* II. xviii 475 Where Cosmo of the Medici had his oftentime habitation.

Oftentimes (p'f'n, taimz), *adv.* Now only arch or literary. [f. OFTEN *adv.* + times; an extended form of OFTTIMES.] Many times; on many occasions, or in many cases; frequently, often c 1430 *Syr Tryam* Notes 60 The kyngc . . oftentimes dyde wepe. 1444 *Rolls of Parli* V. 117/2 He to forsaite as often tymes as he offendith 1540-1 *Elvort Image* Gout. 15 b. He shalbe oftentimes warned 1611 BIBLE *Iob* x. 11 Offring oftentimes [WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc. oftentimes] the same sacrifices. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 495 These buildings were oftentimes light houses 1800 WORDSWORTH *Pet Lamb* 62 This song to myself did I oftentimes repeat. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hills Lect.* Ser. II. II. 168 An oftentimes fatal readiness 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) VI. 154

+ b. Rarely in compar. and superl. *oftener times*, *oftest times*, *Obs.*

1564 COOPER *Ansu. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 107 Many . . take of this sacrifice once in the whole year, some twice, some oftener times. 1592 WYBLEY *Armorie* 143 Oftentest times when least we do mistrust. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1858) 450 The female is oftener times taken than the male.

+ *Ofthynk*, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 ofpyncean, 2-3 -pynche(n, u), -pynche, 3-4 -pynke, -penke, 4 -pynke, -thenche, 4 ofthynke, 5 ofthenkyn; 3rd sing. 1 ofpynop, 2 ofpynop, 3 -thenche, -thenkth, 3-4 -thynke, -pynketh. Pa. t. 1-2 ofpynche, 2 -pynche, -pynche, 3 -pynche, -pynche, -thynche, 5 ofthynche. See also *ATHINK*. [OE. *ofthynkan*, f. OF-1 + *thynkan* to seem fit, to seem: see *THINK* v.2]

1. To seem not good; to displease, vex, grieve. Chiefly used impersonally, with dative of person, and genitive of thing, or that

Beowulf 2035 Mæz hæf þonne ofþyncan ðeoden Heaðbeardas c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxv § 4 Ða sceolden þær giganum ofþyncan þæt he hæfde hiera rice. c 893 — *Oros* II. v. § 4 Him þa ofþyncendum ðæt his folc swa forslagen wæs. c 897 — *Gregory's Past* xxi. 16r Ðonne him hiera [scylde] na ne ofþyncð. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 86 Him ðæs slæpes ofþynche. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 55 Penne ofþyncheð hit him sare. *Ibid.* 157 Hom ofþyncheð þæt his orliche lit hom to longe leste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 759 Hit ofþyncheð þe luper cene Pat hire fader adde to muche. c 1300 *Beket* 100r Ous hit ofthynketh sore.

2. *impers.* To cause (one) grief or regret (to have done something); to 'repent'.

c 1000 *Egbert Confess* Proem in Thorpe *Laws* II. 130 Ofþyncheð þe ealles þe ðu to yfele hæfst geworht? c 1200 ÆLFRIC *Gen* vi. 7 Me ofþyncheð þæt ic hig worhte c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxxii. (2.) 207 *Poenitent.* Me ofþynche. c 1275 *Cott Hom.* 225 Him ofþyncheð þæt he efre mancun ðeaceop. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 164 Gif him her ofþyncheð his gult. *Ibid.* 271 Þo he ofþyncheð sore her here miseden. c 1205 LAY. 336/4 Eft hit him ofþyncheð [c 1275 apinche]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1249 Sore ofþynkeð ic me þæt ich abbe vor oure Kinges loue iholde ægen þe. *Ibid.* 1409 Some dawes hom ofþyncheð þæt he ofþyncheð [v. r. mathynketh = m' ofþynketh] þæt þis auant me a-sterte. 1385 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiii. 17 Lest perauenture it shoulde othenkyn hym [c 1388 repente the puple]. — *Jer.* IV. 28 It othynkeð not me [c 1388 repente me].

b. (with personal subj.) To grieve, be sorry; to repent

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 118 Do ase deð þe pellican : of bunche hit swaðe soone. c 1250 *Death* 2 in O. E. *Misc.* 168 I-hered of one þinge that ge oben of þenche. c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 539 He þer-after ofþynkeð sore And þer-of crep merci and ore. 1385 WYCLIF *Bechus* xxxii. 24 Aftur thi dedde thou shalt not othynke [c 1388 repente]

Hence + *Ofthynking* (in 3 ofþyncheunge) *vbl sb.*, displeasure, vexation, disgust, grief, sorrow.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 200 þe þridde kundel is Ofþyncheunge of ofres god. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Aynnes an likinge habben twa ofþyncheunge.

+ *Ofthirst*, ppl. a. *Obs.* [OE. *ofþyrstod*, *ofþyrst*, f. OF- + *þyrstan*, pa. pple. of *þyrstan* to THIRST] Earlier form of *ATHEIRST*, q. v.

c 1100 *Judges* xv. 18 in Thwaite *Heptat.* He [Samson] wearð swiðe ofþyrst c 1200 *Tren. Coll. Hom.* 190 Penne he beð ofþyrst cumeð to sun wellle. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 160 in O. E. *Misc.* 157 Sore ofþyrst and ful hungr. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* x. 85 Bope a-fyngrede and a fuist [MS. M. ofþerst]

Oftly, *adv.* *rare.* [f. OFT *adv.* + -LY 2, after other advbs. in -ly; cf. OFTENLY.] Often.

1592 WYBLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 62 Offlie returning vnto frends, I told, That I had seene of noblenes the flower 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Catarina to Camoens* xii, Will you oftly Murnum softly

Oftner, *Oftnest*, *obs. comp.* and *sup.* of *OFTEN*.

Oftness, *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6-7 *oftnesses*, -ness(e). [f. OFT *adv.* + -NESS.] The spelling *oftness* unites this with *oftenness*.] = *OFTENNESS*.

1545 *Elvort Dich.* *Crebrity*, oftens [1548-52 oftennesse, 1565 oftennesse]. 1572 J. JONES *Baths of Bath* III. 25 b, Greatness of pulse, swiftness and oftenses of the same. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 4 Not the oftens [1617 oftennesse] of their fasting, but their hypocrisie therein was blamed 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 428 So . . oftenses comprehends seldomness.

+ *Oftredan*, v. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ofstredan*, f. OF- + *stredan* to TREAD.] *trans.* To tread or trample down; to injure or destroy by treading.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* VI. IV. § 4 Ðær wæron xxxM. ofslagen and set ðæm geate ofstreden. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xviii (Serm. Bk Kings) 347 Ða hors hi [Gezabel] ofstredan huxlice under fotum. c 1200 ORMIN 11650 Forþþi biþr uss allre first Ofstredenn gultnesses.

Oft-seasons: see *OFT C.*

+ *Oftsi the*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 oftstiden, 3-4 ofte sipe, etc. see *OFT* and *SITHS*; also 4 oftstide, of-sith, of-sipe. [In early ME *ofstiden* — OE. **ofstidon* — **ofstidum* dat. pl., corresp. to ON. *ofstidum* many times, oft-times (cf. OE. *on ofstidas* on many occasions, oft-times); f. *OFT* + *sithum* dat. pl. of *sith* time: see *SITHS* By normal phonetic processes *ofstiden* became *oftstipe*, *oftstipe*, *oftstith*, in which the original pl. form was lost, but app. reinstated in the later *ofstithes*. see next, and *oftensithe* in *OFTEN C.*] = next

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 418 Of swuche wittinge is kumen muchel vuel oftstiden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5337 Ofte sipe [MS. *Trin Coll.* oft seppe, MS. *Digby* (c 1425) oft tymes] aboute he was, and biuepe oft [v. r. oftene] mo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12534 (Cott) And of-sith [f. oft-sipe, *Goth.* oft syde, *Trin.* ofte] walawa! he said. c 1305 *Oxford Student* 17 in E. E. P. (1862) 40 þe þis child were jung, of þis deol ofte sipe hit þohte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1460-1 Als oft-sithe als þa here newed þair syn, Als oft-syth þair payn salle new þare bigyn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Phil. Wks* III. 37 Eae and welþe drawþ men oftis to synne. c 1448 HOCCEVE *Balade De. York* 51 ff þat I . . my colours sette ofte sithre awry.

+ *Oftstithes*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 oft sipes, (-is, -s), 4-5 ofte sipes, etc., 4-5 oftstithes, etc. Also β. 4 oftstithes, oftstithes, -stithes, -stithes, 4-5 -stithes. [app. orig. a northern form (but also Kentish in *Ayenb.*) corresp. to southern *oftstipe*: see prec. The -s was prob. a plural ending, taking the place of the lost dat. pl. -en in *ofstiden* (cf. OE. *on ofstidas* on many occasions, oft-times); less prob. the adverbial genitive -s, or repr. the -is of ON. *ofstidum* oft-times.] Oftentimes, often.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7703 (Cott.) Oftstithes [f. *farf* oft sipe, *Goth.* oft sith, *Trin.* oft] might he him ha tan. *Ibid.* 16813. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249-50 To arie riche manne hit were oftstipes to lite 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3496 Ofte sythes of þe day men falles in syn, þat clerkes venel calles. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol 485 Swich he was y-preued ofte sithes [rime tithes]. c 1410 LOVE *Bonaent.* *Mirr* xxii. (Pynson) G. j. He . . came to mete as he was wonte to do oft sythes. c 1497 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*. 18 Some haue had oftstithes swete sauours two dayes or three togider.

β 13. *Cursor M.* 27580 (Cott.) We may se biude and of-sise [f. *farf* of sipe] þe standand fall, the falland rise. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (Egipcian) 1121 Of kneis thankend god oft-syse c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 274 Thus argue that earnestly wounder oftstithes. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2594 þit he was pure, he prewit wel oft-sys. a 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1878) 780/6 Oft syss he sicht, and said, Allace

Oft-time, *adv.* (adj.) *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see *OFT* and *TIME*; also 5-6 ofttime. [f. OFT *adv.* + TIME, substituted for *oft-sithe*. as in other phrases] = next. In quot. 1896 as *adj.*; Frequent, that has often been: cf. *sometime*.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thow I do ofte tyme amys. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour H.* I, Ofthyme hit displeaseth god. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) 2 To se the cyte ofthyme whyle he was ladde 1567 *Satur. Poems Reforn* v. 147 For men ofthyme of meinst sort, . . Hes geunt guide counsell to the wyse 1896 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/1 The oft-time Premier of the Colony.

Oft-times, *ofttimes* (p'f'tai m2), *adv.* Now arch. and poet. Also 4-5 oft times, 4-6 oft times; (5-6 oftymes, oftymes, 6 Sc. oftymes). [f. as prec.: the -s is prob. the plural ending, times being substituted for *sithes*, as in *file times* (Langland) for *foolstithes*, many times.] = *OFTTIMES*.

1385 WYCLIF *Math.* xii. 15 For why oft tymys [v. r. oft time, 1388 ofte tymes, TINDALE oft tymes, 1551 ofte times, *Rheims* often, *1848 oft times*] he fallith in to the fir, and oft tymys [1618 c. w. oft, 1551 oft, *Rheims* often] in to water. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* II. II. (1829) 57 Ful oftymes thou hast excyted me to synne 1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 Than is he oftymes most nye the state of musery. 1567 MARLEY *Gr. Forest* 30 b, That which is holsoe and good for one kind, oftymes is hurtfull for another. 1588 A KING *tr. Cambrinus' Catech.* 15 b, Aftymes to cal on the suet name of Iesus. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 19 Prodiges, which oft-times presage revolutions in states, 1701 J. LAW *Consc. Trade* (1751) 39 They are oft-times directly opposite to one another. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxii. 104, I oft-times wail my sins. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 258 Ofttimes he laced and ofttimes he unlaced his mantle.

+ *Ofwa'ke*, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. OF-2 + WAKE v.: app. erron. extension of a-wake] *intr.* To awake. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 3800 He ofwoked & had wonder, His sweuen he told his feren hard.

+ *Ofwalked*, pa. pple. *Obs. rare.* [f. OF-1 + *walked*, pa. pple. of WALK v.] Exhausted with walking.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B. XIII.* 204 When bow art very for-walked [*MS. W. of-walked*].

OG, O.G., contracted form of **OGEE**.

Ogaine (e, *Ogaines*, etc., obs. ff. **AGAIN**, **AGAINST**).

Ogam, Ogamic, var. **OGHAM, OGHAMIC**.

† **Ogart**, *S. Obs.* [Another form of *ogart*,

ANGARD s*b*, q*v*]. Arrogance, presumption.

[1323 *Met. Rom.* 49 Her may ye alle ensampel tak, Ongart and rosing to forsak.] c1375 *Se Leg Saints xxx* (*Theodora*) 275 Na ogart na pryd is be with-in. *Ibid* xl (*Ninian*) 1334 Alace! for myn ogart I haf tynt grace! c1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 155 For thi ogart othir thow sall de, Or in presoun byd.

Ogdoad (p gdoæd). Also 7 ogdoade [ad. late L. *ogdoas*, *ogdoad-em*, a. Gr. *ὀγδοάς*, *ὀγδοάδα*, f. stem of *ὀγδοή*, *ὀγδοός* eighth.] a. The number eight. b. A group, set, or series of eight; spec. in *Gnosticism*, a group of eight divine beings or aeons; also, the heavenly region.

1627 *Br. Mountagu Diatriba* 258 Their Ogdoades, Duo-decads, Triacotades, Pieromades, Bythos, Sigas, and all the *Æones*, blasphemous speculations. 1660 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* ix (1707) 383/a The Ogdoad, they said was the first Cube, and the only number evenly even under ten. 1803 G. S. *Faber Cabiri* I 195 note, The arkite ogdoad, or the eight Cabiric gods of Egypt. 1833 *Crusoe Enchiridion* v. xix 203 Irenæus also wrote the treatise on the Ogdoad, or the number eight. 1882 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 879 Mind, Word, Intelligence, Wisdom, Power, Justice, Peace, which with the Father, constitute the great Ogdoad, the type of the lower spheres. 1889 *Farrar Lects. Kathist* I iii, 122 note, All things sprang from 'depth' ('Bythos'), the unutterable and silence ('Sigas'), the immediate parents of 'Mind' and 'Truth', the 'Word' and 'Life'; 'Man', and the 'Church'. These formed the Ogdoad and represent the Supreme Being absolutely and relatively.

|| **Ogdoas** (p gdoæz). *rare*. [Gr.] = prec 1647 H. *Morr Song of Soul* i. xv, Upon this universal Ogdoas I founded every particular.

† **Ogdoastich**, *Obs.* Also 7-ick, -ique, and in quasi-Gr. form -icton. [A by-form of *OCTASTICH*, after Gr. *ὀγδοάστιχος*: see **OGDOAD**.] A poem or stanza of eight lines: = **OCTASTICH**.

1613 *Selden Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb* L 19 His request to DIANA, in an hexastich, and her answer in an ogdoastich are in the British story. 1831 *Weyman Arch. Fun. Mem.* 673, I have read this Ogdoastich following. 1862 *Howell For Trav* (Arb) 54 It will not be much out of the byas, to insert (in this Ogdoastich) a few verses of the Latine which was spoken in that age.

Ogee (ə dʒi, ə dʒi). Also 5 pl *ogees*. Sometimes written **OG** or **O.G.** [app. worn down from *F. ogive*, *Ogive*, with which it is identified by Cotgrave and others in 17th c.: see sense x and **OGIVE**. The use of *ogee* as the name of a moulding and curve is exclusively English, and the history of this is not clear, but it seems possible that the 'ogee moulding' was so called by workmen as being the usual moulding employed in ogives or groin-ribs, in which it is a development of the roll-and-fillet (see *Paley, Gothic Mouldings* (ed. 1863), 33, 35, 48, 52).]

† **L** = **OGIVE** i. *Obs.*

1869 *King's Hall Acc* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II, 445 note, Item pro ij pedes [of stone] pro armis Regis vij s*d*. Item pro iij pedes de Oggee vij d [App. worked stones from Burwell and Hinton]. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Ogive*, an Oggee, or Ogee in Architecture.

2. *Arch. and Joinery*. A moulding consisting of a continuous double curve, convex above and concave below; a cyma reversa.

In cross-section, its outline is a sort of S shape when the moulding (with reference to the solid on which it is worked) is towards the observer's left hand, and like this reversed when towards his right. If the S outline is towards his right, or the reversed shape towards his left, the moulding is termed a back-ogee, a cyma, or a cyma recta. An inverted back-ogee (frequently used as a base-moulding to a wall or plinth), and an inverted ogee, are such mouldings respectively turned upside down. The double-curved fall of a piano is a familiar example of the inverted ogee. The term ogee is sometimes applied to all the above curves indiscriminately.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 267 Scima recta, or Ogee 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* x An O G with a Fillet over it. *Ibid*, 95 An O. G. is a Moulding, somewhat resembling an S. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) II, 234/a There are eight regular mouldings in ornamenting columns: cyma, talon, or ogee. 1847 *Skeleton Builder's Man.* 251 Ogee, a moulding, consisting of a portion of two circles turned in contrary directions, so that it is partly concave and partly convex. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 50 Beaded capping with OG under. 1862 *Rickman Goth. Archit.* 15 The ogee, which has the round uppermost and over-hanging. 1879 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* I 152 The upper torus was often converted into a kind of ogee.

b. Any curve or line having this form 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. x § 17 This double curve is called the Ogee; it is the profile of many German leaden roofs, of many Turkish domes. 1875 *Fortnum Mayolica* vii. 60 The dishes of this variety usually have the outer edge shaped in alternating ogee.

c Short for *ogee arch*, *canopy*, *plane*. see 3 a, b. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 73 Planes in use amongst Joiners, called Molding-planes; as, the Ogee. 1855 *Street Brick & Marble* (1874) 211 The window-head is of that earliest form of ogee, a circle just turned up to a point in the centre. 1862 *Rickman Goth. Archit.* 263 The second canopy is the ogee, which runs about half up the dripstone, and then is turned the contrary way, and is finished in a straight line running up into a finial.

3. *attrib.* a. Consisting of an ogee or a series of ogees, having the outline of an ogee; as, *ogee character*, *curvature*, *curve*, *shape*; *ogee front*, the fall of a pianoforte shaped in an ogee curve; *ogee head*, top, a roof or covering, the upper part of an opening, when shaped like an ogee; *ogee member*, the outline of an ogee as an element of form; *ogee mould*, a templet for running an ogee moulding in plaster, etc., *ogee moulding* = **OGEE** 2; *ogee plane*, a joiner's moulding-plane with an ogee sole.

1688 R. *Holme Armoury* in 306/a An other sort of Mould by which a cornice is run about a Room or Mantle-trees of Chimneys is termed an O. G. Mould. 1753 *Hogarth Anal. Beauty* ix. 48 The variety introduced by the ogee member, which is entirely composed of waving lines. 1855 R. *Wornum Price-list*, Harmonic (piano forte) O G front do in 10-ve wood. 1823 P. *Nicholson Pract. Build.* 162 A moulding of the ogee kind, called a Cyma reversa. 1836 *Louison Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 1129 Ogee moulding, called also cyma reversa. 1849 *Friedman Archit.* 226 A circular tower crowned with an ogee cupola. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I x § 18 The varieties of the ogee curve are infinite. 1862 *Rickman Goth. Archit.* 291 Triangular canopies, some with ogee heads. *Ibid*, 357 Canopies, are generally of the ogee character. 1862 *385 Octagonal towers*, with buttresses, pinnacles, and an ogee top. 1864 *Boutell Her Hist & Pop* 318 The arches having an ogee curvature. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mach.* II, 1547/1 Ogee plane, a joiner's plane for working ogee-mouldings. 1892 W. B. *Scott Antiquary* I i 10 It was framed by immense ogee stone lintels and architrave.

b. *Ogee arch*, an arch formed by the union of two contrasted ogees meeting at its apex. Similarly *ogee doorway*, *ogee window*, etc., a doorway, etc., having the form of an ogee arch.

1816 *Rickman in J. Smith Panorama Sc & Art* I 132 The ogee or contrasted arch, has four centres, two in or near the span, and two above it, and reversed. 1834 *Gentil Mag. CIV* 95 The beautiful ogee doorway. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. xi § 14 But if the arch be of any bizarre form, especially ogee, the joints must be in particular places, and the masonry simple, or it will not be thoroughly good and secure; and the fine school of the ogee arch have only arisen in countries where it was the custom to build arches of few pieces.

4. *Comb.*, as *ogee-headed* adj.

1851 *Turner Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 218 This [window] is ogee-headed.

Hence **Ogee'd**, **ogee'd** a, furnished with an ogee or ogees; having the form of an ogee.

1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. xi § 2 The form of the arch may be rounded, or lozenge, or ogee'd, or anything else. 1880 *Archaeol. Cant.* XIII, 460 A piscina, in the south wall of the aisle, has an ogee'd, five foiled arch. 1882 *Ibid*, XIV, 364 On the exterior the labels are ogee'd.

Ogel, **oggel** a, ugly, horrible: see **OGGLE** a.

† **Oggannition**, *Obs. rare* -t. [n. of action f. *L. oggannire*, f. *ob-* (OB- i b) + *gannire* to snail. Cf. **OGGANIATE**.] Snarling, growling, grumbling. 1645 *Br. Mountagu App. Cesar* 288 Nor will I abstaine, notwithstanding your oggannition, to follow the steps and practice of Antiquity.

† **Oggle**, *v. Obs. rare* In 5 *ogyl*. [app. for **uggle*, freq. or dim. of *Ug*, *Ugeu* v, to shudder. Cf. *ogel*, *oggel*, *OGGLE* a.] *intr.* To shudder or quiver for fear.

c1490 *Co. Myst.* xi (Shaks. Soc.) 395 Myn herte gynnyth ogyl and quake for fer

Oggesome, variant of **UGGLESOME**, horrible.

Ogh, variant of **OGH int**

1582 *Stanhurst Æneis* iv (Arb) 116 God Iuppiter, ogh lord. Quod she, shal he scape thus?

Ogh, *Obs.* forms of **OWE** v.

Ogh, for *hagh*, *Obs.* form of **HEUGH**.

Ogham, ogam (ə gām). Also **ogum, oghum**.

[a. *Ōir. ogam*, *ogum* (gen. *oguin*), mod. *Ir. ogham*, pl. *uam*, Gaelic *ogham*, a name traditionally connected with a mythical inventor called in Irish legends *Ogmia*, said to have invented the Ogam 'to provide signs for secret speech only known to the learned'. Cf. *Ōymios*, the name according to Lucian of a Gaulish deity, who seems to have presided over language or eloquence. Rhys takes the word as possibly connected with Gr. *ὄγμος* straight line, row, furrow, Skr. *ayma* course, road.]

1. An alphabet of twenty characters used by the ancient British and Irish; the system of writing, or an inscription written, in such characters; also one of the characters themselves.

The characters consist each of a thin line or stroke, or a group of from two to five such parallel strokes, arranged along either side of, or drawn across, a continuous medial or guiding line. Thus *δ, ι, υ, ρ, ρ, ρ, ρ, ρ*, are represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 strokes under the line; *κ, ρ, δ, ι, ρ, ρ* by the same above the line; *μ, ρ, ρ, ρ, ρ, ρ* by long strokes crossing obliquely, thus *ρ, α, ο, η, ε, ι* by short strokes crossing at right angles. In inscriptions, the edge of a squared stone usually serves as the continuous base line.

1677 *O'Molloy Grammatica* 123 Obscurum loquendi modum, vulgo *ogham*, Antiquarij Hibernici satis notum. . . Alia adhuc vtebantur methodo in scribendo preter abbreviations, quam insuper vocabant *ogham*, pectoribus tantummodo familiari. 1792 T. *Innes Crit. Ess. Anc. Inhab. North Parts Brit.* II, 445 That the first author was Fenius-Farsaidh, who composed . . . the alphabets of the Hebrews, Greeks and Latins; the Bethuismon, and the

Ogum. *Ibid* 451 Wareus . . . tells us, that the Ogum did not contain the Irish vulgar character; but a hidden way of writing. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat V* 77 The Ogham was the sacred character of the Druids. 1845 *O'Donovan Gram. Irish Lang.* Intro. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1853) II, iv, 1 212 The Newton Stone oghams have hitherto baffled all attempts at interpretation. 1877 *Rhys Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi, 272 Monuments in Ogam are known only in the British Isles. *Ibid* 273 The continuous line merely represents the edge or ridge of the stones on which the Ogam is written.

2. An obscure mode of speaking used by the ancient Irish.

1627 *CONNELL MAGEOGHEGAN tr. Annals of Clonmacnoise* (in O'Donovan), A. D. 1328 Moch O'Gibelan, an excellent poet in Irish, an eloquent and exact speaker of the speech, which in Irish is called Ogham. 1677 [*see* 1].

3. *attrib.*, as *ogham alphabet*, *inscription*, *stone*. 1784 T. *Askle Orig. Writing* vi. 180 King Charles I corresponded with the Earl of Glamorgan when in Ireland, in the Ogham cipher. 1814 *Scott Warr* xviii, Detecting the Ogham character upon the key-stones of a vault. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 21 These were the Ogham-buith, the Ogham coll, and the Ogham-ciaith, which means Ogham-branches. 1861 *O'Curry Lect. MS. Materials* 464 Monumental stones with Oghum character, and word. 18. WITTEBY STOKES in *Rhys Lect. Welsh Philol.* (1877) 272 Genuine Ogham Inscriptions exist both in Ireland and Wales, which present grammatical forms agreeing with those of the Gaulish linguistic monuments.

Oghamic, ogamic (ə gāmik, ə gæm'ik), a [f. prec. + -ic. cf. **OGMIC**] Of or pertaining to ogham; consisting of oghams.

1876 *Sullivan in Encycl. Brit.* V, 306/1 In the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the different styles of Oghamic writing and the value of the letters are explained. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 187/2 Material for Oghamic study.

Oghen, ojen: see **OWE** v. **Oghne**, *Obs.* f. **OWN**.

Oght, -e, *Obs.* forms of **AUGHT**, **OUGH**.

Ogival (ə dʒi'væl, ə dʒi'væl), a (*sb.*). [f. next + -AL, cf. a. *F. ogival* (in J. Michelet 1835).]

a. Having the form or outline of an ogive or pointed ('Gothic') arch.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX, 150 (tr. Michelet *Hist. France* II, 666) In the ogival triangle, in the ogive, two lines are bent. 1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 112/3 They . . . show . . . how a flat-headed shot must penetrate an inclined plate better than a shot with an ogival head. 1871 *Hartwig Subterr. World* xxiii 269 Its roof is supported by an ogival vault or an arch. 1875 *Wond. Phys. World* I. n. 88 Black line, forming parabolic or ogival curves. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 8/3 [The ship has] ogival ends like the head of a Palliser projectile. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 May 1156 With regard to the head of the bullet, the type which offers least resistance is that known as ogival, which means that the curve is part of the circle, the radius of which is equal to two diameters of the base of the bullet.

b. Characterized by ogives or pointed arches.

1855 *tr. Labadie's Handbk. Arts. Hist.* Ages v 235 The style of ogival architecture. 1882 E. O'Donovan *Meru Oasis* I. xxv, 480 The peculiar ogival form of Persian and Sarcenic architecture. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Dec 6/1 The rise and growth of the Ogival—or Gothic—style.

c *Comb.*, as *ogival-cylindrical*, *-headed* adjs.

1868 *Rep. Minut. War* 126 A solid steel shot, having either a cylindrical or ogival-cylindrical shape. *Ibid*, 263 The ogival headed shot does not rack like spherical shot.

B. *sb.* An ogival head of a shot.

1894 *Times* 2 Aug. 3/6 Its ogival and point had been fused.

a. had been the case with the first shot.

Ogive (ə dʒi'v, ə dʒi'v). *Arch.* [a. *F. ogive* (1468 in *Godef. Compl.*), formerly also *ogrove* (1325), *orgrove* (1399), *augrove* (1459), *osive*, *osive* (1462-3), *ogive* (1503); of uncertain origin; it has been conjecturally referred to *F. auge* tough; to *It.*, *Spr.*, *Fg. auge* 'the highest point of any planet' (*Florio*), culmination, highest point, ad. Arab. *أوج* *auj* (prop. a term of Astrology or Astronomy); and to *L. augere* to increase, augment (*Littre*).]

1. The diagonal groin or rib of a vault, two of which cross each other at the centre.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Branches d'augures*, branches ogied; or, limbes with ogives. [See also **OGEE** 1.] 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Ogroves*, arches or branches of a Gothic vault, which, in lieu of being circular, pass diagonally from one angle to another. The middle, where the ogives cut or cross each other, is called the key, which is sometimes carved in form of a rose, or a *cul de lampe*. 1845 *Gwilt Encycl. Arch.* (1876) 232 *Ogive* designated originally a diagonal band in groined vaulting formed by the intersection either of barrel vaults or of keel vaults, to both of which the terms *voûte en croisée* d'ogives, or *voûte d'ogives*, were applicable. 1896 *Vizetelly tr. Zola's Rome* 361 [Referring to the church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva] The clustering columns cased in stucco imitating marble, the ogives which dared not soar, the rounded vaults condemned to the heavy majesty of the dome style.

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

(This explanation seems due to Cotgrave (who app. misunderstood the Fr. word, as no such sense appears in French dictionaries or authors. Blount who copied Cotgrave, and Phillips who plagiarized Blount, also identify *Ogive* with *Ogee*.) 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Augrove*, an ogieve; a wreath, circlet, round band, in Architecture. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Ogive* or *Ogee* (Fr. *Augrove* or *Ogive*), a wreath, circlet or round band in Architecture. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.

† 3. An ogee moulding. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City and C. Purchaser* 214 O.G., Ogee, or Ogive, a sort of Moulding in Architecture. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Ogive*, or *Ogee*, a Member of a Moulding which consists of a Round and a Hollow.

4. A pointed (= 'Gothic') arch

(Apparently so called from the shape of the spaces between the ogives or ribs of a vault. 'As equivalent to a pointed arch, ogive is merely the popular confirmation of an error committed by the ignorance of some writers in the present [19th] century'. Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (1842-76) 233.)

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX 150 [see OGIVAL a.]. *Ibid.* (tr. Michelet). The common aspiration of lines which is the mystery of the ogive, is frequent in India and Persia. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven. I.* 1 § 33 It will be difficult to distinguish the Arabian ogives from those built under Gothic influence. 1893 *Punk's Stand Dict.* Ogve, a pointed arch; hence, a window in the pointed style. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 June 425/3 The architects freely mixed the two styles, at Laon sandwiching two stones of round arches between the ogives on the ground floor and those in the clerestory.

5. *athib* and *Comb.*, as *ogve window*; *ogve-windowed* adj.

1844 *BARNHAM Ingot. Leg. Blasphemer's Warn.* The large ogive window that lighted the hall. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis I* ii 28 The houses of the genuine ogive-windowed, flat-roofed Persian type. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 212 High halls with tracery And open ogive-work.

Hence **Ogived** a, consisting of an ogive or ogives; having the form of an ogive or ogive.

1611 [see OGIVE 1] 1845 *PETRIE Eccl. Arch. Ireland* 232 Of the triangular or rather ogived label, an example is found over a doorway of a temple on a coin of the Emperor Licinius.

Ogle (du'g'l), sb 1 [f. the vb or cognate with it]

1. An eye, usually pl. the eyes. Orig. *Vagabond's cant*; in early 19th c. in *Pugilistic slang*, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Oglings*, The Gentry-mor has run Ogle, that Lady has charming black eyes. 1705 E. WARD *And Rado* (1708) I vi 15 He row'd his Ogle with a Grace Becoming so a zealous Fan. 1711 *Quint.* I 348 Turning up his Ogle toward The Shining Heavens, in a Passion. 1819 *Moore's Tom Cribb's Mem.* App. ii. 51 Round legs and Ogle flew the frequent fist. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI 80 The latter took a small taste over his left ogle. 1833 'CUTHBERT BLEDE' *Verdant Green* iv. 14, 'Tha'll raise a tidy mouse on your ogle, my lad

2. An amorous, languishing, or coquettish glance; an ocular invitation to advances.

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 8, I have brought over with me a new flying Ogle fit for the Ring. 1775 *Davenant's Man's the Master* v. 65 Her ogle starts this way. 1823 *Byron Juan* vi 1x, If fond of a chance ogle at her glass, 'I was like the fawn, which, in the lake displayed, Beholds her own shy, shadowy image pass. 1831 *Thackeray Eng. Hum.* ii (1876) 189 You see him delivering a killing ogle along with his scented bullet. 1882 *Mrs. EDWARDS Ballroom Repentance* I. 20 Enduring alike her wrong notes and her ogles.

† **Ogle**, sb. *Her. Obs.* Pl 5 oglys. [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as that of OGRESS²]

A representation of a cannon-ball as a bearing. 1886 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Oglys be calde in armys gonestons.

Ogle (du'g'l), v. Also 8 *angle*, *oagle*. [Appeared late in 17th c., as a cant word, app. from Du. or LG.: cf. LG. *oegeln*, freq. of *oegen* to look at (Bremisches Wbch 1767), Ger. *oegeln* to ogle, to leer, freq. or dim. of *augen* to look about, to eye, f. *auge* eye. Cf. also early mod. Du. or Flem. *oogheler*, *oegheler* flatterer (Kilian); and for the sense the Du. *oegen* to direct or cast the eyes, in Hexham (1660) 'to cast sheepes eyes upon one, or to aime or take a mark by the Eyes', f. *oog* eye.]

1. *intr.* To cast amorous, coquettish, or insinuating familiar glances

1682-87 [see OGING vbl. sb.]. c 1685 *Roxb. Ball* (1885) V. 167 Wilt thou still sparkle in the Box, And ogle in the Ring? 1713 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Miss Worley* Nov (1887) I 83 He sighs and ogles so, that it would do your heart good to see him. 1719 D'UNTER *Pills* I. 256 Here is one can Ogle finely. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Jan. I, I was watched the whole evening, but the company behaved extremely well, for they only ogled! 1886 *FENN Master of Cam* iii, Her sister ogled and smiled, and smirked under her paint and diamonds.

b. *trans.* To turn or bring by ogling

1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iii, He would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upwad. a 1814 *Maneuvering*, in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 119, I might ogle myself blind, before I should get a kind look from her.

2. *trans.* To eye with amorous, admiring, or insinuating glances; to 'make eyes' at.

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 7 As soon as the Minuet was over, we ogled one another through our Masques. 1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Town Eclogues* I, The prince is ogled, some the King pursue, But your Roxana only follows You. 1840 *DICKENS Old C Shop* xxxiii, 'Is that my Sally?', croaked the dwarf, ogling the fair Miss Brass. 1844 - *Maid Chas* iv, Mr Trig ogled the three Miss Chuzzlewits with the least admixture of banter in his admiration.

3 To keep one's eyes upon; to eye, to look at.

1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk* I 150 There was a portly parson, whom I observed ogling several mouldy writers through an eye glass. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (Farmer), She first ogled the superintention, and then the seal, very ominously. 1891 *CLARK RUSSELL My Shipmate Louise* 67 He stood ogling the wreck through his binocular.

Ogler (du'glar), [-ER-1] One who ogles.

a 1692 *SOUTHERN Wives Excuse* Prol. To the Ladies, who must sit it out, To hear us prate, and see the Ogliers shoot. 1709 *Taiter No.* 145 ¶ 2 A certain Sect of professed Enemies to the Repose of the Fair Sex, called Ogliers. 1787 *Wolcott (P. Findar) Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1812 I. 418 The sweet and tender style of Ogliers. 1847 *Lt. FANU T. O'Brien* 216 The most conspicuous ogler at court.

Ogli, *oglie*, obs. forms of UGLY.

Ogling (du'glin), vbl. sb. [f. OGLE v + -ING 1]

The action of the verb OGLE; the throwing of amorous, languishing, or insinuating glances.

1622 *SHADWELL Tugue o Doreilly* ii Epil (1691) 80 They say their Wives learn ogling in the Pit [side note, A foolish Word among the Canters for glancing]. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Ogling, casting a sheep's Eye at Handsome Women. 1709 *Hickes Lett. to Charlett* 15 Jan (Bodl. Ballard MS XII. 109), As for Augling, I only used it, as a word which signifies to eye or look with a fixed eye. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Pence* i Wks. VIII 106 It was not enough, that the speech from the throne, threw out oglings and glances of tenderness. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 99 If dining, and ogling, and flattering could have saved a party, the Whigs would now have been in the ascendant.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1687 *CONGRUVE Old Bach* iii. iv, A penal mourning for the ogling offences of his youth. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 8 Being thus qualified, I intend, by the Advice of my Friends, to set up for an Ogling-Master.

Ogling, ppl a. [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That ogles; casting amorous or admiring looks

a 1715 *Lt. HALIFAX On Countess Dowager* of — 6 Have at the heart of every ogling beauty. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 59 280 The ogling, well-shod lady with her troop of girls.

Oglio, obs. form of OLIO

† **Ologogarchial**, a. *Obs. rare*—1 Erron for *Ologogarchial*, from OLIGARCHY. So † **Ologogarchian** a.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 329 Intende they [the Jesuits] a Democracy or an Aristocracy, or an Ologogarchial? or what kind of government is intended by them? *Ibid.* 224 The ecclesiastical state in Scotland, their grounds, rules and principles of their government Ologogarchian.

Ogmie (g'mik), a. [f. *Ogam*, OGHAM + -IC.] = OGHAMIC.

1874-7 *Rhys Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi. 286 The Ogmie monuments in our island are not confined to the West, for others are known in Scotland. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scot. Myth* 35 The inventors of the Ogmie called each letter by the name of a different plant. 1893 *PROF. KIRKPATRICK in Scotsman* 14 Apr. 7/5 A province that [Prof. Rhys] had made peculiarly his own was Ogmie Epigraphy.

† **Ogrant**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. for *agrant*; cf. AGRAUNTE v. and A.F. *agraunter*, ONF. *agranter* = OF. *acreanter* to promise, assure, guarantee, grant, agree, consent (Godef.) The form of the Eng word is not easy to understand, unless it be short for *agrant*ed papple, which again makes the sense difficult.] ? Agreed, consentient

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 Harald. To be per kyng & hede þe lond was wele ogant

-ography: the verbal element -GRAPHY, preceded by the connective -o-, belonging to the prec. element (see -o suffix 3), applied to a branch of knowledge the name of which ends in this, as *biography*, *geography*, *hydrography*.

1828 *First Book, King's Coll.* 15 Your 'ologies and 'ographies as studies in a College

† **Ograve**, *Obs. rare*. Epithet of a variety of wheat: see quot.

1616 *SURLF. & MARK Country Farme* 543 The next [wheat] is small Pollard, which loves an indifferent earth. Then Ograve wheat, which loveth aine well moist xyle

Ogre (du'gr), Also 8 *hogre*. [A. F. *ogre* (first used by Perrault in his *Contes*, 1697)]

The alleged instance of 1527 in Hatz-Darm. is an error. It has been suggested that Periault may have formed *ogre* on an It. dial. *ogro* = It. *oro* demon, monster, from L. *Orcus*, Hades, the god of the infernal regions, Pluto. The OSp reprs of *Orcus* were *huero* (Percival), *huero*, *uero* (Dier), Mod.Sp. *ogro* 'ogre' is from Fr. (Conjecture has tried to see in *ogre* the ethnic name *Ugri*, *Ungri*, *Ungri*, applied by early writers to the Hungarians or Magyars see UGRIAN. But this is historically baseless.)

In folk-lore and fairy tales. A man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, A man likened to such a monster in appearance or character

1713 tr. *Arabian Nights* I 78 He perceiv'd that the Lady was a Hogress, Wife to one of those Savage Demons call'd Hogres, who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprize and devour Passengers. [So ed. 1785.] 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 27 With the grin of an ogre. 1830 *SCOTT Demon* iii. 116 Some doting ogre of a fairy tale. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chus* ix, 'He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature, quite an ogre'. 1854 *Old Story-Teller, Hob-o'-my-I humb* 93 She warned them that they were in the house of an ogre, who especially delighted in eating young children.

fig. 1890 *KINGSLEY At Locke* x, Irresponsibility of employers, slavery of the employed, that is the system they represent. Why, it is the very ogre that is eating us all up

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ogre-king*, *-land*, etc.

1846 R. BELL *Life Canning* viii. 215 Headed by the giant West India Interest, and followed by all the other ogre-monopolies. 1855 J. R. PLANCHÉ tr. *Cress d'Aulney's Fairy T. Bee & Orange Tree* (1858) 283 It is the custom in Oregland, that the Ogre, Ogress, and the young Ogres, always sleep in their fine gold crowns. 1899 *Lt. LYTTON Wanderer* (ed. 2) 288, I was lately wed With a diamond ring to an Ogre king.

Hence **Ogreism** (du'griz'm), the character or practices of ogres.

Ogreish, **ogriak** (du'grif, du'grif), a. [f. OGRE + -ISH 1.] Resembling, or characteristic of, an ogre.

1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ha.* II. iii. 47 There is an Ogriak

kind of jocularity in Grandfather Smallweed to-day. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* II. 105, I know that I am a rude ogriak fellow. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xxv (1891) 306 He glared at it in a dreadful ogriak way.

Hence **Ogreishly** adv., in an ogriak manner

1891 *Harper's Mag.* June 71/1 A great distorted silhouette appeared upon the wall, leaning ogriakly over the pillow

Ogress (du'grès), Also 8 *hogress*. [a. F.

ogresse, fem. of *ogre*: see -ESS 1.] A female ogre

1713 [see OGRE] 1789 *GIBSON Autobiog.* (1854) 6 Three Ogresses, or female cannibals. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* ix, Like some fair ogress who had set a trap and was watching for a nibble from a plump young traveller.

Ogress ². *Her.* Also 8 *aggress* [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as in OGLE sb. 2; but it is difficult to find a formal relation between them.] A 'roundel sable', i.e. a black circular spot on a shield, supposed to represent a cannon-ball: called also a *pellet*.

1572 *ROSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 37 b, Beareth charge, five Fermalux in Crosse D Or, a Border d Argent, verted with eight Ogresses, or, after the French blazon, 'Ogresses de huit pieces'. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), Ogresses [ed. 1706 or Agresses], certain round figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a black colour. 1690 *Lond. Gas* No. 255/4 A Fesse Argent between Estoiles charged with 3 Ogresses. 1766 *PORRY Heraldry Dict.* (1787), Ogress, term used by English Heraldry only, to express the black Roundels, which are also called *Pellets* and *Gaustones*. 1882 *CUSSEANS Her.* (ed. 2) iv. 73 The Pellet, or Ogress

|| **Ogrillon** (ogrif'yon), *nonce*—1. [f. OGRE + Fr. suff. -illon, in *moussillon*, *negrillon*, *distillon*, etc.] A little ogre.

1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers* xv (1869) 235 What.. brutal behaviour to his children, who, though ogrillons, are children!

Ogrufe: see GROOF.

Ogtern, **Ogum**, var. OCHTERN, OGHAM.

Ogygian (odgi'dzian), a. [f. L. *Ogygius*, Gr. *Ogygius* (f. personal name *Ogygios*, *Ogygius*) + -AN.]

Of or pertaining to the mythical Attic or Boeotian king Ogyges; of obscure antiquity; of great age. *Ogygian deluge*, a famous flood said to have taken place in the reign of Ogyges

1843 *HORNE Orion* i. iii 128 He wished the Ogygian deluge were returned. 1858 *Hogg Life Shelley* I. iv. 139 Sir Bysshe being Ogygian, gouty, and bedridden.

Ogyl, variant of OGGLE 2, to shake.

Oh (du), *int.* (sb) [Another spelling of O int., prob. intended to express a longer or stronger sound] An exclamation expressing emotion of various kinds; formerly often used in all positions in which O is now more usual; now chiefly used when the exclamation is detached from what follows, and esp. as a cry of pain or terror, or in expression of shame, derisive astonishment, or disapprobation, in which case it is often repeated as *Oh! oh!*

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 231 b, Oh Lorde, Oh saint George, have you thus doen in deede? 1552 *HULOOT*, Oh, a voyce of an excedyng disdeynynge, rejoycynge, or sorowynge. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D* iv. viii (Arb.) 78 Oh bones, thou hittest me. 1555 *Tract in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 124 Oh I what a heinous work is this in the sight of God. *Ibid.*, Oh I what damnable beasts are these. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 249 Oh for that cloud of black wrath and fury of the indignation of the Lord. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 105 Oh me he has broke all, there's half a line and a good hook lost. 1707 *WATTS Hymn* 'There is a land of pure delight'. v, Oh I could we make our doubts remove. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 146 ¶ 3 Oh how glorious is the old Age of that great Man. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* iv. ix, But oh I more horrible than that is the curse in a dead man's eye! *Ibid.* v. 1, Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* ii. 1. 454 But never more—oh! never, never more. shall Sweet Quies shed her sunset! 1843 *HOOD Song of Shurt* iv, Oh, Men, with Sisters dear! Oh, Men, with Mothers and Wives! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 And Oh! let me put another case, I said

B. sb The interjection or exclamation *Oh*, as a name for itself. So *Oh dear*, *Oh fie*, etc.

1534 *MORE Conf. agst.* 17. 16 iii. x. (1847) 223 He fet a long sigh with an oh! from the bottom of his breast. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisdom of Solomon* xi. 14 God sent sad Ohs for shadows of lament. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2 He was reproved, perhaps, with a Blow of the Fan, or an Oh! 1712 *Ibid.* No. 400 ¶ 4 An Interjection, an Ah, or an Oh, at some little Hazard in moving or making a Step. 1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* i. 386 Never-ending ohs and ahs. 1852 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 384 Oh! the professions; oh! the gold; and oh! the French—these three oh's all rank as dreadful bugbears.

Hence **Oh v. intr.**, to exclaim 'Oh!' *trans.* to greet with 'Oh?' Also *Oh-oh v.*

1833 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 321 People would, 'Oh! oh!'. *Ibid.* 323 There is no chance of its being 'Oh, oh!'. 1848 *NEWMAN Loss & Gain* ii. xix. (1876) 320 It is very well for secular historians to give up a tradition, and for a generation to oh-oh it; but the Church cannot do so. 1855 *DICKENS L. Dorrit* i. xxxiv, All their hearing, and ohing, and cheering.

Oh, ohn, obs. forms of OWE v.

|| **Ohm** (ohm), [Ger. = A.M.] An obsolete German liquid measure equivalent to from 30 to 36 gallons according to the locality.

1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* iv. *Convent Hirschman*. It comes from Bacharach on the Rhine. And costs some hundred florins the ohm (vine Rome).

Ohm ² (ohm). *Electr.* [From the name of the German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787-1854), who determined mathematically the law of the flow of electricity (*Ohm's law*).] The unit of electrical resistance: see *quots*.

"It was in this country that the term 'ohm' or 'ohm', suggested by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark at the meeting of the British Association in Manchester in 1867, first came into use as the name of a decimal multiple of the absolute unit of resistance convenient for practical purposes. At the Congress of Electricians in Paris in 1881, the Ohm was unanimously adopted as an international standard." *Nature* 14 Feb. 1889, 368/2

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* iii. (1872) 25 The Ohm is equivalent to about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile of galvanized No. 9 iron wire. 1876 PRENCE & SIVELY *Telegraph* 5 It is convenient to use a symbol to represent the ohm as we use $^{\circ}$ to represent degrees, and 'minutes. The symbol used by us is ω , the Greek omega. Thus we say that the resistance of a wire between London and Birmingham is 1500 ω . 189a *Gloss Electr. Terms in Lightning* 3 Mar. Suppl. The Ohm is the resistance of a column of mercury of a constant section of one square millimetre and of a length of 106.3 centimetres, at the temperature of melting ice.

Hence **Ohmad** = OHM; **Ohm-a-mmeter**, an instrument for measuring electrical current and resistance, a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter; **Ohmic** *a*, pertaining to or measured by the ohm; **Ohmmeter**, an instrument for measuring electrical resistance in ohms.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 157 This is called the B. A. Unit of resistance 1864, or an Ohmad. 1889 *Electr. Rev.* 11 Oct. 411 At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of 'ohmic' resistance, to distinguish resistance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current. 1891 *Electrician's Primer* No. 12. 8 Ohmmeters indicate the ratio of the pressure between the ends of a conductor to the current passing through that conductor.

Ohn, Sc. dial. var. of ON = *un-*, without.

Oh ($\delta\alpha\eta\alpha$), *int.* Also as two words O ho, Oh ho, etc.; also 4 O how. [See HO *int.* 5.] An exclamation expressing surprise, taunting, exultation, etc.; in quot. 1369 as a shout to arouse a sleeper. (Cf. HO *int.* 1.)

73 *Cursor M.* 12129 (Göt.) 'O ho! alle ban gan bai cri, 'Qua herd euer sua grett ferli!' 1369 CHAUCER *Devises* 179 This messenger cried O how, a-wake anon 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 28 O, ho! this is a wonderfull thing to witt. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 71 Oh ho, do you come neere me now. 1610 = *Temp.* i. ii. 349 Oh ho, Oh ho, would't had bene done. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug. O ho, this is a good hearing! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. 'Oh! we are the fellows to set this to rights'.

Ohone ($\delta\alpha\eta\alpha$ n), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 oohane, 7 oh hone, O hoan, 7- o hone, 8- ohon, 9- oohone, ohone. [a. Gael. and Ir. *ochon*, oh! alas! Often erroneously analysed, as if it contained the Eng. O.] A Scottish and Irish exclamation of lamentation.

1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cret.* 541 Ochane! Now is my breast with stormy stoundis stad. c.1604 I. C. *Edgwr.* in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* (1879) 63 He that made the Ballads of oh hone. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. iii. v. (1651) 347 Houlung O Hone, as those Irish women. 1685 *Whigs Lament.* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 534 What have the Whigs to say? Ohone! Ohone! Tories have got the day; Ohone! Ohone! 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy* 7. *Cowper* 1. John Cowper's dead—Ohon! Ohon! 1802 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* 1. 'O hone a rie! O hone a rie!' The pride of Albin's line is o'er. Note, O hone a rie signifies—'Alas for the prince, or chief', 1816 = *Antig.* xx. Ohon! it's an ill feight whar he that wins has the worst o't.

b. as *sb.*

11680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) L. 180 The Members repeated the Oh-hones of his Wild Irish and chromatic Tones. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xi. They could now hear plainly the 'Ochone, Ochone', of some wild woman.

O-hoy, variant of AHoy, call used in sailing. 1885 RIDGER HAGGARD *R. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 228 As he struck he shouted 'O-hoy! O-hoy!' like his Beiserker forefathers.

Oht, Ohte, obs forms of AUGHT, OUGHT.

Oh yes: see OYEZ.

Oeconomical, obs. form of ECONOMIC.

-oid (*oid*, *oid*), *suffix*, ad. mod L. *-oides*, Gr. *-oidēs*, i. e. -o- of prec. element or connective + *-ids* 'having the form or likeness of', 'like', f. *ēidos* form; cf. L. *-iformis*: see -FORM. (A parallel Gr. formative was *-oidēs*: see -ODE.) Examples: *albuminoidēs* (*albuminoidēs*) 'like blood, of the appearance of blood, hæmatoid'; *anthropoidēs* 'of human form, manlike, anthropoid'. In other mod. langs., as in Gr. and L., the *o* and *i* make distinct syllables (L. *anthropoidēs*, F. *anthropoïde*, Ger. *anthropoid*); in Eng. also, some pronounce (*æntrəpəpəid*), but the prevalent pronunciation of the suffix (and in many words, as *alkaloid*, *asteroid*, the only one) is with the diphthong (*oi*) as in *word*.

Extensively used in scientific terms, taken from Greek prototypes, or formed on Gr. (rarely L.) words. These are primarily adjs with the sense 'having the form or nature of, resembling, allied to'; but also (as sometimes in Gr.) *sbs.*, in the sense of 'something having the form or appearance of, something related or allied in structure, but not identical'. The *sbs.* are esp. numerous in Mathe-

matics, where, in imitation of *rhomboid* (Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* approaching a lozenge (*ῥόμβος*) in shape, a rhomboid) and *trapezoid* (Gr. *τραπεζοειδής* having somewhat of the form of a table (*τράπεζα*)), the suffix has been used to form the names of many geometrical figures.

Examples—(adj.) Anat. *adenoid*, *arachnoid*, *arytenoid*, *coracoid*, *hyoid*, *sigmoid*, *thyroid*. Zool. *amphiboid*, *anthropoid*, *canceroid*, *crinoid*, *echinoid*, *hydrinoid*, *ichthyinoid*, *medusoid*, *smutoid*; Bot. *ovoid*, *scorpioid*. (*sbs.*) Math. *cardinoid*, *cyclinoid*, *ellipsinoid*, *hyperboloid*, *rhombinoid*, *spherinoid*, *trapezinoid*. Astron. *asteroid*, *planetinoid*, Chem. *albuminoid*, *alkaloid*, *anyloid*, *collinoid*, *crystallinoid*, *metalloid*, *selenoid*. Bot. *aroid*, *ficoid*, *rhizoid*; Zool. *aspid*; Min. *amphiboloid*.

The mod L. *-oida*, *-oidea*, *-oides*, *-oider*, *-oidous* (Eng. *-oidous*), are derivatives of *-oidēs*, *-oid*. *-oidal*. When the form in *-oid* is a *sb.*, an adj. is formed in *-oidal* (see -AL), as *conchoidal*, *cycloid*, *rhomboidal*, *trapezoidal*, so *alkaloidal*, *asteroidal*, *ficoidal*, etc.

Oidematous, variant of EDEMATOUS.

Oidium (*oi* *dīzm*). Bot. [mod L., f. Gr. *φύσιν* egg + *-idion* dim. suffix.] A former genus of parasitic fungi, comprising species now regarded as the conical stage of various fungi of the family *Erysiphaceae*, they cause various diseases of plants, and of the human subject *spec.* The species *Oidium Tuckeri* (*Erysiphe Tuckeri*), or the disease of the vine produced by this, grape mildew.

1857 BLACKLEY *Cryptog Bot.* § 318 (L) It has already been shown that these supposed species of *oidium* are not true moulds, but merely stages of different species of *erysiphe*. 1859 *Times* 20 Sept. 8/3 The late rain has favoured the growth of the grapes which escaped the *oidium* and the hail. 1868 REP. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 571 The sulphur cure for the *oidium*, the most formidable disease that attacks the vine. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 956 The wet and sunless summer had brought on the *oidium*.

Oier, Oies, -ez, obs. ff. OYER, OYEZ.

Oignement, obs form of OINTMENT.

Oigospid, variant of EGOSPID.

Oikist, Oikoid, variant of EOIST, EOICID.

Oil (*oil*), *sb.* Forms: see below. See also ELE *sb.* [Early ME. *ole*, *ole*, *oyle*, *oile*, a. ONF. *ole*, OF 12th c. *ole*, *oile*, 13th c. *ole*, *uile*, 15th c. *oyle*, *huile*, 16th c. *huile* (orig. masc.), in Fr. dial. *ole*, *eule*, Pr. *ol*, Sp. and It. *olio* (It. formerly *oglio*);—L. *oleum* oil, olive oil; cf. *olea* olive. The OE. word was *ELġ*, earlier *ale* = **oli* = OHG *ole*, Ger. *ol*, ad. L. *oleum*, *oleum*; this was superseded in 12-13th c. by the Fr. word in two types, a. *ole* (e, *ole*, and their later reprs. (some of these perh. influenced by later F. *huile*). The a. forms after 13th c. were only northern and esp. Sc., where *ulye*, *uillie* (u'l) still survives. The 13th c. *oole*, *oile* (see ELE), *oile*, connect the OE. and F. types.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 2-4 *oil*, 3 *oile*, 3 (6 *Sc.*) *olie*, 4 *Sc.* *oile*, 5 *oly*, *oyle*, *ole*; *Sc.* 6 *oyle*, *oyle*, *oile*, *vly* (e, *vily*, 6-9 *ulye*, 8 *ulye*, 8-9 *ulye*, *oile*, *uile*.

c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 An helendis Mon. wesch his wunden mid wine and smerede mid *ole*. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2458 He ben smered. With crisme and *ole*. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 *Oly*, or *oyle*, *oleum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 *Ole*, *oleum*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 48 The vly burst out. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iv. 37 The fat *ole* [ed. 1553 *oyle*] did he get. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I p. xxviii. Ane fontane . . quhair stremis of *oile* springs ithandlie. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xix. 161 The . . vlye makkis the fyir mar bold. 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Huntarian Club) 394 Sum of vlye spewis ane quart. 1722 RAMSAY *Thes. Bonnets* ii. 57 W' language glibe as *oile*. a. 1774 FERGUSON *Election Poems* (1845) 39 The barber . . straitit it w' *ulzie* [= *ulzie*]. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x. Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair w' your nasty *ulye*? 1858 M. PORTCROSS *Souter Johnny* 33 Outowre the *ulye*, midnight late. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. i. (1860) 261 The *uley*-pot, or *uley* cuse.

β. 3 *oile*, 3-7 *oyle*, 3-8 *oyl*, 4-7 *oile*, (4 *uile*, *oyel*, 4-5 *oyle*, *oile*, 5 *oel*, *hoyle*, 6 *huill*), 4, 7- *oil*, (9 *vulgar* and dial. *ile*).

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2519 3et of be lulle banes . . floweð oðer *oile* ut. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 293 He let fülle corn & *oyl* & win bi eche side. 1340 *Agenc.* 93 In þe wrytynge ha clepeth *uile* oure lhorð . . vyle of blisse nor wepinge . . Of þise *oyle* byþe ysmyred þo þet god þeþ ymad kynges. c.1375 *Cursor M.* 12870 (Gott.) Pic and *oil* [Cott. *oyle*, *Parv.* *oyle*] til his bi house. c.1385 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2103 Who wastrelth best naked with *oile* [v. rr. *oyle*, *oile*] enoynt. c.1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xiv. 61 þat table euernare droppeþ *oel*, as it ware of *oile*. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 70, I haue putte more *oile* in my lympe to studie by. 1659 STANLEY *Philos.* III. ii. 132 One sort is fluid, as Honey, *Oyle*. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 27 If . . the Vial be filled with *Oile*. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iv. 445 The consumption of *oyle* by lamps. 1888 *ibid.* [see 31] γ dial. 6 *volle*, 7 *voilld* (?), *yoill*.

c. 1568 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1866) 116 Pynt of *oyle* for the Belles vd. 1650 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb. For yollid and candelles. *Ibid.* For yollid.

B. Signification.

1. A substance having the following characters (or most of them): viz. those of being liquid at ordinary temperatures, of a viscid consistence and

characteristic smooth and sticky (unctuous) feel, lighter than water and insoluble in it, soluble in alcohol and ether, inflammable, chemically neutral.

a. without *an* or *pl*; in early use almost always = OLIVE-OIL.

c.1175 [see A. α]. a.1300 E. E. Psalter *xxvii* | 5 þou fatted in oil mi heved yit c.1305 *Land of Cockayne* 11 in E. E. P. (1862) 157 þer beþ riuers. Of oile, melk, honi and wine. c.1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) ii. 6 He wald send him of þe oile of þe tree of mercy. 1548-9 (Mai.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Vist. Sick*, As with this visble oyle thy body outwardly . . annoynted. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Disc. viii. 84 The five foolish vngens . . begd oyle. 1752 HUMPH. *Pol. Disc.* iii. 41 'Tis the oil which rendeis the motion of the wheel more smooth and easy. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 73 [They] spend their own oil in feeding their own lamp.

b. with *an* and *pl*, indicating a particular kind or different kinds.

The oils constitute a very large group of natural substances, of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin. They are divided into three classes: (1) *Fatty or fixed oils* (see FATTY 6, FIXED 4), of animal or vegetable origin, which (in common with *fats*) are chemically triglycerides of fatty acids, and produce a permanent greasy stain on paper, etc.; these are subdivided into *drying oils*, which by exposure to air absorb oxygen and thicken into varnishes, and *non-drying oils*, which by exposure ferment and become rancid; they are used as lubricants, as illuminants, in making soap, and for various other purposes. (2) *Essential or volatile oils* (see ESSENTIAL a. 5 b), chiefly of vegetable (sometimes of animal) origin, which are acrid and limpid, and form the characteristic odorous principles of plants, etc.; chemically, they are hydrocarbons, or mixtures of hydrocarbons with resins, etc.; they are extensively used in medicine and perfumery, and in some cases, in the arts. (3) *Mineral oils*, which are chemically mixtures of hydrocarbons, and are used chiefly as illuminants.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (MS. Rod.) If 217/2 Many duers oile is pressede oute of many duers pungen and some oile is simple. as oile of olife, oile of nottes, oile of popie and some oile is medled and compownd. 1623 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic* 3 Used outwardly as an Oyl or Oyntment. 1695 W. HALIFAX in *Phil. Trans.* 100 Perhaps he distributed among them Sweet Oyls, to be used in or after their Bathings. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261. 1742 in *Nature* (1882) XXXVI. 620 An oyle extracted from a flinty rock for the cure of rheumatism, and other cases. 1875 *Ure's Diet. Art.* III. 455 Essential oils are not greasy to the touch, like the fat oils. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Vattel's Dict. Chem.* III. 637/2 Oils are said to be 'fixed' when they cannot be distilled either alone or with steam without undergoing decomposition; oils that can be so distilled being termed volatile or essential oils. Fatty oils that absorb oxygen from the air, and thus become slowly converted into varnishes, are termed drying oils, e.g. linseed, harel nut, hemp, and poppy oils. Drying oils contain glycerides of linoleic and similar unsaturated acids.

c. *Holy oil*: oil used in religious or sacred rites, as the anointing of priests or kings, chrism, extreme unction, etc.

c. 1305 St. Katherine 301 in E. E. P. (1862) 98 Of hire tumber þer vneþ 3et holt oyle. 1382 WYCLIF *Nun.* xxxv. 25 The greet preest that with hool oyle is anoynt. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Hen. VI. v. When a crown in cradel made me king with oyle of holy thoubmes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. 1. 88 She had all the Royall makings of a Queene; As holy Oyle, Edward Confessors Crowne. 1805 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 404/2 Since the seventh century the holy oils, formerly consecrated at any time, have been blessed by the bishop in the Mass of this day [Maundy Thursday].

d. *Old Chem.* One of the five supposed 'principles' of bodies *Oils*.

1706 PHILLIPS s. v. Among Chymists, Oil or Sulphur is one of the five Principles of their Art, being a subtil, fat Substance, capable of taking fire, which usually arises after the Spirit. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Elements*. The four principles, salt, oil, water, and earth, are always found in all plants. *Ibid.* s. v. *Principle*. The chymists make five principles, three whereof are called active principles, sulphur, as salt; sulphur or oil, and mercury or spirit. The two passive principles, are phlegm and caput mortuum.

2. In the names of the various kinds, unlimited in number, a. denoted by *oil* with the name of the source (plant, animal, etc.), or sometimes of a person, as *oil of almonds*, *amber*, *ben*, *cade*, *dill*, *eucalyptus*, *fennel*, *geranium*, *juniper*, *lavender*, etc., etc., *oil of Matthiæ* (see quot. 1861), *oil of scorpius*, *oil of philosophers* (see PHILOSOPHER).

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (MS. Rod.) If 217 b/1 Oile of popie . . is moste made of blacke popie sede. (See also 1 b.) c. 1400 *Laufmann's Chirurg.* 312 Oile of rosi, & þe þelke of an ey, ben good þerfore. 1552 HULOT, Oyle of almondes, *metaphr.* 1641 *FERNEX Dutil.* iii. (1651) 713 There will remain the true Oil or Essence of Antimony. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 130 Anointing it with Oyl of Amber and Oyl of Roses mixed together. 1741 *Compt. Fam.* Piece i. i 57 Take Oil of Scorpions, and Oil of Bees-wax. 1834 SOUTHWY *Doctor* xxiv. l. 236 Oil of swallows. procured by pounding twenty live swallows in a mortar with about as many different herbs. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 469 Oil of Bitter Almonds may be obtained by distilling bitter almonds with water. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic The.* x. (ed. 2) 345 A neutral sulphate of oxide of ethyle, commonly called oil of wine. 1861 HUMPH. *tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 65 The entire Animal . . infused in oil . . Scorpion (Oil of Matthiæ). 1870 J. POWER *Handybk. ab. Bks.* iii. 45 Pieces of cotton impregnated with oil of cedar or of birch. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 413 Oil of Cade is a brown inflammable tarry liquid, with a strong acid taste.

b. The name of the source, or other defining word, preceding *oil*, as *argan oil*, *brick oil*, *cod liver oil*, *cottonseed oil*, *fish oil*, *linseed oil*, *olive oil*, etc., etc., *hair oil*, *salad oil*, etc. (see these words); *animal oil*, any oil obtained from an animal body;

spec. *Dippel's animal oil*, an oil prepared by distillation from stag's horns, etc. and used in medicine; **dead oil** (see DEAD OIL); **sweet oil** = OLIVE-OIL. 1565 in *Reg. Privy Council*. Scot. I. 360 Two barrel of fische huill. 1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* XXXIV (1887) 123 Then were they ointed with sweete oyle 1766 *Genl Mag* Apr. 171/ The oil called Zachæus's oil, is expressed from the fruit of a tree that is said to be of the kind which Zachæus climbed. 1823 CRABB *Technical Dict.* *Dippel's animal oil*, so called from the chemist who first observed it. 1836-41 BRANDIS *Man Chem* (ed. 3) 1133 Beech-nut oil, the decorticated nuts of the beech-tree yield about 15 per cent. of oil resembling olive oil. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquun-Tandoum* II. 118 Animal oil is produced in great abundance by the Whale and the Porpoise. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* (ed. 4) 160 Whale Oil, White and Black Porpoise Oil, Seal Oil, Sturgeon Oil, etc.

c. rarely, with defining word following, as **oil castor** = CASTOR OIL; **oil olive** = OLIVE-OIL. 1779 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fruits & Corr* (1888) I 75 Making a screw to express oil castor [300 Durham Acc Rolls 6, 1 barrelle 'ole olive'] 1469 in *Nonseil Ord* (1790) 102 Oyle oil for Lent. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev* XLIV. 2 That they brynge pure oyle olive beaten for lightes 1545 *Nottingham Rec* III 224 A pynt oyle Olive. 1673 *Phil. Trans* VIII. 6002 That Aqua vite swims upon Oyl-olive.

d. in partly-anglicized phrases from French; **oil-de-bay** (-bates) = oil of bay (obtained from the bay laurel); **oil d'olive** = OLIVE-OIL; **oil-de-rose**, tr. L. *oleum roseum*.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c. 13. Oyle debay the barrell containinge c. pounce. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 434 Some take the Bay berries only, and thereout presse oile-de-bates. 1607 TORSILL *Four-by Beasts* (1658) 273 A Goose feather anointed with Oyl-de-bay. 1600 *Lamfranc's Chirurg.* 41 'Oile de olive pat is nout ripe. 1459 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 1254 Karke de oile d'olive. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 4057 To mix, saffronne with oyl-dolie. 1595 *POLWART Flying w Montgomerie* 234 For thy feuer take old-oly mixt with a mouthfull of melancholy 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 213 'Oulderose Me may baptize and name hit.

3. In figurative and allusive uses.

a. In allusion to the use of oil for anointing (ceremonial or medicinal), or for maintaining light or heat; esp. in reference to 'smooth', i. e. soothing or flattering, words (see also b).

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 5/146 With Oyle of milce smeorien him 12300 *Cursor M.* 955 Pe oil o mercl 1340 HAMFOLLE *Psalter* cxxvii 4 Enoynt wip oyl of charite. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 38 Dis devocioun is be oyle. 1382-1 Ps. xlv 8 [xlv 7] Therefore devocioun thees God, with oile of gladnesse befor thy felawis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 154 Swete vncyon of oyle of the holy goost. 1531 *Elvort Gov.* III. xxv. Two or three drops of the sweete oyle of remembrance. 1638 *SHIRLEY Mart. Soldier* III. 11. A little oyle of favour will scoure thee agen, And make thee shine as bright. 1657 *TRAPP Comm.* Job xxix 25 He had so fourbished the sword of Justice with the Oyle of Mercy 1781 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II 835 His wants are supplied by the oil of his tongue. 1877 G. DAWSON *Prayers* (1878) 46 When the oil of life has run out.

† b. Phr. *To hold or bear up oil*. to use flattering speech, flatter. *Obs.*

1387 *TRAVISA Higden* (Rolls) III 447 A greet deel of hem hilde up be kynges oyl [L. *magna convitantum parte assentient*]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III 172 Prophetes false manye mo To bere up oil, and alle tho Affemen that which he hath told 1399 *LANG. Rich. Redeles* III 186 For braggynge and for bostynge and beringe vpon oiles.

c. *To add (put) oil to the fire, flames, etc.*: to heighten or aggravate fury, passion, or the like; to 'add fuel to the flame'.

1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 820 There were also certaine other malicious and busye persones who added Oyle to the Fornace. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 229 As the common saying is, powred oyle vpon the fyre. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Incurable* IV. But Wine, alas, was Oyl to thy fire. 1822 *SCOTT Private* IV. Serving only like oil to the flame.

d. In various phrases referring to the use of an oil-lamp for nightly study; e. g. *to lose one's oil*, to study or labour in vain (*obs.*); *to smell of oil*, to bear marks of laborious study; *to burn the midnight oil*, to study late into the night.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 35 b. That they were like to lese bothe worke and oyle. 1576 *NEWTON Lemme's Complex.* Epistle, None of indifferent judgement, shall thinke his oyle & labour lost. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* (ed. 2) To Rdr. 3 A work of this nature should smell of oyle if duly and deservedly handled. 1650 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Crastin* Anm. 16 As were that worth our Braines, and Midnight Oyle. a 1668 *DENHAM Poems* 47 What from Johnson's oil and sweat did flow. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacrene Duellum*. 72 That work needs not smell of Oyl. 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* 1. 27, I trum'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1812 *Edin. Rev* XX. 227 He may have wasted the midnight oil in preparing instruction.

e. *To pour oil upon the waters*, etc.: to appease strife or disturbance; in allusion to the effect of oil upon the agitated surface of water. (Cf. OLEIO, quot. 1804.)

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 11 445 (heading) Of the stilling of Waves by means of Oil. Extracted from sundry Letters between Benjamin Franklin LL D etc. *Ibid.* 447 Pliny's account of a practice among the seamen of his time to still the waves in a storm by pouring oil into the sea. 1847 W. B. BARING in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 103 Lord G. [Bentinck] spoke angrily. D'Israeli poured oil and calmed the waves. 1865 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. 1 (1866) 663 The fiery words of Don John were not as oil to troubled waters. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xii. Then Mrs. Grantly strove to change the subject, and threw oil upon the waters.

f. *To strike oil (U.S.)*: lit. to reach the oil (petroleum) in sinking a shaft for it through the overlying strata; hence *fig. (colloq.)* to hit upon a source of rapid profit and affluence.

1865 *Punch's Almanack* (last page), Barber has struck 'lie', but it will not do for the hair. 1875 *Punch* 6 Mar. 99/2 He has certainly struck oil in the Costa Rica and Honduras loans. 1888 *Lowell Wks.* (1890) VI. 207 We are a nation which has struck ile.

g. In humorously allusive phrases, imitating the names of kinds of oil (see 2, and cf. ANOINT 3 b, 5, GREASE v. 4 b, OIL v. 2): **oil of angels** (ANGEL 6), gold employed in gifts or bribes (cf. INDIAN oil); **oil of barley**, oil of malt, malt liquor; **oil of baston**, birch, hazel, holly, whisp, hazel oil, hickory oil, sturruip oil, strap oil, a beating or flogging (with a birch-rod, hazel-stick, etc.); **oil of fool**, flattery used to befool a person (*obs.*).

1592 *GREENE Upst Courtier* B. 13. The palms of their hands so hot that they cannot be cooled vnlesse they be rubd with the oyle of angels. 1623 *MASSINGER Dk. Milan* III. 11, I have seen his stripes wash'd off With oil of angel. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Oyl of Barley, strong Drink. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 308 They call it vulgarly the oyle of Baston, or a sower cudgell. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), Oyl of Birch, a flogging with a birchrod. 1785 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Oth. Ode to R. A. S.* Reynolds pritheek, seek the Courtier's school And learn to manufacture oil of fool. 1678, 1825, 1894 Oyl of hazel, hazel oil (see HAZEL 1 e, 4 c). 1825 *BROCKITT IV C Gloss.*, Oyl-of-hazel, a sound drubbing. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 168 If I'd behaved that way with my father he would have prescribed a little 'hickory oil'. 1608 *Penniless Parl.* in *Harl. Mus.* (ed. Park) I 183 The oil of 'holly shall prove a present remedy for a shrewd housewife. c. 1648-50 *BRATHWAIT Barnardese* *Fruit*, title-p. The oyle of 'malt and juyce of spritley nectar have made my Muse more valiant than Hector. 1693 *Poor Robin* (N.). Now for to cure such a disease as this, The oyl of 'whip the surest medicine is.

4. = OIL-COLOUR. Often in pl. oils.

1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 351 The payntinge and coloringe. with good colos and oyles. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 51 To refresh the colours of oiled peeces that bee wrought in oyle. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 84 Painters work of ordinary lights of windowes in oyl. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 413 403 Land-cape-painting in oils may be considered a false hand by him [Poussin] brought almost to perfection. 1867 *Nat. Enceyl.* I. 857 Antonello da Messina. the first Italian who painted in oils.

b. *collog.* An oil-painting, a picture painted in oils. Chiefly in pl.

1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 172 Some fair oils by German artists. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 5/2 Visitors to the studio will also find some thirty or forty small oils of dogs.

5. *collog.* abbrev. of OILSKIN. Chiefly in pl. 1891 J. DALE *Round the World* 330 A young man dressed us in a full suit of 'oils'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of, consisting of, pertaining to, or dealing with oil, as *oil-bath*, *brush*, *cooper*, *dregs* (hence *oil-dreg* vb., to treat with oil-dregs), *fuel*, *globule*, *merchant*, *monger*, *mongery*, *particle*, etc.; containing or conveying oil, as *oil-bottle*, *car*, *cell*, *closet*, *cock*, *dunct*, *fat*, *horn*, *jar*, *pot*, *pump*, *safe*, *sink*, *tank*, *vase*, *vat*, *vessel*, etc.; producing, or used in the production or distribution of oil, as *oil-factory*, *land*, *region*, *shale*, *shop*, *well*, etc.; obtained or made from oil, as *oil gas*, *spirit*; in which oil is used as fuel, etc., as *oil-engine*, *lamp*, *launch*, *motor*, *stove*; belonging or relating to oil-painting, painted in oils, as *oil group*, *head*, *picture*. b. *Objective and obj. gen.*, as *oil-bearing*, *carrying*, *containing*, *distributing*, *producing*, *refining*, *yielding* adjs.; *oil-atomizer*, *crusher*, *distributor*, *drawer*, *dragger*, *refiner*, *spreader*. c. *Instrumental*, etc., as *oil-hardening*, *oil-bright*, *battered*, *dried* (dried of oil, having the oil dried up), *driven*, *fed*, *fired*, *laden*, *lit*, *smelling*, *soaked* adjs. d. *Similitative*, etc., as *oil-like*, *green*, *yellow* adjs.

1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 136 The particular causes and conditions of 'oil-accumulation. 1898 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 663 Exposed by means of an 'oil-bath, to a temperature between 300° and 350°. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* I 57 Rape and hemp are 'oil-bearing plants. 1598 E. GILPIN *Shal.* (1878) 29 Hence with these filders whose 'oyle-battered lines, Are Pandes vnto lusts. 1705 *Lowell Cas.* No. 4174/4 An Apprentice to an 'Oyl-Cooper in London. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 35 The price of cake gives a higher profit to the 'oil-crusher. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 374 Tiltonson... was a wet and dry-alter, or 'oil drawer in London. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 479 'Oildreggs mixt with cley. 1554 *Hulwor.* Oyle dregges, *Maria, Anarcar, Anurcar*. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* 1. iii. 221 My 'oyle-dinde Lampe. 1893 *Times* 20 Mar. This 'oil-driven locomotive is at once an innovation and a success. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/5 One of the modern oil-driven motors. *Ibid.* 1 Dec. 6/3 The first exhibition of any 'oil-engines in this country. In 1887, 1799 in *Herrg. Archiv* LXXXII. 396/124 A 'wint colous... brought an 'oyle-fat in here bele. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 137, I will now give you the whole philosophy of 'oil-finding and oil-production. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 1/1 'Oil-fuel boats, and life-saving apparatus. 1823 J. BARCROCK *Dom. Annunc.* 99 'Oil Gas... that obtained from oil. 1880 *HOLLYBAND Treat. Fr. Tong.* *Les huiles & autres huiles*, an 'oyle glasse, a vyoile. 1845 *BUND Die Litter* 207 Some cells contain small 'oil-globules, marked by the clear rings.

1673 *Lowell Cas.* No. 845/4 One 'Oyl green Carpet. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 214 Of a fine oil green, or greenish-white colour. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept. 503/1 This process of 'oil-hardening, introduced first by Lord Armstrong in the case of barrels, is now almost universally adopted for all gun forgings. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xvi 13 Then toke Samuel his 'oyle horne, & anoynted him a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 136 That makes with his great oil-horn much a do. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 323 A small 'oil-lamp on the floor. 1605 *TIMME Quersil.* 1 xv. Kij b. Sulphur. the natural, moist, original 'oylelike. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 274 Olyuys, putacioun, and 'oil makynge. 1837 *WHITLOCK, etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 349 Another species of 'oil-merchants deal mostly in sweet oils, and a few leading articles of foreign produce, termed dry saltery. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/2 The Daimler 'oil-motors. were strongly in evidence. 1862 *THORNBURY Life Turner* I. 258 His early 'oil-pictures were dark and heavy. c. 1440 *Primp. Parr.* 364/1 'Oly potte, or oly vesselle. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 448 A vinegar pot, oil pot, and suga box. 1845 *STROQUER Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 37 Corn, cotton, 'oil-producing plants, and sugar. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 22 Nov. 2/5 The Pennsylvania 'oil-region. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. § 6, 72 When Shales contain enough bituminous matter to be used for the manufacture of Paraffin they are called 'Oil Shales. 1699 *OATES Narr. Popish Plot* 32 Where they found an 'Oyl-shop, which the said Groves brag'd he fr'd. 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anm.* 315 They generally purchase the bottoms of the casks at our oil-shops. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 'Oil sinks are formed in watch and clock plates so that... the oil is kept close to the pivot. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 173 It was the smell of smoke and 'oil-soaked cloth. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 66/4 Pottery 'Oil Stoves. 1885 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand Plants & Anm.* 94 The numerous 'oil-vases given as prizes at the games instituted by Pisistratus 1472 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 5, 11 'Oylevates of silver. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 A whole cellar full of 'oyle vessels. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* 'Oil-well, a dug or bored well, from which petroleum is obtained by pumping or by natural flow. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 214 Of a rich yellowish green, or 'oil yellow colour. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry IV. Afr.* 76 The principal 'oil yielding seeds.

6. *Special Combs.*: **oil-beetle**, a beetle of the genus *Meloe*, which exudes an oily liquid when alarmed; **oil-berry**, † (a) an olive; (b) ? a name for the fruit of the Oil-Palm (*Elaeis guineensis*); **oil-bird**, name for various birds yielding oil; (a) the GUACHARO of the West Indies and S. America, *Steatornis caripensis*; (b) a FROGMOUTH of Ceylon, *Batrachostomus moniliger*; (c) the FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis*, **oil-box**, (a) a box in which oil is stored; (b) in *Machinery*, 'a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **oil-bush** [BUSH sb. 2], a socket containing oil in which an upright spindle runs; **oil-can**, a can for holding oil; **spec. = OILER 3; **oil-case** = OILSKIN (*obs.*); **oil-cellar**, (a) a cellar for storage of oil; (b) a small reservoir for oil in a piece of machinery; **oil-clock** [CLOCK sb. 3] = *oil-beetle*; **oil-coat**, a coat of oiled cloth, an oilskin coat (cf. OILED 1 c, quot. 1672); **oil-cup**, a small vessel to hold oil for lubricating, either portable (= OILER 3), or attached to the machinery and acting automatically (cf. *oil-box* b, *oil-cellar* b); **oil-derrick**, a derrick or frame used in boring for mineral oil; **oil-drop**, name for the rudimentary umbilical vesicle in the eggs of some fishes; **oil-field**, an area or a tract of country occupied by oil-bearing strata; **oil floor-cloth** (see OILOCLOTH); **oil-garden**, a garden of olives grown for oil, **oil-gauge** (-gage), a hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of oils, an oleometer, **oil-gilding**, gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface formed of linseed-oil mixed with a yellow pigment (*oil-gold size*); **oil-gland**, a gland which secretes oil, **spec.** the uropygial or coccygeal gland in birds, which secretes the oil with which they preen their feathers; **oil-gold** (see *oil-gilding*); **oil-hole**, a small hole drilled in a machine, into which oil can be dropped for lubricating; **oil-jack**, a vessel with a spout, in which oil can be heated, **oil-meal**, ground linseed cake; **oil-paint**, paint made by mixing a pigment with oil (= OIL-COLOUR), **oil-painting**, (a) the action, or art, of painting in oils, (b) a picture painted in oils, **oil-palm**, a species of palm yielding oil; esp. *Elaeis guineensis*, which yields palm-oil; **oil-paper**, paper made transparent or waterproof by soaking in oil; **oil-plant**, any plant yielding an oil (usually with defining word, as *castor-oil plant*, *croton-oil plant*, etc.); **spec.** the GINGILL, *Sesamum indicum*, **oil-press**, an apparatus for expressing oil from fruits, seeds, etc.; **oil-presser**, one whose trade is to press oil from seeds, etc.; the manager of an oil-press; **oil-rubber**, in *Engraving*, a roll of woollen cloth moistened with oil, used for cleaning plates, etc.; **oil-sand**, a stratum of sandstone yielding oil; **oil-shark**, any species of shark yielding oil, esp. *Galeorhinus galeus* of California; **oil-sheet**, a sheet made of oilskin or oil-paper; **oil-silk****

= OILED silk; oil-smeller (U. S.), a person who professes to discover oil-bearing strata for well-boring by the sense of smell; oil-spring, a spring of mineral oil (with or without admixture of water); oil-stock, *Eel*, a vessel for containing holy oil; oil-tawing, the process of tawing skins in oil, in the manufacture of oiled leather; oil-tempered *a.* (of steel), tempered by means of oil; oil-test, oil-tester, a contrivance for ascertaining some property of oils, as their flashing-point, burning-point, or lubricating quality; oil-tight *a.* [after *water-tight*], of such a degree of tightness as to prevent oil from passing through; oil-tongued *a.*, having an 'oily' tongue, characterized by smooth or flattering speech; oil-tube, a tube conveying oil, as the vitæ in the fruits of *Umbelliferæ*, oil-way, a channel for the admission of oil to lubricate a hinge or the like; oil whetstone = OILSTONE *sb.*; † oil wort, † a vegetable yielding oil, or eaten with oil (*obs.*). See also OIL-BAG, OILCAKE, etc.

1658 ROWLAND Moullet's *Theat. Ins.* 1016 In English it may fitly be called the 'Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-cloak. 1879 LUNBROCK *Sci. Lect.* 43 A small parasite, on one of the wild bees was the larva of the oil-beetle. 1881 WYCLIFF *Isa.* xvii. 6 As the shaking out of the 'oile berie [1838 the fruit of olive tie] 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. ix. 281 The oil-berry tree, the black ivory nut-tree, which might be made a valuable article of commerce. 1893 *Westm. Gns.* 27 Nov. 71 The 'oil-bird of Trinidad, so called on account of its excessively plump, fat, not to say oily condition. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds.* *Guacharo*, the Spanish-American name of what English writers have lately taken to calling the Oil-Bird, the *Steatornis caripensis* of ornithologists. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 28 'Oil-boxes and hoop felled wheels are great improvements. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* ix. Their fall upsetting the 'oil-can 1741 *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 15 Tea in 'oil-case bags. 1764 WESLEY *Fruit* 16 Jan. I was persuaded to put on an oil case hood. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 499 Me may also doon other diligence Aboute an 'oilcelar, hit for to warme. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Oil-cellar, an oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box. 1653 *Flouings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 62 For an 'oyle-coat and hatt-case 16--00 1850 CROUCH *Dipsychus* i. iv. 34 It falls from off me like the rain from the oil coat. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Oil-cup When portable, for oiling machinery, they are considered as Oilers. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 39 Oil-cups for screwing into these openings may be purchased. 1885 *Science* 22 May 1251 The egg of the cod is buoyant, but without an 'oil-drop. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 434 The principal sources of liquid fuel are the American and Russian 'oil fields. 1895 *Mrs. Heywood New Present* (1771) 258 Directions concerning 'Oil Floor-Cloths. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* viii. 14 You're best londe and vnyardes and 'oyle gardens shall he take. 1825-6 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* I. 271/2 The neck of the bud. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v., Analysis of the secretion of the Oil-gland shows that its composition closely resembles that of the sebaceous product of Mammals. 1750 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 89 2/1 Night Peices ought to be in 'Oyl-Gold, or Oyl-Lacker. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. Oil-gilding, Oil-gold size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1875 *Ure's Dictionary of Arts* III. 1055 (s. v. *Varnish*) The assistant is then to lift up the 'oil-jack, laying the spout over the edge of the pot. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 51 Linseed cake, or 'oil-meal as it is sometimes termed, is always relished by a sheep. 1790 *Roy in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 184 The French rods were covered with several coats of 'oil-paint to prevent their imbibing the salt water. 1898 *Westm. Gns.* 17 Nov. 3/1 His splendid success in the use of oil-paint as an artistic material. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 3) I. 11 note, Mr. Raspe has proved that 'oil-painting was known long before its pretended discovery by Van Eyck. 1850 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint* 76 Until the time of Correggio and Titian, the peculiar beauties of oil painting were unknown. 1864 THORNBURY *Life Turner* I. 351 In this first period Turner's oil paintings were bold and dark. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 443/2 *Elms guineensis*, the African 'Oil Palm, which yields the celebrated palm oil, is a native of tropical Western Africa. 1825-6 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Streets* 11, The candle in the transparent lamp, manufactured of 'oil paper, has been blown out. 1848 tr. Hoffmeister's *Trav. Ceylon & India* 208 *Sesamum* ('oil plant), *Ricinus* (castor-oil tree). 1884 MILLER *Plant n.* *Arachis hypogaea*, .. Ground-nut or Earth-nut Oil-plant, *Bassia longifolia*, Ilpa, Illiput, or Illipie oil plant, *Carapa guianensis*, Carap, Crab, or Anduoba Oil plant; *Croton tiglium*, Croton oil-plant; *Ricinus communis*, .. Castor oil-plant; *Sesamum indicum*, Gungelly, or Gungilie, Oil plant, Tit, or Teet, Oil-plant, *S. indicum* and *S. orientale*, Benne-oil-plant. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 65 On the right-hand you have the 'Oil-presses, and other places for the Oil. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE *Civ. Sc.* I. 105/1 Mr. Brotherton is a large 'oil presser. c. 1790 IMISON *Sci. Art* II. 44 The tools necessary for engraving are, the 'oil-rubber, burnisher, scraper, oil-stone, needles, and ruler. 1893 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 When the 'oil-sand is struck, the oil, mingled with gas, spurts up with great force. 1783 CAYALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 438 This slip of 'oil silk answers better than a piece of bladder or leather. 1868 DANA *Mtn.* (ed. 5) 725 The 'oil spring of Cuba, Alleghany Co., N. Y., called the Seneca Oil Spring, was described by Prof. Silliman in 1833, as a duty pool. 1897 W. WALKER *Sci. Hist. Oef. Movem.* viii. (1898) 248 The 'oilstock of the Holy Chrism is kissed in place of the Pax. 1884 *Science* 13 June 724/1 Bars of 'oil tempered and untempered steel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Oil-test, for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapors of petroleum are liable to explode. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/4 Cement tester, 'oil tester; apparatus for the testing of pressure and vacuum gauges and indicators. 1850 RANKINE *Steam Engine* (Cent.) An 'oil-tight stuffing-box. 1891 MASSINGER *Emper. East v. W.* II. The proud attributes, By 'oil-tongued flattery imposed upon us. 1840 *Archæologia* XXIX. 62 An oblique perforation in the stone served as an 'oilway

to render its revolutions easier. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 'Oyle whetstones that barbers vse. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 208 He ete but brede and 'oyle wortes

† OIL, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [An alteration of OLIO: perh. confused with It. *olio* oil] = OLIO I.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil* or *Ohio* (in Cookery), a rich sort of Potage after the Spanish way, made of Buttock beef, part of a Fillet of Veal, of a Leg of Mutton, and of raw Gammon of Bacon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, Chickens, Quails, Sausages, and a Cervelat, all fry'd brown, and afterwards boild with all sorts of Roots and Herbs. 'Oils (for Fish-Days) are also prepar'd with Peas-soup, several sorts of Fish, Roots and Pulse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., To have an Oil for Flesh-Days, take all Sorts of good Meats, viz Part of a Buttock of Beef [etc.].

OIL, *v.* [f. OIL *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To apply oil to; to anoint.

† a. To pour oil upon ceremonially, esp. in consecrating to the office of king: = ANOINT *v.* 2. *Obs.* c. 1440 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 7243 (MS Camb. Ee. 4. 31) Fram king alfred, he kumde more, pat uerst was oyled (MS *Cotton Caligula A. xi* yel'd) at rome. *Ibid.* 5329 (MS. Digby 205) Pe pope lyoun him blessed, And be kinges croune of his lond Sette him on and oyled [earlier MSS elide] him. c. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps* xxxiii. iv, Thou oil'st my head, thou fill'st my cupp. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* i. 337 Jehu, oil'd for Ahab's sin.

b. To put oil on; to moisten, rub, smear, or lubricate with oil. *Phr.* To oil the wheels (also *fig.*).

To oil out, in *Painting*, to moisten (those parts of a picture intended to be retouched) with a thin coating of oil. c. 1440 *Primp. Pav.* 363/1 Oyle wythe oyle. 1598 Ludlow *Churcho. Acc.* (Camden) 169 Item, to William Glover, for oylinge and coloringe yt [an hour glass] 1643 CARLY *Sacr. Court.* 13 Would he have the Chariot move swiftly, who will not Oyle the Wheelies? 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 171 So oft as the Workman has occasion to oyl the Center of the Work. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 201 This operation is termed 'oiling out'. 1884 SPILLY *Sport v.* 67 They should be wiped clean and free from damp, then oiled.

2. *fig. a.* To oil the hand (*fig.*): to bribe (cf. ANOINT *v.* 3 b). Also with the person as obj.

1602 *2d Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. 61. Must his worship's fists be needs then oyled with Angells? 1652 J. WILKINSON *Cannet Nat. Paradox* ix. 210 Speaking in private to the same Officer (whose hand he had already oyled). 1891 *Daily Chron.* 13 Aug. 5/7 Certain officials had to be 'oiled'.

b. (a) To make 'smooth' or bland; to oil one's tongue, to adopt or use flattering speech. (b) To besmear with flattery, to flatter (= ANOINT *v.* 3 a).

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Hist. Sur T. Wynt D's* Wks. 1873 III. 102 Hast thou betraide me yet with such a tongue, so smoothly oild. c. 1726 SOUTHERN *Serm.* (1727) IV. ix. 287 No wonder if Errol, oiled with Obsequiousness, has often the Advantage of Truth. 1750 SIMPSON *Rural Elegance* 108 The reptile race, That oil the tongue, and bow the knee. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linnæ* i. Oil my voice, and I'm your man.

3. To supply or feed with oil.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 120 Bagos, too apt, .. Thus oyles the Fire, which but too fast did burn.

4. To convert (butter or grease) into oil by melting. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 66 The butter is oiled by hot water. 1842 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* St. Cuthbert, And the fish is all spoild, And the butter's all oil'd, And the soup's got cold in the silver tureen.

b. *intr.* To become of the consistence of oil.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 114 Take Care the Butter do not oil. 1790 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xi. 175 Boil all together and send it up immediately, or else it will oil. *Mod.* Add warmed butter, being careful not to allow it to oil.

OIL-BAG. a. A sac or gland in an animal body which secretes or contains oil. b. A bag to contain material from which oil is to be expressed. c. A bag to contain oil for any purpose.

1713 DEBRIAN *Phys. Theol.* vii. i. (1727) 334 note, In most Birds there is only one Gland; in which are divers. Cells, ending in two or three larger Cells, lying under the Nipple of the Oil-bag. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 161 The oil-bag of the musquash, wrapped in cotton, affords a perfume, grateful to those who are fond of musk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Oil bag, a sack of horsehair or cocoon-fiber, used in pressing oleine from the stearine in a press.

OILCAKE (oi'l,kēk). The cake or mass of compressed seeds (rapeseed, linseed, cottonseed, or other kind) which is left after pressing out so much of the oil as can be thus extracted; used as a fattening food for cattle or sheep, or as manure. (Usually as a substance; less commonly with *pl.*) 1757 W. THOMSON *R. N. Advoc.* 41 They shall not be fed with Graves, Oil Cakes, Horse-Flesh. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 41 Feeding the cows with green food and oil-cake. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29 57 Our greatest agricultural revolution was produced by feeding mutton on oil-cake and sliced turnips.

Comb. 1865 DICKENS *Mit Fr.* i. x, An oilcake-fed style of business-gentleman.

OILOLOTH (oi'l,klēp).

1. A general name for any fabric of cotton, linen, hemp, etc., prepared with oil, so as to be rendered waterproof. a. = OILSKIN.

1697 tr. *Cities D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 135 Which Conches .. are distinguished by this, that they are covered with green Oyl-cloth round. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxvi. 165 It was with difficulty that we could, by the help of oil-cloths and other conveniences, keep ourselves dry. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Missionary Travels* 319 He brought his bible, carefully wrapped up in an oil-cloth. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. viii. 232 A suit and hood of yellow oilcloth covered all. 1881 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* IV.

21/1 The manner of making oil-cloth or 'oil-skin was at one period a mystery.

b. A canvas of various degrees of thickness, painted or coated with a preparation containing a drying oil, used for table-cloths, floor-cloths, etc. 1803 [see 2]. 1819 *Pantologia*, Oil-cloth, linen cloth or canvas painted either plainly or ornamentally in oil-colours. 1828 WEBSTER, Oil-cloth, cloth oiled or painted for covering floors. 1832 BABBAGE *Elem. Manuf.* 76 Those oil cloths with the greatest variety of colours at a most expensive.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Made of or covered with oilcloth.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 265, I am not commonly fond of sight, but content myself with the oil-cloth-picture, of them that is hung out. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxix (1831) 259 Oilcloth floor and uncurtained window. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* x. 23 We had on oil-cloth suits and south-wester caps. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX 442/1 The meal spread on the oilcloth-covered table.

OIL-COLOUR. 'Colour' or paint made by grinding a pigment in oil. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 298* Painting of hir mastis, sails, and armys, with oyle colours. 1659 Wool *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 309 'They were all painted over in oyl colours this year (1659). 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 349 Draw upon these marked Linc's with Oyl Colours. 1821 CRAIG *Lett. Drawing* i. 33 In the time of those three great men, the practice of painting in oil colours became general.

Oiled (oid), *pp.* a. [f. OIL *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Smeared, moistened, or lubricated with oil. † In early use, of a person, Anointed. Also *fig.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* ii. Pref., This chaplayne of the deuyll was a general prouder for the oyled fathers there. 1606 SYLVESTER *Pu. Harlas* ii. iv. iii. *Schisme* 345 Th' Oyled Priests that in Gods preence stand. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. Wks. (Kildg.) 142/1, I have no oiled tongue, and I hope my bluntnes will not offend. 1630 FANSHAW *Ode*, Fice from the bait of oiled hands, And painted looks. 1894 *Ld. Roslbery Sp.* 18 Mar., If the Employer's Liability Bill had been presented to the House of Lords by a Conservative Government it would have been passed on oiled castors.

b. Soaked, ground, preserved, etc., in oil.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* viii. 26 An unleavened cake, and a cake of oiled bread, and a wafer. 1658 PHILLIPS *v. Distemper*, Paintung in Distemper, or wae, hath been anciently in use than that which is in oiled colours. 1883 *Fisheries Japan* 22 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) Oiled sardines, preserved oysters and tunny-fish, are exhibited in our Court.

c. Of a fabric, etc.: Impregnated with oil, esp. so as to be waterproof, as oiled cloth = OILCLOTH, oiled silk, etc. † Oiled boots: cf. 1600 *sb.* 3.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. Wks. (Kildg.) 141/2 Perillus' brazen bull, the English rack, The German picture, or the Scotch oiled boot. 1672 DAVILAN *Assignment Prol.* Your own oiled coats keep out all common rain. 1718 MONTIUS *Quæst.* (1733) II. 209 Our Windows in the Winter were cover'd with Oil'd cloth, and in the Summer shaded with Lattice. 1795 WARR *Rem. Ophthalmol.* (ed. 3) p. vii, On the application of an oiled silk cap over the head. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 152 An inflammable air-balloon 33 feet in diameter, made of oiled silk. 1853 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as chamois, or wash-leather.

2. Converted or melted into oil.

1769 *Mrs. RAFFALD Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 297 Beat it very fine in a mortar, with a little oiled butter. 1840 HOBBS *Up the Rhine* 111 A sauce made of oiled butter and hard-boiled eggs.

† OILEOUS, *a. Obs.* rare. [irreg. f. OIL + -EOUS: cf. OLEOUS, the regular formation.] Full of or containing oil; oily, oleous.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xl. § 4. 255 Thicke, fat, and oileous stalkes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 659 Now is the sea fatte and oileous.

OILER (oi'laz). [f. OIL *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1: cf. F. *huilier* oil-manufacturer, oil-merchant.]

† 1. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, oil; an oilman. *Obs.* rare.

1554 HULOET, Oylor or oyle maker, *Olearius*. 1818 TOUR, Oiler, one who deals in oils and pickles. This word is in Huloet. We now say oilman.

2. One who oils or lubricates with oil. Also *fig.* 1846 WORCESTER, Oiler, one who oils. 1883 L. D. GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 9/2 An axle oiler at Charing Cross Station.

3. Any contrivance for oiling machinery, etc.; usually a small can with a long narrow nozzle through which to apply the oil.

1861 OLMSTED *Journ. Cott. Kingd.* I. 57 He did not give himself the trouble to elevate the outlet of his oiler, so that a stream of oil..was poured out upon the ground. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* May 192/1 The old oilers, with screw caps, have seen their day.

4. An oilskin or oilcloth coat. *U. S. colloq.*

1889 A. F. HIGGINS in *Scribner's Mag.* June 681 Some .. with oilers and rubber boots defy the waves.

5. An oil-well. *U. S. colloq.*

1890 COLUMBUS (O) *Disp.* 24 May, The Ohio Oil Co... drilled in an oiler..that will be the largest one in this field.

6. 'A vessel engaged in the oil-trade. (Little used.)' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Oilery (oi'ləri). [f. OIL *sb.* + -ERY: cf. F. *huilerie* in same sense.] The business, business establishment, or stock of an oilman.

1864 WEBSTER, *Oilery*, the business or the goods of a dealer in oils. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* 6/5 Tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment from the Lord Steward..Chocolate..Oilery. Oillet, *obs.* form of OILLET.

Oilily (oi lili), *adv.* [f OILY + -LY².]

1. *lit.* Like oil; with the consistence or appearance of oil.

1871 TENNYSON *Garath & Lynette* 795 Oilily bubbled up the mere. 1899 *Fall Mall Mag.* Sept. 211 The river slipped oilily past the wall below.

2. *fig.* Smoothly, blandly, flatteringly.

1864 THORNBURY *Life Turner* II 251 Parrying the thrust with the ordinary tradesman's skill of fence quietly and oilily suggested. 1889 *Chr World Pulpit* XXXV 170 The love which smiles tolerantly and oilily upon all kinds of wrongs and insults.

Oiliness (oi linés), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* Oily quality; the quality of being full of, covered with, or of the nature or consistence of, oil. 1598 FLORIO, *Othosita*, oilyness, fatness. 1611 COTGR., *Oleaginité*, oilyness, or an oily substance. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 334 Uctuous bodies, and such whose oilyness is evident. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Terrel* II 199 The oiliness and richness of the ground. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/r The flax. wants that elasticity, pliancy, and oiliness, found in the produce of more temperate countries.

b. *concr.* The oily matter of anything.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 521 Fat and succulent leaves, which oilyness if it be drawn forth by the sunne, will make a very great change. 1642 FRENCH *Distill.* III (1651) 81 The oiliness will separate from its body. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 36 Get some bran, and with it rub off all the oiliness.

2. *fig.* Smoothness of behaviour or speech; bland or flatteringly manner; 'slipperiness'.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* II (1874) 16 The hardness, oiliness, and imperturbability of the world. 1900 A. HOPKINS *Quintess.* III. 32 In attempting smoothness, he fell into oiliness.

Oiling (oi lin), *vbl. sh.* [f. OIL v. + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb OIL.

1. The application of oil; anointing, lubrication, etc. with oil.

c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 363/1 Oyllyngne wythe oyle, *oleacio* 1364 *Burn. Paulus Ch.* Their Sacramente of an oylinge. 1683 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* *Printing* x. p. 5 So oft as the Nut and Spindle shall want Oyling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. The sea had lost its power by reason of the oiling. The oiling was continued seven hours, and the small quantity of 5 lb. was used.

2. Turning into oil, or into the consistence of oil.

1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flummary* Bent with some Spoonfuls of Milk for Fear of Oiling. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 7 Putting in now and then a little cream to prevent them [almonds] from oiling.

† **Oilish**, *a. Obs.* [f. OIL sb¹ + -ISH¹.] Resembling oil, having the consistence or appearance of oil; somewhat oily.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alich. Rec.* xi in Ashm. (1652) 189 That Oyllysh substance. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii 25 b, Yf it [urine] be oyllyshe it doth signifie a fever hecyeke. c.1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 67 Red, fat, oyllysh, soft and pliable.

Oilless (oi les), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of oil; containing no oil; not lubricated, or not requiring to be lubricated, with oil.

a.1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 299 You content yourselves with an oilless lamp of a bare profession. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whalem. Adv.* x. (1859) 140 Those beautiful oilless candles which are sold under the name of spermaceti. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 153 The dissonant wail of an oilless door. Mod. A patent carboid oilless bearing.

Hence **Oillessness**.

1865 J. E. H. SKINNER *After the Storm* II. 226 Those who burnt their fingers at the game [in oil shares] quickly vanished into outer oillessness.

Oillet (oi let). Forms: 4 oylete, 4-5 -ett(e), 4-9 oylet, 4-8 oilett, 5 oylet, 6 oylett, 7 oylet, 8 oilett, 9 oylette, oilett, [a. OF. *oilett*, mod. F. *oilett*, dim. of *oil*, *oil* eye. The spellings *oylet*, *oylett*, represented the F. *l'huile*. In later use changed, under the influence of *EYE* sb, to *EYELET*.]

† 1. A small round hole worked in cloth for purposes of fastening, etc.; = *EYELET* sb. 1. a. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 5 The curtyll shall haue fifty oylets in either part, so set in, that oylete [1388 *v. r.* oon oylet] may come agen another [1388 *v. r.* another oylet]. c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 363/2 Oylet, made yn a clothe, for speyng. 1627 CART *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope throw a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation, etc.; = *EYELET* sb. 2. Now only *Hist.*

1383-4 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 46 Solut' Symoni vitreario pro oyletus trium fenestrarum claustru xxxv. lijd. c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 363/2 Oylet, hole yn a walle (H. P. lytell hole). c.1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 630 Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1786 tr. *Backford's Vathek* (1868) 37 Diverting themselves at the anxious faces they saw... through the oylets of the tower. 1796 *Archæologia* XII. 147 The parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks ending in round holes, called oylettes. 1851 TURNER *Donn. Archit.* I. vi. 234 A good battlement, with oylettes. 1877 MACGIBBON & ROSS *Castell. & Donn. Archit.* II 378 Lighted with narrow loops with top and bottom oylets.

† 3. A small eye of a plant; = *EYELET* sb. 3. b.

1574 HVLV *Planting* 86 Often a man shall finde of oylets or eyes hard by the olde slender wood. 1608 HOLLAND *Pinky I.* 434 Proudled alwayes that the celest stand 3 foot asunder. *Ibid.* II. 84 The little oylets and shoots from the root.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as oillet-hole = *EYELET-HOLE* 1; oillet-shell, a shell of the genus *Terebratulula* (or family *Terebratulidae*), characterized by a circular perforation.

1530 PALSOR. 249/1 *Oylet hole, oillet 1694 FORD P. *Waverbeck* II. iii. Let my skin be punch d full of oylet-holes with

the bodkin of dension. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 91 A Waste coat quilted with Cotton and set thick with Oylet-holes. 1824 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxiii 253 The collar worked with oylet holes. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii 164 Now studying stars, anon the ground, From narrow *oylet pane. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Terebratulula*, the Hole neb, or *Oylet shell.

Hence **Oilletted** a [-ED²], furnished with eyelets.

1653-64 FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 925 He prayed them to forbear a little, till he had put off his doublet, being oilletted.

Oilman (oi lman) a. A manufacturer or seller of oil. b. A dealer in sweet oils and eatables preserved in them, etc. c. A worker in an oil-mill.

d. A man who oils machinery: = *OILER* 2.

c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 363/2 Oly mann, he that makythe, or syllythe oyle, *olearius*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 A Hog at Basil, nourished by a certain Oyl-man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Oilman*, one who trades in oils and pickles. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 257 His uncle was an oil man. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 173 Sold, not only by all druggists, but also by grocers, oilmen, and chandlers.

Oil-mill. A machine in which seeds, fruits, etc. are crushed or pressed to extract oil; a factory where oil is expressed by such machines.

c.1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 495 Oilmilles, whelis, wrongis, y nil not speke of now. 1525 1st. *Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 212 Also my oyle mylne. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II 75 We have many oil mills in this province, it being a great country for flax. 1860 GRO. ELIOT *Millon Pl.* II. vii. Because their fathers were professional men, or had large oil-mills.

Oil-nut. A name for various nuts and large seeds which yield oil; also for the plants producing them, *spec.* a. the Castor-oil Plant, *Ricinus communis*; b. the North American Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*; c. the North American Buffalo-nut or Elk-nut; d. the Oil Palm, *Elaeis guineensis*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica I.* 126 The Oil-Nut-Tree. seems not to be different from the European *Ricinus*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 White Walnut, Butternut, or Oilnut. 1866 WHITTIER *Ming Smith's Jral* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 82 We passed many trees, well loaded with walnuts and oilnuts. 1877 J. A. B. HORTON in *Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 40 1 the longer the oil nuts remain underground the thicker the oil will be when made. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Pyrularia oleifera*, Buffalo nut, Elk-nut, or Oil-nut, of N. America.

Oilometer (oi l'omētar), *Also errone. oilometer.* [interf. f. OIL sb¹ + (-O)METER: cf. *gasmeter*.] a. = *OLEOMETER*, *ELCOMETER*. b. A reservoir for the storage of oil; cf. *gasmeter*.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* 5 *Kens.* 97 Oilometer. An instrument for ascertaining the density of oils. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 12 Jan. 7/2 The Russian Oil Company, whose works... include scores of 'oilometers', besides quantities of oil in every stage of preparation.

[**Oilous**, error for **OILIOUS** in mod. Dicts.; Gerard, who is cited for *oilous*, used *oilous*.]

Oil-ring. a. In *Seal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold a mixture of oil and diamond-dust it is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving-tool. b. In *Machinery*, a ring surrounding and riding upon a journal, etc., which, whilst revolving, it continuously lubricates by raising oil from a reservoir in which it dips.

1900 *Mod. Cat. Electr. Co.* Dissected Dynamo. Oil cock, Oil hole cover, Journal box, Oil ring.

Oil-seed. Any seed yielding oil, e.g. linseed, rapeseed, mustard-seed. *spec.* a. that of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*; b. that of *Guzotia oleifera*, an East Indian Composite plant, the oil of which is used for lamps and as a condiment; c. that of the Gold-of-Pleasure or False Flax, *Camelina sativa* (*Siberian oil-seed*), d. cottonseed (also attrib. *oil-seed cake*).

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 134 Sesama whyche maye be called in English oyle sede is euell for the stomack. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 320 Oil Seed, *Ricinus*, 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 349 Imported into this country from the West Coast of Africa as an oil-seed. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 7/3 In the Punjab the season was fairly good for oilseeds, the area under which was the largest on record. 1899 *Whitaker's Almanac* 584 Exports [from U.S.] to the United Kingdom in 1897. Oil seed cake, 2,167,702.

Oil-skin. Cloth made waterproof by being treated with oil; a piece, or garment, of such cloth; = *OILOLETH* 1 a.

1816 J. SCOTT *Paris Revu.* (ed. 3) 327 They proceeded to untie the oil skins from the locks of their rifles. 1848 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 97 A large package covered with oilskin. 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xxxvii. II. 225 There were two men at the wheel in yellow oilskins.

b. Often *attrib.* (made of oilskin); also in *Comb.*

1824 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* *Tale Drury Lane* 97 The belt and oil skin hat he wore. 1824 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II. (1850) 10/r Clad in a suit of shaggy blue, with an oilskin hat. 1891 A. WELCKER *Woolly West* 71 Listeners, in yellow oil skin suits and damp and steaming overcoats... crowded about the red-hot stove.

Hence **Oil-skinned** (-skind) a., dressed in oilskin. 1897 *Century Mag.* Sept. 177/r They lay... oilskinned and sea booted.

Oilstone (oi l'stōn); sb. A smooth and fine-grained whetstone, the rubbing surface of which is lubricated with oil; the stone of which such whetstones are made (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 412/r *Cos cretica*, an oylestone, or a Barbars whetstone smeared with oyle, or spittle. 1598 in FLORIO s. v. *Salsmaria*. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 493, I set it sometimes upon an Oyl-stone or Hone. 1824-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 24 I they will leave the surface of metal... almost as smooth as an oil-stone.

Hence **Oilstone** v. *trans.*, to sharpen on an oilstone.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* III. 51 If, therefore, a hole requires to be made unusually smooth, the [boring] tool must be given less top rake, and may then be oilstoned. 1888 C. M. WOODWARD *Manual Training* xv (1890) 247 To grind his plane and oil stone it.

Oil-tree. Name for various trees and large shrubs which yield oil, as the Castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), the Physic-nut tree (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*), the Illupi (*Bassia longifolia*), and the Oil-palm (*Elaeis guineensis*).

In Isa. xli. 19 a literal rendering of Heb. *cais-shemen*, prob. oleaster or wild olive (cf. 1 Kings vi. 23, Neh. viii. 15 R.V.).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 19, I will plant in the wilderness the Cedar, the Shittah tree, and the Myrtle, and the Oyle tree [Covered oyles]. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 321 Oil tree, *Ricinus*. 1864 WILKIE, *Oil-tree*, an Indian tree of the genus *Bassia*. 1879 H. N. MOSLEY *Notes on 'Challenger'* II. 57 A very thick growth of oil trees (*Jatropha curcas*).

Oily (oi li), *a. (adv.)* [f. OIL sb¹ + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to oil (an quot. a 1732, produced by the burning of oil); of the nature of or consisting of oil; having the consistence or appearance of oil. *Oily acid* = *FATTY acid*.

1528 PAYNEL *Salernus' Regim.* E. ij. Chese. made conveniently of good mylke sufficiently oyley. 1554 WILKOT, Oyley, or of oyle, *oleaceus, olearius*. 1615 tr. *De Montfaucon's Surv. L. Indes* 28 Being cut it expelleth a kind of fat oyle liquor. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 538 Sparkling Lamps their spitting Light advance, And in the Sockets Oily Bubbles dance. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 84 Our men made some butter also but it grew rank and oily.

a.1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 183 Only rats Shot from the crystal lamp. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 441 Whether the oily principle in all the fixed oils is the same. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/3 The Athara was flowing swift and oily, but quietly, between its banks.

2. Containing, full of, or impregnated with oil; smeared or covered with oil; greasy, fat.

1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv 575 This oily Rascall as knowne as well as Poules. 1611 *Wink. T.* v. iii. 83 The ruddiness upon her Lippe is wet; You'll marre it, if you kisse it, stayne your owne With Oily Paintinge. a.1766 Mrs. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 A piece of oily flannel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxv. 2 Or glossy goose's oily plumes, or velvet ear lap yielding. 1899 BROWNING *Ned Britts* 44 He mopped his oily pate.

b. *Oily grain*, *corn*, a name for the seed of *Sesamum orientale*.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xviii. 431 *Sesamum*. Oyley corn. is Emollient and helps bruises (etc.). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App. *Oily-grain*, the name by which some call the Sesamum of botanical authors. 1857 MAYNE *Erysip. Lex.*

3. *fig.* 'Smooth' in behaviour or (esp.) in speech, subservient, compliant, 'supple', bland, soothing, insinuating, fawning, 'unctuous', 'slippery'.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 37 An oyle slave heaunging for repute, Will gently entertaine thee. c.1605 ROWLE *Birth Merit* I. ii. By smoothing flattery or oily words. 1641 LD BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 36 Courtesses and Hopes are the most oyley Bribes. 1765 DUNCOMBE in *Lett* (1773) III. 149 He had a smooth oily tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 64 Rills of oily eloquence. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 171 Only oily and common-place evasion. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 32 What had this oily scoundrel of a servant to do with it?

b. *adv.* = **OILILY**.

c.1842 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 196 The bay was oily calm. C. *Comb.*, as *oily-bathed*, *-brown*, *-like*, *-looking*, *-smooth*, *-tongued*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 180 Thick oily-like liquid. 1838 *Chem. Org. Bodies* 334 An oily-looking body will be observed in the retort. 1854 MISS YONGE *Little Duke* v. An oily-tongued Count, who sat next the King. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Alkt. Harb.* 22 A decanter of oily-brown sherry. 1875 BROWNING *Anistoph. Apol.* 131 The verse slips oily-bathed In unctuous music. 1884 [HAMILTON] *Janet in Junk* iv. 37 The oily-smooth rollers.

Hence **Oily-ish**, *a. rare*, somewhat oily.

a.1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1752) 344 Give her a quat of cream.. before it is turning to butter, viz. when it is oilyish.

|| **Oime**, **oimes** (oimē), *int.* *rare*. [It. *oimē*, *ohimē*, f. *ohi* 1 alas! + *me* me.] Alas! Ah me!

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 5 Oimee! I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to re-transform me. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 341 Oime! Oime!—and must I do this, deed?

Oino-: see **ENO-**.

Oint. v. *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4-8 oynt, 6 oynot, 6-9 oint. [f. F. *oint*, 3 sing. pres. ind., or pa. pple. of *oindre*: -L *ung(u)ere* to anoint.]

trans. = **ANOINT** v.

1375 *Creation* 632 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 132 Of oyle taken 300 som del, Wherwip 3e mowen oynten me wel. ? a.1400 *Cycloz. M.* 7377 (Cott.) Vn-to king oynt pou him her [altered from Vn-to king pou sal him smer].

a.1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 123 Beter is the frende that priketh thanne the flatur that oynthe. 1582 STANVHURST *Eners* II. (Arb.) 51 His temples with black swart poyson ar oynoted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 683 They out their naked Limbs with mother'd Oyl. a.1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I 500 To me be Water, Oyl, Fire, Wind, To cleane-e, oynt, warm, and wing my Mind. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 338 Than whom none other was more fortunate In ointing jav'lins.

Hence Ointed ppl a., anointed; Ointing vbl sb., anointing, unction (also attrib., as ointings-box, -cloth, -oil).

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter, Canticles 515 þe ointynge of þe halgast. 1382 WYCLIF 2 Mac 1 to Of the kyn of ointyd prestis. a 1547 SURREY *Beaucliv* iv. 287 With ointed bush & beard. a 1623 AINSWORTH Ps in Farr S. P. 7as I (1848) 76 Thou makest fast mine head with ointing oil. 1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmoer* ii (1628) 192 Ointings, Washings, and the like Superstitious practices. 1697 DRYDEN *Beaucliv* x. 208 Directing ointed arrows from afar. And death with poyson arm'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgill* 11. 237 Along the waters slips the ointed fir.

† Ointling. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. OINT + -LING: cf. *shaveling*.] An anointed priest. (*contemptuous*) a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem N T* (1618) 610 You...are blasphemous, by comparing your Ointlings with Melchisedec.

Ointment (oimntment). Forms: a. 3-5 oygne-ment, (3-4) pl. -menz, -mens, 4 oigne-, oyni-, ungne-, une-, une-, 4-5 oigne-, 4-6 oyn-, 5 ony-, home-, ungement. b. 4-5 untemet, 6 ungt-, 8c. unt-, 4-7 oynt-, 5-6 oynre-, 6 oynt-, oynot-, 4-oimntment. [M.E. *oignement*, a. OF. *oignement*:—L. type **ungu(m)entum* for *unguentum* UNGUENT, f. *ungere* to anoint. In 14th c. conformed to the vb. OINT as *ointment*; first in northern texts.]

1. An unctuous preparation, of a soft consistence like that of butter, often mixed with some medication, used chiefly for application to the skin, for medicinal purposes, or as a cosmetic; an unguent. a. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I 245/171 Nimeth here þis guode oygne-ment. a 1300 CURSOR M. 17288+92 Mary maudlayn. And marie salome, hade boght þam oygne-ment. 13 Guy Warw. (A.) 6105 An vnement purchast he þat made his vnsage out of ble. c 1350 Will. Palerme 136 A noyement anon sche made. c 1386 CHAUCER C. T. Proh. 631 Ne oymment that wolde clense and byte. c 1400 Rule St. Benet (E. E. T. S.) 23 Wen sho hauu laid hir plasteris and hir vine mens. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 247 Vsyng of honemetyrs aftryr the tyme and complexion. 1530 PALSER, 249/1 Oymment, oymment, oymre. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* ii. xii. 17 b. The ungements & drogareis y^e our forbearis visit.

2. Anointing, unction. Obs. a. 1335 Metr. Hom. 17 Scho hauid boht this ointment. c 1375 CURSOR M. 14005, 14062 (Cott. MS.) c 1400 Destr. Tray 7526 With oile and with ointment abill perfore. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 59 þe vntementis precus. c 1480 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* vii. 169 He enoynted Reynawde with an oymment. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 3 All the housse smelled off the savre off the oymment. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. 11. 42 The delivish hag With wickid herbes and oymments did besmeare My body. 1606 WHISTON *The Earth* Intro. 11 Our Lord says of the Woman who poured the Oymment on him. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 137 Physicians dissolve it in the juce of certain herbes, and make an ointment of it. 1820 SCOTT *Swanhoe* xxxvii. She had given him a pot of that precious ointment.

3. A 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 129 The oymment of holy sermonyng Hym loþ is vp-on hem for to despende.

† 2. Anointing, unction. Obs. a. 1300-40 *Everyman* in Hazl. Dodsley I. 132 Receive of him. The holy sacrament and ointment together. 1526 TINDALE 2 John ii. 20 Ye have an oymment of the holy gost. 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embassy* (1877) 85 But he expected ointment. there He stands.

3. Comb., as ointment-maker; ointment-like adj.; ointment-carrier, an instrument for introducing ointment into the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* xxxviii. 7 The oymment makere shal make pymentis of swetenesse. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. in (1495) 553 The oymment boxe that the gospel speketh of. c 1540 *Receipt in Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 226 A Cataplasme made vngment-lyke. 1552 Huloet, Oymment maker, *unguentarius*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 744 In place of the injection, ointment may be introduced by means of one of Allingham's ointment-carriers. 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 4/7 Coroner: What do you call yourself? Witness. Well, an ointment maker.

† Oint-plaster. Obs. In 6 oynt-playster [cf. OINT v., also OF. *oint* sb.] A plaster of ointment.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* III. cxlii. 306 To be applyed, outwardly in oynt-playsters.

† Ointuo se, a. Obs. rare. [cf. OF. *ointuex*, *ointuise*, It. *untoso* (Florio), L. *unctuosus* UNCTUOUS] = UNCTUOUS.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 þat neiper oile ne noon ointuoe þing fallip not wipne þe brayn panne.

† Ointure. Obs. rare-1. In 5 oyn-. [a. OF. *ointure* (12th c. in Godef.),—L. *unctura* UNCTURE, f. *ungere* to anoint.] Ointment.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxvii. (1869) 123, I can with good ointure enoynte a shiewede wheel þat cryeth.

Oile, Oils, obs. forms of OYLE, OYER.

Ois(e), obs. form of USE.

Oisivety. nonce-wd. [ad. F. *oisiveté*; cf. OIVITY.] Idleness, indolence.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 The indolent and hallucinatory oisivity of Campbell.

Oisophagus, obs. variant of CESOPHAGUS.

Oist, 16th c. Sc. form of HOAST, HOST.

Oister, Oistrich, obs. ff. OYSTER, OSTRICH.

Oistie, Oistillary, Oistilair, -ler, obs. Sc. ff. HOSTIE, HOSTELLARY, HOSTELER, HOSTELAR.

Oitemesalle, Oither, obs. ff. OATMEAL, OTHER.

Ok, var. AC Obs.; obs. f. EKE, OMEK; obs. pa. t. of ACHIE.

|| Oka, oke (ōk'ā, ōk). Forms: a. 7-oka, (7) oques, oqui, 7-9 okka, 9 ooha). b. 7-oke, (7-8) oque, 9 okk). [a. It. *oca*, *occa* (1709 in Somavera), F. *oque*, *oque*, ad. Turk. *oğak*, Arab. *أوك*, *ūğyah*; app. ad. (through Syrac) Gr. *obykia*, L. *uncia*, although the actual weight is now very different. (Devic in Littré Suppl.)]

A Turkish and Egyptian measure of weight, in general equal to about 2½ lb English; also, a measure of capacity, equal to about ¾ of a quart.

a. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. vii. 1154 He sent him one hundred thousand *Oques* of gold. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Prinlo's Trav.* iii. 3 Three hundred *Oques* of gold. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* 177 We bought Wine at four Aspers the Oka. 1684 tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.* 39 (Stanf.) Weighs a hundred Okkas. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. ix. 240 (Stanf.), 1400 ochas of flour. 1899 WHITAKER's *Alm.* 703 Egypt 2 oka = 2 7/8 lbs. *Ibid.* 705 Turkey 1 Alimud (8 Oka) = 1550 gallons.

b. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. iv. 65 He had at one time swallow'd three and thirty okes, which is a measure near upon the bignes of our quart. 1687 tr. *Thevenot's Trav. Levant* in Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 68 Seven and twenty thousand *Oques*, at fourscore and ten *Oques* the Chest. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. The Greater Oke of Smyrna, is 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces and 13 Drams English, the middle Oke is 1 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams, and the least Oke is 13 Ounces, 2 Drams. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. We might buy it all up at sixty pence per oke. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxii (1853) 162 To Abu Sofian he gave one hundred Camels and forty okes of silver.

Okam, okcome, okeham, obs. ff. OAKUM.

Oke: see OKA, obs. f. OAK; obs. pa. t. ACHIE.

Okecorne, okehorne, obs. forms of ACOORN.

Okenite (ōk'ēnait). Min. [Named 1828 (okenit), after Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist: see -ITE¹.] A hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in minute needle-shaped crystals, usually forming a tough fibrous mass, of a whitish colour, and subtransparent. Also called *dysclastite*.

1828 *Emin. Philos. Jmal* VI. 286 Okenite, a new species of zeolite. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 248 Okenite occurs in amygdaloid in Greenland.

Okepy, okewpy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

† Oker. Obs. rare. [app. ad. L. *acrea*: see OCREA. (But cf. HOGGER, COOKER)] (See quot.)

1538 ELYOT, *Carphatone*, plowghemen's booties, made of vntanned leather, they may be called okers [so edd. 1545-52; ed. 1565 (Cooper) cokers]. 1552 HULOET, Bootes for ploughmen called Okers.

Ok(k)er, var. OOKER Obs.; obs. f. OCHRE.

Okk, okka: see OKA.

† O-knes, o-knon, phr. Obs. = On knees; see AKNEE and O prep¹ b.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 16 Buinde oknon vorward vpo ðe bed. c 1300 *Hamloke* 2252 O-knes ful fayre he hum sette.

Okom(e, Okre, obs. forms of OAKUM, OCHRE.

Okoure, variant of OOKER Obs., usury.

|| Okro, okra (ōk'ro, ōk'rā). Also 8 oora, 8-9 ooro, okkro, ochre, 9 ochro, ochra, (oocro, oocra, okero, ookroo, ōkree). [app. West African: Christaller, *Dict. Asante & Fanti* (1881), has *nkruma* 'an annual plant, and its green seed-pods, used for soup, salad, pickles; okra, ochra, okro, *Hibiscus esculentus*'; where -ma is a formative suffix of nouns, the root-word being *nkrum* cf. *nkran*, the name of the town Europeanized as *Akra*, (J. Platt in *Athenaeum* 1 Sept. 1900.)]

A tall malvaceous plant, *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus esculentus*, indigenous to Africa, now cultivated in the East and West Indies and the southern United States, the young mucilaginous capsules or 'pods' are used as an excellent vegetable and for thickening soup; the stem furnishes a fibre suitable for ropes. Also a name for the pods. (Also called *gumbo*.)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 222 Oora, this has a round green stem, which rises straight up to ten or twelve foot high. 1713 J. PERIVIER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 211 Winged Birds Pease or Ochre. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 207 The flower is succeeded by a multangular fleshy pod, every way resembling that of an Okro. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 321 The contents were the leaves of the okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*). 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jmal W. Ind.* 152 The only native vegetable, which I like much, is the ochra, which tastes like asparagus. 1898 CLARKE in Moloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* (1883) 37 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) This stew is made piquant and wholesome by the addition of salt, bitter tomatoes or ocores, shallots, and abundance of red peppers. 1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 392 A quart of okrocks. 1894 A. SPINNEY *Study Colour* 45 To help her mother gather the green okras for the soup.

b. Applied, with defining words, to other species of *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus*.

1840 Penny Cyc. XVI. 395/2 The okro..is very closely allied to *H. Abelmoschus*, now *Abelmoschus moschatus*, .. by Browne, in his 'Nat. Hist. of Jamaica', called Musk-okro.

c attrib. and Comb.

1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 285 The Okro Plant. The pods of this plant are full of a nutritive mucilage, and the principal ingredient in most of the soups and pepper-pots, made in America. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* (1863) 263 The negroes here get so tired of salt fish and okra broth, that they eat dirt by way of a relish.

† Oksele. Obs. rare-1. [app. a MDu. *oksele* (Du. *oksel*, Flem. *oksele*):—OLG. **ōksla*, **ōksla*

arm-pit; from a root *ōks*, *ōks*, seen in OE. *ōks-n*, OHG. *uohs-ana*, *uoch-isa*, *och-asa*, MHG. *uohs-e*, *uohs-e*, also OE. *ōks-ta*, *ox-ta*, in Epinal G *deusta*, Sc. *ox-ter*; also, with weak grade, in OHG *ahs-ala*, MHG. *ahs-el*, Ger. *achs-el*; further, in L. *axilla*, and OIr. *oxal*; all in the same or an allied sense.] The arm-pit; cf. OXTER.

1480 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 150 He dide putte two grete boteyles undre his okselles and swymed...in the see.

Okst, obs. form of ASK v.

Okupie, okypy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

Okur, -yr(e, var. OCKER Obs.; obs. ff. OCHRE.

Okym, Ol, obs. forms of OAKUM, WHOLE.

-ol, suffix, used to form chemical terms.

1. The termination of *alcohol*, used to form the names of substances which are alcohols in the wider sense (ALCOHOL 5), or compounds analogous to alcohol; e. g. *carbinol* (methyl alcohol), *methol*, *pseudol*, *glycol* (2-atomic alc.), *glycerol* (3-atomic alc.), *phenol* (phenyl or benzene alc.), *naphthol* (naphthyl alcohol), etc. In some cases this systematic nomenclature has not displaced the name which the substance had previously received, e. g. *glycerol* is more commonly known as *glycerin* (or, commercially, *glycerine*).

2. From *phenol*, the ending has been transferred to bodies belonging to the group of *phenols* (which are alcohols), as *anthranol*, *anthrol*, *cresol*, *cymenol*, *eugenol*, *thymol*, &c. as to some other phenol derivatives, as *anethol*, *cresol*, *guaiacol*, *phenetol*, *phlorol*, *pyrogallol*, *vetivrol*, *xylenol*.

3. In some words -ol is a deriv. of L. *oleum* oil; in which case it is more systematically written -ole; e. g. *furfural*, *indol*, *oxindol*, *pyrrol*, *terpinol*.

Ola, variant of OLIA 2, palm-leaf.

|| Olam (ōlām). [Heb. *עלם* *ēlām* a long period of undefined limits, an age (Gr. *alaw*), perh. properly 'that which is hidden', f. *ēlām* to hide.] Used by some for: A vast period of time, an age, through a succession of which the universe or the earth is supposed to have passed. (Cf. *ÆON*.) Hence *Olamic* a, of or belonging to a vast period or age. (Cf. *ÆONTIAN*.)

1872 T. Lewis in *Lang's Comm. Eccles.* iii. 15 (ed. Clark) 73 Closely allied to the cyclical idea so prominent elsewhere in the book and the idea of the olam as the unity of the cosmos in time. *Ibid.* 44 Excurus on 'Olamic or æonian words in Scripture'. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* v. 132 Thereference to God's olamic Sabbath 1886—in *Expositor* Apr. 287 But man fell, and lost the perpetual or olamic sabbatism.

† Ola'st, var. ALAST Obs., lastly: cf. O prep¹ b.

a 1240 *Leysen* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Erst in his one hond and seodden in his ober, olast in his side burlunge.

-olater, -olatory (see -o), the forms in which the suffixes -LATER, -LATORY usually occur.

Old (ōld), a (adv., sb.) Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: Early ME. *old*:—OE. *ald* (WSax. *ald*) = OFns and OS. *ald* (MDu. *out*, *oud*, Du. *oud*, MLG. *old*, LG. *oll*); OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *alt*:—OTent. **aldō-s*, orig. a ppl. formation (corresp. to Gr. forms in -*ros*, L. -*rus*) from OTeut. vb. stem *al-*, Goth. *al-nan* to grow up, ON *al-a* to nourish, bring up, cognate with L. *al-ere* to nourish: cf. *COLD* a. OTeut. **aldōs* was thus app. = 'grown up, adult', corresp. in form to L. *altus* grown or become great, tall. ON. wanted the positive (supplied by *gamall*; comp. *eltri*, superl. *eltri*); Goth. had the related derivative form *alpeis* (—**alþjos*). The original OE. form *ald* (also in Early WSax. and Early Kent.), remained in Anglian, and has come down in Northern dial. in later Sc. written *auld*, *auld*, in north. Eng. dial. *aud*, *aad*, *ahd*. In midl. Eng., OE. *ald*, lengthened to *āld*, became regularly *ōld* (cf. *bold*, *cold*, *hold*, *solid*, *told*), which remains the standard Eng. form (in ME. also written *oid*, in dial. *wold*, *ould*, *ould*, *oud*). The WSax. and Kentish *ald* came down into ME as *cald*, *yeald*, *yald*, *celd*, *eld*; it is now extinct (but cf. *ELD* a.). The original comparative and superlative, still retained in particular uses, are ELDER (—**aldra*), ELDEST, q. v.; in the general sense these have been superseded by *older*, *oldest* (see also ALDER, ALDERN). Derivatives are †ALD, †ALDER sb.2, ALDERMAN, ELD sb.2, v., ELDER sb.3.]

* Illustration of Forms.

a. 1-5 (Sc. -6) *ald*, (4-5 *aldis*, 3-4 *hald*, 4 *ald*, *halde*), 4-5, Sc. 4-, *auld*, (4 *aulde*, *hauuld*, 5-6 *awld*, -e, 7- north. Eng. dial. *awd*, *aud*, *aad*).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 173 *Amis*, *ald* uuf. *Ibid.* 1854 *Smex*, *ald*. a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 132 *Quatuor*, *hū ald*; *totus*, *sūm ald*. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 12 *Alde mid* zingrum. c 875 O. E. *Chron.* an. 872 *Sidroc* *eorl* .. *se alda*. c 950 *Landisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 *ic forðon am ald*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 126 *Till þatt teg warren ald*. c 1205 *Lav.* 2959 *þe alde king*. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1185 *For þine alde niþe*. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9224 (Cott.) *Four hundred winter ald* [*þat*], *halde*, *Trin. old*. *Ibid.* 12578 (Cott.) *Ar he was twelue yelr ald*

(Gott ald, Fawf alde) 1340 *Ayend* 104 He ijs ald *Thid*. 210 A guod ald wylf c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Episcopus* 413, I ame ald & febil bathe c1400 MAUNDEY (ROXB) IV 12 In ame alde castell c1430 *Morte Arth.* 279 As awide mene telles. 1549 *Compt Scot* 1 Oure ald enemies. 1588 A. King 11 *Canisius Catech.* H. 11, Ye awild kallender. 1611 *Mure Misc Poems* 1 6 In ald Neptunus source. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 15 Ald Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses

β. 1-4 eald, 3 eld, 2-4 eld, 3 eold, 4-5 eeld, yeald, yald, 4-5 elde (helde)

c831 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet O E Texts 146. [An] eald hider c888 K. *Ælfræd Boeth* xxix § 3 Se eald gesceaf c1000 *Aes Gæp* Luke 1 18 Ic eom nu eald c1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 On þa ealde laze *Thid*, on þan alde laze. c1200 *Moral Ode* 4 (Egerton MS) Þech ich beo a wintre eald, to þung ich eom at iede c1205 *LAY 703* þe þunge wifmen & þe elde c1215 *Thid*, 216 þe þung ealde c1205 *Becket* 195 in S *Eng Leg* 1 112 Are ite were seue þer eld c1340 *Ayend* 7 Ine þe yalde laze. *Thid* 46 Ine þe ealde laze c1388 *Wyclif* 2 *Kines* 14 Hir hoebonde 1. eald. c1440 *Promp Parv* 137 1/2 Elde or olde [1499 ed. *Pyson* eld or wome]

γ. 3- old, (3-5 hold, 4-5 -e, oold, -e, 4 owd, 5 ole, wold, -e, 5-6 olde, 6 owld, -e, 6-7 ould, -e, 8-9 dial. owd, wold).

c1200 *Imm Coll. Hom* 109 Þenne hie beð old c1205 *LAY 307* þe olde c1215 *Thid* kinge 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 347 Whan we holde waxen 1382 *Wyclif Gen* xliii 27 þoure old fader. c1400 *Apol. Loll* 23 Þe Wold Testam. 1446 *Audelay Poems* 73 Weder that he were hold or þong. c1440 *Prompt Parv* 365 2 Ole, for-weryd, as clothy. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seynys* (ROXB) 45 The wolde law c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Apyon* 452 There nys noo man so oolde c1530 *FALSGR 250* 1 Oulde house that is in ruine c1537 *WRIGHTSHLEY Chron* (1875) 1 62 The owd judgment of this realm. c1746 *COLLIER* (1m Bobbin) *Lanc Dial*, Wks (1862) 56 There's on owd Cratchenly Gentleman 1864 *TENNISON Northern Farmer* 49 A mowt a taen owd Joanes. 1897 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 8 1 I've got a wold silver spoon, and a wold graven seal at home.

* Signification. I. Having lived or existed a relatively long time

1. That has lived long; far advanced in years or life. Said of men, animals, and plants, also of their limbs, organs, faculties, etc. (Opposed to *young*; less emphatic than *aged*)

Often absolutely. *The old* (pl.), old people, so *old and young*, *young and old* (sc. *people*)

Beowulf 357 Þær Hroðgar se eald ond unhar. c950 [see A. 1]. c1050 *Byrthferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 209 Swa byð se ealda man ceald & snofuð c1200 [see A. 1]. c1205 [see A. 1]. c1250 *Owl & Night* 25 On old stoc c1300 *Cursor M* 2779 (Cott.) Yong and ald, bath barn and man. 1377 *LANGF. P. P. B.* xviii. 9 How osanna by orgone olde folke songen. 1398 *TREVISA Barth De P. R.* vi. xiv. (1495) 198 Of such folkes the yonge fede the olde whan they maye not for age gete they yonge mete c1420 *Pallad on Husb* 17 723 Of myddel age, and rather yonge then olde 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* 1 vii. Now when I am bycome old and feble 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 277 Weil couth I blier his ald E 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc Marriage* A iv. B, An olde Gentleman called M. Erasmus 1593 *SHAKS. Rich II*, 1 67 What shall good old Yorke there see But emble lodgings? 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 3 Bald, because old, old, because living long. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp* iii. iii. 2 My old bones akes 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 97 When young and old com forth to play On a Sunshine Holyday 1770 *GOLDSMITH Deserted Vill* 20 The young contending as the old survey'd 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 172 Under an old oak's domestic shade 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 947 Old trees are frequently affected with a kind of ulcer 1864 *TENNISON Grandmother* 18 All my children have gone before me, I am so old 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Love* Wks (Bohn) I. 71 This passion . . . though it begin with the young, yet forsakes not the old.

Fig. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 9 As the ta lufe waxis ald. The tothir does incesse more kene. 1638 *FORD Fancies* v. iii. Night draws on. And quickly will grow old 1822 *SHELLEY Triumph of Life* 538 Long before the day Was old.

b. Having the characteristics (physical or mental) of age

1822 *LYTTON Eugene A.* i. vi. We grow old before our time 1837 *MARRIAT Percival Keene* xix. You appear to have an old head upon very young shoulders. 1842 *TENNISON Gardener's D* 52 So old at heart, At such a distance from his youth in grief. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann C. Neighb* 1. (1878) 3 It is not a pleasant thing for a young man . . . to have an old voice. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 'Nowadays', she says, 'it is only old people who do not grow old'

c. Used disparagingly, esp. *collog* and *slang* in such collocations as *old bloke*, *buffer*, *cat*, *codger*, *fogy*, *trot* (see these words).

1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 126, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fills. For eldnyng of that ald schrew 1596 *SHAKS Tam. Shr.* i. 10 An old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head c1605 *FLETCHER Hum. Lieut* iii. iv. Peace, you old fool. 1820 *SHELLEY Hymn to Mercury* xv. Hailo! old fellow with the crooked shoulder! You grub those stumps! 1866 *CARLYLE Remin* 1. (1881) 186 An 'agricultural dandy' or old fogie, of Hibernian type 1888 R. BOLDREWOOD *Robbery Under Arms* (Farmer), I used to laugh at him, and call him a regular old crawler.

d. Proverbs.

c1470 *ASHBY Active Policy* 615 Afur the oolde dogge the yonge whelpe barkes 1631 *BRATWAT Whinnies, Hospitali-* 145 There 1. none so desperately old but he hopes to live one year longer 1668 *DAVENANT Man's the Master* 1. 1, As the proverb says, put an old cat to an old rat 1692 R. CROMWELL *Lett. in Eng. Hist. Rev* (1898) XIII. 109 There is an old proverb 'old yong, yong old'. 1883 *READE Many a Ship in Harper's Mag.* Dec 141/1 A man is as old as he feels, and a woman's as old as she looks.

2. *transf.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, old persons; of or pertaining to advanced life; esp. in

old age, the period of life of the old or advanced in years, the latter period of life, = AGE 6; also *absol* and *attrib*, as in *old age pension*, etc.

13 *Seynys Sag.* (W) 22 He that schal, in thin eld age, Benime the thin heritage. c1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel Wks. I. 265 It was miracle þat so oold folk brougten forþ þis child in her olde daies. c1430 *Hymns* *Purg* 79 Lete us prae þat god send us paciens in oure oolde age. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii 27 Thair cumis þung ains, 1 hat his ald thrist settis on ane ess. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* 1. i. 190 Hee'l shape his old course, in a Country new 1610 = *Temp* 1. ii. 369 He racke thee with old Crampes 1611 *BIBLE Gen* xxv 8 Abraham died in a good old age [Wyclif in a good elde] 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4354/4, 1761 per Ann. in Lease (most of which are very old Lives) 1813 *SHELLEY Q Mab* 11 152 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* (1876) II ix 414 The great Earl died in a good old age 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 2/1 There is extreme reluctance to devote any of their earnings . . . to ensuring an old-age annuity

3. Of material things: Having existed long, long-made, that has been long in use. (Opposed to *new*) Hence, Worn with age or long use, or deteriorated through the effects of time, worn out, decayed, dilapidated, shabby, stale, etc.; also, Discarded after long use, disused, gone out of use.

Absolutely. *The old*, that which is old *Beowulf* 2663 Þær was helm monig eald ond omig. c1000 *Aes Gæp* Matt. ix. 16 Ne dep nan man wifes clæses scyp on eald leaff *Thid*, xii. 52 Niwe þing and ealde c1200 *T. m. Coll Hom* 163 De chireche clæðes ben to brokene and ealde c1300 *Havelok* 545 In an eld cloth wden. 1382 *Wyclif Matt* ix. 17 Neither men senden newe wyne in to olde botelis. — *Luke* v. 39 No man drynkynge old [TINDALE olde wine], wole anon newe; sothli he seith, The olde is the betere 1454 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees No 30) 175 On of my ald gowmes fured. 1454 *MS Acc. St John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Rec. for 11 olde þe fattis iud. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* i. i, Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner circle the world again 1601 *WEVER Myrt Mart*, *Sir John Oldcastle* iv, Mans memorie, with new, forgets the old 1670 *DRYDEN Almanzor* Prol 27 They bring old iron and glass upon the stage a 1800 *COWPER Needless Alarm* 53 They [sheep] gathered close around the old pit's brink. 1841 *THACKERAY G. Hogarty Diamond* iv, Pale sherry, old port, and cut and come again. *Mod.* A dealer in old books, old china, and old pictures A very old book with iron clasps. †b. In old clothes, shabby. *Obs rare*—1.

1596 *SHAKS Tam Shr* iv. i. 140 There were none fine, but Adam, Rafe, and Gregory, The rest were ragged, old, and beggerly.

4. Of (any specified) age or length of existence: e.g. *How old? ten days old* When used *attrib* with a prec. numeral and sb. these are usually hyphenated to *old* (year being used instead of *years*), as in a six-months-old child, a two-year-old sheep, etc. These attrib forms are also used *absol*, as sb. e.g. a flock of two-year-olds.

The numeral and sb. were in OE. in genitive as an advb. determination of *eald*, e.g. *þingæs geara eald* (cf *Gen. dres* take alt, *ens tags alt*, *E. ðeg de trente* alt); but by the 12th c. the genitive inflexion was dropped, cf. *quots*. 1110-1200. See also b.

c897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. Care* xlix. 385 Ær he was bringes geara eald c1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xlviii 8 And [Pharao] axode hynne hu eald he were. 1110-1123 O. E. *Chron.* an 1110 He [se mona] was. feowertene nihta eald 1135-54 *Thid* an. 1135 *Seul* as it uoure three niht ald mone. c1200 *ORMIN* 1753 3ho was sexuþ wuntent ald c1205 *LAY* 301 He was fiftene þer ald. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3720 Ær he were seuen þer ald c1400 *Pallad on Husb* 17 919 A she asse on þer olde. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xvii. 12 Euery manchild whan it is eight dayes olde, shalbe circumcised 1590 *SHAKS Com. Err.* i. i. 45 My absence was not sixe moneths olde. *Thid*, ii. 1. 150 In Ephesus I am but two houres old. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum*, iii. 11, Your son is old enough to govern himself. 1672 *LADY M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 26 Wee expect the new Dutches . . . she is not fifteen years old 1711 *STEELE Spect* No 11 74 The Story you have given us is not quite two thousand Years Old 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ital.* I. 182 A child 7 years old earns 1d a day spinning. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. 1, I say, young fellow. How old are you? 1872 *BRUNN Class.* xxi 7 A wall which was just eighteen hundred years old 1872 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 A five-year-old girl. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 6/2 Under the century old trees. *absol.* 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 10-11 Aug. 3/4 (Horse-race) Five-year-olds, 9 st 1849 *ALA SMITH Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 27 Rising two score-olds 1855 *TENNISON The Brook* 137 That was the four-year-old I sold the Squire

b. The expression 'x years old' may be preceded by a prep., as if it were a sb. phrase = 'the age of x years': e.g. 'a child of ten years old', 'from two years old and under', 'at, under, or over six months old'.

This construction appears first with *of*, which may possibly represent the OE. (and Com. Teut.) genitive phr., or the corresponding Fr. phr. with *de* (see note to 4.), so that 'a child of x years old' might be orig. = 'a child old (in respect) of x years'. But there is a chronological gap between the two constructions, the earliest examples of the latter being in *Cursor M.* In one instance, the oldest text has 'a tua yer ald', i.e. 'of two years' age', in which the later MSS. substitute *old* for *ald*. But in another instance, the reading 'of three yer ald' is evidently original. Whether this implies a confusion between *old*, *eld* and *ald*, as app in the Chaucer quot., which follows, or the existence of two forms derived from OE. *propra geara eald*, viz. 'three year old', and 'of three year old', is not clear; but what is evident is that 'x year(s) old' soon came to be taken in the lump as a sb. phr. which might be preceded by any prep., since we find c1400 'from 11 year(s) old', and in the next cent. 'at nine months' old' = 'at the age of nine months'.

A similar usage is found with *hugh*, *long*, *broad*, *deep*, etc. (which also in OE. were preceded by a genitive or accus. phr. of dimension); but there the const. with *of* appears to be later, and that with other preps less usual: see Or 391).

13. *Cursor M.* 11566 (Cott.) Wit in þe land left he noht an O tua yer eld [C. elde, F. old, Tr. olde] þat he ne wis slan. *Thid* 10587 (Göt) Þis may [Tr. maiden], bot of the þere alde [C. old, F. Tr. olde] was þe grece [= stair] i ar of tald c1374 *CHAUCER Anel & Arc* 78 (Harl. 3722) Yong was this Quene, of xxii yere of eld [So other MSS., Harl. 17333, of xxii yere eld; *Digby*, of xxii yere olde; so *Caxton*] c1420 *Pallad. on Husb* iv 734 Caluyn from 11 yere olde Til x is best. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii 273 Hyr dochtir had of 11 wokis ald a knyff. 1582 N. T. (Rhein.) *Matt.* ii. 26 From two yere old & vnder 1611 two yeres, Wyclif, fro two yere age and with yane; *Tind*, *Geneva*, as many as were two yere old and vnder 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv ix 4, I was made a King, at nine months olde 1594 — *Rich III.* iv 28 He could gnaw a cust at two houres old 1625 J. MEAD in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser* i. III. 201 A young man under thirty years old. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv 421 A Steer of two Years old 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* i vi, Those intended for apprentices are dismissed at seven years old 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* ii. xlv, This child of twelve years old.

5. *fig.* Of long practice and experience in some specified matter or respect, or as an agent or qualified person of some kind; practised, experienced, skilled, also, in slang use, Clever, knowing

c1000 *Ælfred's Canons* § 17 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 348 Na þæt ælc eald 8y, ac þæt he eald 8y on wisdom. c1220 *Bestiary* 90 Old in huse sinnes dem. c1335 *SHOREHAM* 52 The sevendre ordre hys of the prest, And hys icleped the ealde, Bote nauht of zeres, ac of wyt. 1554 *HULOTR* Ealde souldier, veteranus 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. 1. 254 Thou art an old Loue-monger, and speakest skilfully 1638 *FORD Fancies* ii. 11, My stars, I thank ye, for being ignorant, Of what this old-mischief can intend! c1652 *MILTON Sonn to Ser H. Vane*, Vane, young in years, but in sage counsell old 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5412/3 Frances Green, an old Offender. 1722 *De Fox Col Jack* (1840) 232 The Germans were too old for us there. 1820 *SHELLEY Lett to M. Gisborne* 140, I, an old diviner, who know well Every false verse of that sweet oracle. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* viii. 11, Old in vices, and mean of soul! 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 152 The Athenians were old sailors and they were only beginners.

b. In various colloq. and slang phrases. as *old*, *bird*, a person who has become knowing through experience, *spec.* an experienced thief; *old hand* (see D 4); *old FILE*, *SOLDIER*, *STAGER*; *to be old Dog* (at a thing).

1589 [see Doc 26. 15. 1]. 1711 *SHAFTESB Charac.* (1737) I. 35 With the old Stagers no matter whom they meet in a Coach, 'tis always Good your Honour! or Good your Lordship! 1722 *De Fox Col Jack* (1840) 99 The Captain [was] an old soldier at that work. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II 9 Philip, who is an old Robin, as the saying is, demurred to the business. 1785 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No 19 16 Uncle Antony was an old dog at a dispute 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 62 One word of advice from an 'old file'. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Servitude* 1 32 In nine cases out of ten an 'old bird' would betray himself 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 263 Evidently the master was an old bird, he carefully retraced his steps and bolted the door at the foot of the stairs.

6. In colloq. use: = Great, plentiful, abundant, excessive; 'grand'. Now chiefly after other appreciative adjs., as *good*, *grand*, *high*.

c1440 *Bone Flor.* 681 Gode olde fyghtryng was there 1590 *TARLTON News Purgat*, Sunday, at masse, there was old ringing of bells. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* v. 11 98 Yonders olde coile at home. c1604 *HAMMER Chron.* 172 123 note, If they [certain monks] were as fat in those daies as most of them proved after, there would have beene old frying 1654 *GAYTON Pleas Notes* ii. iv 50 When fifteen joines to Seventy, there's old domgs (as they say), the Man and Wife fitting together like January and May day 1664 *COTTON Scarron* 104 There was old drinking and old singing And all the while the Bells were ringing 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr* ii Wks 172 116. 77 There was old Bandyng, and Cursing, and Fighting, and Railing in abundance 1814 *SCOTT Wav* xviii, So there was old to do about ransoming the bridegroom 1828 — *Rob Roy* xxvii, 'Heie's ald ordering and counter-ordering' muttered Garschattachin. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* s. v. *Old-downgs*, great sport, great feasting—an uncommon display of hospitality. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 1 July 2/2 The lawyers in the House have had what we may be allowed to call a hugh old time

II. Belonging to former times or an earlier period as well as to the present; long-established.

7. a. Dating far back into the past; of ancient origin; made or formed long ago; also *poet* of things which have always existed, as elemental forces, etc.: Primeval. (In OE. and early ME. applied to the Creator.)

Beowulf 945 Þæth hyre eald metod este were bearn-gebyrdo. c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* xiv 8 p Se ealda cwide is swide soð þe mon geizra cwæð. c1205 *LAY* 24885 Ane huse þe was bioldes faste an ald stanene weorc. 1340 *Ayend* 104 Me 2ayth he is ine heuene. . . he ys ald and ykname and ydred and yworshipped and yloued. c1350 *Alex. & Dind* 798 þoure dochtur sain in sawus ful olde. c1400 *MAUNDEY* (ROXB) iv. 2 Scho fles in an alde castell. 1596 *SHAKS Tam. Shr.* iii. 1, 80 Old fashions please me best. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 33 An old, and haughty Nation proud in Arms. 1667 — *P. L.* i. 543 A shout that tore Hell's Concave, and beyond Frighted the Reign of Chaos and old Night 1732 *POPE Ess Man* 1 158 Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms, Who heaves old Ocean, and who wings the storms? 1865 H. Cox *Instit.* ii. iv 643 His office was as old as the time of the Conquest 1898 *T. B. B. 23 Apr.* 73/3 The superstition. is almost as old as the hills.

b. In personal or other particular reference (as

with agent-noun, etc.); That has long stood in some relation to one; that has been such from of old; not new or recent.

a 1000 *Juliane* 623 (Gr.) Wrecað ealdne nið. a 1225 *Leg. Kalh.* 1380 Be deore drihtin to read to ure alde dusciples c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 63. I wolde now som mete wer sene For olde acquyentance vs bytwene. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1. 7 Our ald ennemys cummin of Saxons blud. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx 68 To thy ald schervandis have an E, That lang hes lippinit into the. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi 67 Corriandir, that is gude for ane ald hoste. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 19 Not purely for their presumptuous Assumption of his proper Title, but out of an old Grutch. a 1727 *KANSAY Auld Langsyne* 1 Should ald acquaintance be forgot Tho' they return with scars? 1830 R. H. DANA *Bef. blast xxvi* 86 Many a good ducking in the surf, did he get to pay up old scores 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v* 1. 505 In satisfaction of an old debt due to him from the crown. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) I. 81, I have a claim upon you as an old friend of your father.

c. Known or familiar from of old, or because of former association

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 3. 13 Healdað þa tunglu þa ealdan sibbe þe hi on gesceape wæron. 1121 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1003 He leaht forð þa his ealdan wrencas. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 269 O Sathan eniuous Wel knowestow to womenn the olde way. 1588 *SHAKS L. L. v* 11. 417 Yet I have a trick of the olde rage 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. 11. 22 Your husband is in his olde lynes [ist fol. lines] againe 1601 — *Jul C v* 1. 63 *Ant. Old Cassius* still. 1784 *COWPER Troicm.* 737 Following her old plan. 1820 *SHELLEY Hymn to Mercury* lxxxvii. While he conceived another piece of fun, Of his old men tricks 1825 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xix.* IV 377 The old men had again met in the old hall 1865 *LIGHTFOOT Galatians* (1874) 22 The Apostle had been travel ling over old ground.

8. Used as an expression of familiarity, a. in addressing or speaking of persons with whom one has an acquaintance of some standing, or whom one treats as such, as in the colloq. *old boy, chap, fellow, man*; b. with names of places which one has long known, esp. of one's native country: see also 12 b. Often in the collocation *good old*, a colloq. or cant expression of commendation or appreciation. (Cf. 6.)

a 1588 *SHAKS Tit. A.* iv. 11. 121 Looke how the blacke slauie smiles vpon the father, As who should say, old Lad I am thine owne. 1601 — *Twel N.* iii. 11. 9 Did she see thee the while, old boy, tell me that. 1717 *STEELE Spect.* No 17. 3. I never hear him so lavish of his fine things, as upon old Nell Trott 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. Intro. 81 England was merry England, when Old Christmas brought his sports again. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 136, I say, old fellow 1874 *Punch* 24 Aug. 81/2 A fellow who can take a joke good-naturedly like you can, old boy. 1885 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 4/1 You'll be thinking I've got the blue-mouldies, old man. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 204 Take another tumbler, old man. 1892 *ANSTREY Voces Populi* Ser. II 39 Never mind, old chap 1898 *DOYLE Trag. Korosko* ix. 280 There they go giving the alarm! Good old Camel Corps!

b. 1556 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. 11. 49 What happle gale Blows you to Padua heere, from old Verona? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 140, I may take upon mee to tell old England. 1734 *BENJAMIN Alcephr.* ii. 7. Hath not old England sub sisted for many ages without the help of your notions? 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Sat.* vi. xix. From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. Intro. 68 Nor failed old Scotland to produce, At such high-ude, her savoury goose. 1844 A. B. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. xii. go There's old Gravesend!

9 Applied to the devil, a. orig in reference to his primeval character; in OE. *se ealda* (= 'the old one'); also in particular appellations, as *old serpent, dragon, enemy, adversary*, etc.

a 1000 *Leda.* 32 (Green) Se ealda. a 1200 *Morai Ode* 285 Belsebub be ealde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 þe alde neddre be bipete ene and and. c 1230 *Hail Meid.* 15 Nu bihalt to alde feond 1324 *WYCLIF Rev. xx.* a The olde serpent, that is the deuel. 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 168 Th' old Dragon under ground. 1658 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. a) 10 Solying their hellish carresses with iuicye, or what the old impostor infatuates them with. 1822 *HOOE Perils of Man* III. 38 Cuffed about by the 'auld thief', as they styled him

b. So in various jocose appellations, as *the old one, the old GENTLEMAN (in black)*; *old HARRY, NICK, SCRATCH*, etc.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Via Quæ.* (1708) 84 They were all sent to Old Nick. 1700 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 102, I know not who'll take 'em for saints, but the old gentleman in black 1764 *SMOLLETT L. Grasses* ii. 2. He must have sold himself to Old Scratch. c 1746 COLLIER (Rev. Bobbin) *Gloss.* *Owd Harry, Owd Nick*, names for the devil. 1785 *BURNS Addr. to Dni. i.* O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Houses* 51 He would not stick at playing up Old Harry in every possible shape and manner. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I. 253 His Master, the Old One. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* I. 223 The balls did whistle round like 'old Billy'.

III. Belonging to an age or period now past away, ancient, former.

10 Of or pertaining to the distant past; belonging to antiquity or to a bygone age; ancient, bygone, olden. (Opposed to *modern*)

c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Lukeix 8 Some sedon eald witega aras. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxvi. 5 (Gr) þa ic ealde dagas eft gephote. a 1067 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Swa he on ealdum timum geleagd wæs. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13724 þatt alde folc Off Goddes halliche lede. c 1205 *LAU* 2916 A þan holde dæwen [c 1275 eolde dāge]. 1240 *Aeneid.* 1240 An ald filosofe þet hette platoun. 1324 *WYCLIF Math.* v. 22 3ee han herede that it is said to olde men [1388 eide men, 1526 Tm, vnto them

off the olde tyme, 1611 by them of old time]. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 13 Elders of alde tyme. c 1425 *LYND Assembly of Gods* 294 Olde poetys sey she beeth the heruest horne. 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Dices* 8 The old antient Romanes had certayne ceremonies 1591 *SHAKS. i Hen. VI.* i. 11. 55 The nine Sibyls of old Rome. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* ii. 3 (1643) 32 The old antient order of the yeate. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 178 The Prophets old, who sung thy endless raig. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* ii. 144 A shaggy Tap'stry, worthy to be spread On Codrus' old, or Duntion's modern bed 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 217 Tubal, the Vulcan of old times, 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. ix (1820) 513 The customs and manners that prevailed in the 'good old times'. 1842 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 65 Old writers push'd the happy season back.

b. Relating to past times; dealing with antiquity.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1396 Nu ic ða ealdan race anforlæte hu þu get werstas yfe gehordes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 1 In Synct Bede bokes written er stories olde. 1375 BARBOUR *Brayne* 1. 17 Auld stories that men redys. 1567 *MILTON P. R.* xi. 386 Wherever stood City of old or modern Fame. 1820 *SHELLEY Calypso* 1. 42 Grasshoppers that live on noonday dew, And sung, old annals tell, as sweetly too;

c. Proper to antiquity or a bygone age; of ancient character, form, or appearance; antique.

c 1281 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 19 It happede me for to be holde vp on a bok wæs wrete with letters olde. 1573-80 *BARET Ant.* O 66 Men curious in vying old and ancient wordes *Antiquari homines.* 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* IV. ii. 14. 44 O fellow come, the song we had last night; Marke it Cesario, it is old and plains. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 324 Some by old words to fame have made pretence, Ancients in phrase 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 4/2 What they call the old blue, the shade seen in old enamelling.

d. Associated with ancient times (esp. with classical antiquity); renowned in history; esp in poetry, as an epithet with proper names.

c 1631 *MILTON Arcades* 98 On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar. 1710 *POPE Windsor For.* 316 From old Belerion to the northern main. 1820 *SHELLEY Witch of Atlas* lvi. To glide adown old Nilus, when he threads Egypt and Ethiopia. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1886) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore.

11. Belonging to an earlier period (of time, one's life, etc.) or to the earlier or earliest of two or more periods, times, or stages; pertaining to an earlier condition of things; possessed, occupied, practised, etc. at a former time. (Opposed to *new*.)

a 1000 *Phæris* 321 Donne he gewitod wongas secan his ealdne eard of þisse eþel-tyrf a 1000 *Elene* 1266 (Gr.) 2602u is gecyred, ald onmedla. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ix* (*Bertholomew*) 140 Mychtly he put hym owte of his ald seignery. 1508 *DUNBAR Rytting* 320 Thow geis me thair ald sin with new schame certify. 1658 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. a) 93 He projects the recovery of his old Eparchy of Brampore. c 1647 *MILTON Forcers of Conscience* 20 New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ Large 1802 *WORDSWORTH Resol. & Indef.* iii. The pleasant season did my heart employ: My old remembrances went from me wholly. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 240 The old order changeth, yielding place to new. 1893 *MAX MÜLLER Theosophy* xii (1899) 401 In order to bring his old Jewish belief into harmony with his new philosophical convictions.

b. That was or has been (the thing spoken of) at a former time.

1771 *Satur Poems Ref.* xxvii. 54 Ald feys ar sandle faythfull freinds fund 1847 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Ref. Hist.* MSS Comm. App. v. 496 Sherriffes and ould Sherriffes to goe in their blacke gowes. 1847-9 *HELF'S Friends in C* (1851) I. 2 Ellesmere the great lawyer, also an old pupil of mine. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iii. xix. 189 His old master, the college friend of his father.

12. Distinguishing the thing spoken of from something of the same kind newer or more recent: Of earlier date, prior in time or occurrence, former, previous. *Old Year's Day*, the last day of the old year.

c 890 O. E. *Chron.* an. 885 Se Hloþwig was Carles broþur . se Hloþwig was þes aelan Carles sunu. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 78 þes dei on þere alde lage. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Oðer newe more betere ðan eald-mone. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 407 Al holy writt, þe elde [w. r. olde] testament and þe newe. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* Mon. ix. (1885) 128 Thai shulde that be vndir a Prince double so myghty as was thair old prince 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bi Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Graunte that the olde Adam.. maye so be buried, that the newe man may be raised vp agayne 1590 *SHAKS Mids N.* i. 1. 4 Fourre happy daies bring in Another Moon! but oh, me thinks, how slow this old Moon wanes. 1611 *BRAD Transl. Pref.* 1 The making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 278 All the schools Of Academics old and new. c 1830 *Mrs CAMERON Housling Tracts* III No 63 A Their family consisted of a son and three daughters, who were brought up more in the old school than is now customary. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxxvi. (1862) VI. 34 The gradual transition of what is called the Old Comedy into the Middle and New Comedy.

b. With names of countries: Known or inhabited at an earlier period, as *Old England* (hence *Old Engländer*), *Old France*, *Old Spain* (opposed to the American colonies of *New England, France, Spain*; now only *hist.*), and similarly in modern colonial use, the *old country, old home* = Great Britain. (In *Old England* and the like, there is often a blending with this of sense 8.)

The Old Dominion: see *DOMINION*. *Old World*, the Eastern Hemisphere, as opposed to the New World of America.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 43 Hee that prizes not Old England Graces, as much as New England Ordinances 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 393 W. H. Master of the Ship called St George, belonging to London in old England. 1765

Ann. Reg. 121 Bills of exchange drawn by the government of Canada on that of Old France. 1780 *Ibid.* 213 Newly arrived from Old Spain. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec 826/1 General Miranda had sailed.. for Old Spain 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 321 It gives them an opportunity of making enquiries respecting the 'old country' 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 135 They are readers, their imaginations live in the Old World. 1844 *Mrs Houston Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 127 Farming details which apply.. to practice in the 'Old Country' 1886 *Lowell* 17/1 (1890) VI. 143 It [the founding of Harvard] insured our intellectual independence of the Old World. *Ibid.* 156 The more conservative universities of the Old Home.

c. *Old style*: see *STYLE*. *Old Christmas Day, Old May-day, Old Michaelmas-day*, etc., these days according to the computation of old style.

1825 *HONG Every-day Bk.* 1324 September 26.. Old Holy-rood 1826 *Ibid.* II 659 A festival called Beltane annually held in Scotland on old May-day. *Ibid.* 1315 October 11. This is 'Old Michaelmas Day'. 1861 *Times* 26 Feb. The old style is still retained in the accounts of Her Majesty's Treasury. The first day of the financial year is the 5th of April, being old Lady Day. 1863 *Book of Days* I. 58 January 6 Epiphany or Twelfth Day (*Old Christmas Day*). *Ibid.* 52/2 *Auld Hansel Monday*, i. e. Handsel Monday old style, or the first Monday after the 24th of the month [January]

† B. *adv.* In ancient times, long ago. *rare*—1. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. Pro. 1. To sing a Song that old was sung. From ashes, auntient Gower is come.

C. *sb.* 1 (elliptical uses of the adj.)

† 1 = Old man, old woman *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Andrews*) 155 Sa suld þat ald his penance mak *Ibid.* xviii (*Egbertus*) 326, & to þat auld þane sad scho rathe 1426 *LYND. De Guil. Filz.* 13113 O, thow Olde! what hastow do, Wnaryr me to smyte so? 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ii. ix [x. 13] scho.. Him towart hir hec brocht.. And sete the ald J in the haly sete. c 1532 *Crt. of Love* 280 What doth this olde Thus far ynto in yere?

2. *pl. (olds)*. Old ones (of a set or class); old persons, etc. *mod. colloq*

1883 *BFSANT All in a Garden* fair ii. vii (1885) 167 Young clever people.. are more difficult to catch than the olds 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Although the 'Olds' have been the pioneers.. of the movement, the 'Youngs' show an impatience with them at every meeting.

3. *pl. (olds)*. Hops more than two and less than four years old. *Old olds*, hops more than four years old.

1892 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 7/4 Old olds are still selling. 1898 *Ibid.* 25 June 7/7 Some few transactions are taking place in yearlings and olds.

4. = Old time, the olden time; an earlier time or period: = *OLD* 5. Chiefly in *men, times, days*, etc. of *old*.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 10503 He has.. desired my doghter to wed Pollexena the pert, by purpoe of olde. 1535 *COCKPITALE Pr.* lxxvi. 1. 5 Then remembered I the tymes of olde, & the yeares that were past. c 1586 *CITISS PEBROKE P.* lxxvii. iv. I fell to thynck.. Upon the yeares of old 1635 N. R. *Canden's Hist. Ellis* i. an. ii 7 Apparell in blacke after the manner of old. 1784 *COWPER Ep. Joseph* III. 58 Some few that I have known in days of old. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ass.* (1889) I 10 France.. is rich beyond all others in the traces of the men of old.

b. *Advb. phrase.* *Of old*: of old time, in the olden time, long since, formerly; also, From old days, for a long time (preceding the present).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 317 Pay me quod he.. for dette which that thou owest me of old. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 406/1 Ye verray and trewe making of old used and continued. 1478 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 219, I am aqyeintyd with your condycions of old 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 4 Intill ane place callit Ecolumkill, .. Lang of the ald thair wes thair sepulchir 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. 1. 146 You alwaies end with a ludes tricke, I know you of old. 1655 *MILTON Sonn. Massacre Piedmont*, Who kept thy truth so pure of old. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 97 It was the.. sacred place, where of the everlasting fire was preserved. 1871 R. ELLIS *Caullus* i. 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy.

D. *Old* in Comb.

1. a. With another adj., in antithetic or consequential relation, as *old cool, old-excellent; old-new, old-young*. b. With a pr. pple., forming an adj., as *old-growing* (growing old), *old-looking*. c. With a p. pple. in advb. sense 'of old, long, anciently', as *old-acquainted, old-branded, old-built, old-cut, old-established, old-gathered, old-landed, old-licensed, old-said* adjs.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 20 This night I hold an 'old accustomed' Feast 1535 *CRANMER Let. to Dean of Chapel Royal* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 309 My 'old acquainted' friend, Master Shaxton. 1716 *LAW M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady* — 16 Aug. This is a very large town, but most part of it 'old built'. 1807 *TOURNEMIR Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 16 O what it is to have a 'old-coole Duke'. 1801 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* cxvii. Those carued 'old-cut stonie Images'. 1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* xii. 141 'Old-established trades'. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Some of the older-established jobbers refuse to deal for cash at all. 1802 F. HERRING *Anatomizer* 5 In the knowledge of Plants they are 'old excellent'. 1643 *TARF Comm. Gen.* xii. 1 Abraham was old-excellent at it [self-denial]. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. Wks. 1725 I. 61 According to the nature of the 'old-growing world'. 1824 *MISS MITCHELL Village Ser.* i. (1863) 124 Apart from his 'old-looking younger brother'. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 235 All the oldest looking, shrivelled oak-apples. 1530 *PALSGR.* 250/1 'Ould sayd sawe, proverbe'. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 379 An old-said saw it is.. Soon hot, soon cold. 1828 *CRAVEN Gloss.* (ed. a) s. v. It's an old said say, and a trusyn.

2. *Parasynthetic combinations*: a. general, as *old-aged* (of old age, aged), *old-blooded* (having

old blood), *old-branched*, *-faced*, *-hearted*, *-phrased*, *-sighted*, etc., adjs.; hence *old-sightedness* (= presbyopia). *b.* based on some recognized phrase, as *old-bachelorish* (having the character associated with an 'old bachelor'), *old-boyish* (of the nature of an 'old boy'); so *old-boy-like*, *old-cattish*, *old-foggyish*, *old-gentlemanly*, *old-masterly*, etc., adjs.; *old-bachelorship*, *old-fellowhood* (the status of an 'old fellow', e.g. of a college), *old-fogyness*, *old-ladyhood*, *old-liner* (one of the 'old line'), *old-lorist*, etc., sbs. See also derivatives of OLD MAID, OLD WOMAN, etc.

1851 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetria* (Arb.) 21 *Old-aged experience goeth beyond the fine-witted Philosopher. 1854 Miss MIRROR *Village Ser.* 1 (1853) 198 Every thing was so provokingly in order, so full of naked necty, so thoroughly *old-bachelorish. 1852 *Ibid.* Ser. v 346 Every female present prophesied *old-bachelorship, and all its evils, to the con-tinuers and performers. 1854 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 218 The hantour, that woke in his proud, *old-blooded breast. 1846 Mrs. GOSZ *Sh. Eng. Char.* (1852) 243 The curious wearied *old-boyish air of this, race of men 1857 DRAVTON *Mortimer's* 25 A Forrest of *old-branched Oakes. 1870 MAD T. D'ARBLAY *Dumy* (1842) 1 303 Don't I begin to talk in an *old cattish manner of cards? 1855 SHAKES *Yohn* II. 1 239 'Is not the rounder of your *old-fac'd walls, Can hide you from our messengers of Warne 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* VIII. He had now passed into the stage of *old fellowhood His hair was grizzled 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The full side face whiskers, which of late are becoming *old-foggyish. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan. [The *Quarterly Review*] never falls into tradition, routine, or *old-fogyness. 1819 BYRON *Yohn* I. ccxvi. A good *old-gentlemanly vice. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Caps... charmingly suggestive of pretty *old ladyhood. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Free* 25 Sept. 2/2 The *old-liners appear to be out of the fight 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 123 So solid and careful an *old-lorist 1880 *Athenian* No. 2866. 439 This dignified and, if the term be allowed, *old-masterly work 1886 J. CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 178 He listened to him telling of his *old-phrased oaths.

3. With a sb. (or adj. used absol.), forming an attrib phrase, as *old-book*, *old-country*, *old-wooly*, *old-life*, *old-line* (following the old lines), *old-Roman*, *old-school*, *old-service*, *old-town*, etc. See also OLD-TIME, OLD-WORLD.

1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 25 In the *old-book trade there are opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity. *Mod.* A well known frequenter of the old-book shops. 1890 *Tablet* 21 June 681 Grooms in *old-day livery. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 57. There is one book exhibited, which has put on a true *old-wooly tone. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 51 That Palaeozoic or *old-life period. 1867 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 351/2 The return to the old-life routine. 1892 *Cartoon* *Sat.* Rev. 1. viii. *Old Roman contempt of the superfluous. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 20 *Acad.* according to this *old-school Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 19 Apr. 6/2 One of the few remaining *old-service gnomes.

4. Special combs and phrases. *old-bone v.*, to manure with old bones; †*old boy*, a kind of strong ale; *old-clothes-man*, a dealer in old or second-hand clothes; *old-clothes-shop*, a shop for the sale of old clothes; *old gentleman*: see 9 b, also quot.; †*old-grey* [GRAY sb. 5], old man, greybeard; *old hand*, (a) one who has been long employed or has experience in any business, one who is skilful in doing something (see HAND sb. 9); (b) one who has been a convict; also attrib.; *old holder* (see quot.); *Old Lady*, collectors' name for a species of moth, *Mania maura*; *old-like a.*, old in appearance (*obs. exc. Sc. and dial.*); †*old-sire*, *old-sire*, an old man, an aged sire; *old-sledge*, a game at cards = ALL FOURS 1; *old-soldier v.*, to 'come the old soldier over': see SOLDIER sb. (colloq.); *Old Sow*, the plant *Melilotus carulea* (sweet trefoil), also a local name of *Antennaria margaritacea* (pearl cudsweed) (Britten & H.); *Old Squaw* = OLD WIFE 2; *old-standing a.*, that has stood or existed long, long-standing; *old style a.*, belonging to the old style, old-fashioned; *Old Tom*, a kind of strong gin.

1849 JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 37 On the *old boned field, the crop was four times as bulky as on the unboned field. *Ibid.*, This old boning caused a large increase both in the turnip and in the corn crops. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* IV (ed. 2) 289 Then add to the same new Drinks, with their Sediments, and call it *Old boy, Stout, or Nog. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *and Ode to R. A.* 3, Like an *Old-clothes-Man about London Street! 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. of Fumpher* II. 252 The actor went to dress at his usual wardrobe, an *old clothes shop. 1828 G. SMYTH *Donings in London* 77 An *old gentleman (a card somewhat larger and thicker than the rest of the pack, and now in considerable use amongst the 'legs'). 1852 STANHYURST *Ames* II. (Arb.) 64 Hest rested wylful lyk a wayward obstinat *oldgrey. 1785 GROSSE *Diet. Vile* T. *Old hand, knowing or expert in any business. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* II. 1, Toots, as an old hand, had a desk to himself. 1865 TUCKER *Austral. Story* 1. 85 Reformed convicts, or, in the language of their proverbial cant, 'old hands'. 1865 NIXON *Peter Porfume* 102 'Bosh-man', in the old-hand vernacular, signifies a fiddler. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 21 The defendants who have designated themselves as *old-holders—copyholders... who pay one heriot only, though they hold several messuages. 1832 RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 99 The *Old Lady appears the end of July or beginning of August. 1824 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balcan's Lett.* (vol. I.) 34 It is one more *old-like than his Father; and as over-worne as a ship. 1855 ROBINSON

Whitby Gloss., And like, looking old 'He is beginning to grow vary and like'. 1886 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 79 Of a crooked *old sire, we say that his spirit waxeth old with him. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 181 [This] threw a temporary stigma upon the game of *old-sledge. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 5/2 Mr W. R. tried to 'old soldier' him, but, as Harry said in sententious vernacular, 'I wasn't having any'. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 422 *Melilotus aureus*, a Swiss plant with blue blossoms, has a singular porcine odour, whence it is vulgarly called 'Old Sow'; and is the plant which gives the peculiar flavour to Schapziger cheese. 1608-9 MIDDLETON *Widow* I. ii, Your college for your *old-standing scholar. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 47 Old standing cases of chronic pericarditis. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 132 Dignified and gentry fashioned *old-style haunts of sleep. 1895 *Educator* Rev. Sept. 123 The old-style naturalist had been working from time immemorial. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sh. Bos.* *Gin-shops* (1890) 171 Great casks bearing such inscriptions as 'Old Tom, 549'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 846 When sweetened and diluted by the retailers gin is known as gin cordial or 'Old Tom'.

† *Old*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 2-3 (*Sc.* 5-6) *ald*, (4) *alde*, 4-6 *auld*; *b.* 4-6 *alde*, (5) *oalde*, 5-*old*. [Early ME. *ald*, app. a. ON. *old* (:-*ald* or *aldi*), gen. sing. *aldar*, etc., age, an age. -OEt. **aldon* OLD a. But the Eng. word may be in some, esp. later uses, directly from the adj. *old* in Eng., or may be an alteration of ELD sb. after *eld*, *old* adj.]

1. Age, duration of life or existence.
c. 1200 [see ALD sb. 1]
2. An age, or secular period of the world.
c. 1200 [see ALD sb. 2]
3. Old age, the advanced stage or period of life; also, The wane of the moon.

a. c. 1205 LAY. 19411 Brutes hadden muchel mode for has kinges alde. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 10669, I and my wif on ald tas. 1335 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 444 Vnsaturabil bayth in ald and youth.
b. c. 1235 SHOREHAM 2 Wanne man draw into olde-ward, Wel oft his bones aketh. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1284 He hadde a Beres skyn colbak for old. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on Husb. II. 439 In old ek of this mone is this moost good. c. 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 641 He wille byrynge the adown in olde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 8 12 Let them be sowen in the olde of the mone. 1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* II. 204 Virgins, and Boyes; mid-age and wrinkled old [Q. elders]. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xiii 63 They must not be gelded in the old of the Moone.

† *Old*, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *aldian*, 2 *aldien*, 3 *alden*, *holden*, 4-5 *olden*, 5-8 *old*, (6 *Sc.* *auld*). [ME. *olden* = early ME. *alden* -OEt. (Anglian) *aldian* = WSax *aldian*, f. *ald*, *eald*, OLD a. see ELD v.] *intr.* To grow old.
c. 805 *Vesp. Psalter* vi. 8 Ic aldaide betwix alle feond mune c. 1175 *Langb. Rom.* 35 Vfel is bet mon aldaide. *Ibid.* 109 Peo hearte ne aldaide naut. c. 1275 LAY. 2937 Po holdede [c. 1205 aldaide] be king and failede his mihte. 1384 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xvi. 3 Nowe I haue oldid [c. 1288 eldid]. 1498 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv xxvii 109/1 As they olde so they fade. c. 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv 83 Audid rubricatoris. 1741 J. SPENCE *Let.* 13 Jan. in *Academy* (1793) 20 Feb. 192/1 The Pretender looks sensibly olded since I was here last.

Old, obs. f. WOLD; var. HOLD a., *Obs.*
Old Catholic: see CATHOLIC B. 3 b.
Old, obs. f. WELD, a plant used in dyeing.

Olden (ōl'den, -d'n), a. [f. OLD sb. 2 + -EN 4. (It has been suggested that the suffix may represent an earlier inflexion of *old*. Cf. Ger. *in der alten Zeit*.)]

1. Belonging to a bygone age or time; ancient, old; esp. in the phr. 'the olden time' (Shaks). *literary and arch.*

c. 1205 *Cursor M.* 18100 (Trin.) To ende he seide now com my sawes Pat I seide bi olden dawes. 1426 AUDLEY *Poems* 22 The goodys of hole cherche. That other han zeven in holdoun dais. 1605 SHAKES. *Mach.* III. iv. 75 Blood hath bene shed ere now, I th' olden time. 1806 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 305 To talk and write. like those of 'olden time'. 1816 SCOTT *Tales my Landlord* Ser. I. Intro. A young person, who delighted in the collection of olden tales and legends. 1837 LONGF. *Flowers* 1, In language quaint and olden. 1848 CLOUGH *Annals de Voy.* III. 79 The words of the olden-time inspiration. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xlvii. (1875) 356 Some new bond had made the very memory of that olden pledge a sin.

2. *poetic* for OLD a. 1, 2. *rare*
1843 BYRON *Yohn* XII. xliii. Olden she was—but had been very young. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxvii. 1 Boy, young caterer of Falernian olden.

Hence † *Oldennesse*, olden quality, antiquity.
1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 193 The y^e caus is that matremony ys to be comend is the oldennesse of hit, for this ordy ys not nyowely maket, but of oldennys hit passith all manner of ordens in erth.

Olden (ōl'den), v. *rare*. [f. OLD a. + -EN 5.]
1. *intr.* To grow old, to become older in appearance or character, to age.

1817 MARY FRAMPTON *Yrnl.* (1885) 329 Her face is oldened and more sallow. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xviii. In six weeks he oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before. 1852 — *Edmond* I. ix. She had oldened... as people do who suffer silently great mental pain.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow old, to make older in appearance or character, to age.
1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* III. ii. He was curious how emotion seemed to olden him. 1863 DENISE II. 288 When oldened, by sorrow he might feel the deep spell that Denise possessed.

Hence † *Oldened*, † *Oldening* ppl. adjs.
1876 Mrs. WILKINSON *Sights & Inc.* II. xxiv. 525 It was the joy of oldening years. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 580 Her friends oldened and altered looks.

Olden, obs. f. *holden*, pa. pple. of HOLD v.

Older (ōl'dar), a. and sb. [f. OLD a. + -ER 3.]
A. *adj.* The later 'levelled' comparative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier ELDER q.v., except in special uses. (The levelling down of the comparative appears to have begun with the form *alder*, found already c. 1200.)

1. In the ordinary senses of OLD: Of greater age; that has lived or existed longer, of longer existence or standing; more ancient.

1205-1610 [see ALDER a. *compar.*] 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 127 Young Romeo will be older [Q. older] when you have found him. 1602 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 31, I am a Soldier, I, Older in practice, Abler then your selfe To make Conditions. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1489 Thy Son, Made older then thy age through eye sight lost. 1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 In June and July, they (wasps) are both older and bolder. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 8 Deposits of older date. a. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimus Felton* (1879) 149 A house in the older part of the town. *Mod.* She is ten years older than her sister.

2. In the sense of ELDER a. *compar.* 1 b. the older of two of a family, etc.; senior. Only *dial.*
c. 1205 LAY. 3750 Of pan aldre sustren. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 212, I have delivryd your older sonne xx mark. *Mod. Sc.* He is my alder brother.

B. sb. † 1. pl. Predecessors: = ELDER B. 1. *Obs.*
c. 1470 TITMOT *Orat. G. Flammeus* (Caxton 1481) F iv, To preche of the noble dedes of thyn olders, I wil. I confesse that thyn auncestres have be of soverayne auctonite.

† 2. (A person's) superior in age, senior (chiefly in pl.): = ELDER B. 2. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Kvj, Trewly this yonge man . . . byleuth the counceyle of his older. c. 1500 *How the Plowman learned his Pater-Noster* 40 in Hazl. E. P. I. 211 As I have herde myne elders tell. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provs* (1867) 26, I have herde of myne olders.

† *b.* A person advanced in life. = ELDER B. 2 b
c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* v. 668 Oon of the olderes ageya on-to hir seyth. 'O preycous spouse of god!'

Older, *erron.* Sc. form of *outher*, EITHER conj.

Oldest (ōl'dest), a. *superl.* [f. OLD a. + -EST.]
The later 'levelled' superlative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier form ELDEST in all except special uses: see ELDEST a. *superl.* 2, 3, 5.

1. In ordinary senses derived from OLD: Farthest advanced in age; first made or produced; most ancient. = ELDEST 1, 3.

c. 1200 MAUNDEV (1839) iv. 30 It is on of the oldest townes of the world. 1597 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 127 Have you a Ruffian that will . . . commit the oldest sinnes, the newest kinde of wayes. 1605 — *Learn* v. in 325 The oldest hath borne most, we that are yong, Shall neuer see so much. 1676 HOBBS *IIad Pref.* (1686) 7 They that look upon it with the oldest spectacles of a Critick, may approve it. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 120 The oldest Seaman on board never saw a more dismal Prospect. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 45 Our oldest reformation is that of Magna Charta. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 210 A's interest in the latter annuity. . . when A is the oldest of the three.

2. Occasionally found in uses properly belonging to ELDEST. Now *dial.* or *vulgar*

13 *E. E. Allit* P. B. 333 Bolde Baltazar bat watz his barn aldest. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11055 Pittus, Polidamas brother aldist but he. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. xxii. 225 The not making a will, is a very culpable omission where it leaves daughters, or younger children, at the mercy of the oldest son. 1899 *Tid-Bits* 12 Aug. 395/3 The oldest sister.

Old-fangled, a. [f. after *new-fangled*; cf. FANGLE.] Characterized by adherence to what is old, old-fashioned. Hence OLD-fangledness.

1824 BROWNING *Pred Piger* vi, Low it dangled Over his venture so old-fangled. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 208 Old-fangled cut glasses. 1894 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 315 Repelling the new-fangled remedy, [he] resorts to the oldest-fangled known. 1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 731/2 We like better, out of a certain old-fangledness, to turn back again to the oft-told stories of *Punch's* beginnings.

Old-farrand: see AULD and FARRAND 3.

† *Old-fashion*, a. *Obs.* [f. OLD a. + FASHION sb.] = OLD-FASHIONED.

1665 PERVIS *Diary* 22 July, I. viewed the new hall, a new old-fashion hall. 1883 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* II. 2 They are now accounted old fashion. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 67 A high, long, old fashion room.

† *Old-fashionable*, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = next. Hence *Old-fashionably adv.*

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett.*, to G. Montagu 10 May (1846) IV 420 No. 14. . . looked so old-fashionably, that I ventured to give eighteen shillings for it. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 18 Hypocrisy is deemed as old-fashionable and useless in this liberal age.

Old-fashioned, a. [See FASHIONED ppl. a. 2.]
1. Formed or conducted according to the fashion of former times; antiquated in form or character.

1823 WALTON *Angler* II. 64 They were old fashioned Poetry, but choicely good. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 38 The Old fashion'd Presses . . . used here in England. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 p. 2 An old-fashioned Grate consumes Coals, but gives no Heat. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 245 Good, old-fashioned, long skirts.

2. Attached to old fashions or ways; having the tastes of former times.

1689 T. BROWN *Saints in Upgroar* Wks. 1730 I 81 Those old-fashion'd sparks yonder. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 p. 7 Will is one of those old-fashioned men of wit and pleasure of the town. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv Wks. IX. 20 People, like me, old fashioned enough to consider, that

[etc.] 1866 Geo. Elliot *F. Holt* i (1868) 15 You have come back to a family who have old-fashioned notions.

8. Having the ways of a grown-up person; hence, precocious, intelligent, knowing. Chiefly dial. 1844 *Yorks. Const.* 18 (E. D. D.) A sleep-walker.. began 'tumin' on't, as old-fashioned as if his een had been wide open. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xiv. (1858) 96 The little fellow had a fine mind, but was an old-fashioned boy. 1874 Burnand *My time* ii. 13, I suppose at this age I must have been very old-fashioned. 1886 S. W. Lanc. *Gloss.* s. v. The pony was a bit old-fashioned, and could open the gate with his mouth.

Hence **Old-fashionedly** *adv.*, in an old-fashioned manner; **Old-fashionedness**, the quality or condition of being old-fashioned.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* i. 590 Old age was the ton—old fashionedness the rage. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II 218 It is comfortably but plainly and old-fashionedly furnished. 1886 *Athenaeum* 27 Mar. 421/3 She has given a pleasing air of old-fashionedness to her language.

Old field. Land cultivated of old; esp. in U.S., cultivated by the Indians, before the coming of the white men.

1656 *Rec. of Braintree, Mass.* (1886) 7 A highway layed out in the old field for Goodman Hoydin to bring his corn out. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 28 Dec. in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* (1765) 12 Landed at Mount-Royal, where there are 50 acres of cleared old fields. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Travels* 54 Their old field and planting land extend up and down the river. 1896 P. A. Bruce *Econ. Hist. Virginia* i. 427.

b. *attrib.* in old-field birch, 'the American variety of the white birch' (*Cent. Dict.*); old-field lark, the field-lark, old-field pine, the frankincense pine (*Pinus Teda*).

1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 89 Cannot some Yankee contrive a method of concentrating some of the valuable properties of this old-field pine, so that they may be profitably brought into use in more cultivated regions?

Oldhamite (*oldhamait*). *Min.* [Named 1870, after Dr. T. Oldham of the Indian Geological Survey.] Meteoric calcium sulphide of a pale-brown colour, found in small spherules.

1870 *Phil. Trans.* 195 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 65.

Oldish (*oldish*), *a.* [f. **OLD** *a.* + **-ISH**.] Somewhat old.

1668-9 *PEYTS Diary* 20 Feb. She is an oldish French woman. 1775 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II 56 Miss Lake is a very obliging and sweet-tempered, oldish maid. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos* III 120 A common cotton gown, an oldish black bonnet. 1855 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II 47 Time is slipping away, and we are getting oldish. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 189 An oldish woman, a character, who worked me a book marker.

† **Oldly**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. **OLD** *a.* + **-LY**.] Verging on old age, elderly.

1782 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 23 [32] He shal eymen the se as an oldi man [Vulg. *quasi senescentem*].

† **Oldly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **OLD** *a.* + **-LY**.]

a. In the manner of one that is old. b. In an old or bygone manner. c. In old time, long ago.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1299 Oxe ganngelph hahelgh & adelike latepp 16id 2553 320 onn folp adelgh To fragnenn Godess engnell. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 248 He coghyth and oldely grones. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 294 This so oldly foundyd Is so surely groundyd That no man maye confounde it. 1559 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 13 With the ampliacion of the fee, above that wech ys oldely accustomed, to the summe of xlii. 1564 J. Heywood *Provs & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Talke or walke oldly or newly. Talke and walke plainly and trewly. 1582 STANYHURST *Arms* iv. (Arb.) 103 Fluds myghtye be rowling From the chyn oldlye riueled.

Old maid.

1. A woman who remains single considerably beyond the ordinary marrying age; an elderly spinster; usually connoting habits characteristic of such a condition.

1520 PALSGR 250/1 Oulde mayde, *tuberaine*. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. l. § 5 An old Maid is now..look'd on as the most calamitous Creature in nature. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 14 An old Maid, that is troubled with the Vapours. 1830 *Metropolis* III. 232 The Miss Thing em tightis, in Golden-sure—fusty old maid frumps! 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. xi. 392 She. spent most of her summers in travel, with another wise old maid for companion.

2. A name of a bivalve mollusc of the family *Myidae*, also called Gaper or Gaping Clam.

1865 J. G. Wood *Com. Shells of Sea Shore* (1869) 23 The Common Gaper-shell or Old Maid (*Mya arenaria*). In some places the animal is sold for food, and is sold under the name of 'Old Maid'.

3. West Indian name of a plant, *Vinca rosea*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Vinca rosea*, Madagascar Periwinkle, 'Old Maid' of the W. Indies.

4. A simple round game at cards in which one card (usually a queen) is removed from the pack and the rest distributed among the players, who draw cards from one another till all are paired except the odd one, the holder of which receives this title.

1891 in *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 865.

Hence **Old-maidhood**, **-maidhood**, **-maidship**, **-maidship**, the state or condition of an old maid; **Old-maidish**, **-maidenish**, **-maidenly** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of an old maid (hence **Old-maidishness**); **Old-maidery**, the habits or characteristics of an old maid; **Old-maidism**, **-maidism** = **old-maidhood**, **old-maidery**.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 2/1 The woman [was] one of the

sort in which *old-maidhood is writ large on every fold of the gown. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn Rev.* Oct. 381 The plain, simple, but somewhat *old-maidish and loquacious, Herr Professor Kant. 1782 Mrs. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* 14 Till the horrors of *old-maidism frighten her into civility. 1835 Mrs. CARLYLE's *Lett.* I 26 The lady, verging on old-maidism. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 585 She has only a few innocent *old-maidly foibles about her. 1896 Mrs. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 34 You know the cross-grained old-maidenly sort of a person that fate is. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 324 Betake ourselves to chastity, cards, and scandal, the solid comforts of *old-maidism. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 199 Notwithstanding the *old-maidery and malevolence of dear Miss Freddy. 1821 T. D. FOSSBROKE *Berkeley MSS.*, Inclined to parsimonious old-maidery. 1883 N. SHEPPARD *Geo. Eliot's Ess.* Intro. 14 Marriage for deliverance from poverty or *old-maidhood. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 9 Sensible and agreeable, but formal and *old-maidish. 1864 *Gifts & Graces* x. 114 She was a very methodical and old-maidish little lady. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i (1853) 213 If ever she betrayed an atom of *old-maidishness, it was on the score of her caps. 1875 H. JAMI s. R. *Hudson* iii. 103 There is nothing like matrimony for curing old-maidishness. 1776 Mrs. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 193 To come to the letter so strongly tinged with *old-maidism. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 539 He is faddy, almost to the point of old-maidism. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 63 'Till ..the chilling threshold of *old-maidship has been reached.

Old man.

1. *lit.* A man advanced in life. (Formerly sometimes as one word.)

The *old man*, familiar term for a husband or father. c. 1200 ORMIN 12322 To gan biforenn alde menn Inn alle gode hawens. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 207 Myn barne, to his aldmann enerthand is. c. 1400 *Desti Troy* 126 Jelds man Made a son. 1535 COVERDALF 1 *Sann.* ii. 31 There shal no oldman be in thy house. c. 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* to *Lady M. Ley*, As that dishonest victory At Cheronea, Kill'd with report that Old man eloquent 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 191 (*Grace*) His wife join'd her old man again, as their children and grandchildren danced before them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xviii. His wife called him her dear John—her old man—her kind old man. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Tale* 81 'T' au'd man—'t' au'd woman' are synonymous with father or mother.

b. (See quot.)

1865 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 445 The term 'old man', so much applied by sailors to their commander, was hardly aptly applied, seeing the captain was only twenty-five.

c. As a term of affectionate familiarity; see **OLD** *a.* 8.

2. *Theol.* Unregenerate human nature (**OLD** *a.* 12: cf. **Old ADAM**).

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 22 Do 3e away vp the first lyuyng the olde man. c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. xxxix. 110 Allas! yit liueh in me be olde man; he is not all crucified. 1567 *Gude & Godly B.* (S. T. S.) 146 The haly Spieit vs geue, Quiklik may our auld man mortifie. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* ii. 40 You provoke me to Wrath, and if you should raise the old Man, you can't tell what mischief may ensue.

3. A local name for the Rainbird of Jamaica (*Hypocymus pluvialis*).

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The referring of the *Old-men*, or Rain fowls, to the Cuckoo. 1795 SLOANES *Jamaica* II. 313 They are called Old-Men from the light brown, or grey colour their downy feathers are of. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 654.

4. In *Australia* A full-grown male kangaroo. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 151 He.. relates..that he has been fortunate enough to kill an *old man* as he came along. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 39 The 'old man' s' fittest of the fleet. 1884 R. BOLDFIELD *Melbourne Mem.* iii. 24 The fiercest 'old man' forester did not seem to be too heavy weight for her.

5. A name of the Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*); perh. from its hoary foliage.

1824 Mrs. CAMERON *Martens & Scholars* ii. 73 She tied up two or three pinks and a rose with a bit of old-man and some sweetbrier. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* i. A few 'berry' bushes, a black-currant tree or two..with possibly a rose tree and 'old man' growing in the midst. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 234/4 Roses, and 'lad's-love', or 'old-man'.

6. *Mining.* An old vein or working which has become exhausted or has been abandoned for a long time; also, oreless stuff, waste or rubbish left from the working of a mine; see also quot. 1820.

1853 MANLOWE *Lead Mines* 225 No miner ought of an Old man to set To seek a Lead-mine, or Lead ore to get, Until the Burghmaster a view hath taken And find such work an Old work quite forsaken. 1710 Bp. Nicolson in *Hutchinson Hist. Cumberland*. (1794) II. 224 A new belly was happily discovered before the forehead of the Old Man, which proved so rich, that in less than twenty-four hours they had filled several sacks with fine and clean-washed mineral. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N. v. b. Crustid Wholes sometimes may be mistaken for Oldman. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 6: Ironstone, in chesseshead nodules, containing septariae of carbonate of iron (*Old man*). 1866 JEVONS *Coal Quest* (ed. 2), 300 The thousands of tons of cinder and slag—old man' as it is locally called..left by the Romans.

7. *Comb.* Old man cactus, a Mexican plant (*Phlocereus* or *Cereus semilis*) with long grey hairs covering the top of the stem; † old-man-house, a hospital for old men.

1634 BREKERTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 49 Here [Haerlem] is a most dainty curious old-man-house. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/1 Another singular product is *Phlocereus Semilis*, or 'old man cactus', from Mexico, the body of the plant being hidden by long grey hair.

8. Combinations of *Old man's* in plant names: old man's beard, (a) a name of the epiphytic

plant *Tillandsia usneoides*, also called black-moss, long-moss, and Spanish moss; (b) the Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, (c) the Strawberry Saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (d) the South European Composite *Geropogon*; old man's eyebrow, *Drosera binata* (*Thes. Bot.* 1866), old man's head, (a) a name of the pink or carnation (*Dianthus*); (b) the old man cactus; see 7.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 193 **Old-Man's-Beard*, this slender parasitical plant is found upon the trees in many parts of Jamaica. It is frequently imported from North America for the use of sadists and coachmakers. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot. App.* 321 Old Man's Beard, *Clamatis* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Dist.* J. 84 Dig old man's beard from woodland hedge. To twine a summer shade. 1857 MAYNI *Expos. Loc.*, *Old Man's Beard*, common name for the Gerontopogon. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot. App.* 321 *Old Man's Head, *Dianthus*. 1858 HOGG *1st G. Kingd.* 341 Another curious species of this genus is what is popularly termed *The Old Man's Head* (*Cereus semilis*).

Oldness (*oldness*) [**-NESS**] The quality, fact, or condition of being old in any sense of the adj.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I 194 We awunpon þa dærgendlican ealdnysse. 1382 WYCLIF *John.* ix. 5 Oldde whon, the whiche to the doom of oldnes ben sowid with patchis. — *Æsch* xvi 55 Thi sister Sodom and hiu doughtis schulen turne agen to her oldenes — *Rom* vii 6 That we seuen in newnesse of spirit and not in oldnesse of lettre. 1470-85 *MAIORY 1st Isth.* xvii xviii. My flesshe which was all dide of oldenes, is become yonge ageyne. 1540 COVARDAL *Old Faith* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I 13 Concerning the antiquity or oldness of our christian faith. 1616 SURF. & MANKIN *Countrie Parms* 690 After foure yeares the wild Hore groweth leane through oldnesse of age. 1809-10 COLLINGRIDGE *Friend* (1865) 65 How shall I avert the scorn of those critics who laugh at the oldness of my topics? 1893 J. PURFORTH *Loyalty to Christ* II. 267 Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. Oldness and deadness are shaken off.

Oldster (*oldstar*). [**f.** **OLD** *a.* + **-STER**, after *youngster*.]

1. *Naut.* A midshipman who is no longer a 'youngster'; one of four years' standing.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* ii. 34, I became the William Tell of the party as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the oldsters. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 477 It is their duty as 'oldsters' to keep the 'youngsters' in order. 1886 *All Year Round* 1 Sept. 105 They, having been youngsters and felt the misery of it in their last ship, were determined to be oldsters, and let us know it in this.

2. *gen.* One who is no longer a 'youngster', youth, or novice; an elderly person; an old stager. *collog.* 1848 Dickens *Dombey* x. Her eyes would play the Devil with the youngsters before long.—and the oldsters too, Sir, if you come to that, added the Major. 1883 E. E. HARRIS in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 177/2 The carriages appeared for the oldsters, and the youngsters went on foot.

Old-time, *a.* Also -times. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ancient or olden time.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1828) 495 An old-time chamber it was, sure enough. 1856 KANE *Art.* 443/1 II. xiii. 210. I took a Bible and we went through the old-times service. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inq.* I. 422 Respect for the old-time prejudices of the Church. 1894 *Archæol. Jnl.* Mar. 51. A piece of old-time folk-lore.

So **Old-time-like** *a.*, old-fashioned (*U. S.*); **Old-timer**, one whose experience goes back to old times, one of long standing in a place or position, an old-fashioned person or thing (chiefly *U. S.*); **Old-timiness**, old-fashioned character.

1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan. A small hotel, recommended to us as being more old-time like than the others. 1882 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 47/1 A few swartly, lantern-jawed old-timers hang about the corners. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 34/1 A cutter of some six to eight tons, a regular old-timer. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 224/1 A picture whose old-timiness would have thrown a Boston novelist into ecstasy.

† **Oldward**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [**f.** **OLD** *a.* + **-WARD**.] Having the old tendency. *Al. oldward*: at the old way of action.

1624 T. SCOTT and *Pt. Vaz Pognis* 19 Of their old-ward, and wonted policy. 1657 TRAFAL *Comm. Ps.* cvi. 12 Here they were three days oldtr they murmured again. . they were soon at oldward.

Old wife, old-wife.

1. An old woman. Now usually disparaging (cf. **OLD** *a.* 1 c). (Formerly sometimes as one word.) *Oldwives' fable, story, tale*, a foolish story such as is told by garrulous old women.

1340 *Ayenh.* 219 A guod ald wyf porchaleþ more of heuene ine one lepi cure biddinde þanne soolde do a bouzond knyghtes. . in lang time be bare armes. 1410 *Morie Arth.* 386 Thane answers sir Arthere to that alde wyf. 1506 TINDALE 1 *Im.* iv. 7 Cant awaye yngostly and olde wyves fables [1388 WYCLIF, olde wyymenns fables; 1535 COVERDALE, olde wyvesh fables] 2 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* II. xii § 2 (1622) 338 Countrymen doe vse to lighten their toyling; oldwives, their spinning; . by . musical harmonies. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) IV. 78 So simple were those Times, when a grave Sage Could with an Old-wive's Tale instruct the Age. 1711 SHAFER. *Charac.* (1737) I. 6 A solid system of old-wives stories. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 These are the sort of old wives' tales which he sings and recites to us.

2. A name of the Long-tailed Duck (*Harleia glacialis*), also called Old Squaw.

1624 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Oldwives be a foule that never leave tating day or night, something bigger than a Duck. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 654 Old squaw and old wife are two..names of the Long-tailed Duck.

3. A name of various fishes, esp. of the families

Labridæ (wrasse), *Sparidae* (sea-bream), *Balistidae* (file-fish), and *Clupeidae* (alewife and menhaden).
 1588 HABIOT *Virginia* D. 11. There are also. Oldwives; Mulletts, Plaice. 1602 CARSW *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Breys, Turbets, Dories, Oldwife, Hake 1655 Moulter *Health's Improv* xix 184 Of Fresh-water Fish. Old wives (because of their mumping and sour countenance) are as dainty and wholesome of substance, as they are large in body. 1756 P. BROWNE *Yanaka* 455 A saying.. That an Old Wife is the best of fish, and worst of flesh. 1847 CARPENTR *Zool* II. 47 Several species [of *Labridæ*] are found upon our own coasts known among the fishermen by the name of 'Old Wives of the Sea'.
 4. A cap or cowl to prevent a chimney from smoking. 3c
 1887 JAMESON *Suppl.* *Auld wif* 3 The cowl or cover of a chimney can, used as an ad-vent.
 Hence **Old-wifely**, **Old-wifish** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old wife, **Old-wifery**, the habits or notions characteristic of an old wife.

1525 [see quot 1526 in 1] c 1542 A. ALANE *Auctor Word of God*, Hethenysh, old wuyssh and capcyos fables 1804 D. SIMPSON *Plea Reliq* (1834) 270 note, Opposed by a large number of old-wifely bishops. 1827 CARLYLE *German Rom* III. 177 This notion he named stuff and old-wifery 1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Christian Orthod* 1. 7 note, 1 Tim IV 7 Deprecate the irreligious and oldwifish mythologies.

Old woman.

1. *lit.* A woman advanced in years; hence, A person compared disparagingly to an old woman; a man of timid and fussy character. b. Among the vulgar = Wife ('my old woman'), mother: *Old woman's fable, tale, story*. see **OLD WIFE** 1.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iv. 7 Eschewe thou uncountenable fables, and elde wymmenys fables. 14. *Poc in Wr*-Wulcker 619/14 *Vetiana*, an old quene or an old wyman. c 1449 PESCOK *Refr* v. 1 479 Eld wimmenys fables 1566 PAINTER *Pak. Pleas* II. 370 The good olde woman, willing to follow hir munde, suffred hir alone. 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No. 22 2/2 People are apt to call it an Old Woman's Story 1722 DE FOE *Piquet* (1754) 24 The old Women, and the Phlegmatic Hypochondriac Part of the other Sex, whom I could almost call old Women too. 1782 COWPER *A Fable* 21 For ravens, though, as birds of omen, They teach both conjurers and old women To tell us what is to befall. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 337 By old women of both sexes.

2. = OLD WIFE 4.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Alht Harb* vi. 46 A chimney adorned with what is called an 'old woman'—an ingenious contrivance to prevent it from smoking.

3. *Comb.* 1. **old-woman-house**, a hospital for old women cf **OLD MAN** 7. Also names of plants, as *old woman's bitter*, *Picramnia Antidesma*, and *Citharexylum cinereum*; *old-woman's tree* (Jamaica), *Quina jamaicensis* (Pears. Bot. 1866). 1634 BRATTON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 50 Here [Haerlem] are also five or six old-women-houses.

Hence **Old-wo manish**, **Old-wo manly**, *-like adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old woman; **Old-wo manism**, the characteristics of old women; **Old-wo manliness**, old-womanly quality; **Old-wo manny**, an old-womanish trait or practice.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin* cxxxiv (1783) IV. 227 You are chained down by an 'old womanish' veneration, to a set of ideas. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 661/2 The Cardinal appears to be surrounded by a tribe of fools, more idiotic, if possible, and old-womanish than himself. 1868 *Examiner* 359/2 The leaven of 'old-womanism' is made up of a Highland prophecy. 1859 *Autobiog of a Beggar-Boy* 168 There is a species of old womanism about many of the provincial magistrates. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil* No. 4 (1754) 19 A great deal more of such 'old-woman-like stuff. 1877 *Sunday Mag*, 53 [Girls] go about their business with an air of 'old-womanliness and selfpossession. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wind by Sea* 114 note, Why should the bookselling trade continue to be fettered by these 'old-womanly rules? 1882 *Macin Mag* XLVI 195/2 The evils caused by this old-womanly kind of legislation. 1828 *Scott Diary* 9 Mar in *Lockhart*, Trifling discussions about antiquarian 'old womanries. 1892 A. LANG in *Longin Mag*, XIX. 687 In the same receptacle of antiquarian old-womanries.

Old-world (*ôl'wôrld*), *a*. [The phrase *old world* used attrib.; see **WORLD**.]

1. Of or pertaining to the old world or ancient order of things; belonging to, or characteristic of, early or bygone times.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in iv, Silly auld world Ceremonies. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiii. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1865) II xi 9 The great old-world cities of Seleucia and Babylon. 1858 GEN P. THOMPSON *Auds Alt* I xlvii 185 The genus Statesman, which seems on the way to join the Megatheria of old world history. 1876 CURRA *Winter City* ix. 257 She watched the simple pastoral old-world life around her.

2. Of or pertaining to the Old World or continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as opposed to the New World or America.

Hence **Old-worldish** *a.*, characteristic of the old world; **Old-worldism**, **Old-worldness**, old-world character or quality.

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 417 His notions are old-worldish. 1887 STUART CUMBERLAND *Queen's Highway fr. Ocean to Ocean* 8 Victoria is not a bushing place, neither is it sleepy; but there is an air of old-worldism, of quiet content about it. 1888 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Hon. Mrs Verelox* I. 2 There was a touch of old-worldism, of a comfortable drowsiness, about everything. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 410 There is a sort of modern old-worldness.

Ole, variant of **OLLA** 2, palm-leaf.

Olea, obs. f. **OLIO**; var. **OLLA** 1, pot, stew.

Oleaceous (*ôl'îs'jās*), *a*. Bot. [f. mod.L. *Oleaceæ*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -**ACROUS**.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Oleaceæ*, comprising trees and shrubs chiefly of temperate regions, the typical genus is *Olea*, the Olive.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex*

Oleaginous (*ôl'îs'jînos*), *a*. [ad F. *oleaginus*, -*aise*, f. L. *oleaginus*, -*agnus*, -*agnus*, of or pertaining to *olea* the olive-tree; cf. (late) L. *oleagina* the olive (Venant. Fort. C 600); also med L. *oleago*, -*agnus* oily matter, such as in the bath was scraped from the oiled bodies of wrestlers.]

1. Having the nature or properties of oil; containing oil or an oily substance; oily, fatty, greasy. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* xxvi xxiv (1678) 645 There are three differences of these oleaginous juices. 1728 CHAMBERLAYNE *Reliq Philos* (1730) I xi § 14 Receptacles of a fat, or oleaginous Matter. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol* Ess 332 The soft oleaginous state of the shales on which they are found. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str World* I. 2 Lake the oleaginous scum that pollutes the surface of a city river.

b. Producing oil

1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Oleaginous*, out of which Oyl may be press'd. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 154 Having in it a little oleaginous Kernel. 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* I. 1. ii § 3. 43 Growing flav, hemp oleaginous plants. 1882 MIVART *Cat* 265 Sebaceous and oleaginous glands.

2. *fig* = **OLY** 3.

1859 FARRAR *Fulton Home* xx. 255 The lank party who snuffles the responses with an oleaginous sanctimony.

Hence **oleaginit**, **oleaginit**, **oleaginit**, **oleaginit**, **oleaginit**, **oleaginit**, the quality of being oleaginous, oily nature.

1859 G. STARKIE *Helmsdale's Vind* 114 One part of Alkali will turn two or three parts of Oyl into meer Salt, without any the least oleaginit. 1678 R. JUSSELL *Cobur* iv. 11 241 The first Property of Differences of the Medicine is Oleaginit. 1680 BOYLE *Prodac. Chem. Priv.* in 66 In speaking of the Oleaginitousness of Urinous Spirits. 1694 SALMON *Earle's Dispen.* (1713) 265/x Filtering and exhaling it to an Oleaginitous. 1865 J. LAMONT *Seasons w. Sea-horses* v. 69 From its oleaginitousness it soon finds its own level in the chaks.

Oleander (*ôl'îs'endax*) [*a*. med L. *oleander*, in F. *oleandra* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm), It. *oleandro*, Sp. *oleandro*, Pg. *oleandro*; origin obscure.

Conjectured by Diez to be a further corruption of *lorandrum*, recorded as a vulgar corruption of *rhododendron*, -*dron*, by Isidore *Origines* xvii. vii 54 'Rhododendron [v. r. *rodandron*] quod corrupte *lorandrum* [v. r. *lorandrum*] vocatur, quod est folius lauri similis, flore ut rosa, arbor venenata'. (Cf. the Fr. name *laurier-rose*.) Du Cange dies also the form *lauri oleandri*, or *laurier-rose*; the latter may have given a further Romance series *laurer*, or *lorandro*, *lorandro*, *oleandro* (f. being taken as the article, and the final form perh. influenced by *olea* olive, *oleastrum*: cf. Alpha *Oleandrum* i. e. *silvestris olea*.)

An evergreen poisonous shrub, *Nerium Oleander* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), a native of the Levant, with leathery lanceolate leaves, cultivated for its handsome red or white flowers; also called *rose-bay*. Hence, by extension, any shrub of the genus *Nerium*, as the sweet oleander, *N. odoratum*, a native of India, with fragrant flowers.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* (MS. A) 192 Do pecto white litarge, elleborum nigrum, alumen vetus, oleandrum anal.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 56 Nerion otherwise called Rhododendron, and Rhododaphne. It may be called in english Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. This tree is named of some oleander 1562 = *Herbal* in 65 The flowers and the leaves of oleander ar poyson. 1671 SKINNER, *Holyander*, sic scribit Blake, credo idem quod Oleander. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot* xvi. (1795) 214 The Oleander is one of the most beautiful plants of this tribe—*Convolv.* 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xx 180 The oleander, yields a honey that proves fatal to thousands of imprudent flies. 1822 CONYBEARE & H. St. Paul (1862) I. vi. 158 The oleander, 'the favourite flower of the Levantine Midsummer', abounds in the lower water courses.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oleander-bud*, -*tree*; *oleander-fern*, a fern of the genus *Oleandra*, having fronds resembling the leaves of the oleander.

1682 WHEELER *Journ Greece* i. 72 Wild-Vines and Oleander-trees. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 217 Water-courses, with oleander coverts. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Oleandra nerifolia*, Oleander-Fern. 1884 RITA *Vienne* vi. 1, The crimson glory of the oleander-buds.

Oleandrine (*ôl'îs'endrin*) *Chem.* [f. prec. + -*INE* 5.] A yellow, bitter, poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of the leaves, etc. of the oleander.

1885 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.* 1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*

Oleaster (*ôl'îs'etax*). Also 5 *oli*. [*a*. L. *oleaster*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -**ASTER**.] *a*. The true Wild Olive (*Olea Oleaster*), the wild variety (or sub-species) of the cultivated Olive, with more or less thorny branches and small worthless fruit. b. A small tree of the genus *Eleagnus*, a native of southern Europe and some parts of Asia, somewhat resembling the preceding, with abundance of fragrant yellow flowers, and reddish-brown inedible fruit; also called *Wild Olive*.

[c 2000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 90 Gecnwa lufestice & ellenrinde & oleastrum, þæt is, wilde elebeam.] 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxiu. (1495) 676 Oleaster is a wilde olive tree and hath that name for he is lyke to the olive tree, but the leues thereof ben broder and this tree is bareyne and bytter and not tithed. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 115 Bareyn yf

thin oliaster be. 1671 SALMON *Syn Med.* ii. xxii 414. 1725-3 MILLER *Gard Dict* v. v *Olea*, The Oleaster is very hardy, and will endure the severest Cold of our Climate. This will grow to the Height of sixteen or eighteen Feet. During the Season of its Flowering, (which is in June) it perfumes the circumambient Air to a great Distance. 1855 SINGLETOR *Virgil* I. 185 Let the palm Or a huge oleaster th' outer Court O'ershadrow. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1881) 212 He had found in the oleaster what He had not found in the olive.

Hence **Olea stral**, -*sal a*. *Ovs*, pertaining to a wild olive (with allusion to Rom xi. 17).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 8r Seditious factions, and vnnatural dispositions, sprong out of oleastrall graffes amongst us.

Oleate (*ôl'îs'et*). *Chem.* and *Pharm*. [f. **OLE**-**IC** + -**ATE** 2.] A salt of oleic acid, also applied to pharmaceutical preparations composed of alkalis, or metallic oxides or salts, dissolved in this. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers Chem.* xxx 303 Soap made with potash may be considered as an oleate and margarate of that alkali. 1841 BRANDE *Man Chem* (ed 5) 1145 The solution now contains pure oleate of potash. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 46 When an alkaline oleate is mixed with pure water. 1899 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Organ Chem* 177 Soaps consist of the alkaline salts of palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids, hard soaps containing soda salts, chiefly of the solid acids, while soft soaps contain potash salts, principally oleate.

Oleated, *ppl a*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *oleātus* oiled, preserved in oil + -**ED**.] Oiled.

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 418-9 It's cured by vomit with an oleated feather.

Olebanum, obs form of **OLIBANUM**

Olecranon (*ôl'îkr'ân*). *Anat.* Also 8 -*num*. [*a*. Gr. *ὀλέκρᾶνον*, shortened from *ὀλέκρᾶνον* head or point of the elbow, f. *ὀλέκρᾶνον* head, skull, cranium.] The process or apophysis at the upper end of the ulna, forming the bony prominence at the elbow.

1727-41 CHAMBER *Cycl* s. v. The olecranon is received into the hind sinus of the lower end of the humerus. 1741 MONRO *Anat Bones* (ed 3) 248 The. Cavity lodges the Olecranon in the Extensions of that Member. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 99 A girl had a collection of fluid under the triceps extensor cubiti, near the olecranon. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl Anat* II. 63/x Posteriorly, the olecranon forms a remarkable prominence.

b. *attrib.*, as *olecranon fossa*, the depression in the humerus into which the olecranon fits when the arm is extended; o process = *olecranon*.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat Vade M* (ed 2) 66 Bounding the greater sigmoid notch posteriorly is the olecranon process. 1879 tr. *De Quadrifugas Hum. Spec* 57 Desmoulins regarded the perforation of the olecranon process as one of the most decided characters of his Austro-African species of man.

Hence **Olecranal**, **Olecranal**, **Olecranal** *adjs.*, pertaining to the olecranon; **Olecranal** *a*, 'resembling the olecranon' (*Syd Soc. Sex.*), but errone. used for *olecranal*.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 689 The other passes backwards into the olecranal cavity. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 940 These two eminences are separated by the greater sigmoid, or semilunar fossa, or olecranonoid cavity. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 93 The olecranal or anconal fossa. 1883 N. JOLY *Man before Metals* ii. viii. 353 The olecranon cavity is often perforated. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Olecranal*

Olefactible, obs. variant of **OLFACTIBLE** a.

Olefiant (*ôl'îf'iant*, *ôl'îf'iant*), *a*. *Chem.* [*a*. F. *olefiant*, in gas *olefiant*, the name given in 1795 by the Dutch chemists, Deuman, Paets van Troostwyk, Bondt, and Lauweineburgh (*Crell. Ann.* 1795 II. 195, 310, 430); in form a pr. pple. of a vb. *olefier* to make oil, to 'olefy'.] *lit.* Making or forming oil: only in *Olefiant gas*: the name originally given to heavy carburetted hydrogen or ETHYLENE (C₂H₄), from its forming with chlorine an oily liquid ('Dutch oil', 'D. liquid').

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II 413 This gas, which was first examined by the Dutch chemists, received from them the name of olefiant gas. 1833 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii (1814) 124 Olefiant gas burns with a bright white light. 1873 WATTS *Foundes Chem.* (ed. 11) 166 Olefiant gas is colourless, neutral, and but slightly soluble in water. 1877 — *Foundes Org. Chem.* II. 55 Ethene or Ethylene, C₂H₄, also called Olefiant gas, unites readily with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, forming oily liquids.

Olefine (*ôl'îfin*). *Chem.* Also -*in*. [f. **OLEFIANT** with ending -**INE** 5.] The general name for the series of hydrocarbons homologous with olefiant gas or ethylene, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}; forming with chlorine and bromine oily dichlorides and dibromides analogous to Dutch liquid (see prec.). Also *attrib.*, as *olefine series*.

1860 F. GUTHRIE in *Frnt. Chem. Soc.* [I] XII. 109 The isolation of the so-called organic radicals, the hydrides of the olefines. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 297 The higher carbon series yield olefines corresponding to ethylene. 1873 WATTS *Foundes Chem.* (ed. 11) 552 Olefines are polymeric. 1899 SCHORLEMMER *Rise & Devel Organ Chem* (1894). The second series we call, with Guthrie, the Olefines, after the initial member which was first known as olefiant gas. 1899 E. F. SMITH *Richter's Organ Chem.* I. 89 Ca H_{2n}. Olefines, Alkylens, Alkenes.

Oleic (*ôl'îk*, *ôl'îk*), *a*. *Chem.* [f. L. *oleum* oil + -**IC**.] *lit* Pertaining to or derived from oil; spec. in *Oleic acid*: one of the fatty acids (C₁₈H₃₄O₂), occurring in most fats, and a com-

stituent of most soaps; obtained as an oily liquid, colourless, tasteless, and inodorous (when pure); also called *oleic acid*, in *pl* extended to the series of acids to which this belongs see quot. 1899. *Oleic ether* a general name for the oleates of hydrocarbon radicals, esp. oleate of ethyl, $C_{18}H_{35}(C_2H_5)O_2$.

1899 G CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 315 Oleic acid was obtained by Chevreul from the soluble portion of the soap formed with hog's lard and potassa. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX 309 One of three acids, either the oleic, margaritic, or cetic. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 192 Oleic acid crystallises from alcoholic solution in dazzling white needles. 1849 195 Oleate of Ethyl or Oleic Ether is a colourless liquid of specific gravity 0.87 at 18°. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 387 The natural oils and fats are all compounds of glycerum, chiefly with palmitic, oleic, or stearic acids. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 20 Apr. 13/2 The smoothing of troubled waters by means of oil has been recently scientifically investigated, the quieting effect of all oils or soaps used is in direct proportion to the amount of free oleic acid they contain. 1899 E. F. SMITH *Richter's Organ. Chem.* 276 *Oleic Acids*, Olefine Monocarboxylic Acids, $C_{18}H_{35}CO_2H$. The acids of this series, bearing the name *Oleic Acids*, because oleic acid belongs to them, differ from the fatty acids by containing two atoms of hydrogen less than the latter.

Oleiferous (ōlē'fēr-ūs), *a.* Also erroneously *oleiferous*. [*f. L. type oleifer, f. oleum oil* see -FEROUS.] Producing oil.

1804 *Med. Yrnl.* XII 93 The oleiferous Chinese radish is much cultivated in Piedmont and the Milanese. 1849 MUNCHSON *Siberia* xviii (1854) 443 The limestones of Trenton, which are more or less oleiferous from Quebec to the Manitoulin Islands. 1859 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv 272 Castor-oil-plant or various other oleiferous seeds.

Olein (ōlē'in), *Chem.* [Named *oleine* by Chevreul, *f. L. oleum oil* + *-IN*, after *glycerin*.]

1. *Chem.* The trioleate of glyceryl, $C_{54}H_{102}O_{18}$ ($C_{18}H_{35}O_2$)₃, one of the most widely diffused of the natural fats, obtained as a colourless oily liquid, solidifying at -6°C.; also called *olein*. In *pl.* applied to the oleates of glyceryl or glycerides of oleic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *triolein*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 126 Olein is white, very liquid, and lighter than water. 1865 LUTHERY in *Proc. Soc.* I 94/1 Tallow consists of several fats, one of which (olein) is liquid at ordinary temperatures. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 192 [Drying oils] contain an olein different from that of the non-drying oils, and yielding by saponification, not oleic, but linoleic acid or an acid similar thereto.

2. (See quot.) 1893 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 59/1 *Olein*, is applied commercially to any liquid oil obtained from partly solid oils by pressure. The product of the cold pressing of coconut and palm oil is known as 'coconut olein' and 'palm olein' respectively. 1846 36 An impure oleic acid, known as *olein* or *wool oil*, and employed for oiling wool, and for making lubricants and soaps, is prepared from the 'Yorkshire grease' obtained from the soap used in cleaning fibres, yarns, and cloth.

† **Oleity**, *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*ad L. oleitūs, f. olea olive*.]

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Oleity* (*oleitas*), the time of gathering Olives, or the Olives when they are gathered to make oil of, also oyliness.

† **Olen, ellen.** *Obs.* [Russ. *олень ole n'* deer, stag = Oslav. *jeleň*, Pol. *jeleń*, Lith. *elnis*, Olith. *ellents* stag; whence Ger. *elen*, *elend*, *elendthier*, trans. to the elk (Russ. *los'*, Pol. *łoś*): see also ELAND, ELLAN, ELLEND.] A red deer, a stag.

1891 G. FLETCHER *Russie Commun.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the loch [= elk], the olen [= stag], the wild horse. 1898 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 284 He commanded them to kill five Olens or great Deere. 1846 337 Samoeds, whose meate is flesh of Olens or Harts, and fish. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Olen, and the Loosy [elk], and such like.

† **Olenight**, [*O prep* 1 b and LENGTH 16.] A far. a 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* xxxvii. 12 *Pat pat ware beside me stode olenight*.

Olent (ōl'ent), *a rare* [*ad L. olent-em, pr. pple. of olere to smell*.] Smelling, giving out a smell or scent.

1607 TOWSE *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 176 Martial calleth it [*the*] *oladan vulpene*—an olent or smelling beast. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 523 The whole number is disgustingly olent of parliamentary affairs. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* ix. 315 The cup, he [a butterfly] quaffs at, lay with olent breast Open to gnat, midge, bee and moth as well.

† **Olent**, suffix of words from *L.*, as *sanguinolent*, *vinolent*, *violent*: see -ULENT.

Oleo (ōlē'ō),

1. Commercial contraction for OLEOMARGARINE, esp. in the U.S. sense of artificial butter or MARGARINE.

1884 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/6 There is one firm in London which is able to turn out from ten to twenty tons of this valuable oleo per week. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 12/1 When the law [of Iowa] compelled the sale of 'oleo' for what it was... From a c. to 3 c. per pound more has been realized for the summer make of butter than would have been were it not for the 'oleo' law.

2. *Oleo oil*: a name given (esp. in U.S.) to OLEOMARGARINE (in the Eng. and Fr. sense).

1893 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 59 Pressure is gradually applied, and the expressed oil constitutes the 'oleo oil', a soft, granular, tasteless, and nearly colourless fat. The hard fat remaining in the filter bags forms the

'beef' or oleo-stearin sold to the soap and candle makers. a 1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 In this country... they use oleo oil, or any other foreign fat, in order to make as close and good an imitation [of cheese] as they can.

Oleo, obs. form of OLIO.

Oleo- (ōlē'ō), used as a combining form of *L. oleum oil*, in various technical and scientific derivatives and compounds. [*Cf. late L. oleomella, oleosolomon*, in Isidore Orig., a 450.] The chief of these appear in their places as main words, the following are other examples.

† **Oleoduct** [after *aqueduct*], a duct or channel for the conveyance of oil from an oil-well or oil-field.

† **Oleometer**, an automatic apparatus for injecting oil for lubrication. **Oleo meter** [-METER], an instrument for determining the density, and so the purity, of oils; = ELEOMETER. **Oleotype** *ne, Chem.* [*Gr. πτηνός winged, volatile*], the liquid part of a volatile oil; = ELBOPTENE (Webster, 1864).

† **Oleorefractometer**, an instrument for measuring the refractive power of oils. || **Oleosa** *ocharum* [*mod. L., f. L. saccharum sugar*], a pharmaceutical preparation made by triturating an essential oil with sugar.

b. as comb. form of *oleic, olein*, as in OLEOMARGARINE: so *oleo-palmitin, oleo-stearin* (see *OLEO oil*, quot. 1893). **Oleophosphoric acid**, a phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain. (Watts *Dict. Chem.*)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11/1 The Government decided upon the construction of an 'oleoduct'. The line must start from Baku, but the terminal point on the Black Sea is left open for the present. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 120/1 Patent 'Oleoselector for lubricating steam engine cylinders. 1861 HULME tr. *Magnan-Tandon* II. iii. 1. 105 Cod-liver oil should stand at 32° of Lefebvre's 'oleometer'. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 181 Lefebvre has constructed a hydrometer of peculiar construction, called an oleometer, having a very large cylindrical bulb and a very long stem, on which are inscribed densities from 0.8 to 0.94 for the temperature 15°, each density corresponding to that of a commercial oil. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 587/2 A peculiar fatty acid called 'oleophosphoric'. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 18 Oleophosphoric acid is a yellowish gummy substance, composed of oleic acid, glycerin, and phosphoric acid. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 This is an 'oleorefractometer', whose business it is to tell the truth about our butter, our oil, our fat. 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* II. vi. (1760) 131 Take some fine Loaf Sugar and Oil, rub them well together in a Glass Mortar, which is what the Chemists call making an 'Oleosaccharum'.

Oleograph (ōlē'ōgrāf), [*f. OLEO- + -GRAPH*] A picture printed in oil-colours in imitation of an oil-painting. Hence **Oleographic** *a.*, pertaining to oleographs or oleography; of the nature of or resembling an oleograph.

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl. Oleograph.* 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 6/1 Conventional oleographic enlargements of individual figures. 1892 *Athenaeum* 2 July 33/1 This oleographic in its delineations of the gushing aspirations of the school-room miss. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 412 Framed oleographs of English farmyard scenes.

Oleography (ōlē'ōgrāf), [*f. OLEO- + -GRAPHY*.] The art or process of printing pictures in oil-colours, by a method of chromolithography.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 270 They would employ the detestable art of Oleography. 1875 tr. *Poet's Chem. Light* xv. 250 We must express an adverse opinion against oleography.

Oleomargarine (ōlē'ōmārgārin, -in), [*f. OLEO- b + MARGARINE*. Often mispronounced (-mārgārin), as if spelt *margarine*.]

A fatty substance obtained by extracting the liquid portion from clarified beef fat by pressure, and allowing it to solidify; with the addition of butyrin, or more or less admixture of butter, milk, etc. and sometimes of refined lard, it forms a substitute for natural butter, formerly sold as *butterine*, but now legally called in Great Britain (also in France, Germany, Denmark, etc.) *margarine*.

In U.S., *oleomargarine*, popularly *oleo*, is the recognized name of the commercial product, the expressed fat being distinguished as *oleo oil*.

The name *oleo-margarine* was applied as early as 1854 by the French chemist Berthelot (*Ann. Chem. Phys.* XLI. 242 footnote) to a solid substance obtained c. 1838 by Pelouze and Boudet (*Comptes Rendus* VII. 665) from olive oil, which was regarded as a combination of the *oléine* and 'margarine' of Chevreul and Berthelot. (See MARGARINE.) According to the view then held, *oléine*, 'margarine', and *stéarine*, were regarded as the essential constituents of animal fat. As butter, or the fat of milk, consists according to Chevreul mainly of *oléine* and 'margarine' with a small amount of butyrin and allied principles, M. Mège-Mourès in 1859-71 experimented on its artificial production by the extraction of the *oléine* and 'margarine' from animal fat, with subsequent processes for the addition of butyrin, etc. Hence the name *oleo-margarine* for the supposed combination of *oléine* and 'margarine' thus extracted. As further research has shown that neither the 'margarine' of Chevreul, nor the *oleo-margarine* of Berthelot are definite chemical substances, these names are no longer in chemical use, and 'oleo-margarine' has only a manufacturing or commercial use for the fatty substance described above, or (as in U.S.) for the artificial butter (MARGARINE) made from it.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Aug. 129 Since 1869 M. Mège has endeavoured to utilize the *oléine* and *margarine* obtained on pressing animal fatty matters in the manufacture of stearine.

1872 *Moniteur Scient.* 742 C'est avec l'oleo-margarine que M. Mège fabrique son beurre économique. 1873 BRIN *Patent Specif.* No. 3477 6 A perfect combination of the 'oléine margarine' and milk is effected. 1873 U.S. *Patent Specif.* No. 146,012 In order to separate the oleomargarine from the stearine, separated crystallizers or crystallizers, at unequal temperatures, have been already employed. 1873 *Sci. Amer.* 18 Oct. 246 The manufacture of a artificial butter by the 'Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company'.

1881 *Laws of Illinois State in Chicago Times* 4 June, No person shall mix oleomargarine with any butter or cheese without distinctly marking the article or package. 1881-82 [see BUTTERINE] 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commun.* II. 201 Bills prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine as butter. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 517/2 The greater proportion of the oleomargarine extracted in America and elsewhere is, however, exported direct to Holland, to be there converted into margarine. 1846 518/1 This term 'oleomargarine' should be confined to the animal oil used in making margarine. 1900 PIERCE & KIPPING (*Organic Chem.* IV. 170 Artificial butter, or *margarine*, is prepared from oleomargarine manufactured from the best oil.

When carefully prepared, it is a wholesome substitute for butter, and probably just as nutritious.

Hence **Oleomargarine** *a.*, consisting of olein and 'margarine', pertaining to oleomargarine.

1873 U.S. *Patent Specif.* No. 146,012 The steam is deposited in the form of fats at the middle of the oleomargarine liquid.

Oleone, -ON (ōlē'ōn) *Chem.* [*f. L. oleum oil* + -ON]. An oily liquid, obtained by the distillation of oleic acid with lime; supposed to be the ketone of oleic acid.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 425. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 196.

Oleoresin (ōlē'ōrēzin), [*f. OLEO- + RESIN*.]

a. A natural mixture of a volatile oil and a resin; a balsam. b. A mixture of an oil (fixed or volatile) and a resin or other active substance, artificially obtained by evaporation from an ether tincture.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 248 The oleoresin of the Milk Fern is an excellent remedy for tapeworm. 1865 LUTHERY in *Proc. Soc.* I. 106/2 Turpentine fully absorbs oxygen from the air, and is converted into an oleo-resin. 1876 HARTY *Med. Bot.* 61 4/5 These trees secrete a large quantity of oleo-resin which exudes as a varnish or in granular masses from cracks in the bark. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 82 The internal administration of the essential oils, the oleo-resins, and the balsams.

Hence **Oleoresinous** *a.*, of the nature of an oleoresin.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 474 Trees, which abound in an oleo-resinous juice. 1883 HAI DANI *Workshop Receipts* II. 289/1 Dissolving any oleo-resinous deposit in rectified spirit.

Oleose (ōlē'ōs, -iōs), *a Now rare* [*ad. I. oleus-us oil, f. oleum oil* see -OSE] = (OLEOUS). 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 484 Slime, out of which they suck something oleose. 1754 HUXHAM *ibid.* XLVIII. 817 The oleose part of the spirit of wine. 1865 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/2 It is of an oleose consistence.

Oleosity, *Now rare or Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -ITY*. Cf. It. *oliosità* 'oilyness, fatness' (Florio 1598).] Only quality or consistence; oiliness. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. By his viscositie, His oleositie, and his susciptibilltie. 1627 tr. *Dauid's Life & Death* (1621) 37 Saffron... is both notably Astringent, and hath besides an Oleosity.

Oleous (ōlē'ōs), *a Now rare or Obs.* [*ad. I. oleus-us, f. oleum oil*: see -OUS.] Of the nature or consistence of oil; containing oil; oily.

1601 HOLI and PIRY II. 125 The root yieldeth no oleous substance, but a reddish juice. 1682 L. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 9 It is bred of a viscous and oleous vapour of the liver. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 148 They may be combined with oleous remedies.

Olephant, -aunte, obs. forms of ELEPHANT.

Olept, -y, var. ONLEPY *Obs.*, only, sole.

Olepotride, obs. variant of OLIA PODRINA.

Oler, variant (now dial.) of ALDER.

1665-76 RFA *Flora* (ed. 2) 18 A good quantity of short sticks of Oler, Withy, or any soft wood. 1879 BRITTON & HOI LAND *Plant-n.* Oler. See Ower... Ower, *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—Ches (or Oler).

Oleraceous (ōlē'ōrā-s), *a.* [*f. L. (h)olerace-us (f. (h)olus, (h)oler- pot-herb* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a pot-herb, or vegetable used in cookery; obtained from a pot-herb.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 28 An herby and oleraceous vegetable. 1822-24 *Gode's Study Aid* (ed. 4) I. 457 The oleraceous and especially the mucilaginous demulcents. 1848 HARVEY in *Proc. Bern Nat. Club* II. No. 6 3/2 Caterpillars of various... moths that infest oleraceous plants.

† b. Belonging to the division *Oleraceæ* or *Holeraceæ* in LINNÆUS's proposed Natural System, corresponding to the *Chenopodiaceæ* and other apetalous Orders, and including various esculent herbs, as spinach, beet, etc. *Obs.*

1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii (1794) 221 Among the *Oleraceous* plants in the natural orders of Linnæus, by other authors called *Apetalous*. Such are all the Goosefoot... Beet is very nearly allied to these... The Glasswort are also of this *Oleraceous* tribe.

Olericulture (ōlē'ōrikultū), *rare*—*o.* [*f. L. olus, oler-* (see prec.), after *agricultura, horticultura*, etc.] The cultivation of pot-herbs or other esculent vegetables. So **Olerion** *literally adv.* (*rare*—*i.*), in relation to olericulture.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 807 *The Dwarf Kale*... olerionally considered they are quite distinct.

† **Olerie**, *Obs. rare* [a OF. *olerie* ('les oleries de devant Noel'), 1478 in Godef.] See quot. and cf. O int B. 2.

189a Kirk *Abington Acc.* p. xxvii. note, The Oleries, or Anthers in Advent beginning with O

† **Oleron**, *Obs.* Also 6 oldryn(n)e, olron, old(e)ron, oulderon. See also ALLRON. A kind of coarse fabric (app. for sail-cloth); ?originally made at Oléron in France

151a Lett & Papers Hen. VIII. II 1456, 148 bolts of 'oldrynes', xas. the bolt 1545 Rates of Customs c), Olrons the bolte vjs. viij. 1583 *Ibid.* D v b, Oulderons the bolt containing xxx. Yards xijs. iij. d. 1561 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 490/4 Oldrons canvas 24 bolts @ 17/6. 1562 *Ibid.* 491/2 Olderon canvas.

Oless, *Obs.* form of **UNLESS** conj
Olfacient (plā'fēnt) *rare*. [ad. L. *olfacientem*, pr. ppl. of *olfacere* to smell (trans.), contr. from *olfacere*, f. *olē-re* to smell + *facere* to make] Something that affects the sense of smell.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 200 An atmosphere, in which only a few particles of stercoratory or other acrid olfactives are floating

† **Olfact**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *olfactus* smelling, smell, f. *olfacere*: see prec.] The organ or sense of smell.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 274 To the gust acrimonious, to the olfact fragrant

Olfact (plā'kt), *v. rare*, affected [f. L. *olfact*, ppl. stem of *olfacere*: see prec.] *trans.* To smell. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. 1 742 There is a Machiavilian Plot (Though every Nare olfact it not) 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 105 Sweet olfact scents in dear Bond Street. 1846 HOR SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II 335 Can you olfact this redolent ragout, and yet tear me from it?

Olfactible (plā'ktib'l), *a.* Also 8 olefact-, 9 -able. [f. L. *olfact*-, ppl. stem (see prec.) + -BLE] That may be smelled

c 1705 BERKELEY *Comm. ad Bk* in *Fraser's Life* (1871) 476 Gustable and olfactible perceptions 1825 JAS MILL in *Weston Rev* Jan 188 Palpable virulence! he might as well have called it olfactible virulence 1887 G ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large, Microscopic Brains*, As our world is mainly a world of visible objects, theirs [ants'], I believe, is mainly a world of olfactible things

Olfaction (plā'kshn), [n. of action f. L. *olfactere*: see above] The action of smelling or the sense of smell.

a 1846 DUNGLISON cited in Worcester. 1873 A. FLINT *Phys. Man, Nerv.* Syst. I. 16 The special sense, such as sight, audition, olfaction, and gustation 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV 695 If the nervous of olfaction be due to local disease.

Olfactive (plā'ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *olfact*-, ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE] Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, olfactory.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* iv xxii 274 He summons their olfactive forces before he will storme. 1686 W HARRIS tr. *Lennox's Course Chem.* I. xxi (ed. 3) 438 The tickling pleasure which this smell produces in the brain by means of the olfactive nerve. 1847-9 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* IV 701/1 The contact of the odoriferous medium with the olfactive surface. 1874 CARPENTER *Ident. Phys.* I. II. 38 Either the Optic, the Olfactive, or the Auditory nerve.

Olfactor (plā'ktōr), *rare*—1. [agent-n. in L. form from *olfactere*: see above.] He who or that which smells; a smelling agent.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II 276 And if thy nose were anything more than the ghost of an olfactor, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff]

Olfactory (plā'ktōr), *a* and *sb* [ad. L. **olfactorius* adj. (found only in the absol. *olfactoria* bouquet), f. *olfactor*, see above and -ORY.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, connected or concerned with smelling.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Olfactory*, belonging to the sense of smelling 1670 Phil. *Trans.* V 206 Vesalius was the first, that rightly observed the Olfactory Nerves 1799 *Med. Trm.* I 243 Daily experience proves the importance of the olfactory sensations 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 109 The olfactory organ is single in Branchiostoma and the Cyclostomes.

B. sb. An organ of smelling.

1823 J. BADDOCK *Don. Museum* 166 Persons who keep their olfactory out of the effluvia of other's ills 1884 J. I. AIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 64 Something . . . that affects the mind through the olfactory.

† **b** and *c*. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Olfactory*, a Posie or Nose-gay, any thing to smell to, 1775 ASH, *Olfactory*, the power of smelling.

Hence **Olfa** *ctorily* *adv.*, in the sense of smell.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV 363 He was olfactically impressed.

† **Olfend**, *Obs.* Also 3 oluente, -onte, *Orm.* olfennit. [Com. Teut. OE. *olfend* and *olfenda* = MHG. *olbent*; also with change of formative OS. *olbundeo*, ON. *olfaldr*, Goth. *ulbandus* masc., OHG. *olbanta*, *olbenta*, MHG. *olbante*, *olbende*, *olbente* fem. See note below.] A camel.

977 *Beckl. Hom.* 169 Se be mid þon anum hrege was zezzyrvd be of olfenda herum awunden was. c 1000 *Age Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Johannes heafde reaf of olfenda herum. c 1160 *Hom. Gosp.* *Ibid.* Of olfende here c 1200 *Orm.* 3208 Hiss claf was off olfenneth here c 1200 *Trm. Coll.* *Hom.* 127 Stark haire of oluente [was] his wede *Ibid.* 195 Seuen þusend shep and þre þusend oluente.

[Note. The similarity between this ancient Teutonic name for the camel, and the Gr. *elephante* ELEPHANT, has excited much attention, without receiving any satisfactory explanation.

tion. Some have thought the Teut. word adopted from Gr., with mistaken identification of the animals; others think of an original relation between pre-Hellenic **lephant* and pre-Teut. **blant*, as the name of some real or imaginary gigantic beast. But the resemblance may also be merely accidental; it is strongest in the case of OE. *olfend*, *Orm.* *olfennit* 'camel', and ME *olfant*, *olphant*, 'elephant'. The only app. certain cognates of Goth. *ulbandus* are Slavonic. OS. *velibādū*, *velibādū*, Russ. БЕЛЫЙ, ВЕРБЛЮДЪ, vel-, verblūd, Czech *velbloud*, Lith. *ver bludas*, which Miklosich considers to be adopted from OTeut. with modification by popular etymology.]

Olhnen, *olhtnen*, var. **OLUHNEN** *v. Obs.*

Olh, **Olhaster**, *Obs.* ff. OIL, HOLY, OLEASTER.

Oliban (plā'bān) [a. F. *oliban* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *olibanum*] = next.

c 1530 *Kennedy Love* 214 Breathing an Aromatick perfume Surmounting Olhibane. 1857 *Old Commodore* II 54 Gum oliban and myrrh two ounces each.

|| **Olibanum** (ol bān'm). Also 6 oly-, 7 ole-, oli-. [a. med. L. *olibanum*, 11th c. (in Sp, It. *oliban*, F. *oliban*), immed. or indirectly from Gr. *alibanos*, late L. *libanus* (Vulgate) frankincense.]

An aromatic gum resin obtained from trees of the genus *Boswellia*, appearing in commerce in the form of irregular yellowish lumps; formerly used as a medicine but now chiefly as incense.

1398 *Revisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii cxxxii. (1495) 714 The tree hyght Libanus and the gumme therof hyghte Olibanum, and hath that name of a mount in Arabia. c 1475 *Spr. Lowy Degr.* & 849 Cloves that be swetesmylyng. Frankincense and olibanum. 1583 *Rates of Customs* 15 v b, Olibanum the pound xijd. 1585 *Timme Quersit.* III 172 Take aloes hepat., myrrhe, olebanum, mastic. 1645 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. III. ii. 273 A small Frigate of Shaheer, laden with course Olibanum. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I 200 Olibanum drops from the tree plentifully, in roundish Drops. 1829 *Weston Gaz.* 23 Sept. 8/5 It is popularly supposed that there is a trade secret in the making of incense, but it is composed simply of gum olibanum, Siam benjamin, cascarilla bark, myrrh, and copal varnish.

[Note. Various suggestions have been offered to account for the med. L. form: e.g. that the word has been influenced by *oleum* oil, or was perh. contracted from *oleum libani*, that it contains the Gr. article ὁ *alibanos*; that it is derived from or influenced by the Arabic *al-lubān*]

Olibene (plā'bēn), *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ENE.]

A volatile oil, C₁₀H₁₆, obtained from olibanum.

1883 *Watts Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1433 Olibene, treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas, forms a crystalline hydrochloride, smelling like camphor melting at 127°.

† **Oli'bian**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *olibanum* + -IAN.] = **OLIBANUM**. Chiefly attrib., as *oliban-tree*.

1605 *Timme Quersit.* III 177 Take . . . of the bark of the oliban tree 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* Ep. Ded. (1650) 4 Like those Subterraneous Olbian Lampes.

† **Oli che**, *Obs.* form of **ALIKE**.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 41 Saxons Inglis hight alle olche

Olid (plā'id), *a.* [ad. L. *olidus* smelling, f. *olere* to smell: see -ID-1.] Having a strong disagreeable smell; fetid, rank.

1680 *Boyle's Produs. Chem. Princ.* I iv Wks I 608 Urine, of which olid and despicable liquor I choose to make an instance. 1684 tr. *Bouill's Merc. Compt.* xix. 777 The olid or rank smell of Belchings 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 341 The sweat is copious, but proves by its sour and olid smell, that it is a morbid secretion.

† **Olidous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [-OUS.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III iv 114 This humor may be a garous excretion, or a rancid and olidous separation

Olie, *Obs.* form of **OIL**; **Oliant**: see **OLIPHANT**.

Olive, *Obs.* var. of **olive**, **ALIVE**. **Oliif**, **Oliifant**, **Oliifene**: see **OLIVE**, **OLIFANT**, **OLIFINE**.

Oligacanthous, **Oligæmia**, **Oligandrous**, **Oliganthous**: see **OLIGO**—

Oligarch (plā'gārk), *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀλιγάρχης*, f. *ὀλίγος* few + *ἀρχ-ειν* to rule. Cf. mod. L. *oligarchia*, mod. F. *oligarchie* (19th c. in Litté)] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few holding power in a state.

a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1636) 89 Olygarches, or principal men in a state, have these conditions 1821 *BYRON Two Foscari* II 1, Groan'd under the stern oligarchs 1849 *Grote Greece* II xliii V. 287 He established the oligarchs in that town as citizens and sold the Demos as slaves 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1333 In mediæval Hungary, the central power of the Crown had to contend with that of the great territorial oligarchs.

Oligarch (plā'gārk), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ὀλίγος* few + *ἀρχή* origin.] Proceeding from few points of origin, said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1844 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 353 In almost all Dicotyledons where the point has been investigated, the original bundle of the root is oligarch, usually with 2, 3, or 4 rays, more rarely with 6 or 8. *Ibid.* 387 Nearly related plants show the usual behaviour of oligarch roots.

Oligarhal (plā'gārkāl), *a.* [f. **OLIGARCH** sb. (or mod. L. *oligarcha*) + -AL] = next.

1877 *GLOVER Athenad* xiii Poems (1870) 123/1 The whole defence, Our oligarchal tyrants have to boast, Are poor barbarians, scarce three hundred strong. 1886 in *Hare Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 79 Close boroughs are said to be an oligarchal innovation on the ancient Constitution of England.

Oligarchic (plā'gārkik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὀλιγαρχικός*, f. *ὀλίγος* few + *ἀρχή* origin; see -IC; perh. through a mod. L. *oligarchicus* or F. *oligarchique* (Oresme

14th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oligarchy; carried on, administered or governed by an oligarchy; supporting or advocating oligarchy.

a 1649 *DRUMM OF HAWTH. Skamachia* Wks (1711) 101 He sent a letter to the lords of his privy-council of Scotland, declaring the unjust proceedings of this oligarchick power against his royal person and kingly office 1768-74 *TUCKER L.A. Nat.* (1834) II. 486 Grievous and crying abuses have been committed in secular government under all its forms, whether democratical, oligarchic, or monarchical 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* 129 The strong bulwark against autocratic or oligarchic oppression

Oligarchical (plā'gārkāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec.

1886 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xii 59 Which popularitie of administration nature will none of, nor yet with any oligarchical or mixt 1886 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 584 Megabysses persuaded the oligarchical government 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III i v i iii. (1651) 566 She will wear the breeches in her oligarchical government. 1839 *THIRUWALL Greece* xliii V. 261 A large share of power was thrown into the hands of an oligarchical faction.

Hence **Oliga** *rchically* *adv.*, in an oligarchical manner, by an oligarchical government.

1850 *Grote Greece* II iv VII 19 Tegen, situated on the frontiers of Laconia and oligarchically governed, was tenaciously attached to Sparta

Oligarchism (plā'gārkiz'm) [f. **OLIGARCH** sb. + -ISM.] Oligarchy as a principle or system

1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 5/2 The opposition to the feudalism of the King and the more dogmatic and intolerant oligarchism of M. de Bismarck.

Oligarchist, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

1659 *HARRINGTON Valerius & Publicola* Wks (1700) 488 Such as are plainly Oligarchists, or shall exercise by a force, and without election by the People, such a Power as is both naturally and declaredly in the People, and in them only.

Oligarchize (plā'gārkəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into an oligarchy; to subject to an oligarchy.

1850 *Grote Greece* II liii VIII 36 The remaining five to oligarchize the dependent allies a 1873 *LYTTON Pausanias* III iv. (1878) 471 Sparta . . . will no more have the power to oligarchize democracy.

Oligarchy (plā'gārkī), [ad. Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία* government in the hands of a few, f. as *ὀλίγος* few, *ἀρχή* origin] OLIGARCH + abstract ending -ia; probably through med. L. *oligarchia* (Du Cange); cf. F. *oligarchie* (Oresme, 14th c.)] Government by the few; a form of government in which the power is confined to a few persons or families; also, the body of persons composing such a government

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 156 But if these chief or head men use evil means to come to authority, then is their government not to be called an Aristocracy, but an Oligarchie a 1618 *RALPH R. Rem.* (1644) 7 An Oligarchy is the swerving, or the corruption of an Aristocracy 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* II xix. 95 They that are displeased with Aristocracy, called it Oligarchy 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 283 An ignoble oligarchy founded on the destruction of the crown, the church, the nobility, and the people 1835 *THIRUWALL Greece* I 397 It ceased to be, in the Greek sense, an aristocracy; it became a faction, an oligarchy 1861 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 4 Dec (1876) 99 Those whose sympathies warm towards the slave oligarchy of the South.

Oligist (plā'gārist), *Min.* [Named 1801 (*oligiste*) by Haüy, ad. Gr. *ὀλίγιστος* least, superl. of *ὀλίγος* few, little.] More fully *oligist iron*: A variety of native iron sesquioxide or hematite: so called as containing less iron than the magnetic oxide.

1828 *WEBSTER* s. v., *Oligist iron*, so called, is a crystallized tritoxyl of iron 1853 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvii. 397 The origin appears similar to that of oligist iron 1865 *Reader No.* 148 491/2 On the sublimed Oligist of Vesuvius 1891 G. D'ALVIELLA *Hibbert Lect.* 27 The bones of the dead are painted red with oligist or cinnabar

Hence **Oligistic** (plā'gāstik), **Oligistical** *adjs.*, containing or resembling oligist.

1828 *WEBSTER, Oligistic*, 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 185 Sesquioxide of iron is found native occasionally in beautiful black metallic-like crystals, known as oligistic, or specular iron. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* iv 135 In crevices [of the lava] we have plenty of oligistic iron.

Oligo- (plīgo), before a vowel *olig-*, combining form of Greek *ὀλίγος* small, little, pl. few, in forming nouns and adjectives, as *ὀλιγόκαρπος* with little fruit, oligocarpous, *ὀλιγόφυλλος* having few leaves, oligophyllous. Hence many modern technical terms, on Greek models, or Greek analogies: **Oligacanthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα* thorn], having few spines, as *Mimosa oligacantha* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Oligæmia**, also -*emy* [Gr. *ὀλιγαμία* Arist.], deficiency of blood. **Oliga** *n*-**drous** *a. Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having fewer than twenty stamens **Oliganthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἀνθος* flower] see quot. **Oligarti**-*cular* *a.* [L. *articulus* joint], 'confined to a few joints, as an arthritic' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Oligoblenia** [Gr. *βλέννος* slime, *βλέννός* drivelling], deficiency of mucus (Dunghson *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Oligocarpous** *a. Bot.* [see above], having few fruits. **Oligochromæmia** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour, *αἷμα* blood], deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. **Oligochrono** *meter*: see quot. **Oligocystia** *a.*, having

few cysts or cavities **Oligocysthemia** [Gr. κύτος a hollow, αἷμα blood], deficiency of the red corpuscles of the blood; so **Oligocysthemia** a. **Oligodontous** a. [Gr. ὀδόντ- tooth], having few teeth (Mayne). **Oligodynamia** a. [DYNAMIC], produced by small forces **Oligogalactia** [Gr. γάλα, γάλακτ-, milk], scantiness of milk-secretion (Dunglison 1853). **Oligoglossism** [Gr. γλῶττα a tongue], slight knowledge of languages (ibid.). **Oligoma** a. madness manifesting itself in a few directions only **Oligomenorrhoea** [MENORRHEA], defective menstruation. **Oligomerous** a. Bot. [Gr. μέρος part], having fewer divisions than is normal; so **Oligomery**. **Oligometoehia**, **Phalol** [Gr. μετοχή a participle], avoidance of participles or participial constructions; so **Oligometoehia** a. containing or using few participles **Oligopetalous** a. Bot., having few petals (Funk 1893). **Oligophorous** a. [Gr. φῶρος bearing], of wine: that will bear but little water, weak. **Oligophyllous** a. Bot. [see above], having few leaves (Mayne 1857). **Oligoproteus** Philol. [Gr. πρῶτος a preposition], sparing use of prepositions; so **Oligoproteia** a. **Oligosideric** a. [Gr. σίδηρος iron], containing only a small proportion of iron. **Oligosiderite**, a stony meteorite containing a small percentage of iron (Funk 1893). **Oligospermous** a., containing few seeds (Mayne). **Oligosporous**, -o-sporous a. [Gr. σπόρος sowing, seed], of or belonging to the *Oligospora*, Schneider's name for the minute parasitic sporozoans of the genus *Coccidium*, the cysts of which produce a small definite number of spores (Syd. Soc. Lex., Cent. Dict.). **Oligostemonous** a. [Gr. στήμων = *Oligandrous* (Syd. Soc. Lex.)]. **Oligostylla** a. [Gr. ὀλίγοστυλος], having less than four syllables. **Oligostylable**, a word of less than four syllables. **Oligotokous** a. Ornith. [Gr. ὀλιγότοκος], laying less than four eggs (Cent. Dict.). **Oligotrophy** [Gr. ὀλιγοτροφία], deficiency of nourishment. **Oliguria** [Gr. οὐρία making water], **Oliguria** [Gr. οὐρία of urine], deficient secretion of urine.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligemia* *oligemy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 62 Under the name general anaemia are included diminution in the mass of blood or oligæmia [etc.]. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Floræ* 36 *Leptidium*, Cress. Flowers often apetalous and oligandrous. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oliganthus*, having but a small number of flowers, as the *Psychotria oligantha*, *Ophiodium oliganthum*. *oliganthous. Ibid., *Oligocarpous. 1866 TRAVIS *Bot.* 811/2 Thus oligocarpous is applied to sort in which the spore-cases are few in number. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 62 When the blood contains many of these pale corpuscles the condition is called achrocythaemia or *oligochromæmia. 1893 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* 1 (ed. 4) 9 So with oligochromæmia, diminution of hæmoglobin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligochromæmia*, term for an instrument invented by Del Negro for measuring the minute fractions of time: an *oligochromometer. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* 5 Kent 604 *Oligochromometer*, an instrument for measuring the smallest fractions of time.—Applied to the measurement of the velocity of projectiles. 1879 PRASLER *Ovar. Tumours* 37, I have adopted the term *oligocystic cystoma as more distinctive than monocystic. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 524 *Oligocysthemia, diminished amount of red corpuscles, is the last to remain. 1893 LUDWIG *Urine* 128 The amount of blood-corpuscles so considerably diminished as to cause an anæmic, or better *oligocystic, condition. 1893 ALLMILL tr. *Syst. Med.* V. 524 There are two classes—the hæmolytic and the oligocystic. 1893 *Nature* 3 Aug. 337/2 By *oligodynamia phenomena Nägeli means those produced by excessively small quantities of metallic substances in solution. 1848 *Med. News* I 472 Reasons... to justify the substitution of the term *oligomania for monomania. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin.* Dis. xiv (ed. 4) 572 She has suffered from anæmia and *oligo-menorrhæa, but got quite well of these. 1897 WILLIS *Man. Pl. Plants & Ferns* 174 The gynoecium, or in most cases has fewer members than the outer whorls or is *oligomerous. Ibid., *Oligomery of the gynoecium. 1888 GILDERSLERVE in *Ann. Fr. Philol.* IX. 144 If then the rhetoricians do consider the participle as an element of style, and if they are right in so considering it, *oligometochia and *polymetochia* cannot be neglected by us. 1860 SURFLET *Constr. Rime* vi xxii 802 The wines of high Normandy be not strong or might, but *oligophorous. 1857 LOMLINGTON *Review's Disp.* 220. 1896 J. DONOVAN in *Classical Rev.* Feb 63/1 The inquiry leads to the general law that prose is polyprothetic and poetry *oligoprothetic. The gradual development from extreme *oligoprothesis to considerable polyprothesis, in the Tragic writers, is especially dwelt on and fully demonstrated. 1881 *Nature* 17 Nov 72 Bodies closely resembling some *oligosideric meteorites. 1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 30 Apr., As long a sentence made up of as few words, and those as *oligosyllabic, as any I remember. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oligotrophy, a Decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one. 1730 in BAILEY 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* vii (ed. 4) 252 The *oliguria and suppression which herald an attack of uræmia.

Oligocene (oligōsēn), a. Geol. [mod. f. OLIGO- + Gr. καινός new, recent.] Of certain Tertiary strata. Of an intermediate age between the Eocene and Miocene formations.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Oligocene*, employed by M. Beyrich [1854] to designate certain Tertiary beds of Germany which appear to be neither exactly of Eocene nor of Miocene age, but to occupy an intermediate position.

1874 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 18 The Pliocene rocks of the Murray basin and those in Gipps Land, which overlie Miocene and Oligocene and Eocene rocks. 1882 GEMKIN *Geol. Sk.* 28: As far back as Miocene or Oligocene times.

Oligochæta, -chete (oligōkēt), a., sb. [f. mod. L. *Oligochæta*, f. OLIGO- + Gr. χαιτή mane, taken in sense 'bristle'] a. **adj.** Belonging to the *Oligochæta*, one of the divisions of the *Chaetopoda* (see CHÆTOPOD), including the earthworms and lugworms; so called from the small number of their bristly foot-stumps or parapodia. b. sb. A worm of this order or division.

1876 tr. *Benedict's Anni. Parasites* 47 An oligochæte worm, *Hemodysus agas*, from the Gulf of Naples. 1896 *Naturalist* 77 Omission of the embryology of oligochæts.

Hence **Oligochæteous** (-kētēs) a. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Iwo Anni* iv 192 Alberta is an entoparasite, and Bilatro an ectoparasite, upon oligochæteous Annelids. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Nov 678/3 On the anatomy of an oligochæteous worm of the genus *Dero*.

Oligoclase (oligōklās) Min. [Named 1826, f. OLIGO- + Gr. κλάω breaking, fracture; because thought to have a less perfect cleavage than albite.] A lime- and soda-felspar, resembling albite, of light grey, yellow or greenish colour, occurring either in crystals or massive.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 246 Oligoclase. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 129 Oligoclase occurs in granite and gneiss. 1863 S. R. GRAVI'S *Yacht Cruise to Baltic* 122 The felspar of this quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, in large masses, the former pink, the latter quite white; both equally in demand for the manufacture of porcelain.

Olio (ōlīo). Forms: 7 olio, 7-8 oolio, oleo, 7-9 oglio, 7- olio. [a. Sp. *olla*, Pg. *olla* (both pronounced *olla*) pot, stew, hotchpotch = It. *olla* pot.—L. *olla* pot, jar; the final a being represented by the more sonorous o, as in *amado*, *bastinado*, and other words from Sp.: cf. *OLLA*.]

1. A dish of Spanish and Portuguese origin, composed of pieces of meat and fowl, bacon, pumpkins, cabbage, turnips, and other ingredients stewed or boiled together and highly spiced; by extension, Any dish containing a great variety of ingredients, a hotchpotch.

a 1643 Suckling *Let.* (1645) 88 Like great Oleoes; they rather make a shew than provoke Appetite. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. 1, A sea of olio, and in it hums of Baylon lying at Hull with sails full'd up of cabbage-leaves. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Frul.* in *Acc. Sew. Late Pop.* 1 89 The first course was Sopas, then Oleoes, then Pullets. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1768) II 8 Such a soup, or olio, is much in vogue. 1773 BAYDENE *Sicily* xliii (1809) 227 The Olio still preserves its rank and dignity in the centre of the table. 1885 A. B. ELI tr. *W. Afric. Isl.* xi. 276 The olio, that is, the ingredients of which the soup is made, served up as a second course. Comb. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 259 To make an Olio-Pye.

2. fig. Any mixture of heterogeneous things or elements; a hotchpotch, farrago, medley.

1648 *Ekton Bas* xv, Such an Oglio or Medley of various Religions. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iii viii, I have such an Olio of affairs really I know not what to do. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 69 The company were an olio of all sorts. 1819 MRS. GRANT in *Mem.* (1844) II 246 This oglio of a letter. 1847 DISRAELI *Trauers* li. xiv, An olio of all ages and all countries. 1880 St. James's *Gas* 16 Oct. 12 Those olios of partisan opinion with the facts left out.

b. A collection of various artistic or literary pieces, as engravings, verses, etc.; a miscellany; a musical medley, a *potpourri*.

1655 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE (*title*) The Worlds Olio Nature's Pictures drawn by Fancie's Pencil to the Life. 1691 *Reas. Mr. Bay's changing Relig.* (ed. 2) 17 Entertain them with... a fashionable Oglio at Lockey, or the Blue Posts. 1704 MONTREUX *Prod. Farquhar's Inconstant*, An opera, like an oglio, nicks the age. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 1401/1 The second part of a minstrel show is the 'olio'—and this is only a variety entertainment, of banjo-playing, clog-dancing, and the like.

Olio, obs. variant of *OLLA*, palm-leaf.

Oliphant, arch. Also 3-5 olifa (unt). [a. OF. *olifant*: see ELEPHANT.] Obsolete form of ELEPHANT, occasionally retained by modern writers as a historical spelling in sense 'horn or trumpet of ivory': see ELEPHANT 4 b.

[c 1205 LAV. 23778 He [a shield] was al clane of olifantes bane.] 13 *J. Alis* 1182 To mouth he set his olifaunt. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xiv, Many an horne, many an oliphant, & many a clayton & trompettes were blowen. 1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 56 note, Roland in his distress sounds the oliphant. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Ind.* Ages 10 As a specimen of the sculptured ivory of the xivth century, we give a large oliphant or wader's horn. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar 351/1 There were two ivory horns (or Oliphants, as they used to be called).

† **Oliprance**. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-6 oly-, 4 -prance [Origin unknown. No similar word is known in continental Fr.] ? Pride, vanity, ostentation; in later use ? splendour, merry-making, jollity. b. 'Rude, boisterous merriment'; a romp. dial.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 458: Pryde.. Of ryche atrye ys here aurance, Prykyng here hors wyþ ypryance [Fr. *Lur. olprance* *mustre* al *oyl*]. Ibid. 4605 Hem were leser here of a daunce, Of boist, and of olprance, þan any gode of gode heuene [Fr. *De pechieur d'auent echusun, Semr. saen, i. fol. bricun*]. 13.. E. E. *Alth. P.* B. 349 In pryde & olprance his empyre he haldes. 121500 *Peebles to Play* x, Then that to the taverne hous, With meikle oly-

prance. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III 552 Sone efter this with meikle olprance Ane greit ambaxat send was out of France. 17 PRACY in *Pinkerton Sel. Sc. Ball.* (1783) II 168 *Oly-prance*, is a word still used by the vulgar in Northamptonshire, for rude rustic jollity. *Olyprance* doings are strange, disorderly, inordinate sportings, formerly used in Pilgrimages. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Oly-prance*, oly-prancing doings, rude, boisterous merriment, a romping-match, *Northamptonsh.* 1850 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s. v., When a party of young people go out gipsying or gathering violet, and have had a day of great enjoyment, they will return home and say 'We've had a nice oly-prance'.

Olitary (olītōrī), a. and sb. Now rare [ad. L. (*h*)olitarius of or belonging to a kitchen gardener or vegetables, f. (*h*)olitor kitchen gardener, f. *holus, holer*-, pot-herbs, vegetables: see -ORY.]

A. **adj.** Of or pertaining to pot-herbs or kitchen vegetables, or to the kitchen garden.

1658 EVRYN *Diary* 6 Dec., Now was publish'd my 'French Gardener', the first, that introduc'd ye use of the Olitore garden. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* 744 (1729) 209 Let such Olitary-herbs run to Seed as you would save. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1150 The Sylvan, Hortulan and Olitary affairs. 1785 [R. GRAY] *J. J. J. J.* 11. 3 The proper supplies of herbs, and other olitery productions, for the kitchen. 1895 *Econ. Rev.* Oct. 447 Any vegetable cultivated in the olitery garden.

† B. sb. 1 A pot-herb, a culinary vegetable. Obs. 1696 EVRYN *Mem.* (1857) III 364 A world of vulgar plants and olitories. 1699 — *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 130 Trust not to the accidental Mildness of the Weather, so as to neglect timely Cover to your tender Olitaries.

† 2 A kitchen-garden. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Olitary*, or *Olitary Garden*, a Kitchen-Garden. 1745 ELIA *Hywodon* *Unstable Spect.* No. 15 (1718) III 125 The refreshing salad, and all those early products of the useful olitery. 1793 W. ROBINSON *Looker On* No. 6, (1794) III 5 Why should I injure the olitery, by sowing thus to doubt of its attractions? 1790 *Febo* 12 June 1/3 No old-world garden was without its 'olitery' or garden of herbs, savoury, aromatic, and quaint.

Olive, obs. form of *OLIVE*: see also *LIFE* 14.

|| **Oliva** (olōi vā). [*L.* *oliva* olive]

1. Zool. A genus of gastropod molluscs, a member of this genus; an olive-shell (see *OLIVE* sb. 5). 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Beagle* i. (1880) 9 Its polish, equal to that of the finest oliva shell.

2. *Anat.* The olivary body (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

3. 'Olive-tree gum' (*Ogilvie*)

Olivaceo- (olivācō), used in *Nat. Hist.* as combining form of next, prefixed to other adjs., to denote a colour mixed or tinged with olivaceous, as olivaceo-aeneous, olivaceo-cinereous.

1847 HARBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No. 5. 237 Head with the thorax nigro- or olivaceo-cinereous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyces* 17 Stem 1 to 2 inches long black, olivaceo cinereous at the base.

Olivaceous (olivācēs), a. [f. mod. L. *olivaceus*, f. *olivace* olive-green, f. *oliva* (*OLIVE*: see -ACEOUS)] Of a dusky green colour with a tinge of yellow (like the unripe fruit of the olive); olive-green; olive. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 376 The head, neck, back and wings are of an olivaceous ash-colour. 1836 *Family 1 our through Holland* 96 The colour, being that of a rich olivaceous green. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Sch.* xxi. (1857) 472 Bath shale and nodules bore... an olivaceous tint. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyces* 20 Pilcus at first nearly even, olivaceous-umber, dark at the apex.

† **Olivader**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. = *OLIVASTER*, for which it is prob. a misreading or misprint.

1658 EVRYN *Diary* 30 May, A train of Portuguese ladies, their complexion olivader and sufficiently unagreeable.

Olivander, a. rare. Error for *OLIVANTER*.

1855 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Run* 10 i. 5 A lank Personage, of olivander complexion. 1861 *Conn. Mag.* Sept. 296 Her olivander cheek and chin.

Olivart, a. rare⁻¹. [Erroneous ad. f. *olivatre*.]

Of olive complexion

1885 MRS. EWING *Story of Short Life* vii, He had a smooth, oval, olivart face, and dreamy eyes.

Olivary (olivārī), a. Also 6 olivare. [ad. L. *olivarius* of or pertaining to olives, f. *oliva* olive: see -ARY. Cf. *F. olivare* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] Shaped like an olive. In specific applications:

a. *Surg.* Applied to a cautery or catheter with an oval head. b. *Anat.* *Olivary body*, each of two oval prominences of nerve-matter, one on each side of the medulla oblongata. *Olivary eminence*, (a) = prec; (b) = next. *Olivary process*, a prominence on the sphenoid bone, supporting the commissure of the optic nerves. Also applied to parts of or connected with the olivary body, as *olivary nucleus*, *olivary peduncle*.

1341 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pijib, The seconde caustere is named Olivare because it resembleth a kyrenell of Olyue. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Olivaria Corpora*, two Protuberances or Knobs of the under part of the Brain.] 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 120 The olivary eminences... are enveloped, like the rest of the spinal marrow, with a white external layer. 1837 QUAIN *Elen. Anat.* (ed. 4) 721 The olivary bodies are so called from their oval round form, like an olive. 1847 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 104 It is not improbable that the true origin of each nerve is from the central part of the medulla oblongata, the olivary columns. 1894 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Olivary* caustery.

† **Olivaster**, a. Obs. [a. F. *olivastre* (1575 in *Hatz-Darm.*), now *olivâtre* somewhat olive-coloured: cf. OF. *olivastre* wild olive: see -ASTER, and cf. *OLEASTER*.] Olive-coloured; having an olive complexion (see *OLIVE* g).

1266 BACON *Sylvia* § 309 But the Countries where they [men] are Tawney, and Olivaster, and Pale, are generally more Sandy, and Dry 1268 PHILLIPS, *Olivaster*, of an olive colour; also a wild olive tree a 1267 LUBREY *Lives Harvey* (1898) 1. 300 Round faced, olivaster complexion, little eye, round, very black, full of spirit

Olive (p'liv), sb. 1 Also 4 olife, 4-5 olyf, 4-6 olyue, 5-7 olyff(e), 7 olyff. [A F olive — L *oliva* olive and olive-tree.]

1 An evergreen tree, *Olea europæa*, esp. the cultivated variety *O. sativa*, with narrow entire leaves, green above and hoary beneath, and axillary clusters of small whitish four-cleft flowers; cultivated in the Mediterranean countries and other warm regions, chiefly for its fruit and the oil thence obtained (see sense 2 b).

c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 89 Pat burh folc beren on here honde blomstome sun palm twig, and sum boh of olive 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 3986 Bianches hit bere Of olive as in signe hit hit ayeen pays nere 1398 *TREVISA Barth De P. R.* xiv. iii. (Tollm MS), With out spray of olyue no messangeres were sente to Rome to gete pese, noþer to proffe peses to oþer men. c1430 *LYNG Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 The olive myght not forsake his fatnesse 1549 *Compl Scot* v. 17 Thoutch the operations of the sternis, the olive, the popl, & the osper tre changis the coulour and ther leyuis. 1792 *COWPER Poems* 114 As the luxuriant olive by a swan Rear'd in some solitude. 1813 *BYRON Br Abydos* i. 1, Where the citron and olive are farest of fruit 1839 *tr Lamartine's Poem East* 70:1 It was those very olives themselves, the venerable witnesses of so many days, written on earth and in heaven 1870 *YEATS Nat Hist Comm.* 205 The olive is indigenous to Palestine, Greece, and the slopes of the Atlas mountains.

b. Extended to the whole genus *Olea*; also applied, with qualifying words, to various trees and shrubs allied to the common olive, or resembling it in appearance or in furnishing oil.

American Olive, the Devil-wood, *Osmanthus americanus* (*Olea americana*), Bastard or Mock Olive, *Notelasma ligustrina* (N. O. *oleacea*) of Australia and Tasmania; Black Olive, *Bucida* (*Terminalia*) *buceras* (N. O. *Combretaceae*), and *Ximenia americana* (N. O. *Oleaceae*), of the West Indies, Californian Olive, *Oreodaphne* (*Umbellifera*) *californica* (N. O. *Lauraceae*), Chinese Olive, *Cannarium commune* (N. O. *Anacardiaceae*), a tree bearing triangular drupes which yield an oil used as a condiment and for burning; Holly-leaved Olive, *Osmanthus ilicifolius* (*Olea ilicifolia*) of Japan; Negro's Olive, *Terminalia chebula* (N. O. *Combretaceae*); Spurge Olive, *Daphne genkwa* (N. O. *Thymelaeaceae*); Sweet-scented Olive, *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *fragrans* of China; White Olive, the Fly-honey-suckle, *Halleria lucida* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceae*) of South Africa. Wild Olive, the wild variety of the common olive (=OLEASTER a), or any wild species of *Olea*; also applied to various trees and shrubs resembling this, as *Elaeagnus angustifolia* (=OLEASTER b), *Daphne Thymelaea*, *Rhus Colinus* (N. O. *Anacardiaceae*), *Putranjiva Roxburghii* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceae*) of India; *Bontia daghoides* (N. O. *Myoporaceae*), *Bucida buceras*, *B. capitata*, and *Ximenia americana*, of the West Indies. (See *Trans Bot* 1866, and *Müller Plant-n.* 1884.)

1577 B. Gooch *Heresbach's Hist.* (1586) 107 b, The wilde Olive, in Greeke *Apriolalis*, in Latine Oleaster. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl Supp* App s v. Olive, Wild Olive of Barbadoes, a name by which some call the Bontia, a distinct genus of plants 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 221 This tree is called the Black Olive in Jamaica. 1866 *RUSKIN (Jill)* The Crown of Wild Olive 1880 *J Africa* (ed.) 336 Wild Olive wood of small size and generally decayed at heart. Used for fancy turning.

2 The fruit or 'berry' of *Olea sativa*, a small oval drupe, bluish-black when ripe, with bitter pulp abounding in oil, and hard stone; valuable as a source of oil, and also eaten pickled in an unripe state.

1398 *TREVISA Barth De P. R.* xvii cxi (1495) 674 The more blacke olives ben without: the more ripe they be wythin. 1555 *EDFN Decades* 209 They are for the most part of the colour of an olyue. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard Health* (1633) 438 The ripe Olives overturne the stomach, and cause wambing therein 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 258 Olives are anti-acid by their Oil. 1856 *EMERSON Eng Travels*, *Voy to Eng Wks* (Bohn) II. 12, I find the sea-life an acquired taste, like that for tomatoes and olives.

† b. Oil of Olive(s) = OLIVE-OIL. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Lev* xxiv 2 Command to the sones of Ysrael, that they byngen to thee oyle of olyues. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* Cvi b, Anyoynt hit with oyle of Olyff. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s v Oil, Oil of olives is the most popular, and most universal of all others

3. A leaf, branch, or wreath of the common olive, an ancient emblem of peace, hence allusively.

c1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) ii. 12 Olyve betokeneth Pes 1567 *MARLET Gr Forest* 54 The valiant and noblest vanquishers were honoured and crowned with the Olive. 1597 *SPENSER Jvs Bellay* iv. 11, His right hand did the peaceful olive wield 1606 *SHAKS, Ant & Cf* iv. vi. 7 The three nook'd world Shall beate the Olive freely. 1710 *POPE Windsor For* 129 Where Peace descending hides her olives spring 1747 *SHENSTONE Judgem.* *Heracles* 102 Peace rears her olive for industrious brows 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi 238 But six months of the reign of the olive, and I am safe

b. A child (= OLIVE-BRANCH 2); also attrib.

1803 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) VI 114, I hope that the fair convalescent and her young olives are well. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick* xiv, Four olive Kenwigs who sat up to supper 1891 *MIRIVALE & MARZIALS Thackeray* 37 There is a ring of despair about the name of the tenth olive, Decima.

4. The wood of the common olive; olive-wood. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) ii. 20 The Table aboven his heved [on the Cross] was of Olyue

5 A gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Olivæ* or

family *Olividae*; or its shell, of an elongated oval form and fine polish; an olive-shell.

1843 *ZOOLOGIST* I 54 That beautiful, elegant and brilliantly polished genus of shells called Olives. 1856 *WOODWARD Mollusca* iii 353 Since the period of the English chalk-formation, there have been Cones and Olives in the London Basin 1865 *Gosse Land & Sea* 132 Cowries and olives

6 **Cookery.** (pl) A dish composed of thickish slices of beef or veal, rolled up with onions and herbs, and stewed in brown sauce. cf. *olive pie* in C. 1598 *EPICURUS* Cij b, To make Olives of Veale or any other flesh that is lean 1598 *FLORIO, Temacilla*, that meate which we call olives of veale 1615 *MARKHAM Eng Housew* ii. ii. (1664) 72 To roast Olives of Veal 1769 *MRS RAIFALD Eng Housew* (1778) 117 Beef Olives. 1861-80 *MRS. BRETON Bk Household* § 668 Beef Olives

7. † a. A kind of oval bit for a horse (obs.). b. An oval button, or a piece of wood of the shape of an olive covered with silk or worsted, for fastening a cloak or other garment by means of a loop of braid. c. An oval perforated plate attached to the strap of a bag, through which a stud or button passes in fastening it

1607 *MARKHAM Caval* ii (1617) 56 Those Mellons or Olives, must be very smooth and full of holes, which the Horse will take great pleasure to sucke, and champe vpon. 1611 *COTTER, Olivette* a little Olive-bit for a horse. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech.* *Olive*, an escutcheon attached to the strap of a traveling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the swivelled stud or button

8. **Anat.** The olivary body.

1899 *Albutt's Syst Med.* VI 807 This connection with the nucleus of the sixth nerve, through the so-called peduncle of the superior olive being very intimate

9. = Olive colour: see B

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy Ambass* 287 A full face, but yellowish or inclining to an Olive. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* viii, Charlotte Margaret Carpenter was rich in personal attractions: a complexion of the clearest and lightest olive 1884 *CHRISTIAN World* 17 Jan 52:1 All wold Rich Ottoman Dress Material in Olive. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildonan* 92 The sun has dyed Her cheek with olive.

b. A woman or girl of olive complexion.

1773 *ADDISON Guard* No 109 75 Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to insult the Olives and the Brunetts 1828 *Lights & Shades* II 276 One sees Olives and Brunettes trundling mops and crying mackerel.

B. adj. a. Of the colour of the unripe fruit of the olive, a dull somewhat yellowish green b. Also, applied to a yellowish brown or brownish yellow, in the complexion of persons or races. c. Also, of the colour of the foliage of the olive, a dull ashy green with silvery sheen.

In 'olive colour' = 'colour of an olive', *olive* is strictly the sb used attrib., as in 'mouse colour', but in 'a greenish or olive colour', we see it treated as an adj., and in 'an olive complexion', 'an olive beauty', it has become a full adj.

a. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 70 The Pomegranate . . . the leaves small, with a green mist with Olive colour. 1830 J. C. STUART *Sylvia Brit* 59 Its light and cheerful green contrasts agreeably with the Oak, whose early leaf has generally more of the olive cast. 1845 *BUNN Dis. Liver* 229 It has generally the greenish or olive colour proper to bile. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg Chem* (ed 3) 230 Protoxide of Mercury is a black or dark olive powder.

b. 1624 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 48 The Inhabitants are of an Olive colour 1773 *ADDISON Guard* No 109 75 You must know I am a famous olive beauty 1774 *GOLDST Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 224 Indians are of an olive colour, and, in the most southern parts, quite black 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in *And* 12 Her cotton vest leaves her olive arms bare in their beauty 1894 *DOYLE Mem. S. Holmes* 218 A beautiful olive complexion

fig. 1824 Sir R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 388 We have just received the 'Moniteur' of the 2nd, with the conditions of peace. To my sight the treaty is not of an olive colour.

c. **Attrib** and **Comb** a. Simple attrib., as *olive-garden* (= OLIVE-YARD), *garland*, *ground*, *grove*, *leaf*, *lees*, *marc*, *shade*, *shoot*, *wreath*, etc.

b. Instrumental, as *olive-bordered*, *-clad*, *-hoary*, *-shaded* adjs. c. Similitative, with words denoting colour, etc., expressing a colour resembling or suggesting that of an unripe olive, as *olive-brown*, *-green* (= B.), *-grey*, *-yellow* adjs and sbs., *olive-pale* adj. d. Parasynthetic (from B.), as *olive-backed*, *-checked*, *-sided* adjs. e. Special Combs. *olive-acanthus*, in decorative art, an ornamental form of acanthus leaf with lobes each resembling an olive leaf; *olive-back*, a North American species of thrush (*Turdus swainsoni*), having the upper parts of an olivaceous colour, the olive-backed thrush; *olive-bark*, (a) the bark of the olive; (b) the West Indian tree *Bucida* (*Terminalia*) *buceras*, of which the bark is used for tanning, *olive-berry* = sense 2; † *olive-bit* = sense 7 a; *olive cautery*, an olivary cautery (see OLIVARY); *olive-crown*, a wreath of olive (as a token of victory); *olive-fly*, an insect injurious to olive-trees; † *olive grape* (see quot.); *olive-nut*, the stone of the fruit of species of *Elaeagnus* (N. O. *Tiliaceae*); *olive-ore* = OLIVENITE see quot. 1805 s v; *olive pie*, a pie made with olives of veal (see 6); *olive-plum*, the drupaceous fruit of any tree of the genus *Elaeodendron* (N. O. *Celastraceae*), or the tree itself; *olive-*

shell = sense 5, *olive-tyrant*, any bird of the subfamily *Elaeninae* of tyrant flycatchers, having generally olivaceous coloration, *olivewort*, Landley's name for plants of the N. O. *Oleaceae*.

1888 F. G. JACKSON *Decor. Design* vii. 152 Curved like the *olive acanthus, it is moulded with concave markings. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* i. xvi. (1871) 123 The *olive berries troiled and chanted among the trees. 1897 *Onting* (U. S.) XXX. 437/1 The red-finned, *olive-backed, foolish looking fish. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 177/2 The *Olive-bark, or Black Olive of Jamaica, produces wood which is valuable on account of its not being liable to the attacks of insects 1526 *TINDALE Jas* iii 12 Can the fygge tree beare *olive berries? 1611 *Olive-bit [see 7] 1706 *PHILLIPS, Olive bit*, a kind of Bit for Horses. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* 1st Sund Advent vii. Beside the *olive-bordered way. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Exos & Psyche* March xxv, Olive bordered clouds o' hlae led. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 378 Pleurs *olive brown edge turned down. 1837 *PRICHARD Phys. Hist. Man* (ed 3) II. 345 The olive-brown or copper colour of the Bechuana. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Haudbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 201 Eggs [Yellow Wagtail] . . . Some are uniform pale olive brown, some darker olive, while others are nearly uniform pinkish-brown. 1897 A. M. tr. *Guillemin's Fr. Chirurg.* Cj b/1 This Cauteyrie may almost be called the *Olive Cauteyrie, because it is almost like unto an olive 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xii. 193 A black eyed, *olive cheeked lady. 1749 *WEST Odes Pandar* xi (1753) I. 69 She deckt thy *Olive-Crown with sweetly sounding Lays. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 72 Its corn fields and *olive gardens. 1601 *HOLLAND Flory* I 409 Another sort, which of the resemblance of olives, is called the *Olive grape. . . this is the last grape of any account . . . known to have bin found out. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 17 The natural colour of these filaments is a kind of an *olive green. 1801 *HATCHETT in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 57 Prussiate of potash changed the colour of the solution to an olive green. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Haudbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 70 Lower back and rump *olive greenish, streaked with dusky. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 29 Oil paintings, in gilt frames, are effective on walls of *olive-grey. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. lx. (1862) V. 298 They found themselves enclosed in a walled *olive-ground. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sy. Dict.* 1, *Azebuhul*, an *olive grouse, *Oleastrum*, 1855 *TENNISON Daisy* 31 Or *olive-hoary cape in ocean. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gaydon's Quest.* *Chirurg* Pij b, Lyke to *Olyue Leafe 1611 *BIALB Gen.* viii. 11 Lo, in her mouth was an oliveleaf plucked off. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 860 An Olive leafe he brings, pacific signe. 1886 *SHELDON tr. Plaubert's Salammbo* 1, Little dogs fattened on *olive-marc. 1864 *BROWNING Jas. Lee's Wife* iii. 1, The water's *olive-pale To the leeward. 1617 *MURRELL Cookery* ii. (1638) 122 To make an *Olive Pie to be eaten hot. 1861-80 *MRS. BERTON Bk. Household* § 524 Veal Olive Pie. 1683 *DRYDEN Theocratus* xxvii 15 The Sun's too hot, those *Olive-shades are near. 1800 *CAMPBELL Ode to Winter*, On Calpe's *olive shaded steep. 1882 *OGILVIE, Olive*, the *olive-shell, so named from the olive-like shape of the shell. 1884 *COURS Key N. Amer Birds* 438 *Contopus borealis*, *Olive-sided Flycatcher. 1552 *HULOET*, *Olyue stone, *samsa*, *sansa*. 1845 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 616 However heterogeneous the *Oliveworts may appear . . . it is remarkable that the species will all graff upon each other 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 656 Place the *olive wreaths near. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Haudbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 100 General colour *olive yellow above, and bright yellow below.

Olive (p'liv), sb. 2 Also 6 oliff. [Ongin obscure: see quot. 1804.] Local name of a bird, the Oyster-catcher (*Hemulopus ostrilegus*)

1541-2 in *Heusch. Ord.* (1790) 223 [Prices of Fowle] Crocoids and Oliffs. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 111 Any Pibble, Peach, or Sea bank, wherein breed sen-Eyes, Olives, Pewets, or such 1624 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson The Washingtons* App. (1860) p. xii, Knotts, Olives, Redshanks. 1802 C. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (Rennie 1833) 351 Oyster-catcher. 'Provincial. Pienet, Olive'. 1848 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 286, a golden plover, a olives, 5 curlews. 1894 *NEWTON Dict. Birds, Olive*, apparently a corruption of *Olif*, which is said also to be used (Christy, *B. Essex*, 238), if so the word should be more properly spelt Olive.

Olive-branch.

1. **lit.** A branch of an olive-tree.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1904 An olive branch in moth sco brought. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxviii. 1 Thy children like the olive branches rounde about thy table. [So in 'Great Bible' 1539, and Bk. of Com Prayer] 1611 *BIALB Neh.* viii. 15 Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive-branches 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 294 They returned and spread their olive branches before the shrine.

b. As an emblem of peace; hence fig. anything offered in token of peace or goodwill. Also variously, in allusion to Gen. viii 11.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11446 Twelve messengers til hym were sent . . . Wyb olyue branches in handes born. 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 34 To whom the Heauns in thy Natutide, Adjudg'd an Olive Branch, and Lawtell Crowne. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 85 Yet did he make that Warre rather with an Olive-branch, then a Laurel-branch in his Hand more desiring Peace then Victorie. 1796 *BURKE Regis Peace* in *Wks VIII* 307 Our dove like ambassador with the olive-branch in his beak. 1837 *MARRVAT Perc. Keene* iii, My mother had first tendered the olive branch, which had been accepted.

2 usually pl. (in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3 (4): see sense 1, quot. 1535) Children. (Now humorous)

1677 *BAKER in Rigaud Corr. Sac. Men* (1841) II. 27 Having a just equal number of chargeable olive branches. 1733 *CITTES GRANVILLE Let. to Swift in Mrs Delany's Lett.* I. 422 My son, my daughter, and all our olive branches salute you most tenderly. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* (1870) II. xxiv 310 The rest of his letter is only about . . . his expectation of a young olive-branch 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick* xiv, The wife and olive branches of one Mr. Kenwigs

Olive-coloured, a. = OLIVE B. a. Olive-green, olivaceous; b. Dusky or brownish yellow. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. xv. (1614) 656 The tawney

Moore, blacke Negro, . . olme coloured American, should with the white European become one sheepe folde, under one greate Sheeheard. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 173 If that woman be olive-coloured or yellowish, with her black eyes. 1758 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 162 The large, smooth, olive-coloured Pinna. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 220 The complexion olive coloured, and the hair black. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 302 They were remarkably handsome birds, with olive-coloured feathers on their backs. 1863 TREVELYAN *Couquet*, *Wallah* (1866) 203 Hampered by haunsons with Hindoo women and by crowds of olive coloured children.

Olived (p lvd), *a. rare* [f. OLIVE + -ED².]

† L. Cut up into 'olives' (see OLIVE 6). *Obs* a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i. *How*. No mild words shall bury My splitted, spitch cock'd—*St.* Oliv'd, hash'd.. *How*. Rost'd fury.

2. Furnished or adorned with olive-trees or olive-branches.

c 1749 W. G. HAMILTON *Parl. Logick*, etc (1808) 227 Jove's fair daughter, oliv'd Peace. 1749 WATSON *Triumph* 1515 77 Green as of old each oliv'd portal smiles. a 1790 — *Poet.* *Wks* (1802) II. 176 Hoar Plato walks his oliv'd Academe.

Oliveness (p liveness) *rare* [f. OLIVE + -NESS]. The quality of being of an olive colour.

18.. *Cent. Dict.* cites COUES.

Olivenite (ol vénéit, p livenéit). *Min.* [f. (1820) Ger *olivén*—(inflected case of *olive*) in *olivén-ers* (Werner, 1789) olive-ore + -ITE¹.] A native arsenate of copper, occurring in crystals or masses, usually of olive-green colour.

1805 R. JAMISON *Min.* II. 249, I use the name Oliven-Ore in place of Olive-Copper-ore. 1820 *Ibid* (ed. 3) II. 340 Earthy, Acicular Olivenite. 1838 GREG & LITTLETON *Min.* 319 The finest specimens of Olivenite known have been found in Cornwall.

Olive-oil. The oil obtained from the pulp of olives. Formerly *oil of olive(s)* (OLIVE 2 b), *oil olive* (OIL sb 1 c).

A fixed non-drying oil, of a pale yellow or greenish-yellow colour, insipid and inodorous, viscid and greasy to the touch, and very light, much used in cookery and medicine, and (the inferior kinds) also for illumination, lubrication, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 207 His remedy which was nothing more than olive-oil. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 386 The most important articles which our country receives from Italy are, Unmanufactured Silk, and Olive-Oil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Olive oil is largely used in dressing woollen goods, and for machinery.

Olive-plant. 1 = OLIVE 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* Tab. 268 Olusis, to rare withouten olive plantis. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxviii. 3 Thy children like olive plants round about thy table.

2 pl. (in allusion to Ps. cxviii. 3) Children. (= OLIVE-BRANCH 2.)

1616 SIR E. SANDYS *Ps.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 80 Thy children sweet, in virtue bred, Fair olive-plants, thy boord beset. 1824 J. ARRON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 375 The training of the olive plants that soon arise about a minister's table should be a matter of much anxiety and many prayers.

† **Oliver** 1. *Obs* [a. AF *oliver* = OF. *olivier* olive-tree, doublet of *olivaire*—L. *olivāri-us* of or pertaining to an olive—cf. med L. *olivārium* olive garden or grove.] An olive-tree.

13 K. ALF 3785 (MS Bodl.) And founden appel trefwes, and fygeres, Peryes, cypres, and Olyvers. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 46 And they brende . . alle hure Olyveres and vyves eke.

Oliver 2 (p livar) [Origin uncertain.]

A tilt-hammer having the arm or handle attached to an axle, worked with the foot by a treadle which brings the hammer down, and with a spring which raises it; used esp. in the shaping of nails, bolts, and the like.

Such a contrivance is described in 1686 by PLOT *Oxfordsh* 390 'A large sledg set in an axis of wood, from whence goes a rodd of iron fastned to a pallet that reaches out a little beyond the anvil, which being drawn by the foot of the smith is returned again by three springs of holly that clasp the axis the contrary way' This mention of 'springs of holly', together with the variant *holliper* in quot 1883, has suggested that the origin may be found in *holp*, although the established spelling (which evidently goes back to times anterior to living memory) points to the proper name *Oliver*.

1846 HOLZAPFEL *Turning & Mach. Manuf* 96a The Oliver, or small lift hammer was used when the author first saw it, in making long stout nails, intended for fixing the tires of wheels. 1869 *Eng. Mech* 31 Dec. 387/1 1881 GREENFR *Gun* 257 The iron pins are stamped upon olivers, in much the same manner as described for stamping with dies. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/3 The 'Oliver' on the top of which is fixed the stamp of the particular pattern and size of the nail required to be made. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & P* (1885) 30 The 'Oliver' or 'Holliper' consists of a top and bottom swage united by a spring. 1896 *Cyclist* 8 Jan. 26/a The brazers' and smiths' hearths. By them are the steam olivers and stamping presses.

Hence **Oliverman**, a man who works an Oliver. 1893 *Bham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Oliverman wanted, at once, used to small Coach Bolts.

Oliver, in a *Roland for an Oliver*. see ROLAND

Oliverian (oliv' i-ri-ān), *sb* and *a*. Also 7-arian.

[f. proper name Oliver + -IAN.]

A. sb. A partisan or adherent of Oliver Crom-

well; a Cromwellian. 1658 Wood *Life* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) I 258 Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian, died on that day. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. xi. 28 A Scotch Brood of Presbyterian, Or pious English Oliverians. 1885 J. BROWN *Bryan* 132 The very Oliverians were becoming Royalist in their sympathies.

B. adj. Cromwellian.

1722 AMHERST *Terrae Fl.* No 13 (1754) 74 The principles of the revolution, and not of the Oliverian usurpation.

Olivet 1 (p lvet). *Obs* exc as in b. [ad. L. *olivēt-um* olive-grove.] A place in which olive-trees are grown; an olive-grove.

1282 WYCLIF *Amos* iv. 9 Sour vign 3erdis; and olyvetus [glass or places where olyves wexed]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxii. 12 So shalt thou doe in thy vineyard and thy olivet. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 18 Good for graine, Elmes, Vine yards, and Olivets.

b. Now only as proper name of the Mount of Olives, the scene of the Ascension, on the east side of Jerusalem; hence allusively.

c 1295 *Passion of our Lord* 127 in O. E. *Misc* 41 Vre louerd nom his apostles And forþ myd him ledde to be Munt of olyvete. c 1440 *Facob's Well* 252 3if þou be in þe ground of mercy þou art in olyvete. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* 1. 12 The mount called Olivet. 1866 WHITTIER *Our Master* 51 And faith has still its Olivet, And love its Galilee.

Olivet 2. Also olive tte [a. F. *olivette*, dim. of OLIVE see -ET.]

1 = OLIVE sb 1 7 b

1819 *Army List in Pall Mall Gaz* (1891) 14 Nov. 3/2, 10th Hussars. Jacket blue, and cross loops and olivets in gold. blue facings. 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/2 The little cord olivettes and buttons corresponded in colour to the cloth.

2. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Olivet*, a kind of mock pencil or white bugle made for the African trade and prized by the negroes of Senegal.

Olivetian (oliv' i-ti-ān). [From Monte Oliveto (ol Oliveto) near Siena, the site of the mother convent. see -AN; in F. *olivétain*.] One of an order of monks founded in 1313 by John Tolomei of Siena, and subjected to the Benedictine rule.

1691 tr. *Emmanuel's Observ. Journ* N. Naples 25 Proper to associate with the Canon Regular, or Olivetans. 1777 BERKELEY *Trav. Tour Italy* 19 Jan. *Wks*. 1871 IV. 526 In the vineyard of the Olivetans. 1892 MRS. JAMISON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Intro. 42 The Olivetans, a congregation of Reformed Benedictines, produced some celebrated artists.

Olive-tree. = OLIVE sb 1.

(Also with qualifying words see OLIVE 1 b.)

c 1325 SHOREHAM 132 *Pou* eit be coloure of noe, þat broute þe branche of olyve tre. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnet of Amnon* 1. 47 Berynge branches of olyve tre in their handes. In token of peas. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* li. 8, I am like a grene olyve tre in ye house of God. 1756-7 tr. *Kestler's Trav.* (1760) I. 475 The olive-tree is an ever-green, but the colour of it is not vivid, but faint, and resembles a willow. 1883 BROWNING *Jochanan Hakkadosh* 480 The wind makes olive trees up yonder hill Whiten and shudder.

Olive-wood.

1 The wood of the common olive, *Olea europaea*, used in ornamental work.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbd Conti* 19 May. There are others of mother of pearl and olive wood inlaid. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1822) 294 Olive wood is beautifully veined, and has an agreeable smell. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 20/1 The manufacture of objects of devotion in mother-of-pearl and olive-wood.

2 Any tree of the genus *Elæodendron* (N. O. *Celastraceae*), furnishing an ornamental wood.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Olive-yard (p lviyā id) An enclosure or piece of ground in which olive-trees are cultivated.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 11 So thou shalt doon in thi vyne yeerd, and in thiun olive yeerd. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 13 Of the vineyards and oliveths which ye planted not do ye eat. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Terns.* (1721) 64 We pass'd thro' large Olive-yards. 1760-72 tr. *Franz & Ullas's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 241.

Oliverous, *a. rare*—o. [f. L. *olivifer* + -OUS.]

Olive-bearing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oliverous*, which bears or brings forth Olive. 1658 in PHILLIPS

Oliviform (oliv' i-fōrm), *a.* [See -FORM and cf. F. *oliviforme*.] Having the shape of an olive. In *Conchol*. Resembling an olive shell.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oliviform*, shaped like the olive.

Olivil (p livil). *Chem.* [a. F. *olivil*, f. *olive*.]

A crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

1810-26 HUNY *Elem. Chem.* II. 332 Olivile is a name given by M. Pelletier to the substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 200 *Olivil*. C₁₄H₁₈O₆ A neutral substance occurring in the gum of the olive tree.

Hence † **Olivilin**. *Chem. Obs.* = prec

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 668 From the undissolved portion absolute alcohol dissolves the olivilin, which is deposited in crystals on evaporating the solution.

Olivine (p lvin, -in). *Min.* Also -ian. [Named 1790; f. L. *oliva* OLIVE: see -INE 6.] A variety of CHRYSOLOITE, chiefly of olive-green colour, occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* 263 Olivin is found generally in roundish grains. 1826 R. JAMISON *Min.* II. 74 Olivine is nearly allied to Angite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 116 Olivine is a common constituent of many eruptive rocks.

b. *attrib*. Containing or resembling olivine.

1872 W. S. SIMMONDS *Rec. Rocks* i. 12 Micaceous and olivine rocks. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1190 These two books are bound in bevel boards, with olivine edges.

c. In *comb* naming mixed minerals, as *olivine-diabase*, *olivine-gabbro*.

Hence **Olivin**, **Olivini**, **Olivinitic** *adjs.*, pertaining to,

resembling, or containing olivine, **Olivini ferrous** *a.*, containing or yielding olivine.

1845 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 204 The narrow zone of oliviferous trap. 1894 L. FLAUCHER in *Mineralog. Mag.* X. 312 A silicate of the olivine type.

Olivite (p lviit). *Chem.* [f. OLIVE + -ITE¹ 4.] A bitter substance obtained from unripe olives, and from olive-leaves.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 202

† **Olivity**. *Obs* 1818—o. [ad. L. *olivitis*, f. *oliva*—OLIVE. see -ITY.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Olivity* (*olivilas*), the time of gathering Olives, or making Oyl; see *Oleity*.

Olk, *obs.* Sc. form of *olk*, WEEK.

Olla 1 (p lā). Also 7 olla. [a. Sp. *olla* (pronounced o'la, whence spelling *ollia*, and OLIO), in Pg. *olla* pot, stew, hotchpot;—L. *olla* pot, jar.]

1. In Spain and Spanish-speaking lands, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking, etc.; also, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot; hence = OLIO 1, OLLA PODRIDA. 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guezman d'Alf* I. ii. 110 We did alwayes finde a trickie to adde some-thing, though it were but for the boy ling of their Olla. *Marguin*, *Olla*, is a pot or Pipkin, wherein flesh, and other things are sod, by the Figure Metonym the Olla is taken for that which is buyled in it. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* v. xxxviii (1650) 174 He can minnat fish, make gellies . . he is pawing good for an olla. 1772 SMOLLET *Humph.* Cl. 11 Oct. He taught me to cook several outlandish delicacies, such as olla, pepper pots, pillaws [etc.]. 1832 *1st Ess. Subst. Food of Man* 224 The olla with which a Spanish dinner commences. 1843 LOCKER *Span. Stud.* i. v. Give a Spaniard His mass, his olla, and his Doña Laura. 1877 DORA GARDNER *Basket of Summer Fruit* 66 Everything that is good in itself is good for an olla.

2. In parts of the United States formerly Spanish:

A large porous earthen jar for keeping drinking-water cool by evaporation from its outer surface.

1851 MAYNE *Rip. Sculp. Hunt* li. 390 The olla was filled with water from the adjacent stream. 1854 BARNETT *Mt. x. Boundary* I. xi. 272 The olla or earthen pot almost their only domestic utensil. 1884 J. G. BONNER *Snake Dance Moquis* x. 209, I found three large four or five gallon ollas.

|| 8. An ancient cinerary urn. [Latin.]

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 127 Of this pile red ware were also made the jars or ollas which held the ashes of the dead.

|| **Olla** 2. Also 7 olla, 8 olla, 8-9 ole, 9 ollah, olla. [a. Pg. *olla*, var. of *ola*, a. Malayālam *ōla* (Tamil *ōla*).] A palm-leaf, esp. a leaf or strip of a leaf of the palmyra, used in Southern India, etc., for writing on; hence, a native letter or document written on such a leaf: = CAJAN 2.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. x. 128 He sent another mandate, that he should doe nothing till he had an Olla or Letter written with his hand in letters of gold. 1658 FAYRER *Anc. E. India* 66 The Houses are low, and thatched with Ollas of the Cocco-Trees. *Ibid.* Index, *Ollas*, leaf. 1758 *Propag. Gospel in East* iii. 37 (V) Llamulan leaves, commonly called Olls. 1760 ALAN in *Dialymple Oriental Report* (1808) I. 377 (V) Orders for Olls to be made out for delivering of what Englishmen were in his Kingdom to me. 1806 C. BUCHANAN *Ch. Researches* (ed. 2) 70 Many persons had their Ollahs in their hands, writing the sermon in Tamil shorthand. 1855 T. VAN R. Ceylon (1860) I. x. 512 The books of the Singalese are formed to-day, as they have been for ages past, of olla or strips taken from the young leaves of the Palmyra or the Palmyra palm.

|| **Ollamh**, **ollav** (p lāv). *Irish Antiq.* Also ollave, ollam. [a. Ir. *ollamh* (o'lav, nasal v), OIr. *ollam*, learned man, doctor.] Among the ancient Irish, A master in some art or branch of learning; a learned man. a rank answering to that of a doctor or professor in a university.

1723 O'CONNOR tr. *Keating's Hist. Irel.* 132 Ollamh Fodhla was his Successor in the Throne. *Ibid.*, Ollamh signifies a Person that excels in Wisdom and Learning. 1845 PERKIN *Irish Archæol. Irel.* 347 The author of this law refused to allow him more than the ollave in poetry, or the ollave in language, or the teacher. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 807 The Ollamh, being specially devoted to genealogy before the advent of the Normans. 1893 *Dnt. Ant. Mag.* XXXIV. 430 A family of hereditary historians who were . . ollavs (i. e. chief chroniclers or professional authors) of the O'Brien.

Ollapod (p lāpōd), abbrev. of OLLA PODRIDA.

1804 COLLINS *Scriptures* A. n. This little Ollapod, made up of trifles light as air. a 1845 HOON *To Hahnemann* 1, Framed the whole race of (ill) pods to fret.

Hence **Ollapodism** (*nounce-wid*), a sentence made up of various languages.

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 157 His natural volubility, aided by a plentiful sprinkling of Ollapodisms, pleased the men.

Olla podrida (p lāpōridā). Also 7 ollio (ollro) podrido, oleopodrido, oleopotruido, ollapod-, 9 olla-podrida. [a. Sp. *olla podrida*—'rotten pot', f. *olla* (see OLLA 1, OLIO) and *podrida* = L. *putrida* putrid, rotten. The spelling *oleopotruido* simulates Fr.]

1. A dish of Spanish origin composed of pieces of many kinds of meat, vegetables, etc. stewed or boiled together: = OLIO 1.

1599 MINSHEY *Span. Dial.* 22, I desire to know, from whence or why they called it olla podrida [*marg.*, A rotten or putrified pot. Also a hotchpotch of many meats together]. 1673 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii (1668) 63 An excellent Oleopotruido, the only principal dish of buyled meat which is esteemed in all Spain. 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guezman d'Alf* I. ii. 1. 110 *marg.*, *Olla podrida*, is a very great one,

containing in it divers things, as Mutton, Beefe, Hens, Capons, Sawages, Piggs feets, Garlick, Onions, &c. It is called *Podrida*, because it is so leasurly, til it be rotten (as we say) and ready to fall in peeces. In English it may well beare the name of Hodge-podge. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* (1682) 208 For four hundred pieces to bespeake An olla podrida. 1648 LO HARRIS *Antibog* (1886) 159 Nine dishes, the first whereof was, three ollas podridas. 1846 *Edin Rev* LXXXIV 175 Mr. Hughes evidently prefers a beefsteak to an olla podrida.

2. A hotchpotch, medley; a mixture of languages: = OLIO 2

1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-glass* l. iv. A mere Olla Podrida, A medley, of ill placed, and worse penn'd humours. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* st. v. My little Gallimaufry, my little Oleopodrida of Arts and Arms. 1829 SCOTT *Napoleon* Intro. Wks 1870 IX 236 Their accusation was an olla podrida. 1880 H. ROGERS *Ess* II iv 169 An olla podrida, made up half of words supplied by the one language, and half of words supplied from the other. 1899 GREEN *Let* i (1901) 30 That olla-podrida of a brain of mine.

Hence Ollapodri da-ish, Ollapodri dical *adjs.* (nonce-words), heterogeneous.

1827 SCOTT *Frail* 13 Mar. My ideas were olla podrida-ish. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag* I. 748 Its omogenous and ollapodridal character.

† Olle, *v.* Obs. rare. [ME *ʔ* OE *oll*, in phr. *mud olle* with scorn or contumely] *intr.* ? To pour scorn or contempt (on).

1400-50 *Alexander* 1861 He set neuire his hope To olle ay on his vndreling for ouer-lake a quyle.

Ollen: see OLEN

Olleo, ollio, obs. forms of OLIO.

† Ollite (p. lēit) *Mfin* [f. L. *olla* pot + -ITE in L. *lapis ollaris*, *Pierre ollaire*.] An obsolete synonym of potstone, or steallite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petril* I 61 A dark ollite interspersed with golden mica. 1812 319 Saussure call, steallite the substance which forms the base or the paste of ollite.

O loft(e, Olon, Oloude, obs. forms of ALÖFT, ALONE, ALOUD.

-ology, Ology (p. lödgi), suffix and quasi-suffix. The form in which the suffix -LOGY (Gr. *-λογία*) usually occurs in words derived from Gr., the o belonging etymologically to the pre-cedent (see -o), hence the form of the suffix in modern formations, often sportive nonce-words.

1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractoration* I. (ed. 2) 18 note, Sublime discoveries in the abstruse sciences of insect-ology, mite-ology and nothing-ology. 1805 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Cattle* (1809) 495 The contemplation, either of physiology, or commonsensology.

2. quasi-sb. Any one of the various sciences or departments of science.

1811 E. NARES *Thinks-I-to-myself* (ed. 5) I 68 She was therefore supposed to understand Chemistry, Geology, Philology, and a hundred other ologies. 1823 *Edin. Rev* XXXVIII. 420 This is the Ology of the day. 1866 CARLILE *Inaug. Addr.* 189 Maid-servants, I hear people complaining, are getting instructed in the 'ologies'. 1884 J. ROBERTSON *Univ. Sermon*, in *Canter Rev* 5 Nov. Suppl. p. xvi. The full shock of each new 'ology'.

So Ologial, Ologi stic, a nonce word, of, pertaining to, or versed in the 'ologies'; -ologist, Ologist, a student or professor of an 'ology'.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. (1848) 348/2 Not so for the scientific in gooseberries, the gooseberryologists. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 444 We have eight or nine ologists of different sorts staying with us. 1861 CLOUGH *Uranus* 25 Chaldean mumbings vast, with gossip light from modern ologistic fancies mixed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 6/1 Mr. C. is rising forty, amiable, and 'ological'. That is, he goes in hot for the 'ologies'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 2/2 Every feature of the place has long before now been made an 'index to character' by 'ologists' of various persuasions.

† Olorine Obs. rare. [ad L. *olōrina* 'of swans', in *herba olorina* swans' grass.] A grass or 'heib' eaten with avidity by swans, swans' grass.

The grass of Loch Spuney, referred to by Boece (see OLOUR) and Leslie, is app. *Glyceria fluitans*, called locally 'Swan grass' (Rampun County Hist. *Eglin* 58) and 'Pike grass'.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist* Scot I 45 Moray has a freshe water loch called Spynye, that mekle abundes in Swans, in quihike loch is a certaine herb verie rare and sandle to be found, in quihike because the Swan has sa gret delyte, we cal the herbe olorine (because the swan in latin is olon) [tr. LESLIE *De Orig.* (etc.) Scot (1578) 28 Herba quædam rara qua quod olores impense delectantur, Olorinam eam dicimus]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 150 The plant *olorina* which grows in its waters.

† OLOUR. Obs. rare. [erron. f. L. *olōrum* gen pl., 'of swans'.] = prec.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cyon Scot* (1822) I. xxxiv. The cause quhy the swannis multiplyis sa fast in this loch [Spynne], is throw an herbe namit OLOUR [tr. BORCE *Scot Hist* (1526) Descriptio ff. ix, Herba quædam cuius semine (Holores) audisime vescuntur, atque ob id Holorum cognominata].

Olp, olph, olf (plp, plf), local variants of ALP 2. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Green-olf*, the green finch, or, more properly, green grosbeak *Parus viridis*. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby*, *Olph*. This is nearer to the pronunciation in Suffolk, than Olf in Forby.

Oltra-, obs. form of ULTRA-.

Oluente, variant of OLFEND Obs., camel.

† Oluhnen, *v.* Obs. Also 3 olhnen [Early ME *oluhnen* (*u*) app. for **oluhnen*, f. OE *olyht* flattery (Blickl Hom. 99), connected with *olehtan*, oleccan to flatter] *trans.* and *intr.* To flatter. 1225 *Amer. R.* 180 3if me is illued more þen anocer, & more ioluhned. 1848 Ne mei he buten scheawe þe

uorð sumhwat of his apeware; & oluhnen, oðer þreaten þet me bugge þerof. 1225 *Fulhara* 53 Pen laddliche of helle þat olhned swide & bed tus & birohte.

Hence † Oluhninge (olhtninge, olhtnunge, olhnung(e), *vbl. sb.* flattery, flattery.

1225 *Amer. R.* 192 (MS. T.) Olhtninge oðer hereward mihte some make sum of ou fukiohen. 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 For al me is thin oluhnung at thin eie. 1225 *Leg Kath* 1502 Ah al þe helpeð an þin olhninge.

Olypy, obs. form of ONLEPY a, only

Oly, Olybanum, obs. ff. OIL, OLIBANUM.

Oly-cook, oly-koek (p. likuk). *U S local* [a Du. *olkekoek*, lit. 'oil-cake'] A cake of dough sweetened and fried in lard: originally a Dutch delicacy.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 90 Balls of sweetened dough, called doughnuts, or olykoeks. 1818 — *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1863) 410 There was the doughy dough nut, the tender olykoek, and the crisp and crumbling cruller. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White Iv.* 234 Like old Amsterdam housewives' dough nuts or oly-cooks.

Olyet, Olyf, -yff(e), obs. ff. OILLET, OLIVE

Olyfant, -aunt, etc., obs. ff. ELEPHANT.

Olympiad (olimpiād). Also 5-7 Olympias.

[a. f. *Olympiade* (1553 in Hatz-Darm, but prob. earlier), ad. L. *Olympias*, acc. *Olympiad-um*, a. Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς*, -δ-, f. *Ὀλύμπιος* OLYMPIAN: see -AD]

A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next, by which the ancient Greeks computed time, the year 776 B.C. being taken as the first year of the first Olympiad. Also attrib., as *Olympiad era*.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* IX. iv. (MS. Bodl.) If 92/1 þe grees cleped be firste fyue 3eres þe furst Olympias. 1532 Du Wes *Intro. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1079 The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades whiche ben four yere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 6 This nature of hers, Pythagoras of Samos first found out, about the 42 Olympias. 1612 II. 564 The original and beginning of the Olympiades. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 21 Let Ephemerides not Olympiades give thee account of His merces. 1839 BYRON *Proph. Dante* III 158 Not Hellas can unroll Through her olympiads two such names. 1876 SMITH *Dict. Gr.* 5 *Rom. Antig.* 835/1 A new Olympiad aera came into use under the Roman emperors. 1882 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Greek Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Ὀλυμπιάς*, The first Olympiad began 776 B.C., the 293rd and last in 393 A.D.

Hence Olympiad-ic, † Olympiad-ical *adjs.*, of or pertaining to an Olympiad or Olympiads.

1638 MERE *Wks* (1672) 698 In this third year of the King, and at the end of this Olympiadical year, came foith the Edict of Darius. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Olympiad-ic era.

Olympian (olimpiān), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *Olympian-us*, f. earlier *Olympi-us*, a. Gr. *Ὀλύμπιος* of Olympus. The fem. *Ὀλυμπία* (sc. *χώρα*) i. e. Olympian region, Olympia, was spec. applied to a district of Elis in Greece, by the city of Pisa, where the *Ὀλύμπια* (sc. *τερά*), Olympia, or Olympic games, were held.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus; heavenly, celestial. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 Our Olympian or celestiall earth. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. vii. 3 Above th' Olympian Hill I soare, Above the flight of Pegasus wing. 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar* II (1753) I. 22 O Son of Rhea, God supreme! Whose kingly Hands th' Olympian Sceptre wield! 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II 911 Light quick and sharp enough to blight The Olympian eagle's vision. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 262 What Professor Mark Muller well calls his 'Olympian manners' never repelled me.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia = OLYMPIA 2.

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI.* II. iii. 53 Such rewards As Victors wear at the Olympian Games. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. II. 530 As at th' Olympian Games or Pythian fields. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vi. 163 The Olympian games were held in Elis once in five years, during the summer.

B sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Olympia; an athlete who took part in the Olympic games.

1666 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 194 When that a ring of Greeks haue hem'd thee in, Like an Olympian wrestling.

2. An inhabitant of Olympus; one of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; *spec.* (the *Olympian*) Zeus or Jupiter.

1843 CARLILE *Past & Pr.* i. 1, Midas longed for gold, and insulted the Olympians. 1894 Sir E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 85 If you entered a grove or bathed in a river, you might tumble over a nymph or a satyr, or perhaps an Olympian.

Hence *Olympianism*, the polytheistic system of the ancient Greeks, in which the gods of Olympus were the chief deities, *Olympianize v.* (a) *trans.*, to turn into an Olympian; (b) *intr.*, to play the Olympian; *Olympianly, Olympianwise advs.*, in the style of an Olympian.

1871 *Echo* 21 June, *The Times*. A little too Olympianly, intimates that Mr. Gladstone's argument for the Bill 'perishes on analysis'. 1893 W. C. WILKINSON in Barrows *Park Relig.* II. 1247 Olympianism—if I may use such a word to describe a certain otherwise nondescript polytheistic idolatry. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 460 Orpheus became in a sense Olympianised. 1898 G. MERRIFIELD *Odes Fr. Hist* 8 A gemmed, elected few its game Olympianwise perform.

Olympic (olimpik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *Olympicus*, a. Gr. *Ὀλύμπιος*, orig. 'of Olympus', later 'of Olympia'] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus; Olympian; celestial rare. Obs.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* vii, Th' olympique Globe is now a hollow ball.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia in Elis (see OLYMPIAN), in which the most famous games of ancient Greece (the *Olympic games*) were celebrated in honour of the Olympian Zeus. Also *transf.*

1620 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 48 Wouldst thou be victor in the Olympicke games? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 P. 3, I have looked over all the Olympic Games, and do not find anything in them like an Ass-Race. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 193 Dionysodorus, who had gained an Olympic prize. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 348 Their life will be blessed as the life of Olympic victors.

B. sb. An Olympic game usually in pl. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwilt* i. in *Bullen O Pl.* To see the Clownes sell fish in the hall and ride the wild mare, and such Olympicke. 1678 W. DILLINGHAM *Serm. Fun. Lady Alston* 8 In the Greek Olympicke, or in the Roman Cirque. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) I 265 At their saurs they perform their rude olympicks.

Hence † *Olympically adv.*, in Olympic fashion.

1599 NASH *Lenien Stufe* 33.

† *Olympical*, a. Obs. [See -ICAL] = prec. A. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 423 Victorye at the actes Olympicale. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 83 Removing from my heart, all fearefull thoughts, with her Olympical aspects. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 653 Clemens Alexandrinus hath these words 'These fat, dull, grosse, and Olympical enemies of ours are worse than wasps'.

Olympionic (olimpionik). [ad. Gr. *Ὀλυμπιονίκης* conquering in the Olympic games (*νίκη* victory)] An ode in honour of a victor in the Olympic games.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley* Wks. II. 49 In the Olympionick an oath is mentioned in a single word.

† *Olympionicest*, Obs. [irreg. f. L. *Olympioniceis*, a. Gr. *Ὀλυμπιονίκης* a victor in the Olympic games.] A victor in the Olympic games. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 89 Surnamed the *Olympionicest*, i. e. one that had won the bell in the games at Olympus.

Olympus (olimpūs) (Also 6 *Olimp.*) [L. *Olympus*, a. Gr. *Ὀλύμπος* name of several lofty mountains, each app. the highest in its own district, esp. that mentioned below.] A mountain in the north of Thessaly, the fabled abode of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; hence applied to heaven as the divine abode; rarely, to the sky. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epistle 3 Vndi the machine of the supreme olimp. 1612 v. 32 1.

1580 STANVURST *Upon the Death of Ld. G. Fitzgerald* in *Æneid*, etc. (Arb.) 152 Thy soul God gladdeth with sanctis in blessed Olympus. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* v. iii. 30 As if Olympus to a hill should in supplication Noe. 1715-20 *Pope* *Head* i. 551 To move thy suit I'll go to great Olympus crown'd with fleecy snow. 1878 J. FAYN *By Proxy* I. iii. 25 The gods of the Buddhist Olympus. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 16 The Greeks introduced them to an Olympus of divinites.

Olypha(unt), -vaunt, obs. ff. ELEPHANT.

Olyue, obs. form of ALIVE, OLIVE.

Om, var. of hom, form of HEM pron, them.

Omacle, erron. form of ONYCLE Obs., onyx.

|| *Omadaun* (p. mādōn). Also 9 *omadawn*, -dawn, -dawn, -dhoun, -thaun. [a. Ir. *amadán* fool.] A fool as an Irish term of abuse. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Antibog* (1859) 32 Be aisy, you omadaun! 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 263 The Omadaun — to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was away from his mother. 1894 HALL *Caine* *Makimura* 27 You gobmouthed omadaun. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnell* 84 Big Hugh McIneeney, whom people were apt to call an omadaun.

Omage, Omager(e), obs. ff. HOMAGE, -ER.

|| *Omalgia* (omaldgiā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἄλγος* shoulder + *-αλγία* from *ἄλγος* pain.] Rheumatism in the shoulder.

1892 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Omalgia*, pain in the shoulder. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 63 Varieties of muscular rheumatism as omalgia when the shoulder muscles are affected.

Omalo-, incorrect form of HOMALO-

Omander (omændar). A name of an East Indian ebony obtained from the tree *Diospyros Ebenaster*, akin to calamander.

1843 HOLTZAEPFEL *Turning*, &c. 82 Mr. Laird says there are three varieties of Coromandel, the *Calamander*, the *Calamberri*, and the *Omander*, the ground of which is as light as English yew, but of a redder cast, with a few slight veins and marks of darker tints. 1858 SUMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Omander-wood*.

Oman, -e, obs. forms of AMONG.

Omat, variant of OMBEST.

|| *Omasum* (omāsūm). [L., bullock's tripe.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the *psalterium* or manyplies.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Omasum*, the thick and fatty part of the Belly of an Ox, etc., fat Tripe. See *Abomasum*. 1892 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Ombe- see UMBE-.

Omber, obs. form of UMBER, a grayling.

Omberty, variant of UMBERTY Obs.

Ombrā(h), obs. f. OMBAH, Mohammedan grandee.

Ombrage, -eous, obs. ff. UMBRAGE, -ROUS.

Ombre (p. mbæi, ombre). Also 7 l'ombre, l'hombre, umbre, 7-g hombre, 8-g ombre. [a. Sp. *hombre* (—L. *hominem*) man (see quot 1662), perh. through F. *hombre*, *ombre* (17th c. in Hatz-Darm).]

1. A card-game played by three persons, with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being thrown out.

Ombre was very popular in the 17th-18th centuries, but about 1725 it was superseded as the fashionable card-game by Quadrille.

1660-61 E. GOWER 26 Jan in 5th Rep Hist MSS Comm 202/1. To play at Ombre, the new game at cards now in fashion at court. 1662 CORRAVE in its Interpr (ed. 2) 353. L'Ombre is a Spanish Game at Cards, wherein he who undertakes to play it saith *To say L'Ombre*, i. e. I am the man, for so the word *L'Ombre* signifieth. 1668 ETHELREDGE *She would if she could* in, iii, Were [I] every afternoon at my Lady Briefes at Ombre and Quebas. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* II. 1. Captain, I beg your pardon. You will not make one at Ombre? 1691 ETHELREDGE *Poems* Wks (1858) 378. Such ropes of pearl her arms encumber, She scarce can deal the cards at ombre. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ombre, or Ombre*, 1712-14 *Pope's Rape* Lock in, 27. At Ombresing to decide their doom. 1761 J. CATHORNE *Birth Genius* Poems (1771) 54. They taught him with address and skill To shine at ombre and quadrille. 1788 THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* xlvii. The night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at Ombre. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 68 Ombre and Quadrille are terribly complicated for a beginner.

2. The player at this game who undertakes to win the pool.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cyc* s. v. If any will attempt for it (the stake or game), he henceforth is called the ombre. 1878 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 20. He is then the Ombre (El Ombre) the man of the moment—the champion who stands the game.

3. Comb., as ombre-box, -player, -table.

1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 140 p. 10 Ladies who as soon as the Ombre Table is called for are immediately Transmigrated into the venetian Wasps in Nature. 1725 POPE's *Letter* I. 319 Things below the Consideration of a Wit, and an Ombre player. 1878 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 9. A regular Ombre box has four trays within it each with its several coloured counters, and in the middle a pool dish.

Ombrifuge (p mbrifūdz), rare. [? irreg. f Gr. *ōmbros* shower of rain + -FUGE] A refuge or shelter against rain.

1868 BROWNING *Rings & Bells* x 465 The belfry proves a fortress of a sort, .. Turns sunscreen, paravent, and ombrifuge.

Ombro-, comb. f. Gr. *ōmbros* shower of rain: **Ombrograph** [see -GRAPH], 'an automatic instrument for recording the time of occurrence, quantity, and rapidity of rainfall' (Funk, 1893) **Ombrology** [see -LOGY], the branch of meteorology that deals with rain, hence **Ombrologist** a. **Ombrometer** [see -METER], a rain-gauge. **Ombrophil** [see -PHIL], **Ombrophobe** [-PHOBE], see quot. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1924 p. 10 The 'Ombrological Almanack' 1845 P. LEIGH (title) Hints for Anemology and 'Ombrology, with a Weather Almanac for 1840 and 1845' 1744 R. PICKERING in *Phil Trans* LXIII. 12 (a) Of the 'Ombrometer. This Machine consists of a tin Funnel, whose Surface is an Inch square, a flat Board, and a glass Tube let into the Middle of it in a Groove, and an Index 1763 BOWLER *ibid.* LXIII. 29. If you keep an ombrometer, and register of the rain. 1794 *Genl. Mag* LXIV. 1. 299. I found a very brief description of an instrument of this kind, but under the word *ombrometer*. 1897 WILLIS *Flower*, Pl. I. 153 Wiesner divides plants into 'ombrophiles, which can undergo without injury long-continued rain, and 'ombrophobes, whose leaves soon decay or fall off under such circumstances.

Omega (ō mēgā, ōmegā). [Gr. *ō mega* i. e. 'great O', in contradistinction to *ō mikrōn* 'little O']

1. The last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet, having originally the value of long open *ō*.

1573-80 BARRET *Ab* O. The Greeks therefore have *ω* standing for a short *o*, and *ω* for *o* for this double or long *o*. 1686 in BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Omega* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cyc* s. v. O. The Greeks had two O's, viz. *omicron*, *o*, and *omega*, *ω*. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 815 The outline of such a loop is that of a capital omega.

2. *transf.* The last of a series, the last word; the end or final development. *Alpha and Omega*: see ALPHA 2.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* i. 8, I am Alpha and Omega the first and the last. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxviii (1739) 132 Formerly the Pope usurped the power to be the Omega to the resolves of all Councils. 1746 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'Love Divine' II, Alpha and Omega be. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Proc. E. Ind* II. 85/1 A letter contained the alpha and the omega of the business. 1832 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 278 'Omega! thou art Lord', they said, 'We find no motion in the dead'. 1851 NEALE *Hymns*, 'Draw nigh, and take', Alpha and Omega, to whom shall bow All nations at the Doom, is with us now. 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 863/3 These two volumes may be considered as the omega of Hebrew bibliography.

3. *attr* and Comb., as omega-shaped ad. 1880 Mrs GRAY 14 *Months in Canton* xxviii 301 They are always in the Omega or horse shoe form. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 19 The omega-shaped tombs so common in the south [of China].

Omelet, omelette (p mlet, p mēlet). Also *7* *amulet*, -ette, *ammulet*, *omlet*, *emilet*, *7-8 amulet*, *amulet*, *8 amulet*, *amulet*. [a. F. *omelette*, in 16th c. *homelaicte* (Rabel.), *amulet* (O. De Serres), for earlier *omelette* (15th c. in Littré, also still in Fr. dial.), app. by metathesis from *alemette*, a synonym, by substitution of suffix, of *alemette*, *alumelle*, lit. thin plate, 'the blade of a sword or knife' (Cotgr.); 'that is, the omelet was named from its thin flat shape' (Skeat). Menager, 14th c., has

'alumelle (v. r. alumette) frite au sucre' Godefroy exemplifies the successive forms *alumette*, *amelette*, *omelette*, *amulet*, *amulet*. The forms in *am-* and *aum-* were also Eng. in 17-18th c. OF *alemette* appears to have itself arisen from *lamelle*, *lenelle*, ad L. *lamella* dim. of *lamina*, by an erroneous analysis of *lamelle*, i. e. *la lemelle*, as *l'alemelle*. cf JADE sb. 2.]

A dish mainly consisting of eggs whipped up, seasoned, and fried; often varied by the addition of other ingredients, as cheese, apples, parsley, chopped ham, fish, mushrooms, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Haumelette*, an Omelet, or Pancake of eggs. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Franco* i-iii 26, I was commanded to make an amulet, it being Friday. 1657 R. LIGON *Barba* does (1673) 36 An Amulet of eggs. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasal* Gen. (1699) 185 An Amulet of Eggs. 1698 SIR H. SLOANE in *Phil Trans* XX. 70 A Fresh Egg in Fashion of an Amulet. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 125 In Omelets, made up with Cream, fried in Sweet Butter. 1748 Mrs S. HARRISON *House-Dr.* *Pocket-Book* II (ed. 4) 6 Eggs dress'd, in several sorts of Amulets. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 50 An Amulet of Eggs the savoury way. 1796 Mrs GIBBS *Cookery* v. 83 Make an Amulet of yolks of eggs. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 203 The omelette is an extemporaneous dish that admits of great variation in its composition. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marr. Fam* xxv (1883) 257 Old Stella quickly followed it with a savory omelet. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 96 In preparing omelettes, the albumen is more consolidated.

b. *Proverb.* 'Omelets cannot be made without breaking eggs', transl. the French, *On ne saurait faire une omelette sans casser des œufs*, said in reference to operations which cannot be accomplished without the sacrifice of something in itself valuable.

1859 GEN P. THOMPSON *Auth. Alt* II. xc. 65 We are walking upon eggs, and whether we tread East or tread West, the omelet will not be made without the breaking of some. 1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/5 Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs; and war cannot be waged without losses of this kind occurring.

Omele, omely(e), obs. forms of HOMELY.

Omeil, var. AMELL *Obs*, among, amid.

Omen (ō mēn), sb. [a. L. *ōmen*, OL (according to Varro) *osmen*, perh. for *osmen*, f. root of *audire* to hear + -men (as in *carmen*, etc.).] Any phenomenon or circumstance supposed to portend good or evil, a token significant of the nature of a future event, a prophetic sign, prognostic, augury.

1528 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 You Gods of countrey this is eke your prosperous omen. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* IV. 1, I take it for no good omen, to find mine Honor so detected. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 113 Far be that Omen from vs [= L. *ausp* omen]. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. 1, May all the gods watch o'er your life and empire, And render omens vain! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 198 They retained much of the Indian belief in charms and omens. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. § 4. 497 Men noted as a fatal omen the accident which marked his first entry into Lambeth.

b. Without *an* and *pl.*: Indication of good or evil to come, foreboding; prognostication. In quot. 1742 personified.

1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* III. 114 And on her Cheek, the Residence of Spung, Pale Omen sat. 1825 LYTTON *Zucchi* 78, I trust your business to our illustrious guest is of good omen and pleasant import. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* II. ix. 326 A day of the brightest omen. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* IV. (1877) 73 Birds of evil omen fly to and fro.

c. *attr* and Comb., as omen-bearing, -bird, -hunter, -hunting, -monger, etc.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. ix. Directed by a dreamer, an omen-hunter. 1777 H. WALPOLE *Letter to M. Cole* 16 Sept. (1849) V. 472, I hope fatalists and omen-mongers will be confuted. 1899 A. B. BRUCE *Moral Omen World* 150 The eagle and other omen-bearing birds.

Omen (ō mēn), v. [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *ōmināre*, -āri.] *trans* To presage, prognosticate, forebode.

1805 SOUTHBY *Madoc* II. xi, An offering which shall more propitiate them, And omen sure success. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all omened the tragical contents. 1871 CARLYLE in *Misc C's Lett* III. 91 Good or ill luck for the whole year being omened by your liking or otherwise of the first person that accosts you on New Year's morning.

Omened (ō mēnd), a. [f. prec. sb. or vb + -ED] Having an omen. Chiefly in combs., as ill-, well-, happy-omened.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal and Arc* i. 50 To meet my triumph in ill-omened weeds. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 311 Soon, with consummate joy to crown his prayer, An omen'd Voice invades his ravish'd ear. 1848 BUCKLEY *Thad* 155 Command to observe well omened words.

Omening, vbl. sb. [f. OMEN v. + -ING¹.] A foreboding, prognostication.

1796 COLERIDGE *Let to Poole* 4 July in *Biog. Lit* (1847) II. 369, I was afraid to give way to the omenings of my heart. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* II. These evil omenings do but point out conclusions most unlikely to come to pass.

Oment: see OMENTUM.

Omental (ōmentāl), a. [f. OMENTUM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the omentum.

1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. C. v. vii, *Sarcoepiploec*, a fleshy Omental Rupture. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 158 Singular Case of an Omental Hernia. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 218 To decide whether a tumour be glandular or omental.

Omentocoele (ōmentōsīl) *Path.* [f. next + Gr. *ὠλή* tumour.] Hernia of the omentum, = EPILOCELE. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892)

|| **Omentum** (ōmentm). *Anat.* Pl. -a. Also 6 in Anglicized form oment. [L. *ōmentum*] A fold or duplication of the peritoneum connecting the stomach with certain of the other viscera, as the liver, spleen, and colon; the caul.

Three divisions of the omentum are commonly recognized: the *gastro colic* or *greater omentum* descending over a part of the intestines from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon, the *gastro hepatic*, *hepato-gastric*, or *lesser omentum* extending from the liver to the smaller curvature of the stomach, the *gastro-splenic omentum* connecting the caudal end of the stomach with the spleen.

[1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Nankynde* Hhh, The kelt called Omentum in laten.] 1547 BOORUS *Brev. Health* ccviii 99 b, The oment or Siphac which is a pellicle the whiche doth compasse and doth bere up the guttes. 1682 I. GIBSON *Anat* 25 The Omentum aboundeth with vessels of several sorts. 1769 GOSCI *Truat Wounds* I. 205 Wounds of the omentum are of the mortal kind, the effused blood, falling into the cavity of the abdomen, will kill the patient. 1845 BUNN *Dis. Liver* 16 The glands in the right border of the lesser omentum. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xl. 458 A great, free, apron-like flap of the peritoneum called the great omentum, hangs down loosely in front of the bowels.

|| **Omer** (ōmēr), [a. Heb. *omer* *ōmer*.] (Identity of the word in the two senses uncertain.)

1. A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or 5 1/2 pints Imperial measure. (Formerly rendered GOMER q. v.; also erroneously *homer*, in which form it is confounded with a much larger measure of capacity, HOMER².)

[1000-1631 see GOMER.] 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xvi. 33 Take a pot, and put an Omer full of Manna therein. *ibid.* 36 Now an Omer is the tenth part of an Ephah. 1623 LOCKERAM, *Omer*, a pottle. 1658 CLEVELAND *Model New Rel.* 21 For Sprats are rose an Omer for a Souce. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Homer*, a twofold Measure among the Hebrews, one liquid, and the other dry, the former containing three Pints and a half. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 241, 1 cab = 1 omer = 5 1/2 pts.

2. A sheaf, *spec.* the sheaf of the wave-offering in *Counting of the Omer*, the formal enumeration of the days (day by day) from the eve of the 2nd day of the Passover (when the *omer* was brought) till Pentecost is reached; a custom observed by the Jews in synagogue and in homes, after Leviticus xxiii. 15, 16.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 560a The 'days of the omer'. 1871 *Daily Sabbath Prayers*, etc., Intro. 19 The Counting of the Omer. 1872 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* II. 259 They counted the days of the Omer till Pentecost saw the synagogue dressed with flowers.

Omer, obs. form of UMBER, grayling.

Omet, var. OVESTET *Obs*, highest, topmost.

-ometer (p mētr), the element -METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure, preceded by -o-, belonging to the prec. element, or merely connective (see -o-), in which form it usually appears in words from Greek, and hence in modern formations, as *dampometer*, *gasometer*, *olfactometer*, etc. Also as a quasi-sb.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 63 The barometers, thermometers, saccharometers, and other ometers.

† **Ominal**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **ōminālis*, f. OMEN: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to omens; from which an omen is drawn.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 170 But those are the chiefest which Ominall birds shall foretell. 1661 K. W. CONY. *Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 8 The confounding rays and sulphur beams of his ominal countenance, which affrighted all loyal and natural eyes.

† **Ominate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl stem of L. *ōmināre*, -āre to prognosticate, f. OMEN, OMEN- OMEN.]

1. *trans*. To prognosticate from omens, to augur, forebode.

1528 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 By the God entrusted to ominat eche thing. 1652 GAULE *Magastom.* 327 The augurs, ominating disastrous and unfortunate things to the Romans army. 1742 MIDDLETON in *Mss Montagu's Lett* II. 173 To whom I have ever been wishing and ominating every thing that is good.

b. *intr.* To augur, to have or utter forebodings. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 127 Of doubtful things thus ill you ominate. 1667 H. MORE *Dro Dial* II. i. (1713) 88, I cannot ominate so well touching this Congress.

2. *trans*. To be a prognostic of, to portend. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* III. (1603) 175 This unfortunate bird [i. e. an owl] ominating some evil to follow. 1644 *Fifth of November* 12 If the stargazing of the Aike of Gods worship should ominate the fall of it. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ominate*, to give an Omen of, to fore-bode or fore-shew. 1827 GALT *Let in Ann. Parish Mem* (1830) 47, I had no vultures to omenate wars and conquests.

b. *intr.* To be or serve as an omen, to portend. 1667 *Decay Chr. Priety* xv § 6 And this is it which ominates sadly as to our divisions with the Romanists. 1692 NORTH *Let* 31 Dec. in *Lives* (1800) III. 228 May the new year be better than the beginning ominates. My brother Dudley died last night about seven.

Hence † **Ominating** ppl. a.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xiii (1685) 116 These ominating presages. 1702 H. DONWELL *Apol* § 16 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, This filled them with confidence and well ominating Hopes.

† **Omination**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *ōminātion-em*, n. of action from *ōmināre*: see prec.] The action of omining or presaging; prognostication, foreboding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[1]. (Arb.) 124 If any other man by trial happen upon a better omination. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* 1. p. v. xxi 265 Nor was the same [falling of Salt] a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients, but a particular omination concerning the breach of friendship. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xviii. 12 Adding happy omissions and gratulations. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 102 Ominations by Words, Names, Places, Times, in so many several Chapters full of elaborate vanity.

Ominous (p'minəs), *a.* [ad L. *ominosus* portentious, *f. oment, omen*—OMEN: see -OUS Cf. mod. F. *ominieux* (Littre)]

1. Of the nature of an omen, serving to foretell the future, presaging events to come, portentous

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xliii (1612) 207 H the letter still might be observed ominous to England good or ill. 1646 J. GARGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 29 'Twas a Rule to undertake nothing in-auspicious, without some ominous performance. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Virg. W.* II. Nor can I here pass over an ominous circumstance that happened, the last time we played together. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* I. 15, I feel a thousand fears which are not ominous of right.

b. Founded upon omens.

1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 137, I do not reckon much upon those ominous criticisms

2. Of good omen, auspicious; fortunate. *Obs.* 1597 M. BOWMAN in A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xiij. Whom I pray to give omens and fortunate event to your divine attempts. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aich.* 175 This Medicine is most ominous in all kind of Fluxes.

3. Of ill omen, foreboding evil, inauspicious

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 131 If ought fore-said be ominous, should any fears, tis I. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 107 Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloster, For Glosters Dukedom is too ominous. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 321 If a dog, as one would say, did bark at this, thinking it ominous, they immediately return. 1769 JENNIS *Lett.* xiv. 58 There is an ominous fatality in it, which even the spurious descendants of the family cannot escape. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* I. 6 The brightest and the fondest hopes we entertain hang upon the auspicious or ominous aspect of English Christianity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* (1894) iv. 100 An ominous shake of the head supplied the remainder of the sentence.

b. Marked or attended by evil omens, disastrous.

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead* last iii Wks. 1874 IV. 140 O my ominous fate. 1659 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1874-5 II. 289 It is the second fatal and ominous accident that hath fallen out. 1671 R. BORN *Wind* 140 The E. Winds being ominous to our Gardens and Fields, by blasting the corn and fruits

c. Of doubtful or menacing aspect or appearance.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 647 Columns of hieroglyphic text, interspersed with ominous shapes, half-deity, half demon. 1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* II. 66 In the dimness or orcausation of ominous light.

Ominously (p'minəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In an ominous manner, by way of omen or presage, portentously 1a. In general sense; or *spec.* With presage of good, auspiciously, happily. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 215, I have myself very luckylye and ominously done the same. 1629 FORTESCUE *Atheism* II. xi. § 5 (1622) 310 His sublime and celestial disposition, was ominously foretold him, in his very name. 1656 *Petition fr. Colchester in Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV. 657 That Interest which God hath been pleased see ominously to owe in our days.

b. With presage of evil or disaster; inauspiciously, menacingly

1649 MILTON *Ekoon Bas.* I. Wks. (1847) 278/2 Which of all those oppressive acts, did he ever disclaim till the fatal awe of this parliament hung ominously over him? 1765 YOUNG *Statesman's Creed* (R.), Their execrable names, who high in power, And deep in guilt, most ominously shme. 1848 C. BRONTE *F. Eyre* vii. The same black column which had frowned on me so ominously from the hearth-rug of Gateshead. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs v. 106* The fact speaks ominously as to the general state of misrule.

Ominousness (p'minəsnes), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being ominous, or of presaging good or (more usually) evil to come

1606 HOLLAND *Snelton* 79 Avoiding and eschewing, but the unluckie ominousness of the name. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (ed. 3) II. 420 Such deluges of rain, as disgraced the shew, and heightened the opinion of the ominousness of this embassy. 1878 T. HARVEY *Ret. Native* II. iii. 128 His mother's tactiturnity was not without ominousness.

Omis, obs. form of AMISS *adv.*

† **Omise**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 omise. [*f.* F. *omis*, pa. pple. of *omettre*, ad. L. *omitte* to OMIT. Cf. *demise*, *premise*] *trans.* To omit = OMISS. 1425 *Foundat. St. Bartholomew's* 33 No thyng hath he omysid

Omissible (om'i'sib'l), *a.* [*f.* L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omitte* to OMIT + -IBLE] Capable of being omitted.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* I. Wks. 1843 VIII. 14 Least generally useful branches in case of necessity, omissible. 1838 CARLYLE *French Gl.* vii. 11 (1872) II. 246 All mere puddle, omissible in this place. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 315/3 There is nothing omitted nor anything omissible.

Omission (om'i'shən), [*ad.* L. *omissio*-em, n. of action from *omitte* to OMIT. Cf. F. *omission* (1315 in *Rolls of Parli.* I. 338/2)]

1. The action of omitting or leaving out, or fact of being omitted; failure or forbearance to insert or include; also, an instance of this

1555 J. BRADFORD *Lett. in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 318 Joseph myght have objected the omission of his vocation. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 82 A cessation or omission of action. 1790 PALEY *Horae Pauli* Rom. I. 10 To supply the omission

in the preceding narrative. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* III. 60 The omissions of certain deposits in some parts. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furru* ix. What does man see. but faults to mend, Omissions to supply?

2. The non-performance or neglect of action or duty; an instance of this.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 410 Many men in omission synne agenys crust. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 172 Y. synne by the reason of wordes, dedes or thoughtes, omysions or other negligences. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 40 We have avoided all sinnes of omission and commission. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 19 June, His faults to me seem only great omissions. 1841 MISS MITTFORD in *L'Esquange Life* (1870) III. vii. 121 If he sent to jail for my omissions, I should certainly not long remain to grieve over my sin, for such it is.

Omissive (om'i'siv), *a.* [*f.* L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omitte* to OMIT + -IVE] Characterized by omitting, neglecting to perform, or leaving out.

1649 BR. HALL *Serm. to Lords* 19 Feb. (R), The first is an untowardness of omission, the second of commission. The omissive untowardness shall lead the way. 1682 BAXTER *Answer Dodswell* iv. 62 This man hath the Gramatical skill to call *Omissive* obedience, by the name of *Passive*. 1758 *Deer Thames* 19 Should I be silent on the Occasion, I might well be deemed truly omissive to my Duty. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 207. 1816 COLERIDGE in *Litt. Rev.* (1836) I. 389 Actions, omissive as well as commissive. 1832 *Examiner* 193/2 We compared their careless and omissive part with the part of the people, performed with prodigious energy.

Omit (om'it), *v.* See also OMMIT. [*ad.* L. *omitte* to let go, let loose, lay aside, disregard, *f.* o = ob- (OB- 1) + *mittere* to send, let go.]

1. *trans.* To leave out, not to insert or include.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 [They were] lxviij in novembre, but the consuetude of scripture is to omitte the litte novembre if pat hit remayne, after the grete novembre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 162 So moche as they omitted or lefte vnseyd. 1547 BOORDR. *Astionomya* Pref. When I have omitted & left out many matters apertaining to this booke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 200 That I may omitte other of his speeches. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 330 Pats of them are omitted to be quoted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 268 The intermediate passages are omitted, leaving only the dialogue

† b. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 44. (1877) 70 Other noble acts which, to brevitate this matter, I omit of. 2. *trans.* To fail or forbear to use or perform; to let alone, pass over, neglect, leave undone.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxiv Wks. 887/2 They had omitted no charitable meane vnto him that came to their mindes. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleddane's Comm.* 180b, He will omit nothing, that concerneth his dewtie. 1607 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 220 I here is a Tide in the affayres of men, which Omitteth, all the voyage of their life, Is bound in Shallowes, and in Miseries. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* I. 6, And for his delight in hunting, horses, dogs, omitting the affayres of the Empire. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Which, to do, or omit, is contrary to the Lawes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 p. 12 To do nothing is in every man's power, we can never want an opportunity of omitting duties. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 No traveller, should omit visiting the two latter

b. *Const.* with *infin.*

1559 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 2 Without omitting so to do. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brondi's Eroica* 14 The Princess not omitting to visit her daily. 1722 DE Foe *Plague* 102 Some people, notwithstanding the danger, did not omit publicly to attend the worship of God. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* I. 38 Innocentius did not omit to approve of this complaint.

† c. To leave disregarded, take no notice of. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 382 But wherefore greene I at an hours poore losse, Omittit Suffolkes exale, my soules Treasure? 1597—2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 27 Therefore omit him not blunt not his Loue. By seeming cold, or careless of his will. 1603—*Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 77 What if we do omit This Reprobate?

† 3. To forbear or cease to retain; to let go. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 71 The gutter'd-Rockes, and Congregated Sands, do omit Their mortall Natures, letting go safely by The Diuine Desdemona. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. ii. (1686) 45 By the fire irons omit many drosses and scoriuous parts

Hence *Omit* *ppl. a.*, *Omitting* *vbl. sb.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 250b, In omitting of their dutie. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst. Bij.* b, I will set forth here those omitted numbers. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kichsey Winsey* Wks. (1630) II. 34 It is too late to put old omissions to new committings.

† **Omittance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* OMIT *v.* + -ANCE; cf. *admittance*] = OMISSION

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. v. 133, I marvell why I answer'd not againe, But that's all one. Omittance is no quitance.

Omitter (om'i'tə), [*f.* OMIT *v.* + -ER 1] One who omits or leaves unperformed.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 216 The omitting of a thing forbidden of God, erroneously iudged lawful to be done, is a sin in the ommitter interpretative, as the schooles speake. 1661 FULLER (Webster 1864), The omitters thereof should not mutually censure each other

|| **Omlah** (p'mā), *East Indian*. Also *gamlah*, *amla* [*ad.* Arab. *عَمَلَة* *umalā*, pl. of *عَمَل* *ʿamal* *AUMIL*, 'operator, agent'; properly used as a collective pl.; but sometimes erron with Eng. pl. -s added] In northern India, A body or staff of native officials in a civil court.

c. 1778 R. LINDSAY in *Lives Lindsays* (1849) III. 166, I was at this place met by the Omlah, or officers belonging to the establishment. 1834 Baboo I. xvii. 303 The table surrounded by the Amlah and the Mookhtars. 1845 STROQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 57 The corruption

of the omlah, or native officers of the courts. 1866 TRIVELVAN *Dauk Bungalow* II in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 300 We will hunt to the omlahs to discover a fast which it is necessary that they shall keep with great solemnity. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* vi. 253 The venality and turpitude of the native *amlas* of our courts

|| **Ommatidium** (om'at'id'ium) Pl. -ia. *Zool.* [*mod.* L. *f.* Gr. type **ὀμματίδιον*, dim. of *ὄμμα*, *ὄμμαρ-eye*] A structural element of the eyes of Invertebrates; *e.g.* one of the simple eyes which make up the compound eye of an insect. Hence *Ommatidial* *a.*, pertaining to an ommatidium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 452 note, Patten points out the following general features. Every eye consists as a rule of a number of eye elements or *ommatidia*, which may and do occur isolated as well as aggregated. Every ommatidium is composed of 2-4 central cells or *retinophores* fused together, and enclosing an axial nerve, and of one or more surrounding circles of pigmented cells or *retinulae*. *Ibid.* 492 [Arthropoda] In a polymeniscous eye a single lens-facet, a vitrella, and retinula constitute an 'element', or the two latter, an *ommatidium*.

Ommatophore (p'mat'of'or) *Zool.* [*a.* *mod.* L. *ommatophorus*, *f.* Gr. *ὀμματo*-eye + *-φόρος* bearing.] In the Mollusca and other Invertebrates. Any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye; an eye-stalk; *e.g.* the 'horn' of a snail. So *Ommatophorous* (-p'f'orəs) *a.*, bearing an eye, as an eye-stalk.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 354 The tentacle which may be converted into a special eye-stalk (ommatophore). 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Ommatophore*.

Omnity (om'n'i'ti) *rare* Also 7-9 *omniety*. [*f.* L. *omnis*-s, *omne* all + -ITY; perh. immed. from a scholastic L. **omniūtiās*.

A more regularly-formed L. *omniūtiās* (of which the Eng. repr. would be *omniety* of quality etc.) is used by PAVICUS *Novae de Universis Philosophia* (ed. Venice 1593) 13, app. transl. late philosophical Gr. *παντοτις* (Prof. Bywater)]

The condition of being all; 'allness'

1638 W. GILBERT in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 494 In the apprehension of God's Omniety, and his own Nothing. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 35 So nothing became something and Omniety [ad. 1682 Omniety] informed Nullity into an Essence. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 339 In the language of the old schools, Unity + Omniety = Totality. 1860 A. HAYWARD tr. *Goethe's Faust* Notes 167 *The Gensens* is the Omniety of the metaphysicians

Omnif- (gmni-), combining form of L. *omnis* all, used already in ancient L. in forming compound adjs. as *omnifer* all-bearing, *omnigenus* of all kinds, *omniparens* all-producing, *omnipotens* all-powerful, *omnivorus* all-devouring. The number of these was increased in Christian and late L., by such additions as *omniscius* all-knowing, *omnifarius* omnifarious, *omnivaleus* all-powerful, and in med. Schol. L. by such as *omnipresens*, *omniscientia*, finally in mod. L. and esp. in Eng. itself by a multitude of words formed more or less on the model of these, or to supply a latinized equivalent to an Eng. compound in ALL-, as in *omni-patient* all-suffering, *omni-percipient* all-perceiving, etc. The longer-established and more used words in *omni-* will be found in their places as Main words; the following are of more occasional occurrence.

Omnifactive *a.*, active in all things or every-

where (also *absol.* as *sō*). **Omnifareh** (-ājk), ruler

of all things. **Omnibenevolent** *a.* [after *omni-*

potens, etc.], benevolent towards all, so **Omnibenevolence**, universal benevolence. **Omnicausal**

ity, the fact of being the cause of all things, universal causality. **Omnicoimpetent** *a.*, com-

petent or having jurisdiction in all causes; so

Omnicoimpotence, competence in all causes

Omnicoorpo'real *a.*, comprising all material bodies

Omnio'redu'ity, universal credulity, capacity of

believing anything whatever. **Omnio'erudite** *a.*,

learned in all (or very many) subjects, having

universal erudition. **Omnio'essence**, universal

essence or being. **Omnio'ferous** *a.* [*L.* *omnifer*

see -FEROUS] (see quot.) **Omnio'fidel** *a.* [after

infidel], believing everything, holding all creeds.

Omnio'gerent (-džerēnt) *a.* [*L.* *gerent-em*, pr. pple

of *gerere* to perform, carry on, do], universally

working, performing all kinds of work. **Omnio-**

graph [see -GRAPH], 'a pantograph' (*rare*) (Web-

ster 1864). **Omnio'legent** *a.* [*L.* *legent-em*, pr.

ppl. of *legere* to read], reading everything, ac-

quainted with all (or a very great amount of)

literature. **Omnio'lingual** (-liŋgwāl) *a.* [*L.* *lingua*

tongue, language], speaking or understanding all

languages. **Omnio'loquent** *a.* [*L.* *loquent-em*, pr.

ppl. of *loqui* to speak], speaking of all things or

on all subjects. **Omnio'cent** *a.* [*L.* *lucent-em*,

pr. pple. of *luere* to shine], shining upon all or

everywhere. † **Omnio'mode**, **Omnio'modous** *adjs.*

[*L.* *omnimodus*, *f.* *modus* MODUS], existing in all

modes or ways, of all sorts. **Omnio'nescience**

(-ne'sjēns) [after *omniscience* - see NESCIENCE],

ignorance of everything, universal ignorance; so

Omnio'nsient *a.*, ignorant of everything. **Omnio-**

parent *a* [L. *omniparens*: see PARENT], producing or bringing forth all things; in quot. 1609 as *sh.* = parent of all **Omni-parent** *a* = prec. (in quot. *absol.*) **Omni-parity** [see PARRY], the state of being all equal, universal equality. **Omni-parous** *a* [late L. *omni-par-us* (c 500), L. *-parus* bringing forth, producing] = **omniparent** **Omni-patient** (pā'jēnt) *a*, patient of everything, having unlimited endurance. **Omni-percipient** *a*, perceiving all things; so **Omni-percipientia**, **Omni-percipienty**. **Omni-potent** *a*, all-perfect **Omni-pregnant** *a*, ready to produce anything **Omni-prudent** *a* [see PRUDENT], having universal foresight, or exercising universal providence **Omni-representativeness**, the quality of being representative of all forms or kinds. **Omni-scient** *a* [L. *sciō-scire* to desire to know], desiring to know everything **Omni-scribent**, **Omni-scriptive** *adjs* [L. *scribere* to write], writing on all subjects. **Omni-sentience** (-se nshēns), universal feeling or sensation. **Omni-significancy**, universal significance or meaning **Omni-spectator** *a* [L. *spect-*, ppl. stem of **specere* (-spicere) to look], looking into or beholding all things **Omni-temporal** *a* [L. *tempus* time], relating to all times; including in its meaning all the various tenses. **Omni-tendant** *a* [L. *omni-tendens*, *f* tendere to hold], holding or containing all things. **Omni-tolerant** *a*, tolerant of everything. **Omni-tonic** (-tō'nik) *a*. *Mus* [F. *omnisonne*], relating to all tones or tonalities (see quot.) **Omni-vagant** *a*. [L. *vagant-em*, ppl. pr. of *vagare* to wander, cf. L. *omnivagus*], wandering everywhere. **Omni-valent** [late L. *omni-valens*], **Omni-valous** *adjs* [L. *valere* to be strong], all-prevailing, all-powerful, omnipotent; so **Omni-valence**, omnipotence **Omni-various** *a*, of all varieties or different kinds. **Omni-verbi vorous** *a* [L. *verbum* word, *vorare* to devour], capable of 'swallowing' all words (humorous). **Omni-vidence** [L. *videre* to see after omnipotence, etc.], the capacity of seeing all things **Omni-vision**, a seeing of all things; **universal inspection** (Davies). **Omni-vision** (-vī'zōn), the action or faculty of seeing all things, omnividence **Omni-volent** *a* [L. *omni-volens*], willing everything.

Among other self-explanatory compounds, chiefly nonce-words, which have been used, are *omni-centralizing*, *omni-conclusive*, *omni-dexterity*, *omni-directive*, *omni-loving*, *omni-motive*, *omni-penetrative*, *omni-productive*, *omni-scientism*, *omni-swallowing*, *omni-tolerant*, *omni-versifier*, *omni-volent* (all-living) As derivatives from *adjs.*, Bailey (vol. II, 1727) has *omni-ferousness*, *omni-parentness*.

1846 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 196 The simplicity of Monotheism cancels the pretended host, and takes the collective universe as the symbol of the Omnipresent and the Omnipotent Mind 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX 29 He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and omnipotent 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 The hierarchy will extend from the unarch, or head of a phalange, to the Omniarch, or head of the universe 1850 DORRILL *The Roman vii.* So the ordinance of the world, drawn up, might hail the Omniarch 1854 L. HUNT *Frail No.* 9 65 The old dilemma between omnipotence and omnibenevolence perplexed the understanding then as it does now. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk* xi 2002 Omnipotence sees, Omnipotence could stop, Omnipotence pardons 1879 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii 182 What an Omnipotent and Omnipotent God did know and could do for Man's Salvation, an Omnipotent God would certainly have done 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i iv § 8 200 Absolute perfection does not only comprehend perfect knowledge or understanding, but also 'omni causality and omnipotence. 1900 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 223 That [doctrine] which would preach the 'omnicompetence of parliament. 1897 BENTHAM *Logical Arrangem.* Wks 1843 X. 561/2 Judicature undiscontinued. Judicatures 'omnicompetent 1889 MAITLAND *Sol. Pleas Manorial Cts.* p. lvi, Men no longer see any objection to the King's court making itself an omnicompetent court of first instance 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i iv § 18 347 [In ancient Egyptian theology] He [God] is both Incorporeal and 'Omnicorporeal, for there is nothing of any Body, which he is not. 1845 Q. *Rev.* LXXV 203 He loses no opportunity of showing his 'omnicredulity. 1892 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super in Archæica* (1875) II 194 What an ambidexterity, or rather 'omni-dexterity, had the man. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xcv. III 211 Thut 'omni-eudite man himself is likely to have seen the books from whence Gaffarel derived his knowledge 1824 DOWNE *Serm.* xliii. 431 In mine omnipotence, in mine omnipresence, in mine 'omni essence, he is equal partner with me 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Omni-ferous (*omni-fer*), that beareth or bringeth forth all things, or of all kinds. 1848 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 35 He is, then, rather 'omni-fidel than infidel 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 383 Here that old 'omni-gerent worker [the ocean] has turned lapidary. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 872 In all the ranks of the 'omni-gent philosophers 1850 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 331 De Quincy was not exactly, as Southey was, 'omni-gent'. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain*, etc. 59 Antonio is apparently 'omni-lingual 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 226 These 'omni-loquent professors of Facetie 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) II. 204 The bearer of encouragement and intelligence from omniquotent Zeus. 1851 BIGGS *New Disp.* 2 The serene and 'omni-lucent fountain, the Intellect 1891 M. MAARTENS *Old Maid's Love* II ix 213 The wide radiance of heaven, omnipresent, omniscient. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Omni-mode, of all manners or fashions, infinite

in means, of every way 1827 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 132 You will be forced to confess an 'omni-modous desolation of the Roman Empire 1894 HOWE *Wks* (1834) 139 Absolute omnimodous simplicity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 95 In 'omni-nescence we approach Omnipotence 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 362/1 The astounding pretensions to universal knowledge and ideal omniscience displayed in all his novels and dramas 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 574/2 One of the omniscient, or 'omni-nescient, persons who do 'London Correspondence' 1869 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1878) 12 O Thou all-powerful-kind 'Omni-parent, What holds thy hands that should defend thy head? 1847 H. MORE *Poems* 197 Omniparent Sol with golden visage clear. 1886 SHELTON *tr. Plautus's Salammbô* v 99 The supreme Rabbet, the 'Omni-parent, the last-imagined. 1835 F. WHITE *Sabbath Ep. Ded.* 9 They command whatsoever their working heads affect to wit, 'Omni-parity of Church men. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 245 Worse than this is the levelling and jumbling of ages by this preposterous omni-parity of appearance. 1755 JOHN-SON, *All-bearing*, that which bears every thing, 'omni-parous. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. 111. With this his so omnipotent or rather 'omni-patient Talent of being Gulled 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 167 That plain solid omnipotent man had within him some immense resource of high principle and pure passion 1864 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* II. 21 This Omnipotence or 'Omni-percipient terrestrial 1894 H. NISBIT *Bush Gr. & Rom.* 235 He saw many different phases of this omnipercipient, which may be bestowed at any moment upon the industrious devotee of this ancient lore, or black magic. 1864 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* II. 23 The Communication of this 'Omni-percipienty. *Ibid.* 20 An 'omni-percipient Omnipotence, which does hear and see what ever is said or transacted in the World 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i iv § 18 331 This is the Perfect and genuine Son of the first 'Omni-perfect (Gr. *πᾶντελειον*) Being. 1811 DORRILL *Psychical Versa Corat's Crad.*, 'Omni-pregnant They hatch all wares for which the buyer calls 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I 316 A certain omni-pregnant, nihil-parturient genius of my acquaintance 1842 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) x The omnipotent and 'omni-pudent great God of heaven and earth. 1854 MRS. BROWNING *Gr. Chr. Poets* 25 The secret of his wonderful fertility and 'omni-representativeness 1837 C. LOFT *Ser. & Sermonals* 106 These 'omni-scurrant gentry resemble one of the monster words of Aristophanes 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 June 700/2 The subject has since been dealt with by the 'omni-scribent Sir Thomas Farrer 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 356 In short, he may be reckoned 'omni-scriptive or pangraphic 1851 J. B. HUME *Udine & Viking* II. 111. *Poems of early years* 19 Mid centre of the Universe, all feeling, eye and ear In 'Omni-sentience poised, he lives throughout the total sphere 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xciii. III. 293 Which in its 'omni-significance may promise anything, and yet pledges the writer to nothing 1743 S. BOYSE *Poems* III. The great omniscient 'omni-spective Power! These first and last, -these only, I adore! 1850 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 584/1 In this sense it [the Infinitive] may be called timeless = 'omni-temporal. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Omni-tendent, that contains all things 1855 BACON *Lit. Stud.*, *Cowper* (1879) I. 264 A vague, literary, 'omni-tolerant idleness 1879 GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 517 The 'omni-tonic system [of Fctis], whose main principle is that harmonic combinations exist by which any given sound may be resolved into any key and any mode. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Omni-vagant, wandering every where, that runs up and down in all places 1891 L. MERRICK *Viol. Moses* III. xiii 200 Vice was omnivagant and reigned supreme 1867 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* (1878) 17 Which Sonne is but the Sires Intelligence, Making another one 'Omni-valence 1869 - *Holy Rood* 12 Is Sinne so strong, or so 'Omni-valent, that by Her pow'r, thy pow'r is vanquished? 1773 J. ROSS *Frail No.* 1 236 (MS.) By ocular proof of that omnivagant power *Ibid.* ii. 50 The dreadful dungeon of 'omni-valous pains. 1824 HERWOOD *Gleanings* viii 395 Tiberius Caesar builded that chamber, wherein were discovered the 'omni-various shapes of beastly and preposterous luxuries. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i 102, I am 'omni-verbivorous by nature and training 1884 E. A. ASBOTT *Midland* ii. xviii, 'Omni-vidence is the attribute of God alone 1866 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 26 Not to pretend inspection into the Book of life, seeing all other books have come under their 'Omni-vidence. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sep. & Syr. Shrin.* I. v. 99 The hawk signifying 'omni-vision, and the scarabeus, chiefly typical of creation and of the world 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Omni-volent, that willet or desireth all things

Omniana (ōmni,ā nā). [f. L. *omnis* all, *omnia* all things + *-ana*.] Notes or scraps of information about everything, or about all (or very many) kinds of things; 'ana' of all kinds. Also *attrib.* 1807 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* II 185 Now it is only in the Athenæum that I get at the *omniana* passing in your brain 1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1859) III 461, I should very well like to edit Sir T. Browne's works. and add such *Omniana* notes as my stores may enable me to furnish **Omnibenevolent**, etc.: see OMNI-.

Omnibus (ōmni'būs), *sb.* and *a*. [a. F. *omnibus* (c 1282, in Dict. Acad. 1835), a L. *omnibus* 'for all', dative pl. of *omnis* all, in Fr. phrase *voiture omnibus* = *voiture pour tous*, 'vehicle for all'.] *A. sb.*

1. A four-wheeled public vehicle for carrying passengers, with the inside seats extending along the sides, and the entrance at the rear, and with or without seats on the roof; usually plying along a fixed route. (Colloq. shortened to *bus*.)

1829 SHILLIBEER *Memo. to Chairman of Board of Stamps* 3 Apr. 5, I am engaged in building a vehicle after the manner of the recently established French *Omnibus*, which when completed I purpose starting on the Paddington road 1829 *Saturday's Newsletter*, The new vehicle, called the omnibus, commenced running this morning [4 July] from Paddington to the City. 1830 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 188/1 A barricade was formed across the street by one of those long coaches to which the Parisians have given the name of *Omnibus* 1834

L. RITCHIE *Wand by Seine* 179 note, A steam omnibus has also begun to ply regularly on the crowded thoroughfare of the City Road 1835 MARRIAT *Olla Podr. vi.* (Rildg) 20 Omnibuses, diligences, or cars, which are attached to the steam-tugs 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II viii 397, I was put down at the station, where omnibuses were in waiting 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Within & Without* iv 79 The London omnibus, or 'bus as it is universally called.. is in form a mere ugly square box on wheels.

b. fig.

1831 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II 455 The great reform omnibus [the Reform Bill] moves but slowly 1894 J. H. OVERTON *Eng. Ch. 19th Cent.* 121 His [Arnold's] scheme of making the Church a sort of theological omnibus never took any definite shape

2 = *Omnibus-box*. see B. 2.

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* vi, Having just arrived from the omnibus at the opera.

3. *Glass-making* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Omnibus* 1 (*Glass-making*) A sheet-iron cover for articles in a lehr or annealing-arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air

4. A man or boy who assists a waiter at an hotel, restaurant, etc.

1888 *Star* 11 Aug. 4/5 To pay to what is known in a restaurant as an 'omnibus', i. e. a lad that clears the tables 1891 *Daily News* 19 June 2/6 Omnibuses apprentices - who wait on the waiters

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *omnibus-cad* (CAD 2 3), *-driving adj.*, *-fashion adv.*, *-riding adj.*, *trade, traffic, wheel*, omnibus-man, the driver or conductor of an omnibus

1834 *Tait's Mag.* Feb. 41/1 The omnibus trade became too flourishing to be limited to what are called the 'metropolis roads' 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlv, A sceptical audience of omnibus cads and nursemaids. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv xvi, Omnibus driving expressions 1868 *Less Mid. Age* 2 The rattle of omnibus wheels running down to the railway station. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/2 The railways must unite the facilities, of omnibus traffic with their greater speed 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 6/6 For the benefit of the Omnibusmen's Superannuation Fund

B. adj.

1. Relating to or serving for numerous distinct objects at once; comprising a large number of items or particulars. e. g. an *omnibus bill*, *clause, order, faculty*.

1857 in Herrig *Beiträge* XXII 163 *Omnibus bills*, bills which contain laws dissimilar in their character and purposes 1884 *Western Daily Press* 22 Feb. 5/5 The Corporation Omnibus Bill has been rejected 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 2/1 The Revenue Bill which Mr. Goschen introduced is an omnibus bill of four parts, dealing with Customs, Taxes, Stamps, Excise, and Miscellaneous, in twenty-six clauses. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 16 Feb. 6/4 The instructions moved to the Conference Committee upon the omnibus Territorial bill. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/6 There is what is called an 'omnibus resolution' embracing a whole programme of reforms 1900 *Durham Dioces. Gaz.* Feb. 10 Omnibus Faculty for 1890 for the following works.

2. *spec.* a *Omnibus box*, a name given to large boxes on the pit tier in some theatres and opera-houses, appropriated to a number of subscribers *b. Omnibus train* [after F. train *omnibus* (Hatz)], a railway train stopping at all the stations on the route. *c* In electrical works, applied to a bar, wire, etc. through which passes the whole of the current proceeding from the source

1853 H. D. WOLFE *Pict. Span. Life* 50 Some are hired for the season by families, while others are omnibus boxes, or let off in ephemeral places 1864 B. LUMLEY *Reminisc. Opera* 15 [The great 'Tamburini Row' at opening of Oper. season 1841] The famous omnibus boxes were filled, towards the conclusion of the opera, with the fashionable allies of the coalition. *Ibid.* 16 The whole party of the noble and fashionable occupants of the omnibus boxes leaped on the stage. The gallant chevaliers of the 'omnibus' waved their hats triumphantly and shouted 'Victory! 1883 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* I 295 He was in the omnibus box at the opera. 1893 MARG. SYMONDS *Dog's Paw* in 164 We were advised... to travel to Padua' by the ordinary omnibus train, and let the specials go by 1894 *Times* 17 Jan. 7/5 A duster was found lying on the terminal which was connected with the omnibus bar, and the deceased had, it was stated, left the omnibus plug on when it ought to have been off.

Hence **Omnibus v. nonce-nd.** (*a*) To omnibus *it*, to travel by omnibus; (*b*) to place in an omnibus 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 111, I was obliged to cab it, omnibus it, and run it the whole morning 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 227 The other day I was omnibused with a bore.

Omnicausality to **Omni-essence**: see OMNI-
Omniety: see OMNIETY.

Omnifarious (ōmni-fā'ri-ŋs), *a* [f. L. *omni-farius* (f. OMNI- all, of *multifarious*) + *-ous*] Of all kinds or forms, exceedingly various, relating to or dealing with all kinds of things

1853 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* in xv (1712) 135 That all the Species of things came first out of the Earth, by the omnifarious attempt of the particles of the matter upon one another 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. 1. § 25 26 The Confused Chaos of Omnifarious Atoms 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii 209 If Thou omnifarious Drunks would'st brew 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II i § 22 A mind capacious of omnifarious erudition

Hence **Omnifariousness**.

1806 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* II 127 In the nude cyphrelessness of the story and in the omnifariousness of the language.

Omniferous, etc.: see OMNI-.

Omnific (pmni'fik), *a* [f. med. or mod. L. *omnific-us*, f. OMNI- + *-ficus* making] Making all things; all-creating.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii 217 Silence, ye troubld waves, and thou Deep, peace, Said then th' Omnific Word 1778 *Phil Suro*, 5 *lrel* 441 Who attribute to climate an omnific influence upon the fine arts 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 115 The creation of the world by one Omnific God

Hence **Omnificence** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

So **Omnificent** *a.* = OMNIFIC

1862 Mrs SPED *Last Yrs Ind* 178 Visvuarma, the car-penter of the gods, but properly the omnificent, in his haste cut his finger

Omniform (pmni'fɔrm), *a* [ad late L. *omni-form-is*, f. OMNI- + *forma* shape, form see -FORM] Of all forms or shapes; taking any or every form; exhibiting or comprising every variety of form

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* i 1x, This is that ancient Edoor omniform, 1897-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III 155 If the Soul be united to this omniform Essence of God 1744 BERKELEY *Serms* 28r The living fire, the living, omniform summary of the world, and other expressions, occurring in the ancient and Platonic philosophy. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 760 Thou omniform and most mysterious Sea.

So **Omniformal** *a.* = prec.; + **Omniformist** [after *conformist*], one who assumes all forms or fashions, one who conforms to all.

1863 E. Hooker *Prof. Porridge's Mystic Div.* 59 To become all things to all men, with the Doctor of the Gentiles, that Omniformist 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 The stars Stand clustered into omniformal spheres.

Omniformity (pmni'fɔrmɪti), [f. late L. *omni-form-is* (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being omniform; the being of all forms

1644 HARDWICK in *Toler. Disaggr. & Cond* (1670) 26 We have undertaken the establishment of Uniformity, and how can that stand with this Omniformity I understand not. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* i 1x, The soul By her own Central omniformity Brings forth in her own self when ought doth move her 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i v 222 Containing some modal account of the Divine Ideality or Omniformity 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 346 Symbolizing the unity of nature, while it represents the omniformity of her delegated functions.

Omniformness = prec. (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Omnify (pmni'faɪ), *v.* [f. OMNI- + -FY.]

+ **L. trans.** To make everything of; to account as all in all. *Obs.*

1622 WARD *Serm.*, *Christ all* (1862) 3 That he might magnify or rather, as you see [Col. ii. 11] omnify his Lord and Master Christ. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 89 A nullifying of self and magnifying (I may call it omnifying) of God

2 To render universal

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 221 Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it 1806 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec. 839 If, in all 'well-to-do' circles, the family wish to be omnified, to give money to real prisoners of poverty or disease

+ **Omnigatherum**. *Obs.* Also 5 omnegadrum, 6 omni-gatherum, omnegatherum, 6 omni-gatherome, 7 omni-gadrum, 9 omni-gatherum. [f. OMNI- + GATHER *v.* + -um after L. sbs.] = OMNIUM GATHERUM; spec. in Scottish burgh records, 'a name given to the unincorporated craftsmen of a burgh' (Jam. Suppl. 2).

141. HOCCELEIN in *B. M. Addit. MS.* 2466a (Wks E. E. T. S. Intro. 30 note) Omnegadrum 1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 70 b, Dioscorides of whom he [Pliny] hath conveyed so much learned stuff into his omnigatherum 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 492 They [Soldiers] were a rash confused multitude of Omni-gatherum together, having no reason nor patience. 1594 G. HARVEY 3rd *lett.* in *Shaks. Allusion Bks* i. (1874) 131 A Rayler, a beggar, an Omni-gatherum, a Gay-nothing 1603 Sir C. Heywood *Fud. Astral* xxi 423 The rest of his hotch-potch and omnigatherum against Astrologie 1604 *Burgh Records* *Stirling* 17 Dec. (1887) 112 Thair salbe joyned, yerlie, to the counsell of this burgh, tua of the ald merchand balleis, and tua of the omni-gadrum, as extraordinar perones of counsell. 1624 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 184 The town sal pay yerlie 4, the guild brethren 20, the crafts 20, the malmen 20, and the omni-gadrum, viz. the wrichtis, maisones, coupares, histares, glassin-wrichtis, sklatteris, gardneris, the soume of ten pundis yerlie 1650 *Ibid.* (1889) 302 The mechaniks and omni-gadrum 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 97 And terour gar'd them loup pell-mell. In omne-gatherum at that bell.

Omnigener, *a. rare* -1. [a late L. *omnigener* (in *Gloss. Cyrill.*) of every kind, f. OMNI- + *genus*, *gener* kind] = next

1857 *Nat. Mag.* I 371 Bulwer Lytton who on the whole has achieved the omnigener ultimate success

Omnigenous (pmni'dʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. *omni-gen-us* of all kinds (f. *omni-* all- + *genus* kind) + -OUS.] Of all kinds.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMMUS 23, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongruous, Omnigenous, Pluranimous. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iii. 212 Spinoza, known too well to fame, Who dar'd a God omnigenous to frame. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to *J. Kenyon* (1895) 640 A miraculous combination of erudition, broad, deep, and omnigenous 1859 *Times* 23 Mar. 9/5 National Museums and universal omnigenous collections and reservoirs of all conceivable things

Hence **Omnigenousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Omnigent to **Omniperfect**: see OMNI-

Omnipotence (pmni'ptəns), [ad. late L. *omnipotentia*, f. *omnipotent-ens* see -ENCE. Cf. F. *omnipotence* (1527 in Hatz-Darm.)] The quality

of being omnipotent; infinite or unlimited power; almightiness. *a. strictly*, as an attribute of deity; hence God himself, = 'the Omnipotent'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* iii. Chorus. Who thinks that Ioue the maker of vs all, Hath not in hym omnipotence also To guide and gouerne all things here below? 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Cleo.* iii. Wks. 1856 I 36 Tossing up A gratefull spirit to Omnipotence 1657 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxi 187 *margin*, The Right of Gods Sovereignty is derived from his Omnipotence 1725 POPE *Odys.* i 78 And will Omnipotence neglect to save The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Luke* 218 Omnipotence is simply the power of fulfilling the absolute law of perfection as it is realised

b. gen as an attribute of persons or things; hence *transf.* an omnipotent force or agency.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* f. 53 Oh, what a world of profit and delight, Of power, of honour, of omnipotence, Is promis'd to the studious artisan 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* x. § 123 The Omnipotence of an Ordinance of Parliament, confirmed all that was this way done. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv xciii, Opinion an omnipotence,—whose veils Mantles the earth with darkness, until right And wrong are accidents 1839 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 4/8 The omnipotence of Parliament, which means its supremacy over the law.

+ **Omnipotency**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *omnipotentia*: see prec. and -ENCY] = prec. *a. strictly*, as an attribute of deity.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 218 God of his omnipotence Hath brought you now forth to our grete comfort. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 311 To declare his omnipotence & wisdom 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii 59 'Tis a great step to omnipotence and 'tis hard to define what miracles, on this side creation, require an infinite power. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, Matt. xiv 15 All things being equally easy to omnipotency. *b. generally* see prec. *b.*

1604 JAS I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 107 Such is the miraculous omnipotence of our strong tasted Tobacco, as it cures all sorts of diseases. 1639 DRUMM of HAWTH *Remo* a Wks (1711) 189 It is answered, that the parliament and general assembly have an omnipotency and arbitrary power. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 467 Faith hath a kind of omnipotency in it; it is able to do all things

Omnipotent (pmni'ptənt), *a* [a. F. *omnipotent* (11-12th c. in Littré), ad L. *omnipotent-em*, f. OMNI- + *potens*, *-ent-ens* able, powerful.]

1. Strictly said of God (or of a deity) or His attributes. Almighty, infinite in power.

c 1314 *Guy Warw* (1887) p. 398 On Iesu omnipotent He poust wip dreeri mode c 1386 CHAUCER *Wp's Prolog.* 423 As helpe me verray god omnipotent. 1429 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* i 37 By god omnypotent I wolde levei have loste my castell. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xix 6 Sayinge: Alleluia, for god omnipotent [Wyclif, almyhty] hath raigned 1665 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacri.* iii 1 § 1 A production of it by the omnipotent Will and Word of God. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i xv, I told him That he [God] was Omnipotent, could do every thing for us 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i 1 52 Whether the word of Jove omnipotent Be false or true.

2. *gen* All-powerful; having full or absolute power or authority, having unlimited or very great power, force, or influence, exceedingly strong or mighty.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* v. 8 O omnipotent Ioue, how nere the God drew to the complexion of a Goose 1775 BURKE *Lett.*, to *Dk. Richmond* (1844) II 75 The tones and courtiers are powerful there, but not omnipotent. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, The Duke of Buckingham, the omnipotent favourite both of the King and the Prince of Wales 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii 79 The Senate was thus made omnipotent and irresponsible.

b. humorously Capable of anything; unparalleled, utter, arrant; huge, 'mighty'. (Cf. ALMIGHTY 2 ¶.)

1566 SHAKS i *Hen IV.* i. 11. 12x This is the most omnipotent Villaine, that euer cryed, Stand, to a true man 1596 NASHE *Have with you Wks* (Grosart) III 51 Farre more boystrous and cumbersome than a pair of Swissers omnipotent galeaze breeches.

3 *abol.* or *as sb.* An omnipotent being; spec. (with the) the Almighty, God.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* *Pr. Acad.* (1618) III 639 In such sort as it pleaseth the Omnipotent to make them worthy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 49 Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms 1829 J. MILLER *Sibyl's Leaves* i. 288 What can an Omnipotent find in the possession of his power, an Omniscent in the possession of his wisdom, but that love [etc.]? 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes* *Pr. Hist.* 62 The open mind, The Omnipotent's prime gift.

Hence + **Omnipotentness** = OMNIPOTENCE

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

+ **Omnipotentia**, *a. Obs. rare* -1 [f. L. *omnipotentia* OMNIPOTENCE + -ARY.] Of, belonging to, or involving omnipotence; omnipotent.

1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 52r That the cessation of Tempests, is by, through, and from an .. uncontrollable omnipotentia power that is in God.

Omnipotently, *adv.* [f. OMNIPOTENT + -LY.] In an omnipotent manner, with almighty or unlimited power; almightily.

c 1641 B. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 410 Another impious heresie of Fatal Necessity, over and upon all things, which do omnipotently come to passe. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 294 Fools, who from God omnipotence detract, Think atoms can omnipotently act. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 366 It is perhaps on persons such as I that nature most omnipotently works.

Omnipresence (pmni'prezəns), [f. as next. see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being omnipresent. *a. strictly*, as an attribute of God, etc. see OMNIPRESENT *a.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 89 An omnipresence, or, an incorporeity, is truly in God. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv 288 Next to God's Eternitie follows his Immensitie or Omnipresence, which denotes his presence in allthings and allspaces 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii iv § 2 Questions which may be raised about his own Divine Essence or Substance, his Immensity or Omnipresence 1885 L. ASBOTT in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXVIII 179 Most Christians do not believe in the omnipresence of God, they only believe in His ubiquity.

b. generally: see OMNIPRESENT *b.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 343 The bright omnipresence Of morning through the orient cavern flowed 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i ix, The omnipresence of casualties threatened all projects with futility 1899 *Westm. Gas* 9 Aug. 3/2 The most vivid impression to which the foreigner is subjected (in England) is, that of the omnipresence of advertising.

+ **Omnipresency**. *Obs.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnipresencia* (Du Cange), f. *omnipresent-ens*: see next and -ENCY.] = prec

1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* 156/2 If we forsake this apprehension of the omnipresency of Ahad, God and all things else will prove mere bodies 1664 — *Antid. Idolatry* vii. 84 That they [images of the saints] have at least a terrestriall Omnipresency, which no invisible Power, has but only God 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 9 Delight to be alone and single with omnipresency.

Omnipresent (pmni'prezənt), *a* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnipresent-em* (Du Cange), f. OMNI- + *present-em* PRESENT.] Present at the same time in all places; everywhere present. *a.* In the strict or absolute sense; chiefly said of the Deity.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 237 It is proper to the diuine nature to be infinite, omnipotent, omnipresent. 1711 KEN *Christophol* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 426 Thou while below wert yet on high, By Omnipresent Deity. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 105 There is one Mind, one omnipresent Mind, Omnic. 1885 L. ASBOTT in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXVIII 179 God is not ubiquitous, but omnipresent, and never through all eternity can you and I be nearer to Him than we are at this moment

b. In more general or weakened sense.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 40 A Spirit in our Bulk resides, Which all our Force corporeal guides; There omnipresent reigns. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxi, It was a maxim which he repeated after the great Putty, that a capable agent makes himself omnipresent. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xix. (1872) 334 The bird is omnipresent. Hence **Omnipresentness** = OMNIPRESENCE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

+ **Omnipresential**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. med. L. *omnipresentia* (see above) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or involving omnipresence

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 1. 22 But his omnipresential filling all things being an inseparable property of his diuine nature, always agreed to him.

Omnipresently, *adv.* [f. OMNIPRESENT + -LY.] In an omnipresent manner; so as to be everywhere present

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 137 He exists every way infinitely, and therefore both eternally and omnipresently. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 30 No principle interpenetrates the world of God more omnipotently than this

Omniprevalent (pmni'prevalənt), *a.* [f. OMNI- + PREVALENT, after L. type **omniprevalent-em*.]

1. All-prevailing, having all power or influence

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1840) III. 210 Being chaplain to the earl of Dunbar, then omni-prevalent with King James.

2. Prevailing everywhere; universally prevalent.

a 1849 FOX *Longfellow's Ballads* Wks. 1864 III. 367 The combination of the two omni-prevalent ideas 1882 COUES *Brogen* (1884) 35 Some form of worship is omniprevalent.

Omniprudent, etc. see OMNI-

+ **Omniregency**, *Obs.* [f. OMNI- + REGENOY] All-ruling condition; universal rule.

1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Omniregency*, the having all authority in ones own hands a 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 156 He could not govern there with such an absolute Omni-regency, as he had done in the Families of private Gentlemen. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i (1692) 28 The omni regency of Divine Providence is the tree of Life in the midst of the garden of the world.

+ **Omniscian**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *omniscius* (see OMNISCIOSUS) + -AN.] One who professes to know everything.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 188 [He] would be thought to .. know all things, like Iarchas, . and Salomon, the archpatrons of our new Omnisicians.

Omniscience (pmni'siəns, -iəns), [ad. med. Schol. L. *omniscientia* (Du Cange), f. OMNI- + *scientia* knowledge: see -ENCE. Cf. mod. F. *omniscience* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The quality of being omniscent. *a.* Strictly. Infinite knowledge; hence *transf.* the omniscent Being, the Deity.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.*, Titus i 9 His omniscience . searcheth the heart, discovereth the thoughts. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 28a 'Tis a professed and authentick obscurity, unknown to all but to the omniscience of the Almighty 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 4 The Survey of the whole Creation . is a Prospect worthy of Omniscience. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 272 To assist Omnis-science with his Counsels, and lend a helping hand to Omnipotence.

b. Hyperbolically. Universal knowledge.

a 1845 SVD SMITH in L. Todhunter *William Whewell* (1876) I xxi. 470 [Said of Whewell] Science is his forte, and omniscience is his foible. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii xii, A foible of Mr. Holt's, was omniscience 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 179 Men at that time thought nothing of making a speciality of omniscience

+ **Omni-sciency**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. or from next + -ENCY.] = prec

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 62 God, in the omniscience of His wisdom, surveyed the latitude of all occurrences 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II (1726) 464 That Intellectual Omniscience, which contains all the Natures and Ideas of things. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm* Wks. 1871 II. 253 My eternity and omniscience are as much in him as in myself

Omniscient (omni-scent, -sient), *a* [ad mod. L. *omniscient*, -ent-em, substituted for med. L. *omniscius* (OMNISCIOS) under the influence of *omniscientia* (see prec.), the substituted element being L. *sciens*, -ent-em pr. pple 'knowing'. Grotius *De Ver. Rel. Chr.* uses both *omniscius* and *omnisciens*. So F. *omniscient* (1737 in Hatz.-Darm.).

1. Knowing all things, all-knowing, infinite in knowledge. *a* Strictly: esp. of God

1604 R. CANNERY *Table Alph.* *Omniscient*, knowing all things. c.1615 BACON *Adv. to Vilters* Wks 1879 I 510 By no means trust to your own judgement alone, for no man is omniscient. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III 1054 This law the Omniscient Power was pleased to give, That every kind should by succession live. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 227 With averted eyes the omniscient Judge Scorns the base hureling 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* IV. 154 Inspiration does not make men omniscient.

b. Hyperbolically: Having universal or very extensive knowledge.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Apr. an. 1776 note, A gentleman . from his extraordinary stores of knowledge, styled omniscient. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Bar* (1894) 251, I was roused by a very pleasant meeting with the most omniscient of mountaineers.

2. *absol.* or as *sb.* An omniscient being or person: *spec.* (with *the*), the Deity, God

1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* IV, Those blind omniscients 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II 232 This divine order, which the Omniscient hath established and maintains.

Hence **Omniscientness** = OMNISCIENCE.

1797 BAILEY vol. II.

Omnisciently, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY²]. In an omniscient manner; with universal knowledge 1856 WEBSTER, *Omnisciently*, by omniscience. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 362 Both are omnisciently silly

+ **Omniscious**, *a* *Obs.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omniscius* = all-knowing (f. OMNI- + *sci-re* to know: cf. L. *nescius*, *inscius*, etc.) + -OUS] = OMNISCIENT.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 84 Schoolmen may phantastically dreame . of divers putative wisemen, even in that omniscious, and omniscient veine 1628 Bp. HALL *Old Reliq.* 139 It is an Omnipotent and Omniscious God with whom wee deale. 1728 FOXTON tr *Burnet's Resurr. Mosaic Creat.* in *Earbery tr Burnet's St. Dead* 47 Omniscious Providence, knowing all these things, accommodates itself to the various Orders of humane Things.

Omnisciturnent to **Omnispective**: see OMNI-

+ **Omniist** (omniist). *nonce-wd* [urrog f. L. *omnis* all + -IST.] (See quot.)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* VIII. (1848) 98, I am an omniist, and believe in all Religions.

+ **Omnisufficiency**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX (1701) 383/2 *Panarscia*, omni-sufficiency, endowed with parts sufficient for totality

+ **Omnisufficiency**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as next + -ENCY.] The quality of being 'omnisufficient', all-sufficiency.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 97 Wilt thou neuer acknowledge the omnisufficiency of the benefite of mans redemption by the sonne of God? 1622 DOVNE *Serm.* XVI 136 To find an Omnisufficiency in ourselves is an Intrusion, an Usurpation upon God. [1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II 142 Amid the pedantic farrago of his [J. Harvey's] omni-sufficiency (to borrow one of his own words) we come suddenly upon passages whose purity of diction reminds us of Landor]

+ **Omnisufficient**, *a* *Obs.* or *rare*. [ad. med. or mod. L. type **omnisufficient-em* all-sufficing, f. OMNI- + *sufficient-em*, pr. pple of *sufficere* to SUFFICE.] All-sufficient, all-sufficing

1543 BECON *New Year's Gift in Early Wks* (1843) 342 Take me alone for thy omnisufficient Saviour 1601 W. FARRY *Trav. Sir A. Shesley* (1863) 17 The truth thereof . is a warrant omnisufficient for the report. a.1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 586 His passion was an Omnisufficient sacrifice for the sinnes of the whole world. a.1690 HACKER *Abp. Williams* I (1693) 103 These Staffs princes must lean upon, being such Masters as are neither omni-sufficient, nor independent

Omnitemporal to **Omnitonic**: see OMNI-

Omnitude (omniitudo) *rare* [f. OMNI- + -ITUDE, after L. type **omniitudo*]. The fact of being all, 'allness', universality, 'the all', the whole, the total sum.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII (1848) 329 Holding in itself the omnitude of Being. c.1840 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* App (1866) II 287 *Some*, though always in a certain degree indefinite, is definite so far as it excludes omnitude 1896 *Scotsman* 25 June 6/4 He spoke with accuracy, authority, and omnitude of knowledge

Omnium (omniūm). [a L. *omnium* 'of all (things, sorts, etc.)', genitive pl. of *omnis* all. In sense 1, also, *omnium gatherum*, which may have been the original appellation.]

1. *Stock Exch.* The aggregate amount (at market price) of the parcels of different stocks and other

considerations, formerly offered by Government, in raising a loan, for each unit of capital (i.e. every hundred pounds) subscribed.

The subscribers to the Loan are entitled not only to hold their share in the capital (the funded loan), but to an annuity for ten years, and to the right of receiving a certain number of Lottery tickets on advantageous terms. They may sell their capital to one person, their annuity to a second, and their right to the tickets to a third. The value of all these interests together is called *omnium* and, in order to obtain a ready subscription, it ought to amount to 102½, or upwards, on 100 of capital. This difference is called the *bonus* to the subscribers' (*Encycl. Brit.* (1797) s.v. *Rund*)

1760 COLMAN *Polly Honeycomb* II, The Omniums, eh, Miss! I like the Omniums, and don't care how large a premium I give for them 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* II. vi, Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shews 1775 T. MORTIMER *Ev. man his own Broker* 163 Omnium is the whole subscription undivided, and is known in the Alley by the name of Omnium Gatherum, a cant phrase for all together 1783 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1853) VIII. 117 (Stanf.) The English omnium which at first was sold for eight or ten per cent profit, fell to one and a half 1810 GRELLIER *Hist. Nat. Debt* 392 The Omnium of this loan was at first at a premium of 2½ per cent but soon fell to a discount. 1819 T. MORTIMER *Gen. Comm. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Omnium*, a term used among the Stock Jobbers to express all the articles included in the Contract between Government and the original subscribers to a loan, which of late years has consisted generally of different proportions of three, and four per cent. Stock with a certain quantity of terminable annuities 1832-52 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.* s.v., In the loan of 36,000,000, contracted for in June, 1815, the omnium consisted of 130½ per cent reduced annuities, 44½ per cent consols, and 10½ per cent annuities, for each 100 subscribed. a.1860 *Rites Stock Exch.* in C. Fenn *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 120 The settling-day in English omnium and scrip shall be two days prior to the respective days of payment of each of the several instalments.

b. Colloquially applied to other combined stocks the constituents of which are capable of being dealt with separately

Thus 'The London Extension Stock' issued in July, 1894, by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, which could be divided into ordinary and preference stock, and gave a right to Debenture Stock on certain terms, was known on the Stock Exchange as 'Sheffield Omnium'.

2. (with allusion to prec.) The whole sum of what one values or is interested in, one's 'all'.

1766 COLMAN *Claudine Marriage* IV. iii, 'Tis my only wish at present, my omnium, as I may call it 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXII, You, that was your father's sum-total—his omnium—you that might have been the first man in the first house in the first city

3. Applied to a large wagon (? carrying the whole of a person's possessions).

1836 A. F. GARDINER *Zoolu Country* 324 Still on the cum brous omnium moves, By twelve or fourteen oxen towed

4. 'A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Omnium gatherum (omniūm gæθerūm). *collog.* Also hyphenated, and 6 *omnium gætherum*, 7 *gætherum*. Cf. OMNIGATHERUM. [f. L. *omnium* (see prec.) + *gatherum*, a mock-Latin form from GATHER v. quasi 'a gathering'.]

1. A gathering of all sorts; a miscellaneous assemblage, collection, or mixture (of persons or things); a confused medley.

1530 CHOREL *Let to Cranmer* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xii. 123 b) Certain subscriptions unto the kynge, wheroff sauff ij, there ys none wotha the botton, but be omnium gatherum.

1600 W. WATSON *Deccarodon* (1602) 43 [The Jesuits] have made religion . . a very hotch potch of omnium gatherum

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* V. iii, A rout of omnium gatherums assembled by the title of the Family of Love.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 543 The Apothecary had musterd' up his several Slops and compleated the Composition of Omniumgatherum.

1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 214 My letters to you are an odd mixture. They would appear to a stranger like the dish which is sometimes called *omnium gatherum*. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. III. vii. (1849) 107 Such an omnium gatherum as the inhabitants of a new settlement 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* III. 126 Odds and ends, and omnium gatherums, and thus, that, and the other, enough to fill nine museums.

+ b. as *adv.* In a confused medley, promiscuously *Obs.*

1648 *Merx. Acad.* No. 1 4 Being come *omnium gatherum* into the Convocation-house 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Poemo* 28 Whither we ganged as drunkenly reeling as the Ship, omnium gatherum, all together

+ 2. A kind of dance in vogue in the 17th c. *Obs.*

a.1622 BROME *New Acad.* v. Wks 1873 II. 110 *Stri* Play then Les tous ensembles *Neh.* That's the French name on't Uncle, 'tis in Dutch call'd All-to-Mall, and I call it in English, Omnium Gatherum, 'tis the daintiest daunce a.1654 SELDEN *Table-i* (Arb) 62 There has been nothing but French-more and the Cushion Dance, omnium gatherum, tolly, polly, boite come toite

+ 3 = OMNIUM I.

1775 [see OMNIUM I.] 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 305 With the omnium-gatherums, scrips, discounts, etc., it appeared that the funds and credit of Virtue were gradually rising.

Omnivagant to **Omnivorous**: see OMNI-

Omnivorous (omni-vōrus), *a*. [f. L. *omnivorus* (f. OMNI- + *vorus* devouring) + -OUS. Cf. F. *omnivore* (Buffon 18th c.).] All-devouring.

1. *lit* That devours or feeds on all kinds of food. (Opposed to *carnivorous*, *herbivorous*, etc.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Omnivorous*, that devours and eats all kind of things. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* (1848)

143 In a similar way we conclude man to be naturally omnivorous. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I (1880) 40 The Chub is rather an omnivorous fish. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* No. 624, 554 Worms are omnivorous, dragging pieces of meat as well as leaves into their burrows for the purpose of eating them.

2. *fig.* (Cf. senses of DEVOUR v.)

1791 BURKE *Let to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks VI 32 He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know that it is omnivorous, that it has no choice in its food 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 183 An omnivorous appetite for everything strange and rare 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I. ix 186 Hamilton, darkly metaphysical, omnivorous of books

So various nonce-words. **Omnivora-city** [f. late L. *omnivora-city* (Eugenius 7th c.)], **Omnivorous-ity** [f. OMNIVOROUS: see -ISITY], **omnivorousness**; **Omnivorous-ant** [L. *vorant-em* devouring], all-devouring, omnivorous; **Omnivore** [a. F., cf. *carnivore*, etc.], an omnivorous animal or person.

1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 845 But for the ostrich-like 'omnivorousity' of the wealthy collector, the Literary Stock Exchange might any day be convulsed with an ubiquitously resonant smash 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Taipa* 65 Everywhere 'The Fly' was omnipotent and 'omnivorous' 1890 *Even. Post* 8 Feb. Some of the interrogated were vegetarians, and some 'omnivores' 1896 JESSOP *Frivola* viii. 143 With the 'omnivorousity' (what a beautiful word!) of youth I eagerly devoured them.

Omnivorously, *adv* [f. OMNIVOROUS + -LY²]. In an omnivorous manner (*lit* and *fig.*)

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 644 A fish so omnivorously disposed 1883 *Fraser's Short Stud.* IV. ii 197 Newman had read omnivorously

Omnivorosness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being omnivorous (*lit* and *fig.*).

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. a.1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. II. Horne* (1877) II. lvi. 151 Do I boast of my omnivorosness of reading? 1884 *Times* 30 Dec. 7 The omnivorosness of children is balanced . . by powers of digestion which seem little short of miraculous.

Omo-, *obs.* erroneous form of **Homo-**.

Omo-hyoid (ōmōhōid), *a* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ōmos* shoulder + *hōid*.] Relating to, or connecting, the shoulder and the hyoid bone: applied to a long slender digastric muscle which arises from the upper border of the shoulder-blade and passes obliquely along the side and front of the neck to the lower border of the hyoid bone. Also as *sb.* the omohyoid muscle.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 116 Detach the process of fascia from the omo-hyoid muscle. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 121 Ligation of left common carotid, above the omo hyoid.

So **Omo-hyoid dean**, **Omo-hyoid deous** *deus* = piec.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 144 Behind the notch is the origin of the 'omo-hyoidous' muscle. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Omohyoidcan

Omoio-, *erron* form of **Homoio-**, **Homoio-**.

|| **Omophagia** (ōmōfāgīa) [mod. L., a Gr. *ōmophāgia*, f. *ōmōs* raw + *-phāgia* eating.] The eating of raw food, esp. raw flesh. So **Omophagio** (ōmōfāgīō) [mod. L.], **Omophagous** (ōmōfāgīōs) [f. Gr. *ōmophāg-ōs* + -OUS], eating, or characterized by the eating of, raw flesh; **Omophagist** (ōmōfāgīst), an eater of raw flesh.

1705 PHILLIPS, *Omophaga* (Gr.) a Feast of Bacchus, in which the mad Guests eat Goats live, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Org. Reliq. Belief* I 407 These bloody *Omophagic feasts were celebrated every three years. 1884 *Pall Mall* Gas 13 Dec. 5 She cut from the victim's palm a piece of flesh and ate it raw—a literal *omophagist. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Omophagus*, living on raw food. *omophagous. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov 569 That redoubtable friend of Mr. Freeman the omophagous Teutonic colonist.

Omophore (ōmōfōr), *rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *ōmophōros* one who bears on the shoulders, f. *ōmos* shoulder + *-phōros* bearing.] (See quot.)

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* I 329 The world-bearing elephants of the Hindus, . . the gigantic Omophore of the Manichean cosmology, are all creatures who carry the earth on their backs or heads

|| **Omophorion** (ōmōfōrion). *Gr. Ch.* [Gr. *ōmophōrion* 'a woman's tippet covering the shoulders' (Liddell and Scott), also eccl. in sense below (see *omophorium* in Du Cange), cf. prec.] A vestment resembling the pallium of the Latin church, worn by patriarchs and bishops.

1868 MARRIOTT *Vest Chr* 237 The Omophorion, worn (as matter of privilege) by Patriarchs and Metropolitans in the East, and, out of usage rather than theoretical right by almost all Bishops 1888 I. W. ALLIS *Holy See* 144 He caused his archdeacon first to remove his omophorion, and appeared in the garb of a simple priest.

Omoplate (ōmōplāt), *Also* 9 -plat (-plæt). [ad. Gr. *ōmōplātē*, f. *ōmōs* shoulder + *plātē* broad surface, blade.] The shoulder-blade, scapula.

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 541 The bullet . . remaining in the inferiour angle of the foresayd Omoplate 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais*: xxvii. He shook avunder their omoplates or shoulder-blade 1833 MANTELL *Geol. S. Eng.* 320 The omoplate or scapula is not unlike the coracoid 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Rh.* v. 118 There is an ailing in this omoplat May clip my speech all too abruptly short.

Omoplatoscopy (ōmōplātōskōpī). [ad. Gr. *ōmōplātōskōpia* (Psellus), f. *ōmōplātē* (see prec.) + *-skōpia* looking see -SCOPY.] (See quotes.)

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* I 122 Divination by a shoulder-

blade, technically called Scapulamancy or omoplastoscopy 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Omoplastoscopy*, the name given to a mode of divination formerly practised by some tribes of American Indians, founded on the direction of the cracks which appeared on a blade-bone when placed on a fire

Omotegeite (omptōstēgēit). *Anat.* [f. Gr. ὀμο-σ shoulder + στεγή covering, roof + -ITE 1 3.] The posterior part of the carapace, covering the thorax, in certain crustaceans, opp to *tephalostegite* 1870 *Rolliston Anat. Life* 91 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inw. Anim.* vi 283 The carapace presents a posterior division (omotegeite), obviously developed from the anterior thoracic somites.

Omoterium (ōmōstēriūm) *Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. ὀμο-σ shoulder + mod. L. sternum, Gr. στέρνον breast] A cartilage, or an ossification of such cartilage at the anterior extremity of the sternum.

It is probably always derived from the ventral ends of the coracoids, and is called by Gegenbaur *Epicoracoid*. The name has often been applied to the membrane bone overlying the front end of the sternum, and more properly called *episternum* or *interclavicle*

1868 W. K. PARKER *Monograph Structure Shoulder-Girdle* (Ray Soc.) 80 The præcoracoid bar is larger than the coracoid, and the 'omoterium' and true sternum have not yet made their appearance 1861 81 In front of the bony bar a small bullock of soft new cartilage is seen; this is the first rudiment of the 'omoterium' 1873 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* iv 161 The omoterium becomes amongst Mammals very conspicuous in certain Shrews and Mice 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Omoterium*, the interarticular fibrocartilage of the sterno-clavicular articulation.

Hence **Omoterianal** *a.*, pertaining to the omoterium

Omothyroid (ōmōthēiōid) *Anat.* Also **thyroid**. [f. Gr. ὀμο-σ shoulder + THYROID] A slip of muscle, of exceptional occurrence, connecting the omo-hyoid muscle with the thyroid cartilage 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Omothyroid*, a variety of the omothyroid muscle when it has an attachment to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage

Omphacine (ōmfāsin), *a. (sb.) Obs.* [f. Gr. ὀμφάκιν-ος made of unripe grapes, olives, or the like, f. ὀμφάξ unripe (grape, berry): see -INE 2]

1. In oil *omphacine*, an oily liquid expressed from unripe olives. Also as *sb.* = oil omphacine.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 Maad of grapis of olyve trees pat ben not ripe is clepid oile enfancinum (*MS. B. Omfacinum*)] 1548 tr *Papirus Conc. Apothi.* in *Recoide Urin Physick* (1651) 216 By Olives, of which oile omphacine is made, we understand the wild boyled in oyle 1600 *Venners Via Recta* vi 200 The Oyle that is made of the vnipte Olives, which is called Oyle Omphacine is not so grosse and fatty 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 1 157 Hei eol f. made Oil of Roses, Omphacine, and Oil of Quinces.

2 Unripe *omphacine*.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 168 Omphacine grapes

Omphacite (ōmfāsit). *Min.* [ad. mod. Ger. *omphazit* (Werner, 1812), f. Gr. ὀμφάξ (see prec.) + -ITE 1.] A leek-green mineral, allied to pyroxene. 1828-34 *Webster* cites *URE* 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 223 Omphacite occurs near Hof in Baireuth, Bavaria. 1879 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* xiii 263 The eklogite from Eppenreuth contains about 70 per cent of omphacite and 25 of garnet.

Ompha-comel, *omphacine*. [L., ad Gr. ὀμφάκιν-ος (Dioscorides), f. ὀμφάξ (see above) + μέλι honey] A drink made of the juice of unripe grapes mixed with honey.

1873 in *Pallad. on Husb.* ix 197 (B. E. T. S.) 178 *Editor's mag. note*. To make omphacome [text honeyonake].

Omphalic (ōmfālik), *a. rare* [f. Gr. ὀμφάλ-ος navel, boss, + -IO. cf. Gr. ὀμφάλικος having a boss.] Of or belonging to the navel; umbilical.

1808 *Patterson Orig. Hindu Relig. in Asia Res.* VIII 32 The Argha is a vessel of copper, in the centre of it is an oval rising embossed, and by this the Vashnavas asset, is meant the navel of Vishnu. The Savas, however, insist, that this Omphalic rising is meant as the emblem of the Ling 1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Omphalism (ōmfāliz'm) *rare*-1. [f. as prec. + -ISM] Centralization in government.

1868 *Dilke Greater Brit.* I ix 104 The success of this omphalism, this government from the centre, will be brought about [etc.]

Omphalo- (ōmfālo), before a vowel omphal-, combining form of Gr. ὀμφάλ-ος navel, boss, hub. **Omphaleotomy** [Gr. ἔκτομή a cutting out], excision of the navel. **Omphalocele** (lē-sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], umbilical hernia. **Omphaloma** (nēy) [Gr. μανρεία divination], divination, by the number of knots on the umbilical cord at birth, of the number of future children of the mother.

Omphalo-mesaraic (erron -meseraiō) *a.* [*ME-SARAIOS*] = *OMPHALO-MESENTERIC* (Mivart, 1872).

Omphalopsychoic (-psai kik) *a.*, **Omphalopsychite** [Gr. ψυχή soul], one of a sect of quietists who practised gazing at the navel as a means of inducing hypnotic reverie. **Omphalopter** [Gr. πτερόν one who looks or spies], a double-convex lens (*obs. rare*-0), so **Omphaloptical** [*Optic*] *sb.* = *prec.*; *a.*, of the form or structure of a double-convex lens. **Omphalotomy** [Gr. -τομή cutting], the operation of dividing the umbilical cord.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Omphalotomy*, excision of the umbilicus 1894 *Brit. Med. J. Gen. Epit.* 3 Feb 18/1. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, **Omphalocele*, or *Hernia Umbilicalis* 1836-9

Todd Cycl. Anat. II 710/1 Affected with omphalocele 1652 *GAULÉ Magastrum*, 165 **Omphelomancy*, [divining] by the navel 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 19th Cent Jan 24 The **Omphalopsychics*, with whom hypnotic reverie is obtained by steadily gazing at the umbilicus 1882 *'BASIL' Love the Debt* xlii, Bob has become an **Omphalopsychite* Those three accursed cartoons had brought on Stomach on the brain 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, **Omphaloptics*, or **Omphaloptics*, in optics, a glass that is convex on both sides, popularly called a convex lens 1819 *H. BUSK Desert* 457 The omphaloptical stud. 1828-32 *WEBSTER*, **Omphalotomy* 1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Omphalode (ōmfālōd) *rare*-0. = *OMPHALODIUM* (in both senses) 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Omphalodic (ōmfālōdik), *a rare*-0 [f. as next + -IO] = *OMPHALIC*, 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Omphalodium (ōmfālōdīūm). [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀμφάλ-ος navel-like, f. ὀμφάλ-ος see -ODE] 1. *Bot.* (See *quots.*)

1839 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 247 The centre of the hilum, through which the nourishing vessels pass, is called by Turpin the *omphalodium*. 1866 *Tracas Bot.* 812/1 1870 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 326.

2. *Anat.* The umbilicus or navel.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Omphaloid (ōmfālōid), *a rare* [ad. Gr. ὀμφαλοειδής]. Resembling the navel.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Omphalo-mesenteric (ōmfālōmesēntērik), *a. Anat.* [f. *OMPHALO-* + *MESENTERIC*] Pertaining to, or connecting, the navel and the mesentery.

Applied to the first blood-vessels (veins and arteries) developed in the embryo of vertebrates, which pass from the umbilical vesicle into the body of the embryo, also to a duct representing the part of the yolk-sac within the body-cavity when persistent... after birth (also called *vitelline duct*) 1797-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1797 *CRUIKSHANK in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII 204 The omphalo-mesenteric artery was very distinct. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III 710 The persistence of the omphalo-mesenteric or vitelline duct.

Omphalos (ōmfālōs). [a. Gr. ὀμφάλ-ος navel, boss, centre, hub, etc.]

1. *Gr. Antig.* a. A boss on a shield, etc.

1857 *BURCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 410 Some shields have their omphalos, or boss, sculptured to represent a head of Pan.

b. A sacred stone, of a rounded conical shape, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, fabled to mark the central point of the earth.

1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Miller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 447 Apollo sitting on the tripod and with his feet on the omphalos

2. *gen.* and *fig.* A central point or portion, centre, hub

1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho. xii*, It is the very omphalos, cynosure, and soul, around which the town has organised itself. 1884 L. GRIFFIN in *Forth Rev.* Mar 388 The centre and omphalos of a world-wide empire 1895 *Expositor* Aug 153 Jerusalem became to their imagination the spiritual omphalos of the world

Omphalotomy: see *OMPHALO-*

Omrah (ōmrā). Also 7 ombra(h, umpra, umbrawe, umbraye, 7-8 umera, umbra, omra [Urdū] اُمْرَا, ong. Arab. pl. of *amir* 'commander, lord', but used already in Urdū in sense 'lord or grandee of a court', with pl. *umarāyān* 'omrahs' (Yule).] A lord or grandee of a Mohammedan court, esp. that of the great Mogul.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* I 427 Presently came a great Omrah. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 55 H11 Lieutenants of Provinces, and Umbraves of Townes and Forts 1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. ii 1. 46 (Stanf.) A great Court, where the Omra's, that is to say, the great Lords of the Kingdom, keep Guard in Person. 1708 *London Gaz.* No 4448/3 11th Prince is joined by one of the most powerful Omrahs of the Country. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* I iii xii 658 The nabob had made him an omrah of the empire without a jaghire.

† **Omy**, *a dial. ? Obs.* [f. dial. *oam* steam]

1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 *Omy*-Land, mellow Land. 1874 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Omy* mellow, spoken of Land. Hence, 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*

O-mys, obs. form of *amys*. see *MISS sb.*

Omyst, obs. form of *OMYST*, upmost.

Omyt(te), obs. form of *OMIT v.*

On (m. *unstr.* ōn), *prep.* Also 1-5 an, 2-5 o, a (see *AN prep.*, *A prep.* 1, *O prep.* 1); (3 ōn, Ōrm onn, 4-5 oon, 5 oone, 5-6 one, un, 6 onn) [*OE. an, on* = *OFris. an, OS. and ODu. ana, an* (MDu. *ane, an, aen, Du. aan* (dial. *an*), *MLG. an, LG. ān, an*), *OHG. ana, an* (MHG. *ane, an, Ger. an*), *ON. ā* (Norw. *ODA. aa, OSw. ā*), *Goth. ana* - *Otent* **ana* prep. adv. = *Gk. ἀνά* on, upon, up, *Zend.* *ana* upon, *Oscan* and *Umbrian an*. The original WGer *an* was sometimes retained in *OE.* (see *AN prep.*), but the regular stressless form was *on*. Before 1200, unstressed *on* before a cons. was worn down to *o* and *a*, e.g. *o bisse wise* on this wise, *o live*, *a live* in life, and in this form often coalesced with the following word as *olive*, *alvise*; when the following word began with a vowel, the enclitic form was *an*, as *an-edge*, *an-ende*, *an-hand*, *an-high*. See *A prep.* 1, *AN prep.*, *O prep.* 1. This form *a* (rarely *an*) survives only when its connexion with *on* is no longer felt, and usually in combination, as *ashore*, or in special con-

structions as *set a going*. The regular *prep.* and adv. is *on*. But in 16-18th c. the *prep.* was often colloquially, and in the dramatists, reduced to *o*, as in *o my life* (Shaks), *o my conscience* (Sheridan), a form now prevalent in north Eng. dialects, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

General Sense.—The preposition expressing primarily the relation of contact with or proximity to the surface of anything, and so that of being supported or upheld by it, also, from the earliest times expressing motion to or towards such a position; these two senses being (as in the preposition *IN*) distinguished by the case of the word affected, the former taking, in *OE.*, the *dative* (rarely the *instrumental*) for earlier locative, the latter the *accusative* or case of motion towards. But the *OE.* point of view often differed from the modern, so that the *accusative* was not seldom used where we should expect the *dative*, and *vice versa*. (See *Wulfing Syntax Alfreds der Grossen* II. § 784, 801, 821). In *ME.*, the distinction of case disappeared, but *on* continued in both uses, the sense being generally indicated by the accompanying verb (e.g. to *lie* on, to *lay* on), though not infrequently with ambiguity, to remedy which the sense of motion began in the 16th c. to be indicated in case of need by the collocation *on io*, now sometimes written *onio*, after the analogy of *into*.

From the earliest times in the Teutonic langs. this *prep.* has been used in reference not merely to the upper surface or top of a thing, but to the front or any surface (this being the mod. Ger. and Du. use of *an*, *aan*, e.g. *an der thür* at the door, *an die thür* to the door); this was also the use in *OE.* But here *on* received a notable extension of sense, by being used to include also the notion of 'in', almost to the elimination of the *prep. in* from W. Sax. and the dialects influenced by it. (Cf. *IN prep.*) So in Early southern *ME.*, *on* still included the sphere of both 'on' and 'in' (sense 5); but *in* was gradually restored; not, however, without the survival of many traces of the former prevalence of *on*; thence also a difficulty, in some of the transferred senses, in determining whether the starting-point was 'on' or 'in'. Eventually, not only was this extension in the direction of 'in' given up, but the language has shown a growing tendency to restrict *on* to the upper or at least the supporting surface, = *F. sur*, so as to correspond in use rather to *auf* than *an* in German; this comes out strongly also in the transf. and fig. senses in which *on* indicates the basis or foundation of action, feeling, etc. In *OE.*, when the upper surface was specially in view, *ofer* was sometimes used; but the notion was usually expressed by the combination *uppan*, *uppon* (= *up* + *on*: cf. *ON. upp* d) When, in course of time, *on* itself came to be more associated with the upper surface, the distinction between *on* and *uppon* gradually faded away, and *uppon* may now be used instead of *on*, in positions into which no notion of *up* enters (see *UPON*). These changes in the sense-territory covered at different times by *on* make the historical and logical order of the senses difficult; and the following arrangement is in many respects provisional. Even the primary division into senses implying position and those implying motion or direction is difficult to carry out in the figurative uses, in some of which the point of view has gradually changed since they first arose, so that what was originally felt to express a direction of the mind towards something is now felt as a static attitude or mental state.

I. Of position. [*OE. on* with *dative*.]

* Of local position outside of, but close to or near, any surface. Primarily of things physical, but also of non-physical things treated as having extension.

1. Above and in contact with, above and supported by, upon.

c. 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v xvii [xix] (1890) 460 Wilfrith, on domsetle sittende wæs c. 975 *Ruslow Gosp. Matt.* xxi 5 Sittende on [*Ag. Gosp.* uppan] esule & on folan sunn þære teoma. c. 1200 *Bestiary* 2 De leun stant on hille. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13435 (Ght.) Iohn be godspeller, Pat lai on [*Colt.* o] iesu brest at super. 1322 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 14 A citee putt on a hill may nat be hid. c. 1386 *CHAUCER C. T. Prolog.* 370 Wel semed ech of hem a fair burgeys To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys. c. 1445 *Lyc. Assembly of Gods* 803 A fawcon gentyll stood on hys elme on by 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 259/2 *On, sufer*. 1588 *SHAKS Tit A* ii iii 12 The birds chant melody on every bush. 1656 *S. HOLLAND Zoro* (1719) 99 He sat a long time on his Horse back in a profound study. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 686 Scum that on the molten Silver swms 1819 *Metropolis* III 183 The supper on table ten minutes after our arrival. 1823 *BYRON Island* iv. 17 They rested on their paddles. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* x 168 Garrick... found himself on the horns of a dilemma

b Said in reference to (the) earth, land, ocean, sea, water, etc.; also, any part of the earth viewed as a surface, e.g. a common, moor, heath, plateau.

With *earth, field, road, street, way*, etc. usage varies, or has varied, between *on* and *in*, according as they are viewed *c* 14 *prep* 1, and see the individual words.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xlv. 102 Crist ða he on eorðan was. *c* 1000 *Sal & Sat* 583 Yldo beoð on eorðan seghwas crefu. *c* 1122-31 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 ðær-after wæron feole scip-men on sæ and on water. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 5577 Himm reoweþ þatt he dwelleþ her Swa swiþe lange onn corpe. *c* 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 7 þe moste partu of þe peple þat passþ nou on eorþe. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roab.) 1. 3 He may wende many ways, bathe on þe see and on þe land. *c* 1442 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 254 b. In battail on the sea. *1702*, He took with hym .. a greata mayn that he happily mette on y' ways as he wente. *c* 1549 *Compt Scot.* vi. 60 Sche was on the feildis for hyr recreation. *1754* J. *SHEPBEARE Matrimony* (1766) II. 227 On the streets of London. *1766* *GOLDEN Cht. W.* ii. More painful than all the journeis I ever made on land. *1797* *NELSON* 7 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 188 Captain Troubridge on shore is superior to Captains afloat. *1807* *CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. 74 On life's tempestuous sea. *1849* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 539 During his residence on the Continent. *1871* *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 29 Ideas of grace and beauty, whose forms were old on the earth. *1808* *Century Mag.* Mar. 1796/1 He occasionally took a short stroll on the street.

c. Indicating the part of the body which supports one, being itself in contact with the ground, etc.: e.g. *on one's feet, knees, legs, back, face, on tiptoe, on all fours*.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* III. ix. § 14 On cneowum sittende. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* III. 14 Ðu gæst on þinum brooste. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 3if mon þung etc. stande on heafde. *c* 1205 *LAY* 32016 þe king læt on cneowum *c* 1250 *Will. Palerne* 1766 William & þe mayde þat were white beres, gon forþ on here fourte feet. *1594* T. *BEOWULF* 12 *Macchavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 12 Constrained to come to Rome on barefoot. *1637* *GODWIN God's Arrows* 1. § 29. 44 Creeping .. on their bare knees. *1849* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1387 The bags were carried on horseback. *1886* *Century Mag.* XXXII. 471/2, I should go away on the first train.

d. Said in reference to a means of conveyance: e.g. *on foot, on horseback, on an ass, on the wind, on the wing*, etc.: see also the sbs. (With an enclosing carriage, *in* is used.)

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxvii. § 6 [5] Ða cild ridað on hiora stafum. *c* 1127-31 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Hi ridone on swarte hors & on swarte buccas. *c* 1140-53 *12th* (Laud MS) an. 1140 Sche fæst & wæde on fote to Walingford. *c* 1205 *LAY* 502 An horsen & an [c] 1275/1 fote. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 58 Be this Desert, no Man may go on Hors back. *1539* *BIBLE* (Great) i. Sam. xxv. 20 As she rode on her asse. *1697* *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 761 When his Head, .. Wash'd by the Waters, was on Hebrus born. *1748* *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 Mackaws wheeling and playing on the wing. *1844* *Mrs. BROWNING Rom. Page* xii. Now the vision. Wheelie on the wind around. *1849* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1387 The bags were carried on horseback. *1886* *Century Mag.* XXXII. 471/2, I should go away on the first train.

e. Said in reference to a supporting axis, pivot, or centre of revolution.

c 885 [see *AS. 11*]. *1637* [see *AS. 11*]. *c* 3 [5] *1766* [see *Hinge* 10]. *1829* *Prop. Reg. Inst. Cavalry* III. 55 A Line is ordered to 'Change Front' on a flank. *1847* *Infantry Man.* (1854) 63 The sections are wheeling on their pivot men. *c* 890 K. *GRIFTHS Art. Man.* (1860) 32 Change front on the left company. *1847* 32 To change front on a flank company in echelon. *1863* *Lockyer Elem. Astron.* III. x. (1879) 46 All the planets rotate, or turn on their axes, in the same direction.

f. Indicating that on which the hands are placed in making oath; also with *conscience, faith, honour*, etc., as the basis of an oath or affirmation.

In OE. the dative was used with the material object touched, the accusative with the ideal object or absent being appealed to.

c 895 O. E. *Chron.*.. Ond him þa aþas sworon on þam halgan beaze. *c* 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* IV. vi. § 15 He him gæswor on his goda nonan þat [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Laus of Æthelred* III. ix. (Schmid). þe he durde on þam haligdomes swerian þe him man on hand syð. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xliii. 20 Witodlice þe swerþ on weofode, he swered on him and on eallum þam þe him ofar syð. *c* 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxi. 9 Ealle þa ðe on hine aþas swerð [L. *qui iuramentum*] *c* 1003 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xlii. (1883) 232 Ic eow halsge. on ealle Godes halgan and on ða cyrcan ðe ge to gelyfaþ. *c* 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) xii. 10 þe geat poynþ þe wilð. *c* 1330 *Danegelde* for euer sild þe forþeand, þe sure þat on þe boke. *c* 1475 *Ran/Coldharroge* 2149 swor on thair swordis swyftlice all thre. *c* 1545 *LD. BERNERS Frons* II. clx. [clvi.] 442 Let hym go on goddes name whider it shall please hym. *1768* *GOLDEN Gooden Man* 1. On my conscience, I believe [it]. *1783* tr. *Fleury's Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. i. § 1. 238 All these hostages took a solemn oath on the gospels. *1856* *Bouvier Law Dict.* I. 589 In courts of equity peers. answer on their honor only.

g. In various elliptical and transferred uses, as (a) = Stationed on, at, or in charge of, (b) substituting or dependent on; in the charge or care of; (c) on the list or staff of, employed on; (d) on an official list, e.g. *on half-pay*.

1772 *BUNDELL Spect.* No. 313. § 17 [One] endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List, and the other on the Military. *1761* *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1884. III. 86 If the boy was to be on the foundation [at Eton]. *1764* *Nelson* 8 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 249, I have told Captain Stephens and Captain Wilkes, who is on the battery, that [etc.]. *1798* *MILLER 12th*, VII. p. cliv. Having made one strong cable fast to the Tonnant and desired sentinels to be placed on it on board her. *1834* H. *MILLER Scener & Leg.* xx. (1857) 296 She had to leave her mother on the care of a neighbour. *1843* *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 236 A colonel on half-pay. *1855* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 205 Scarcely

ever had he been on a grand jury. *1882* P. *FITZGERALD Ricreat. Lit. Man.* (1883) 139 A leading writer on the press. *1885* *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Feb. 2/4 A captain on the General Staff. *1890* *Pall Mall* G. 8 Nov. 3/1 Speaking of their several avocations. I learned that So-and-so was 'on the pigs', another 'on the kitchen', and a third 'on the table'.

h. Hence arise many phrases, originally expressing physical situation, of which the sense becomes more or less figurative, as an expression of what is done or implied in such a position. Such are the following, for which see the respective sbs.:

On the bench, on the boards, on the books, on the cards, on the carpet, on the change, on the fence, on the field, on foot, on hand, on one's hands, on one's own hook, on one's knees, on one's legs, on the market, on the nail, on the parish, on the rack, on the shelf, on the spot, on the streets, on the stump, on tenterhooks, on the throne, on the turf, on the way, on the wing, on the world. Phrases originally literal, when thus used, sometimes serve as models for others which never were literal, e.g. *on a level, on an equality, on a par*.

i. Expressing contact with any surface, whatever its position; e.g. *to hang, stuck on a wall, to border on an estate; a fly walking on the ceiling; blisters on the soles of the feet.* Also, of things that cover or clothe, as *a coat on his back, shoes on his feet, a book with a cover on it.*

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 152 Ealle ða hearzas .. wæron afdred on ðæm wage. *c* 900 *Cynwulf Christ.* 1115 þa he on rode wæs. *c* 1205 *LAY* 511 Alle heo sculden hongien On hege treowen. *c* 1290-85 *MALORY Arthur v.* v. He sette atte souper gnauynges on a hymne of a man. *1508* *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 35 And had on burd vnto the blomyt medis. *Arriv. sch.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. On his breast a bloodie Crosse he bore. *1611* *BIBLE* i. Sam. xvi. 16 A cunning player on an harpe. *1697* *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 489 On Shrubbs they browse. *1807* *KEATS Isabella* xxvii, Isabella on its music hung. *1855* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 367 With eight wounds on his body. *1888* W. *WILLIAMS Princ. Med.* (ed. § 57) A brewer's yard dog, always on the chain. *1895* *Bookman* Oct. 12/1 A small volume printed on one side only.

j. In proximity to, close to, beside, near, by, at; on the bank of (a river or lake), on the coast of (the sea).

c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1009 (MS E) Hi. namon him winter sett on Temesan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Bethfage. on þe fot of þe dune þe men clegen munt cluete. *c* 1243 *LD. BERNERS Frons* I. cccxxii. 519 The castell of Geron on the see. *1596* *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 15 Faslay is situat on the Ruer Carron. *c* 1713 *BURNET Osw. Time* (1823) I. 74 They came up marching on the head of their parishes. *1748* *Anson's Voy.* in viii. 379 Mr Anson over-reached the galeon, and lay on her bow. *1816* J. *WILSON City of Plague* i. 399 There is a dwelling on the lone sea-shore. *1830* H. *ANGLO REMINIS.* I. 229 His residence, St. George's-row, on the Uxbridge Road. *1834* *LD. MACALMURRYN Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) I. 50 Detained long at the Douane on the Italian frontier. *1855* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 229 Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. *Mod. Burton-on-Trent, Clacton-on-Sea*

k. Expressing position with reference to a place or thing: esp. with *side, hand, bow* (of a ship), and words of particular direction implying 'side', as *front, back, rear; north, south, east, west*, etc. (In OE these took the accus. = 'looking unto or towards' the left, the north, etc.)

Hence in many *fig.* and *transf.* uses of *hand, part, side, behalf*, and in such phrases as *on the contrary, the defensive*, etc. see these sbs. and adjs.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. § 2 Þonne on ðæm norþdæle, þæt is, Asia, þa swiþran heafde. *c* 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xlii. 11 Þær stent cwen þe on þa swyðran hand. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 38 On ða þa swiðran heafde and oðer on þa wystran. *c* 1122-31 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 Hi sægon on norð east fir mycel & brad. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13038 On oþre side was hir ful wa. *c* 3. *Guy Warr.* 218 (MS. A.) Gij on hir fader half he hir grett. *c* 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 183 God bad the rede See divide, Which stod uprit on either side. *c* 1421 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 This is the ordinance .. made between William Lord Roos on that on partie and Robert Tirwhit, on that other partie. *c* 1558 G. *ELIZ* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. 1. 389 Not doubting on their part, but they will observe the duty. *c* 1650 *Sir T. Browne's Friend Ep.* (ed. 2) 49 The Cape de las Agullas hath sea on both sides near it. *1671* H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 7, I am glad on your behalf. *1747* *Mem. Nutrebian Cr.* I. 221 It was agreed on all hands. *1748* *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 49 The Indians, lying on the back of the Portuguese settlements. *1838* *THIRLWALL Greece* (1846) III. xxiv. 338 Thucydides .. does not venture to state the numbers on either side. *1883* *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332 Bearing about three or four points on the starboard bow of the Clan Sinclair.

* Of position *within* [OE. *on for in*].

† 5. Within the limits or bounds of: = *In prep.* I, 9. *Ods.*

In OE (W. Sax.) and early ME. (southern) see above. *c* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist. Pref.* ii. Se was biscop on Cantwara byrig. *1761*, *Ods.* on ðysse bec, oððe on oðre. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxvii. 13 Ðine gebroðru healdþ scep on Sichma. *c* 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxviii. 12 Ða him sæton sundor on portum. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 35 Ic walde .. sitten on forste and on snawe up et minne chinne. *c* 1205 *LAY* 24587 þe stward hæxt cmiht on londe. *c* 1260 K. *Horn* 653 (MS C) Heo sat on þe sunne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14195 (Faarf) To ga on list of day [c] 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 530 Chase he not the on his xij to bee?

*** Of time, or action implying time.

(In OE with *dat.* or *accus*)

6. Indicating the day of an occurrence, treated as a unit of time; so with *night, morning, afternoon*, a defined date, a *time, the eve, tomorrow, occasion* of ... *On the instant*, instantly.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* II. viii. § 2 þa on ðæm ilcan dæge fulton Gallie on þa burg. *c* 900 *Laus of Ælfred* Intro. § 3 Wyrcæd eow syx dægas, and on þam sofoðan restað eow. Forþam [Drihten] hine geiste on þone sofoðan dæg. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. Hit zelamp on summe sæl. *c* 1122-31 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 On þet dæi xi k' Apr. *1761*, *Ods.* þet wæs on þæs dæies xii k' Novemb. *c* 1370-40 *12th* an. 1377 þe Judeus on langfridæi him on rode hengen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3325 On moigen fei hem a dew a-gein. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17670 Yc sperd me soth on a frida. *c* 1420 *Anthur of Arth.* 6 (Thornton MS) One a daye pay þam dighte to be depe dellis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 231 On an euen com a rpie. *c* 1542 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 131 b. Anaximenes was, on a tyme, in making an oracion. *c* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 14 I hys yere one sent Martyns day. *c* 1670 *LADY MARY BERTIE* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 On Tuestay wee are to goe see the second part of it. *c* 1764-7 *LYTTELTON Henry II* (1771) I. 17 On the eve of St. Matthew. *c* 1766 *GOLDEN Vic. W.* III. The day .. on which we were to disperse. *c* 1795 *Jemima* I. 215 Rosina taking Jemima aside on the instant. *c* 1896 *GLADSTONE Glean* (1897) II. 298 Croker assailed, and assailed on the instant, some of Macaulay's celebrated speeches on Reform. *c* 1888 *Law Times* LXXX. 112/2 On the 29th Jan. 1884 [he] absconded, and on the following day the firm suspended payment. *c* 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 579 On a day he gravely complained in open court that [etc.]. *Mod. Presented* to A. B. on the occasion of his wedding.

† b. Formerly used of any time or period, where current usage has *in, at, during, by*. (Also before the advb. genitives *dayes, nightes*, which were perh. then taken for plurals.) *Ods.*

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. 1. 17 On huntuðe on wintra & on sumera on fische. *1761*, *Ods.* III. 11 § 2 On þæm ilcan geare tohlad seo corpe. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Deut.* x. 1 On þære tide Drihten cwæp to me. *1761* xxviii. 29 Ðæt þu graþie on midne dæg. *c* 1127-31 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Soðleste men heom kepten on nihtes. *c* 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 31 God sent him a tokenyng on nyght als he slepe. *1375* *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 506 And fra Carlele on nychts 137, And in cowerd on dayis byd. *1377* *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 9, I slepe here-anne on nihtes. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12445 (Tun.) Say I neuer suche on my lyue. *1442* T. *BECKINGTON Carr.* (Rolls) II. 189 On the meane tyme. *c* 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 12 Also Daniel woishypped god thryes on the day knelinge. *c* 1667 W. *SLATER Exp. a Thess.* (1669) 137 Rome were not all built on a day. *c* 1660 *FULLER Pysgah in 2or. Temple* vii. § 6 It never rained on the day-time. *c* 1664 R. *CODRINGTON tr. Justine* i. 19 On the break of day. *1708* *SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 256 Rascals that walk the streets on nights. *1779* *FOARST Voy. M. Guinea* 182 The tides rise about six inches higher on the full moon than on the change.

† c. Formerly also: Within the space of; = *In prep.* 20. *Ods.*

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* Contents v. 11, Hu on anum geara wurdon þa twa byrg towoþene. *c* 897 - *Gregory's Past.* xlii. 312 Ic fæste twa on wucan. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 40 On þam prim dagum hyt eft zetumrað. *c* 1305 *LAV.* 8059 And þas dæies æn breom winnend Wenden to Lundene. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roab.) xii. 57 Men may wende to Damasc on three days. *c* 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 62 They cite the Archbishop of St. Andrews on twentyfour hours to compare before them.

d. = Close upon, touching upon. Also, in *on time* = exactly at the (right or prescribed) time.

c 843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 235 It is now just on post time. *c* 1890 *BOLDREDWOOD Miner's Right* (1899) 181/2 Anxiety about being 'on time' for the mid-day stage. *c* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 3/3 The following are a few arrivals at Preston September 25 .. 2 minutes early December 12 On time.

7 Followed by a noun of action, etc., expressing the occasion of what is stated.

e.g. *on reaching* .. = when I (he, &c.) reached .., *on my return* = when I returned; *on hearing* this = when (and because) I heard this, *I changed my plans*.

c 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 186 He doth debate What following sorrow may on this arise. *c* 1773 *BECKLEY Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 268 On second thoughts, I do not think it so evident. *c* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 101 A disposition to be seized with the most dreadful terrors on the slightest accident. *c* 1762-21 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 186 He had ten thousand 'bumk boys' who on a motion of his finger, were ready to fly to arms. *c* 1793 *SMEATON Eddystone L.* § 68 Which would on the first blush induce one to suppose there was something culpable in this man. *c* 1812 *JETTERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 178 On our arrival here. *c* 1896 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1897) II. 333 It attracted little notice on its appearance. *c* 1897 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter.

**** Of order, arrangement, manner, state.

† 8. Indicating physical arrangement or grouping: = *in* (a row, a heap, pieces). *Ods.* or *at*. *c* 1000-1611 [see *HEAR* 50 c]. *c* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 238 Alle þe riche on lawe, Romaynes and oþer. *c* 1430-40 *LYDG Bochas* i. xiii. (1554) 25 Kepe them from tonges that been on tweine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 On a thronge, or to-gedur. *c* 1575 *Bruff Disc.* 1. 104b. *Frankford* 98 And others came in suddenly on a troupe together in to the church. *c* 1600 *Frer Rush* 8 They came all on a cluster. *c* 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1133 There lyeth nyne little Ilands on a row. *c* 1662 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 280, I saw the monks kneeling on a row. before the altar. *c* 1828 G. S. *FARER Hom. Moaisa* i. 189 Its waters stood on heaps to the right hand and to the left.

9. Indicating manner: = *in*. *Ods.* exc. in archaic phrases, as *on this wise*. (In OE. with the accus. Cf. Ger. *auf diese weise*.) Here also belong such modern phrases as *on the cheap, on the sly, on the square*: see *CHEAP*, etc.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. 10 We ongitað hwilum mon on oðre wisan, on oðre hine God ongit. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Exod.* xii. 5 On þa ylcan wisan nymað ticcenu. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 77 Þe fader is iue þe sunne on þre wise. *c* 1258 *Procl. Hen.* 111 6 Beon letet oþer iwersed on one wise. *1761* x. Al on þo ilche wonder. *c* 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 984 These arrows .. Were alle fyve on onn maneere.

c1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* I 379 On two maner is Goddis word herd c1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/2 On Alle wyse, *omni-modo* c1565 TINDALE *Matt* I 18 The byrthe off Christe was on this wyse a 1557 *Drun Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 28 Bot the lordis on na wayiss wald not agreee. 1697 I SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 440 To begin his search after Truth on this preposterous manner 1864 DASENT *Fest & Eavnest* (1873) II 346 Ulf's woids were on this wise

† b. Indicating language = IN 12 c. *Obs* (In OE, as in the other Teutonic langs, with accus) c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 7 Nenned on Læden Pastoralis, and on Englis Hierdebooc. c1205 LAY. 33 An oþer he nom on Latin þe makede seinte Albin c1320 *Cast Love* 35 On English I wyl my reson shewe 1401 *Poet Poems* (Rolls) II 91 Heesie, that is Grw, is divisoun on Latyn.

10 Of stale, condition, action. (a) with a sb, as on fire, on live, on sleep, on wait, on the tap, (b) with noun of action, as on loan, on sale, on the look-out, on the move, on the run, on the wane, on the watch; (c) formerly with vbl sb, as on singing, on building (See also 19)

(In (b) on is still normal; of those in (a) most have now *in*, in *life*, in *wait*, some retain *on*, many have reduced it to a, now written in comb. (*afire*, *alive*, *asleep* see 29), (c) is *obs* or *arch.*, on having been first reduced to a, and then omitted in mod Standard Eng., whereby the vbl sb comes to function as a pres pple. (the ark was on building, was a-building, was building) See A *pref.* II-13: *ING* 1, 3

c893 [see 6b] c950 *Cod. Exon* vii 37 (E. E. T. S.) 294 Sum bið on huntpe 971 *Blackl. Hom.* 3 þæt heo cmen on sare & on unrottesse þa hire bearn c1200 *ORMIN* 142 þe folc . . . stod þæt while on here bene c1300 *Cursor M.* 15649 All on slepe he fand ham fast c1325 *Body & Soul* 59 in *Map's Poems* 347 The world shal al o fure ben. c1375 *XI Poems of Hall* 281 in O. E. *Misc* 219 When I was on þerst hongre on þe rode c1387 *TREVISIA* *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 325 While þe masse is on syngynge. *Ibid.* 415 While þe gospel was on redynge. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 773 Why! I torrent an hunting wasse 1451 *Paston Lett* I 195, I lay on wayte up on hym 1490-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* III. iii, As good a man as only is on lyne. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* v xii 33 Venus, all on focht, Amyd her breast reuolynge mony a thocht 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I 84 When the Firth is frozen and all on yce 1699 *MAXWELL* *Ter Herodas* (1695) 400 The doores (which were all on a flame). 1711 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 38 ¶ I You might see his Imagination on the Stretch. 1749 *FINDLING* *Town Jones* I II. Her pudence was as much on the guard, as if she had all the snares to apprehend. 1808 *ELANDOR* *SLAUGHT* *Bristol Harpers* IV. 31 Glenn Hall, which was then advertised, and on sale 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 211 Folly herself has long been on the wane 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* v. I 608 Some men of the Horse Guards, who were on watch, heard the report. 1855 *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 92 But fortune was already on the turn. 1876 *ROGERS* *Poet Econ* ix (ed. 3) 89 Workmen on strike. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 31/7 Better a dinner of herbs . . . than eight courses, eaten on our best behaviour.

b. Engaged in, occupied with.

1768 G. WHITE *Seiborne* xx, As you have been so lately on the study of reptiles.

**** Indicating non-material basis, ground, or footing. (fig. extension of 1.)

11. Indicating the ground, basis, or reason of action, opinion, etc.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth* xi 1 Buton he . . . mæge ge-beacnæn þæt he me on his willan. c1205 LAY 3335 An late we hine welden His folc on his willen. c1380 Wyclif *Serm* *Sol* Wks I. 15 3if men avysiden hem on his reson. 1378 *WHETSTONE* *Proverbs & Cass* II v. The doome was given on cause, and not on spyte 1594 *First Part* *Contention* (1843) 35, I do arrest thee on high treason here. 1608 SIR T. BODLEIGH *Let. to Bacon* in *Ussher's Lett* (1680) App 21 They turned back on their own accord c1633 *AUSTIN* *Medit.* (1635) 164, I think that he [St Thomas] was absent on negligence. 1662 *STILLINGF.* *Orig Sac* III. i. § 7 Those principles on which they deny a Deity 1680 *LUTTRELL* *Brief Rel.* (1857) 14 Being wounded by his fellows on mistake. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 38, I acted not on so poor a motive. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) vi. iii, Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1838 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* IV. xxxi, 174 The capitulation on which Athens surrendered. 1855 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* xii. III 267 He . . . was convicted on evidence which would not have satisfied any impartial tribunal. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 May 25/4 A careful opinion on full knowledge 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 We learn on good authority that arbitration has become too well established.

b. In many phrases; e. g. on account (of), on design, on intent, on pretence, on purpose; on terms; on an (or the) average, on the whole, for which see the sbs. † On less than. see UNLESS.

12. Indicating risk, pain, or penalty; on peril of.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 867 Arcite that fro thy lond is banysshed on his heed. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 10 On þe peyne of xi d. to paise to be box. 141 *Sir Beus* 107/2031 (MS. M). The painmarke on my lyfe, Charged me, neuer to take wyffe. 1388 *SHAKS* *L. L. L.* 1. 124 On paine of losing her tongue 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* xii. 398 Obedience to the Law of God, impos'd On penaltie of death. 1667 *DRYDEN* *Ind. Embezzler* iv. 1, On thy life secure the Prison Gate. 1755 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 3 (1764) 16 [The father] charged him on his blessing to abandon all studies of that kind 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. vii 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

13. Indicating that which forms the basis of

income, taxation, borrowing, betting, profit, or loss. 1697 *DAMPIER* *Voy* I. 376 We must consequently have gain'd something insensibly on the length of the particular days, but have lost on the . . . number. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect* No. 445 ¶ 5 The Tax on Paper was given for the Support of the Government. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 34 For raising of money on the Inhabitants. 1753 *HANWAY* *Trav.* (1762) II. vii. iii. 178 The king borrowed

considerable sums on his jewels. 1764 *App. to Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 129/1 Odds at starting—Six to four on Leader 1809 *Byron* *Bards & Rev* 675 Done!—a thousand on the truck. 1883 *L'pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/5 The largest procurable dividends on the outlay of capital. 1883 *Sir E. E. KAY* in *Law Times* Rep. XLIx. 77/2 Any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 131/2 The interest on the debentures 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 80/1 Shewing a loss on his last year's business. *Mod.* The margin of profit on the sales

14. To or towards the position expressed by senses 1, 2; on to.

So in reference to non-physical things treated as having physical extension, or to motion that is merely ideal c900 *tr. Bada's Hist* I vii (1890) 38 Astah se . . . andettere on þa dune upp *Ibid.* II vii [ix] 178 On his hors helep c1000 *Ag. Gosp* *Matt* v 1 He astah on þone munt. c1122 O. E. *Chron.* an 1201 Se cyng scipa ut on sæ sende c1205 LAY. 1228 Heo hire hond on his heued leide *Ibid.* 13099 He nom an cape. On þene munec he heo duede c1300 *Cursor M.* 10393 Iesu crist was tan, And don on tode. 1384 Wyclif *Matt* v 45 That reyneth on rust men and vniuste. c1400 *Destr* *Troy* 9133 Pure watur pouret vn polihet yeron. 1576 *Gascoigne* *Philomene* (Arb.) 97 They now are come on lande. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* I ii 18 'Curse on that Cross', (quoth then the Sarazin) 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* ii 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise *Ibid.* 769 Ye Gods turn that Impious Error on our Foes! 1697 *DAMPIER* *Voy.* I 524 A sort of a distemper that stole insensibly on them. 1807 *CRABBE* *Par. Reg.* I. 119-20 His shoes of swiftness on his feet he placed, His coat of darkness on his loins he braced 1820 *KEATS* *St Agnes* xxxi. These delicacies he heaped On golden dishes 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 63 If in such a vacant hour He shall happen on a maiden. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 The vestry served a notice on the respondent, calling upon him to repair the drain. 1897 *OUIDA* *Massareus* xxvi. He has never left his card on your *Mod.* He threw the coins on the table. They fixed placards on the walls.

b. To LAY hold on, SEIZE on. see these vbs.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* iv 40 þæt hira nan ne durre grupan swa onscrifce on þæt rice 1399 *LANG.* *Rich. Redeles* III 49 Anoper proud patriche seith on hir sete 1551 *ROBINSON* *tr. Mary's Utter* II. ix. (1895) 270 They layde holde on hym. 1604 *SHAKS* *Oth.* I. ii 55 Nor doth the general care Take hold on me. 1796 *Hist* in *Ann. Reg* 97/2 They had seized on the citadel 1870 *ANDERSON* *Missions Amer Ed.* II. ix 68 The natives laid hold on the sailors.

c. Of the incidence of a blow or the like.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oras* rv 18 § He hiene on þone nafelan ofstang. *Ibid.* v. xv. 33 He of unwittende sloz mid his heafde on þone waz. 13. *Cursor M.* 21402 (Gott) Constantine feld fast on þæt hapen lede 1526 *TINDALE* *Acts* xii 7 And he smote Peter on the syde. A 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* Hen V. 33 He strake the chiefe lustow with his fist on the face. 1712 *ADDISON* *Spect* No. 317 ¶ 35 Gave Ralph a box on the Ear. *Mod.* A blow on the head.

d. In such phrases as *Reaps on heaps*, *company on company*, the literal sense passes into that of accumulative addition, or repetition.

a 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maud's Trag* v. ii, Your curst court and you. . . With your temptations on temptations, made me give up mine honour. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* II 995 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1726-46 *THOMSON* *Winter* 905 Snows swell on snows amazing to the Sky 1839 *THACKERAY* *Fatal Boots* viii. I have had ill-luck on ill-luck. 1855 *KINGSLEY* *Plays & Puritans* 130 What Spaniard on Spaniard had been saying for fifty years

e. Of continued motion. On one's way, on a journey, expedition, voyage, trip, also on an errand, a message. See these sbs, and cf. AWAY.

15 Into contact or collision with, esp. in the way of attack; against; towards.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oras* II v. 2 Aelter þæm he wonn on Scipio. c900 *tr. Bada's Hist* II viii [ix] (1890) 124 Sona þæs he on heo fealt. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1204 When Philip had with his folke faren on Greece 1375 *BARROUR* *Brut* i. 140 On saracenis warrayand *Ibid.* II 384 On thaim! On thaim! that feble fast! 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 294 That day he never tooke prisoner, but alwayes fought and went on his enemies. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* III. 140 He bears his Rider headlong on the Foe. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 257 That the whole may arrive on the enemy at the same time 1849 S. DOBELL *Roman* III (ed. 2) 38 He calls his blood-hounds round his gory hands, And cheers them on the prey 1883 *Standard* 8 May 3/7 His bowling seldom seemed to be on the wicket. 1894 *BARRING* *Gould Kitty Alone* II 170 If he drew his knife on her and attacked her.

16. Of aspect or direction towards; as to smile on, turn one's back on.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii § 5 Hi ealle lociaþ mid þæm eazum on þas eorðlican dincg a 1000 *Cadmon's Daniel* 731 On þæt wundor seon a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1225 The knight answered, and on hym loth 1552 *GREENE* *Philomela* (1881) 152 He spake with his eyes on Philomela's face. 1726-46 *THOMSON* *Winter* 910 Horrid o'er the surge Alps frown on Alps 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. xii (1849) 442 He turned his back on its walls 1844 *MACAULAY* *Est.* *Earl Chatham* (1887) 815 The enemies stood for a time glaring on each other 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* xxxii 326 That melancholy, care-worn face, that would always smile on her. 1864 *TENNISON* *Enoch Arden* 727 For Philip's dwelling fronted on the street

b. *eliept*. Precisely in the direction of, directed towards.

1888 *RIDER* *Haggard* in *Harper's Mag.* July 207 Feeling that I was on him, I pulled, and. I saw the man throw up his arms

† 17 = INTO. (Cf. IN *prep.* 30.) *Obs*.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oras* I. i § 7 þa flowað buta sub on þone Readan Sea. c897-9 *Gregory's Past.* 2. An ærendgewint of Lædene on Englis æreccan. c900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* IV. xxxi. (1890) 374 Hie woldon his ban on niwe cyste gedon

971 *Blackl. Hom* 27 Þætte Hældan wære leaded on westeren c1000 *Ag. Gosp* *Matt* ix 6 Anis and gang on þin hus 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Also y be-quethe ij li. to bring me on erthe.

† b. On pieces, etc. = into (in) pieces. (Cf. IN 30b.) c893 K. ALFRED *Oras* I. i § 1 Ure teldran ealne þine ymbhwyrft þiwe middangeardes on þreo todelodon c1200 *ORMIN* 505 And eþþer birtd. Todeledd wass. On huddes riht sextene. c1350 *Will. Paleme* 3410 Mami a spere spact on peces were to-broke 1425 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23 Y wolle hit be parted on tweyne. 1426 *Lydc. De Guit.* *Pilgr* 4293 When the pot ys broke On pecys smale. c1450 *Donce MS* 55 (Bodleian) ff. 23 Take mary and dates, kuit on too or on thre.

18 Unto, to (a person): in reference to descent or marriage (The latter in Sc)

1535 *STEWART* *Cron Scot.* II. 710 Richt laith he wes to wed hir on ane lord into Ingland. c1578 *LINDSAY* (Pitt-cottie) *Chron Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 125 The king, efter he had . . . resawit this gentillwoman mariet hir on his brother. 1631 *GOUGE* *God's Arrows* III § 93. 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just. . . title descended on her 1894 *CROCKETT* *Raiders* 280 She's mariet on saft Sammie Tanson.

19 Into, unto, to (some action, course, or condition), formerly esp with vbl sb., as to go on fishing = a-fishing cf. 10.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp* *John* xxi 3 Ic wylle gan on fisha c1290 *St Keneb* in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 249 þæt his child scholde wende An hontynge. c1350 *Will. Pain* in 2092 *Pai.* . . dede hem on gate, And sougte him c1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4406 And some on slepe þa fell c1490-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* II. i. A damocel the whiche was sente on message. c1530 *Lo BERNERS* *Ant. Lpt Bryt.* 147 His woundes braste out agayne on bledynge 1595 *BIBLE* (Great) *Acts* viii. 46 Dauid (after he had in hys tyme fulfilled the wyl of God) fell on slepe. 1622 *BACON* *Hen VII* 74 That might . . . set the Plough on going. 1632 *LAUD* *Wks* (1837) VI 321, I presume you will set him on work. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Bonaldi's Banished Virg* 68 He was that day to foreth on hunting 1766 *LEON* *Albert's Archet* II. 107/1 Very hard to stop when once it is set on going. 1828 *MACAULAY* *Ess.* *Hallam's Const. Hist* (1887) 88 The fanaticism of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 467/2 Facts which ought to have put him on inquiry.

20. Indicating the person or thing to which action, feeling, etc. is directed, or that is affected by it. In the const. of many verbs and phrases.

c1290 *Becket* 501 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121 On seint Thomas heo criden faste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22474 Lauerd ha merca on all na c1386 *CHAUCER* *C. T.* *Prolog* 300 Al þat he myghte of his freendes hente On bookes and his lernynge he it spente. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1854 How on the dede hedys they did souhte 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* I ii 12 On them she workes her will to uses bad 1655 *FULLER* *Ch Hist* IV. ii. § 2 The first on whom this cruel Law was hanelled, was William Sautre. 1657-83 *EVELYN* *Hist Relig* (1850) I 297 Being a thing material, it should operate on immaterials. 1796 *State Papers* in *Ann Reg* 168/2 [He] endeavoured to recriminate on us. 1815 W. H. IRLAND *Scrubblemania* 201 She has claims on the consideration of the country. 1838 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* IV. xxx 145 The title of Admiral was conferred on ARACUS. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 539 The effect of these reflections on his mind had been pernicious. 1883 *Sir W. B. BRETT* in *Law Times* Rep. (1884) L. 103/2 The decision which is binding on us 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 38/1 The magistrate may be necessary as a check on the doctor. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 The extremely cold nights . . . tell very severely on the elderly members of the House.

b. Indicating the object of desire and the like.

In the construction of *eager*, *keen*, *mad* († *amorous*, *enamoured*, *fond*), *bent*, *determined*, *set*, *gone*, etc. Also *eliept* = bent on, set on.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P xi 38 A tortle that min berthe is on c1430 *LYDC* *Reas & Sens* 113/4286 To be enamoured on a goot. 1493 *Festwall* (W. de W. 1515) 68b, Suche thynges as mannes herte is moost on. 1663 *GOUGE* *Serm* *God's Proude* § 10 To their mind was so on their worke 1666 *EARL* *MONM* *tr. Boccassini's Adels. fr. Parmass.* II. xxxvi (1674) 189 You having unwillingly been enamoured on some one person. 1890 L. C. D'OVILE *Notches* 170 Woddell was not much on beer

c. Indicating the bank, banker, or person to whom a cheque or draft is directed, and by whom it is payable, in to draw on, a cheque, etc. (drawn) on. 1671- (see *DRAW* v. 65, *DRAUGHT* sb 35b). 1824 *BYRON* *Yuan* xv viii. A draft on Ransom. 1839 *THACKERAY* *Fatal Boots* x. Here. is a cheque on Child's 1849 *MARRYAT* *Valerie* ix, Lionel received a cheque on the bank. 1866 *CRUMP* *Banking* vii 144 The demand for bills on London at Liverpool would exceed the supply.

21. Indicating a person or thing to which hostile action is directed: against; esp. in to complain, inform, lie, tell, 'peach' on, also an attack, assault, etc., on.

1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 144 It may nouȝt be, or mathieu on god lyeth. c1400 *MAUNDE* (Roxb.) xv. 67 þai lye falsly on Mary and hir son. 1481 *CAXTON* *Reynard* (Arb.) 29 He made hym redy for to playme on reynard the foxe. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Phil.* II. 15 That ye may be soch as no man can playme on. 1604 *SHAKS* *Oth.* v. ii. 146 Ay, 'twas he that told me on her first. 1690 *LOCKE* *Gout.* II. xix. § 231 Attempting by force on the properties of any people. 1830 *MACAULAY* *Ess.* *Moore's Byron* (1887) 153 This degraded people had risen on their oppressors. 1849 - *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 113 Any attack on the civil liberties of his people. 1889 [see *INFORM* v. 7b]. 1895 *CROCKETT* *Sweetheart Trav.* 14, I will tell my father on you. *Mod. Sc.* I'll no tell on ye.

22 In regard to, in reference to, with respect to, as to.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 (1864) 110 Hwæt godes mægan we secgan on þa fæstlican unþeawas, 1456 *Sir G. HAYE* *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 69 And sa was sene on thame, for thair iudicidoun began with force and crueltee. 1470-85

MALORY *Arthur* vi i. Some there were that passed alle their felawes in prowess and noble dedes and that was wel preued on syre launcelot du lake 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 211 Ellen, it wol do you harm on your hours 1649 J. MOYLEY in 1514 *Rep Hist MSS Comm* App II 47 There sate on him three or four judges 1706 *Act 6 Anne*, c. 11 Art. xix. No writer to the signet (shall) be, admitted a lord of the session unless he undergoe a private and publick trial on the civil law 1787 NELSON 13 May in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I. 236 To order a Court-Martial to be held on him 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 176, I do not condole with you on your release. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 182 note, This statement does not agree with my experience on the subject 1849 MACANLAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1 275 He never attended the meetings of his colleagues on foreign affairs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/2 The appellants had failed on the main question.

b. Expressing the object to which mental activity is directed, after such verbs as *think*, *consider*, *remember*, *dream* (now usually of), *meditate*, *reflect*, etc. Also after derived sbs as *thought*, *meditation*, *reflection*. See these words.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps* (Th) cxxvii. 8 God ys on Drythen georne to penecenne. 1420 *Anturs of Arthure* 182 Thynke hertly on this. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8090 On his kirk was all his thought. 1470 HENRY Wallace I 15 Jhit we suld thynk one our bears befor 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 60 And on the end he no remembrance. 1590 GREENE *Nover too late*, M. s. *Madr.* When I at last considered on my sins 1692 LOCKE *Educ* § 147 This being almost that alone, which is thought on, when People talk of Education. 1754 R. O. CAMBRIDGE *Intruder* 12 'Twas a plan I never dreamt on 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. Thy anxious heart will never learn To think more on thyself and less on others. 1838 THIRIALL *Greece* II. 265 The sleepless nights in which he meditated on the trophies of Milnades. *Mod. Reflect* on the natural results of such conduct.

d. After *speake*, *writte*, etc., q v; after *book*, *article*, *essay*, *lecture*, *poem*, *treatise*, etc., or an author's name; also ellipt in titles and the like.

1424 E. E. *Wills* 51, iij quayres of Doctours on Mathewe. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 411 On a childe drowned catching of an Apple. 1689 *Prior Ep. to Fleetwood Shepherd* 168 Critics I read on other men, And hypers upon them again. 1699 *Cotes tr. Dupin's Hist. O. & N. Test* I. 1. 5 What he says on this Point is as follows. 1785 WILKESFORCE in *Life* I 99 Heard Newton on the addition of the soul to God. 1830 SCOTT (*title*) Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* III viii, Laplace's Book on the Stars 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wolflif* 290 A course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. *Mod. Coke* on Littleton, Mill on Hamilton; Fenn on the Funds.

III. Other senses, obsolete, archaic, or dialectal. (All these originally belonged to branch I.)

†23. After verbs of winning, gaining, taking (by force): = from. *Obs* Heie orig. belonged vbs. of *wreaking* or *taking vengeance*, *avenging*, *evening*, still construed with *on*. See these.

1693 K. ALFRED *Oras.* IV vi § 6 Romane genamon on him lxxxix scipa. 1000 ALFRED *Num.* xxi i Chananeus þa wun wip Israela bearn, and sage on him gewann. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Magnus . . . chased away Suane, & Danmark on him wan. 1500 *Melusine* 219 Yf they were so bold to take on hym or on hys people ony thing. 1523 L. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* I cxxxix 225 Howe the Englyssmen recovered theyr castles on the frenchmen in Burdeloys. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* v iii 165 But what art thou That hast this Fortune on me? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 470 All these boasted Trophies won on me.

†24. Indicating that to which a quality has relation: In respect of, = *IN prep.* 33, *OF prep.* 35. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* i, Boetius se was in boccræstum and on woroldþeamum se rihtwisa 1807 *xxvii*, § 1 Deah þu wære ealra manna fæstost on white. c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* I. Intro. (1890) 26 Hit is welig þis ealand on wæstmum and on treowum. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se man is ece on eale dele. þat is an þer sawle. c. 1275 *Lucie Ron* 91 in O. E. *Misc.* 96 He is feir & briht on heowe. c. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 2634 Sche had a derworþe douȝter . . . þe farrest on face. 1523 L. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* I cclxx 403 He was bynde on y^e oneye. 1535 COVERDALE *a Sam* iv 4 A sonne which was lame on his fete. 1703 *Land. Gas.* No. 382/4 Robert Stephens . . . winks on the left Eye

†25. Indicating the medium of action. *Obs* Now expressed by *with*.

a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 560 He seig a child straȝt þer-on, stremyng on blode. a. 1450 *La Morté Arth* 1956 The chambre flore Alle ranne on blode

†26. In uses now expressed by *at* (esp. on a price or rate). *Obs*

1477 *Paston Lett* III 203 He wol not selle hym . . . under that money that he sette hym on. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III xiv. (1647) 132 Serviceable men he would purchase on any rate a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 150 When his matters were on that crisis. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 67 The Bridge must be on right Angles with the Current 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III 510 All other of our productions are received on various duties. 1794 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 52 Ellen was walking on a slow solemn pace.

27. In senses now expressed by *OF*. In *on't* and the like, common in literary use to c. 1750; now *dial* or *vulgar*

In early times generally an actual difference of idiom, but from end of 16th c. due to confusion of *of* and *on*, esp. owing to the reduction of both of these to *o*. See *OF* 128 *Procl. Hen.* II. i. Henri þurȝ godes fultime king on Englelond, Lhouard on Ylhouard, Duk on Norm on Aquitaine and eorl on Anioir c. 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xvii. That death that I shall on die c. 1420 *Avow Arth* xxxviii. O payn on life and on londe. a. 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 953 Wele recovryd on hys wounde c. 1530 *tr. Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jenu* (1901) 2 So this our sermon may sauier on him whiche is . . . the worde of the father. 1575 *Gaun.*

Gau 'on' in, All th'ours on the daye 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III. 1 131 The perfect Spy, o' th' time 'the moment on't 1611—*Cymb* I. 1 164, I am very glad on't 1641 Ld J. Digby *Sp* in *Ho Comm* 21 Apr. 4 The truth on't is 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm Collog* 545 I thought I make Lay men on them all 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 7 Nay, you are in the Right on't 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph* II § 6 The best on't is the World every day grows wiser 1766 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse G. Selwyn & Contemp (1843) II. 57 I those handles that the ladies make bell-ropes on 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *Geo. Baleman* I 87, I know she'll take care on him 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *On't*, of it [Still widespread in Eng. dialects]

IV. 28. *On* is used in the construction of many verbs, besides those mentioned under the preceding senses, e. g. *depend*; *attend*, *wait*, *follow*, *believe*, *rely*; *feed*, *live*, *subsist*, also after the direct object, in *begot*, *bestow*, *confer*, *lavish*, *spend*, *waste*, *congratulate*, *plume*, *pride*, *value* oneself, or as a second construction, e. g. to *condole*, *consult*, *with* a person on something. See these verbs.

29. *On* was formerly frequent in connexions in which *a* is now usual e. g. *on back* (= *aback*), *on braid*, *on broche*, *on broad*, *on dreghe*, *on far*, *on ferrom*, *on fresh*, *on head*, *on live*, *on loft*, *on long*, *on loud*, *on low*, *on light*, *on new*, *on part*, *on round*, *on room*, *on side*, *on stray*, *on sunder*, *on thirst*, *on wide*, *on wy*. These were usually written as two words, but have often been hyphenated by modern editors, in imitation of forms in *a*. See *ABACK*, *ABREDE*, *ABROACH*, etc., also the sbs. *BACK*, *BREDE*, *BROACH*, etc.

On hand, *on high*. see *HAND* 32, *HIGH* a. 18.

On (pn), *adv.* (a, sb). [Orig. the same word as *prec*, viz. *Oteut*. *ana*, *OS. ana*, *an*, *O.E. an*, *pn*. In the OE instances almost always intimately connected with a vb. as a 'separable particle', like the Ger. separable *an* in *an-kommen*, etc.; in *mod Eng.* often an elliptical use of the prep. = on something understood.]

1. In the position of being in contact with, or supported by, the upper surface of something.

c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist* iv (1890) 274 Summe zeinse stowe mynster on to timbrene 1234 MILTON *L. Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonsons learned Sock be on 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chis* ix, The pudding-plates had been washed. while cheese was on

2. Into the position defined in 1.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* xvii 124 Dæt se se þe wunde lachian wiȝe geote win on c. 1205 LAY 311 Brutus sette on his flo He wende to scoeten þat hea der c. 1475 *Rauf Colsear* 85 To morne on the morning, quhen thou sall on leip, Pryse at the pating, how that thou dost 1645 *Everlin Diary* 11 Apr. Dashing the whipsword over their shoulders, as hard as they could lay it on 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxv, They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on

3. In the position of being attached to or covering any surface, esp. the body, on the body, as clothing or a limb

c. 1205 LAY. 1553 He hefde brume on. c. 1300 *St. Brandan* 613 None other clothes hadde he on. 1436 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 187 Largesse hadde on a robe fresh c. 1450 *Mervin* 191 Thei hadde on hattes of stile. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop Kingd* II 26 To weare a linnen Ephod on 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, iv. ii 226 O let me thinke on Hastings, and be gone To Breconck, while my fearefull Head is on. 1611—*Cymb.* II. 1 26 You crow Cock, with your combe on 1711 *Addison Spect* No. 128 ¶ 9 He had a clean Shirt on 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vi, A lilyard or a rose, For he will see them on to-night. 1887 MABEL WETHERALL *Two North-Country Maids* xxv. 174 Her pretty buff cotton gown, which was clean on that morning. 1890 J. HILL *Unfort. Arrangem* I vi 144 He had on an unobtrusive suit of dark brown tweed. *Mod. slang*, Keep your hair on!

4. Into the position defined in 3

a. 1000 *Fate* (Cod. Exon) 87 Sum sceal wilde fugel atennin, heafoc on honda þe he wyrtlas on. 1000—[see *Do v* 48] 1236 TINDALE *Luke* xii 22 Take no thought for yourne body, what ye shall putt on 1590 *Longc Rosalind* (Cassell) 93 And with that she slipped on her petticoat 1605 SHAKS *Macb* II. ii. 70 Get on your Night-Gowne. 1712 *Addison Spect* No. 311 ¶ 5 He immediately drew on his Boots 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II 44 To make delays by frequent tryings on, and alterations of our hero's clothes. a. 1814 *Way to win Her* v. iii. (*New Brit Theatre* II. 466), Mother is tying on her goloshoes

b. *ellipt* for *go on*, *on with* = put on, don.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1183 On xall my westment and myn aray. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 45 On with rich attie. 1753 *Foots Eng. in Paris* I Wks. 1799 I 39 I'll on with my Jennys. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III vi, I will doff my travelling cap, and on with the monk's cowl

5. In a direction towards something, at; as to *LOOK on*.

6. Towards something in the way of approach, approaching in space, time, or condition

c. 1400-50 [see *COM v* 62 a, f] 1535—[see *DRAW v* 86 d]. 1704 *Land. Gas.* No. 4054/1 The great use of their Gallies in towing on or off their great Ships 1885 *Truth* v July 3/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served 1894 Ld. WOLSELEY *Life Marborough* II. lxxv 195 How dreadful are the words 'Go on' to the man who longs to mangle in the fray, and shout 'Come on!' instead

7. Directed towards, or in a line with, something.

1804 NELSON Apr. in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) V. 520 The mark for being clear of the Malorn North End, is the Guard-House on the Beach on with the last hillock of the nearest ridge of mountains 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vii. (ed. 2) 267 She will be steered with sufficient accuracy if her

gunwale be kept 'on with' the outer ends of the oars of the leader

b. *Broadside on*, *face on*, *stem on*, etc. With the face, stem, or other part directed to the point of contact

1800-40 [see *BROADSIDE sb* 1 c] 1856 *Leisure* II V 332/1 He lost his hold, and fell face on into the water 1884 *Standard* 19 May 4 The vessels struck one another stem on 8. *Cricket*. To the *on* side.

1882 *Daily Tel* 24 June, 1 his he shortly followed up by diving C T Studd on for a

9. Onward, forward, in space or time.

a. 1000 *Andreas* 1336 Resdon on sona c. 1200 ORMIN 7717 He wolde uss bringenn on To follyhenn þezze bisne c. 1230 *Hali Meid* 17 Pat mahien bringe þe on mis for to donne. a. 1350 *Cunser M.* 597 (Gott) Wend on pann, siben 3c wil ga. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clv. 136 Or half a yere be go an 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. liv 124 They passe on through the citie 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 256 From that day on, centaurs and men are foes 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ¶ 6 Do they get on in the world? 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fat* III. 12 Seeing this Patrician pestilence spend on and on. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 83/2 [The police officer] possesses the power. of ordering them to 'move on'

b. *ellipt* = Go on, advance.

c. 1425 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 107 On in Pluto name! On! & all ys owre! 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I iv 2 Or shall we on without Apologie? 1627 SANDERSON *Serm* I 284 Unless God kept him back, he must on 1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* 95 Yet on they must 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI. xxxii, Chaise, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on! 1855 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit* 181 But no, he must on for honour's sake.

10. Gone onward or ahead, in advance in space or time.

17 *Old Song* in *Burns' Works*, Oh Kenmure's on and awa, Willie! 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi 301 It was now well on in the afternoon. 1889 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II 91 Later on music was dragged into the fray

b. *Cricket*, etc.: In advance of the opposite side.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann* 61 Noits were 392 on 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/6 As the game now stands the professionals with seven wickets to fall are 75 runs on

c. *slang* On the way to intoxication; the worse for drink

1802 *Naval Chron.* VII 273 The *Ameha's* men being a little on, could not bear being thwarted 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I 99 Pimlico, who was now slightly 'on', was shouted down

11. With onward movement or action; continuously; to *speake on*, *hold on*, *work on*, *wait on*, to continue to speak, hold, work, wait.

c. 1000 ALFRED *Saints' Lives* xxi 236 [He] nyste butan hi sungon þone lof-sang forð on a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 He held on to herien his headene mameuz c. 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Pro* 22 Now telle on, Roger, looke that it be good 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Sept 55 Now say on Diggon. 1605 BRATHWAIT *Comm. a Tales* Chaucer 148 Go on with your Tale 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peaciv* Wks IX 26 Speculate on! 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 235 The regent waited on, and the event came 1891 DORA RUSSELL *Societ of River* I xiii 289 He sent me money regular, to keep on the house

12. Into action or operation: *thrash on*, proceed to thrash

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2300 Wy bresch on, þou þro mon, þou þretez to longe c. 1400 [see *COME v* 62 c] 1593—[see *DRAW v* 86 b] 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 113 They set stoultie on, doubting na danger 1607 MILTON *P. L.* v. 233 Converse with Adam and such discourse bring on, As may advise him of his happie state 1745 P. THOMAS *Frml Anson's Voy* 276 The Tuffoons commonly come on suddenly 1832 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 271 At last it came on to rain 1892 *Chamb. Frml* 4 June 367/1 We turned our lanterns full on

13. a. Of persons: Engaged in some function or course of action; on the stage, the field, etc.

a. 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 84 Now thus, now than, Now off, now an, Uncertain as the dice 1640 [see *OFF* and *ON* B] 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker* on No 54 (1794) II 315 I then to the Playhouses anon, If Quick or Bannister be on 1823 Mrs. CAMERON *Cleanliness next to Godliness* 3, 'I try to keep things tolerably decent, but it's a hard matter I am always on', replied Alice 1883 G. R. SIMS *Lif.boat* etc. 12 She was on at the Lane last winter—She played in the pantomime. 1888 STEEL & LITTLETON *Cricket* (Badm Libr.) II. 141 Supposing a slow bowler has been 'on' for some time. 1891 Mrs. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* III 62, 'I thought he was on with Daisy', burst forth her son *Mod. colloq.* He has been on for three years, and now retires

b. Of things: In progress or course of action; in a state of activity.

[1605 SHAKS *Leav* II iv 172 So will you wish on me, when the rash mood is on] 1830 *Examiner* 76/1 Several commissions being 'on' at the same time. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. x3 There was a considerable sea on 1882 *Society* 28 Nov. 11/2 The schools at Oxford are 'on' once more. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 July 5/3 There is a terrible row on between the old and the new divisions. *Mod.* Is the gas on? The water was not on.

c. Having a wager on (something).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 They declared themselves off, a thing unknown in sporting, after they had been on. 1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 The scratching of Winchester has been a rare blow to those who were determined. to be 'on' early.

14. Used idiomatically with many verbs: e. g. *carry*, *catch*, *come*, *get*, *go*, *hold*, *keep*, *look*, *put*, *send*, *take*, *try* on, etc. = see the verbs.

B. *adv.* (Cf. *OFF C.*)

1. *Cricket*. Applied to that side of the wicket on which the batsman stands, or to the corresponding

side of the field (z.e. in the case of right hand batting, the side on the left of the wicket-keeper) Opp. to OFF C 2b

1851 LILLWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 20 A good general will often place three men instead of two on the 'on' side 1892 *Daily News* 6 May 5/2 A captain who has studied lady's play, will put most of her fields on the 'on' side. 1897 RANJITSINGH *Cricket* 170 Let us now turn our attention to strokes on the on-side.

2 In reference to the licensed sale of liquors Shout for 'on the premises'; opp. to OFF C 5. Often hyphenated, as *on-licence*

1891 *Daily News* 11 Mar 3/2 The number of licensed houses mentioned in the on-licences return 1892 W BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemperance* 63 It is not in the least necessary to persecute the 'on' licensee 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Mar 3/3 The Bill which placed off-licence holders under similar control as on licence holders 1899 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/3 The influence of the 'on' licensed houses.

C. sb *Cricket* = On side see B 1. attrib. in *on drive*, *on-drive*, a drive to the on side.

1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 He then drove Moncreiffe to the on for four 1891 *Ibid.* Newton scored three for a good on drive 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 24 July 5/2 Wynard then made a fine on-drive off Trumble for 3

On, *particle*, the pref. *on-* = UN-1, often written separately in ME; also, in mod Sc. dial., in sense 'without': see ON-4.

† On, *error*, ME expansion of *o* = *od*, OFH *cony*, until cf. *O prep* 3

1320 *Cast. Love* 472 Ich wole wiþ þe lede my lȝf Euer on þat ilke strȝf mowe sum ende take

† On, ME 1 and 3 sing. pres of UNN-EN v. *Obs.*, to grant

1225 *Ancre R* 26 3if me on almiht God

On-, *prefix* 1, the prepositional adv. *on* (unstressed form of OE, *an*, *on*) in combination with vbs. and their derivatives, and sometimes with other sbs. The old nominal compounds had the stressed form, as in OE, *angum*, *gigum*, beginning, *anfild*, *anfild*, *ANFILL*. The compounds in *on-* belong to the following classes:

1. Old verbal compounds, as *onbidan* to ONBIDE, *onclāw-an* to recognize, ACKNOW. Such of these as survived the OE. period appear in their alphabetical place under ON- or A-

2. Later verbal compounds or collocations of adv. and verb. In these the union of elements is incomplete, and the adv. may be moved to another position than immediately before the vb, where however it regularly stands in the inf. and pples., so that these acquire more the character of permanent combinations. Examples are † *on-become*, to befall, happen; † *on-cry*, to cry or call upon; *on-draw*, to draw on; † *on-lace*, to lace on; † *on-look*, to look on, *on-sweep*, to sweep on; † *on-take*, to take on, assume, behave. see TAKE v

1305 *St Lucy* 60 in *E E P.* (1862) 103 To seinte Lucie norice he wende, and eschte hire fæte 'What Lucie were so "onbecome"'. 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* (E E T S) 146/187 Hyt on-by-come me eche place 3ef ech [plyng hadde ylyche grace] to ioye and blisse 1664 *Floeden R* iv 40 Then each Captain he did "oncry". 1898 T HARDY *Wessex Poems* 83 By Joidoigne, near to east, as he "ondiew, Dawn pierced the humid air. 1913 DOUGLAS *Ennes* xi Prol 102 Rays hit the target of faith vp in the hand, On hed the halsum helm of hop "onlance. 1895 J W MILLS in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* (1881) 35 That all his shattered aims, his hopes bewept, Are in God's counsels deep and fathomless "onswept. 1897 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 3548 þat hu nuste hou "on take [w r on to take], ne wat for honger do. 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw* 267 Allas! what sholen hu onne take, þat wolden here her god forsake?

3. With pr and p. pples. forming adjs, as *on-carrying* (= carrying on, hence *oncarryngness*), *on-marching*, *on-rolling*, *on-rolling*, *on-rolling*, *on-sweeping*.

1834 COLLIDGE in *Literature* (1897) 23 Oct. 11/2 The "oncarryngness of his [Scott's] diction. 1609 DANIEL CEC. *Wars* viii. xvi. Gather'd by th' "on-marching Enemy 1863 *Not an Angel* I 184 To hold by his arm for some security against the onmarching multitude. 1854 J S C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I x 325 The "on-rolling billow of Austrian victory 1899 DANIEL *Musophilus* 713 To pull back th' "on-running state of things 1884 *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan. The fury of the "onswarming barbarians 1896 *Ibid.* 16 Apr 553/1 The "onsweeping purposes of God

4. With vbl sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs (sometimes concrete), as *on-bringing* (= bringing on), *on-carrying*, *on-leaping*, *Sc loupung* (= mounting a horse), *on-moving*, *on-putting*, *on-sweeping*, etc. (which can be formed at pleasure); *on-go*, going on, progress, advance, *on-roll*, onward roll; *on-sweep*, onward sweep; also with agent-nouns, as *on-bearer*, *on-goer*, *on-pusher*, etc. See also ONLOOKER, etc

1898 T HARDY *Wessex Poems* 135 Changing anew my "onbearer I traversed the downland 1659 J DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* ii vi. (1680) 145 This inability is of her own "onbearing. 1737 E BERRING *Sermon* Wks. 1871 II. 452 The "oncarrying of the designs of his glory 1894 *Chicago Advance* 11 Oct. 58/1 As viewed in the retrospect of two years' absence, its ordinary "on-go is indeed extraordinary. 1600 *Gowrie's Consp.* in *Select Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 Maister Alexander Ruthven hausted him fast downe to

ouertake his maieste before his "onleaping. 1670 SPALDING *Irish Chas* I. (1792) I 91 (Jam) On his onleaping the earl of Argyll. and Lord Lindsay had some private speeches with him 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 2/1 It is a memorable sight to witness the "on moving of a great army 1898 *Congregationalist* 28 Apr. The arts of diplomacy are too soon exhausted when seventy million people are the on-lookers and "on-pushers. 1599 JAS I BACUL *Δωρο* (1682) 82 To speake of rayment, the "on-putting whereof is the ordinary action that followeth next to sleepe. 1883 *Ed Words* 452 The steady "onroll of the mighty waves of time. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 26 Jan. All this prodigious swing and "on-sweep of development. 1885 *Hamlet Rev* 134 In the tremendous "onsweepings of society.

On-, *prefix* 2, the OE. unstressed form of *and-*, *and-*, against, opposite, in reply, in return (see *AND cony*), corresp. to Gothic *anda-*, *and-*, OS *and-*, *ant-*, Du. *ont-*, OHG *ant-*, *ent-*, *unt-*; e.g. OS *antfahan*, OHG *ant-*, *antfahan*, MHG *entfahan*, *enfahan*, *entfahan*, Ger *entfahen*, Du *ontvangen*, OE *onfah* n, pa t. *onfeng*, to receive (cf. a *nd-*, *nd-fenga* receiver); OE *ongitan* to understand, discern (cf. a *nd-*, *gndgit* understanding, intelligence) In ME. this prefix is in form indistinguishable from ON-1. e.g. *onfoten*, *onfuten*.

On-, *prefix* 3, the same particle originally as the prec. used with counteracting or undoing force; in early OE. *on-*, in late OE. very generally unlevelled with *un-* = ON-4, in ME. usually *un-*, but sometimes *on-*; in mod Eng always *un-*. Examples: Goth *andbindan*, OS *antbindan*, OHG *ant-*, *unbindan*, Ger *entbinden*, OE. *onbindan*, *unbindan*, ME. *un-*, *on-binden*, to UNBIND; OS. *anddian*, *anddn*, OHG. *antdoan*, *intoan*, MHG. *entdoan*, OE. *ondōn*, *undōn*, ME *undon*, *ondon*, to UNDO, OS *antundian*, OHG *intundian*, MHG. *entundien*, OE. *onundian*, *unundian*, ME. *un-*, *unundien*, *unundien*, to UNWIND. See UN-2.

On-, *prefix* 4, frequent ME., early mod E., and dial. variant of UN-1, before adjs, pples., advbs and their derivatives, as ME. *onclens* for *unclens* —OE. *unclene*; ME *onwryten* —OE. *unwriten*. Cf. Goth. *unwais*, OS, OHG v. OE. *unwais*, Du. *onwais*, *onwais*, ME *unwais* (*onwais*, *onwais*), UNWISE.

Formerly often written separately (see e.g. *Paston Lett.* No 752), but generally hyphenated by modern editors. In some mod.Sc. dialects written separately before pples or vbl sbs as *on* (or *ohm*) in sense 'without'; e.g. *on said*, *ohm said*, unsaid, without there being said, without saying, *on makin* without making.

|| Onager (pādžar). Pl. -gers, -gri. [L. *onager*, ad. Gr. *ὄναρος* = *ὄνος* ὄνος the wild ass, also both in Gr. and L. in sense 2.]

1 A wild ass; *spec* the species *Equus onager* (*E hemippus*) of Central Asia.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cii 12 Abyde schal onagers in þair thirst. 1398 *TREVIS Barile De P R.* xliii. lxxviii (1495) 831 Onager is a wilde asse, and suche asses be grete and wyld in Africa. 1774 *GOLDMAN Nat Hist* I 456 The onager, or wild ass, is seen in still greater abundance than the wild horse 1893 G ALLEN in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The various tarpans and onagers and quagga and zebras which span the gulf [between horse and ass] 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 682 Hence the difference between a coster's donkey and an onager

2 An ancient and mediæval engine for throwing stones in warfare

1609 HOLLAND *Annu Marcell* xxiii iv 222 Unto which also the moderne time hath imposed the name of Onager, in this regard, that wild asses when they are coursed by hunters fling with their heeles stones affore off behind their backs 1846 L. RICHIE *Windsor Castle* 214 Of the more powerful military engines then in use, were the scorpion or large stationary crossbow, the onager or wild ass. 1896 SHELTON in *Flower's Salammbô* xiii 310 Catapults were as frequently called onagers, because they were like wild asses which threw stones by kicking

|| Onagra¹ (pāgrā) Bot. [L. *onagra*, a. Gr. *ὄναργα*, fem. deriv. of *ὄναργος*: see *prec*] A former name for the genus *CENOTHERA*.

1741 *Compt Fam-Piece* II iii 392 There are yet Onagra, Larkspur 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower Pl* II 289

|| Onagra². [pseudo-Latin, fem. of ONAGER] A female wild ass; *humorously*, a she-ass

1860 *READE Cloister & H* III. 196 Gerard had put his Onagra in harness.

Onagraceous (pāgrēz'jəs), a. Bot. [f. mod. Bot.L. *Onagracea*, f. ONAGRA¹: see -ACEOUS] Belonging to the Natural Order *Onagraceae*, of which *Onagra* or *Cenothera* is the typical genus So *Onagrad* (pāgrād), Lindley's name for a plant of this order.

1845 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* (1852) 724 The Onagrad are in general tetramerous 1866 *T. eas Bot. Clarkia*, a small genus of onagrad. *Mod The Fuchsia*, Willow-herb, and Enchanter's Nightshade are onagraceous plants.

Onan, onane, obs. forms of ANON

On and off, *adv. phr* (sb.) = OFF AND ON, q v; also in more general sense (see ON *adv.* and OFF *adv.*)

1895 BROWNING *Bp Blougram's Apol* 789 It shoots . . Halfway into the next still, on and off 1882 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. g) XII. 197/1 Hedges on banks are usually of such a size as to make flying them impossible, or at least undesirable. Horses jump them on

and off 1889 *Repent P Wntner's h* II 227 [He] has been working with us at Crum Street a good deal, on and off 1889 *Dict Nat Bing* XVIII. 125/2 A siege which lasted on and off for twenty years. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct 7/3 [He] had lived with her on and off since that time b attrib. o as sb. A putting on and taking off, intermittent action, in quot 1852, a leap on and off a fence, a fence to be so jumped.

1852 R S SUTTERS *Sponge's Sp Tour* (1893) 17 They then made for a large field at the back of the house, with leaping-hais, hurdles, 'on and off', 'ins and outs', all sorts of fancy leaps scattered about 1854 EGERT WARBURTON *Hunt Songs* (1883) No 33 xii, Which method best insures us from a fall The Chester on-and-off step, or the Leicester clearing all? 1895 M M Dow in *Gallia* 119, I love to feel the on and off of the break and to watch the way the pole seems to feel its way through the traffic

Hence On-and-off v, (a) *intr.* to sail on alternate tacks on and off the shore (see OFF AND ON 2), (b) *trans* to leap on and then off; On-and-offish a., inclined to be on and off, somewhat fluctuating (in mood, temper, or health' cf. OFF AND ON B.).

1823 BYRON *Franklin's* xii. lxxi, Who keeps you on and offing On a lee-shore 1852 R S SUTTERS *Sponge's Sp Tour* (1893) 345 'I'll have a word with you', said Sponge, on-and-offing the hedge. 1888 E J GOODMAN *700 Curious* xii, As well as she ever is. Rather on-and-offish.

† On and on, *Obs.*, one by one see ONE.

Onanism (ō'nāniz'm). [f. proper name *Onan* (Gen. xxxviii 9) + -ISM] Self-abuse, masturbation.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Onanus*, and *Onanism*, terms which some late empirics have framed, to denote the crime of self-pollution 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat* IV. 156/2 A young man excessively addicted to onanism 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCKER *Psych Med.* (ed. 3) 760 Onanism is a frequent accompaniment of Insanity and sometimes causes it

So Onanist, one who practises onanism; Onanistic a., relating to onanism

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Onanist* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Onanistic*. Onbetheink, dial. f. UMBETHINK, to consider.

† Onbi de, v. *Obs.* [OE. *onbidan*, f. ON-1 + *bidan*, BIDE] *intr* To abide, remain, stay on *Beowulf* 2302 Onbad .. oððæt æfen cwom. c. 1440 *Complaynt* 67 in *Lydgate's Temple of Glas* (1897) App 60 My nert With þow onbit & nat remeyu[th].

On-bolzen, *Obs.*, enraged. see ABLEZEN.

† Onbow, v. *Obs.* [OE. *onbigan*, f. ON-1 + *bigan*, BOW] *intr.* To submit, yield.

971 *Blakt Hom* 223 þæt he næfre nænigum woruldricum men swiþ onbugan nolde, þonne hit riht were. c. 1000 *Agas Goth. Matt* v 25 þeo þu onbugende þinum wif-winnan hraðe c. 1205 *LAV* 6166 And him alle on-buzen.

† Onbraid, v. *Obs.* [var. of UMBRAID or ABBRAID v. 2] To upbraid

1530 *PALSER* 646/1, I onbrayde, I twite or cast in the tethes, *Fez op onche*

† Oncall, sb. *Obs.* [f. ON-1 + CALL sb.] The act of calling upon. a. Invocation; b. Claim.

1300 *Cursor M* 19095 (Edinb) þe oncall of his hals nam 13 *Ibid.* 6714 (Cott) þu beists laured þan sal bi quit Of alken oncall, and oþer wyȝt.

† Onca II, v. *Obs.* [f. ON-1 + CALL v, after L. *invo-care*.] *trans* To call upon, invoke

1548 *Gest Fr. Masse* in H G Dugdale *Life* (1840) App 177 How ought or can Christ be reverenced or oncalled as present in the *stouring* *Ibid.* 125 Those sanctes bee on-called as advoursers and aydes.

Once (wɒns), *adv* (*cony*, *adj.*, *sb*) Forms: see below. [ME. *anes*, *enes*, genitive case of *on*, *on*, ON, for the earlier *enes*, *ENES* (q. v.), which took the place of the OE instrumental-adverbial *ene*, ME. *ENE*, at the time that the genitive -es was taken by so many advbs *Enes* continued in use in the south till 1500, and even later, *anes*, *ones*, are found c. 1200, but are not frequent before 1300, from which time also *anes* is only northern. The word remained dissyllabic in some dialects till 15th c., but in others was reduced to a monosyllable early in 14th. The final s retained its breath sound, and so began c. 1500 to be spelt -ce, as in *hence*, *perce*, *fence*, *ice*, *mace*, *twice*. From this a dial form *onst* (wɒnst) has arisen in north. midl., Ireland, etc., as in *against*, *amidst*, *amongst*, etc. The development of the initial long vowel in Standard English as *wo-*, *wu-*, in north. dial. and Sc. as *ya-*, *ye-*, is the same as in ONB.]

A Forms. a. See ENES.

β 3-5 (Sc. -8) *anes*, 4 *ans*, 4-6 *anys*, *anys*; 6 *Sc. aneis*, *anise*, 6-7 *Sc. anis*, 7-*Sc. anoe*, 8-*anice*, *aince*, (*eance*, *yanoe*, *yenoe*, *ynoe*).

c. 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 109 The sunne aris anes a dai 13. *Cursor M* 7886 (Lott) þe king kest ans [Cott, *Fairf*] on his sight. c. 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxvi 123 þai ete bot anes on þe day c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron* vi. xiv. 41 Ofiare yher þan anys or twys 1570 *Tragedie in Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1802) II 223 He was thy Master anis & your Regent. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I 357 I rew religious now aneis begun 1609 *SCENE Reg. Mag.* Pref 6 *Ance* in the yere *Ibid.* Forms of *Proces* 126 The execution of the principal decret, being anis suspended. 1724 *RANSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Ye shall hie twa good pocks That anes were o' the twel 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball* (1839) 222 I yence hed sweethearts monie a yen. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Andm.* Wks 1855 I 179 Rather, than ance to expose myself see. 1860 G. F. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 13) 156, I anise the passion slighted.

γ 3-7 ones, 4 5 oones, -is, -ys, -us, onus, 4-6 ons, onis, -ys, -ez, oons, 6- once, (6 onses, onste) c1200 [see B 9d]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3288 Like dai Ones he for[h] it sungen ryst c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 1 With joy alle at ons bet went 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 735 Wipsolepne sacrifice serue hem at onus c1350-1354 Ones [see B. 1 and 2] c1375 *Cursor Al* 2857 (Fair) Onys in þe vole day c1380 Wyclif *Sol* 1181 281 Crist entrid onys in to heven *Ibid.* 111 367 Oones a fiere he may in no maner leue þat. c1420 *Antours of Arth* 211 To lette me onus haue a syzte c1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 44 Turne it on þe panne once c1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 67 They .. shalle anquere onis. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 A messe onys in y^e wykke. 1503 *Dunbar Thistle & Rose* 115 All lynd of beistis At onis cryt lawd 1526 TINDALE 1 Cor xv 6 Five hundred brethren at once. 1535 STARKEY *Let* (1878) 30 Neuer but onys. 1542 N. UDALL in *Let* *Let* *Alen* (Camden) 3 Bee good, maister, to me this onus 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 81 After he came onse to Shordych. 1592 *Chester Pl* 1. 24 (MS W) Ever at onste [so MS A] defendinge. 1593 Q. ELIZ Boeth 1 met 1 1 My grouting studie ons performed. c1600 A HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 18 Al barked at ones 1888 G. M. FENN *Dick o' the Pens* 159 In w't un at onced [for onst] d. 5 wonus, 6 wonus

14 *Burlesque in Rel Ant* I 83 Ther was wonus a lyng 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi 31 They had no leasur wonis for to eate 1593 Q. ELIZ Boeth 1 met. ii. 4 Wonis this man . used the skies to vew.

B. Signification.

1 In strict sense: One time only: as distinguished from *twice, thrice, many times*. (Without any reference to *when*.)

c1200 [see A. 8] c1250 [see A. 7]. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7716 Per nas so heymon non þat hum enes [v r ones] myr sede c1300 *Cursor M* 25744 Nought an allan, ne tuis 1397 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI 121 Sche ete but ones to day c1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 85 The ling sent vnto her ones, tynes, 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb) 4 A man shal not wryth ones ouer redyng fynde the ryght vnderstandyng 1534 *Whitton Tulyes Offices* 1. (1540) 33 The acte of Theomysties dunt profyte but ones 1583 D. A. *Art Conuerso* 110 They .. think much and twice, before they speak once 1597 *GARRICK Let* to C. Jenner 11 May (Davey's Catal), I took it with me and have read it more than once. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron* ii. (1879) 40 We know that the Earth goes round the Sun once a year. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan 65/4 'Once bit, twice shy', is an excellent proverb.

†b. At one time, on one occasion (as opposed to another time). *Obs*

c1220 *O E Chron.* an 1120 Dises geares com þet leoht to Sepulchrum. ænes to Easton, and oðre side to Assumptio sancte Marie. c1275 *Lamb Hom* 37 Enes et þam fulbede oðre side. et soð scilte 1464 *Nottingham Rec* II. 375 Ridyng oons to Morley, an oþer tyme to Leycestre 1628 *GAULE Pract* 176 (1629) 281 They once stroue to cast him down vpon the stones.

†c. In the first place, firstly, 'for one thing' *Obs* 1523 *LD BERNERS Pross* I Auth Pief 1 Ones the con- tynual redyng therof maketh yonge men equal in prudence to olde men; and to olde fathes it mynystreth experience of thynges. 1596 *Bacon Max & Uses Com. Law* Ep Ded, Your Majesty is in a double respect the life of our laws. once, because without your authority they are but *littera mortua*, and againe, because [etc.]

2. At any one time, on any occasion, in any contingency; under any circumstances, ever, at all, only, merely. Chiefly in conditional and negative statements. *If once, when once, if ever, when ever; not once, not so much as once, never*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Ne mu3en þeo nefre ufele swinken, Ne for men enes hit bi-þin. c1225 *ALICE* R. 234 Nolde heo neuer enes biſehen ure Louerd þat heallunge deliurede hire þerof 1 c1350 *Will. Palerne* 195 Alle ledes him louede þat lokod on him ones 1420-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) I 187 A ston callede Asbeston, which accende oons 15 neuer extincute. 1543 *FITZGERALD Surv* iii. (1539) 7 After the Statute be ones declared 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Matt.* xviii 91 He shall not once be receiued into the Kyngdome of heauen. 1611 *BIALK Transl. Pref* 1 It was made a capitall crime, on to motion the making of a new law 1762 *Goldsm Cit. W.* xl, When once all the extent and the force of the language is known. 1795 *MAR EDGEWORTH Lett to Lit. Ladies* (1799) 67 If once their pupils begin to reflect upon their own hoodwinked education. 1874 *BLACK Adv Phaslon* viii. 112 Once past the turnpike, the highway runs along an elevated ridge. *Mod.* If we once lose sight of him we shall never set eyes on him again.

†b In any case, at any rate. *Obs* a1725 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I 557 Yet it was thought necessary that the prince should be once at the head of their armies. *Ibid* II 126 The King seemed to insist that he would once have a peace made

†3 *emphatically*. Once for all. Hence, as a qualification of the whole statement: To sum up; in short *Obs*.

c1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 35 Anes swore .i. in mi haligh. 1382 Wyclif *Heb* x 10 In which wil we ben haled by the offering of the body of Crist Jhesu oons 1540 *Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame Sans Mercy* 555 Ones must it be assayed, that is no nay, With such as be of reputacioun. 1596 *NASH Saffron Walden* To Rdr, This is once, I both can and wilbe shut of this tedious chapter of contents. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 59 Once certayne it is, that few men of Law, have growne heere to any super- eminent height of learning 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v xii. 513 Once, it yeeldeth all parts of the world to each part, and maketh the world known to itselfe 1626 *MASSINGER Rom Actor* v Wks. (Rldg) 152/4 Would you'd dispatch and die once! 1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* iv 1 Wks. 1882 II 459 For if I have him not, I am resolved to die a maid, that's once, mother.

4. At one time in the past; on some past occasion, formerly. Also *once upon a time*.

[a1250 *Owl & Night* 1049 Enes þu sunge ich wot we! hware Bi one bure] 1377 *LANGL P Pl.* B iii 334 A lady þat redde a lessoun ones 1426 *LYDG De Guil Pilgr.* 14606 The fox made hym oons as he wer ded. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i Aiv, Absinthium is named in English worm- wode I suppose that it was ones called worme croit. 1611 *BIBLE Gal* 1 23 That he now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed a1656 *Br HALL Rem Wks* (1660) 43, I left that my once dear Diocess. 1711 *STEELE Spect* No 154 P 1 You are still what I myself was once 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* ii § 19, I do not know how it might have been once upon a time. 1764 *GRAY Jenny's Twitche* 14 When she died, I can't tell, but he once had a wife 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 6 Two dogs Forgather'd once upon a time 1875 *BYRCE Holy Rom Emph* xxi (ed. 5) 386 The once famous doctrine of divine right. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 134 Once upon a time there were gods only, and no mortal creatures

5 At some future time; one day. Now rare c1400 *LANGL P Pl.* C vi 50 (MS F) To be welcome whanne ich come oons in a monthe c1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 44 Synne, of the which ye shalle yelde oons accompte of c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* ii 64, I promyette you ye shall ones repente for it 1563-7 *FOX A & M* (1684) III 66 You may be once as I am 1618 *BRAHWAIT To his Brother* in *Fan* S P Yas I (1848) 267 That ill which now seems ill, may once prove good 1691 *DRYDEN K Arthur* v. 1, Britons and Saxons shall be once one people a1825 *FORBY Voc E Anglia, Once*, adv at some time or other 1876 *MRS WHITNEY Sights & Ins* vi 70 And once—that sweet word which brings all to the blessed focus and point of promise—once, we shall find them together

6 Once removed, removed by one degree.

1601 *HOLLAND Fisay* I 162 With his nine children with 27 nephews the sonnes of his children, and 29 nephews more, once removed, who were his sons nephews. 1650 *B DISCOURTEMENT* 4 Which is cosen german to it once removed 1653 *ASHWELL Fides Apost* 76 Irenaeus, the Apostles Scholer but once removed. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng.* II 205 The relationship of second cousin once removed 1883 *Chr Commu* 6 Dec 1741 A condition only once removed from the lower animals

7. Like other advs. once is usually hyphenated to a participial or other adj standing before its sb.

a1668 *DENHAM* (J), Thereon his arms and once-loved portrait lay, Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey 1713 *POPE Windsor For* 314 Beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps 1725 — *Ode* xxiv. 328 The glory of this once-famed shore. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gertr Wyom* iii xxxvii, Seek we thy once-loved home? 1835 *WOMAN* II 223 Virtue is taking her leave of our once-moral, once English nation 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac* 1 3 To realize the past, and to see in it the once-living present 1893 *DR ARGVLL Unseen Found.* Society x 285 A once-wide acceptance

II. 8. Phrases in which once is followed by another adv. or phrase.

a. Once or twice, a few times; once and again, more than once, twice (or oftener)

[a1225 *ALICE R* 70 Leau to openen hire þur l ones oðer twies.] c1369 *CHAUCER Deke Blaunche* 665 But god wolde I had ones or twyes Y-knowe and knowe the leupardyes c1450 *tr De Imitatione* i xvi 18 If eny suche be onys or twies amonished 1597 *J KING On Jonas* (1618) 642 By the words of his mouth once and again iterated 1611 *BIALK Phil* iv 16 Euen in Thessalonica ye sent once and againe [Wyclif, oons and twies also] vnto my necessitie. 1730 in B. *Peirce Hist Harvard Univ* (1833) 166 Inasmuch as the affair has been once and again maturely considered by this Board 1756 *GOLDSM Vic W* ix, They once or twice mortified us sensibly by slipping out an oath 1837 *TROLOPE Three Clerks* ii, Once and again a lad may be found formed of such stuff

b. Once again, once more.

13 *Coer de L* 488: That they scholden hve Ones more forth 10 the cyte of Palestyn. 1597 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S) 157 For I had leuer die For hir saik anis againe. 1595 *SHAKS John* iv 11 Heere once againe we sit, once againe crown'd 1621 *QUARLES Dvo Poems, Esther* (1717) 93 That these same two should be made one againe, I'll singling Death this sacred knot undo, And part this new made one Once more in two 1701 *GRAY Odin* 51 Once againe my call obey 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng Ch.* 268 [To] be merged in the Eighth General Council of the once more united Christendom. 1892 *TENNISON Akbar's Dr.* *Hymn to Sun*, Once againe thou flames heavenward, once againe we see thee rise. *Mod* I should like to see him once more.

c. Once for all (for always, altogether, ever), once as a final act; once and done with. So *once and away* Once in a way, as a solitary or exceptional instance; rarely, exceptionally. Once in a while, at long intervals, very occasionally

c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xix. 403 We oughte to aske it of hym ones for all 1525 *LD BERNERS Pross* II xxvii 110 Ones for alwayes I defende the 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 275 b, Once for altogether 1656 *EARL MONM tr Boccacini's Adits. Jr Parnass* 100 These Judges have cleared the question once for ever 1660 *BOYLE New Exp Phys Mech* xxvii (1682) 108 Give me leave to adventure your Lordship once for all. 1759 *tr Duhamel's Husb* 1 ix (1762) 52 It is not enough to harrow once and away 1828 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng. Ch. Eng Catech.* *Esam* 115 So far as use is made of a once-for-all composed and for ever established formulary. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B* II xi 27 Fretting at corruptions, yet once and away helping to patch up one himself. 1877 *SPURGEON Sermon* XXIII. 653 Hadst thou gone into the royal presence once in a while to intercede for some special cases. 1885 J. PAVN *Luck of Darrells* vi, When a man has just once and away made up his mind to self sacrifice 1886 *WESTGARTH Austral Progr.* 83 Tying up the freedom of building which a once-for-all construction of this kind might involve. *Mod.* I may have done it once in a way

III. 9. Once preceded by a preposition or demonstrative.

Arising from its equivalence to one time of Ger *cinna*

a. AT ONCE . see as *Mau* word

b For once, for one occasion *For once and all, for once and away, for once in a way* = corresponding phrases in 8 c.

c1450 *Cov Myst* xii. (Shaks Soc) 112, I the forsake and from the go, For onys, evyr, and ay 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent* 1 3 Not for once and away, but wee haue our eares beaten with it every day. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Romant of Rom* ii 67 Nor is a man to put on arms for once, and ever after to let them hang ignobly rusting 1758 *GOLDSM Mem Prot* (1895) II 132 We entreated him to risk it for once 1792-3 in *Spirit Pub Frills* (1799) I 43 Awake from your lethargy, Citizens, and decree, for once and all, that [etc.] 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Ref* (1848) I. 177 Let me remain for once and all [etc.] 1853 *MOTLEY Lett.* (1889) I v. 157 The opportunity of seeing what she could for once in a way

c. *That, that (the) once*; this or that single time, this or that time only.

13 *E E Alut* P. B 801 Comez to your kucher-kote I craue at þis once c1400 *MAUNDELV* (Roxb) xiv 64 þat ete bot ones on þe day and þit þat anes þat ete bot ryst lytill 1533 *J HIRWOOD Merry Play* (1830) 4 That I may beate her for this ones (vime bones) 1561 *T HOBY tr Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) H v, Yet wil we so terme it for this once 1603-25 *Successors of Edw. IV* in *Evans O B* (1784) II xxv 152 But when the duke of Buckingham Began a quarrel for the once 1611 *BIBLE Jude* xvi 28, I pray thee, only this once, O God 1758 *MRS LENNOX Henrietta* iv vii (1761) I. 109 You shall be indulged this once 1760 *Impostors Detected* i viii I 72 She had not time to put on her gloves, but danced that once without them. 1822 *SHILLLEY Ess* (1852) II 278, I think he might as well have favoured me this once

†d. *For then once (for þe nones)*, for that once, for the nonce: see *NONCE*. *Obs*.

c1200 *Trun. Coll Hom* 87 þe for þe nones was maked c1205 *LAV*, 17304 And comen to þan anes 10 fæchen þa stanes a1225 *Juhana* (Bodl. MS) 711 Ase winsum as þah hit were a lile beaf iwalt for þen anes in forte beadien. 1297 *R. GLOUC* (Rolls) 5795 He adde uor þe nones [v r þan ones] tuyeie suerdies bi is syde.

B. as *conjunctive adv.* = When once, if once; as soon as. (*So once that*.)

1761 *MRS F SHERIDAN Sidney Budoiph* II 56 1 this was the master-key. and once I had got it. it was easy to unlock her breast. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* iv iii, Once I have stamped it there, I lay aside my doubts for ever 1813 *MOORE Mem* (1853) I 324 Once I get it brilliantly off my hands, we may do what we please in literature afterwards 1864 *BROWNING Death in Desert* 237 Will he give up fire For gold or purple once he knows its worth? [1874 *RUSKIN For Clav xxxix* 67 Once that they were pulling together . Hansl put himself to say]

C. Elliptically (*quasi-adv* and *sb*).

1. *quasi-adv* a. = Done or performed once.

With a vbl sb it can be explained as still an adv qualifying the vb, e g *once harrowing* = harrowing once; cf. *thoroughly harrowing*

1548 *GEST Fr Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 90 Then is y^e once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized 1739 *TULL Horse-Rang Husb* (1740) 223 Once Harrowing is generally enough. 1878 *ABNEY Photogr* (1881) 167 Once coating is generally sufficient

b. That once was; former.

1691 *J. WILSON Belphegor* iii. 1, The once generalissimo. 1757 *MRS GRIFFITH Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) IV 222 But should the Heart, it's once Ally, By Falshood or by Death decay. 1886 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec Th* 11 x (1885) 237 Nothing remains but for the once enemies to say farewell

2. *quasi-sb* (ellipt. for) Doing a thing once, going once, etc.

1623 *WODROEPHE Marrow Fr Tongue* (1622) 336 Once is no Custome. *Mod* Once a week is enough for me.

Once, Oncial, obs forms of ONCE, UNICIAL.

|| *Once-thumus*. *Obs rare*. [a. Gr. *ὀνκεθμός* biaying] A bray

1656 *HOBBS Six Lessons* in Wks 1845 VII 247 You bring no argument, but fall into a loud oncemus (the special figure wherewith you grace your oratory).

|| *Oncidium* (*on-si'di-um*) *Bot.* [mod L. (Swartz 1800), f. Gr *ὄγκος* barb of an arrow, angle, so called from the form of the lower petal or label-lum] A large genus of American epiphyte orchids, containing many handsome species, with few leaves and showy yellow flowers, one of the best known being the Butterfly-plant (*O. Papilio*).

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 48/3 Slugs are very fond both of the flower-stems and the succulent roots of this *Oncidium*.

Oncle, obs form of UNCLE

Onco-, combining form of Gr *ὄγκος* mass, bulk, in mod Gr. also tumour; used in a few technical terms of medical science. *Oncograph* (*onk'og'raf*) [*-GRAPH*], an instrument, used in connexion with the *oncometer*, for recording variations in the size of an organ. *Oncology* (*onk'ol'ōj*) [*-LOGY*], that part of medical science which relates to tumours (Mayne *Expos Lex* 1857); hence *Oncological* (*onk'ol'ōj'kāl*) a, pertaining to oncology. *Oncometer* (*-m'it'r*) [*-METER*], an instrument for measuring variations in the size of an organ, hence *Oncometric* (*-m'et'rik*) a, pertaining to or made with the oncometer. *Oncotomy* [*Gr. -τομία* cutting], incision into, or excision of, a tumour.

1885 *W STIRLING* in *tr Landau's Hum Physiol* 209 Any variations in the size of the organ caused a variation in the amount of oil within the box, and these variations were recorded. This instrument Roy termed an 'oncograph' 1894 *Brit Med J* 26 May 1231/2 The classification of new growths is carried out in accordance with modern

*oncological views. 1885 W STIRLING in tr. *Laudon's Hum Physiol*, 581. An instrument which consists of two parts, one termed the *oncometer* or renal pletysmometer, in which the organ is enclosed, while the other part is the registering portion or oncograph. 1896 *Albini's Syst Med* I 826 It has been demonstrated by means of Roy's oncometer. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 316 *Oncometric observations show that such substances produce vascular dilatation of the kidneys. 1897-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Onkotomy, in chirurgery, the operation of opening a tumor, or abscess. 1836 SMART, *Oncotomy*

Oncome (ɒnˈkʊm), sb. [f. ON- + COME v, cf. to come on.]

1. Something that comes upon one, as a calamity or visitation (*obs*); an attack of disease (now *Sc.*). c1175 *Lamb Hom*, 147 Pet oðer is be fule on-kume þa be douel haueð þeron iþroht. 13. *Cursor M.* 5910 (Cott.) Hard on-come [so *Faarf*, *Gilt* sondis] sal i send him sere, Bath on him and his kungrike. *Ibid* 5927 Pat toþer on-com þat him fell. 1570 *Levin's Manly* 161/46 An Oncome, disease, *morbus aduentitus*. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamon* xxxi, Especially in *oncomes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases, which baffle the regular physician.

†2. An attack, invasion. *Obs* a1340 *Hampole Psalter* civ 20 *comm.*, To gouern þe land and beware wip oncomys.

3. Coming on, = ONCOMING sb. 1898 *Albini's Syst Med* V 1036 Evidences of the gradual oncome of chronic renal disease.

4. *Sc. a.* 'A fall of rain or snow': = ON-DING.

b. 'The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion. *Fyfe*. [Jamieson.]

†**On-come**, v. *Obs* [Not an original compound vb, but a 'separable compound' or collocation of ON *adv.* and COME v; now expressed by *come on*. By ME writers commonly written as two words.] *intr.* To come on - see COME v 62

c1250 *Gen & Ex* 841 On kumen was cadalamor, King of elam, wið ferding stor. 13. *E. E. Allit P A* 644 Per on com a bote as tyt. 1382 *Wyche's Kings* v 3 For the batallis oncomynge bi enuyroun [*propter bella imminente*].

On-coming (ɒnˈkʊmɪŋ), sb. [See ON-1.]

Coming on; advance, approach, access, etc. 1861 *Geo Eliot Silas M* xii, Since the on coming of twilight. 1887 *Academy* 26 Mar 220/2 Casually concerned in the oncoming of paralysis.

On-coming, a. [See ON-1.] Coming on; advancing, approaching, etc.: see COME v 62

1844 *Ld. Houghton Mein Mary Scenes, Jesus & John contending for Cross* 120 A dark, shadow of oncoming woe. 1884 *Mrs. Lorrimer Sheikh in Black & White* 75 Unmistakable signs of an oncoming storm.

Oncorn, obs. form of UNICORN *Sc.*, wild oats

Oncosimeter (ɒnˈkɒsɪmətə), [f. Gr. *ὄγκος* swelling, increase of bulk (f. *ὄγκω* to distend, f. *ὄγκος* see ONCO-) + *μέτρον* measure] An instrument for measuring the variations in density of a molten metal or other substance.

1880 *Times* 7 May, Experiments with a new instrument called the 'oncosimeter' (a measurer of increase in bulk) 1881 *Nature* XXIII 403 By means of the oncosimeter they had determined the density of fluid bismuth.

Oncost (ɒnˈkɒst), local *Sc.* Also 6 *uncost* [f. ON *adv.* + COST sb.] A contingent cost or charge; 'extra or additional expense' (Jamieson). b. *attrib.* or *adv.* Applied (esp. among miners) to work done on time wages. *Oncost men* (also *oncosts*), men who work on such terms.

(The *oncost* of a coal mine includes all the cost of upkeep, making and maintaining shafts and roads, pumping, etc., as opposed to the amount paid for actually hewing the coal and bringing it to the surface. The latter work is paid by the piece; but engineers and others employed on the oncost work are of necessity paid by time.)

15 *Aberd. Reg. (Jam.)*, Fraucht and vncostis of certane geir. 1795 J. F. *ERSKINE Agric. Survey Clackmannanshire*, 401 (Jam.), [This] yields but a very small return to the coal-master, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of *Oncost*. 1887 *Scotsman* 30 May 7/1 The oncost men, who receive fixed wages for various duties at the colliery. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss*, *Oncost labour* Enguemen, labourers, and others working for a fixed rate of wages, per day, or per hour. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 15 Sept 5 In Uddington district only four oncosts worked.

On-cry, sb. [f. ON-1 + CRY sb.] A battle-cry or slogan.

1899 *Blackw. Mag* Nov 605/1 Their badge of the grey-goose feather and their on-cry of 'Cuna' were feared from Lochalsh to Canture.

Ond = *ond*, *Sc* for *on it*.

a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Ch & Slae* 1022, I marveld mekill ond // **Ondatra** (ɒnˈdɑːtrə). [Native Canadian name: so in F (Buffon).] The musk-rat of North America (*Fiber zibethicus*).

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat Hist* (1862) I 454 The Ondatra is a native of Canada. *Ibid.* (1776) IV 78 The Ondatra is about the size of a small rabbit, but has the hair, the colour, and the tail of a rat, except that it is flattened on the sides.

†**Onde**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *anda*, *onda*, 2-5 *onde*, 4 *ounde*, 4-5 *ond*, 5 *oonde* cf. *AND* [OE. *anda*, *onda*, cogn. w. OS. *ando*, OHG. *anado*, *ando*, *anto*; ON. *anda*, *and*, and breath. The southern *onde*, *oonde* is almost confined to the OE. senses, and became obs bef. 1500; the north. *ande*, *aynde* in the ON. sense is still in use; see *ANDE*.]

1. Strong feeling against a person, 'animus', spite, ill-will, envy.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram* 89 *Rancor*, and. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt xxvii. 18 H17 hyne for andan hym sealdon c1175 *Lamb Hom* 65 Hwenne we habbeð nið and onde a 1225 *Anr R* 194 Of prude, & of onde, & of wreððe. c 1320 *Caif.* Love 211 Alle þe fendeð heden onde þat he scholde come to þat blisful londe. 13. *Guy Warw* (A) 3083 Toward Gij he bar gret ond. 1366 *CHAUCER R. Rom* Rose 148 Amy d saugh I Hate stonde, That for hir wrahte, yre, & onde, Semede to ben. An angry wight, a chideresse

2 Strong desire, longing c1320 *Caif.* Love 315 Of no þing heo nedden onde Bote him to habben under honde.

3 Emotion, perturbation of mind

1390 *GOWER Conf* I 75 Aschamed with a pitous onde Sche tolde unto her housebonde The sothe.

4. Breath. (More common in the northern form *ANDE*, *aynde*.)

13. *Guy Warw* (A) 316 He no may sitt no stonde, No vneþe draxen his onde. 13. *R. Als* 350r Quyk the lode him to londe. In his body tho was hitel onde. 13. *Cursor M.* 534 (Gilt) Als onde (Cait and) wid host in brest 15 brel 1390 *GOWER Conf*, II. 260 Thies on the water ther Sche gaspeth with a dreeching onde.

†**Onde**, v. *Obs.* Also *oonde*. [Midland and southern form of northern *ANDE*] To breathe - in quot. 1393, 'To sniff, smell.

1393 *LANGLE*, *P. Pl* C. xvi 257 By so þow be soþre of syght, and of tongue boþe, In ondyng, in handyng, in alle þy fyue wittes. a 1425 *Cursor M* 21075 (Tyn) And as slepyng ondeþ offte (Cait als a slepand sends off). c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 132 Þes beestes, ondis on hym to warm hym with.

|| **Ondé** [F.], variant of *UNDY* a *Her*.

Onder, obs. form of *UNDER*.

†**Ondful**, a *Obs.* Also 2-3 *ontful*. [f. *ONDE* sb. + *-FUL*.] Spiteful, envious.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 Peos world is whilende and ontful and swide lewe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 205 Þe ondfule feond a 1225 *Anr R* 68 Pet te ontfule [*MS C*, ondfule] ne muwen lien on heom. c 1320 *Halt Mead* 15 Þe ondfule denel bihalt te.

Ondine, variant of *UNDINE*, water nymph

On-ding (ɒnˈdɪŋ) *Sc* [f. ON-1 + DING v]

The act of 'dinging on' (see *DING* v. 1 5 b); esp. a persistent heavy fall (of rain or snow). Also *fig.*

1776 C. KERR *Farmer's Hat* xix 9 Rain well hæe, Or on-ding o'some kind at least. 1818 *Scott H. i Madl* viii, 'Look out, Jocky! what kind o' night is it?' 'On-ding o' snaw, father'. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed 3) 41 To think that she should hear all the on-ding of their ill tongues. 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Gray* ii (1897) 31, I have seen many weary on-dings of snow.

|| **On dit** (on dɪ) [The Fr. phrase *on dit* = 'they say', 'it is said', used as a sb.] An item of gossip; something reported on hearsay

1826 *DISRAELI V. Grey* ii 11, I thought it was a mere on dit. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed 3) II 117 Our various Australian journals furnish intelligence and on-dits. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Sept 5/7 How is it possible to judge a case of this sort fairly upon on dits, more or less reliable, from a distance?

Ondist, *lett.* var. *ANLETH Obs.*, countenance.

†**Ondregh**, v. *Obs* var. *ADREGE*, to endure. c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3319 'Sulle', quæð he, 'and on-dieð, Godes fulm heð is 3u ful crichel.'

On-drive, v. *Cricket*. [f. ON *adv.* + DRIVE v.]

trans. To drive to the on: see ON sb.

1897 *Westm. Gaz* 12 May 9/1 R on-drove H. for 4.

Ondy, variant of *UNDY* a *Her*.

One (wɒn), numeral a, *pron*, etc. Forms see below.

[*Com. Tent.* OE *an* = OFris. *ân*, *en*, OS *en* (MDu., Du. *een*), OHG (MHG, Ger) *ein*, ON *einn* - *ain* r (Da. *en*, Sw *en*), Goth *ain-s* - OTeut. **ain-s* - *pre*-Teut. **ainos* = L. *ainus* (OL *ainos*); OIr. *ben*, OSlav. *inъ*, Lith. *vienas* one; cf. Gr. *olvos*, *olvi*, ace. OE *an* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *ân*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c, *ân*, *oon*, in s.w. and west, had developed (through *ân*, *uon*, *uort*, *uun*)

an initial *w* (cf. the s.w. *wuik*, *wuuts* = oak, oaks), which only occasionally appears in the spelling (see A below), but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was app. Jones 1701: earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1685, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone*, *atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (pn) beside (wɒn). In the north, *ân* was retained in ME., but through the narrowing of ong. long *â* to (*ē*, *ē*, *ē*, *ē*, *ē*) *ân* has sunk in dialectal utterance through *âne*, to *eane*, *ean*, *yan*, *yen*, the development of (yen) in the north being the counterpart of that of (wɒn) in the south. In OE., *ân* had the full adj. inflexions, definite and indefinite, remains of which persisted in the south to c 1300, and in Kent still later (see A §); but, in north and midl. Eng., the uninflected *ân*, *ôn*, with the definite form *âne*, *one* (OE *ana*, *ane*), is found in the accus. and dative, as well as the nom. by 1200. Already about, *ân*, *ôn* were reduced before a cons. to *â*, *ô* (oo), which did not die out till the 16th c.

In the north the separation of *ân* and *â* was more permanent; at the present day in *Sc.* the full form *ane*, *âne*, etc., is only used absolutely or in the predicate, *ae*, *ean*, *is hæe ane*, so in north Eng. dial. with *ân* and *yan*. From the early *an*, *a*, pronounced proclitically without stress,

arose the 'indefinite article' *AN*, *A*, q.v. In northern dial. the numeral and article were long written alike, the stress or emphasis alone distinguishing them; in 16th c. *Sc.* both were written *ane* (See *A* *adv.*, *ANE*). By more or less permanent coalescence of a preceding *the*, the collocations *the ane*, *theit a*, *theit a*, became *the tane*, *the tone*, *the ta*, *the to* (See *TONE*)]

A Illustration of Forms:

a. 1 *ân*, 2-3 (north 3-6) *an*, 3 *en*, 4-5 (*Sc.* 5-) *ane* (4 *an*, 5 *awen*, *Sc.* *ayne*, 6 *Sc. an*, north. dial. 7- *yan*, 8- *yan*, *yen*, *Sc.* *ean*, *yen*, *yin*).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt x 29 *An* of ðam. c 1175 *Lamb Hom*, 77 *An* child. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1352 *An* Godd of twinne kinde. 1340 *HAMPOLÉ Pr Conc.* 4085 *An* sal come. c 1340 - *Prose Tr* 8 *Ane* es þat sche es neuer ydill. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roab) 1337 Not an word ageyn he yaf. 1588 *A. King tr. Camillus Catech.* 124 Sic a *ane* as makus nocht ane man gods enimie. *Ibid* 171 *Ony* of thais small ans. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 84 *Yane*, one. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westm. Dial.* 95 Clock heys strucken *yan*. 1807 *TANNER'S Poems* 205 *A* third *yan* owns an antique rare. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct Ambur* Wks 1855 I 177 *At* ane and the same time. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss*, *Yah* or *Yan*, one. 1860 J. G. FORSTER in *Latham Handbk. Eng. Lang.* 161 Get up, maw luv, my bonny *yan*.

β. 2-7 *on*, 4-6 *oon*, 4-6 *oon*, (5-6 *owne*, *un*, 7 *own*), 5- *one*, (9 *collog.* *un*).

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 103 *On* is icweðen *Gala*. 1362 *LANGLE*, *P. Pl* A. III. 259 *On* cristen kynn. 1377 *Ibid.* B. III. 287 *On* [w. r. con] cristen kynn. c 1380 *WYCHE St Wks* I 176 *On* heerde and on flock. c 1425 *Cursor M* 3444 (1111) Now she bredeþ two for one. 14. *MS Sloane* 1986 f. 31 in T. H. Turner *Don Archæol.* III. 102 *On* fote, y wys, hit schall be brode. 1550 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. of Oxford* 27 The on half thet of 1507 *Plumpton Cor.* 226 Certaine traverses depending betwixt him & owne George Fulbarne. 1547 in *North's Archæol.* (1865) VII. 23 *On* payer of challys. 1603 *OWEN Peurbokeshure* (1605) 273 About on or two of the clocke. 1648 *GAGE West Ind* xi (1655) 46 The own toward the Cawsey, and the other toward the water. 1825 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xviii 179 It was only the young uns.

γ. 5-6 *won*, *wone*, *woon* (e), 6-7 *wonne*, 7 *dial. wan*, 9 *woone*.

c 1420 *Chron. Prolod* 980 Haralde regnede byfore hym four 3er, and won. 14. *Burlesque in Rel. Ant.* I. 83 These iij lyngus etc. but of wone gruelli dysche. c 1485 *E. Misc.* (Warton Cl. 1855) 8 *Woone* myuylly morning I came. 1517 *Domesday Inclos* (1897) I 220-1 *Won* Rychard Songer and won tennis parrys. 1526 *TINDALE Rec. xviii*, lo Att won houre is her judgment come. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 121 To have a good won. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 289 *Nay* not so much as the basest wonne. 1651 *Ld. TAFFEE in M. G. Ormonde's MSS.* in 4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 563/4 He has sent two frigats wano to my Black Rock and tother to my Lord of Meskery. 1863 *W. BARNES Dorset Poems in Sat. Rev.* 124 They had woone chile bezie.

δ. 3-5 (*Sc.* -6) *a*, 4 *ai*, 8- *north. yaa*, *Sc. ae*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 39 *Ure* drithen drof fele deules togedere ut of a man. c 1340 *HAMPOLÉ Prose Tr* 34 Some ere of a tie and some ere of another. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westm. Dial.* 97 *Thear* is monny Blanks for *yaa* *Price*. 1791 *BURNS Farnwell to Nancy*, *Ae* fond *kiss*, and then we sever! 1894 *IAN MACLAREN Bonus Brier Bush* IV. i 136, I had ae son, and he is gone.

ε. 3-6 *o*, 4-6 *oo* - see *O* *adj.*

c 1205-6 c 1280 [see *O* *adj.*], 1521 *Notbrowne Mayde* 278 In Hazl *E. P. P.* II. 283 Yet am I sure *O* pleasure. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poese* III. xix. (Arb.) 213 But o thung vwell I vyot

ζ. *Definite form* 1 *ána*, *áne* - 2 *ana*, 2-3, *north.*

4- *ane*, 3- *one*, 4-5 *one*.

c 1000 *Andreas* 492 Is þys ane ma. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom* I 28 *God ana*. c 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 *Pæt* þes man ane beo. a 1225 *Juliana* 79 *Beo* he him ane. c 1340 *Cursor M* 3052 Wandian in wildernes hir an. 1362 *LANGLE P. Pl* A. i 146 *Her* þou miht seon ensample in hymselfe one. c 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 148 *Sche* made hir compleynt bi hir one.

η. *Inflected forms*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom* I 12 *God þa* geworhte *æne* mannan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xvi 32 *Pæt* 3e forleton me *anne*. c 1160 *Ratton G. ane*. 1137-54 *O. E. Chron.* an 1137 *Twa* oþer three men hadden onoth to beron one. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 27 *He* nefde *bute* *enne* deofel. *Ibid* 49 *þe* mon þe delueth *ene* put. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3364 *3e* shulenn findenn *æne*ne child. c 1205 *LAV* 88 *Nefede* he buten *æne* sunne. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 8266 *Robert*, smot *æne* vpe þe helm. 1340 *Ayene* 102 *Huarne* he werreþ wyþ *enne*. c 1375 *Ane* [see B. 12]. c 1405 *LAV* 2247 *Nefde* he bute *æne* dohter. a 1225 *One* [see B. 12] - c 1200 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) 52 *On* anum dege. a 1175 *Cott Hom* 245 *More* blisse bið *ân* hefeþe be anum synfulle man. c 1375 *Lamb Hom* 17 *Beo* hit of *ane* þinge. c 1205 *LAV* 82 *On* ane dæge. 1340 *Ayene* 186 *Alle* we byrþ of one kende. *Ibid* 190 *He* ascendeð at onen of his diakenen - c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx 7 *On* anrestowe. c 1260 *Halton G. ibid*, *On* are stowe. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 207 *Fo*, are þare sunne. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 17 *In* ore waste þicke hegge

B. Signification. I. As simple numeral.

1. The lowest of the cardinal numbers; the number of a single thing without any more, the addition of another to which makes *two*.

a. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 855 *O. E. Chron* (Parker MS) Introð, þa heold Seaxburg his cunen an 72ar þæt rice æfter him. 879 *Ibid.*, And aþiastrode sio sunne ane tid dæges. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 137 *Hefde* he bon þer *enne* deof or twa. c 1200 *Behet* 464 in *S. Eng. Leg. I*, 120 *For* o trespas, bote o luggement nis i-do. 1382 *WYCHE John* vii 21, I have don o work, and alle 3e wondren. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 *Mæn* that haueþ .. eyghite fyngles in on honde. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasim. Proð* (1550) 17 *One* man no man. *One* man lefte alone and forsaken of all the reste can do lytle good. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (A. B.) 48 Except it be one day amonges xx. or one yeare amonges xl. 1610 *SHAKS. Twyn.* III. iii.

12 Doe not for one repulse forgoe the purpose That you resolve'd t'effect 1720 *BERKLEY Princ. Hum. Knowl* § 12 We say one book, one page, one line, etc.; all these are equally units. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar 330/1 Mr Stansfeld brought forward his resolution for an amendment of the registration law, and the adoption of the principle of 'one man one vote'.

b. With ellipsis of sb (expressed in or understood from context).

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) 1110 10 per sceal se torhta Æsc wean an an lnan c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 49 Turtle ne wile habbe no make bute on c 1300 *Arth & Merl* 3771 He slough three ogames anne. 1384 *Wyclif 2 Cor* xi. 24, 1 e-sceyede of the Jewis fyue 37 this fourty strokis oon lesse. 1430-40 *Lyng Bochas* ix (1354) 219 b, Praying the Lord, one, two, and three, Whose magnificence no clerke may comprehend 1360 *Daus tr Steidans Comm* 72 By no wayes than one 1611 *Bible* *Deut* i. 23, I tooke twelve men of you, One of a tribe. 1784 *Cover's Task* v. 231. One eminent above the rest Was chosen leader. 1823 *Byron's Juan* x. xxxiii, Thermometers sunk down to one. 1871 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* Mar Supp 1/2 The one-and-sixpenny packet contains 10 varieties.

c. esp. with ellipsis of hour, as in one o'clock, half past one, train due at one twenty-five (1 hr. 25 m.) Phrase: like one o'clock, vigorously, quickly. (See *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. 1900 VI. 305, etc.).

a 1248 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 94 b, On Mondale .by one of the Clocke 1598 *SHAKS Merry IV* iv. 19 To night at Hermes-Oke, just twixt twelve and one 1718 *Prior Dove* 30 St Dunstan's, as they pass'd, struck one 1742 *Young Nt.* 17 1 55 The bell strikes one. We take no note of time, But from its loss 1847-78 *HALLIWELL* 588/2 Like one o'clock, i. e. very rapidly, said of a horse's movement, etc. 1851 *MAYHEW Land Labour* (1851) I 31 Then he trotted on like one o'clock 1854 *DICKENS Bleak Ho* xii, Mr. Guppy and Mr. Jobling find Krook still sleeping like one o'clock, quite insensible to any external sounds, or even to gentle shaking 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynde* i. xviii. 317 We pulled every one to pieces like one o'clock.

d. *colloq* or in *slang use*, with ellipsis of other sbs as below (also fig.), kiss, etc.

(a 1500 *Chastier Pl* 2. 334 But yet wroken I wil be Hauere here one, two, and three 1830 *GALT Laurie's T* vi. 1. (1849) 92, I owed him one for his shortness about family concerns 1855 *SNERLEY H Coverdale* xxvii, I certainly owe Coverdale one, for his manner to me just now was anything but nice 1884 *W. S. GILBERT Iolanthe* 26, I heard the manx remark, She'd meet him... And give him one 1892 *Spectator* 7 May 646/1 To use a slang phrase borrowed from the card-table, she has 'seen Mr. D and gone one better' 1894 *W. E. NORRIS St Ann's* II 237, I venture to prophesy that, between us, we shall be one too many for the Colonel 1894 *Mrs H. WARD Marcella* II 276, I have owed him one for many years—now I have paid it 1900 *SINCE In London's Heart* iv 25 It was, in the outdoor language of Exeter Street, 'one in the eye' for her aunt.

2 Joined to the tens (twenty, thirty, etc.), like the other units, one originally always preceded (one-and-twenty, three hundred one and thirty, etc.), but now more usually follows (twenty-one, etc.). So with the ordinals: one-and-twentieth, now more usually twenty-first. (See TWENTY, etc.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Eccl* xii. 18 Of bone an and twentigopan dæg þæs ylcen monþes a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1086 On þam an and twentig 2500 þæs be Willm weolde Engleland c 1200 *Lav* 9547 Hæo wunden inne Wincestre an and twenti wikene 1566 *Harwood Epigr* V 119 b, One and forty men, among one and fiftie, Would bee one and thirtie, to bee one withfiftie 1599 *PURKE Heekins Parl* 395 The one and thirtie Chapter endeth the exposition. 1795 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 314 They were one-and-twenty days in this traverse. 1806 *Sum Winter in Lond* (ed. 3) I 236 Edward had attained his one-and-twentieth year. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 12 A delicate, girl, in her twentieth, or one-and-twentieth year.

b. One-and-thirty: an old game of cards apparently similar to, or the same as, bone-ace cf. quot 1825. One-and-twenty: a person of that age c 1354 *Interl. Youth* in *Hall Dodsley* II 34, I can teach you to play. At the trump and one-and-thirty. 1611-1617 [see BONE-ACE] 1716 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 6) 19 You would have thought this one and twenty came in a direct line from Hercules, he play'd the Furioso so lively 1728 *VANBR & Cba. Prov. Husb* ii. 1, You and I, and Sister, forsooth, sometimes, in an Afternoon, may play at One and thirty Bone Ace, purely. 1765 *Prav Lett Ld Malmesbury* I 124 You ask me whether I play whist very often, but oftener at one-and-thirty, which is the fashionable game among the young ladies of this country a 1825 *FORBY Voc. & Anglia*, One-and-thirty, a game at cards, much resembling Yingt-un.

c. One or two = a very few, a small number of. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xvii. 12, I have gathered up one or two sticks. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI 220 For the sake of better managing one or two executors. *Mod* Butterflies are coming out. I have seen one or two to day.

3. Used before collective numerals (dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million, etc.), and fractions (half, quarter, third, eighth, etc.), to which one is often hyphenated, with more precise or definite force than the indef. article *a*, *an* (a dozen, a hundred, a half); and so usually in legal phraseology, and in association with other numbers. (See also the words in question)

13 R GLOUCE (Rolls) App XX 546 Me scholde 3me him anon On hundred schillings. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 150 Anouncing to the some of one thousand poundes 1606 G W[OONCOCKE] *Let.* *Justine* xi. 46 In his Army were thirty two thousand footemen, foure thousand and five hundred horsemen, and one hundredth, fourscore, and two

shippes. 1796 *ADAM SMITH W IV* i viii (1869) I 71 One-half the children born . die before the age of manhood 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 151 The price of labour . is fully one-third less 1896 *PARLER & SIVEMORT Tele-graphy* 179 No less weight than one-hundredth of the minimum will be reckoned. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Nov 6/6 There was a keen competition for the three one hundred guinea cups. *Mod* (Statutory dating) In the year of Our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred, and ninety-nine

† b. Formerly prefixed to other numeral expressions. Now *Obs*.

1265 *CALPHILL Answ Treat Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 114 When Calles and Guines, so hardly won, was easily in one three days with shame lost. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* iii. 19 That they should heat the furnace one seven times more then it was wont to be heat

4. Sometimes put for the ordinal number first.

Now chiefly in giving the number of the sb or day of the month, or in other cases when the sb precedes, as in *Isaiah*, chapter fifty-one, Psalm ninety-one, the *Æneid*, book one In the year one (humorous), a long while ago, time out of mind

1265 *WYCLIF Ezek* xxxi. 1 In the elleuenthe þeer, in the thridde moneth, in oon of the moneth [1388 the firste dai of the moneth] 1584 *R. Scott Discov Withcher* xv xlii. (1886) 348 This psalme being the fiftie one psalme 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* viii. 13 In the six hundredth and one yeere, in the first moneth 1645-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1417 The twentie one day (we departed) from Bullomash. 1754 *FOOTE Knights* i Wks. 1799 I 62 A coach of his grandfather's, built in the year 1 1853 *MISS MULOCK Agatha's Husb.* II v. 173 Fred was a very fascinating young fellow when I was a child—But all that belongs to the year One.

5. *absol.* (with the abstract conception of number)

1398 *TRIVISA Barth De P R* xix cavi. (1495) 919 One is the rote and moder of nombres, and one is not any c 1440 *Prompt Paro* 364/1 Oone, unus 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* vii. (1637) 68 A thousand to one we forsake the Lord 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent* i. 1. 72 Twenty to one then, he is ship'd already 1660 *STANLEY Hist Philos* ix. (1701) 378/2 They make a difference betwixt the Monad and One, concerning the Monad to be that which exists in Intellectuals; One, in numbers. a 1700 *B. E. Diet Cant* *Craw*, One in Ten, a Parson. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confed* v. 1, One, two, three, and away 1719 *DE FOR CROUSE* ii vii, It would be a thousand to one but he would repeat his choice *Mod* One from twenty leaves nineteen The quotient of one divided by nought is infinity. Twelve is to four as three is to one.

6. Hence, as *sb* with plur., Unity, a unit; a single thing, or the abstract number denoting a single thing.

1542 *RECORDE Gr Artes* 117 The fyrste place is the place of vnities or ones, and euery counter set in that lyne betokeneth but one 1575 *LANEHAM Let* (1871) 54 Nor [two] it self can well bee counted a number, but rather a friendly conjunction of too ones. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* i. l. (1636) 2 Number is a collection or summe of many ones or unities added together. 1659 *STANLEY Hist Philos* xi. (1701) 448/1 All Singulars are reduced to a One, that is, to their respective Communities.

b. A single person, thing, example, etc. 1840 *TRACKERAY Catherine* i. Afterwards, sauntering by ones and twos, came the village maidens. 1889 *Pall Mall G* 13 Feb 3/1 Magazines, which are now sold in ones where they used to be sold in hundreds.

c. The symbol or figure (1, I, i.) denoting unity *Mod.* A row of ones. A Roman one. Your ones are too like sevens

d. *colloq* (now number one) = Oneself, one's own interest.

1567 *R. EDWARDS Damon & Pythias* in *Hall Dodsley* IV 16 All my time at school I have not spent vainly, I can help one is not that a good point of philosophy? 1740 *tr De Moully's Port. Country-Mad* (1741) II 288 But my Gentleman very silently made off, to take care of one 1830 *GALT Laurie's T* iii ix. (1849) 113 He had an eye awake to number one 1849 *Darwin in Life & Lett.* I. 369, I do not see my way clearly, beyond humbly endeavouring to reform Number one

II. Emphatic numeral.

7. One in contrast to two or more: one and no more, one only; a single.

c 1000 *AGS Galt Luke* xviii. 22 Da cwæð se hælend an þing þe is wana a 1225 *ANCR R. Pref* 23 This an Boc is todealeit in eanhtelesse Bote c 1386 *CHAUCER Cant.* 7. Pro 304 Nought o word spak he moore than was neede c 1400 *Apoll Loll* 46 We man are oo body, & a life þat alle taken part of oo lofe & of oo cuppe 1484 *J. PASTON in P. Lett* IIL 200 Non oo man a lyve hath the callyd so oft upon yow as I. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Rich. III 20 Bothe houseled with one hoste devided betwene them *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII 134 Thei set not by the Frenche kyng one bene 1555 *ROBINSON tr More's Utop* i (1895) 106 The one and only waye to the wealth of a commonwealth. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr Conestaggo* Apol A. 113 b, Tell me if I have omitted any one point of importance 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew Gard.* (1666) 2 No one man is sufficient for these things. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 32 And transgress his Will For one restraint, Lords of the World besides. 1818 *LADY C LAMB Let.* in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 49 So you did not vouchsafe me word to me—what, not one? 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Convent* II iii 303 Some one man must be given the power of direction

b Strengthened by *but, only, single, sole, alone.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 27 Erðon he nefde bute enne deofel nu he hæð sefene c 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet*, T. 143 Now sire, quod she, but o word ere I go, My child is deed c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 153 Cist was noght temptid onely of o vice but of the 1450-80 ti. *Sacra Script.* 20 Truiste thou neuyr in oon sool fusciane 1483 *CAXTON G de la Tour* xxiii, He is not so hardy to discourse nesay one onely word 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 212 A lile rocke which is all of one onely stone 1596 *L. Pior* (Munday) tr. *Sibney's Orator* 187 If then one alone ingratitude is punishable 1601 *BERTON Enging Blessed Heart* in *Farr S P.*

Eha. I. 193 Amidde the ayre one onely phenix flies c 1618 *Sir W. MURE Misc* xix. 16 If thou wouchaife bot on snyle 1761 *HUME Hist Eng* III. ix. 297 One person alone of the garison escaped. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I 22 He had but one voice amongst many 1865 *LUBBOCK Presb. Times* x (1878) 329 Only one single unworked flint

8. a. *predicatively*. Single, individual.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 573 (Cott) God es an [w 77] ane, on, oon] and thre 1384 *WYCLIF Luke* ix. 38 Maistr, þy hold in to my sone, for he is oon aloone to me. 1426 *LYNG De Gylt Pilgr* 248/876 Yiff thou be on, declare to me; Yiff thou be double outhir tweyne. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom* ii x § 3 (1622) 305 If that word may be vsed, he is of all things, the Onest 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig Nat* ix 189 We know no such thing as a part of matter purely one (or indivisible) 1789 *BELSHAM Ess* II. xxxvi 300 The action is neither one, entire, nor great 1851 *ROBERTSON Seru* Ser. iii. 21. 132 The army is one, and that is the oneness of unity The soldier is one, but that is the oneness of the unit. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii 229 The Syllogistic process in the mind is really one and undivided

b. *absol.* 01 as *sb*

c 1205 *LAY* 1804 Heora nomen ne herdi neuter tellen . . Boten þes anes name, þa heore alre laued was 1287 *GORTING De Morney* iii. 29 The One or Vnite wherupon all the diuine Vnites are grounded 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, Ann. i. iv (1622) 6 That the Common wealth was but one body, and therefore to be gouerned by ones only wisdom. 1744 *BRINKLEY Siris* § 343 The Good or One 1839 *BAILEY Pictus* xxviii (1852) 460 Thus spake the One again. Behold, O Earth! it is I who gave thee birth

9. One at least, one at any rate (as distinguished from 'none at all').

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxx (Arb.) 79 Ther be many of them that for his sake and loue wille auenture lyf and good I know my self for one. 1638 *R. BAKER tr Balaan's Lett.* (vol. II) 19 It sufficeth me that I have this one way left me. 1765 *FOOTE Commensary* iii (1782) 34 That's one comfort, however. 1784 *NELSON Lett to Locker* in *A. Duncan Lyle* (1866) 321, I for one am determined. 1821 *KEATS Isabella* xliii, Sing to me one latest lullaby 1879 *MORLEY Burke* 140 It is probable, for one thing, that the feelings of the Prince of Wales had more to do with it.

III. In pregnant senses

10. One made up of many components, a united c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom* I 284 Ælc þerra þeoora is God, þeah hwæðere hi ealle an God. a 1225 *ANCR R.* 26 3e þreo beoð o God c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. Wd* Pro 296 [They] songen with o vois c 1386—*March* T. 91 They moste nedes lyue in vnitee O flesh they been. c 1420 *ANWY Arth.* xxxix, Thenne sex ar atte on assente 1526 *TINDALE Matt* xix 5 They twane shalbe won flesse. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron* II 112 The chiefe Lordes as it were in a fury cryed with one voyce, By the blood of God. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. iv. § 1 We join simple ideas to make one complex one 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* vi. II. 16 One cry of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. 1851 [see 8a]. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 196 All of them with one voice vehemently assented.

b. *pred* (esp. = united in marriage).

1590 *L. LLOYD Diall Dances* 91 The victory of this triumphant King did much exceed all their victories being made one 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 25 p 7 We have been both one these two months. 1820 *LANDOR Heroic Idylls*, *Thrasymedes & Ennoe* 60 He spake, and on the morrow they were one

11. One in continuity; the same in all parts, at all times, or in all circumstances; uniformly the same; one and the same

a 1225 *ANCR R.* 6 For þi heo is euer on & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. c 1400 *Chron Vilod.* 458 Bot ever stond styll in won dygre. a 1425 *Cursor M* 1024 (Trin.) In oon elde shal he euer be fast 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II 155 But the weight of the ounce Troy, .. continued alwayes one a 1592 *H. SMITH Seru* (ed. Tegg) I 169 Month after month he is all one 1656 *STANLEY Hist Philos* v (1701) 162/1 Nothing is one, constant, nor the same, because all things are in continual alteration and fluxion 1744 *BERKLEY Siris* § 344 God remains for ever one and the same 1869 *M. PATTERSON Seru* (1885) 188 Existence is one and uniform throughout the cognoscible

12 One in relation to two or more things or persons; one in substance, identical, the same. *One with*, forming part of one whole with

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom* I 284 Hi ealle habbað an gecyning, and ane godcundnyssse, and ane edwiste [etc.] c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 91 Hi alle hefden ane heorte and ane sawle a 1225 *ANCR R.* 6 Alle ne muwe nout holden one riwle 1382 *WYCLIF Eph* iv. 5 O Lord, o feith, o baptyem, o God and fadir of alle a 1425 *Cursor M* 4216 (Trin.) Putfar held Ioseph in menskeful lore þei her layes oon not wore 1552 *Bé Com. Prayer* Communion, We be one with Christ, & Christ with vs 1632 *LITTON Tru* viii. 353 Their breaches and stockings being all one 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* iv. 226 Beneath one Law they live, And with one Common Stock their Traffick drive 1799 *Med. Junt* I 170 The different earths are modifications of one and the same simple substance, the basis of earth. 1821 *SHELLY Adonais* xlii, He is made one with Nature a 1848 *R. W. HAMILTON Rev & Punishm* vii (1853) 323 The author of nature and Christianity is one

13 One in kind, the same in quality or nature. Formerly used also with *pl. sb*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18845 (Cott) Berd and hefi of a [w 77, an, on] heu ware. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl* B iii 237 Tho þat entren of a colour, And of on wille. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T* 134 Bothe in oon Armes wrought ful richely a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1668) 161 It berithe no force to do ille as for to do welle, alle passite and vnder one thanke 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor* xii 11 Be of one mynde 1549 *LATIMER 5th Seru.* bef. *Fdw.* VI (Arb.) 149 They are all one apples I warrant you Syr 1868 *LOCKYER Elem Astron* iii (1879) 56 All the planets revolve round the sun in one direction

b. *predicatively*. The same, the same thing. Often strengthened by *all*; see *ALL C. 5*.

21. Any one of everybody; any one whatever; including (and in later language often specially

meaning) the speaker himself; 'you, or I, or any one'; a person, a man; we, you, people, they (= OE. *man*, ME. *man*, G. *man*, F. *on*). Poss. *one's*, obj. *one*, reflexively *ONESELF* (formerly *one's self*); but for these the third person pronouns *his*, *him*, *himself* were formerly usual, and are still sometimes used; thus, 'If one showed oneself (himself) to one's (his) townsmen, they would know one' (The pl. prons. *their*, *them*, *themselves*, were formerly in general use on account of their indefiniteness of gender, but this is now considered ungrammatical). In this sense *one* is quite toneless (*wān*), proclitic or enclitic.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 57 He herde a man say that one was snrer in keping his tunge, than in moche speaking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre. 1530 PALSGR. 1861, I holde, as a syknessen holdeth one. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* iv. 44 It is one thing to change ones self, and another thing to will that there should be a change. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 49 Why, may one aske? 1607 HIERON *IV* 1. 156 When on climeth a high tower or hill, the higher he doth mount, the lesse doth every thing appeare which is below him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 748 Their wings are no bigger than halfe ones hand. 1648 SIR K. DIGBY *Pro Mem.* (1847) 239 To whom one giveth love, one giveth also their will and their whole self. *Ibid* 255 Here is one may take to themselves a lesson. 1650 EARL MOWAT *Tr. Senault's Man* 363 Gully 355 If one propose any other end unto himself. 1654 J. WRIGHT *tr. Cantic Nat. Parado* i. iii. 60 At the first falling one's sue to break his neck. 1663 EVERLYN *De la Quant Compt Card.* ii. 38, I break them off immediately, which is done with ease in drawing them towards one. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) ii. 278 It is not what one would have expected. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Serne* 192 One's brothers and sisters are a part of one's self. 1865 J. ARNOLD *Exc. Crit. Pref.* 9 One cannot be always studying one's works. 1886 W. W. STORV *Flammetta* 31 One must do what his own nature prescribes.

VI. Pronominal or substantival form of *a*, *an*. (With pl. *ones*)

22 An absolute form of *a*, to avoid repetition of a sb : A person or thing of the kind already mentioned; as 'I lose a neighbour and you gain one', 'He rents a house, but I own one'.

Formerly, *one* at the end of a clause or sentence was pleonastic or emphatic.

(1297) R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 405 A wonder maister he was on. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 A gode Clerk was he one. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 956 For in my tyme a seruant was I oon. c1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 170 Loke þat 3e haue swerds; ikone, And whoso haues non þu by-twene, Shall selle his cote and bye hym one. [c1440 *Iponydon* 872 A sory woman was she one.] 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 28 For he is not a Jew which is one outwardly. But he is a Jew which is one inwardly. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 16 The latter subject is one sufficiently interesting in itself. *Mod* I have forgotten an umbrella, and shall be sure to want one; I think I must buy one. You need not, I can lend you one for the time.

23. Added after demonstrative and pronominal adjs., as *the, this, that, you; any, each, every, many (a), other, such (a), what (a), what kind of (a), which*, and (in certain phrases) after *a*; also after ordinary adjs. preceded by any of these or (in plural) alone; in the sense of A thing or person, pl. things or persons, of the kind in question.

The addition of *one* or *ones* often serves as a definition of number cf. 'Which do you choose?' with 'Which one do you choose?' 'Which ones do you choose?'; 'the good one, the good ones' = *F. le bon, les bons*. After *a* or *the*, one has weak stress; after the other words, it is enclitic (ðis'wun, ðæt'wun, ægud'wun, ðæt'wun). As this use began before *one* took the initial *w*, the latter is in dialect or colloquial speech often omitted, a good 'un, ðæt'wun, etc.

972 *Büch. Rom.* 127 *Æt ægylwylcum anan para hongap leofhtif.* c1225 *Euerichon* (see EVERY 20 c). c1250 *Euerichon* (ibid.). 13 *Seyn's Sages* (W.) 3025 The knight gat masons many one. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1449 Lordus come, as they bett, Many oon stowts and gay. 1453 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 To Willm. Sennowe oon of my short gowyns, a good oon wiche as is convenient for hym. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* iv. 119 Let vs see what manner a ones they be. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. 11, Ne'er a one to be found. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 131 There's not a one of them but in his house I keepe a Seruant Feat. 1640 Ld. Digby in Rushw. *First Coll.* ii (1609) 1. 146 The concentrating of all the Royal Lines in his Person, as undisputable as any Mathematical ones in Euclid. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl. Disc.* iv. (1848) 68 The Author aims at good things, though he does not yet perform great ones. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. viii. 399 The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. v. 87 There is never a one of them. c1864 TENNYSON *Poet's Song* 14 The nightingale thought, 'I have sung many songs, But never a one so gay.' 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* ii. App. 604 There is no reason to think that the pilgrimage was other than a self-imposed one. 1875 MAINE *First Inst.* xii. 342 The examination of new materials and the re-examination of old ones. *Mod.* The ones you mention. The one in the glass. That one on the table. This one will do.

24. After pronominal and other adjs., without contextual reference. = Person, body, persons, as in *any one, every one, many a one, some one, such a one; little ones, the Holy One, the Evil One*, etc. See further under these words.

c1225 *Euerichon* (see EVERY 20 c). c1300 *Cursor M.* 17994 (Gott) Quat es he? þat sua mightful ane? [Tryn What is he þat so mygy on?] c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro* 606, I was a lusty oon [v. r. on]. And faire and riche, and yonge. c1425 *Cursor M.* 23720 (Tr.) Dame fortune turnethur while anon þat casted down many on. 1446 *Lydg. De Cunt Pilgr.* 398/14767, I sawh an old on, ful hydulous. 1526 TINDALE

Matt. x. 42 Whosoever shall geve vnto won of these lytle wonnes to drinke, a cuppe of colde water. 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Ruth* iv. 1 He sayd, Ho, such one [1611 such a one], come, sit downe here. 1580 SINDHEV *Paln* iii. 1, How many ones there be That all against poor me Their numerous strength redouble. 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* iii. 11, This makes you not a Baron, but a bare one. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 3, The Consultations of the great Ones and Governours. 1766 in *Waghorn's Cricket Scores* (1899) 61 The knowing ones were taken in. 1805 WORDSW *Waggoner* i. 115 The evil One is left behind. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. 1 (1871) 212 Come along, young'un. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 173 And so they gathered together, these speaking ones.

† VII. Various obsolete uses.

† 25. = the indef. article, *a*, *an*. a. In the 12th and 13th centuries, while the forms of the numeral and of the indefinite article were being differentiated, the former were sometimes used in the weakened sense of the latter. b. Northern writers who used the native *ane* both as numeral and indef. art. (see ANE) occasionally anglicized it as *one* in the latter sense also. *Obs.*

In quot. c1220, *on* is distinct from the numeral, which in this text is *won*.

c1200 *ELFRIC Hom.* i. 38 An engel bodade þam hyrdum þæs heofonlican cýniges acenednyse. 10. *ELFRIC Gen.* vi. 14 Wyrc þe nu æpne arc. c1175 *Cott Hom.* 223 He þeoworhte of þære 11bbe ana wifman. c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 93 Eontas walden areran ana buruh and anne stepel. c1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 31 Ðo cam on angel of heuene to hem, and stod besides hem. c1200 ORMIN 3364 3e shullenn finndenn ænnes child. c1200 *Moral Ode* 348 (Trin.) Puri one godeleas wude to one bare felde. c1205 LAY 10524 Ich æm ennes cnihthes sune [c1275 on eorles sone]. c1250 *Owl & Night* 14 In one burne of one breche. 13 *E. E. Allit P. A.* 9 Allas! I leste hyr in on erbere! c1240 *Chron. Valde* 567 Of on myracle now I chulle þow tell. c1425 *Cursor M.* 11551 (Trin.) He made oon ordinaunce in hige. 1514 PAGE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111 My sayde lorde was oon faythful man. 1554 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 3661 Wes neuer sene sic one multytude.

† 26. One (like other numerals) was formerly used with superlatives, as 'one the fairest town' = 'a town, the fairest one', 'the one fairest town'.

c1200 *ELFRIC Exod.* xxxii. 21 Þis folc hæstf geworht ana þa mæstan synne and gode þa lapustan. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 On þe fairest town þat was in his pouste. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 6 She was on the faireste vnder sonne. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* viii. xxvii. (1588) 18 Which through Affrik was one y- best knight. c1460 FORTESCUE *Ads & Lim Mon.* ii (1885) 124 Yet dwellyn that in on the most fertile reame of the worlde. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* i. vi. 165 He is one The truest manner'd. 1613 - *Hen. VIII* ii. iv. 48 Ferdinand My Father, was reckon'd one The wisest Prince, that there had reign'd.

† b. Of one, of one, after a superlative or its equivalent, = 'of all'; after a positive = of special excellence, specially. *Sci. Obs.* (Cf. ON *anna* *mest* greatest of ones, i. e. of all)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* iv. 74 The starkest man of ane. *Ibid* v. 527 He that he throwt mast of ane. c1470 HENRYSON *Bludy Serh* 18 A fowll gyane of ane. c1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 576 In ane Rob him arrayit, richest of ane. 14 *Tale of Five Beasts* 31 in Laung's *Anc. Poet. Scot.* The riallest of one. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vi. 100 The gret Agamemnon, cheif leidar of on. 1525 STUART *Crut. Scot.* i. 35587 Of Norrowa ane grit nobill of one. *Ibid* i. 35799 Ane fair castell of one. 1554 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1627 Nemrod. Quibhik wes the Princippall man of one.

† 27. As predicate or complement following sb. or pron. = Alone (*L. solus*). *Obs.*

Subseq. strengthened by *all*, and now written in combination with it *Alone*. Often extended to two or more 'he and she were one' i. e. alone.

Beowulf 1082 Nenne feaum anum c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 178 3if of þære wambe aurre þa yfelan wætan cumen c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 111 Pu ane ne brukest naht þarin welena. c1205 LAY 3280 þa linges tweien ane þer wuneden. c1225 *Anc. R.* 92 3if heo nis muelch one. *Ibid* 160 þene Louerd of heouene, þet halt up al þene world mid his ones [v. r. anres] mite. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9448 þere bigan a niwe bataille al vpe þe kung one. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* 1 6 To þe an sunned I maie c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1415 Non knew heie counseil but þe þe þe one. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 2 Y clepide hym oon. 1557 ROBINSON *Tr. Marc's Utroph.* Meter 4 verses 2 b, I one of all other Haues shaped for man a philosophical cite.

† b. Single, unmarried. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro* 66 Men may conselle a woman to be on, Bot consellyng is nat comandement

† c. Esp. after *leave*, let: cf. *let alone*. *Obs.*

c1200 *Ag. Gasp.* John xvi. 32 Ðæt 3e forlætan me ænne, and ic ne eom ana. c1300 *Cursor M.* 14099 (Cott.), I am left an [Tryn one] to serue yow. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 525 þe leches gon and lete Gij one. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 228 Goude syi Gawayn, let þe come one.

† d. After pronouns, almost = self, selves. Hence, after the analogy of *my-, thy-, self-, our-, your-selves*, northern writers used *mine, thine, our, your ane*, (midl. *one*). Cf. *mod. Sc. my 'lane, our 'lanes*, and see *ALONE, LONE*. *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN 1079 Whann he sholde ganngenn inn. a23 him self him ane. c1225 *Juliana* 31 As þa þinne wes 1 þeostnesse hire ane. c1300 *Cursor M.* 630 (Cott.) Of þat rið he mad woman, Til adam þat was first his an [so Gott, Trin his one, *Fairf. al-one*] *Ibid* 2022 (Cott.) Drunken on slepe lai bi him an [so Gott, *Fairf. bi his ane, Tryn, bi his one*]. 1340 HAMFOLDE *Pr. Cons.* 3109 þe body harder þan þe sanl by it ane. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1230 Now þe ar here, I-wysse, and we bot our one. 1364 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 54 As I wente bi a wode walkyng myn one. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* iii. (*Andreas*) 979 We sal nocht be we ana twa. c1440 *Geste Rom.* i. lixix 312 Whenne þat

he myst fynde hire by hire oone. c1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 315 Whan they come by them one two. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 162 1hei went into a chambir al be her one.

† 28 In this sense *one* passed into an adverb: Alone, only. *Obs.* (In early quots. it is often difficult to say whether it is adv. or adj.)

c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 129 Naut ana under his hond ac under his fet. c1225 *Anc. R.* 64 Al þe leor schal ulowen o tenes, vor þe eie shide one. c1320 *Cast. Lone* 1050 Alle þing I seo, and alle þing Ich wot, But one þi þouht no þing I not. c1380 *Sir Iherumb* 2495 Of noþyng certis dop (þ) þi diede, bot of lufode one. c1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3111 Mordied Callyd hys folke, And sayd to hem One, 'Releve yow, for ciosse on Rode'. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* B.11 þ, Wherof is the forhenne comed? Answer. One of the skynne & musculus fleshe.

VIII. Phrases.

29 One and all, every one individually and jointly

c1375 *Cursor M.* 2907 (Fairf.) Þære welþe ham sloghe þap an and al [Tryn, oon and alle]. 13 *Ibid* 28036 (Cott Galba), I say nocht þis by ane ne all. 1513 [see ALL A 12 c] 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 He hath sounded an alarm to all the *susque* degues, pell mels, one and als, now harrasing sundry parts of Christendome. 1877 TYNDALE in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 Towards this great end it behoves us one and all to work.

† b. One or other: ?whether viewed one way or another, anyhow, altogether. *Obs.*

1704 CIBBER *Carless Husb.* v (1705) 66, I declare 'twas a Design, one or other—the best Carry'd on, that ever I knew in my life. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* Sect viii (1783) I. 24 This it is which makes him (the dog), one or another, the most entertaining animal that ever crossed the Atlantic. 1796 MAD D'ARLEY *Camilla* i. 11, Indiana has one or other the prettiest face I ever saw.

c. One another see 19. One and one, One by one see 16 b. All one. see *ALONE*.

30 After a prep.

† a. After one: after one and the same fashion, in the same way. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Pro* 341 His breed, his Ale was always after oon. — *Knt's T.* 923 That lord hath ltel of discrecion That weyeth puid and humblesse after oon.

b. At one, (atoon, aton): see *AT ONE* adv. phr.

† c. By one. one by one, one at a time. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i (1617) 35 By turning Maies single, and by one vnto the Horse.

d. In one (a) In or into one place, company, or mass; together.

c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 154 Wit beoð ifestnet & itet in an. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxii. 13 Ogan m. þat fained and come in ane. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 149 Whan tuo hentes falle in on. 1360 TINDALE *John* xi. 51 He shulde gadder to gedder in won the children of God. 1581 SAVILE *Faustus* (1604) 31 Legions being assembled in one. 1875 J. H. NRMAN in *Keble Occ. Papers* (1877) p. xiv, Gathered up in one.

(b) In unison, agreement, or harmony.

c1425 *Cursor M.* 20136 (Trin.) Boþe her wille was in one, 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxxviii (Percy Soc.) 199 We answered bothe our hentes were in one. 1589 *Triumphs Love & Fortune* in Hazl. *Doddley* VI. 148 When the higher powers is in one, Men upon earth will fy contention. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordus* (1602) 139 Why doth not your words and deedes agree in one? 1714 tr. *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* iv. 233 Voices all in one agree.

† (c) In one course, straight on, continuously, without ceasing; = *ANON* 3 *Obs.*

c1250 *Owl & Night* 356 3if me hut halt ewre forth in on c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 973 His heite hadde compassion Of women for they wepen ewere in on. — *Shipman's T.* 27 A Monk. That ewere in on was comyng to that place. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 29 Ewere in on Sche clepede upon Demophon. c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 2792 Agyen the qwere he gode and stode, And loked on hir ewere in on.

† (d) In the same state or condition. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 1429 (Cott.) Euer stod þat still in an, Wit-outen wax, wit-outen wain. *Ibid* 4278 (Cott.) At sco fand ioseph in ane.

† (e) In one action; at once. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII* 48 Whereby he should in one both generally abroad veil over his ambition and win the reputation of just proceedings.

(f) Combined in one, in combination

1796 BENTHAM *Prot. agst Law Taxes* (1816) 11 It is robbery, enslavement, insult, homicide, all in one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) III. 441 The same persons. a. ie husbandmen, tradesmen, warriors, all in one.

e Into one: = *In one* (a)

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 61 To ioyne or hing into one. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 180, I had collected into one all the strong things.

† f. On one (on-oon, onan, onon) = *ANON*.

31. Ones, the old adv. genitive. see *ONCE, ONES*.

IX. Combinations.

32 a. Attributive phrases consisting of *one* with a substantive (= 'consisting of, having, containing, costing, lasting, measuring, characterized by, dealing with, or relating to one...'); these may be formed at pleasure, and are unlimited in number, such as *o ne-a ct, -book, -clause, -day, -dollar, -foot, -inch, -minute, -piece, -pound, -rail, -storey, -year*, etc. b. Other phrases used attrib., as *o ne-by-o ne, o ne-o clock*. c. Compound adjectives formed by prefixing such phrases as those in a. to simple adjs., as *o ne-year-o ld*. d. Parasyntetic formations on such phrases as those in a. by adding *-ed* (also unlimited in number) as *o ne-a-armed, -ended, -flowered, -footed, -hoofed, -horned* (in quot.

a 1225 as sb. = unicorn), *-petaled*, *-roomed*, *-seeded*, *-sepaled*, *-storied*, *-talented*, *-toed*, *-wounded*, etc. e. Parasynthetic formations in *-er* (see ENL 1), as *one-a-cter* (a play in one act), *one-decker*, *one-pounder*.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/2 'The Burglar and the Judge', the very clever "one-acter by F C Philipps and C H Brookfield. 1878 *Cobbett's Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 73 He cowed the "one-armed Admial 1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept 473 This writer has great power, but of a one-armed sort. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 31 Varieties of stroke divisible into "One-ball" or roquet-strokes, in which only one ball is moved, and "Two-ball" or croquet-strokes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 2/2 "One-book men are less common than they used to be. 1879 *tr Haackel's Evol. Man* I Pref. 21 Our "one-called Amosba-ancestors of the Laurentian period. 1884 *ATON Domest Econ.* (1887) 152 The butter of a "one-cow dairy is seldom good. 1863 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) III 142, I went in the "one-day machine to Bath. 1896 H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 28 A "one-dollar treasury note. 1853 *UDALL tr Genius's Anat.* A 1/1 The blinde gutte, whiche we call in English, the "one-ended gutte. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 243 A "one-foot vein of good ore. 18440 *Promp. Parv* 365/1 "O foted beest (P or one foted best). 1856 *Ld. BURLINGHAM Adv. to Elis in Harl Misc.* (Mall) II 282 A people all "one-hearted in religion. 1865 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xv 63 See in chariot inclosed Their "one-hoof'd horse. 1825 *St. Marher* 7 Leose, mi meoke midslupe of be "anhurnde hornes. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Manulda* III 19 Pliny... mentions the one-horned rhinoceros. 1865 *Trollope Belton Est.* 1 to Low, four-wheeled, "one-horsed little phaeton. 1876 *SWINBURNE Erechthens* (ed. 2) 127 Violets "one-bued with her hair. 1855 *MRO WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* Index p. 1, An "one line Cypher. 1866 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 578 He pictures the "one-mindedness of the Church. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Hayter's Mag. Dec.* 46/1 The old-fashioned "one o'clock dinner. 1897 *Daily News* Nov. 5/2 There are 385,000 persons in London who are "one-room dwellers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 355 The "one-roomed cottage which I shared with its three other inmates. 1868 *GAULF Pract. The Panegy.* 64 Oh that I were able, or worthy to open but his "one-Sealed Booke. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI 422/2 He did not move from his place. in the "one-seated vehicle. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Prod.* 37 "One-seeded Wheat, or St. Peter's corn. 1871 *BEVERLEY Glory of Grace* 47 They who have the most are, but as the "One-Talented Man. 1868 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 353 "One-toed Eft. Feet extremely thin and short, composed of one toe, without a claw. 1888 1. T. WILBRIDGE *Northern* 124 The "one-tee canoe may be considered the boat of northern Europe. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug. 125/3 To visit the excesses with the same stern and "one-voiced reprobation.

33 Special Combinations. *one-coloured* a, of one colour, of uniform colour throughout: *one-Goddite* (*humorous nonce-wd.*), a monotheist; *one-gotten* a. Obs. = *ONE-BEGOTTEN*, only-begotten, *one-man* a, consisting of, exercised, managed, or done by, one man only; *one-pair* a (in full, *one pair of stairs*), situated above one 'pair' or flight of stairs, *2 e* on the first floor, *one-penny*, name of some obsolete game; *one-time* a, that was so at one time or formerly, 'sometime', *one-two*, name of a stroke in fencing (see quot.); so *one-two-three*, *one-way* a. *† (a)* applied to a kind of bread (see quot.); *(b)* applied to a plough which turns the furrows in one direction; *one-while* a or *adv* = *one-time*.

1861 *Miss Yonge's Stakesley Secret* in (1862) 45 A lady with a good-humoured, "one-coloured face. 1870 *Rock Text Fabr.* iv (1876) 32 A one-coloured yet patterned silk. 1831 *LAMB Lett.* to *Malton* (1888) II 274 Did G. D. send his penny tract to convert me to Unitarianism? why I am as old a "one-Goddite as himself. 18425 *Orolog. Sagient* II. in *Anglia* X. 344/4 Myne "onegetone some. 1882 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/6 To keep him in, if that may be done without erecting a "One-man Government. 1894 *Ibid.* 4 Apr. 5/3 If it contains a clause establishing one-man-one-vote, they will meet it with an amendment embodying in their opinion the principle of one-vote-one-value. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 306 Mr. Glass and I shared a one-man canoe, and the water lapped over the edge in an alarming way. 1795 *Times* 6 May in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 277 The Name under the "one-pair-of-stairs window. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 104 A big man leaning from a one-pair window. 1895 *HIGGINS tr Junius's Nomenclator*, *Basiliada*, . The playe called "one penne, one penne come after me. 1598 in Florio. 1677 in HOLYOKE. 1881 J. F. T. KEANE *Journ. Medinah* 195-6 One very handsome pair of English pistols with their "one-time owner's name on them. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 24 June 2/4 Prime Minister of the one-time dependency of Van Diemen's Land. 1809 *ROLAND Pencing* 70 In the motions of "one-two you disengage alternately, on one side of the adversary's blade, and then return on the other. *Ibid.* 89 If the adversary parries the one-two-three feat. 1860 *VENNER Via Recta* I. 18 Sometimes only the grosser part of the bran is by a Searce separated from the meal, and a bread made of that which is sifted, called in some places "One way bread. *Ibid.* (1850) 108 Why are Oysters usually eaten a little before meals, and that with one-way-bread? 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.* 128 There is one other plough... called the "one-way" or "turnwest" plough. 1888 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 209 Madame, the "onewhile beloved of Gibbon.

One (*won*), *v.* Now rare. Forms: 4-5 *onen*, *one(n)*, *north*, *ane*, 6- *one*. [*ME onen*, *anen*; OE. had *ge-dnian*; (pa. pple. *ge-dned*), in OHG. *emdn*, usually *gi-emdn*, MHG. and G. *etnen*; f. *dn*, *ONE*, Cf. L. *dnire*, F. *unir*, from *dnus*, *un*.]

1. *trans.* To make into one; to unite.

[c. 900 *tr Bede's Ecc. Hist.* III xiv [AIX] (1890) 214 Oð þæt heo wæron in æn[n]e unmaðne heg [*MS. læg*] geæneðe and gesomode.] c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 34 To se hym in his bysse and to be aneðe to hym in lufe. *Ibid.* 38 Of þe soule of Iesu, whilke was aned fully to be godheðe. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* 7 260 Ech thyng that is oned in it selue is moore strong than when it is toscatered. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) VI 289 Egbertus onede the kyngdoms. c. 1440 *PECKOC Refr.* I viii. 41 Forto be conplid and oned to God. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Pair* (W de W. 1495) i xlix. 98 a/1 Yf the Pryours were unyed and onyd wyth theabbayes. 1587 *Byrd's Psalm.* *Sonn.* etc. in *Arb. Garner* II 93 Dead! no, no, but renowned! With the anointed oned! 1572 *CRTSSY* in *Stillingfl. Idol Ch. Rome* (ed. a) 225 Our soul is so fulsomely oned to God. *Ibid.*, The maker to whom it is oned. 1828 *Craven Glass* (ed. 2), *One*, to atone. 1839 *Baileys Festus* II. (1852) 23 It is this which ones us with the whole and God.

† 2. *refl.* and *intr.* To agree, unite, to come to terms. Obs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Yef tuo of ous onep ham togidere me uor to bidde a 1400-50 *Alexander* 879 He Anes with Olympadas And lofe hire lely, to his lyfes ende. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iv xviii *heading*, Quhen þe Kyng Antycocus andyd wyth þe Romanys.

† **One, onne**, *adv* and *prep.* Obs. [An early ME. deriv. form from ON, on the analogy of INNE, etc. (Cf. OFFE,)] = ON.

a. as *prepositional adv.*, or *prep.* after relative.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Swa hatte þe prop þe preste one wunien. *Ibid.* He bed hem bringen a wig one to riden. c. 1200 *OMIN* 3753 O þatt naht þatt Crist was boinn onne. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 248 Noust to lue one — *Sol. Wks.* III 207 þat day mot perche þat I was born one. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we one leue. c. 1425 *Cusor M.* 676 þat mychel murpe was one [*earlier MSS.* on] to se. *Ibid.* 5715

b. as *ordinary prep.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 409 Cloten haueð Cornwale, þat he heold wel one gride. *Ibid.* 6729 þe king nam one [*c. 1275* on] his honde. *Ane* wi-æxe stronge. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 436 He bilied one þe foxes fel. *Ibid.* 504 c. 1400 *R. Glouc.'s Chron.* (Rolls) 1446 He biþogte him of felome [*MS.* a one felonize].

c. 1500, app. var. of *HONE* *sb.*, delay, tarrying.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2579 Atte verste wiþoute one Castigen þe kinges broþer mid is men echone Asaylede hors & is ost.

One, obs. *erron.* form of *OWN* a. **One**, rare

erron. f. *WONE*, Obs., abundance, store

-one, *Chem.* formative suffix. [Gr. *-ωνη* feminine patronymic.]

a. An ending used unsystematically in forming the names of chemical derivatives, as in *acet-one* (Gmelin 1848. see *KETONE*), *mellone*, *quinone*

b. In the systematic nomenclature proposed by Hofmann 1866, the formative of the names of hydrocarbons of composition C_nH_{2n-4} , as in *prop-one* C_3H_4 , *quar-one* C_4H_4 , *pent-one* or *quindone* C_5H_4 , *sex-one* C_6H_4 , etc. These are seldom used. 1877 *WATTS' Furnaces* Chem. II. 64 The only known member of the fatty group belonging to this series is valylene or pentone C_5H_6 .

One, obs. var. UN- in many ME. words, e.g. *one-bycomelach*, *onecomely*, *onecouth*, *oneknowyng*, *oneresonable*, *oneshamely*, *onespekable*.

Oneale, obs. form of *ANNEAL* v.

† **One-a-ne**, obs. northern f. *onan*, *ANON*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 177 And sa parfyte mad hyme one-ane

† **One-ne-begotten**, *ppl.* a. Obs. Also *oon-*, *on-*.

[*tr.* L. *unguentus*] *one*, only begotten

1382 *WYCLIF John* xl. 16 God so louede the world, that he þat his oon bigetun sone. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. xii. in *Anglia* VIII. 148/8 Pe onbygeten sone of þe hye kyng of heuene. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 50 The one-begotten sone of God.

One-berry (*wɒnbeɪ*) Turner's name for *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris); from the single berry, produced at the summit of the slender stem. (Used by later writers, but never vernacular.)

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 8 Pardalianches, whiche we may call in englishe Libardayne or one berry. 1568 *Herbal* iii. 35 The herbe that I call one berry hath a rounde stalke and in the top of the stalke about a rounde black berrye come out foure smal leaues. 1698 *FILLIS* (ed. 4), *Herb Paris*, an Herb otherwise called True Knot or One Berry, the Leaves whereof grow like a True-lovers Knot, with a Berry in the midst. 1799 *G. WHITE Selborne* (1853) II. xl. 265, I found *Paris quadrifolia* herb Paris or one berry.

One-blade. [*f.* *ONE* a. + *BLADE*, leaf.] Lyte's name for *Smilacina bifolia* (*Maianthemum bifolium*), a herb allied to the hily-of-the-valley, having a large solitary leaf springing from the root-stock, and two smaller alternate ones upon the flower-stalk.

1578 *LYTE Doddeus* iii. xxvi. 178 Monophyllon... may be also called in English, one Leafe, or Blade, or Singleleaf. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *One-blade*, an Herb good, especially in wounds of the Nerves. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* App. 321 One Blade, *Conwallaria*.

One-eared (*wɒnjeɪd*), a 1 Having one ear.

1885 *Lond. Gas* No. 2658/4 Two little one ear'd Pots

† **One-eared**, a. 2 Obs. Pan error for *one-yearred*.

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* vi. xxvii. This Wine is still one ear'd, and brusk, though put Out of Italian Cask in English Butt.

† **One-eye**. Obs. [*tr.* med.L. *monoculus*.] A name for the cæcum or 'blind gut'.

1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest Churing* Hiw, There as begynneth the gutte called one eye, or the bag, for it semeth y' it hath but one eye

One-eyed (*wɒnjeɪd*), a Having only one eye, also, blind of one eye

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 321 Pa com þider sum broþer se was anegede. 13 E. *Altit* P. B. 102 He þay hol, be þay halt, be þay on-3yed. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 365/1 One eyed, *monoculus*, *monolunus*. c. 1550 *CHITL. Matt* xviii. 9 Better it is for ye to enter oneeyed into lyf. 1603 *DEKKER Grisul* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Look how yon one-ey'd waggoner of heaven Hath Buist open the melancholy jail of night. 1665 *MARVELL Char. Holland*, Among the blind the one-ey'd blinkard reigns. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 475 From all their dens the one ey'd race repair. 1819 *SHELLEY C. clops* 24 The one-eyed children of the Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopes. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. xii. Waite was still one-eyed and a cripple.

Onefold (*wɒnfoʊld*), a. [*f.* *ONE* + *-FOLD*]

OE had *anfold*, *feald*, whence ME north. *anfalt*, *afald*, south *Orold*, *q.v.* A single instance of *onefold* (*purh* a scribal alteration of northern *anfalt*) is recorded in 5; but the extant word seems to be a new formation.]

1. Consisting of only one member or constituent; single, simple.

[c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 554 Hayll, onee-fold god in persons thre.] 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 122 The trial for greater crimes was called the threefold, that for smaller, the onefold ordeal. 1865 *Cornish Mag.* 111 549 The subject ought to be onefold instead of threefold. 1897 *R. H. STOKY Apost. Min. Scot. Ch.* iv. 144 The Gaelic preacher, like Origen, was not content to extract a onefold lesson from his text.

2. Simple in character; simple-minded; single-minded, free from duplicity

1882 *MACDONALD Weighed & Weaning* II. vi. 54 Many a one imitates simplicity, but Amy was simple-one-fold

Hence **Onefoldness**, singleness, unity, simplicity.

1894 *N. FAIRFAX Bulb & Selv.* 23 The naked essence of God is as much his all-knowingness, his all-fillingness, or his onefoldness, as his everlastingness. 1887 *Librar. Mag.* May 149 The simplicity which is opposed to duplicity, and which may be called one-foldness

One-handed, a

1 Having only one hand, or only one hand capable of use.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 365/2 Oon handyd, *mancus* 1530 *PALSGR* 320/2 Onehanded, *manquet*. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 75, I haue restored the one handed to both.

2 Used, worked, or performed with one hand.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Assecan*, a one-handed plane-a-ze. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/1 The one handed (deaf-mute) alphabet was invented in Spain. 1894 *Field* 9 June 838/2 Mr J. was defeated by a one-handed catch in the slips after making thirty.

† **Onehead**. Obs. Forms: 4 *an-*, *anehead*, 4-5 *on-*, *one*, *oonhead*, *oonhead*, 4-6 *onhed*, *onhed*, (4 *onede*, 5 *oonede*). [*f.* *ONE* a. + *-HEAD*.]

1 The condition of being one, oneness, unity.

(In quot. c. 1380, the number one, unity)

c. 1300 *Cusor M.* 318 þe hali gast es tat goddheðe, þat giues lif and mas an hede [*Parv.* anheðe, *Gott* onede].

c. 1325 *Prose Psalter*, *Athan. Creed* 34 He is on in alle, nouȝt þurȝ confusioun of substance, nouȝt þurȝ onheðe of persone. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 18 I wo is þe first number þat comþ after onheðe. c. 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg.* *Princ.* 5128 Cernelyk shappe is most perfite figure, Betokenyng in gemetrie onheðe. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 4 The blessed endeles Trinite in onheðe of substance and of Godheðe.

2 The condition of being united or gathered in one, union; *coner* a communion, a community

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cl. 1 þe anheðe of all chosen men. c. 1440 *PECKOC Refr.* v. iv. 505 Of Scisme making in the onheðe of Cristen bretheren. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 134 Ye dresse you to god, and gather you in onhed to pray in the person of holy churche

3 Oneness or unity of spirit, mind, or feeling; agreement, accord, concord

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7845 Þare [in heven] es acorde ay and aneðe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 79 Charite ne is non ober þing þanne dyere onheðe. 1425-6 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 407/1 The gode onheðe and accord among the Lordes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 365/2 Oneheðe, or on a-cord (H, P ooned), *unitas* a. 1450 in *Eng. Glots* (1870) 451 If the aldeimen and maistres may noȝth bring hem to oneheðe and accord.

4 The condition of being alone; solitude.

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 þe wordle is him prison; onheðe, paradis.

† **Onehood**. Obs. Forms: 3 *anhad*, 4 *on-*, *onhod*, 5 *one-hode*, 6 *onehod*. [*See* -HOOD] = *prec.*

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 932 Of his leader soð godd, And of his moder soð mon In anhad ba somet. c. 1300 *Cast. Love* to þat o God art and brill-hod, And þreo persones in on-hod. 1471 *RIPLEY Compt. Aich.* Pref. 1 in Ashm. (1652) 121 One-hode in Substance. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* 53 Whear onehod reinz, ther quiet bears rule, and discord fliez a pase.

One-ho rse, a

1 Drawn, or worked, by a single horse (as a vehicle, a machine, etc.); having or using only one horse.

1790 *JENYNS Mod. Fine Lady Misc.* Pieces 1761 I 78 Severely humbled to her one-horse chaise. 1795 *SCWARD Anecd.* (ed. 2) II 367 He used to drive himself about the country in a one-horse chaise. 1839 *Planting* iii. 24 (L. U. K.) The one-horse drill. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Biog.* 1 xi, The Deacon's Masterpiece, or the Wonderful 'One-hoss shay'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 18 'One-horse farmers' had to struggle with the inconvenience of borrowing and lending horses

2 *fig.* (*U.S. colloq.*) On a small scale; petty; of small and limited resources or capacity.

1858 O W HOLMES *Aut. Breaf-t* vi. (1891) 257, I have seen a country-clergyman, with a one-story intellect and a one-horse vocabulary. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P. Intro.*, Americanisms properly so called, such as *carry*, a *one-horse affair*, a *phenix*, to *manass*. 1883 E E HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 183/4 They have a one-horse sort of a tanner. 1897 B BARNATO in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 9/2 My company is not a one horse show.

Onehow (wɒnəu), *adv.* [f. ONE *a.* + HOW (cf. *somehow*, *anyhow*, *nowhow*)] In one way (as opposed to another), somehow.

1719 De Fos *Crusoe* ii. 440 The Seamen. would certainly have falter'd in their Account, or onehow or other we should have seen Reason to have suspected them.

One-ideaed, *idea'd* (wɒnɪə'd), *a.* Having, or possessed by, a single idea.

1849 THORAU *Week Concord Rev.*, Tuesday 195 Crude, and one-idea'd, like a schoolboy's theme. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. ix. 179 One-ideaed persons in high power. 1899 W. JAMES in *Talks to Teachers on Psychology*, 220 A saint in ecstasy is as one idea'd as a melancholiac.

Oneiric (ɒnɪrɪk), *a.* rare. [f. Gr. *oneiros* dream + *-ic*] Of or belonging to dreams.

1859 Life Eben *Henderson* vi. 378 The oneiric medium of revelation.

Oneiro- (ɒnɪrɔ), also **oniro-**, before a vowel **oneir-**, combining form of Gr. *oneiros* a dream. + **Oneirocrisis**, *erron* *oneirocrasy* [ad Gr. *oneirokrisia* = *ONEIROCRITICISM*; || *Oneirodymia* (ɒnɪrɔdɪmɪə) [mod.L., f. Gr. *δύω* pain]: see quot. 1804.

Oneirology (ɒnɪrɔlədʒi) [Gr. *oneirologia* = see *-LOGY*], the science or subject of dreams, or of their interpretation; so **Oneirologist**, one versed in oneirology. **Oneiromancy** (-mænsi) [see *-MANCY*], divination by dreams; so **Oneiromancer**, **Oneiromantist** [cf. Gr. *oneiromantis*], one who divines by dreams. + **Oneiroplast** [f. Gr. *oneiroplastos* one who 'deals in' dreams, i.e. either a dreamer, or an interpreter of dreams], an interpreter of dreams. + **Oneiropompist** [f. Gr. *oneiropompis* sending dreams], a sender of dreams.

Oneiroscopy (-p skɒpi) [Gr. *oneiroσκοπος* an interpreter of dreams], examination or interpretation of dreams, so **Oneiroscopist**, one versed in oneiroscopy.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 202 This Chapter of 'Oneirocratic, that is to say, the judgment of dreams. 1661 214 Oneirocratic is the prudence of presaging future contingencies by dreams, for the welfare of man. 1804 T. TROTTER *Druckmuss* i. 11 'Oneirodymia, disturbed sleep, which comprehends sleepwalking and nightmare. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 He [Parr.] makes Vesania the genus, and arranges melancholia, mania, and even oneirodymia, as separate species under it. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. II. 343 Artemidorus, not the 'oneirologist, but the great philosopher at the Court of the Emperor Sieramond. [See also *ONEIROCRITIC*.] 1818 McCune *Life Melville* I. ii. 80 Melville was a believer in 'Oneirology and expert in the interpretation of dreams. 1853 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 225 The Queen related the dream to an 'Oneiromancer. 1858 GAULÉ *Magnum* 165 'Oneiromancy, [divining] by dreams. 1863 J. SPENCER *Prodiges* (1865) 297 These rude observations were at last linked into an Art (Physical Oneiromancy) in which Physicians from a consideration of the dreams proceeded to a Crisis of the disposition of the person. 1871 *Ylton Press Cult.* i. 128 Oneiromancy is not unknown to the lower races. 1865 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 221 The dream of the 'Oneiromantist. 1862 GAULÉ *Magnum* xxvi. The dusky 'oneiropompist or dream teller will frighten me with nocturnal ghosts and goblins. a. 1863 [see *ONEIROCRITIC*]. 1862 GAULÉ *Magnum*, 265 Carpeccates, used incantations, i. paraded, or denominal assessor, 'oneiropompists or dream-artists. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. 'Oneiropompist 1889 Mrs. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 368 [He] made himself the oneiroscopist for the occasion.

Oneirocritic (e), **oniro-** (ɒnɪrɔkrɪt), *rare*. [a. F. *oneirocrit* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. *oneirokritēs* judge or interpreter of dreams.] = next, i.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 64 The Pythagoreans had their *oneirokritēs*, Onirocritics, Judge and Interpreter of Dreams. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 102 Such a one by the Greeks is called Onirocrit, or Oniropompist. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxviii. IV. 204 The Oneirocrits or Oneirologists, as they who pretended to lay down rules for the interpretation of dreams called themselves.

Oneirocritic, **oniro-** (ɒnɪrɔkrɪtɪk), *sb.* (a) [ad. Gr. *oneirokritikos* pertaining to the interpretation of dreams; in F. *oneirocritique* (Cotgr.). cf. prec. and -10.]

1. A judge or interpreter of dreams.

a. 1594 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. ii. (1821) 203 The Jewish doctors constantly prefer the oneirocritics of them, to the dreamers themselves. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 243 According to the sense of the ancient Onirocriticks. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 505 § 6 An Onirocritic, or, in plain English, an interpreter of dreams. 1819 G. S. FABER *Disquisitions* (1821) I. 335 He was the first prophet and onirocritic and diviner. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* xi. Nov. 616 A second onirocritic modified the unpleasant answer.

2. (Usually in pl.) The art of interpreting dreams; oneirocriticism.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 74 In Apomazar's. onirocritiques out of Egyptian monuments, that name often occurs. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 89 Oneirocriticks and Hieroglyphics; and other Mystical Arts of concealment. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* vi. vi. (R.), Now onirocritic or the art of interpreting dreams was practised in the time of Joseph. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sci.* 292 Oneirocriticks.

B. adj. = next, rare. -o

1775 ASH, *Oneirocritic*, interpretative of dreams,

Oneirocritic, **oniro-**, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*] Pertaining to, practising, or expert in, the interpretation of dreams.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 26 No dreaming Revelations, or Onirocritic conclusions. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 214 The knowledge of Oneirocritic [printed -critical] precepts. 1714 BYRON *Spect.* No. 597 § 10 My Onirocritic Correspondent has directed him. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xiv, Well, I will allow for once the onirocritic science. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sci.* 248 Artemidorus, founder of the Oneirocritic science, so to call it.

Hence **Oneirocritically** *adv.*, in relation to the interpretation of dreams.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 292 He owns himself quite unable to assign any adequate cause of a temple being onirocritically symbolized by a merchant ship.

Oneirocriticism, **oniro-**. [f. *ONEIROCRITIC* + *-ISM*.] The art of interpreting dreams.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* i. iii. 63 In Oneirocriticisme, dreams of superior Deities were referred to such as had rule and command. 1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 18 To dream that we are dead, was no condemnable Fantasm in old Oneirocriticism, as having a signification of Liberty, vacuity from Cares, exemption and freedom from Troubles, unknown unto the dead. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 The whole system of pagan onirocriticism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* xi. Nov. 616 The science of Oneirocriticism... appears to have always been no less vague in its principles than anomalous in its results.

Oneism (wɒnɪz'm) *nonce-ud* [-ISM] A doctrine or system of which one is the centre.

1840 *Pruser's Mag.* XXII. 620 The oneism, the I-ism of the German, making for each individual his own mind the centre of his universe.

Oneith, *obs.* form of **UNEATH** *adv.*

One-leaf, *v. obs.* = **ONE-BLADE**, *q. v.*

1578 [see *ONE-BLADE*] 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, One-leaf, Two leaved Lily of the Valley.

One-logged (wɒn lɒgd, -le ged), *a.*

1. Having only one leg.

1823 STEVENSON *Travels* I. i. (1886) 7 The one legged seafaring man. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 10/3 The one-legged hurdy-gurdy. has obviously given way to the less mournful piano organ.

2. *fig.* That is, or effects, only one half of what is required; that is a half-measure; one-sided.

1844 SVD SMITH *Let. Burning alive on Railroads* Wks. 1859 II. 325/2 To pass a one-legged law, giving power over one door and not the other. 1867 MOTLEY in *Corr.* (1889) II. 255 You have actually maintained this one-legged correspondence through all those years.

Onelepy, **Onely**: see **ONLEPY**, **ONLY**.

+ **Onement**, *obs.* [f. ONE *v.* + *-MENT*; an early instance of the addition of the Romanic suffix *-ment* to a native Eng. vb. Cf. the later *ATONEMENT*] The fact of being made into one.

1. Physical union, conjunction.

1388 WOLCOT *Ezek.* xxxvii. 16 Ioyne thou tho trees oon to the tother in o tree to thee, and tho schulen be in to onement [1382 oonyng] in thin hond.

2. Union of mind or feeling; agreement, accord, concord; reconciliation (= *ATONEMENT* 1, 2).

a. 1450 *Le Mortu Arth.* 238 Bot onemente that hym nevyt wene, Or eyther other herte haue sought. 1533 Tr. *Erasmus* *Contra. Crede* 106 He should reconcile himselfe and make an onement with god. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iii. vii. 65 That sets such discord twixt agreeing parts, Which never can be set at onement moe.

+ **Onemost**, *a. obs.* [f. ONE, after *innmost*, *hindmost*, etc. see *-MOST*.] 'Most one'; absolutely the only one: applied to God.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 74 Our one and one-most God. a. 1638 MEDIE *Apoc. Later Times* (1641) 32 As God is most one and without all multiplicity, the one-most God must have an one-most service. 1643 CAREY *Sacred Cant.* 25 It make a special union of all those who shall take it with the One-most God.

Onence, *obs.* variant of **ANENT** *prep.*

+ **Onene**, *adv.* *obs.* [f. ON *prep.* + *ENE*: cf. *at ene*] At once = **ANON *a.***

c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 1039 Bot noght mankind deliured onene y' crist was borne.

Oneness (wɒnɪnes). [f. ONE + *-NESS*: OE. had *an-nes*, which became regularly in 13th c. *onnesse* in south, *annesse* in north (See *ANNESSE*)] But this became *obs.* bef. 1300, and *oneness* was formed anew in 16th c.]

1. The quality of being one in number, singleness. (Esp. of the divine unity.)

[c. 884-c. 1175: see *ANNESSE* 1.] 1594 HOOKER *Ecc.* Pol. i. ii. § 9 Our God is one, or rather very onenesse, and meere unitie. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. An eternal Being, an infinite Onenesse. 1683 PORTAGE *My. Div.* 11 The Holy Trinity are one, and yet three in that oneness. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Ser.* 339 The Science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as the two elements. 1864 DANA *Man Geol.* 584 Man of one species.—This oneness of species is sustained by the following considerations.

b. The fact or quality of being the only one of its kind; singularity, uniqueness.

1715 J. CHAFFELON *Rel. way Rich.* (1717) 26 Here is, the singularity, oneness of this pearl, one pearl, none other like it. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* v. 4 The thing itself being almost incredible in its oneness.

2. The fact or quality of being alone; solitariness, loneliness, *rare*.

[a. 1000-a. 1300: see *ANNESSE* 2. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Ancres and hermites be louned onnesse.] 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chaeley* (ed. 2) i. x. 212 Is my curse to be a oneness, both

of fate and feeling? 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Early Rose* i, In her loneliness, in her loneliness, And the farther for that oneness.

3. The quality of being one body or whole (though compounded of two or more parts); undividedness, integrity, unity.

[c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. 14, p. 66.] gelumpon, to annesse here halgan cirican.] 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. viii. § 3 The Onenesse of person in the sonne of God, Christ Jesus, God and man. 1695 LD PRBSTON *Boethius* iii. 143 If by dis-severing & segregating the Parts that Oneness is distracted, it is no more what before it was. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 17 The Simplicity and absolute Oneness of a living Agent. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. x, His somewhat peculiar view of Nature, the decisive Oneness he ascribes to Nature. 18.. WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) III. 286 It overlooks... the solidarity and oneness of humanity.

4. The fact of forming one whole (said of two or more persons or things, or of one person or thing with another); combination, unity, union.

1657 AUSTIN *Fruit Trees* II. 44 This Union and Onenesse between us, and God the father. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 6 Is not this taking their Persons into Oneness with himself? 1860 PUSEY *Mt. Proph.* 13 The closest human oneness, of husband and wife.

5. The fact or quality of being one and the same, sameness, identity, the character of remaining the same in varying circumstances or at different times, constancy, unchangingness.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 339 This onenesse.. of God, is not numeral, but hath reference, either to the vncchanging-ablesse of God, and his keeping one steady, and vncual course in iustifying all. 1869 J. MARTINIAU *Ess.* II. 175 The physical and moral oneness of existence. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xv. 544 The numerical oneness or identity of the Soul at different times.

b. The fact or quality of being the same in kind; identity of nature or character (of two or more things).

1657 AUSTIN *Fruit Trees* II. 194 To stand for Uniformity or Oneness in the external part of the worship of God. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 586 All are so agreeably blended into a oneness of character. 1822 W. HUGGINS in *29th Cent.* Aug. 274 The essential oneness of the cometary stuff with the gas composed of carbon and hydrogen.

c. The fact of being the same, or alike, in relation to two or more; community. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1225 *Aner R.* 32 Me schal kamien strenge of onnesse of clothes, & of oter what of vtre jinges, bet te onnesse wüden bitocne be onnesse of o luee & of o wil.

6. Unity of mind, feeling, or purpose; unison, agreement, harmony, concord.

[c. 1175: see *ANNESSE* 3.] a. 1225 [see 5c.] c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 28 For the onnesse & conformity of mind that both were in, touching this matter. 1647 Bp. HALL *Christ Myst.* § 20. 174 A spiritual oneness arising from a happy conspiation of their thoughts and affections. 1649 W. DELL *Way of Peace* 28 The members of the body can judge of the one nesse of Spirit that is among themselves. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 38 Have ceased to expect any other oneness for the Church of Christ than that of a sameness of spirit.

Oner (wɒnɪ), *sb.* slang or colloq. Also **one-ex**. [f. ONE + *-ER*.]

1. *slang*. A person or thing of a unique or very remarkable kind; *esp.* a person preeminently addicted to, or expert at something; a prime one.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lviii, Miss Sally's such a one-er for that. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii, You are a winner for bottling the swipes. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1869) II. xvi. 240 You should see her eat, she is such a one-er at eating. 1884 G. ALLEN *Palatia* III. 279 You always were a one-er you know.

b. *spec.* A heavy blow.

1861 E. D. COOK *Paul Foster's Daughter* x. I. 230 Oh, I've got it at last—such a one-er—mean off my leg.

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* iii, He caught Hiram such a one-er on his ears.

2. *colloq.* Something consisting of, denoted by, or in some way characterized by the number one.

1889 *Pail Mail* 9 19 Oct. 6/1 His figures. run to anything between a five and two or three hundred ones. 1898 *Daily News* 20 May 11/5 On Sundays, Mr. Gladstone went to church at least twice. As he used to put it himself, he thought nothing of 'ones'.

+ **Oner**, *v. obs. rare*. [f. L. *onerare*: see below, cf. *exoner*] *trans.* To burden: = **ONERATE**.

1545 St. *Papers Hen VIII*, V. 409 Who be extreme in takinge of gressoms, and oneringe of rentes. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* viii. T. j, Behold with how few single pure and easye instytucions Christ ordered & not onered his church.

+ **Onerable**, *a. obs. rare*. [f. L. *onerare* to *ONERATE*. see *-BLE*] Burdensome, onerous.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 143 To reherse the reasons hit were onerale [TREVISA, noyefulle] to vs in this tyme [Higden præfatis rationibus onerare nūmīs foret tædiosisum].

+ **Onerarious**, *a. obs. rare*. (In quot. *ono-*) [f. as next + *-OUS*] = **ONEROUS**.

a. 1548 HALL *Chrom.*, *Hen V* 33 b, To have a rule to hym committed, not for an honor, but for an onerarious charge and daily burden.

Onerary (ɒnɪəri), *a. (sb.) rare*. [ad. L. *onerarius*, f. *onus* burden see *-ARY*; cf. F. *onéraire* (Rabelais 16th c.)] *a. adj.* Fitted for the carriage of burdens. b. as *sb.* A ship of burden, transport.

1658 PHILLIPS *Onerary*, serving for burthen or carriage. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 15 Carrying with him 2000 warlike Vessels, besides oneraries. 1755 JOHNSON, *Onerary*, fitted for carriage or burthens (Whence in mod. Dicts.)

+ **Onerate**, *v. obs.* (Pa. pple. in 6 *onerate*.) [f. L. *onerat-*, ppl. stem of *onerare* to load, burden,

f omus, oner- a load, burden.] *trans.* To load, burden, charge, oppress *lit* and *fig.*
c 1335 in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. III. II. 360 My Master.. would daily onerat me with more paynes without any manner of profit. *1548 HALL Chron.* Rich III 50 Partely onerate and vanquished with the faire glosynge promises
1604 Tooker Fabrique Ch 9 Perhaps they thynke themselves onerated in conscience for the trust reposed in them to bestow [etc.] *1726 AYLIFFE Parergon* 335 An universal Legacy happens, when the Testator onerates his Executor by obliging him to restore all his Goods and Estate unto such a Person.

† **Oneration.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. *prec.*: cf. med. L. *oneratio* (14th c. in Du Cange)] The action of loading or burdening, loading or filling the stomach, taking of food.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 25 Of this Kind are all Oneration and Exonerations of the body *1658 PHILLIPS, Oneration*, a loading or burthening In BAILEY, JOHNSON, and in mod. Dicts

Onerative (p. *nerativ*), *a. rare.* [f. as ONERATE + *-IVE*. cf. obs. F. *oneratif* (16th c. in Godefroy).] Conveying a charge or imposition.

1802-13 BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evnd (1827) I. 322 Onerative, or say impositive.. and exonerative. *Ibid.* V. 204 Self onerative [evidence] *Ibid* 702 Distinctions of.. testimony, disservative, criminative or simply onerative

† **Onerose**, *a. Obs* [ad. L. *onerōsus* -us: see below and *-OSE*.] = **ONEROUS**

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 100 Lo! mete, drinke, clothe, & oþer þinges longing to þe body are onerose to a fervent spirit *1687* N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abby Lands* 164 By whatever contract, either Lucrative, or Onerose they have come.

Onerosity. *rare.* [f. as next + *-ITY*. Cf. obs. F. *onerosité* (15th c. in Godef.)] The quality of being onerous, in *Sc. Law*, the fact of something being for a consideration

1874 LD NEAVES *1 Court Sess. Cas* 4th Ser. 48r When a cheque is presented to a bank there is no presumption of onerosity as between the drawer and the holder

Onerous (p. *nerōs*), *a.* Also *s.* **ONEROUS.** [a. OF. *onerous*, *honereus* (Oresme 14th c.), F. *onéreux*, ad. L. *onerōsus* -us, f. *onus*, *oner-* burden: see *-OUS*.]

1. Of the nature of a burden, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 5633 For he nyl be importune Unto no wight, ne honerous. *c 1450* tr. *De Imitatione* III. xx. 88 If þis lyve be onerouse and hevry, yette bi thi grace hit is fulle mentory. *1533-4 Act* 25 Hen VIII. c. 19 Dyuers constitutions.. ouermuch onerous to his highnes and his subiectes. *1621 BURTON Anat. Met.* i. iv. vii. (1676) 105/r Overcome and tormented with worldly cares, and onerous business *1775 JOHNSON Tax* no Tyr. 32 Called to any onerous service *1837* W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 233 The duties of a wife among Indians, are little less onerous than those of the packhorse.

b. Of the nature of a legal burden, or obligation. *1539* ELYOT *Lett. to Cromwell* in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. I. II. 117 Discharged without any recompence, rewarded only with the order of Knighthode, honorable and onerouse *1726* AYLIFFE *Parergon* 16 A banish'd Person retains all Things onerous to himself, as a Punishment for his Crime. *1875* POSTE *Gaius* 1 Intro. To enforce that performance.. from the person to whom it is onerous, that is, to whom it is commanded. *1883* *Law Times* 10 Nov. 22/a The 23rd section.. provides for disclaimer of onerous property.

2. *Sc. Law.* Done or given for value received, being for a consideration. opposed to *gratuitous*; as in *onerous consideration*, *grant*, *property*, *title*, etc. (So, in Fr. law, *titre onéreux*, etc.)

1751 MACFARLANE *Genealogical Collections* (1700) 305. *1754* ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 139 If the grant be made for a valuable consideration, it is said to be onerous, if for love and favour, gratuitous. *1861* W. BELL *Dict. Sc. Law* 220/a Where value in money, or goods, or services, has been given in return for the deed, the consideration is said to be onerous. *Ibid.* 221/1 A deed granted for a gratuitous consideration, where not struck at as a fraud against onerous creditors, is as effectual as a deed granted for a valuable consideration.

Hence **Onerously** *adv.*, in an onerous or burdensome manner; **Onerousness**, burdensomeness.

1856 WEBSTER, *Onerously* *1866* A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 116 The comparative onerousness of the respective efforts. *1877* OWEN *Mrg. Wellesley's Deed* Intro. 39 The position.. which Wellesley was determined to compel them to recognise in all its amplitude and onerousness.

† **Ones**, obs. form of **ONCE**. used in ME. also in the sense 'at one'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 368, I make anow to goddes digne bones Herketh felawes, we thre been all ones. *c 1470* HENRY WALLACE x. 225 Had that bene gud, all anys we had ben. Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn.

Oneself (w. *ns* lf), *pron.* Also 6- ones, one's self. [orig. one's self (see **ONE** 21 and **SELF**), after *my self*, etc.; afterwards assimilated to *himself*, *itself*.] An emphatic or distinctive equivalent of the indefinite pronoun **ONE**, used chiefly in the objective (after vb. or prep.) or (in sense 1) as a nominative in apposition. The corresponding possessive is *one's own*: 'occupied with oneself and one's own affairs.'

1. Emphatic use. A person's self; himself or herself (meaning or including the speaker or writer).

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 505 Griefe is felt but by one's selfe. *1837* MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 65 A letter behaves to tell about oneself. *1843* PALMERSTON in L. C. SANDERS *Lyt* (1888) 15 If one does not know something of them

oneself. *1848* DICKENS *Dombey* v. One might wear the articles one's self *c 1886* *Pall Mall G.* Oneself after all is the subject in which a man is most deeply interested. *Mod.* If it were said to oneself, one would resent it.

2. Reflexive use: objective case of **ONE** 21, as 'One is obliged to keep oneself by oneself'

In this sense often stressless, e.g. *to be late oneself* *1548* R. HUTTON *Sum. of Disputes* Cxv. b. To exalt ones selfe about other men *1665* BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. vi. (1848) 209 To estimate oneself not by the testimonies of ones Conscience. *1732* BERRILEY *Alciph.* III. § 12 It were folly to sacrifice one's self for the sake of such. *1768* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 181 The Roman law also justifies homicide, when committed in defence of the chastity either of oneself or relations. *1827* LYTTON *Felham* xxiii. To be pleased with oneself is the surest way of offending every-body else. *1862* THOLOPE *Orley* F. IV. To sit down to dinner all by oneself! *1881* BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. ii. (1883) 129 To dress one's self in the morning to the accompaniment of sweet music. *1887* JESSOP *Arcaidy* II. 66 To project oneself at will into remote periods in the past.

† **Oneship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **ONE** + *-SHIP*] The condition of being one or alone, oneness.

1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 305 From the unchangeableness, & oneship (if I may so say) both of Priest & Sacrifice.

One-sided (w. *ns* *sid*ed, with shifting stress), *a.* [Parasynthetic from *one side*: see **ONE** 32 d, after Ger. *einseitig*]

1. Relating to, considering, or dealing with only one side of a question or subject; partial

1833 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. St. Opium-eater* in *Tait's Mag.* (1834) 483/1 What the Germans mean by a *one-sided* (einseitig) judgment. [Note in Wks. 1853 I. 290 'It marks the rapidity with which new phrases float themselves into currency, that this word now (1853) familiarly used in every newspaper, then (1833) required a sort of apology to warrant its introduction.'] *1838-9* HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 100. 346, I think this well-written sentence a little one-sided. *1839* MRS. S. ELLIS *Women of England* xii. 297 To use a popular Germanism, it is but a *one-sided* view of the subject that we take. *1842* GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 315 A partial, or as the Germans call it a 'one-sided' view of things. *1842* MIALLE in *Nonconformist* II. 1 The marriage was a one-sided one. *1850* BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 52 They can endure none but a one-sided view of truth. *1885* *Law Times* LXXVIII. 388/2 A one-sided report of a trial was not a privileged publication.

2. In physical sense. a. Leaning to one side; larger or more developed on one side than on the other.

a 1845 HOOD *Charity Serm.* iii. For the plaguy one-sided party wall fell in. *1857* HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v. Tom's face begins to look very one-sided—there are little queer bumps on his forehead. *Mod.* The one-sided leaf of the elm, of the begonia.

b. Having the constituent parts (e.g. the flowers of an inflorescence) all on one side, unilateral.

1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 48 On the right is a one-sided street. *Mod. Bot.* The one-sided inflorescence of the lily of the valley, of the toothwort.

c. Existing or occurring on one side only.

1864 WEBSTER, *One-sided* 2 (*Bot.*) Growing on one side of a stem, as, *one-sided* flowers. *1884* BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 360 The usually one-sided sclerosis of the endodermis. *1899* ALLIBUT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 580 Cases in which local syncope is predominantly and perhaps exclusively, one-sided.

Hence **One-sidedly** *adv.*; **One-sidedness**.

1856 MEM. *Fred. Perthes* II. xvii. 272 Insisting onesidedly on the authority of the Church. *1899* SWEET *Hist. Lang.* 1 x. 1 To look at language from a more or less onesidedly formal or logical point of view. *1835* PENNY *Cycl.* IV. 246/2 What has been aptly termed one-sidedness of mind. *1838* E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* 8 June (1889) I. 44 With a good deal of pedantry and onesidedness (do you know this German word?) *1893* J. ORR *Chr. View* God II. 55 Opposite onesidednesses correct each other.

† **Onesprute.** *Obs. rare.* [For **onsprute*, f. **ON** + *SPROUT*.] Inspiration.

a 1300 E. *Psalter* xvii. 16 Fra one-sprute of gast of wreth þine.

Onest (e, *Onestly*, etc., obs. ff. **HONEST**, etc.

Oneth (e, *thēs*, obs. ff. **UNETH**, **UNETHS**, *adv.*

One-til, **One-to**, obs. ff. **UNTIL**, **UNTO**.

Onewhere (w. *nhwēu*), *adv. rare* [f. **ONE** + *WHERE*, after *somewhere*, *nowhere*] In one place (as opposed to another); in one place only.

1611 BIBLE To Rdr. If we translate the Hebrew or Greek word.. onewhere *Yonmaying*, never *Travelling*, if onewhere *Think*, never *Suppose*. *1874* L. MORRIS *Songs two Worlds* Ser. I. *Visions* 151 Not onewhere, but pervading all.

† **Oneyers.** *Ongin* and meaning uncertain.

1396 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 84 With Nobility, and Tranquillite, Bourgomastrers, and great Oneyers.

Onēz, obs. form of **ONCE**.

Onfaithful: see **UN** + **FAKE**, in *honyonfake* (*Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 197) see **ONFRAUDOMEL**.

Onfall (p. *nfāl*) [f. **ON** -1 4 + **FALL** s.]

1. An attack or access of disease, plague, or calamity. Now *Sc.*

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 204 Drenc wip onfealle. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 5943 Ful yern on godd bi gun þai call To luer þe folk on þat on-fall. *Ibid.* 27738 Wreth it es a brath on-fall. *1808-18* JAMIESON, *Onfall*, a disease which attacks without any apparent cause.

2. *gen.* An attack, assault, onset. (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. 114, Death by starvation and military onfall. *1880* M. PATRISON *Milton* vi. 76 A violent personal onfall upon Joseph Hall. *1889* DOYLE *Macak Clarke* xxxi. 341 Who ever saw a camp so exposed to an onfall?

3. *Sc. a.* A fall of rain or snow. b. The fall of the evening.

? *a 1800* *Old Song* (Jam), But or the onfa' o' the night, She fand him drown'd in Yarrow. *1821* *Agg. Courser* 1 Feb. (Jam) The snow lay thick but the on-fall had ceased.

† **Onfang**, *v. Obs.* Forms. *Inf.* 1-3 onfōn, 3 (*Orm*) onnfaſſenn; *pa* t. 1-3 onfeng, 4 onfo3; *pa* pple 1- onfangen. [f. **ON** -2; see **FANG** v.]

1. *trans.* To receive, accept.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. iii. (1890) 30 Claudius.. mycelne dæl þæs landes on anweald onfeng. *c 1000* *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 6 Ða soðlice þæra sacerda ealdras onfengon þæs seolfres. *c 1000* *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Se þe þone stan on drince onfehð. *c 1200* *ORMIN* 1657r Fort he ne mot nohht Cristess flæsh Ne Cristess blod onnfaſſenn. *c 1205* *LAY.* 1069 Nulle we noht þis on-fon.

2. To take with the mind; to conceive or understand (in a particular way).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 12106 Þatt birþ uys lokenn hu mann birþ Onnfon and underrstaendenn.

3. To undertake

971 *Buchl. Hom.* 155 Hwylc swa gelyfep þonne wile he onfon rihte ondestnesse for Cristes naman. *c 1200* *ORMIN* 8565 And ta þatt shulenn þanne onnfon To leffenn uppo Criste. *c 1205* *LAY* 21794 Mī seolf ic wullen on-fon.

4. To conceive (offspring).

a 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) i. 6 þu wast þæt ic was mid unriht-wisnesse onfangen. *a 1300* *E. Psalter* I. 7 In wicknesses on-fanged am I, And in sinnes me on-fō3 mī modre forþi.

Onfarrand: see **UN**.

† **Onfa'st**, **onfe'st**, *adv.* and *prep.* Also on *uast*, on *væst*, on *uest* (*Orm*) onnfa'st. [f. **ON** *prep.* and *adv.* + *OE. fast*, *FAST*, firm, close. Known only in early ME.] Near, close on, 'fast by'. a. *adv.* b. *prep.*

a. *c 1200* *ORMIN* 3334 Þær onnfa'st i þatt ilke land Wass seþhenn mikell takenn. *Ibid.* 3358 Her onnfa'st he boren iss I Daviþþ longes chestre. *c 1205* *LAY* 169r In to an þicke wode þa þer on uest wes [c 1275] þat þære was ane-west. *Ibid.* 14194 Stateres flocc liseð ore faure sculdes Sumen on feste.

b. *c 1205* *LAY* 9 He wonede at Ermele. On feste Radestone [c 1275] Faste bi Radistone. *Ibid.* 2852 He makede an temple onfest [c 1275] ane-west. þe baðe. *Ibid.* 30713 Forð he gon lise In to Lundene And aneouste gunnen wende On fast Westmestre.

† **On faste**, on **feste**, *adv. phr. Obs.* Also 3 on *uaste*, on *ueste*, an *vest* (e. [f. **ON** *prep.* or *adv.* + *OE. feste* *FAST* *adv.*] Swiftly, speedily, with speed; = *FAST* *adv.* 6.

c 1205 *LAY* 1455 Balu cum on ueste. *Ibid.* 10732 Sum on ueste beeh In to þære burh. *Ibid.* 22583 He on ueste iueng Færiere his iweiden. *Ibid.* 23440 Sonde he sende some An uest toward Rome.

Onfeirle, **onfery**: see **UN** - **Onfestyn**, **on-uestne**: see **UNFAST**, **EN**. **Onfilit**: see **UNFILED**.

On flote, **on-flote**: see **FLOAT** s. 1, **AFLOAT**.

Onflow (p. *ni* flow). [See **ON** -1 4.] The act or fact of flowing on; onward flow.

1880 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exerc.* (1882) 358 The onflow (of blood) superinduced. *1883* *India's Nations* Jan. 56 A constant onflow of information. *1890* H. W. MARSH *Study* *Frre* vii. 42 Ceaseless onflow of life and time.

So **Onflowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 F. HALL *India's Philos. Syst.* 41 As the on-flowing of the world has no beginning, so it has no end

† **On-forced**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Forced upon (one), enforced.

1656 EARL MONTM. tr. *Boccacini's Advt.* fr. *Parnass* 437 It would be sufficient to obstruct that on-forced [so *edit.* 1669, 1674] Donative, that hath brought me to live upon bread and onions

Onforlatet, **Onfortune**, **Onfoughten**, **Onfowlit**, **Onfreind**, **-frend**, **-friend**. see **UN** -

† **Onfrest**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **ON** -1 + *frēst*, *FRIST* v. to delay.] *trans.* To delay, put off.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1337 Do þou nowt onfrest þis fare Ongart, var. OGART, ANGARD *Obs.*, arrogance.

Ongein, **onzen**, obs. forms of **AGAIN**.

† **Ongel**, obs. variant of **ANGEL**.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 An engel of heuene. † **Onzenes**, obs. form of **AGAINST** *prep.*

1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* 1 6 þif omi oþer onie cumen her onzenes [cf. l. 5 azenes alle men]

Ongentle, **Onglad**, **Ongodly**, etc.: see **UN** -1

† **Ongin**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. *ongan*, *-gon*. [*OE. ongin* -an, f. **ON** -1 + a radical *-gin* -an; see **BEGIN**. Much used in *OE.*, but lost early in 13th c.; retained till 14th in form *AGIN* q.v.] To begin.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxiv. (2) 137 *Inchoo*, ic ongyrne *c 1000* *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 17 Syððan ongan se heilend bodian. — Mark II. 23 His leorning cnihtas ongunnon þa ear pluccigan. *c 1200* *ORMIN* 2801 Min child i blisse sone ongan. To blissen i min wambe. *a 1225* *Fuliana* 13 African feng eft on & to fondin ongon.

† **Ongle**, *Obs.* [a F. *ongle* -L. *ungula* hoof, claw, talon, dim. of *unguis* nail.] A claw.

1484 CAYTON *Fables of Æsop* l. xviii. The lyon.. within his clawes or ongles he took the rat. *1643* *NETHERSOLE Parsh.* on *Times* 13 The Eagle.. and.. the Lyon, the one had parted with his talons, the other with his teeth and ongles. *1646* HOWELL *Lewis XIII* 70 The Leopard who.. useth to teare his image with his ongles and teeth

† **Onglet**, *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *onglet* 'ungula of a petal' dim. of *ongle* claw.] The claw of a petal.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rose*, They cut off the

Ongets with a Pair of Scissars, that is, that small white part the Roses have at the Extremity of their Leaves.

On-going (ɒnˈɡoʊɪŋ), sb [ON-1.4] 1. pl. = Goings-on (see GOING vbl sb 5 c); proceedings, doings (esp. of a notable kind).

1825 BROCKETT IV C Gloss, *Ongoings*, conduct, doings, merriment 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIII 362 The inner on-goings, beneath what, to our imaginations is a hallowed roof. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iii 57 [Milton] had to describe the ongoings of angels. 1894 CROCKETT *Readers* 151 It breaks my heart to hear you upholding such ongoings.

2. *sing.* The action of going on; proceeding, process, continued movement or action. 1 are 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 4/2 The reposeful grounds... were never more than half full, and everyone had an air of restless ongoing. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 18 Sept. The stream of tendency in the ongoing of God's spirit and providence.

On-going, a. Going on see GO v. 84.

1882 in OGDON.

Ongrout, f. prone; see GROOF 1; cf. AGRUFFE.

Onhallow, **Onhalist**, etc.: see UN-

Onhang, **Onhit**, **Onhongred**: see ANH-

Onhanger (ɒnhæŋgə) [ON-1.4] = Hanger-on; see HANGER 2 5 a.

1848 *Blackw Mag* LXIV. 53 A throng of unruly on-hangers. 1886 BLACKIE *What does History teach?* 14 A loose company of dependents and onhangers.

† **Onheave**, **onheve**, v. Obs. [OE. *onhebban*, pa. t. *onhefde*, f. ON-1 + *hebban* to HEAVE. Cf. ANHEAVE] *trans.* To lift up, raise.

972 *Bluchl. Hom.* 149 Petrus onhof his stefne. c.1175 *Lamb Hom.* 113 [He] on-hefð þa mildan. *Ibid.* 117 Swa he is on heuene on his kine sette. c.1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 177 Ðe water streames on-heueden up here undes.

Onhit, var. of ANHIT v., to hit.

† **O. Ni**, **oni**. Obs. An abbreviation of the Latin words *oneratur*, *nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem* 'he is charged, or legally responsible, unless he have a sufficient discharge', with which the account of a sheriff with the King was formerly marked in the Exchequer, sometimes used subst. as a name for this phrase or the fact itself.

1644 COKE *On Litt.* iv 116 The course of the Eschequer is, that as soon as a Sheriff or Escheator enter into his account for issues, amerciaments and mean profits, to mark upon his head O Ni, which is as much to say, as *Oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*, and presently he is become the king's debtor, and a Debtor set upon his head, and thereupon the parties peravale are become debtors to the Sheriff or Escheator, and discharged against the King. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oni*. a 1706 GILBERT *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 150 As to the Sheriff's Discharge first he may discharge himself by an O'ni, (that is to say) by Order of Court, upon any particular Article, or by shewing the King's Great or Privy Seal, discharging it out of the Account.

Hence † **Oni**, o'ni v. *trans.* to mark with O. Ni; to charge to the sheriff.

a 1726 GILBERT *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 13 The Sheriff was o'ni'd on his Account, and shewed the Book of the Clerk of the Pells in his Discharge. *Ibid.* 116 Margin, Rent paid on Tally to be Onied. *Ibid.* 149 The Sheriff pays in Proffers to the Value of the County Rents, because these he must Tot or O'ni before the Cursitor Baron.

Oni, **onle**, obs. or dial. forms of ANY.

Onica, **Oniche**, **Onicle**: see ONYCHA, ONYX, ONYCLE.

Onicolo: see ONTOLE and NICOLO.

On-ido, obs. form of UNDONE.

Onit, obs. variant of A-NIGHT: see O prep 1.

Onliche, **Onimete**: see UN-LIKE, UNIMETE.

Onimancy: see ONYMANCY.

† **Oning**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. ONE a. + -ING 8.] An only one; a darling.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 21 Out-take mi saule fra swerd to bringe, And fra hand of hundre mine onyng.

† **Oning**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. ONE v. + -ING 1.] A making one, uniting, joining in one, union.

1340 *Aynb.* 65 Pes meyster nait ne payd god þet ne louep bote pays and onyng. c.1340 HAMPOLE *Prose* 7. 38 By þe vertu of this blyssfull anyng whilke may noghte be saide ne consayued. c.1420 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv 37 (Gibbs MS) Þe onyng and knyttyng to hyre spouse Iesu cryste. c.1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. xviii. heading; Now quhen Antiochus Kyng, Wyth þe Romanus made anyng 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 24 The danes regned in Northumberlond xxxvj yere vnto the onyng of the kyngdome.

Onion (ˈɒnjən), sb. Forms: a. 4-6 unyon, 4-8 onyon, onyoun, 6-7 onyon, 6- onion; also 4 unowyn, onymoun, 4-5 onyoun, 5 onyounne, onymoun, onyne(u)on, onyon, onyone, honyon, hunyn, 6 unzeon, onnyon, unyeoun, 7 oignon. β Sc. and dial. 5 ynon, 6 ynon, ingowne, ingzeon, 7 ynjoin, 8-9 ynon, ingan, 9 ingon, ingun. [a. F. *oignon* (formerly also *oingnon*, *ongnon*, *ognon*) = Pr. *uignon*, *ignon*:—L. *unio*, *unio*-em unity, union, a kind of large pearl, a rustic Roman name for a single onion.]

1. a. The edible rounded bulb of *Allium Cepa*, consisting of close concentric coats, and having a strong pungent flavour and smell due to a volatile oil which is destroyed by boiling; it varies much in size, and in colour from dark red to white; it has been used as a culinary vegetable from the earliest known times. b. The plant *Allium Cepa* itself (N.O. *Liliaceae*), supposed to be originally

a native of central Asia, but very widely cultivated in almost all climates.

1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls*, Unyon [see onion-seed in 8]. 1382 *Wiclif Num.* xi. 5 The lecke, and the vnyons [1388 *ymouns*] and the garleek, c.1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prolog.* 634 Wel loued he garleek, onyons, and eek lekes [to rr. onyounys, onyons, onyons, onyouns]. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlii. (1495) 628 Onyeon and Ascolonia beryth leues twyes in oo yere. c.1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt-Wulcker 785/40 *Hoc sepe*, a hunyn. 1522 SKELTON *IVky not to Court* 368 What here ye of Burgonyons And the Spaniardes onyons? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* 55 b. As much for that purpose as to lay an vnyon to my lytel fynger for the tothe ache. 1656-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 318 A coated oignon then with salt he eats. 1777 PRIOR *Alma* 1. 52 Who would ask for her opinion Between an oyster and an onion? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 They will have a relish—salt, and olives, and cheese, and onions.

β c.1460 J. Russell. *Bk. Nurture* 569 Pat ye haue ssoddyn ynyons to meddle with galatynne. 1562 J. Heywood *Provs.* 4 *Epigr.* (1867) 206 Wilt thou hang vpon ropes of ynyons? 1596 *Compt. Bk. D. Wadderburne* (S. H. S.) 71 Half a last of Ingnyons. 1728 INGAN [see onion-head in 8]. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* 11, Our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan. a 1845 HOOD *Last Hair* 12 He'll be rampant at his child being lost, and the beef and the mungus not done!

2. With qualifying words: a. Applied to varieties of the above or other species of *Allium*, as Egyptian, Potato, or Underground O., a variety which produces numerous small bulbs from the parent bulb; Pearl O., a variety or sub-species with a small bulb, Rook or Welsh O., a bulbless species (*A. fistulosum*) cultivated for its leafy tops, the Chibol; Top or Tree O., a variety of Canadian origin, producing a cluster of small bulbs instead of flowers at the top of the stem; Wild O (U.S.), *A. cernuum*, a species with nodding rose-coloured flowers.

1552 HULST, Onyon called a redde onyon, *ballancana* 1581 RICH *Farewe* (1846) 218 They are sometimes rounde like to Sancte Thomas onions. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Onion*, Welch Onions, a sort of onions propagated by gardeners, for the use of the table in spring; they never make any bulb, and are therefore only to be eaten green in sallads. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 290 The Tree, or Bulb-bearing Onion. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 40 Few gardeners, if any, can say they have ever seen a potato-onion in flower. 1866 TREAS *Bot.* 401/2 The Underground, or Potato Onion has the singular property of multiplying itself by the formation of young bulbs on the parent root. The bulb-bearing Tree-Onion, was introduced from Canada in 1820, and is considered to be a viviparous variety of the common Onion. *Ibid.* 401/2 How this [*A. fistulosum*] obtained the name of Welsh Onion it is impossible to say, as it is a native of Siberia and certain parts of Russia.

b. Applied to plants of other genera, mostly bulbous, as Barbadoes O., *Ornithogalum scilloides*; Bog O., a name for the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*; Dog's O., the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; French O. see c.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (1881) 57 Ornithogalum is called in Colon Honides vilch after the followinge of the duche tonge it may be called dogeoke or dogges onion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ornithogale*, an Herb call'd Star of Bethlehem, or Dogs-Onion. 1853 *Phytologist* (1856) V. 30 *Osmunda regalis* is vulgarly known under the name of 'bog onion'. 1866 TREAS *Bot.* 813/2 Onion, Barbados, *Ornithogalum scilloides*.

c. Sea Onion, sea-onion: *Urginea* (formerly *Scilla*) *maritima*, a native of the Mediterranean region, which produces the bulbs called squills; also applied locally to *Scilla verna*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (1881) 57 Scilla is named of the Potiarices squilla, in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a fench Onyon. 1597 GERARDE *Herb.* l. xciv. (1633) 171 The ordinary squill or sea onion. 1807 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 22 Pushes, or suddain boils, are cured with the juice of asses dung, and of sea-onions beat to powder. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* iii. iv. 211 Drawing round the person perfired a squill, or sea-onion.

† **Onion**, *transf.* A bulb (of any plant) [= F. *oignon*].

Obs. rare. 1712 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 6 Making one only Julyflower or Tulip spring out of its Onion or Bulb.

† **A bunion**, *Obs.*

1785 D. LOW (*title*) *Chiro-podologia*, or a Scientific Inquiry into the causes of Corns, Warts, Onions and other painful or offensive cutaneous excrescences. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Apr. 2/3 He eradicates Corns, Onions, or Nails growing into the Quick. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgagne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 64 The onion has a large base, and several layers of epidermis (like the layers of an onion) adhering to the skin in several points.

5. A rounded projection, bulb, knob. 1 Obs.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 134 The end of the rod B has a knob or onion on it, by which it can be moved endwise while it is turning in the box C.

6. *Thieves' slang* A seal or the like worn on a watch-chain.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Onion, a watch-seal, a bunch of onions, is several seals worn upon one ring. 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXVI. 132 Then his tucker I set a going... And his onions, chains and key. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. v. With my fawned fawns, and my onions gay.

† **A pearl** see UNION. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 39/2 The Onion, or Unions, or Pearl, are little round Stones, white. 1790 *tr. Leonardus Merr. Stones* 200 The Pearl is for the most part round, and by some is called an Onion.

8. *attr.* and *comb.*, as onion bed, bulb, head,

-seed, -seller; onion-eating, -like, -red adjs; † onion asphodel, a kind of asphodel with a bulbous root, onion-couch, a species of wild oat (*Avena elatior*), so called from the rounded nodes of the root-stock; onion-eyed a., having the eyes full of tears, as if from the effect of raw onions; onion-fish, a name for *Cepola rubescens* (see quot.); also (in Massachusetts) for the grenadier, *Macrurus rubestris*, from a fancied resemblance of its eyes to onions; onion-fly, a dipterous insect, *Anthomyia ceparum*, the larva of which is very destructive to onions; also the allied *A. brassicae*; onion-grass = onion-couch, onion-maggot, the larva of the onion-fly; onion-peel = onion-skin; onion-shell, name for various molluscan shells of rounded form, as those of species of *Ostrea* (oyster), *Lutrina*, and *Mya*; onion-skin, (a) the outermost or any of the outer coats of an onion; (b) (also onion-skin-paper) a very thin smooth translucent kind of paper; onion-smut, a parasitic fungus (*Urocystis Cepulae*) infesting onions, onion-twitch = onion-couch; † onion-water, a medicinal liquor prepared from onions.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. xlv. 80 Of Onion Asphodill. 1573-80 BARTT *Atto O* gr. An onion bed, or a place planted with onions. 1826 MISS MIRROR *Village Ser.* iii. (1853) 523 Most ingeniously watering her onion-bed with a new mop—now a dip, and now a twill! 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 274 In consequence of the free phosphoric acid which the common Onion bulbs contain. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-names*, *Onion Couch, *Avena elatior*. It is also called Onion Grass. and Onion Twitch. 1884 E. BARKER *Through Avernus* 80 An "onion-eating" or garlick eating people. 1866 SHAKES *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ii. 35 Look ye weepers, And I an Ass, am *Onyon ey'd. 1753 *Stage Coach* l. 23 But your women are all onion eyed. 1854 BADHAM *Haibun* 232 The "onion-fish, whose body peels into flakes like that bulb, and who zigzags through the waves, like a leech. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 14/2 The well known *Onion fly. 1866 *Daily News* 17 July 6/1 Onion fly, which causes serious injuries to the onion crop. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 445 It may be tied also, with putting Onion-Seed into an *Onion-Head, which thereby (perhaps) will bring forth a larger, and earlier Onion. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Muser* v. My pouch produc'd an ingan head, To please my wame. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 91 About the bigness of an *Onion-Hoe. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/4 It is not the ordinary foreign paper, nor the *onion peel—so called from its transparency. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 In Cepis et unyonsse. 1471-2 *Ibid.* 93 Pro j lb. del vnyonsse et alius herbis. 1626 [see onion-head in 8]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/1 An *Onyon seller, *ceparius* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Onion-shell, a peculiar kind of oyster, which is of a roundish figure, and very thin, and transparent, and [is like] the peel of an onion. 1882 OGDON, *Onion-shell*, a species of oyster of roundish form, also, species of *Lutrina* and *Mya*. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* 10 Apr. 47/2 *Onion Twitch. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 555/2 You may make it with Paisly, Arsmart, or *Onion-water.

Hence (nonce-uds) **Onionet** [F. *oignonet*], a small onion, **Onionized** ppl. a., flavoured with or smelling of onions.

1820 *Blackw Mag* VIII. 89 From your large, fat, yellow, impid onion, to your little, lean, fiery, bitter onionet. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* l. 75 The unwashed fraternity of onionized ragamuffins.

Onion, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To season or flavour with onions.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* ii. iii. xvii. (1784) IV. 86 They treated him with an hachis of beef onioned.

2. To apply an onion to; to produce (tears) by application of an onion. Also *fig.*

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* l. 243 The fellow wiped his eyes which had been well onioned for the purpose. a 1792 WOLCOTT *Quaker & Barn* ii. When master Broadbent Por'd o'er his father's will, and drop'd the onion'd tear.

1800 SHAW *Plays Purit.* p. xlii. The undertaker's hand-kiech, fully onioned with some pathetic phrase.

Oniony (ˈɒnjənɪ), a. [-Y] Flavoured with onions; having the taste or smell of onions.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Orig. Bodies* 844 A fawn-coloured sediment, having a strong oniony odour. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitzboodle Papers* Wks. 1870 XVII. 210 There was the horrid familiar odour of those oniony sandwiches. 1894 *Longui. Mag.* Sept. 48 Soup very oniony and thin.

Oniro- see ONEIRO-. **Onis**, obs. form of ONCE.

† **Onisc**, *Obs.* [Anglicized form of ONISCUS.]

A wood-louse.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Mus.* Introd. Their meat is earth and oniscs, and they live long without meate.

Onisciform (ɒnɪsɪfɔrm), a. Zool. [f. L. *oniscus* wood-louse. see -FORM.] Having the form of a wood-louse or of the genus *Oniscus*; applied to certain Myriapoda, and to the larvae of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 185 An onisciform one [larva], the legs of which are covered with a viscid skin, thus produced a *Noctua*. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 81 The caterpillar is onisciform, naked, and green.

Oniscoid (ɒnɪskoɪd), a. Zool. [f. Gr. *oniscos* wood-louse + -oid.] Resembling or related to the wood-louse; onisciform.

|| **Onisous**, Zool. [L., a. Gr. *ὄνισκος* little ass, wood-louse, dim of *ὄνος* ass. used in Zool. as a generic name.] A genus of terrestrial Isopod Crustacea, the type of the family *Oniscidae*. The species are commonly known as wood-louse or slaters.

a. Preceding the word or phrase which it limits.
 a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1373 he king louede is wif so
 vante pat al is herte onliche on hire on the caste. c. 1330
 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 2370 He ne askede non
 oþer þing. Bot onlike his daughter 3797. 13 E. E.
 Allot P. B. 1749 Hegeot of alle oþer, saf onelych tweyne
 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 317. I speke onliche as of the dede,
 Of which I nevere was couppable. c. 1420 *Chron.* Vilad 882
 Bot duden wonliche after þe devely's rede. a. 1450 MYRC
 656 þer nys no mon. Pat may þat do but onlyche he
 þ. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 13737 (Fairf.) Anli he wip-outen
 synne c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 503 (Petw.) For þat appen-
 teneþ & longeþ onoly [other texts al onoly] to the luge.
 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 779 The
 camell hath not teeth in eyther lowe but onli bynthe
 c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 366: Only, *solomodo*. 1447 BOKENHAM
Seyntys (Roxb) 53 Al this thout do that ondy in the
 I schuld trust lorde. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* x. 5 All y
 things that we haue are onely in the. 1545 in Willis
 & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 273 Discharged of all rents
 except onoly a redd rose to be given to ym. a. 1548 HALL
Chron. Edw. IV 240 b. All these faure wordes, wer onely
 delais to protracte tyme. 1556 SHAKS *Merch.* V. iv. l. 432.
 I wil haue nothing else but onely this 1611 BEAUM. & FL.
Knt. Burn. Pistle ii. 11. Now fortune, if thou best not only
 ill, Shew me thy better face. 1617 E. F. *Hist. Edw.* II.
 (1680) 96 'Thy onely one. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 5 God
 doth not reveal his truth onoly or chiefly to the learned.
 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 P. 14 To distinguish that
 which is established because it is right, from that which is
 right only because it is established. 1805 T. HARRALL *Scenes*
of Life I. 194 It is true, I have been only twice. 1845
 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 One of those devoted attach-
 ments, of which only a mother or nurse is thought capable.
 1899 *Literary Guide* i. Oct. 146/2 Certain doctrines were
 imparted only to initiates.

b. Following the word or phrase which it limits.
 1340 HAMOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1338 Bot þe world prayes nan,
 bot þa any þat til alle worldes welches er happy c. 1380
 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 370 To haue crist onliche heere patrour
 c. 1425 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 55 On the God wonly set
 thin herte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 34. I haue not
 laboured for my self onoly. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*
Matth. vi. 47. Loke upon the best thynges, eyther onoly or
 chiefly. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Ins.* in Dircks *Life*
 (1865) 416 To raise water with two Buckets onoly. 1763
 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 104. What belongs to Nature
 only, Nature only can complete. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. iii.
 In one only of the casements. 1856 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.*
 iv. (1877) 94 His human character is not benevolence only.
 † Only between a numeral and sb is now obs.
 c. 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 59 Their
 second counsell of Toledo, . . . being, of eight only bishops.
 1624 BEDFORD *Lett.* vi. 92 In two onely leaues of his booke,
 a certaine Scholler did discover thirtie falsifications
 1656 EARL MONM. *to Boccacini's Adote. fr. Parnass.* ii.
 xiv (1674) 152 Amidst as many Silver Balls as there are
 Sciences, three only Golden Balls are placed.

c. Only was formerly often placed away from
 the word or words which it limited; this is still
 frequent in speech where the stress and pauses
 prevent ambiguity, but is now avoided by per-
 spicuous writers.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 333 b. Luke is only with me.
 a. 1540 CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 105 Unto
 the whiche God I have onoly comynnytyd my soule. 1598
 GREENWY *Tactius*, Ann. iii. 1. (1622) 69 Vipsania his
 mother died, onoly of all Agrippas children, of a natural
 death. 1660-x MARVELL *Corr. Wks* 1872-3 II. 51. I onoly
 write this word to let you know that [etc.] 1697 DRYDEN
Verg. Georg. ii. 786 When Beasts were onoly slain for Sacrifice.
 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. 11. Brutes and boys are onoly taught
 with blows. 1721 St. Germain's *Doctor & Stud.* 28 The
 eldest son shall onoly inherit his father. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady*
Clara Vere de Vere vii. 'Tis onoly able to be good. 1895
 JOWETT *Plato* I. 282. I onoly asked the question from habit.

d. Not only . . . but, but also.
 1340 AYENB. 265 Naxt onlyche beure gode ac be uore alle
 men c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 338 (Fairf.) He wrot not any wit
 his hande bot sayde wit wode. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 340
 Noght onliche of the women tho, Bot of the chaste men
 also. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 17069 (Trin.) Not onoly of ierusalem
 bourge But also al þe cuntre þourge. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*
Hen. VI 104 b. Not onoly now, but also after 1589-1875
 [see But, C. 24 b]

† 2. By or of itself alone, without anything else.
 1328 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xix. (1495) 66 By
 smellyng onoly he knowyth bytwene herbes good and
 venomous. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 3574 (Trin.) Whenne þat
 [a mon] biromeþ olde, . . . Only to lyue trauail him þink.
 a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 232 b. He was restored to his
 kyngdome, and made kynge onoly by his ayde. a. 1555
 PHILLIPS *Essays & Writ.* (Parker Soc) 66 Master doctor
 hath affirmed that these wordes spoken by the priest, onoly
 do make the Sacrament. 1624 HILLYWOOD *Gumack* i. 30 The
 Phrygian pipe was onoly sufficient to yeeld musick to her
 sacrifices, for that was no sooner heard but they fell into
 a diuine rapture resembling madness. 1760 WATSON *Idler*
 No. 95 P. 2 His eye was so piercing, that he could blunt
 the weapons of his enemies only by looking at them. 1803
 STURTE *Sports & Past.* i. l. 20 The see of Norwich, onoly,
 was in possession of no less than thirteen parks

† 3 Singularly, uniquely, specially, pre-eminently.
 c. 1000 *Alfric Collig.* in Wt. Walcker 103 *Enliche, eleg-*
anter. 13 *Chron.* R. Glouc. (Rolls) App G. 58 Ac þe
 opere were strengore & Richore onliche [v. rr. vnliche,
 onlyche]. c. 1394 P. *Pl. Cade* 534 Afterward anoper onliche
 he blissede, þe meke of þe myddel erde. 1554 RIDLEY *Wks.*
 (Parker Soc) 370 In them whom they onoly esteemed for
 their priests & sages. 1611 B. JONSON *Catalime* v. 14. That
 renown'd good man That did so onoly embrace his country!

4. Idiomatic uses.
 a. The sense 'no more than' often passes into
 'as much as', = JUST *adv* 5 c. (Cf. Ger. *nur*)
 1828 Mrs. Stowe in *Lyle* (1889) 90 Only think how long it
 is since I have written to you! 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*
 ix. II. 420 [They] would willingly join to effect it, if only

they could obtain the help of such a force as might secure
 those who should rise in arms. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2)
 III. 193 He is coming. if you will only wait. 1888 *Sunday*
Talk June 345/1 If I could only give you one-half of the
 stories. I would make the best article I have yet written

b. Only not = all but, little else than.
 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. *Smith Wks* II. 473. I was only
 not a boy. 1834 NATHAN *Penns. War* xiv. vi. (Rildg) 11.
 275 The fortresses were only not abandoned to the enemy.
 1862 NEALE *Hymns*, 'Safe home' 1. Torn sails, provision
 short, And only not a wreck.

c. Not before, not till. Only just, at a time no
 farther gone than the immediate past. see JUST
adv 4 (Only may precede or follow the word or
 phrase expressing time.)

1676 CLAYTON *Ess.* Pref. a. 11. I have now only cast it into
 the form of a Discourse. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ.
 1892 XII. 9 Your letter came to my hands the day before
 yesterday only. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 57 The
 flower dropped off as the fruit was being formed. 1898
Westm. Gas 23 Feb 5/3 A woman. yesterday killed her-
 self. She was only married on Saturday. Mod I have
 only just received it, it was posted only yesterday.

† d. Only but, but only. (a) = only, merely;
 (b) except only. Obs.

1478 PASTON *Lett.* III. 332 Paid. . . for the thynges, ondy
 but in corne when it was in need to the barn, xxiij s.
 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools Wks* 1873 I. 180 Now heere all
 are pleas'd, Onely but Cornelio. 1698 DRYDEN *All for*
Love II. 1. You but only beg'd a last farewell. 1711 *Light*
to Blind in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 127 The
 first designe was onoly but to show the rebels, that the
 garrison was watchful.

e. Only too (true, thankful, etc.): see TOO.
 f. All only, al only, an emphatic variant of
 only in various senses, at length treated as one
 word: see ALONLY.

B. *Conjunctive adv., conj. (prep)*

1. The only thing to be added being, with this
 restriction, drawback, or exception only; but (*ad-*
versative); on the other hand, on the contrary

1382 WYCLIF i. Cor. vii. 39 Be she weddid to whom she
 wole, onoly (Gr. *monon*) in the Lord. — *Gal.* v. 13 Brithren
 3e ben clepid in to freedom. onoly 3eue 3e not freedom in to
 occasion of flesh. 1579 FENTON *Guineard*, (1618) 3 Onely
 the man for his integritie and soundnesse was such a one, as
 [etc.]. 1598 SHAKS *Merry IV* II. 11 249 Spend all I haue,
 onoly giue me so much of your time in enchange of it, as
 [etc.]. 1624 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 117 They know not how
 to refine the same [sugar-cane], onoly they eat them raw
 1667 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* 1872-3 II. 81 Onely Colonel Gilby
 will tell you all when he comes down. 1796 BURNETT *Memo*
Metastasio I. 64 No matter; only will there be room for us
 all? 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XLIII. 179 Many a man would
 have become wise, only he thought he was so already. *Mod.*
 The flowers are lovely; only, they have no scent.

b. Only that: with the exception that, except
 that, were it not that, but for the fact that.

1706 S. CLARKE *Lett. to Dodwell* (1711) 28 That there is no
 real difference only that that which the Platonists call
 Mind [mōnē] the Sacred Writers call [mēnē] Spirit. 1771
 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1777) II. 157 Only that
 I know you don't love busts, I should wish you here. 1804
 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 241 Something
 like a castle in miniature, only that its windows were modern
 1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 27, I would see and get it
 done at once, only that I am in doubt as to the best means.

2. Except. Only for, except for, but for, were it
 not for. Now only dual.

1540-x ELIOT *Image Gov.* (1540) 40 Only by violence they
 coule not be brought to theyr shippes. 1564 PEPYS *Diary*
 22 Apr., My wife and I, in their coach to Hyde Parke, where
 pleasant it was, only for the dust. 1668 *Ibid.* 22 Aug.
 It is true that our whole office will be turned out, only
 me. 1737 [S. BRINGTON] *G. de Lucca's Memo.* 295 The
 Project might easily take, only for the horrid wickedness
 of the Fact. 1747 *Memo. Nutrebian* Crt. I. 38 Ridiculing
 all forms of worship only their own. 1811 *Ora & Fuhet*
 I. 30 Only for my tea, I should have had the head-ache.
 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 502 For many years the following
 notice was painted up at Bolton railway station 'Do not
 cross the line only by the bridge.' 1888 *Poor Nellie* 245
 Only for William, you would have died with her, George!

† b. In a clause: Except that, were it not that,
 but that. Obs.

1766 Mrs F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 187 And
 only my uncle Bidulph is fonder of my sister than he is of
 me, my vanity would carry me away for want of a little
 ballast. 1774 GOLDSM. *tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775)
 II. 162 At length their passion became so violent, that only
 there was no bloodshed, Pyramus and Thisbe were nothing
 to them for affection and sincerity. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helon*
of Glenruss II. 226 Only he is very melancholy, he would
 be agreeable.

C. Comb. Only-born, only-created, only-gotten;
 also ONLY-BEGOTTEN

c. 1420 HOCCELYE *Mother of God* 115 By his sone onoly-
 gotten [v. r. only gotten]. 1668 WILLEY *Hexapla Exod* 126
 His first borne, which also may be his only borne. 1833
 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. v. (1876) 227 The Arians explain
 the word only begotten in the sense of only created

Only-begotten, a. Begotten as an only
 child; transl. L. *unigenitus*, Gr. *μονογενής*; in
 OE. *ancenned*, ANKENNED.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 314 The only begotten sonne
 of god. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 14 The glory of the only
 begotten sonne of the father. 1534 — *Heb.* xi. 17 In fayth
 Abraham offered vp Isaac. . . being his only begotten sonne.
 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. ii. (1876) 238 Scripture desig-
 nates Him as the only-begotten or the own Son of God.

On lyte, on-lyte, obs. forms of ALIVE.

Onmeete, Onmerkit, Onmeuable: see UN-.

Onne: see ONE *adv* and *prep*.

Onne-, obs. var. UN- *pref.*, as *onne-wyse*, un-
 wise, etc. Onnente, obs. variant of ANENT *prep*.

Onnet, variant of UNNET *Obr.*, useless.

Onnethe, -es, obs. f. UNNEATH, -s, hardly.

† On-ne-therward, *prep.* Obs. rare-1. In the

bottom of
 c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 He ne fecheð noht þe sore
 siches onneþerward his heorte.

Onnæn, Onnæness, early ME. (Orm.) ff
 AGAIN, AGAINST.

Onnobeley, Onnumerable, etc. see UN-.

Onnuy, obs. form of ANNOY.

Onocentaur (*ονοκενταυρος*). *Mythol.* [ad late
 L. *onocentaurus*, a. Gr. *ονοκενταυρος*, f. *δνός* ass +
κενταυρος CENTAUR.] A fabulous creature, a
 centaur with the body of an ass instead of that
 of a horse.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxix (MS Bodl.) ff
 280 b. 1 Onocentaurus is a beste wonderlich schape and .
 gendred bitwene an asse and a bolle *1612*, But Physiologus .
 seip þat Onocentaurus is compownd of þe schap of an asse
 and of a man! 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 95 b. The Ono-
 centaur is a Beast monstrous, halfe a Bull & halfe an Asse.
 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, A *Dialogue* cxxvii. The Ono-
 centaur is a monstrous beast, Supposed halfe a man and
 halfe an asse. a. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks 1721 II
 107 Gigantick Onocentaurs there he found, The tallest he
 in chains of darkness bound. 1845 E. H. NOEL *Recher's*
Flower Pieces II. xv. 195 The true difference between
 hippocentaurs and onocentaurs.

† Ono-crotal. *Obr.* In 4-7 in Latin form
 [ad. L. *onocrotalus*, a. Gr. *ονοκροταλος* pelican, f.
δνός ass + *κροταλον* rattle, clapper. Cf. F. *ono-*
crotale (13th c. in Godef.)] The pelican

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* ii. 14 Onocrotalus *gloss* that is, a brid
 with a long bill like a swan; 2011 cormorant, R. V. pelican; and
 the yrboun shul dwelle in the thresheldis therof
 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Leu.* xi. 18 Of birdes which you must
 not eate the swanne, and the onocrotal. 1653 URQUIHART
Rabelais i. viii. A faire great blew feather, plucked from
 an Onocrotal. 1667 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Onocrotal*, a Bird
 like a Swan, braying like an Ass, thought to be a Bittour.

Onofrite (*ονοφριτ*). *Min.* [Named (1845)
 from San Onofre in Mexico, where found: see -ITE.]
 A sulpho-selenide of mercury occurring in lustrous
 black masses.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 471 Onofrite . . . occurs at St.
 Onofre in Mexico, with Mercury. 1854 DAMA *Min.* 64

† Ono-logy. *Obr.* rare-2. [f. Gr. *δνός* ass +
-λογία speech: prob. repr. a mod. L. **onologia*.]
 Foolish talking; braying

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Onology*, vain babbling,
 talking like an Ass. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous*
Words, *Onologie*, a talking like an Ass

Onomamania, *nence-wd.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὄνομα*
 name + *μανία*.] A mania or rage about a name
 or names.

1854 W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 120 Whilst the ono-
 mamania lasted, bickerings and divisions endured

Onomancy (*ονομαντι*). Also in Latin form
 onomantia. [Abbreviated form of ONOMATO-
 MANY: = med. L. *onomantia*, obs. It. *onomantia*
 (Florio), obs. F. *onomantie* 'divination by names'
 (Cotgr.).] Divination from names or the letters
 of a name, as, the number of vowels in a name,
 the sum of the numerical value of the letters, or
 the like.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 35 The superstitious kinde of Divina-
 tion called Onomantia, condemned by the last general
 Counsell, by which the Pithagoreans judged the even
 number of vowels in names to signifie imperfections in the
 left sides of men, and the odde number in the right. 1656
 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Onomancia* (*onomantia*), divination by
 names. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*,
Onomancia, a Divination by names, or rather a Divination
 by some observations about an Ass, the first should see
 rather to be *Onomamancy* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ono-*
mancy, or rather *Onomamancy*, the art of divining the good
 or evil fortune which shall befall a man, from the letters of
 his name. *Ibid.* In strictness, *onomancy* should rather
 signify divination by asses. To signify divination by names,
 it should be *onomamancy*. 1830 W. JONES *Prec. Stones*
 i. 5 note, The Rabbinical writers describe a system of ono-
 mancy, termed Notaricon, in conjunction with lithomancy.

Hence Onomantic, Onomantical *adjs.*, of or
 pertaining to onomancy; practising onomancy.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 35 An Onomantical or Name-wisard
 Iew. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Onomantical*, pertaining unto,
 or skillful in that kind of Divination by names. 1856 WEB-
 STER, *Onomantic*.

Onomastic (*ονομαστικ*), a. and sb. [ad. Gr.
ονομαστικός of or belonging to naming, f. *ὄνο-*
μαστός named, f. *ὄνομα*-*εἰν* to name. Cf. F.
onomastique (c. 1600 in Hatz-Darm).]

A. *adj.* Of, relating to, or connected with a
 name or names, or with the naming of something;
 consisting of or dealing with names.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 That most August
 Assembly most awful (tho' not nominal and onomastic!)
 Synod. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 349 The
 nobles drew only from the most scanty family onomastic
 nomenclatures. 1899 *Times* 29 Aug. The Russian Grenadier
 regiment bearing the title of Frederick William III. . . when
 lately celebrating its onomastic festival was [etc.]. 1880
Contemp. Rev. Aug. 374 The system which rests on ono-
 mastic resemblances of a highly imaginative philology.

b. Used in reference to the autograph subscription of a legal document (of which the body is in the handwriting of another person): see *quots.*

By Bentham an *onomastic* signature or subscription—the affixing of one's name—was distinguished from a *symbolic* signature, effected by a *seal* or *mark*, both of these, as mere signatures, he distinguished from *holograph*. Later writers appear to have mistaken his meaning.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juridic. Evid.* (1827) II. 449 Modes of authentication ab intra.—1. Holography, 2. Signature (onomastic or symbolic) *Ibid.* 467 Sigillation, a succedaneum to (or rather mode of) onomastic signature. 1849 W. M. BEST *Treat. Priv. Evid.* § 210 A document wholly in the handwriting of a party is said to be an autograph or holograph; where it is in the handwriting of another person and only signed by the party, the signature may be called 'onomastic' 1850 BURRILL *Law Dict. & Gloss. Onomastic*, a term sometimes applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person.

B. sb. +1. A writer of an Onomasticon; a vocabularist, a lexicographer *Obs.*

1609 [Bp. W. BARLOW] *Answer Nameless Cath.* 330 Let all the Onomastiks, and Nomenclators, or Mathematicians, or Schoolemen be searched 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 The learned Lexicographer, Francis Pomey (who being a French-Man should understand the Nature and Names of Garlick and Shalot the best of any Onomastiks).

+2 An assumed name. *Obs. notice-use.*

1633 MANTON *Smectymnus Rediv. Pref.* I suppose the reverend authors were willing to lie hid under this onomastic ['Smectymnus'] partly that [etc.]

† **Onomastical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = ONOMASTIC a.

1609 [Bp. W. BARLOW] *Answer Nameless Cath.* 345 What is the name which the Onomastical Conserver giveth unto this charge? 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 7 Pamphlets known to the learned, more by their Onomastical History than by any use that can be made of them 1716 *Ibid.* II. To Rd. 3 An Onomastical List of the Principal Authors.

|| **Onomasticon**. [a. Gr. *ὀνομαστικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*) book of names, vocabulary; see ONOMASTIC] A vocabulary or alphabetic list of proper names, esp. of persons. Formerly used more widely of a vocabulary of names or nouns, or even of a general lexicon.

Often used as a title of works of this nature, e.g. that of Jul. Pollux (180-238) which was a vocabulary arranged according to subjects and not alphabetically; cf. the Lat. Eng. *Onomaste*, and similar works of the 15th c., reprinted by Wright-Wulcker.

1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success* 230 What we find in all Thesaurus's, Lexicons, Glossaries, Onomasticons, etc. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 To make use of the Onomasticon, published by those learned Protestant Lexicographers, H. Stephens, J. Scapula, Scriverius and Passorius. 1877 SMITH & WACE *Dict. Chr. Biog. Pref.* To the intention was entertained of exhibiting a complete Onomasticon of the Christian World for the first eight centuries 1879 CONDER *Tenwork Pal.* II. 136 The distance, 14 not much greater than that given by the Onomasticon for Lachish 1889 Ch. Q. Rev. XXVII. 308 The heading Joannes [exemplifies] the fulness of this dictionary [Christian Biography] as an Onomasticon, there being no fewer than 595 separate entries under it.

† **Onomate** chny. *rare*—o. [irreg. for *onomatotechny*, f. ONOMATO- + Gr. *τεχνία* f. *τέχνη* ait.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref. *Onomatotechny* the Art of Prognosticating from the Letters of a Person's Name. 1846 in WORCESTER. And in mod. Dicts.

Onomato-, = Gr. *ὀνοματο-*, combining form of *ὄνομα*, *ὄνοματ-ος* name, the first element of numerous derivatives see below. **Onomatomia** nia *Path.* [Gr. *μανία* madness], 'morbid dread of some word, intense mental anguish at the inability to recall some word or to name a thing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Onomatomia sm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* form], a word formed by onomatopoeia.

Onomatologist. [f. as next + -IST] One versed in onomatology.

1605 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 236 Dr. Skinner, a great onomatologist. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* eleven VI. 70 What would our onomatologist have said if he had learned to read these words? 1847 WEBSTER, *Onomatologists*, one conversant with onomatology.

Onomatology (ὀνοματῶλογίη), *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. type *ὀνοματολογία, f. *ὀνοματολόγος* word-gathering: cf. F. *onomatologie* (Littré)] The science of the formation of names or terms, terminology. 1847 in WEBSTER; in mod. Dicts.

† **Onomatomancy** ncy. *Obs.* [ad med L. *onomatomantia*, f. *onomatomania* (Rabelais 16th c.), see ONOMATO- and -MANCY] Divination by names or the letters of a name.

1632 GAULE *Magistrum* 165 Onomatomancy, [divining] by names. 1603 URBAN *Rabelais* in xxv. Have you a mind, to have the truth of the matter yet more fully and amply disclosed unto you, by onomatomancy? How do they call thee? 1727 [see ONOMANCY].

Onomatopoe (ὀνοματῶποιος), [Abbreviated from next.] A word formed by onomatopoeia. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 70 The chances of selection in the case of onomatopoeia would be still greater. 1874 GODDES-LIANCOURT & FINEOTT (*title*) Primitive and Universal Laws of the Formation, and Development, of Language, founded on the natural basis of Onomatopoeia. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round the Calendar* 176 Names that are not mere onomatopoeia, like cuckoo or peewit.

|| **Onomatopoeia** (ὀνοματῶποιᾶ, ὀνοματῶποιᾶ). [a. L. *onomatopoeia*, a. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία* the making of

words, f. *ὀνοματοποιός* making or coining a name, f. ONOMATO- + -ποιός making.]

1. The formation of a name or word by an imitation of the sound associated with the thing or action designated, this principle as a force in the formation of words in a language; echoism.

1377 PEACOCK *Gard. Eloquence*, Onomatopoeia, when we invent, devise, fayne, and make a name intimating the sound of that it signifieth, as hurlyburly, for an uprore and tumultuous stirre 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* III. xviii. 1. (Arb.) 192 Onomatopoeia, or the New namer 1597 J. SMITH *Hyss. Rhet.* 72 Onomatopoeia. *Nominis seu nominum fictio*, the feigning of a name or names. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cyclop.* s. v., The surest etymologies are those deduced from the onomatopoeia. 1825 H. SPENCER *Philos. Style* Ess. 189x II. 338 That frequent cause of strength in Saxon and other primitive words—their onomatopoeia. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* 346 If this principle of onomatopoeia is applicable anywhere it would be in the names of animals. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ix. (1875) 410 Without supposing that all our root-words have originated from onomatopoeia.

b. A word formed by this process, a word imitating the sound of the thing or action which it signifies.

1843 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. Lit. etc.*, *Onomatopoeia*, a word expressing by its sound the thing represented 1845 STODDART *Gramm.* in *Encycl. Meth.* I. 179/x Hout 'seems to be an onomatopoeia of the same nature as the English verb, to hoot 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 We call such words 'onomatopoeias', literally 'name-makings', because the Greeks did so.

2 *Rhetoric* The use of naturally suggestive words, sentences, and forms for rhetorical effect

1860 TENNYSON in *Memo* (1897) II. 519 A good instance of onomatopoeia in 'Paradise Lost' (Bk. II. 879) 'On a sudden open fly With impetuous recoil and jarring sound The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus' 1895 MRS. PHILLIPS *Chap. fr. Life* ii. 48 As much taken aback as if he had found a tribe of Cherokees studying onomatopoeia in English verse.

Hence *Onomatopoeial* a., of or pertaining to (rhetorical) onomatopoeia; **Onomatopoeian** a., onomatopoeic; sb., an onomatopoe; † **Onomatopoeious** a. *Obs. rare*—o (see *quot.*).

1880 ACADEMY 28 Feb. 153/1 The technique of such work is irreproachable; the onomatopoeic sense of sound is most discriminative. 1880 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 108 An onomatopoeian which gives rise to a large number of cognate words in the Indo-European languages. 1867 *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 58 In other instances the onomatopoeian word is a verb in the one country and a noun in the other, thus the turkey which gobbles in England is a bubbly in Scotland 1868 BLOUNT *Onomatopoeia*, pertaining to the Figure Onomatopoeia, which is a feigning a name from any kind of sound

Onomatopoeic (ὀνοματῶποιος), a. [f. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιός* see prec. and -ποι; cf. F. *onomatopéique* (Littré)] Of, pertaining to or characterized by onomatopoeia, esp. as applied to the origin of names or words; imitative in sound, echoic.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 1. 18 It originated from the onomatopoeic character of a large part of all language 1864 DASENT *Yest & Earnest* (1873) II. 60 What has been called that 'Bow-wow' theory of language, which would make everything 'onomatopoeic'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 282 Where the onomatopoeic or imitative element is most conspicuous. 1883 CORNELL *Mag.* July 104 Lines containing two of the finest onomatopoeic effects in our language, 'I heard the ripple washing in the reeds And the wild water lapping on the crag'

So **Onomatopoeical** a., **Onomatopoeically** adv. 1880 ACADEMY 28 Feb. 153/3 The onomatopoeical sense of sound is most discriminative.

|| **Onomatopoeic** (ὀνοματῶποιος). Also -ποιεῖς. [mod. a. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιεῖς* the making of a name, f. *ὀνοματοποιέειν* to make or coin names.] The naming of a thing, etc., from the sound associated with it; onomatopoeia.

1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. (1868) ii. 62 This is one of the secrets of onomatopoeia, or name-poetry, that each name should express, not the most important specific quality, but that which strikes our fancy. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 586 It is also certain that speech is learned only by onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeic, *rare*. Anglicized form of prec. 1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landis' Hum. Physiol.* 706 The imitation of sounds by the organs of speech, constituting onomatopoeia [Ger. *onomatopoesis*], e.g., the hissing of a steam, the roll of thunder etc.

Onomatopoeitic (ὀνοματῶποιος), a. [f. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιός*, after *poetic*] = ONOMATOPOEIO.

1848 CRAIG, *Onomatopoeia*, formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 17 Are not children invariably onomatopoeic? 1863 R. F. BURTON *Aboultou* I. 100 The horn and the tomtom, express to them a great complication of ideas by onomatopoeic language. 1883 Q. Rev. Jan. 177 An onomatopoeitic explanation.

Onomatopoeitically, adv. [f. prec. + -ICALLY.] In accordance with onomatopoeia; by an onomatopoeitic process; onomatopoeitically.

1866 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. IX. 491/x An unused root, onomatopoeitically imitating the sound of beating or striking. 1882 *Manchester City News* 18 Feb. 8/x The buzzing of insects, the twittering of birds, and the hum-drum of towns, all contribute their quota to the onomatopoeitically named phenomenon.

† **Onomatopoeia**. *Obs.* [f. L. *onomatopoeia* or F. *onomatopée* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = ONOMATOPOEIA.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Onomatopoeia* [edd. 1678-96 -*poia*], the feigning of a name, from any kind of sound, as *Bombarda*, i. a Gun, from the sounding of bom. 1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 219 The word *hic* is commonly supposed to be an onomatopoeia, or a sound expressive of the action it imports.

Onomatous (ὀνοματός), a. [f. Gr. *ὀνοματ-* (ONOMATO-) + -OUS.] Bearing the (writer's) name.

1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539 In very many cases we should as a rule prefer the anonymous to the onomatous mode of addressing the public.

† **Onomancy**. *Obs. rare*—o. Also *onoma-* = ONOMANCY; see *quots.* 1678 and 1727-41 s. v.

Onomously, adv. *rare*. [f. **onomous* (= ONYMUS) adj. + -LY².] With the name given or stated; by name

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Alen.* I. 346 The impropriety of using author's names in public journals, when speaking of writings not onomously claimed.

Onon (e, onoon, obs. forms of ANON.

Onond (e, onont, obs. variants of ANENT *prep.*

† **Onopen**, v. *Obs.* [f. ON-1 + 2 + OE *openian* to OPEN.] *trans.* To open up, explain.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Ich ne mai ne ich ne can posse on open. *Ibid.* 219 And nupe bigune on opni.

Onor, onour, -able, etc., obs. ff. HONOUR, etc.

† **Onorn**, v. *Obs.* Also *onourn*. Variant of ANORN, to deck, adorn

1432-30 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 217 An howse consecrate onornede allemoste alle with golde and precious stones. *Ibid.* III. 457 Oure women be not onornede that thei may be pleasaunte to man. 1545 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* X. 687 This was in effecte his matter, which he onorned with a gret circumstance of words.

Onourment, var. HONOURMENT *Obs.*, ornament.

Onoy, Onoynt, obs. ff. ANNOY, ANOINT.

Onpaciēt, Onperfect, Onpossibill, Onquart, Onquembale, Onquiet, etc.: see UN- Onqwelm: see ONWHELM.

† **Onran**, p. t. of **on(h)ryne*, with changed particle, for *a(h)ryne* or *at(h)ryne* to touch

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21547 Wit aþer tre þe cors on ran, Bot allwais lai it still as stan.

Onrebut, **Onreuli**, **Onright**, etc.: see UN-

† **Onrese**, v. *Obs.* [OE *onrēsan*, f. ON-1 +

+ *rēsan* to rush; see RESE v.] *intr.* with *on* or *in*. To rush, make an onset.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 4 Onrēsdun in mec stronge. *Ibid.* lxi. 4 Hu longe onrēsdæ 3e on men? a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lviii. 4 In me on-rēsdēn stalworth þat ware. *Ibid.* lxi. 4 Til þat ye on-rēse in man swa ðe al unto ye sia.

† **Onrise**, v. *Obs.* [OE *onrīsan*, f. ON-1 + *rīsan* to RISE] *intr.* To rise up (against).

c. 1000 *Ælfric Dent.* xxxi. 17 And min ytre onrist ongen hug on þam dæge. c. 1250 *Gen.* f. Ex. 1936 Hate hem on ros, in herte nūmen; Swilc nið & hate ros hem on, He reddēn alle him for to slon.

Onrush (p. n. ruf) [f. ON-1 + 4 + RUSH sb.] The act of rushing on; impetuous onward movement.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 179/a Another hurrah and onrush made the enemy throw down their arms. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Lugh* 1. 970 In that first onrush of life's chariot-wheels. 1893 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Forward's Christ the Son of God* I. 272 The mighty on-rush of the waters

Onrushing, a. [ON-1 + 3.] That rushes on.

1846 HARE *Mission Conv.* (1850) 145 The onrushing waves of the world. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 2 Mar., The great on-rushing train of God's kingdom.

Ons, obs. form of ONOE. **Onsaddle**, **Onsatisfet**, **Onsavoury**, etc.: see UN-

† **Onsand**, *Obs.* [f. OE *onsand*, f. ON-1 + *sand* (e, *sand*), sending: see SONDE, app. orig. transl. L. *inmissio*.] Something sent or inflicted (by God) upon the people; a visitation.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 49 Onsonde ðorh engias ylle a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5975 Pan on-sandes he on him send. *Ibid.* 6009 Pan sent drightin þe sext on-sand þe fals pharaon to faand.

† **Onsaw**, *Obs.* [late OE. *onsagu*, f. ON-1 + *sagu*, saying, SAW] A charge against a person, an accusation; reproach, opprobrious language

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 60 Þa ða manega mid leasum onsaugum [c. 1160 *Halton Gosp.* on-sægen] genealehton c. 1250 *Gen.* f. Ex. 2045 Or for misdeed, or for on-saȝen, ðor woren to ðat prisun draȝen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19428 (Edin.) Fals it was, al þair onsaug [err. onsaug, onsaugh]. a. 1350 *Ibid.* 19422 (Gott.) Queper es þis soth or vnsau.

† **Onsay**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ON-1 + 4] The saying of 'On!'; the signal to start

1573 *New Custom* ii. ii. Cui, First came Newcustome, and hee gaue the onsay; And sithens, thinges haue gone worse euery day

† **Onseek**, v. *Obs.* [OE *onsēcan*, f. ON-1 + *sēcan* to seek]

1. *trans.* To seek or require something of (a person). (Only in OE.)

a. 800 CYNEWULF *Fulhama* 679 þær xcv. wæs and feowere eac feores onsohte þurh wæges wylm wigena cynnes.

2. To attack.

c. 1205 *LAV* 567 Heo wend to beon sikere þeo Belin heom on sohte. *Ibid.* 1624 3if me on-sohte him. c. 1250 *Gen.* f. Ex. 851 Fowre on-seken and fife wæren, Oc ðe fowre ðe fife dæren

Onseker, **Onsely**, **Onsensible**, etc.: see UN-

† **Onsene**, *Obs.* [OE *an-*, *onsdon*, WS. *an-*, *sēm*, fem = OS *ansun*, OHG *ansunum* (MHG. *ansune*), neuter:—O Teut. **anastunjo*™, f. **ana*,

ON 1 + **siuns*-z, Goth *siuns*, OS. *siun* fem., sight, from ablaut-series *seh*-w-, *sew*-w-, in **seh*-w-, OE. *seon* to S.E. Cf. Ger. *ansetzen*, *ansicht*].
 a. Countenance, face b. Look, aspect, appearance.
 c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* li 395 Dyes middan-geardes ansien ofergead c. 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt xvi 2 His ansyn secan swa swa sunne c. 1050 *Lind.* onseone; c. 1160 *Hatt.* anviene] *Ibid.* John vi 24 Ne deme ge be anyne ac demað rihtne dom c. 1050 *Lind.* onseone; c. 1160 *Hatt.* anviene] a. 1240 *Ureusun in Coll. Ham* 191 Mune dreamed engles, biuoren þin onseone. a. 1250 *Out & Night* 1704 Vor nis of ow non so kene, That durde abide mine onseone.

Onset (p. nset), sb. 1 [f. ON-1 + SET sb.]
 1. An act of setting on or attacking (an enemy), an attack, assault. † To give the onset, to make an attack, or to commence the attack (obs.).
 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot II 195 And in the field syne maid an new onset. 1631 *Gough God's Arrows* III. § 4. 190 The Philistines came up to prevent David by giving the first on-set, and beginning warre 1715-20 *Pore Thad* xvi. 949 He thrice three heroes at each onset slew 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 279 These troops had to bear the first brunt of the onset.

b. (Without article) Attack, assault.
 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II 364 Achuev'd By sudden onset 1793 *COWPER Thud* vii. 616 At their ships Give them brisk onset. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv 339 A son... whose back no foe, whose front each knoweth in onset

c. fig. An attack, as of an opponent in argument, etc., of calamity or disease.

c. 1586 *CITTES Ffifbroke Ps.* lxxviii. iii. Whose fearlesse foote to bide Thy onsett tarieth. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 374 Other tables set with wine, in which they gave a new onset, as a fresh enemy 1789 W. BUCHAN *Doin Med.* (1790) 541 Previous to the onset of a fever. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 474 His argument could not sustain the first onset of yours.

2. The action, or an act, of beginning some operation; beginning, commencement, start. † To give the onset, to make a beginning, to start (obs.).
 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. B. I. ... must give the onset in our pastimes this night 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Delays* (Arb) 525 There is surely no greater Wisdom, then well to time the Beginnings, and Onsets of Things 1647 *FABINGTON Sermon* iii. 46 They had made a fair onset in Christianity, they were forward in their way. 1860 *HOLLAND Miss Gilbert* xxi. 392 She kissed her a dozen times at the first onset, and called her dear heart.

¶ 3. (See quot.)
 1755 *JOHNSON, Onset* . 2. 'Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tyft*. [No such sense in Northumb. Glossary. As Todd notes, the quot. cited by J. does not belong to this sense, but to 2.]

Onset (p. nset), sb. 2 Sc. and north dial. [f. ON-1 + SET sb. cf. OE *set* seat, place of sitting or settling, stall, stable, or fold for beasts, *ge-sete* dwelling, habitation The primary sense may have been 'dwelling-place on the farm or land'.] A farm-house, with its outhouses; a farmstead. Cf. ONSTEAD.

1535 *Sc. Acts* *Yas* V (1597) § 9 That everie man, cause everie tenant of their landes, that hes the same in tack and assedation, to plant vpon their on-set yearly for everie marke land, and tree. 1641 *Sc. Acts* *Chas* I (1814) V. 637 All and hault the landis of Raveling, with housis, biggingis, yardis, orchardis, toftis, croftis, onsets, outsettis [etc.]. 1745 *RAMSAY Genl. Sheph.* IV. 1. ProI. The scene describ'd in former page, Glau'd's onset. 1802 *ANDERSON Cunibid.* Ball 36 That aw our heale on-set wad be in a lowe 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Onset*, a dwelling house and out-buildings

† **Onset**, v. Obs. [f. ON-1 + SET v.] *trans.*
 To make an onset upon; to set upon, attack
 1604 *CAREW Cornwall* 17 b. This for a while was hotely onsetted and a reasonable price offered, but (vpon what ground I know not) soone cooled againe. 1648 E. SPARKS *Prof. to Shute's Sarah & Hagar* A. 1 b. A feast where I am . doubtful which dish to on-set; where to begin of him.

Onset, obs. form of ONSET.

Onsetter (p. nset) [ON-1 + 4.]

† 1. One who sets on, or urges on, or an inciter. Obs.
 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras.* *Par.* 1 *Peter* 7 Playing the intercoussor and not the on settour 1600 *Sc. Acts* *Yas* VI (1814) 240 Persones makers of the saidis tulyies and combattis, etur dew tryell that they war the first onsettars . . sall be. apprehendit. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess* (1630) 179 Let vs beware how we become on settlers to prophane-nesse. 1641 *BAL MONK tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* II 47 The King knowing that Clemencie and Grace would more redound to his glory, then . . to make himselfe bee beleevd their on-setter, appeased them; pardoning all of them.

2. One who makes an onset; an assailant arch
 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 332 Thar was not the first onsettars 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 500 Until the first, From midst the knot of those onsettars burst
 3. Coal-mining. A workman who puts the corves or tubs into the cage at the bottom of the shaft; = *hanger-on* (HANGER 2 & c.).

1769 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 It is the onsetter's business to hang on the corves upon the rope to be drawn up the shaft. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 151 Keeping the total weight so moderate that the onsetter and banksmen can easily handle and run the tubs on the iron plates at the bottom and top of the shaft 1883 *Athenian* 20 Jan. 92/1 At present the light is only down to the onsetter's cabin

So **Onsetting** *vbl. sb.*, † a. the action of placing or fixing on (obs.); b. setting on, incitement, † an attack, assault (obs.); **Onsetting** *ppl. a.*, attacking, assailing.

1501 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot* II 115 For new girths set on the powdr barrels, and for onsetting of thaim 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII (Jam.). He hes maid duers on-settingis & prouocaciouns on hym 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 179 All the sinnes that by his on-setting and occasion haue beene committed 1892 *HANLEY Song of Sword.* etc. Rhymes xxi 2 The roai of onsetting waves

On shore, or, on-shore, adv. phr. (adv.) *Naut.*
 [f. ON prep + SHORE sb. Cf. IN SHORE.]

1. adv. phr. (on shore). a. To or on to the shore; = ASHORE 1. b. On the shore.

See ON prep and SHORE

2. attrib. or adj. (on-shore). Directed or moving towards the shore.

1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk* vi 217 Wind blowing a hard on-shore gale 1882 *NARAS Seaman's Ship* 258.

On side, phr. In Football, Hockey, etc., One's proper side; the opposite of OFF side, q. v

18 *Rugby School Football Rules* § 5 in *Football Ann* (1871). A player is on side when the ball has been (kicked, touched) or run with (5 yards) by any player of the opposite side 1871 *Rugby Union Rules* § 73 in *Football Ann*. Every player when off side is out of the game and shall not touch the ball until he is again on side.

Onsight (p. nsait) rare [f. ON adv + SIGHT, after insight] The action or faculty of looking onward or forward into the future

1849-51 J. W. WARTER *L'Envoiy to Southey's Comm. pl. Bk* IV 724 Such was the continued onsight of Southey 1865 *Mrs. WHITNEY Hitherto* xi. 136 She was quick to see, not only into things, but on to what they were to be, to put her faculty into a single word you would call it onsight.

Onsight, Onsilly, Onslam, etc. see UN-

Onslaught (p. nsloit). Forms: 7. *onslaught*,

onslat (t), *onslough*, *anslacht*, 7. 9. *onslaught*.

[Appears first early in 17th c., when also it has the forms *onslaught*, *anslacht*, and is termed by Phillips 'Dutch'; but the nearest Dutch word, *aanslag*, Ger. *anschlag* striking at, attempt, does not quite yield the required form. On the other hand, the ME. word *slacht*, *slaught*, *sleight* 'slaughter' appears to have become obs. c. 1400

Perh it represents the Du or Ger word, modified after Eng. nouns of action such as *draught*. Cf. the following instances, which in sense closely approach the continental words. 1637 *MONRO Edped* II. 52 The Swedens disappointed of their onslaught, retired after his Majesty to their Leaguer, having put a terror in the enemies Armie, by this defeat 1683 *SIR J. TURNER Pallas Armata* 176 The noise of them [bandehers] betray those who carry them in all Surprizals, Anslichts, and sudden enterprizes]

Onset, attack; esp. a vigorous or destructive assault or attack

(App. not used in the 18th c. cited by J. only from Hudibras, and by Todd 1818 said to be 'not in use'. Used in 19th c. by Scott, and now common)

a. 1625 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* II. 11 (1630) D. 11 b. I doe remember yet that anslicht, thou wast beaten, And fledst 1654 *News fr. Loue-Countr.* 4 What Skermish, Battell, Onslat, Fight. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas Notes* 7 The several duels, onslaughts, stormes, and military performances. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 422 Which was best, By Siege or Onslaught, to invest The Enemy. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4). *Onslaught* (Dutch), a storming, or fierce assault upon any place 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii. For witnesses to the onslaught 1847 *LAWES Hist. Philos* (1867) I. 358 The Septics had made an irresistible onslaught upon the two fortresses of Perception and Reason 1859 in *Trevelyan Macaulay* (1876) II. viii 54 The fierce onslaught upon that Government 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* I. Pref. 7 Had withstood single-handed the onslaughts of Spain.

† **Onslay**, v. Obs. Pa t onslong, -slow. [f. ON-1 + SLAY] *intr.* To strike on, make assault.

c. 1505 *LAV* 1599 To gadere heo comen, Hardliche heo on-slogen. *Ibid.* 1739 And grundliche on-slowen *Ibid.* 14705 And mid meane on-slogen [c. 1595 on-slowe]

† **Onslide**, v. Obs. rare [f. ON-3 + SLIDE v.] *intr.* To slide open; to unfold, open

13 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 77 Of bollez as blwe as ble of ynde, As bornyst syluer þe lef onslidez.

Onsned, Onsonsy, Onsort, Onspoken,

Onspotted, etc. see UN-

Onsse, obs. form, **Onst**, dial. form, of ONOE.

Onstable, Onsteadfast, etc. see UN-

Onstand (p. nstænd). Obs. or dial. [f. ON-1 + STAND sb.] (See quotes.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* *On-stand*, the rent paid by the outgoing to the incoming tenant for such land as the former has rightfully cropped before his leaving the farm 1812 *Ld. ELLENBOROUGH in East Reports* XVI. 118 The outgoing tenant being bound by his covenant not to carry away the dung, but to sell it to the incoming tenant for a price to be ascertained in a certain manner, the effect of the covenant is that he must in the mean time have a right of on-stand on the farm for it 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Onstand*, that which the outgoing occupier of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, straw, etc. 1898 *Bowdler's Law Dict.* II. 547

So **Onsta-ding**, the occupation of land for a time by the crops, etc. of the outgoing tenant.

1769 *Edington Inclos Act* 12 The ancient owners shall pay to the new proprietors . . for the onstanding thereof [i.e. crops]

Onstead (p. nsted) Sc. and north. dial. [f. ON- + STEAD, place, station, place of occupation Cf.

ONSET sb. 2, which was app. in earlier use.] A farm-house with its attached stables, cowsheds, and other offices, a farmstead; now sometimes *spec.* the offices, as distinct from the farmer's house.

1715 *PENNECUK Tweeddale* 25 All the Onsteads upon this Water are in the Parish of Lyne. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Onstead*, a single farm-house N. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* of xviii. He built in its stead a high narrow 'onstead' of three stories, with a chimney at each end 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Onstead*, *Onstaid*, the buildings on a farm—a station or stay near the house for cattle or stacks 1834 *CUNNINGHAM Life Burns* (1850) 80/1 Burns . . undertook to build a complete farm onstead, consisting of dwelling-house, barn, byre, stable and sheds 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord* I. 95 A pleasant onstead with a good farm-house roofed with slates, with houses for servants, with stables and byres. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* *Onstead*, a single farm-house.

† **Onste-ll**, v. Obs. rare Pa t onstalde. [OE *onstellan*, f. ON-1 + *stellan* to place.] *trans.*

To institute, establish, impose.

971 *Buchl. Heim* 33 Mid his gelypde he us bysene onstalde

c. 1205 *LAY* 713 Hire nome þe me erst hir' on stalde

Onsterit, Onsure, Onsweet, etc. see UN-

Onswere, obs. form of UNSWER.

Ontald, Ontawght, Ontellable, etc. see UN-

Ontendit see UNTENDED, untithed.

† **On-to-lye**, v. Obs. [f. ON- (?) + OE *tilian* .

see *TILL v*] *trans.* To labour for, earn by labour.

13 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 944 þat we mæste bywinke

[w.rr. ofswynke, tully, on telge] oure mete and libbe bi oure swenche

† **Ontend**, v. Obs. [OE. *ontendan*, f. ON-1 +

+ **tendan*, ME. *tender*, TEND, = Goth *tandjan*

to kindle] *trans.* To kindle, inflame (st. and fig.).

c. 890 *LAWS of Alfred* c. 27 gif fyr sie ontended ryht to

berenne. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 240 Sum he [se deofol]

ontent to gysunge. a. 1225 *ANCR R.* 404 Pet schal ontend

den þis fur aþan þe brune of sunne a. 1240 *Ureusun in*

Lamb. Hom. 185 Ontend me wip þe blase of þe leintide loue.

Ontful, var. ONDFUL, malicious, envious.

Onthankful, Onthrifit, Ontill, etc. see UN-

Onther, obs. form of UNDER.

† **Ontinkel**, a. Obs. rare [Derivation obscure .

Possibly repr. an OE **ondyncol*, f. *ond* (a), and (ON-?) +

**yncol* 'characterized by seeming', f. *yncan* to seem,

appear, look like]

Resembling, looking like.

a. 1300 *CURSOR M.* 12675 (Cott.) þis iacob Iesu broþer cald

was he . . Ontinkel was him [Gif. ontinkel til him was] wit

faciun *Ibid.* 21324 (Cott.) Men cald him [iacob] vr laured

broþer, þai war ontinkel an and oþer [Edin. ontinkel baþe

til oþer, Gif. ontinkel aþer til oþer, *Ianf* aþer sð tile

oþer, *Trin.* likely eþer to oþer]

On to, onto (p. ntũ), prep. [The adv. ON +

the prep. To, used to express the notion conveyed

in OE. by *on* prep with the accusative, and often

in ME. and mod. Eng. by *on* with simple objective

(ON prep. B.), so as to remove the ambiguity of *on*,

upon, after certain verbs, e.g. 'to jump on deck'.]

On to thus has the same relation to *on* that *into*

has to *in*. But while *in to, into*, was in use already

by 900, the need for *on to, onto* appears not to

have been felt before the 16th c., while its written

recognition as a combination is still quite recent

and limited. Yet, in the sense in which it corre-

sponds to *into, onto* is in speech a real compound,

the *n* being shortened by its rapid passage into the

allied mute *t*, while in *on to, into*, as two words, the *n*

is long and does not glide into the *t*. But by most

writers *on to* is avoided, or used only when am-

biguity cannot be otherwise avoided (cf. quotes.

1777, 1837, 1863, 1870, 1873, 1881).

On to, onto, in this sense, must be carefully distinguished,

first, from a ME *onto*, a frequent scribal variant of *into*;

and, secondly, from modern instances in which *on*, as

the extension of a vb., is followed by *to* as a separate word, e.g.

to walk on to the next station, *to flow on to* the sea, *to*

hang on to a party, *to lead on to* another point; a ship

lies broadside on to the waves. Here the two words are no

more connected than in *up to, down to, out to, away to,*

back to, home to. Some who write or print *onto* have care-

lessly misused it in such connexions.]

To a position on or upon (or one that is expressed

by these preps). a. Written *on to*

1581 *Rich. Farrow* (1846) 7, I have stept on to the stage

contented to plase a part 1877 W. HUBBARD *Narrative*

(1865) I. 227 Another mortally wounded, got on to an

Island in the River. c. 1681 *HICKERINGILL Trimmer* II.

Wks 1726 I 367 Now that I have got you on to my own

ground. 1777-8 *MISS C. A. BURNBY in Mme. D'Arbly's*

Early Diary (1889) II. 287 Mr. Suard tumbled on to the

sopha directly, Mr. Thrale on to a chair 1778 M. CUTLER

in Life, Trals. & Corr (1888) I. 66 This morning I crossed

on to Rhode Island 1827 *DICKENS Pickw.* II, Assisting

Mr. Pickwick on to the roof 1862 *Geo. ELIOT Romola*

lxviii. She jumped on to the beach 1864 *DASENT Test*

& *Earnest* (1872) I. 75 They are slowly lowered, not right

on to the heads of the slumbering gannets, but a little on

one side. 1870 H. MAUDELEY *Body & Mind* 13 If laid on

its back, it struggles on to its legs again 1871 *MORLEY*

Crit. Misc. 219 His epithet . . shoots like a sunbeam on

to the matter. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* 309 Dropping

on to your knees on an ice staircase. 1873 *MISS THACKERAY*

Wks (1891) I. 70 Jumped out of window on to the water-

butt. 1881 *TENNISON Cyp.* II. 11 *stage direct*. Comes forward

on to step by tripod 1888 *Mrs. H. WARD R. Elsmere*

xviii. II. 205 He subuded on to the music-bench obediently

1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 156/2 Two vessels . . drifted

through the violence of a storm on to the toe of a breakwater.

b. Written *onto*.

(Several early instances of this cited by Pickering, Bartlett,

etc., have on examination proved to be erroneous, the

originals having *on to*, in two words)

1819 KEATS *Otho v iv* (Poems, ed Forman 1901), Please you walk forth Onto [ed. 1876 Upon] the Terrace 1825 FORBES *Poc E Anglia* Intro 155 For the preposition *upon*, when it signifies motion to, we use *onto* (why not as good as *into*)? Ex 'Throw some coals onto the fire'. 1828 *Crauen Gloss* (ed 2), *Onto*, upon, on 'Put it onto' table. 1846 in WORCESTER 1881 B WAUGH *Sunday Even. w my Child* xxxix 332 A steamer was reported to be driven onto the rocks. *Ibid.*, On the cliff there were men trying to send a rope onto the ship. 1886 C W STONE *Grk. Lessons* 35 An enclitic is a word which throws back its accent onto the preceding word. 1900 ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gt. Shadow v*, He walked onto the balcony.

¶ Erroneous use of *onto* for *on to*.
1888 *Amer. Jnl Psychol* I 383 Certain antecedent events that join onto the ones present 1895 *Voice* (N Y) 28 Mar 4/2 It is a very pretty game, governor, but the people are onto it.

Onto, on to, obs. (14-16th c) form of **UNTO**.

Onto-, combining form of Gr *ὄν, ὄντ-* being, present participle of *εἶναι* to be. **Ontogony** [-yovia generation, production], the history of the production of organized beings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Ontography** [-GRAPHY], a description of the nature and essence of things (Mayne), so **Ontographia**, **Ontonomy** [-yopia distribution, arrangement] (see quot.). **Ontosophy** [-sofia wisdom], the knowledge of being; ontology. 1803 J STEWART (title) *Opus maximum*. 'Ontonomy; or, the science of being' 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ontology*, or 'Ontosophy, the doctrine or Science of *ente*, that is, of being, in the general, or abstract' 1869 *Contemp Rev* X 407 It was not to be an 'ontology' nor an 'ontosophy'.

Ontogenal, *a. rare*. [ITRG. f. ONTOGENY + -AL] = ONTOGENETIC.

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb 316/2 He has confounded ontogenal steps of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Ontogenesis (ontodʒe'nisis). *Biol.* [mod f. ONTO- + Gr. *γενεσις* birth] The origin and development of the individual living being (as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, that of the tribe or species).

1875 tr *Schmidt's Desc & Darw* 195 The phenomena of individual development or Ontogenesis admit of no other choice. 1878 G A SIMCOX in *Academy* 605/2 The analogy between *phylogenesis* and ontogenesis. 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 1. 7 *Phylogenesis* is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis. The Evolution of the Tribe effects all the events which take place in the course of the Evolution of the Germ or Embryo.

Ontogenetic (ontodʒine'tik), *a* [f. prec after *genetic*]. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of ontogenesis; relating to the development of the individual being.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 517 This union is effected during their ontogenetic development 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir W* (1884) 293 What the Germans call 'ontogenetic directive force'. 1894 *Times* 5 May 6/6 The disappearance of a typical organ was shown to be not an ontogenetic but a phylogenetic process.

So **Ontogenetical**, *a. rare* = *o*. Hence **Ontogenetically** *adv.*, with reference to ontogenesis.

1872 ELISBERG in *Microsc Jnl* July 185 A series of gradations through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically and do pass ontogenetically (embryologically) 1894 *Contemp Rev* Aug 265 From a psychological as well as from an ethnological point of view (ontogenetically and phylogenetically as the biologist would say).

Ontogenist (ontodʒinist). [f. next + -IST] One versed or skilled in ontology.

1891 in *Cent Dict* 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives*, Amphioxus & Ascidian 88 Our great Ontogenist.. Beheld the links his System missed

Ontogeny (ontodʒini). [f. ONTO- + Gr. *γενεα* birth, production, f. *-γενος* born, produced]

1. The origin and development of the individual being; = ONTOGENESIS.

1872 *Microsc Jnl* July 185 'The ontogeny of every organism repeats in brief its phylogeny', i.e. the individual development of every organism repeats approximately the development of its race. 1894 *Mivart Ess & Crit.* II. 337 Remarkable changes during its individual process of development, or, as it is called, during its 'ontogeny'.

2. The history or science of the development of the individual being; embryology

1874 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* I 360 Either we must know what is, or how it came to be what it is, the thing or its history. Ontology or Ontogeny. 1875 E R LANKESTER tr *Haeckel's Hist. Creat* I. 1. 10 By the history of development, only one part of this science has generally been understood, namely, that of organic individuals, usually called Embryology, but more correctly and comprehensively, Ontogeny. 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. 24 Germ-history or Ontogeny, history of the development of the embryo of the individual organism.

Ontogony, **Ontography** = ONTO-

Ontologic, *a*. [f. as ONTOLOGY + -IO. Cf. F. *ontologique* (1835 in *Dict Acad.*)] = next

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xix, A robbery of the Ontologic Treasury of a jewel 1876 M COLLINS *Pr. Midnight to Midnight* II. 11 223 Our ontologic poet, meditative of incisive analytic uncanonizable blank verse.

Ontological (ontodʒikal), *a*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, ontology; metaphysical

Ontological argument, *proof* (for the existence of God) the *a priori* argument that the existence of the idea of God of necessity involves the objective existence of God

1782 V KNOX *Ess* (1819) III. cxl. 107 Perplexing himself with ontological inquiries into the nature of angels. 1817

COLERIDGE Biog Lit I v 96 Any ontological or meta physical science not contained in such psychology was but a web of abstractions. 1825 = *Aids Refl.* (1861) 139 We pass out of the cosmological proof, the proof *a posteriori*, and from the facts, into the ontological, or the proof *a priori*, and from the Idea. 1856 *Dove Logic Chr Faith* v. 1. § 1. 255, I am is the indubitable of my ontological consciousness 1877 E CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II xv. 552 The ontological argument for the being of God.

b. *Path.* (See quot)
1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* (ed 6) 5 This conception, according to which disease was a particular entity which lodged in the body, was called ontological

Hence **Ontologically** *adv.*, in the manner of, or in relation to, ontology.

1846 in WORCESTER 1859 G. BUSH tr *Swedenborg's Doctr & System* (1875) 9 What are these things, ontologically considered?

Ontologism (ontolodʒiz'm) [f. ONTOLOGIZE see -ISM 1] A form of mysticism, which rests on the principle that 'the order of intellectual apprehension follows the order of real being', and thus holds that 'an immediate cognition of God is essential to the human intellect, so that without this it can have cognition of nothing' (*Cath Dict*) 1865 *Dublin Rev* Sept 471 We have expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of some concordat between the two rival schools of philosophy (*Ontologism* and *Psychologism*) which now unhappily divide Catholics. 1885 *Catholic Dict* (ed 3), *Ontologism* is the name, first given by Gioberti *Ibid.* Seven propositions, embracing the fundamental tenets of Ontologism, were censured by the Holy See, in a decree of the congregation of the Inquisition bearing date September 18, 1861.

Ontologist (ontolodʒist). [f. ONTOLOG-Y + -IST] One who studies or is versed in ontology; a metaphysician.
1797 BAILEY vol II, *Ontologist*, one who treats of Beings in the Abstract. 1793 BPDODS *Math Evid.* 12 The ontologists have mistaken the humble *posteriori* for the high *priori* road 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.*, *Spir Reliq* (1854) 129 The difference between the notional One of the Ontologists, and the idea of the living God.

Ontologize, *v*. [f. ONTOLOGY (or its elements) + -IZE] a. *intr.* To play the ontologist; to deal with or apply ontology. b. *trans.* To treat ontologically.

1849 tr *Nitsch's Chr Doctr.* § 65 147 Whoever constructs a dogma which does not assert what God is will afterwards endeavor to recover what has been neglected in the conceptions of his attributes, and thus ontologize in the wrong place. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1992 922/1 We are expected to ontologize existence.

Ontology (ontolodʒi). [ad. mod L. *ontologia* (Jean le Clerc 1692), f. Gr. *ὄντο-*, ONTO- + *-λογία*, see -LOGY. Cf. F. *ontologie*, 1751 in *Hatz.-Darm*] The science or study of being; that department of metaphysics which relates to the being or essence of things, or to being in the abstract.

1721 BAILEY, *Ontology*, an Account of being in the Abstract 1724 WATTS *Logic* I vi § 9 In order to make due enquiries into all these, and many other particulars which go towards the complete and comprehensive idea of any being, the science of ontology is exceeding necessary. This is what was wont to be called the first part of metaphysics in the peripatetic schools. 1733 = (*title*) A Brief Scheme of Ontology or the Science of Being in General. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1866) II v 1. 355 Subtleties and sophisms composed the whole of this cobweb science of ontology, which was likewise sometimes called metaphysics. 1832 BENTHAM *Pragm Ontol.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 195 The field of ontology, or as it may otherwise be termed, the field of supremely abstract entities, is a yet untrodden labyrinth. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 We cordially approve and admire, not least, the signal demolition of Ontology, in the form of the *noumenon*, or unknowable substratum of matter and mind 1884 BOSANQUET tr *Lotze's Metaph* 22 Ontology as a doctrine of the being and relations of all reality, had precedence given to it over Cosmology and Psychology, the two branches of enquiry which follow the reality into its opposite distinctive forms.

Ontonomy, **Ontosophy**: see ONTO-

Ontoward, **Ontrewe**, **Ontreusty**, etc.: see UN-

On-uppe, -n, var forms of ANUPPE, upon

Onur, obs. form of HONOUR.

¶ **Onus** (o'nus) [L *onus* load, burden.] A burden, charge, responsibility, duty.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Handb ed of Berkeley* (1885) 89 The onus or Charge of this Burrow or market town is in the exchequer 1745 in J H Jesse *G Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) I 98, I should acquiesce under the *first onus*, and stir no further 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm Thanes* xl. 333 Where an onus or responsibility rests there is Security. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let to Major Shawne* in *Gurw Desp.* (1837) II 668 If. the onus is to fall upon the British troops, their numbers must be doubled, or even trebled 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/2 On the companies would be thrown the onus of bringing forward a Bill for a new classification of maximum rates.

b. *Onus probandi* (Latin phrase): the burden of proving; the obligation under which one who makes an assertion, allegation, or charge is of proving the same

1722 *Act Encour Silk Manuf* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/5 The Onus Probandi shall lie on the Exporter, Claimer, or Owner thereof 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L 79 The *onus probandi* should be upon me. 1885 Sir J. PEARSON in *Law Rep* 29 Chanc. Div 457 The *onus probandi* that the lease was improperly drawn would lie upon him.

Onus, obs. form of ONCE.

† **Onu'st**, *a Obs rare* = *o*. [ad L *onus-tus*] Laden, loaded, burdened So + **Onusteda**, *rare* = *1*. 1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.*, *Onust*, laden, overcharged 1657 TONLIVSON *Renou's Disp* 351 It emits. branches onusted with small flowers.

On uven, var. of ANOVEN obs., upon

On-waiting. Sc. [ON-1 4.] The action of 'waiting on', i.e. waiting for, something; a tarrying for the accomplishment of what is desired or expected; an awaiting.

c 1620 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 193 Continual onwaiting will be chargeable and expensive to you 1682 R. FLEMING *Fulfill Script* (1801) L. 67 Prayer with quiet on-waiting in the use of means. 1772 T. BOSTON *Cook in Lot* (1805) 158 A believer may wonder 'tis come on so short on-waiting

So **Onwaiter** Sc., one who waits 'on' or for something

c 1620 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 126 About his Majesty sundry gentlemen began to look after service and turned onwaiters [ed. 1735 On waiters]

† **Onwæld**, *sb Obs.* Forms: 1 onwæld, (onwæld), 1-2 anwæld, 1-3 onwæld, anwæld, 3 andwæld, anwæld, onwæld. [OE. *anwæld*, *anwæld* (cogn. w OHG. *anwæld*), f. *an*, on, ON + *wæld*, -wæld power] Power, rule, authority

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oras* v. 1. § 2 Nu we witon þæt calle onwældas from him sindon. *Ibid.* § 5 Heo on here onwældas after þurhwunode. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp Luke* xxiii. 7 He geacneow þæt he was of herodes anwæld [*Landis*] onwæld, *Rukow* onwæld, *Hatt* anwæld c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 51 Ut of þine onwæld. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 21 He was pined on pilates andwæld c 1205 *Lay.* 13184 Whæt heo hæfden on anwæld. c 1275 *Man of Ode* 264 (Jesus MS.). Heo schulleþ wunyen in helle þe weodes onwæld.

† **Onwæld**, *v Obs.* [Collateral form of **AWELD** v.] *trans* To bring under one's power or rule; to subdue

c 1205 *Lay* 5703 Ne mihten heo Rome-wal nawit onwælden [c 1275 nothing awælden]

† **On-wa**, *a* *Obs.* [app expanded form of **AWARE**] = **AWARE**, on one's guard.

c 1320 in Wright *Lyric P* xiv 46 Ah feyre levedis be on war

Onwar, *a*, 2, variant of **UNWARE**, unaware.

Onwar: see **ONWEAR**

Onward (onwɔrd), *adv, adj (sb, prep)* Also 5 unward, Sc. onwart, 5-6 onwærd, 6 one-. [f. ON *adv* + -WARD: formed app in 14th c. after *inward*, *forward*, and other earlier formations]

A. adv. (Formerly sometimes construed with *of*: e.g. *onward of one's way or journey*)

1. In the direction of what is ahead, towards the front; so as to advance or move on; forward; = ON *adv.* 9. a. *lit.* in space.

1522 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 409/1, I have driuen hym onwærd one steppe down 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 221 After the solemnity. this young Queene came onward of her journey. 1608 TOUNRENE *Rev Trav.* Wks. 1878 II. 12 You'll bring me onward, brother? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1 A little onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on 1761 GRAY *Ode* 19 Onward still his way he takes 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 251 Onward to the fortress rode the three. 1865 BARRING-GOULD *Fynny*, Onward, Christian soldiers, Marching as to war.

b. in time, or in succession generally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 811 Endless muserie from this way onward. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect* (O H S.) I 327 And so onward in like proportion 1839 L. TAYLOR *Anc Chr.* I. u. 148 From the apostolic age, and the times of Philo and four centuries onward 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 403 Objects of sense must lead us onward to the ideas which are contained in them.

† 2 Towards the final settlement, provisionally; *spec* on account, 'in advance'; as an 'earnest'

1667 MAW. & HANSEL. *Exp* (Roxb) 106 The same day my masier paid to Roger Sego, unward of his werke, x s. 1 a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Christ betrayed*, Thou shalbe quite a hundreth foule, And one warde take thou this! 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 2 To have something done onward, til God of his goodnes proude something better

3. In a position in advance; = ON *adv.* 10. a. in space, or in succession figured as space.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* II. 112 Onward on his way that nyght he lay. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I, cccxliv. 786 I thoughte he had knowen therof he coude natte haue let it when they were ones onwærd. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* I, My greefe lies onward and my joy behind 1723 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. It was further onward the same way.

b. in time. Now *rare* or *Obs*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 226 We have be here, Moche of this two yere. And onward on the thrid 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviij. 119 Tyl it was well onwærd in wynter.

4. *Comb*

1832 TENNYSON *Pal of Art* lxii, 'Mid onward-sloping motions infinite.' 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque* (1895) 172 There is always a new horizon for onward looking men

B. adj.

1. Of motion, or action figured as motion: Directed onward or forward. Rarely of a thing: Moving onward or forward, advancing

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu* 172 This onward everlastingness which is fastned upon God Almighty, is all along made up of things which before were not, afterwards are not 1756 HOME *Douglas* 1 14 Sincerity, Thou first of virtue, let no mortal leave Thy onward path! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 226 Resuming his onward course. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv 249 She, as his onward keel still moved, still mournfully followed.

2 Situated in front, or in advance (in space, time, or succession generally); advanced. *rare* or *Obs*.
 1586 SIDNEY *Arctidia* 1 (1891) 46 b, [He] came to see how onward the fruites were of his friends labour. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 67 To discover onward things more remote from our knowledge.

C. *sb* (ellipt. uses of A. or B)

†1. Payment towards a final settlement. *In onward* = A 2 *Obs rare*

1496 Acc. *Ld High Treasurer Scot.* I 301 Item . . to Dande Achinsons, in onwart of theking of the chapel of the Castel in Edinburgh, xvj vjd

2. (*nonne-uses*.) A. An onward movement. *b*. That which is on ahead, the onward time.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III x 131 A thousand stops, a thousand onwards made. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Bail & Poems* 137 The thirsty onward waded for him no sign.

†D *prep* = ON *prep* *Obs rare*.

1654 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* 1 3 Two of that Troup . . conducted him onward the way to Babylon Hence **Onwarding** *vbl. sb.*, a prompting to move onward, †**Onwarding**, a small portion or length of time, †**Onwardly** *a.*, progressive, **Onwardly** *adv.*, with an onward motion.

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens & Event* 37 The music riseth, To its voluptuous 'onwardings' all move. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo* 120 For (an atome) not being a stretching or *quid quantum*, any more than a now is an 'onwarding' or *quid successivum* *Ibid* 32 Every part of lastingness besides a now, is 'onwardly' as well as bounded *Ibid* 138 This Motion, as such, is ever onwardly or by degrees. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II 41 The maiden Luti watcheth Where 'onwardly' they float.

Onwardness. [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] The state or condition of moving onward or advancing; advance, progression, progress.

1548 UALL, etc. *Erasm. Par Gal. v* (R). Yet is she not idle, but secretly worketh a vehement onwardness to all godlynes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo* 18 Gods outward or abstract is in an endless onwardness. 1844 BERESF. *Hope Ess.* 353 We find also great firmness and onwardness of purpose. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythos* VI vi. (1860) I. 207 Was a certain mystic on the side of the truth and onwardness of his time, or against it?

Onwards (*pnwōdz*), *adv. (prep.)* [*f. ONWARD* with *advb. -s*; see *-WARDS*.]

1. = ONWARD A. 1.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* cxcvi, If Nature As thou goest onwards, still will pluck thee back. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving Georg.* III. 370 The spumy Waves proclaim the warty War March onwards, and insult the rocky Shoar. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II ci, The current with a rising gale Still set them onwards to the welcome shore. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xi. 82 Our eyes wandered from peak to peak, onwards to the remote horizon.

b. = ONWARD A. 1 b.

1773 BERKELEY *Alciph* VI § 27 From the first century onwards, there was never wanting the testimony of such men.

†2. = ONWARD A. 2. *Obs*.

1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N T 15 It is not yet time . . but onwards, doye confine your pains and preaching within the bounds of Judea. 1637 — *Serm. at Exeter* 24 Aug, Wks. 1662 IV. [III] 95 He would stay Gods leisure for the possession of it, four hundred years Onwards he takes his livery and seisin, and will purchase with money that which the great over of heaven gave him freely.

3. = ONWARD A. 3: †**onwards** = on towards, approaching, nearly (*obs*).

1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* II (1723) 117 'Twas well onwards of a thousand Years before ever this Curse began to take effect.

†B *prep*. = ONWARD D *Obs*

1288 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 126 In this sort hee goeth onwards his way.

Onware, Onwarned, Onwashed: see **UN-**

[**Onwhar, onwar, error for onwhar, OWHERR.**]

†**Onwhelm, v. Obs. rare.** [See **ON-** 3.] To overwhelm.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366/2 On-qwelmyrn (*P onwhelmen*), *desupphno*

On wide, widely see **WIDE**.

†**Onwill** (*a. Obs* Also an-). [*OE. anwille, f. an, ON + WILL*.] Self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, persistently desirous, importunate.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlii. 305 (Hutton MS) *Emette on oðre wisan sint to manianne ða anwilla.* c1050 *Gloss.* in Wt-Wulcker 467/30 *Pertinax*, anwille. a1100 *Age Voe.* *ibid* 337/18 *Obsekenax*, anwille. a1225 *Anscr.* R 56 31f em is onwyl [C. swa anwyl] uorte isson ou. *Ibid* 400 31f bu ert so swuðe onwyl, & so ut of þine wite

Onwind, Onwise, Onworth, etc.: see **UN-**

†**Onwriting, Obs.** [*f. ON-1 + WRITING*, after *L. inscriptio*.] That which is written on something; an inscription.

c975 *Ruslow Gosp.* Luke xx 24 Hwæz hæfæs onlicmisse & onmercunge & onwritinge [Lundisf Gosp. mms awritting]. c1550 *Cheke Malt* xxii. 20 He asketh yem whos image it was, and whoos onwriting.

Ony, onie, Sc. etc. forms of ANY; obs. f. HONEY.

|| **Onycha** (*pnikā*). Also 5 *onica*, 7 *onicha*. [*L. onycha* = Gr. *ὄνυχα*, accus. of *ὄνυξ* ONYX; in med. *L. onic(h)a*, treated as indecl. or as fern. of 1st decl. The Greek word in the accus. occurs in LXX, *Exod.* xxx 34; in the nom. *ὄνυξ* in *Ecclus.* xxiv. 16; in the latter case the Vulgate renders it *ungula*, but in the former leaves *onycha* in its Greek form; thus, being app. not recognized as the accus. of *onyx*, was treated by mediæval writers

as a distinct word; hence in Eng. versions of the Bible.] One of the ingredients in the incense used in the Mosaic ritual; the operculum of a species of *Strombus*, or other marine mollusc, which emits a penetrating aroma when burnt.

This sense of Gr. *ὄνυξ*, app. due to the resemblance of the *πύλα κογχυλίου* 'lid of a shell'; or operculum, to a fingernail, occurs in Dioscorides I 2, where also mention is made of its fragrant odour 'resembling castor to some degree' when burnt.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx 34 Tak to thee swete smellynge thinges, stacten, and onycha [1388 onycha], galbanum of good smel [Vulg. *summe stacten et onycha, galbanum boni odoris*, LXX λαβὴ στακτῆν, ὄνυχα, γαλβανὴν ᾗδουμου] 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxx (1495) 713 Thumama is a certen confectyon most preciously ordenyd and made of Onica and of Stacten, of Galbanus of Thus. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxx 34 Take vnto thee swete spices, Stacte, and Onicha, and Galbanum [50 R 12 1885; COVERDALE *had* Balme, Stacte, Galban, and pure frankincense] 1732 tr. *Cabot's Dict Bible*, *Onycha*, or *Onyx*, this Word . . is put for the odoriferous Nail or Shell, and for the Stone named Onyx. The greatest Part of Commentators explain it by the Onyx, or the odoriferous Shell, which is a Shell like to that of the Shell-fish called Purpura. 1805 *Public Opin.* 7 Jan. 19 The manufacture of perfume by mingling stacte, onycha, and galbanum with pure frankincense.

|| **Onychia** (*pnikā*) *Path.* [mod. *L.*, *f. Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχ- nail*.] Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, or of the adjacent part of finger or toe.

1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Onychia*, term for an abscess near the nail of the fingers, otherwise called whitlow. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 578 Affections of the nails, of two varieties: in one, called *onychia*, the disease begins in the nails themselves, and in the other, called *peronychia*, it begins in their vicinity and involves them secondarily. 1878 I. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I. 179 *Onychia maligna* is a disease of the nail matrix far more severe and obstinate

†**Onychin, a. and sb. Obs** [ad *L. onychin-us*, *a. Gr. ὄνυχινος* made of or like onyx.]

A. adv. in *Onychin stone* = Onyx stone.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* II. 12 Ther is foundun belyum, and the stoon onychynus [1388 the stoon onychyn, *v. r.* of onychyn, Vulg. *lapis onychinus*]. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 56 Like in Colour to Onychyne stone.

B. sb. (= *onychin stone*). = ONYX 1.

(In quot. 1750 mixed up with notions of ONYCHA.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 A manner vessel i-made of a stoon pat harte onichynus, þat was cleer and brist. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 þe yalow er made of topazes or crisolite; þe black of onychins or gerasudes. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1566) 134/a A certeyne uessel . . made of the pretious stone onychynus. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Murr. Stones* 214 *Onichinus*, tho' it is a Gum from a Tree of its own Name, is yet number'd among Stones. . . If put upon a live Coal, in the Manner of Incense, it gives a sweet and fragrant Smell.

†**Onychite** (*pnikōit*) *Obs* Also in Latin form *onychites*. [ad *L. onychitis*, *a. Gr. ὄνυχίτης* (*Allos*) onyx stone see *-ITE* 1.] A stalagmitic limestone or marble, having a banded structure like onyx, and highly prized by the ancients; also called *onyx-marble* or *oriental alabaster*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I. 147 Of the aforesaid Jewels sent by Otto, one was a precious vessel of stone called Onychites. 1651 DAVENANT *Concordat* II vi. 45 From Paros' isle was brought the milky white [marble] From Araby, the blushing onychite. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Onychites*, Alabaster, a sort of Marble. [1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 679-80 Stalagmite is the *Alabastrites* (alabaster-stone) in part . . of Theophrastus, Pliny, and other ancient writers. It was also formerly called *onyx* and *onychites*.]

Onychomancy (*pnikōmænsi*). Also 8-9 *onycoo-*. [*f. Gr. ὄνυχο-, comb. form of ὄνυξ ONYX + -MANCY*.] Divination from the finger-nails.

1654 GAULE *Magasthr* 165 Onychomancy, [divining] by the nayles. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Onychomancy*, or as some write it, *Onymancy*, a kind of divination by means of the nails of the fingers. 1855 SMEDLEY *Oculist* 324 Chiro-mancers give the name of Onychomancy, likewise, to the inspection of the natural signs in the nails.

Onychopathic (*pnikōpæjik*), *a. rare -o*. [*f. as prec. + Gr. πάθος* suffering + *-ia*.] 'Relating to diseases of the nails' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Onychophorous (*pnikōphōros*), *a. Zool.* [*f. as prec. + Gr. -φόρος* bearing + *-ous*.] Bearing nails or claws; applied to a group (*Onychophori*) of ophidian reptiles having rudimentary hind limbs, and to an order (*Onychophora*) of myriapods, comprising the single genus *Peripatus*, having two chitinous claws on each limb. So **Onycho phoran** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* an onychophoran myriapod.

1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Onychophorus*, having nails or claws. onychophorous 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Onycle, Obs** Also 6 *onykyle*. [*a. OF. onicle*, perh. ad med. *L. *onyculus*, dim. of *onyx*; but cf. med. *L. onculus* = *onycheus, onychinus* (Du Cange)] = ONYX 1

a1370 in Wright *Lyric P* v 25 Ase gernet in golde, ant ruby wet ryht, Ase onycle he ys on y-holden on bynt. 13 *Oswain Miles* (1837) 37 Ribes and salidomes Onicles and caustelaines. c1400-50 *Alexander* 5609 Onicles & orfrays & orient perles c1400 *Tundale* 2078 Amaystey and charbocull alle so, Onycull, tapas and other mo. 1348-9 *Wall of S. Hall* (Somerset Ho), My Rynges of Golde set w^t an Onycklestone

Onyophagist (*pnigōfādʒist*) *nonce-wd.* [Erron. for *onychophagist*, *f. Gr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχ- nail* + *-φάγος* eating + *-ist*.] One who bites his nails.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III (1862) 5 A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all onyophagists

Onylh, obs. variant of **ONYL**.

Onym (*pnim*). [ad *Gr. ὄνυμα* (stem *ὄνυματ-*), *Æolic* form of *ὄνομα* name cf. *synonym*.] A proposed term for a technical name, as of a species or other group in zoology, etc., forming part of a recognized system of nomenclature. Hence **Onymal** *a.*, **Onymally** *adv.*, **Onymize** *v.*, **Onymizer**, **Onymy** (see quot.).

1884 COUES *New Terms Zool. Nomenclature* in *Arch* Oct. 327. I would therefore suggest, as follows — *Onym*, the tenable technical name of a species or other group in zoology, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature. *Onymy*, the doctrine or practice of using onyms, nomenclature in a proper sense. *Onymas*, to make use of onyms, to employ a proper nomenclature. *Onymiser*, one who, or that which onymizes, a nomenclator. *Onymal*, of or pertaining to an onym, or to onymy. *Onymally*, in an onymal manner.

Onymancy. Also 7 *oni-* Shortened form of **ONYCHOMANCY**.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 69 Onimancy is commonly called the science of the nayls. a1693 URQUHART *Rabrlas* III xxv. 208 By Onymancy, for that we have Oyl and Wax 1727-41 [see **ONYCHOMANCY**].

Onymatic (*pnimætik*), *a* [*f. Gr. ὄνυματ-* (see **ONYM**) + *-ia*.] Relating to names: see quot.

1860 DE MORGAN *Syllabus Proposed System Logic* 48 Relations which have immediate reference to, or are directly evolved from, the application of names and the mode of thinking about names in connexion with objects named, or with other names, may be called onymatic relations. 1877 JEVONS in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 661 (De Morgan) A new onymatic system of logical expression.

Onymet, Onymete, obs. ff. **ONIMENT, UNIMENT**

Onymous (*pnimēs*), *a. rare*. [*f. Gr. ὄνυμα* name (see **ONYM**) + *-ous*. after *anonymous*, etc.] Having or bearing a name, of a writing: Bearing the name of the author, of an author: That gives his name. The opposite of *anonymous*; and usually explicitly contrasted with it.

1775 STURGES in *Lettr to Mr. Granger* 169 My daughter. found out the anonymous character of Mr. Loveday in the preface, without having heard me read the onymous one in the advertisement. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 205 An onymous house too: its name is Maes Gwyn. 1864 *N & Q* 3rd Ser V 307 An opinion. that all communications ought to be onymous. 1888 *Unw. Rev.* Oct. 284 A certain class of critics (whose writings, onymous and anonymous, are to be found in many widely different journals).

So **Onymity** (*pnimēty*), the condition of being 'onymous'; the opposite of *onymity*.

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 109 With this comes the question of 'onymity' and anonymity, a matter in which all the good is not upon one side.

Onys, obs. f. **ONCE**. **Onywar**: see **UNAWARE**.

Onyways, onywise, *Sc. ff. ANYWAYS, -WISE*.

Onyx (*pniks, pnika*). Forms: *a.* 3-4 *oniche*; *β.* 4-7 *onix*, 7- *onyx*. [*a. L. onyx*, *a. Gr. ὄνυξ* nail, claw, onyx-stone; *OF. oniche, onice, onque*.]

1. A variety of quartz allied to agate, consisting of plane layers of different colours: much used for cameos.

a1300 *Flora & Bl.* 288 Jacinctes and topazes And oniche of muchel grace c1305 *Land Cohayne* 92 Beril, onix, topasune, Ametist and crisolite. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek* xxviii 13 Crisolitus, and onix, and berillus, saphirus, and carbuncle c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx 136 Ane of oniche, anopier of cristall, anopier of isapre. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 b, Sardonyx, by commixture of the Onix which is white and Sardus which is red. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 615 The Indian Onyx hath certayne sparkes in it. . . As for the Arabian Onyches, there be found of them blacke, with white circles. 1611 BIBLE *Jeb* xxviii 16 It [wisdom] cannot be valued with the golde of Ophir, with the precious Onix, or the Saphire. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Onyx*, a certain pretious Stone, of whitish colour, resembling the colour of a man's naile. Some say it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called Onycha. 1739 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 43 The glory of their collection, was a vase of an entire onyx, measuring at least five inches over, three deep, and of great thickness. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant Genis* (1866) 11 The common Onyx has two opaque layers, of different colours, usually in strong contrast to each other.

†2 = ONYCHA. *Obs rare*.

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxiv 25, I yeelded a pleasant odour like the best mirthe, as Galbanum and Onix [COVERD. Clowes], and sweet Storax [Gr. ὄνυχα γαλβανὴν καὶ ὄνυξ καὶ στανκτῆν] Vulg. *guasi storax et galbanus et singula*, whence Wyclif *ungula*]

3. *Path.* An opacity of the lower part of the cornea of the eye, caused by an infiltration of pus behind it or between its layers, and resembling a finger-nail.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Onyx*, Also a Sore or gathering of Matter under the horny Coat of the Eye, the same as *Hypophyon*. 1799 R. HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Onyx*, an abscess, or collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea, so called from its resemblance to the stone called onyx. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I. 317. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep* IX 494 One . . had an onyx involving two-thirds of one cornea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *onyx-cameo, stone*; *onyx-marble* = **ONYCHITE**.

1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xxx 2 Onix stones. . . & stones of dyverse colours. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* II. 12 There is bdellium and the onyx stone. a1644 SANDYS (J.), The blue-eyed saphir, or rich onyx stone. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* I. (1868) 10 Her hands . . lay on her folded black-clad arms

like finely-cut onyx carnes. 1829 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 268 In the art it is often now called Oriental Alabaster or Onyx-Marble.

Oo, a frequent ME. spelling of long *ō*, both open and close, as in *boon*, *stoon*.—OE *ōdn*, *stōn*. Hence in ME a frequent spelling of *O interj.*, and in Wyclif a name of the Greek long *ō* or Omega.

In the 16th c. *oo* was restricted to the 'close *ō*', normally representing OE *ō*, as in *doom*—*dūm*. In mod Eng this sound has been raised to (u), of which sound therefore *oo* is the normal representative, as in *too*, *cuckoo*, *cockatoo*, *cooey*. In Scotch, OE *ō*, ME close *ō* has passed into (ū, ū, or u), which sounds are also often etymologically written *oo*, as in *toom*, otherwise *tuine*, *tuum*, empty.

1328 Wyclif *Rev.* 1 8, I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and the endyng

Oo, var. *O* *adv.*, *O* *prep.*¹ *Oo* *lesse than* = *on less than*, UNLESS, *q* v.

Oo- (*ōu*), before a vowel *o*-, combining form of Gr *ōvōn* egg, ovum, used in various scientific terms, chiefly biological. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.) **Ooblast** (*ōvōblast*) [Gr. *ōvōs* germ], 'the primordial cell which develops into an ovule' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Ooblastia** *a.* **Oocyan** (*ōvōsai ān*) [Gr. *ōvōs* a dark-blue mineral], a blue pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs. **Oocinium** (*ōvōsīm*) [Gr. *ōvōs* a little house], a bud-like sac in which the ova are received and fertilized in certain Polyzoa; hence **Oocinal** *a.* **Oogenesis** (*ōvōgēsis*) [GENESIS], the production or development of an ovum; so **Oogenetic** (*ōvōgētik*) *a.*, pertaining to oogenesis; **Oogeny** (*ōvōgēnē*) = *oogenesis* **Oograph** (*ōvōgrāf*) [-GRAPH], a mechanical device for tracing accurately the outline of a bird's egg. **Oometer** (*ōvōmētēr*) [-METER], a mechanical device for taking exact measurements of eggs; so **Oometric** (*ōvōmētrik*) *a.*, pertaining to an oometer, or to **Oometry**, the measurement of eggs. **Oophyte** (*ōvōfīt*) [Gr. *ōvōs* plant] = *OOPHORE*. **Oorhodine** (*ōvōrōdīn*) [Gr. *ōvōs* rose], a reddish pigment found in the shells of most birds' eggs. **Ooscopy** (*ōvōskōpē*) [Gr. *ōvōs* *skōpō*], inspection of or divination from eggs. **Oostegite** (*ōvōstēgītē*) [Gr. *ōvōs* *stēgō* to cover: see -ITE¹ 3], an egg-case in some Crustacea, formed by an expansion of the limbs of certain somites, hence **Oostegitic** (*ōvōstēgītik*) *a.* **Ootheca** (*ōvōthēkā*) [Gr. *ōvōs* *thēkā* case, receptacle], an egg-case in certain invertebrate animals; also, formerly, a sporangium in ferns; hence **Oothecal** *a.* **Ootype** (*ōvōtēp*) [Gr. *ōvōs* impression, TYPE], a dilated portion of the oviduct in some Trematode worms, in which the egg is fertilized and provided with a shell. **Ooxanthine** (*ōvōksānthīn*, *ōvōksānthīn*) [Gr. *ōvōs* yellow], a yellow pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs.

1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 355 *Oocyan is often associated with yellow substances: therefore the solution is of a somewhat green-blue colour. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III 774 Some chemical relation between the oocytes and the bile. 1881 G. BUSK in *Trans. Microsc. Soc.* Jan 3 The *oocyan is sub-globular and affixed to the upper and outer border of the zoocum. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Oogenesis *Oogeny 1886 *Athenaeum* 25 Dec 867/1 The correlative growths may assume the characters of the *oophyte or prothallus 1895 *Tr. Keimer's Nat. Hist. Plants* II 476 In the Fern, two stages are well shown in the life-cycle, (1) the prothallus, the sexual generation or oophyte, and (2) the fern-plant, the asexual generation (or sporophyte) 1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 354 *Oorhodine, occurs in the shells of such a great number of eggs that its entire absence is exceptional. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III 774/2 Inclined to think that oorhodine is in some way or other closely related to carotene. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Ooscopy, predictions made from Eggs 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Imv. Anim.* vi 366 The eggs of the ordinary Edrophthalma usually undergo their development in the chamber beneath the thorax enclosed by the *oostegites of the thoracic appendages. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 136 Spawn (*ootheca) vermiform, thick, semicircular. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Formis Anim. Life* 649 In the monogenetic [Trematoda] its [the egg's] shape varies, and is determined by that of the *ootype. 1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 356 Emu eggs are of a fine malachite green colour, due to a mixture of yellow *ooxanthine with oocyan. *Ibid.* 357 Rufous ooxanthine differs from yellow ooxanthine in absorbing light to a greater distance from the blue end

Oobit, *Sc.* form of **WOOLBIT**, woolly-bear.

Ooblast, *ic*, **Oocyan**: see **Oo-**.

Ooc, obs. form of **OAK**.

Oocyst (*ōvōsīt*). [f. **Oo-** + Gr. *kyōstis* CYST] *a.* Bot. Name for a supposed reproductive cell in certain Fungi; also = **Oogonium** (*Cent. Dict.*).

b. Zool. A receptacle for the ova in some Polyzoa.

1875 COOKE *Fungi* 176 A distinct cell which De Bary terms an *oocyst*. 1884 OGILVIE, *Oocyst*, a chamber appended to the cells of certain of the Polyzoa, which serves as a receptacle for the eggs. Also called *Oocell*.

Oocium: see **Oo-**. **Ooes**, obs. form of **Ooze**.

Oof (*ūf*). *slang*. [Understood to be short for *oof-tish*, Yiddish for Ger. *auf tische*, i. e. *auf dem tische* 'on the table', i. e. (money) laid on the table, (money) down, cf. Ger. *aufsichten* to table.]

Money. Also in the fuller form ***Oof-tish**. Hence **Oof-bird**, a source or supplier of money, 'the goose that lays the golden eggs'; **Oof-fless** *a.*, without cash, **Oof-fy** *a.*, wealthy.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III viii 170 'It will be too lovely—too utterly oofish', exclaimed Dopyy, who had lately acquired this last flower of speech. 1885 *Sporting Times* 28 Feb 1/1 The subject of oof is enough to interest anybody [With Cockney pun on *oof* = *hoof*]. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxviii, Laving like a fighting-cock and rolling in 'oof'. *Ibid.* II xiv, 'Is he an oof bird?' (rich) 'Rather', answered the Tiger. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Dec, 'I would commit any crime for oof'. 1892 J. W. PEARCE in *Mod. Society* 16 Jan, 'Oof' as a current pseudonym for money has been in use for about seven years, but 'oofish', which also is Whitechapel slang for coin of the realm, has been in use in England over thirty years. 1894 I ZANGWILL *King of Schnorrers* 249 No treasury no oof, rhino, shiners, coin, cash, salary. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec 727 My oofy maiden-aunt. 1899 FRYERS *Panther Millionaire* 157 'What is oof?' 'Oof? Why oofish, posh, money'. 1899 BUNSTED *Houndsditch Day by Day* 33 Oofish.

Oof, obs. form of **WOOF**.

Oogamism (*ōvōgāmēz*), *a* Biol. [f. **Oo-** + Gr. *gāmē* marriage + *-ous*.] Applied to organisms which reproduce (or to reproduction) by union of dissimilar (male and female) cells, *spec.* when one of these (the female cell or ovum) is stationary and fertilized by the motile male cell. So **Oogamete** (*ōvōgāmētē*), either of the two (male and female) cells in oogamous reproduction; **Oogamy**, oogamous reproduction.

1888 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec 886/2 The sexual cells being zoogametes, its affinity is rather with Pandorinae than with oogamous Volvocae. 1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 True Parthenogenesis the direct development of a facultative gamete without karyogamy, may occur in. Oogametes. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Reproduction, oogamism*, reproduction by means of an ovum or ova.

Oogonism, *genetic*, *geny* see **Oo-**.

Oogonium (*ōvōgōnīon*). Bot. Also rarely in anglicized form *oogone*. [mod L., dim. of Gr. *ōvōgōnos* egg-layer (cf. *ōvōgonia* laying of eggs).] The female reproductive organ in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, usually a rounded cell or sac containing one or more oospheres.

Usually distinguished from the flask-shaped *Archegonium* of the higher Cryptogams, but sometimes including this. 1867 HOGG *Microsc.* II 1 293 Organs similar to those long since discovered by Tulasne in *Peronospora*, which have been called *Oogonia*. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 170 Here, as in the Algae, the spermatozooids introduce themselves into the cavity of the oogonium, and unite with the gonophores. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 146 At the end of a mycelial thread a cell grows up into a spherical large ball, the *oogonium*.

Oograph: see **Oo-**.

Ooidal (*ōvōidāl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ōvōidēs* egg-shaped + *-al*.] Resembling an egg; oval.

1836 FRIEDRICH *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. ii v § 2 281 This form of skull, I shall term, the oval or ooidal form.

Ook, obs. f. **OAK**; obs. pa. t. of **AOKE** *v.*; *Sc.* f. **WERK**. **Ookroo**, variant of **OKRO**.

Oolakan, *-chan* (*ōlākān*). Also *ou-*. [A native name.] The candle-fish (*Thaleschthys pacificus*) of north-western America (see **CANDLE sb. 7). Also *attrib.*, as *oolakan oil*, *oolakan rake*, an implement used for raking these fish into the boat when in shoals.**

1836 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* III 226 The Indian name of this fish is Oulachan. The Oulachan spawns in the different small streams which fall into the lower part of the Columbia. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 39/2 A new medicinal oil, known as Oolachan Oil. Obtained from a fish called by the North American Indians Oolachan, or candle fish from the fact that when dried the fish can be used as a candle.

Oold, pl. *ooldys*, obs. form of **WELD**, dyer's weed.

Oolie, variant of *ulyne*, *Sc.* form of **OIL**.

Oolite (*ōvōlītē*). *Min.* and *Geol.* [a. F. *oolithe* (Dict. Acad. 1762), mod. L. *oolithē*, f. Gr. *ōvōn* egg + *lithos* stone. see -ITE.]

1. *Min.* A concretionary limestone composed of small rounded granules, like the roe of a fish, each consisting of carbonate of lime around a grain of sand as a nucleus; roe-stone. In later usage restricted to that of the geological formation in 2.

1785 HUTTON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* I (1788) 252 Among these, are different species of *oolites* marble. 1802-3 *Tr. Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I 425 Which consists of shelly fragments and small grained oolites. 1807 AIKIN *Dict.* II. 45 Oolite occurs in mass and is without lustre. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 215 A white oolite. 1884 W. J. LOFTIE in *Pall. Mail* Gas 18 Aug. 1/2 The railways did not yet bring oolite from the hills of Bath.

2. *Geol.* The name of an important series of fossiliferous rocks of the character described in sense 1, lying between the Chalk, or the Wealden, and the Lias; sometimes applied to the whole series of limestones, sandstones, and clays, to which these belong; now usually included, with the Lias, in the Jurassic system.

The series is generally subdivided in England into the Upper or Portland Oolite, the Middle, Great, or Oxford Oolite, and the Lower or Bath Oolite.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 30 Distinguished from the under Oolite. 1822 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Ontl. Geol.* II u.

§ 1 119 The interval between the chalk and oolites. 1842 MILLER *O. R. Samlts* 21 (ed. 2) 253 We find the Great Oolite uptilted against it [the gneiss] on the eastern coast of Sutherland. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III 315 It consisted of shale of the lower oolite. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 36.

3 *attrib.* Pertaining to or consisting of oolite; oolitic.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introduct. Geol.* (1815) 357 The coal formation rises from under the oolite lime stone. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 27 The covering of the upper Oolite rock. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* I 9 The geological site of the locality, which is about the middle of the oolite formation. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I 32 The limestones of the oolite group which constitute the Jura.

Oolitic (*ōvōlītik*), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ic*.] In mod. F. *oolithique* (in Littre).]

1. *Min.* Of the structure of oolite or roe-stone.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 179 Pisiform, or granular iron ore. Of this sort is the Oolitic Ore found at Creusot near Mount Cenis. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cott's Rocks Class.* 85 Oolitic texture is only found in limestones and ironstones, and it consists either in the entire mass being composed of small globules, or a great number of such being contained in the mass.

2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Oolite formation; Jurassic.

1822 DE LA BEEHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 311 This group is composed of various alternations of clays, sandstones, marls, and limestones, many of the latter being oolitic, whence the name *oolitic series*. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 495 The coal beds are of the Oolitic epoch. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 It is the limestones of the Oolitic formations that furnish most of the springs.

Oolitiforous, *a.* *rare*—*o*. [f. as prec. + *-iferous*.] Producing or containing oolite.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Oological (*ōvōlōgikāl*), *a.* [f. as **OOLOGY**. see -ICAL. Cf. mod. F. *oologique* (Littre).] Of or relating to oology.

1861 J. LAMONT *Seashores* vi 85 Multitudes of gulls, fulmars, eider-ducks, and alcas in a state of great perturbation at Bruin's oological researches. 1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 556/2 The only egg of *Asporus maximus* which ever came to this country. the unique oological specimen. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774/1 note, Oological works with coloured figures.

So **Oological** *a.*, **Oologically** *adv.*

In mod. Dictionaries.

Oologist (*ōvōlōgist*), [f. as next + *-ist*.] *a.* One versed in oology. *b.* A collector of birds' eggs.

1863 *Spring Lapt.* 38, I had two or three naturalist friends in the town one of them a keen oologist. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 773/1 The greatest scientific triumph of oologists lies in their having fully appreciated the intimate alliance of the Luminicolae with the Gaviae. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb, Our egg collector calls himself an oologist. it is not a pretty name, but it enjoys a Greek derivation, and a scientific sound.

Oologize (*ōvōlōgīz*), *v.* *rare*. [f. next + *-ize*.] *a. intr.* To collect eggs. *b. trans.* To take the eggs from (a nest).

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* I 21 The children of a man employed about the place oologized the nest. 1872 The red squirrel, I think oologizes, I know he eats cherries.

Oology (*ōvōlōgī*), [mod. f. Gr. *ōvō* egg + *-logia* -LOGY: cf. mod. L. *oologia* (Garmann 1691), mod. F. *oologie* (Littre).] *a.* The study of, or a description of, birds' eggs; that department of ornithology which treats of the eggs of birds, esp. in regard to their external appearance. *b.* The practice of collecting birds' eggs.

1831-7 W. C. HEWISON (*titls*) British Oology; being Illustrations of the Eggs of British Birds, with Figures of each Species. 1859 LOWELL *Wks* (1861) III. 217 Since bird-nesting has become scientific and dignified itself as oology. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 308/2 Australian birds, whose nidification and oology had previously been imperfectly known.

Oolong (*ōlōŋ*). Also *ou-*. [Chinese *wu-lung*, f. *wu* black + *lung* dragon.] A dark variety of cured tea.

1825 McCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (new ed.) 1302 Prices Current of the Various Descriptions of Teas. Ning Yung and Oolong, common to fine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Oolong, a peculiar description of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea. 1860 *Trade Advt.*, The finest Oolong, 3s a lb. This is high burnt, very pungent tea, and is an especial favourite with the tea-drinking public in America. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 7 May 8/1 The competition for Oologs, some Soucheons, and flowery Pekoes is still very keen.

Oometer, *metric*, *-metry*: see **Oo-**.

Oomiak (*ōmīāk*). Also *umiak*, *umiak*, *oomiak*. [Eskimo.] A large Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame with skins drawn over it, and propelled by paddles.

1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) L b, The canoe is called *kaiak*, or man's boat, to distinguish it from *umiak*, the woman's boat. 1819 SIR J. ROSS *Voy. Disc.* I. iv. 55 The boat was called an oomiak or family canoe. 1864 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 300/1 Huge, lumbering oomiaks, loaded to the rail with a mixed cargo of men, women, children, and dogs, all howling, is an entertaining sight.

Oon, obs. f. **ON** *prep.*, **ONE**, **OWN** *a.*, dial. f. **OVEN**. **-oon**, the form usually taken in Eng. by Fr. final *-on* in words stressed on the final syllable, esp. by those adopted during 16-18th c., as *dragon*, *dragoon*, *Chalons*, *shalloon*; and hence by the Fr. suffix *-on*, = It. *-one*, Sp. *-on* L. *-o*, *-ōnem*; forming

in L. masculine appellatives, often contemptuous, as *balatro* jester, *calabro* kicker, *caputo* a big-headed man, *naso* a big-nosed man, etc. In It. and Sp. usually augmentative, as *domone* big woman, *hombron* big man; but in Fr. usually diminutive, as in *aiglon* eaglet, *chaton* kitten, or after another suffix, as *ogriçon* little ogre. In Eng. in many adopted words, as *balloon*, *bassoon*, *baloon*, *buffoon*, *cartoon*, *doubloon*, *musketoon*, *quadroon*; rarely an Eng. formative, as in *spittoon*, cf. also *octoon*. Eng. representatives of Fr. or Romanic words in *-on*, when not stressed on the final syllable, and modern borrowings generally, have regularly *-on*, as in *baron*, *button*, *felon*, *jupon*, *chignon*, etc.

Oonde, variant of **ONDE Obs.** **Oone**, obs. f. **ONE**. **Oones**, *-is*, *-ys*, *oons*, obs. forms of **ONCE**.

Oonin (ōōnīn). [a. F. *oonin* (Littre), f. Gr *φόνιν* egg + *-in*] = **ALBUMININ** (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

Oonlepy, var. **ONLEPY a. Obs.** only. **Oonli**, *-liche*, *-ly*, obs. forms of **ONLY**.

Oons (ānz), *int.* Now rare. Also 6 *ounes*, 8 *ouns* [Worm-down form of *wounds* (i. e. *God's wounds* 'Zounds!'), *w* being dropped before (*it*), and *d* after *n*, as is common in dialects.] A petty oath: = **ZOUNDS**.

1593 *PEBBLE Chron Edw I* 94 Ye dogs, ounes! do me a shrewd turn, and mock me too? 1689 *CONGRUE Old Bach. v. viii*, Oons how my heart aches! 1777 *SHERIDAN Trp Scavrh* iii 1, Ouns! if you can't how do you think I should do it? 1830 *JAMES Darnley vi* 37 Oons! cried Jekin, this is magic. 1889 *DOYLE Mical Clarke* 115 'Oons! I'd as soon travel in the land of the Great Mogul'.

Oonus, obs. form of **ONOS**.

Oopak, **oopack** (ūpek). [Chinese *u-pak*, Cantonese dialect form of *Hu-pak*, name of a central province of China (f. *hu* lake + *pek* north, in reference to the T'ung-tung Lake, whence also *Hu-nan* from *nan* south).] A variety of black tea.

1848 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Oopack*, a black tea. 1885 *Standard* 29 Apr *Advt*, Oopack. The best value in Tea.

Oophore (ōōfōr). Bot. [f. Gr *φόν* egg + *-phoros* bearing, bearer] That stage, or form of a plant, in the higher Cryptogams (ferns, mosses, etc.) which, in the alternation of generations, bears male and female organs; the 'sexual generation', also called *oophyte*. Opposed to *sporophore* or *sporophyte*.

1875 *THISELTON DYER in Encycl Brit* III. 692/1 For the gametogenic generation, in which conjugation takes place, or in which special cells (*oospheres*) are fertilized by antherozoids, and become *oospores*, 'Oophore' may be employed. 1882 *VINES tr Sachs' Bot* 385 The Sexual Generation (Oophore) which is developed from the spore always preserves, in Vascular Cryptogams, the form of a thallus.

Oophorectomy (ōōfōrēktōmī). Surg. [f. mod.L. *oophoron* ovary (f. Gr. *φόν*-v egg, ovum + *-phoros* bearing) + Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out, excision.] Excision of the ovary. See **Oophorectomist**, one who performs oophorectomy.

1871 *PEARLIE Ovar Tumors* 225 Ovariotomy to use a more distinctive term, Oophorectomy... whose object and result is the removal of an ovarian tumor. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii (ed. 4) 222 We have got some light on it from the practice of the oophorectomists.

Oophoridium (ōōfōrīdīum). Bot. Also in anglicized form **oophorid** (ōōfōrīd) [f. mod.L. *oophoron* ovary + *-idium*, Gr. *-idion*, dim ending.] A name for the macrosporangia (or, loosely, the macrospores) of certain *Lycopodiaceae*.

1835 *LINDLEY Intrud Bot.* (1848) II 98 Lycopods. Their Oophoridia. 1864 *T. MOORE Brit Ferns* 94 In the *Selaginellas*, an additional kind of spore-case is produced, which contains three or four roundish fleshy spores, many times as large as the granular spores. These larger bodies are called oophoridia. 1866 *TREAS Bot.* 815/1 *Oophoridium*, the larger form of spore-case in *Selaginella*. 1870 *BENTLEY Man Bot.* (ed. 2) 366 The oosporangia or oophoridia are usually two valved cases, with four lobes, each of which contains one large spore. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 460 Lycopodiaceae. larger capsules containing 3-4 much larger spores (macrospores or oophoridia).

Oophoritis (ōōfōrītīs). Path. [f. as prec + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ovary.

1872 *PEARLIE Ovar Tumors* 24 A consequence of oophoritis. 1872 *F. G. THOMAS Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 636 Ovaritis... has been described by some authors under the name of Oophoritis.

Oophyte = **oophore** see **Oo**.

Oor, obs. f. **ORE**; mod.Sc. and north. f. **OUR**.

Oorali (ūrālī). [One of the many forms of the word **WOORALI**.] A resinous substance used by the Indians of S. America as an arrow-poison; = **CURABE**, **WOORALI**.

1880 *TENNISON Childr Hosp* i, And mangle the living dog Drench'd with the hellish oorali. 1899 *Edm. Rev.* July 159 Curare, or wooral, or oorali, as it is variously called. It is the curare poison of Guiana.

Oord, **Oordoo**, variant of **ORD Obs.**, **URDU**.

Oore, obs. f. **OAR**, **ORE**. **Oorhodeine**: see **Oo**.

Oorial (ōōrīāl). Also **urial**. An Asiatic species of wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*).

1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec 897/3 The Secretary exhibited a pair of horns of the orrial. 1898 *Contemp Rev* Dec 878 Orrial and snow leopards abound on the mountains.

Oorie, **Oory**, var. **OORIE a. Sc.**, dreary, dingy, etc. **Ooscopy**: see **Oo**. **Oose**, obs. form of **OOZE**.

Oosement, corrupt f. **OSMUND**, a kind of iron.

Oosite (ōōsīt). Min. [ad. Ger. *oosit* (Marx, 1834), f. the name of the Oos valley, in the grand-duchy of Baden, where found: see *-ITE* 2 b.] A mineral allied to *Pinit*.

1868 *DANA Min* (ed. 3) 480 *Oosite* is white to reddish or brownish-red, and occurs in 6 and 12-sided prisms. 1878 *LAWRENCE tr Cotta's Rocks Class* 38 Liebneste and *Oosite* are like products.

Oosperm (ōōspēm). [mod. f. Gr *φόν*-v egg + *σπέρμα* seed, **SPERM**] a. Zool. A fertilized ovum. b. Bot. = **OOSPORE**.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim Life* Intro. 25 The ovum has now [after impregnation] become an oosperm, and it speedily undergoes fission or segmentation and gastrulation. 1892 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Oosperm*. In Botany, the term is sometimes applied to the oosphere after fertilisation.

Oosphere (ōōsfēr). Bot. [mod. f. Gr *φόν*-v egg + *σφαῖρα* sphere] The female reproductive cell, esp. in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, which when fertilized becomes an *oospore*. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr Sachs' Bot* 212 Oogonia are cells in which the female reproductive bodies or Oospheres are formed. 1882 *THISELTON DYER in Nature* XXV 390 The beautiful process of division of the primary oosphere in some of the species.

Oosporangium (ōōspōrēngīum). Bot. Also in anglicized form **oosporange** [f. *Oo*- + *SPORANGIUM*] a. Thuret's term for the unilocular zoosporangium of certain fucoid Algae (Phaeosporae). b. Sometimes used as = **OOPHORIDIUM**. c. A case or sac containing an oospore.

1857 *BARKLEY Cryptog Bot* § 67, 88 In other cases, doubtless, two kinds of Zoospores are produced, as in *Leathesia* and *Mesoglea*, as they have the two organs called Oosporangia and Trichosporangia by Thuret. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc* n. 1 273 Section of a lacina of a frond, showing the stalked eight-chambered oosporanges growing on tufts with intercalated hairs. 1870 *BENTLEY Man Bot.* (ed. 2) 365 Commonly called oosporangia or oophoridia. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* 173.

Oospore (ōōspōr). Bot. [f. Gr *φόν*-v egg + *σπός* seed, **SPOR**.] The fertilized female cell or oosphere, esp. in the lower Cryptogams, which forms the germ of a future plant.

1845 *COOKE Rust, Smut, etc.* 131 After this contact of the two bodies, the gonosphere acquires a new name, and is called an 'oospore'. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot* 235 The size of the antherozoids is so inconsiderable that they scarcely add to the mass of the oosphere, but yet produce a change in it, one consequence of which is that it becomes invested with a firm cell-wall, and then constitutes the *Oospore*.

Hence **Oosporio**, **Oosporous** *adj.*, having or producing oospores, **Oosporiferous** *a.*, bearing oospores.

Oost (e, oostage, obs. ff. **HOST**, **OAST**, **HOSTAGE**. **Oostegite**, *-itis*. see **Oo**.

Oostman: see **OSTMAN**. **Oostre**, obs. f. **HOSTRY**.

Oot, mod.Sc. and north. dial f. **OUT**.

Oothe, variant of **WOOD a. Obs.**, mad.

Ootheca, *-al*: see **Oo**.

Ootocoid (ōōtōkōid), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [ad. mod.L. *Ootocoida* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. *φόν*-v laying eggs, oviparous: see *-OID*] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Ootocoida*, a division of mammals in Dana's classification (so called from their affinity to oviparous animals), comprising the marsupials and monotremes (the latter of which have since been found to be actually oviparous). *b. sb.* One of the *Ootocoida*. Also **Ootocoid**, *dean a.* and *sb.*

18 *Amer Zool Sc & Art* XXX 70 The Ootocoids, or non-typical mammals. 1863 *Ibid* XXXVI 370 The semi-oviparous method of reproduction in Ootocoid Mammals. 1864 *WEBSTER, Ootocoid*, a semi-oviparous mammal.

Ootocous (ōōtōkōs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φόν*-v laying + *-ous*.] That lays eggs, oviparous. In mod. Dicts.

Ootus, obs. pl. of **OAT**.

Ootype, **Ooxanthine**: see **Oo**.

Ooven, **Oous**, obs. ff. **OVEN**, **OOZE**. **Ooyess**: see **OYEZ**.

Ooze (īz), *sb.* 1. Forms: *a.* 1 *wōs*, 2-5 *wōs*, (4 *wūs*), 5-6 *wōse*, 6 *wōos*, 5-8 *woose*, 7-8 *wooze*. *b.* 6 *ouse*, 6-7 *ouze*, 6-8 *owze*, 7 *ouse*, (ose, oaze), 8- *ooze*. [In senses 1, 2, OE *wōs* juice, sap, expressed juice. cf. *MLG. wos(e)* scum, etc. Sense 3 is a later formation from *OOZE v* 1 (itself a deriv. of sense 1). With the loss of initial *w* in the *β*-forms, cf. the pronunciation of *wood*, *wool*, *woman*, in various dialects which drop *w* before (*u*, *u*). (Instances of *ose*, *oaze*, in sense 2, in 17th c., were prob. due to confusion with *OOZE sb* 2, which had then both *ose* and *oaze*)]

I. +1. Juice, sap; the liquid which flows or is obtained from a plant, fruit, or the like. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Sax Leechb.* l. 178 Sumen þæs woses synderlic beoð. 1180 *Wid earena sare, genim þysse ycan wyrt* wos. 1340 *Ayenb* 89 Ur þæt hy weneþ of ge gentile wose. 1886 *Ae* be oyle or ariste ien þe lompe alle þe ofre woses. 1340-70 *Alexander* 712 Nectanabus laches. wotes. Hee wringes out þe wet wus. 1398 *TREVISAN Barth. De*

P. R. xvii vii (Tollem MS), Varro seych, þat a reed of Ynde growep to a smal tre, and humoure is wronge oute of þe rote þerof, and no swete þinges may styrye wip þat wose [1535 wos] and licoure. *a.* 1400-50 *Alexander* 473 Pat Iogloure [with] þe wose of þe weede hire wengas anynys. *c.* 1440 *Tundale* 1358 He thrust him as men dose Gnapes, to wryng out the wose.

2. techm. The liquor of a tan-vat; an infusion or decoction of oak-bark, sumach, or other tannin-yielding substance in which hides are steeped.

a. 1581 *LAMBARDE Euen.* iv iv (1588) 459 If any Tanner have tanned any rotten Hides, or wrought them negligently in the Wose, or have not renewed the Wose so oft as need was. 1603-4 *Act x Jas I*, c. 22 Nor shall suffer the Hides.. to lye in the Woozes any lesse tyme than Twelve Moneths at the leaste. 1638 *A. READ Cheryng* ix 63 You may use the red astrigent wine, or tanners wose. 1726 *Brice's Week* 79n. 4 Mar 4 A large 1 ann-year furnished with Pits and Vats full of Woose. 1800 *Specif Patent* No 2409 a The pat for raising and conveying the wose.

b. 1587 *MASCALL Goat Cattle, Ozen* (1600) 13 Then shall ye take of sharpe Tanneis owze. 1642 Also some doe give them of Tanners ouse to drinke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I 546 The filth of Tanners ouse. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap* 1. xx 55 Take a pinte of Tanners Ore. 1692 *O. WALKER Grh & Rom Hist* 25 With tanners Onze. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam Dict* II 6 C1/1 Take a Quart of Tanner's Owze. 1777 *MACBRIDE in Phil Trans.* LXVIII 113 The tanners prepare their bark. They use it in the way of infusion, which is called ooze. 1852 *MORRIS Tanning & Currying* (1853) 216 Vats two thirds filled with a weak ooze or infusion of oak-bark. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* v 311 An extract of bark, technically called 'ooze'.

II. From **OOZE sb**

3. The act or fact of oozing; exudation; gentle flow; also, that which oozes; a sluggish stream.

1718 *PRIOR Solomon* iii 567 From his first fountain & beginning ouze, Down to the sea each brook & torrent flows. 1821 *KEATS Isabella* lii, Divine liquids come with odorous ouze through the cold serpent-pipe. 1822-34 *Good's Study Mad* (ed. 4) IV 281 An outlet for the escape of the fluid, which trickles down in a perpetual ooze. 1889 *Science* XIII 131/1 Small oozes of water issuing from the base of these slopes.

III. 4. *Comb.* (from 2) ooze-calf, calf-skin through which the dye has been forced by mechanical means, used for the uppers of boots and shoes, and by bookbinders.

1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/4 From Montreal comes a hook in buck-skin, tanned like ooze-calf. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan 13/4 Orders for glacé calf, ooze calf, American red sides, and the best English tannages.

Ooze (īz), *sb.* 2. Forms *a.* 1 *wāse*; 4-6 *wōse*, 6 *woose*, *wōes*. *b.* 6 *oous*, 6-7 *oes*, *owes*; *ooes*, *ouse*; 6-8 *oase*, *oose*, *owze*, 7 *oas*, *ose*, *owze*, 7-8 *oaz*, *oaze*, *oze*, *owaze*; 6- *ooze*. [OE. *wāse* wk. fem, cognate with ON. *veisa* wk fem., stagnant pool, puddle, Norw. dial. *veisa* fem., mud, mud-bank. In ME and 16th c. *wose*, rimes with *glose*, *disclose*, *repose*, *suppose*. The regular mod. repi. would be *ose*, *oaze* (āz), as in the 16-18th c. *oas*, *oaze*, *oaz*, *oase*, *ose*, *oze*, *oas*, *owes*, but from 1550 there are spellings which imply (īz), and show assimilation of this word to **OOZE sb** 1, either through contiguity of sense, or through the tendency of OE *wō* to pass through (*wō*, *wō*) to (*wū*, *ū*), as seen in *womb*, *two*, *who*. Besides the distinct forms, there are several ambiguous spellings, so that it has not been attempted to separate the (*ō*) and (*ū*) examples. Forms with initial *w* stop *c.* 1600 (In popular apprehension this is not felt as a different word from **OOZE** 1, the notions of 'moisture' and 'oozy soil' coming into close proximity.) See also the cognate **WAISE** 'mud', from ON.]

1. Wet mud or slime, esp. that in the bed of a river or estuary.

a. *c.* 725 *Corpus Glass* 386 Caenum, wase. *a.* 1000 *Agg. Gloss* in *W. Wulck* 203/45 Caenum i. e. luti nigras, neli luti sub aqua fetidum, i. wase neli fen. *c.* 1050 *Glosses* *ibid* 362/30 Caenum, wase. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C xiii 229 Right as weodes wexen in wose and in donge. *c.* 1400 *Bevyn* 1749 They [ships] been nat 3t I-seled, ne find in þe wos. [vime glose] *c.* 1440 *Prompt Parv* 529/2 Wose, slype of the erthe. *gluten*, *bitumen*. 1555 *Phaer Eneid* II. D j b, I in a slimy lake of mud all night lay hid in wose [vime disclose]. 1557 *Ibid.* v. L iv b, Haughts of Scail wose [vime as I suppose]. 1582 *BATMAN On Barthol* xiii. v 122 He walloweth and wrappeth himselfe first in fenne and wose.

b. *c.* 1547 *SURREY Eneid* II. 172 And lurked in a marishe all the nyght Among the ooze. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Chertus* ix. 23 Being full of mudd and ooze. 1587 *FLEMING Count Holshud* III. 1539/1 Maister Ferdinandus Pons would have raised them with ouze and beach shoueled and cast together. 1590 *WEBBS Trav* (Arb.) 32 That she might have gone vp to the mid leg in oes or mire. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 26 The wgly ooze of the channell. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy* II. ii. 58 We sounded, and found 28 fadome water, blacke ooze. 1604 *CAREW Cornwall* 27 The ose or salt water mudd. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* in iii. 136 Till it be fatted with the Owes, or sand of the Sea. 1653 *H. COGAN tr Pind's Trav.* ix. 29 Having buried him in the owze. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char* ii. ff. 53 Quicksands, Drift, Syrtis Oaz. 1678-1706 *PHILLIPS, Oaz*, a soft slimy Ground, where a Ship cannot conveniently cast Anchor. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.*, Hungary (1685) 89 By the setting of the Ouse or firth brought down by the Danube. 1697 *DRYDEN Purg. Georg.* iv. 623 Unwieldily they wallow first in Ooze, Then in the shady Covert seek Repose. 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 287 With soft Owse and Sand mix'd. 1763 *W. ROBERTS*

Nat Hist Florida 9 The bottom, which is sandy, mixed in many places with ooze, is excellent for anchorage. 1774 T. West *Antiq Furness* p. xix. Manuring their land with sea-sand, or rather ooze. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II 306 The strip of ooze between the granite mountains of Egypt. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr in Yrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 33 The sheet of black and fetid ooze that sends forth a surface-scum of brown tint and sickening odour. *fig. c 1440 Jacob's Well* 174 To castyn oute your wose of synne. 1602 MARSTON *Antono's Rev* iv Wks 1856 I. 128 The very ooze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem* (1641) 189 Entangled by the reeds and ooze of earthly vanities. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser 1 (1873) 332 Fishing a manuscript out of the ooze of oblivion.

b. A stretch or extent of mud; a mud-bank; a marsh or fen, a piece of soft boggy ground. *c 1500 Piers of Fulham* 267 in Harl. E. P. II. 11 Therefore know I non so redy arrayayle, As ys the redd clyfe in the wanne wose [prime suppose]. 1568 GRINDAL *Let.* to *Abp Parker* Wks (1843) 294 By reason of the evilair of the marshes and ooze there, I sick both of quartan and tetan agues. 1587 FLYNNING *Contm. Holmsheds III* 127/1 Twelve pirates were hanged at Whapping, in the ooze beside London. 1598 in *MS Map* in Royal MS 18 D III (Lord Burghley's Atlas) ff. 63 [The Sand and Ooze, now Kilnsey Flats, in the Humber Mouth, is denominated] 'a flat and wose'. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xix. iv (1872) VIII. 154 There are thickets, intricacies, runlets, boggy ooze.

2. Ocean-sounding. White or grey calcareous matter, largely composed of remains of Foraminifera, covering vast tracts of the ocean-floor. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* (Low) xiv. § 609 The ooze of the deep sea. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 9 The nearest approach which we have at the present day to chalk is probably to be found in the deposit called 'ooze'. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. 1 2 On the morning of the 16th we sounded in 2,575 fathoms with a bottom of reddish ooze containing many foraminifera.

3. Comb. ooze-bank, a mud-bank in a tidal river, or by the shore.

1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 40 [We watched the ducks and geese] from behind an ooze bank.

Ooze (*ūz*), *sb* 3. *Obs. or rare.* Forms: (5) *woose*, 6 *ouse*, *oase*, 7 *ose*, 8 *ouze*, 8- *ooze*. [app. repr. a ME. **wōse* (of which the northern form *woase*, *woyse* 'alga' is in *Cath Angl.*) For the earlier history and origin, see *WASE*. Like *OOZE sb. 2*, this also has been levelled under the same spelling and pronunciation as *OOZE sb. 1*] Sea-weed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 343 Weedes of the sea cauled reites or ouse. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i iv *Hande crafts* 367 Som make their roofs with feam, or reeds, or rushes, And some with hides, with oase, with boughs, and bushes. 1645 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1122 Great quantitie of Oze, that grows vpon the Rockes of the Sea. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ouse*, a sort of myr Sedge. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geog. Ess* (1803) III. 559 Near the coast great quantities of sea-weed, or ooze are collected. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x 120 With pannier-loads of sea ooze to manure their little fields. [This may belong to *OOZE 2*]

† b. The moss which forms peat bogs. *Obs.* 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 245 Which Fuel was no other, than the muddy Oze growing in the Marshes of Holland, hardened by the Sun, and cut out into Turf.

Ooze (*ūz*), *v. 1* Forms: 4-5 *woose*, 5 *ouse*, (6) *oyse*, 5-7 *wooze*, 7-8 *ouze*, 8 *ouze*, 7- *ooze*. [ME. *wōse-n*, f. *wōse*, *OOZE sb. 1*, 2. The OE. verb was *wōsan* (—**wōsjan*) with unlaut: see *WEES*.]

1. *intr.* Of moisture: To pass slowly or in small quantities through the pores of a body, to make way gradually through small openings or interstices, to exude, to percolate.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv xi (Tollem MS). It woseþ and sweteþ oute of blood. *c 1400 Pallad* on *Hush* ix 116 To thynd hond wol spryngþ or sprynges ose [i. *atere*]. 1468 DUNY *Closest Open* (1677) 146 Ty it very close, that nothing may ouse out. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat* Ius 900 Lest the rain-water should soak and woose into their Hives. 1697 DAVEN *Verg Georg* III 730 A War'rish Humour swell'd and ooze'd agen. 1746 SWIFT *Gulliver* II viii, I saw the water ooze in at several crannies. 1733 CHEVRE *Eng. Malady* II. 1 § 5 (1734) 121 The Solids will suffer this thin and acrid Serum to ooze through their Substances. 1799 *Med Frut* II 355 The spring ooze out of a rock. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* 1 107 The water ooze'd through the gold, and stood like dew upon the surface. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect* Sc. 1 § 18 (1873) 12 When a crack takes place in ice, the water ooze's up.

b. With advb. object: To ooze its way. *a 1849 Fox Tales* Ser. 1 *Gold Eng Wks*. 1856 II 77 A scarcely perceptible creek, oozing its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime.

c. Of a substance. To exude moisture. Also *fig.* 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clixvii (MS Bodl.) ff. 233/1 þe tree þat sweteþ and woosþ this hyst Libanus. 1543 FITZGER. *Hush* § 111 The fetelockes. wyl swel in wynter tyne, and oyse of water. 1783 BROOKE *Conrade Poems* (1810) 420/2 He the deadly wound E're long discover'd; for it still ooze'd crimson. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* 1 137 This passion, made His Drum lodge to shake and ooze with sweat. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 150 He then began to bloat himself, and ooze all over with the fat affectionate smile That makes the widow lean.

2. *transf* and *fig.* To pass as through pores or minute interstices, and so slowly, gradually, or imperceptibly. a. Of air, wind, gas, light.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Travo*. I 46 The wind oozing through the rat-holes of the old mansion. 1871 *Echo* 13 Dec. The [sewer] gas which now oozes out into private houses. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. ii. 29 The breeze was oozing through the net-work of boughs as through a strainer. 1893

McCarthy *Red Diamonds* III. 198 No gleam of light oozed from its hooded windows.

b. Of internal qualities, private information, etc. Often with *out*, *away*.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, [My valour is certainly going] I... I feel it oozing out (as it were) at the palms of my hands! *ibid.* Upon my conscience, your valour has ooze'd away with a vengeance! 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* —his courage ooze'd. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 147 Rumours began to ooze out. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., As we understand the facts allowed to ooze out.

3. *trans.* To emit or give forth (moisture, etc.) slowly or gradually. Often with *out*. Also *fig.* 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I 63 Salt veynes mulleþ and woseþ oute humours and moisture. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr* (1756) I 314 Ulcers, that he deep and ooze out their Matter thro' winding Passages. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 466 A dry furfuraceous or scaly skin, often ooze'd a calcareous material. 1845 Mrs CARLYLE *Let.* I 337 His doo-skin boots were oozeing out water. 1889 *Pail Mail* G. 16 Oct. 2/5 One can now hardly take up a daily paper that does not ooze Federal Home Rule at every page.

Ooze (*ūz*), *v. 2* *rare* [f. *OOZE sb. 2*] *trans.* To bury or embed in ooze.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iv. 137 The trout, that deep, in winter, ooze'd remains, Up-springs.

Oozelet (*ūzlet*) *nonce-wd* [f. *OOZE sb. 1* or *v. 1* + *-LET*.] A small channel in which water oozes through bog or mud.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xix. iv (1872) VIII. 150 Wild ground, with lakelets, bushes, scrubs, and intricate meandering little runlets and oozelets.

Oozily, **Ooziness**: see after *OOZY*.

Oozing (*ūzin*), *vb. sb.* [f. *OOZE v. 1* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *OOZE*, also *concr.*, that which oozes. Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. ii (Tollem MS). Of swetyng and wosyng [1582 wosing] of chynes and dennes of þe erþe water spryngþ. 1495 *ibid.* xvii cxxx. (W. de W.) 683 Of the pyne appyll tree cometh droppynge and wosyngne whyche is made harde wylt coldenesse, and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum. 1695 tr. Colbatch's *New Lat. Chyrurg.* but out 28 'The oozing out of some little Blood. 1739 LABEYRE *Short Acc. Piers Westminster*. Bridge 50 The coming in of the Water thro' the Pores and Interstices of the Gravel. 1820 J. SCOTT in *Land. Mag.* Jan., Lake natural oozeings from a mind gifted with quick feeling. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xix. iv. 466 Brooklets or muddy oozeings wandering about.

Oozing (*ūzin*), *pp. a.* [f. as prec + *-ING*.] That oozes; exuding moisture, or as moisture.

1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensp.* 334 The Acrimony of the owzing Serum. 1878 J. KIRKWOOD *Serm.* 371 It was only an oozing fountain.

|| **Oozoa** (*ūzōzā*), *sb. pl.* *Zool* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ōōv* = egg + *ōōzā*, pl. of *ōōv* animal.] Carus's term for unicellular animals, as resembling the ova of higher animals; a synonym of *PROTOZOA*.

1881 CLEVELAND *Evolution* 1. 9 Oken appreciated the correspondence between the ovum, the beginning of life in the complex animal, and the 'oozoa' or simplest forms of animals. Hence *Oozoa* an, a member of the *Oozoa*.

Oozy (*ūzi*), *a.* Also 4-5 *woose*, 6 *woosye*, 7-8 *ouzy*, in branch II, *oasie*, *oasie*, *oasy*. [In branch I, OE. *wōsyz*, f. *wōs* juice, *OOZE sb. 1*; in branch II, late ME. *wosie*, f. *wose* mud, *OOZE sb. 2*; in III a later formation related to *OOZE v. 1*]

† 1. Full of moisture, juicy. (Only OE.) *c 1000 Sax. Leechb.* I 270 Deos wyrt ys wel wosiz.

II. Related to *OOZE sb. 2*, mud.

2. Of water. Charged with ooze or mud; muddy.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii v. (MS Bodl.) ff. 129/1 The Ryuer Gion cometh oute of Paradise. it is troubylye erþy slmy and wosie. 1782 W. GILPIN *Observ.* 172 (1789) 53 It's waters now became oozy, and discoloured. 1791 Cowper *ibid.* II 1075 Xanthus deep-dimp'd rolls his oozy tide. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pan* I. 1 172 A brook... oozy and foul, half choked with grass.

3. Composed of or resembling ooze, having the consistency of wet mud or slime. Of a sea-bottom: Consisting of ooze or fine mud.

1563 GOLDING *Cesar* (1565) 123 b, Ryding at anchor in a woosye and open shore. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 639 Oazy mud in the botome. 1645 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II viii. ii § 2 1367 Great flats of Ozie Quagmires. 1669 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 124 And bid the weltring waves their oozy channel keep. 1688 Sir R. REDDING 13 Oct. in *Boate's Nat. Hist. Ir.* (1726) 189 The bottoms, part sandy, part stony, and part oozy, and of a black clay. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 802 The Lands in that Tract... are still very oozy and tender. 1730 WRIGLESWORTH *Log Bk of the Lyell* 2 June, Anchored in 17 Fath in Oazy Ground. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 71 Your first soundings will be about 80 fathom oozy ground. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 298 These birds... frequent sea-shores, and the muddy and oozy margins of large rivers. 1854 BADHAM *Habent*. 42 An oozy bottom does best for flat fish, such as soles, turbot, and plaice. 1890 H. H. JOHNSTON in *Nature* 13 Nov. 45 All the oozy water-meadows are planted with rice.

fig. c 1440 Jacob's Well 68 3oure body gaderyth eue're more wose of synne, þe-fore 3oure body is a foul wose pytt. 1617 HIERON *Wks* (1600) II 225 The best of Gods children are now and then to bee dashed [= to be dashed] as they traueil thorow this ooze and muddy world. 1879 J. COOK *Marriage* 14 Any oozy region where the mere sediment of discussion settles.

b. Of a sound. Resembling that of something falling heavily on ooze.

1844 DICKENS *Mart Chua*. xiii, It fell with an oozy, slushy sound among the grass.

III. Related to *OOZE v. 1*

4. Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture.

1714 GAY *Troia* III. 197 The oozy Oyster. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Fistula*, a hollow oozy Ulcer in the Posteriors. 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 543 The seer Baska on the breezy shore His oozy limbs. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 219 We climbed the oozy stairs Into an old courtyard. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & Il* *Frms.* I 102 The floor of the dungeon oozy with wet. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 20 Thrushes, which To feast on morsels oozy rich, Cracked poor snails' curling niche.

b. Slimy or damp: said of seaweed.

(Perhaps with some reference to *OOZE sb. 2*.) 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 128 Oozy wreath And dismal seaweed crown her. 1762-3 FALCONER *Shyloo* III 661 By oozy tangles grappled fast. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* III, The oozy woods [forest of seaweeds] which wear The sapless foliage of the ocean.

Hence **Oozily** *adv.*, **Ooziness**.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt* xix 706 Water-furrows made to drain the oozeiness of the Earth. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb* II ix, A salt and bitter oozeiness. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi 15 Hands to the winds above torches oozyly swinging.

Op, ME variant of UP *adv.*, *prep.*, and *prefix*.

Op, a colloquial abbreviation of OPTIME, q. v.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 426 Aspirant Senior Ops' and embryo Wranglers. 1894 *Ch. Times* 26 Jan. 84 A pleasure which he would not have exchanged for a place among the Senior Ops.

Op-, the form of the L. prefix OB- before p, as *opposite*, *oppose*, *oppress*, *oppress*. (Only one p is pronounced in Eng.)

Opacac, obs form of OPAQUE.

Opacate (*opə'kæt*), *v. rare*. [f. ppl stem of L. *opacare*, f. *opac-us* OPAQUE. see -ATE § 5] *trans.* To render opaque, to dim.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii 308 A whiteness which did... opacate (as some speak) the inside of the Glass. a 1691 — *Hist. Astr.* xx. (1692) 196 The Air is sometimes more dark, and as it were, muddy, being clogg'd and opacated with terrestrial Streams. 1890 H. FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 20 Eyes... dimmed and opacated by the effects of dissipation.

† **Opacious**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *opac-us* + -IOUS] = OPAOUS.

1624 *Plea for King* 4 The opacious body of the earth. a 1672 STERRY *Appear God to Man* Wks (1710) 150 Here nothing is opacious, or shady to keep out the Light. 1713 A. COLLIER *Claus Unv* h. 23 Is the moon, a luminous thing? No; but a dark or opacious body.

Opacite (*opə'saɪt*) *Min.* [mod. (1872) f. L. *opac-us* OPAQUE + -ITE¹] (See *quots*)

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 166 Opacite is the term applied to perfectly opaque, black, amorphous, microscopic granules, patches, or scales. 1882 *Dana's Min.* App. II 42 *Opacite*, a name proposed by Vogelsang for the black opaque scales or grains, which cannot be identified with magnetite, menaccanite, or any other mineral.

Opacity (*opə'sɪtɪ*). [a F. *opacité* (15-16th c. in Hatz. -Darm.), ad L. *opacitās*, f. *opac-us* OPAQUE.] The quality or fact of being opaque; opaqueness.

1. The state of being in shadow; darkness, dimness, obscurity; also, an instance of this.

1611 Cotgr. *Opacitē*, opacitē, opacitē, opacitē, opacitē [etc.]. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. (1686) 263 Others ascribe these causes to the graduality of Opacity and Light. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 103 Artificial Opacities... to amplify thy sight, and dispel Opacity. a 1763 STENSTON *Ess* (1806) 3 He renders the opacity of the other more discernible. 1807 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I 358 When the soul emerges from the opacities of this mortal life. 1822 G. CHALMERS *Down Econ. Gt. Brit* Pref. 13 The glimmering of the faintest dawn is more invigorating than the gloom of total opacity.

b. The condition of not reflecting light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* II xxi. 402 Opacity [in one sense] signifies want of transparency; in the latter, that no light comes from the body. 1865 TYNDALE *Mountaineer*. ix. 75 It was most interesting to observe tree after tree losing its opacity and suddenly robing itself in glory.

2. The quality or condition of being impervious to light; opposed to transparency or translucency.

1634 PRACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* III. 139 As Crystall, Ice, &c. by reason of their perspicuitie... so are Quicksilver, Silver, Lead, Steele, Iron, Tin, and the like, by reason of their opacity. 1768 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 102 An Orb of thick Vaporous Air though it have not so great Opacity, as to terminate the Sight. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 35 Perspicuity or opacity, occasion many differences in stones. 1796 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 9 A lady who had lost the sight of both [eyes], by opacities in the crystalline lenses. 1824 A. Aikin *Man. Min.* Introd. 31 When the passage of light is entirely stopped opacity comes on. 1885 CHAMBER *Frut* II 140/2 The milk-tester which owes its efficiency to the relative opacity of pure milk and milk and water.

b. *transf* Acoustic opacity, imperviousness to waves of sound.

1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 331 Here we had the acoustic opacity of the air. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 510 In the cases of acoustic opacity... if he had simultaneously made observations in an opposite direction, he would have come to a different conclusion.

3. *fig.* a. Darkness or obscurity of meaning.

b. Mental or intellectual dullness; denseness or obtuseness of intellect; *concr.* one in whom this is embodied.

a. 1860 ROLLAND *Crit Venus* II. 497 Sa full thair warkis was of opacite (*ad.* 1884 *pr* opacite).

b. 1640 *Br. Hall Sermon* i. 70m i. 5, Wks. 1837 V. 421 That gloomy and base opacity of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overlclouded, a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*, Wks. 1726 III. 375 No Discourse could penetrate those Opacities of Ignorance. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* *Mirabeau* (1872) V. 202 Natural opacity being so doubly and trebly darkened by accidental difficulty and perversion. 1844 — *Misc.* (1865) IV. 297 The Opacities have been pleased to suppress this election. 1874 LISLE CARR *Yud. Gwynne* I. iv. 111 A light dawned through the thick opacity of his brain.

Opacous (opā'kəs), *a.* Now rare [f. L. *opāc-us* OPAQUE + -OUS] = OPAQUE *a.*

+1. = OPAQUE *i.* Obs.

1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changing* v. iii, What an opacous body had that moon that last chang'd on us! 1657 THORNTON *Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 52 This Garden is thick, opacous, and shady. 1700 Taffy's *Triumph*, Trusting To the dark covert of the opacous night

+b = OPAQUE *i.* Obs.

1712 *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 108 Too much of the Powder makes the Metal black and opacous.

2. = OPAQUE *2.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. i. (1635) 11 The shadows imitate the opacous bodies, whence they arise. 1662 MARRIOTT *tr. Neris Art of Glass* xlii, The glass becomes transparent, and no more opacous. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 36 Occasioned by an Eruption of Smoke, and other opacous Matter. 1814 CARV *Dante* (Chandos Classics) 159 Through which thou saw'st no better, than the mole Doth through opacous membrane. 1868 LOWELL *Under Willows* 201 The sound of human voice Or footfall, Doth in opacous cloud precipitate The consciousness.

Hence **Opacously** *adv.*, opaquely; **Opacousness**, opaqueness.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 208/1 The first Mind, by its opacousness eclipsing their lustre. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 43 Gravity and levity, firmness and fluidity, opacousness, transparency, &c. 1670 E. R. ANIMADO *Glanvill's Ne Plus Ultra* 147 It seemed opacously red as Tent wine.

+ **Opacular**, *a.* Obs. rare-1 [f. L. *opāc-us*, on some mistaken analogy] Somewhat opaque.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xv. Auth. Pref. To free it from any little moles, or specks of opacular matter.

Opah (ō'pā) [See quot. 1750] A rare fish of the North Atlantic (*Lampris guttatus*), of the mackerel family, having a compressed oviform body with long single dorsal and anal fins, conspicuous for its brilliant colour, which varies from green to bright golden with azure reflexions. Also called the King-fish and Moon-fish.

1750 Phil. *Trans.* XLVI. 519 The black Prince, and his Cousin, from Anamaboe on the Coast of Guinea, and Mr Creighton, formerly Governor of Capo Corso Castle, upon seeing this Fish immediately knew it, and said it was common on that Coast. The Natives call it Opah, and the English there call it the King-fish. 1798 T. HENDERWELL *Hist. Scarborough* II. 11 229 The Opah or King-fish is of singular beauty. 1860-4 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 134. 1899 *Divulgee Advertiser* 28 Sept. 7 A magnificent specimen of the rare British fish the opah has been captured in the North Sea. The dimensions are, length 3 feet 7½ inches, width a feet 9½ inches, and weight 88 lbs.

Opake, obs. form of OPAQUE.

Opal (ō'pāl). [ad. L. *opal-us* (Pliny); cf. Gr. *ὀπάλλω*; according to Weigand II. 311, from Skr. *opalā* 'precious stone, gem', the opal having been first brought from India. Cf. F. *opale* (16th c. *opalle* in Littre).]

1. An amorphous form of hydrous silica, somewhat resembling quartz, but in certain species exhibiting a delicate play of colour, these when cut are valuable as gems.

Many varieties have specific names: common *opal*, of milk-white or bluish colour, with reflexion of green, yellow, and red; *black opal*, see quot. 1884; *fire* or *sun opal*, *harlequin*, *precious*, or *noble opal*, see quot. 1874; *semi-opal*, *wood-opal*, *opalquer* varieties. See also CACHOLONA, GEYSERITE, GIRASOL, HYALITE, HYDROPHANE, JASP OPAL, MENILITE. Among the fancies formerly associated with the opal was, that when carried on the person wrapped in a bay-leaf it conferred invisibility.

1398 LREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxii (MS. Bodl.) If 1797/1 Optalus hatte Opalis also and is a stone distinguished with colours of diuers pacious stones. . herein is be firei colore of be Carbuncle, be schynynge purpur of Amatistus, be brist grene colore of the Smaragdus, and as colore schynep herein wip a manere diuersite. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 *Oppahus* is a stone in colour like to verie many, and those cleane contrarie gama. 1598 FLORIO, *Opalo*, a diuers coloured precious stone called an Opale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 614 In the Opal you shal see the burning fire of the Carbuncle or Ruby, the glorious purple of the Amethyst, the greene sea of the Emeisad, and all glittering together. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. v. i. I had No medicine, sir, to go invisible nor an opal Wrapped in bay-leaf, in my left fist, to charm their eyes with. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. (1695) 313 To this, perhaps, will be said, has not an Opall, or the infusion of *Lignum Nephriticum*, two Colours at the same time? 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 156 Thick thro' the whitening Opal play thy Beams. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* I. ii. 1 § 14 Every one knows how capriciously the colours of a fine opal vary from day to day, and how rare the lights are which bring them fully out. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xvi, A really fine opal, coquetting with the lights of every gem; it shot succinct red flashes, and green, and yellow. . it was veined with lightning hues, and at times it slept in a milky cloud, innocent of fire, quite maidenlike. 1874 H. M. WESTROFF *Man. Prec. Stones* 38 The noble or precious opal. . exhibits a rich play of prismatic colours,

which flash from minute fissures apparently striated with microscopic lines. This variety is called the Harlequin opal. 1861 Fire Opal is a rich hyacinth-red variety of opal, from Mexico. It is also called Girasol and Sun opal. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 777/2 The so-called 'black opals' consist of this matrix (of dark brown ironstone) penetrated in all directions by veins and spots of opal, forming a mixture sometimes known as 'root of opal'.

b. *fig.* in reference to its various and changing colours.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 306 When we see Aurora passing gay, With Opals paint the Ceiling of Cathay. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 77 The Tailor make thy doublet of changeable Taffata, for thy minde is a very Opall.

2. A commercial appellation of semi-translucent white glass; = OPALINE *sb.* 2.

1889 *Adv.*, Photographic Views, Medallions, Etchings and Opals. 1891 W. J. DAWSON *Redempt. E. Strahan* iii. 49 Her work was to paint flowers and little landscapes on opal.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adv.* Of or resembling the opal or that of the opal, opalescent.

a. 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26 Now an opal new Bepaints heaven's crystal. 1840 Aurora with her opal light Night's horrors checketh, putting stars to flight. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1049 Part off th' Empyrean Heav'n. With Opal Towers and Battlements adorn'd Of living Sapphire. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 307 A kind of opal color is produced. 1817 CAMPBELL *Reveries* 187 When the opal morn first flushed the sky. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Civ. Sc. L.* 149/1 It should present an opal appearance. 4. *Comb.* as *opal-coloured*, *-globed*, *-hued*, *-like*, *tinted* adjs., *opal-agate* (see quot.); *opal blue*, a carefully prepared spirit-blue; *opal glass*, (a) = OPALINE *sb.* 2; (b) glass iridescent like the opal; *opal-jasper* = JASP-OPAL, *opal plate*, a plate of opal glass on which a photograph is taken.

1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.* **Opal-agate*, opal, with an agate-like structure, showing bands of different colours. 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jnl.* 445 The hydrochloride is known as *opal blue. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 211 *Babylon* 210 Th' *Opal-colour'd Morn. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 55 The opal-coloured days. 1885 **Opal-glass* (see OPALOTYPE). 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulkt.* III. 104 For a good negative illuminator, a duplex or other *opal-globed lamp will not be far to seek. 1882 OUIDA *Maenima* 110 An *op'it hued light on land, and sky and sea. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.* **Opal-jasper*, common opal with the color of yellow jasper. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 1 Ark 495 Still (*opal-like) some changeable is seen.

Opaled (ō'pāld), *pp. a.* 1. rare. [f. OPAL + -ED 2.] Made iridescent like an opal.

a. 1849 *Poe. Al. Aarnaf* i. iii, A wreath that twined each starry form around, And all the opal'd air in colour bound.

Opalesce (ō'pālēs), *v.* [f. OPAL + -ESCE, repr. L. *-escere* in *albesce*, etc.] see OPALESCENT *i.* *intr.* To exhibit a play of colours or iridescence like that of the opal.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 440 Nitrate of mercury is a very delicate test of the presence of hyposulphurous acid. . when only one hundred-thousandth is present, it opalesces on a few minutes standing.

Opalescence (ō'pālēs'ens), [f. as next + -ENCE] The quality of being opalescent; a play of various colours as in the opal; milky iridescence.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 256 Some minerals, when held in particular directions, reflect from single spots in their interior a coloured shining lustre, and this is what is understood by opalescence. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 647 A persistent opalescence of the urine. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* 55 Not only liquids and solids exhibit this phenomenon of opalescence.

Opalescent (ō'pālēs'sent), *a.* [f. OPAL + -ESCENT.] Exhibiting a play of various colours like that of the opal; having a milky iridescence.

1813 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) Vocab. 488 *Opalescent*, transmitting variously coloured light combined with a milky cloudiness, as in the siliceous stone called opal. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* I. i. vii § 15 Titian hardly ever paints sunshine, but a certain opalescent twilight which has as much of human emotion as of imitative truth in it. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 33 The beautiful labradorite, or opalescent feldspar. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 385/1 The opalescent effects manifested by specimens of glass after being long buried underground.

Opalesque (ō'pālēs'sk), *a.* [f. OPAL + -ESQUE] Opal-like in colour or iridescence; opalescent.

1877 *Jrnl. June* 108 The opalesque colour, and the pearly lightening up of the jewelled dress. . are magical in effect. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* I. iii. 190 A fairy pool of water lies, fluent and opalesque, under an amber slab. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxxi, [The hills] are on the contrary of a pale opalesque blue and white.

Opaline (ō'pālīn, -īn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. OPAL + -INE, after *adamantine*, *amethystine*, *crystalline*, etc. Cf. F. *opalin* (1801 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Having the colour or iridescence of an opal; opalescent.

1784 Cook's 3rd *Voy.* iii. xiii. II. 257 Assuming various tints of blue, from a pale sapphire, to a deep violet colour; which were frequently mixed with a ruby, or opaline redness. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 283 *Opaline*, a bluish white reflecting the prismatic colours. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* 626 By boiling, they lose their transparency, and acquire an opaque opaline tint. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Song for Venice*, Now shall Venezia shine in waters opaline.

B. *sb.* 1. 'A term sometimes applied to a variety of yellow chalcedony which presents an opaline semi-opacity' (Westropp).

1861 C. W. KING *Antique Gems* i. 8 When the stone [Chalcedony] has a bright tinge of yellow, it is named the Opaline. 1874 WESTROFF *Gems* 43.

2. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredient; also called *milk-glass*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1561/1

3. An opaline colour, surface, or expanse.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiii. 88 When he saw the sexless Attis by the sea's level opaline. 1893 MRS. C. PRARD *Ont. law & Lawmaker* II. v. 33 In some places the pool was covered with a strange opaline.

Opalish (ō'pālīsh), *a.* rare. [f. OPAL + -ISH 1] Somewhat like opal in colour.

1805 Phil. *Trans.* XCV. 336 The last portion of edulcorating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue.

Opalize (ō'pālīz), *v.* [f. OPAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To exhibit a play of colours like the opal; to opalesce.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 580 A coal. . in which crimson, green, blue, and yellow, perfectly opalise or interchange; so that the substance has more splendour than even the noble opal.

2. *trans.* To make iridescent like an opal. Chiefly in *Opalised ppl. a.*, converted into opal, made opaline or opalescent.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 159 The beautiful opalised kind of felspar, called Labrador stone. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 99 Either not at all or only very slightly opalised by caustic ammonia. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Opalised wood*, petrified by silica, and acquiring a structure resembling common opal.

Opaloid (ō'pālōid), *a.* [f. OPAL + -OID] Resembling an opal in appearance; having a milky translucence.

1882 *Dredge's Electr. Illum.* I. 643 Each lamp being enclosed within a ground [glass] or opaloid shade.

Opalotype. [f. L. *opal-us* OPAL + TYPE] A positive photograph on opal glass. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Spott's Workshop Appliances* 294 Opalotype pictures. Opalotypes by the wet process. It is only necessary to use opal glass instead of patent plate.

Opān, obs. form of UPON.

Opaque (ō'pāk), *a.* (sb.) Forms: 5-9 opaque, (7) opake, 7-8 opaco, 8 opasac, 7- opaque. [ad. L. *opāc-us* shaded, darkened, dark, whence also It., Sp., Pg. *opaco*, F. *opaque* (c. 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), hence the current Eng. spelling, which is rare before the 19th c.]

+1. Lying in shadow; not illuminated, darkened, obscure. Obs.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 262 They hongre hem vp in place opake and drie. 1647 H. MORR *Poems* 53 The Nights nimble net That doth encompass every opake ball, That swims in liquid air. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 37 The Opake and obscure parts were perfectly inconceivable. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 The light of the sun was somewhat opake, by the shadows, as if two or three digits were eclipsed.

b. Of a body or surface: Not reflecting or emitting light; not shining or lustrous, dull, dark.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 11 The planets are all opake, or dark bodies. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 293 It has an opake colour, interspersed with yellowish spots. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Opaque*, a surface which does not reflect the light at all. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 154 Thou, in our astronomy An opaker star. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxxvii, An opaque, solid green—unlike sealing-wax.

2. Impermeable to light, not transmitting light, not transparent, hence, impenetrable to sight.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 168 If you would have this masse not to be transparent but opac. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 103 These Luminous and Opake Bodies (I mean the Stars and Planets). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 619 Whence no way round Shadow from body opaque can fall. 1697 J. FETTER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 678 Its Leaves are stiff and opake (i. e.) not to be seen through. 1797 A. MORTON *On Apparitions* 26 They are habitable bodies, solid, opac as this earth. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* vii. 19 Exposed to the air these crystals became opaque. 1861 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 314 The lens having the advantage of thick and opaque jungle. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 21 It is the frequency of the reflexions at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders foam opaque.

b. *transf.* Not transmitting heat, sound, etc.

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* viii. (ed. 2) 205 Extremely opaque to radiant heat.

3. *fig.* a. Hard to understand or make out; not clear, lucid, or distinct; obscure.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Auth. Pref. To darken your hypothesis by placing a number of tall, opake words. . betwixt your own and your readers' conception. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 242 An opake expression, upon which they are utterly unable to throw a single ray of light. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 94 Whoever wishes may consult the opaque but authentic Commons Journals.

b. Impervious to reason, unintelligent, dense, obtuse, dull.

1755 *YOUNG Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 260 We have in abundance lunar great men. Men in themselves opaque, who borrow beams from their circumstances, or situation.

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* I. A fund of purblind obduracy, of opaque funkyness grown truculent and transcendent. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III. 227 Too opaque to understand her husband's jeers.

4. *Comb.*, as *opaque-souled* *adj.*

1793 BURNS *Let. to Anstr.* 26 Apr., If any opaque-souled lubber of mankind complain,

B sb. a. Something opaque; a medium or space through which light cannot pass. Also fig. 1744 *Young Nt Th* 1 43 Thro' this opaque of nature, and of soul, This double night, transmit one pitying ray, To lighten, and to cheer. 1814 *SOUTHERY Roderick* xxi. 429, I watch'd And deem'd the deep opaque would blot her beams. 1822 *W. TENNANT Thane of Fife* 10 That arrowed through th' opaque their forks fire. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher* xxxvi, The light began to penetrate the dim opaque of his understanding.

b A shade for the eyes.

1900 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Jan. 1/2 Mr B., who has suffered by a lamp explosion, appeared with an opaque stuck over his forehead for the protection of his eyes from the rays of electric light.

Opaque, *v* [f. OPAQUE *a*: cf. L. *opacare* to OPAQUE] *trans.* To render opaque.

1880 *S. LANIER Poems, Crystal* 23 Not one but winks His ray, opaqued with intermittent mist. 1888 *Sci. Amer* LIX 235/3 The most practical way of opaquing the back-grounds on negatives of furniture.

Opaquely (op² kl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an opaque manner, so as to be opaque.

1746 *BADCOCK in Phil Trans* XLIV 101 'Tis opaquely of a clear White. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt v* 1 (1872) II 58 Raised into a kind of cloudy narcotic Olympus, and opaquely superior to the ills of life. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42 362 Glass opaquely steamed with youthful breath.

Opaqueness (op² knes) [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being opaque; opacity.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. i. 1. xxxi, The Earths opakeness enemie to Light. 1742 *H. BAKER Microsc.* 1 xiii 53 The Transparency or Opakeness of an Object. 1855 *tr. Labarte's Arts Mnd. Ages* iv. 159 Giving complete opakeness to the colours. 1893 *Columbus (C) Disp* 12 Jan, We are often the victims of our own opaqueness or prejudice. 1897 *HUGHES Medit. Fear* 11 44 [It] gives rise to a general and increasing opaqueness.

Opard, obs. f. UPWARD. **Opassom**, obs. f. OPOSSUM. **Opbigge**, **Opbraird**, etc. see UP-

Ope (ōp), *a* and *sb.* [Reduced from *open*, the *n* being dropped as in *p*ples.: cf. *awake* for *awaken*, *wool* for *woolens*, etc.]

A *adj.* = *OPEN a.* in various senses (Only *pred.* or after the *sb*) Now *arch.* and *poet.*

1250 *Owl & Night*, 1268 *For* swikedom haved schome and hete, 3if hit is ope and under-3ete. 1290 *S. Eng Leg* 1 26/66 Heleide ope him þis bok. 1295 *LYND De Gint. Pilgr.* 4847 The large wunde vp-on my syde Al hope, I geue hem to refut. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Th. Denim*, I hou heavens kundom didst set ope. 1595 *SHAKS John* ii. 1. 449 The mouth of passage shall we fling wide ope. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 1 180 To keep ope their drowsie slumbering eyes. 1820 *KRATZ Ode to Psyche* 66 A casement ope at night, To let the warm Love in! 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt. cap* 211 With both eyes wide ope.

B *sb.* [cf. *OPEN sb.*]

†1. = *OPEN sb.* 2, *OPENING vbl. sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1611 *W. SCLATER Key* (1629) 293 What an ope I should give to adversaries. 1627 = *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 167 Its fearful when God... intercludes all possibility or ope for returne out of error.

2. = *OPEN sb.* 1, *OPENING vbl. sb.* 2. *a. Arch.* 1845 *PETRIE Round Towers* 171 371 Pointed ope, played reveals. 1878 *McVITTIE Ch. Ch. Cathedral* 59 The central ope of each triplet having a trefoiled head.

b local (See quot. 1880) 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX 320/1 At the street corner, where the name of the street is usually wanted, you find Charles' Ope, Chapel street. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Ope*, a narrow covered passage between two houses; an opening. 1893 *Q. [Couch] Delect. Ducky* 227 Her window yonder, over the ope.

Ope (ōp), *v.* [Reduced from *OPEN v* after *prec*] = *OPEN v.* in various senses. (Chiefly, and since 17th c. exclusively, *poet.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 18 Take þe hennys & skalde hem & ope hem. 1572 *TUSSEY Husd* (1878) 210 Which ope his doore to rich and poore. 1577 *WHETSTONE Rememur Life Gasconne* xii, The windowes of my muse, then straight I ope. 1607 *SHAKS. Tymar* v. 14 47 Set but thy foot Against our rampyrd gates, and they shall ope. 1620 = *Temp.* 1. 11 37 The how's now come The very minute hyds thee ope thine ear. 1644 *WOOD Life Jan* (O. H. S.) II 4 Going to his study doore and opening it. 1741-2 *GRAY Agriq* 451 Oped his young eye to bear the blaze of greatness. 1807 *CRABBE Par Reg.* 1 66a He ope his ample jaws, And lets a frog leap down, to gam applause. 1849 *WHITTIER Leg. St. Mark* 80 Lord, ope their eyes that they may see!

Ope = *HOOP sb.* 2, bullfinch; cf. *OLPH* 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst Agric.* (1682) 266 Kill the Ope or Bull finches that feed on the buds of Fruit-trees.

Ope, obs. f. *HOPE*; *UP*, *UPON prep.*

[**Opagha**, a misreading or misprint for *quagha*, QUAGGA

1776 *MASSON in Phil Trans* LXVI. 297. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* VI 713/1; etc.]

Ope-head: see *OPENHEAD*, quot. 1297.

Opeidoscope (ōp² idōskōp). [f. Gr. *ōp*, *ōp*-voice + *ēdo*-s form, image + -SCOPE.] An instrument invented by Prof. A. E. Dolbear (West Virginia), consisting of a tube closed at one end by a tense membrane, having attached to its centre a small mirror, to show the musical vibration caused by speaking or singing at the open end.

1873 A. E. DOLBEAR in *Prescott Sp. Telephone* (1879) 262 While engaged in making a manometric flame capsule, I invented the opeidoscope.

†**Ope-land**. *local. Obs.* [f. *OPF a.* + *LAND*.] *lit.* Open ground: see quot.

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1674 *RAY S & E C. Words* 74 *Ope lande*, ground plowed up every year, ground that is loose or open, *Suff.* 1726 *Dict. Rust* (ed. 3), *Hook-Land*, or *Ope land*, Land ploughed and sowed every Year.

Opelet (ōp² plet). [f. *OPF a.* + -LET] A name of a sea-anemone, *Anemonia sulcata*, so called because the tentacles cannot be retracted.

1860 *Gosse Actinologia Britannica* 162 The English name (Opelet) I have formed for it... alludes to the habitually open condition of the disk. *Ibid.* 165 No very special care is required to maintain the health and vigour of the Opelet in captivity.

†**Opepy**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *OPF a.* + -LY 2.] = *OPENLY adv.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 853 Hit is alre wnder mest, þat þu darst lise so opeliche. 1290 *Gen & Ex* 253 Do bad þis king al opeliche. Eueric knape child of ðat kin, ben a-non don ðe fiod wēn-ing. 1260 *Paston Lett* I 511 He seyde opepy to the prior, hering myche folk in the church.

Open (ōp² p'n), *sb.* [Partly *vbl. sb.* f. *OPEN v.*; partly ellipt. use of *OPEN a.*]

1. = *OPENING vbl. sb.* 2; an aperture

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1065 The fyr brak in at all opynyns about. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 Þe Opyn of y^e hede, *calvaria*. 1686 *BURNET Lett. Trav. Switzerland*, etc. iv (1750) 233 At the top there is an Open left of thirty Foot in Diameter. 1726 *LEONARD tr. Alberti's Archit* II 41/1 The height of the Open of that door is divided into three parts. 1782 *A. MONRO Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 66 The unossified part of the cranium [in] new-born children, called by the vulgar the open of the head. 1885 *Mrs C. PRAED Head Station* 21 Other dusky forms... sprawled on red blankets at the open of their gunyahs.

b The mouth or estuary of a river. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4553/3 The Dunwich gave Chace to a French Privateer. In the open of Humber, and took her, and brought her into the River.

c *local*. (Lincolnsh.) A gap in the sand dunes through which a road passes to the shore. *Mod. We drove through Theddlethorpe Open [or Opening].* *D. Manning.* (See quot.)

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Opens*, large caverns.

2. = *OPENING vbl. sb.* 5

1711 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* (1737) III 293 The poor shadow of an adversary has said as little for his cause as can be imagin'd, and given as many opens and advantages as could be desir'd. 1759 *Mrs. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II 230 Perhaps this may leave an open to sarcasm. 1866 *TROLOPE Claverings* xxx, Down he went, and not finding a good ope for a hazard, again waxed himself to the cushion.

II. *sb* use of *OPEN a.*

†3. *Open*, unconcealed, or plainly seen condition. *Phr. in open*, (*a*) in public, openly; (*b*) clearly, plainly; *into open*, into public view, etc. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xiv. 17 These whom in opene men mysten not wishpen. 1388 = (Purvey) *Luke* viii. 17 Nether hid thing, which schal not be known, and come in to open. 1390 *Gower Conf* I 62 He seeth in open, fy l to Sinne, And in secrete there is no vice Of which that he nis a Norrice. 1430-40 *LYND Bochas* i. vi (1554) 9 Their piteous fate in open to expresse. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 405 The Lady Anne... This day was view'd in open as his Queene. 1646 *Br. MAXWELL Burd. Issach in Phoenix* (1708) II 285 You shall have them anon in open containing Sovereign Authority.

4. *a. The open*, the open space. (*a*) The part of the country not fenced or enclosed; (*b*) Clear space; ground without buildings, trees, or other 'cover'; (*c*) The open water, in sea or river; (*d*) The open air.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iii. 65 Presently from each side the river came arrows whereat we returned to get the open. We seised on all their canoes, and moored them in the midst of the open. 1732 *POPE Ess Man* 10 Try what the open, what the covert yield. 1858 *KINGSLEY My Hunting Song in Andromeda*, etc. 128 One more fence and we're out on the open. 1859 *LAWRENCE Sward & Gown* v. 53 [The clergyman] had never had the satisfaction of a 'shot in the open' at that stout hearted sinner. 1875 *WOLSELEY in Bedford Sailer's Pocket Bk* vii. (ed. 2) 248 In tropical climates it is pleasant at night to bivouac in the open. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb. The soldier is taught how to attack in the open. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 The *Prude* beat in the open the schooner... both being reefed down. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. 5/3 A quantity of ripe raspberries grown in the open.

b An open or clear space

1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I 193 He was astonished to see so extensive an open in the midst of a populous city.

5. *Stock Exchange*. The open market.

1898 *Daily News* 9 May 2/3 In the open, bar gold remained in strong demand for America at about 77s 9½d. per ounce.

6. *Comb.*, as *open-grown adj.*, grown in the open air or ground.

1894 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Open-grown rhubarb costs 4d. the bundle.

Open (ōp² p'n), *a. (adv.)* Forms: 1- open; also 3 (*Orm.*) *openn*, 4 -in, -ine, -ene, -enne, -one, -oun, (hop(p)ynne), 4-5 *opun*, -on, 4-6 -yn, -yne; 5 *oppyn*, -om, 6 *oppin*, -en, -en, -on, -on, -on. [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *open* = OS. *opan* (MDu. *Du. open*), OFris. *epin*, OHG *offan* (MHG, *Ger. offen*), ON. *opinn*, *opne*, *opit* (Da. *aaben*, Sw. in comb. *öppen*); not recorded in Gothic, OTeut. type **upano*, **upino*, app. from the root of UP *adv.* In all the langs., the word has the form of a strong pa. pple., as if meaning 'set up', 'put up', but no corresponding

vb. exists. Cf., however, for the sense, the obs. or dial. 'put up the door', 'set up the door' (*Ger. macht die thur auf*), 'the door is up, put it to'. The *o*, orig. short, was lengthened in ME at the end of the stressed syllable, as in *stolen*, *woven*, etc.]

I. *Physical senses.*

1. Of a door, gate, or the like. Not 'put to' the place which it fits, not closed or shut, 'up', set up, standing up, so as to allow free passage through. (Cf. *do up* (Early ME. *up dūn*), *diap*, to put 'up', to open.) Also said of the doorway, gateway, or other passage.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iii. v. § 4 Þonne andydan hie þa duru þe on þa heafte open wes. 971 *Bleth. Hom.* 239 Hie gemetton þas carcernes duru opene. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15536 Þatt heffness sake uss openn be. Hit ure lifes ende. c 1380 *WYCLIF Last Age Ch.* p. xxviii, Every lettre in the abecce may be souned wþ opyn monþ saue in lettre one. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii*, 150 Þer es name entree open in to it. 1477 *Paston Lett* III 122 There are wyndowes blow opyn in the place. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen VI* 158 b, And to set open the fudde gates of these deyses. 1549 *Compt. Scot* vi. 6 Halsal be fundin dede, and his ene appin. 1657 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 407 The Sluces of the Sky were open spread. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. 14, The windows were left open on purpose. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* x. ii, The doorbust open. 1859 *TENNANT Enid* 328 The voice of Enid rang clear thro' the open casement of the Hall, Singing. 1884 *BLACK Fud. Shaks.* xxxiv, The door was open an inch or two.

2. Of a containing space, a house, box, etc.: Having its gate, door, lid, or some part of its enclosing boundary drawn aside or removed so that there is free access to its interior; not shut up.

971 *Bleth. Hom.* 239 Þin carcern open we gemetton. c 1200 *AGS. Gosp.* John 1 51 þe ge seod opene heofonas. 1288 *WYCLIF Rom* iii. 13 The throte of hem is an opyn sepulchre. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi* 122 þai er open at þe sydes and laced togyder with lacez of silke. 1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen. VI.* iv. 11 28 Breake open the Gaoles, and let out the Prisoners. c 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* 45 The granaries were made open, the country being free from rain. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II 422 Hectic fever arises only from the matter of an open ulcer. 1816 *JAS SMITH Panorama Sc & Art* II 318 Keep the open end of the tube immersed. 1859 *JEFFSON Britany* v. 56 A pianoforte lying open, for show, not use. 1882 *OURDA Maramba* I 200 The earth had yawnd open in many places. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Bvg.* IX. 335/2 His head was split open with a blow. 1900 *EVA C. E. LUCKER Gen. Nursing* xi, If it is desired to keep the blister 'open'. *Mod.* Standing beside the open grave, They found the drawer open and its contents strewed about the floor.

b Hence, Free of entrance or admission to all (or to persons specified).

971 *Bleth. Hom.* 61 Se zifra helle bið a open deofum. 1784 *COWPER Lett.* 19 July, When Bedlam was open to the cruel curiosity of holiday rambles. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* iii. 100 Even the house of God was open to the Plague. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The old universities are open to all, without distinction of rank or creed.

3. Of a space. Not shut in or confined, not surrounded by barriers; to which there is free access or passage on all or nearly all sides; unenclosed, unvalled, unconfined. See also *OPEN AIR*.

c 825 *Kent Gloss* in *W. Wolcker 825 Urbs patens*, open burh. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 110 For comon þe folk it wan, wod open & forest. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* x. 38 It es noȝt lang sen þe sepulchre was all open, þat men myȝt kisse it and touche it. *Bot.* þe sowdan has gett make a wall aboute þe grane. c 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 139 b, The people would not assemble in no houses, but in open places. 1611 *BISLE Gen* 1 20 Foule that may fle in the open firmament of heauen. 1622 *Bacon Hen VII*, *Mor. & Hist. Wks* (Bohn) 332 The fields thean being open and champain. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3991/2 The Enemy sent a strong Party into an open Village. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jnrl. Anson's Voy* 20 A vast open Ocean. 1789 *Times* 28 June 4/4 The House is open and airy backwards. 1818 *Jas. MILL Brit India* II. v. 429 He was obliged to abandon the open country, and to depend upon his forts. 1885 *Law Ref.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 918 The footpath ran over an open moor.

b Hence, of a battle: Fought in the open (and not in a fortress or stronghold), and so with full forces.

c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen VI* xxi b, To avoide open ioyning, force to force. *Ibid.* He determined never to fight in open battall with the Englishmen, nor by a field to adventure. 1705 *Prior Ode to Queen* 206 We our forts and lines forsake, To date our British foes to open fight. 1765 *SMOLLETT Hist. Eng.* (1804) V 263 Generally speaking, their parties declined an open engagement. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew* xxx, What men they could afford him, in case of open battle.

4. Not covered over or covered in; having no roof, lid, or other covering; esp. in *open boat*, *open carriage*.

Open crown, a crown without the arched over top (considered in modern heraldry to symbolize sovereignty); a coronet; also, a badge or ornament resembling a coronet.

971 *Bleth. Hom.* 225 Se mycle crown seo is ufan open & unofehrefed. 1535 *COVERDALE Nym.* xix 15 Eury open vessel that hath no lydd nor coueryng is vnclene. 1573-80 *BARRETT A. B.* O 109 Open aboute not covered over. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5898/2 Four Hundred open Boats. 1756 *C. LUCAS Est. Waters* I 125 They let the water stand in a large open basin. 1771 [see *open-top* in 23 a]. 1803 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* IV. 255 The poor fellow and his dumb companion, in an open boat, were left to the mercy of this immense ocean. 1854 *Ld. HOUGHTON in L. & L.* (1892) I. xi 497 A drive in an open carriage and four. 1878 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict* c. 14 § 5 No covered or open swimming-bath when closed may be used for music or dancing. 1882

COSSANS *Heraldry* xvii. (ed. 3) 238 The earliest coins struck by Henry the Seventh bear an open Crown with fleur-de-lis on the rim.

5. Not covered so as to be concealed or protected; bare, exposed.

Beowulf 2271. Hord-wynne fond eald uht sceaða opene standan 2390 Gower *Conf.* II. 260 With open head and foot bare. 2449 Peacock *Repr.* I. xx. 124 Noone women warden thanne . . . kenercheefis, but warden her open heer. 2526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 254 He thus lyenge wyde open, & they gowge ouer hym & bestyrdyng hym. 2604 E. GRIMSTONE'S *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 When any one dyed, they layd him open in a chamber, vntill that all his kinsfolkes and friends were come. 2664 *Everlyn Kal. Flor.* Feb. (1729) 293 Sow Alaternus Seeds in Cases, or open Beds. 2826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 309 Upper Jaws Open, when they are not quite concealed by the upper lip. 2840 *Frat. R. Agric.* Soc. I. iii. 323 They will probably require to be laid open with the knife. 2876 PARCE & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 158 Telegraph lines are . . . 1st. Those in which open, that is overground, wires are employed.

† b. With open face: with uncovered face; hence, confidently, frankly; also, brazenly. *Obs.*

2388 WYCLIF & Cor. III. 18 We that with open [382] schewid, *Valg. reuelata* face seen the glorie of the Lord. 2474 CAXTON *Chesse* 31 We may goon with open face and good conscience. 2650-3 *Le Hais Disert de Pace in Phenex* (1708) II. 38 Men . . . who did with open face, as they say, vent Blasphemies and Impieties. 2761 LLOYD *Ep.* to *Churchill* 11 Critics of old, a mainly liberal race, Approvd or censur'd with an open face

6. Not having the marginal parts drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed, expanded, spread out.

2470 HENRY WALLACE xl. 399 To lat him haiff his Psaltry buk in sycht. He gett a preynt it oppyn befor him bauld. 2513 W. DE WORDS *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* 278 All manner of fowles haunye open claws as a capon. 2549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Helytropium, hes the leyous appyn as lang as the soune is in our hemisper. 2611 BIBLE i *Kings* vi. 32 Caruings of, palme trees, and open flowers. 2827 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 33: With the open sheet in her hand. 2865 TROLOPE *Bellon Est.* II. 15 Having an open letter in his hand.

7. Of a line, texture, etc.: Having apertures or spaces between its parts; containing interstices, gaps, holes, or unoccupied spaces; perforated; porous.

Open order (*Mit.*), a formation in which the individual hairs are three or more yards apart; (*Nasal*), a formation in which the individual shins are more than a cable's length apart. *Open harmony* (*Mus.*), a harmony in which the chords are separated by wide intervals.

2625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Acad.* 12 In Files . . . Open Order is sixe foote between person and person in Ranks to stand or march at Open-Order, is ever twelve foote. 2663 GERBIER *Counsel* 29 A rank of open teeth. 2686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* I. vi. (ed. 3) 250 You had better use Verdegrees because it is more open and disposed for solution by the acids of Vinegar. 2796 *Inst. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 54 Changes of position in open column, are in general movements of previous disposition. 2805 ADM STIRLING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 81 The signal for sailing in open order. 2820 SCORSEBY *Ac. Arctic Reg.* I. 229 *Open ice*, or *sailing-ice*, is where the pieces are so separate as to admit of a ship sailing conveniently among them. 2879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 282 Unless a very open and porous collodion be used. 2880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* IV. § 2 (ed. 6) 234 The aestivation is said to be *Open* or *Indeterminate* when the parts do not come into contact in the bud, so as to cover those within.

8. Of a passage or space. Not occupied by anything that prevents passage or view; free from obstructions, unobstructed, clear. Of a country free from wood, buildings, etc. Of a river, port, etc. . . . Not frozen over, free from ice.

2400 *Destr. Tray* 175 The Streets were . . . of stronge brede, For ymur & are open in be myddis. 2528 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 57 Making open passage by dent of swerde. 2587 GOLDING *De Morney* xiv. 224 He is made to come forth into an open place, where he may have what to see and to behold. 2681 *Land Gas* No. 2587/2 The Empress and her Court will remain till the River be open, so that she may go by Water. 2790 *Steele's Tatler* No. 7 p. 21 The Ice being broke, the Sound is again open for the Ships. 2795 DE FOR *Voy round World* (1840) 379 The country was all open, with very little wood, and no trees. 2829 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxiii. 229 The road is over very rocky land, recently laid open by burning the trees. 2876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) IV. xviii. 157 The besieged must have had the river and the sea open to them during the siege. 2896 SIA R. HUNTER (*title*) The Preservation of Open Spaces and of Footpaths and Other Rights of Way.

b. Of the bodily passages: Not obstructed; esp. of the bowels: Not constipated.

2564 J. HERWOOD *Pier & Epigr.* (1867) 215 When folke be most open, Then go they to stooles that be made most close. 2710 FLOVER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 27 Oil, Butter, and course Bread, and Hony-drinks keep the Body open. 2824 J. BAILLY *Advice to Mothers* x. 24 *Magnesia alba*, a lenient purgative, and keeps the body gently open. 2823-4 *Lancet* (ed. 3) 447 Bowels not open.

9. a. Of the soil. Unbound by frost or heat; loose, permeable. b. Of weather or season. Free from frost, as an open winter, also *Naut.*, free from fog or mist.

2615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1666) 19 In winter open, calme, and moist weather is best. 2647 A. ROSS *Myriad.* Poet. xv. (1675) 376 Sometimes she [the earth] is open, as in the Summer and Spring. 2697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 98 That while the Turf lies open, and unbound, Succeeding Suns may bake the Mellow Ground. 2714 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 2841 II. 523 Hay will certainly be dear unless we have an open winter. 2769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Mb. The weather is said to be clear when it is fair and open. 2821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 107 The meetings shall be held the first open week in or after November.

2884 D. C. MURRAY in *Graphic* Christm. No. 20/2 The weather being fine and open and dry.

10 *Naut.* † a. Looking unobstructedly upon or to; in full view (*obs.*) b. Seen with an opening between; clear, detached. Cf. OPEN v. 8.

2478 BOTORNE *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 110 Insula Sancti Michaelis de Loo jacet anglie oppyn upon villa Loo. *Ind.*, Le forland de Raume oppyn upon Plymouth. 2530 PALSC. 573 Our shyppe wente to wrake open upon Donkyrke. (*Sont deuant Donkyrke*). 2670 NARSONOVICH *Yrnl.* in *Acc. Sea Voy.* I. (1771) 62 When you are at the West-part of this Narrow, you will see three Islands come open, which shew to be steep up Cliffs. 2686 *Land Gas* No. 2124/4 They are to keep the Great Light a little open to the Eastward of the Small One, to avoid their coming ashore upon the Main. 2729 Dr. FOR *Cruiser* x. 1 I found myself open to the northern shore. 2772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 263 As we stood off, the most westerly of the two hills . . . came open off the bluff point, in a N. W. direction. 2858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Until you observe the spire . . . its breadth open of Bradley's head.

11. In various technical uses: a. *Mus.* Of an organ-pipe: Not closed or shut at the top. Of a string: Not stopped by a finger. Hence, of a note, Produced by such a pipe or string, or by the lip of a performer on a wind-instrument without the aid of a slide, key, or piston.

2674 PLAYFORD *Skull Mus.* II. 93 Tune it till it agree in sound with your Treble organ. *Ibid.* 204 The open shake. 2812 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v. 282 *Saxofl. Organ* 20 We call a pipe open, if its upper end or aperture is not shut up. 2856 MRS C. CLARKE *tr. Berghol's Instrument*. 4 Keeping the majority of his strings open. 2880 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 757 Depressing the open note a tone and a semitone. 2888 *Murray's Mag.* III. No. 14 The transition from open to closed tones should not be quite abrupt.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

2826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 341 *Open* Areolets that terminate in the margin of the wing, or that are not surrounded on all sides by nervures.

c. *Bot.* (See quot.)

2875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 93 There are . . . bundles devoid of and bundles containing cambium; the former may be termed closed, the latter open. The open fibro-vascular bundle . . . continues to produce new layers of permanent tissue on both sides of its cambium.

d. Of sounds: Uttered with the mouth open. *Spec.*

Of vowels. Produced with a wider opening of the oral cavity than those called closed; e.g. *open o* and *e* (= *o*, *e*), close *o* and *e* (= *o*, *e*).

2485 in *Kutland Papers* (Camden) 26 My lord Cardinal . . . shall syng with open voice in tymes *Vi. presentem famulum tuum*. 2503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 50 The birdis did with oppyn vocis cry. 2612 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* 618 The Italians have two very different sounds for the two vowels, E and O, which for distinctions sake, they name the one close and the other open. 2709 *Pope's Ess. Crit.* 347 These equal syllables alone require, Tho' off the ear the open vowels true. 2867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 63 Ben Jonson's conception of the French sound [of *a*] must have been open to the English. 2889 B. H. KENNEDY *Rev. Lat. Prim.* 3 The most open sound is *a*, the closest sharp sound is *i*.

e. Of a syllable: Ending in a vowel, as opposed to a closed (*close, shut*) syllable which ends in a consonant.

2872 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 6 An inner syllable is called *open*, if it ends with a vowel, *close* if it ends with a consonant. 2891 LAURA SOAMES *Introduct. Phonetics* 74 The short accented vowels never occur in open syllables. *Moit* A Latin short vowel in an open stressed syllable is long in Romance; e.g. *L. bē-nus*, *It. bē-no*, *Sp. bē-no*, *Eng. bē-nus*. An original short *e*, *i*, *o* in a stressed open syllable became long in ME; e.g. OE, Early ME, *open*, later ME, mod. Eng. *open*. Welsh, unlike modern Teutonic, Romance, and Greek, retains a short stressed vowel in an open syllable, as in *Bā-lā* (distinct from Eng. *Bā-lā*, or *Bāl-ā*).

II. Non-physical senses.

12. Exposed to the mental view, brought to light; patent, evident, plain, clear, easy to understand. Now only in *to lay open*, to lay bare, reveal, explain, 'expose'.

2888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xlxvi. § 3 *Da cwæp ic* . . . *zenoc* open hit is. 2900 ORMIN 731 *Patt* was wurpshipe inoh til menn, & ec full openn takenn *Patt* heore streon was Drihhin loof. 2930 HAMPOLE *Plaiter* xxvii. 37 *Pis* has na nede of expounyng for it is open yonghe. 2984 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 73 Truly and thou art of hem, for whi and thi speche makith thes opyn. 2995 *Purpur Remonstr.* (1851) 51 It is opm at 19th that the bishop of Rome hath not so great power in worchyng of miracles as Petr and Paul hadden. 2450-2530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 28 Yf eny worde seme derke; yt is lefull to make yt more open by more esy translatioun. 2588 J. UPALL *Diutrefhes* (Arb.) 8 Laye open your former speches that I may understand your meaning. 2611 BIBLE *Prov.* xii. 26 A foolle layeth open his folly. 2706 HERNIE *Collect.* 7 Feb. (O H S) I. 280 He lays open some sort of People in . . . too lively colours. 2799 *Mackintosh Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 2846 I. 379, I shall next endeavour to lay open the general principles of civil and criminal laws. 2836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 68 They laid open to him the whole scheme of Mr Astor and inquired whether they . . . could lawfully engage in it.

13. Exposed to general view or knowledge; existing, performed or carried on without concealment or so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; public; † also, declared in public or by public authority. Of persons: Acting in public or without concealment.

2893 K. ALFRED *Oras* v. xii. § 2 Antonius him selfum onbead gewin and openne feondscipe. 2900 *Æg. Gosp.* John vii. 4 Ne deð nan man nan þing on diglum ac sech þæt hit open sy. c. 1200 ORMIN 20352 Wipþ all full openn speche.

23 *Cursor M.* 27355 (Cott.) *Pat* he ne mak opine knaulege of all his sak. 2386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 Wrongs subtiles, and also open oppressions, ydo to hem. c. 1400 *Destr.* 1709 1755 Hit was ordant of all men by oppon assent. c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 59 Anocyn the godly myracle was made opyne. 2548 GASTIE *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) 190 Which sentence he caused to be wryten in his palace and all other open workes [public buildings]. 2588 *Act. i. Eha.* c. 2 § 4 Mattens, Euen-song, administration of the Sacraments or other open Prayers. (Open Prayer in and throughout this Act, is meant that Prayer which is for other to come vnto, or hear.) 2712 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull.* I. viii. This affair between Hocus and Mrs. Bull was now so open, that all the world were scandalized at it. 2844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. lxii. 24 Cleombrotus he treated with open countenance. 2884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 255/2 He took his notes in the most open manner possible, sitting in one of the front seats.

14. Not confined or limited to a few, generally accessible or available, that may be used, shared, or competed for without restriction.

Open champion, one who has been successful in a competition or 'championship' thus open. *Open communion*: see COMMUNION 7.

2460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 113 This man [K. Alfred] . . . mad an open Schole of divers Sciens at Oxenford. 2493 in Foulson *Hist. Beverley* (1829) I. 256 So that he kepte no oppyn shopp in retayling. 2624 *Vindict. King* p. i, Since the Times hath given an open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Damp. c. 1750 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 5 Dec. 1/3 Upon the Foot of a Free and Open Trade to all His Majesty's Subjects. 2861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. 3 There were a large number of open fellowships. 2870 E. PEACOCK *Railf. Shipt.* III. 213 The mystery was now an open secret. 2884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 9/1 Claret Open Hunters' Stakes (Two miles). 2884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 44 He got an open scholarship at the college. 2896 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 4/6 Professional competition—Victory of the open champion.

15. Without defence or protection, esp. of a mental or spiritual kind; exposed, liable, or subject to.

c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* I. xxv. 37 The religious man bat is without discipline is open to a greuous falle. 2509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xl. (Percy Soc.) 202 The youth is open to all fraylte. 2561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) Lvb. A dangerous place that lay open upon gunshot. 2597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* v. 11. 8 The sentence Hath left me open to all injuries. 2728 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt* Ch. I. ii. 25 Dangerous constructions to which they are now too much open. 2865 *Ch. Times* 18 Nov. Whether they really beat ours may be open to question. 2891 *Law Times* XC. 250/2 It seems open to doubt.

16. Not given to concealing one's thoughts or feelings, free in conversation, unreserved, frank, candid. Of persons; also of qualities, attributes, or manner showing or marked by candour.

2423 MOREZ in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 A good knight and a gentle, . . . plain and open to his enemies, and sure and secret to his friend. 2609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. Wks. (Riddg.) 210/1 Come, you are a strange open man, to tell everything thou. 2667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 620 To entertain them fair with open Front and Brest. 2697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 238 One Monarch wears an honest open Face. 2709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 57 p. 6, I will be open and sincere with you. 2805 WORDSWORTH *Waggoner* iv. 147 With careless air and open mien. 2885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1897) I. 283, I wish Tom would be a little opener with me.

17. Free in giving or communicating; liberal, generous, bounteous. Now chiefly in *open hand, open-handed*.

2597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* iv. 32 Hee hath a Teare for Pitie, and a Hand Open (as Day) for melting Chantie. 2607 — *Timon* v. 1. 61 Sir Haung often of your open Bounty tasted. 2696 TATE & BRADY *P.* cxlv. 16 With open hand he gives. c. 1764 GRAY *Owen* 8 Liberal hand and open heart. 2884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrussian* I. 180 How could he Have aught to leave? You know his hand was open.

18. † Of a term or period of time. Not finished or closed (*obs.*) Of a question, discussion, etc.: Not finally settled, or determined, undecided, undetermined; that may be decided according to circumstances or at will; hence, uncertain. *Open POLIOY, VERDICT*: see these words.

2562 *Act. i. Eha.* c. 1 § 3 Justices shall certify every Presentment. In the King's Bench within forty Days . . . if the Term be then open. 2818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 555 The other question as to . . . power of leasing was still left open. 2848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. v. 218 An open policy is one in which the value of the subject assured is left to be estimated in case of loss. 2859 MASSON *Milton* I. 630 The summary decision of what had hitherto been an open question in the Church. 2863 *Cox Instit.* I. x. 255 Certain questions brought before Parliament are treated as 'open' questions, that is, questions on which Ministers in Parliament are allowed to take opposite sides without resigning. 2891 *Law Times* XCII. 156/7 Lord Justice Cotton . . . left the matter open for future consideration.

19. Of a thing, course of action, etc.: Not closed or shut against access; that can be used or reached without hindrance; accessible, available. Const. to (a person).

2526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 38 The lawe is open, and there are ruelars. 2644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 48 He . . . sayes 'here the way is open enough to rebellion'. No opener then himselfe makes it. c. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. v. 85 In the Holy Scriptures every thing necessary for general practice is open to all. 2860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 38 Whether the invitation which I declined for this year, be still open to me. 2867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 633 It is open to any one to reject both stories. 2883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.

20. Of a person: Accessible to appeals, offers, emotions, or ideas; ready to receive impressions,

to respond to sympathy, or to entertain ideas or arguments; amenable to (pity or reason)

1794 G. Fox *Trid* in *Weeks South Quakers & Slave* 39 The people being generally tender and open 1784 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* v. 7. She seems so open to reproach that I should hope in a short time she may also be open to conviction 1824 HAZLITT *Table-t II* vi. 140 He was open to impressions 1847 MYERS *Cath. Tr.* iii § 41. 149 A mind open to all theories. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii (1875) 56 Those whose intelligence is quickest, openest, most sensitive 1898 *Weston Gas* 10 Feb. 3/4. I hope some open-to-conviction employer will happen on it *Mod.* I will not name a price, but I am open to offers.

III Phrases and Combinations

21 Phrases *With open arms* (sense 6), with arms outspread to receive, hence, with great willingness or eagerness of reception. *In open court*, in the public court of justice, before the judge and the public *Open ear*, a listening or attentive ear. *Open eye*, an unclosed, hence an observant or watchful eye; used esp. in phr *with open eyes* to denote clear perception. *Open hand* (see 17) *With open mouth*, with mouth open to speak; also, gaping with wonder, etc.; open-mouthed. *Open question* (see 18). *To keep open doors, house, (†household) or table*, to provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally. See also OPEN-TIDE, TIME.

1735 *Poet. Prose Sat.* 140 And St. John's self With *open arms receiv'd one Poet more 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Nov. To Bolt Court I went, and with open arms I received. 1849 tr. *Hamilton's Parry Tales* (ed. Bohn), She instantly flew towards him with open arms 1850 PALSGR *240/2* *Open court, court planter 1866 SHAKS. *Merch. V* iv. 1. 338 He hath refus'd it in the open Court, He shall have meekly justice and his bond 1614 TAILOR *Hag hath lost his Pearl* iv. in Hazl. *Doddsley XI* 478 He'd spend his judgment in the open court As now to me, without being once solicited in his private chamber. 18225 *Aur. R.* 424 Habbe euer hie *earen opene toward hure dame. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 12 b. To give open eare to his request 1879 CALDERWOOD *Minid & Br.* 227 There is something additional in the open eye and open ear. c. 1200 *Trun. Coll. Hom.* 53 Ure *egen ben eare opene to biholden ure helende 1773 BICKLEY *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks 1871 i. 288 Directing your open eyes towards yonder part of the heaven. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. v. But she had chosen it with her eyes open. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI 169 With *open mouthes and fierce corages, they came to Queen Margaret 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. 11 195 I saw a Smith With open mouth swallowing a Taylors newes. 1530-1849 To *keep open house (see HOUSE 47 b). 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 146 But the Cardinal kept open household, to lordes, ladies, and all other. 1700 *Land. Gas.* No. 5870/x Most of the Presidents are to keep open Table 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. xvii 118 A chief, who must be liberal, keep open doors, and entertain.

22 Comb. a. With a sb., forming an attrib. phrase, as *open-crib*, *-fire*, *-hand*, *-house*, *-letter*, *-sand*, *-top*, *-view*; see also OPEN-AIR, OPEN-DOOR, OPEN-HAIR, OPEN-MOUTH, etc.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glass*. *Open crib timbering, shaft timbering with cribs alone, placed at intervals. 1876 B. CHAMBERS *Rep.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 238 A large *open fire ventilating grate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Open sand Molding, heavy beams, foundations, and bed-plates are sometimes molded in the floor of the foundry, without any cope or top part. 1771 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 514 Every open chair and other *open top nding wheel-carriage [shall be rated] three pounds. 1899 *Weston Gas* 10 Nov. 4/2 An *open-view balcony with balustrades in the roof.

b. Parasyntetic combinations in -ed (unlimited in number), such are, *open-armed*, *-bladed*, *-chested*, *-countenanced*, *-ended*, *-flowered*, *-fronted*, *-grained*, *-housed* (hence *-houseness*), *-jointed*, *-kneed*, *-lined*, *-patterned*, *-roofed*, *-sided*, *-sleeved*, *-spaced*, *-spokers*, *-windowed* (hence *open-windowness*) 1864 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 309 The two Sicilies only waited *open-armed for their deliverer. c. 1890 W. H. CARMY *Ventilation* 7 The *open-bladed fan is useful in moving large volumes of free air. 1823 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 159 He was broad-shouldered and *open-chested. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* xxxiv. (1899) 146/2 A. respectfully-dressed, *open countenanced miner 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 178 The disadvantages attending the *open ended cylinder. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 68 An interesting series commencing with *open-flowered species 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 48 Its fractured, surface was *open-grained, and crystallized. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Memo. Darwin* 6 *Open-housed hospitality 1874 THEARLE *Naval Architect* 22 When they are *open-jointed, the timbers are kept in their correct relative position by placing blocks of the required thickness between the two tiers composing the frame 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 36 So porous and open-jointed are some of the rocks of this series. 1719 De Foe *Cruise* i. iv. My breeches .. were only lined, and *open-kneed 1845 *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 42 *Open lined engravings like Albert Durer's 1647 A. ROSS *Mythog.* *Poet.* ix. (1673) 219 Juno's temple was *open-roofed 1714 *Land. Gas.* No. 5248/3 A person in an *Open Sleeve'd Gown 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South II.* ii 49 A plain *open spoken body. 1859 G. A. SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 8 Shops wide open, staringly open, yawning with a jolly ha! ha! of *open-windowness on the bye-strollers

c. Special combs. †open-bellied a, ruptured; open-cast, -out, in *Mining*, an open working; open-faced a., having a frank or ingenuous face; †also, having the face uncovered, hence *openfacedness*; †open-founded a., based on plain or obvious facts; open-front (see quot.); open-hearth, a

hearth of the reverberatory type see HEARTH 1 3; also attrib.; open-minded a., having an open mind, accessible to new arguments or ideas, hence *open-mindedness*; open-steeled sb. used attrib., of the sight of a gun, arranged with parallel bars after the fashion of a ladder; open-stitch, Sc. open-steek, a style of openwork stitching, also attrib., †open-visaged a. = *openfaced*.

1598 FLORIO, *Gualiorosa*, burst, *open bellied. 1821 GREENWELL *Coal trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 37 *Open-cast, a cutting in stone, coal, &c., at the top or bottom of an excavation already made, and open to that place. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glass*, *Open-cut, a surface-working, open to daylight 1650 GUILLIM *Hereditary* vi. v (1611) 265 This fashion of sidelong helmet and *openfaced with gardenure over the sight 1897 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/3 A typical, tall, broad-shouldered, open-faced, English gentleman. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerations* 41 As much as betwene *openfacedness, and valuing 1571 GOLDING *Caliban on Ps.* xlix. 10 An *openfounded doctrine, that cannot escape the knowledge even of the rudest. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glass*, *Open-front, the arrangement of a blast furnace with a fore-hearth. 1885 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/7 The duel is between wrought or puddled iron and Bessemer, or its rival *open-hearth steel. 1897 *Times* 18 Oct. 12/1 The growing importance of open hearth and the diminishing relative value of Bessemer steel. *Ibid.*, To-day the open hearth system has completely asserted its supremacy. 1865 MASSON *Rec Brit. Philos.* 9 An *open-mindedness that should even solicit contrary impressions. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix. Nane o' yere *opensteek hems about it 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/1 The ordinary *open-step sight attached to the barrel 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 568 He was *open visaged layed in the mynster of Pountney, so yf all men myght knowe and see that he was deyd.

B adv. = OPENLY (in various senses).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26115 His penance open most be schaum. 1481 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 [He] lernyd and knewe an ordur of every thing synghlerly, more openner and fullyor than he knewe afore. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 100 Some they say be playne and open false 1601 SHAKS *Twel. M.* iii. iii. 37 Do not then walke too open.

Open (ðu p'n), v. Forms: 1 openman, 2 openien, 3-5 opene(n), 4- open. (Also 3 hopen, 3-4 opon, 3-7 opne(n), 4 apon, hope, upon, 5-6 opyne(n), 6 Sc. apen; 3 Orn oppneun, 3-5, 9 dial. open, 4-6 yn, 5-ene.) [OE. *openman* = OS *opandn*, *opondn* (MDu *openen*, Du. *openen*), OHG *offandn*, (MHG. *offenen*) -O-Tent. **opandjan*, f *opand* -OPEN a Cf also Ger. *offnen*.]

I. Transitive senses

1. To move or turn (a door, gate, or the like) away from its closed position, so as to admit of passage. Cf. the dial. 'put up' or 'set up' (the door), also Ger. *aufmachen*, *aufthun*, Du. *opmaken*, lit. to do or make up, put up, open

c. 1000 *Ag. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxvii. 19 Opnyad me gatu rihtwisyssse. c. 1205 LAY. 19486 Dusebe scal aisen & openien [c. 1275 hopen] urecastel. 1215 St. *Martha*. 12 Paraiset jeten aren zæweu openet penu a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1881 (Cott.) Pan open noe his wyndon, Lete vte a rauen c. 1375 *Ibid.* 19788 (Fairf.) Wiþ þat ho openid hir eye-lid c. 1400 *Dest. Tray* 12308 Ne to pas of his place, ne no port opun c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod* 949 Upon þe durre, my lady. 1588 A KING *tr. Camillus Catech.* 168 b. Knok, and it shall be apened vnto you 1629 MURTON *Ode Nativit.* 148 Heav'n

Will open wide the Gates of her high Palace Hall 1766 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 106 The Angel of death had opened the portal of some other world. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 404 Huy had opened its gates to the French. 1864 W. E. NORRIS *St. Ann's* i. 177 He opened his lips, as if with the intention of putting some further question

b. absol. (In sense 1 or 2.)

1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xxv. 12 Lord, lord, opene to vs. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parr. T.* v. 215 He that openeth to me, I wol entre in to hym by my grace. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 He closch, & þan no man oppunih, He oppunih, & þan no man closch. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 1018 Opyn, he bad, the captayne cummand was. 1535 COVERDALE *Sol. Song* v. 6 When I had opened vnto my beloved, he was departed, and gone his waye. 1793 *Arabian Nights* IV 125 Their captain. pronounced these words distinctly, Sesame (which is a sort of corn), open 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Morn.* iii. x. Open, in the King's name!

2. To make (a building, box, or enclosed space of any kind) open (OPEN a 2), as by moving or turning a door, gate, lid, by removing part of the walls, or clearing away anything that obstructs passage in or out; to break open, unclosed, undo; to obtain or provide free access to or egress from

c. 1200 ORMIN 7357 Parh þatt te kallde wisse folc Oppne-denn þezze maddness, 1 þatt his. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. II. 15 His tumbse was yopened. 1322 *Cursor M.* 24423 (Cott.) Al opind war þair graues sen. 1324 WYCLIF *Judg.* 19 The which openyde a botel of mylk, and þaf to hym to drynk. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 82 In his comynge prisonns were i-opened. c. 1400 MAUNDER *De Gm.* xlii. He went and opned þe grate. 1335 COVERDALE *Gm.* xlii. 35 When they opened their sackes, euery man founde his boundell of money in his sacke. 1550 *Frederic of Berwick* 373 In *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 Ga. belyfe vnto þone almerie, And oppin it. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 12 Why, then the world's mine Oyster, which I haue first will open 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 125 He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 173/a As soon as C— and Co.'s office was opened on the morning of the 19th. *Mod. Shells* we open another bottle?

b. In figurative expressions.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26118 (Cott.) Opins to your lauerd your hert. 1523 LD BERNERS *Prose.* I. cccxvi 547 Clement opyned his graces to all clerkes 1513 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 184 My hand ha's open'd Bounty to you.

c. With the purpose as the main notion. To give access to, to render accessible to (persons or to the public) or for (some purpose); to make freely accessible; to establish for the entrance of the public, of customers, etc., as to *open a shop, store, branch of a bank, registry office*, etc. With various qualifications implied by the context.

1560 DAUS tr. *Stedand's Comm.* 346 That no man open his house unto pryvy conuenticles. 1649 BOYLE *Lett. to Dury* 3 May, Wks 1772 I p. xxxix. Either to bolt heaven against, or open Newgate for all those, that believe [error]. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cler. Lit.*, *Libraries*: This library.. Julius Caesar once proposed to open for the public. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III 378 The Government ventured to open the Courts of Justice which the Estates had closed. *Ibid.* xviii. IV 125 That the House of Lords and the House of Commons should be open to men to whom he would not open a guild of skimmers 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July. Everyone who gets into Parliament. by opening the public houses, goes there to represent the vices of the constituency

fig. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. iii (1832) 40 Attempts were made to open the borough

d. To declare (a building, park, etc.) open, and introduce to public use by a formal ceremony. (Passing into sense 13)

1889 *Bury Times* 20 July 8/6 Prince Albert Victor visited Harrogate and opened the new Buildings of the Bath Hospital. 1896 *Eastern Morn. News* (Hull) 22 Feb. 1/2 St. Thomas's Church Opening of the New Lectern 1898 *Oxford Directory*, The new Town Hall, Courts and Municipal Buildings, were opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 12th May, 1897.

3. To spread apart, widen, expand, unfold, unroll, extend. (Sometimes with combination of sense 2, as in *to open a letter*.) Also absol. with ellipsis of object, as 'to open (sc. a book) at a page, on a part', etc.

c. 1000 *Ag. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxlv. 19 Openast [aperis] þu hand pine. a. 1240 *Ureissin* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Bi-tweenen þeo ilke ermes so swide wide to-spreddre and 1 opened c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. *Alexis* 306 We pray þe, opyne þi hand, & lat we se þat cloyst wryt 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) vi. 37 When þe book was i-opened. 1423 JAS I *Kings Q.* xxi. The tender flours opnyt thame and sprad 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxi. 213 He opened the letter that he had folden afore together 1528 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 135 b. It was not well ment to the Emperor, to stop his packet with letters and to open them. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 8 2e Marguirdis, forbid the sune To oppyn þow euerie morrow! 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 136 b. A little beyond Foy, the land openeth a large sande Bay, for the sea to ouerflow. 1697 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 35 With his hands he [Charlemaigne] would open and extend four Horse-shoes being joynted together. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 p. 8 This opens the Chest 1783-9 T. DAY *Sandford & Merton, Curse of Gout* (1851) 143 He too had a library, although he never opened a book. 1839 I TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. iii. 411 Nor can we do better than open Chrysostom. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Three overs later B— opened his shoulders in tremendous style.

absol. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 179, I will take the first stanza, on which I have chanced to open, in the *Lyrical Ballads*. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 U— then opened out, and .. drove the captain.. for 3

b. To expand, enlarge (a hole or aperture).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 52 To open a Hole, is in Smith's Language, to make the Hole wider.

4. To make an opening in; to cut or break into; to make a hole or incision in, † to make a breach in (a wall or fortification). To open ground, to break up the surface of ground, as by ploughing, digging trenches, etc.

c. 1175 *Laub.* *Hom.* 147 Weren his side mid speres orde iopened. c. 1205 LAY. 27556 Opened was his breoste Pa blod com forð luke a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17140 Bi-hald and se mi blodi side, þat for þi lufe es opend wide. 1306 *Exec. Ser. St. Fraser* xxiv. in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 221 He wes y-opened, is boweles ybrend 1486 Bk. St. Alban's Evii. With his feete he opynys the erth ther he gooth a way. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 143 The Speare wherewith Longues opened Christes side 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took from thence a Rib. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiv. 286 A battery of five or six pieces of cannon would have opened it [the rampart] in a short time 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 39 They did not yield to the first summons, but waited until the French General had opened ground. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 305 The old moorland. had not been opened for time immemorial. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV 252 If a localised abscess be discovered in the liver, it should be opened and drained.

b. To make, produce, or cause (an opening or open space of some kind) To open trenches, to dig trenches in besieging: see TRENCH.

a. 1240 *Lofting* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Parh pine fif wunden iopened o rode. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 28 I shall opene in hege hillis fodyds, and in the myddel of feeldis welles a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 39 But the Italians her awne.. chyliden opened the gappe, and made the waye of her destruction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 688 Soon had his crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound. 1684 J. PETER *Stegs Vienna* 3 He had resolved to leave the Place, where he had not yet opened the Trenches. 1880 SHELLEY *Arethusa* ii. Alpheus bold. With his trident .. opened a chasm in the rocks. 1893 STODOLSKY *Mil. Encycl.* s. v. *Trenches*, To open the Trenches is to break ground for the purpose of carrying on approaches towards a besieged place.

† c. To penetrate by force, break through. *Obs.* 1523 LD BERNERS *Prose* I. cccx. 158 Certayne frenche-men .. perforce opnyed the archers of the princes batayle, and came and fought with the men of armes hande to hande. *Ibid.* cix. 193 To the entent they somwhat to breke and to opyn the archers

5. To loosen (that which is tight, compact, close together, dense, stiff, etc.). (In various shades of meaning.) † b To dissolve, decompose (*obs.*)

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. 2 a By Opening, you must now understand removing the Quoins, till they stand loose. 1686 W. HARRIS *Tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* i vi. (ed. 3) 150 Verdegrees is nothing but a Copper opened 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Purgation*, The saline part is set loose by preparation, and opening the sulphur. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 366 All kinds of manures open the soil 1798 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1823) 245 The leading troop opens its ranks, at which time the officers move into the front of the troop 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 38 The ranks will then be opened 1841 *Id.* 134 From the centre open your Files

6. To clear of obstruction or hindrance; to make (a road) free for passage. Chiefly fig.

1387 TREvisa *Hyst.* (Rolls) IV. 161 Pe way was opened for to take wreche of al olde wrypbe 1560 DAUS *Tr. Slandan's Comm.* 70 It opened the way to rebellion, sedition, and to civile warres 1573 *Life Frith in Wks* (1829) 73 Wherewithal he might have opened an easy way unto honour and dignity 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 809 Thou op'nt Wisdoms way, And giv'st access, though secret she retire. 1854 Mrs STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 297 Not without hope that some way of escape might yet be opened to him. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) xix The field had already been 'opened'; that is to say, a lane a few feet wide had been hand-cut through the wheat for the first passage of the horses and machine.

b To make (the passages of the body) clear; to clear away (obstructions) in the bodily passages.

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 55 Filberdes . are aperitive and open opulations and obstructions 1653 CULPEPER *Lond. Disp.* i. 6 [Endive] opens obstructions and provokes urine 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Hellebore*, Sternutatory powder, to clear and open the head 1753 JOHNSON, *Aperit.* *Id.*, that has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body 1869 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 420 The bowels should be well opened at the onset by a brisk purgative

7. To uncover, lay bare, disclose to sight, expose or exhibit to view, display.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2056 Nefta God sylfa sealde þam ðe he wolde . . hord openian c 1225 SPOREHAM 54 The croune of clerke opened þys, Tokneth the wyl to hevene 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvi. 21 The erthe shal opene [1388 schewe] his blod. 1572-80 BARET *Adv.* O p' Opening their naked pappes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 318 Herbs of every leaf . . Op'ning their various colours. 1671 — *P. R.* ii. 294 Alleys brown That open'd in the midst a woody Scene. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 206 The boughs, rounded into a set of regular arches, opened a view into the distant fields. 1799 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* IV. 95/2 The torch which opened new prospects to his eager views. 1899 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 14 Mar., The hopper opened her red light and sounded a short blast.

8. Naut. To come in sight of, get an open view of, by rounding or passing some intervening object.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* i vii. 75 We opened Straights Le Maire, and soon after entered them with fair weather and a brisk gale 1841 *Id.* ii. 120 We were surprised to see her open the N.W. point of the bay 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 94 As soon as we opened the headland to the westward of us. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xiv. The breeze, which blew right in his face, as he 'opened' the sea between Weston's shop and the library 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 227 Talking care not to open the Obelisk on the slope of the North Head 1898 R. KIRLAND *Fleet in Being* v. 46 The tide's setting us up a little We shall open Dunboy House in a minute round the corner.

† 9. To lay bare or make manifest to the (mental or spiritual) view; to reveal, disclose, declare, make known *Obs.* exc. as in b

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. vii. (1890) 36 Albanus . . cyððe and openaðe . . þat he cristen wære c 1275 *Laurel. Hom.* 127 Of þese heouenliche blisse þe we is openað. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Men fader on heuene hit openede in to (þine) herte a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviij. [1] 4 y shal open in þe souter myn purpose c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* i. xiii. 15 Temptation openeth myn herte 1526 TINDALE *Math.* xi. 27 Nether knoweth any man the father, save the Sonne, and he to whome the Sonne will open hym 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* xv. 87 Non open it to others that he was Messias. 1598 GREENWAY *Tactica*, *Anm.* ii. xviii. (1622) 59 Semus openeth that by letters to Pico; warning him not to go about to tempt the army with corrupters. 1647 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Nov. My sister open'd to me her marriage 1771 *Antiq. Sarab.* Pref. Biog. 121 Striking incidents, which, if preserved, would open their real characters 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 44/2 The plan of the work is fully opened in the Preface.

b. esp. To disclose or divulge (one's mind, feelings, designs, etc.); *refl.* to communicate one's intentions or feelings, to unbosom oneself.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 553 He onwared his onestly opynond his hert 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 115 That we should frendly open our minds each to other. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 36 b, There may he open his matter hymself a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 152 Before his purpose was openly published, and his frendes opened them selves. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Wks. 1768. II. 7 I have opened my mind unto you 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 240 P. 1 When he was grown familiar with me he opened himself like a good Angel. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. xv. 366 The king began with opening his intentions to the Count of Hainault. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 11 406 Russell opened the design to Shrewsbury. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. vii. § 8 469 To them, he can open himself, by a word, or syllable, or a glance

† c. To announce, declare; to make public, promulgate *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 423/2 For oþer diverse causes, openyd and alleggd a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 138 b, When this matter was opened through Englaunde, howe the

greate men toke it the poore cursed, the riche repugned 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) i. xxxi. 310 That the sum of money by him given be opened by the parson, vicar or curate, to the parish 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) i. 57, I cannot but dissent from the gentlemen that have opened it to be blasphemy.

10 To unfold the sense of; to expound, explain, interpret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litle wored louted fele gode wored 31f he weren wel iopenen a 1225 *Anr. R.* 242 Euerichon of þeos wordes wolde habben longe hwile worte beon wel iopened. a 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* Prol. þou sall fynd þam oppynd in þaire stedis. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 32 Where oure herte was not brennyng in vs, while he . . openyde scripturs to vs? c 1449 PECOKE *Repr.* Prol. 1 First openyng or doing to wite, thanne next blamyng, and afterward biseching 1535 COVERDALE a *Esdras* xiii. 21, I will open vnto the, the thinge yf thou hast requyred. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. xii. Rv. b, Your quotient openeth how many times the lesser vessel is contained in the greater 1624 W. AMES *Marrow of Divinity* title-p., A table opening the hard words. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 233 The force of these Expressions I have elsewhere open'd and explain'd.

11. To make more intelligent or sympathetic, to expand, enlarge, enlighten (the mind or heart)

a 1310 in Wight *Lyrre P.* xxv. 71 Ihesu, my saule drahe the to, Min heorte opene ant wyde un-do. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 14 A woman Lidda bi name whos heite the Lord openyde. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiv. 45 Then openned he their wyttes, that they might understand the scriptures 1665 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 16 Not only opening our understanding but chiefly opening our belief. 1713 BLAKELY *Guardian* No. 39 P. 8 His Understanding wants to be opened and enlarged. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. ix. 305 My eyes had been opened, and my heart with them.

12. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc.; as to open land, to open a country to trade Usually *Open up*: see 24.

1617 ABR. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 202 The English did adventure farre to open the North parts of America. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Yul. Voy. Missouri* (ed. 2) 28 We stopped . . at the cabin of an old Frenchman, who is beginning to open a plantation, according to the phraseology of the western country 1863 ALFORD in *Ed. Words* Mar. 199 We are to understand that a communication is to be opened between two places.

13 To begin, start, commence; to set in action, initiate, set on foot (any proceedings, operations, or business) To open an account, open the ball or the campaign, open fire, open parliament, etc.: see the sbs (Allied to 2 d)

1693 [see CAMPAIGN 2 b]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 P. 5 The Allies hasten their Preparations for opening the Campaign. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 P. 2 He . . opens his Poem with the Discord of his Princes 1723 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 38/2 The Duke gave a Ball, which his Highness open'd with the Princess Mary 1735 BERTIN *Chess* v. Never play your Queen, till your game is tolerably well opened 1762-71 H. WALFOL *Ferdinand's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 162 The pictures were exhibited to the public, and the subscription opened. 1781 *Brit. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 24/2 On the 12th of March the Spaniards opened their battery. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 316 They are about to open a loan of one hundred millions 1807 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 54 To open a trade with the Indians in the interior 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 61 An account to be opened in the name of the Commissioners. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 92 Opening the weekly meetings. 1839 L. HIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 15 Ptochodorus . . had opened a correspondence with him 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 174/2 It is the practice for the lord chancellor, with other peers appointed by commission to open the parliament by stating 'that her Majesty will [etc.]'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 205 A negotiation was opened. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxiv. We opened fire at them directly 1904 *Mod.* The Queen will open Parliament in person

14. Legal. To state (a case) to the court, preliminary to adducing evidence; esp to speak first in a case, a privilege belonging to the affirmative side. To open pleadings, in a trial before jury, to state briefly the substance of the pleadings. Also, To state or bring forward (an argument, assertion, etc.) in opening a case.

1621 *ELING Lord's Debates* App. (1870) 134 The briefes of the whole abuses read in open Court, whiche Sir Randolph Crew in diuers poyntes opened to their Lordships. Mr Attorney Generall opened diuers poyntes to their Lordships touching these abuses. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 6 The Complainants Counsell having made their charge, and opened all their proofes, the defendants Counsell having also made their defence c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. viii. 24 She may make Her self your Client, and so employ you to open her Case, and recover her Portion 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. to Whigs P. 4 You retained him only for the opening of your cause, your main lawyer is yet behind 1801 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 17/5 Sir H. D. was opening the case for the respondents when the Court rose

15. To undo, recall, or set aside (a judgement, settlement, sale, etc.), so as to leave the matter open to further action, discussion, or negotiation

1792 in Vesey, *tr. Reports* i. (1802) 453 The Court gives its assistance to open biddings, for the benefit of the suitor and the estate, not of the purchaser 1806 L.D. ERSKINE *Id.* XIII. 204 The true Equity and Justice of the Case seem to be, that Foreclosure is opened by the Action [brought by the mortgagee]. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1865) i. vi. 292 The policy was to be opened By these writers understood that the agreed valuation was to be set aside as the standard and basis of the underwriter's liability 1867 *Act 30 & 31 Vict.* c. 48 § 7 It is the long settled practice of courts of equity in cases by auction of land under their authority to open biddings even more than once. 1841 *Id.* That the practice of opening the biddings be discontinued

. unless . on the ground of fraud or improper conduct. 1877 Sir G. JESSUP in *Law Rep.* 7 Ch. Div. 175 The mortgage is entitled to open the foreclosure on the usual terms

II. *intr.* (Sometimes for *refl.*, sometimes *elept.* or *absol.* use of the trans.)

16. To become open, unshut, or unclosed: (a) of a door or other means of entrance; (b) of the passage or doorway; (c) of the space or enclosure to which this gives access. Hence, (d) generally, to come apart or asunder, so as to admit of passage, disclose a gap or vacant space, display the interior or contents. (e) Of an abscess, To burst and discharge.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 258 Byrgenu openodon mud deadum banum c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 37/2 23. 23. opened vnder [here fet c 1375 *Curior M.* 373 (Kauf) Him þat þe zate opened of heuyen 1393 LANG. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 368 þu eny wyfe oþer warde wyde opened þe yates 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, The herte hoppeth and lepeþ in the body and now openeth & now closeth 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* O 112 The skye openeth, or goeth asunder. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 47 Thus I enforce thy rotten lawes to open. 1647 A. Ross *Myntag. Post* x. (1675) 236 The Marigold opens or shuts with the Sun. 1724 *De For. Mem.* *Cavalier* (1840) 14 My wound opened again with riding 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 170 The bony covers open and give it a free passage 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth.* vi. They were scarce gone ere the door of the glover's house opened 1870 E. PECOKE *Rail Shirl.* III. 157 Law offices opened at eight o'clock in those days.

b. Of the weather. To become clear of frost.

1678 LADY CRAWFORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 45 As soon as the weather opens to allow travelling.

c. Of things non-physical, the way to them, etc.

1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) i. 390 The heir to an estate when the succession to it opens or becomes vacant upon the death of the proprietor

17. a. Of a door, etc.: To serve as a passage to or into; to give access to. b. Of a room or space. To have an opening or passage to, into, out of, etc. Also c. To have its opening, or outlet towards, to lie open to.

a. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 124 A door that opened into a garden, and another door that opened to the street. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. O. 45 The gate opens into an occupation road leading to Penrill 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 5/2 The rooms have an outer door opening on to a common staircase.

b. 1615 BEDFORD *Arab. Trude* Mj. Babe l'mandeb, is the mouth of the Arabian gulf [i.e. Red Sea], by which it openeth and falleth into the Red sea [i.e. Indian Ocean]. 1722 DR. FOR PLAGUE (1884) 172 The back Road opened into the said great Road 1801 *Lusignan* III. 155 A library, opening through a greenhouse on to a lawn 1817 J. EVANS *Ælurus Windsor* 266 The house, an old one, opens upon seven acres of ground.

c. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 472 A Cote that opens to the South prepare 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 25, I saw a lane opening in the night direction. 1839 YEWELL *Ant. Brit. Ch.* xii. 140 A valley opening to the sea shore.

18. To expand, extend, spread apart. Of a collective body or its units. To move apart so as to present openings or wider interstices. Also *open out*: see 23.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv (MS Bodl.) If 24/1 For drawing and by fonging of wunde þe bladder openyth and spredith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 48 They shoot forth . . op'ning to the ambient light 1675 tr. *Machavelli's Prince* (1883) 242 His horse, opening to the right and left, . . made room for the foot 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 The little flag opened once more to the breeze

b. *fig.* To expand in intellect or sympathy.

1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 38 To repeat his Grammar over, two or three years before his Understanding opens enough to let him into the Reason . . of the Rules. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 55 354 All Hearts begin to open

19 To become disclosed or revealed, to begin to appear; to expand to the view, to become more and more visible, esp. on nearer approach or change of position.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* ii. 86 Joy and Pleasure open to the View. 1782 COWPER *Table-t.* 205 The varied fields of science, ever new, Opening and wider opening on her view a 1822 SHELLEY *Summer* 6 The stainless sky Opens beyond them like eternity. 1842 LYTON *Zanoni* v. 29 Mournful Campagna, thou openest on us in majestic sadness 1844 Mrs BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* iii. 11, Down through the wood . . Till the chapel-cross opens to sight. 1859 JOWLE *r Plato* (ed. 2) i. 420 Plato had the wonders of psychology just opening to him.

b. Naut. To appear distinct or separate.

1745 P. THOMAS *Fril Anson's Voy.* 56 The Town of Payta began to open in a direct line with it [the Point that forms the Bay]. 1854 MOSLEY *Asiron.* i. (1874) 2 The lights . . will appear to separate, or in the nautical phrase, they will open. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 The Lighthouse has opened its own breadth north of the . . Obelisk below it.

20. To disclose or declare one's knowledge, thoughts, or feelings in speech, to speak out; to speak explicitly, explain.

a 1641 Dr. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 300 His enemies . . would once be quashed and not once dare to open, if hee were at Court. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* ii. Wks. 1799 I 44 It will be impossible for me to divine but come, open a little 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 9 Nov. I 555 He opened very largely on the state of affairs. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. xiii P. 7 He did not open on the subject of Seraphina, nor did we attempt to draw him out. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 304 When I opened, I found that this man was willing to open too 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 231 If he opens upon it I'll give him a sound thrashing.

21. Of hounds: To give tongue, to begin to cry when in pursuit on a scent; hence, contemptuously, of men.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Circumspici canes* good hounds that open not but where they find. 1573-80 BARET *Alv* O 114 To vent, or open as an hound or spaniel doth, when he hath the sent of aie thing 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iv. 1. 209 If I cry out thus vpon no traile, neuer trust me when I open againe. 1697 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis* & *Chloe* 68 The deep-mouth'd dogs open'd loud. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 110 To cheer the Pack Op'ning in Consorts of harmonious Joy 1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 71a When in pursuit the hound opens with a voice deep and sonorous.

22. To begin, to start or commence operations. In theatrical parlance, To make a début, to begin a season or tour. Often elliptical, for *open fire*.

1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No. 22 ¶ 2 Our Conversation opened, as usual, upon the Weather. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* i. Wks 1799 i. 282 Where do we open? Let us see—one o'clock—the Mall will be crowded. 1803 MAQ WELLESLEY *Desp* (1877) 366 The batteries of the British army opened against the fort. 1827-39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks 1862 IV. 52 In spite of all I could do or say, the orchestra opened. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 245 W. Settle opened in 'Liberty Hall' 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. xv. 469 When the year 1859 opened. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Mar 3/3 I open in this piece, providing myself the company, and superintending the rehearsals. 1883 *Manch Guard* 3 Nov 6/6 Lord opened active at higher prices. 1884 *Ibid* 22 May 5/2 The summer session of the French Chambers opened on Tuesday. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 175 A battery of eight guns opened on the fleet. *Mod.* Our school opens next Monday.

III. With adverbs.

23. *Open out.* *trans.* a. To render visible or accessible by the removal of that which envelopes or conceals, to unfold, unpack. b. To develop. c. To disclose, reveal, display or offer to mental view. *intr.* d. To expand, extend, move apart: = sense 18. e. To give vent to one's feelings or thoughts; to speak out, speak freely; = sense 20.

a. 1861 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 248 In one spot some lesser ruins have been opened out. 1884 DE WINDT *Equator* 99 Coal is found here, and Government has opened out a small mine for the use of its vessels. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 112 We had got our tin travelling cases inside, and were opening out some necessary things.

b. 1826 SOUTHWY in *Corr* w. C. Boules (1881) 93 Whether the studied deference which is now assumed toward me, will open out anything like a frank and easy intercourse time must show. 1878 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) I. 206 The work of searching the soil and the bowels of the territory, and opening out her enterprise throughout its vast expanse.

c. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* to D. Stuart (1895) 531 Having for the very first time opened out my whole feelings and thoughts concerning my past fates and fortunes. a. 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 96 The perfect probability of the moment chosen by Prospero, to open out the truth to his daughter. 1865 *Ch Times* 28 Oct. The newly-formed diocese opened out a magnificent opportunity for a Bishop whose training fitted him for his work.

d. 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* i. 154 The left wing open out. 1829 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill Man* (1862) 30 A Battalion in Close column should first open out to quarter-distance. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr Eur.* iv. III. 245, I was glad when the trees began to open out and we came upon the meadow.

e. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor Screen* 89 She now opened out a little, and told me [etc.] 1865 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* v. (1889) 42 Tom [was] very much astonished at himself for having opened out so freely.

24. *Open up.* (*Up* is added to *Open* in many of its senses, often merely with the effect of strengthening or giving emphasis, but esp in the following.) a. *trans.* To open to view, access, use, passage, or traffic (usually implying the removal of obstructions to sight or access); to lay open (a question previously untouched); to bring to light, disclose, raise and leave open or unsettled.

1828-8 *Hist Fas.* VI. (1804) 180 To oppin up the meanes for the mar failll atteneing to a guide peace. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 159 The place which is first opened up. 1827 CARLYLE *German Rom* IV. 149 By Miracles and Similitudes, a new world is opened up. c. 1829 COLERIDGE in *Stirling's Ess & Tales* (1848) I. Life 23, I detected two errors; one of them the phrase *open up a subject*, which, I suppose, is an innovation of the sectarian pulpits. 1844 *Mitt. Ess. Pol Econ* 97 The views of political economy which his [Ricardo's] genius was the first to open up. 1851 DIXON *W Penn* i. (1872) 3 Opening up a new and tempting branch of trade. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) IV. 191 This inquiry, however, opens up and detects the master fallacy. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Sept 6/2 Each turn of the road opened up new effects in the enchanting landscape. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 11/2 He would begin by opening up, say, twenty-five acres his first year, clearing, draining, and planting. 1895 *Manch Guard* 14 Oct. 5/6 The Isker Valley line... will open up this country for the first time.

b. *intr.* To become open to passage, view, enterprise, etc. (by the removal of obstructions). 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* xx. 407 Avenues of wealth opening up so readily. *Mod.* Hoping a way will open up.

IV. Phrases. To open a (or the) door to: see DOOR 3. † To open one's ears, to give ear, listen willingly or attentively. To open one's eyes, to take notice, regard, look; to stare with astonishment. To open a person's eyes, to cause him to see, to make him aware of facts. To open one's mouth, i. e. in order to swallow or eat, or (also one's lips) to speak; not to open one's lips, to be absolutely silent.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 He opened his earen to luste he defies lore. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19941 Petre opend þan his muth. he said [etc.]. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Plaiter* xxi. 12 Þai oppynde on me þaire muth. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* (Petrus) 705 In þat howre god hopnyr þar ewyn. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xii. 61 (Rawlinson MS.) For god is def now a dayes and deyneth [see DAIN v.] his heres to opne. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament* 20 He must open his mouthe agaynst Antichriste. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect* No. 77 ¶ 6 He... thinks a great deal, but never opens his Mouth. 1712 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 427 ¶ 1 Too ill-natur'd to open their Lips in Conversation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* ii. I. 247 In the House of Lords he never opened his lips. 1874 *Q Rev* CXXXVI. 131 Already the eyes of her prelates are being opened to the hollowness of the plea. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 360 The door is opened to a host of frauds.

Hence *Open* *ppl* a., made open.

14.. *Voc* in W. Wulcker 561/35 *Aperius*, openyd. a. 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (1879) 673/17 Hir hair was lyk the oppynyt silk. 1765 *Universal Mag* XXXVII. 236/1 A. quantity of this poison is dropped into an opened vein. 1827 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* ix. Beer was foaming from the mouths of the opened bottles. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill Man* (1862) 40 The escort will be drawn up. already ranks. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/3 In the present opened-up condition of Central Africa.

Openable (ə'pənəb'l), a. [f. *prec.* + *-ABLE*]

Capable of being opened.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 477 It is worse than useless to leave box-doors openable from behind. 1881 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teach* 68 All pigeon-holes and covered spaces. should be open or easily openable.

Open air, open-air.

1. *Open air.* The unconfined atmosphere; hence, the unconfined space outside buildings, usually more or less exposed to the weather. cf. *AM* sō 3 b. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b. Her natural inclynacyon is to be abroad in the open ayre. 1653-1756 [see *AM* sō 3 b.] 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 177 Now he takes the open air, Draws up his wings with tactick care. 1772 BAKERLEY *Trav. Tour Italy* 24 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 534 A Jesuit preaching in the open air. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 148 A leaf of the Victoria regia, said to be grown in the open air at Chelsea.

2. *attrib.* (usually *open-air*) Existing, carried on, performed in, or characteristic of the open air. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 143, I never heard a complete silence in the open-air world yet. 1864 *Chambers' Bk of Days* to Mar 355 Open air Preaching is sometimes heard from a great distance. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ* i. § 48 67 They have an open air look about them. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 297 The hygienic and dietetic arrangements and especially the open-air treatment.

Hence *Open-air* *ish* a., marked by open-air characteristics, so *open-airishness*; *Open-airism*; *Open-airness*, open-air quality, coolness and freshness. 1881 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/2 Wholesome and almost moral in their healthy downright tone and the breezy open-airness of them. 1891 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 5/1 A fastidious age... trying for all sorts of refinements of the art—for impression, for 'open airism' for values, for good workmanship as such. 1896 *Q Rev* July 201 The coolness and freshness, the open-airness of English life and art.

Open-arse. Now *disl.* [In reference to the large open disk between the persistent calyx-lobes.] An old name of the Medlar, fruit and tree.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in W. Wulcker 137/36 *Mespila*, openars. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Proh.* 17, I fare as dooth an Openers, I hat like fruyt is ever leng the weyr, Til it be roten in Mullok or in strete. c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 646/29 *Hec sorbus*, openbarre. 1544 PHAER *Bk Childr* (1553) U 11 b, Take the kernels or stones that are founde in the fruite, called openers. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* II. ii in *Hazl. Dostley* XIV. 414 As useless as open arses gathered green. 1877 *N. W. Luc. Gloss*, *Open-arses*, medlars. 1886 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Open-ars*, the common and usual name among the working class.

Open-beak. = next. 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 165/1 The open-beak, *Eco-ouvert* (Anastomus of filiger).

Open-bill. A bird of the genus *Anastomus*, allied to the Stork, found in Africa and Asia; so called because the mandibles of its bill when shut are in contact only at the ends, leaving an open space in the middle. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat Hist Birds* II. 174 The tufted umbre... is obviously allied to the open-bills (*Anastomus*, III), a singular form, remarkable for a thick and very powerful bill gaping in the middle. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v.

Open-breasted, a.

1. Having the breast exposed. Of a garment.

Not covering the breast or bosom. 1599 MARSHTON *Sec Villaine* II. vii. 203 Mean'st thou him that walks all open breasted? 1666 PERVIS *Diary* 20 June, A thin silke waistcoate. open-breasted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 ¶ 1, I could scarce keep him this Morning from going out open-breasted. 1829 LYVTON *Deverux* iv. v. 203 Even in June, one could not go open-breasted in those regions of cold and catarrh.

2. Not concealing thoughts or feelings, frank.

a. 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Cust Country* v. III, Thou art his friend And therefore I'll be open breasted to thee. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C Warres* III. 67 Count Egmont a blunt souldier, open-breasted in his love and hatred.

Open door.

1. A door standing open to give access or admission; hence used *fig.* to typify free admission or access, freedom of admission.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* III. 8 Beholde I have set before the an open doore and no man can shut hit. 1865 LOWELL *Ode*

Harvard Comment. xi, She of the open soul and open door, With room about her hearth for all mankind.

b. *Internal, Politics.* Admission to a country, esp. for purposes of commercial intercourse, open to all upon equal terms. Used esp. in 1898—with reference to Chinese ports.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 England keeps open doors, as a trading country must, to all nations. 1898 SIR M. HICKES BEACH *Sp Swansea* 17 Jan. If we wanted to keep open doors for our commerce... we must be prepared in savage countries to incur territorial responsibilities. [*Ibid.*, [As to China] The Government were absolutely determined, at whatever cost, that that door should not be shut.] 1898 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 4/7 Why should Russia object to the policy of the open door which has been proclaimed... as the essence of British policy? 1898 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/5 The incidents which suggest doubts as to the adoption of the policy of the open door by our rivals in the Far East. 1898 SIR E. MONSON *Sp* 6 Dec. Although we cannot insist upon that 'open door' which has latterly become a household word in our mouths.

attrib. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 438/1 Cooperation between this republic and Great Britain as to the furtherance of the open door policy. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/3 Both Governments agree in maintaining the open door principle in all regions where they can exert any influence.

2. *Sc. Law. Letters of open doors* see *quots*

[1693 *Stair Inst. Law Scot* iv. xlviii § 40 Letters for making patent Doors, when Parties keep themselves or their Goods within locked Doors, and do not give access thereto, for executing of Caption or Foynding.] 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* s. v. Letters of Open Doors authorise the messenger to break open the doors of those places in which the goods of the debtor are lodged.

3. *attrib.* (*O pen-door* r). Done with open doors, public.

1899 *Westm. Gas* 9 Aug. 2/2 The open-door proceedings are hardly less puzzling.

Hence *O pen-door* *red* a., having the door open, hence, ready to take in or receive; keeping open house, hospitable.

1835 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1850) 97 The open doored cottages and blazing hearth. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edmund the Fair* iv. 1 (D), Some, whose ears are open-doored to phantoms. 1859 TENNYSON *End* 302 A house Once rich, now poor, but ever open-door'd.

Opener (ə'pənər), [f. *OPEN* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which opens, in the senses of the verb.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par Pref* 11 An opener and teller of the truth. a. 1555 RIDLEY *Brief Declar.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 29 An opener of high mysteries in Scripture. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 1 An opener of the way to obtaine blessedness. 1732 BAKERLEY *Alphr.* v. § 17 Divers to the bottom of things, fair inquirers, and openers of eyes. 1872 A. J. GORDON *In Christ* iii (1889) 55 Opener of the prison doors to them that are bound. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 434/2 The opener having replied, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

† b. An opening medicine, an aperient. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II. cxxxii. 491 Iuy is a great drawer, and opener. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 555 It is also an excellent Opener for the Liver. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 320 A gentle opener and promotes perspiration.

2. A machine for opening or loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bales and separating dust and other impurities.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 965 Perhaps the most common description of Opener in use is known as the Scutcher. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab Ess. Socialism* 72 A machine called an opener, by which 15,000 lbs. of cotton can be opened in 56 hours. 1895 *Oracle Enycl.* II. 189/2 From the willow the [cotton] fibres pass to the opener or scutching machine.

Open-eyed (ə'pən'əyd), a.

1. Having the eyes open; awake, vigilant.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 27 Whosoever is smitten [by lightning] sleeping, is found open eyed. 1610 SHAKS *Tamh.* II. i. 307 While you here do snoozing lie, Open ey'd Conspiracye His time doth take. 1883 F. M. PEARCE *Contradict.* 21, Gna was all open-eyed amazement. 1886 RUSKIN *Pictorial* I. x. 338 A... just open eyed puppy, disconsolate at the existence of the moon.

b. Done with the eyes open.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der Iv*, An open-eyed dream that the world has done with sorrow. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. iii. 17 His comfortable perch and open-eyed afternoon snooze.

2. Having the mental 'eyes' or perceptive powers open.

1648 Bp. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 12 A Christian... can be, at once, open-eyed to nature and blind to lust. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* I. 25 The result of open-eyed wisdom. 1888 WESTCOTT *Vic. Cross* 6 The soul open-eyed to all the facts of the world.

Hence *Openey-edly* *adv.*, with open eyes.

1894 F. T. PALGRAVE in *Frills*, (1899) 246 He [A. P. Stanley], perhaps open-eyed-ly, backs men he only half or not at all agreed with, from pure charity.

Open field. An unenclosed field; undivided arable land. Chiefly *attrib.* in *open-field system*, a system by which the arable land of a village was planned out into a number of unenclosed portions or strips and distributed among the villagers.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* 130 The mischiefs of our open field system in England. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauches Scotl* V. 220 Land inclosed and subdivided is reckoned worth from a fourth to one half more rent than in an open-field state. 1884 SESSOMH *Eng. Vill. Comm.* (ed. 3) i. 7 The most... important feature of the open field system... is the fact that... the several holdings were made up of a multitude of strips scattered about on all sides of the township. *Ibid.* 8 Under

the English system the open fields were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship 1900 JENKS *Hist Politics* vi (ed. 2) 50 There were practically no hedges in the medieval village The arable land of the village lay in great open fields, many hundreds of acres in extent

† **Open-hair**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. With hair uncovered, bareheaded. Cf. **OPEN** a. 5.
c1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1043 Al open-ber, & eke oungerte Wyp a rop aboute by necke.

Open-handed, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open hand* see **OPEN** a. 22 b.] *lit.* Having an open hand a. Free in giving, liberal, generous, bountiful.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* iii. 1, Is he open handed? bountiful? 1634 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. 11, Let me yield my reason, why I am No open-handed to him 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 409 The Liberality of the Wealthiest and most Open-handed Man 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem.* Bp. Blomfield II. ix. 204 He did it with an open-handed generosity 1884 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* i. 17 He was open handed, and had no petty vices.

† **b.** Ready to receive gifts *Obs.*
1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* i. 325 So open handed England, 'tis believ'd, Has all the Gleanings of the World receiv'd 1785 TAUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 14 Biddy, always open handed, more ready to receive, than people to give.

Hence **Openha** *adverbially*, **Openha** *adverbially*.
1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* v. iv. 281 He struck open-handedly at the page, but with such good-will [etc.] 1868 JACKSON *Cred.* xi. xlv. § 2 Mercy, bounty, and openhandedness to the poor. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Paisanos & W.* i. 1, They appreciate the open-handedness that keeps him poor.

† **Open-head**, *a. and adv. Obs.* [See **OPEN** a. 22 c. cf. *bar-headed, barefoot, barefoot*, etc.] = next.

a1225 *Ancre R.* 491 No mon ne 1200 ham unweaved, ne open headed 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6967 De king ligginge hi founde Wedpide & ope heued 1701 open heued, open-heif, openheifed. c1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. in Henry Archib. LII. 23 Key and Bedewere founde a wedowe oppin hede sitting by syde a tombe 1c1513 in *Three 15th Cent Chron.* (Camden) xio He shall be open hede, and shall bete y^e sword of y^e esquire y^e poynt downwarde.

† **Open-headed**, *a. and adv. Obs.* [Parasynthetic f. *open-head* see **OPEN** a. 22 b.] With head uncovered, bare-headed.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 645 Open-headed [so *Hengwrt MS.*, *Corb* openhede, *Harl* open headed] he hir say Lokynge out at his dore vpon a day 14 *Siege Jerns* (E. E. I. S.) 19/346 Y bidde hem be boun, To morow or vndren open-headed alle, Yp her gates to zelde, with jerdres an hande. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvi. 61 Ladies open heded come before kyng Arthur and cryed hym mercy

Open-hearted, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open heart* see **OPEN** a. 22 b.]

1. Disposed to communicate thoughts or feelings; not reserved, frank.

1611 COTGR., *Rond.* free, blunt, plane, open-hearted, sincere 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 3, I will be as free and open-hearted as discretion will warrant me to be with a stranger. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 21 They're so open-hearted, you may know their own most secret Thoughts, and others too. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 370 Their chiefs, in their openhearted character, fell into snares.

2. Accessible to noble emotions, especially those of generosity or pity; full of kindly feeling.

a1617 HIERON *Wks.* l. 27 There be few that are open-hearted and handed to relieve 1686 HICKINGILL *Meros* 26 Neither make open hearted nor open handed their close-fisted Disciples. 1708-74 TUCKER *Li Nat.* (1834) I. 257 The generous open hearted man sees a thousand bright spots in the prospect around him 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 13 He loves to see men and children open-hearted, and willing to be taught.

Hence **Openheartedly** *adv.*, **Openheartedness**.

1611 COTGR., *Vivre à la Carlonne* to deale open-heartedly *Id.* *Honnesté*, freedom of nature, open-heartedness, a noble disposition 1768-74 TUCKER *Li Nat.* (1834) I. 260 Craft, cunning, and artifice stand opposed to fair dealing, sincerity, and open-heartedness. 1883-4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 118 That open-heartedness that searches, and ponders, and receives God's word.

Opening (*ôp'nin*, *ôp'nin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **OPEN** v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb **OPEN** in various senses; making free of passage, drawing apart, unclosing, unfolding, uncovering, disclosing to the view, etc. Also with *adv.* as *opening out, opening up*.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Puri beorte breunsunke purh muðes openinge. a1225 *Ancre R.* 60 Pu schalt jelden bet best vor þe puttes openinge c1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel Wks. II. 9 In opening of hevne 3215 1486 *Nasau Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 The opening and newe laying of old Ropes. 1530 LINDALE *Answ. More Wks.* 235/1 If stones be true, wemen have preached since the opening of y^e new Testament 1543 *Bale Course Rom. Fox* title-p, A dysclosynge or openinge of the manne of synne. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* a If it pertaine... to the opening and clearing of the word of God. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opening of Trenches*, the first breaking of Ground made by the Besiegers, in order to carry their Approaches to the place besieged. 1732 *Berkley's Aliph.* v. § 1 We heard a confused noise of the opening of hounds, the winding of horns, and the roaring of country squire. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* ii. v. 43 A painful opening out of paths for ampler virtue 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 1791 The opening-up of a market almost as great as India itself.

b. An action of the bowels.

1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Child.* III. 198 They should .not [be] suffered to play until they have had an opening.

2. A vacant space between portions of solid

matter; a gap, hole, or passage; an aperture. In *local use*. = **OPEN** sb. 1 b.

a1225 *Ancre R.* 276 Mon, bi fleach, hwat frut bereð hit, in all his openinges? 1380 *Wyclif Ancre R.* 2 By opnyngis 3e shuln go out 1398 *Lewis Barth De P. R.* xviii. 1 (MS. Bodl.) If 240/1 þe opnyng of þe welle [is] meche and þe opnyng of þe egge 1c1513 *Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena* 51 A hood which covers the face, saving the eyes, for whose use there is an opening. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 Climbing up the rocks in the opening on the right hand 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789), *Opening*, a passage, or straight, between two adjacent coasts or islands 1774 *Goldsm Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 159 The blood goes through the heat, by an opening called the *foramen ovale* 1858 *Lardner Hand-bk Nat. Phil.* *Hydrost.* etc. 141 This lateral circular opening is surrounded by a horizontal wheel.

b. A bay, gulf or other more or less wide indentation of the land

1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. iv, Entering that opening of the sea 1725 *Pope Odyss.* ii. 440 Full in the openings of the spacious main [a vessel] rides 1766-7 H. HUNTER *Tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 159 these bays, or openings, are formed in the ice, merely by the influence of the nearest adjacent lands.

c. The width of an arch between its pillars

1739 *Larveller Short Acc. Press Westm. Bridge* 44 The lower an Arch is, in proportion to its Opening 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Openings*, the parts of coal mines between the pillars, or the pillars and ribs.

3. *U. S.* A tract of ground over which trees are wanting or thinly scattered in comparison with adjoining forest tracts. Cf. *oak-opening* in **OAK** sb. 8

1704 *Providence R. I. Records* (1893) IV. 178 On the south side of the place in the swamp which is called the first opening 1745 P. THOMAS *Friend Anson's Voy.* 35 Hills covered with . . . Groves of Trees, interspersed with many Openings and ever-green Valleys. 1824 *Longs April Day* i. The forest openings. 1839 *Murray's Diary Anser* Ser. i. II. 46 The term used here to distinguish this variety of timber land from the impervious woods is oak openings 1851 *MAYNE Reid Sculp. Hunt* xxxiii, We debouched through the mountain pass into a country of 'openings'.

4. The action of beginning, starting or setting on foot, the first steps or commencement; the part, act, words, etc., with which anything opens; the initial steps or stage in a course of action.

1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 3 In the opening of the Spring 1781 *MISS BURNES Cecilia* iv, She came running into Cecilia's room, saying she had very good news for her, 'A charming opening!' cried Cecilia, pray tell it me. 1789 *Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 306 At the opening of the States-General. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 509 The days which preceded the opening of the session 1887 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 415 The opening of the opera was originally intended to be quite different from what it is now. *Mod.* The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

b. spec. The statement of the case made by counsel to a court of law preliminary to adducing evidence.

1660 *Trial Regis* 77 [We] cannot hear you to speak that upon your opening which is treason. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 134 Lord Chief Justice Eyre said, it was manifest from the opening, that it was intended to be insisted on, that . . . Sir T. C. lost his old estate. 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 573 Like the opening of an advocate who has not mastered his brief.

c. The introductory or burlesque part of a pantomime preceding the harlequinade

The two portions of the pantomime were not separated before the year 1800

1838 *Mem. Grimaldi* II. xxii, He played Fribble in the opening, and afterwards the Lover. 1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Jan. 34/2 The introduction or opening, which, but for the comic masks, differs little from the burlesque or extravaganza.

d. Chess. A mode of beginning a game; *spec.* a definite sequence of moves for the purpose of establishing a line of defence or attack.

1735 *BERTIN Chess* iv, Particular instructions . . . how the player may make the proper openings, to attack, or defend. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 120 She remembered it was an evening for chess, and wondered what opening Miss Griffin would choose. 1889 *Chambers's Encycl.* 186 All openings of repute have distinctive titles, often being named after their inventors.

5. An opportunity; a circumstance or combination of circumstances which offers a chance of advantage, success or gratification; a vacant place in connexion with any business or profession, which admits of being occupied.

1793 *BURKE Lett. to Sir G. Elliot* Corr. 1844 IV. 153 Here is an opening which, if neglected by our government, they will one day sorely regret 1855 *Fitzj. Stephen in Camb.* *Ess.* 178 She might have made him miss one or two openings in life. 1889 *RUSKIN Præterita* III. ii. 69 D'Israeli saw his opening in an instant 1898 *Times* 17 Oct. In his early years of promise in the tennis court L— relied mainly on his wonderful return, his accuracy for the openings, and his activity.

6. *Comb.* **Opening-machine**, any machine for opening; *spec.* = **OPENER** 2.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1561/2.

Opening (*ôp'nin*, *ôp'nin*), *vbl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That opens

1. That renders open; *spec.* that opens the bowels or other bodily passages; aperient.

1398 *TREVISA Barth De P. R.* vii. lxx (MS. Bodl.) If, 74/2 Opening medicyn openeth weyes that bep stopped and makop þynne humours pat be cleyntye pikke 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vi. 94 Vinegar that is made of White-wine, is

more opening, and that which is made of Claret, more binding 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Almond*, Bitter-Almonds are of an opening and detesive nature 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 192 She took some gentle opening medicine.

b. That opens, or forms the commencement of, a discourse, entertainment, or proceeding; initial; introductory. (The opposite of **CLOSING** ppl. a. b.)

1851 *WILLMOTT Pleas Lit.* iv (1857) 13 It contained the opening letter of Junius 1884 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, It was the opening day of the exhibition *Mod.* His opening remarks were eagerly listened to The opening event was won by the Dark Blues.

2 That becomes open; unclosing, unfolding, expanding, widening out, developing, beginning, giving tongue, etc. see the verb.

1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 26 The opening eyelids of the morn. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 277 From the first opening bud 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. 1 108 Watchful they stood expecting opening day 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 5 The Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the opening Pocket runs, a Cou 1805 J. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 23 A Plan of an opening Weir across the Thames 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii, Yelled on the view the opening pack. An hundred dogs bayed dead and strong 1872 W. R. GRIG *Engmas Life* v (1882) 184 To the opening mind . . . it [Late] seems like a delicious feast

3. *Comb.* as **Opening-bit**, a tapering tool for widening an aperture, a broach or reamer.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1561.

† **Openly**, *a. Obs.* [f. **OPEN** a. + -LY 1.] Open to sight, manifest, public.

c1050 *Age. Gloss.* in *Wr-Wulcker* 343/28 *A publicus*, openlecum. *Ind.* 466/4 *Publicus*, openlecure. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Ure loured ihesu cristes openliche tocome c1200 *ORMIN* 2009 þær þurh he þaff þu, læwedd folc, Full openlike bisne a1225 *Ancre R.* 426 þauh þe ancie on hire meidenes uer openliche gultes legge penitence.

Openly (*ôp'nli*), *adv.* [f. **OPEN** a. + -LY 2.] In an open manner.

1. Without concealment; so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; in public; publicly.

971 *Bluch. Hom.* 193 Hie openice þæt gesetton. c1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 55 He 4 gepread openice to-foran eallum. c1200 *ORMIN* 13530 Opennig bi foren man. a1300 *Cursor M.* 175 Iesu crist openice [v. r.] opni, openly] bigan to preche 1375 *BARBOUR Brnik* xi. 633 The Earl of murreff oppynly Takis playnefeld with his menþe 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxvi. 213 He opened the letter and red it openly word by word 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 133 [We] dar neyur pray appynly to send sic vengeance on ane evil prince 1597 *SHAKS a Hen IV.* iv. i. 76 My love to ye, Shall shew it selfe more openly heateer. 1774 *GOLDSM Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 69 The dog openly declares his alacrity to pursue them 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 158 The words had been repeated to Wolsey, who mentioned them openly at his table. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 714/2 The lady firts openly and unblushingly

† **b.** By people generally, commonly, publicly.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an 1137 § 5 Hi sæden openice ðæt crist slep & his halechen 1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 83/1 In the parysh of Seynt Michell, openly called Pater noster church, otherwise called Wertynton college. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VII. 149 It was openly known, that the French kyng, was ready . . . to make open warre.

2. Without concealment of thought or feeling; without reserve; frankly, unreservedly.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 131 Par-for Iob þus openly sayse I *Homo, natus de muliere* [etc.] c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrews) 241 He had þame openly pat þai suld hold þar way in by a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII. 249 b, Who should seme secretly to wyll more, than in the commission he did openly professe. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, I speak among neighbours and friends, and therefore I speak openly

† **3.** In a way easy to see or understand, evidently, manifestly; clearly, plainly. *Obs.*

c888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xix, Cato, se was eac Romana heretoga, se was openlice upwita. c1200 *ORMIN* Pref. 55 Piss iss to seggen opennig þe Lafard Cristess Kartte. a1225 *Ancre R.* 8 Hwar he ifinde in holi writ religiun openluket descreid & iuteileþ þen in sein lames canonie epistle? 1340 *Ayene* 73 Ine hevne þou seest 179 openliche hou uirtues and guode dedes byep heylliche yolde. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Þare er fewles also spekind of þære awen kynde; and þai wil hail men . . . spekind als openly as þai ware men. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. xiii, He that can or shalle proue more openly that he hath the most parte. 1681 *NORRIS Hierocles* Pref. 34 Many things might have been deliver'd more openly and clearly.

† **4.** In an open, not closed, state or condition; so as to admit of entrance or passage. *Obs.*

a1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 508 If that the passage openly hadde be unto me free. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love Frol.* (Skeat) i. 1 Men . . . that, with eies openly sprad . . . swalown the deliciousness of iestes and of ryme.

† **5.** With wide spaces or interstices. *Obs. rare.*

c1790 *IMSON Sch. Art* II. 48 For your first practice, copy such prints as are openly shaded.

† **Open-mouth**, *a. Obs.* [**OPEN** a. 22.] = next.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* vi. iv. (1733) 134 They went presently Open-Mouth to the Father . . . with a grievous complaint against his Sons. 1786 *O'KEEFE in Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 383 On Effingham's squadron, though all in abreast, Like open-mouth curs they came bowling.

Open-mouthed (*ôp'n'mau'd*), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open mouth* see **OPEN** a. 22 b.]

1. Having the mouth open; having an open mouth; hence rapacious, in full cry, etc.

c1532 *DuVies Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 899 Ye shal pronounce your a as wide open-mouthed as ye can 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 2 A fine open-mouthed Dog. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* iii. iv. 18 Hounds running at them open-

mouthed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/3 An open-mouthed army, like an open-mouthed individual, does not strike one as particularly intelligent.

b. Of a vessel or the like Having a wide mouth. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 177 The open-mouth'd Glass was by this means almost replenish'd. 1830 R. KNOX *Belchard's Anat.* 186 Each molecule of the organs is in a manner placed between two open-mouthed vessels.

2. Gaping, as with astonishment or surprise.

1593 DRAYTON *Pastorals* v Poems (1810) 437/r This fond gentility, whereon the fool world open-mouthed gazes. 1786 tr *Beckford's Valhek* (1883) 118 The poor peasants remained open-mouthed with surprise. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, Mr Swiveller looked, as he was, all open-mouthed astonishment. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* 111 iv. 56 Yet did the shipmen stay their speech And open-mouthed upon her stare.

3. With mouth open to speak; speaking freely, clamorously, vociferously.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. 1, Justice, indeed, Should ever be close-ear'd, and open mouthed. 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Com.* (1650) 367 What is that makes men to be open mouthed in declaring and censuring our faults? 1802 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1850) III 500 Officers who are active or open-mouthed against the government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II 367 Zulestein... found all the people whom he met open-mouthed about the infamous fraud just committed by the Jesuits.

Hence **Open-mouthedness.**

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 973 He confessed, with his usual incurable open-mouthedness.

Openness (ô p'n'ness). [*OPEN* a. + *-NESS*]

1. The quality or condition of being open; unenclosed, unenclosed, uncovered, unsheltered, or unobstructed condition; exposedness, etc.

1530 PALSGR 249/2 Opyennesse, *ouvertura*. 1577 HARRISON *England* i. x. in Holmsted I 26/a There is nothing to be discommended in this ryuer, but the openesse thereof. to the weather. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xv. iv. (1620) 507 Mans opennesse to aduersity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. li. 309 Aided by the openness of the woods. 1791 NEWT *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 239 The openness of the fields makes this improvement impracticable or unprofitable. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Notation*, *U* was also changed to *Do* for the sake of the openness of the vowel.

b. The condition of being open to impressions or ideas.

1671 J. BURNVEAT *Jrnl. in Friends' Library* xi. 144, I found a great openness in the country [Virginia], and had several blessed meetings. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 41 [That] which... clogs their intellectual energy and mental openness.

2. Absence of dissimulation, secrecy, or reserve; frankness, candour, sincerity.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 88 Deliver with more opennesse your answers to my demands. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 p. 2 An unconstrained Carriage, and a certain Openness of Behaviour, are the Height of Good-breeding. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 669 [Chicasaws] have an openness in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. I. xi. 308 There is an apparent openness in the speech, which gives a favourable idea of the man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 He considers openness to be the best policy.

3. Of weather. Absence of frost; + freedom from cloud, clearness (*obs.*).

1611 CORNE, *Serenité*, serenitie, cleerenesse, calmenesse, or opennesse of weather. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. iv. 42 The known openness of the season of 1855 and the probable mildness of the following winter. 1882 *Gd. Words* Apr. 252 The openness of the weather during the past winter.

Open sesame (ô p'n se'samz). Also **open sesamum**. [*See SESAME*]. The magic words by which, in the tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open; hence, any marvellous or irresistible means of securing immediate admission.

[1793 *Arab. Nis.* IV 125 [Ali Baba] went among the shrubs, and perceiving the door, he said, Open Sesame; and the door flew wide open.] 1836 *Scott's Diary* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart*, A laudatory copy of French verses, sent up the evening before by way of Open Sesamum, I suppose. 1837 Mrs MARKHAM *Hist. France* xxxiii (1855) 416 She tried that universal key, that *open sesame*, a bribe. 1882 Mrs OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* i. 185 Genius was understood, and poetry a sort of 'open Sesame' to every noble door.

† **Open-tail.** *Obs. rare*—1. A light, indelicate, or unchaste woman.

a 1618 DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* xxii. (1878) to Kate still exclaims against great medlers, A busie-body hardly she abides I muse her stomache now so much shoulde faile To loath a medlar, being an open-tail.

† **Open-tide.** *Obs.* = next.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 This potage may be made in Lenten, and also in open-tide, on this same manere, withouten eyren. *Ibid.*, Appellans for this same manere, in Lenten, and also in open-tide, on this same manere, withouten eyren. 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lamsd.* 1033 (Halliwell) The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publicly solemnized, was on that account formerly called *open-tide*; but now in Oxfordshire and several other parts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* *Open-tide*, i. e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields.

Open time. The time during which anything specified is open: *spec.* + a. The time after harvest when cattle might be turned into the open fields. + b. The time out of Lent when no fast is imposed. c. That which is not close-time for fish, etc.

[1293 *Nohi ann.* 21 *Edw. I. Glouc. rot.* 24 in *Abbrev. Placit.* 233 Habeant communiam pasturam per omnes terras

suas in Shenington Tempore Aperto et post fena et blada collecta.] 1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 257/1 Aswell in opyn tyme called Avers tyme, as all other tymes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Sura* 6 b, If their comen felde lye togyder vncloused in opyn tyme when harvest is in. 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 861 Their dewties 1 that they ought by the lawe. In opyn tyme and in Lent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 150 They fast not upon Saturdays in open time but only Wendesdaies and Fridaies.

Open-work. [*See OPEN* a. 7]

1 Any kind of work so made or constructed as to show openings or interstices in its substance, as in open-work of iron or other metal; esp. such work in knitting, netting, lace, embroidery, or the like, introduced for ornament in any textile fabric.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 185 Betwixt were valves Of open-work. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 77 There is an iron gate, through the rusty open work of which you see a grassy lawn. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 68 The chariot was gorgeously decorated at the sides with ornaments of light open-work. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 6/5 On the bodice a saddle-shaped yoke repeated the openwork with its warm red lining.

attrib. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 160 The whole interior is one series of open-work panels laid on the Noiman work. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 Open-work stockings will be the only wear when the weather gets a little warmer.

2. *Mining.* Excavation open to the surface.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Open-work*, a quarry or open cut.

So **Open-worked** a., **Open-working** sb.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI p. xii/a White open-worked silk gloves. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sh. Bos. Characters* iv, Down came J'mma herself soon afterwards in a Denmark satin shoes, and open-worked stockings. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* I. 75 Open-worked taris and fritters scented with musk. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 3/2 The bolero of embroidered lawn very much open-worked. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The working round of the outline [of lace] is called 'running', while the filling up of the interior parts is termed either 'fining' or 'open-working'.

Openyoung, obs. form of OPENION.

Opera (ô p'ëra). [*a. It. opera*, a L. *opera* labour, pains, exertion, a work produced, f. *opus*, *oper-* work; cf. F. *opéra* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. A dramatic performance in which music forms an essential part, consisting of recitatives, arias, and choruses, with orchestral accompaniment and scenery; also, a dramatic or musical composition intended for such performance, a libretto or score.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Nov. It is the work of Bernini, who, a little before my coming to the city [Rome], gave a public Opera (for so they call shews of that kind) wherein he painted the scenes [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Opera* In Italy it signifies a Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy, Comedy or Pastoral, which (being the studied work of a Poet) is not acted after the vulgar manner, but performed by Voices in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*, being likewise adorned with Scenes by Perspective, and extraordinary advantages by Music. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, I went to visit my brother in London, and next day to see a new Opera, after the Italian way, in recitative music and scenes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1661 *Peris Diary* 3 July, Went to Sir William Davenant's Opera. 1685 *Land. Gas.* No. 2042/4 The Opera of Albion and Albanus is to be Printed. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanus* Pref. An Opera is a poetical Tale or Fiction, represented by Vocal and Instrumental Music, adorned with Scenes, Machines and Dancing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 p. 2 Arsinoe was the first Opera that gave us a Taste of Italian Music. 1740 CRABER *Apol.* (1756) I. 277 The scheme was to have but one theatre for plays, and another for operas. 1810 BYRON *Yuan.* i. cxi. If any person doubt it, I appeal. 10 plays in five, and operas in three acts. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 506/2 Wagner... has written the Libretti as well as the Music of all his later Operas.

fig. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 207 We may expect towards the latter end of this Great Opera, that the Scenes will thicken and the Fashion of this World will pass yet more swiftly away.

b *At or to the opera* includes the notion of the place. cf. *at the play*.

1645 EVELYN *Mem. June*, This night [at Venice] we went to the Opera where comedies and other plays are represented in recitative musiq., with variety of scenes painted., and machines for flying in the aire, one of the most magnificent and expensive diversions the wit of man can invent. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 518/2 If we would know what Mozart really meant, we must study him, not at the Opera, but in his own delightful Scores.

2. (Usually the opera.) As a branch of dramatic art. (*Cf. the drama, tragedy, comedy, etc.*)

1759 GOLDSMITH *See* No. 8 Some years ago the Italian opera was the only fashionable amusement among our nobility. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 201 Venice was the Place where the Opera first appeared in Splendor. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* IV. 18 This [end of 18th c.] seems the true era whence the opera, or drama, wholly set to Music should be dated. 1881 BARRING-GOULD *Germany* ix. 249 It is in the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with. 1884 G. A. MACFARREN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 87/a The masques performed at Whitehall and at the Inns of Court were of the nature of opera.

3. With qualification denoting a particular branch or kind; as *ballad-opera* (see *BALLAD* 6); *comic opera* (see *COMIO* A. 1), also in Fr. form *opéra comique*; *grand opera* (see *GRAND* A. 8 b); *opéra bouffe* (= F. *opéra bouffe*, also ellipt. *bouffe*, and in It. form *opéra buffa*), comic opera, esp. of

a farcical character, an operatic extravaganza (hence (*nonce-wds.*) *opéra-bouffe*, an actor in opera bouffe; *opéra-bouffesque* adj., having the character of opera bouffe).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 p. 1 It is my Design in this Paper to deliver down to Posterity a faithful Account of the Italian Opera. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* to G. Montagu 22 Sept., The Italian comedy, now united with their *opéra comique*, is their most perfect diversion. 1817 *Examiner* No. 486 253 This lady at the Italian Opera is respectable; on the English stage she was formidable. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* I. iii. 58 Offenbach outdoes himself in a new opéra-bouffe—'Suzanne et les Vieillards'. 1879 J. HULLAN in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 379 The renascence of 'opéra comique' in France dates from the latter part of the 17th century. *Ibid.* 617 Grand Opera... may contain any number of acts, any ballets or divertissements, but if spoken dialogue is introduced it becomes a 'comic' opéra. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Ibid.* II. 9 The period in which the history of the Intermezzo merges permanently into that of the Opera Buffa, its legitimate heir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 14/1 The opera bouffes from the Gaiety Theatre. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Paraph.* i. vi. One of the opéra bouffes cabanes came creaking over the sand. 1897 R. KIRLING *Captains Courageous* 133 The opéra-comique crew greeted him as a brother.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. general, as *opéra ballet*, *bill-book-box, company, dancer, -goer, -maker, -master, -singer, -song; opéra-going, -mad* adj.

1890 *Daily News* 23 May 5/6 As Lumley truly prognosticated, 1845 saw 'the culminating point in the History of the *opéra ballet in England.' Now, in opera, the ballet is a mere divertissement. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 p. 1 The *Opera Bills for this Day. 1759 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 196 Like Mendelssohn he [Beethoven] was in earnest in pursuit of an *opéra-bouffe. 1831 PEACOCK *Crochet* Castle 302, I think an *opéra box a very substantial comfort. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 512/a A rival *Opera Company was established at the 'Little Theatre, in Lincoln's Inn Fields'. 1759 GOLDSM. *Voltaire* Wks. 1881 IV. 11 A kept mistress, an actress, or an *opéra dancer generally compose the society. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* x. xiv, The walls were covered with... the portraits of opéra-dancers. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 107, I dined with Ford upon his *Opera-day. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* viii. 35/1 Unless some unexpected Copy should step forth like an *Opera God out of a flying Chariot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The *opéra-goer, that is to say, the citizen in an opéra hat and an opéra frame of mind. 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 359 *Opéra-going damsels. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 493 Had I run *opéra-mad, or election-mad, I might have found companions enow to keep me in countenance. 1716 POPE *Lett.* to Ferriar 7 July (1735) I. 253 Some Italian Chymists, Fiddlers, Bricklayers, and *Opéra-makers. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Princ. Diary* II. 186 The Crown Prince was still in Leipzig dressed like an *opéra-master. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 107 Tuesday and Saturday were the regular *Opera nights. 1890 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 17 The bobolink's *opéra-season is a short one. 1744 FILDING *Miss Lucy in Town* Wks. 1822 X. 312 One is an *opéra-singer. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. 11. 11 A perfect genius at an *Opéra-song. 1830 BYRON *Lt. to Murray* 12 Nov., I happened to have a spare *Opera ticket.

b. Special combs: *opéra-cloak*, a cloak of rich material worn by ladies at the opera or in going to or returning from evening parties (hence *opéra-cloaked* adj.); *opéra-girl*, (a) a girl or woman who dances in the ballet of an opera; (b) pl. a greenhouse plant, *Mantissa saltatoria*, called also *DANCING-GRASS*; *opéra-glass*, -glasses, a small binocular for use at theatres, concerts, etc.; *opéra-hat*, a hat suitable for use at the opera, *spec.* a tall hat which folds flat, and when open is kept in shape by springs; a crush-hat; *opéra-hood*, a lady's hood for use at operas, or in going to evening parties, etc.; *opéra-house*, a theatre for the performance of operas.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 363 Maidens in white with scarlet *opéra-cloaks. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* L. Wks. 1799 I. 243 An *opéra girl is as essential a piece of equipage for a man of fashion as his coach. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. R.* xvi, Her mother was an opéra-girl. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 815/a Opéra-girls, *Mantissa saltatoria*. 1738 R. SMITH *Optics* 377 There is an instrument sold in the shops which some call an *opéra glass, others a diagonal perspective, it is properly a reflecting perspective, so contrived for viewing a person in a public place that no one can distinguish who it is you look at. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sea.* etc. s. v. The common opéra-glass is nothing else than the Galilean telescope, invented by Galileo in 1609. 1857 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Peris* 56, I found mine host decked out in his best jacket and a huge *opéra-hat. 1857 *Nursery Rhyme*, 'A Frog he would a-wooing go' 11, So off he set with his opéra-hat. 1790 *Land. Gas.* No. 5839/3 The *Opéra-House in the Hay-Market.

Hence **Opéra v.**, to take to the opera.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 318 He will fete you, and opéra you.

|| **Opera** (ô p'ëra), pl. of *opus* 'work', q. v.

In this sense *operas* is used by Southey, perh. after It. *opera* (sing.) a work (pl. *opere* works). 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 16 The two volumes are in the printer's hands, one reason... was... to have all my operas in the same size. 1834 *Ibid.* IV. 374 Allan Cunningham has sent me his 'Burns' My own operas will come into this form when I am gone.

† **Operable**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [*f. L. type *operā-bilis*, f. *operāri* to OPERATE; cf. F. *opérable*.]

a. adj. That may or should be done; practicable. b. sb. Something that may or should be done; a matter or point of practice.

1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Being incapable of operable circumstances... they onely gaze upon the visible

successes. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 6 So Aquinas 'Synthesis or sensate judgment imports a right judgment about particular operables'.

Operameter (op'etam'itar). *Mech.* [irreg. f. *L. opera* works + *Gr. métron* measure.] A device for registering the number of revolutions made by a shaft, axle, or wheel, the strokes of a piston, the copies delivered from a printing-press, etc.

1829 *Patents in Ann Reg* 548/a S Walker, Beeston, Leeds, for an improved apparatus which he denominates 'an operameter'. 1839 *Ure Dict Arts, Operameter*, It consists of a train of toothed wheels and pinions enclosed in a box, having indeces attached to the central arbor, like the hands of a clock, and a dial plate, whereby the number of rotations of a shaft projecting from the posterior part of the box is shown. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict, Mech* 156/a/1.

Operance (op'etans). *rare*. [f. as OPERANT a. + -ANCE.] The action of operating, operation. 1672 *Two Noble K's* i. iii. The elements That do effect Rare issues by their operance. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1836) II. 344. An agency antecedent in order of operance. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynam* 23 The same power is at work under different conditions of operance.

Operancy (op'etansi). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being operant; operance, operation.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1838) III. 303 Taylor... is always too shy of this 'Grace of God'. he never admits it any separate operancy *per se*. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl Anat* IV. 511/a Function implying by that word an immediate organic operancy. 1878 *Dowden Stud Lit* 127 When all intellect and all operancy of will seem to be suspended.

Operand (op'etandi). *Math.* [ad. *L. operandum*, neuter gerundive of *operari* to OPERATE.] A quantity or symbol to be operated on.

1885 ALDIS *Solid Geom* xiv. (ed. 4) 238 The operation of multiplication by a vector is distributive both as regards the operator and the operand.

Operant (op'etanti). *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. operantem*, pr. pp. of *operari* to OPERATE.]

A. adj. That operates, works, or produces effects; in operation, operative; † powerful in effect (*obs.*).

1602 SHAKES. *Ham* III. ii. 184 My operant Powers my Functions yet to do. 1607-9 *Timon* IV. ii. 25 Sawce his pallate With thy most operant Poysoun. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. 497 This efficacious medicinal grace. they terme it sometimes... the operant and cooperant grace. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1838) III. 303 The Roman doctrine, that the priest's absolutio is operant, and not simply declarative. 1894 G. MACDONALD *Littell* xvi. (1895) 119 No conscious courage was operant in me.

B. sb. 1. One who, or that which, operates, works, or exerts force or influence.

1700 S. PARKER *St. Paul's Ess* 96 Where the Operation is essentially one, the Operant cannot be more. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wife's Cumb.* I. x. 89 Cupboard love is not... always the most powerful operant on the childish mind.

2. A workman. = OPERATIVE B. 2. *rare*.

1831 LAMB *Ella Ser.* II. *Newsp* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, No fractious operants ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity exercised upon us.

† **Operantious**, *a. Obs. rare*—o. = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Operantious*, pertaining to the workman, done with labor.

† **Operary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. operari-us*, f. *opus*, *oper-* work: see -ARY] Pertaining to or based on manual operations or practice (as opposed to scientific theory); practical.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang Phys* i. v. 36 Esteeming themselves deserving well for the operary uses of a skillfull and well exercised hand in wounds. 1640 G. WATTS in *Bacon's Adv Learn* III. v. 167 A Mechanical Knowledge, which is meerey emperical, and operary not depending on Physique.

Operate (op'etati). *v.* [f. *L. operari*, ppl. stem of *operari* to work, labour, take pains, bestow pains on; in late *L.*, also, to have effect, be active, produce by working, cause, f. *opus*, *oper-* work.]

1. Intransitive senses.

1. To be in working, exercise force or influence, produce an effect, act, work.

1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 108 Th' effect doth operate another way. 1611-12 *Cymb.* v. v. 196 Mine Italian brains Gan in your duller Britaine operate Most widely. 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astr. Physic* at The Influence of the Moon unto any planet doth begin to operate when she is within ten degrees aspecting any planet. 1794 PALLEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 418 Religion operates most upon those of whom history knows the least. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 713 The whole force of the motives, which operate to their appointment, must operate likewise to connivance at their faults. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 407 The revolutionary spirit, ceasing to operate in politics. 1874 MORLEY *Compromises* (1886) 119 Though themselves invisible to the outer world, they [conventions] may yet operate with magnetic force upon other parts of our belief.

2. Of persons. To bring force or influence to bear on or upon; † formerly also simply, to exert oneself to do something.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev Naples* i. 8a The Archbishop did desire His Excellence wold operate to bring to a period that solemn ceremony. 1783 WATSON *Philosophy* III. (1793) II. v. 100 They endeavoured to counteract its effects by operating upon his natural ambition. 1790 EXAMINER *New & Mil Mem* I. 246 He knew the Highland chiefs well, and how to operate on them. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 61 An account to be opened in the name of the commissioners, and to be operated upon by the treasurer for the time.

3. To produce the intended or proper effect; esp. of drugs and medicines, as cathartics, etc. To act.

1706 PHILLIPS, *To operate*, to work or stir the Humours

of the Body, as Physick does. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 142 The bolus has operated four or five times. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 307 Everything, regarding the light, operated in a proper manner. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 186 He had taken purging medicine which had operated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 582 The Act of Attainder was a remedy which could not operate till all danger was over.

4. To perform a practical operation or series of operations: see OPERATION 5. Const. on, upon.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inq. & Ab. Physic* Pref. I by diligent observance, by Operating, having gain'd the knowledge of some Injuries in Physick. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* ix. 239 It is necessary to operate upon both sides of the plate. 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* II. 9 Instruments with which we must operate in reasoning. 1882a *Rep. to Ho Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 271 An astra is now being built to operate upon the ores of the Wayup.

b. *Surg.*: see OPERATION 6. 1799 *Med. Viri* II. 157 Vesalius, in his 'Chirurg magn' describes the whole process of operating. 1826 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs Surg* 314 note. A boy was operated upon in Haslar hospital, and recovered. 1894 *Westm Gas* 4 July 2/3 The phrase 'When in doubt, operate', was, I believe, first made use of by Sir William Lawrence with regard to the methods to be adopted in treating cases of strangulated hernia.

c. *Mil. and Naval* To carry on warlike operations: see OPERATION 7.

1808 [see OPERATING ppl a.]. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 137 Against no Power whatever could we operate successfully on the coast with our *Minotaur*, our *Valiants*, or our *Warriors*. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/4 A Russian army operating against India. could be assailed on the flank.

d. To deal or speculate in stocks or shares; to buy and sell commodities as a broker.

1899 *Athenian* 23 July 113 A bull in the same jargon, is one who operates for a rise. 1868 *Serv Bullion* 480 If between these he sees profits he operates.

II. Transitive senses.

5. To effect or produce by action or the exertion of force or influence; to bring about, accomplish, work.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 160 Tis an general position that that which... hath no being cannot operate, or effect any thing. 1644 MILTON *Arg. conc. Militia* 12 Now plotting to operate the ruin of the Protestant Religion. 1799 N. DRAKE in Beddoes *Contrib Phys & Med. Knowl* 478 The digitalis was supposed to have operated a cure. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept 510/2 Energy in the form of light operates changes in the surface of bodies.

6. To cause or actuate the working of, to work (a machine, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1864 WEBSTER s. v. To operate a machine. 1872 *Omaha Bee* in *Times* 28 Nov 7/3 The monster (steam snow plough) will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. 1876 PREBEC & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 285 Every current sent on that circuit operates each instrument alike and simultaneously. 1886 *Troy (U. S.) Daily Times* 21 Dec. 3 Estimates of the cost of operating the cars, by the motor will be furnished. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 187/2 The number of arc lamps which are nightly operated by the different electric lighting companies in the city of New York is probably over five thousand.

7. To direct the working of; to manage, conduct, work (a railway, business, etc.); to carry out or through, direct to an end (a principle, an undertaking, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1880 *Travellers' Off. Guide U. S. & Canada* July 91 The Roads owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 432 State railways and private companies' lines were operated side by side. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 6 Aug. 248/2 How long is it to be before the government of the United States will operate the telegraph system of the country as it operates the mails? 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 19 Sept. 11 The Company operate a large foundry.

Operatee (op'etati). [f. OPERATE + -EE.]

One who is operated on, the subject of an operation. 1831 TELLEWYNE *Adv. Younger Son* xxx. Not only the operator, but the operatee, is boundlessly compensated. 1883 FR. GALTON *Hum Faculty* 36 The tests... give an approximate measure of the discrimination with which the operatee habitually employs his senses.

Operatic (op'etati). *a.* [irreg. f. OPERA, app. after *dramatic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, opera.

1749 in *Priv Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 74 My sister went with me last night to hear the Oratorio, it is in the light operatic style. 1838 GLADSTONE *Hom.* III. 512 Homer has the full force and play of the drama, Virgil is essentially operatic. 1861 *Sat Rev* 14 Dec. 610 The plot... affords opportunities for effective operatic treatment.

Operatio, *a. 2. rare*. [f. *L. operari*, ppl. stem of *operari* to OPERATE + -IO.] = OPERATIVE a. 6. 1833-27 T. ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commun.* (1882) II. 446 The place of our labourers and operatic manufacturers being almost entirely supplied by slaves.

† **Operatic**, *a. Obs.* [See -IOAL.] = OPERATIO a. 1.

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Operatical*, of or belonging to an opera. 1758 *Herald* No. 25 (1758) II. 155 So pretty a farcical, operatical, pantomimical tragedy. 1807 *Director* I. 233 The operatical Beau is constantly seen at the King's Theatre on the evening preceding the Sabbath. 1826 *Examiner* 179/1 A new operatical play was produced.

Operatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an operatic manner; from an operatic point of view.

1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 204/2 Were we to speak operatically... we should observe that [etc.]. 1883 *My Trinal Life* I. v. 83 [She] made the great mistake of dressing herself and her daughter operatically.

Operating (op'etatin), *vbl sb.* [f. OPERATE + -ING.] The action of the vb. OPERATE, an instance of this, an operation.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inq. & Ab. Physic* 39 After long, tedious, and chargeable Operatings to no purpose, he pulls down his Laboratory.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *operating room*; *operating-table* (see quot.), *operating-theatre*, a room constructed for surgical operations before a class.

1869 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* II. 305 It is just in the 'operating room' that the skill of the photographer comes into play. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech* 156/a/1 **Operating-table* (Surgical), one on which the patient is placed to expose prominently the portion to be operated upon. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug. The weekly board of the hospital will also provide a convenient 'operating theatre'.

Operating, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That operates (in senses of the vb.).

1808 WELLINGTON *Let to Castlereagh* 5 Sept in *Gurw. Desp* (1837) IV. 142 This army... would be the operating army against what I have supposed to be the French operating army. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 10 The operating force at A acting in the direction of A D. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 975 Both to the physician and the operating surgeon.

Operation (op'etati-jan). [a. OF. *operation*, -cion action, deed (14th c., Oresme), ad. *L. operatio-nem*, n. of action f. *operari* to OPERATE.]

† 1. Action, performance, work, deed. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T* 292 Folk ne doon hir operacion Alwey as dooth the fyr lo in his kynde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Everyche operacion or dede of man awe to be ponderate after the intencion of the doer. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H. j. b. To nourryshe the orphans or faderles... is an operacion of mysericorde. 1564-67 BULLIYN *Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 35 Election goeth before operacion or work. 1567 *Triall Treas* (1850) 6 To horrible besides is thy operacion.

2. Working; exertion of force, energy, or influence; action, activity, agency; manner of working, the way in which anything works.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Of this constellacion The verray operacion Avaleth. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 A man and the worlde be assimilate... in operation virtuelle. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor* xii. 6 There are divers manners off operacions and yet to one God which worketh all thynges. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 His [a diamond's] vertue is to bewray poisons, and to frustrate thoppoeracion therof. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* v. l. Wks. 1878 1. 133 The Starres whose operations make The fortunes and the destinies of men. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* I. (1765) 20 Can there possibly be Operation, without Motion and Change? 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 1. 465 The statute 29 Cha. II did not extend to trusts raised by operation of law. 1884 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 118 The operation of the condenser pump is very simple. 1860 TINDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 273 Suggesting the operation of intelligence amid that scene of desolation.

b. The condition of being operative or in working. Chiefly in the phrases *in operation*, *to come into operation*.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II. v. ii. 349 The operation of the new constitution was ordained to commence. 1836 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xiii (L.), It displays a power different in kind from that of blood letting, and coming into operation... after blood-letting has done all it can. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 Many other natural and artificial processes in daily operation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 The sixpenny telegram rate will come into operation in the course of a fortnight.

3. Power to operate or work; capacity of producing effects or a particular effect; efficacy, influence, virtue, force. Now chiefly of legal instruments.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* i. (Percy Soc.) 9 An olde antiquite, When... nature... More stronger had her operation Than she had now in her digression. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 1 Endued with the knowledge of the nature kinde, & operation of certain herbes, rootes, & wateis. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 26 If Knife, Drugges, Serpents have Edge, sting, or operation. 1607 *Torrell Fourf Beasts* (1658) 199 Goats fat is better then Swines, not because it hath more operation in it to expell the grief, but by reason it is thick. 1660 N. INGLEO *Bentivoglio & Urania* II. (1682) 91 Toads are sometimes found in the midst of a firm stone, and give it Operation. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* 1 Wks VIII. 162 That heartless and dispirited people, whom Lord Somers had represented... as dead in energy and operation. 1884 Ld. SELBORNE in *Laws Times Rep* L. 3/1 He cannot enlarge, in his own favour, the legal or equitable operation of the instrument.

b. The effect or result produced; influence on something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* i. iii. § 4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* i. 1. § 4 The Bards, played excellently to their Songs on their Harps; whereby they had great Operation on the Vulgar. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xiv (1674) 17 Though many remedies had been applied... yet none of them had procured the desired operation. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 199 Weshould... have felt the operation of a precedent. 1831 *Brewster Nat Magic* II. (1833) 29 Among the affections of the eye which... deceive those also who witness their operation, may be enumerated the insensibility of the eye to particular colours.

4. A particular form or kind of activity; a mode of action; an active process, vital or natural.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol Pol.* i. xvi. § 5 The actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds... There are in men operations, some natural, some rational. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. 30 Every thing manifests its life by that operation which is most proper to it. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* II. xlii. (1715) 304 The Animal Spirits, which are the Instruments of Sensation, and all other Animal Operations. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 221 By the operations of the mind we under-

stand every mode of thinking of which we are conscious. 1898 Huxley *Physiogr.* 76 During the operation of rusting, something must be absorbed by the metal. 1898 BROWNING *La Savina* 500 Wouldst thou live now, regularly draw thy breath! For suspend the operation, straight law's breach results in death.

5 The performance of something of practical or mechanical nature, esp. as a practical application of a science or art, or as a scientific experiment or demonstration.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 122 He wayted many a constellacion Er he had doon this operacion. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii 115 Ek in this mone is maad castracion Of calves. Therynne is subtl operacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 They used certayne societate magical operations. 1646 RICHARDS, ed. *Gr. Arts* 83 For your further practise behold these operations, which I have wrought to prime minutes. 1674 DRYDEN *Prod. to Univ. Oxford* 12 Your theories are here to practice brought. As in mechanic operations wrought. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 236 If the latitude found thus differs considerably from the latitude by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x ii (1875) 353 We ought to remember what a slow and painful operation reading is to the uneducated.

b A business transaction, esp. one of speculative character. cf. OPERATE 4 d. orig. U.S.

1863 *All the Year Round* VIII 499 Just now there's an operation coming off West, in which you could try your wings. 1876 HOLLAND *Sea Oaks* xi. 142 It was all an acute business operation with him.

6 *Surg.* An act or a series of acts performed upon an organic body either with the hand alone or by means of an instrument, with the object of remedying deformity or injury, curing or preventing disease, or relieving pain.

Surgical operations frequently bear the name of the person who first performed or described them, indicating the particular mode of treatment introduced by him for a special disease. e.g. *Bailey's*, *Buchanan's*, *Lister's operation*.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 This worde operatione is an artificiale and normatike applicatione wrought by the handes on mans bodye, wherwith the decayed health is restored. 1665 CULPEPPER *Pract. Phys.* i ii 11 Manual Operations, or Chyrurgery. 1707 *Reflex. upon Riddle* 67 What Curses might not the Physician expect, who should perform so wonderful an Operation? 1806 *Med. Fm.* XV. 373 The Rev. M. Le Francois, having become an expert inoculator, instructed them how to perform the operation. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* May 25 [He] knew how to treat a patient after an operation as well as antecedently to it.

7 *Mil. and Naval.* A series of warlike or strategic acts; a movement.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix, v, She again began her operations. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxiv (1869) I 683 Their subsequent operations were left to the discretion of the generals. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Sept. in *Guv. Desp.* (1838) VIII 270, I had detained the 85th in consequence of... the prospect of an early operation. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VII xlii 8 37 119 Not in regular battles with the English fleet, but in detached operations in smaller armaments. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Line of operations*, in strategy, the line an army follows to attain its objective point. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxi. 1. 286 The true line of operations for us was up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

8 *Math.* The action of subjecting a number or quantity to any process whereby its value or form is affected. (The general term including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution, evolution, differentiation, integration, etc.)

1713 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* vi. vi. (ed. 2) 347 If the whole Equation be now taken, and we proceed to a Second Operation, the Value of a may be increas'd with twelve Places of Figures more, and those may be obtain'd by plain Division only. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 39 The Series is $A + B + C + D + \dots$ &c. and the Operation will be as follows. 1817 H. T. COLLINGRIDGE *Algebra*, etc. 286 Operations, subservient to the eight investigations, have been thus explained. 1893 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* ii 25, $\frac{d}{dx}$ is a symbol of operation

which, when applied to y , denotes the result of taking the limit of the ratio of the small quantities δy , δx .

+9 a The action of making or producing something. *Obs. rare*—1. b Something made; a product, work. *Obs.*

I gave to my first operation. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* ii 878 It then did please High Love (ere he began mans operation) To give unto the Angels their creation. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* l. p. xiv, The whole was the operation of one and the same people.

10. The action of operating or working a machine, engine, railway, business, etc.: see OPERATE 6, 7.

1874 J. RICHARDS (title) *Treatise on the Construction and Operation of Wood-working Machines*. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 12 Jan 3/2 Electricity has been used for the operation of the *Montauk's* turrets for some time. 1898 *Times* 22 Feb 13 In America what with us is a single department [on Railways] is split into 'traffic' and 'operation'.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 6), as operation room, wound, etc., operation-table, an operating-table (see OPERATING *vbl. sb.*).

1866 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III 239 The operation-room is a large circular apartment. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX 308 The discharge from the operation wound was intense. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 471 An operation list is appended. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Mar 3/2 Smoking his cigar until he mounted the operation table.

+ *Operatorist.* *Obs. rare*—1. [See -IST 4.]

One who operates professionally, an operator. 1651 WITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. vi. 24 Manual Operatoris such as couch the cataract.

VOL. VII.

Operative (op'érätiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *opératif*, -ive (14th c., Oresme), or immed. ad. late L. *operativus* creative, formative, f. ppl stem of *operari* to OPERATE see -IVE.]

A. adj. 1 Characterized by operating or working, active in producing, or having the power to produce, effects; exerting force, energy, or influence, productive of something; in operation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 847 Animals which are called unreasonable and brute beasts, are endowed with reason; howbeit they are not operative with that reason, neither can they actuate it. 1664 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii (1667) 31 Whether the Act or Statute of Separation were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting or restoring old right. c 1705 BRACKLEY *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV 478 Enquiring and judging are actions which depend on the operative faculties. 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 79 Words operative at common law to convey. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I iv 135 The motive to preserve the Platonic MSS would still be operative. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. ix 164 The strongest and most operative sense of duty would not satisfy you.

2. Productive of the intended or proper effect; effective, effectual, efficacious.

1598 BACON *Let. to Ld. Keeper Puckering* 28 Sept. That your lordship may perceive how effectual and operative your lordship's last dealing with her Majesty was. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Common* ii § 2 137 If these desires be . . . as operative as they are inquisitive, then we shall perceive the blessings and fruits of our holy desires. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii 277 Fraud was an operative instrument in the hands of this aspiring general. 1879 TROLLOPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 38 The judgment . . . is not operative against the reading of novels.

3. Concerned with manual or mechanical work; practical.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* i, In Architecture, as in all other Operative Arts, the End must direct the Operation. 1785 RICH. INTRELL *Powers* v iv 401 In every operative art, the tools, instruments, materials, must have general names. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 480, I should wish to see them employ, for the operative part, none but the most experienced Foresters that can be had. 1899 *Whitaker's Abn.* 163/2 Mint Superintendent Operative Department.

4. Pertaining to surgical operations. 1783 P. PORR *Chirurg. Wks.* II 7 The operative part of the arts. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pract. Eng. Life* 181 Serapion Senior treats of diseases as curative solely by medicine and diet, omitting operative surgery. 1869 ALBOUTIN *Syst. Med.* VIII. 31 The prospect of much benefit from treatment other than operative is practically nil.

5. Of a person: Engaged in work or production, putting forth activity, active.

1824 SOUTHEY *Ser. T. More* (1831) I 369 The active, or, in the phraseology of the present day, the operative clergy. 1845 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II *Superann. Man.* Man is out of his element as long as he is operative. I am altogether for the life contemplative. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI 51/1 Mr. Pl. is not a little proud at finding himself the head and front of the operative dramatists of the day.

6. Engaged in production as a workman or artisan, working. (Now perh. the sb. (B) 4 used *attrib.*)

1831 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV 106 To the Operative Printers of London. 1849 C. BROWN *Shirley* xxii, Most of these were not members of the operative class. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii, I was still an operative mason.

B sb.

+1. *elbpt.* An operative mood or condition. *Obs.* 1608 D. PRICE *Chr. Warre* 6 The Imperative in God begets an Opatine in man, not an Operative.

+2. That which operates or works. *Obs.*

+a. An agent, efficient means.

1674 PENN *Spr. Truth Vind.* 24 If Water and Spirit be the only operative to Regeneration, and Regeneration the only Way to the Kingdom of God.

+b A drug or medicine that operates.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II. 353 The most immediate Operative upon a dangerous Flux, is a Scruple or two of the Flower of Sulphur, with a proportionable quantum sufficit of Alkermes, to make it into a Bolus.

3 One who operates or works; one who is engaged in any branch of industry, trade, or profession, a worker.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1863) II. 130 The remaining mass of useful labourers and operatives in science, literature, and the learned professions. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 38 (*Doctrine de Saint-Simon*) Priests, 'savans', operatives—there you have the whole of society. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks* (1883) 206 He was the operative of a scientific person in Boston. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* iii. 1. 64 Lawyers and other unproductive operatives.

4. A workman in any industrial art, esp. one employed in a mill or factory, an artisan, mechanic; a mill-hand.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII 279 A few dozens of operatives at two or three shillings a-day. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* ii 19 It belongs equally to the sinewy miner, the stout ploughman, and the withered operative. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 272 The Spanish persecutions in the Low Countries drove hither many skilful operatives. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 214/2 The cotton operatives have gained very much.

attrib. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115/1 To keep up these operative electors over the whole country. 1858 GREENER *Gumery* 411 The reluctant operative shooters employed to carry out the experiment. 1890 *Daily News* 9 June 7/6 The anniversary of Garibaldi's death has been commemorated at Nice, a large number of operative societies taking part in the ceremony.

Operatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an operative manner, so as to operate, work, or produce effects; effectively, practically.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III (1618) 733 The first qualities of cold and dry, wherewith the earth is actually, and the moone operatively replenished. 1625 USSHER *Astruc. Jesuit* 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveness of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1782 PAINÉ *Let. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 24 The one was as operatively his tax as the other. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 62 Probably the ancient Persian satraps have much more truly been operatively pre-empto to the describers than anything amongst the realities of England.

b. By or in respect of surgical operation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 512 Closed pupil treated operatively.

Operativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being operative; power to work or produce effects; effectuality, efficacy.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Theas* (1629) 62 The cessation of sensible Operativeness of Grace. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all 316 It hath not lost that liveliness and operativeness which it once had. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaus* Dig. 557 The operativeness of the substitution depended, upon the consideration whether the institute and substitutes were nominated with or without crenon.

Operativity. *rare*—0 [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

= prec. In recent Dicts.

Operatize (op'érätiz), *v* [irreg. f. OPERA + -IZE, after *dramatize*; cf. *operatic*] *trans.* To turn into an opera, put into operatic form.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 9 Mr. Charles Kenney's excellent translation of the operatized version of the comedy. 1891 J. W. HALES in *19th Cent.* Dec. 922 The play has been freely modified by somebody, who augmented the lyrical parts and the dances—operatized it, in short.

Operator (op'érätör). [a. late L. *opérateur*, agent-n. f. *operari* to OPERATE cf. F. *opérateur* (14th c., Oresme).] One who operates.

1. One who does or effects something, a worker, an agent; † a maker, producer, creator (*obs.*).

1621 CORAER, *Operator*, an Operator, a worker; also, a Quacksalver, Cheater, Imposter (called so at Tours). 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 173 Mr. Deaneis falsely accused, the maine operator is Mr. Travers. 1656 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exalt. God* ii 39 So admirably fenced and guarded is this curious piece of workmanship by the celestial operator of it. a 1716 *South. Sermon* (1744) X i 21 This is the philosophy of the popish operators in all their religious performances. 1772 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* ii. 31 He is recorded as operator of all these gaudy works, in a large inscription over the tribune. a 1843 *Southey Comm. Pl. Bk.* Ser. n. 75 Prince Hohenlohe is the operator in this cure.

2. One who performs the practical or mechanical operations belonging to any process, business, or scientific investigation; a person professionally or officially engaged in doing this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 The Mechanical operators, or handycrafters men. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 165 Culinary operators observe that flesh boyles best, when the bones are boyled with it. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II 594 This Trial you may get reiterated by the Society's Operator. 1683 WOOD *Life* 22 May (O. H. S.) III 55 Mr. Christopher White, the skilful and industrious operator of the University. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit. Pref.* 2 The manual Operator being no more than an Instrument to the Architect. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 302 In calcining this stone over a fire the operator must take care not to hang his head over the effluvia arising from it. 1831 BRIDGEMAN *Nat. Magic* x (1833) 246 Accompanied by his own mechanical operator. 1866 *Crumm. Banking* x 226 The operators [of the Mint] were formed into a corporation by charter of Edward III.

+ b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25 The following List of Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-Houses. 3 An Operator, who deals the cards at a cheating Game called Faro.

3 One who performs a surgical operation or operations; an operating surgeon or dentist.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 210j, The rigour and severity of the first Operators or Chyrurgians. *Ibid.* 38/1 Because the Ioynt may be presented the stedyer and faster to the Operator. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Operator for the Teeth*, one skill'd in drawing and cleansing the Teeth, and in making Artificial ones. 1823 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 537 There are cases in which this mortification supervenes . . . without any fault being attributable to the operator. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Art* 8 146 A great operator told me that his hand could check itself within about the two-hundredth of an inch, in penetrating a membrane.

+ b A name given to a quack manufacturer of drugs, etc. (cf. quot. 1611 in 1); one who lives by fraudulent operations. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 10 Such perverse Mercurial and Antimonial preparations as are made by Mercenary Operators. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Operator*, . . . more particularly it signifies an Empyric or Mountebank that sells his Drugs and his Remedies in publick upon a Theatre. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* x, He deals in a pernicious Kind of Writings, called Second Parts, under the Name of the Author of the First. As soon as I lay down my Pen, this nimble Operator will have stole it. 1720 ANDERSON *Tatler* No 131 1 1 There is in this City a certain Fraternity of Chymical Operators. They can squeeze Bourdeaux out of the Sloe, and draw Champagne from an Apple.

4. One who carries on financial operations in stocks, shares, or commodities, or who works a speculative business. (Cf. OPERATE 4 d.)

1828 *Examiner* 128/1 The principal operator for a rise is supposed to be getting rid of his stock. 1873 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 157 An operator in Wall Street, and a professional gambler. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 6/7 The great operator whose movements had become almost as potent an influence on [cotton] markets as the size of a crop or the state of trade.

5 One who operates or works a machine, telegraph, etc.: cf. OPERATE 6.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* viii (1872) 103 To become an expert operator requires much time and patience. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 103 The following rules are recommended to operators when they have occasion to determine the angle and bevel of wood cutters. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 3/2 A machine operator, making nine shirts a day. 1891 *Pearson's Weekly* 11 39 From being a telegraph operator, he rose to the position of superintendent of that branch.

6 One who works a business, undertaking, etc. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 238 Messrs P S and J C were the principal operators in gold-veins last season. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* Operator, the person, whether proprietor or lessee, actually operating a colliery. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 4/2 The skilful operators who controlled the Chicago Convention. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/4 If the coke workers in several counties in Pennsylvania carry out their threat to strike work, the operators intend to bank the ovens and stop all production. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 170/1 A yeast and spirit distillery where owner and operator divide the result of the year's working.

7 Math. A symbol indicating an operation or series of operations, and itself subject to algebraical operation.

1855 CARMICHAEL *Calculus of Operations* 3 The indetermination is due to a source quite independent of the character of the functional operator.

† OPERATORIOUS, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. as next + -OUS.] = next

1555 BRADFORD *Serm. Lord's Supp. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 86 No less... their word spoken of the bread are operatorious and mighty to transubstantiate the bread... which thing is absurd.

† OPERATORY, *sb.* 1 Obs. [ad med.L. *operatōriū*, neut. sb. from *operatōrius* adj.; see prec.] A workshop, laboratory.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlvii. (1839) 699 In what shop, or operatory the furies make their enchantment, the old wives have not determined. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.*, *College* (1669) 44 The House and Gardens, and Operatories, and Instruments. 1666 MRO. WORCESTER in *Durks Life* xvii. (1865) 286 A house called Fauchall, for an operatory for engineers.

† OPERATORY, *a.* (sb.) 2 [ad. late L. (*a. 400*) *operatōrius* creating, forming, f. ppl. stem of *operāri* to OPERATE. see -ORY.] Producing, or capable of producing, an effect; effectual, concerned with action, practical = OPERATIVE A. 1-3.

1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 36 When this true believing man receiveth the bread... and drunketh the wine to him the words of our Saviour Christ be effectuous and operatory. 1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 179 That [these words] are not at all operatorie. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 421 The Operatory Part consists in the Invention of the Divisor.

B sb. 2 An efficient agent = OPERATIVE B. 2. 1666 JFR. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 2. 41 The whole progression of mysteries in his body, was still an operatory of life and spiritual being to us.

OPERATRESS, *rare*⁻¹. [f. OPERATOR + -RESS.] A female operator.

1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIV 712 He had hired an excellent cook; but the said operatress found such difficulties in pleasing herself at the cottage fireplace, that [etc.]

† OPERATRICE, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. *opérateur* OPERATOR, after fem. forms from F. in -rice] = prec.

1537 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. xxiii. That hygher sapience whiche is the operatrice of all thynges.

|| OPERATRIX, *rare*⁻¹. [late L., fem. of *operator* OPERATOR.] A female operator.

1792 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 Mr. Maden, husband to the celebrated operatrix on the teeth.

OPERCLE (*op's kl'*). [ad. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid. see -OUL.]

† 1 A cover, covering. Obs. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/1 A farre better opercle for the braynes, then that newe incarnated fleshe. *Ibid.* 36/2 A cleane linnen clothe, to be an opercle or coveringe to the woman.

2. *Nat. Hist.* = OPERCULUM.

1840 HALDEMAN *Freshwater Shells*, Shell conoid, .. aperture closed with a thin corneous opercle. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iv. 331 The want of an opercle or gill-cover, growing backward over the gill slits. 1886 GUNTHER *Fishes* 2. Hence *Ope roled a.* = OPERCULATE a.

1819 [see OPERCULATE a.]

OPERCULAR (*op's kl'lar*), *a.* (sb.) [f. L. *operculum* (see below) + -AR¹.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an operculum; characterized by the presence of an operculum; see also quot. 1857 1.

Opercular apparatus, the gill-cover of fishes, consisting of four pieces, the *prooperculum*, *operculum*, *suboperculum*, and *interoperculum*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 Antherterminal, opercular. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/1 The opercular flap is largely developed in our common Barn owl. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 238 The opercular plate in *Limulus*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 251 In the extinct genus *Radiolites*, both adductors were attached to large toothlike processes of the opercular valve. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Opercular*, term applied by Prof. Owen, in his *Homologies* (1848), to the diverging appendages of the tympano-mandibular arch. In bivalve shells, of which the two valves are unequal, as the *Ostrea*, applied to the smaller. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* i. 116 Opercular dehiscence results from the partial separation of a portion of the wall of the loculus. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/2 The gill apertures are closed by the growing over them of an opercular membrane.

2. Furnished with a lid. *rare*.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/1 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including opercular pipes.

B sb. The opercular bone, an operculum.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

OPERCULATE (*op's kl'let*), *a.* (sb.) *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *operculatus*, pa. ppl. of *operculare* to furnish or cover with a lid, to cover, f. *operculum* cover, lid.] Furnished with or having an operculum; effected by means of an operculum.

1775 ASH, *Operculate*, covered, close-covered. 1819 PANTLOGRA s. v. *Operculum*, Such a capsule is said to be operculate, operclod, or covered with a lid. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 315 *Operculate*, when the eyes are covered by an operculum. Ex. *Noctua consociarius*. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct.* Bot. (1848) I. 327 The calyx is said to be operculate, if it falls off without any lateral rupture of its cap, as in *Eucalyptus*. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 136 Shell minute, operculate. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 354 The peculiar operculate dehiscence of the anthers distinguishes this order.

B sb. An operculate mollusc. In the Pl. the L. form *Operculata* is commonly used.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 174 Class II. *Gastropoda*. Order II. *Pulmonifera*. Section B. *Operculata*. 1855 EDM. REV. Oct. 366 In one aberrant operculate, respiration is conducted by means of a lung cavity.

† OPERCULATE, *v.* Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *operculare*; see prec.] *trans.* To cover.

1633 COCKERAM, *Operculate*, to cover with a covering. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 501 Keep the first... in a glass well operculated.

OPERCULATED (*op's kl'letted*), *ppl. a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ED.] = OPERCULATE a.

1659 *Physical Dict.* *Operculated*, close-covered. 1676-1711 COLES 1776 DA COSTA *Cochin.* 102 Operculated, or covered with a lid. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 222 Several of these operculated fossils. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 169 One large division of the land snails is furnished with an operculated shell. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 2023 The liver-fluke pours its large brown operculated eggs... into the bile.

OPERCULE (*op's kl'el*) *Nat. Hist.* [a F. *opercule* (1752) in *Hatz-Darm*], ad. L. *operculum*; see -OUL.] = OPERCULUM.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 685/1 The opening in the summit of the cone is closed by an opercule. 1865 ANSTED *Channel* II. 11 ix. (ed. 2) 210 Lower part of opercule somewhat toothed.

OPERCULI-, combining form of L. *operculum*, as in *Operculiferous* a. [-FEROUS], having an operculum, operculate, *Operculiform* a. [-FORM], having the form of a lid or operculum; *Operculigenous* a. [-GEN + -OUS. cf. *alkaligenous*], producing an operculum; said of the metapodium of gastropods; *Operculigerous* a. [-GEROUS] = *operculiferous*, *operculigerous*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Operculiferus*, provided with a horny opercule, serving to close the cells which they inhabit. **operculiferous*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 76 *Radiolites*. Shell inequivalve lower valve turbinated the upper **operculiform*. 1856 PENNY *Cycl.* v. 311/1 The opposite valve generally smaller, flatter, and sometimes operculiform. 1822 OGDEN s. v. *Metapodium*, The posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca, often called the 'operculigerous lobe, because it develops the operculum when this structure is present. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 *Trochus Zaphrentis*... exhibits... an **operculigerous* lobe.

OPERCULUM (*op's kl'ulm*). Pl. -la. [a. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid, f. *opere* to cover, close see -OULUM.] An organ or structure forming or resembling a lid or cover; *spec.*

1. *Zool.* a. The gill-cover of a fish; esp. the hindmost and uppermost bone of this.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 225 They are in great part covered by the opercula of the gills. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Sat.* 31 There is also another species of bream... without the red spot on the operculum. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 38 The operculum, forming the posterior margin of the gill-opening.

b. The calcareous, horny, or fibrous plate secreted by some gastropods and other molluscs, which serves to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted, also, the flap or lid closing the aperture of the shell in sessile arthropods.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 61 *Lepas* Common English Barnacle, the lid or operculum sharp pointed. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 434 The round operculum, or cover of a shell. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 Most spiral shells have an operculum, or lid, with which to close the aperture when they withdraw for shelter. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxx. 34 *Onychia* is probably the operculum or lid of the shell of a strombus.

c. Applied to various other parts and organs covering or closing an aperture. *spec.*

(a) In aquatic mammals, as the water-veil, a part of the ear which acts as a valve to prevent the entrance of water. (b) In birds, the ear-conch or feathered flap of the ear of the owl; also, the nasal scale, a small horny or membranous lid or flap which in some birds closes the nostril. (c) In insects, the covering of each of the two spiracles on the sides of the metathorax. (d) In the king-crab (*Limulus*), the eighth pair of appendages which are conjoined into a single broad plate covering the succeeding appendages. (e) In spiders, each of the small scales covering the branchial and tracheal stigmata or breathing-orifices. (f) In *Chelostomata* and some other *Polyzoa*, the movable lid of the cell of the polypoid which is shut down when the zooid is withdrawn within. (g) In *Infusoria*, as *Vorticella*, the lid of the lorica or protective sheath.

1723 DREHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vii. i. 382 note, This Bottom or Base of the Columella [in the inner ear of a bird, I call]

the Operculum. *Ibid.*, In the Conclave, at the Side opposite to the Operculum, the tender Part of the Auditory Nerve enters. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The moveable operculum on the pipe of the human throat, which is imitated by the reed of the organ. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 405 The drum-coverts or opercula [of the cicada] from beneath which the sound issues. 1826 *Ibid.* III. 383 *Opercula*, plates that cover the vocal spicules in humming insects. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 366/1 *Myriapora*. Animals cylindrical, terminating anteriorly in a tubular extensible proboscis, on one side of this body is a cartilaginous round operculum. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 117/2 The aperture of the ear is large, measuring, in the Brown Owl, more than an inch in length. This is protected by an operculum. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVII. 629/1 In each half of this operculum [in the king-crab] are to be distinguished one or two basilar pieces and two terminal laminae. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 The mouth so-called is crescentic in outline, and its proximal edge or lip is thickened, forming the operculum, a structure from which the suborder *Chelostomata* takes its name. *Ibid.* 523 *Limulus* has six pairs of limbs on the abdominal mesosoma, of which the first pair fuse to form a genital operculum. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 675 In *Asio*, the conch is enormously exaggerated, and is furnished in its whole length with an operculum. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 2017 The shell [of the egg of *Bothrocephalus latus*] is simple, brown, and closed in at one end with an operculum.

2. *Bot.* The lid of the capsule in mosses, and of certain cucumscissile capsules in phanerogams; also, the lid of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*, and the conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus*.

1788 LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) Gloss. 422 *Operculum*, a Cover, as in the Mosses. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 64 In *Eucalyptus* the sepals are consolidated into a cup like lid, called the operculum. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [of mosses] is closed by a lid, or operculum. *Ibid.* 446/1 *Operculum* this term has also been applied to the lid which covers in the Pitcher of *Nepenthes*, where it is the lobe of a modified leaf. 1857 BRACKLEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 483. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. 1. 310 These spore-capsules are closed on their summit by opercula or lids.

3. *Anat.* In the brain, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, which overlaps the gyrus operi from above. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *gen.* A cover. Also fig.

1837 CIVIL ENG. & ARCH. *Jrnl.* I. 58/1 They carry small square bits of black paper, which project in front of the screen, and serve as opercula or covers to conceal the letters. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cadock Novell.* xxiv. (1883) 116 Noble wine deserves not to be the mere operculum to a stupidly-mixed hot meal.

OPERETTA (*op'ere-tā*) [a. It. *operetta*, dim. of *opera*] A short opera, usually of light and humorous character, consisting originally and properly of one act, but now sometimes of two or more.

1770 HOOPER in *Monthly Rev.* 280 They sometimes give operettas that are charming. 1837 *Examiner* No. 505 554 The new Operetta produced here, called *Fire and Water*. 1865 DUTTON *Coorn in Once a Week* XII. 235 *Operetta*, a coinage which was first introduced at the Lyceum, or English Opera House. 1884 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/2 On Monday a comic opera or operetta is to be brought out.

† OPERIMENT, *Obs.* rare [ad. L. *operimentum* covering, cover, f. *operire* to cover.] A covering.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 212 [It] was only for beauty; yet in another place he adds for an operiment. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Operiment*, a covering.

† OPERISH, *a.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of opera.

1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* Wks. 1882 x. 316 This is certainly one of those operish singers Miss Jenny used to talk of.

OPEROSE (*op'eros*), *a.* [ad. L. *operosus*, f. *opus*, *oper-* work.]

1. Made or done with, attended by, or involving much labour; laborious; tedious; elaborate. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastic.* *Ambrose* 371 His Arguments do not deserve an operose Confutation. 1756 JOHNSON *Introduct. Browne's Chr. Mor.* p. xiv, Browne might himself have obtained the same conviction by a method less operose. 1841 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1848) I. i. 111. 241 The indirect and operose expedient of a fine or recovery.

2. Of a person: Laborious, industrious, busy.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Operose*, busy, diligent in labour, laborious. 1734 NORTH *Eng. An.* i. 111 § 3 (1740) 126 We cannot think such an operose Compiler of History should be ignorant of so remarkable a Passage. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* 100 The atmosphere of operose indolence.

OPEROSELY, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an operose manner, laboriously, busily, elaborately. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xviii (1713) 148, I take his Sophistry to be so conspicuous, that I think it not needful more operosely to confute it. 1792 A. YOUNG *T. av. France* 417, I have seen, in the operosely cultivated parts of France, labour comparatively dear, and ill performed, amidst swarms of half idle people. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxviii. 168 The petty and recalcitrant objections they have so operosely combated.

OPEROSENESS, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Operose character or quality, laboriousness, elaborateness.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist. Pref.* c. v. b. They... have not that operoseness of Synchronisms necessarily hanging on them. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 487 All that affects you, is a stillness and staidness and operoseness of Stile. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOK *Algebra*, etc. 80 The objection to this mode of finding the diagonals is its operoseness. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 392/2 Sully, in the midst of his operoseness, evinces many really beautiful qualities.

OPEROSITY (*op'eros'iti*). [ad. L. *operositas*, n. of quality f. *operosus* OPEROSE.] Operoseness, laboriousness, painstaking endeavour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Operositate*, great paines or labor 1648 Bp HALL *Ser Th* 65 There is a kinde of operosity in sin, in regard whereof sinners are stiled, The workers of iniquity. 1885 *Sat Rev*, 22 Aug 24/8 This troublesome and poly-pragmatic operosity

† **Operous**, *a. Obs.* [ad L. *operosus* OPEROSE: see -OUS.] = OPEROSE

1641 W. TWISSE *Prof Mede's Apost Later Times* Some things, whereof he had written, in more operous and large discourses 1657 TOMLINSON *Renew's Day* 607 There is nothing in this preparation, either difficult or operous 1783 FORT *Charming Wks* II 81 An operous, expensive process

Hence † **operously** *adv.*, operosely

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* x 170 Operously to insist in proving that [etc.] 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iv i 257 The Creator had so operously and so liberally provided for the well-being of Mankind.

† **Operaneous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *operāneus*, f. *operi-us* covered + *-aneus* 'belonging to the class of'.] Of secret, hidden, or covert nature.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Operaneous*, done within doors, in secret or in cover 1775 in ASH; and in some mod Dicts. † **Ope-tide**, *Obs.* = OPEN-TIDE.

1597 Bp HALL *Sat* ii i. 13 So lavish ope-tyde causeth fasting lents 1641 — *Serm. bef King in Lent* Rem Wks. (1660) 69 There is an Ope-tyde by his allowance, as well as a Lent

Opeynyon, *Oph*, obs forms of OPINION, OAF.

† **Ophanim**, *ophanim* (ὀφάνιμ) [Heb. *ḥanani* wheels.] The 'wheels' mentioned, in Ezekiel i and x, as accompanying the living creatures or cherubim: treated in the 'Book of Enoch' as an order of angels.

1821 R. LAURENCE *Bk of Enoch* (1838) 83 Then the Seraphim, the Cherubim, and Ophanim surrounded it. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi (1852) 80 Not where the anteformal seraphs beam, Nor cherubim, with winged countenance, but Where roll the bright Ophanim, with wings A B DAVIDSON *Ezekiel* 9 In the Book of Enoch 'wheels' (Ophanim) are a class of angels named along with Seraphim and Cherubim

Ophan (ὀφάν), *Ch. Hist.* [ad Gr. ὀφάν-οι (Clemens Alex.)] = OPHITE sb

1678 TENISON *Idolatry* viii. 153 The sect of the Ophians, a kind of Spawn of the Gnostics 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* II 880 This class of Gnostics, called by Hippolytus Ophites, by Clement of Alexandria Ophians.

Ophic (ὀφικ), *a. rare*. [irreg. f. Gr ὀφί-ς serpent + -ic: the Gr. adj. is ὀφιακός.] Of or relating to serpents

1805 *Athenaeum* No 1286 679/2 The ophic or serpent worship. 1866 *Forin*, Rev No 22 474 There is no proof of Ophic worship ever having been practised in this island

Ophicalcite (ὀφικάλσιτ), *Min* [f. Gr ὀφί-ς serpent + CALCITE. In Fr. *Ophicalce* (Brongniart 1813), Ger *Ophicalcit*.] A species of rock composed of a mixture of serpentine and crystalline limestone (calcite), calcitic ophiolite

1846 WORCESTER, *Ophicalcite*, n (*Min*) 1866 CARPENTER in *Q Jnl Geol Soc Lond* XXII 227 A specimen of Ophicalcite from Ceschia Lupa in Bohemia, which gave on decalcification a form of *Eosoon*. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* viii 238 Three tall columns, which as being calcareous with magnesian veins may be called Ophicalcite 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi 147 A beautiful variety of ophicalcite or serpentine-marble

Ophicleide (ὀφικλείδ) Also -oleid. [a. F. *ophicleide* (*Moniteur Universel* 19 Ap. 1811) f. Gr. ὀφί-ς serpent + κλέιδ, κλειδ- 'key'.] A musical wind-instrument of powerful tone, a development of the ancient 'serpent', consisting of a conical brass tube bent double, with keys, usually eleven in number, forming the bass or alto to the key-bugle, also, a performer on this instrument

1834 *Times* 21 June 6/2 (Westminster Abbey Festival) Ophicleides—Messrs Hubbard & Ponder. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI 23/2 One of the Ophicleides was incompetent to the task he had undertaken 1849 A J SYMMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 119 The ophicleid rich and deep With soft cornopion 1879 GROVE *Dict Mus.* I 497 From the gradual disuse of the Serpent and Ophicleide, the Euphonium is becoming the chief representative of the eight-foot octave among the brass instruments

b Name for a powerful reed-stop on the organ, now usually called *tuba*.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict Sci* etc 857/2 1843 *Mech Mag* XXXIX, 208 The Ophicleide is the name given by Mr Hull... to a new stop of his invention 1880 GROVE *Dict Mus.* II 601, 1840 [Organ at] Town Hall, Birmingham. This was the first organ that had the 'Great Ophicleide', or 'Tuba', on a heavy wind.

Hence **Ophicleidean** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an ophicleide; **Ophicleidist**, a performer on the ophicleide.

1881 *Century Mag* XXIII 489/2 The mighty ophicleidean roll of the organ

† **Ophidia** (ὀφιδία), *sb. pl. Zool* [mod L. deriv. of Gr. ὀφί-ς serpent: app. an arbitrary formation to provide a term in -ia, analogous to *Reptilia*, *Sauria*, *Crocodylia*, etc. (It can hardly represent Gr. ὀφιδία pl. of ὀφιδιον, OPHIDIUM)] An order of Reptiles containing the snakes or serpents

1848 in CRAIG 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Circ Sc, Organ. Nat* I 199 The vertebræ also are always fewer in number than in the typical ophidia. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 418 The scales of the Sauri and Ophidi are processes of the whole cutis. 1892 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* IX. 531 The fossil remains of Ophidia are scarce.

Ophidian (ὀφιδιάν), *a* and *sb.* [f. prec + -AN]

A. adj. 1. *Zool* Belonging to the order *Ophidia* 1826 KIRBY & ST *Entomol* III xxvi 717 The fangs of one tribe of Ophidian reptiles 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Circ Sc, Organ. Nat* I 199 The osteology of the... Ophidian reptiles differs from that of the batrachians

2. Pertaining or relating to, or resembling that of, a snake or serpent, snake like

1883 D COOK in *Time* No 53 186 The prominent ophidian forehead of the great French actress 1885 E C STEDMAN in *Century Mag* XXIX 509 An Elsie Venner, tainted with the ophidian madness

B sb. (Zool). A reptile of the order *Ophidia*, a snake or serpent.

1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol* II. 104 The larger ophidians may be themselves transported across the seas 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont* 551 The Ophidians make their first appearance in the Eocene

† **Ophidiarium** (ὀφιδιάριον), *rare* Also ophidarium [f. OPHIDIA, after *aquarium*, *vivarium*, etc.] A place where snakes are kept; a snake-house.

1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* Introd 16, I now invite my readers to accompany me in imagination to the Ophidarium. 1891 *Cent Dict.* *Ophidarium*

Ophidioid, *a (sb) Zool.* [f. *Ophidi-* + -OID] **a. adj.** Belonging to the group *Ophidioidea* of gadoid fishes, of which *Ophidium* is the typical genus. **b. sb.** A fish of this group

Ophidious, *a. rare*. = OPHIDIAN **a** 1846 WORCESTER, *Ophidious*, relating to serpents or snakes.

† **Ophidium** (ὀφιδιον) *Zool.* Also 8 ophidion. [med L., ad L. *ophidion* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφιδιον 'a fish resembling the conger', dim. of ὀφίς serpent.] A genus of gadoid fishes with elongated bodies; a fish of this genus.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ophidion*, a sort of Sea fish resembling a Serpent or Eel 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Ann.* 238-9 The Ophidion, with four beards on the lower jaw, is frequent in the Mediterranean The Ophidion, without beards, is frequent in the Baltic, and some other seas 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II iii 1 295 The Ophidium, or Gilt-head **Ophido-** in comb., erroneous form of OPHIO-

Ophio-, combining form of Gr ὀφί-ς serpent, used in various words, chiefly scientific

Ophiobatrachia *pl. Zool.* = *Ophiomorpha*. see OPHIOMORPH. † **Ophiocephale** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὀφιοκεφαλος, f. κεφαλή head], having a serpent's head. **Ophiocephaloid** (*Zool*), *a.*, allied to or resembling the fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus* (walking-fishes), which have a long body and snake-like head, and are capable of breathing air and of travelling considerable distances overland; *sb* a fish of the family *Ophiocephalidae*, of which *Ophiocephalus* is the typical genus. † **Ophiogenes** (-φιδιγενής), *pl* [Gr. ὀφιογενής serpent-generated]: see quot. † **Ophioglossum** *Bot.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], the genus of ferns containing the adder's-tongue, the type of the sub-order *Ophioglossaceae*.

Ophiography [-GRAPHY], a treatise on, or the description of, serpents (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). † **Ophiomach** [ad. L. *ophiomachus*, Gr. ὀφιομάχος 'fighter with serpents', a name of the ichneumon, and a kind of locust]: see quot. **Ophiophilist** [Gr. -φίλος loving], a lover of snakes, so **Ophiophilism**, love of snakes. **Ophiosaur** [ad. mod.L. *ophiosaurus*, f. Gr. ὀφίος lizard], a lizard of the genus *Ophiosaur* or family *Ophiosauridae*, limbless and of snake-like form, a glass-snake, so **Ophiosaurian** (used in quot. 1882 for a hypothetical reptile combining the characteristics of a lizard and a snake).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 608 Some of the Heathen had their 'Ophiocéphale Beasts with Serpents heads, which they did worship. 1609 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 154 Crates saith, That in Hellespont about Parium there was a kind of men (whom he nameth 'Ophiogenes) that if one were stung with a serpent, with touching only, will ease the paine 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* II 218 The Ophiogenes, or Serpent-race of the Troad, kindred of the vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch 1881 *Sat. Rev* 19 Mar 374/2 The genus 'ophioglossum, or adder's tongues, which are to the races of ferns what the lampreys are to the race of fishes. 1869 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev* vi 22 As is the brute after his kind, the attake, and the 'ophiomach [1611 beetle, Rev V cricket] and the locust. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Feb 5/2 'Ophiophilism is by no means an ugly word but it may be doubted whether Miss Catherine C Hopley will succeed in persuading her readers to become ophiophilists 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* cxiii 429 A meaning which may be worth seeking by a philologist, should he be also an 'ophiophilist. 1887 MAYNE *Expos Lex.* *Ophiosaur*, a family of osaurian reptiles, having the *Ophiosaur* or *Ophiosaur* for their type 'ophisaurian 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* xv. 263 Suspected species of reptiles, compound 'ophisaurians, or sauro-ophidians, or who shall say what, in those inaccessible depths

Ophiolater (ὀφιδλάτ), [f. OPHIO- + Gr. -λατῆς worshipper.] A serpent-worshipper

1895 ELWORTHY *Evel Eye* ix. 315 That our Celtic forefathers were Ophiolaters

Hence **Ophiolatrous** *a.*, given to serpent-worship; **Ophiolatry**, serpent-worship

1887 A B ELLIS *Tshi-speaking Peoples* vii 95 It has been inferred that the Tshi-speaking tribes are ophiolatrous.

1862 St James's Mag Oct 279 On the plains of Wiltshire still remain the traces of ophiolatry 1864 R F BURTON *Dahome* I 96 Ophiolatry is mostly confined to the coast regions, the Popos and Windward races worshipping a black snake of a larger size 1864 *Nation* (N Y) 13 Sept. 204/1 Instead of assuming it to be a form of ophiolatry, we now recognize it as an elaborate prayer for rain.

Ophiolite (ὀφιδλίτ), *Min.* [f. OPHIO- + -λίτῆ] A name for serpentine (*obs*) or a mixture of serpentine with other minerals (= *verd-antique*): see quot Hence **Ophiolitic** *a.*

1848 in CRAIG 1852 DANA *Elem Geol* viii. 82 Ophiolite (or verd-antique marble) A variegated mixture of serpentine and either carbonate of lime (*calcareous ophiolite*), dolomite (*dolomitic ophiolite*), or carbonate of magnesia or magnesite (*magnesian ophiolite*). 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk Geol* viii 158 The name serpentine, or its learned equivalents—ophite and ophiolite.

Ophiology (ὀφιδλογία) (Erron ophiology) [f. OPHIO- + -λογία.] That branch of zoology which treats of serpents. Hence **Ophiologic**, **Ophiologic** *adj.* **Ophiologist**, one versed in the natural history of serpents

1828 WEBSTER, *Ophiology*, *Ophiologic*, *Ophiological*, *Ophiologist*. 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* Introd 19 To enrich ophiological literature 1882 STRADLING in *Nature* xxv 378/2 Which motion has, singularly enough, been very little commented upon by ophiologists 1896 *Academy* 26 Dec 604/2 The reason which precludes the appointment of an official ophiologist in Iceland. [There are no snakes in Iceland.]

Ophiomancy, *rare* [ad. mod.L. *ophiomantia*, f. OPHIO- + Gr *μαντεία* -MANTEIA.] Divination by means of serpents

1683 HOFFMANN *Lex Univ.*, Ophiomantia, Græcè ὀφιομαντεία, divinatio ex serpentibus ex, cuius exempla passim obvia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Suppl.*, *Ophiomancy*, 'Ophiomanteia, in antiquity, the art of making predictions from serpents 1877 W JONES *Finger-ring* 101 The serpent held by the female figure refers to ophiomancy, the art which the ancients pretended to, of making predictions by serpents

Ophiomorpha (ὀφιδόμορφ), *Zool.* [mod f. OPHIO- + Gr *μορφή* form] An amphibian of the order *Ophiomorpha* or *Ophiomorpha* (also called *Apoda*, *Gymnophiona*, and *Ophiobatrachia*); a limbless, serpentine amphibian; a caecilian. So **Ophiomorphyte**, **Ophiomorphytes** *adjs*, having the form of a serpent or snake, *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*; **Ophiomorphyte**, an old name for fossil ammonite shells, from their snake-like appearance, a snake-stone.

1677 PLOT *Oxyforisk*, 110 Other Ophiomorpha's there are, that have only straight single ribs 1828 WEBSTER, *Ophiomorpha*.

Ophiophagous, *a.* [f. Gr. ὀφιο-φάγ-ος serpent-eating + -OUS.] Eating or feeding upon serpents.

1650 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* vi xxviii. (ed 2) 152 Ophiophagous nations and such as feed upon Serpents. 1882 STRADLING in *J. W. Ogilvie's Harlequin* Oct. 93 Man is casually ophiophagous 1886 *Sat Rev* LXI 430/2 The Revolution is the ophiophagous reptile, and gradually but steadily eats up all the other reptiles.

† **Ophiophagus**. *Pl.-gr.* [L. a. Gr. ὀφιο-φάγος: see prec.] 1. A serpent-eater.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 14 *marg.*, Ophiophagi. (*text*) There is nothing amonge thesyr delicate dysthes, that they esteeme so muche as thes serpentes 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 143 The Candei, whom they call Ophiophagi, because they are wont to feed on serpents.

2 *Zool.* A genus of very venomous serpents allied to the cobra, inhabiting the East Indies, and feeding upon other snakes. One species is *O. elaps*, the HAMADRYAD, q v.

1883 Mrs. BISHOP in *Lecture Ho.* 193/2 The *Ophiophagus*, a snake eating snake over eighteen feet long; whose bite they say is certain death

† **Ophiouch** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *Ophiuchus*, Gr. ὀφιοῦχος serpent-holder.] A (figure of a) man holding a serpent.

a 1697 AUBREY *Surv Walks* in *Misc* (1714) 27 A Bass relieve of an Ophiouch (*mispr* Ophiouch)

Ophir (ὀφείρ). [Heb. *ḥavilah* Ophir.] The name of a place or region mentioned in the O.T., whence fine gold was obtained, the locality of which is still uncertain; hence *gold of Ophir*, *Ophir-gold*, and *Ophir* alone (as in Heb. Job xxii. 24), in the sense 'fine gold'

1614 SYLVESTER *Beulah's Rescue* iv 40 Adorn'd with Ophir-Gold. 1630 EVANS *Almanac* in *Brit. Q Rev* LVI. 350 It is not wealth, nor Ophir-gold that can enrich our need. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 28 There is Dross, Alloy, and Embasement in all human Temper; and he flieth without Wings, who thinks to find Ophyr or pure Metal in any

Ophism (ὀφίζμ), *rare*. [f. as OPHITE 2 + -ISM] The doctrine or worship of the Ophites. see OPHITE sb 2

1865 CHAMBERS *Encycl* s.v. *Ophites*, Their singular attempt to engraft 'Ophism' on Christianity.

Ophite (ὀφίτ), *sb. 1 Min* Also 7 ophit [ad L. *ophites* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφίτης (sc. λίθος) serpentine stone, f. ὀφί-ς serpent: see -ITE 2 b.] Name for various eruptive or metamorphic rocks, usually green, and having spots or markings like a serpent; serpentine; serpentine marble.

(1308) TREVISA *Barth. De P R* xvi. lxviii. (1495) 574 Marbyl is calld Ophites for it is speckly lyke an adder 1567

ophthalmoplegia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 893 In the
etiology of chronic ophthalmoplegia. *Ibid.* VII. 380 Ac-

accompanied by *ophthalmoplegic symptoms. 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, An 'ophthalmostate. 1876 *Catal. Sci App.* 5 *Kens* 552 'Ophthalmotometer. An apparatus for determining the movements to right and left of each eye

Ophthalmologic, *a. rare*. [f. as next + -IO.] Of or belonging to ophthalmology.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts
Ophthalmological (ɒfθəlmɒlədʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as OPHTHALMOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Belonging to or dealing with ophthalmology

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 85/1 In their ophthalmological works 1873 (title) Report of the Ophthalmological Congress. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 31 Aug. 1/3 A test which is absolutely unimpeachable if carried out by an ophthalmological expert.

Hence **Ophthalmologically adv**, in relation to ophthalmology.

1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 233 Engorgement of the optic papilla, ophthalmologically important.

Ophthalmology (ɒfθəlmɒlədʒɪ) [f. OPHTHALMO- + -LOGY.] The scientific study of the eye; that branch of science which treats of the structure, functions, and affections of the eye.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1865 *Pall Mall G* 30 Nov. 4 It is proposed to establish a chair of ophthalmology in the medical faculty of Paris 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 349/1 Modern ophthalmology has scarcely a single point of similarity with that of the last century

Hence **Ophthalmologist**, one versed in ophthalmology.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 No ophthalmologist has paid so much attention to this subject as Professor Beer 1900 *Edu. Rev.* Oct. 393 Von Graefe, the great ophthalmologist, first surveyed the fundus of the living human eye.

Ophthalmometer (ɒfθəlmɒmɪtər) [f. OPHTHALMO- + -METER.] *a.* See quot 1842. *b.* An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the curvatures of the (living) eye by means of images reflected in it

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **Ophthalmometer**. An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Petit, for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments 1864 tr *Donders' Anom. Accommod.* Eye 17 Helmholtz constructed a peculiar instrument, called by him the ophthalmometer for the purpose of determining the magnitude of the reflected images. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/5 Before Helmholtz's inventions of the ophthalmoscope and the ophthalmometer, 'no one had ever seen a living retina at its task'

So **Ophthalmometric a.**, relating to measurement of the eye; **Ophthalmometry**, measurement of the eye.

1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 The 'Dioptric and Ophthalmometric Review' 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 407 The startling and unexpected results of ophthalmometry.

Ophthalmophore, *plegy* see OPHTHALMO-.

Ophthalmoscope (ɒfθəlmɒskəʊp), *sb.* [f. OPHTHALMO- + Gr. -skopos viewing, viewer, see -SCOPE.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the eye, esp. the retina

1837 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 656 An ophthalmoscope has been invented, which by reflecting the light on the retina enables the condition of the interior of the eye to be appreciated. 1867 BRAND & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. [The] ophthalmoscope, invented by Helmholtz in 1851, for the examination of the interior of the living eye 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 293 The ophthalmoscope since its introduction has undergone innumerable modifications, both in principle and detail

Hence **Ophthalmoscope v. intr.**, to inspect the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope, **Ophthalmoscopy**, *advs.*, of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; **Ophthalmoscopically adv.**, by means of ophthalmoscopy.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos Lex* 820/9 Ophthalmoscopy. 1861 BUNSTED *Vet. Dis.* (1879) 719 A gummy tumor of the ciliary body, which ophthalmoscopically was seen and taken by others for a sarcoma. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xiii, Ophthalmoscopic examinations require the observer to possess a very thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of the eye, and also with the science of optics 1879 J. H. JACKSON *Ophthalmoscope* 3 Extremely abnormal ophthalmoscopic appearances may exist when sight is good

Ophthalmoscopy (ɒfθəlmɒskəʊpi) [f. as prec + Gr. -skopia looking, viewing.]

1. A branch of physiognomy, by which character is inferred from the appearance of the eyes ? *Obs*

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **Ophthalmoscopy**, that branch of physiognomy which considers a person's eyes, and looks; to deduce thence the knowledge of his temperament, humour, and manners] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Ophthalmoscopy**. 1828 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts

2 Inspection of the interior of the eye; the use of the ophthalmoscope.

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* Met 240 Atlas of ophthalmoscopy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 Works which treat of ophthalmoscopy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 760 The chapter on medical ophthalmoscopy.

Hence **Ophthalmoscopist** (-ɒskəʊpɪst), one skilled in ophthalmoscopy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 The student or practitioner who desires to become a skillful ophthalmoscopist.

Ophthalmostat, *-trope*. see OPHTHALMO-

Ophthalm (ɒfθəlmɪ). Now rare or *Obs*. Forms. 6 ophthalmie, ophthalmye, 7 ophthalmie, 7-9 ophthalmie. [a f. *ophthalmis* (Oresme 14th c. *obthalmie*), ad L. *ophthalmia*.] = OPHTHALMIA.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 51 b/1 An optalmie caused of grose matter 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 Against payne in the heade, ophthalmie and payne in the teeth 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxvii 28 God, we trust, will, cure them of this spiritual ophthalmie and phrensie. 1755 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 466 He had a scrophulous ophthalmie in each eye 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Aug. 145 He had suffered from an obstinate ophthalmie of both eyes

Opiammon (ɒpiˈæmən) *Chem* [f. OPI(AN- + AMMONIA)] An amide of opianic acid C₂₀H₁₉NO₈, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in ammonia

1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 348 Opiammon. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 207 Opiammon is a pale yellow crystalline powder

Opiate. [f. OPI-UM + -ane as var. of -ine.] An obsolete synonym of narcotice. Hence numerous chemical terms in *opiate*:-

Opiante (ɒpiˈænt) a salt of opianic acid **Opiatic** (ɒpiˈætik) *a.*, formed from narcotice; as in **Opianic acid** (C₁₀H₁₀O₆), crystallizing in thin colourless prisms of bitter taste, produced, together with cotarnine, by the oxidation of narcotice; **Opianic ether** (C₁₀H₁₀C₂H₅O₅) crystallizing in inodorous brilliant white needles of bitter taste.

Opiantine, a base resembling narcotice, and not certainly distinct from it. **Opiate no.**, comb form of *opiate*, as in **opiate-sulphuric acid**, an acid derived from opianic and sulphuric acid, forming a transparent crystalline mass. **Opiantyl** C₁₀H₁₀O₅ the radical of opianic acid and its derivatives

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **Opiante**, Narcotice. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 348 Opiante of ammonia. *Id.*, Opianic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 277 Opiante has hitherto only been found in Egyptian opium, and has been but imperfectly examined. *Id.* 284 The opianyl yields opianic and hemipianic acids. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 206 Opiante 1873 - *Foamies Chem.* (ed. 11) 739 Opianic acid is a monobasic acid.

Opiate (ɒpiˈæt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 *opiat*. [ad. med.L. *opiat-us*, -um, pa. pp. of **opiāre*: see next.]

A. adv. Made with or containing opium; hence, inducing sleep, narcotic, soporiferous.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* viii. xviii. 215 Opiate medicines swage payn, howbeit it is onely after the manner of palliation. 1779-80 NORTH *Pharmac.* (1766) 800 They gave Dionysius the elder a strong Opiat drink to cast him in a sleep 1865 BACON *Sylva* § 903 And for the particular ingredients, it is like they are opiate, and soporiferous. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 233 Charm'd with Arcadian Pipe, the Pastoral Reed Of Hermes, or his opiate Rod 1772 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 267 Such things as are ended with an opiate Quality 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 420 Morsels of meal, and of honeyed opiate cakes

b. fig. Inducing drowsiness or inaction.

a 1666 Br. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 321 Have a little opiate divinity ministered to our souls 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 56 Even in France the squabbles of the parliament and clergy are under the same opiate influence 1845 HOOD *To Sybil*, *Urban* vi, Confessions dozing from an opiate pen

B. sb. Any medicine containing opium and having the quality of inducing sleep; a narcotic 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. ii, More comforting Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems. 1674 R. GODFREY *Thy & Ab. Physic* 195 Instances of such who with Opiates slept to Death. 1744 Young *Mt. Th.* vii. 67 A pillow, which, like opiates ill-prepar'd, Intoxicates, but not composes 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perik* xv, Compelled to sleep in spite of racking bodily pains, by the administration of a strong opiate 1887 FENN *Master Cerem.* ii, The old woman took her opiate every night

b. fig. Anything that causes drowsiness or inaction, or that dulls or quiets the feelings.

1642 MILTON *Anthem* ii Wks. (1851) 209 If men should ever bee humming the drone of one plane Song, it would bee a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ¶ 3, [He] began to lull my conscience with the opiates of irreligion 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Mrs. Transome found the opiate for her discontent in the exertion of her will about smaller things.

Opiate (ɒpiˈæt), *v.* [app. f. a med.L. **opiāre* to form or treat with OPIUM, It. *oppare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To stupefy or put to sleep by means of opium, to narcotize.

1611 FLORIO, *Oppiare*, to opiate, to stupefy the senses. 1659 TORRIANO, *Oppiare*, to opiate, to bring asleep, by ait, by drugs, as with Opium 1668 in *17th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 186/2 He opiated the mother and daughter, and then ravished the daughter. 1771 FENTON *Ep. to Landward Poems* 209 Tho' no lethargic fumes the brain invest, And opiate all her active pow'rs to rest

b. fig. To dull the sense or sensibility of.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cut. W. c. lcu* II. 153 We .in that pleasing expectation opiate every calamity. 1764 - *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 190 Happy in his natural imbecility, which seemed to opiate all his afflictions 1800 SOUTHWAY in C. Southey *Life* II. 72 One who can let his feelings remain awake, and opiate his reason

2. To mix or impregnate with opium. Chiefly in *Opiated ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Alloppiato vino*, wine opiated 1683 KENNETT tr *Erasm. on Fully* Pref. Verses, The opiated milk gews up the brain 1857 D. MACMILLAN *Mem.* viii. (1882) 299 The ulcer was treated with opiated caustic

Opiatic (ɒpiˈætɪk), *a.* (sb.) [f. med.L. *opiat-um* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to opiates or their use; of the nature of or resembling an opiate.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 795 Soporated with the dull steams and optick vapours of this gross body 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 749 Concerning the right use of Optick Pharmacy 1882 O'DONOVAN *Alro Oases* I. xxvi. 455 To combat the terrific opiate reaction

B. sb. An opiate agent; = OPIATE *B. rare*

1847 GILLILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 768 Either a lulling, soothing opiate, or a rousing and stimulating gratification.

† **Opiative**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. med.L. *opiat-*, ppl. stem of *opiāre* to OPIATE + -IVE] = OPIATE *A.* 1674 R. GODFREY *Injuries & Ab. Physic* 191 An Opiative Medicine that has not so bad and malevolent tricks, but is by far better corrected than the Laudanum

† **Opie**. *Obs.* Also *opy(e, opi)*. [f. L. *opi-um* (see OPIUM)] Opium; an opiate.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2670 *Hypermeestra*, The narcotyke & opys [v. rr. opies, apies, epies] ben so stronge. 1386 - *Knt's T.* 614 A Clarree maad of a ceteyn wyn Of Nercotikes and Opie [v. rr. opy, opye] of Thebes fyn 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 143 Her seede yf me reclyne yn baume, or made, or opi [L. opio] daies three

† **Opiet**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *opier*, 'the Opie, water Elder, Dwarf plane, Whitten tree' (Cotgr.); mod. F. *obier*; app. related to L. *opulus*, It. *oppio*, but of obscure formation.] The Gelder Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*), of OFLE 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (1881) 57 Opulus is a tree called in fienche as Gesnere sayeth opie, and so maye it be also called in english tyl we fynde a better name. 1598 LYTT. *Doddens* vi. lxxii. 752, I think this not to be the right *Opulus*; but the very tree which we cal Witche, and Witche Hassel, in Frenche *Opier*. Reade more of Opier in the LXXX Chapter of this booke *Id.* lxxx. 760 Of Marris Elder, Opie, or Dwarfie Plane tree. In Frenche *Opier*, or *Opier*. This is not *Opulus* as some do thinke.]

† **Opiet**. *Obs.* App. an error for prec

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 512 The Opieis or Wich-Hazels are sown of seed after the same maner as Elme *Id.* II. 205 Touching the tree (in manner of an Opieit or Poplar) called Rumbotinus.

† **Opiiferous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-. [f. L. *opifer* help-bringing, f. *op-em* help + *-fer*: see -FEROUS] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Opiiferous*, which aids or helps, succoring. Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and some mod. Dicts

† **Opiex**. *Obs.* [a. L. *opiex* (*opiex-eui*), f. root *op-* of *opus* work + *-ex, -fic-*, doer, f. *fac-ere* to do] A worker, maker, framer, fabricator.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyst* Pref. 11 The Soule only is the Opie of all the movings of the Muscles 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. § 15. 273 The Opie of the World, the Fountain of Good

† **Opifice**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *opific-um* a working, f. as prec. + *-ficum* doing, making. Cf. OF. *opifice* 16th c., *opifisse* (13th c. in Godef.)] The doing or making of a work; construction, workmanship; *concr.* a fabric, a work.

1516 R. C. *Trines Whistle* 104 Look on the heavens. look, I say, Doth not their goodly opifice display A power 'bove Nature? 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn.* *Needle* 20 This admirable opifice of God or frame of the world. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Day* 393 Bees suppetuate both alments and medicaments to man by their own opifice. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 302 God so manifestes himself in the whole opifice of the Universe.

† **Opi-ficer**. *Obs.* [f. L. *opifex*, *opific-em* + Engl. suffix -ER: cf. *artificer*, *officer*] One who makes or constructs a work; a maker, framer, fabricator, a workman.

1548 FORREST *Pleas Poesy* xviii. 57 The highe Opificers endethe not his giftes too wone particularlye 1660 *Char. Italy* 84 If you respect either Artificers or Opificers, all Nations have benefited thereby. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 67 Considering the infinite distance betwixt the mortal Artist, and the Almighty Opificer. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. ¶ 2 So many play-wrights, and opificers of chit-chat have ever since been working upon .my uncle Toby's pattern

Opignorate, **Opilate**, etc.: see OFP-.

Opism (ɒpiˈzɪzəm). [f. OPI-UM + -ISM] The intoxication induced by taking opium; the habit of taking opium as an intoxicant or stimulant. So

Opizze v. trans., to affect or intoxicate with opium

1839 *Leisure Hour* 436 Experience had taught him to know all the stages of the opiated state. *Id.* 440 Unmistakable tokens of the torpor of opism 1894 *Wesim Gaz.* 23 July 3/2 A very short time suffices for the establishment of 'opism'.

† **Opi-me**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *opi-mus* rich, sumptuous, etc. Cf. F. *opime* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), It. *Sp. opimo*] Rich, abundant, sumptuous, splendid.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 339 Na. spuleyels may be callit opime, bot onelie thay quilkilis ar takin be ane duke fra ane uthir 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 426 Those great and opime Preferments and Dignities which they ambitious and worldly minde so longingly bankers after. 1681 - *Expt. Dan.* vi. 183 He had taken the more easie and opime places 1694 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Th' Opime yod linqush for the Macerated

Opimian (ɒpiˈmiən), *a.* (sb.) *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *Opimian-us* of or belonging to Opimius.] In *Opimian wine* (L. *vinum Opimianum*), or absol. *Opimian*, a very celebrated ancient Roman wine of the vintage of A.U.C. 633, when Opimius was consul.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 419 That there were wine sellers at Rome. appeareth plaine by a good prooffe of the Opimian wine. 1863 SHIRLEY in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 241 The cry for light will not be silenced, though we pour the hundred-year-old Opimian before the shine of Apollo.

†**Opimous** *a. Obs. rare* = **OPIME**.

1695 *Blount Glossary*, *Opimous*, fat, gross, in good liking or plight; rich, plentiful

Opinable (opēnāb'l, †opināb'l), *a.* Now *are* or *Obs.* [ad *L. opinabilis*, f. *opinari* to *OPINE*; see *BLE*. Cf *F. opinable* (15 in *Godef.*)]

†**1.** That is a matter of opinion; not certain, disputable, conjectural. *Obs.*

1456 *Paston Lett* I 36 My Lord Bedford wylle was made yn so bryeff and generall termys but all wey new to constrew and oppynable 1471 *Ripley Comp. Akk.* Ep in in Ashm (1652) 111 This Scyence is not opinable, But very true by Raymond and others determinate c 1530 *Remedie of Lome* 62 The matter is doubtfull and opinable To a certain you I wold my self enable 1546 *Constat Nicholas Shaxton* Cij b, Opinable matters and disputable

2 That is the object of opinion; capable of being opined or held as an opinion.

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 1117 How he should admit and leave unto us sense and opinion, and not withall allow that which is sensible and opinable, a man is not able to shew 1678 *Cudworth Intel Syst* l. iv. § 35 371 Not properly knowable, but opinable only or the object of opinion.

Hence **Opinability** (Bailey 1721), **Opinably** *adv.* (in quot. *opiniably*).

1655 in *Hardib Ref. Connex* *Bees* 31, I speak not opinably, but what I know, and that experientially

Opinant (opinānt), *rare* = **1.** [*a. F. opinant* 'celui qui opine', pr. pple of *opiner* to *OPINE*, used subst.] One who opines or forms an opinion.

1860 *Thackeray Round. Pap.*, *Late Great Victories*, The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the opinions

†**Opinate**, *a. Obs.* [ad *L. opināt-us* pa. pple of *opināri* to *OPINE*.]

1. Opined, supposed

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. li. 123 Ji copiose mercy is better to me for gettinge of indulgence, þan myn opinate rightnes, for defendinge of myn hid conscience

2. Obstinately in opinion; opinionated

1491 *Caxton Vitas Patr.* (W de W 1495) ii 265 b/1 He had condescended to make it to that other which was opynate [i.e. as said ante, 'obstinate in an ylle opynyon']

†**Opinate**, *v. Obs. rare* [f. pple. stem of *L. opināri* (also *opināre*) to be of opinion, think.]

intr. To give an opinion; to pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion; = **OPINE** 1.

1635 W. B. *True School War* 53 There is not a matter of State in which they have not opinated and decreed

†**Opinated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [f. *OPINATE* *a.* or *v* + *-ED*] Having a (specified) opinion, to be *opinated* = to be of opinion

1610 *Markham Masterp* ii clx 467 Wee are strongly opinated, that [it] doth make the horses chine or backe a great deale the stronger

†**Opination**, *Obs.* [ad *L. opinātiō-em*, n. of action from *opināri* to *OPINE*. cf. *Obs. F. opinatiō* (1580-95 in *Montaigne*)] The action of opining or forming an opinion, supposition; the mental result of this, an opinion, a supposition.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Opination*, an opination, opining, opinion-delivering. 1656 *Stanley Hist Philos.* v (1701) 216/2 *Errour*, temerity, ignorance, opination, suspicion, and .. whatsoever is not of firm and constant assent. 1687 *Rycaut Knolles Hist Turks* II 258 The occasion of this caused many roving guesses and opinations of the reasons of it

†**Opinative**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also *-ative*, *-ytyve* [ad. late and med. *L. opinātiv-us* (*Priscian* 6th c.), f. *L. opināt-*, ppl. stem - see *IV*. Perh. immed. *a. Obs. F. opinatif*, *-ive* (*Oresme* 14th c.), cf. *It. opinativo* (*Florio* 1598)]

1. Stiff in opinion; adhering obstinately to one's own opinion; opinionative.

1530 *Tindale Ausw More* iii. Wks (Parker Soc) III 159 They rul on him and call him opinative, self-minded, and obstinate. 1550 J. *Coke Eng & Fr Herald* v. (1877) 58 The Frenchmen be opynative, thynkyng Fraunce to be of more greater value than any other realme 1611 *Burton Anat Mel.* II. iii. vii. 77, Speake truth. Be not opinative, maintaine no factions. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat conic Reliq* III. iv. 372 There is no Jew so opinative, as to account them proper for the government of all sorts of Nations in all Ages

2. Of or belonging to opinion; of the nature of, or expressing, opinion; conjectural, not certain

1588 J. *Harvey Disc. Probl.* 16 A probable surmise, and opinative collection 1593 *Bilson Govt Christ's Ch.* Pref 25 The conjectural and opinative guesses of some 1610 *Healey St. Ang. Cille of God* v. xix. (1600) 214 He that contenneth their opinative praise contenneth also with it their vniuersed suspect. 1656 *Stanley Hist Philos.* v. (1701) 169/1 All this part of things, they called Opinative Science they affirmed to be no where but in the Reasons and Notions of Mind 1816-30 *Bentham Offic. Apt Maximised, Extract Const Code* (1830) 6 Judicially augmented will natural honour be by two conjunct and correspondent appropriate judicial decrees, the first opinative, the other imperative. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit* 181 Opinative (functions), exercised by declaration made of opinion.

B sb. An opinionated person

1639 *Drum of Hawth Speech of Author's Wks* (1711) 219 Such men .. prove themselves to be altogether seditious and factious, malicious opinatives.

†**Opinatively**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In an 'opinative' manner, in the way of opinion; with obstinate adherence to opinion.

1533 *More Apology* xlvii. Wks 925/x He wyll not holde it opinatively, and therefore yet agayne it may be no heresie.

1536 *Theolog Tracts, Hen VIII* I lf 213 (P R O) To stonde in it opynnytuely it is heresie agens scripture 1630 *Leviard tr Charrou's Hist* III in (1670) 359 If Vices gather not strength, and men grow not opinatively obstinate in them 1696 [see *OPINATOR*]

†**Opinator**, *Obs.* [*a. L. opinātor*, agent-n from *opināri* to *OPINE*] One who opines or holds an opinion, a thinker, a theorist.

1626 *Laud Wks* (1847) I 143 If they had not been opinator, that God could never have maintained His cause against them. a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon* (1642) 228 Banded up and downe, by different Opinator many wayes 1663 *Blair Autobiog* vi (1848) 86 Mr Freeman, a strong opinator. 1696 *Lorimer Goodmann's Disc* iv. 10, I will only ask him Whether he holds that God is an Opinator, that he hath an Opinion of things, and knows them opinatively?

Opine (opi n), *v.* [ad *L. opin-ari* (also *-are*) to be of opinion, think, judge, cf. *F. opinier*, in 15th c. *opiner* (*Littre*), *It opinare* (*Florio* 1598).]

1. *intr.* or with *obj. cl.* To express an opinion; to say that one thinks (so and so).

1508 *Dallington Meth Trav.* M y b, Where hee opineth of the manner of seruice, he sayth of Archers, the English are the flower. 1609 *Holland Annu Marcell* 53 Some opine, That they must goe by Arborosa. 1628 *Le Grays tr Barclay's Argues* 209, I cannot tell who they are against whom I haue opined 1633 *Earl Manch Al Mondo* (1636) 3 All opining, that some one is to be chosen 1797 *J. Lawrence in Monthly Mag* XLVI 215 The answerer opines that the old enmity and rivalry subsisting between France and this country are beneficial to both 1838 *Dickens Vich. Nick* vii, Mr. Squeers yawned fearfully, and opined that it was high time to go to bed. 1884 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec 725/5 Without pain, he opines, there would be no gratitude to God, no pity towards man.

b esp. To express or pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion; to give one's opinion in council, etc. Now *rare*.

1581 *Savile Tacitus, Hist* II. xxvii (1591) 106 Once by fortune Heluidius Priscus Prator elect had opined against a matter which Vitellius affected. 1599 *Futtenham Eng Poete* III. li (Arb) 154 In all deliberations of importance where counsellours are allowed freely to opyne and shew their conceits. 1600 *Holland Law* xlviii 1237 Cornelius Nasica opined and said, That hee saw as yet no iust and sufficient cause of warre. 1744 *Armstrong Preserv Health* (1807) 36 Thus the Coan sage opind 1846 *Mrs Gore Eng. Char* (1852) 45 The stability of the administration is opined upon, according to the indications of the barometer of that variable atmosphere, the breath of Kings 1866 *Fraser Regency of Anne of Austria* I. 51 [They] all opined for the Regency 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Lord Coleridge opined that even brokers and dealers are not exempt from the general regulations imposed by the Ten Commandments

2. To form a judgement on grounds insufficient for positive proof, to hold an opinion, or to hold as one's opinion; to think, suppose *a trans.* (usually with *obj. cl.*)

1611 *Beaum & Fl. Philaster* I. 1, And from you do I Opine myself most happy 1624 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas* I (1655) 133 Men were left at liberty to opine what they pleased 1664 *Mortoux Rabelais* v (1737) 232 Opining to revise a Structure new. a 1711 *Ken Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II 95 Both the same thing opine, Both have the same Design 1865 *Trollope Belton* Est ix 51 The clergyman would opine that he was simply a reprobate 1871 *Ruskin Fors Clav* vi 4 You fancy, doubtless, that I write my 'opinions' — You are much mistaken When I only opine things, I hold my tongue, and work till I more than opine — until I know them.

b. intr.

1656 [J. J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat Inst.* 106 They, whose brain is of a thin, and hot constitution, opine rashly and changeably. 1676 G. *Townerson Decalog* 302 We should choose to opine with them 1881 M. *Patison in Academy* 12 Feb. 110 You may opine upon everything under the sun.

Opiner (opēnēr). Also 7 -or. [f. *OPINE* *v.* + *-ER*, = *F. opinier*] One who opines; one who holds or expresses an opinion

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Opiner*, an opinor, one that delivers his opinion. 1652 *Gaule Magistram* 115 The opinors or opinionists (old and new) each of them contending 1656 *Artif. Handsom* 157 Others who are weak and willful opiners, but not just arbitrators. 1736 *Disc Witchcraft* 42 A probable Argument that they were the first Opiners of Demons. 1881 *Oracle* No 133, 324/3 An opinion — presuming the opiner is not a fool — is a coin with a current value

†**Opinial**, *a. Obs. rare* = **1.** [f. stem *opini-* (see *OPINATE* *a*) + *-AL*] = **OPINIONAL**.

c 1450 *Peacock Treat. Rule Faith* (1688) 3 There ben two manners of feith oon is opinial feith Another feith is sciencial feith.

Opiniaster, *-astre, -ty*. see **OPINIATRE**, *-TY*

†**Opiniastrous**, *a. Obs. rare* = **1.** [f. *F. opinastre* (see *OPINIATRE*) + *-OUS*] Opinionated; = **OPINIATRE** *a*

1645 *Milton Colast.* Wks (1847) 222/2 The Laws of England, wherof you have intruded to be an opiniastrous subvocate, and are bound to defend them

†**Opinate**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [In this and the following words to *Opiniatry*, the stem *opini-* appears either to be shortened from *L. opinio*, *OPINION*, or due to the influence of that word upon *opini-* in *opinate*, *opiniastre*, etc.; they are not confined to Eng., for *opini-alo*, *opiniativo* occur in *It.* (*Florio*), *opini-atico* in *Sp.* (*Minshew*), *opiniatif*, *opini-âtre* in *Fr.* etc., but Eng. has more of them. They have mostly parallel forms in *opinion-* and *opin-* see *opiniat*, *opiniast*, with *opinate*, cf

opinate, *opiniast*] *a. adv.* = **OPINIATED** 3.

b sb. An opinionated person

1597 J. *Payne Royal Exch* 7 Sorj to behoulde suche bynd opimates so far to outryn very many professors

Hence †**Opiniately** *adv.* + **Opiniateness**.

1645 *City Alman* 18 Must the free horse always be spurgalled, and the dull Ass favored in his opiniateness? 1647 *Secretary Dissected* 21 Contumacie, obstinate opiniatenesse, sedition, pertinacity in speaking evill of dignities

1658 T. *Wall Count Times* 22 It makes the knowing more learnedly ignorant, and the ignorant more opiniately knowing.

†**Opiniaste**, *v. Obs.* [Cf *opinate* *adv.*, and the *vbs. opinate*, *opiniast*]

1. *trans.* To hold as an opinion, or to hold an opinion concerning; to suppose, think, opine.

1644 *Hevwood Gunash* 1 25 These Goddesses. as they are opiniated, have the government of children in their infancie 1656 *Bramhall Reliq* I. 10 This present age doth not know what it self beleeveth, or rather opiniasteth

2. To fix (a person) in an opinion; *refl.* to adhere obstinately to an opinion (Cf *OF. s'opiniast*)

1603 *Florio Montaigne* I. xiv (1632) 24 Men are punished by too-much opiniating themselves in a place without reason

3 To pronounce an opinion upon

a 1709 H. *Walpole Mem. Geo* III (1845) II vii. 138 Rose Fuller said he would not opinate the point, but declared he was against the precedent.

Opiniated (opi niē'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. as *OPINIATE* *a* + *-ED*. Cf *opinated* and *opiniast*]

†**1.** Holding the opinion, of opinion (*that* . . .)

1610 *Markham Masterp* I. lxviii 152, I am confidently opiniated, that bots are euer bred in the stomacke

†**2.** Having a conceited opinion of, thinking much of. *Obs.*

1589 *Late Voy Sp & Port* (1881) 47 It may be you will thinke me too much opiniated of the Voyage, or conceited of the commanders. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* II. xii. Not being able to put the old Man out of his Talk, of which he was very opiniated or conceited

3. Obstinately attached to one's own opinion; opinionated.

1597 J. *Payne Royal Exch* 29 Whosoever ys so styffly opiniated as so stonde in there owne conceite 1607 *Sir S. D'Ewes Friul* (1783) 63 He being proud and self-opiniated, tooke his owne way 1740 *Wesley IVes* (1872) I. 204 Positive and opiniated to the last degree. 1796 *Mrs. M. Robinson Angelina* I. 109 A vain opiniated idiot. 1870 *Disraeli Loharr* xiii. 36 The gardener, like all head-gardeners, was opiniated

Hence **Opiniatedly** *adv.*

1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref. [I] Would rather chuse to brooke with patience some inconveniences then selfe opiniatedly disturb the quiet of the publike.

Opiniator: see **OPINIATRE**.

Opiniative (opi niē'tiv), *a.* Now *rare* [In *Obs. F. opinatif*, *-ive* (15th c. in *Godef.*), also *It. opinativo* (in *Florio* 1598) See *OPINATE* *a*]

1. = **OPINATIVE** 1, **OPINIONATIVE** 2

1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fann.* Ep (1584) 371 Ye are too too much obstinate, and in the manner of disputation extremely opinative. 1611 *Br. Mountagu Diatrib* 416 It maketh men idle, and yet opinative, and well conceited of themselves 1690 *Locke Toleratōn* II. Wks 1727 II 268 They grow so opinative and so stiff in their Prejudice. 1707 *Reflex upon Rindale* 220 Lysias is only Opinative because he wants Sense 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XII. 466 He may be suspicious or opinative 1885 J. *Martineau Types Eth.* The II. 94 There is something here manifestly beyond the play of opinative despotism

†**2.** = **OPINATIVE** 2, **OPINIONATIVE** 1. *Obs.*

1592 G. *Harvey Pene's Super in Archæa* (1813) II 88 Opinative and prejudicate assertions, that strive for a needless and dangerous innovation

Hence **Opinatively** *adv.*, **Opinativeness**.

1600 *F. Walker Sp. Mandeville* 36 b, Trusting opinatively to their owne wit 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Opinativest*, opinativeness. a 1618 *Raleigh Arts of Engin* xiv (1658) 34 The first obstacle to good Counsel is Pertinacy or Opinativeness 1715 tr. *A Kempis Chr. Exerc* III. xviii 154 To speak with Opinativeness is the part of one that is a stranger to Wisdom 1807 *Earl. Malmesbury Diaries & Corr.* III 363, I am not surprised with the opinativeness of Lord Grenville

†**Opiniator**, *Obs.* Also 7 -our. [agent-n. in *L.* form from *OPINATE* *v.* In 17-18th c. app. often identified with *opiniator*, *OPINIATRE* B.] One who holds or maintains an opinion (= *OPINATOR*); esp. one who obstinately adheres to his opinion: = *OPINIATRE* B.

1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) R ij, With syxe hundredth opinators & questionistes disauyng and stryuing among them selues 1628 *Mayne Lucian* (1664) A iv. 4 do not wonder that such Opinators should be sick of this Disease. 1670 H. *Strubbe Plus Ultra* 42 He wished that first these Opinators would go to both Poles 1714 *Savage Art of Prudence* 182 All Fools are Opinators

So †**Opiniatory** *a. Obs.* = **OPINIATRE** A.

1626 *Sir D. Carleton Sp.* in *Rushw Hist Coll* (1659) I 359 In my opinion, the greatest and wisest pat of a Parliament are those that use the greatest silence, so as it be not opinatory, or sullen

†**Opiniatre**, *opinia'stre*, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also 7 -aster, 6-7 -ater [a. *F. opinastre* (*R. Estienne* 1539), later *opiniâtre*, *It. opiniaastro* (*Florio* 1598), a Romanic formation on *L. opinio*: see *-ASTER*]

A *adv.* Suff or stubborn in opinion; obstinate

in adhering to or maintaining one's opinion; opinionated.

a 1606 R. Whyte in Nichols *Progr. Jas I* (1828) II 98 They are the same opiniate in their humors 1641 MILTON *Animadv* xiii Wks (1851) 240 Spare your selfe, lest you beate the good galloway, your owne opiniate wit 1666 PERVS *Diary* 3 July. A man of excellent learning, but most passionate and opiniate 1692 O. WALKER *Grh & Rom Hist* 330 He seems also to have been very Opiniate in his Paganism.

B 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 231 The strong Fortresse had bene lost, a thing to be noted of such as be Opiniate [printed Opiniate] 1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc (1832) 64 Be not opiniate and wilfull in trifill matters 1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* II (1671) 13 If she begins to fly before me, I grow opiniate as the Devil 1692 LOCKE *Educ* § 189 An insignificant Wrangler, Opiniate in Discourse or questioning every thing 1716 LADY BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Wks* (1841) II. 530 Silly, obstinate, opiniate friends.

B. sb. A person obstinately attached to his own opinion (In the form *opiniater*, this fell together with the agent-n OPINIATRE, q. v.)

a 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud Astrol* II 108, I onely exempt Ptoleme out of the number of these superstitious opiniate. 1653 GAUDEN *Uterus* To Rdr q. A Prophecy, which every opiniate is prone to imagine strongly portendeth the advancement of his opinion 1684 ti *Agrippa's Van Arts* xcv 326 A monstrous heap of Opiniate. B 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III 378 A clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opiniate. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigs* 16 Tom was ever an Opiniate and a Hobbiat 1716 South *Serm* (1744) X. 304 Sovereignty itself must be forced to give way to every religious opiniate.

Hence †*Opinia tressis*, †*Opinia treship* 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis* by *Expect* vii. 53 They continue in the use of [the remedies] with that opiniate-ness and brazen Confidence 1704 N. N. tr *Boccalini's Advs* fr *Parvuss* II 51 Deprav'd Judgment, Opiniate-ship, blind Zeal, Folly, boundless Pride and Ambition.

†*Opinia tre*, v. Obs. Also -ater [a. F. *opiniater*, f. *opiniatre* adj.: see prec.] a. *trans*. To maintain or persist in obstinately. b. *intr*. To persist obstinately in an opinion, or in a course of action, to 'insist hard'.

1624 LOVEDAY in *Calprenede's Cassandra* I 32 Some of the Enemy finding Resistance had opiniate'd the fight. *Ibid* 222 Whilst my Master opiniate the making himself a passage to him, his horse is kild under him 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks 1875 IV 283 But if The Discourse shall still opiniate in this matter, let it strike efficacious. 1734 NORTH *Exam* III 116 § 4 (1740) 649 Dr. Shoit might differ from what Opinion prevailed, but, in the Case of a King, must not opiniate 1777 *Evangelin in Amer* (1881) 248 Whether [Lord] Germaine will have strength enough to opiniate this business for another year, must soon be determined.

†*Opinia-tred*, ppl. a. Obs. Also -ter'd. [f. prec. + -ED] Obstinately attached to one's opinion. = OPINIATRE a

1641 EARL MONM tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* III 123 Opiniate'd onely in odde fancies. a 1668 DAVENANT *Rutland House* Wks (1673) 351 My most opiniate'd Antagonist. †*Opinia-treture*, Obs. *rar* e-1. [irreg. or erron. f. OPINIATRE] = next

1699 C. GILDON *Ep. Ded. Langbain's Dram Poets*, Wit without Opiniate'try, but balanc'd with a true and penetrating Judgment

†*Opinia-trety*, -a-strety. Obs. Also 7 a-strete, -a-strete (-té, -tie, *mispr.* -atrety, -aie, -atrey, -atray), 7-8 -atritry, (8 -t6). [a. F. *opiniastret* (c 1560 in Hatz-Darm), later *opiniastret*, f. *opiniastre*: see OPINIATRE a and -ty] The character of being 'opiniatre', obstinate adherence to or maintenance of one's own opinion; stubbornness of mind.

a. 1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* xvi. cchii, Whene'er her proud Opiniate'tre Against Ecclesiastical Sanctions swells, 1656 BRAMHALL *Rephc* I. 73 The Romanists whose opinia-trety did hinder an uniform Reformation of the western Church 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demos* 200 Arguments sufficient to convince *opiniastrete* and wilful ignorance it self

B 1619 SIR D. CARLETON in *Hales' Gold Rem* (1673) II 177 The Remonstrants being excluded from further conference, by reason of their Opiniate'try. 1639 DRUMM or HAWTH *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Why should our opinia-trety be the overthrow of the state? 1649 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 345 Upon such an occasion Opiniate'try is commendable 1650 — tr *Senault's Man bec Gentry* 30 Is not opinia-trety a furious love to be always victorious? 1654 — tr *Benvenuto's Wars Flanders* 130 By this opinia-trety of the adverse party. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* I. iv (1693) 38 What in them was Science, is in us but Opiniate'try. 1717 W. REEVES tr *Justin Martyr's Apol*. I. lxx, Not carried away with opinia-trety and passion. a 1634 NORTH *Exam*. I. 11 § 176 (1740) 123 The *opiniastret* of his Party misled him.

†*Opinia-try*, -a-stry. Obs. [a. F. *opiniastrie* (16th c.), f. *opiniastre*: see prec.] = prec

a 1643 SUCKLING *Let. Wks* (1649) 96 Opiniastrie is a sullen Porter and shuts out oftentimes Better things than it lets in 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig Stoic* vi. (1689) 47 The mad hands of bigot opiniastrie.

B 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 203 'Tis not therefore an inference in our opiniastrie only 1692 LOCKE *Educ* § 98 The other teaches Fallacy, Wrangling, and Opiniate'try 1765 STERNER *Tr. Shandy* VII xxvii, The scrapes which we were perpetually getting into in consequence of his [my father's] opiniastrie

†*Opiniacus*. *Her*. A term of uncertain origin and meaning, given in modern heraldic works,

The word appears to be corrupt; the suggestion has been made that it is an error perh for *Opuncus* or *Ophuchus* 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II Gloss. *Opuncus*, a fictitious beast, of heraldic invention Its body and fore legs are said to be like those of a lion, the head and neck like those of the eagle, to the body are affixed wings, like those attributed to the griffin, and it hath a short tail, resembling that of a camel. The Opuncus is the crest to the arms belonging to the Company of the Barber Surgeons of the City of London 1863 BOUTELL *Eng Heraldry* x (ed. 5) 241 Opuncus a fabulous heraldic monster, a dragon before, and a lion behind with a camel's tail.

Opining, *vbl. sb.* [f. OPINE v. + -ING¹] The formation or expression of opinion; an opinion, a notion.

1656 *Artif Handsom* 131 Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary opinings 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 333 Scarce one ever suffer'd under him for any opining 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 85 This was the source of false opinion and opinings

Opinion (opi nyon), sb. Also 4-6 opp-, and with the usual interchange of z and y, -on, -ovin, and -one, 4 openyon, 5 opeynyon, (a-)penyon, 6 Sc apenion); Sc. 4 opunion, -yon(e), 6 -oun. [a. F. *opinion* (12-13th c. in Hatz-Darm), ad. L. *opinionem*, f. stem of *opin-ari* to be of opinion, think: cf. *obiturno*, *religion*, and see -ION]

1. What one thinks or how one thinks about something; judgement resting on grounds insufficient for complete demonstration; belief of something as probable, or as seeming to one's own mind to be true, though not certain or established. (Distinguished from *knowledge*, *conviction*, or *evidence*; but sometimes = *belief*)

In my opinion, according to my thinking; as I think, as it seems to me. A matter of opinion, a matter about which each may have his own opinion, a disputable point

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. 60 Opinion is while a thing is in non certame, & hidde from mens very knowlege, and by no parite reason fully declared 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 368 Of hem that walken up and down Ther was diverse opynion 1483 LD DYNHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser II I. 157 In myn opinion it shuld be gretly for the wele of that toun and marches 1538 STARKY *England* I 11 x Saying ther ys no dyfference betwix wyce and vertue but strong opynion 1628 PRISTON *Breasth. Faith* (1630) 118 The object of opinion is something in its own nature uncertain. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 69 Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II 130 What we call opinion, which is an imperfect assent or judgment 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* I. xviii, To see such an undersized, little, mean-looking man, set up for a fine actor, is very ridiculous in my opinion 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xv 141 Well, the position may be matter of opinion 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Opinion is based on perception, which may be correct or mistaken

b. Qualified by *common*, *general*, *public*, *vulgar*, etc.: Such judgement or belief on the part of a number, or the majority, of persons; what is generally thought about something.

1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1739 From Adam to Moyses, was idolatrie Thorow the world vsyd in comon opynyon 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Popular Discontents* Wks. 1731 I 258 Nothing is so easily cheated, nor so commonly mistaken, as vulgar Opinion 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 257 Even this story is some evidence of the public opinion 1801 JEFFERSON in Tucker *Lyle* II. 101 The mighty wave of public opinion which has rolled over our republic 1871 *Daily News* 20 Apr 5 That is a question in which 'general opinion must assume the ultimate arbitrement' 1892 *Pall Mall G* 29 Nov 5/1 When the court has pronounced its decision, then let it be freely commented upon, but until then parties must not attempt to influence public opinion

c. Also, in same sense, without qualification 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* (1634) 133 Opinion is a powerfull, bold, and unmeasurable party 1638 R. BAKER tr *Balsac's Lett* (vol II) 96 It is not now only that opinion governs the world. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II 1. 4 Those who offer incense to this... stupid idol, opinion. 1837 Hr. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* III 7 The worship of Opinion is, at this day, the established religion of the United States 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amem Let Pref* (1867) 3 Authors are the creators or the creatures of opinion.

2 (With *an* and *pl.*) What one thinks about a particular thing, subject, or point; a judgement formed or a conclusion reached; a belief, view, notion.

(Sometimes distinguished from a *conviction*; but in other cases denoting a systematic or definitely-held belief—e.g. an item of one's (religious, political, etc.) creed, or sometimes (in earlier use) the whole distinctive belief of a sect, etc.—and then practically identical with *conviction*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8843 Jus saiz sun opinion 1340 *Ayenb* 60 Ofte hi ualleie ine erroure, and ine ualse opinions, and ine eresye 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. II. 287 Alle bes newe sectis .have newe opynyouns 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 62a Ffor shortly this was his opinion That in that groue he wolde hym hyde al day. 1485 *Dispy Myst* III. 163 Iesu I Iesu I qwat deylyle is him? pat? I defybe he and byn a-ponyon 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidan's Comm* 37b, What time he was yet in Spaine, he hearde muche of Luthers false opinions 1570 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph Kal.* June 25 The opinion of Faeries and elves is very old, and yet sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* III. v go Nay, but aske my opinion to of that? 1611 BIBLE *x Kings* xviii. at How long halt ye between two opinions? 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* IV xl (1848) 233 As for my Opinions, whether of Persons, or things, I cannot in most cases command them my self, but must suffer them to be such as the Nature of the things I judge of requires 1705

STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 372 No Opinion truly good can promote any Moral Evil 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* II. xli. 326 It is not to controul opinions, but actions, that Government is instituted 1844 DISRAELI *Conningsby* VIII iii, As for your opinions, you have no business to have any other than those I uphold You are too young to form opinions. 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean* II 361 Dr. Macleod had always the courage of his opinions. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc* Ser II 89 Our opinions are less important than the spirit and temper with which they possess us.

b. *Pious opinion* (R. C. Ch.) a belief commonly accepted, but not enjoined as a dogma or matter of faith. Hence *transf* (in general use): A belief cherished in the mind, but not insisted on or carried out in practice.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 127 The Bishop 'could not dare' to decide that there was evidence enough to erect the 'pious opinion' into a matter of faith, or that then was the best time to define it

3. Phrase. To be of opinion: to hold the belief or view; to think (in a specified way) about something, to opine. (Often with defining clause. I am of opinion that... = I think that.)

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 103 Thyery and the other were of thoppynyon of Rolland a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich III* 50 Noble men .whiche amongst them selves were not of one opinion 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* I. xviii. (Arb) 52 Some be of opinion that the pastoral Poessie should be the first of any other 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 49 All, that are of the same opinion, let them hold vp their hands 1702 J. PURCELL *Chelch* (1714) 93, I am of Opinion..that the hitherto unknown use of the Spleen, is to interrupt the Fermentation of the Blood 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 455 He was clearly of opinion they were both liable 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They require you to dare to be of your own opinion

4. The formal statement by a member of an advisory body, an expert, or professional man, or the like, of what he thinks, judges, or advises upon a question or matter submitted to and considered by him, considered advice; as a *legal* or *medical* opinion, to get an opinion of counsel, etc.

1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 332, 'I gif consell, or this gud knyght be slayne, Tak pes a quhill, suppos it do ws payne'. So said Adam the ayr of Rycardounne, And Kneland als grantyt to that opynyon. a 1533 LD BERNERS *Hon* xlix. 164 Whan luoryn vnderstode his lordes, he sayd, 'Syrs, I parseyne well your opynyon is good' *Ibid*, lxxxi. 254, I desyre you all to shew me your opynyouns 1598 *Let. to Stowe* (Ashm. MSS). Your opiniooun in wrytunge or otherwise is expected The question is, Of the antiquite .of parishes in Englande 1606 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Opinion*, the Thought of him who gives his Advice upon any thing that is debated or consulted upon. 1818 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. v 496 The Supreme Council came to an opinion.. that [etc.] 1861 MAINE *Anc Law* II. (ed. 6) 33 Collections of opinions interpretative of the Twelve Tables. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl* s v *Barrister*, Barristers in England advise on the law by giving an opinion on a case stated. 1899 *Westm Gas* 9 Nov. 1/2 The three clergymen .who have refused obedience to the Archbishop's 'Opinion' on the legality of incense and processional lights.

5. What one thinks of a person or thing; estimation, or an estimate, of character, quality, or value.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xx (*Blasius*) 9 Some men gud opynyone Has Quhat man be was. 1375 MORSE *Picus* Wks. 14/2 Ye have not known the opinion, y^e Monkes haue of them self 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* I. vii. 33, I have bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett* (vol. II) 203 It is impossible for mee to expresse the high opinion I conceive of you 1772 *Sturms Lett* xlviii 253 Their constituents would have a better opinion of their candour, and not a worse opinion of their integrity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 12 The Coast formed an even higher opinion of my folly than it had formed on our first acquaintance, which is saying a good deal.

b. *spec.* Good, high, or favourable estimate; esteem. (Now only with negative, or such adjs. as *great*.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115 Those who stande so much in opinion of their owne sufficiencye. 1672 PRYNT *Pol Anal.* (1691) 94 They have a great Opinion of Holy-Well, Rocks, and Caves, which have beene reputed Cells and Receptacles of .Saints 17 LAW (J.), If a woman had no opinion of her own person and diess 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I have no opinion of her

†c Favourable estimate of oneself or one's own abilities; either in bad sense (self-conceit, arrogance, dogmatism), or in good sense (self-confidence). Obs.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. 6 Your reasons have bene.. witty without affection, audacious without impudency, learned without opinion, and strange without heresie. 1596 — *Hen. IV*, III. 1. 185 Pride, Haughtinesse, Opinion, and Disdaime 1606 — *Tr & C*, I. in 353 What heart from hence receyves the conquering part To Steele a strong opinion to themselves.

†6. What is thought of one by others; the estimation (esp. good estimation) in which one stands; standing; reputation, repute, character, credit (of being so and so, or of possessing some quality) Obs.

1551 ROBINSON tr *Moré's Utop* II. vi (1895) 196 Which for the opinion of nobilitie reioyce muche in their owne conceite. 1596 SHAKS *Hen IV*, v. iv 48 Thou hast redeemed thy lost opinion. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 121 The change of names, hath most commonly proceeded from a desire to avenge the opinion of basenes. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* (Doddley O. Pl. IX 16, N.) I mean you have the opinion of a valiant gentleman. 1885 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I 222 These fellows to make parade and to get opinion are perpetually perplexing and entangling themselves in their own nonsense. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II 65 Every Counterfeit supposes

something, not only of Reality but of Excellence too, which it hopes to gain the Opinion of, by such artful Dissimulation.

†7 The thought of what is likely to happen, expectation, apprehension. *Obs.*

†1588 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI 108 b, [He] thought now, that all things succeeded, according to opinion and good hope. 1588 SKELTON *The Poet* (1860) 27 Quia, most remote the opinions of death, but not the dread of God. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 197 I be warre continuing beyonde opinion, the State was enforced to procure pay for the armie. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydroth.* Ep. Ded. Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics, [Men] held no opinion of such After-considerations.

†8 Report, rumour. [A Latinism of transl.]

†1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* II. 23 And opynyoun of Crist wente þourȝ al þe lond of Sirey [Vulg. Matt. iv. 24 Et abut opimo enus in totam Syriam.] 1382 — *Matt.* xiv. 6 3e ben to heere bateyls, and opynyouns [Vulg. opinionones] of bateyls.

9 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

†1449 PECOCK *Refr.* 87 Summe ben clepid Doctours-Mongers and summe ben clepid Opinyoun-holders. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform.* 23 On the part of the non-lawyer, conscious ignorance, thence consultation and advice (opinion-trade). 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* 85 One Who Had left the Muses' haunts to turn The crank of an opinion-mill. Making his rustic reed of song A weapon in the war with wrong. 1875 W. COOK in *Let's & Frills* (1897) 375 Morbid combination of piety with opinion-breeding.

† **Opinion**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. OPINION *sb.*, prob. after *obs.* F. *opinionner* (in Froissart). There may have been a med. L. *opinionāre*, *-āre*] *trans.* To hold the opinion, or hold as an opinion, to think, suppose, opine. (With obj. clause, or equivalent obj.)

†1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III App. xlii. 121 Who-soever they be [they] may opinion with themselves that they be none of God's children. 1609 KENWOOD *Brit. Trav.* To Twofold Rdrs. These indeed know no other means to have themselves opinioned in the ranke of understanders. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1. § 50 Philosophers that opinioned the worlds destruction by fire. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 46 If any other opinion there are no antipodes. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 191 We opinion a more certain efficiency. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Opinion*, to opine.

† *Opinion* *so*, 'I am of that opinion.' 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I II 224, I opinion quite the contrary.

† **Opinionable**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. OPINION *v.* or *sb.* + *-ABLE*] That is a matter of opinion, disputable, uncertain, that is the object of opinion: = OPINABLE. Also as *sb.* An object of opinion.

†1650 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 317 A marvellous opinionable problem of Sheep. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/2 If Intellect differ from true Opinion, that which is Intelligible differeth from that which is Opinionable, and if so, there are Intelligibles distinct from Opinionables.

Opinional (*opi'nyōnāl*), *a.* *rare* [f. OPINION *sb.* + *-AL*] Belonging to, of the nature of, or grounded upon opinion.

(Erroneously attributed by various writers to Bp Pecoek c1490, whose word was OPINIAL.)

†1725-44 LEWIS *Pecoek* 300 Shewing that faith in this life is only probable or opinionally not sciential, which, the Bishop says, is had in the blisse of heaven. 1808 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Lito. Subj.* 84 No mere body of opinionally truths or doctrines. 1882 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 68 Our notional and opinionable relation to the total environment.

Opinionaster, *-astry*: see OPINIONASTRE, *-ASTRY*.

† **Opinionate**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. OPINION + *-ATE*; perh. as a latinized form of *opinionatus*, OF. *opinionné*; see *-ATE* *suff.* 2]

1. Based on opinion, or held in the way of opinion; conjectural, uncertain, supposed, fancied. 1553 EDOEN *Treat. News Ind.* (A1b) 10 Erringe, wyth hys lyghte and opinionate argumentes. 1586 SINCEY *Arcadia* (1622) 450 Wisdome being an essentiall and not an opinionate thing. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxi 188 Nor is their misery merely opinionate, but truly argued from the measure of pity, that it meets with from others. 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 1 To cloath vice be it never so ugly, with an opinionate tinct of beauty.

2. Unduly attached to one's own opinion, conceited; obstinate in belief; = OPINIONATED 3 (In quot 1576 *gen.* Obstinate, self-willed.)

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* iii. 8 These fallow houndes are more opinionate and harder to be taught than the whyte houndes. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx 410 It were more then an opinionate singularity in M. Chamber to contradict x 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iii. lxiix, In holding of an Argument, be neither chollerickes, nor too opinionate. 1658 Sir W. GOSW *Diary* (1836) 204 Arguments springing from the brains of those ambitious and opinionate Sectaries.

Opinionate (*opi'nyōnāt*), *v.* *Now rare.* [f. L. *opinionāre* OPINION + *-ATE* 3. perh. after OF. *opinionner*, or med. L. **opinionāre*, *-āre*]

1. To form or hold an opinion; to believe, suppose, think; = OPINE *v.* 2, OPINION *v.*

a. trans. (also with *compl.* or *obj. cl.*)

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 532 As rude and ill manner'd a company though much opinionated to be well-behaved creatures. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii 204 Opinionating them to be principall persons. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* iii. 10 Pythagoras opinionated it [the Soul] a Number moving of it selfe. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* ii 1 i in 28 We also find many who have a Soul easily opinionating every Phantasie. 18 ELIZA LESLIE *That Gentleman*, I opinionate that he was one of the gentlemen

b. intr.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 260 Amongst Authors thus

opinionating, I find Haly Abenragel the Arabian. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 223/1 A wise Man may consent to that which is not perceived; that is, he may opinionate. 1891 M. O'REILLY *Frenchism in Amer.* 140, I have always gone my own quiet way, philosophising rather than opinionating

†2 *a. trans.* To express as a formal opinion; b *intr.* To state or deliver one's opinion formally; = OPINE *v.* 1 *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxvii (1739) 167 To subject the Consciences of all the people to the opinion of one Metropolitan, that might opinionate strange things. 1677 NEEDHAM and PAKET *Advices to Men of Shaftesbury* 72 Nor was it to be supposed, that the Judges would have undertaken to opinionate about so Supreme a Question

†3 *refl.* To become or be opinionated or obstinate. *Obs.* exc in pa. pple. see next.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 193 Even good Authors doe ill willyfully to opinionate themselves about framing a constant and solide texture of us. 1622 A. COURT *Conscience* 1 38 Wee retaine still their griefe, and opinionate our selues to rumenate and continually bring them into our memory.

†4. To bring into some condition, by force of thought or imagination. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 66 They . opinionate themselves into Sickness.

Opinionated (*opi'nyōnēd*), *pph. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*]

†1 Possessed of or holding a (specified) opinion; of opinion (*that . . .*); = OPINIONED 1. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 94 The Romans it seemeth were in this strangely opinionated for the Grecians and others did approve such medicines. 1635 BARRIFFER *Mit. Discip.* lxi (1643) 164 Divers men are diversely opinionated. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 106 Mr. Crask towards his end fell to Antinomian opinions. He died at one of his friends houses, whose wife was that way somewhat opinionated.

†2 Possessed of a particular opinion or estimate of a person or thing; esp. having a favourable opinion, thinking highly of *Obs.*

1601 MUNDAY *Dynast. Robt. Earl of Huntington* ii. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII 139 How are you, sir, of me opinionated? 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 559 The Citizens being highly opinionated of the mans integrity. 1739 WATLEY *Wks.* (1830) I 68 As opinionated of their own parts and wisdom, as either modern Chinese or ancient Romans

3. Thinking too highly of, or adhering too persistently to, one's opinion, conceited; obstinate in opinion, dogmatic, opinionative.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. ii (1632) 325 With our lives delivered to the censure of opinionated ignorance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. v. 20 A young gentleman lately married; very affected, and very opinionated. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Woor.* 219 The cynical sneer of self-opinionated folly. 1889 TRAILL *Stratford* 201 The mere high-handed violence of the opinionated and self-willed autocrat

b. Obstinate, self-willed (in general sense).

1649 EARL MONM *tr. Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 31 Of these two Passions the more mild is the less tractable, and the more furious the less opinionated. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 388 They who are opinionated in sin because of his mercy. 1840 DICKENS *O. C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 172 The most obstinate and opinionated pony.

Hence **Opinionatedness**.

1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Add. Orations* 229 The quickened religious life, is exposed to all the temptations of religious self-will, party-spirit, self-opinionatedness, and division. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 619/2 Angouleme had all the obstinacy and opinionatedness of the Bourbons

† **Opinionately**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. OPINIONATE *a.* + *-LY* 2] *a.* In the way of opinion; in one's own opinion. *b.* In an opinionated manner, obstinately.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxv 132 Where either are only opinionately wise. 1647 *Secretary Dissuaded* 14 If you opinionately persecute the house of Abimelech, a fire may issue thence and consume you. 1704 *Faction Display'd* x 131 A gay, pragmatical, pretending Fool, Opinionately wise, and partly dull

† **Opinionatist**, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*]

An opinionated person, an obstinate dogmatist

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 222 None save detracting opinionatists can justly oppose such worthy testimonies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 146 Meer talking censorious Opinionatists. 1720 FENTON *Serm. bef. Univ. Oxford* 11 The pernicious Counsels of some such Opinionatists

Opinionative (*opi'nyōnātiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. assumed L. stem **opinionāt-* + *-IVE*; or simply f. OPINION + *-ATIVE*. cf. *talkative*]

†1. Based upon, or of the nature of, opinion, fancied, imaginary; conjectural, speculative (as distinguished from *real* or *certain*). = OPINATIVE 2, OPINATIVE 2, OPINONATE *a.* 1 *Obs.*

c 1555 [implied in OPINIONATIVELY 1] 1650 HEALEY *Sf. Aug. Cite of God* 545 This opinionative suspicion every one may take as he please. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xciv 147 If this be not rather opinionative than real. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. 1 (1852) 364 He declined a settlement in some other, which he thought more opinionative, and so more contentious and undesirable places

b. Relating to, or consisting in, opinion or belief, doctrinal (as distinguished from *practical*).

1638 MEDB *Wks.* (1672) 115 The difference between a saving Faith which joins us to Christ, and that which is true indeed, but not saving, but dogmatical and opinionative only. 1684 BURNAN *Pilgr.* ii 144 We will deny ourselves of some things, both Opinionative and Practical, for your sake. 1869 H. BUSHNELL *New Life* iv. 49 So far what is done is merely opinionative or notional, and there is no transactional faith

c. Of the nature of an opinion *rare.*

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec 1/2 The Board to have the option of refraining from making any award, and of publishing an opinionative report on the dispute instead

2. Unduly attached to, or persistent in adhering to, one's own opinion, conceited, or obstinately dogmatic; = OPINATIVE 1, OPINATIVE 1, OPINONATE *a.* 2, OPINONATED 3

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 167 The people of Boeme be opinionat-rus, standing much in theyr owne conceits. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr 19 He was an illiterate idiot, an opinionative ass, a caviller, a kind of pedant. 1751 JOHNSON *Cheynel Wks.* IV. 504 Too young to teach, and too opinionative to learn. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Bares* (1832) 314 The common female blue is intolerable, opinionative and opinionated. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Nov 1/3 An opinionative Anglo-Indian, who spoke as one whose words were officially authoritative, was of the party

† *b.* Holding too high an opinion of; proud or conceited of. *Obs. rare*

1621 Bp MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 9 Your Selfe, very Opinionative of your knowledge

† *B. sb.* An 'opinionative' or speculative point. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III iv 11 The Sceptick's is, in opinionatives, indisturbance; in impulsives, moderation.

Opinionatively, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2]

†1. In the way of opinion, as an expression of opinion, in relation to opinion or belief. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 122 It was not spoken assentively but opinionatively. 1685 BAXTER *Pasaphr. N. T.*, James i. 21 [To] receive God's Word, not only opinionatively, but as the Graff is taken into the Tree

2. In an opinionative manner; with undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion, conceitedly; obstinately.

1725 tr. *Dugan's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. vi 11 228 He was confident in his Sentiments, and maintain'd them obstinately and opinionatively

Opinionativeness, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*]

The quality or character of being opinionative; undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion, conceit; obstinate dogmatism.

1599 SANDVY *Europe's Spec.* (1632) 179 Such as not to interrupt the common Concord with private opinionativeness. 1639 HORN & ROBERTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxxiii. § 812 As over-hasty giving credit is hurtfull, much more stiffnesse or opinionativeness. 1742 Mrs DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* II 166 Conceit or opinionativeness becomes no sex or age. 1872 TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I iii 100 [Lord Falkland] especially detested the dogmatic opinionativeness so prevalent in his time

† **Opinionator**, *Obs. rare.* Also 8 -*er*. [f. OPINIONATE *v.* after L. agent-nouns] One who holds an opinion, a theorist; = OPINATOR, OPINIATOR.

1677 GAYE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 83 Such are to be called Philosophers not opinionators or lovers of opinion. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X i 9 The Pharisees, and the Opinionators of their own holiness.

Opinionatre, *-atry*, (*-astry*), erroneous ff. OPINATRE, *-ATRY* (*-ASTRY*), conformed to *opinion*.

1662 J. HEATH in *Pagitt's Heresiogr.* Ded. to Sir J. Frederick, The opinionatry of these sects. 1689 HICKERING *Gill. Modest Ing.* ii. 12 Mad with self-love, Opinionatry and Bigotism. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* 39 The Dogmatical Opinionatre, and the Morose Cynick

Opinioned (*opi'nyōnd*), *a.* *Now rare.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + *-ED*]

1. Having a (specified) opinion; holding the opinion, or of opinion (*that . . .*) Also in parasynthetic comb., as *ill-opinioned*, *strange-opinioned*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Wucher.* i vii (1886) 11 How diverse people be opinioned. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 42 The court was opinioned the words were spoken. 1650 Sir R. STAPFORD *Strada's Low C. Wars* x 6 Nor was Don John otherwise opinioned of a Truce. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar 2/5 Is it so, that England as a whole is . so opinioned as to prefer a high order of eloquence to the principles of the Reformation?

2. Holding a particular opinion or estimate, esp. a favourable one, of a person or thing; usually, Thinking highly of oneself or one's own qualities, conceited of.

1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 23 Was ever hypocrite thus opinioned of himselfe? 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* i. 1, He's so opinion'd of his own Abilities, that he is ever designing somewhat. 1707 NORRIS *Humility* vi. 282 A man well opinioned of himself

3. Unduly attached to one's own opinion, opinionated.

1649 MILTON *Eden* xiii. Wks (1851) 443 Uziah was thrust out with a Leprosie for his opinion'd zeale, which he thought judicious. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I 298 (T) He may cast him upon a bold self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper

Hence **Opinionedness** (*self-opi' mōnedness*).

1879 *Daily News* 22 Oct 6/5 A peculiar kind of religious self opinionedness sprang up, which tended to make each man more and more a law to himself.

Opinionist (*opi'nyōnist*). [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*]

†1. A holder or maintainer of some opinion or doctrine at variance with the general belief (or that of the speaker); a sectary, a faddist. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM *ii.* An Opinionist, Sectarye. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 The Mahometan Doctours . bended themselves against this late Opinionist. 1661 RAY *Three Itin.* ii 161 There are few or no sectaries or opinionists

among them. *x69a T. W. Short Story Antinomians New Eng* Pref 9 Now you might have seen the Opinionists rising up, and contemptuously turning their backs upon the faithful Pastors of that Church. *x760 T. HURCHINSON Hist Mass* (1765) I 68 This general agreement struck a damp upon the opinionists.

O. Ch. Hist. One of a sect in the 15th century who held that only those Popes who practised voluntary poverty were true vicars of Christ.

x693 tr. Euthymius's Hist Monast. Ord xia 219 They were called also Opinionists. *1707 Glossogr. Angl. Nova, Opinionists*, a Name given in Pope Paul's time, to a Sect that boasted of affected Poverty, and held there could be no Vicar of Christ on earth that did not practice this Virtue.

2. The holder of any specified opinion.

x630 WESTCOTE Devon (1845) 44 Every hearer and author hath his private opinion, and every opinionist his peculiar judgment and censure. *x647 Thomasson Tracts* (Br Mus) CCCXXXVII No. 22 2 Whether have you any general rule of good education which may be admirable to all opinionists? *x813 SOUTHEY in Life* (1850) IV. 24 In league with all varieties of opinionists. *x820 CLARE Rural Life* (ed 3) xix On receiving a damp from a genteel opinionist in poetry. *x845 DISRAELI Sybil* II xv, In estimating the accuracy of a political opinion, one should take into consideration the standing of the opinionist.

3. One whose business it is to give a professional opinion.

1802-12 BENTHAM Ration. Juridic Evid (1827) IV. 289 Hence comes an appropriate branch of made business, the trade of the law-adviser or opinionist, the opinion trade. *Ibid* 38, 423.

Opinionless, *a* [f. OPINION *sō* + -LESS] Having no opinion of one's own.

x830 Examiner 644/2 Other opinionless journals that inundate the country. *x881 19th Cent* Sept 34 Souls who had otherwise existed as opinionless dead weights.

† **Opinionous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -OUS] Of or belonging to opinion.

x666 G. ALSOB Maryland 16 Steering the Actions of State quietly, through the multitude and diversity of Opinionous waves that diversely meet.

† **Opinionous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. type **opiniōs-*, f. *opīno*: cf. *religiōsus*] Of opinion, opinioned. Hence † **Opinionousness**, opinionativeness.

x632 LITTON Trac vi 275 Leaving it to be searched, by the pregnancy of riper judgements than mine, howsoever opinionous. *x688 in Ellis Corr* II. 35 Rather than the Christian cause against the Turks should longer suffer by his opinionousness and absence.

† **Opinative**, *error* f. OPINATIVE *Obs.*

Opinor, *obs* form of OPINER.

Opio-, combining form of Gr. *opiōn* poppy-juice, OPIUM, occurring in a few rare technical words.

Opiology (*ōpiolōjī*) [-LOGY], 'the account of the nature and qualities of opium' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

Opionomania (*ōpiōnomāniā*) [MANIA], an insane or excessive craving for opium, hence **Opionomaniac**, a person affected with opionomania. **Opiphagy** (*ōpiōfādgi*) [Gr. *-phagia* eating], opium-eating.

x681 tr. Willis's Rem Med Wks. Vocab., Opiology, the doctrine of opium. *x882 Sat. Rev.* 29 July 1860/a Dr Hubbard's treatise on what he calls Opionomania and Dipsonomania. *x889 Leisure Hour* 371 Young, rich, with a good position in the country in love with her, and an opionomaniac. *x878 tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* XVII 875 Chronic opionomaniac, opiphagy, . belong to the category of diseases which are almost incurable.

† **Opiparous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *opipar-us* richly furnished, sumptuous, f. *op-em* wealth, means + *-par-are* to prepare, furnish, equip + -OUS.] Rich, sumptuous. Hence † **Opiparously** *adv*.

x611 BURTON Anat. Med. II. ii iv. (1676) 170/a Sweet odours and perfumes, generous wines, opiparous fare. *x653 WATERHOUSE Abol. Learn* 93 Not men meanly bred, or loosely seen in Arts, but opiparously accomplished. *x694 MORTREUX Rabelais* v (1737) 229 Your Opiparous or Aureous Charms. *1824 LONDON Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson Wks.* 1853 I 751/c We rather send these dismal dainties to his chamber, and treat our heartier friends opiparously.

Opisometer (*ōpisōmētr*). [f. Gr. *ōpisōn* backwards + *metron* measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines, as on a map, consisting of a small wheel turning on a screw fixed in a rod or frame; the wheel is rolled along the line to be measured, and then rolled back on a straight scale until it reaches its former position on the screw.

x871 BLACK Adv. Phaeton iii. (1878) 33 The women were found in a wild maze of maps and Bell had armed herself with an opisometer.

Opistho- (*ōpisthō*), before a vowel **opisth-**, combining form of Gr. *ōpisthen* behind, used in various scientific terms; for the more important of which see their alphabetical places.

Opisthodont (*-ōdōnt*) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ōdōus*, *ōdōn*-tooth], having back teeth only. **Opisthogastric** (*-gēstrik*) *a. Anat.* [ad. F. *opisthogastrique* (Chaussier) see GASTRIC], situated behind the stomach.

Opisthoglossal (*-glōsāl*), **Opisthoglossate** (*-glōsēt*) *adjs.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Opisthoglossa* neut. pl., f. Gr. *glōssa* tongue], belonging to Gunther's division **Opisthoglossa** of batrachians, having the tongue free behind and attached in front. **Opisthogyphic** (*-glifik*), **Opisthogyphous** (*-gliif*) *adjs.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Opisthogyphus* neut. pl., f. Gr. *glyphē* carving], belonging

to the division **Opisthogyphus** of snakes, having grooves on the posterior teeth. **Opisthognathous** (*-gnāpēs*) *a.* [Gr. *gnāthos* jaw], *a. Anthropol.* having retracting jaws or teeth, *b. Ichthyol.* having the maxillary bones prolonged backwards, as fishes of the genus **Opisthognathus**. **Opisthomous** (*-ōmēs*) *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Opisthomi* (pl.)], f. Gr. *ōmos* shoulder], belonging to the division **Opisthomi** of teleostean fishes, having the scapular arch separate from the skull. **Opisthopulmonate** (*-pōlmōnēt*) *a. Zool.* [L. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-lung], applied to those pulmonate or air-breathing gastropod molluscs which have the pulmonary sac behind the heart (cf. **OPISTHOBANCHIATE**).

x857 MAYNE Expos. Lex, **Opisto-Gastric*, applied by Chaussier to the colic artery, from its situation. *x862 Syd Soc Lex*, *Opisthogastric artery*. *Ibid.*, **Opisthogyphic*. *x865 Athenæum* 7 Dec. 1895/3 In the **Opisthogyphus* snakes the poison-gland is very variable. *x864 HUNT Vogt's Lect. Man* ii 53 Welcker distinguishes the extremely orthognathous as **Opisthognathous* (or with retracting teeth), a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable. *x877 HUXLEY Anat. Ino Annum* viii 514 When the pulmonary sac is posterior, and the pallial region small, the ventricle of the heart is anterior, and the animal may be said to be **Opisthopulmonate*.

Opisthobranch (*ōpi sōbrānj*), *sō* (*a*) *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Opisthobranchia* neut. pl., f. **OPISTHO-** + Gr. *brānyia* gills.] An opisthobranchiate gastropod: see next. *b. adj* = next.

x851-6 WOODWARD Mollusca 50 The sexes are united in the (monocœous) land-snails, pteropoda, opisthobranchs, tunicates, and in part of the conchifers. *x877 HUXLEY Anat. Ino Annum* viii 514 No Opisthobranch possesses a large visceral sac of this kind.

Hence **Opisthobranchism**, the condition of being opisthobranchiate.

Opisthobranchiate (*-brānjkiēt*), *a. (sō)* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Opisthobranchiata* = *Opisthobranchia*: see prec.] Belonging to the order *Opisthobranchiata* or *Opisthobranchia* of gastropod molluscs, comprising aquatic forms having the gills behind the heart. (Also said of the heart in other orders of molluscs when placed as in the *Opisthobranchia*, i. e. so as to have the gills behind it.) *b. sō* = prec.

x854 WOODWARD Mollusca II 169 *Oncidium Typha*: Animal oblong, convex, heart opisthobranchiate. *x877 HUXLEY Anat. Ino Annum* viii 506 Strictly speaking, no Odontophoran is other than opisthobranchiate. *x889 Athenæum* 13 July 1897/c Dr. Pelsener maintains that it is a mistake to regard the Pteropoda as a 'class' at all. He considers them as forming two sub-orders of the opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Opisthocœlian (*-sēliān*), *a. (sō)* *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. as next + -IAN] = next; also, having opisthocœlous vertebrae. Also as *sō* An opisthocœlian animal, esp. (extinct) reptile.

x854 OWEN Skel & Teeth in Cere Sc., Organ. Nat I 202 Vertebra of the 'opisthocœlian' type. *x870 ROLLSTON Annu. Life Inrod*, 62 The vertebrae show, ordinarily, the procœlian, though, sometimes, the opisthocœlian arrangement of the articular ends of their centra. *x888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON Annu. Life* 383 Opisthocœlian centra are found in exceptional instances [in *Rhipha*].

Opisthocœlous (*-sēliās*), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. **OPISTHO-** + Gr. *coīl-os* hollow + -OUS.] Hollow behind; applied to vertebrae the bodies of which are concave posteriorly: distinguished from *procœlous* and *amphicœlous*.

x871 NICHOLSON Palæont 308 In the Bony Pike, the vertebral column is composed of opisthocœlous vertebrae. *x888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON Annu. Life* 340 The vertebral centrum may be biconcave (amphicœlous), biconvex, concave in front or behind (=pro- and opisthocœlous), or flat.

Opisthocœm (*ōpi sōkōm*), *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Opisthocœmus*, ad. Gr. *ōpisthōkōmos* wearing the hair long behind, f. **OPISTHO-** + *kōmē* hair.] The bird *Opisthocœmus hoactin* (*O. cristatus*), characterized by an occipital crest of feathers; the hoactin. So **Opisthocœmine** (*ōpisthō kōmēn*), **Opisthocœmous** *adjs.*, allied in character to the hoactin, having an occipital crest.

x895 Pop Sci. Monthly Apr. 1893 *Opisthocœmus* has a size about equal to the chachalaca of our Texan border. *Ibid.* 764 No fossil forms of opisthocœmine birds are known.

Opisthodomos, *Gr. Antiq.* Also in anglicized form **opisthodomæ**. [Gr. f. *ōpisthō*-behind + *domos* house, room, chamber.] An apartment at the back of an ancient Greek temple, corresponding to the *πρόδομος*, *πρόναος*, or vestibule in front. *(1697 POTTER Antig. Greece* (1715) I viii 31 On the Back-side of Minerva's Temple, was the publick Treasury, call'd from its Situation 'Οπισθόδομος.] *x706 PHILLIPS, Opisthodomos*. *1776 R. CHANDLER Trav. Greece* 29 They deified him, and lodged him in the Opisthodomos or the back part of the Parthenon. *x846 WORCESTER, Opisthodomæ*, an apartment, or place, in the back part of a Grecian house. *x846 ELLIS Edin. Marb* I. 71 An apartment called the *opisthodomos* which contained the treasures of the temple.

Opisthograph (*ōpisthōgrāf*), *sō* (*a*). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ōpisthōgrāphos* written on the back or cover, f. *ōpisthō*- + *grāphos* written.] A manuscript written on the back as well as the

front of the papyrus or parchment; also, a slab inscribed on both sides. *b. adj* = *Opisthographæc*.

x613 Cockeram, Opistographæc, a booke written on the backe side. *x633 URQUHART Rabelais* III. Prol. Giving to one of his old acquaintances his Wallet, Books and Opistographs away went he [Diogenes] out of Town towards a little Hill or Promontory. *x876 VERNABLES in Emeky Brit. V* 209/2 Not a few of the slabs bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*. *x885 W. M. LINDSAY in Athenæum* 5 Sept. 1904/2 The fragments are opisthograph.

So † **Opisthographal** (*ōbr*), **Opisthographæc**, *-cæc* *adjs.*, written or inscribed on the back as well as the front; **Opisthography**, the practice of writing on both sides of a papyrus, slab, etc.; *concr.* writing of this kind.

x684 H. MORRIS Answer 38 To write that which is last in the inside, and that which is first on the outside, [is] quite contrary to the mode of Opisthographal Writings. *x813 J. FORSYTH Rem. Excurs. Italy* 315 The opisthographic manuscripts required, I apprehend, a double leaf so glued that the fibres crossed. *x816 SINGER Hist. Cards* 124 It is Opisthographic, or printed on both sides of the vellum. *x866 BLOUNT Glossogr., Opisthographæc* 1715 tr *Pancirolii Rerum Mem* I in iv. 138 Some Poems of the Ancients were tedious with Opisthography, or endorers' Drolinxy.

Opisthotic (*ōpisthōtik*, *-ōtik*), *a. (sō)* *Comp. Anat.* [f. **OPISTHO-** + Gr. *ōtēs*, *ōt-* ear, *ōtīn-ōs* of the ear] Epithet of one of the otic or petrotic bones, situated at the back of the ear; separate, or fused with one of the occipital bones, in Fishes, Reptiles, and Birds; in Mammals, fused with the other otic bones, and forming that part of the petrosal bone which contains the auditory chamber. *b* as *sō*. The opisthotic bone.

x870 ROLLSTON Annu. Life 43 A glenoid cavity which is formed by the squamosal, opisthotic and prootic bones. *x871 MIVART Elem. Anat.* 106 The Opisthotic constantly anchyloses with the lateral part of the occipital before it unites with the pro-otic in all Vertebrates below Mammals. *x892 Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Opisthotic centre*, the ossification centre of the opisthotic bone.

Opisthotonic (*ōpisthōtonik*), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *ōpisthōtonik-ōs*, f. *ōpisthōtonia*: see next and -ia.] Affected with, or pertaining to, opisthotonos.

x613 Cockeram, Opisthotonice, one haung his necke drawne into his shouldrers, by shrunking up of the sinewes. *x748 tr. Renatus's Dierump. Horses* 315 An Horse is said to be *Opisthotonic* when the Disease is seated in his hinder Parts. *x879 St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 681 Signs soon followed by frequent opisthotonic spasms.

Opisthotonos (*ōpisthōtonōs*) *Path.* Also -us [Gr. *ōpisthōtonos* drawn backwards, f. **OPISTHO-** + -tonos stretched, stretching, *telēiv* to stretch.] Spasm of the muscles of the neck, back, and legs, in which the body is bent backwards; a form of tetanus.

x657 Physical Dict., *Opisthotonos*. *x706 PHILLIPS, Opisthotonos*, a kind of Cramp or stretching of the Muscles of the Neck backwards. *x807 Med. Jnl.* XVII. 213 A universal rigidity of the dorsal muscles, with a strong retraction of the back, assuming the marks of a true opisthotonos. *x860 H. SPENCER Phys. Laughter* Ess. 1891 II 460 The head is thrown back and the spine bent inwards; there is a slight degree of what medical men call opisthotonos.

Opisthure (*ōpisthūr*), *Ichthyol.* [f. **OPISTHO-** + Gr. *ōpā* tail.] The posterior end of the caudal axis in the embryonic stage of some fishes, which is ultimately absorbed into the caudal fin. Hence **Opisthural** *a.*, pertaining to the opisthure.

x891 Cent. Dict. cites J. A. RYDER.

† **Opistulate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *opistulārī* to bring aid, to assist, f. *op-em* aid + *-tul-* to bring.] *trans.* To help, assist, aid.

x597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. *iij, A Mannuall for my selfe, to opistulate & adressed my memory. *x599 — tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 29/a Admisteit to him of this water, for it opistulath the pericoutions exceeding gelye.

So † **Opistulation** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *opistulatio*], help, aid, assistance, † **Opistulator** *Obs.* [a. late L. *opistulātor*], a helper.

x597 M. BOWMAN in Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. *vi, Benefices which through your ayde & opistulatione we reape. *x651 BIGGS New Disp.* 148 Speedy opistulation. *x684 F. WHITE Rept. Fisher* 343 headings, Fapists make Saints special opistulators.

Opium (*ōpiūm*), *sō*. Also 6 oppium. [a. L. *opium* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ōpiōn* 'poppy-juice, opium', dim. of *ōpēs* vegetable juice. Cf. F. *opium*, also *opion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The inspissated juice of a species of poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), obtained from the unripe capsules by incision and spontaneous evaporation, worked into cakes, balls, or sticks, of a reddish-brown colour, heavy smell, and bitter taste; valuable as a sedative and narcotic drug, and much used as a stimulant and intoxicant, esp. in the East.

x398 TREVISAN Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxxviii. (1495) 687 Of poppy comyth iuyts that physycyens callith Opium other Opion. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 41 It is not yuel to putte a lital opium [v r opin] to be oile of þe rosie. *x545 tr. Jerome of Brunswich's Surg.* F. iij/a/a When the payne is grete, then it is needefull to put therto a lytell Opium. *x551 TURNER Herbal* i. E. ij, Agaynst the poyson of the iuyce of poppye, called opium. *x625 G. SANDYS Trav.* 66 The Turkes are also incredible takers of Opium. *x751 H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) II. 397 Lady Stafford used to

say to her sister, 'Well, child, I have come without my wit to-day'; that is, she had not taken her opium 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 268 Opium yields at an average about 4th of its weight of pure morphine. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 227 Death occurs from opium, in the great majority of cases, by failure of the respiration.

b. fig. Applied to any stupefying agent or agency. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble* 33 Stupefied with that Opium of implicit faith and blinde devotion 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 43 There is no antidote against the Opium of time. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. lviii 225 Whist has spread an universal opium over the whole nation.

2. +a. [tr. L. *opium*] A vegetable juice in general *Obs. rare* b. [transf. from 1.] A juice resembling opium in composition or properties (in quot. *lactucarium* or *lactucin*). *rare*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Herb.* 114 And in is kist this opium Quirinaik (the Greek so nameth hit). In water first this opium letted. Of safe vntil hit ha similitude. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI 63 A valuable paper on the opium obtained from the inspissated white juice [of the lettuce].

3. attrib and Comb. a. attrib. in fig. sense: Soporific, stupefying, producing drowsiness. *rare*. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Penn. Glory* (1869) or Nothing is so irksome to me, as to hear their cold Opium Sermons 1797-1803 *Foster in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 196 There is an opium sky stretched over all the world, which continually rains soporifics.

b. General Combs.: attrib, as *opium lamp*, *liniment*, *plaster*, *shop*, *war*; obj. and obj. gen., as *opium-drinker*, *-drinking*, *-eater*, *-eating*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*, *-taker*, *-taking*, instrumental, as *opium-drowsed* adj., *-fumed* adj., *-poisoning*, *-shattered* adj. c. Special Combs.: *opium den*, a public room, of low or mean character, kept as a resort of opium-smokers; *opium habit*, the habit of eating or smoking opium as a stimulant or intoxicant; *opium joint* (U.S.), a place illegally kept for opium-smoking (see *JOINT* s. 14); *opium plant*, *opium poppy*, the white poppy, see *POPPY*; *opium-smoke* v. (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to bring by opium-smoking (*into* some condition).

1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov 6/5 Mr Ganthony's 'opium den' ruffian and Mr. Blinn's doctor are noteworthy instances 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 484 Poor Burnett & Rickman writes me word he is turned 'opium-drinker' 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 961/2 The husband of an 'opium-drinking wife' 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/5 The 'opium-drowsed and terror-stricken Dr. Marshall' 1821 DE QUINCEY (*title*) Confessions of an English 'Opium-Eater' *Ibid.* (1822) 125 From this date [1813] the reader is to consider me as a regular and confirmed opium-eater 1884 *New York paper*, Twenty-two males and four females were captured in an 'opium joint on Crosby street, New York, on Saturday night. 1897 *Howells Landlord at Lion's Head* 85 Secret visits to the Chinese opium-joints in Kingston Street. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 885 Engaged in rolling and heating in their 'opium-lamps' treacly pellets of opium. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 402 *note*, The myosis of 'opium-poisoning' appears, according to Dr. Ogle never to have been definitely referred to till 1818. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail* 1849 Wks 1897 XIII 313 My frail 'opium' shattered self. 1849-4 Emerson *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) 1.98 The pitiful drifblers, at evening, when the bazars are open, sink to the 'opium-shop' 1870 DICKENS *E. Dravid* 1. The woman has 'opium-smoked herself into a strange likeness of the Chinaman. 1840 *Malcom Trav.* 43/1 Another disciple, who has now fallen into the deadly habit of 'opium-smoking. 1799 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* 1. v. 1 v. (1853) 181 Account of the 'Opium-takers at Constantinople. 1892 *Dict. Nat. Bigg.* XXIX 181 He. fell a victim to 'opium-taking. 1840 *Malcom Trav.* 50/1 No person can describe the horrors of the 'opium trade

Hence *Opium* v. *trans.*, to treat with opium; *Opiumate*, one addicted to the use of opium; *Opiumist*, a person in favour of opium (*opp.* to *anti-opiumist*); so *Opiumite*; *Opiumy* a., containing or resembling opium; *opiumless* a.

1845 *Hone Every-day Bk.* 3 July I 900 The bitten person, unless opiumed to death, will, die in unspeakable agony 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 3/2 The opiumate, if accused of the habit, usually pleads guilty. 1893 *Ibid.* 29 June 1/3 The Anti-Opium Crusade. Fad or Fact?—By an Opiumist. 1891 *Miss Dowds Girl in Karb.* xv. 196 Poppies, from whose sleepy heads an opiumy oil is made.

+*Ople*, *Obs.* [ad L. *opulus*, app. formed by Turner, Cf. *OPLE*] The Guelder Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*)

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 11 (1562) 69 Opulus, . Conradus Gernerus tolde me that it is called in Frenche *vn ople*. I neuer saw it in England, but it may be called in English an ople tree 1798 LYNN *Dodoens* vi. lxxx 760 Of Marris Elder, Ople, or Dwarfed Plane tree. 1611 COTER, *Ober*, the Ople, water Elder, marsh Elder, Dwarfed plane, Whitten tree 1708 PHILLIPS, *Ople*, a Shrub otherwise call'd Water-elder.

Opitio, *Oplophorous*, *erron*, f. *HORT.*

1854 *Badiani Hahnt.* 493 Then the opitio troop to goad, Who bend beneath their chargers' load

Opo, obs. form of *UPON*

Opobalsamum (opobō'sām), anglicized f next 1638 PHILLIPS, *Opobalsam*, the gumme, or liquor that distilleth from the Balm-tree 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 285 All Sorts of Oils, Pitch, Turpentine, Opobalsams 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Balsam*, The finest balsam, called Opobalsam or Balm of Mecca.

+*Opobalsamum* (opobē'sāmōm). [L., a Gr ὀπobάλαμον juice of the balsam tree, f. ὀπός juice + βάλαμον the balsam-tree] The balsam or oleoresin called Balm of Gilead or Balm of Mecca: see *BALM* s. 10,

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii xviii (1495) 613 Balsamum is a tree lyke to a vine, yf the rynde of the stocke is smytten wyth yren combs, thenne dropyth therof noble Opobalsamum. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Opobalsamum*, a precious juice or liquor 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Balm of Gilead*, Opobalsamum, the finest Balsom we know of, and being brought to us chiefly from Mecca, some call it the Balm of Mecca 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II x 113 The ignorance or experience of antiquity had ascribed to the opobalsamum the most salutary virtues

b. The tree producing this, a species of *Balsamodendron* 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* ix. l. 2 In that place grows. the opobalsamum.

Opodeldoc (opō'dēlōk) Also 7 -toch, -doch, 8 -dock, opp-. [Believed to be invented by Paracelsus; perh. containing Gr ὀρο- vegetable juice]

+*L. orig.* The name given in the works of Paracelsus to medical plasters of various kinds *Obs.* [a. 1541 PARACELSUS *Chirurg. Min.* De *Agostem* xliii. (1603) 90 Descriptio opodeltoch 1 De quatuor seminibus incamatiis 2 f. Ceræ Colophoniae ana 3 f. Picis nautalis 3 f. Reduc in emplastrum *Ibid.* xxviii 97 Descriptio opodeltoch 1 Colophonia lb j puluerum chelidoniae, aranciarum ana 3 f. Visci de botin, quantum satis est ad incorporationem.] 1656 tr. *Paracelsus Dispens.* 305 Now you must apply the Opodeltoch Plaster *Ibid.* 308 Then apply the Plaster Opodeltoch. 1658 A Fox *Writ's Surg.* ii. v. 62 In case the Wound doth not bleed lay a Head-plaster to it, after the manner of an Opodeltoch 1733 ALLESTREE *Dispensatory, Emplastum opodeldoc* 1737 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Opodeltoch*, the name of a plaster referred to by Paracelsus]

2. Now applied to various kinds of soap liniment a. Commonly applied to that (*Linimentum saponis*) of the British Pharmacopoeia 'The original opodeldoc of the Pharmacopoeia was a soft ointment composed of soap 3 oz. dissolved in a pint of alcohol, and an ounce of camphor, with a drachm each of oils of oiganum and rosemary added' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892) This was the *Unguentum opodeldoc* of the Edinb. Pharmacop. of 1722. 'In 1744 the Edinb. *Unguentum* took the name *Balsamum saponaceum* vulgo *opodeldoc*, and in 1745 it appeared in the London Pharmacop. under the name *Linimentum saponaceum* Of this preparation, the *Linimentum Saponis* of the present British Pharmacopoeia is the lineal descendant' (C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* (1902) 1 Mar. 166)

b. As described in Merchant Shipping Act 1867, a liniment composed of equal parts of soap liniment (as in a) and tincture of opium; himent of opium.

c. *Steer's Opodeldoc*, 'a preparation composed of Castile soap, camphor, oils of marjoram and rosemary, rectified spirit, and solution of ammonia' (Mayne).

[1650 *Chemical Dict.* Paracelsus, *Opodeltoch* in Paracelsus is an ointment.] 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xii § 3 (1734) 243 Warm and active Oils and Ointments, especially the *Opodeldoc*. 1746 SIR A. WESTCOTT in *Mrs Delany's Autobiog. & Corr.* II 440 Tell my aunt that I use oil of earthworms with opodeldoc to endeavour to dispel the lump. 1785 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* App. (ed. 4) 22 He rubbed it with opodeldoc or arquebuse water 1826 SCOTT *Frail* 25 Dec. By dint of abstinence and opodeldoc I passed a better night. 1842 BARRAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Bl. Mousquet*, Her delicate fingers are charred With the Steer's opodeldoc, joint oil, and goulard. 1857 HUGHES *Pom. Brown* i. vi. (1871) 111 Leaving East better for those few words than all the opodeldoc in England would have made him 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI 644 Soap Liniment, or Opodeldoc, the constituents of which are soap, camphor, and spirits of rosemary 1902 C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 166 Steer's Opodeldoc, a famous nostrum of the eighteenth century, an imitation of the old Edinburgh *Unguentum opodeldoc*, with the addition of ammonia.

Hence *Opodeldoc* v., to treat with opodeldoc.

1797 J. WATSON in *Wishes' Corr.* (1803) IV 323, I was blooded, opodeldoc'd, &c. and got home as I could

-opolis, combining form of -POLIS, Gr. πόλις city.

Op-on, *op on*, obs. forms of *UPON*.

Opopanax (oppō'pānēks). Also 5 opopanao, appopanax, 6 oppopanax (k. 6- opopanax, opp-. [a. L. *opopanax* (Pliny), a Gr. ὀπόπαναξ, f. ὀπός juice + πάναξ (also *panakēs*, neut. of *panakēs* adj. all-healing. cf. *PANACEA*), name of a plant.]

1. A fetid gum-resin obtained from the root of *Opopanax Chironium*, a yellow-flowered umbelliferous plant, resembling a parsnip, a native of Southern Europe; formerly of repute in medicine. Also applied to the juice (*English opopanax*) obtained from *Lovage* (*Levisticum officinale*).

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Curus* 60 Opopanax [v. r. Appopanax] ys wonderful, he leuys of a Gourde, & he rote of fynyngreke, he gele of fyssches, & amptes y-stampede. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* 31 b. Dissolve the Opopanax and Galbanum in some part of the wyne. 1566 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. 1 6 Of Galbanum, of Opopanax, of ech half an ounce 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Opopanax*, a sappe or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called Panax. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within. 1732 ABUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 1. 250 The plant from which Appopanax is taken, is a sort of Parsnip. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Opopanax*, *English*, a common name for the juice yielded by the *Levisticum leuisticum*, or lovage plant. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 603 Opopanax was formerly imported into this country from Turkey

2. In *Perfumery*, applied to a gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Katsf*

1895 E. M. HOLMES in *Pharm. J.* Ser. III. XXV. 502 The oil of opopanax of perfumery is obtained from a gum-resin which has a totally different origin, being derived from [*Balsamodendron*] *Commiphora Katsf*, Engl. It is the 'Bisabol' of Pharmacographia, and the perfumed bedellium of Dymock. In appearance it resembles opopanax, but it has a slightly pleasant and quite distinctive odour.

3 Short for *Opopanax tree* (see 4).

4. attrib and Comb., as opopanax soap, soap perfumed with opopanax (sense 2); opopanax-tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*), the Sponge-tree of the Southern United States, West Indies, etc., having fragrant yellow flowers; + opopanax wine, wine medicated with opopanax (sense 1)

?1540 tr. *Vigo's Lyr. Pract.* A 111, Take Oppopanax wyne 1811 HOOPER *Med. Diet.* s. v. *Opopanax*, The plant from whence the gum is produced is known by the names of . Hercules all heal, and opopanax-wort 1889 *Boston (Mass.) J.* 30 Nov 2/3 The opopanax tree is not only a very pleasant but a profitable one to the ladies of Charleston, S. C. The flowers are made up in tiny button-hole bouquets to sell 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov 685/2 Opopanax trees filling the air with the fragrance of their yellow blossoms 1897 *Ouida Massarenes xviii*, She came straight from her bath and its opopanax soap and eau de veine.

||*Oporeice* (opō'rei-si) *Pharm.* [L. *oporeice* (Pliny), a Gr ὀπωρικὴ of fruit, f. ὀπώρα late summer, fruit-time, fruit] A medicine composed of autumnal fruits and wine, formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, etc. (Dunglison)

1753 *CHAMBERS' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Oporeice*, a name given by the ancients to a medicine composed of the autumnal fruits, and extolled for its great virtues against weaknesses of the stomach and dysenteries 1811 HOOPER *Med. Diet.*, *Oporeice*, a conserve made of ripe fruit 1846 in WORCESTER, and some mod. Dicts.

+*Opopolist*. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr ὀπωπο- πώλης fruit-seller + -IST] A fruit-seller.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 276 A woman that sold fruit, or if you would rather have it in Greek, an Opopolist 1725 *Bailly Erasm. Colloq.* 309

Oporto (wine) see *PORT* (wine)

Oportune, *Opose*, etc., obs. forms of *OPP.*

Opossum (oppō'sūm) Forms 7 opassom, opossum, 8 opassum, oposon, 8-o opossum, 8- opossum. See also *POSSUM* [American Indian name in Virginia, given by early writers as *apason*, *apossom*, *oposon*, *opassom*]

1 General name of the small marsupial mammals of the American family *Didelphyidae*, mostly arboreal, some (genus *Chironectes*) aquatic, of nocturnal habits, with an opposable digit (thumb) on the hind foot, and tail usually prehensile; esp. *Didelphys virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States (Colloq. shortened to *POSSUM*, q. v.)

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 13 There are Arocoons, and Apossouns, in shape like to pugges, shrowded in hollow roots of trees. 1612 CAPT SMITH *Virg. Virginia* 14 An Opassom hath an head like a Swine, and a taile like a Rat, and is of the bignes of a Cat. Vnder her belly she hath a bagge, wherein shee lodgeth, carnieth, and sucketh [1624 suckleth] her young 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 636 [error] The Ouassom [etc. (quoting Smith)], c. 1615 W. STRACHEY *Hist. Trav. Virginia* (Hald Soc. 1849) 123 An opassum is a beast as big as a pretty beagle, of grey colour *Ibid.* Glossary Indian Wds. 183, *Apasom*, a beast in bignes like a pig and in taste like. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 439 [error] A beast called Ouassom [etc. (quoting Purchas)] 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 122 An Opassom, as big, and something shaped like our Badgers, but of a lighter Dun colour 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 280 The Oposon is of the Bigness of a Pig of a Footing old 1763 WESLEY *Compend. of Nat. Philos.* (1784) I ii 1. § 10 236 The tender young of the Opossum are delicate morsels 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 19 As the young of the opossum retire into the ventral pouch of the old one, 1859 THACKRAY *Virg. xxxviii*, Like the fabled opassum who when he spied the unerring gunner from his gum-tree said 'It's no use, Major, I will come down'. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 267 Seven species of Opossum have been found, fossil, in caves of Brazil

2 Extended to various other small or moderate-sized marsupials, esp. the common name in Australia and Tasmania of those of the sub-family *Phalangistinae*, more properly called *Phalangers*.

'The name opossum is applied in Australia to all or any of the species belonging to the genera, which together form the sub family *Phalangistinae* The commoner forms are as follows—Common Dormouse O., *Dromicaria nana*, Common Opossum, *Trichosurus vulpecula*, Common Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus peremerus*, Greater Flying O., *Petaurus volans*, Lesser Dormouse O., *Dromicaria lepida*, Lesser Flying-O., *Petaurus brevirostris*, Pigmy Flying-O., *Acrobates pygmaeus*, Short-eared O., *Trichosurus caninus*, Squirrel Flying-O., or Flying-Squirrel, *Petaurus scureus*, Striped O., *Dactylopsila trivirgata*, Tasmanian, or Sooty O., *Trichosurus vulpecula*, var. *fuliginosus* Tasmanian Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus Cooki*, Yellow-bellied Flying-O., *Petaurus australis*'. (MORIS *Aust. Eng.* (1898) s. v.)

1770 CAPT COOK's *J.* 4 Aug (1893) 294 Here [at Endeavour River] are Wolves, Possoms, an animal like a ratt, and snakes 1777 COOK *Voy.* (1784) I. 109 The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat 1789 A. PHILLIP *Voy. Botany Bay* xxii 297 Black Flying Opossum 1793 J. HUNTER *Voyage* 68 The opossum is also very numerous here, but it is not exactly like the American opossum 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* 1 23 The females wear a little apron, made from the skin of the opossum. 1847 LEICHHARDT *J.* 146 The Black-fellows told us, that they had caught a ring-tailed opossum 1862 G. T. LLOYD 30 *Yrs. Tasmania* iv 47 The large sable and gray opossums, when disturbed, will either await death in their dark nest or at once spring to the earth. 1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 10 July 128/2 A snow-white opossum has been captured on a tree at the Murray

3. attrib and Comb., as *opossum kind*, *skin*, *tribe*; *opossum-mouse*, the Pigmy Flying Phalanger of

Australia, *Acrobates pygmaeus*, an opossum-shrew, an insectivorous mammal of the West Indian genus *Solenodon*, outwardly resembling an opossum; opossum-shrimp, a shrimp of the genus *Mysis* or family *Mysidae*, so called from the brood-pouch in which the female carries her eggs; Opossum-tree, an Australian timber-tree, *Quintinia Sieberii* 1770 J. BANKS *Frut* 26 July (1896) 291 While botanising to-day I had the good fortune to take an animal of the opossum (*Didelphis*) tribe. 1789 A. PHILLIP *Voy. Botany Bay* xv 147 A small animal of the opossum kind 1832 J. BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* 28 The opossum mouse is about the size of our largest barn mouse 1844 CARPENTER *Zool* § 790 The curious genus *Mysis*, or Opossum-Shrimp 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I 161 Beating their stretched opossum-skin rugs as a drum accompaniment 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Is Bar* 343 What I believe Mr Poole terms the 'opossum pocket' of his shooting-jacket. 1894 LYDEKER *Marsupialia* 118 The Flying Mouse, or Opossum Mouse, is one of the most elegant of the Australian Marsupials.

† **Oppiccate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*— [f. ppl. stem of *L. oppiccare*, f. *ob-* (OB-1 c) + *piccare* to pitch, f. *pic-*, *pic-* pitch.] (See quot.) Hence † **Oppiccation** 1633 COCKERAM, *Oppiccate*, to pitch 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Oppiccation*, a covering with pitch.

Oppidan (*p*idán), *a* and *sb* [ad *L. oppidanus* belonging to a town (other than Rome); as *sb*, a townsman, f. *oppidum* town.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to a town, or to the town (as opposed to the country); civic, urban 1643 NETHERSOLE *Parables refl. on Times* 11 They so in-chanted, all the common sort of Oppidan, rural, and Sea-birds 1645 HOWELL *Let.* 72 Touching the Temporal Government of Rome and Oppidan Affairs 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ* viii (ed. 3) 182 Such great abodes of the oppidan population. 1898 GLADSTONE in *29th Cent.* Jan. 204 Between the rural peasant and the oppidan artisan.

† **b** Pertaining to a university town, as opposed to the university itself. (Cf. B. 2.)

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 179 These oppidan am-mosities continued all this king's reign. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 407 The oppidan schools then everywhere established.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of a town, a townsman 1540 *Order in battayll* Biv. Upon a victory, oftentimes the oppidan be negligent. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Oppidan*, a townsman. 1859 *Times* 24 Nov 8/5 It will be a metamorphose which was never contemplated by any orthodox mind,—the conversion of nature into an oppidan.

2. A 'townsman', as opposed to a 'gownsmen', or member of a university; also, a student not resident in a college. *Obs.*

1645 HOWELL *Let.* 1. viii. (1726) 28 Heie [in Leyden] are no Colleges at all, nor scarce the face of an University, only there are general Schools where the Sciences are read by private Professors, but all the Students are Oppidans 1566 WOOD *Hist. Univ. Oxford* (1796) II 33 The Oppidans in the mean time were not wanting to trouble us, and particularly the Bailives

3. At Eton College A student not on the foundation (who boards in the town): distinguished from *collager*. Formerly also at other great schools

1557-8 *Eton Audit Bk* in *Lyte Hist. Eton Coll* 136 note, Two newe chandestylcks for the oppydans in the Church 157 vjd 1566 FULLER in *Etoniana* 31 There be many oppidan thes maintained at the cost of their friends 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oppidan*, a School-word for a Townsboy, particularly such as do belong to the College of Queen's Scholars at Westminster 1809 SHELLEY *Let.* Fr. Wks. 1880 III. 329, I am prosecuting my studies as an Oppidan at Eton. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec 7/2 The time-honoured match at the Wall between the Oppidans and Collegers was played in the Eton fields yesterday

† **Oppie**, *Obs. rare*— [ad. It. *oppio* 'Poppy, Piet' or Wich-hazell. *Oppio nero*, the blacke Poplar' (Florio, 1611), 'a kind of poplar tree' (Baetii): cf. *OPPIER*.] Some tree: ? the Witch Hazel

1552 R. D. *Etyymologiamachia* 5 Poplars, wilde Olives, and Oppies (orig. *ohio*) disposed some hyer then other.

† **Oppi gnorate, oppi gnorate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. oppignorare*, -*erare* to pledge, f. *ob-* (OB-1 b) + *pignorare*, -*erare*, f. *pignus*, *pignus*—(also *pigner*)—pledge.] *trans.* To pawn, pledge

1622 BACON *Hen VII* 95 Ferdinando...merchand at this time for the restoring of the Countess of Russign and Per-pugnam, oppignorated to the French. 1625 — *Apophthegms* § 143 167 (Henry, duke of Guise) had sold and oppignorated all his Patrimoine. 1822 SCOTT *Vigil* xxxi, We oppignorated in your hands certain jewels of the crown. 1857 *Chamb.* *Frut* VII 406, I had been constrained...to oppignorate, or hypothecate, or effect a mortgage by way of wadset

† **Oppignoration**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *oppignoration*, ad. med. *L.* or *L.* type *oppignorationem*, n. of action f. *oppignorare* see prec.] Pledging or giving of security; a pawning.

1592 ANDREWES *Serm* (1843) V. 74 The sweating, by oppignoration or engaging of some good which we would not lose 1622 MALYNES *Ancient Law-Merch* 220 Returning to the said matter of Oppignorations, let vs note the questions of Civilians 1677 MANTON *On Job* xvii 6 The Elect are made over to Christ, not by way of alienation, but oppignoration.

Oppilant, *a. Med.* [ad *L. oppilant-em*, pr. pple. of *oppilare* see next.] Obstructing, hindering. 1857 in *Mayne Expos. Lex* 1822 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

† **Oppilate**, *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 5 *oppilat*. [ad. *L. oppilat-us*, pa. pple. of *oppilare*. see next.] Stopped up, obstructed.

1412 LIND. *Two Merch* 325 His vryne was remys, at-

tenuat The veyne ryueeres, for they were oppilat. It was ful thynne 1610 BARROUGH *Met. Physick* 1 xvii (1639) 52 The nerves optick be oppilate and mortified 1612 WOOD *Ull Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 200 The right gut being oppilate or stopped.

Oppilate (*op*ilēt), *v. Med.* Also 6-7 *opilate* [f. ppl. stem of *L. oppilare* to stop up, f. *ob-* (OB-1 b) + *pilare* to ram down.] *trans.* To stop or block up, fill with obstructive matter, obstruct 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xv 12 b, A reumatike humour opylating the celles of the brayne 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi 95 It openeth the passages, and dissipateth the humours opylating the nerves 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Oppilate* 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B* x (1860) 93 The pipes become opylated with crudities

Hence **O ppylated**, **O ppylating** *ppl. adjs.* 1577 FRAMPTON *Yoyful News* ii 50 They did remaine opylated, and with euill colour of the face. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 88 The property of all Cheese to breede grosse and opylating humors 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV. 84 Characterised by a rich and opylated habit.

Oppilation (*op*ilāt'jōn), *Med.* Also 5-7 *opi-* [ad. *L. oppilation-em*, n. of action f. *oppilare*: see prec. Cf. *F. opilation* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)] The action of stopping up or obstructing, or condensation of being obstructed; an obstruction.

1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg* 251 It is opylacion of the nerue, bat cometh fro the braun. 1539 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* ii vii 106 Bygges profyt moche to them which haue opylations. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv xxii, If one drinke the wilde Thyme with water, it is excellent good for the opylation of the liver 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Barley*, It opens Oppilations of the Bladder by its astersive Faculties 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV. 316 Accompanied with opylation or indurated enlargement of one or more of the abdominal viscera. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Tr. Dante's Inferno* 292 As one who falls through force of demon which drags him to the ground, or of other opylation that fetters men [Note] 'Obstruction' of the vital spirits, 'that binds a man in fits', like those of Epilepsy or 'possession'.

Oppilative (*op*ilāt'iv), *a. Med.* Also 6-8 *opulative*. [f. as *OPPILATE* v + -IVE; cf. *F. oppilatif*, -ive (1425 in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)] Tending to stop up or obstruct, obstructive, constipating.

1528 FAYNEL *Salerni's Regim.* P. ij. At such tyme as folkes vse grosse and opulative meates. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 116 Eggs made hard are opulative, of hard digestion 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rye*, This Bread is of a viscus, opulative Nature.

Hence **O ppylativeness** (Bailey 1727).

† **Oppin**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. [for *opine*] = **OPINION**. 1466 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 179 Me think this the right oppin, and the best way.

Oppinion, -oun, *obs.* forms of **OPINION**.

† **Opplete**, *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 6 *opplet*. [ad. *L. opplet-us*, pa. pple. of *opplere*: see next.] Filled up, crowded

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* P. j. The cotlions be opplete, stopp'd, & stuff'd with yll humours 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 34 The posterior part [of the leg] is opplet, and filled with much store of flesh 1646 J. HALL *Hore Vac* 134 How should they not be opplete with grosse humours?

† **Opplete**, *v. Med. Obs. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. opplere* to fill up, f. *ob-* (OB-1 d) + *plere* to fill.] *trans.* To fill up, fill to repletion.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 41 They opplete their bodies with waterish, crude, and windy humors 1714 That it be not oppleted with much fat.

† **Oppletion**, *Med. Obs.* [ad. med. *L.* or *L.* type *oppletion-em*, n. of action f. *opplere*: see prec.] The action of filling or condition of being filled up; undue fullness of habit or of an organ or part.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 506 In the oppletion or filling of the ventricles by any humor 1753 *Genil. Instructed* (ed. 5) 183 An Imposition calls for a Lance, and Oppletion for unpalatable Evacuatories 1764 *Characters in Ann. Reg.* 42/2 He had an oppletion of the whole habit

Oppon, *obs.* form of **UPON**.

† **Oppone**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. oppōn-ere* to set against, f. *ob-*, *OB-* b + *pōn-ere* to place.] = **OPPOSE** (of which vb. in the modern sense it was the precursor; cf. *Sc. legal depone* and *Eng. depose*).

1. *trans.* To set over against or opposite (in quot., in an entry).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 87 These are opponed, Residence, Species, Habitude, Crassitude, In-uesture

2. = **OPPOSE** v. 5, 6.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* 1. 24 Thocht all Leidis wald have yis land in thral, Oppone his power God can aganis yame all 1674 *True Nonconformity* 62a You proceed, to oppone to us our Saviours Sermons, I will not contend with your Mockenes.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* = **OPPOSE** v. 7

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii xiij. 101 Be quhat slycht May I oppone me to resist or stryve With sik a monstre? 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 205 Many other men opponing themselves...against this divorce. 1640 *Consid. touching Ch. Eng.* 5 Two opinions, which doe directly confront and oppone to reformation

4. *trans.* = **OPPOSE** v. 9.

1610 B. JONSON *Aich* iii. ii. What can you not doe, Against lords spiritual, or temporal, That shall oppone you? 1629 SIR W. MURRE *True Crucif.* 3014 To suffer, rather than by armes oppose The Lawfull Magistrat 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 531 Whosoever shall [so] teach opponeth the Apostolic and divine Scripture

Opponency (*op*ōn'ēnsi), [f. next: see -ENOR.]

1 The action of an opponent or of something opposing; antagonism, opposition.

1727 BAILEY, *Opponency*, opposition 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lecture Pref* 4 Which affinity might have been assisted by the very nature of the opponency to be contended with. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 402 A fierce and unyielding opponency arising upon the point between manufacture and agriculture. 1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthodox* 256 'Oppositions of science falsely so called'...v. c. opponencies of the misnamed Gnosia

2. The action or position of the opponent in an academical disputation as an exercise for a degree. (Cf. **OPPONENT** B. 1.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1730-5 BAILEY (folio), *Opponency*, the maintaining a contrary argument 1767 J. BALGUV *Let. to Parr* 14 Feb. in *Parr's Wks* (1828) VII 177 Colston has kept a third opponency in the schools with a peiquam 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Camb.* 9 When they had kept two opponencies they were presented as candidates for admission ad respondendum questionum 1822 A. G. LITTLE *Grey Friars Oxf.* (O. H. S.) iii. 50 We have no means of checking them [figures] with regard to opponency [for the B. D. degree]

Opponent (*op*ōn'ēt), *a.* and *sb* [ad. *L. opponēt-em*, pr. pple. of *oppōnere*: see **OPPONE**, **OPPOSE** v.] **A. adj.**

1 Standing over against; opposing, opposite.

1728-46 J. HENSON *Spring* 665 Her sympathizing lover takes his stand High on th' opponent bank. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 95 Then up th' opponent Hill we mount aloft. 1871 M. COLLINS *Ally & Merch.* II vi 182 They are the opponent poles of a cycle

2 Antagonistic, adverse, contrary, opposed. *Const. to, † against.*

1647 F. BLAND *Souldiers March* 25 We are to consider enemies as men opponent to peace and justice 1690 *Conclave wherein Clement VII was elected Pope* 20 To forgive all them that had been opponent against his Exaltation 1725 POPE *Odysse* xix 524 The savage springs impetuous with opponent speed 1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* i. iii, Sir, I desire to deliver my reasons opponent to this match 1857 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv 185 The artist, when his pupil is perfect, must see him leave his side that he may declare his distinct, perhaps opponent, skill.

3. *Anat.* Said of a muscle (*opponens*) of the hand in man and some quadrumana, which opposes a lateral digit to one of the other digits. Also of the digit itself: cf. **OPPOSABLE** 2.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 424 The thumb or fifth finger...in the latter is opponent, or antagonizing 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Opponens*, *Anat.*, opponent; applied to muscles, etc.

B. sb. 1. One who maintains a contrary argument in a disputation; esp. the person who opens an academical disputation by proposing objections to a philosophical or theological thesis—correlative to *respondent*. (Cf. **OPPOSE** v. 2.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* ix. 101 b, The opponent who defendeth the contrary 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii 39 The Father being himself both Opponent and Respondent, there was no answer given to that position 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 Nov. (O. H. S.) i 98 He...was Prior Opponent in yis Divinity Schoole, Mr. Entwistle...being respondent. 1846 McCULLOCK *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 351 (*Univ. Camb.*) The 'previous examination' is followed by the 'exercises'. These relics of old scholastic fashion consist of Latin theses (generally on subjects of moral philosophy), which are propounded by the student who is candidate for the degree of B.A. (the respondent), and answered by others, styled 'opponents', in syllogistic form, in Latin.

2. One who opposes or contends against; one who takes the opposite side in a controversy, struggle, or contest; an antagonist, adversary.

1613 *Stow's Ann.* 833/2 The second day, the four opponents brought in their complaints 1645 Bp. HALL *Peace Maker* xxiv 212 He met with feeble opponents, and such as his nimble wit was easily able to over-turn. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I 363 The most violent opponents of the king's government were forfeited 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieux Nat* I 7 He searches about for opponents to his doctrine 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* ii. xi, I had already run my opponent through the sword arm. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii § 7. 531 The proposal found stubborn opponents among the moderate Royalists.

† **Opportunate**, *a. Obs.* [Irreg. f. *L. opportūn-us* fit, suitable, opportune + -AT-2; cf. *im-portunate*.] Fit, suitable, proper, opportune.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gabriel's Teraheit* 6 Gij b, It is profit-able y^t the blode be leten flowe many tymes from the inu-erate viceris (in what soeuer maner y^t shall be seen opportu-nate). 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 6 Speech is...an apt composing and an opportunate uttering of words.

Hence † **Oppo rtunately** *adv.*, opportunely.

1552 HULOT, *Opportunadye, in tempore, oportune, tempe-stue*. 1590 BURROUGH *Met. Physick* 236 That it be opportu-nately, and done in due time. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Free Senses in Archaica* (1815) II. 20 A salve...opportunately mustered...affords comfort to the patient.

Opportune (*op*ōrtūn, *op*ōrtūm), *a. (adv.)* Also 5-6 *opor-*. [a. *F. opportune*, -une seasonable, timely; formerly also, exposed, liable (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = *It. Pg. opportuno*, *Sp. oportuno*, ad. *L. opportūn-us* fit, suitable, convenient, season-able; advantageous, serviceable; adapted; exposed, liable, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *fortūnus* the protecting god of harbours, f. *portu-s* harbour, *PORT*. The same stem is found in *importūn-us* **IMPORTUNE**.]

1 Adapted to an end or purpose or the circum-stances of the case; fit, suitable, appropriate; convenient a. Of a time.

1412-20 LIND. *Chron. Troy* i. v (MS. Cott. Aug. IV) If, 23 b/2 When sche caughte opportune space, To hir desire... Toward Jason anon sche gan hir dresse. 1430 — *Reason*

4 Sens 1840 When I espyed by her chere Tyme opportune and best leyser. 1568 GRAFTON Chron II 395 When time opportune will serve, I shall doe well to advertise him thereof 1676 G. TOWNSON Decalogue 464 That part of the day is the most opportune for business. 1780 BURKE Lett. to T. Burgh Wks 1842 II. 411 There never seemed a more opportune time for the relief of Ireland than that moment 1868 E. EDWARDS Raleigh I. xiv 568 He had the unfortunate quality of showing his teeth before the opportune moment for using them

† b. Of a place. Obs.

a 1548 HALL Chron., Rich III. 49 b, That his adversaries in no wise should have any place apte or opportune easily to take lands. 1610 SHAKS Temp II. 1. 26 The murkiest den, The most opportune place, shall never melt Mine honor into lust 1665 BOYLE Occas Refl. II. xii. (1848) 137 The great mistake of those that think a Death-bed the fittest and opportune place to begin Repentance in. 1796 BURKE Lett. Regis. Peace III. Wks. VIII. 307 We know that they meditated the very same invasion upon this kingdom, and, had the coast been as opportune, would have effected it

2. Of an event, action, or thing. Fitting in regard to time or circumstances, seasonable; now chiefly in more restricted sense, Meeting the requirements of the time or occasion, timely, well-timed.

c 1445 [implied in OPPORTUNITY] a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen VII. 40 b, With all diligence prepared opportune remedies to resist and withstand. 1611 SHAKS. Wint T. IV. iv. 511 Most opportune to her needs, I have A Vessel rides fast by 1670 MILTON Hist. Brit II. Wks. (1847) 485/2 The Romans now over-matched and terrified, Cæsar with opportune aid appears. 1784 COWPER Task VI. 470 Prophet as he was, he might not strike The blameless animal Her opportune offence Saved him 1837 LANDOR Pentameron IV. Wks. 1853 II. 337/1 These are better thoughts and opportune than such lonely places formerly supplied us with. 1866 MAX MÜLLER Chips (1880) III. vii 184 The opportune death of Philip alone prevented the breaking out of a rebellion.

† 3. Advantageous, serviceable, useful. Obs.

1432-50 tr Higden (Rolls) II. 231 They were religious men, and oportune exhibition was given to theyme. 15170 G. ASKUT Acton Policy 357 Keps secretesse as a secretarie, But vnto such persone oportune As may be furthering to youre fortune 1570 BARCLAY Murr Gd Manners (1570) G. J., Despire thou no person although thou purr be Of clothing, of cunning, or ought els oportune then is he. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE Hydriot Ep. Ded., It is oportune to look back upon old Times, and contemplate our Forefathers

† 4. Conveniently exposed; liable or open (to attack or injury). Obs.

c 1450 tr De Imitatione III. liiv 149, I may fully truste in noon bat may helpe me in oportune necessities, but alone in pe, my god. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix 481 Behold alone The Woman opportune to all attempts.

5. Adopted with a view to present expediency. cf. OPPORTUNISM. rare

1851 THACKERAY Eng. Hum III. Marlborough's. opportune fidelity and treason.

† 6. quasi-adv. = Opportunely Obs.

1667 MILTON P. L. ix 85 [He] Consider'd every Creature, which of all Most opportune might serve his Wiles. 1760-72 H. BROOKS Fool of Qual. (1800) IV. 151 How opportune has our Jesus sent you to us on this occasion!

† Opportune, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec.]

1. trans. To be well adapted or convenient to; to suit, accommodate

a 1637 R. CLECKE Sermon 43 The Pronounce oportunes us Some Copies have vobis; but the most and best, have Nobis.

2. intr. ? To have opportunity, to get the chance. 1666 WARNER Alb. Eng. xv. xcvi. 390 Not sticking cautiously the hier of filthiness to pursue, For, may she opportune for Pence, lues not like lurching Blaine

† Opportuneful, a. Obs. [irreg f. OPPORTUNE a. + -FUL] Affording opportunity; seasonable

1605 1st Pt. Jeronimo (1902) II. iv 68 The evening to begins to slubber day; Sweet, oportune full season a 1666 MIDDLETON Mayor of Queborneough IV. iii, If we let slip this opportuneful hour, Take leave of fortune

Opportunely (see the adj.), adv. [f. OPPORTUNE a. + -LY] In an opportune manner; suitably in respect of time, place, or circumstances; conveniently; now always, At an opportune time or juncture, seasonably.

c 1445 Found. St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 25 He mevid hym with goode and honeste wordes, opportunely and importunely 1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Sathan opportunely there did Oracles begin. 1629 DAVENANT Albomine Wks (1673) 436 Thou art far more opportunely stor'd with time and place for thy revenge, then we i' th' midst of day 1774 J. BRYANT Mythol. I. 380 The land of Canaan lay. opportunely for traffic 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xxi, How opportunely he had frightened away the robbers, just as they were about to murder her relation 1884 Law Times LXXVII 621 [He] has written a good book and published it opportunely

Opportuneness (see the adj.), [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being opportune, fitness of time or occasion; seasonableness, timeliness.

1727 BAILLY vol II, Opportuneness, seasonableness. 1862 R. H. PATTISON Ess History & Art 378 The opportuneness of these revelations of the Past cannot but strike one as remarkable 1884 Manch. Exam. 16 Oct 5/2 The only suspicious thing about this telegram is its opportuneness

Opportunism (opp'rtū'niz'm, opp'rtū'niz'm), [f. OPPORTUNE, after It. opportunismo, f. opportunus - see -ISM] The policy of doing what is opportune, or at the time expedient, in politics, as opposed to rigid adherence to party principles, often used to imply sacrifice of principle or an undue spirit of accommodation to present circumstances.

A term first of Italian, and then of French politics, which in English use has been extended to characterize any method or course of action by which a party or person adapts himself to, and seeks to make profitable use of, the circumstances of the moment. (The introduction of the word has often been erroneously ascribed to Gambetta.)

1870 Contemp. Rev. XV. 389 To lead the [Italian] people away from the idea of unity as Utopian, and induce them [i.e. Cavour and others in 1844] to enter upon the path of compromise, or 'opportunism', to use their own term 1880 19th Cent. Apr. 632 Among Nonconformists there is not one who has less of the spirit of opportunism than Mr. Illingworth 1881 Standard 27 May, He [Gambetta] is likewise a master of effect, an adept in the craft of Opportunism in a wider sense than he himself has ever publicly ascribed to a word of his own invention 1882 A. W. WARD Dickens III. 69 The Daily News was to rise superior to the opportunism .. of the Times 1885 Ld. GRANVILLE Sp. at Hanley 6 Nov. (Times 7 Nov.), I asked an Englishman, I asked a Frenchman, I asked an Italian what was opportunism. The Englishman said that he thought opportunism was the preference of expediency to principle. The French gentleman said he thought it was the coquetting with principles which you do not approve in your heart The Italian said it was adapting yourself to those circumstances which were most fitted to get you into power and to maintain you there. 1886 G. ALLEN Darwin vii 124 The dry and cautious French intelligence, ever inclined to a scientific opportunism. 1898 BODLEY France II. iv vi 407 Opportunism in its wholesome sense is the art of adapting one's self to changing circumstances.

Opportunism (opp'rtū'niz'm, opp'rtū'niz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM; in F. opportunisme.] One who professes or practises opportunism in politics, or in any sphere of action; spec. in French politics, a member of the party led by Gambetta (see quot. 1881); also, one who, at the Vatican Council of 1870, held that the time was opportune for the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. (cf. IN-OPPORTUNIST)

1881 Contemp. Rev. Oct. 624 The term Opportunist was first applied to him [Gambetta] by Rochefort, in an article in the Droits de l'homme, published in February, 1876 1881 AUBERSON HERBERT in Times 29 Sept. 3/6 The opportunist is the man who says 'I would not, but I must' He yields to what he condemns, to what he thinks neither right nor just but what, as he claims, is justified and felicit upon him by circumstances 1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Sci. Knowl. II. 1077 Called inopportunists, as distinct from the opportunists. 1886 M. CARRINGTON in Academy 27 Feb. 130/3 It is a conceivable view to take of him [Cranmer] that he concealed a good deal of firmness under the guise of an opportunist 1889 Athenaeum 16 Feb. 205/2 Mr. Gosse considers him [Dryden] to be a sort of literary opportunist 1898 Daily News 8 Nov. 6/2 Mr. Gladstone was, in the best sense of the word, an opportunist. Like Prince Bismarck, he held that a statesman should serve his country as circumstances require, rather than as his own opinions, which are often prejudices, dictate

b. attrib. or as adj.

1881 SELLY Bonaparte in Macm. Mag. July 164/1 All serious governments alike, that of Bonaparte, that of the Restoration, that of Louis Napoleon and the present Opportunist Republic, have adhered to the principles of 1789. 1887 Spectator 27 Aug. 124 The present [French] Cabinet is in essentials an Opportunist Cabinet. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD Ralston v. 68 A man of fine principles and opportunist practice

Hence Opportunistic adj., pertaining to or characteristic of an opportunist

1892 Speaker 5 Mar. 292/2 He attempts to apologise for them on the opportunistic ground that the fecundity of the black races threatens the 'political effacement of the European population'

Opportunity (opp'rtū'niti). Also 4-6 opor-, 4 opar-, 6 oppur-, 7 opper-, 4-6 -ite, -yte, (4 -ytse), 6-7 -itis. [a f. OPPORTUNITAS, f. opp'rtū'nus OPPORTUNE; see -ITY]

1. The quality or fact of being opportune, seasonableness, timeliness; opportuneness. Now rare, and chiefly with reference to the L phrase 'felix opportunitate moris'. 1531 ELVOT Gov. I. xviii, Exercices welche be nat utterly reproved of noble auctours, if they be used with oportune and in measure 1581 SAVILE Tacitus, Agricola (1622) 202 Thrice happy then maiest thou be counted, not onely for the renowne of thy life, but, for the opportunitie of thy decease 1660 MILTON Free Commw Wks. (1857) 434 Thir business is oft-times urgent, the opportunity of Affairs gain'd or lost in a moment. 1873 PATER Renaissance viii. 167 A death which, for its swiftness and its opportunity, he might well have desired 1878 SELLY Stein III. 559 How much suffering had been saved them by the opportunity of their deaths.

2. A time, juncture, or condition of things favourable to an end or purpose, or admitting of something being done or effected, occasion, chance.

Orig. without article or pl. = 'convenience of time', the individualized notion 'a convenient time', with pl., appears in 1560. cf. sense-development of *circumstance, convenience* 1773 BARBOUR Bruce v. 23 He .. waitt opportune For to fulfill hys mawite 1788 WYCLIF Math. xxvi. 16 Pro that tyme he sougte oportunitie [1382 couenablete] to bityraye hym. c 1450 JA. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1005 Opportune when he gatt, He was ankter and sole stait 1560 DAVIS v. Sleidan's Comm. 271 b, Many goodly oportunitie, through discepcion were omitted. Ibid. 310 b, In these eight hondreth years past, chaunced never so good an oportunitie. 1605 SHAKS Lear IV. vi. 268 You have manie oportunitie to cut him off. 1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) II. 103 That Almighty Majesty who useth to draw strength out of weaknes, making mans extremity his opportunity. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 10 P. 2, I am not a little pleased with the Opportunity

of running over all the Papers. 1726 BUTLER Anal. I. II. Wks. 1874 I. 42 The natural course of things affords us opportunities for procuring advantages to ourselves at certain times 1875 STRASS Const. Hist. II. xvii. 511 In national history opportunity is as powerful as purpose 1890 BOLDWOOD Col. Reformer (1891) 161 Neuchamp had been sufficiently awake to his opportunities.

† b. A time when there is occasion or need for something. Obs. rare.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W de W. 1531) 120 Somtyme he maketh as though he herde vs not, in oportune and tyme of nede 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing II. 72 He also provides some of these, as he reckons his opportunities may be to use them

† 3. Convenience or advantageousness of site or position. In quot. 1730 app. Advantage afforded by position. Obs.

1555 EDEN Decades 284 This is the most famous cite in Morocconia for the commodous oportunitie of ryuers, multitude of houses [etc.]. 1649 MILTON Byron viii. Wks. (1857) 390 Hull, a town of great strength and opportunitie both to sea and land affairs. 1673 RAY Journ. Low C. 22 Flushing

A town very considerable for the opportunity of its Situation and convenience of its Harbour 1730 A. GORDON Maffei's Amphib. 378 The Opportunity they had of its Harbour, incited them .. to make it the Staple-Port for Merchandise of the East. 1781 GIBSON Deel. 4 F. xxx. III. 158 Augustus, who had observed the opportunity of the place, prepared a capacious harbour

† 4. Fitness, aptitude, competency, 'faculty'. Obs. c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. II. pr. iii. 25 (Cambr. MS.) Thow were ryht weleful, with the castete of the wyf And with the oportune and noblesse of the masculyn chylidren 1535 COVERDALE Eccl. II. 30 For so much as a man shulde weyl himself with wysedome, with understandinge and oportunitie, and yet be fayne to leave his labours vnto another. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 341 Although the swiftness or other opportunity of the Dogs helpeth them to flee away from her, yet if she can but cast her shadow upon them, she easily obtaineth her prey

† 5. Fitness of things, need. Obs. rare (its use here is app. due to association with L. oportet)

1432-50 tr Higden (Rolls) IV. 435 That man is a coward that wille not dye when oportune requiereth hit [Higden, quando oportet, Trevum, wannum it nedeth]

† 6 erroneously = OPPORTUNITY 4. Obs.

1598 SHAKS Merry W. III. iv. 20 Yet seeke my Fathers loue, still seeke it sir, If opportunity and humblest suite Cannot attaine it, why then harke you hither 1653 HOLCROFT Precipens, Vandal Wars II. 50 John the son of Sismnolus, at the Africans opportunity, raised Forces and went against them. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W), He that entreates us to be happy, with an opportunity so passionate, as if not we, but himself, were to receive the favor

† Opportunous, a. Obs. rare-1 [f. L. opportunus OPPORTUNE + -OUS] = OPPORTUNE

1609 HIRWOOD Brit. Trav. xii. x. 305 The opportunous night friends her complexion.

Opposability (opp'zābiliti). [f. next + -ITY] The quality of being opposable

1863 HUXLEY Man's Place Nat. II. 86 The great toe, in uncivilized and barefooted people, retains a great amount of mobility, and even some sort of opposability 1882 A. R. WALLACE in Contemp. Rev. Mar. 430 The large size and complete opposability of the thumb

Opposable (opp'zāb'l), a. [f. OPPOSE v. 2 + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being opposed, withstood, or placed in opposition (to) rare.

1667 [implied in UNOPPOSABLE] 1802-12 BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Bond. (1827) IV. 151 The application is either opposable or unopposable 1829 - Justice & Cod Petit 195 No arguments will be found opposable to it other than ungrounded assertions.

2. Of a digit, esp. the thumb. Capable of being opposed to, or applied so as to meet, another.

1833 Penny Cycl. I. 442/2 Those [monkeys] of Africa and Asia have completely opposable thumbs on the fore feet as well as on the hind 1854 OWEN Steel & Leath. in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat. I. 253 A freedom of the digits, with some opposable faculty in them. 1894 H. DRUMMOND Ascent Man xag A thumb is a finger so arranged as to be opposable to the other fingers.

† Opposal. Obs. Also 5 opposayle, -ayle, -aile [f. OPPOSE v. + -AL I and II were independently formed on the two branches of the verb]

I. 1. The putting of posing questions, examination, interrogation, a posing question, a puzzle; = APPOSAL I.

1426 LYNG De Guil Pilgr. 10397, I. for fer, be gan to quake, What Answers I sholde make Vn-to hys vnkouth opposayle 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 204 Go furthe, libelle, .. And pray my lordes the to take in grace In opposale 1607 NORMAN Surv. Dial. II. 40 Sith you will needs due into my pore skill, by your opposal, I will as briefly as I can, satisfye your desire.

II. 2 = OPPOSITION 5.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY Parthen. (1676) 121, I should have found a strong opposal in my obedience. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 81 The Castle gates opened, fearless of any further opposal.

3. = OPPOSITION 2, 3.

1686 GOAD Celest. Bodies II. iv. 199 An opposal of δ and the O very seldom fails of its warm thawing Breath 1839 BAILLY Festus xxxi. (1852) 576 No sooner came I to the seat, in right opposal placed, To that despotic empress

† Opposant. Obs. rare-0 [a. f. opposant (R. Estienne, 1539), pr. pple of opposer OPPOSE v.] 1611 CORER, Opposant, an Opposant or Opponent.

Oppose (opp'z), v. [a. f. opposer, in 12th c. oposer (Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. ob- (OB- 2) + poser to

place, put down, taken as representing L. *pōnēre* to place (see *POSE*, *COMPOSE*, *DEPOSE*, etc.) In OF chiefly used in the mediæval sense of L. *oppōnere* 'to oppose in argument, question, examine', and in this sense alone found in ME, in which also it varied with *apose*, *APPOSE*, which later became the established form see *APPOSE* v. 1. *POSE* v. For the more literal senses of *oppōnere*, which appear in the 16th c., *OPPOSE* was at first used, but before 1600 *oppose* prevailed, as in *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *expose*, and other assumed representatives of L. *pōnēre*. Branches I and II are thus of distinct history in Eng., though both repr L. *oppōnere*.

I. ME. uses, in mediæval sense of L. *oppōnere*.

† 1. *trans.* To confront with objections or hard questions; to pose; to examine, interrogate, question, = *APPOSE* v. 1. *Obs.* (or merged in g)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 297 And answer there by my procurator To swich thyng as men wole opponen me [so 3 MSS; v rr. *oposen*, *aposen*, *aposen*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 72 Of two pointische him opposeth c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 56 He was callid yn of the preyste, and opposid 1530 PALSGR 647/1, I oppose one, I make a tryall of his lernyng, or I laye a thyng to his charge, 1540 *apose* 1570 T. Norton tr. *Novel's Catéch* (1853) 100 The master opposeth the scholar to see how he hath profited 1607 NORDEN *Surre Dial* II. 39 You seeme to oppose me farre, and the thing you demaund, will require a longer time.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To put objections or hard questions; *spec.* to put forward objections to be answered by a person maintaining a philosophical or theological thesis, esp. as a means of qualifying for a degree, etc.; = *APPOSE* v. 1. 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 332 This king unto this maide opposeth, And axeth first what was hire name. c 1500 [implied in *OPPOSER* I.] 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* IV (1584) Ff b, Let me oppose Is it not reason that I should oppose? 1581 W. CHARKE *ibid.* I will suffer you to oppose and make an argument in this matter. 1690 E. GEE *Journal's Mem.* 176 To the end that fit men may prepare themselves to oppose for the same [scholarships, fellowships, etc.]. 1736 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. 296 He was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, having a little before oppos'd in Divinity, in 1533

† 3. To examine and check (accounts), to audit; = *APPOSE* v. 1. 3. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 58 Suche parcelles of pourveyances as shal be brought in and duly opposed in the countynhouse monethly, *ibid* 61 To helpe oppose all the particular accomptes of officers.

II. Modern uses

4. *trans.* To set (a thing) over against, place directly before or in front Const. *to*, † *against*.

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. x 48 Oppose thy steadfast gazing eyes to mine, See if thou canst outface me with thy looks 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* IV. 1 67 Her Grace sate downe opposing freely The Beauty of her Person to the People 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* VIII (1786) 449 If one figure opposes his front to the spectator. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose. In contact inconvenient, nose to nose 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 180 When two equal magnets oppose their contrary poles to each other 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 48 My mariners That ever with a frolic welcome took The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed Free hearts, free foreheads.

† b. To hold out for acceptance; to offer *Obs* 1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* I. 1, Let his true picture through your land be sent, Opposing great rewards to him that findes him

† c. To expose, subject *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Ded Greene's Menaphen* (Aib) 9 And count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorn man to expose his superiours to envie. 1605 SHAKS *Leare* IV. vii 32 Was this a face To be oppos'd [i.e. exposed] against the iairing windes?

5. To set (something) against or on the other side, as a counterpoise or contrast, to bring forward or adduce by way of counterbalance; to contrast; to put in rhetorical or ideal opposition (*to*).

1579 FULKE *Ushers' Par.* 23 He thinketh Alphonsus good ynough to oppose against Erasmus. 1594 T. B. LA *Primand Br. Acad.* II. 193 When the flesh is opposed and set against the spirite in man, was understand thereby, not the body only, but also the soule of man. 1652 BR. HALL *Invis. World* II. II, Opposing our present condition to the succeeding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 139 ¶ 6 The tragedy of *Samson Agonistes* has been opposed with all the confidence of triumph to the dramatick performances of other nations 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 275 Memory and imagination, to which we sometimes oppose them, are nearly allied.

6. To set (something) against by way of hindrance, check, or resistance; to place as an obstacle; also, to set or place (a person) as an antagonist.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* I. 10, I do oppose My patience to his fury 1607 — *Timon* III. IV. 80 What, are my dores oppos'd against my passage? 1704 SWIFT *Bait Bks.* Misc. (1712) 255 Nor could the Modern have avoided present Death, if he had not luckily oppos'd the Shield that had been given him by Venus. 1794 GORDON *Cal. Williams* 195 The door was no longer opposed to my wishes. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 138 Michael was determined to oppose force to force. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. ix 422 There was now no such unexceptionable rival to oppose to the Norman

7. *refl.* and *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, contend against, act in opposition or offer resistance *to*. a. *refl.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. IV, Leave now I' oppose thyself

against the King. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* III. II. 26 Thou art not ignorant How she opposes her against my will? 1676 HOBBS *Thad* I. 183 Others fear I' oppose themselves to me 1717 PORE *Elouza* 282 Oppose thyself to heav'n; dispute my heart.

† b. *intr.* *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec* (1632) 41 To all such as should oppose against his Sovereignty 1643 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 77 Aske them againe, quoth he, why they oppose against vs in armes. 1640 HARRINGTON *Edw. IV* 83 Warwicke opposed against their feare both with language and example

† c. *intr.* Of a thing: To be repugnant or contrary to *Obs*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi § 3 If it be admitted that imagination hath power, and that Ceremonies fortify imagination, yet I should hold them unlawful, as opposing to that first edict which God gave unto man

d. *With inf.* To forbid *rare*

1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. IV, My stern vow and order's laws oppose To break or mingle bread with friends or foes

8. *trans.* To stand or lie over against (something), to look towards, face, front Now *rare*.

1608 [see *OPPOSING* ppl a 1] 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 160 The Frontispice opposing the South, of an excellent structure 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxiii 75 They are so situate that each possesses a corner, and oppose one another in manner of a quadrangle. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Merc.* xxlv, He walked From one side to the other of the road, And with his face opposed the steps he trod.

9. To set oneself against (a person or thing), to contend against with physical force, by exertion of influence, or by argument; to endeavour to lunder, thwart, or overthrow; to withstand, resist, combat, to stand in the way of, obstruct

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV.* IV. 33 He shall be well oppos'd. 1607 — *Timon* III. v. 20 With a Noble Fury, He did oppose his Face 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 419 Awaiting who appear'd To second, or oppose, or undertake The perilous attempt 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 342 With these arms alone, it has often been found to oppose the dog, and even the Jaguar 1792 *Anecd. W Pitt* I. xc. 309 Pitt communicated to the Cabinet his resolution of attacking Spain. Lord Bute was the first person who opposed it 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. xxiv 357 The world does not oppose religion as such. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. II. 19 They opposed the idea of ascending further

absol. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. I. 60 Or to take Armes against a Sea of troubles, And by opposing end them a 1830 TIERNEY in *Westm. Gaz.* (1900) 22 Oct. 2/3 The duty of an Opposition is threefold. always to oppose, never to propose, and to turn out the Government.

b. To contest, *rare*

1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodigioso* I. 100, I Had so much arrogance as to oppose The chair of the most high Professorship, And obtained many votes

Opposed (ə'pəʊzɪd, poet -zəd), ppl. a. [f. *OPPOSE* v. + -ED.]

1. Placed or set over against, facing, opposite [1555 HULST. *Opposed, oppositus*.] 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV.* III. I. 170 Gelding the opposed Continent as much, As on the other side it takes from you. 1725 PORE *Odyss.* XIX. 660 The gate opposed pellucid valves adorn. 1827 ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 218 (tr. *Rep. to Venet. Sen.*) The Island of England is situated in the Ocean. opposed on the east to the coast of Lower Germany. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxvi, High in the opposed west the wondering moon All silvery green in flying green was fleet.

2. Standing in opposition, contrast, or conflict; contrasting, conflicting; contrary or opposite *to*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* II. 768 Fashioning our humors Even to the opposed end of our intents 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. ix. 62 To offend, and iudge are distinct offices, And of opposed natures. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii Wks 1874 I. 253 Supposition, and possibility, when opposed to historical evidence, prove nothing [etc.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 129 They had different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe.

3. Of persons: Hostile, mimical, at variance, adverse (*to*, † *against* a person).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* XIII. xxx. (1886) 277 Laie a wager with your confederate (who must seeme simple, or obstinate opposed against you) 1615 BENWELL *Noham Inf.* III. § 101 An opposed adversary to God. 1865 FURZE *Truth Eng. Ch.* 6 Common zeal for faith could alone bring together those who were opposed

b. Adverse to a measure, practice, system, etc.

1789 FRANKLIN *Let to Webster* 26 Dec. During my late absence in France, I find that several new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language. The word *opposed*, though not a new word, I find used in a new manner, as, 'The gentlemen who are opposed to this measure', to which I have also myself always been opposed'. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* III. 34 The sense of the nation was strongly opposed to the prolongation of the war 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 151 He was especially opposed to young men being compelled to go terminally to communion.

Hence *Oppo sedness* (-edness)

1876 EADIE *Thessalonians* 87 This opposedness to all men the apostle could not condemn.

Opposeless, a. *poet.* and *rhet.* [f. *OPPOSE* v. + -LESS] Not to be opposed, resistless, irresistible. 1605 SHAKS *Leare* VI. vi 38 If I could beare it longer, and not fall To quarrell with your great opposelesse willes. 1789 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* II. 51 The wide seas feel the power of his opposeless foot. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 442 Not gansaying the great opposeless will of his patron.

Opposer. Also 6 -er. [f. *OPPOSE* v. + -ER.]

1. One who 'opposes' the defender of a thesis in an academical disputation. Cf. *OPPOSER* v. 2, *OPPONENT* B. 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1500 in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge App.* A p. xlv, There shall wayte on hym [the Doctor] all the Opposers 1574 *ibid.* p. xiv, Mr. Vichancellor, Mr. Proctours, the Father, the Opposers, the Bachiler answeringe and the Bedels

† 2. One who checks accounts' cf. *OPPOSE* v. 3. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 51 The Chamberlayne is this clerke's auditor & opposer

II. 3. One who opposes or contends against a person, doctrine, argument, cause, scheme, etc. = *OPPONENT* B. 2.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III. i 6 Holy seemes the quarrell Vpon your Graces part: blacke and fearefull On the opposer 1607 — *Cor.* I. v. 23 Now the faire Goddess Fortune, Fall deepe in loue with thee, and her great charmes Misguide thy Opposers swords 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 195, I had a much greater number of opposers to combat with. 1776 NIMMO *Strlingshire* (1817) I. VI. 125 He had been a strenuous opposer of the Reformation 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 31 Oct. 5/2 The opposers of the scheme were a minority.

Opposing, vbl sb. [f. *OPPOSE* v. + -ING.]

† 1. Confronting with hostile or hard questions; interrogation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 368/2 Opposynge, *oppositio* 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catéch* (1853) 100, The Bishop in his whole manner of opposing useth such form as here the *Catechumenus* or child is prepared unto

2. Acting against; opposition.

1624 LD E. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 259 There will be no opposing of your son. 1666 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 No crossings or opposings of his will. a 1716 *South. Sermon* (1744) XI. x. 253 Those exact bills of our accounts relating all our opposings even of the smallest motions of the Spirit.

Opposing (ə'pəʊzɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That opposes.

1. That stands or lies over against, or comes in front of (something else, or each other); fronting, opposite; confronting

1608 SHAKS *Per.* III. Prol. 17 By the four opposing coignes Which the world together joins 1792 Wordsworth *Deser Sketches* 96 As up the opposing hills they slowly creep 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. LVII. 119 Ground between the opposing surfaces of the masses of ice

2. Acting against or in opposition; withstanding, resisting; adverse, conflicting, contrary.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 600 Against th' opposing will and arm of Heav'n May never this just sword be lifted up. 1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority Wks.* VII. 275 All these parts of our constitution, whilst they are balanced as opposing interests, are also connected as friends. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 91 They succeeded in persuading the opposing party to permit the despatch of an embassy.

Hence *Oppositionally adv.*, in the way of opposition

1842 G. S. FABER *Princ. Lett.* (1844) II. 150 The novel system as adopted by Mr. Knox and the Council of Trent, oppositely replies 1883 G. MERRITT *Diana* II. III. 77 Lady Dunstane's oppositely corresponding stillness provoked Miss Paynham to expatiate

Opposit (ə'pəʊzɪt), v. Also 7 opposite. [f. L. *opposit-*, ppl stem of *opponere* see *OPPONE*.]

† 1. *trans.* To oppose, resist. *Obs.* *rare* -1

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispacht* 60 To think they were separated from the Church for opposing those more rigorous pretences.

2. *Metaph.* To posit as a contradictory. *rare.*

1881 ADAMSON *Pichte* 159 If there is to be op-positing at all, that which is opposed to A can only be Not-A. It only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of opposing or negating.

Opposite (ə'pəʊzɪt), a, sb. (*adv.*, *prep.*) Also 4-8 opposite, (5 -yt), 5 opo-syte, (5-6 *erron.* opposite). [a. f. *opposite* adj and sb (13th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. L. *opposit-us*, sb. ppl. of *opponere*: see *OPPONE*, *OPPOSE*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Placed or lying over against something on the other or farther side of an intervening line, space, or thing, contrary in position. Const. *to*, *from*, † *against*.

Said of the two ends or sides of a line in relation to each other, and of two points on these sides, the line joining which would intersect the given line at right angles, also, of the two sides of a quadrilateral or elongated figure which are more or less parallel, or of any object having such a figure, and of two points in these sides, the line joining which would intersect the axis of the figure at right angles. In a quadrilateral, *opposite sides* are distinguished from *adjacent sides* which meet in an angle, *opposite angles* are at the two ends of a diagonal. In a circle *opposite points* are at the ends of any diameter. *Opposite sides* of a street, courtyard, or the like, face each other, but *opposite sides* of a building face directly away from each other, the *opposite angles* formed by two intersecting straight lines also lie in contrary directions, hence the notion of *opposite directions* in a.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 6 The nadir of the sonne is thilke degree þat is opposit to the degree of the sonne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. II. K. J, On the life side the foure holden the places opposite 1549 [see *OPPOSITION* 3]. 1551 RECORDS *Cast. Knowl.* 153 I hen are they [the sun and moon] right opposite, the one against the other. 1652 NEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl. Adv.* A large Bay which in the end receives a stop by an opposite shore 1660 BARROW *Euctid* I. xv, If two right lines cut thro' one another, then are the two angles which are opposite equal one to the other. *ibid.* xxvii, In parallelograms the opposite sides are equal each to other; and the opposite angles are also equal 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opposite Cones* (in *Geom.*), two Cones of the like Quality, that are vertically opposite, and have the same common Axis. *Opposite Sections*, are the two *Hyperbola's*, made by a Plane cutting both those Cones. 1756-7 tr. *Keisler's Trav.* (1760) III. 145 It is quite round, two persons directly opposite to

each other, and whispering close to the wall, may converse with each other, without being overheard by the company in the middle 1796 Mrs E PARSONS *Myt Warning* III 147 A larger apartment, that overlooked the opposite side of the Castle from that which he had entered at 1840-1 F. E. PIGET *Tales of Village* 58 Upon the opposite side of the river from that on which [etc.] 1860 L. V. DALL *Glac* I vii 50 At the opposite side of the glacier was the Aiguille Verte

b. Bot. (a) Situated, as similar parts or organs, in pairs on opposite sides of an axis or intervening body, as leaves on a stem; (b) Situated in front of an organ, so as to come between it and its axis, as a stamen in front of a sepal or petal Opposed to alternate.

1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 87 Plants that have opposite leaves, as the sensitive has 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 490 *Cistus* *argenteus* leaves hairy, opposite, oblong 1866 *Treas Bot.* 817/2 *Opposite*, placed on opposite sides of some other body or thing and on the same plane. Thus, when leaves are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the stem; when petals are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the flower; and so on.

2 Turned or moving the other way, contrary, reverse

1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 8 b, The inhabitants on the one side and the other have their shadows opposite 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Let's Solit. Wand* I. 72 Which led in an opposite direction from that which she had before followed 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* iv (1879) 144 When we travel in an express train, the objects appear to fly past us in the opposite direction to that in which we are going *Mod* Standing together but looking in opposite directions. Two trains coming from opposite directions met in collision We started in opposite directions.

3. Contrary in nature, character, or tendency; diametrically different. Const. to, from (¶ *than*).

1880 LYX *Ephesus* (Arb.) 236 So began we to be more opposite in opinions. He graue, I gamesome he studious, I careless. 1864 SHAKS *Oth* II ii 91 You Ministers, That have the office opposite to Saint Peter, And keep the gate of hell 1860 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Mau de. Guilty* 31 Self love takes a clean opposite way, from that of charity 1754 J. HILDROF *Misc Wks* I 91 They employ their Wealth and Interest to quite opposite Purposes than were intended by the Grant 1794 PALLEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 229 There are two opposite descriptions of character, under which mankind may be classed 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxvi. 305 The accidental colour of any particular colour will be the colour exactly opposite that particular colour. Hence the two colours have been called opposite colours 1870 FREEMAN *Norm Cong.* (ed. 2) I App 724 His authority will hardly bear up against so many opposite witnesses. 1887 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. viii. (1888) 296 But he is an opportunist of an opposite kind from those who in politics give themselves this name.

b. With the that is opposed to something else; the contrary, the other (of two related things of different character).

1638 R. BAKER tr *Balaac's Lett* (vol. II) 12 Finds never any fault in their own side, nor virtue in the opposite. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 99 ¶ 3 Nothing makes a Woman more esteemed by the opposite Sex than Chastity 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xiii. After the king's death, you continued in office under the opposite faction.

4. Opposed in will or action, hostile, antagonistic, adverse. Const. to, against *Obs*

1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 226 The adversary, who sets himself opposite against the truth 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 331 Æneas, supposing the Gods to be yet opposite to the Trojans 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* II v 162 Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Sub.* 490 You shall finde some to flatter most, when they shew to be most opposite against it 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. x10 He was opposite to the Monopoly of Warwick's Power 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig* xviii vi, But God proved opposite to his designation.

† b. Of things: Antagonistic, adverse, repugnant. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III i 254 All forme is formelesse, Order orderlesse, Saue what is opposite to England's loue. 1584 N. D. (title) A Rich Treasure at an Easie Rate Shewing how Inconsistent Riches is with Piety usually, and how Opposite Poverty is often 1726-31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii 67 Preachers exclaimed. against these worldly vanities, as very opposite to true Religion.

5 Comb, as opposite-leaved adj.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* I vii 253 Stems opposite-leaved, alternate-leaved, leafless, or covered with leaves of every conceivable pattern. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 179/2 Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage.

B sb [The adj. used absol. and in some uses scarcely a sb.]

† L. = Opposite point, esp. of the heavens. *Obs.* (Cf. OPPOSITION 3.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1296 Estward ther stood a gate of Marbal whit, Westward right schyny another in the opposit [Cf. *Corpus MS* in opposite]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix 111 The fayre Inge descendyng at the opoysite of the sonne 1604 E. G. RIMSTONC *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* III v. 133 In eight notable poyntes of heaven, which are the two Poles, the two Equinoxes, the two Solstices, and their opposites in the same Circle

† b. = Opposite aspect, OPPOSITION 3. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 659 Planetary motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite

2. That which is opposite or contrary; an object, fact, or quality that is the reverse of something else; often in pl., things the most different of their kind.

† In opposite, on the contrary, on the other hand.

1549 *Compt. Scot* iv. 30 In opposit, Osaas was bot aucht þeir of age quhen he was vncht kyng. 1511 he gouernit veil the cuntre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 130 The present

pleasure, By revolution lowing, does become The opposite of it selfe a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *State Quacks* Misc. Wks. 1751 I 159 This is that Oedipus, whose Wisdom can reconcile inconsistent Opposites. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Chai* xi 280 Ariel is the extreme opposite of Caliban 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 145 The most extreme opposites have some qualities in common

b. Logic. An opposite term or proposition; † a contrary argument (*obs*).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I. x. 16b, Opposites are disagreeable arguments which disagree both in respect and in matter it selfe 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. Aristotle makes four kinde of Opposites 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Contraries are positive opposites. Such are cold and heat 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi 162 The logical doctrine of Opposition shows us what can be immediately inferred as to the truth or falsity of one Judgment, from positing or subiating one of its Opposites 1864 Sub-Contraries can be called 'opposites' only in a qualified and technical sense.

3. A person who stands in a relation of opposition to another; an antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Very common in 17th c.: now rare or *Obs.*)

1423 Jas I *Kings Q.* clxx, Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde, Be forward opposyt. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, v. iii. 22 Our foes Being opposites of such repaying Nature 1625 COOK *Pope Joan in Harl Misc.* (Malk.) IV. 56 If their opposites writings were not extant we had never heard of such an objection 1875 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks* 1867 V 5 Aurelianus brought Tetricus his opposite, and the brave Queen Zenobia of Palmyra, in triumph to Rome. 1751 JOHNSON *Cheynel Wks.* IV. 504 Had Cheynel been equal to his adversary in greatness and learning, it had not been easy to have found either a more proper opposite. 1821-30 Ld. COCKBURN *Mem.* 159 He would have gone, as far as anybody to tread down his opposites politically

C. quasi-adv.

† L. In opposition, by way of counterpoise. *Obs*

1521 Ld. BERNERS *Fransis* I. cclii. 374 In lykewyse, opposit to this dede, the kyng of Englande shewed his quarel in Almayne, and in other places

2. In an opposite position or direction

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 128 From his armed Peers Forth stepping opposite, half way he met his daring foe 1612. vii 376 Less bright the Moon, But opposite in levelled West was set his mirror 1817 SHALLEY *Pr. Athanasie* II. 1 38 And Athanasie, her child, sate opposite and gazed. 1866 *Daily News* 5 June 5/4 Several hon gentlemen opposite.

D. quasi-*prep.* [elapht. for opposite to] Over against, facing or fronting on the other side (Cf. L. *adversus*, *adversum* *prep.*)

1728 GOLDSM. *Mem. Pilot* (1805) I. 226 Opposite this Chamber was another 1771 Mrs GRIFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III 97, I was sitting opposite the door of the room. 1834 LANDOR *Citation Shakespeare Wks.* 1853 II. 274/1 We knelt down opposite each other, and said our prayers 1822 *Law Rep.* 2 Queen's Bench 535 A number of questions with a blank opposite each question for the answer. *Mod* In a building opposite the Town Hall

Oppositely (p pōzītl), adv [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an opposite position or direction; so as to be opposite († to, † against); on opposite sides.

Oppositely pinnate see quot 1753 1593 Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh. (Surtees) 49 Oppositie & firste to St Marie is placed y^e picture of Thom's Langley 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 154 The watch-tower, mentioned by Orosius, and oppositely placed to such another in Galatia. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s. v. *Leaf* (Pinnated). The oppositely pinnated (leaves). when the folioles stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst.* Bot. 154 Calyx 4-leaved, inferior, oppositely imbricated in aestivation. 1862 ELLACOMBE in *Church Bells* (1883) 15 Sept. 808/1 The bells would be pulled to follow each other oppositely.

2. In an opposite or contrary manner; † in reverse order; in opposition or contrast (*obs*).

1567 MAPLER *Gr Forest* II Iris being stricken of the Sunne his beames doth represent both the figure and colours of the Rainbow upon the wall next to it, and that colour. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obs* 63 Have not our Antagonists. observ'd them to have as oppositely, yet as peremtorily differ'd from one another, as people of any family ever did? 1792 *Anecd W Pitt* I iv 81 His country and he are equally, though oppositely, concerned 1843 MILL *Logic* III. ix § 2 (1856) L 449 The body which is to be oppositely electrified is the surrounding atmosphere

† b. On the contrary, contrariwise, conversely.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxiv 420 This sin against the Spirit is the deadly stop to the whole work of salvation oppositely, when the spirit is received into that soul the eternal love of God [etc.] run freely.

Oppositeness (p pōzītēns). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being opposite or opposed; contrariety, antagonism, † repugnance (*obs*).

1645 W. JENKYN *Stil-Destroyer* 5 An out-going of affection after our own things which we make our aime in a way of oppositeness even to the things of Christ. 1658 DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* I viii (1680) 50 Notwithstanding his great oppositeness thereto, [Ambrose] was at length so pressed as he was made to yield 1844 *Blackw. Mag* XVI 664 The same oppositeness to the accustomed opinions of decent Englishmen prevails in a hundred other points

Oppositi-, combining form of L. *oppositus* opposite, used in scientific (chiefly botanical) adjs., often adaptations of modern Latin terms, as *Oppositiflorous*, having opposite peduncles or inflorescences; *Oppositifolious*, (a) having opposite leaves, (b) situated opposite a leaf (as a peduncle or tendril); *Oppositipinnate*, oppositely pinnate; *Oppositipetalous*, situated opposite a petal, *Oppositipolar*, having poles situated at opposite ends (as certain nerve-cells); *Oppositisepalous*, situated opposite a sepal (as a stamen).

1766 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot* III xvi (1765) 217 *Oppositifolious*, such as come out opposite to the leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Oppositiflorus*, having opposing peduncles, oppositiflorous 1864 *Oppositipinnatus*, applied to pinnate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite oppositipinnate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot* 422/2 *Oppositipetalous*, placed before a petal *Oppositisepalous*, situated before a sepal

Opposition (p pōzīshən) [ad L. *oppositiō-em*, n. of action f. *opponere* see OPPOSE, OFFPOSE v. Cf. F. *opposition* (12th c. in Hatz.-Daim).]

The specific senses 3, 4, b, and 7, appear earlier than the more general senses.]

† L. The action of setting opposite or against. (In quot., offering for combat.) *Obs*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii 178, I meanie my Lord, the opposition of your person in tryall.

b. *spec.* Cf. OPPOSABLE 2.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med* VII 209 Two principal movements, namely, abduction of the thumb, and opposition of the thumb By opposition we mean the power of louching the tips of all the fingers in succession with the tip of the thumb.

2. Position over against something; opposite situation or direction; in opp (to), facing, fronting 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 803 Before mine eyes in opposition sits Glim Death my Son and foe. 1845 STODDARD *Grammar in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I 134/1 When any two visible objects are nearly connected, in local situation, they must appear to be placed in opposition to each other, if both be viewed from a distant point, but if one be viewed from the other, it will appear to be placed in opposition 1854 Dr. QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sh. Wordsworth* II v 230 In one quarter, a little wood, more directly in opposition to the spectator, a few green fields

3 *Astrol.* and *Astron.* The relative position of two heavenly bodies when exactly opposite to each other as seen from the earth's surface, their longitude then differing by 180°, esp. the position of a heavenly body when opposite to the sun.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 329 Now next at this opposition Which in the signe shal be of the leon As pieth hire [the moon] so greet a flood to brynge 1549 *Compt. Scot* vi. 55 Sun tyme the mune is in opposition, that is, quhen the mune & the sonne are in opposite degrees 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc* iv xlii (1636) 302 You shall find the Moone to be in an opposition with Saturne 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 165 The Moon when she is Eclipsed is always in Opposition with the Sun. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* *Athen. Wks* 1755 II 1 35 Pompey and Caesar, two stars of such a magnitude, that their conjunction was as likely to be fatal, as their opposition. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2829 6r The planet was in opposition on the 27th of December

4. The action of placing one thing in contrast with another; the condition of being opposed or contrasted; contrast, contradistinction, antithesis.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 173 Oppositions of vertues by way of comparison is their chiefe commendation. 1641 HINDE *Y Bruen* xxxiii. 105 How great is the opposition between that assembly and this company? 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 46 Their Verdure serving as a Ground to the Figures, improves them by the Opposition it produces. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I II v iii § 3 355 What was made above bright by opposition to blue, being underneath made cool and dark by opposition to gold 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I App 599 In the English Chronicles the opposition is made between 'French' and 'English' 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel* II xix 351 Enmity is set in opposition to love, and carnality in opposition to spiritual-mindedness

† b. *Rhet.* A contrast of positions or arguments; a contrary position or argument; a proposition opposed to a thesis, counter-proposition, objection. (Cf. ANTITHESIS 1, 2) *Obs.*

1422-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* III xxviii (MS Digby 230) If 133 b/1 There may be made noon oppositioun Aboute þe grounde 31f be body lye þat of Resoun it mote putryfe 1526 TINDALE I *Tim* vi 20 Avoide oppositions of science falsly so called 1577 VAUTROUILLE *Luther on Ep Gal* 137 It containeth this univocall opposition that is, if the sinnes of the whole world be in that one man Iesus Christ, then are they not in the world But if they be not in him, then are they yet in the world 1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Opposition*, In Rhetorick is a figure of Sentence, the same with Objection.

c *Logic.* The relation between two propositions which have the same subject and predicate but differ in quantity or quality or both.

The recognized kinds of opposition are four, viz *Contradictory*, *Contrary*, *Subcontrary*, *Subaltern* see these 1697 tr. *Burgerdicius Logic* I xxxiii 128 True Opposition afore-mentioned is either Contrariety or Contradiction 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* I § 3 11 The four kinds of opposition of terms are explained 1844 WHATELY *Logic* II ii § 3 (ed. 8) 77 'Contradictory-opposition' is the kind most frequently alluded to, because to deny, or to disbelieve, a proposition, is to assert, or to believe, its Contradictory 1860 As. THOMSON *Leasus* II 148 Opposition of Judgments is the relation between two which have the same matter, but a different form 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi 162 Opposition was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries, or two Contradictories 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* III ii. (ed. 2) 74 It is only in a Contradictory Opposition (where the opposed terms differ both in quantity and quality) that from the truth or falsity of one proposition we can invariably infer the truth or falsity of another

† d. *concr.* That which is opposite or contrary; that which contrasts or counterbalances. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 15 The purpose you undertake is dangerous, and your whole Plot too light for the counterpoise of so great an Opposition 1703 *Rules Civility* 137 The Opposition of the Pleasant Stile, is the dull Burlesque that consists in mean Ironies.

5. Contrary or hostile action, antagonism, resist-

ance; the fact or condition of being opposed, hostile, or adverse

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. ii. 743 That you vouchsafe to excuse, or hide, The liberal opposition of our spirits 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* to Nature of Aire being to ascend, and when it meets with a sudden opposition it spreads 1747 BUTLER *Sermon Ho Lords* Wks 1874 II. 300 Opposition to measures which he sees to be necessary, is itself immoral. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* I. xi. They made a brave opposition against the veteran army 1858 HALLS *Readings* xvii (1876) 487 A disagreeable man will often dissent from you from the mere love of opposition 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Sermon* x. (1877) 211 A life of enmities is greatly in opposition to growth in holiness.

†b. Encounter, combat. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 99 On the gentle Seunernes sedge banks, In single opposition hand to hand. 1604 — *Oth* ii. iii. 184 Tilting one at others breasts, In opposition bloody 1610 SCIDEN *Duello* 2 That single opposition, which the French call *Combat seul à seul*,... our English single fight 1655 E. TERRY *Voy* E. Ind 48 Our Charles in this opposition made at her adversary... three hundred seventy and five great Shot

c. *Fencing*. See quot 1879 (A Gallicism.)

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 77 The old system of Fencing recommends to use the left hand, when you make the flankonade as an opposition to the adversary's blade from the line of your body 1879 *Encycl Brit.* IX. 702 In fencing, 'opposition' signifies the art of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foils happen to cross, in order to prevent an antagonist exchanging hits.

d. *In opposition*, in the position of being opposed to the administration, said of one of two political parties, or a member of that party, when the other is in office (Cf 6)

1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority* Wks VII. 286 The authors... of the American war, with whom I have acted, both in office and in opposition 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks (Bohm) I. 386 How can he be honoured, when he must sustain with shameless advocacy some bad government, or must bark all the year round, in opposition? 1895 *Westm Gaz* 15 Aug. 1/2 They are in Opposition and not in office.

g. *concer*. A political party opposed to that in office; *esp.* the party opposed to the administration in the British Parliament or other legislative body

1704 DAVENANT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 244 They who shall form Oppositions hereafter will be thought to be bribed by France. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adm.* 263 There is no Senate without an Opposition, nor no Party of Men without different Opinions. 1817 EVANS *Parl. Deb* 136 Hear, hear, from the Opposition, and laughter from the Ministerial benches 1826 J. CAM *Hobhouse Sp. Ho. Comm* 10 Apr (Hansard XV. 135). It was said to be very hard on his majesty's ministers to raise objections to this proposition. For his own part, he thought it was more hard on his majesty's opposition (a laugh) to compel them to take this course. [The phrase was at once taken up and was used in the course of the same debate by Canning and Tierney] 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist Peace* (1877) II. v. xii. 378 These French formed the first political Opposition ever known in Canada. 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Rom. Rom. Coins* 55 He [Lentulus] relapsed to the opposition, with the appointment of propraetor in Asia.

b. *transf.* Any party or body of opponents.

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxvii. 310 Every system of philosophy, like every Minister of Great Britain, has an opposition. 1869 ROGERS *Hist Gleamings* I. 44 In those days the Opposition was not only hungry but desperate.

†7. [from *OPPOSE* v. i.] a. Inquisition, inquiry, examination b. = *APPPOSITION* 1. *Obs.*

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden) I. 97 Now let us return to the opposition of those things which concern the state of Brittain. 1660 PEEVES *Diary* 9 Jan (1825) I. 4, I rose early and looked over and corrected my brother John's speech, which he is to make the next opposition [i.e. *Apposition* at St. Paul's School].

8. *attrib* (esp. in sense 6), as *opposition benches*, *cheer*, *newspaper*, etc

1801 SURR *Splendid Mistry* II. 14 Scowling in opposition minorities. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* 89 If, he will compare the opposition newspapers. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr* 27 That was in February, 1834. In April... the opposition barons were in power 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong. I.* iv. 197 The election of Robert... Count of Paris, as an opposition King. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 2/6 Mr. Gladstone, who was received with opposition cheers, said [etc.]

Oppositional (op'pōzənəl), a. [f. *prec.* + -AL]

†1. Of or pertaining to astronomical opposition 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 299 The Quincunx of Sol, a Sign distant from the Oppositional Line 1714 xiv. 354 This seems a Conjunctional Comet it may be reckoned Oppositional, in respect of the Fixed Stars.

2. Pertaining to, or having the character of, opposition or hostile action; belonging to, or connected with, the parliamentary opposition

1829 *Examiner* 754/1 It [the revenue] loses its oppositional, grim, taxing-man aspect. 1859 *Chamb. Jnl* VII. 97, I saw the premier, and other people, ministerial and oppositional 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist Israel* iv. l. 138 Their extraordinary and oppositional action.

Oppositionist. [f. as *prec.* + -IST.]

One who professes or practises opposition; *esp.* a member of the parliamentary opposition

1773 J. BOUCHER *Amer. Revol.* (1797) 207 Like modern oppositionists they seem to have thwarted David [as] the best way to promote some indirect purpose of their own 1786 *Europ. Mag.* IX. 295 Ministers and Oppositionists vie with each other who shall be most frugal and saving of the public money. 1809 — COLEBRIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 191 The oppositionists to 'things as they are', are divided into many and different classes. 1881 MRS C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 294 The various ministers, the Oppositionists, and officials walked in

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1812 SHELLEY *Lett.* to E. HITCHENER (1838) II. 90 The public papers are either oppositionist or ministerial 1881 MRS C. PRAED *Policy & P.* III. 220 The grave nature of the Oppositionist attack

Oppositionless, a. [f. *OPPOSITION* + -LESS.]

Having no position

1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* ciii. The parliament is met, but empty and totally oppositionless

Oppositive (op'pōzitiv), a. (sb.) [f. *opposit-*, ppl. stem of *L. oppōnere* to oppose, *OPPONE* + -IVE; cf. *F. oppositif*, -ive (Littre).]

†1 = *OPPOSITE* A. 1, i b. *Obs.*

1631 LITTON *Trav* vi. 281 A little four-squared Roome, oppositive to the desaling side of Syon 1897 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Oppositivus*, applied to stamens when situated opposite the divisions of a simple perianth, as in the *Lilium*, or to a corol, as in the *Primula*; to petals when placed before the divisions of the calyx, as in the *Berberis*, oppositive

2. Characterized by opposing or contrasting; expressive of contrariety or antithesis; adversative. 1622 [implied in *OPPOSITIVELY*]. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. *Prose.* *Transfig.* Not without some oppositive comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but this: Moses and Elias were servants, this a Sonne. 1845 STONARD *Grammar in Encycl. Metaph.* I. 50/1 In most Languages there are negative or oppositive verbs, as *velo* or *nolo* in Latin, to do and undo in English, *fier* and *mesfer* in French 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 76/1 *El* $\mu\eta$ seems always to retain its proper exceptive sense, and is not simply oppositive.

3. Inclined to opposition, contentious. *rare*

1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* lxxxix. 394 Neither was the duty so unpleasant to Thomas's oppositive nature

†B. sb. = *OPPOSITE* B. 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1561 STOWE'S *Chaucer, Astrol.* 268 b/2 Then haste thou East and West, and per consequens the oppositive, that is Southe and North. [Cf. *Astrol.* II. § 38.]

Hence *Oppositively adv.*, in an oppositive manner; also *Oppositiveness*.

1622 T. STROUGHTON *Chr. Sacrific* xv. 205 The will of God. is here said to be perfect. This also I understand oppositively and comparatively. Oppositively, because the old Testament was imperfect, comparatively, because this therefore is more perfect 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 18 Oppositively, as it is opposed to that external duration after this world, when time shall be no more 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 225, I had the organ of 'oppositiveness'

Oppositor. *Obs.* [agent-n. from *L. oppōnere*, *oppositum* to oppose: see -OR Cf. *It. oppositore* and *obs. F. oppositeur* (16th c. in Godef.).] One who opposes, an opponent

1598 FLORIO, *Oppositor*, an oppositor, an opponent. 1604 A. SERLE in *Bucclerich MS* (Hist MSS Comm.) 53 My oppositors are so many that I have submitted all to the Archbishop 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Broun's Civil Wars* iv. 80 For the Constable no man names him but Charter, who hath as some that live in these dayes his oppositors.

†**Oppositive**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *OPPOSE* v. + -IVE] Inclined to oppose, contradictory

1676 Acc. *L. Muggleton in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 630 An obstinate, dissentious, and oppositive spirit

Opposum, obs. form of *OPOSSUM*.

†**Opposure**. *Obs.* [f. *OPPOSE* v. + -URE: cf. *exposure*.] The action of opposing, opposition.

1611 Heywood *Golden Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Wee'l stand their fierce opposure. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xi. 127 Neptune still will his opposure try 1624 LEIGHTON *Sermon*. Wks. (1868) 358 In the heat of dispute and opposure to the unjust imputations of his friends

Oppress (op'pres), v. Forms: a. 4-5 *oppress*(e), 4-6 *oppress*(e), 4-7 *oppress*e, 4- *oppress* B. 4 *apresse*, 5 *apresse*, *apresse* a. [a. OF *oppresser*, *apresser* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = *It. opprappare* (Florio), ad. med. *L. opprēssare*, freq. of *L. opprēssare* to press against, press or bear down; to put down, crush, overwhelm, check; to fall upon, take by surprise; to suppress, conceal; in late *L.*, to force (a woman), f. *ob-* (OB- I b) + *premere* to press]

†1. *trans*. To press injuriously upon or against, to subject to pressure with hurtful or overpowering effect; to press down by force, to crush, trample down, smother, crowd. *Obs.*

1382a WYCLIF *Mark* iii. 9 Iesus seith to his discipils, that the litil boote shulde serve hym, for the compaignie of peple, lest thei oppressiden hym c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III. 499 Yef euery kynde an order by hymselfe, lest myghty treen the smale adoun oppresse. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 266 He was sleyn at Caley, oppressed betwix to fedir bedis. 1490 [see *OPPRESSION* I.]. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 230 Brennus when hee entred the cite so loaded her with gold, that hee covered and oppressed her therewith. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 162 The upper part of a Church fell and the women sitting in the body of the Church, many of them were oppressed. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 493 Fear to put on his hat, lest he should oppress his forehead. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxv (1869) II. 298 The wounded king was oppressed in the general disorder, and trampled under the feet of his own cavalry

b. *esp.* To bear down or crush in battle; to overwhelm with numbers. *Now rare*

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 389 [Tha] woudit hom wikkedly, walt hom to ground, Oppressit hom with pyne, put hom abake. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 130 The Englishmen, beyng oppressed with so greute a multitude, they wer compelled to fle into the Abbaye. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 86/2 Enclosed by the Enemy who exceeded

them in number; they gave back and were in the end oppress, and all kill'd. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iv. Opprest with multitudes, he greatly fell. 1827 SCOTT *Tales of Grandfather Ser.* I. viii. (1841) 29/2 He resolved to avoid fighting at that time, lest he should be oppressed by numbers

c. *fig.* Of sleep, etc. To press upon, overpower, weigh down (Chiefly poet)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 9 A certaine yong man... was oppressed with heauy sleepe 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1045 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them, wearied with thir amorous play. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* v. With love and wine at once oppress'd. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 405 With love and sleep's soft power oppress'd. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxvii. Until the poppie warmth of sleep oppress'd Her soothed limbs 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* lxix. The grave Of such, when death oppress'd the weary soul, Was as a green and over-arching bower.

2. To affect with a feeling of pressure, constraint, or distress; to lie heavy on, weigh down, burden, crush (the feelings, mind, spirits, etc.).

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1040 (1089) Euery spirit his vigour yn knette, So he y-stoned & oppress'd were c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 35 Hit semeth that he hath his herte oppress'd with aspre duel and sorowe. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiow* xxii. 65 Hunger oppresyd hym more than it dyde to them of gretter age. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 129 Knowledge is as food, and needs no less Her Temperance over Appetite. Oppresses else with Surfet 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi. These Reflections oppress'd me for the second or third Day of my Distemper. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. 226 Thus groan the old, till by disease oppress They taste a final woe 1822 LAMB *Ella Ser. I. Dist. Corresp.* The Weary World of Waters between us oppresses the imagination. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* III. xix. 188 He was oppressed with a sense of meanness never felt before.

†3. To put down, suppress; to crush, quell, subdue, overwhelm (a person); to check, extinguish, or put an end to (a thing or state of things, feeling, disposition, etc.) *Obs.*

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 42 'Scrutator maiestatis opprimentura gloria' Raunsaker of be myghte of Godd and of His Maieste sall be overlaid and oppresse of Hym selfe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T. Prolog.* 4 Ydelnesse... To eschue and by hire contrarie hire oppresse that is to seyn by leueful bysynesse. c. 1398 — *Fortune* 60 (Camb. MS.) Whi sholdys thou my realte apresse [v. r. oppresse]. 1413 *Pier. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvii. 83 Stronge and myghty for to oppressen brybours and extorcioners. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 41 b. That the truth should be oppressed, and the lyght of the Gospell extinguished. 1599 FENTON *Gucciard* v. To aiaere a sufficient strength to oppresse the conspirators. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 745 He determined... to passe over into Affricke... in hope to oppresse that rebellion in the beginning. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* viii. (1675) 167 He [Hercules] oppress'd Cacus. 1709 TATLER No. 32 v. 6 An Enormity which has been revived (after being long oppress'd) and is called Punning. 1829 MACKINTOSH *Case Donna Maria* Wks 1846 II. 412 England, who had the power of rapidly succouring Portugal, without the means of oppressing her independence

†b. To suppress, keep out of sight, conceal

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 17 Man, yf he be brought vp in corrupt opynyon, hath no perceyuaunce of thys natural law, but suffryth hyt by necligence to be oppressed, as ther wer no such sedys plantyd in hym. 1539 BONAULT *Sermon Palm Sund.* (1823) 20 His godly nature could not be hydde, nor kepte vnder, nor oppressed by any humilitie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 This is alwayes theyr faction, that they wyl in suche maner of assemblies, oppresse Christ and his uerite.

†c. *intr.* To be crushed or overwhelmed. *rare*—1.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 211 Now I know well I sall not oppresse.

4. To trample down or keep under by wrongful exercise of authority or superior power or strength; to load or burden with cruel or unjust impositions or restraints; to tyrannize over.

1382a WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 9 Y haue seen the affliction of hem, with the which they ben oppress'd of the Egiptiens. — *Yas.* ii. 6 Wher riche men oppressen not you bi power? c. 1430 GOSDIN *Compl.* 201 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 181 Pe poore peple pou doist oppresse Wip sleitis and wils. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lashie's Hist. Scot.* I. 114 They ar fye of al custumes, with quibelles ar opprest the subiectes of vthiris princes. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Flora Sub.* 309 Euery great man, generally oppresseth the common peple 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 182 That Man diuine whom Wisdom calls her own; Rich ev'n when plunder'd, honour'd while oppress'd 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxii. VIII. 147 The powerful citizens oppress'd the weak. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 180 She had been pillaged and oppress'd by the party which preached an austere morality.

abol. 1611 BIBLE Ps. x. 18 To iudge the fatherless & the oppress'd, that the man of the earth may no more oppress

†5. Of an enemy, external circumstances, etc.: To press or bear heavily on; to reduce to straits; to molest, trouble, harass, distress. *Obs.*

1382a WYCLIF *Judg.* x. 12 Whether not the Egiptiens, and Amalech, and Amalech, and Chanaan oppressiden you? c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lum. Mon.* III. (1885) 125 The Scottes and the Pyctes, so bete and oppressid this lande, pat the peple therof sought helpe of the Romayns 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. 20 Fewe of the inhabitants... kepte theyr promyse, because they were sorer oppress'd with famine then any of the other. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b. The fury of the Turkes, and the Heresie of Luther oppresse us both at once. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* x. 9 If ye go to war in your land against the enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets.

†6. *trans.* To fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, take by surprise. *Obs.* (So *L. opprēssare*).

1382a WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 13 Wile thou not loote slep, lest thes nedynesse oppresse [Vulg. *opprimat*]. a. 1555 RIDLEY *Wks* (Parker Soc.) 145 Woe be unto us, if he can oppress us at unawares. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 673

Hoping. to steal into the campe undiscovered, and there so to oppress Solymon sleeping in his tent
 †7. To force, violate, ravish. *Obs.* (So L. *opprimere*)
 1382 WYCLIF 2 Sam. xiii. 32 Flo the day that he oppresse Thamar, his sister. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 657 She Chees rather for to dye than assente To be oppressed of hir maynede. 1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* V 39 The abbote. was accuside that he hadde oppressed that woman callede Melancia. 1613 HAYWARD *W. H. I. in Harl Misc.* (Malh.) III 157 If a man oppressed any woman, he was deprived of his privy parts

†8 To press, force, urge, *refl.* to force or exert oneself. *Obs.* (So OF. *oppresser*, Godef.)
 c1400 *Desir. Troy* 3390, I shall appress me with pyne your prayer to here. *Ibid.* 9450 Oppresse the with payn, & present hym dethe! 1523 L. BERNERS *Pross* I cxxv. 162 If I wolde sore oppresse you I am sure ye wolde gladly pay x thousand crownes.

†9. To press close, to close, shut up. *Obs.* (Cf L. *opprimere aru, oculus.*)

1583 *Eic for Treason* (1675) 46 Persons that have stopped their ears against the sound of Justice, and oppressed their hearts against the force of reason

10. *Her.* = DEBRUISE v. 2.

Chiefly in *pa pple*: see OPPRESSED *ppl. a.* 2.
 †Oppress, *sb Obs.* Also 6 oppress. [a. OF. *oppresser*, ad. L. *oppressa*, from *oppressus*, *pa. pple.* of *opprimere* see prec.] = OPPRESSION 2.

c1400 HENRY Wallace vii 144 The gret oppress off wer 1504 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv xxix 33x Suche oppress of paynes and of temptacyon. 1577 *Det Relat* 59v i (1650) 399 He became in a gret oppress of mind to find us coupled with so ungodly a man.

Oppressed (*ppre st, poet. ppresed*), *ppl a* Also 6-8 oppress. [f. *OPPRESS v.* + -ED.]

1. Pressed down or weighed down physically or mentally; burdened, troubled, depressed; reduced to straits or difficulties; *esp.* harassed or crushed down by tyranny or unjust treatment; downtrodden.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* 1 17 Helpeth to the oppressid c131x *1st Eng. Bk Anur* (Arb.) Intro 31a Ye oppress pope of ye schole of Rome. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* v. iii. 5 For these oppressed King I am caste downe a1687 Sir W. PETTY *Pol Arith* (1690) 21 The Hollanders were one hundred years since a poor and oppressed People. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I 280 He was seized with a lethargy, and other usual symptoms of an oppressed brain, and expired soon after. 1871 FAFEMAN *Norm. Cong* IV. xxi 618 There is not a word to hint that that oppressed nation was what it is now the fashion to call an oppressed nationality.

2. *Her.* = DEBRUISE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 b, The fields is de Azure, two wings jointly on Lewre de Argent, oppressed w/ a Barre Gules. 1868 CUSANNE *Her.* vi (ed. 3 86) When an ordinary surmounts, or is placed over, a Lion, or other animal, it is said to be *Debrused*, or *Oppressed*, by that Ordinary

†Oppresser. *Obs. rare.* [f. *OPPRESS v.* + -ER.] One who oppresses; = OPPRESSOR

1388 WYCLIF *Gen* x 9 Huntene [gloss, that is, oppressor] 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 185 The young man will bee loose, the oppresser cruell a1697 *Ibid* 2 The Lord was pleased to call Paul, who before.. was a persecutor and a blasphemor and an oppresser

†Oppressful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *OPPRESS* + -FUL] Oppressive.

1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* viii 39 Bewailing . the oppressful estate wherein themselves hued *Ibid* xxi 78 What taves how oppressfull soever imposed vpon themselves, they account it their duty to obey them.

Oppressing (*ppresing*), *vbl sb* [-ING.] The action of *OPPRESS v.*; oppression. Now *gerundial*

1388 [see *OPPRESSION* 2] 1395 Purvey *Remains* (1851) 24 Spouling pore men with vniust avingis, oppressingis, extortions 1460 *Rolls of Parlt V* 383/1 Ride to the oppressing of any of the said rebellions 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260a An Oppressingis, *oppressio* 1566 WOODMAN *Phas.* (1840) 280 In many ways they corrupted the law, the oppressing of the stranger was one

Oppressing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That oppresses (in senses of the vb).

1611 BIBLE *Zepp* iii. 17 Woe to the oppressing cite 1649 LILABUR *Liberius People Eng* (ed. a) title p, Who, although they have beheaded the King for a Tyrant, yet walk in his oppressing steps. a1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 129 They prove an oppressing load 1820 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* I vii 228 The oppressing managers. *Mod* The oppressing hand of sickness.

Oppression (*pprejan*). Also 4-5 oppression. [a. F. *oppression* (12th c.), ad L. *oppressionem*, n. of action f. *opprimere* to *OPPRESS*] The action of oppressing or condition of being oppressed.

1. The action of pressing or weighing down; pressure, weight, burden (Chiefly *poet*)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 The tourment & flagitacyon wherof the see was bette in righte grette violence, by the opressions of the shippes, that oppressed her in their sailling 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 31 Yond dangling Apricocks, Which like vniuly Children, make their Syre Stoupe with oppression of their prodigall weight. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 288 I here gentle sleep with soft oppression seid My droused sense 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 360 Infant hands . with the fragrant load O'charged, amid the kind oppression roll

2. †a. The action of weighing down or bearing heavily on a person, the mind, feelings, etc., pressure of outward circumstances, or of grief, pain, or trouble, the condition of being pressed hard by misfortune, distress. *Obs.* b. The feeling of being oppressed or weighed down; bodily or mental uneasiness or distress.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* xl. 9 Deth, blod, strif, and two bitende swerd, oppressiouns [1388 oppressyngis], hungres, and to treading, and scourges c1430 *Lyng Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Over salt mete doth grette oppressioun To fieble stomakes 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* i. 13 My hart . taught me craft To counterfeit oppression of such greefe, That word seem'd buried in my sorrowes graue. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No 168 ¶ 6 He who performs nothing through the Oppression of his Modesty 1729 YOUNG *Busiris* iv. 1, Fainting beneath th' oppression of her grief. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man. i. 11 167 Dreams, Agitations, and Oppressions, that Excess in Diet occasions in the Night. 1853 MAURICE *Proph.* & *Kings* iv 62 With this oppression . came the drying up of all the moisture and freshness of life, the parching heat of fever

3 Exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or wrongful manner, unjust or cruel treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc., the imposition of unreasonable or unjust burdens.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* ii 1775 Pe world is a sted of mykel wechednes. Of violence and of oppression. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III 225/1 Many wronges subtiles, and also open oppressions, do to hem. a1420 Hoccleys *De Reg. Princ* 2541 Ministres to seelde hem wel gouerne Oppressioun regneth in euery here 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* ii. 11 172 You would haue sold your King to slaughter, His Subjects to oppression, and contempt 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* iv (1701) 139/2 She was in danger of oppression by the Magistrats. 1799 BUTLER *Serm Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II 126 There is not a word in our language which expresses more detestable wickedness than oppression 1796 BURKE *Lett.* to *Hussey* Corr. 1844 IV 397 You and I hate Jacobinism as we hate the gales of hell Why? Because it is a system of oppression. 1822 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed' i. He comes to break oppression, To set the captive free 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* III xiii 95 The law itself had been made an instrument of oppression.

†4. Forcible violation of a woman, rape. *Obs.*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1868 *Lucree*, Openly [he] let cary her on a bere Thugh al the towne, that men may see and here The horrible dede of hir oppression. c1386 — *Wife's T.* 33

†5 The action of forcibly putting down or crushing, repression. *Obs.*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2591 *Hypernum*, With Venus, and other oppressioun Of houses, Mais hys venyn ys adoun. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII.* Prayers of Passion, that they may judge to the oppression of wickedness 1553 BLANDIN *Q. Christus* D d viij, The Musicians . rebelled, for the oppression of whom, Python was sent thither

†6. *Astron.* Obscuration of the light of a planet or star by proximity to the sun. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDER *Cast. Knowl* (1556) 196 The daikenynge or hydnyng of the starre, whiche chaunce happeneth commonly to any starre being within 15 degrees of the Sonne, is called of many men Combustion. Other contract the name of combustion to syxe degrees, and call this Oppression

Hence **Oppressor**, one who practises or approves of oppression.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) X 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes. The *degradationists*, whose love of themselves is stronger than their hatred to others, and the *oppressionists*, whose hatred to others is stronger than their love of themselves

Oppressive (*ppre siv*), *a.* [ad. med. L. *oppressivus*, f. *ppl.* stem of *opprimere* to *OPPRESS* see -IVE. Cf. F. *oppressif*, -ive (1480 in Godef *Compl.*)]

1. Of the nature of oppression or tyrannous treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; unjustly burdensome, harsh, or merciless; tyrannical

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resoluer* ii. liii. 290 Those sins, that grate, and scratch, and gall, . Plunders, Perjuries, and oppressive Murthers. 1799 BUTLER *Serm Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II 125 An hard and oppressive course of behaviour . is most certainly immoral and vicious. 1861 WRIGHT *Est. Archael.* I. v. 73 One of the great vices of the Roman rule was the oppressive taxation of the provinces.

2. Characterized by oppressing, disposed to oppress, tyrannical.

1712 BRERLEY *Pass Obed* § 41 Calamities and devastations which oppressive governments bring on the world. 1738 WESLEY *Pr* 1 1, The Persecutor's Guilt to share Oppressive in the Scorners Chair. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rankes's Hist Ref* III 637 In the Danish cities there were civic bodies impatient of the yoke of an oppressive autocracy.

3. Having the quality of oppressing or weighing heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses; burdensome, depressing; overpowering, overwhelming.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 12 Byreason of his luxuriant Health he is oppressive to Persons of composed Behaviour 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 113 The maladies of the mind, so oppressive in a state of solitude. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. ii. It was a light, oppressive, sultry morning. 1858 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 53 My cold has been oppressive 1880 OUTDA *Moths* II 160 Paris became very oppressive to her

Oppressively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an oppressive manner, crushingly

1. With unjustly harsh exercise of authority or power; tyrannically

1769 BURKE *Late St Nation* 40 Her taxes are more injudiciously and more oppressively imposed. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* viii 68 The rulers govern oppressively 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav* v. I should be very slow to interfere oppressively with Dark Jack.

2. So as to oppress or weigh heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses.

1839 MILL *Liberty* 157 Opinions similar to these prevail widely among the artisan class, and weigh oppressively on those who are amenable to the opinion chiefly of that class.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 351/1 Although we were at an altitude of fully ten thousand feet it was oppressively hot

Oppressiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or fact of being oppressive.

1701 *Jura Pop Anglic* Pref 5 If upon the account of its Oppressiveness and illegality, the Voice of the People be everywhere against it. 1863 H. COX *Instit* i. x. 240 Records of the oppressiveness of their jurisdiction 1883 SCHAF *Hist. Ch.* I vi 393 The oppressiveness of the Roman yoke increased every year

†Oppressment. *Obs. rare.* [f. *OPPRESS v.* + -MENT] Oppression, crushing.

c1537 in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser* iii III 78 To the encrease of vertewes and oppressment of syne. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 60 Whilst this good king in England made his stay, Him sickness took with strong oppressment.

Oppressor (*ppre sɔr*). Also 5-8 -our, (5 -ur) [a. AF. *oppressour* = F. *oppressueur* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *oppressor*, agent-n. from *opprimere* to *OPPRESS*.]

1. One who oppresses; *esp.* one who harasses with unjust or cruel treatment.

c1425 *Lyng Assembly of Gods* 676 Oppressours of pepyll, and myghty crakers. 1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II 251 Nemproth the bostuous oppressor of men 1531 ELVOR *Gov* iii. iv, He is... a valiant man, sayunge that he is an oppressour, an extorcioner. 1621 BACON in *Four C Eng Lett.* (Camden) 42, I have been no auaricious oppressor of the people 1704 *For Windsor For* 74 Th' Oppressor iul'd tyrannic where he durst 1874 MORLEY *Composuise* (1886) 14 The patriots of Hungary are now in possession of their rights and have become friends of their old oppressors.

2. Anything that oppresses the mind or spirits

1723 DIBBY *Lett to Pope* 14 Aug, Sickness is a great oppressor.

†Oppressure. *Obs* [f. *OPPRESS v.* + -URE; cf. It. *oppressura*] The action of oppressing; oppression, distress, trouble.

c1600-8 B. JONSON in *Four C Eng Lett* (Camden) 64 You that counsel me to a silence in these oppressures 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustich Rampant* Wks (1689) 457 He complains of the oppressures of the Commons, of withholding the Wages of poor Labourers a1670 HACKER *Abp Williams* ii 222 The Oppressures that in Three and twenty years exaust'd the Defence and Patience of one man, made him stand the stronger

†Opprobriation. *Obs. rare.* (In quot. *erron.* -bation.) [ad. L. *opprobriatio-em*, n. of action f. *opprobriare* to reproach, taunt, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *probrium* infamous act, infamy.] Reproaching, taunting, reviling.

c1616 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* Poems (1875) 296 Such a one In all the art of opprobriation As not in all the Deities I have seen. 1623 COCKERAM *Approbation*, rebukefull, sprightfull.

†Opprobriatory, *a. Obs. rare*—1 (In quot. *erron.* -batory) [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *opprobriare*: see -ORY.] Conveying reproach or detraction 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 505 Some observation, either approbatory or opprobriatory, touching this portico

†Opprobre. *Obs.* Also 5-6 opprobre, 6 opprobre, opprobre. [a. OF *ob-*, *opprobre*, *obprobe*, *oprobe* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *opprobrium*, = *OPPROBRIUM*, *OPPROBRY*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 She reputed it to be doon in opprobre and confusion inhomynouse 1502 *Ordinary of Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv xxix 296 Hym to deluyser from opprobre when there was place or tyme. 1512 Helyas in *Thoms Pross Rom* (1858) III. 37, I was wel borne in an unhappie house for to se now this opprobre. c1532 Du *Was Inleid* *Fr* in *Palsgr.* 107 Fulfiller of opprobre & of detraction

Opprobriate (*pprɔbriət*), *v* [f. med. L. *opprobriat*, *ppl.* stem of *opprobriare*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see *OPPROBRIUM*.] *trans* To cover with opprobrium; to speak abusively or contemptuously of or to. Hence **Opprobriated** *ppl a*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Rich II.* ccxlii, What they writt Hee Read T' opprobriate himselfe 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII 167 [They] would never dream of this opprobriating the great names stamped current by the universal voice 1842 *Ibid* IX 563 Known only by his ill repute in the world,—under the opprobriated name of A. O. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng Char.* (1852) 42 She will probably come in time to be opprobriated as a coquette.

Opprobrious (*pprɔbriəs*), *a.* Forms: 4- opprobrious, (5) opprobrious, 6 opprobrious(e), -yous(e), -yus, 6-7 opprobrious, 7 opprobrious. [ad. OF. *ob-*, *opprobrieux*, or late L. *opprobriōs-us*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see *OPPROBRIUM*.]

1. Of words, language, etc.: Conveying opprobrium or injurious reproach; attaching, or intended to attach, disgrace; contemptuous, vituperative, abusive. Rarely of persons: Using contemptuous or abusive language

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 167 Praying an opprobrious a prepyng name unto paym but if they drank. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* (1892) 1079 After many opprobrious wordes they lade hym foithe vnto a tree. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw IV.* 198 b, A man contumelious, opprobrious, and an inuius person. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 144 These with many opprobrious wordes, were spoken against the Cardinall 1602 ROWLANDS *Green's Ghost* 3 The name of Conicatchers is . used for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deceit. 1715-20 *Popr* *Ibid* vii 108 Stern Menelaus first the sentence broke, And, inly groaning, thus opprobrious spoke 1831 MACAULAY *Ess. Hampden* (1889) 228 The multitude pressed round the King's coach, and insulted him with opprobrious cries. 1839 I TAYLOR

Ans. Chr. I. iv. 548 The opprobrious epithet, hypocrite.. is the world's rough judgment.

† b. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Offering or disposed to offer indignity; insulting, insolent. *Obs.* 1590 *Quarles Div. Poems, Son's Son* xi. 1v. The Bridall bed, which Time, or Age Duist never warrant from th' opprobrious Race Of envious fate. 1707 *Rowe Amb. Step-Moth. iv. 111* Whom that fell Dog .With most opprobrious Injuries has loaded.

2 Attended by or involving shame or infamy; held in dishonour; associated with disgrace; infamous, shameful, disgraceful. Now rare.

c 1510 *MORE Pious Wks. 15/2* The opprobrious death of the crosse. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxxxv § 15* Neither did any thing seeme opprobrious out of which there might arise commoditie and profit. 1667 *Milton P. L. l. 403* The wisest heart Of Solomon beled to build His Temple right against the Temple of God, On that opprobrious Hill. 1784 *Cowper Task v. 379* Opprobrious more To France than all her losses and defeats. Her house of bondage, the Bastille. 1860 *Pusey Min. Proph. 81* The reproachful words of the enemies of God are but the echo of the opprobrious deeds of His unfaithful servants.

b Subject to opprobrium. rare.

1804 *EUGENIA DE ACTON Tale without Title II. 133* To see their emoluments arise from some other source than uthes, the collection of which frequently renders them very opprobrious to their parishioners

Opprobriously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In an opprobrious manner; with opprobrium.

1. With opprobrious language, abusively.

1494 *FABIAN Chron. vi. clxxxvii 187* He rebuked hym otherwyse than was sytytinge with his honour, and called hym opprobriously. 1576 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 453 The immaculate Lamb, who being opprobriously railed at, opened not his mouth. 1645 *Milton Tetrach. Introd.* It serv'd him to inveigh opprobriously against the person, branding him with no lesse then impudence. 1702-3 *HUME Hist. Eng. (1806) V. lxxvii 67* The king, whom they opprobriously called the Black Bastard. 1843 *J. MARTINEAU Chr. Lyf. (1867) 184* The world (as divines opprobriously term it). 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xvii. IV. 82* He had, at Versailles, spoken opprobriously of the Irish nation.

† 2 In a way involving shame or disgrace; with indignity, contumeliously, ignominiously. *Obs.*

1602 *T. FITZGERBERT Apol. 39* The Jewes finding it [an image of Christ], used it most opprobriously, & peared it with a lance. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 105 The Fish, whereby Foinicatoris were so opprobriously and irksomely punished.

Opprobriousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being opprobrious; reproachfulness, scurrility; † opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks. (1573) 344/1* A righteous man is better that hath none Images, for he shall be free from opprobriousnes. c 1540 *Pilgr. I. 368* In *Thynne's Annals*. (1875) App. 1. Oure closters nor farmers, wher we were wont to work the woikes of falsnes, is now object to oure opprobrynes. 1711 *SHARPLESS Charact. III. Misc. v. ii.* The Opprobriousness and Abuse of those naturally honest Appellations of Free-Livers, Free-Thinkers, Latitudinarians.

† **Opprobriety**, *Obs. rare*—1, [f. **OPPROBROUS** + -ITY.] = prec.

1751 *Female Foundling I. 53* It is by Ignominies and Opprobriety that your Redeemer calls you to himself.

Opprobrium (*ôp'p'ri-um*). [a. L. *ôb-*, opprobrium disgrace, infamy, reproach; abusive language or word; cause of reproach, f. *ôb-*, opprobriare to reproach, taunt: see **OPPROBRIATION**.]

1. The disgrace or evil reputation attached to conduct considered shameful; the imputation or expression of this disgrace; infamy, reproach.

1683 *J. SCOTT Sermon, def. La. Mayor Wks. 1826 IV. 86* Persecuted with all the reproach and opprobrium that the most inveterate rancour can invent. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Opprobrium*, a Latin word become English, the Shame that sticks continually to a leud and vicious Act. 1769 *JUNUS Lett. xxix. 134* [He] will assert his natural right to the modesty of the quotation, and leave all the opprobrium to his grace. 1858 *BUCKLE Civiliz. (1869) II. viii. 573* Spain . has been plundered and oppressed, and the opprobrium lights on the robbers, not on the robbed. 1862 *TULLOCH Oriel F. xxvii.* Great opprobrium has been thrown on her name.

2. An occasion or cause of reproach or reprobation, something that brings disgrace.

1656 *in Clarendon Hist. Reb. xv § 113* That opprobrium of Mankind, who now calls himself our Protector. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn. (1711) 140* This Distemper . is become the Opprobrium both of the Patient and Physician. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit. I. 45* The May-pole . on the village green became a standing opprobrium to his conscience. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess. II. 253* A maxim absolutely groundless the opprobrium of philosophy.

† **Opprobrious**, a. *Obs. rare*—1, [a. OF. *ôb-*, *ôpprobrius*, -euse (15th c. in Godef.), f. *ôpprobriare*; see **OPPROBRE** and -OUS.] = **OPPROBRIOUS**.

c 1530 *Remedie of Loue xlii.* That opprobrious name cokold.

† **Opprobry**, *Obs. Forms*: 5-6 *obprobry* (e), 5-7 *obprobrie*, 5-8 *obprobry*, (7 *approbry*); also 6 *obprobrie*, 6-7 *obprobry*. [ad. L. *ôb-*, *ôpprobrium*: see **OPPROBRIUM**.]

1. A condition of infamy, shame, disgrace, or reproach; = **OPPROBRIUM** 1.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 365* Gaius putte Pilate to exile in to Vienna of France in opprobry of his kynrede, for he was borne in those partes. 1548 *Becon Pathway Prayer in Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 132* In like manner Anne, the wife of Helcana, prayed God that he would take away from her the opprobry and shame, and give her children. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem. (1612) 98* By the just vengeance of God he was abased lower than hell, and put

in everlasting shame and opprobrie. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccault's Advis. fr. Parnass. 172* That those nobly descended Souldiers may be freed from that shameful opprobry. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria IV. 122* Not being able to endure the Opprobry of so infamous a Name.

2. The imputation of shameful or infamous conduct; the utterance of contumelious reproach.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls) VIII. Harl. Contin. 469* The kynge rehersede many wordes of opprobry to the archbishop. 1497 *CANTON Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv 344/1* He . concluded in hym selfe, to endure paycently all Injuries and opprobries that he wolde saye to hym. 1535 *Goodly Primer Dirige Ps. xlii.* They cast into my teeth this grievous opprobry. 1667 *Naphtali (1761) 202* The curate had calumniated him by such vile opprobries. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr. vi. vi. (1854) 432* Some have not scrupled to stigmatize the Indians with greatest opprobry. 1705 *JOHNSON Notes Shakespeare. Mids. N. D. iii. 9* Patch was in old language used as a term of opprobry.

b. Contumelious treatment; an indignity, insult. 1566 *Strocker tr. Diod. Sic. i. xix. 29* He dyd hym all the opprobries he knewe or could devise. 1657 *French Fabule 5* What French-man was there, whose heart did not bleed to see these opprobries?

3. An occasion, cause, or object of reproach; 'a reproach', 'a disgrace'; = **OPPROBRIUM** 2.

1534 *Goodly Prymer Prayer of Daniel, Jerusalem* and they people are brought into an opprobry to all that dwell round about us. 1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Max. des Gens 254* Poverty is no more the opprobrie of men, but the glory of Christians. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Reliq. App. ii. 18* Hyperbolus, whom Pliny, Thucydides, and Lucian report to have been banish'd the City as its disgrace and opprobry.

b Conduct that brings or merits infamy or disgrace; a shameful act

1563-87 *FOXE A & M. (1596) 283/1* They cannot doo too much to detect your so detestable opprobrie. 1599 *Broughton's Let. v. 17* He is fallen into Chams opprobrie, accusing his father. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc iii. 89* Doom'd to be the scene of blacker guilt, Opprobry more enduring, crimes that call'd For heavier vengeance.

Oppugn (*ôp'p'ugn*), *v.* Also 6 *oppung*, *oppunge*, 7 *opugn*. [ad. L. *oppugnare* to fight against, attack, assail, besiege, f. *ôb-* (*ôb-* 1 b) + *pugnare* to fight. Cf. obs. F. *oppugner* (16th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. *trans.* To fight against, attack, assail, assault, besiege. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls) III. 269* Furus Camillus oppugnethe walles in an ope parte of the cite. 1563-87 *FOXE A & M. (1596) 220/2* This Town of Achon, as it was mightily oppugned by the Christians, so it was stronglie defended by the Saracens. 1599 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem. (1612) 174* He was induced to oppugne the Emperor Henry by ames. 1643 *PRYNNE Son Power Parl. iii. 3* The Parliament may not lawfully resist, but oppugne, suppress all Forces raised against it. 1860 *Mrs. BROWNING Italy & World xii.* That nation still is piodomant whose pulse beats quickest in zeal to oppugn or Succour another, in wrong or want.

† b. To withstand, resist (attack). *Obs. rare*—1.

1636 *HEYWOOD Lucrece iii. iv. Wks. 1874 V. 205* The walles made to oppugne Hostile incursions.

2. *fig.* To assail or oppose actively by speech, writing, action, or influence of any kind; *esp.* to call in question (a state of things), controvert (a statement, belief, or the like).

1529 *MORA Dyaloge iv. ix 107 b/1* That wolde so enemyously blasphem and oppugne y^e chyrch of Cryst. 1540 *COVERDALE, ec. Erasmus. Par. 2 John 53* He doeth wytynglye through malice oppugne them, whome God wolde well vnto. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leshe's Hist. Scot. x. 424 3e* wald in ane and the same crime oppung the Maiestie of God, and my authoritie. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chyrurg. xxvii. xx. (1678) 641* The simple medicine alone, hath not strength enough to oppugn the disease. a 1683 *SIDNEY Disc. Govt. i. § 2 (1704)* 10 He that oppugns the publick Liberty, overthrow his own. a 1734 *NORTH LUS (1826) II. 54* Then and afterwards he openly oppugned Popery. 1817 *COLERIDGE Eng. Lit. iii. (1880) 26* In promiscuous company no prudent man will oppugn the merits of a contemporary in his own supposed department. 1882 *Knowledge No. 16. 334* Inviting the officials whose judgment was oppugned to say whether they were mistaken.

b. Of things: To be opposed to, come in conflict with, run counter to. Now rare.

1884 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher xvi. viii (1886) 408* Certaine parts thereof . doo not directlie oppugne my purpose. 1625 *in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 169* A contract so . unjust, as nothing doth more oppugn the Law of Nature. c 1690 *HOBBS Dial. Com. Laws 62* When Law and Conscience, or Law and Equity seem to oppugne one another, the written Law should be prefer'd.

c. *intr.* and *absol.* To fight, contend, oppose.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John ii (1611) 81* Vnworthy man . That do't oppose against thy mother Church. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle 3* Every one . can doe nothing if the prohibition Of the Almyghy doe oppugne. 1724 *MACKY Journ. thro' Eng. (1724) I. viii. 142* A Youth . before he can be a Batchelor of Arts . must publickly oppugn for several Days.

† 3. *trans.* To prevail upon, win over. *Obs. rare*—1.

1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leshe's Hist. Scot. iv. 213* The King of Psychtes . sum of the Psychtes he oppugnes for money, quha figurand thame selves Britons, walde . through deceit put down Constantine King of Britannie.

† 4. To oppose (a statement, argument, or the like) to another; to maintain in opposition. *Obs.*

1782 *C. JOHNSON Hist. 7. Juniper I. 156* To this opinion it is oppugned with equal verisimilitude, that [etc.]. 1849 *Tait's Mag. XVI. 296/2* Lord Kames thinks it sufficient to oppugn that musical proportions and those of architecture are addressed to different senses.

Hence **Oppugning** *vbl. sb.*, attacking, assailing. 1535 [see **OPPUGNER**]. 1611 *CORRYA Cruditus 460* Martin

Luthers oppugning of the venale indulgences. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders 183* Trenches may easily be made, or any thing else which the necessity of oppugning requires.

Oppugnance (*ôp'p'ugnâns*). [ad. late L. *oppugnancia*, f. L. *oppugnans*—em **OPPUGNANT**: see -ANCE.] The fact or action of oppugning or opposing; opposition; oppugnancy.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. iii. v. 1. 351* The conflicting decisions of the lawyers, the oppugnance (the laws themselves seemed to demand this ultimate organisation of the whole. *Ibid.* vii. ii. (1864) IV. 63 The decrees were received with the most vigorous or stubborn oppugnance.

Oppugnancy (*ôp'p'ugnâns*). [f. as prec.; see -ANCY.] The quality or state of being oppugnant; opposition, antagonism, contrariety, conflict.

1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr. i. iii. 111* Vn-tune that string, And harke what Discord followses, each thing meetes In meere oppugnancy. 1712 *SHARPLESS Charact. (1737) III. vi. v. 373* Such a Confusion, Oppugnancy, and Riot of Colours. 1824 *COLERIDGE Aide Reç. (1848) I. 227* Whatever is placed in active and direct oppugnancy to the good is, *ipso facto*, positive evil. 1892 *W. WATSON in Academy 9 Apr. 341/2* Involving no strife of ideas, no oppugnancy of principles.

Oppugnant (*ôp'p'ugnânt*), a. (*sb.*) [ad. L. *oppugnans*—em, pr. ppl. of *oppugnare* to **OPPUGN**.]

Opposing, antagonistic, contrary, repugnant

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werbourg ii. 1868* To infringe theyr franchise . By fals recorder, oppugnant to ryght. 1661 *WATTS tr. Primrose's Pop. Er. i. iv. 12* From thence we may gather, that the curing of diseases in it self . is not oppugnant to the Ecclesiastical office. 1751 *WARBURTON Notes Pope III. 86* By overthrowing the oppugnant principle of no natural justice. 1890 *C. Rev. Oct. 294* One to whom anything approaching inaccuracy and unthoroughness were . oppugnant.

b. *sb.* One who opposes, an opponent. *rare.*

a 1834 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem. (1838) III. 165* A new sect naturally sets another portion into activity as alarmists and oppugnants.

† **Oppugnate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppugnare* to **OPPUGN**.] = **OPPUGN**.

1749 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists ii. (1754) 90* We have a List of those upon whom the judgments of God . fell for oppugnating St. Francis and his Order. 1804 *FESSENDEN Democracy (1806) II. 35* Will e'er oppugnate this morality Of such a pretty genteel quality.

Oppugnation. Now rare. [ad. L. *oppugnatio*—em, n. of action f. *oppugnare* to **OPPUGN**. Cf. obs. F. *oppugnation*, -cion (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of attacking or assaulting; attack, assault.

1533 *BELLENDEN Levy iv (1822) 341* To defend the vane oppugnacioun and seiging of thare walles. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie 129* To the oppugnacion of Turkeishe and infidell enemies. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders 185* Hither was the greatest bulk of the oppugnation brought.

2. *fig.* Opposition in spirit, word, argument, or manner of action.

1553 *T. WATSON in Crowley Soph. Dr. Watson ii. (1569) 78* The oppugnation of it they neuer yet to this houre alledged any direct scripture. 1610 *Br. HALL Apol. Brownists xxx. 75* [They] spend their hues and labours in oppugnation of hym. 1761 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. II. 387* An open and profess'd Contradiction or Oppugnation. 1795 *J. SULLIVAN Hist. of Maine 54* The Spaniards and Portuguese considered all attempts of this nature . as a vile oppugnation of ecclesiastical authority. 1874 *H. W. BRECHER in Chr. World Pulpit V. 393* Do you think I feel oppugnation toward them?

† **Oppugnator**, *Obs. rare*—2, [a. L. *oppugnator*, agent-n. from *oppugnare* to **OPPUGN**: cf. obs. F. *oppugnateur* (1488 in Godef.)] = next.

1611 *CORRYA, Oppugnateur*, an oppugnator; assaulter, batterer, besieger; resister; wrong-doer.

Oppugner (*ôp'p'ugnâr*). [f. **OPPUGN** + -ER¹] One who oppugns, an assailant, opposer, opponent.

1535 *G. BROWNE to La. Prov. Seal in Hist. Coll. Ch. Ire. (1682) 2* Your humble Servant hath endeavoured . to procure the Nobility and Gentry of this Nation to due obedience, in owning of his Highness theirsuprem Head as well Spiritual as Temporal, and do find much oppugning therein, especially by my Brother Armagh, who hath been the main oppugner. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec. (1632) 217-8* The Græcians are . perpetuall oppugners of the Papall right and authority. 1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Brundt's Civil Warrs v. 1. 161* Whilst the oppugners and defenders were in their chiefest heate, the Lord Talbot came thither with the Lord Scales and 1800 Souldiers. 1791 *BENTHAM Panopt. 130* [They would] find more advocates among the patrons, than among the oppugners, of that measure. 1853 *MERIVALE Rom. Rep. i. (1867) 10* The tribunship . afforded . a ground of vantage to the oppugners of rank and authority.

Oppurtenace, **Oppreption**, *erron. ff.* **APPURTENANCE**, **OPPREPTION**. **Oppynyon**, -oun, etc., obs. ff. **OPINION**. **Oppress**(e), obs. f. **OPPRESS**. **Oppright**, -right, -ryzt, **Opprising**, **Opprist**, **Oppseche**: see **UP**. **Opprobre**: see **OPPROBRE**.

Opsigamy (*ôpsigâmi*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ôpsi-*, *ôpsi-*, f. *ôpsi-* + *ôpsi-* late-married, f. *ôpsi-*, *ôpsi-* late + *ôpsi-* marriage.] Marriage late in life.

1824 *McCulloch Scotland III. 287* Nor is there any danger of Donald's being flogged for opsigamy by the Highland nymphs as the Spartans were of old.

Opsimath. [ad. Gr. *ôpsimathês*: see next.] One who begins to learn or study late in life.

1883 *Ch. Times 9 Feb. 97* Those who gave the name were not simple enough to think that even an opsismath was not something better than a contented dunce. 1883 *Sat.*

Reo 3 Feb 1591 [He] is what the Greeks called an *opsimath*, not ignorant, but a laggard in learning.

Opsimathy (opsimathia). *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, f. *ὀψιμαθής* late in learning, f. *ὀψέ*, *ὀψι-* late + *μάθη* learning.] Learning or study late in life, learning acquired late.

a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem* (1673) l. 218 Therefore Opsimathy, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr* 187a F. HALL *Rec. Exempl. False Philol.* 73 Whatever philological learning he possesses is in all seeming, the latest of opsimaties. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 503/2 The figures alone betray the inevitable weakness of opsimathy.

Opsimeter (opsimētr). [mod. f. Gr. *ὀψιμαστήρ* sight + *-μετρον* METER.] = OPTOMETER.

1842 *BRANDT Dict. Sci.* etc., *Opsimeter*, an instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye. 1888 *Public Opin.* (Washington) 31 Mar. The 'opsimeter' is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two front eyeholes, behind which are two traveling bands mounted on rollers.

|| **Opsomania** (opsōmāniā). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ὀψομανία*, f. *ὀψον* cooked meat, relish, rich fare, dainties, etc. + *μανία* madness.] A morbid longing for dainties, or for some particular food. Hence

Opsomaniac, one affected with opsomania.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Opsomaniac*. One who loves some particular aliment to madness. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Opsomania*. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opsomania*, .. *Opsomaniac*.

† **Opsonation**, variant of *OBSONATION Obs.*

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Opsony**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *ὀψωνιον* or L.

ὀψώνιον (*obs-*) provisions, viands, esp. anything eaten as a relish with bread.] Anything eaten along with bread to give it relish; in ancient Greece and Rome, chiefly applied to fish; = mod. Sc. 'kitchen'.

1659 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 333 Grateful to eat, and much celebrated in opsonies. 1887 W. R. SULLIVAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 251/1 The opsona were very limited—onions and watercresses.]

Opsophagy (opsōfādgi). *nonce-wd* [ad. Gr. *ὀψοφαγία*, f. *ὀψοφάγος* an eater of dainties; f. *ὀψον* (see *OPSOMANIA*) + *-φάγος* eating, eater.] The eating of dainties, esp. of fish. So **Opsophagist**, an eater of dainties; **Opsophagize** *v. intr.*, to eat dainties.

1854 *BADHAM Halicut* 331 A favourite *meats* at most opsophagists' tables. *Ibid.* 519 Opsophagy again was necessarily confined to the rich. *Ibid.*, at Corinth, the law enacted that none should 'opsophagize' but such as could prove their income sufficient to support the extravagance.

Optopolous, *erron.* f. *OBSTERFEROUS a.*

Opt (ppt), *v.* [ad. F. *opter* to choose, ad. L. *optare* to choose, wish, desire: cf. *adopt*] *intr.* To choose, make choice (between alternatives); to decide (for one or other of two alternatives).

1877 *World* 25 Apr. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, about a month ago, was allowed to speak of Alsations *opting* between France and Germany. 1879 *SALA Paris Herald* Again I. x. 251 He was supposed to be a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who had 'opted' to become a French subject. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan 8/2 If returned for more than one borough he should be permitted to opt for the borough of Northampton. 1890 *GLADSTONE in Leeds Mercury* 25 July 7 The present Heligolanders *opting* to be British subjects. 1899 *Speaker* 15 Apr. 433/1 The two boys 'opted' for the Navy.

Optable (p'tāb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *optabilis*, f. *optare*: see *prec.* and *-BLE*.] To be wished for, desirable.

1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Olde Age* 54b. After death, the sense is eyther such as is blessed and optable, or else it is none at all. 1623 in *COCKERAM*. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II. 242 Furnish'd with even such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library.

Hence **Optableness**; **Optably** *adv.*, desirably. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 497 With this [method] their Theorems [are] more optably read, and easily learned. 1797 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Optableness*, desirableness.

Optain (e, obs. *erron.* form of *OBTAIN*).

Optate (p'tet), *v. rare* [f. L. *optat*, ppl. stem of *optare* to choose] *intr.* To choose: = *OPT*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Opter*, to chuse, optate, elect. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 O most infaut who optates there to live! 1895 *Tablet* 28 Dec 1029 He optated for this title in exchange for that of San Callisto at the recent public Consistory.

Optation (pptā'fən). [ad. L. *optationem* a wishing (also in rhetorical sense), n. of action from *optare* (see *OPT*). Cf. F. *optation*, in rhetoric.]

1. The action of wishing; a wish or desire. b. *Rhet.* The expression of a wish under the form of an exclamation.

1577 *PEACHAM Gard. Eloquence* Pij, To this. belong Optation, Obtestation, Interrogation. 1609 R. BARNERD *Smith's Sheph.* 67 Optation; when we fall to wishing, to declare our desire and good will towards them. It procureth good will. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Friend. Ep.* 48 Regulating their determined realities unto their private optations. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 200 To which she hath had a strong optation.

2 A choice or preference. 1874 *WARD Ess.* (1884) I. 290 His inclination towards the immediate leaving school may be called (if you will) an 'optation'; but it cannot be called a desire.

Optative (p'tātiv, ppt'iv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *optatif*, -ive (15th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *optativus*, f. *optare* to wish. see *-ATIVE*. The first pronunciation above is the normal one (cf. *ablative*, *precativ*, *relative*), recognized by orthoepists generally, but the second prevails in Eng. grammar school and college use.]

A. adj. 1. *Grammar* Having the function of expressing wish or desire.

Optative mood or *mode*, *optativus modus* of the Latin grammarians, Priscian, etc., representing *ὀπτατικὴ ἐγκλίσις* (ἡ ὀπτατικὴ, τὸ ὀπτατικόν) of the Greek grammarians. That mood or form of the verb, of which a prominent function is the expression of wish or desire, as in Gr. *μὴ γένοιτο*, 'may it not happen!' It is an original feature of the vb. in Aryan or Indo-European (where its sign was the element *ie*, unaccented *i*, *j*, inserted between the tense sign and the personal endings). It is retained most fully in Sanskrit and Greek, and in the so-called Subjunctive of the Teutonic langs. The name has also been applied to syntactical forms expressing the sense of the Greek Optative Mood, as in L. *utinam essent, fuissent*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 84. The optative mode whiche they use when they wusha a dede to be done, as *bien parle il*, wel speke he or well myght he speke. *Ibid.* 85 The optative mode borroweth also his *i* tenses of the subjunctive. 1571 *GOLDING Calisto on Ps. lx.* 6 Some transpose the preterence of the verb into the optative mood, that it may be a continual prayer. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 Thus you see, how in this little word *Et* there is an optative power sufficiently declared. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* i. ii. (1786) 16 To speak Sentences interrogative, imperative, precativ, or optative. 1845 *STODDART Grammar in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 53/1 We should not be inclined to separate the optative mood from the imperative, were it not that various Languages, and particularly the Greek, distinguish it by a separate inflection. 1879 *Rosy Lat. Gram.* II. xxi. 282 Use of the subjunctive mood to express desire. Optative and jussive subjunctive.

2. Characterized by desire or choice; expressing desire. b. *Rom. Law.* = *OPTIVE*.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 126 It is eyther optative in the wish, or desire of the heart, or occasional. 1621 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. v. 29 The language of Vain-Glory, of Indignation, Pity and Revengefulness, Optative. 1850 *McCOSH Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 264 The Will or Optative Power, choosing or rejecting among the objects presented to the mind. 1875 *FOSTER Cases* i. § 154 A guardian nominated by the testator is called a dative guardian, one selected by the widow is called an optative guardian.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* The optative mood.

1530 *PALSGR.* *Intro.* 36 Some want they present and indifinit optative, saying onely the thyrd parson synygler. 1621 *BRINSLEY Pos. Parv.* (1669) 31 How know you the optative? A. It wisheth or desreth. 1644 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Duo Ps.* cxix. 4. 5 [Verse 4] is God's imperative [Verse 5] this should be our optative. 1869 J. EADIE *Galatians* 108 The first verb in the present subjunctive, where perhaps an optative might have been expected.

† 2. Something to be desired, a desirable thing.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 That by these optatives and potentials man enquire may be the more awake. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xii. By Optatives is to be understood, all those Perfections, that being desirable, are rather very difficult, than absolutely impossible to be obtained.

Hence **Optatively** *adv.*, in an optative manner or sense, in expression of a wish; in the optative mood.

1623 J. HALL *Thanksgiv. Sermon* 20 Jan. God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God optatively. 1657 *TRAPP Comm.* Job xvi. 4 Some read it optatively, as Would to God your soul were in my souls stead. 1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* VI. 297 They all, *unā voce*, declaratively or optatively, condemned the conduct of the council. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 88/1 The only persons even optatively addicted to it belong to a species of miser vanished long since.

Optayne, -teigne, etc., *obs.* ff. *OBTAIN*.

Optic (p'tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (6 obtyka, 7 obtyck, 6-7 optioke, -like, 6-8 -ique, 7-8 -iek, 7-optio. [a. F. *optique* (*oblique*, c. 1300 in Littré) = *Opt.* *optico*, It. *ottico*, ad. med. L. *opticus* (see *Note* to sense 2), a. Gr. *ὀπτικός* of or pertaining to sight, f. *ὀπτός* seen, visible, f. stem *ὀπ-* (cf. *ὄψ*, *ὄψ*, eye, face, *ὄψομαι* I shall see, etc.). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* To Rdr., There is a liberty in most Adjectives, whether you will say *Optique* (after the French), *Optick*, *Opticonis*, or *Optical*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to sight; visual. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* in general sense.) 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii. Dazle, you organs to my optique sense. 1616 *BULLOKER Eng. Expos.*, *Optike*, belonging to the sight. 1637 *HYPWOOD Dial.* xviii Wks. 1874 VI. 249, I hardly can withdraw myne optick sense. 1657 *TRAPP Comm.* Job ix. 11 God is all window, and he, like the Optike vertue in the eye, seeth all, and is seen of none. 1805 T. HARRIS *Scenes of Life* II. 44 His optic senses were somewhat awakened by the brilliant appearance. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. x. May we not well cry shame on an ungrateful world, which will waste its optic faculty on dried Crocodiles, and Siamese Twins?

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the eye as the organ of sight, or with the sense of sight as a function of the brain; esp. in the names of bodily parts or structures. (Also used in *Path.* of diseases affecting, and in *Surg.* of operations performed on, such parts.)

Optic chiasm, o commissure, the commissure of the right and left optic nerves at the base of the brain. **Optic cup**, a cup-like depression in the front of the optic vesicle

of the embryo; also that in the centre of the optic disk. **Optic disk**, the roundish slightly prominent disk on the retina at the entrance of the optic nerve. **Optic foramen**, the opening in the sphenoid bone through which the optic nerve passes. **Optic ganglion** = *optic lobe* (esp. when small, as in the higher animals). **Optic groove**, a groove on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic commissure lies. **Optic lobe**, each of the two (right and left) lobes of the dorsal part of the mid-brain, from which in part the optic nerves arise, in lower vertebrates large, and forming two hollow bulbs (*corpora bigemina*), in mammals small, covered in by other parts, and marked each by a cross-furrow, so as to form four protuberances (*corpora quadrigemina*). **Optic nerve**, the second cranial nerve on each side (esp. that part in front of the optic commissure), which enters the eyeball and terminates in the retina, they are the nerves of the special sense of sight. **Optic neuritis** (*Path.*), inflammation of the optic nerve. **Optic neurotomy** (*Surg.*), division of the optic nerve. **Optic pad**, an eye-bearing protuberance at the end of an arm of a star-fish. **Optic papilla** = *optic disk*. **Optic peduncle**, (a) *Zool.* the eye-stalk of a crustacean (= *OPHTHALMITES* 2); (b) *Embryol.* the narrow tube connecting the optic vesicle with the fore-brain, from which the *optic tract* is developed. **Optic sinew**, old name for the optic nerve. **Optic stalk** = *optic peduncle* (a and b), also the ommatophore of a snail or other mollusc. **Optic thalamus**, each of two large masses of nerve-matter in the brain, one on each side of the third ventricle, lying upon the *crura cerebri*, and forming with the *corpora striata* the basal ganglia of the brain, from them in part the optic nerves arise. **Optic tract**, that part of the optic nerve between its origin in the brain and the optic commissure. **Optic tubercle**, each of the *corpora quadrigemina* (see *optic lobe* above). **Optic vesicle**, a vesicle connected with the fore-brain of the embryo, from which the optic nerve and retina are developed.

[The earliest of these is *optic nerves* (in 16th c. *optique sineus*), OF *les nervs obliques* (c. 1300), med. L. *nervi optici* of 1100-25. *ADAM* OF BATH c. xiii. Habet autem [spiritus visibilis] egressum per diversos nervos concavos, quos Greci vocant opticos; also a 1300 in *ROGER BACON*.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Euy, Wherefore are the synewes obtykes perced? Answer. For to be the waye of the spyrte vvisyble. 1543 *TRAHERON Vago's Chirurg.* i. ii. 3 That they might receive the visible spirite by the synewes called Optique. [1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 37 These senewes be called *Nervi optici*] 1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 530 The Opticke Nerves stood in neede to bee very short. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 56 note, The eye hath two nerves, the Optick or seeing nerve, and moving. 1717 *Prior Alma* i. 34 Two optic nerves, they say, she ties, Like spectacles, across the eyes. 1824 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 27 Passing outwards and forwards from the olivary process, are the optic foramina, which transmit the optic nerves and ophthalmic arteries. 1854 *OWEN Shet. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ Nat.* I. 176 The alphe-noids protect the sides of the optic lobes. 1869 *TYNDALE Notes Lect. Light* § 275 When light of any particular colour falls upon the eye the optic nerve is rendered less sensitive to that colour. 1872 *Optic chiasma*, optic commissure [see *CHIASMA*]. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 133 By far the greater number of cases of optic neuritis so complete as this are followed by almost total extinction of vision. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 268 The optic thalamus are thickenings in the outer walls of the third ventricle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Commissure*. The greater number of the fibres of each optic tract cross in the optic commissure to the opposite optic nerve. 1899 *Albini's Syst. Med.* VII. 66 The occurrence of optic atrophy did not escape the observation of Charcot.

3. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in the science of sight and light (optics); = *OPTICAL* 2, 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1569 J. SANFORD by *Agrippa's Van Artes* 34 Nexte after Geometrie, is the Arto Optique which is called Perspectue. 1624 *WOTTON Archt.* in *Reh.* (1672) 26 We have an Optique Rule, that the higher they [Pillars] are, the less should be always their diminution aloft. 1656 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 292 The Optick Masters confess and prove that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s. v. The Optick Science is that by which the reason of sight is known. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 6 Another way, mentioned by optic writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight; acting by means of light; = *OPTICAL* 4. Chiefly in the phrases (now *arch.*) *optic glass*, a lens, or an instrument having a lens, esp. a telescope; *optic tube*, a telescope, *optic square*: see *OPTICAL* 4.

1607 *WALKINGTON (title)* The Optick Glasse of Humors. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditates* Kirchner's Orat. Praise Trav. This Counsellor is like that optique-glas wherein not only the space of three or tenne miles but... of the whole world it selfe may be represented. 1626 B. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) I. 42 We shall need no prospective glasses, or optic instruments, to make it visible. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* Ded. Ep. Some Optick-Glasses, if we look one way, increase the object; if the other, lessen the quantity. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 59 A difference resembling that where-with Children and Astronomers consider Galileo's Optick Glasses. 1651 *DAYVANT Gondibert* v. 16 Others with Optick Tubes the Moonscantage... Attract through Glasses. 1748 *LADY LUXBOROUGH Lett. to Shenstone* 11 Sept., Mr. Sanders speaking of the dimension of his Optick Glasses put me in mind of measuring mine. It is near three inches and a half diameter, convex on one side, and flat on the other. 1809 *Farmer's Mag.* X. 489 By means of the optic square, a right-lined figure of any size can be measured with the utmost accuracy. 1827 *FOLLOTT Course T.* vi, Survey With optic tube the systems circling round. 1884 *Guardian* 3 Sept. 1893/3 The general... with whom he was in communication by optic telegraph. 1889 *BROWNING Asolando* Prol. iii, Did you need an optic glass, Which were your choice?

5. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to light, or to light as the medium of sight or generally; = *OPTICAL* 2.

Optic angle, (a) the angle between the two lines from the extremities of an object to the eye, being the angle under

which it is seen, or the visual angle, (θ) the angle between the optic axes of the eyes when directed to the same object; (ϕ) the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial doubly-refracting crystal. **Optic axis**, (α) the straight line through the centres of the pupil and crystalline lens, the axis of the eye, (β) a line in a doubly-refracting crystal such that a ray of light passing in the direction of it suffers no double refraction.

1664 Power *Exp Philos* 1 80 Take a fresh Eye cut it with a plain Parallel to the Optick Axis 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat Phil* (1729) 1 247 We turn our Eyes to it in such a manner, that the two Optick Axes meet at the Point which we fix our Attention principally upon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Angle, Visual, or Optic angle*, is the angle included between the two rays drawn from the two extreme points of an object to the centre of the pupil. 1781 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXII 96 It has been observed, that objects grow indistinct when the principal optic pencil at the eye becomes less than the 40th or 250 part of an inch in diameter. 1790 IMISON *Sch Art* 1 210 Easy to apprehend, by any person who understands the nature of the optic angle. 1881 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Optic axis**, the axis of the dioptric system of the eye. It is not identical with the visual line or axis. Also, in a doubly refracting crystal, a line which represents a direction in which the double refraction does not occur.

B. sb. 1. The organ of sight, the eye: chiefly in pl. (Formerly the learned and elegant term, afterwards pedantic, and now usually humorous.)

1660 BRATHWAITE *Five Senses* Table in *Archæologia* (1815) II p. v, By that elevating muscle by which it is distinguished from the optic in all other creatures, it [the eye] is taught to be on that subject only fixed, where it may be wholly and solely satisfied. 1664 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 88 Not by hear-say only, or through the mist of other mens breaths, but through the cleere casements of his own optiques. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn* 5 The acuteness of his natural Opticks. 1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge*, Partridge made his opticks rise from a shoe-sole to reach the skies. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 286 He surveyed it with all his opticks. 1775-82 J. TRUMBULL *McKung* 1 67 But opticks sharp it needs, I ween, To see what is not to be seen. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 3 Far as human opticks may command. 1790 MAS A M JOHNSON *Monmouth* 1 22 Giving that relief in perspective so necessary to the otherwise fatigued optic. 1810 Q. REV XVIII 133 note, An advantage which has escaped the optics of former writers. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* (1883) II 80 Yet those same bleared optics had a strange, penetrating power.

fig. c 1650 DENHAM *Friendsh. & Single Life agst. Love & Marriage* II, Our corporeal eyes, we find, Dazzle the optics of our mind. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 28 Example clears the optics of the soul. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit Const. vii.* (1862) 97 The error common to our moral and our natural optics, of mistaking near objects for great ones.

†b Short for *optic nerves*, fig. visual power. *Obs.* 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 485 The first coniugation therefore of the nerves of the braine are the Opticks. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* i. § 44 Nor is it in the Opticks of these eyes to behold felicity. 1657 W. RAND *Tr. Gassendi's Life* Preface 11 97 The Optic, or the middle of the Retina. 1689 DEATH'S *Vis* (1713) 15 Will He come Teach an Un-fledged Soul to fly, To see, without the Optics of an Eye? 1718 D'URFEE *Grecian Heroine* v. 1, On this with covetous Eyes I us'd to gaze, 'till I even crackt their Opticks.

†2. An 'optic glass', an eye-glass, lens, magnifying glass; a microscope or telescope. *Obs.* a 1631 DONNE *Div. Poems, To Mr. Tihuan* 46 If then, th'astronomers, whereas they spy A new-found star, their opticks magnify. 1640 NABBS *Bride* iv. 1 A stone with an inscription. That is not legible but through an optick tells us its age. 1673 *Lady's Call* 1 iii. § 16 She that can make her mourning veil an optic to draw a new lover nearer to her sight. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 17 (1748) III. 268 The telescope was again unscrewed, when they were obliged to draw in the optic, and make fast the window, against which it had been placed. c 1800 K. WHITE *Childhood* iv. 100 Which bright through Hope's deceitful optics beam'd. [1886 *Daily Tel.* 7 Apr. § 4 One of the two places .. where alone these gigantic 'opticks' can be properly perfected.]

†3. One skilled in optics; = OPTICIAN 1. (In quot. 1636, One who has a 'good eye' or well-trained sight.) *Obs.*

1636 FRATLY *Clavis Myst* xxxi 410 Artificial pictures drawn by the pencil of a skilful Opticke. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv France* 180 A tablet .. such as would infinitely delight an optick. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 501 Mr Newton had no reason to tax P. Pardies of Hallucination... For that learned optike very well saw [etc.]

†4. The science of sight and light; OPTICS. *Obs.* (= F. *optique*, Olt., Sp., Pg. *optica*, It. *ottica*, in 16th c. L. *optica*, sing. fem. as well as pl. neut.)

1611 FLORIO, *Optica*, the science whereby the reason of sight is known, the optike. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. 11. iv (1651) 279 Arithmetick, Geometry, Perspective, Optick, Astronomy. 1634 PRICHARD *Gent. Exerc.* III. 140 The extreame parts of a perspicuous body shine and yield a more faint light than the middle, as appeareth by Opticke. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* I. 18 Bringing in Christ by Optick or sense, and making conversion to be by perspective. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/1 Can they be explained according to the laws of optic and perspective?

Optical (p'ptikāl), a [f. prec. + -AL]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, the sense of sight, visual; ocular. (Now chiefly in special connexions, e.g. an optical illusion.)

In *Astron.* used of double stars which appear so only because the two components are nearly in the same line of sight, as distinguished from those physically connected (binary).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 20 By demonstration Opticall, the Cause thereof, is certified. 1723-24 CHAMBERS *Tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archet* I. 41 The most perfect Archet. consist of a Semicircle; and the Imposts are usually placed on a level with their Centre. There are some Architects, how-

ever, who from an Optical consideration, place them a few Minutes lower. 1794 [see ILLUSION 4]. 1821 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvii. 184 Divest an observation of any optical or illusory inequality. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 354 This appearance has always appeared to me to be an optical delusion. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i (1879) 20 Optical couples, in which the component stars are really distant from each other, and have no real connection.

2. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to the physical action of light upon the eye; hence, Pertaining or relating to light, as the medium of sight, or generally in relation to its physical properties; belonging to optics.

Optical axis = *optic axis* (see OPTIC A 5) **Optical centre**, that point in the axis of a lens so situated that all rays passing through it remain unrefracted. **Optical density**, the degree in which a refractive medium retards transmitted rays of light.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 48 The chief Science of the Archemaster, is an other (as it were) Optical Science. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i 96 An eye thus frozen, may be cut along that which Optical Writers call the Optical Axis, and then it affords an instructive Prospect. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. 1 23 Common optical Experiments. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* II § 22, 16 The image cannot be used for any optical purpose. 1865 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 117 Hence the all important optical law 'the sine of the angle of incidence divided by the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant quantity'. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 871/1 A series of sugars, having the composition of C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, is formed, of gradually decreasing optical activity, which the author names α , β , γ , and δ arabinose.

3. Treating of, or skilled in, optics

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 48 The Astronomer, and the Optical Mechanician. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 203 Pecham that Opticall Archbishop of Canterbury who wrote *Perspectiva Communis*. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II vii. 359 So. we are told by the optical men. 1835 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* I. II. (1858) 132 The various signs of it, enumerated by optical writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight, or to enable one to see objects otherwise invisible; acting by means of sight or light; devised on the principles of optics. **Optical square**: see quot. 1875.

1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shennone* 17 Apr. It would give me pain to see St. James's, Vauxhall, Ranelagh &c. &c. represented in so lively a manner as I see them through an optical glass, which I have lately purchased, now that I am absent from them. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 381 Description of Optical Apparatus, and of the Eye considered as an Optical Instrument. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Optical Square**, a reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. *Ibid.*, **Optical Telegraph**, a semaphoric telegraph. One whose signals are formed by altering the relative position of its indicators or by differing combinations of colors. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 100 Nothing has done more to popularize the optical lantern, or magic lantern, as it is more commonly called, than the introduction of mineral oil lamps.

Optically (p'ptikāl), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an optical manner, or by optical means; by means of or in relation to sight, light, or optics.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 Brute presently upon his Arrival searched this Island optically and thoroughly. 1656 W. D. TR. *Comenius' Gate* Lat. Unt. 7 538 They measure distances optically, by visible lines, with the help of a Quadrant. 1832 LAMB *Ela Ser.* II. *Barrenum Inag. Fac. Mod. Art.* Not all that is optically possible to be seen, is to be shown in every picture. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxviii. (1849) 421 Instances of these optically double stars. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragnm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 304 The air .. was proved by the luminous beam to be optically pure.

Optician (p'ptifjan), [ad. F. *opticien* (c 1640 Hatz.-Darm.), f. med.L. *optica* OPTICS: see -ICIAN.]

1. One versed in optics; an optician. (So also in Fr.) Now rare or Obs.

1689 DEATH'S *Vis* (1713) 15 Dr. Cheyne shows from the same Great Optician [Newton] that all Bodies attract the Rays of Light towards them in Lines perpendicular to their Surfaces. 1738 *Med. Ess.* (ed. 2) IV. 143 Whether Physician, Anatomist, or Optician. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 101 Of what description should such persons be—should they be profound opticians or microscopists?

2. A maker of or dealer in optical instruments.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Fras. St. Gl. Brit. List Offices* 254 Officers and Servants attending the Prince of Wales Tradesmen.. Optician, Nathaniel Adams. 1804 YOUNG in *Phil Trans.* XCIV. 14 The blue glass sold by the opticians. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 494 That. our modern opticians contrive to admit more light by means of a superior polish imparted to the surfaces of the object glass. *Mod.* I must go to an optician's to get an eye-glass.

Opticist (p'ptisist), rare. [f. OPTIC + -IST cf. *physicist*.] One who studies or is versed in optics. 1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 81 The real cause .. is now thoroughly understood by physiological opticians.

Optico- (p'ptiko), combining form of Gr. *ὀπτικός* OPTIC, used variously in a few scientific terms, as **Optico-chemical** *a.*, relating to optics and chemistry conjointly; **Optico-ciliary** *a.*, relating to the optic and ciliary nerves; **Optico-papillary** *a.*, belonging to the optic papilla.

1875 *Tr. Papill. Chem. Light* xii. 133 The optico-chemical difficulties often frustrate his best endeavours. 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Optico-ciliary**, *neurotonic*, division of the optic and the ciliary nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 756 It seems probable that the optico-papillary fibres differ in appearance from the visual fibres.

Optics (p'ptiks), [A pl. of OPTIC *a.*, used subst. to render med.L. *optica* pl. neut., a. Gr. *ὀπτικά*, optical matters, optics (Aristotle, Ptolemy, etc.):

see -ICS. Besides this, Greek had also *ὁ ὀπτική* (sc. *θεωρία*) the theory of the laws of sight, whence L. *optica* in Vitruvius.

The med. L. *optica* occurs c 1160 in the Sicilians, Henricus Aristippus who speaks of *Euclidis Optica*, and Eugenius who translated from Arabic the *Optica* of Ptolemy under the title *Optica Ptolemaei*. *Optica* appears later as a fem. sing., and still in 16th c., thence Olt., Sp., Pg. *optica*, It. *ottica*, F. *optique* sing. fem., also Eng. *optic sb.* sing. In the 16th c. was also used L. *optica* after Gr.]

The science of sight, or of the medium of sight, i.e. light, that branch of physics which deals with the properties and phenomena of light. Plural in origin and form, and formerly so construed ('the Optics'); but now always as singular, less usually made singular in form (like F. *l'optique*, Olt., Sp., Pg. *optica*): see OPTIO sb. 4.

1579 T. DIGGES *Stratagems* 189 Such was his Felicitie and happie successe. also in the Optikes and Catoptrikes, that he was able by Perspective Glasses to discover every particular in the Countrey rounde aboute. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 244 The Optickes teach vs. all things are seene in the places opposite to the eye. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 374 Alhazen cognominal unto him that wrote his history: he was contemporary unto Avicenna, and hath left sixteen bookes of Opticks. 1666 PERVY *Diary* 17 Oct. I do not see that he minds optiques or mathematiques of any sort. 1726 BUTLER *Serv. Rolls Chap.* II. 27 The Science of Opticks, deduced from ocular Experiments. 1821-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 407 Optics treats of the mechanical properties of light. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i (1833) 4 Of all the sciences Optics is the most fertile in marvellous expedients. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 97 To-day we are to speak of optics, the science of seeing.

Optigraph (p'ptigraf), [irreg. f. Gr. *ὀπτικός* seen + -GRAPH.] A contrivance for copying landscapes, consisting of a telescope placed in a vertical position so that the rays from the object are reflected from an inclined mirror through the object-glass and then from another through the eye-glass, in the focus of which is placed a movable plane glass having at its centre a small dot, which can be moved over the outline of the image.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Optimacy (p'ptimāsi), Now rare. [ad. 16th c. L. *optimatus*, f. L. *optimus*, pl. *optimatūs*: see OPTIMATE and -ACY. Much used between 1579 and 1688, when it yielded to *aristocracy*. In mod. F. *optimatie* (Littre).]

1. Government, or a government, by the nobles or upper classes in a state; aristocracy, also, a state so governed.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 417 Cimon set up the Government of the Nobility (called *Optimatie*) that was established in the time of Clisthenes. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Flor. Hist.* To Rdr. By this appeareth how both the optumacie and Popular governments are subject to mutation. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* D iv b, The State of Venice, which, at this day, is the most perfect Optimacy in the world. 1644 HEVLIN *Stimbling-block* Tracts (1681) 682 Till the Romans had expelled their Kings, .. Monarchy being changed to an Optimacie. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-ent. Parl.* 6 A wholesome mixture twixt Monarchy, Optimacy, and Democracy. 1682 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 43 Aristocracy, or Optimacy, is a Common-wealth, where the better sort have the chief Administration of the Government. 1776 J. ADAMS *Un Govt.* Wks. 1831 IV. 473 Where the noble or the rich held all the power, they called their own government *aristocracy*, or government of the better sort, or *optimacy*, government of the best sort.

2. The upper classes in the state; the nobility or aristocracy.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 839 The City of Sicily, after it fell from her first government of the Optimacy and Nobility. 1623-28 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 63 The Londoners, who are, as among the optimacy of England. 1644 H. PARKER *Yus Pop.* Milton's Wks. (1851) 99 Bloody disputes between the Optimacy and Populacy. 1681 tr. *Erasmus' Treat. Excommuni.* 17 Though they had a Leader, yet were they govern'd by the Optimacy or Nobility. fig. 1883 F. W. H. MYERS in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 222 A member of that new aristocracy that optimacy of passion and genius which is coming into existence as a cosmopolitan gentility among the confused and fading class distinctions of the past.

†3. The best or highest place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 173 Which of all these general remedies hath the principality of verity and virtue, and the optimacy in sanitation, is not worth the dispute.

Optimal (p'ptimāl), a. *Biol. rare*. [f. L. *optimus* best + -AL: cf. *proximal*.] Best or most favourable. cf. OPTIMUM.

1890 SIBLEY in *Nature* 20 Nov. 70/1 (*Rep. Brit. Assoc.*) There is probably an optimal temperature, or one at which the process proceeds most rapidly or most favourably.

Optimate (p'ptimāt), sb. (a.) [ad. L. *optimus*, as adj., 'belonging to the best or noblest, aristocratic', as sb. pl. *optimatēs* aristocrats; f. *optimus* best. Chiefly in pl., which is now generally pronounced as Latin (*optimatēs*).]

1. A member of the patrician order in Rome; in wider sense, A noble or aristocrat.

1572 WHITTIER *Def. Answ.* in Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 393 Though they might be counted *optimates*, yet, because most things were done by the consent of the people, therefore the state was 'popular'. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 88 All the Claudii were alwayes *Optimates*, the only maintainers or patrons of the dignity and power of the Patricians. c 1671 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 322 Other to optimates and kings he

gave 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* ii. 67 But where a Principlie (misguided) Is amongst several Optimates diided. 1636 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 82 It is impossible, that the People, as one Body Politick, should covenant with the Aristocracy or Optimates. 1793 GORDON *Pol. Just.* (1796) II. 85 In Cicero... this order of men is styled the 'optimates', the 'virtuous'. 1850 GROTE *Greece VIII.* ii. 131 v. 216 'Chastising the high-handed oppressions of the optimates' 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. 131 v. 84 The free spirit of the Optimate has been repressed, and he has been constrained to cringe and flatter

† b. In literal sense 'One who is the best. Obs. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* ii. 103 The world... governed by One who is the best, and... that one Optimate is God himselfe + 2. = OPTIME. Obs.

1793 COLERIDGE *Lett.* to G. Coleridge (1895) 25 Middleton is fourth senior optimate.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or pertaining to the optimates, patrician.

1846 *Eclat Rev.* cited in WORCESTER.

† **Optimatical**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. as OPTIMATE + -ICAL, after *monarchical*, etc.] Conducted by an optimacy or aristocracy, aristocratical.

1635 EARL MONM. in *Bentworth's Hist. Relat.* 55 The Government is of three sorts; Monarchical, Optimatical, and Popular. 1657 — in *Parvula's Pol. Disc.* 68 If the Form be Optimatical, wherein virtue is esteemed above all things.

Optimatic, obs. form of OPTIMACY.

Optime (optimé). [a. L. *optimé* adv., 'best', 'very well', originating in the phrase *optimé disputasti* 'you have disputed very well' (Wordsw. *Scholae Acad.* 1877, 37–8).] One who has been placed in the second or third division, called respectively senior and junior optimates, in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge.

Proctors' optimates, 'degrees [formerly] granted without examination, by the prerogative of the vice-chancellor, proctors and moderators' (Wordsw. *Sch. Ac.* 57–8, 358).

[1790–10] RENEU *Lett. to Strype* to Feb. (Wordsw. *Sch. Ac.* 305). He took his degree very honourably, and I believe will have an *optima*. 1755 in *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* (1797) 157 Apthorpe, Jes. Col. V. C., and Proctor's S. Opt. 1764 *Ibid.* 169 Ds More Trin. 1st S. Optime Ds Love Cai. 1st Jun. Optime 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 505/x Their names are classed in three divisions, viz. wranglers, senior optimates, and junior optimates, which constitute the three orders of honour.

Optimism (optimizm). [a. F. *optimisme*; in mod. L. *optimismus*, f. L. *optimus* best: see -ISM.]

1. A name given to the doctrine propounded by Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée* (1710), that the actual world is the 'best of all possible worlds', being chosen by the Creator out of all the possible worlds which were present in his thoughts as that in which the most good could be obtained at the cost of the least evil. Also applied to doctrines of earlier or later thinkers to a like effect.

Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée*, uses *optimum* as a technical term, on the model of *maximum* and *minimum*. Hence the Jesuits who conducted the *Mémoires de Trévoux*, in the number for Feb. 1737, gave to his doctrine the name *optimisme*. It appears in the *Dict. Trévoux* 1752. It owes its general diffusion to the attack upon the doctrine by Voltaire in *Candide* on *l'Optimisme* 1759; and was admitted into the *Dict. Acad.* in 1762.

[1737] *Idem de Trévoux* (Fév.) 207 En termes de l'art, il appelle la raison du meilleur ou plus savamment encore, et théologiquement autant que géométriquement, le système de l'Optimisme ou l'Optimisme.]

1759 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 289 The professed design is to ridicule the Optimisme, not of Pope, but of Leibnitz. 1784 WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. ix. 124 That this Platonic scheme, of Optimism, or the best, sufficiently accounts for the introduction of moral and physical evil into the world [The words 'Optimism, or' are not in the previous edd.]

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1759 Voltaire's *Candide*, written to refute the system of optimism, which it has done with brilliant success. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor. Philos.* ii. 11 (1801) 213 By some modern authors the scheme of optimism has been proposed in a form which leads to a justification of moral evil, even with respect to the delinquent. 1842 BRANDE *Diet Sci.*, etc., s. v. The optimism of Leibnitz was based on the following trilemma—If this world be not the best possible, God must either, 1. not have known how to make a better, 2. not have been able, 3. not have chosen. The first proposition contradicts his omniscience, the second his omnipotence, the third his benevolence.

b. More generally applied to any view which supposes the ultimate predominance of good over evil in the universe.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks (Bohn) I. 95 One might find argument for optimism in the abundant flow of this saccharine element of pleasure in every suburb. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount St.* The optimism that may well be considered fanciful is that of Hegel, Buckle, republicans like Hugo, Whitman, and the development men generally 1880 GOLD SMITH *Pessimism in Atlant.* Monthly No. 268 196 Besides optimism, which affirms the definitive ascendancy of good, and pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendancy of evil, a third hypothesis is possible. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elmore* vi. xlii. The young reformer's social simplicity, his dreams, his optimisms. 1889 S. ALEXANDER *Moral Ord. & Progr.* ii. v. § 37. 227 Morality is therefore of itself and necessarily a kind of optimism. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Tragedy* 67 A shallow optimism is the last theory of all to which a thinking man ought to consent

2. The character or quality of being for the best. 1795 SOUTHEY in *Cottle Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 3 Of all things it is most difficult to understand the optimism of this difference of language. 1821 BYRON *and Let. Bowles' Strict.* Wks 1832 VI. 403 It may be wrong, but it does not assume pretensions to Optimism.

b. The quality of being the best; 'bestness'.

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 228 Portugal is the best part of Spain... So much for the beauty and optimism of Portugal.

3. Disposition to hope for the best or to look on the bright side of things; general tendency to take a favourable view of circumstances or prospects.

1829 SHELLEY *Ess.* (1852) II. 188 Let us believe in a kind of optimism, in which we are our own gods. 1839 WRAXALL *tr. R. Houdin* xix. 277 His disposition to look at the bright side of everything. He was the incarnation of optimism 1872 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 1 Mr. Disraeli's optimism has a great deal too much the air of inviting his party to confine itself to the cultivation of cabbages. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* III. ix. 143 'Let it be cheerful' said he, with his gay optimism. 1893 LIDDON, *etc. Life Pusey* I. viii. 158 Pusey's optimism as to the existing state of German Protestantism.

Optimist (optimist), *sb.* (a.) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *optimiste* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*, 1762 in *Diet. Acad.*)]

1. One who holds or believes in the metaphysical principle of optimism.

1783 T. TWINING in *Recat. & Stud.* (1882) 119 Oh, commend me to the gentle philanthropists and optimists who think all well while they are well themselves! 1797 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 112 You must learn to be more of an Optimist, and to believe that whatever happens could not, nor ought not, to have been otherwise 1799 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 139 Rousseau became enamoured of solitude; and, being at the same time an optimist, he labours with uncommon eloquence to prove that man was naturally a solitary animal 1832 PUSEY in LIDDON, *etc. Life* (1893) I. x. 224 A true Christian can be the only real Optimist, for he alone can feel that happen what may, it must be best since it comes from a Father's love 1898 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 496, I am no optimist whose faith must hang on hard pretence that pain is beautiful.

2. One who is inclined to practical optimism; a person who looks on the bright side of things, one disposed, with or without sufficient reason, to hope for the best or think favourably of circumstances.

1766 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 217, I am a perfect Optimist. I rejoice in a Lottery, when the five thousand Prize passes me by, I immediately conclude that Fortune has palmed the Ten Thousand for me. 1812 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 On the subjects of revenue, commerce, and finance, he was a decided optimist 1833 W. F. HOOK in STEPHENS *Life* iv. 258, I am a bit of an optimist, I always look to the bright side of things 1892 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 23 May 2/r, I have always observed that good physicians are optimists

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Characterized by optimism, optimistic.

1863 DICKEY *Federal St.* I. 283 The objection to this optimistic view is, that it does not take into account the extraordinary social influence of slavery 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 287 We are reminded of the optimism of governance, when the weather was very bad, was still thankful because it was better than none at all. 1886 T. HUGHES in *Academy* 24 Jan. 62 His view is somewhat too optimistic

Optimistic (optimistik), *a.* [f. OPTIMIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to optimism; characterized by optimism; inclined to take a favourable view of circumstances, and to hope for the best.

1848 M. ARNOLD *To a Republican Friend* 5 The barren optimistic sophistries Of comfortable moles 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 26 The optimistic or sentimental hypothesis that wickedness always fares ill in the world 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 6/r The director is ever energetic, optimistic, and full of new plans and ideas.

Optimistical (optimistikál), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 42 The magnificent schemes of optimistical theorists.

Hence **Optimistically** *adv.*

1822 *Athenaeum* 29 Apr. 537/x Political aspirations, which may be described as optimistically Liberal 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Pr. Sarotti's Wife* iii. (1884) 18 'You will come to it [love for wife] afterward', I affirmed, optimistically.

Optimity (optimiti). [ad. late L. *optimitas* (Mart. Capella 6th c), f. *optimus* best: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being the best or very good; excellence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Optimities*, utility, great profit, excellency. 1866 *Cuide Elgin Cathedral* Introd. 8 Originality necessarily implies optimity.

2. The fact of being for the best.

1885 *Faith of the Unlearned* 103 No necessity other than the Creator's can order his creation; it follows that the bugbear Necessity must either become optimity or, within the scope of finite freedom, must disappear.

Optimize (optimaiz), *v.* [f. L. *optimus* best + -IZE, after *optimism*.]

1. *intr.* To act as an optimist; to take favourable views of circumstances.

1844 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) V. 118 Neither are we of those who pretend to optimize upon the present condition of the Church.

2. *trans.* To make the best or most of; to develop to the utmost.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 306/x This is an incomplete view... but it is so far borne out by fact that both parties to the suit accept it, and endeavour to optimize it. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/3 We have the two optimised in the blundering and bad taste of this wretched act

Hence **Optimizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Optimization**, the making the best (of anything).

1857 L. HUNT *Lett. to Browning* in *Athenaeum* (1883) 7 July 17/x Wisdom, you know, is the optimization of knowledge,

the turning it to its best and therefore least sad account 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) I. 266 The optimising side of the question. 1886 W. CORY *Med. Eng. Hist.* 128 The theories fabricated by their optimising defenders.

|| **Optimum** (optiməm), *sb.* (a.) *Biol.* [*optimum* the best, that which is best, neuter of *optimus* best] That degree or amount of heat, light, food, moisture, etc. most favourable for growth, reproduction, or other vital process

1879 *tr. Semper's Anim. Life* 43 This may be briefly designated as the optimum of food 1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 747 An increase of the amount of carbonic acid present in the air, up to a certain limit (optimum), increases the evolution of oxygen 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 210 For the most rapid circulation of protoplasm there must be a definite amount of water—the optimum

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Best or most favourable: = OPTIMAL.

1885 VINES *Lect. Physiol. Plants* 276 The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible, the optimum point, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity. 1896 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 513 Experience alone can tell us the optimum temperature for a given kind of micro-organism

Option (optən). [a. F. *option* (16th c in Littré), also rare OF (12–13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *optōn-em* choosing, choice, f. root *op-* of *optāre* to choose.]

1. The action of choosing; choice. Also *transf.* A thing that is or may be chosen.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Option*, choosing or wish 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* vii. § 2 Plantation... must proceed from the option of the people, else it sounds like an exile. 1650 in SWAYNE *Sarum Chur. chaw Acc.* (1896) 222 Certeyne houses and options lying in the Close of Sarum. a. 1660 HAMMOND (T.), He decrees to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own options. a. 1713 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 73 Since, Lord, thou Man didst free create, That Heav'n might Option be, not Fate 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 346 They seem then to have made their option 1854 TOULMIN *Smith Parish* 118 This Act may, according to option, be put into operation in any parish, or in any defined part of any parish 1885 *Guardian* 544/x Under this influence the State University introduced theological options into its arts course.

2. Power or liberty of choosing, opportunity or freedom of choice. *Local Option*, see LOCAL.

1633 Bp. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1656) 81 Might I have my option, O God, give mee rather a little, with peace and love. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xi. (1715) 295 He gave them their option of two things 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 272 It is, indeed, in man's option, which of these revelations he will admit 1850 Ht. MARINIAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. 1 206 He [Peel] had no option about accepting [office]—his sovereign sent for him, and he must come 1881 HUXLEY *Hume* i. 7 Hume's option lay between a travelling tutorship and a stool in a merchant's office.

3. The right which an archbishop formerly had on consecration of a bishop, of choosing one benefice within the see of the latter, to be in his own patronage for the next presentation. (Abolished by Act of Parliament in 1845.)

1701 in *Cowell's Interpr.* 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 217 He got to be preceptor of Chichester (that being an Option of ye Archbishop's) 1763 BURN *Eclat. Law* I. 172 s.v. *Bishops* 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 381. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 286 The valuable rectory of Almondsford, on the Severn, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol, having just become vacant, but the presentation to it devolving to his Grace, as an option, he has liberally waived his right, on condition that it be annexed to the See in perpetuity.

4. The privilege (acquired on some consideration) of executing or relinquishing, as one may choose, within a specified period a commercial transaction on terms now fixed; esp. that of calling for the delivery, or making delivery, or both, within a specified time, of some particular stock or produce at a specified price and to a specified amount.

The first kind of option is usually termed a *call*, and the second a *put*; the right to either is a *double option*. See also FUTURE *sb.* 6

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 401 The Sum given is called Premium, and the Liberty that the Giver of the Premium has to have the Contract fulfilled or not, is called Option, and the Contracts are made to the Bearer 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 980 The effect of the whole contract... was only to give the insured an option to continue the insurance or not during fifteen days after the expiration of the year. 1828 *Spectator* No. 2761. 695 Millions a year are lost on the Stock Exchange in buying and selling Options alone, just because the keenest of mankind think everything will remain as it was for one more fortnight. 1828 *Truth* 23 Apr. 515 An option or call of stock means this—a person thinks... some particular stock will go up, he therefore buys the right to take it, if he pleases, at a fixed price at the next account, or at some still more distant account.

† 5. A wish or desire. *Obs.*

1604 [see sense 1] a. 1626 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) I. 60 For this adoption is the fulness of our option, we cannot extend our wish... any farther. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 376/2 He adds his holy option, O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness. c. 1730 *Layman's Def. Christ.* 23 (T.), I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetic option, O that men were wise.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.* (from 4), as *option day*, *money, pool, -taker*, etc.

1821 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/r At Paris this was option day, but that fact had no influence upon the Bourse, all options having been previously abandoned. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 2/r 'Option-pools'... imply that a number of persons club together for the purchase of a large option for the put or call

of specific securities. To give away money in the purchase of options is bad policy on the whole, and those who take option money are on the right side of the hedge as a rule. *1899 Westminster Gas* 27 Sept. 9/1 A little option business... is now being done in the shares, & being given for the call of the shares at £10 each for six weeks.

Optional (p pñāl), *a* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That is a matter of choice; depending on choice or preference; that may be done or left undone according to one's will or pleasure.

1792 D STEWART Hum. Mind iv § 2 (1802) 173 In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, optional; whereas, in the latter, it is essentially necessary. *1818 JAS MILL Brit. India* II v viii 625 Even this burthen was optional, not compulsory. *1884 Law Times Rep.* LI 667/1 It was perfectly optional with the defendants whether they treated the cheques as their own or not.

2. Leaving something to choice. **Optional clause**, see *quot.* 1776. **Optional writ**, see *quot.* 1809.

1765 Hist. in Ann. Reg. go No bank can issue notes after the 15th of May 1766, containing optional clauses but such optional notes as are then in the circle may freely pass from hand to hand during any after period. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* III xviii 274 Original writs are either optional or peremptory. *1776 ADAM SMITH W. N.* II ii (1869) I 327 Inserting into their banknotes an optional clause, by which they [Scottish Banks] promised payment to the bearer, either as soon as the note should be presented, or, in the option of the directors, six months after such presentment, together with the legal interest for the said six months. *1809 TOMLINS Law Dict.* s v, The *præcipe* was an optional writ, i.e. it was in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason wherefore he had not done it.

Hence **Optionally adv.**, in an optional way, at choice. *1846 in Worcester.*

Optique, obs. form of OPTIC.

†Optist, obs. rare -t. [f. stem of OPT-IO + -IST + cf. *chemic*, *chemist*, etc.] = OPTICIAN.

1639 HORN & ROBERTSON Gate Lang. Unl. lxxvi. § 769 An Optist seitheth into rates (sun-beams) that are for sight, and any thing set before the eye, that may be seen, and accordingly he frameth spectacles and perspective glasses.

Optive (p pliv), *a*. [ad. L. *optivus*, f. stem *opti-* of *optare* to choose.] Pertaining to or characterized by option, constituted by choosing, elective. In *Rom. Law* see quotations.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. *Optive*, see *Adoptive*. *1876 MEARS Rom. Law* 128 The wife might have the right of choosing the tutor herself and hence this kind of tutor was called *Tutor optivus*. *1880 MURHEAD Gains* i § 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called *tutores dativi*, those selected in virtue of a power of option, *tutores optivi*.

Opto-, from Gr. *ὀπτός* 'seen, visible' and related words in *ὀπτ-*, used to form modern derivatives and compounds with the notion of 'sight, vision', or 'optic'. See the following words.

Optogram (p ptōgrām), [f. OPTO- + -GRAM.] Kuhn's term for the image formed on the retina by the action of light, which may be rendered permanent by chemical means. So **Optography** (p ptōgrāfi), 'the fixation of a visual image on the retina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 FOSTER Phys. III. li. 416 In this way Kuhn succeeded in obtaining promising 'optograms'. *1890 C. LLOYD MORGAN Anim. Life & Intell.* 276 If a rabbit is killed at the moment when the image, say, of a window, is formed on the retina, and the membrane at once plunged in a solution of alum, the image may be fixed, and an 'optogram' of the window may be seen on the retina.

Optometer (p ptōmētēr), [f. OPTO- + -METER.] A name of instruments of various kinds, for measuring or testing vision, in respect of range, acuteness, perception of form or colour, etc.; esp. one for measuring the refractive power of the eye and thus testing long- or short-sightedness.

1738 W. PORTERFIELD in Med. Ess. & Observ. (ed. 2) IV 185 The instrument formerly mentioned, which I have called an Optometer. *1801 Young in Trans. R. Soc.* 34 *1801 HORN in Phil. Trans.* XCII 5 Dr Young constructed an optometer, upon the principle of that of Dr. Porterfield. *1879 Handb. Univ. Oxford* 59 In this apartment are being collected instruments of Diagnosis, Ophthalmoscopes, Optometers [etc.]. *1886 Leeds Merc.* 15 Feb. 5/6 The spectroscopic optometer is available for the study of flames in the Bessemer converter.

So **Optometry**, the measurement of the visual powers; the use and application of the optometer. *1891 in Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opto-striate (p ptōstroiēt), *a*. *Anat.* [f. OPTO- + STRIATE.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the optic thalamus and corpus striatum together. *1891 Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Opto-striate body*, the conjoined Optic thalamus and Corpus striatum. *1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 305 On several occasions I have found obliterated endarteritis of the opto-striate branches.

Optotype (p ptōtōip), [f. OPTO- + TYPE.] A type or letter of definite size used for testing acuteness of vision, a test-type. *1891 in Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opugn, obs. form of OFFUGN.

Opulence (p pñlēs), [ad. L. *opulentia*, f. *opulens*, -ent-em or *opulent-us*; see OPULENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *opulence* (R. Estienne 1549).] Wealth, riches, affluence.

c. 1510 BARCLAY Merr. Gd. Manners (1570) D 111, No giftes nor treasure of greatest opulence. *1668 WILKINS Real Char.* II viii. 201 Riches, Wealth, Opulence, Pelf, Means, Fortunes,

Estate. *1742 Young Nt. Th.* vi 529 How Few can rescue Opulence from Want! 'Who lives to Fancy, never can be rich. *1776 ADAM SMITH W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I 349 It is this effort, which has maintained the progress of England towards opulence. *c. 1806 C. J. Fox in Emerson Cond. Life Wks.* (Bohn) II. 419 The most meritorious public services have always been performed by persons in a condition of life removed from opulence. *1838 THIRLWALL Greece* xxi. III. 203 Citizens who had more recently risen to opulence.

b. *fig.* Abundance of resources or power. *1791 MACKINTOSH Vindic. Gallica* Wks. 1846 III. 4 Argument, aided by the most pathetic and picturesque description, speaks the opulence and the powers of that mind. *1847 EMERSON Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 297 He has that opulence which furnishes, at every turn, the precise weapon he needs.

c. *transf.* 'Wealth', abundance (e.g. of hair); plumpness of person [from mod. Fr.].

1878 B. TAYLOR Deukalion III vi 129 The loose golden opulence of her hair These clouds untangle. *1896 A. MORRISON Child Jago* 131 Leary, in his heavy opulence of flesh.

†Opulency, obs. [ad. L. *opulentia*, see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1607 SHAKS. Timon v. i. 38 A Discouerie of the infinite Flatteries That follow youth and opulencie. *1691 Sallust* 9 Envy sprung from Opulency. *1753 HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* viii 47 An air of opulency and magnificence.

Opulent (p pñlēt), *a*. Also **†opulent** [ad. L. *opulens*, -ent-em or *opulent-us* rich, wealthy, splendid, f. *op-*, *op-em* power, might, resources, wealth - see -ULENT. Cf. F. *opulent* (14th c. in Litte), *l'opulente*, -ento, Sp., Pg. *opulento*.]

1. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

1601 J. WHEELER Treat. Comm. 72 The Hanses should growe opulent, and possess the whole trade of the realme. *c. 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I 394 The potentest monarchies, the proudest republics, the opulentest cities have their growth, declinings, and periods. *c. 1704 T. BROWN Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 i. 10, I shall be strangely unfortunate if I meet not with some opulent widow. *1761 HUME Hist. Eng.* I viii 158 His way of life was splendid and opulent. *1854 Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* i. 1 The arrangements of the house, and the general air of the house-keeping, indicated easy and even opulent circumstances.

b. Yielding great wealth, lucrative.

1664 EVELYN Sylva (1679) 6 The richest and most opulent Wheat-lands. *1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. i. 12 So opulent and brilliant a commerce.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Rich or wealthy in some respect; abounding or profuse in some property: a. in mental wealth; b. in material possessions or qualities; c. in physical development; plump [from Fr.].

1792-1803 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Librarius, Grollier, whose library was opulent in these luxuries. *1851 CARLYLE Sterling* i. xiv (1872) 28 The certain prefigurement of an opulent, genial and sunny mind. *1863 WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 32, I wonder whether she now her braided opulent hair unlace. *1867 J. H. STIRLING in Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 380 The injustice of applying the epithet 'destructive' to such an opulent and affirmative soul. *1896 Westminster Gas* 10 Mar. 2/1 Although a little short for her build, and somewhat opulent for statuary, she is superbly modelled.

3. Of flowers, etc. Having a wealth of blossom, tint, or fragrance, splendid.

1863 B. TAYLOR H. Thurston xiv 181 The hyacinths filling the walk with their opulent breath. *1868 TENNYSON Lucretius* 248 Or better bird or bird or fish, or opulent flower. *1886 WOOLNER Nellie Gray* 5 Our pathway So rich with blossom, and opulent successive honeysuckle scent.

Hence **Opulently adv.**, in an opulent manner or degree; richly, affluently, splendidly. **Opulent-ness**, wealthiness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1611 CORNE, Richement, richly, wealthy, opulently. *1797 BAILEY vol. II, Opulently* (Hence in Johnson, etc.) *1871 A. AUSTIN Golden Age*, We turned away, and opulently cold, Put back our swords of steel in sheaths of gold!

†Opulus (p pñlūs), *Bot.* [L. *opulus*, a kind of maple; taken in Bot. as a generic or specific name.] The Guellder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1706 PHILLIPS, Opulus, a kind of Shrub, which some call Witch-hazel. *1751 J. BARTHAM Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* 27 A hill covered with spruce, oak spruce, lawrel, opulus, yew.

Opunion, -yon(e, -joun, obs. Sc. ff. OPINION. **†Opuntia** (p pññiā), [L. *Opuntia* (sc. *herba*), a plant growing, according to Pliny, about the Locrian city Opus (acc. *Opunt-em*) in Greece; taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name.] A large genus of cactaceous plants; also, the fruit of a plant of this genus; the Prickly Pear or Indian Fig.

Opuntia vulgaris, the Common Prickly Pear or Barbary Fig, a native of America, is now naturalized on both shores of the Mediterranean, in the Canary Islands, etc.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 99 About the city Opus there is an herb called Opuntia, which men delight to eat this admirable gift the leafe hath. That if it be laid in the ground, it will take root. *1765 in W. Stork Acc. East Florida* (1766) 79 The third sort of soil produces the cabbage-tree, the plum-tree, and opuntia. *1785 MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxi (1794) 287 Opuntias are composed of flat joints connected together. *1878 HOOKER & BALL Fl. Newc.* 277 Enclosed within massive hedges of Opuntia.

Hence **Opuntiaid a.**, resembling the Prickly Pears.

1857 BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot. 408 Remarkable for the opuntoid construction of the subfastigate branches.

†Opus (p pñs, pñps), [L. *opus* work, pl. *opera*.]

1. A work, a composition; esp. a musical composition or set of compositions as numbered among

the works of a composer in order of publication.

Abbreviated *Op.* Also attrib., as *opus number*. *1809 SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II 162, I shall do it volume by volume in my great 'Opus'. *1825 Ibid.* 404, I have found out another opus for you when you have completed the 'West Indies'. *1880 CORNELL Dict. Mus.* II. 135 No opus-number is given on the English copy. *Ibid.* 532/2 No rule is observed as regards the size of an opus for instance, Beethoven's op. 1 consists of three pianoforte trios, while Schubert's op. 1 is only the song 'Erlkönig'.

2. The Latin expression *opus magnum* or *magnum opus* 'great work', is frequent in Eng. use, esp. in reference to a large or important literary work.

1704 SWIFT T. Tub v. 116 His Account of the *Opus magnum* is extremely poor and deficient. *1791 BOSWELL Lett. to Rev. W. Temple* (1857) 406 My *magnum opus*, the 'Life of Dr. Johnson', is to be published on Monday, 26th May. *1843 MILL Logic* v. iii. § 1 To determine what these propositions are, is the *opus magnum* of the more recondite mental philosophy. *1891 Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Dec. 500/2 When an author's *magnum opus* is his only work, we have no right to complain if we sometimes detect tentative efforts in it. *Mod.* 'How goes the *magnum opus*? What letter are you working at now?'

Opuscle (p pñscl), *rare*. [ad. L. *opusculum*] = OPUSCULE.

1658 PHILLIPS, Opuscle, a little work, or labour. *1862 WRAXALL Hugo's 'Mistral'* i. v. 3 The various opuscles published in the last century.

Opuscular (p pñskulār), *a*. [f. L. *opusculum* (see next) + -AR.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a small work.

1802 Edinb. Rev. I 116 (*Mrs. Oppé's Poems*) The verses of *feeling* are certainly among the best in our opuscular poetry.

Opuscle (p pñskul), [a. F. *opuscule* (14th c.), ad. L. *opusculum* - see next and -CULE.] A small work; esp. a literary or musical work of small size.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. *Opuscle*, a little work, a little labor. *c. 1851 in Thackeray Christmas Bks.* (1872) 127 To put forth certain opuscles, denominated 'Christmas Books'. *1876 MORLEY Crit. Misc.* (1888) III 361 In this opuscle he points out that Modern Science is passing through a great crisis. *1885 Bookseller* July 649/1 His customers refused to pay a shilling for a tiny opuscle which should have been sold for sixpence.

Opusculum (p pñskulūm), *Pl. -ula*. [L, dim. of *opus* work.] = prec.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes 33 Many more eminent *Opuscula* of that nature. *1697 EVELYN Memoirs* (1857) III. 90 Dr. Andrews, Grotius, Dr. Hammond, in a particular opusculum have all treated on this subject. *1782 V. Knox Ess.* cvi (1819) II 249 Pretty and pleasing opuscula. *1886 Athenæum* 14 Aug. 208/2 Hitherto undescribed opuscula, both in prose and verse, printed before 1539.

Oppe, variant of OPPE Obs., opium.

Oquassá, [Amer. Ind.] A local name of a small trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), called also *blue-back trout*, inhabiting lakes in Maine.

1890 in WEBSTER

Oque, oquesa, oqui, obs. ff. OKA, OKE.

Or (pñ), *sb.* *Her.* [a. F. *or*; = L. *aureum* gold.]

The tincture gold or yellow in armorial bearings. *1561 LEIGH Armorie* (1597) i. b, I will begin with the most precious mettall Golde. Or. *1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 973 Azure they bear three Eaglets Argentine, A Cheuron Ermin grailed Or between. *1646 G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 44 And tell you how they beare Gules, or, vert, azure, heathen words for Red, Yellow, green, blue. *1766 PONY Heraldry* (1787) 20 Or, which signifies gold, and in colour yellow, is expressed by points, pricks, or dots. The precious Stone to which it is compared is Topaz, and the Planet Sol.

1875 FORTNUM Maothca ix. 79 These arms are paly gules and or, on a fess argent a dog in the act of bounding sable. b. *Or moulu*, or *molu* - see ORMOUL.

Or (pñ, pi, pñ), *adv.* [*prep.*, *conj.*] *arch.* and *dial* Forms: see below, and cf. AIB *adv.* [OE. *ar* *adv.* (late Northumb.) : cf. ON. *ar*, Goth. *air*, OE. *ær*, OTeut. **air* (?) and **airi*: see ERE. In early ME. *ær*, *are*, later *ör*, *ore*, *oore*. But in all the uses exc. A. 1 the sense is that of the comparative, OE. *ær*, Goth. *airis*, OHG. *ær* earlier, sooner, before.

The solitary O. Northumb. instance of *adv. ar* in A. I, with Oimin's *ær*, the *ær*, *are* of Cursor M., and Sc. *are*, AIB, can only be from the ON. positive *adv. ar* 'early'. To the same origin must be assigned, so far as *form* goes, the Early ME. and North. *ær*, midl. *ör*, in A. II (*ær* having assumed an adverbial -e, as in *there*, *where*, etc.) But the sense here is that of the OE. comparative *ær*, ME. *ör*, *ere* as *ær* existed side by side with *ör* in the positive, it may have intruded also into the comparative, in which *ær*, *Ere*, from OE. *ær*, was the only etymological form. In this sense Sc. still has AIB B and C have, beside *ör*, *ere*, the form *or* in midl. (before 1225) In 13-14th c. *or* (*are*) is found in the north, but appears soon to have been displaced by the midl. *ör*, which is still the ordinary northern word. The northern texts of *Cursor M.* have the prepositional and conjunctive *ar* (*are*); but *or* occurs also in the Cott. text, and is frequent in Fairfax. In Sc., Bearder finds the *prep. or* at first only in Barbour (*Ueber den Gebrauch der Präpositionen in der altscott. Poesie*, Halle 1894, p. 43). *Ar* (*are*) occurs also in 13-14th c. southern writings; there it may have originated in an unstressed form of OE. *ær*. The relations between the positive and comparative of this *adv.* present complications in all the cognate langs. In all the WGer. group, also, the comparative has developed prepositional and conjunctive uses, as in English.]

A. *adv.* I. As a positive (1 *ær*, 2-3 *ær*; Sc. 4-6 *are*, 5-*air*: see AIB *adv.*).

†1. Early, at an early hour; = AIB *adv.* 2, ERE A. I. Obs.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosh Matt xx. 1 Qui exit primo mane, glassed seide forder ærist wif ær in merne. c 1200 ORMIN 6242 Beon ar & late o sunnker weorrc. c 1300 Cursor M 19033 (Edin., Cott., Göt.) Dessell baþe late and are. 1300- [see AIR adv. 2].

II. As comparative (3-4 ær, 4 aar, 5-6 Sc. air; 3-4 ör, 4-5 ore, 5 oore, hoore, 3ore).

†2. At an earlier time; earlier, sooner; = ERRA 2. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 10147 Cador & hyse - to þe haueu wel rapen [v. 1 ore] cam Er any Saxon to schipe nam c 1400 Ywaine & Gaw 1061 Bitwene this and the third night, And ar if that it may be might be

†3. At a former time, on a former occasion; formerly, before; = AIR adv. 1, ERRA A. 4. Obs.

c 1205 LAY 28687 þa at þan fehte ar weoren. c 1300 Cursor M. 511 (Cott.) Als i tald ar [F. are, Göt. br.] Ibid. 870 (C. F. G.) Þis said i are [F. erel. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) He sette þe Ingls to be þralle, þat or was so fre. 13. Guy Warru. (A.) 425 M1 sore þat is dedeliche, as y seyð ore. c 1440 CAPRAVE Life St Kath. 111. 410 If she fayr and bryght were hoore [= ore], It is amended an hundred part more As to his sight c 1450 Le Morie Arth. 2202 He thought on thynghs that bene ore. c 1500 Child of Bristowe 34 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 123 Into the chamber he went that tide... And knelid, as he dū ore

†b. Before something else, in the first place. Obs. c 1200 Bestiary 139 Oc þe spewed or al þe uenim þat in his brest is bred Ibid. 208 Oc or sei þu in scrute to þe prest sinnes time [= þine] c 1250 Gen & Ex. 88 Fro þat time we tellen ay, Or þe nist and after þe day c 1300 Cursor M 916 (Cott. F., Göt.) For i most couer mi tinsal are [F. furs] c 1300 Havelok 728 But or he hauede michel shame.

B. prep. (3-5 ar, 4 are), 3- or).

1. Before (in time); = ERRA B 1.

c 1250 Gen & Ex. 645 So þe flod flet de dunes on; fowerti 3er or domes-dal. c 1300 Cursor M 11383 (Cott.) A tuell-month ar [Göt. are, Tr. or] þe natute. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xx. 607 It neuer neuzid or his day So weil. c 1425 Cursor M. 9830 (Tr.) Neuer ar þis. 1467-8 Rolls of Parlt. V 622/2 Which had been doon or that tyme. 1509 BARCLAY Shyk of Fols (1570) 167 To dye or their day. 1564 GRINDAL Pun. Sermon. 3 Oct. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 16 So should we have had the Turk, or this day, to have come to our own doors. 1632 LITTONG Trav. iv. 141 He came... in the morning ouer to Constantinople; and long or midday turnd Turke. Mod. Sc. Ye'll be ouer the hill lang or nicht.

b. In the following there appears to be confusion with the conjunctive or ere (C. 1 e), for or ere, or ever, but used simply as = ere, before.

1650 MILTON Ode Christ's Nativity 86 The Shepherds on the Lawn, Or ere the point of dawn, Sate simply chatting in a rustic row. 1811 WORDSW. Ep to Sir G. H. Beaumont 95 And long or ere the uprising of the Sun O'er dew-damp'd dust our journey was begun.

2. Before an adv. of time taken subst., as long, now, etc., forming an advb. phrase. cf. erelong, erenow, etc.; = ERRA B 2.

c 1250 Cursor M. 17785 (Laud) Ye wold nevir yt leue or now c 1260 Towneley Myst. vi. 4 I cam nevir or now where I am 1559-60 MS Cott. Cal. B. ix. The mater had bene lang or now compounded. 1786 BURKS Earnest Cry & Prayer xv. I'll wad my new plough-pettle, Ye'll see' or lang. Mod. Sc. He'd been there oft or than, Ise warran'. I've seen him lang or now.

C. conj. (or conjunctive adv). (3-4 ar, 4 are), 3- or)

1. Of time: Before (= I. proutquam, F. avant que). †a. in a conjunctive phrase. (a) or than, (b) or that: see ERRA C. 1 a. Obs.

(a) c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2435 Or þan he wiste off werlde faren, He [Jacob] bade hise kinde to him charen. 1382 WYCLIF Gen. xxvii. to Wan .he etith, he blisse to thee or than [Vulg. proutquam, 1388 before that] he die 1465 Paston Lett. II. 129 They were delieryd out of pryson or than the messenger come ageyn. 1506 GUYLFOURDE Pilgr. (Camden) 39 Or than we rose from the borde the warden rose.

(b) c 1300 Cursor M. 2870 Are þat [Göt. ar þan, F. or þat, Tr. ar þat] hit be sunken don Ibid. 4976 Ar þat [F. or], c 1386 CHAUCER Knt's T. 2212 (Harl. MS.) Or [v. r. er] þat we departe fro þis place. 1344 BOORDE Dyetary vii. (1870) 242 He must proude for necessarye thynges or that he begyn household. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Consecr Bishops, Our sauoure Christe continued the whole night in praier, or euer that [1662 before] he did chouse and sende furth his xii Apostles. 1711 St. German's Doctor & Stud. 102, I would here. ask thee another question, or that I make answer to thine.

b. Or alone, in same sense.

c 1200 Bestiary 91 Or he bicumeð cristen Ibid 94 Or he i biðenken can, hise egen weren murke. 13. Cursor M. 710 (Cott.) Ar [F. or] Adam had forden þe grith. Ibid. 5578 (Cott.) Born or he þis werld wrought [F. or þis werlde was wrought]. c 1330 Owain Miles 32 Now turn oþyn or to late, Ar we the put in at helle gate. c 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 1051 Yhit wit I mare say, Ar i pas fra þis mater away. c 1489 CAXTON Sommes of Agnyon l. 42 Lete us ryde hastily towards Troy or it be take. 1535 COVERDALE Prov. i. 20 Wherin men fall or they be aware. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 108 Wil you drink or you go, or wil you go or you drinke? 1566 Herwood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 169 Leage it or it leage you 1665 HOWARD & DRYDEN Ind. Queen v. 1, We must go meet them or it be too late. 1715 RAMSAY Gent Sheph. v. ii. Ye intend to... take your leave of Patrick or he gang. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Pas. II. 111 Yet or fell the night He rose. 1886 STEVENSON Kidnapped xviii. 173 Ye shall taigle many a weary foot, or we get clear.

†c. With redundant or, or equivalent adv.; = ERRA C. 1 c. Obs.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1506 De firme sune .. sulde auen þe bliscing Or or þe fader dede his ending. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 650 3yf þou trowst þat he was noghte Before or he worde was wrought. c 1330 - Chron. (1810) 74 Or Roberd wist, or þouht on sulik a dede, Ore was his hous

on fire, þer Sir Robert lay ? a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 864 Hir 3en greye .. That laugheð ay in hir semblaunt, First or the mouth, by couenaunt. c 1400 MANDEV. (1839) viii. 83 Before or þe resceyue hem, þei knelen down. 1485 CAXTON Paris & V. 30 To fore or he wente to hys bedde

d. with the addition of ever, e'er. cf. ERRA C. 1 d. Ever adds emphasis or ever = before ever, before even, before. at all, or in any way; see EVER 8 c. But, in many early instances, or ever does not perceptibly differ from the simple or, ere, or before, whence perh. the later spelling or ere, see e.

1423 JAS. I King's Q. v. Or ever I stent, my best was more to loken Upon the writings of this nobil man. 1450 Rolls of Parlt. V. 202/2 Make the aweners paye, or ever they can gete deliuerance 1526 TINDALE John iv. 49 Syr come awaye or ever that my chylde deye 1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. 101, I was two dayes after or ever I could get in 1606 G. WOODCOCKE Hist. Justine iii. 20 They... put forth to sea, or euer the Lacedaemonians got knowledge of them. 1611 BIBLE Dan vi. 24 And the Lyons .. brake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottome of the den 1752 WESLEY Wks. (1872) X. 223 Thou accursed Spirit! damned or ever thou wert born! 1784 COWPER Task i. 67 Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires Compland'd 1846 KEBLE Lyra Innoc. (1873) 76 Stay thee, sad heart, or e'er thou breathe thy plaint 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI Seek & F. 246 Or ever He ascended up where he was before. Mod. Sc. An' or ever I wust, there i was i' the mids o' them!

e. or ere, for or ere, or ever. see d, and B 1 b. 1568 FULWEL Like Will to Like in Hazl Dodsley III. 349 Thou shalt have somewhat of me, or ere i go 1605 SHAKS. Lear ii. iv. 288 But this heart shall break into a hundred thousand flaws Or ere Ile weepe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulb & Selo To Rdr. Forthwith or ere I could well help it, I fell a Roving 1823 LOCKHART Span. Ball. Calcasyn xiii. For his soul shall dwell with him in hell, or ere you sun go down! 1851 MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind i. 133 That not a letter of the meaning fall Or ere it touch and teach His world's deep heart.

2. Of preference. Sooner than, rather than; = ERRA C. 2.

c 1300 Cursor M. 9815 (Cott.) His hert agh ar at-brest in thinn Ar fra his comandement tun [Göt. Or agh his herte brest o thrinne, Or fra his comandement tunne]. 1377 LAMPL. P. Pl. B. xv. 502 Þe red noble is reuerced or C. xviii. 201 by-fore] þe Rode. c 1490 GOLAGROS & GOW 511 Or they be danit with dreid, erar wil that de. 1514 EARL WORCESTER in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. 1. 244 Never man .. better loved his wife than he did, but or he wold have such a woman about him, he hadde leue without hur. 1567 DRANT Horace, Epistles Ep. xvii. F. j. Or he would were a suite of silk the winter should him kil 1814 SCOTT Wau xlii. He wald scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kenn'd what it was to want. Mod. Sc. I wad sterve or I wad be obligt to the like o' him.

†3. After a comparative or other: = Than. Obs. Northern, and in later use only Sc

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1510 And haueu mete þan, at is mel, More or þe 3ungere twinne del Ibid 2928 Þo3 deden wiches þo men to sen On oðere wise or soþe ben 13. GAW. & GR. Knt 1543 To yow þat .. weldex more slyt Of þat art., or a hundreth of seche As i am 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis v. viii. 88 Felis thow nocht 3it, quod he, Othir strenth or mannis force has delt with the? 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 135 Rather or thow suld ly in paine. 1639-50 Row Hist. Knt's (Wodrow Soc.) 500 The Marques of Huntley obtained more subscriptions in the toun and shyre of Aberdeen and Bamf or any other.

†4. = Lest. Sc. Obs. rare.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 272 That gud man dred or Wallace suld be tane; For Subtown ar full sutalle eunrik man.

†OR, adv. 2. Obs. rare. [a. Fr. or now.] As an introductory particle: = Now.

1413 PRIGR. SOWLE (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1850) 61 Or this ymage signified the kyngne Nabugodonosor. c 1450 M1 or our Maluacion 1165 Or Salomones throne had greces sex, als I saide toforne

OR (ðr, ðr), conj. 2 (adv. 3) Forms: see below. [A phonetically reduced form of the obs. OTHER

conj., which, when dissyllabic, Ormin wrote oþer, when monosyllabic and unstressed, oþer before a vowel, orr before a cons. The e midl. dial. had or c 1250; and c 1300 or was in common use in north midl and northern writers; though the fuller oþer, other continued in use, esp in the south, till late in the 16th c. Or is properly the conjunction, not the associated adv. (see sense 2), which continued to be other, or other, in modern Standard Eng. either (i.e. either . . or); though or . . or also occurs: see sense 3. Forms parallel to or are ar (reduced from oþer), ER (from EITHER); our, treated here, may be reduced from other.]

A. Illustration of the evolution of or out of other, and of some variant forms,

a. 3 oþer, oþpr, orr, or c 1200 ORMIN 6480 Her iss littel oþer noht I biss land. Ibid. 10100 [Pa] þatt sellenn Halg Gast .. Att fulltinnig, oþer att handgang, Oþpr att hadning, forr mede. Ibid. 1058 þatt lac Wass twezen cullfre briddes. Oþpr itt was twezen turtilltes. Ibid. 1082a Hofenn upp and hadedd Till bisscopp orr till undderpreost. Ibid 11843 To don oht orr to spekkenn oht off orr. c 1250 [see B. 2 c] queþer. or. 1250 [see B. 2 a] oþer. or. c 1300 Havelok 977 King or cayer forro be.

b. 4. our, ouer, ouir, 4-5 ore.

13. Cursor M. 19523-25 (Edinb.) Godis uirtu our [other MSS. or] grete prophete, our angel ellis þai him lete, our godis sune ellis þai him helde Ibid 19713 Nichte our [other MSS. or] dai. Ibid. 23425 Wit þi fot to ouircaut a fel, our [other MSS. or] al þis erpe. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints n. (Fawkes) 737 How hard paine, ore how sar His modir tholit. a 1400-50 Alexander 2260 (Ashm. MS.) Of sum threuyng gome Of were ore [Doubt. MSS. or] of wristling.

B. Signification.

1. generally. A particle co-ordinating two (or more) words, phrases, or clauses, between which there is an alternative.

Things so co-ordinated may differ in nature, or quality, or merely in quantity, in which case the one may include the other, as in 'it will cost a pound or thirty shillings', 'two or three minutes', 'a word or two'. The second member may also express a correction or modification of the first, which may be strengthened by expanding or to or even, or rather, or at least.

c 1200 [see above in A. a] c 1300 Havelok 573-4 Leoun or wulf, wulune or here Or oþer best þat wolde him dere Ibid. 612-13 He shal him hangen, or quik flo, Or he shal him al quic graue Ibid. 2101 þan birþe men casten hem in poles, or in a grip, or in þe fen c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 154 If werre or wo had riuen 1382 WYCLIF Matt xviii. 20 Where two or three shulen be gedrid in my name c 1386 CHAUCER Knt's T. 813 Be it of were or pees, or hate or loue 1483 Cath. Angl. 260/2 Or, aut, vel, seu, que 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vi. Prol. 39 Twichand our faith mony clausis he fand, Quiklik bene conforme, or than collaterall a 1548 HALL Chron. Edw. IV. 232 b. No man hath sene a better counterfaytor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 583 And all who since, Baptiz'd or Infidel, Iousted in Aspramont or Montalban. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 45 ¶ 1, I took a Walk a Mile or Two out of Town 1766 GOLDSM. Vic W. 1. The year was spent in moral or rural amusements. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 61/2 Did you send a verbal or a written message? 1816 J. WILSON City of Glasgow i. 1. 439 He heeded not Me or my sorrow. 1818 CAUSER Digest (ed. a) III 485 The possession of the others or other of them 1835 CHANDLER'S Informant. II 282/1 It is generally flat or but slightly undulating. 1861 M. PATRISON Ess. (1889) I. 45 A vine or two Mod. You may walk ten or even twelve miles without finding one

b. When singular subjects (sb. or pron.) are co-ordinated by or, strict logic and the rules of modern grammarians require the vb. and following pronouns to be singular; but at all times there has been a tendency to use the plural with two or more singular subjects when their mutual exclusion is not emphasized.

When the subjects differ in number or person, the rule is that the vb. and pronouns should agree with the last or nearest, e.g. 'I or thou art to blame', 'I, or thou, or he is the author of it' (Lindley Murray); but such constructions are apt to seem stiff and pedantic, and are consequently avoided. The question of gender causes further complication—esp the want of a 3rd pers. pron. of common gender. To say either 'if he or she has his friends with him' or 'if he or she has her friends with her' may be misleading, while 'if he or she has his or her friends with him or her' is clumsy and pedantic, which is avoided by saying 'have their friends with them'; so 'Your brother or sister will lend their aid'. These difficulties appear to have been felt at all times, and have been sometimes avoided by making the verb immediately precede or follow the first subject, and agree with it.

13 K. Allis. 75 Whan kyng, other eorl, cam on him to weorre 1601 B. JONSON Poetaster ii. 1, As soon as ever your maid or your man brings you matter. 1621 HAKEWILL David's Vow 328 A great towne or a great Personages house, if they bee good, do much good to the Countrey. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones xiii. vi. Among whose vices ill-nature or hardness of heart were not numbered 1813 SCOTT Robbery II. xlvii, Wilfrid, or Bertram raves, or you! a 1828 SHELLEY Ess. etc. II. 249 note, Tacitus, or Livius, or Herodotus, are equally undelighful and uninteresting in translation. 1823 SYD. SMITH Mem. (1855) II. 234 Friendship, or propriety, or principle are sacrificed. 1849 RUSKIN Sev. Lambs 126 If I intoret or Giogione are at hand 1855 FITZJ. STEPHEN in Camb. Ess. 276 Scott or Sir E. Lytton have generally some funny man. 1867 M. ARNOLD Callic Lit. 162 Novalis or Ruckert, for instance, have their eye fixed on nature. 1873 J. L. STEPHEN Ess. Free Speech. 127 The Pope, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Mr Spurgeon, are much more satisfactory guides than the prophets of the revolution. 1874 - Hours in Library Ser. i. 273 Mr Darwin or Barnum would claim him as their own. 1875 GLADSTONE Glean. VI. 179 Why should we expect of the Bishop, or of the Judge, that they should be adepts in historical research? 1879 GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such 339 The corpus vile on which rage or wantonness vented themselves with impunity.

2. The alternative expressed by or is emphasized by prefixing to the first member, or adding after the last, the associated adverb EITHER, formerly OTHER or OUTER (the latter still in dialect use): e.g. 'you may have either an apple or a pear', 'I could eat an apple or a pear either'.

The primary function of either, etc., is to emphasize the perfect indifference of the two (or more) things or courses, e.g. 'you may take either the medal or its value' = the medal and its value are equally at your option, you may take either; but a secondary function is to emphasize the mutual exclusiveness, = either of the two, but not both. For full illustration, see EITHER, OTHER, OUTER; the following are early examples of the various forms

1 a 1300 Cursor M. 5855 (Cott.) Pat I suld oþer [Göt. ethir] here his saand, Or lat þe folk vite o mī land. Ibid. 9838 (Cott.) Pat wanted oþer [Göt. eyder, Fawf. ethir, Trm. ouþer] fote or hand. c 1300 Havelok 94-5 Oþer he refte him hors or wede, Or made him sone handes sprede. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV. Prol. 5 Eythir [Tanner ethir] .. in heuene or in helle.

†b. Or occurs also after neither, where the normal conjunction is nor. See these words.

1523 LD. BERNERS Pross. I. xxvii. 37 We fynd nataunciently, that .. Scotlande shulde. be subgieit to the realme of Ingland, nother by homage, or any other wayes. 1597 BEARD Theatre God's Judgem. (1612) 129 There is neither scepter, crowne, stay, or strength of man that is able to hinder and turne aside the hand of the Almightie. a 1648 LD. HERBERT Hen VIII (1683) 221 From which they saw neither profit or honour likely

to ensue. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 516 An horse that had neither good eyes or feet. 1733 *Steele's Guard*, No. 5 P. 4 Neither strict piety, diligence in domestic affairs, or any other avocation, have preserved her against love. 1757 *Burke's Abridg. Eng. Hist.* viii. (1814) 4 Neither on the one side or on the other. 1812 *Southey's Osmund* I. 310 Morality can neither be produced or preserved in a people, without true religion. 1822 *Holbrooke's Life of Taylor* p. cxxxvi. 1864 *Ruskin's Fors Clavig* xlviii. 267 Neither rabbits at Coniston, road-surveyors at Croydon, or mud in St. Giles's. 1882 *Freeman in Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 267 Neither Reformers in the sixteenth century or Puritans in the seventeenth century strove in any sense for 'religious liberty'.

O Or is used after *whether* see **WHETHER**

Here *or*, took the place of the earlier disjunctive particle, OE. *þe* (OS. *the*, OFris. *tha*, Goth. *þau*). The following examples show the introduction of *or*—

[c. 1205] *LAV.* 9464-5 Heo axeden whether he wolde grif þe he wolde unfrið [c. 1275] *offr* þæt 3am wip] c. 1200 *ORMIN* 528 *Wheþþr* 1 þe firste loth *Offr* 1 þæt comm þærasterr. c. 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2373 Loke nu hweðer þe beo leuere don þæt ich leare oðer þæt ike dei denen. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3272 Egipcienes woren in twined wen, queðer he sulden folgen or fleen. 13. *Cursor M.* 22167 (Edinb.) Queþr þate he be crist our lother MSS. or] nai. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxvii. 21 Whether [1388 where] thou be my sone Esau, or noon. c. 1440 *Igonydon* 1844 Whether will ye come or nay?

3 Or... or is sometimes used in the sense of *either... or* this is now poetic

Formerly, sometimes a literalism of translation (cf. *L. aut... aut*, F. *ou ou*), but perh. sometimes an actual phonetic reduction of *other... other* or cf. *wher... or* for *whether... or*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 494 Pan fell þai depe, or lesse or mare. — *Ibid.* 10490 Allas! allas! þat i or born or geten was! c. 1325 *Poem imes Eduw. II* (Percy Soc.) iv. Or he shal sing si *deder*, or all gaineth him nouth. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 124 3if he heere treuthe or o tyme or oþer. 1390 *Gower Conf. L.* 182 And alle tho that hadden be Or in mappert or in prive. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 7 Or thou art a god or a man or nought. 1576 *Gascogne Steele G.* (Arb.) 69 He would never take or bribe or rich reward. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* I. 1. 137 Loth to leave vsought Or that, or any place. 1615 *Day's Festivals* xii. 325 You are not all of you, or Husbands, or Parents, or Masters; or Wives, or Children, or Servants; or Virgins, or Widows. 1725-30 *Pope's Iliad* xii. 396 Or let us glory gain, or glory give! 1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.* vi. 11 Without or wave or wind. 1867 *JEAN INGLOW Story of Doom* vii. 266 Learn that to love is the one way to know Or God or man

† b. Or... or occurs with alternative questions, direct or indirect; = *whether... or*. (Or alone = 'whether' is rare, and prob. only repr. *L. an*)

1382 *Wyclif Ezech.* xli. 5 Or not in wretchedness of hym is letted the sunne? [*Vulg.* an non; 1388 Whether the sunne was not letted in the wrathful?]. 1510 *Virgilus* in Thoms. E. E. Rom. 23 He asked the lordes, or they wolde therfore warre. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 29 Or hast thy selfe his slomber broke? Or made preme to the same! 1598 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iii. 11 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head? c. 1600 — *Sonn.* cxiv. Or whether doth my mind Drink up the monarch's plague, this flattery? Or whether shall I say [etc.]? 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. 1. 356 How? a Page? Or dead, or sleeping on him? 1633 *WENSTER Devot's Law Case* ii. iii. Denied Christian burial! I pray, what does that? Or the dead lazy march in the funeral? Or the flattery in the epitaphs? 1734 *Pope's Ess. Man* iv. 245-6 Alike or when, or where, they shone, or shine, Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine.

4. After a primary statement, or appends a secondary alternative, or consequence of setting aside the primary statement = otherwise, else; in any other case; if not.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 44 He said He wild haf treuenge, or brenne alle þat he fond. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 95 Loue me al atones, Or I wol denyen. a. 1440 *Str. Degrew* 156 He preyd hem to do him ryght, At telle hym wherefore. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. V.* ii. 14 38 Then let thy Loue be yonger then thy selfe, Or thy affection cannot hold the bent. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 330 Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n. 1703 *Rowe's Fair Penit.* I. l. 273 Waking I dream, or I beheld Lothario. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* I. 95, I judge amiss, or he who rules the Argives will be incensed. 1820 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xxvi. But darest not look behind or all the charm is fled. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 84 Leave off, sir, or I will cane you again. 1860 *Asp. THOMSON Laws* Th. Intro. 2 [This was an experimental discovery, or why did the discoverer sacrifice a hecatomb? *Mod.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman!]

5 Or else (also formerly as one word *orals*, *or(r)ellis*). = or if not, or otherwise; = sense 4. see **ELSE** 4 b. † Formerly also = senses 1, 2.

a. 1300 — [see **ELSE** 4 b.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 And take the there congie and licence orellis they departe the bethout licence. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Ducies* 21 To dye in their propre lande orellis ferre from thens. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Iverburge* I. 956 14 now orels shalbe. 1593 *FITZHERBES Serm.* xxv (1530) 48 Orelys to tye a rope faste. 1598 *TINDALE Matt.* xvi. 27 Whatt shall hit profitt a man yf he shulde wyne all the whoole warld so he loose his owne soule? Or els whatt shall a man geve to redeme his soule agayne with all? a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Eduw IV* 233 Iff either y^e Constable had bene faithfull to..., or els had kept his promes. 1577 *WHETSTONE Life Gascogne* xl. In wo orels in endles blis.

6. Or connects two words denoting the same thing = otherwise called, that is (= *L. vel, sive*).

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 480 An huffed prest Patt ta [= þa] bi name nemmedd was Abyupþ offþr Abyas. 1382-1420 *Wyclif Gen.* iiii. 19 In the swoot of thi chere, or face, thou shalt ete þi brede. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes*, Asplenium or asplenium named in greke asplenon, or Scolopendron. *Ibid.*, Helxine or pardition is called in englische Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal. *Ibid.* s. v. *Rumex*, With a sharper toppe or ende of the leafe. 1598 *LVTZ Dodons* ii. xcvi. 276 The tame or garden Nigella is agayne parted into two sortes. *Ibid.* 277 Small knops or heads. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents*

(1658) 777 Of the Tame or House Spider. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* iv. 8 These Vascular Threds or Fibres. 1822 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 79 § 17 From the centre of the track of the right or off wheel to the centre of the track of the left or near wheel. 1859 *Chambers's Informant* II. 297/1 Australia or New Holland. Papua or New Guinea. Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania. *Mod.* Using a common or garden spade.

Or, var. *hor*, HER Obs. *poss. pron.*, 'their'.

Or, obs form of ORE, *d'er* (OVER), YOUR.

Or-, *pref.*, frequent in OE., retained in a few words in ME., now obs. exc. in ORDEAL, and perh. ORT-S, where it is no longer recognized as a significant element. OE. *or-* was the stressed form (used in nominal compounds), corresp. to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, ON. *ör-*, *or-*, OHG. *ur-*, OS. *ur-*, *or-*, MDu. *or-*, *oor-*, Du. *oor-*, orig. an adv. and prep. meaning 'out'. The unstressed form (in verbal compounds) was in OHG. *ur-*, *ar-*, *ir-*, MHG. *MLG*, MDu., Ger., Du. *er-*, OS. *OE. a-*. Thus OE. *ordal*, OS. *urðel*, MDu. *ordeel*, MLG. *ordel*, OHG. *urteil*, Ger. *urteil* decision, judgement; OE. *adēlan*, OS. *aðþan*, OHG. *arteilen*, Ger. *erteilen* to decide, allot, share. The primary sense was 'out', as in Goth. and OHG. *úrrunn* 'outrunning, exit, exodus', ON. *úrfor* out-going, departure; thence various derived senses, of which OE. had 'out, completely, to an end', as in *orþanc* 'thinking out, contrivance, skill, intelligence'; 'out and out', 'extreme', in *origella* 'extreme old age'; 'outwardly, manifestly', in *orcnēwe* 'recognizable', *orgate* 'clearly perceptible, manifest'; and esp. 'without, void of, bereft of', as in the adjs. *ormēte* 'measureless, immense', *ormōd* 'bereft of courage, despairing', *orðwile* 'lifeless', *orwēne* 'without hope, desperate', *ortrowe* 'without trust, faithless', *orworg* 'without anxiety, secure'. (Cf. *L. adjs.* in *ex-*, as *exanimus*, *exors*, *exosis*, *exsanguis*.) In this last sense the prefix survived in early ME.: see ORMETE, ORMOD, ORRATH, ORTROW.

-OR, a termination of words, and form of various suffixes, of Latin origin.

Latin long *o* in early OF was represented by a close sound between (ø) and (ə), written variously *o* and *u*, as in *L. honore*, OF. *onor*, *onour*. In AngloFr. the sound sank into (ə) and came c. 1300 to be written *ou* (*onour*). In continental Fr., on the other hand, the sound passed at length into *eu* = *è* (*onour*, *honneur*). The earliest adopted words in ME. had *o* or *u* (*onor*, *onour*), but the regular representation after 1300 was that of AngloFr. *ou* (*onour*, *honour*). In many instances this is still retained; but, at the Renaissance, many of the *-our* words, which in other respects were like their *L.* originals, were conformed to the *L. in -or*; and nearly all words taken then or later directly from *L.* were spelt *-or*, though, even in these words, there was at first a considerable vacillation between *-or* and *-our*. In Great Britain the traditional *-our* is still retained in many of the words in which it was retained in the 16th c., though not a few of these, as *ancestor*, *author*, *error*, *horror*, *prior*, *senator*, *tailor*, are now spelt with *-or*, which spelling is extended in American usage to all the *-our* words.

This termination appears in the following suffixes:

1. *-or* (formerly often *-our*), representing ultimately *L. -or, -ōrem*, in nouns of condition from intr. vbs. in *-ere*, less usually from other vbs., as *error*, *horror*, *liquor*, *pallor*, *stupor*, *tenor*, *terror*, *torpor*, *tremor*, etc. Such of these as existed in ME. were formerly spelt with *-our*, e.g. *error*, *horror*, *licour*, *tenour*. In other words of the same class, as *ardour*, *favour*, *fervour*, *humour*, *labour*, *rigour*, *valour*, *vigour*, as also in some words not directly connected with extant *L.* verbs, as *colour*, *honour*, *odour*, *-our* is generally retained in British usage, but American usage spells these also with *-or*. *ardor*, *favor*, *labor*, *color*, *honor*, etc.

2. *-or* (formerly often *-our*), repr. *L. -or, -ōrem* of agent-nouns, formed on stems identical with the ppl. or 'supine' stems of verbs. Of these there are three varieties.

a. Those repr. *L.* agent-nouns other than those in *-ātor, -ōtor, -itor, -itor*; as *actor*, *assessor*, *author*, *captor*, *censor*, *confessor*, *doctor*, *elector*, *extensor*, *factor*, *flexor*, *inventor*, *lactor*, *oppressor*, *pastor*, *possessor*, *professor*, *rektor*, *sculptor*, *sponsor*, *successor*, *transgressor*, *tutor*, *victor*. These are of different ages, going back to OF. words in *-or, -ur, AF.* in *-our* = *F. -eur*, or *L. in -or*. So far as they existed in ME., they were then spelt *-our*, e.g. *actour*, *assessor*, *author*, *censour*, *confessor*, *detour*, *doctor*, etc.; they are now all conformed to the *L.* spelling in *-or*.

b. Agent-nouns in *L. -ātor, -ōtor, -itor, -itor*, in coming down in living use into OF., were regularly reduced from *-ātor-em*, etc., through *-edor* to *-or*, *-ētor*, AF. *-eur*, which became in ME. *-our*, and in F. *-eur*, and thus fell together with those from simple *-ōr-em* in a. Such are *barrator*, *cessor*, (*:-cessator-em*), *conqueror*, *donor*, *emperor* (*imperator-em*), *governor*, *juror*, *lessor*, *solicitor*, *vendor*, *visitor* (*visitator-em*). To this group also belongs

saviour (AF. *saumveur*—OF. *salvōr*, *salvador*, *L. salvātor-em*), which has preserved the vowel before *-our*. To these may be added agent-nouns formed in Fr. or AF. on the vb. stem, in imitation of those in *-ōr, -eur, -our*, repr. *L. -ātor-em*, etc., as *purveyor*, *surveyor*, *tailor*, *grantor*, *warrior* (AF. *werreyour*, i. *werrier* to war). From want of evidence it is sometimes uncertain whether the agent-noun was already formed in late L. in *-ātor, -itor*, or in Fr. after these suffixes had been reduced to *-or* and *-eur*, AF. *-our*.

c. Agent-nouns in *-ātor, -ōtor, -itor, -itor, -itor*, adopted in later times in Fr. or in Eng. retain *t*, appearing in French as *-ateur, -iteur*, etc., and have now in Eng. the same written form as in L., e.g. *administator*, *agitator*, *creator*, *curator*, *dictator*, *equator*, *gladiator*, *imitator*, *legislator*, *navigator*, *spectator*, *translator*, *vindicatōr*, *orator*, *procurator*, *senator*; *auditor*, *creditor*, *editor*, *famitor*, *monitor*, *servitor*; *executor*. These are of different ages: some from OF. or AF. (in which case they formerly had *-our*, as *creatur*, *creditor*, *dictatur*, *oratur*, *servitour*), some of later formation immediately from L., which have had the *-or* form from the first. The pronunciation varies greatly, the stress being sometimes as in the L. nominative (*creatur*, *creditor*), sometimes on the second syllable before the stressed vowel of the AF. and L. accusative (on which a secondary stress fell originally in ME.), as in *au ditor* (*au ditor* r, *au ditor* rem), *o' ratur* (*o' ratur* r, *o' ratur* rem), *se nator* (*se nator* r, *se nator* rem), *se rator* (*se rator* r, *se rator* rem), *exe cutor* (*exe cutor* r, *exe cutor* rem), sometimes corresponding with that of the Eng. vb., as *administator*, *agitator*, *immitator*, *pro secutor*, or otherwise shifted, as *pro curator*. In some cases two forms exist, as *curator* after L. nom., *curator* after *curator* r, *curator* rem.

d. *-or* is sometimes an alteration of another suffix, as of *L. -ārius*, F. *-er*, AF. *-er*, in *bachelor*, *chancellor*, *heritor*, or of Eng. *-er*:—OE. *-ere*, in *sailor*, *betlor*.

The frequent occurrence of ME. *-our*, mod. *-or*, in legal terms denoting the person acting, as opposed to the person acted upon in *-e*, e.g. *lessor lessee*, *grantor grantee*, *mortgageor mortgagee*, has imparted a kind of technical or professional character to the ending, and explains the differentiation of *sailor*, one who sails professionally, from *sailer*. In ME. there was a tendency to confuse the endings *-er* and *-our* (helped prob. by the OF. declension nom. *-e* — *L. -ātor*, acc. *or*, *ur*, *eur*, *L. -ātor-em*), thus *butcher*, *dicer*, *fletcher*, *faller*, *jester*, *juggler*, *porter*, etc. are found also with the ending *our*. On the other hand, in a large number of words, the original *-our*, or has, since the 15th c., been exchanged for the *-or* of agent-nouns of English derivation, such as *barber*, *broker*, *chanter*, *dwainer*, *labourer*, *pleader*, *preacher*, *robber*, *rimer* or *rhymer*, in all which the earlier *-our*, or, is the etymological form.

3. *-or* (*-our*) sometimes represents F. *-oir*, from various sources, as *manor*, OF. *manoir*, *manere*, *L. manēre*; *murror*, F. *murir*, *L. *mūrītōrium*; so with *-our*, *parlor*, F. *parloir*, *L. *parabolātōrium*.

4. *-or*, repr. ME. and AF. *-our*, F. *-eur*, *L. -or, -ōrem*, a variant of *-ior*, suffix of the comparative degree of adjs., in *major*, *minor*. See **-ior** 2.

ORA (*ōrā*). *Hist.* [OE., app. ad. ON. *pyrr* or its pl. *aurar*: commonly regarded as ad. *L. aure*—*us* golden; but the sense-history is not clear. Cf. **ORE** 4.]

1. A Danish money of account, introduced into England with the Danish invasion.

In the Laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, it is reckoned as equivalent to 2½ shillings, in Domesday book as equal to 20 pence.

c. 920 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* c. 7 (Schmid) *Polie*. twelf orena mid Denum, and xxx scall, mid Englum. c. 930 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 13 Woeron gecgead ðonne teno ðraelas hus, salde ðam tea oðr velf libras, & cwoet to ðam, ceapigas oðr ic cymo. c. 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* iiii. c. 1 (Schmid) *Bete* man þæt æt deaðum menn mid vi half-marce, and æt cwicon mid xii oran. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Ora*, a Saxon Coin of the value of one Shilling and four Pence. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514/2 Dr. Hickeys observes, that the mode of reckoning money by marcs and oras was never known in England until after the settlement of the Danes. 1851 *D. Wilson Preh. Ann.* (1865) I. ii. vi. 445 Upon the altar was placed a ring without any joint of the value of two oras. 1875 *JEVONS Money* viii. 71 The mark, the ora, and the thrimsa were other money of account used by the Anglo-Saxons.

2. A measure of weight: see quot. 1838.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 519 This Cite payd yearly to the King 30 pounds by tale, and twenty in oia (or in ore) that is by weight. 1707 *FLEETWOOD Chron. Prec.* (1745) 25 So that 15 ore make a pound. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514/2 In Domesday-book the ora is used for the ounce, or the twelfth part of the nummular Saxon pound, and the fiftieth of the commercial.

|| **Ora** 2 (*ōrā*). [*L.* = border, brim, coast, shore.]

1. *Entom.* The inflexed or inferior lateral margin of the prothorax.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. 368 *Prothorax*, called by way of eminence the *Thorax*. It includes the *Ora*, *Patagia*, *Umbones*, and *Phragma*.

2. 'The edge or border of an ulcer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

ORA, variant of ORRA *Sc.*, odd.

Orabill, Orace, obs. ff. HORRIBLE, ORRIS.

Orach, orache (*prāf*). Forms: 5-6 *arage*, 5-8 *orage*, 6 *arache*, *oreche*, (*arech*), 6-7 *arache*, 7 *a*, *orache*, 7-8 *a*, *orach*, 6- *orach* (*e*). [In 15th c. *arage*, 16th c. *arache*, a. Anglo-F. *arache* (c. 1265 in *Vocab. Plant.-n.*, W. Wulcker 559), F. *arroche* (Paré 16th c.), Norman-Picard form (Berry *arroses*, Walloon *drase*, Namur *aurause*) = It. *atriplex* = L. *atriplex-em*, in nom. *atriplex*, ad. Gr. ἀρπάχης, -is (ἀρπα-, ἀρπάχης)]

A plant of the genus *Atriplex*, N. O. *Chenopodiaceae*; esp. the *Garden Orach* or Mountain Spinach (*A. hortensis*).

Wild Orach, A. patula (including several sub species), a weed in gardens and cultivated ground in Great Britain. c. 1420 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 5 Take Borage, . . . Bete, Aunce, Longebest, wyth Orach an ope. c. 1440 *Awc. Cookery in Househ.* (1799) 495 Take cole and betes, and arage. . . and sethe hom. c. 1440 *Pronty Part* 373/4 Arage, herb, *atriplex*. 1551 *Turner Herbal* 1. E v b. Arache is of two kyndes the one is garden arache, the other kynde is called in englyshe, wyld arache: and it groweth abroad in the corne felde. 1563 *HYLL Art Gardn.* (1593) 48 The hearbe named Orach or Arage. 1599 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 34 Arache used in pottage, openeth the belly. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xxxix. 251 Rocket and tarragon are not to be refused; no more is arech. 1657 *C. Beck Univ. Character* 1 iv, Orache herb. 1769 *Sir J. ELLIS Penn. Herbal* (1812) 72 There is another kind of arach, called garden arach, it is an annual raised from seed, for the use of the kitchen. 1837 *C. A. WHEELWRIGHT Transl. Aristophanes* I. 321 Full of calamities, that grow like orache. 1865 *DELMAR Kitch. Gard.* (1865) 94 Orache, or Mountain Spinach—*Atriplex hortensis*. Of this handsome plant there are two principal varieties.

b. Comb., as *orach-like* adj.: *orach-moth*, *Hadena atriplicis*, a noctuid moth, the caterpillar of which feeds on the orach.

1722 *J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 423 Its thick Orach-like jagged leaves. 1865 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 417 'The Orach Moth'. The caterpillar . . . feeds on various species of orache, goosefoot, and many other low plants.

Oracle (*prāk'l*), sb. [ME. *ora cle*, a. F. *oracle* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), ad. L. *ōrāculum* (*ōrāculum*), f. *ōrāre* to speak, plead, pray, with suffix *-culo* of material instrument.]

1. Originally.

1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* The instrumentality, agency, or medium, by which a god was supposed to speak or make known his will; the mouth-piece of the deity; the place or seat of such instrumentality, at which divine utterances were believed to be given.

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh. 48 To be tyme þat y cam to be Oracle of þe some þat Esculapides mad for hym, where y fand oon solitary man abstynent ful wys of Philosophie. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 4 And they visted temples and oracles unto the consummation of their dayes. 1574 *HILLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 174 Amongst all the oratories that they had in Asia, the most famous was the Oracle of Delphos; for to that place from all partes of the worlde they did concur. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind. T.* ii. iii. 194 Please your Highness, Posts From those you sent to th' Oracles, are come An houre since. 1699 *MILTON Hymn Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumm. 1699 *DRYDEN St. Evremont's Ess.* 284 He speaks like the Oracles to puzzle the World. 1814 *WORDSW. Laodamia* viii. The Delphic oracle foretold That the first Greek who touched the Trojan strand Should die. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. vi. 205 The Gods. . . had a great variety of agents and vehicles at their disposal, for conveying the secrets of their prescience. Sometimes they attached it to a certain place, the seat of their immediate presence, which is then termed an oracle. 1884 *J. TAIT Mind in Matter* (1892) 255 The great Oracles of antiquity belonged to the Greeks.

b. Hence, allusively, *To work the oracle*, to influence the agency or medium; to obtain an utterance in one's favour, or to procure a favourable issue in a matter, by influence or manoeuvring behind the scenes; also (*slang*), to raise money.

1863 *All Year Round* 10 Oct. 168 He has a double, who . . . worked the oracle for him. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/3 Every reader will be able to form his own judgment of the methods which [certain publishers] adopt to 'work the oracle' in their favour. 1891 *J. NEWMAN Scamper Tricks* xiv 126 With . . . big local loan-mongers to work the oracle and swim with them.

2. A response, decision, or message, given usually by a priest or priestess of a god, and, as was supposed, by his inspiration, at the shrine or seat where the deity was supposed to be thus accessible to inquirers. These responses were for the most part obscure or ambiguous; to which allusion is made in later senses of the word and its derivatives.

1598 *GREENEWEY Tacitus*, Ann. iii. xiii. (1622) 83 The Smyrnanians alleged an oracle of Apollo, by which they were commanded to dedicate a temple to Venus Stratonice. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind. T.* iii. 11, 119 Therefore bring forth (And in Apollo's Name) his Oracle. 1647 *A. ROSS Mysalg Post.* xvi (1675) 388 The seat from whence she [Sibyl] gave her Oracles. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* v. 78 Unskill'd to spell aright The oracles predictive of the woe. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 59 An oracle was procured exactly suited to the purpose of the leaders of the expedition. 1847 *PRESLOTT Fern* (1850) II. 89 The temple of Pachacamac continued to maintain

its ascendancy; and the oracles, delivered from its dark and mysterious shrine, were held in no less repute among the natives. . . than the oracles of Delphi obtained among the Greeks. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* Apr. x, The chanting Pythoness gave oracle, And thus in priestly verse the sentence ran.

II. Transferred to Jewish, Christian, or other religious use.

3. A vehicle or medium of divine communication

a. That part of the Jewish Temple where the divine presence was manifested, the holy of holies, also, the mercy-seat within it.

c. 1440 *Wyclif's Exod.* xxv 18, 19 Thou schalt make on euer eithr side of Goddis answering place [Bodl MS 277 the oracle] twei cherubyns of gold. o cherub be in syde of Goddis answering place [Bodl. the oracle]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 72 b/2 The prestes sette the Arke in the hows of our lord in the oracle of the temple in sancta sanctorum under the wynges of cherubyn. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Exod.* xxxvii. 6 He made also the Propitiatorie, that is, the Oracle, of the purest golde. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxviii. 2 When I lift up my handes toward thy holy Oracle. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 12 Zion Hill and Siloa's Brook that flowd Fast by the Oracle of God. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514 Oracle is in sacred history sometimes used for the mercy-seat, or the cover of the ark of the covenant; and by others it is taken for the sanctuary, or the most holy place, in which the ark was deposited.

b. Applied to the breastplate of the Jewish High Priest, the Urim and Thummim, by which divine messages were believed to be communicated.

1868 *MARRIOTT Vest Chr.* 5 On the breastplate (or 'Oracle') are set twelve stones of unusual size and beauty

c. One who or that which expounds or interprets the will of God; a divine teacher.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 109 In his company Ione the Puzel, whom he used as an oracle and a southaier. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 460 God hath now sent his living Oracle Into the World, to teach his final will. a. 1711 *KEN Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 307, I adore thee, O heavenly Oracle of Love, for contriving this prayer in that admirable method. 1833 *J. H. NEWMAN Ariens* i. iii. (1876) 82 In the history of Balaam a bad man and a heathen is made the oracle of true divine messages. 1863 *E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 129 Bacon had brought man to the feet of nature, as to a Divine oracle.

4. Divine revelation; a declaration or message expressed or delivered by divine inspiration; also, the sacred scriptures (from *Rom.* iii. 2).

c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* i. 11 Why this a dreame, why that a swevene, And noght to euery man lyche even, Why this affantume, why these oracles. 14. . . in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 93 Whos vertue was to Kyng Salomon Full long aforn in dyuine oracle As I fynd schewed by myracle. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 The oracles or sayings of God. 1559 *N. T. (Geneva) Acts* vii. 38 This is that Moses . . . who receaued the lytely oracles to gene vnto vs. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 The forme of Scripture being Gods word. . . Gods oracles. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* x. ii. 133 First had diuine mercy by Oracle removed the Christians to Pella out of the danger. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. 1. 28 Whose Word is Truth, as sacred and reuer'd, As Heav'n's own Oracles from Altars heard. 1746-7 *HEAVER Medit.* (1818) 106 By Him, says the Oracle of inspiration, all things consist. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* I. iv. 213 In the Bible, he [Arnold] found and acknowledged an oracle of God—a positive and supernatural revelation made to man, an immediate inspiration of the Spirit.

5. An injunction or command of the Pope. *Obs.* (Cf. late L. *oraculum* 'an imperial rescript' (Just. Inst.))

1599 *FULKE Confit Sanders* 551 The Frenchmen deposed their King Childericus by the Oracle of Pope Zacharie, which discharged them of their . . . othe of obedience. 1605 *tr. Camden's Hist. Elys* i. (1688) 21 A commandment given vnto voce by the Oracle of the most Holy Lord the Pope, in the virtue of his holy Obedience, and under pain of the greater Excommunication not to depart the City.

III. Figurative senses.

6. Something reputed to give oracular replies or advice

1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* l. v. 47 This Parson being . . . reputed famous in wromance, this Gentlewoman had recourse to his oracle. 1723 *POPE Windsor For.* 382 I see . . . a new Whitehall ascend! There mighty Nations shall inquire their doom, The World's great Oracle in times to come. 1832 *BREWSTER Newton* (1859) II. xxvii. 404 The oracle which he had himself established refused to give its responses.

b. Something regarded as an infallible guide or indicator, esp. when its action is viewed as reconducive or mysterious, as a chronometer, a compass

1706 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. ii. He called it [a watch] his oracle, and said it pointed out the time for every action of his life. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 128 Play, my Lord, what's a Clock by your Oracle? 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 105 And by the oracle of truth below. The wondrous magnet, guides the wayward prow. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 97 This little, whining, least-smelling animal, is, therefore, called among Indians the 'medicine wolf'; and such was one of Buckey's infallible oracles.

7. A person of great wisdom or knowledge, whose opinions or decisions are generally accepted, an authority reputed or affecting to be infallible.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 1. 93, I am sir Oracle. And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark. 1632 *LEIGHOW Trav.* vii. 393 He straight sent for a Jewish Priest, his familiar Oracle. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iii. 1. 26 He [Lord Say] had for many years been the Oracle of those who were call'd Puritans in the worst sense, and steer'd all their counsels and designs. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 526 The Oracles of the Law being call'd together to consult, the demand made of them is Where Christ should be born. 1825 *TENNISON Ode Death Dh. Wellington* iv, O friends, our chief state-

oracle is mute. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* i. vi. 56 It is a fine thing to be an oracle to which an appeal is always made in all discussions.

8. An utterance of deep import or wisdom; an opinion or declaration regarded as authoritative and infallible; undeniable truth.

1569 *J. SANTORD tr. Agrippa's Van Artes* 12 For that cause the Auncientes surnamed Homer his Oracles, of the verses of Homer. 1610 *Histrio-m.* iii. 38 Are not you Lawyers, from whose reverend lippes Th' amazed multitude learne Oracles? 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* ii. 11, *Lady Prigal* [after Stargaze has given an astrological exposition]. Kneel, and give thanks. *Sir Maurice* For what we understand not? *Lady F.* Be incredulous. To me, 'tis oracle. 1701 *W. WOTTON Hist. Rome, Marcius* vi. 102 His Words were received as Oracles. 1842 *ANDY Water Cure* (1843) 175 Such epithets . . . pronounced with a grave face by those whose looks are omens, and whose words are oracles.

9. An oracular reply; a wise or prudent answer.

1638 *Pem. Conf.* (1657) 343 It was the glory of Queen Elizabeth, that wise answer or Oracle she returned to a Pragmatick Petition.

b. A prognostication, such as those in almanacs. 1596 *Bp. W. BARLOW Three Serm.* i. 11 One of their owne late Prophets . . . hath very fille prefixed before his yearly false oracles, I would say Almanacks [etc.].

10. *atrb* and *Comb.*, as *oracle-monger*, *-shop*; *oracle-wise* adv.; also, *oracle-like* adj.

1611 *COTYR, Oraculoux*, Oracle-like, true as the Gospel. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argens* i. xx. 64 Meleander's Thoughts runne upon that, that Oracle-wise was uttered by her. 1663 *GERNIER Counsel* div, Your Apollo's Oracle-like Arcenall. 1673 *CAYE Prim. Chr.* i. 7 The Impossi setting up for an Oracle-monger. 1675 *COTTON Scoffer* 367 174 He sets up Oracle-shops in Greece. 1860 *WATKINSON tr. Herodotus* vii. vi. IV. 6 Onomacritus of Athens, an oracle-monger . . . who set forth the prophecies of Musæus.

Oracle, v. rare. [*f. prec sb*]

1. *trans.* To utter or pronounce as an oracle, to proclaim as by divine inspiration or authority.

1595 *R. SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Confl.* Ded. The Heathen, whose Gods were chiefly canonized by their Poets, and their paynim Diuinitie oracled, in verse. 1600 *W. WATSON Dacorydon* (1602) 356 We finde this difference. . . to be oracled from those diuine lips that knew best how to terme them. 1645 *MILTON Colast* Wks. (1851) 243 A by-blow from the Pulpit more beholding to the authority of that devout place, then to any sound reason which it could oracle.

2. *intr.* To speak as an oracle

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 254 If it Oracle contrary to our Interest, or Humour, we will create an Amphiboly and make it speak our meaning. 1790 *Bystander* 159 He augured — or Oracled, if Mr Bell likes it better — very greatly of the prodigious improvements he would make. 1822 *W. TENNANT Anster* F. vi. xxvii, Nor deem that some dumb beldam . . . Hath oracled deceiv'd me like a fool.

Hence *Oraculing* *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1656 *T. ANDY Candle in Dark* 77 A hollow feigned voyce which those Witches or Deceivers used in their Oraculing Divinations. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 455 No more shalt thou by oraculing abuse The Gentiles.

† **Oracler, Obs.** [*f. ORACLE sb. or v. + -ER*].

The giver of oracular responses; the priest or priestess of an oracle; any one claiming to be a medium of divine or diabolic communications.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* vii. v. (1886) 109 Ye shall see . . . the consenage of these oracles. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* i. vi. 823 Pyrrhus (whom the Delphian Oracler Deluded) 1736 *Dur. Witcher.* 12 It is certain that Oracles, when they pronounced their Oracles, did use to counterfeit strange Kinds of Voyces.

† **Oraculist, Obs.** [*f. ORACLE sb. + -IST*]. One whose utterances are esteemed as oracular.

1603 *HARNET Pop. Impost.* Pref., Your Popes being proclaimed by your own Oraculists to the worlde, one to be an Asse, another a Foxe.

† **Oraculize, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. as prec. + -IZE*]. cf. *ORACULIZE*. *trans.* To pronounce or predict like an oracle. b. *intr.* To speak as an oracle.

1648 *EARL OF WESTMORELAND Oua Sacra* (1870) 57 Then shall Thy Consenage Oraculize thy Fate. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No. 12. 3/4 For as you Oraculize in Verse.

Oracular (*orāk'ulār*), a [*f. L. ōrāculum* ORACLE + -AR (L. had a rare ōrāculārī-us, the Eng. repr. of which would be **oraculary*).]

1. Of or pertaining to an oracle, that is the seat or medium of an oracle, or of direct divine communications

1698 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Oracular*, belonging to, or having the authority of an Oracle. 1742 *YOUNG Ni. Th.* ix. 1044 The breast-plate of the true High-priest, Ardent with gems oracular, that give, In points of highest moment, right response. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. 254 Its guardian Deity, whose orgies were there celebrated; and whose shrine was oracular. 1782 *COWPER Truth* 380 Once the blest residence of truth divine, . . . Where, in his own oracular abode, Dwelt visibly the light creating God. 1853 *FELTON Fann. Lett.* xxxvi (1865) 282 An hour more brought us in sight of Delphi, — one of the richest oracular sites in the world. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Travels, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 The fable that the ship Argo was loquacious and oracular.

2. Of the nature of an oracle, or of an inspired, divinely authoritative, or infallible utterance.

1631 *BRATHWAT Whinnies* 20 The vulgar doe admire him, holding his novels oracular. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 206 He has left some Oracular Records wherein a man may read . . . the State and Condition of the Church. 1702 *S. PARKER tr. Cicero's De Finibus* ii. 137 He had stamp'd it upon your minds for an Oracular Truth, that nothing after Death can have any effect upon us. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 353 Whatever he said or wrote was considered as oracular by his disciples.

b Resembling the ancient oracles in the mystery, ambiguity, or sententiousness of their answers.

1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 240 Such expressions were often used, and I believe these oracular speeches were interpreted, as oracles used to be, according as every man's inclinations led him. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL II. He opened his lips, with an oracular shake of the head. 1845 DISRAELI *Sibyl* v. 'The deuce!' said the Dandy, who did not clearly comprehend the bent of the observation of his much pondering friend, but was touched by its oracular terseness.

c Of mysterious portent; ominous, portentous 1820 BYRON *Mar. Feb.* iv. 11. 182 Where swags the sullen huge oracular bell, which never knells but for a princely death. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* ii. 11. 64 These prodigies are oracular, and show The presence of the unseen Deity.

3 Of a person. That delivers oracular responses; *transf.* that speaks or writes in the character or manner of an oracle

1821 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* ii. v. 352 In his [Dr. Law's] original speculations, he is weak, paradoxical, and oracular 1829 LYTON *Deiweux* i. xi. Morton, you are quite oracular 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xv. 299 The oracular press lays down the law. 1865 GORDON *Plato* II. xxi. xi. Like prophets and oracular ministers.

4 Delivered, uttered, or decreed by an oracle.

1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* lxxx. Understood . . by thee the mystery Of all oracular fates. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 137 Some oracular replies show great political wisdom. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vii. 190 When Oedipus slays his father, he does so in contempt of oracular warnings 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 55 For the note Rings as of death oracular to thy sons.

Hence **Oracularness**, oracularity.

1717 in BAILEY II. 1886 *American XII.* 189 Their oracularness is merely an opinion. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 'He's sure to wear a big beard,' said Amos Gunn, with Metropolitane oracularness

Oracularity (or'akulæriti). [f. prec. + -ITY] The quality or character of being oracular.

a. The quality of being the medium or seat of an oracle, or of making divine communications.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* III. 260 Agreeably to the notion which ascribed oracularity to the sacred grotto 1818 — *Horæ Mosæicæ* I. 130 The mouth relates to the supposed oracularity of the deluvian ship, which was feigned to direct its votaries in an audible voice what course they ought to take. 1842 — *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 36 To invest the Clergy with some dreamy and mysterious oracularity.

b. The quality of being laconic, obscure, and of veiled meaning; with *pl.* an instance of this.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 365 This we conceive to be in the present style of the hieroglyphics, and to establish Coleridge's oracularity beyond all question. 1845 THACKERAY *Picture-Gossip* Wks. 1900 XIII. 458 Stanfield has no mysticism or oracularity about him. 1849 *Por. Whistle* Wks. 1864 III. 383 The quips, quirks, and curt oracularities of the Emersons [etc.]

Oracularly (or'akulæriti), *adv.* [f. ORACULAR + -LY 2.] In an oracular manner.

a. In the solemn, authoritative, or sententious manner of an ancient oracle.

1771 BURKE *Powers Juris in Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 162 A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering oracularly the law. 1788 REND *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 1. 3 He delivers his decisions oracularly 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 380/2 Mr. Justice Stephen, speaking oracularly, declared that there was no law against human cremation 'if effected without nuisance to others'.

b. With the obscurity or ambiguity of the responses of the ancient oracles; enigmatically.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 May. Utterances even more oracularly ambiguous are ascribed to him at Washington.

† **Oraculist**, *Obs.* [f. L. *oracul-um* ORACLE + -IST] A professed communicator of oracles.

1622 GAULE *Magastrom*. 310 It was answered by the divining Oraculists that Augustus had only a hundred days to live. *Ibid.* 363 And thus was it shuffled up betwixt the astrologers and the oraculists.

† **Oraculize**, *v. Obs. rare* [f. L. *oracul-um* ORACLE + -IZE] *trans.* To make an oracle of; to render, or hold as, oracular

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 127 That of Terence is oraculiz'd, *Patres æquum censere nos adolescentulos* [etc.].

Hence † **Oraculizer**, one who constitutes himself an oracle, or plays the oracle

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 But he that sits on high . . in four and twenty hours after proved this great Oraculizer a complete liar.

Oraculous (or'akulæus), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. type **oracul-ūs*, f. *oracul-um* cf. *Obs. F. oraculeus* (Cotgr. and Godef.), and *miraculous*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an oracle (Formerly common; now superseded by ORACULAR)

1. = ORACULAR 1

1610 HEALRY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 596 This [counting the sands] the oraculous device of Delpho's ascribed to himself. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Answer Pamph.* (1677) 130 Reason why Jupiter, when he was most Oraculous, was called Jupiter Ammon. 1660 INGEL *Benito, & Ur. n.* (1682) Pref. Where the Oraculous Tripods stands. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 24 Urin and Thumple, those oraculous gems On Aaron's breast 1776 MICKLETH. tr. *Cæmon's Lustia* 179 When Oraculous Argos sail'd from wondering Greece 1849 tr. *Ct. A Hamilton's Parry T.* 174 [He] soon left the oraculous wood a full league behind him

† 2. = ORACULAR 2 *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly. Obs.* x. 162 That what he spake, was held to be oraculous So true his writings were. 1647 WARD *Smop. Cobler* 59 Is no Bishop no King, such an oraculous Truth? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 10 He expects that his opinion be received as decisive and oraculous.

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† b = ORACULAR 2 b *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 509 As for Equivocations, or Oraculous Speeches, they cannot hold out long. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dr. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) II. 125 To guess what the meaning of this oraculous clause should be.

3. = ORACULAR 3.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quaird* II. ii. Like a conjurer, One of our fine oraculous wizards. 1647 CRAWFORD *Poems* 177 The oraculous doctors' mysticisms, Certain hard words made into pills. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* iv. 519 'The oraculous seer (Proteus) frequents the Pharian coast. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 61 ¶ 4. He grows on a sudden oraculous and infallible. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xii. He asked Mr. Flosky, whom he looked up to as a most oraculous personage, whether any story of any ghost . . was entitled to any degree of belief

† 4. = ORACULAR 4 *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 61 Deluher him in writing the state of the question, who in writing briefly returns his oraculous answer 1624 HEYWOOD *Gemak* ii. 99 Who sung many oraculous cautions to the people of Spaita, yet could they not predict their own disaster 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 197 As the oraculous predictions of the Prophets and expresse promises of God himselfe describe it

b. (With allusion to ORACLE sb. 5.)

1626 DUNNE *Serm.* lxxxviii. 793 One whose books are dedicated to the Pope and so hath had an oraculous refining by an allowance *oraculo vocis vocis*.

Hence **Oraculously** *adv.*, by or in manner of an oracle; as if by an oracle; oracularly; **Oraculousness**, oracularity.

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* i. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 6 My Cosins counsel, which hath ever been oraculously good 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 21 The testimonies of Antiquity and such as passe oraculously amongst us. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* ii. 22 The branching Beech and vocal Oak, Where Jove of Old Oraculously spoke 1755 JOHNSON *Oraculous* — *Oraculousness*, the state of being oracular

† **Oraculum** (or'akulūm). [L. see ORACLE] 1. = ORACLE.

1719 SWIFT *To Sheridan* 12 Dec. But I doubt the oraculum is a poor superaculum. 1899 WATTS-DUNTON *Ayham* (1900) 82/2 'You seem to be the Oraculum of the hay-fields, sir. . . Have you any other Delphic utterance?'

2. = ORATORY 1

1845 PETRIE *Ecol. Archæol. Irel.* ii. iii. 2 352 Such oratories are often designated by the term *oraculum*, a word which was also sometimes applied to oratories in Ireland.

Orad, *adv. rare*. [f. L. *or-*, *or-* mouth + -ad. see DEXTRAD.] Towards the mouth.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Orafie**, *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *orafie*: see GIRAFFIE.] A giraffe.

c 1400 MAUNDREV *xxviii* (1839) 288 There also ben many Bestes, that ben clept Orafies

† **Orage**. [a. F. *orage* (or'āg) — popular L. *aurātū-um*, f. *aura* breeze. see -AGE.]

† 1. A violent or tempestuous wind; a storm. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 b. Whiche knyghtes beyng upon the sea, were sore vexid with great orages and tempestes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 137/2 Sodenly descended fro heuen suche a tempest of rayne and of orage that it couered alle the montaigne. 1611 CORNE, *Orage*, a storme, tempest, oiage a 1734 NORTH *Lines* (1826) I. 183 His gains were much greater by his practice, for that flowed in upon him like an orage — *Exan.* iii. viii § 63 (1740) 622 But there was then enough of the Church and Loyal Party. to stem that Orage of Faction.

2. An organ-stop designed to produce an imitation of the noise of a tempest. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Orage, *obs. form* of ORAOH.

Oragious (or'āgēus), *a. rare*. [a. Anglo-F. *oragous*, f. *oragous* stormy, f. *orage* storm] Stormy, tempestuous. *lit. and fig.*

c 1500 BUREL'S *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) ii. 19 The storme was so outragous, And with rumlings oragius, That I for fear did gruge 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxxi. 303 M. d'Irry, whose early life may have been rather oragious, was yet a gentleman

† **Orague-lla**, *Obs.* A kind of fabric see quot.

1799 J. ROBERTS *Spinsters* 346 Woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk . . quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as satinetts and chiverets, orague-lla's

Oraison, *obs. form* of ORISON.

Oral (ō'rāl), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *or-*, *or-* mouth + -AL. Cf. F. *oral* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Uttered or communicated in spoken words; transacted by word of mouth, spoken, verbal

1628 BP. HALL *Old Reliq.* xv. § 3. 167 As for orall Traditions, what certaintie can they be in them? 1638 PENN. Conf. iv (1657) 43 Opened by himself in orall confession to the principal party wronged c 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 211 How often have they formerly urged us to an Oral or Pen Combat. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 12 Temptations to petulance which occur in orall conferences 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 239 Disputes were easily settled by the steward of the manor on oral evidence of the custom at issue. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 155 To throw discredit even upon the Oral Law would not be without danger.

2. Using speech only, communicating instruction, etc. by word of mouth *rare*

1870 ARBER *Introd. Ascham's Scholien*. 6 The influence of simply Oral Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the taught

b Using ordinary speech or 'lip-language' in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/2, I understand that under the oral system both signs and finger-speaking are prohibited *Ibid.*, if I [a deaf mute] had been sent to an oral school I should have made little or no progress whatever.

3. Of or pertaining to the mouth, as a part of the body.

Oral cavity, (a) the cavity of the mouth, (b) in haustellate insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the haustellum or sucking-mouth protrudes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Oral*, pertaining to the mouth, visage, face, look, favor or voice. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 89 The acute pain which attends the insertion of their oral stings. 1826 *Ibid.* xlviii. (ed. 2) 1V. 379 Their oral organs. are of a Neuropterous type 1888 KOLLESTON & JACKSON *Anom. Life* 503 Salivary glands open into the oral cavity, the most important pair belonging to the labium

4 Done or performed with or by the mouth, as the organ of eating and drinking.

1625 USSHER *Answer Jesuit* 71 This grosse opinion of the orall eating and drinking of Christ in the Sacrament a 1665 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 382 The guiltiness of Christs Body is not by the oral eating 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 Attendance at the Holy Eucharist without oral communion on every occasion.

B as *sb.* Short for *oral sound*, *oral plate*, etc.

1883 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/2 A ring of plates which are the homologues of the five oral plates. These orals are the actual representatives of the basals. 1887 BENSON *Urn. Phonography* 12 The vowels [may be divided] into Five Pharyngals Five Orals. Five Diphthongs. *Ibid.*, 12 The Orals, short or long, in Feel, Fill, Tulle, Full, Fool

† **Orale** (or'ālē), *orālē* *Ecl.* [med. L., = 'veil', neuter of **orāl-ās* adj., f. *or-*, *or-* face, countenance, mouth See Du Cange] A veil, covering the face and breast and falling upon the shoulders, worn by the Pope at certain solemn ceremonies.

1844-49 [see FANON 2.]

Oralism (ō'rālizm). [f. ORAL + -ISM.] The method of instructing deaf-mutes by ordinary speech or 'lip-language', instead of by the manual alphabet

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 90 So far as oralism is concerned.

Oralist (ō'rālīst). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One practised in oral delivery; a correct or model speaker *rare*.

1867 A. M. BELL *Vis. Speech* 109 A comparison of the independent pronunciations of two or three such selected oralists to fix the alphabet for Visible Speech pointing

2 One who uses oral teaching or 'lip-language' for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/2 The oralists say that under the French system signs only are taught 1882 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* July 154 An ardent oralist.

Orality, *rare* -1. [f. ORAL + -ITY] The quality of being oral, or orally communicated.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 108 The Orality of the Rule of Faith.

Orally (ō'rālī), *adv.* [f. ORAL + -LY 2.]

1. By, through, or with the mouth as the organ of eating and drinking.

1608 BP. HALL *Eph.* i. v. 30 The priest did sacrifice, and orally devour it whole. 1625 USSHER *Answer Jesuit* (1631) 48 That which is externally delivered in the Sacrament, and orally received by the Communicant 1893 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 164/4 It is the duty of every Catholic to be present every Lord's Day at the offering of the Eucharist, whether he communicates orally or in the prayers only.

2 By or with the mouth as the organ of speech; by word of mouth; verbally

1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* iii. ix. § 2 The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them orally, but by writing 1786-1805 H. TOOKER *Purley* 32 Without . . Language mankind would have nothing but Interjections with which to communicate, orally, any of their feelings. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xix. III. 109 The votes, according to Spartan usage, were given orally a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 28 An Act. forbidding English subjects to hold any intercourse orally, or by writing, or by message, with the exiled family

Orang (or'æŋ), abbreviated f. ORANG-OUTANG.

1778 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 145, I had an opportunity of seeing seven Orangs 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Cere. Sc.* *Organ Nat.* I. 299 Both chimpanzees and orangs differ from the human subject in the order of the development of the permanent series of teeth *attrib.*, 1882 Dr. WINDT *Equator* 106 Our last attempt at orang shooting.

Orange (p'ændʒ), *sb. 1, a.* Forms: 4-8 orange, (6 orr-, -ndge, -(n)che, 7 oræng); 5- orange, (5 hor-, orange, 6-7 -inge, 7 -yngce, 5 Sc. oreynæ). [ME. *orange*, *orange*, a. OF. *orange* (13th c.), *orange*, = It. *narancia* (Florino), now *narancia* (Venet. *naranza*, Milan *narans*), Sp. *naranja*, Pg. *laranja*, also med Gr. *vepār'iov*. The Sp. and Gr. are ad.

Arabic نارنج *nārānj*, in Pers. نارنگ *nārāng*, *nārāng* cf. late Skr *nāranga*, Hindi *nārāngī*; also Pers *nā*, pomegranate.

The native country of the orange appears to have been the northern frontier of India, where wild oranges are still found, and the name may have originated there. The loss of initial *n* in Fr., Eng., and It. is usually ascribed to its absorption in the indef. article in *une narange*, *una narancia*. Med. L. had also the forms *arancia*, *arantia* (Du Cange), whence *aurantia* by popular association with *aurum* gold, from the colour. So perh. OF. *orange* for *arange*, after *or* gold

A. *sb. 1.* The fruit of a tree (see sense 2), a large globose many-celled berry (HESPERIDIUM) with sub-acid juicy pulp, enclosed in a tough rind externally of a bright reddish yellow (= orange) colour.

The common variety is variously called the *China*, *Coolie*, *Lisbon*, *Portugal*, or *Sweet O.*; the name *China Orange* was

especially common in 17-18th c. Other varieties or species are known as *Blood-red*, *Malta* or *Maltée*, a red-pulped variety; *Yaffa* or *Yaffa*, a lemon-shaped and very sweet kind; *Navel*, a nearly seedless variety from Brazil, etc., having the rudiment of a second fruit imbedded in its apex; *Clove* (in Ogilvie 1882), *Noble*, or *Mandarin* O = MANDARIN; *Tangerine* O. see TANGERINE. The fruit of the *Citrus Bigaradia* is called the *Bitter*, *Horned*, or *Saville* O.; and that of the *C. Bergamia*, *Bergamot* O. or BERGAMOT.

13. E. E. Alth. P. B. 1044 As orange & oper fryt. a 1387 *Simon Barthol* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Citrangulum pomum*, orange. c 1425 *Loc* in Wt. Wülcker 647/40 *Hoc masucum*, orange. c 1440 *Pomus Para* 371/1 Orange, fructe. c 1490 *Pastion Lett* III 364 Halfe a hondryd orrygys. 1497 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* (1877) 1. 330 For bering of the appill oreynzeis fra the schip 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, *Malum medicum*, an oreche c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) S. The sede of Oranche 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* 2. 147 The rinde of the Orrendee is hot, and the meate within it is cold 1598 *Ephurio* Cij, Take the iuce of an Orange, or else Vergice 1698 A BRAND *Emil. Miscany* to China 87 Grapes, Apples, China-Oranges, and other fruits. 1796 *STEDMAN Swinnam* II xxix. 375, I found a crystal phial filled with essential oil of orange extracted from the rind or peel of the oranges c 1830 *Cries of York* 18 Sweet China Oranges. St. Michael's Oranges I vend At one or two a penny. 1841 *Munn & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb) Pref. 48 In the 18th of Edward the first [1290] a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth; out of the cargo of which the Queen bought fifteen citrons and seven oranges (*Poma de orange*) 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292 Oranges were unknown in Europe, or at all events in Italy, in the eleventh century, but were shortly afterwards carried westward by the Moors. *Ibid.*, The Noble or Mandarin Orange is a small flattened and deep orange it is exceedingly rich and sweet. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 179 The rind of the orange yields by distillation a fragrant oil much used in perfumery.

b. Phrase. To squeeze or suck an orange, to extract all the juice from it; fig. to take all that is profitable out of anything

1688 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 4 So soon as the Orange is squeezed, it's thrown upon the ground 1822 G. CANNING in *G. Canning & his Times* 364 For fame, it is a squeezed orange; but for public good there is something to do 1884 *HAWLEY SMART From Post to Finish* I. vii 108 It is rather rough on the boy .to suddenly discover that his father had sucked the orange, and that he has merely inherited the skin 1891 in *Dixon Dict. Idiom Eng. Phr.* By this time Diddan was a sucked orange; his brain was dry

c. Oranges and lemons, a nursery game, in which a ditty beginning with these words is sung, and the players take sides according to their answer to the question 'Which will you have, oranges or lemons?'

1867 E. D. BOURNE *Girls' Games* 48.

2. (More fully ORANGE-TREE, q. v.). An evergreen tree (*Citrus Aurantium*), a native of the East, now largely cultivated in the South of Europe, the Azores, and in most warm, temperate, or sub-tropical regions; it produces fragrant white flowers, and the fruit mentioned in sense 1. (Also applied to allied species or subspecies, as *C. nobilis*, *C. Bigaradia*, *C. Bergamia*. see 1.)

Osakete orange, a hardy shrubby variety used as an ornamental plant and as a stock for dwarfing other varieties (*Cent. Dict.* 1893).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1621) 3 Groves of Oranges 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 377 The Orange and Lemon may be distinguished by pointed leaves from the Shaddock. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292/1 It is said that St. Dominic planted an orange for the convent of St. Sabina in Rome, in the year 1200 1886 G. MERRITT *Bull. Yng. Princess* iv. 1, The soft night-wind went laden to death With smell of the orange in flower.

3. Applied, with qualifying word prefixed, to plants of various families, or their fruit, mostly from some apparent resemblance in flower or fruit to the orange-tree.

Jamaica orange, the fruit of the *Glycosmis citrifolia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Native orange (*Australia*), (a) the orange thorn (see quot 1889); (b) the small native pomegranate, *Capparis micheli*; *Osage* orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, a spreading tree of the Southern United States, of thirty or forty feet in height, sometimes cut to form a hedge; *Quito* orange, the berry of *Solanum Quitoense*, a species of nightshade, in colour, fragrance, and taste resembling an orange; *Sumatra* orange, *Murraya sumatrana* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). Wild orange, (a) of the West Indies, *Drypetes glauca* (*Treas. Bot.*), (b) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Carolina*; (c) an Australian ribaceous timber-tree, *Canthium latifolium*, also called wild lemon (Morris 1898) See also MOCK-ORANGE.

1857 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 160 note, It bleeds an acid milky juice when wounded, and is called by the hunters the Osage orange 1859 *MARCEY Prairie Trav.* 1 26 Wheels made of the bois d'arc, or Osage-orange wood, are the best for the plains, as they shrink but little 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292/1 The plants [of the genus *Citrodolus*] are called the Native Orange and Orange Thorne by the Australian colonists. 1889 J. H. MARCEY *Useful Native Plants* 12 Small Native Pomegranate, 'Native Orange'. The fruit is from one to two inches in diameter, and the pulp, which has an agreeable perfume, is eaten by the natives *Ibid.* 16 'Native Orange', 'Orange Thorn'. The fruit is an orange berry with a leathery skin, about one inch and a half in diameter. It is eaten by the aborigines. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 6 We had three miles of Osage orange hedges.

b. Applied to varieties of apples or pears, resembling the orange in colour; cf. *orange-bergamot*, *muske*, *pear*, *pippen* (see B. a c below).

1731-3 *MULLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Villain of Arjon. It is also called. The Tail Pie, and The Great Orange 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ed. Man has own Gard.* (1803) 673/3 Pears, Summer orange, Winter orange, Swiss

bergamot 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug 2/1 'Cox's orange pippen' and 'Dienheim orange', are certain to repay liberally for careful cultivation

4. = SEE 1. ORANGE, a large orange-coloured holothurian (*Lophothurna fabi* 1121) of globose shape 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Orange*, Sea Orange, in natural history, a name given by Count Marsigli to a very remarkable species of sea plant, it is round and hollow, and in all respects resembles the shape of an orange. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 518/1 The body of the orange, as it is called, is fastened by them [fine filaments] to the rock, or other solid substance

5 (More fully ORANGE-COLOUR.) The reddish-yellow colour of the orange, one of the so-called seven colours of the spectrum, occupying the region between red and yellow. Also, a pigment of this colour; usually, with defining words, as trade names for various shades, often indicating chemical origin, as *cadmium*, *Chinese*, *disphenylamine*, *gold*, *Mars*, *zinc* orange, etc.

a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxiv. 66 O wareit orange I willed me to wear 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV 327 *Pileus* frequently tinged with orange 1832 *TENNISON Mariana in the South* 26 Till all the crimson changed, and past into deep orange o'er the sea 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt* I. 20 Yonder the orange predominates in the showy flowers of the *asclepias*.

6. *Her.* A round tenné (tawny-coloured).

1564 *LEIGH ARMORNE* (1597) 88 The seventh He beareth Argent, vii Oranges. 1610 *GUILLM. Heraldry* IV xix (1660) 352 If they [Roundels] be Tenne then we call them Oranges. 1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1868-82 in *CUSSANS Her.* IV

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a simple attrib. of an orange or oranges, as *orange-bloom*, *grove*, *juice*, *kernel*, *pip*, *plant*, *plantation*, *room*, *shicket*, *tribe*; employed or used in the orange trade, as *orange-box*, *chest*, *gurl*, *man*, *merchant*, *wench*, *wife*, *woman*; flavoured with orange-juice or peel, as *orange-custard*, *pudding*, *wine*; b. objective or obj. genitive, as *orange-grower*, *seller*, *throwing*; c. parasynthetic, as *orange-shaped* adj.

1713 *CRESS WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems* 16 The 'Orange-bloom' that with such sweetness blows 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househbr.* (1778) 256 To make 'Orange Custards' 1787 *SIR J. HAWKINS Life Johnson* 195 One poet feigns, that the town is a sea, the playhouse a ship, and the 'orange-girls powder-monkeys' 1766 J. BARTHAM *Yrnl* 30 Jan in *Stork. Acc. E. Florida* 56 We encamped at a great 'orange-grove' 1707 *Land Gas No.* 4344/4 Thomas Martin, late of London, 'Orange Merchant' 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* I. 349 The 'Orange-Miss', that here Cayoles the Duke 1822 *KEATS Isabella* xvi, Fair 'orange-mounts' Were of more soft ascent than lazarus stairs 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III 885 It is impossible to understand how a cherry-stone or an 'orange-pip' could enter the appendix. 1729 *FENTON in Waller's Wks.* Observ. p. xlv1/2 When this Poem was written, the 'orange-plantations of this island were in good repute. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househbr.* (1778) 171 An 'Orange-Pudding'. Boil the rind of a Seville orange very soft [etc.] 1665 *PERVY Diary* 21 Feb, Mrs Jennings, the other day dressed herself like an 'orange wench' 1711 *STELL Spect.* No. 141 7 A Poet neglects the Boxes, to write to the Orange-Wenches. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* it. 1 78 A cause betwene an 'Orendee wife, and a Foisset-seller. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 256 Casks of 'Orange-wine. 1772 *HEX Ibid.* LXII. 260 He drank a bottle of orange-wine in the course of this day 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in P.* IV. 1, At the Play whisper it to the 'orange-women' 1801 *MAR EDGEMORTH Good French Governess* (1832) 208 Cats and wheelbarrows, and vulgar looking things, fit for orange-women's daughters.

d. Special comb.: orange-aphis, a black aphid (*Stiphonophora citrifolia*) that infests the orange-tree; †orange-apple, an orange; orange-bead, an orange-pip formed into a bead; orange-berry, an immature orange; orange-bird, a bird of Jamaica: see quot.; orange-brandy, brandy flavoured with orange-peel, orange-butter (see quot.); orange-butterfly, a large black and white butterfly, *Papilio cresphontes*, the larva of which feeds on the orange-tree; orange-chip, a slice of orange-peel prepared for eating; orange-dog, the larva of the orange-butterfly; orange-fly, a name of several small flies, whose larvæ burrow in the orange, orange-jelly, a jelly flavoured with orange-juice and orange-peel; (b) a variety of swede turnip, (c) popular name of a fungus, *Tremella mesenterica*; orange-maggot, the larva of the orange-fly, orange-marmalade. see MARMALADE; orange-oil, the essential oil obtained from the rind of the orange; orange-pea, a young unripe fruit of the curaçoa or other orange, used as an issue pea and to flavour liqueurs, orange-quarter, (a) one of the natural divisions of an orange, (b) a fourth part of an orange; orange-scale, any scale-insect which infests the orange-tree; esp. *Aspidiotus aurantii* (*Cent. Dict.*); orange-skin, (a) orange-peel, (b) an orange tint of the skin; (c) orange-skin surface, a name given to the slightly rough glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain, orange-strainer, a utensil for straining the juice of an orange.

1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 35 Yalow as an 'Orange apple. 1862 *BACON Sylva* § 962, I commend also Beads of Harts-Horne, also 'Orange-Beads', also Beads of Lignum Aloes, Macerated first in Rose-water, and Dried. 1886 *Gude Kew Mus. Econ. Bot.* No. 1. 29 The small immature

fruits which drop from the trees, when collected and dried, form the 'Orange berries of pharmacy' 1847 *GOSSE Birds Jamaica* 231 Cashew-bird. About Spanish Town, it is called the 'Orange-bird' from the resemblance of its plump and glowing breast to that beautiful fruit. 1894 *NEWTON Dict. Birds*, *Orange-bird*, a name in Jamaica for *Spindalis* (prop. *Spindasis*) *nigricapitata*, wrongly identified with *Tringilla sena* one of the Tanagers 1700 *CONGRUVE Way of World* IV v. 1 banish all foreign forces, all auxiliaries to the tea-table, as 'orange-brandy [etc.] 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househbr.* (1778) 337 10 Make Orange Brandy. Paie eight oranges very thin, and steep the peels in a quart of brandy forty-eight hours in a close pitcher [etc.] 1706 *Closet of Rarities* (N.), The Dutch way to make 'orange-butter'—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange 1675 *E. WILSON Spadash Dunelm* 80 He must eat some 'Orange Chips' 1730 *ROYAL Remarks* 52 Tea in the Boxes, and Orange-Chips as 6d 1769 [see *CHRIST* 1 a bl.] 1866 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Orange Chips*.—Take the rinds of some large oranges. Cut into quarters, and weigh them. Put the chips on a sieve in the sun 1890 *JULIA F. BALLARD Among Moths & Butterflies* 122 The common name in Florida for this caterpillar is 'the orange dog', from a fancied resemblance of its most curious head to that animal. 1796 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househbr.* (1778) 210 To make 'Orange Jelly' Take half a pound of harshbon shavings, and two quarts of spring water, and the rind of three oranges pared very thin, and the juice of six. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 Some of the following—The late swede, haidy swede, the orange jelly, golden ball turnip, or the grey stone turnip 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I 1003 Oil or Essence of Mandarin has an agreeable odour, different from that of lemon or 'orange-oil', and a not unpleasant taste, like that of orange oil 1857 *MAYNE EXPOS. Lec.* 'Orange Peas', common name for issue peas, made from the *Aurantia Curassavensis*, or Curassao apples or oranges when dried and hardened 1788 *MRS. MARY BAILEY'S Receipts* 98 Take it off the Fire, and put in your 'Orange Quarters' 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 540 *Ephelgrass Aurigo* 'Orange skin. 1888 *Land Gas No.* 2316/4 A set of Castles, and an 'Orange-Strainer, all of Silver. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4154/4 A silver Orange-strainer

B. adj. 1. Of the colour of an orange (see A 5) Orig an attrib. use of the sb, as in *OLIVER* adj., so in quot. 1542, 'orange hue'; but in 1620, 'orange velvet', an adj. For the political or party use of the colour (quads 1723, 1849, 1884), see ORANGE sb. 1 note.

1542 *Two R. Warder* (1815) 104 Item three peeces of courtings for the cheppell of orange hew 1620 *Unlton Invt.* 22 Two low stools of black and orange wrought velvet 1723 *HIGGONS Short View Eng. Hist.* (1736) 350 His daughter Denmark [afterwards, Queen Anne], with her great favourite (lady Churchill), both covered with Orange ribbands, went triumphant to the playhouse 1799 *WORDSW. Inst. Nat. Objects* 46 In the west The orange sky of evening died away. 1831 *BRISTOL Optics* vii 72 We have therefore, by absorption, decomposed orange light into yellow and red 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix (1856) II. 330 The whole High Street [of Oxford, in 1688] was gay with orange ribbands 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 831/1 (*Orangemen*). The orange flowers of the *Lilium bulbiferum* are worn in Ulster on the 1st and 12th July, the anniversaries of the Boyne and Aughrim

2. Combinations. a. With other ads., of colour, expressing modification by orange, as *orange-brown*, *-buff*, *-chestnut*, *-cinnamon*, *-cream*, *-crimson*, *-flesh*, *-gold*, *-rufous*, *-scarlet* ads. (sbs), also in names of pigments, as *orange-chrome*, *-lake*, *-lead*. b. parasynthetic, as *orange-flowered* (having orange flowers), *-headed* (having an orange-coloured head), *-hued*, *-quailed*, *-spiked*, *-spotted*, *-tailed*, *-unwinged*, etc., ads., *orange-fuming*, a, that produces orange-coloured fumes, *orange-legged*, *-thighed* ads., or birds having the shank or thigh orange-coloured, as the Orange-legged Hobby, *Falco vesperinus*, the Orange-thighed Falcon, *Falco fuscescens* (*List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (1896) 398).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 305 'Orange brown Body' 1866 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 153 The bromine floats on the surface as an orange-brown layer. 1882 *Garden* 26 Aug 183/2 Another with a sort of an 'orange-buff tint' 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 460 'Orange chrome', a subchromate of lead, a fine orange-coloured pigment. 1882 *Garden* 24 Jan. 16/2 The flowers ranging in colour from yellow to a bright 'orange-cinnamon' 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 27-8 A wall of an 'orange-cream colour' 1882 *Garden* 26 Dec 534/4 A glowing 'orange-crimson, very bright and effective' 1889 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 208 The colour varies from reddish-brown to pale 'orange-flesh or salmon-colour' 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 89 Along with pure nitric acid, it forms the 'orange-fuming nitric acid' of the shops, often called nitrous acid. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar xxv, Broad and low down, where late the sun had been, A wealth of 'orange-gold was thickly shed. 1881 *RITA My Lady Coquette* iii, Miss Skipton, in her radiant 'orange-hued garments. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 171 The 'orange-lake above-mentioned... was used with great success by a considerable manufacturer. The colour it produces is that of the vinegar-garnet. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III 552 When the temperature is properly regulated, another pigment is obtained, called 'Orange Lead. 1865 *Reader* No. 123, 521/1 The 'orange-quilled porcupine (*Hystrix Malabarica*) 1894 R. D. SHARPE *Fauna Br. Brit.* I. 37 Under surface pale 'orange-rufous, the abdomen white. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* 1 (1863) 239 Tulip, poppy, lily, something orange or scarlet, or 'orange-scarlet' 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. VI* 57 'Orange-spiked Fox-tail' 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Eng.* (1813) III 290 The 'orange-tailed bee. This is one of the largest of the British bees 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug 182 The beautiful grackle, familiar to visitors at the Convent of Marabá as the 'orange-winged blackbird'.

c. In names of orange-coloured varieties of

apples or pears, as *orange-bisgamot*, -*musk*, -*pear*, -*pippin*; also in names of plants, animals, etc. of this colour (more or less), as *orange bat*, the *Phinonycteris aurantia*, inhabiting northern Australia, the male of which has fur of a bright orange (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886), *orange-cowry*, a large handsome cowry (*Cypræa aurantia*), of a deep yellow colour; *orange dove*, a Fijian bird (*Chrysianus victor*), the male of which has bright orange plumage, *orange-fin*, a variety of trout found in the Tweed; *orange-fly*, a fishing-fly (see *quot.*); *orange fungus*, a fungus which attacks roses; *orange-grass*, *Hypericum Savaterra*, having minute deep-yellow flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *orange gum*, an Australian myrtaceous tree, *Angophora lanceolata* (Morris); *orange-leaf*, (a) an evergreen shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida* (Miller *Plant-n.*); (b) a quality of shellac; *orange lightning*: see *quot.*; *orange lily*, *Lilium croceum*; also *L. bulbiferum*, var. *aurantium*; *orange-list*, a kind of wide baize; *orange mine*, mineral, an oxide of lead of similar composition to red lead, but of brighter colour, formed by oxidizing white lead; *orange-mint*, a species of mint; *orange moth*, a geometrid moth (see *quot.*); *orange paste* (*Dyeng*), a paste for producing an orange colour; *orange-quilt*, a bird of Jamaica, *Glossophila ruficollis*; *orange-root*, a North American ranunculaceous plant, the golden-seal; *orange-sallow*, a night-moth, *Xanthia citrargo* (Cassell); *orange-slip clay*, a clay used in Staffordshire, of a grey colour, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which impart an orange colour to the 'slip' or tempered mass; *orange thorn*: see A 3, *quot.* 1880².

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 232/a Fruit-Trees . for a moderate Plantation Pears. *Orange Bergamot [etc.]. 1875 E. L. LAYARD in *Ibis* 435. In the same locality he procured the 'Orange Dove', and found that the female and young male were green. 1834 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I No 2 36. A trout analogous to the *Orange fin of the Tweed. 1789 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 105 The *Orange fly Dubbed with orange coloured wool, the wings off the feather of a blackbird's wing. 1884 *Garden* 25 Feb. 133/1 There is no disease to which the Rose is liable that is so destructive in its effects as the virulent attack of *Orange fungus. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct 683/a Shell-lac is known as 'button', 'orange-leaf', and 'reddish orange-leaf'. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Coprosma lucida*, Ottago Orange-leaf, or Looking-glass bush. 1881 GREENER *Gin* 50x The captain loaded with Dittmar powder in the first and *orange lightning, No 6, in the second barrel. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 38 The *Orange Lily, *L. croceum*, a native of Austria, may be found in almost every cottage plot of flowers. 1880 BRITTON & H. *Plant-n.*, *Orange Lily*, the common name in gardens for *Lilium bulbiferum*. 1830 BOOTH *Anal. Dict.* I 182 a wide Baize, dyed in fancy colours, 14 exported, chiefly to Spain, under the name of *Orangelist. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts s. v. Minium*, The best minium, however, called 'orange mine', is made by the slow calcination of good white lead (carbonate) in iron trays. 1669 EVELYN *Acetaria* 39 The gentler Tops of the *Orange-Mint, enter well into our Composition. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 92 The *Orange Moth (*Agrota prunaria*) The wings of the male generally rich orange. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The *Orange Musk. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort*, *Orch.* July (1729) 210 Pears green Chesil Pears, *Orange Pear [etc.] 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Green Orange Pear. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The female flower of the *orange pippin. 1884 [see A 3b]. 1804 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Quit*, Thus the *Orange-Quit is *Glossophila ruficollis*, one of the *Carabidae*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 605/1 *Hydrastis canadensis* is the only species of a genus of *Ranunculaceae*, found in damp places in woods, in the Northern United States and Canada, where it is called Yellow Puccoon, *Orange root, or Canadian Yellow root. *Ibid* 818/a *Orange-thorn, a colonial name for *Citrobatus*.

Orange (p'endz), sb 2

1. The name of a town on the river Rhone in France, formerly the capital of a small principality of the same name, which passed in 1530 into the possession of the House of Nassau, and so to the ancestors of William III of England, styled princes of Orange-Nassau. On the death of William III, the territory of Orange was acquired by Louis XIV, and added to France; but the title continued to be held by the cousin of William and his descendants, who now constitute the royal line of Holland. In Eng. Hist., 'William of Orange' is an appellation of William III.

The accidental coincidence of this name with that of the fruit and colour (ORANGE sb 1), made the wearing of orange ribbons, scarfs, cockades, orange-lilies, etc., a symbol of attachment to William III, and to the principles of the Revolution settlement of 1689, and led to their use by the Orange lodges and Orangemen.

1558-9 CLOUGH *Descr. Funeral Chas V* in *Burgon Life Gresham* I 254 A nobelman (so far as I could understand it was the Prince of Orange), who standing before the herse, stuck with the hand upon the chest, and said—'He is dead'. 1665 MANLEY *Groitus Low C. Warres* 86 Many of the prime Nobility, that did not heartily love the Prince of Aulange. 1680 *Princ. Copy Let. for Holland*, For his never failing Friend Roger Le Strange, at the Oranges Court, with Care and Speed, hast, hast, post hast. 1848 W. H. KELLY in *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I 325

What are these treaties? Those of 1814? But these assure the possession of Belgium to the house of Orange.

b. *attrib* Of or belonging to the Orange family or dynasty in Holland.

1647 G. WHARTON *Belium Hybernica* 27 But this is Wormwood to an Orange Scarf and Feather. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 98/a William (IV) Henry Friso was raised by the Orange party to the statholdership in 1747.

2 Eng. Hist. (*attrib*) Applied to the ultra-Protestant party in Ireland, in reference to the secret Association of Orangemen formed in 1795 cf. ORANGEMAN.

The exact origin of this use of 'Orange' is somewhat obscure. But it is supposed that 'the two Copes' of *quot.* 1795 were members of a celebrated lodge of Freemasons then existing in Belfast, styled 'The Orange Lodge', and that thence their adherents were known as 'Orange boys' and 'Orangemen'. The name of this lodge probably had reference to William of Orange, or to the use of orange badges at the anniversaries at which his memory was celebrated; and it was, no doubt, in this sense that the term became perpetuated as a party name. The first two *quot.* which follow refer to the Orange Lodge of Freemasons.

[1793 in *Joy Hist. Coll. Belfast* (1871), The procession was conducted by the Orange Lodge, so confessedly acknowledged to be the first in Europe, being composed of 250 gentlemen, noblemen and commoners of the very first distinction. The Orange Lodge was first revived in Sept 1780, at which time it consisted merely of the present Past-Master and two other gentlemen. 1791 C. T. BOWDEN *Tour through Ireland* 236, I was introduced to the Orange Lodge by a Mr Hyndeman. Mr H. informed me this lodge was founded by a Mr Griffith, who held a lucrative employment here under Government.]

1795 JEPHSON *Let. to Ld. Charlemont* 9 Oct in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii 266 It is impossible to disavow the absolute necessity of giving a considerable degree of support to the Protestant party, who, from the activity of the two Copes, have got the name of the 'Orange boys'. *Ibid*, My brother William told me he rode through three hundred well armed 'Orange boys' in the middle of the night. 1796 GRATTAN *Sp. in Ho Comm* 22 Feb., Those insurgents, who called themselves Orange Boys, or Protestant Boys—that is, a banditti of murderers, committing massacre in the name of God. 1797 in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii 303 We had a display here yesterday morning of the whole force of the 'Orange boys', 'Orange' wenches, and 'Orange' children could muster. 1798 *Ibid* 341 The Orange system spreads in many parts of this country. 1808 G. MOORE (*title*) Observations on the Union Orange Association. 1813 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 93/a It appeared that Orange lodges met regularly in London, Manchester [etc.]. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 382 Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange-Lodges or any other Meetings whatever, for Party or Political Purposes. 1868 HOLME *Lee & Godfrey* I 281 The orange candidate's wife. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 2/1 Of south-west Lancashire, the Toryism is more orange than bucolic in the lower grades, and very much coloured by Liverpool in the upper strata. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII 453/a (*Peel*, Sir Robt) Peel became, by the necessity of his situation, 'Orange Peel', and plied the established engines of coercion and patronage with a vigorous hand. 1902 C. L. FALKNER *Stud. Irish Hist.* 52 On the morrow of that affair [Battle of the Diamond], September 22, 1795, the first Orange Lodge was formed in the house of a farmer named Sloan.

Orangeade (p'endz'ad), [f. ORANGE + -ADE, after *lemonade*.] A beverage composed of orange and lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened with sugar. Now also applied to an aerated water, similar to lemonade but of an orange tint. 1766 in PHILLIPS 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, Let him drink Pilsen or else Lemonade or Orangeade. 1869 Sir S. NORTHCOOTE in *Life* (1890) I x 348 Oranges which though too acid to eat will make capital orangeade.

†**Orangeado**. *Obs.* Also orange-, orange-, orangado-, -eado-, -iado-. [Cf. *Sp. narayanda* conserve of oranges, *F. orangeat*.] Candied orange-peel. 1599-1600 in *Nichols Progr.* III 457 One pyc of Orengado. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks* 1873 II 61 Provide no great cheese, a couple of Capons, some Fessants, Plovers, an Orangeado-ple, or so. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleasure* I. i The gallant. That carries orangado in his pocket, And sugar-plums, to sweeten his discourse. a 1648 *Dixey Closet Open.* (1677) 139 A little sliced orangado from which the hard candy-sugar hath been soaked. 1796 MRS GLASS *Cookery* xiv. 259 Pare twelve pippins . . and pour on them some orangeado syrup.

Orange-blossom. The white fragrant blossom of the orange-tree. Worn by brides in wreaths, trimmings, etc., or carried in bouquets at the marriage ceremony.

This custom appears to have been introduced from France c. 1820-30. According to Littré, 'Women at their marriage wear a crown of orange buds and blossoms; hence the orange-blossom is taken as a symbol of marriage' (Thackeray's explanation of the symbolism appears to be his own).

1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 114 The ground strewn over with orange blossoms and jasmies. 1855 TENNYSON *The Daisy* 3 O Love, what hours were thine and mine, In lands of palm, of orange-blossom . . and vine.

c 1835 HAYNES *Bavly Song*, 'She wore a wreath of roses', A wreath of orange blossom upon her head she wore. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xii, Had orange blossoms been invented then (those touching emblems of female purity imported by us from France) Miss Maria would have assumed the spotless wreath. 1853 Miss MULOCK *Agatha's Husband* I ix 237 So for two long hours Agatha sat in her wedding-dress . . sometimes playing with the wreath of orange-blossoms which her lover had sent her. 1859 T. S. ARTHUR (*title*) *Orange Blossoms*, a Gift Book for all who have worn, are wearing, or are likely to wear them. a 1891 W. E. NORRIS (*Dixon Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phrases* 1891), 'What has he come to this lovely retreat for? To gather orange-blossoms?' [get a bride].

b. In England applied also to the blossom of the Mock-orange, *Philadelphus*.

Orange colour, orange-colour. = ORANGE sb 1 5; also *attrib*.

1512 *Will of Caler* (Somerset Ho), Orange colour. 1578 *Lyte Doddens* I xiv. 29 At the top growth fayre Orange-colour floures. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2158/4 Four new Coats lin'd with Orange-colour. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 193 A gorgeous fan of radiant beams, of a pale orange-colour, spread itself over the sky.

So **Orange-coloured** a

1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* 11 An Orange colour'd Mantle edg'd and fring'd with Silver. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2115/4 A Blue Livery lined with Orange-coloured Stuff. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Thorng. Chem.* 283 This salt precipitates as an orange-coloured powder.

Oranged (p'rendz'd), a rare. [f. ORANGE 1 + -ED 2.] Coloured orange, tinted with orange.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 48 The boy still went on washing in blue skies for Grecian temples with semi-circular orange gravel walks.

Orange-flower.

1. The white flower of the orange-tree; = ORANGE-BLOSSOM.

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 18 And the like I conceive of Orange-Flowers. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. vi (1760) 128 Take twelve Pounds of Orange-flowers, and twenty four Quarts of Water. 1842 *Lond. Quadrant* *Gard.* in, Odours of orange flowers. Reached them. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* 1, As on a maiden in the day When first she wears her orange-flower.

2 *Mexican orange-flower* (tree), a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choroya ternata*, N.O. *Rutaceae* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

3. Short for *orange-flower water* (or ? *cordial*).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 358, I cannot undertake to recite all her medicinal Preparations, as Salves, Cordials, Ratafia, Persico, Orange-flower, and Cherry-Brandy.

4 *Comb.* : orange-flower bread, -cake, that made or flavoured with orange-flowers; orange-flower oil, the fragrant oil distilled from orange-flowers, neroli oil; orange-flower tree, (a) *dial*, the Syringa or Mock-orange; (b) (see sense 2 above); orange-flower water, the aqueous solution of orange-flowers; the fragrant watery distillate left over in the preparation of neroli oil.

1750 Mrs. DELANY *Autobio. & Corr.* (1861) II 571 Making *orange-flower bread, of my own orange flowers. 1718 Mrs. Mary Eales's *Receipts* 68 Wet it with Orange-Flower Water, for the *Orange-Flower-Cakes. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 461 *Orange-flower oil, is extracted by the distillation of the flowers of the orange-tree. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Orange-flower tree, the Syringa. 1880 BRITTON & H. *Plant-n.*, Orange-flower Tree, *Philadelphus coronarius* from its perfume resembling that of orange-blossoms. It is also called Mock Orange. 1555 COLEMAN *Wits, Fitts, & Fancies* 79 He sent her two bottles of *Orange flower water by his page. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 908 The oil of orange-flowers, called neroli, is extracted from the fresh flowers of the *citrus aurantium*. The aqueous solution, known under the name of orange flower water, is used as a perfume.

Orangeism, Orangism (p'endziz'm). [f. ORANGE sb 2 + -ISM.] The system and principles which the Orange Association was formed to uphold, the principle of Protestant political ascendancy in Ireland.

1823 *Orange Systems exposed* 42 Evidence of the nature, spirit and extent of Orangism at that time [28 Dec. 1795]. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI, 104 The most rancorous champion of Orangeism and lordlordism in the British parliament. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II v. v. 268 In 1828, on the accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne of Orangeism. 1890 LECKEY *Eng.* in 18th C. VIII xix 93 Every Protestant who was not well known lay under the suspicion of Orangism.

Orangeman (p'endziz'men). [f. ORANGE sb 2 + MAN.] A member of a political society formed, in 1795, for the defence of Protestantism and maintenance of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland: see ORANGE sb 2.

1796 GRATTAN *Sp. Ho Comm.* 22 Feb., A magistrate of the county of Armagh, has spoken of the use of what he calls Orange-men, of the services rendered by these murderers. 1795 E. HUDSON *Lat.* 29 May in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii 273 A report was circulated that a number of 'Orangemen' were to be there in order to fall upon the Catholics. 1803 E. HAN *Insurr. Week* 38 To these succeeded, in the summer of the same year (1795), a description of public disturbers, calling themselves orangemen, who now made their first appearance in the county of Armagh. 1833 *Frail. Ho. Comm.* 29 June, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of certain illegal Societies under the denomination of Orange Men. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 405 In 1836 the number of Orangemen in England was stated to have been between 120,000 and 140,000.

Orange-peel. The rind of an orange, esp. when separated from the pulp.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1668) 114 Four or five Orange-peels dry and beaten to powder. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 21. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* B 3 90 The distilled water of Orange pilles. 1712 *tr. Pons's Hist. Drugs* I. 153 Candied Orange Peel. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiv, I've been lamed with orange-peel once, and I know orange-peel will be my death. 1899 *W. Estm. Gaz.* 13 June 4/1 One of them [Republican journals] compares the events of Sunday simply to a piece of orange-peel on which M. Dupuy slipped.

b. *attrib.*, as *orange-peel cutter*, oil (= orange-oil), water.

1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II xvi. (1760) 142 Recipe for one Gallon of Orange-peel-Water 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. 1. rauts*, Orange-peel Cutter, a slicer of Seville orange-peel, for drying or candying 1875-9 WATTS *Dict. Chem* and Suppl. 877 Orange-peel oil. The essential oil of orange-peel consists mainly of a hydrocarbon C¹⁰H¹⁶, called hesperidene.

Oranger. *rare*. [f. ORANGE sb. 1 + -ER.] A sailing-vessel employed in the orange trade.

1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *What I saw in Kaffir-land* xii. 149 Nothing afloat, from a St. Michael oranger to a fifty-gun frigate, could stand with her in a gale.

Orange-red, *a* (sb.). A shade of red approaching orange.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV 210 Gills buff, pileous orange red, flat, border turned down 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bide* vii. Rich orange red rust on the iron weights and hooks and hinges

Orangery (p. rendzjri, p. rendzjēn). Also 7-8 -erie, 8 -arie. [In sense 1, a. F. *orangerie* (1603 in *Haiz-Darm.*), f. *oranger* orange-tree see -ERY 2. The etymology of sense 2 is not clear.]

1. A place appropriated to the cultivation of orange-trees; *spec.* a structure or building in which orange-trees are reared and kept, where the climate does not allow them to be cultivated in the open

1664 EVELYN *Diary* 14 July. The orangery and aviary handsome, and a very large plantation about it. 1705 *London* No. 4093/4. The Mansion-House, called Belsize, with a fine Orangery, is to be Lett. 1744 MRS DELANY *Lett.*, to Mrs. Devises 315 A sort of parterre, that will make the prettiest orangery in the world. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten Years* II 512 The dilapidation of that fine staircase in the orangery [of Versailles] 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 124 Large Orange-trees, in cubical boxes, wintered in an orangery, and placed in conspicuous positions in the pleasure-ground during summer

2. A scent or perfume extracted from the orange-flower; also, snuff scented with this. Also *attrib.*

1676 EYEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. 11. Orangerie you know the smell, ladies. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love in a Bottle* II. 11. O Lord, sir! you must never sneeze, 'tis as unbecoming after orangery as grace after meat 1706 T. BAKER *Turner Walks* IV. 1. A nice snuff box, with the best orangery. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 83 Another. dies for some fresh orangery and bergamot.

Orange-tawny, *a.* and *sb.*

a. adj. Of a dull yellowish brown colour; tan-coloured or brownish-yellow with a tinge of orange.

1590 SHAKS *Mids.* II III. 129 The Woosell cocke, so blacke of hew, With Orange-tawny bill. 1594 *Acc. bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 346, 1 piece of Orange Tawny buffing. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 541 That Vsurers should haue Orange-tawny Bonnets, because they doe Iudaize. 1865 SCOTT *Woodstock* xxx. A boy, in an orange-tawny doublet. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/2 Each pair of orange-tawny tyrants [tigers] had their district, with leopards, panthers, and jackals for the aristocracy.

b. sb. As the name of a colour or a fabric.

1602 NARCISsus (1893) 298 Thou shalt dye whyte, and Ile dye orange-tawny a 1662 HEYLYN (T.), Baroneis, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orange-tawny. c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) II. 45 The domestics of the castle were arrayed in their gala-liveries of orange-tawny.

b. Comb. as orange-tawny-coated *adj.*

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* IV. 11. Thou scum of man; Uncivil, orange-tawny coated clerk!

Orange-tip. [f. ORANGE A 5, B. 1 + TIP] In full orange-tip butterfly, a butterfly having wings tipped with orange, esp. *Euchloe Cardamines* and (in America) *E. genutia*. Also **Orange-tipped** *a.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 235 Orange tip butterfly inhabits pathways in woods. 1846 *Zoologist* III. 991. I took one beautiful orange-tip on the 2d of June. 1849 *Glover's Hist.* Derby I 174 *Pagho Cardamines*, Orange-tipped Butterfly.

Orange-tree. The tree which bears oranges. 1530 PALSGR *249/1* Orange tree, *oranger* 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 8 No more wyl the Orange tree bringe forth fruit in Englande. 1588 DRAKE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 32 He shall wish hymself at Sainte Marie Porte among his ornyge trees. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 375 A covered walk of cedar and orange-trees planted alternately. 1856 BRYANT *Child's Funeral* IV. Currents of fragrance from the orange tree. 1866 *Treas.* Bot 253/1 The Orange tree at the convent of St. Sabina at Rome is thirty-one feet high.

b. New Zealand Orange-tree, a name given to the Tarata, from the aromatic odour of its leaves when crushed (Morris *Austral Engl.*).

Orangery, *a rare*. [f. ORANGER + -Y.] Resembling an orange in colour, taste, etc.

1778 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 129 The Sun rose orangy. *Ibid.* 137 Sun Rising orangy, Rain. *Mod. collq.* It tastes rather orangy.

Orange-yellow, *a* (sb.) A shade of yellow approaching orange.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 518 Nitric acid acts upon the balsam with energy, and gives it an orange-yellow colour when assisted by heat. 1879 ROON *Chromatics* III. 42 Not only the pure yellow rays, but also the orange-yellow and greenish-yellow. 1884 *Garden* 14 Oct 347/1.

Orangism. see ORANGISM

Orangist 1. *Obs.* 1 *rare* -1. [A F. *orangiste* (La Quintine, 1690) f. *orange* ORANGER.] A cultivator of oranges.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quant. Compl. Gas d. Dict.* 4 *Orangist*, is a Gard'ner that cultivates Oranges, or any person that understands and delights in the Culture of them.

Orangist 2 (p. rendzjist) Also **orangeist** [f. ORANGE sb. 2] a. A supporter of the House of Orange in the Netherlands. (Also *attrib.*) *b.* An Orangeman

c. 1800 *Pelham MS* in *Lecky Hist. Eng.* in 18th C. (1890) VIII. 363 *note*, Some of the most violent Orangists have opposed the measure. 1822 *Examiner* 87/1 The Irish Orangists. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten Years* I. 371 An Orangist movement which broke out in Ghent was attributed to the English ambassador

Orangite (p. rendzjist). *Mun* [Named, 1851, from its colour.] An orange variety of thomite.

1851 *Amer. J. Sci.* XII. 387 The mineral orangite which contains the metal thorium 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 788 The variety [of thomite] called orangite, found in the zircon syenite near Brevig, is yellowish or yellow to brown, yields an orange-yellow powder.

Orangize, *v. rare* [f. ORANGE sb. 2 + -IZE.]

a. trans. To render 'Orange' in form or character.

b. intr. To play the part of William of Orange 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 306 The Protestants call St. Patrick's, Patrick's, and St. Stephen's Green has been Orangized into Stephen's. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* I. When the seventeenth century, after a deal of Oliver Cromwellian, Stuartizing, and Orangizing, had sunk into its grave

Orang-utang (orā ŋjātān), more correctly **orang-utan** (ō rāŋjātān). *Zool.* Forms: 7-orang-, 8-9 orang-, 8 oerang-, 8 ouran-, 8-9 oran-, 7-9-ourang-, 9-utang-, -otang-, -outan-, -otan-, -ostan-, -utan. [Ultimately ad. Malay

اوتڠ اورڠ *orang ū tan* 'man of the woods', found in similar forms in most European langs,

e.g. Du. *orang-uitang* (also 18th c. *oen ang-oetan*), Ger., Da., Sw. *orangutang*, F. *orang-outang*, It., Pg. *orangoutango*, Sp. *oranguido*. The last (exc. as to the place of the stress) comes nearest to the Malay, in the other langs. *utan* 'woods' has been corrupted to jingle with the first

It is stated that the name is not (now, at least) applied to the animal in Malay; but that it was in use in Java in the 17th c. is stated by Bontius (a Dutch East Indian physician), the first to record the name. Moreover, the Kayan of Borneo are said, in *J. Ind. Archipel* (1850) IV. 186, to know it as *orang-utan*, meaning 'man of the woods' or 'wild man'.

1631 BONTIUS *Hist. Nat. et Med. Ind. Orient.* v xxxii (1638) 85 Iavani. Nomen ei induunt Orang Outang, quod hominem silvæ significat]

An anthropoid ape, *Simia satyrus*, of arboreal habits, inhabiting Borneo, Sumatra, and formerly Java, the male exceeds 4 feet in height, and has very long arms. The Lesser Orang-utan is *S. morio* of Borneo. (The name has been incorrectly applied to the Chimpanzee or other large African ape.)

1699 E. TYSON (title) *Orang-Outang*, sive Homo Sylvestris. or, the Anatomy of a Pygmy, Compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. *Ibid.* Pref. 'The Orang-Outang imitates a Man more than Apes and Monkeys do' 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 131 As there are many Species of wild Animals in these Woods [of Java], there is one in particular, called the Orang Outang. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 343 The foremost of the ape land is the orang-outang or wild man of the woods. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 170 The orang outang, or wild man (for that is the meaning of the words) I have heard much talk of, but never seen 1802 BINGLY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 55 The difference betwixt the Chimpanzee and Orang Utan is chiefly in size and colour 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. xii 202 Some writers of eminence have asserted that man originally walked upon four feet, and was in fact the same with the orang outang 1819 BOWDICH *Mission to Ashantee* II. xiii. 440 The African Orang-outang (*Pithecius Proglottides*) is found here 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V 188/1 The variety of the ape and monkey tribes is endless [in Borneo], and among them is the orang-outang, or the 'man of the woods', as the name implies. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 69 Among the nine adult male Orangutans, collected by myself in Borneo, the skulls differed remarkably in size and proportions.

attrib. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* 1 (1882) 13 The 'urang-utang theory', as it has been so happily termed according to which the primitive condition of man was the savage one

Orant (ō rānt). [ad L. *orāns*, *orant-em*, pr. pple. of *orāre* to pray.] (See quot.)

1900 W. LOWRIE *Chr. Art & Archaeol.* (1901) 201 The name *orans* or *orant* designates a figure in the attitude of prayer, with arms outstretched in the manner which was common to both Jews and Gentiles, and was accounted by the Church particularly significant, because it recalled the position of the Saviour upon the cross

Oraxian (oi ē rān), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*. [f. L. *orārius* of or belonging to the coast, f. *ōra* border, coast + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or dwelling on the coast. *b. sb.* A dweller on the sea-shore. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 12 The three tribes of Innuits, Aleutians, and Asiatic Eskimo; Mr. Dall proposes to confer on them the generic appellation of Oraxian, dwellers by the sea-shore.

Oraxium (orē rān). *Ecl.* [L., a napkin, handkerchief, f. *ōr*, *ōr*-mouth, face: see -ARIUM.] The earlier name of the stole; *spec.* in the Greek Church, that worn by deacons

1706 PHILLIPS *Oraxium*, a kind of Priest's Vestment. 1720 BRET *Laborer* 208 The *Oraxium* was a long narrow Towel, which the Deacon hung on his left Shoulder; the primary Use of it was to wipe the Mouth or the Fingers as there was occasion 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s v *Stole*, The Council of Braga in 563 (can. 9) speaks of the oraxium

as worn by deacons *Ibid.*, The Greeks have always regarded the orarium as a vestment peculiar to deacons *Ibid.*, Hefele acknowledges his failure after much search to find the reason why the word 'stole' came to be used for orarium.

Orary (ō rāri). [ad L. *orārī-um*.] = *prec.*

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. Not in his alb and cope and orary Came Urban now. 1826 — *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 87 [He] told him to fetch a little box, in which he kept a few precious things, such as pepper, incense, and oraries

Orason, -oun, obs. forms of ORISON.

Orate (ō rāt, orāt), *v.* [f. L. *orāt*-, ppl stem of *orāre* to speak, plead, pray.]

This word is occasionally instanced since c. 1600, but has only recently come into more common use, as a back-formation from *oration*, app. first in U. S. c. 1860, in Dictionaries it is recorded in Webster *Suppl.* (1879)]

1. *intr.* + *a.* To pray, to plead. *Obs.* *b.* To deliver an oration; to act the orator; to hold forth, 'speechify'. Now usually humorous or sarcastic.

c. 1600 *Timon* II. iv (1842) 32 O let it bee lawfull for mee.. to orate and exorate. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 4 A Rhetorician, whose business is to orate and persuade 1780 *Town & Country Mag.* June 294/1 Four actresses, who obtained better salaries for orating at Carlisle-house 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 269 Write, and orate, and legislate as we will upon the principles of free trade 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov. General Banks. has been 'orating' in New York. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 430. I. passed on, and left him orating. a 1881 J. L. DIMAN in *Caroline Hazard Mem.* xi (1887) 231 Last week I went to Andover and repeated my address, and next week do the same at Burlington, so you see my time this summer is much taken up with 'orating'.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue. *rare*

1885 W. RYE *Hist. Norfolk* v. 71 A turbulent boy on a platform orated her for the fourth time.

Oration (oi rā-jən), *sb.* Also 4-5 *oracion* (e. [ad. L. *orātiō-em*, n. of action f. *orāre* : see ORATION] Cf. rare F. *oration* in Godefroy and Cotgr., the ordinary Fr. is *oraison* ORISON]

1. A prayer, petition, or supplication to God; orison. Now only *Hist.*

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Sanctis* xxxvi (*Baptista*) 840 He mekly kneit done, makand to god his oracione 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72 b/2, I have herde thy prayer and thy oracion that thou hast prayed tofore me. 1593 B. BARNES *Sonn.* lii. O let us use and have in readiness Those sweet orations, prostrate at his feete 1894 R. C. HORN *Medieval Music* vi. 58 The Collectarium, the collects, orations, capitula or short lessons used at all the Hour Services.

2. A formal speech or discourse delivered in elevated and dignified language; *esp.* one delivered in connexion with some particular occasion, as an anniversary celebration, a funeral, etc.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Institutione* i. iii 156 Elegant oratours with theyr oracions gainished with elegancy. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 21 Upon a daye apoynted, the kynge sett hym in his seate and made an oracion vnto them 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xii § 7 Demosthenes had ready framed a number of prefaces for orations and speeches 1796-7 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 379 What a funeral oration for a wife and a mother! 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii (1862) 450 The greatest orations of the two first orators of any age, Demosthenes and Æschines.

3. Speech, language, now only in *Gram.* as rendering L. *oratio recta* and *obliqua*, 'direct' and 'oblique oration', or use of language.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. 1 x. 52 Oration was given to man, as a companion, or organ of Reason. 1876 B. H. KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 190 *Oratio Obliqua* (in distinction from *Oratio Recta*, *direct oration*) is a term especially applied to Substantial Clauses, and, above all, to the Infinitive Clause and its substitutes.

4. *daal*. A noise or hubbub; a fuss

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2) s v, 'For sear, barns, what an oration ye mak'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Oration*, noise, uproar 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, 'He makes such an oration about anything'

5. *attrib.* as oration-hall.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 332 Before marching from the oration-hall

Oration, *v. colloq.* [f. *prec.* sb.] *intr.* To make a speech or oration; to 'speechify'. (In quot. 1802 *trans.* To get (into) by 'speechifying') Hence *Orationing* *vbl. sb.*

1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Sepulchunt* 79-80 They had marvellous promptitude both for orationing and giving judgment. 1764 *Foot's Mayor of G.* II. 1. You have heard him oration at the Adam and Eve about Russia and Prussia 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenorrie* I. 233 A symptom much more unequivocal, than those my uncle orations himself into a fever about 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. iii 45 Now you get out of that trick of prize-orationing. I call it snuffery, sir!

Oration, *a rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prayer in religious worship

1889 *Ch. Times* 11 Jan. 29/3 A course of different services for the several Sundays in each month, as in some of the orational books of Family Prayer which we have in use in England

Orationer, *rare*. [f. ORATION *v.* + -ER.] One who makes an oration; an orator or speaker

1765 *Foot's Commentary* II. 1. Why it is the famous orationer that has published the book 1881 *St. James's Gas* 2 Mar. 3 The whole pack of Radical scribbles and orationers [The sense 'Petitioner' in *Cent. Dict.* (and Funk), founded on a quot. from Dixon's *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xii *note*, has no existence; the word in the original is *orators* See ORATOR 2, quot. 1532]

Orationcule (orā ŋjānk'l). *rare* -1. [ad L. *orātuncula*, dim. of *orāto*.] A short oration.

1822 J. WILSON *Noct. Anthr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII.

393 In a short, plain, unvarnished orator, [he] told the company that the thing must be done.

Orator (*o* rātor) Also 4-8-our, 5-pr(e) [ME. a. *AFr* *orator* = OF *orator* (14th c. in Littre), ad L *orator-em* speaker, orator, beseecher, agent-n. from *orāre* see ORATE.]

†1. One who pleads or argues in favour of a person or cause; an advocate, a spokesman; *spec.* a professional advocate. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iv. pr. iv. 100 (Camb MS.) These orators or advocats don al the contrarye for they enforcen hem to commoune the luges to han pite of hem þat han suffred. 138a WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 1. Terculle, sum orator *gloss* or fair speker, or avocat, whiche wenten to the presedent 23eysn Poul. 159a WARNER *Alb. Eng* viii. xxxix. (1612) 193 Take you no Oratois for them, but that they hang or starue. 1593 SHAKS *Lear*. 30 Beautie it selfe doth of it selfe perswade. The eyes of men without an Orator 1650 FULLER *Purgh* v. 202 But oh! remember the Orator on thy right hand, Christ Jesus our Lord.

†2. One who offers a prayer or petition; a petitioner or suppliant. (Commonly used in subscribing a letter or petition to a superior.) *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Paull* IV. 458/1 To the King sheweth . your devoute ORATORIS. ? 1440 ROBERT, PRIOR OF BROMHOLM in *Paston Lett* I 79 Writin in hast. . Your Orator, Robt. P. of B. 1532a *Submiss. of Clergy to Hen VIII* (MS. P. R. O.), We your most humble subjectis dayly orators and beadmisen of your clergie of England (etc.). 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded. 3. Your graces humble subiecte and daylye orator, Myles Couerdale. a1677 BARROW *Serm* (1687) I. x. 136 Devout orators and humble solicitous at the Throne of grace 1700 P. LORRAIN *Let* 12 Oct. in *Pepys' Corr* V. 395 Who with profound respect beg leave to subscribe myself your Honour's most humble and most obedt Servt and daily Orator, Paul Lorrain. 1727 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ* (1840) I. 565 Your Honors' most humble orators shall ever pray for the prosperity and happiness of this government

†b. *Law* The plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in Chancery. *Obs.*

1594 WEST and PH. *Symbol*, *Chancery* § 77 But of his further malice agaynst your said Orator, he doth threaten your Orator in such sort, that your Orator for want of the said Evidences, dareth not make his just and lawful entrie. 1653 *Bill of Complaint in N. Shaks Soc. Trans.* (1885) 495 Humbly complying, sheweth unto your good Lordship, your dayly orators Ellis Worth, of London, gentleman, John Cumber, of the same, gentleman, and John Blany, of London aforesaid. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 442 The first commencement of a suit in chancery is by preferring a bill to the lord chancellor, in the stile of a petition, 'humbly complaining sheweth to your lordship your orator A. B. that, &c.'

3. One who delivers a speech or oration in public, a public speaker, esp one distinguished for oratorical ability; an eloquent public speaker. c1430 LYNG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 87 In Rome, by coverayne excellence, Of rethoriques Tullius fonde the floures, Plea and defence of sotyl orators 1555 EDEM *Decades* 92 Vynge also thofice both of an oratorie and preacher 1601 SHAKS *Yul* C. iii. 11. 221, I come not (Friends) to steale away your hearts, I am no Orator, as Brutus is. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 670 As when of old som Orator renound in Athens or free Rome, to some great cause addrest, Stood in himself collected 1754 HUME *Ess.* & *Treat* (1777) I. 105 The vehemence of action, observed in the ancient orators. a186a BUCKLE *Mac Whks* (1872) I. 254 The vulgar are always unwilling to believe that a great orator can be a profound thinker

†b. An eloquent writer *Obs rare* 1587 MS *Robert Leng* (Brit Mus.), Whereas yt hath bene th' order of all antiaut oratois to regiesier . in cronicle all such worthy persons . as have deserved perpetuall remembrance

†4. One sent to plead or speak for another; an ambassador, envoy, or messenger. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxix. 115 The sayd Sclauons hauing knowledge of y^e kynges great host, agreed, by oratoirs to hym sent, to contynue the tribute that they before tyme payde. 1602 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 162 When my noble pince the Soudan of Babylons had decreed to sende me his oratour to France. 1600 HOLLAND *Loy* xxviii. xvii. 680 Scipio. sent C. Laelius with rich gifts and presents, as an Orator to treat with him 1673 *Jour. Low C.* Venice 174 Audience is given to publick Oratoirs and Embassadors.

fig. 159a S. DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* lvi, He daily Messages doth send, With costly Jewels (Orators of Love)

5. *Public Orator* an officer of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose functions are to speak in the name of the University on state occasions; to go in person, when required, to plead the cause of the University, to write suitable addresses, letters of congratulation or condolence; to introduce candidates for certain honorary degrees, and to perform other duties of a like kind

'Orators' were in early times sent by the universities, as special envoys, when occasion required, e.g. to Councils of the Church, as that of Basel in 1430. A permanent Public Orator was appointed at Cambridge in 1522, and at Oxford in 1564.

1614 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) I. 305 The University Orator, Netheseole. is taxed for calling the prince *Jacobissimus Carole* 1622 J. MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. I. III. 126, I shall not tell you how our Orators fathered the foundation of our University [Cambridge] upon the Spaniards out of the old Legend of Cantaber 1644 WOOD *Life* 29 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 68 Dr. Gardiner prebend of Christchurch making a speech to his majesty, as Dr. Strode the orator's deputy 1645 *Ibid* Mar. 126 William Strode public orator of the University, died, M., 10 Mar. anno 1644/5 a1734 NORRIS *Lives*

(1826) I. 168 Dr. Henry Paman, sometime orator of the university of Cambridge 1899 *Oxford Univ Cal* 1 Public Orator 1880 William Walter Merry, D.D. Rector of Lincoln

6. *Comb.* as *orator-like* a. and *adv.*, like or after the manner of an orator.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 13 It were well done and Orator-like 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 63 The Commendation of an eloquent and oratorlike stile. 1647 TRAPP *Comm* 2 *Thess* iii. 4 Here the Apostle, Orator-like, entereth their bosoms. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 161 What is well, and Orator-like written or spoken

Oratorial (*orātorī-āl*), a. Now rare. [In sense 1, f. L. *orātorī-us* of or belonging to an orator + *-AL*. In sense 2, referred to ORATORIO]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to an orator

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent* 1. x. 20 Aristotle affirmeth that Empedocles was first author of the Oratoriall Arte. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1673) ii. 92 The manner of his discourse was oratorial 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 172 The auctioneer mounted his oratorial eminence. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 34 Imitative outbursts of oratorial argument. 1886 *Argosy Mag.* May 351 Paul began in an oratorial tone

2. Of or pertaining to an oratorio. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). *Oratorial*, an epithet derived from the word *Oratorio*, and consequently applicable to that species of composition 1819 — *Hist. Mus.* II. 46a His oratorial choruses . exhibit well-worked fugues

Oratorially, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2]

1. After the manner of an orator.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1558) Ep. iij. So conningly and oratorially treated and ended

2. In the manner of an oratorio.

1889 *Harper's Mag* Dec. 109/2 Rubinstein's proposal to dramatize oratorially the Old Testament

Oratorian (*orātorī-ān*), a. and sb. [f. L. *orātorī-us* of or pertaining to an orator, *orātorī-um* place of prayer, ORATORY sb. 1]

a. *adj.* †1. Of or pertaining to an orator;

= ORATORIAL 1, ORATORICAL 2. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chron.* 132 Oratorian Action must varie according to the diversitie of people and Nations a1734 NORTH *Exam* II. v. § 163 (1740) 420 A Reverend Parson who relates the Fact of a Conspiracy in a good Method.. and beautiful English; in a Word, in an oratorian Way.

2. Of or pertaining to the ORATORY (5 a).

1862 in *Dublin Daily Express* 30 Dec., The youths from all lands, whom the Oratorian Father paints like doves flying over the blue seas to the windows. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. ix. 31 Father Simon, an oratorian priest. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 895/2 His life of quiet study among the Oratorian brotherhood.

b. sb. A father or priest of an oratory; *spec.* a member of one of the societies mentioned s. v. ORATORY sb. 1 5, esp. of the Oratory of St Philip Neri. Cf F. *oratorian*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Oratorians*, a Religious Fraternity or Order Instituted the last age by St. Philip Neri, a Florentine Priest. 1679 FRANCE *Ad Narr. Pop Plot* 47 Monks have a great feud . against Fryars Oratorians against Jesuits 1720 SMITH in *Hearne Collect.* 18 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 361 The Convent of the Oratorians at Paris. 1850 MAB, JAMESON *Leg Monast. Ord* Intro. (1863) 33 The black habit is worn by the Augustines, the Servi, the Oratorians and the Jesuits.

Hence **Oratorianism**, the system, principles, or practice of the Oratorians; **Oratorianize** v. *intr.* to follow the method of the Oratorians.

1851 BERSER HOPKIN in *Chr Remembrancer* XXI. 151 Being more than anything else the germ of Oratorianism, that of multiplying altars in the same church. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 352 When Oratorianism arose in his own communion 1883 BERSER *Hopl. Worship & Ord* 126 Whatever faults may be found with the Eastern Church, it certainly does not Oratorianize.

Oratoric, a. [f. L. *orātor-em* ORATOR + *-IC*, after Gr formations like *historic*, *rhetoric*] = next.

1656 CROMVELL *S. p* 17 Sept in *Carlyle*, Not discourvously, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* viii. iii, The oratoric Knight Regained the vantage. 1897 S. S. CURRY (*title*) *The Province of Expression* methods of developing Dramatic and Oratoric Delivery.

Oratorical (*orātorī-kāl*), a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*] †1. = ORATORIAN a. 2. *Obs.*

1619 FAVOUR *Antiq. Tri. over Nov.* xii. 339 He that hath written the tales of Nereus, Cardinal Baronius his oratorical patron.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an orator or oratory; rhetorical; also, according to the rules of oratory; characteristic of a professional orator or advocate.

1634 W. THIRWHYTT in *Balsad's Lett.* (vol. I) Aijj, Wee are therefore to confesse Oratorical treatises to have no other subject than Letters 1700 H. DODWELL *Apol* § 5 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, The use he had made of his Philosophical Notions in his Oratorical Discourses 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit* II. 351 Burke by his wonderful oratorical displays on the impeachment of Hastings. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit* Intro. 9 The long sentence . would universally be designated *oratorical*.

transf. 1878 PROUT in *Grove Dict Mus* I. 15 That which is sometimes called the oratorical accent the adaptation in vocal music of the notes to the words, of the sound to the sense. 3 Given to the use of *Angelina*.

1801 MAR. EDGECWORTH *Angelina* iv. (1831) 70 'Your friend!' pursued the oratorical lady, detaining Miss Warwick with a heavy hand. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 1/4 Americans are an oratorical race, and it is as natural for an American to speak as for an Englishman to be silent.

Oratorically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In the manner of an orator, or in the way of oratory

1682 and *Plea for Nonconformists* Aijj, I say nothing in this Opposition Oratorically, but truly and upon Proof. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 1813/2 Thus is oratorically spoken. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1872) 162 Chatham . forgets that he is acting the sick man, in the fire of debate, snatches his arm from the sling, and oratorically swings and brandishes it!

Oratorio (*orātorī-o*). [a. It. *oratorio* — eccl. L. *oratorium*, ORATORY sb. 1. In the extant sense 1, named from the musical services held in the church of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri in Rome in the latter half of the 16th century; these being virtually examples of the older Mystery Play improved and adapted to a religious service: see *Grove Dict. Mus.* s. v. Cf F. *oratorio* (1739 in Hatz.-Darm.). 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov [see ORATORY sb. 1 5a] 1670 LASSELLS *Voy Italy* II. 227 The house of these good Priests [of S. Philip Neri] deserves also to be seen . for the great Oratories sake, where there is every Sunday and Holyday in winter at night, the best Musick in the world]

1. A form of extended musical composition, of a semi-dramatic character, usually founded on a Scriptural theme, sung by solo voices and a chorus, to the accompaniment of a full orchestra, without the assistance of action, scenery, or dress. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Opera*, At Rome they have a kind of spiritual opera's, frequent in Lent. 'The Italians call them oratorio's' 1742 FIELDING *Amelia* iv. viii, She had a present of a ticket for the oratorio. 1755-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav* (1760) I. 470 In the church of St. Philippo Neri, belonging to the fathers of the oratory Every Sunday evening, during the winter, an oratorio, or religious opera, is performed in this church, which is founded on some scripture history. 1789 MRS PROZMI *Jour. France* I. 176 [They] performed an oratorio with deserved applause 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus* II. 534/1 The year 1600 witnessed the first performance, in Rome, of Emilio's 'Rappresentazione' and, in Florence, of Peri's 'Euridice' — the earliest examples of the true Oratorio and the true Opera ever presented to the public. 1881 BARING-GOULD *Germany* ix. 249 It is in the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with.

fig. 1818 T. MOORE *Fudge Pam.* Paris x. 43 Vulgar Pall Mall's oratorio of hisses! 1838 EMERSON *Addr.* *Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 210 By Latin and English poetry, we were born and bred in an oratorio of praises of nature. 1899 AAF ALEXANDER in *Times* 31 Oct. 9/5 The oratorio of the cannonade Rolls through the hills sublime. †2. A pulpit. (So It. *oratorio* in Florio) *rare*. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 230 The turning of God's oratorio, the pulpit, into a place to vent his malice upon the poore people.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 1), as *oratorio style*; *oratorio-frequenting* *adj.* 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 255 Certain oratorio-frequenting people have censured O'Carroll. 1861 WOODS *Pr of Wales in Canada* 140 The Montreal Oratorio Society performed. a grand Cantata specially composed 1900 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 The later choral compositions of Elgar . and others, which, if secular as to story, practically follow the oratorio style.

† **Oratorious**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *orātorī-us* of or belonging to an orator + *-OUS*] Of or pertaining to an orator; of the nature of oratory; oratorical 1563 [implied in ORATORIOUSLY]. 1607 R. CRACKTHORP *Serm.* (1608) 35 Pietie, zeale, and godlinesse, which are the most oratorious and perswading reasons with Almighty God 1656 *Artif. Handson* 29 What Error is so rotten and putrid, which some Oratorious varnish hath not sought to colour over? 1689 EVELYN *Itlem* (1857) III. 310 Gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, and other oratorious productions upon a thousand curious subjects

Hence † **Oratoriously**, *adv.*, after the manner of an orator, rhetorically, eloquently. *Obs.* 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1188/1 Adidde oratoriously Amplifications, to moue the said Bradford to yelde. 1597 BROUGHTON *Ep* to *Nobility* Wks. III. 573 Moses saith Saint Peter translateth him most oratoriously. 1656 *Artif. Handson* 125 Nor do they . oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as Oratoriously.

Oratorize, v. [f. ORATOR sb. + *-IZE*] *intr.* To play the orator; to deliver an oration. Now usually humorous or contemptuous . to 'speechify'. 1620 SIR S. D'EWEES in *Coll. Life Jas I* (1851) 107 Dr Collins oratorized, as his manner was, most excellently. a1654 WEBSTER *4th & Virg.* v. ii, To hear me conconate, And oratorize. 1877 DICKENS *Pickw* xxiv. Mr. Pickwick oratorizing, and the crowd shouting. 1843 BLACKEN *Mag.* LXXIII. 308 Lecturers . have of late years been perambu- lating the country oratorising on this subject.

b. *trans.* To set forth with oratory. *rare*. 1853 BLACKEN *Mag* LXXIV. 503 You knew, the while these your words were awakening detestation of Swift, you were oratorising a very great sham—all nonsense—stuff.

Oratorship. [See -SHIP] The position or office of orator; esp in *Public Oratorship*, the office of Public Orator in a University

Oratory (*o* rātorī), sb. 1 [ad. L. *orātorī-um* place of prayer (prop *adj.* 'for prayer', sc *templum*); f. *orāre*, ppl. stem of *orāre* to speak, pray, etc.: see -ORY. In OF. *oratur* (12th c.) whence Sc. ORATOURE, and *oratoire* (14th c. in Litté)]

1. A place of prayer, a small chapel or shrine; a room or building for private worship, esp. one in or attached to a house, monastery, church, etc. Also in reference to Jewish or Pagan worship.

13. *Creatio Mundi* in *Hoistm. Atlengl. Leg.* (1878) 227

3at higen be tables in bat ilke stude in Adames oratorie ber he had his beodes. 1382 Wyclif. *Judith* 11. 1. Judit wente in to hir oratorie, and putte askes vp on hir hed. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1047 In worshippe of Venus goddess of loue, Doon make an Auter and an Oratorie. — *Wife's Prool.* 604. If women hadde written stories As clerkes han with Inne hure oratories. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 At Glyndalkan aboute be oratorie of Saint Keynewyn, wilewys berep apples as it were appel treen. c1400-50 *Alexander* 1652 He offird in bat oratori (Solomon's temple) & honourd oure lorde. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 291 In his oratory he lay, Mikel o the nyght to pray. 1527 *Lanc & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 20 The maynteynyng of deuyne service off the chapel or oratorye of Saynt Savyor off Stratton. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. 141. § 2 In Temples hallowed for publike vse and not in priuate Oratories. 1662 *Stillinger Orig. Sac.* II. 14. § 5 So at Gibeah at the Oratory there, we find a company of Prophets coming down from the high place prophesying. 1756 *Nugent Gr. Tour* II. 405 The way to it is full of chapels in the manner of oratories. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* 218, 'Where is Lady Margaret?' was Edith's second question. 'In her oratory,' was the reply, — a cell adjoining to the chapel. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. An oratory is public or private, according as it has or has not a door opening into the public road. 1885 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 b, For streight waye the gothe in to y^e chambre or oratory of his conscience, whiche god hath byde in his soule. 1880 J. THOMSON *City of Dreadful Night* 27 The inmost oratory of my soul, Wherein thou ever dwellest quick or dead.

† 2. A faldstool at which a worshipper kneels in prayer. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Cicero D'Anney's Trav.* (1706) 150 When a Person of Quality, or a strange Lady comes in, the Sexton spreads a large Carpet before 'em, upon which he either sets an Oratory with Cushions, or else he leads 'em to certain little Closets, with Glass windows round. c1772 GRAY in *Corr.* (1843) 205 In St. John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state.

† 3. = ORACLE 1: cf. ORATOUR 2. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* VII. v. 173 Responsis, schaw Furth of my faderis oratory law.

† 4. A place for public speaking. *Obs.*

1613 T. GOODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 11 It may be Englished, the great Oratory or place of common-plea. 1729 POPE *Dunci.* III. 199 note, John Henley the orator. set up his Oratory in Newport-Market, Butcher-row.

5. The name of certain religious societies in the Roman Catholic Church.

a. (Originally and etymologically.) *The Oratory of St. Philip Neri* or *Congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory*, a society of simple priests without vows, for plain preaching and popular services, constituted at Rome in 1564 and recognized by the Pope in 1575; so named from the small chapel or oratory built over one of the aisles of the Church of St. Jerome, in which the founder and his followers, 'Fathers of the Oratory', carried on their work for six years before 1564. In 1577 the congregation removed to the new church (*Chiesa Nuova*) of the Vallicella, in which were conducted the musical services thence called, in Italian, ORATORIO, q. v. Also, a local branch or house of this congregation, as the Oratory at Birmingham, the Brompton Oratory.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Nov., This evening I was invited to heare rare musyk at the Chiesa Nova, the black marble pillars within led us to that most precious Oratory of Philippus Nerus their founder, they being of the oratory of secular priests, under no vow. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O & N Test.* 59 The learned Father of the Oratory. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The Oratory was introduced into England in 1847 by Dr. Newman, who, during his long sojourn in Rome, had studied closely the work of the holy founder. *Ibid.*, The Oratory at Birmingham has remained under the direction of its illustrious founder.

b. *transf.* *The French Oratory* or *Congregation of the Oratory of Our Lord Jesus Christ in France*, founded by Cardinal Bèulle in Paris, in 1611, in order to strengthen ecclesiastical discipline, and deepen devotion among the secular clergy and the population generally. This congregation was dissolved at the Revolution. c. *The Oratory of the Immaculate Conception*, a congregation founded at Paris in 1852, the members of which have the same aims as the former French Oratory, and follow its rules. d. Also in the titles of other societies.

1815 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progress Philos.* (1854) I. 11. 151 *note*, Malebranche belonged to the Congregation of the Oratory; a society much more nearly allied to the Jansenists than to the Jesuits. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Among the eminent men whom the French Oratory produced were Thomassin, Lejeune, Richard Simon, Malebranche, Quesnel, Pouget, Massillon [etc.]

Oratory (prā'tōrī), sb.² [ad. L. *orātrīa* (sc. ars) the oratorical art, oratory.]

1. The art of the orator or of public speaking; the art of speaking eloquently according to definite rules, so as to please or persuade; rhetoric.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 815 The orator, to deck his oratory, Will couple my reproach to Tarquin's shame. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 14. Bot this sumthing hindrit his prais, that his language was nocht mair illustre, conforme to the Romane oratorie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 308 He applied himself to Oratory and Philosophy. 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, That part of oratory, which relates to the moving of passions.

2. The exercise of eloquence; oratorship, the delivery of orations or speeches; rhetorical or eloquent language.

1586 SHAKS. *Tit A.* v. 11. 90 Nor can I vter all our bitter griefe, But floods of teares will drowne my Oratorie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 8 Signs Unutterable, which the Spirit of prayer wing'd for Heav'n with speedier flight Than loudest Oratorie. c1745 SWIFT *Wall Isl.* I, Lett. 1768 IV. 265 A notable mark of the force of oratory in the churchmen of those ages. 1847 JAMES F. MARSHALL *Hall* viii, The state of insanity to which all this oratory raised the populace may easily be imagined. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 259 It is seldom that oratory changes votes.

b. *fig.*

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) B vii, The pretty lambs with blighting oratory craud the dams comfort. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 23 His first care is for his cattell, where dumbness is oratory to a conscientious man. 1726 SWIFT *Culliver* II. 1, A child began a squall, after the usual oratory of infants, to get me for a plaything. 1838 LYTTON *What Will He do* I. 1, Quintilian in his remarks on the oratory of fingers.

† **Oratory**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *orātrīus*, f. *orātrōr-em* ORATOR.] Of or pertaining to an orator, oratorical, oratorical; rhetorical.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulipes Offices* I. (1540) I In exercyse of oratory crafte. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii (Arb.) 197 Either in the Poetical or oratorie science. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum* 296 Epaminondas commanded that those that promised victory should be layd on the right hand the oratory chaire, and the other on the left.

† **Orator** r. *Obs.* Forms. 4 oratore, 4-6 oritore, 5-6 orature, 6 oraturor, oriture. [a. OF. *oraturor*, earlier *orator*, -*ur* oratory = Pr. *orator*, Sp. It. *oratorio*, mod. F. *oratoire*, ad. L. *orātrōrium*. A northern and chiefly Sc. doublet of ORATORY sb.¹]

1. = ORATORY sb.¹ 1.

13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 2150 Dis oritore is vgly, with enbez ouer-grown. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 127 Dis entryn in pare oratore & kneland, maad pare oracione. c1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cressid.* 8 Within myn oratory I stude. c1598 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 116, I will pas to my orature and pray to god for yow. Than this bischop led him to his oriture. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 Altaris, Kirkes dedicat to sanctes, Imagines, oraturis.

2. = ORACLE 1. *rare*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* VII. ii. 127 The kyng gan to seik belive His fader Fawnus oratur and answare, Quhilk couth the fatus for to cum declar.

Oraturor, *Obs.* form of ORATOR

† **Oraturorly**, *adv.* Sc. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *oraturor*, ORATOR + *-ly*.² Corresp. to L. *orātrōriē*, and F. *oraturorment*.] Oratorically

1546 *Compt. Scot.* x. 82 Quhou bet that the said poetical beuk be dyit oraturorly.

Oratress (prā'tres). Also 7-9 -toress. [f. ORATOR + *-ess*.¹] A female orator.

† 1. A female pleader, petitioner, or plaintiff. *Obs.* 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1589) Eij, Because I see Loues Oratresse pleades tediouslie to thee. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 1. 587 Had such an Oratresse bene heard to plead for faire Polixena. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 14 Provided the Lady Pecunia be your Suada or Oratress. 1848 [see ORATRIX 1]

2. A female public speaker

1598 *Polimantia* (1592) 38 Consecrated with teares, accented with sighes; and vntered by truethees naked oratresse. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 98 (*School of Rhetorick*) To each fair oratress this school Its rhetoric strong affords. 1819 MOORE *Memo.* (1851) II. 354 The oratress gave her opinion pretty freely of the family. 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* 83 Listening to the orators and the oratresses in public halls.

† **Oratrice**, *Obs.* [a. AFr. *oratrice*, ad. L. *orātrīx-em*, in nom. *orātrīx*: see ORATRIX.]

1. A female pleader, plaintiff, petitioner, or offerer of prayers.

1432 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 396/2 Graunted be his Lettres Patentes to youre seide Oratrice. 1447 *Let in Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) I. 250 Your ful deuoute oratrice, be Uniersite of the study of Oxenford. 1513-14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 12, *Preamble*, Your true and faithful Subget and daily Oratrice Margaret Pole. 1559 *Reg. St. Andrews* K. 14 Sess. (1889) I. 20 Your wisdomes maist humil and obedient oratrice Elizabeth Gedde. 1594 West and Pt. *Symbol*, *Chancery* § 145 Execution against your said poore Oratrices husband. 2. = ORATRICE 2

1633 *Nissenia* 115 Being admired by the people, she came into the Senat, nor needed this finest Oratrice to win their attention by any artificial Rhetorick.

† **Oratrice**, *Obs.* *rare*.¹ In 6 oratrycyle [dim of ORATOR after words in *-cle*: see *-OULE*.] A little or insignificant petitioner.

1574 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 354 Yo^r pore oratrycyles good name and fame.

Oratrix (orā'trīks, prā'trīks). Pl. *oratrices* (-sīz). [a. L. *orātrīx*, pl. *-trīces*, fem. of *orātrōr* ORATOR.] A female orator

† 1. A female petitioner or plaintiff. see quot. 1848 *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 551/2 To graunte unto youre said Oratrices youre moost gracious Lettres Patentes. 1534-5 in C. More *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 373 Your poure contynual Oratrix Dame Als More. 1594 West and Pt. *Symbol*, *Chancery* § 145 It chaunced the husband of your said Oratrix to be bounden in a Recognisance. 1747 *Mem. Nuttreban Cr.* I. 107 The king, raising the princess, said to the queen, Your little oratrix has pleaded too well, not to succeed. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Oratrix*, or *Oratress*, a female petitioner; a female plaintiff in a bill in Chancery [ed. 1874 adds was formerly so called]

2. = ORATRICE 2

1592 *Kyd Sol & Pers.* I. in 69, I fight not with my tongue, this is my ORATRIX (*Laying his hand upon his sword*). 1651 CHARLTON *Eph. & Cym. Metations* II. (1668) 5 There needed not much of Rhetorick on the part of this Oratrix. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Thackeray's Lect.* I, That magic spell of poetry, which the elegant oratrix flung round her audience. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 210. 5/2 The well-known secularist oratrix.

Orayson, *Obs.* form of ORISON.

Orb (āb), sb.¹ [ad. L. *orbis* ring, circle, round disk: cf. F. *orbe* (13th c. in Littré). In Eng. the

general sense appears later than some of the special ones, e. g. 6, 7.]

I. A circle, and derived senses.

1. A circle, or anything of circular form, as a circular disk or wheel, or (less usually) a ring. Now *are* or *Obs.* (exc. as in 9).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 9 And I serue the Fanny Queene, To dew her orbs vpon the green. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant Wks* (1687) 433 The Wheels, or Orbs, upon which Providence turns. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 254 The rockie Orb Of tenfold Adamant, his ample Shield. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 901 Lo! the green serpent gath'rs up his train In orbs immense. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 240 Day after day, the [moon's] crescent increases, till it is changed into a full orb. 1822 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 91 The Bactrians fighting inch by inch, and forming An orb around the palace.

2. *Astrol.* The space on the celestial sphere within which the influence of a planet, star, or 'house' is supposed to act.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Orb*, in astrology. An orb of light is a certain sphere or extent of light, which the astrologers allow a planet beyond its centie. The orb of Saturn's light they make to be 20 degrees, that of Jupiter 12°, that of the Sun 17°, that of the Moon 12° 30'. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astron.* s. v. Stars of the first magnitude have 7° 30' for their orbs.

† 3. *Astron.* The plane of the orbit of a planet, etc.; also, the orbit or path. Also *fig. Obs.*

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 7 The Orbs of the Planets (that is, the Planes of their Orbits) are inclin'd to the Ecliptic in the following Manner. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 21 Instruct the planets in what orbs to run. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* v. 23, I observe you have made the Orbs of the Planets circular, but the Orbit of a Comet is a very long Oval. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 605 Whenever we venture to move in an eccentric orb.

† 4. A kind of fish, of a round form (= L. *orbis*, Pliny) *Obs.* *rare*.

1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. lxviii. 200 The Orb is taken in the Mouth of the River Nile.

† 5. A cyclical period, a cycle.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop.* Govt. I. xii (1700) 322 The eight years Orb of the Embassadors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 862 When fatal course Had circled his full Orb. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Past.* IV. 8 Mighty Years, begun From their first Orb, in radiant circles run. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 208 Not on those terms From old eternity's mysterious orb, Was Time cut off.

† 6. *Eccl.* A division of the office of matins: see quot. *Obs.* *rare*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 In matyns be commonly in orbes, otherwys called in nocturnes. euey orbe conteyneth in psalmes, in lessons, and in responses.

II. A sphere, and derived senses.

7. *Old Astron.* Each of the concentric hollow spheres supposed to surround the earth and carry the planets and stars with them in their revolution: see SPHERE *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Y^e planets hath an other [motion] by the mouyng of the fyrst orbe, which draweth them with him in his circle euery day. c1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 74 b, Set with starres of gold foyle, and the Orbes of the heavens by the crafte of colours in the roffe. c1628 Sir J. BEAUMONT *Dial.* in *Fair S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 153 As waters in a chystall orbe contain'd Above the stary firmament, are chaund To coole the fyre of those raging flames Which en'ry lower sphere by motion frames. c1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* II. 15 In matters Astronomical we find the old Hypothesis of the Heavenly System called since in question by Copernicus, Galilæus, and Kepler, the solidity of the Orbs detected to be untrue, by the plain discovery of Iycho Brahe and others. 1897 MASSON *Intro. to Par. Lost in Milton's Poems* (Globe Ed.) 27 The World or Mundane Universe, as Milton keeps it in his mind's eye consisting within itself of ten Orbs or hollow Spheres in succession, wheeling one within the other, down to the stationary nest of our small Earth at the centre.

8. A sphere or globe (in general), anything of spherical or globular shape.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 289 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular teat! 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 76 All these shall rise up, and make a confused cloudy Orb. 1776 GRAY *Statius* I. 15 Another orb upheaved his strong right hand. 1796 MONRO *Amer. Geog.* I. 37 By the celestial sphere is meant the apparent concave orb which invests the earth. 1830 TRIMNYSON *Isabel* III, Ambrosial orbs Of rich fruit-bunches.

9. Used as a general name for the heavenly bodies (sun, moon, planets, or stars); with reference either to their actual form (= globe), or their apparent form (= disk. cf. 1). Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 1. 60 There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest But in his motion like an Angel sings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 361 Of Light by far the greater part he took, and plac'd in the Suns Orb. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, 'The spacious Firmament on high' III, What tho' no real Voice nor Sound Amid their radiant Orbs be found? 1757 GRAY *Sard.* 136 Think'st thou yon sanguine cloud, Raised by thy breath, has quench'd the Orb of Day? 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 165 They worshipp'd the elements, the heavens, and the orbs of day and night. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi, A Hesper his orb long-look'd for aloft 'gins slowly to kindle.

† b. *spec.* The earth, the world: cf. Lat. *orbis* (*terrarum*), Ger. *Erdrkreis*. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. 1. 43 Foolery sir, does walke about the Orbe like the Sun, it shines euery where. 1607 — *Cor.* v. vi. 127 The man is Noble, and his Fame folds in This Orbe o' th' earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 82 Thus the Orb he [Saturn] oam'd With narrow search; and with inspection deep Consider'd every Creature.]

10 The globe of the eye, the eye-ball; the eye *poet* and *rhet.*

16 DRUMMOND *Sonn.* Poems (1656) 64 And her bright Eyes (the Orbes which Beauty move) c1655 MILTON *Sonn.* To C. Skinner on his Blindness, These eyes thine seeing have forgot, Nor to their idle orbs doth sight appear. 1710 YOUNG *Revenge* v. 11, But, O those eyes! Whence didst thou steal their burning orbs? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. Decay Beggars, Old blind Tobits casting up their ruined orbs to catch a ray of pity 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 56 Yet an eyeless orb is yearning ineffectually to thee

11. The globe surmounted by a cross forming part of the regalia; also called *mound*, formerly *globe, ball*

1702 LOND. *Gas.* No. 3804/1 The Duke of Somerset Lord President with the Orb 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 503 His majesty was then invested with the armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb 1838 *Office Comm. O. Victoria* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 115 Then the Orb with the Cross is brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the Queen's Right Hand by the Archbishop 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Ternus* s.v. The mound or orb signifies the dominion, and the cross the faith of the king.

12 *fig.* † a. A 'sphere' or region of action or activity, rank, station. (Often with immediate reference to sense 7.) *Obs.*

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* Sir F. Vere 183 In that mooving orb of active warre His high command was the transcendent starre. 1644 JASSOP *Angel of Eph.* 27 Evangelists of an higher Orb than. Bishops 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, Rich. II. cccxviii, Richard is now in Orbe; or, if you will, in his Meridian Glorie 1654 GLANVILLE *Scenes* Sc. xii. 66 Whenever we are within the Orb of its activity. 1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) x My Station, not being so Eminent, as others who have moved in higher Orbs 1747 *Scheme Equiv. Men of War* 4 Objects, situated in a quite different Orb, and as far beyond the Sphere of our Capacities as the World in the Moon. 1757 FOOTER *Author* Prol. Those, who adorn the orb of higher life

b. (from 8 or 9) An organized or collective whole; a rounded mass; a 'world'.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhume* Wks. (1717) 14 For the Body of our Imagination being as an uniform'd Chaos, it be wrought into an Orb of Order and Form 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi (1612) 388 What are these but the mapped Orbs of all Hypocrites? 1849 SCARS *Regeneration* i. vii. (1850) 57 He regards the race in its totality, as an organic whole, as making one orb of being. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 249 So is the great shining orb of witness-bearers made up of millions of lesser orbs

13. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *orb-like* adj.; *orb-fish*, an East Indian fish (*Chetodon* or *Ephippius orbis*) of a circular form; *orb-weaver*, an orbicular spider, so *orb-weaving* a.

1864 WEBSTER, **Orb-fish*. 1886 PROCTOR in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 209 We have in the sun an example of an orb in that particular stage of 'orb-life' 1880 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* iv. l. 270 An 'orblike canopy' 1889 *Science* 23 Aug. 136/5 The spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as 'orb-weavers'. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 203 Cocoons spun by an 'orbweaving spider'.

Orb, *sb.* ² *Arch.* [Derivation see below] An architectural term in use from 14th to 17th c., as to the meaning of which modern writers on architecture have expressed different opinions; the view now prevalent being that of: Blank or blind window; hence plain stone panel, blank panel

Other inferred or suggested senses are: An arched window; a circular boss, a quatrefoil The early instances follow in a; quotes from modern authors in b Of the latter the full context should be consulted, esp that of Willis 1844.

a [1395 in Rymer *Fodera* VII. 795 (Tomb of Rich. II and queen) Et les ditz Masons serront Measons pur xii Images vi a l'une coste, & vi. a l'autre coste & le remenaunt du dite Tombre Serra fait ove orbes, accordantz & semblables as dices Measons pur Ymages a 1490 BOTOCHER (William of Worcester) *Itin* (1778) 282 Et habet 4 stories. In superiori historia tres orbes in qualibet panella. Ibid 283 In secunda et tertia historia sunt duo orbes in qualibet panella 4 panelarum. In inferiori historia [scilicet ha panella] sunt in duobus panellis in qualibet panella south et west fenestrae, in aliis duobus panellis ex parte boreali et occid. [text has occid. et ali] sunt duo archae 1500-1 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archaeol.* X. 71 There is coming home stone to the broach ro score foot and 5, and to the gallery within the steeple, 40 foot grofts and 10 orbs 1512-13 *King's Coll. Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 Fynyalles, ryfant gablettes, Batelmentes, orbyrs, or Crosse quaters, and every other thyng belonging to the same. 1515-16 *HALL Chron.* (1800) 639 A mightie buildyng of tymber w^t towers set in carbles forced with arches buttand & abailamentes embossed, & the lynterelles inhaunted with pillers quadrant & the vauites in orbes with crobbes dependyng & monsters bearyng vp the pillers. 1569 SIR C. WREN in *Parentalia* (1750) 304 (Salisbury Cathedral) The whole Church is vaulted with Chalk between Arches and Cross-springers only, after the ancient Manner, without Orbs and Tracery, excepting under the Tower, where the Springers divide, and represent a wider Sort of Tracery

b 1838 BARRON *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Orb*, In William of Worcester's *Itinerary*, p. 282, the arched windows of St. Stephen's church, Bristol, are called *orbes*. The two latter quotations [i.e. 1395 and 1512-13 above] induce the supposition that *orbs* were similar to what we now term quatrefoils 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Orb* (Lat. *Orbis*), a knot of foliage or flowers placed at the intersection of the ribs of a Gothic ceiling or vault to conceal the mitres of the ribs 1844 WILLIS *Archit. Nomencl.* Mid Ages 53, I shall 1115 1844 WILLIS *Archit. Nomencl.* Mid Ages 53, I shall proceed to show that these panels were termed 'orbs' Ibid. 54 In all these examples the word [*orb*] plainly applies itself to a blank or blind window The fact that stone panneling was first called by a name that implies a blank window, would explain the history of its introduction into mediæval architecture. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* *Orb*, a blank window or panel. See Willis *Nomencl.* 53. I add

1840-45 had explained *Orbs* as 'plain circular bosses'. Ibid. [referring to quot. 1395] The tomb has tabernacles at the sides, between which are placed blank panels (*orbs*) corresponding to them, as may be seen from the drawing of the tomb of Edward the Third (which is exactly similar) 1877 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Orb*, a mediæval word for a blind window Also the panels in Third Pointed wall-work, so called because they were as it were blank windows. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* i. 56 The window in the south wall is a genuine orb window [Note] 'Orb' is a blank window or panel

[Note In med. L. (quot. 1490) *orba*, in Anglo-Fr. (q. 1395) *orbe*, as if for med. L. *orba fenestra* a blind window cf. *orbus* *lunus* bereft of light, blind, Ovid *Mét.* in 518, and F. *orbe* 'blind, sightless', hence also, daiké, ob-cure, without light' (Cotgr. 1611), *nur orbe* a blind or blank wall, 'un mur qui n'a ni portes ni fenestres' (Laveaux 1828) The explanation 'circular boss', goes with a conjectured derivation from L. *orbis* circle, *Orb*, but this does not suit med. L. *orba*]

† **Orb**, a. *Obs.* [ad L. *orbis* without or bereaved of parents or children: thence F. *orbe* (13th c.) bereft of sight, blind] Bereaved, childless

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) 59 No father adopts, unless he be orbe, have no child. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 21 Edward the Confessor, who dyed Orb or Childless

Orb (*orb*), v. [f. ORB *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, an orb or circle; to surround, enclose, encompass with a rim or tire 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 32 This span of frailty, plung'd, and orb'd about With floods of Bitterness. 1673 MILTON *Nativity Ode* xv, Yea Truth, and Justice then Will down return to men, Orb'd in a Rain-bow 1737 ADDISON *tr. Ovid Wks.* 1753 I. 153 The wheels were orb'd with gold. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 153 Remain Orb'd in your isolation.

† b To orb out, to shut out as by an orb *Obs.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, Hen. IV. cccxxi, The earth of misreport, Knitt vp a Bodie, t' interpose that hight Might Orbe him out

2. To form or gather into an orb, disk, or globe; to make circular or globular; to round out

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xciv, To orb their scattered troops, and in firm rank retu 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. 1 (1718) 229 And with her curling horns orbs her silver face 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, Hen. V. lxxxix, Princes are still Secure, where they by Sage fore-cast, orb themselves about Impenetrable Spheres 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 175 Orbing their blood-fred bellies in and out 1850 W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. 264 Two large tears orb'd themselves beneath the Professor's lids.

b. *intr.* To form itself into an orb 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. xxiv*, [Is it] that the past will always orb into the perfect star We saw not, when we moved therein?

3. *trans.* To carry in its orb (see ORB *sb.* 1 7); to cause to move in an orbit. *rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* 1. 1, That our happiness may orbe it selfe into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight, and with a kinde of eccentricall equation be as it were an invariable Planet of joy and felicity. 1853 *All Year Round* VIII. 396 Orbing with motion slow or fleet Their small but perfect fires.

b. *intr.* To move in an orbit (or ? as a heavenly orb) *rare.*

1819 KEATS *Otho* iv. l. 79 O, thou golden Crown, Orbing along the serene firmament Of a wide empire, like a glowing moon. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 138 To carve out Free space for every human doubt, That the whole mind might orb about.

† **Orbal**, a. *Obs. rare* [irreg. f. ORB *sb.* 1 + -AL.] Of, or of the nature of, an orb; circular.

1503 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. xxxi, An orbal form with pillars small composed

† **Orbate**, a. *Obs.* [ad L. *orbatus*, pa. pple. of *orbare* to bereave.] Orphaned, bereaved, destitute 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 48 [A real] orbate and destitute of an hed and governour 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* B. ij, Departing he left hym orbate withoute lande or lyuclode

† **Orbation**, *Obs.* [ad L. *orbation-em*, n. of action from *orbare* to bereave.] Bereavement, deprivation (of parents, children, or the like).

1623 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xix vii, How much more easie had the want of a sonne been than the mis-carriage? Barrenness than orbation? 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 517 A conspiracy. conferring on orbation a triple crown.

Orbed (*orb*, *poet.* *p*-*ibed*), a. 1 [f. ORB *sb.* 1 and v. + -ED]

1. Formed into, or having the form of, an orb, circular or spherical; rounded, arched

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 25 The orb'd earth 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 278 That Orb'd Continent, the fire That seuers day from night 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, Hen. IV. cccxvii, To make his Crescent Orbed in an Hower 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 543 Let each Fit well his Helme, gripe fast his orb'd Shield. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* iv, That orb'd maiden with white fire laden, Whom mortals call the moon. 1861 *Press Newspaper* IX. 889/2 An orb'd mass of the electric fluid. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lrv. 65 Binds not a cincture smooth her bosom's orb'd emotion

2 *fig.* Fully rounded like a perfect circle

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 3 An orb'd and balanced life.

3 In parasynthetic combinations, as *full-orbed*

(having a full orb), *half-orbed*, *gold-orbed*

1807 MILTON P. L. v. 42 Now reigns Full Orb'd the Moon. 1867 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 32 Her half orb'd moon declining to the main. 1850 BAILEY *Pertus* xxxi. (1852) 487 Where the gold orb'd orange glows

† **Orbed**, a. 2 *Obs. rare*—1 [f. L. *orbare* + -ED], after L. *orbatus* ORBATE] Bereaved.

1616 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Niobe* Wks. (1711) 22 Wretch'd Niobe I am. Seven daughters. And sons as many, which one fatal day, (Orb'd mother I) took away

† **Orbelle**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *orbelle* (15th c.), dim. of *orbe*, ORB *sb.* 1] A circular surface or plot 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad. Pr.* ii. 148 In the lowest part of the garden I might see a curious orbelle all of touch wherein the Syracusan tyrants were artfully portrayed.

Orbic, a. *rare* [ad. *orbis*-us, a former reading of L. *orbis*-us circular, f. *orbis* circle.] Of the form of an orb; round, orbicular.

1559 SIR A. GORGES *tr. Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 24 How the bodie of this Orbicque frame From tender infancy so bigg became [transl. *Virg. Eccl.* vi. 34 ipse tener mundi concretus orbis] 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 652/1 [He] gazes up with rapturous orbic eyes

† **Orbical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec + -AL] = prec 1828 STANHYURST *Jenais* iii. (Arb) or These moon three seasons her passage orbical ended Sence I heere. dyd harbour 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 366/1 Any Calindrick or Orbical body

† **Orbicle**, *Obs. or rare.* [ad L. *orbicul-us*, dim. of *orbis* circle: see -*icle*, -*icule*.] A small orb, globe, or ball; a globule

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. lix, Such watry orbicles young boyes doe blowe Out from their soppy shella. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenne's Disp.* 117 Till they acquire the consistency of pills and then they are formed into orbicles. 1840 GALT *Demon Destiny* iii. 23 Orbs and orbicles exploding, burst Luke havoc shells.

Orbicular (*orbik'ulār*), a. (*sb.*) [ad L. *orbiculār-is*, f. *orbiculus*: see ORBICLE and -AR Cf. F. *orbiculaire* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Of the form of a circle or orb; circular, round

A. *adj.* 1 Round as a circle or disk; circular, or of circular plan or section

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 230 Vpbounde, orbicular and turned rounde 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Koxb.) 182 The hevenys orbicular revolyoun From est to west wyth oute cessacyoun. 1506 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbicular circumference. c1611 CHAPMAN *Ihad* vii. 222 Quite through his bright orbicular target. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 504 The trunk or bough of a Tree being cut transversely. sheweth several circles or rings more or less orbicular. one without the other. 1731 GENII *Mag.* I. 238 Signing their Names in an orbicular manner, which they call a round Robin. 1851 D. WILSON *Pres. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. iv. 399 Shields, some oblong and oval, and some orbicular.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to various organs or structures of circular, discoidal, or ring-like form; *spec.* to those muscles (*sphincters*) surrounding, and having the function of closing, natural apertures of the body, as the sphincters of the mouth, eyelids, iris, anus, bladder, vagina, etc. (Also in L. form *orbicularis*)

Orbicular spot (*Entom.*), a circular spot on the fore-wings of most noctuid moths.

1613 CROOKER *Body of Man* 165 The natural motion, which the Ancients called *μυσταλινος* is accomplished by transverse and orbicular Fibres contracting the guts. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 49 The Arteries consist of a quadruple Coat, the Third of which is made up of Annular or Orbicular carnosus Fibres 1762 STERN *Tr. Shandy* III. vi. Directing. the orbicular muscles around his lips to do their duty,—he whistled Lillabulero 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 64 The orbicular muscle of the eyelids. 1845 W. NICOLSON *Palæont.* 212 In *Discina*, the shell is generally circular or orbicular in shape

c. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, or the like, of circular outline

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Orbicular Leaf, one of a round figure, the breadth of which is equal to its length 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 333 The leaves are almost orbicular. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 354 *Orbicular*, perfectly circular. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 35 Seeds in one row in each cell, oval or orbicular

2. Round as a sphere or globe, spherical, globular. Sometimes loosely, Having a rounded or convex (as opp. to a flat) form or surface.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 89 The meles (= apples) rounde, ycald orbicular 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* i. 33 This same head [of thigh bone] is almost wholly afformed by an orbicular Appendage 1622 MIDDLETON *Honour & Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 367 Here fix my foot on this orbicular ball 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 203 A round head of one bone plays in the orbicular socket of another. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 127 357 Having roses set, instead of orbicular ornaments, between the spandrils

3. *fig.* Full-orbed, rounded, complete.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 395 The ends of your publick government will at last excuse if not hallow, the most orbicular untruth. 1807-30 DE QUINCY *Moder* (1862) 76 The household ruin was thus full and orbicular. 1841 — *Plato's Republ.* Wks. 1858 IX. 215 An orbicular system, or total body of philosophy

4. *Nat. Hist.* Combined with other adjs. of form, to express a combination of the two or an intermediate form; (*esp.* in *Bot.* of leaves), as *orbicular-cordate*, -*crenate*, -*ovate*, etc.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 116 *Pillarsia Nymphaeoides*. Leaves, orbicular cordate 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 37 *Lepidium ruderalis*. pod orbicular-oblong notched. Ibid. 346 *Betula nana*. leaves short-petioled orbicular-crenate. Ibid. *Alnus glutinosa*, L.: leaves. orbicular-cuneate.

5 *Orbicular bone* (or *orbicularis*), a very small bone of the middle ear, at the end of the process of the incus (with which it is united in the adult), and articulating with the stapes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orbicular Bone* (in *Anat.*), one of the little bones of the inner part of the Ear, which is fastened by a slender Ligament to the sides of that called *Stapes*. 1809 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbicular bone*, a very minute bone of the middle ear, like to a grain of sand; it is a separate bone in childhood, but by some is looked upon as an epiphysis of the incus.

B. sb.

† 1. ? *Orbicular course*, orbit (or ? Orb, sphere).

1823 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 4 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak, Lorde of the yere in his orbicular.

2. *Anat.* An orbicular muscle see A. 1 b. Also in L. form *orbicularis*.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi 149 For the sake of brevity these muscles will generally be spoken of as the orbiculars 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII 39 Where the orbicularis is thus affected the earliest manifestations may resemble that quivering of muscles (in the eyelid or other facial muscle) popularly spoken of as 'hve blood'.

3 *Entom.* Short for *Orbicular spot*: see A. 1 b.

Orbicularity (ôrbitulârî), [f. as prec. + -ITY Cf obs. F. *orbicularité* (16th c. in Godef.)]

Orbicular form or character

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* i (1653) 16 These Nations differing in the orbicularity of their Heads 1831 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* 1857 VI 175 I have questioned the systematic perfection—the orbicularity (so to speak) of Dr. Parr's classical knowledge. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 15 Mar. 1862 Intermediate types between these two extremes of entire orbicularity and minute subdivision.

Orbicularity, *adv.* [See -LY 2.] In an orbicular manner, in a circle or ring, round about, in a circular or spherical form

1519 *Interl. 4. Elem.* in *Haal Dostley* I 14 About the earth and water jointly they [air and fire] go, And compass them everywhere orbicularly 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV 278 It imitates the Spheres swift agitation, Orbicularly, still moving to Salvation 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. the Eng. II* xii. 201 A most graceful Arch, jutting out somewhat orbicularly 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphileus* 97 Her garments orbicularly expanding 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon Wks.* 1859 XII 13 The flesh of the peach is massed orbicularly around a central stone. 1860 ADLER *Faurel's Prov. Poetry* xviii 408 They took each other by the hand and danced around orbicularly.

Orbicularness, *rare*. [-NESS.] The quality of being orbicular; orbicularity

1611 COTGER, *Circularité*, circularité, roundnesse, orbicularnesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II 1755 in JOHNSON; thence in mod. Dicts.

Orbiculate (ôrbitulât), *a.* Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *orbiculatus*, *f. orbiculatus*. see ORBICULUS and -ATE 2. Cf. F. *orbiculé* (Godef.)] Rounded; ORBICULAR.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xiv. (1765) 36 *Orbiculate*, rounded 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv (1794) 342 Dwarf Mallow has . orbiculate leaves hollowed next the petiole. 1846 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 174 Pileus convex, orbiculate 1892 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 239/2 The leaves are orbiculate.

b. In *Comb.* = ORBICULATO-

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 380/1 Shell orbiculate-convex.

Orbiculated (-êted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Orbiculated*, made round in the form of a circle or compass. 1694 MOUTREUX *Rabelais* v. xlii. On the middle stood a Pillar orbiculated. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 89 The body of the Medusa is of an orbiculated figure

Orbiculately, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In an orbiculate manner or form

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I 801 *Cyclostoma* Aperture regular, rotund, with margins connected orbiculately, reflected by age.

† **Orbiculation**, *Obs.* [n of action f. L. *orbiculatus* rounded, circular: see -ATION.] The formation of an orb (circle or sphere); rounding.

1647 H. MOORE *Poems* Interpretation General 424 The circling of water, when a stone is cast into a standing pool, might have been more significantly called orbiculation 1676 SHADWELL *Vivianus* iv. It comes first to Fluidity, then to Orbiculation, then Fixation. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Prochus* I. Dissert. 97 An orbiculation agrees to the soul, through intellect; but progression and rectitude according to her own proper nature

Orbiculato-, used as combining form of L. *orbiculatus*, ORBICULATE, in sense 'orbiculately', as *orbiculato-cordate*, -*elliptical*, cf. ORBICULAR *a.* 4. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 264 The abdomen is very large orbiculato-elliptical *Ibid.* 289 The form of the sternum is orbiculato-cordate

Orbific (ôrbitfik), *a. rare*-. [f. L. *orbis* circle, ORB sb. 1 + -FIC, L. *-ficus* making.] Orb-making, orb-forming

1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 67 Instant impulse to begin The work orbific.

† **Orbing**, *Arch. Obs.* [f. ORB sb. 2 + -ING 1]

The making of 'orbs' see ORB sb. 2

1426 *Contract for Steeple* in *Gardner Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 157 The Wallies, the Tabellings, the Tabellings, and the Oblyng severly, after the Stepl of Dunstale.

Orbit (ôrbit) [ad. L. *orbita* wheel-track, orbit, *f. orbis* wheel, circle: 'orbita vestigium carri, ab orbe rotæ dicta' Isidore xv. xvi. 13. The sense 'orbit' of the moon, etc., was also class. L.; that of 'eye-cavity' med. L., also Fr., 14th c.]

1. *Anat.* The bony cavity of the skull containing the eye and its appendages (muscles, glands, etc.); the eye-socket.

[c. 1400 *Langland's Cyng* 241 He goip out of þe scolle boon, & entrip into orbitam, þat is þe hollow place þat þe yse sit on] 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* in 27 The Coronal bone, in which is y^e Orbits or holes of the Eyes. 1725 PORE *Odysse* ix 391 In the broad orbit of his monstrous eye. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 331 A patient who had a piece of wood forced into the orbit of one of his eyes 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* ii. 21 The orbit, in which the ball is lodged, is a hollow cone of bone with the base directed forwards and outwards.

b. *Zool.* The border, or part surrounding the eye in a bird, insect, etc.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772 109 The orbits of the eyes are black 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iii in 256 The orbits scarlet and the irides white. 1829 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbit* In Zoology, the skin surrounding the eye of a bird

c. (By confusion with ORB sb. 1 10) The eye-ball; the eye

1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* v 7 Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye; Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxvii. When we saw The God within him light his face, and glow In azure orbits heavenly-wise, And over those ethereal eyes The bar of Michael Angelo. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cl. M. cap.* in 1738 That man will through each black Castilian orbit, see into your soul.

2 *Astron.* The path or course of a heavenly body; the curved path described by a planet or comet about the sun, by a satellite about its primary, or by one star of a binary system about the other. (Rarely applied to the (apparent) course of the sun in the heavens, usually called the *ecliptic*.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Orbit*, is properly the Tract left by a Wheel in the Road; but Astronomers use the word to signify the way or course of the Sun, particularly called the Ecliptick, as also of any other Planet moving on according to the Circle of its Latitude 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* 174 Every Planet describes an Orbit about the Sun 1822-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 91 Apparent Orbit of the Sun. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 20 The earth's orbit is an ellipse

b. *fig. and transf.*

1750 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I xxi. The backslidings of my aunt Dinah in her orbit did the same service in establishing my father's system 1829 L. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x 266 In the remotest orbits of religious feeling. 1829 — *Edward's Freed Will* Introduct. iv. 69 The young horse that, free a field, makes large orbits over the level mead 1880 *Academy* 18 Sept. 195 Under 'night at rest' he considers the 'orbit' and infingement of each night.

c. Confused with *orb*: see ORB sb. 1 7, 9, 12.

1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. 1 (1840) 25 Made immortal at his death, and exalted to shine in a higher orbit 1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii. The planets, each, by its own liquid orbit of light, distinguished from the inferior or more distant stars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 536 He put the moon in the orbit which was nearest to the earth.

† 3. ? An outer flat ring *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Pavement* 483 To the end that a Seal may be called an Authentick Seal, it ought to have an Orbit and some Impression thereon

4 *attrib. and Comb.*

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II x. § 83 A slow change in the position of the orbit-plane 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Orbit-sweeper*, [a telescope and bearings] invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet

Orbital (ôrbitâl), *a.* [prob. ad. med. or mod.

L. *orbitalis*, *f. orbita* ORBIT: see -AL.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of, belonging to, or connected with the orbit or eye-socket

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Buij. The eyes . . . are set within the bone arbyttal that is a party of the coronall, & the bones of the temples. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 44 The Active Gibbon forehead very low; orbital arches very prominent 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The temporal is never separated from the orbital fossa 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 268 The anterior lobe of the brain is composed of two divisions, the one inferior, or orbital, formed by the several convolutions called orbital.

2. *Astron.* Of, belonging to, or of the nature of the orbit of a heavenly body; taking place in an orbit, as *orbital motion*, *revolution* (as distinguished from rotation on an axis)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 533 Its aeras are all cycles; its events, How strange eoe'er, are ever orbital 1875 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* (ed. 2) 226 That our earth will gradually lose its orbital energy and approach the sun by a slow spiral motion

† **Orbitalant**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *orbita* (in med. L. sense) + -ANT 1 The significance of the suffix is not apparent] = ORBIT 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Drvb. The fyrst bone. called Coronall, that dureth and compryseth fro the myddes of the orbytautes vnto the commysure that trauesereth the Crane or skull.

Orbitar (ôrbitâr), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [ad. F. *orbitaire* (Paré 16th c.), perh. repr. a med. or mod. L. **orbitalis*, *f. orbita*: see -AR] = ORBITAL 1

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 79 Which Parts may justly enough be called Orbitar Processes 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 47 Internal orbital canals 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 344 A strong pointed process, the external orbital lobe

b. sb. The suture between the zygomatic process and the malar bone; the zygomatic suture.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 92 The two external orbitars are continued, each from the end of the internal orbitar, to the under and fore part of the cheek.

Orbitary (ôrbitârî), *a. Anat.* [f. as prec. + -ARY] = prec.

1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II 42 The orbitary process of the frontal bone 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 45 Forming the internal orbital holes.

Orbitalous (ôrbitulôs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *orbiculatus*, *f. orbis* circle, ORB + -ULUS web] 'Orb-weaving'; applied to those spiders which spin orbicular or circular webs, as the garden-spider. So *Orbitelar a.* = prec.; *Orbitelaria* *a.* (= prec.) and *sb.* (= next); *Orbitelae*, an orbiteulous spider, an 'orb-weaver'.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orbitelus*, applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Orbitelae*) of the *Araneidae*, comprehending those which make their webs in regular network, composed of concentric circles crossed by straggling rays which proceed from the centre orbiteulous.

Orbito-, used as combining form of L. *orbita* ORBIT, in anatomical terms, usually in sense 'relating to the orbit along with (some other part)', as *orbito-alveolar*, -*basilar*, -*malar*, -*nasal*, -*occipital*, -*pneal*, -*rostral*, -*temporal* adjs. [See these words.] 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 20 It is divisible into a superior or frontal portion, and an inferior or orbito-nasal portion 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb. Dissert.* 104 The large orbito-temporal fossa. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII 917 A process similar to that which enters the orbito-pneal canal 1894 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbito-malar*, relating to the orbit and the malar bone

Orbitoid (ôrbitôid), [f. mod. L. *orbitoides*, *f. orbita* ORBIT, see -OID.] The flat round fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitoides*, occurring in tertiary limestones in N. America, etc. 1885 *Amer. Journ. Sc.* XXX. 70, I found, a small specimen of an Orbitoid

Orbitoidal (ôrbitôidâl), *a. Geol.* [f. as prec. + -AL] Applied to (N. American) limestones containing shells of the genus *Orbitoides*.

1850 LYELL and PEARCE *U. S. II* 91 The bluff was, formed of an aggregate of corals called by A. D'Orbigny orbitoides I had seen the same 'orbitoidal' limestone in the interior of Clarke county. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text. Geol.* xix. 363 The nummulitic and orbitoidal limestones, mainly composed of coin-shaped and globular foraminiferal shields, are undoubtedly the most important of tertiary strata.

Orbitoline (ôrbitôlin), *a. (sb.)* [irreg. f. next: see -INE 1] Belonging to the genus *Orbitolites*; as *sb.* a Foraminifer of this genus.

1883 CARPENTER in *Athenaeum* 15 Dec. 1880/2 Absence of any distinguishable differentiation in the parts of the sardonic body of even the most complex orbitolines

Orbitolite (ôrbitôlit), [In mod. L. *orbitolites*, *f. orbita* ORBIT + Gr. *lithos* stone: see -LITE.] a. The fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*.

b. A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* or *Chelites* 1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40 297 Internal casts of an Orbitolite

Orbitosphenoid (ôrbitôsfnôid), *a. and sb.* *Anat.* [f. ORBITO- + SPHENOID.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the orbit and the sphenoid bone; applied to a small bone or bony process forming part of the eye-socket, and (in man) constituting the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone; in some lower animals it is a separate bone. *b. sb.* The orbitosphenoid bone or process.

1854 OWEN *Skelet. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ Nat.* I 177 The neuropophyses, called 'orbitosphenoids', are small semi oval plates, protecting the sides of the cerebrum *Ibid.* 193 The smooth orbitosphenoid plate of the frontal joins the outer margin 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 110 Each of the lesser wings of the sphenoid is termed in Zootomy an orbitosphenoid

So *Orbitosphenoidal a.* = prec. a.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 83 A pair of lesser-wings, or orbito-sphenoidal parts

Orbital (ôrbitâl), *a. ? Obs.* [irreg. f. ORBIT, as if f. an assumed L. **orbitalis* + -AL; ? after *habitual*] = ORBITAL 2.

1828-32 in WEBSTER 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v 199 Having learned to attribute an orbital motion to the earth. 1877 NICHOL in *Dawson Org. World* vi. 119 In the same direction with the orbital motion.

Orbituary, *a. rare*-. [irreg. f. as prec. + -ARY 1.] = prec.

1864 in WEBSTER

† **Orbitude**, *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *orbitudo*, *f. orbis* bereaved see -TUDE.] = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Orbitude*, the lacke of what wee loue, when a wife hath lost her husband. 1818 in TOWN, Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Orbity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *orbitas* bereavement, *f. orbis* bereaved, orphaned: see -ITY. Cf. F. *orbité*, *orbété* (Godef.)] The condition of being bereaved, bereavement, esp. of children; also more widely, Childlessness.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 579 Hee hath smitten thy family with orbites and prauations 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii Wks. 1874 VI 172 Wretched is that Orbitate And depriuation, which yet never had, Or euer shall haue issue. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 69 6 Nothing seems to have been more universally dreaded by the ancients than orbity or want of children 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. iii. 11 In opulent families, where the means of maintenance are profusely supplied, orbity is common.

Orble, *obs.* form of HORRIBLE.

Orbless (ôrblîs), *a.* [f. ORB sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without an orb; destitute of orbs.

1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 272 Far—far, within the orbless blue, A tiny lustre twinkles thro' 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* 250 Then shall our orbless eyes Behold realities.

Orblet (ôrblît), [-LET] A little orb.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 351 Natural luxury, and joy

and love. Those secondary orbits of our life. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII. 461 Flung rudely on the boards which this orbit's stage affords

Orby (*ɔrbi*), *a. rare* [-y] *a.* Of the form of an orb; orbicular, circular. *b.* Moving as in a circle, revolving, 'coming round'. *c.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an orb or heavenly body *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 357 It smote Atrides' orby targe 1615 — *Odys* x 588 The world was with the spring, and orby hours Had gone the round again through herbs and flowers 1818 KEATS *Endym* III. 180 [To the Moon] Thine orby power Is coming fresh upon me

Orca, **ork** (*ɔrk*). Also 6-7 orque, orke, (7-8 oroh). [In sense 1, *a. F. orque* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad. L. orca*, a kind of whale, taken as a specific or generic name in Zoology Cf. also ON. *orkin*, *orkin*, a kind of seal]

1. A cetacean of the genus *Orca*, family *Delphinidae*; esp. the killer (*Orca gladiator* Gray, *Delphinus Orca*, Linn). By earlier authors applied, after the mediæval L. writers, to more than one vaguely identified ferocious sea-monster

[c 1520 L. ANDREW Noble *Lyfe in Bebes* Bk 236 Orchun is a monster of the se & he is mortal enemye to the balene, & tereh asonder the bely of the balene] 1611 CORG., *Eboular*, an Orke; a great sea-fish mortal enemye vnto the Whall 1621 DRAVTON *Poly-oth.* II. 25 The uglye Orks that for their Lord the ocean wooe 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Hist Lyfe & Death* (1630) xi Touching that monstrous bulk of the Whale, or Orke, how long it is weilded by vitall spirit, we have received nothing certain 1667 MILTON P. L. xi 835 The haunt of Seales and Orca, and Sea-mews clang 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* v vi, Whole herds of sea-cows and of orcs appear. 1827 tr. *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* IV 455 There are two varieties of the Delphinus Orca, the Orc and the Grampus. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk* ix. 972 Near and nearer comes the snorting orc

2. Sometimes more vaguely (perh derived from or influenced by L. *Orcus*, Romanic *orco* see ORGE, and cf OE. *orçhys* *odde heldeofol* 'orc-grant or hell-devil', also *orcneas* in *Beowulf* see ORKEN), A devouring monster, an ogre.

1598 SYLVESTER *De Baryis* II. i iii *Furios* 51 Insatiate Orque, that even at one repast Almost all Creatures in the World would waste. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 5 Who at one Streak didst part away three Heads from off the shoulders of an Orke, begotten by an Incubus 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. 1. 71 But beyond, things unspeakable—dragons, giants, orcs [etc.]

+3 A large cask or vessel for liquor, etc.; a butt. (So L. *orca*) Obs

1638 WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* Evb, One bad them fill an Oike of Bacchus water 1628 PHILLIPS, An *Orch*, or *Ork*, a monstrous fish. also a Butt for wine, or figs.

4 *Comb* (from 1), as *orc-catcher*, *-killer*. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* F y b, Because a lover, therefore an Orkekiller *Ibid*, That Orke-catcher Attacks. *Ibid* Ij, That Orke mouth of thine did crumme thy poirdge with my grandisres braines.

Hence *Ork v. nonce-wd.*, to make an orc or monster of.

1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* F y b, I Orkt you once, and now Ile fit you for a Cupid

Orcadian (*ɔrkədiən*), *a.* and *s.* [f. L. *Orcaedis* the Orkney Islands + *-IAN*] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Orkney. *b. s.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min.* 234 Quawuiers the poor Orcadians eat them for hunger 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Aug in *Lockhart*, For this slovenly labour the Orcadians cannot plead the occupation of fishing. 1821 — *Pirate Note* Q The Orcadian traditions allege the work to be that of a dwarf 1860 MRS EOKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 114 She knew I was an Orcadian.

Orcaill, obs. form of ORCHILL.

Orcanet (*ɔrkənət*). Forms 6-7 orchanet, 7-8 orcanet, 8 orkanet, 8-9 orcanette [a. OF. *orcanette*, altered from *arcannette*, dim. of *arcanne* (Cotgr.) for OF. *alcanne* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad. med. L. alkanna*, whence the parallel form ALKANET] The plant *Alkananna tinctoria*, or the dye obtained from it. = ALKANET.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes, Anhusa* may be named in englishe walde Buglos or orchanet, as the french men do. 1567 [see ALKANET] 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I 381 But those that have the root of Orcanet in them, need no salt 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 48 We have brought to us oftentimes from the Levant, a kind of Orcanette. 1736 BAILEY *Honsek Dict* 446 Orkanet 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 50 The Common Alkanet, or Orcanette, used by druggists.

Orcein (*ɔrseɪn*). *Chem* [Altered from ORCIN.] A red colouring-matter ($C_{12}H_7NO_6$) obtained from orcin by the action of ammonia and oxygen, and existing in the dye called orchil.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 404 To the substance into which orcin is converted by the joint action of oxygen, ammonia, and water, Robiquet has given the name of orcein 1876 HARLEY *Metal Med* (ed. 6) 363 The blue colouring matter called orcein, which is the essential constituent of these dyes

Orch, obs. (erron.) form of ORC.

Orchal (l), **Orchanet**, obs. ff. ORCHILL, ORCANET.

Orchant, obs. or dial. form of UROCHIN.

Orchard (*ɔrtʃəd*). Forms see below. [orig. *ort-gard*, parallel to Goth. *aurti-gards* garden, the first element of which is considered to be L.

hortus (in late and med. L. *ortus*, It. *orto*) garden. Cf. Goth. *aurti-gard*, and OHG. *ortūn* (:-**ortian*) to cultivate Already in 9th c., OE *ort-gard* passed into *orgeard*, *orcheard*, whence ME *orchard*; also, with recognition of the second element *orch-yard*, *ort-yard*, or, with later conformation to L. *hortus*, *hort-yard*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 ortgeard, ordoeard, 4 ortyerd, 6 ortyerde, ortzard, ortiard, (ortseyerde), 6-7 ortyard, 7 ort-yard.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* xl. 292 To plantanne swæ se ceorl deð his ortgeard *Ibid* xlv. 380 Hlyst hider, ðu be eardast on frondes ortgeard [*Halt* ortgeard] 1024 *Charter* in *Kemble Cod* Dipl IV. 72 ða hægawon porte ðæt is se ortgeard æt merdæce c 1450 *Cursor M* 10473 (Laud) In-to hir ortyerd [*Cott* orchard] she yede anon. 1506 *Will of Duckworth* (Som. Ho.). The orte yarde 1532 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 54 The Garden or ortyard ouer against the College 1563 *Ibid* I 160 The garydneys and ortseyerdes belonging to Gonesvill 1579 STUBBS *Gaping Gul* F III, Our Ortwards must be measured by the foote. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quant*, *Orange Trees* 1 In our Ort yards and Oltone Gardens

b. 1 ortgeard, -zyrd, 1-2 orceard, (1 orard, -yrd, -erd), 3 orchærd, (horechard), 3-6 orcharde, 3 orchard; (4 orchard, 4-6 orchard), 5 sc. orchard, 6 orchard, north orchert, -erit.

c 897 Orcearde [see a] c 1000-1100 Orceard, etc. [see B 1 a]. a 1200 *Geoffrey in Anglia* IX. 261 Timber cleofan, orceard 1281 an and mænige inweorc wyrcan. c 1205 LAY. 12955 Hec comen in enne orchard [c 1275 horechard]. a 1225 *Anor R.* 378 3e beoð junge impen iset in Godes orcharde. c 1300 *Thurish & Nightingale* 98 in *Hail E. P.* IV 54 Ich habbe lene to ben here, in orchard and in peirce. a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 625 In at an orchard the lepe, Y-armede as thei were. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 740 Gud gardens gay, and orchardis gret that spill 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc* II. 4 I made me orchardes and gardens of pleasure.

γ. 4 orchiard, orchizerde, -yarde, -yerde, 4-6 orcheyarde, 5 orche-3erd, orcheyerd, 6 orchiarde, orchyarde, orcheyard, 6-7 ortcheyard, 7-8 orchyard.

33 *Cursor M* 800 (Cott) Wit in his aun orchard. c 1394 *P. Pri* Cude 166 Orcheardes and erberes euesed well clene. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordes* 108 Lekyn panne þi subgitz to oon orche-3erd 1523 FITZGERALD *Husb* 122 Set in a garden or an orcheyarde 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 To make garydneys and orchardes.

δ. 6 horteyarde, horteyard, 6-7 hort(e)yard, 7 hort-yard: see HORTYARD.

B. Signification.

1. An enclosed piece of ground for the purposes of horticulture. +a. Formerly, in general sense, A garden, for herbs and fruit-trees. Obs b Now, An enclosure for the cultivation of fruit-trees

a. c 1000 ALFRED *Gram* viii. (2) 28 *Ortus*, orchard [v 77. orcid, orcyrd, orcyrd, orcheard] oððe wyrtun c 1000 ALFRED *Gen.* II. 8 God þa aplantode wyrtunmisne orcid on þam he zelozode þone man þe he geworhte a 1100 *Age Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 333/24 *Ortus*, orcyrd, *Ortulanus*, orcheard. 1387 TRIVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þat orcheerde Crist was 1-take [L. in quo hortu captus fuit]. *Ibid* VI. 31 [Mahomet's] paradys þe orchard of lyknyge [L. paradysum hortum subiecti decuramus] 1388 WYCLIF *Isa* i 30 Whanne ye schulen be. as an orchard [1382 gardyn, *Vulg* hortus] with out watir

b. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 252 Beoð hyra orcerdas mid æpplum afyllede 1388 WYCLIF *Ecc* II. 5 V made 3erdis and orchylis [1382 gardynes and appl gardynes, *Vulg* hortos et pomana]. c 1440 *Prompt Paro* 368/a Orcherde, *supra* in apull-yerde, *pomerium* c 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 810/5 *Hoc pomerium*, a northard 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V 149 The new ortyerde with the gardyns 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. 41 Standing upon Hortyards [L. *arbutinus*] and Vineyards 1657 TRAFAL *Comm.* Job II. 11 Their trees suddenly withered in their Ort-yards 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* II. (1813) 44 An orchard is a spot to plant standard fruit in which are forbidden a place in the garden. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk N Geru* 285 Gulls is surrounded by orchards, which furnish cherries and walnuts in large quantities. 1845 *Flower's Fynl* 7 Orchards are portions of ground appropriated to the growth of fruit trees only.

2 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *orchard-bird*, *bounds*, *door*, *fruit*, *ground*, *sule*, *tree*, *wall*; *orchard-breaker*, *-maker*, *-robber*, *orchard grass*, any grass grown in an orchard, esp. in U.S. the Cock's-foot Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; *orchard-house*, a glass house for the protection of fruit that is either too delicate to be grown in the open air, or required to ripen earlier; *orchard oriole*, a North American oriole (*Icterus spurius*) which suspends its nest from the boughs of fruit and other trees.

1876 LANIER *Poems, Poem of West* 46 We heard the *orchard-bird's small song. 1725 POPE *Odys* xxiv. 260 Sets of flow'ry thorn, Their *orchard-bounds to strengthen and adorn. 1818 SCOTT *Guy M* vi, He detected poachers, black-fishers, *orchard-breakers, and pigeon-shooters. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/1 A visit to the orchard country in the garden of England is a revelation. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Birds* 11 The *orchard deck'd land. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 17 Shut the orcharde door. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Now gather your last *Orchard-Fruits 1795 *Ann Reg* II. 144/a A seed of the plant which they call *orchard grass. 1882 GARDNER 8 Apr 244/1 Orchard Grass should never be made down to hay. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Orchard Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. 1858 GLENNY *Gard.* *Every-day Bk* 206/1 These *Orchard Houses, as they are called, may answer well where there is no lengthened frost after April comes in. 1721 STURVE *Ecc. Mem* I. lii. 393 Many

gardiners and *orch and makers 1868 WOOD *Homes without H* xiii. 242 The *Orchard Oriole, or Bob-o'-Link, is equally notable for its skill in nest-building. 1552 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 Dioscorides writeth of the *ortard Penitire - and of the wyld Pere tre. 1859 SWILES *Self H* 63 Scapegrace, *orchard-robber, shoe-maker, cudgel-player, and smuggler. c 1345 *Orpheo* 64 [She] walked in the underyde To play in hur *orchard-ryde. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Lyfe & Death* (1651) 4 Wilde trees, in comparison of *Orchard-trees. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, The murmur of orchard trees brushing together softly 1552 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii 63 The *Orchard walls are high, and hard to climbe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* i. ii, Where by the orchard walls The learned Chume with stealing water crawls

Orcharded, *a. rare* [f. prec. + *-ED* 2.] Furnished with orchards; planted with fruit-trees. 1757 *Boston News Letter* 17 Mar. 2/2 To be sold. Thirteen Acres of Land, well orcharded.

Orcharding. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The cultivation of fruit-trees in orchards.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* v. (1729) 67 All land is not fit for Orchardring. 1804 *Ann Reg* 842/1 This example probably induced orcharding in Herefordshire on a much larger scale. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Tril.* 16 Jan. 1/4 An address upon 'The Advances of Orchardring in New England'.

+2 *conv.* Land laid out or planted with fruit-trees. Obs. (Chiefly American)

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5571/4 Five Acres of Orchardring 1788 *Massachus.* *Spy* 19 June 4/3 Said Farm consists of mowing, pasturing, and orcharding, and is well watered

Orchardist. [f. as prec. + *-IST*] One who cultivates an orchard or orchards, a fruit-grower. 1794 T. S. D. BUCKNALL in *Trans Soc Arts* XII. 211 As I have long wished to introduce the name of orchardist, I here desire it may take place 1864 THOREAU *Excurs.* *Wild Apples* (1863) 292, I wonder all orchardists do not get a scion from that tree. 1890 *Chamb.* *Tril* 27 Sept. 614/1 An enormously augmented consumption of fruit, for which the British orchardist was not prepared.

Orchardman. [f. as prec. + *MAN* s.] = prec. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 220/1 Some of the chief prizes were gained by English orchardmen 1892 *Standard* 12 July 5/2 Between the orchardman of East Kent and the householder in London, intervene the salesman and the greengrocer.

+ **Orchat**. Obs. Affected form for ORCHARD, after Gr. *ὄρχατος* row of trees, garden.

(*Orchat*, *orchel*, or *worchet* is also a northern dialect form (Cumbld., Roxb.) for Sc. orchard, ORCHARD)

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 9 His Fruit, in Summer's Pride, When other Orcharts smile, abortive fall, *Ibid* 18 Wouldst thou, thy Vats with gen'rous Juice should froth? Respect thy Orcharts. 1802 in *Anderson Cumbld.* Ball 39 The throssle Aye in our worchet welcomes spring

Orchel (l), **Orchella**: see ORCHIL, ORCHILLA.

+ **Orchematical**, *a. Obs rare*. [f. Gr. *ὀρχηματικὸς* (f. *ὀρχηματ-* dancing, f. *ὀρχέσθαι* to dance see -*IO*) + *-AL*] Pertaining to dancing, in quot. fig. Characterized by 'skipping' or omission of intermediate numbers.

1853 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loun* lxxx, The foote of the pillar [of verses] is Orchematical, yat is to say, founded by transition or ouer skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, 7, and 9.

Orchen, **Orchard** (e, obs ff. UROCHIN, ORCHARD).

Orchesography (*ɔrkəsəgrəfi*). *rare*. ? Obs [ad. F. *orchesographie* (title of a book by J. Tabourot, publ. in 1589), 11ieg. f. Gr. *ὀρχησις*, *ὀρχησ-* dancing + *-O-GRAPHY*.] The description or notation of dancing by means of diagrams, etc. 1706 J. WEAVER (title) *Orchesography, or the Art of Dancing by Characters and Demonstrative Figures*. a 1843 *Southery Comm. pl.* Bk IV 566 The art of Orchesography, or denoting the several steps and motions in dancing by characters, was invented by M. Beauchamp.

Orchester, variant of ORCHESTRE

Orchestic (*ɔrkəsstik*), *a.* and *s.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρχηστρικός*, f. *ὀρχηστρ-* dancer see -*IO*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to dancing.

1850 LITTON tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 44 That feeling for what is significant and beautiful in the human form found its gratification in the food afforded to it by the orchestric arts. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom Antiq* (ed. 2) x65 The athletic and orchestric arts attained about Ol. 50 a high degree of perfection.

B. *s.* (more freq. in pl. orchestics.) The art of dancing

1850 LITTON tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 20 This series of arts reaches its highest point in mimic orchestics *Ibid* § 77 Gymnastics and orchestics, arts which were exercised with the greatest zeal 1864 J. HADLEY *Ess* (1873) 81 The silent art of orchestics has its asces and theses, its tiocches and iambi, not less truly than music and poetry.

Orchestra (*ɔrkəstrə*). [a. L. *orchestra*, *a.* Gr. *ὀρχήστρα* the space on which the chorus danced, f. *ὀρχέσθαι* to dance, *ὀρχηστρ-*, *-ης* dancer Formerly stressed *orchestra*, e.g. by Byron.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre, A large semi-circular space in front of the stage, where the chorus danced and sang.

In the Roman theatre, the orchestra was reserved for the seats of senators and persons of distinction

1666 HOLLAND *Snelm.* 17 He passed directly from the Stage by the Orchestra, to take up his place amongst the Knights. 1611 CORVAT *Credulitas* 299 It [Theatre of Vicenza] hath an Orchestra made in it according to the imitation of the Roman Orchestras 1647 SIR R. STAVELTON *Juvenal* 121 To furnish the orchestra, next the stage 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1807) I 126 The orchestra amongst the Greeks was the place assigned for the pantomimes and

dancers. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Tragedy* 15 A huge semi-circle of seats, perhaps first made of wood, afterwards of stone, looked down upon a central portion, called the orchestra, and allotted to the chorus.

fig. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot* iv. 39 They may sit in the Orchestra, and noblest Seats of Heaven

b. Dancing; title of a poem on dancing.

1596 DAVIES (*title*) Orchestra, or a poem of Dauncinge.

1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanet* iii. 225 Praise but Orchestra and the skipping Art, You shall command him, faith you have his hart Euen capring in your fist.

2. That part of a theatre or other public building assigned to the band of performers on musical instruments (and, in a concert-room, to the chorus of singers) b. A building or structure for a band of instrumental performers; a band-stand.

1724 *Short Explic For Wds. Mus. Bks., Orchestra*, is that Part of the Theater, where the Musicians sit with their Instruments to perform. 1789 P. BECKFORD *Lett Italy* (1803) l. 283 Orchestras were erected in different parts, and the common people danced in the center, having the sky for a canopy 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* vii. The impatient sticks in the pit, and shrill catcalls in the gallery, had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 560 In modern theatres the normal position of the Orchestra is in front of the Stage, but on a level with the floor of the Stalls and Pit. In concert rooms, the Orchestra is usually placed at one end of the apartment, at such a height above the general level of the floor that the full length figure of a Performer, standing in front, may be visible to a seated audience.

3 The company of musicians themselves; a company of performers of concerted instrumental music in a theatre, concert-room, etc. (either alone, or as accompaniment to voices)

More restricted in use than *band*, the 'strings' or instruments of the viol class being always present and usually of fundamental importance in an orchestra.

1720 GAY *To W. Pitteney* xxi. But, hard! the full orchestra strike the strings 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I vii. xc. 413 The orchestra consists of about fifty musicians. 1811 BYRON *Hunts fr. Hor.* 308 The pert shopkeeper, whose throbbing ear Aches with orchestras which he pays to hear 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 561 The term Orchestra is also applied, collectively, to the body of Instrumental Performers officiating at a Theatre, in a Concert-room, or on a Stage or raised Platform in the open air 1880 'VERN LEE' *Stud.* *Italy* iii. 11. 100 The singular effect produced by the sight of an orchestra entirely composed of women

fig. 1742 Young *Nt Th.* iv. 650 High heav'n's orchestra chaunts amen to man.

b. *transf.* The set of instruments played by such a company of musicians

1834 Miss SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sc* xvii. (1849) 168 The sounds of an entire orchestra may be transmitted and reciprocated. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 561 We constantly hear of 'an Orchestra consisting of thirty stringed Instruments, with a full complement of Wind'. 1888 Miss A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv. Hearing the bewildering tones of an orchestra mingling with the hum of many voices.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*

1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 269 Old Baumgarten, who was orchestra-leader at Covent Garden 1853 J. J. SEMER *Organ* 22 The so called chamber-pitch at this time agreed with the orchestra-pitch

Orchestral (*pike sträl, p'ikesträl*), a [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to, composed of, or performed by, an orchestra (sense 3)

Orchestral-accompanied in quot. 1844 = having an orchestral accompaniment, orchestally accompanied

In names of organ-stops, indicating similarity in tone to the instrument used in the orchestra, as *orchestral flute*.

1811 Bussy *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). *Orchestral*, an epithet given to music intended for the orchestra. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* viii. With orchestral accompanied imitations. 1869 OUSLEY *Country* xxii. 182 Until the student had gone through a course of instrumentation and orchestral scoring. 1889 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV 181 The modern orchestral or slide Trumpet, is made of brass, mixed metal, or silver 1898 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Flute* (4). Titles appended to flute-stops. Implying that the quality of tone is similar to the modern flute, . . . as orchestral flute, . . . concert flute.

Hence *Orche strally ado*.

1880 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 387 These are treated orchestral rather than as solo instruments 1897 [see ORCHESTRATION b].

+ *Orche-stran*, a. *Obs rare* -1. = ORCHESTRAL

1765 *Meretriciad* 48 Then, solus, hops a dull Orche-stran flute

Orchestra (*p'ikesträt*), v. [f. ORCHESTRA + -ATE 3, perh. after mod. F. *orchestrer* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] *trans.* To compose or arrange for an orchestra; to score for orchestral performance. Also *absol.* Hence *O-orchestrated ppl a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. This brief and cleverly orchestrated symphony is instinct with profound melancholy. 1882 *Standard* 27 Nov. 3/6 The song is capably written, and orchestrated with notable skill 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 2, I got into the way of orchestrating and writing for every instrument 1896 *Times* 28 Aug. 4/3 A composer who can write sparkling tunes and knows how to orchestrate

b. *fig.* To combine harmoniously, like instruments in an orchestra.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 437 A symphony of accordant and orchestrated spirits.

Orchestration (*p'ikesträt*), [f. prec., or its source: see -ATION. Cf. mod. F. *orchestration* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The action of ait of

composing or arranging music for an orchestra; the style in which a piece of music is orchestrated; instrumentation of orchestral music.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1864 *Reader* 17 Sept. 364 The reveries of Lorenzo and Jessica are set to soft dreamy strains, with orchestration of no less delicate texture 1876 *Athenaeum* 7 Oct. 474/1 The setting of the vocal parts is as splendid as the orchestration is picturesque and powerful 1889 *Ibid.* 5 June 10/2 No master of orchestration has had a clearer insight into the individual character and colour of each instrument

b. *fig.* Harmonious combination, as of the parts or instruments in an orchestra.

1888 F. T. MARZIALS *Victor Hugo* 98 Music will make them immortal, a kind of superb verbal orchestration that for variety and power, for 'sonority' and brilliance of effect, has no equal in French dramatic verse 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* 378 His soul echoed orchestrally the orchestrations of nature and of humanity 1900 G. LIES *Flame, Electr & the Camera* 252 A new orchestration of inquiry is possible by means of the instruments created for him by the electrician

Orchestra, -ter (*p'ikesträt, formerly pike strät*).

[a. F. *orchestre* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.) f. L. *orchestra*: see above.] = ORCHESTRA.

1623 COCKERAM, *Orchestra*, a Scaffold 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orchestra*, that part of the Scene in a Theatre, where the Chorus useth to dance; it is also sometimes taken for the place where the Musicians sit. 1740 CRIBER *Apol.* (1756) I 230 The flat ceiling that is now over the orchestra was then a semi-oval arch. 1790 LANGHORN *Plutarch* (1799) l. 183/2 As Pericles a whole orchestra [he] bears. 1857 *Chamb. Frnt* VIII 48 Whose golden blossoms waved above my head—a fragrant orchestra, where hymns were said By mynrd bees

Orchestric (*p'ikestrik*), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.]

1 Of or pertaining to dancing: more properly

ORCHESTIC, q. v.

1786 GILLIES *Hist. Greece* I in 104 Their sedentary studies were relieved by the orchestric and gymnastic exercises. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* l. Pref. 41 The author of the *Prometheus* really was a professor of the orchestric art. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *6d Men* I ii 228 Rose's father, who had sent [his boys] to be instructed by him in the orchestric art

2 Belonging to an orchestra, orchestral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 461 We ourselves may boast to have introduced the word *orchestric*, which we regard with parental pride, as a word expressive of that artificial and pompous music which attends, for instance, the elaborate hexameter verse of Rome and Greece 1892 *Edinb. Even Disp.* 13 Feb. 3/1 The orchestric playing was not all that might have been wished.

Orchestra (*p'ikesträn*). Also -ino. [f. ORCHESTR-A + -INA, after *concertina*, etc.] + a.

An instrument of the key-board kind constructed so as to imitate various other musical instruments

Obs b. A mechanical instrument, resembling a barrel-organ, but of more elaborate construction, intended to imitate the effect of an orchestra. So

Orchestra [of *accordion*], *Orchestraionette*, names of similar instruments. (See *quots*)

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI 519/2 *Orchestra*, a modern musical instrument shaped like a piano-forte. It imitated the tones of the violin, the viola, the violoncello, the viol d'amour, the double bass, etc. *Ibid.* *Orchestra*, a musical instrument invented by the Abbé Vogler about 1789. It was a kind of portable organ, about nine feet in height, breadth, and depth. Another instrument of the same name, invented in 1796, consisted of a piano-forte, combined with some organ-stops. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi. Are there no Punctures, Conjurors, Orchestinas, or even Barrel organs? 1880-1 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) X. 63 *Organo-Lyricon*, a piano-forte combined with 12 kinds of wind-instruments: the first of a number of similar inventions, such as the orchestra. 1882 C. W. WOOD in *Black Forest* 115 The Black Forest is famous for these mechanical organs—orchestrinas, as they are called

Orcheyard (*e, -iard* (e, etc., obs. ff. ORCHARD

Orchic (*p'ikik*), a. *Anat.*, etc. *rar e-o*. [a. mod. L. *orchicus*, a. Gr. *ὀρχις*-*ōs*, f. *ὀρχις* testicle]

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orchicus*, of or belonging to the testicles orchic

Orchid (*p'ikid*). [Introd. by Lindley, 1845, as an Eng. rep. of mod. L. *Orchidæ* or *Orchidaceæ* see ORCHIDÆOUS, and -ID *suff.*] Any plant of the orchis family (*Orchidaceæ* or *Orchidæ*), a large and widely distributed Natural Order of monocotyledons, distinguished by having one, or rarely two, sessile anthers, united with the pistil (*gynandrous*) into a central body called the *column*, and containing pollen coherent in masses (*pollinia*); the flowers have three sepals and three petals (one petal, called the *lip* or *labellum*, being usually much larger than the other two, and of special colour or shape), and vary greatly in appearance, being often remarkable for brilliancy of colour or grotesqueness of form, in some cases resembling various insects and other animals. Orchids are often epiphytes; many exotic species are now cultivated for their beauty.

1845 LINDLEY *School Botany* (ed. 3) 131 Order Ixv. *Orchidaceæ* Orchids 1848 in CRAIG 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 111/1 When orchids are in the common hot-house, they should be in the most shady part, and be more frequently syringed than any other plants 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 272 The flowers of orchids present a multitude of curious structures. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 4/2 The popularity of orchids is a growth of the present century.

1885 *Pop. Guide to Ho. Comm.* Pall Mall G. Extra No. 21, Everybody knows Mr. Chamberlain. His eye-glass and his orchids are as well known as Mr. Gladstone's collars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1861 TAYLOR *Anahuac* iv. 89 The fantastic shapes and brilliant colours one sees in English orchid-houses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5/2 The extent. [of] the so called orchid mania can be estimated from the frequency of public orchid sales, the quantity of orchids now imported. *Ibid.*, Mr. Chamberlain's orchid collection, if not the largest in the country, is at least the best known. 1893 *Dr. ARCVLL. Unseen Found Soc.* xv. 492 Sending out orchid-hunters

Orchidacean (*p'ikidä* [än]), *a rare* [f. as next + -AN; but improperly used: cf. *crustacean*] One who devotes himself to the cultivation of orchids; an orchid fancier

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 727 There are men famous over the civilized world for their zeal as orchidacians 1888 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 432, I am not old enough as an orchidacean to judge

Orchidaceous (*p'ikidä* [äs]), *a* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Orchidaceæ*, substituted by Lindley (*Veget. Kingd.* 173) for the earlier *Orchidæ*; see ORCHIDÆOUS, and -ACEOUS]

1. Belonging to the Natural Order *Orchidaceæ* see ORCHID

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 511/2 *Gynandria*. The principal part of the class consists of *Orchidaceous* plants 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 57 Nearly all our orchidaceous plants absolutely require the visits of insects to fertilize them 1882 *Garden* 20 May 348/3 *Cattleya gigas* is now within the reach of all who grow *Orchidaceous* plants.

2 Resembling an orchid in some way, esp. in being showy

1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* I 84, I have read of a woman with an orchidaceous face. 1894 R. LE GALLIENNE *Pross. Fancies* 34 The simple old type of manhood is lost long since in endless orchidaceous variation 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 170 Engaged to be orchidaceous and flamboyant as the Improper Person of Babylon

Orchideal (*p'iki däl*), *a rare* = next

1848 in CRAIG. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* ii. 93 The *istellum* retains the more natural orchideal form of a broad flat floor to the anther

Orchidean (*p'iki dän*), *a rare*. [f. mod. L. *Orchidææ* (see ORCHIDÆOUS) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Orchidææ*, orchidaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of an orchid.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Orchideans* orchidean 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 271 This single genus (*Cypripedium*), now widely disseminated, as a record of a former and more simple state of the great *Orchidean* Order.

Orchidectomy (*p'ikidektöm*), *Surge*. [Improperly for *orchidotomy*, f. Gr. *ὀρχις* + *ἐκτομή* cutting-out] Excision of the testicles; castration.

1894 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 7 Nov. 9/2 *Orchidectomy* might be resorted to as a punishment. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2046 643 After orchidectomy diminution in the size of the prostate followed in every one of the author's cases.

Orchideous (*p'iki dös*), *a* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Orchidææ* (LINNÆUS, 1751) an improperly-formed deriv. of Gr. *ὀρχις*, L. *orchis* (the stem of which, *orchis*, was erroneously taken by early botanists as *orchid*-) cf. *orchidus*, *orchides*, in Bauhin *Hist. Plant.* (1650) II 772.] Belonging to the *Orchidææ* or natural order of plants akin to the genus *Orchis*, orchidaceous see ORCHID. (In quot. 1851, error, for the cultivation of orchids.)

1828 COLLEBROOKE *Import. Colonial Corn* 130 Coagulated mucilage from arrow-roots, cassava, smilax, orchideous roots and scitamineous 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 The singularities of *Orchideous* plants 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I 242/2 *Orchideous* air-plants have become comparatively common in the hot houses of the lovers of beautiful flowers 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 38 The moist atmosphere of an orchideous house.

Orchidist (*p'ikidist*). [f. ORCHID + -IST.] A cultivator of orchids; an orchid fancier

1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI 748 An English orchidist 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 5/2 What has been done by an amateur orchidist in a small suburban garden

Orchido-, assumed combining form of Gr. *ὀρχις* (the etymological form being *orchis*), usually taken as if repr. ORCHID; as in *Orchido*-logist, one versed in orchidology, *Orchido*-logy, that branch of botany, or of horticulture, which deals with orchids; *Orchidomania*, a craze for orchids; *Orchidophilist*, a lover of orchids. Also in terms of Pathology, etc., as *Orchidocoele*, *Orchido*-tomy see ORCHIDOELE, ORCHIDOTOMY.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **Orchidocoele*, Hernia humor-alis 1881 BRYNTHAM in *Brit. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 338 Neglected by subsequent *orchidologists 1886 *Academy* 3 July 12/3 A work called *Reichenbachia*—after the famous orchidologist of Hamburg 1885 B. S. WILLIAMS *Orchid Grower's Man.* 2 **Orchidology* being then in its infancy. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL 135 We catch the prevailing 'orchidomania' 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII 300 Such flowers as would delight and astonish even the best-informed 'orchidophilist' 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Orchidotomy*, see *Orchidotomy*.

Orchil (*p'itil*) Forms: 5-8 orchell, 6-8 orchel, 6-9 orchall, (6 orchell, orchall), 7-9 orchel, (8 orchel, orselle, oricelle, 9 orselle), 9 orchil, -ill. See also ARCHIL. [a. OF. *orchel*, *orchel* (late *orsel*), mod. F. *orselle*, in It. *oricello*, earlier *oricello*, OSP. *orchillo*, mod. Sp. *archilla*, Origin uncertain; see ARCHIL.]

1. A red or violet dye prepared from certain lichens, esp. *Rocella tinctoria*.

1483 Act 1 Rich III, c. 8 Preamble, The Colours made with the which Orcheil. faden away. *Ibid* 35 Orcheil or Cork called Jarecork [Fr. *Orcheil* ou *Cork* appellee *Jarecork*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 188 The Crafte to make Orcheil. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 2 With good and sufficient corke or orcheil. 1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3086/4 He also manufactures the Blue-Cake-Orcheil and the Blue Liquid Orcheil for Scotland. 1771 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans* LXI, 129 Cochineal, Dutch litmus, orcheil, and many other colouring substances. 1866 Treas. Bot. 820a Orcheil, Orcheil, Orcheil, or Orcheil, various names for the dye prepared from Orcheil-weed. 1897 *Alibuti's Syst. Med.* II, 86 note, The clubs are best stained with orcheil or orange rubine.

2. The lichen *Rocella tinctoria*, or other species from which the dye is obtained.

1758 *Phil. Trans* L, 653 The orcheil, or Canary-weed 1813 E. BANCROFT *Philos. Pemm. Colours* (ed. 2) I, Intro 42 That species of lichen which is now called orcheil. 1897 *Major Discov. Pr. Henry* ix, 123 Others went to gather orcheil for dyeing.

Orchilla (or'chil-lä), **orchella** (or'chell-lä). Also 8-9 **orchellia** [ad. It. *orcello*, OSp. *or chullo* (mod Sp. *orchilla*). see ORCHIL.]

1 = prec. 1.

1703 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3917/4 The Loading consisting of Canary Wines, Orcheil, Rosewood, and some few Water-Stones. 1722 Act *Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Orcheil the Hundred Weight, twenty Shillings. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II, 283 The orcheil used in dyeing is under the form of a violet-red paste. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/8 Orcheil 100 packages sold at 45s.

2. (usually *orchilla-weed*) = prec. 2.

1772-84 *Cook Voy* (1790) IV, 1224 Thus, like all the other Canary Islands, affords orcheil weed in great plenty. 1813 E. BANCROFT *Philos. Pemm. Colours* (ed. 2) I, 294 The orcheil was discovered growing abundantly at the Cape de Verd islands. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xv, 266 We came upon groups of lofty trees as straight as masts, with festoons of orcheil-weed hanging from the branches.

Orchiocèle (or'kios-él). *Path.* Also **orche-** [f. Gr. *orchi-* testicle + *celh* tumour, rupture.] A tumour or hernia of the testicle.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Orchiocèle*, a tumour of the testicle. 1848 CRAIG, *Orchiocèle*, hernia of the scrotum; also, swelling of the testis. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Orchiotomy, variant of ORCHOTOMY.

Orchis (or'kis). [a. L. *orchis* (Pliny), the plant, a. Gr. *orchi-* testicle, also the plant orchis (so called from the shape of the tubers in most species. cf. BALLOOKS, DOGSTONES). For the pl. *orchides*, *orchids* is often substituted.] The typical genus of *Orchidaceæ* or Orchids, comprising terrestrial herbs of temperate regions, with tuberous root (having usually two tubers), and erect fleshy stem bearing a spike of flowers, usually purple or red, with spurred lip; any plant of this genus, or (popularly) of several other genera having similar characters.

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II, 152 There are divers kinds of orchis. y^e other kinds are in other countries called fox stones or bear stones, and they may after y^e Greke be called dogstones. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ark.* II, vi, 47 All your orchisses that they have given names unto from some beasts or other as cynosorchis [etc.]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v, In the Culture of the Orchis the Gardener must give it a moist Earth and a Northern Exposition. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* lxxviii, Bring orchis, bring the foveglove spire, The little speedwell's darling blue. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I, 1085 Such nooks of valleys, lined with orchises.

attrib. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* Orchis root, in the materia medica, is otherwise named *salep*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 272 In the Orchis family... the pollen is of a glutinous nature.

b. With defining word (sometimes denoting an insect, or other animal, or thing, to which the flower bears some resemblance, actual or fancied): as

BEE O., BIRD'S NEST O., BUTTERFLY O., CUCKOO O., FINGER O., FLY O., FROG O., GREEN-MAN O., GREEN MAN-O., HAND O., LIZARD O., MEDUSA'S-HEAD O., MONKEY O., REIN O., SPIDER O., q. v. Also Bog O., *Malaxis paludosa*, Crane-fly O., *Triplicaria discolor* of N. America; Dwarf O., *O. ustulata*, also the genus *Spiranthes*, Female O., an old name for *O. Morio*; Fen O., *Liparis Læslis*; Fringed O., several N. American species of *Habenaria* with fringed lip; Male, Man O., old name of *O. mascula*, Musk O., *Hermipodium Monorchis*, Sweet O., *Spiranthes*; etc.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii (1794) 416 Two very common species are the "broad leaved and spotted Orchis, generally found in moist meadows. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i, cxii (1633) 212 *Butter fly Orchis or Saltyon. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* II, lxx 225 The flowers speckled with small speckles of a deeper purple, like to *Cuckow Orchis, or foolies ballocks. *Ibid* lvi 222 The fifth kind is called... sauerie Standel-wurte, or sweetie Ballocke, and *Dwarf Orchis. *Ibid*, 219 The second kind of Orchis is of two sortes *Male and *Female. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii (1794) 414 Two of the most common sorts with double bulbs, are called Male and Female Orchis foolishly, because there is no distinction of sexes. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Orchis, Great Fringed, *Habenaria lacerata*. a 1884 HOLDICH *Ess. Weeds Agric.* (1825) 65 *Man-orchis, Red-leaved, and Frogwort, are the only English names we have heard given to these weeds in damp pastures. 1866 Treas. Bot. 585 The *Musk Orchis... is occasionally found in southern and eastern England. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii (1794) 413 *Pyramidal Orchis, found in pastures where the soil is chalky. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II, lvi 222 The *sweetie Orchis, or Ladie traces are most commonly to be found... upon hills and Downes.

|| **Orchitis** (or'kitis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *orchi-* testicle + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the testicle.

1799 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II, 190 note, The first symptoms of orchitis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II, 199 Orchitis or inflammation of the seminal gland.

Hence **Orchitic** (or'kitik) a., pertaining to or affected with orchitis.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Orchotomy (or'kitōmī). *Surg.* Also **orchio-** [ad. Gr. *orchi-* testicle, f. *orchi-* testicle + *-tōmī* cutting.]

Excision of the testicles; castration.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* Orchiotomy, 1848 CRAIG, *Orchiotomy*, castration; removal by surgical operation of one or both of the testes.

Orchard (e, obs. form of ORCHARD).

Orcin (or'isin). *Chem.* Also **-ine**. [mod. f. mod. L. *orcina*, It. *orc-ello*, ORCHIL. see -IN.]

A colourless crystalline substance (C₇H₅O₂ + H₂O) obtained from the various kinds of orchilla-weed, turning red, brown, or yellow, in contact with air or when treated with various compounds. Cf. ORCEIN. 1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVI, 480-2 *Orcin*, a peculiar matter obtained by Robiquet from a species of lichen (*varialetia orcin*). *Ibid*, These crystals are orcin, which become, as already stated, of a reddish violet colour by the action of the air and alkalis. 1873 WATTS *Powmer's Chem.* (ed. 11) 805 Orcin appears to exist ready-formed in all the lichens.

Hence **Orcinol** (or'isnol) *Chem.* [-OL 2.] = prec. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orcinol*, a dihydric phenol, present in the lichens used in the preparation of archel and litmus.

Orcloud, Orcome: see OVER-

† **Orcost**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. ON. *orkosta* penury, want, f. *pr-* privative + *kostr* means.] Want of means, penury, indigence.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1724 3ef þu 3et witen wult... 3ef þer is orcost ordet emt ahte.

† **Ord**. *Obs.* Also 2-4 **hord**, 3 **ort**, 4 **oord**, 4-5 **word** (e. [OE. *ord* = OS. *ord* point (MLG. *ord* point, edge, corner, MDu. *ort*, *ort*, *ord* point, beginning, Du. *oord* place, country, *oort* quarter), OHG. *MHG.* *ort* point, edge, corner, beginning (Ger. *ort* point, edge, corner, place), ON. *ordr* point of a weapon, front, leader (Da. *odd*, *od* point, Sw. *udd* point, pick); -Otent. *o-ordo* = 1: cf. **Odd**.)

1. A point, esp. of a weapon; hence, a pointed weapon, a spear.

(With first quot. of ON. *ordr* oh egg point and edge) *Bonnyf* 1549 Breast-net broken þæt 3e-beaht feore wið ord and wið egge. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl, 297 Ne ofstong he hene to mid 8y speres orde. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II, 480 He sette his swurdes ord to gegan his innoðe, and teol him on uppon. c 1205 LAY. 2068 Turmen heo heore ordes, Striked and alogen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1770 (Cott.) þæt drogh sail self his suord And ran him-self a-pon the ord (Gott. hord). *Ibid* 10266 (Gott.) Hir wirt, hir vertu, hir loue word, May na man write wið penuns ord (Fairf, Tr. point). a 1400 *Dip. Mary & Cross* 149 in *Leg. Root* (1871) 136 þi fruit is pricked with speres ord.

2. Point of origin, beginning, esp. in *ord* and *end*. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliix 385 gebid þu oð þu wite 8æt þin spræc hæbbe ægðer ge ord ge ende. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II, 220 Se leahter is ord and ende elces yfeles. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 85 He is hord buten horden and ende buten ende. c 1200 ORMIN 18620 Goddess Sune ankenedd Wass æg occaþ 3i wiputenn ord a 1225 *Yfthana* 24 leu crist godes sunne þe ortant ende of al. c 1240 *Chom. Eng.* 174 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II, 277 Y schal telle, ord and ende, The rihte sothe.

|| **Orda**, variant of HORDE (Tartar *horda*).

Ordain (or'dēn), v. Forms. 3 **orden-i**, 3-7 **ordeme**, **ordayne**, (3-4 **hordeyne**), 4-5 **ordaigne**, **-eygne**, **orden**, **-an**, **-yne**, 4-6 **ordaine**, 4-7 **ordain**, **-eyn**, **-ayn** (e, **-aine**, **-ine**; 4-**ordain**, (5 **wordeyn** (e, **horden**, 6 **ordenne**). [a. OF. *ordene-r* (3rd sing. *ordenne*, *-daine*, *-daigne*), later *ordone-r*, mod.F. *ordonner*, Afr. *ordonner*, *-deigner*, ad. L. *ordinā-re*, f. *ordo*, *ordin-ent* ORDER. Originally the stress was on first syllable (from OF. *ordin*, *ordene-r*), but at length was fixed on the second (as in OF. *ordei ne*). A ME. form **ORDONNE**, after later Fr., is rare.]

1. To put in order, arrange, make ready, prepare

† 1. *trans.* To arrange in rows or ranks, or other regular order; esp. to draw up in order of battle; to set in array; to array, marshal, order. *Obs.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I, 72 He let ordaine is fierd wel. 13. K. *Alis* 2024 Let arme the Affraignous, And al thyn cst ordeyn anone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl, 304 Thair four battails ordant that. *Ibid* 351 (Bruce) ordant his men for the fechtung. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III, 375 [The] ledere of þe Sampanies. hadde i ordeyned his oost bysides Fucule Caudynes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III, iv, Whanne the battyle was ordeyned on bothe sydes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans* I, xli 23 b/2 The frenchemen ordeyned thre great battayls, in eche of them fyftene thousand men of armes. xx. M. men a fote. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* II, 134 In what manner thy men are to be ordeined and placed.

† 2. To set in proper order or position; to arrange; to keep in due order, to regulate, govern, direct, manage, conduct. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 144 He ordeyned wel his hous, and his meyns also. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III, 184 Richesse upon the comun good And noight upon the singular Ordeigned was. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1576 þat ener-alkon in þe degre Be ordand als þam aw to be. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 216 Al bodely thyngus be gouernyd and ordeynyd by the Planetes and Sterris. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 270 Reasonably ordeynge all her wordes and werkis to the

worshyp of god. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asmon* xxiv 511 When thay had sported theymselve ynough they ordeined the watche.

† 3. To settle the order or course of, to arrange. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8202 To quils wald he mak him bun At [v r 10] ordain þar procession. c 1470 HENRY *W. Alliance* ix, 895 His assaule he ordannys worshyp sayr Ws for to harm. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans* I, 468 Whiche voyage had ben ordayning & imagenyng thre yere before. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt & Achit.* 729 Who now begins his progress to ordain With Chariots, Horsemen, and a numrous Train.

4. To set up (something) to continue in a certain order; to establish or found by ordinance; to institute. *arch.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 151 Here hys o justyze dampneth theves for to ordeyne Feys in londe. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV, 102 þis playes þat were i-deped Ludy sceniis were first ordeyned by exciting of þe devel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 193 Thereas Seint benet ordeyned the monken rull, and Seinte Austeyn chanoun Rull in erth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 66 There he ordeigned ij scoles. 1484 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 81 He hordened there an hospitall for pilgrimmys. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 53 Ordaining thre sorts of lawes. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Past* v, 45 Daphnis did rites to Bacchus first ordain.

† 5 To plan, devise, contrive. *Obs.*

a. a material structure. 1340 *Ayeneb* 7 Ine þe six dayes. ine huichen he made the worlde an ordayne [v r, dyste] 13. *Cursor M.* 8311 (Gott.) Sultke a werke þu sal it ordaine in þi thought, I thoru-alamon it sal be wrought. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B, xix, 315 Ordeigne þe an hous, Piers, to herberwe in þi cornes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3680 Of Ebur & of Olifants was ordain þe zatis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxiii (Arb.) 89 Alle this... was made & wrought in this glasse. The maister that ordeyned it was a connyng man. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xli 2 A certayne man planted a vyne yarde. and ordeyned a vyne presse, and bilt a toure.

b something immaterial or abstract.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chim.* (1810) 141 Fayn I wild purueise for Acres, þat cite Ordeyned wer som wele, how it mozt saued be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III, 43 What lust it is that he ordeigneþ. c 1440 *Generydes* 10 What pleausure he cowde for her ordeyne, That shal be do. 1485 CAXTON *Parus & V.* 53 And anone ordeyned two letters

c. with clause or infinitive.

c 1400 *Ganeilyn* 798 Ordeigne how it shal be & it shal be do. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret* 38 If thou maiste not reve hem her watr, luke that thou ordeyne forto envenyme it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii 199 They caste and ordeyned both by nyght and day how they myght breng hym out of prison.

† 6. To put in order (for a purpose); to prepare, make ready, equip, to furnish, provide. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii 626 Engynys alsua for till Cast Thai ordant and maid redy fast. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb) xliii 106 þis hall es nobilly and wischefully araid and ordaynd in all thinges. Vp at þe he deesse. es ordaind be tione for þe emperour. c 1475 *Raisf Colyear* 325 Agane the morne airly He ordant him ane laid. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii 242 Ordane for Him ane resting-place, That is so werie wrought for the 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vii 13 He hath ordeined his arrowes to destroye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 74 Chimneyes, Ranges, and suche instrumentes that there was ordained.

† 7 To fit out, equip, or furnish (a person, etc) with (in, of) something. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wls I, 26 To take from hem cause of her synne, and ordeyne þe Churche in temporal goodis. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I, 5 But þe mercy of God had i-ordyned ys of letters. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 39 Pan þei ordeyned hem anoon wið greete and riche þyngis. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xlii 399 The Castel with-inne wel Ordeyned was Of Men of strengthes In Every plas. 1548 BONDURCAN (Adams) *Egpt Kings' Title* H, Nature ordeined all beastes with some natural munition, as horn, spurte, tothe or naile.

† 7. To put into a particular mental condition or disposition, esp. into a night or fitting frame of mind; to dispose (aright). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeneb* 24 þe unites of kende, huerly som ys kende-liche moe þanne oþer, oþer graciously, oþer atempere and wel y-ordayne. *Ibid*, 125 þise þri virtues armoþ and i ordayneþ and arnayneþ man ase to þri deles of þe herte. 1380 LAY *Folke Catech.* (Lamb MS) 956 Yf þou wilt ordeyne by wil to haue for-geffness. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II, xv 122 In accomplisshynge these the commaundementes we be ordeyned towards the blessyd trynity. *Ibid*, 123 By these vii yf last commaundementes we be perfytyly and ustely ordeyned 23 enst our neyghbours.

† 8. *refl.* To prepare oneself, make ready; to set or apply oneself (to do something). *Obs.*

13. *Seyn Sag* (W.) 2790 And bad tham fast. Ordain tham vnto batayl. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B, x, 242 Austin. hym-self ordeyned to sadde vs in bleue. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20403 (Trin.) Oure lady ordeyneþ hir to faie vs for. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 78 Afterwarde he ordeyned hymself & went into the holy londe.

† 9. *intr.* To make preparation, prepare, arrange.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4848 þe clerk fond. how þe king of poyle presth had ordeyned, at swich a certayn day his semliche dougter wedde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii 559 Valter steward He left in berwik. And ordant fast for Apparaill. Till defend gif men vald a sall. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I, xxvii, Doubte ye not he wille make warre on you. wel said Arthur I shall ordeyne for hym in short tyme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans* I, viii, 6 Than the queene... ordeyned for her voyage, and made her purveyance. a 1533 - *Gold. Bk. M. Anrel* (1546) Evb, Wyse men ought... to ordain for that that is present.

II. To appoint, decree, destine, order.

† 10 *trans.* To appoint (a person, etc) to a charge, duty, or office. (With the official name or position as simple object or complement.) *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 11403 At þe last þai ordeind tuelue, And did þam in a mountein dem Dis-elic to wait þe stern. *33 Coer de L.* 239 He let ordeyne, aftr þys endynge, His sone Rycharde to be kynge. *1386 CHAUCER Sgr's T.* 169 With certein officers ordeyned [or ordeyned] therfore. *1464 Rolls of Parl.* V. 532, 2 Our Lettres Patentes by the which we ordeande the same John to be Clerk of the then Shereff. *1549 LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Wherefore are magistrates ordeyned, but that the tranquillite of the commune weale maye be confirmed. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* I. 93 According to promess made, he was ordeyned king. *1568 HAMBURG Surv. Worcs in Worcs Hist. Soc. Proc.* L. 49 The curate of this chappell is ordeyned by the Vicar of St. Andrewes in Pearsore. *1652 NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare. Cl.* 103 An Officer was ordeined for that purpose. *1809 Will of F. Kildell* in Dow Rep. (1816) III. 250 And I also ordain, appoint, and devise the said W. K., G. H., and F. H. H., executors to this my last will and testament. *† b.* Const. to do something; to (on, upon) some office, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12531 He ordeynd messengers to wende, To þe Emperour. *1382 Wyclif Matt.* xxiv. 47 Vpon [1388 on] alle his goodis he shal ordeyne hym. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 19 He was y ordeyned to be service of opere men. *c 1400 MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) vii. 25 Certayne persones er ordeyned to kepe þat ilke hous. *1535 COVERDALE Fesh. Contents* iii. 1 He Leuites are ordeyned to go before with the Arke. *1676 HOBBS* *Levi* 1. 308 Two publick servants of the king were these Ordeined to carry his commandments.

11. Eccl. To appoint or admit to the ministry of the Christian Church; to invest with a ministerial or sacerdotal character by the laying on of hands or other symbolic action; to confer holy orders upon. Formerly, and still in a general sense, used of any sacred office, including that of bishop, but now, in the Ch. of England, used esp. of admission to the orders of deacon and priest, in other churches, of ceremonial admission to the ministry; in Presbyterian churches, lay elders also are ordeined.

c 1290 Becket 336 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 He was in grete fere, For to Ordeinen ani Man bote he be betere were. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 21246 Men say þat of his thumb he smate þat he ne preist suld ordeine be. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 347 Pat 3ere about Pentecoste he apostles ordeyned be lasse James, bisshopp of Jerusalem. *1588 J. UDALL* *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 20 The Apostles ordeyned bishops eueri where. *1638 CHILLINGWORTH Relig. Prot.* ii. § 109 He cannot be a true Pope, unless he were rightly ordeined Priest. *1641 MILTON Ch. Govt.* l. iv. Wks (1847) 341/1 The pope is not made by the precedent pope, but by cardinals, who ordain and consecrate to a higher and greater office than their own. *1718 Freethinker* No. 93 p. 6, I am a young Clergyman, ordeined the very Last Ember-Week. *1784 PRIESTLEY* *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 227 They were... ordeined to their office by prayer. *1845 H. J. ROSE in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 884/1 It is shown... that the Apostles did ordain ministers by the imposition of hands, and did give them authority to ordain others. *1861 STANLEY East. Ch.* v. 187 Melitus was to retain his title and rank but not to ordain. *1870 ARNOT* *Life & Fam.* Hamilton iv. 168 He was ordeined as minister of Roxburgh Church by the Presbytery of Edinburgh on the 21st Jan'y 1841.

† 12. To appoint or assign (to or for a special purpose, etc.). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 854 þe satyrday ys speccaly Ordeynede to wurschop oure ladye. *1390 GOWER Conf.* III. 265 The king, which herde... How that this Maide ordeined 11. To Marriage. *c 1400 MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xiii. 58 In steed of messengers þai ordeyne dowies for to bere letters. *1541 R. COPLAND Gayen's Tenet* apud A. H. y. b. All medicamentes ordeyned to the vicere of the Thorax. *1584 COGAN Haven Health* clxxvi. (1636) 159 One halfe of the year is ordeyned to eat fish in. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 319 Of the quihikes horses he ordainet for the Erie ane. *a 1618 RALEIGH Mahomet* (1637) 19 That day was ordeined by him to be their Sabbath.

† b. To assign (to any one) as a share, portion, or allowance; to allot. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xvii. 298 And till gret lordis, ilkane syndin, Ordeind ane felde for that herbery. *1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour* H. v. b. Of suche goodes... ye must ordeyne and departe to the poure folke a parte of them. *1495 Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36 *Preamble*, Londres, of the yerely value of M^l mark ordeyned to her by the last Will of the same late Duke. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 206 To thame for thair trauel publiklie is ordeyned thair sustentation, steddings directed, houses appoynted.

13. Of the Deity, fate, or supernatural power To appoint as part of the order of the universe or of nature; to decree, predestine, destine.

a 1300 Cursor M. 285 (Cott.) Pat he ordeind [Gott] ordeined, Faisir ordeinet, Trin ordeyned] wit his writte He multiplis and gouernis itte, Perfor is he cald trinite. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 241 As has werdes were ordeined by wil of oure lorde. *1450-80 tr. Secreta Secreti* 16 God suffith the planetis forto make and holde her cours in the iwele and ordir as he ordeyned hem. *1584 STANLEY* *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 57 So Gods ordeyned these chauce. *1611 BIBL. Isa.* xxvi. 12 Lord, thou wilt ordaine peace for vs. *1700 DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* iii. 964 And laurels, which the gods for conquering chiefs ordain. *1792 in Anecd. Pitt* III. xlv. 205 It is your duty, if fate should so ordain it. *1865 LIGHTFOOT Galatians* (1874) 165/2 The moment... which God had ordeined from the beginning.

b. With *obj. cl.*, or *inf.* or other *compl.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 68 If it so betide, That God haf ordeynd so I after him abide. *13 Cursor M.* 1198 (Gott.) Yr lauerd haf ordeind zeit A child to rise in his osprunge. *c 1400 Apol. Loll.* 25 God wordenyth him for þis synne to be putte to peyn, and out of comyn. *1477 EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Drictes* i. Borne & ordeined to be subgette and thral. *c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 45 As grund is ordand to beir said. *1667 MILTON P. L.* viii. 297 Rise First Man, of Men innumerable ordain'd First

Father. *1728 YOUNG* *Love Fame* ii. 264 But fate ordains that dearest friends must part. *1837 LYTTON E. Maltrav.* i. xvi. He goes with us in the path we are ordeined to tread. *† c.* To destine to a lot or fate. *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 23745 To traual ordeint is þis lue. *c 1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 12 Men and wmmene þat er ordeyned to be ioye of heuene. *1482 Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 The doers of al synnes ordeind to dyuers kyndes of peynes. *1508 KENNEDY* *Flying w Dunbar* 508 Tak the a fidill, or a floyt and geste Wndought, thou art ordanyt to not ellis.

d. absol. or intr.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 7632 Ilk ane þair course about ay mase al, God ordand hasse. *c 1430 LYDG Men. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 As grace list to ordeyne, Upon his heede to were crownys tweyne. *1700 DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* ii. 360 But Love, their lord, did otherwise ordain. *1855 KINGSLEY Heroes, Persius* i. 2 So the Gods have ordeined, and it will surely come to pass.

14. To appoint authoritatively as a thing to be observed, to decree, to enact.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3025 After vifteen dawes þat he adde y ordeined þis 10 Londone he wende uor to amende þat þer was amys. *1389 in Eng. Gids* (1870) 9 These ben þe poyntes & þe articles ordeined of the brotherhood of seint fabian and sebastian. *c 1400 Swadone Bab.* 615 He ordeyned assaunte anone in haste. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 110 He also ordeyned auricular confession. *1654 BRAMHALL* *Just. Vind.* iii. (1661) 41 Fisher Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas Moor... in prison... for opposing the King's Marriage, and the succession of his Children to the Crown, after it was ordeined in Parliament. *1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Titles* iii. 152 The Canons of Eghert ordain the same thing. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. a.) III. 229 That which is ordeined by law they term lawfull and just.

b. With *obj. cl.* or *inf.*

c 1375 Cursor M. 14879 (Fairf.) Þai ordent him to hange on rode. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 288 How scho fuith suld caryt be, Or eur he fure, than ordant he. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 41 It was 1 ordeyned þat Ester-day schulde be 1-holde þe firste Sonday from þe fouteinþe day of þe mone of þe firste monthe. *a 1533 LD BERNERS Huon* xv. 58 He ordeined a grete shyppe to be made redy. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 245 '1o shun this Ill, the cunning lack ordains To feed the Females, e'er the Sun arise. *1702 ROWE Tamerl.* iv. 1. 1553 She ordains, the fair should know no Fears. *1855 PRESCOTT Philip II.* ii. 1. (1857) 197 By this edict it was ordained that all who were convicted of heisey should suffer death 'by fire, by the pit, or by the sword'.

† c. To determine, settle, resolve. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR Bruce v. 305 Synne emang thame preuall 1 the ordant, that he still shulde be in dyddills and in preuante. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* viii. 98 Dowel and dobet amanges hem ordeined 1o crone one to be kyngne to reule hem bothe. *c 1377 CAXTON Jason* 19 After the souper it was ordeined that on the morn the sirens sholde reite them.

d. absol. or intr. To appoint, direct, command. *c 1380 Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 13 Yet þei turneden agen, as Crivt himself ordeynede, to lyve in þe world. *1718 PRIOR* *Pleasure* 398 Mine to obey; thy part is to ordain.

† 15. To order, command, bid (a person to do something, or that a thing be done); = ORDER v. 7. *Obs. or arch.*

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xiii. 53 King Robert Ordant His marshall with a gret menge For to pik emang the aicheris. *a 1425 Cursor M.* 11189 (Trin.) Al þe world ordeined he Pat þei shulde vndir him be. *1526 TINDALE* *Mashe* iii. 14 And he ordeined the twelve that they shulde be with him. *1540-1 ELVOR Image* Gov. (1549) 144 For so God hath ordeined you, nature commaundeth you, and philosophie beareth you. *1633 BP. HALL* *Hard Texts* 525 In that day will I ordaine... all creatures, that they shall be helpfull unto them. *1889 BOWEN* *Vag. Æneid* iv. 270 Jove himself ordains me to bear these words on the breeze.

† 16. To order (a thing) to be made or furnished; = ORDER v. 8. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 267 Of what Ston his sepulture Ther sholden make, and what sculpture He wolde ordeine therupon. *1486 Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 18 Okum and other stuffe ordeined and bought for the same Ship. *1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II.* li. 1 Afterward he ordeined a boat made of one tree and went to sea in it. *1621 R. BOLTON* *Stat. Irrel.* 37 (An. 5 *Edw. IV.*) To ordeyne one payre of Butts for shooting within the towne or well neere.

Hence *Ordained* (—nd) *pp.* a. (esp. in sense 11)

c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 368/2 Ordeyned, ordinatus, constitutus. *1554 HULOT*, Ordeyned, comparatus, constitutus, institutus, status. *1588 J. UDALL* *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 43 The ordeyned when he feeleth a calling and charge from God sensible coming vpon him. *1849 THACKERAY* *Pendennis* xxix. A well ordeined workhouse or prison. *1876 J. PARKER* *Pal. cl.* i. xv. 237 He is an ordeined minister of Jesus Christ.

Ordain, sb. rare. [f. prec.] = ORDINANCE.

1804 Something Odd II. 225 Providence, in whom we trust, whose high ordains we strive to follow.

Ordainable, a. rare. [f. ORDAIN v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being ordained.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* (1660) 377 The nature of man is ordainable to life.

Ordainer. Forms: 3-4 ordenour(e), ordeynour, 4-5 ordeynour, -owr, -ere, 5 ordyner, 5-6 -eyner, 6-7 -einer, 6- ordainer. [ME. a. AF. *ordenour*, -*inour*, -*cinour*, f. OF. *ordener* to ORDAIN; the stem and suffix subseq conformed to the Eng. vb. and suffix -ER 1.]

1. One who ordains: in various senses of the vb. *† a.* One who puts or keeps in order; a manager, director, ruler. *Obs.* *b.* One who appoints or institutes. *c.* One who admits to holy orders; an ordaining bishop, priest, or minister.

c 1290 Becket 269 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114 In his warde he

let do His eldeste sone sue henri Pat he weie is warden, and as is ordeinour. *1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 630 He ches hym þre executours, Of al þys godys ordeynours. *13 St. Augustin* 610 in Horstn. *Altenet. Leg.* (1878) 72 1o him þat schulde bischof ordeynd be Alle þe constitucions þis ordeynours Schuld him first schewe wip honours. *c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. 1. 86 (Camb. MS.) Somochel a fader and an ordeynoure of meyne. *1422 tr. Secreta Secreti. Prose* 193 For the auctorite of almyghty god, ordyner of matremony. *1586 T. B. La Primaud* *Pr. Acad.* i. (1594) 553 Those first rectoris and ordainers of civil societie. *1631 GOUGE* *God's Arrows* iii. § 36 246 1 the Authour of Government, and Ordainer of Governours. *1653 BAXTER* *Chr. Concord* 67 You cannot shew all the succession of Orders from the Apostle to your Ordainer. *1736 CHANDLER* *Hist. Fesse* 92 All. accused him of coming to his bishoprick by the perjury of his ordainers. *1879 CHR. ROSSETTI* *Seek & P.* 62 Frost and cold are invoked to render blessing, praise, and magnification, to the Lord their Ordainer.

2 (Eng. Hist.) Ordainers: The name applied to a commission of twenty-one barons and bishops appointed on 20 March, 1310, in the third year of Edward II, to draw up ordinances for the better administration of the kingdom.

Styled in contemporary documents in Anglo-Fr. *ordinours*, *ordenours*, in Latin, *ordinatores*, but this was originally only a descriptive designation, as in sense 1, not a specific title. The English *Ordainers*, or *Lords Ordainers* of modern historians, has not been found in contemporary writings, and was apparently unknown to the 16th c. chroniclers.

1309-10 Annual London. 17 Mar (Rolls 188a), Qe lour poer des ordinours quant as ordinaunce faire ne due outre le terme avant dit. *1312 Rolls of Parl.* I. 281/2 Que nul Doune de Terre [etc.] se face a nul des ditz Ordinaires durant lour poer del dit ordonement, ne a nul autre saunz conseil et assent des ditz Ordinaires. *c 1325 in Chron. Edw. II* (Rolls 188g) 164 Electi sunt igitur ordinatores de potentioribus et discretioribus totius regni.]

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 314 An instrument was signed by eleven bishops, eight earls and thirteen barons, in whom the power of electing the ordainers was vested. *1839 KEIGHTLEY* *Hist. Eng.* I. 250 A committee of eight earls, seven bishops and six barons, who under the title of ordainers were to regulate his household and redress the national grievances. *1875 STRUBBS* *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 329 The Ordainers had not loitered over their work. Six Ordinances had been published and confirmed by the king as early as August 2, 1312. *1882 — Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 172 Names of the lords ordainers. *1896 T. F. Tout* *Edw. I.* iv. 77 That extraordinary combination of power which Earl Thomas, as the head of the Lords Ordainers, was able to bring to bear against Edward II.

Ordaining, vbl. sb. [See -ING 1.] The action of the verb ORDAIN in its various senses; ordination. Now only gerundial and attrib.

c 1375 SHOREHAM Poems (E. E. T. S.) 6 Of haider stat god graunteþ, Wel tokne þrowþ his ordaininge. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 26 Scho tald all to the king thair purpos and thau ordanynge. *1509 HAWES* *Past Pleasure* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 168 For me my suppour was in ordeynynge. *1560 DAUS tr. Sledane's Comm.* 457 b, [They] reiecte the Sacramentes of the church, and contemne the ordeining of priestes. *1643 MILTON* *Dwore* ce Pief, In the first ordaining of marriage. *1662 (title)* The Book of Common Prayer, with the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

attrib. *1875 STRUBBS* *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. § 292 The ordaining power of the crown in council became distinguishable by very definite marks from the enacting power of the crown in parliament.

Ordainment. [a. AF. *ordenement*; see ORDAIN v. and -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of ordaining; appointment; authoritative order; institution; ordinance.

13 Coer de L. 1144 Kyng Rycharde they affty sente, For to her that ordeynemente. *1545 MILTON* *Tetrach* Wks (1851) 224 (Matt. xix. 7) Tutelage, an ordainment then which nothing more just, being for the defence of Orfanes. *1649 — Eikon.* xviii. 164, 164 Bishops rather by custom, than any ordainment of Christ, were exalted above Presbyters. *1881 G. MACDONALD* *Mary Marston* III. vii. 219 According to the sweet inexorability of musical ordinance.

2. Divine or superhuman appointment; an ordainment of the Deity, of fate, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 6 A true or worthy end of their being and ordainment. *1824 HOOD* *Two Swans* x, Redeem'd from sleepy death, for beauty's sake, By old ordainment. *1851 RUSKIN* *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 26 19 It is an illustration of an ordainment to which the earth and its creatures owe their continuance, and their Redemption. *1895 Eclectic Mag.* Mar. 297 The divine ordainment of kingship was an article of faith with him.

† Ordalian, a. Obs. [f. med. L. *ordālī-um* (see next) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to ordeal.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* iv. ii. Wks (1625) 339 Why put wee not men as well to the old Saxon, or Laonian, Ordalian trials of hot yrons, or scalding liquors? *1656 BLOUNT* *Glossary*, *Ordalian Law*, was that Law which instituted the *Ordal*... and was long before the Conquest, but did continue of force in England till the time of King John. *1670 MILTON* *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1851) 281 She offered to pass blundfold between certain Plow-shares red hot, according to the Ordalian Law.

† Ordaliūm. The med. L. adaptation of the word *ordāl*, ORDEAL; in English use in the 17th c.

1599 [see ORDEAL 1]. *a 1614* *DONNE* *Banquet* (1644) 138 With us both the species of Ordaliūm lasted evidently till King Johns time. *1643 MILTON* *Dworce* ii. xviii. Wks. (1851) 172 As uncertaine of effect, as our antiquated law of Ordaliūm. *a 1654* *SELDEN* *Table-t.*, *Trial* (Arb.) 112 Ordaliūm was a Trial, and was either by going over Nine red hot Plough-Shares or [etc.]

Ordeal (*ōrdāl*, *ōrdāl*). Forms: 1 *ordāl*, -*dāl*; (4) *ordal*, 6-7 *ordale*, *ordell*, (6) *ordele*, 7 *ordael*, -*deale*), 7- *ordeal*. [A mod. (16th c.)

repr. of OE *ordl*, *-dél*, a Comm. Teutonic word: in OFris. *ordel*, *ordel*, OS *urdél* (MDu. *ordeel*, MLG *ordel*, Du *ordeel*), OHG. *urteil* (MHG. *urteil*, *urteil*, mod. Ger *urteil*) (all neut., but in OHG. *urteil*, also fem.) judgement, judicial decision, thence med. L. *ordellum*, *ordella*, OF *ordel* (Diz.), F. *ordalie*. The sb, of which the OTeut. type would be **urdailjom*, is a nominal compound, belonging to a compound vb of Goth. type **urdailjan*, in OHG. *artulan*, *urteulan*, MHG. and Ger *erteilen*, OS *adéljan*, OE. *adélan*, lit. 'to deal out', 'allot in shares'; hence 'to allot or adjudge to one his share, decide, give judgement'. The sb has come down in the cognate langs in the general sense of 'judgement, judicial decision', but in OE had become restricted, in historical times, to ancient modes of trial which survived from an earlier stage of society.

The word has not been found in ME, except in a single instance in Chaucer's *Troilus* (perh from Latin or French). Its modern historical use began c. 1575, partly as an Englishing of med. L. *ordellum*, partly as an adaptation of the OE word. The true repr of OE *ordl* would be *ordale*, the received spelling *ordale* appears 1605 in Verstegan, who associates the word with *deal* 'part' (OE *dél*) 'Or is heer understood for due or right, *deal*, for parte, as yet wee use it, so as *ordale*, is as much as to say as due-part, and at this present it is a word generally used in Germany, & the Netherlands, in steed of dome or judgement' (*Dec. Intell.* in 63). Ignorance of the etymological relationship has led to the pronunciation *or-de-al*, as in *boréal*, *cereal*, *lunéal*.

1. An ancient mode of trial among the Teutonic peoples, retained in England till after the Norman Period, in which an accused or suspected person was subjected to some physical test fraught with danger, such as the plunging of the hand in boiling water, the carrying of hot iron, walking barefoot and blindfold between red-hot ploughshares, etc., the result being regarded as the immediate judgement of the Deity. Hence applied to analogous modes of determining innocence or guilt, still practised in various parts of the East, and among the less civilized races generally.

With the exception of wager of battle, which is sometimes included in the class, the various forms of ordeal were abolished in England 1215-19.

c. 915 *Laws of Edward I.* c. 3. Eac we cwædon be þam mannum, þe man-swornan wæran þæt hy siddan aþ-wyrðe næron, ac ordales wryðe. c. 920 *Laws of Edw & Guth.* c. 9. Ordæl and aðas syndan toweodene freols dagum and riht fæstend-dagum. c. 1000 *Laws of Ethelred III.* c. 4. Gange to anfealdum ordale oþþe gilde in-gyðle. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III, 997 (1046) When so yow lyst by ordal or by oth. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1868) 278 A new church, that he had erected for the execution of judgments by the Ordale. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v, 25 This night Can hardly but by Sacrament be tide, Or else by ordeale, or by bloody fight. 1599 TAYLOR *Annals* 66 A tyall by fyre, whiche is but a species of the ordell, for ordalium was a tyall by fyre and water. 1647 N. HADON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xviii. (1739) 55 A second sort of Evidence was that of Ordeale. 1769 COKE *Power & Subj.* 158 The trial of the Ordale. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 342 The most antient species of trial was that by ordale, which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of *judicium Dei*. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* xx, If any one of the suspected household refuse to submit to the ordale of bier-right? 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 50 During the administration of the ordale by poison in Madagascar.

2. *fig.* Anything to which recourse is had as a test, or which itself severely tests character or endurance; a trying experience, a trial.

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp* Wks (1687) 391 The Ordale of the Sword justified Caesar, and condemned Pompey, not his Cause. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 149 One fifth of the whole number vaccinated has been subjected to this severe ordeal. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vii. 1 (1849) 407 Adversity... has been wisely denominated the ordale of true greatness. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 56 Then ensued A Mai-tu's summer of his faded love, Or ordale by kindness. 1892 F. ANSTEV' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 80 The ladies in the carriages bear the ordale of public inspection.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *ordale fire*, *trial*, etc.; *ordale-bean*, the poisonous CALABAR-BEAN.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Written in Juice of Lemon* iv. Be not discourag'd, but require A more gentle Ordale Fire. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 52 Who might, perhaps, reduce his Cause To th' Ordale Trial of the Laws. 1774 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1854) LX. 339 Politics are an ordale path among red hot ploughshares. 1861 WILSON & GERRIE *Mem. E. Forbes* I. 26 The ordale rocks, on which nouns suspected of breaking their vows had their innocence tested, or rather their guilt prejudged. 1885 *Chambers' Jnl.* 3 Oct. 626 The ordale or Calabar bean of Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 490 The intelligent native squares the common-sense factor by bribing the witch-doctor who makes the ordale drink.

Ordelf, variant of ORDELE, Obe.

† **Ordene**, a. *Obs.* Also *ordene*, *-dine*, *-ee*, *-ey*, *-eyne*, *-ee*, *-eyne*, *-dine*, *-dine*. [a. OF *ordeni*, pa. pple. of *ordener* to ORDAIN; the final *e* became subseq. mute as in *assigne*, *costume*, etc.] Ordained, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular.

1340 *Ayene* 255 Hit becomþ wel to man of worsþe þæt he by wel ordene and amesured in alle his dedes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 80 (Camb. MS.) The certeyn orde of nature ne sholde nat bryng forth so ordene [*add. MS. ordene*] moeynynges. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxviii. (1869) 65 When þou seest þe thought gon out of good wey and ordeyne

Hence † **Orderely** *adv.*, in an ordered or orderly manner; according to rule; in proper order.

1340 *Ayene* 125 Rustvolles malech þane man ordeneliche libbe among oþren. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Þæt they ne ben don ryhtfully and orderely [*add. MS. ordynly*]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Prin. Prin.* 129 That grete hoste was overcome of few Pepl, ordynly gouernyd. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys Intro.* (Roab.) i. If he procedyn wyl ordereliche.

Order (*ōdər*), *sb.* Forms, 3-6 *ordre*, 4- *order*, (4-5 -ir, -yr, 4-6 -our, -ur, 5 wordre). [ME. a. OF. *ordre* (11th c.) — **ordne*, ad. L. *ordin-em* (nom. *ordo*) row, series, course, order, array, etc.]

Many senses of the word had been developed before it was adopted in OF and Eng. The order of the appearance of the senses here is consequently not that of their logical development in L., ancient and mediæval. The specific senses of 'order of angels' and 'monastic order' appear in the Ancien Riwle, nearly all the ecclesiastical uses, with that of 'a rank of the community', are found by 1300; but the primary sense of 'row or rank' appears first in the 16th c. The arrangement here followed is in many points merely provisional.]

1. Rank generally; a rank, grade, class.

1. A rank, row, series, one of several parallel series behind or above one another. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1263 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 26 b, Thick cloudes over us, and commonly a double order of cloudes, one above an other. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* v. *Conjurgo*, *Terro conjurgunt ordine ruit*, then rowed with three orders of oars on a side. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 459 It beareth three orders or rows of horns on the head. 1608 A. WILKER *Hexapla Exod.* 851 Euerie side had these five orders or ranks of barres. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 197 [It] hath no other Ornament besides, one Single Order of Columns. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 103 Seven rings, or rather seven circular spectra or orders of colours. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 9 And wheels, a countless order, each like each.

b. *Arch.* A series of mouldings. (See also 9.) 1845 PALCY *Gothic Mouldings* 10 An arch of two or more orders, is one which is recessed by so many successive planes or retreating arches, each placed behind and beneath the next before it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Med. Archit.* I. 224 This suggested the system of sub-ordinating the ribs, or recessing them, one behind the other, so as to divide the arch into what are called orders.

2. A rank of the community, consisting of persons of the same status (esp. in relation to other ranks higher or lower); a social division, grade, or stratum; esp. in the phrases *higher*, *lower orders*.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25268 Yong and ald, bath mare and less, of alkion ordal þat here es. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Al statys, orduris, and degres... in our cuntrey. 1596 DRAKEMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 'The Scottis people is deuydnt in thrie ordours. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 P. 1 A Place of no small Renown for the Gallantry of the lower Order of Britons, namely, the Bear-Garden. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ix. Controversies that arise among the lower orders of the English Gentry, at Horse-races, Cock matches, and other public Places. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks 1799 II. 132 All orders concur to give up a great public benefit, for the sake and security of private honour and peace. 1822 G. HORNBY *Serm. Establ. Savings bank at Bury*. The young women amongst the lower orders. 1823 H. RAVELIN *Lucubr.* 317 By all classes of society, and by the middle orders in particular. 1893 J. ADDERLEY *S. Remarx* I. 2 That part of the Catechism is written for the lower orders.

b. A definite rank in the state.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 19 (*add. MS.*) The kyng caste hym to transporten vpon al þe ordre of þe senat þe gilt of his real maeste. 1683 *Britannia Speculum* Pref. 2, The most High and Sacred Order of Kings, which is the Ordinance of God himself. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii. I made a speech to the order [of baronets of England] at the Clarendon, there were four hundred of us.

c. Rank or position in the abstract.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 506 These were the pume in order and in might. 1784 COWPER *Tashtiv* 586 All the graduated scale Of order, from the chariot to the plough. 1842 TENNYSON *Visions of Sin* 86 What care I for any name? What for order or degree?

3. A body of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting or regarded as a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 417 To grounde soche ordins of beggers. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 2 Ministerial power, seuereth them that haue it from other men, and maketh them a speciall order consecrated unto the service of the Most High. Their difference therefore from other men, is in that they are a distinct order. And St. Paul himself dividing the body of the Church nameth the one part *diakras*, the Order of the Laity, the opposite part wherunto we in like sort term the Order of God's Clergy. 1633 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 26 The Archbishop Of Canterbury, accompanied with other Learned, and Reuerend Fathers of his Order. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xii. 243 A generous though transient enthusiasm seemed to animate the military order. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 92 The spirit of the whole clerical order rose against this injustice.

4. A class, group, kind, or sort, of persons, beings, or things, having its rank in a scale of being, excellence, or importance, or distinguished from others by nature or character.

1776 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 87 Good men may naturally unite, not only amongst themselves, but also with other orders of virtuous Creatures. 1793 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 372 Verbs, participles, and adjectives, may be called attributives of the first order. The reason will be better understood, when we have more fully discussed attributives of the second order. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 2 Every

order and rank of animals seems fitted for its situation in life. 1794 BURKE *Lett. to Dr. Portland* Corr. IV. 236 Three or four of the senior fellows are men of the first order. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 233 If we consider the vegetable Order we shall find it divided into three great classes, namely, into herbs, into shrubs, and into trees. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Stone* iv. 134 There may be as many different orders, of beauty as of architecture. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Gray* III. i. 1 He possessed talents of a high order. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincy* I. i. 1 All literature that comes under the order of pure phantasy. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. ch. 423 Cornell is an instance; Johns Hopkins [College] in Baltimore is another of a different order.

II. Rank in specific departments.

5. Each of the nine ranks or grades of angels, according to mediæval angelology. Also, any analogous class of spiritual or demonic beings.

The nine orders of angels are enumerated first in the Pseudo-Dionysius (4th c.), according to which there are three hierarchies, each including three orders: these are seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominations, principalities, powers, virtues, archangels, angels. (The names are derived from the mention of cherubim and seraphim in the O.T., and from words used by St. Paul in enumerating things in heaven and in the earth, in Coloss. 1. 16, Ephes. 1. 21.)

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Per beoð niene engles ordres. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 430 Of angels wold he serued be, þat suld of ordres [or r. ordours] haf thris thre. c. 1400 *Pyrrhus* 47 Alle ordres of holi spiritus, preie æ for us! 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xav. 31 Of angelis all the ordours nyne. 1621 DIXON *Anal. Met.* I. li. 1 (1676) 26/1 Those orders of good and bad Devils, which the Platonists hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 885 As they went, Shaded with branching Palme, each order bright, Sung Triumph, and him sung Victorious King. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evangel.* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 35 Nine heavenly orders enter one by one, The lowest shin'd much brighter than the sun. 1860 FUSEY *Min. Proph.* 515 A subordinate order in the heavenly Hierarchy. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patr.*, *Striving St. P.*, Down knelt in Heaven the Angelic Orders Nine.

6. *Eccle.* a. A grade or rank in the Christian ministry, or in an ecclesiastical hierarchy.

The orders of the unreformed Western Church are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, reader, and *ostiarus* or door-keeper, variously counted as eight or seven, according as bishop is or is not considered a distinct order from priest. Those of bishop, priest, deacon, and (since 15th c.) subdeacon, are the greater, sacred, or holy orders, the others are the minor orders. The Anglican Church recognizes only the three holy orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. In most branches of the Eastern Church the orders recognized are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, and anagnost or reader, to which some add that of singer (*ψαλμῆς*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26151 (Cott.) For-qui þat kay es gien to nan bot prest þat has his ordur [*Pauf* ordour] tan. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Philips*) 90 þane prestis & deknys þane mad he al þe remanyng to do, þat efferye þare ordyr to. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 162 þe x fote depthe is betwene a woman & a man of ordre, & þe heyere ordre, þe deppere synne. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, Diuene orders of minsters in the churche. 1562-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 86 And so ordely proceeding unto all the other Orders, degraded him from the Order of Benet and Collet, from the Order of Exorcist, from the Lectorship, and last of all, from the Office of Door-keeper. 1709 STAYRE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 138 Divers having been made deacons, after long and good tryal, were admitted into priests orders. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers; and the other of clerks in holy orders. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 660 Holy orders, which are the orders of bishops (including archbishops), priests, and deacons.

b. The rank, status, or position of a clergyman or ordained minister of the Church. Now always *pl.*, more fully *holy orders*. Hence the phrases *to take orders*, to enter the ministry of the Church, to be ordained; *in orders*, in the position of an ordained clergyman or minister of the Church; *in deacon's orders*, *in priest's* or *full orders*.

This has some affinities with sense 3 (see quot. 1597 from Hooker there). But the *pl.* form in *holy orders*, *to be in orders*, *to take orders*, etc. evidently refers to the different orders within the ministry, rather than to the ministerial or clerical order as a class or body of men.

1597 *Hooker* 13.. *Cursor M.* 27252 If he in halt order [*Pauf* ordour] be. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 817 Folk that been entred in-to ordre as subelkne or prest or hospitalers. *Ibid.* P. 819 Oorth is that holy ordre is chief of al the tresorie of god. 1426 AUDRELY *Poems* 34 Here hole order when that thai toke, Thai were examynynd upon a boke. 1580 HAY *Demandes Chr. Relig.* § 52 Quhy deny the ordoure to be ane Sacrament. 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xxi. Wks (1625) 743 Contineny is not of the substance of order, nor by Diuine Law annexed to it.

pl. 13 *Cursor M.* 28365 In dedly sin i tok vnschuen, myn orders swa war þai me gien. 1592 NASH P. *Pentecesse* (ed. 2) 25 b, Let him straight take orders, and bee a Churchman. 1666 PEVYS *Diary* 21 Feb. My brother John is to go into orders this Lent. 1713 STEELE *Englishmen*. No. 50. 326 Persons, even in Holy Orders, have stood unconcerned. 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, When they have taken a degree... they get into orders as soon as they can. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. ix, Yes, I shall take orders soon after my father's return. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 107 A master of arts, in full orders, is desirous of a curacy. *Mod. The Pope* has pronounced against the validity of Anglican orders.

c. The conferment of holy orders, the rite of ordination; in the Latin Church reckoned one of the seven sacraments.

Letters of Orders (also ellipt. *Orders*), a certificate of ordination given by a bishop to a priest or deacon. c. 1290 *Becket* 335 in *J. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Of is ordres he

was ful streit and he was in grete feire, For-to ordeine ani an hote he be betere were. c1315 SHOREHAM 7 Cristendom, and bishoppingne, Pennans, and eke spousinge, Godes body in forme of bred, Ordre, and anelunge, 1hes sevene Heth holi cherche sacremens. 1550 DALE *Eng Volarias* II. Oj. None were admytted to cure which had not the letters of hys orders. 1560 DAVIS *St Seldane's Comm* 24 Sacramentes of the Church, the other four, confirmation, order, Matrimony, and Uncion. 1609 BURNET 39 *Art* xv. (1700) 284 The third Sacrament rejected by this Article, is Orders. 1609 Gov NICHOLSON in Perry *Hist Coll Amer. Col. Ch* I 66 Acquaint the minister or ministers, that they bring with them their priests and Deacons Orders. 1706 HEARNES *Collect* 20 Mar (O. H. S.) I 206 A friend has lost his letters of Order. 1780 COWPER *Prager Err* 120 Go, cast your ordais at your Bishop's feet. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 444 Letters of orders are the bishop's certificate of having ordained a clergyman, either as priest or deacon. 1875 M'NUNING *Mission H. Ghost* I 17 In the sacrament of Orders there is given a grace, whereby a priest will always have a perpetual assistance for the discharge of his office.

†d. Applied to matrimony, as a condition of life into which men enter, or as a sacrament. *Obs.* c1386 CHAUCER *Merch* T. 103 O blisful ordre of wedlok preclous Thou art so murye and eek so vertuous.

7. A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations and discipline; especially, a. A monastic society or fraternity, as an order of monks or friars, the Benedictine or Franciscan order. Sometimes applied to the rule or distinguishing constitution of such a fraternity, or to monasticism as an institution.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 8 Gif eni unweote acsed ou of hwat ordre 3e beon, answered & sigged þæt 3e beoð of saint James orde þæt was Godes apostle. c1290 S. *Eng Leg.* I 57/138 He þare bi-gan þe ordre of fere Menours. c1305 *St Dunstan* 49 in *E & P* (1862) 25 Per was orde of monikes er sent patric com And er sent Austyn to Engelande brouyte cristenom. 1362 LANG. P. Pl A Prol 55, I font þere Freres, all þe foure Ordres c1400 MAUNDEN (Rovb) x 40 Chanouns of þe orde of saynt Austyne c1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi 1241 A yong monk als with him in ordour stud 1560 DAVIS *St Seldane's Comm.* 47 b. The order of Monks is the invention of man. a 1366 in *Shaks. Tam Shr.* iv i. 148 It was the Friar of Orders gray. 1569 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* ii 1 2 To follow the Call from his Divine Majesty unto this Order. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tower, France* IV 274 The famous abbey of La Trappe, of the Cistercian order. 1759 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vi Wks. 183 VI. 104, The Jesuits, as well as the other monastic orders, are indebted for the existence of their order, not to the wisdom of their founder, but to his enthusiasm. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I 1 8 The Friends of Light were not an order, and still less a Church

b. A fraternity or society of knights bound by a common rule of life, and having a combined military and monastic character; such as those formed in the Middle Ages for the defence or propagation of Christianity, or the defence of the Holy Land, e.g. the Knights Templars, Knights Hospitalers, Knights of the Teutonic Order, the legendary Knights of the Round Table, etc.

1397 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 465 About þis tyme bygan þe orde of Templers. 1550 DALE *Eng Volarias* II 103 The hospytelers and Templers were two fyghtme orders, instituted firste in the cuntryes of Palestine for the only defence of Christen pylgrymes going to and fro 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I 106 That king Arthure first builded the Castle of Windsour, and there founded the order of the round Table. 1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bad T* (1841) 43 Martin De Golin, master of the Teutonic order, was taken prisoner. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Malta*, Knights of Malta, an order of military religious, who have bore various names; as .Knights of Rhodes, order of Malta, religion of Malta, etc. 1839 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 7) XVIII 670/1 Pope Celestine III. conferred on them the title of Knights of the Teutonic Order. *Ibid.* 670/2 The Teutonic order continued in Prussia until the year 1531. 1860 TENNYSON *Gleanings* 460 That fair Order of my Table Round, A glorious company, the flower of men.

8 An institution, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, or prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity.

1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 346/2 The honourable Ordre of the Garter. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems vi* heading, Lord Barnard Stewart, lord of Aubigny, consulaire. to .Loys, King of France, Knight of his ordour, Capitane of the keyping of his body. 1550 PALMER. 156/2 Knight of the order of saynt Michael. 1560 DAVIS *St Seldane's Comm.* 25 The manner is, that kynges with the swodes drawn, shall strike softly, the shoulders of them that deyre the orde. 1591 SHAKS *J. Mas.* II, iv vii 68 Knight of the Noble Order of S George, Worthy S Michael, and the Golden Fleece. 1645 RACLET *Herzog* (1647) 6 He wore a great chaine like the Collar of some Order. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1760) IV 121 He painted the portraits of the knights of the Bath, on the revival of that order. 1823 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Sir Isaac Heard* 9 June in *Gurw. Desp* (1838) X 429 Different titles and orders of Knighthood conferred upon me by the Spanish and Portuguese governments. 1855 PRISCOTT *Philip II.* I 1 (1857) 5 The order of the Golden Fleece, of Burgundy; the proudest and most coveted, at that day, of all the military orders of knighthood.

b. The badge or insignia of such a dignity. 1539 *Inv Habitaments*, ed. *Fas. V. Scot* (1815) 49 Item the ordure of the Emprour with the golden fleis. 1673 *London Gaz.* No. 780/1 The Ceremony of investing the Prince Savelli with the Order of the Golden Fleece. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4650/2 To whom he will carry the Order of the Black Eagle. 1753 HANWAY *T. az.* (1762) I vi. LXXXII. 374 This

lady wears the order of St Andrew, which is a blue ribbon. 1874 *HELMS Soc Press* 1 (1875) 3 A distinguished foreigner Lots of orders on his coat; an Austrian, I think. a 1885 ANNE GILCHRIST *Century Guild Hobby Horse* (1887) 15 He stands there in gloomy black doublet with the order of the golden fleece round his neck.

9 *Arch.* A system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office which each part has to perform, esp. in *Classical Arch.* applied to modes of architectural treatment founded upon the proportions of columns and the kind of their capitals, with the relative proportions and amount of decoration used in their entablatures, etc.

These constitute the *Five Orders of Classical Architecture*, rising above each other in relative height, lightness, and decoration, viz. the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite, of which the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are the original Greek orders, the Tuscan and Composite, Roman modifications or varieties.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Fj b, These three orders of pillars Dorica, Ionica, Cornutha, to be used as folowith. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reign* (1651) 225 There are five Orders of Pillars, according to their dignity and perfection. 1697 POTTER *Anth. Greece* i viii (1713) 31 The Chapters seem to be a mixture between that [the Ionic] and the Doric Order. 1731 *Gentl Mag* I 123 A Colonnade of 48 Corinthian Pillars supporting the upper part of the Building which is to be adorn'd with the like Number of Pilasters of the same Order. 1782 GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 82 These are orders of architecture in mountains as well as in palaces. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 457 The Orders of Architecture constitute the basis upon which, chiefly, the decorative part of the science is built. 1856 FROST *House Eng* (1858) I 1 2 Just as the last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first.

†b. A system of disposal of columns in or about a building in respect of their distance apart or 'intercolumniation'. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A j b, The placing of the five orders, namely, *arcostylis*, *diastylis*, *enstylis*, *sistylis*, and *pseudostylis*. *Ibid.* F j b, The fifth and last order is that which Vitruvius calleth Pseudostylis.

10 *Math.* The degree of complexity of any analytical or geometrical form, equation, expression, operator, or the like, as denoted by an ordinal number (first, second, third, . . . , *n*th).

The order of a plane curve corresponds to the degree of its equation, or to the number of points (real or imaginary) in which it can be cut by a straight line. A *fluxion* of the second order is a fluxion of a fluxion, an infinitesimal of the second order is one infinitely smaller than one of the first order, etc.

1706 DITTON *Fluxions* 22 An Infinite-imal of another Order or Degree. *Ibid.* 123 These sorts of [Exponential] Quantities are of several Orders or Degrees. 1726 E. STONE *New Math.* *Dict.* s. v. Order of Curve-Lines Sir I Newton gives an Enumeration of Geometrical Lines of the third Order, as thus 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Curves*, Algebraic Curves of the same kind o. order, are those whose equations rise to the same dimension. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 3 In any Fluxionary Equation, a Quantity of the first Order is that which has only one first Fluxion in it; a Quantity of the second Order has either one second Fluxion or two first Fluxions; a Quantity of the third Order, are third Fluxions, product of three first Fluxions, product of a first and second Fluxion, etc. 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* IV § 99 A line of the first order, or which is the same thing, the locus of a simple equation is always a right line. *Ibid.* § 100 A line of the second order is always a conic section. 1820 BABARGE *Functional Equations* 10 To find periodic functions of the *n*th order, or to solve the equation $y'' = x$. 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxxviii (1840) 433 The curves in which the celestial bodies move by the force of gravitation are only lines of the second order. 1895 E. B. ELLIOTT *Algebra of Quantities* 1 The degree of a quantic in the variables x, y, z is generally spoken of as its order.

11. *Nat. Hist.* One of the higher groups in the classification of animals, vegetables, or minerals, forming a subdivision of a class, and itself subdivided into families, or into genera and species.

Natural Order (of plants), a group consisting of genera or families naturally allied in general structure, as opposed to an Order in an artificial system (such as the Sexual system of Linnaeus), the members of which agree only in some single characteristic which may or may not be important.

1760 J. LEX *Introd. Bot.* II 1 (1765) 74 The first general Division of the whole Body of Vegetables is into twenty-four Classes, these are again subdivided into Orders, the Orders into Genera, the Genera into Species, and the species into Varieties, where there are any worthy of Note. 1803 R. A. SALISBURY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1807) VIII 7 All the Natural Orders which agree in that respect (perignous insertion of the stamens) may be arranged in one continuous series. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 32 Since the publication of the *Régne Animal*, Latreille and others have made a separate order of the Cheiroptera. 1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot.* heading, The Natural Orders of Plants. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii (1865) 488 All these genera descended from A form an order distinct from the genera descended from I. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Whring Men* 49 If you divide the Animal Kingdom into Orders you will find that there are above one hundred and twenty. 1897 WILLIS *Flowering Pl.* I 147 He will be able to classify any new order that may be presented to him.

III. Sequence, disposition, arrangement, arranged or regulated condition.

12. Disposition of things in which one thing, or each of a number of things, duly succeeds another; sequence or succession in space or time; succession of acts or events; the mode in which this occurs, course or method of occurrence or action.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 741 A throne. . . Seuen steppes þer beoþ

þer-to, þat so feire w^t orde 1-tized beoþ, Feior þing in world no mon seoþ. 1328 WYCLIF *Luke* 1 8 Whanne Sacharie was set in presthod, in the orde of his sort before God [1388 in the orde of his cours to fore God]. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich* III, 25 b, In this orde they passed throughe the palayce. 1566 DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist. Scot* vi. 317 S. Margaret burr to King Malcolm Edgar, Alexander and David, quhikles all confoime to thair ordour war kingis. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* III. iv. 119 Stand not vpon the order of your going, But go at once. 1623-*Hen VIII.* IV 1 *stage-direct*, The Order of the Coronation. 2. A lively Flourish of Trumpets. 2 Then, two Iudges 3 Lord Chancellor, with Purse and Mace before him [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 736 Of everie Beast, and Bird, and Insect small Came seavens, and pairs, and entered in, as taught Thor order. 1737 *Pope's Hor. Epist.* II 1 316 Pageants on Pageants, in long order drawn. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nature*, ed. Wks. 1846 I. 354 His method is inconvenient and unscientific he has inverted the natural order. 1833 CAUSE *Eusebius* III iv 85 Now let us pursue the order of our history. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 6 Instead of Co-existence and Sequence, we shall sometimes say, for greater particularity, Order in Place, and Order in Time.

13. Formal disposition or array; regular, methodical, or harmonious arrangement in the position of the things contained in any space or area, or composing any group or body.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr vi 105 (Camb. MS.) By the whiche disposicion the purpuraunce knyeth alle thinges in hir ordres. a 1400-50 *Alvander* 27 þai Of þe ordere of þat odde home þat ouer þe aire hingis Knew þe kynd. c 1425 LYND *Assembly of Gods* 250 A dew ordre in euery place ys expedient. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 578 Gif I sall schewe The order of thair armis. a 1533 LD BERNERS *Howe* lix 205 Than paynyns on euery parte . . . ranne thether he that best myght, without kepynge of any good orde. 1594 *Merr. Policy* (1599) 49 Order is the due disposing of al things. 1605 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. 1 (1723) 165 A broken and confused Heap of Bodies, placed in no Order to one another. 1712-14 *Pope's Rape Lock* III. 168 When num'rous wax-light in bright order blaze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II viii 315 The crevasses are apparently without law or order in their distribution. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* I (ed. 2) 22 The formation or disposition of a fleet is termed its Order.

b. In wider sense: The condition in which everything is in its proper place, and performs its proper functions.

1362 WYCLIF *Job* x. 22 The erthe of wrecchidnesse and of dercnesis, wher shadowe of deth, and noon orde. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* ccxv, The strenth, the beautee, and the odour digne of his court riall, noble and benigne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V.* III Prol 9 Heare the shrill Whistle, which doth odour gue To sounds confus'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 713 Till at his second bidding darkness fled, Light shon, and order from disorder spung. 1734 *Pope's Ess. Man* IV. 49 Order is Heav'n's first Law. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* IV 90 His love of order made him always the most regular of men.

†c. Form, shape (as resulting from arrangement). *Obs. rare*

1576 LYVE *Dadaens* I. lxxxvii. 130 Nettell leanes, reduced to the order of a Pessaire, prouoketh the floures.

14. Disposition of measures for the accomplishment of a purpose, suitable action in view of some particular end; to take order, to take measures or steps, to make arrangements. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 in *Strype Eccl. Mem* (1722) II. II. App. C 20 Preying you all to take order, that every commissioner in that shire may have a double or copy of this letre. 1557 *Order of the Hospitalles* Dvij, Bring them before a Court, that order may be taken therein. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I 176 When the king had thus taken order with his affayres in Denmaike, he returned shortly into England. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* II 1 25 Let her haue needfull, but not lauish meanes, These shall be order for't. 1612 L. MUNCK in *Bueclench MSS* (Hall MSS Comm) I 115, I pray you therefore to take order to send it away with convenient speed. 1652 NEEDHAM in *Selden's Mare Cl* 497 Certain orders made to make our Fishing prosperous, and successful. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I 1 12 129 After they had taken order to meet there again by eight of the clock in the morning, they shifted them, and departed. 1827 SOUTHBY *Hist Pennis War* xxiv II 418 Even for this inevitable necessity no order having been taken by the Spanish authorities.

†15. Regular or customary mode of procedure; a method of action, a customary practice, an established usage. *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 494 After the olde orde of their accomptes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 18 b, To make hym partener of his glory by a certeyn meane, and certeyn order. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen VIII.* 143 b, To se a reformation in the orde of the kynges household. 1575 SERJYR. FLETWOOD in *Ellis Original Lett.* Ser. III 29 It is harde to cause a Northern Tanner, or any other in his old daies, to lerne a new orde of Tanning. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv 11, He sleeps in his own clothes, 'tis an order which the fiars use. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 8 It came afterward to be an order, that even as the day of Chusts resurrection, so the other two, in memory of his death and buriall, were weekly. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 26 Belisarius seeing the Enemies order with their Engins, fell into a laughing. a 1715 BURNET *Om. Time* (1823) I 401 The constant order of that matter was, to set all the pipes a-running on Saturday night, that so the cisterns might be all full by Sunday morning.

16. A method according to which things act or events take place; the fixed arrangement found in the existing constitution of things, a natural, moral, or spiritual system in which things proceed according to definite laws. Chiefly in such phrases as *order of nature, of things, of the world, moral order, spiritual order*, etc. (In quot. 1340-70, A par-

ticular instance of such method or arrangement, a law.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 327 Bi an ordre of oure kinde when we holde waxen. We schulle for leten oure lif. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 5 No lesse confoundinge the order of thinges, than he whiche clothe an ape in purple, and a king in sackcloth. 1558 *Knox First Blast* (Arb.) 11 God by the order of his creation hath spoiled woman of authoritie and dominion. *Ibid.* 26, I have proued by the ordre of Goddes creation, that [etc.] 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iii. xii. 158 Agreeing with the wisdom of the Creator, and the goodly order of nature. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 157 Objects Which out of nature's common order rise. 1785 *FALRY Mar Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV 13 The laws of custom are very apt to be mistaken for the order of nature. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 240 The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fulfils himself in many ways. 1853 *CARPENTER Princ Hum Phys* (ed. 4) 814 The belief in the stability of the order of nature, or in the invariable sequence of similar effects to similar causes. 1855 *PASCOTT Philop* II, ix. (1857) 318 A craving, impatient spirit, which naturally made them prefer any change to the existing order of things. 1864 R. W. DALL *New Temple* xix. (1877) 219 Christ's death is the foundation of new spiritual order. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 3 More than two generations of men had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* 11 28 The Druids, whom the Breton lawyers regarded as having belonged altogether to the old order of the world. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* i § 42 60 The existence of an invisible order of things.

17. *Ecll.* In liturgics, A stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority; also the service so prescribed.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68 Bis haue we seid schordly of þe wordre of lousing, þat scheperdis of þe kirke ow to bind & lowse vnder gret moderacoun. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 1 An ordie for Mattyns dayly through the yere. 1565 *WINGET Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I 72 The doctrine and ordour lathie set furth at Geneva. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer.* The Order of Confirmation. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist* (1876) I vi. 298 He had already enjoined the bishops to proceed against all their clergy who did not observe the prescribed order. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 209 The service for consecrating a Northumbrian sovereign. is the oldest 'Order' on record.

18. *spec.* (from 15) The prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same; as *order of business*, to rise to a point of order, the speaker or motion is not in order, or is out of order. See also *Order of the day*, in 25.

1782 *Genl. Mag.* LII 622 Here the House was all in a roar, to order! to order! On which Mr. Speaker rose. 1812 *Parl. Deb.* in *Examiner* 4 May 2801 Here Gen. Manners called Sir Francis to order. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1849 Mr. Brougham spoke to order, and submitted, that these were expressions which were not consistent with the decorum and dignity of their proceedings. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* 1 1849 in *Ht. Martineau Hist. Peace* 1 v. 51 A breach of order by some individual of warm temperament. 1888 *Bayce Amer. Commu.* II, iii. lxix 543 Business begins by the 'calling of the convention to order' by the chairman of the National Party committee. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 2/3, I wish to ask you whether your privilege as Speaker is not limited to excluding questions which transgress order.

19. (= *Civil or public order*) The condition in which the laws or usages regulating the public relations of individuals to the community, and the public conduct of members or sections of the community to each other, are maintained and observed; the rule of law or constituted authority; law-abiding state; absence of insurrection, riot, turbulence, unruliness, or crimes of violence.

1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 240/a The ordre of all poletique Rule was perverted, the Lawes . . broken, subverted and contempned. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvi 30 Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, And rangat ringis but only ordour. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 251 People without order or civillite. 1558 *Knox First Blast* (Arb.) 21 The subversion of all good order, of all equitie and iustice. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 76 Constables should go to publick houses to see good Ord^r kept. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 1 Order is the Support of Society. 1784 *COWPER Task* 1. 785 He graced a college, in which order yet Was sacred. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I 47 Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness. *Mod.* These riotous proceedings were at length suppressed and order restored.

20. State or condition generally (qualified as *good*, *bad*, etc.), normal, healthy, or efficient condition (in phrases in *order*, *out of order* see 27 b, 30).

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 133 This schoole . . newly repayed, and set it in much better order than before it had bene. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 402 All things in best order to invite Noonday repast, or Afternoon's repose. 1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINGS Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 253 Land may be said to be in good order, when it is clean of weeds [etc.]. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 162 The ducks are in the finest order during the early part of the summer. 1885 Sir W. R. GROVE in *Law Rep.* 13 Queen's Bench Div. 320 To see that the machinery of the truck is apparently in good order. *Mod.* The land is in bad order.

Humorously. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iii. iv ¶ 9 We drank as we liked, so that the servants' hall and the dining-room were in equally high order when we took our leave. 1829 *SCOTT Frail* 17 July (1890) II 319 Her husband, being in good order [i.e. drunk] also, did not miss her till he came to Prestonpans.

21. *Mil.* The position in which a rifle is held as

a result of the command to 'order arms': see *ORDER of r. b.*

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, A company can load from the order with the same ease as from the shoulder. 1879 *Martins-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 6 When the rifle has been placed at the Order, the recruit will be instructed always to fall in with it in that position.

IV The action or an act of ordering; regulation, direction, mandate.

† 22. The action of putting or keeping in order; regulation, ordering, control. *Obs.*

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Edu IV* 239 The French kyng, which then daymed to have the order and manage of the yonge lady, as a pupille, ward and orphan. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 240 b, The Graunde Master Hostoden, which had the conduyte and ordre of the performance of her marriage. c 1550 *CHERT. Matt* xxiv 47 Truli I sai unto you, he wil give him y^e order of all y^e he hath. 1627 Br. HALL *Leavenworth Earth* vii Wks. 80 If excesses of passions be natural to vs as men, the order of them is natural to us as Christians. 1690 *NORRIS Beattitudes* (1694) I 2 To give Laws and Precepts for the Instruction and Order of his Disciples.

23. An authoritative direction, injunction, mandate, a command, oral or written; an instruction.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 94 The Ambassador was commaunded to kepe his house in silence, which ordre sore abashed the Frenche. 1565 *SHAKS. Tem. Shr.* iv. iii. 118-9 *Tail.* Grumo gaue order how it should be done. *Gru.* I gaue him no order, I gaue him the stuffe. 1646 Br. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II 291 The Scottish Pope's Sermon, preach'd at Westminster, and printed by Order of the House. 1648 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 242 Commaunded to obey the orders of the Committee of Estates. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iii. 414 Thy ship and sailors but for orders stay. 1799 *WELLINGTON Let. to Lieut. Gen. Harris* in *Gurw. Desph.* (1837) I. 30, I have not heard anything of the 12 pounders ordered to a new situation by the general orders of yesterday. 1859 *TENNISON End* 152 Then the good king gave order to let blow his horns for hunting. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 15/1 The Agamemnon was under orders to strengthen the China fleet.

24. *spec. a. Law.* A decision of a court or judge, made or entered in writing; in the Supreme Court, a direction of the court or a judge other than a final judgment.

a 1726 *GILBERT Cas. Law & Eq.* 137 Two Justices made an Order, that upon Sight thereof the Overseers should [etc.] 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* n. vi. (1892) 264 Property sold by order of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. 1846 — *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 651 Relief, treated as a loan may be recovered, under an order of justices, by attachment of the party's wages in his master's hands. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 591 An order nisi was afterwards obtained for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection. 1884 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. D. 344 The Orders under the Judicature Act provide that every order may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment, but still judgments and orders are kept entirely distinct. *Mod. Newsp.* A committal order was refused, but, by consent, a new order to pay 2s. a month was made.

b. *Banking & Commerce.* A written direction to pay money or deliver property, given by a person legally entitled to dispose thereof.

1673 *Ld. SHAFTESBURY Parl. Speech* in *Coll. Poems* 238 He s^{ay} . . the difference through all His Business between Ready Money and Orders. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchange* 53 Its unadvisedly done for a Drawer . . to make his Bills payable to order. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 60 ¶ 2 Pray pay to Mr. Tho. Wildair, or Order, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, and place it to the Account of Yours, Humphrey Wildair. 1846 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 366, I will send a Post-Office order, in repayment. 1866 *CARME Banking* iv. 90 By the Act of 1853 the drawer is allowed to make a stamped cheque payable to 'order'. 1883 *Ld. BLACKBURN in Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 687/1 The bills of lading also were made out in the name of D. and Co., deliverable to their order.

c. *Business.* A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything, at the responsibility of the person ordering; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc. A *large order* (*slang*), a large requirement, demand, request, proposal, etc.

1837 *LONG in Life* (1893) I. 262 He writes the piece to order, for Miss Clifton, who gives him a thousand dollars. 1845 *ISRAELI Sybil* iii. vii, If it's an order, let us have it at once. 'It is not an order,' said Morley. 1855 *BAGHOT Lit. Stud.* I. 29 Poets indeed are not made 'to order'. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Poet.* v. 1 (1888) 242 Manufacturers find their orders falling off. *Mod.* 'Boots and shoes ready made, or to order'. 1884 *Parl. Mag.* 24 July 5/1 That is, to employ an agreeable piece of slang, a very large order. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Mountebanks* 1, Exchange all the beautiful things I've got inside! It's a large order.

d. A pass for admission, without payment or at a reduced price, to a theatre or other place of entertainment, or to any place which is not unrestrictedly open to the public, as a museum, library, park, private establishment, etc.

1763 *JOHNSON in Baswell* 16 May, He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* 1, On the first night of a new piece, they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* 11, And about the box-office in the season, when they give away the orders. 1855 *London*, as it is to day 734, During the session of Parliament, admission to hear the debates may be obtained by an order from a member. *Ibid.* 243 Museum of the Royal Institution. Admission by member's order. 1899 *Whitaker's Ann.* 378/1 Mansion House. Admission by order and a small fee. *Ibid.* 379/2 The *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* Printing Offices. By special orders only. *Ibid.* 379/3 Woolwich. Royal Arsenal. admission . . by order obtained at War Office.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

25. *Order of the day.* a. In a legislative body, the business set down for debate on a particular day (= F. *l'ordre du jour*). b. Specific commands or notices issued by the commanding officer to the troops under his command. c. *colloq.* The prevailing rule or custom of the time.

1792 A. YOUNG *Traw France* 551 *note*, Writers who wish to spread the taste of revolutions, and make them every where the order of the day. 1795 *WASHINGTON* in *Sparks Life & Writ. Genl. Morris* (1832) III 66 Peace has been to borrow a modern phrase) the order of the day. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mass* xxvi 87 Industry was the order of the day. 1842 *BRANDE. Dict. Sci.* etc. 895/2 The motion for reading the order of the day has equally [with a motion to adjourn] the effect of superseding the existing question. 1863 *Cox Inst. Eng. Goo* 1 ix. 137 Orders of the day . . relate to business for which by orders of the House particular days are appointed. 1897 *Fall Mall Mag.* Dec. 563 November's dark hours and gloomy foggers once more the order of the day.

26. *By order.*

† a. = *In order*: see 27. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 265f Be order they comen in her maneres. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks* III. 352 He is detour to eche man but bi ordre. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2514 *Phyllis*, But al hire lettere wryte I ne may By ordre. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxvi 199 All these notable Earthquakes . . have succeeded one another by order. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Exhort. § 11 What he abated by the order to his intendment and design. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* 1 (1701) 24/1 Every Citizen according to his age, should . . by and in order declare his judgement.

b. By authoritative direction or command; see 23 and 24.

27. *In order.* a. In proper sequence or succession, according to rank, importance, seniority, size, position, date, affinity, etc.

c 1400 *Destr.* 77997 All þai toldyn hym tale, . . Of þaire answere, in ordur. c 1500 *How Plowman lerned Paternoster* 113 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 213 In ordre folowed them other thre. 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich. III* 29 After whom marched in ordre quene Anne his wife likewise crowned. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 507 Forth in order came the grand infernal Peers. 1791 *COWPER Retired Cat* 94 The lowest first, and without stop The rest in order to the top. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus xxviii.* 2 Ninth post in order next beyond the twins cap-crown'd. *Mod.* Are the letters in order?

b. In a condition in which the elements or constituents are properly disposed with reference to each other, or to their purpose; in proper condition; in obedience to constituted authority or usage.

c 1380 *WYCLIF IVke* (1880) 349 þe fendes of helle trowen alle þat we trowen, but hem failen charite to bynde her schele in order. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xi. 34 Wother thynges will I set in order when I come. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* xv. 1 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* II 213 Havinge set all thynges in order for that voyage. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 692 Thus useful arms in magazines we place, All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. 1772 *Test. Fithal Duty* II. 219 Their house is putting in order. 1808 E. JENKINS *Hauerholme* 28 Why should we spend a hundred thousand men and millions of money in setting that part of the world in order? 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 595 One of the chief duties of these societies is to keep the women in order.

28. *In order to.*

† a. In regard or respect to, in reference to; for the sake of. *Obs.*

1526 *Pulgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The rychesse of y^e worlde hath no goodnes, but in order to man. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 56 Wee come to their punishment, which is necessary for us to know, in order to this subject. 1656 *JEANES Fulm. Christ* 393 That which Paul speaketh of himselfe, and Timothy, in reference unto the Corinthians, 2 Cor. 6. 11 is applicable unto Christ in order unto all Christians. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 427, I gave an account in my last of what I had done in order to his Majesty's commands.

b. With a view to the bringing about of (something), for the purpose of (some prospective end).

1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III 33 Col. Jones and Col. Penruddock are sent down into the west in order to their tryall. 1672 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Sept. After this I returned home, in order to another excursion to the sea side. 1711 *Spotswood in Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I 188 To meet me next week on our frontiers in order to a treaty. 1773 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 428 A meeting ought . . to be called . . in order to a regular opposition in parliament. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II 229 In order to shoemaking, there must be tanning. 1869 *GOULBURN Purs. Holmess* viii. 67 In order to the existence of love between two parties, there must be a secret affinity between them.

(b) with infinitive object.

1721 *STEELE Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 2, I shall next Week come down . . in order to take my Seat at the Board. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 336 They then incur every danger, in order to rescue their young. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 584 Lord Mansfield rightly said, it was not necessary to show actual force, in order to prove an ouster. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 122/1 In order to support the roof . . a second row of columns was introduced.

† c. Formerly also *in order for*: = b. *Obs.*

1746 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 281 The various stratagems to which she was obliged to have recourse, in order for this discovery. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xi, There was scarce a Wickedness which I did not meditate, in order for my Relief.

29. *In order that*: With the aim or purpose that, to the end that.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 2 In order . . that the Resemblance in the Ideas be Wit[et]c. 1. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Fith & Valley* viii. 126 In order that you may see that we cannot help doing so. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* I. 133, I have come to you now, in order that you may speak to him,

30. Out of order: Not in proper sequence, orderly arrangement, or settled condition; in disorder or derangement; unsettled; not in proper or normal condition of action, mind, bodily health, etc. (In the sense 'indisposed' very common in 18th c.)
 a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 70 The kyng beyng informed, that his realm of Ireland was out of order.
 1596 *DALRYMPLE to Leslie's Hist. Scot* 1 31 Ky, nocht tame bot lyke wyld hartes, wandring out of order.
 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 771 The patient is much disquieted, vexed, and too much out of order.
 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref* 3 If out of order, they [the Scriptures] will reforme vs.
 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 113 To mend a watch, that's out of order.
 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 6 Aug. Find my wife mightly out of order, and reproaching of Mrs. Pierce and Knipp as wenches.
 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6098/1 His Majesty being out of Order, by reason of a Cold.
 1772 *JOHNSON Let to Mrs Thrale* 4 Nov. Since I came to Ashbourne I have been out of order.
 1785 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv (1866) 145 A high organisation would be more liable to be put out of order and thus injured.
 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct 2/4 Waters in Sheffield district still out of order, and angling at a standstill.

31. attrib and Comb. as order system, ordering adj.; order clerk, a clerk who enters business orders; order form, a partially blank form to be filled up in giving a business order; order-paper, a paper on which questions, etc., coming in the order of the day, in a legislative assembly, are entered; order-word (F. *mot d'ordre*), the military pass-word of the day, a watchword.

1839 *Censor* 224 Render it incumbent on him to adopt the Shilling Order system.
 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1890) 81/2 His order-loving soul was daily vexed by reason of the irregularities.
 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 5/2 There were as many as 70 questions on the order paper.
 1898 T. HARDY *Westsex Poems* 71 Marmont against the third gave the order-word.

Order (ôrdâr), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *ordrê*, 5 *ordyr*, 6 *ordour*, -ur, 4- *order*. [ME. *ordrê*-n, *f. ordre*, ORDER sb. cf. OF. *ordrer*, *f. ordre*, and L. *ordinare*, *f. ordin-em*, whence OF. *ordener*, mod.F. *ordonner*; Eng. *to order* is thus the equivalent in sense of L. *ordinare* and F. *ordonner*, and so in part a doublet of ORDAIN.]

I. 1. trans To give order or arrangement to; to put in order, to arrange or dispose in a particular order; to arrange methodically or suitably, place in right order; *spec.* to draw up in order of battle, to array, marshal. *arch.*

a 1240 *Sauvies Vêrde in Lanth. Hou.* 261 Nihe wordes her beoð, ah hu ha beoð iordret an sunderliche sette were long to tellen.
 1254 *BARCLAY Cyt & Upholdyngh* (Percy Soc.) 120 In what maner were ordred they offynges.
 a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Hous. lvi* 297 Kyng yuoyrn ordred them in batayle.
 a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V 1, 99 b, He ordred his battail, like a man expert in marciall science.
 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref* 2 When he corrected the Kalender, and ordered the years according to the course of the Sonne.
 1654-6a *HEYLIN Cosmog.* iii (1673) 114/1 The news came to her as she was ordering her hair.
 1683 *Agol Prot France* 1 31 found him ordering his Books, and loose Papers.
 1719 *Dr. For. Crusoe* 1 v, Boards like a dresser, to order my victuals upon.
 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 122 The officiating clerk, observing .. a genteel couple standing in the aisle, ordered them into a pew .. being afterwards thanked for his civility.
 1842 *TENNISON Day-Dream* 74 Here all things in their place remain, As all were order'd, ages since.
 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* 216 Ordering her hair, some coils of which had been loosened by her flight.

b. Mil. To order arms (a gun), to bring a firearm into a position in which it is held vertically against the right side, the butt on the ground.

1846 *Scott Woodst.* viii, Order your musket.
 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms.
 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, Arms are to be ordered without the word Order Arms.

c. To class, to rank. *Obs. rare.*
 1664 *PETRIE Ch Hist.* ii, Despising the legions of Angels (socially ordered with him) *Ibid.*, All these .. are ordered among the Members of the Church.

2. To set or keep in order or proper condition; to adjust, dispose, or carry on according to rule; to regulate, direct, conduct, rule, govern, manage, to settle (In quot. 1593, to regulate the conveyance of (troops).)

1599 *FISHER Fun. Serm.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 256 Her owne household with meruayllous dylygence and wysdome this noble pynces ordred.
 a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Rich. III, 52 b, While he was thus ordryng his affaires, tydings came that the Earle of Richmond was passed Severne.
 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II*, v 140 Good Vnckle helpe to order seuerall powres To Oxford.
 1599-*Hen. V*, v. Prol. 39 To order peace betwene them.
 1673 *TEMPLE Obs. United Prov Wks.* 1731 I 57 Each of the Provinces was left to order the Matter of Religion, as they thought fit.
 1710 *PHILIPS Pastoralis* v 76 At that he wound The murning Strings, and ordred ev'ry Sound.
 1739 *LABELVE Short Acc. Pure Westm. Br.* 72 A small Arch, which is ordred to be turned under each of the Abutments.
 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* I 1 They order, said I, this matter better in France.
 1886 *MRS LYNN LINTON Paston Carrow* iii, 'Carpe diem' was the motto by which he ordered his days.
 1893 *FAIRBAIN Christ in Mod. Theol.* ii 11 in 437 'I heather so rules as to order and bless his home.

d. with clause: To settle, determine. *Obs.*
 1523 *FITZGERARD Husb* 3 The ploughe fote is as a staye to order of what depenes the ploughe shall goo.
 1582 *SIDNEY Agol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 One verse did but beget

another, without ordering at the first, what should be at the last.

c. refl. To conduct oneself, behave *arch.*
 1535 *COVERDALE Prov. xxiii* 1 Ordre thy selfe manerly with y^e thinges that are set before y^e — 2 *Macc* x. 23 When they had ordred them selues manly with their weaps & hondes.
 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, To orde my selfe lowly and reuerently to al my betters.

d. Of the Deity, etc. To regulate or determine (occurrences, events, etc.); to ordain.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 41 Lo, how doth the Lord order the meanes unto it?
 1671 *MILTON Samson* 30 Why was my breeding ordred and prescrib'd As of a person separate to God, Design'd for great exploits?
 1729 *Dr. For. Crusoe* 1 ix, If the good providence of God had not wonderfully ordered the ship to be cast up nearer to the shore.
 1829 *SHELLEY Cenci* v 11. 122 So my lot was ordered.
 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I 11. 91 It was ordered otherwise, and doubtless wisely.

3. To put in order or readiness (for a purpose), to make ready, prepare. *Obs.*

1562 *PILGR. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Shewyng how the pilgrim of y^e waye of religion sholde prepare and order hymselfe.
 a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Huon* lxiii. 219 Than the couent .. orderyd themselves & so went out of the abbay to mete Huon.
 1616 *SURR. & MARKS. Country Parne* 279 That manner of ordering things, whereby they are stamped and beaten verie small.
 1657 *BURTON'S Diary* (1848) II. 10 Read your votes and so order your way for an explanatory Bill.
 1662 *PEPYS Diary* 26 Apr. They brought us also some caveare, which I attempted to order.
 1722 *Dr. For. Plague* (1756) 167 Some Kitchen-ware for ordering their Food.

4. To bring into order or submission to lawful authority; hence, to inflict disciplinary punishment on; to correct, chastise, punish. *Obs.*

1562 *PILGR. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 An incorrigible persone that wyll not be ordered.
 a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Huon* lxxx. 250 Syn that he is one of my peers I wyll ordre hym by iugement.
 1642 T. LACKFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 91 One master Doughty, a Minister, spake so in publike, which was held a disturbance, and the Ministers spake to the Magistrate to order him.
 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 9 Dec. This Lord is a very proud and wicked man, and the Parliament is likely to order him.

5. To take a certain 'order' or course with (a person or thing); to treat, deal with, manage (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 34 Yet is there none that knoweth better to order him, then I that so long have kept him.
 1562 in *Child-Marriages* 12 He was ordred worse then any seruauit in her fathers house.
 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 18 Many .. being thus ordered will bear flowers the second year after the sowing.
 1681 *GLANVILLE Saducismus* ii 105, I was assured that he had been well fed, and ordred as he used to be.
 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 172 To take such persons that they may be ordered according to the law.
 1760 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* 11 45 The way of ordering marle must be according to the nature of it.
 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 402 Hang it to dry, and order it as you do other coloured silks.

II. 6. To give orders for (something to be done, etc.); to enjoin, bid, command, direct; to prescribe medically. Const. with simple obj., obj. clause, or obj. and inf. pass., expressing the thing enjoined; more rarely with obj. and complement.

a 1550 *FREYER of Berwick* 489 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 301 That he comper in to our habet quhyt, Vntill I ordour it, wer a grit dyspyte.
 1557 *Star Chamb. Decree* 12 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 14 It is further Ordred and Decreed that no Merchant, Bookseller [etc.] ..
 1667 D. ALLSOPP in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App v 8 They passed the Bill and ordered it to be reported the next day.
 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law.
 1713 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiv 1, I have ordered to be at Home to none but yourself.
 1794 J. SMITHMAN *Let. to Parr* 19 Mar. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII 567, I have .. to beg that you will have the goodness to order a proper monument erected to his memory.
 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* ii. v. 2 He ordered my companions to be handcuffed.
 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis* I. 102 Who ordered again that four hundred pieces of gold should be given to him.
 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 228 The doctor had ordered as much fresh air as possible.

b. To appoint (a day) for some purpose, by a parliamentary order. *Obs.*

1669 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 292 To-morrow is ordred for the motion of the King's supply.
 1766 *Ibid.* 514 They rose, ordering Friday next to resume this consideration.

7. To give orders to, command, authoritatively direct (a person or agent, to do something, etc.).

1528 *HOSBES Thucyd.* (1822) 79 The Lacedemonians were ordered to furnish, so many more.
 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. 11, He ordered an elderly Woman to rise and come to him.
 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II*, I 11. (1857) 103 He .. ordered them to prepare to march on the following night.
 1860 L.D. *MRS CAMERON Marten & Scholars* iv 26 Like some little boys, who, when they are hearing other children say their lessons, .. order about them as if they were grown men.
 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV 11 i. 176 He belonged himself to the class whose business was to order rather than obey.

b. ellipt. To command or direct (a person) to go or come to, into, upon (a place, etc.), away, here, home, out, etc. To order about, to order lither and thither in a peremptory manner, domineer over, treat as a subordinate.

1667 *ORMONDE MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v 58 The two soldiers ordered upon him.
 1723 *Pres. St. Ruaz* I. 157 The Czar ordered him for Astacan.
 1747 *SWIFT Country Post Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 177 This day a jackdaw was ordered close prisoner to a cage.
 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 246 A bill is order'd into parliament for vesting the

forfeited estates of certain traitors in his majesty.
 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv III 607 He was exasperated by the thought that he was ordered about and overruled by Russell.
 1898 *RIDER HAGGARD Dr. Thorne* i 5 He was ordered to a warmer climate.

8. To give an order or commission for, to direct (a thing) to be furnished or supplied.

1836 *Br. Wilson Diary in Life* (1860) II xv 108 We ordered our ponies and johnpones.
 1868 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xxii, 'What would you do, if you ordered one kind of wine and was required to drink another?'
 1880 *Mrs. FORRESTER Roy & V.* I 63 Shall I order you a cab? *Mod.* What have you ordered for dinner?

III. 9. Eccl. To admit to holy orders; to ordain; formerly also, to admit ceremonially into a monastic order; to admit or institute to a benefice. *arch.*

1303 [see ORDERED *ppl* a. 1]. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 47 The bisschop, wanne he ordreth these clerkes, Takth hym the cherche keye.
 13 Guy *Warw.* (A.) 5288 He made him a croun brod here As a monke bat ordred were.
 1496 *DROES & PAUP.* (W. de W.) vii xvi 303/2 Some frende of him that shall be ordred gyueth the bysschop some gyft.
 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, The Bishoppes shal surcease from ordred that person.
 1565 *JWELL Rep. Harding* (1611) 211 That the Bishop of Rome ordered and admitted all the Bishops thoroughout the World hath no possibilitie, or colour of truth in it selfe.
 a 1610 *BABINGTON Conf. Notes Num.* viii ii § 4 Note how fit it is to order Ministers in the face of the Church.
 1895 *BESANT In Deacons Orders* i. a One who has thus been ordered.

Orderable, *a. rare* [f. ORDER *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being ordered or directed (to an end or result), amenable to direction or control.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 27 No act of sin is in its nature orderable to any good end.
 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x vii § 22 The King .. being very orderable in all His sicknesses.
 1656 [? J. SERGANT] *tr. T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 216 It makes a body orderable to all possible Action.

Order-book, [f. ORDER sb. + BOOK] A book in which orders are entered. *spec. a.* In the army, a book (of which there is one for each company) in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. *b.* In the navy, a book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the commander. *c.* In the House of Commons, a book in which motions to be submitted to the House must be entered. *d.* In business, a book in which the orders of customers are entered.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* liv, Captain Hawkins came on board and gave me an order-book saying, 'Mr Simple, I have a great objection to written orders, as I consider that the articles of war are quite sufficient to regulate any ship.'
 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 To see that all General Orders and Regulations are carefully and accurately entered in the Order Books of the Regiments composing their Brigades.
 1893 *Daily News* 26 June a/5 Directly their order books get at all full they are certain to put quotations up.

Ordered (ôrdâid), *ppl* a. [f. ORDER *v.* + -ED¹.] **1. In holy orders, ORDAINED.** (Also, Belonging to a religious order.) *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1540 By þese ordryde men, y mene, Here wurdys owty to be feywer and clene.
 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw. II* 122 in *Poi. Songs* (Camden) 329 Nu is pride maister in everich ordred hous.
 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 708 If he be ordred he is irreguler.
 1615 *WADSWORTH in Bedell's Lett.* 13 Neither doe the Order nor the Ordered gree nor recieve the Orders as a Sacrament.

2. Set in order, arranged, disposed; disciplined, regulated, controlled, made ready, prepared. (*obs.*).
 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 70/2 The verie Barbarians have a more ordered state in truth and justice.
 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii 14 Pure hands, chast eyes, an ordered tongue.
 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No 417 7.5 Lake a well ordered Garden.
 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* II 230 Strong in the ordered ranks of war Forth they went.
 1870 *WHITTIER Breuening of Soma* 79 And let our ordered lives confess The beauty of Thy peace.

b. Mil. in ordered arms: see ORDER *v.* 1 b.
 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, Any movement can take place from ordered arms.

3. Commanded, bidden, prescribed, ordained
 1780 *COWPER Table-t.* 560 Thus genius rose and set at ordered times.
 1796 *Inst. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 137 The divisions of squadrons make their ordered degree of wheel.
 1822 *Daily News* 14 June 5/3 Leave hawks and owls, even .. the weasel, to play their ordered parts.
 1898 *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 8/2 The ordered business of the day was Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

Hence **Orderedness**, the quality or fact of being ordered or regulated. *rare*

1724 R. WODROW *Life Jas Wodrow* (1828) 183 The orderedness, sureness and everlasting nature of the Covenant.
Ordered, *a. rare*. [f. ORDER sb. + -ED².] Decorated with the badge of an order of knight-hood, merit, etc.

1817 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I. 107 A number of little black starred and ordered Frenchmen.

Orderer (ôrdârî). Also *5 -our*. [f. ORDER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, orders (in senses of the vb.).

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c 13 § 2 The said orderours and assessours in the said Shires.
 1532 *HERVET Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 1 A good husband, and a good orderer of an house.
 1595 *DANIEL Cw. Wars* i xcv, Thou but as an vp-right orderer, Sought'st to reform th' abused Kingdome here.
 1615 [see ORDERED *ppl* a. 1].
 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* I. (1658) 6 Aristotle .. the most judicious orderer of notions, and director of mens conceptions, that ever lived.
 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* iv 12. 252 The first Cause and supreme Orderer of all Things.
 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishism. Rus*

Cain xx 318 How all these terrible orders of other men were to be twisted round one's little finger.

Ordering (*ô* dîrîng), *vbl* sb [*ING* 1.] The action of the vb. ORDER ordination, arrangement, regulation, direction, management, preparation, treatment, etc.

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E E T S.) 56 þe bisschopes blessinge, Forþ myd þe admynystracioun þat he dep atte ordîrîng. 1494 FAYAN *Chron* v c1 76, I passe ouer . the orderynge of the yongest sone called Clodaldus. 1547 Boorde: *Introd Knowl* i. (1870) 123 There meate is marde and spylt for lacke of good ordîng & dressyng. 1561 T. Norton *Calenn's Inst* iv 113 (1634) 729 Laying on of hands, which I grant in true and lawfull Orderings to bee a Sacrament. 1667 C. MFRRET in *Phil Trans* II 455 The other two Trees, left without this ordering, had most of their fruit withered. 1733 BERKELEY *Alaphr* III 13 We want laws, in one word, for the whole ordering of life. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Directions about the encampment and such other instructions as might be necessary to the proper ordering of the field. 1895 BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* i a 'his ordering, once accepted, is a life-sentence like a peerage.

Ordering, *ppl* a [*ING* 2.] That orders, arranges, directs, etc.: see ORDER v.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* i 1 25 26 An Ordering and Disposing Mind that was the Cause of all things. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr Hist* 28 His ordering fingers point the dials to time their ranks.

Orderless (*ô* dîrîles), a. [f ORDER sb. + -LESS] Devoid of order, arrangement, regularity, or method, disorderly.

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrîppa's Van. Artes* 72 b, The Italiane is cleane in his fare, the Spaniarde delicate, the Frenchman abundant, the Germane orderlesse. 1575 *Hist Troubles Frankfurt* (1642) 50 Their orderlesse thrusting themselves into the Church. 1595 SHAKS *John* III 1. 253 All forme is formelesse, Order orderlesse, Saue what is opposite to England's loue. 1660 N. INGELS *Bentvohio & Urama* i (1682) Pref., An orderlesse rabble of troublesome Chimeras. 1868 LOCKYER *Gullenni's Heavens* (ed. 3) 369 Are the stars spread orderless on the celestial vault?

Orderliness (*ô* dîrîlines) [f. ORDERLY a. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being orderly.

1. Conformity to order or method; regularity. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* viii 6 Then is that perfection of orderliness decayed. 1667 J. CORBERT *Disc Relig Eng* 17 The Reformation in England, for its Legality and Orderliness, is unquestionable. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. ii 11 133 He is made to pay dear by losing his natural good Disposition, and the Orderliness of his Kind or Species. 1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 387/a A court in which speed was considered rather than orderliness.

b. Observance of, or regard for, order; methodicalness.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. xiii. (1849) 127 To see how the habits of orderliness, were daily slackening. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess* II 24 Goethe, seems to have inherited from his father the nervous orderliness, by which he was always distinguished.

2. Orderly quality of conduct or behaviour.

1821 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 655 Who then would not wonder at such behaviour and orderliness? 1876 TOWNSON *Decalogue* 318. 1740-By Miss TALBOT, etc. *Lett* (1808) 201, I never saw a more perfect orderliness; we had no crowd going or coming, and our places were excellent. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 116 He bears testimony to the orderliness of the crowd.

Orderly (*ô* dîrîli), a and sb. [f. ORDER sb. + -LY 1.]

A. *adj.* 1. Arranged or disposed in order; characterized by regular sequence, arrangement, or disposition; exhibiting system or method, regular.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Maske for Visc Montacute* Wks 186-1 80 Upon the waiting waues his Fostres and Gallies fleet, More forrest-like than orderly. a 1653 BUNNING *Serm.* (1845) 11 If your intention be once right established, all your course will be orderly. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 423 These Symbols . have a more rational orderly texture than the Runae upon the Danish Rimestocks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i xxv. 183 We were tied together, and thus advanced in an orderly line. 1861 CRAIK *Hist Eng. Lit* I 455 Where the chief thing demanded in a tragedy was a certain orderly pomp of expression.

b. Of persons, their temperament, etc.: Ob-servant of, or having regard for, order, system, or method; regular, methodical.

1830 [implied in ORDERLINESS 1 b]. 1832 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xxvi 249, I thought you were one of the orderly sort, that liked to lie in bed in a Christian way. 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II 94 Desirée was of a womanly and orderly temper.

† c. *Orderly* in years. ? of mature years. *Obs.*

1583 B. RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 11 An ancient Citizen, whose name was Phylotus, a man very orderly in years, and wonderfully abounding in goods.

† 2. Conformable to established order or rule; regular. *Obs.*

1821 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 481 To expresse by orderly definition what thing maketh an Heretike, is either impossible or veie hard. 1597 Hooker *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 22 A proude usurpation without any orderly calling. 1624 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* v. i (1668) 101 The orderliest feeding of swine is, in the morning early. 1637 Star Chamber Decree § 20 in *Milton's Areop* (Arb) 18 For want of orderly employment for Iourneymen printers.

3. Observant of order, rule, or discipline; disposed to observe good order; not unruly or tumultuous; well-conducted, well-behaved.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II. i. 59 Hee gaue such orderly and well behaved reproofe to all vncomeliness. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* Wks 1879 I. 768 Observing their orderly, and not tumultuary arming. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.*

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etc. Wks. 1846 I. 368 The firmest bands of a peaceable and orderly intercourse. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 338 Compensation for the losses inflicted on the orderly portion of the population. 1884 *Manch Exam* 26 May 6/2 Elections are now conducted in an orderly manner.

4. *Mil* Pertaining to orders or their issue; charged with the conveyance or execution of orders.

Orderly book, a book kept in a regiment, or each company of a regiment, for the entry of general or regimental orders. *Orderly man* = B 1, 2; see also, in other sense, quot 1731. *Orderly officer* (a) = B 1; (b) the officer whose turn it is to superintend the domestic economy of his corps or regiment, the officer of the day. *Orderly room*, a room in barracks in which the business of a company is carried on. † *Orderly sergeant*, the first sergeant of a company, whose duties formerly included the conveyance of orders.

1723 BLACKMORE *True Hist* 49 If their Orderly Men.. should bring them intelligence, that the King was gone to Richmond. 1727 H. BLAND *Treat Milit. Discipl* xix. 286 All Orders, Subsequent to those at Orderly-time, which the Generals of the Day shall receive from the General in Chief, they are to send by their Aid-de-Camps to the Majors of Brigade of the Day for the Whole. Upon their receiving such Orders, they are to send them in Writing to the National Majors of Brigade of the Day by their Orderly Sergeants. 1731 *Gentl Mag* I 25 Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-houses. An Orderly Man who walks up and down the outside of the Door to give notice to the Porter, and alarm the House, at the approach of the Constables. 1771 *Hist in Ann Reg* 235, I receive by my orderly officer, two letters of yours upon the same subject. a 1798 *Army Med Board* in *W. Blair Soldier's Friend* 85 Every regimental hospital will be provided with a steady sergeant, with one orderly man, or more, . and one woman nurse. 1799 CAPT. HAMILTON in *Naval Chron* I 529, I sent an orderly dragoon to the admiral. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 781/1 Sir B. Paget had but one orderly man. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C Papers* 27 July (1884) [She] made misa present of the orderly book of one of the French regiments. 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 247 A Private Soldier is to be employed as Regimental Orderly-Room Clerk. *Ind* 273 Officers Commanding the Out-Guards are to send guides or Orderly-men to the Major of Brigade of the Day in order to conduct the new Guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c. 77 § 28 Affixing the same at the orderly room or other room where the business is carried on of the corps to which he belongs. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No 2/3 Porter tore a leaf from his orderly book.

5. Pertaining to the system of keeping the streets constantly clean by continual sweeping and removal of dirt; see B 3.

Orderly-bin, a street box for the reception of refuse. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II 259 The streets of Windsor . are now in the course of being cleansed upon the orderly plan. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/3 The street orderly bins are still occasionally taken for letter boxes.

B. sb 1. A non-commissioned officer or private soldier attending upon a superior officer to carry orders or messages.

1800 *Asiat Ann Reg. Chron* 44/1 The garrison . marched down to the number of a killed, 1 sapper, 2 orderlies, 1 colour bearer [etc.] 1824 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Yunta of Bulhoo* 12 Jan. in *Gurw Desp* (1838) XI. 439 In the house as the servant or orderlies of the officer in question. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Uf Nile* xvi. 438 An orderly comes in haste to bring him news of the battle.

2. An attendant in a military or other hospital, charged with the care of the patients and the maintenance of order and cleanliness.

1809 WELLINGTON *Lett to Col Peacocke* 29 Sept. in *Gurw Desp* (1837) V. 200 The men of one regiment must not be employed as orderlies to men of other regiments in the hospital. 1854 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. xiv. 297 The worst of surgeons and hospital dressers and orderlies.

3. A man whose constant work it is to keep the streets clean.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II 260 The orderlies . keep the streets free from mud in winter, and dust in summer. 1895 *Times* 28 Mar 4/6 E B and J. L. street orderlies in the employ of the St. Giles's Board of Works.

4. One who is orderly or a supporter of order.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 63 If the orderlies chose to try their strength against the desperates, there should be a fair battle.

Hence (*noun-wds.*) **Orderlyism**, the system of keeping the streets clean by means of orderlies; **Orderlyship**, the office of an orderly.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II 256 Orderlyism, or the employment of the poor in the promotion of public cleanliness. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept 3/2 The young soldier . is then placed in charge of a ward, where . he may in a year or so attain to the culmination of orderlyship.

Orderly (*ô* dîrîli), *adv.* [f. ORDERLY a. + -LY 2.]

1. In order; in due order or regular succession, with proper arrangement, disposition, or distribution; methodically. *Now rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord Aich Poem* in Ashm (1652) to The effect is here set out Orderly. 1535 COVERDALE *Like* i. 3, I thought it good . to wryte the same orderly vnto the (good Theophilus). 1599 NASH *Leuten Shuffe* (1871) 58 He enquired of every one orderly, What he had eat? 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* ii 61 Of Antons blood . issued three, CAUS, Claudius, and Nero orderly. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv 282 The 18 Galeots and a Brigantines advanced, very orderly. 1847 LONG *Evangel.* i iii 69 Orderly all things proceeded, and duly and well were completed.

† b. In conformity with order; properly in regard to place in a series; in due course, duly. *Obs.* 1548 *Gest Pr. Mass* in H. C. Dagdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 98 Be it the sayd sacrifice were a thankesgeving, yet it shall not orderly hereupon ensue that it were an acceptable . thankesgeving. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Formall*

man (Arb) 31 Hee . laughs orderly himselfe, when it comes to his turne. 1657 SPARROW *Bk Com. Prayer* (1661) 16 We begin our Service with Confession . And that very orderly. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* iv viii 359 As in a curious piece of Landskip there are orderly interspersed Clouds.

2. According to established order or rule; regularly, properly, duly; in conformity with good order or discipline, in a well-conducted or well-behaved manner. *Now rare.*

1509 BR. FISHER *Fnn Serm Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Yf the sacramentes of the chyrche orderly taken . be auaylable. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 100 The church hath no absolute power . to elect their pastor, to choose him, to cal him orderly. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi 24 That . all may know that thou thyself also walkest orderly and keepest the law. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 394 As long as they lived orderly. 1727 *Philly Quaril* (1816) 24, I let him go with me, which he did very orderly. 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III 1, Comporting ourselves orderly, As peaceful citizens.

† 3 *Arch* (Cf. ORDER sb 9 b) *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E. iv b, The change of the five pullers orderly to be used, eche of them in his kynde, whiche order of buildings be named of Vitruvius as followeth *pictostyles, sistyles, diastyles, arciostyles, eustyles*.

Orderly-man: see ORDERLY a. 4.

† **Ordinability**, *Obs.* [f. next. -see -ITY.] The quality of being ordinable; capability of being ordained or directed to an end or purpose.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 484 That God is the prime efficient cause of the material entitative act of sin, may be demonstrated. From the ordinability of alv to some good. a 1720 BR. BULL *Serm* ix. Wks 1887 I 222 Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss . yet an ordinability (as a great doctor of our church expresseth it) that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining of it.

† **Ordinable**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ordinabilis*, f. *ordinare* to ORDAIN. Cf. OF. *ordenable*, *ordonable* (Godef.)] Capable of being ordained, ordered, or directed to an end, purpose, or destiny. 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) 1 29 Every thing though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that it is ordinable to the grete goodnes. 1650 *Vind Hammonds Addr* xiv. § 33 The Killing my self is no way ordinable to good. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* i 1 5 The knowledge . is not much ordinable or applicable to the use and benefit of the Man that knows them.

Ordinal (*ô* dînāl), a. (*sb* 1) [ad. late L. *ordinalis* denoting order or place in a series (as a number), f. *ordo*, *ordin*-ORDER. see -AL. Cf. F. *ordinal*, used by Oresme, 14th c., but not in Cotgr., nor in common use till 17th c.]

† 1. Conformable to order, rule, or custom; regular, ordinary, orderly. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm Sel Wks* I. 180 þis suynges stondþ most in ordinal love of man. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W.) II. vi. 115/1 To kepe obedyence and ordynall subgeccion of the subgettes to their soueraynes.

2. Marking position in an order or series; applied to those numbers which refer an object to a certain place in a series of such objects (*first, second, third*, etc.), as distinguished from the CARDINAL numbers (*one, two, three*, etc.).

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 12 *margin*, Ordinnal Numerals. 1607 BR. ANDREWES *Serm* II. 212 'Primus' is an ordinal number. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* i. iv 109 Number . whether Collective, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 277 Third is an Adjective, and is call'd an Ordinal Number, as Three is a Cardinal Number. 1892 SWEET *Short Hist. Eng Gram.* 126 Most of the ordinal numerals are derivatives of the cardinal ones.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Of or pertaining to an order of animals or plants, or to natural order in general.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 1 The ordinal name made choice of is Phlogistica. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 182 The debiscence of their capsule; a character which is not now esteemed as of ordinal importance. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 294 Specific, or generic, or ordinal lines of distinction.

4. Of or pertaining to holy orders. *rare.*

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett* (1844) I. 240 Such an arrangement evidently supposes the ordinal identity of Bishops and Presbyters.

5. Relating to, or consisting of, a row or rows.

1892 *Classical Rev.* 460/1 All the pieces move both in an ordinal or straight line. or in a diagonal line. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 139 Hand in hand in ordinal dances.

B. sb. An ordinal number: see 2.

1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict* Bil, The Ordinals are, which declare the order of place or time. 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 42 The Denominators are best pronounced by the Ordinals, as halves, thirds, etc. 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Comp Philol.* II. iv 742 The cardinals as compared with the ordinals are certainly abstract, and, as such, ought, at the first view, to be the newer terms.

Hence **Ordinalism**, the quality of being ordinal. 1864 WEBSTER cites LATHAM.

Ordinal (*ô* dînāl), sb. 2 [ad. med.L. *ordināle*, sb. use of neuter of *ordinālis* adj.: see prec. Cf. F. *ordinal* (15th c. in Godef.)]

† 1. A book containing rules, or a body of rules or regulations. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 177 To every Monthe . He hath after his Ordinal Assigned on [signe] in special. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Linn. Mon.* xv. (1714) 119 (Digby MS.) A Boka kept as a Register or an Ordinal, how they schal do, and be orderyd. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4),

Ordinal is..sometimes used for a Book, containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or Colledge.

2. A book setting forth the order of the services of the Church, or of any one of them, as they existed before the Reformation; a service-book.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII 295 He made be ordinal of be service of holy church, and cleped it be Consuetudinarium. c1449 *Pecock Repr* 203 As y haue red in dyuerse oolde Ordinals of Cathedral Church and of Monasteries in Yngland. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edu. VI.* c. 10 § 1 All Books called Couchers, Journals, Ordinals, shall be abolished. 1746 *Lewis in Gutch Coll Cur II* 169 An Ordinal; in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnizing divine offices. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit I* p. xliii, Other Churches equally with that of Sarum would have had their Ordinals.

3. A book prescribing the rules to be observed, and containing the form of service to be used, in the ordination of deacons and priests, and the consecration of bishops.

1068 *BRAMHALL Consecr Bks* 112 Their exceptions were..either against our English Ordinal, or against the Legality of our Bishops. 1732-8 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 64 The new Common Prayer-book was brought into the house, with an ordinal or form of ordaining bishops, priests, and deacons. 1876 *Prayer-book Interleaved* 339 This prayer is in the Roman Ordinal preceded by an exposition of the duties of a priest.

Ordinance (*Ordināns*), *sō*. Also 4-6 *orden-*, *ordyn-*, (4 *orden-*, 5 *ordeyn-*), 5-8 *ordon-*, (6 *ordonn-*), 6-8 *ordin-*; 4-5 *-aunsse*, 4-6 *-aunsce*, -ans, 5 *-auns*, -anse, -awase. [a. OF. *ordenance*, *orden-*, *ordenm-*, *ordon-*, mod. F. *ordonnance*, ad. med. L. *ordinantia*, f. *ordinant-em*, pr. pple. of *ordināre* to *ORDAIN*: cf. the variants *ORDMANOR*, *ORDONNANOR*.] The action of ordaining, ordering, or arranging; the fact or condition of being ordered or arranged.

†1. Arrangement in ranks or rows; esp. in order of battle; battle-array or a mode of battle-array; also, a display of military force; a host in array.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1880) 178 Alle be Sarazins conselle in be schaft was writen, & alle be ordnance, kyng R. it wiste. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 101 Soyn that ordnans brak that. 1466 *Sir G. HAYLE Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 112 We fynd be ancient custom of werris thre ordynans of bataillie. c1477 *CAXTON Ystowr* 29 He assembled alle his folkes and putte hem in fayr ordnance of bataillie. 1522 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 524, I saw Pape Julius manfullye Fasse to the feilde. With an rycht afulfull ordnance. 1608 *HOLLAND Phryl I* 455 A whole troupe. of horsmen may rde vpright vnder them in ordnance of battell

2. Arrangement in regular sequence or proper relative position; disposition (of things or matters) according to rule; ordered, arranged, or regulated condition; order. *Obs.* exc. as in b

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth IV* pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS.) Destine is the disposicion and ordnance clyuyng to moeuable thinges. c1386 — *Clerk's T* 905 The chambres for tarraye in ordnance after my lust. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 154 She kepte her astate so noble, and of so good ordnance. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 Astronomye is divided in foure parties In the ordnance of the sterres; In disposicion of be signes (etc.). 1535 *COVERDALE I Chron xxvii* [1]. 12 This is the ordnance of the dorekeepers to mynister in the house of the Lorde. 1609 *LISTER Journ. Paris* 36 The Ordinance and Design of most of the Royal and great Gardens in and about Paris are of his Invention.

b. Arrangement of literary material, or collocation of parts, as in architecture, in accordance with some plan or rule of composition or artistic production; also, a characteristic series of architectural parts: = *ORDONNANCE* 1.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 315 Vhech were ageyn the ordnans of oure Book. 1488 *CAXTON Chas. Gt* 39 To devyde the mater by chaptyres in the best ordynance that I shal conne. 1523 *LD BRAYERS Frons I* i. 1, i. haue enterprysed this history on y^e farsaid ordnance and true fundacion. 1683 *EVELYN Diary* 26 May, Verno's invention is admirable, his ordnance full and flowing. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Ordinance*, In Architecture, the giving to all the parts of a Building, the just Dimensions and Quantity, which are requisite, according to the Model. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Muller's Anc Art* § 108 (ed. 2) 75 With regard to the columnar ordinances, the Doric was at this period cultivated to a higher degree of grace. 1862 *FERGUSON Hist. Mod. Archit.* 185 It is not easy to ascertain how far the ordinance of the present building was influenced by his designs. 1885 *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/2 Want of ordinance has led Major T. to perpetual repetition

†3. The arranging of plans; devising, contriving, planning; a device, contrivance, plan. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Ottel* 49 bei maden alle here ordnance, To werren upon be king of France. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus II* 461 (510) In with be paleys gardyn Gan he and I wel half a day to dwelle Right for to speken of an ordnance How we be Grekes myghte disaunace. a 1478 *Eng Chron* (Camden 1856) 39 Certayn Lollardes hadde purposed. to haueslayn the kyng. but the king. was warned of their fals purpos and ordnance. 1480 *CAXTON Chron Eng.* ccxix. 209 Commune loos sprong in england thurgh coniectyng and ordnance of the frere prechours, that sire Edward of Carnaruan was alyue.

†b. Institution, foundation (of anything). *Obs.* 1382 *WYCLIF Heb iv.* 3 Sotheri the werkis maad parfyt fro the ordynance of the world.

†4. The action or process of making ready, preparing, or providing; preparation, provision, equipment; a preparatory step or measure; hence, the result of such, provision of (something). *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus II* 486 (535) And Troylus pat al his purveyance Knew at be fulle Hadde here-vp on ek made gret ordnance. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxx. 300 Whan men passed unto that yle men maden ordynance for to passen by Schippe, 23 dayes or more. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret* 12 That he may wisely purveye and make contrary ordnance ayens hem. c1500 *But Egnegocourte* 70 in Hazl. E. P. II. 96 Great ordnance of gunnes the kyng let make, And shypte them at London all at ones. c1534 *M.S. Additional* 6113, ff. 106 The counterpoynte clothe of golde, the curteys of whyte saracenette were of the quenes owne ordonnance. 1580 *BABER Alw. D* 1166 The first ordnance, or first draught, which is done with a cole, *admiratio*. 1622 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 126 But there was no ordnance, no provision made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs and manners.

b. Material adjuncts, apparatus, furniture. *Obs.* 1475 *Rolls of Parlt VI.* 133/1 The Tynne, Stuff and Ordinance to the same myne belongyn 1524 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 608 Cyncytours, moldes, ordynances, and every other thyng concernynge the same wavyng. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods St. Andrew's, Norwich in Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII 51 Item the ordynance of the sepulture prised at v. 1611 *BIBLE x Kings vi.* 38 *marq.* [Was the house finished] with all the appurtenances therof, and with all the ordnances therof.

†c. *spec.* Warlike provision, equipment, or stores: now *ORDMANOR*, q. v.

5. The action of ordering or regulating; regulation, direction, management; authoritative appointment or dispensation; control, disposal. *arch.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 83 His daughter Custance was wedded to Bretayn, With William's ordnance, vnto the erle Alayn. c1386 *CHAUCER Melib* 7759, I putte me booly in youre disposicion and ordnance. c1410 *HOCCEVE Mother of God* 43 Thou schapen art by goddis ordnance To preyre for vs. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edu. VI* 222 b, Committing the lyfes whole to the dukes discrecion and ordnance. 1549 *Compt Scolt I* 19 Stabilit be the infinite duyne ordnance. 1609 *GALT Crit Gentiles I* 1 5 That Ordinance of God, whereby every creature is governed and guided. 1686 *RUSKIN Pleas. Eng* 139 Unless music exalt and purify, it is not under St Cecilia's ordinance.

b. That which is ordained or decreed by the Deity or by Fate; a dispensation, decree, or appointment of Providence or of Destiny

a 1340 *HAMPOL Psalter* cxlii 18 Godis wayes ere his ordynance & willis. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 619 He wist it was goddis ordnance. 1554 *J. BRADFORD in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III 11. App. xxix. 82 By thy most just ordnance yea by thy merciful ordnance also. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb. iv.* 11 45 Let Ordinance Come as the Gods fore-say it. 1688 *SHADWELL Spr Alantia* v. Great souls are above ordnances. 1812 *TENNISON Tithonus* 30 Why should a man desire. To pass beyond the goal of ordinance Where all should pause?

†c. Ordained or appointed place, condition, course, etc. *Obs.*

1466 *Sir G. HAYLE Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 141 [He] passis till his ordnance quhare he is ordanyt tobe. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul C.* i 11 66 If you would consider the true cause, Why all these thinge change from their Ordinance, Their Natures, and pre-formed Faculties.

6. Authoritative direction how to proceed or act; established rule or body of principles; system of government, polity, or discipline. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 201 Of Godes ordnance he forsoke be schap. c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* Sel Wks. I. 26 For his ende shulden clerkes..prece God pat his ordnance [i.e. ordnance] were kepte in his strengthe. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xiii 58 After be constitucoun and ordnance of be rewmes whare pat dwell. 1538 *STARKEY England I* 1. 16 Cuytle ordynance ys but as a mean to bryng man to observe thys law of nature. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt I* ii. Wks. (1851) 202 At the returne from the Captivity thynge were only restord after the ordnance of Moses and David. 1784 *COWPER Task I* 743 She has presum'd tannal And abrogate. The total ordnance and will of God. 1847 *TENNISON Princ. vi* 352 Then the voice Of Ida sounded, issuing ordinance.

7. An authoritative direction, decree, or command; in more restricted sense, a public injunction or rule of narrower scope, less permanent nature, or less constitutional character than a law or statute, as a decree of a sovereign, an enactment of a municipal or other local body, etc.

As to the distinction between *ordinance* and *statute*, see *HALLAM Mid Ages* (1838) III viii. iii, *Stubbs Const. Hist.* II xvii § 292. In Eng. Hist. the decrees of the Ordainers (with the king's assent) in 1310 were 'ordinances'; the name is also given to the *Ordinance of the Forest* (33 & 34 Ed. I), and the *Ordinance of the Staple* (27 Ed. III, st. 2), etc. The Acts of the Long Parliament after 1641 were at first called *Ordinances*; one of these was the *Self-denying Ordinance* of 1645, ordaining that no member of parliament should thenceforth hold any civil or military office. After 1649 the name 'act' was officially used; but all these 'acts' were expunged from the Statute-book at the Restoration, they are usually referred to as 'ordinances'. In reference to French History, 'the Ordinances' are esp. those of Charles X. in 1830, overthrowing the constitution, and suspending the liberty of the press. See also *ORDONNANCE* 2, 2b. 1393 *R. BRUNNE Handl Synne* 1460 Swyche ys Goddis ordynance, For veniaunce to take veniaunce. 1386 in *Eng. Glouc* (1804) 80 Peise ben ye ordynance of his glide. 1413 *Fulger Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Ordynances of pryuate lawes in Reames and in comynalties ben cleped 'statutes'. 1477 *Præsentin Juris in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 Rycharde Dyschforth..toke & sellid; stranges man heiring agays ordonans of the ton. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 12 § 5 Every Person..that shall take any License contrary to this Ordinance. 1597-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II 320/1 This year (1310) also there were ordnances made for the state and gouernement of the realme, by the prelates, earles, and barons, which were confirmed with the sentence of excom-

munication against all them that should go about to breake the same. 1598 *BARRER Theor Varres II* 1. 30 He shall obey the ordnances of the Sergeant Maior. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 230 An Ordinance is a word having a more private and less powerful signification then the word Law hath; for it is a Law but of a secondary power, enacted by a Corporation, Company or Commission. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb* iv. § 199 They should have an Ordinance of Parliament for their Indemnity. 1769 *A. YOUNG Farmer's Lett to People* 185 Laws and ordonances, which are framed according to the aspect of the day. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II x 186 The most popular justification for the self-denying ordinance was soon found at Naseby. 1830-1 *Hist. in Ann Reg* 182/1 On the 25th of July, the king [Ch. X.] signed three Ordinances which superseded the Constitution. 1830 *AMELIA OPIN* *Jrnl* 23 Dec. This gentleman..is the editor of a journal, and wrote against the Ordinances. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist* II xvii § 292 The Statute is primarily a legislative act, the ordinance is primarily an executive one, the enacting process incorporates the statute into the body of the national law, the royal notification of the ordinance simply asserts that the process enunciated in the ordinance will be observed from henceforth.

8. A practice or usage authoritatively enjoined or prescribed; esp. a religious or ceremonial observance, as the sacraments.

1388 *WYCLIF Titus Prol.* He warneth Tite, and enfourmeth hym of the ordynance of presthod, and of spirital conuersacioun. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11292 (Trin.) Bei bare bei childe..into be temple For to do of him pat day bat ordnance [Cott. setences] was of be lay. 1643 *T. CASE Sermon* in *Kerr Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 265 This service, being an ordinance of God. 1648 *Shorter Catech.* § 92 A sacrament is an holy ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein, by sensible signs, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to believers. a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) II 376 Private members making speeches in the church assemblies to the disturbaunce and hindrance of the ordnances. 1704 *NELSON Festivals & Fasts* II vii (1720) 542 Candidates of this sacred Ordinance [Confirmation] 1785 *PALEY Mor Philos* Wks. 1825 IV 59 Civil society is but the ordinance and institution of man. 1861 *STANLEY East. Ch* II. 72 Reciting the Nicene creed before the administration of the Eucharist, to guard that ordinance against Arian intruders. 1865 *SEALEY Ecce Homo* 1 (1868) 3 Many presented themselves as candidates for his baptism in implicit faith that the ordinance was divine

b. Applied esp. to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

1830-40 ('To observe the Ordinance', a usual expression with Independents and Baptists). a 1829 *SURGON Antidog* iv. (1897) 26 The table, on which were spread the bread and the wine on days when they had the ordinance, I think that was the correct phrase when our good folks intended 'the communion'.

†9. The decree of an umpire settling a matter in dispute; the authoritative settlement of relations between parties. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 79 This ordynance thaim thoct the best. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 650/1 This is the ordnance that Thomas Archebyschop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey..haven made between William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit on that other partie. 1569 *J. ROGERS Gl Godly Love* (1876) 182 The ordinance that God made between man and wife.

†10. Appointment to office, esp. admission to office in the Church; = *ORDINATION* 2. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 141 His successor schal come to be pimat of Caunterbury, and he schal take his ordynance [L. *ordinationem*, 1432-50 *ordinacion*] of hym. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt V* 184/1 To make oi ordene ouy Officer of whom the making and ordnance longeth to you

†11. Rank, or order (in the state). *Obs.* rare-1.

1607 *SHAKS Cor. iii* 11 12 Things created..to..be still, and wonder, When one but of my ordinance stood vp To speake of Peace, or Warre.

†12. = *Company of Ordinance*: see *ORDONNANCE* 2 b. *Obs.*

† **Ordinance**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *ordinance*, *ORDNANCE* *sō*] *trans.* To furnish with ordnance or military equipment, esp. artillery

1521 *Elvot Gov. II* u. A shippe of wonderful beaultie, well ordnaced and manned for his defence and sauile conducte a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen VIII* 22 Foystes and Rowgalies so well ordnaced and with such peces as was not seen in shippes before. *Ibid.* 119 This was a strong toune well walled, dyched and ordnaced but not manned.

Ordinand (*Ordināend*). [ad. L. *ordinānd-us*, gerundive of *ordināre* to *ORDAIN*.] One who is about to be ordained, a candidate for ordination.

1842 *BRANDE Dict Sci*, etc., *Ordinand*, in Ecclesiastical Antiquities, one about to receive orders. 1885 *DIXON Hist. Ch* 8 III. 191 The only dress prescribed to the ordinands

Ordinant (*Ordinānt*), *a.* and *sō* rare [In 15th c. a. OF. *ordinant*, pr. pple. of *ordiner*; in modern use ad. L. *ordinant-em*, pr. pple. of *ordināre*: see *ORDAIN* v.]

A. adj. That orders, arranges, regulates, or directs; †able to order or direct (*Obs.*).

c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov Lordsh.* 109 Be by comandour swyfte, & qweynt, & ordinant. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham v.* 11 48 (Qos.) Euen in that was Heauen ordinant. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* iii. 72 The instantaneously selective and ordinant energy of the brain.

B. sō One who ordains or confers holy orders. 1842 *BRANDE Dict Sci*, etc., *Ordinant*, a prelate conferring orders. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig Knowl* II. 1701 The Council of Trent declares..that the words of the ordiant, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost', have efficacy.

† **Ordinantal**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. med. L. *ordinantia* *ORDINANCE* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to ordinances; of the nature of an ordinance.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps. xxv.* to All the passages and proceedings, both ordinantial and providential whereby he cometh and communicateth himself to his people.

Ordinar, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *dial* Forms: 5 *ordonnayre*, 5-6 *ordiner*, *ordynare*, 6-9 *ordinare*, 6- *ordinar*, (9 *ordnar*). [a *OF. ordén-, ordinaire* adj. and *sb.*, ad. *L. ordinarius* see *ORDINARY a.* and *sb.*]

A. adj. = *ORDINARY a.*

Judge ordinar: see *ORDINARY a. 2.*

1508 DUNBAR *Poems vii heading*: Consaloure, and chamerlane ordinar to Loys, King of France 1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr* (1884) 62 The Maryoners brake the ordinar takele of the shippe 1563 7 BUCHANAN *Reform St Andros Wks.* (1892) 6 The ordinar expensis of the college of humanite 1614 WITHER *Sat to King in Juremilla* (1633) 338, I speak not this because I think there be more than the ordinare gifts in me c 1670 BOND in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 44, I shall take, or apprehend any Person or Persons guilty thereof, and present them to the Judge Ordinar 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 156 The ordinar Complement of all Fencing-Schools 1826 J. WILSON *Noct Amb.* Wks 1855 1 179, I wad rather get fou five hunder times in an ordinar way.

b. By ordinar, adjectival and advb. phr. (*Sc.*): Beyond what is usual; unusual, unusually.

1823 GALT *R. Grihaise II* 126 They were by ordinare obedient and submissive. *Ibid* 181 With a calm voice, attuned to by ordinare solemnity

B. sb. = *ORDINARY sb.*, in various senses.

1405 *Bidding Prayer in Lay Folks Mass Bk* 64 For al prelates and ordiners 1465 *Paston Lett II* 186 He was chief Justic of the Peas and hys ordynare. 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 20 Ye shal byleue in holy chyrche our catholyque moder; & her ordonnayre 1553 *Rag Priory Council Scot I* 142 The exhorbitant prices taken for their ordinar, vir, dennar, supper and bedding a 1578 LINDSEAY (Pittcott) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) I 262 Feild peaceis witht all their ordinaris of poullder and bullat. 1600 *Burgh Recs Glasgow* (1876) I 207 That name of thame have nather boy nor doig with thame quhar thait eit thair ordinar 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Our minnie's sair mis-set, after her ordinar, sir. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men v* 55 There's nae sorer man than me in our ordinar

Hence **†Ordinarily adv.** = *ORDINARILY*.

1557 N. T. (Genev) *John xii* 20 Among them, that ordinarily come to worship. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* x 286 As fell thame ordinarie. a 1649 DRUMMOR *Hawthorne Wks* (1711) 168 Such are ordinarily afraid and stand in awe of false scoons.

Ordinarily (*ordinarily*), *adv.* [f. *ORDINARY a.* + *-LY*]. In an ordinary manner or degree.

†1. In conformity with rule or established custom or practice; according to settled method, as a matter of regular practice or occurrence. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale Wks* 588/2 As .god calleth vpon al people both electes and reprobates to come to him, so doth he after both twaine gone awaye by sinne againe, call ordinarily vpon them both of hys lyke mercy still 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c 7 § 2 The same ordinary . . shall . . procede . . ordinarilye or summarilye, accordyng to the sayd ecclesiasticall lawes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth III* 1 (1723) 135 Springs and Rivers . . do [not] derive the Water, which they ordinarily refund, from Rains.

2. In the ordinary or usual course of events or state of things; in most cases; usually, commonly.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 We ought not to iudge of that which chaunceth seldome, but of that which happeneth most ordinarily. c 1645 HOWELL *Let* (1650) I. 169 In . . Madrid, . . there are ordinarily 600,000 souls. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc New Invent.* 18 Of a more blew colour than Lead ordinarily is. 1712 J. JAMES *tr Le Blond's Gardening* 150 The Trees and Shrubs that are ordinarily made use of 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng IV.* I 432 The gates of Whitehall, which ordinarily stood open to all comers, were closed.

3. In an ordinary degree; to the usual extent. *Esp.* in phr. *more than ordinarily* = unusually, exceptionally. cf. *ORDINARY a. 3 c.*

1607 LOCKE *and Vind. Reas. Chr* 255 If they were but ordinarily fair and prudent Men. 1709 TATLER No. 81 ¶ 2, I am more than ordinarily anxious to do Justice to the Persons 1876 MISS YONGE *Womanhood* vii 65 The ordinarily intelligent child, with a healthy appetite for books

4. In the ordinary way; as is normal or usual.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii 161 Ray D.G. ordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be extraordinarily refracted by the second 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk II.* Pref. 12 Materials to be found in any ordinarily furnished library.

Ordinariness (*ordinariness*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*] The quality or condition of being ordinary; usual or commonplace character; (with *an* and *pl*) an instance of this quality.

1619 HIERON *Wks. II.* 8 Let profaneness and poperie cast reproches vpon diligence and continence. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 307 Whereas the persons yet under reproof are wont to pretend, lowness and ordinariness of matter, or of teaching, in the ministry which they have a mind to quit. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 332 An idiomatic ordinariness of diction, which has been praised for its simplicity 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 247 The eight verses work through a variety of ordinarinesses to the final

Ordinary (*ordinari*), *sb.* Also 4-7 *ordyn-*, 5-6 *orden-*, 7 *ordn-*. [In earlier senses, a *carly OF.* and *Anglo-F. ordinarie*, ad *med.L. ordinarius* (sc *iudex, liber, etc.*) and as *neut. sb. ordinarium*; in some senses prob. immediately from the *L.* words; later senses are partly native developments of the earlier, partly translations of *F. ordinaire*, and largely, elliptical uses of *ORDINARY a.*, sometimes after *F.* types]

I. Applied to a person or staff of persons.

1. *Ecccl. and Common Law.* One who has, of his own right and not by special deputation, immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical cases, as the archbishop in a province, or the bishop or bishop's deputy in a diocese

[1292 BRITTON in xxii. § 3 En tel cas covendra de ceo estre certifié par le Evask et par les ordinaries.] c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* III. 384 Freres. ben exempt p bischopis and oþer ordinaries. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 60 The ordinary, afore whom this myn testament schall be prouyd 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 193 Clerkes indyted of felonye shalbe delyvered to the ordinaries. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 205 The executor which derieth his autoritie from the lawe, is the Bishop or Ordinarie of euerie diocesse 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Ordinarie* (*Ordinarius*), though in the ciuil lawe, whence the word is taken, it doth signifie any iudge that hath autoritie to take knowledge of causes in his owne right, as he is a magistrate, and not by deputation, yet in our common lawe, it is most commonly taken for him, that hath ordinarie iurisdiction in causes ecclesiasticall 1687 Bp CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas II* (O. H. S.) 115 The King is Supreme Ordinary of this Kingdom. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm II* xviii. 277 If the bishop be both patron and ordinary, he shall not have a double time allowed him to collate in. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist III.* xviii. 98 It was agreed that all Lollards should be handed over to the ordinaries to be tried.

2. *Civil Law.* A judge having authority to take cognizance of cases in his own right and not by delegation; *spec.* in Scotland, one of the five judges of the Court of Session who constitute the Outer House (= *Lord Ordinary*, *ORDINARY a. 2*); in *U. S.*, a judge of a court of probate.

1607 [see prec. sense] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 212 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1834 *Tait's Mag. I* 724/1 From Mr Hope's statement the Ordinaries fare worse than the Judges of the Inner-House, as they must sometimes read manuscript. I do not know a more laborious life than that of one of the Lords Ordinary 1861 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.* 755/2 The junior or last appointed Ordinary of the First Division is appointed to sit as junior of the two permanent Lords Ordinary of the Second Division.

3. An officer in a religious fraternity having charge of the convent, etc. = *med. L. ordinarius* (*Du Cange*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1481 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 68 The Secresten of the Monasterie of Bury Seynt Edmund, Ordinarie of the same place.

4. a. A diocesan officer appointed to give criminals their neck-verses, and to prepare them for death; more fully *o. of assize and sessions*.

b. The chaplain of Newgate prison, whose duty it was to prepare condemned prisoners for death. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ordinary*, . . . Also the Bishop of the Diocesses Sub at Sessions and Assizes, to give Malefactors their Neck-verses, and to judge whether they read or no. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iii. xii, The Ordinary's paid for setting the psalm, and the parish-priest for reading the ceremony. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* iv. 1, In Newgate, the ordinary himself declared that he was a cursed rogue, but no conjurer. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets v* (1870) 187 He is a kind of Ordinary, not of Newgate, but of nature. 1900 SIR W. BESANT in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 The prisoner was conveyed to the spot in a cart beside his own coffin, while the ordinary sat beside him and exhorted him.

†5 A stage prompter. *Obs.*

1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 71 b, The players . . are prompted by one called the Ordinary, who followeth at their back with the booke in his hand

†6. A courier conveying dispatches or letters at regular intervals; hence, post, mail. *Obs.* (= *F. ordinaire*, 17th c. in *Littre*)

1667 TEMPLE *Let. to Gourville* Wks 1731 II 32 By the last Ordinary from Spain, it appears that they dream no more of War there than they do of Fire 1704 SWIFT *Operation of Spirit* Wks 1768 I 202, I have not had a line. these three last ordinaries. 1793 OWEN SWINY in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 26, I have rec'd no answer, as yet, . . but hope to have one by 3rd next week's ordinary.

†7. A staff of officers in regular attendance or service. cf. *ORDINARY a. 3 b. Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 165 The ordinary of the King's chamber which have bouche of Court & also their dietts within the Court. [Here follows a list of officers of the Household]

8. †a. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769) *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 323/1 He is to take care to pay the Ordinary of the Navy every Quarter. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 230 Resolv'd, that 129,346. 18s. 0s. 6d. be allowed for the ordinary of the navy. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 37 They were all labouring men, belonging to the ordinary of Portsmouth yard. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ordinary*, the establishment of the persons employed by the government to take charge of the ships of war, which are laid-up in . . harbour. These are composed of the warrant-officers of the said ships, . . and their servants. There is besides a crew of labourers enrolled in the list of the ordinary.

b. (See quot. 1863.) Chiefly in phr. *in ordinary* (of a ship), laid up or out of commission (also *fig.*). 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 24 Warrant-Officers doing Duty on Board any Ships in Ordinary 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I 242 The crutch is laid up in ordinary 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 192 Dockyard ordinaries is merely another name for reserves of ships of war. When ships of war are said to be in ordinary, the meaning is that they are in one of three stages of readiness for commission and active service. 1898 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* XII. 89 'In ordinary' at that time [1805] meant being repaired, or waiting to be repaired, but certainly not fit for service.

II. Rule, ordinance, ordinal. (= *med. L. ordinarius, ordinarium*)

†9. A formula or rule prescribing a certain order or course of action; an ordinance, regulation, prescript. b. A prescribed or customary course or procedure; regular custom or wont. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10970 Wyb þese pretes hyt shulde fare so Whan here þaryshenes oghete mysdo, Wyb feyre techyng, gode spelles, . . . And wyb ordynarys of holy cherche. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* ix (Shaks. Soc.) 87 To obey the ordynaries of the temple echeon. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 140 The Serjeant of the bakehouse. to make & bake the bread . . according to the auintunt ordinary of the household. 1594 CAREW *Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 193 Oft times they procure the feauer, and their ordinare is to make melancholie by adustion.

10 A rule prescribing, or book containing, the order of divine service, esp. that of the mass; the established order or form for saying mass; the service of the mass, or that part preceding and following the canon.

1494 FABYAN *Chron* vii cccxii. 245 Bokes, that were occupied in the deuyne seruyce of the Church, as the Ordynall or Consuetudynary, the whiche . . is now named Salysbury vse, or the ordinary after Salysbury vse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* iii. 1 § 23 Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that Ordinary or form of service, which hereafter was observed in the whole kingdom a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol* 1688 Wks. 1846 II 263 The judicial determinations, which recognised his [the King's] right, . . to make ordinaries for the outward rule of the Church.

†11. A devotional manual containing instructions for the conduct of life. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* colophon, Here endeth the booke named the Ordynarye of Crysten Men, . . enprinted in Flete Strete by Wynken de Worde. 1578 SCOTCROFT (*title*) The Ordynarye for all faythfull Christians to leade a Vertuous and Godly lyfe.

III. Something ordinary, regular, or usual. (From the adj. in *Fr.* or *Eng.*)

†12. A lecture read at regular or stated times.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 219 Hit happede seynthe Edmunde to forgette that impression . . by studyenge for an ordinary to be redde in the morowe foloyng. c 1500 in PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App A. p. xlv, The Bedellys shall sett the Doctor for hys place to the comyn Scolys to rede his Ordinarye.

†13. Customary fare; a regular daily meal or allowance of food; by extension, a fixed portion, an allowance of anything (= *F. ordinaire*). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii xvi. 173 They. retyene and kepe more goodes and richesses than [printed that] they nede for their ordynarye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 20/2 Albeit his house is frequented of the nobilitie yet his ordinare is so good, that a verie few set feasts are provided for them. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 129 Gue him rather some Hay to eat, than to lead him to water, and after that to gue him his ordinare of Oats. 1667 DECEY *Chr. Piety* viii § 44 Nor is he now to be lookt on as a gentleman, whose single ordinary costs not as much as would be . . a fair exhibition for some whole families. a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Dw. Medit.* (1699) 45 Behemoth is satisfied with that ordinary which the mountaines bring him forth.

14. A public meal regularly provided at a fixed price in an eating-house or tavern; also, formerly, the company frequenting such a meal, the 'table'.

1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 They might have . . diinde euerie daie at the pease porridge ordinarie with Delphingus. 1650 FULLER *Pugsh* ii vi 328 He kept a daily Ordinary (thanks being the only shot his guests were to pay). 1678 *Yng. Mans Call.* 58 Civil and loving society is nature's table of ordinary 1709 STREETE *Tatler* No. 135 ¶ 6 In the presence of the whole Ordinary that were now gathered about him in the Garden. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man Rel.* xix. (1886) 41 A board hung out of a window signifying, 'An excellent Ordinary on Saturdays and Sundays'. 1827 H. SMART *Cleaverly won* v, Joe . . played a very good knife and fork at the farmers' ordinary.

fig. 1750 W. KENRICK (*title*) The Kaphelon, or Postical Ordinary; consisting of Great Variety of Dishes in Prose and Verse. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 327 The two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating library and the periodical press.

b. An eating-house or tavern where public meals are provided at a fixed price; a dining-room in such a building.

In the 17th cent. the more expensive *ordinaries* were frequented by men of fashion, and the dinner was usually followed by gambling; hence the term was often used as synonymous with 'gambling-house'.

1590 PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 8 A man may be as well and cleanly tabled at an English house in Ireland . . as at the best ordinare in England 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 141 The unwholsome ayre of an Eightpenny Ordinary 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks 1755 II. 1. 169 All the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house or a gaming ordinary 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 278 The plaintiff had no right to insist upon going into the ordinary or any other particular room. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* III. 286 In one of the narrow streets leading towards Cheap-side she noticed a small inn or ordinary.

c. In parts of the United States, as Virginia: A tavern or inn of any kind.

1774 P. FITZHIAN *Frml in Amer. Hist Rev.* V. 315 All Taverns they [Virginians] call 'Ordinary's'. 1892 A. BURNABY *Trav* 83 When he went into an ordinary [*note*, Inns are so called in America] 1866 WHITTIER *Mary Smith's Frml.* Pr Wks. 1889 I. 29 Sir Thomas . . excused himself for the time . . and rode on to the ordinary.

†d A gambling game carried on at an ordinary. 1684 *Loud. Gaz* No. 1950/4 Rafflesings, Ordinaries, and other publick Games.

15. *Her.* A charge of the earliest, simplest, and commonest kind, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes engrailed, wavy, indented, etc.

The principal charges so classed are the Chief, Pale, Bend, Bend-sinister, Fess, Bar, Chevron, Cross, and Saltire.

1610 GUILM *Heraldry* II. ii. (1660) 53 Those Charges which... do peculiarly belong to this Art, and are of ordinary use therein, in regard whereof they are called *Ordinaries* *Ibid.* iii. xxvi (1612) 182 Sometimes you shall find this bird borne in the forme of some Ordinary, [as] displayed in Pale, three of them one above another 1882 CUSANS *Handbk Her* (ed. 3) iv 56 Armorsists usually divide the Ordinaries into Honourable Ordinaries and Sub-ordinaries.

b. Hence, *Ordinary of Arms*, applied (*erron.*) to a book or work of reference in which heraldic bearings are arranged in some methodical order and referred to the persons or families who bear them; the converse of an *Armoury*, arranged in the order of the names of the persons.

This appears to have originated in a misunderstanding (perh through a colloquial *Ordinary Book*) of the appellation *Book of Ordinaries* properly applied in 1628 by John Withe to the MS. work of R. Glover, Somerset Herald (1577-88). R. Glover's own MS, Brit Mus Tib D. x, has no title.

1628 J WITHE *Hart MS* 1439 This is a true coppie of a booke of Armes, (otherwise called a booke of Ordinaries) wh^{ch} was truckt and written by the hands of the late worthy gent^l Robert Glover Esquire Somerset-Herauld a 1726 H WAMLEY *Descr. Hart MS* 1029 A large collection of the Arms of English Families disposed by way of Ordinary. But a table shewing the Order of this Ordinary is wanting 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* title-p. [contains *inter alia*] Glover's Ordinary of Arms, augmented and improved *Ibid* Contents, A Copious Ordinary of Arms, originally compiled by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and now enlarged and improved.

16. a. Ordinary course, course, run, degree; ordinary state of health, etc. (In quot. 1672, 1710 = ordinary or regular course of reading) *The ordinary*, what is customary or usual. Now *collog.*

1581 SAVILE *Tactius, Hist.* vi. xii (1591) 177 Of a crafty and subtle wit, above the ordinary of those barbarous people. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L.* iii. v. 42, I see no more in you then in the ordinary Of Natures sale-work. 1672 J FRASER in *Sel Bug* (Woodrow Soc.) II. 152 Reading in my ordinary, I read these words Hag, u 17 1710 COL. BLACKADER *Diary* 2 July in *Life* xvi (1834) 397 In reading the scripture in my Ordinary I got both reproof and instruction 1846 J. HAMILTON *Mount of Olives* vi. 150 If he is in his 'frail ordinary' he is content. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 14 Sept., Something out of the ordinary was anticipated.

b. An ordinary thing or person; something of usual or commonplace character. *rare*

1644 BACON *Cons Warw. Sp* Wks 1879 I 542/2 At that time Spain had no other wars save those of the Low Countries, which were grown into an ordinary. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17, I would not have my Animal Spirits purged any way but by my Natural, and those by my bodily humours, and those by such Ordinaries as have the nearest vicinage to them 1897 *Chicago Advance* 2 Sept 314/1 To touch and lift the common life about him, till its veriest ordinaries should feel the thrill of the new life

17 Applied to various things of the more or most usual class or type, to distinguish them from others of some special sort

†a. A particular make or variety of kersey *Obs.* b. An ungear'd bicycle of the earlier type, with one large and one very small wheel. So called for some years after the introduction of the 'Safety' type, c 1885 c. An ordinary share (as distinguished from preference shares, etc.)

a. 1858 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 12 Kersies called Ordinaries, being well scowred, thicked, milled, dressed and fully dried, shall weigh xx lb. at the least

b. 1888 *Cycl. Tour Club Gas Sept.* 369 A youth who, on sighting us forthwith mounted his ordinary, rode out of the yard [etc.] 1898 *Cycling* 84 Osmond at his best on the Ordinary was riding when the rear driver began to establish itself as a racing cycle.

c. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 9 Mar 8/2 The market values the ordinaries at over 115-26 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 7/3 Last year the ordinaries were divided into £1 shares.

†18. *Phrases.* (These might equally be placed under the adj.) *Of, for, in ordinary* (= *F. d'ordinaire, pour l'ordinaire*), in the ordinary course, as a regular custom or practice, ordinarily *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F. lii.* 17 Spiders of ordinarie have store Of all munition, for warre redie rated 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poese* iii. xviii (Arb.) 202 In his Oration which ye know is of ordinary to be made before the Prince at the first assembly of both houses 1596 DANFTR tr. *Comines* (1614) 344 Twice that weeke, once of ordinarie, and once for those that came to be cured of the Kings enill 1762 KAMES *Elm Cris* (1763) i. 87 May we not with equal reason derive from self-love the affection a man for ordinary has to them [children]? 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1890) IV. 112 We shall man them, in ordinary, but with their navigating crew of eight or ten good seamen

b. In ordinary added to official designations: app an expansion of *ordinary* (see ORDINARY a 3 b), and like it opposed to *extraordinary*, as *chaplain-in-ordinary* to his Majesty, *physician-in-ordinary* to the Prince of Wales.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dh. Buckingham in Reing* (1651) 78 There is conveyed to Master Villiers an intimation of the Kings pleasure... to be... his Cup-bearer at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in Ordinary a 1683 WALTON *Angler* i (1886) 24 Therefore I think my eagle is so justly styled 'Jove's servant in ordinary' a 1686 FELL (T), He was soon after made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* iii 350 (Last of Queen's Officers and Servants), Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person. 1737 *Ibid.* ii. iii. 245 (Establishmt.

of her Majesty's Household), Ladies of the Bed-Chamber in Ordinary, Ladies of the Bed Chamber Extraordinary. *Ibid.* 247 Upholster in Ordinary.

19 *attrib. and Comb.* a. in sense 14, as *ordinary supper*, *-keeper*, *-keeping*, etc.; *ordinary table*, the table at which an ordinary was served and which was afterwards cleared for gambling; hence, a gambling-table or gambling-house.

1579 LVI *Enphus* (Arb.) 152 Frequent not those ordinary tables, wher yee both spend your money vainly, and your time idly. 1635 BACON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 93 We were well used. 6d ordinary supper, and 4d breakfast. 1681 *Connect Col. Rec* (1859) III. 78 He shall give publique notice at a town meeting or by a writing set up upon the ordinary or mill dore 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 166 That Ordinary Keepers within Philadelphia should bring in their Lycences on this day 1710 *Providence Rec.* (1896) X. 113 Anne Turpin took a licence for Ordinary Keeping and gave bond 1883 CROFT in *Engl's Gov* 274 note, 'Hells' in England were previously known as 'Ordinary-Tables'

b. in sense 8, as *ordinary ship*, etc., †*ordinary-man* (see quot. 1769).

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii (1704) 325/2 The Victualing of the Ordinary Ship keepers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Maislots-gardien*, the ordinary men attending a royal dock yard, and it's harbour or dock.

Hence *Ordinaryist*, one who rides an 'ordinary' bicycle. see 17 b. *Ordinaryship*, the quality, dignity, or personality of an ordinary.

1889 *Fall Mail* G. 10 May 1/1 Taken altogether, the riding of the safety men was minitely better than that of the 'ordinaries' 1897 *Wheeling* 4 Mar 426 On a wet day a safety rider is simply coated with mud, while the ordinaryist is comparatively clean. a 1661 FULLER (Webster), The same doth not destroy his 'ordinaryship, but only showeth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner 1830 *Westm. Rev* XIII. 451 His Ordinaryship sitting in three new characters at once

Ordinary (p̄rdināri), a (*adv*) Also 5-6 *orden*, -yn-, 7 *ordn*. [ad L. *ordinarius* = regular, orderly, customary, usual, f. *ordo*, *ordin*, ORDER: see ARY]. Cf. *F. ordinaire* (OF *ordinare*, 13th c.), whence some of the uses are taken.]

†1 Conformable to order or rule; regular; orderly, methodical *Obs*

1599 MORE *Dynalog* ii Wks 183/2 Yf it were thus, God hadde left none ordinary waye for his gospell and fayth to be taught. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Racion* App. 314 Those [laws] that he left written by piecemeale we have framed together into one ordinarie treatise 1568 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol II) 37 Stay your self within the bounds of ordinary justice. 1639 I W tr. *Gualbert's Charit Physic* title-p, The advice of the best and ordinarieist physicians

2. Of a judge: Having regular jurisdiction, 1. e. exercising authority by virtue of office and not by special deputation; esp. empowered *ex officio* to take cognizance of ecclesiastical or spiritual cases. now only in special collocations (cf. ORDINARY sb. 1, 2). Of jurisdiction, ecclesiastical power, etc.: Exercised *ex officio* (now merged in 3).

Judge ordinary. (a) the judge of the Court for Divorce (formerly a branch of ecclesiastical judicature), (b) in Scotland, the sheriff of a county *Lord ordinary* see quot. 1867 1483 CAXTON *Caio A viij.* To understande the sentence of thy luge competent and ordynarye 1534 *Act 26 Hen VIII.* c. 3 § 7 Archebyschoppes and byschoppes, and all other having jurisdiction ordinary a 1600 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* viii. viii § 3 Our judges in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissary ordinary, those whom we term ordinaries, and such, by the laws of this land, as none but pates only 1656 BRAMHALL *Relph* v 200 'they have yet another evasion, that the highest ecclesiastical power was given to Saint Peter as an ordinary Pastor to descend from him to his Successors 1834 [see ORDINARY sb. 2] 1861 W. BELL *Dick Law Scot.* 600/1 *Lord Ordinary* In the Court of Session, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer House, is called the Lord Ordinary in that cause. And the judge who officiates in the Bill-Chamber is called the Lord Ordinary on the Bills. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex* (ed. 5), *Judge Ordinary*, the judge of the Court for Divorce.

3. Belonging to the regular or usual order or course; having a place in a fixed or regulated sequence; occurring in the course of regular custom or practice; regular, normal, customary, usual.

Ordinary ray see quot. 1831 (cf. EXTRAORDINARY i d). c 1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon.* vi (1885) 120 Ordinance for the Kynges ordinarie charges 1577 HARRISON *England* ii vi (1877) 148 The servants have their ordinarie diet assigned 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 330/1 God never wrought miracle to convince Atheistes because his ordinary workes convince them 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 145 It proves a very useful, good water for the ordinary purposes of families 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 90.146 The ray... is refracted according to the ordinary law of refraction [and] is therefore called the ordinary ray 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 250 In ordinary life we use a great many words with a total disregard of logical precision.

b. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Belonging to the regular staff or to the fully recognized class of such. Cf. EXTRAORDINARY 2 Now mostly represented by *in-ordinary* see ORDINARY sb. 18.

[1508 Chamberlaine ordinarie. see ORDINARY a] 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Racion* ii x. 221 The Emperor neuer speaketh to any foreine ambassadours... excepte bothe thei and their gifts be purified by the ordinarie women. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1136/1 There were in the towne of Calis five hundred English souldiors ordinarie... and of the townesmen not fullie two hundred fighting men 1598 GREENE *Desput.* 27, I was an ordinary dauncer. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. vi, A grave and learned

Minister, and an ordinary Preacher at Almar in Holland. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* iii 117 Military Branch of the Ordinance. Engineer-Ordinary, Joseph Day, C. Phr. *More than ordinary* (a) more in number or amount than is usual, (b) with adj. or sb. To a greater degree than is usual, unusual, exceptional; also *advb.* unusually, exceptionally. *Obs., arch., or dial.* So greater, better, worse (etc) than ordinary.

1560 DAUS tr. *Staudand's Comm* 339b, He that taketh yerely of his subjectes more than ordinarie, in C M Ducates 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poese* iii xx (Arb.) 264 Surplusage lieth not only in a word or two more than ordinary, but in whole clauses. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 57 Though a licenser should happn to be judicious more then ordinary. 1662 STILLINGFEE *Orig. Sac* iii iv § 9 There was a more than ordinary multiplication of the world from the Sons of Noah after the Flood. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 122 The clouds being more than ordinary thick. a 1704 LOCKE (J), This designation of the person our author is more than ordinary obliged to take care of 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) L ii 11 When she aimed to be worse tempered than ordinary. 1852 Mrs STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xix 197 If Eva, now, was not more angel than ordinary, she would be rumed.

†4. Of common or everyday occurrence, frequent, abundant *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. a *Hen IV.* iv iv 115 Be patient (Princes) you doe know, these Fits are with his Highnesse very ordinarie 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* iii (1688) 324 Tobacco-Shops are now as ordinary in most Towns as Tap-houses and Taverns 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 323 These are very ordinary here, but thrive not, for want of water

†b. Commonly practised or experienced, common, customary, usual. Chiefly predicative, in phr. *it is ordinary*, or *an ordinary thing* (with a person to do something, etc.) *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Leam.* i. ii § 3 It hath been ordinary with politike men to extenuate and disable leanned men by the names of pedantes. 1670 BAXTER *Cue & Ch. Dm* 167 It is very ordinary with poor fanciful women to take all their deep apprehensions for revelations 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No 572 Her Eyes are intent upon one who looks from her, which is ordinary with the Sex. *Ibid.* No 277 6 It is ordinary for Love to make Men Poetical 1794 FALEY *Evid* i v § 4 (1817) 98 This proves that a moiety, more pure and strict than was ordinary, prevailed in Christian societies

5. Of the usual kind, such as is commonly met with, not singular or exceptional. Often in depreciatory use. Not above, or somewhat below, the usual level of quality; commonplace, somewhat inferior; also (now *dial.* or *collog.*) ordinary-looking, 'plain', 'ugly, not handsome' (Johnson). *Ordinary seaman*: see quot. 1769.

1590 WEBBE *Trav* (Arb.) 18 We were set to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues in the said Court 1607 TORSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 220 A common name for ordinary Hackney-horses. 1661 RUSI *Origens Opus in Phenix* (1721) I. 81 'they were Men of ordinary Intellectuals 1667 PRISMART City & C. *Build.* 71 There is those that do it for four shillings a peece, but very ordinary work 1710 HIGGINS *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III 52 His Books are very mean and ordinary. 1752 HUME *Ess* i. i (1788) 20 The most ordinary machine is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ordinary* is likewise used to distinguish the inferior sailors from the more expert 'The latter are rated able on the navy-books. a 1847 Mrs SUTCLIFF *Lady of Manoir* III. xv 148 Lady Anne was... remarkable for her ordinary appearance, her person being clumsy, and her face spoiled by the small pox. 1848 C. BROOK. *J. Eyre* v, Miss Miller was more ordinary, ruddy in complexion 1879 *Pager & Print Trades Jnl* No 29. 5 The get-up and printing of both works being of the most ordinary character 1883 *Knowledge* 10 Aug. 95/1 In Cambridgehire 'An ordinary child' was 'a plain child'

†6 Not distinguished by rank or position, belonging to the commonality; of low degree, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the common people, common, vulgar; unrefined, low, coarse *Obs*

1659 PRARSON *Creed* (1839) 117 The ordinary Jews had lost the exact understanding of the old Hebrew language. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 79 Expressions, such as... even the worst and ordinarie People in the Street would not use 1745 CHESTERF *Lett* (1792) L 209 To speak of Mr What d's call-lum, or Mis Thungum, is excessively awkward and ordinary *Ibid.* They are the distinguishing marks of the ordinary people. *Ibid.* 255 Most women and all the ordinary people in general speak in open defiance of all grammar.

7. *Phrases.* see ORDINARY sb. 18

†B *adv.* In an ordinary manner, according to, or as a matter of, regular practice, in ordinary cases, commonly, ordinarily. *Obs.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 24 My selfe was resident there, being lodged at the Tournelles, and ordinary eating and lodging in the Court 1607 TORSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 247 They mounted without other stirrup... not only when they were ordinary attired in common garments, but then also when they were armed. 1697 tr. *Cicero's Annals* *Trav* (1706) 56 Their Sword oftentimes hangs by their side tied with a bit of Cord, and ordinary without a Scabbard 1798 *Invasion* I 276 When you are quite ordinary dressed, so that no one could guess you for ladies

C. *Comb.*, as *ordinary-looking*, *-sized* adjs 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xx, One or two starched and ordinary-looking mechanics stood beside and behind me. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 274 It is capable of accommodating an ordinary-sized man. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatua* 2 That other young man, who... had a turned-up nose, and was quite ordinary looking.

Ordinate (p̄rdināt), a and sb. Also 4-7 *at*. [ad L. *ordinat*-us, pa. pple. of *ordinare* to ORDAIN.]

A. ppl. a and adj. Now *Obs* or *rare*.

I. †1. Construed as *pp*. Ordered, arranged, disposed; ordained, destined, appointed. *Obs*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (1495) 208 The curtelles or webbes of the eye ben so ordynat togyders that four ben in the foremost parties. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 104 The serpent venomous, Which by sorcery was surely ordinate You for to sle. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 34 Taking such proportions of their objects which are ordinate to their end.

II. Construed as *adj*.

†2. Conformed to order or rule; reduced to order, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular. *Obs*.

Ordinate power (of God), the divine power as exhibited in the order of mundane things. (Opposed to *absolute*.)

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Crist, bat is God Almyty, & of his absolut power may al þing... set may not of his ordnat power þe folk for þer ontrowþ. 1455 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 279/1 An ordinate and a substantial rule. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulleyes Offices* i. (1540) 2 With comly gesture with ordynat eloquence, to make an oracyon. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iii. v. 138 The Brain hath sundry Circumvolutions without any Method or Order, the Brainlet hath circular and ordinate ones.

†3. Observant of order, keeping within orderly limits; orderly, regular, moderate, temperate. *Obs*.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. met. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Cleer of vertu, sad, and wel ordnat of leuyng. c1386 — *Merck. T.* 40 Ther as a wedded man Lyueth a lyf blisful and ordnat. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 He was wel ordynat in hym self. 1503 MAN *Miscell. Commun.* 35 b. Whereas mensaye, that ordinate charite beginneth of it self, if it be meante of the chaite of God, it is true. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 124 His life is Ordinate, fearless, Equal, Secure.

†4. *Geom.* Of a figure Having all its sides and angles equal, regular. *Obs*.

1605 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ii (1635) 21 An Ordinate figure was defined to bee that which cometh nearest to an equality of Sides and Angles. 1709 V. MANDY *Syst. Math.*, *Geom.* (1729) 142 In Triangles only the Equilateral is Ordinate or Regular.

†5. *Math.* *Ordinate proportion*, a proportion or statement of equality of ratios in which the terms are in regular order. *Ordinate line* = B.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. 18 136 This ordinate proportionality may be extended as farre as ye list. 1666 HOBBS *St. Lessons* Wks 1845 VII 288 The increasing impetus will be designed by the ordinate lines in the parabola. 1864 TUDHUR *Euclid* 280 In 19 he defines ordinate proportion.

6 Entom. Arranged in a row or rows.

1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. IV 292 Ordinate. When spots, puncta, &c are placed in rows. *Ibid.* 373 Ordinate. When simple eyes are arranged in a certain order.

B sb. Geom. a. Any one of a series of parallel chords of a conic section, in relation to the diameter which bisects each of them; now usually applied to half the chord (i. e. the line from the curve to the bisecting diameter), originally called the *semi-ordinate*. Hence, b. A straight line drawn from any point parallel to one of the co-ordinate axes, and meeting the other; see CO-ORDINATE sb. 2. (Correlative to ABSISSA.)

The name *ordinate*, formerly more fully *ordinate applicata*, is derived from the Latin phrase [*linea*] *ordinate* (or *ordinatum*) *applicata*, used in the 16th c. Latin translation of Apollonius of Perga.

1537 *Apollonius Perga Conicorum* i. xvi Definitio 4, Ducta autem per centrum ordinate applicata. Secunda Diameter vocetur. 1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men.* (1841) II. 7 The angle that an ordinate in a known ellipsis makes with either of the axes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ordinate or Ordinate Applicata* (in Conic Sections) is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the Axis, (which cuts it into two equal Parts) and reaching from one side of the Section to the other. The Half of this Line is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, but is now commonly called the *Ordinate*. 1706 DITTON *Fluxions* 31 'Is required to find the relation of the Fluxion of the Ordinate to the Fluxion of the Abscissa. 1746 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* s. v. *Order* (transl. Newton 1704). If any Right and Parallel Lines be drawn and terminated on both sides by one and the same Conic-Section, and a Right Line bisecting any two of them, shall bisect all the rest. All the Right Lines so bisected, are called Ordinate Applicates to that Diameter [*ordinatum applicata ad Diametrum*]. 1748 HARTLEY *Obserr.* Man. i. iii 339 The Ordinates of any unknown Curve. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II 95 An Ordinate to any diameter, is a line parallel to its conjugate, or to the tangent at its vertex; and terminated by the diameter and curve. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II vii 183 Transverse timbers, laid across the whole of the ribs, set out to the exact form of the curve by ordinates from the main or longitudinal axis of the ellipsis. 1879 PRESCOTT *Spl. Telephone* 246 We let fall perpendiculars, or, in mathematical language, ordinates to it, on either side. 1891 C. TAYLOR *Elem. Geom. Conics* 8 The Principal Ordinate, or briefly the Ordinate, of any point is the perpendicular drawn from it to the axis.

Ordinate (p̄dināt), v. [f. L. *ordināt*, ppl. stem of *ordināre*: cf. *prec.*]

†1. *trans.* To appoint authoritatively to any office; *spec.* to appoint or admit to holy orders; = ORDAIN v. II. *Obs*.

1564 WINSET *Cert. Testatus* Wks 1888 I. 15 As the Apostolis ordnat St. Paule and Barnabas. 1565 JEWEL *De Apol.* (1611) 568 As for that ye say, Your Bishops be duly Ordinated and Consecrated. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxii, Richard... this man did ordinate The heyre apparent to the Crowne and Land. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8/x Monst de la Tour, ordinated and chosen gentleman of the kinges chamber of presence.

2 To order, regulate, control, govern, direct. Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. lxix, He That best knowes how a Realme to ordinate. 1646 BP. HALL *Bain Glead* 113 That over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who ordinates all their motions to his owne holy purposes. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 24 Even those Great Links, and Branches of Salvation, that are within us, Are yet so Ordinated, that they are to the Praise of the glory of grace. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Eng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV 86 He did no more than regulate and ordinate the evident risus and tendency of the popular usage into a severe definition.

3. To institute, establish, ordain, predestine. Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 292 The publike good is peace, whereunto justices and just warres are ordained. 1660 N. INGELO *Benitovio & Urania* i. (1682) 168 The Precepts and Actions of Vertue are all ordained to one End. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobio.* xxxv (1860) 399 Providence, by the like reasoning, ordinates dreadful revenge and retribution.

4. To place side by side in a series, to co-ordinate.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 385 The sentences are ordained by simple conjunctions, not subordinated to each other by final particles. 1882 HARDY *Two on a Tower* I. xii, 208, I have never ordained two such dissimilar ideas. Hence O rdinated ppl a, ordained.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 152 To an ordained destiny of an unfortunate end comes in, inordinately, fire, water, a fall, a gun, a sword.

† **Ordinately**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. ORDINATE a. + -LY 2.]

1. In an ordinate, ordered, or regulated manner; in due order, in regular succession or sequence; according to order or rule, regularly; properly, duly, temperately.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Mac.* vi. 40 Thai wenten warly, and ordynatly. c1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 203 Pluto gan to declare even by and by Bothe her compleyntes ordynatly. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edm. VI* (Arb.) 27, I wyl make a durable lawe, whyche shall compell the to walke ordynatly, and in a plain way. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii, 348 God worketh ordynatly, not preposterously. 1651 *Kalevala's Ghost* 100 It is impossible, that a thing should particularly and ordynatly in its own operation aim at one certain end, except it... knoweth the end.

2. *Math.* a. With equality of sides and angles. b. So as to form an ordinate; as an ordinate. Cf. ORDINATE A. 4, 5, B.

1653 H. MORE *Anti-d.* Ath. ii. v. § 5 (1712) 54 If it be but exactly round (or ordinately) Quinquangular. 1655 — *App. Anti-d.* (1712) 192 To be ordinately figured, is an undoubted Perfection of a Body. 1763 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII 525 If DK be not ordinately applied to LM, let DO be ordinately applied to LM.

Ordination (p̄dināshn), n. [ad. L. *ordinātiōnem*, n. of action f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN. Cf. F. *ordination* (12th c.).] The action of ordaining.

I. 1. The action of ordering, arranging, or disposing in ranks or order, the condition of being ordered or arranged, an arrangement or disposition. (This, the primary sense in L., appears to have been the last to be adopted in Eng.)

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i 36 Disposing his trees like his armies in regular ordination. *Ibid.* iii 53 Quincuncial forms and Ordinations are also observable in animal figurations. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 85 He meaneth by Ordination, nothing but a well setting of the Model or Scheme of the whole Work. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vii. 1, The first Detachment of three columns took its station, the second's ordination was also in three columns. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i 18 We must bear in mind the different ordination of ceremony in that early and rude stage of society.

b. Arrangement in orders or classes; classification in orders.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 28, I would not have any man think I deliver the forms above for a true and exact ordination of names. 1825 P. MACOWAN *Rep. Cate Town Bot Gard.* for 1884, 11 The ordination of the *Orchideae*.

II. 2. The action of ordaining, or conferring holy orders; appointment or admission to the ministry of the Church; the fact of being ordained. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) II 141 If the archbishop of Yoike des, his successor shalle come to Caunterbury to receive his ordination [*ordinatiōnem ab eo accipiet*]. 1641 MILTON *Anamado.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 229 As for Ordination, what is it, but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of admission? it creates nothing, it confers nothing. 1666 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 87 Bishops have power of ordination of presbyters in every city, Tit. i. 5, 1 Tim. v. 22. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II iii 23 That, where the benefice was to be conferred on a mere layman, he was first presented to the bishop, in order to receive ordination. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I 241 Many of our best, divines hold presbyterial ordination to be valid in cases of necessity. 1879 ASHALL *Lyle Bp. Wilberforce* i vii 334 The reforms in regard to Ordination work, for which the Church is indebted to him. *Ibid.* 339 The features of a Cuddesdon Ordination week.

† b Appointment to any office or position. *rare*. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 152 An Election or Ordination, howsoever made.

III. 3. The action or fact of ordaining or decreeing, esp as a divine action.

1460 CARPENT *Chron.* (Rolls) to The sexte cause is of Goddis ordination. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 To quhome he was subieckt be the ordination of God. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 233 From hence those which are subject learn to obey the powers which are of human ordination. 1794 ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II xx 364 The quality of transparency is given, by a wise ordination of Providence, to the fluid substance of water. 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 149 That such a decree would go forth had been known beforehand to the Supreme Intelligence and had been part of His ordination.

† b. Destination (to an end or purpose); destined or ordained function or disposition. *Obs*.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 63 An ox... is called a plow, slow, and ill favoured; with many other such notes of their nature, ordination, and condition. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 184 Whatsoever has such a Natural Ordination to, or Connexion with, the well or ill Being of mankind. 1829 J. L. KNAFF *Fruit of Naturalist* 332 The same propensity, or ordination, for removing decayed matters.

†4. That which is ordained; an ordinance, decree, statute, law; a prescribed observance. *Obs*.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* i 6 Booth... walked in all the lawes and ordinations of the lorde. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 103 A constant tenacity and an habited custom to observe ordinations with all exquisiteness. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess.* & *Chance* (1841) 157 If he intended, that unjust laws are not genuine laws, because they are not the ordinations of right reason.

Ordinative (p̄dinātiv), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *ordinātivus* (Terull.), f. ppl. stem of *ordināre* to ORDAIN: see -ATIVE.]

A *adj.* Having the character or function of ordaining, ordering, determining, or regulating; of the nature of ordination or ordering. Now *rare*.

1604 TYMME *Quarant.* iii 142 These internal beginnings of things they called hypostatical, virtual, and ordinative beginnings. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 156 For these, being but the executive only, may either be directed or diverted by the intellectual and ordinative. 1677 GALA *Crit. Gentiles* iv 48 The holy God, in al his governing about sun, whether it be permissive or ordinative, is gloriously vindicated from being the Author... of sun.

B. sb. A particle which ordnates clauses. *rare*. (Cf. L. *ordinativa adverbis* in Priscian.)

1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 172/1 'Where' is an ordinative of place in the following passage. 'He rails Even there, where merchants most do congregate.'

Ordinato-, combining form of L. *ordinātus* arranged in a row or rows, as *ordina-to-li* turate, -ma'culate, -punctate *adjs.*, having liture (or indistinct spots), maculae, or punctures, in rows.

† **Ordinator**, *Obs.* [a. L. *ordinātor*, agent-n. f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN.] One who ordains.

1. One who orders, regulates, directs, or governs. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 83 The wise ordinator of all things. 1615 — *Eng. Sickness* i. Wks. 1861 I. 424 Nature, and her ordinator, God. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1569) 162 The necessity of an universal ordinator of the second causes both to their own ends and to that of the Universe. 1828 R. P. KNIGHT *Symb. Lang.* (1876) 127 His name signified the Ordinator or Regulator, as it does still in the modern Coptic.

2 One who ordains to the Christian ministry. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 24 Gif he [a bondman] be ordered without the knowledge of his master, and of his ordinator, he shall be called back againe to bondage, and shall be randered to his master.

Ordinee (p̄dinī), a and sb. Forms: 4 ordīne, 5 ordane, 9 ordīnes. [In ME a. OF. *ordinē*, pa. ppl. of *ordiner* to ORDAIN; in mod. use formed anew: see -EE.]

† A. *adj.* Admitted to holy orders, or into a religious order or fraternity; ordained. *Obs*.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 225 Jan went þis Ottobone þorghout þe cuntre, & quayed him with ilkone, lewed & ordīne. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 22/7 Princike sal he sende an ordane nunne till her þat is in sentence.

B. sb. An ordained clergyman or minister; now, usually, a newly-ordained deacon.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 [To] þat holy kirke, & alle þe ordīnes, & bishop w þei wurke & clerkes of dignite. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* i. iv 106 In addressing his ordinates on the subject of amusements, he has deprecated fox-hunting. 1884 *Ch. Times* 28/4 There was a falling-off in the number of ordinates at the beginning of the decennium.

Ordinance (p̄dināns), [A syncopated variant of *ordenance*, ORDINANCE, established since the 17th c. in a certain group of senses. The complete historical illustration of these is given here, although every sense begins with forms spelt *ordnance*.]

† 1. Military materials, stores, or supplies; implements of war; missiles discharged in war: = ARTILLERY I. Also in pl. *ordnances*. *Obs.* in general sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 195 That thei... beholde myhte Here enemies... With al here ordnance there, Which thei ayein the Cite caste. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) VIII 485 His ordnance and trussynge cofres were taken per. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 82 By the first part is declared the Receiptes of ordnances. By the seconde part is declared ordnances Returned and deliuered. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III 51 Armour, weapons, vitayle and all other ordnances expedient for warre. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* ix 78 He brocht sa mony schips to grece with al ordonnance. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah's Fire* 143 For hast they left their Ordinance behind them.

2. Engines for discharging missiles.

† a Formerly including catapults, slings, bows, etc. = ARTILLERY 2 a. *Obs*. b Now, Mounted guns, cannon: = ARTILLERY 2 b.

Formerly often distinguished as *great* or *small*, now usually as *heavy* or *light* o. *Place of ordnance* see *PLACE*.

a. c1430 *Syn. Gener.* (Roxb.) 781 He purveid for maynynelles and belfrayes And other ordnance at al assaies. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xx 15 All the people... layed to their ordnance, and wolde haue cast downe the wall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv xxviii 532 They approached with all their fabrickes, engines, and ordnance of batterie against the walls.

b. c. 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* liv. 215 As fire given to the ordinance, us to late to recall the shot. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Wheels for grete ordnance. 1517 pair. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 103 Thei lated gonnes against gonnes, and lated a pece of ordnance directly against the wyndow. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII 136 b. The goodly ordnance whiche were .xij. grete Bombardes of brasse, and xxiv. grete Canon peeces [etc.] 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Travels* 28 Small Ordnance, as Falcones and Bases. 1678 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 12, 1. Desyer Vor Ex* Licence to keepe the six small iron Ordnance in my Castell of Ballemartin. a. 1715 BURKE *Own Time* (1766) II 212 The King and the Duke came to the Tower, to see some invention about the ordnance. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Morn. Chron.* 3 Aug. Another work mounts three pieces of heavy ordnance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III 267 Rifled ordnance was used freely by the French in the campaign in Italy in 1859.

†c. With *pl.* An engine for discharging missiles; a large gun, piece of ordnance. *Obs.*

1370 *Walter Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 315 No marchant shall bryng none of the said ordnances out of no countre beyonde the see. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 160 The Romaynes shot great ordnances, handgonnes, quarrels. 1656 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Voy. Seamen* 24 Gunners sponge your Ordnances. 1669 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* 35 They replying so stoutly, made our Marriages quickly. By to their Ordnances vnderneath.

†d. The artillery as a branch of the army. *Obs.* 1665 *MANTLEY Grosins' Louc. C. Warren* 293 Here was kill'd. Charles Levinus Farnarsh, who at this time was General of the Ordnance. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, vi. (1839) 243 Mansveldt marched into Bohemia, where he was honoured with the charge of general of the ordnance.

3. The public establishment, or branch of the public service, concerned with the supply of military stores and materials, the management of the artillery, etc.

Board of Ordnance, a board, partly military and partly civil, which had the management of all affairs relating to the artillery, engineers, and the matériel of the Army; it was under the direction of a Master-General, assisted by a Lieutenant-General, a Surveyor-General, a Principal Storekeeper, Clerks of the Ordnance, and various other officers. After having existed from the reign of Henry VIII, it was dissolved in 1855, most of its functions as regards matériel being now discharged by the *Army Ordnance Department*.

The organization of the Ordnance Department has undergone numerous transformations since 1855. From 1870 to 1887, the *Surveyor-General of Ordnance* was (with the Commander-in-Chief, and the Financial Secretary) one of three officers to whom the actual army administration was then delegated, his province being all civil administrative duties except the Pay Department, with the purchase, construction, and charge of matériel. After 1887 these duties were divided among various officials, e.g. the Commissary-General of Ordnance Stores, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, etc. In 1895 they were once more grouped under an *Inspector-General of Ordnance*, for whom a *Director-General* was substituted by an Order in Council of 7 March, 1899.

1485 *Rolls Parli.* VI 354/a Maister of oure Ordnance and maister of oure Armory. 1548 *PATTEN Exp. Scott.* E 1 b, Syr Frances Fleming knight maister of the ordnance. 1679 *WOOD Life* 30 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 449 He was lieutenant of the ordnance. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Sz. Gt. Brit.* II. 117 Military Branch of the Ordnance. Gentleman of Ordnance, John Palmer. 1820 WELLINGTON in *Gurr. Dayb.* (1838) VI 22, I should have thought that the Duke would have gone to the Ordnance, which he would have liked. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* in viii. 720 The Master-General of the Ordnance directed all those matters with reference to the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, which, as to the rest of the army, belonged to the Commander-in-Chief. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 572 The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance is [1870-87] charged with 'providing, holding, and issuing, to all branches of the army and reserve forces, food, forage, and all other stores necessary for the efficient performance of their duties,' etc.

†4. Occas. var. of ORDINANCE in other senses.

5. attrib. as ordnance carriage, hospital, officer, park, stores, store-keeper, etc. Ordnance Board = Board of Ordnance: see 3.

1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Major Gen. Braithwaite* in *Gurr. Dayb.* (1837) I. 276 The ordnance and military stores to be sent from Fort St. George. 1803 — *Let. to Col. Murray* 30 Apr. *Ibid.* 539 Wheels for ordnance carriages. 1841 *LEVER C. O. Malley* lxxxviii. 421 In front of an old ordnance magazine. 1853 STROCKLER *Msl. Encycl.*, Ordnance Store-keeper, a civil officer in the artillery, who has the charge of all the stores. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 143 After a time these coil guns find their way to the ordnance hospital at Woolwich. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 156 Do they set their ordnance officers to ball-practice? 1893 FORBES MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 146 The whole of his ordnance park, containing a large quantity of ammunition and thirty-two guns.

Ordnance Survey: The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, undertaken by Government, and originally carried out under the direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance. Hence ordnance datum, the datum-line or level, to which all heights are referred in the Ordnance Survey, being 12½ feet below Trinity High-water mark, and 4½ feet above Trinity Low-water mark; ordnance map, a map prepared by the Survey; also ordnance sheet.

In 1880 the Ordnance Survey was made a department of the Board of Agriculture.

1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 354/a In 1797 the Ordnance survey was begun. *Ibid.* 360/a Ordnance Maps are not only drawn, but also engraved and printed, at the Ordnance Map Office in the Tower, and at Dublin. 1845 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 229 Ben Macduh, ascertained, by the Ordnance survey, to be the highest mountain in the

United Kingdom. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xi Maps of the Ordnance Survey are constructed on the scale of one inch to the mile.

Ordinary, obs. form of ORDINARY

|| Ordo (p̄ido) [L., = row, series, order.] a. *Ecol.* An ordinal, directory, or book of rubrics; an office or service with its rubrics. b. In old Latin school-books, (*ordo verborum*) The arrangement of words required in translating into English. c. *Pros.* = COLON 2 1.

1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 1. To the 'Ordo', or priest's Directory for finding the Mass and the Divine office for every day in the year. 1867 (*title*) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 265 *note*, The *Catholic Directory*, familiar to English Catholics, contains besides the Ordo a list of clergy, churches, etc.

Ordonnance (p̄idōnāns, or, as F., ordonā'ns).

[a. mod. F. *ordonnance*, for OF. *ordenance*: see ORDINANCE.]

1. Systematic arrangement, esp. of literary material, architectural parts or features, or the details of any work of art, a plan or method of literary or artistic composition; an order of architecture.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 20 Nov. A Church, for outward forme not comparable to St. Peter's, being of Gothic ordonnance. 1712 *SPENCE Spect.* No 552 p. 1, I found his spacious warehouses fill'd and adorn'd with tea, China and Indian ware. I could observe a beautiful ordonnance of the whole. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 22 Columns that have Pedestals, are in a more stately Ordonnance than those which have none. *Ibid.* 140 Two Ordonnances of Architecture shou'd never be placed within one another. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Duc.* vii. (1876) 413 Disproportionate ordonnance of parts. 1837 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 174 [Difference] between the ordonnance of poetic composition and that of prose. 1885 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 246/a The ordonnance of the typography... is at once simple, perspicuous, and compact.

2. In reference to France and other continental countries. An ordinance, decree, law, or by-law; *spec.* in France, (a) under the monarchy, a decree of the king or the regent; applied esp. to the partial codes issued by Louis XIV and his successors; (b) an order of a criminal court.

For the ordonnances of Charles X., 1830, see ORDINANCE 7. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks IV. 521 The ordonnance of 1667, by which Lewis the Fourteenth established an uniformity of procedure. 1761 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 67 An ordonnance was issued at Copenhagen prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco. 1815 *Moshouse Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 78 Only three days after the publication of the charter, the director-general of the police issued two ordonnances in open contradiction to the fifth and sixty-eighth articles. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. III. 208 The criminal code did not appear till 1670; though an ordonnance affecting the marine had been promulgated in the preceding year. 1898 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 7 The 'vagrants' met each new ordonnance with a new evasion.

b. (In full, *Compagnie d'ordonnance*, († *ordonnance*), F. *compagnie d'ordonnance*). A name applied to organized companies of men-at-arms which formed the beginnings of a standing army in France. So called from the *ordonnance royale* of 2 Nov. 1437 by which they were created.

Gendarmes des Ordonnances. The ordinary men of Arms of France; first reduced by Charles the seventh into certain Companies, and under particular Orders' (Cotgr.). 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 27 Charles the seventh reduced these Ordinnances to perfection, made the number certain, appointed their wages. *Ibid.* 28 He likewise devised these Ordinnances into men at armes and archers. 1752 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* III. 47 If Scotland was attacked, Francis was to aid them with 100,000 crowns, 1500 lance-queens and 200 archers of ordonnance. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* v. Here are my companies of ordonnance—here are my French Guards. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* vi. 11 (1864) 340 The famous ordonnance of Charles the Bold, the best-appointed cavalry of their day.

†3. Occasional early spelling of ORDINANCE.

Ordonnant, a. rare⁻¹. [a. F. *ordonnant*, pr. pple of *ordonner* to ORDAIN.] That arranges, or disposes in order.

1820-30 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 39 An ample and most ordonnant Conceptionist, to the tranquil empyrean of ideas he had not ascended.

†Ordonne, v., a 15th c. variant of ORDAIN, after later F. *ordonner*.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 501 Ordonne notable capitaines unto the keeping of the same places. c. 1500 *Melusine* xii. 44 (*heading*) How they that were ordonned came. *Ibid.* xix. 80 The kinge. ordonned men armed to keepe every man therfro.

Ordovician (p̄idov'ſhān), a. *Geol.* [f. L. *Ordovic-*, name of an ancient British tribe in North Wales + -IAN.] The name given by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks, including part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison; applied also to the age in which these strata were deposited.

1887 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan. 163/3 Mr. Jukes-Browne gets over the difficulty of nomenclature by adopting Prof. Lapworth's name of 'Ordovician' for the 'Lower Silurian' of Murchison. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/a Strata representing ordovician, silurian, and carboniferous times.

Ordure (p̄idūir). Also 5 ordoure, 5-6 ordur, 6 ordour. [a. F. *ordure* (12th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), f. ord filthy, foul:—L. *horridus* HORRID.]

1. Filth, dirt. Formerly also in *pl. arch.*

13 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1092 By nobleye of his norture he

noide neuer towche Oyt bat wat vngoderly oter ordure watz inne. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ix. vii. 24 Fret with olde rust gadreth greate ordure. 1528 *PAYNELL Salterne's Regim.* Ouy b. Water where into roneth no vdeurs of cutes. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis Secr.* (1568) 70 b. Boile this together and if there be any ordure or fylth at the bottom, you must take it away. 1727 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. Ear, An Ulcer often is occasion'd by a Wound, some Hurt, or some Ordure that is corrupted in the Ear. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* v. 332 The youth Fell, in the victim's gore and the ordure meeting with ill.

2. Excrement, dung. Formerly also in *pl.*

1388 *WYCLIF Dent.* xxviii. 27 The Lord smyte the part of bodi wherby ordoures ben voyded. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 104 b/1 In the same place he made his ordure. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xv. (1887) 70 They will disburden themselves one waie or other, by ordure, vrine, or some other matter. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 911 Mingle Attk with the first ordure the Infant makes. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlix. (1840) III. 209 Dante represents some of his criminals rolling themselves in human ordure. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* viii. 181 Ordure is deposited around countless villages.

3. fig. Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling, or to foul language 'cast' or 'thrown' at a person. (Cf. *DIRT* sb. 6 b, *FILTH* sb. 3 c.)

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 385 Allas! alas! so noble a creature As is a man shal drede swich ordure! c. 1386 — *Parv.* T. 783 In the styngynge ordure of synne. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* vii. viii. (1554) 171 b. With such rebukes and casting of ordure. blotted was his visage. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 61 Knowing their owne vice, and life full of ordure. Yet sinne they still. 1682 *DRYDEN Medal* 188 Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge, Whose ordures neither plague nor fire can purge? 1814 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 These ordoures are rapidly decreasing the public taste. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 49, I have been forced to hold my nose in picking my way through these ordoures of Dryden.

Hence †*Ordured* a., defiled with ordure, polluted; †*Orduring* vbl. sb., the voiding of ordure; in quot. *concr.* excrement; †*Ordurous* a., of the nature of ordure, filthy.

1593 *DRAYTON Eccl.* viii. 77 The rude times their ord'rous matter fling, Into the Sacred and once hallowed Spring. c. 1595 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compt.* viii. A sea will scantily rince my ordur'd soule. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III.* Poems (1872) 110 A filthy carpet fits an ordur'd thought. 1654 *GAYTON Picas. Notes* I. m. 8 These high thoughts brought the Don to his Knees, happily on a Cushion of Rosinantes own orduring.

†*Ore* 1. *Obs.* Forms. a. 1-4 *āre*, 1-5 *āre*, (3 *āre*, *āore*). B. 2-5 *ore*, 3-5 *ore*, 5 *ore*. [OE. *dr. str. fem.* = OFris. *ore*, OS *hara* (MDn. *ēre*, Du. *eer*), OHG. *ēra* (MHG. *ēre*, Ger. *ehre*), ON. *er* clemency (Icel. *æra*, Sw. *ära*, Da. *ære*, are from Ger.) :—OTent. **aisā* (wanting in Gothic, which has the related vb. *ais-an* to regard, respect, with which cf. L. *æstim-āre* to esteem, value). The primary sense seems to have been 'esteem, regard, respect', whence the senses of 'honour (glory, dignity), reverence, respect, favour, spaiing, mercy, help', etc., found in the various languages. The derived vb. OE. *drīan* to regard, reverence, honour, = ON. *æra* to spare, OHG. *ēren*, Ger. *ehren* to honour, is found in Early ME. as *ARE* v. 1.]

1. Respect, reverence; honour, glory.

a. c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xvi. [xx.] (1890) 148 Ond beah þe he Cristen beon sceolde, ne wolde he ænige ære weotan on þære Cristan æfestinne. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1580 Cam on his ægenum fæder ære ne wolde gesceawian a. 1000 *Phænix* 663 Ar and onwald in þam up-gican Rodera rice. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 For he ne ald neauer, ah lueð a in are a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4245 (Cott.) Putifer. held ioseph in mensk and are. *Ibid.* 8770 (Cott.) Þat men it suld sua hold in ar [Cott. are]. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1836 Ysoudre he loued in are. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 134 Þu... has rentis fare & til haf mare has perans of are.

2. Grace, favour, mercy, pity, clemency.

Of common use in ME. in appeals to the Deity, entreaties for a hearing, help, etc., esp. in the parenthetic *thine ore* = of thy grace, F. *de grâce*, which tended to become a mere precatory phrase.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2607 He gemunde ða ða ære þe he him ær forgeaf, wicstede weligne. a. 1000 *Andreas* 1131 (Gr.) Ne mihte earmsceapen ære findan. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 53 (Lamb. MS.) For habben godes are. a. 1240 *Urausin in Cott. Hom.* 187 A thesu, þin are! hwet ðeð banne þi blod isched on þe rode? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2749 (Cott.) Lauerd, said abraham, þi nare [so *Fairf.*, *Gött.* & *Trin.* þin are] Sal bou þine aun sua-gat for-fare? a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5361 Candace. pleynes Lord Alexander, þine are, quare is þi vittus? a. 1500 *Kyng & Hermit* 189 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 20 The kyng seyð 'Be Gods are, And I sych an hermyte were. b. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 (Lamb. MS.) Nis noþer inne helle, ore ne foruenesse. a. 1225 *Acser.* R. 26 Swete Iesu þin ore! a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 173 'Sire', he seide, 'bi godes ore, So god in naneðe ihc wel jore'. c. 1325 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 540 Lemman, thy grace, and sweets bryd, thy ore. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* (MS. Helmingham) If ða a, Ay, Sir, she said, for Godes ore What ye ar tel me more. a. 1500 *Chron. Vilad.* st. 1236 He sayde, Blessude Virgyn! y crie þow mercy and hore. c. 1450 *Erle Tolous* 226 Yschall be trewe, be godyys ore.

3. The condition of being spared; security from danger, peace.

c. 1205 *LAY* 26266 And lete we þat folc wræcche, wunien an ære. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9771 Alle þe avowes of þis church, in was ore ich am ido. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 276 Now hab roband in ore Tristrem and is ful blise.

Hence †*O reful*, a. *reful* a. [OE. *arful*], honourable, venerable; merciful, compassionate; †*O-re-*

less, a'reless a. [OE *drleas*], void of reverence, mercy, or pity; merciless, cruel.

743-5 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 28 Ic Æðelbald... was beðen from þæm 'arfullan biſceope Miledre. c1000 *Agg. Ps* (Spelm) cii 3 Se ðe arfull biſceopum unrihtwism ſinum. c1200 *Ormin* 1460 3if þu herrie iſs arfull, & milde, & ſoffte, & neſſhe. c990 *tr. Bada's Hiſt.* iv. xix. [xvii] (1890) 312, & eahtyne wið þæm 'arelaſum Arreum eretici & his lare a 1000 *Juliana* 4 Maximasen ſe geond middan-geard arleas cyning, eahtynseahof a 1200 *Moral Ode* 216 (Lamb. MS) Ac belle king is are-leſ [Trin. MS. ore-leas, Egeri¹ oreles, Jæsus ore-leſ] wið þa þe he mei binden. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 123 þat oreleſe menniſe, þe ne hæuð ore of him ſeluen. c1200 *Ormin* 981 Areleſ, & grimme, & grill

Ore ² (ōi). Forms. a. 1 ōra, 4 ore, 5-7 oore, 5-6 oure, 6 (ower, owre), ur, 6-7 ure; ß. (1 ōr), 3 or, 4 oor, 5-ore, 6 (wore, 6-8 oare, 7-8 oar) [Two types of this word are found from 14th to 17th c. viz. (1) *oor* (e, oure, ure, ur, e, of which (as shown by spelling and by rimes) the regular mod. repr. would be *oor* (ūi), and which corresponds to OE. *dra* wk. masc. 'unwrought metal', 'ore', corresp. to Du. *or*, LG. (E. Fris) *dr*, of uncertain origin; (2) ME. *dr*, in 17-18th c. *oar*, mod. *ore*, which answers phonetically to OE. *dr* (also *dr*) 'brass' = OS. *dr* (in *drin* 'brazen'), MDu. *cer*, OHG. *dr*, ON. *dr*, Goth. *aur* str. neut. 'brass' = L. *ars*, *er* 'brass', Skr. *ayas* 'metal'. It would appear that, about the 12th c., OE. *dr* began to be identified in sense with OE. *dra*, and that forms descended from both continued side by side until the 17th c., when the forms from *dra* became obs., or were levelled under those from *dr*. Thus the mod. Eng. word appears to derive its sense from OE. *dra*, but its form from OE. *dr* 'brass', which may have been extended to the sense 'metal', and thus to 'ore'. It is possible that, in very modern Eng., the form *oor* might itself have passed into (ōi), as in the spoken forms of *door*, *floor*, and southern pronunc. of *moor*, *poor*; but this would not explain the double forms from 13th to 17th c., nor the 16th c. *oar*]

1. A native mineral containing a precious or useful metal in such quantity and in such chemical combination as to make its extraction profitable.

Sometimes, esp. formerly, applied also to a mixture of a native metal with a rock or vein-stone, or to metal in an unrefined or unwrought state.

[Cf. a 1000 L. & Agg. Glosses in Wr-Wulcker 23/20 *Ferre fodina*, in quo loco ferrum foditur, vern ore]

a. a 1000 *Agg. Ps* (Th) xl 7 Swa þæt seolfor, sybhan se ore adollen byð. c1000 *Ælfric Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 124/34 *Metallum*, gloses kynnes wecc, uel ora oþþe clyna c1286 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 208 For al the metal ne for oore [v. r. ore, oure, oer, rime] oore, pore, poue, pouer. c136 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 186 Of silvere and golde there is the oore Amonge the wyldre Yrthe, though they be pore. c1503 *Met. Rison* (Suttes) III. 191, uif þu foder de v r non ignit c1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ii 52 Quabur the goldin river Þat colus wappys on grund the gold vre cleir. 1554 Edw. VI *Prin. in Lit. Rem* (Roxb.) 416 The ore that the Almaine had diged in a mine of silver. 1555 HULOT, Ore of golde, siluer, or other metall. *Vide* in oore *Ibid*, Ower, or oore of brasse, *cadmia*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 331 Where they saw the vre or myne shewe it selfe. 1567 *Wills & Tho N.C.* (Suttes 1835) 274, 11 lods of lead vre *Proc. xxviii*. 1570 *Livins Manuſc.* 175/3-6 [mining with a Floure, A Moore heath, A Moore Maurus] Ore of brasse Ore of siluer [etc.] 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* III. iv 18 The gravel mixt with golden oore [rime] an howre in her powre 1605 BACON *Ess. Plantations* (Arb.) 532 If there be Iron Vre. 1606 - *Sylvæ* 33 A Lump of Ure in the Bottom of a Mine.

β. (In OE in sense 'brass'; in 1225 = 'metal')

[c1795 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 255 *Arroclivum* groeni ar c1697 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's *Past* xxviii (Sw.) 267 He wurdon gehwifre inne on ðam ofne are & to tune, & to iserne & to leade. c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* vi (Z) 15 *Aes* bras oþþe *ar*, *aenens* brasen oþþe *æren* a 1225 *Ancr R.* 284 Ni þæt iren acursed [v. r. or (note in C. Golt, seluer, stel, irn, copper, mestling, breas al is iclopet or)] 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 16 Vor engelande is vol inog. 'Of seluer or & of gold, of tyn & ek of lede, Of stel, of yre, & of bras. 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 525 Pere þe grauel of þe ground was of gold ore. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Þe erpe of that lond is copious of metal ore & of salt welles. *Ibid*. 79 Salt welles, metal, and oore [*mineras et metallas*]. 14. v. *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 595/12 *Minera*, *anglice* a myne *vel* Ore, *vel* *minera secundum quosdam et anglice ore*, as gold ore, syluer ore, etc. 1519 *Interlude Four Elem.* in Hazl *Doddsley* I. 30 They have none iron, Whereby they should in the earth mine, To search for any woe [*rime* therefore]. 1562 *Art 5* *Elys* c. 4 § 30 A. Burner of Oare and Wood-Ashes 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Balthes* x (1669) 70 For Ion, we have the Ore in abundance 1669 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. 1, Where golden Ore lyes mixt with common Sand 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* II. (1739) 35 To run the Gold from its Ore. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem* (ed. 2) 242 This is the common ore of antimony. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walker Geol. Field* 124 Each of these layers is called a comb, and the whole is styled the gangue. The metalliferous layer is the ore

b. with an and pl. A quality or kind of ore.

a. c900 *tr. Bada's Hist* I. f. (1890) 26 Sylwe hit is eac berende on wecca orum are & isernes, leades & seolfres. 1554 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 271/1 Many Mines of Silver Oures ß. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Melting the Oares to reduce them into perfect metal. 1768 PENNANT *Zool* I. Pref. Silver is found in great abundance in our lead ores 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem* II. 583 Ores of manganese. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 449 Foreign ores, which contain on an average 1 per cent of silver. About half of

these are 'dry ores', i.e. ores containing no appreciable amount of lead.

c. fig.

a 1628 F. GERVIL *Mustapha Chorus* iii. Poems (1633) 124 Whom I choose As my Anointed, from the Potters ore. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii 116 The good Yeoman is a Gentleman in Ore. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. 255 From the rich oar of our early poets. 1801 W. GOSWIN *Chaucer* (1804) I. xv. 477 Mandeville, Wicliffe and Gower did not begin so early to work upon the ore of their native language 1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 828 An intellect so charming in the ore.

2. Metal, esp. precious metal. Chiefly poetic.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eclius* I. 6 He did repair the Cisternes, and restore Salomon's Ruines, in the Sea of Ore [the molten sea, 1 K. vii. 23] 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 P. 9, I consider Woman as a beautiful Romantick Animal, that may be adorned with Furs and Feathers, Pearls and Diamonds, Ores and Silks. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ix. 49 Let others toil to gain the sordid ore. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab Nis* xiv, A rich Throne of the massive ore.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as ore brokerage, + debt, extraction, freight, impregnation, market, shipment, supply, etc.; consisting of or containing ore, as ore-hand, -bed (BED sb. 13b), -channel, -chimney, -deposit, -dump, -ground, -mass, -pit, -pocket, -shoot, -slope, -streak, -vein, etc.; used in the gaming or working of ore, as ore-apparatus, -bin, -car, -chute, -dish, -furnace, -house, -mill, -stamp, etc. b. objective and obj. gen., as ore-bearing, -buying, -calculating, -crushing, -dressing, -extracting, -milling, -roasting, -smelting, etc. vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.; ore-assorter, -breaker, -crusher, -drur, -feeder, -hauler, -separator, -sorter, -washer, etc. c. Special combs.: ore body, a body or connected mass of ore in a mine, as a vein, bed, pocket, etc.; ore-breast, the face or breadth of the working of a body of ore; + ore-coal, ? a name for coal in thick seams; ore-concentrator = CONCENTRATOR 3, ore-hearth, a form of small reducing furnace made of cast-iron, used in lead-smelting; a Scotch or blast hearth. Also OREDELF.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 5 A trench cut to intersect the *ore-band at about 20 feet from the outcrop 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 The principal *ore-bearing deposits in this mine. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 441 At this *ore-bed are a variety of ores. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 25 This vein has shown thus far three separate *ore bodies. 1877 *Ibid* 447 From the *ore-breaker the ore went through a chute to the first set of steel rolls below *Ibid*. 48 On the 800-foot level the *ore-breasts are about 100 feet in width, with but little waste-rock. 1893 GUNTER *Mass. Dividends* 189 There are two *ore-cars running on tracks in this shaft, to the lower level of the mine 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 57 None had, however, struck the *ore-channel 1881 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals* U. S. 195 The *ore chimney is from 250 to 300 feet in length, and the ore is all taken out above the tunnel 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 32 The entire product of the mine will be run out through this tunnel to the *ore chute. 1863 OWEN *Pembroke-shire* (1891) q. An *ore Coale the ore is the best and is a great wayne spreadinge euery way and endureth longest. 1881 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals* U. S. 597 There have been in California many inventions in *ore crushing *Ibid*. There should be no mistakes made as to the value of new ore-crushing machines. 1653 MANLOVE *Customs Lead-Mines* (E. D. S.) 106 If they such suites in other Courts commence, They lose their due *ore-debt for such offence. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* I. iii. (1734) 36 The Miners bought and sold their Lead Ore by a Measure which they call'd an *Ore Dish 1862 *Dublin Rev.* Nov. 18 The degrading toil of *ore-dressing or naim-making. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2, I took three samples, and also one from the *ore dump. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 48 Automatic *ore-feeders are coming into general use. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 That the process of *ore-forming still goes on beneath the earth's surface at the present day. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 53 Shafts are sunk until the *ore-ground is reached 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 356 The smelting of the [lead] ore is performed by either a blast-furnace, called an *ore-hearth, or a reverberatory-furnace. 1862 *Times* 9 Sept. The smelting of lead in the 'ore-hearth'. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walker Geol. Field* 126 The *ore masses are huge lenticular accumulations. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 177 Within a foot of the surface, and covered only by the remains of the disintegrated *ore-shoot *Ibid* 26 The *ore-sorters constitute quite a large force. *Ibid*. 23 An *ore-stope was opened and a considerable amount of ore extracted. 1872 *Ibid*. 331 An *ore-streak 2 feet wide, composed of lead, zinc, gray copper, and iron sulphurets. 1881 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals* U. S. 584 A patent has recently been granted for an *ore-washer which has some peculiarities.

+ Ore 3. Obs. rare. [OE. *dr*, beginning, origin, front, van.] Beginning.

Brunnif (Z) 2407 Se ðes orleges or on-steadle. a 1000 Andreas 640 Secgan or ende. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 179 (Lamb. MS) Þer bi sculen wunien a buten are [Trin., Egeri¹, Jæsus ore] and ende.

Ore 4 (ōi). 1. A modern adaptation of OE. *dra*, ORA¹, sometimes used by historical writers.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 256, I have observed thus much, that twentie Ores are worth two Markes of silver 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 85 For every ceorle or husbandman twelve ores. 1877 SCOTT *Harold* I. xv, And you, you could't priests, who have plenty in store, Must give Gunnar for ransom a palfrey and ore. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 134 The two ores of 16d which were paid to the king from the Lancashire carucate.

2. Properly ore (o rē): The smallest denomina-

tion in the coinage of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the hundredth part of a KRONER, about equal to a German pfennig, a copper coin of this value.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 A Silver Coin called 15 Ore Pieces are advanced to 16 Ore. 1756 ROIT *Dict. Trade, Ore*, a copper coin of Sweden; being 7-12ths of an English penny; and 66 of them make the six-dollar, or 45. 8d sterling. 1809 Whitaker's *Almanack* 701 Silver coin. Denmark 1 krone of 100 ore. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 In Copenhagen. a premium of ten ore per rat being paid for every one of the rodenis produced whole but dead.

Ore 5 (ōi). local. Also 7 wore, woore, oore, 8 oare. [For earlier wore, woore:—OE. *wār* seaweed, whence the more frequent northern form WARE, q. v.] Seaweed, esp. such as is cast on the shore and gathered for manure: also called sea-ore, + float-ore, and ORE-WEED

1592 in J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* (1736) App. 89 To forbid and restrain the burning or taking up of any Sea Ore within the Ile of Thanet. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74 b, To this purpose also sereth Orewood, which is a weed growing vpon the rocks vnder high water marke. His vse sereth for barly land. Some accustomed to burne it on heapes. This Floteore is now and then found naturally formed like ruf, combs, and such like. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Wair*, *Waar*, sea-wrack. The Thanet men (saith Somner) call it wore or woore. 17. Du. 1. MORE in *Ray's S. & E. Words* (1874), *Oore*, sea-wrack. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 73 His little car, which was filled with sea ore. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ore*, sea-weed, used for manure. *South* 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Ore*, sea-weeds washed on shore by the tides.

Hence Ore-stone (local), a rock covered with seaweed; Ory adj. dial., seaweedy. Also ORE-WEED, q. v.

1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 359 (*Gloss. Polperro in Cornwall*) *Orestone*, the name of some large single rocks in the sea, not far from land. Some fishes when cooked are said to taste ory, some things to smell ory; that is, like the sea-beach

+ Ore 6. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *ōra*. see ORA²] Shore, coast.

1652 HOLYDAY *Horace Odes* I. i, That other, if he in his garner Stores Whatever hath been swept from Lybian ores 1661 [see next]

+ Ore 7. Obs. [Of unascertained origin. (Blount *Glossogr.* appears to explain it from ORE⁶)] In Lemster (i.e. Leomaster) ore, a name for a fine kind of wool.

1612 DRAYTON *Pol-yb.* vii. 104 To whom did neuer sound the name of Lemster Ore? That with the Silke wormes web for smallness doth compare. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 28 A bank of moose farre more Soft then the finest Lemster ore a 1661 *Worship's* 33 As for the wool in this county, it is best known to the honour thereof by the name of Lemster ore, being absolutely the finest in this county, and indeed in all England. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Ore (ora)*, the end or extreme part, a Region Land or Country Thus Lemsters Ore is that fertile part of Herefordshire, which lyes about two miles round that Town]

Ore, var. *hor*, HER Obs. their, obs. f. HORE, HOUR, OAR, OR, OUR.

Ore, O're, Ore-, obs. ff *o'er*, OVER, OVER-.

Oread (ōi-rēd). Gr. and Lat. *Mythol.* [ad. L. *Oreās*, *Oreād*, a. Gr. *Opeās*, *Opeād*-mountain-nymph, f. *ōpos* mountain. see -AD.] A nymph supposed to inhabit mountains; a mountain-nymph. c1586 SPENSER *Past. Agriogus* 64 The Nymphs and Oreades her round about Do sit lamenting on the grassie grene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 387 Like a Wood-Nymph light Oread or Dryad. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ives* (1764) I. 273 The oreads lik'd the climate well. 1795-1814 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* iv. 82a Fleet Oreads sporting visibly 1844 MARY BROWNING *Dead Pan* viii, Have ye left the mountain places, Oreads wild, for other trysts?

+ Ore 8. Obs. rare. [perh. misprint for *orob* = F. *orobe*, L. *orobus*. cf. OROBE.] The Bitter Vetch, *Vicia Orobus*, or some allied leguminous plant. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1596) 112 Sore eies which may be healed with the meale of wild tares, cald Ore.

Orebear, -burden, -cast, etc., see OVER-.

Orebil, obs. form of HORRIBLE.

Oreochion. Obs. rare [ad. It. *orecchio* (Florio 1598), 'large ear', augm. of *orechio* ear 1611 FLORIO, *Oreochione*, a great ear, but properly that part of a bulwarke which engineers call the pome, the gard, the shoulder or eares to couer the casamats.]

= ORILLON

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 16 The best way into it, were some 40 foote distant from the Bulwarke Orechion or Culion 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. 1. 125 The point or front of the Orechion shall always ende with two obtuse Angles.

Orecharge, Orecome, etc.: see OVER-.

Oreche, obs. form of ORACH.

Orectic (ore ktik), a. (sb.). rare [ad. Gr. *ōpek-tikos* (Aristotle) appetitive, f. *ōpek-tis* stretched out, longed for, f. *ōpēty-tiv* to stretch out, grasp after, desire]

a. *Philos.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by appetite or desire; appetitive. b. *Med.* Having the quality of stimulating appetite or desire.

1779 LD. MONROD *Anc. Metaph.* I. vii. 110, I come now to a division of the powers of the human mind. The division I mean, is into Gnostic and Orectic, by the second, we desire or incline. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii (1870) II. 415 In the Peripatetic School, the mental modifications were divided into Gnostic or Cognitive, and Orectic or Appetent. 1881 SYMONDS *Renais.* Italy (1898) V. xvi 407 That blending of the reason with the orectic soul which we call will. 1890 M. MAHER *Psychology* 217 Orectic faculty.

is too unfamiliar 1894 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orectic*, exciting, or having power to excite, the appetite.

† *B. sb.* A stimulant for the appetite. *Obs*
1672 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 357 Orectics or Stomachics, are Medicines appropriated to the Ventricle or Stomach

Ored (ō'id), a *nonce-wd.* [*f.* ORE² + -ED².]

Covered or adorned with ore or metal
1647-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 1. x. 70 Obscene scurrilities, that the Stage presents us with, ord and spangled in their gaudiest tyre.

† *O-redelf, o-redelf. Law. Obs.* [*f.* ORE² + DELF, digging, excavation, quarry, mine.] The digging of mineral ore; the right to dig minerals.

1579 *Expos. termes of Lawes*, *Oredelfe* is where one claimes to haue the ore that is founde in his soile or ground. 1627 in *MINSHEU Duct Ling.*

Oredrive, Oredflow, etc. see OVER-

Orefraye, orefrye, obs. forms of ORPHREY.

Oreful, a Obs. see ORF.

Oregel, a var ORGEL Obs. pride, proud

Oreide (ō'ri'id). [*a. F. oreide, f. or gold: see*

-IDE.] A name given to a kind of brass with golden brilliancy, used for imitation jewellery, etc. The composition apparently varies; that given in quot. 1875 is app. identical with that of OROIDE.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 461 *Oreide* is the name given by MM. Meunier and Valent, of Paris, to an alloy which has a golden brilliancy. It is composed of copper 100, zinc 17, magnesia 6, sal-ammoniac 3, quick-lime 1 1/2, and tartar of commerce 9. *Ibid.* The oreide is malleable, takes a most brilliant polish, and, if it tarnishes, its lustre is restored by acidulated water. 1887 *Metal World* No. 6 89 Oreide must not be confounded with oroude. *Ibid.* Oreide, zinc 13 parts, nickel 6 parts, copper 80 parts.

† **Oreille. Obs. rare.** [enron. ad. *F. oreiller* pillow, *f. oreille ear*] A pillow

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss I.* lxix 95 Therle of Moret bare in his armour, syluer, thre oreilles goulles. [Froissart *Un escu d'argent à trois oreilles de goulles*] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 249. 1881 STODART *Scol Arms* II. 18.

Oreillet (p'lelet), **oreillette** (orē'lye't)

Forms: 6 *orrelette*, *orellet*, *onlyet*, 7 *auri-let*, 9 *oreillet* (te). [*a. F. oreillette fem.* (formerly also *oreillet masc.*), a little ear, earlet, covering or ornament for the ear, anicle of the heart, etc. (12th c. in Hatz-Darm), dim. of *oreille ear*: see -ET.]

† *a.* A part of a head-dress covering the ears. † *b.* A covering or defence for the ears. *c.* The ear-piece of a helmet

1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 519 Ye oreillettes [Holinshed (1577) III. 808/2 *oreillettes*] were of rolles wrethed on lampas douche below, so that the golde shewed thorow. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 232 Ane quaff with an orylet of holane claitt sewit with crammose silk. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 52 That children should have certaine aurellets [Amyot in *Luttre, aurellettes de fer*] or bolsters to hang about their eares for their defence. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 195 Sometimes the oreillets themselves [temp. Hen. VI.] have spikes projecting from their centres.

Orellion see ORILLON

Orelson, -soun, obs. forms of ORISON.

Ore-jade, Orelay, Orelead, etc. see OVER-

Orelege, obs. f. HOROLOGE, time-piece.

Oreless, a Obs. see ORF.

† **Orell. Obs.** (See quot.)

1674 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb* 1 (1668) Red-Oker, is a hard red stone, which we call Raddie, Orell, Marking-stone

Orellin (orē'lin) *Chem* [*f. Oreil-ana, name of the Amazon river, as used in the specific name (Bixa orellana) of the plant from which anatta is obtained* + -IN¹.] A yellow colouring matter contained in anatta, used in dyeing alumed goods.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 57 *Anatto*—This colouring matter appears to contain an orange-red colouring substance, called *bixin*, and a yellow tinned *orellin*. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 600

Orellus, orels, obs. ff. or else: see OR *conj.*

† **Oremus** (orē mus). [*L. orēmus* 'let us pray'. so *F. orēmus* (17th c. in Hatz-Darm).] A liturgical prayer introduced by the word *oremus* (in the service of the R. C. Church).

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist* II. 462 The monks made their purchases with oremuses, and good passports to heaven. 1868 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 794 The canticles he knew, Oremuses, and prayers and collects not a few

Orenche, orendge, orange, obs. ff. ORANGE.

Orendron, var UNDERN Obs. forenoon

† **Oreodon** (orē'ōdon) *Paleont.* [mod. L. *f. Gr. ōpos, ōpe-os* mountain + *ōdōus, ōdōv-* tooth, named by Leidy in 1851.] A genus of extinct ruminant mammals, typical of the family *Oreodontidae*, the remains of which are found in the miocene tertiary formations of the western United States. Hence **Oreodont, Oreodontine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidae*.

1877 *LA CORTE Elem. Geol.* (1879) 505 The Oreodon is another very remarkable animal, intermediate between the hog, the deer and the camel, which at this time inhabited the whole Continent from Nebraska to Oregon.

Oreography, -ology, etc., var. OROGRAPHY, etc.

Orepass, Orepeer, Oreperch, etc. see OVR-

† **Ore-re, obs. var. of ARREAR v.**, to fall back.

1540 HOLLAND *Nowlat* 909 Gif any nech wald him neir He had tham rebaldis ore-re, With a ruyne. *Ibid.* 984 Bot show reule the richuiss, thi ruyne sall ore-re,

Orerotund: see OROTUND.

Orerule, Orerun, Oreset, Oreshoots, Orer-slip, Orespread: see OVER-

Oreson(e, -soun, -sun, obs. ff. ORISON.

† **Orest, obs. variant of ERST, first:** cf. *OR adv.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2061 A win-tre.. Orest it blomede, and asien bar ðe berries ripe.

Oresyle, var. OVERSILE Obs., to cover, hide.

Oretake, -throw, -thwart, -top: see OVER.

† **Oretenus. Law.** The med. L. phrase *ore tenus* by word of mouth; hence as *sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), A sentence by word of mouth.

a. 1639 CAREW *Cal. Brit. Wks* (1824) 159 Vulcan was brought to an Oretenus and fined for driving in a plate of iron into one of the Sunne's chariot-wheels.

Ore-weed (ō'wēd). *local.* Forms: 6- *ore-*, 7 *or-*, 8-9 *oar-*; 6- *wad*, 7-8 *-wood*, 7- *-weed*. [*f.* ORE⁵ + WEED. The forms in *wad*, *-wood*, app arose from the second element being unaccented, and may have been popularly associated with other words.] Seaweed, = ORE⁵

a. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Bel.* in Holinshed II. 183 The common people had a long time lued on lumps, oiwads, and such shellfish as they could find. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 Orewood, which is a weed growing upon the rocks under high water mark, or, cast upon the next shore by the wind and flood. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. x. 30 They vse both Orewood, Sea-sand, and Sea-slubbe for soylings. 1735 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* v. Sea Weed, That call'd Ore-Wood is much used in Cornwall

β. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 108 He shall meete with bedds of oreweed, driving to and fro in that sea. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 68 In Cornwall there is also a Weed called Ore-weed. 1755 *Genil. Mag.* XXV. 447 A sea weed, called *oreweed*, is also sometimes used, but principally for gardens. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* II. 57 I angle (oar-weed, as they call it in the south). 1884 *West. Morning News* 20 June 2/5 For Sale, Boat, suitable for oar-weed. 1892 QUILLER-COUCH *I saw three Ships* 80 Manure better than the ore-weed you gather down at the Cove.

Orewhelm, Orework: see OVER-

Orexin (orē ksin). *Chem.* [*f.* as next + -IN¹.] The hydrochlorate of phenyl-dihydro-quinazolin, a colourless, odourless crystalline substance, very irritating to the nose, and of nauseous bitter taste, having some repute as a stomachic

1807 *Lancet* 24 Jan 211/2 *Orexin* given in quantities of from five to twelve grains daily increases the assimilation of fat in diseased subjects. 1894 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orexin* has been recommended for the purpose of increasing the appetite, but its efficacy is very doubtful. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* (Ept.) 20 May 84/1 Paal has discovered that the base of orexin, phenylidihydro-chinazolin (C₁₄H₁₂N₂), is almost free from taste, and acts as well as the raw drug

† **Orexis** (orē ksis). [*a. Gr. ōpēis* desire, appetite] A desire or longing. Now *techn.* in *Med* 1610 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 22 Motives his Orexis to proove. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* in i § 4 9 This Orexis after dirty Puddings. 1824 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Orexis*, appetite. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Orexis*, term for desire or appetite, orexy.

Orey, Oreyson, obs. forms of ORY, ORISON.

† **Orf. Obs.** Also 3 *oref*, *orve*, *oreve*, *horf*. [*OE. orf*, not exemplified in the cognate langs, but corresp. to an O *Teut.* **urdo*™. — **urdo*™, from weak grade of ablaut series *erō*, *arō*, *urō*, whence Goth. *arbi*, OHG. *erbi*, OE. *erfe*, *ierfe*, *yrf*, possession, esp. cattle, inheritance; see *ERF*.] *Orf*, live stock.

960-975 *Laus of Edgar* (Schmid) IV. c. 2 § 8 xif hit cuce orf bið. *Ibid.* § 11 þæt forstolen orf and þæs orfes ceap gylð. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xii 16 He hæfde þa on orfe and on þæwum, on ofendum and on assum miccle zeha. — *Exod.* xii. 38 On mices cynnes orf. c. 10. *E. Chron.* an 1020 (MS. B) Menn and yrf þe oflogan eal þæt hit to comon [Laud MS. B. menn and yrf þe oflogon eal þæt hit to comon] (Laud MS.) Swa mycel orfes was ðæs gearas forfaren. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* xi Herdes. wittende here orf. *Ibid.* 39 Ac þe gode herdes wakied ðe ouer here orf. c. 1205 LAV. 15316 Heo nomen orf, heo nomen corn. *Ibid.* 31809 þæt quale com on orfe. c. 1250 *Orf & Night* 155 This bodest caum of oreve. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1765 Orf failede & eke corn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 17 Scheperdes. Into the brekes the forcauche Her Orf, for that thei wolden lacche With such duresce.

b. *Comb.*: † *orf-gild*: see *quots.*; † *orf-qualm*, cattle-plague, murrain

[LAMBARDE *Archaionomia* (1568) 126, to the words 'quod dicitur ceapgild' in *Stat. Will.* I, c. 3 § 14, adds in margin 'al orfzylð, quod idem est', ed. 1644 omits this.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* **Orfzylð*, alias *Cheapgild*, is a restitution made by the Hundred or Countie, of any wrong done by one that was in *plegio*. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 402 *Orfzylð* signifies a payment or restoring the Cattel. 1814 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Hom.* (1883) 159 Statu and cwali, stric and steorfa, 'orfwæalm and uncwæalm'. c. 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an 1054 On þissum gear was swa mycel orfwæalm. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ure lound biimeð us we æhte, oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh biefes, .. oðer þurh orf qualm.

Orfarian, obs. form of ORPHARION.

Orfe (ūf). [*a. Ger. orfe, F. orfe, orphe*; cf. *L. orphus* (Pliny), *a. Gr. ὀρφός* a kind of sea-perch.] A golden yellow variety of the ide (*Leuciscus idus*), long domesticated in Germany, acclimatized in England in the 19th c.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Orphus*, the Sea rough; a kind of fish.] 1879 WEBSTER *Supp.*, *Orf*, a European semi domesticated fish of the carp family. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 904/1 The

gold-orfe or golden-ide [is] a fish bred for both ornament and the table. 1886 *Athenum* 8 May 619/1 The orfe and the golden tench have been acclimatized in England.

Orferay, orferes: see ORPHREY.

† **Orfever. Obs. rare**—1. [*a. F. orfeure* (13th c. in Littré):—pop. *L. aurifabr-um* workman in gold, goldsmith.] A goldsmith.

1415 in *York Myst.* Intro. 21 Orfeuers, Goldbeters, Mone-makers

† **Orfeverrie** (orfe'vəri) Now only as French. Forms: 5 *orfeverrie*, 9 *orfeverrie*, *orfeverry*, *orfeverrie*. [*a. F. orfeverrie*, in 12th c. *orfeverrie*, *f. orfeure*. see *prec.*] Goldsmith's work.

1423 *Jas. I. Kings* Q. xlviii. A gudely cheyne of smale orfeverrie. 1840 BARRHAM *Engol. Leg. St. Dunstan*, To indolge in a little orfeverrie. 1842 *Ibid.* St. Dunstan II. Plate of orfeverrie costly and rare. 1860 KEADE *Clouster & H. I.* 16 He offered prizes for the best specimens of 'orfeverrie' in two kinds, religious and secular

Orfray, orfrays, etc. see ORPHREY.

Orgal (l), obs. variant of ARGOL¹

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Orgall*, the lees of Wine dried [So in COCKERAM, BLOWNT, PHILLIPS]

† **Orgament. Herb. Obs.** [Corrupt ad. *L. organum*.] = ORIGAN, marjoram.

1554 ELVOT, *Amomis*, hath a flower like to Orgament. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 64 Orgament, which in tast. resembles Saury, hath many kinds, & all medicinable. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 103 Herb dragon, orchanes, orgament, and mastick. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* I. iv b, Orgament herb

Also † **Orgamy Obs.** (cf. ORGANY²).

1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Tray* IV. xiv. 81 The Storke having a branch of Orgamy Can the Adlers sting eschew

Organ (ō'igan), *sb.* Forms: 1 *organum*, *pl. -na, organe wk. fem*; 4 *orgne*, *orgoyn*, 4- *organ* (4-5 *orgne*, -*gyn*, -*gun*, 4-6 *orgon(e)*, -*gen*, 4-7 *organe*, 6-7 *-gayne*, -*gaune*). [*ad. L. organum*, *pl. organa*, *a. Gr. ὄργανον*, *pl. -va*, instrument, organ, musical instrument. Used in OE. in Gr. form, also *organe wk. fem* (so OHG. *organa*, -*ma*, MHG. *orgene*, MDu. *orgene*). In early ME. forms, from OE. *organe*, *orgene* (12th c.), *orgene*, *orguine* (15th c.), also *orgre* (13th c. from *orgne*), mod. F. (14th c.) *orgue*, all going back to *organum*, treated as a fem. sing. See also the by-form ORGLE.

In Greek, *org* 'that with which one works' (ablaut formation from *erō*-work), tool, instrument, spec. musical instrument, surgical instrument, also bodily organ as instrument of sense or faculty. In L., instrument, engine, musical instrument generally, pipe, in Christian writers also 'church-organ'. Augustine (c. 400), on Ps. lvi, says 'All musical instruments are called *organum*'. Not alone is that called *organum*, which is large and inflated by bellows, but whatever is fitted to accompany singing, and is corporeal, which he who sings uses as an instrument, is called *organum*'. To the same effect Isidore *Orig.* II. xx. In Eng. adopted first in the musical sense, in OE. in the more general sense of 'musical instrument', including, no doubt, that of 'church-organ'.]

I. A musical instrument.

† *L.* Applied vaguely in a general sense to various musical (esp. wind) instruments; chiefly in versions of Scripture or allusions thereto (often understood in sense 2). *Obs.* (exc. as a verbal rendering of Gr. or L.)

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal .. was fæder herpera and þæra þe organan macodan [Vulg. *canentium cithara et organo*] c. 1000 AGS *Ps.* cxxxvi. 2 On salz we sange ure organan [organan] up-abengan. c. 1000 *Apollonius* 25 Da organa wearon getogene, and ða biman geblawene. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1527 Cubal. Organis harp and ober gleu, He drou þan out o musik neu. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxvi. 2 In þe wyghes in þe myddis of hit, we hang up our orguyns. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxi. 12 They .. iogen at the soun of the orgne. 1388 — *Ps.* cxxxvi. 2 In salewis in the myddil therof; we hangiden up ure orguyns [1388 instruments] ? c. 1475 *Spi. lowe Degre* 1072 With rote, ribible and clokrode, With pypes, organs and bumbade. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal, which was the father of such as handle harpe & organe. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. ii. 385 Will you play vpon this Pipe? There is much Musick, excellent Voice, in this little Organe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cl 4 Praise him with stringed instruments and organs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 596 The Harp .. the solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop.

2. *spec.* A musical instrument (in its modern form the largest and most comprehensive of all), consisting of a number of pipes, supplied with wind or compressed air by means of bellows, and sounded by means of keys, which on being pressed down admit the wind to the pipes by opening valves or pallets.

In the modern organ the pipes are distributed into sets or *stops* of various qualities of tone, the admission of wind to the several stops being controlled by handles or *draw-stops*, drawn in and out by hand or by mechanism worked by special pedals (*combination pedals*), and the stops are arranged in groups, each separate group forming a *partial organ* (see d) and being controlled by a separate keyboard; these are usually from two to five in number, one of the key-boards consisting of *pedals* played with the feet, the rest being *manually* played with the hands, these can be connected in various ways by *complers* so as to sound together. From its power and dignity of tone the organ has been distinctively the church instrument from early Christian times, and in modern times is also used in concert-halls and other buildings.

The instrument has of course undergone immense changes since the 4th c., when it is first referred to in L. writers, and

even since the date of the earliest Eng references. According to Grove's *Dict Mus.* II, 576, 'At the commencement of the 8th c. the use of the organ was appreciated, and the art of making it was known in England'. But although mentioned from that period in Latin documents, no English quot. specifically in this sense are known in OE or Early ME.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 7. 31 His vois was murier than the mune organ, On Messedays that in the chyrche gon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 261/1 An Organ, *organum*. To synge or to play (on be) Organ, *organizare*. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iv (1662) 33 The first Organ which was ever seen in the West of Europe, was, what was sent Anno 757 from Constantine the Grecian Emperor to Pipin King of France 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 708 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breaths. 1687 DRYDEN *Song St Cecilia's Day* 44 What human Voice can reach The sacred Organ's praise! 1721 BAILEY, *Cabinet Organ*, a small portable Organ 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav* (1760) III 334 It is furnished with two fine organs, erected opposite to each other 1782 PRISTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II 133 133 Marinus Sanutus introduced organs into churches 1837 WAREWELL *Hist. Induct.* St. (1837) I 353 Ctesiphon... is said to have invented a hydraulic organ. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Ternis* 336/1 The so-called hydraulic organ owed its utility and consequent fame to the fact, that in it water was used in such a manner as to counterbalance the hitherto variable pressure.

† b. Formerly in *pl.* denoting a single instrument. (After med L. *organa* (Du Cange) similarly used, app. to express its composite character: the L. sing. *organum* had also the sense 'pipe'. With 'the organs' cf. the bagpipes, the pipes.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) II 266 Jo bat coupe orgnes blowe. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl 4 Orgyns, bat is made as a toure of sere whistles. c 1386 CHAUCER *See Nun's T.* 134 And whil the Organs fo rr. Orgues, Organes, Orgles, Orgels, orgens) maden melodie To god alone in herte thus sang she. c 1430 LYDG *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 The organys so hie begynne to syng ther messe. 1488 *Croscombe Churchev. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 17 Payd to Thomas Rogg for playng at orgons 119 1194 c 1591 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 267 The long stall in the South porche before the Organes. 1601 F. GOWIN *Bps of Eng.* 452 He could not only sing, but play very well vpon the organs. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv § 113 Many Dissolute and Prophane People, went into the Abbey at Westminster, and would have pull'd down the Organs 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasmus on Folly* 68 No more shall than a Pig playing upon the Organs 1708 *Poet. Ode St Cecilia* 11 The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow. 1746 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 21 Then the organs began to play amain... The curate endeavoured to stop them. a 1845 FORSY *Voc E. Anglia*, Organs, an organ, the musical instrument

† c. Also called *A pair*, or *set*, of organs. *Obs.* (*Pair* here means 'set', not couple.)

1501 *Bury Wells* (Camden) 84, I wyl ther be bough on peyr of orgonys to the chyrche of Wulpet. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes orgues*, a payre of organs, an instrument of musyke. 1594 T B La Primaud *R. Acad.* II 95 Al the pipes and flutes of a paire of organs being set together 1678 WOOD *Lyfe* (O. H. S.) II 407 The church containing a good set of organs before the war time 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2141/4 Two pair of very fair Organs to be sold One pair of Seven Stops, the other Four. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 97 With one pair of organs they can make the whole house ring.

d. Applied, with distinctive epithets, to the separate groups of stops (*partial organs*), each with its own keyboard, which make up an organ.

Of these the chief is the *great organ*, containing stops mostly of powerful tone, the others are the *choir organ*, containing lighter stops used for accompanying a choir (see CHOIR-ORGAN), the (formerly used) *echo organ*, inclosed in a case, for producing a soft and distant effect, and its successor the *swell organ*, inclosed in a *swell-box* capable of being opened or shut by a *swell pedal* so as to produce crescendo or diminuendo effects, the *solo organ*, in which each stop is of special quality of tone, adapted for playing a solo melody accompanied by other stops, and the *pedal organ*, containing the stops of lowest pitch, forming a bass to the manuals.

1606-7 [see CHOIR ORGAN]. 1613 *Organ Specif Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ 1660 *Specif Organ Banqueting Room, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict Mus.* II. 590 Great Organ, 10 stops... Echo Organ, 4 stops 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* 1 (1878) 3 The fourth manual, the Solo Organ, contains pipes of a particular species, on a high pressure of wind and voiced specially for Solo playing. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Ternis* 337/2 A complete organ may be said to consist of five parts: choir organ, great organ, swell organ, solo organ, and pedal organ. A large organ therefore consists of a number of small organs differing in quality of tone, and so arranged as to be under the control of one performer.

3 Applied to other musical instruments, as in *Dutch organ*.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I 1248 A band consisted of a double drum, a Dutch organ, the tambourine

fig 1844 *Zoologist* II 727 The croaking being so loud and shrill, as to have obtained for these frogs the name of 'Cambridgeghe nightingales', and 'Whaddon organs'.

b. = BARREL-ORGAN: cf. *organ-grinder* in 8 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, 'You must be more careful, sir', said Jerry, walking coolly to the chair where he had placed the organ, and setting the stop. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* v. § 24 He would also, if he might, give grinding-organs to God's angels to make their music easier.

c A keyboard wind-instrument with metal reeds, bellows mostly worked by treadles, and (usually) a number of stops; an instrument of the harmonium class, a reed-organ. *American organ*: a reed-organ in which the air is drawn inwards to the reeds, instead of being driven outwards as in the harmonium proper.

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict Mus.* I 61 The American

organ under its present name was first introduced by Messrs. Mason and Hamlin of Boston, about the year 1860. 1880 A. J. HIRKINS *ibid.* I. 667 He was induced to secure to himself the sole privilege of using the name Harmonium in France, thus forcing other makers to use the name Organ, and thus to add another stone to the cairn of confusion in musical instrument nomenclature.

† 4 *Medieval Mus.* = ORGANUM 2. *Obs.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 91 Wij knackynge of newe song, as organ or deschant 1393 LANGL *P. Pi C.* XXI. 7 And how osanna by orgone olde folk songe.

II. An instrument generally.

5. A part or member of an animal or plant body adapted by its structure for a particular vital function, as digestion, respiration, excretion, reproduction, locomotion, perception, etc.

c 1420 *Chron. Villod.* 2480 Alle be remanent of my body Exepte be organys of be lemys be whyche goueneide my wyttus fyue 1549 MORE *Dynalog* i Wks 132/1 The bodye, keypyng yet still his shape & his organs not much perished. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 108 The hand, beyng the organ of organes, and an organ before all other organs 1596 SHAKS *Mereh.* V. III. 1. 62 Hath not a few hands, organs, demotions, senses, affections, passions? 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 390 The parts of our body, by which we perceive any thing, are those we commonly call the organs of sense 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 375 That Configuration which there is in the Organs of speech upon the framing of several Letter, 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Bibb's Econ. Nature in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 59 The organs of generation are contained in the flower 1773 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 486 Two branches, which pass to the electric organ through the gills. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* 1. 1. § 25 (1864) 65 The organ of mind is not the brain by itself: it is the brain, nerves, muscles, organs of sense and viscera. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 221 In the centre of each flower is found a hollow organ, the pistil.

b The human organs of speech or voice collectively; the larynx and its accessories as used in speaking or singing. (Somewhat rare, peih. associated with sense 1 or 2.)

1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* I. v. 33 Thy small pipe is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound. 1734 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 102 Uttering cries deeper than in the power of any human organ 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 226 The boy's organ vibrates more rapidly than the man's. 1860 READ *Cluster & H.* iv (1896) 151 A little muttering was heard outside, Denys's ough organ and a woman's soft and mellow voice

c *Phrenology* One of the regions of the brain held to be the seat or material centre of particular mental faculties or tendencies.

1806 *Med. Jurat.* XV. 210 His organ for thieving is very visible, he has likewise the organ of representation 1836 JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. H. Lords* xiv. 334 The organ of combativeness is most prominently developed. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v. Such vigilant cherub would... have that gallant officer's organ of destructiveness out of his head.

d. Used in the names of special structures in the animal body, denominated after their discoverers, as:

Organ of Bojanus, the nephridium or urinary apparatus in molluscs; *organ of Corti*, a complicated structure in the cochlea of the ear, supposed to be the essential auditory apparatus, *organ of Giraldeus*, the remnant of the Wolfian body in the male, the parapedidymis, *Jacobson's organ*, a separated portion of the nasal cavity in certain vertebrates, *organ of Rosenmüller*, the remnant of the Wolfian body in the female, the parovarum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* 478 The renal organs, or organs of Bojanus, are usually two in number 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Corti*, The organ of Corti is developed from the epiblast cells lining the canalis cochleares. 1885 *ibid.*, *Giraldeus*, organ of, the three or more small irregular masses situated in front of the spermatic cord, just above the head of the epididymis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 133 Organ of Bojanus or nephridium (in the Mussel) *ibid.* 346 A portion of the nasal cavity becomes separated off from the nose proper. It is known as Jacobson's organ, and is supplied by the fifth nerve as well as by the olfactory 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Rosenmüller*, organ of, the *Parovarum*.

† 6. Applied to certain mechanical contrivances, esp. fire-arms of more or less elaborate construction, machine-guns, etc. see quot. Cf. *ORGUE. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 91 b, And shot... great gonnies. The citizens of Mauns muche mervelyng at these newe orgaynes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1033 Wee tooke thirteenth field pieces, whereof foure were greater than the rest, which they called organes 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 312 Cannons, Mortars, Petards &c might be more properly called Organs than Machines 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Orgues*, an organ, or machine, sometimes used in a sea-fight by privateers: it contains several barrels of small arms, fixed upon one stock, so as to be all fired together.

III. An instrument. *fig.*

7. A means of action or operation, an instrument, a 'tool', a person, body of persons, or thing by which some particular purpose is carried out or some function is performed. *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 113 b, An enchanteresse, an orgayne of the deuill, sent from Sathane *ibid.* 158 b, He was noted to be the very organ, engine, and divider of the destruction of the good duke of Gloucester. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ii. 28 God knoweth all Names, Notions, Propositions and Syllogisms, with their modes; as they are the measures, organs or actings of Humane Understandings 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 225 To provide a faithful and efficient organ for carrying into execution the laws of the United States, which otherwise would be a dead letter. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 529 James afraid that his enemies might get this organ of his will (the great seal)

into their hands. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I ix. 116 The functions which these officials discharge belong in America to the State Governments or to the organs of local governments.

b. A mental or spiritual faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or soul; sometimes as compared to a bodily organ (sense 5).

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v (1701) 180/2 That is Intellect; this the natural Organ accommodated for Judgment 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 96 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* LXVIII (1870) II. 374 Faith, -Belief, -is the organ by which we apprehend what is beyond our knowledge. 1850 McCOSH *Dyn. Govt.* III. (1874) 298 The conscience is not the law itself, it is merely the organ which makes it known to us - the eye that looks to it.

c. An instrument, means, or medium of communication, or of expression of opinion; *spec.* applied to a newspaper or journal which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, denomination, cause, movement, or pursuit.

1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 76 The silly and un-instructive reasonings brought forth by this grand organ of science. 1806 M. CUTLER in *Life, Genis & Corr.* (1888) II. 336, I am now, in compliance with the order of this ecclesiastical council, and as their organ, to address you. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 385 Not only the men, but... the organs of the men, the distempered newspapers which they pour in amongst you 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, A newspaper which was generally considered throughout India to be the organ of the Government 1882 *Athenaeum* 11 Mar 309/1 The various branches of natural science... have their special organs, by means of which their votaries can communicate with one another.

8 *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *organ-bench*, -blast, -case, -curtain, -harmony, -key, -music, -note, -pedal, -prelude, -seat, -song, -tone, -voice; *organ-like* a.; (sense 5) *organ albumin*, *current*, *proteid*, *organ-beater* (tr med.L. *pulsator organ-orum*), a player on a mediæval organ, with large keys struck with the fist, *organ-bird*, a name for the South American *Cyphorhinus cantans* and a Tasmanian species of *Gymnorhina*, from their notes; *organ-blower*, a person who works the bellows of an organ; also a mechanical contrivance for the same purpose, *organ-builder*, one who 'builds' or constructs organs; so *organ-building*; *organ-caotus*, the giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, from the shape of its stem resembling an organ-pipe; *organ-coral* = *ORGAN-PIPE coral*, *organ-fish*, a name for *Sciæna ocellata* of the Southern U. S., also called *drum fish* (see DRUM sb. 1 11); *organ-gallery*, a gallery in a church or other building, in which the organ is placed, *organ-grinder*, an itinerant street musician who turns the handle of a barrel-organ (see GRIND v 1 7); so *organ-grinding* adj. and sb; *organ-gun*, a firearm having several charged chambers set side by side like organ-pipes (cf. 6); *organ-harmonium*, a large harmonium of elaborate construction or powerful tone, adapted to take the place of an organ, *organ-loft*, a loft or gallery in which an organ is placed, *organ-maker* (now rare), a maker of organs, an organ-builder; *organ-man*, (a) a man employed in building or repairing an organ, (b) = *organ-grinder*; † *organ-metal*, metal used for the pipes of an organ; *organ-piano*, a pianoforte with a special contrivance for producing a sustained tone as in the organ, also called *melopiano*, *organ-player* (now rare), one who plays an organ, an organist; *organ pleat* = *ORGAN-PIPE* 3 c, *organ-point* (*Alfus*) = *PEDAL-POINT*; *organ-rest* (*Her*) = *CLARION sb.* 2 (1846 in Worcester), *organ-screen*, an ornamental screen on which an organ is placed in a cathedral or other church; † *organ-soler Obs.* [see SOLER], an organ-loft or organ-gallery; *organ-stop*, a stop, or set of pipes of the same quality of tone, in an organ (see 2). See also *ORGAN-PIPE*.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Organ albumin*, the albumin which constitutes part of a tissue in contradistinction from the circulating albumin of the fluids. 1877 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* 33 They [the keys] were struck down by the fist of the player, whence, arose the expression *organ-beater. 1880 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict Mus.* II 580 There were probably nearly as many springs for the organ-beater to overcome as there were pipes to sound. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xiii (1864) 448, I frequently heard the 'real' or 'organ-bird', the most remarkable songster, by far, of the Amazonian forests 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 404 Tasmania has the Organ-bird of the colonists, *G. hyperleuca*, or *organica*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. 1, The rushing of a mighty *organ-blast. 1840 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 4 Paid to the *organ bloere for his yeares wages 115 viijd 1719 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 214 Chamber for ye Organ-blower 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6347/3 Renatus Harris, of London, *Organ Builder 1859 GEN P. THOMPSON *And. All.* II. lxxxviii. 60, I have, as you know, a weakness for *Organ-building. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar 302/2 We made haste to cut down an example of the saguaras, the *organ-cactus. 1844 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 513 Solut' Ashley pr taking down the *Organ case, o. 3. o. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Organ current*, the current existing in the electrical organ of certain fishes. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. IV.* 213 The *organ-gallery is supported with Corinthian columns 1806-7 BUCKSFORD *Miserics* 25

Hum. Life 73 While an *organ-grinder, or ballad-singer - are exhausting their whole stock of dissonances. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar 412/2 The Italian fruit-vendor or organ-grinder is often a retired workman. 1806 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks 1812 V 305 The *organ-grinding Girl, whose discords kill. 1881 *Main Mag* XLIII 436/1 The organ grinding branch of the musical profession. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/3 After passing between two fine old "organ guns", cannons with half-a-dozen or more barrels. 1864 *WEBSTER*, **Organ-harmonium*, an harmonium of large capacity and power, designed as an economical substitute for the organ. 1842 *Tennyson Sir Galahad* 75 A rolling *organ-harmony Swells up. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i 54 Cecilia, sitting at her *organ keys. 1843 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 190 In the *organs loft. 1864 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 156 The doore beneath the organ loft. 1867 *Lady Herbert Cradle* L. II. 100 The panels of the organ loft and the scene are all beautifully painted. 1431 in *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V. 22 note, John Gyse, *organe maker. 1842 in *Glasscock Rec St. Michaels* (1882) 43 Item for fetching of the organ makers tools viij. 1809-10 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 521 Paid Mr. Elliot *Organ-Maker* for repairing and completing the Organ. 1866 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 206 Imprimis given to the *organman for going to Durham about wood, xij. 1868 *HELPS Realist* xvii. (1869) 468 The polka which the organman was grinding out. 1878 in *Kerry St. Lawrence Reading* (1883) 62 Solde to Roche 37 li of leade which was *organ metal, viij. viij. 1842 in *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 243 The nyctingall sheweth his *organe notes. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 76 Again the *organ-peal, loud, rolling, meets The hallelujahs of the choir. 1844 *Churchw. Acc St. Giles, Reading* 70 The *Organ player for his yerres wages, iij. 1804 J. BALL *Aben*, *Art Can* i (1642) 143 Quelling choisters, organ-players vergeres. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 8/1 The train is slightly rounded, and falls in two *organ pleats. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Contrabass* 250 The skipper lurched into his seat as a *organ-prelude silenced him. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 186 An increase in destruction of *organ proteid. 1840 *Lindow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 4 Mendynge of the locke on the *organ-soler dore. 1842 *St. Elizabeth of Spalke* in *Anglia VIII* 100/31 A wrast, bat is an instrument of *organ songe. 1844 *Milton Educ Wks* (1847) 101/2 Sometimes the late or soft *organ stop waiting on elegant voices. 1880 *HOPKINS in Grove Diet Mus* I. 403 *Cornet*. This name is given to several kinds of organ stops. 1801 *Q. Rev* July 122. Milton could not have produced his *organ-tones on a "scrannel pipe". 1864 *Tennyson Milton* 3 God-gifted *organ-voice of England, Milton, a name to resound for ages.

† **Organ**, *sb* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *organe*, 7 *organe*. [Corrupt ad. L. *organum*, Gr. *ὄργανον*] = **ORGAN**; penny-royal.

1800 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 236 Æoos wyrt þe man origanum & orrum plant. an organ nenneþ is hattræ gecynde. 1806 *Pocah Plant-m.* in *W. Wülcker* 557/19 *Organum*, organe 1848 *TURNER Names of Herbs* 51, I never sawe the trewe organ in England. our commune oigan is called *organum sylvestre* in latin, and in some places in England wyldie mergerum. 1850 *VENNER Via Recta* II 44 Take of the tops of Rosemary, of Sage, of Marjoram, of Orgaine, of each one handfull. 1840 *PARKINSON Theat Bot* 30 *Pulegium angustifolium sive Cervinum*. Wee in English [call it] Penny-royall, Pudding grasse, and Pulitoll-royall, and in the West parts, as about Exeter, Orgaine. 1840 G. H. *Witts Recreations* Cvi b, a good wite, once a bed of Organs set, The pigs came in and ate up every wite. 1886 *ELWORTHY IV Somerset Word-bk*, *Organ*, . the plant Penny-royal (*Mentha pulegium*). .. it is chopped small and put into a mess called "Tea-kettle broth", often called "Organ broth".

Organ, short for **ORGAN LINE**, a kind of fish.

Organ, *v* rare. [f. *ORGAN sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish with an organ or organs; to organize *Obs*

1854 *BENLOWES Theoph* IV lvii 59 While lungs my Breath shall organ I'll press still Th' Examination of my o'regrown will 1881 *MANNINGHAM Disc* 89 Alas! thou art Elemented and Organ'd for other Apprehensions.

2. To play on an organ (*intr* and *trans*). *Organ out* (quot. 1837), to dismiss by playing on an organ, to 'play out'.

1837 *CARLYLE Germ Rom* III 301, I organed, my gossip managing the bellows. 1837 — *Fr Rev* I III 111, As in a kind of choral anthem, or bravura peal, of thanks, the Notables are, so to speak, organed out, and dismissed to their respective places of abode. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Leti* (1889) I. 141 There is a dreadful vulgar ballad, which is sung and organed at every corner in London. c. 1870 *BLACKIE in W. McIlwraith Guide Wigtownshire* (1875) 57 Anthems organed from rich cloistered halls.

Hence **Organing vbl sb.**, organ-playing

1837 *CARLYLE Germ Rom* II 302 There was such a piping and organing. 1878 *STEVENSON Inland Voy* (1895) 173 Laboriously edified with chaunt and organings.

† **Organal**, *a* *Obs rare* Also 6-onall. [a. OF. *organal*, *orguenal*, f. L. *organum* + -AL]

1. *Organal vein* [OF. *veine organa*]: the 'vital' or jugular vein.

1593 *LD BERNERS Froiss* I. cccxxiv 62x The speare heed dyd entre into his throte, and dyd cutte asonder the organall vayne.

2. Of or pertaining to a musical organ

1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem* II 404 His denying of Organall musike to have beene significant or typical, is without reason.

Organicne, *obs* form of **ORGANIZINE**

Organdie (*ɔ*gændi). Also -dy, -di. [a. F. *organda* (1723 in *Hatz* -Darm), of uncertain origin.] A very fine and translucent kind of muslin.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. u/a The most elegant (bonnets) are composed of organdy of the clearest kind. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III 121/2 The skirt of a very pretty blue and white Organdie. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 1/3 The organdi muslins with French flower-patterns.

Organed (*ɔ*gænd), *ppl. a. rare*. [f. **ORGAN sb** 1 + -ED.]

1. Furnished with organs, organized

1886 *BRIGHT Melanch* II 61 Life lyeth rather in the essence of the soule, giving it to a fit organized body. 1669 *CORNAKE Fletcher's Plays* Poems 101 Whilst his well orde'd Body doth retreat To its first matter. 1689 *SWIFT Ode to Temple Wks.* 1755 IV 1 242 Methinks, when you expose the scene, Down the ill-organ'd engines fall.

2. *nonce-use*. Having an organ (musical).

1834 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administ* (1837) III 19 It should be seen whether the men of Caus, organless, are better than those of organed Colleges.

† **Organer**. *Obs*. Also 5-our [ad L. *organarius*, or OF. *orgenerre*, *organeor* organist. Of had also *organer* (14th c.) as title of a book on the organ; mod F. has *organer* organ-maker] a. An organ-maker b. An organ-player, organist

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* IV xxxvii (1483) 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter, than an Organer, a peynter or an ymagier. 1442 in *Lincoln Cath. Stat* II. 482 [Five marcs to be paid... to one Arnald] organer' de Civitate Norwyc. a 1485 *Promp Parv* 369/1 (MS S.), Organer, *Organista*, *organicus*.

Organette. [f. **ORGAN** 2 + -ETTE] A small 'organ' - a trade name for various musical instruments: cf. **ORGAN sb** 3. In q. 1892 = **ORGUINETTE**. 1889 *Daily News* 15 Nov 5/5 A peculiar sort of photographer's camera. . not unlike an American organette of about a foot square. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept 6/3 At Milan yesterday the International Literary and Artistic Congress . the use of perforated cards for organettes was declared to be an act of pucy. 1893 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug 324 When the organette was played, the crowd soon began to gather. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 30 Dec 9/2 An organette has also been purchased for use in the school block of the workhouse.

Organic (*ɔ*gænik), *a*. [ad L. *organicus*, a Gr. *ὄργανικός* of or pertaining to an organ, instrumental, f. *ὄργανον* **ORGAN sb** 1, in L. in senses 'mechanical', and 'pertaining to a musical instrument'. Cf. F. *organique* 14-15th c. in *Anatomy*] 1. Serving as an organ, instrument, or means, acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; instrumental. *rare*.

1517 *WATSON Schyppe of Poetes* I. 1, Approche you vnto this doctrine and it reuolue in your myndes organiques. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest* *Chyrurg* Cj b, Which are the membris compostes, and wherefore are they called organiques & instrumentales? 1644 *MILTON Educ Wks* (1852) 389 Those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Wks. (1852) 168 With that organic force that logic professes us. 1667 — *P L* ix 530 He with Serpent Tongue Organic, or impulse of Vocal Air, His fraudulent temptation thus began. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg Ethics* 88 The animal system is not organic merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions conveyed by the nerves of the several senses.

† 2. Relating to an organ, instrument, or means. (cf. **ORGANON** 2) *Obs rare*.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I i 2 A System of Logical Precepts consists of two Parts, Thematick and Organick. [The latter] converses about the Organs themselves, with which the Understanding entertains of Themes.

b. Done by means of instruments, mechanical: = **ORGANICAL** a. 2 b.

1646 *SCHOOTEN (Hille)* De organica conicarum sectionum in plano descriptione tractatus. 1704 *NEWTON Enumeratio Linearum* VI Theor. 1, De Curvarum descriptione Organica. 1885 *LEUDESDORF Cremona's Proj. Geom* 297 This theorem is due to DEDEKIND, and was given by him under the title of *The Organic Description* of a conic.

† c. Of or pertaining to musical instruments, instrumental *Obs*.

1811 *BUSBY Dict. Mus* (ed. 3), *Organic*, the epithet applied by the ancients to that part of practical music which concerned instrumental performance. 1825 *DANNELEY Encycl. Mus.* *Organic*, according to the Greeks, that part of music which was executed upon instruments.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the bodily organs, vital; *spec* in *Path.* of a disease, Producing or attended with alteration in the structure of an organ; structural (opp. to *functional*). So *organic pulse* (F. *pouls organique*), a pulse of such a character as to indicate organic disease.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Organical or Organick*, belonging to the Organs of the Body. a 1711 *Ken Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III 212 Hymnotheo's Soul, which while he slept remain'd From its Organick Drudgery unchain'd. 1801 *Med. Yrnl.* V 441 If the powers of an agent should induce a decided influence on the organic motions of life. 1809 *Ibid* XXI 302 Great organic affections often excite the disease. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 546 He [M. Bordeu] describes an overwhelming multiplicity of organic pulses. 1835 T. S. SMITH *Philos Health* I. 15 The organic actions consist of the processes by which the existence of the living being is maintained. 1842 *BRANDE Dict Sci.*, etc. 857/1 Tuberculated induration of the liver is an organic or structural disease of that viscus.

4. Having organs, or an organized physical structure; having the characteristics of, belonging to, derived from, or relating to, organized or living beings (animals or plants) (Opp to *inorganic*)

1778 J. R. FORSTER (*title*) Observations made during a Voyage round the World. . on 1. The Earth and its Strata 5. Organic Bodies, and 6. The Human Species. 1808 *Good (title)* On the general Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, and the mutual convertibility of their Organic Elements. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric Chem* I (1814) 18 Organic substances as soon as they are deprived of vitality begin to pass through a series of changes. 1833

BAKEWELL Introd. Geol Pref (1833) 5 These rocks contain no organic remains. 1835 *KIRBY Hab & Inst Anm.* I. ii 139 The animal derives this nutriment from organic matter, the vegetable from inorganic. 1851 *CARPENTER Man Phys* (ed. 2) 206 The Muscular tissue of Organic Life exists under two forms, that of fibres and that of cells. 1862 *HUXLEY Lect Orig Spec.* I. 7 In speaking of the causes which lead to our present knowledge of organic nature, I have used it almost as an equivalent of the word 'living'. 1878 — *Physiog* xx. 337 The matter of the organic world.

b. *Chem.* Applied to a class of compound substances which naturally exist as constituents of organized bodies (animals or plants), or are formed from compounds which so exist, as in *organic acid*, *base*, *compound*, *molecule*, *radical*; all these contain or are derived from hydrocarbon radicals, hence *Organic Chemistry*, that branch of chemistry which deals with organic substances, is the chemistry of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

1837 *FARADAY Chem Manip.* II 42 In the processes of organic analysis. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* a By the mutual combination of these principles are formed the organic elements, which exist only in living beings, and are the exclusive product of organization. These organic elements are, gelatine, albumen, fibrin, fat, mucus, and certain other substances less generally distributed. 1849 D. CAMERON *Inorg Chem.* 295 Sulphuric and several organic acids do not cause a precipitate, even in strong solutions. 1869 *KIRKES Physiol* (ed. 7) 16 The term *organic* has long ceased to imply a substance that is formed only by organized living tissues, and now signifies only matter with a certain degree of complexity of composition. 1871 *ROSCOE Elem Chem* 289 Organic Chemistry is defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. 1894 *SCHORLEMMER Rise & Devel Organ. Chem* v 88 We define, therefore, that part of our science which is commonly called organic chemistry as the *Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their derivatives*.

† c. *Organic molecules* (a) Particles of matter supposed by Buffon to exist in living bodies, and to which he attributed the power of reproduction; (b) 'Spallanzani's term for the *spermatozoa*' (*Syd Soc Lex*).

1790 *BURKE Fr Rev Wks* V. 59 They acted by the ancient organised states in the shape of their old organisation, and not by the organic molecules of a disbanded people. 1815 J. SCOTT *Via Paris* (ed. 2) 293 His theory of the Earth, now forgotten, and his organic molecules, on which he attempted to raise a system of materialism.

5. Belonging to or inheient in the organization or constitution (bodily or mental) of a living being, constitutional, fundamental. b. Belonging to the constitution of an organized whole; structural.

1796 *BURNBY Mem Metastasio* II 415, I have, perhaps, a little indulged my organic indolence. 1844 *EMERSON Lect*, *New Eng. Ref Wks.* (Bohn) I. 266 We believe that the defects of so many perverse and so many frivolous people . . are organic. — *Yng Amer* *ibid* II 306 There still remains an organic simplicity and liberty, which redresses itself. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym* xxii, The bow of Waldershare was a study. Its grace and ceremony must have been organic. 1884 J. TAYLOR *Mind in Matter* (1892) 58 The work of plausible writers in minimising organic difference is easy.

c. *Philol.* Belonging to the etymological structure of a word; not secondary or fortuitous

Mod In these (ME) *rise* final *e* is organic, in those (ME) *pis, pis* it is inorganic

6. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by systematic connexion or coordination of parts in one whole; organized; systematic

1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph* VI (1872) 210 [Lhcy] bound it up into organic masses. 1855 *BRIMLEY Ess*, *Tennyson* 54 After all that philosophical critics have talked of organic unity. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos Relig* x 307 Consciousness is not a mere collection or aggregate of 'faculties' existing side by side, but a membered or organic whole, every part of which exists only in and through its relation to the rest.

b. Organizing, constitutive. (cf. F. *loi organique*) *rare*.

1883 G. T. CURTIS *Buchanan* II ix. 202 His official duty under the organic Act by which the Territory was organized

7. Resembling an organ (musical instrument), or the tones of an organ, organ-like.

1609 *DONNE 1st Elegy Mistress Boulstead*, He rounds the aire, and beakes the hymnique notes In birds, heaven's choristers, organique throats. 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage Pref* 31 The long organic music of Homer. 1832 — *Poems Pref* 29 Hear young Milton practicing his organic numbers

† b. *Medieval Mus.* Pertaining to the organum see **ORGANUM** 1 2. *Obs*.

1782 *BURNBY Hist Mus* II 11 138 In some French churches, where the organizing the plain chant at a close has ceased, the organic, or additional part, has frequently been retained in the melody instead of the original notes

† 8 *Organic vein*. an old name for the jugular vein. *Obs*. Cf. **ORGANAL** a. 1

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 149 Bope on þe riht side and on þe lift side þe þe caane of þe lungs þe ben ij greette veynes þat ben cleped organ or ellic guydes.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Cirurg* xii b/2 The Iugulare or organike vayne

† **Organical**, *a*. *Obs* [f. as prec. + -AL] 1. Of music: Performed on an instrument, instrumental; = **ORGANIC** a. 2 c

1521 J. T. in *Bradshaw's St Werburg* Prolog. x Honour, 10ye, and glorie, the toyenes organick, Endeles myrthes, w melodies! 1609 *DOULAND Ornith Micro* 2 Organical Musick (as Cælius writeth) is that which belongeth to artificiall Instruments. 1698 *STILLINGF. Eccl Cases* 382 The use of organical musick in the publick service. 1700 *WALLIS in Collect* (O. H. S.) I 317 Consorts of musick (vocal and organical)

2 Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an instrument or machine; mechanical (In quot. 1729 used specifically)

1570-80 NORTH *Putarch* (1676) 261 To frame Instruments and Engines (which are called mechanical, or organically). 1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v 311 The Action or Motion of some of these [Machines] is Mechanical, and of others Organical...the latter operate by the slight artful Touch of a single Person.

b = ORGANIC 2 b

1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* Organical Description of Curves, is the Description of them upon a Plane, by means of Instruments. [1829 in REES *Cycl.*]

3 Serving as an instrument, instrumental.

1605 TIMME *Quærit* i v 22 As organical and instrumental causes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exercit.* i Disc. 1 37 It is not fitted with an instrument apt and organical to the faculty. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* i The third Part shall treat concerning such helps and Instruments, as are requisite, which may therefore be styled the Organical or Instrumental Part. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Shenlocke* vi 210 The Pastors Office was made as the organical Office to make the rest, As Nature maketh the Heart and other noble organical parts, before the rest of the Body.

b *Phys.* Applied to parts of the body having particular functions = ORGANIC a. 3. Organical part = ORGANIC sb. 1 5

c 1450 LYDG & BURGH *Secrees* 2543 Fle his presence, Which accomplished in members Organychall is not. 1594 MERR *Policy* (1599) N ii, Etes (which are the organical instruments of sight). 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1741) 277 The hands of man are those organical parts which are most active and executive of our power. 1707 CURRIE *in Hist. & Gard.* 49 Plants have some organical Parts, that are like some, we may observe in Animals. 1733 CHEVRE *Eng. Malady* i. x § 2 Is not every Animal a Machine of an infinite Number of organical Parts? [1829 REES *Cycl.*, Organical Part.]

4. Furnished with or consisting of organs, physically organized, as an animal or plant body; pertaining to or having the characteristics of an organized being = ORGANIC 4

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III 39 Organical, is called that which is a perfect body, having all the members and parts complete belonging to the same. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 624 The organical body of a little Ant, is no less to be wondered at, than the huge body of Behemoth. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 256/1 The Intellect is not confined to any part of the Body, as not being corporeal, nor organical, but immaterial and immortal. 1775 REED *Let. in Wks.* L 52/1 The result of such an organical structure as that of the brain. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII 26/1 Our organical frame we call our body.

b. Dealing with the 'organic molecules' of Spallanzani; dealing with organized bodies.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 531 The organical or molecular hypothesis. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III xvii Intro. 378 The sciences which thus consider organization and vital functions may be termed organical sciences.

5. Pertaining to the bodily organs, belonging to the bodily or mental constitution, constitutional.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 49 In man it is some organical deficiency that is the cause, that some men are less rational than others. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 115 Deprived of Speech, not by any immediate Organical Indisposition. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 39-It is indeed much clearer that there is such an organical delight [1819 REES *Cycl.*, Organical or Organic Diseases.]

6 Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an organized structure; organized; structural; = ORGANIC 6.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* ii iii 427 He that is baptized into the Church, is baptized into an Organical body. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 112 This various Distribution of Gifts makes the Church an Organical Body. 1786-1805 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1829) I Intro. 14 B. Where will you begin? H. Not with the organical part of language. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* That [judgment] which considers nature as one vast organical structure.

b. ?Making up the structure of something; constituent.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV xlix. 351 These particles then are the organical parts of water.

7. Organical vein = the jugular vein (cf. prec. 8)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 The Organical vein of the neck, is the best letting of blood, both in stoned and gelded Horses.

Organically (pige nikālī), adv [f. prec + -LY 2.] In an organic or organical manner.

1. In relation to bodily organs or their functions; in the manner of an organized or living being, vitally b *Path.* In relation to the structure of an organ (opp. to functionally) c. From organic or organized matter (quot. 1882).

1681 BAXTER *Acc. Shenlocke* vi 211 If the Head, or Heart, be gone, the Soul will be gone, because the Body is not organically capable Matter. 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Philos.* viii (1754) 32 All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables, that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants. 1857 G. BIRD *Uran. Deposits* (ed. 9) 155 When the kidneys are organically diseased, or even merely in a state of congestion. 1861 BRINTLEY *Man. Bot.* 83 The bark surrounding the wood, to which it is organically connected by means of the medullary rays and cambium-layer. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III 281 Do you mean that Mrs. Winstanley has heart disease—something organically wrong? 1882a GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 11. § 4. 106 Most of the organically derived detrital rocks are calcareous.

d. In relation to the constitution of a living being; constitutionally; structurally.

1802 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i v § 32 (1873) 118 Were it not that we have been rendered in a considerable degree organically moral disastrous results would ensue from the removal of those strong and distinct motives. 1880 DISRAELI

Endym xlii, Perhaps he was organically of that cheerful and easy nature, which is content to enjoy the present, and not brood over the past. 1887 MRS. M. L. WOODS *Village Tragedy* 216 Nothing's the matter—everything's the matter She's organically weak.

2. As parts of an organized whole.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii § 11. 42 Though the two Testaments may justly be considered as organically connected into one living whole. 1880 R. W. DALE *Evangelical Revival* xii. 277 The third chapter of John's Gospel and the fifth chapter of Matthew's Gospel are organically one.

† 3. By means of instruments, mechanically. *Obs.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII 396 This curve may be described (organically) by drawing one end of a given flexible line along a straight line, whilst the other end is urged by a weight towards the same straight line.

Organicalness, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being 'organical' or organic. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 169 Christ's body had all the essential properties of a true body, such as are organicalness, extension, local presence, &c. 1827 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON Hence in mod. dict.

Organicism (pige nizi'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The doctrine that organic structure is merely the result of an inherent property in matter to adapt itself to circumstances.

1883 *Church Times* XXI 154/2 The objection that organicism excludes design, on the ground that the living creature has properties necessary to the fulfilment of its functions, and that all is explained by these properties, which produce the organs and set them to work.

2. *Path.* 'The doctrine or theory which refers all disease to a material lesion of an organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence Organicism, one who holds this theory.

1853 DUNGLY *Med. Lex.* Organicism, The doctrine of the localization of disease. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 36 The two antagonistic schools of spiritualists and organicists, the one referring insanity to disease of the soul, the other to disease of the body. 1893 VINCOW in *Standard* 17 Mar. In the second period they endeavoured to find in a certain region the actual organ which might be considered as the seat of disease. On this foundation arose the Parisian school of organicism, which, until late in this century, held a dominant position in pathology.

Organie, variant of ORGANIC.

Organific (piganīfik), a. [f. L. *organ-um* ORGAN sb. 1 + -IFIC] Having the property or power of forming organs or organized structures; formative, organizing.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 36 To concentrate the organic energies. 1886 E. C. ROBINSON in *Chr. World* Pulpit XXX 254/1 The vegetable seed in the ground decays, but the organic life-principle within it organizes to itself a new body.

Organify (pige nifai), v. *Photogr.* [f. *organif* c. adj. + -FY.] In old collodion dry-plate processes, To impregnate with organic matter (such as albumen, gelatin, gum arabic, etc.) by means of a weak solution applied to the sensitized plate, in order to keep open the pores and increase the sensitiveness and durability of the plate. Hence Organifier, a solution used in this way.

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* ser. i 264/1 The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is organified. *Ibid.* The Organifier must be applied after the removal of the plate from the rain-water pan. For the usual organifier employ albumen, 1 part; distilled water, from 3 to 6 parts.

Organism (piganiz'm) [f. ORGANIZE v: see -ISM. Cf. F. *organisme* (1729 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Organic structure; organization. Now rare.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 618 So astonishing and wonderful is the Organism, parts and functions of plants and trees. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* ii. iii § 12 It is the advantageous Organism of the Eye, by which that is procured. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* ii. 11. § 3. 245 From the complexion of the language and the organism of the style.

2 An organized or organic system; a whole consisting of dependent and interdependent parts, compared to a living being.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) L 474 When an artist has finished a fiddle to give all the notes in the gamut, but not without a hand to play upon it, this is an organism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi (1858) 365 To bridge in that great devouring, self-devouring French Revolution, to tame it, so that it may become organic, and be able to live among other organisms and formed things, not as a wasting destruction alone. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I vi 299 The weight of the strong Protestant organism might have balanced the great Catholic League. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Mar. An army is not a crowd of men, but a vast organism, travelling with indispensable baggage of enormous weight. 1900 J. D. ROBERTSON *Holy Spirit* iii 53 Paul first taught us to speak of society as an organism.

3. An organized body, consisting of mutually connected and dependent parts constituted to share a common life, the material structure of an individual animal or plant.

Sometimes treated as something possessed by an animal or plant, sometimes, as in *minute organism*, a fossil organism, identified with the animal or plant itself.

1844 H. MILLER *O. R. Sindet.* i (ed. 2) 40 There are formations which yield their organisms slowly to the discoverer. 1898 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 157 The simplest organisms breathe, exhale, secrete, absorb, and reproduce by their envelopes alone. 1882a A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii 205 A mental and moral vigour supported by a splendid physical organism. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 11 The total number of living organisms in the world does not, and cannot, increase year by year. 1894 H. NISSET *Bush Girl's*

Rom. 6. Wounded and insulted in the most sensitive part of his organism.

b. Organized existence in the mass.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 336 That quality of beauty which I now saw to exist through all the happy conditions of living organism.

Hence Organismal a, of, pertaining, or relating to organisms.

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 125 The power of organic chemistry to alter and extend the organismal sciences was felt and acknowledged by all. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 611/3 The internal or organismal [explanation of evolution] as naturally commences with the fundamental rhythm of variation in the lowest organism in nature.

Organist (piganist). [f. ORGAN sb. 1 + -IST, after med. L. *organista*, or F. *organiste* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who plays an organ; spec. a person appointed to play the organ at the services in a church or other place of worship.

1591 in *Gentil Mag.* (1779) XLIX 85 She gave a new name unto one of their Pauns, made long since by Master Thomas Morley, then Organist of Pauls Church. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 154 This point might well enough be left out, though it be very usual with our Organists. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I 165 Sir Nathaniel Brent, and Sir John Lamb, Summoned for laying a Tax upon the Town of Hodden in the County of Bucks, contrary to Law, for the maintaining a pair of Organs and an Organist. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 The organist observed it, and he thought fit to play to her only. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 364 The organist play'd out the hymn.

b. A player on a street- or barrel-organ. 1793 *Trial T. Mur. at Edinb.* 38 That she has been sent by Mr. Muir to an organist in the streets of Glasgow, and desired him to play *ca. v.*

† 2. A maker of organs; an organ-builder. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 96 How much more ought we to admire that great and diuine organist, that hath made those goodly organs of mans body, and given them such a good sound? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 327 Sericus an Organist [*Organarius*] or maker of instruments. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxiv, Looking-glass-framers, Printers, Organists, and other such kinde of artificers.

† 3. *Medieval Mus.* = ORGANIZER 2 *Obs.*

1782a BURNES *Hist. Mus.* II. ii 75 note. *Ibid.* 136 The four singers of the Alleluja are called Organists of the Alleluja, because they organize the melody of it. 1829 [see ORGANIZE v. 3]

4. A West Indian song-bird, a species of *Euphonia*, esp. *E. musica*. [F. *organiste* Buffon.] Also organismal tanager.

1882a OGILVIE, *Organist tanager*, a species of finch of the genus *Tanagra*, peculiar to the New World, so called from its musical powers. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds.* *Organist*, the English rendering of the *Organiste* of Buffon (*Hist. Nat. Ois.* iv p. 290), though it may be questionable whether all the information he cites really refers to this species.

† Organister, -tre. *Obs.* [a. OF *organ*, *organistre*, earlier form of *organiste*; see -ISTER.] = prec. 1.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) (1887) p. 396 Organisters and gode stiours, Minstrel's of moube, and mani dyours, To glade bo bernies blipe. 1387 TREVISSE *Higden* (Rolls) II. 227 Tubal pat was fadre of organistres and of harpores [L. *canentium in cithara et organo*]. c 1440 *Pronp. Paro.* 369/1 Orgonyster (S. organer), *organista*, *organicus*.

Organistic, a. rare. [f. as ORGANIST + -IC] Of or pertaining to organists or the organ.

1840 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* *Organistic*, an adjective indicating that the music to which it refers, is composed for the organ.

Organistship. [f. ORGANIST + -SHIP] The position or office of organist.

1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 594 He resigned the organistship of St. Patrick's in 1810.

† Organity. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ORGAN sb. 1: see -ITY.] The condition of having organs, or of being organic; organization.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii xxiv. In their ethereal corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneous organity.

Organizable (piganizāb'l), a. [f. ORGANIZE v + -ABLE. So mod. F. *organisable* (Litté.)] Capable of being organized; spec. in Biol. Capable of being converted into organized or living tissue.

1699 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 6 An organizable or animable matter extracted by the Honey-Bees from Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. 1806 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 111 A pulposus organisable mass. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 619 They mainly form the organised and organisable part of the plant and of every individual cell.

Hence Organizability, capability of being organized; or of being formed into living tissues.

1830-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III 754/1 A fluid, entirely destitute of organization. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 501/2

† Organizate, ppl. a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *organizatus*, pa. pple. of *organizare* to ORGANIZE.] Furnished with organs; organized.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii App. xxi, Death our spirits doth release From this distinguish'd organize sense.

Organization (piganizā'ʃən, -izā'ʃən). [ad. med. L. *organizatio*, n. of action from *organizare*.]

1. The action of organizing, or condition of being organized, as a living being; connexion and co-ordination of parts for vital functions or processes; also, the way in which a living being is organized; the structure of an organized body (animal or plant), or of any part of one; bodily (rarely mental) constitution.

1432-50 tr *Higdon* (Rolls) II 213 The body of man was so proportionate to the whole that equalite of complexion was in hit, conformance to organization. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 82 The several ways and Organization of the Body [are] inscrutable. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. 179 That being then one Plant, which has such an Organization of Parts in one coherent Body. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Organization*, a forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 7 Their curious crystallization bears some resemblance to organization, but performs none of its functions. 1882 *Vives Sa. Is. Bot.* 904 Only in a few plants of low organization does a fertile union take place between sister-cells.

b. The fact or process of becoming organized or organic; in *Path.* conversion into living tissue. 1804 *ASBURNETH Surg. Obs.* 12 Its [a tumour's] organization depends upon actions begun and existing in itself. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 326 A thrombus which is undergoing a process of organization gradually diminishes in size, and ultimately it becomes converted into a fibro-cellular cord.

c. *concr.* An organized structure, body, or being; an organism.

1709 *Curios in Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Contexture of Plants; whose structure is an Organization compos'd of Fibres. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 283 In the worst-formed bodies, and most untoward organizations, there lies an immortal spirit. 1860 *DICKESY Uncomm. Trav.* vi. I must stuff into my delicate organisation, a current pin-cushion which I know will swell into immeasurable dimensions when it has got there. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan Der* II. iii xxiii. 97 Choice organisations—natures framed to love perfection.

2 *gen.* The action of organizing or putting into systematic form; the arranging and co-ordinating of parts into a systematic whole.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 255 In the organization of forms, Rubens was a most extraordinary being. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II 131 To gain strength by self-dependence and internal organization. 1862 *HEIFTS (title)* On Organization in Daily Life. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 364 The organisation of a service of transport was then proceeded with.

b. The condition of being organized; the mode in which something is organized; co-ordination of parts or elements in an organic whole; systematic arrangement for a definite purpose.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 30 They acted by the ancient organized states in the shape of their old organization and not by the organic molecule of a disbanded people. 1831 tr *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 240 The Turks arrived in Europe with an organization wholly military. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 129 Compensated by a great superiority of intelligence, vigour, and organization. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 257 The organization of the Clearing House will be described in the next chapter.

c. *concr.* An organized body, system, or society. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Social* vii. 175 Sentiments and beliefs in harmony with the social organization in which they are incorporated. 1880 *McCARNEY Own Times* IV. liv 169 This vast organization had apparently sprung out of the ground. 1894 *Durh. Univ. Friid.* 15 Dec 104 We now have in the University somewhere about fifty-three different 'Organizations', athletic, intellectual, literary, social, and religious.

3. *Medieval Mus.* The singing of the ORGANUM. 1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 135 There can be no doubt but that some instrument had been used in the singing schools to teach this organization. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II 609 Huchaldus, who died in the year 930, prefers no claim to be regarded as the originator of the new method of singing, but speaks of it as a practice 'which they commonly call organization'.

Hence *Organizational*, a., of or pertaining to organization; *Organizationalist*, one who advocates or practises organization in any department.

1881 *Temperance Record* 14 July 133/1 It may be desirable to consider whether some organizational change could not with advantage be made. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 3/1 Two of the largest cities in the States advertised for a skilled 'charity organizationist'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 3/3 A convinced Charity Organizationist.

Organize (*ḡānāizē*), *v.* [ad med. L. *organizare*, -*izare*, f. *organum* ORGAN *sb* 1; see -*IZE* Cf. F. *organiser*, -*iser* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm*)]

1. *trans.* To furnish with organs, to render organic; to give the structure and interdependence of parts which subserves vital processes; to form into a living being, or living tissue. Usually in *pa. pp*le; see also ORGANIZED 1.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxv. 70 The body was organized kyndely in power for to receyven the sowle withynne hym. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. Even as the soul doth organize the body, and give unto every member thereof that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature seeth most expedient. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Some Cheese Mites we could see (as little as a Mustard-seed) yet perfectly shap'd and organiz'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 319 Can a meer Vegetable become organiz'd to form it self into a flying Animal like a Duck? 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 326 The thrombus when once formed either becomes organized or softens. 1874 *Lubbock Orig. & Meth. Ins.* 1 7 In the perfect state they are highly organized.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become organic, be formed into living tissue.

1880 *McCORMAC Antisept. Surg.* 147 The coagulum left behind undisturbed will presently organize.

2. *gen.* To form into a whole with mutually connected and dependent parts; to co-ordinate parts or elements so as to form a systematic whole (with either the whole or the parts as object); to

give a definite and orderly structure to, to systematize; to frame and put into working order (an institution, enterprise, etc.); to arrange or 'get up' something involving united action.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs Wks.* VI 231 The several orders, so organized and so acting. They were the people of France. 1799 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desig.* I 42 Col Wellesley was long occupied in organizing the civil as well as the military establishments. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ix. viii (1864) V 380 No philosophising Christian ever organized or perpetuated a sect. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 6. 86 A vast conspiracy was organized to place Stephen of Albemarle upon the throne. *Mod.* To organize a picnic, a procession, a disturbance, opposition.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1897 *Amer. Yrnl. Philol.* VIII 187 The men organize and, as Chorus of old men, approach with hostile intent, but are worsted in the encounter that ensues.

3. *Mus.* To sing the ORGANUM or accompaniment to a plain-song (*intr.* and *trans.*)

[= Med. L. *organizare*, 13th c. in Du Cange '4 clericis qui organizant Alleluia, culibet 6 den.']. 1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 132 About the time that the organ was received in churches and convents, the Gregorian chant began to be organized by voices, in the manner which was afterwards called *Discant*. *Ibid.* 135 Hubald and Odo as well as Guido, speak frequently, in their treatises, of organizing. 1819 *Pantologia, Organists*, the old name applied to those Romish priests who organized, or sung in parts. Certain priests or clerks, generally four of them, sung in parts, i. e. they organized the melody, particularly that applied to the word Hallelujah, by adding to it other parts, and thence were called Organists of the Hallelujah.

Hence *Organizing* *vbl. sb.* and *pp*l. a.

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict., Organizo*, the organizing or drawing the body into his parts and members. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1 21 The feudal system was still the organizing principle of the nation. 1861 *STANLEY East. Ch.* I. 43 The organizing centralising tendency which prevailed in the West. 1865 *MILL in Evening Star* 10 July, Mr. Hare's was the most practical and organising head that he knew. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* 131 The first step towards harmony was to allow the organizing voices to have a choice of intervals. 1880 E. H. DOMKIN in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I 324 A rude style of part-singing, called 'organising', had been known for centuries before the Reformation.

Organized (*ḡānāizēd*), *pp*l. a. [-ED 1.]

1. Furnished with organs; composed of parts connected and co-ordinated for vital functions or processes; that is, or has been, endowed with physical life, as an animal or plant body, or any part of one; living; organic.

1598 *FLORIO, Organizzato*, well proportioned, organized. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 86 Here dare I not define, the Entelechie Of organized bodies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 300 The Body of the Chick seems, but a little Organized Gelly. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 94 There may be *Animalcula* or Organized living Bodies of all Sizes. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxiii (1819) 373 Plants or animals, i. e. organized bodies, with parts bearing strict and evident relation to one another and to the utility of the whole. 1874 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xxvii. 290 Such an organized structure is seen in the simple cell, the germ of living organisms.

2. *gen.* Formed into a whole with interdependent parts; co-ordinated so as to form a system or orderly structure; systematically arranged.

1817 *WYNN in Parl. Debates* 357 Until it was necessary to meet the organized rebels in the field of battle. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 40 All other organized priest-hoods move within formulas even more inelastic.

3. Made like an organ, or like the sound of an organ.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xx, Tunable and organized ones. 1819 *Pantologia, Organized Piano-forte*, an instrument of modern invention, consisting of an organ and piano forte, so conjoined that the same set of keys serve for both. 1889 A. J. HIKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 795 Two claviorgans or organized clavichords.

Organizer (*ḡānāizēz*), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who organizes; one who arranges systematically (see ORGANIZE 2); sometimes (with qualifying adj.), one skilled in organization.

1849 *Grote Greece* II. xliii V. 304 An organizer of that systematic espionage which broke up all freedom of speech. 1853 *Ibid.* II. lxxxvi XI 295 The ablest organizer and the most scientific tactician of his day. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. 1 16 Wallace an organizer of his fellow-men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar 4/7 The organizers of obstruction.

b. *Medieval Mus.* (See ORGANIZE 3.)

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 609 Nothing could be more natural than that the chorists who practised that method of vocalisation should be called Organizers, though they sang without any instrumental accompaniment whatever. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 61 *Quintoyer* (Old Eng. *Quintable*) To sing in Fifths—a French verb, in frequent use among extempore Organizers during the Middle Ages.

Organless, a. [f. ORGAN *sb* 1 + -LESS]

1. Having no (bodily) organs. 1864 *HUXLEY Elem. Comp. Anat.* I. 21 It is structureless and organless and without definitely formed parts. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII 490 Those organless organisms out of which the true cell only develops.

2. Having no organ (musical instrument).

1834 [see ORGAN 2] 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/3 On the present organless orchestra.

† **Organ ling**, *Obs.* Also abbreviated *organ* [Corrupted from *organ ling*, comb. of *organ*, ORGANS, q. v. *Orkney ling* was an etymological conjecture.] A large kind of ling (fish).

1499—in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III 320, VI. 392—[Earlier entries have *orgays*, *orkays*, *orgas*, *organ ling*, see ORGAYS.] *Organ ling* (many entries from Cambridge, Sion, Worsop, 1499-1591), *organ ling* (Camb. 1526); *Organs* (Camb. 1597-1623), *organ* (Camb. 1550-1627) 1566 *Ord. Hen VIII in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 175 *Organ Ling*—1 mess—3d. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1891) 42 Differing as much from other people as the Stockfish or poore Johns doe from the lardge organ linge. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* *Orgels* is the greatest sort of North sea fish, now adae called *Organ ling* [1672 adds corruptly from *Orkney Ling*, because the best are near that Island] 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 245 Standing every Fish-day as a cold Supporter at my Lord Mayor's Table, yet is it nothing but a long Cod, whereof the greater sized is called *Organ-Ling*, and the other *Codling*, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the Taste of Ling [1887 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* V. 419 *Ling*, sometimes called *organ* or great ling].

† **Organly**, a. *Obs.* [f. ORGAN *sb* 1 + -LY 1.] Pertaining to an organ or musical instrument, or resembling the sound of an organ.

1435 *MISYR Frie of Love* II. xii 103 Gude ihesu, gyf me organly & heuently songe of angels.

Organo-, combining form of Gr. *ὄργανον* ORGAN, used in various technical terms, chiefly of Biology, etc. (ORGAN *sb* 1 5), rarely of Music (ORGAN *sb* 1 2), as *organoleptia* [f. *organoleptique* (Chevreul)], f. Gr. *ὀργανικός*, f. *λαβάνειν* to apprehend by the senses], said of the properties by which bodies act upon the senses and bodily organs (1857 Mayne).

• **Organometallic** a. *Chem.*, 'a term applied to chemical compounds in which an organic radical is directly combined with a metal' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*)

Organomorphie a. [*noun-adv.* after ANTHROPO-MORPHIC] (see quot.). **Organophone**, a musical instrument see quot. **Organophonic** a. [Gr. *ὄργανον* voice], epithet assumed by a band of musicians who imitated various instruments with the voice.

Organophyly [Gr. *ὄργανον* race, tribe], the tribal history of the organs of living beings. **Organoplastic** a. [Gr. *πλαστικός* PLASTIC], having the property of forming or producing the bodily organs; so **Organoplastic**, the formation or development of the organs. † **Organopoletical** a. *Obs.* [Gr. *ποιητικός* capable of making, productive; cf. Gr. *ὄργανοποιός* of or for instrument-making] = *Organoplastic*. **Organoscopy** [Gr. *σκοπία* looking, examination], examination of the organs, *spec.* a name for PHRENOLOGY.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III 214 Several polymeric forms, besides other compounds of these *organo-metallic bodies may be obtained. 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom. The.* 270 In organo-metallic radicals properly so called we find properties of the same order, which we interpret in the same manner. 1886 *KERNEL & HUSH* 62 Some metaphors, which describe Him [God] by reference to implements (such as a shield) may be called *organomorphie. 1880 *Advertisement*, *Organophone (Dehain, Inventor.) A close imitation of the brilliant and broad effects produced by a well-balanced pipe organ. 1890 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 19 Dec 8/1 He joined an *organophone band which travelled throughout the district, and gave variety entertainments. 1897 tr *Haasch's Evol. Man* I. i. 124 *Organophyly. 1864 *WEBSTER, *Organoplastic*. 1897 tr *De Quatre-fages' Human Species* 122 Under the influence of the organoplastic or evolutive force there were formed proto-organisms of a very simple structure. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hygiene* **Organoplastic*, Roger-Collard's term for the heart of developing organs by appropriate exercise of them. 1864 *POWER Lex. Philos.* I. 72 The Soul is in full exercise of her Plastic and *Organopoletical Faculty. 1864 *WEBSTER, *Organoscopy*, phrenology. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Organoscopy*, the examination of the several organs of the body in order to form an opinion concerning the faculties and other endowments of the person. Also, a synonym of *Cranioscopy*.

Organogenesis (*ḡānōdžē nēsis*), *Biol.* [mod. f. ORGANO- + -GENESIS; cf. F. *organogénèse* (Littré).] = ORGANOGENY a. So **Organogenetic** a. = ORGANOGENIC

1859 *TODD Cycl. Anal.* V 130/2 Organogenetic changes known under the general term of development. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Organogenesis*, the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 1 93 Human Organogenesis is a transitory comparative Anatomy.

Organogeny (*ḡānōdžēni*) *Biol.* [mod. f. ORGANO- + -GENY, in F. *organogénie* (Littré)] a. The production or development of the organs of an animal or plant. b. That department of biology which deals with this.

1844 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med. Sc., Organogeny* The doctrine of the formation of the different organs. 1854 H. SPENCER *Ess.* (1858) 166 (*Genesis of Science*) [Oken] says... Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, Phytoscopy, Zooscopy. 1857 *BULLOCK tr. Casanova's Med. & Nat.* 211 A few interesting particulars of organogeny. 1888 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 227/3 Organogeny, or the study of development, then showed that these types were not wholly imaginary.

So **Organogenic** a., of or pertaining to organogeny; **Organogenist**, one versed in organogeny.

1851 *DANA Cruise* II. 1030 The positions have rather a relation to the length or organogenic nature of the organ. 1895 *Athenaeum* 27 July 134/2 He became a pupil of Payer, whose work as an organogenist he greatly admired.

Organography (*ḡānōgrāfi*), [mod. f. ORGANO- + -GRAPHY; in mod. F. *organographie*.]

† 1 A description of instruments *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Contents, 4 Organo-

graphia, Lib. 11. *Ibid* 40, I will reserve the making of the Sphere, until I shew you the composition of other instruments required in this Art, in my Organographie. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 215 The Autho's thought of the Astronomical Organographie of the Excellent Hevelius

2. The description of the organs of living beings, structural anatomy, esp. of plants

1806 WADDINGTON *Goldbeck's Metaphysic Man* title-p. The Organographie of Man. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* L. 147 The Organographie (*Organographie Végétale*) of M. De Candolle is almost entirely anatomical. 1823 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* heading, Organographie, or, the structure of plants. 1895 M. C. COOKE (*title*) Introduction to the Study of Fungi, their organographie, classification, and distribution

3 The description of the organ (musical)

1825 DANNIEL *Encycl. Mus.* Organographie, or the description of that musical instrument.

So **Organographie**, -ical *adjs.* [in *F. organographie*], relating to organography; **Organographist**, one versed in organography

1828 WEBSTER, *Organographie, Organographica* 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 385 Describing the phenomena without investigating, so as to render complete their organographic meaning. 1848 CRAIG, *Organographist*, one who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

Organoid (*ὀργανοειδής*), *a.* [mod. *L. organoides* see **ORGANO-** and **-OID**.] Resembling an organ or organism in structure, having an organic appearance.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BRISTOWE *The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 51 Tumours organoid or such as are characterised by greater complexity and an approach to the structure of organs. *Ibid.* 73 'Organoid tumours' composed of a fibrous framework, or stroma, so arranged as to form a series of loculi, and of groups of cells which are contained in dense masses within them

Organology (*ὀργανολογία*). [mod. *f. ORGANO-* + *-LOGY*: in *F. organologie* (Littre).]

1. The department of biology which treats of the organs of living beings, in reference to their structure and functions.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 108 A knowledge of the embryology or organology of the simplest plants is a necessary prelude or key to that of higher vegetables. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 1 Organology or Physiological Botany; this treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action.

2. The study of the supposed organs of the mental faculties, etc. indicated by regions of the cranium (see **ORGAN** sb. 1 c); phrenology.

1814 T. FORSTER (*title*) Essay on the application of the Organology of the Brain to Education. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph. App.* (1870) I. 407 The organology of Gall and his followers. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* xxv 518 The use of this convoluted grey matter being altogether differently estimated by the Phrenologist from what it is at present, their 'System' was devised, and their organology defined with no special reference thereto

3. The study of anything as an organ or means.

1840 DE QUINCY *Style Wks.* 1850 XI. 201 The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the organology of style. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 377

So **Organological** *a.* [in *F. organologique*], relating to organology; **Organologist**, one versed in organology.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Organological. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* A special Anatomy takes for its object the organological composition of the animal body. 1869 J. HUNT in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Mar. 578/1 Bonnet must be considered as an organologist

|| **Organon** (*ὀργανον*). [*a.* Gr. *ὄργανον* instrument, bodily organ, etc., the title of Aristotle's logical treatises; = 'instrument' of all reasoning: cf. **ORGANUM**. Formerly naturalized in sense 1, with pl. *-ons* (so *F. organon*, *-ons*), now treated as alien in sense 2 with pl. in *-a*.]

† 1. A bodily organ, esp. as an instrument of the soul or mind = **ORGAN** sb. 1, 4, 6, *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE and *Pt. Tamburl.* v. 11, The soul, Wanting those organs by which it moves, Cannot endure, by argument of art. *a* 1597 FEELE *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rldg.) 484/1 A more than human skill May feed the organs of all my sense. 1609 HUBERT *Hist. Edw. II.* lxxv, Our Mother Nature. By whom we have our apt Organs assign'd

2. An instrument of thought or knowledge; a means by which some process of reasoning, discovery, etc., is carried on; esp. a system of rules or principles of demonstration or investigation, spec. title of the logical writings of Aristotle.

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, *ed. Infalibility* (1646) 193 It is easy to impugn the Organon of faith, or Doctrinal principles, but not easy to compose it. [1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. x. 11 When you have devour'd the *Organon*, you will find Philosophie far more delightful and pleasing to your palate.] 1823 DE QUINCY *Lett. Educ.* in *Wks.* 1860 XIV. 26 An *organon* of the human understanding is as much above it [1845 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 156 A sound view of it [probability] is not indeed ethical knowledge itself, but is the organon, by means of which that knowledge is to be rightly handled. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* in 40 It [Logic] is not an organon of discovery. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 346 Human intellect as the organon by which we are to acquaint ourselves with God.

Organonomy *1.* [mod. *f. ORGANO-* + *-onomy*, as in *astronomy*, *economy*, etc.; but here associated in sense with *νόμος* law.] The study of the laws of organic life. So **Organonomic** *a.*, pertaining to organonomy.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 369 *Elementaire lehrre*, 1 e Elementary Doctrine of Organic Nature, by Dr. F. J. Schelver, Vol. I Organonomy. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Organonomia*, a declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life organonomy *Ibid.* Organonomic.

Organonomy *2.*, variant of **ORGANONYMY**.

1881 WILDER in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIX. 533 The Names of the Parts—Organonomy.

Organonym (*ὀργανονύμιον*). *Biol.* 1 rare [*f.* Gr. *ὄργανον* **ORGAN** + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα* name: cf. **ONYM**] The technical name of an organ. So

Organonymal, **Organonymic** *adjs.*, pertaining to organonyms, or of the nature of an organonym; **Organonymy** [= *F. organonymie*], the nomenclature of organs, or of a system of organonyms.

1885-9 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 515 (Cent.) The terms are the names of parts, organ names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes organonymy. 18 COUES (Cent.) Organonymal. 18 WILDER (Cent.) Organonymic.

Organ-pipe. [*f.* **ORGAN** sb. 1 + **PIPE** sb.]

1. One of the pipes of an organ. see **ORGAN** sb. 1 2 *a* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 369/1 Organ pipe, or pipe of an organ. 1550 PALSGR. 250/1 Organ pipe, *flaute d'orgue* 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 224 The organ pipes is in number xij, score and xv. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. A.* l. xxv, Near gilded organ-pipes slept St. Cecilia. 1846 BRANDT *Diet. Sci.* etc. 555/1 Organ pipes are of two sorts, mouth pipes and reed pipes, of each there are several species *b* *fig.*

1595 SHAKES *John* v. vii. 23 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a doleful hymne to his owne death, And from the organ-pipe of frailty sings His soule and body to their lasting rest. 1620 — *Temp.* iii. iii. 98 The Thunder [that deepe and dreadful Organ-Pipe] pronounc'd The name of Prosper.

2. *transf.* Applied to things resembling the pipes of an organ. † *a.* Some kind of fire-arm. *Obs.*

1594 BARCKW. *Disc. Weapons of Fire* to b, Fauconits, Robinsens and Organpipes, all these be but light peeces.

b *pl.* Applied to basaltic columns, closely placed, like a row of organ-pipes

1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks Passes & Glaciers* Ser. II. I. 68 High up in the cliffs of this mountain is a very singular-looking group of red basaltic organ-pipes, arranged with great regularity of structure.

c. 'In costume, a large piping; a rounded flute' (Cent. Dict.).

3. **Organ-pipe coral**. see **CORAL** sb. 1 b.

1833 MANTILL *Wonders Geol.* (1838) II. 478 Tubipora: Organ-pipe coral. 1890 *Athenaeum* 216/2

Organry (*ὀργανία*) *notice-wd.* [*f.* as prec. + *-RY*.] Organ-music, musical matter.

1590 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of Bachelor* 71 Such manly veins as Pope's, or such sound and ringing organry as Comus || **Organum** *1* (*ὀργανον*). [*L. organum*, a Gr. *ὄργανον* see **ORGANON**, **ORGAN** sb. 1]

1. An instrument; = **ORGAN** 1.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 16 He maketh the Phantasm in representing the Object to the Understanding to be a 'corporal Organum'.

b. An instrument of thought or knowledge, = **ORGAN** 2. Esp. in the title of Bacon's work called, with reference to the *ὄργανον* of Aristotle, *Novum Organum*, 1. e. New Instrument or set of principles for scientific investigation.

[1600 BACON (*title*) *Instauratio Magna*, sive *Novum Organum*, accedit *Parascue ad Historiam Naturalem et Experimentalem*.] 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Nysticus* (1860) I. 80 It is the heaven-given organum, in the hands of the wise and holy

2. *Medieval Mus.* A part sung as an accompaniment below or above the melody or plain-song, usually at the interval of a fourth or fifth; also, loosely, this method of singing in parts, the most primitive form of counterpoint or harmony. (Also called **DIAPHONY**.)

1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 11 75 Organum consisted in singing a part under the plain song, or chant. *Ibid.* 136 Organum was a general term for a single part, or second voice, added to the melody of a chant. 1880 HELMORE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 509 The first kind of variation from strictly unisonous singing in the Middle Ages was the 'Organum' or simple aggrandisement of multitudinous choral effect by the additions of octaves above and below the Plain Song or Melody. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO *ibid.* II. 610 Guido d'Arezzo objects to the use of untrio Fourths, and Fifths, in an Organum of three parts, on account of its disagreeable harshness.

Organum *2* = **ORGANY** *2*, **ORGAN** *2*, **ORGANUM**.

a 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (MS. Bodl.) If 250/1 He sechep Organum [ed. 1495 Organum] and findeþ bi taste remedye. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* (1547) q. b, Thynges makynge the stomake stronge. Mirabolanes Nutmygges Organum. 1554 HUJORT, Organum and organye herbe [= *organum*].

† **Organy** *1*, *Obs. rare*. Also 4 *orgonye*. [*a.* OF *orgame* 'organ', a deriv. of *organ*, the formation of which is not clear]

1. An organ, a musical instrument.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 9 Of gerlis and of *gloria laus* gretly me dremed, And how osanna by orgonye olde folke songen [to *rr* organye, orgene, organ, *C-text* has orgone].

2. An instrument, means; = **ORGAN** sb. 1 7.

Perh. a mispr. for organes.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 135 Since youth and love Were th' vneristed organes to seduce you.

† **Organy** *2*, ? *Obs.* Also 6 *organ(n)ye*, 6-7 *organie*. [Corrupt ad *L. organum*.] = **ORGAN**.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 122 Seith organnye or

myrthe with oyle olyfe. 1546 LANGLEY *Fol. Virg. De Invent.* l. xvii. 32 I the Wesil in chasing the Serpent preserueh her self with Rue, and the Storke with Organie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxv. 232 This herbe is called... in English Penny Royall and Organie. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrolog.* ix. 64 Organy or Wild Marjorane. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Organy* or *Organy*, wild or bastard Marjoram. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 173 Common Marjoram. The plant is sometimes called Wild Organy.

Organzine (*ὀργανζίνη*), *sb.* Also 7-8 *organ-cine*, 8 *organsine*. [*a.* *F. organum* (1667 in Littre), ad. *It. organzino*, of unknown origin.] The strongest and best kind of silk thread, formed of several strands twisted together in the contrary direction to that in which their component filaments are twisted. Also *organzine silk*.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 184 The Goodness of Silk is distinguished by its lightness, .. The Organzine is Superfine, it being the best sort. 1722-7 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Ch. Brit.* I. 1 in 9 Upon the Derwent were erected in the late Reign, by Sir Thomas Lombe, those Mills which work the three capital Italian Engines for making Organzine or Thrown Silk. 1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 23 The French were desirous of making raw silk fit for organzine or warp among themselves. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 235 There are three kinds of raw silk, organzine, tram, and floss. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Hist.* XXXIV. 96 The machinery had rendered the manufacturers of this country independent of Italy for the supply of organzine.

1732 *Land. Mag.* I. 36 Three Italian Engines for making Organzine Silk. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 203 Organzine silk is of the nature of rope, where the combined strands are twisted in an opposite direction to that given to the separate threads.

Organzine, *v.* [*ad. F. organzine-r* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), *f. organism*: see prec.] *trans.* To make into organzine; *intr.* To twist threads of silk so as to form organzine. Chiefly in **Organzined ppl.** *a.* and **Organzining vbl. sb.**

1779 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/1 Fine Italian organzined thrown silk. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* II. 172 Organzining or preparing the silk for the manufactures of Spitalfields. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 210 The expense of organzining in France is said not to exceed two shillings and ninepence to three shillings per pound.

Orgasm (*ὀργασμός*). [*ad. mod. L. orgasmus*, *a.* Gr. type **ὄργαμος*, *f. ὀργάω* to swell as with moisture, be excited or eager. Cf. *F. orgasme* 'an extreme fit or expression of anger' (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Immoderate or violent excitement of feeling; rage, fury; a paroxysm of excitement or rage.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 145 It may be onely some fast retention or sudden compression in the Orgasmus or fury of their lust. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 159 Vain, ah vain the hope of future peace, this orgasm uncontroll'd! 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 604 So the poetic orgasm, when excited, glows but for a time. 1875 LOWELL *Wordsworth Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 365 He saw man such as he can only be when he is vibrated by the orgasm of a national emotion.

2. *Physiol.* Excitement or violent action in an organ or part, accompanied with turgescence; *spec.* the height of venereal excitement in coition.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 809 When there appears an Orgasm of the humours, we rather fly to bleeding as more safe. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 200 A kind of nervous orgasm, or spasm on the vitals. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 236 Many viviparous animals are subject to periodical venereal orgasm. 1899 HUTCHINSON'S *Archives Surg.* X. 129 The state of vascular turgescence which attends the sexual orgasm.

Orgastic (*ὀργαστικός*), *a.* [*f.* Gr. type **ὄργαστικός*, *f. ὀργάω* see prec. and cf. *sarcasm*, *sarcastic*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by orgasm. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 392 An orgastic state of the genital organs. *Ibid.* IV. 92 The frequency of the orgastic paroxysms.

Orgayne, *obs.* form of **ORGAN**.

† **Orgays**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *orgeis*, 5-6 *orgays*, *orgas*, (5 *orkays*). [*a.* OF *orgeis*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of fish; = **ORGAN LING**.

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III* Stat. III. c. 2 En cas que nul orgeis, cestascunor pesson plus graunde que lob soit troue en niefie appelle lodeship. *Ibid.* Ewent les meister & maryners toutes les orgeis *transl.* and in case that no Orgeys, that is to say Fish greater than Lobbe be found in a Ship called a Lode ship. The Masters and Mariners shall have all the Orgeys. 1427-524 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 312-3 Orgays (many entries in Cambridge Accts. 1427-51, 1508-15), Orkays (1438), Orgas (Sion Coll. Accts. 1489-94, Camb. 1506-24); Orgas ling (Sion 1460, -89) [Later 1499-1593 *Organ ling*, *orgayn ling*, 1507-1627 *organs* see **ORGAN LING**].

Orgeat (*||* *orçā*, *ὀργιά*). Also 8 *orgeate*.

[*a.* *F. orgeat* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. *Pr. orjat*, *ourjat* (in 17th c. *Fr.* also *orge*, *orgeade*, *it. orgata* (*obs.*) Florio, *orgata*), *f.* *F. orge*, *Pr. ordi*, *It. orzo* — *L. hordeum* barley.] A syrup or cooling drink made originally from barley, subsequently from almonds, and orange-flower water.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 Whatever organ or capillaire can inspire. 1769 BARETTI *Manners of Italy* II. xxx. 203 Their servants attend with lemonade, orgeate, and other cooling drinks. 1786 HAN MORE *Bus Bleu* 229 Nor be the milk-white streams forgot, Of thirst-asuaging, cool orgeat. 1843 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 45 Pulling a queer face over a glass of orgeat (pronounced *orgato*). 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept. Light refreshments, such as ices, coffee, orgeat, and lemonade, were handed about.

Orgellus, *obs.* form of **ORGULOUS**.

Orgels, variant of **ORGAYS**, *Obs.*

† **Orgel**, **orghel**, **orhel**, *s* and *a* **Obs.** Forms *orgel*, *orgol*, *3 orjel* (*Orm orzhell*), *oregel*, *orejel*, *orhel*, *horhel*, *horel*. [OE. *orgol*, *orgol*, *orjol* (whence *orgel-lic*, *-lice* in Ælfred; etymology uncertain, as is the question of its relationship to the OHG. word which gave OF. *orguill*, F. *orgueil*, 'pride', by which ME *orjel*, *orhel*, *orel* was superseded in the 13th c.: see ORGUEIL.]

A. s Pride, haughtiness
a 1023 Wulfstan Hom. (Napier) 148 Hwær ys heora prass and orgol, buton on moldan beþealt and on wutum ȝecyrred? c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 43 Woreldes richeise weched orgel on mannes heorte. Ibid. 191 þe he ȝe sete on heune, þe he fel of burgh is orejel. a 1225 St. Marher. 11 Ichabbe i-ehen his ouergart, ant his egede orhel ferliche affalet. a 1225 Ancr R 176 Horhel wolde awakien Ibid 270 þe prude beoð his bemares uorte makien noise—lud drem to scheawen hore horel

B. adj Proud, haughty, presumptuous.
In *orgel mod* haughty mind, written in comb
c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 Ne to none he ȝe, ne orejele men on þe wuolde wro to spēkenne. Ibid 37 Alle orejel men, þe telled hem seluen he ȝe. c 1200 ORMIN 662a ȝif batt he burth orzhellmod Forthorheþ þe to wurrþenn c 1250 Gen & Ex 3767 Ne wulde he. For orgel pride foit þor cumen

Hence † **Orgelness**, **orjelness**, pride, haughtiness, hauteur

a 1000 Aldhelm Glosses (Napier, 31, 1108), *Elatounis*, *orgelness*, *creasness*. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 215 þare teldeð þe werse þe grune of orejelness.

Orgel see ORGLE.

† **Orgia** (*ῥιζιά*), *s* and *pl* [L. *orgia*, Gr. *ὄργια* neuter pl., 'orgies' = *Orgies*. see ORGY. (Sometimes *erron*, as sing., with pl. *orgias*, *-ay's*, in 7.)

1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1806) 331 Then they fell afresh to their orgia. 1834 R. Scott *Diocesi*, *Whiche* in 11. (1886) 34 Those feasts of Bacchus which are named *Orgia*. 1842 B. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 553 From him are the Sabasia, old Pagan Orgias and Mysteries denued. 1860 N. INGELS *Bentivoglio & Urania* 17 (1882) 174 The Triennial Orgia's of Bacchus. 1875 ORWAY *Atchades* 1. 1. When last Night the youth of Athens late Rose up the Orgia to celebrate. 1749-51 LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Meth & Papias* (1829) 288 While they are celebrating the orgia. 1830 GALT *Life Byron* xxxix 256 The return of the mourners from the burning, is the most appalling orgia

Orgiac (*ῥιζιάκ*), *a*, and *s*, **rare**. [f. Gr type *ὄργιας*, *ῥιζιά*, *ὄργιας*. cf. *cardiac*, *maniac*.]
a. adj Pertaining to orgies or an orgy. **b. s** (*pl*) = *Orgies*. see ORGY 1.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Pastil. IVhs* (1891) I 42 He is acquainted with the Orgiacs. and all the great ceremonies and observances practised at Olympi. 1890 *Harper's Mag. Oct.* 885/2 The writhing dance of naked black forms, the orgiac round circling in and out of shadows and light

† **Orgial**. *Obs rare*-. [f. L *orgia* + *-AL*.]
A song sung at the orgies

1810 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* 11, The jolly priest .. Chaunted wild orgials, in honour of the feast

Orgiasm (*ῥιζιάσμ*) **rare**. [ad Gr *ὄργιασμός*, f. *ὄργιας* + *-εω* to celebrate orgies.] Properly, The celebration of orgies; but in quot. A state of excited or exalted feeling, as of a worshipper at the orgies (? confused with *orgasms*).

1840 MILLMAN *Hist. Chr* II 213 The Orgiasm, the inward rapture, the working of a divine influence upon the soul.

Orgiast (*ῥιζιάστ*), **rare**. [ad Gr *ὄργιαστής*, agent-n from *ὄργιας* + *-ειν* see prec.] One who celebrates orgies.

1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Truls* (1799) I 269 The main objection of the governing powers to the Orgiasts of Bacchus, was, that their meetings were by night

Orgiastic (*ῥιζιάστικ*), *a* [ad Gr. *ὄργιαστικός*, f. *ὄργιαστής* see prec. and -ic] Belonging to, or characterized by, orgies; of the nature or character of orgies, marked by extravagance, licentiousness, or dissolute revelry. (In quot. 1698, app of or pertaining to the flute or wind instrument cf. next)

1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 376 For Instrumental [Music], they [Persians] have little regard to Stringed, but the Orgiastic they are very expert at. 1846 GROTE *Greece* 1 xii. I. 314 The orgiastic worship of Zeus. 1879 *Athenæum* 27 Dec 823 After the orgiastic confusion of the revolution. 1896 BRINTON in *Science* 6 Nov 695/1 The 'ecstasy' and prophetic 'manteia' which played such a large part in the orgiastic rites of Greece.

Orgia stical, *a rare*. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Of orgiastic character or tendency.

a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm* vi (1876) 228 The flute which he considers as not ethical, but orgiastic—calculated to excite violent and momentary emotions

Orgio (*ῥιζιάκ*), *a. rare*. [Irreg f ORGY + *-IO*] = ORGIAO

1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat Poetry* (1812) II 10 After the celebration of the orgic rites. 1885 R. F. LITTLE in *Encycl Brit* XIX. 91/1 They [Egyptian pilgrims] landed at every town along the river to perform orgic dances

Orgies, *s* and *pl*: see ORGY.

Orgillous, var. ORGULLOUS, *a*, proud.

† **Orgion**. *Obs rare*-. [a Gr *ὄργιον* (rare), sing. of *ὄργια* ORGIA, orgies.] = ORGY.

1613 Sir E. HOBY *Countenancie* a If they refuse to dance a round in her Orgions antick, she will be sure they shall not passe without a broken head

Orgiophant. Gr *Antiq. rare* [ad Gr. *ὄργιοφάνης*, he who shows or expounds the orgies. cf. HIEROPHANT.] (See quot.)

1886 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat Dict*, *Orgiophanta*, a presider over the orgies, an orgiophant.

† **Orgle**. *Obs* Also 4-5 *orgel*. [OE. *orgel* (in comb. *orgel-dræam*), ME. *orgel*, *orgle* = OHG. *orgela* fem., MHG. *orgel(e)*, Germ *orgel*, MDu *orghele*, Du *orgel*, Sw, Da *orgel*: in its origin an alteration of L *organa*, pl. of *organum* ORGAN.] = ORGAN *s* and *pl* 1 or 2.

a 1100 *Blickl Gloss*, Orgeldreame, *organo*. 13 *K. Als* 191 Orgles, tymbre, al maner gleo, Was dryuen ageyn that lady fere. 1386 Orgels, orgles [see ORGAN *s* and *pl*] 1246 AUDELEY *Poems* 16 He con harpe, he con syng, his orgels ben herd ful wyd

† **Orgmount**. *Sc Obs*. [app a corruption of F. *orge mondé* 'pilled and cleansed Barlie; also . Barlie pottage' (Cotgr.). Cf. Littré, *orge mondé ou amandé*] Boiled pearl-barley

1596 DALRYMPLE in *Lestie's Hist Scot* 1 98 Vpon fleshe, milk, and cheis, and sodne beir or orgmount [L. *hordasque cecto*], principallye they lyue.

Orgne, **Orgon**, -e, obs. forms of ORGAN.

Orgoil, -oile, variants of ORGUEIL, *Obs*.

† **Orgue**. *Obs*. [F. *orgue* organ, instrument, warlike machine, etc., as in quotes.]

1 *Fortification*. (See quot 1706)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues* in *Fortification*, long and thick pieces of Wood, armed with Iron-Plates at the end, and hung up separately by a Cord, over a Gate, being ready upon any surprise, to be let fall in the Way, to stop it up instead of a Portcullis. 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VI. xxi. These [portcullises] were converted afterwards into orgues, as the better thing. 1853 STROUVER *Mil Encycl* 204/1 Orgues are now disused

2. *Old Artillery*. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues* is also taken for a Device, consisting of many Harquebusses linked together, or of several Musket-Barrels set in a row within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once, or separately

3 An organ: in quot. a series of basaltic columns like organ-pipes

1836 G. DARLEY *Nepenthe* in *Q Rev* July (1902) 191 Where his vast orgue, high-fluted, stands Basaltic, swept with billowy hands

† **Orgueil**, † **orguil**, *orgul*, *s* and *a* Forms: 3 *orguil*, 4 -uyl, 5 -ulle, -ueyl, 5-6 *orgul(e)*, -oil, -oill, 6 -uell, Sc. -weill, (19 *orgueil*) [a. AF *orguil* (Gower), OF. *orguill*, *orguill* (11th c.), *orgoil* (11-12th c.), *orguel*, *orgueil* (12th c.) = Pr. *orguill*, -guell, Cat *orgull*, Sp. *orgullo*, It. *orgoglio*, a Com. Romanic cb, supposed ad OHG **urguolt*, f. *urgul* renowned. (See Diez.) In Early ME. this superseded *orhel*, *orhel*, ORHEL; it became obs itself in 16th c. When used now (as in quot. 1833) it is only as an alien mod F word (*orgo'y*) The adj. use is not French: in ME. it was a continuation of that of *orjel*, ORGEL.]

A. s Pride, haughtiness. *Obs. exc* as alien
c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 63 To temen þe lichames orguil. Ibid 137 Witte þi lichame for orguil. 13 *Coer de L* 1821 For all your best and your orguyl. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* 11 107, I hatte orguill the queynte. 1456 Sir G. HAYLE *Lam Asms* (S. T. S.) 179 [They] makis unychtwis wens for pride or orguile of thair hertis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi xi. When I remembre me how by my default & myn orgule and my pryde, that they were bothe layed ful lowe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 The mynystres by theyr pryde and orguyl subverte iustyce. 1521 *St. Paphes Hen VIII* 1. 88 It shall so rebate his high looks and orgule. 1563-97 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 348/2 Not upon any orguile, presumption or pride. 1833 LYTTON *England* 1. 11, Our reserve, and that *orgueil*, so much more expressive of discontent than of dignity, which is the proverb of our continental visitors.]

† **B adj** Proud, haughty, presumptuous *Obs*
a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 286 in *O E Musc* 121 Idilscepe and ogul piude, þat lent ȝung wif leþre bewes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi 1, The byssop dyd the cursyng in the most orgulist wyse that myght be doon. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr Venus* 1 614 Sic orgueil mynde to suffer it not docht

Orguinet (*ῥιζιเน็ต*). [f. F *orgue*, or OF. *orguine*, var. of *organe* ORGAN (in sense 'lyre' (Godef.) + *-ETTE*.] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of a set of reeds and a bellows, the wind from which is admitted to the reeds through holes in a strip of paper which is moved along by turning a crank

1885 *Church Bells* July 3 *Adv.* Orguinet Music, 1½ per foot. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar 186/1 Orguinet, with music, quite new

† **Orgulity**. *Obs*. In 5 *orgulitye*. [f. *orgul* adj. (see ORGUEIL) + *-ITY*.] Pride, haughtiness.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x i. Thourgh our orgulitye we demaunded bataille of you. Ibid x liiv, For pryde and orgulitye he wolde not smyte sirs Palomydes

Orgulous (*ῥιζιλλος*), **orgillous** (*ῥιζιλλος*), *a arch.* Forms: 3 *orgellus*, 4-6 (9 *arch*) *orgulous*, 5 *orgillous*, -eux, *orguylous*, 5-6 *orguyll*, -6 *orguly*, -orgueil-, *orguell*-, *orgyllous*, *orgullows*, 6 (9 *arch*) *orgullous*, 7 (9 *arch*) *orgillous*. [a OF. *orguillous*, -goullus (11th c.), *orguillous* (12th c.), AF. *orguillous* (Gower), mod. F. *orgueilleux* = Pr. *orguellous*, *orguillos*, Sp. *orgulloso*,

It. *orgoglioso*, f. *orgueil*, etc., 'pride' see ORGUEIL and -OUS. Used once by Shaks., and retained in the 1634 modernization of Malory's *Morte Arthur*, but app obs from 16th c., until employed as a historical archaism by Southey and Scott, and affected by late 19th c. journalists.]

Proud, haughty

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serim* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Of þo euele manne good man, of þe orgellus umble. c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 9344 Thai to driuen four kings orgulous. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 84 Thourgh her orguylous port thowen doune of her worshippe and astate. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx xvii. And I weie as orgulous sette as ye are. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xvii. (Arb.) 36 He was so prowde and orguillous. a 1520 SKELTON *Rephye* Wks. 1862 II 234 Odyous, orguylous, and flyblowen opynions. 1529 *Art agst Wolsey* in *Ld Herbert Hen VIII* (1683) 294 The Lord Cardinal of York of his high, orguillous, and insatiable mind. 1592 WYRTLEY *Armour* 150 The English orgulous words did say Gamst Lord Cowcie. 1606 SHAKES *Tr & C.* Prol 2 From Iles of Greece The Princes Orguillous, their high blood chaf'd, Hauē to the Poit of Athens sent their shippes. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron.* Cid 239 They aie of high blood and full orguillous, and I have no liking to this match. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* xxi. Punished for your outrecrudence and orguillous presumption. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. iii. 1, His our orgulous Earl shall not have his triumph. 1890 *Sat. Rev* 12 July 29/2 Lord Rosebery tore things to shreds in the best and most orguillous fashion.

b. fig Splendid *a*. Swelling, violent.

13 *Coer de L* 212 His atyre was orgulous. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 2 Better in humble tranquylite than in orguillous myserye. 1545 LD BERNERS *Provs*. II. cii [xviii] 297 They wust nat how to parse y^r ryuer of Dene, whiche was full and orgulous at certayne tymes. 1610 BARROUCH *Meth Physick* vi. iii. (1639) 363 These most orguillous and extreme paines are caused of a very moist and maligne vapour.

Hence † **Orgulously** *adv*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3543 Off A fers behold, orgulously wrought, Als with the behold of his eyes twain

Orgun, **Orgweill**, obs. ff. ORGAN, ORGUEIL

Orgy, **orgie** (*ῥιζιά*), chiefly in pl. **orgies** (*ῥιζιάς*). [In pl. *orgies*, a. F. *orgies* ('les orgies de Bacchus', c. 1500 in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad L. *orgia*, a. Gr. *ὄργια* pl.; 'secret rites', esp. 'a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus', also, in L. 'secret frantic revels'. The singular *orgie*, *orgie* (F. *orgie*) is later and comparatively rare, exc. in sense 3.]

1. Gr and Rom. *Antiq.* Secret rites or ceremonies practised in the worship of various deities of Greek and Roman mythology; esp. those connected with the festivals in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with extravagant dancing, singing, drinking, etc.

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* vi xxxi (1612) 152 The Gote-heards of Hyrcania hid their Orgys vnto me [Pan]. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* iv 756 The Thracian Matrons, With Funes, and Nocturnal Orgies fu'd. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* v. 59 The Orgys of Bacchus were famed through all the Ages of Antiquity. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) 1. 29 Diffusion of special mysteries, schemes for religious purification, and orgies (I venture to anglicise the Greek word, which contains in its original meaning no implication of the ideas of excess to which it was afterwards diverted) in honour of some particular god.

b. sing 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 118 It would have resembled an Orgy to Bacchus. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxii. 24 To a barbarous ululation the religious orgy wakes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg Aeneid* iv 302 In triennial oigy [L. *orgia*] the Bacchus cry and the choir Peal.

c. attrib 1866 CONINGTON *Aeneid* vi. 196 An orgie dance she chose to feign

2. *transf.* Applied to any rites, ceremonies, or secret observances, religious or otherwise; with or without implication of extravagance or licence.

1508 DRAYTON *Hermon. Ep.* v. 60 Gm'd with the Orgies of my Bridall Feast. a 1667 COWLEY *Agric Verses* & Ess. (1687) 108 The Birds above rejoice with various strains, And in the solemn Scene their Orgies keep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 415 Yet thence his lustful Orgies he [Peor] enlag'd Even to that Hill of scandal, by the Grove Of Moloch homicide, lust hard by hate. 1746 MORELL *Judas Maccabæus* (Ain), Pious orgies, pious airs, Decent sorrow, decent prayers, Will to the Lord ascend. 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg. Monast* Ord (1863) 78 On this night the witches held their orgies on the Blockberg. 1894 19th Cent July 63 Edward Colston, of Bristol, in whose honour pious orgies are still annually celebrated in that city.

† **b. Misused** by Daniel in sense 'panegyric'.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I. 63 What Numbers bring T' empasionate, and worthy Orgies Sing? 1646-8 *Ibid* 199 To bring His Praise in Catalogue, were but to Singe A forced orgie.

3. Feasting or revelry, esp. such as is marked by excessive indulgence or licence; wild or dissolute revels; debauchery; often in *sing.* A drunken or licentious revel.

1793 ROWE *Ulyss* 1. i. 199 These rude licentious Orgies are for Satyrs. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Ubbened* 11 463 The frolic Crowd, Their Orgies kept, and frisk'd it o'er the Green fountand, and gay. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVII. 521 Friends of stability or rather of a retrogression describing every private supper as an orgie. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xi. The effect of the Bacchanalian orgies. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol Leg Ser* 1 *Spectre of Tapp*, Hated and inflamed from his midnight orgies. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 37 He dreaded the ridicule of his fellow-students for the ludicrous termination of his orgie. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxvii. The worship of the beautiful always ends in an orgy. 1883 F. HARRISON *Choice Bhs* (1886) 400 That orgy of blood and anorgance—the European tyranny of Bonaparte.

Orgyllous, **Orgyn**, obs. ff. **ORGULOUS**, **ORGAN**.
Orhel, variant of **ORHEL** *Obs.* pride.

-orial, a compound suffix, consisting of the suffix **-AL**, **L**, **-al**-is, added to **L**, **-ori**-us, **-a**, **-um** (see **-ORY**). The termination is originally adjectival (substantival only by ellipsis), and app arose in connexion with sbs in **-orium**, **-orius**, Eng. **-ORY**; thus late **L** had **territori-al**-is from **territorium**. But it has been extended in Eng to form derivatives from **L** adjs in **-torius**, **-sorius**, from agent-nouns in **-tor**, **-sor**, as **cursori-al**, **dictatori-al**, **pictori-al**, **piscatori-al**, **procuratori-al**, **professori-al**, **sartori-al**, **senatori-al**, and others formed directly on agent-nouns themselves or on the cognate ppl stem of the vb, as **equatori-al**, **mediatori-al**. In sense, these adjs. in **-orial** are usually identical with those in **-ory**, and the two forms are not rarely found side by side (e.g. **piscatori-al**, **piscatory**); but the former is preferred for the adj when there is a sb. in **-ory** (**purgatory**, **purgatori-al**). Words in **-orial** from agent-nouns are chiefly of Eng formation, the compound suffix being rare in Fr.

|| **Oribi**, **orebi** (p ribi). Also **orabie**, **ourebi**, **oribé**. [Cape Dutch, app. from Hottentot] A small species of South African antelope (*Antelope scaparia* or *Scopophorus ourebi*), inhabiting open plains

1795 THUNBERG in *Pinkerton's Voy* (1808) XVI. 95 A very small and extremely scarce goat called Oribi 1801 Sir J. BARROW *Trav* S. Africa 138 Orabie. 1807 GRIFFITHS in *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* V 339. A *scaparia*, the Oribi, adult male, 22 to 24 inches high, four feet long, head eight inches 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sh* 11 By valleys remote where the oribi plays 1834 Penny *Cycl* II. 76/2 The Ourebi, called *bleekbok* or *palembok* by the Dutch colonists at the Cape. The Ourebi inhabits the open plains of South Africa. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* vi. 80 A tanned hide of a small red buck, something like that of the oribi 1893 SELWIS *Trav* S. E. Africa 74 I shot a fine oribi antelope.

Orice, **-bull**, obs. ff. **HORRIBLE**.

Orice, **Oricelle**, obs. ff. **ORRIS**, **ORCHIL**.

Orichalc (prikalk). Also **6 oricalche**, **7 -chalch**; and in Lat form **orichalcum** (also **aurichalc(h)um**). [ad. **L**. **orichalcum**, a. Gr. **ὀρείχαλκον**, lit. 'mountain-copper', f **ὄρος**, **ὄρε**-mountain + **χαλκός** copper, applied to a yellow copper ore or brass. In later **L**, made into **aurichalcum**, after **L**. **aurum** gold, as if 'golden copper'] Some yellow ore or alloy of copper, highly prized by the ancients; perhaps brass.

Applied by Strabo to brass, though some Greek writers treated **ὀρείχαλκον** as a fabulous metal; in the Middle Ages, **aurichalcum** is often mentioned as a very precious metal known only by report

1590 SPENSER *Musopet*. 78 The metall was of rare and passing price, Not Bulbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet, Nor costly Oricalche from strange Phenice. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 11 iv, Their electricum, a substance now as unknown as true **aurichalcum**, or Corinthian brass. 1661 DARNELL *Corr* I. *Basile* (1831) 195 Several boxes of Orichalc. 1870 Phil *Trans* V 2036 Of Copper, together with a discourse of the Native and Facitious Orichalcum 1785 Br Watson in *Mem Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch* II 47 On Orichalcum. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. xii 485 Then he dons his coat of mail, With gold and sheeny orichalcum crisp. 1867 J. B. ROSE in *Virgil's Aeneid* 348 Breastplate rough with mingled orichalc and gold

Orichalceous (prikælsæus), a. [f med. or mod **L**. **orichalceus** (f. **orichalcum**, after **aurous**, **argenteus**, etc.) see prec and **-OUS**.] (See quot) 1806 KIRBY & St *Entomol* IV 283 Splendour. b Metallic. c. Orichalceous (**Orichalcous**) A splendour intermediate between that of gold and brass.

Orichalcite (*Mm*). see **AURICHALCITE**.

Orichard, obs variant of **OROHARD**.

Oriel (ōriēl). Also **5 oryel**, **oriell**, **5-6 oryall**, **6-8 oriall**, **7 orial**, **oryal**, **7-8 oriol**, **(9 oriole)** [ME a. OF **oriol** (**eurient**, **oeurient**) (in Godefroy) 'porch, passage, corridor, gallery', med **L** (? from Fr.) **orolum** (in Matt Paris, a 1259) 'porch, entrance-hall, antechamber']

Of unknown origin - for the conjecture that the **F** or med **L** might be altered from **L** **aurolum** 'golden, gilded', in sense 'gilded chamber', there is no historical foundation, the **Fr** forms in **eu**, **en** point to an original **ō** not **au**.

Although much research has been expended upon the history of this word, and esp upon the development of the current use in **oriel window**, the sense-history remains in many points obscure and perplexed. Mr W. Hamper in an exhaustive article in *Archæologia* XXIII (1831) 114, asserts, and app proves, for **oriel** the senses, penthouse, porch (attached to an edifice), (detached) gatehouse, loft, upper floor, gallery (for minstrels). It is also shown in Parker's *Domest Archit.*, that the name was applied to a gallery or upper chamber in the west end of a domestic chapel, or to a small private apartment having a window looking into the chapel (see also *Bentley's Qu Rev* 1860 Jan 497). The earliest sense known is that of 'portico, passage, corridor, gallery', assumed from OFr (Godef) and med **L**, and it is probable that 'oriel window' meant at first 'window in a gallery or balcony'. Most of the earlier senses claimed by Mr Hamper are found only in **L** context, examples in Eng being scarce. The modern Cornish use of **oriel** is however an important link.

†1 A portico, corridor, gallery, balcony, etc *Obs* [a 1259 Matt. Paris *Vita Abbat. S. Albani* (an 1251) (1681)

1071 Adjacet Atrium nobilissimum in introitu. quod porticus vel Oriolum appellatur. 1285 *Durham Acc Rols* 265 In mundacione del Oriell, 11 d. 1448 *Roll 27 Hen VI* in *Archæologia* XXIII 113 Pro sperre, postibus, et gradibus, de esdem finendis pro uno Oriell supra Stabulum ibidem. 1450-51 *Roll 30 Hen. VI*, ibid., Pro novo Oreyell pro Trumpetis Domini in Aula ibidem. c 1450 *Erie Tolous* 307 When ye here the Mas-belle, Y schall hur bringe to the Chapelle. Be the Oryall syde stonde thou styll. Then schalt thou see hur at thy wylle. a 1490 BOTHER (William of Worcester) *Itin*. (1778) 89 Altitudo dictæ turris, cum le ovystorye vocat' an Ornell. a 1500 *MS Chron* (an. 1424) in *Blakeway & Owen Hist Shrewsbury* (1823) II. 257 He laft behynde hym a daughter of hys namyd Blase Tuptum, who cam by chance to be a leeper, and made the oryell which goythe allong the west side of the sayde church-yarde [St Chad's], through which she cam aloft to heare serveys and so passyd usually upon the leades unto a glasse wyndowe, through which she dayly sawe and hard dayly serveys as longe as shee lyvyd

b. In Cornwall (*oriel*). A porch or balcony at the head of an outside stair

1880 *E Cornwall Gloss* s. v. The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fish-cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an oriel or porch (Polperro). 1880 Mrs PARER *Adam & Eve* xxxii. 435 The steps which led up to the wooden oriel, or balcony—at that time a common adornment to the Polperro houses.

2. A large recess with a window, of polygonal plan, projecting from the outer face of the wall of a building, usually, in an upper story, and either supported from the ground or on corbels. Formerly sometimes forming a small private apartment attached to a hall, or the like

c 1440 *Framp. Part.* 360/a Oryel of a wyndowe, cancellus. 1445 *MS* 1495 *Syr Iwan Degre* 97 In her oryall there she was Closed well with royall glas, Fulfilled it was with ymagery, Enery wyndowe by and by. On eche syde had there a gynne, Sperde with many a dyuers pyne 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* vi. ii. (1840) III. 305 Sure I am, that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire (respect it east or west) is commonly called an oriel 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* iii. 11. In an oriel's deep recess. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. in Misc Writ*. (1860) I. 280 The oriels of Longleat and the stately pinnacles of Burleigh 1847 MOTLEY *Corr* (1886) I. 19 86 We marched back through the hall with the oriel into a suite of two or three rooms filled with pictures. 1844 F. A. PALRY *Church Restorers* 42 She was pleased that they had condescended to visit her little oriel which she had not hoped ever to see thus highly honoured

b for oriel window (Sometimes vaguely put for stained-glass window)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* n. xi. The moon on the east oriel shone. Through slender shafts of shapely stone. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xli, Thro' the topmost Oriels' colour'd flame Two godlike faces gazed below 1848-76 GWILT *Encycl Archit* § 415 Near to the high table, a projecting or bay window, termed an oriel, was introduced [i. e. in English halls, c 1300-1460]. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 28 The gallery has one large and two small oriels on the side next to the court

fig 1845 LONGF. *Evening Star* 1. Lo! in the painted Oriel of the West shines the Evening Star.

3. *attrit.* and *Comb* (from 2).

1544 *Will of John Lynde of Wrasell* 22 June (MS). A fether bedde in the oriel chamber 1847 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. vii. There was a large oriel casement jutting from the wall. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxx. No tinted pane of oriel sanctity Does our Fifine afford. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 97 The painted panes of the oriel casements.

b. Oriel window, the window of an 'oriel', a projecting window in an upper story.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Orlando* v. (1798) 78 Calling her aside into the recess of the oriel window of the hall. 1824 DIBDIN *Litr. Comp* 590 The vast bay and auriol windows of the larger apartments. 1836 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss 1129 An oriel window is a projecting window in an upper story, a bay window is a similar one on the ground floor 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect Archit.* I. 265 The oriel window or bay window was another Medieval invention

c. *Oriel Collage* (Oxford) derives its name from a messuage previously occupied by Seneschal Hall, but called, in the reign of Henry III, *La* (or *Le*) *Oriole*, the origin of which name is unknown.

This was granted to St Mary's College at its foundation in 1326, and occupied by the provost and fellows, the society being consequently known as 'of the Oriole'. In a deed of 1349 they are styled 'the Master and Scholars of the Hall of the Blessed Mary, called the Oriole'.

1450 *Rolls of P. M. V* 187/2 Oure Collage in Oxford, called the Oriell

† **Orielle**, *Obs* Some precious stone - see quot c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) v 48 And his Nekke is 3aloue, affre colour of an Orielle, that is a Ston well schynynge [Fr *e ad col tout saime de la couleur d'un oriel ben luisant*.]

Oriency (ōriēnsi). Now rare. [f **ORIENT** a - see **-ENCY**.] 'Orient' quality (see next, B. 2 b), brilliancy, lustre.

1656 CULVERWELL *Lt. of Nat. Rep.* 20 The picture has lost its gloss and beauty, the oriency of its colours. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 5 Every Link of the Golden Chain hath in it self the Oriency, and Riches of all the Other 1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 The delicate oriency of his pearls is lost in the strong hues.

Orient (ōriēnt), sb. and a. [a. **F. orient** (11th c in Lattre), ad. **L. oriens**, **orient-em** rising sun, east, sb. use of **oriens** 'rising', pr. ppl. of **ori-i** to rise Opposed, in senses A. 1, 2, B. 1, to **Occident**]

A sb.

1. That region of the heavens in which the sun and other heavenly bodies rise, or the correspond-

ing region of the world, or quarter of the compass; the east. Now poetic or rhet

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* T. 636 And fry Phebus riseth vp so brighte That al the Orient laughte of the lighte. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 247 He shulde make his sacrifice on knees down bent Thre sithes toward orient. 1420, 1483 [see **Occident** A. 1] 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxviii. (1845) 134 Seynge the cloudes rayed fayre and rede Of Orient rysinge in the orient. 1578 T. N. tr *Comp. IV India* 349 The Mexicans.. sawe flames of fire toward the Orient, where now Vera Cruz standeth c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* vii. Lo! in the orient when the gracious light Lifts up his burning head. 1725 POPE *Odyss* viii. 2 All the ruddy Orient flames with day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* iii. 2 Morn .. Came furrowing all the orient into gold

2. That part of the earth's surface situated to the east of some recognized point of reference; eastern countries, or the eastern part of a country; the East; usually, those countries immediately east of the Mediterranean or of Southern Europe, which to the Romans were 'the East', the countries of South-western Asia or of Asia generally (cf **ORIENTAL** A. 3); occas., in mod. American use, Europe or the Eastern Hemisphere. Now poetic or literary.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 3 Perle plesante Oute of orient I hardly saye, Ne proued I neuer her precios pear. c 1386 CHAUCER *Moult. T.* 321 They conquered manye regnes grete In the Orient. a 1450 *Le North Arct.* 2037 A fulle Ryche Aparaylment.. That wrought was in the oryente. 1525 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. II. 296 Tus Saxone kings of the Orient Of England. 1554 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 427 For Orient and Occident To thame were all obedient 1612 BREWER *Wood Lang.* & *Relig* 1. 9 The diocess of the orient contained Syria, Palestine, Cilicia, and part of Mesopotamia and of Arabia. 1676 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* ii. 15 Another sect.. famous in the orient 1849 CLOUGH *Annals de Voy.* v. 7 Sicily, Greece, will invite, and the Orient. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 40 Annual voyages to that vague Orient known as Down East. 1890 *Century Mag* 103/1 He was sent as consul to the Orient.

b. *Pearl of Orient*: = orient pearl, oriental pearl; a pearl from the Indian seas, as distinguished from those of less beauty found in European mussels; hence, a brilliant or precious pearl: see quot. 13. above; cf B. 2 and **ORIENTAL** A. 4.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 650 A front endent With peyrl of orient. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* 1. ix. As dum by thee, as a dead whiting's eye by a pearl of orient

3. Rising (of the sun, or the daylight), sunrise, dayspring, dawn; also fig. Now rare or Obs

1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* 1. 78 In which the Orient from on high hath visited vs a 1649 DROMM of HAWTH. *James II Wks.* (1711) 37 His life having set in the orient of his age and hopes. 1801 C. CARTWRIGHT *Corr. Relig* 1. 28 In whose light the people should walke, and kings in the brightness of her Orient 1824 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 109 From the orient of the sun. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 171 Draw nigh Thou Orient, Who shalt cheer And comfort by Thine Advent here.

4. Short for 'pearl of orient' or 'orient pearl': see 2 b.

1831 CAREY *Sart. Res.* i. ii. (1858) 5 A very Sea of Thought.. wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive and return not only with sea-wreck but with true orient. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 258 What spoils an orient like some speck Of genuine white, turning its own white grey?

5. The colour or peculiar lustre of a pearl of the best quality. see quot 1755 *rase*

1755 *Gentil Mag.* XXV. 32 Orient, the fine naker or mother of pearl colour, which is seen on some shells. 1861 *Templebar Mag* III. 391 The British pearls are from the mussel, not the oyster, as are also the Bohemian, which are likewise deficient in brilliancy and 'orient'.

B. *adj.*

1. Situated in or belonging to the east; eastern, oriental. Now poet.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xciv. 122 She came from the parties orientys. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 61 The Latine and Orient Kirks 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 231 When the Sun . Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1873 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* iv. iii A richer dowry than orient kings can give 1887-44 WILLIS *Ermengarde* 38 The Danube seeks an orient sea!

2. Applied to pearls and precious stones of superior value and brilliancy, as coming anciently from the East; often a vague poetic epithet: Precious, excellent; brilliant, lustrous, sparkling

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxi. 7cc. precious stanes, grete and orient [Fr ccc perles dorient] Ibid., A ruby, fyne and gude and orient. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 93 He nowe syneth as doth an orient stoon. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 39 Many of these perles were as bygge as basell nuttes, and oriente (as we caule it), that is, lyke unto them of the Bayte partes. 1611 SPED *Hist. of Brit* v. viii. 3 These Pearles, though not altogether so orient as they in India. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 306 It is possible that the Cornish diamonds may be pure and orient. 1773 YOUNG *Force Relig* ii. (1757) 62 When orient gems around her temples blazed. 1862 TYNDAL *Mountaineer* ii. 12 The grass.. was sown with orient pearls [i. e. dewdrops].

b. Hence, of other things: Brilliant, lustrous, shining, glowing, radiant, resplendent (also fig); sometimes (after A. 3), Shining like the dawn, bright red. *arch*

1430-40 LYDE. *Bochas* i. i. (1554) 1 b. The rivers were so orient and so fine Like quicksilver upbolyng on the pleyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Path* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b. Whyte set by blacke, appereth more whyte than yf it stode by it selfe 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* ii. ix 158 The floures [of rose campion] be of an excellent shining or orient redde. a 1600

HOOKER *Ecol Pol* VIII. II § 8 To make the countenance of truth more orient. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. v. 99 A shrub, whose red berries, or grains, gave an orient tincture to cloth. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 546 Ten thousand Banners With Orient Colours waving. 1703 BURKITT *On N T* (1818) 355 The several graces and virtues, which were so orient in the life of Christ. c 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* Intro. Sonnet, Its flowering crest impaled and orient

3 Rising, as the sun or daylight, also fig. 1598 YONG *Diana* 99 Behold a Nymph more faire then orient sunne. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 32 That spirit of Reformation which I see orient in that court. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* III 74 Far eastward from whence the Sun And orient Science at a birth begun. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 266 The orient moon of Islam. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II. v. A many tinted, radiant Amora, this fairest of Orient Light-bingers.

Orient (ō'rient, ō'riēnt), *v.* [a. F. *orient-er* to place facing the east, f. *orient* east.]

1 *trans.* To place or arrange (anything) so as to face the east, *spec.* to build (a church) with the longer axis due east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end, also, to bury with the feet to the east.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Orienteering*. In most religions, particular care has been taken to have their temples oriented — St Gregory Thaumaturgus is said to have made a mountain give way, because it prevented the orienting of a church he was building. 1896 JEVONS in *Classical Rev* Feb. 22/1 The primitive Aryan in taking his bearings literally oriented himself and turned to the east.

b. By extension. To place with the four faces towards the four points of the compass; to place or adjust in any particular way with respect to the cardinal points or other defined data; to place or arrange the parts of a structure in any particular relative position; also, to ascertain the position of (anything) relatively to the points of the compass, etc., to determine the bearings of.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. 857/2 In surveying, to orient a plan signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points. 1866 BOYS *Wonder Bk* 34 To tell him if she saw the Pole-star directly opposite the end of it, so that he might orient his stake. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 13. 266 We are certain that the builders of the Pyramid wanted to orient it very carefully. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 123/2 The minute flakes interspersed through the ground-mass are oriented in the same direction. 1892 J. T. BENT *Rained Crt. Mashonaland* vi. 161 To orient it towards the setting sun.

2. *fig.* To adjust, correct, or bring into defined relations, to known facts or principles, *refl.* to put oneself in the right position or relation; also, to ascertain one's 'bearings', find out 'where one is'.

1850 T. PARKER *Let* 9 Sept. in *Life H. Mann* (1865) 325 It seems to me you might, in this way, orient yourself before the public. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 141 He tried to orient his conscience as to his duty under the extraordinary circumstances in which he found himself. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xxix. (1891) 338 Miss Kitty accepted Mrs. Hopkins's hospitable offer, and presently began orienting herself, and getting ready to make herself agreeable. 1883 WARD *Dynamic Sociology* II. 44 Men must orient themselves before they can expect to go right.

3 *intr.* To turn to the east, or (by extension) towards any specified direction.

1896 JEVONS in *Classical Rev* Feb. 23/1 The primitive Aryan undoubtedly oriented east.

Oriental (ō'riēntāl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *oriental* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad L. *orientālis*, f. *orient-er* ORIENT: see -AL. Opposed in all uses to OCCIDENTAL.]

1 Belonging to, or situated in, that part or region of the heavens in which the sun rises; of or in the east, eastern, easterly; *spec.* in *Astrol.* said of a heavenly body when in the eastern part of the sky, *esp.* of a planet when seen in the east before sunrise (or, by extension, when seen before sunrise in any part of the sky).

c 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I 5 Whiche lyne . . is cleped the East lyne, or elles the lyne Orientale. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I v. 2 The golden orientall gate Of heaven gaue to open. And Phoebus . . Came dauncing forth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 305 His [the sun's] ascendent and orientall radiations. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 114 To be Oriental is no other thing then to rise before the O. 1794 [see OCCIDENTAL A. 1]. 1835 ZADKIEL *App. to Lilly's Chr. Astrol.* 340 Planets found between the fourth house and the mid-heaven, rising, are in the eastern half of the figure, and said to be oriental.

† 2. Belonging to or situated in the east of a country or place, or of the earth, eastern. *Obs.*

c 1528 R. THORNTON *to Hen VIII* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 251 All the Indies which we call Oriental. 1576 TURBERVY *Venerie* 26 A kennell ought to be placed in some orientall parte of a house. 1630 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 67 The division of the Romane Empire into the Occidental and Oriental. 1669 GALE *Crt Gentilis* I. xii. 81 Mount Hermon the most oriental part of al Canaan.

3. *spec.* Belonging to, found in, or characteristic of, the countries or regions lying to the east of the Mediterranean or of the ancient Roman empire; belonging to south-western Asia, or Asiatic countries generally; also, belonging to the east of Europe, or of Christendom (as the *Oriental Empire*, or *Church*), Eastern. (Usually with capital O.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Ysop* 53 In the parties orientall is an ile. a 1540 BARNES *Yks* (1573) 365/1 Priests in y^e orientall

Church. 1886 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. The Persian fleet Sailing along the oriental sea, Have fetch'd about the Indian continent. 1830 BRATSWAY *Eng. Gentlem.* (1841) 143 The Alexandrian and all the Oriental Histories. 1879 RICAUT *Pres. State Grk. Ch. Pref.*, The four Oriental Patriarchs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 512 ¶ 5 A Turkish tale, which I do not like the worse for that little Oriental extravagance which is mixed with it. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems* Pref. 12 A comparison between the Oriental and Italian poetry. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 253 The Pushtoo . . is . . not displeasing to an ear accustomed to Oriental tongues.

b In names of natural products, diseases, etc. occurring specially in the East; as *Oriental alabaster*, *arbutus*, *hyacinth*, *plane-tree*, *poppy*, etc., *Oriental leprosy*, *Oriental sore*, an ulcerous skin-disease occurring in the East, also called *Aleppo boil*, *Aleppo ulcer*, etc. (See also 4.)

1598 LYTT *Dodoens* II. xlviii. 206 The Oriental Hyacinthes do flower before the common sort. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Horu*, Jan in *Sylva* etc. (1729) 192 Oriental Jacinth, Levantine Narcissus. 1750-7 tr *Keyser's Trav* (1760) II. 428 A very grand urn of oriental alabaster. 1803 MED *Brit. IX* 504 The oriental leprosy, of which Egypt seems to have been the native land. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 173 The Oriental sore seems to be due to the use of brackish hard well-water. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 230/3 The large Oriental Poppy.

c. **Oriental Stitch**: a close kind of stitch of the herring-bone class.

c 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlew.* VI. No. 68 6 Oriental stitch closely resembles herringbone in the method of working, and forms a solid plat upon the surface of the material. 18 *Pract. Fy. Needlework* (Manchester) No. 12 14 If the design is to be worked solidly I would suggest the oriental stitch. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* vi. 98 A sort of Oriental or herring bone in alternate colours.

4. Of pearls and precious stones, and hence (formerly) of other things: = ORIENT B. 2, 2 b

In some names of precious stones, denoting a stone different from, but resembling in colour, that bearing the simple name; as *Oriental amethyst*, *O. emerald*, *O. topaz* (respectively purple, green, and yellow varieties of sapphire). c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol* 221 Of oo perle, fyne, oriental, Hire white coroune was smaked al. c 1400 LYDG *Boop's Fab* Prol. 26 Perle white, clere, and orientall Bien oft founde in muskle shells blake. 1596 EDWARD III. i. 12 But no more like her oriental red Than buick to coral. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. 279 Some dozen of very faire Emeraulds orientall. 1653 SIR R. REDDING in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 661 The in-sides of the shells are of an Oriental and Pearly Colour. 1747 [see OCCIDENTAL A. 3]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 289 Those that possess this varying splendor are called *Oriental opals*, though they are not found in the East. 1868 DANA *Min.* 138 Corundum Var. i. Sapphire. Includes the purer kinds of fine colors, true *Ruby*, or *Oriental Ruby*, red, *O. Topaz*, yellow; *O. Emerald*, green; *O. Amethyst*, purple.

B. *sb.*

† 1. An oriental pearl or other gem; see A. 4. *Obs.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 14 Diamantz of derrest pris, and double manee safferes, Orientales and ewages. 1750 tr *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 84 Cornelian is a stone of a reddish or ruddy colour, and such are Orientals.

† 2. *pl.* Oriental languages; see A. 3. *Obs.*

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 155 Those tongues . . derived from the Hebrew Tongue, as most of the Orientals are. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 473 ¶ 1, I heard a young Man . . comfort himself in his Ignorance of Greek, Hebrew, and the Orientals. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 322 Latin, and the vernaculars westward, carry nearly the same idiom, but the Orientals and Greek partake not so much of them.

3. A native or inhabitant of the East, i. e. usually, an Asiatic, cf. A. 3.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. § 26 The Jews, and all the Orientals, took all those Prophecies in a Literal Sense. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 38 The Oriental prostrates himself on the ground. 1864 BURTON *Sci. Abr.* I. ii. 97 A solemn, bearded, turbanded, and 1000 Oriental.

b. Name of a fancy variety of pigeon

1897 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/3 The show presents barbs, Antwerps, homers, Modenas, magpies, Archangels, orientals, and other varieties of the columbarian family.

† **Orientalian**. *Obs.* 1401-1 [f. L. *orientālia* (neut. pl. of *orientālis*) in mod. L. 'oriental studies' + -AN.] = ORIENTALIST 3

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 432 Mr. Sam. Clark an eminent Orientalian.

Orientalism. [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -ISM.]

Oriental character, style, or quality; the characteristics, modes of thought or expression, fashions, etc. of Eastern nations; with *pl.* an Oriental trait or idiom.

1769 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* 265 There are frequent instances of the very same orientalism in Homer. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1773) I. 17 Dragons are a sure mark of orientalism. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script* 25 The sublime orientalisms of Job. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 123 The Orientalism which had pervaded the court. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlvii. The beauty of the style, unimpaired by the amalgam of infusible Orientalisms.

b Oriental scholarship; knowledge of Eastern languages.

1811 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. note, Mr Thornton's frequent hints of profound Orientalism.

Orientalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

† 1. A member of the Eastern or Greek Church. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastica*, *Hilary* 205 He found the Western Pietates vex'd into compliance, and the Orientalists forc'd to go the same way.

† 2 = ORIENTAL B. 3. *Obs.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 423 Thinking that the Orientalists had a genius more subtle and metaphysical than the Greeks. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1858) III. 311 He supposed, like orientalists, they wrote from the right to the left.

3. One versed in Oriental languages and literature.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Smith Wks* II. 465 The great Orientalist, Dr. Pocock. 1879 *Add. Pres. Philol. Soc.* 4 The Congress of Orientalists at Florence.

Orientality. [f. L. *orientālis* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being oriental.

1. The state of being in the eastern part of the sky, or of being visible before sunrise, as a planet.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 308 The Sunne hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its orientality. 1731 [see OCCIDENTALITY 1]. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v. Orientality is generally meant with respect to the O.

2 Eastern type or character.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. There is an orientality in his [curses] we cannot rise up to. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 292 The scene [was] most striking in its thorough Orientality.

Orientalize, *v.* [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Oriental; to give an Oriental character to.

1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 41 [He] disapproves of my idea of orientalising the 'Angels'. 1853 CLOUGH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 258 He had not Orientalized himself in the least. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* II. vii. Groves of palm trees orientalized the landscape.

¶ b. Badly used to render F. *orienter*. = ORIENT *v.*, ORIENTATE *Obs.*

1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 18 Capt Kennedy will not have the same difficulty to orientalize himself (*orienter*) in this book.

2 *intr.* a. To become Oriental in character.

b. To play the Oriental, to act, speak, or think as an Oriental.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Emp. China* Wks. 1853 II. 146/2 The occidental world orientalises rapidly. 1890 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 338 He will perhaps intimate that St. Paul 'orientalizes' in ascribing to the personal agency of Christ what he would, had he been used to our more discriminating western analysis, have ascribed only to the fascination exercised by his own thought of Christ.

Hence *Orie ntalized ppl a*, *Orientalizing ppl. sb.* and *ppl a*; also *Orientalization*.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I 564 Congenial to their orientalised turn of thought. 1847 *Ibid.* II. xxxvii. IV. 534 The orientalising tendency—then beginning to spread over the Grecian and Roman world. 1874 MAHAFFY *Sc. Life Greece* xi. 345 The fine-drawn subtleties of the Orientalised Hellenist. 1879 CONDER *Tenets of Pal* II. 89 A very marked improvement . . in what might be called the orientalising of the Bible. 1886 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 23 Oct. 277/3 Thus what I may call the Orientalisation of the French 'Nights' has been done for me.

Orientially (ō'riēntālī), *adv.* [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -LY.] In an oriental manner or position; in the east; after the Eastern fashion; like, or in favour of (quot. 1847) what is Oriental.

1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 363 Believe me orientally, and with the most sincere esteem [etc.]. 1824 *Examiner* 69/1 The people are mercenary and orientally ignorant. 1847 LD LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 140 The populace at Venice, always orientally disposed. 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xlv. 265 Our appointments were orientally simple.

Oriente (ō'riēntā), *v.* [f. F. *orient-er*. see -ATE 3 b.]

1. *trans.* = ORIENT *v.* 1.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 153 It was always thought preferable to orientate rightly where possible. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne* F. ix. 218 'Don't disturb the skeleton!' cried Felix, anxious to make scientific notes . . whether the grave was 'orientated' [etc.]. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 278 A properly orientated chapel. 1900 L. FLETCHER in *Brit. Mus. Return* 156 Exactly orientated sections [of crystals] have been optically examined. [ORIENT *v.* 1 b.]

b *fig.* = ORIENT *v.* 2

1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 158 Gaining the knowledge requisite for practical working and orientating himself in general. 1884 *World* 26 Mar. 12/2 To orientate exactly his present mode of thought.

2. *intr.* To face towards the east, or in some specified direction; to turn to the east.

1850 NEALE *East Ch.* I. 222 [The church] of Haghius Georgios in Crete orientates north, and [that] of the Asomatoi . . in the Morea . . orientates south. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* I. 1 The Church should Orientate, that is, should be built from West to East, the entrances being at the West end. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 673/4 The choir . . do not fail to orientate.

Orienteation (ō'riēntāshən). [n. of action from ORIENTATE or ORIENT *v.*: see -ATION. So in mod. F. (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The action of orienting, or the condition of being oriented or orientated.

1. The placing or arranging of something so as to face the east; *spec.* the construction of a church with the longer axis east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end, also, the burying of a corpse with the feet towards the east.

1840 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 153 The primitive tradition of orientation. 1855 FERGUSON *Handbk. Archit.* 516 note. The orientation of Churches, by turning their altars towards the east, is wholly a peculiarity of the Northern or Gothic races, the Italians never knew or practised it. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* xi. 209 The orientation of churches is from the rites of Etruscan augury. 1883 BRASSER *Horp.*

1666 S PARKER (*title*) Account of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Dominion and Goodness, especially as they refer to the *Originary Hypothesis, concerning the Pre-existence of Souls 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Originary*, a sect of ancient heretics, who even surpassed the abominations of the Gnostics. St. Epiphanius speaks of them as still subsisting in his time. They rejected marriage. 1670

CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 1 v. 820 The *Origenick Hypothesis That in Angels, there is a Complication of Incorporeal and Corporeal Substance both together *Ibid.* 819 This Origenick Opinion in Photius. 1600 ABBOT *Exp Jonah* 2 To follow the letter of the text, and to lay down the doctrine of it without allegories *Origenick 1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Origenick*, *Origenism spread itself chiefly among the monks of Egypt. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* 1. 1. (1876) 6 Origenism has been assigned as the actual source from which Arianism was derived 1853 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III vi § 3 (1874) 290 Theodore Ascidas, a monk of *Origenistic opinions 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* 205 Origenistic allegory and Philonian methods *Ibid.* 202 The most *Origenising of all the Fathers.

Origes, pl. of *orig*, OBYX.

Origin (p *orig*in), *sb.* (a.) Also 5 -yne, 7-8 -ine. [app a. F. *origine*, ad L. *origin-em* rise, beginning, source, f *ori-vi* to arise.

F. *origine* took the place of the popular form *orine*; although cited by Hatz-Darm only from 1512, it appears to be the immediate source of the Eng word. The instance from *Alexander* in r b is, from its date, suspicious.]

1. The act or fact of arising or springing from something, derivation, rise, beginning of existence in reference to its source or cause. *Certificate of origin*, a custom-house document certifying the place of origin of a commodity imported.

[1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 223 *pe* book of *pe* comynge forp of *pe* soule, 1432-50 the begynnyng of the saule = *libellum de origine anime*] 1503 *Homilies* II *Peril of Idolatry* II. (1859) 183 Lactantius. -in his book of the Origin of Error 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 185 Yet do I beleue The Origin and Commencement of this greefe Sprung from neglected loue 1663 GERBER *Counsel* E vii, The Antiquity and Origin of Herauldry. 1742 T. ROBINSON *Gauvinkind* II. 9 The better ascertaining the Origin of Gavelkind 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 390 Man alone bears upon his countenance the impress of a celestial origin 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt* III. ii (1874) 377 The origin of evil, like every other beginning, shrouds itself in darkness 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept 2/3 Under the existing Spanish Customs regulations, certificates of origin are required

b. In reference to a person: The fact of springing from some particular ancestor or race; descent, extraction, parentage, ancestry.

[1400-50 *Alexander* 92 *pe* Arrabiens and all *pe* of *bat* oryigne] 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. ii. 32 That nature, which contemns its origin, Cannot be border'd certain in itself. 1695 L. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 118 And doth his noble Origine forget. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* 1. 17 Their kings, who boast an origin divine. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. III. Why cannot I learn thine origin, thy rank, thy parents? *Mod.* A distinguished man of humble origin.

2. That from which anything arises, springs, or is derived; source.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2 163 What are those doleful tunes but offsprings of pensive furies, and origins of more vehement melancholie fits? 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* II. (1722) 83 Mountains are the principal Source and Origin of Springs and Fountains. 1824 R. HALL *Wks* (1832) VI. 254 To be alienated from the Great Origin of being, must be a calamity 1860 TYNDALL *Glauc.* I. 118 We hoped to be able to examine the glacier to its origin 1870 LOWELL *My Study Wind.* 243 It is to the North of France, that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature

b. *Anat.* The place or point at or from which a muscle, nerve, etc. arises; the proximal or more fixed end or attachment of a muscle; the root of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord.

1697 RAY *Creation* II. (1699) 119 The very strong Ligaments, which in drawing it back towards its Origine, do fold it up 1831 R. KNOX *Clothes's Anat* 275 Between these two origins [of the Abductor Oculi] pass the third pair of nerves, sixth pair, and nasal branch of the ophthalmic. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 238 A good view of the whole extent of origin of the flexor sublimis digitorum.

c. *Math.* A fixed point from which measurement or motion commences; *spec.* the point of intersection of the axes in Cartesian co-ordinates, or the pole in polar co-ordinates. [= F. *origine*.]

1793 E. STONE *Con. Sect.* (tr. *Marquis de l'Hospital's Sections Coniques*) 5 The Parabola infinitely extends itself more and more on each Side the AXIS AP, beginning from the Origin. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff Calc* XII § 180 If on any radius vector, drawn from a fixed origin, a point be taken, such that [etc.] *Ibid.* § 182 If the focus [of a conic] be the origin of inversion, the inverse is a curve called the Limagon of Pascal *Ibid.* XIV § 202 If the absolute term be wanting in the equation of a curve, it passes through the origin

†B *attrib* or *adj.* = ORIGINAL A I *Obs rare*. 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* 217 The origine story it selfe is written at full by Moses in Numb 25

Hence †O *origin v. trans.* *Obs.* = ORIGINATE v. I. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cardigan* IV (1662) 28 We must remember this Proverb was origin'd whilst England and Wales were at deadly Feude.

Originable, a. *rare*-o. [f. ORIGIN-ATE + -ABLE cf. *penetrate*, *penetrable*.] Capable of being originated. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Originacy**. *Obs rare*-1 [irreg f ORIGIN-ATE v.: see -ACY 3, and cf. *conspiracy*.] The fact of originating; origination

1698-9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 512 Let those . have right to sit in the other House, not upon any old account, but to have originary from this House

Original (ori *ginal*), a. and sb. [a. F. *original* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *original-is*, f. *origin-em*; see ORIGIN. Cf. F. *original*, used in some of the senses, e. g. *péché original* original sin.]

A. 1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or earliest stage of something; that belonged at the beginning to the person or thing in question; that existed at first, or has existed from the first; primary, primitive; innate; initial, first, earliest.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 106 The lawe original, Which he hath set in the nature. 1592 H. CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr* 10 Rdr, I am as sorry, as if the original fault had bene my fault. 1707 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* V lii § 3 The very first original Element of our nature. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I. 22 This is th' Original Contract; these the Laws Impos'd by Nature, and by Nature's Cause 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 156 ¶ 1 The re-establishment of its original constitution 1794 PALEY *Eand.* I. § 1 (1817) 15 Persons professing to be original witnesses of other miracles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. I 237 Oates soon added a large supplement to his original narrative. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 15 The original color of the iris is blue, and depends not upon a pigment, or coloring matter, but upon what opticians call an 'interference phenomenon' 1900 *Bookeller's Catal.* Sm. folio, in the original calf

b. *Original sin* (*Theol.*) the innate depravity, corruption, or evil tendency of man's nature, in all individuals of the human race, held to be inherited from Adam in consequence of the Fall Opposed to *actual sin*: see ACTUAL I, quots 1315-1534. (The earliest use of the word in English.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) 102/103 Orygynale hys senne hys cleped, For man of kynde hyt takeþ a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 6, I am haldyn wþ þe filth of oryginall syn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 1 The grete Senne original, Which every man in general Upon his berthe hath envynemyned 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* IV III. in Ashm (1652) 144 Cledsyn from hys orygyynall Syn 1552 *Articles of Religion* II. Of Original or Birth sin 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 5 The lambe that taketh away our synnes, original and actual 1647 COWLEY *Mistress* *Innocent* III II. Though in thy Thoughts scarce any Tracks have bene, So much as of Original Sin. 1702 *Le Clerc's Prim Fathers* 27 The Pagans knew nothing of what was called since, *Original Sin*. 1868 DRYCE *Amer. Commw* (1889) II xciv 464 Experience, whether it talks of Original Sin or adopts some less scholastic phrase, will recognize that the tendencies to evil in human nature are as various and abiding even in the most civilized societies, as its impulses to good

c *transf.* That is such from the beginning, or by birth; 'a born . . . rare

1750 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v (1840) 172, I was . . an original thief, and a pirate. by inclination 1722 - *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He was an original rogue 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonne Brer Bush* IV. iv. 159 Elspeth, . . div ye ken that ye're an oreeginal sunner?

†2. a. ? Having the same origin; sprung from the same stock, or native of the same place *rare*-1.

14. v. *Sir Banes* (MS. M) 104/2138 He loud me moste ouer alle, Wyth hum I am orygyynall.

†b. With *upon*: Having its origin in, originating from. *Obs. rare*-1.

1679 KIN in HICKES *Spir. Popery* (1680) 9 Not only Prelacy, Popery, Malignancy and Heresie, but Supremacy, and every thing Original upon and derivate from it.

3. That is the origin or source of something; from which something arises, proceeds, or is derived; primary; originative. (Now usually associated with or merged in 1)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii i. (1495) 737 An vnreasonable best, the face therof boweth towards the erthe, that is the orygyynall and materlyl matere wherof it comyth. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* viii (Percy Soc) 32 For you therof were fyrst orygyynall ground 1551 BIBLE *Rom* Prol. The rote and orygyynall fountayne of all synne. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Inq* II 27 There is another fraud, and indeed the more principal and original one, in the distribution of these Excellencies immediately into three. 1742-3 GRAY *Agry* 92 Shake her own creation To its original atoms. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 30 A writer . . who goes back beyond the painted annals to original and documentary authorities 1879 Wharton's *Law Lex* (ed. 5), *Original and derivative estates* An original is the first of several estates, bearing to each other the relation of a particular estate and a reversion.

†b. *Original writ* (in *Law*). a writ issuing from the Court of Chancery, which formed the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law; also applied to certain writs for other purposes.

[1334 *Rolls Parli.* II 82 Le Brief original n'est my meinteable par Ley sanz nore son Baron]

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli* V. 623/1 That Information so gyven, stand and be in place of Bille or Witte orygyynall 1641 *Act 17 Chas I.* c. 20 By Process made by Witte Original at the Common Law. 1797-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Writ*, *Original Writs* are those sent out of the high court of chancery, to summon the defendant in a personal, or tenant in a real action, either before the suit begins, or to begin the suit thereby 1848 WHARON *Law Lex* s. v., Original writs differ from each other in their tenor, according to the nature of the plaintiff's complaint, and are conceived in fixed and certain forms

c *spec.* Applied to anything in relation to that which is a representation or reproduction of it, e. g. said of a writing or drawing in relation to a copy or translation of it, of an object in relation to a picture of it, etc. (Cf. B. 3.)

1631 GOWER *God's Arrows* I § 41 66 The original word translated *wrath*, signifieneth a fervor, ferescence, or vehemence of anger. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* 14 The Original Texts are not corrupted neither by Jews, Christians, or others 1688 *Col. Rec Pennsylv.* I. 231 As to y^e Delivery of y^e Original Letters or Instructions. *Mod.* It may be a misprint, you had better examine the original document This is only a copy; the original picture is in —'s collection,

4. Produced by or proceeding from some thing or person directly; not derivative or dependent; a. Proceeding immediately from its source, or having its source in itself, not arising from or depending on any other thing of the kind; unde-rived, independent.

1792 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 27 When these arise from no apparent Cause, they may be deemed original Affections 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 441, I mean where the hooping-cough is original. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* IV. 400 In an original (that is, independent) and perfect moral being—such as we conceive God to be

b Made, composed, or done by the person himself (not imitated from another), first-hand.

1700 DRYDEN *Prof. Fables* (Globe) 495, I have added some original papers of my own 1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. II 205 The exclusive exercise of original judicature in their dominions 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ* A 11 (1868) 54 There is a certain quality about an original drawing which you cannot get in a woodcut 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Menu*, & *Inpr* 182 Apostles of 'mature study and original research'

5. Having the quality of that which proceeds from oneself, or from the direct exercise of one's own faculties, without imitation of or dependence on others; such as has not been done or produced before, novel or fresh in character or style.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I III 192 Dante wrote his sublime and original poem, which is a kind of satirical Epic 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 209, I send you the following observations, not because they are new or original, but because I conceive them to be useful 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. I. v. 97 Even on the perplexing mysteries of Aristotle's Ethics he could throw an original light.

b *transf.* Of a person. Capable of original ideas or actions; given to the direct and independent exercise of the faculties in thinking or acting; that does things not known to have been done before; inventive, creative

1803 SYN SMITH *Wks* (1859) I 35/2 There are very few original eyes and ears The great mass see and hear as they are directed by others. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 219 Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first hand. A messenger he, sent from the Infinite Unknown with tidings to us 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 192 A great original genius struggling with unequal conditions of knowledge

¶ 6. *Original vein*: ? error for ORGANICAL vein.

1486 *Bk St Albans* C iv b. Do let hir [a hawk] blode in the Original vayne, and after that yeue hir a frogge for to eete, and she shall be hool

7. *Comb.* as *original-minded* (see 5 b).

1801 SOUTHEY in ROBBERDS *Mem W. Taylor* I. 384 For financial subjects, I think Rickman might be put down, a most original minded and strong-headed man.

B sb

1. The fact of arising or being derived from something; origination, derivation, = ORIGIN sb I. Now *rare* or *arch*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 133 Engliche men other Saxones toke there originele of Germanye 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm* 94 The cause and original of that sedition, was declared also four years synce 1646 EVLYN *Mem.* (1857) I 243 It is from these sources that the Rhone and the Rhine derive their originals. 1766 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit* II 69/2 The Circus and Amphitheatre all owe their original to the Theatre 1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. II 315 note, Some word of barbarous original 1873 ROGERS *Org Bible* (1875) App 445 The first verse simply ascribes the original of all things to the will of God

b Of persons Descent, extraction, parentage; = ORIGIN sb. 1 b. Now *rare* or *arch*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 27 The people are verye fierse and waylyke men, hauing their original of the canybales. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 5 We will discouse of the Original of this Diabolus. c 1730 in Skene *Highlanders* (1837) I 156 These are subdivided into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains. 1784 J. PORTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 147 Notwithstanding his mean original, he was not satisfied with upwards of three hundred pounds a year.

†c. *Anat.* The fact of springing or arising (as a nerve, vein, etc.) from some part; also *concr.* = ORIGIN sb. 2 b. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 105 Their [the nerves] original is from the seate or foundation of the brayne. 1612 WOODALL *Surge Maie* Wks (1653) 20 All veins have their original in the liver 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol.* *Anat* II. iv. 93 The Pleura having taken its Original about the Back.

†d Beginning, commencement, earliest stage (without reference to source or derivation). *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 120 By measure all thyng is wrought As at the first orygyynall 1590-6 LAMARCHE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the original, proceeding, and event of these wars, I willingly spare to speake muche. 1690 LOCKE *Hunn. Und* III. x. § 8 Words, that will be found, in their first Original, not to stand for any clear Ideas. 1753 E. CARTER (*ital*) *The History of the University of Cambridge from its Original to the Year 1753*

†e. Applied by Wyntoun to his chronicle or history. see quot *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I. 1, The tyul of this tretis hale I wyl be caude Orygynale, For that begynnynng shall mak cleie Be playne proces owre matere

2 The thing (or person) from which something else arises or proceeds, a source, cause; = ORIGIN sb. 2; an originator, author. Now *rare* or *arch*. in general sense see 3

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 172 O cause first of oure con-fusion, O original of oure dampnacion. 1443 *Pol. Poems*

(Rolls) II. 209 *Miser cordia*, ground and original of this process, *Past* is conclusion. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* x. 13 Pryde is the original of all synne. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydroth*, Intro. (1736) 3 Of the Opinion of Thales, that Water was the Original of all things. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, 'The Spacious Firmament', Spangled Heav'ns, a Shining Frame, that Great Original proclaim. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* iv. 44 A fount of discontent, and the unmistakable original of the deed in question.

b. *Law*. = *Original writ*. see A. 3 b.

[1354 *Rolls of Parli* II. 259/1 A receivre les Briefs, si bien Originals de la Chancellerie come Judiciales souz les Seals des Justices.] 1450 *Ibid* V. 201/1 Such judgement as they shuld have upon eny original sued ayenst hym by the cours of the comon lawes. 1543 *Act* 14 § 15 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 The person that will first sue for the same, by original of dette. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Process*, In other cases their processes or modes of commencing the suits were as follows — By original. By bill.

3. A thing (or person) in relation to something else which is a copy, imitation, or representation of it; the pattern, archetype.

a. A writing or literary work (less commonly, a phrase or word) in its relation to another which is a translation of it, or (quot. 1869) which reproduces, or is founded upon, its statements.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1558 *Hyph*, Ye get no more of me, but ye wol rede The original that telteth al the case. 1412-20 LYND *Chron. Troy* i. v. Though my makynge be the same in all as Guido wyrteth in his original. 1595 COWLEY *Wits, Fitts, & Fancies* 79 Your selfe being the Original, what would you doe with the translation? 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 7 *marg*, The word here interpreted measures, in the original contenteth about fourteene bushels and a pottle. 1790 PALEY *Horae Paul* vi. The resemblance is more visible in the original than in our translation. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 99 He would sustain himself by continual appeal to his originals. 1873 LODGE *Note Pallad.* on *Husb* v. 118 The original is 'proximum tenuis atque jerym'.

b. The primary or earlier writing or document of which another is a copy or transcript.

1494 in Sharp *Cov. Myst* (1825) 15 *note*, Paid to John HARRIES for beryng of be Orygynall hat day, *vjd*. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archaeon* (1635) 48 The Chancellor hath also the Seale of simple Justice and keepeth (as it were) the Forge and Shop of all Originals. 1604 E. G[RIFFITHS] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xii. 161 They carried the copie to the King of Spaine, and the original to their viceroy of Peru. 1776 *Trial Naudocomar* 98/2, I never shewed him the original, before I shewed him the copy. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text* N. Test. 5 When several transcripts have to be taken from the same original.

c. The object or person represented by a picture or image; a picture or other work of art in its relation to a copy of it.

1644 CATAKER *Transist* 82 Of the Image there must needs be some original. 1765 LEONI *Albert's Archist* III. 25/2 Copying other mens work, as being originals more constant than any living object. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 433 Such was the portrait an apostle drew, The bright original was one he knew. 1855 PASCOFF *Philis II*, i. iii. (1857) 52 She has sent her portrait of the prince from the pencil of Titian, which she was to return so soon as she was in possession of the living original.

d. *gen.* and *fig.*

1670 COTTON *Esperon* iii. ix. 443 There can be no so dreadful Original, from whence pleasant Copies are not to be taken. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 300 And, could there be a Copy near the original, 'twas she. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib.* 149 An Original for the others to copy from. 1892 GARDNER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 12 Cunobelin, the original of Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

4. A writing, picture, or other work produced first-hand by the author or maker; a work of literature or art that is not a copy or imitation; an original portrait.

1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* Pref. Of this Treatise, I shall only add, 'tis an Original. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Faint*, (1786) II. 221 He sold many of his pieces for originals by Italian hands. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 20 Nov in *Lockhart*, Both these great connoisseurs were very nearly agreed that there are no absolutely undoubted originals of Queen Mary.

5. A person who acts in an original way; one who does things such as have not been done before or are not commonly done (esp. of a ridiculous kind); a singular, odd, or eccentric person.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. 1, I hate imitation, to do anything like other people. All that know me do me the honour to say, I am an original. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlii. 379, I may be looked upon as an original in my way. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 8 Nov., But my aunt and her paramour formed, indeed, such a pair of originals, as I believe, all England could not parallel. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii. A friendship was therefore struck up hastily betwixt these two originals. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. 131 This boy is a real original.

b. A thing of singular or unique character; a specimen or example of originality. *rare*.

1797 POPE, etc. *Art of Stinking* 86 Our next instance is certainly an original. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whitem.* Adv. 1. (1859) 12 In adventures, almost every whaleman's voyage is an original.

6. *a. pl.* Original elements. *Obs*.

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lords* 95 Of hem ys maad by lengthe of tyme all manner of kynde of composicions bat originals, minerals, vegetables, & bestyals. And originals ar what byng ys engelyd yn be entralles of be ei the, and yn be depense of be sees, & in Canoes of hilles, & in fumostez stoppyd & from vapours vpesteynge. 1616 CAPT SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 15 Her treasures haue yet neuer bene opened, nor her originals wasted, consumed, nor abused.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 511 Up they turn'd Wide the celestial soil, and saw beneath Th' originals of nature in their crude Conception.

b. *pl.* Original inhabitants, settlers, etc. *rare*. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 205 If the coming of others shall overrule us, that are the originals. *Mod. coll.* They are only recent members; we're the originals.

Hence *Originalist* *noun-adj.* = ORIGINAL B. 5. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.* Hence in later Dicts. *Originality* (ordjine'liiti) [ad F. *originalité* (1699 in Hatz-Darm), f. ORIGINAL see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being original.

1. The fact or attribute of being primary or first-hand; authenticity, genuineness.

1776 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliii. 397 One of the most valuable pieces in the world. I do not know how Amiconi came to doubt of its originality. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 9 An unsafe guide in the discrimination of relative originality of text.

2. The quality of being independent of and different from anything that has appeared before; novelty or freshness of style or character.

1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 383 His [Richardson's] sentiments were his own, and he was so sensible of the originality and importance of many of them, that he would ever be talking of his writings. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 These essays have a character of originality beyond their companions. 1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1204/1 Origen. urges the originality of the person of Christ.

b. with *pl.* An original trait, act, remark, etc. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 213 Whoso knows Plutarch, Lucian, Rabelais, Montaigne will have a key to many supposed originalities. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 96 Our author's sagacity has effectually removed all such apparent originalities here.

3. As an attribute of persons: Exhibition of original thought or action, the character of independently exercising one's own faculties; the power of originating new or fresh ideas or methods.

1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 269 Of singularity it may be observed, that, in general, it is originality; and therefore not a defect. 1822 HALLITT *Tablet*, i. v. 203 Originality is the seeing nature differently from others, and yet as it is in itself. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vi. 617 Shirley has no originality, no force in conceiving or delineating character. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 228 Originality as understood by the vulgar is independence of the labours of others. *Mod. A* preacher of great originality.

Originality (ordjine'liiti), *adv* [-LY 2.]

1. In respect of origin, derivation, or causation; by extraction or descent; indigenously.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 The haboundance of bloode whiche thou haste seen yssue oute of the trees is not oryginally of thysse trees. 1599-1600 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c. 18 § 2 The Queene [shall] have like Habilitie as though she had oryginally ben borne within this Realme. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon* i. i § 7 (1622) 185 Though instrumentally they be wrought by the Sun, yet are they originally wrought, onely by God. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 19 The power of kings was and is originally the peoples, and by them conferr'd in trust, with liberty and right to reassume it. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy* to China 88 He is originally a Mongol Tartar, of a brown complexion. 1721 ADDISON *Spect* No 69 p. 5 Natural Historians tell us, that no Fruit grows Originally among us. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat* I. 121 Matter is supposed, originally, to consist of minute divisible, or indivisible atoms. *Mod.* He is originally German, but has long been naturalized in England.

2. In the first place, primarily.

1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 734/1 Originally y^e scripture is known as Tindall himself confesseth by none other church, as the faythe is originally learned by none other scripture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ev* 117 Though it originally respected the generation of man, yet is it applicable unto that of other animals. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Cl.* iv. 118 'Dust to dust', which we consider as originally a denunciation of the divine displeasure, was in the Stoical system, a chief topic of consolation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 4) IV. 497 Education is originally to implant in men's minds a sense of truth and justice.

b. In its origin, beginning, or earliest stage; at first, at the beginning, initially.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vii. 30 As for the Knowledge of Fact, it is originally, Sense; and ever after, Memory. 1721 STEELE *Spect* No 78 p. 4 The Club of Ugly Faces was instituted originally at Cambridge. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott* in 1772. 251 Originally here were three noble globes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* i. The bricks had originally been a deep dark red. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* I. 136 My station, originally, was not lofty.

3. From the beginning, from the first.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1662) 32 First, England is, that is, originally, not shall be by virtue of this act. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 14 The indefinite power which each man originally possesses of hurting his neighbours.

4. By the person or author himself; not in a copy or transcript. *Obs*.

1661-2 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. 77 Two. petitions, both alike originally subscribed.

5. In a manner or style that comes fresh from the author; with originality. *rare*.

1882 OCHLIE, *Originally*. x In an original manner; as, the author treats this subject very originally.

Originalness, *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or fact of being original; originality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1761 *Acc. of Books in Ann. Reg.* 279/2 It would be extremely hard to conclude against the general originalness of the performance.

Originant (ordjine'ant), *a. (sb)* [f. ORIGIN-ATE v. + -ANT; cf. *multitate*, *multitant*.] Originating.

a. That gives origin to something else.

1647 M. HUDSON *Dr. Right Govt* ii. ix. 129 The originant principal end is the glory of God. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I. 209 No natural thing or act can be called originant, or be truly said to have an origin in any other. 1832 FRASER's *Mag.* VI. 336 In virtue of this originant power of his will. 1868 W. G. T. SHEDD *Homiletics* V (1869) 219 Not equal in true productive force, in real originant and influential power.

b. Arising, taking its origin; = ORIGINARY 3. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1873) 226 Sin originant, undervived from without.

B. as *sb*. Originating agent or influence.

1892 TRAILL *Mrg. Salisbury* xii. 187 The real originant of Irish disorder.

Originary (ori dji'nari), *a. (sb)*. Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *originarius* original, aboriginal, f. *origin-em* ORIGIN + see -ARY. Cf. F. *originaire* (1365 in Hatz-Darm).] A. *adj*.

1. That originates or springs from (of) the thing or place in question, derived, sprung, or having one's extraction from; aboriginal, native, cf. ORIGINAL A. 2. *Obs*.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) L. liij, In such honors, offices and dignities of a citie, the originarie citizens are to be preferred before strangers. 1633 R. ASHLEY tr. *Barri's Cochun China* B. Cochun China. Is called in the language of the originarie inhabitants Anam, which is the West. 1685 BOYLE *High Veneration*, etc. § 18 This heteroclite mineral scarce seems to be originary of this world of ours. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. *Diss Drama* 25 John Bird, who was a Nativ of Coventry, tho' originary of Cheshire.

2. That is the origin or source; from which something originates, = ORIGINAL A. 3.

1638 SANDYS *On Job* 15 Remember I am built of clay; and must Resolve to my originary Dust. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 44 Take wing (my soul) and upwards bend thy flight, To thy Originary fields of Light. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* 69 The originary atoms of earth, water, fire, and air.

3. Arising directly; primary, undervived; = ORIGINAL A. 4. *Obs*.

1679 LOCKE *Yrnl* 15 Nov. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 451 After October no more originary ages, but such as returned. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 33 The very Objections of the Arians against Christ's Originary Divinity.

4. 'Productive, causing existence'. (J.)

1705 CREYNE *Philos Princ* (J.) The production of animals in the originary way requires a certain degree of warmth.

5. Arising from or founded upon origin. *rare*.

18 *New Princeton Rev* I. 34 (Cent.) Without originary title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.

† B. *sb*. An aboriginal, a native. *Obs*.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays la Roy* 33 The Indians did boast, that they were the true Originaries. 1694 FALLE *Jerney* v. 144 And the Originaries, or Natives of the Isle, shall be preferred before others to the Ministry. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. *Diss Physick* 38 Melampus is said also to have been an Originary of Pylos and a Travellour into Egypt.

Hence † *Originarily adv*, originally, primarily.

1610 DORNE *Pseudo-martyr* 181 Originarily, and fundamentally, the Scriptures of God informe vs, what our subjection to the Church ought to be. 1611 CORRA, *Originarement*, originally, originally.

† *Origin-ate*, *ppl a. Obs. rare*. [As if f. L. **origināt-us*, pa. pple. of **origināre*. f. *origin-em* ORIGIN, not in ancient L., but perh. used in med. or mod. L.; cf. It. *originare* to fetch his beginning or originall' (Florio, 1598), Sp. and Pg. *originar*; also obs. F. *originé* (16th c. in Godef.) and ORIGINATION.]

1. *trans*. To give origin to, give rise to, cause to arise or begin, initiate, bring into existence.

1659-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 54 The soul, as seated more conspicuously in the brain, does by the originated Neurology, give intercourse to the animal spirits. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 23 Christ is the originating root, and grace, a root originated, planted and influenced by Christ. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 335 The exclusive right of the house in originating grants. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 273 The bishops of the church form a separate house, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the house of deputies. 1840 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vi. 212 Poetry does not originate, but it adorns. 1896 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 100 Men..who have originated remarkable religious movements.

† b. To trace the origin or derivation of; to derive or deduce from a specified source. *Obs. rare*.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 9 The Holy Story originates skill & knowledge of arts, from God.

2. *intr*. To take its origin or rise; to arise, come into existence, have its beginning, commence; to spring, be derived. *Const. from, intr, with*.

1775 *Tender Father* II. 50 The scandal..which I thought must certainly originate from Mr. Selby. 1790 NORMAN & BERTHE II. 71 Lord Osgood..well knew with whom this happy alteration of manners originated. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama* Sc. & Art II. 253 On the supposition that the common

originates entirely within the earth 1846 WRIGHT *Ess Mid Ages* II xvii 173 A cycle of poetry which originated with the people, and rested with the people 1885 *Mauch. Exam* 10 July 47 The fire originated in the chemical room b. *Anat.*, etc. To have its origin (locally); to arise, spring (*in or from*): cf. ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II 167 Galen's opinion, that the veins originated in the liver, had been exploded 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I ii. § 76 (1879) 79 The points whence the legs and wings originate

Hence **Originated** ppl. a. (whence Originated-ness), **Originating** ppl. a.

Originating notice, a notice originating legal proceedings 1681-83 Originated, 1667 Originating [see 1] 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit. Abr Petit Justice* 61 On the part of the judge, of the originating judiciary 1830 COLERIDGE *Table* 29 July, Every intellectual act, however you may distinguish it by name in respect of the originating faculties 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spar Despot* 11 89 A divinely originated economy 1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 53 The soul's will, &c cannot be eternal, for their originatedness is evidenced by consciousness. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/7 The number of originating notices served in this district is believed to be larger than in any other part of Ireland. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 2/1 The solicitor's costs for all proceedings—from originating notice to final orders—are limited by the rules of the Land Commissioners to ten shillings when the rent is under five pounds.

Origination (oridʒɪˈneɪʃən). [a. obs. F. *origination* (15th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *originatio* 'derivation of words, tracing of origin' (Quintil.), n. of action, as if f. a vb. **origināre*, *origināt-*: see ORIGINATE v.] The action or fact of originating.

1. a. Coming into existence, commencement (in reference to its cause or source); rise, origin.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* vii 129 That promise which did not pertain to Peter principally and by origination, and to the rest by communication 1649 — *Gr. Exempt* I Ad § 5. 50 Here is origination enough for sin without charging our faults upon Adam. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I (1662) 47, I begin with War, because Arms had a military Origination. a 1832 BENTHAM *Anarch. Fallacies* Wks 1843 II 500 The origination of governments from a contract is a pure fiction 1885 SIR E. FRANK *Law Times Ref.* LII 67/2 The proceeding had, therefore, its proper origination in the petition which the statute requires.

b. *Anat.* The fact of arising or springing from some place or part; also *concr.* = ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* x 65 Those muscles notwithstanding their origination may be from the back. 1717 J. KEILL *Annot. Oecon.* (1738) 170 Muscles whose Originations are as far distant as the *lacinium* 1870 ROLLESTON *Annot. Life* 107 The origination of the post abdominal ganglia.

2 The giving of origin; bringing into existence; original production or causation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III v. 7, That old Scotch Body named Lords of the Articles, without whose origination... the so-called Parliament could introduce no bill. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys* (ed. 2) 236 The origination of the change by an impression acting on the central organ 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I iii 254 His notorious activity may have easily connected him with the origination of the plan

3. *spec.* Derivation (of a word), etymology. *Obs.* (The only recorded sense of L. *originatio*)

1614 SELDEN *Piles Hon.* Pref. d ij, How current went that idle Deduction of the Persian Sophi from Wollen Tulipants? It having origination in the Sophi, Sophi, or Suffi. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 24 We may by no means out of our old British Tongue seek the Originations also of Townes names in Africk a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XL 92 The origination of which word some take from the Hebrew 1741 FIELDING *Conversation Wks* 1784 IX 362 Deduced from the origination of the word itself.

Originative (ori'dʒɪnətɪv, -tɪv), a. [f. ORIGINATE v. or its source: see -ATIVE, -TIVE.] Having the quality or power of originating, productive, creative, inventive.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xv (1875) 205 The imitative, more than originative turn of the Roman mind. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos Syst* 26 Consideration and meditation thereon, are originative of a knowledge of the true nature of the soul 1886 SHORTHOUSE *Sir Percival* 79 Persons of a not very originative habit of mind.

Hence **Originatively** adv.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat* iv (1864) x10 Left to act originatively.

Originator (ori'dʒɪnətər). [agent-n. in L. form from ORIGINATE v.] One who (or that which) originates something; an initiator, beginner, creator, author.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* IV. iii. 140 An author, an inventor, or an originator 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 34 A progressive movement in culture spreads, and becomes independent of the fate of its originators 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I vii 253 He is an interpreter, not an originator of thought

So **Originatress**, a female originator.

1860 WALT WHITMAN *Broadway Fragm.* iv. 6 The Originatress comes, The land of Paradise the nest of both

|| **Origines** (ori'dʒɪnɪz), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *origo* ORIGIN.] The original facts or documents on which any historical or other work is founded.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 457/3 If a controversy had not arisen at once as to the *origines* of the volumes

|| **Originist**. *Obs. rare.* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IST.] One who treats of the origin or beginning of things

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 380 A Custom bottomed upon the Great Originist, and that account he gives us of the Genesis and Rise of things. 1694 — *Reason* 104 The great Originist, Moses.

Originist, obs. form of ORIGINIST

|| **Originize**, v. *Obs. rare* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IZE] *trans.* = ORIGINATE v. 1.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispacht* 186 To renounce reason, because it is not originiz'd from his own invention, but proposed first by another. 1665 — *Sure Footing* 161 How the Revolt comes to be originiz'd 1697 — *Solid Philos* 218 Originized from some Pure Spirit or Angel

|| **Originous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. Native, natal; = ORIGINAL A. 1. (? intended as a blunder.)

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* I. ii, What, wisps on your wedding-day, you! this is right Originous Clay, and Clay o' Kilburn too

Origion, obs. variant of ORILLION.

|| **Orignal** (ori'njəl) [Canadian Fr., alteration of Basque *origina* stag, pl. *oregnac* (Hatz-Darm)] Littré cites from Lescarbot *Hist. de la Nouvelle France* (1619) xx, that the Basques landing on the American coasts gave to the American elk the name *oremac*, and that *on enac* in Basque meant 'stag'

A Canadian name of the American moose

1775 J. ANDERSON *Ess. Agric.* 462 In North America they have a species of deer, called by the natives Orignal or Aurignal probably the Moose-deer 1787 JERRARDSON *Notes on Virginia* 88 The animals called grey and black moose, caribou, orignal, and elk

|| **Oril lion**, **oreillon**. *Fortif.* Also 7 orillione, orillon, 7-orillon. [a. F. *orillon* (orillon), *oreillon* ear-shaped appendage, 'ear' of any vessel, etc., deriv. of *oreille* ear: cf. ORCROFTION.] In obsolete methods of fortification A part of the defence of a bastion, etc.; see *quots.*

1647-8 COTTELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 524 *marg.*, Orillons are the round shoulders at the ends of the faces of Bastions next the Flanks, which cover the covered Flanks; little used in Holland, but much in Italy and France. 1664 EARL MONM. tr. *Benivoglio's Wars Flinders* 325 A half Bulwark was thrust out from the Citadel with a great Orillione *ibid.* The abovesaid Orillon 1658 — tr. *Poeta's Wars Cyprus* 116 Orillon 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orillon*, a mass of Earth lin'd with a Wall, built upon the shoulder of Bastions with Casemates to secure the Canon in the retir'd Flank, and hinder it from being dismounted 1733 *Pres. St. Russia* I 302 Of four Bastions every one has one Orillon 1853 STROCKWELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Orillon*, a projecting tower at the shoulder of a bastion, covering the flank from exterior view

Oriloge, -lage, obs. forms of HOROLOGE.

Orilyeit, obs. form of ORILLEY.

Orinasal (ō'nɪnəl zāl), a. (*sb.*) (erron *oronasal*).

[f. L. *ōri-*, comb. form of *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + NASAL.] Pertaining to the mouth and the nose, *spec.* of a vowel: Pronounced with the oral and nasal passages both open, so as to resound in the mouth and in the nose simultaneously, as the 'nasal' vowels in French b *sb.* An orinasal vowel

1807 A. J. ELLIS & E. PRONOUN. I. iii 67 It is very difficult to determine what is the oral basis of the orinasal vowel, so strangely it is modified by the nasal vibration. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 383/2 If the nasal passage is left open at all the vowel is 'nasalized', and as it resounds partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an 'orinasal'. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orinasal fistula*, a communication between the nose and the mouth by means of a false passage through the arch of the palate. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 235 Creosote... used for inhalation in an orinasal respirator

Oringado, **Oringe**, obs. ff ORANGEADO.

Orange Oringo, obs. corrupt form of ERYNGO. 1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 164 Madam, here are pistachie nuts, Strengthening oringo roots.

Oriol, obs. form of ORIEL.

Oriole (ō'ri-ol) [ad med and mod. L. *oriolus* (13th c. *oryolus*), in OF *oriol*, OPr *auriol* and *auriola*, mod. Fr. *aurion*, Sp. *oriol*. — L. *aureolus* golden.]

1. A bird of the genus *Oriolus*, esp. *O. galbula* (the Golden Oriole), a summer visitor to Europe and the British Islands, with plumage of a rich yellow contrasted with black; also extended to any bird of the family *Oriolidae*, comprising various species of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia

[c. 1250 ALBERTUS MAGNUS *De Animal.* XIII. xxiii, Orioli aues sunt a tono vocis vulgariter sic vocati ut dicit Plinius] 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 3) II 532 The oriole This beautiful bird is common in several parts of Europe 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 121/1 The genus *Oriolus* or true Oriole of the present day 1840 *Ibid.* XVII 17/1 In our own country the Golden Oriole has been found in Hampshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, near Manchester, near Lancaster 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I 131 Another very pretty bird that is uncommon in England—I mean the oriole 1894 NEWTON *Dist. Birds* s. v, Another genus which has been referred to the *Oriolidae*, is *Sphæcotheres*, peculiar to the Australian Region, and distinguishable from the more normal Orioles by a bare space round the eye

2. A bird of the genus *Icterus*, as the Baltimore Oriole (*I. baltimore*), the Orchard Oriole (*I. spurius*); or any bird of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Icterinae*, peculiar to America, mostly with yellow (or orange) and black coloration; also called *hangnests* or *hangbirds*

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 302 Both species of the Baltimore bird (*Oriolus*, Linn. *Icterus*, Cat.) are spring birds of passage, and breed in Pennsylvania.] 1792 MARIA RIDDLE *Voy. Madeira* 75 Two kinds of orioles are found in Antigua. 1845 LONGF. *To a Child* 109 An oriole's pendent nest 1850 WHITTIER *Sabbath Scene* 96 With golden bosom to the sun,

The oriole was singing 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handb. Birds Gt. Brit.* 27 The so-called 'Orioles' of America belonging to a totally different family of birds, viz., the *Icteridae*.

Orion (orɪˈɒn) *Astron.* [L. *Orion* = Gr. *Ὠρίων* (t or r), name of one of the Giants of Greek mythology, a mighty hunter, slain by Artemis, and of the constellation by which he was represented.] Name of a large and brilliant constellation south of the zodiac, figured as a hunter with belt and sword. *Orion's hound*, the dog-star, Sirius (S. E. of Orion)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII xxiv (1495) x v 2 Orion is a most notable Constellation by cause of hugeness and also of faynesse, and it is shape in the ordre of sterres as knights gyrd wyth a swede 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi 46 The sygne of Oryon lentheth the wates to be proude and cruelle 1590 SPINER *P. Q.* I. iii. 31 Scorching flames of fierce Orions hound 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 2) ii 70 The most Northerly Star in the Girdle of Orion doth yet decrease in Declination 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 8 Great Orion sloping slowly to the West 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* I 33 The great nebula of Orion is situated in the part of the constellation occupied by the sword-handle *ibid.* The three stars of second magnitude in Orion's Belt

Orionid (orɪˈɒnɪd) *Astron.* [f. ORION + -ID, female patronymic of LEONID.] One of a system of meteors whose radiant point is in Orion.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The example of *Leonid* has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated, so that we have the Orionids of October 18-20. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 325 The well-known Orionid centie

-oriorous, a compound suffix forming adjs., consisting of -OUS (L. -ōrius), added to L. -ōri- in *ōri-us*, -a, -um (see -ORY). Instances of this occur in med. L., as in *victōri-ōs-us*, F. *victorieux* victorious, f. *victōria* victory, but most of the Eng. examples are directly formed upon L. adjs., actual or possible, in -ōri-us; e. g. *censorious*, *merciorious*, *notorious*, *proditorious*. The sense is either the same as, or closely akin to, that of adjs. in -ORY.

Oripore (ō'ripə-ur) *Zool.* [f. L. *ōs*, *ōri-* mouth + PORE.] A pore or small opening representing a mouth.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 338 Indistinct serrate oripores.

Oririme (ō'riɪm) *Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *rīma* cleft, chink.] A cleft or narrow opening representing a mouth.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 284 A central pore or puncture (*oririme*), marking the position of the mouth.

Oris, obs. form of ORRIS

Orismology (ō'rizm-ol-ōj-ē) *rare*. [For **horismology*, f. Gr. *ὁρισμός* definition + -LOGY.] A name for the explanation of technical terms, or for such terms collectively; terminology.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1856) I. Pref. 13 The Terminology to avoid the barbarism of a word compounded of Latin and Greek, they would beg to call the Orismology of the science 1839-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III 548/2 The orismology of any particular branch of zoological science.

Hence **Orismologic**, **Orismologic** *adjs.*, pertaining to orismology.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. Adv. p. iv, The Anatomical and Orismologic Tables. 1852 J. FREEMAN *Life William Kirby* 311 Criticising and perfecting our anatomical and orismologic terms 1882 GOSWILL *Orismologic*.

Orison (ō'rizən, -sən). *arch.* Forms, a. 2-3 *ureisun*, 3-5 *oreison*, etc. (5 *uresun*, Caxton *oreyson*), 3-6 *oreson*, etc., 6 *orayson*, *orason*, 6-7 *orason*, 6-9 *oraison*, 7 *oraison*, β 3-*orison*, (3-7 -oun, *oryson*, etc., 4-6 *urison*, etc., 4-7 *horison*, 5 *orisson*, *urrysone*, 6 *St. wrisoun*, *wrisone*, 6-8 *orizon*, 6-one) with interchanges in 3-7 of i and y, and of -on, -um, -oun, -un, -oun, -own, with or without final e [a. OF. *oreisun*, *orison* (12th c.), now *oraison* (16th c. in Littré) = Pr. *orason*, Sp. *oracion*, It. *orazione* — L. *ōrātōn-em* speech, oration, in Christian L. an address to God, a prayer (Vulgate); n. of action f. *ōrāre* to utter words, speak, pray, f. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth Etymologically a doublet of *oration*]

1. A prayer (In later use chiefly in pl.: cf. *say one's prayers*)

a. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Pe halie ureisuns be me singed in halie churche. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 16 Siggeð so al ðe inne & te oreisun, 'Deus qui corda'. c. 1250 *St. Eng. Leg.* I 64/375 Al one in 14 oreones here he lai wel stille 1340 *Agnes* 51 He begynþ his matyns and his benes and his oreysones 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* v Certayn oreysons and deuoute prayers that they oughte to saye. a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 When he had made his oreison there came a sarayn to Huon. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 36 The Captain Bassa performing appointed oraisons and ceremonies. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 21 The pilgrim oft... 'mid his oraison hears Aghast the voice of time

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7196 As þis holman adde is orison ydo þere. c. 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 361 Pe same oryson þat he preyd before. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 17 Now forsothe, oure God, here the oryson of this seruaunt. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7965 Of whiche orisons certun in the orison of the Pater noster hath thes crist enclosed most thynges. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test.* *Love* iii. ix. (Skeat) l. 92 Deuoute horisons & prayers to God c. 1420 *Chron. Pilgr.* at 582 Wip certeyne urrysouns for hurre praying. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 33 They wake alle the nyght in prayers and orisons. a 1578

LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 349, I teichit thame the dominical wisonn quihik we call the Lordis prayer 1889 GREENE *Memphion* (Arb) 50 Manie orizons [she made] to Hymeneus 1808 SHAKS *Haml* III. i. 89 Soft you now, The faire Ophelia? Nymph, in thy Orizons Be all my senses remembered. 1867 MILTON *P L* xi 137 When Adam and first Matron Eve Had ended now thr Orizons 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xv, Remember me in your orizons 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I. xli, Three tongues prefer strange Orizons on high. 1808 MILMAN *St Paul's* vii 144 Provided for the due celebration of these inestimable orizons *Comb* 1853 URQUHART *Kabelais* i. xxi, To the same place came his orizon-mutterer.

b. Without *an* or *pl*: The action of praying, prayer. Now rare.

c. 1250 *O. Kent Serm* in *O. E. Misa*, 28 Stor, for holy urison Mirre, for gode werkis. a 1300 *Cursor M* 15623 To quils he lat in orison. 1483 CAXTON *Pato Fiv*, There by the space of twenty dayes as he was in oryson. 1578 Lament. *Lady Scott* in *Scot Poems* 16th C. II. 246 Thus to disdane the hous of orison. 1860 FUSEY *Mis Prop*, 19 The soul hath in orison familiar converse with God

† 2 A speech, oration Chiefly *Sc Obs*.

1430-40 LYNG *Bochas* vi xv (1554) 161 b, Through his language, this sayd Tullius Reconciled by his soote Orizons 1549 *Compt Scot* vi 43 The pryncipal scheiphirde maid an orison tyl al the laif of his companyons 1503 *Philotus* lvi, 30vr Orisonn sir sounds with sic skil In Cupids Court as 3e had bene vbrocht

Orison, -soun, -sont(e, obs ff. HORIZON.

Oristic (oristik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr ὀριστικός of or for defining.] Determinately expressed. So *Oristicosemei otio a.* [Gr. ὀριστικῶς ob-servant of signs].

1811-21 BENTHAM *Logic* App B Wks. 1843 VIII 287 Oristic, and oristic, or more expressively, oristicosemeiotic and oristicosemeiotic, determinately and indeterminately expressed

-**orium**, *suffix*, the neuter sing ending of L. adjs. in -*orius* (see -ORIOUS, -ORY), used subst. in the sense 'place for or belonging to, thing used for, requisite', as in *auditorium* place for hearing, *praetorium* general's tent, *promontorium* headland, *repositorium* dumb-waiter, *scriptorium* writing-room, *sensitorium* organ of sensation (Boethius). The Eng. form of these words, taken through Norman Fr. -*oir*, is -*oiry*, but some of the Latin words have been taken into historical or learned use in the L. form, as *auditorium*, *praetorium*, *sanatorium*, *scriptorium*, *sensorium*, and after these others, as *haustorium*, *inclinatorium*, *inductorium*, etc., have been formed as scientific terms.

Oriz, obs form of ORYX.

Orizon(t, orizont, obs. forms of HORIZON.

Ork(e, Orkanet, obs var. ORQ, ORCANETTE

Orken, an adaptation of *orcan* assumed as sing of *orcanas* in Beowulf, (?) monsters or sea-monsters a 1000 *Beowulf* 122 Eotenas and ylfe and orcanas. 1855 THORPE tr *Beowulf* 225 Thence monstrous births all sprang forth, eotens, and elves, and orkens.

† Orkey. *Obs* [Corruption of Du. *oortken*, dim. of *oort*, a small com: cf next.] (See quot)

1660 HEXHAM, *Een Oort*, ofte Oortken, An Orkey, or the fourth part of a silver, or two Dots 1708 T. WARD *Eng Ref* (1710) i 131 The poorest of 'em Could scarcely wrest an Orkie from him.

† Orkyn. *Obs. rare* -1. = prec.

1544 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* (1877) 91 They that goo about to bye an yerthen pottle, or vessell for an orkyn, dooe knoeke vpon it with their knucle

Orl, dial. form of *olr*, *alr*, ALDER, the tree.

[c 1440 see ORVELLE] 1747 R. BOWLER *Art of Angling* 27 This Hedge ought to be made chiefly of Orls 1804 DUNCUMB *Hist Hereford* I. Gloss (E. D. S.), *Orl*, the wood alder.

Hence Orl-fly, ellipt. *Orl*, the alder-fly, *Sialis lutarius*, used by anglers.

1747 R. BOWLER *Art of Angling* 69 The Orle Fly .is the best Fly to Fish with after the May Flies are gone. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. a) 123 The Orle fly comes on the latter end of May and continues on till the latter end of June 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Brit Insects* 64 The well-known orl or Alder-fly (*Sialis lutarius*).

Orlache, -age, -ager, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, -ER.

Orle (p̄l) Also 6 urle. [a. F. *orle*, OF *urle*, *ourle* -late L type **ōrulum*, dim. of *ōra* border; It. *orlo* border, hem. Cf. URLE v.]

1. *Her* A narrow band of half the width of the bordure, following the outline of the shield, but not extending to the edge of it.

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 65 The Orle .is an ordinarie composed of a threefold line duplicated admuting a transparence of the field thorowout the innermost area or space therein enclosed 1830 ROBSON *Hist. Her Gloss*, *Orle*, an inner bordure of the same shape as the escutcheon itself. 'The field being seen within and round it, on both sides. 1878 RUSKIN *Engle's N* § 235 The Orle, a narrow band following the outline of the shield midway between its edge and centre, is a more definite expression of enclosure or fortification by moat or rampart

b. A band of small charges arranged round the shield orlewse. Hence in *orle*, said of subordinate charges thus borne.

1578 BOSSWELL *Armorie* II 43 K beareth Or, a Lyon Seiant, Sable, within an Orle d'Ogresse. 1587 FLEMING *Contis Holmshed* III 1370/1 He beareth azure, a crose *Contis Holmshed* III 1370/1 He beareth azure, a crose *fomme fische* or, within an vile of stars or. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1611) 88 These stars are said to bee borne

in Orle or Orle waies. 1786 W. BOYS *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 797 The same legend of St. Martin within a quatrefoil, with four demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions in orle. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. 32 Sometimes a series of separate charges form an Orle

c The chaplet or wreath round the helmet of a knight, bearing the crest

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 A bascinet. having..the lining or cap within, and the orle or chaplet without.

2. The metal rim of a shield. In mod Dicts.

† 3 *Arch.* See quot and cf. ORLO. *Obs*.

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. In Architecture, Orle is the same with Plinth. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Orle* 'in architecture, a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter round of a capital.

Hence *O rlewse*, -ways, *advs.*, in orle: see r b. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 66 Borne Orlewse or in Orle.

Orleanist (p̄rliānist). [a. F. *Orléaniste*, f. local name *Orléans*: see next and -IST.] In French politics: An adherent of the princes of the house of Orleans, descended from the Duke of Orleans, younger brother of Louis XIV, whose descendant Louis Philippe reigned as King of the French, 1830-1848. Also *attrib* or as *adv*.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Bland's Hist. Ten Y. I.* 235 It had been the focus of Orleanist and Bonapartist conspiracies. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov. The Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Republicans, the Napoleonists, are arrayed in one rank.

So *O rleianism*, the political principles of the Orleanists, *Orleianistic* a, pertaining to or of the nature of the Orleanists.

1865 tr. *Stravins' New Life Jesus* II. ii. lui. 10 Possessed, so to say, with an Orleanistic spirit

Orleans (p̄rliānz). [Name of a city in France, giving the title to a dukedom]

1 A variety of plum.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 233 Fruit-Trees for a moderate Plantation. 'Newington, excellent Orleans, Persique 1770 FORTES *Laine Lower* II. Wks. 1799 II 86 The green gages, or the Orleans. 1860 PISSIS *Lab Chem.* *Wonders* 121 Orleans, green gages, damsons, and all plums. *attrib* 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans* LII 71 The main arms of an Orleans plum tree. 1771 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, Let to M. Allen, I. desire that I may have a boild Orlean plumb pudding for my dinner

2 A fabric of cotton warp and woisted weft, brought alternately to the surface in weaving.

According to Beck, *Draper's Dict*, introduced in 1837, and the first fabric of the kind known in England.

1844 G. DONN *Textile Manuf* iv 237 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Paramatta' (why so named, it would probably be difficult to say) apparently formed of worsted, but the weft only is of worsted, the warp being cotton.

Orleige, Orleiger, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, -ER.

|| **Orlo** (p̄rlo). *Arch* [It. *orlo* border, brim, hem, etc.: see ORLE.] a The fillet between the flutings of a column. b. The plinth of the base of a column.

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II 50 The Orlo, Brim, or Spaces are 1 of the Fluting 1713 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 21 Orlo, or Plinth of the Base

Orloge, Orloger: see HOROLOGE, HOROLOGER

Orlop (p̄rlopp). Forms a. 5-6 over-loppe, (Sc 5 ou(e)r-lopp), 6-7-lopp, 7-loop, -loope B. 6 orloppe, or(e)loope, oarlop, 7 orelop, orlopp, arlop, 7-8 orloppe; 8 horlop, 7- orlop. γ. Sc. 5-7 ou(e)rloft. [a. Du. *overloop* a covering, 'over-loop van t'schip, for, tabulata nauium constrata, per que nautae feruntur' (Kilian, 1599), f *overloopen* to run over see OVER and LEAP v.] Originally, the single floor or deck with which the hold of a ship was covered in, which, by the successive addition of one, two, or three complete decks above, became the lowest deck of a ship of the line, sometimes applied to the lowest deck of a steamer or ship with three or more decks.

The orlop was not usually reckoned in nomenclature as a 'deck', when a ship had two complete floors these were called orlop and deck; when three floors, they were orlop, lower, and upper deck; when four floors, orlop, lower, middle, and upper deck. See DECK sb. But sometimes *orlop* is found in the general sense of 'deck', and applied in the pl to both (or all) the decks present at the time

1467 *Sc Acts Jas. III* (1874) 87 And at the maisteris fure na gudis vpon his overlop [1597 § 14 over-loft] the quibik & he do, the gudis sall pay na fraucht, nor na gudis vnder the overlop [over-loft] to scot nor lot with the gudis in cas thai be castin 1466 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1856) 176 Tymbre .. under the Ovyloppes & Alawe in the said Ship *Ibid*, Forcastell, the overloppe, the somercastell, the dekke ovyr the somercastell, & the pope 1578 T. N. tr *Cong. IV India* 23 Other three ships .. All the residue were small without overloppe, and vergantines. 1578 BOURNE *Invention* 3 You may make a plaine Decke or Orloppe, that hath but plaine hatches. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Lauschooten* (Hakluyt Soc) II 179 One side of the upper part of the ship, between both the upper Orlopps, where the great boat lay, burst out 1611 CORGER, *Tillac*, the Orlop or Airloup, or, more generally, the hatches of a ship. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* II 3 When they are planked up to the Orlop they make the ships Howle *Ibid* 5 The first Orlop .. is the first floore to support the planks doth cover the Howle *Ibid* 6 The third Decke or Orlop, or the third Decke which is neuer called by the name of Orlop, and yet they are all but Decks 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orlop*, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower deck of a ship

1741 WATSON in *Phil. Trans* XLII 67 Bringing Air from the Bread room, Horlop and Well of the Ship at the same

time. 1859 *Merc Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 16 The stream anchor . was stowed in the after orlop 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb* xxii (1887) 164 'To roam about in the dim silences of the lower deck, the twilight of the orlop... and to gaze down the impenetrable Erebus of the hold

γ. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 882 Wallace. 'A man he stralk our burd in to the se; On the or loft he slew son othir thre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 122 The flamv wpendling bleis braid at large Thow hechus, overloft, air, and payntit targe. c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Diad & Æneis* III 278 O that I had their ships once set on fire And ov'rlofts all with flaming firebrands fill'd

b. *attrib*.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 76 Two thousand of good Orlop nailes. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst* 3 If more room be wanted the orlop deck may be enlarged 1869 SIR E. REDD *Shipbuild.* xix 423 Vessels over 24 feet in depth are required by Lloyd's to have orlop beams on every sixth frame. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/8 It is believed that by battering down the orlop deck in the after part of the ship they will succeed in floating her.

† **Orlop** 2. *Obs* [? for *overlap*] The turned-up edge of a sheet of lead, bent over the edge of the adjoining sheet in making a joint.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch* 192 The Orlop is about 3½ inches of the edge, (next to the Stander) of the other Sheet, rais'd up in the same manner as the Stander.

Orly, orely, obs. forms of EARLY.

† **Ormasi**. *Sc Obs* See also ARMOSEIE. A fabric, prob. the same as ARMOZEEN, and orig. identical with ORMUZINE

1566-7 *Proc Treas.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 207 Of Ormaise taffatis to lyne the bodie, and sclevis of the gounne, and velicotte 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q of Scots* (1897) 505 Item of ormasi taffatis vj elle. 1567 *Ibid*. 511 Of blak ormasi i elle.

† **Orme**. *Obs. rare*. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Orme, is the same to husk *Ibid*. 117/1 Orme or husk [is] the thung Flowers grow out off

Ormer (p̄rmaɪ, o'irmɛr) [Jersey and Guernsey Fr. = F. *ormier*, contracted from *oreille-de-mer*, or ad L. *auris maris* sea-ear, from its resemblance to the ear (Littre)] The Sea-ear; a species of uni-valve mollusc, *Halotis tuberculata*, specially abundant in Guernsey, where it is used as food. Hence extended to all species of *Halotis*.

1672 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Hutton Corr* (Camden) 81 Y^e ormers were thought most excellent meate. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* II. 74 We have also the Ormer, which is a Fish scarce known out of these Islands. *Ormer* is a Contraction of *Oreille de Mer*. It has no Under-shell like the Oyster, but the Fish clingeth to the Rock with the Back, and the Shell covers the Belly 1827 M. DONOVAN *Donn. Econ.* II 169 The ormer, a shell-fish, has been compared to veal-cutlet 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 425 Ormeis... may be removed from the rocks to which they adhere by throwing a little warm water over them. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xvi. 201 The ormer is the most delicious of univalves

b. *attrib*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* to Bentley 31 Oct. (1846) III. 167, I shall thank you for the Ormer shells and roots

† **Ormete**, a *Obs* [OE. *or-mēte*, f. *Or*-, without, beyond + *mēte* moderate, mean, f. *metan* to measure.] Measureless, immense, excessive.

c 1000 *ELFIC Hom* II. 164 *per læg 8a sum ormetā stan a 1100 O E Chron.* an. 1002 (Laud MS.) *pa zesomode man* *per ormetate* fyrht of Defenices folces c 1200 *ORMIN* 338 *Puss hafeþþ Dryhtin don wipþ me þurh hiss ormette mulice* *Ibid* 13687 And shullenn underfornen... Ormette pine inn helle.

† **Ormod**, a *Obs*. [OE. *or-mōd* (= OHG. *urmōt*), f. *Or*-, without + *mōd*, mind, courage, Mood.] Without spirit; despondent, despairing c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* viii. Se 8e hine forþencð se beð ormod. c 1000 *Æthusa* II. 9 (Heptat.) *Dis folc is gerged and ormod ongean eow.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *þet we on unlimpan to ormode ne beon.*

Ormolu (p̄rmōlu). [a. F. or *moulu*, lit. 'ground gold'.] Originally, Gold or gold-leaf ground and prepared for gilding brass, bronze, or other metal; hence, gilded bronze used in the decoration of furniture, etc. Now, An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, having the colour of gold

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* to H. S. Conway 6 Oct. (1846) V. 82 A large funnel of bronze with *or moulu*, like a column. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. a) s.v. *Birmingham*, Their ornamental pieces in Or-Moulu are highly esteemed all over Europe. 1819 *Act 59 Geo. III.* c. 52. § 35 Any Articles... ornamented with or manufactured wholly or partly of Or Moulu. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv. A whole immensity of Brussels carpets, and pier-glasses, and or-moulu. 1852 MORTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I v 138 Cabinets and caskets of every age, of mother-of-pearl, agate, amber, ivory, buhl and ormolu. 1875 *Ur's Dict.* Arts III. 461 *Or-moulu*, a brass in which there is less zinc and more copper than in the ordinary brass; the object being to obtain a nearer imitation of gold than ordinary brass affords.

b. *attrib*. and *Comb.*, as *ormolu clock*; *ormolu-varnish*, a copper, bronze, or imitation-gold varnish, also called 'Mosaic gold'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Sty* I 334 Enriched with ormolu chasings 1848 BARNAM *Engl. Leg.* *Blonde Yache* xiv, To gaze at your vases, Your pictures and or-molu clocks.

† **Ormuzine**. *Obs*. A fabric brought from Ormuz, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, a famous mart of the Portuguese in the 16th c. Probably the same originally as ARMOZEEN; see also ORMASI.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1432 Very good Ormuzenes, and Persian Carpets of a wonderful fineness.

† **Orn**, **orn**, *v.* **Obs.** [ME. *ourne* corresponds in form to an OF **ourner*. -L. *ornare* to fit out, equip, adorn; but as the simple vb. is not cited in OF., which had the compound *adornare* (see ADORN), the ME. word was app. either an aphetic form of *adornare*, or directly from L. with the vowel conformed to *ornare*, ORNAMENT, and the earlier *ourne*, *ourner*. It is noticeable that the orig. Wycliffite version of 1382, in the O. T. portion, often has the fuller *adornare*, *enourne*, which Purvey changes to *ourne*. The 15-16th c. *orn* is conformed to F. *ornier* or L. *ornare*.]

trans. To adorn, ornament.
1382 Wycliff *Tit.* 11. 20 That thei ourne [1388 *onoure*] in alle thei the doctryn of oure sauour God — 1 *Pet.* 11. 5 Holy wymmen not in ournement of clothyng ourneden hem self 1388 — *Gen.* xxiv. 47 Y hangide eere ryngis to ourne his face [1382 to honoure (v. r. anoure) the face of hir] — *Prov.* xv. 2 The tunge of wise men ourneth [1382 enhouneth] kunnyng. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 1 lvi. 305 (Harl MS) Sepulchris ben maade faire withoute, And rially ornid with gold and othere gay peynting 1545 *Joye Exp.* Dan. ii. Arg. (R.), God stered vp prophetes and orned his church with great glory 1588 A. King tr *Causinus Catech.* Kiv b, Was orned in Christ Iesus. with ane croune of iustice
Hence † **Orned**, **orned** *ppl. a.*, adorned, † **Orning**, **orning** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*, adorning.

1382 Wycliff *1 Pet.* iii. 3 Not with curious ournyng of heer or ournyng of clothyng 1545 *Joye Exp.* Dan. iii. D vij b, The precious decent ornd ymage

Orn, *obs. pa. t.* of OE. *ornian*, *ornian*, to RUN.
Ornability, *rare*. [*f. *ornabile* (f. L. *ornare* to fit out, equip, adorn; see -BLE) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned or used ornamentally.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Fragm. Unw. Gram.* Intro. d, Properties desirable in every language. Ornability, i. e. facility of being made subservient to the purpose of ornament. — *Ess. Lang.* iv § 6 OF Ornability or Decorability.

† **Ornacy**, *Obs.* [*f. ORNATE a.* see -ACY 3.] The quality of being ornate, ornateness.

1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1549, I am suppryed Of your language Pullyshyd and freshe is your ornacy 1540 MOWSE *Vines Introd.* 1592 F v b, This worlde, is . . . an house, or a temple of God, which of nought be brought forth into this shappe and ornacy, that it now is in 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 28 Under these three conditions (to wit, of amplitude, ornacy, and vnprostitute chastity to any other use) it becomes a Kirk.

Ornament (*ōrnāment*), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *orne-ment*, (4 *vrnament*), 4-5 *ornement*, 4⁶ *orne-ment*; 5 *ornament*, 5- *ornament* [a OF. *ornement*, *ornement*, ad. L. *ornamentum* -um equipment, trapping, ornament, *f. ornare*: see ORN *v.*]

† 1. Any adjunct or accessory (primarily for use, but not excluding decoration or embellishment); equipment, furniture, attire, trappings. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 And makede hire uer mid alle be uere urnemanz pet bitoneð blisse 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy his agayp and azet mid alle hire urnemanz c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 202 And eek of othere urnemanz (v. r. urnemanz, ornaments) alle That vn-to swich a wedding sholde falle 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v xxviii (1495) 137 The hande is a grette helpe and ornament of the body. 1545-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aghastre*, the tackling or ornaments of a ship 1591 SHAKES *1 Hen. VI.* v. 1. 54 The summe of money which I promised For cloathing in these graue Ornaments c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Imad.* xi. 450 A surgeon is to be preffer'd, with phisic ornaments, Before a multitude. 16 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* ii. iv (1670) E j, All attired in black and mournful Ornaments 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curior.* (1684) 3 Most of her (England's) other Plenties and Ornaments are expressed in this old verse following *Anglia, Mons, Fons, Fons, Ecclesia, Pannina, Lana* 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 50 The Head with its Ornaments, and the Legs regularly placed, first make their Appearance

b. *Ecc.* The accessories or furnishings of the Church and its worship. see quot. 1857.

13. . . E. *Alit P.* B 1284 Wyth alle be vrnmantz of pat hous (the Jewish Temple). *Ibid.* 1799 *pe* fylye of pe freke, defowled hade pe urnemantz of goddez hous pat holy were made c. 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xi. 43 With many oþer urnemantz and clethyng of Aaron and of pe tabernacle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xv, The other held a crosse and the urnemantz of an aulter 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 49 1100 thyngys that were necessarye to the urnemantz of alle the chyrche, as yn lyghtys or any oþer thyngys 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 9 Chalice, Books, Vestments, and oþer Ornaments of holy Church. 1559 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 2 § 25 (*Act Uniformitatis Con. Praeter*), That suche ornaments of the Church, and of the ministers thereof, shalbe retained and be in vse as was in this Church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second yere of the reygne of Kyng Edward the vi. vntill other order shalbe therein taken 1565 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 60 Thirtynaire of all the popish urnemantz that remaynid in the Church of Calsterworth at anie tyme sens the deathe of the late Quene Marie. 1859 *Decis. Privy Council* in *Blunt Annot. Prayer-bk.* p. lxx, The term 'ornaments' in Ecclesiastical law is not confined, as by modern usage, to articles of decoration or embellishment, but it is used in the larger sense of the word 'ornamentum'. In modern times, Organs and Bells are held to fall under this denomination

c. *Ornaments rubric*, the rubric which stands immediately before the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the Book of Common Prayer; so called as referring to the 'ornaments' to be used in the Church. (Cf. 1559 in b.)

1872 *Law Rep. Adm. & Ecc.* Crts III. 69 The ornament rubric in the prayer book set forth by authority of the statute 1888 GLADSTONE in 19th Cent. Nov. 767 They [Q. Eliz. and Govt.] suffered the ornaments rubric to lie partially dormant, but they kept it in force.

2. Something employed to adorn, beautify, or embellish, or that naturally does this, a decoration, embellishment.

1388 Wycliff *Judith* x. 3 And sche took urnementis [1382 onurnemanz] of the armes, and lilies and ournede hir self with alle hir urnementis c. 1450 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii (1885) 125 Rich stones and oþer juels and urnementes conuehyent to his estate roiall 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v xv (W de W) h j b/2 The berde is the hyghnes and urnament of mannes face 1591 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 29 Or whether that such Cowards ought to weare This Ornament of Knighthood [the garter], yea or no? 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* iv. iv, The Blossoms are in themselves great Ornaments to a Tree. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 p. 3 My mother sold some of her ornaments to dress me in such a manner as might secure me from contempt. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 178 Formerly the châteaux were the ornaments of France 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II iii v 240 Torcs, head-rings, armlets, and other personal ornaments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 130 Mere narration, when deprived of the ornaments of metre

b. *fig.* A quality or circumstance that confers beauty, grace, or honour.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4b, Amonge other ornaments of the house of Saxony, this was ever proper unto it, greatly to favour Religion 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Pet.* iii. 4 The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

c. A person who adorns or adds lustre to his sphere, time, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 53 Thos singular men, the late ornaments of Cambridg and the glori of Pembroke Hal. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout.* 500 She is the ornament of womankind 1681 *PRIDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 110 An ornament to the University 1774 WATSON *Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii (1840) p. cxx, A most distinguished ornament of this age was John of Salisbury. 1866 *Law Times* C. 488 a Lake so many other ornaments of the Scotch Benches and Bar, John Inglis was a son of the manse

3 The action of adorning or fact of being adorned; adornment, embellishment, decoration (*lit* or *fig.*); that in which this is embodied or consists

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 11. 30 Courage. . . Approved oft in perils manifold, Which he achiev'd to his great ornament 1611 *TOURNEMINE Ath. Trag.* 1 ii Wks 1878 1. 15 Accomplishments are more for ornament than use 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 280 The pair that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o're his breast with regal Ornament 1739 *HUME Hum. Nat.* (1814) I Intro. 307 The improvement or ornament of the human mind. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revue* (ed. 4) 245 There was no beauty either of artful ornament, or natural wildness. 1883 L. F. DAY *Every-Day Art.* i, Ornament is the Art of every Day

b. Mere adornment; outward show or display 1596 SPENSER *Merch. V.* iii. 11. 74 So may the outward shewes be least themselves The world is still deceiv'd with ornament *Ibid.* 97 Thus ornament is but The seeming truth which cunning times put on To intrap the wisest.

Ornament (*ōrnāment*, *ōrnāment*), *v.* [*f. ORNAMENT sb.* Cf. mod. F. (19th c.) *ornementer*] *trans.* To furnish with ornament, to make ornamental; to adorn, deck, embellish, beautify.

1720 *POPE Imad.* xviii. Observ. 1457 The Divisions, Projections, or Angles of a Roof are left to be ornamented at the Discretion of the Painter. 1740 DRYDEN & PARDON, *Ornament*, to set off, beautify, enrich, make handsome 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law in Comm.* Intro. l. 26 It will ornament and assist them all. 1797 *MRS RADCLIFFE Italiani*, Some copies from the antique, which ornamented a cabinet of the Vivaldi palace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxix, A man, formed to ornament, to enlighten, and to defend his country. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* iii, He had ornamented his hat with a cluster of peacock's feathers 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 332 The fountains . . . shall be ornamented with plantations and buildings for beauty

Hence **Orname nted** *ppl. a.*
1736 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 347 That very Portion, which might make the smiling Public rear Her ornamented Head. 1769 *FINCH Lett.* xxxi. 141 The ornamented style he has adopted 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxvi IV 405 The prizes . . . consisted of ornamented armour and weapons

Ornamentability, [*f. *ornamentabile* (f. ORNAMENT *v.*) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned; = ORNABILITY.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* iv. § 1 Properties desirable in a language. Decorability, or ornamentability, as opposed to baldness

Ornamental (*ōrnāmentāl*), *a. (sb.)* [*f. L. ornamentum* ORNAMENT + -AL] Of the nature of an ornament, serving as an ornament or decoration, adding beauty and attractiveness; decorative. 1645 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. avj, Digressions, Corollaries, or ornamental conceptions 1664 H. MORE *Myat. Inq.* 257 The ornamental Pompousness in Idolatry 1701 ROWE *Amib. Steg-moth.* Ded. Men Useful and Ornamental to the Age they live in 1703 T. N. CRY & C. *Purchaser* 54 By the word Ornamental work, is to be understood in Bricklayers Work, all kind of Brick-work, that is hewed with an Ax, or rubbed on a Rubbing stone, or of Stone wrought with Chissels, or rubbed with Stones, or Cards 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix (1833) 319 These ornamental trees are proper to plant at the back of shrubberies 1855 *London as it is to-day* 112 A large piece of ornamental water 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Leon in Park* vi, The male dress of the time, is more or less ornamental. *Mod.* It may be useful, it certainly is not ornamental.

b. *sb. pl.* Things that are ornamental; adornments, embellishments, as opposed to *essentials*.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 240 The other two are Ornamentals that add to its perfection but not to its essence 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* i. xi. 86 Seeking to deface the Pinnacles and Ornamentals of Religion, but not capable to shake the foundations of it 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 242 On the table between each service was placed near 200 cold ornaments 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* II ii 63 French, music and the ornaments

Hence **Ornamenta'lity**, condition of being ornamental, *concr.* that which is ornamental; **Ornament-ize** *v.*, to make ornamental, **Ornament-ness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 152 Her picture looks very fine indeed in its gilt ornamentality 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. iii. xix (1872) 1 263 I his doubled wish first set the poor man thinking of expensive ornamentalties 1892 L. F. DAY *Nature in Ornament* v. 76 Such undergrowth must be ornamentalised accordingly

Orname ntalism, [*f. prec.* + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being ornamental.

1862 W. M. ROSSERTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 The Belgian sculpture verges towards ornamentalism 1866 *Illustr. Lond. News* i Dec. 526/3 The intentional ornamentalism of execution

Ornamentalist, [*f. as prec.* + -IST.] One who occupies himself with ornamental art

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* xli. 184 The ambitious ornamentalist who will be half artist, will issue but tasteless, displeasing, incongruous productions 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/2 Mr Walter Crane, who followed, spoke on behalf of the designer and ornamentalist

Ornamentally, *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.] In an ornamental manner; with a view to ornamentation.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* *Misc.* v. 11. 280 Other politer Tracts ornamentally writ, for publick use 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Trials, & Corr.* (1898) I. 273 They are neither placed ornamentally nor botanically, but jumbled together in heaps 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* v. 277/2 However ornamentally or beautifully formed it may be

† **Orname ntary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. ornamentum* ORNAMENT + -ARY: cf. *documentary*, etc.] = ORNAMENTAL

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 332 Which might serve as a sort of Index supplementary, or as an Ornamentary Appendix to those Annals.

Ornamentation (*ōrnāmentā'fōn*). [*f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ATION* cf. mod. F. *ornementation*]

1. The action or process of ornamenting; the state of being adorned; the subordinate branch of art which deals especially with ornament.

1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1861) 49 To the amusement and ornamentation of private life 1862 BRERESF. *Hore Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C vii 249 The philosophy of architectural ornamentation is continually being more deeply sifted 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 544 In the comparatively petty art of ornamentation, in rings, brooches, croziers, relic-cases, and so on, he has done just enough to show his delicacy of taste, his happy temperament

2. That in which the process of ornamenting is embodied; the ornaments which adorn a thing collectively; ornament in general

1851 WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II iii v. 135 A great similarity is traceable in the ornamentation of the whole northern races of Europe. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 260 The ornamentation on the arms, implements, and pottery . . . consists of geometrical patterns.

Orname nter, [*f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ER 1.*] One who (or that which) ornaments, an artist who devotes himself to decoration.

1825 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* I. 1492 This . . . profuse ornamentor of whatever is permitted to afford it support [the ivy] 1852 WRIGHT *Celt. Rom. & Sax.* (1861) 218 The ornamentor would proceed by dipping the thumb, or a round mounted instrument, into the slip. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Bedstead Ornamenters.—Good Workmen used to Floweis.

Ornamentist, [*f. ORNAMENT sb.* + -IST.] A professional decorator; a designer of ornaments.

1845 W. B. SCOTT (*title*) The Ornamentist, or Artisan's Manual in the Various Branches of Ornamental Art. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 June, Manufacturers want the services of good ornamentists 1888 F. G. JACKSON *Decor. Design* iv. 88 Shapes worth the attention of the ornamentist.

Ornate (*ōrnāt*, *ōrnāt*), *ppl. a.* Also 5-6 *ornat*. [ad. L. *ornāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *ornā-re*: see ORN]

† 1. as *pa. ppl.* Adorned, ornamented (*with*). 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 317 A fowle man did schewe . . . to Diogenes his place ornate with riche apparail 1530 *Elvot Gov.* i. 111, A sufficient nombre, ornate with vertue and wisdom 1771 *Antiq. Savast.* 187 An image of God the Father . . . ornate with red stones.

2. as *adj.* Ornamented, elaborately adorned; highly decorated or embellished. Also *fig.*

1503 HAWES *Erantp. Vert.* vii. xxix, Lyke a vessell chosen and made ornate 1598 STARKEY *England* ii. 1. 178 Our cuntrye wyll not suffir to be so ornate and so beautifull in every degre as other cuntries be. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 112 A female of sex it seems, That so bedeckt, ornate, and gay, Comes this way sailing Like a stately Ship of Tausus 1829 COLBRIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 329 Thou brightest star of star-bright Italy! Rich, ornate, populous, all treasures thine 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* XLII 681 If we go to churches where the services are ornate, we see a far larger proportion of women than we wish to see

b. Of literary or oratorical style; Embellished with choice language or flowers of rhetoric.

a. 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Rag. Princ.* 1973 Bookes of his ornat endyng, That is to al his land enlumynyng 1538 *Songes Courtyn.* (Percy Soc.) 71 Because the mater bene so vyle, It may nocht have an ornate style. 1564 BECON *Wks.* Gen.

Pref, The eloquent orators with their sugared and ornate eloquence 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 51 The ornate style of poetry 1858 *GLADSTONE* *Hom.* III. 531 In diction Virgil is ornate and Homer simple.

† **Orna te**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ornāt-*, ppl stem of *ornāre*; see prec. -ATE 3.] *trans.* To ornament, adorn, embellish.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvi. (W. de W.) Sjb/1 Palma is a tree of victory, for therewith the victors honde is ornatyrd 1508 *FISHFRY* *Pemil* P. ch. Wks (1876) 181 Yf thou woldeste dyf and ornate thy chyrche on this maner 1611 *SPEED* *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. 134. 1037 All these foresaid figures, stouies, and ornaments shall be made to garnish and ornate the two Pillars of the Church. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* *Piscator* (1867) II. 313 T' th' German tongue the Bible he translated, And it with learn'd Analysis ornated.

Hence † **Orna'ted**, ppl. a, † **Orna ting** ppl. sb. 1491 *Caxton Vitas Pair.* (W. de W. 1495) n. 176 b/2 Sometime ornatyng of wordes maketh the propoosyng to be withdrawn fro the trouthe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* (N), Had I that admur'd ornated stile Of Petrark

Ornately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. ORNATE a. + -LY 2] In an ornate manner, with ornate language; ornamentally, elegantly, with decoration. c. 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 434 A king sholde enfourme his sone to speke ornately with equite. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 94 b, A solempne oracion, to whom the Emperors Secretary answered ornately 1611 *SPEED* *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xviii (1623) 922 He rehearsed them the same matter againe so well and ornately, so evidently and plainly. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 342 Some of the ornately sculptured foliage

Orna'teness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being ornate

1668 *WILKINS* *Real Char.* II. i. 36 Ornateness, adorn, set out, Deck, beautifie, embellish, trimm. a. 1849 *FOR R. Dawes* *Wks* 1864 III. 153 A well disciplined ornateness of language.

Ornation (ornā' [ən]). *rare* [ad. L. *ornationem*, n. of action from *ornāre* to adorn.] The action of adorning; the condition of being adorned, adornment, ornament, † equipment; † ornamentation.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 371: Thus in sixe dayes was heven and erthe made and alle the ornation of them 1695 tr *Machiavelli's Prince* Ded (1883) 10 Nor have I beautified it with rhetorical ornacons 1879 [LINGHAM] *Sci. Taste* 1. 6 The extravagant floridity of Genesee ornation.

† **Ornativ**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. ppl stem of L. *ornāre* to adorn; see -ATIVE.] Tending or serving to adorn; decorative

1660 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* III. i. 54 An ornative and exemplary reason

† **Ornatr**ix (ornā'trīks). [L. *ornatrix* female adorning.] A woman who adorns, a tire-woman.

1834 *LYTTON* *Pompeii* III. vii. The Ornatrrix (i. e. hairdresser) slowly piled, one above the other, a mass of small curls

Ornatre (ornā'trē). *rare*. [a. F. *ornature* (1530 in Godef.) = It *ornatura*, ad. late L. *ornātūra* ornament, ornamentation, f. ppl stem of L. *ornāre*, see -URE.] Ornamentation, adornment, decoration; embellishment; ornament.

1538 *LELAND* *Itin.* I. New Years Gift p. xxi. A thing that desired to be sumwhat large, and to have ornature. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. 45 A mushroom, for all your other ornatures. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Ornatr*e, a setting forth, trimming, or adorning [ed. 1706 substitutes *Ornatment*] 1814 *SOUTHEY* *Roderich* xviii. 173 Vestments stuff'd with ornature of gold. 1886 *BLACKIE* in *19th Cent.* Apr. 531 The Gothic Castle with its grotesque ornature of all kinds.

Orndren, *orndorn*, dial fl. UNDERN *Obs.*

† **Orne**, a. *Obs. rare*. [Origin and sense uncertain.] ? Careful, particular.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 370 Bute pe on was ornure of mete & of drunche pen betwe oðre. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 77/224 Pe syxte onleke swete thessus. Of ordre noblyng orne.

† **Orne**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. OF. *orne*, with muteness e as in *assigne* (sb. 2), etc.] Ornate.

c. 1430 *Fremasonry* (ed. Halliwell. 1840) 569 Rethoryk metryth with orne speche amonge

† **Orné** (erron. -de), F. = 'adorned', in *cottage orné* see COTTAGE 4.

1811 *SHELLEY* *St. Irvyne* xi. Pr. Wks 1888 I. 207 A cottage orné, which I possess at some little distance hence.

† **Ornel**. *Obs. rare* [a. F. *ornel*, pl. *ornaulx* (14th-15th c. in Godef.)] A kind of rather soft white building stone

1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 Fraughtage of x tonne of Ornell fro london vn to ye College. 1443 *Ibid.* 388 Fraught of Cj quarter and a-half of Ornel

Ornement, *obs.* form of ORNAMENT

† **Orneo-**, repr. Gr. *ὀρνεο-*, comb. form of *ὀρνεον* = *ὀρνις* bird, in numerous compounds, hence the *obs.* † **Orneoso** pio, † **Orneo** scopist: see quot.

1797 *BAILEY*, vol. II, *Orneoscophicks*, Omens or Predictions given from the flight, etc. of Birds *Ibid.*, *Orneoscophists*, Augurs or Diviners by Birds [So 1730-6 (folio)]

† **Orni-**, an irregular substitute for ORNEO- or ORNITHO- in † **Orni**scopio, † **Orni**scopist,

† **Orni**scopy: see quots., and cf. prec.

1775 *ASH*, **Orniscope*, the omens or predictions drawn from the observation of birds 1755 *JOHNSON*, **Orniscope*, one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretel futurity. 1775 in *ASH* 1848 in *WEBSTER*, and in some mod. Dicts.

1890 *Century Dict.*, **Orniscope*, same as ornithoscopy.

† **Ornify**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *ornefy* [irreg. f. F. *orner* or L. *ornāre* to adorn + -FY.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament.

1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 48 They likewise ornefied their city with new build-

ings. 1601 *SEGAR* *Hom. Mil. & Civ.* i. xxi. 27 Permitting them also to ormfie their weapons with silver and gold. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuag.* 58 As the Master-workmen had shewed their Arte in embellishing and ormfying every thing 1671 *BRYDALL* *Law Nobil & Gentry* 8 A Duke is Ormfied with a Surcoat Mantle and Hood at his Creation.

† **Ornis** (ō'nis). [a. Ger. *Ornis*, a. Gr. *ὀρνις* bird. (Intro. c. 1859)] A collective term for the birds or bird life of a region or country; = *avifauna*.

1861 *Ibis* 292 (heading) On the Diversity of the Estimate of the European Ornis and its causes [tr. Ger. paper by Dr. J. H. Blasius] 1882 in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 474 An ornis more anomalous in its admixture of forms, but poorer as regards species. 1893 *Proc. Somerset Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102 This number appears inadequate to represent the Ornis of so large a county as Somerset.

Ornithian (ornī'piān), a. *rare*. [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθίας* the north wind which brought the birds of passage, f. *ὀρνις*, *ὀρνιθ-* bird; hence *χειμῶν ὀρνιθίας* (Arist. *Acharr.*), a tempest of birds, an 'Ornithian gale'.] Bringing birds; laden with birds.

1830 tr *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 36 D. What bring you? B. Ducks, jackdaws, woodcocks, tufted-ducks, landrails, divers. D. Marry then, like an Ornithian gale, you have come to the market.

Ornitho (ornī'pik), a. [ad. Gr. *ὀρνιθικός* bird-like, f. *ὀρνις* bird. So mod. F. *ornithique* (1875 in Littré)] Of, or pertaining to, birds; characteristic of birds; of the bird kind; avian

1854 *OWEN* in *Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 226 Retaining its ornithic type. 1865 *Reader* 29 July 123/3 The ornithic character of the cast of the brain-cavity 1896 *NEWTON* *Dict. Birds* Intro. 21 The ornithic portion of the Fauna of any particular country

b Dealing with or skilled in birds.

a. 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 99 A point I am not ornithic enough to explain. 1881 *RUSKIN* *Love's Meisne* I. ii. 126 You will scarcely find in any ornithic manual more than a sentence about their hearing.

Ornithichnite (ornī'piknait) [ad. mod. L. *ornithichnites*, f. Gr. *ὀρνις*, *ὀρνιθ-* bird + *τύπος* track: see -TYPE 1 and LOGNETE] Often used in the L form. A fossil footprint of a bird, or bird-like reptile; applied orig. to those found in Triassic deposits in Connecticut, now attributed to dinosaurs.

1836 *HITCHCOCK* in *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXIX. 315, I include all the varieties of tracks under the term *Ornithichnites*; signifying *stony bird tracks* *Ibid.* 324 Some of the specimens of Ornithichnites, which I regard as produced by a three toed bird, may have been made by one with four toes. 1845 *LYELL* *Trans. N. Amer.* I. 93 Red sandstone remarkable for its ornithichnites. 1848 *LOWELL* *Biglow P.* 12 Apr. (1867) 93 The Runes resemble very nearly the ornithichnites or fossil bird-tracks of Dr. Hitchcock.

So **Ornithichnology** [see -OLOGY], the branch of palaeontology which deals with ornithichnites 1836 *HITCHCOCK* in *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXIX. 315 Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored I should call it ornithichnology.

Ornithine (ō'niþin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθ-* bird + -INE 6.] A base, C₂H₁₂N₂O₂, which enters into the composition of ORNITHURIC acid, q. v. 1881 *WATTS* *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1446 [see ORNITHURIC].

Ornithivorous, a. *rare*. [irreg. f. Gr. *ὀρνιθ-* bird- + L. *-vorus* = see -VOROUS.] Bird-devouring.

1837 in *Mayne's Explan. Lex.* 1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sequacity of Plants* 276 The larger and peculiarly constructed *neptenes*, therefore, may be ornithivorous as well as insectivorous.

Ornitho-, bef. vowel ornith-, repr. Gr. *ὀρνιθ-*, *ὀρνιθ-*, combining form of *ὀρνις* bird, as in *ὀρνιθόφθαλμος* bird-catcher, *ὀρνιθο-φάγος* bird-eating, etc., used in Eng. to form numerous scientific terms: see the following, and the Main words below.

The pronunciation varies with the place of the stress; when the primary stress falls on the following element, there must be a secondary stress on *ornitho*, which according to the etymology ought to be *ornitho-*, and is so pronounced by most English scholars unlearned words; but conformation to a *ornitho*logy, *ornitho*logist, has established a *ornitho*logy (instead of *ornithology*), the analogy of which has introduced *ornitho-* into other words in popular use.

Ornithobigraphy, the life-history of a bird or birds; hence **Ornithobigraphical** a.

Ornithocephalic, **Ornithocephalous** a. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], shaped like a bird's head (Mayne *Explan. Lex.* 1857). **Ornithocepholite**, an avian coprolite, fossil birds' dung. **Ornithocephalos**, the dung of birds, guano. **Ornitholeucism** [Gr. *λευκός* white], albinism in birds (Mayne). **Ornitholeucism** [Gr. *μελαν* black], melanism in birds (Mayne). **Ornithomyxus** a. [Gr. *μύξαι* to suck], living parasitically on birds (Mayne).

† **Ornithopapi** pl. *πάρπας* grandfather, ancestor], an order of Jurassic birds of archaic type, represented by the genus *Archæopteryx*; hence **Ornithopapial** a.

Ornithopterosus a. [Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing], bird-winged, having wings like a bird.

Ornithotrophie *nomen-ud* [Gr. *τροφός* feeder], a place to which birds are attracted by food, so as to come under observation

1846 *DOVASTON* in *Bewick's Brit. Birds* (ed. 6) I. Pref. 5, I examined no less than twenty three sorts of birds in and about my Ornithotrophie, as I humorously named it.

† **Ornithodelphia** (ornī'pode'liþā), sb. pl. *Zool.* [mod. L. (De Blainville 18..), f. ORNITHO- + Gr.

δελοφ-ús womb + -IA 2] De Blainville's name for the lowest of the three sub-classes of the Mammalia, identical with the *Prototheria* of later zoologists. The sub-class, deriving its name from the ornithic character of the reproductive organs, consists of a single order, the *Monotremata*, containing the two genera *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus*. Hence **Ornithodelphian**, **Ornithodelphic**, **Ornithodelphid**, **Ornithodelphous**, *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of the *Ornithodelphia*

1871 *HUXLEY* *Anat. Verteb. An.* 114. 1872 *MIVART* *Elem. Anat.* 18 The 3rd sub-class is called Ornithodelphia, and the animals comprised within it are termed Ornithodelphous mammals 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 57. The lowest group of mammals—the sub-class Ornithodelphia or Monotremata, consisting of two of the most remarkable animals on the globe.

† **Ornithogaea** (ornī'pode'gi ā, -gā ā). *Zoogeog.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὀρνιθ-* bird- + *γῆα* land.] A proposed term for a division of the land surface of the earth, characterized by the existence of many peculiar birds, including formerly some gigantic species, and by the absence of Mammalia, except bats, seals, and whales. It corresponds to the New Zealand region of some authors. Hence **Ornithogean** a.

1874 P. L. SCLATER in *Manchester Sci. Lect. Ser.* VI. v. 79 We may divide our earth into four divisions IV. *Ornithogaea*—Bird land. 1899 W. L. & P. L. SCLATER *Geogr. Mammals* Intro. 11 Mr. Gill has proposed a division of the Earth into nine 'realms'... (8) The Ornithogean (= New Zealand)

† **Ornithogal**, *Obs.* Also 8-gale. [ad. L. *ornithogale* (Pliny), or Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*, f. *ὀρνιθ-* bird- + *γάλα* milk; and in Bot. L. *Ornithogalum* (Tournefort, 1700).] The Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*); also an anglicized form of the botanical name of the genus

1578 *LYTE* *Dodoens* n. xlvii 205 Dioscorides writeth of Ornithogal that the bulbous or round roote thereof may be eaten. [1664 *EVELYN* *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting.. Pinks.. Ornithogalum.] 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Ornithogale*, an Herb call'd Star of Bethlehem, or Dogs-Onion 1745 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Star of Bethlehem*, The Arabic and that call'd the Indian Ornithogale, are most esteem'd [1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 116 Tunicate bulbs, as some of the Ornithogalums.]

Ornithoid (ō'niþoid), a. [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθ-* bird + -OID.] Resembling a bird; approaching birds in structure: *adv.* applied to certain reptiles.

1858 *HITCHCOCK* *Ichnot. New Engl.* 105, I attach the Typopus to the ornithoid Lizards. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 693 Ornithoid lizards or batrachians.

Ornitholeucism see ORNITHO-

Ornitholite (ornī'plait). [f. ORNITHO- + -LITE.] A fossil of a bird or fragment of a bird.

1828 in *WEBSTER* 1836 *HITCHCOCK* in *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXIX. 307 For this paucity of ornitholites, geologists have assigned probable reasons. 1869 *GILLMORE* tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* Intro. 3 Traces had been discovered, of certain Ornitholites. 1876 *PAGE* *Adv. Text-Bo. Geol.* xix. 370 Many unknown fragments of bird bones are..ranked under the general term ornitholites

Hence **Ornitholitic** a, as in 'ornitholitic remains'.

Ornithologer (ornī'plogdʒar). *rare*. [f. ORNITHOLOG-Y + -ER 1.] = ORNITHOLOGIST.

1661 *LOVELL* *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 134 Savonarola prefereth it before the Bustard or Thrush, so Bapt Feur. Yet the Ornithologer and Volatarius deny it.

Ornithologic, a. *rare*. [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθολόγος* speaking or treating of birds + -IC.] = next.

1846 in *WORCESTER*.

Ornithological (ō'niþolə'dʒikəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ornithology; relating to the study of birds. (In quot. 1875 *catcher*. Of or pertaining to birds, avian, ornithic.)

1802 *MONTAGU* (*title*) *Ornithological Dictionary*, or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds. 1812 *Pennant's Zool.* II. 88 Mr. Montagu has given a very detailed description of it in his ornithological dictionary 1824 *MISS MITFORD* *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 204 The ornithological ear of the master was struck by a regular and melodious call, the note, as he averred, of a sky-lark. 1875 *MISS BRADTON* *Strange World* II. 1. g A marvellous specimen of the ornithological race.

Hence **Ornithologically** *adv.*, according to ornithology, from an ornithological point of view.

Ornithologist (ornī'plogdʒist). [f. as ORNITHOLOG-Y + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in ornithology; a student of birds.

1677 *Prior* *Oxfordshire* 177 She may be placed amongst them by future Ornithologists 1766 *FERNANT* *Zool.* (1768) I. 135 This is the gyrfalcon of all the ornithologists except Linnæus 1874 *COUES* *Birds N. W.* Intro. 11 No one, not an ornithologist, has contributed more to the advance of our knowledge of the birds of the West.

So **Ornithologisty** *v.*, to pursue the study of birds.

1892 *Gd. Words* Apr. 238/2 One day in early summer, whilst ornithologizing amongst the mountains.

Ornithology (ornī'plogdʒi). [ad. mod. L. *ornithologia* (Aldrovandus, 1599), f. Gr. *ὀρνιθολόγος* treating of birds, f. *ὀρνιθ-* bird- + *-λογία* speaking. Cf. F. *ornithologie* (1690 in Hatz-Darm.).] The branch of zoology which deals with birds, their nature and habits. (By Fuller used otherwise.)

[1655 FULLER (*title*) Ornitho-Logie or, the Speech of Birds. Hence 1670 in BLOUNT.]

[1676 WILLUGHBY (*title*) Ornithologie Libri tres, recognovit J. Raius.] 1678 RAY (*title*) Ornithology, translated into English and enlarged (tr. of prec.). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ornithology*, a Discourse or Description of the several kinds and natures of Birds. 1755 in JOHNSON 1828 MISS MIFFORD *Village Ser.* II (1863) 15. The lectures on ornithology, with which he had thought fit to favour Fanny 1893 NEWTON *Diet. Birds* Introd. 20 The other work to the importance of which on Ornithology in this country allusion has been made is Bewick's *History of British Birds* (1797-1804).

Ornithomancy (ornē pōm'nsi) [ad. med. or mod. L. *ornithomantia*, a. Gr. *ὀρνιθομαντεία* divination from birds, augury, f. *ὀρνιθο-* bird- + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANTY.] Divination by means of the flight and cries of birds; augury.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom* 165 Ornithomancy [divining] by Birds 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Ornithomancy, among the Greeks, was the same with augury among the Romans. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks 1862 III 371 Ornithomancy, or the derivation of omens from the motions of birds, grew into an elaborate science.

So **Ornithomantic** a., of or pertaining to ornithomancy; **Ornithomantist**, a diviner by birds (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Ornithomelanism, etc.: see ORNITHO-.

Ornithomorphic, a. [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθομορφος* bird-shaped (*μορφή* form) + -IC.] Having the form and appearance of a bird; birdlike.

1807 LANG *Myth. Ritual & Relig.* II 4 Between these two ornithomorphic creators the strife was fierce 1893 *National Observer* xi Mar 418/2 The 'oof-bird' is the ornithomorphic aspect of the tutelary genius of wealth.

Ornithophilist (ornēphīlīst) [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *φίλος* lover + -IST.] A lover of birds.

1876 *World* V 5 Like a true ornithophilist, Mr. Spurgeon likes birds, but likes them wild.

So **Ornithophilite** sb = prec. (also attrib.). **Ornithophilous** a., bird-loving, in Botany, applied to flowers fertilized by the agency of birds, chiefly humming-birds, which visit them for honey. **Ornithophily**, love of birds.

1859 L. F. SMITH *Handbk. Disting.* vii. (ed. 3) 73 note. He never omitted this ornithophilic excursion 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 27 Ornithophilous—i.e. bird-fertilized—flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous. 1884 'BASIL' *Wearing of the Green* I. III. 44 Sumner's opinion both of her practice and of her preaching of ornithophily.

Ornithopod (ornēpōd) a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *Ornithopoda*, neuter pl. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *πούς*, *πούς*-foot.] a. adj. Having feet like those of a bird, belonging to the *Ornithopoda*, a group or order of extinct saurians, containing herbivorous *Dinosauria*, whose hind feet closely resembled those of birds in their structure b. sb. A member of this group. So **Ornithopodous** a.

[1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 392 Two of the sub-divisions [of Dinosauria] (*Stegosauria* and *Ornithopoda*) show ornithic characters, especially in the hind-limb.] 1888 LUDWIGER in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* (1886) XLV 141 Vertebrae of an Ornithopodous Dinosaur from the Green-sand.

Ornithopterous, see ORNITHO-.

Ornithorhynchous, a. Zool. [f. as next + -OUS.] Having a beak like that of a bird.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **Ornithorhynchus** (ornēronk'chus, ornēron-). [mod. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *ῥύγχη* bill.] An aquatic mammal of Australia, the duck-billed platypus or duck-mole (*O. paradoxus* or *anatinus*), the only species of its genus and family in the order *Monotremata*; it has glossy dark-brown fur, webbed feet and bill like a duck's, it lays eggs like a bird.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* KC. 432 My opportunities of examining the *Ornithorhynchus* were procured through Sir Joseph Banks 1800 J. OXLEY *Trav. & Exp. N. S. Wales* 284 We saw numbers of the ornithorhynchus, or water mole, in the river 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The anomalous Ornithorhynchus, with the tail of a beaver, the skin of a mole, the beak of a duck, and the spurs of a cock. 1870 COURTHORPE *Paradise of Birds* 70 For he gave to the Earth the first animal birth, and conceived the Ornithorhynchus 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 566 The mammary glands in the female Ornithorhynchus open on a flat patch.

Ornithosaur, [f. as next.] = next, b.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Ornithosaurian (-sō riān), a. (sb.) *Paleont.* [f. mod. L. *Ornithosaurus*, neut. pl. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard: see SAURIAN.] Of, belonging to, or having the character of, the *Ornithosaurus*, an extinct order of flying reptiles, including the pterodactyl; more usually called *Pterosauria*. b. sb. A member of this order.

Ornithoscelidan (-se'lidān), a. (sb.) *Paleont.* [f. mod. L. *Ornithoscelida* pl. (f. ORNITHO- bird + Gr. *σκελ-ος* leg + -ida) + -AN.] Of or belonging to the *Ornithoscelida*, a sub-class or order of extinct reptiles of Mesozoic and Tertiary age, which approached birds in the form of the hinder legs and the pelvic arch. b. sb. A member of this order.

The *Ornithoscelida* are sometimes reckoned as identical with the *Dinosauria* (in a wide sense), sometimes as containing the *Dinosauria* and *Compsognathia*. 1876 HUXLEY *Amer. Addr., Lect. Evolution* ii (1877) 61 Hind limbs of a crocodile, a three-toed bird, and an ornitho-

scelidan. *Ibid.* 64 The ornithoscelidan limb is comparable to that of an unhatched chick. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 265 The Archæopteryx is a connecting link between the true birds and the Ornithoscelidan reptiles.

Ornithoscopy (ornēskōpi) [ad. Gr. *ὀρνιθοσκοπία*, n. of quality f. *ὀρνιθοσκοπέω* observing (and divining by) birds, auguring, sb = augur, f. *ὀρνιθο-* bird + -σκοπος viewing.] Observation of birds for the purpose of divination; augury.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks 1862 III 321 Speaking of ornithoscopy in relation to Jews 1897 A. DRUCKER tr. *Thuring's Eval. of Aryan* 374 The original meaning, therefore, of Ornithoscopy cannot possibly have been the mere watching of birds.

So **Ornithoscopist**, one who professes or practises ornithoscopy; an augur. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Ornithotomy (ornēptōmī) [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *-τομία* cutting: see -TOMY.] Dissection of birds, the anatomy of birds.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Carr. Sc., Organ Nat.* (1865) II 73/1 An additional specific term in ornithotomy.

So **Ornithotomical** a., of or pertaining to ornithotomy, **Ornithotomist**, one who practises the dissection, or studies the anatomy, of birds.

1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III 728/1 The merest abstract of most of our present ornithotomical knowledge 1885 NEWTON *Ibid.* XVIII 471/2 To harmonize the views of ornithotomists with those taken by the ornithologists who only study the exterior.

Ornithuric (ornēpiū'rik), a. *Chem.* [f. ORNITHO- + URIC.] In *Ornithuric acid*, $C_{15}H_{25}N_2O_4$, an acid extracted from the excrement of birds whose food has been mixed with benzoic acid; it crystallizes in small colourless anhydrous needles 1881 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* VIII. 1446 In constitution ornithuric acid is analogous to hippuric acid, being formed by the union of 2 mol benzoic acid and 1 mol ornithine, with elimination of 2 mol water.

Ornithurous (ornēpiū'ros), a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ornithiurus*, fem. pl. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *ὀρνιθούρος* lit. Bird-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Ornithiurus* or ordinary birds having a tail terminated by a pygostyle, as opposed to the *Saururus* or lizard-tailed birds, represented by the fossil *Archæopteryx* + ORNOMANCY.] [irreg. f. Gr. *ὀρνιθ* bird + *μαρτεία* divination.] = ORNITHOMANCY c. 1420 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 866 These folowyd Konnyng A. Adromancy, Ormancy, with Pyromancy 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Ormancy, divination by the moving of birds.

Oro-anal (ōrō'ānāl), a. [irreg. f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + ANAL.]

1. That serves both as mouth and anus, as the single orifice of the digestive system of the star-fish.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 731 The question is narrowed to its being the anus alone, or an 'oro-anal' orifice.

2. Extending in the direction from mouth to anus.

1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 434/a A new long axis is established at right angles to the original orol axis.

|| **Orobanch** (ōrobān'chē) [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀροβάνχη*, f. *ὀροβ-ος* OROBUS + *ἀνχη* to throttle.] A genus of leafless plants (Tournefort, 1700), parasitical on the roots of other plants, chiefly *Leguminosae*; the broomrape. Also attrib.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 71 b. It choketh and strangeth them [pulses] where of it hath the name of Orobanch, that is choketh or strangletare. 1602 HOLLAND *Phy.* II 145 A weed there is which we named Orobanch, for that it choketh Erule and other pulse. 1873 TRISTRAM *Monb.* xii 249 Splendid orobanches, of two species, thrive on the roots of the *Atriplex halimus* 1890 *Athenaeum* 21 June 805/2 Specimen of an orobanche parasitic upon a pelargonium.

Hence **Orobanchaceous** a., of or pertaining to the Natural Order *Orobanchaceae* or *Orobanchaceae*.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **Orobe**, *Obs. rare.* - [a. F. *orobe* (1545 in Hatz-Darm), ad. L. *orobus*, by mod. Fr. botanists applied to *Orobis tuberosus*, now *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*: see next.] Some species of vetch or other leguminous plant.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 95 Orobis per 100 weight. 1756 ROSE *Diet Trade*, Orobe, a plant, whose seed and root are of some use in medicine and dying.

b. Comb. + Orobe-strangler. = OROBANCHEE 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 72 It hath gotten the name Orobanch, that is Orobstrangler.

|| **Orobis** (ōrobīs). *Bot. Obs.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀροβος* some kind of vetch; taken as generic name by Tournefort 1700.] A former genus of *Leguminosae*, now divided between *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*, one species being named *Vicia Orobis*.

Usually Englished from Turner onward as *Bitter Vetch*, an appellation founded by Turner upon a passage in Galen, though the early herbalists admit that the identity of Galen's *ὀροβος* was unknown to them. 1557 TURNER *Herbal* 2. P. 11 b. Galen . . . and Aetius with one consent hold that the black orobis is bitter 1562 *Ibid.* II 77 b. Opium . . . taken in the quantite of a bitter fish, called erum or orobis 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyny* II 91/2 Wood, or wild Orobis [hath] the Flowers white, the cod black.

Orocentral (ōrōse'ntrāl), a. [irreg. for *ori-central, f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + CENTRAL.] Occupying the centre of the oral side (of an echinoderm).

1884 P. H. CARPENTER in *Challenger Rep.* Zool. xxxii. 158 I propose to call it [a plate of calcareous matter] the 'oro-

central'. 1885 *Athenaeum* xi Apr 475/2 The orocentral plate corresponds with the centrodorsal 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 545 (*Echinodermata*) In its typical form there is an orocentral surrounded by five interradial oral plates, and these in their turns by circles of oral radials and interradials.

Orogenesis (ōrōdʒe'nēsis) *Geol.* [f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + -GENESIS.] The formation of mountains. So **Orogeny** [cf. F. *orogénie* (Littré), and see -GENY].

1886 W. B. TAYLOR in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIV 202 Does not this impartial testimony form a most suggestive indication of the secret cause of orogenesis?

Orogenic (ōrōdʒe'nīk), a. [f. as OROGENY (see prec.) + -IC. Cf. F. *orogénique* (Littré).] Mountain-forming, concerned in the formation of mountains 1886 *American* XII 351 The old belief that earthquakes are generally volcanic, they are more commonly orogenic 1898 J. B. MARR *Princ. Strategy Geol.* 32 Inversion is a frequent accompaniment of the more local orogenic or mountain-forming movements.

Orographic (ōrōgrā'fik), a. [f. OROGRAPHY + -IC see -GRAPHIC.] Of or pertaining to orography, connected with the physical character, features, and relative position of mountains.

1846 in WORCESTER 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar 303/1 The two chains repeat each other in all their primary orographic conditions 1880 F. R. & G. R. CONDER *Handbk. to Bible* vii 333 Such being the orographic features of the site 1888 J. D. WHITNEY *Names & Places* 85 It needs but little orographic study to find out that a single entirely isolated mountain is something of comparatively rare occurrence.

Orographical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or connected with orography.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II 100 In an orographical respect Tshorguna deserves every attention 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v 205 An Orographical Map of Africa. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Aug. 142/2 An orographical and geological description of the Cordilleras.

Orography (ōrōgrā'fī), *oreography* (ōrōgrā'fī) [f. Gr. *ὄρος*, *ὄρε-* mountain + -GRAPHY.] Greek compounds of *ὄρος* are formed in *ὄρε-*, *ὄρο-*, and *ὄρεο-*; hence the two forms, of which *oreography* is now the more usual. So in Fr. *orographie* (*Diet. Acad.* 1878) has displaced *orographie*.] That branch of physical geography which deals with the formation and features of mountains; the description of mountains.

1846 WORCESTER, *Orography* 1856 A. K. JOHNSTON (*title*) Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, Geology and Orography 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 163 He has made an addition to orography 1882 PINTO *How I crossed Africa* II. 1 207 The orography of that region 1883 *Athenaeum* 29 Sept 407/2 A detailed description of the orography of one of the most complex mountain systems on the face of the earth.

|| **Orohippus** (ōrōhip'pūs). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + *ἵππος* horse.] A genus of fossil quadrupeds found in the Eocene beds of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet; held to be an ancestral form of the horse and its congeners. The animals were only about the size of a fox.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* x 227 The earliest of them, the Orohippus, would require, on the theory, to have been preceded by a previous series. 1879 L. R. COATE *Elem. Geol.* 504 First of all appears the Orohippus, then the Orohippus.

Oroide (ō'rō'id), [f. Fr. *or*, *it. oro* (L. *aurum*) gold + Gr. *είδος* form: cf. -OID.] An alloy of copper and zinc, having the colour of gold. Also attrib. (See also OROIDE.)

1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *Oroide*, an alloy resembling gold in appearance 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Oroide* (Also written *oroide*) 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 175/2 Oroide gold 1883 *Metal World* No. 6, 89 Oroide must not be confounded with oroid, which consists of 12 parts of caustic lime, 360 of sal-ammoniac, 600 of magnesia, 900 of tartar, 10,000 of copper, and 1,700 of zinc.

Orolingual (ōrōlīngwāl), a. [irreg. for *orol-lingual, f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + *lingua* tongue + -AL.] Connected with the mouth and tongue.

1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII 287 Unilateral extirpation of the oro-lingual or of the laryngeal centres.

Orologe, *orologe*, obs. forms of HOROLOGE.

Orology (ōrōlōdʒī), *oreology* (ōrōlō'ī). [f. Gr. *ὄρος*, *ὄρε-* mountain + -LOGY. As to the two forms see OROGRAPHY.] The scientific study of mountains; the branch of geology or of physical geography which treats of mountains.

1871 J. T. DILLON *Trav. through Spain* 245 We are not therefore to wonder, that orology, or the science of mountains, is so little understood. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv § 582 Equally important is it to present its orology, by mapping out the bottom of the ocean 1892 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/1 Originally Mr. Whymper intended to pursue his studies in Orology . . . in the cloud-capped region of the Himalaya.

Hence **Orologial**, *oro-*, a. [cf. F. *orologique*], of or pertaining to orology (1828 in Webster); **Orologist**, *oro-*, one skilled in orology.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 114 If the Orologist would trace back the progress of waste, till he come in sight of that original structure.

Orology, obs. variant of HOROLOGY.

Orometer (ōrōmē'ter). [f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + *μέτρον* measure; see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the altitudes of mountains.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 92/1 The clinometer or orometer for levelling and finding altitudes

Orometric (prōmētrik), *a.* [f. as prec + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of mountains; †(in quot.) = trigonometrical with mountain summits as the points of triangulation

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xxi, An Orometric Survey is, when one long Base line is exactly measured, and the Distance of the Summits of two, or more, high Mountains in the Neighbourhood found from thence trigonometrically.

Oronasal, Orange see ORINASAL, ORANGE.

Oronoco, oronoko (ōronōkō, -nōkō). Also 8 Oranoco, Oronoko, 8-9 Oroonoko, -ka, 9 Oronokoo, Orimoko. [Origin uncertain. app. a proper name, but stated in *A Paper on Tobacco* 118 by J. Fume 1839 to be unconnected with the river Oronoco in South America.] Name of a variety of tobacco.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oronoco* (i.e. bright and large), a Name given to the common sort of Tobacco in the Plantations of Virginia 1708 E. COOK *Sol-weed Factor* (1865) 23 Broad Oronoko bright and sound, The growth and product of this ground. 1760 J. LEE *Invitad Bot* App. 221 Oroonoka, Nicotiana. 1800 in *Spirit Pub* *Yrile* IV 365 Bursting from the effluvia of train oil, salt cod, and oronoko 1889 DOYLE *Miscell Clarke* 34 Smoking his evening pipe of Oronoko. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ Hist Virginia* I 436 Between the sweet-scented and the Oronoco there were several varieties

Orontaceae (orontī'as), *a Bot* [f. mod. L. *Orontium* + -ous] Of or belonging to the *Orontaceae*, a Natural Order or tribe of Endogens closely allied to *Araceae*, of which the genus *Orontium* is the type; represented in Britain by the Sweet Flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

1857 in *Mayne Expos Lex*

So **Orotiad**, a plant of the N O. *Orontaceae*.

1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed 6) 385 Orontads differ from the Arums in having hermaphrodite flowers and usually a scaly perianth.

Oropharyngeal (ōrofā'ringēāl), *a* [f. next see PHARYNGEAL] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx

1890 in *Century Dict* 1897 *Albion's Syst Med* IV 742 The abcess is generally confined to the oro-pharyngeal region *Ibid* 775 Owing to the enlarged tonsils encroaching on the oro-pharyngeal space.

Oropharynx (ōrofā'ringks) [irreg. f. L. *ōs*, *ōr*-mouth + PHARYNX] That part of the throat immediately continuous with the mouth; the pharynx proper, as distinct from the nasopharynx. In mod. Dicts.

Orotund (ō'rotund), *a* (sb) [f. L. phrase *ore rotundo* 'with round, well-turned speech' (*ist.* 'with round mouth') Horace *A. P.* 323, with contraction of *ore* to *oro*. This some have essayed to alter to *orotund*, for *oro* or *orotund*] Characterized by greater fullness, clearness, and strength than ordinary speech applied to the voice or utterance proper to good public speaking, recitation, or reading; also contemptuously to an inflated or pompous style of eloquence; magniloquent.

1792-9 T. GOSSE *Autobog* (MS. penes E. Gosse), In the winter evenings (1792) my brother Harry's wife would read aloud therein in a manner both emphatic and orotund 1827 RUSH *Philos Hum Voice* viii (1833) 121 The Qualities of voice employed as the means of expression, are those of the Whispering, the Natural, the Falsetto and the Orotund voices 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 471/1 The name of orotund is given to that natural or improved manner of uttering the elements, which exhibits them with a fullness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and a ringing or musical quality rarely heard in ordinary speech. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Camb. Freshen* xxii 365 Mr Chutney would have ejaculated, in orotund voice, 'Alas!' 1881 FLOR. MARRVAT *Sister the Actress* I xviii 149 Dreaming of natural, falsetto and orotund voices 1889 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 90. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III vii 196 In place of simple language we had a succession of orotund phrases.

b. elatib. as *sb.* (sc. voice, utterance). 1827 RUSH *Philos Hum. Voice* viii (1833) 121 Few persons have by nature, a pure orotund 1888 *Cassell's Fam Mag.* Dec. 17/1 The deep-orotund is a very pleasing and effective acquisition, and may be cultivated with surprising success. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess Crit Method* 245 Such an exclusive cultivation of the orotund as makes the bulk of his work a mere weariness of the flesh

Hence **Orotundity** (also *oro-rotundity*), **Oro-rotundous**, *nonce-wids*.

1831 CROKER *Boswell's Johnson* I 196 note, The number of syllables, and oro-rotundity of the sound of a word, can never add much 1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 248, I exclaimed, in all the orotundum I could summon to my aid, 'Hear me' [etc.] 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 395 There is a pomposity, an orotundity.

Oroyson, obs form (in Caxton) of ORISON

Orp, *v. sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. ON *verpa* to throw, pa. pple. *orpin* thrown: cf. *Sc. thrawn* in sense 'cross-grained, perverse, ill-humoured'] *intr.* To fret, to murmur discontentedly; 'to weep with a convulsive pant' (*Glossary to Ramsay*).

1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph* i. ii, Like dawted wean That for some feckless whim will orp and greet. 1836 M. MAC-KINTOSH *Cottagers's Dan*, 171 They bood aye keep the neath-most in, To orp w' grief.

Hence **Orping** *vbl sb*, fretting, murmuring; **Orpit** *ppl. a.*, fretful, discontented.

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1599 JAS I *Basil Δάρο* (1603) 46 Feare not their orping or being discontented, as long as yee rull well. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answe Nameless Cath* 116 Notwithstanding all the persuasions, orpings, threats, yea Treasonable assaults. 1614 BR. CONVER *Dikaiologie* 143 You seeme to be very earnest here, but all men may see it is but your Orpit or Ironic conceit. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johanny Gibb* xiv. (1873) 84, 'Benjie was an orpist, peakin, little sinner'.

†**Orped**, *a Obs.* Also 6 *sc. orpit*. [OE. of obscure origin] Stout, strenuous, valiant, bold.

10 in *Anglia VIII* 324 Swa gedafenap esum dam orpedan, donne he god weorc ongyf, ðæt he ðæt geornlice beswync. *Ibid* 325 La orpeda cleric gif ðu wylle witan ða terminas ðæt we ymbe spræcon, wite hwylc ger hyt sy ðæs monan ðæt man hæf lunaras. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6062 Wif hem hit hundred knytes, Orped men & gode in fyttes. 1340 *Ayeneb* 183 Aze þe guode knyt and orped þet heþ guod herte and hardi. 1390 *Gower Conf* I 129 Som orped knyht to sle this lord. 1440 *Pronp Faro* 371/1 Orpud, *audax, belliciosus*. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. vii (1520) 103 b/2 As thou hast ben orped in thy dedes he dyde to the moche honour. 1587 *Fleming Comu Holmshedd* III 1339/2 See you this orped child here, so huge of hime and bone?

b. Of a beast: Fierce, furious.

1597 *Golding Ovid's Met* vii (1593) 194 Yet should this hand . . . confound this orped swine. 1594 *Constable Venus & Adonis* vii, For an orped swine Smut him in the groyne Hence †**Orpedly** *adv.* stoutly, bravely; †**Orpedness**, †**Orpedship**, valour, bravery

1330 *Arth. & Meri* 1290 'Orpedlich thou bi-stere And the lond thou fond to were 1387 *Therisa Higden* (Rolls) V 231 þe emperour dede noping orpedliche [*L. strenue*]. 1400 *Chron Eng* lxxiii, in *Herrig Archib* LII 12, They defendede hem welle and orpydly ayens hem. 1368 *Therisa Barth De P. R.* ix. xxxii (MS. Bodl.) If 99 b/2 Aboute penty-coste is tyme of cheualry and of 'orpednesse. 13 *K. Als* 1413 His folk ful of 'orpedschype, Quedicke lepuht to hepe.

Orpement, Orpent, obs ff ORPIMENT, ORPINE.

Orphale, obs. variant of ORPHIC.

Orphaline, variant of ORPHELIN Obs.

Orphan (ō'fān), *sb.* and *a* Also 5-7 -ane, 6-7 -ant. [ad. late L. *orphan-us* (Vulg.) a Gr ὀρφανός without parents, bereaved; cf. OF. *orfene* (13th c.), It *orfano*. See also ORPHENIN, ORPHELIN.]

A. sb. 1. One deprived by death of father or mother, or (more generally) of both parents; a fatherless or motherless child.

Orphan's Court, a probate court in some states of the United States, having jurisdiction over the estates and persons of orphans

13 *K. Als* 4948 Another folk woneth there biside, Orphan by hetteth wide. 1484 *Caxton Chivalry* 31 Thowfye of a knyght is to mayntene and defende wyrmyn widows and orphans. 1547-64 *Baldwin Mor. Philos* (Falst) 126 Innocent persons, orphans, widows, & poore men 1603 *Drayton Herac* Ep. iv 95 Mak'st me an Orphan ere my Father die. 1634 *Heywood and Pl. from Age* v. Wks. 1874 III 429 Sweet Orphan do, thy fathers dead already 1713-20 *Pore Head* xxii 629 The day, that to the shades the father sends, Robs the s. v. orphan of his father's friends 1848 *Wharton Law Lex* s. v. *Orphan*, In London the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the custody of the orphans of deceased freemen, and also the keeping of their lands and goods. 1849 *Stephens Bk of Fam* (ed. 2) I. 595/2 When a lamb is left an orphan (it is necessary) to mother it . upon another ewe.

2. *fig* One bereft of protection, advantages, benefits, or happiness, previously enjoyed.

1483 *Caxton Gold Leg* 242b/2 Thenne he assembled twelve freres of the Couent of Bouloynne and to thende that he wold not leue them and disherited and orphanes he made his testament 1844 *Mrs. Browning Cry of Child.* xii, They . . . Are orphans of the earthly love and heavenly.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orphan-like* adj.; *orphan-asylum*, *hospital*, *house*, an orphanage 1649 *Drum of Hawth Pomes Wks* (1711) 55 When bravest minds live orphan like forlorn. 1711 C. MATHER *Diary* 25 Mar in *Harv Stud.* (1897) V 58 A present of Gold for his orphan house 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 65/2 The children of the orphan-hospital were ranged in two lines 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas Men* 40 Orphan-worrows drew the ready tear 1834 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont Contrivis* I 159 The Preachers' Church, and that of the Orphan-house. 1857 *Mayne Expos Lex* 831/2 An orphan-hospital, or institution for bringing up orphaned children in 1878 *Geo Eliot Coll Br. P.* 294 Loveforsaken sends out orphan cries.

B. adj. Bereaved of parents; fatherless or motherless, or both; *fig.* bereft of protection analogous to that of a parent.

1483 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 409b/2 When Machomete was orphan of fader & moder he was under the gouernance of his uncle 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps* lxxviii 11, Prepare his path, who . . . Doth sitt a father to the orphan sonne 1589 *Warner Alb. Eng.* vi xxxii. (1612) 16r Quene mother and her kindred hild the Orphant King a while 1755 *Smollett Quix.* ii. iii xvi (1784) IV. 83 And I beg your worship will consider the orphan state of my daughter. 1814 *Scott Ld of Isles* iv xvii, Thou art a patron all too wild And thoughtless, for the orphan child. 1847 *Grote Greece* ix. x. III. 87 An orphan girl might be claimed in marriage of right by any member of the gens

fig 1660 N. INGULO *Bentivoglio & Urania* ii (1682) 65 [God] doth not abandon the Orphan World to. blind Chance. 1883 *Schaff Hist Church* II. vii § 42 425 It was probably the martyrdom of Peter and Paul that induced John to take charge of the orphan children.

Orphan (ō'fān), *v.* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To make an orphan of; to bereave of parent or parents.

1814 *Southey Roderick* iii. 290 One hour hath orphaned me and widowed me 1834-4 *De Quincy Censor* i. Wks. 1860 X. 34 It is, or it is not, according to the nature of men, an advantage to be orphaned at an early age 1876 *Eadie Thessalonians* (1877) 92 This orphaning separation had been for 'the season of an hour'.

Orphanage (ō'fānēdʒ), [f. prec. sb. + -AGE] 1. The state or condition of being an orphan.

1599-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 185 Orphanage bringeth many discommodities to a Child. 1631 *Donne Lett* (1651) 108 I here can fall no. Orphanage upon those Children, to whom God is Father. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) VII. 321 A desolate creature she suffered under the worst of orphanage 1876 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. II 207 His early orphanage was not without its effect in confirming a character naturally impatient of control.

b. Orphans collectively.

1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hunts Soldier on Service* I. 34 He will talk of widowed wives and unprotected orphanage

2. The guardianship formerly exercised by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London over the persons and property of orphan children within the City under 21 years of age. *Obs.*

1538 in *Strype Eccl Mem* (1721) I. ii App. xc. 252 Al and syngler the porcyons . . . to be ordered according to the custome of the orphanage of the cite of London. 1734 *North Lives* (1826) II. 19 The common serjeant in London, an office of considerable account, especially in the orphanage.

3. An institution or home for orphans

1865 *Even. Standard* 7 Feb. There is . . . an orphanage, in which there are at present 40 children being educated at a low charge. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Dec. The Chinese Government demands the suppression of the foreign orphanages.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 2)

1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 88 b, His successor may in his owne name have execution of a Recognisance acknowledged to his predecessor for Orphanage money 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. xxxii. 519 In London the share of the children (or orphanage part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament but after the age of twenty one it is free from any orphanage custom 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed 2) VI. 423 In that part of the will relating to the orphanage share.

Orphanly (ō'fānsi) [f. ORPHAN sb. + -ly.]

The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood

1586 *Sidney Arcadia* iii (1590) K kii, Yet did not thy orphanie, or my widowhood, deprieve vs of the delightful prospect 1592 *Warner Alb Eng* vii xxxiv. (1612) 164 Nor can Aeneas Offspring, now of Orphanie complain. 1839 *Landor Andra of Hungary* i iv 115 The worst of orphanly, the cruellest of frauds 1866 J. B. ROSE *Tr Ovid's Fasti* iii 225 Shall we Elect for widowhood or orphanly?

Orphanom. *rare* [See -DOM] = prec.

1892 *Littre Hour* Jan 19/1 To softly cradled childhood . . . had succeeded orphanom

Orphaned (ō'fānd), *a.* [f. ORPHAN sb. or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made or left an orphan; bereaved

1631 *Clesteina* xx. 195, I, even this very day, have left many servants orphaned, and quite destitute of a master. 1757 *Mrs. Griffith Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 134 He is orphan'd both of father and mother. 1827 *Frank Arminius* vii, The sobs of orphaned infancy 1874 *Dixon Two Queens* III. 64 To save the orphaned girl from trouble.

b. fig. Bereaved, destitute and unprotected.

1649 *Drum of Hawth Pomes Wks* (1711) 46 Religion orphan'd waileth o're thy urn. 1827 *Keble Chr.* v. 3rd Sund Lent, The orphan'd realm throve wide her gates. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 148 Ye shall not long live orphaned of the light!

2 *transf.* Of or pertaining to an orphan.

1799 *Sheridan Pizarro* II iv, To dry the widowed and the orphaned tear of those whose brave protectors have perished in their country's cause. 1828 *Mrs. Reuven's Temptation* III 43 Could he presume on Alice's orphaned loneliness

†**Orphaner**, *Obs.* An unexplained by-form of ORPHAN sb.

1461 tr. *Oath Recorder Lond* in *Lett.-Bk. D* H. 7 *Cabr.* (1902) 34 Ye shall attend to save (and mayntene) the Right of the Orphaner after þe lawes and usages of the Cite. [Cf. 1399 *Sacram Record* in *Lit Abus* if 208 b (Rolls) I. 309 Et qe tendre serrez dez droitures dez orphanys sauvere et meintener, solonc lez leyex et usages de la citee]

†**Orphanet** *Obs* [-ET] A little orphan.

1591 *Drayton Harmony Ch.* *Findings of Moses*, Calling her maids this orphanet to see

Orphanhood (ō'fānhud), [f. ORPHAN sb. + -HOOD.] The condition or position of an orphan.

1824 *Dauidson Disc Prophecy* vi. (1865) 219 The captivity, devastation, and public orphanhood of the Jewish Church was a far more perplexing phenomenon 1896 *Lever Martins of Cro M* 5 The girl, over whom the dark shadow of orphanhood passed as she spoke 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2 It provides for sickness, age, widowhood, orphanhood

†**Orphanism**, *Obs. rare.* [See -ISM.] The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1598 *Florio, Orfanta*, Orphanisme. 1611 *Cotgrave, Orphid*, Orphanisme. 1790 *Anna Seward Lett.* (1811) II. 345 It is an anxious and alarmed life, better, however, than that of lonely orphanism 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 43 To feign convulsions, starvation, orphanism, widowhood

†**Orphanity**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *orphaniuit*, *orphaniuit*, earlier *orfeneit* = late L. *orphaniuit* (6th c. in *Quicherat Addenda*), f. *orphan-us* ORPHAN: see -ITY.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* iii. li. (1855) 163, I have brouht thee the burdon ayen, to deluere thee from orphanitee. 1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met* xiii ix, Now I am fallen in orphanite of parents & of my lord. 1480 *Medeius* 147 The land were in grete orphanite of bothe lord & of lady.

Orphanize (ō'fānaiz), *v.* [f. ORPHAN sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (any one) an orphan.

1797 *Anna Seward Lett* (1811) V 17 Women and children, widowed and orphanized, alas! by the obstinacy of Dutch resistance. 1851 *Livingstone Lett* in *Life* vi. (1885) 97 To orphanize my children, will be like tearing out my bowels. 1879 P. LORIMER tr. *Lechler's Wichtl* I. 43 The parish was spiritually orphanized.

† **Orphanotrophism**. *Obs rare* ⁻¹. [f Gr *ὀρφανότροφος* bringing up orphans (*-τροφος* feeding) + *-ισμός*] The support and rearing of orphans. So + **Orphanotrophy** [ad. L *orphanotrophium*, a. Gr. *ὀρφανότροφείον*], a hospital or asylum for orphans.

1711 C MATHER (*title*) Orphanotrophism; or, Orphans well provided for. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Orphanotrophy* 1730-6 — (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc. 17. (*title*) A Memorial concerning the Erecting an Orphanotrophy or Hospital for the Reception of Poor Cast off Children or Foundlings.

Orphanry. *rare* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + *-RY*.] A home for orphans, an orphanage.

1882 in OGLIVIE (Annandale). **Orphanship**. *rare* [See *-SHIP*] The position or fact of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 524 (Parents) of such habits and temper as would have rendered orphanship a blessing.

Orphant, *obs.* corrupt form of ORPHAN.

† **Orphan¹** (p'ifan) *Obs rare* [f. ORPHAN + *-y*.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

1530 CRANMER *Let. to Crumwell in Misc Writ* (Parker Soc.) II 389 My heart is much moved with pity towards the young lord of Bargavenny .by cause he is within orphan^y.

† **Orphan²**, *app.* an error for *orphery*, ORPHREY. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 543 In vestures quent of mony sandrie gyse, . . . Satine figures champt with flouins and bewis, Damisfure, tere, pyle quhairon thair liss Peirle, Orphan^y quhilk euerie stait renewis.

Orphan^y, **Orpharas**, **orphare**: see ORPHEAN, ORPHREY.

Orpharion (p'ifari'yn). Also 6 orpheryon, 7 orph-Arion, orpharyon, -erion, -erian, -irian, orpharian, (9 orph(e)oreon). [Composed of the names of Orpheus and Arion, mythical musicians of antiquity. Cf.

1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* iv. 11, Another Orpheus! an Arion riding on the back of a dolphin.]

A large instrument of the lute kind with from six to nine pairs of metal strings played with a plectrum. much used in the 17th century.

Said to have been invented c1560 by John Rose, citizen of London, living in Bridewell. See *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 612.

1593 DRAYTON *Elegies* iii. 111 Set the Cornet with the Flute, The Orpharion to the Lute. 1601 F. ROSSITER (*title*) A Booke of Ayres, set forth to be song to the Lute, Orpharian and Base Viol.

1680 W. LAUSON in J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* (ed. 2) 153 Wind them on two or three of your fingers, like an Orph-Arion's string.

1680 BACON *Sylva* § 146 It maketh a more Resounding Sound than a Bandora, Orpharion or Cittern, which have likewise Wirestrings.

1685 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* v. 20 To one he Petitioned for a Viol, to another for a Lute, to this Man for an Orpharian.

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* *Orpheon* or *Orpharion*. [1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 612 A larger orpheon was called Penorcon, and a still larger one Pandore; Piontorus spells this Pandorra or Bandoor.]

Orphean (p'ifan), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **Orphæan**. [f. L. *Orpheus*, (a. Gr. *Ὀρφεύς*, f. *Ὀρφεύς* Orpheus, the famous mythical musician and singer of Thrace, in later times accounted a philosopher and adept in secret knowledge, whence the Orphic mysteries and Orphic doctrines) + *-AN*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or relating to Orpheus, as musician and singer, who was said to move rocks and trees by the strains of his lyre; hence, melodious, musical, entrancing, like his music.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 45 Charme more then the Orphean musick. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Yanuaia* (1661) 99 His soul engross'd th' Monopoly of Arts, And thy Orphean skill could ravish Hearts.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 17 Th' other notes then to th' Orphean Lyre I sung of Chaos and Eternal Night. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 157 Refractory feet, that will dance to Orphean measures.

2. = ORPHIO *a*.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 330 The most zealous abettors of the Orphean and Gentile philology, Porphyry, Hierocles, Celsus, and the rest.

B. sb. An adherent of the Orphic philosophy.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 5 note, The Orpheans endeavored to express divine things by Symbols.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 33 Mr Davies is of opinion that the Orpheans were Druids.

So **Orpheist** = ORPHEAN *sb.*

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 30 374 The reason of this difference betwixt the Orpheists and Plato. proceeded only from an equivocation in the word Love.

† **Orphelin** (p'ifelin), *a* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 orphelyn, 6 -line, -len, -ling, orphuline, 7 orphaline, orphling. [a. OF. *orphelin*, *orfelein* (13th c. in Littré), arising by dissimilation from OF. *orphenin*. see ORPHENIN.]

A. adj. Orphaned; bereaved.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. 25 (Camb MS) Wan thou were orphelyn of fadyr and modyr. 1512 *Helias* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 105 Shall I abide orpheline in my yonge days.

B. sb. An orphan.

a1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 171a For to norrishe orphelyns and for to endoctrine hem in vertu and science. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 260 b/1 Leue we not orphelyns. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Euon* ix. 210 He dystroyeth the burgesses and marchauntes, wedows and orphelyns. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 109 The Blind, Crooked, Bedralls, Widows, Orphelings, and all other Pure. 1630 J. LUYETT *Ord. Bess* Ded., Of your love to the deceased Author, or your charity to this posthume Orphling. 1654 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* iii. 51 To preserve it for the Orphaline

† **Orphenin**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also -anin, -yne [a. OF. *orphenin*, -*anin* (12th c.), deriv. of L. *orphan-us* ORPHAN, subseq. *orphenin*. see *piec.*]

A. sb. = ORPHAN *A*.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 446 Namly it pat mycht ryne til wydow or til orphanyne. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* i. 1v1 (1869) 37, I am norishe of orphanynes, osteleer to pilgrimes. c1500 *Melusine* 187 They oughte to helpe and susteyne the wydowes an orphenyns.

B. adj. Bereaved (in quot. of children).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xii. xii, I am put to this Exille, that of one sone & foure daughters, I am orphenyn.

Orpheonist (p'ifonist). [a. F. *orphoniste*, f. *Orpheon*, name of a school of vocal music established at Paris in 1833, and named from Orpheus.]

A member of an *Orpheon*; a choral singer.

1860 GEN P. THOMPSON *André* Alt III cxliii 72 Ask the Orpheonists how near this is to the truth. 1888 *Times* 21 Sept. 3/2, 2000 Orpheonists will attend and sing one of the composer's choruses.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 455/2 A grand festival and competition of orpheonist societies and military bands. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 187/3 The fourth general meeting of the Orpheonist societies at Paris is postponed.

Orpheoreon, **orpharian**, -on: see ORPHEARION.

Orpheotelest (p'ifetlest). *Corruptly* orpheotulist, orpheotellist. [ad. Gr. *Ὀρφεοτελεστής*.]

An initiator into Orphic mysteries; a professor of Orphic magic.

a1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 61 To the end he may be initiated in holy Orders, he goes often unto the Orpheotulists. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 31 He (Orpheus) is represented as the founder of a school of magic, whose students were termed 'Orpheotellists'.

Orphic (p'ifk), *a* (*sb.*). [ad. Gr. *Ὀρφεύς* (in L. *Orpheus*), f. *Ὀρφεύς* Orpheus: see -10.]

1. Of, belonging or attributed to, or connected with Orpheus, the mysteries associated with his name, or the writings or doctrines subsequently attributed to him (see ORPHEAN); hence, oracular.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14, 250 According to the Orphic Tradition, this Love which the Cosmogonia was derived from, was no other than the Eternal Unmade Deity.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 177 That Orphic sentence mentioned by Picturus, Ζεύς ἄλλος πάντων, Jupiter is the form, species, or idea, of all things. 1813 SHELLEY in Dowden *Lit. & Hist.* I. 396, I intend . . . to reason in my preface concerning the Orphic and Pythagoric system of diet. 1816 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* ii. iii. (1858) 324 note, The old Orphic verses, quoted in the treatise *Περὶ κόσμου*, ascribed to Aristotle. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi. (1883) 483 'No summer ever came back, and no two summers ever were alike', said I, with a degree of Orphic wisdom that astonished me. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 680/3 They are founded on the mystic Orphic doctrine, and seem to be part of the sacred book of the initiated in those mysteries. 1880 F. W. H. MYERS *Stanzas on Shelley in Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 392 Yet, with an Orphic whisper blent, A Spirit in the west-wind sighs.

2. **Orphic egg**, a term applied to the earth or world, as being held to be egg-shaped.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 280 The opinion of the oval figure of the earth is ascribed to Orpheus and his disciples; and the doctrine of the mundane egg is so peculiarly his, that 'us call'd by Proclus the Orphic egg. 1695 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 233 Nothing was more celebrated than the Original. Orphic egg, in the most early Authors. 1789 M. PROUZI *Yennir. France*, etc. i. 228 The mundane, or as Proclus calls it, the orphic egg, is possibly the earliest of all methods taken to explain the rise, progress, and final conclusion of our earth and atmosphere.

3. **Of the nature of the music of Orpheus, or the verses attributed to him; melodious, entrancing, ravishing.**

1817 COLLIERIDGE *Sibyl's Leaves* (1862) 204 An orphic song indeed, A song divine of high and passionate thoughts, To their own music charmed. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram.* Lit. 18 To pass over the Orphic hymns of David. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 1421 Language is a perpetual orphic song. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphasia* xxv, Homer and Hesiod, and those old Orphic singers, were of another mind.

B. sb. 1. An Orphic song or hymn. chiefly in *pl.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon.* iv. 208 They call them the Songs of Orpheus, or the Orphics, to this day.

2. A member of the Orphic school of philosophy.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 461 These tablets were buried with the deceased Orphic. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol.* iii. 149 This doctrine first appears among the Orphics.

So **Orphical** *a* = ORPHIO, **Orphically** *adv.*, after the manner of the Orphic writings, doctrines, mysteries, etc.; **Orphicism** = ORPHISM.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17 294 Aristotle seems to have meant no more than this, that there was no such Poet as Orpheus Senior to Homer, or that the Verses vulgarly called 'Orphical', were not written by Orpheus.

Ibid. 300 We cannot believe all that to be genuine which is produced by ancient Fathers as Orphical. *Ibid.* 307 The whole Produced or Created Universe, with all its Variety of things in it; which yet are 'Orphically' said to be God also, in a certain other sense. 1816 I. TAYLOR in *Pamphlet* viii. 477 Hence Socrates calls the multitude Orphically Thyrsus bearers. a1840 Pos W. E. CHANNING *Wks.* 1864 III. 239 More profound than the 'Orphicism' of Alcott.

† **Orphion**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *Ὀρφεῖον*, neuter of *Ὀρφεύς* ORPHEAN.] A musical instrument invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660.

1660 COXANE *Ellys T. Pilkington* 6 Mastering all Musick that was known before; He did invent the Orphion, and gave more

Orphism (p'ifizm) [f. ORPH-IO + *-ISM*.] The system of mystic philosophy embodied in the Orphic poems, and taught to the initiated in the Orphic mysteries.

1880 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 244 The whole system of what M. Girard designates under the name of Orphism, which inculcated the strict necessity on the part of man to shake off the low elements of his nature. 1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 128/2 The spirit of Orphism was that of the Oriental Phrygian cultus.

Orphizing, *pp. a.* [From an implied vb. **orphize* to practise Orphism see -IZE.] Practising or following the Orphic doctrines and worship.

1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 128/2 The Orphizing mystic cultus of Phyla.

Orphling, variant of ORPHELIN *Obs.*

Orphrey, **orfray** (p'ifrei, -fri). Forms: *a.* 4-5 orfrees, -eys, -ais, -ays, 4-6 orfraies, -ayes, -eyes, 5 orpharas, -is, 6 oreffrayes, orferaus, orfrus, -ys, (orpheis, orphis, offreis). *β.* 5 orferay, orphary, orpharé, orffrey, 5-6 (9) orffrey, 6 orphery, (orfer), 9 orfray, orphrey. [ME *orfreis*, a. OF. *orfreis* = Pr. *aufries*, OSP. *aurifres* = *aurifrisium* (med L *aurifrisium*, *aurifrisia*, *aurifres*, *aurifrisium*, *aurifrigum*, -ia) for L. *aurifrigium* gold embroidery, f. *aurum* gold + *Phrygus* Phrygian of *Phrygus vestis* Phrygian (gold-embroidered) garments. The final -s, belonging etymologically to the singular, is now treated as the plural suffix; so mod. *l'* *orfori*, formerly *ofrias*. The Eng. historical spelling is *orffrey* or *orfray*; *orphrey* combines Fr. *or* with the *ph* of L. *phrygium*.]

1. Gold embroidery, or any rich embroidery; with *an* and *pl.*, a piece of richly embroidered stuff. Now only *Hist* or *arch*.

1222 *Ornam. Eccl. Sarum* in *Osmund Reg.* (Rolls) II. 132 Stola una de aurifris cum manipulis tribus. 13 *K. Alis* 179 With many bellis, of selver schene, Y fastened on orffreys of mounde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 117 A hede bat was of snyten .in an orffreis [he] it wond. 14266 CHAUCER *Rom. Rom.* 562 Of fyn orffrays hadde she eke A chapelet. 1425 Thomas of Erceled, 62 Hir payetrelle was of jrale fyne, Hir cropoure was of Orphare. c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 36/9 Ther was therein many orffrayes and rybans of silke. 1599 THYNE *Animadu.* (1875) 35 Yo!, see that 'orffreys' was 'a weued clothe of golde', and not 'goldsmythe worke'. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. The Coat-Armours of the King's Guards were also termed Orfraies, upon account of their being adorned with Goldsmith's Work. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng. l.* 158 [Charlemagne] clad in his silken robes, ponderous with broidery, pearls, and orffray. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 767 The King's pavilion wrought all over with orphreys of gold and pearl and gems.

2. An ornamental border or band, esp. on an ecclesiastical vestment, sometimes richly embroidered.

c1400 MAUNDREV *xxii* 233 Clothes dyaped of red selk all wrought with gold, and the orffrayes sett full of gret perl and precious stones. 1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed. Pencock 1866) 182 One vestment of white silke with a read orffray. 1485 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Mary Hill, London (Nichols 1797) 99 A child's cope of clothe of golde and the orpharis of blue veluet. 1503 in *Kerry St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 113 The orffrey on the balk a narrow crosse with warke. a1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 73 b. All the Coopes and Vestementes so riche . the Orffrys sette with pearles and precious stones. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 21 The orffrey or border of the chasuble. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 66 The orffrays are broad and elaborately chased. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 679 The rochets and the orffreys, worn in the second year of King Edward the Sixth. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 282/1 A splendid cope of green bawdequin, with orphreys embroidered with six scene, from the life of St. John Baptist, of late fifteenth century Flemish work.

3. *Comb.* as *orphrey-web*, -work.

1876 *Rock Text Fabr.* ii. 21 On a piece of German orphrey-web. 1890 STROCKS & BRAGG *Market Harborough Parish Rec.* 53 note, In the fifteenth century Cologne became famous for the manufacture of orphrey-web.

Orphreied, **orfrayed** (p'ifried, -fried), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ED*.] Embroidered with gold; adorned with 'orphrey', bordered with an orphrey.

c1400 MAUNDREV (1839) xiv. 153 Arrayed in clothes of gold, orfrayed and appaynted with grette perles & precyous stones. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. viii, He was clad with a mantel of purple orfrayed. 1546 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 137 Two copes of white damask, orfrayed with red damask. 1865 *Druck. Angl.* (ed. 2) 20 The Orphreied Mitre.

Orpiment (p'ipiment). Also 5-7 **orpement**, 5 -mynt, **orypment**, 6-7 **orp(emente)**, (**orpi-**ment), 6-8 **orpment**. See also AURIPIGMENT [a. OF. *orpiment* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), also *orpiment*, or *pigment* (Godef.), ad. L. *auripigmentum* (Vitruv.) gold pigment. Cf. It. *orpimento*, Sp. *orpimento*.] A bright yellow mineral substance, the trisulphide of arsenic, also called Yellow Arsenic, found native in soft masses resembling gold in colour; also manufactured by the combination of sulphur and arsenious oxide; used as a pigment under the name of King's Yellow.

Orpiment is the original ARSENIC, *ἀρσενικόν*, of the ancients. Also called *Yellow Orpiment* to distinguish it from the so-called *Red Orpiment* = REALGAR, disulphide of arsenic: see ARSENIC *s* a, b.

[1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 8 De xxd.

de un libris de orpiment venditis.] c1386 CHALCOPH. Can. Young. Prolog. 270 The first spirit quik silver called is, The second Orpiment [or, orpiment, orpiment, orpiment]. c1389 Simon Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 Auripigmentum, orpiment, quando simpliciter de citrino intelligitur. 1486 Bk. St. Albans B. v. Powder of orpiment blown upon an hawk. 1545 Rates of Customs c. j, Orpiment the C. pound x. 1577 HARRISON England iii. x. (1878) ii. 67 We have in England great plenty of quicke silver, antimony, sulphur, blacke lead, and orpiment red and yellow. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 90 Arsenick red and yellow, that is, Orpiment and Sandarach may perhaps do something. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc. Printing xiv. 17 Orpiment, Pinck, Yellow Oaker, for Yellow. 1777 Phil. Trans. LXV. 393 The other colours I tried were orpiment, gamboge, and a few others. 1831 Brewster Optics xvi. 140 A thin plate of native yellow orpiment absorbs the violet and refrangible blue rays very powerfully.

Hence **Orpimental a.**, of the nature of orpiment. 1685 Boyle Salubr. Air 62 Orpimental or other noxious Minerals.

Orpine, orpin (p. ipin). Also 7 orpente. [a F. *orpin* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm), in same senses, app. some kind of altered form of *orpiment*.]

†1. = ORPIMENT. Obs. 1548 Elyot, Auripigmentum, . a coulour lyke golde, in englysshe Orpine. 1582 STANFURD Essex ii. (Arb.) 66 Each path was fulsom with sent of sulphur orpin. 1675 B. Wilson Spadach Dineum 36 There's no smell of Sulphur, as is when Antimony, Orpin, or Marcassites, are calcin'd. 1795 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v. Kabet, Take some Powder of Orpine and Brimstone. 1856 EARL MORRIS to Boccacini's Advers. for Parnass. ii. xxi (1674) 246 With a little Orpine of affected goodness, they can cover wickeds vices.

2. A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, with smooth fleshy leaves and corymbs of numerous purple flowers; a native of Britain, and also a well-known inmate of the cottage garden, being esteemed as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, one of its popular names is *Love-long*.

The connexion between this and the preceding sense is not clear; it has been conjectured that the name *orpine* was given first on account of their colour to one or more of the yellow stonecrops, was extended to the genus *Sedum* as a whole, and was subseq. restricted to *S. Telephium*. In support of this, Littré gives *orpin* as a generic name for *Sedum*, and calls *S. Telephium*, *orpin repense*, and *S. acre* (Wall Pepper) *orpin acre*, but Hatzfeld and Darmesteter know only the former as *orpin*.

c1387 Simon Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 *Crassula major*, aurum valet, anglische orpin. c1440 Prompt. Parv. 371 Orpin, herbe, *crassula major*, et media dicitur howleek et minima dicitur stonecrop. 1530 PALSGR. 2501 Orpin an herbe, o. *orpin*. 1555 EDEN Decades 135 An herbe muche lyke unto that which is commonly cauled Sengrene or Orpin. 1590 SPENSER *Alcyonides* 193 Coole Violets, and Orpine growing still. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. ii. 1 (1668) 37 Take of Orpiment, Smallage, Ragwort, . of each a good handfull. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xxx. 44 Orpin never waxing old. 1797 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Fly, Put some Hellebore with Orpin into Milk, and moisten the Place the Flies pitch upon. 1854 S. DOBELL Balder xi. Livelong orpine that cannot die.

Orpington. [From *Orpington* in Kent.]

Name of a breed of poultry.

189. F. A. McKENZIE Pop. Poultry-Keeping 56 Mr. Cook, a poultry farmer then living in the village of Orpington introduced the single-combed Black Orpington to the poultry world in the autumn of 1886. 1897 K. B. B. DE LA BEAR New Poultry Guide i. 18 He stocks the other house with Dorkings, or Orpingtons, as being at once good layers, table fowls, and sitters.

Orpit, Orpment: see ORP, ORPED, ORPIMENT.

Orque, obs. form of ORC

Orquhelm, obs. Sc. form of OVERWHELM

Orra (p. rā), a. Sc. Also 8 ora, orrow. [Of unascertained origin.] = ODD a., in various senses esp. 4, 7, 8. *Orra man* = odd man: see ODD 8 d.

1728 RAMSAY *Two Cut-purses* 5 And lay out onny orabodies On smā' gmicracks that pleads th' noddies. c1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 30 Their orra pennies there to ware. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 188 Come an' spend a ye're orrow hours 'Mang groves an' glades. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* ix. May-be catching a dish of trout at an orra-time. 1864 CORNH. Mag. Nov. 615 After sixty . he continues to work as what is called an orra man, that is, he does all sorts of odd jobs about the farm. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii. 285, I daresay you would both take an orra thought upon the gallowes.

Orrace, obs. variant of ORRIS 2.

Orrach(e, orrage, obs. forms of ORACH

†**Or Rath, counsel** [J. Or. pref. 'without' + *rath*, RATH, counsel.] Doubtful, perplexed, irresolute. Hence †**Or Rathness**, doubt, indecision.

c1200 ORMIN 3145 For he wass þa broht ut off all Ortrrowþe & ortrathnesse. 1240 All ortrath þatt he mihhte don. 1240. 6593 And iss all als he were blind & ortrath butenn lade.

Orrelogge, Orrellet(te): see HOROLOGE, ORELETT. **Orrells, obs. spelling of or else:** see OR B. 5. **Orrenge, obs. form of ORANGE**

Orrery (p. rēri). [Named after Chas. Boyle, Earl of Orrery, for whom a copy of the machine invented by George Graham c1700 was made by J. Rowley, an instrument-maker.] A piece of mechanism devised to represent the motions of the planets about the sun by means of clockwork.

1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 11 Mr. John Rowley calls his Machine the *Orrery*, in Gratitude to the Nobleman of that Title. 1720 W. STURKLEY in *Memo* (1882) I. 50 A

machine in the nature of what we since call Orrerys. 1742 Young *Nt. 14. ix. 787* [It] dwarfs the whole, And makes an universe an Orrery. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* viii. 287 Those very childish toys called orreries. 1854 LOWELL *Ital. Pr. Wks.* 1890 i. 192 When that is once done, events will move with the quiet of an orrery.

†**Orrest. Obs.** [ad ON *orresta, orrasta* battle. See EARNEST 511.] Battle, contest.

c1100 O E Chron. an. 1096 [Go-freil] hit him on gefeah, and him on orreste ofer com. c1200 ORMIN 12539 In all þatt time þatt he wass inn orrest 32n þe deofell.

Orrho- (bef. a vowel orrh-), comb. form of Gr. *orrhōs*, serum, in a few rarely used terms of pathology, etc., as **Orrhocyst**, -*cystis*, a serous cyst; **Orrhymenitis**, inflammation of a serous membrane; also, **Orrhoidea**, of the appearance or nature of serum (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Orrhoidea a.**, serous (Syd. Soc. *Lex.* 1892).

Orribel, -bil, -ble, obs. variants of HORRIBLE.

Orris (p. ris). Forms 6 orreys, orris, arras, 7 orrao, 7-8 orrisce, 7- orris. [Apparently an unexplained alteration of IRIS: cf. also IREOS.]

1. A plant of the genus *Iris*, esp. *Iris germanica* and *I. florentina* (Mayne); the flower-de-luce.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 863 The nature of the orris is almost singular: for there are but few odoriferous roots. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 96 The Juice of our Orris with Honey. 1728 QUINCE *Compl. Disp.* 120 Orris, or Flower-de-luce, Flowers in April and May. 1844 LINDOR *Imag. Compo*, *Abbe Deille & Landor* Wks. 1853 I 206 a note, The Florentines used the iris as the symbol of their city. . . We call it *orris*, corruptly.

2. Short for *orris-root*, -*powder*: see 3.

1545 Rates of Customs c. j, Oreys the C. pound xij s. iii d. 1587 HARRISON England ii. vi (1877) i. 159 She addeth to hir brackwoort . halfe an ounce of arras. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch* I. 301, 200 lb Red Orre. 1888 MARG. DELAND *John W. Ward* 319 He lifted a bit of lace, . noting the faint scent of orris which it held.

3. Comb. *orris-pea*, an issue-pea made of orris-root; *orris-powder*, powdered orris-root.

1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* iv. ii. Take some orace powder, and four ounces of Benjamin. 1611 Churchin *Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 30 Paid for a pound of Orris-powder to put among the church linen. 1861 ORR. Eng. Home 118 The choicest linen, smelling sweetly of orris powder.

b. **Orris-root.** The rhizome of three species of *Iris* (*I. florentina*, *I. germanica*, *I. pallida*), which has a fragrant odour like that of violets; it is used powdered as a perfume and in medicine.

Orris-root oil, *Oil of orris-root*, a crystalline oil of pearly lustre obtained from orris-root, also, in commerce, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris-root.

1598 FLORIO, *Iris*, a kinde of sweete white roote called orris roote. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 503 Put some Iris or Orris root, or bay leaves, or organum into the vessel with it; and the ale will recover its natural taste. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 261 The violet-scented Orris root, the produce of *Iris florentina*. 1855 BROWNING in Collingwood *Life Ruskin* I. 202 Why don't you [Ruskin] ask the next perfumer for a packet of orris root? Don't everybody know 'tis a corruption of iris root?

Orris (p. ris). Forms: 8 orrice, orrice, orrace, orrace, orras, 9 orris. [Origin obscure in sense akin to *orfrays* (ORPHREY); but the phonetic relation to that word is not clear.] A name given to lace of various patterns in gold and silver; embroidery made of gold lace; see also QUOTE 1858 and 1882.

1701 LOND. GAS. No. 3716/4 A Scarlet Coat with Gold Orras. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3984/4 A Scarlet Cloth Petticoat, with a Silver Orrice, a white Cloth Petticoat with a Gold Orrice. 1771 Test. *Fid. Duty* I. 127 His coat was wonderfully laced with gold orrice. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Orras*, a peculiar pattern, in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them. 1882a BACK *Draught's Dict.*, *Orris*, . the name is still in use, but is given a wider application, so as to include nearly every description of upholstery galleons.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.* as *orris lace*, -*weaver*, -*work*, *orris-pattern*. cf. QUOTE 1858 above.

1703 LOND. GAS. No. 4154/4 A Calimanco Petticoat a Silver Orrice-Lace upon it. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 103 A broad tissue border of orrice work gold and silver. 1769 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 Mr. W. Dell, an orrice-weaver, in Bridewell-hospital. 1790 UNFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 59 The suit is ornamented with orris lace. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119 Occupations of the people, orris-weaver.

†**Orris 3**, variant of ARRAS.

1634 *Union Invent* (1842) 32 Fyve peces of Orrisse hangings. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 167 Very fine orris hanging in wth was much silk and gold and silver.

Orrou, Orrybel, obs. ff HORROR, HORRIBLE.

Ors, obs. f. OURS. Ors, orse, obs. ff HORSE.

Orsade, -sady, -sede, etc. obs. var. ORSIDUE.

†**Orsachine, orsden, var. forms of ARSEDINE.**

1614 CHAPMAN *Comm. C. Brooke's Ghost* Rich. III, Tis Pageant orsachine, That goes for gold in your barbarian rate.

Orschadow, obs. Sc. var. of OVERSHADOW v.

Orsellie, orsellie, variants of ORCHIL, AROCHIL.

Orsellie, a Chem. [f. med. L. *Orsellia* ORCHIL + -ie.] In *orsellie acid*, a crystalline solid, C₁₆H₁₄O₇ + 2 H₂O, obtained from South African and South American lichens.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 542 note, Lecanoric acid, according to Gerhardt, is identical with the alpha and beta orsellie acids of Stenhouse. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 235.

So **Orsellate**, a salt of orsellie acid; **Orsellie nio acid**, a crystalline substance, C₁₆H₁₄O₇ + H₂O, obtained by the action of baryta water on erythrin, also called **Orsellie'sio acid**. **Orsellinate**, a salt of orsellie acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 543 Orsellie Acid. *Ibid.*, Lecanoric ether, more properly orsellie ether. 1873 WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 805 Orsellie acid, when boiled with baryta-water, splits up into carbon dioxide and orcin.

†**Orsidue** (p. risidū). *Obs.* Forms: 6 orsade, -dy, orsede, 6-7 orsedeu(e, 8 orsedeu, 9 -dew, orsidue. See ARSEDINE. [Derivation uncertain.]

The first element appears to be or gold, but it is doubtful whether this is original, or altered from ar-]

A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, rolled into very thin leaf, and used to ornament toys, etc.; 'Dutch gold', 'Mannheim gold'.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Orsady, at x. d. the 11. 1527 Acc. Gibson, *Master of Reels* (P. R. O.), For v score and 11th of orsade. 1545 Rates of Customs c. j, Orsede the pounde vi. d. 1583 *Ibid.* D. v, Orsede the xij pound xij s. iij d. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 176 Orsedeu, or Mannheim Gold, sometimes called Dutch Gold, Dutch Leaf, and Dutch Metal, is, properly speaking, Leaf Brass, from the ingredients of which it is made being the same as those employed in the manufacture of Brass. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 16 The tortoise-shell, placed over a foil of orsidue, to give a yellow lustre to the lighter part, is a rich and curious mounting (for knives).

Ort (p. t). Usually in pl. Orts; also 5 ortys, 7 ortes, 8 oughts. [First found in 15th c. in pl. *ortys*, -us, but not usual till end of 16th c.; app. cognate with early mod. Du. *oor-aete*, *oor-ede* remains of food (Kilian), I.G. *ort* (Brem. Wbch.), Sw dial. *orate*, *urate* refuse fodder; cf. N. Fris. *orte* to leave fragments, f. *or*, *oor*-, privative + *etan* to eat. There may have been an unrecorded OE. **or-ate*, cognate with the continental forms, but the absence of OE. and ME. examples is noteworthy.] Fragments of food left over from a meal, fodder left by cattle; refuse scraps; leavings, broken meat: also fig. *To make orts of*, to treat with contempt, undervalue.

c1440 Prompt. Parv. 371/2 Ortus, releef of beestys mete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/1 Orty, *farrago* (A. *farrago*), *ruscus*. 1593 SHAKS *Lur* 985 Let him have time a beggers orts to craue. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoteles* (1880) 93 She bath the orts and parings of our time. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* iv. iii. 400 It is some poore Fragment, some slender Ort of his remainder. 1675 CROWE *Country Wit* ii. i. 23 Those poore creatures swim after men of wit and sense for the scraps and orts of wit that fall from them. 1678 Ray *Eng. Prov.* (ed. 2) 333 Evening orts are good morning fodder. a 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1752) 258 The graziers buy lean oxen to eat up the oughts. 1828 *Cyclopaedia* (ed. 2), *Orts*, the refuse of hay left in the stall by cattle. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii. 18 Besides, their feasting caused a multiplication of orts, which were the herelooms of the poor. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 187 These pots and pans, where the eminent writer flung the orts of his ill-digested meals.

Ort, variant of ORD Obs., beginning.

Ortalan, ortalan, ortelan, var. ORTOLAN.

Orteh(yard, orte(s) yerde: see ORCHARD.

†**Orth.** *Obs.* In 1 orōð, orūð, 1-2 orð, orp. [OE *orōð*, -*uð*, shortened from *or-ōð*:—OTENT. **us-anþ* out-breathing; cf. Goth. *us-anan* to breathe out, expire. (Sievers *Agg. Gram.* ed. 3, § 43 4.) Cf. also OE. *ðian*—**anþýðjan* to breathe, and L. *an-imus*, Gr. *án-emos*, etc.] Breath, breathing; hence, wrath.

a 1000 Guthlac 1245 He orōþstundum teah. a 1000 Hymns ix. 55 Ðu him on dydest orþ and sawul. a 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* xx. (1848) 84 He þa . mid langre sworetunge þast orð of þam breostum teah. c1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Iswicca þenne be orð þa iswungla.

†**Orthangle.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ós* right, straight + *ANGLE*.] A rectangle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 88 The Numbers, Orthangles and Triangles of Plato [Greek had *ὀρθογώνιος* right-angled, rectangular]

Orthaxial (p. rāksäl), a *Ichthyol.* [f. ORTHO-, ORTH-, straight + AXIAL.] Having the vertebral axis straight, as the tail of a diphycceral fish.

18 *Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. RYDER

Orthian (p. rīþiān), a. [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ós* upright, high-pitched + -AN.] Applied to a style of singing, or tune, of very high pitch: rendering Gr. *ὀρθίος*. 1753 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxi. 1 239 His empress singing the loud Orthian song among the servants below. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 25. 1830 T. ARISTOPHANES, *Acharnians* 5 Chorus came shuffling on to chaunt the Orthian strain. 1872 BROWNING *Pippin at Fair* lxxviii, Sing, unalloyed by meander mode thine own The Orthian lay. 1883 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* s. v. *ὀρθίος*, *Thévos ὀρθίος* or *orthian strain* was in so high a pitch that few voices could reach it.

Orthic (p. rīþik), a. *Min.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ós* straight + -ic.] Having the cleavage-planes at right angles to one another. = ORTHOCLASTIC.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 204 note, In this case syenite would differ from diorite only in the form of the feldspar, which in the former is orthic (orthoclase), and in the latter clinic (plagioclase).

Orthid (p. rīþid). [f. mod. L. *Orthidae*, f. *Orthis*, f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ós* straight: see -id 2.] A member of the *Orthidae*, or genus *Orthis*, of fossil bivalves.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* III 43 Lamp shells of another type the *Orthids*, these have the valves hinged along a straight line, in the middle of which is a notch for the peduncle.

Orthite (ὀρθίτιος) *Min* [= Ger *orthit* (Berzelius, 1817), f. Gr ὀρθός straight, see -ITE¹.] A variety of ALLANITE, found in long slender crystals, or straight masses.

1871 in T. Thomson *Ann. Philos.* IX. 160 Orthite so named because it always forms straight radii. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 289 Orthite occurs in acicular crystals sometimes a foot long at Fimbo near Fahlun, and at Vitterby in Sweden.

Hence **Orthitio** *a.*, of the nature of orthite.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Allanite*, an orthitic melane ore. **Ortho-**, before a vowel sometimes *orth-*, combining form of Gr. ὀρθός 'straight, right', an element of various words, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in the physical sense 'straight', sometimes in the ethical sense 'right, correct, proper'.

1. In technical words generally (for the more important of which see their alphabetical places).

Ortho-axis Cryst = *orthodiagonal*. **Orthobasis** *a Cryst.* [BASIC], applied to those systems of crystallization in which the axes are at right angles.

Orthocarpous *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having straight fruit. **Orthochronograph** (see quot.).

Orthocyclic (-σίλικ), **Orthocyclic** *adjs* *Zool* [Gr. κύκλος belly], having a straight intestine (as an infusorian), or the intestines arranged in straight or parallel folds (as a bird opp. to *cyclocyclic*).

Orthocycle (-σικλί) *Geom.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], the circle that is the locus of intersections of tangents to a conic at right angles to each other, the director circle. **Orthodome** *a. Cryst.*, (a) *sb.*, that lateral axis in the monoclinic system which is at right angles to the vertical axis; (b) *adj.*, belonging to or in the line of this axis (opp. to *clinodome*).

Orthodome *a. Cryst.* [DOME *sb.* 5 b], a dome parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic system; hence **Orthodomatic** *a.*, pertaining to an orthodome. **Orthogamy** *Bot* [Gr γάμος marriage] (see quot.). **Orthoglossy** *nonce-wd.*

[Gr. ὀρθόσση tongue, after orthography], correct pronunciation. **Orthophony** (ὀρθοφώνια) [Gr φωνή voice, sound], the art of correct speaking or enunciation. **Orthopneucoid Cryst.** [PINACOID], one of the principal planes in the monoclinic system, parallel to the vertical axis and the orthodiagonal; hence **Orthopneucoid** *a. Cryst.*

Orthopneucoid *a. Cryst.*, a prism in a monoclinic crystal, the faces of which are parallel to the vertical axis. **Orthopyramid** *a. Cryst.*, in the monoclinic system a pyramid for which the ratio of the intercept made by it upon the orthodiagonal to that made upon the clinodome is greater than the corresponding ratio for the primary pyramid. **Orthostyle** *Arch*

[Gr. στύλος column], a straight row of columns. **Orthotypous** *a. Min* [Gr τύπος TYPE], 'having a perpendicular cleavage' (Webster, 1864).

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Orthobasius**, applied by Naumann to systems of crystallization that are coordinate, orthagonal or rectangular, viz. the tessular, prismatic, pyramidal and rhombohedral. **Orthobasic** 1881 WEST in *Fossil*

Bot. X 115 This species belongs to the 'orthocarpous leio-phyllous Hypnaceae'. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI 337 At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr Robinson exhibited and explained the 'Orthochronograph, an ingenious instrument recently introduced [for] the ascertaining of correct time. 1881 W. A. FORBES in *Rep. Challenger*

Exp. IV. 10 The arrangement of the intestinal folds is 'orthocyclic', the intestine being disposed in light folds lying close to and parallel with each other. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Orthocyclic' 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Orthocyclic**, having a straight or longitudinally ranged intestine.

1891 TAYLOR *Elem. Geom. Conics* v 31 The locus of the point of concurrence of a pair of tangents at right angles will be a circle, which we shall term the 'Orthocycle Note, It has also been named the Director Circle, since in the parabola it degenerates into the directrix and the line infinity.

1858 LUDWICH *Urine* 123 The 'ortho-diagonal is shorter than the clinodiagonal. 1868 DANA *Min. Intro.* (ed. 5) 27 The orthodiagonal section. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix 80 Sections lying in the zone of the orthodiagonal.

1895 STORV MÅSKELVNE *Crystallogr.* § 328 This variety of dome is termed the 'ortho dome, because, like the ortho-prisms, it has an ortho symmetrical character. 1874 R. BOWN *Man*

Bot. 418 The typical and orthodox method, which may be styled 'Orthogamy, or direct ('straight') fertilisation. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 565 The discrepancy between our orthography and our 'orthoglossy' gravely discourages foreigners.

1845 W. RUSSELL (*title*) 'Orthophony, or Vocal Culture, a Manual of elementary Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice in Elocution. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x 88 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane, the 'orthopneucoid, or the hemidome of a monoclinic feldspar. 1889 O. FERN. *Geol. Soc.* XLV. II. 299 The Augite is almost colourless, and gives the usual eight-sided sections. Prismatic, ortho and clinopinacoidal cleavages are present. 1895 STORV MÅSKELVNE *Crystallogr.* § 328 The vertical or 'ortho-prism, usually distinguished as the *prism-form*, the faces of which lie in the zone [200, 010]. 1891 DANA *Min. Intro.* p. xxxi. 'Ortho-pyramids. 1898 *Ibid.* 101 The pyramids may be unit pyramids (*hkl*), orthopyramids (*hkl*) when *h* > *k*, or clinopyramids (*hkl*) when *h* < *k*. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III 468/2 'Orthostyle, any straight range of columns. 18. SHEPARD cited by Webster (1864) for 'Orthotypous.

2 In Chemistry. **Ortho-** is used to distinguish one class of acids and their salts from another denoted by the prefix *meta-*, which contain the same elements in different proportions, the *meta-* acid containing a molecule of H₂O less than the *ortho-* acid, the *ortho-* salt being also the more basic and the *meta-* salt the less basic. Thus *orthophosphoric acid* H₃PO₄, *metaphosphoric acid* HPO₃; *sodium orthophosphate* Na₂PO₄, *sodium metaphosphate* NaPO₃. So *orthosilicic, orthotungstic, orthosilicate, orthotungstate*, etc. This use of *ortho-* originated with Prof. Odling in 1859, *meta-* having been introduced by Graham in 1833.

b With the names of isomeric benzene derivatives, *ortho-* is applied to those in which two consecutive hydrogen atoms are replaced by another element or radical, as distinguished from *meta-* and *para-* derivatives, in which the two atoms are not consecutive, but unsymmetrically or symmetrically dispersed respectively. Examples *orthodibromobenzene, orthobromotoluene, orthopropylphenol, orthoxylene*. (This was introduced by Koerner, 1867, in *Brussels Acad. Sc. Bull.* XXIV. 166-185.)

As *ortho-*, although usually prefixed without a hyphen, has always its own distinct meaning, chemical names in *ortho-* are not separately treated in this Dictionary.

1859 ODLING in *L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVII. 358 On *Ortho-* and *Meta-silicates*. Intermediate between common or orthophosphates and metaphosphates we have several varieties of compounds, among which the best defined are the pyrophosphates, salts which result from the union of an atom of orthophosphate with an atom of metaphosphate. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 238 The prefixes *ortho-* and *meta-* have been introduced to denote two classes of salts, the more basic salts being called *ortho-* and the less basic, *meta-* salts. 1873 — *Powens' Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 The aqueous solution deposits orthophosphoric acid in prismatic crystals. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 66 Neutral solutions of the orthophosphates give precipitates with salts of lime and baryta. 1877 WATTS *Powens' Chem.* II. 422 The derivatives of benzene exhibit three such modifications which are distinguished by the prefixes *ortho, meta, and para*: thus. *Orthodichlorobenzene*, 1, 2, C₆H₄Cl₂HHHH; *Metadichlorobenzene*, 1, 3, C₆H₄Cl₂HHHH; *Paradichlorobenzene*, 1, 4, C₆H₄Cl₂HHHH.

Orthocentre (ὀρθοκέντρον) *Geom.* [f. ORTHO- + ΚΕΝΤΡΟΝ.] The point at which the perpendiculars from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides intersect.

1809 BRISANT *Conic Sect.* 131 If a rectangular hyperbola circumscribe a triangle, it passes through the orthocentre. 1885 LEUDESCHOR *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 273 The directrices of all parabolas inscribed in a given triangle meet in the same point, viz. the orthocentre of the triangle.

Orthocephalic (ὀρθοκεφαλική), *a. Ethnol.* [f. ORTHO- 'right, correct' + Gr. κεφαλή head + -IO: cf. *cephalic*.] Applied to skulls of which the breadth is from about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length (intermediate between *brachycephalic* and *dolichocephalic*); or, according to some, of which the height is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length, of which the height is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breadth.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v (1869) 129 Now if we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is from 74-79 to 100 as medium heads, . **Orthocephalic**. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Canth.* 88 The skull is orthocephalic, the cephalic index being 0.76.

So **Orthocephalous** (-σεφάλης), *a. = prec.*; **Orthocephaly**, the condition of being orthocephalic.

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi 101 In the round barrows they belong mainly to the third division, although some are orthocephalous. 1891 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Orthocephaly**, the condition of a skull which, according to the Frankfurt agreement, possesses a vertical index of from 70° to 75°. According to Welcker, an orthocephalous skull is one whose height is to its width as 10 to 8.

|| **Orthoceras** (ὀρθοκέρας) *Palaeont.* Pl. orthoceras (ὀρθοκέρας). [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. κέρας, pl. κέρατα horn.] An extinct genus of cephalopods, having long straight (or nearly straight) chambered shells, a fossil shell of this genus.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I 101 The gigantic orthoceras of this era being, to recent multilocular shells, what the fossil ferns, equisetia, and other plants of the coal strata, are in comparison with plants now growing within the tropics. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* xx 404 It is said truly that the ammonite, orthoceras, and nautilus of these ancient rocks were of the tetrabranchiate division.

Hence **Orthoceran** (ὀρθοκέραν) *a.*, belonging to the *Orthoceras*.

1884 *Science* III 127/1 Evidence that the Ammonoidea, with their distinct embryos, arose from the orthoceran stock.

Orthoceratite (ὀρθοκεράτιτις). Also in Lat. form *orthoceratites* (ὀρθοκεράτιτις) [f. as prec + -ITE¹.] A fossil shell of the genus *Orthoceras* or family *Orthoceratidae*; also, an animal of this genus or family.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII 804 The orthoceratites is a small conical shell, ending in a point. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI 445 Belemnites, orthoceratites, and so on, are all sea animals. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* II. 18 In the more ancient Palaeozoic seas flourished the Orthoceratites, or straight-chambered shells, resembling a nautilus uncoiled.

attrib. 1853 Tr. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii 376 The orthoceratite limestone of the Alleghanies.

Hence **Orthoceratitic** (ὀρθοκεράτιτικ) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an orthoceratite. So also **Orthoceratoid** (-σεράτιοειδ) *a. = orthoceratitic, sb. = orthoceratite*.

Orthochromatic (ὀρθοχρωματικός), *a. Photogr.* [f. ORTHO- 'correct, proper' + Gr. χρωματικός relating to colour, CHROMATIC] Representing colours in their correct relations, i. e. without exaggerating the deepness of some and the brightness of others (as in ordinary photography).

1887 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar 421/1 The colours were purposely selected to test as severely as possible the capacity of the plate used—a Dixon's orthochromatic. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug 7/1 We want photography to be orthochromatic, or colour-correct. 1890 AGNES M. CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 30 'Orthochromatic' plates absolutely free from colour-preferences can be produced by special processes.

So **Orthochromatism** (-κρωματισμός), the condition of being orthochromatic; **Orthochromatize** *v trans.*, to render orthochromatic.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 315 In order to obtain true orthochromatism it is always necessary to interpose a transparent yellow screen somewhere between the object and the plate in order to cut off a certain proportion of the blue and violet rays, to which the plates still remain relatively too sensitive. 1890 *Ibid.* III 220 We will give an easy method by which any gelatine dry-plate can be orthochromatized. 1891 W. J. STILLMAN in *Nature* (N. Y.) 15 Dec 448/3 'Orthochromatism' avoids the glaring contrasts which used to be made by photography between the color-values of blues, yellows, and reds.

Orthoclase (ὀρθοκλάσις) *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1823) f. ORTHO- 'straight, right' + Gr. κλάσις breaking, cleavage.] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in crystals or masses of various colours, characterized by two cleavages at right angles to each other.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 119 All orthoclase from trachyte contains soda along with the potash. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yacht Cruise Baltic* 142 The feldspar of this quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, in large masses, the former pink, and the latter quite white. 1900 STILLMAN *Min.* 87 Ground orthoclase is extensively used as a glaze.

b. *attrib.* Consisting of or containing orthoclase. 1849 MURCHISON *Siberia* i (1867) 11 Four separate stages of orthoclase-gneiss. 1869 BRISTOW tr. *Figuer's World bef. Deluge* II 33 Alongside these orthoclase crystals, quartz is implanted. 1881 GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* 219 The grains of which are mainly of pink cleavable orthoclase feldspar.

Orthoclastic (ὀρθοκλαστικός), *a. Min.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. κλαστός broken, cloven + -IO:.] Having cleavages at right angles to each other.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class* 8 We distinguish two principal kinds of feldspar, the orthoclastic (monoclinic), and the plagioclastic (triclinic). 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x 91 The orthoclastic (rectangular cleavage) or that in which the chief cleavages are mutually situated at right angles.

Orthocyclic, **Orthodome**, etc.: see ORTHO-.

Orthodox (ὀρθόδοξος), *a. and sb.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. ὀρθόδοξος right in opinion, f. ὀρθός + δόξα opinion. Cf. late L. *orthodoxus* (Jerome *Codex Just.*), and F. *orthodoxe* (a 1488 in Godef. *Compl.*), which may have been the proximate sources.]

A. *adj.* 1. Holding right or correct opinions, i. e. such as are currently accepted as correct, or are in accordance with some recognized standard. a. in theology.

1611 CORN., *Orthodoxe*, orthodox, orthodoxall; of a right faith, true belief, sound opinion. c. 1675 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks 1875 I 510/2 The church of England; which doubtless is as sound and orthodox in the doctrine thereof [i. e. of the true protestant religion], as any christian church in the world. 1636 PRYNNE *Unshin. Tim.* (1661) 45 None of the Orthodox or most judicious Writers. 1722 SEWLL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I iv 287 Men falsely called orthodox and divines. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* viii (1853) 40 We follow, says the Koran, the religion of Abraham the orthodox who was no idolater. 1861 STANLEY *East Ch.* vii (1869) 246 To be called 'orthodox' implies, to a certain extent, deadness of feeling; at times rancorous animosity; narrowness, fixedness, perhaps even, hardness of intellect.

Hence b. in inference to other subjects.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. x. (1690) 145 Of Authors, two is enough upon any Science, provided they be plenary and orthodox. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii xi § 5 Obscure and equivocal Terms, capable to make the most Attentive or Quick-sighted, very little more knowing or orthodox.

2. Of opinions or doctrines: Right, correct, true, in accordance with what is accepted or authoritatively established as the true view or right practice, a. orig. in theological and ecclesiastical doctrine.

1581 HAMILTON (*title*) Certain orthodox and catholic conclusions with your probations. 1616 Jas I *Remonstr. Right of Kings* Wks 440 To maintain the precepts of the orthodox faith. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 187 ¶ 1 The Doctrine is received amongst you as Orthodox. 1865 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I vi 135 The received and orthodox view of Christian divines.

Hence b. in general application.

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks (1762) 186, I am well aware, how much my sentiments differ from the orthodox opinions of one or two principal patriots. 1804 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 20 Every word of mine however innocent, however orthodox even, is twisted, tortured, perverted.

1888 H. SIDGWICK *Scope Econom. Sci.* 3 This kind of political economy is sometimes called 'orthodox', though it has the characteristic unusual in orthodox doctrines of being repudiated by the majority of accredited teachers of the subject.

3. In accordance with what is regarded as proper or 'correct', conventional, approved.

1838 LYTTON *Alce* 124. Then the orthodox half-hour had expired 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II App 553 The orthodox thing was to condemn William and Harold alike.

4. (*With capital*) The specific epithet of the Eastern Church, which recognizes the headship of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and of the various national churches of Russia, Serbia, Romania, etc., which hold the same 'orthodox' creed, and recognize each other as of the same communion, the historical representative of the churches of the ancient East, commonly called the *Greek Church*.

The full ancient designation is *ἡ ἀγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία*, 'the holy, orthodox, catholic, apostolic, Eastern church'. The epithet 'Orthodox' was originally assumed to distinguish it from the various divisions of the Eastern Church, e.g. the Jacobite or Monophysite, Nestorian, etc., which separated on points of doctrine, and have not accepted all the decrees of the successive general councils, but it is sometimes used by historical writers as opposed to 'Catholic'. Also combined with national names, as *Greek Orthodox*, *Russian Orthodox*, *Servian Orthodox*, etc.

1679 RICAUT *Pres State Gk Ch.* xviii 332 That which they call, The Orthodox Confession of the Anatolian Church. 1772 J G KING *Rites Gk Ch.* Pref. 18 They are read at the grave to testify to the people that the party died in the true faith of the orthodox church. 1850 NEALE *East Ch.* I 69 An Union has often been proposed between the Armenian and Orthodox Eastern Communion. 1861 STANLEY *East Ch.* I (1864) 3 By whatever name we call it—'Eastern', 'Greek', or 'Orthodox'—it carries us back more than any other existing Christian institution, to the earliest scenes and times of the Christian religion. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist Geog. Eur.* I vii 170 Till a new patriarchate of Moscow arose in Russia, to mark the greatest spiritual conquest of the Orthodox Church.

B. sb. 1. An orthodox person. b A member of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

1871 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I ix 27 The Pelagian heresies, which not a little molested the orthodoxes of that land. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169 Was he an Heretic, or an Orthodox? 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the altercation between a Luciferan and an Orthodox. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/1 Punctual in discharging all the functions of a Greek Orthodox.

† 2. An opinion generally accepted as right; an orthodox opinion. Obs.

a 1639 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. I. xiv. § 3 (1622) 150 It is indeed an Orthodox; though it be numbered as a Paradoxe, it *Omnes Sultis insensum*. 1646 BUCK *Ruh III.* I. 4 The Surname and Sobriquet of Plantagenet, or Plantagenet after the vulgar Orthodox.

† **Orthodoxal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = ORTHODOX A. 1.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super in Archæa* (1819) II 94 The works of the fathers and doctors, howsoever ancient, learned, or orthodoxal, are little or nothing worth. 1635 PAGITT *Christianity* (1636) 89 Things set down in the Creed, and unanimously received by all Orthodoxal Christians. 1689 *Sovereign Right of People over Tyrants* 7 Mosaic, Christian, and Orthodoxal Authors.

2. = ORTHODOX A. 2.

1595-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 336 All churches Protestant and reformed subscribe unto this doctrine, as both apostolical and orthodoxal. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks (1851) 90 Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxal in them, and studiously cull out that which is Commentitious. 1656 B. HUBBARD (title) *Orthodoxal Navigation*, or the admirable and excellent Art of Arithmetical Great Circle Sailing. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell* 3rd Prol. 12 Shielding from the guilt of schism The orthodoxal syllogism.

Hence † **Orthodoxality**, † **Orthodoxalness**, orthodox quality or condition; † **Orthodoxally** *adv.*, orthodoxly.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. li. 494 They be but neatly & elegantly trimm'd up in these fine ornaments of *Orthodoxality. 1726 PENN'S *Wks* I Life 43 Denying with them the Authority, Antiquity, and Orthodoxality of the Romish Church. 1806 W. CRASHEW *Rom. Forgeries* 15 Feus soundly and *orthodoxally teacheth in plaine words, that Christ's justice is our justification. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 608 A very excellent and worthy young fellow, who drinks brandy pawnee as orthodoxally as if he were a Christian. 1854 HAMMOND *Ausw. Annuado. Ignat.* iii. § 3 67 The *Orthodoxalness of Damas in this, and the like of other Bishops.

† **Orthodoxastical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος* *astik-* according to right opinion, orthodox (f. *ὀρθόδοξος* an orthodox person) + -AL.] = ORTHODOX A. 1, 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 258/1 Persisting in the ancient and true orthodoxastical faith unmoveable. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 602 Synods not heretical, but orthodoxastical and catholic.

Orthodoxian (*ὀρθόδοξισμός*) Now rare. Also † **orthodoxan**. [f. late Gr. *ὀρθόδοξία*, or med. L. *orthodoxia* + -AN.] A professor of orthodoxy.

1621 MOULLE *Camerar. Liv. Labr.* iv. x. 263 The Arrian refused the match, but the Orthodoxan without delay went into the fire. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II 253 Arrianism was concluded by those severe Orthodoxians to be the very Sin against the Holy Ghost. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. 5/1 To this *modus vivendi*, which gave great umbrage to strict orthodoxians, he steadfastly adhered.

Orthodoxical (*ὀρθόδοξικός*), *a.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 828 It [the Church] is called Orthodoxical, because it is sound of judgement, opinion and faith. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* To Parit. In

the public confession of a most orthodoxical church and state in Germany. 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 124 In possession of orthodoxical truth. a 1860 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 262 They usually adopt the outward worship of any other division, whether orthodoxical or heretical.

Hence **Orthodoxically** *adv.*, orthodoxly. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II 293/2 Those who discourse orthodoxically on theology. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 21 May 741/2 The Divinity School (Chicago University) is regularly and orthodoxically Baptist.

Orthodoxism (*ὀρθόδοξισμός*), *-ISM*.

† 1. The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 33 Mr Prynne's judgement in questioning the Orthodoxisme, yea, the tolerableness of the premised Doctrine.

b. In derogatory sense: The treating orthodoxy of creed or doctrine as the important feature of religion; the making of orthodoxy one's special -ism. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* 69 Enemies he had. from his undervaluing the mere intellectual orthodoxism of his day. 1854 — *Colleg. Teach.* 53 'An orthodoxism, uninfused on life'. I ventured to coin this word to designate a lifeless spurious claim to orthodoxy. 1881 FARRAR *Early Chr. II.* xxvi 500 There is too much reason to fear that to the end of time the conceit of orthodoxism will claim inspired authority for its own conclusions, even when they are most antichristian.

So **Orthodoxist**, one who professes or lays claim to a rigid orthodoxy.

1857 BADEN-POWELL in *Oxford Ess.* 180 In these views of the High Orthodoxists.

Orthodoxy (*ὀρθόδοξία*), *adv.* [f. ORTHODOX A. + -Y.]

In an orthodox manner or fashion; in accordance with what is accounted the right opinion or doctrine; a. in theology.

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I 510/2 Concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles that is so soundly and so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour and stability of our religion. 1723 WATERLAND *Viand.* 123 He there speaks as orthodoxly of the Blessed Trinity as a man can reasonably desire. 1885 A. J. C. HARR *Russia* iv 168 A primitive old lady. orthodoxly crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.

b. in general application: Correctly, properly.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii v, You err most orthodoxly, sweet Sir Kit. 1708 OZELL tr *Boileau's Lutrin* iv (1730) 266 Twenty large Hogsheads, fill'd by my Command, Rang'd Orthodoxly in my Cellar stand. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 21 (1754) 106, I firmly and orthodoxly believe that Aristotle, as by law established, is the best author. 1885 WINGFIELD *Barb. Philog.* II. 1 35 My lord, offered the extreme tips of his white attenuated fingers with orthodoxly filbert nails to Mrs. Barbara.

Orthodoxness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

1644 *Observ.* Prynne's 12 *Quest* 5 The mischiefs of Presbytery are vaile'd with this Orthodoxness. 1709 CHANDLER *Eff. agst. Bigotry* 12 What will a Man's Orthodoxness contribute to the healing of his Pride, Passion, or Worldliness?

Orthodoxy (*ὀρθόδοξία*), [ad. Gr. *ὀρθόδοξία*

(c 180 in L & S.), n. of quality f. *ὀρθόδοξος* ORTHODOX; prob. through med. L. *orthodoxia*. Cf. mod. F. *orthodoxie* (Furetière 1701).]

The quality or character of being orthodox, belief in or agreement with what is, or is currently held to be, right, esp. in religious matters.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 261 Dying men, especially of such orthodoxy, worth and fame as he, speak truth. 1756-78 [see DOXY?]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 255 Orthodoxy lies in rectitude of sentiment upon all branches of our duty, not in the characteristic doctrines of any church, however infallible. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 355 By these Articles Henry had now fixed the landmarks of English orthodoxy. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 105 Lanfranc was again present as the champion of orthodoxy.

b With *pl.* An orthodox belief or opinion.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 The free-thinker (would fain pass) for a person with his own orthodoxies if you only knew them. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 4 254 The fruitless lives, the barren orthodoxies are at once to undergo the most searching scrutiny.

c. *Feast of Orthodoxy*, in the Greek Church, a festival celebrated on the first Sunday in Lent, called *Orthodoxy Sunday*; see quotes.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Orthodoxy*, or *Feast of Orthodoxy*, denotes a solemn feast in the Greek church, instituted by the empress Theodora, still held on the first Sunday in Lent, in memory of the restoration of images in churches, which had been taken down by the Iconoclasts. 1850 TORREY tr *Neander's Ch. Hist.* (Bohn) VI. 371 The 19th of February, the first Sunday of Lent in the year 842, was the day appointed for this celebration. This day was ever afterwards observed in the Greek church as a high festival, called the Feast of Orthodoxy. 1850 NEALE *East Ch. I.* 732 Orthodoxy Sunday = First Sunday in Lent. 1867 1891 *Tablet* 8 Aug. 211/2 Heresies which are solemnly anathematized on 'Orthodoxy Sunday'.

Orthodromic (*ὀρθόδρομος*), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. type **ὀρθόδρομος* (cf. *ὀρθόδρομος* to run straight, *ὀρθόδρομος* running up, etc.) + -IC.] (See quot.)

So **Orthodromics** sb., **Orthodromy** (see quot.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Orthodromiques*, the Art of sailing in the Ark of some great Circle. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthodromy*, such a Course, which is the most direct and shortest distance between any two Points on the Surface of the Globe. 1775 ASH, *Orthodromic*, sailing on the arch of a great circle, sailing the most direct course.

Orthoepic (*ὀρθόειπος*), *a.* [f. as ORTHOEPEY + -IC: cf. *epic*.] Pertaining to orthoepy; relating to

correct or accepted pronunciation. So **Orthoepical** *a.*; hence **Orthoepically** *adv.*

1859 G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* (1863) xxii 470 It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of *orthoepic mutations. 1882 SCUDDER *Webster* ii. 38 The basis of orthoepic canons. 1803 T. CARPENTER (title) *The Scholar's Orthographical and *Orthoepical Assistant*. 1809 T. BATCHELOR (title) *An Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language*. *Ibid.* title-p, Illustrated and exemplified by the use of a New Orthoepical Alphabet or Universal Character. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iv 405 Final *e* in the 16th century had come to be regarded mainly as an orthoepical symbol. 1864 WEBSTER, **Orthoepically*, in an orthoepical manner; with correct pronunciation.

Orthoepist (*ὀρθόειπίστης*, *ὀρθόειπιστής*). [f. ORTHOEPEY + -IST.] One versed in orthoepy; one who treats of the pronunciation of words.

1796 S. JONES (title) *Sheridan Improved*. A general pronouncing and explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, the discordances of that celebrated orthoepist being avoided, and his improprieties corrected. 1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 376 A great disagreement prevails among the orthoepists and grammarians on the subject of syllabification. 1882 [see ORTHOGRAFIST].

Hence **Orthoepistic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of orthoepists.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. 223 Attempting to shew that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an orthoepistic fancy to pronounce it.

Orthoepy (*ὀρθόειπος*, *ὀρθόειπία*). [ad. Gr. *ὀρθόειπος* correctness of diction, f. **ὀρθόειρος* speaking correctly, f. *ὀρθός* ORTHO- + *ειρος*, *ειρε-* word.]

1. That part of grammar which deals with pronunciation, phonology.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii i 298 Parts of Grammar Concerning the most convenient marks or sounds for the expression of such names or words; whether by writing, *Orthography*, or by speech, *Orthoepy*. 1712 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 35 Orthoepy ought to have been reckon'd as a Part of Grammar before Orthography, since Speech precedes Writing. 1784 R. NAKES (title) *Elements of Orthoepy*, containing a Distinct View of the whole Analogy of the English Language. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cassars* i. Wks. 1862 IX. 51 The grammar and orthoepy of the Latin Language.

2. Correct, accepted, or customary pronunciation.

1773 W. KENRICK (title) *A New Dictionary of the English Language* containing not only the explanation of words but likewise their orthoepia or pronunciation in speech. 1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 295 *note*, Without offending the radical orthoepy of our language. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. viii 177 Formerly they regulated their orthoepy by their orthoepy. 1895 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii 37 Changes which have altered the whole aspect of our orthoepy and orthography.

Orthogamy, -glossy: see ORTHO-.

Orthognathic (*ὀρθόγναθικός*), *a.* [f. as ORTHOGNATHOUS + -IC.] = ORTHOGNATHOUS.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1321/2 The front teeth meet at an angle, instead of being . in parallel planes, as in those skulls which are termed orthognathic. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* v. 187 Their skulls are orthognathic, or not presenting a lower jaw advancing beyond the vertical line dropped from the forehead.

Orthognathism (*ὀρθόγναθισμός*), [f. as next + -ISM.] The condition of being orthognathous.

1871 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 201 They are remarkable for the delicacy of their features, and the orthognathism of their faces. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 181 Prognathism is naturally regarded as characteristic of the lower, orthognathism of the higher races.

Orthognathous (*ὀρθόγναθος*), *a. Ethnol.*

[f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw + -OUS; in mod. F. *orthognathie*.] Straight-jawed; having the jaws not projecting beyond the vertical line drawn from the forehead; having a facial angle of about 90°. Said of the skull; also of persons. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1863 Q. R. 6 CXIV. 383 No law . will give us the relative dates of brachycephalous, and dolichocephalous, thick skulled or thin skulled, orthognathous or prognathous men. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 428 Culture tends to the elevation of the nasal bones, to an orthognathous condition of the jaws. 1881 TYLER *Anthropol.* 62 The European is orthognathous or upright jawed.

† **Orthogon**, *Obs. rare*. Also in L. form *orthogonum* and Gr. -gonion. [ad. late L. *orthogonum*, neuter of *orthogonius*, a. Gr. *ὀρθόγωνος* right-angled; so F. *orthogone* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*). Cf. L. *orthogonum* a rectangle (Isidore III. xii. 2).] A right-angled triangle.

1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. xxvii 5 An Orthogonum or a right-angled triangle, is a triangle which hath a right angle. 1612 PRACHAM *Geul. Exerc.* 17 The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments your Cylinder for valted turrets, and round buildings; your Orthogonum and Pyramis, for sharp steeples. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Caball.* (1713) 221 The Orthogonum what a foundation it is of Trigonometry, every body knows that knows any thing at all in Mathematics.

Orthogonal (*ὀρθόγωνός*), *a. Geom.* [a. F. *orthogonal*, f. *orthogone*; see prec. and -AL; and cf. *hexagonal*, etc.] Having or of the nature of a right angle, right-angled (*obs.*); pertaining to or involving right angles; at right angles to something else, or to each other; rectangular.

Orthogonal projection, projection in which the rays are at right angles to the plane of projection. *Orthogonal trajectory*, a curve intersecting each of a family of curves at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. Elem. B. b. Of straight lined angles there are three kinds, the Orthogonal, the Obtuse

and the Acute Angle. *Ibid.* Each of those Angles is an Orthogonal or right Angle. 1612 SALDEN in *Illustr. Play-ton's Polyabn* 111, Euthagoras' sacrifice after his Geometrical Theorem in finding the squares of an Orthogonal triangles sides. 1694 MOTTREUX *Kabulast* v (1737) 235 An Orthogonal Line. 1816 tr. *Lacour's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 403 The trajectories in which the angle $\angle TMT$ is a right angle, are called orthogonal trajectories. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 If two symmetrical planes intersect at right angles the line in which they cut is called an axis of orthogonality. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Townard's Authop* 11 iii, Orthogonal projections are the only ones which give exact measurements applicable to craniometry.

Orthogonally, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an orthogonal manner; at right angles.

1577 DIGGES *Pantom.* i xviii. F, E is the fourth staffe running ydewise orthogonally or in a square from the third 1669 STURMY *Mariners' Mag.* v 52 Divide it into 4 Quadrants, with 2 diamet. cutting each other in the Center orthogonally. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII 382 The parabola shall cut the logarithmic orthogonally. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I 241 Case of two spheres cutting orthogonally. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integr. Calc.* i 359.

Orthogonal, *a. Obs* [f. L. *orthogonum* -us (see ORTHOGON) + -AL] = ORTHOGONAL.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabala* (1713) 142 All which refer to Five, as it is the Hypotenuse of the first Orthogonal Triangle, that has its sides including the right Angle, rational. 1660 COKE *Justice Vind.* 22 An orthogonal triangle.

Orthogonion, -gonium. see ORTHOGON.

Orthograph, [f. ORTHOGRAPH-IO, after *auto-graph*, *chirograph*, etc. see -GRAPHY.] An orthographic projection on vertical elevation; = ORTHOGRAPHY 2 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* and in mod. Dicts.

Orthographer (*ορθογράφος*) [f. Gr. *ορθογράφος* correct writer (see ORTHOGRAPHY) + -ER.] One skilled in orthography; one who spells in accordance with accepted usage.

1598 FLORIO, *Orthographista*, an orthographer, or teacher of orthographie. 1599 MINSHUE, *Orthografo*, an Orthographer. 1599 SHAKS, *Much Ado* ii iii 21 see ORTHOGRAPHY c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthographist* or *Orthographer*, one skilled in Orthography. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Leit. Henry & Frances* (1767) III 167 Frances is a remarkable Orthographer, and, unless that Letter [k] is expunged from Johnson's Dictionary, I am afraid we shall not be able to wrest it from her. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii lxviii. VIII. 624 The former comes nearer to the good orthographer or arithmetician than the latter. 1887 *Athenaeum* 15 Mar. 305 Rapid writer and correct orthographer.

Orthographic (*ορθογραφικός*), *a.* [In sense 1, f. ORTHO- 'straight, right' + Gr. *-γραφος* written, *γραφικός* of or pertaining to writing. In sense 2, f. ORTHOGRAPHY + -IC; see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Applied to a kind of perspective projection, used in maps, elevations of buildings, etc., in which the point of sight is supposed to be at an infinite distance, so that the rays are parallel.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 82a The Orthographic Projection, by Perpendiculars falling from the respective Points of the Circles of the Sphere, on the Projecting Plane. Such a Projection, if the Plane be the Meridian, Ptolemy called the Analemma. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i 56 If the eye be supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, it is called the orthographic projection. 1802 JAMES *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Bridge, Elevation*, the orthographic projection of the front of a bridge, on the vertical plane, parallel to its length. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2002 339/2 The orthographic delineation of the skull. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 11 That mode of projecting a hemisphere or any part of it on a plane is called the orthographic, because it shews the surface as it would be seen straight by parallel lines of sight from an infinite distance.

2. = ORTHOGRAPHICAL 1.

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July, This last is likely to be modern, and to have got in through orthographic influence on speech among a generally cultivated people. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2558 There are some orthographic peculiarities; but in the main the Hebrew is pure.

Orthographical (*ορθογραφικός*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL; see -ICAL.]

1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to correct spelling, or to spelling in general, correct in spelling.

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III x. (Arb.) 172 That I might with better variant have used in their steads these words, orthographically or syntactically, which the learned Grammarians left ready made to our hands. c. 1629 MARSH *IV* (1672) 784 Could I have gotten an orthographic Scribe, I would have sent your Lordship all ere this. 1653 BROME *Mad Couple well Match'd* l. 1. Wks. 1773 III 5 His .. Orthographical speaking friend that calls People Pe-o-ple. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P. 1 Having rectified some little orthographical mistakes. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1789 IX 172 The great orthographical contest has long subsisted between etymology and pronunciation. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 9/1 In a majority of our words, orthographical changes have disguised or affixed have smothered the radical.

2. = ORTHOGRAPHIC 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthographical Projection of the Sphere*, is a drawing the Surface of a Sphere on a Plane which cuts it in the middle; the Eye being vertically plac'd at an infinite distance from one of the Hemispheres. *Ibid.* s. v. *Orthography*, *Orthographical Section*, is a Profil or Draught, which shews the thickness, breadth, depth and height of any Work, as it would appear, if perpendicularly cut off from the highest to the lowest part of it. 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* II 1 126 Excellently well skilled in .. the orthographical projections.

Orthographically, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In accordance with correct spelling, in relation to spelling or orthography.

1617 *Jennia Ling* 140, I have writ out my theame orthographically. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 When two words of distinct parentage and meaning become orthographically identical, the less usual of the two should be traced back to its original form, and employed in some one of its more antique but more distinguishable appearances. 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Bug Lat.* 67 They could write orthographically, make smooth periods, and had the fashions of authorship almost literally at their fingers' ends.

2. On the principle of orthographic projection.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi 107 So have you the Sphere Orthographically in Right-Lines in the Convex-Sphere. 1835 FOR AD. HANS *Pfau* Wks. 1864 I 35 The entire northern hemisphere lay beneath me like a chart orthographically projected. 1866 PROCTOR *Handb. of Stars* 22 1061, The earth viewed from the sun would be seen orthographically projected.

Orthographist (*ορθογράφιστής*) [f. ORTHOGRAPHY + -IST.] One versed in orthography.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Orthographist*, hee that professeth or is skilfull in Orthographie. 1704 (title) The Expert Orthographist, teaching to write English exactly according to the Doctrine of Sounds. 1882 SCUDDER *Webster* vii. 256 The orthopists had elaborated their system more than the orthographists.

Orthographize (*ορθογραφίζω*), *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

a. intr. To follow or apply the rules of orthography. *b. trans.* To spell (a word) correctly. 1612 COLEGE, *Orthographier*, to orthographise, to write, or use, true orthographie. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII 134 The omission of a useless letter will certainly not detract from the value of the substances orthographized. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 501 Our amiable Quaker does not orthographize over correctly. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xlii 429 She had orthographized correctly.

Orthography (*ορθογραφία*). Forms. 5-7 orto-, 6-ortho-, 5-6-grafy(e), 6-graphy(e), 6-7-graphie, 6-graphy, (7) orthographie, autograph(y). [a. OF. *orthografie* (13th c.), later *otographie*, mod. F. *orthographe* (16th c. in Littre), ad L. *orthographia* (Suet.), a Gr. *ορθογραφία*, n. of quality f. *ορθογράφος* writing correctly, a correct writer, orthographer, f. *ορθός* + *-γράφος* that writes, writer: see -GRAPHY. The earlier pronunciation, as in Fr., is shown by the spelling *orto* -]

1. Correct or proper spelling, spelling according to accepted usage, the way in which words are conventionally written (By extension) Any mode or system of spelling.

c. 1450 *Cow Myst* xx (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Loke what scyens 3e kan devyse, Of redyng, wrytynge, and trewe orthographe. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* v (Percy Soc.) 22 In all good ordre to speke directly, And for to wryte by true orthographe. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 For keyping of trewe orthographie. 1573 J. TYRRE in *Cath. Tract* (S. T. S.) 112/2 We keep his awin wordes and orthographie. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneus* Pref. (Arb.) 13 Although these ignorant pronounce Impetative, Cosmographie, Orthographie, geuting the accent too thee third syllable, yett that is not thee true English pronunciation. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. v.* 1 22 Such rakers of orthographie, as to speake dout sine [B], when he should say doubt. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 803 In our later English Orthography (I know not with reason) some write it Whore. 1845 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1852) 346 If these Greek Orthographies were of his licencing, the boyes at School might reek'n with him at his Grammar. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III 80, I come now to the orthography, if I may call bad spelling orthography. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I 540 The singular orthography used in the foregoing legend. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) 187 When we use the word 'orthography', we do not mean a mode of spelling which is true to the pronunciation, but one which is conventionally correct.

b. That part of grammar which treats of the nature and values of letters and of their combination to express sounds and words; the subject of spelling.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Orthographie*, the art of writing words truly, as sonne of man, with an o sunne that shinneth, with the vowel v. c. 1629 FORTLIBRY *Atheon* II xiii § 1 (1622) 348 *Orthographie*, the second part of Grammar, teaching the Arte of writing. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1 26 Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

c. app. an error of some kind for *orthographer*. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* ii iii 21 Now is he turn'd orthography [i.e. orthography] his words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes. (Roue (1714) read orthographer, *Capell* (1767) conjectured ed. orthographist.)

2. Orthographic projection. *b.* A representation in orthographic projection or section, a vertical elevation.

1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortification* 6 Orthographie or Profile. 1664 EVLYN *Architects & Architect* (R.), *Orthography*, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, describ'd in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels. 1683 *Land. Gas.* No. 1820/4 Mr John Spilberg has finished the Banqueting-house in Whitehall in Orthography, for the sole Printing and Publishing whereof, His Majesty has been pleased to grant him his Royal License. 1772 C. HUTTON *Briggs* 95 *Orthography*, the elevation or front view as seen at an infinite distance. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 *Orthography*, an elevation, showing all the parts of a building in true proportion.

Orthology (*ορθολογία*), *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ορθολογία* correctness of language, f. *ορθός* speaking

ing correctly, f. *ορθός* + *-λογία* speaking. So mod. F. *orthologie*.] Correct speaking, that part of grammar which deals with the correct use of words. a. 1619 FORTLIBRY *Atheon* II xiii, § 1 (1622) 346 The natural, and as it were the homogenous, parts of grammar be two, orthologie, and orthographie. orthologie teaching men the right imposition of names. 1824 A. J. PATTERSON in *33rd Add. Philol. Soc.* 42 The struggle between the respective partizans of 'orthologie' and 'neologie'.

So **Orthologer**, **Orthologian** (*ορθολόγος*), one who speaks correctly, or who treats of the correct use of words, **Orthologial**, relating to correct speaking.

1844 L. A. J. MORDACQUE (title) French Orthologer or Complete Course of Theory and Practice on the French Language. 1884 A. J. PATTERSON in *33rd Add. Philol. Soc.* 43 Even at the outset of Kazinczy's career as a 'neologian', there was an opposition on the part of those who called themselves 'orthologians'. 1873 FORSTER *Life of Dickens* II 241 Victims of orthological impropriety.

Orthometric (*ορθομετρικός*), *a. Cryst.* [mod. f. ORTHO- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure, cf. *isometric*.] Belonging to those systems of crystallization (the isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic) in which the axes are mutually at right angles.

1864 WEBSTER CITES DANA

Orthometry (*ορθομετρία*), *rare*. [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *-μετρία* (in comb.) measurement.] The art of correct versification.

1775 PERRY *Gram. Eng. Tongue* in *Dict.* p. xlv, Provody comprises Ortho- and Orthometry, or the art of making verse. 1893 R. F. BREWER (title) *Orthometry* A treatise on the Art of Versification and the Technicalities of Poetry.

Orthomorphic (*ορθομορφικός*), *a. rare*. [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *μορφή* form + -IC.]

1. *Biol.* (See quote) Obs.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Orthomorphic*, that period in the development of organised beings in which their full perfection is attained, prior to the formation of spermatoc and germinal elements. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthomorphic*, term applied to animals which attain their full size before the development of the generative organs.

2. Preserving the true or original shape of infinitesimal parts: applied to a class of map-projections in which small areas retain their correct shapes.

Orthomorphic transformation, or *Orthomorphosis* (Math.), a functional transformation which expresses the representation of one geometrical plan by another of which the infinitesimal parts retain their accurate form.

1882 T. CRAIG (U. S. Coast Survey) *Treatise on Projections* 33 It will be convenient to use the term given by Geiman to such projections, and so we shall call them *orthomorphic*. 1891 CAVLEY *Wks.* XIII 121 The author [Schwartz] considers the orthomorphic transformation (or, as I call it, the orthomorphosis) of a square into the infinite half-plane, or into a circle. *Ibid.* It is easy to deduce the orthomorphosis of the rectangle into a circle. 1900 C. F. CLOSE *Sketch of Map Projections* 10, *Orthomorphic* (or *conform* or *conformable*) in these the scale is the same in all directions round a point in its immediate neighbourhood. *Ibid.* 17.

Orthoneura (*ορθονεύρα*), *pl.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ορθός* ORTHO- 'straight' + *νεύρον* nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, in which the commissure to the abdominal or visceral ganglion takes a straight course backwards.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 348.

Hence **Orthoneural**, **Orthoneurous** *adjs.*, or pertaining to the *Orthoneura*.

Orthopædic, -*pedic* (*ορθοπαιδικός*), *a.* [ad. F. *orthopédique* (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. *orthopédie* see ORTHOPÆDY.] Relating to or concerned with the cure of deformities in children, or of bodily deformities in general.

1840 *Prospectus*, 1 the Royal Orthopædic Hospital for Club Foot, Spinal and other Deformities. 1849 tr. *Drapuytren's Injuries Bones* 56 Much benefit is derived from orthopædic means in this latter class of affections. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* ix 134 A distinguished orthopædic surgeon, Eulenberg, has stated that ninety per cent. of curvatures of the spine are developed during school-life.

So **Orthopædical**, -*ped*, *a.* = prec.; **Orthopædics**, -*ped* = ORTHOPÆDY.

1824 BARHAM *Engol. Leg.*, *St. Mairland* xliii, It at last came down Plump upon Nick's Orthopædical shoe! 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Orthopædics*, 1880 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exere.* (1883) 372 Mechanical divulsion of the highest value in orthopædics. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 510 Hypnotism its application to general pedagogy and mental orthopædics.

Orthopædist, -*pedist*. [f. next. see -IST; cf. mod. F. *orthopédiste*.] One who cures deformities, an orthopædic surgeon.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Orthopædist*, one who practises Orthopædia. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By the King's Command* I. ii 20 Let an orthopædist be imagined in the inverse sense.

Orthopædy, -*pedy* (*ορθοπαιδία*) [ad. F. *orthopédie* (1741 in Hatz-Darm), mod. L. *orthopædia*, f. Gr. *ορθός* ORTHO- + *παιδίων* child, *παιδεία* rearing of children.] The curing or correcting of deformities in children, or in persons generally; orthopædic surgery.

1840 *Prospectus of Royal Orthopædic Hospital*, *Orthopædy*, the art of remedying deformities of children. The term is extended to the art of curing distortions in general. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. 302 There cobblers lecture on orthopedy because they cannot sell their shoes.

Orthophony, -pinacoid, -al. see ORTHO-
† **Orthopnic**, erroneous form for ORTHOPNOIC;
in quots as *sb.* = an orthopnoic patient.

1610 BARROUGH *Math. Physick* II vii. (1639) 87 Those which
be properly Asthmatick, or Orthopnicke, have no Feaver
at all 1616 T. ADAMS *Son's Sickness* Wks 186: I 505 Let
this orthopnic, for the help of his mind, avoid needless per-
turbations of the body.

|| **Orthopnoea** (ὀρθοπνοῖα) *a. Path.* Also 8 -pnea.
[L. (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀρθοπνοία in same sense, f. ὀρ-
θονο- breathing upright, f. ὀρθός upright + πνοή
breathing, breath, πνέειν to breathe.] A form of
asthma or dyspnoea in which breathing is possible
only in an upright position.

1657 *Physical Dict.* **Orthopnoea**, a straitness of breath by
stopping of the lights, that one cannot breathe, but holding his
neck upright 1699 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI 152
She fell into so great an Orthopnoea, that she could not,
unless erect, Breathe 1802 *Med. Funt.* VIII 402 The access
of orthopnoea occurred between nine and eleven o'clock
at night precisely 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 64 All
varieties and degrees of such disorder, from mere short-
ness of breath, or somewhat hurried breathing to the most
urgent and terrible orthopnoea, or even fatal apnoea.

Orthopnoic (ὀρθοπνοῖκ), *a.* Also 9 -pnoic
[ad. L. *orthopnoicus*, a. Gr. ὀρθοπνοῖκος affected
with ὀρθοπνοία.] Affected with orthopnoea, unable
to breathe except in an upright position

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 Others also would minister
in manner of a clyster unto those that were Ortho-
pnoicke and Rheumaticke, 1748 tr. *Renatus's Distemp.*
Horses 71 From which Thing the Horse becomes Ortho-
pnoick. 1859 *Samuel's Diphtheria* 30 The orthopnoic affec-
tion of which he speaks was not really Malignant Angina
So † **Orthopnoical** *a.*, † **Orthopnoity**.

1857 TOMLINSON *Renatus's Dist.* 202 To help the Hydroptical
or Orthopnoical Patients. *Ibid.* 297 The decoction of the
root cures convulsions, orthopnoia

† **Orthopny**, bad form for ORTHOPNŌEA, perh
intended to repr. *F. orthopnée*.

1828 in WEBSTER
Orthoprax (ὀρθοπράξ), *a. nonce-wd* [f. as
next, in imitation of *orthodox*.] Correct in practice;
doing right

1852 LYNCU *Orthodoxy in Lett.* to *Scattered* (1872) 270,
I know not how I may best convince you that I am ortho-
dox, but at least I desire to be orthoprax. To be ortho-
prax, reader, is to do right according to the commandment
of the everlasting God, as to be orthodox is to think right

Orthopraxy (ὀρθοπράξι) *rare.* [f. ORTHO-
+ Gr. πρᾶξις doing, action, performance.]

1. [after *orthodoxy*] Rightness of action; right-
doing, practical righteousness; correct practice

1852 LYNCU *Orthodoxy in Lett.* to *Scattered* (1872) 270,
I wish there was more orthopraxy in the world. 1859 *Life*
Eben Henderson vi 382 Let us have orthopraxy as well as
orthodoxy 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* III 86 What, then,
constitutes grammatical orthopraxy?

2. The curative treatment of deformities; ortho-
pædic surgery

1865 BIGG *Orthopraxy* (1869) 11 Orthopraxy is the legiti-
mate culmination of mechanics as applied to therapeutics
1866 *Sat. Rev.* 422 Why should not 'Orthopraxy' have a
representative in the Council of Medical Education?

Orthoprism: see ORTHO-

Orthopter (ὀρθοπτήρ) [ad. F. *orthoptère*, f.
mod. L. *orthoptera* see next.] An insect of the
order *Orthoptera*. 1882 in OGLVIE

|| **Orthoptera** (ὀρθοπτήρ), *sb. pl. Entom.*
[mod. L., neuter pl. of *orthopterus*, f. Gr. ὀρθός-
straight + πτερόν wing.] An order of Insects, dis-
tinguished by more or less coriaceous and usually
straight and narrow fore wings, broad longitudi-
nally-folded hind wings, and incomplete metamor-
phosis; comprising the cockroaches, walking-stick
insects, leaf-insects, crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii IV. 371 *Orthoptera*.
This Order was very judiciously separated by De Geer
under the name of *Dermoptera*. Its present name was, I
believe, assigned to it by Olivier. 1868 *Stark's Elem. Nat.*
Hist. II. 237 A comparatively small number, such as some
of the larger Coleoptera, Orthoptera, &c. exist from six to
nine, twelve, and even fifteen months. 1868 DARWIN in *Life*
& *Lett.* III 97 Please tell me where I can find any account
of the auditory organs in the Orthoptera.

b. Rarely in sing **Orthopterion** = ORTHOPTER.
1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 152 The following remarkable Or-
thopter was obtained last year by Mr. Kingdon

Hence **Orthopteral** *a.* = ORTHOPTEROUS, **Or-
thopteran** *sb.* = ORTHOPTER; *adj.* = ORTHOPTE-
ROUS, **Orthopterist**, a student of *Orthoptera*

1822 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* *Orthopterans*, *Orthoptera*, an
order of insects. 1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 152 The experienced
Orthopterist Herr Brunner von Wattenwyl

Orthoptero-log, *rare* -o. [f. ORTHOPTERA
+ -o-logy] That branch of entomology which
deals with the *Orthoptera*. So **Orthoptero-logi-
cal** *a.*, belonging to orthopterology; **Orthoptero-
logist**, one versed in orthopterology.

Orthopterous (ὀρθοπτήρ), *a.* [f. ORTHO-
PTERA + -ous] Belonging to the order *Orthoptera*.
1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III 41, I know no
orthopterous insect that can be called extremely minute.
1859 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Nov 612:1 The fantastical varieties of
orthopterous insects which simulate inanimate nature in the
forests of Ceylon

Orthoptic (ὀρθοπτική), *a* (*sb.*) [f. ORTHO-
'straight' + Gr. ὀπτική- of or pertaining to sight]
1. *Fire-arms.* (*adj.* and *sb.*) Name for an opaque
disk perforated with three small holes, through
one of which the rifleman looks in taking aim.

1881 *Standard* 11 July 3/5 Some disgust has been created
amongst the Snider men by a regulation which is to come
into force this year prohibiting the use of the 'orthoptic'.
1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 8/2 The-e competitors were using
the orthoptic eye-glasses about which there has recently
been so much discussion. *Ibid.* The advantage derived
from the use of the orthoptics is that the eyesight is con-
centrated, and the sights on a rifle or gun are defined with
great clearness. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan 2/5 The use of
orthoptics will be forbidden in all competitions in which
uniform is ordered to be worn.

2. *Math.* **Orthoptic locus**: the locus of intersec-
tion of tangents to any curve at right angles to
each other

1882 in *Athenæum* 17 June 769/1 'Theory of Orthoptic
Loci', by Rev Dr Taylor. 1886 C. LAYLOR *Order of Orthop-
tic Loci* in *Messenger of Math.* XVI. 1 The locus may be
called its Orthoptic Locus, since at every point thereof the
curve subtends or is seen under a right angle.

3. Relating to correct vision.
1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Orthoptic training**, a mode of
correcting monocular vision produced by strabismus, or other
defect, by ocular exercises.

Orthopyramid: see ORTHO-

Orthorhombic (ὀρθορῳμβική), *a. Cryst.* [f.
ORTHO- 'right' + RHOMBIC] Applied to that
system of crystalline forms in which the three axes
are mutually at right angles and unequal, also
called *rectangular*, *prismatic*, *trimetric*, or *ortho-
symmetric*.

1868 DANA *Min. Intro.* (ed 5) 25 1878 GURNEY *Crystall-*
log. 37 There may be three planes of symmetry at right
angles. Such crystals belong to the Orthorhombic System.
1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz's Atom. Th.* 56 The orthorhombic
sulphates of magnesia, zinc, and nickel

Orthoscope (ὀρθόσκοπος) [f. ORTHO- + Gr.
-σκοπος viewing: see -SCOPE] a. An instrument
for examining the interior of the eye, in which the
refraction of the cornea is corrected by a body of
water held against it. b. An instrument for draw-
ing projections of the skull.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Orthoscopic (ὀρθοσκοπική), *a.* [f. as prec. +
-io.] Having or producing correct vision; free
from, or constructed to correct, optical distortion

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 616, I beg to refer the reader
to my remarks on orthoscopic spectacles 1892 *Syd. Soc.*
Lex., **Orthoscopic vision**, the appearance of an object which
is viewed through a lens or lenses when its surface represents
a plane without any curve, spherical aberration being entirely
corrected.

Orthose (ὀρθός) *Min.* [Named 1801 by
Haüy, f. Gr. ὀρθός- right + -οσέ-] = ORTHOCLASE.
1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 18 Common feldspar Orthose.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed 5) 352

Orthospermous (ὀρθόσπερος), *a. Bot.* [f.
ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. -σπερος having seeds, f.
σπέρμα seed.] Having straight seeds or fruits, as
certain Umbelliferae; also said of the seeds

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v (1872) 116 In the Umbelliferae
the seeds being sometimes orthospermous in the exterior
flowers and coelospermous in the central flowers *Ibid.* vii
(1873) 173 In certain Umbelliferae the exterior seeds, according
to Tausch, are orthospermous.

Orthostade (ὀρθοστάειν), *rare* -o. [ad. Gr.
ὀρθοστάειν, f. ὀρθός- ORTHO- 'upright' + στάειν
standing.] A long loose tunic which hung down
in straight folds, worn by the ancient Greeks

1864 in WEBSTER

Orthostichous (ὀρθοστήκος), *a. Bot.* [f.
ORTHO- 'straight, upright' + Gr. -στήκος row, rank,
line + -ous] Characterized by orthostichies

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* **Orthostichous**, straight-ranked
Orthostichy (ὀρθοστήκη) *Bot.* [f. as prec. +
-y] A vertical row or rank; an arrangement of
lateral members (e. g. leaves) inserted on an axis
or stem one directly above another.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 167 If members are
so arranged at different heights on an axis that their median
planes coincide, they form a straight row or Orthostichy;
generally there are two, three, or more orthostichies on an
axial structure. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner-*
567 Species with five or more marked prominences, each
of these being opposite to one of the orthostichies of leaves.

Orthostyle: see ORTHO-

Orthosymmetric (ὀρθοσυμμετρική), *a.* [f.
ORTHO- + SYMMETRIC]

1. *Math.* **Orthosymmetric determinant**: a sym-
metric determinant in which all the constituents in the
secondary diagonal, and likewise all those in
each of the oblique rows parallel to it, are equal.

Example of an orthosymmetric determinant

2. *Cryst.* Symmetric about two, or three, axes at
right angles to each other; *spec.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 421 The Ortho-
symmetric or Ortho-rhombic system represents the most
general case of a crystallographic plane-system referred to
rectangular axes; [that] in which the parameters are all
different, and the three axes are axes of orthosymmetry.

So **Orthosymmetric** *a.* = prec. 2; **Ortho-
symmetrically** *adv.*; **Orthosymmetry**.

1880 STORY-MASKELYNE in *Nature* XXI. 204/1 Not being
a crystal of any of the orthosymmetrical systems 1895 —
Crystallogr. § 79 A rhomb is orthosymmetrical to its
diagonals, as a rectangle is to diameters parallel to its sides.
Ibid. A face of a crystal or any other plane surface or figure
symmetrical to two lines perpendicular to each other
will be said to be orthosymmetrically divided by these lines.
1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Orthogonal symmetry or ortho-
symmetry.

|| **Orthotes** (ὀρθότης), [a. Gr. ὀρθότης correctness,
rightness, f. ὀρθός right] Correctness, propriety

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 139 There is among all
nations that one Orthotes [ed. 1637 orthotes] of names
which Plato speaketh of 1660 F. GRAY *Verba Div. Logike* 164
What is the notation, interpretation, origination, use reason,
Orthotes, Logos, Etymon, Etymologie of this name?

Orthotomic (ὀρθοτομική), *a. Math.* [f. Gr.
ὀρθο- right + -τομικός cutting (cf. ὀρθοτομῶ equally
cut) + -ic] Intersecting at right angles

1857 CAVLEY in *Q. J. Math.* I. 212 The circle cutting
at right angles the three given circles, or, as it may be called,
the orthotomic circle. 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 17
Any two figures intersecting at right angles, are said to be
orthotomic

Orthotomous (ὀρθοτόμος), *a. Min.* [f. as
prec. + -ous] = ORTHOCLASTIC.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Orthotone (ὀρθόφων), *a* (*sb.*) *Pros.* [ad. Gr.
ὀρθόφων-ous having its right or proper accent, f.
ὀρθός- (ORTHO-) + ῥόφος tone, accent.] Having its
own accent as an independent word, accented;
spec. said of a word ordinarily unaccented (as an
enclitic or proclitic) when it retains or takes an
independent accent b. *sb.* An orthotone word
1882 in OGLVIE (Annandale), 1890 D. B. MONRO in
Trans. Oxf. Philol. Soc. 7 Mar 22 Enclitics in Homer
nearly always follow the first orthotone word of the sentence
Hence **Orthotone** *v trans.*, to accent (a word
ordinarily unaccented) (In mod. Dicts)

Orthotonic (ὀρθοτονική), *a. Pros.* [f. as prec.
+ -ic - cf. TONIC] = prec.

1885 *Amer. J. Philol.* VI 218 In all other positions
the verb is orthotonic; i. e. the accent falls on the verb if there
is only one prefix.

Orthotonic, *a. Path.* [f. as next + -ic - cf.
tonic] Affected with orthotonos.

1748 tr. *Renatus's Distemp. Horses* 315 An Horse is said
to be Orthotonic who is stiff all over his Body

|| **Orthotonos** (ὀρθότονος), *a. Path.* Also -us.
[f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. ῥόφος stretch, strain,
sinew.] Spasm in which the body is stretched out
straight, a form of tetanus

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV 318 Then they also
distinguished an *orthotonos*, when the body was stretched
out straight 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Orthotonus**. 1892 W.
OGLVIE *Princ. Med.* (1901) 104 When the muscles of the back
are also involved, there is orthotonos, which is more common
than opisthotonos

Orthotriane (ὀρθοτρίαν), [f. ORTHO- 'right'
+ Gr. τρίανα trident.] A triene or tridentate
sponge spicule, whose three prongs or cladi project
at right angles from the shaft; a simple spicule of
the rhabdus type, with three secondary rays at one
end, at right angles with the shaft.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 417/1 The arms
make different angles with the shaft, . . . when extended at
right angles an *orthotriane*

Orthotropal (ὀρθοτρόπ), *a. Bot.* [f. as
ORTHOTROP-ous + -al.] = ORTHOTROPOUS.

1832 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* 415 *Orthotropal*, straight, and
having the same direction as the body to which it belongs.
1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 5/3 Orthotropal ovules, and loculicidal
dehiscence were the commonplaces of his conversation.

Orthotropic (ὀρθοτρόπικ), *a. Bot.* [f. as
ORTHOTROP-ous + -ic] Growing vertically up-
wards or downwards, as a root or stem.

1886 VINES *Physiol. Plants* xvii. 425 Sachs has observed
that the young primary shoot of *Tropaeolum majus* is at
first orthotropic *Ibid.*, The primary shoot of the seedling
[of ivy] is at first orthotropic, and radial.

Orthotropism (ὀρθοτρόπις), *Bot.* [f. as
next + -ism] The condition of being orthotropic;
tendency to grow in a vertical direction, upwards
or downwards

1885 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 61/1 Orthotropism is
then mainly due to negative geotropism.

Orthotropous (ὀρθοτρόπος), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.
L. *orthotropus*, a. Gr. type ὀρθότροπος-*os*, f. ὀρθο-
straight + -τροπος turning, turned + -ous. Cf.
mod. F. *orthotrope*.] a. Of an ovule: Having the
nucleus straight, i. e. not inverted, so that the micro-
pyle is at the end opposite the base: = ATROPOUS.
b. Of an embryo. Having the radicle directed
towards the hilum: = HOMOTROPOUS.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 The embryo is certainly
orthotropous in *Staticea* *Rexii* 1880 GRAY *Struct.*
Bot. vi § 8. 278 Orthotropous, or straight ovule, is the
simplest but least common species, being that in which the
chalazæ is at the evident base, and the micropyle at the opposite
extremity, the whole ovule straight and symmetrical.
Atropous is a later and etymologically much better name.

Orthotropy (ὀρθοτρόπι), *Bot.* [f. Gr. type
ὀρθοτροπία, f. ὀρθότροπος see prec.] The con-
dition of being orthotropous.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (ed 3) II. 4x From the frequent examination of the passage from orthotropy to anisotropy in ovules I am convinced that the umbilical cord is never soldered to the ovular leaf

Orthotypous: see ORTHO-

Orthawin, Orthwart, obs. variants of ORTHARD.

Orthard, obs. variant of ORCHARD.

† **Ortive**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ortivus* pertaining to rising, f. *ortus* rising, rise. So F. *ortive* (1558 in Hatz-Darm, 1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1 *Astron.* Rising; pertaining to the rising of a heavenly body

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 5 It may likewise be performed by the Amplitude Ortive or Occidually of the Sunne. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. 45 The Sun's Amplitude when he riseth, commonly called Ortive Latitude. 1797-38 CHAMBERS *s. v.* Ortive or eastern amplitude, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon, where the horizon and equator intersect

2. *Arith.* Numeration *ortive*: that part of arithmetic which deals with multiplication, division, involution, and evolution; as arising or derived from numeration original, i. e. numeration (in the mod. sense), addition, and subtraction.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* i. i. (1701) 13 Numeration Ortive, arithmet from the former Species of Numeration Original, and consisteth in two things, Reduction, and Figuratio.

Ortment, obs. corrupt form of ORNAMENT.

Ortografy(e), -phie, obs. ff. ORTHOGRAPHY.

Ortolan (p'itlän) Also 6-8 ortolane, 7 ortulan, hortulan(e, 8 ortolan. [In sense 1, a. obs. F. *hortulan*, *ortolan* gardener (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *hortulanus*, f. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden; in sense 2, a. later F. *ortolan* (Cotgr 1611 *hortolan*), a. Prov. *ortolan* or It. *ortolano* gardener, because this bird frequents gardens: cf. also L. *hortulanus* adj., of or belonging to the garden.]

† 1. A gardener. *Obs. rare*

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vii. 534, I yelde my sylffe enterly to the wyll of the moost notable ortolane

2. A small bird, a species of bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*), found in most European countries, as well as in northern Africa and western Asia, and highly esteemed for its delicate flavour; the garden-bunting. Also called *ortolan bunting*.

1666 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* Horace, *Epod.* ii. (1669) 108 Nor Ortolans, nor Godwits, nor the rest of costly names that glorify a Feast. 1682 WHEELER *Sourin. Greece* i. 67 As fat as Hortulans in France and Italy. c. 1714 Pope *Letter* (1735) i. 444, I love no Meat but Ortolans, and no Women but you. 1766 GOLDEN. *Ess. writ. by Ordinary of Neugate*, He would eat an ortolan for dinner though he begged the guinea that bought it. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 145 The Ortolan is a small singing bird, common in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe. It is the epicure's prime morceau. 1895 Ld. ROSEBURY in *Daily News* 3 July 7/4 The choicest morsel that you can put before an epicure, and that is an ortolan inside a quail

1834 MURDER *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 33 The ortolan bunting. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* i. 457 The Ortolan Bunting is only a summer visitor to the middle and northern countries of Europe.

b. Applied in America and the West Indies to two other birds somewhat resembling the above, and esteemed as table delicacies, viz. the bobolink or rice-bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), and the sora or sora rail (*Porzana carolina*)

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 80 There are also Black-birds, Feldivars, Thrushes, and Hortolans, in a manner like those of the same name among us. 1793 B. EDWARDS *West Ind.* iv. 99 note, The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortolan or October-bird. It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, or rice-bird of South Carolina

† **Ortrow**, *sh. Obs.* Forms. 3 *ortruwe*, *-trowe*, *-trowe*, *-trou*, 5 *-trow*. [A subst. use of next: cf. OE *trōwe*, *trȳw* truth, faith.] Distrust, diffidence; suspicion.

c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Wanrede weched on mannes heorte ortruwe be deðd him on helle. 1367 *Trin. Coll.* 73 Ortrowe of agene mihte letted be mannes shifte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 702 Me þinc þat in ortrou þou art more To me of þi broþer deþ. c. 1245 *Eng. Cont. lre* 128 Men hadden grete ortrow vpon hym, that he wold make hym self kyng e-crowned of the lond.

† **Ortrow**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *ortlewe*, *-trȳwe*, *trōwe*, f. OR- privative, 'without' + *trōwe*, *trȳwe*, true, faithful, trustworthy.] a. (In OE.) Despairing b. Distrustful, unbelieving.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oras.* iv. § 7. He æt nihtan wæron ortrowe [MS C ortrowe] hwæþer him ænig monæca cuman soolde. c. 1200 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xv. (Napier) 91 We to ortrowe [v r ortrowe, -truwe] syndan godes mihta. c. 1200 ORMIN 11589 For þatt he warþ ortrowwe off Crist þurh niþfull modignesse.

† **Ortrow**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ortriwan*, *-trȳwan* to despair of, f. OR- + *trȳwan* to trust, believe.]

1. *a. trans.* To despair of; to distrust. b. *intr.* To despair; to be distrustful.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *On O. Test.* (Gr.) 17 He ortrowde his drihtins mildheortnesse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He ne scal noþwer ortrowian bi godes fultum. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 þe man þe ortroweð godes mildheortnesse, he is idem to eche wowe on helle

2. *trans.* To suspect, have a suspicion of.

c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 3if ent mon æ swiþ þing ortroweð bi him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2381 Napeles wel me it

ortrowede & ne leude noȝt is glose. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 11 Gedeon smoot the tentis of the enemyes that weren siker, and no thing of aduersyte ortroweden

† **Ortrowth**, *Obs.* [f. prec. vb + -th: cf. *trōwþ*, *trȳwþ* truth, faith, trust.] Distrust.

c. 1200 ORMIN 3145 He was þa broht ut off all Ortrowweþe & ortrowesne

Ortyard, ortyerd, obs. variants of ORCHARD

† **Orval**, *Obs. Herb.* [cf. F. *orvale* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), a name given in France to species of Salvia, esp. *S. Clara* Clary, and *S. pratensis* Meadow Clary (Littre) The connexion between the two senses does not appear.] a. = ORPINE, b. The herb Clary

14 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 173 (see *Anglia* XXI. 442) Orpyn or Oruale (crassula maior). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. Orual is Orpin. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orual*, a certain herb otherwise called Clary or Clear-eye.

Orvietan (orvi'tān). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. F. *orvietan* (1642 in Hatz-Darm.) or It. *orvietano*, f. *Orvieto*, the inventor being a native of Orvieto in Italy.] A composition formerly held to be an antidote against poisons; 'Venice Treacle'. Hence *gen.* and *fig.* An antidote.

1566 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 760 The Orvietan and ptisane of Lupinus do considerable good to the persons distempred. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed 3), *Orvietan*, an Alexipharmick Electuary, invented by a Mountebank, who was called Orvietanus. 1702 S. PARKER *it Cicero's De Finibus* i. 44 Our Natural Philosophy is our Orvietan against the Fears of Death. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 310, I knew some Gentlemen who esteem'd the Thing as a grand Orvietan or Counter-Poison. 1821 SCOTT *Kemio* xiii. With these drugs will I compound the true orvietan. Note, Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison.

Orvieto (orvi'to). [Named from *Orvieto*, a city of central Italy: see prec.] A white wine made near the city of Orvieto.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fawn* xxv. (1883) 259 The finest Orvieto. is vulgar in comparison

Ory (ō'ri), a. Also 7 *one*, 7-9 *orey*. [f. ORÉ 2 + -Y.] Of the nature of, containing, or resembling ore; metallic.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 249/1 Trowes of ory powder, 11 dousen. 1568 H. BURTON *Israel's Past* 32 Out of whose Carie Bowels the King of England may dig richer Metals. 1756 *Genil. Mag.* XXVI. 430 Nor does its orely substance at all penetrate the ground. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xxx. 19 The spoil from out Iberia, known to Tagus' amber ory stream

Ory, a. 2: see ORÉ 5.

-ory¹, formerly -orie, a suffix forming sbs, originating in ONorm Fr and Afr -orie = Central Fr. -ore, as in *glorie*, *gloire*, which became the form for the adaptation of L. words in -oria, and subseq. of those in -orium, as *vicloire*, *offertoire*, *oratoire*, *purgatoire*; these also took in Eng the form -orie, later -ory, which thus came to be the normal Eng repr. of L. -oria, -orium, F -orie The most numerous of these are adaptations of L. neuter sbs in -orium, from adjs. in -orius (see -ORY 2), or formations of the same type. Usually, these denote a place or instrument used in some process, as *crematory*, *directory*, *dormitory*, *factory*, *laboratory*, *lavatory*, *observatory*, *oratory*, *purgatory*, *refectory*, *repository*, *stillatory*, *sudatory*, but occasionally they have other senses, as *auditory*, *pronuntory*, *territory*. In some learned or technical words the L. form in -ORIUM is retained; thus *auditorium* is differentiated from *auditory*, *crematorium* is more frequent than *crematory*. In a few words -ory is the suffix -y added to an agent-noun in -or, e. g. *orator-y* (the art of the orator), *rector-y* (the seat of a rector).

-ory², formerly -orie, a suffix forming adjs (whence also sbs), originating in ONF. -ori, -orie, and repr (sometimes through OF. -oir, -orie) L. -ori-us, -a, -um, itself a compound suffix consisting of the adj. formative -i-us added to derivative sbs. in -or (cf. *soror* sister, *soror-i-us* sisterly), chiefly agent-nouns in -or, -or (see -OR), but sometimes app from the cognate ppl. stem in -i, -s; e. g. *accūsātor-i-us*, *suādor-i-us*, *dēcrētōr-i-us*. As an agent-n in -or is possible from every L. vb, an adj. in L. -ori-us, Eng. -ory is also always possible, and is often in Eng. use when no corresponding L. adj. is recorded, and even when no agent-n. occurs, thus, we have *compulsory*, *dispensatory*, *illusory*, *persuatory*, without the agent-nouns *compulsor*, *persu.*, and *amatory*, *hortatory*, *perfusatory*, *predatory*, where the L. verb is not even represented in English. Instead of -ory, the Eng. adj. has often the extended form -ORIAL, less frequently -ORIOUS

Oryal, **Oryble**, obs. ff. ORIEL, HORRIBLE.

Orycterope (orik'tērop) *Zool* [a F. *orycterope*, ad. mod. L. *Orycteropus* (-pod-), f. Gr. *ōrykthō* digger + *pous*, *pod-* foot. Now usually in L. form] A mammal of genus *Orycteropus*. = AARDVARK. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 54/2 In the Orycterope it [the liver] consists of three lobes. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim.*

Krugd. 125 The orycteropes have long been confounded with the ant-eaters. There is but one species known, the orycterope of the Cape. [Two species are now known.]

So **Orycteropodoid** (orik'tēp'podoid) *a.* [see -OID], resembling the genus *Orycteropus*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites OWEN.

† **Oryctics**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *ōryktuk-ōs* pertaining to digging or mining: see -IO 2.] = ORYCTOLOGY

1888 R. V. TYRRELL in *Forth. Rev.* Jan. 57 He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in Oryctics

Orycto, comb. form of Gr. *ōryktōs* dug up (cf. *ra* *ōrykta* things dug up), used in modern compounds (mod. L., Eng., Fr., Ger., etc.), with the sense of 'fossil' or 'mineral': see below.

† **Oryctogno'stic**, *a. Obs.* [f. ORYCTOGNOSY, after Gr. *γνώστικ-ōs* in its relation to *γνώσις* knowledge.] Pertaining or relating to 'oryctognosy', mineralogical

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. Pref. 13 The second part contains the systematic or oryctognostic collection. 1804 A. JAMESON *Mineralogy* I. Intro. 23 The Wernerian oryctognostic system is framed in conformity with the strictest rules of classification. 1853 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 40r The amygdaloid of Ortiz approaches, by its oryctognostic characters, to the former of those formations

So † **Oryctogno'stical** *a.* = prec.; † **Oryctogno'stically** *adv.*

1854 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Intro. 20 The simple fossils which compose the mass of mountains, and of which the names and character are the object of oryctognostical knowledge. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed 3) 57 One [colour] is, oryctognostically considered, pure or un-mixed with any other, and is called the characteristic colour

† **Oryctognosy**. *Obs.* [a. F. *oryctognosie* (Littre), f. ORYCTO- + Gr. *γνώσις* knowledge.] The knowledge of minerals; mineralogy.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 65 Mineralogy might be advantageously substituted for 'Oryctognosy'. 1811 FINKERTON *Petrif. I.* Intro. 23 Werner in his lectures on Oryctognosy, or the general knowledge of minerals. 1854 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 11 89 Confounding descriptive mineralogy (oryctognosy) with geognosy

† **Oryctography**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *oryctographia* (Baier, 1708) see ORYCTO- and -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *oryctographie* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] The description of 'fossils' or minerals, descriptive mineralogy. So † **Oryctographic**, *-ical* *adjs.* pertaining to 'oryctography'

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Oryctography*, is that part of natural history wherein fossils are described. 1811 FINKERTON *Petrif. I.* 95 Ferber, in his oryctography of Derbyshire, mentions iron-stone. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Oryctographicus*, oryctographical.

Oryctological, *a.* [f. as next + -ICAL. cf. F. *oryctologique*.] Pertaining or relating to oryctology; mineralogical or palaeontological.

1804 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* I. 22 The oryctological history of Germany. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I. 340 A geological, mineral, and oryctological account of this sand district having been given.

Orycto'logist. [f. as next + -IST.] One versed in oryctology; a mineralogist or palaeontologist.

1799 DE SERRAIN *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 151 Impressions or remains of plants by more ancient and less enlightened oryctologists, supposed to belong to plants actually growing in temperate and cold climates. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* xiv. (ed 2) 301 With which [substances] the orycto-logist has still to acquaint himself.

Oryctology. Now *rare*. [mod. f. (F. *oryctologie*, 1755 in Hatz-Darm.) see ORYCTO- and -LOGY.] The science of 'fossils' or things dug out of the earth, either (a) inorganic or (b) organic, a. the science which deals with the nature and composition of rocks and minerals, mineralogy, b. that department of geology which deals with fossil organic remains, palaeontology.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Oryctology*, is the part of physics which treats of fossils. Under this head comes the doctrine of salts, sulphurs, stones, gems and metals. 1804 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* I. 21 To enumerate all the writers on oryctology of this period would be unnecessary. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* vii. (ed 2) 147 There was almost nothing known at the period of the oryctology of the older rocks. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 537, I know of no copy of the Oryctology of Moscow in this country.

† **Orycto'zoology**. *Obs. rare* -0. [mod. f. ORYCTO- + ZOOLOGY.] That department of geology which deals with fossil animal remains. So † **Orycto'zoological** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Orycto'zoologia*, orycto'zoology A work was published under this title by Eichwald in 1821. *Orycto'zoologicus*, orycto'zoological.

† **Oryelle**, obs. variant of ORL, alder.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/a Oryelle tre, supra in aldyr tre

Oryloge, **Orynal** (e, obs ff. HOROLOGE, URINAL.

Oryx (ō'riks). Also 4-7 *orix*, (4-6 *origen*, 7 *pl. origes*). [a L. *oryx* (acc. *orygem*), a Gr. *ōryx*, *ōryx* - (1) a pickax, (2) a kind of antelope or gazelle, so called from its pointed horns.]

a. The name in ancient Greek and Latin for an antelope of northern Africa, perh. *Oryx leucoryx* or *O. beisa*. In the LXX and Vulgate used to render Heb. *מרר* *thō* (1611 wild ox, wild bull,

R.V. antelope), hence occurring in Wyclif, etc. but erroneously identified with some small hibernating animal. *b* In *mod. Zool.*, a genus of African antelopes, of large size, with long straight (or slightly curved) pointed horns in both sexes; an antelope of this genus. The South African species is *O. capensis*, the gemsbok.

1382 Wyclif *Deut* xiv. 5 This is the beast that ge owen to eete; oxe, and sheep, and she geet, piggarig, origen. — *Isa* li 20 The vncleue beste that is clepid orix [1388 the beste orix] 1398 TREVIS *Barth De P R* xviii. lxxxix (MS Bodl.) If 280 b/2 Orix hatte 1 ho in Ebrewe and is accounted in þe lve amonge vncleue bestes, is a beste liche to a water mow. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* xiv 5 These are the Beestes which þe shal eate Oxen, Shepes, Goates, Hert, Roo, Bugle, wyde goate, Vnicorne. Origen and camelion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i 231 Of this kind be the Origes, the only beasts, as some thinke, that have their haire growing contrariwise and turning toward the head 1778 Br Lowth *Isaiah* Prel Dis (ed 12) 37 Like an oryx (a large fierce wild beast) in the toils 1827 Tr *Crown's Anim Kingd.* IV 187 The Caffrarian oryx is an animal of remarkable beauty and vigour 1876 E E Frewer tr *Verne's Adv 3 Eng & 3 Russ* in *S Afr* xxi 123 A herd of about twenty of the species of antelope known as the *oryx*.

Oryzivorous (orizivōras), *a* [f. *mod. L. oryzivorus* (f. *oryza*, Gr *βρυζα* rice + *-vorus* devouring) + *-ous*] Rice-eating, feeding upon rice.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos Lex*
|| **Os** ¹ (ps). *Anat.* [L. *os*, pl *ossa*] The Latin word for bone, commonly used in Anatomy in the mod L names of particular bones. Such are

os calcis, the heel-bone, *os coxae*, the hip- or haunch-bone; *os hyoides*, *hyoideum*, or *hyssiloides*, the Hyoid or U-shaped bone of the tongue, *os innominatum*, the INNOMINATE or hip-bone, *os orbiculare*, the ORBICULAR bone, *os pubis* = *Pubis*; *os sacrum* = *Sacrum*, etc.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat* ix (1888) 75 These bones be broad towards the Hanches, and before they ioyne and make *Os pectus* 1611 CORG. s.v. *Os*, *Os de la hanche*, the third part of *Os Ilium* 1741 MONRO *Anat Bones* (ed. 3) 192 *Os sacrum* is so called from being offered as a dainty Bit in Sacrifice. 1749 FIELDING *T Jones* vii xii, The *os* or bone very plainly appeared through the aperture 1754-64 SWEET *Midway* I 74 Each *os innominatum* is in infants composed of three different bones, under the appellation of *os Ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis* 1842 E Wilson *Anat Vade M* (ed. 2) 84 The *Os Calcis* may be known by its large size and oblong figure. *Ibid* 58 The *Os Hyoides* gives support to the tongue

|| **Os** ² (ps). *Anat.* [L. *os*, pl *ōra*] The Latin word for mouth, used in anatomy in naming the mouths or entrances of certain passages, esp. in *os uteri* the mouth or orifice of the uterus; *os uteri externum*, also *os tincæ*, the lower or outer orifice of the utero-cervical canal, *os uteri internum*, the upper and inner end of the same.

1737 *Iled Essays* (Edinb) III. xix. 318, I examined her Condition, and found that the *Os Tuncæ* had not yielded 1754-64 SWEET *Midway* I 193 If the *os uteri* remains close shut. 1874 F. G. THOMAS *Dis Women* (ed 3) 35 The changes which the *os* undergoes during pregnancy

Os, obs. variant of *As*, *Us*; see also *OSAR*.

Os ace, an illiterate pl. of *O ace* for *O-yes*, *OYES*. **Osage**, obs. variant of *USAGE*.

Osan, **Osanna**, obs. ff. *HOSANNA*.

Osar (ōsar). *Geol.* [ad Sw *asar*, pl. of *ās* ridge (of a roof or hill), a 'rigg' or long hill ridge of uniform height. In Eng use sometimes *os*, pl. *osar*, but usually *osar* as sing, with pl. *osars*.] A term for certain narrow ridges or mounds of gravel which occur in glaciated regions, the actual origin of which has not been precisely explained.

They are essentially the same as the *karnes* of Scotland and the *eshars* of Ireland, but they are often much elongated, some examples in Sweden being more than a hundred miles in length. Some American geologists restrict the term to these very elongated and special forms

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xix. (1857) 429 There is a wonderful group of what are now termed *osars*, in the immediate neighbourhood of Inverness. As all, or almost all, the shells of the boulder clay are of species that still live, we may infer that the mysterious *osars* were formed not very long ere the introduction [of man] upon our planet. 1859 F. G. WRIGHT *Ice Age N Amer* 479 *Osars* and *karnes*, whose conditions of formation were exceptional.

Osay, variant of *OSEY*, *Obs.*, a sweet wine.

Osburrow, obs. corrupt f. *OSNABURG* (Inen).

Oscheal (ōskēāl), *a*. [f. Gr *ὄσχε-ov* (see next) + *-al*] Of or relating to the scrotum.

Oscheo- (ōskēo-), before a vowel *oscheo-*, combining form of Gr *ὄσχεον* scrotum; in medical and surgical terms, as *Oscheocoele* [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], tumour of the scrotum, scrotal hernia. **Oscheolith** [Gr *λίθος* stone], a stony concretion formed in the scrotum (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Oscheoplasty** [Gr *πλαστικός* moulded], plastic operation for the restoration of the scrotum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Oscheoplastia** *a*. (Dunghison *Med Lex.* 1842).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oscheocoele*, in medicine, a kind of hernia, wherein the intestines or omentum descend into the scrotum. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 674 When the oblique or direct [hernia] has passed into the scrotum it is called a 'scrotal hernia' or 'oscheocoele'.

Oscillance (ōsilāns) [f. L. *oscillānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oscillāre*: see *OSCILLANT* and *-ANCE*] An oscillation; a swinging to and fro.

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1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) xxviii. 466 My heart's poles now are fixed like earth's in Heaven, and all ceased Their torrid oscillances [ed 4, 1848, oscillancies]

Oscillancy. [f. as prec. + *-ANCY*] = prec 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Oscillancy*, a swinging to and fro, a see sawing 1848 [see prec., quot. 1852]

Oscillant, *a* [ad. L. *oscillānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oscillāre*: see next.] Oscillating, that oscillates. 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Oscillans*, anthers attached by a very small point situated towards the middle of their length, so as to be sustained as in equilibrium oscillant.

Oscillate (ōsilēt), *v* [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to swing: see *-ATE* 3.]

1. *intr.* To swing backwards and forwards, like a pendulum; to vibrate; to move to and fro between two points.

1726 STONE *Math Dict* s v *Oscillation*. If a single Pendulum be suspended between two Semi-Cycloids so that the String as it oscillates, folds about them, all the Oscillations, however unequal, will be Isochronal in a Non-resisting Medium 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* iv. xii, Move any body, as a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to oscillate in an arch of the same circle, until the known causes make it rest 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton* Th 438 There is a certain mean condition, about which our system perpetually oscillates 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv (1872) 127 You look at the waves oscillating hither, thither on the beach. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vern* iv 110 The magnetic needles oscillated both vertically and horizontally.

b. loosely. To move or travel to and fro.

1865 DICKENS *Mut For* iii iv, Miss Lavina, oscillating between the kitchen and the opposite room, prepared the dining-table in the latter chamber. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 216 He spends his time oscillating between Australia and England and vice-versa.

2. *fig.* To fluctuate between two opinions, principles, purposes, etc., each of which is held in succession, to vary between two limits which are reached alternately.

1797 BURKE *Powers Juris Prose.* *Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 161 If they will oscillate backward and forward between power and popularity 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 340 The language oscillates between bombast and bathos. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* 13 The temperature of the surface-water oscillates between 82° and 85° 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III 23 Human nature oscillates between good and evil

3. *trans.* To cause to swing or vibrate to and fro 1766 BLACKBURN *Confess* in 56 The Remonstrants, who oscillate the question backwards and forwards till no mortal can find out what they mean. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 129 Lancaster's oval shell, oscillated in its flight, took a flight so extraordinary

Oscillating, *ppl. a* [f. prec. + *-ING* 2.] Swinging or moving to and fro, vibrating

1743 EMERSON *Flucious* 294 If the oscillating Body is not a Globe 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim.* i. 146 These oscillating plants owe their existence to different species of animalcules. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst Med* VI. 681 When the patient's eyes are closed, he may walk in an uncertain oscillating fashion.

b. spec. Applied to machines or parts of them characterized by the oscillatory motion of some part or parts, which in other cases are fixed.

Such are *oscillating cylinder*, a cylinder in a steam-engine mounted on trunnions and oscillating through a small arc, so that the piston-rod can follow the movements of the crank; *oscillating engine*, one having an oscillating cylinder; etc. 1821 *Specif. Manby's Patent* No. 4558. 4. A longitudinal section of the oscillating engine. 1870 *Public Opin.* 16 July 81 The turning gear consists of a small supplemental oscillating cylinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1580/1 Oscillating steam-engines frequently have oscillating valves working in their trunnions. 1882 *Rep to Ho Rep. Prec Met. U S* 21 A Huntington oscillating mill is used, crushing about 7 tons of ore per day.

Oscillation (ōsilē'ān). [ad. L. *oscillation-em*, n. of action from *oscillāre* to swing. Cf. *Fr. oscillation* (1701 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of oscillating; swinging to and fro like that of a pendulum, a periodic movement to and fro, or up and down.

Angular oscillation, gyration *Axis of oscillation*: see *AXIS* 6

1658 PHILLIPS, *Oscillation*, a hanging or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tied to several beams. 1773 B. TAYLOR in *Phil Trans* Abr. VI. 7 (heading) Of Finding the Centre of Oscillation 1726 [see *OSCILLATE* 1] 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 80 Observing the oscillations of a lamp which was hung from the ceiling. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I xii 362 The tides are the consequence of the perpetual oscillation of the waters of the ocean. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xxv 535 Evidences of the oscillations of land and sea. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 77 The rate of a watch depends upon the time of oscillation of its balance wheel.

b. In Acoustics, sometimes = vibration; sometimes = BEAT *sb.* 8 *rare*.

2. *fig.* A swaying to and fro between two states, opinions, principles, purposes, etc.; alternating variation, fluctuation, wavering.

1798 MALTHEUS *Popul* (1871) L. 27 The same retrograde and progressive movements, with respect to happiness. This sort of oscillation will not probably be obvious to common view 1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 This oscillation of political opinion. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ* iii (ed 3) 29 There are always oscillations in price. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 42 Oscillations and transitions between the related types are by no means rare

Oscillative (ōsilē'tiv), *a*. [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to OSCILLATE + *-IVE*.] Characterized by oscillating, oscillatory.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* 281 This oscillative antagonism between incompatible paradoxes.

Hence **Oscillatively** *adv.*, by means of oscillation (physically, in opinion, etc.).

1891 E. A. ABBOTT *Philomathy* ix. 220 Bringing you reader to a predetermined conclusion oscillatively.

Oscillator (ōsilētār). [agent-n. in L. form from L. *oscillāre* to OSCILLATE]

1. One who oscillates in action or thought.

1825 DE QUINCEY *Tory's Acc. Toryism*, etc Wks. 1853-5 XV 207 All others are temporisers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators.

2. A machine to produce oscillations.

1898 *Newspaper*, Mr. Tesla claims that he can produce, by means of an instrument called the electrical oscillator, a vibratory force capable of causing brilliant lights to burst forth without material connection with an electrical instrument.

|| **Oscillatoria** (ōsilātō'riā). *Bot.* [mod L., fem. of **oscillātorius* see next and *-ORY*.] A genus of confervoid Algae, typifying the N. O. *Oscillatoriacae*, growing in dense slimy tufts, in running or stagnant water, and exhibiting an oscillatory or wavy motion. Also called *Oscillaria*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* II. 55 The Oscillatorias are weeds of our fresh or salt water, whose thread like forms twist about like worms.

Hence **Oscillatoria-ceous** *a*, belonging to the Natural Order *Oscillatoriacae*: see above.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 494 Various oscillatoraceous forms and diatoms.

Oscillatory (ōsilētārī), *a* [f. L. type **oscillātorī-us*, f. *oscillāre*, *oscillāt-* to OSCILLATE: see *-ORY*] Characterized by swinging or moving to and fro like a pendulum

1738 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 35 My motions at present are much like those of a pendulum or -ORY. (Dr. Logically speaking) oscillatory. I swing from Chapel or Hall home, and from home to Chapel or Hall. 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* iv xxiii, A gentle oscillatory motion, a rising and falling 1833 HESCHER *Astron* xl 367 The perihelia describe considerable angles by an oscillatory motion to and fro. 1879 PROCTOR *Plen. Ways* Sc. II 29 Lake other movements tending to restore equilibrium, the atmospheric motions are oscillatory.

Oscine (ōs'īn), *a*. [f. L. *oscen*, *oscin-* (see next), the end of the word being apoc. taken as = *-IN* 1.] Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*, oscine

1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Mar. 281/2 *Os Boot* is used to denote the continuous front sheath of the tarsus of most oscine or singing birds, like the robin. 1885 *Librar. Mag.* (U S) Aug. 97 Those liquid bird-phrases that have been the same since first an oscine throat was filled with music

|| **Oscines** (ōs'īnz), *sb. pl.* [a. L. *oscines*, pl. of *oscen*, *oscin-*, f. *ob* (OB-) + *can-ēre* to sing.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* The birds from whose notes or voices auguries were taken, e.g. the raven, owl, etc.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassy* (1877) 52 The Augur having left behind him his Oscines or Prophesying birds. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Oscines* are these kind of birds, by whose chirping, feeding, noise or voices the Augures fore-told things to come, as the Crow, Pie, Chough

2. *Ornith.* In some systems of classification, the name of an order or extensive group of birds, the 'Song-birds', containing those families of the *Insectores* or *Passerine* Birds which possess true song-muscles, attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings and forming a complicated and effective musical apparatus.

Introduced into Ornithology in 1812 by Blasius Merrem, as one of two divisions of the *Hymenogostes*; also used by Keyserling and Blasius 1839-40, Müller 1845-6 (*Oscines* or *Polygynodæ*), Cabanis 1847, Sundevall 1872-4, Gadow 1893, and other recent naturalists.

1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 28/2 The *Oscines* or true *Passeres* a group in which the vocal organs attain the greatest perfection 1896 — *Dict. Birds* Introd. 115 Thus we reach the true *Oscines*, the last and highest group of Birds, and one which it is very hard to subdivide *Ibid* s v *Syrinx* 940 Most of the *Oscines* seem to possess five or seven pairs of syringeal muscles

Hence **Oscine** (ōs'īn), + *Oscinian* *adjs.*, belonging to the *Oscines*.

1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 66 In all these species he found the vocal organs to differ essentially in structure from those of other Birds of the Old World, which we now call *Passerine*, or, to be still more precise, *Oscine* [1885 in *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 27/2 *Oscinian*]. *Ibid* 95 The other families forming Sundevall's *Scutellaripteria* are not *Oscine* [*Encycl. Brit* 41 *Oscinian*], nor all even *Passerine*.

Oscitance (ōsitāns). [f. as *OSCITANT*: see *-ANCE*] Yawning; failure to be alert, inattention.

1726 FITZ-GERFAY *Holy Transp.* (1881) 177 A bosom beneficence, a true peculiarity, that will not dispense With the least oscitance, my Conscience 1847 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv 92 The negligence or oscitance of these Grammarians.

Oscitancy (ōsitānsī). [f. as prec. see *-ANCY*.]

1. Drowsiness, such as is manifested by yawning; dullness, indolence, negligence, inattention.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. i Thess* 168 Tending their presence in the congregation to fill up the number, but with such Oscitancy [printed *Oscitancy*], and gaping drowsiness, that they regard not what is spoken. 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Sermon*. (1840) 34 An oscitancy of spirit. 1698 W. BURTON *Impr. Anim.* 62, I judge it rather the Historians oscitancy, and supine negligence 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 774 Her, whose winking eye And slumbering oscitancy mars the brood. 1902 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Feb. 129/2 That they all went astray owing to a coincidence of oscitancy is clearly beyond belief.

b. (With *pl.*) An instance or example of this. 1757 R. CARY *Palmer Chron.* II. 11. 270 Bishop Usher roundly censures this as an Oscitancy in him. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 574. The oscitancies of Mr. Wharton... do certainly deserve reprehension.

2. Yawning; gaping with sleepiness; oscitancy. 1757 *Entertainer* No. 2. 11. In the case of Oscitancy, when one Person has extended or dilated his Jaws, he has set the whole Company into the same Posture. 1822-34 *Good's Study Aled* (ed. 4) III. 332. The particular kind of pandiculation... being called, oscitancy, yawning, or gaping.

Oscitant (o skit'ant), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [ad. *L. oscitant-em*, pr. pple of *oscitare* to gape, yawn; see OSCITATE and -ANT. Cf. *F. oscilant* (1812 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Gaping from drowsiness, yawning; hence, drowsy, dull, indolent, negligent.

1645 J. KING *Daniel's Story* 18. They think it too long a task for so short a life, they growe oscitant, and will peruse none. 1647 *Word for Army in Hari Misc* (1745) V. 572. An oscitant and untressed Kind of Deportment in all Men towards publick Affairs. 1690 *Boyle's Chr Virtuoso* 1. 16. Perfunctory looks of Oscitant or Unskilful Beholders. 1809 *Coleridge Lett. to T. Poole* (1895) 551. Southey, who has been my corrector, has been strangely oscitant, or has not understood the sentences.

Hence **Oscitantly** *adv.* drowsily, indolently. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal* (1713) p. 11. Which those drowsie Noddors over the Letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected. 1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 331. These busy Vltors of Mankind, who upbraid the slothful and oscitantly idle.

+ **Oscitate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of *L. oscitare* to open (as a mouth), also -*ari* to gape, yawn, f. *os* mouth + *citare* to move, actuate] *intr.* To yawn or gape from drowsiness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Oscitate*, to yawn, to gape for want of sleepe. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Yawn*, to gape, to oscitate.

Oscitation (o skit'ā-shən), [ad. *L. oscitātion-em*, p. of action f. *oscitare* see prec.]

1. The action of yawning or gaping from drowsiness. Also *fig.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxi 88b, Ossitacio is the latin worde... In englyshe it is named ossitacion, yeanyng, or gapyng. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 289. As it happeneth in oscitations or yawning; when we hold our breath long. 1787 *Minor* III. iv. 168. The Ladies, after much oscitation, declared they did not understand. 1817 PETTIGREW *Memo. Dr. Lettsam* III. 284. The paroxysm came on at six o'clock in the evening with great oscitation.

2. The condition or fact of being drowsy, listless, inattentive, or negligent; an instance of inattention or negligence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Oscitation*,... negligence or idleness. 1697 BENTLEY *Epist. Euripides* Wks. 1836 II. 209. 'Tis a mere oscitation of our Scholastic, and of Suidas, that gaped after him. 1742-70 Mrs. CARTER, *etc. Lett.* (1808) 45. These transient fits of oscitation, and inactivity, are perhaps no more than a necessary relaxation to the mind. 1869 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success* (1883) 158. The natural oscitation on the part of individuals in the matter of rigorous adherence to admitted principle.

Oscnode (o sknōd), *Geom.* [f. *OSCO*(ULATE) + *NODE*] A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order.

1854 CAYLEY *Wks.* II. 28. The oscnode is a double point which is a point of osculation on one of the branches through it. 1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 207. Three nodes may coincide as consecutive points of a curve of finite curvature giving rise not to a triple point but to the singularity called an oscnode, this is in fact an osculation or three-point contact of two branches of the curve.

Osgula, pl. of **OSGULUM**.

Osculable, *a.* nonce-*wd.* [f. *L. osculārī* to kiss + *-BLE*] Capable of being kissed.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2. The tangible, nay, osculable, Pope may yet... out the invisible Mahatma.

Osculant (o skul'ant), *a.* [ad. *L. osculānt-em*, pr. pple. of *osculārī* to kiss.]

1. Kissing. *rare.* In mod. Dicts.

2. Situated between and connecting two things; intermediate, *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* applied to two species, genera, or families, that are united by some common characters, and to an intermediate species, genus, or group, which unites in itself the characters of two groups.

1819 W. S. MACLEAY *Horae Entomologicae* 37. These genera I propose to call *osculantia*, from their occurring as it were at the point where the circles touch one another. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 234. The internal sense is osculant between intellect and sense. *Ibid.* 382. They may form an osculant group, partly winged and partly apterous. 1873 G. HENSLER *14. Evolution* 1. 7. Forms intermediate to other forms hitherto well distinct—'osculant' or intercalary forms as they are called.

Oscular (o skul'ar), *a.* [f. *L. type osculāris* (used in mod. L.), f. *osculum* little mouth, pretty mouth, kiss; see -*AR*.]

1. Of or belonging to the mouth or to kissing. *Oscular muscle* (*musculus oscularis*), the orbicularis oris or sphincter muscle of the lips, the kissing muscle.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 870. Neither let indignation curl that oscular lip of thine. 1870 W. K. WIGRAM *12 Wonder Tales* (1883) 196. Who smiled upon all—though she kept a far sweeter constriction of oscular muscle for Peter. 1891 S. MOSTRYN *Cynetica* 100. They had... lavished such endearments upon Ethel, both verbal and oscular.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the osculum of a tape-worm, or of a sponge,

1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Form. Linn. Soc.* XV. 320. The oscular processes are short, unequal, differently directed. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 420/1. In this sponge the function of the oscular sphincters can be readily demonstrated.

3. *Math.* Pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first (cf. **OSCOULATE** 4).

Oscular line, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a straight line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the same tangent-plane; the section of the surface by this plane containing this line three times.

1869 CAYLEY *Wks.* VI. 334. The tangent plane containing the oscular line may be termed an oscular tangent plane.

+ **Osculary**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. oscul-um* kiss + *-ARY*.] Something to be kissed: see **OSCOULTORY** *sb*. 1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc. D. b.* Some brought forth Manuaries for handlers of reliques, some oscularies for Kysers.

Osculate (o skul'at), *a.* [f. *L. oscul-um* + *-ATE*.] Furnished with oscula: see **OSCOULUM** 3.

1875 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Osculatus*, having well marked little mouths or suckers, as the *Tamia osculata* osculate.

Osculate (o skul'at), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. osculārī* to kiss, f. *osculum* little mouth, kiss.]

1. *trans.* To kiss, salute with contact of the lips; *intr.* To kiss each other. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Osculate*, to kiss, to love heartily, to embrace. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 259. Professedly prudish she... mutter, nod, osculate.

2. *trans.* To bring into close contact or union.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. § 16. The two main Branches of the Lobes both meeting, and being osculated together, are thus dispos'd into one round and tubular Trunk.

3. *intr.* To come into close contact or union; to have close contact with each other, to come together. In *Nat. Hist.* To have contact through an intermediate species or genus (cf. **OSCOULANT**).

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 281. You may... cause the Blood-Vessels to osculate, or join together, so that the Wound may be closed in its whole Length. 1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* vi. 209. Though in their higher development the Sciences osculate, yet (to the human mind) their bases are quite independent. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. IV. 478. Osculating in separate points with the deeper impulses of the age. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 479/2. To show how these countries crossed, osculated, and reacted upon each other.

4. *Math. trans.* To have contact of a higher order with, esp. the highest contact possible for two loci; to have three or more coincident points in common with; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to osculate each other: as two curves, two surfaces, or a surface and a curve.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Osculum*, A circle described on the point C, as a centre, with the radius of the evolute MC, is said to osculate, kiss, the curve described by evolution, in M, which point M is called by the inventor Huygens, the osculum of the curve. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* II. § 2. Two surfaces osculate at a point when they have a common indicatrix there. 1855 LEWENSOFF *Cronaca's Prop. Geom.* 189. Three of the four points of intersection of the conics he indefinitely near to one another, and may be said to coincide in the point A, and the conics are said to osculate at the point A. 1866 LONEY *Coord. Geom.* (ed. 2) § 428. Contact of the third order is... all that two conics can have, and then they are said to osculate one another. In general one curve osculates another when it has the highest possible order of contact with the second curve.

Hence **Osculating** *ppl. a.*, usually in sense 4, as *osculating circle, curve, plane, sphere*.

1816 T. LACROIX's *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 103. This circle, called the *osculating circle*, will be the limit of all the others. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* II. 64. The surface in the direction of that line will be more closely to the osculating sphere. 1865 *Full. Mail* C. 25 May 1. Lord Granville... as, as it were, to use a mathematical metaphor, an osculating plane to all the different shades of aristocratic and cultivated liberalism. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 8. The plane of the curvature on each side of any point of a tortuous curve... the *Osculating Plane* of the curve at that point.

Osculation (o skul'at-shən), [ad. *L. osculātion-em*, n. of action from *osculārī* to kiss, **OSCOULATE**, *So F. osculation* (15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. The action of kissing, a kiss.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Osculation*, a kissing or embracing. 1715 tr. *Pancratius Rerum Mem.* I. iv. 164. This Ceremony of Osculation was esteem'd such an Honour. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxiii. 220. If osculation is a mark of love, surely Mrs. Mack is the best of mothers. 1858—*Virgin* (1879) I. 375. And here, I suppose, follow osculations between the sisters. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Dec. 179/1. Promiscuous osculation is the last thing he dreams of.

2. Close contact. *a.* in general sense. *b. Anat.* The mutual contact of bloodvessels. *c. Geom.* Contact of a higher order; the fact of touching at three or more coincident points: see **OSCOULATE** v. 4.

1666 W. SIMPSON *Hydroi Chym.* 130. The osculations of the vessels of the womb. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. § 15. These Osculations of the Lignous Body, and so the intersection of the In-tertions of the Cortical, are not to be observ'd by the traverse cut of the Root. 1798 FRERE & CANNING *Loves of Tringates* I. 10. In *Ante Jacobum*, No Circles join in osculation sweet. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 116. Called the contact of osculation. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 37. Formation of ring or instant of osculation of limbs. 1860 FARRAR *Org. Lang.* ix. 202. Are there any points of osculation between the languages of these three great distinct families?

Osculatory (o skul'atōri), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *osculatōri-um* tablet to be kissed during Mass, f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss, see **OSCOULATE** v. and -*ORY*.] A painted, stamped, or carved represen-

tation of Christ or the Virgin, formerly kissed by the priest and people during Mass.

1763 BURN *Ecol. Law* I. 265. The parishioners shall find at their own charge a vessel for the blessed water, an osculatory, a candlestick for the taper at Easter. *Ibid.* II. 130. The osculatory was a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ, or the blessed virgin, or some other of the saints, which after the consecration of the elements in the eucharist, the priest first kissed himself, and then delivered it to the people for the same purpose. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1207.

Osculatory (o skul'atōri), *a.* [ad. L. type **osculatōri-us* (see prec.), f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss see -*ORY*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characterized by kissing.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiv. The two ladies went through the osculatory ceremony. 1881 LD DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 639. It must be an osculatory process more useful than agreeable.

2. *Math.* Osculating; of or belonging to osculation or the osculating circle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Curvature*, Called the circle of curvature, also called, especially by foreign mathematicians, the osculatory circle. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. In a circle, all the Osculatory radii are equal, being the common radius of the circle. *Ibid.*, *Osculatory Point*, the Osculation, or point of contact between a curve and its Osculatory circle.

Osculatrix (o skul'at-riks), [mod L., fem. of **osculatōri-us*, agent-n. from *osculārī* to kiss, **OSCOULATE**.] (See quot.)

1864 in WEBSTER 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Developable Osculatrix*, the developable surface generated by the tangents of a non-plane curve. Every tangent plane of the surface is an osculating plane of the curve.

Oscule (o skul'), [ad. *L. osculum*, dim. of *os* mouth] A small mouth or mouth-like aperture or pore; *spec.* = **OSCOULUM** 3.

False oscule or *osculum*, a pseudostome of a sponge.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 42. By injecting milk into its gastric cavity [of *Rhinostoma*], the canals in its arms, and their oscules can be rendered visible. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 645. In other species the polyps are wholly retractile, and leave only a small poly-pore or oscule, marking their position. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1. While in some sponges the original oscule is lost, in others secondary independent openings, deceptively like oscules, are added.

Osculi-ferous, *a.* [f. *L. oscul-um* + *-FEROUS*] Bearing or furnished with oscules or oscula.

In recent Dicts

Oscul-inflexion (o skul'inflex-shən), *Geom.* [f. *oscul(ation)* + *inflexion*.] *Point of oscul-inflexion*, a point of inflexion on one branch of a curve, at which it osculates another branch.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) xvii. § 245. The origin in this case is a double cusp, and is also a point of inflexion on one branch. Such a point is called a point of oscul inflexion by Cramer.

|| **Osculum** (o skul'ūm), Plural -*a.* [L. dim. of *os* mouth]

1. A kiss. *Osculum pacis*, the kiss of peace.

1618 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 35. The Earl gave unto each of them *osculum pacis*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Osculum*, a little Mouth; also a Kiss. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Anciently it was a custom in the church, that in the celebration of mass... the people kissed each other, which was called *osculum pacis*.

+ 2. *Math.* = Point of osculation. *Obs.*

1727-41 [see **OSCOULATE** v. 4].

3. *Zool. a.* A mouth or principal exhalant aperture or 'flue' of a sponge: see quot. 1887. *b.* Sometimes applied to the pit-like suckers on the head of a tape-worm by which it attaches itself.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Oscula*, in anatomy, a term used for the orifices, or openings of the lesser vessels. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON tr. *Swedishborg's Anom. Kingd.* II. 2. The oscula or orifices of the excretory ducts are very conspicuous on this membrane. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anom.* iii. 114. The working of the flagella of the endodermic cells causes the water contained in the gastric cavity to flow out of the osculum. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 412/2. [A simple sponge] is a hollow vase-like sac closed at the lower end, by which it is attached, opening above by a comparatively large aperture, the *osculum* or vent, and at the sides by numerous smaller apertures or pores which perforate the walls.

Oscurantist, variant of **OSCOURANTIST**, after It. *oscurantista*.

1850 MARG. FULLER *At Home & Abroad* (1860) 279. The influence of the Oscurantist foe has shown itself more and more plainly in Rome.

Oscuriis (= *osturiis*): see **OSTOUR**.

Ose, obs. form of **OOZE**

-**ose**, a suffix representing Latin *-ōsus*, forming adjs. from substantives, with the meaning 'full of', 'abounding in'; e.g. *ann-ōsus* full of years, *clam-ōsus* screaming, *cōpi-ōsus* rich, *pecūm-ōsus* moneyed, *religi-ōsus* scrupulous. As a living suffix *-ōsus* came down to OF as *-os*, *-us*, later *-ous*, *-eux*, AF. and Eng. *-ous* (ME also *-ows*), which survives with pronunciation (-*os*). But from the 15th c. onward there was a tendency to alter *-ous* words to *-ose* after L., as seen in such forms as *ambitiose*, *gloriose*, *malitiose*, *compose*, *virtuose*, *zelose*. None of these displaced the earlier forms in *-ous*; but a few words formed directly from L. from the

15th c onward have taken their place in the language, as *bellicose*, *globose* (15th c.), *jocose*, *morose*, *verbose* (17th c.), *ovose* (18th c.), *grandiose*, *pliose* (19th c.). In a few cases -ous and -ose forms are both in use, e.g. *acerosus*, *acerosus*, *acinosus*, *acinosus*, those in -ose being more technical. Originally these words have the stress on the suffix, *joco se*, *morose*, but this is not always maintained in more recent usage, esp. in words of more than two syllables. Nouns of state from these adjs., as from those in -ous, end in -osity. *globoseity*, *verbosity*.

-ose, *Chem.*, a suffix originating in the ending of the word *glucose*, and employed in forming the names of the related carbo-hydrates, *saccharose* and *cellulose*, with the isomers of these three, as *dextrose*, *laevulose*, *dambase*, *galactose*, *mannitose*; *lactose*, *maltose*, *melezitose*, *melitose*, *neycose*, *synanthrose*, *trehalose*; *amylase*, etc.

These formations are due to the French chemists, and the earlier of them appeared first as Fr. words. *Glucose* was so named by the committee of the *Académie des Sciences* (Thénard, Gay Lussac, Biot, Dumas), who reported 16 July 1806 upon the memoir of Peligot 'il résulte que le sucre de raisin, celui d'amidon, celui de diabète, et celui de miel constituent un seul corps, que nous proposons d'appeler *glucose*. (Note. *γλυκος* [mispr. -yos], moût, vin doux.)' *Comptes Rendus* VII 106 (1838). *Glucose* was thus merely a frenchified representation of the Gr. word *γλυκος* 'must, sweet wine, sweetness', with *u* for *eu* and -ose for -os (Littre's assumption that the term was derived from *γλυκος* sweet, in accordance with which he essayed to alter it to *glycose*, was thus historically erroneous.) The name *cellulose* was given by Brongniart, Pelouze, and Dumas, in reporting upon the memoir of Payen, 14 Jan 1839. 'En effet, il y a dans les bois le tissu primitif, isomère avec l'amidon, que nous appellerons *cellulose*, et de plus une matière qui remplit les cellules, et qui constitue la matière ligneuse véritable' *C. R.* VIII. 51 (1839). *Cellulose* was thus formed on *cellule*, but there is no evidence that its inventors thought of a L. adj. **cellulosus*; and app. the ending -ose was given simply to match *glucose*. It appears from other statements that the actual author of *glucose*, and presumably also of *cellulose*, was Dumas, the *rapporteur* of the committee. The ending -ose was soon extended; contractions of *laevo-glucose* (Berthelot) and *dextro-glucose* (Kekulé) gave *laevulose* and *dextrose*, and the forms *lactose*, *melitose*, etc. followed.

Oset, **oset**, var **OSSET**, *Obs.*, kind of cloth
Osel (1, obs. form of **OUZEL**. **Osen-breges**, -breg, obs. var **OSNABURG**, kind of linen.

Ossey, *Obs.*, *Forms.* 4. **ossey** (e, 4, 6 **osay**, 5 **osay**, 5-7 **ossey** (e) [= OF. *Aussay*: -L. *Al(s)atus* Alsace.] A sweet French wine, *vin d'Aussay*, wine of Alsace.

Osia, *Langl. P. Pl.* A. Prol 107 Good wyn of Gaskoyne, And wyn of Ossey (v. *osay*; B. Prol 228 white wyn of Osseye). *Osia* 1400 *Morie Arik* 202 *Osay* and *algard*, and other ynewe, Rymisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 163 Here londe bathe oyle, wyne, osay, wax, and greyne. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wyne, as basterde, tyre, osay. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housewife* (1683) 115 To make the same drnk like Ossey.

Osia'ndrian, [if personal name *Osiander* (see def.) + -IAN.] One of the section of German Protestants in the 16th c. who adopted the opinion of Andreas Hosemann (latinized *Osiander*, 1498-1552), that the Atonement of Christ was wrought by the power of His divine and not of His human nature. (Also *attrib*.) Also **Osia'ndrist**.

1582 G. MARTIN *Discov* in Fulke Def (Parker Soc.) 59 Bucer and the Osia'ndrians and Sacramentaries against Luther for false translations. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* (1607) 115 An error of the Osia'ndrians 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v., Semi Osia'ndrians were such among the Osia'ndrians, as held the opinion of Luther and Calvin with regard to this life; and that of Osia'nder, with regard to the other. 1823-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2235 He immediately entered into the Osia'ndrian controversy 1795 *T. Dupin's Eccl. Hist* xlviii c. vii v. 287 The Lutherans desired the Duke of Saxony to assemble a Synod against the Sacramentaries, the Adiphorists, the Synergists, and the Osia'ndrists. It was assembled at Jena in 1560 1857 *Pusey Real Presence* i. (1869) 80 The Roman Collocutors required the Lutherans to declare their dissent from the Osia'ndrists and others external to the Confession of Augsburg.

Osia'nde, *Obs. rare*. [Related to **OSLER**.]

1530 *PALSGR.* 250/1 *Osiande*, a place where willowes growe, *sauoye*

O side, obs. variant of **ASIDE**.

1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xxv 115 Pai draw þam o syde.

Osie, obs. form of **OSYR**

Osier (*δῶδεῖ*, *δῶδεῖ*), *sb.* (a). *Forms:* 4 **osyer**, 5 **osere**, **osyar**, **osyer** (e, **osyer**, **osyer**, 6 **osier**, 6-7 **osiar** (e, **osyer**, **osiar**, 6-**osier**, **osier**. *β.* *dial.* 6 **asheer**, **asusher**, 7 **awshyor**. [a. F. *osier* (13th c. in Littre); app. related to 9th c. L. *asaria*, *osaria* 'willow-bed' (in *Polyptique* of Irminon), of which the Fr. repr. would be *osière*.]

1. A species of willow (*Salix viminalis*), the tough plant branches of which are especially used in basket-work; also applied to other species used for the same purpose, notably the golden, purple, and violet willow; one of the shoots of a willow.

13. *K. Ales*. 6186 Heo buth y-mad of osyers, y fynde, And y-bounde al with tren rynde. 1426 *LYDG.* *De Guis*

Pilgr 22019 The smale osyers, here and zonder, To-brake thanne, and wente asonder. 1437 in *Amherst Gardening in Eng* (1893) 14 [For faggots Astill and] osyers. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III 241 For a lode of osyers 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard* (1576) 40 Every year after you must cut them as you see an Osier head cut. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof St* III xix 204 Who will make a staff of an osier? 1660 *Bloomer Archit* Cb, That Basket of Osiers. 1728 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to Mrs Thistlethwaite* 25 Sept., We began to ascend Mount Cenis carried in little seats of twisted osiers, fixed upon poles upon men's shoulders 1823 *LYTTON Eugene A* i. 1, A brook, fringed with osier and dwarf and fantastic pollards. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 276 The poplars and osiers of the marshy level.

β 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 144 The asubers by Wylyford Pastore 1624 *Ibid* 390 The cutting vp of the awshyors

2 *attrib* or *adj* Ol, belonging to, or made of osiers, covered with osiers

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* v. xiv. 629 The stalkes wil twist and winde lyke Osier withie. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xi 211 If the Sun's excessive heat Makes our bodies swelter, To an Osier hedge we get For a friendly shelter. 1725 *POPE Odys* ix 507 These, three and three, with osier bands we ty'd c. 1750 *SHEENSTONE Elegies* viii. 18 On list'ning Cherwell's osier banks reclind. 1794 *MRS RADCLIFFE Myst Udolpho* i. With a small osier basket to receive plants a. 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II 51 His beaming lance and osier shield

† *b. fig.* Osier-like, pliable, plant. *Obs.*

1561 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 571 Topical and osier accidents, liable to be bent on either side.

3 *Comb.*, as *osier-free*, -willow, *osier-bordered*, -fringed, -woven adjs.; *osier-ait*, -isle, a small islet in a river overgrown with osiers, *osier-bed*, -holt, a place where osiers are grown for basket-making, *osier-odoured* a, smelling of osiers; *osier-peeler*, a machine for stripping the bark from willow-wands; *osier-wattled*, wattled or interwoven with osiers.

1767 G. WHITE *Seiborne* 4 Nov, They roosted every night in the *osier-beds 1725 *POPE Odys* xiv 533 We made the *osier-fringed bank our bed 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot* xxix. (1794) 454 Several species are commonly cultivated in *osier-holts 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 780 The stately-sailing swan . . . Bears forward fierce, and guards his *osier-isle. 1826 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love* ad fin., We saw the swallows gathering in the sky, And in the osier-isle we heard their noise. a. 1881 *ROSSETTI House of Life* xii, An *osier-odoured stream. 1549 *Compt Scot* vi. 57 The oliue, the popil, & the *osier tree a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III xlv 365 An *osier Waited Wicker-Bottle 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist Comm* 85 Beds of *osier-willow for the purpose of basket making 1777 *WATSON Odes, Compl. Cherwell* i, All pensive from her *osier warden bow'r Cherwell arose.

Osiered (*δῶδεῖ*, *δῶδεῖ*), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] a. Furnished, covered, or adorned with osiers. † *b* Of or of the nature of osier. *Obs.* c. Twisted or plated like osiers.

1523 *FITZGER. Husb* § 130 There be four maner of wethyes . . . whyte wethy, blacke wethy, reede wethy, and osyerde wethy *Ibid.*, Osyerde wethy wyll grow best in water & moyst grounde 1749 *COLLINS Pop Superst Highl.* 136 While I he well'ring on the osier'd shore. 1819 *KEATS Lamia* ii 217 Garlands In baskets of bright osier'd gold were brought 1893 *MCCARTHY Red Diamonds* II. 20 Pictures of osiered reaches

Osiery, [f. as *prec.* + -Y: see -ERY.] Osiers in the mass; articles made of osiers; 'a place where osiers are grown' (Webster, 1864).

1827 *New Monthly Mag.* L 408 Green osiery encased his legs. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* iv. 19 They met the . . basket-woman, carrying some of her lighter osiery.

Osiil, obs. form of **OUZEL**.

Osirian (*osē'ri'ān*), *a.* [f. proper name *Osiris* (see def.) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Osiris, the Egyptian deity personifying the power of good and the sunlight. So *Osiride*, *Osiri deam adjs.*

Osiride or *Osiridean column* or *pillar*, in Egyptian architecture, a square pier having in front of it a standing figure of Osiris

1849 [W. M. W. CALL] *Reverberations* II 105, I see Osirian Egypt stand, Sunward I see her lift her hand 1862 *FAIRHOLT Up Nile* 285 The portico beside it is remarkable for its Osiride pillars. 1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXXIII 280 The vast Osiride figures that were once attached to its pillars were destroyed 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 469 Osiride pillars

-osis, *suffix*, representing Gr. -osis, originating in the addition of the general suffix -osis, forming verbal nouns of action or condition, to derivative vbs. in -ō- from *adj.* and *sb.* stems or combining forms in o-. e.g. *ἀμαυρωσις* darkening, obscuration of sight, *ἀμαυρωσις* f. *ἀμαυρό-ω* to darken, f. *ἀμαυρός* dark; *μεταμορφωσις* transformation, f. *μεταμορφό-ω*, f. *μετά* + *μορφή* form. Many such words also were formed directly from the *sbs* or *adjs.* themselves, or their compounds, without the intervention of a v. in -ō-, e.g. *ἀνθράκωσις* malignant ulcer, anthracosis, f. *ἀνθράξ*, *ἀνθράκω-ω*, carbuncle, *ἐξοστωσις* outgrowth of bone, exostosis, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὀστέον* bone.

Many of these Greek terms have been adopted in Latin ancient or modern, whence they have passed into English use, e.g. *anastomosis*, *apophysis*, *metamorphosis*, rhetorical terms, as *anadiplosis*, *mnosis*, and esp. medical terms, as *amaurosis*, *anachylosis*, *cyphosis*, *exostosis*, *sclerosis*, *thrombosis*, etc. On the analogy of these last, others have been freely formed in mod.L., Eng., and other

modern langs., from Greek elements, as *chlorosis*, *cyranosis*, *ichthyosis*, *trichinosis*, less frequently from Latin, as *pediculosis*, *tuberculosis*. The stress is etymologically -ō- *sis*; but popular use has shifted it in *metano rphosis*, so *anamo rphosis*. The Ger form of the ending is also -osis, the French is -ose

Osite (*o'sait*). [irreg. for **osuite*, f. L. *os*, *oss*-bone + -ITE.] A deposit, found on the island of Sombrero in the West Indies, consisting largely of the bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates, also called *Sombrero guano*

1859-65 *PAGE Handbk. Geol.*, *Osite*, a technical term proposed by Dr Leidy of Philadelphia for the so-called Sombrero Guano 1876 - *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx 430 The osite or Sombrero guano which constitutes the whole of the West India island of that name

-osity, *comp. suff.* of *sbs* = F. -osité, L. -ositatem. see -OSE¹, -OUS, and -ITY.

Osken, north dial. form of **OX-GANG**, q. v.

† **Osleped**, var of **asleped**, **ASLEPT Obs.**, overcome with sleep

13. *Guy Warw* (A.) 4549 What of waking, & of fasting, & eke bat ober treueyng Osleped swiþe sore ich was

Oslet, obs. f. **OSSELET**, a little bone

Oslin (*o'zlin*) *Sc* [Derivation obscure; perh. of Fr. origin.] Name of a variety of apple, reputed to have been long cultivated in Scotland.

1802 W. FORSYTH *Treat. Fruit-Trees* 64 Orzelon Pippin, a small early yellow Apple.] 1817 *NEILL Brit. Hort.* 209 The Oslin pippin is sometimes called the Original, and sometimes the Arbroath pippin, by Forsyth it is named Orzelon. The Oslin has been for time immemorial cultivated at St Andrew's and Arbroath 1861 C. INNES *Sh. Early Sc. Hist* iii 464 Only seven sorts of apples, among which is not found the Oslin, the earliest of all, and the favourite of after generations at Kilravock.

Osmanli (*osmæ'ni*), *a* and *sb* Also *g* -lie, -ly, -lee. [a Turkish *osmānli* adj. 'of or belonging to Osmān' (the Turkish pronunciation of the Arabic personal name *Osīmān*): see **OTTOMAN**. *Osmanli* is the native word for which *Ottoman* is the usual Eng. expression]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the family or dynasty of Othman or Osman I., of or pertaining to the tribe or branch of the Turks who became under Osman and his dynasty the ruling race of the Turkish empire; = **OTTOMAN**.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV 406/1 *Osmanli*, or Turkish, commonly called so. 1874 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* IV xxxi 174 Less firmly wedded to the Moslem faith than the remaining million of Osmanly Turks. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII 658/1 (*Turks*) We are wont to restrict the name [Turks] to the Osmanli Turks, though they themselves refuse to be called Turks.

B. sb A Turk of the family or tribe of Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan, an **OTTOMAN**.

1813 *BYRON Giaour* xxviii note, The turban, pillar, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies. 1844 *ELIOT Warburton Crescent & Cross* vii (1859) 56 The Turks, or Osmanlis, are of small number, but high consideration in Egypt. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr 461/2 And so I take leave of the Osmanli, wishing them every felicity except that of my company

Osmate, *Chem.*, another form of **OSMIATE**.

Osmazome (*o'smāzōm*, *o'z-*). *Chem.* [a. F. *osmazōme* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. Gr. *ὀσμή* scent + *ζωμός* soup, sauce.] The name given by Thénard to that part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 307 Osmazome is obtained from muscle; it has a brownish yellow colour, and the flavour and smell of broth. According to Dr Thomson, it is very doubtful if osmazome be any thing but fibrin, slightly altered by solution in water 1859 *Lewes Phys. Com. Life* I 11 152 It is this osmazome, developed during the process of cooking, which gives their characteristic flavours to beef, mutton, goat-flesh, and birds, etc.

Hence **Osmazomata**, **Osmazomatous adjs** [improp. for **osmazo mta*, **osmazo mous*, as if from *ὀσμα*, *ὀσματ-* that which is girded], of the nature of osmazome, connected with or pertaining to the flavouring of meat.

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I 61/1 Osmazomatous, principles employed in the nutrition of the several tissues 1851 *Praser's Mag.* XLIV 202 On what osmazomatic principle this cruelty is justifiable we are not informed.

Osmeterium (*osmē'tērĭm*, *o'z-*). *Entom.* Pl. -ia. Also *osma-*. [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀσμή*-*osmā* to smell + -*μήτρον* formative suffix, signifying 'instrument', 'organ', 'thing used': cf. *νοσητήριον* cemetery.] An organ or apparatus adapted to emit a smell or odour; *spec* a forked process borne by some caterpillars on the segment immediately behind the head, from which they can emit a disgusting odour. 1816 *KRAV & St. Entomol.* (1818) II xxi 244 Some are furnished with a kind of scent-vessels which I shall call *osmeteria*.

Osmiamic (*osmĭæ'mĭk*, *o'z-*), *a. Chem.* [f. **OSMI-UM** + **AMIC**.] In *Osmiamic acid*: A dibasic acid, $H_2O_8N_2O_6$, an acid amide of osmium. Its salts are **Osmiamates**.

1873 *WATTS Foundes' Chem.* (ed. 11) I 442 Osmiamic Acid..

The potassium salt of this dibasic acid is produced by the action of ammonia on a hot solution of osmium tetroxide in excess of potash. *Ibid.*, The osmiumates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water.

Osmiate (*osmiat*, *oz-*). *Chem.* [f. OSMI-UM + -ATE¹] A salt of osmic acid.

1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 259 Osmic acid. forms a class of salts known as osmiate; their solutions are decomposed by boiling, osmic acid being evolved. **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514 The fused mass contains osmiate and iodate of potash.

Osmic (*osmik*, *oz-*), *a. Chem.* [f. OSMI-UM + -IC.] Containing osmium applied to compounds in which osmium is quadrivalent, as *osmic chloride* $OsCl_4$, *osmic oxide* OsO_2 .

Osmic acid, a name given to *osmium tetroxide* OsO_4 . **1842** T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 692 Osmic acid, OsO_4 , or the volatile oxide of osmium is best obtained by the combustion of osmium in a glass tube through which a stream of oxygen gas is passed [etc.]. **1873** WATTS *Formes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 440 Osmic chloride, $OsCl_4$, is the red compound obtained by igniting osmium in chlorine gas. **1877** W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 137 A very weak solution of osmic acid is of great value for killing and hardening small gelatinous animals for microscopic preparations.

Osmio-, comb. form of OSMIUM, in names of chemical compounds in which osmium and another element enter into combination with a third, as *osmio-chloride*, *osmio-cyanide*.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 692 Osmio-cyanides and Ruthenio cyanides may be obtained, corresponding in composition to the ferrocyanides. **1877** WATTS *Formes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 531 Sodium osmiochloride, $OsCl_4 \cdot 2NaCl$, prepared by heating a mixture of osmium sulphide and sodium chloride in a current of chlorine.

Osmious (*osmias*, *oz-*), *a. Chem.* [f. OSMI-UM + -OUS.] Containing osmium applied to compounds in which osmium is divalent, as *osmious chloride* $OsCl_2$. (Formerly to the *trichloride*, etc.). **1849** D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 258 Osmious acid, OsO_3 . This acid has never been isolated, but it exists in a class of salts. **1868** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 342 Dichloride of Osmium or Osmious Chloride, $OsCl_2$. Trichloride or Osmioso-osmic Chloride, $OsCl_3$.

Osmiridium. Another name of the alloy commonly called IRIDOSMINE.

1880 *Lubr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XII. 845 A native alloy of iridium, osmium, and ruthenium. This is called scaly osmiridium ('a gray, scaly, metallic substance', remaining 'when crude platinum is dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid').

Osmite (*osmit*, *oz-*). *Chem.* [f. OSMI-UM + -ITE¹] A salt of osmious acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 255 This solution of osmiate of potash when heated with alcohol deposits crystals of osmite of potash (the alcohol deprives osmic acid of oxygen). **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514 Osmite of potash may be obtained.

Osmium (*osmizm*, *oz-*). [f. Gr. *ὀσμή* odour (see quot. 1804) + -IUM.] One of the metals of the platinum group, generally found, associated with platinum, in the alloy iridosmine or osmiridium. *Chem. symbol* Os; atomic wt. 199.6 (Frémy).

1804 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 416 A pungent and peculiar smell. This smell arises from the extrication of a very volatile metallic oxide, and, as this smell is one of its most distinguishing characters, I should on that account incline to call the metal *Osmium*. **1805** *Ibid.* XCV. 317 Metals that were found by Mr. Tennant in the black powder which is extricated by solution from the grains of platinum, and which he has called Iridium and Osmium. **1853** W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 260 Osmium is chiefly remarkable for forming with oxygen a volatile acid, which has a pungent smell, like that of chlorine, and is very poisonous. **1853** *Spectator* 19 Mar. 396 Aluminium cannot be obtained without osmium also.

+ **Osmiuret**, *Chem. Obs.* [see -URET.] A compound of osmium with another element.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514, 100 parts of osmiuret of iridium are incorporated.

Osmo-, repr. Greek *ὀσμο-*, combining form of *ὀσμή* smell, odour, in scientific and technical terms: as **Osmology**, the study of smells, a treatise on odours. **Osmometer**, an instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Osmometry**, measurement of odours or of the acuteness of the sense of smell (Mayne); hence **Osmometria** (Mayne). **Osmosology** [Gr. *ὀσμος* disease], history of the diseases of the sense of smell (Mayne).

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osmology*. **1889** *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 364 Literature is much more than osmology, and the world contains something beyond and above its social sewers. **1899** *Q. Rev.* July 60 A treatise on 'monumental physiology', archaeological symbolism, mystical osmology', for the author sees hidden meanings in smells.

Osmo-, repr. Gr. *ὀσμός* push, thrust, impulse, used as comb. form of OSMOSE in a few scientific terms. **Osmogene** (cf. *GAZOGENE*, -GEN), an apparatus for carrying out the process of osmosis. **Osmometer**, an instrument for exhibiting the force of osmotic action. **Osmometry**, measurement of osmotic force; hence **Osmometria** *a. 2*

1854 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 The quantity of salt diffused from the osmometer in the water-jar during the experiment was also observed. **1855** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. 72 This instrument generally used by this gentleman [Prof. Graham] in his experiments, and called by him the osmometer. **1885** GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1882) 224 An

osmometer. consists of a small reservoir furnished with a membrane bottom, and a graduated tube at its upper part.

Osmond, obs. form of OSMUND.

Osmose (*osmōs*, *oz-*), *sb.* [The common element of the words *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*, taken (by Graham, 1854) as a generalized term: cf. Gr. *ὀσμός* thrust, push.] The tendency of fluids separated by porous septa to pass through these and mix with each other, the action of this passage and intermixture; diffusion through a porous septum or membrane.

1854 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 With the same proportion (1 per cent.) of different substances, the osmose varied from 0 to 80 degrees. The fall may be spoken of as negative osmose, to distinguish it from the rise or positive osmose. **1855** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. 73 When the liquid rises in the osmometer, Professor Graham distinguishes it as positive osmose. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. 257 An incessant mutual interchange of materials is going on between the fluid contents and matter external to the cell, by a process termed *osmose* or diffusion. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 605 The current of water in the woody substance which replaces the loss occasioned in the leaves by transpiration is not caused by osmose.

Hence **Osmose v. intr.** to pass by osmose.

1884 J. C. CUTLER *Comprehensive Physiol.* VIII. 123 Watery solutions usually osmose readily.

Osmosis (*osmōsis*, *oz-*). [Latinized form of OSMOSE, after *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*, conformed to *sbs.* in -OSIS in Eng. use.] = OSMOSE

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. 206 The great desideratum of a transparent injecting fluid is, that it shall not be by the action of osmosis, dye the tissue meant to be injected. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* I. IV. (1879) 122 Permeable in the sense of allowing fluids to pass through them by osmosis. **1900** *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Oct. 303/3 The subtle interchange—a sort of moral osmosis—which goes on between the higher conquering race and the lower conquered race.

Osmotic (*osmōtik*, *oz-*), *a.* [f. OSMOSE or OSMOSIS, in imitation of adjs. in -OTIC, from Gr. words in -OSIS.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by OSMOSIS.

1854 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 177 On Osmotic Force. The expression 'Osmotic Force' has a reference to the endosmosis and exosmosis of Dutrochet. *Ibid.* 181 Substances of small osmotic power. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. IV. 823 (1875) 72 The absorption of nutrient fluids through the coats of the intestines, is an instance of osmotic action. **1876** BARTHOLOM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 3 An acid fluid on one side of the osmotic membrane, and an alkaline fluid on the other, are conditions most favorable to osmosis.

Osmotically, *adv.* [f. *piec.*: see -ICALLY.] By osmotic action; by the process of osmosis.

1882 A. S. WILSON in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 671 That it may find its way osmotically through the cell-walls of the roots. **1885** TAIT *Piezometric Matter* 262 These need be no surprise that a liquid such as the sap in plants, should be osmotically raised to great heights against gravity.

Osmund (*osmūd*) Forms. 3-7 *osemond*, 5-8 *osmond*, (5-6 *-monde*), 5-*osemund*, (5-6 *-munde*, 7 *osemund*, 9 *oseomend*). [From Sw. or LG. cf. OSW. (1340) *osmunder*, in comp. *osmunds*-(*osmunds*-iærn *osmund* iron), Sw. *osmund*, also Da. (1402) *osmund*, mod. Icel. *osmundar* (both from Sw.); MLG. *osemund* (Schiller & Lubben), Westph. dial. *osemund* (Woeste)]

The actual origin is obscure, the name has been in use in Sweden from early times, and also goes back to an early date in Westphalia, no certain etymology is known either in Sw. or LG. The Eng. form from 1400 appears to be from Sw., but the earlier examples have the MLG. form (which, however, might be due to Hanseatic traders). In 1281 it is referred to as *ferrum Normannicum*, Northernmen's iron. Iron and copper were brought to England by Gotlanders *a. 1300*. Sense 2 is prob. a distinct word.]

1. A superior quality of iron formerly imported from the Baltic regions, in very small bars or rods, for the manufacture of arrow-heads, fish-hooks, bell-gear, etc. Used as a material-name; also, with pl. *osmunds*, a bar or rod of this. b. Also, more fully, *osmund iron*, *osmund bar*.

As to the early production of osmund iron in Sweden (from bog-iron ore) see R. Åkerman in *Yrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* (1889) No. 21 also Kinnman *Bergens-Årskrift* II. 233, Hildebrand *Sveariges Medeltid* I. 225, 732, Falkman *Om mitt och vgrt* I. 212, and many other Swedish works. For its appearance in Eng. documents, see E. Peacock in *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 1880, also Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 470, etc. (Numerous entries from 1280 to 1510) The osmunds were imported put up in sheaves, packed in barrels, 12 (or 13) of which made a last.

1280, in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 457/2 (cites from Ersham, Norfolk) 12 garb *Osmond* 17/2. **1376** *Rolls Parli.* II. 248/1 Un last of *Osmond*. **1408** in Rogers III. 347/1 (cites from Windsor) [Osmond] 4 garb at 81. **1400-12** *Computus* in C. Frost *Hist. Notices of Hull* 181. Dr. Willo. Bird prod. ij last of landm. ix bund. fruldum, ix bar. *osmond*. **1428** *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Makers and utterers of fals osmunds. He cuttyd aboute xxvj peces of fals Inglysh rryn. and made pam in shappe of osmundes. *Ibid.* 2 And pay war made to blend with gude osmundes. **1450** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye schall make youre hokes of styvle & of osmonde. **1465** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 307 My master paid for iij sheffe *Osmond*. flor to make arrow hedes, i. s. a. **1490** *Borower Item* (Nasmith 1778) 315 Poleond. i. s. est. coper, *osmond*, gold, silver. [Sweden] i. s. est. *osmund*, in magna fertilitate. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Item for every last of *osmond*es ac-compting xiiij. barrels for a last. viii. s. **1598** *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 167 Halle a last of *osmund* **1753** *MATTLAND Hist. Edin.* III. 248 For every cwt of *Osmond* brought into Leith

8 pennies. **1880** E. PEACOCK in *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 22 Jan. 257 *Osmonds* were clearly the very best iron, probably used only for the finest purposes, such as arrow heads, fish hooks, and the works of clocks.

b. [1488 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 1 Other Stuff as Lynen Cloth. *osmonde* Iren Flax and Wax.] **1594** *Compt. Bunk Dav Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 132 To wair 8 gudenlen on pes or *osmond* iron. **1823** *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 5 71 Comparative strength of Metals. Bar [Iron] 8 492, Osement bar 8 142, Cable 7 752. **1898** R. ÅKERMAN in *Yrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* No. 2 9 In certain very remote parts of the country osmund iron, though in rather small quantity, was still produced from bog ore up to the end of the last century.

c. *attrib.* *Osmond bar, o iron* (see b); *osmund furnace*, a small primitive sort of furnace for reducing bog-iron ore, formerly used in Sweden, Finland, etc.; *osmund piece*, an osmund bar.

1864 J. PERCY *Metalurgy* 619 Descriptions of other processes, such as the Sulu process, the Osemond process will be found in various treatises. *Ibid.* 320, I shall distinguish it by the name of the Osemond furnace, from the Swedish word *osmund*, which was applied to the bloom produced in this kind of furnace. **1898** R. ÅKERMAN in *Yrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* II. No. 2 7 In the Middle Ages and down to the 16th century, these osmund pieces were very commonly used as currency in the absence of the more precious metals. **1902** B. H. BROUGH in *Let.* 16 Apr. *Osmond* furnaces were in operation in Jemtland in 1830, and in Finland even later.

2. *Osmond stone*: see *quots.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 3 This stone is called the Magnet. We call it the Load-stone. And it is well termed the Osmond Stone, because he is as it were *Os Mundi*, the bone of the world. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotland* III. 20 In the parishes of Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, and others, there has been found what is called the osmund stone. It is generally so soft, when lately quarried, that it may be cut with a chisel. It is used for ovens, furnaces, etc.

Osmund ² (*osmūd*, *oz-*). Also 6 *osmende*, *-monde*. [In med. L. *osmunda*, f. *osmunde* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm), AF *osmunde* of unknown origin.]

† 1. A name formerly given to various ferns. *Obs.* (Quot. c. 1265 may be in sense 2. The Male Fern, *Lasta va Felix-mas*, was formerly called *Osmond Royal*).

[c. 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr. Wulcker 556/43 *Osmonda*, 1. *osmunde*, 1. *bonwurt*] c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 192 Tak wermot, weybrode, the rote of *osmund* [etc.] 1548 *Elvot, Dryopteris*, is an herbe, which groweth on old oken trees. lyketo ferne. Somewhat *Osmande* oyall. **1578** *Lyte Dodoens* III. lx 401 The Male Fern of Mattheolus and Ruellius it is called *Osmonde* Royall. *Ibid.* liii. 405 Considering the propertie of this herbe [*Dryopteris*, white and black] in taking away heare, as also for a difference from the other Oke Fernes and *Osmundes*, we do thinke good to name this herbe... *Osmonde* Baldepatre or *Pylde* *Osmonde*. The blacke may be very wel called in our tongue, *Small Osmonde*, or *Pette* *Ferne*. **1579** *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 230 The root of male *Ferne*, called *Osmond* roial. **1611** *CORRIG, Feuchere des chemins*, Oake-feanne, *pette* *ferne*, *mosse-feanne*, *pild* *Osmond*.

2. Now, the 'Flowering Fern', *Osmonda regalis* Linn., having large bipinnate fronds with terminal panicles of sporangia; also (since 1600) called *Osmond Royal*, *Royal Fern*, *King Fern*, formerly *Water-fern*, *Osmond the Waterman*, *St. Christopher's herb*. b. Also as the Eng. form of the name of the genus (of which six species are known).

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* III. lx 402 We may call it *Osmonde* the *Waterman*, *Waterferne*, and *Saint Christophers herbe*. **1611** *CORRIG, Feuchere aquatique*, *Water Fern*, *Osmond*, *Osmond royal*, *Osmond the Waterman*, S. Christophers hearbe. **1658** Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 154 In the root of *Osmond* or *Water fern* every eye may discern the form of a Half Moon. **1711** *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A particular sort of creeping *Osmond* or *Flowing Fern*. **1851** S. JUDG *Margaret* II. i (1871) 162 Clusters of tall osmunds, straight as an anow. **1886** *DAWKINS Early Man* vi. 125 In the marshes there were alders, osmund royal, and marsh trefol.

Osmondaceous (*osmōndē'fōs*, *oz-*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Osmondaceae*: see *prec.* and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the *Osmondaceae*, one of the principal subdivisions of the Nat. Ord. *Polypodiaceae*, the type of which is the genus *Osmonda*.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Athenium* 29 Nov. 743/1 While not going so far as to refer these carboniferous sporiangia to any distinct genus, he [Prof. Bower] thought the osmondaceous affinity was unmistakable.

+ **Osnaburg**. *Obs.* Forms 6 *osenbreges*, *ossenbrydge*, *ostenbriges*, *ozenbrydge*, (e, (os-burow), 7 *osenbriges*, 8 *oz*, *osnabrigs*, -brug, *osenbrigs*, 7 *osenburgs*, 8 *osnaburgh*, 8-9 *osnaburg* [Named from Osnabruck (in later Eng. corruptly *Osnaburg*), a town and district in North Germany, noted for its manufacture of linen.] A kind of coarse linen originally made in Osnabruck.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c. j, *Osenbreges* the route xl. **1554-5** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 363, ix yeades of *Ossenbrydge* for a towle to the hys tabylly, iiii s. **1597** *Willis & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 282, xxi yds of osburow 31s. 6d. **1669** *NABOROUGH Yrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) i. 2 Cloth, *Osenbrigs*, *Tobacco*. **1732** *Pennsylv. Col. Rec.* (1853) III. 430 That to each there be given a couple of Shirts, a Jacket and two pair of trowses of *Osnabrigs*. **1733** P. LINDSAY *Interest of Scot.* 117 *Osnabrigs* and other low priced foreign goods of that kind ought likewise to be subjected to a duty. **1757** *WASHINGTON Lett.* *Writ.* 1889 I. 490, I beg the favor of you to choose me about 250 yds *osnabrigs*. **1791** *NEWTT Tour Eng. & Scot.* 205 A great deal of coarse linen cloth, called *Osnaburghs*, is made here for exportation. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 381 In some of the villages of the Carse of Gowrie, the inhabitants manufacture *osnabrigs*. **1807** *ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.*

36 In exchange we gave them ravencluck, osnaburg, check-, blue-bafts and other manufactured goods.

Oso-berry (os'bo, be ri) [*Amer Ind.*] The blue-black drupe of *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, a shrub or small tree of western North America. Also the shrub, bearing racemes of greenish-white flowers.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n* 223 *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, Oso-berry tree, of California.

Osome, *oson*, *f.* **Nosocome**, *hospital* -**osophy**, the latter part of *philosophy*, *theosophy*, and the like (see -**sophy**), as a nonce-word.

1897 *Chicago Advance* 28 Oct. 574/2 That man would be hard to please who could not find some variety of dovy, or osophy, or ism, which would come within hailing distance of his theory of life and destiny.

† **O'sor**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. L. osor*, agent-n from *osuisse*, *os-* to hate.] A hater.

1600 W. WATSON *Decalordon* (1602) 238 Princes are alwaies jealous, and many times haue just cause, and euer more then any other priuate person to be so for the greater honors the greater, mo, and greuouser osors.

Osperaye, *obs.* form of **OSPREY**.

† **Osphradium** (osfrē'di-um). *Zool.* [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr. ὀσφράδιον* strong scent, dim. of *ὀσφρα* smell.] The olfactory organ of some molluscs, consisting of a collection of elongated sense-cells over each gill. Hence **Osphradial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the osphradium.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 636/1 Near the base of the stem of each ctenidium is Spengel's olfactory organ, which tests the respiratory fluid. We propose to call it the *osphradium*. *Ibid.* 645 A simple pair of osphradial patches. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 368 Osphradium.

Osphresiology (osfrē'si-olō-jī). [*f. Gr. ὀσφρησις* smelling, smell + *-λογία*, -logy.] The scientific study of the sense of smell; a treatise on smelling and odours. Hence **Osphresiological** *a.*, of or pertaining to osphresiology.

1884 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Osphresiology* 1887 *Amer. J. Psychol.* I. 500 Other osphresiological anomalies.

Osphy-, **osphyo-**, *repr.* *Gr. ὀσφύς* (-o-, comb. form of *ὀσφύς* loins, forming pathological terms, as || **Osphyalgia** [*Gr. ὀσφύς* pain], lumbago; hence **Osphyalgic** *a.* (Mayne, 1857). || **Osphyarthritus** [*ARTHRITIS*], gout in the loins (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Osphyocoele** [*Gr. ὀσφύς* tumour], lumbar hernia. || **Osphyomyelitis**, inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region (Mayne).

Ospreng, *obs.* form of **OSPREY**.

Osprey (osprei'). *Forms:* 5-7 *ospray* (e, 7 *aspray*, *osperaye*, *ospraie*, -*aise*, 6- *osprey*. [First found in 15th c., *app. repr. L. ossifraga*, lit. 'bone-breaker', in Pliny the name of a bird of prey, through an earlier **osphraya* = OF **osfraye*, whence later F. *osfraye* or *offraye* (Belon, 1555). But the connecting ME and OF. forms have not been found, and it is remarkable that the word is of so late appearance in both langs.]

Pliny's *ossifraga* is identified by modern ornithologists with the Lammergeyer, but it was rendered by Du Pontet in F. *ofraye*, and by Holland 'ofraye or osprey', and the transference of the name from the Lammergeyer to the Fishhawk must have occurred at an early date, as *osprey* actually represents *ossifraga*. See **OSSEIFRAGE**.]

1. A large diurnal bird of prey, *Pandion* (*Falco* Linn.). *Haliaetus*, frequenting rocky sea-shores and borders of lakes, and preying upon fish; also called sea-eagle, fishing-eagle, fish-hawk.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Be Nautre* 402 Every goos, teele, Mallard, Ospray, & also swanne. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 462 The roke, with the ospraye That putteth fysshes to a fraye. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 272 These Orfraies or Ospreies are not thought to be a seuerall kind of Eagles by themselves, but to be mungrels, and ingendred of diuers sorts. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* IV. vii. 34, I think he'll be to Rome As is the Aspray to the Fish. 1639 Heywood *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 315 The wary Ospray whilst the fishes play Above the wave, stoopes downe to cease her prey. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Nov. 97 The osprey was shot about a year ago at Frinsham-pond. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 21 The genus *Pandion* was instituted for the Osprey by M. Savigny. 1895 *Oshing* (U.S.) XXVII. 60/2 A splendid osprey circled in the sunlight on the look out for breakfast.

2. A milliner's name for an egret plume worn as an ornament on a lady's hat or bonnet; sometimes, like *agrette*, extended to an artificial plume or other ornament used for the same purpose. (It has been thought that this erroneous use arose from associating *osprey* with *spray*.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 3/2 Fine crème Dunstable straw bonnets, trimmed with crème velvet, and crème *agrettes* with crème and gold osprey. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/4 A slender spiral feather of the most fragile and delicate appearance. This ornament is called an osprey. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 5/4 These [agrettes] feathers are white. They are often dyed by milliners to various tints, and have by them for some reason been named 'osprey'. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 178 Velvet bows holding some upright spray, such as oats, jet *agrettes*, osprey, or wheat-ears. *Ibid.*, Jet osprey or fancy wings cost from 1s 6d. 1898 *Globe* 19 Jan. 3/2 'Ospreys' (or sprays) is the milliners' and dressmakers' term, ignorantly and commonly used, for the plumes of the egret or white heron.

Ospring (e, -yng (e, etc., *obs.* ff. **OFFSPRING**).

† **Ospringe**, *obs.* var. (or error for) **OSPREY**.

1530 FALSGR. 250/1 *Osprunge*, a byrde.

† **Osptyallo**, *obs.* form of **HOSPITAL**.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 *Osptyalle, hospitale*. 14.. *Nominals* in W. Wülcker 719/16 A *nosptyalle*.

Oss, *mod. dial.* form of **OSSE**.

Ossature (o sätüri) [*a. Fr. ossature* skeleton, *f. L. os*, *oss-* bone + *-ature*, from ppl and adj. stems in -*at-*, *as-* *curat-ure*, *onat-ure*].

1. The arrangement and disposition of the bones of the skeleton. *rare*.

1885 *Truth* 28 May 851/2 Frenchmen cannot bear to see her because her ossature is so mannish. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 2. *Arch.* The skeleton or framework that supports any structure, as the metal or timber beams of a roof, or the metal frame of a glass window.

1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 64 The vaults govern the ossature of the monument. *Ibid.* 70, I then treated only the mechanical framework of the style—the mere ossature, to use M. Viollet le Duc's expression.

Osse, *oss* (os), *v.* Now *dial.* [Found in w. midl. dialect in 14th c., and still common from the Welsh Border to Cumberland and Northampton, much affected by Ph. Holland in his versions of Latin authors, to render *ossum* and its synonyms, as is *Osse sb.* to render *osmen*. The latter has not been found in previous writers, though Holland (who, as Head Master of Coventry Free School, had opportunity of knowing the facts) refers to both sb and vb. as old words well known in the North. (See *Osse sb.* quot. 1600.) According to the known evidence, the sb appears to be derived from the vb, but the origin of both is involved in obscurity.]

Holland was confirmed in his use of these words by believing them to be derived from *Gr. ὄσσα* 'ominous voice or sound, prophecy, premonition', the coincidence of which and its vb *ὄσσειν* 'to presage, foretoken, forebode' with *osse sb* and *vb* is certainly very remarkable; yet it is impossible that an English vb. in popular use in the 14th c. could be derived from Greek without many intermediate links of which in this case none are found. The verb is also used in mod. colloquial Welsh as *osio* 'to give token of, show promise of', but in the opinion of Prof. Rhys and Dr. Silvan Evans, this is merely a recent adoption from the adjacent English dialects. (Ray's conjecture of identity with F. *osier* 'to dare' (founded on a modern dialect use), is phonetically and historically futile.)

† *L. trans* (with *obj. cl.*) ? To signify, indicate, make known, show. *Obs.*

13 *E. E. Allat.* P. C. 213 He [Jonah] ossed hym by vnynges þat þay vnder-nomen, þat he watz flowen fro þe face of frelych drystyn.

† *2. esp.* To give oracular or prophetic indications; to presage, betoken, or signify as an omen, to prognosticate, forebode, augur, prophesy, to wish auspiciously, wish good luck. Also *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2263 þus answers þam þaire ald gode & osse on þis wyse. *Ibid.* 2307 Quat, & has þou [Priestess of Diana] ossed to Alexander þis ayndran wrides? a 1545 [EDGEWORTH, temp. Hen VIII, uses to *oss* for to *prophesy*. Halliwell] 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xviii. 129 In this Election yee osse and presage happily against the yeare ensuing, concord and unite. 1606 — *Sneton* 205 He [Nero] heard withall, an out-crye and shewt .of the Souldiours ossung all mischiefe at him & all good unto Galba. *Ibid.* Annot. 18 b, *Nomis, quasi, non is*, which literally osseth as much as, *you go not*.

† *b* With reverse const. *Obs.*

(If not a mispr. in quot. for 'to osse unto the citie') 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* III. lvi. 129 Vnwillig I am, to boden such misaies, and to osse the citie unto those calamities.

c Hence (in *mod. dial.*), To point or direct auspiciously, to commend or recommend (a person) to something advantageous.

1885 T. HALLAM *Four Dialect Words* 60 (Shropsh), I ossed 'er to a place. 1885-7 T. DARLINGTON *Folk sp. S. Chesh.* 28 I'll oss yo' to a good heifer.

3. *dial.* To give augury or indication of what one is going to do or be, to bode or promise well or ill, shape well or ill for something, hence, to show signs or give indication of being about (to do), to make a show of (doing), to offer (to do); to make an attempt, to try, essay, venture, dare; to set about, prepare, be about (to do something).

1674-91 *Ry. N. C. Wds.*, *Ossse*, to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do; 'Ossing comes to bossing', Prov. Chesh. 'I did not osse to meddle with it', i.e. 'I did not dare, etc.', *forte ab audere, ausus*. c 1746 COLLIER (1 m. Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 57, I .leet oth' owd Mon th' Fowd, ossing t' get o' Tibback. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* III. 85 Soa yee see Ise ossin towat Hauskeepin. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Ossse*, to attempt, to offer. 1834 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S. xxviii*, If I did see a fiend who ossed to treat me, I never knew hoo lay a-dying here. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word bk.* 312 That wench dunna seem to oss very well 'er 's as lazy as Ludlam's dog that laid 'im down to bark. *Ibid.* 313, I think the chap knows his work, 'e osses pretty well.

Hence *Ossing* *vb.* *sb.*, presaging; presage.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 732 Haua a gud ege, Les[t] on þine aue here-afterward þine ossyngs lye. *Ibid.* 868 For it awe he non ȝost as openly slyke ossing to make. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* 204 This the Gauls supposing to be a fortunate ossing of their successe.

Osse, *oss*, *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [See *prec*.]

† *L.* A word of omen, a presage; an ominous or auspicious word; an auspicious greeting, a wishing of good luck. *Obs.*

Almost peculiar to Phil. Holland, who uses it continually for *L. omen*; in Speed prob. from Holland's Camden.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* 3 We rather should begin with good osse and luckie forespeakings [*bonis ominibus*]. *Ibid.* xli. xviii. 1107 *note*, Valerius Maximus calleth this Omen of his (which I commonly interpret (Osse) *fortuitum vocis iactum* For want of a proper term to express the Latine (Omen) all translators hitherto, French, Italian, and English, have been put to their shifts, and helpe themselves with (Presage). Whereas that other word (Osse) is very significant, and in analogie equivalent to (Omen). I mervell much therefore, why it is thought either strange and new (seeing it is English, used no doubt commonly in times past, and at this day current in the North-parts, where the people haply are more observant of such presages) rather than many other forraigne words, brought into our language, and launged with the English. or why it should be condemned as absonant and not pleasing to the eare, more than *ososa* in Greek from whence, who seeth not (*Osse* and *Ossing* both) are derived. 1601 — *Pliny* E. pl. Words Art, *Osses*, be words cast forth at vnawares, presaging somewhat. 1603 — *Phitarch's Mor.* 1293 'They take all their words which they passe in play and sport, as ossees and presages. 1606 — *Sneton* 204 Fortents, .of prodigies and of Ossees (*Ominum*). 1609 — *Anon. Marcell.* xiv. x. 136 But the gods in heaven forfend the Osse. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 139 All the osse and presage of good luck. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.* vii. iv. § 5. 206 Virgil also maketh the Horse to be a luckie Osse or foretolden successe in Battle.

2. An essay or attempt (at doing something).

Mod. W. Yorksh. dial. He made an oss at it.

Ossean (o szi'an), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. osse-us* bony + *-AN*]. *A. adj.* Bony, osseous, as a teleost fish. In *mod. Dialects*.

B. sb. A fish of the order *Teleostei*, having its skeleton well ossified; an osseous fish.

1835 *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 388 Osseans in which the skeleton is bony and formed of bony fibres.

Osseid (o szi'id), *Chem.* *rare* [*f. L. osse-us* bony, after *proteid*]. A name including ossein and the related albuminoids.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 4 The nitrogenous principles are subdivided into albumen, fibrine and caseine by some physiologists connected with these, but having a lower value, are the osseids, such as gelatine.

Ossein (o szi'in), *Chem.* Also *osseine*. [*f. L. osse-us* bony + *-IN*]. Bone-cartilage, the organic gelatinous principle in true bony tissue, the embryonic tissue which develops into bone by the deposit of mineral salts.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 665 The quantity of nitrogen (16.9 per cent.) given in Fremy's analysis of ossein. 1891 *Athenaeum* 25 July 131 The restriction of the term albuminoids to ossein, gelatin, chondrin, and the like, not true proteids, will, we hope, be followed.

Osselet (o szi'et, o szi'et). Also 8 *oslet*, *osset*. [*a. F. osselet* a little bone (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *f. L. os*, *oss-* bone. see -**LET**.]

1. A little bone, an ossicle; one of the small bones of the carpus or tarsus.

1886 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* v. xi. 219 The Seven Osselets or little Bones that make the Knee. *Ibid.* xvi. 233 The Leg-bone and Ranges of Osselets which make that part we call the Hock. 1886 *Singer Hist. Carls.* 318 Athenaeus says, that the 'games of dice and osselets were in use at the time Troy was besieged by the Greeks'.

2. *Furriery*. (See *quot.*)

c 1700 W. GIBSON *Furrier's Guide* II. lxviii. (1738) 234 Oslets are little hard substances that arise among the small bones of the knee. 1737 BRACKEN *Furriery Inpr.* (1756) I. 323 Splents, Osselets, Spawins, and Ring-bones.

3. The cuttle-bone, pen, or calamary of some cephalopods.

1849 *DANA Geol. App.* i. (1850) 708 The osselet in some Cephalopoda. 1862 — *Elem. Geol.* 455 View reduced of the complete osselet of a Belemnite.

Ossements (o szi'ments), *sb. pl. rare* [*a. F. ossements* bones, ad. med. *L. ossamenta* (13th c. Du Cange), *f. os*, *oss-* bone see -**MENT**]. The bones of the dead; bones from which the flesh has been stripped.

1841 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 263 It [blood] had been poured upon these ossements, which were afterwards covered with earth.

Osseus (o szi'u). Also **Ossæan**, **Ossen**. [*ad. late L. Ossæni*, *a. Gr. Ὀσσηνός* (Epiphanius): see *quot.* 1863.] A member of an ancient heretical sect, living to the east of the Dead Sea, who adopted from the Essenes a debased form of Christianity.

1780 FULKE *Dang. Roche* xviii. (Parker Soc.) 390 The old heresies, in which the Papias consent with ancient heretics the Ossens and Marcians in their Reliques, and strange tongue in prayers.] 1863 *Westcott in Smith Dict. Bible* v. *Essene*, The strange account which Epiphanius gives of the Ossens appears to point to some combination of Essene and pseudo-Christian doctrines. 1880 G. SALMON in *Smith Dict. Chr. Biog.* s. v. *Elkesait*, His accounts of the Jewish Sect which he calls Ossenes (Haer. 19).

Osseo-fibrous (o szi'oi brēs), *a.* [*f. osseo-*, comb. form of *L. osse-us* **OSSEOUS** + *fibrous*]. Consisting of osseous combined with or passing into fibrous tissue.

1845 TOWN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 128 Tendons, such as those of the flexor or extensor muscles of the fingers and toes, as they lie in their osseo-fibrous sheaths in the hand or foot. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 240 An osseo-fibrous vault, formed by the acromion and coracoid process and the ligament that unites them.

Osseous (o szi'us), *a.* [*f. L. osse-us* bony (*f. os* bone) + *-OUS*. Cf. *F. osseux* (1689 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. Of, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; bony; ossified

1707 J. DRAKE *Anthrop. Nova* II. ii. viii. 465 The Coats of the Vessels soonest become Osseous, as they are frequently found 1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot.* i. vii. (1765) 15 An osseous Epidermis, commonly called the Shell. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. 15, Alas, how like an old osseous fragment. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 308 As regards their true osseous system or endo-skeleton, Fishes vary very widely 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 19 Bone, or osseous tissue, is a substance, two-thirds of which consists of mineral matter

2. Having a bony skeleton, teleostean
1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 374 The two great divisions [of Fishes], founded on the character of their bones, as being Cartilaginous or Osseous, are natural and well marked 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 59 In osseous Fishes the end of the tail is turned up.

3. Abounding in fossil bones, ossiferous.
1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Dilect.* 150 The femur of a bear from the osseous breccia of Pisa. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk Geol.* xix. 383 Osseous breccia appears singularly connected with the coasts of the Mediterranean.

4. fig. Hard or firm as bone.
1828 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 4. The osseous and solid part of Goodness, which gives Stability and Rectitude to all the rest. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 130 The osseous fixtures in the flesh garment of Language.

Hence **Osseously** *adv.*, as regards bone.
1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 258/2 The elbow is osseously strong, but this strength varies with the position of the arm.

† **Osset.** *Obs.* Forms. 5 osed, 6 osed, (*Sc. ossett*), osset(s). [Of unascertained origin. It has been conjectured to be a dial. pronunciation of *worsted*, but investigation does not favour this] Some kind of woven material, app. of wool. Also attrib. Osset loom, a loom for weaving osset.

1848 in *Eng. Gids* (1870) 321 Received of Edmond Colchet vj. yerdes of blew osed to make hym a gowne. 1543 *Will of R. Parsons of Chew* 26 Feb (MS). An osset lome otherwyse calyd a narowe lome 1554 *Will of W. Parkyns* (Somerset Ho.). All my ossett cloaths. 1578 in *Wadley Bristol Wills* (1886) 228 One ossett lome.

|| **Osseter** (*ose tar*). *Zool.* [a. Russ. осётр *osetr* = Serv. *jesetr*, a. Pol. *jesotr*, Lith. *asetras*, *ashtetras* sturgeon.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser Guldenstadti*.

1887 *Chanib. Yrnl.* IV. 630/2 The sturgeon... and its kindred the great sturgeon or beluga, the sewruga, the osseter (A. Guldenstadti), and the small sturgeon or sterlet

† **Ossey**, a. *Obs. rare*. [L. *osse-us* bony + -y.] Bony, osseous.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 The ossey substance of the ribbes is not every where alike.

Osseye, variant of **Osry Obs.**, wine of Alsace.

Ossianesque (*psian'sk*, *psian'sk*), a. and sb. [f. *Ossian* (see next) + -ESQUE]

A. *adj.* Imitating or suggesting the style of the poems attributed to Ossian.

1839 *Athenaeum* 21 Sept. 382/2 The subject being treated with an Ossianesque turgidity of phrase.

B. sb. Ossianesque style or manner.

1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library III.* 359 At its worst it degenerates towards a rather unpleasant Ossianesque
Ossianic (*psian'ik*, *psian'ik*), a. [f. *Ossian*, Macpherson's anglicized form of *Ossin* (ofin), name of a legendary Gaelic bard, whose poems Macpherson claimed to have collected and translated as published by him in 1760-63.] Of or pertaining to the legendary Ossian or to the poems ascribed to him; of the style or character of the rhythmic prose of Macpherson's rendering of these poems, which has a peculiar Celtic glamour and charm, but is marred by bombast and rant; hence, magniloquent, bombastic.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan., His Ossianic poetry 1828 SCOTT *Yrnl.* II. 122 Ballantyne blames the Ossianic monotony of my principal characters. 1881 *Athenaeum* 28 May 715/3 Those who wish to find what traces of the so-called Ossianic legends still linger in Alban

So **Ossianism**, the sphere or realm of Ossianic legend and poetry; **Ossianize** *v.* to do into the form of Macpherson's English version of 'Ossian'.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 430 It is a comfort for the tourist when he comes upon some one spot where he can see the old Gael walking out of Ossianism into the light of record. Such a spot is Dunstaffnage 1814 *Southern in Q. Rev.* XII. 85 The Ossianized Iliad could do no injury to our literature

Ossicle (*psik'l*). [ad. L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *osse-* bone]

1. A small bone, a small piece of bony substance.

Applied in anatomy to the bones of the middle ear in the tympanic cavity (*auditory ossicles*, *of audition*), also to those of the carpus and tarsus (*carpal and tarsal ossicles*), and to the numerous minute bones which strengthen the sclerotic coat of the eye in birds and some reptiles

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 25 As touching the Ossicle, or little bone contained within the hart. 1599 A. M. T. *Gabellhouse's Bk. Physique* 18/a Take out of each foote the middlemost ossicle, or Clawe 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* ii. iv. 37 When... I had laid it open, and taken out the splintred ossicles. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125 The Ossicles, viz. the Malleolus, Incus, Stapes, are of a proportional bigness 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/2 The tympanic ossicle is moved by one muscle 1877 COVES & ALLYN *N. Amer. Rod* 52a There are eight true tarsal bones, besides a supplementary ossicle

2. A small plate, joint, etc. of chitinous or calcareous substance in the animal framework.

a. One of the plates or skeletal elements of a starfish or other echinoderm, as the *ambulacral* and *adambulacral* ossicles, the ossicles that support the spines, etc. b. One of the joints of the stem or branches of a crinoid or encrinurus. c. One of the small hard parts of the gastric skeleton of crustacea, as the *cardiac* ossicle or plate, *ptero-cardiac* o., etc. 1852 E. FORBES *Echinodermata of Brit. Tertiary* 2 Vent Forwards by a membrane covered more or less with irregular ossicles. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 839/1 Having the nature... of ossicles, as the articulated pieces of which are composed the columns of animals pertaining to the Crinoides 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 204 [In starfishes] the rafter-like plates are called ambulacral ossicles *Ibid.*, The dorsal surface bears a network of little ossicles, and many of these bear spines. *Ibid.* 238 (Crustacea) The [cardiac] mill is very complex, there are supporting 'ossicles' on the walls with external muscles attached to them.

Ossicular, a. [f. as prec + -AR] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ossicles.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 637 The hyomandibular breaks up into two or more pieces, as an ossicular chain.

Ossiculate, a. *rare* [f. L. type **ossiculat-us*, f. *ossiculum*: see -ATE] = OSSEOUS 2

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Ossiculate*, applied by Willbrand to an Order of fishes, comprehending those that are provided with a true skeleton; ossiculate

Ossiculated (*psi kidletted*), a. *rare* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or made of ossicles.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 201 Of those, which have the rays of the fins bony, some have the branches ossiculated, and others have none of these ossicles about them

Ossicle. [ad. L. *ossiculum*.] = OSSICLE.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

|| **Ossiculum**. Pl. -a. [L., dim. of *os* bone]

A little bone; an ossicle; † the stone of a fruit

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ossiculum*, a little Bone. Among Herbalists, the stone of a plum, Cherry or suchlike Fruit 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ossicula auditoria*, four little bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (1876) 20 There is no record of the ossicula auditis until the 15th century 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 555 On the antambulacral wall, the ossicula are elongated rods of very unequal lengths, united together.

Ossiferous (*psi feras*), a. [f. L. *os*, *osse-* bone + -FEROUS] Containing or yielding bones, said of caves and deposits in which bones have been found.

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Dilect.* 162 Ossiferous caves and fissures. 1833 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 143 In several parts of Australia, ossiferous breccias have lately been discovered in limestone caverns 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 310 In one of the Belgian caves, there are six beds of ossiferous mud.

Ossifiant, a. *rare*. [f. OSSIFY *v.* + -ANT] Ossifying, fig. becoming hard and rigid

1862a RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 4 Assuming, not that the human being has no skeleton, but that it is all skeleton, it founds an ossifiant theory of progress on this negation of a soul.

Ossific (*psi fik*), a. [f. L. *os*, *osse-* bone + -FIC] Bone-forming; becoming or making bone; ossifying. *Ossific centre*, a centre of ossification.

1876 WISEMAN *Chyrurg. Treat.* ii. vii. 184 You may dry the Bone, and dispose it by virtue of its ossific faculty to thrust out a Callus. 1713 CHESLEDEN *Anat.* i. 1. (1726) 8 The ossific matter not flowing far enough to complete a bone 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg.* Obs. 103 Without any manifest cause existing to excite such ossific inflammation. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 334 The ordinary ossific centres found in other vertebræ.

† **Ossificated**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. type **ossificat-*: see next and -ATE] = OSSIFIED

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Ossificated*, turned or become Bone, hardened from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 43 The bone-wen is an ossificated tumor, arising upon the joints as before

Ossification (*psifiket'son*). [n. of action from OSSIFY. So in Fr. (1709 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. The formation of bone; the process of becoming or changing into bone; the condition of being ossified.

Centre of ossification, the initial point from which this process starts, the point at which cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify.

1897 R. BAKER (*title*) *Cursus Osteologicus* Being a Complete Doctrine of the Bones Shewing their Nature... manner of Ossification, Nourishment [etc.] 1733 BELCHER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 106 The gradual increase of the Bones is described, even from the first Stages of Ossification, to that of an Adult 1830 R. KNOX *Belchard's Anat.* 203 Ossification of the arteries is most commonly the lot of old age. 1831 - *Cloquet's Anat.* 45 This bone. presents three centres of ossification, one for its middle part, and two for the lateral regions 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 24 The bone called the 'sacrum' has as many as 33 centres before its ossification is complete.

2. *concr.* The result of the process, a bony formation or concretion, bone as a formation

1705 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1070 The Trunks of the Arteries of the Leg were Obstructed by Petrifications or Ossifications 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 259 It would appear that ossifications are sometimes to be found in this cartilage. 1822 LAMB *Elys. Ser. 1* *Chenuey-Sweepers*, From the mouth of a true sweep a display of those white and shining ossifications, strikes me as an allowable piece of foppery

3. *fig.* The process of becoming hard or callous. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., A misery, not relieved, by ossification of the feelings.

Ossificatory (*psifiket'sori*), a. *rare*. [f. L. type **ossificat-* (in *ossification*) + -ORY.] Of the nature of, or tending to, ossification.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 Not as yet closed up by ossificatory ingrowth

Ossified (*psifaid*), ppl. a. [f. OSSIFY + -ED.] Made or converted into bone; hardened like bone; rendered osseous

1798 T. HINDERWELL *Hist. Scarborough* iii. ii. 277 This skin was not in an ossified state 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 53 The first has three ossified phalanges in the middle finger of the wing.

Ossifier (*psifair*) [f. OSSIFY *v.* + -ER] One who or that which ossifies

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 318 But Power is a frightful ossifier.

Ossiform (*psifum*), a. *rare*. [f. L. type **ossiform-is*, f. *os*, *osse-* bone: see -FORM] Of the form of bone, resembling bone, bone-like.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 126/1 The origin of ossiform particles in the brain.

† **Ossifragant**, a. *Obs. rare*°. [f. *os*, *osse-* bone + -FRAGANT] bone-breaking + -ANT]

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ossifragant*, that breaketh bones.

Ossifrage (*psifridz*). [ad. L. *ossifrag-us*, -a, name of a bird of prey, the 'bone-breaker', from *ossifragus* bone-breaking, f. *os*, *osse-* bone + *frage*, root of *frangere* to break. Cf. It. *ossifraga*.

The *ossifraga* of Pliny is identified by modern naturalists with the Lammergeyer, which swallows and digests bones, and is said to let them fall from a great height upon rocks and stones so as to break them. But the name appears to have been early transferred in France and England to the Fish-hawk, to which, in its assumed modern forms *osfraga*, *osprey*, it is now applied. *Ossifraga* has subsequently been taken directly from the L. form, either simply to render the L. or to name the bird held to be meant by Pliny, but has sometimes been used merely as a synonym of *OSPREY* (In modern Ornithology, *Ossifraga* has been awkwardly taken by Bonaparte as generic name of the Giant Fulmar, a bird of the petrel family.) See also *OSPREY*]

1. As a rendering of L. *ossifraga*, or as a name for the Lammergeyer or Gair Eagle, or of some kindred species identified with the bird called by the Romans *ossifraga*.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* x. iii. 272 Some reckon yet another kind of Eagle, which they call Barbata, and the Tuscanes, Ossifrage 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 13 The Eagle, and the Ossifrage [R. V. gier eagle], and the Osprey [Covered the Eagle, the Goshawk, the Cormorant; Wyclif an eagle, and a griffyn, and a merlyoun; PURVEY an eagle, and a grappe, aliete; Vulg. aquilam et gryphem, et haliaetum] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 130 When the Septuagint makes use of this word [*γῶν*] Tremellius and our Translation hath rendered it the Ossifrage, which is one kinde of Eagle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ossifrage*, a kind of Eagle, having so strong a beak, that therewith she breaks bones, and is therefore called a bone breaker 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 256/1 The Ossifrage, or Disposed Eagle is of a greater Body, yet of different colour, from the Eagle. 1871 WHITE *Melville Sm. chetion* III. 21 150 Such kin they seemed to their conquerors as the dog to the wolf, the ossifrage to the eagle.

2. Identified with the *OSPREY* or fish-hawk.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Ossifrage*, a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as Osprey 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 59 For the Haliaetus or Sea-Eagle we will present the Reader with the Ossifrage of Aldrovandus... a fierce and generous bud, preying upon Fish, and frequenting not only Pools and Rivers, but also the Sea. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 123 Crook'd claw o' the creature, cormorant, Or ossifrage, that... hangs Aloft a' the foam.

Ossifragous, a. *rare*°. [f. L. *ossifrag-us* (see prec.) + -OUS] Bone-breaking

1721 BAILLY, *Ossifragous*, *Ossifragous*, bone-breaking. Hence in ASH, WORCESTER, WEBSTER, etc.

† **Ossifragent**, a. *rare*°. [f. L. *os* bone + *frangentem*, breaking.] = prec. q. v.

Ossify (*psifi*), *v.* [f. L. *os*, *osse-* bone + -FY: cf. F. *ossifier* (1709 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. *intr.* To become or turn into bone; to change from soft tissue into bone.

1713 CHESLEDEN *Anat.* i. 1 (1726) 5 Flat bones. begin to ossify in a middle point 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 32 They become more solid, and at last ossify. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 63 The walls of the two concave vertebral articular cups may ossify.

b. *fig.* To become hardened and callous; to become rigid and fixed as regards progress

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 297 The natural instinct of veneration had ossified into idolatry 1891 *Ch. Times* 2 Jan. 9/1 It is said in academic circles of a very successful Fellow who rises too rapidly to high place, that he ossifies

2. *trans.* To convert into bone; to harden, to make like bone. (Chiefly in *passive*)

1721 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. V. 341 *heading*, The Arteries Ossified 1800 *Med. Yrnl.* IV. 227 The coronary arteries were ossified. 1849 MURCHISON *Silurian* xii. 303 The skeletons of these animals were all well ossified

b. *fig.* To harden; to render callous, rigid, unprogressive, or inoperative

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 7 Their waters are wrong, their feelings are ossified. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* v. 114 Our phrases, often repeated, ossify the very organs of intelligence. 1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I 10 Long-continued doubt. must in the end ossify the higher parts of the mind.

Hence **Ossifying** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1713 CHESLEDEN *Anat.* i. 1 (1726) 6 By the continual addition of this ossifying matter, the bones increase. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 32 The ossifying of Bones. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 325 The ossifying substance, which is principally phosphate of lime, is dissolved. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. of a Bugy* II. ii. 78 His nature had resisted the ossifying process which makes most of us commonplace... in later life.

Ossitacion, obs. form of **OSCITATION**.
Ossivorous (os'i-vōrəs), *a.* [f. *L. os*, *ossi-* bone + *-vor-us* devouring + *-ous*] Bone-devouring, feeding upon bones, in *Path* bone-destroying.

1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* v 20 A Dog, and other Ossivorous Quadrupeds 1824 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **Ossivorous** Species of tumour, mentioned by Ruysch, which destroys the bone 1857 in *MAXINE Expos. Lex.*

Osslet, obs. form of **OSSELET**.
Ossous (os'səs), *a. rare*. [ad. rare *L. ossōs-us*.] Bony, osseous

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II 357 A single ossous tube The gelatine of each hardens into an ossous plate.
† **Osspringer**. *Obs. rare*—1 [Expanded from **OSPREY**, cf. **OSPRING**.] = **OSPREY** or **OSSIFRAGE**

(In the passage quoted there is no Gr equivalent) c 1611 CHAPMAN *I had xviii* 557 Like 't the hawk surnam'd the osspringer, Stoop'd from the steep Olympian hill
|| **Ossuarium**. *Pl* -a. [Late Latin] = next.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Let to Montagu* 26 May, I will not place an ossuarium in my garden for my cat, before her bones are ready to be placed in it. 1857 BIRCH *Anc Pottery* (1858) I 293 A remarkable vase, found in a tomb near the Piræus, resembles in shape the glass ossuaria of the Romans.

Ossuary (os'su-ri), [ad. late *L. ossuārium*, irreg. f. *os*, *ossi-* bone; cf. *mortuārium* mortuary. Cf. mod. *F. ossuare* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*.)]

A receptacle for the bones of the dead; a bone-vault, charnel-house; a bone-urn.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* 25 The earth had con-founded the ashes of these Ossuaries 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ossuary*, a Charnel-house or place where Dead-mens bones are kept. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 155 The church and castle occupy the same elevated site. Annexed to the former is a well-filled ossuary, or bone-house. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v (1878) 139 These chambered long barrows may have served as ossuaries. 1896 *Times* 19 Mar. 3/6 Conveyed to an ossuary specially constructed in the new cemetery. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I.* x. 167 The dolmen was the family or tribal ossuary

b. transf. A bone-cave, or deposit formed largely of bones, belonging to late geological times

1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng.* III 329 Bringing the ossuary of the Kirkdale Cave within the period even of the last population of the wolds. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 116 The caves and ossuaries of France and Upper Saxony.

c. fig. That in which relics of the dead past are preserved.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breaks* i vi 198, I love to go to his ossuary of dead transactions, as I would visit the catacombs of Rome or Paris

d. attrib. or as adv. Of or for the deposit of the bones of the dead

1857 WIGLEY *St. Charles Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Build.* xxvii. § 5 This ossuary place or charnel house. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* iv. 40 Charnel-houses or ossuary chapels.

Ost, *oste*, obs. ff **OAST**, **HOST** *sō*. (1-4), **HOST** *v*.

Ostige, obs. form of **HOSTAGE**.
|| **Ostalgia**, *ostalgia*. *Path.* [f. Gr. *ostéon* bone + *algos* pain.] Neuralgic pain in a bone.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Ostalgia*, 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostalgia* *ostalgia*

† **Oste**, *v* *Obs. rare*. In 5 *ostey*. [a. OF. *oster*, *F. dter*.] *trans.* To put or take out, to remove.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvii. 357 3it him be-hoveth to ben Osted [Fr. *oster*] In the Manere as here is seide.

Osteal (os'tē-āl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ostéon* bone + *-āl*.] Of or pertaining to bone, *spec.* of the quality of sound produced by the percussion of bone.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 11 The percussion note may become somewhat osteal in quality 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I 66 Differences, osteal or dental 1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 63 The highest pitched tones are called Osteal because they are yielded by the hard solid tissues, cartilage and bone 1898 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* V 605 Osteal and Periosteal Cachexia.

Osteid (os'tē-id), *Path.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ostéon* bone + *-id*.] An abnormal bony or calcareous deposit in a tissue, tumour, etc.; also, a bony growth in the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

1852 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteil, obs. form of **HOSTEL**.

Osteine, *in* (os'tē-in), *Anat.* [ad. Gr. *ostéon* bone + *-ine*.] The substance of bone, bony tissue, bone as a tissue.

1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Cere. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* I. 161 When those salts consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, the tissues called 'osteine', or bone, and 'dentine', or tooth, are constituted, between which the chief distinction lies in the mode of arrangement of the earthy particles. 1872 L. P. MERRIBTH *Teeth* (1878) 10 Beside these, are found albumen, fibrine, osteine, globuline, carbonate of lime, fluoride of calcium, and other proximate principles

Osteitis (os'tē-itis), *Path.* Also *ostitis*. [f. Gr. *ostéon* bone + *-itis*] Inflammation in the substance of a bone.

1859-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 64/1 Acute arthritis of the knee may be combined with acute osteitis of the bones. 1899 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The microscopic appearances are those of rarefactive osteitis.

Hence **Osteitic** (-it'ik) *a.*, of or pertaining to osteitis. In recent Dicts.

Ostel, obs. form of **HOSTEL** **Osteler** (-e, -ore), obs. ff **OSTLER**, **Ostelment**, var **HUSTLEMENT** *Obs.*

Ostend (os'tend), *v.* Now *rare*. [ad. *L. ostend-ēre* to stretch out before one's face, expose to view,

f. *ob-*, *obs-* (OB-1) + *tendēre* to stretch. *Ostendēre* had ppl. stem either *ostens-* or *ostent-*, hence *ostensible*, *ostension*, *ostention*, *ostent*] *trans.* To show, reveal, to manifest, exhibit.

c 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 3486 Dwellyng fourty dayes after oft sith he hym ostendit. *Ibid* 4144 For vs his Cicatrices he ostendit. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas IV* (1814) 222/1 [To] ostend and schew quhat richt hai had to be taking of the samyn. 1590 J. PROCTOR in *C. S. Right Relg* A 1 b, To ostend the good will I alwaies bare toward your worship. 1613 HEYWOOD *Siluer Age* v. Wks 1874 III 163/1 he mortals Ostend their gratitude to vs the Gods. 1897 H. G. WELLS *Flatner Story* (ed. 2) 11 He concealed rather than ostended this curious confirmatory circumstance.

[The sense 'to appear prominently, to show itself' given in Davies and copied by later dict., founded on a quot. from Bp. Hall, has no existence; the word is *ostendit*.]

Hence **Ostendē** *ppl. a.* displayed, manifested

1608 ARMIN *Nest Nunn*. (1880) 45; I am..made bould in your ostended curtesies.

Ostensibility (os'tens-i-bil'itē), [f. **OSTENSIBLE** + *-ity*.] The quality of being ostensible; † conspicuousness, ostentation (*Obs.*)

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxvii. (1783) I 181 People of low education, and little mind, were always capable of a silly ostensibility, that sooner or later brought them into disgrace. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 117 He studiously avoided ostensibility, and left to others the danger, as well as the honour, of acting an open and explicit part.

Ostensible (os'tens-i-bl'), *a* (*sō*) [a. *F. ostensibil* (1740 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. *L. type* *ostensibilis* (med. *L.* in *Law. Hen* I, c. 80 § 11), f. *ostens-*, ppl. stem of *ostendēre*: see **OSTEND**.]

† 1. That may be shown, exhibited, or presented to view; hence, presentable; also, made or prepared to be shown *Obs.*

1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II 140 [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the ostensible history of her life in the Luxembourg 1783 L. TEMPLE *Let* 2 Apr in *Dk. Buckham. Crit. Geo* III (1853) I 226, I wish you to write me an ostensible letter.. upon the conduct of the Portuguese. 1798 BAY *Anier. Law Rep* (1809) I 92 B. was the only ostensible person in the country, F. having gone off, and C.'s estate not being sufficient to make good the loss a 1805 A. CARLEY *Autobiog.* i. (1860) 31 He took great pains to make them (especially the first, for the second was hardly ostensible) appear among his best scholars 1828 BENTHAM *Wks* (1843) X 592 You should send me two letters—one confidential, another ostensible.

† 2. That presents itself to view or shows itself off; open to public view, conspicuous, ostentatious. *Obs.*

1782 in *Ld. Macartney's Life* 8c (1807) I 244 Were we to adopt the ostensible and artificial language of that prudence which [etc.] 1803 MRQ. WELLSLEY *Let* to A. Wellesley 26 June in *Owen Desp* (1877) 302 The most direct and even ostensible interposition of the British authority 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. 11. § 12 He has been in an ostensible situation and his father ought to be burned with all the forms of state. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink Fund* 29 Which can exhibit to us only the outward and ostensible workings of this complicated mechanism.

3. Declared, avowed, professed; exhibited or put forth as actual and genuine: often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actual', 'real', and so = merely professed, pretended.

1771 *Yunus Lett* iv. 289 The best of princes is not displeased with the abuse which he sees thrown upon his ostensible Ministers. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II 179 A party of British and other troops, with the nabob in the ostensible, and the British resident in the real, command 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III 269 I here will be less that is ostensible and more that is genuine, as they grow older 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* x. (1873) 85 My ostensible errand on this occasion was to get measured for a pair of shoes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii § 4. 381 Her ostensible demand was for English aid in her restoration to the throne.

B. as *sō* in *pl.* Ostensible matters.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* xxiii. (1862) 231 When all these positive essentials and ostensibles were so respectfully witnessed

Ostensibly (os'tens-i-blē), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] In an ostensible manner, avowedly, declaredly, professedly: distinguished from, and often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actually', 'really', and so = under mere profession or pretence.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd. Paint.* II. i. 60 He was even employed in the treaty of marriage, though ostensibly acting only in the character of a painter. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II 249 He put his trust really where he put his trust ostensibly 1872 H. ANSWORTH *Tower Hill* ii 1 The neglected Queen was sent to Richmond, ostensibly for change of air, but really that she might be out of the way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *House in Liberty* (1892) I iv 154 The characters which ostensibly play the chief part.

† *b.* Conspicuously, ostentatiously. *Obs.*

1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog* I 292 Madame de Stael was exhibited as ostensibly at the British Gallery as any of the pictures on the walls.

Ostension (os'ten-shən) Also *-sion*, *-tion*. [a. *F. ostension* (13th c.), ad. *L. ostens-*, *ostentatō-em*, n. of action from *ostendēre*: see **OSTEND**.]

† 1. The action of showing, exhibition, display; manifestation. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii 147 For the solace of hym and ostension of loue. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas IV* (1814) 222/1 The said persons..has bene oftymes callit for be ostensioune and schewing of bare Richtis. 1492 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 411/2 All vjens lordis..hes maid faith and sworne..be be ostentiuone of heir rycht handis. a 1655 BOYS *Wks.*

(1630) 678-9 Ostension, . r. in respect of the solemn inauguration of their Apostleship, on the Feast of Pentecost. 2. Ostentation in regard of the execution of their office. 1650 W. SELATER'S *Exp. Rom* 10 Ep. Ded., Not to make use of for ostension and ostentation 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 116 Divine punishments are for the ostension of his justice. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proetus* II 24 The former [Q. E. F.] announcing the production of something, but this [Q. E. D.] the ostension and invention of a thing required

2. *Eccl.* The action of holding forth the Eucharistic elements to the sight of the people.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* l. 1. 31 Some Churches retain the elevation still, not for adoration like the Papists, but for ostension to the people. 1629 Bp. PATRICK *Amsu. Touchstone* 34 At the ostension of the Bread of the Eucharist, and the Cup of Blessing. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason* Why 127 The rite was called the 'elevation' or lifting up, viewed under the first aspect, the 'ostension', or showing, viewed under the second.

Hence † **Ostensional**, *a* *Obs* [*L. ostentatō-nālis*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ostensional*, a Souldier attending the Prince in publique Shews.

Ostensive (os'tens-iv), *a.* [ad. late *L. ostensivus* ('sylogismus ostensivus' Boeth. *Aristot. Anal.*), f. *ostens-* (see **OSTENSIBLE**); see *-ive*; in *F. ostensif*, *-ive* (14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm*).]

1. Manifestly or directly demonstrative; *spec.* in *Logic*, Setting forth a general principle manifestly including the proposition to be proved.

Ostensive reduction, reduction by the direct processes of conversion, permutation, and transposition, as opposed to indirect reduction, e.g. *per impossibile*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiv. § 3 The Proposition..reduced to the Principle they term a Probation Ostensive. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. p. 81 It hath been manifested by ostensive proof from Scriptures. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* ii. ix. 42 Reduction is either ostensive or *et* by way of impossible. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 8 1/2 We cannot give an Ostensive Demonstration of this. 1856 STR. W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 305 The two species of Mathematics—the Geometric or Ostensive, and the Algebraic or Symbolical 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xvii 150 The simpler process of direct or as it is often called ostensive reduction

b. Professedly demonstrative; specious.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV 238 No proof, can be so showy and ostensive to a stranger, as that which is supplied by this vindictive pamphlet.

2. 'Showing, betokening' (J.); declarative.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xix. 661 The ideas of reason are heuristic, not ostensive, they enable us to ask a question, not to give the answer.

3. = **OSTENSIBLE** *a* 3.

1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* ix. xi, I have always observed, that where one scheme answers two purposes, the ostensive is never the purpose most at heart 1815 *Zelucia* II. 251 She was aware of a motive to the visit, in addition to the ostensive one. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iii 413 Else, wherefore thus, No cause ostensive Desert the people?

Hence **Ostensively** *adv.* [cf. late *L.* 'per impossibile, et ostensive', Boeth.], in an ostensive manner, *a.* demonstratively, directly; *b.* avowedly, professedly, ostensibly.

a 1774 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. to Friend Poems* (1790) 275 Affecting cynical grimace..In rags and tatters, strole the street; Ostensively exceeding wise 1782 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 240/2 The enemy rested all their hopes now, at least ostensively, on the defeat of Lord Howe's fleet. 1847 DR. QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 208 A postulate of the human reason, not proved ostensively, but indirectly proved as being presupposed in other necessities.

Ostensor, *os-ior*, *-orium*; see **OSTENSORIO**.
† **Ostensor**. *Obs. rare*. = next.

1804 *Captive of Valence* II 52 He [Joseph II] has forbidden the use of the ostensor to give the benedictions of the holy sacrament, except in particular churches.

Ostensorio (os'ten-sō-ri-o). Also in *Fr.*, *It.*, *L.* forms in *-oir*, *-orio*, *-orium*. [ad. med. *L. ostensori-um*, f. *ostens-*, ppl. stem of *ostendēre*: see **OSTEND** and *-ory*.] A receptacle in which to display the Host to the congregation; a monstrance.

1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues, etc. Italy* 205 The Eucharistical Presence is express'd by the Host in the Golden *Ostensorio* on the Altar. 1760-72 tr. *Yuan & Uilao's Voy.* (ed. 3) II 39 The sacred vessels, the chalices, ostensoriums, in the richness of which there is a sort of emulation between the several churches. 1833 *Catholic Mag.* July 505 His splendid ostensor, or monstrance, supported by angels, which cost 200 florins 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II 49 The light of innumerable tapers blazing on the diamonds of the ostensor, 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV, 551 The priest turned round with the glittering ostensor in his hand 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Nagasaki* vi. 143 The lighted tapers on the altar, the chaplet, the aureole, the ostensor, the incense, the prayer for the dead, are facts to be noted [in Japanese worship] 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 371/2 The priest..walked under the canopy, and held the *ostensorium* up in an imposing manner as high as his head.

Ostent (os'tent), *sō*. 1 Now *rare*. [ad. *L. ostent-um* (pl. *-a*) something shown, a prodigy, sb. use of neuter pa. pple. of *ostend-ēre*. see **OSTEND**. Rarely in *L.* form.] A sign, portent, wonder, prodigy.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 94 Which miraculous ostent, passing the ordinary course of natural causes was sent of God. 1598 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* iv Arg't, Ostents that threaten her estate. c 1611 - *Iliad* ii. 280 Wise Jove is he hath shown This strange ostent to us. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 185 When he was a Boy in the Low-Countries, some *Ostenta* of like condition were shewn him about the beginning of the Belgick Wars 1741 T. FRANKLIN tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* ii. 83 From whence they are called Ostents, Signs, Portents, Prodiges. 1822 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iv. 121, A globe of fire (miraculous

ostent). 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 9 The Night waxed wan, As though with an awed sense of such ostent

Ostent (ost'nt), *s* ² Now rare [ad. L. *ostentus* a showing, displaying, show, display, parade, f. ppl. stem of *ostend-ere*. see **OSTEND**]

1. The act of showing, manifestation, indication; show, display, appearance.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* ii 205 Vse all the obseruance of ciuillite Like one well studied in a sad ostent To please his Grandam. *Ibid* viii 44 Imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such faire ostents of loue As shall conveniently become you there. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I 39 Dost aught discerne Twixt vertue and ostent 1879 W. MORICE *Leona quærit* Kilm. Diat. v. 245 Those Reasons, whereof they make ostent with so many plausible amplification. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 487 Atheist in ostent, Victious in act, in temper savage-ferce. 1838 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II v. 547 In name and ostent, the sovereignty of the Nabob was not to be infringed. 1861 PATMORE in *Mem. Mag.* V 26 Nature's infinite ostent Of lovely flowers in wood and mead

2. Vainglorious display, ostentation.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 183 All such whom glory swells with proud ostent. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Tray* viii v. Thou proud Achilles with thy great ostent. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclis.* v. 1 Trust not in Riches, with a vaine Ostent Of Fullnes. 1895 W. WATSON *Father of Forest* 13 Goodly the ostents are to thee And poms of time

b. with *pl* An embodiment of ostentation

1638 BRIDGEMAN in *Yousoune Viribus*, [Such] may have The vaine ostents of pride upon their grave. 1692 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xii. xxi. Ambitious obelisks, ostents of Pride

†**Ostent**, *v.* Obs. [ad. F. *ostente-r* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *ostentare* to show off, freq. of *ostendere* see **OSTEND**] = **OSTENTATE** *v*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. xiv. Semblably there be some, that by dissimulation can ostent or shewe a high grautie. 1583 STUBBERS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 30 The pride of the mouthe consisteth in ostending and bragging of some singular vertue in himselfe or some other of his kinred. 1625 T. ADAMS *Eng. Scribes* Wks 1861 i. 415 Malice not only discovers, but ostenteth her devilish effects. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 7 There is nothing more easy than to ostent the love of God.

†**Ostentare**, *ppl. a* Obs. rare⁻¹ [ad. L. *ostentatus*, pa. ppl. of *ostentare*. see next.] Boasted, vaingloriously displayed.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Deuill* 53 Like the speckled innocency of the Papists in their ostentate chantry

Ostentate (ost'ntat), *v* Now rare (? only U. S.). [f. L. *ostentat-*, ppl. stem of *ostentare*, freq. of *ostend-ere*; see **OSTEND**.]

1. *trans.* To make a show of, show off, display ostentatiously or boastfully.

c. 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in France *Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 36 Christs Holy Evangelij, which .wee did ostentate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. 1622 *Fatherly's Atham.* Pref. 20. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 18: He was not for extravagant Rambles, as most Criticks are, Vain glouiously to ostentate their great Reading, and Subtile Conjectures, upon small, or no occasions. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu Chr* vii v. (1829) 546 This proud Thraso would in his preaching ostentate skill in Latin, and in Greek. 1885 *American XII*, 264 The vuburnums ostentate their cymes of fruit. 1889 *Ibid* 21 Dec. 1892/3 San Marco ostentates upon the upper portion of its facade all the florid detail of the Venetian manner.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To boast. Obs.

1670 G. H. H. *His. Cas. d'indis* iii. 11. 223 Let not him that is Head of a Faction, ostentate too much.

†2. To show, display. Obs.

1630 LORD *Banans & Perseus* 37 Not ostentating himselfe to publike view, but living reclus

Ostentation (ost'ntat'jən). [a. F. *ostentation*, OF. *-acion* (1366 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *ostentatio-nem*, n. of action from *ostentare* see prec.]

†1. The presaging of future events; a presage; a portent, prodigy. Obs. rare.

1436 Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II 190 Many a day Men have be ferde of here rebelloun By grete tokens and ostentacioun 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 There have been predictions or ostentations of things to come, taken from a Wolf, a Fox, a Serpent, and a Horse, which were called *Auspicia Pedestria*

2. The action of showing or displaying; a show, exhibition, display (of something). In quot. 1865 = **DEMONSTRATION** 6 (military). Obs. or arch.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii Wks 1191/1 Al theyr wonderfull workes diaw to no frutefull end, but to a frutelesse ostentation and shew. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holshed* III. 1557/2 With such other false ostentations of immanitie. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* iv. 1. 207 Publish it, that she is dead indeed Maintaine a mourning ostentation 1566 — *Ant & Cl.* vi. 52 But you are come A Market-maid to Rome, and haue preuented The ostentation of our loue, which left vnshewne, Is often left vnlo'd 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 594 When .they make ostentation hereof in the Market, or publike Stage, they suffer them to bite their own flesh. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. vii. 221 For ostentation of strength and valour, at their public sights and shows 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. xix iv (1872) VIII 153 Finck to ride-out reconnoitering and to make motions and ostentations.

†b. Mere show, appearance, apparition; false show, pretence. Obs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 354 In truth there was no such thing, and all was but a fantastical ostentation 1649 MILTON *Eikon* ii. 21 He .who thinks by such weak policies and ostentations to gaine belefe and absolution.

†c. A spectacular show or exhibition. Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. l. 118 The King would haue mee

present the Princesse with some delightfull ostentation, or show, or pageant, or anticke, or fire-work

3 Display intended to attract notice or admiration; pretentious parade, vainglorious 'showing off'.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* in lix 139 Grace also techip to eschue veyne plessaunce & ostentacion 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 The fonde and barbarous ostentation of superfluous riches 1565 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argens* ii xvii 117 Under colour of seeking to learne wisdom, but indeed to make ostentation of his owne 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer* 22 The ostentation of his good works, is not the work of a good Christian 1764 GOLDEN *Trav* 273 Hence ostentation here, with tawdry art, Pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. 23. 483 The frivolous ostentation of Buckingham . . gave point to the fierce attack

Ostentatious (ost'ntat'jəs), *a.* [f. **OSTENTATION** see -IOUS. Has displaced the earlier *ostentative*, *ostentatory*, *ostentive*, *ostentuous*.]

1. Characterized or marked by ostentation; a. Of actions, personal qualities, etc. Performed, exercised, or set forth in a way calculated to attract attention or admiration; boastful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ostentatious* [? mispr], set out for shew or vain-glory 1701 *Biog. in Stanley's Hist. Palos* 9 This Philosophy has charmed a World of People by its Proud and Ostentatious Principles. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 39 p. 5 His Religion was sincere, not ostentatious 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. 11, A display of importance so ostentatious made Cecilia already half repent her visit 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Milton* (1887) 16 To imitate the ostentatious generosity of those ancient knights 1849 — *Hist. Eng* vii 11 187 LEWIS, with that ostentatious contempt of public law which was characteristic of him, occupied Orange and confiscated the revenues. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press* xiv 190 Sir John had taken up his place in a corner of the room, in an attitude of ostentatious humility.

b. Of a person.

In quot. 1673 app. Making a false show, pretentious 1678 [implied in **OSTENTATIOUSNESS**] 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. v. As ostentatious priests, when souls they woo, Promise their heaven to all, but grant to few. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (1721) 4 Let I offend your modesty, which is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known 1792 BOSWELL *Life Johnson* Adv. 1, Were I to detail the books which I have consulted I should probably be thought ridiculously ostentatious. 1818-60 WHATLEY *Comm. -l Bk* (1864) 150 A woman who is really beautiful and is always making a show of herself would be justly censured as ostentatious 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv 521 They are not, like the Mohammedans, ostentatious in their prayers 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform.* iv 71 Active and ostentatious partisans of the French revolutionary movement

2. Fitted by appearance, position, or the like to attract attention; conspicuous, showy. Obs. (or blending with 1 a)

1773 STEELE *Guard* No. 6 p. 5 Coach or troop horses, of which that county produces the most strong and ostentatious 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 618 That honorable memorial, placed in the most ostentatious situation 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV v. 356 This pair are the chief figures in the most ostentatious monument in the chapel

Ostentatiously, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ostentatious manner; in a way calculated to attract notice; with boastful parade or display.

1703 J. SAVAGE *Let. Authent.* xiv 74 You do nothing ostentatiously 1781 GRISON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II xxxvi 332 The wealth of two empires was ostentatiously displayed. 1850 LYTTEL *2nd Visit U S* II 83 The prejudices of a white aristocracy, ostentatiously boastful of its love of equality 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 57 When you go outside Clarence you come across the Bubi ostentatiously unclothed — I say ostentatiously for the benefit of ethnologists.

Ostentatiousness, [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being ostentatious.

1568 EARL MONM. tr. *Parvate's Wars* Cyprus 124 To lose their lives without any advantage, would be rather a sign of foolish ostentatiousness, than of true worth 1782 CHAR. in *Ann. Reg.* 52/2 They learn to despise ostentatiousness, as being sinful 1882 L. STEPHEN *Smyth* v 103 It would be a great mistake to infer that this ostentatiousness of authority concealed real servility.

†**Ostentative**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *ostentat-* (see **OSTENTATE** v.) + -IVE.] a. = **OSTENTATIOUS** 1a; b. = **OSTENSIBLE**

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 73 An ostentative sleight and vainglorious deuce 1601 — *Impor. Comid* (1831) 18 An outward ostentative shew of advancing the Secular Priests 1638 DRY. & POL. *Observ.* To Rdr. 3 Out of such a vaine glory as ostentative persons affect 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. ii § 4. 12 The arguments .I do not bestow that ostentative term of demonstration upon them. 1685 GRADIANI's *Courtier's Orac.* 291 There are ostentative Nations, and the Spanish with the first 1689 tr. *Euchanane's De Sura Regni apud Scotos* 34 By the odiousness of one ill deed they loose all the thanks of their Ostentative bounty.

Hence †**Ostentatively** *adv.* = **OSTENTATIOUSLY**. 1608 H. MORE *Dial.* iii. xxxii (1723) 266 We do not wantonly and ostentatively produce those Keys, but at a dead lift, when no other method will satisfy him.

†**Ostentator**, *Obs.* [a. L. *ostentator*, agent-n. from *ostentare* (**OSTENTATE**); cf. F. *ostentateur*, 1535.] An ostentatious person; a bragger, boaster.

1611 COROR, *Ostentator*, an ostentator, boaster, bragger, vaunter. 1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communs* 38 And yet who such ἀλδύρες, and Thrasical ostentatours of antiquity as these? 1642 T. MORTON *Presumpt. Schismatic* 3 When this ostentator shall look behind him and see what number of Disciples he draweth behind him

†**Ostentatory**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹ [ad. L. *ostentatōri-us*, f. *ostentator*: see -ORY. In OF. *ostentatoire* (16th c. in Godef.)] = **OSTENTATIOUS**.

1697 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* To Rdr, 'Tis no unlikely but some capitious Antagonist may censure my Aphorisms as ostentatory

†**Ostentatrix**, *Obs.* rare⁻². [a. L. *ostentatrix*, fem. of *ostentator*: see -TRIX. Cf. F. *ostentatrice* (Montaigne, 1580)] An ostentatious woman. 1611 COROR, *Ostentatrix*, an ostentatrix, braggardesse, boasting woman

†**Ostentful**, *a.* Obs. [f. **OSTENT** s¹ + -FUL.] Full of omen, portentous, ominous.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II 281 All then together are indeed ostentful 1625 — *Odysse* xv 214 If this ostentful thing (This eagle, and this goose) touch us, or you.

†**Ostentful**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [irreg. f. **OSTENT** s², or L. *ostent-* ppl. stem + -IAL. ? for *ostentual*.] ? Externally shown or apparent

1609 TOURNIEUR *Fun. Poeme* Sur F. Vere 562 The breath of his divul'd pretence, Suited with fit ostentful instruments

†**Ostentiferous**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻². [f. L. *ostentifer* portentous, f. *ostent-* um **OSTENT** s¹ + -FEROUS]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ostentiferous*, that which brings monsters or strange sights

†**Ostentive**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *ostent-*, ppl. stem: see **OSTEND** and -IVE] = **OSTENTATIOUS**.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* as The red herring . . empals our sage venatours in princely scarlet as pompous ostentive as the Vintiquater or Lady Troynouant. 1614 STIRLING *Doomsday* ii. That pompous bird which still in triumph bears Rolled in a circle his ostentive tale. 1670 J. LAW in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III App. 234 The Bishop desired Mr Gilbert Burnett to reply, which he did in an ostentive manner 1730 *La. Mar's Legacy* to Son (1897) 186 The affected and ostentive way of the Church of Rome.

†**Ostentuous**, *a.* Obs. [f. **OSTENT** s² + -OUS, cf. *portentuous*. The etymol. form would be **ostentuous*, in late L. *ostentuosus* (Onomast. Lat. Gr.), f. *ostentus* -s.] = **OSTENTATIOUS**

1624 T. SCOTT *Belg.* *Sould* 8 A fourth spareth not the ostentuous braverie of Princes, and exesse of apparrell 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i v xxix (1726) 224 Upon the highest Mountain 'mongst the Alps, he [Louis XIII] left this ostentuous Inscription upon a great Marble Pillar 1689 *New Atlantis* 1 377 Ostentuous Pomp the simple mind doth please.

Hence †**Ostentuously** *adv.*, ostentatiously. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 174 Then enters Olaus Wormius boldly with great Stones; and to him Doctor Charleton ostentuously with mighty Stones

Osteo- (ost'eo), before a vowel also oste-, combining form of Gr. *osteo-* bone, entering into many derivatives, chiefly anatomical. see the more important words in their alphabetical places.

Osteo-a-neurism, pulsating tumour of a bone.

|| **Osteoarthritis** [Gr. *osthōr* gout], inflammation of the bones of a joint. **Osteoblast** [Gr. *osthōr* bud, germ], Gegenbaur's term for granular corpuscles found in all developing bone as the active agents of osseous growth; hence **Osteoblastic** a., of, pertaining to, or having the character of osteoblasts. **Osteocachexy** [Gr. *osthōr* ill condition], defective constitution or structure of the bones (Mayne *Expos.* Lex 1857); so **Osteocachetic** a. **Osteocartilaginous** a., of or consisting of bone and cartilage. || **Osteochondritis** [Gr. *osthōr* cartilage], inflammation of cartilage extending to the bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). || **Osteochondroma** [Gr. *osthōr* cartilage], osteoid tissue containing cartilage which may calcify and ossify. **Osteochondrophyte** [Gr. *osthōr* growth], an osseous cartilaginous tumour. || **Osteoclasia** [Gr. *osthōr* fracture], fracture of a bone to correct a deformity; dissolution or destruction of bone tissue. **Osteoclast** [Gr. *osthōr* blast, f. Gr. *osthōr* broken], (a) Kolliker's term for the many-nucleated colossal cells, found in growing bone, and concerned with the absorption of osseous tissue in the formation of the medullary spaces in cartilage; (b) a surgical instrument for effecting osteoclasia.

Osteoclastic a., of or belonging to osteoclasia || **Osteocoma** [Gr. *osthōr* a piece], a bone-segment, as a vertebra. **Osteoscope**, also || **Osteoscopy** [Gr. *osthōr* scope, f. *osthōr* striking, toil, fatigue], violent wearing pain in the bones, esp. of syphilitic origin, syphilitic rheumatism; hence **Osteoscopy** a., relating to osteoscopy. **Osteodentine** [DENTINE], Owen's term for ossified connective tissue in the pulp-cavity of a tooth, esp. in the teeth of some cetaceans and fishes **Osteoderm**, **Osteodermatous**, **Osteodermis** [Gr. *osthōr* skin], having a partly ossified skin; having osseous plates or spicules deposited in the skin, as in the sturgeon. || **Osteodynia**, also -o *dyny* [Gr. *osthōr* pain], chronic persistent pain in bones (Mayne)

Osteogangrene, gangrene in a bone. **Osteogen** [Gr. *osthōr* produced by bone, *osthōr* the marrow], a soft transparent substance in growing bone which undergoes ossification by the deposit of lime salts

Osteolite [Gr. *osthōr* stone], compact earthy calcium phosphate, similar to bone-phosphate, resembling lithographic

stone. **Osteolith** = **OSTEOCOLLA**. + **Osteolithical** *a.*, consisting of petrified or fossil bones. || **Osteomalacia**, *-malacia* [Gr. *μαλακία* softness], softening of bones due to the gradual disappearance of earthy salts, also called *malacosteon*, hence **Osteomalacial**, **Osteomalacia** *cic adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure. **Osteomala** *otic a* [Gr. *μαλακτικός* emollient], having the effect of softening bone (Mayne). **Osteomere** [Gr. *μέρος* part] = **Osteocomma** || **Osteomyelitis** [Gr. *μυελός* marrow], inflammation of the marrow of a bone **Osteo-odontome**: see *quot.* and **ODONTOME** || **Osteoperiostitis**, inflammation of the periosteum extending to the bone. **Osteophag** [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat] = **Osteoclast** (*a*) || **Osteophagus** [after *sarcophagus*], a box or chest of bones: see *quot.* || **Osteophlebitis** [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβ*- vein], inflammation of the veins of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex*) **Osteoplast**, a modified **Osteoblast** (*Syd. Soc. Lex*). **Osteopterygious a** [Gr. *πτερυγιον* fin], having bony fins; or of belonging to the *Osteopterygi*, an order of fishes in Macleay's classification. || **Osteosclerosis** [Gr. *σκληρυνσις* induration], hardening of a bone. **Osteostomatous**, **Osteostomous adjs** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a bony mouth or osseous jaws. **Osteosynssemological a**, [**SYNDESMOLOGY**], pertaining to the anatomy of bones and ligaments || **Osteozo'a**, *pl* of **Osteozo'on** [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], Blainville's term for *Vertebrata*; hence **Osteozo'a** *a*, vertebrate (Harris *Dict. Med. Term.* 1867). || **Osteozoaria** [Gr. *ζῷον*, dimin. of *ζῷον* animal], Milne-Edwards's term for *Vertebrata*.

1878 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (ed. 3) 18 Occasionally seen as the result of chronic *osteitis arthritidis 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 260 Case of osteo-arthritis of the hip 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I 855/1 [Bone] is due to a development of new corpuscles, which Gegenbaur has named *osteoblasts. *Ibid.*, Colossal, many-nucleated cells derived from the *osteoblastic cells in the medulla. 1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 480 An *osteocartilaginous plate extended across to the under edge of the lower turbinated body 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 136 *Osteochondroma, which in structure more closely resembles bone than cartilage 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 135/2 Cruveilhier's *osteochondrophyte is a production of this class 1872 *Monthly Microsc. J.* July 134 He [Kölliker] designates them 'osteoclasts' (or osteophages) 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I 856/1 The product of the formation of osseous tissue by the agency of the osteo-blasts, and of its absorption or destruction by the action of the osteo-klasts. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Osteoclast*, Pains in the Bones 1861 BUNSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 685 *Osteocopic pains, and nodes especially, often disappear in an almost marvellous manner. 1897 *Alb. Bull.* *Syst. Med.* II 497 The osteocopic and myalgic pains are agonising at times 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 867/2 There is also a small central tract of *osteodentine in old teeth. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ Nat.* I 265 The transition from dentine to vaso-dentine, and from this to osteo-dentine, is gradual, and the resemblance of osteo-dentine to true bone is very close. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I 561 Radicular odontomes generally consist of osteo-dentine more or less covered in by a layer of dentine. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 402 A reptilian *osteodermal character in the mammalian class. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Osteodermatous*, 1875 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs' Bot.* 625 Polished plates of marble, dolomite, or *osteolite (calcium phosphate) are covered with sand to the depth of a few inches, and seeds are then sown in the sand. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Osteolith*, another name for the Osteocolla, or glue-bone stone. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 405 This *osteolithical stratum extends every way far beneath the limestone rock 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 249 The genus softening of bones, he proposes to call **Osteomalakia*, and he divides it into two species. 1845-6 *Simon's Ann. Chem.* II 405 An analysis of the bones of a man who died from osteomalacia. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Path.* 328 In *osteomalacial bones. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 831 **Osteomyelitis* inflammation of the red osseous Medulla and of the pulp contained in the Cancelli of spongy bone 1898 *Alb. Bull.* *Syst. Med.* V. 777 Associated particularly with injuries and diseases of bones, such as osteomyelitis 1870 *tr. Stricker's Hum. Histol.* xv. 470 We find in the dentine of the teeth masses with bone lacunae, termed *Odontomes* by Virchow, and *osteodontomes by Hohl 1852 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Osteoperiostitis* 1856 *Alb. Bull.* *Syst. Med.* I 840 The frequent occurrence of osteitis, osteoperiostitis, or abscess of bone which so often follow in the wake of the disease 1872 **Osteophag* [see *Osteoclast*] 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 210 Among the boxes of bones found in the caves of the Mount of Olives, brought from elsewhere, for interment near the expected site of the Last Judgement, one *osteophagus bears the name of 'Judah' in Hebrew, with a square cross marked below. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/2 The *osteopterygious fishes exhibit powers of reproduction equally extraordinary 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Osteosclerosis* 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* 29 June 1904 The bones [in general paralysis of the insane] generally show a high degree of osteosclerosis. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Osteostomatous*, applied by Dumeril to a Family of osseous, holobranchious fishes, comprehending those having jaws naturally osseous, *osteostomatous 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Osteostomus* 1881 *Catal. Trustees Univ. Pennsylv.* 72 The *osteosynssemological laboratory is under the supervision of the Professor of Anatomy.

|| **Osteocolla** (*p* stōkōlā). [mod. L. (1565 Gesner), f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *κόλλα* glue.] A deposit of carbonate of lime forming an incrustation on the

roots and stems of plants: found in sandy ground, esp. in some parts of Germany. Also called *glue-bone*. see *quot.* 1663.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. An. & Min.* II. 93 *Osteocolla* is glutinative. 1663 BOTLEY *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix 289 It doth so wonderfully cement together the parts of broken and well-set bones; that it deserves the name it commonly hath in the shops of *ostocolla*. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* IV. 142 One of the roots of a pine tree, converted into the calcareous petrification called *Osteocolla*. 1816 CLEVELAND *Alm.* (1822) 176. 1899 KUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* XIV. 302 The variety of tufa named *ostocolla* consists of calcareous deposits around twigs and mosses.

Osteogenesis (*p* stōiōjēnēsis) [f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *γένεσις* GENESIS]. The genesis, origination, or formation of bone.

1830 R. KNOX *Bland's Anat.* 260 The formation of the bones, ossification, or osteogenesis is a phenomenon which has much occupied the attention of observers. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 3 This constitutes the gelatinous state of osteo-genesis. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 476 An exceptional form of osteogenesis, viz. metaplastic ossification, or direct transformation of cartilage into bone.

So **Osteogenetic**, **Osteogenic**, **Osteogenous adjs.**, of or pertaining to osteogenesis; bone-forming, **Osteogeny**, osteogenesis.

Osteogenetic cells, the same as *osteoblasts* *Osteogenetic or osteogenic layer*, the inner layer of the periosteum, concerned in the production of osseous tissue, consisting of loosely-meshed white fibres (*osteogenic fibres*) including osteoblasts. *Osteogenic or osteogenous substance, tissue*, that which composes the osteogenic fibres (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1736 R. NEEBUTT (*title*) Human Osteogeny explained in two lectures read before the surgeons of London in 1735. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 39 The Knowledge of this Part of the Osteogeny. I think necessary 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 647/2 Osteogeny is constant to the laws of serial order 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteogeneticus*, bone-generating, or of belonging to osteogenesis, osteogenetic.

Osteography. [See **OSTEO** and **-GRAPHY**] Description of the bones; descriptive osteology.

1728 CHESELDEN (*title*) *Osteographia*, or, the Anatomy of the Bones 1735 J. DOUGLAS *Anmadu Cheselden's Osteographia* x The chief end of Osteography, as I take it, is to enable practitioners to cure the diseases to which the bones are liable. 1799 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Osteography*, the description of the bones. 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Hence **Osteographer**, a descriptive osteologist.

1882 in OCLIVIE (Annandale) **Osteoid** (*p* stōiōid), *a* [f. **OSTEO** + *-oid*: cf. Gr. *ὀστεοειδής* and *ὀστεώδης* bone-like, bony.] Resembling bone; of the appearance or structure of bone; bony, osseous.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 135/2 Under the names of osteoid or ossifying fungous tumour, Muller describes a growth of slow or rapid course 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 46 In their bony or osteoid tissue fish resemble the Amphibia. 1899 *Alb. Bull.* *Syst. Med.* VI. 9 Normally in molluscs, osteoid fish, and reptiles, only two cusps form.

Osteologer. [f. as **OSTEOLOGY** + *-ER* 1] = **OSTEOLOGIST**.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) x76 Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, are either the Adnate, or the Enate parts.

Osteologic (*p* stōlōjē dīk), *a* [f. as **OSTEOLOGY** + *-IO* see *LOGIO*] = next.

1828 WEBSTER, *Osteologic*, pertaining to a description of the bones. (Also in later Dicts.)

Osteological, a. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or relating to osteology, or the scientific study of bones.

1777 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 148 Galen's osteological performances upon this subject. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* IV (ed. 3) 66 Engrossed by his osteological inquiries 1881 OWEN *Sect. Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* XXIV. 421 For the storage of such specimens, and especially the osteological ones.

2 Of or pertaining to the objects of osteology, i. e. to bones, their structure, arrangement in the skeleton, etc.; coming within the sphere or ken of osteology.

1794 BLUMFENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 190 The osteological properties which I have had opportunities to observe in the skulls of mummies. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ Nat.* I. 257 In the osteological structure of man, the vertebrate archetype is furthest departed from 1875 LYELL's *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii 567 Fossil skeletons agreeing in osteological character with some of the existing races of man.

Hence **Osteologically adv**

1819 LAWRENCE *Lect.* (cited in Webster, 1828).

Osteologist. [f. as **OSTEOLOGY** + *-IST*.] One who studies or is skilled in osteology.

1732 in BAILEY vol. II. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. (ed. 2) 140 A single bone taken from any part of the skeleton may enable a skilful osteologist to distinguish the genus, and sometimes the species to which it belonged.

Osteology (*p* stōlōjē). Also 7 *ostologie*, *-y*. [ad. mod. L. *osteologia* (1573 Jasolinus), f. Gr. *ὀστεο*- bone, **OSTEO** + *-λογία*, *-LOGY*. Cf. *F. ostologie* (1628 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. The science which treats of bones; that branch of anatomy which deals with the structure, genesis, and disposition of bones.

1670 PETTUS *Fodinae Reg. Introd.* 2 If any one would write of the Nature of Osteology. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 P. 17 Well known for his Acuteness in Dissection of dead Bodies, and his great Skill in Osteology. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. iv. 195 The founders of comparative osteology.

2. A treatise on the bones.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat. Pref.* (1726) 4 If I had not been so much engaged about an Osteology, in which every plate is twenty one inches long. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 168 The eldest Alexander Monro, the author of the Osteology, first published in 1726.

2. *transf.* The objects of this science, the bony structure or system of bones of an animal.

1833 LYELL *Prim. Geol.* III. 4 By a comparison of the osteology of the existing vertebrate animals with the remains found entombed in ancient strata. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ix. § 13 458 Vesalius seems not to have known the osteology of the ear. 1881 HUXLEY *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* XXIV. 454 To obtain a full knowledge of the osteology and of the dentition of these two forms.

fig. 1856 DOWR *Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2 114 The pantheistic scheme could go no farther than the bare outline of the osteology of the universe.

b. *loosely*. A bony framework or skeleton.

1834 BADHAM *Habit.* 235 Here in strange jumble lie... the several osteologies of inoffensive gurnards, perch, mackerel, commingled with those of the implacable shark and fierce colossal skate.

|| **Osteoma** (*p* stōiōmā). *Path.* Pl. *-ata* [mod. L. f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *-μα*, as in *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour composed of osseous tissue.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 135/1 By osteoma we understand a growth composed of bone. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 139 Osteomata or osseous tumours.

Osteomancy (*p* stōiōmānēsi). Also 7 *-mancy*. [f. **OSTEO** + *-MANCY*] Divination from bones.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ol.* v. 85 When I have more skill in Osteomancy, I will tell you 1831 BURTON *Soup* 120 Works on .osteomancy, Palmistry, onecromancy and Divination.

Osteometry (*p* stōiōmetrē). [f. **OSTEO** + *-METRY*] The measurement of bones; that part of zoometry (or esp. anthropometry) which has to do with the proportions of the different bones.

1878 BARTLEY in *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. 81 Osteometry... is a study which has a special reference to the measurement of the facial angle and the direction of the occipital foramen.

Hence **Osteometric a**, of or pertaining to osteometry. In recent Dicts.

Osteopathy (*p* stōiōpāpē). [f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *πάθος* feeling, suffering, in sense 2, after *homoeopathy*, *allopathy*, etc.: see *-PATHY*]

1. Disease or affection of the bones.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteopathia*, term for an affection of the bones, osteopathy 1899 *Alb. Bull.* *Syst. Med.* VI. 547 During this period the osteopathies failed to attract the universal attention so rapidly given to the arthropathies.

2 A theory of disease and method of cure founded on the assumption that deformation of some part of the skeleton and consequent interference with the adjacent nerves and blood-vessels are the cause of most diseases. Hence **Osteopath** (*p* stōiōpāpē), one who practises osteopathy; **Osteopathic a**; **Osteopathically adv.**; **Osteopathist**, a believer in or practiser of osteopathy.

1897 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 26 Mar. The [Iowa] house to-day passed the medical practice act driving out osteopaths, faith healers, massage doctors and all others professing to heal, unless they pass examination the same as physicians 1899 *Brit. Med. J.* 11 Mar. 616 Dr. A. T. Still was, in 1889, delivered of a new system, the name of which was called 'osteopathy'. The following [are] extracts from official publications of the sect... 'The osteopath... treats the patient through loose clothing... He does not rub or pat, but manipulates osteopathically'. *Ibid.* From the point of view of the 'osteopathic' practitioner *Ibid.* 15 July 1888 The method of treatment, used by all osteopathists.

Osteophone (*p* stōiōfōnē). [f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *φωνή* sound, after *telephone*, etc.] An instrument for the transmission of sound-waves through the teeth and the cranial bones to the auditory nerve, for the use of the deaf; = **AUDIPHONE**.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteophyte (*p* stōiōfēitē). [f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *φυτόν* a growth.] An osseous outgrowth, a bony excrescence. Hence **Osteophytic** (*-itē*), *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an osteophyte.

1846 G. E. DAY in *Simon's Ann. Chem.* II. 409 In the osteophyte incrustation there were contained 'Phosphate of lime, Carbonate of lime [etc.]' 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 140 The osteomata are divisible into two classes, according to their seat—the homologous osteomata or exostoses, and the heterologous osteomata or osteophytes 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 95 Osteophytes are regularly found in the tympanum of many of the mammals 1897 *Alb. Bull.* *Syst. Med.* IV 692 Osteophytic periostitis may lead to the most extraordinary overgrowths of the bone itself 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX 355 Osteophytic growths on the limbs.

Osteoplasty (*p* stōiōplāstē). [f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded see *-PLASTY*.] The transplantation of a piece of bone with its periosteum to fill up a gap. Hence **Osteoplastic a.**, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of osteoplasty.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 281 Langenbeck.—Contributions to Osteoplasty. 1863 *Ibid.* 289 On osteoplastic resections of the lower jaw. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Alb. Bull.* *Syst. Med.* VI 553 Signs of osteoplastic periostitis. *Ibid.* 735 Krause forms an osteoplastic flap.

|| **Osteoporosis** (*p* stōiōporōsis). *Path.* [f. **OSTEO** + Gr. *πόρος* passage, pore + *-OSIS*.] Morbid absorption of bony substance, so that a bone becomes abnormally porous or spongy.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim Chem* II. 410 A specimen of osteoporosis growing on the cranium of an aged person. 1854 JONES & SIEV *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 811 In osteoporosis the affected bone presents an increase of size. 1896 MACALISTER & CATELL tr. *Ziegler's Path. Anat.* I. 143 If the compact osseous tissue becomes porous from the widening of the Haversian canals, the condition is termed *osteoporosis*.

Hence *Osteoporosis a.*, relating to osteoporosis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Osteosarcoma**. *Path.* [f. OSTEO- + SARCOMA.]

1 Sarcoma in the bone, 'term for a disease of the bone in which a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass grows within it' (Mayne, 1857).

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 391 Osteosarcoma, and some inveterate fungous diseases of the lower jaw-bone might be safely taken away, by amputating a more or less considerable portion of that bone. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 461/1 The osteo-sarcoma is propagated by the continuity of some cancerous affection. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 77 Suffering from osteo-sarcoma of the femur.

2 A sarcoma which undergoes osseous transformation.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 136 Sarcomata or even carcinomata may directly ossify, and so we get osteo-sarcoma and osteo-carcinoma. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Osteosarcoma, same as osteoid sarcoma.

Hence **Osteosarcomatous a.**

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 461/1 Osteo-sarcomatous tumours generally consisting of this firm material.

Osteotome (*ostēōtōm*). *Surg.* [f. as next + Gr. *-tōmos* that cuts.] Any instrument for cutting or dividing bone. So **Osteotomist** (see quot. 1844).

1844 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*, Osteotomist An instrument for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium, when necessary. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Osteotomus, an instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain-saw, an osteotome. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Osteotome, a chain saw for the division of a bone. Also, any bone saw. O, MacEwen's, an instrument of the chisel kind.

Osteotomy (*ostēōtōm*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. *-tōmia* cutting.] a. *Anat.* Dissection of the bones. b. *Surg.* The cutting of a bone in order to correct a deformity, etc.

1844 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*, Osteotomy The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Book*, Med. 172 Deformity of the Leg, consequent on badly united Fracture of the bones, cured by Osteotomy. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 162 Mr. Maunders' 'On Subcutaneous Osteotomy'.

|| **Ostera** (*ostērā*). Also *hosteria*. [It. *ostera* (in Florio *hosteria*) inn, f. *ostē-*—L. *hospite-m* HOST *sb* 2. cf. HOSTRY.] An inn or hostelry, in Italy or a country where Italian is spoken.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. vi, Ha' not I know him a common Rogue, come fiddling in To th' Ostera. 1625 FLETCHER *Four M. of Inn* II. 11, Thy Master that lodges here in my Hosteria. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 313 He would take me to an excellent ostera where I should be entertained and lodged like a Prince. 1887 T. G. JACKSON *Dalmatia* II. 187 Our lodging was a palace compared to the ostera where we dined, or rather fed.

Ostery (*ostērē*), *obs.* ff. HOSTRY, HOSTESS

Ostey: see OSTR *v*

† **Ostey**, var. of HOSTRY *v*. *Obs.*, to make war. Hence † **Osteying** *vbl sb*, warlike expedition; † **Osteyour**, *ostoyour* [OF. *ostoiour*], soldier.

1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Replenished of all that may auyle The osteyng, and to soulidours. c1450 LOWELL *Grail* xlv 472 Here Osteyours they made forth gon. *Ibid.* 558 Anon his Osteyours he had That his paylours Alle pyht they were.

Osteyl, *obs.* form of HOSTEL

Osthexy (*osthēxī*). [ad. mod.L. *osthexia*, f. Gr. *osth-* from *osthōn* bone + *hexis* habit.] 'Ossific diathesis, or a disposition to the formation or deposition of bony substance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

Hence **Ostheotic a.**, connected with osthexy

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 That tendency to the production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osthexia and Lithia. *Ibid.* 300 In treating of vascular osthexy. *Ibid.* I. 449 Where the formation of calcareous matter appears to depend upon an osthetic diathesis, or a constitution prone to generate lime.

† **Ostiar**. *Sc. Obs.* [See -AR 2.] = OSTIARY 1.

1588 A KING tr. *Caesars Catech* 109 Gif any man deseruis to be ane Bischope, lat him first be ostiar, secundlie lecturer.

Ostuary (*ostuāri*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ostuari-us* adj., of or pertaining to a door, sb. doorkeeper, f. *ostium* door, enhance, river-mouth.] A sb.

1. *Ecdl.* A doorkeeper, esp. of a church, the lowest of the minor orders in the R. C. Church. Also in L. form *ostuarus*.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 97 Gayus the pope or deynded diverse degres of ordres in be churche, as hostiary, reder, benette, accolette, and oþer. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt* Eng. I. x, Lastly [come] Ostuaries; which used to ring the bells, and open and shut the Church doors. 1720 STURGE *Slow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxiv 165/1 The Library. had at first a Library keeper and an under library keeper, and an Ostuary. 1839 YEOWELL *Ann. Brit. Ch. App.* v. (1847) 182 If any clerk, from an ostuary to a priest, appear without his tunic. 1896 *Westm. Gas* 22 Nov. 1/3 As Ostuarius of the House of Convocation he knew every dignified clergyman in the Southern Province.

† 2 The mouth of a river, = OSTIUM *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. 312 The River of

Nilus hath seven ostianes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 82 Some only counted the grand and solemn ostianes of Nilus. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 4 For we are carried into the dark Lake, like the Egyptian River into the Sea, by seven principal Ostianes.

B. *adj.* That has charge of the door. *rare*

1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock* Novell. xlviii. (1883) 320 He pushed the ostiary footman back.

† **Ostil**, -er, -ary, *obs.* ff. HOSTEL, -ER, -RY.

† **Osting**, *obs.* f. HOSTING, raising of a host, raid; encampment.

c1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 1238 How plessis yow our ostyng for to se? 1621 *An. to Hen VII* in Bolton *Stat. Ir.* 65 Whensover they shall... ride to any journey or ostyng.

Ostiole (*ostiol*). Also irreg. *ostiole*, and in L. form. [ad. L. *ostium* little door, dim of *ostium* door.] A small orifice or opening; a (Bot) the orifice or opening in the conceptacles and perithecia of certain algae and fungi, through which the spores are discharged, also, openings of the stomata or breathing pores, b (Entom) the orifice of the 'stink-gland' in the thorax of heteropterous insects (*rare*).

1835 LINDLEY *Int. ad. Bot.* (ed. 2) 234 Ostiolum, is the orifice of the perithecium of Spheria. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Ostiolum, a little door, an ostiole. 1870 BENTLEY *Man Bot.* (ed. 2) 376 The spermatogonium has one or more cavities, with a small orifice at the top termed the ostiole or pore.

1874 COOKE *Princ.* 61 Opening by a pore or ostiolum at the apex. 1890 [see below].

Hence **Ostiole a.**, of or pertaining to an ostiole; **Ostiole a.**, having an ostiole or ostioles.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Ostiolatus, having ostioles or little openings ostiolate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 423/1. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The ostiolar canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of bugs.

Ostir, *Obs.*, form of OYSTER, HOSTESS.

Ostius, variant of OSTIUS.

|| **Ostium** (*ostium*). Pl. *ostia* [L. *ostium* door, entrance, mouth of a river.]

† 1 The mouth of a river. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 The great and noble River Ganges in two Ostiums falls under 23 deg. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 43 Mud being reposed. near the Ostia of those Rivers.

2 *Anat.* Applied to various orifices and openings of vessels in the animal body, e.g. those of the ventricles and pulmonary arteries, the Fallopiian and Eustachian tubes, the urethra, etc.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Ann.* vi. 434 The margins of the ostia may be simple or may be produced inwards into folds which play the part of valves. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 51 It is only when valves appear at the ostia of the cardiac tube, that the direction of the flow is defined. 1898 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* V. 703 Close to the ostium [of the cardiac pulmonary valves].

Ostle, *obs.* form of HOSTEL *sb* 1

Ostler (*ostlēr*). Forms (4-9 see HOSTELER); 5 osteler, -eller, -aler, -elers, -elore, 6- ostler, (7 oastler) [A phonetic spelling of HOSTELER, HOSTLER, representing the historical pronunciation with h mute. In earlier times it was frequent also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry' (see HOSTELER 2), but since 16th c. has been restricted generally to the following sense, in which it is also (now less frequently) spelt HOSTLER, q.v. In the 1st Fol. of Shaks. ostler appears six times, hostler once, but the latter was more frequent in 18th c.]

A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

[c1386 Chaucer's *Par.* T. 7365, 15th c. v. rr. ostelers, ostlers. see HOSTLER.] c1449 PECKOC *Repr.* v. vii. 521 Stabling, beddis, seruicis of the ostler. 1467 Mann. & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 417 My mastyr paid to the osteler of the Tabard. vii. s. viij. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. vj. b, A Laughtre of Ostelores. 1596 SHAKS. i. Hen IV. i. l. 105 Bid the Ostler bring the gelding out of the stable. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 57 [He] supplied the place of an Ostler in pulling of my booties. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, If Burke should go into a stable the ostler would say, 'We have had an extraordinary man here.' 1860 R. SULLIVAN *Spelling Book* Superseded (ed. 66), Ostler, Hostler, the man who takes care of horses at a hotel or inn. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ix. 63 Let him turn ostler, and keep himself.

b. *attrib.*, as ostler-boy (Ostler ale = HOSTEL ale; Ostler-wife = HOSTELER-wife).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xi, The ostler wife brought ben good ale. 1861 C. INNES *Sh. Early Scotch Hist.* in 376 The chief drink of the castle, where ale was distinguished as ostler ale, household ale, and best ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Nov., The cabin-boy might become the leader of armies, and the ostler-boy sit in the Senate Chamber.

c. *Comb.*, as ostler-wise *adv.*, after the manner of an ostler.

1846 MAS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 117 While rubbing down ostler-wise his master's counter.

Hence **Ostlering** *vbl sb*, the occupation or exercise of the calling of an ostler.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 344 At the end of perhaps forty years ostlering.

Ostleress (*ostlērēs*). [f. *piec* + -ESS.] A woman or girl who acts as ostler.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. iv. (1647) 5 Jews and Pagans slander her to have been 'stabularia', an ostleress or a she stable groom. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 223 A plump-arm'd Ostleress.

Ostlerie, -rye, *obs.* forms of HOSTELRY

Ostman, *obs.* form of HOASTMAN.

Ostmen (*ostmēn*), *sb. pl.* *Hist.* Also 7 Oost-, Oust-. [a. ON. *Austmenn*, pl. of *Austnadr*, men of the East; latinized *Ostmanni*] The name given in Ireland and Iceland to invaders or settlers from Denmark and Norway; esp. the Northmen or 'Danes' in Ireland and their descendants settled in some towns on the East coast of that country.

[a 1222 GERALDUS *Topogr. Hibernie* III. xlii, Dicti sunt autem Ostmanni lingua ipsorum, corrupto quodam Saxónico, quasi Orientales homines.] c 1245 *Eng. Cong. Ir.* 82 He slogh four knyghtes that weren our ham, & four hundred ostmen. 1612 DAVIES *Irish Ireland*, etc. (1787) 80 A charter granted by Henry the Second, to certain Oostmen, or Easterlings, who were inhabitants of Waterford, long before Henry the Second attempted the conquest of Ireland. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Jour. Ir.* 251 The Ostmen took their revenge by setting fire to the abbey. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 347 Numberless proofs occur of these being the work of the Ostmen.

Hence **Ostma** *nnio a.*, pertaining to the Ostmen.

1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 194 Asserting that they were of Ostmanic construction.

† **Ostomachy**. *Obs.* *rare* = *o*. [ad. Gr. *ostomachia* a game played with fourteen pieces of bone, f. *osthōn* bone + *μάχη* combat.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Ostomachie, a playing or fighting with bones. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Ostour**. *Obs.* Also corruptly 4 ostrey, oscurnis for *osturus* (pl) [a. OF. *ostur*, -our (in 11th c. *hostur*, Roland, mod. F. *autour*):—pop. L. *austōrium*, from *austur*, altered from *astur* (Firmicus, c 340), lit. an Asturian (hawk or bird), a goshawk. Also in med.L. *astur* co, *asturcus*, *austurco*, -*turcus*, -*turcus* (Du Cange), whence *austur canis* OSTREGER.] A goshawk.

[1563 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 289/2 Laneret, Austour, ou autre Faucon.] 13 *Grey Warw.* (Caus) 176 Mikell he kouthes of haukes and boundes, Of Ostours, of Fankons of grete mounds [A. Of estriche faucons of gret mounde]. *Ibid.* 3154 Ostreyes [A. Oscurnis] and faukons, grifankes also.

Ostoyour, variant of OSTETOUR *Obs.*

Ostracean (*ostērāsiān*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Ostracea* or -*ae*, pl., the family of Bivalve Mollusca containing the Oyster (f. Gr. *osthōn* earthen, testaceous, f. *osthōn* earthen vessel, tile, shell of mussel, oyster, etc.) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the Ostracea or oyster family, ostracean. *b. sb.* A member of the Ostracea, an oyster.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 111/1 Oysters, or Ostraceans, a family of monomyarian conchifers.

Ostraceous (*ostērāsī*), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Ostracea* (see *piec.*) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the Ostracea, of the nature of an oyster.

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 177 Species of scallops and other coarse ostraceous worms. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb., Our own native though absolutely the smallest among the sons of the primitive ostraceous ancestors, is still round and plump and well flavoured.

Ostracine (*ostērāsīn*), *a.* *rare* = *o*. [f. Gr. *osthōn* (see above) + -INE 2] cf. Gr. *osthōn*-os earthen, testaceous] = OSTRACEAN *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Ostracion** (*ostērāsīōn*) *Ichth.* [a. mod. L. *ostracion*, a Gr. *osthōn*, dim. of *osthōn* hard shell.] A genus of fishes notable for the hard encasement of their bodies, consisting of juxtaposed hexagonal plates; a trunk-fish or coffer-fish.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 To omit the ruder Figures of the ostracion. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Ann.* 284 The body of the Ostracion is of an odd figure. 1861 HULME tr. *Mogham-Tandon* II. iv. 11. 244 Adanson saw negroes die after severe vomiting and convulsions from eating of the Ostracions or Trunk Fishes.

Ostraciont, *a. (sb.) Ichth.* [erron f. OSTRACION, after words in -odon from sbs in -odon.] Of or pertaining to the genus Ostracion. *b. sb.* A member of the family Ostraciontidae, of which Ostracion is the typical genus. In mod. Dicts.

Ostracism (*ostērāsīzīm*). [ad. mod. L. *ostracismus*, a Gr. *osthōn* hard shell, f. *osthōn* hard shell + *κρίσις* to ostracize: see -ISM.]

1. A method of temporary banishment practised in Athens and other cities of ancient Greece, by which a citizen whose power or influence was considered dangerous to the state was sent into exile for ten (later for five) years, so called because it was effected by voting with potsherds or tiles, on which the name of the person whom it was proposed to banish was written; hence, Temporary banishment or expatriation in general.

[1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 109 This manner of banishment for a time, called Ostracism, was no punishment for any fault committed, but a taking away of the envy of the people.] 1588 GREENE *Pericles* 6 As sure a repulse to exile melancholie, as the Ostracism was to the noble of Athens.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. xxv. I. 125 The Archons number'd all the Tyles in gross, for if there were fewer than six-thousand, the Ostracism was void. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* v. iv. 400 It is easy to see why an attander in the English Language and ostracism in the Greek language have not names answering to them in other languages. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* II. i, Had I as many sons As I have years,

I would have given them all to ostracism, exile, or chains. 1847 *Grote Greece* II. xxiv IV 200 By the ostracism a citizen was banished without special accusation, trial or defence.

2. *fig.* Banishment by general consent, exclusion from society, favour, or common privileges.

16 *Donne To Cress of Bedford*, 'To have written then' 22 Virtue in courtiers hearts Suffers an ostracism and departs. 1693 J. MARSH *To Congress on 'Old Bachelor'*, To pass an ostracism on poetry. 1827 *Harp Guesses* Ser 1 (1873) 26 A sort of ostracism is continually going on against the best, both of men and measures. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earth's Piler* 12. 120 The social ostracism of a heretic. 1891 H. CROSS *Conform to World* 28 Even if social ostracism be the consequence.

Ostracite (*o* strāsīt). (Formerly in L. form.) [ad L. *ostracites*, a stone mentioned by Pliny, a. Gr. *ostrakitis* earthen, testaceous, f. *ostrakon* shell see OSTRACAN.] A fossil shell of a species or genus allied to the oyster.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 629 As for Ostracites, it took the name of an Oyster shell, which it doth represent.] 1653 *Culpepper Pharm Londin* 54 Ostracites, a drachm of it taken in powder provokes the terms. 1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh* 113 On Cowley-common we find nothing but Ostracites. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl Suppl*, Ostracites, in natural history, a name given by authors to the fossil oysters, common in many parts of England. 1825 T. H. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* I vi 204 In the greatest part [of the beds] the cardites, the turritines, the ostracites are found.

|| **Ostracitis** (*o* strāsītis) [a L. *ostracitis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ostrakitis* cadmia, calamine, f. *ostrakon* see prec.] A kind of calamine adhering to furnaces in which copper is melted.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Ostracites*, a sort of crust that sticks to furnaces, where Brass-Oar is melted. 1825 *Syd Soc Lex*, Ostracites, an earth of cadmium, from its resemblance to the surface of a shell.

Ostracize (*o* strāsīz), *v* [ad Gr. *ostrakizein*, f. *ostrakon* earthen vessel, tile, potsherd see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (Gr. *Hist*) To banish by voting with potsherds see OSTRACISM I.

1850 *Grote Greece* II. lxviii VIII 478 Damon was rendered so unpopular at Athens, that he was ostracized. 1866 *FELTON Anc & Mod Gr* II. i vi 109 Two Athenian statesmen, Nicias and Alcibiades, united to ostracize Hyperbolus, a lamp-maker, and by ostracizing him they ostracized ostracism itself.

2. *fig.* To banish or expel as by ostracism, to exclude from society, favour, or common privileges.

1649 *MARVELL Death-Ld Hastings* 26 Therefore the Democratic stars did rise, And all that Worth from hence did Ostracize. 1803 *Edin Rev* II. 142 Conjurors who endeavour to ostracize this submarine invader. 1853 *BRIGHT Sd Peace* 13 Oct. (1876) 460 Your newspapers denounced and ostracized hundreds of good men. 1890 *MERCER Sanity & Insanity* xiii 343 Ostracized from society because of the drunken and violent habits of his wife.

Hence **Ostracized ppl a.**, **Ostracizing ppl sb** and *ppl a.*, also **Ostracizable a.**, capable of being ostracized, **Ostracizer**, one who ostracizes.

1847 *Grote Greece* II. xxxiv IV 210 Kleisthenes did not permit the process of ostracizing to be against any one citizen exclusively. 1849 *Ibid* xli V 174 The ostracized Aristides arrived at Salamis. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 255 He wrote his own name on the ostracizing shell. 1862 *All Year Round* Christm No. 35 He... covertly threw handfuls of grain to the ostracized cockle. 1876 T. HARDY *Elizabeth II.* 3 a mover in circles from which the greatest ostracism of all is servitude. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 7/3 Our ostracizable Electors.

Ostraco-, before a vowel **ostrac-**, combining form of Gr. *ostrakon* hard shell. Hence

Ostracode rm [Gr *ostrakodermos*], *a.*, having a bony integument or external skeleton; *sb* an ostracoderm fish; so **Ostracodermal a.**,

Ostracode rmous a. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857), **Ostracode rmatous a.** (*Syd Soc Lex*) **Ostracology** [see -LOGY], conchology (Mayne), hence

Ostracological a., **Ostracophore** [Gr *-ophoros* bearing], a member of the *Ostracophora*, a Palaeozoic sub-class of fishes (Funk); so **Ostracophorous a.**

Ostracopoda a., a member of the *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustacea; so **Ostracopodous a.**, belonging to the *Ostracopoda* (Mayne)

Ostracosteian [Gr *ostrakon bone*] *a.*, pertaining to the *Ostracostea*, a group of extinct placogonoid fishes, *sb*, a fish belonging to this group; so **Ostracosteous a.**

Ostracothere [Gr *ostrakon animal*], an ostracode crustacean.

1876 *tr Beneden's Annu Parasites* 17 Since the molluscs live only on vegetable substances, while the Ostracotheres feed entirely on animal matter. 1898 A. S. WOODWARD *Verteb Palaeont* 5 The simplest Ostracoderms (Heterostraca) occur in the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian, and exhibit no bone-cells in any part of their dermal armour.

Ostracode (*o* strākōd), *a.* and *sb*. [ad Gr. *ostrakodēs* see -ODE] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to the *Ostracoda* or *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustaceans. *b.* *sb* A member of the *Ostracoda*.

1865 *Athenaeum* No 1983 571/2 The little modest ostracods and phyllopoes. 1870 *NICHOLSON Man Zool* I 196 Small Ostracode Crustacea as fossils extend from the Lower Silurian period up to the present day. 1888 *ROLLISTON & Jackson Annu. Life* 534 The eye is moveable. in the Ostracode *Cypridina*. 1902 *Edu Rev* Jan 194 They found... a living ostracode.

So **Ostracodol**, **Ostracodous adjs.**

1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 372 The ostrac-

codal fauna in the seas of Australia and the Malay Peninsula.

Ostracoid (*o* strākōid), *a.* and *sb*. [f. Gr. type **ostrakoeidēs* = *ostrakonōis* OSTRACON: see -OID and -ODE] (See quots)

1857 *MAYNE Expos Lex*, Ostracoides, resembling or of the nature of a shell ostracoid. 1862 *DANA Elem. Geol* 193 The earliest of the bivalve Crustaceans—very small species having the body enclosed in a bivalve shell somewhat like a clamshell, whence the name Ostracoid.

† **Ostracy**, obs. error form for OSTRACISM.

1799-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 456 The Ostracy devised was for men of noble fame.

Ostrage, obs. form of OSTRICH.

Ostray, obs. form of ASTRAY, *adv* and *a*.

Ostre, var. *HOSTRY Obs*; obs. f. OYSTER.

Ostreaceous (*o* strāzī-āz), *a* [f. L. type **ostreaceus*, f. *ostrea* oyster + see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of the oyster or its shell, resembling, or proper to, an oyster, oyster-like; ostraceous.

1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* i v 790 That outer vestment, of the Terrestrial Body (styled in Plato *o* *ostreoides*, the crustaceous or ostraceous Body). 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 223 His very life and being may be said to have been, in a great degree, ostraceous.

Ostreaculture: see OSTRICULTURE.

Ostreol (*o* strāl), *a.* *rare* [f. L. *ostrea* oyster + -AL.] Of or pertaining to oysters.

1847 *Illustr Lond. News* 7 Aug. 93/1 The days when poor Britain enjoyed but an ostracal fame. 1884 *Daily News* 25 July, The ostracal resources of the New World.

Ostrean, *a.* *rare*. [f. as prec + -AN] = prec.

1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIII. 546 Forms of ostracal happiness. *Ibid* 553 By the sudden opening and closing of their valves the ostracal tribes possess the means of locomotion.

Ostreger, ostringer (*o* strēdz, *o* strindz), *Forms*: 5 *ostreger*, 5-9 *-eger*, 6 *-iger*, 7 *-idger*; 7-8 *ostringer*, (6 *ostringer*) See also AUSTERINGER.

[ME. *ostreger*, *ostreger*, corruption of OF *ostrucher*, *ostrucher* (F. *autucher*, *autourcier*)—late L. *aurstucarius*, f. *aurstucus* (—L. *Aurstucus* Austurian, from Asturia in Spain), also *aurstorus*, *ostorus*, whence OF *ostour*, *ostur*, now *ostour* goshawk cf. OOSTUR. For *ostreger*, cf. *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*, *wharfinger*.]

A keeper of goshawks.

? a 1200 *MS. Sloane* 2721 in Hartung *Introd. Perf. Bk. Sparhawk* (1886) p. ix. The skooler for a young ostringer or faulkener. 1846 *Bk. St. Albanus* Bv. b. They be calde Ostringers that kepe Goshawks or Tercells. 1575 *TURBURY Faulconrie* 63 The falconers and ostringers have to these two sorts added a third kinde. 1624 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb* (1623) 155 All Ostringers doe esteeme plumage to be the best casting a short-winged Hawke can take.

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Austuricus*, a Goshawk; whence we usually call a Faulconer, who keeps that kinde of Hawks, an *Ostringer*. 1867 *QUIDA C. Castlemaine* (1879) 11 Fulke Ravensworth brought her the bird from the ostringer's wrist.

Ostreï, ostreo- (also *erron. ostrea-*, *ostrea-*, *ostro-*), combining forms of L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, and Gr. *ostrakon* oyster. Hence: **Ostreiform a.**

[FORM], having the form of an oyster or of oysters. **Ostreophage** (-fēdz), **Ostreophagist** (-fēdzist) [Gr. *-phagos* eating], one who, or that which, eats or feeds upon oysters, so **Ostreophagous a.**, eating or feeding on oysters.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 361/2 It exists also in the *Ostreiform *Gryphaea*. 1895 *Edin Rev* Oct. 369 The Londoner's diet might be thought to be much more largely *ostreiform*.

1883 *Daily Tel* 29 Dec. 5/3 The notorious *Ostreophage were he to look in at a few of the West end oyster shops. 1841 *FRASER'S Mag* XXIII 463 Astonishing the natives, like Dando the *Ostreophagist. 1897 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Ostreophagous. 1882 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/3 A great advantage to the osteophagous part of our population.

Ostreiculture (*o* strēiklūtūr), Also *erron. ostr(e)a-*, *ostreo-*, *ostri-*. [f. L. *ostrei-*, comb. form of *ostrea* oyster + CULTURE.] The artificial breeding of oysters for the market; oyster-culture.

1861 *HULME tr Moquin-Tandon* II. iii 169 Osteiculture. The artificial production of Oysters has become an important branch of industry. 1862 *Illustr Lond. News* 11 Jan. 50/3 The operations of osteiculture.

Hence **Ostreicultural a.**; **Ostreiculturist**, one who makes it his business to breed oysters.

1882 *Daily Tel* 18 Aug. 4/8 The sensation which has been caused in the ostricultural world in consequence of the introduction into our waters of Portuguese mollusca. 1866 *ATHENAEUM* No 2022 435/3 A valuable hint for osteoculturists. 1882 *American V.* 88 The theory of hybridization advocated by some osteoculturists. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 58 M. Tripota, one of the veteran ostraculturists.

Ostreoid—see **Ostreï**.

Ostreoid, *a.* *rare*—[f. L. *ostrea* oyster + see -OID] Oyster-like. (Mayne, 1857.)

Ostreperous, obs. f. OSTRERPEROUS. **Ostrey** see OOSTRICH; also obs. f. *HOSTRY*.

Ostrich (*o* strit). *Forms*: *a.* 3 *ostriche*, 4 *-iche*, 4-5 *-iche*, 4-6 *-yde*, 4-7 *-ige*, (4-1g), 5 *-ych(e)*, *-yoche*, *-ygge*, (host-), 6 *ostrage*, (host-), 6-8 *ostridge*, 4- *ostrich*; 5 *ostryche*, 6 *-eche*, *-ige*, *ostrich(e)*; 7 *oestrich*, *-idge*. *β.* 6 *austrich*, *astridge*, 7 *austridge*, *-uch*. *γ.* 5-7 *estriche*, 5 *-yoche*, 6 *-itch*, *-yge*, 6-7 *-idge*, *-ige*,

7 *-edge*, *-age*, (6 *eestryche*, 7 *eastrich*). [ME. *ostrice*, *-iche*, a. OF. *ostruce*, *-uche*, mod. F. *autriche* = Sp. *avestruz*, Pg. *abestruz*—pop. L. *avis struthio*, *avisstruthio*, from *avis* bird + late L. *struthio*, ad. Gr. *struthion* ostrich (Fact. Naz.), f. *struthos* sparrow, ostrich; the simple L. *struthio* gave ME. *STRUCION*: cf. Pr. *estrus*, It. *strucco*.]

In classical Gr. the bird was called commonly *o* *mevas* *struthos*, or simply *struthos*, also *struthokamēlos*, whence the cl. L. *struthiocamēlus* STRUTHIOCAMELI.]

1. A very large ratite bird, *Struthio camelus*, the only species of the genus *Struthio* and the family *Struthionidae*, inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia; it is the largest of existing birds.

The habits and peculiarities of the bird, real and fabulous, have afforded much scope for proverb and allusion, such as its indiscriminate voracity and its liking for hard substances, which it swallows to assist the gizzard in its functions; its supposed want of regard for its young, its eggs being partly hatched by the heat of the sun, which has led to the belief that it deserts its nest, and the practice attributed to it of thrusting its head into the sand or a bush when being overtaken by pursuers, through incapacity to distinguish between seeing and being seen.

a. 1225 *Anur R.* 132 *pe* steorc [v. r. ostrice] uor his muchele flesche made a semblant uorste vleon, & beateo *pe* hwingen. 1382 *Wyclif Lam* iv 3 Cruel, as an ostrich [1388 ostrig] in desert. 1388—*Job* xxxix 13 The fethere of an ostriche [1382 strucion]. 1481 *Caxton Myrrour* II. xvi. 102 The hostryche by his nature eteth well yron. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 317 Theyr fiete and legges are lyke the legs and fiete of the foule cauled the oystreche. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* ix (1636) 33 Rusticks, who have stomachs like Ostriges, that can digest hard yron. 1625 *G. SANDIS Trav* II. 239 Swift horses... of sufficient speed to overtake an Ostridge. 1729 *Young Paraphr.* *Job* Wks 1757 I. 211 Who in the stupid Ostrich has subdu'd A parent's care, and fond inquietude? 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat & Exp Philus* III. xxviii 162 A cock, a stork, an ostridge, walk directly forwards without wadding. 1827 *LIVINGSTONE Trav*, vii. 155 The food of the ostrich consists of pods and seeds of different kinds of leguminous plants.

β. 1580 *LVLV Enghes* (Arb.) 341 It fareth with me as with the Austrich [i.e. 1582 Ostridge], who pricketh none but hir selfe, which causeth hir to runne when she would rest. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 63 Ile make thee eate yron like an Astridge, and swallow my sword like a great punne. 1623 *Someth. Written by Occas. Accid. Blacke Friars* 14 Like the Austridge, who hiding her little head, supposeth her great body obscured. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 23 Yet ought the Clerk of the Work to be discreet in the distributing them [nauls] to some Carpenters, whose pockets partake much of the Austriches stomachs.

γ. 1460 *Will of Taine* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum cum esterige federe. 1467 *Mann & Housch Exp* (Roxb.) 403 My mastyr paid for an estriche federe. *v. s.* a 1529 *SKELTON P Sparrow* 478 The estriche, that wylly erite An horshowe so great. 1589 *Pappew Hatched* B. ij. b. Twil digest a Cathedral Church as easilie, as an Estrich in a twee penie nail. 1646 *To Mr Hall on his Detractors in J. Hall's Poems*, Such plumed Estrages. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 53 Eastrich! Thou feathered Foole, and easie piey, That larger sales to thy broad Vessel needest. 1703 *DAMPIER Voy* (1729) III. 397 We saw a great many of these Estridges.

b. Applied to the rhea of South America, a ratite bird resembling the ostrich in appearance and habits; more fully *American ostrich*.

1813 *SIR E. HOME Lect. Comp. Anat.* (1814) I. 295 In the cassowaries, and American ostrich, the stones which those birds swallow must, from their weight, force their way into the gizzard. 1839 *DARWIN Narr. Voy Adv & Beagle* III. 205 The ostrich although so fleet in its pace... falls a prey to the Indian or Gaucho armed with the bolas. 1845—*Voy. Nat* i. (1852) 43 We saw many Ostriches (*Struthio rhea*).

2. *a.* *attrib* Of or pertaining to an ostrich or ostriches; ostrich-like: esp. in reference to the alleged habits of the ostrich; see above.

1603 *DEKKER Wonderful Years* D. ij. b. So hungry is the Estridge disease, that it will devour euen Iron. 1635 *QUARLES Embl* iv. 1 (1718) 790 When the ostrich wings of my desires shall be so dull, they cannot mount the least degree. 1658 *WALL Count Times* 63 Estridge Countsciences, that can digest Iron but not straw. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 40 (1713) II. 9 What a kind of Ostrich Faith they must have, who can believe, that the Evidence should so palpably betray themselves. 1808 *MOORE Sceptic* 56 Whole nations, fooled by falsehood, fear, or pride, Their ostrich-heads in self-illusion hide. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 167 The ostrich habit of burying their heads in the ground before anything they don't like. 1877 *BLACK Green Past* xxx. (1878) 237 [They had] hidden themselves in their berths in order to get a sort of ostrich-safety. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 1/2 The fact... are too damning to leave much room for an ostrich policy.

b. *Comb.*, as *ostrich-breeding*, *-egg*; *ostrich-eyed*, *-like* adjs.; † *ostrich-camel*, an old name of the ostrich (after L. *struthiocamēlus*), *ostrich-farm*, a farm on which ostriches are reared for the sake of their plumes; *ostrich-farming*, the rearing of ostriches; *ostrich-fern*, the fern *Onoclea struthiopteris* (*S. germanica*); *ostrich-tip*, the tip of an ostrich-feather. Also **OSTRICH-FEATHER**, -PLUME.

1875 *S. Africa* 220 Nearly twenty years ago, 'Ostrich-breeding was successfully tried in Algeria. 1867 *Topsell's Four-foot Beasts* (1638) 80 His feet like an 'Ostrich-camel. 1653 *H. COGAN Duell. Sic.* 104 Creatures of a mixt nature... whereof some are called Austridge-camels, being derived from a camel and an austridge. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 153 In the mids [of the chapel] is a canopie as it were of a bed, with a great sort of *Estridge egges hanging at it. 1623 *M. RIDLEY Magn. Dodges* 67 Tipping of cuppes with silver, that be of Ostridge-egges. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 16 Ostrich egge shells. 1885 A. NEWTON in

Encycl. Brit (ed 9) XVIII 63/2 The great mercantile value of Ostrich-feathers... led to the formation in the Cape Colony of numerous "Ostrich-farms" 1875 *S Africa* 223 *Ostrich farmers, in domesticating the bird, have apparently a regard to moral training *Ibid* 220 It is difficult to say who was the first to begin ostrich-farming at the Cape. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 258/3 The hardy Ferns are a grand feature, particularly the large groups of the "Ostrich Fern" 1834 *S R Noble Soldier* iv 1 in *Bullen O P I* L 307 *Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele 1881 *Macm Mag* XLIV 294/2 It is ostrich like, it is suicidal, to ignore the fact of its disappearance 1895 *Pop Sci Monthly* Apr 761 Among the existing ostrichlike types we have the Apteryx 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/2 A very fashionable hat with ribbon loops and *ostrich tips.

Hence **Ostrichism** (*nounce-ud*), the policy of hiding the head like an ostrich.

1834 *Tait's Mag* I 59/2 The Marquis adopted the celebrated system of ostrichism, and hid his head

† **Ostrich**, a corruption of **ESTRICH**, eastern kingdom or country (q v). **Ostrich board** = **ESTRICH board**, Ostrich wool, a kind of wool formerly imported from Eastern countries

1449 *Will of W Bruges in War dr Acc. Edw IV* (1830) Gloss. I, Iordsey that the 11 chapelles be closed wth ostrich boards, and clere stored 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 121 Cupborde of ostriche borde j. (1720 *STRYPE Stau's Surv* (1754) II v xv 326/2 The Estridge Wool, that is, the Wools imported from the East Countries, a coarser Sort, amounted not to two hundred Weight j. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 311 Ostrich, or Estridge Wool is used as a substitute for Beaver in the manufacture of Hats It is usually imported from Germany, the Levant, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean

Ostrich-feather. Also 5-7 *estrich*.

1 A feather of an ostrich, esp one of the long curly quill-feathers of the wings or tail used as a personal ornament or for decorative purposes

1460-7 [see *OSTRICH* v.] 1473 *WARKW Chron.* 14 He wored ane estriche feder. 1475 *Sqr lous Degre* 226 Ostryche fethers of dyvers here a 1529 *SKELTON Bourge of Court* 366 An estriche fether of a capons taylor He set vpon his hat alofte. 1629 L OWEN *Spec. Jesuit*. 61 Having brought with him a present of Parots and Estrich-feathers. 1771 *GRAY in Corr* (1843) 213 No one who had less than £100 a year. was to wear satin, damask, ostrich feathers 1868-82 *CUSANS Handbk Heraldry* (ed 3) ix 134 The *Ostrich-feathers* of Edward, Prince of Wales, and the *Red and White Roses*. are examples of Badges familiar to every student of English History.

Comb 1530 *PALSER* 250/1 Ostrydye fether sellar. 1813 *Examiner* 11 Jan. 221/1 S Butler, ostrich-feather-manufacturer.

† 2. ? A marking or brand on a horse, resembling a feather of an ostrich Obs.

1674 *Lond Gas* No. 657/4 A Bay Mare about six years old... with an Estrich Feather on the near side, and a black List down the Buttock 1685 *Ibid* No. 2524/4 A bright Bay Horse with three Estery Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck.

Ostrich-plume. [See **PLUME**]

1 An ostrich-feather, or a bunch of two or three feathers.

1436 in *Rich. Rolls Scotl* IV 679 In ornamento plumarum de ostriche. 1637 *Herwood Dial* xix (1874) VI. 263 In my light chariot deckt with Estrich plumes c 1820 S ROGERS *Italy, Brides of Venice* 20 A fan, that gently waved, of ostrich plumes. 1865 J. H INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 321 White horses, richly caparisoned, and with ostrich plumes nodding on their heads

2 a The plumularian hydroid *Aglaophema struthomides*. b. *attrib.* Applied to a variety of *Chrysanthemum*.

1821 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 3/5 A curious variety of chrysanthemum. American growers have described it as the ostrich plume variety. 1893 *Westm. Gas* 16 Oct. 7/1 Ostrich plume chrysanthemum, which does not often come to perfection in this climate.

Ostrich-plumed a., decked with ostrich-plumes *Mod Newsp* Large white ostrich-plumed hats

Ostridge, -ige, **Ostridger**, -iger, obs ff. **OSTRICH**, **OSTREGER** † **Ostridge-keeper**, *Obs*, a keeper of goshawks, an **OSTREGER**.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. iv. Before them stood the falconrie, managed by Ostridge keepers and Falconers

Ostrine, **Ostringer** see **HOSTRY**, **OSTREGER**

† **Ostri-ferous**, a. *Obs* [f L. *ostrifer* (? for **ostifer*, f. *ostrea* oyster) : see **FEROUS**]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Ostriferous*, that beareth, or brings forth Osters.

† **Ostrog** (*ostrog*) [Russ. *острогъ* stockade, blockhouse, f o = *ost* about + *строгъ* to guard.] A house or village in Siberia, surrounded by a palisade or wall, and serving as a fort or prison.

1764 *Char. in Ann. Reg* 5/2 Under the name of Ostrog, is understood every habitation consisting of one or more huts, all surrounded by an earthen wall or palisade. The Camchatskans live in these huts all the winter 1790 *Cook's Voy* VI. 2191 The principal merchants reside either at Bolcheretsk, or the Nishnei ostrog. 1799 W. TOOKES *View Russian Emp.* I. 356 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 215 From the ostrog we proceeded to the town hospital.

Ostrogoth (*ostrogoth*) [f. late L. *Ostrogothi* pl., f. OHG. OS. *ostar* eastward, in the east : -Otent. **auist(a)* : see **GOTH**.] An East Goth; a name given to the division of the Teutonic race of the Goths which towards the end of the 5th c. conquered Italy, and in 493, under Theodoric, established a kingdom which continued till 555

1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Ostrogoths 1841 W SPALDING *Italy* § II Isl. II 54 Four dynasties which successively ruled that country.—Odoacer's, the East Goths or Ostrogoths, the Lombards, and the Franks

b (See quot)

a 1859 *WHIRWELL Germ Archit* Pref., Some traced the pointed arch to the countries of the East, and these persons were, by their brother antiquaries, playfully termed Ostrogoths.

Hence **Ostrogothian**, **Ostrogothic** *adjs.*

1684 H MORE *Answer* 42 The fourth [trumpet] is under the seventh Head, viz. The Ostrogothian Kings 1815 *Spelling Mag* XLVI 56 This coarse, dark, ostrogothic piece of mosaic-painting

Ostry, -ye, obs. variants of **HOSTRY**.

Ostrycech, *erron.* for **OSTOUR**, goshawk, from association of **OSTREGER** with *ostridge*, **OSTRICH** : cf **OSTRIDGE-KEEPER**.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxii 238 Bryddes, as Ostryccches [F *oustours*], Gerfaccous, Sparhawkes.

Ostyle, obs. form of **HOSTLE**

Ostyre, obs. variant of **OYSTER**

Osul, **Osyll**, obs ff. **OUZEL** **Oswego tea** : see **TEA**. **Osyer**, obs. f. **OSIER**

† **Osyris** (q sirs). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ὄσις*, a plant identified variously with *Osyris alba*, *Lunaria vulgaris*, etc.] A genus of shrubs (N O *Santalaceae*), of which the European species *O. alba* is a broom-like plant with narrow dry leaves, small perigynous flowers, and roundish drupes 1564 *TURNER Herbal* ii 73 The brothe of Osyris dronken is good agaynst y^e jaundes or guel sought.

Osy, obs. form of *used*. see **USE** v.

Oszer, **Oszi**, obs. forms of **OSIER**, **OUZEL**.

-ot, *suffix* 1, repr F -ot, ong dim, but the diminutive force is often lost, as in *ballot*, *chariot*, *galliot*, *loriot*, *parrot*, etc. It is not a living suffix in Eng.

-ot, *suffix* 2, repr F -ot, L. -ota, Gr. -ῶτης, expressing nativity, as Ἐπειρώτης Epirot, native of Epirus, in which use it is often represented by -OTE It occurs also in a few other sbs. of Gr origin, as *helot*, *idiot*, *patriot*, *zealot*.

Otaacoustic (ὠτακτικὸν stik, a. and sb. rare. [f. Gr. ὠτ-, ear + ἀκουστικὸς ACOUSTIC cf. Gr. ὠτακουστικός. see **OTACUST**]

A. *adj.* Used to assist the sense of hearing.

1775 in *ASH* 1828 *WEBSTER* s. v. Otacoustic instrument.

B. sb. An instrument to assist hearing, as an ear-trumpet.

a 1643 LD FALKLAND, etc. *Infalibility* (1646) 79 Matters of fact, which we see or hear not with our own eyes or ears, but as with perspectives and otacousticks. 1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* i v § 6 A Hare, which is very quick of hearing is supplied with a Bony Tube; which as a natural Otacoustick is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant Sound that comes behind her

So **Otaacoustic a.**

1802 in *Spr. Pub Yrns* VI 348 With a few of my otacoustical drops [I] have so entirely recovered him

† **Otaacusticon**. [Mod Lat., f. as prec.] = prec B

1615 *TOMKIS Athanasius* i iii, O let me see this wondrous instrument *Rou. Sir*, this is call'd an Otacousticon 1621 *BURTON Anat Mel* ii v (1676) 179/1 Otocousticon some speak of to intend hearing, as the other do sight. 1668 *Perrys Diary* 3 Apr. I did try the use of the Otacousticon, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, putting the neck to my ear; and there I did plainly hear the dashing of the oars of the boats in the Thames 1715 tr *Pancroft's Rerum Mem* II App 443 Several kinds of Otacousticons, or Instruments to improve the Sense of Hearing.

† **Otaacust**. *Obs.* [ad late L. *otacustis*, a Gr. ὠτακουστής listener, spy, f. ὠτ-, ear + ἀκουστής listener.] A listener, an eavesdropper; a spy.

1624 *HOLLAND Cyriopandia* 118 Who should as Otacusts (or privy Escourts) listen and advertise him of all occurrences a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii Prol. Something which the Persians of old esteemed more of in all their Otacusts.

Otaheite apple. [Named after *Otaheite*, or *Tahiti*, one of the Society Islands in Polynesia.] The fruit of *Spondias dulcis*, a native of Java, the Moluccas, and the Society Islands, it is of a golden yellow colour, the rind having a taste like turpentine, and the pulp the flavour of pine-apple.

1858 *Hogg Veg Kingd* 217 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The carambola and the Otaheite apple

Otake, obs. corrupt f. **OUT-PAKE**, except.

Otalgia (ὠταλγία). Also *otalgy*. [a Gr. ὠταλγία ear-ache, f. ὠτ-, ear + ἄλγος pain.] Ear-ache; neuralgic pain in the ear

1657 *Physical Dict.* *Otalgia*, pain in the ears 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s. v. The otalgia usually arises from an inflammation 1836 *SMART, Otagly* 1874 *ROOSA Dis Ear* (ed 2) 511 The subject of otalgia belongs, strictly speaking, to the middle ear

Hence **Ota-logic a.**, of or pertaining to ear-ache;

sb. a remedial agent for ear-ache.

1737 *BRACKEN Barriery Impr.* (1757) II 263 Opiates are Ophthalmics, as well as Odonalgics, Otalgics, &c. 1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Otagly* (*adj.*)

Otamy, obs. corrupt form of **ATOMY**.

Otary (ὠτάρη). [ad. mod. L. *otaria*, f. Gr. ὠτ-, ear + cf. Gr. ὠτάρη large-eared] An eared seal; a member of the *Otaridae*, a family of pinnipeds

having small but perceptible external ears, which includes the fur seals and sea-lions

1847 in *WEBSTER*. 1880 J. A. ALLEN *N Amer Pinnipeds* 225 The largest species of the Otaries are Hair Seals, while the smallest. are Fur Seals

Hence **Otarian**, **Otarine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to otaries or eared seals; **Ota rid**, a member of the family *Otaridae* (see above), **Ota-roid a.**, resembling or akin to the otaries in form or structure

1880 J. A. ALLEN *N Amer Pinnipeds* 2 The walrus is really little more than thick, clumsy, obese forms of the Otarian type, with the canines enormously developed. The walrus are merely elephantine Otarians

† **Otas**, obs. f. *oclaues* see **OCTAVE** i a.

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 786a Sakrid in saint Iohn otas **Ote**, **Ote-mele**, -meel, obs ff. **OAT**, **OATMEAL**.

Ote, obs. corrupt form of *hote*, **HIGHT** v 1

Ote, obs. corruption of *wot* from *WIT* v, to know, esp. in phrase *God ote* 1 God wot 1

-ote, *suffix*, another form of -ot², repr ultimately Gr. -ῶτης, indicating nativity, and forming the names of inhabitants of places in or near Greece; e g *Candote* (-ot), from *Candia*, *Cypriote* (-ot), from *Cyprus*, *Scote*, *Sulhote*, etc

Otem: see **TOTEM**. **Otemoste**, obs. var. **UTMOST**. **Oten**, corrupt f. *hoten*, pa. pple of **HIGHT** v 1; obs f. **OATEN**.

† **Otenchyte**. *Obs.* [ad L. *ōtenchyta*, ad. Gr. ὠτεγχύτης, f. ὠτ- ear + ἐγχύτης, f. ἐχέειν to pour in In mod F. *olenchyte*] An instrument for injecting liquid into the ears

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 369 To infuse the said liquor warme into the eare by a pipe or instrument called an Otenchyte *Ibid.*, Expl Words of Art, *Otenchyte*, an instrument, devised for to infuse or poure some medicinale liquor into the eares

Oter (e, Oth, othe, obs. ff. **OTTER**, **OATH**.

† **Othematoma** (ὠθημάτωμα mā) [mod L, f. Gr. ὠτ-, ear + HÆMATOMA] Hæmatoma or vascular tumour of the ear.

1874 *ROOSA Dis Ear* (ed 2) 107 Othematoma, hæmatoma auris, or vascular tumor of the auricle. 1877 *BURNETT Ear* 247 Othematoma, or blood-tumor of the ear, is characterized by congestion and heat in the auricle

Hence **Othematomatous a.**

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* L 388 The othematomatous requires special mention

Otham, **othem** : see **ODAM** *Obs.*, son-in-law

Othe, *ope*, ME f on the see **O** prep 1 b.

Othenk, var. **OFFHINK** *Obs.*, to repent.

Hence † **Othenking**, *obl. sb.*, sorrow, regret, repentance

1382 *Wyclif Judg* xxi 15 And al Yrael greeth sorowide, and hide othenkyng vpon the slaughter — *Jer* xviii 10 Othynking Y shal do [1388 Y shal do penance] on the good that Y spak, that Y shulde do to it

Othescope (ὠθησκόπῳ). [f. Gr. ὠθεῖν to push + σκοπεῖν observing, -SCOPE] A modification of the radiometer, devised by Sir W. Crookes, in which the black or driving surface is stationary, while the cooling surface is movable

1877 *CROOKES in Proc. Roy Soc.* No 180

Other (vðar, *adj. pron* (sb)). Forms: 1 *ððer*, *ðper*, 2-5 *oþer*, *inflected* *oþre*, 4- *other* Also 3 *Orm* *oþer*, 3-4 *oþur*, -*air*, -*ar*, -*ier*, -*ir*, -*ere*, -*ure*, (5 -*yr*, -*ire*), 4 *oþer*, *oþer*, 4-5 *othur*, -*yr*, -*ere*, -*ar*, 4-6 *othir*, *oother*, -*ir*, 5 *othre*, 5-7 *oyer* (= *oþer*), 6 *wother*. Sc 4 *uthyre*, *wthir* (e, -*yre*, *wyther*, *ouper*, 4-6 *uthur*, 4-7 *uthir*, -*ere*, 6 *vyer*, -*ir* (= *uþer*, -*ir*), 7 *wther*, 8-*ither* Also 3 *Orm* *oðer*, 4-6 *oder*, -*ir*, -*ur*, -*yr*, 5 *woder*, -*ur*, 6 Sc. *uder*, -*ir*, 6-*north*. *udder*. [Com. Teut. *OE. *oþer*, *ððer* = OFris. *ððer* (ode), *ander*], OS. *ððar*, *ððar*, *ander*, (MLG., MDu., LG., Dn. *ander*), OHG. *ander* (MHG., Ger. *ander*), ON. *annar*, Goth. *anþar* = Skr. *āntara-s*, Lith. *āntaras*, and prob. L. *alter*. — OArvan**anteros*; a word formed with the usual comparative suffix of adjs, in Skr. *-tara-s*, Gi. *-repa-s*, L. *-ter*, Eng. *-ther*, in *whether*, etc The same root appears in Skr. *an-yd-s* other, different. cf L. *al-tus*, *al-ter*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. One of the two, the one (of two); L. *alter* *Obs.* (This is an OTeut. sense of the word, found also with OS *ððar* and ON *annar*. The suggestion that in this sense OE *ððer* was a form of *ððider*, *ððer*, ME *OUTHER*, 'either', 'one or other', is erroneous there is no ground for assuming that OE had any *ððer* except that which was identical with Goth *anþar*, ON. *annar*.)

c 893 K. ALFRED *PROS* III. vii § 3 Him weaþ oþer eaze mid anre flæn ut ascoten *Ibid* IV. i. § 6 þær weaþ þirrus wund on oþran earme a 900 O E *Martyrol* 26 June 106 An shæl hune gewundode on his oþer gewenge. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q* II. iv. 4 Her other leg was lame 1596 *Ibid*. v. xii 36 A distaffe in her other hand she had

(The quotes from Spenser are evidently archaic, and it is possible that in them *other* means 'left' like Germ. *ander*)

† 2 *Other*. *other*. the one. the other (L. *alter*... *alter*...), one.. another (L. *alius*... *alius*...).

Only in OE

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* xl. 291 Oþer hira was

hate Timotheus, oðer Titus. *agoo Laws of Ælfred* Intro. c. 43. Ne dem þu oðerne dom þam welegan, oðerne þam dem þu. *c 900 tr. Bada's Hist.* ii. x (1890) 136 Cume þurh oðre duru in, þurh oðre ut gewite.

2. That one of two which remains after one is taken, defined, or specified; the remaining (person, thing, or group) of two, later, also, of three or more. Usually prec. by *the* or an equivalent demonstrative or possessive word (e.g. his other foot, the man's other name or names); but in OE *oðer* alone could have this sense.

On the other hand see HAND sb 3a1.
c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* Contents v. vii, Hu Galie wunnon on Romane, & Pene on oðre healle. *Ibid* vi. 12 Se oðer consul gehierde Dhiulus. *c 900 Ags Ps* (Th) xlv 21 Betwuh þe and þine modor suna oðrum. *c 1175 Lamb Hom.* 43 He was an biscop on eodre lue. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 10679 (Cott.) On oðer side he was dreading To bring a custom neu on hand. *c 1425 Ibid.* 3309 (Trin.) Pis oðre mon myste not bliu To biholden þis fair maydin. *1460 Coventry Constitutions* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch ix.* (1872) 469 Ye todur dekyu [shall have] ye wodor alfe. *c 1584 Montgomerie Cherrie & Slae* 44 The turtle, on the vther syde, Na plesure had to play. *1605 SHAKS Lear* iv. 1. 81 But (O poore Gloucester) Lost he his other eye? *1615 Sir W. Mure Misc Poems* xiv. 2 His corps doth her duell, Bot q^r be his oyer halfe no man can tell. *1711 Addison's Spect* No. 56 p. 2 To the great Repository of Souls, or, as we call it here, to the other World. *1724 De For Mem Cavalier* i. 48, I was on the other Side the Elbe. *1855 Macaulay Hist Eng.* xii. III. 204 The other member for the county of Dublin was Colonel Patrick Sarsfield.

b. Every other, every second, every alternate.
1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* chiv. 124 For whiche raunsonne to be payed eche other chalyce of england was molte and made in to moneye. *1588 GREENE Perimedes* 21 Spending every other day in such sporte. *1607 TOWSE Four's Beasts* (1658) 309 Every other day cleanse both the wounds and rols. *1712-13 Swift Let. to Mrs. Dugley* 25 Jan. We now resolve to have a committee every other week. *1877 Mrs OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* Intro. 13 Every other year there was a revolution.

† 3. That follows the first; second (of two or more). *Obs* (exc as in b).

c 900 tr. Bada's Hist. l. xvi. [xxvii] (1890) 64 Þætte feower dælas beon scyle, an ærest biscope oðer dæl Godes þeowum, þridra þearfum. *c 1000 ÆLFRED Gen.* ii. 13 Dære oðre ea nama ys Gion. *c 1000 Sax Leechd* i. 214 genim þysse ylcian wyrtte croppas, ærest þry, æt oþrum sæle fif. *c 1175 Lamb Hom.* ii. 1 Pe oðer heste we Ne haue þu þines drihtenes nome in nane æða. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3642 On ðat oðer twentide dai, of ðe oðer [moned]. *c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 72 Costome ys þe oþer kynde.

b. The other day. † (a) orig. The second day, the following or next day. † (b) The preceding day, yesterday. (c) Now, a day or two ago; a short time ago, recently. So *The other night, week*, etc. Cf. *F. l'autre jour*.

(a) *1154 O E Chron.* an. 1135 Ð[at] oþer ða þe he lai an slep in scip. *c 1300 Haueloh* 175 Haueloh and his wif.. wel do wayten al þe nith, Til þe oþer day. *c 1435 Torr. Portugal* 1190 Tille they at myd-meale was, On the other day at none. *c 1440 Sir Eglam* 1005, V. and thretty knyghtys he madd, Be that oðer day abowte none. *1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xii. 14, b. The other night following, we came to an anker in another roade.

(b) *13 Cursor M.* 3672 (Gott.) Wil þu me sla as þu did an, þis oþer day [Cott. þis endur dai]? *1664 Pevs Diary* 11 Feb, Mr. Falconer came and brought her a present—a silver state cup and cover. *12 Feb.* Changed Mr. Falconer's state cup, that he did give us the other day, for a fair tankard.

(c) *1421 Hoccleve Complaint* 309 This other day a lamentation of a wofull man in a boke I sye. *c 1440 Jacob's Well* 112 The other day, I told you a parcell of þe wose in sleute. *1596 SHAKS 1 Hen IV.* iii. 112 The other Night I fell asleepe heere behind the Arras. *Ibid.* 152 He sayde this other day, You ought him a thousand pound. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 38 p. 9 A short Letter I writ the other Day to a very witty Man. *1794 Gentl Mag.* 17/2 In company with a few friends, the other night. *1844 MEDWIN Convers.* Byron (1832) l. 201 The Hartz mountain-scene, that Shelley versified the other day. *1885 Manch Even News* 6 July 1/2 They played a match the other day against a local club.

† c. Other half (lit. second half): One and a half (G. *anderthalb*). See HALF a. 2. *Obs*

c 900 tr. Bada's Hist. iv. xxvi [i] (1890) 360 Se ilca Eadric oðer healf gear þæt rice hæfde. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 939 Oþer half þer we abbeþ now iwend. In þe grete se of ocean. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 16600 Half feirth of eln was þe length, And oþer half þe brede. *c 1330 Florio & Bl.* (1857) 216 Other half hundred of riche King. *c 1400 Pallad on Husb* l. 687 A strike, or other half a strike Of barley mele. *c 1430 Two Cookery bks* 25 Take oþer half pound of flower of Rys, y^e pound of Almaindys, half an vnce of hony.

4. With plural sb. (in OE and early ME. *oðre*) = the remaining, the rest of the, L. *ceteri*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* Contents v. vii, Hu Craccus se consul wonn wið þa oðre consulas. *c 1050 Byrhtferth's Handboke in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304 Þis ylce understande þe þam oðrum dagum. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 And to oþre rice men þe þer wæron. *1388 Wyclif John* xxi. 8 Symount Petre grite hym with a coote and wente in to the see. But the oðre disciples camen bi þæt. *1505 TINDALE Gal* ii. 13 And the wether Iewes disssembled lyke wyse. *1592 SHAKS Ven & Ad* 400 When his glutton eye so full hath fed, His other agents aim at like delight. *1669 Milton P. L.* i. 194 Satan With Head up-lift above the wave, his other Parts besides Prone on the Flood. *1861 ELICOTT Life Our Lord* viii. (1865) 375 The other two have taught us by their very silence, in the first place, to view that last event of the Gospel-history in its true light. *1889 J. Eadie Galatians* 146 He received his commission.. from the same source as did the other Apostles.

5. Existing besides, or distinct from, that already mentioned or implied; not this, not the same, different in identity; further, additional.

† a. with singular sb. = another; L. *alius*, *alter*. *c 900 tr. Bada's Hist.* Pref. i. (1890) 4 Oððe on þysse bec oððe on oðre. *Ibid.* 6 þif he hwæt ymbe ðis on oðre wisan gemete. *971 Blith Hom.* 219 Eft gelpamp oðer wundor. *c 1175 Lamb Hom.* 3 Mid his apowites and ec mid oðre floc manna. *Ibid.* 9 A hu scolde oðermonnes goddede comen him to gode? *Ibid.* 13 Ne wine þu oðres monnes wif ne names þinges þe oðre mon æge. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Also he doð on oðre stede on his speche

b. with sing sb. qualified by *an*, *any*, *some*, *no*, or preceded by a negative expressed or implied.

An other has been normally written since c 1600 (often also in earlier times) as one word, ANOTHER (q. v.). In ME also divided a *nother* so na *nother* = none other, no other.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Nan oþer man. *971 Blith Hom.* 113 Sum.. þæt hine swyþor lufode þonne ænig oþer man. *c 1000 ÆLFRED Hom.* i. 364 Helias. oððe sum oðer witega. *c 1200 Vices & Virtues* 47 And ec sum oðer saule hit wile helpen. *c 1250 Owl & Night.* 583 An oþer þing of þe ich mene. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 10663 Oþair husband mai i haf nan. *c 1375 Sc Leg. Saints xvii* (Egghelane) 618 Athyre enchesone fand I nocht. *c 1386 CHAUCER Prol* 461 Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyue Withouthen oþer compaignye in youthe. *c 1400 Rom Rose* 6033 Ladyes.. Ne sekst never oþer vicaire. *1560 WHITEHORNE Arte Warre* (1573) 48 Other thing there is not that can withhold it. *1611 Baxter i Cor* xv. 37 It may chance of wheat, or of some other grain. *1697 DAMPIER Voy* (1729) I. 88 As if they had no other place in the World to live in. *1732 Pope Ess Man* i. 56 One single [movement] can its end produce; Yet serves to second too some other use. *1795 Gentl Mag.* 545/1 To prefer to every other spot the places of our birth and education. *1845 M. PATTERSON Ess* (1889) l. x Such history, more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. *1857 BUCKLE Civilis* i. xii. 668 A boldness unknown in any other part of Europe.

c. with pl. sb., or quantitative sing. (In OE. and early ME. *oð(e)re*)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vi. Be þære sunnan & eac be oðrum tunglum. *971 Blith Hom.* 145 Petrus and oþre Cristes þegnas. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 45 He him to genym seofon oðre gastas. *c 1175 Lamb Hom.* 125 He tahte heom þis swulche toforan oðran þingan. *c 1200 S. Eng. Leg.* l. 16/50 And with oþer melodies al-so. *1362 LANG. P. Pl.* A Prol 102 Masons, Minours And mony oþer crafts. *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 7 Among oþer.. faure florischer and hysteres of wordes. *1457 Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 For mending of a bowt and oþer labors. *1483 Vulgaris ars Terentio* 29, I left all oðyr thynges or put a balkk. *c 1548 HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 16b, Gunces, Bowes, Arrows, and all other artillery. *1640-1 Kinscudor W.-C. Mun.* 185/3 Naither by thair example nor by thair diligence in uthr thyngs. *1711 STEELE Spect* No. 49 p. 6 When they are in other Company they speak and act after him. *1795 RAMSAY Gent Sheph.* iv. 11, To London court, or thar farr aft parts. *1832 TENNYSON Lady of Shalott* i. 1, Little oþer care hath she. *1850 GLADSTONE Clean.* II. 74 We have other evidence how deeply he had drunk, at classic fountains. *1886 Sir N. LINDLEY in Law Rev.* 32 Chanc. Div. 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

d. Archaic and obsolete constructions.

† Other all, other many (obs) : = all other, many other. † Other mo, other more (obs) : = other(s) besides Other such (arch) : now generally such other(s) Other ayz, etc. (arch., or dial.), ambiguous : = the (or an) other six, or six other(s), etc. Other the king's enemies (arch.), ambiguous : = others, (who are) the king's enemies, or other enemies of the king.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. iv § 1 Hi æfter ðam wæron on þan mæstan hungre oðre sylan gear. *Ibid* iv. x § 2 Eft wearþ oþer swelc ren. *c 900 tr. Bada's Hist.* l. xii [xliii]. (1890) 54 He sende Augustinum and oðre monige munecas. *c 1000 Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 40 Oðre sūx sealmas. *13 Guy Warru.* (A) 408 Bi þe we warned oþer mo. *Ibid.* 1149 þou art me leuest of oþer alle. *c 1489 CAXTON Blanch.* 121 The kyng of Fryse, & other his prysoners. *1512 Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 20 Preamble, Archbold with other xl out-laws. *1526 TINDALE Matt.* xv. 30 Having with them halt, blinde, domne, maymed, and other many. *1542 Act 33 Hen VIII.* c. 27 Amonges oþer their peculiarities. *c 1555 PHILLOT Exam. & Writ* (Parker Soc.) 416 Luther and other more of us. *c 1588 ASCHAM Scholem* ii. (Arb.) 110 A great deale of the Ciuill lawe, and other many notable bookes. *1603 KNOWLES Hist Turks* (1621) 246 In their roomes placed other his owne creatures. *1611 Biri & Gen* viii. 10 Hestayed yet other seven days. *c 1648 Ld. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 531 I o joun with Cardinal Pool and oþer the Kings Enemies. *1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric Perth* 564 A retreat for St Bridget and other nine virgins. *1864 BURTON Scot Ab.* i. l. 18 With other the great men of Scotland. *1871 RUSKIN Fors Clav* x. 13 There are, indeed, other such in the world.

e. In this sense, other may be construed with than († formerly also but). Cf. 6.

1679 Pevs *Let to Dk. York* 6 May, Without any alteration .. other than what is consequential to [etc.]. *1794 FALEY Evid.* (1825) II. 143 It does not appear that any books, other than our present Scriptures were thus publicly read. *1866 ROGERS Agric & Prices* II. 273 Gratuities other than money are inconsiderable. *1896 Law Times* C. 410/1 The acts or defaults of any person other than himself and those claiming under him.

6. Different (in kind or quality) Const. than (from, † but). (See also ANOTHER 4.)

[OE expressed 'different' by *oðer* e.g. *c 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past* C. ii. 28 Donne hi on oðre wisan libbað on oðre hi lærað—When they live in one way in another (way) they teach.] *c 1250 Owl & Night.* 544 'Nay, nay', seðe þe brucegate, 'þu schalt here an oþer tale'. *1375 BARBOUR Brune* 199a Bot quha in battall mycht him se, All oþer contenance had he. *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 67 Oþer vnderstondyng bihoofe of þe ryueres of Paradyz, þan auctours writheþ. *1570 BUCHANAN Ane Admont.* Wks. (1892)

26 Yai meane na vyer theng bot ye deid of ye King. *1579 J. FIELD tr. Caloun's Sermon.* Ded., What should good men looke for other than these blind Balamites, but such condemnation? *1600 SHAKS A Y. L. v* iv 199, I am for other, then for dancing meazures. *1635 N. R. tr. Camden's Hist.* *Ibid* ii. an. 12. 108 In case any thing other than well should befall the Infant King. *1643 TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xxxiii. 4 Latomus of Lorain wrote, that there was no other a faith in Abraham, then in Cicero. *1673 PH. HENRY Diaries & Lett* (1882) 261 A person quite of other principles from her former husband. *1779 BURKE Lett.* to R. Shackleton Corr. 1844 II. 275, I do not know how I could wish him to be, other than what he is. *1803 COLERIDGE in Kegan Paul W. Godwin* (1876) II. 95 It could not be other than pleasant to me. *1808 Scott Marm.* ii. vi, Far other scene her thoughts recall. *1877 M. ARNOLD Last Ess.* 171 Quite other matters from the fundamental matter of the primitive gospel. *1879 F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* (1886) 51 [This Italian poetry is in a world far other from ours of to day.]

† 7. Other was formerly used to characterize things as of a different kind from those previously mentioned: e.g. *other sinful men* = other men, who are sinful. *Obs.*

This would now be implied by its omission, in modern use the insertion of *other* implies the opposite, viz. that the second class includes the first.

c 1380 Wyclif Wks (1880) 207 Perfore, as ihu crist is more worth than oþer synful men [etc.]. *c 1449 P. COCK Repr.* ii. x. 199 Both preestis and oþer lay men. *1451 CAXTON Godfrey* x. 33 Charyottes, horses, camels, beufes, lyeu, and other smale beestys. *1530 RASTELL Bk. Purgat* ii. v, The life of man is more laborous, than the lyfe of any other brute beste. *1600 HOLLAND Lvy* xxxvii. xxiii. 937 There were 32 quadremme Gallies and other traires besides. *1605 SHAKS Macb* iv. ii. 90 All these [vices] are portable, With other Graces weigh'd. *1699 BENTLEY Phal* 506 It was immortal Vellum that could last, in spite of all damp and moisture, that moulders other mortal skins.

B. *absol.*, *pron.*, or sb.

† 1. One of the two, the one, L. *alter*. Often followed by a genitive pl. (Cf. A. i.). *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* iii. xi § 4 Þær wearð Leostasas, oðer heora ladteowas, mid anre flan ofscoten. *Ibid* iv. x § 5 Þara consula oþres sunu, Scipia was haten. *Ibid* vi. iii § 3 Þa funde mon twa cista, and on oþerre was an gewrit. *Ibid* vi. xxx. § 3 Þa gesette Galerius ii cyningas under him, oþer wæs haten Seuerus. *c 900 tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xiv. [xii]. (1890) 438 Ða teah heora oðer forð fægre boc. *971 Blith Hom.* 169 Se þe hæbbet twa tunecas, selte oðre ðam ðe næbbe. *c 1000 Leg. Holy Road* xix § 21 ænig man wolde heora oðrum fylstan, ðæt man hine suna gefenge. *c 1200 Trin Coll Hom.* 95 Two þeroffe ben swiche þat no man ne mai underfo him seluen to hele bute he hæte here oðer on him. *13.. Cursor M.* 21949 Oþer [vrr] auþer, ouþer, oon] o þam we most forga, For mai na man haf heuens twa.

b. In OE *oðer* was used anticipatively to introduce the two members of an alternative; thus, *oðer (þara or twægra), oððe.. oððe..*, i.e. the one, (of these, or of the two) either.. or... (Cf. OUTHER a. and *pron.* i. b for similar use of OE. *oððer, oððer*.)
c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi § 1 For þam oþer twæga, oððe he næfre, becumað, oððe hi, næfre þurhwunad. *c 893 — Oros* i. x § 1 Him sædon þæt he oðer dyden, oþþe þam comen oððe hic him woldon oðerra wæs ceosan. *c 1000 Eccl. Inst.* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 412 Wite he þæt oðer ðam, oððe he sceal ðes hades bolan, oððe hit gebetan.

† c. Other = the one = the other. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xvii. 107 Ðæt se oðer beo aræred from ðem oðrum. *971 Blith Hom.* 171 Oþer is se æresta apostol, oþer se nehta. *c 1000 ÆLFRED Gen.* xl. 2 Ðara oðer bewiste his byrlas, oþer his bæccetan [L. *alter alter*]. *c 1305 Life St. Edmund the King* in E. E. P. (1862) 87 Hubba was þofer ðote & þofer hit Hyngar.

2. The other: The remaining one of two; later, also of three or more. (Cf. A. 2.)

In this sense esp. contrasted with *the one*; see ONE 18.
c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* i. i § 1 Summe men sægden þæt þær nære buton twegen dælas. Asia, & þæt oþer Europe. *c 900 tr. Bada's Hist.* Pref. i. (1890) 2 þif se oðer nolde, hu wurd he elles geleared? *c 1000 ÆLFRED Gen.* xxii. 17 Hafa þas ane wucan to gemæccan, and ic xife þe þa oþre. *c 1225 Ancr R.* 404 Al þas on neil dremed ut þen oþerne. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 7017 þæt he on broþer.. in mede helpeþ þere þat oþer. *c 1425 Cursor M.* 1578 (l. rin.) Þe broþer toke þe oþeres wif. *c 1450 Buke of Curtyaze* 874 In Babees Bh, þe vssher ledes þat on hed ry3t, þo aumenor þo oþer away shalle dryt. *c 1548 Hall Chron.* Hen. VII. 15 When bothe the armys were appoaching to the other. *1679 Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 143 One Monarch wears an honest open Face, That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. *1821 J. WILSON Isle of Palms* ii. 506 The inward flow of faith. Each from the other hears. *1818 Cruick Digest* (ed. 4) II. 36 This will excuse the performance of that, and also of the other.

† b. Instead of 'the other' the simple *other* was formerly used after *each*, *either*, *neither*, *whether* (rarely after *one*, *none*). *Obs.*

Hence the extant *each other*, and the obs. *either other*, as in *they help each other*, i.e. each [helps] the other: see EACH 5, EITHER A. d. For 'each other' Sc. also used *oðer others*, i.e. each the others, one another (of a number).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* i. i § 23, & swa æl æfter oðrum. *Ibid* ii. iii. § 2 Heora þær ægðer oðerne oflog. *Ibid* iii. i. § 4 Þæt nader ne mehte on oþrum sige gærecan. *c 1123 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Loc, hweðer þara gelroðra oðerne oþer bide. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 3232 And hor oþer in oþer armes mid grette joye hom nom. *c 1330 Otuel* 456 And either hugh on oþer faste. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (Machor) 1079 Þane can athir withre kis. *c 1386 CHAUCER Knt's T.* 274 To me þat am thy coyn and thy brother Ysworn ful depe and ech of vs til oþer. *c 1400 3 Kings Kings Cologne* 57 Noon of hem never tofore had seye oþer, ne noon of hem knewe oþis persone ne knewe of oþis comyng. *c 1450 Le Morit Arth.* 2013 Er oþer of vs haue oþer slayne. *c 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Suetees) 7107 þa myght

unnethis an [= one] othr se. 1323 LD BERNERS *Froiss I*. lxv 83 They wer so nere togider, that ech of them vnderstode others langage. 1352 L. VANDER *Monarchie* 4023 Athens deand in vtheris armis. 1369 DROMON OF HAWTH. *Hist 7as V Wks* (1711) 97 I he mutually entertained and feasted each others at Christmas. 1567 SPARROW *Bk Cont Prayer* 68 Priest and people interchangeably pray each for other. **1. C.** The simple other was formerly used in the sense 'each preceding one (in turn)'. *Thrice after other*, thrice in succession *Obs or dial. (Sc)* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5032 Ac þo vel he in siknesse and sorwe vpen oþer. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend Tract in Wadrow Misc* (1844) 170 Our Salveour thysse after other commendit his floke to St. Peter. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* iv. iv. 2 Every Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch'd other. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 17 The nature of young tulip roots is to runne down deeper into the ground, every year more then other. 1694 HILLSTON *Serms* cx (1742) VI 1793 Controversy, which I am less fond of every day than other.

† 3. That which follows the first, the second (Cf. A. 3.) *Obs*

† 388 K. ALFRED *Boeth* lxviii § 5 An þæta is eorðe, oþer wæter, ðriddle lyft, feorþe fyr. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist* i xviii. [xxvii] (1890) 92 Her endað seo æreste boc and ongnned seo oþer c1000 *Agos Gost* Matt. xlii. 26 Se forma se oþer ealswa and se þrydd, oþ ðone seofþan c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Alra erest þu scalt gan to scrifte þe oþer is do þine almesse. þat þridd is þe þu scalt bi wepen þine sunne. 1212. 133 An is monnes istreop, þe oþer is godes word. 1340 *Ayeneb*. 17 þe uerste boz of prede is ontreupe, þe oþer onwepðe, þe þridd eowerweninge.

4. pl The remaining ones, the rest; L. *cæteræ*.

† a. In form *other*, OE., ME *oþere* *Obs*

971 *Blischl Hom.* 223 Wæs heora sum rēðra ðonne þa oþre. c1000 *Agos Gost* Matt. xxvii 49 Ða oðre cwædon a 1225 *Leg. Kalk* 1374 Ða zeide þus þatan, & elneðe þe oðre. 1340 *Ayeneb* 237 Hi clenþeð and haleþ þe oþre. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, The other defended them with alle their puissance. 1526 TINDALE *Rev* xx 5 The wrother off the deed men lyved not agayne. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* iv. 1. 71 Awaking when the other doe. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 9 The best groundwork whereon to build both the other 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr* iii. n. § 17 That Space wherein the other were, is made empty. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. 55 That it is a size larger than the two other.

B. In form *others*. (The regular mod. form.)

1542 UDALL *Erasus. Adolph* 67 b, When the others addressed them selves to returne. 1611 *Bible Esch* ix. 5 To the others he said in mine hearing. — Dan vii. 19 The fourth beast .. was diuerse from all the others [*elsewhere* in the text]. 1719 DE FOE *Croesus* i. xviii, The cave where the others lay. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* viii (1865) 374 The two others direct our thoughts more to Judea.

5. Absolute use of A 5, the sb being expressed in the context: a. *sing.* One besides, (a) Without qualifying word, now only in *some* . or *other*, one . or *other*. (b) With *any*, *one*, *any*, *no* (*none*), *some*.

An other is now written ANOTHER, q. v. cf. A. 5 b

c1345 *Poem Times* *Edw. II* (Percy) lxxv, That dured 3er & other. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccx 193 The baions sent to hym o tyme and other 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 493 To one idols tuition and protection or other 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Inf* 55 Or any other of that heav'nly brood. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bond's Banish'd Virg.* 203 My Mother... was by some one or other counselled to send [etc.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 446 p. 1 Some time or other we may be at leisure. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Let* (1884) I 263 Hardly a day passes in which we do not have some visitor or other. 1877 SPURGEON *Serms* XXIII 55 God will bring his people out of the trouble some way or other. *Mod.* This wool is too dark, have you any other? Use — a Soap once, and you will use no other

b. *plural* Other things or persons of the kind mentioned a. In form *other* (ME ong *oþere*). Now arch, chiefly in *other of*.

a1100 *Gevefa in Angla* (1886) IX 239 On manegum landum tūð bið redre ðonne on oðrum 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 29 Yles þe bep man on Ac þe bep at uore alle oþere þre. a1300 *Cursor M.* 9933 Sum Ius said til oþer þan Quia herd euer shi spece o man. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* i. Whiche repute thounours to be thynges more blessed & happy than other 1637 *Sc Prayer Bk* to That they should be abused as other have been 1713 BERKELEY *Guard* No. 3 p. 1 A body of men whom of all other a good man would be most careful not to violate

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life* *Peusce* i 154 Other of his friends and rare men. 1691 tr. *Emmanuel's Observ* *Four n Naples* 228 Elias, and other of the Prophets 1708 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos* II 155 Some other of the servants and dependants 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I 152 These writings, and all other of the same class. 1844 J. H. NEWMAN *Let* (1891) II 432, I know two other of his works. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch under Elis* I. 244 Like other of the Protestant prelates

β. In form *others*. (The regular mod. form.)

1357 NORTH *Guevara's Dial* Pr. 142 That thy thoughts were others than they seemed 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor* 1307 Of tame beasts, the most grosse and indocible of all others, namely an asse. 1609 — *Anim. Marcell* 337 These matters abovesaid, and others like 1657 GATAKER *P. Martyr in Fuller's Abel Reden* (1867) I 244 He preached at Rome, Venice, and in others the cities of Italy 1827 HALIAM *Const Hist* (1844) I 41 Loans from the citizens of London and others of her subjects. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* 344 In others of his sermons. 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc*, Ser. II, 340-1 In Birmingham, the very place, of all others, where it is most likely to be of real service.

† *pronoun.*

6 a. *sing.* = Another person; some one else; any one else. † (a) without qualifying word (now expressed by ANOTHER) *Obs*. (b) Qualified by *any*, *some*, *no* (*none*), *one*, *an*.

(a) a900 *Laus of Alfred* Intro d c 19 3if hwa oðrum his eage oððo c900 tr. *Beda's Hist*. iv. xxvii (1890) 362

Donne mæssepreost oþþe oþer in tun com. c1000 *Agos Gost* Matt. vii 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne enrt, oððe we oþres sceolon abidan? c1175 *Lamb Hom* 19 þe he ne misdude wið oðerne. c1200 *Prim Coll. Hom.* 43 Oðer hadde þe gult and ure hloerd ihesu crist hit acordeð a1300 *Cursor M.* 1974 Iðel agh naman do til oþer For ilkan agh be oþer broþer 1212. 133 Thoru warrising of oþers wrake. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 180 It was oþers default, & not myn 1596 DANETT tr. *Commus* (1614) 342 Other than him they have none ouer them 1611 *Bible* i Cor xi 21 Every one taketh before other, his owne supper

(b) c1375 *Cursor M.* 14306 (Ralf) He wepped soier þan any oþer c1450 *Merlin* i 19 Shall any other do her duresse? 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i 76 3it woldst thou teach ane oyer 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life* *Peusce* i. 191 The work should be dedicated to the King, or to some other, who would thankfully accept it. 1811 *Ora & Fultet* III 208 It is plain she likes some other 1828 PUSEY *Hist Enquiry* 120 note, Morgan put together with greater minuteness than any other the historical critical difficulties. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom* 19th Cent II 205 It was none other than [etc.]

b. *plural*. Other persons, a. In form *other* (OE *oþre*). arch

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist* i xv [xxvi] (1890) 62 Se cunnig eac swylce betuð oþre ongun lustfullan 971 *Blischl Hom* 143 Mid hre syndan Godes apostolas and oþre c1250 *Gen & Ex* 3633 Oðere of ðat kin, Sette he hem for to seruen 308-in. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 222, & silu acaynes some & oþere þat þer were c1375 *St. Leg. Saints v* (Johannes) 12 God gaf hrem wittinge Aloure athire of piewe thunge. c1380 *Wyclif Wks* (1880) 19 3if þei maken oþere more sikirly to lopen þus c1400 *Fortescue Abs & Lim* Mon vi (1885) 122 Lordes, knyghtes, & squiers, & oþer. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii 12 Wother sayde naye, but he deceaueþ the people 1611 41 Wother sayde This is Christ 1681 LAMBARDE *Erren*. ii. ii (1588) 102 Other there were of a contrary opinion. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* Ep Ded, I have pleased some and displeased other a 1641 BF MONTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 24 The Heathen (a name comprising all other but themselves) 1870 FREEMAN in W. R. STEPHENS *Life* (1895) II 38 You and such other as I may catch

β. In form *others*. (poss. pl *others*), formerly *others*. (The regular mod form)

c1375 *St. Leg. Saints i* (Peusce) 29 With oþers else in þe se Rounde. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* II 339 To oþers is 30vin discrecion to knowe spiritis 1526 STEWART *Cron Scot*. I. 602 Mony nobilis of the Pechus and andrie oþeris mo. 1557 N. T. (Genev) *Luke* xx. 16 He wil let out his vineyard to others (greuous or, other, *Rheims* and 1611 others) c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 14 In lykwykis dots hir beauty Transcend all vþus 1595 SHAKS *John* iv. 164, I met Lord Bigot and Lord Salisbury. And others more a 1599 SPENSER *P* Q vii 33 Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thebes, and others other-where 1611 *Bible Math* xxvii 42 He said others [*from* vñ other]; himselfe he cannot save. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. x18 p. 1 This Woman, says he, is of all others the most unreligible 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron* i. § 9 Others indeed may talk. 1753 *Inscription* carved on No. 23 High Street, *Harwich*, All was Others All will be Others. 1789 BURNS *Let to Blacklock* vi, Not but I have a richer share than many others 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 38 Without the Struggle for the life of Others, obviously there would have been no Others

7. = Another thing; something else, anything else; *not* (n) other, nothing else. *Obs or arch*.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth*. v § 3 Nat is nauht oþres c900 tr. *Beda's Eccl. Hist*. iii. viii. [xi] (1890) 184 And betwou oþer spræcon heo be Oswald. c1000 in Cockayne *Narrat*. *Angl. Conser* (1861) 7 Seo wyrd oft oncyreþ and on oþer hworþe a1300 *Sarman* viii. in *E. E. P* (1862) 2 Whar-of is þe gentil man of emi oþer þan of his a1300 *Cursor M.* 1417 (Cott.) Cunt ruben sagh þar was nanowþer Bot [etc.] 1370 *Robt Cyrcle* 55 When hyr wolde non dur þe. 1423 CAXTON *G de la Tour C* viij b, All be he of his parente his affynyte or other 1561 T. HOVE tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii (1577) Qiv b, [He] Neuer thinketh vpon other but to please hir. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp* Amer. iv. 83 The Indians thinking no other but I had saved the Indian's life. 1690 LOCKE *Govt* i iv § 40 'Tis impossible to find any other but the setting of Mankind above the other Kinds of Creatures. 1755 *Man* No. 49 2 This is no other than insulung a person 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* xxiii (1862) 449 Peter was not likely to snike with other than a right good will 1895 *Westm Gas* 25 July 4/2 He thought he could not do other than send the two prisoners for trial

8. In reciprocal sense: = Each other, one another.

In later use only *Sc*.

Scotch writers also formerly used the plural *others*. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* III 340 Alle dedes and weikes of þe Trinite may not be departid from oþir 1522-8 *Hist. 7as*. VI (1804) 294 How they might shift thr thras from uthersis seuerally 1620 *Frier Rush* (1828) 30, I would have caused you to slaye other 1632 W. LITTON *Tram*, iii 85 Figges, Orenge, Lemmons, growing all through other 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let* (1862) I 209 On if we were clayped in others arms 1640-1 *Kirkcudrie War-Comm* *Memo* (1855) 35 He sag same striking at uthers with thair swordes 1653 BINNING *Serms* (1845) 456 You may see here sin and judgement mixed in thougth other in their complaint 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Shagh* iii. iii, Let's settle frae other now and meet the morn 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 37 Nae doubt but they were fair o' other. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* ii. vi, We know not other—oceans are between

9. as *sb Philos* That which (in relation to something already mentioned) constitutes the other part of the universe of being, and is thus the counterpart or double of the former; e.g. the *non-ego* is the 'other' of the *ego*, Creation of the Creator, etc.

1863 E. V. NALDE *Anal Th & Nat* 205 It is the essential character of thought to set itself over against itself, as the 'other' of itself, which yet is itself All our thoughts are a something set over against our thinking being by its own action, different from itself and yet one with itself. 1876

FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* ii in *Contemp. Rev* June 136 He has eternally to cause the other of himself, Nature, to proceed from himself

C. Peculiar written combinations and divisions of an other, none other, the other, in A. and B.

a. In ME writing, an other, now another, was often divided as a nother Similarly, non (*non*) other, now no (*none*) other was written no (*na*) nother. In ME and early mod Eng. the other was often written thother These forms are now obs

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1942 Sulik a noþer wengance. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 31 Or fynd a noþer man. c1380 *Wyclif Wks* (1880) 19 3if þat o part holdip wiþ o pope and þe toþer wiþ o noþere pope 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 14 Hit nedus no noder to do 1428 *Surtres Misc* (1888) 10 Ne na nother suyte make 1526 TINDALE *Col* iii 13 If eny man have a quarrell to a nother 1534 *Jove Subuers* *Mole's False Found* 7 No nother then this foundation 1557 *Brasenose Coll Munim* 22 10 In a nother chamber a 1200 *Moral Ode* 166 Ach þope habbeþ scome and grome. 1414-15 *Plumptre Corri* p. cax, Sir Robert Plompton, knight, on thother parte. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ* *Osor* 508 b, Thone of the body, thother of the soule. 1610 CHAMFNEY *Voc*. Bbs 281 Both thone and thother

b. In Early ME, *þet oþer*. — OE *þæt oþer*, neuter of *se oþer*, the other, was (app first in northern, north midl and east midl dialects) extended to all genders, and at length analysed as *þe toþer*, the *toþer*. See *TOTHER* Cf also *To ady.*, *TONE* *pron.*

By some writers the *tone*, the *toþer*, were altered by way of correction to *that one*, *that other*

D. *Comb.*

1. Parasynthetic (from the adj.) as *other-coloured* (of a different colour), *fashioned* (of another fashion), *featured*, *language*, *minded*, *mouthed*, *priced* (of a different price or amount), *sided* (opp. to *one-sided*; hence *other-sidedness*).

1551 *Recordes Pathw Knowl* i Defin, An other fashioned line. named a twine or twist line 1593-4 *Sylvestre Profit Imprisonm.* 24 And whoso list, be mute, if other minded 1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss* i 282 Of purpose to maintain Course through the dark seas toþer-language'd men 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt* (1676) 38 I he true value of any thing prized yearly income. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacchi's Advts. fr Parnass* i 199 If she had a Gallant with other colour'd Hair 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans* XXV, 299 This rare Shell, being the only one amongst near half a score of the other-Mouth'd 1889 *Pall Mall G* 23 June 1/4 The one-sided prosperity and the other-sided misery 1895 *Athenæum* 13 July 61/3 A one-sidedness must perhaps be complemented by an equal and opposite other-sidedness

2. Objective (from the pron) as *other-peering* (peering or looking at the other), *other-regarding* (regarding others, altruistic; opp. to *self-regarding*).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* (1637) 26 By reason of the other-peering mountaines 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii § 8 23 The promptings of the other-regarding desies. 1894 *United Press Mag.* XI 370 That all morality is summed up in altruism—other-regardingness or love.

Other (*vðar*), *adv*¹ [Adverbial use of prec., sometimes due to ellipsis.] = OTHERWISE B 1.

c1205 LAY 2798 Al oþer hit tude 1628 GAULF *Pract Tha* (1629) 412 Who will care to lue other, then according to this present and eull life? 1880 SCHOULER *Ilust U S* I 241 Girt round the waist too carelessly to conceal other than temptingly those charms. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct 407/2 It is impossible to refer to them other than very cursorily.

† **Other**, *conj* and *adv*² *Obs*. Forms 2-5

oper, 2-6 other, 4-5 opere, othere, othar, oþr(e), 4-6 uthar, 6 oder, -ur. β 4 oiper, oithar. [The OE. word for 'or' (F. *ou*, L. *aut*, and *sive* or *vel*, G. *oder*) was *oððe*, earlier *oðða* (also *oðða*) = Goth. *aiþþau*, OS *epþo*, *oðða*, OHG. *eddo*, *edo*, later *odo*, MHG. *ode*, *oder*, Ger. *oder* The alternative 'either .. or' was expressed by *oððe oððe* This form was superseded c1130 by *other* (first in O. E. Chron. anno 1127, last example of *oððe*, in a sentence in which *oder* also occurs, 1131) The MS. of the OE. transl. of *Περί διδασκων* (1200-1225) has regularly *oððer* for OE. *oððe*

Though the date of the first appearance of this conj is so narrowly defined, its actual source remains a debated question It has been held to be identical with the *adv* *pron* *OTHER* (see prec.) and (more frequently) with the *adv* *pron* *OTHER*, OE *ðawæder*, *duðer*, *oðer*. Both these *pron* words were indeed in OE used anticipatively, to introduce the alternative *oððe oððe* (see *OTHER* *adv* *pron* B 1 b, *OTHER* *adv* *pron* 1 b), but there is no trace in OE of *duðer* (*duðer* or *duðer* taking the place of the first member of the alternative *oððe oððe*), much less of both members, and least of all of the simple *conj* *oððe*. On the contrary, the simple *conj* remained invariably *oððe*, and the alternative (so far as the evidence shows) *oððe oððe*, down to the abrupt substitution of *other* c1130 It is true that in the 12th c. in northern, north midl, and e-midl Eng. *auþer*, *ouþer*, began to take the place of *other* as first member of the alternative *other other* or *other or* (the second remaining as *or*, less usually *other*, just as later still in Wyclif and Chaucer) *either* became the midland form of the first member, but these were changes several centuries later than the substitution of *other* for *oððe* c1130, with which they have no historical connexion It seems more probable that the *other* or *other* of 1130 was a modification of *oððe* itself, due to some association with words in -er, *oððe* being a stressless word was probably reduced in pronunciation to *ode* (cf. OE. *nales* from *nales*, *althen* (1140) from *alþan*, etc.) Thus we are reminded of the parallelism of development between HG *eddo*, *edo*, *odo*, *ode*, *oder*, and OE. *oðða*, *oðða*, *oððe*, (*oððe*), *oðer* or *other*, and are led to suspect, for the r of German

† **Otherwhat**, *pron. Obs.* [f OTHER *a* + WHAT; cf. *somewhat*] Some other thing; something else.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Uor he speked beonne of oðerwhat.
c 1305 *St. Lucy* 137 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Oper what we mote do

Otherwhence (vðəhwɛns), *adv.* rare [f. OTHER *a.* + WHENCE.] From elsewhere
1595-96 *ABR. SANDYS* *Tram* (Parker Soc.) 285 It cometh otherwhence
1883 *W. LEAF* *Tr. Acad.* 130 All that now is his, and all that may come to him otherwhence.

Otherwhere (vðəhwɛr), *adv.* Forms see OTHER *a.* and WHERE Also hyphenated, or as two words [f. OTHER *a.* + WHERE, cf. *somewhere*. Very common in 16-17th c., rare or obs. in 18th, revived in 19th] In another place, somewhere else; elsewhere
a 1541 *WYATT* *Deserted Lover* 8 With words to win The hearts of them which otherwhere doth grow.
1559 *MORRIS* *Evangelium* 19 I his reason is declared otherwhere
c 1630 *MILTON* *Paradise* 25 His godlike acts, and his temptations fiesse, And former sufferings other where are found
a 1677 *BARROW* *Serm* Wks. 1716 II 5 Otherwhere in this Epistle.
1706 *LUTTRELL* *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI 5 On board ships that lie at Portsmouth, and on those otherwhere
1800 *KLATS* *Eve St. Agnes* vii, But she saw not her heart was otherwhere.
1854 *HAWTHORNE* *Eng. Note-bks* II 387 At Channing Cross, and otherwhere about London.
1894 *J. R. ILLINGWORTH* *Pers. Hum. & Div. vii* (1895) 186 Analogous with the workings of the human spirit otherwhere.

b To another place
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (VII *St. Eustace*) 92 For þat he was to fare Of þe cyte vithere-quhære
c 1610 *Women* *Saints* 92 To leaue that place and to goe otherwhere
1638 *BAKER* *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II 28 Since your honour calls you otherwhere.
1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly Par.* I 11 570 It seemed that time had passed on otherwhere Nor laid a finger on this hidden place
c quasi-sb, esp. with *some, any*, etc. (better written separately; *some other where* = *some other place*).
c 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 23906, þat I sal tel of sum oþer quar [v. r. sum elles quar]
1526 *INDALE* *Luke* xiii 33 It cannot be that a prophet perishe any other where save at Ierusalem.
1597 *HOOKER* *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 4 Any thing done any otherwhere
1635 *SWAN* *Spec. M.* (1670) 36 Else it rained from some otherwhere.
a 1845 *HOOD* *Poems* (1846) II 69 [To] forbear their privacy and seek some other where
1889 *VOICE* (N. Y.) 28 Nov. They are destined for otherwhere than the plowed field with the grave at the end of it

Otherwheres (vðəhwɛrɪz), *adv.* rare. [f. as prec. with advb. genitive -s] = *prec.*
1563 *Homilies* *ii. Cert. Places Holy Script.* (1859) 369 Can this be found or gotten otherwheres?
1641 *HINDE* *Y. B.* xxxiii. 102 In his owne family, and other wheres also.
a 1854 *HAWTHORNE* *Amer. Note-bks* (1870) II 44 Otherwheres the shadow was deep.
1867 *JEAN INGELW* *Songs* *Voices* *Birds*, *Cuckoo* 122 As if some right-joyous elf, While about his own affairs, Whistled softly otherwheres.

Otherwhile (vðəhwɪl), *adv.* Now rare or dial. Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILE. Also as two words, or hyphenated. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHILE *sb.*]
1. At one time or other, at times; sometimes, now and then, occasionally. *Otherwhile*... *otherwhile*, at one time... at another time (in OE. *hwile*... *hwile*). *Obs. exc. dial.*
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Noþeles oðerwhile þu sunegest mid summe of þisse lumen
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Oðerwhile wanne he segen men waned holien
1340 *Agenb.* 40 Oþerhwi of þe on; oþerhwi of þe oþren, oþerhwi of on and of oþre
1382 *Wyclif* *Eccles* xiii 21 As I wil shal commune to a lomb otherwhile [1388 sum tyme]
1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Tigris and Euphrates, whiche be other while separate and oþerwhile commixte.
1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xx (Percy Soc.) 98 Besechying you Yet other while to thynke upon me
1607 *Br. Hall* *Act. Div. Medit.* xxiii 117 Otherwhile and oþer thy back is turned unto him through negligence.
1875 *PARRISH* *Sustent. Dial.* s. v. I has a horn of beer otherwhile, but never nothing to do me no hurt.

þ. as *adv.* Occurring now and then, occasional
1589 *NASH* *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 The otherwhile vacations of our grauer Nobilitie
þ. quasi-sb. in every otherwhile (properly three words, *every other while*, like *every other minute*), every now and then, at frequent intervals. *Obs.*
1542 *UDALL* *Erasm. Apoph.* 160 A thyng litle to the benefite of a comen weale, euery other while to chaunge the Capitaines.
1677 *HIERON* *Wks.* (1610-20) II 315 Euery otherwhile there cometh newes of some of the gallants of the times
1736 *PLOGG* *Kentism* (E. D. S.) s. v. 'Euery otherwhile a litle', i. e. a litle now and then

2. At another time, or at other times. Chiefly as correlative to *sometime* or an equivalent. *arch.*
In the first two quotes the sense is doubtful it may be *r.*
1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 101 Daw, tho herdist me not grucche that 3e went two togedir, for otherwhile 3e gon three
c 1460 *FORTESCUE* *Ab. & Lim Mon* vii (1885) 124 Oþer while he shall sende his procurators and messengers to the counselles generalles
1586 *W. WEBB* *Eng. Poetrie* *Ded* (Arb.) 14 Alexander leaneð sometime too hard, otherwhile too soft, as neuer hauing bene apprentice to the Arte.
1628 *GAUL* *Pract. The* (1629) 92 One while, her holy life bids him not suspect her dishonest, other while, his owne weaknesse and ignorance bids him not be perswaded.
1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1879) VI. 184 A certain man, who was sometime taken for Nathaniel Wilson, otherwhile for John Clements.
1855 *M. ARNOLD* *Balder* *Poems* 1877 I 152 But the gods went not now, as otherwhile, Into the tilt-yard.
1869 *FREEMAN* in *Stephens* *Life* (1895) I. 434 Other while I have neuer ventured to utter a word.

Otherwhiles (vðəhwɪlz), *adv.* Now rare or dial. Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILES. Also as two words, or hyphenated. [f. as prec. with advb. genitive -s, in later times often felt as plural]
† 1. = *prec. 1.* *Obs.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Lates þet summe oðer hwiles, weilawe!

unkundeliche makied. *Ibid.* 180 Þeos fondunges cumeð oðerhules of God, & oðerhules of mon.
c 1420 *Pallad* on *Husb.* viii 65 The ky may otherwhiles be withdrawe.
1576 *A. FLEMING* *tr. Caus. Eng. Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 234 To hunt two diuers beasts, as the foxe other-whiles, and other-whiles the hare.
1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II 537 Double deligence and ouermuch cuniosite both hurt otherwhiles
1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus* *Collog.* 156 She did nothing but weep, and otherwhiles also threw her self upon the ground
1787 *GOOSE* *Proo. Gloss.* *Otherwhiles*, sometimes.
2 = *prec. 2*

c 1460 *FORTESCUE* *Ab. & Lim Mon* vii (1885) 125 The kynge shall often tymes sende his commissioner to re-press and punysh riatours and risers, for wiche cause he shall odre whiles ride in his owne person.
1526 *Prig. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 Somtyme with swete mylke of deuocion or otherwhyles amonge with swetes of grace.
1540-1 *ELYOT* *Image Gov.* 8 Somtyme abundaunt, otherwhyle, shorte and compendious.
1683 *CHALKHILL* *Theatrina* & *Cl.* 100 Tones, Sometimes of Joy, and otherwhiles of Mores
1719 *De For. Crusat.* I xii, Other whyles I fancied they were all gone
1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 394 Sometimes the points are definitive, otherwhiles the writer leaves himself liberty for a different arrangement.

† 2. *Some otherwhiles* (properly three words, *some other whiles*), at some other times. *Obs.*
1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus* *Collog.* 294 Sometimes into the stomach some otherwhiles into the neck.

Otherwhi ther, *adv.* rare. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHITHER.] To another place, 'elsewhither'.
1575 *BANISTER* *Chyrurg.* i. (1585) 124 If the humor yet be flowing draw it otherwhither by blood letting

Otherwise (vðəhwɪz), *sb. phr., adv.* *adj.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WISE *sb.* [Orig. a phrase of three words: OE. *on oðre wisan*, in other manner, in late OE. also *oðre wisan*, ME. *oþre wise*, at length written *otherwise*; cf. *in any wise*, *anywise*, *crosswise*, etc. see WISE *sb.*]
A. Phrase with *wise*, manner, way, as distinct sb., e. g. *in other wise*, OE. *on oðre wisan* . *on oðre*, in one way . . . in another; *no otherwise*, OE. *on nāne oðre wisan*, ME. *non oþer wise*, 16th c. *none other-wise*, in no other way. *arch.*
c 888 *K. ALFRED* *Boeth.* xxxix § 10 We ongytað hwilum man on oðre wisan, on oðre hne God ongyt
c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* in *xix* [xiv.] 104. Ac hit feor on oðre wisan was
c 1050 *Ag. Gloss* in *W. Wulker* 321/26 *Aliter*, on oðre wise
a 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* 1 On oþre wise
a 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 3887 þat mai be nanopw on
1728 *For-soth* it is nan oþer wise.
c 1460 *FORTESCUE* *Ab. & Lim Mon* vii (1885) 124 I than mowe in non oþer wise leue.
1535 *JOYE* *Apot. Indale* (Arb.) 50 For I take yt no nother wise
1540 *HYNDRE* *Vices* *Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Ovj, Shee ought to love him none other-wise than her selfe
1597 *MORLEY* *Introd. Mus.* 6 Could you sing it no other wise?
1790 *BURKE* *tr. Rev.* 60 To be led any otherwise than blindly
a 1873 *MILL* *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 211 The fact of death will make no sudden break in our spiritual life, nor influence our character any otherwise than as any important change in our mode of existence may always be expected to modify it.

b (ph.) = other ways *nonce-wise*
1869 *BROWNING* *Ring & Bk.* xi 1455 Some one of the hundred otherwises

B. *adv.* † *a.* other wise; *β.* otherwise.
1. In another way, or in other ways; in a different manner, or by other means; differently. *Constr. than* († *but*).
a. 1691 *Blick* *Hom.* 177 þe las' þe oðre wisan ænig mæn leoge
c 1375 *SHOREHAM* 42 And 3yf he byt other wise fangeth, He taketh bote the sygne
1373 *Cursor* *M.* 158 (Oðt.) Bot god al oþer wise [so *Trin.* *Cott.* *Faur* oþer gates] had mint
1482 *Monk of Evesham* 79 He studyd by a colur of symylacyon odyt wise then he schulde to trouble hem
1535 *COVERDALE* *1 Mac.* ii. 4 Iudas, other wise called Machabeus

β. c 1320 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 208 Of som he grantise his wilk for to do, & som said oþerwise, þat it suld not be so
c 1386 *Chaucer's* *Sqr.'s T.* 526 God woot and he þat otherwys noght [4 MSS. oþerwise]
1511 in *W. H. Turner* *Select Res. Oxford* 7 George Pykeryng otherwys Smythe
1606 *HOLLAND* *Sutton* 98 Yet can I not be perswaded other-wise, but to thinke, that [etc.]
1712 *BUNDELL* *Spect.* No 404 P. Applying his Talents otherwys than Nature designed.
1864 *FUSBY* *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 553 God saw otherwys.

† 2. *Otherwys* *otherwise*: in one way . . . in another way. *Obs. rare.*
1645 *MILTON* *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 198/1 (Matt. xix. 4-5) On which place Paresus notes that Christ is wont otherwise to answer hypocrites, otherwise those that are doctile

2. In another case; in other circumstances, if the case be not so; if not; else.
1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* II. 74 For otherwys she scholde have faled, If that he had noght trauelaed.
a 1425 *Cursor* *M.* 23505 (Trin.) Otherwys is not synne foryuen But to bete hit whil we may lyuen
1552 *Bh. Com.* *Prayer* Communion, Otherwys the receiuing of the holy Communion, doth no-thing els but encrease your damnacion.
1611 *BIBLE* *Matt.* vi 1 Take heed that ye doe not your almes before men, otherwys yee haue no reward of your father which is in heauen.
1790 *COOK* *tr. Voy.* V 1685 Enabled them to perform a journey of three or four leagues, which, otherwys, they must have perished before they could have accomplished.
1846 *TRENCH* *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 448 We learn, what per-haps otherwys we might have guessed, *Mod.* I went at once; otherwys I should have missed him

3. In other respects, with regard to other points
1594 *HOOKER* *Ecl. Pol.* i. xvi § 6 The best men otherwys are not alwayes the best in regard of societie.
1647 *JRA.* *Taylor Lib. Proph.* Wks. 1836 II 371 By the report of persons otherwys pious and prudent.
1796 *MORSE* *Amer. Geog.* I. 24 Having otherwys no reason to suspect them.
1857 *BUCKLE* *Civilis.* I. n. 45, I will give one instance of this from an otherwys sensible writer.

† 4. On the other hand. *Obs. rare.*

1551 *T. WILSON* *Logike* (1580) 2b, A skilfull artificer maie sone put the vain Sophister to silence. Whereas otherwys an argumente made by the rules of Logike can not bee auoided
1673 *Vain Insolvency of Rome* 35 And otherwys the people could obserue him advanced. a cubit above the earth

C. Adjectival uses.
1. Predicatively, approaching an *adj.* In another state or condition, differently conditioned or exist-ing, not so; different; other
c 1400 *Chaucer's* *Mab.* 799 (Harl. MS.) When þe þing semeth oþerwys [G. 4. 27 oþir wyse, *Petr.* oþer wise, *Lansd.* oþerwys, *Ellesm.* etc. oþerwys, etc.] þan it was bifore
a 1533 *LD. BERNERS* *Huon* lxx 238, I byleue the mater be oþer wyse than he hath sayd
c 1680 *HICKERINGILL* *Hist. Whiggism* I Wks. 1716 I 20 Scholars are like other Men, some are wise, and some are otherwys
1736 *MANDEVILLE* *World Unmasked* 380 The matter is quite other-wise
1844 *LD. MACAULAY* *Speeches* 320 Can an Established Church which has no hold on the people be otherwys than useless?
1879 *M. ARNOLD* *Mixed* *Ess.* 192 Only one or two sentences I could wish otherwys

2. as *adj.* That would otherwys be . . . ; that would otherwys exist.
1600 *W. WATSON* *Deccardon* (1602) 51 At the table aboue all others their otherwys equals
1892 *D. A. CLARKE* in *A. E. Lee* *Hist. Columb.* (Ohio) II 650 Stone crosses gave a decided relief to their otherwys dullness
D. *Comb.*, as *otherwys-minded* *adj.*; hence *otherwys-mindedness*.
[1611 *BIBLE* *Phil.* iii 15 If in any thing ye be otherwys minded]
1865 *LOWELL* *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* *Pr.* Wks. 1890 II. 23 One of the jarring atoms in a chaos of otherwys-mindedness
1889 = *Walton* *Latest Lit.* *Ess.* (1891) 72 Many-membered periods which in unskilful hands become otherwys-minded as a herd of swine

Hence **Otherwysness** (*nonce-wd.*), condition or quality of being otherwys
1890 *J. H. STRALING* *Gifford Lect.* vi 103 The other, as the difference, the otherwysness, is just as it is named

Other world, other-world, sb. and *a.* [See OTHER *a.* 2.]
1. A world other than this *a.* The world to come, the world beyond the grave. *b.* The spiri-tual of many non-Christian peoples. *c.* The world of idealism, poetry, or romance
1888 *MRS. H. WARD* *R. Elsmere* vii 89 The most determined sacrificer of 'this warm kind world' to a cold other-world with its torturing inadmissible claims.
1895 *A. NUTT* *Voy. Bran* 213 Mananann, lord of the Happy Otherworld.
1898 *F. B. JEVONS* in *Class. Rev.* Feb. 481/1 He sought to show that a belief in the Happy Otherworld was found amongst the Celts and the Greeks

2. *attrib.* Pertaining or relating to the other world; unearthly; heavenly.
1884 *TENNISON* *Becket* *Prol.* That sweet other-world smile.
1884 *J. PARKER* *Larger Ministry* 51 The Christian minister is not a chatterer of other world phrases

Hence **Otherworldish** *a.*, **Otherworldism** (*nonce-wds*)
1894 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 245 An other-worldish and rather somno-lent party
1894 *Constance Naden's* *Poet. Wks.* *Introd.* 14 Religious exercises of Prayer, Praise, and Spiritualism (other-worldism) generally.

Otherworldliness (vðərwɜːldlɪnɪs), [f. the phrase *other world*, after *worldliness*]
1. Devotion to the other world, or to the interests of a future life; *esp.* the disposition to consider the future state and neglect the affairs of the present; a spirit of worldliness as applied to the future life; morbid, ascetic, or selfish spirituality.
a 1834 *S. T. COLLIERIDGE* *Lett. & Recoll.* (1836) I. 98-9 As there is a worldliness or the too-much of this life, so there is another-worldliness, or rather other-worldliness, equally hateful and selfish with this worldliness.
1847 *LEWIS* *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 5, 1855 *H. SPENCER* *Princ. Psychol.* (1879) II viii vii 602 Other-worldliness is a feeling in which the representation of divine approval goes along with a representation of future happiness to be secured by that approval.
1882 *FISKE* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 1171/1 The error of mediæval anchorites and mystics in setting an exaggerated value upon otherworldliness.

2. The quality attributed to an ideal world apart from the actual
1876 *LOWELL* *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 179 Full of life and light and the other-worldliness of poetry.
1898 *Fortu. Rev.* LXIV 291 Burne-Jones one defines him with true apprehension as the Painter of Otherworldliness.

Otherworldly (vðərwɜːldli), *a.* [f. as prec., after *worldly*.]
1. Of or pertaining to a world other than that in which we actually live.
1879 *F. J. FURNIVALL* *R. Brunne's Chron.* *Wace* 784/2 Divining, knowledge of other-worldly matters.

2. Of, pertaining to, or devoted to the world of mind or imagination.
1873 *PATER* *Renaissance* viii 204 It is easy with the other-worldly gifts to be a *schöne Seele*.
1890 *Cincinnati Ch. Advocate* 5 Feb. 10/3 No one who has ever raised his eyes from his present narrow horizon will ever sneer at a philosopher as 'otherworldly'.

3. Devoted to the concerns of the world to come; disposed to consider the affairs or interests of a future life to the neglect of those of the present.
1880 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 585/1 The series is a sort of other-worldly imitation of the series of worldly biographies and criticisms edited by Mr. John Morley
1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 463/2 Among worldly and other-worldly matrons, maids, and men.
1890 *Chicago Advance* 27 Mar., The early

Church had to prove that its concerns were not altogether other-worldly

† **Othing.** *Obs.* [See *O numeral adj.* and cf. *nothing*] One thing.

1573 *LASSER Husb* (1878) 184 Ill huswiferie othing or other must craue

Othman, a and *sb* = OTTOMAN *a.* and *sb* 1
1813 *BYRON Giaour* xxi, Yet seems he not of Othman race
1816 — *Siege of Cor* xxix, And now the Othmans gain the gate
1864 *NEALE Seaton Poems* 15 Prepare thee for the Othman yoke!

Otho *3te*, pa t of **OFTHINK** *Obs.* to repent.

Othom: see **ODAM** *Obs.*, son-in-law.

† **Othonne.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *othonna* (Pliny), *a.* Gr. *θόνη*; now used as a generic name.] The African or Barbary Ragwort, *Othonna cheirifolia*
1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II 286 Othonne groweth plentifully in Scythia, like unto Rocket

Othre, othur, othyr, obs. ff. **OTHER.**

† **Othyl.** *Chem. Obs.* [contr. of *ox-ethyl* = *ethyl oxide*] A name proposed by Williamson for the oxidized radical of the di-carbon series, C₂H₃O, commonly called **ACETYL**

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem* III. 311 note 1866-77 *WATTS Dict. Chem* I 132 Williamson called the radical 'othyl'; but on account of the difficulty of forming analogous names for analogous radicals, the name has been generally abandoned for the term acetyl

Otiānt (ō tiānt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *otiānt-em*, pr. pple of *otiāri* to be at leisure, f. *otium* leisure] At leisure, doing nothing, indolent, at ease.

1878 *N Amer. Rev* CXXVI 483 They who relegate the Supreme to the otant ease of Epicurus

† **Otiātion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *otiāri*, see prec.] The condition of being at leisure or doing nothing, a taking one's ease.

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poet.* III xiv (Arb) 307 To seeme idle when they be earnestly occupied, and do busily negotiat by colour of otiation
1620 *B. J. KING Sermon* 26 Mar 9 Some shew of indisposition and otiation in God, as if he were gone to rest, and minded vs not

Otiātric (ō tiā trīk), *a.* [f. Gr. *ōis, ōr-* ear + *latriōs* belonging to healing, medical] Relating to the medical treatment of the ear

1861 *tr. Caermak's Pracht. Use Laryngoscopes* 32 (N Syd Soc) The patient's affection, which could be realised very well by means of the data of the ordinary otiatric method.

Hence **Otiātrios** *sb*, 'term for the consideration of the nature and principles of the medical treatment of the ear' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Otiātry**, 'the art of healing the diseases of the ear' (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1892)

Otic (ō tik, p'tik), *a. Anat., Path.* [ad. Gr. *ōtikos*, f. *ōis, ōr-* ear] Of, belonging to, or relating to the ear; auricular.

Otic ganglion, a small oval flattened swelling on the inferior maxillary nerve, which communicates with the auriculo-temporal nerve, and with the branch of the facial nerve which enters the tympanum (*chordea tympani*)

1857 *TOMLINSON Remou's Disq.* 10 Otick [medicaments] to the ears
1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II 292/1 The ganglion discovered by Arnold, and by him denominated Otic or auricular
1853 *tr. Romberg's Men. Nerv. Dis.* I xi 121 (N Syd Soc) We must distinguish otic neuralgia from acoustic hyperaesthesia
1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* 204 The otic ganglion

-otic (p'tik), compound suffix, repr. Gr. *-ōtikos*, f. *ōis* in *-ōtis*, or *ōis* in *-ōis*, from *ōis* in *-ōis* + *-ōis*, -*ōis*. Nouns of action from these vbs. are formed in *-ōsis*, hence, *ōis* in *-ōtis* go in sense with *ōis* in *-ōtis*, -*ōis*, as *amaurotic*, of, pertaining to, or affected with *amaurosis*; so *chlorotic*, *cyanotic*, *endosmotic*, *exosmotic*, *hypnotic*, *narcotic*, *neurotic*, *osmotic*, *sclerotic*, etc. Some words in *-otic* are otherwise derived, as *erotic*, *exotic*, *demotic* (Gr. *δημοτικός*), or are formed by analogy, as *chaotic*.

Otidid (ō tidid), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *otus, otid-em* bustard + *-id*]. Belonging to the *Otididae* or bustard family of birds. So **Otidiform** *a.*, resembling a bustard; **Otidine** *a.* = *otidid*.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Otidium.** [mod. L., f. Greek type *ὀτίδιον*, dim. of *ōis, ōr-* ear; cf. *ommatidium*.] The form of the auditory organ present in the Mollusca.

Hence **Otidial** *a.*, of or pertaining to an otidium.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*
Otiōse (ō tiō s), *a.* [ad. L. *otiosus* at leisure, unemployed, f. *otium* leisure. Cf. *F. oisieux*, *OF. ocieux*, *ocios*, Sp. *ocioso*, It. *otioso*.]

1. At leisure or at rest; unemployed, idle; inactive, indolent, lazy

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII 732/2 A malcontent by necessity, because otiose and resourceless. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan 24 Our policy in Turkey has now dwindled into an otiose support of the Government
1885 *F. HARRISON Choice Bhs* (1886) 198 An otiose God surveying unmoved 'this dusty fuliginous chaos'

2. That is unattended by action; having no practical result; unfruitful, sterile; nugatory, futile.

1794 *PALEY Evid.* I. II. 1 (1827) 354 Such stories as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an otiose assent.
1844 *W. G. WARD Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 93 We must learn to dismiss all otiose and unfruitful contemplation of external models.
1853 *HARDWICK Chr. Ch. Mid. Age* (1861) 292 Reposing with a vague and otiose belief on the traditional

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doctrines as they had been logically systematized by John of Damascus. 1875 *W. JACKSON Doctr. Reirtribution* 49 The 'why' of moral duty is not an otiose but a fruitful principle

b. Having no practical function, idle, superfluous, useless.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 14 July 54/2 The number of otiose lines and sprawling irrelevant points which swell the piece out.
1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Home* viii 146, I doubt the opinion sometimes held, that there abound in Homer idle or 'otiose' epithets
1880 *SAYCE in Nature* XXI. 406 An alphabet which possesses otiose and needless letters.

Otiōsely, adv. [f. *otiosus* + *-ly*]. In an otiose manner, idly; without any practical end.

1886 *LOWELL Progr. World Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 178 As has been somewhat otiosely discussed. 1896 *HAMMOND Church or Chapel?* 187 An article of faith held, not otiosely, but after it has been threshed out again and again.

Otiōseness. [f. as prec. + *-ness*] The quality of being otiose, or having no practical function

1867 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 523/1 They complain of otioseness of letters in some words, of inadequacy in others.

Otiōsity (ō tiō sī tī) Forms: 5-6 *oci-*, *ocy-*, *osy-*, *-ite*, *-itee*, *-itie*, 6- *otiosity* [a. *OF. ociosité, ociosité* (15th c. in *Godef.*, f. *OF. ocioso*, ad. L. *otiosus* at leisure, f. *otium*)]

1. The condition or state of being otiose, unemployed, or idle; ease, leisure, idleness.

1843 *CANTON Cato* C. 11 b, By overlonge reste and ociosyte beengendred or gotten thre grete synnes auarice, lecherye, and ouer moche talkynge. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen VIII.* c. 4 The people lye nowe in idleness and ociositee.

1560 *ROLLAND Crt Venus* Prol 237 Thocht the corps ly in ociositee. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fairlie*, A life of dignified otiosity such as became a person of his eminence. 1856 *SHIRLEY Brooks Sooner or Later* i, The happy otiosity enjoyed by the million.

2. Indolence; want of action, enterprise, or attention; negligence, carelessness, perfunctoriness

1632 *LITTELOW Trav.* v 172 A Towne of small importance, in regard of traffike. Want of Strangers being one let, and viciuous otiosity the other stop

† **Otiōus, a.** *Obs. rare* Also *ociōus*. [ad. L. *otiosus* OTIOSE, or its *OF.* repr. *ocios*, *-eus*, *-eux*] Leisurely; idle; at ease

1614 *SYLVESTER Bethula's Rescue* v. 121 Private men (whose otious care Scarce passe the threshold of their own door dare) 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Ociōus*, idle, careless, restful, at ease

† **Otitis** (ō titis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ōis, ōr-* ear + *-itis*] Inflammation of the ear.

1799 *HOOPER Med. Diet.*, *Otitis*, inflammation of the internal ear
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 197 Inflammations, especially cephalitis and otitis
1844 *DUFORT Deafness* 51 The causes which produce internal otitis are many of them of the same character, but more severe than those which excite external otitis

Hence **Otiātic** *a.*, connected with otitis.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 105 This is mostly the effect of cold, and is in fact an otic catarrh.

† **Otiūm** (ō tiū m). The Latin word for 'leisure, freedom from business, ease', in occasional English use; esp. in the phrase *otium cum dignitate*, leisure with dignity, dignified leisure or ease.

1729 *LD. BOLINGBROKE Let to Swift* 19 Nov. in *Pope's Works* 1751 IX. 110 *Otiūm cum dignitate* is to be had with 5000. a year as well as with 5000. 1815 *CHALMERS Let in Life* (1851) II 21 A life of intellectual leisure, with the *otium* of literary pursuits
1820 *SCOTT Monast. Intro.* Intending there to lead my future life in the *otium cum dignitate* of half-pay and annuity
1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxxvii, Mr. Morgan was enjoying his *otium* in a dignified manner, surveying the evening fog, and smoking a cigar.

Otmor, obs. form of **OTMORSE**.

Otmest, otmesteste, obs. forms of **UTMOST**.

Oto-, before a vowel *ō-*, *a.* Gr. *ōto-*, combining form of *ōis, ōr-* ear, an element of medical and other scientific words, the more important of which appear in their alphabetical places.

Otocatarrh, catarrh of the ear (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Otococulia [F. *otococulis* (Breschet); Gr. *otococulus* dust], term for the white pulverulent dust found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear, the aggregation of which forms an otolith.

(Sometimes treated as if pl. of *otoconium*; also in Eng. form *Otokonies*.) Hence **Otococulial** *a.*;

Otocomite = **OTOLITH**. **Otocrane** [Gr. *κρανιον* the skull], the auditory capsule, the portion of the petrous bone which encloses the organ of hearing; hence **Otocranial**, **Otocranial** *adjs.*

Otocyst [F. *otocyste* (Lacaze Duthies), f. Gr. *κυστις* bladder], term for the auditory vesicle or organ of hearing in some of the Invertebrata; hence

Otocystic *a.*, of or connected with an otocyst. **Otodynia** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], ear-ache; hence **Otodynic** *a.* (Mayne). **Otography** [-GRAPHY], description of the ear (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842);

hence **Otographical** *a.* **Otomorphology**, the morphology of the ear. **Otomycosis** [MYCOOSIS, Gr. *μύκης* fungus], the presence of parasitic fungi in the external auditory meatus. **Otopathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], disease of the ear (Dunglison 1853);

hence **Otopathic** *a.* **Otophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an ear-trumpet, an apparatus for the conveying

of sound to the deaf; also = **OTOSCOPE** *i.* **Otoplasty** [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mould], plastic surgery of the ear; hence **Otoplastia** *a.* (Mayne). **Otopyosis** [Gr. *πύσις* formation of pus], suppurative in the ear. **Otorrhoea** [Gr. *ῥοία* a flow], purulent discharge from the ear; hence **Otorrhoeal**, **Otorrhoeic** *adjs.*, relating to otorrhoea. **Otosalpinx** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* war-trumpet], the Eustachian tube. **Otosteal** [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone] *a.*, relating to the auditory ossicle, *sb.*, applied by Owen to the homologues of the bones of the inner ear, in fishes, etc. **Ototomy** [-TOMY], dissection of the ear (Dunglison, 1843).

1855 *HOLDEN Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 278 The two masses are the 'otoconia' or 'otoliths'. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 301 Two sacs connected by a narrow bent tube and containing within them small crystals of carbonate of lime, called otoliths, or otoconia

1842 *E. WILSON Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 472 The membranous labyrinth contains two small calcareous masses called 'otocotones' 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Cuv. Sc.*, *Organ Nat.* I. 171 The organ of hearing, the surrounding vertebral elements being modified to form the cavity for its reception, which is called 'otocrane' 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 138. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Otocranial, of or belonging to the otocrane' 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 189 In some there is a sac filled with calcareous matter ('otocyst') attached to the ganglion. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 533 The primitive otocyst is the foundation of a complicated catenary system. 1880 *E. RAY LANCASTER in Nature* XXII. 147 The presence of velar 'otocystic' canals constitutes the chief peculiarity of the genus *Craspedacusta*. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 567/2 'Otokonies' found in the sacculus vestibuli of the ears of Cephalopods. 1900 *MISS ELLIS Human Ear* 42 As otology is a medical term for the science of the ear, we should prefer to use the new word (suggested by Dr. R. Garnett) 'otomorphology, the science of the shape of the ear' 1897 *BURNETT Ear* 284 'Otomycosis' is said to be much more frequently met among the poorer classes. 1839 *D. J. MORIARTY Husband Hunter* I. 109 Perceiving the 'otophone' properly fixed. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Jan 85 Examination of 15 deaf persons in the Pennsylvania Inst. by means of Maloney's Otophone. 1818-20 *THOMPSON tr. Challen's Nosologia* 302 Local Diseases. Of the Secretions and Excretions 'Otorrhoea'.

1878 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 89 Deafness is not unfrequently, the hearing failing without any external disease, such as otitis media 1877 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 808 'Otorrhoeal' abscess of the brain. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Otorrhoea'.

1840 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Cuv. Sc.*, *Organ Nat.* I. 177 A body as hard as shell, like half a split almond. it is the 'otosteal' or proper ear-bone. 1868 — *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 246 The otosteals conduct vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the vestibular one.

Otoba butter, O. fat. The almost colourless oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica Otoba*, a species of nutmeg-tree (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Otok, ME** pa. t of *otake*, **OTAKE** *v.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9359 Arthour otok him with drawe sword.

Otolite (ō tō lit) [f. *OTO-* + *-lite*.] = next. 1846 *OWEN Lect. Comp. Anat.* I. 211 The large size of the organ of hearing, and especially that of the hard otoliths, also relate to the medium through which the sonorous vibrations are propagated to the fish. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1879) I. 11 38 Those atmospheric waves which are conveyed to the minute otoliths and rods of the inner ear, to be by them impressed on the auditory nerves.

Otolith (ō tō lip). *Anat. and Physiol.* [mod. f. *OTO-* + Gr. *λίθος* stone.] An ear-stone; one of the calcareous bodies, often in the shape of rhombic crystals, found in the inner ear of vertebrates and some invertebrates; in fishes often of great size, in the higher vertebrates small particles

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 554/1 An acoustic vestibule, containing a calcareous body or otolith. 1883 *H. GRAY Anat.* (ed. 2) 618 The otoliths are two small rounded bodies, consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of carbonate of lime, held together in a mesh of delicate fibrous tissue, and contained in the wall of the utricle and saccule, opposite the distribution of the nerves. 1900 *SCHAFER Physiol.* II. 1205 Lee is of opinion that the otoliths and maculae form the organ for static equilibrium.

¶ b. By confusion, applied to the otic bones or ossicles of the inner ear in some animals.

Hence **Otolithic**, **Otolithic** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to an otolith; containing otoliths.

1855 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 110 (*Aculephus*) The otolith vesicle, which, from analogy is considered as an organ of hearing 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 139/1 A sensory organ, having the characters of an otolithic sac, is seated upon the ganglion 1900 *SCHAFER Physiol.* II. 1207 The most primitive form of internal ear is undoubtedly a sac containing fluid in which an otolithic mass is immersed, and having on the wall hair-like processes related to the terminations of a nerve

Otologist (ō tō lō jist). [f. as next + *-ist*.] One versed in otology; an ear-specialist.

1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 47 The high character of the work that has been done by American otologists. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Med. Med.* (1879) 549 Glycerine is used by otologists to soften cerumen.

Otology (ō tō lō jī). [f. Gr. *ōis, ōr-* ear + *-logy*.] That branch of science which treats of the ear, its anatomy, functions, and diseases; a treatise on the ear.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Otology*. The part of anatomy which treats of the ear 1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 27 Formerly known as aurial medicine and surgery, but better designated by the term Otology. 1880 (*title*) *American Journal of Otology*, a quarterly journal of physiological acoustics. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 2/3 The University of

Edinburgh has made otology one of the qualifying subjects for her medical degrees.

Hence **Otológico** *a*, of or pertaining to otology. 1895 *N B Daily Mail* 27 Sept 5 International Otological Congress in Florence. *Mod. Otological Society of the United Kingdom*.

|| **Otomys** (*ōtōmīs*). *Zool.* [f. *Oto-* + Gr. *mūs* mouse] A genus of rodents of the family *Muridae*, having large hairy ears.

1834 *McMurtrei's Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 86 The Otomys are nearly allied to the Field Rats. *Ibid.* (The Cape Otomys.) Size of a rat; fur marked with black and fawn-coloured rings.

Otoscope (*ōtōskōp*) [f. *Oto-* + Gr. *skōpos* observing, observer]

1. A modification of the stethoscope for auscultation of sounds in the ear; an auscultation-tube.

1840 *J. Townsend Dis. Ear in Med. Chirurg. Trans.* XXXII 74 When examining the ear with the otoscope. (Note. An elastic tube, about eighteen inches in length, tipped with ivory at both ends, one extremity of which is inserted into the external meatus of the patient, and the other into that of the medical man.) 1853 *Sir W. Wilde Pract. Obs. Aural Surg.* 113

2. An optical instrument for inspecting the cavity of the ear.

1853 *Sir W. Wilde Pract. Obs. Aural Surg.* 113 Otoscope also applied to a form of speculum auris. 1884 *M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat & Nose II* 243 Brunt's otoscope consists of a metallic tube provided with an eye-piece into this tube a funnel opens at right angles, through which the light is made to fall on a perforated reflector, which throws the rays through the distal part of the cylinder into an ordinary ear speculum.

Hence **Otoscopy** *a*; **Otoscopic**, inspection or clinical examination of the ear, the use of the otoscope.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX 96 Otoscopic examination revealed nothing abnormal in either ear. 1874 *Rosa's Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 86 Dr. Ross in a very recent paper on binocular otoscopy, proposes the use of a microscopic object glass set at an angle of 70° in a spectacle frame, as a simple and efficient binocular otoscope.

Otosis (*ōtōsis*). [mod. f. Gr. *ōtōs*, *ōtōr* ear + *-ōsis*.] Mishearing; alteration of words caused by an erroneous apprehension of the sound.

1860 *Haldeman's Analogy*, *Orthogr.* xlii 65 Otosis is a change in words, due to misconception of the true sound, influencing consonants of the same quality. 1884 *J. A. Harrison Negro-Eng. Introd. in English*, Negro English is an ear language altogether, built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called otosis, an error of ear, a mishearing. || **Otototō**. Also **otototō**. [a. Gr. *ōtōtō*, etc.] A Greek exclamation of pain or grief; = *woe*! alas! Hence **Ototōtō** *v*, to cry 'ototōtō', to utter a wail.

1877 *Browning's Agamemnon* 1068 Otototōtō, Gods, Earth, Apollon, Apollon! *Ch.* Why didst thou 'ototōtō' concerning Loxias? 1883 *F. M. Crawford Mr. Isaacs* 3 The ghosts of the slain sometimes appear, and gibber a feeble little 'Otototōtō' after the manner of the shade of Darius.

Otout, **otre**, obs. forms of **OTTER**.

Otow, contr. f. Sc. *otowh*, *OUTWITH*, outside of.

Ottamite, variant of **OTTOMITE** *Obs.*

Ottar, variant form of **ATTAR**, **OTTO**.

|| **Ottava** (*ōttā vā*). [It *ottava* eighth, octave]

1. *Mus.* An octave; chiefly in the phrases *ottava alta*, *ottava bassa*, indicating that a passage is to be played an octave higher, or lower, than written (Usually abbrev. *8va*).

1848 *Rimbault First Bk. Piano* 13 To avoid many ledger-lines below the staff, the notes are sometimes written eight degrees higher than their real place in the system, and the words *ottava bassa*, or *8va bassa*, placed under them, to show that they are to be played an octave lower than written.

2. *Ottava rima* (*rī mā*). An Italian stanza of eight 11-syllabled lines, rhyming as *a b a b a b c c*; the English adaptation, as used by Byron, has English heroic lines of ten syllables.

1820 *Shirley Lett. Pr. Wks.* 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury, of Homer. 1875 *Lowell's Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 328 He found the *ottava rima* too monotonously stentorian. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* 51 The three important verse-forms which English poetry owes to Italy, the *ottava rima*, the sonnet, and the sestina.

Ottomest, obs. variant of **OTTOMEST**.

Otter (*ōtēr*), *sb.* Forms 1 *otr*, *otor*, (*ooter*), 1-5 *oter*, 3-5 *otur*, (5 *otera*, *otre*, *ot(t)our*, *otyre*, *otyr(e)*, *otir*, *ot(t)or*, *oter* = *MDu.*, *Du.* *otter*, *OHG* *otter* (*MHG.* *G.* *otter*), *ON.* *otr* - *Otter*. **otrō-s*, pre-Teut. **utrō-s* cf. Lith. *udra*, Slav *vydra*, Skt *udrā-s* 'otter'; radically akin to Gr. *ūdōp*, Skt *udān*, Eng *water*; cf. Gr. *ūdpos*, *ūdpa* water-snake]

1. An aquatic fur-bearing carnivorous mammal (*Lutra vulgaris*, Fam. *Mustelidae*) feeding chiefly on fish, having fin-like legs, webbed feet, and long horizontally flattened tail, which enable it to swim and turn in the water with remarkable rapidity.

Often taken as the type of an amphibious creature. 1700 *Ephialt's Gloss.* 585 (O. E. T.) *Lutrus*, *otr* [*Er* *otr*, *Corp* *otr*]. 1700 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 478 *Of* *otres* *hōd*. 1700 *Alfred's Voc. in Wd.* *Wulker* 118/42 *Lutria*, *otr*. 1795 *Moral Ode* (Jesus MS.) 358 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 *Ne otr* ne *acqueme*, *Beuvrey* ne *salyne*. 1790 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237/64 *On* is *hūndote* *fe* *An* *Otur* *bare* *cam* *gon*. 1740 *Jacob's Well* 118 As *be* *ottry* *sleth* *fysch*,

& *gaderyth* it on *hepe* in-to his hole. 1750 *Knt de la Tour* (1858) 22 Late us *ete* the *gret* *ele*, and *y* *wille* *sate* to my husband that the *otour* *bathe* *eten* *hym* 24. *Nominate* in *Wd.* *Wulker* 100/16 *Hic* *lutrenus*, a *notyre*. 1755 *Lo BERNERS Prose* II. xlii. [1300] 273 Lyke an *Oter* in the water. 1796 *SHAKS* I *Hen. IV.* iii in 143 An *Oter*, *sur* *John*? Why an *Oter*? *Pal.* Why? She's neither *fish* nor *flesh*. 1754 *SELDEN Table-t* (Arb.) 69 A kind of an *Oter*, a *Knight* half *Spiritual*, and half *Temporal*. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 319 In the first step of the progression from land to amphibious animals we find the *Oter*. 1811 in *C. A. Johns Week at Lizard* 64 To *John* *Johns* for an *otter*. 1839 *E. D. CLARKE Trav. Russia* 136/1 Great quantities of the furs and skins of the *otter*, *beaver*, and *fox*, are annually brought to market by the traders.

b. Applied to other species of *Lutra*, and allied genera (of which there are several), as the *American Otter*, *L. canadensis*; *Sea Otter*, *L. (Enhydra) marina*, with black glossy fur, which inhabits the American shores of the North Pacific.

1781 *PENNANT Hist. Quadr.* II. 356 *Mustela lutris* *Sea Otter*. 1848 *Sir W. JARDINE in Nat. Libr., Mammalia* XIII. 254. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 207 *Lake the Seal*, the *Sea Otter* is gregarious.

2. The fur or skin of this animal (of any species). 1749 in *Somerset Wills* (1901) 131 [A gown furred (*ogam* *furratam*) with] *otter*. 1750 *PALMER* 250/1 *Otre*, a *furre*, *peaux de loutres*. 1753 *WALTON Angler* II. 41 The gloves of an *Oter* are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather. 1887 *J. ASHBY STERRY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 46 *You never* saw such a *litle* *litle* *learner* in *otter*.

3. A sailor. *Obs. slang*.

c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Oter*, a sailor.

4. A tackle consisting of a float with line and a number of hooks, used in fresh-water fishing. b. A kind of fishing gear used in deep-sea trawling, also *attrib.*

1851 *H. NEWLAND Erne* 53 The *otter* is a thin piece of board, about four feet long and a foot or so broad. 1860 [see *OTTER v* 2]. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/1 The steam catches are of the most approved type, with special steam winches and 'Otter' fishing gear.

5. Short for *otter-moth*: see 7.

c. 1440 *Floris & Bl.* (Taunt. MS.) 96/172 *Ot y ite* *wyst*, *An Otter fleys* *ageynst* my *breest*.

6. Name of a breed of sheep: = **ANCON**.

1890 *C. L. MORGAN Ann. Lyst & Intell.* vi (1891) 226 From this one lamb the *otter*, or *ancon*, breed was raised.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *otter-killer*, *skin*, *trap*, *trap*; *otter-canoe*, a kayak used by sea-otter hunters in Alaska; *otter dog*, *hound*, a dog of a breed used for hunting the *otter*; *otter-hunt*, †(a) the huntsman having charge of *otter-hounds*; (b) the chase of the *otter*; *otter-hunting* = *prec.* (b); *otter-line* = *sense* 4; *otter-mark*, a trace left by an *otter*; *otter-moth*, the *GHOST MOTH* (*Heptamelus humilis*); *otter-path*, a continuous track left by *otters*; *otter-shell*, the English name of bivalve shells of the genus *Lutaria*; *otter-shrew*, an aquatic insectivorous quadruped, *Potamogale velox*, of western equatorial Africa, having a weasel-like body; *otter-spear*, a spear used in hunting *otters*; *otter-trawl*, a trawl fitted with the 'otter' device (*sense* 4 b); hence *otter-trawling sb.*, fishing with the *otter-trawl*.

1653 *WALTON Angler* I. 4 All men that keep **Otter* dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth. 1607 *TOWSE Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 446 These *otters* are hunted with special dogs called **otter-hounds*. 1854 *J. W. WALTER Last of Old Squires* vi 59 A messenger was despatched for the *otter hounds*, which a friend of the squire's kept some ten miles off. 1885 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 356/2 *Graunte* of the Office of **Ottherhunte*. 1601 *F. TATE Hist. Ord. Edu.* II (1876) 45 An *otterhunte*, who shall have in his custody twelve dogges running at the *otter*. 1853 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxvi, An *otter hunt* the next day, and a badger baiting the day after, consumed the time merrily. 1725 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv *Arg.*, Description of the **Otter Hunting*. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxvii *po* The brig *Convoy*, engaged in *otter-hunting* among the islands. 1766 *WALTON Angler* i (Cassell) 45 The want of **otter-killers*, will in time prove the destruction of all rivers. 1861 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 186 Death stuns ow'ret wi' 'otter-line, *Oot lifun* ten by ten. 1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* v. 1 § 2 247 We should understand why the 'otter' marks led to the water. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 229 Hop yards might be preserved from the honey-dew, and from the **ottermoth*, by being covered with stones. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 250 The *otter moth*, producing its larvae upon the roots of the plants. 1864 *J. C. ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 189 What might have been termed an **otter-path*, not merely the track of his feet here and there. 1865 *J. G. WOOD Common Skells* 45 As is implied by the scientific title, *Lutaria*, the **Oter* shells inhabit the mud, into which they burrow deeply, exactly as do the *Capers*. *Ibid.* 46 The commonest species, the *Oval Otter shell*. *Ibid.* 47 The Oblong *Oter*-shell is not so plentiful as its oval relative. 1745 *Rates of Customs* C. b. **Oter* skynes the *pece* *xxii*. 1893 *Ibid.* D. v, *Oter* skynes the *pece* *115*. 1795 *De Vos Voy. round World* (1840) 266 A *terkin* made of *otter*-skin. 1740 in *Wills Archael. Mag.* VIII. 272 [They] did assault this deponent with their swerdes and an 'otter speare'. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* v, Nets, fishing-rods, *otter* spears, hunting-poles, with many other singular devices and engines for taking or killing game. 1863 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* (1864) 192 One or two points near the presumed 'otter-tracks'. 1897 *R. MUNRO Prehist. Probl.* 245 Among the fishing gear, he includes this 'otter-trap'.

Otter, *v.* [f. *prec.* *sb.*, after *to fish*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To hunt the *otter*.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 July 3/2 He writes of *ottering* in St. John's Vale, of the Grasmere rush bearing

2 To fish with the 'otter' tackle (see *prec.* 4).

1860 *G. H. K. in Vac. Tour.* 165 Certain Philistines have increased the mischief by permitting their gillies to use the *otter*. If the gilly *otters* for you, he will for himself. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 4/8 A loch can be 'ottered', fish can thus be made shy and hard to catch. 1892 *Field* 7 May 681/2 The fish are shy, having been well whipped over or *ottered* for by the local fishermen.

Otter, variant form of **OTTO**, **ATTAR**.

Otter-down, erroneous for **EIDER-DOWN** (an unfamiliar word at the time).

1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 40 ¶ 4 Now to be sold, for ready money only, some duvets for bed-coverings, of down, beyond comparison superior to what is called *otter down*.

Otterly, obs. form of **UTTERLY**.

† **Ottimacy**, obs. var. **OPTIMACY** (= *It. ottimasia*).

1594 *T. BIDDINGFIELD in Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 64 Under the word *ottimacy*, or popularity, they cloake their evil intent.

Otto (*ō tō*). Also 8-9 *otter*, *ottar*. An altered form of the word more accurately spelt **ATTAR**, in *attar* or *otto* of roses, the fragrant essence of roses.

1639 *SHIRLEY The Ball* iv. 1, I left your kick with your cousin to buy *otto*. 1785 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 12 ¶ 8 With episodes of dancing girls, and *otter* of roses! 1798 *A. Young Trav. France* 186 *Roses* are a great article to the famous *otter*, all of which is commonly supposed to come from Bengal. 1813 *MOORE Post-bag, Hor.* Od. ii. xi, While *Otto* of *Roses* Refreshing all noses Shall sweetly exhale from our whiskers and wigs. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 440 Sweet as *otter* of roses distilled by the alchymic sun.

b. Hence, jocularly, a liquid with a fragrant or characteristic odour.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xviii, The Captain, before issuing scented himself with *otto* of whisky.

Hence **Ottod** *a*, perfumed with *otto* of roses.

1820 *Splendid Follies* I. 177 An ell of *ottod* cambric.

Otto ². [Named after the inventor in 1877]

A kind of velocipede; see **DICYCLE**. Hence **Ottist**, a rider of an 'Otto' dicycle.

1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 284 One or more tricyclists who are in the habit of riding with good *Ottists*. *Ibid.* My experience is that the 'Otto' is more easily ridden uphill than the F.S. tricycle. 1887 *BURY & HILLIER Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 369 All *Ottos* built before 1882 were fitted with block breaks.

Ottoman (*ōtōmān*), *a.* and *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 *Otho-*.

[= *F. Ottoman*, *It. Ottomano*, med. L. *Ottomānus*, med. Gr. *Οττομανος*; of which the *L.* and *It. pl.* *Ottomani* was ad. Arab. عثمانى *sulṭhmānī* or

soṭhmānī, *adj.* from *soṭhmān*, name of the founder of the present Turkish dynasty and empire. The forms *Othoman* and *Othman* more closely represent the Arabic, but all want the *adj.* ending -i.

The Turkish pronunciation of *Ottomān* is *Osman*, whence, with the Turkish *adj.* suffix -i, the equivalent *OSMANLI*. In *It.* use these *adjs.* were orig. *sing.* and *pl.*, e.g. 'in paga d'un *Osmani* al giorno, intrando quattro *Osmani*'; *Bratutti Chronica* (Venice 1649); but -i being the plural ending in *L.* and *It.*, a new *sing.* arose, in *L.* -us, *It.* -o, whence the forms given above.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Turkish dynasty founded by *Othman* or *Osman* I. c. 1300, the branch of the Turks to which he belonged, or the Turkish empire ruled by his descendants; Turkish of the dominions of the Sultan; = **OSMANLI** *a*.

Ottoman Porte, the court or palace of the Sultan; the Turkish government; also called the *Porte* or *Sublime Porte*. 1603 *KNOLLES (tril.) The General History of the Turks...* to the rising of the Ottoman Family. 1686 *Lowd Gaz.* No. 212/2 The Ottoman Troops appointed for the guard of the Bridge of Esseeke. 1686 *Ibid.* 211/3 In case they enter into the League against the Ottoman Port. 1718 *Lyt. Robt. Frampton* (1876) 60 Thy freedom enables thee to pass the Ottoman empire. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* vii. 1 263 The ambition of *Othman*, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty. 1848 *W. H. KELLY in L. Blanc's Hist. 100 Years* II. 798 The watchword of Western Europe in 1830, was, 'the integrity of the Ottoman empire must be maintained'. 1899 *Times Gazetteer* 1611/1 Turkey, or Ottoman Empire, a number of countries, races, states, and provs. governed by the Turks, or more correctly the *Osmanlis* or *Ottoman Turks*.

B. *sb.* A Turk of the family or tribe of *Othman* or *Osman*; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an **OSMANLI**; a Turk in the usual political sense.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON in Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xiii 49 b, The title of great to this day remaineth unto the house of the *Othomannes*. 1599 *HARLETT Voy.* II. 1 175 As you make account of the favour of the Grand Signor our lord *Sultan Murates* *Hottoman*. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. viii § 5 As though he had been of the race of the *Ottomans*. 1885 *TRAVESTIN Siege Neuhausen* 34 *Gone*, to fight the *Ottomans*. 1735 *SWIFT Lett. to Pulteney* (1766) II. 273 *Of the Roman emperors*, how many of them were murdered by their own army, the same may be said of the *Ottomans* by their janissaries. 1854 *CHURCH Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 294 It is too late to change, in general use, the familiar *Ottomans* for the more accurate *Osmanis* or *Osmanli*. 1879 *FREEMAN Gen. St. Europ. Hist.* xi. § 27 *Suleiman* was the last of the great line of *Sultans* who had raised the *Ottomans* to such power.

Comb. 1684 *LEIGHTON Sermon* Wks. (1868) 444 They do not *Ottomanlike*, one brother kill another to reign alone.

Hence † **Ottomanean** *a.* *Obs.*, **Ottomaneic** (in 7 *Othomanique*) *a.* and *sb.*, **Ottoman**; † **Ottomanize** *v. trans.*, to make Ottoman or Turkish.

1658 *J. DURHAM Exp. Revelation* ix. (1680) 385 The Turks (having prevailed over the *Saracens*) did with them combine in one dominion under the *Ottomanian* family. 1764 *SELDEN Triles Hou.* 105 All of that *Altan* sect are... hated by the *Othomaniques*. 1853 *G. S. FABER Downfall Turkey* 28

The Four Angels or Ottoman Sultanes bound for a season in the region of the great river Euphrates 1865 *Sat. Rev* 5 Aug 177 Ottomans or Ottomanized functionaries 1886 *Fortn. Rev* No 239. 564 Not one of them made any permanent progress towards Ottomanizing his dominions. 1895 *Electric Mag* Oct. 564 To Ottomanize European Turkey

Ottoman (o'tōmān), sb.² [f. prec. + prob. through *F. ottomane* (1812 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1 A cushioned seat like a sofa, but without back or arms, for sitting or reclining on; or a small article of the same kind used as a low seat or footstool.

1806 *Surr Winter in Lond* II 146 Arberry with most abominable malice, placed her on the Ottoman next to me! 1809 *Dyvor Let to Mother* 12 Nov. The apartment was surrounded by scarlet ottomans. 1849 *Miss Mulock Ogilvie* xlvii (1875) 358 Eleanor was about to sit down by the couch on a little ottoman. 1866 *Geo Eliot F Holt* 1 (1868) 12 'He frightened old man seated himself with Nimrod the retriever on an ottoman 1880 *Ouida Moths* I 166 This person had her feet on an ottoman

attrib 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* II 162 The Pembroke had caused to be placed near the fire an elegant ottoman sofa. 1850 W. ANDERSON *Disc* (1850) 290 From her ottoman throne in the drawing room [she] gives orders.

2. A kind of fabric of silk, or silk and wool. Also *attrib*

1883 *Truth* 31 May 1747/2 Lady Spencer wore a costume of dark red ottoman silk. *Ibid.* 763/2 Another dress is of black ottoman, the skirt front being covered with blue jet. 1884 *Cassell's Fam Mag* Oct. 695/1 The woollen Ottoman is of the nature of the old rep. 1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/8 The front, in white ottoman, was very richly embroidered in pearls upon the silk.

† **Ottomite**. Obs. Also *Ottota*. [f. OTTOM(AN) + -ITE¹] = OTTOMAN sb¹

1804 SHAKS. *Othello* I. iii. 235 This present Warres against the Ottomites 1818 *Byron Ch. Hai.* iv. xiv, Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomite.

Ottrelite (otrēlit) *Mm.* [Named after Ottrez, in Belgium, where found. see -LITE.]

† 1 An obsolete synonym of DIALLAGA. (So named by Wolff of Spa, 1812.)

2. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron, and manganese, found in greyish to black crystalline scales. (So named by Damour, 1842.)

1844 *DANA Mm.* 520 Ottrelite. scratches glass with difficulty. 1879 *Rutley Stud Rocks* x 32

† **Ottroye**, sb. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *otroy*, *otroy*, in AF. also *otroy*, vbl. sb. from *otroyer*: see next.] Yielding, concession.

1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met* x. vi. Venus. shewde hym [Pygmalion] signes of otroye & consente.

† **Ottroye**, v. Obs. [a. OF. *ot(t)royer* (12th c. in *Littre*), earlier form of *otroyer* see OTROY.] *trans*. To accord, concede, grant; = OTROY v. i.

c. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 7 And after congie and licence taken and otroyed he returned in his country. 1491 — *Vitas Pair.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 106 b/2 The holy man apperceived that the treasure of grace was to hym otroyed and gyuen. 1512 *Helias* in *Thoms Prase Rom* (1828) III. 14 'The honour. with good hert I otroye and graunt you 1546 *S. Papers Hen. VIII* XI. 234, I thoughte that the Kinge his maister shuld do as well to pumisse hym for it, as to otroye hym the combat

Ottur, Ot(t)yr(e, otur, obs. ff. UTTER, OTTER.

† **Otwi** n. *adv.* Obs. In 4. otwyn, o twinne [See *O prep* 1 b.] Variant of ARWIN Obs., as under.

1330 *Othel* 1202 Er þei wolden o twinne gon. a. 1340 *Hamphol Psalter* xxv. i We are fere otwyn in soul.

† **Ou**, *ml.* Obs = O, OH.

1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 409 Ou louerd þe deol þat þer was of hom of normandye.

Ou, obs. form of OWE v, HOW, YOU.

Ou-, the ordinary spelling of *ou-* before c1625, as in *oual*, *ouer*, *ouert* see all such under the modern spelling OVAL, OVER, OVERT, etc.

|| **Ouabao**, better **Wabao** (wabai'o). The Somali name (Larajasse *Somali Dict.*, *wabai'o*) of the plant *Acocanthera Schimper*, the juice of which is used to poison arrows. Hence **Ouabain**, better **Wabain** (wabai'n), the glucoside, C₂₁H₄₅O₁₂, obtained from this plant, in action and composition closely resembling strophanthin. (The spelling *oua-* for *wa-* is due to the French discoverer.)

1891 in *Syd Soc Lex.* 1893 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* 27 May 965 In the year 1882 some roots, stems, and leaves of the plant said to yield the ouabao poison of the Somalis were sent from Africa to France by M. Revol. 1893 *Squibas Ephemeris* IV. 45 Ouabain is a glucoside obtained by extraction from the root and wood of the Ouabao. 1897 *Albutt's Syst Med* III. 229.

Ouakari, var. **WAKARI**, S. American monkey.

|| **Ouananiche** (wə'nānɪʃ). Also written *ouananniche*, *wannaniche*, *WINNINISH*, etc. [French spelling of native name in Montagnais dialect of Cree; dim. of *wannan* (Occurs in a book written by Father Masse, Jesuit missionary 1611-46.) The English phonetic spelling would be *wannaniche*] A French Canadian name of the fresh-water salmon of the Labrador peninsula (*Salmo salar* var.).

1896 E. T. D. CHAMBERS (*title*) The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment 1897 *Ouing* (U. S.) XXX. 217/2 Lordly salmon, gamy trout and buckjumping ouananiche are fit for any man to play

[**Ouarine**, a scribal or typographical error for *ouarine*, i. e. *ouarine* (Claude d'Abbeville, *Mission*

en Maragnan, 1614, 252), taken over from Buffon by Goldsmith, and repeated by some later writers. The word intended, *ouarine* (wariv), is the Fr. form of GUARIBA, a South American monkey.]

Oubit, oubut, var. WOUBUT, woolly-bear.

† **Oubliance**. Obs. Also *oublysance*, -ence. [a. OF. *oubliance*, -ence (13th c. in *Littre*), f. *oublier* to forget — pop. L. *oblitiō-re*, f. *obliti-*, ppl. stem of *oblivisci* to forget.] Forgetting, oblivion.

c. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 91 b. That ye leue and put her in oubliance. 1484 — *Chivalry* 84 Ie torneth hym in to forgetyng or oublysance. — *Ryall Bk.* D vj, After neclygence cometh oublysence or forgetyng.

Ouble, obs. form of OBLEY.

|| **Oubliette** (ubliet), sb. [Fr. *oubliette* (14th c. in *Littre*), f. *oublier* to forget.] A secret dungeon, access to which was gained only through a trap-door above; often having a secret pit below, into which the prisoner might be precipitated.

1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xlii, The place was utterly dark—the oubliette, as I suppose, of their accursed convent. a. 1845 *Hood Knight & Dragon* xxvii, In the dark oubliette Let yon merchant forget That he e'er had a bark richly laden 1874 *Spurgeon Treas. Dan.* Ps. lxxix 15 Forgotten like one in the oubliettes of the Bastille. 1877 *Lennyson Harold* ii. ii, The deep down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day—in blackness

Hence **Oubliette** v. *trans.*, to shut up in, or as in, an oubliette.

1884 *Tennyson Becket* iv. ii, Could you keep her In-dungeo'n'd from one whisper of the wind, Dark even from a side glance of the moon, And oublietted in the centre.

Ouch (aut), sb. Forms: a. 4-5 *nouches*, 5-6 *nouches*, (5 *noyche* (e, 6 *knouch*). β. 4-5 *ouches*, 4-6 *ouches*, 5-6 *owuche*, (5 *oyche*), 6-ouch. [ME. and AF. *nouche* = OF. *nouche*, *nache*, *nouche*, *nusche*, in ONF. *noske*, *nosque* — late L. *nusca*, a. OHG. *nuscha*, *nuscha*, MHG. *nuske*, *nusche* buckle, clasp. App. of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *nasc* ring, *nascram* I knit, tie, Gael. *nasc* seal. The form *ouch* has arisen from the erroneous ME. division of a *nouche* as *an ouche* (cf. *an other*, a *nother*, also *adder*, *newt*).

Scarcely in living use since 1600; but known in the Bible and earlier literature, often vaguely or unintelligently used by later writers, as if = gem, jewel, precious ornament.]

1. A clasp, buckle, fibula, or brooch, for holding together the two sides of a garment, hence, a clasped necklace, bracelet, or the like; also, a buckle or brooch worn as an ornament (the chief meaning in later times). (Such *nouches* or *ouches* were often set with precious stones, whence sense 2.)

a. 1384 *Wyclif 1 Mac.* x. 89 And he sente to him a golden lase [*gloss* or *nouche*], as custome is for to be 30uen to cosyns of kyngus. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 260 And they were set as thik of nouchis. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 39 The Nouches and the riche ringes 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 (Countess of Warwick), I woli my sone. haue myn oyche with my grete diamond, and my Noych with my Baileys. 1476 *Sir J. Paston in P. Lett* III. 162 The ryche salettis, heulmetts, garters, nowchys gelt, and alle is goone. 1562 *Lanc Wills* (1857) i. 182 Two knowches of gold for a cap. [1843 *Lynton Last Bar.* i. ix, I went yesterday to attend my Lord of Warwick with some nouches and knackeries.]

β. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Margaret*) 15 Men bryngis it [‘margaret’] of ful fere land, for til enhorne vchis & cronis, & set it in bruchis & in ryngis. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge must. lay it aboute his necke & clasp it before with a iche ouche. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 44 Adorned and decked with most rich and precious Ouches and Brooches. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ouar.* 295 Presentyng unto hum this precious Ouch to set on his cappe. 1611 *Florio, Castine*, a brooch or ouch. 1658 *Phillips*, An *Ouch*, a collar of Gold it is called a brooch. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. x. 278/2 Such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets. 1848 *Lynton Harold* i. 1, White was the upper tunic clasped on his shoulder with a broad ouche or brooch.

2. The gold or silver setting of a precious stone. (Usually, however, a brooch or buckle so regarded.)

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* i. v. 25 The Cock. demandeth not after the ouche or gemme, but had leur haue somme corn to ete. 1537 *Elyot Gov.* iii. xxx. As a precious stone in a ryche ouche. 1551 *Bible Exod.* xxviii. 11 After the worcke of a stonegraver shalt y^e graue the ii stones and shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold. 1654 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 241 An asterickcut clasp, wherein were inched fifteen several diamonds. 1737 *Whiston Josephus*, Wars vii. v. § 5 Precious stones, some set in crowns of gold, and some in other ouches.

† 3. *transf.* A carbuncle or other tumour or sore on the skin. Obs.

1612 *Chapman Widowes T.* in *Dodsley O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 145 Up start as many aches in's bones, as there are ouches in his skin.

† 4. The blow given by a boar's tusk' (J.). Obs.

1736 *Ainsworth Thesaurus*, The ouches a boar maketh, *utis agri dentis factus*.

Ouch (aut), v. 1 [f. OUCH sb.] *trans*. To set on adorn with, or as with, ouches; to spangle.

1610 *GUILM Heraldry* iii. i. (1611) 191 He beareth Luna, a mantle of estate, Mars ouched or garnished with strings fastened thereto. 1698 *HENLEY Song of Sowerd*, etc. Lond. Volunt. i. 39 A lamplit bridge ouching the troubled sky.

Ouch, v. 2 [cf. next.] *intr.* To utter an exclamation or sound represented by 'ouch'.

1654 *GAYTON Pias Notes* iv. ii. 176 But hark! Sancho Pansas Runs Ouching round the mountaine like a ranc-

Asse, Braying for 's Company. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 18 Apr. 2/1 You 'ouch' audibly and sit down on the floor to meditate. **Ouch** (aut), *int.* 1 [a. Ger. *auisch*, a cry of pain.] An exclamation expressing pain or annoyance.

1886 in *Let. fr. Pennsylvania Correspondent*, Ouch, that hurts. Ouch, don't strike me.

Ouch (aut), *int.* 2 A representation of the short bark of a dog.

1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 160 'Ouch! Get on', Royal said. 'don't keep me waiting'.

Oucher (autfær). [f. OUCH sb. + -ER¹.] A maker of ouches, buckles, or brooches.

c. 1525 *Coke Lottell's B* 9 Ouchers, skynners, and cutlers. **Oucht**, obs. form of AUGHT, OUGHT

† **Oudemian**, a. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *οὐδέμια*, fem. of *οὐδὲς* no, none, not any + -AN.] Used humorously for No, none, non-existent.

1659 *Lively Char. Pretending Grandees Scot* 5 He values himself at a great Land estate, which in truth stands all upon invisible stones, in the Oudemian street of Eutopia.

Oudenology. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *οὐδὲν* nothing + -OLOGY.] Used humorously for the science of nothing, or of things having no real existence. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 302, I had been studying transcendental philosophy, homeopathic medicine, the unknown tongues, and sundry other of the more abstruse branches of oudenology.

Ouder, *owder*, variants of **OUTHER** *adj. pron.*

Oue, var. **OFFE**, **HOVE** v¹ **Ouen** (e: see **OVEN**

Ouer, obs. f. **OVER** so in ME and early mod. E. compounds, as *ouer* bear, *ouercast*, *ouercome*, etc.

Ouerage, variant of **OVERAGE** Obs., work.

Ouert, **Ouese**, obs. forms of **OVERT**, **EAVES**.

Ouerwhere, variant of **OURWHERE** *adv.* Obs.

† **Ouerwhile**, *adv.* Obs. rare. In 5 *ouerwile*. [prob. reduced from *outherwhile*, analogous to **OURWHERE**, *ouerwhere*] At one time or another; at times; now and then.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll* 30 Perfor non of þe bischopis, enblawen wþ enuy of þe fendis temptacoun, wrap, if prestis ouerwile exort or monest þe peple.

Ouf, *ouff* (aut), *int.*

1. An exclamation expressing a sense of stifling. 1855 *Browning Fra Lippo* 50, I could not paint all night— Ouf! I leaned out of window for fresh air. 1876 *F. E. TROLLOPE Charming Fellow* II. xii. 193 'Ouf!' panted Miss Chubb, and began to fan herself

2. A representation of the warning bark of a dog.

1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 161 'Ouff! ouff!' barked Royal behind him.

Oufe, obs. f. **WOOF**. **Ougard**, obs. f. **AWARD**.

† **Ouge**. *Mining*. Obs. [Derivation unknown: cf. **WOUGH**.] The hard or compact rock forming the sides of a metallic vein.

1749 *HOOSON Miner's Dict* s. v. *Bind*, The more nearer they resemble the Nature of the approaching Ouges, and are easily distinguished by the experienced Miner. *Ibid.* Q. uij, The true set of the Vein is when it cuts into the hard Rock, and forms hard and firme Sides or Ouges.

Ougglisome, obs. form of **UGLISOME** a.

Ough, *int.*, sb.

1. An exclamation expressing disgust.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Ahah, suspu antus* Ough hoe. in sighing. 1786 *Mrs A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Inducers*. III. 197 Ough, he despised such Cattle [people].

2. An imitation of certain sounds see *quots*.

1804 *Fuld* 9 July 813/2 Followed by a deep and angry 'ough!' as a tiger broke cover. 1900 *Blackw Mag.* Oct. 481/2 The 'ough' 'ough' of the field-guns breaks upon the ear

Ough, obs. f. **OWE**. **Oughly** (e, obs. f. **UGLY** a.

Ought (õt), sb. 1 (*pron.*), *adv.*, var. of **AUGHT** sb. 2

Ought, sb. 2 [OUGHT v. 5 used for the nonce as a noun.] That which is denoted by the verb *ought*; duty, obligation.

1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst* i. v. 874 The Will of God, is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness, and Ought it self, Willing. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* iii. 257 Without the sense of 'ought' there is nothing to bind the individual to those actions. 1874 *Geo Eliot Coll. Breakf. P.* in *Fubal*, etc. 260 The will supreme, the individual claim, The social Ought, the lynch's liberty. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* vi. § 30. 87 The two great ideas of the divine will, and of the Ought, or duty, are the principal factors in the government of our human world

Ought, sb. 3, vulgar corruption of **NOUGHT** in sense 'cipher'.

Prob. originating in an erroneous division of 'a nought' as 'an ought', but by many associated with the figure 0 of the cipher, which they take as the initial O of *Ought*. *Oughts* and *crosses*, a children's game with a figure containing nine spaces, which are filled up by two players alternately with ciphers and crosses, the object of each being to place three of one kind in a line. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chus*. xix, 'Three score and ten', said Chuffey, 'ought and carry seven. Oh! why—why—why—didn't he live to four times ought's an ought, and four times two's an eight, eighty?' 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. 1. IX. 527/1 (Devonshire saying) Oughts are nothings unless they've strokes to them. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* ix. 130 A vile childish scrawl, done over a half smeared-out game of oughts and crosses. 1874 *DASKEIT Half a Left* 32 Units were taken for oughts, and oughts added to units.

Ought (õt), v. Forms: a. 1 *ähte*, 2-4 *ähte*, (3 *ähte*, *ähhte*, *hähte*), 3-4 *ähte*, (3 *ähte*), 3-5 *äht(e)*, *aght(e)*, *aute*, 4 *ächte*, *awzte*, *auht*, *ahut*, *awt*, 4-5 *äut(e)*, *äughte*, 4-6 *ächt*, *Sc.*

30-2

awoht, 4-7 aught, 5-6 awght, 4-8 aucht. *β*. 3 ohte, 3-4 ohte, 3-5 ouhte, 4-5 oghte, 4-6 owhte, (5 owghte, 5-6 owte), 4-7 owght, (5 owght, oght), 4- ought, (4- dail owt, 6- Sc oucht, ooh, s. w. dial. oft). *γ*. 4 13te, 1ght(e, iht, 5 eght. [OE *dhie*, ME. *dhie*, *ohte*, *ouhte*, pa. t. of *ghan*, ME. *ožen*, *owen*, mod. *Owe* v. q. v. This partly retains a past sense, but as an auxiliary of predication it has become indefinite as to time. see branch III, and B.]

A. as finite verb, properly pa. t. of *Owe*.

I Pa. t. of *Owe* v. in sense 'to have or possess'.

†1. Possessed, owned. (Cf. *Owe* v. 1) *Obs*
a. *x*1000 *Beowulf* 31 Leof land-fruma longe ahte *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Pah þu ahte al weorid iwald *c*1205 *LAY* 2503 Deos weoren mine alderen ahten (c1275 adde) alle þa leoden þa into Rome leen *c*1230 R. *BUNN* *Chron* (810) 156 Me salte haf wele alle þa þu euer aht *c*1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 145 Off Kings, that aucht that reawte *c*1375 *Cursor M.* 1253 (Faulf) Alle þe gode and catel þat he 31 *c*1440 *Jacob's* 11'ell 203 It schulde have be restoryd to hem þat awtyn it *c*1554 *ABF HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 24 The oxe hes knawin the man that aucht him *c*1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscotie) Chron.* Scot. (S. T. S.) I 249 At the beginning of meate, he that aught the house sould say the grace. *a*1670 *SPALDING Tynod Chas* I (1850) 1. 205 The poor men that aucht thame followt in.

B. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 He bead for to maken hire cweue of al þe he ouhte. *c*1350 *Wilt. Palerne* 329 þe king ebrouns it ouht þat was hire lord bi fore *c*1400 *Dest. Tray* 1204 By leue of the lord, þat the lord ouht *c*1440 *Gesta Ric.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS) He that ouhte the shelde. *c*1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. 11, The name of this castel is Tyntynayl & a duke ouhte it somtyme. *c*1534 *MORR Cont. agst. Tynt* iii Wks 1219/2 Who ought your castel (Cosyn) thre thousande yere ago? *c*1634 *LITGOW Trav* v 204 The Turke who ought my Mule

γ. *c*13 *Cursor M.* 6719 (Cott.) Þe lord þat þat beist aht Sal þa-foransur at thismaght (G. i. m. i. t. h. t. y. r. i. g. h. t. m. y. s. t. i. l.)
†b. with inversion of sense. Belonged. *Obs*
*c*1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. v, There came the knyghte to whome the paeloune ouht

II. Pa. t. of *Owe* v. in its existing sense.

†2. Had to pay, was under obligation to pay or render, owed (Cf. *Owe* v. 2). *Obs.* or *dial*

The full phrase *ahie to geldenne*, 'had to pay' = *debebat*, owed, appears in the Lindisfarne Gospels, but, for the following two centuries and a half, examples are wanting to show the passing of this into the simple *ahie* see *Owe* v. 2

a. *c*1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 24 Enne seðe ahte to geldenne [*Vulg.* debebat, *Rushw.* sculde, *Ag.* & sculde, *Hatt* sculde] tea ðusendo cæfsta *Ibid.* 24 Enne of efne-ðegnum his seðe ahte to geldenne [*other* *ov* as in 24] hundrad scillinga. *Ibid.* Luke vii. 41 An ahte to geldenne [*Vulg.* debebat, *Ag.* & sculde] pennings fi hund *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 21422 Pour he was And il a juu he mikel aht *c*1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. I 226 Quhair is the kyndnes thou aucht to Claudius? *a*1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Aught*, He aught me ten pounds

β. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 A mon þet leie me prisune, & ouhte muche raunsun *Ibid.* 406 þu sulde þet tu ouhtest. *c*1384 *WYCLIF Luke* vii. 41 An ahte to geldenne were to sumleener. . . on ouhte fyue hundred pens, and an other fifty. *c*1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. 11, He asked hir by the feith she ouht to hym. *a*1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II 4 Foure dettores some tyme ouhten moneye to a userere. *c*1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 279 Whether the Abbat of St. Augustine and his tenants ought suite to the Bishop's Court. *c*1595 *SHAKS* i. *Hen IV*, iii. 11, He . . . sayde this other day, You ought him a thousand pound. *c*1677 *Gout Venice* 145 The Obedience he ought to his Superiours *c*1685 *Life A. Marindale* 231 (E.D.D.) Burton . . . said he ought him nothing

†b. *absol.* Was in debt (*id.*). (Cf. *Owe* v. 2. b.)

*c*1460 *CANRAVE Chron.* 157 The Kyng of Aragon deneyed it [service], and saide he ahte not but to the Kyng of Spain. *c*1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 277 b. The good man constrainyd hym by his othe to swere whether he ought hym or no. *c*1610 *HEALEY St Aug. Cite of God* vi. vii. (1620) 234 That the first man she met should pay her for the sport that Hercules ought her for

†3. *fig.* Owed, had to repay (an ill turn, shame, etc.). (Cf. *Owe* v. 3) *Obs.*

*c*1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1509 *Hypis*, Fortune hire ouhte a foul myschaunce *c*1460 *Towneley Myst* ii 314 We l. na I aht the a fowll dyspote. *c*1575 *Gamm. Gorton* i. 111, The devill, or els his dame they ought her sure a shame. *c*1654 *BROME Damoselle* iii. 1 Wks. 1873 I. 416 The Devill sure ought me a mischiefe, when he enabled that Old Wretch, my Father to beget me *c*1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* colcxviii (1714) 294 The Devil ought him a Shame, and paid him both Interest and Principal.

†b. Hence, Bore, entertained, or cherished (ill or good will, a grudge, a spite, regarded as something yet to be paid or rendered); sometimes nearly = showed, rendered (favour, allegiance, etc.). *Obs.*

a. *c*1495 *PLUMPTON Corr.* (Camden) 112 He haught a favor & good lordship to his servant Kilborne.

β. *c*1465 *MARG PASTON in P. Lett* II 286 He ought you ryght gode wylly. *c*1494 *FABIAN Chron* ii. xlviii. 37 By his excoercyng of Iustyce y^e Brytons ought to hym more favour than to eyther of his newewes. *c*1599 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 322 So trayterously my byrde to kylt That neuer ought the euyl wylly. *c*1535 *COVERDALE Pr.* lv [lv] 12 One that ought me euell wyl dyd threaten me *c*1550 *Merry Mag.* Northumbld. v. T. I Fortune ought both him and vs a spite *c*1597 *BRAND Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 150 He purposed to stab one whom he ought a grudge vnto with his dagger *c*1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV 337 He highly inveighed against many gentlemen . . . that ought him no homage, as persons disaffected.

†4. Was indebted or beholden for; owed. (Cf. *Owe* v. 4.) *Obs.*

*c*1594 ? *GREENE Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 217 Your Emperour ought his safetie vnto you. *c*1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fennis* 167, I saw I ought my life to this Cavalier *c*1668 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant* Wks (1687) 505 To whose Christian Piety he ought the two last Days of his Life.

III. As auxiliary of predication.

5. The general verb to express duty or obligation of any kind; strictly used of moral obligation, but also with various weaker shades of meaning, expressing what is befitting, proper, correct, advisable, or naturally expected. Only in pa. t. (indic or subj.), which may be either past or present in meaning (The only current use in standard Eng.)

The subject is properly the person (or thing) bound by the obligation, which latter is expressed by a following infinitive (with, formerly also without, *to*), sometimes omitted by ellipsis. Followed by a passive infinitive, it expresses obligation on the part of some undefined or unexpressed agent, the subject in this case being the person, etc. to whom the obligation is due (e. g. *parents ought to be honoured* = it is a duty to honour parents).

a. In past sense. = Owed it to duty, was (were) bound or under obligation (to do something). Usually, now only, in dependent clause, corresponding to a preceding past tense in principal clause *he said you ought* = he said it was your duty. (Cf. c below.)

a. *c*1200 *ORMIN* 12068 And tohh swa þe heh ne cnew him noht þe wereld alls it ahte. *c*1207 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 4135 Vor he truste to hom mest, as me þynch he wel ahte *c*1300 *Havelok* 278, Yif þat he aucte quen to be. *c*1384 *WYCLIF Isa* v. *c*1445 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. 11, 52 Robert þe Brwys, Eile of Karryk Aucht to succeed to be Kynryke *c*1308 *St. Lucy* 4 in *E. P.* (1862) 101 Of such a child wel glad heo was as heo wel ouhte. *c*1388 *WYCLIF Isa* v. 4 What is it that Y ouht [c1382 awte] to do more to my vyner? *c*1553 *GRIMALDE Cacer's Offices* (c 1600) 140 Hee ought, in that case, to recompence him. *c*1692 B. *WALKER Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) To Mr. Walker 6r Till you did kindly teach Apollo, what he ought to preach. *c*1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 P. 1 it is not that I think I have been more witty than I ought of late. *c*1812 *BYRON Wall's* vii, His Sancho thought The knight's fandango friskier than it ouht *c*1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. II. 592 To convince him that he ought to stay where he was *c*1894 *LAW Times* XCIII 414/2 He [the judge] did not think that the defendant ought to be kept in prison any longer.

b. In present sense. = Am (is, are) bound or under obligation; you ought to do it = it is your duty to do it; *it ought to be done* = it is right that it should be done, it is a duty (or some one's duty) to do it. (The most frequent use throughout. Formerly expressed by the pres. t. *Owe* v. 5.)

This appears to be orig. the pa. subj. (which in ME and mod Eng. has the same form as the indic) used first in hypothetical or general cases, e. g. Ought one to tell the truth under all circumstances? If it should rain, he ought not to go. If he cannot go to-day, he ought to go to-morrow. Thence, in definite present sense, as Tell me what I ought to do now. The use of the pa. subj. softens the form of the expression, of the parallel *you should for it is your duty*, also would you for will you, might I for may I; could you for can you

(a) with *to* and *infin*.

a. *c*1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 þes we ahte[n] to beon þe ed-moder. *a*1300 *Moral Ode* 129 Pet achten we to leuen wel *c*1230 *Hali. Meid.* 35 þu ahtest wummon þis werc. . . ouer alle þing to schuden. *c*1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, 11, Al Englond ahte for to knien, Of what that song is that y synge. *c*1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 70 O doughtir Cystyn wych awtyst to be The lyght of myn eyn *a*1609 *Form Baron Cornt* i. § 11 in Skene Reg. May. 100 b, The Clerk aught to inroll them formalle. *c*1628 *Hutton Corr.* (Camden) 15 Therefore I aught to begg your pardon

β. *c*1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 45 o paleys empty and disconsolat. Wal oughtestow to falle and I to dye. *c*1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* ii. 1, When men haue that which men ouhte to haue they ouhte to be ioyful and glad. *c*1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett* 10 [This] owt to moue petyfull hertys. *c*1528 *KNOX First Blast* (Aib) 8 Suche as oght to mainteine the truth and vertue of God. *c*1590 *GREENE Seppharan* (1595) 57 We oft nighly to thynk of women, seeing so oft we seeke their favours. *c*1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. § 2 It ought to be looked upon with veneration. *c*1797 *POPE Eloisa to Abellard* 183, I ought to grieve, but cannot what I ought. *c*1849 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. xii, When gentlemen aught inferior Parsons into their company, they oft to keep their distance. *c*1771 *Finnis Lett* xlviii 232 The precedent ought to be followed. *c*1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) v. 144 An alien . . . ought not to be permitted to levy a fine. *c*1880 *MRS. PARR Adam & Eve* xvii 244 Up when they oft to be abed, and abed when they oft to be up. *c*1886 *LD. ESKR. in Law Ref.* 32 Chanc. Div. 26 There is nothing here to show that the parties ought not to be bound by their contract.

†(b) with simple *infin* *Obs* or *arch*.

a. *a*1200 *Moral Ode* 2 Mi wt ahte bon mare. *c*1207 R. *GLOUC.* 928 Ich þonke þu as ich wel ahte [*v. r.* ahte] to. *c*13 *Cursor M.* 267 Cursur o werld man aht it call. *c*1377 *LANGT. P. Pl* B. 11, 28, I aughte ben herre þan she *c*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv xxx (1869) 192 þe vengeance of god of whiche alle ahten haue drede. *c*1598-1600 *Sc. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 271 Than aht he of all puaissance denude.

β. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Nie þinges beoð þet ouhten him toward schrifte. *c*1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* Prolog. 20 A litel thyng. That ouhte liken yow. *c*1449 *PBOCK Repr.* 218 He ouhte more teit zeue to his owne good luying than he out zeue tent to the good luying of any other person. *c*1589 *Pasquill's Ret* B. Her Maiesste layeth such a logge vppon their consciences, as they ought not beare. *c*1603 *SHAKS. Jul C* i. 1. 3 You ought not walke vpon a labouring day, without the signe Of your Profession. *c*1648 *MILTON Tenure*

Kings (1650) 14 On the authority of Law the authority of a Prince depends and to the Laws ought submit. *c*1751 *ELIZA HENWOOD Betty Thoughtless* IV. 141 Ought my friendship to the husband render me insensible of the beauties of the wife? *c*1813 *Zeluca* III. 318 Do not get habituated to a word you ought never use. *c*1868 *BROWNING Agamemnon* 796 How ought I address thee, how ought I revere thee?

c. With past sense indicated by the use of a following perf. *infin.* with *have*: *you ought to have known* = it was your duty to know, you should have known. (The usual modern idiom)

*c*1551 *BIBLE 2 Kings* v. 13 Yf y^e prophet had byd the done some great thinge oughtest thou not then to haue done it? *c*1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf. We haue left vndone those thinges whiche we ought to haue done. *c*1715 *Dz. For Fam. Instruct* i. 1 (1841) I. 16 Dear child, you ought to haue been told who God is before now. *c*1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 379, I ought to haue exhibited an example of valour. *c*1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I 659 note, Sir John Reserby, who ought to haue been well informed, positively affirms that [etc.]. *c*1864 *TENNISOV Northern Farmer* i. 20, I thowt a said what a owt to a said an' I coomed awaay. *c*1895 *LAW Times* XCIX 465/1 Lord Londesborough knew, or ought to haue known, that his bill of exchange was intended to circulate.

†6. *quasi-impers*, with dative object. (Cf. *Owe* v. 6) a. In past sense: Behoved, befitted, was due (to) *Obs*

a. *c*1207 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7348 Watloker it ahte her *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6014 (Cott.) Ful wel þam aht þair king to blam. *c*1400 *Dest. Tray* 3280 Onest ouerall, as aht þir astate. *c*1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, That ladi gente . . . did wele that þur ahte to do

β. *c*1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 119 But onoly þer we diden not as us ouhte Doo. *c*1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xii, I haue no thyngue done but that me ought for to doo

†b. In present sense Behoves, befits, is due (to). *Obs*

a. *c*1340 *Cursor M.* 12988 (Faulf.) Þe ne haht haue na doute *c*1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks* III. 84 Us aughte not to suppose? *a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 1595 Me aughte to honour theme in erthe. Over alle oþer thynges. *c*1450 *MOROUR Saluacion* 1185 Than aht vs offie to ciuit gode of dilectionne

β. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 þis nis nowt ibet þet al se wel hit ouhte. *c*1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 429 Hym oughte now to haue the lesse peyne. *c*1477 *EARL RIVILRS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 3 b, If a kyng leue to do eny of the lytt thynges that hym ought. *c*1500 *Lancelot* 2995 For well it oucht o pience o o king Til honore and til cherish in al thing O woiþi man

γ. *c*13 *Mu. P. Vernon MS* xxviii. 126, 1 ouhte loue Iesu, ful of myte, And worschipe him as me well 13te *c*1450 *MOROUR Saluacion* 3755 The forsaide stedes eght vs to visit

IV. 7. The pa. pple *ought* (ought) was formerly in literary use, and is still common in dialectal or vulgar use, to form the perfect tense or passive voice of *Owe* v. a. Owed, b. Possessed (*mod Sc.*); c. Been obliged (*vulgar Eng.*).

a. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii (Lawrentius) 381 3et paynis are aucht þe mony. *c*1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xiv, He hath oughte you and vs euer good wille. *c*1495 in *Caltr. Doc. rel. Scotl.* (1888) 327 [Paying] all mailles, feimes, and dewties aht and wont. *c*1535 *COVERDALE 2 Macc* xii. 3 As though they had ought them no euell wylly. *c*1639 *Concetts, Churches*, etc. (Halliiv). 46 A gentleman who had ought him money a long time. *c*1674 *MARVELL Reh. Transp* I 4 The Press hath ought him a shame a long time, and is but now beginning to pay off the Debt.

β. *c*1560 A. *SCOTT Poems* iv. 31 And nevir speir quhaiss awcht hir. *a*1800 in *Scott Old Mort.* Introd., I would give half of what I am aught, to know if it is still in existence

(Here perh. belongs the *Sc. What's aucht that* to whom does this belong? But the analysis is not clear)

γ. *c*1836 *HALIBURTON* (Sam Slick) *Clockmahal* Introd., It don't seem to me that I had ought to be made a fool on in that book. *c*1895 *ROSEMARY Chilterns* 172 (E. D. D.) Rowe had ought to get married. *Mod. dial.* Did you do that? You hadn't ought (= ought not to have done it)

B. as present stem, with inflexions (*oughteth*, *oughtid*, *oughting*). *Obs.* or *dial*.

†1. To be under obligation (to do something); = A. 5, *Owe* v. 5. *Obs*

*c*1449 *PBOCK Repr.*, Summe symple persounes hadden thilk opinioun that y^e seid persounes outiden to be slayn *c*1546 *Pilgr. Perse* (W. de W. 1531) 10 The more he oughteth to dispose hymselfe to fede of this heuently meet. *c*1654 *COKEINE Dracma* ii. 123 The cause is common to all, Kings oughting not to suffer Usurpation of States in others lest they find the experience of it in their owne

2. *Sc.* To have to pay; = *Owe* v. 2.

*c*1554 *ABF HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 4 The iuerence that ye aucht to our Lord Jesus Christ. *c*1588 A. King tr. *Camirus' Catech.* Cert. Deout Prayers 32 To the surly, we aught al that we can doe, al that we lue, al that we vnderstand. *c*1824 *SCOTT Nigel* v, We aught him the siller, and will pay him wⁱ our convenience.

3. *Sc.* To possess; = *Owe* v. 1, *OWN* v. 1.

*a*1800 in *Heaslop Prov. Scot.* (1862) 136 Let him haud the barn that aughts the barn. *c*1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* ix, I am answerable for her to those that aught her. *c*1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1835 I 266 Without any illwill to the master that aughts him. *c*1886 *STEVENSSON Knocknapp* 74 There's naebudy but you and me that ought the name. *c*1896 *BARRIE Tommy* 202 The man as oucht Jerusalem greets because the fair Caccorian winna take him.

4. *Pres pple.* *Sc.* aughtand, -en, auchtan (d: a. Owng, indebted, b. Due = *Owing ppl* a. 1, 2.

*a*1609 *Form. Baron Courts* xiii. § 3 in Skene Reg. May 104 b, He sall sweir. That he is not aughtand to him sic ane summe of debt. *c*1644 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxvii, My wife gat sum penworths fra Nans Gerson, quhilk shew was aughten to the box, and after I had maid my compt, I was auchtand as to the box. *c*1651 D. CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 456 To pay to the collectors the summes aughtand.

Ought, obs misspelling of ORT; obs f. OUT.
 †Oughten. *Obs* Var. form of UGHTEN, OE.
uht, the time just before daybreak, early morning
 a 1300 *K. Horn* 1215 (MS. Laud 108) He smyten and he
 fouden þe nytt and eke þe ouhten [w.rr. ohtoun, vhten].
 c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 9406 Threiti dayes when he hadde
 foughten With-ouhten reste bothe eue and oughten.

Oughtness (ō tnes). *rare*. [f. OUGHT 5 +
 -NESS.] That quality of an action which is ex-
 pressed by 'ought'; moral obligatoriness.

1879 J. Cook *Lect Conscience* i. Every motive has two
 sides—rightness or its opposite, and oughtness or its opposite.
 Conscience is that which perceives and feels rightness and
 oughtness in motives. 1888 H. C. Bowen in *Frail Educ.*
 1 Nov. 521/1 To stimulate and direct this sense of obli-
 gation, of 'oughtness'.

†Oughtworth. *Obs*. [The two words *ought*,
 AUGHT sb. and WORTH a. written in combination]
 Anything worth, worth anything, of any value.

1887 GOLDING *De Moray* ix. 119 Neither the ground nor
 the consequence of this argument are oughtworth.

Oughwhere, var. OWHERE *Obs*, anywhere.

†Ougle, a. *Obs*. Also 5 ogel, oggel, 6 owgle.
 [app related to *oglie*, *ouglie*, *owgly*, obs forms of
 UGLY a.; but the form in -el, -le is difficult to
 account for.] Ugly, repulsive, frightful.

14. c. *Chaucer's Clerk's* l. 617 (Corp MS) þis Ogge
 [MS. Land ogel, Ellem, etc. vgly, etc.] sergeant. 1553
 T. Wilson *Rhet* 111 He looks like a Tyger; a man would
 thinke he would eate one, his countenance is so ougle. 1554
 J. PROCTOR to *Vincentius* To Rdr, How ougle and car-
 rion-lean ye are to se.

Ouglesome, obs. f. UGGLESOME, horrible.

Ouglie, -ly, Ougsome, obs f. UGLY, UGOSOME.

Ouh, Ouhthe, obs. forms of OWE, OUGHT

Ouin, Ouir, obs forms of OVEN, OVER.

†Ouir, *cony* Sc. *Obs* [app. a reduction of
 OUTHIR *cony*] Either, or.

1525 STEWART *Cion Scot* I. 22 Withoutin taria ouir nycht
 our day, To Spange lande tha tuke the narrest way.

Ouir-, in comb.: see OVER-

Ouititi, var. WISTITI, S American monkey.

Ouk, ouk, Sc. forms of ME. *ouke*, WEEK.

Oukaz, var. UKASE Oule, obs. f. AWL, OWL.

Oulema, var. ULEMA. Oulette, obs f. OWLET.

Ouller, obs f. ALDER. Oulonge, var. OOLONG.

†Oulter-le-mer. *Law Fr.* [= OF *oulte*
la mer beyond the sea, misprinted, in Cowell,
ouster-le-mer (by confounding the black letter l
 and long s), and so repeated in subsequent law
 dictionaries down to Wharton 1883.] The plea
 or excuse of being beyond the sea.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Oulter-le-mer* (*ultra mare*) cometh
 of the French (*oulter* i. *ultra* and *le mer* i. *mare*) and it
 is a cause of excuse or Essonne, if a man appear not in
 Court vpon Summons. 1657 MINSHEU, *Oulter le mer*.
 [1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Oulter le mer*. So 1729—in JACOB,
 1848—in WHARTON.]

Oultrage, -ance, obs. ff. OUTRAGE, -ANCE.

Oultr-, in comb., obs. form of OUTRE-

†Oultreli, *adv* *Obs rare* [ad. OF *oultrement*,
 mod F *outrément*, excessively, absolutely, f. *outré*,
 OUTREH. *Perh.* confused or identified with Eng.
outrily, UTTERLY.] Absolutely, quite.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 Thai have him outreli refused.

†Oultrepren, a. *Obs rare*. [a. F. *oultre-
 preux* (15th c. in Godef.) f. *oultre*, *oultre* beyond,
ultra-, + *preux* valiant, brave.] Exceedingly brave.
 c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 32 The uallyaunt and outrepren
 Jason was in this glorie and triumph.

Oumbylle, Oumber, umber, Oumpere, obs.

forms of HUMBLE, UMBER, UMBRE.

Oun-, an occasional ME. spelling of UN-

Ounce (auns), sb. 1. Forms: 4-6 unoe, (5
 uncoe, unoh, once, owns,ouns, nouns, nouns,
 nouns, oyns, 6 ownoe, oonce, oince,ouno,
 ownoe), 5-ounoe. [a. OF. *unce* (12th c. in
 Littré), f. *once* —L. *uncia* twelfth part (of a pound
 or a foot). The L. word was already adopted in
 OE. in the form and sense of *ynce* str. m, INOR; in
 late OE. it also appears as *ynse*, *ynse* wk. fem.,
 ounce, but the existing word is from French.]

1. A unit of weight, originally, as still in Troy
 weight, the twelfth of a pound, but in avoirdupois
 or ordinary goods weight the sixteenth of the pound

The Troy ounce consists of 480 grains, and is divided into
 80 pennyweights; the avoirdupois ounce contains 437.5
 grains, and is divided into 16 drams. *Fluid ounce*,
 a measure of capacity, containing an avoird. ounce of distilled
 water at 62° Fahr. (= 28.4 cubic centimetres). In the United
 States the fluid ounce is the quarter of a gill or 28th part
 of a gallon (= 29.57 cubic centimetres), containing 456.033
 grains of distilled water at its maximum density. It is thus
 an aliquot part of the pint, quart, and gallon, which the
 British fluid ounce is not.

[c 1000 Sax. *Leechb* I. 248 *genim . anre yndsan [w.rr. ynsan]*
 2ewhite.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 54 Mykelle brent
 gold, as sextene vnce amounte c 1386 CHAUCER *Can.* *Yeom.*
Pro 203 Fyue or sixe ounces [w.rr. vnco(s)] . . Of siluer.
 c 1480 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Take peroule, peietre an
 oyns, and grynde. 14 *Nons* in Wt. Wulcker 714/23 *Hec*
seruancia, half a pound 1463 *Mann & Househ. Exp.*
 (Roxb.) 154 Gold weyng xix. ownys and half a ownse,

the prise off every owns xxxs. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 154
mayr. After xxx d the unch. 1478 in *Wills. Archæol. Mag.*
 (1868) XI. 337 A sacryng belle weyng x vncoez. 1481 in
Eng. Glde (1870) 316 A sponce of selver wayng a nonse
 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen VII.* c. 22 The gold . whiche they now
 sell for a pounce weight weyeth not above vij vncoez. 1526
 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (1875) I. 15 An ounce sylvir fyne
 sterlinge at 3s. 8d. 1552-3 *Inv Ch. Goods, Staffs*, in *Ann.*
Lichfield (1863) IV. 70 Weyng by estymacon vij vncoez.
 1554 *Gateway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm App
 v 415 Every ounce therof. to passe in iii s sterling the
 ounce allways. 1559 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1835) 183
 A crowne an ounce fyue score ounces & thre quarters. 1571
Will in Gentl Mag (1861) July 35 Weyng xvi. ownches
 and a quarter 1646 *Relorde*, etc *Gr Artes* 322, 20 pence
 weight maketh an ounce, and 12 ounces do make a pound
 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 261 If there be any Signs of
 a Plethora, twelve Ounces of Blood may be taken away.
 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 305 The origin of the
 present avoirdupois pound of sixteen ounces, equal to 7680
 Troy grains, is involved in obscurity.

b. *loosely*: usually, A small quantity.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro* 671 By ounces henge hisse lokkes þat
 he hadde 1388 SHAKS *L. L. L.* II. 1. 136 My sweete ounce
 of mans flesh, my in-conie Iew. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* 1
 (1643) 334 Not all at once, but by ounces, as we say 1719
De For Crisoe II. 11, They had not an ounce (of bread and
 flesh) left in the ship. 1839-40 I TAYLOR *Am. Chr.* (1842)
 II. n. 100 The table was spread with some ounces of dry bread.

c. *fig.* of imponderable things; esp. in pro-
 verbial expressions.

1526 *Pulgr. Perf.* (1531) 42 Better is one vnco of good lyfe,
 than x pound of pardon. 1629 *Bk. Merry Riddles* 26 An
 ounce of state requires a pound of gold 1644 MILTON
Judgm. Bucer, To Parli. 10 debate and sift this matter
 to the utmost ounce of Learning and Religion 1670 RAY
Proverbs, Sc. *Pro* 264 An ounce of mothers wit is worth a
 pound of Clergy. 1670 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II.
 vii. 295 An ounce of common sense goes further than many
 cartloads of logic.

2. Used to render *onza*, the name of a coin of
 different values in Spain and Sicily.

The value of the old Spanish *double onza* (of gold) was
 about 16 dollars, i. e. £3 12s; the Sicilian *onza* (of silver)
 was equal to about 10s. 3d.

1799 NELSON 8 Mar in Nicolas *Disq.* (1845) III. 286 You
 will receive seven thousand ounces or 21,000 ducats. a 1850
 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II (1874) 275 Then how canst thou
 think to succeed alone Who has not a thousand ounces of
 thine own? 1878 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 10 General Castilla
 never liked playing for less than an ounce (£3 12s) a. fish.

†3 a. A mediæval measure of time, equal to
 47 atoms (7½ secs.): see ATOM 7. b. A measure of
 length or of surface, equal to 3 inches. c. A local
 Irish measure of surface: see quot. 1780 *Obs*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. (1495) V. 113/2 A
 moment of tyme conteynyth i. twelue vncoes and an vnco seuen
 and forty atomos. *Ibid.* xix. cxxxix. 111/1 A vnco con-
 tentyeth thre ynches in mesure. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.*
 II. 90 In the parish of Toowister, they have a way of taking
 land by the ounce. An ounce is the sixteenth of a gineve,
 and is sufficient for a potatoe garden.

4. a. *attrib.* Of the weight of one ounce or
 (in comb.) so many ounces.

1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnyer* 75 We have obtained a velocity
 with an ounce ball nearly doubling this. 1868 *Daily News*
 6 July 7/3 Next comes Canada's proposal. of a charge of
 14d. on ounce letters. 1900 *Ibid.* 9 May 5/5 The present
 four-ounce bread ration is to be further reduced.

b. *Comb.* as *ounce-grape* (obs.), -measure, -notch;
 †ounce-land, a division of land in Orkney, which
 paid to the earl one ounce of silver, ounce-
 thread, a kind of sewing thread.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 410 We have not spoken of the
 Ounce-grapes, whereof every one weighs a good ounce.
 1814 SHIRRES *Agric Surv. Orkn.* 31 The lands in Orkney
 had been early divided into ure or ounce lands, and each
 ounce land into eighteen penny lands, and penny-lands
 again into four-merk or farthing lands, corresponding to the
 feu-money paid at the time. 1844 G. DONN *Textile Manuf.*
 iv. 140 The making of sewing thread, known by the names
 of 'ounce-thread' and 'nun's-thread', was commenced. 1861
 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The loss of a single ton of ice
 shifts... it an ounce-notch on the bar of the mighty scale

Hence *On noer*, a thing that weighs one or (in
 comb.) so many ounces, as *a three-ounceer* *On noy*
 a., yielding an ounce of gold to a certain measure.
 1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 52 The ground... is
 interspersed with ounce dust. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May
 4/1 Tumbling brooks teeming with 'three ounceers'.

Ounce (auns), sb. 2. Forms: 4 unoe, 5-7 once,
 6 owns, 7 onse, 6-ounce. [ad. OF. *once* (13th
 c. in Littré), *lonce* (*Voy de Marc Pol*, Godef. *Compl.*);
 cf. It. *lonza*, Sp. *onza*, *onça*. OF. *lonce* (according
 to Hatz.-Darm.) represents an earlier *lonce* (the l
 being confounded with the def. article) = It. *lonca*:—
 pop. L. type **lunca*, for L. *lyncea*, deriv. of
lynx-em LYNX.]

1. A name originally given to the common lynx,
 afterwards extended to other species, and still some-
 times applied in America to the Canada lynx and
 other species. From 16th c. applied to various
 other small or moderate-sized feline beasts, vaguely
 identified.

13 *K. Als* 5228 Bores, beres, and iyouns. Vnces grete,
 and leopards 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Part*
Beasts) vii. The wild one, the buk, the weterand brok.
 a 1586 SINYER *Arcaidia* III. Wks. 1741 II. 715 The lion hear,
 the ounce gave active might. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. ii. 30
 Be it Ounce, or Catte, or Beare, Fard, or Boare with bristled
 haire. 1598 B. YONG *Diana* 91 The pillars were supported

with Lyons, Ounces and Tygres, cut of brasse 1601
 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. viii II. 316 The Onces be likewise
 taken for strange and forein, and of all foure-footed beasts
 they haue the quickest eie and see best [L. Peregrini sunt
 et lynces, quæ clarissimi quadrupedum omnium cernunt].
 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 380 The wilde beast
 which among the Germans is named *Luchs* (by making a
 name from the Lincæ, the Spaniards do as yet call him by
 the Latin name *Lince* amongst the barbarous writers he is
 called by the name of an *Ounce* (which I do suppose to be
 a panther). 1634 W. WOON *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 25 1 he
 Ounce or the wilde Cat, is as big as a mungrell dog. 1648
 GAGE *West Ind. An.* (1655) 45 (Montezuma's Palace) Great
 cages wherein were kept in some Lions, in other Tygres,
 in other Owncs, in other Wolves. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ounce*,
 also a kind of spotted beast called a Lynx 1662 STILLINGF.
Orig. Sac. III. iv § 7 Such as differ in size and shape from
 each other, as the Cat of Europe, and Ounce of India. 1667
 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 344 Tygers, Ounces, Pards Gambold before
 them 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 16 The Ounce
 or Wild Cat, is about the bigness of two lusty Ram Cats.

2. In current zoological use: A feline beast (*Felis*
uncia), inhabiting the lofty mountain ranges of
 Central and Southern Asia; it resembles the leopard
 in markings, but is smaller and of lighter ground
 colour, and has longer and thicker fur; also called
mountain-panther and *snow-leopard*.

[1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 381 Ounces do commonly
 seem to be called rather Lynxes than Panthers; but although
 some late writers do attribute the name to a Leopard or a
 lesser Panther, it seemeth notwithstanding corrupt from the
 Lincæ] [1761 BUFFON *Hist. Naturelle* IX. 152 La seconde
 espèce est la petite panthère d'Oppian. que les Voyageurs
 modernes ont appelé, *Once* du nom corrompu *Lynx* ou
Lince] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 255 We will
 therefore call that animal of the panther kind, which is less
 than the panther, and with a longer tail, the ounce. The
 Ounce, is much less than the panther, being not, at most,
 above three feet and a half long. 1843 SIR W. JARDINE
Naturalist's Libr. III. 192 The ounce is first noticed by
 Buffon.

†b. Applied to the Cheetah or Hunting Leopard:
 this being at first confounded with the Ounce of
 Buffon. *Obs*.

1694 in *Churchill's Voy.* (1704) IV. 162 Besides Hawks and
 Dogs, they make use of a sort of Creatures they call *Ounces*,
 about the bigness of a Fox, very swift, their Skins speckled
 like Tiger, and so Tame, that they carry them behind them
 on Horse-back. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ounce*, is also a kind of
 tame Beast in Persia, mistaken for a lynx. 1801 SOUTHEY
Thalaba ix. xviii. And couchant on the saddle-bow, With
 tranquil eyes and talons sheathed, The ounce expects his
 liberty. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* l. 1. 609 As hooded
 ounces cling to the driven hind

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †Ounce-stone, a rendering
 of Pliny's *lyncurrium*, a reputed precious stone,
 now understood to have been amber.

c 1505 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 126 Et de 135. 3d. ex
 mutacione argenti. prowns tayles 1583 *Rates of Customs*
 D v b, Ounce skinnies the peece xs 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny*
 II. 609 That the Ounce stone or Lyncurium is of the same
 colour that Ambre ardent which resembleth the fire. 1833
 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 44 Mouse, ounce, and
 hare skins may serve us at present as well as sables could do.

Ounce, v. *rare*. [f. OUNCE sb. 1.] *trans.* To
 mark with the weight in ounces.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* 3863/4 It is ounce at the bottom 18. oz

Ounctuous, obs. form of UNCTUOUS.

[Ound: see note under OUNDY a.]

Ounde, variant of ONDE sb. *Obs.*, spite.

†Ounded, *pp* a. *Obs*. [ad. F. *ondé*, *ondée*,
 OUNDY, with substitution of Eng. ending -ED²]

a. Waved, wavy. b. *Her.* = UNDE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 708 (736) Here ownded heer
 þat sonnyssh was of hewe she rente. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.*
 765 Bothe his hede and bys hals were haley alle over
 Oundyde of azure, enamele fülle faire. 24 *MS Lincoln*
 A. 1. 17 If 39 (Halliwell) The tayle was ounded overthwert
 with a colour reede as rose.

Ounder-: see UNDEB-.

†Ounding, *vbl* sb. *Obs*. [f. **ounde* v., repr.
 F. *onder* to wave, make wavy] An adorning with
 undulating lines in imitation of waves.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 343 The cost of embrowdyng
 the degise endentyng barynyng oundyng [w.rr. oundey nge,
 oundyng] palynge wyndyng or bendyng and semblable
 wast of clooth in vanitee.

†Ounds, *int.* *Obs*. [For *wounds*, 1 e. *God's*
wounds: cf. *ZOUNDS*] An obsolete oath, used as
 an exclamation of anger, surprise, etc.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit Officer* II. iii. Off with your hats,
 'ounds, off with your hats!

†Owndy, a. *Obs*. Also 4-5 owndy, ownde,
 6 oundé. [a. F. *ondé*, -ée (in 14th c. *ondeit* Godef.
Compl.) —L. *undat-um*, f. *undare* to wave, curl,
unda wave.] Waved, wavy; in *Her.* = UNDE.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 296 Hir heere that owndey
 [w.rr. owndy] was and crisps [1599 THYNE *Animado* (1875)
 36 Her heare was oundey, that is, layed in rooles vppone
 and downe, lyke waues of water when they are styrryd
 with the wynde] 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 205 Ownde of azure
 alle over a 1528 HALL *Chron.* *Hen VIII* 99 b. The other
 side clothe of Tysue of silver, and clothe of gold of Tissue
 entered ounde the one with the other, the ounde is warke
 wayng up and downe, . . and on the other side that was
 ounde was sette with signes called cifers of fine gold.

[The passage from Hall's *Chron.* is erroneously reprinted
 in A. Fleming's *Holmshed* (1887) III. 860/1, with *ound* for
ownde; it is misunderstood by Halliwell and explained as
 sb. *ownde* 'a kind of lace, a curl'. The imaginary sb. so
 explained appears in *Cent. Dict.* and Funk's *Standard* in
 the form *ownd*.]

Oune, obs. f. **OWN** a, **ON**; obs. pa. pple. of **OWE**.
Oupe, **owpe**, app. var. of **AWPE**, **ALP**, **OLF**, bull-finch.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sy. Dict.*, *Fraysleillo*, ave, an oupe
[1599] MINSHU, A bird with blacke feathers on the head, like
linget, called of some, an Owpe.]

Ouph (auf). Also 7-ouphe, 7 owf, ouf. [A
variant of **AUP**, **OAF**; perh. originating in a scribal
or typographical error for **auph** or **oaph**, which
seems more prob. than that it is a genuine dial.
variant. App. first in Shaks. (folio 1623)]

1623 *Shaks's Merry IV* iv 49 Wee'dresse Like Vrchins,
Ouphes, and Fairies, greene and white. *Ibid.* v. v. 61 Strew
good lucke (Ouphes) on euery sacred roome. 1678 *Rymfr*
Trag. last Age 129 He is turn'd amorous Owf. 1694
MOITUEX *Rabelais* v. Prol. Pantag. Prognost. Dolts, Black-
heads, Ninnyhammers, and silly Outes. 1882 SWINBURNE
Trustam of Lyonesse 108 Or how shall I trust more than
oupe or elf Thy truth to me waid, who beliest thyself?

Hence **On phish** a
1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 140 An implike ouphish ditty.

Our (auer), *pron.* Forms. 1 *ure*, 2-5 *ure*,
(*hure*, 3 *hore*), 3-5 *ur*, (4 *ur*); 3-6 *oure*, (3-4
hour(e)), 4-5 *owre*, 4- *our*, (5-7 *owr*, 5 *owur*,
6 *oure*, 7 *or*). [Com. Teutonic: see below.] In
OE. used (invariably) as the genitive pl. of the
1st person pronoun, and (with adj. inflexions) as
the corresponding possessive pronoun, whether
adjectively or absolutely. In mod. Eng. only the
possessive pronoun used adjectively, the absolute
form being **OURS**. See the paradigm in I *pron.*

A. *personal pron.* [OE. (*user*, *usser*) *ure* =
OFris., OS *user*, OHG *unsar*, ON *uðr*, Goth.
unsara.] The genitive plural of the first personal
pronoun. = **OFus**. (In OE. also the genitive governed
by some adjs. and vbs.) *Obs.* (or blending with the
poss. pron. B. 1, in some phrases, as *in our midst* =
in the midst of us, *on our behalf*, and with sense of
the objective genitive, as *in our despite*, *in our*
defence, *our dismissal*, *our accusers*, *our pursuers*).

Beowulf 1386 *Ure* æghwylc sceal ende gebidan worolde
lifes. *a. 900 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xl. 9 Deah... heora sy mycle ma
bonne ure. *c. 1000 Ælfred Gen.* 11. 22 Adam can yfel and
god, swa swa ure sum. *c. 1000 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxlii. 22 Weorð
ðu ure gemyndig. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 21. 24 Adam can yfel and
god, swa swa ure sum. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 7491 *Ure* allre land
is Paradis. *a. 1300 Fall & Passion* 51 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14
Maid bere heuen king þat is al ure creature. *a. 1300*
Cursor M. 9700 (Cott.) Wit-vien ure al (Gott.) all ure] comen
a-sent. *c. 1386 CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 833 *Vp* roos ure hoost and
was oure aller cok [to *vr* oure alder, our alþer, oure alder].

B. *possessive pron.* [OE. (*user*) *ure* = OFris.
ise, OS, ODu. *unsa* (MDa. *onse*, Du. *onse*, *ons*),
OHG. *unser* (MHG., Ger. *unser*), ON. *uðr-r*,
Goth. *unsar*], arising from inflecting the genitive pl.
in A as an adj., which in some of the langs. caused a
contraction of the original form.

OE. *ure* was declined like ordinary adjs. in *-e*, as *græne*;
remains of this, as gen. sing. masc. and neuter *ures*, dat.
sing. and pl. *urum*, later *uren*, acc. sing. m. *urne*, were still
in use in 12-13th c.

1. Of or belonging to us, i.e. to the speakers, or
to the speaker and the person or persons whom he
speaks for or includes. The possessive adj. cor-
responding to **WM**, **US**, expressing the genitive of
possession, also the objective genitive, as *in our*
defence, *our Maker*, *our persecutors*: see A.

In the first two OE. instances it has the value of the ge-
nitive case in A. to *our both* = to both of us; *of our none* = of
none of us

Beowulf 2659 *Urum* (dat.) sceal sweord ond helm byrne
ond byrdu-scrud bam gemæne. *c. 897 K. ÆLFRED* *Gregory's*
Past 211 *ge* habbaþ gecyðed ðæt *ge* ures names ne siendon.
c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* 1. 1. 81 *Ure* ieldran ealne þisne
ymbhwyrft þisne middangeardes ond þreo todældon. *c. 1000*
Ags. Gosp. Matt. vi. 11 *Ure* gedæghwamlican blaf syle us
today. *[c. 1160 Hattin G. ure]*. *Ibid.* 12 And forþy ure
gyltas swa swa we forgyfað urum gyltendum [*Hattin G.*
ure ure] — Luke 1. 71 He alude us of urum feondum
[*Hattin G.* uren feonden]. *a. 1200 Moral Ode* 195 *Vre* forme
fader gult we abugeð alle. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2261 It was
in ure seckes don. *c. 1275 LAV.* 3656 And Agamippus hour
king. *Ibid.* 8545 Hail beo þou hore kinge. *a. 1300 Cursor*
M. 35698 (Edinb.) For wr [*Cott.*, *Gott* v. *Farf.* our, *Trin*
oure] eldern pliht. *c. 1300 Havelok* 338 *Safy* we nou forth
in hure spelle. *c. 1325 Spec Cy Witen.* 506 *Holi* writ is oure
myroun In whom we sen al vre socour. *c. 1330 R. BRUNNE*
Chron. Wace 3480 What do þe, vs to chalange of vre fe?
c. 1375 Rel. Ant. I. 38 *Our* nedchaydes bred geve us to
day. *c. 1485 Digby Myst.* II. 405 The law vs commyttyd
to our aduysment. 1536 CROMWELL in *Mertinam Life*
& *Let.* (1902) II. 13 *My lorde* Chancellor and I by oure
letters. *a. 1500* *Adventysed* you therof. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. 1.
245 'Gainst us, our livers, our children, and our heirs. 1732
ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 *The* Perfection of our Sight above
our other Senses. 1848 *TRACERAN* *Pan.* R. xl. Miss Diggs
and I are plunged in grief. for the death of our Papa.]

b. Of the body of Christians, as *Our Lord*, *Our*
Saviour, *Our Lady*, or of humanity, as *Our Father*.
971 *Bicht. Hom.* 11 *Ure* Drihten Hæland Crist. *Ibid.*
13 *Ponne* biþ Drihten ure se trumesta stapol. *c. 1000 Ags.*
Gosp. Matt. vi. 9 *Fæder* ure þu be eart on heofonum. *a. 1175*
Cott. Hom. 235 *Boden* ure hlaforde to cyne. *c. 1175-8*
1834 [see *Lady* sb. 1. *a. 1225 Ancr R.* 66 3e, mine leoue
sustren, uoleweð ure lefdi. 1240 *Ayene* 6 *þet* ure lhorð
him-zelf ure uorþet. *a. 1548 HALL* *Chron.*, *Hen VII* 15
In *yr* yere of our redemption M. cccc.lxxxviii. 1568 *GRAFTON*
Chron. II. 31 The yere of our Lorde M. c. 1650 FULLER
Fugate III. x. 433 *Handelled* with our Saviour's heavenly
Sermon. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.*, Ser. I. xvi, Our Lord
affixed a new significance to the word Love. 1853 *Ibid.*
Ser. II. xxi, What did our Redeemer mean?

c. In imperial or royal use, instead of *my*.
Corresponding to the similar use of **WE**, q. v.

[*c. 1075 Laws of William* in *Schmid Gesetze* 354 Willelmus
rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum, omnibus hominibus suis,
Francis et Anglis, salutem Statuimus imprimis super
omnia, unum Deum per totum regnum nostrum venerari.]
1258 *Eng. Proclam.* *Hen III* 4 And we hoaten alle vre
treowe in þe treowe þæt heo vs oþen. 1267-8 *Rolls of*
Parli. V. 590/1 Edmund Hampden Knyght, oure Rebell
1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 103 Given at Laterane the tenth
yere of our popedome. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* 1. 1. 120
Heauen will take the present at our hands. 1708 *Royal*
Proclam. 18 Jan. in *Lord* *Gas* No. 4403/2 The Watermen
belonging to Our most Dear Consort. 1837 *Royal Proclam.*,
Victoria R. Our Will and Pleasure is, That, [etc.] Given
at Our Court at Kensington, the Twenty-first Day of June
1837, in the First Year of Our Reign.

d. In vaguer sense With whom or which we
have to do; whom we have in mind, of whom (or
which) we are speaking; of the writer and his
readers, or merely of the writer. Hence used by
editors and reviewers. Cf. **WE**.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* 68 in *Capt. Smith's Wks* (Arb.) 141
If we should each kill our man. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.*
Titus 1. 6 This sinne against which our Apostle leuelith
1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii (1712) 47 So our profound
Atheists and Epicureans... do not stick to infer. 1780 BECK-
FORD *Bugs* *Mem.* 148 Here our artist remained six weeks.
1784 T. SHERIDAN *Swift's Wks.* Pref. Improprations which
run thro' the whole body of the works, not only of our
author, but of all other English writers. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.*
xxvi, We must now introduce our reader to the interior of
the fisher's cottage. *Mod.* Here we take leave of our author

+ 2. *absolutely*: = **OURS**. *Obs.*
In OE. and Early ME. the predicative and absolute use
had (as in ordinary adjs.) the same form as the attributive.
This continued with some southern writers down to the
17th c., although the differentiated form *ures*, *oures*, **OURS**,
had arisen in the north before 1300, and had become general
Eng. by 1500.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 335 *Hiera* ægen we
him, sallað nalles ure. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 7 *Ponne*
bið ure se yrfewardnes. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145
Þine sunnen þe bið forgiene. Swa beo us alle ure. 1267
R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4396 *Vre* is þe maystrye. *Ibid.* 9368 *þe*
ryhte al oure is. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 7465 (Cott.) A man o
þair gains an of vr [*Farf.* oure]. 1340 *Ayene* 112 *Hit* is
oure uor he hit ous let. *c. 1374 CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 512
(599), I wil be dede or she schal bleuen oure. 1425-6 *Br.* of
WINCHESTER in *Chron.* *London* 166 *Ure* owne wele and
our alle. *c. 1489 CAXTON* *Sommes of Armon* xxvi. 545 Your
fader dyde assaille ure by treyson. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.*
Philip & Mary (1860) 5 *Hys* rygtyngness ure owr, owr in-
equyte ys hys. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lxi, We rule
who hwe the dead are none of ous. 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS'
Vind. Answ. II. 38 *Our* is the more ancient Liturgie, and our
the more noble Church

3 **Our Father**. Used as a name of the 'Lord's
Prayer': = **PATER NOSTER**.

1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xl, Together [they] said the
'Our Father' and sealed their reconciliation.

4. **Our Lady's**, esp. in names of plants: see
LADY sb. 17, **LADY'S CUSHION**, etc.

+ **Our, conj.** *Obs.*, app. reduced from **OUTER**: see
under **OR** conj. A. 8.

Our, obs. or dial. var. **OVER** *adv.*, *prep.*, *v.*; obs.
f. **HOUB**; var. of **OWHERE** *Obs.*

Our-, obs. var. (chiefly Sc.) of **OVER-**, in comb.,
as in *ourfret*, *ourga* (= **OVERGO**), *ourhand*, etc.

-**our**, suffix (repr. AF. *our*, OF. *our*, *our*, *eor*,
eur, mod. F. *-eur*), the earlier spelling of the suffix
-*or*, regularly used in ME., and still commonly re-
tained (in Great Britain, but not in America) in
some of the words of ME. age, or of subsequent
formation on the pattern of these; e.g. *colour*,
honour, *saviour*, *splendour*, *candour* see **OR** suffix.

b. In a few words, the suffix -*our* (= F. *-eur*),
indicating state, is added to roots of Teutonic
origin, as in *dreadour*, *querchour*, *raddour*, q. v.

c. -*our* is in some words a corruption or altera-
tion of some other ending, as in *arbour*, *armour*,
behaviour, *demeanour*, *endeavour*, *harbour*, *haviour*,
neighbour, *parlour*, q. v.

Ourage, variant of **OVERAGE** *Obs.*, work.

Ourall, variant form of **WOURLAL**.

Ouralwhere, *oure*: see **OVERALLWHERE**.

Ouran for *our-ran*, obs. pa. t. of **OVERRUN**.

Ourane, Sc. = *over one*, together: see **OVER** *prep.*

Ourang-outang, -*utang*, ff. **ORANG-OUTANG**.

Ourano: see **URANO**.

Ourari, variant of **CURARE**, **WOURLAL**.

+ **Ourbeld**, pa. pple. *Sc. Obs.*, [pa. pple. of

ourbeild, f. *our*, **OVER** + **BELD** v.] Covered over.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 672 Braid burdis and benkis, our-
beld with bancours of gold

Our-burd, **Ourcower**, **Our-croce**, obs. *Sc*
ff. **OVERBOARD**, -*cover*, -*cross*.

+ **Ourdirk**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our*, **OVER** +
dirk, **DARK** v.] *trans.* To overdarken, overcloud
a. 1568 in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 329 We may nocht in this
vale of bale abyde, Ourdirk with the sable clud nocturn

Ourdraif, -*drave*, -*driff*, etc., obs. ff. **OVER-**
DRIVE v. **Ourdraw**, obs. *Sc* form of **OVERDRAW**

Oure, obs. form of **HOUB**, **ORE**, **OUR**, **YOUR**

Oure, sb.: see **OVER**, **OVRE**, **shore**.

Oure, obs. form, chiefly *Sc.*, of **OVER**, also in
combination, as *oure-al*, *ouredreue* (**OVERDRIVE**),
ourehaile (**OVERHALE**), *ourelap*, *ouremman*, *ouresayle*
(**OVERSAIL**), etc. **Ourebi**: see **ORIBI**.

Ourels, = *owher* else: see **OWHERE**, anywhere.

Ouren, **Oures**, obs. forms of **OURN**, **OURS**

Ouretyrve, var. **OVERTERVE** *Obs.*, to overturn

Ourharl, **Ourhele**, **Ouer-hue**, obs. *Sc.* ff.

OVERHARL, -*hele*, -*high*. **Ourie**, variant of **URIC**

Ourie (au ri, ù ri), a. *north. dial.*, now only

Sc. Forms: 4 *ouri*, 8-9 *ourie*, *owrie*, 9 *oory*.

[Origin obscure. Cf. *Ice.* *úrg* wet, f. *úr* dazzling
rain.] Poor in appearance, shabby; dull, dingy;
dcaiy, melancholy, languid.

c. 1325 Metr. Hom. 88 He changed son his ouri wed, And
forth into the halle he yed. 1785 BURNS *A Winter Night*
III, I thought me on the ourie cattle, Or silly sheep, wha
bide this brattle O' winter war. *a. 1810 TANNAHILL* *Lessons*
a' Leuch Poems (1846) 145 Maggie was sitting fu' ourie an'
blate. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 82 The winter rain-
drap owrie fa's. 1895 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 261 That
oory, dingy paint and paper

Ournishness, *monce-wd.* [f. **OUR** *pron.* + -ISH 1
+ -NESS.] The quality of belonging to or of
being connected with ourselves.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 151 Yet there is a sort
of unbiad fidelity, an ournishment about all this that makes
it rest pleasant in one's feelings. 1860 K. H. DIGBY *Even*
on Thames I. 320 There is a sort of ournishment, to use a
word of Coleridge's, in the way that some people speak of
the country or town they live in.

Ourlawer, -*layer*: see **OVERLAYER**.

Ourloft, **Ourman**, **Ourpast**, etc., obs. *Sc.* ff.

ORLOF, **OVERMAN**, **OVERPAST**, etc.

Ourn (au'm), *poss. pron. dial.* Also 5 *ouren*,

ourun. [f. **OUR** *poss. pron.*, as in *hern*, etc., app.
by form-association with *my*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*: see
HIS. These -*n* forms are midland and southern]
= **OURS**.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks* II. 154 His conversacioun is in
hevene, as ouren shulden be. 1382 — *Gen.* xxvi. 20 (MS. E,
a. 1390) Ourn is the water (MS. A, Oure). *Ibid.* xxxiv. 21
And oure (MS. B, D, E, F, H, ourn) we shulen 3yue to
hem. *c. 1420 — Mark* xii. 7 And the eritage schal be oure
[MS. G, W, ourun]. *c. 1420 Chiron* *Vind.* 985 To 3ene us
be lond 3eyne þat ouren is. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.*
105 *Hern*, *Ourn*, *Ourn*, *Hirn*, for *Hers*, *Ourn*, *Ourns*, *His*,
is bad English. 1778 *Foot's Trip to Calais* II. 52 Instead of
doing like our'n, they wear their woollen smocks over the rest
of their cloathes. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii,
'Wer be 'em then?' 'Aal-amang wi' ourn in the limes'
1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 1 169 Ourn's the fust thru-
by-daylight train.

+ **Ourn**, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; known
only in the work quoted. Stratmann compares
ON *orna* to get warm, Sw *orna* to grow musty.]

1. *intr.* ? To rage, be enraged.

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 6404 Ector for þat od dynt ournyt in
bert, Wode for the wap, as a wild lyon.

b. Of uncertain sense.

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 2203, I, ournand in elde with arghnes
in bert. *Ibid.* 2540 If Elinus be argh, & ournes for ferde, ..
let other men Aunter, abill perfors.

2. *trans.* ? To enrage; to rouse.

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 4857 We haue ournyt hym with angur,
ertid hym mykill.

Hence + **Ourning** *vbl. sb.*, ? raging, rage.

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 4767 Yche freke, þat þat found, felly
þat slogh, Old men & other, with ournyng, to dethe. *Ibid.*
12711 This Othe, with ournyng, ordant belyue Letturs by a
lede þat he leell trist, To Agamynon gay wif.

Ourn, -*e*, = *orn*, obs. pa. t. of **RUN** v.

Ourn, **Ournement**, obs. ff. **ORN**, **ORNAMENT**.

Ourology, -*mancy*, -*scopy*: see **UROLOGY**, etc.

Our-quar(e), -*quhare*, var. **OURWHERE** *Obs.*

Our-ryn, obs. *Sc.* form of **OVERRUN**.

Ours (au'is), *poss. pron.* Forms: 4 *ures*, *uris*,

urs, *ors*, 4-6 *ours*, 4-5 *ourys*, *owres*, 5-6 *oures*,

owras, 5 *ourez*, 7-9 *our's*, 4- *ours*. [In form

a double possessive, i. poss. pron. *ur*, *ure*, **OUR** +
-es (cf. *hers*, *yours*, *theirs*); of northern origin.
cf. the midl. and southern *ouren*, **OURN**; and see
OUR *poss. pron.* 3.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun
OUR, used when no sb. follows, i. e. either abso-
lutely or predicatively: *Our one*, *our ones*; that
or those belonging to us. (= F. *le nôtre*, *la nôtre*,
les nôtres, Ger. *der*, *der*, *die*, *das unsere*, *unsrige*.)

+ **Ours two**, *ours all* = of us two, of us all.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 11784 (Cott.) Bot foi he es godd mighte
sene, Vres ar fallen don be dene. *Ibid.* 27579 (Cott.) Þai haf
in þaim sum hidd bunte þat better mai þan ors [i. v. *owies*]

be 13. *Ibid* 12285 (Gött) 3our sun has vres [Cott urs nu, Tr hap oures] feld wid strif. c1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T 458 Ffor wel ye woot þat al this gold is oures [Camb MS. ours]. c1440 *Genyrdes* 2989 This day was therys. Another shalbe ourez. c1440 *York Myst.* xii. 219 þat childe was neuere oures two. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 45 He and al his owne. 1656 *Waller To my Lord Protector* viii. Your highness, but for your alone, but for the world's Protector shall be known 1796 H. HUNTER *tr St Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 190 The second Current .. inclosed between the Continent of America and ours 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 129 Ours, as has been truly said, is 'a time of loud disputes and weak convictions'.

b. *Of ours*: see OF 44.

13. *Cursor M.* 7465 (Gött) A man of his again a man of ours [Cott ur]. If ours may winne his in stours. 1413 *Priest. Soude* (Caxton 1483) i. xiii 8 Muche more wold it semen skye that he be one of ours. 1526 *TINDALE* 1 *Cor.* i. 2 All them that call on the name of oure lorde Iesus Christ in every place, both of theirs and of ours [Wyclif, of hem and oure]. 1578 *Chr Prayers in Prow Prayers* (1851) 540 This weak and feeble fortress of ours 1837 *CARLYLE* *Fr Rev* III i. vi. O shrieking beloved brother blockheads of mankind, let us close those wide mouths of ours. *Mod.* This garden of ours has been neglected.

†c. *rare use*. As the second of two possessives before a substantive, where *our* is the ordinary form. 1564 *Jewel Apol. Ch. Eng* Ded. Whiche youre and our mozte vertuous and learned soueraigne Ladie and Mastres shal see good cause to commend.

†*Our-scalit*, *pa pple Sc Obs.* [From vb. **our-* (= over-) *scale*] Covered over as with scales. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Golden Targe* 26 The purpur hevyen our scalit in silver sloppis.

Ourself (quæself), *pron* Forms: see **OUR** and **SELF**. [A parallel formation to next, with *self* instead of *selves*, appearing first in 14th c.]

It may have arisen out of *our selven*, through *our selve*, *our selfe*, finally with *e mute*, as in the infinitive of vbs (e.g. *holden, holde, holdis*); but, on the other hand, it may have been a distinct formation, with the uninflected *self* (cf. *myself, ourself, with my own, our own*).

Emphatic and reflexive pronoun, corresponding to *we*, *us*, originally not differing in sense from **OURSELVES**; but subsequently differentiated, so as to be used mostly in those cases in which *we* refers to a single person or is not definitely plural; e.g. in royal, divine, or editorial utterance, or when used vaguely in the sense of *one, oneself*.

In mod. South Sc. *oursel* is collective, *oursels* is individual, e.g. 'we do everything *oursel*', but 'we'll settle it atween *oursels*'.

I. *Emphatic*. 1. Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be*, *become*, or the like

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3528 Oure-selfe & oure seruage is surely 3oure awen 1509 *HAWES* *Past Pleas* xxxi (Percy Soc) 150 Now trouth of his right dooth our selfe exhorte 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 16 Our native sin in Adame to expell And all trespass committe be our sell. 1611 *SHAKS.* *Cymb.* v. 73 Which our selfe have granted. 1711 *SHAKESPEARE* *Charac* (1737) I. 37 So puzzl'd that they knew not .. whether there were really in the world any such person as our-self. 1715-20 *POPE* *Iliad* xvii. 576 Ourself will swiftness to your nerves impart, Ourself with rising spirits swell your heart 1785 *BURNS* *Death & Dr Hornbook* ii. That e'er he nearer comes ourself 's a muckle pity. 1814 *SCOTT* *Lad of Islay* vi. xxvii. Ourself will grace. The bridal of the Maid of Lorn 1847 *TENNISON* *Princ* iii. 300, 303 Ourself learnt. This craft of healing. Where you sick, ourself would tend upon you.

2. In apposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Esop* ii. For we our self ben cause of this mescheyf. 1601 *SHAKS* *Ful C.* iii. i. 8 Art. O Caesar, read mine first for mine's a suite That touches Caesar neerer. Cas What touches vs our selfe, shall be last seru'd. 1609 *DANIEL* *Civ. Wars* viii. iv. We will our selfe take time to heare Your Cause at large.

II. 3. *Reflexive*, as direct or indirect object.

13. *Cursor M.* 23791 (Cott) Qui sell we vr-self [Edin. *Finis*, *Tran* vs; *Gött* vs-self] vnto þat soui? 13. *Chron.* *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 1076 (MS. B) þat beh he bi our self (so MSS. B, y, MS. A, vs selve; MS. A, vs self) as at þe wordes ende. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 4933 To macche vs with monhede & might of our selfe [cf. *Ibid* 7860 We are folke full fele. Assemblit in this Cite oure seluyn to kepe] c 1460 *FORTESCUE* *Ad & Lim Mon* vi. (1885) 121 We that may harme oure self with all thes defaces. c 1480 *CAXTON* *Sonnes of Amon* iii. 78 Broder, let vs make redy ourselfe for to yssue out 1553 *HOMER* ii. *Matrimony* (1839) 501 For this folly is ever grown up with us, to think highly by ourself, so that none thinketh it meet to give place to another. 1835-9 *DICKENS* *Sc. Bos. Vanxhall Gard by Day*. We, from the mere force of habit, found ourself running among the first 1884 *tr. Luttrell's Metaph.* 179 That a complete vacuum could not be represented to the mind, without at least reserving a place in it for ourself.

Ourselves (quæself), *pron pl* Forms see **OUR** and **SELF**. [The original construction was nom. *we*, self, acc. *us selfe*, dat. *us selfum*; whence ME. *us selven*. In 14th c. this was superseded in north dial by *ur selven*, midl. *our(e) selven* (whence perh. through *oure selve*, the form **OURSELVES**). Before 1500, *our(e) selfe*, *our selves*, appeared and became the standard form: cf. *your-selves, themselves*, and see **SELF**.] The emphatic and reflexive pronoun corresponding to *we*, *us*.

I. *Emphatic*

1. Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be*, *become*, or the like. 1591 *SHAKS* *Two Gent.* iv. i. 76 The Treasure .. with our

selues, all rest at thy dispose 1593 — *Rich. II.* i. i. 16 Our selues will heare Th' accuser, and the accused, freely speake. 1650 *BAXTER* *Saints' R.* iii. (ed. 8) 108 Ourselfes are the greatest snare to ourselues. 1773 *Life N Frowde* 47 We were not ourselues till some weeks after their Departure. 1822 *HAZLITT* *Table* i. II. xvii. 388 We had as lief not be, as not be ourselues. 1846 *GREENE* *Sc. Gunnyer* 320 Very satisfactory to the owners of the ships if not to ourselues. [dial 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 87 Nobbut one of oursens dressed up like]

2. In apposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

13. *Cursor M.* 21878 (Cott) If we cuth ought vr-seluen [Fairf. our-seluen; Edin. *Gött* us selum] knau? 1526 *TINDALE* *Joh* iv. 42 We have herde hym oure selues 1611 *Bible Transl Pref* 2 The light .. that we have attained vnto our selues 1725 *RANSAY* *Gent Sheph* iii. ii. We anes were young ourselues 1736 *BUTLER* *Anal* i. 1 28 Appropriated to us ourselues 1884 *Mrs OLIPHANT* *Sir Tom* II. x. 153 When we are ourselues poor.

II. 3. *Reflexive*. As direct or indirect object.

[c 1400 *Chaucer's Wife's Prol* 812 We fille accorded by vs seluen two [Camb., *Lansd.*, *Harl.* oure seluyn, seluen, our seluen] c 1440 *Gesta Rom* i. xxxvi. 146 (Harl. MS) Yf we come afor, and accuse oure seluene. 1495-6 *Plumptre* *Corr.* 115 We shall endeavor ourselues. 1526 *TINDALE* 2 *Cor* iii. 5 Nor that we are sufficient off oure selues to thynke eny thyng as it were of oure selues. 1534 *ELVOT* *Doctrinal of Princes* 6 We .. litte do auanture our selues to. vertue 1611 *Bible Transl Pref* 1 We subject our selues to euery ones censure. 1665 *BOYLE* *Occas Refl* iv. xvii. (1848) 271 If we did not as much flatter our selues, and disguise our selues to our selues, as we flatteringly disguise our selues to others 1774 *PRIESTLEY* *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 68 We are capable of governing ourselues. 1786 *BURNS* *To a Louse* viii. To see ourselues as others see us! 1860 *THACKERAY* *Round Papers, De Juuent.* Wks. 1879 X. 61 At the pastrycook's we may have over-eaten ourselues. *Mod.* We have given ourselues the pleasure of calling on you.

Ourset, Ourait, Ourslide: see **OVER-**.

†**Ourspinner**, *v* *Sc. Obs.* [f. *our*, **OVER** + **spinner*, freq. of *SPIN* v. see -**ER** 6] *trans.* To traverse rapidly, 'spin' along over.

1512 *DOUGLAS* *Aeneis* iv. iv. 53 The hards of harts .. Ourspynnerand with swyft cours the plane vall.

Ourstraught, *obs. Sc. f.* **OVERSTRETCHED**.

Ourstrad, *Sc. f. pa. t.* of **OVERSTRIDE**.

†**Ourstrenkle**, *v. Sc Obs* [f. *our*, **OVER** + *strenkle*, *STRINKLE*, to sprinkle] *trans.* To sprinkle over, oversprinkle.

c 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Ratis Raving* etc. 12 þe fresch water. that be the wterw of the hevyen, ourstrenklys the erde. *Ibid* 24 The rane ourstrenklys the erde.

Ourstyle, variant of **OVERSILE** *Obs.*, to cover.

†**Ourt** = *hourt*, *obs. f.* **HURT**. Hence †**Ourt majesté** = *hurt majesty*, **LESE-MAJESTY**.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 388 Sayand. 'þai part had al thre of crime of ourt maestre'.

Ourta, -tak(e), *obs. northern ff.* **OVERTAKE** v.

Ourthort, -thourth, -thwart, -throwth, *obs. Sc. ff.* **OVERTHWART**. **Ourthraw**, -throw, *Sc. ff.* **OVERTHROW**. **Ourtirve**, -tyrf, -tyrve, *Sc. ff.* **OVERTERVE** *Obs.*, overturn.

Ourtumylyt, *Sc. pa. t.* of **OVERTUMBLE** v.

Ourwell, *obs. Sc. form* of **OVERWELL** v.

†**Ourwhere, overwhere**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4. *our, ouper, our, or-quar(e), awre, aure-quere, aure quere, 4-5 overwhere, overwhere, -where, ourwhar(e); 5 ower-qwhere, awre where.* [A reduction of *outherwhere, autherwhere*, f. **OUTHER** + **WHERE**, the contraction being the same as in *outher, our, ather, ar, euther, er, other, or, whether, wher*. The etymological sense was thus 'either-where', i.e. 'either one where or the other', 'somewhere or other', and thus at length = **OWHERE** anywhere.

It is possible that *our- or over-* was later associated with *over*, and so with such combinations as *overall, overall-where*, whence perh. sense b, but the northern forms in *awre, aure*, could be derived only from *auther*]

Anywhere: = **OWHERE**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1837 (Cott) Þe heiest fell þat was our-quare [Fairf. awre-quare, *Gött* aware, *Tr.* owhore] *Ibid* 11795 (Cott) Was noht a temple or-quar in tun *Ibid* 14570 (Gött) Þe frendes þat we haue ouperquar [F. aure-quare, C. our-quar, *Tr.* elles where] *Ibid* 15184 (Gött) Sal we 3uu ani paskes dight ouperquar [F. aure-quere, C. our-quar, *Tr.* o where] in land? 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Consc.* 4339 Under erthe, or ourwar elles *Ibid* 668 In helle, or ourwhere elles. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þe fairest smaragdes þat er ouer where. 1435 *MISYN* *Fr. de Love* 46 If any slike be lifand ouer-qwhere in flesch c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 127 Is ther fallen any affray in land awre where?

b. *Everywhere*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron. Wace* Prol. 107 Alle þat þai wild ouerwhere. c 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 20 To his seruice I shall me subdew Ouerwher' calle hym and preche hym my lorde. c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 394 The child looked here and þare, On þe cove aboute our where.

-ous, *suffix*, repr. L. *-ūs* (-a, -um), forming adjs., with the sense of 'abounding in, full of, characterized by, of the nature of', e.g. *cōpi-ūs* plentiful, copious, *dol-ūs* full of sorrow, dolorous, *fām-ūs* famous, *gener-ūs* distinguished by descent, generous, *glōri-ūs* full of glory, glorious, *spīn-ūs* full of thorns, thorny, spinous, *visc-ūs* of the nature of bird-lime, sticky, viscous, etc.

Latin stressed long *ō* passed in OFr. into a closer sound, intermediate between *ō* and *u*, which was variously written *o* or *u*, less commonly *ou*; hence L. adjs. in *-ūs*, which either came down in popular use, or were adopted at an early date, had in OF, forms in *-os*, or *-us* (*-ous*), e.g. *cōveitos*, *-us*, *doleros*, *-us*, *envios*, *-us*, *glorios*, *-us*, *religios*, *-us*. In the 13th c. the vowel-sound had changed to (ø) written *eu*, so that the suffix had now the form *-eus* (*cōveit-eus*, *dolereus*, *envieus*, *glorieus*, etc.); and this still later was written in the masc. *-eux* (*cōveit-eux*, *envieus*, *glorieus*, with fem. however in *-euse*), as still in modern F. In Anglo-Fr. and early ME, the forms were the same as in early OF. (*cōveitos*, *-us*, *envios*, *-us*, *glorios*, *-us*), but the vowel was soon identified with OE. long *u*, and like it written after 1300 *ou* (*cōveitous*, *enviuous*, *glorious*), the spelling ever since retained, though the sound has passed through (-i-, -us, -u-) to (-æ-, -æ-). This *-ous*, having thus become the form of the suffix in all words from Norman Fr., became the established type for all those of later introduction, whether adaptations of Fr. adjs. in *-eus*, *-eux*, or L. adjs. in *-ūs* (but see -**OSE** 1), or new formations on the analogy of these, from Fr., L., or other elements.

These new formations are numerous in the Romanic languages. In French they have been formed freely, not only from L. sbs. which had no such derivative in ancient L., but also from French words themselves of L. origin, and from mediæval and modern words from divers sources. Many of these new formations have, in earlier or later times, passed (with change of *-eux*, etc., to *-ous*) from French into English. Such is the history, for example, of *advantageous*, *adventurous*, *conageous*, *dangerous*, *gelatinous*, *grievous*, *guminous*, *hazardous*, *hideous*, *joyous*, *lecherous*, *mainous*, *mountainous*, *orguillous*, *pulpous*, *ravenous*, *riotous*, *slandorous*. This process has been continued in Eng. itself, where new adjs. in *-ous* have been formed, not only on Latin, Greek, and Romanic bases, but also on native Eng. words and on some of obscure origin; e.g. *blustrious*, *boisterous*, *burdenous*, *feverous*, *murderous*, *poisonous*, *shumberous*, *thunderous*, *timous*, *troubulous*, *wondrous*.

In some words in late or med. L. the ending *-ūs* was added to an adj., or at least a form in *-ūs* was found beside the simple adjective, e.g. *decor-ūs*, *decorōs-ūs*, *dub-ūs*, *dubōs-ūs*, in It. *decoro*, *decoroso*, *dubbio*, *dubbioso*. In the Romanic languages a few new forms of this kind appear; e.g. L. *pi-ūs*, F. *pi-eux* (as if from **pi-ūs*). But in English, this addition of the suffix has been greatly developed, and has become the ordinary mode of anglicizing L. adjs. of many kinds, esp. those in *-eus*, *-ius*, *-us*, *-er*, *-ris*, *-āx*, *-āci*, *-ōx*, *-ōci*, *-endus*, *-ulus*, *-vorus*, *-ōrus*, e.g. *aque-ous*, *igne-ous*, *extirpation-ous*, *herbaceous*, *consci-ous*, *obvi-ous*, *vari-ous*, *ardū-ous*, *exigu-ous*, *adulter-ous*, *artificer-ous*, *armiger-ous*, *alacri-ous*, *hilar-ous*, *illustr-ous*, *capaci-ous*, *feroci-ous*, *stupend-ous*, *garrul-ous*, *omnivorous*, *sonorous*.

This tendency to represent a L. adj. by an Eng. form in *-ous* may have been strengthened by the fact that the 'dictionary-form' of the L. adj. is the nom. sing. masc., and that this in the majority of adjs. ends in *-us*, the Eng. pronunciation of which is the same as that of the Eng. word in *-ous*, so that the latter to the cursory observer appears to be merely an Eng. spelling of the L. It is evident however that *igne-ous*, for example, answers not only to L. *igne-ous*, but to *igne-a*, *igne-um*, etc., and that the *-ous* is an additional element. And in comparing *alacri-ous* with *alacer*, *hilar-ous* with *hilaris*, *capaci-ous* with *capax*, *capāci*, the suffixal nature of the *-ous* is manifest.

b. In some words, *-ous* is a corruption of another suffix, e.g. in *righteous*, *wrongous*, *courteous*, *gorgeous*; in others, as *bounteous*, a contraction of an earlier suffix has taken place before *-ous*: see -**EOUS**.

c. In *Chem*, adjectives in *-ous*, formed on the names of elements, indicate acids and other compounds containing a larger proportion of the element in question than those expressed by an adj. in *-ic*: e.g. *chlorous* acid, *sulphurous* acid, *cuprous* oxide, *ferrous* salts, etc.: see -**IO** 1 b.

d. Nouns of quality from adjs. in *-ous* (however derived), are regularly formed in *-ousness*, as *covetousness*, *consciousness*, *gorgeousness*, *righteousness*; those from L. *-ūs* have sometimes forms in *-osity*, as *curiosity*, *generosity*, *porosity*, *viscosity*; but this termination more frequently accompanies adjs. in -**OSE** 1.

Ous, *Ouse*, *obs.* forms of **US**, **OOZE**.

+ **Ouse**, obs. form of **Hose** · see **Hose** sb. 3.
 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxxvii 304 There should be two branches .to which the leather hoses should be screwed.
Note. Ouses are pipes of the same nature with the leather pipes used with the fire-engines.

Ousel, -elle, -le, obs. forms of **Ouzel**.

Ousen, obs. Sc. f. *oxen*, pl. of *Ox*.

Oust (oust), v. [a. AF. *ouster* = OF. *oster*, mod F. *ôter* to take away, remove, deprive, of uncertain derivation.

(L. *obstrere* to stand in the way of, obstruct, thwart, would give the form *oster* in OF, but does not suit the sense.)

1. *trans.* **Law.** To put out of possession, eject, dispossess, disseise; to deprive (any one) of a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament. **Const. of.**

[1292] *Barron* I. xii § 3 Sauntis nior est 1298 *FRANCE LAWYERS* Log i xix by The suspected men may be ousted by challenge. 1299 *DALTON Country* Just lxxvii (1630) 203 The lessor is not ousted nor dispossessed of his freehold 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm* II vii 12 Farmers were ousted of their leases made by tenants in tail. 1847 C G Addison *Law of Contracts* II. ii iii (1883) 635 A recovery by one party ousts the other of his right to recover

b To exclude, bar, take away (a right, privilege, etc.)

1865 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 83 You oust both the master's and his Highness's right. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm* IV. xxi 298 In such cases bail is ousted or taken away, wherever the offence is of a very enormous nature. 1848 *ARNOLD Mar Insur* (1856) II iv i 1039 Their jurisdiction cannot be ousted by any contract of the parties.

2. *transf.* To eject or expel from any place or position, turn out. **Const. of, from,** or with double obj.

1568 *Piers's Diary* xi Nov. They .do bring in Mr Littleton, Sir Thomas's brother, and oust all the rest 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 204 An intrigue is already begun for ousting him from his place. 1834 *SOUTHEY in O Rev* XLVII 512 They prayed, that the popish lords and bishops might be forthwith ousted the House of Peers. 1868 *FARMERMAN Norm Cong* II. ix 418 It was impossible altogether to oust him from command.

b. To drive (a thing) out of use or fashion

1865 *RAWLINSON Anc Mon* III vi 198 The present language. ousted the former 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I iii 33 The .waggon was built on those ancient lines whose proportions have been ousted by modern patterns.

Hence *Ousted ppl. a*, *Ousting vbl. sb.*

1813 H & J SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 36 Ob, ousted elves I companions boon! 1864 *Reader* 9 Apr 441/1 Propheying the ousting of the Philistines from the promised land. 1866 *LOWELL Seward-Johnson Reaction* P. Wks 1890 V. 321 It enabled the new proprietors and the ousted ones to live together.

* **Ouster** ¹ (ouster). **Law** [AF. *ouster* vb inf. (see prec.) used sbst.; see -ER²] Ejection from a freehold or other possession, deprivation of a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament; now implying a wrongful dispossession.

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng* ii iv (1638) 163 An immediate putting out of the plaintiff, which in French is called an ouster 1642 *Perkins' Prof Bk* ix § 600 After the ouster, and before his entry. 1721 *St Germain's Doctor & Stud.* 337 To save themselves from confessing of an Ouster. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm* III x. 167 Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession fig. 1888 *TRAILL Will, III* 169 To this virtual 'ouster' of their jurisdiction over the question the Lords very naturally objected

Ouster ². [f OUST v. + -ER¹] One who ousts 1865 *BLACKMORE Springhaven* x. Ousters and filibusters, in the form of railway companies and communists.

|| **Ouster-le-main**. **Feudal Law** [a. AF. *ouster la main*, in L. *amovere a manum* to take away or remove the hand.] A livery of land out of the sovereign's hands, on a judgement given for one who has pleaded that the sovereign has no title to hold it; also, a judgement or writ granting such livery. b The delivery of lands out of a guardian's hands on a ward's coming of age.

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 404/1 II prie a nostre Seigneur le Roi, q'il voille commander au dit Richard de ouster la main de biens avantditz.] 1485 *Ibid.* VI 280/2 By Petition, Livery, Ouster la mayne, or otherwise 1558 *STANFORD Kings Pterog* x. (1567) 37 b, Learne whether the kinges interest is suche that after the death of the lunatke .there must be an Ouster le mayn sued. 1625 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 329 An ouster lemain shall be awarded for the parties out of the Chancery. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm* II. 68 When the male heir arrived to the age of twenty one, or the herifemale to that of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or ousterlemain.

[Ouster-le-mer, an error in the Law Dicts. for OULTER-LE-MER]

+ **Oustil**. **Obs.** In 5 oustyll, 6 oustell. [a. OF. *oustil*, F. *oustil*, in 12th c. *ustil*:-pop. L. type **ustilum*, app from **ustile*, altered from L. *ustensile* UTENSIL (Hatz-Darm.)] A tool.

1217 *CANTON Jason* 71 The right oustyll that polissith and enlumyneth us and our rude ingenyces. 1530 *PALSGR* 250/1 Oustell a tole to worke with, *oustil*

Oustmen, obs form of **OSTMEN**.

Out (aut), *adv.* Forms: 1 út, 2-4 ut, (3 hut, hout, 4-5 ouzt, 4-6 oute, owte, 5-7 ought, owzt), 4-7 owt, (6 owitt(e), 3- out, (9 Sc. and north dial. out)) [Com. Teut. OE. út = OFris. OS. út (MDu *uut*, MLG. út, Du *ut*, LG. *ut*), OHG. *ut* (MHG. *ut*, Ger. *aus*), ON. út (Sw. *ut*,

Da. *ud*), Goth. út = Skr *ud*- verbal prefix 'out'. Orig only an adv., but in OHG. sometimes, in MHG. oftener, and in Ger., Du., Fris regularly, a preposition also. In Eng., **Out** prep (q.v.) is exceptional, and felt as elliptical; the prepositional sense = L. *ex*, Gr. *ἐκ*, *ἐκ*, is regularly expressed by adding *of*, = OE. út *of*, OS. út *af*, Sw. ut *af*, Da ud *af*.

Out *of*, on account of its syntactic unity, and its importance as a preposition, is in this Dictionary treated as a Main word. **Out** is also followed by **from**, but in *out from* the two words remain notionally distinct, as in *away from*, *down from*, *up from* see **From** prep. 1]

I. Of motion or direction. * *simply.*

1. Expressing motion or direction from within a space, or from a point considered as a centre.

c 888 K. *Alfred Deed* xxxv § 5 Ic ne mæg ut ariedan. c 893 - *Oras*. i. l. § 3 Seo ea wid eastan uton þa see floweð. c 900 *tr Bada's Hist.* iii. viii. [x] (1890) 180 Þa flugon heo forhte ut. c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 222 Ateon ut þa norðestan wætan. 1140-54 *O E Chron* an 1140 þat me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun þe eorl. c 1205 *LAY* 26533 Sone his sword he ut abraed c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3124 3et ic sal pharaon, Or þe gon vt, don an wreche on. 13. *Cursor M.* 993 (Cott) Out [so F, Tr, i. *Gott* vie] es put swa wreched adam. 1340 *Ayend.* 150 Þes yefþe bestreþp and kest out þe rote and þe zenne of ire 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II 352 The blud out at thar byrns brest. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt* viii. 12 Forsothe the sonys of the rewme shulen be cast out in to vitremest derkness. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxix 132 So sail þa fynd þe passage oute 1486 *Bk St Albans* Anij, Wringe the waater owte. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod* x 6 And he turned him, & wente out from Pharao 1555 *BIBLE Matt.* viii. 12 The children of the kyngedome shalbe caste oute into vitter darcknes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron* I. 185 None so hardy to looke out into the streetes. 1637 *SHIRLEY Gamster* iv, I'll pour it out. 1719 *Dz For Cruise* II ii, I ordered a boat out. 1789 *Hist in Ann Reg* 18 Conclatory expressions were . thrown out towards the close of the speech. 1854 Sir E. B. HAMLEY in A. I. Shand *Life* (1895) I iv 74 General Adams' horse struck out and kicked me on the shin 1871 *MORLEY Crit Misc* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 175 Here was, indeed, not a way out, but a way of erect living within

b. From within doors, into the open air.

c 1000 *Agg Gosh* John xviii 29 þa ecote pilatus ut to him. c 1205 *LAY* 10763 And ut wunden [c 1755 *code*] bi-mite c 1303 *Will Palmer* 3068, & bi a prius porterne passed out or dride 1382 *WYCLIF Matt* x 6 But what thing wente ge out for to see? 1767 *Trial of N. macdonnair* 237, If he had been so ill as not to be able to come out 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* III 139 [They] asked him to go out with them for a ride. *Mod.* He seldom goes out in this weather.

c. From home or ordinary home life to an expedition, to the field (of fight or the chase). *To set out*, to start on an expedition or journey: see **SET**. *To call one out* (see **CALL** v 32 o), *come out*, *have one out*, i. e. to a duel

1597 *SHAKS a Hen* IV. iii. 126 There are other men fitter to goe out, then I. 1613 - *Hen* VIII. ii. 15 When they were ready to set out for London. 1655 *STANLEY Hist Philos* iiii. (1702) 85/2 His Life being wholly spent at home, saving when he went out in Military Service. 1839 *Hood Eugene Aram* xxvii. Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn 1855 *SMEDLEY H. Coverdale* 11, If he feels aggrieved, he can have you out (not that I admire duelling) 1869 *TENNISON Holy Grail* 179 Those that had gone out upon the Quest. 1870, 1890 [see **GO** v 85 c]

d. Of a river. From its channel, beyond its banks

1854 *Frail R Agric. Soc.* XV. 1 221 A good train is sure to send the waters out.

e. From among others; from one's company or surroundings

See also under **CHOOSE**, **HUNT**, **SEARCH**, **SEEK** vbs. 1297 [see **CHOOSE** v. 11] c 1420 *Pallad on Husband* ii 276 Ek of the yonge oute trie On heer, on heer. c 1425 *Eng. Cong* Irel 34 Perfor out chese one of two. c 1530 *tr Erasmus Sermon Ch. Jesus* (1501) xi The angels appointed out to protecte and defende vs. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii (1887) 149 Choise is a great prince, . . and culs out the best 1589 *Acts Priory Council* (1898) XVII. 427 For the bolting out of the truth thereof c 1649 *WINTHROP Hist New Eng.* (1853) I 420, I desire to hear . whether you have inquired out a chamber for me 1866 *TRAEVELAN in Macm. Mag* Mar 416 Magistrates would choose out the most active and fierce of the young citizens. *Mod.* I will look out a book for her.

f. From one's own hands or actual occupation; into the hands or occupation of another.

See also under **HIRE**, **LAY**, **LEND**, **LET**, **PUT**, etc. 1449 [see **LAY** v 56 c] 1526 [see **LET** v 34 f]. 1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm.* 252 b, Howe they had given out their monie for interest. 1589 [see **HIRE** v 3] 1609 *DEKKER Gull's Horne-biss* (1812) 129 Heshall put out money upon his return 1782 *Miss BURNEY Cecilia* ix x, I mean to put my whole estate out to nurse.

g. From a stock or store into the hands or possession of many; into portions or parts: implying distribution and division. Esp. with *deal*, *dole*, *canile*, *parcel*, *portion*, *serve*, *share*, and the like.

1535 [see **DEAL** v. 4 b]. 1583-1674 [see **CANTLE** v. 2] 1652-66 *HEVLIN Cosmogony* II. (1682) 39 The Great Empire of his Father was parcelled out into members c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 406 As if the universe was to be parcelled out among many 1742-66 [see **DOLE** v. 1, 2] 1840 R. H. DANA *Beuf* Maat xxvii. 9 Our guns were loaded. cartridges served out, matches lighted. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* vi. II 137 The design of again confiscating and again portioning out the soil of half the island. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong* (1876) II vii. 52 England was now portioned out among a few Earls

h. **Out** may be added to a vb. trans. or intr.

with the sense of driving, putting, or getting out, with or by means of the action in question, e g to bow, crowd, din, drum, hiss, hoot, ring, smoke (a person, etc.) out See the verbs.

2. Away from some recognized place; from the land (as the place inhabited by men); from the shore, into the sea or ocean; from one's own country, to the colonies or distant lands; away, to a distance.

a 1223 *O E Chron.* an 1207 Se cyng . . scapa ut on see sende. 1672 C. MANNERS in 12th Rep Hist MSS Comm. App. v 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea stronger than at first. 1711 *STEELE Spect* No 174 P 5 The Freight and Assurance out and home. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 113 Let us take a walk in the fields a little out from the houses 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII. 456/1 An offer to go out to Australia. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 131 They are carried by the river right out to sea. *Mod.* Missionaries going out to India and China. Troops were sent out from the mother country. He met interesting people on the voyage out

3. So as to project or extend beyond the general surface or limits; as in to hang, jut, shoot, or stick out. *To hold out*: see **HOLD** v 41.

1535 [see **HOLD** v. 41 a]. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 134 b, So that it bossed out and frowned very stately to behold 1658 J. JONKS *Out's* 165 67 A sharp cliff shuts [=shoots] out like a woman. 1796 *Hist in Ann. Reg* 77 The French . held out language promissory of equitable conditions. 1896 N & Q 8th Ser. IX. 126/2 The room . . built out to serve as a library and residence for Coleridge

b. Expressing extension or prolongation (in space or time), as in to beat, draw, open, stretch out

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel Wks* II. 198 Stretche out þin hond. 1483, 1553 [see **DRAW** v 87 c, d] 1566 [see **EXT** v 3] 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 718 The sabbathes holding out the whole day. 1622 *MITTON L'Allegro* 111 The Lubbar Fend stretch'd out all the Chimney's length. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Salt* 27 The soul may be every where, where the body is stretched out 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat Hist* (1776) II 200 To lengthen out the period of life 1806 *HUTTON Course Math* I 286 When every Side of any Figure is produced out, the Sum of all the Outward Angles thereby made, is equal to Four Right Angles 1842-93 [see **DRAW** v. 87 c, d]. ** in pregnant and transferred uses.

4. Expressing removal from its proper place or from its position when in. See **PUT** out.

c 893 K. *Alfred Oras* iv v § 2 þa succode him mon þa eagan ut 1382 *WYCLIF Jer* lii 12 The esen of Sedechie he putte out. c 1400 [see **CUT** v 56 a] 1612 [see **BREAK** v. 54 a] 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 273 [The book] was after by the Jewes altered, putting out and in at their pleasure 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* xi, Mr Wood sat near, laughing his sides out. *Mod.* He has had his shoulder put out at football

b. From a post or office.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Let to H. Mann* 14 Feb. The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be turned out. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* ix iv, It does not seem to me possible . . that you and your party should ever go out. *Mod.* The seat was contested at the last election, and the former member was turned out

c. In **Cricket**, etc. From being batsman. (See 19 c in II.)

1755 *Game at Cricket* 8 Though . . the Player be bowl'd out 1772 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 85 note, Those marked thus * were off their ground; † run out; ‡ caught out; § bowled out 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii ix, Bowled out at the first ball 1836 in 'Bat' *Crick. Mem.* (1850) 100 All attempts to get him out were futile 1843 *Blackw Mag.* LIV 171 They put our men out pretty fast. Hammer got run out after a splendid hit. 5. From one's normal or equitable state of mind, or ordinary course of action; into confusion, perplexity, or disturbance of feeling. See **PUT** out.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 172 They do not make me, and that brings me out. 1600 - *A Y L* iii. ii. 265 You bring me out 1875 *KINGLAKE Crusoe* (1877) V. 1 266 He was 'thrown out'. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obituary Dicta* Ser. II 282 Neither he nor any other sensible man puts himself out about new books.

b. From one's harmonious relations; into unfriendliness or quarrelling. See also **FALL** out

1530 [see **FALL** v. 93 c] 1637 *SHIRLEY Gamster* i. Wine made them fall out. 1822 *HAZLITT Table* II vii 148 Friends not unfrequently fall out and never meet again for some idle misunderstanding

6. So as to be no longer alight or burning; into darkness or extinction; as to do, go, or put out

c 1400 [see **GO** v. 85 d] c 1440 *Gesta Romi* i. xviii. 64 (Harl. MS.) And doth oute the fire a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 99 b, When the grate fire of this discension was utterly quenched out 1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm.* 119 Fyngereith the candell, putteth it out 1699 *Hist Jettzer* 12 Putting out a Candle which remain'd lighted 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 P 9 A Candle goes half out in the Light of the Sun. 1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xxiii, He snuffed it out.

b. From being in existence or activity; from being in currency or in vogue; into extinction, as to die, give, go, kill out.

1523 [see **GIVE** v. 62 c] 1550 W. BROUGH *Schism* 556 Will you give out for a lesser time of trial? 1821 *Examiner* 803/2 The charge is now falsified. . . and decidedly going out 1871 *SMILES Charac* i. (1876) 29 The nations that are idle and luxurious. . . must inevitably die out. 1878 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Irish Bar* (1879) 422 Possibly, if Davis had lived longer, the politician might have killed out the poet.

7. To the conclusion or finish; to an end, and so either to completion or to exhaustion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14507 (Cott) Bishops war þan þan a-bute, Ikan bot his tuelumoth vte [so G, Tr oute, Land owte]. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 3459 Or this x 3ere go

fully out. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 241 The tresses cometh oute at October nexte. 1668 DAYENANT *Man's the Master* v. i. Perhaps, I may have patience to hear you out. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 When a Woman goes not her full time out with Child 1746 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 37 The match to be played out. 1817 KEATS *Sonnet Grasshopper & Cricket*, I tied out with fun. 1886 SIR J. STIRLING in *Law Times Rep. L.V.* 284/1 The case has not been tried out.

b. With intrans. vb., forming a compound trans. vb., as to fight it out, talk it out. Also, to have it out, to bring it to a finish or settlement.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lv. 23 The bloudthirstie and disceatfull shal not lye out half their daies. 1566 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* (1580) 383 If in the mean time he feast it out. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. xxiv, Fencers trying it out with unrebeated sword. 1605 SHAKS *All's Well* v. iii. 66 While shameful hate sleeps out the afternoon. 1650 TRAFF *Comm. Deut.* xxix. 19 As it were to cross God, and to try it out with him. 1764 S. JOHNSON 22 May in *Philobiblon* Soc. VI. 38 You will hardly be quite at ease till you have talked yourself out. 1859 *Kolofore Bertrams* (1867) 21, I shall have the matter out with him now. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth* *Nr. cap.* 38 Suppose we have it out here in the fields, decide the question so? 1884 G. MOORE *Hummer's Wife* (1887) 217 Leave her to have her cry out. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. xc. 247 The best thing was to let him talk himself out.

c. To a full end, completely, quite, outright. See also ALL OUT.

1300 *Becket* (Percy Soc.) 1956 Here names for here schrewee, be nooth noth forquite ut. 1470 HENRY *Walsley* viii. 931 Xxy dais out the oost remaynt thar. 1568 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 110 Such as bee slaine right out. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* i. ii. 41 Then thou wast not out three yeeres old. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadon. Duncum* Pref. 20 Those that know it full out as well as they must. 1812 in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 He must go and kill him out.

8. To an issue, to an intelligible or explicit result or solution; as to find, make, puzzle, work out; to help out; to come, fall, turn out.

1534 TYNDALE *Phil.* ii. 12 Worke out youre awne saluacion with feare and tremblinge. 1709 TATLER No. 101 ¶ 7, I must desire my Readers to help me out in the correction of these my Essays. 1743 EMERSON *Philo.* 120 If its Value comes out negative it is concave in that Point. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 2. 25 We will work out one other Syllogism.

9. To the full, complete, or utmost degree; in a way that bespeaks an effort at completeness, effect, or display, as in to deck, dress, fit, rig out.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fairle. Fancie* ii. viii. 180 The women are not sette out to allure. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamster* iii. More. Than well could furnish out two country-weddings. 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 76 The church furnished him out, and provided a pinnace to transport him. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 124 In fitting him out for his departure. 1874 SYMONDS *Italy & Greece, Siena* 66 A procession of priests and acolytes, and little girls dressed out in white.

10. From a state of quiescence into a state of activity; from a contained or involved condition into one of accessibility; as to break or burst out, to open out.

1000- [see BRAKE v. 54 b]. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 518 The war that now broke out lasted seven years. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xlvii. You broke out on me, and bullied me, assuming I was going to swindle you. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 179 A good line of communication was soon opened out. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 The result... prevented China from putting out her full power.

b. Into outward expression, or manifestation; into clearness or distinctness; into blossom or leaf. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III. 27b, They layd the dead bodies out upon the bed. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 27 b, The Byshopps Tyrannye is there paynted out. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* i. 263 Shine out faire Sunne, That I may see my Shadow as I passe. 1642-3 EARL of NEWCASTLE *Declaration* in *Ruslin Hist. Coll.* (1722) V. 134 A Course, chalked out to me by themselves. 1852 M. ARNOLD *The Future and fin.* The stars come out. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Days of Auld Lang Syne, For Conscience Sake* ii, Each spring the primroses came out below.

11. Into utterance of sound; so as to be heard, aloud; as to call, cry, shout, speak out.

1382 [see CRV v. 21]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccix. 192 Men myght here ther blowing out with hornes more than a myle. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Evon.* lxxiii. 262 Speke out hyer that ye may the better be herde. 1605 SHAKS *Learn.* iii. 109 Come hither Herald. And read out this. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 510 Cyrene seiz'd with Fear, Cries out, conduct my Son, conduct him here. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 A muttering Voice, as if between Soliloquy and speaking out. 1869 TENNYSON *Pellae & Ethar* v. 359 All the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at huntingtide. 1887 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* i. iii, A solitary crow flew across the sky, and cawed out its guttural note.

b. In the way of disclosure, to the knowledge of others or to public knowledge; openly.

13. *Cursor M.* 27293 (Cott.) De preist nocht seu his sinnes vte [*Fairf.* out]. 1440 *Sir Eglam* 57 What some ever that ye to me say, Y schalle hyt neyver owte caste. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 80 He pat schewyth out wyth his mouth... he maylce of his herte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 173 Say it out Diggon. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamster* v, That, if things come out, we should keep counsel. 1738 POPE *Epi. Sat.* i. 36 Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt, The only difference is I dare laugh out. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boys Ann.* 614/1 To stand up to him and tell him right out what a fool he was.

12. Into public notice, publicity, or publication; into public circulation; from the printing-press.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 197 For epitaphies are not

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set out till the parties be deceased. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* ii (Arb.) 140 Not yet set out in Print. 1573- [see COME v. 63 l]. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. p. xi, Before this second volume of Descartes his came out. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* 771 No. 1, I cannot issue out my first Performance, without feeling an extraordinary Solicitude for the Event. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/1 Mr. Hare's Autobiography is apparently not to come out this season.

b. Of a person. Into society, into professional life; into work or service; upon the stage.

1782 [see COME v. 63 o]. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 269 The great object is to 'bring the young lady out', in other words, to exhibit her as a show. 1849 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. x. 433 My sister in town bringing out a young sister-in-law. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 6 Here the question very naturally arose, 'How can I get out?'

13. With ellipsis of intr. vb. (*go, come, etc.*); hence functioning as a verb without inflexion.

(In imperative use this approaches an interjection cf. Out mit. See also the inflected Out v. below.)

[c. 1375] *Wacc. Roman de Rou* 8080 No manz escript Deus ale! Lagent Englesche Ut, ut! escrie, Coest l'enseigne que jo di, Quant Engleissailent hors a cri. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Prioresse's* l. 124 Mordre wol out, certeyn it wol nat faille. 1440 *Jacob's Well* a Deep dove in which be soule styketh sumtyme so faste, bat he may not out, bat schulde perysche. 1544 BALE *Oldcastle* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) I. 254 It was concluded amonge them... processes shulde oute agaynst hym. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* ii. 85 In the end truth will out. 1605- *Maub.* v. i. 39 Out, damned spot, I say! 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Rom.* vii. 17 An ill inmate that will not out, till the house falleth on the head of it. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 356 The whole secret will certainly out. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xv. 478 The English... mock with cries of 'Out, out', every foe who entered or strove to enter. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. i, O drunken ribaldry! Out, beast! out, bear! begunel. 1887 W. WESTALL *Her Two Millions* xxvii, 'Murder will out.' They say so, because they have no idea how often murders don't out.

b. So Out with = have out, bring out (Cf. the similar away, down, in, off, on, up with, and see WITH.)

1505 LAY. 33931 Ardur ut [c. 1275 ut] mid his sweorde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 87 b, I hey out with theyr swerdes, and cutte the rope. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 54 Out with him. Let him go to plow and cart. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* iv. 22 Out with the dog (saues one). 1604 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxii (1737) 95 Out with all your Sails. 1709 *Prior Yng. Gentleman in Love* 67 Our Sex will—What! out with it—Lye. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, Rather too prompt to out with poniard. 1866 L. HACKERAY *Round Papers, Thorn in Cushion* Wks. 1872 X. 36 Out with your cambric, dear ladies, and let us all whumper together.

14. With ellipsis of trans. vb. (*put, bring, etc.*).

1819-20 W. IRVING *Sketches*, *John Bull* (1865) 389 Ready at a wink or nod, to out sabre, and flourish it over the orator's head. 1857 C. GAMBLE in *Merc. Marine* Mag. (1858) V. 3 Out too gallant-sails and flying jib! 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchin. in Amer.* 246 The Westerner may out pistol and shoot you if you annoy him.

11. Of position. (A series of senses corresponding to those in I, as indicating the position resulting from the motion there expressed.)

* simply.

15. Expressing position or situation beyond the bounds of, or not within, a space.

c. 1245 LYDE. *Assembly of Gods* 1999 Neunerthelesse my wit ys so thynne... That hit ys owte where hyt went yne. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 94 Where the Sea brake in over the walles, that are made to kepe it out. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* ii. iii. 47 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1599- *Much Ado* iii. v. 37 When the age is in, the wit is out. 1770 JORTIN *Serv.* (1771) II. iv. 77 Wee shut out so many enemies to our repose. 1843 BLACKBURN *Mag.* LIV. 7 My sword was already out. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Alt.* III. ci. 4 If these things are not said in parliament, they must be said out.

b. Not within doors; not 'in'; in the open air.

c. 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owt, or owte. *Extra, foras* c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5337 be husbands of pat house was oute. 1603 G. OWEN *Penib. odesire* vii. (1891) 56 They feede not their sheepe with haye in winter, but let them geit their livinge out them selves. 1775 SHERIDAN *Revals* i. ii, Did you see Sir Lucius while you was out? 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) II. 237 We were out a great part of the morning shopping. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 163 The housemaid was not at home, it being her turn for the Sunday 'out'. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* ii. § 6 50, I have been out for a walk.

c. Away from one's place of residence, abroad, on an expedition, esp. in the field (for war or sport); in arms, away from work, on strike.

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* iv. iii. 183 There ran a Rumour Of many worthy Fellowes, that were out. — *Learn* i. 133 He hath bin out nine yeares, and away he shall againe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 364, I was a week out with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild, that we did not get one. 1711 BUNDLE *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 4 Sir Roger is so keen at this Sport, that he has been out almost every Day since I came down. 1806 SCOTT *Let. to R. Sturges* Fam. Lett. 1894 I. 66 My great-grandfather was out, as the phrase goes in 1715. 1887 *Manch. Guard* 26 Feb. 7 People who had been 'camping out' were beginning to return to their homes. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Sept., Most of the miners are 'out', not for wages, but in defence of the grand principle that non-Union men shall not be employed. 1896 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IX. 161/1 (He) was an ardent supporter of Prince Charles Edward, but through illness was unable to be out in 1745.

d. Of the water of a river. Overflowing its banks, flooding the adjacent ground.

1647 COWLEY *Address, Welcome* vii, My Dove. I doubt Would ne're return, had not the Flood been out. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 56 If the River had been out, and the Fields under Water. 1702 THOMESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 397 The waters were yet out, that we rode

through Askwith. 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182/2 The freshes were then out, which seemed to render the river in itself a sufficient rampart. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 222 The waters of the Cherwell are soon out, and soon off. 1862 At Oxford the floods are now rarely out, and years pass without centre-boards being seen on Port Meadow.

e. Sent forth by authority, issued.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii. 2105 Writts are out for me, to apprehend me. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 13 When the Warrants are out, the Men abscond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 588 Warrants had been out against him; and he had been taken into custody.

f. Not in the hands or occupation of the owner; let or leased; in other hands or occupation.

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* v. ii. 29 *Thu.* Considers she my Possessions? *Pro.* They are out by Lease. 1704 LOCKE (J.), The land that is out at rack rent. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Those lands were out upon leases of four years. 1802 Obligated to call in the money that he had lying out.

g. Not included or inserted; omitted; as to leave out.

a. 1470 [see LEAVE v. 1 d]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiii, He makes the mark of Insertion where it is Left out, and only Writes (Out) in the Margin. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 1. 6 We agree to leave out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

h. Not in the company; apart; separately.

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kild w. Kindm.* Wks. 1892 II. 121 No by my Faith sir, when you are together I suite out.

16. Away or at a distance from some recognized place; away from one's own country, abroad, in a colony or distant land; in quot. c. 900 afar in the outer ocean (supposed to encircle the earth).

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. iii. (1890) 30 Oradas pa ealond, pa wæron ut on gaisege butan Bieotone. 1200 *Tyn Coll. Hom.* 197 Oder kinnes nedde is ut in oder lond. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20589, I was ferr hepen at a preaching Ferr vte in anoper land. 1400-50 *Alexander* 23 Oute in be ertb of Egypt ehhabet vmquile pe wyrest wees of the weid as I in writt fynd. 1400 *Dest.* *T.oy* 1707 With his semly sonnes, bat him sate next, Saue Ector,—was oute, as aunter befelle, In a countrie by course pat of be coron helde. 1822 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 42 They have taken him, and they will cage him out on Gorgona yonder. 1802 Some members of my family are out at the Cape of Good Hope. He has settled out in New Zealand.

b. At sea, away from the land or shore, or from the bank of a lake or river.

1400-50 *Alexander* 75 Pan was a warden ware, oute in be wale strems, Of all be naut. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 530 Ships whilst out are lyable to a thousand ominous contingencies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. ii, The tide was out. 1801 *Thid.* i. 1 Contrary winds... keep them out. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* 174 But we are far enough out, opposite the boat-house. 1873 *Fraser's Mag.* LXVIII. 173 The wind turned perversely a-head the third day out. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 2 July 5/3 A large number of fishermen were out at sea on the day of election.

17. Projecting, protruding, spec. through a rent in the clothing, as out at elbows, heels, or knees; see ELBOW sb. 4 c, HEEL sb. 1 12.

1553 [see HEEL sb. 1 12]. 1588 *Morphy. Epist.* (Arb.) 32 Out at the heels with all other vserers. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 160 His eye ballles further out, than when he liued, Staring full gastly, like a strangled man. 1601- *Ful. C.* i. 1. 19 Yet if you be out Sir, I can mend you. 1603 [see ELBOW sb. 4 c]. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *F. Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 168 Hither coming, out at Heels and Knees. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 41 A seedy, out-at-toe shoe.

b. Extended from its attachment, unfurled, displayed, as a flag or the like.

1720 *Lond. Gas* No. 5849/1 Admiral Byng sent a Vessel with British Colours out. 1766 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Out, the situation of the sails when set, or extended, as opposed to in, which is furled.

18. Without, on the outside, externally. (Opposed to IN adv. 5 b.) + Out and in = outside and inside, thoroughly, altogether.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6485 Pur er be comantes ten... If we pam biled, bat vth and in. 1450 *Chambers Pl.* i. 275 But save your self, both out and in. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* v. 60 Search Windsor Castle (Blues) within, and out. 1803 NEILSON 4 June in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 79 This Island is bold, too, inside or out. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 Reeve it, from out in.

** in pregnant and transferred uses.

19. Removed from its own place or position; displaced, dislocated, extracted. Out of joint: see JOINT.

a. 1225 [see OUT]. 1399 *Pol. Songs* I. 363 The bothom is ny out. 1400 *Lanfranc's Currg.* 19 In bringyng to her placis ioyntis bat ben oute & in helynye boones bat ben to broken. 1435 *Lorr. Portugal* 1035 Thow the fyndes ey were owte. 1497 *Naval Accts.* *Hen. VII.* (1896) 289 Ketyles for pyche with the Botome owte. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* iii. iv. 79 The times has bene, That when the Braines were out, the man would dye, And there an end. 1611- *Wint. T.* v. ii. 77, I feare (sir) my shoulder blade is out. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Her Mouth wide, Two Teeth out before. 1756 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1772) 261 Wiping it till the stain is out.

b. Not in office; rejected or removed from a post.

1605 SHAKS *Learn.* v. ii. 15 Talks of Court newes... who's in, who's out. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. 200 'What lords are those saluting with a grin? One is just out, and one as lately in. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 235/1 The gentlemen out curse the gentlemen in, And vehemently swear their promotion's a sin. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xvi, His party was out, and he hoped for higher station on its return to power.

c. No longer in the game, or in the active or leading position denoted by in (IN adv. 5 c); in

Cricket, dismissed from the wickets; also said of the side who are not having their 'innings'.

1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* 17 Five on the side of the Counties are out for three Notches. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 10 If a Ball is nipped up, and he strikes it again willfully, before it came to the Wicket, it's out. 1801 *Strutt's Sports & Past* 11. ii. § 20 (*Trap-ball*) If the scores demanded exceed in number the lengths of the cudgel from the trap to the ball, he loses the whole, and is out. 1802 § 22 (*Trap-ball*) His business is to beat the cat over the ring. If he fails in so doing, he is out, and another player takes his place. 1849 *Laurel of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricket* 11 (1850) 55 The Striker is Out if either of the balls be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* 11. viii, 'The Lords' men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec 3/7 The referee stopped the fight at the close of the first round. Smith being heavily punished and all but out.

d. No longer in prison

1885 H CONWAY *Family Affair* xxvii, I suppose he's out now on ticket-of-leave. 1886 *BENT Childer Gaboon* 11. xxxii, He had presumably received his ticket of leave, and he was out.

20 +a. At fault, at a loss from failure of memory or self-possession, nonplussed, puzzled. *Obs*

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. 11 152 1600 — *A Y L* iv. 1 76 Verie good Orators when they are out, they will spit. 1607 — *Cor. v.* iii. 47, I have forgot my part, And I am out. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. vi. (1637) 99 Apollonius Rhodius. banished himself because he was out in reciting his Poems. 1661 *Perrys Diary* 2 July, (He) was so much out that he was hussed off the stage. 1681 *DRYDEN Spanish Friar* iii. 11, I never was out at a mad frolic.

b. Astray from what is right or correct, in the wrong, in error, mistaken

a 1641 *BE MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon* (1642) 228 Concerning Titius, that learned man is out. 1683 *Wood Life* 18 May (O. H. S.) III 49 Sir Thomas Gower spake an English speech, but miserably out in his delivery of it. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 26 7510 He... has been very seldom out in these his Guesses. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evehna* (1797) II. xxxvii 215 There, Lovel, you are out. 1809 *MALIN Cul Blas* iii. vii. 2, I was a little out in my calculation. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD She* (1888) 43 If the captain is not out in his reckoning.

c. Short for out of practice, time, tune, etc.: see the sb.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. iv. 1 135 Wide a'th bow hand, yfaith your hand is out. 1671 *Westminster Droghery* 11 81 Y're out, says Dick, 'Tis a lye, says Nick, The Fidler played it false. 1837 *MARRVAT Dog-Friend* ix, Jemmy. tuned one string, which was a little out.

d. At variance, no longer friendly (Cf. 5 b.)

1565-74 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Athenis*, *Pro alienato*, alienated: out with vs. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* iii. v. 34 Launcelet and I are out. 1664 *Perrys Diary* 17 Aug, Mr. Edward Montagu is, now quite out with his father again. 1698 W. ARNOT *Laurel fr. Heaven* 11. 21 He is out with his former friend and in with his former adversary. 1873 *WILL CARLETON Farm Ballads, Betsy & I are out* 1, Things at home are crossways, and Betsey and I are out.

21. Out of pocket; in default; minus (a sum).

1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* 11. 1, I am out now Six hundred in the cash. 1636 *SANDERSON Sermon* 11. 59 But the thing he stuck at most was the moneys he was out. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Memo.* xi. 150 She was out the £5 10s. lent to her mistress. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Free* 7 Feb 1/2 Alleges. he is \$5000 out, owing to the dishonesty of an employe.

22 a. No longer burning or alight; extinguished. c 1345 [see OUT] c 1440 *Prompt Paro* 375/2 Owt, or quenched, as candle, or lyghte, extinctus 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxix 46 Quhen licht was ow and duris was bard. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydrocot* Ep. Ded, When the Funeral Pyre was out and the last Valediction over. 1866 *DISRAELI Viv Grey* 11. 21, The fire was out, but his feet were still among the ashes.

b. No longer in vogue or in fashion; not in season, as game, fish, or fruit.

1660 *Perrys Diary* 7 Oct, To change my long black cloake for a short one (long cloakes being now quite out). 1745 *Norfolk Reg.* in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Misc.* (1841) 62 Marriage comes in on the 13th of January, and at Septuagesimo Sunday it is out again till Low Sunday. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conquer* 11, Besides, Child, jewels are quite out at present. 1898 *St. James's Gas* 12 Jan 12 1/2 White gloves, we are pleased to learn, are 'out'.

23. No longer current or lasting, expired, elapsed; finished, exhausted; at an end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4695 (Cott) Quen he seven years war vte [G vte, F, Tr. oute] 1535 *COVERDALE Ruth* 11. 23 She gathered vntill the barley haruest and the wheat haruest was out. — *Jer* xxiv. 14 When seven yeares are out, euery man shal let go fre his bought seruante an Hebrue. 1600 *ROWLANDS Let Humours Blood* vii. 83 But that dates out. 1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. 1. 1 When the But is out we will drinke water. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* (Casell) 229 Lent was almost out. 1743 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 31, 23 notches to fetch, to win, when the time was out. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xl, Being told by your servant that the coals are almost out. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 184/2 The thirty miles were out at last. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v, Before the week was out, he had been duly installed.

24. Come from a concealed or veiled state; come into sight, become visible; manifest, apparent.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* 11. iv, I am very cold, and all the stars are out too. 1703 *Land Gas* No. 3023/4 The old upper Light-House will be blacked over when the Light is out in the new Light-House. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 199 The full amount of eruption is out usually within twenty-four hours of the appearance of the first spot. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 112 Whilst the secondary phenomena were fully out, he had had a severe illness.

b. Unfolded from the bud, as a leaf or blossom; hence (of the plant), in leaf, in flower.

1573 *TUSSER Husb* (1878) 75 Leauw wading about, till arbor be out. a 1626 *BACON* (J.), Leaves are out and perfect in a month. 1823 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 1. 42 The trees are all out. 1896 *IAN MACLAREN Kate Carnegie, Pleasure* 83 In the spring-time when the primroses are out.

25. Disclosed, made known, no longer a secret.

1713 *SWIFT On Himself*, Walpole and Aislaire. Inform the commons, that the secret's out. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* v. Wks (Globe Ed.) 637/2 Yes, yes, all's out, I now see the whole affair. 1869 W. P. MACKEY *Grace & Truth* iv, The whole truth is out about us.

26. Made public; in circulation (as a report or statement), issued from the press, published (as a book, etc.).

1625 B. JOYSON *Staple of N. III* 11, We gossips are bound to believe it, an't be once out, and a-foot. 1850 *LD HOUGHTON in Life* (1897) I. 2. 445 Wordsworth's new poem will be out next week. 1863 *BREWSTER Eng. Stud* 355 On March 7, 1576, he writes to say that the New Testament is out.

b. Of a girl or young woman. a. Introduced into society, b. At work or in domestic service.

1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* v, Pray, is she out, or is she not? I am puzzled. She dined at the Pausonage, with the rest of you, which seemed like being out, and yet she says so little, that I can hardly suppose she is. 1831 *Society* I. 228, I can tell her, that if my Jemima were out, her chance would be but slender. 1850 *MRS CARLYLE Lett.* II. 116 No servant but a little girl who had 'never been out before'. 1856 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* xxi, (1857) 212 They are not out, you know, till after the Easter ball.

c. Before the world; in existence. Cf. OUTE.

1557 G. LAWRENCE *Guy L.* vi. 47 Constance Brandon and Flora Bellays—quite the two best things out. 1859 — *Sword & G.* xvii. 230 Fanny was the worst casuist out. 1861 *MAVHEW Lond. Lab.* III. 106, I think I'm the cleverest juggler out.

III 27 Besides the prec. senses, out is used idiomatically with many verbs; e g to BEAR out, CLEAN out, CLEAR out, CROWD out, DOLE out, DRAW out, EKE out, FACE out, FILL out, OPEN out, PLAN out, POINT out, SET out, SEUT out, SKETCH out, SPIN out, TREAD out, WRITE out, etc., which see under the verbs themselves.

IV. Adverbial Phrases.

28. Out and about. Going out and going about, as after an illness, etc.

1881 *MRS WALFORD Dick Netherby*, 8 Till Mr Netherby was out and about again. 1884 *R. BUCHANAN Foxglove Manor* II. xxvi. 238 Ellen was already out and about. attrib. 1899 *Westin Gas* 21 Feb 9/2 The driver is in his out-and-about way a keen critic of Government measures.

29. Out and away. By far, beyond all others.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 43/1 Beggary is a business, a profession, out-and-away the most thriving, profitable, secure [etc.] 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iv. xvii, 'Who's the best shot?' 'Mr Trelawney, out and away'.

30. Out and home. a. To a place at a distance, and home again. Also attrib.

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 85 They employing yearly Forty Sail of stout Ships to and from all Parts where they trade, out and home. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 9/2 This is a world's record for a lady rider over an out-and-home course.

b. attrib. Played alternately on their own ground and that of their opponents.

1895 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/4 It may be necessary to reduce the minimum of eight out-and-home matches at present insisted on by the M.C.C. Committee.

31. Out and in. [Cf. IN AND OUT.] a. Out of a place and in again; in and out. b. Outside and inside, without and within.

a 1300 *XI Pains Hell* 180 in O. E. *Misc.* 152 And creopeh vt and in ayeen. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 5615 (Fairf) Ho. gert to pik hit oute & in pat borou hit must na water wyn. 1535 *COVERDALE V. Chron.* x. 28 They bare the vessell out and in. 1794 *BURNS Duncan Gray* 11, Duncan sigh'd bath out and in. 1842 *TH. MARTIN My Namesake in Fraser's Mag.* Dec, 'Full sir, out and in', said the cad.

See also OUT AND OUT.

Out, sb. [The adv. OUT, used sbst. as a name for itself, or elliptically with some sb. understood.]

1. Proverbial phr. † To drink the three outs: see QUOTE. *Obs. Gentleman of the three outs* see GENTLEMAN 5 c.

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1609) 20 Stay and drinke the three Outs first that is, Wit out of the head, Money out of the purse, Ale out of the pot. 1654 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 26 To drinke the three Outs, to drinke by the dozen, by the yard, and by the bushell. 1656 *TRAPP Comm. Gal.* v. 21 A company of odious drunkards having drunk all the three Outs.

2. Short for outside (in opposition to inside) In quot 1890, Something external.

1777 *Prior Alma* 11. 37 The gown The out, if Indian figures stain, The inside must be rich and plain. 1839 *BYRON Juan* l. cxxxvii, Juan, hilding not the inside, lock'd the out. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 351 It [space] lies there motionless, a motionless infinite Out.

b. From out to out, from one extremity to the other, in total external length or breadth.

1629 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* 11. xiv. 113 The Diameter may from Out to Out be near 20 Inches. 1707 *Land Gas* No. 4319/3 A Chapel 52 Foot wide from Out to Out. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 185 The width of the shaft in the clear must be equal to that of the gallery from out to out.

3. a. pl. The party which is out of office; the opposition; usually opposed to *ins*: see IN sb. 1 a. 1764-1884 [see IN sb. 1 a.] 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 511 *Ins* and *outs* are equally determined to defend corruption. 1885

Graphic 28 Feb 198/2 The vigilance of the 'Outs' affords the most effective of all guarantees for the good behaviour of the 'Ins'.

b. An outside passenger on a coach

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & IV.* 1, Room for two outs and an in.

c. pl. In games. The side who are not playing; in *Cricket*, who are not having their innings (opp. to IN sb. 1 b); also, the players, on either side, who are not taking part in the scrimmage at Rugby football.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 The feature of the game [Football] was the brilliant passing of the 'Varsity outs'.

4. An onward movement; a going out. 1818

1755 *HUXHAMPH Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 372 The tide had made a very extraordinary out (or recess) almost immediately after high water.

d. An excursion, outing, dial

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 79 A young batchellor would be far from being detrimented by an out of that kind. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2) s. v., Ye've hed afine out. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak & vii*, Us London lawyers don't often get an out, and when we do, we like to make the most of it. 1898 *Daily News* 12 May 6/5 To watch the rustic thoroughly happy for the time being at his little out.

e. Outs and ins, more commonly *ins* and *outs*. see IN sb. 2.

1773 *FERGUSON Poems* (1785) 109 He's weel vers'd in a' the laws, Kens bath their outs and ins. 1844 *CROSS Disruption* xxxix, We canna pretend to understand a' the outs and ins o' the Kirk question. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept 1847 A rather handsome, irregular building, full, in familiar phrase, of 'outs and ins'. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, He had not considered the outs and ins of the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

5. Printing. An omission, or something omitted. 1784 B. FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* (1827) Char. 389 Their forms too are continually pestered by the outs, and doubles, that are not easy to be corrected. 1864 *WEBSTER* s. v., To make an out, to omit something in setting up copy.

6. pl. Amounts paid out; rates and taxes. local

1884 *SIR T. ACLAND in Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb 1/1 The owner generally pays the 'outs', that is, the tithe, land tax, and rates. 1887 *BARING-GOULD Gaverocks* 11. III. 154 Worth in the gross about twelve hundred a year—that is, when all outs were paid, about eight hundred Mad (Devonsh.) Rent 5s. a week, the landlord paying all outs.

Out (out), a. [OUT adv. used attrib. by ellipsis of a pple (as lying or the like), or by taking the predicative use of the adv. (as in 'which side is out?') as adj., and using it attrib. (the out side), or by resolution of compounds with out- (e. g. out-worker, out worker). Not distinctly separable from OUT- in comb. 1-6, q v.]

1. That is or lies on the outside or external surface of anything; external, exterior. Now usually expressed by *outer*, *outside*, *external*, or written in combination, as *out-edge*, *OUTSIDE*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 110 He 1 se3 bi one halve His nest 1 fuled 1t halve. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gos. Lordsh* 68 Yf hete be made more by hote metys and stalwothe, or for oon oute herte pat maystres and ouercomes. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Sutees) 7706 As þai had bene oute enmys. 1590 *PAYNE Descr. Ire.* (1842) 9 Let the out side [of your ditch] be plum upright. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 230 On the out Edge of the Guide. 1887 *MISS WHITMORE JONES Games of Patience* vii. 18 If two or three are in the four 'out' cards, you are brought to a standstill.

2. Outlying, situated on the outer border, or at a distance outside some place in question.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3909 Bade hir... flee with hir childre. Abere in to Irelande, in to thas gwtte mowntes. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. 658 Thenne the Kentysshemen... came vnto the out parties of the cyte of London, as Radclyffe, Seynt Katherynes, and other places, and robbery & spoyled the Flemynghes, & all the berewhouses. 1523 *FITZGERALD Surv.* 9 The lordes tenants have comen in all suche out groundes with their catell. 1596 *SPENSER State Ire.* Wks (Globe) 666/2, I greatly dislike the Lord Deputies seating at Dublin, being the outest corner in the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence. 1688 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 438, I lately wrote you about Watching and Warding in your out townes. 1796 *AVIUTE Parragon* 162 Judicial Offices in the out Parts of his Diocese.

b. Out isle (out island), an isle or island lying away from the mainland (Often hyphenated.)

Applied esp. to the Shetlands, Orkneys, Hebrides, and other smaller isles at a distance from the mainland of Britain, formerly sometimes to the British Isles as a whole, in reference to their situation with regard to the Continent.

a 1340 *Ercildoun's Proph.* in *Rel. Hist.* I. 30 To nyzt is boren a barn in Kaernervan, That ssal weld the out ydlis ylc an. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 30 O'gayle and Okenay, and alle this owte iles. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xxvii, Soo the crye was made in England walis and scotland, Ireland, Cornewalle, & in alle the oute Iles. a 1568 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* To Gentilem. Eng. (Arb.) 16 The out yles lying betwixt Grece and Asia minor. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Piscotie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 400 Als well the out Yillis as ferme land. 1586 *HOOKER Giralid Ire.* in *Holmshed* II. 104/2 The earle of Lennox stood in hope, that the lord of the out Isles would aid him. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 168 Cephalonia is an out Iland in the dominions of Grecia. 1620 *HOLLAND Caniden's Brit. Scot.* 54 Purposing to speake of the out-Isles, Orades, Hebrides, or Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan 2/2 To the more adventurous there lie the out-islands, little explored.

3. In cricket, football, etc. Played out, or away from the home ground, played in the outer parts of the field. (Often hyphenated.)

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 63 The result mainly of creditable out cricket. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar 5/1 Surrey and Lancashire lost only one out match apiece.

† 4. Prominent, projecting, protruding *Obs.*
 1656 GAULE *Magastrom* 186 An out breast. *Ibid.* High or out shoulders

5. Beyond the usual or normal (size)
 1883 *Morning Star* (Washington) 31 Oct. 3/6 A stocking of an out size is one with the same foot as another, but wider in the middle [of the leg] 1894 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 91 She was 'rather an out size' as they say in the Duchy.

† 6. To be paid out. *Obs.*
 1475 MARC PASTON in *P. Lett* III 126 He seth that be than that the out chargys be boryn, and the reparation of the myll at Wyntyrton, we ar lyke to have but lytill mor money besyd the barly 1482 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* M. 10 (Wycombe) To pay all manner of out charges and rentes.

Out, *v.* [OE *ūtum* = OFris. *ūtia*, OHG *ūtūn*, MHG *ūten* to put out, *f. ūt*, OUT *adv.* Perh. formed anew in ME., and in later senses closely related to senses 13, 14 of the *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To put out, turn out, drive out, expel, eject, reject, get rid of, discharge, dismiss, oust (from a place, office, possession, etc.); to do out or deprive (of a possession). Usually with personal obj. Also with double obj. (by omission of *from* or *of*); cf. *dismiss*, *expel*. Frequent in 17th and 18th c.; now *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. also OUTED.

1008 *Lacus of Ethelred* v. c. 10 Ænig man ciric-ben ne utize, buton bisceops ȝeþehte. 1440 [see OUTING *vbl sb* 2] 15 *Tretyse agayn the Pestelens* (MS. Adv. Lib.) (Jam. Suppl.), Ilkane of thaim (the heart, the liver, and the brain), has his clynging plas, quhar he may out his superfluites and clynging him. 1598 *Kitchin Courts Lett* (1675) 261 The Lord by Knights-service might have outed a Farmer. 1602 *Furbes* 1st Pt. *Parall.* 61 By this plea the Court shall bee outed of jurisdiction. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 363 When he is once outed of his Ears, he is past his Labour. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* xxxix 339 Outing them of all Political Power in Church or State. 1771 *HEARN* *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 201 The Bp. of Winchester designing to out him. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii (1869) I. 394 They could be legally outed of their lease. 1823 *GALT Gilchrist* xvi, Outing her ministers from their kirks and manes.

To put out; extinguish; blot out; abolish. *Obs. exc. dial.*
 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv 40 Also the water quenched & oweth the thyrst 1582 STANHYURST *Bess* I. (Arb.) 41 These might with brightnes be outed. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & T. Pelican* 86 (Farmer) Gently, my lad, gently, yer don't want to knock 'im out yet, give us a little show o' yer quality afore you outs him. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 7/3 'Come on lads, shall we out him?' Immediately after Nash rushed at the constable and struck him a heavy blow on the back of the head

2. To set out, expose (for sale, disposal, etc.); to put out, issue. *Obs.*
 1336 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 521 With daunger oute [v. r. outen, outen, outen] we aloure chaffare Greet pries at Market maketh deere ware. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 10 *M. Mowat* (1672) 55 A calling . . . to out Christ, and his wares, to country buyers. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1851) II. 101 This Farquhar outit his myttie meill upon the honest people of the town at ane heighe price

3. To show forth, disclose, exhibit; to speak out, utter, vent. *Obs. exc. dial.*
 13 *Eufrosyne* 428 in *Engelische Studien* I. 208 God wol not outen hire. 13 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 530/136 b) counsel is outen openliche. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. 1. Proul.* & *T.* 281 Who that listeth outen [v. r. outen] his folie, Lat him come forth and lerne multiple. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1097 Oute thynt ar if þou canst craftily. 1422 *Jonathas & Fellicia* 43 Til he of women oute wordes wikke. 1822 *HIBERT Descr. Skotland* (1807) 282 (E. D. D.) For outting of your malice. 1838 *HOOGE Tales* (1866) 363 (E. D. D.) The fine flavour . . . soon outed the secret

4. *intr.* [From the elliptical use in OUT *adv.* 13, from which this differs in taking inflexions.]
 a. To go out, esp. on a pleasure excursion. Also to out *it*. *collog.* (Cf. OUTING *vbl sb*)
 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 65 The sun is shining, And nought confining Pedestrians from 'outing'. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 191 We met dozens of pleasure-boats outing it for the afternoon. 1894 *Dovle Mem. S. Holmes* 33 With that he ups and he outs

b. To out with. To come out with; to fetch or bring out, to utter. *collog.*
 1802 R. & MAR. EDGEMORTH *Irish Bulls* x 136, I outs with my bread-earner. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 And Hodge Outs with his pence the pleasing song to buy. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 693 He outs carelessly with another duodecimo. 1870 SPURGEON *Trans. David Ps.* xli 6 He is no sooner out of the house than he outs with his lie

Out, *prep.* [Prepositional use of the *adv.* instead of the usual OUT *of*, q. v. Cf. Ger. *aus*, Du. *uit* prep. See also OUTE.]
 1. From within, away from. = OUT *of* I. *Obs.* or *arch. exc. in from out*; see FROM 15 c.
 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2311 Quau he weren ut tunc went, Ioseph haueð hem after sent. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* *Prol.* 179 When that the sunne out the south gan wester. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Markwynde* 200 It wyll not conveniently yssue oute that narowe place. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* v. ii 41 When you haue pusht out your gates the very Defender of

them. 1710 STEPLE *Tatler* No. 206 ¶ 4 Not endeavour at any Progress out that Tract. 1875 DASENT *Things* III. 165 Sigmund Brestir's son. sprang out the waist of their ship. 1889 MARY E. WILKINS *Far away Melody* (1891) 108 Going out the door, he stopped and listened a minute

2. Outside, without, beyond the limits of, beyond (*lit. and fig.*): = OUT *of* 8, 9. *Obs. or dial.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 1640 Mornynge out mesure to melior he wendes. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen VIII*, c. 18 Any other person. inhabiting out the libertie of the said cite. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV. i. 38 Both within and out that Wall. 1658 CLEVELAND *Content* 65 Shall I then. Live in, and out the World? 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (Tauchnitz 1884) I. 240 Its history. could not be known out the family.

† 3. Without, not with (*L. sine*) *Obs. rare.*
 1430 *Freemasonry* 378 May slaywanden his fellows oute reson. 1578 *Cooptr. Thesaurus*, *Sine arbitrio*, .. to doe a thing alone out witness

† 4. Throughout, to the end of. *Obs. rare.*
 1692 LOCKE *Edw.* c. 129 Having whipped his Top lustily, quite out all the time that is set him.

Out, *int.* [*f.* OUT *adv.* (see sense 13).]
 1. As an imperative exclamation, with ellipsis of verb. see OUT *adv.* 13.

2. An exclamation expressing lamentation, abhorrence, or indignant reproach; often conjoined with *alas* or *harrow* *arch. or dial.*

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 639 *Vp* stirte hire Alison and Nicholas And criden out and barrow in the strete. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 375/2 Owte, owte, at, at, interjectio. 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 433 Ho, owte, owte! alas, this sodayne chance! 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* II. 87 Alas and out alas I crye, that I shall see no more. 1575 R. B. *Apphus & V.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 128 But out, I am wounded. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 54 Out, out, (Lucetta) that wilbe illfavour. 1674 *PLAYFORD Shill Mus.* 10 Venus cryeth for her son, Out alas she is undone. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xv, I see the men that are come over late to port; but, out, and alack! I sune enough and over sune to drag ye to prison

b. Out upon (*on*), expressing abhorrence or reproach. (Cf. *fit upon*.) *arch. or dial.*
 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) i. vii 6 Lete us cryen a rowe, and oute upon them all. 1430 *Syr Tryam* 78 'Owt upon the, thefe!' sche seyde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, They crye, Out upon him Heretike, to the fyre with hym. 1616 HAYWARD *Sancit. Troub. Soult.* i. (1620) 7 Out upon me wretched soule! full both of vanity, and of ignorance. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 188 Nor the Censures, and many Out-upon-yous of the attentive Ladies. 1838 JAMES ROBBIE vi, 'Out upon the fool!' exclaimed the housekeeper. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breaks* P. 614 Out on them all!

Out, *obs. form of* OUGHT, AUGHT.

Out, *in comb.* is used with substantives, with verbs and their derivatives, and with other adverbs.
 In OE. *ut* *adv.* was already prefixed (r) to ordinary sbs in the sense 'that is without', 'out lying', 'external'; as in *ut-land* a country that is out, a distant or foreign land, *ut-her* an army belonging to or coming from without, a foreign army, (r) to verbal sbs and nouns of action and agent-nouns derived from verbal roots, as *ut-far*, *ut-faren*, *ut-faren*, *ut-gang*, going out, exit, departure, *ut-dref* expulsion, *ut-drefen* one who drives out, *ut-lad* carriage out, exportation, *ut-ryne* running out, excursion, expiry; (r) to elements forming adjs., either related to the sbs in *ut*, as *ut-land*, *ut-landsc*, outlandish, foreign, or derived from vbs (ppl. adjs.), *ut-terende* out-running, purgative. In these 'nominal compounds' the stress was always on the prefix.

With verbs, *ut* like other adverbs formed separable collocations or semi-compounds, in which the position of the *adv.* was shifted according to the construction of the sentence, as in the separable compound verbs of modern German (although in OE the order was not yet so rigid). Thus, *ut* followed the vb in the imperative, as *gā ut!* *adā ut þone bēam*, and in the pres. and pa. indicative in the principal sentence, as *he cymþ ut*, *he eode ut*, *ða fūgon ut ut*. But in the dependent sentence, and in all other moods or parts of the vb., including the infinitive and pples., and all nominal derivatives, the *adv.* stood immediately in front of the vb, thus *ða he ut cymþ* when he comes out, *gā he ut cyme* if he come out, *nū wille we ut gān* now will we go out, *ut gāgendū dām unðrpe* on the month going out. In OE the *adv.* was regularly written separate, but in translations from Latin, compound verbs in *ex-* were sometimes rendered by compound vbs in *ut-* in which the *adv.* was not only joined, but even retained before the vb in the principal sentence. e.g. *Ps.* xviii. 5, 'in omnem terram exivit sonus eorum', *Vesp. Ps.* 'in all eorðan utedeð swoeg heara'. The regular position of *ut* before the vb. in the inf., gerund, and pples., naturally tended to make the collocation pass into a combination, esp. when these were used as sbs. or adjs.; and this is the cause why *outing*, *outgoer*, *outgone* belong in meaning to *go out*, *ut-stretching*, *ut-stretched* to *st* *etch* out, *outgrowing*, *outgrowth* to *grow out*, *outlook*, *outlooker* to *look out*. It is only in later Eng. that such collocations as a *going-out* dress, a *clearing-out* of cupboards, the *bringers-out* of a new play, a *well thought out* article, have become possible.

As to the verbs themselves, in ME., usage became more lax. On the one hand, the *adv.* began to be placed after or away from the vb in the subordinate sentence, the infinitive, etc., on the other hand the older usage of the inf. in *ut* *gān*, and the like, was often extended to the indicative, so that we find *he out yede*, *the blod out brast*. This was partly due to a general levelling and loss of old syntactical distinctions, so that beside *he sprang out* and *then sprang he out*, it became allowable also to say *he out sprang* and *out sprang he*, in both of which the *adv.* stands before the vb. These novelties in word order were especially employed by metrical writers as facilitating the exigencies of rhythm and rime, and it is chiefly in metrical compositions that they are found. But they also occur in translations from Latin, as e.g. in the works of Wyclif, in which L. vbs in *ex-* are constantly rendered by Eng. verbs preceded by *out*. In ME. the elements were still commonly separated in writing; but modern editors have usually hyphenated these collocations as compounds.

As a result of these various causes, there are numerous

quasi-compound vbs. in *out-* in occasional use, chiefly poetical, in precisely the same sense as the ordinary prose form in which the simple verb is followed by the *adv.*, e.g. *out pour* = *pour out*. Not unfrequently, moreover, where *out* stands before a vb. as a mere metrical or poetical inversion, as in 'A frightful clamour from the wall out broke', 'Out went the townsmen all in starch', the two words, though merely inversions of *broke out*, *went out*, are hyphenated as if compounds. The tendency so to treat them is probably strengthened by the existence of *outbreak* (sb.), *outbreaker*, *outbreaking*, *outbroken*, *outcome*, *outcoming*, and the like. But in these latter the position of the *adv.* is original, and the stress is on *out*, while in *out broke*, *out went*, the stress is on the vb.

On these accounts it is difficult to deal satisfactorily with the hyphenated *quasi-compounds* in *out-*. Such as seem of importance, or occur as senses of *out-*verbs having other senses, are given among the Main words (where it is often indicated that they are not true compounds, or are only poetical), others are given in this article, but no attempt has been made to exhaust them. The same is true of vbl sbs, and ppl. adjs. in *-ing*, ppl. adjs. in *-ed*, *-en*, etc., and agent nouns in *-er*, which are permanent possibilities from any verb that can be followed by *out*, as in *outing*, *out-gone*, *outgoer*, from *go out*.

True compound vbs in *out-* are those in which it imparts the sense of outdoing, surpassing, exceeding, or beating in some action, as in *outlive*, *outbid*, *outnumber*, *outface*, and the various extensions of these contained in C. II. These are of later origin: a very few (e.g. *outlive*, *outoffer* = *outbid*, *outpass*) appear in the end of the 15th c., they increase gradually during the 16th c. (*outrun* in Tindale, *outcry*, *out-cast*, *outgo*, *outdrive*, *outrime*, *outrow*, in Palgr.) and become numerous only c. 1600, being freely and boldly employed by Shakspeare, who is our earliest authority for many of them, including the curious group typified by 'to outfrown frowns', 'to out-Herod Herod'. It is not very clear how this use arose, or to what sense of *out* it is to be referred. But the earlier of these *out-*compounds were in nearly every instance preceded by a form with *over-*. Thus *outlive* (1472) was preceded in same sense by *overlive* (in OE.) = *F. survivre*; *outpass* in 'the Water of Hamys outpassage his boundys' (1494), was preceded by *overpass* = *F. surpasser*. It would seem therefore that *out-* has here the sense of 'beyond'. It is possible however that in *outlive* there entered in some association with *Out* 6 b, 23, as if it were 'to live to see another out' or 'at an end'. One who *outbids* another, bids *beyond* his rival until he drives him *out* of the contest. Cf. also the relation of the two notions in 'the ship outode the storm', and 'the horseman outode his pursuers', or 'he outode all competitors in the race'.

A. *Out-* in comb. forming sbs

I. in combination with ordinary sbs.
 Of these a few existed already in OE., e.g. *ut-land* outside or outlying land, foreign land, *Out-land*, *ut-gār-seg* the outer ocean (see OCEAN), *ut-gemene* extreme boundary, *ut-healf* external side, outside, *ut-weald* outlying wood; *ut-her* foreign army, *ut-wicing* foreign pirate or viking. The number of these has in later times been greatly increased. Those of longer standing are written as single words; in the more recent, the two elements are usually hyphenated, but they are also sometimes written separately, in which case out functions as an *adj.* = 'external, exterior, outlying, outer': see OUT *a*. As the meaning is the same either way, the separation or hyphenation of the two elements is in many cases optional. (Cf. BACK-.)

1. In the sense 'Outlying, situated outside the bounds, or remote from the centre'; also, 'outside the house, out of doors'; as *OUTLAND*, *OUTFIELD*, *OUTHOUSE*, *OUT-CHAMBER*, *OUTPORT*; also *out-appurtenances*, *out-ough*, *bridge*, *butchery*, *chapel*, *city*, *country*, *district*, *freedom*, *garth*, *ground*, *hut*, *kitchen*, *labour*, *oven*, *rick*, *town*, *township*, *village*, *yard*, etc.

1599 SANDVY *Europa Spec.* (1632) 138 In Spaine and those *out appurtenances. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 16 The boundary of the *out-borough of Hertford. 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-511 327 There is discourse concerning the *out-bridges, as Mighton bridge [etc.]. 12460 In C. Coates *Reading* (1802) 35 Certen Stalls and Shoppes, called the *Out-bochery, otherwise called the Flesh-shambles, in Reding. 1599 SANDVY *Europa Spec.* (1632) 123 Other. . . are said to have . . . obtained some *out-Chappel to have their Masse in. 1642 ROGERS *Naamian* 842 The *out cities of Egypt. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* xviii (1647) 28 They had pasture to feed their cattle in in *out country beyond Palestine. 1798 C. CRUTTWELL *Gazetteer* (1808) s. v. *Stronsa*, It is the common pasture or *out freedom of all the farms and houses adjacent to it. 1865 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi 122 Some little *out-huts, or, as I at first thought them, dog-kennels. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 70 An *out kitchen of a gentleman's house. 1776 FRANKLIN *Zool.* I. 78 In Dauphiné they [beavers] make great havoc among the *out-ricks of the poor farmers. 1690 ANDROS *Tracts* II. 216 No suitable Provision was made for our *out-Towns and Frontiers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 Three of the *out-townships had resolved to become corporate members of the municipality. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 93 Either in an *Out-Yard, or in a convenient corner in the Cellar.

2. In the sense 'Living, residing, or engaged outside (a house, hospital, borough, city, country, etc.)', usually as distinguished from those of the same body or class living, residing, etc., within; as *OUT-DWELLER*, *-PATIENT*, *-PENSIONER*, etc.; also *out-brother* (of a fraternity), *-burgess*, *-citizen*, *-clerk*, *-company*, *-detachment*, *-poor*, *-pupil*, *-ranger*, *-servant*, *-sister*, *-student*, *-sutor*, etc.; also in sense 'external, foreign', as *† out-folk*, *-merchant*, *-people*.

1599 *NASHE Lenden Stuffs* 3 If they would bestowe vpon him but a slender *outbrothers annuity of mutton & broth
1479 *Burgh Rec Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I 37 *Out-
burghes and inburghes 1847 *Grote Greece* II xxvi. (1849)
IV 448 Kleruchs or *out citizens whom the Athenians had
planted .. in the neighbouring territory of Chalkis 1724
MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1725) I 84 The trusty *out-clerk
sends him in what he wants, and takes care not to lose
his custom. 1793 *SMICATON Edystone L* § 101 The *out-
company not to return home till the in-company is carried
out to relieve them 1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 74 The *out-
detachments of the Scotch brigade are called in 1493
Charter in A Laing Lindores Abbey xvii. (1876) 180 Pur-
chessing of *Outfolks bringing thaim to the burgh. 1847
Grote Greece II. xii (1849) III 225 The large number of
Kleruchs or *out-fleemen, whom Athens quartered upon
their lands. 1865 *MORRIS in Mackail Life* (1899) I 171
O my merchants, whence come ye? *Out-merchants from
the sea. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 113 With the hke
regard ought the *out-people to enter 1781 *GILBERT Plan
Relief Poor* The greatest Caution must be used in settling
and superintending those *Out-poor 1867 *Routledge's Ev
Boy's Ann* Feb 71 He is an *out-pupil; not in any master's
house. 1715 *Lond Gaz* No. 5383/4 Thomas Onslow, Esq.,
to be *Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest. a 1745 *SWIFT Direct.
Servants, Chamber-maid*, Perhaps one of the *out servants
had, through malice, flung in the stone 1609 *MS Ac.
St John's Hosp. Cantab.*, Rec. of the entrance of a *novit
syster vix viud. 1657 *Ibid.*, This day Margaret Whitmore
was appointed an outster. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* III. 335
How dared I let expand the force Within me, till some *out-
soul should direct it? 1835 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Compit
Wallah* (1866) 325 Amount realized from the *out-students
of English for the months of May, June, and July. 1501
DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. III. lxx. *Outstewartis and catouris to
come kinge ? a 1500 *Form of Baron Courts* I § 3 in Skene
Reg. Mag. (1609) 100 Then the Serjant ought to gar call
the soutsours ans simple First the *out soutsours of the
court. [Cf IN-SUTOR].

3. In the sense 'Exterior, external, outward' (one
or other of which words would now in most cases be
substituted), as in OUTSIDE, OUTLINE, OUT-
BOUNDS; also out-array, -band, -blemish, -border,
-bough, -branch, -case, -clothing, -edge, -end, -entry,
-firmament, -form, -garment, -heaven, -layer, -leaf,
-limb, -limit, -list, -porch, -row, -sense, -star,
-terrace, -tree, -verge.

1647 *H MORE Song of Soul* I II xii. Next that is Psyche's
*out-array 1641-31 *LAUD SERM.* (1847) 176 The *out-band
of the body is the skin. 1601 *SIR W CORNWALLIS Disc
Seneca* (1632) 82 Parents find a loveliness in their
[children's] *out blemishes, and tolerate their inward 1769
Ann Reg. 229 The horse dispersed them to the *out-bor-
ders of the field 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 309 Some
olives left on the *out-boughs after the tree is most
shaken. 1675 *Lond Gaz* No 1008/4 A plain round Watch
the Box and *Out-case of Gold 1496 *Dines & Paish.
(W de W.)* III viii 331/1 The *outclothinge of men of
holy church 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shamdy* I xii. To the very
*out-edge and circumference of that circle 1768 — *Sent
Journ* (1778) II. 80 (*Passport*) A couple of sparrows upon
the out-edge of his window. 1855 *ROBINSON Ifthy Gloss* *Out-
end, the vent or outlet of anything, the outshot or projecting
end of a building. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tr. Faith*
xvi. (1845) 282 The mouth, throat, and *out-entry of hell 1635
SWAN Spec. M. (1670) 31 Neither may it seem strange how
the *out-firmament can be able always to uphold them [the
super celestial waters]. 1516 *B. JONSON Epigr.* I To Mis-
trasse *Philis Sidney*, Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight.
In mere *out formes, until he lost his sight. 1634 *Sir T.
HERBERT Trax* 145 Their *out Garment or Vest is commonly
of Callico. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. iii. xv. The
fixed sunne shining in this *Out-heaven 1659 *R. LIGON
Barbadoes* (1673) 80 The *out-leaves hang down and rot;
but still new ones come within 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. ix.
184 The *out-limbs and boundarie of this Country. *Ibid.*
x. § 22 216 The *out-list of Judah fell into the midst of Dans
whole cloth. 1641 *MILTON Reform* II Wks (1847) 19/2
Coming to the bishop into the salutatory, some *outporch
of the church. 1715 *LEONI Palladius Archet.* (1742) I. 9
The Space between the crossing rows and the *out-rows of
Stones 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* I xix. What grosse
impressions the *out-senses bear The phantse represents.
1715 *LEONI Palladius Archet.* (1742) I. 66 A Gallery, on both
sides of which I would have placed two *out stairs. 1613 *G.
SANDYS Trav* 233 The upper rooms of most haueing *out-
tarraces. 1647 *SPENCER England* v § 3 The *out verge doth
exceed the middle itselfe

4. In the sense 'Out of office', as out-party.
1817 [see in a] 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg* XXXIII 468-9.
a 1860 *WHATELY Commul. Bk* (1864) 172 An out party will
generally have more zeal and more mutual attachment
among its members than an in-party

5. In the sense 'Lying out, not in hand', as
† out-money

1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One* II. ii. Let my
out-monies be reckoned and all.

6. In the sense 'Having an outward direction,
leading out', as out-path, -trial, -way. (These come
in sense close to the nouns of action in 7.)

1647 *W. SCOTTER Exp a Thess* (1620) 152 ἀπαγωγή ἀδικίας,
the *outpath leading to wickedness. 1500 *Daily News* 12
Feb. 3/4 The *out-trail, the trail that's always new 1644
VICARS God in Mount 147 To make good all the *out waies.

II In comb. with nouns of action, agent-nouns,
and verbal sbns, cognate with or derived from the
simple vb. followed by out.

Some examples already in OE. see above.

7. With nouns of action; as OUTBREAK [cf break
out], OUTBURST, OUTCOME, OUTCRY, OUTFARE,
OUTGANG, OUTGROWTH, OUTLET, etc.; also out-
chuck, outflare, outflight, outflood, outgleam, outgert,
outsally, outspurt, outswarm, outvoyage.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 486/a Product of design or *out-

chuck of atoms 1898 *BROWNING Poets Cruise* lxxiv. He
must puff the flag To fullest *outflare a 1652 *HUME Mad
Comet* I Wks. 1873 I 18 The inconveniences I have met
with in those extravagant *outflights 1859 *W. ARTHUR
Duty of Giving Proport Income* 53 In one eternal *outflood
benefits stream from Him. 1875 I M'LEAN *Gospel in Ps.*
342 *Outgleam of overawing holiness is here 1598 *FLORIO,
Sortita*, an out-ride, an excursion, an *out-salle 1884 *E. L.
HALE Fortunes of Rachel* lxx. 121 They all laughed at this
*out-purt of the classics. 1894 *Edm Rev.* Oct. 407 An enthu-
siastic belief and an *outswarm of a tribe 1808 *FORSYTH
Beauties Scott* V 200 The statute [prohibits] any vessel
from conveying abroad more than a small number of emi-
grants in any *out voyage

8. With agent-nouns; as OUTCOMER [cf come
out], OUTDOER, OUTFITTER, OUTGOER, OUTLIVER,
OUTLOOKER, OUTPUTTER, OUTSETTER, etc., q v

9. With verbal substantives in -ing; as OUT-
BEARING [cf bear out], OUTBRANCHING, OUTBREAK-
ING, OUTCOMING, OUTGOING, etc., also out-bolting,
† out-bossing, -calling, -flowering, -gadding, -gather-
ing, -glowing, -hiding, -shadowing, -shedding,
-sifting, -sprouting, etc.

1868 *BROWNING King & Bk* xii 164 Not an abrupt *out-
bolting as of yore c 1449 *PROCKE Repr* II. 11 138 He grained
in a greet *out-boosing ymagis of cherubyn. 1696 *W. ROW
Contn. Blair's Autobiog* x (1848) 250 A more general *out-
calling of the body of the people. 1895 *Chicago Advance*
7 Mar 800/3 The present *outflowering of Scottish literary
genius 1571 *GOLDING Calm in Ps* vii. 8 Their wandering
and confused *outgaddings into the way 1876 *GEO.
ELIOT Dan Der* viii lxx. The star-like *out-glowing of
some pure fellow-feeling c 1449 *PROCKE Repr* I xvi 89 Bi
greet plenteous *out hilding of texts written in the Bible
1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl* (1848) I. 292 In prophetic
murmurs or mute *out-shadowings of mystic ordinances
1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P. R.* xi iv (Tollem MS). By
*out-schedynge of rayne. 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones*
II 4 The verie outsheddng of thy most pretious blood. 1839
J. FUMC *Paper on Tobacco 110 The comparatively long
sheds or *outsiftings. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 20 May
664/a The natural *outsprouting of the new life.

B. Out-in comb. forming adjs. (Stress on out.)

10. With participial adjs. in -ing (OE -ende),
from pres. pples., as OUTBREAKING [cf break out],
OUTCOMING, OUTFLOWING, OUTGOING, OUTJUTTING,
OUTLYING, OUTSTANDING, etc.; also outbeaming,
-curving, -rushing, -sallying, -springing, etc.

1886 *R. L. STEVENSON Sivi. Squatters* 57 The *out curving
margin of the dump. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll Hist Eng*
(1626) 52 By his *out-lauding humour. 1813 *SHELLEY
Q Mab* iv 66 The dreadful path of the *outsallying victors
1877 J. T. BEER *Prophet of Nineweh* III. ix 193 Watch well
the gates, that no outsallying bands fall on our rear

11. With ppl. adjs. in -ed, -en, etc. (from pa. pples.);
as OUT-BORN, OUT-BOUND, OUT-BOWED, OUTCAST,
OUTGONE, OUTGROWN, OUT-SENT, OUT-SHORT, etc.,
also out-broken, -called, -created, -crushed, -curled,
-flown, -flung, -hunted, -laid, -mapped, -pointed,
-pushed, -shoved, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE I Kings* vi. 7 It was buylded of whole
and *outbroken stones. c 1550 *CHEKE Matt* xxi 13 Th'ap-
pointed house for his *outcalled people. 1647 *H. MORE
Song of Soul* II. iii. xxvii. This *out-created ray 1851
W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* (1854) 194 The last wall
of the *outcrushed soul 1893 *H. D. TRAILL Soc Eng* I.
327 Conventional *out-curled leaves. a 1684 *E. TAYLOR
Behmen's Theos Phil* (1691) xxiv 39 What is of God in
those *outfrown Powers 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 452/a
A man seall at a desk his face burned in his *outflying
arms. 1898 *Pat Mall Mag* Sept. 25 Taking the *out-held
hands, he jumped to her side. 1662 *J. CHANDLER Van
Helmont's Orat.* 246 With the blackness of their *out-
hunted vernal blood. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob* xxvii. 12
Whereas the rocky Pile Of Poudra is at hand, to guard the
*out-laid Isle Of Walney 1898 J. E. JENNINGS *From an
Indian Coll* 28 *Out-mapped plains, stretching to misty
ends 1859 *GOULBURN Puri Holiness* x. 92 The *out-pointed
finger of human scorn

12. With a sb. (as obj. of out prep.), forming adjs.,
meaning 'Out of or outside the thing named'; as
OUT-BORED, OUT-COLLEGE, OUT-DOOR, etc., also
out-sea, -water.

1895 *Pat Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/2 One of these will be an
under-water tube, one out-water tube finds a place in the
bow 1897 *BIACKMORE Dorset* 11 No mixed Norman blood
of outsea cutthroats.

13. Parasyntetic derivatives from phrases in
which out mostly means 'projecting, protruding',
forming adjs.; as out-bellied, -breasted, -eyed, -kneed,
-lipped, -shouldered, etc.

1570 *LEVINS Manly* 49/41 *Outbellied, vscerosus. *Ibid*
49/39 *Outeyed, strabius *Ibid* 49/38 *Outkneed, varus
Ibid 49/42 *Outlipped, labiosus 1682 *Lond Gaz* No. 1722/4
A little *out-shinn'd. 1724 *And Rob Morris in Ramsay's
Tea & Msc* (1733) l 63 He's out-shinn'd, in-kneed and single-
ey'd too. 1579 *J. JONES Paterio Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50
Crooke-legged, and *out-shouldered.

C. Out- in comb forming verbs. (Stress on the
second element.)

I. Separable or syntactic combinations.

In ME. properly two words; in mod use chiefly poetic or
metrical forms, being more or less, *habitual noun vords*,
made up each time from then elements. The adv. had origi-
nally a distinct stress, and still has often a secondary stress

14. With intrans. vbs, in the same sense as the
simple vb followed by out; as OUTBEAM, OUTBREAK,
OUTBURST, OUTFLOW, OUTGO, etc. (q v.), also † out-
batter, outdie, † outflee, outissue, outlean, † outpeak,
outside, outstink, outswish, outwave, outwheel.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* IV. xii. 41 Thairwith gan hir seruandis
behold The blud *outbatterand on the nakit swerd. 1382
Wyclif Ps xxx 12 Pat seen me, *outflood from me 1879
H. PHILLIPS Notes Coms 6 Chests, whence seipents are *out-
issuing 1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wnd* II. 36
Duke Leopold *outleant And took the oath 1822 *STRAY-
HURST Ennis* II. (Arb.) 58 Much lyke the *outpeaking from
weeds of poisoned anger 1862 *WHITTIER At Fort Royal* 5
At last our grating keels *outside Our good boats forward
swing 1861 *LYTTON & FANE Tannhauser* 9 Then from ..
their long familar homes, *outstunk The wantons of
Olympus 1890 *Lippincott's Mag* May 679 With that
knowledge *outvanish in shame all the weakness of his
position 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 116 Ioy, which doth from
brimfull hart *out-waue. 1886 *W. ALEXANDER St August.*
Holiday 137 While the midnight Arctic sun *outwheel'd

15. With transitive vbs, in the same sense as the
simple vb followed by out. a. With the force of
Out, away; out of existence; out of a socket
or place, loose, outward, so as to project, forth;
into the open, into manifestation; as OUTBEAR,
OUTBLOT, OUTCAST, OUTFLOW, OUTLAY, OUT-
POUR, OUTSEUT, etc. (q v.); also outban, outbar,
outblast, outbolt, outbulge, outbush, outchase, out-
count, † out-crowd, outcull, outeye, outferret, out-
get, out-hurl, out-herd, outlaunch, † outlength, out-
lengthen, outmark, † out-open, outpress, † outpity,
outquaff, outshake, outshape, outshower, outsnatch,
outspue, outspurn, outstout, † out-thrimg, out-
vainit, outwaste, outweed, outwrench Also some
exemplified only in pa. pple out-beat, † out-bide,
† out-carve, outgather, † out-graw, out-hie, out-
lance, outreave, outspill.

1883-94 *R. BRIDGES Bros & Psycho* Feb xxiii. And Zeus
*outban'd From heaven whoever should that word mis-
call. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 63 Which to *outbarre
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound. 1627 *DRAYTON
Agencourt*, etc 57 There hung his eyes *out beaten with a
mail 1699 *GAUDEN Tears* Ch. iv. xx 557 That they
may blot and *out-bolt, set up and pull down Magistracy
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2013 (Ashm.) Now ere be baners *out
bred [Dnol out bradel] 1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit Rem* (1838)
III 339 The fancy *out-bustled the pure intuitive imagination
1c 1430 *LYDG St Giles* 294 in Horstn *Attens! Leg*
(1881) 374 Doorys tweyne By craft *out corve. c 1400
MANDEV. (1839) xxv 257 O gode cristene man scholde
ouercomen & *out chacen a M cursede mys beleevynge
men. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Polys* (1570) PP vi. So great
a number, Whome folly from them outchasteth Gods grace
c 1315 *SHORHAM Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 33/893 For repent-
ance ondep be hel, And schreft hyt mot *out croude Al
clene 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 99 And amongst you ten *out
cull, as likes him best 1825 *BROWNING Old Pict Florence*
xxv. How a captive might be *out-ferreted. 1588 *Misfort
Arthur* v. 11 in Hazl. *Doddsley* IV 338 With duskish dens
*out-gnawn in gulfs below. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. 1. 3 When
Justice was not for most meed *out hyed. 1590 — *Minopot*
82 Two deadly weapons fixt be bore, Strongly *outlanced
towards either side 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* I. 31 Guidles
blood by brother's hands *out-lanced 1822 *MRS BROWNING
Grk Chr Poets* 36 Outlaunch thee, Soul, upon the ether
1592 *GREENE Groatsw. Wit*, *Decaying World*, that with
alluring toys, And scomest now to lend thy fading joys
I *outlength my life. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ Rom.* III. 215
This *outlengthening of his electoral power! 1861 *Macm
Mag.* IV 131/a A red coat against green ground would
*outmark a soldier to a foe ifleman c 1440 *LYDG Nightin-
gale Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 21/156 Withouten fawle) gan the
wyne *outprese 1596 *FITZ-GREFFRAY Ser F. Drake* (1881)
58 That durst not yett her home-bred nest *out prie 1647
R. STAPYLTON *Yvonnal* 170 Or then *out-quaffe those cups
Laufella takes a 1340 *HAMFOLL Psalter* xvii. 32 In the 1
sall be *outreit [eripiet] fia fandynge. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.)
XXIX 323 Clear their silvery notes *outslaking The sleigh
bells are ringing. 1899 T. HARDY *Poems, Immortality* 6
And still his soul *outshaped Its life in theirs 1647 *H.
MORE Song of Soul* I. i. lx. And raging raptures do his soul
*outsatch. 1880 W. WARSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 73 The
hope that filled youth's beaker to the brim The tremulous
hand of age had long *outspilled 1647 *H. MORE Song of
Soul* II. iii. xxvi. All drink from hence, That poison do
*outspue 1601 *BRAYTON Blessed Weeper* (1879) xi When
my deere Lord said not, get thee hence, or like a dogge
*outspurne mee 1558 *PHILIP Ennis* VII. IV. The greatest
sort with slings, their plummet lompes of lead *outsquart
c 1500 *Lancelot* 65 The bydis that mychly voce *out throng,
1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Polys* (1570) 139 Of that foole who
all *outwasteth by immoderate exence 1590 *SPENSER F.
Q.* II. iv. 35 The sparks soone quench the springing seed
*outweed. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II 583 He strains
† *outwrench the weapon

b. With the force of 'completely, thoroughly',
'to a finish', as OUTASK (q v.), also out-bake,
out-bathe, out-dry, out-end, out-hear, out-play, out-
tear, out-tire. (Some only in pa. pple.)

Some of these directly render L. verbs in ex., e.
By Wyclif the ex- of L. vbs. is often rendered more fully
by full out, e. g. *exultare* full out glad, full out joy, *exarare*
full out play, *exagerrare* full out seek, *exaricare* to wax
full out tend. Modern editors have sometimes hyphenated
out to the vb, making compound vbs. out-glad, out-joy, etc.
1382 *Wyclif Isa* xlviii. 10, I haue *out bake thee, but not
as silver. c 1540 *tr Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 209
The salutiferus water wherein being *outbathed heshowide
obteyne his purpose. 1382 *Wyclif Isa* xlv. 15 Alle the
buriounyng of hem I shall *out drien [Vulg exsicco] a 1300
E. E. Psalter lxxix. 14 *Out-ended [L. extermi-nans] it bare
of wode swa. 1382 *Wyclif Isa* xlv. 17, I the Lord shal *out
heren hem [Vulg exaudiam]. 1864 *SKELT Uthland's Poems*
220 The jest is now *out-played. 1382 *Wyclif Ps* lxxviii. 1
40 Hou oft sithis then *out terred hym in desert [Vulg
exacerbauerunt] 1596 *Plain Sense* (ed. a) I 125 His
obstinacy might *out-tie that of his father's.

16 Forming transitive verbs with the sense, 'to

put or drive out by means of' the action expressed in the simple vb. (cf. *bow out*, *crowd out*, *hiss out*, etc. see *OUT* *adv.* 1 h); as *outawe*, *ouifed*, *out-gloom*, *out-hass*, *outjeer*, *outjest*. All nonce-wds.

1889 W BLUNT *New Pilgrimage, Saucha Saucha*. With a solemn grin *outawing the brute laughter of their eyes. 1890 J PULFORD *Loyalty to Christ* 1 318 It is 'the Bread of God'. It *outfeeds corruption, disease and death. 1748 *Out-gloom [see *OUT-BLUSTER* 1]. 1673 BEAUM & FL. *Captain Prol*. For ye may When this is hist to ashes, have a play, And here, to *out-hiss this. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* v 129 His professing 'friend' *out-jeers him from drowning. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* 1 16 The Foole, who labours to *out-test His heart-stroke injuries.

II Compound verbs in *out-*, with the trans force of exceeding or going beyond some thing or person in some action. * *Formed on *out* vs.*

17. To pass beyond, exceed (a defined point, a limit in space, time, degree, etc.), by or in the action expressed by the simple vb. as *OUTASK* (2), *OUTDWELL*, *OUTFLOURISH*, *OUTGROW* (2), *OUTLAST* (2), *OUTPASS*, *OUTRUN*, etc.; also *out-feast*, *journey*, *skip*, *sport*, *study*, *task*, *tower*, etc.

1651-3 J. R. TAYLOR *Serv* 1 11 xv (R.), He hath *out-feasted Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury. 1889 *Unit Rev.* Nov. 437 Whose dreams *out-journey Sirius nor tire. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* 11. 11, 'Thou lost thyself when thou thought'st Thou could'st' *out-skip my vengeance or outstand the power I had to crush thee into ayre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* 11. 3 Let's teach our selues that Honourable stop, Not to *out-sport discretion. 1670 E. H. C. *Cont. Clergy* 24 Some also, of very feeble and crasse constitutions in their childhood, have *out-studied their disempers. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 9 Sometimes the 'touchard' is pushed by emulation to *out-task his strength. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 55 3/1 Some Arrow Mounts, upwards and *out-tow's the sight.

18. To surpass, excel or outdo (a person, etc.) in the action of the simple vb. In this sense *out-* may be prefixed to almost any intr. vb. of action or state, and to many trans vbs. used absolutely, so that the number of these compounds is without limit. Examples are. *OUTBOWL*, *OUTBID*, *OUTBRAG*, *OUTDO*, *OUTGO*, *OUTLIVE*, *OUTPROFFER*, *OUTRIDE*, *OUTRUN*, *OUTSHINE*, etc.; also *outbang*, *banter*, *bark*, *beg*, *bleat*, *blinder*, *boil*, *box*, *breed*, *brew*, *bride*, *bury*, *cap*, *carol*, *chat*, *chatter*, *chide*, *clamour*, *club*, *comply*, *cook*, *crash*, *craunch*, *crawl*, *crown*, *curl*, *curse*, *dangle*, *din*, *dine*, *diplo-*, *matise*, *dissemble*, *dive*, *drudge*, *equivocate*, *farou*, *feast*, *flout*, *gastronomize*, *grin*, *groan*, *grunt*, *hammer*, *hasten*, *lament*, *lighten*, *linen*, *linger*, *mount*, *peal*, *pipe*, *pity*, *plod*, *populate*, *praise*, *preen*, *prociastine*, *proser*, *quibble*, *quote*, *rap*, *reddent*, *rine*, *rove*, *screech*, *shout*, *shreek*, *sigh*, *slander*, *snore*, *speculate*, *squall*, *squeal*, *sting*, *strut*, *sulk*, *swim*, *swindle*, *testify*, *threaten*, *throb*, *twinkle*, *triple*, *tyrannise*, *usure*, *vapour*, *vary*, *vociferate*, *wait*, *wake*, *waltz*, *warble*, *whine*, *whip*, *whirl*, *whore*, *wile*, *wish*, etc.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* 11. 13 Where she *outbeg'd the tardy begging Thief. 1645 J. BOND *God in West* 31 The Lusts of those strangers did often *out-boyle the scalding waters of the Bath. 1864 *Athenaeum* 1 Nov 555 Who could out-walk, out-leap, *out-box, out-fish every competitor. 1743 *Land & Country Brew* 11. (ed. 2) 286 She thought none could *out-brew her. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet* xxviii. 11 94 If Oppianicus had given money to Stalenus, Clientus had *outbribed him. 1763 BYRON *Descr. Beau's Head* (R.), For sometimes at a ball The beau showed his parts, *out-caper'd 'em all. 1654 BROME *City Wit* 1 1 Wks. 1873 1 283 She that will *out chat fifteen Midwives. 1798 in *Spirit Pub Frms.* (1799) 11. 259, 1 *out-chattered the lawyers at Edinburgh. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs* *beg. Sunrise* Prelude 108 *Outchide the north wind if it chid. 1769 CHESTERF. *Let* (1774) 11. 280, I believe I could now *outcrawl a snail. 1599 NASH *Letter* *Stuffs* (1871) 26 Not Salsbury Plain or Newmarket Heath, may overpeer, or *outrow her. 1743 *Donne* *Chase* 11. For if it be a she, Nature before hand bath *out-cursed me. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1852) 200 A hue which *outdarkles The deeps where they shine. 1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVII 389 We were as much out-gastro-nomised as *out-diplomatised by the French. 1660 N. INGLO *Bentivoglio & Urania* 1. (1682) 136 The Plover man strives to *outdrudge his beasts, that he may grow a wealthy Yeoman. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles* *Ridens* No 29 He has the Head of a Jesuit, and shall out-wit, out-plot, out-swear, *out-equivocate, and out-face the whole Society. 1680 BUTLER *Hud.* (1), *Outfawn as much and out-comply. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 173 73 An Ambition .. of *Out-grinning one another. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 51 Features that outrun Le Brun's Passions. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* 11. 45 Thine eyes *outglitten all the stars. 1665 GLANVILL *Septs* *Scr* xvii 104 'Twas never an heresie to *out-linn Apelles. 1868 BROWNING *King & Sh.* xi 158 One will be found *outlingering the rest. 1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* 11. v, I scorn't that any wretched should survive, *Outmounting me in that superlative. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser* 11. (1863) 379 *Out-piping the nightingale, in her own month of May. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroo-* *stook* viii. 84 In every little village there is some girl who knows how to *outpreen all the others. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv. 218 It was the bully joker who. *outquibbled the agent about the oath of allegiance. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 203 To out-talk him, *out-quote, and out-anecdote him. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dh.* *Wellington* viii. Glossy purples, which *outreddeed All voluptuous garden-roses. 1530 PALSGR *560/1*, 1 *outryme, *je outryme*. 1728 PORE *Let.* Wks. 1751 VIII. 216 They will out rhyme all Eaton and Westminster. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 448 Each trying to *outscram, outroar, out-

bellow and outblaspheme his neighbour. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems, Caveat to Wind*, Go, tear each fluttering rag away, *Outsriek the mariner. 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* 11. He *out-snores the poet. 1754 YOUNG *Brothers* v 1, Demetrius' sigh *outstings the dart of death. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1889) 453 The only way to cure her sulkeness was to *outstulk her. 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* 111, His ruby eye *out-threaten'd me. 1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIV 471 Custom *out-tyrannizes absolutism. 1735 PORE *Donne Sat* 11 38 *Outsure Jews, or Irishmen outwear. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* 11. 11, He'll watch this se'ennight but he'll have you; he'll *outwait a sergeant for you. 1630-1 *New Inn* 1, And now I can *outwake the nightingale, Out-watch an usurer, and out-walk him too. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Ph.* 1 216 To see thy wheel Of ceaseless change *outwhirl'd in human life. 1738 PORE *Ephl. Sat.* 1 126 Ye Gods! shall Cibber's Son, without rebuke, Swear like a Lord, or Rich *out-whore a Duke. 1657 *Outwish [see *OUTGLAD*].

b. To get the better of, overpower, defeat, beat, in some reciprocal action or contest; as *OUT-BALANCE*, *OUTBRAVE*, *OUTBOOGEY*, *OUTMATCH*, *OUT-RIVAL*, also *outbargain*, *batter*, *blackguard*, *bliss*, *brawl*, *cheat*, *compete*, *complement*, *luff*, *mate*, *strive*, *tease*, etc.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xix, The two parties try to outwit or *outbargain each other. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXII. 523 Oldham could *out-black-guard Pope. 1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Sermon* (1847) 37 The happy commerce that a Prince hath with his people, when they strive to *out-bless one another. 1600 *Look About You* in *Hazl. Dostley* VII. 405 Wantons' words Quickly can master men, tongues *out-brawl swords'. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag* Mar 349 Apt to be *out-competed in their own towns by foreigners. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiii clxxxix, He gently strove Her Sorrow's Fullness to *out-compliment. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* 11. 1, I'll try to *out-buff him. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Annandale), Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates its generosity. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odes* 1 18 All the rest that austere death *outstrove safe anchor'd are. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/3 While giant Titans all the rest outstrove With praises of the New Hyperion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 197 The sex may thank themselves for teaching me to *out-tease them.

c. To overcome or defeat by the action expressed by the simple verb, as *out-baffle*, *blur*, *buzz*, *cavil*, *flout*, *scorn*, *war*.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 128 A bold man, that *out-baffled the then Proprietor here. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng* 7 We have no copy left so foul, which too ingeniously transcribing vice do's not every day *out-blur. 1880 TENNYSON *Columbus* 120 The flies at home, that ever swarm about And murmur down Truth in the distance—these *outbuzz'd me. 1614 JACKSON *Cred* 11. xxv § 1 As if he meant to *outflout the Apostle for prohibiting all besides. Christ Jesus. 1605 SHAKS *Learn* 11. 10 To *out-scorn The to-and-fro conviving wind and rain. 1548 UDALL *Erasim. Par. Luke* xxiv 190 b, By these captions shall he *outwarre & subdue all the unversall kyngdomes of y^e worlde. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* xi xii § 138. 704 They desire .not to seeme by sitting still .to have benee out-warred, though once-warred.

19. To exceed or do more than is expressed by the simple vb.: as *out-Atlas* to load more than Atlas, *out-beggar* to more than beggar; so *out-calvinize*, *out-pay*, *out-please*, *out-practise*, *out-raush*, *out-realize*, *out-reuent*, etc.

1603 DEKKER *Grissel* (Shaks. Son) 21 If you should bear all the wrongs, you would be *out-Atlased. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* 11. xlii, O! it *out-beggars all I lost! 1830 *Edin. Rev* L 336 The absolute degree, is here far *out-calvinised. 1733 BURGELL *Bee* 11. 519 Half a Crown *out-pays his Sweats worth. 1618 T. ADAMS *Faith's Encouragem* Wks. 1862 11 203 Having a little fed his eye, with that, *outplaceth him with a sapphire. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* xii (1700) 14 Unless we would say, that he *out-practis'd what he taught. 1545 ST. MARY *of Oignies* 11. x in *Anglia* VIII. 176/45 While she so *out-raushed was anguished with house desire. 1806 A. KNOX *Rev* 1 24 St. Paul *out-realized this far. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 900 Some People have *out-resented their Wrong so far.

** *Formed on adjectives.*

20. To exceed or surpass in the quality expressed by the adj.; as *out-active*, *black*, *grave*, *guthural*, *infinite*, *subtle*, *swift*. See also *out-old*, *out-royal*, in 23.

1561 FULLER *Worthies, London* 11 (1662) 191 No wonder if the Younger *out-active those who are more ancient. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* 11. 11 § 2 Seeing his ink *out-black'd with his expression. 1645 — *Good Th.* in *Bad T.* (1841) 55 Pools endeavouring to *out-infinite God's kindness with their cruelty. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* 11. 11, The Devil I think Cannot *out-subtle thee. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. 11. 1. *Vocation* 855 Thou that *Out-swifted Arrows, and outwent the Winde. 1618 — *Spectacles* xxv, Worldly Pleasures, vain Delights, Far out-swift far sudden flights, Waters, Arrows, and the Windes.

*** *Formed on substantives*

21. On names of qualities, actions, or objects: To exceed in the quality or action, or in inference to the thing, expressed by the sb; as *OUTFOOT*, *OUTLUNG*, *OUTLUSTRE*, *OUTNUMBER*, *OUTRANGE*, etc., q. v.; also *out-age* to exceed in age; *out-bowl*, *out-tap*, to excel at the bowl or tap, i. e. in drinking; so *out-anecdote*, *-Billingsgate*, *-billow*, *-bubble*, *-colour*, *-compass*, *-confidence*, *-course*, *-cricket*, *-crown*, *-duty*, *-faith*, *-fame*, *-feal*, *-figure*, *-flavour*, *-girth*, *-glory*, *-gorget*, *-grain*, *-horror*, *-hyacin*, *-impudence*, *-letter*, *-light*, *-lip*, *-long-word*, *-mantle*, *-marvel*, *-metaphor*, *-million*, *-miracle*, *-name*, *-nick*, *-night*, *-ochre*, *-passion*, *-posson*, *-poll*, *-pomp*, *-price*, *-privilege*, *-prodigy*, *-purple*, *-purs*, *-rule*, *-rhetoric*,

-romance, *-savour*, *-scent*, *-sentence*, *-skill*, *-sonnet*, *-sound*, *-sphere*, *-splendour*, *-stale*, *-stall*, *-state*, *-stature*, *-storm*, *-sum*, *-superstition*, *-syllable*, *-table*, *-talent*, *-taste*, *-th out*, *-tint*, *-title*, *-tone*, *-tongue*, *-trap*, *-tun*, *-tune*, *-venom*, *-vigil*, *-wealth*, *-weapon*, *-woe*, *-wool*, *-worth*, etc.

1801 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 140, I mean mine (Pyramid) to outlive and *out-age the Egyptian ones! 1681 HICKFRICK *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I 219 Dulness and Slander enough to *out-Billingsgate Heracles Ridens. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *111g. Mart* 11. 1, When I was a pagan I durst out-dunk a lord, but your Christian lord— *out-bowl me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1 1 § 3 Let it should make it swell or *out-compass itself. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 14 Oct 558 1/2 A Parsee team to *outcricket an English eleven! 1655 H. V. UGHAN *Sile. Sent.* 11 *Favour*, O let no star compare with thee! Nor any herb *out-duty me! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 11. 11. 107 That good Centurion! who though a Gentile *outtauted himself. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* 11. 11 § 21 (1634) 485 Those two great captains, whom Alexander sought by all means to *out-fame. 1648 J. DEAUMONT *Psyche* 11. (D), She blushed more than they, and of their own Shame made them all ashamed, to see how far It was outpurpled and *outgrain'd by Her. 1704 T. BROWN *Last Observer* in *Coll. Poems* (1705) 101 And I'll by far *out hymn the fam'd de Foe. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* 11. 1, Confound it, I shall be *out-impudenced. 1837 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Life* (1870) III 71, I.. had the glory of *out-long-wording both parties. 1784 COWPER *Task* v 680 With poetic trappings grace thy prose I'll it *outmantle all the pride of verse. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 304 And every sparkle shivering to new blaze, In number did *outmillion the account. 1612 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v 11, Thou hast found out one to *out-name thy other faults. 1667 DIOBY *Elaine* 11 in *Hazl. Dostley* XV 60, I took my time 't' th' nick, but she *outnick'd me. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V* 1. 23, I would *out-night you did no body come. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xi cxxiii, A Sunk *Outpoisning all the Bane of 11 hessaly! 1705 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I 87 If the honour of temperance were to be carried by the major vote., the sober would be *out-poll'd. 1612 J. DAVIES *Mase's Sacrifice* (1878) 44 Their Virtues part, that doth *out-price the Vice, though more it be. 1616 *Martins Records* 2. *Ind. Co.* in *Athenaeum* No 3604 711/3 But was presently *outthriethed by our new commander. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* viii 11 § 34 Their real sufferings *out-romanced the fictions of [etc]. 1622 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* 11. 11 *songs*, Ye this *out-savour wine, and this, perfume. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 11. 65 The stench of his hypocrisie *out-sented all the smell of his burnt offerings. 1667 COWLEY *Foot Rev* Wks 1711 III 46 Where every Tongue's the Clapper of a Mill, And can *out-sound Homer's Gravidus. 1870 E. H. PALMER *Tragedy of Lesbo* 11. 73 How very far she doth *outstature me. 1647 R. STAPFORD *Jinnal* 90 *Out-storms a tempest. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 11. 80 The prisoners of that fatal day *out-sum'd their conquerors! 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Luc* 11 (1662) 54 Women *out-superstition Men. 111d, *Warwick* 11. (1662) 119 This Nation hankered after the Name of Plantagenet, which did *out-syllable Tuthar in the Mouths. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 186 To *out-tap his competitor, and drink his neighbours into an opinion of his sobriety. 1765 GOLDSM *Ess* vi. Wks. (1881) 302/2 Calvert's butt *outtautes Champagne. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 They *out-throat me, and put mee downe I cannot be heard. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* 11. 37 Whose tongue *Out-venomes all the Wormes of Nyle. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* 11 (1662) 67 The tender care of King Charles did *out-vigil their watchfulness. 1659 GAUDEF *Tears* *Ch* 11. xxi 253 When they did so much out-wit and *out-wealth us! 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* 11. 11, Let none *out-woe me, mine's Hurculean woe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hist. VIII*, 1. 123 A Beggars booke *Out-worths a Nobles blood.

22. On names of persons, actors, agents. To excel, surpass, or outdo in executing the office, or acting the part characteristic of the person or agent in question; as *OUTFOOT*, *OUTGENERAL*, *OUTKNAVE*, etc.; also *out-admiral*, *-captain*, *-devil*, *-epicure*, *-friend*, *-king*, *-lord*, *-paragon*, *-paramour*, *-queen*, *-rebel*, *-rogue*, *-tailor*, *-victor*, *-woman*, *-zany*, etc. 1889 H. D. TRAILL *Stratford* 11. 18 He returned, out-generalised and *outadmiral'd. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 371 A determination not to let myself be out-stared or *out-devilled by him. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 25 You shall observe them to *out-Epicure the foole in the Gospel. 1613 J. MORRIS *Abraham* 11. vii in *Hazl. Dostley* XI 348 She cannot outlive me, nor you *outfriend me. 1749 HUI *Marque* 1 11 17 Courage, self-sustain'd, *Out-lords Succession's Phlegm—and needs no Ancestors. 1899 *Academy* 8 June 394/3 A hero who *outparagons the Admirable Critchton. 1805 SHAKS. *Learn* 11. 11. 94 Wine lout'd I deere, dice deere, and in Woman, *out-Paramour'd the Turke. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1852) 182 We still, one hour, our royalty retain. To *out-queen all in kindness and in care. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug 225/2 Who alone in Europe have the subtlety and craft to *outroque and outwit them. 1827 *Westm. Rev* VII 278 Unless, indeed, some king Brummel should *out-tailor him in power. 1896 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* 11. 1, She could not be unmann'd—no, not *out-woman'd! 1626 B. JONSON *Epph.* cxxix, Thou dost *out-zany Cokely, Pod, nay, Gue. And thine owne Conat too.

23. a. In most of the groups 18-22, the compound vb. in *out-* may be cognate with the object, being formed either on the simple verb belonging to the object, or directly on the object itself, usually unchanged, but sometimes with a verbal ending (e.g. *-ize*). The object may be a person or a thing, and the sense is 'to outdo the agent in his own sphere or work', or 'to exceed or surpass the action, quality, or other thing'. Our earliest examples of this are from Shakspeare, who has 'out-frowne Fortune's frowne', and 'out-villain'd villanie'; it is rare in the 17th c., but greatly used

in the 19th, when also those formed on adjs appear. Thus, formed on vbs, to *out-cook* all cookery, *out-beg* a beggar, *out-blunder* former blunders, *out-complete* competition or competitors, *out-rival* a rival or rivalry. From adjs, to *out-old* the old, *out-royal* royalty. From sbs, to *out-ambush* ambushes, *out-balderdash* balderdash, *out-blarney* blarney, *out-calvinize* Calvinism, *out-famine* famine, *out-fiction* fiction, *out-horror* all horrors, *out-bishop* the bishop, *out-devil* the devil, *out-jingo* the jingo, *out-saint* the saint, *out-usure* the usurer. A few examples are added in chronological order to show the development of this usage.

1593 [see OUTPRAY] 1601 [see OUT VILLAIN]. 1605 [see OUT-ROWN]. (All in Shakespeare.) 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif* (1878) 63 So hath a Painter licence too, to paint A Saint like face, till it the Saint out saint. 1647 CHARLTON *Contempl. Ps Tracts* (1727) 452 We may be weary of rebellion, because other men have out-rebelled us. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I 500 (D) He out-equivated their equivocation. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist Connect* 71 My answer is, that those Puritans were weak men in Old England, and strong in New England, where they out-pop'd the Pope, out-king'd the King, and out-bishop'd the Bishops. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. ix. 74 He must have out-devilled the devil. 1828 *Examiner* 790/2 Here was balderdash out-balderdashed. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrava* (1851) 74 We out-horror horror. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gamboles* Wks 1900 XIII 439 Mr Turner, has out-prodiged almost all former prodigies. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist Eng Th* 188 C. I. 114 An attempt to out-fool the infidel. 1877 T. LYNSTON *Harold* iii. 1, Thy patriot passion Out-passion'd his! 1884 — *Becket* Prolog. A beggar on horseback, with the retinue of three kings behind him, outroyalling royalty. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 20 June 1/2 When each dame's object in life was to out-chignon the chignon of her neighbour. 1886 *Homilet Rev* (U.S.) Jan 13 They propose to out-old the old, by going back to the early Greek theology. 1892 *Sat Rev* 6 Feb. 165/1 Out-criticking the critics. 1892 *Black & White* 1 Oct. 392/2 One of the strangest instances extant of fact out-fictioning fiction.

b. Hence esp. with proper names of persons, nations, sects, etc., in the sense of 'to outdo the person, etc., in question in his special attribute'. The classical example is Shakespeare's *OUT-HEROD Herod*; a few instances are found in the 17th c., esp. in Fuller, and in the 18th c. in Swift; but the vast development of this, as of so many other Shaksperian usages, belongs to the 19th c., in which such expressions have been used almost without limit. Examples are *out-Achitophel*, *Alexander*, *Bentley*, *Boniface*, *Bonner*, *Brutus*, *Darwin*, *Milton*, *Mormon*, *Nero*, *Ottoman*, *Quixote*, *Sternhold*, *Tunon*, *Toby*, *Trollope*, *Turk*, *Zola*, etc.; and, with verbal ending, *out-Calvinize*, *Germanize*, *Gothamize*, *Hobbesize*, *Pantagruelize*, etc. A few examples follow in chronological order to illustrate the growth of the usage.

1602 [see OUT-HEROD] 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i vii 21 Hush! the Archite, who out-achitophelled Achitophel in his policy. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 24 Herein, Morgan Out-Bonnered even Bonner himself. 1676 MARVELL *M. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 12 [He might] out-boniface an Humble Moderator. c 1729 SWIFT *Verses on Sir R. Blackmore*, Sternhold himself he out-Sternholded. 1737 *Common Sense* I 309 Even to out-bentley Bentley. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) P. S. Wks 1812 IV. 338 In his accoutrements out-Alexander Alexander. 1826 *Q. Rev* XXXIII. 317 The following trait even out-tobies Uncle Toby. 1827 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 438 We shall out-Turk the Turks. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod Petit* 141 Gotham itself would find itself here out-Gothamised. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess*, *H. Walpole* (1887) 281 When he talked misanthropy, he out-Timoned Timon. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. i (1873) 3 He out-Miltons Milton in *unfancy* of style. 1886 *Reference* 21 Feb. 7/4 If the Provost-Marshal has out-Neroed Nero. 1887 *Longin Mag.* Nov 24, I came across a peculiar people who in many respects out-mormon Mormons. 1887 *Lit World* (U.S.) 23 July 220/3 Depicted with a realism which out-Zolas Zola.

intr. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* i (1662) 334 He hath out-Alcated therein, in some mens judgement.

III. Compound vbs in *out*-otherwise formed.

† 24. *Out*-expressing the notion of 'taking out from the condition in which it is', 'undoing', hence = *un*-; as *outhele* to uncover, *outhearth* to unsheathe, *outhrive* to cease to thrive.

c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 14 Swede out-schepe sinne doande. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv. 3 Outhell be swerd, & louk agayns pain pat folus me. c 1430 LYND *Man. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 28 And than he outhryveth Fro worldly ioye.

† 25. With *out*- in place of *L. ex-*, *e-*, in words f. *L.*; as *outcorporate*, *outsturb*, *outvirtuate*.

1388 WYCLIF *Ysch* vii. 25 For thow has disturbed vs; out stourbe [Vulg. *exturbet*] thee the Lord in this day. 1559 MORWYN *Evangel. Pict.*, Arnold calleth *Exortuare* to outvertuare, *Excorporare* to outcorporate.

26. Forming vbs. from sbs. with various senses; as, with *out* = out of, *out-gauge*, to throw out of gauge or proportion; *out-heart*, to put out of heart, dishearten; *out-patience*, to put out of patience; *out-spirit*, to put out of spirits, to dispirit; *out-uncle*, to do out of an uncle; so to *out-grandfather*. Also, *out-finger*, to open out the fingers of (the hand); *outfolio*, to drive out with folios (cf. 16); † *out-nose*, to put out

the nose of, † *outpeople*, to empty (a country) of people, to carry the people out. All *nonce-wds.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 189 The pen fell from her hand *outfingered in loathing. 1847 WYLLINGTON in R. C. WINTHROP *Remin. For Trav* (1894) 16 These huge Parliamentary Reports will soon *outfolio us out of our houses and homes. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 7 Dec. 3/1 Mr Kipling *out-gauged whatever he touched. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx (1850) 321 Mastering all, Save one thing—love, and that *out-hearted him. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Div. Poems (1717) 155 That done, b' enjoys the crown of all his labour, Could he but once *out-nose his right-hand neighbour. 1892 *Harper's Mag* Feb. 394/2 Thou dost *outpatience me! c 1550 CHURCH *Matt.* i. 11 Josias begot Jechon and his brethren in y^e *outpooping of y^e contree to Babylon. 1643 PH. NYS *Serm.* in *Kerr Covenants & Covenants* (1895) 148 You will be *outsprinted and both you and Your cause slighted. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) xiii. 86 This little syren is in a fair way to *out uncle, as she has already out-grandfathered us both!

Out-Achitophel: see OUT-23 b.

Out-act, v. [OUT-18] *trans*. To surpass in acting or performing, to excel, outdo.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* iv. Demosthenes might here his garbe refine, And Cicero out-act his Celine. 1776 MRS DELANY *Lett* Ser. II. II. 211 Garrick says 'She so much outacted him it is time for him to leave the stage.'

Out-active, -admiral, -age, etc.: see OUT-

Outake, -taken, obs. ff. OUT-TAKE, -TAKEN

† Outal-ian, a and sb. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. OUT *adv.*, after *Italian*.] Foreign; a foreigner.

1667 DR. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. 1, Or else they are no Englishmen, but some of your French Outalians iogues. 'I'll keep my daughter at home this afternoon and a fig for all these Outalians.'

Out and out, *out-and-out*, *adv. phr.* (a. and sb.). [Cf. OUT *adv.* 7 c.] 'thoroughly, completely, entirely; downright.

c 1225 *Chron Eng* 828 (Ritson) Tho hevede kyng Knout Al this lond out and out. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 690 (739) For out and out he is he worstest, Saue only Ector. 14 *M. S. Rawlinson* C. 86 (Halliwell) She was wickydy oute and oute. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 264/1 Oute and oute; *vb.* halely. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. xxxii. 907 b. There was such a masse of gold brought, as would buy all the Romanes out and out. 1807 *Southery Lett.* (1856) II. 14 If I chose to sell it out and out, as the phrase is, I might certainly get £500 for it. 1880 MRS LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. xv. She is the clevelest woman I know, out and out.

B *adv.* Complete, thorough-going, unqualified, thorough-paced.

1813 *Europ Mag* Sept. 265 Haffey White was, in the slang language, what is termed a complete out-and-out man; no species of robbery came amiss to him. 1831 *Edin Rev.* LIV. 232 We are not among the out-and-out admirers of the political opinions of this school. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* in iv. They're the out-and-outest young scamps. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ix. 263 He was an out-and-out avowed Republican.

C. sb. (*nonce use*). Something that extends or stretches farther and farther out.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iv. 69 Nature as the object is a bounding out and out of objects, a boundless out and out of externalities.

Hence Out-and-out v., to knock out, exhaust.

1813 *Sporting Mag* XLI. 100 Two or three buffets were out and outed by the hardness of the ground.

Out-and-outer. *collog.* or *slang*. [f. prec. + *ER-1*] A thorough-going person or thing; a thorough or perfect type of his or its kind; an out-and-out possessor of some quality, or supporter of some cause; a thorough-paced scoundrel; an out-and-out lie; etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Out and outer*, a person of a resolute determined spirit, who pursues his object without regard to danger or difficulty, also an incorrigible depredator, possessed of neither honour nor principle. 1824 T. HOGG *Carriation* 126 Pittman's flower is quite an out-and-outer, a *chef d'œuvre* of nature. 1831 *Examiner* 379/2 How can you look me in the face, and tell such an out and outer? 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VIII. 31 He declared himself to be an out-and-outer for the ballot. 1854 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel* in, Gad, she was fine then—an out and outer, sir! 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xxviii. What do you expect will happen to you if you tell such out and outers as that? 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 92 The horse was a great beauty—a regular out-and-outer' was the expression.

Outan, outane, obs. forms of OUT-TAKEN.

Outang, short for ORANG-OUTANG.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* I. (1879) 4 The wild beasts of the wood, and the hairy outangs.

Out-argue, v. [OUT-18 b] *trans*. To defeat or get the better of in argument.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 84 Out-argued, out-talented. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 3 Apr. Though we cannot out-vote them, we will out-argue them. 1809 SVD. SMITH *Methodian* Wks 1854 I. 295 Such men cannot understand when they are out-argued. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 69 The disputant is out-argued.

† Outas, outes, sb. Obs. Forms: 3 uthes, -hes, -hest, 4 outhyses, 5 out(e)hes, outhese, 5-6 outas, 5-7 outes, 6 owias, 7 outis. [Early ME *ūthēs*, whence later *outhes*, -hes, and (with shortening of unstressed second element) *outes*, *outis*, *outas*; also, in 13th c., *ūthest*. App. representing an OE. **ūt-hās*, f. *ūt* out + *hās* command, bidding, *calling upon (any one) by name (from *hātan* to call by name, call upon), which also had in 13th c. the two forms *hās*, *hest* see *HEST sb.*

Common in 13th c. in legal documents in the Latin forms *uthesum*, *hulthesum*, *hutesum*, and later *huesum*. These have been sometimes thought to be the source of the ME. word, and to be themselves of OF. origin, derived from *huer*, *huer*, to cry, *hū*, *hude* cry (*hū* = *cri*, hue and cry), which suits the sense perfectly. But *hutesum* cannot be etymologically accounted for from this source, nor is the word known in any form, Latin or vernacular, outside England. On the other hand, *hutesum* as a latinization of ME *ūthēs* is quite in order. It is very likely, however, that *hutesum* and (still more) *huesum* are Norman Fr. alterations, due to association with *huts*, *hu*, *hude*. *Uthēs*, *uthes* are also most easily explained as Anglo-Norman formations from *hutesum*. As to the sense, *ūthēs* could hardly mean 'outcry', but might well be the 'calling upon' people to the pursuit of a thief or other ill doer, which is the sense in the oldest and other of the quotes (Compare the expressions *levare clamorem*, *levare hutesum*, *lever le hu*.)

An outcry, raised against a thief or the like, hue and cry; also, outcry generally, clamour.

1202 in *Maitland Sel. Pleas Crown* No. 25 Ipe exivit et levavit uthes et clamorem unde vicini ejus et villata. venerunt. — No. 36 Quod francum plegium Theobaldi Hanten levavit clamorem et hutes super predictum Robertum. 1203 *Ibid.* No. 91 Quod ipse Henricus et septem sui levaverunt clamorem et uthes patrie, et insecuti sunt eum. 1207 *Ibid.* No. 101 Ad levandum uthes et sequendum malefactoris a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1683 Schille ich an uthest [v r utes]! up ow grede. 1648 Ar. ich uthest [v r utheste] upon ow giede. c 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron* (1810) 339 His hede of snyten & born to London brigg fulle hie with outhes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1154 Amed complaint out hees [v r. outhes, outhes] and fiers outrage. 1451 *Paston Lett* I. 186 That an outas and clamour be made upon the Lord Scalez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* ccvi. 187 A redy whan any outhese or cye were made. 1566 DRANT tr. *Horace*, *Sat.* iv. At whose scarlehead and coveteye the worlde did outas make. 1568 GRATTON *Chron* II. 63 The Tipstaves commyng downe with an outas agaynst him. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 284 'He rest of the company answer him with this Owias, Igha, Igha, Igha. 1662 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* verse 17. i. vii. § 2 (1669) 264/2 You may hear a greater noise and outis of joy in the Thefts House than the honest Husbandmans.

Hence † *Outas* v. *intr.*, to cry or shout out.

1547 BALE *Later Exam.* Anne Askue Concl. I. iv. Their wyse preachers outasyng the same at Paules crosse.

Outas, obs. form of *octaves*: see OCTAVE 1.

Out-ask, v. [OUT-15 b, 17]

1 *trans*. To 'ask' the bans of marriage of (a couple) in church for the last time. *dial.*

1719 in *Ferry Hist Coll Amer Col Ch* I. 223 The usual way is for them to publish the Banes and give the person out asked a certificate of it to the minister. 1767 *Ami Reg* 63/2 About seven months ago the parties were out-asked (as it is called) at the above church. 1824 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Blasphemer's Wan* (1882) 269 The parties had even been 'out ask'd' in Church. 1889 *Played On* 17 The couple whose bans were 'out asked', as they call it, this morning.

† 2 To ask in excess of. Obs.

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* 161 He can never out-ask the merit of this service.

Out-Atlas, -awe, etc.; see OUT-

Out-babble, v. [OUT-15, 18] *trans* a.

To babble out, utter babblyngly. b To exceed in babble or noisy talk.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxiii. Outbabbled Creeds and Ave's. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 39 Babel outbabbled.

Out-back, *adv.* *Australia* [f. OUT *adv.* + BACK *adv.*] Out in or to the back settlements or back-country.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 308 That gentleman having been all day 'out back' *Ibid.* There's been one or two fine thunderstorms out back. *Mod. Austl. News* He decided to go out-back. At a recent examination held in an out-back district in Australia.

Out-baffle, -bake, etc. see OUT-

Outbalance (outbælāns), v. [OUT-18 b.]

trans. To outweigh, to exceed in weight or effect. 1644 MILTON *Judgin Bucer* To Palet, The Authority of this man consulted with, is able to out-balance all that the lightness of a vulgar opposition can bring to counterpoise. 1772 *Town & Country Mag* 123 Her passions out-balance her reason. 1805 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 189 Did this and other gains really outbalance my losses?

Out-band to Out-batter: see OUT-

Out-bawl, v. [OUT-18.] *trans*. To outdo in bawling, to surpass in shouting.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 16 Baal's Priests did outbawle Elias. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 567/1, I will outbawl the orators. 1877 *Sunday Mag* 53 The proprietors each employ a special 'bawler', who mounted on a barrow attempts to outbawl his rival.

Outbeam (outbēm), v. [OUT-14, 18.]

1 *intr.* To beam out or forth.

1797 COLERIDGE in *Cottle Early Recoll* (1837) I. 232 In every motion, her most innocent soul outbeams so brightly, that [etc.] 1858 E. H. SEARS *Athanasia* u. iii. 195 His outbeaming Divinity breaks upon them.

2. *trans*. To surpass in beaming, to outshine.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1854) 25 In brightness like yon moon, Mildly outbeaming all the beads of light.

Outbear (outbēar), v. [OUT-15, 15 b, 18]

1. *trans*. To bear forth, carry away. *poetic*.

c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 26 Out born be his domes fra his face alle. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 52 And he out bare alle schepe his folk. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn. Soul's Expression*, This song of soul I struggle to outbear Through portals of the sense. † 2. To bear out; to support; to sustain. Obs. 1530 PALSGR 650/1 Who so ever saye the contrary, I wyll outbeare the. 1587 MARSCALL *Govt. Catlle, Sheepe* (1621) 205 The Winter killeth many Sheepe, the which ye did suppose they would haue out-borne the sayd Winter. 1624 Br.

MOUNTAGU Gagg 45 *Satis pro imperio*, if you can out-beare it.

3. *Naut.* = OUTCARRY v. 2.

1617 Foulkes in *Lond. Gaz.* No 2640/4 The *Dover* did out-bear her with *Sail*, by which means her Foretopmast came by the Board. 1865 *Morn Star* 30 Aug. Even our handsome Edgar was outborne by the black mass of the Solferrino, with her keen, scooped-out bow slowly parting the water

Out-beard, *v.* [OUT-18c] *trans* To overcome by bearding or show of defiance.

1617 *Speed Hist. of Brit.* ix viii § 12 539 Did he spare to out-beard his Souveraigne himselfe? 1673 *Mem. Madam Chastillon* i A bold Methere may out-beard the Sun

Outbearing, *vb.* *sb.* [f. *bear* out. OUT-9.]

† 1 Production, bringing forth. *Obs.*

c 1350 *All Saints* 93 in Horstman *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 143 Pat was ordand for his thing, To pay for be ertth out bering

† 2 Projection *Obs.*

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Coude de la branche*, the elbow or out-bearing of the branch of a Bit.

3 Self-assertion *Sc.*

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 269 Wi' a' 'er outbearing' an' pride

† **Outbearing**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. OUT-10.] Self-assertive, arrogant

1607 *Hieron. Wks.* i 374 'His out-bearing humour is so strong in the vregenerate, that even when they are condemned and are going away to hell, they will yet turne againe, and say, 'When did wee so and so?' 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 157, I took it for granted that my Gentrie stood in idleness in great wordes, and in some out-bearing gestures, the formes of Gentry.

Out-beg, *v.* *beggar*, etc. see OUT-

Outbelch (autbelch), *v.* [OUT-15, 18.] *trans.*

a. To belch out. b. To outdo in belching

1573 *Twyne Aeneid* x. Ee j b, Flame forth sparkling hie from head Outbelching spouts forth beames 1602 *and Pi Return fr. Parnass* i vi 495 Hang him whose verse cannot out-belch the wind

Out-bellow, *v.* [OUT-18, 18c] *trans* a. To outdo in bellowing; to roar louder than. b. To overcome by bellowing or loud noise

1623 Bf. *HALL Great Imposter* Wks. (1625) 505 Thus Saul will lie-out his sacrilege, until the very beasts out-bleat and out-bellow him. 1807 *Director* II 331 To the unspeakable annoyance of the actor, whom they perhaps outbellow in some of his finest passages. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* x 16 They out-bellow bulls 1876 *SWINBURNE Eccehthens* 1340 I's clamour outbellows the thunder.

Outbent, *pp.* *a.* [OUT-11] a. Bent out

or outwards. b. Bent upon going or getting out

1601 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* vii xvi, Which had no power to hold-in minds outbent 1625 *LITTLE Du Bartas*, *Noe* 15 It is concave and convex, which is as much as to say inbent and out-bent 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II iii 167 The base is attached to the most outbent part of the tubercula.

Outbid, *v.* [OUT-18, 17]

1. *trans.* To outdo in bidding or offering a price; to offer a higher price than.

1587 *HARRISON England* II xviii (1877) i 300 One of them doo commonlie vse to out bid another 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law Merch* 420 So to by outbidding the other, oftentimes to raise the wares 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicerio* I v 342 He bought the house by outbidding all who offered for it 1901 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 490/1 The late Mr Quaritch outbid me for the only copy of *Lautier* I ever saw.

2. *fig.* a. To offer more than; to outdo or surpass in any quality, statement, etc.

1597 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi xxxii, He .that would not be outbid For courage 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 142 Our out-bidding the Lords owne asking, is no marke of our self-deniall. 1853 *HASCHER Pop. Lect.* Sc ii § 5 (1873) 52 He was outbid by Anaximander, who said it was twenty-eight times as large as the earth.

† b. Of things: To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1624 *ROGERS Naaman* 392 As much as Crownes or Royalls outbid brass farthings. 1671 J. ALLEN *Deidam. Publ.* 20 From the unspeakable, unconceivable and excellent worth of this peace, it will outbid all other things in the world.

† 3 To overestimate, overrate *Obs.*

1688 *SHADWELL Sgr. Salata* v Wks 1790 IV 107 You do me too much honour, you much out-bid my value 1702 *Rowe Amb. Step-Moth* i 1 260 You out-bid my Service; And all returns are vile, but words the poorest

Hence **Outbidding** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.* Also **Outbiddex**, 'one that out-bids' (J).

1632 I. L. *Law's Resol. Wom. Rights* 146 A thousand out-ridings and out-biddings is no forfeiture 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II xv 86 The out-bidding spirit of a tyro at the auction for popularity

Out-Billingsgate, *-billow*, etc. see OUT-

Outbirth (autbirth), *v.* [f. OUT-7 + BIRTH *sb.* 1.]

1. That which is brought forth or produced, or which springs from (something); the outward product or progeny

1663 W. BAYLY *Vist. fr. on High* 27 They are hid perpetually from the out-birth of the wisdom of this World, and revealed onely to the Babes in the inward spiritual ground in Christ Jesus 1740 *LAW App. to all that Doubt* (1768) 21 Heaven itself is nothing but the first glorious Out-birth, the beatific Visibilty, of the One God in Trinity 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. *Tennyson* (1848) I 458 All the rest is the direct outbirth and reflection of our own age

2. The action or fact of bringing forth *rare*

1691 E. TAYLOR in *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* vii 8 The Instrument in the outbirth of this spirit is Venus

Outblaze, *sb.* [OUT-7.] A blazing forth.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 87 A more vehement outblaze of human crime

Outblaze (autblaze), *v.* [OUT-14, 18]

1. *intr.* To blaze forth, burst out with ardour. 1711 *KEN SON Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV 381 She to the Hight of heavenly Ardour rais'd, When met the Daughter, met, in Hymn outblaz'd 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III iv 416 Therewith the smouldering fire again outblazed Within him

2. *trans.* To surpass in blazing, to obscure by a brighter blaze; *fig.* to outshine in brilliancy

1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* iv 585 His Wrath inflam'd, his Tenderness on Fire, Like soft, smooth Oil, outblazing other Fires 1755 J. N. SCOTT *Ess. transl. Homer* 28 In Armour, which out-blaz'd the Lamp of Day 1861 *CRAIK Hist. Eng. Lit.*, *Milton's Poetry*, A tide of gorgeous eloquence like a river of molten gold, outblazing everything of the kind in any other poetry 1876 *OWEN In Winter City* vi 144 To buy big diamonds till she could outblaze Lady Dudley.

† **Outbleed**, *v.* *Obs.* [OUT-15, 14, 18.]

1. a. *trans.* To pour out or shed in the form of blood

b. *intr.* To flow out as blood *poetic.*

c 1430 *LYND Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 235 To paye our raunsums his blood he did sheede; Nat a small part, but al he did out bleede 1580 *LD VAUX in Farr. S. P. Lha* (1845) II. 302 Thou, that for loue thy life and loue outblead. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii 95 Al the blude of his body is latine outblead at the samyn.

2. *trans.* To surpass in bleeding. *non-use*

a 1621 *DONNE in Select* (1840) 133 To find a languishing wretch in a solid corner to set Christ Jesus before him, to out-weep him, out-bleed him, out-die him.

Outbloom (-bliz m), *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.*

To surpass in bloom. Also *fig.*

1745 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I 48 Cheeks that out-bloom the Roses. 1837 *BYRON Beppo* lxxvii, You still may mark her cheek, out-blooming all 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II 48 She will out-bloom her former self in her new prosperity, even as bleak, barren March is out-bloomed by the merry month of June.

Out-blossom, *v.* [OUT-18] = prec.

1695 *CONGREVE Love for Love* v 11, I have seen fifty in a side-box by Candle-light out-blossom five and twenty

1884 *JENNISON Becket* Prol. 16 True, one rose will out-blossom the rest.

Outblot, *v.* *poet.* [OUT-15] *trans* To blot out.

1549-69 N in *Sternhold & Hopkins' Ps.* cix ii, 1, Their name out blotted in the age, That after shall succede a 1600 *Flodden F.* iii (1664) 32 The chief renowne eke of your child Your beaustish acts should clear out blot. c 1864 J. ADDIS *Ethiob. Echoes* (1870) 16 The heavy fog-wreaths rise Out-blot the wavering distance. 1901 *Academy* 7 Dec. 572/1 Men, whose sin He would outblot, Ye alone receive Him not.

† **Out-blowed**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [OUT-11; ? error for *outblown* or *outblown*]

1607 *DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* i. ii (1668) 6 And at their roots grew floating Palaces, Whose out-blown'd [ed 1725 -blowed] bellies cut the yielding Seas.

Outblown (autblown), *pp.* *a.* [OUT-11]

Blown out, inflated, blown abroad.

1851 *MELVILLE Whale* i xl 285 The outblown rumours of the white whale did in the end incorporate with themselves all manner of morbid hints.

Out-blunder, *-blur*, etc. see OUT-

Outblush, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans* To outdo

in blushing, to surpass in rosy colour.

1634 *HABINGTON Castara* ii. (Arb) 93 Perhaps not the chaste morne herself disclose Againe, 't'outblush th' amulous rose. 1640 A. MELVILLE *Comm. pt. Bk.* (1809) 52 The bright song could not outblush her 1703 *TATE On Queen's Feet* vi, The modest Matron. Out-blush'd her own Vermilion Dye. 1800 T. MOORE *Anderson* lxxvi 28 Not more the rose, the queen of flowers, Outblushes all the glow of bowers

Outbluster, *v.* [OUT-16, 18, c.]

1. *trans.* To drive or do out of by blustering.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II 15 Those wives can suffer themselves to be out-blustered and out-gloomed of their own wills, instead of being fooled out of them by acts of tenderness and complaisance.

2. To outdo in blustering, to get the better of by bluster.

a 1863 *THACKERAY Round. Papers, Medal Geo. IV* (1869) 358 If ever I steal a teapot, and my women don't stand up for me outbluster the policeman, and utter any amount of fibs before Mr. Beak, those beings are not what I take them to be. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & Work* xii 146 A man...in fierce altercation with another, who tries his utmost to outbluster his furious declamation

Outboard (autboard), *a.* *adv.* *Naut.* [f. OUT-12 + BOARD *sb.* Cf. INBOARD]

A. *adj.* a. Situated on the outside of a ship.

1823 *CRAIB Technol. Dict.*, *Outboard (Mar)*, an epithet for whatever is without the ship. c 1850 *Rudin Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Outboard*, on the outside of the ship, as 'the outboard works'. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii (ed. 2) 266 The outboard plane may be made of mess tables.

b. Outward from the median line of a ship.

1833 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 6/2 An obstruction had lodged in her outboard pipe 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug 597/1 Two passageways, connected the bow and stern to inch guns, on the outboard side of each being officers' quarters, etc.

B. *adv.* a. In a direction out from the ship's side, or laterally away from the centre of a ship.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH tr. *Aristophanes* 55 note, A strap by which the oar was fastened to the rowlock to prevent its slipping out-board. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Capt. Spike* (Flugel) A window which opened in-board, or toward the deck, and not out-board, or toward the sea.

b. Of position: Outside a ship or boat; nearer to the outside than something else

1869 *SIR E. REED Ship-build.* xv. 279 The length outboard is 8 feet 6 inches, and that inboard about 3 feet

1875 *STONCHENGRIE Brit. Sp.* 640 The oar or scull is always a little heavier outboard than inboard. 1882 *NARES Seaman-ships* (ed. 6) 154 Which end of the shackle is outboard?

Out-boil, *-bolt*, etc. see OUT-

Out-bond. A term (in Dictionaries) founded on the phrase *out and in bond*, applied to an alternate disposition of the bricks or stones in forming a quoin or jamb.

1842-75 *GALT Archit. Gloss.*, *Out and in Bond*, a Scotch term for alternate header and stretcher in quoins, and in window and door jambs.

¶ The application of *out-bond* to a 'stretcher' on the face of a wall as given in some recent Dicts. is apparently not in use.

Out-book. In Clearing-house business. Short for *out clearing book*. see OUT-CLEARING.

1884 *HOWARTH Clearing System* iv. 52 The representative of that bank is obliged to go to the desk of the complainant and take with him his 'out-books' 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar 3/1 He puts the cheques, &c., in his case and returns to his office, taking with him his out-books.

Out-border, *-borough*, etc. see OUT-

† **Outborn**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [OUT-11.] Born out of the country, of foreign birth. b. *sb.* A foreigner.

c 1450 *Cow. Myst.* 222, (Shaks. Soc.) 302 If Ihesus were outborn in the land of Galylee 1532 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. i xvii 207 By whom [an Englishman] the Pope's Holiness may be as well answered, as by an out-born man. c 1550 *SIR J. CHEKE Math.* x 18 gloss, We now cal yem strangers and outborns, and outlandish.

† **Outborrow**, in phrase *unborrow and out-borrow* 'surety in and out'. see INBORROW 2. *Obs.*

Out-bound, *a.* [OUT-11] Outward bound.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 120 His home bound Indies feet being safely arrived, and his outbound sent away 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* cciv, Outbound ships at home their voyage end, 1842 *LONG. Sp. Stud.* i. iii, The soft wind Wafts to the out-bound mariner the breath Of the beloved land he leaves behind.

Outbound, *v.* [OUT-18, 17.] *trans.* a. To surpass in bounding. b. To leap beyond, overleap.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 24 He could out-run the rein deer, and outbound the antelope 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 3/1 It is a case of invention running not and outbounding restraint

† **Out-bound**, *sb.* *pl.* *Obs.* [OUT-3.] Outward bounds; utmost or extreme boundaries or limits.

1596 *SPENSER State of Wks.* (Globe) 616/2 Knockfargus, Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford, which are now the most out bounds and abandoned places in the English Pale. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 87 The Propagation of Trees in Hedge-rows, and Out bounds of his Lands. 1690 *Mor. Ess. Pres. Times* v. 83 Incursion on the Out-bounds of his Lordships, Privilege and Authority.

Outbow (autbow), *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo in bowling

1728 *YOUNG Love Faine* iv 74 He can outbow the bowling dean

† **Out-bowed**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [OUT-11.] Bowed

or bent outwards, belled, bulged

1627 Bf. *HALL Holy Panegy.* Wks 475 The convex or out bowed side of a vessel

So † **Out-bowing** *pp.* *a.* [OUT-10.], bowing,

bending, or bulging outwards, outwardly convex

1657 *PURCHAS Pol. Flying Int.* xv. 93 The sides being out-bowing

Out-brag, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans.* To outdo

in bragging, to go beyond in boastful talk.

1566 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1593) 207 Thou all others maist outbrag 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* i. i. Wks. (Ridge) 107/2 To out-flatter a dull poet, outpromise a lover, outtail a wit, and outbrag a sea-captain. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 181 They tried to outbrag and outlie each other 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 103.

b. *fig.* To exceed in pride of beauty.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 95 His phoenix downe began but to appeare Like vnshorne velvet, on that termlesse skin Whose bare out-brag'd the web it seem'd to weie.

† **Out-braid**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* In pa t -braid(e),

-breyd(e), etc. [f. OUT-15 + BRAID *v.* 1 Cf

ABRAID *v.* 1 More correctly written as two words]

a. *trans.* To wrench, snatch, or pull out; to draw (a sword)

13 *Coer de L.* 4523 Men off armes the swerdes outbreyde

1390 *Gowfr. Conf.* I. 306 And he for wrappe his swerd out-breyde [rime seide]

b. *intr.* To start, spring, or burst out.

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 47/827 A womman, bounden with a barn, was on be body hytte pat be barn out brayde fram be body clene.

c. *trans.* To start, to throw out, eject

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* x. 1, The snake (that on his crest hot fire out brad) Was quite cut off.

† **Outbraid**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Altered form of

ABRAID *v.* 2 = UPBRAID: prob due to the equivalence of prec. with ABRAID *v.* 1] *trans* To up-

braid, reproach Hence † **Outbrading** *vb.* *sb.*

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 96 They have no pleasure, but thought, and great disease, Rebuke, outbrading, and stripes

1837 *Thid* 193 His fiende he soone outbraydeth of the same c 1510 - *Murr. Gad. Manners* (1570) F v, Thou shouldst strangers in no manner despise, Outbrayding nor scorning with deede or wordes fell

† **Outbranch**, *v.* *rare.* [OUT-14.] *intr.* To branch out, ramify. *poet.*

1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* v. 14 The molten ore...Winds into the stone's heart, outbranches bright in hidden mines

1868 *STEPHENS Rune Mon* I p v, Sciences, subtly outbranching up and down and sideways into yet other near by lore fields

Outbranching, *vbl. sb* [OUT-9.] A branching out, ramification. So **Outbranching** *ppl a*. [OUT-10], branching out.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic*, etc. 123 The holy outbranchings of divinity. 1858 *W. ARNOT Laus fr. Heaven* II, xii 96 There are many outbranching bypaths 1880 *FAIRBAIN Stud. Life Christ v* (1881) 89 No outbranching trees made a cool restful shade.

Outbrast, *obs pa. t.* of **OUTBURST** *v*.

Outbrave (*autbrā v*), *v* [OUT-18 b]

1. *trans* To face with show of defiance, to stand out against bravely or defiantly.

1559 *NASHE Ded Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 Who think to outbrave better pens with the swelling bombast of a bragging blank verse 1605 *ROWLANDS Hell's Broke Loose* 36, I have knowne men die, That haue out-brau'd the Hang-man to his face 1622 *MARKHAM Decades Warre v* 200 Let him therefore only outbrave danger, not woe 1795 *MORSE Amer Geog II* 20 Instead of guarding against the inclemency of the weather, they outbrave it. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas I, I, xii* 326 The Duke sat out-facing his accusers, and outbraving their accusations.

2. To outdo or surpass in bravery or daring.

1596 *SHAKS Merch V* II, i, 28, I would . . . Out brave the heart most daring on the earth 'To win the Ladie 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob. v* 82 That those proud Aires, . . . Outbrave not this our kind in mettle. 1824 *BYRON Lara II* xiv, Outnumber'd, not outbraved, they still oppose Despair to daring, and a front to foes.

b To outdo or excel in beauty, finery, or splendour of array; cf **BRAVERY** 3

1590 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 60 Cupide dismounted from his mothers lappe to outbrave the Ihesallian dames in their beaultie 1597 *GERARDE Hebal Pref*, The Lillies of the field outbraued him. a 1655 *FULLER Worthier* (1840) II 48 Solomon himself is out-braved therewith [a flower] 1861 *DIXON Pers Hist Bacon vii* § 21 The prodigal bridegroom, clad in a suit of Genoese velvet, purple from cap to shoe, outbraves them all.

c To out rival or surpass (in any quality)

1598 *WARVER Alb. Eng. vi* xxx, My husband though by trade a Smith, for birth out-brau'd of none. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob. xxi* 48 Lillies, a large Waste, which other plumes out-braues. 1750 *CARTER Hist. Eng. II* 310 He affected every where . . . to out-brave them on all publick occasions

Hence **Outbraved** *ppl a*, **Outbraving** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*.

1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* (Shaks. Soc.) 56 Their out-braving termes 1630 *I CHAVEN God's Tribunal* (1631) 32 The out-bravings of roaring Ephraimites. 1652 *J. WRIGHT tr Camus Nat Paratol* III 50, I am no Man to suffer such out-braving Language. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par. II* III, 29 Suffice it, that no outbraved death Might end him 1871 *ROSSERETI Poems, Jenny* 81 From shame and shame's out-braving too, Is rest not sometimes sweet to you?

Out-bray, *v* [OUT-15, 18]

+1 *trans*. To bray out, ejaculate, utter see **BRAY** v¹ 4, and cf **ABRAY** v. 3 b (Properly two words) *Obs*.

1558 *G. CAVEVDISH Poems* (1825) II 39 Hir voyce she out brayd 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Q1, Whose ruffull voyce no sooner had out brayed those wofull wordes. *Ibid* X, 11, Wyth a sygh outbrayed, With wofull cheare these wofull wordes he sayd 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne II* xii (1632) 310 For it enraged raves, and idle talk outbrayes

2. To outdo or surpass in braying or roaring

1806 *J. J. BERRSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV, vii, A cat containing a million of iron bars which you must out-bray

Outbrazen, *v* [OUT-15 b, 18 + **BRAZEN** v.]

1. To brazen out; to face out or maintain defiantly or impudently.

1681 *T. FLATMAN Heraclesius Rdens* No 29 (1713) I 190 To out-brazen the Belief of a Conspiracy . . . to seize the King. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur Ded.* 15 High-bred, unbridled colts . . . with a blaze in their foreheads, to outbrazen my rebukes.

2. To outdo or surpass in unabashedness.

1702 *T. BROWN Lett. fr. Dead Wits* 1760 II 216 The experted devils turn pale to see their impudence out-brazen'd by a club of mortal puritans. 1710 *MANAGERS Pro & Con* 39 Did he not out-brazen Sacheverell himself? 1878 *E. JENKINS Haverholme* 6 Could you not face the world and outbrazen the Devil?

+ **Out-breach**. *Obs*. [OUT-7.] An outbreak.

1609 *Br W. BARLOW Answ Nameless Cath* 352 This last result and contemptuous out breach so exceedingly disloyall . . . to his Gracious Soueraigne

Outbreak (*autbrāk*), *sb* [OUT-7.]

1. A breaking out; an eruption; an outburst of feeling or passion, of hostilities, of disease, of volcanic energy, etc

1602 *SHAKS Ham II* 1, 33 The flash and out-brea-ke of a fiery minde 1828 *LADY MORGAN Autobiog.* 23 It is the spontaneous outbreak of a good and kind heart 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Philos* 348 The first out-break of modern science. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag* III, 1 74, I had expected some such passionate outbreak 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xiv* III 49 An outbreak of patriotic and religious enthusiasm. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 199 In some case volcanic outbreaks take place actually beneath the sea. 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep IX* 714 Two diphtheritic outbreaks. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/2 Since the outbreak of the Crimean War.

2. *Geol.* The emergence of a rock at the surface, the outcrop of a stratum; the eruption of an intrusive igneous rock.

1806 *MARTIN in Phil Trans* XCVI 345 If the whole was an even plain, the border or outbreak of each stratum would appear regular and true. 1828 *CRAVEN Gloss* (ed 2) s. v, When a vein of coal, &c appears on the surface, it is called an *out-breach*, the same as a crop-out 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* IV, 65 In the neighbourhood of the basaltic outbreaks which frequently disturb the stratification.

3 A breach of the peace; a public display of opposition to established authority; an insurrection. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng. vii* II 440 If the misgovernment of James was suffered to continue, it must produce a popular outbreak. 1851 *GALLANGA Italy* 71 Revolutionary outbreaks in Sicily. 1858 *BUCKLE Civilis* (1873) II, vii. 593 Outbreaks, no doubt, there have been and will be, but they are bursts of lawlessness rather than of liberty.

Outbreak (*autbrāk*), *v*. [OUT-14.] *intr* To break out (In OE. and ME. properly two words; now only poetic.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxxi 856 Swa þæt him for burnon on þam bæce his reaf and he for ðam byrne ut bræcan ne mihte 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6567 Baldeche he spac & surmelche to his water, þo it alles out brac. c 1400 *YANNE & Caw* 3243 Now es the hounn out broken c 1450 *LOVELLICK Graul* LXVI 112 And longe it was Er Ony word Esþer myhte Out Breke 1604 *HERON Wits I* 574 And now and then outbrake the light. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par I* 1 95 A frightful clamour from the wall outbreak b. To burst into flower

1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par. II* III 193 Round Venus' feet Outbroke the changing spring-flowers sweet

Out-breaker¹. [OUT-8] One who makes or joins in an outbreak.

a 1670 *SPALDING Troub Chas I* (1850) I, 8 But the principall outbrakers and malefactoris was spairit

Out-breaker². [f OUT-3 + **BREAKER** sb¹ 5] A breaker at a distance from the shore 1807 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xii. viii, The dash Of the out-breakers deaden'd

Outbreack, *vbl sb*. [OUT-9] A breaking or bursting out see **break** out in **BREAK** v. 54.

c 1425 *Foundat. St Bartholomew's* (E. T. S.) 15 White fastidious outbreackynge hadde temptid hym 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) V 187 Valentinianus Augustus deide in a manere outbreackynge of his veynes 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* (ed 2) 41 He is (by the fresh out breaking of her beauty) captivated. 1721 *E. ERSKINE Wits* (1871) I 104 They are free of gross outbreackings, being no common drunkards, swearers or Sabbathbreakers 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xii III 135 The place of its first outbreacking . . . indicates that the contagion came from abroad

Outbreacking, *ppl a* [OUT-10] That breaks or bursts out: see **piec**.

1601 *DANIEL Civ Wars* vii 1, Disordinate Authoritie durst not to proceed With an outbreacking course 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon II* vii 176 Denoted by the outbreacking sore 1837 *CARLYLE Fr Rev I* iv 1, Immeasurable, manifold; as the sound of outbreacking waters

+ **Out-breast**, *v. Obs*. [OUT-18 b] *trans*. To surpass in vocal achievement; to excel in singing

1612 *Two Noble K v* vi, Two emulous Philomels now one the higher, Anon the other, then again the first, And by and by out-breasted, that the sense Could not judge between 'em

Outbreathe (*autbrā v*), *v*. [OUT-14, 15]

1. *trans*. To breathe out; +to expire; to exhale; to emit as breath. Now *poet*.

1559 *Mirr Mag. Induct.* (1563) R ij, Outbreathing nought but discord euery where 1574 *J. JONES Bathes Buckstone* 9 Not easily to be outbreathed by vapour 1658 *A. FOX Writs Surg I* iv 17 This young man out-breathed his last within few hours after 1850 *F. W. FABER Hymn, Eternal Spirit* xii, Thou art an unban Breath outbreathed On angels and on men. 1866 *CONINGTON tr. Virg Aeneid* vii 266 Cangas in his robber lair Outbreathing smoke and flame

2. *intr. or absol.*

a 1625 *FLETCHER Love's Pilgr* i 1, No smook nor steam, out-breathing from the kitchen a 1841 *MOTA Lament of Selim I*, The flowers outbreathe beneath my feet

So **Outbreathed** (-brōd), *ppl a*¹ 1, breathed out a 1556 *SPENSER (J)*, That sign of last outbreathed life did seem. 1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel* xxviii. (1803) 48 Her look had the horrid calmness of out-breathed despair

Outbreathed (*autbrēpt*), *ppl a*² [f OUT-26 + **BREATH** sb. + **-ED**.] Put out of breath.

1597 *SHAKS a Hen IV*, i 1, 108 Rend'ring faint quittance (wearyed, and out-breath'd) To Henrie Monmouth. 1760-72 *H. BROOK Pool of Qual* (1809) I 84 Being all out breathed in turns, they remitted from their toil 1816 *BYRON Siege of Cor* xxiv, Outbreathed and worn, Couth's sons were downward borne

On breathing, *vbl sb*. [OUT-9.] A breathing out, an exhalation

1831 *Ld HOUGHTON Mem. Many Scenes, Italian to Italy* (1844) 75 The bland outbreathings of the Midland Sea. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac* xii (1866) 240-1 An actual outstreaming and outbreathing of the fulness of his inner life.

So **On breas thing** *ppl a* [OUT-10], breathing out 1849 *SEARS Regeneration* II i (1859) 71 The outbreathing influence of a living person

Outbreed to **Out-bubble** see **OUT-**.

Outbring, *v rare* [OUT-15. In ME. two words, in 17th c. poetic] *trans*. To bring out. see **BRING** v 21.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 183 *Hiv* fiend he ut brochte. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III 908 (958) She kowde nought a word a-tyght out bringye 1623 *H. AINSWORTH Ps in Fari S P Fas I* 78 And he outbrings them from their angushes

Outburst, *obs* Sc. form of **OUTBURST**

[Out-bud, or Outbud, *v*, is given in some Dicts. as from *Spenser*, who has only the two words out budding = budding out

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I vii 17 Whose many heades, out budding ever new, Did breed him endless labor to subdue]

Out-budding, *vbl. sb* [OUT-9] A budding out; the bursting forth of a bud or buds.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* II 159 That strange outbudding of our whole English Existence, which we call the Elizabethan Era

Outbuild (-bīld), *v* [OUT-18, 17, 15]

1. *trans*. To surpass in building or durability of building, in quot 1834 *catachr.* to overbuild.

1742 *YOUNG M. Th vi* 312 Virtue alone out-builds the Pyramids 1834 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Helen* viii 1 160 She had left off building castles in the air, but she had outbuilt herself on earth

2. To build out *poetic* and *1 het*

1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 15 Or how the fish outbuilt her shell 1890 *J. PULSFORD Loyalty to Christ* I, 318 In Him the hidden affections and power of our Father are outbuilt and expressed

Out-building. [OUT-1.] A detached building, subordinate and accessory to a main building, an out-house.

1626 *SIR R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) II 191 New outbuildings of my stables. 1824 *MISS MITTORD Village Ser* i (1863) 78 The great farm, with its picturesque out-buildings. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Seven Gables* xiii, A huge load of oak-wood was passing through the gateway, towards the out-buildings in the rear

Out-bulk, *v* [OUT-18.] *trans* To exceed in bulk

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph v* xlv, And, eight score times out-bulk, the Earth 1879 *H. N. HUDSON Hamlet Pref* 4 We find the gloss, I can not say out-weighting, but certainly far out-bulking, the text.

Out-buller, etc. see **OUT-14**.

Out-bully, *v*. [OUT-18, 18 c.] *trans*. To get the better of by bullying; to have the best of in bullying

1708 *Diss Drunkenness* 15 That he may not be out-bullied by the Oaths of Hackney-Coachmen 1825-9 *MRS SHERRWOOD Lady of Manor* (1860) V. xxxiii 376, I myself should have ventured to mount any horse in my father's stud, and could out-bully any groom in his stable

Out-burn, *v*. [OUT-14, 18, 17. (In ME. as two words.)]

1. *intr*. To burn out or away, to be consumed.

1597 *SHAKS Pass Pilgr* vii, She burn'd out love, as soon as straw out-burneth

2. *trans*. To exceed in burning, burn longer than.

1742 *YOUNG M. Th ix* 165 Amazing Period! when each Mountain-Height Out-burns Vesuvius. 1832 *TANNYSON Dream Fair Wom* 146 Lamps which outburn'd Canopus.

So **Out-burning** *vbl sb*, burning out, extinction, **On t-burnt** *ppl a*, burnt out, exhausted.

1824 *WYCLIF Isa* lxiv a As out brennyng [Vulg. exustus] of fyr, they shulden vantage awei 1837 *CARLYLE Fr Rev I* iii. iii, In dull smoke and ashes of out-burnt Sensualities

Outburst (*autbrūst*), *sb* [OUT-7]

1. An act of bursting out; a violent issue; an outbreak, explosion (of feeling, fervour, indignation, etc.); a volcanic eruption

1557 *TRAPP Comyn Job* iii 3 They repent of their out-bursts. 1855 *BAIN Sensus & Int.* II, 1, § 12 (1864) 96 The first outburst of muscular vigour in a healthy frame. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Floss* iii 11, Tom was a little shocked at Maggie's outburst. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) I vii 259 This narrative is . . . not a volcanic outburst to shake the foundations of society.

2. The emergence of a rock or stratum at the surface; an outcrop; = **OUTBREAK** sb. 2.

1708 *J. C. COMPLANT Collier* (1845) 10 There is an Out-burst or an appearance above ground of some vein of Coal. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer* 60 The strata being horizontal, and the out-burst of the coal about the middle-step of the hill

3 *Comb*. Outburst-bank, the middle part of a sea-embankment.

1852 *WIGGINS Embankment* 25 The outburst bank, 5 feet high and 8 feet wide at top, and with a slope of but 14 to 1, because this part of the bank will have to sustain but a transient stress from the top of the tide *Ibid* 123 The tide will not flow more than 10 feet at ordinary springs, in which case the main bank will not be more than 6 feet in height, and the outburst and swash banks 4 feet more.

Outburst, *v rare* Forms. see **OUT** *adv*. and **BURST** *v*. [OUT-14 (In ME. usually two words, now poetic)] *intr* To burst out.

13 *Cursor M.* 1088 (Gott) A syhing of his heat vte brast. c 1400 *Desir Troy* 8045 That the blode outbrast, & on breast light c 1430 *Freemasonry* 761 Suche worde myght ther outburst That myght make the sytte yn evel reste 1568 *Satir Poems Reform.* ix 124 Their boiling malice that lay hid In raging sort outbrast. 1855 *BROWNING Saul* xiii, Then safely outburst the fan-branches all round.

Outbursting, *vbl sb* [OUT-9] A bursting out or forth So **On burstng** *ppl a* [OUT-10]

1846 *TRENCH Hulsean Lect Ser* II, II 170 The outbursting of bud and blossom, the signs of the reviving year 1853 *TALFOURD Castilian* II II, Roar, and speak 1 he strong outbursting of a nation's soul. 1854 *J. BRUCE Bog Samson* v. 124 Floods of outbursting tears 1880 *W. M. WILLIAMS in Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 749 Such outbursting gases

Out-bury, -bustle, etc.: see **OUT-**.

Out-butting, *vbl sb*. [OUT-7: cf to butt out.] *concr* A part that butts out; a projection

1730 *A. GORDON Maffa's Amphith.* 267 The small Out-buttings of the Podium

Outbuy, *v* [OUT-18, 15] *trans* To outdo or beat in buying, +to buy at a price beyond the value; +to buy out or off, to pay to be rid of (*obs*).

1608 *CHAFFMAN Byron's Consp Plays* 1873 II 234 He that winnes Empire with the losse of faith Out-buies it 1656 *SIR T. ROE Fynl* 10 Aug (1899) 228 They [Dutch] would both out-present, out-bride, and out-buy vs in all things 1634 *Br HALL Contempr*, N. T. iv. xv, The wand and the sheet are for poor offenders, the great either outface or out-buy their shame,

Out-buzz, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-by, -bye, adv. (adj.) *Sc. and north.* dial. [OUT *adv.* + BY *adv.* Cf. IN-BY (E.)] Out a little way; a short distance out; outside the house, abroad, in the open air; to the outside (of a house, mine, farm, etc.).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 276a (Ashm.) Peledis out of Landace & all be landis out-by 1752 D STEWART in *Scots Mag* (1753) July 344/2 There were two gentlemen wanting him out-by 1819 SCOTT *Br Lamm* vii, A' gaes wrang when the Master's out-by 1801 xxv, The very pick-maws and solan geese outby yonder at the Bass 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Outbye or Outbyeside, Newc, nearer to the shaft, and hence further from the forewinning 1886 STEVENSON *Kid-napped* 30 Step out-by to the door a minute

b *attrib* Outside, out-of-doors, as *out-by work*, field-labour, *out-by servant*, *worker* (on a farm), out-lying, as 'the sheep in the out-by field'; *out-by farm*, a moorland farm

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, Harry and I have been to gather what was on the outby land, and there's scarce a cloot left 1896 N MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 104 Our folk lived the clean outby life of shepherds and early risers. 1898 PATON *Castlesbrass* 145 (E D D) The outbye agricultural workers

Out-call, -calvinize, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-cant, v. [OUT-18.] *trans* To surpass or excel in the use of cant (see CANT sb 3)

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 182, I have heard him at another time out-cant a London Churrough. 1670 W CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 91 If you would with my Lord Bacon out-cant these or other Artists in their own Terms 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 7 A prince who has out-canted the most zealous enthusiasts in his appeals to heaven.

Out-caper, -carol, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-carried, ppl a. [OUT-11.] Exported 1878 A BARLOW *Weaving* 17 Sum of the out-carried commodities in value and custom, £294,184 17 2.

Outcarry, v. [OUT-15b, 18 + CARRY v.] +1. *trans* To carry out, accomplish. *Obs*

1611 *Char. Author* in *Coryat's Crudities*, But he free from all other symptoms of aspiring will easily outcarry that 2. *Naut.* To carry more sail than; hence, to out-sail, sail faster than

1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii. (1850) 158 His Britannic Majesty's schooner Glean, will from his greater beam and superior length outcarry and fore-reach on you 1844 W H. MAXWELL *Sports & Ado. Scoll* xiii. (1853) 119 If the breeze freshened, the Clorinde outcarried the schooner

Out-carrying, vbl. sb. [OUT-9] Carrying out: a. Exportation. b. Accomplishment in practice.

1599 *Fleaton Guccard*. xviii. (1599) 851 He gaue out ordinance, that there should not be transportation nor out-carrying of goods 1884 J PARKER *Appt. Life* III, 39 The out-carrying of a solemn step that involved the entire life

Outcast (a'ut'kast), sb.¹ [sb. use of OUTCAST ppl a.]

1. A person 'cast out' or rejected, an abject; a castaway; one rejected or cast off by his friends or by society; an exile; a homeless vagabond.

13 *Evangel. Nicod* 146 in *Herrig Archiv* LIII 405 You out cast of all men, how dar bou negh his temple nere 1388 WYCLIF *Pr. lxxxiii* [i], 11, I chees to be an out cast [Vulg. abjectus] in the hous of my God 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W) 1531 117, I shall than be reputed as an outcast & nothyng set by. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxi [i], 6, I am a worme and no man: a very scorne of men and the outcast of the people. 1570 *LIVING Manti* 36/12 An outcast, abjectus 1733 *Pope Ep. Coham* 204 He dies, sad outcast of each church and state. 1832 H R MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* vi, 78 Being thus made outcasts, they acted as outcasts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 303 Quarters peopled by the outcasts of society.

2. That which is thrown out or away, refuse, offal; a plant thrown out from a garden.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxxv. (Bodl MS.) If 224/2 Hulkes and offal and oute caste of corne c 1440 *Prouph. Parv* 375/1 Owte caste, or refuse, or coralyce of corne, .. *crabulum* 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II 309 Found... in a situation that would allow of its being an out-cast of a garden 1842 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* III 11 325 A nobleman made a large pond in the solid clay, and burnt all the outcast.

+3. An inferior sheep culled from the rest of the flock. *Obs.*

1671 *Inv* in *Anderson Hist. Lea* 25 (N W Lincolns. Gloss.) Fifty-two weathers and hogges, outcasts.

+4. A projectile. *Obs.*

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels* 120 The rist or spring of all that swiftness that is given to outcasts *Ibid.* 129 When we gave a dartingness to outcasts.

+5. A part thrown out or built out from the main body of a building. *Obs.*

1574 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 157 For a chymney and 11 out castes or purpures to his house 1566 SURFEL & MARKH *Country Farme* 67 You shall make round about the Dove-house, on the outside, two out-casts of hewed stone, or round rings of plaster, as broad as three or four chesse of stones.

Outcast, sb.² [OUT-7.]

+1. The act of casting out, expulsion. *Obs.*

1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 46 [There is] no danger at all to the Church... by their [the Jesuits] outcast

2. The act of throwing out or from one.

1864 *Gd. Words* 599/2 At each out-cast, it [a net] opens at every mesh.

3. A falling out, quarrel. (Cf. CAST v. 81 f.) *Sc.*

1634 *Tyrninghame Sess. Records* in A L Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldrad* (1880) 238 Thair was ane outcast between George Shortus and George Foster. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Left*, to *Jas Murray* 21 Nov. (1671) 321, I tremble at the remem-

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brance of a new out cast betwixt him and me 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, Reuben never sleeps weel, nor I neither, when you and he has had any bit outcast

+4. An outlet, a vent. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Phny* xxxi. iii II 409 On either side of such pits certain out-casts, tunnels, or venting holes, to receive those hurtful and dangerous vapours.

Outcast (a'ut'kast), ppl a. [OUT-11: see cast out, CAST v 81]

1 Of persons: *orig.* Abject, socially despised, in later use, Cast out from home and friends; hence, forsaken, forlorn, homeless and neglected.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iii pr. iv 57 (Camb MS.) So mochel the fowlere and the moore owt cast [abjection] bat he is despised of most folk. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E E T S) 76/1034 Mine awne condicions wil I ken, Reproue & oute kast of al women c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* xxiix, I all alone weep my outcast state. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks II 72 Barbarous climes, Where angry England sends her outcast sons. 1828 S R MAITLAND *Let. Rev. C. Simeon* 20 In this state of out-cast misery he lived for more than four years 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V 112 The highways and the villages were covered with forlorn and outcast families, now reduced to beggary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/2 The bitter cry of outcast London

2. Of things: Rejected, discarded.

c 1560 R MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25 Emongs the outcaste papers I have founde one fragment of a Bull of Indulgences. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Ded.* a The rude rubble and out-cast rubbish of a greater and more serious worke 1853 KANE *Grunnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 129 To convert several outcast estates to good palatable food.

+3. Thrown out as an extension from the main building. *Obs.*

1645 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* 1 135 In the Churchyard on the Southe syde aboue an outcast chappell

Outcast, v. Now rare. [OUT-15. (In ME orig. two words: now poetic.)] *trans* To cast out: see CAST v 81. So Outcast *pa. ppl.*

a 1300 *E. Psalter* lxxxviii [i], 11, I ches out casten for to bin In be hous of God is min a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cviii [i], 9 Ben hij outcasten of her woningest. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 615 Here I dwelle out cast [in r cast out] from alle Ioye a 1425 *Curior M.* 18231 (Trin) Outcast pou arte of goddes angele 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 To Oute caste, abjectus Oute castyn, abjectus c 1580 *Hovers Bless* 1717-180 Thou... wilt, as I think, me utterly outcast a 1662 *Heylyn Land* (1668) 156 It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out, to labour by all means they can to out-cast the Court. 1741 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks 1871 III, 17 Their suspending, outcasting and deposing seven men from the holy ministry. 1825 *LYNCH Revue* lxxiv. ii, Fill us with the love, outcasting Murmur, fearfulness, and sleep

Outcaste (a'ut'kast), sb. (a.) [Cf. OUT-12] One who has lost or is put out of his caste. Also, One of no caste.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 191 On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses if the out-caste be a sonless woman, she is accounted dead. 1894 J T WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 59 Besides the four castes [of the Hindu people], there is a large population known as Pariahs or outcasts. They are altogether inferior to the Sûdras, and were probably the Helots of India when the Sûdras were masters [But see PARIAH]

b, as *adj.* Outside caste; of no caste.

1894 R. KIRLING *Jungle Bh.* 37 They have no law. They are outcasts.

Outcaste, v. [Cf. OUT-26: see CASTE sb. 2, 3.] *trans.* To put (a person) out of his caste; to deprive of caste, to cause to lose caste.

1867 *Nature Opinion* 1 Dec. A man will be outcasted if he observes mourning for one day instead of two, or partakes of boiled rice with his coat on. 1889 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/3 Two members of the Jain community have recently been out-casted by their co-religionists for visiting England. 1894 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Aug. 329 By this act he not only outcasted his son but also incurred the displeasure of all his caste people

Hence *Out-casted* ppl a, *Out-casted* vbl. sb.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 11/2 The caste system has been so very much battered about, that outcasting has lost almost all its terror 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/6 Measures taken with this object would be illusory so long as 'outcasting' was possible.

Outcasting (a'ut'kast), vbl. sb.¹ [OUT-9 (from cast out).]

1 The action of casting out; ejection, expulsion; vomiting; rendering outcast.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xl. (Tollem MS.) Also by oute castynge and stretchynge, and outercasting of bemis, lyst brynghe forbe all pinges. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 75 Outkastynge wasshis be body, & clensis be stomake of roten & euyl humours. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii 28 On the nexte daye they made an outcastinge 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II, vii. 171 The out-casting and desolation of the Jews

+2 That which is thrown away; refuse; offal.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi [i] 6 Thof that seme laith and outkastynge til some... til me that ere fare and bright. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* iv. 13 The parings, or out-castinge, of alle thinges c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E E T S) 14 It es wormis and na man, And out-castynge o men. 1626 SURFEL & MARKH *Country Farming* 386 Worth nothing but to make refuse and outcastings of.

+3 An offshoot. *Obs.*

1340 *Apent.* 22 Pe vifte outkastings of pilke stocke is scorn: pe axte kestinge out of the ilke boze is wyf-stondinge.

Outcasting, vbl. sb.² see OUTCASTE v

Outcastness. [f. OUTCAST a. + -NESS] The state of being an outcast

1846 *HARE Mission Conf.* (1850) 124 Shame and scorn and outcastness and destitution and disease and death.

Out-cavil, etc.: see OUT-.

+ **Outcept, v. Obs.** [OUT-25] = EXCEPT v. 1. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxii, I oute cepte hym of al knyghtes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 650/1 He is the strongest man that ever I sawe, I outcept none

+ **Outcept, quasi-prep. and cony.** *Obs.* Also 6 -cepte, -sep, -sept. [originally pa. ppl. of prec.] A quasi-prep. = EXCEPT prep. 1.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cyrrug.* 140 Alle be membris out cept be laceris of be brest. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 230 Outcepte ever the goods marchaundises or dette 1518 *Walterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 327 Noo lordis shall drynk no maner of man outcept ther pleasures and willes. 1833 B JONSON *Tale Told* i. iii [i], Of any other countie I the kingdom. *Pan* Out-cept Kent, for there they landed all gentlemen.

b *quasi-cony.* = EXCEPT cony. 2.

1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regiment* 2 D iii, Outcept thou trust in the figure. 1550-63 *MACHYN Diary* 249 The menyster wold nott, owisepit she wold com at vj in the morning 1621 B JONSON *Gipsies Metamor. ph* Wks (Rldg.) 624/1 Outcept I were with child with an owl, as they say, I never saw such luck.

Outch, variant of OUCH int. 1

+ **Out-chamber.** *Obs.* [OUT-1] a. A room outside a house, etc. b. An outer room, an antechamber

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 267 in *E E P.* (1862) 145 In that count were they nowyt; But an owte chamber for hem was wrowt. a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 314, I aske your leave, that I may hide myselfe in your outchamber 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen* (1676) 550 He retired himself into an out-Chamber.

+ **Out-change.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [OUT-6] ? Outward or foreign exchange.

1695 W. LOWNDEN *Ess. Amendm. Sivo Com.* 41 His Chamberlain, and Master and Worker and Warden of all his Exchanges and Outchanges in England and Calis

Outcharm, v. [OUT-18.] *trans.* To surpass in charming; to charm more potently.

1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prudence* v. 235 To outcharm all the pleasures and Relishes of this sensible world 1827-44 N. P. WILLIS *Poems, Psyche* 15 One silent look of thine, Like stronger magic, will outcharm it all

Out-chase to Out-chide: see OUT-.

+ **Outchoo sing, vbl. sb. Obs.** [OUT-9.] The action of choosing out, selection; a levy

1535 COVERDALE *x Kings* v. 14 Salomon made an out-chosynge (of workmen) throw out all Israel. And y^e outchosynge was thirte thousande men

Out-citizen to Out-clamour: see OUT-.

Outclasse (a'ut'kla:s), v. *Sporting.* [OUT-26] *trans.* To beat or surpass (a rival) so completely as to put him virtually out of the same class or to preclude the notion of his being a competitor; to leave 'nowhere' in a race or contest.

1870 *Daily News* 12 May, She [a yacht] was completely outclassed on that occasion, and never stood the slightest chance from start to finish 1882 *St. James's Gas* 4 Apr. 9/1 A fine young fellow but beside the bright and merry-looking athlete who opposed him he seemed quite outclassed. 1893 Q [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 83 As a liar, I out-classed every man on board.

Out-clearance. *Commerce.* [OUT-6.] The act of clearing out, the clearance of a ship by the payment of the custom-house dues.

1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* i. i, [Seamen says] You are welcome to anchor here as long as you list: But you will find the duties high at out-clearance.

Out-clearing, vbl. sb. Banking. [OUT-6.]

The sending out of bills of exchange and cheques drawn upon other banks to the Clearing-house, in order to their settlement by the banks on which they are drawn; hence, the bills and cheques collectively thus sent out to be cleared: the converse of IN-CLEARING. Also *attrib* as *out-clearing book* (short *out-book*), the book in which these are entered. Hence *Out-t-clearer*, the representative of a bank at the Clearing-house, who manages the out-clearing; also called *out-clerk*.

[1827 *GILBERT Pract. Treat. Banking* (1849) II 442 All the articles in the Clearing are entered in a book called the Clearing Book. On the left hand are entered the bills and drafts upon other Banks. These are called the 'clearing out'.] 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 278 The exchanges are effected by an equal number of messengers simultaneously walking round the desks, delivering the parcels of 'out clearing' and receiving those of 'in clearing' or, as they are called in New York, the Credit and Debit Exchanges. 1882 A. S. MICHER *Gilbert's Hist. Banking* II 325 'The In-Clearing Book of each clerk ought to agree, of course, with the portions relating to him of the Out-Clearing Books of the other twenty-six Clerks. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 5 Mar. 3/1 The 'out-clearers' in the morning sort the various cheques received by their bank on the other clearing banks in alphabetical order, and enter them in their 'out-clearing books' under the names of the different banks.

Out-climb, v. [OUT-18, 17.] *trans.* To surpass in climbing; to climb or ascend beyond.

a 1620 B. JONSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks (Rldg.) 477/1 Buildings... that were the pride of time And did the barbarous Memphian heaps outclimb. 1854 *Owen in Circ. Sc. Organ.* Nat. I. 198 It can outclimb the monkey. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 269 They have outclimbed the wood, and are standing on the close grass of the hillside.

Out-clothing, -club, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Out-coat.** *Obs.* [OUT-3] An overcoat. 1884 *London Gas.* No. 1991/4 A brown Cloth Out-Coat. 1760-71 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I 68 Coats, out-coats, shirts, waist-coats.

Out-college, *a* [OUT-12.] Not residing within the buildings of a college: applied chiefly to members of a college who reside or lodge outside. 1861 *TREVELYAN* *Horae at Athens*, Colder than out-college breakfasts. 1884 R ORRIS *Mem J. R. Hope Scott* I 24 To these must be added his 'out-college' friends. 1893 *FOWLER* *Hist C. C. C.* (O H S) 224 Another scholar, for having in his room some out-college men without leave, was sentenced to be kept hard at work in the library for a month. *Mod. (Oxford)* 'List of Out-college Residents'.

Out-colour, *etc.* see OUT-.

Outcome (an tkum), *sb.* [OUT-7]

† 1 The act or fact of coming out. *Obs.* 1225 *Anchor R.* Bo Wittenen out of wtuma. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Brave* 1361 And we sall naie enbusch be, Quhar we thair out-cumnyng. *MS. E.* outcome! may se. c1500 *Lancelot* 592 Two knchtis, waiting his outcome.

2 The time of the year when the days begin to lengthen (jam.) *Sc.*

1706 *Mare of Collingtoun* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* 1 43. I pray you, Duncan, thole me here, Until the outcome of the Year. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 87 They talk that Mar designs to quarter in Perth this season till the outcome of the year.

3 That which comes out of or results from something; visible or practical result, effect, or product. (orig. *Sc.*: app. made Eng. by Carlyle.)

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 13 And for the outcome of the story, just trust it to your n'bour tory. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Outcome*, Termination. Increase, product. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Barwell's Johnson* (1857) III. 59 We do the man's intellectual endowment great wrong, if we measure it by its mere logical outcome. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Prag.* III. 138 Scan results and outcomes. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* Addenda Note 8 Nothing more than the natural growth and outcome from the little dishonesty of the little buyers and sellers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 227/1 He is, as the modern phrase has it, the outcome of these fine fictional theories. 1874 SULLY *Sensat. & Instint.* 76 Readiness to act [is] the sure outcome and test of belief.

3. An outlet.

1885 W. D. HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II 185 There ain't going to be the out come for the paint in the foreign markets that we expected. 1894 H. NISSET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 46 There were lots of other outcomes for her heroic efforts without her going to war for the sake of her country.

† **Outcome,** *pp. a.* *Obs.* In I útānūmen, 5 out(e)-comen. [In OE. f. útān from without + cūmen, pa. pple., come.] Come from without, i e from another country or place; foreign.

1893 K. ALFRED *Ores* v 11 § 5 Þæt þær nān utancūmen mon cūman ne dorste. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xv. (x883) 91 Alþeodige men and utancūmene swyðe us swencad. c 1425 *Eng. Comp. Irel.* 18 For out-comen men that he lade with hym. *Ibid.* The out-comen folk þat was thus in to the land I come. 1469 *Walsley Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v 307 No out-comes man nor stragere.

So out to me, *† a.* a stranger, one coming from outside. *Obs.* b One coming out from a place. 1609 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1809) 70 By any scholar or outcomer. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 423 'What is going on?' one of the Galileans asked an outcomer.

† **Out-co melting.** *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. OUT- + COMELING, after OUTCOME *pp. a.*] One who has come from without; a stranger, sojourner, as distinguished from a native, or original resident.

73. E. E. ALIST. P. B. 876 An out-comyng, a carle. 1555 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1741) III. i xxiii. 429, I beseech you, as out comyngs and strangers, to abstain [etc.].

Out-coming, *vbl. sb.* [OUT-9.]

† 1. A coming out, issuing forth, *concr.* a place of issue or emergence. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1293 At þe vie-cūmng o þe yatte He turned again. 1715 [see OUTCOME *sb.*] 1398 *TREVISIA* *Earth. De P. R.* v 12 (Ed. MS.) If 30/2 A seneye is nāsch at þe out-comyng and has forthward. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 107 b. In the plain field abiding the outcomyng and battaile of their enemies.

2. Event, issue, a result, a product.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xii. 13 We herden alle thingis that afterward the outcomyng of the thing proued. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 306 They are the separate outcomings of a great life-thrill. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. 1875/323 No mere outcoming of modern thought.

3. Emanation.

1845 *TRENCH* *Hills Lect.* Ser. 1. i 9 Him of whom the Scripture is the outcoming and the Word. 1860 - *Serm. Westm.* Add. xi. 115 Our words are the outcoming of our inmost heart.

Out-compass to Out-cook. see OUT-.

† **Out-corner.** *Obs.* [OUT-3.] An outlying, remote, or out-of-the-way corner or spot.

1390 *PALSGR.* 250/2 Outcorner or secrete corner, *redyct.* 1625 *BERNARD* *Isle of Man* (1627) 10 Besides many Backsides, By-lanes, and Out-corneris, there are foure great streets. 1664 *FUTLER* *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 82 Well skilled in some dark out-corners of Divinity.

Outcorporate, *v.* see OUT-25.

† **Out-cote,** *v.* [f. OUT-18 + COTE *v.*] *trans.* To surpass.

1589 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1672) 140 She of the Gods and Goddesses before the wanted noted, Was of the Gods and Goddesses for wantonness out-coted.

Out-count, *-country.* see OUT-.

† **Out-countenance,** *v.* *Obs.* [OUT-26] *trans.* To put out of countenance, to outface.

1586 *BRIGHT* *Melanch.* xlix. 166 Then is he presently outcountenanced through the guiltie conscience. 1603 *FLORIO* *Montaigne* II. ii. (1639) 190, I have seene him when hee was past thre score years of age mocke at all our sports, and outcountenance our youthfull pastimes. 1633 J. DAVIES *Misc's* *Teares* (1878) 24 While high Content, in what-so-euer Chance, Makes the braue Minde the Starres out-countenance.

† **Out-course.** *Obs.* [OUT-7 after Lat. *excursio*, *excursus* running out, invasion.] An excursion; a hostile inroad or incursion.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 721 It so crusheth this opinion of the Saints out-courses upon the earth. 1621 *MOLLE* *Camerar. Lib. Libr.* v. iv. 333 Made out-courses upon the neighbour-countrys.

Out-course, *v.* see OUT-.

Out-court. [OUT-3.] An outer court.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silas Saint* i. *Son-days* III. A taste of Heaven on earth the out-courts of glory. a 1716 *SOUTH* *Serm.* (1744) VII. xi. 231 Persons who, like Agrippa, were also Christians, and have been (as it were) in the Skirts and Out-courts of Heaven.

† **Outcrack,** *v.* *Obs.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To make a louder crack or noise than, to outbrag.

1592 *GREENE* *Great's* *v. Wit* (1617) 23 Furnish himselfe with more crownes, least hee were outcrack't with new commers. 1602 and *Pl. Return. fr. Parnass.* i. vi. 498 Hang him whose verse cannot out-belch the wind. Cannot out-crack the scarr-crow thunderbolt. 1606 *MARSTON* *Flower* iv. Fij b. Heele out cracke a Germane when hee is drunken.

Out-craft, *v.* *rare.* [OUT-21] *trans.* To surpass in craft or cunning, to outwit.

1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* 24 Claudius must get up very early, and be very busy when up, to out-craft him.

† **Out-crafty,** *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. OUT-20 + CRAFTY (if not a misprint for out-crafted)] = prec. 1611 *SHAKES.* *Cymb.* iii. iv. 15 That Drug-damn'd Italy, hath out-craftied him, And hee's at some hard point.

Out-crash, *out-crawl.* see OUT-.

† **Outcrease.** *Obs. rare* [Formed as the opposite of *increase*, after such pairs as *ingrowth*, *outgrowth*.] Outgrowth, outshoot; emigration.

1625 *LISLE* *Du Barrias*, Noe 66 As for their Colonies and Outcreases into Spain they are hardly proved. *Ibid.* 103 The men of Marsell are counted an Outcrease of Asia.

Outcrier. Now rare [OUT-8.] One who cries out. a One who raises an outcry; a bawler.

1535 *COVERDALE* *Isa.* xlii. 1 He shal not be an outcrier, ner an his mynyed person. 1561 *DAVIS* *tr. Bullinger* on *Apoc.* (1573) 250 Plagues, disturbers, outcriers, and iniurious agaynst God and hys Saints. 1584 *Lycesters* *Commonw.* (1642) 30 To stop the mouths of out-criers.

† b One who sells by auction (OUTCRY *sb.* 2). 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD* *Chron.* III. 1207/1 To be croun'd through the crite by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpose.

Outcrop (an tkrop), *sb.* [OUT-7 cf. *crop* out, CROP *v.* 10.] *Mining* and *Geol.* The cropping out of emergence of a stratum or vein at the surface;

the edge of a stratum or vein that thus crops out. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* vi. 244 Most of our coal has been discovered by exploring their outcrops. 1812 W. SMITH *Man. Map. Strata Eng. & Wales*; The edges of the strata, which may all be crossed in a journey from east to west, are called their outcrops. 1878 *HUXLEY* *Physiogr.* 29 Rain falling upon the ground is absorbed by the outcrop, or exposed surface of the sandy stratum. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3 452 Outcrops of limestone succeed.

b *transf.* 1851-6 *WOODWARD* *Mollusca* 213 Flattened prisms of considerable length, arranged, obliquely to the surfaces of the shell, the interior of which is imbricated by their outcrop.

c *fig.* A coming into outward manifestation. 1864 *BARNARD* *Two Worlds* p. vii, I regard these as only its incidents and outward evidences, not its essentials; the mere outcrop on the surface indicating the presence and operation of underlying spiritual forces. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Pam.* I. ii. 92 Here we have an outcrop of that splenetic acrimony.

d. *attrib.* in *Mining*. 1895 *HATCH & CHALMERS* *Gold Mines Rand* 121 Shafts that are partly vertical and partly inclined among outcrop properties. 1895 *St. James's Gas* 16 Nov. 7/1 With regard to the productive capacity of the outcrop companies.

Outcrop, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* a *Mining* and *Geol.* To crop out (see CROP *v.* 10) or emerge at the surface, as a stratum or vein.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1 61 Wherever it outcrops, the soil is distinguished for its fertility. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 27 May 8/1 A number of other reefs, traverse the property, either outcropping on or dipping into it.

b *fig.* To emerge or come out casually. 1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Canb. Ex.* 172 Because a few suspicious words here and there outcrop in the narrative.

1860 *MAURY* *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 553 Do we not find outcropping some reason for the question, what have the winds had to do with the phenomena before us?

Outcropping, *vbl. sb.* [OUT-9.] *Mining*, *Geol.*, etc. The action or fact of cropping out, the part of a stratum that crops out: = OUTCROP *sb.* a.

1872 *RAYMOND* *Statist. Mines & Mining* 23 A tunnel cuts the vein, 175 feet below the outcroppings. 1882 *STEVENSON* *New Arab. Nils* II. 1 6 An outcropping of rock had formed a bastion for the sand.

b. *fig.* Appearance, emergence: = OUTCROP *sb.* c. 1855 *MAURY* *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 383 Here the outcroppings of the relation between magnetism and the circulation of the atmosphere again appear. 1887 *Athenum* 25 June 830/2 The sudden outcropping of a school of young and promising critics.

Outcropping, *pp. a.* [OUT-10.] Cropping out, emerging at the surface of the ground.

1845 *Silliman's Amer. J. Sci.* Apr. 299 Brine springs issue, at the outcropping edges of the siliceous portion of the mass. 1885 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount* viii, Emerging upon a slope of outcropping ledges, where his horse left no hoof print.

Outcross. [OUT-6] A cross with an unrelated breed or race.

1890 J. M. TRACY in *Upland Shooting* 398 It may happen that the outcross has been to some extremely prepotent breed. 1900 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 164 [He] rarely sought an outcross for his broadly founded herd.

Out-crow, *-crowd,* *-crown.* see OUT-.

Outcry (au tkrai), *sb.* [OUT-7]

1 The act of crying out; an excited exclamation or shout, a loud clamour, noise, uproar.

1382 *WYCLIF* *Ecclus.* xxxv. 18 The outcry of hir vp on the ledyng doun of hem. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Any outcry, hute, or freshe suite of or for any felonie. 1560 *DAVIS* *tr. Sidaus's Comm.* 51 Crying him awaye, he makinge an outcry and calling for helpe. 1603 *KNOLL'S* *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 101 Hee returning with his army, came upon them with a most horrible outcry. 1748 *ANSON'S* *Voy.* III. vi. 347 There was an outcry of fire on the forecastle. 1810 *SCOTT* *Lady of L.* II. xvii, With mingled out cry, shrieks, and blows. 1875 *FREEMAN* *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) III. xii. 208 The chaige seems to rest on nothing better than the wild outcries of William's enemies at a drunken revel.

2. A public sale to the highest bidder; an auction. *Obs.* or *local*.

1600 *Distracted Emph.* II. i in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1884) III. 195 He sells his goods at outcries—'Who gives most?' 1607 J. NORDEN *Sury. Dial.* 1 9 One will outbid another, as at an outcry in London. 1708 *Long Gas* No. 4412/3 On Wednesday will be held a publick Outcry for Sale of the Inheritance or Fee-simple Estate of the Baiton of Kentaberry. 1723 *DE FOE* *Col. Jack* (1840) 213, I broke up housekeeping, and sold my furniture by public outcry. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van Fair* xxxviii, [He] sold it at public outcry, at an enormous loss to himself.

b. The crying of articles in the streets for sale. 1884 *Times* 29 July 12 Yesterday a milkman was summoned under a local by-law for selling milk by outcry.

† 3. *Rhet.* Epiphonesis or exclamation. *Obs.*

1587 *GOLDING* *De Morney* xxvi. 396 We would haue him to vse outcries as Cicero, or fine conceits as Seneca doth. 1589 *PUTTENHAM* *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 The figure of exclamation, I call him the outcry because it vtters our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion.

Outcry, *v.* [OUT-14, 15, 18]

† 1. a. *intr.* To cry out. b. *trans.* To cry aloud, exclaim; to proclaim. *Obs.*

1430-40 *La. Bo.* *Bochas* 392/2 The world outcryeth of vs twayn. 1567 *Thore & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 183 Their fals Hypocresie I hrowd all the world is now outcryt. 1641 *AN* *Esbury* *Passion* *Serm.* 27 Thus Christ, having outcryed his torments, prayed for reliefe. 1654 *GAYTON* *Pleas* *Notes* II. 11 38 When Sancho out-cri'd, then Don did not out-side.

† 2 To sell by auction. *Obs.*

1676 *Laws of Barbados* 15 Mar. (1699) 126 Be it Enacted That such Effects should be out-cryed and sold within those Hours. 1688 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. (1855) to Debtors that have their cattle, coopeis and stulls, and other chattels brought by execution to the open market to be outcried.

3. To outdo in crying; to cry louder than; to 'shout down'.

1530 *PALSGR.* 650/2 Lette hym crye as loude as he wyll, yet I wyll outcrye hym. 1668 C. PORTER *Conser. Serm.* 15 Mar. (1669) 72 If wee cannot outcry it, wee must outlive it. 1841 *SYMONS* *Serm.* *Def. H. Comm.* D. b. Their dead inventions would out-cry us, and condemne us. 1744 *Young* *Nt. Th.* ix. 2365 Ev'ry Night Let it out-cry the Boy at Philip's Ear. 1851 *RUSKIN* *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. xiv. § 5 Neither anger, for that overpowers the reason or outcries it.

Outcrying, *vbl. sb.* [OUT-9] A crying out, clamour, shouting. So **Outcrying** *pp. a.*, that cries out, clamorous; calling loudly or vehemently.

1569-70 *Ray* *Proclam.* 4 Mar. With clamors and out-cryings [they] have accused the sayde Leonarde Dacres. 1626 *BERNARD* *Isle of Man* (1627) 187 Touching this impatient and ingratefull out-crying fellow Poverty. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* (1848) 548 The disarming of the militia occasioned much outcrying. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/1 There was more hooting and ribald outcrying. 1890 *Home Missionary* (U. S.) July 121 A great and out-crying need for some missionaries.

Out-cull to Out-course. see OUT-.

† **Outcut,** *v.* *Obs.* (exc. in *pa. pple.*) [OUT-15] *trans.* To cut out: see CUT *v.* 56.

1666 *Third Adv. Painter* 30 How far the Gentleman out-cuts the Lord. 1706 *VANBRUGH* *Mistake* III. Wks. (Ridg.) 450/2, I have seen many a pleasant humour amongst ladies, but you outcut 'em all. 1860 *HEWITT* *Anc. Armour* II. 188 The solliers are much outcut at the instep.

So **Outcut** *pp. a.* [OUT-11], cut out, excised; **Outcutting** *vbl. sb.*, cutting out, excision.

1860 *HEWITT* *Anc. Armour* II. 12 (Cent.) The solliers are remarkable for the large out cut piece at the instep. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 9 Robes, distinguished by Outcuttings or Mousings.

Outda-cious, *dial.* corruption of AUDACIOUS.

1838 *DICKENS* *O. Twist* xvii, That out-dacious Oliver. 1840 *Mrs. F. TROLLOPE* *Michael Armstrong* IV. i 89 They have the outda-ciousness to complain that the rents are raised. 1880 *TENNYSOON* *Village Wife* xii, 'E were that outda-cious at 'dam.

Outdance, *v* [OUT-18] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in dancing.

1663 *COWLEY* *Cutter Coleman* St. v. vi, We'll out-dance the dancing Disease. 1742 *FIELDING* *J. Andrews* III. vii, The company all offered the dancing-master wagers that

the parson outdanced him 1834 *BECKFORD Italy II* 334 We outdid all our former outdancings

Outdare, v. [OUT- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans* To overcome by daring; to outbrave, defy

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV.* v. 1. 40 It was my Self, my Brother, and his Sonne, That boldly did out-dare The danger of the time 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* i. iii. The holly that outdares cold winter's ire 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 36 That they might contemn and outdare God to His face. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet Wks.* 1721 II 313 All offer'd up ejaculated Prayer, And felt fresh vigour, Danger to outdare

2. To exceed or surpass in daring, to dare more than

1607 SHAKS *Cor* i. iv. 53 Oh Noble Fellow! Who sensibly outdares his senceless sword 1674 *Govt Tongue* iii. § 1 (1634) 109 All inferior prophaneness is a-much outdared by Atheism, as is religion it self 1846 TRFNCH *Jlirac.* xvii. (1862) 283 He will outdo and outdare the other disciples

Hence **Outdared**, **Outdaring** *ppl* *adjs*.

1593 SHAKS *Rich II.* i. 190 Shall I seeme Crest-falne in my fathers sight, Before this out-dar'd dastard? 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 204 Our out-daring enemies

† **Out-date, a.** *Obs. rare.* [OUT- 12] Without date, dateless, extending beyond all date

1630 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Flowers Sun* 17 And may thou [Easter-day] be so blessed to 166 days that, when heaven's choir shall blaze in accents loud The many mercies of their Sovereign Good, It may be sull the burden of their joy

Outdate, v. [OUT- 26] *trans*. To put out of date, make (a thing) out of date or obsolete.

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Yas V Wks* (1712) 110 Imagining to himself an over-sight and preterition, [he] outdateth, by his stay, his protection. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I 178 The ceremonial Law. expired and was outdated, when the Things typified and signified thereby were accomplished 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* 92 As if the Sermon on the Mount had been Outdated like a last year's almanac.

Hence **Outdated** *ppl a.*, put or become out of date; grown obsolete; antiquated

1616 *Manifest Abb Spalato's Motives* App. ii. 6 Outdated Kalandars of Gallo-Belgicus 1698 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1707) IV 73 None of these talk of Religion, that's a stale, out-dated, antiquated, superannuated Subject

Outdazzle, v. [OUT- 18] *trans*. To outdo in dazzling or brilliancy; to outshine. Also *fig*

1705 TATE *Warrior's Wels* i. Fury like Theas Out-dazzled Danger, and made Horror Bright 1823 COLBRIDGE *Let.* to T. Poole (1893) 611 Elliston, by mere dint of voice and self conceit, out-dazzled him 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 101 It might be imagined that nothing can outdazzle the glare of a Syrian sun at noon

Out-devil to Out-diplomatize · see **OUT-**

Outdistance, v. [OUT- 18 b.] *trans*. To leave completely behind (in a race; hence, in any competition or career); to outstrip: cf. **DISTANCE** v. 4, 4 d

1857 TROLLOPE *Barch Towers* xxxviii. (1858) 320 Why do you let the Slopes out-distance you? 1869 *Daily News* 22 May, [In the three miles walking match, he] so soon out-distanced his opponents, that they did not think it worth while to compete further with him 1890 D'OYLE *Notches* 113 At last our pursuers were outdistanced. 1898 T. ADAMSON *Stul. Mind in Christ* vii. 171 They felt themselves out-distanced by His ideas, even when they saw into them.

Outdo (*autdū*), v. [OUT- 15, 18, 18 c.]

† *trans* To put out. (In ME. two words: cf. *do out*) *Obs.*

1331 *Cursor M.* 989 Adam was out don nais and naked, In to be land quar he was naked 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. li. Was ta'en in battle and his eyes out-done

2. To exceed in doing or performance; to excel, surpass, beat; to be superior to

1607 SHAKS *Cor* ii. i. 150 He hath in this action out-done his former deeds doubly 1623 B. JONSON *On Portr. Shaks.* in *Folio*, Wherein the Grauer had a strife With Nature, to out-doo the life. 1713 STREET *Guard* No. 170 P 28 They outdo us so much in cheapness of labour. 1804 WORDSW. 'I wandered lonely as a cloud' iii. The waves beside them danced, but they Out-did the sparkling waves in glee 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiv. (1878) 274 The other two women were not to be outdone

b. To beat, defeat, overcome, to exhaust.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impion.* title-p. To Out-do the Dutch without Fighting, to Pay Debts without Moneys. 1776 A. R. ROBBINS *Yrnl* (1850) 24, I feel weak, and find that a little labor, walking and rowing, seems to out-do me 1869 J. S. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* iii. (1877) 107 If they were not outdone by the insane chronology

Hence **Outdoing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*; **Outdoer**, one who outdoes another.

1679 Phil *Collections* XII 38 His Observations so wholly new and out-doing, that no Reader can think he wants anything but Equals 1797 FORGE, etc. *Art Sinking* 121 They continue to out-do even their own out-doings 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser* i. (1863) 173 His rival, an out-doer by profession 1840 TH. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LX 11 The pink of perfection far outdid his usual outdoings

† **Out-door, sb.** [OUT- 3.] An exterior or outdoor door.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 185 To keepe well and strictly the out-doors, the sences. 1766 ENTICK *London IV* 342 A sentinel is stationed at the out door 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/4 She flung the out-door of the house open

Out-door, outdoor, a. (*adv.*) [OUT- 12.]

1. That is done, exists, lives, or is used, out of doors, without the house, or in the open air.

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* I i. 22 Their out-door

work. 1820 LUSCOMBE *Observe Preserv Health Soldiers* 93 Employed in agricultural pursuits or as out-door manufacturers 1866 MISS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* ii. 331 Maturing by the outdoor sun and air. 1865 *Look before you leap* I 134 She put on her out-door attire

2. Relieved or administered outside or apart from residence in a workhouse, a charitable institution, etc., as **out-door pauper, pension, relief**.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkley the Banker* i. iii. 51 The outdoor paupers had begun the mischief 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will IV.* c. 76 § 52 On what condition, and in what manner, such out door relief may be afforded 1876 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* iv. v. (ed. 5) p. xxvi. Out door relief ought to be greatly restricted. 1899 *Daily News* 19 June 7/2 Aged seamen admitted to the benefits of an out door pension.

3. Existing or arising outside Parliament, or among the people themselves.

1884 A. PAUL *Hist Reform* ii. 16 A just and equal representation was long a popular outdoor cry *Ibid* v. 91 This had revived the outdoor agitation for Reform

4. Applied to the outward or down stroke of a Cornish pumping engine.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 93 The plunger lifts are worked by the down or out-door stroke; the weight of the rods forcing the water up the column of pumps.

B. *adv* in *comb.*, as **outdoor-growu**.

1895 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/3 Tomatoes are pouring into the London market, the outdoor-grown fruit being ripe.

Hence **Outdoorish a.**, having an out-of-doors, open-air appearance or effect; **Outdoorishness**, **Outdooriness**, the quality of being out of doors, open-airness.

1777 T. TWINING in *Recitat & Stud.* (1882) 50 All outdoor-ness and bodily activity, with a fat lump of quiet mind within 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II 199 The middle and lower classes have an outdoorishness and visibility about them which offer a thousand points of interest 1891 *Illustr. Lond News* Xmas No. 3/1 Perfectly lovely, but a little cold and out-doorish. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec. 82x I he large out dooriness of the gospel is one element of its power.

Outdoors, adv. [OUT *prep.*] Out of doors; in the open air; also as *sb.* = **OUT-OF-DOOR B.**

1844 'J. SLICK' *High Life N York* II xxii 60 A great strapping woman as tall as all out-doors. 1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1851 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser II i. 166 Our'n the fust thruby-daylight train with all ou' doors for deopot. 1882 STEVENSON *Fann Studies Men & Bks.* (1901) 73 Wisdom keeps school outdoors

† **Outdraught¹**. *Obs* [OUT- 7: after L. *extrahere*, OF *extrait*] An extract, an abstract.

c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* v. xi. 547 In the extract or out-draught of the Donet. 1542 *Sc Acts Mary* (1814) II 473/2 Pe extracte and outdraught of all proces of forfaitoure concerning be erle of anguiss c 1575 *Balfour's Practises* (1754) 368 The extract or out-draught of the chekklar rolls

Outdraught², [OUT- 7] An outward draught or current of air; the 'back-wash' of a wave.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y Agv* in. Then followed the returning out-draught, and every limb quivered with the strain. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Yrnl Geog. Soc* XXIX 383 The rapidity required to secure a continuous out-draught. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* ii. i. 32 Clinging thus [I] felt the remor-eless outdraught of the deep Haul like a great strong fellow at my legs.

† **Outdraw, v.** *Obs.* [OUT- 15] *trans*. To draw out. (In ME prop. two words.)

a 1300 E. *E Psalter* xxi. 10 Pou art whilek bat me out droghie Fra be wumbe. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 245 Of which he mot the teth outdrawe. 1558 PHAER *Envid* vi. R ij. A gastly Gripe, that euermore his growing guttes outdrawes 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg* ii. xv. 262 The vertue of the Plaster expels and outdraweth all humors

Outdrawing, vbl sb. [OUT- 9.] Drawing out.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 91 At the out drawing of the Ensigne

Out-dream, v. *rare.* [OUT- 16, 15 b.] *trans*.

† *a.* To outst or expel by dreams (*obs.*). b. To dream to an end. *nonce-use*.

1621 FLETCHER *Isl Princess* iii. i. I am no flatterer, To promise infinitely, and out-dream dangers 1798 SOTHBY *tr Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 214 The moanful dream out-dreams the trial o'er.

† **Out-dress, sb.** *Obs.* [OUT- 3.] Outer or outward dress

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph* ii. 4, I ha' but dight ye yet in the out-dress And 'parel of Earine

Outdress, v. [OUT- 18] *trans* To outdo in dressing oneself; to dress more finely than

1786 [see *Outshow* v. 2] 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 345 Young people of both sexes, who try to out-dress each other 1807 *Chicago Advance* 19 Aug. 247/1 A daughter never should seek nor be allowed to 'outdress' her mother

Outdrink, v. [OUT- 15 b, 18] *trans a.* To drink (anything) out or up, drunk dry. b. To outdo in drinking, drink more than.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 33 Nor they which use To out-drinke the sea. 1621 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Use Mart.* ii. 1, I durst out-drink a lord. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat* ii. 37 Who Out-cant old Esdras, or outdrink his heir 1891 MISS. *Herald* (Boston) Dec. 5/3 He...tried to outdrink the heaviest drinkers.

Outdrive, v. [OUT- 15, 18.]

† *trans* To drive out, expel. (Prop. two words.) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1768 (Cott) p. springes cum ouer-all utredue [Gott vte dreue, Yr. oute to dref]. 1331. E. E *Allit P* A. 776 Pou can alle po dese out dref

2. To drive faster than.

1665 PERRY *Diary* 5 Sept. He...out-dives any coach, and out-goes any horse

† **Outdure, v.** *Obs.* [OUT- 17, 18] *trans*. To exceed in endurance, outlast.

1612 *Two Noble K* iii vi, I feelee my selfe able once againe To out-dure danger 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pillar of Fame*, Fame's pillar. Out-during marble, brass or jet.

So † **Outdurer**, one that endures or survives. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, Derwent-Water & Skiddaw*, Out-durer of the storms.

† **Outdwell, v.** *Obs* [OUT- 17] *trans*. To tarry or stay beyond (a time).

1596 SHAKS *Merch V* ii vi 3 And it is meruiale he out-dwells his houre, For louers euer run before the clocke.

Outdweller. [OUT- 2, 8] One who dwells outside of or away from (a certain place)

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 163 If the Acceptant be an Out dweller, (i. e. dwells in another place than where the Bill must be paid). 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar 387 The outdweller from civilization produces only for his and their consumption 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* iv. 90 All 'outdwellers' of the burgh were to be brought in as far as possible for the common defence.

So **Outdwelling** *ppl a.* [OUT- 10], dwelling outside.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 148/2 Outdwelling men who had something to sell or to trade

† **Out-dwelling, sb.** *Obs* [OUT- 1, 3.] A dwelling situated on the outskirts of a town, etc

1677 HUBBARD *Indian Wars* (1865) I 128 Doing some small Mischief upon some Out dwellings of Springfield.

† **Oute, adv.** *Obs.* Forms 1-3 *ute*, 4-5 *oute*, *owte* [OE. *ute* = OS., OFris. *uta*, *ute*, OHG. *ūte*, ON. *ūti*, Goth. *ūta* *adv*, deriv. of *ūt* OUT. Cf. Gr. *ēto* from *ē*.]

1. Of position: Out, outside. = **OUT** *adv*, 15, 16; also in some derived senses, e g = **OUT** 22, 23.

c 900 *tr Bada's Hist* iv. iii. (1890) 264 Ponne was he ute wytcende c 1000 *Ag. Gosp* Matt xxvi 60 Petrus soðlice sæt ute [Lundis] *ūta* on þam cofertune a 1200 *Cerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX 260 3e inne 3e ute. c 1200 ORMIN 141 All þe folc þær ute stod a 1225 *Aucr* R 150 Ponne is þæt lif ute. Ponne adeaðeð þæt treou. a 1300 *K Horn* 245 In þe curte and ute, And elles al abute. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* (Camden) 120 There hit clateren cumpelin whan þe candel is oute [*rime* *oute*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T* 367. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 363 I these othre tuelue wente aboute The holi feith to prechen oute.

b. In existence, existing. Cf. **OUT** *adv*, 26 c.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xii. 145 Þe hexte letred oute *Ibid* 267 Thus he lyknyth in his logyk þe leste foule oute c 1400 *Destr.* 1109 2175 To wreke vs wrete for any wegh oute a 1400-50 *Alexander* 598 Þis barne. Migt wle a prefe for his a-port to any pryncce oute *Ibid* 2574, I ne am nocht gilty of þu, by all þe godes owte I *Ibid* 4574, 5410 1480 CAXTON *Chron* Eng. ccxxii. 250 [10] lede and vse the moost west and synfullist lyf oute

2. Of motion or direction *rare*.

a 900 O. E. *Chron* an 894 Ne com se here eall ute of ðæm setum c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie ne cam nauwer ute.

† In later use, *oute*, *owte* (e mute), occur as spellings of **OUT**. **Oute**, *obs.* form of **OUT**, **OUT**.

Out-eat, v. [OUT- 18, 15.]

1. *trans*. To surpass in eating, eat more than.

1530 PALSGR. 650/2 My horse wyll outete such four jades as thynne is. a 1623 OVERBURY *Catechism, Bulton-maker of Amsterdam* Wks. (1856) 126 He will be sure to be a guest, and to eat six of the fattest Burgers. 1807 W. H. IRELAND *Mod Ships Poole* 36 note. The reader must allow that the natives of other countries may out-eat us.

† 2. To eat out or away. ? Only in *pa. pples*.

c 1586 CTISS *Pembroke Pa.* lxix. iv. With thy temples zeale out-eaten 1650 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit* i. 185 Poore men are pitifully out-eaten by usurious contractis. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 12 Some Antique Inscription whose Characters...were so corroded, and out-eaten by Time, that Antiquaries...could not read it

Outed (*au ted*), *ppl a.* [f. **OUT** v. + -ED¹] Put out, driven out, ejected, extracted see **OUT** v. 1

c 1500 ROWLL *Cursing* 170 Thir outit menris bes lang gane ydill. 1648 MILTON *Unlure Kings* (1650) 54 Gorging themselves on the preferences of their outed predecessors. 1896 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii (1848) 1 The outed ministers still lurked in the country 1754-6 HUME *Hist Eng* (1806) v. lxix. 189 A bold measure of arresting the mayor of London, at the suit of Papillon and Dubois, the outed sheriffs 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schum* (1858) 94 He was the outed minister of Small Isles. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 145 His lady harboured outed preachers

Out-edge: see **OUT-**; **EDGE** *sb.* 7 b.

Outehee, -hese, early ff. **OUTAS**, outcry.

† **Outen, adv.** *prep.* (*a.*) *Obs.* (*exc dial*) Forms:

1 *utan*, 2-3 *uten*, 4-5 *owten*, 4- *uten* [OE. *utan* and *itane* from without = OS. *utan*, OHG. *ūtan* and *ūtana*, ON. *ūtan*, Goth. *ūtana*, a deriv. of *ūt* cf. Gr. *ēto* from *ē*. In ME. reduced to *uten*, *ute*, and so ap. confounded with *ute*, **OUT** It is doubtful whether the modern north dial. *outen* (see E. D. D.), is historically connected with the (OE. word.)

A. *adv.* 1. From without, from outside.

885 O. E. *Chron.*, Alfred com utan mid ferdre. a 1000 Andreas 28 Æghwylcne ellþeodigra ðara ðe ðæt ealand utan sohte

2. Outside, on the outside, without.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Booth* xxxiv § 20 Ðæt treow biþ uton gescyrypd. mid þære riode a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1322 Innan and utan eorðan lūne gefestnod c 1205 LAY. 5699 Fore alle þan crafteþ he heo ute [c 1275 *hw* wite] cūðen. (1871 J. HURTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Outen*, out of doors.)

b. Away, distant; absent, wanting.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 367 He is elches godes ful, nis him noþing 37 uten (7r nis him no whit uten) 23. *Cursor M.* 2886 (Edinb. MS) þe mar man swink him þar abouten fra sped þe ferre he sal ben outen [other MSS ute, oute].

B. prep. 1 Without, outside, away from
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2739 And sette him for vten þe town
2. Without, besides
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 653 Vten childre and vten wimmen, wel fowre and xx þusent men.

C. Comb. and quasi-adj.
1 Comb. Forming advs as OE *utan landes*, ME *uten erdes* in a foreign land, abroad
c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv [lxx] 8 Þeoda þe eard nymaþ utan landes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 956 And uten erdes sorze sen.
2. quasi-adj. (This appears to have originated in combinations, afterwards sometimes separated) Coming from without, foreign, alien

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1741 Laban ferde for caram n to vten stede. c 1300 *Havelok* 2153 Wel to yeme, and wel were Ageynes uten lades here. *Ibid.* 2580 Hise uten lades here comen, And hanes nu þe priore nomen a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* viii [i] 46 Outen [Vulg. alien] sones to melighed þai, Outen sones elded er þai. *Ibid.* cxxxv [i] 5 Hou sal we singe sange... Of lauerd in outen land þat isse?

b Out-of-the-way, side-, by-
a 1350 *St. Martin* 259 in Horst. *Attengl. Leg.* (1882) 155 þai went þam till ane owten strete, For þai wald nocht saint Martyn mete.

Outen-town, a and sb. Sc. [f. prec (?) + *Town sb.*] a. adj. Living or lying outside the town. b sb. A person living outside the town. Hence Outen-towner

1577 in *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 69 Ordered that none of the inhabitants give or sell, to Outentowns, any Muckmiddins, or foulvie. 1877 *Familton's Dict. Suppl.* s. v. Lying or living outside the burgh bounds, not belonging to the town, as, outen-town lands, outen townes burgess, outen-towns multure. 1883 W. H. Dawson *Hist. Skipton* (E. D. D.), *Outen towners*, the rural inhabitants around a town

Out-entry to Out-advocate. see Out-.

Outer (an tæ), a. (sb.) Forms: 5-6 outer, (6 outar), 5, 7- outer. [A new comparative formed immediately on OUT, instead of the inherited form UTTER from OE. *ūter* a, *uttra*, which had ceased to show relationship to *out*, cf. *late*, *latier*, *later*. Occasional examples of *outer*, *outter* occur in Chaucer MSS., and the adv. *outerly* was very common in 14-15th c., but, though found in the Bible of 1611, *outer* was not frequent till the 18th c., *utter* being usual in the sense 'exterior' till late in the 17th c.]

The superlatives going with *outer* are OUTMOST and OUTERMOST. Equivalent forms found in late ME or early mod. Eng. (doublets of corresponding forms mentioned under UTTER) are compar. OUTERMORE, OUTMER, superl. OUTEREST. Like the other comparatives of this kind, *outer* is not followed by *than*, we do not say *outer than*.

1 That is farther out than another (distinguished as *inner*), exterior, farther removed from the centre or inside; hence, comparatively or relatively far out; that is on the outside, outward, external; of or pertaining to the outside.

c 1210-25 *Chaucer's Troilus* iii 664 (615) (Harl. MS.), I wol in þat outter [Camb. MS. c 1245 vtr] hous allone Be warden of þoure women euerichon 1612 *Bible Math.* vii. 12 But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness (Gr. *το εἰς ἔξωρον*) 1677 *Grew Anatomy* *Fruits* iii § 3 The Foundation or Ground of the Outer and more Bulky Part of the Stone, is the inner Part of the Parenchyma 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe's Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, We shall reach the outer court presently 1851 *Carpenter's Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 488 The outer one is commonly known as the serous layer, and the inner as the mucous. 1874 *Green's Short Hist.* vii. § 8 435 in manners and outer seeming they had sunk into mere natures

2. Said of things and conditions external to man's mind and soul, of the objective or physical as opposed to the subjective or psychological world. Cf. *INNER* 2.

c 1386 *Chaucer's Sac. Nun's T.* 414 (Ellesm. MS.) Ther laketh no thynge to thynge outter [so *Heng.*, *Harl.* outter; *Camb.*, etc. viter] eyen c 1800 *K. White Poems* (1837) 80 To these I planned, or turned from outer sight. 1883 *A. Barratt's Phys. Metempsych.* 178 Metaphysic seems to leave us in the contradiction that outer objects are made by mind, yet that the processes of mind are in some way derived from outer objects.

b Phr. *Outer man*, the body (after *inner man*); hence humorously, outward personal appearance, dress (so *outer woman*). *Outer world*, the material world outside that familiar or known, also, people generally, outside the individual or his immediate circle.

a 1245 *Hoon Lania* vi 80 And say the outer woman is outer woman, And not a whit a snake 1553 *Lytton's My Novel* i. 1, Regarding the object in dispute not only with the eye of the outer man, but the eye of law and order 1868 *Gladstone's Two Worlds* vii. (1869) 245 The key to the inquiry is to be found in the Outer world of the Odyssey. 1874 *Mowley's Compromise* (1886) xix Though themselves invisible to the outer world, they [convictions] may yet operate with magnetic force, upon other parts of our belief. 1895 *A. Nutt's Fey Brans* i. 278 The under-is as old as the outer-world conception of a land dwelt in by wise, powerful, and immortal beings 1897 *Weston's Gas* 23 Apr. 1/1 A woman must be uncommonly good inside to present such an outer man to her fellows

3 *Combinations* (in which the hyphen is optional).

outer clothing, *deek*, *door*, *kuk* (Sc.), *room*, *vestment*, also, *outer edge* (in Skating) = *outside edge* see *EDGE* sb 7 b; *Outer House* see quot. 1872, † *outer line*, boundary line, circumference; *outer ward* of a castle: see *WARD* sb 2

1891 *E. Kinglake's Australian at H.* 7 The idea to elaborate our present under-clothing into *outer-clothing 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* i. xxvii. 355 10 strip off the *outer-deck planking of the brig. 1818 *SCOTT's Hrv. Midl.* xvii, The distance of his apartment from the *outer door of the house. 1861 *J. Ruffant Dr. Antonio* xv, To see on the outer-door steps, plates full of oranges. 1904 *Murray's Mag.* XXVI. 473/2 The *outer edge is a gliding movement, forward or backward, performed on the outer edge of the runner. 1818 *SCOTT's Hrv. Midl.* xii, This case of Marsport against Lackland has made an unco din in the *Outer House 1872 *Wharton Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Outer House*, the name given to the great hall of the Parliament House in Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as single judges to hear causes. The term is used colloquially as expressive of the business done there in contradistinction to the Inner House, the name given to the chambers in which the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings. 1875 *W. McLivraith's Guide Wagon-wheel* 54 In the Cathedral and in the *Outer-kirk were various altars. 1830 *Paisley's 350/4* *Outarline or parts of a circle, circumference. 1897 *Swift's Art. Pol. Lying* Wks 1755 III. 1. xxi. In their *outer-room there ought always to attend some persons endowed with a great stock of credulity. 1806-7 *J. Barrow's Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xx, The outer-room of a public office.

B. elliptically as sb. In rifle-shooting, that part of the target outside the circles surrounding the bull's eye, hence, a shot that strikes this part 1864 *Main Mag.* Mar. 429 Bewildered with talk going on all around them of outers and centres and bull's eyes. 1884 *Times* 23 July (Farmer), Running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss.

Hence *Outer v. nonce-out*, to make outer or external.

1890 *J. H. Stirling's Gifford Lect.* vi. 104 The inner must be outered, the outer innered.

Outer, sb 2 [f. *OUT* v. + -ER 1]

† 1. One who or that which puts out, utters, or gives vent to, *spec.* one who utters or circulates false coin. *Obs.*

1421-2 *Hoccleve's Dialog.* 175 Vengeance on yow ye false moneyours, and on yowre outers c 1448 - *Ballade Dh York* 16 Be thou an outer of my nycetee.

2 *Pughism*. A knock-out blow

1898 *Tit-Bits* 22 Jan. 309/1 Boxing Instructor (loquutor), Great Scot! that was an 'outer' you gave me.

[*Outer* (in Latham, etc.), mispr. for *OUTER*]

† **Outerest**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 out(ter)est. [A superlative formed on *outer*, cf. *innerest*. The more frequent form was *UTTEREST*, q. v.] = *OUTERMOST*, *UTTERMOST*

c 1374 *Chaucer's Boeth.* ii. met. vi. 55 (Add. MS.) Þe sonne comyng from his outrest [Camb. MS. outweste] arysyng til he hidde his beames vndir þe waves. *Ibid.* iv. pr. vi. 136 Þilke þat is outrest [Camb. MS. outweste]... as it is forþest fro þe mydel sympleche of þe point.

Outerly (an tæh), adv. (a.) Now rare. Forms.

4-outer-, (4-5 outar-, outre-, outwer-, outwre-, 5-outer-, 5-6 outier-); 4-5 -liche, -li, 5-7 -ly. [Another form of *UTTERLY*, conformed to *out*, *outer*. It is remarkable that this was very frequent in 14-15th c., when *outer* itself was rare.]

† 1. In an utter or extreme degree, entirely, absolutely, in an unqualified manner = *UTTERLY* adv. *Outerly* not, not at all, in no wise. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11550 Pan telly þe outelyschent c 1360 *Munro's Poems* fr. *Vernon* MS. 593/137 Schewenot þin herte outeliche to þe seruauant. c 1380 *Wyclif's Sel Wks* III. 437 Crist is in iche mannes soule þat loveþ hym outeliche. c 1385 *Chaucer's Par.* T. r 160 The othere goods werkis been outely [v. r. outely, viterly] deede as to the lyf perdurable in heuene. 1388 *Wyclif's Dint* xv. 4 And outely [L. *omnius*] a nedri man and begger schal not be among you. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 349/1 Ye west which is clepid aunselles shal outely be putt awel. c 1541 *Watt's Ps.* li. Poems (1810) 394/1 And seeth hymself not outely deprieved from lygh of grace.

2 In an outward direction; towards the outside. Now dial.

1681 *Grew's Museum* i. 27 In the lower Jaw two Tusks, like those of a Boar, standing outely, an inch behind the Cutters.

B. adj. Of a wind. Blowing from an outward direction cf. *westerly*. Now dial.

a 1644 *Sir W. Monson's Naval Tracts* ii. (1704) 260/1 Open Bays, subject to outely Winds. 1896 *Crockett's Grey Man* 299 (E. D. D.) An outely wind might drive him to the coast of Ireland.

Outermer, -mere. see next

† **Outermore**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 -mere, 7 -mer. [A variant of *OUTERMORE*, f. *outer* + -mer, -MORE. cf. *INNERMORE*.] *Outer*; external, outward.

1388 *Wyclif's Eccl.* xii. 32 marg., Thou schalt fynde in fewe men the ynnere goodness of soule, and of outermere conversacioun togidre. - *Ezek.* xlv. 21 He ledde me out in to the outermere halle c 1400 *Prymer* (1894) 72 Mi soule be filld [wip] innere fatnesse & outermere fatnesse. a 1640 *Jackson's Creed* x. xlv § 3 We cannot allot a lower or outermere mansion in heaven itself than that. 1674 *N. Fairfax's Bulb & Selu* 117 One atome in the inner mires, would be even to more than one in the outermere

Outermost, a. (adv.) Also 6 outier-. [f. *OUTER* a. + -MOST (cf. *hundermost*, *innermost*), a later formation than *UTTERMOST*, conformed to

out, *outer*] Situated farthest out from the inside or centre, most outward, most external, extremest 1587 *Golding's De Mornay* xiv. 197 Descending downe to the centre of the world and mounting vp above the outermost circle of it 1665 *Boyle's Ocean's Relf.* *Disc.* ii. 1, Those imaginary spaces, that are beyond the outermost part of the outermost Heavens 1768-74 *Tucker's Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 114 The angle formed by the two outermost lines. 1864 *Bowen's Logic* vii. 186 Circles of which the outermost and largest indicates the Predicate of the Conclusion

b. as adv. In the most outward position 1858 *Hawthorne's Fr. & Lt. Frills* II. 154 When the material embodiment presents itself outermost

Outerness, [f. *OUTER* a. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being outer or exterior.

† 1. That which possesses this quality; the outer surface, the exterior. *Obs.*

1674 *N. Fairfax's Bulb & Selu* 86 Unevennesses in its outerness or surface

2 Occupation with what is external. *rare*

1863 *Dublin Lect. Eng. Lit.* 10 An infusion of French character, which gave to the English mind a certain amount of French quickness and outerness, and made it more bright and objective

Outes, variant of *OUTAS*, outcry.

Out-eye, -eyed. see *OUT-*.

† **Outface**, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 vtface. [OUT- 3.] The outer or external face; outside, surface.

1570 *Dee's Math. Pref.* D j b, The vtface or Superficies of the earth 1635 *SWAN'S Spec. Ar.* vi. § 2 (1643) 186 The outface of the ground could not be obscured. 1797 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, That no Door-Frame, or Window-Frame of Wood, in London and Westminster, shall be set nearer to the Outface of the Wall than four Inches.

Outface, v. [OUT- 18 b, c]

1. *trans.* To outdo or overcome in facing or confronting, to look (a person) out of countenance, to face or stare down, hence, to put out of countenance, put to shame or to silence, generally, esp. by boldness, assurance, impudence, or arrogance. To outface with a card of ten see *CARD* sb. 2 a, and cf. *FACE* v. 3 b.

a 1529 *SKELTON's Bogue of Court* 315 Firste pycke a quarell and fall out with him then And soo outface hym with a card of ten 1540 *COVERDALE'S Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks (Parker Soc.) I. 398 To take too much upon you, with bragging or arrogance we would out face the weak 1584 *FENNER's Def. Ministers* (1587) 43 To rayse tumults, and by number to outface our Superiours. 1595 *SHAKS's 2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 49 Oppose thy steadfast gazing eyes to mine, see if thou canst out-face me with thy looks 1596 - *Merch. V.* iv. ii. 17 We shal have old swearing That they did gne the rings away to men. But weele out-face them, and out-swear them to. 1615 *Heywood's Foure Prentises* i. xiv. Wks. 1874 II. 196 Think'st thou, thou canst outface me? proud man, no 1658 *A. Fox's Writ. Surg.* v. 303 These impudent wenches would have outfaced me therein 1756 *Wesley's Wks.* (1874) XIII. 215 They will outface and out-lung you 1884 *J. Parker's Apost. Life* I. 103 They will outface the two unlearned and ignorant men

fig. 1649 *N. Bacon's Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxxvi (1739) 140 In this course they continued till they had out-faced shame itself 1854 *RUSKIN's Two Paths* i. § 9, I have put this painful question before you, only that they may face it thoroughly, and, as I hope, out-face it 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 It has happened to me to find myself before a common silk that outfaced all the reeds of nature

† b To force from by confronting. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS's 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 283 Then did we too, set on you four, and with a word, outface'd you from your prize

2 To face boldly or defiantly, to confront fearlessly or impudently; to brave, defy.

1574 *tr. Marlowe's Apocalyp.* 116 This so great assuredness whereby a man may be bold to outface the duell, sinne, death, and hell gates 1577-87 *HOLINSHED'S Chron.* III. 1148/2 If you meet your brother in the street, shun him not, but outface him. 1605 *SHAKS's Lear* ii. ii. 11 He with presented nakedness out face The Windes, and persecutions of the skie 1679 *GOODMAN's Penit. Pardoned* ii. li (1713) 205 The Phansee stood upon his own justification, and with a brazen impudence outfaces heaven 1870 *LOWELL'S Study Wind.* (1886) 9 They outface you with an eye that challenges inquiry fig. 1887 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 337 Professors of holiness, and professors of patriotism, when they are thoroughly versed in their trade, can outface infamy.

† 3. To contradict (any one) to his face; to controvert or deny (a statement, etc.) boldly or impudently; to give the lie to boldly or defiantly c 1586 *CYTES'S PEMBROKE* P. c. cxxxix xi, This caused brood Would with proud lies thy truth outface. 1586 *T. B. La Prentiss's Pr. Acad.* i. (1594) 359 For a yea or a naie, they forthwith thinke that the lie is given them, and that they are outfaced 1643 *Milton's Drorce* vii. Wks (1851) 43 Which, if we shall still avouch to be a command, he palpably denying it, this is not to expound S. Paul, but to outface him. 1886 *Goad's Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 28 Who can outface so Ancient and Loud Tradition?

† b To maintain boldly or impudently to the face of (a person), that, etc. *Obs.*

1631 *LYNDE'S Case for Spectacles* (1638) 58 They have out-faced the world in their Preface, that their Translation is so exact and precise. 1654 *VILVAIN'S 1st heat Treat.* Suppl. 240 The Egyptian Sorcerers, outfaced the King, that they were Serpents which looked like Rods 1678 *DRYDEN'S Kind Keeper* iv. 1, He made me keep Lent last Year till Whitson-tide, and out-face'd me with Oaths, it was but Easter

† 4. To maintain (something false or shameful) with boldness or effrontery; to brazen out. *Obs.*

1581 *W. Fulke's Confer.* ii. (1584) K. ii. b, I see you would outface the matter. 1649 *MILTON's Eikon* xxi, The Damsell, at sight of her own letter, was soon blank, and more ingenuous than to stand outfacing 1679 *BELORE's Popish*

Plot Ep. Aij, I scarce know which is greatest, Their Impudence in committing horrid Villanies, or in out-facing them, when they are done. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* I. xvii (1733) 593 Why cannot you give over this Way of shuffling and out-facing things, and rather make a frank Confession?

Hence **Outfall** *vbl. a*; **Outfacer**, one who out-faces; **Outfalling** *vbl. a*, and *vbl. sb*.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfi) 126 Defended from. Iyers, from out-facers, shameless persons, & theenes. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* I. iii, I. pierc't the starre, With an out-facing eye. 1618 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xiii. 1, Conviction of a denied and outfaced disobedience. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* I. v. Wks. 1873 III. 11, I know he is a Bawd by his out-facing. 1682 J. FLATMAN *Hercules Redens* No. 25 (1713) 1 264 Notwithstanding all their Impudent out-facings of the Matter, I doubt not but a horrid Conspiracy will yet... be made out.

Out-faith, etc. see **OUT**.

Outfall. [**OUT** - 7]

†1. A sally or sortie from a camp or fortified place. (Cf. Du. *uitval*, †*uitval*, Ger. *ausfall*.) See **FALL** out c. *Obs*.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped* I. 11 The first night, the Major made an out-fall. [1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids and outfalls upon the Brabanters.]

2. The act of falling out, a quarrel. (See **FALL** out d.) *Sc. or north dial*.

†26. in Pennant *Tour in Scot* 1769 App. (1776) 330 They ryled a cry, as if it had been upon some out fall among these people. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Out-fall*, a quarrel, a misunderstanding.

3. The outlet or mouth of a river, drain, sewer, etc., where it falls into the sea, lake, etc.

1669 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) Biv, The out falls of Wisbuch and Spalding being daily more and more choaked with sands from the sea. 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. for Honour* III. 11, Rivers with greeder speed run neere their out-falls, than at their springs. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 8 It is probable, that the river Medway had once an out-fall to the sea. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott*, As when to sailors while they roam, By creeks and outfalls far from home. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 343 Good sewers, and a proper outfall.

attrib 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 285 Convenient situations for forming outfall drains. 1894 *Westm. Gas* 15 Jan. 1/3 To carry away the sewage to outfall works.

b. fig. Outlet, channel of disposal.

1883 MRS LYNN LINTON *One* I. iv. 77 At a time when costly fancies were the legitimate outfalls of his wealth.

†**Outfalling**. *Sc. Obs.* [**OUT** - 9] A falling out, a quarrel.

1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas* I. (1850) I. 223 Priuat menis out-fallings and broyllis at questionat as nationall querrellis.

†**Outfang**. *Sc. Obs.* Abbreviation of next.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xiii. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv [see **INFANG**].

†**Outfangthie.f.** *Old Eng. Law. Obs.* In 2 *utfangene* *peof*, *utfangenthef*, 3 *utefang*, *utfangen*, 3, 4 *outfangen*(e), -*fange*, -*thief* [Answers to an OE type *utfangenne* *peof* (accusative case) 'out-caught thief'; but the expression appears to have come into use later, to match *infangenne* *peof*, *INFANGTHIEF*, q. v.] A franchise of a lord of a private jurisdiction, more extensive than that of *INFANGTHIEF*; originally, the lord's right to pursue a thief (at least when the latter was 'his own man') outside his own jurisdiction, bring him back to his own court for trial, and keep his forfeited chattels on conviction. But the right was variously defined or circumscribed in the 13th c., when its meaning seems to have already become conjectural.

The term *infangenne* *peof* occurs in several OE. Charters, but of *utfangenne* *peof* no trace has been found except in an alleged charter of Egbert dated 828 (Birch *Cartul. Sax.* No. 395), which has the Latin phrase *cum fums comprehensione intus et foris*, 'the apparent equivalent of an OE. *mid infangennum* *peofe* and *utfangennum*'. But this is extant only in the *Liber Rossensis* (1120-50), and may be spurious, or the phrase may be a 12th c. interpolation. The term is wanting from an Eng.-Fr. Glossary of Law Terms compiled 1120-1150 (Wright *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 32) which contains '*infangenneth* = *larrum* plus ens nostre terre'. On the other hand, *utfangenne* *peof* occurs in the forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury (Birch, No. 1277), which was in existence before William of Malmesbury made the third version of his *Gesta Regum* 1130-40 (in which the charter is given), and it may thus go back to 1100, or even earlier.

The etymological sense 'out-caught-thief', i. e. 'thief apprehended outside' (the jurisdiction), is that assigned to it in the Ripon record of 1228, in which the grant of 'infangethief and outfangethief' was explained as giving the grantee the right to try 'his own thief' *ubicumque capium*, whether within or without his territorial jurisdiction. But Bracton and *Fleta* explain it as the right to try thieves coming from without, and apprehended within the lord's jurisdiction, they both expressly deny that it meant a thief taken outside, or that such a thief might be brought back into the jurisdiction to be tried. *Fleta* however adds that, after his own thief had been condemned by the outside tribunal, the lord might bring him into his jurisdiction and hang him on his own gallows; and the right to do this appears to be all that Britton knows as 'the franchise of outfangenthief'.

1235 *Forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury* (dated 971), *et habeant socam & socam... infangenepeof & utfangene peof, & flemene ferde, hamocne, fridreche forstealle, toll & team, ita libere & quocumque sicut ego habeo in regno meo* 1189-95 in *Regist. de Wetherhal* (1897) 31 Concedimus insuper eidem Abbathie. soc et sicut et tol et theam et infangenthief et outfangenthief. 1228 *Mem.*

Ripon (Surtees) I. 52 Suum latronem ubicumque captus fuerit, infangethief et outfangethief. *Ibid.* 57 Et suum latronem ubicumque captum ad iudicandum in curia sua. et infangethief et outfangethief, furcam, prisonam, blodewite [etc.]. c. 1250 BRACTON III. xxv. 154.6 VTFANGENTHIEF vero dicitur latro extraneus, veniens aliunde de terra aliena, et qui captus fuit in terra ipsius qui tales habet libertates. 1290-1300 *Fleta* I. xlvii. 62. 1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 13 Qe il eynt la franchise de outfangenthief, ceo est a dire, qe euv eynt les juses de lour gentz et de lour teneantz, ou q'il sont pris hors de lour feez, jugez a pendre, qe il les puent apres jugement rendu prendre et remener en lour franchise et fere les pendre illucs sur lour fourches demeyne. 12300 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 462/a Ovec return de Bref infangenthief, outfangenthief, e quite de tonneue, passage, murage, pontage, pavage. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 23 Lordshippes Marchers shall have within the precincte of their said Lordshippes. Wayff Strauff Infangthief Outfange Treasoure Troves. c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 37 Thair is sum Barons quha hes privilege and libertie of infang and outfang thift. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Words* 213 *Outfangthief*, that is, that theues or felones of your lande, or fee, out of your land or feetaken with felonie or stealinge, shalbee brought backe to your Court, and there iudged. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Infangthief*, Out-fangthief is a ne foran thiefe, quia cum fra an vther mans lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands pertinand to him quha is mifeit with the like liberty. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* x. 1839 KEMBLE *Cod. Dipl.* I. Intro. 45. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* I. 564 note, [In the 13th c.] there was much doubt as to what was meant by *hangwite* and as to the exact limits of the right of *utfangenthief*. In cases of *quo warranto* the king's advocates are fond of puzzling their adversaries by asking them to explain what they mean by these old words.

†**Outfare**. *Obs.* [OE *utfaru* fem., cf. *utfer* neut., a going out, f. *ut* (see **OUT** - 7) + *faru*, *fer*, going, journey, *faru* to go, travel.] A going out, journey, expedition, an outlet.

1661 *Rule St. Benet* lxxv. (Schroder, 1885) 127 *Pæt nan neod ne sy munecum, utan to farene, forþe þe seo utfaru nan þing ne framæð þras saulum* c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom* I. 484 *Ðæt we symle ðone mæran gylt forþen þurh utfare ðæs læssan*. 13. *Cursor M.* 7890 *Pæt vii was* At kings ost, and in vi-fare.

Outfast (-fa'st), *v.* [**OUT** - 18, 17] *trans.* To surpass in fasting, fast longer than. † To outfast oneself, to fast beyond one's power of endurance.

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacis* 29 Yet, as if they had Pharaoh's kine out-fasted. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 334, I have out-fasted my self, or my Stomach is gone. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 196 Sow the good seed as the heretics sow the bad. † Out-labour, out-fast, out-discipline these false teachers.

Out-fawn to **Out-feed**: see **OUT**.

Out-fence, *sb.* [**OUT** - 3.] An outer or bounding fence.

1766 *Accone Inclos Act* 13 The out-fences of all the lands shall be well and sufficiently made. 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 41 Without putting down a pit within the stakes of any of the out-fences.

Outfence, *v.* [**OUT** - 15, 18.] *trans* a. To fence out, divide by fences. b. To outdo in fencing, or put (one) out of his fence or guard.

1770 W. HESTERTON *Inclos Act* 14 All the lands shall be well and sufficiently out-fenced. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* I. (1892) 5 Veteran tricksters capable of outfencing her nascent individuality.

Out-ferret to **Out-fiction**: see **OUT**.

Outfield, **out-field** (au'tfild) [**OUT** - 1]

1. The outlying land of a farm; esp. in Scotland, the outlying land which is either unenclosed and untitled moorland or pasture, or was formerly cropped from time to time without being manured. *Outfield and infield system*. see **INFIELD**.

1557 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I. 361, I know that it is not my home nor my Father's house. It is but the outer close of his house, His outfields and muir-ground. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 315 His land is... originally all outfield, being mostly covered with whins and heath not many years ago. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 94 The chief part of each farm consisted of 'out-field' or unenclosed land, no better than moorland.

attrib 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric* vv (ed. 2) 123 This land is what is called out-field land, that is, land not improved, and that has received but little manure. When brought into tillage, three or four crops exhaust it. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 289 Ropes, thrown over all the outfield hay ricks.

b. An outlying field.

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 464 Thirty men to be a Guard while we gather in your harvest from your out-fields. 1733-1856 [see **INFIELD**]. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 406 The chief part of the Indians begin to plant their out-fields, when the wild fruit is so ripe, as to draw off the birds from picking up the grain.

2. *fig.* The region of thought or fact outside defined limits; an outlying region.

1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* v. 174 The enclosure of a certain district from the great outfield of thought or fact. 1859 — *On Author. Pers.* 22 Woi ds are enclosures from the great outfield of meaning.

attrib 1820 S. MILLER *Serm.* in *Mem.* iv (1883) 99 We would 'go forth' in more than human might against the outfield masses festering in our midst.

3. In *Cricket* and *Baseball*: The outlying part of the field, that part most remote from the batsman. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/5 The rest of the wickets fell for catches, most of them in the out-field, and the innings closed for 75. 1896 *Ibid.* 11 Aug. 7/2 The outfield ground was so dead that many hits that would ordinarily have been fours and twos only produced twos and singles.

b. = **OUT-FIELDER**.

1884 *Lillywhit's Cricket Ann.* 101 J. E. K. S., a magnificent out-field. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Dec. 7/2 He is a good out-field.

Out-fie lder. [**OUT** - 1 + **FIELDER**.] The player or fielder who stands in the out-field. see *prec* 3. 1893 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 17 Nov. A deal with the Pittsburgh club for the purchase of Van Haltren, the outfielder. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Feb. 3/4 An out-fielder, running for a catch.

So **Out-fie lding** *vbl. sb*, the action of fielding in the 'out-field'; also *attrib*; **Out-fie ldsman** = **OUT-FIELDER**.

1881 *Daily News* 8 July 2/7 Newton's wicket-keeping, and Cave's out-fielding. 1884 I. BLIGH in *Lillywhit's Cricket Ann.* 4 The out-fielding ground was very rough. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 268 A brilliant out-fieldersman is worth his place in any eleven for the work he can do there alone.

Outfight, *v.* [**OUT** - 15 d, 18 b.]

†1. *trans* To take by assault, subdue, conquer, overcome. [Rendering *L. expugnare*] *Obs*.

1282 WYCLIF *Ysch* c. 35 And [Joshua] went fro Lachis unto Eglon, and enuyrounde, and out faust [Vulg. *expugnauit*] it the same day. — *Eccles* iv. 33 And God shal out-fisten [expugnabit], or overcome for these, thyne enemyes.

2. To fight better than; to beat in a fight.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 17 He could, if not outfight his enemies, outwit them. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 167 He out-fought his adversary left and right. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* xlv (1877) 339 The elder general both out-maneuvred and out-fought the younger.

Out-fighter. [**OUT** - 2] One who fights not at close quarters. So **Out-fighting** *vbl. a*, fighting not at close quarters, skirmishing.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 54 As an out-fighter he completely astonished the ring. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled and closed in upon by our out-fighting troops.

†**Out-find**, *v. Obs* [**OUT** - 15] *trans*. To find out (*poetic*, and *prop.* two words.)

1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 229 My heart hath you out-found. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Isabel's Son in Prison, With piercing insight will the truth outfind. 1826 G. SANDYS *Orinda's Mel.* xiv. 303 The fatal mouth of Æneas out-found.

So † **Out-finding** *vbl. sb*, finding out.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 6102 Strange wayis Investigabyll,—That is to say past out fynding. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 3 That to y^e out-finding of dutie there might have been an entrie.

Out-finger to **Out-firmament**: see **OUT**.

Outfit (au'tfit), *sb.* [**OUT** - 7]

1. The act of fitting out or furnishing with the requisites for a journey or expedition, or for any purpose; *ellect* = expense of fitting out.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1769), *Out-fit*, is generally used to signify the expences of equipping a ship for a sea-voyage; or of arming her for war, or both together. 1792 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1892) XLVI. 174, I expect we shall be able to import wheat for our flour and bread for our next outfit to advantage. 1828 CHANTREY in Lockhart *Scott May*, If you'll secure the commissions, I'll make the outfit easy. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 143 One of the chief adventurers in the outfit of the expedition.

2. The articles and equipment required for an expedition, etc.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* II. 225, I believe there is no instance of any nation sending a minister to reside anywhere without an outfit. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 11 On the 15th of June, [I] again arrived in Montreal, bringing with me my outfit. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. 119 *Outfit* is sometimes, the necessary stores and provisions put on board the ship for the use of the crew on the voyage. *Ibid.* In whaling voyages the word *outfit* means the fishing stores of the ships. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 23 Saying these words, she had tied and buttoned on the child's simple outfit. *Mod.* There are several very compact camping outfits now in the market.

attrib 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 19 May 2/3 The 'outfit' allowance of £20 now given to officers joining the Volunteer.

b. *fig.* The mental and moral endowments or acquisitions with which any one is furnished.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 46 [The] members have, for their proper outfit, a knowledge of Greek, Roman, and Eastern antiquity. 1872 LIDDON *Etem. Relig.* I. 51 The conviction that religion is an indispensable part of man's moral and mental outfit.

3. A collective term for a travelling party or a party in charge of herds of cattle, etc. *U. S. colloq.*

1875 F. H. ATKINS in *Lett. to Editor*, The application of 'out fit' to transportation has led secondarily to its application to the travelling party themselves. It is quite common in the West to hear, 'Do you belong to this outfit?' or 'Where is this outfit going?' 1890 D'OLIVE *Notches* 55 The best fellows in this 'outfit' were Choctaw Bill and Frank Norris, the 'boss', an ex-Yale student. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 174 He belonged to a horse 'outfit' that was travelling north.

Outfit, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans*. To provide with an outfit, to fit out.

1847 Mrs. R. LEE *Afric. Wanderers* ii. (1854) 19 The trouble of outfitting the two boys for a public school. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nevada* v. 94, I. outfitting myself with a pack-horse, two mounted men, and provisions. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 176 This mill has been planned and outfitting with special reference to economizing labor and securing the greatest possible efficiency.

b. *intr* for *refl.* or *pass*.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 194/1 Here I 'outfitted', and we were in a few days on our way to the Bitter Root Mountains.

So **Outfitting** *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a*. [**OUT** - 9, 10] 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv, An outfitting warehouse.

of the first respectability 1871 Mrs WHITNEY *Real Folks* xii (1872) 132 1 he trimming-up and outfitting place.

Outfitter. [OUT-8.] One who fits out, or furnishes an outfit, a dealer in outfits for travelling, athletic sports, or the like.

1846 in WORCESTER citing *Cons Mag* 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* ii 11, She keeps the stock room of a seaman's outfitter 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i, 146 Raleigh was the chief outfitter of the fleet 1883 *Law Times Rep* XLIX. 134/1 The business of a tailor and outfitter

Outflame, sb. [OUT-7] An outburst of flame, or fig of passion or colour.

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 185, 'I would not barter it', said he, with a sudden outflame 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 735/2 A little island, with... an outflame of scarlet tupelo and sumac

Outflame, v. [OUT-18, 14.] a. *trans.* To surpass in blaze or brilliancy. b. *intr.* To flame out, burst into blaze or brilliancy *poet.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi (1852) 74 The conflagration of her eye, Outflaming even that eye which in my sleep Beams close upon me 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1650, I had on their tombs Hung crowns, and seen their praise outflame their ashes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 2/3 Did tropic lands with flowers and fruit out-flame?

Outflaming, vbl. sb. [OUT-9.] Flaming out, blazing up. So **Outflaming ppl. a.**

1836 LANDOR *Minor Prose Pieces*, St. Santander Wks 1853 II 454/1 The first outflaming of the passions. 1872 TALMAGE *Serms* 218 The outflaming glories of the countenances of the saved

Outflank (outflæŋk), v. [OUT-18 c, 17 (?).] 1. *trans.* To extend or get beyond the flank of the opposing army; to outmanoeuvre by a flanking movement.

1764 HILL *Env* in *Ann. Reg* 10/1 Greatly to outflank any line of battle into which it was possible for the major to form his few forces 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxii. III. 213 The enemy's superiority in numbers would enable them to outflank him 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 216 The bridgeless Numidian cavalry outflanking the enemy, and riding round towards their rear, first fell on the retreating infantry

b. *fig.* To 'get round', get the better of 1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII. 416 We were outflanked by the law 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iv. 82 The devising of questionable legal subtleties... to outflank the defence of some obnoxious prisoner.

2. To lie or extend beyond (the flank). Also *intr.* 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 81 The regiment breaks into columns of divisions, to whichever hand the new position out-flanks the old one *Ibid.* 83 When the new line outflanks towards the point of intersection, then the regiment breaking to that hand will have its head nearer to the new line than its rear

Hence **Outflanking vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1871 *Standard* 24 Jan. We shall have another outflanking movement. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 245 The choice lay between a direct front attack and an outflanking movement.

Outflash, sb. [OUT-7] The act of flashing out. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. & Thrus* 61 The outflash of his spirit did not die with the moment.

Outflash, v. [OUT-18, 14.] a. *trans.* To surpass in flashing, outshine. b. *intr.* To flash out 1848 WEBSTER, *Outflash*, to surpass in flashing 1866 J. THOMSON *Poems*, *Philosophy* i. 11, Flowers bloomed for maidens, swords outflashed for boys 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* i. v 33 The calm sad face, which in the day of battle could outflash them all

So **Outflashing vbl. sb.** [OUT-9], flashing out. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii 1, Such first outflashing of man's freewill, to lighten, more and more into Day 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* i 91 The Bible appals me by the outflashing of sudden lights and unexpected glory.

Out-flatter, v. [OUT-18] *trans.* To outdo in flattery; to over-flatter.

1597 [see OUTLIE v 2] 1596 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* i 1 (1735) 19 Turn'd away by the Chaplains, from out flattering their probation Sermons for a benefice.

Out-haunt to Out-flight: see OUT-.

† **Outleme.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. OUT-8 + FLEME sb. 1] A fugitive from his country, an exile.

13 E. E. *Alth. P. A.* 1176 Me payed ful ille to be outleme. So soderly of pat fayre region

Outling, sb. [OUT-7] The act of slinging out; the giving vent to bad temper or ill nature.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xli, Deronda... could not help replying to Fash's outling.

Outling (-ſliŋ), v. [OUT-14, 15] *trans.* and *intr.* To sling out; fling oneself out. (*poetic*)

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 166 The crauen Cock, which cowardly doth run away, or from the pit out-flings. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 3 Nov. The hand of God outflinging wide The gorgeous banner of the autumn tide.

Out-flood to Outfloat: see OUT-.

Outflourish, v. [OUT-15, 17.] *trans* a. To unsheathe and flourish (a weapon). b. To outlast in flourishing; to flourish after the cessation of.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenz* 1428 There was uprising: Weapons outflourished in the wind. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 172 The wrecks of slavery may yet outflourish the remains of the feudal system in the kind of poetry they produce.

Outflow, sb. [OUT-7.]

1. The act or fact of flowing out, efflux. 1869 PHILLIPS *Verm.* xi. 375 Now rising into sudden jets, then sinking into a difficult outflow 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep* IX. 772 An opening which permitted the constant outflow of fluid. *attrib.* 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med* V 453 Inflow and outflow tubes to the water-jacket.

b. The amount that flows out

1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr Sachs' Bot.* 610 In the first thirty-three hours the outflow amounted to 26.45 cubic cm 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med* VII. 247 The outflow of blood has been seen to increase from two to six times.

2. *fig.* Any outward movement analogous to the flowing of water.

? a 1800 *Observer* No 13 (R.) The influx of foreigners, and the out-flow of natives, which the present peace will occasion 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XIII 640/2 The outflow of gold is certain to continue and increase. 1869 GOULBURN *Pure Holiness* x 91 The outflow of His Divine compassion 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 108 A strong outflow of poetical feeling.

Outflow, v. [OUT-14] *intr.* To flow out. (*poet*) c 1580 SUDNEY *Ps. XLII* 11, My teares out-flowing. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet Wks.* 1721 II 91 To suck th' effluvia which he smelt out-flow. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 533 Shall bitterness outflow from sweetness past?

Outflowing, vbl. sb. [OUT-9] The action of flowing out, efflux, effluence

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i IV § 32 516 The Supreme God together with his outflowing, and all the extent of fecundity. 1894 *Daily News* 30 June 5/4 His family feel the outflowings of universal sympathy.

Outflowing (au tflouŋ, outflouŋ), ppl. a. [OUT-10] Flowing out, effluent.

1605 TIMME *Querist* III 162 The out-flowing and breathing forth [parts] are the breathes 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. 11 x, In her outflowing lines a 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet Wks.* 1721 III. 355 Thou always art out-flowing Deity. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III iv. 120 The bright outflowing golden hair

Out-flown to Out-flung: see OUT-.

Outflush, sb. [OUT-7] An outward movement (compared to that of the blood when it flushes the face).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II ix, An outflush of foolish young Enthusiasm 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Cath. Breakf* P 770 The plant Holds its corolla, purple, delicate, Solely as out-flush of that energy

Outflu sh, v. [OUT-17.] *trans.* To surpass in rosiness or warmth of colour

1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July 23 And now the colour of her pride and joy Outflush'd the hue of Eros.

Outflux. [OUT-7] Outflow; place of flowing out; outlet.

1739 MATTIAND *London* I. v. Its outflux from the river Thames. *Ibid.* The outflux of this watercourse 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* i *Survey* 240 On the East Side was the Out-flux of Cnut's Trench

Out fly, sb. [OUT-7] The act of flying out (*fig.*), a swift outburst of passion, etc.

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II xvii 74, I awaited some passionate outfly, but he held his peace.

Outfly, v. [OUT-14, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To fly out. (*poetic*) 1599 T. MOUNTY *Silviculture* 52 Few griefs from Pandors boxe out fly But here they finde a medicine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 663 He spake; and, to confirm his words, out-flew Millions of flaming swords. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xii 477 Now outflies The gloomy West [wind], and whistles in the skies 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 39 Now and again outflies from sedgy haunt the wary mallard

2. *trans.* To outstrip or surpass in flight; to fly beyond or past. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i v 582 See how the Fowles are from my fancie fled, Their flight out-flies me c 1614 Sir W. MURD *Dido & Aeneas* II. 458 He Outflies the eagle and the silver swan 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* iv. iv a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 102 To sacred Poets I apply, Who all scholastic Heights out-fly. 1800 MOORE *Anacron* xxiv 18 She gave thee beauty—shaft of eyes, That every shaft of wai outflies! 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xiv, They have outflown Philosophy.

† **Outflying, vbl. sb.** [OUT-9] The action of flying out, an outbreak. *Obs.*

1641 SANDERSON *Serms.* (1681) II. 141 They have many out-flyings, wherewith their holy Father is not well pleased. c 1641 D. CAWDROP *Three Serms.* 49 The out-flyings of other mens corruptions

Outfold, rare. [OUT-1.] A fold or small field lying away from the farm-house: cf. *outfield* 1. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 128 [see INFOLD sb. 2.]

Out-folio to Out-form: see OUT-

Outfool, v. [OUT-18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in folly or in fooling; to overcome by fooling.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* II 40 All our Pride Is to outfoole our Selves! 1764 YOUNG *Resignation* II. xxix, In life's decline The second child outfools the first, And tempts the lash of truth 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec 584 The minority which endeavours to effect its purpose by out-fooling the majority

Outfoot, v. [OUT-18, 21.] *trans.* To surpass in footing it; to outpace, to outstrip in dancing, running, or sailing, to outrun.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Inq.* (1757) II 187 The Horse in running seldom was beaten; provided he was not out-footed (as the Jockeys term it) 1857 Mrs MATTHEWS *Tea-t. Talk* I 154 The vivacious Margravine... excelling and outfooting many a youthful dame 1894 *Times* 11 June 7/1 She made a disappointing show, the Britannia as a matter of fact fairly outfooting the giantest cutter 1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct 5/5 Shamrock had both out-pointed and out-footed her opponent when making to windward

† **Out-footing, vbl. sb.** *Obs. rare*—0. = FOOTING 12.

1611 CORON, *Forrest*, a iutting, or leaning out, or over, a lish, or out-footing

Out-for rt, sb. [OUT-1, 3.] An outlying fort, an outwork.

1625 in *Crt & Times Chas I* (1848) L 66 They won the

out-fort of the town. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot* VI lxviii 358 Some small outforts were easily taken

Out-fort, v. [OUT-21.] *trans* To outdo in the matter of forts

1755 St. Colonies *N. Amer.* 37 If we would secure our American dominions against the French, we must out fort, as well as out-settle them

† **Outforth, adv. (adj.)** *Obs.* [f. OUT adv + FORTH adv.] Out, externally, outwardly

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliii. 8 Bring outforth the blinde puple 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II v (Skeat) l 85 'I here the valance of men is demed in riches outforth' *Ibid.* x. 145 Wonder I trefwly why the mortal folk of this worlde seche these ways outforth ? c 1480 *Ragman Roll* 158 in Hazl *E. P. P.* (1864) I 76 Though they her malys inwarde keur and wrye, And outfourth the fayryst that they kane

B. *adj.* (*outforth*). Outward, exterior, external. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest Chyring* Cij b, How many maneis of skynnes or lether are there? Two, one is extrynsyke or outforth, and that is properly called lether 1559 *Mirr Mag.* (1563) C viij, Warres both of outforth and inward enemyes

† **With outforth**, enonomous division of *without forth*. see FORTH adv. 2 b Cf. *beneath-forth*.

Out-freedom, -friend, etc.: see OUT-.

Outfront, v. [Cf. OUT-18 b] *trans* To stand face to face to, confront; to face.

1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* H ij b, If furies should out-front me, I'de out-stare them 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxiii, This newer Inshen out-fronting the sea was more changed than the older part of the town

Outfrow n, v. [OUT-23 a, 18 c] *trans* To outdo in frowning, to frown down, overbear by frowning

1605 SHAKS *Lea-v* in 6 My selfe could else out-frowne false Fortunes frowne 1807 W. H. IRELAND *Mad Ship* *Fools* 61 note, It is only the base born churl, like Thomas a Becket, that would out-frown the brow of majesty

† **Out-fu neral.** *Obs. rare*—1. [OUT-1] A funeral outside a city, extra-mural interment

1637 BP. HALL *Serm. at Exeter* 24 Aug (R.), Much might be said to this purpose [out of matter of wholesomnesse] for the convenience of out-funerals

Out-ga, Outgait, obs ff. OUTGO, OUTGATE

Outgallop, v. [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo in galloping, to gallop faster than.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D ij b, They that rode on the lustiest geldings, could not out gallop the Plague 1852 THACKERAY *Enamored* III. 1, A hundred huntsmen each out-bawling and out-galloping the other

Outgang. Now *Sc* or *north dial.* [OUT-7, OE. *utgang*, cf. Du. *utgang*, Ger. *ausgang*.]

1. A going out, departure, exit; the giving up of the occupancy or tenure of property

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii [xxx] 7 From ðam hean heofene utgang his. a 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* II. (1848) 24 Purh sarlicne utgang þæt manfullan lifes. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxx 23 [xxxii 22] In out-gang of thoghte mine. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 878 Porw þe faste 3at he con in teo, And at þe out-3ong he lette faste beo 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict. Suppl.* *Out-gang*, *Outgang*, outgoing, removal; the act of giving up possession of burghal property

2. The way or passage out; an outlet, an exit, a road by which cattle went out to the pasture.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii 9 Geongas forðon to ut-geonge ðære wegara [c 975 *Rushw.* to utgungum wegas] a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxlii [cxlii] 16 Par schepe brodefulle mightsomanðe In þar outgange c 1450 *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 Fre entre and goyng owte to y^e more by a large way, the gwhyche is called y^e outgange. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (Cr. Gl.), Ane narrow path bath outgang and entre 1664-5 *Act 16-17 Chas I*, c 11 § 2 The River of Welland from the Outgang at the East end of East Deeping 1828 *Crauen Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Out-gang*, a road from a place. 1896 T. BLASHILL *Sutton-in-Holderness* 26 An ordinary outgang was a place where the cattle of a village assembled when they were to be driven out together to graze in common.

Out-garment, -gath, etc. see OUT-

Outgate, sb. (adv.) Also *Sc.* -gait. Now *Sc* and *north dial.* [OUT-7.]

1. The action of going out; outgoing, passage out; exit, egress; debouching.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxii [cxii] 1 In oute-gate of Israele Oute of Egypt. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 375/2 Owte gate, *exitus*. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V 311/2 Fre ingate and outgate to the premisses. 1496, 1598 [see INGATE 1] 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 166 The outgate of the breath is hindered. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wyle* I. xxviii 259 (Jam) She maybe a wee that dressy and fond o' outgait. 1865 CARLYLE *French Gl.* xviii 1 (1872) VII 106 Moldau Valley making, on its outgate at the northern end of Prag one big loop

2. A passage or way out, an outlet; a means of egress; *fig.* a way of escape or deliverance

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 179 Than suld never promess na obligacioun bynd a fals man, na he wald get ane outgate 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix vii 28 Some ombeset haue that The outgatis all 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl* Wks (Globe) 665/1 Those paces are soe fit for trade and trafficke, having most convenient out-gates by diverse rivers to the sea. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH *Countrie Karyne* 688 If he meet with a hedge, he holdeth along by the side of it, to see if he can find any out gate. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S. 1900) 194 The Lord provided ane outgate for his people. 1865 CARLYLE *French Gl.* xx ix (1872) IX 165 The dragoons were a hundred, and every outgate was beset

b. *Issue, outcome.* *Sc* 1568 MARY Q. SCOTS in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* App. (1824) 20 To the effect the samun suld be the mar promptlie endit with some happy outgate to my honour and contentment 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* II. (1848) 32 Wondering what would be the outgate 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* 318 Others are brought more quickly to an happy outgate.

† 3. Usually in *pl* Goods 'going' or carried out of a town or port, exports, also, export dues.

1621-1886 [see INGATE *sb* 4]

B. adv. Outwards; outside, without

1590, 1611 [see INGATE *sb* 1 B]. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* xxxiv. 301 May they burn back and front, ingate and outgate.

Out-gate, outer gate: see OUT-3.

1648 *Depos Cast. York* (Surtees) 12 Robert Kay, together with 16 or 18 men . . . with muskets and swords drawn, . . . broke open the outgate and fower other doores within the said house. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 94 The Anditus had both an Out-gate, and an inner Gate.

Out-gather, -gauge, etc.: see OUT-.

Outgear (aútgéar). *Sc rare.* [OUT-1.] Possessions or substance used in out-door occupation.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. [see INGEAR].

Outgeneral, *v.* [OUT-22] *trans.* To outdo or defeat in generalship; to get the better of as by superior military skill, to outmanoeuvre.

1769 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav* I 202 How we were out-generalled indeed! 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 231 In general, our Generals were outgeneralled on Long Island 1897 *Century Mag* Feb 495 In these movements Lee was entirely outgeneralled

Out-get to **Out-girth**: see OUT-.

Outgive, *v.* [OUT-18, 14] *a trans.* To outdo in giving, give more than. *b. intr.* To give out, come to an end. (*poetic*)

1693 C. DRYDEN in *D's Funeral* vii. (1697) 173 The bounteous Play'r out-gave the pinching Lord 1893 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* v. xi. 31 And two days ere the year outgave We laud him low

Outgiving, *vbli. sb.* [OUT-9] The action or fact of giving out, that which is given out - *a. pl.* payments, disbursements; *b. utterance.*

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 25 All the disbursements and outgivings to traders. 1863 *Morn. Star* 20 Jan. The outgivings of some irresponsible editor. 1881 *Times* 15 Apr 67. This was the butthen of all his outgivings before and after inauguration 1897 *Educator* Rev. XIII. 70 To regard that as the last outgiving of political philosophy

† **Out-glad**, *v. Obs.* [OUT-20] *trans.* To surpass in gladness; to delight more

1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett* (1663) 26 You have not a friend hath out-gladdened me for your well-being, nor out-wish'd me for the continuance 1812 192 Might I hope the happiness to meet you at London, nothing would be able to out-glad me

P. An intrans. outglad has been erroneously inferred from Wych's *full out glad* of OUT-15 b

Outglare, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in glare or dazzling effect; to be more glaring or flagrant than.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Welcome to Sack* 11 Whose radiant flame Out-glazes the heavens Osmis 1822 SCOTT *Private* xxxi. Were all my former sins doubled such a villainy would have outglared and outweighed them all 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLII 399 [She] lavished her money till she out-glared the poorer ranks of the peasage

Outglitter, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans.* To surpass in glitter or splendour

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II cxxviii. The gracious splendor of this Queen Sweetly outglitters their best ture of Rays 1662 COKINE *Tragedy of Ovid* iv. 1, I must Out-glitter all the Femals of the Province, Or I shall want my will 1884 SUS H. WARD in *Independent Am* (N. Y.) 14 You cannot wish the background to outglitter the picture.

Out-gloom, -glory, etc. see OUT-.

Outglow, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans.* To excel in glowing, to overcome by superior glow.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* ix 390 Capable of dominating every other passion, of outglowing the fire of youth. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 175 My light in thee would out-glow all in others.

Out-gnaw, etc. see OUT-.

Outgo, *sb.* [OUT-7]

1. The fact of going out or that which goes out; *spec.* outlay, expenditure; opposed to *income*.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 168 To regulate his out-goes to order and frugality 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks 1840 II 98 The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 358 The secret of success lies in the relation of income to outgo 1895 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sj* 22 May, Grow as the income or the intake may, the outgo and the waste are always greater.

2. The action of going out; efflux, outflow.

1858 W. ARNOT *Laus fr. Heaven* II xvii 142 [Anger] hurts, in its outgo, all wholie within its reach 1878 FOSTER *Phys* I iv (ed. 2) 108 In a system of elastic tubes the out-go being as easy as the income 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl Relig Knowl* I. 33 The spontaneous outgo of the affections

3 Outward product; issue, outcome.

1870 W. URWICK in *Bleek's Introd N Test* II 175 Their scorn was the outgo of the same frivolous mind

4 Outlet, means of egress

1880 S. S. HELLYER *Plumber & Sant* Ho 15 A square-pipe trap, with a round outgo.

Outgo (aútgō), *v.* [OUT-14, 18, 17]

† 1. *intr.* To go out, go forth. *Obs.*

In OE and ME usually two words, exc when imitating *L. exire*, in later use only where modern usage would allow *out go* in two words as a prosodic inversion of *go out*.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xviii. [ix.] 5 In alle eorðan uteode swæc heara 971 *Blackl. Hom.* 9 Driften. of þæm dteode c 1250 O. Kent. *Serm* in O. E. Misc 33 þet on Goodman was þæt fæst ut yede bi þe Moreghen for to here werkmen. c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3076 Quilo ben ðo ðe sulen vt gon? a 1300 E. & *Psalter* xlii 10 [xlv] 9 In our mightes, God, noht sal tou out ga. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 637 Cleo-

patra, With grysely soun out goth the grete gonne. 1530 PALSGR. 650/2, I outgo, I go out of the waye, *Je forwaye*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* May 20, I sawe a shole of shepheards outgoe. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 15 Out-went the townsmen all in starch.

2. *trans.* To outstrip in going; to go faster than, pass; to outdistance. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 650/2 Though thou be goynge an hour afore me, yet I wyll out go thee. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* v viii 4 Yet fled she fast and both them farre outwent 1849 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 93 What terror 'tis 'outgo and be outgon 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* i. 164 Shall we talk further with him? or out-go him at present? 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II ii. It generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Workington*, Horses, which, changing often, travel day and night without intermission, and, as they say, out-go the post

3. To go beyond (a point, bounds, etc.); to exceed or surpass; to excel, outstrip, outdo.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 64 b. Wo be to that realme where might outgoeth right. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Apr 16 His wonted songs, wherein he all outwent. 1627 MILTON *Vac. Exora.* 79 In worth and excellence he shall out-go them. 1799 A. HAMILTON *Lett* in *Washington's Writ.* (1893) XLV 178 note, I do not think it expedient to outgo our supply of clothing 1885-94 R. BANCROFT *Erus & Psyche* Sept. xxiii. Such sorrow as outwent The utmost pain of other punishment.

† 4. To pass, go through, spend (time). *Obs.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretis* lx. One yeare. The which doth longer unto me appeare, Then all those forty which my life out-went. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 275, I have once in my life out-gone night at Sea.

† 5. 'To circumvent, to overreach' (J.). *Obs.*

c 1650 DENHAM *On Journ. Poland* x. Molleson Thought us to have out-gone With a quaint invention.

Outgoer, [OUT-8] One who goes out (in various senses: see *Go* v. 85); esp. one who goes out of a place, office, occupation, or tenancy; a player, at cricket or the like, who is dismissed.

1382 WYCLIF *Sann.* xxii. 17 The kyng seith to the outgoers [Vulg. emissarii] in his nedes. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vic Paris* (ed. 2) 25 10 take cognizance of incomers and outgoers

1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 31 Dec (1884) The King is exceedingly vexed at the outgoers, and will not take them but on compulsion. 1861 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* XXII ii 325 Mutual accommodation between incomer and outgoer. 1883 *Daily Tel* 15 May 25/ The outgoer had made 9. 1888 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 5/2 Of yore [at golf] there was but one set of holes, not a double set for out goers and incomers

Outgoing, *vbli. sb.* [OUT-9]

1. The action or fact of going out or forth; exit, departure or removal; issue, effluence, emanation.

c 1300 MICHAEL KILDARE *Hymn* V in *Rel. Ant.* II. 191 Povir was thin in coming, So ssal be thin out going 1340 *Agenb* 32 To habbe þe pyne of stapes to clue wor his outgoynge. 1463 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 22 Liberte of fre woth goynge and in coming at the gate be the strete syde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii 47 Men that go out of the bath and drynke muche wyne after theyr outgoynge. 1649 BLIRNIE *Eng. Improv Impr* (1653) 55 For close shutting, and suitable opening, to the incoming of the Tide, or out-going of the Floods. 1753 SMOLETT *Ct Fathom* (1784) 431/2 To follow the young lady in all her out-goings. 1825-1868 [see INCOMING *vbli* *sb* 1] 1850 H. BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 122 The worlds created are all outgoings from Himself.

† 2. A passage or way of exit or egress. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hugen* (Rolls) I. 221 Dyuers oute goynnes, benches, and seges all aboute 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iv. 7 Which are the outgoings of Paradise? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Obad. i. 14 Neither shalt thou stand in the outgoings to kill them that flee.

b. † The extremity, the outer limit (*obs*); the upper termination of an inclined stratum.

1388 WYCLIF *Josh* xviii. 19 The outgoynge therof ben agens the arm of the salteste see. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh* xviii. 18 So shall it be the outgoynge of thy porcion. 1611 BIBLE *Josh* xvii. 9 The coast of Manasseh also was on the north side of the river, and the outgoings of it were at the sea. 1727 BERKELEY *Lett* 11 Apr. Wks 1871 IV. 143 The outgoings or fields about St. Kevin's. 1825 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Mus & Geol* (1818) 144 The 10cks., occasionally cover the summits of mountains, but more commonly rest on their sides, in which case the out-going, or upper termination of each, is lower than that immediately preceding it.

3 (Mostly *pl*) Money which goes out in the way of expenditure, outlay, expenses, charges.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 65 Where . . . the returns doth not countervail the out-going 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I viii 332 Over very numerous outgoings, as secret service money, pensions, and other bounties 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Improv. Agric.* p. xxiii. The tenant paid for repairs and outgoings 1885 *Lancet* CXXXIX. 562 The balance of income over outgoings was only £60 a year.

Outgoing, *vbli. a.* [OUT-10] That goes out; issuing, outflowing. *b* Going out or retiring from office, position, or possession.

1633 W. SYRUTHER *True Happiness* 120 This is the proper worke of faith in her double persuasion. The one direct, and outgoing to the truth. The other reflecting and turning home to us by the work of our Conscience. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist France* IV. iv. 321 They should invite the late or outgoing rector, or rector to assist. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* II vii. 240 The outgoing tenant receives a certain sum from the incoming tenant. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 395 From the latter two centres outgoing fibres emerge.

Hence **Outgoingness**.

1865 J. GROVE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 344 Butler . . . recognizes the outgoingness of virtue, and the importance of benevolence or the love of our neighbour [etc.]

Outgone, *vbli. a.* [OUT-11.] That has gone out; extinguished; retired.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Sol* II. iii. xxii. Sols spright, hid

form, fair light and out-gone rayes. 1841 E. MIALI in *Nonconf.* I. 376 [This] will give it a vast advantage over the outgoing administration.

Out-gorget to **Out-ground**: see OUT-.

Outgrow (aútgrow), *v.* [OUT-18, 17, 14.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in growth, to grow faster than; to grow taller or bigger than.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. 1. 104 You said, that idle Weeds are fast in growth: 'The Prince, my Brother, hath out-grown me farre. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* *Isaac's Marriage*. But thou Dust thy swift years in petty outgrow. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 119 His advance outgrew even the growth of his wealth. 1775 ADAM *Amer Ind* 408 They often let the weeds out-grow the corn

2 To grow out of, or beyond the limits or capacity of, to become too large for (clothes, etc.). 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 123 We outgrow our Pleasures, as we do our Clothes. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi. You have enough to last you till you out-grow them. 1860 GRO ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* i vii. 'I doubt they'll outgrow their strength', she added 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 613 He had out-grown everything. 1876 MERIVALE *Rom. Travels* viii 156 The population had far outgrown the accommodation it afforded

3. *fig.* To grow out of or beyond (habits, opinion, circumstances, etc.); to leave behind in the process of growth or development.

1665 GLANVIL *Septsis Sci.* x 54 Even our gray heads out-grow not those errors which we have learn'd before the Alphabet. 1712 STRELE *Spect.* No 263 76 By my Care you outgrow them [convulsions]. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* vi. 78 Botany Bay may in time outgrow the odium attached to its name. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 30 The weak and beggarly elements which they had outgrown.

4. *intr.* To grow out, spring forth. *rare.*

1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 The planting is cut off; and instead of it there may grow two others

Outgrowing, *vbli. sb.* [OUT-9.] The action of growing out, *concr.* a sprout; an outgrowth.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 b. If you plucke away the tayles and the outgrowings, when you see them 1599 LANGHAM *Cord Health* (1639) 68 Apply it to all superfluous outgrowing of flesh. 1887 GOLDING *De Moria* xi 162 Thy nailes and the heares of thy head, which are but outgroings, and not parts of thy bodie.

Outgrowing, *vbli. a.* [OUT-10.] Growing forth, growing outward, protruding.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II ii 99 Pruned and trimmed from the out-growing spronges. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 8 752 Some Creaturs have Over-long, or Out-growing Teeth, which we call Fangs, or Tuskes; as Boares.

Outgrown, *vbli. a.* [OUT-11] † *a.* That has grown out or into prominence. *b.* That has been grown out of, or left behind in growth

1549 CHEEKE *Hurt Sedt.* (1641) 37 Counsellours to such an outgrown mischiefe 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Chambered Nautilus* v. Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea 1866 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 464 The deformities originating from out-grown and misfitting boots

Outgrowth (aútgrowth), [OUT-7.] The process of growing out; that which grows (normally or abnormally) out of or from anything; a growth, an offshoot, an excrescence.

1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer.* III. 52 Those who dislike the mere mention of the outgrowth of individual property 1857-8 SEARS *Athas.* viii. 66 Death is the removal of an outgrowth after it has accomplished its functions and become a hindrance 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xii 233 It is not an external addition, but an internal outgrowth

b. fig. Of things immaterial: A natural product. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 123 The immediate outgrowths of the Socratic philosophy and discipline. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* i 2 Only the outgrowth of our own perverted life 1857 MAINE *Hist Inst.* vii 223 Primogeniture is not a natural outgrowth of the family.

Out-guard, [OUT-1, 3.] A guard placed at a distance outside the main body of an army, an advanced guard, an outpost; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 30 They, after they came to our out-guards, asked for the Coronels. a 1671 FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 66. 1675 *Land Gas.* 1021/3 The outguards of our left Wing, beat the French outguards, and brought in several Prisoners. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 26 Law being the best humane out-guard to Religion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 3 P 153 Which makes the Mouth of the Bay to be reckoned from the Head-lands or Out-guards, some Three Leagues over. 1720 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No 4 7 11 Holland is our Bulwark, or as Mr. Waller expresses it, our outguard on the Continent. 1743 *Land & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 95 This [Dugdale] Wheat will best grow, . . . nor will it be damaged by Blights and Wets, when others are, by Reason of its great Out-guards, its Beards. 1865 CARLYLE *Pied. Gt* xv. xiii. (1872) VI. 105 The enemy. had no out-guard there, never expecting us on that side

Out-gun, *v.* [OUT-21.] *trans.* To surpass in guns

1691 BETHEL *Providences of God* (1694) 111 We out-tunn'd them, outgunn'd them, and out-mann'd them 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II xii 180 To outslit friend Englishman is a great delight, and to outgun him would be still greater.

Outgush (aútgush), *sb.* [OUT-7.] The act of gushing out; a sudden strong outflow.

1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv. With a most piteous scream and outgush of tears. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harger's Mag* Feb 342/4 The outgush of water near the church.

Outgush, *v. rare.* [OUT-14.] *intr.* To gush out. (Properly two words)

c 1614 SIR W. MURR *Dido & Aeneas* 243 The winds out gushing heavens and earth do fill With hiddeown noyse.

a 1730 EUSDEN Ovid's Metam. v. (R). Till from repeated strokes out-gush'd a flood

So *Out tgu shing obl. sb. and ppl. a* [OUT-9, 10] *1839 F. BARRHAM Adam's Evil 20* The voice of our outgushing love floats joyously *1842 Mrs. BROWNING Grk Chir Poets 105* Her sonnets of tufted primroses, her lyrical outgushings of May *1888 SPURGEON in Voice (N. Y.)* Prayer is the natural outgushing of a soul in communion with Jesus

† Outth, owth, prep. and adv. Sc. Obs. Also *4 with, 5 ouths* [Origin obscure, perh. f. OE *ut-, ME ut-, -ov-* above + *-with*. cf. *outwith* = *out-with* without]

A prep. Above, over.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xi. 614 Sic ane stew rais outh with thame then. Of aynding, bath of hors and men *1416 Sir G. HAYE Law Arms (S. T. S.) 36* Sum men wenis to be at outh and abune that is at undir.

Out-hammer, -hasten, etc. see **OUT-**

Outhaul (aut'hā) *Naut.* [OUT-7] 'A rope used for hauling out the tack of a jib lower studding-sail, or the clue of a boom-sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 1867) opposed to *inhaul*

1840 R. H. DANA Bof Blast xxxiii. 126 We were nearly an hour setting the sail, carried away the outhaul in doing it *1891 Harper's Weekly 10 Sept. 73/4* The forward man sets and furls the jib by means of outhauls and halyards

Outhauler. *Naut.* [OUT-8.] A rope or line for hauling out: esp. a = prec. b 'A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1793 SKEATON Edystone L. 231 By neglecting to belay the tackle-fall of the out-hauler Guy, the shears came down flat upon the rock in the midst of the men. *1794 Rigging & Seamanship I 170* Outhauler A rope made fast to the tack of the jib, to haul it out by. *1848 J. F. COOPER Capt. Spike i. 1* 28 To loosen this broad sheet of canvas, and to clap on the out-hauler, to set it.

† Out-ha've, v. Sc. Obs. [OUT-15.] *trans.* To have out, get or take out

1458 in Orig. Par Scot II ii 431 In buying, sellung, and outhawing of merchandise *1461* Q.ihar sic gudis is outhad

Out-hear to Out-heaven: see **OUT-**

Out-hector, v. [OUT-18, 18 c] *trans.* To outdo in hectoring; to overcome by bluster and swagger; to bully, intimidate

1678 BUTLER Hud. iii. iii. Lady's Answer 374 Because your selves are terrified! Believe we have as little wit To be Out-hector'd, and Submit. *1683 PERRIN Flea Man i. Ded.* That as you never were out-hector'd by Affronts or Resistances, so you were never out-done by Civilities. *1854 H. REED Lect Brit Poets ix (1857) 311* The great struggle of men seemed to be to out-hector each other.

Out-hale, v. see **OUT-24**

† Outther, adv. pron. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: *a. 1* *ahwæder, awder, aüder, æder*; *4-5 north* *awper, awper, 5 aüther, -ir, 4- aüther* *ß. 3-5* *owper, 3 (Oym.) owpperr, 4 ouper, -ir, 4-6* *outhr, outhr (also 9 dial), 5 owpur, -ere, owdr, 5-6 outhr, outhr, 6 outhyr, ouyer (= ouper), outhr.* [OE *duðer, duðer, ðer*, contr. from *duwðer*, lit. 'whichever of the two', 'either of the two', 'one or other', *L. utrumque, utervis*; f. *ð ever + hwaðer*? which of the two? *L. uiter*? Thence the northern ME. forms. The ME. *owper, outhr*, points to an OE *ahwæder, duðer*; f. *ð ever* of the parallel *ahwæder = ahwæder*, etc.]

1. One or other (of two); either: = EITHER A. 4 *a* as *pron.* After the OE. period chiefly north. or north-mid.

In quot. c1000 = One or another of all, any one whatsoever. *c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. vi.* þæt mōt þær þissa tvega yfela aūðer ricsað *c 893 - Oros. iii. ix. 13* Ær heora aþer mehte on oþrum size gesecean. *c 897 - Gregory's Past* xiv 86 gif he aūðer ðissa forlæt *a 1000 Riddles lxxxv. 22* Ne uncer aūðer *c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) iv. 4 (also cxvii. 6)* Nis me ege mannes for aūðer *c 1200 ORMIN 2507* All þatt tatt owpperr hēre comm Off sellþe & off unnsellþe *1416 Sir G. HAYE Law Arms (S. T. S.) 36* Sum men wenis to be at outh and abune that is at undir. *1458 in Orig. Par Scot II ii 431* In buying, sellung, and outhawing of merchandise *1461* Q.ihar sic gudis is outhad

b In OE. used anticipatively to introduce the two (or more) members of an alternative, thus *duðer* (or *ðder*) *oððe . . oððe . .*, i. e. either (of the two, or of these), either . . or . . Cf. the similar use of *ðder*, OTHER *adv. pron.* B. 1 b

In this use *duðer* often became quite adverbial, i. e. when the alternative members to which it referred were not abs. It thus resembled the modern *either* in 'either on land or on sea' (exc. in being followed by *oððe*, which itself had the

place and force of 'either'). In quot. c1000, *auðer* follows the alternative clause: cf. EITHER B. 5, OTHER *conj.* B. 2 *c 880 Laws of Ælfred* Intro. p. 10 *awðer oððe on lnes dæge, mines mehte, oððe on Ofian, Myrcena cunings, oððe on Æðelbryhtes* *c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xi. 1* *a Ælc wurd is nyt para þe aūðer deð, oððe lærð oððe wyrcð* *1416 Sir G. HAYE Law Arms (S. T. S.) 36* Sum men wenis to be at outh and abune that is at undir. *1458 in Orig. Par Scot II ii 431* In buying, sellung, and outhawing of merchandise *1461* Q.ihar sic gudis is outhad

c. as *adv.* *c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. i. xiv 2* a Heora þeh wurdon feawa to late on aþre hand *1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxvi. 78* Bot punies all the quihik ye know vncle Of outhr blude, and quyte yame for year meids

2. Each (of two): = EITHER A. 2, north. rare *1470 Proverbs. Furies in Surtees Misc. (1888) 24* And outhr drewe blode of outhr

Outther (aut'hæ, o'hæ), *adv. (conj.)* Now *dial.* Forms see prec. [The neuter or uninflected form of **OUTHER** *pron.*, used *advb* to emphasize an alternative, and thence sometimes conjunctively]

1. An early equivalent of EITHER B. 3.

a. In the connexion *outther . . or . .* (now *dial.*), *outther . . other . . (obs.)* (Cf. prec. 1 b)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 94 Oupher in word or dede has þou greued him *1340 HAMPOLE P. Const. 1651* He es outhr clomest or wode *1371 Gaw & Gr. Knt 702* Wonde þer bot lye þat aūper God oþer gowth goud hert loued *c 1375 Cursor M. 14899* (Fairf.) Aūper to deye or to hūe *1390 Gower Conf. I. 332* Oupher schal he deie or I Withūne a while. *c 1400 Sir Amadace (Camden) xxxix.* Authir to gentilmen or to schrewis *1440 Peccock Repr. in xvii. 395* This . . muste outhr be doon bi hem. or bi oþere peosones *c 1450 LOMELICH Grail xli. 290* As though it hadde ben Outhr led Oþer ston. *1485 Caxton Paris & V. 4* They love outhr you or me *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis ix. v. 171* The chans turnis, outhr to weyll or wo. *1530 PALSGR Intro. 32* Outhr in S. or in one of these three letters T, U or V *1567 Gide & Godde B. (S. T. S.) 142* Than suld we outhr do or die *a 1584 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slaue 454* Be tane, And outhr hurt or slane *1588 ATKINSON Cleveland Glass, Outhr, conj. pr. of Eithr.*

† b. In the connexion *outther . . outhr . .* see 2.

2. *conj.* = OR. (Chiefly in *outhr . . outhr.*) rare. *a 1400 Sermon in Rel. Aut II 42* In myrcall þat Crist dūde outhr in himself outhr in hise seyntis. *a 1425 Chaucer's Can. Yeom. T. 596* (Harl. MS.) I-maad ouper of chalk ouper of glas [*Ellen* ouper or, *Camd* ouper . . oupr] *a 1445 Cursor M. 9662* (Tinn.) Wipouten mercy ouper [*Land* oupr] reuthe.

Out-Herod (aut'hærd), *v* [OUT-23 b] *To out-Herod Herod:* to outdo Herod (represented in the old Mystery Plays as a blustering tyrant) in violence; to be more outrageous than the most outrageous; hence, to outdo in any excess of evil or extravagance. (A casual Shaksperian expression which has become current in the 19th c.)

1602 SHAKS. Ham. iii. ii. 16. I could haue such a fellow whipt for o're-doing Termagant. i. out-Herod's Herod Pray you avoid it *1800 Mac. Enochworth Behnd (1832)* I will 57 She out-Heroded Herod upon the occasion. *1819 Metropolis I. 172* Out-heroding the French cavaliers in compliment and in extravagance. *1823 KINGSLEY Misc. I. 276* As for manner, he [Alexander Smith] does sometimes, in imitating his models, out-Herod Herod

Outthes, -hest, -heys, var. ff. OUTAS Obs.

Out-hild to Out-hiss: see **OUT-**

Outhold (aut'hōld), *v. rare.* [OUT-15.]

1. *trans.* To hold out, extend; † to withhold, retain (*obs.*); to keep out, ward off. Cf. *hold out* in **HOLD** v. 41.

1513 Drapers' Ordin. in Brand Newcastle (1789) II. 600 Unto y^e tyme that he haue fully payed such dewties as he owthalds of the said felshyp. *1550 Reg. Privy Council Scot. I. 107* All the saids persons be himself, hes uthalden his hand to the Quenis Grace. *1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. II. 22/2* Mistrusting that the wals should not have been of sufficient force to outhold the enimie *1600 FAIRFAX Tasso iii. xxxiv.* No breast-plate could that cursed tree out-hold

2. To continue to hold. rare.

1884 JOACHIM MILLER Jewess in Memoire & Rime 192 The same broad hollow of God's hand That held you evel, outholds still

Hence † **Outholding** *obl. sb.*, withholding, retention

1512 Drapers' Ordin. in Brand Newcastle (1789) II. 600 Y^e fornamed stewards shall forfeit to the Drappers for y^e outhalding of the said money *26th. 8d.*

Out-ho'll, v. *East Anglian dial* [OUT-15.]

trans. To scour out a ditch. cf. **HOLL** sb.

1781 Minutes in W. Marshall Norfolk (1795) II. 76. I am determined henceforward to stem, if possible, the vile practices of 'outholling' and 'cutting kid' *1787 Ibid. I. 103* Out-holling, that is, scouring out the ditch for manure, without returning any part of the soil to the roots of the hedgewood. *1825 FORBY Out-ho'll, to scour a ditch*

† Outthorn. *Obs.* [Cf. **OUT-7**, **HORN** sb. 14.] A horn blown to raise the OUTAS (*utthes*), to summon the lieges to the pursuit of a criminal, or the like, and to give the alarm on various occasions (In later use only *Sc.* and *north Eng.*)

c 1250 Pseudo-Alfred (in Liebermann *Leges Angli Lond coll. 171*) Nullus supersedeat outhorn nec outhest uel burbotan, uel firdfare nec herebode oie aut cornu [Cf. 1214

in Matland *Sel. Plas Crown No. 115* Et tunc cornaverunt hutes, et illic conveniunt burgenses de predicto burgo] *1432 Sc. Act. Yas I. (1814) II. 21* Gif it happynis the schirif to persue fugitours with þe langis horn . . and the contrie use nocht and folowis nocht the outhorne . . ilk gentilman sal pay to the king vnforegum x s. *c 1460 Towneley Myst. xxi. 130* Now wolde heude and out-horne on the be tane I *15 - Adam Bal & Clym of Clough 345* (Ritson) There was an out-horne in Caerlel blowen, And the belles backward did ryng *1546 Reg. Privy Council Scot. I. 61* Thaim that beis warnit be belis, outhornys, frays, and crys or uthairwise, efter the use of the cuntie.

Out-horror, etc. see **OUT-**

† Out-hound, v. Sc. Obs. [OUT-15.] *trans.* To instigate, set on (to some evil deed). So † **Out-hounder**, instigator.

a 1670 SPALDING Prov. Chas I (1829) 23 That the Gordons were the outhounders of these highlandmen *1752 Stewart's Trial Scots Mag. (1753) May 226/2* That Breck committed the murder. by the council, command, or direction of this pannel, or as our old laws express it out-hounded by him

Outhouse (aut'hous). [OUT-1.] A house or building, belonging to and adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for some subsidiary purpose; e. g. a stable, barn, wash-house, toolhouse, or the like

1533 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) VI. 39 The outhouse in the entreside *1567 HARMAN Caveat 39* Away from my house, either lye in some of my outhouses vntill the morning *1648 Berry Wills (Camden) 212* All my household stuffe . . and vntensils belonging to my millhouse, stables, barnes, and all the outhouses *a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 61* Our noblest Piles, and stateliest Rooms Aie but Out-houses to our Tombs. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) V. 143* Some obscure hole in a farmer's out-house *1828 BAYLEY in Barne-wall & Cresswell Rep. VIII. 465* [The building] was not an outhouse, because it was not parcel of a dwelling-house *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vii. II. 208* The Presbyterians were interdicted from worshipping God anywhere but in private dwellings . . they were not even to use a barn or an outhouse for religious exercises.

Outhousing. [f. prec. + -ING¹] A collection of outhouses. cf. **HOUSING** sb. 2 b.

1630 Ord. & Direct. conc. Relief of Poor xi. That no man harbour Rogues in their barnes or Out-housings. *1647 Boston Rec. (1877) II. 168* There Messuage and Farme with all the outhousing, fences, wood, and all other appurtenances *1702 Lond. Gas. No. 3720/4* There is a good House, Barns, Stabling, Outhousing *1805 E. WAUGH Gosh's Grave 9* Whether either of them belonged to the hall or its out-housing

Outhowl, v. [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo in howling; to howl louder than.

1654 GAYTON Pleas Notes iv. xx. 269 They would have out-houled an Irish Wolfe. *1706 E. WARD Hind. Radv. I. vi. 5* Where ev'ry gaping thin-jaw'd Brother Strove zealously 't outhowl the other. *1856 WHITTIER Panoramia 370* So some poor wretch Out-howls the Derwish.

Outhumour (aut'hū-ma), *v.* [OUT-26, 21.] *trans.* † *a.* To put or drive (a person) out of his humour or mood. *b.* To surpass in humour *1607 WILKINS Miseries Enforced Marr. v. in Hazl. Dodley IX. 565.* I will out humour you, Fight with you and lose my life *1883 American VI. 219* A passage in which our humorist out-humors himself

Out-hunted to Out-impudence: see **OUT-**

Outing (aut'ing), *obl. sb.* [f. **OUT** v. + -ING¹.]

† 1. The action of going out or forth; an expedition *1375 BARBOUR Bruce xix. 620* The Eril spirit at hym tithing How he had farn in his outhyng

2. The action of putting or driving out, expulsion; outing *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 375/2 Owtynge, or a woydange, evachacio, deliberacio. *1639 LAUD Wks. (1849) II. 248* Salvation need not be feared of any dutiful child, nor outing from the church. *1699 Connecticut Col. Rec. (1839) III. 273* To pursue the outing of the Rohd Islanders from ye Narragansett Country *1699 B. L'ESTRANGE Josephus, Antiq. xv. xv (1733) 446* Doing all that was to be done. towards the outing of him again, and engrossing the Power to himself.

3. Cricket The position of being kept 'out': see **OUT** *adv.* 19 c

1897 Daily News 8 June 8/4 The Philadelphians bore their long outing very well, the fielding being sustained at a fairly good pitch of excellence

4. An airing, excursion, pleasure-trip. *orig dial* *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. I. 42* The long rural string of merry games, That at such outings maketh much ado *1825 BROCKERT N. C. Gloss. Outing, an airing, going from home* *1825 ROBINSON Whitley Gloss. s. v.* 'A bit of an outing', a short journey or pleasure-trip. *1857 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. II. 326* Another week at Sunny Bank will make as much 'outing' as should suffice for this year *1861 Sat. Rev. XII. 432/2* They have had, we repeat, their outing. The word may not be found in Richardson or Webster, or, indeed, anywhere within the pale of lexicon orthodoxy, but we are prepared to justify the use of it notwithstanding *1886 Illust. Lond. News 8 May 489/3* She could not afford two outings in the year

5. (See quot.)

1844 Frml. R. Agric. Soc. V. i. 29 Not to turn over the swarths, but to leave them upon what is termed the outing, made at the commencement of the preceding swarth by the mower putting his scythe in a sloping direction downwards

6. The distance out at sea, etc.

1883 Cent. Mag. Dec. 201/2 Beyond this, in the farthest outing, hill-crowned islands. *1896 Hornc. Countyside 10* (E. D. D.) In the outing furious waves fight and plunge.

7. attire (from 4.), as *outing-dress, -hat, trip* *1897 Howells Landl. Lion's Head 11* In the outing dress he wore he was always effective *1899 Boston Even. Transcript 22 Apr. 23/6* A few of these outing hats are rather elaborately finished by ribbon loops and agrettes

Out island, out isle: see **OUT** a. 2 b.

Out-issue to Out-jest. see **OUT-**.

Out-jet, *sb* [OUT-7] A part that juts out, a projection.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib* 206 For counterbalancing the Out-jet or Projection above 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* III. (1837) 26 The out-jet, and buttresses of an ancient fortress. *Ibid.* XXIV (1889) 352 A small apartment formed by an out-jet of the cottage

So **Out-jetting** *vbl. sb.*, a jutting out; a projection; **Out-jetting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting, + **Out-jetty**, projection, protuberance.

1560 BULWER *Anthropomet* 64 Sense and Memory, which he cannot well exercise, unless he have an out-jetty of the occupant 1654 URQUHART *Yemen Wks* (1834) 195 Roofs, platforms, outjettings, and other such like parts 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib* 245 The out-jetting Window added above the Entries

Out-jet, *v. nounce-wd.* [OUT-21.] *trans.* To surpass in intense blackness (jetty quality)

1822 BEDDOES *Poems, Bride's Trug* II iv, And something in the air, out-jetting night, Featured its ghastly self upon my soul.

Out-jockey, *v* [OUT-18b,c] *trans.* To get the better of or overreach by adroitness or trickery

1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I viii, 135 At a Horse-Match Everybody strives to out-jockey (as the Phrase is) one another. 1730 LADY COWPER *Diary* (1864) 139 Sunderland has outjockeyed Walpole. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV III. (1861) 119 Our worthy forefathers could scarcely stir abroad without danger of being outjockeyed in horseflesh. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan, She had allowed herself to be out-maneuvred and out-jockeyed in statesmanship.

Out-journey, etc.: see **OUT-**.

[**Out-joy**, a supposed *vb* and *sb*, due to erroneous analysis of the phr. *full out joy* to exult, exultation, in *Wyclif*. see **OUT-15b**]

Out-juggle, *v.* [OUT-18, 18b.] *trans.* To outdo in juggling.

1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* I iv 21 A Reader, might verily thinke that I could out-lie the Legends, and out-juggle a Jesuite. 1708 STERNE in *Beauties of S.* (1811) 118 (Jod.) It was to out-juggle a juggling attorney 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Ferry* I, One that outjuggles all's been spying Long to have me.

Out-jump, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans.* To surpass or exceed in jumping.

1639 Ld. DICKEY, etc. *Leti. conc. Relig.* (1651) 85 So active as to out-jump him a foot 1801 MISS DOWNE *Girls in Karb* 246 The silly suggestiveness of a brain that outjumps one's thoughts, 1897 *Pence* (N.Y.) 18 Mar. 1/5 He could outrun, outbox, outjump, and outswim any boy in Portland.

Out-jut, *v* [OUT-14] *intr.* To jut out, project 1811 HELPS *Comp. Soht* ix. (1874) 154 An oratory out-jutting from the line of planks 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lines* 7 Gaunt and grey the rocks out-jut Across the jagged rift below

Out-jut, *sb.* [OUT-7] A projection, projecting part. So **Out-jutting** *vbl. sb.*, **Out-jutting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting

1611 COTGR., *Surpendant*, an out-jutting roome. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib* 399 The Bench or Out-jutting. 1847 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* XLIII 152 The bare outjutting precipices 1889 C. E. CRADDOCK (Miss Murfree) *Despot Broomridge* XXII 395 On a slight out-jutting of the clay and sticks. 1894 *Ref. Mitchell* (Glasgow) *Litr.* 1892-4 (1895) 28 It is supposed that, on his way to it, he had fallen over the rock, on a sharp outjut

Out-keeper. [OUT-8] An instrument used in land-measuring: see **quod**.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 158a/1 *Outkeeper*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining. The dial is figured from 0 to 16, the index being moved one notch for every chain run.

Out-kick, *v.* [OUT-18, 15.] *trans. a.* To kick more than b. To 'kick out', to dismiss. *rare.* So **Out-kicking** *vbl. sb.*, kicking out.

1772 J. FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 108 They will grow so excessively fat as to outkick Jeshurun himself. 1883 BESANT *All in the Garden Fair* II. 92 A quantity of cuffs out-kickings, and so forth. *Ibid.* x. 238 Those who do as little as they possibly can, so as just not to get out-kicked

Outkill, *v. rare.* [OUT-18, 15b.] *trans. a.* To outdo, go beyond in killing. b. To finish killing, kill outright

1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 113, I wonder for how many Lives my Lord Hopton took the Lease of his Body. First Stamford slew him, then Waller outkill'd that half a Barn. 1860 FUSBY *Min. Proph.* 65 This is the second death, which never out-killeth, yet which ever killeth

Out-king to Out-keep see **OUT-**.

Out-kna ve, *v. rare.* [OUT-22] *trans.* To outdo in knavery; to get the better of by knavery 1660 BORDE *Sent. Reg.* 286 It grieved them to see the Independents out-knaive them. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J), The world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only out-knaved

Outla-bour, *v.* [OUT-18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo, exceed, or go beyond in labour, toil, or endurance. 1651 DAYNANT *Gondibert* II xiv, I have Out-suffer'd patience, bred in Captives Breasts, Outwatch'd the jealous, and outlabour'd Beasts 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV 265 The Poor Men of the Church might out-labour and out-suffer the Poor Men of Lyons 1875 BROWNING *Herakles* 343 Who outlabours what the Gods appoint Shows energy, but energy gone mad.

Out-lade, *v. obs. rare.* [OUT-15] *trans.* To discharge (cf *LAD* v. 5, 6).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 578 Avon in the end out-ladeth his owne streame into Severn, Vol. VII.

Out-lading, *Obs.* [OUT-6] The lading or shipping of goods for exportation.

1622 I. SCOTT *Belg. Psmire* 54 Restraints about the out-lading of Corn and Beere.

Outlagare, -arie, -ary, *obs. ff.* OUTLAWRY.

Out-laid, -lament, etc.: see **OUT-**.

Outland (au tländ), *sb.* and *a.* [OUT-1.]

A. sb. 1. A land that is outside, a foreign land. Now only a poetic archaism.

c1000 *Ag. Ps* (11h) xlviii. 3 [14] He ðine gæmæru gemiclaðe, ðu on utlandum ahtest sibbe. 1400 *Morie Arthur* 3697 When ledys of owlondys leppynne in waters 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Morie's Utop* II. v. 1 (1895) 220 To thentente they maye the better knowe the owte landes of euerysyde them 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II in 126 Many a tale he had Concerning outland, good and bad That they had journeyed through 1896 - *Sigurd* 315 There was a King of the outlands, and Athl was his name.

† b. in genitive case. Of the outland, foreign. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5910 Ffor outlandemen þat come by se - *Chron* (1810) 39 Tuo outlandes kynges on þis lond haueus hent. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I 53 Quither they be richer in outlandis gear, and merchandise

† 2 The outlying land of an estate or manor. In OE. and feudal tenure, that portion of the land which the lord did not retain for his own use but granted to tenants. (Opposed to **INLAND** 1.) *Obs.*

1850 in Thorpe *Charters* 502 Wulfege þæt inland and Ælfege þæt utland 1664 SPELMAN, *Utland*, Saxonic. (id est terra extera). Dicebatur terra servilis seu tenementalis, quod de prociuntia terrarum dominicalium, quæ Inland nuncupatur sunt, in exteriorem agrum reprobantur. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Outland* (among the Saxons), such Land as was let out to any Tenant merely at the Pleasure of the Lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Outland*, land lying beyond the demesnes, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

† 3. a. *Out-lands*: the outlying lands of a province, district, or town. *Amer. Colonies. Obs.*

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) II. 416 Wee are shut vp in our garisons and dare not go abroad far to our outlandes, without some strength 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II. vi 40 When they [Indians] go a Hunting into the Outlands, they commonly go out for the whole Season, with their Wives and Families. 1731 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 449 An Act for erecting and incorporating the out-lands of the town of Providence, into three towns

† b. The outer land: the opposite of *inland*, *Obs.* 1698 FRYER *Acc. Ec. India* & P 23 Celon bore from us North by West the out-Land low.

4. A foreigner, alien, stranger. [elliptical use of **B.** Cf also OE *utlenda* foreigner] Now *Sc.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1326 Outlandes hadden swast þat lond. *Ibid.* 5811 Outlandes þat were flicde, Alle swik wryþ þeym þey ledde 1825 JAMIESON, *Outlan*, an alien, as 'She treats him like an outlan', 'He's used like a mere outlan about the house' 1887 JAMIESON'S *Sc. Dict. Suppl.*, *Outlander*, *Outland*, *Outlan*, an alien, a stranger, an incomer to a burgh or parish; also, one who lives beyond the bounds of a burgh.

B. adj. [In origin an attrib. use of the *sb.* OE. had an adj. *utlende*, cf ON. *utlendr* foreign. ME. also used the genitive case *outlandes*: see **A. 1 b.**]

1 Of or belonging to another country; foreign, alien. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel* 20 Be ensample of these, al other out-land men to be adrede such folies to begyn 1490 HENRY IV. *Wallace* VII 85 Off outland men lat nane chaip with the lift 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 85 Externe and outland nations. 1601 J. MARIUS *Adv. conc. Bills. Exch.* Pref. A. II, A Notary Publick for Outland and Inland affairs 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 114 There is not any peculiar or proper money to be found in specie, whereon outland exchanges can be grounded. 1805 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 225 Vales and glens Native or outland, lakes and famous hills. 1859 TENNYSON *Wren* 712 Sir Valence wedded with an outland dame.

2. Outlying, lying without the precincts of an estate, a town, etc.

1701 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 261 May finer verdure busk ilk outland bent. 1887 JAMIESON'S *Sc. Dict. Suppl.*, *Outland*, outlying, lying out of or beyond the bounds of a burgh, as, 'outland burgesses' 1900 E. V. B. SYLVA *Letters* xxi 179 In chosen peeps of outland country

† 3. Situated outside the mass of land (as formerly conceived) opposed to *inland* *Obs. rare*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 12 By the Sea, wee understand the whole Sea, as well the Main Ocean or outland Seas, as those which are within-land as the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Ægean and Baltick seas.

Outlander (au tländer), [Appears about 1600; perh. of Eng. formation, but prob suggested by Du. *uitlander* (in Kilian *uitlander*), Ger. *auslander*, and often virtually representing these words.] A man of foreign nationality, a foreigner, alien, stranger. (Now *poetic*, or a literary revival, or a mannerism of translation)

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 218 *Eltheodisc-men* Aliens, outlanders, men borne in other countries. 1608 MIDDLETON *Track to Catch Old One* v. 11, Chiefly dice, those true outlanders, That shake out beggars, thieves, and panders. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annol. Ps.* xviii 45 Aliens, outlanders, strangers from the Commonwealth of Israel. 1668 WOOD *Life* 30 Dec (O H S) II. 148 Franc Dryer (an outlander, borne at Brema) now a sojournour in Oxon. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 213 John de Colonibus, who by birth was an Outlander, and by profession a Black-Fryar 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, The outlanders rode through the streets with drawn swords. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* 198

Thou art an outlander and therefore do I speak without shame

b. In reference to South African politics, a rendering of Du. *uitlander*, as applied, before the war of 1899-1902, to aliens settled or sojourning in the South African Republic.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3/3 At Johannesburg this National Union has been formed, comprising not only 'uitlanders' (outlanders) but Boers. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb 6/7 The racial antagonism between Boers and Outlanders 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr 6/6 At the time of the restoration to the Boers of their internal independence, 'outlanders' and others enjoyed equal rights *attrib.* 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr 1/2 If that is so, we may indeed dry our eyes about Outlander grievances 1899 *Daily News* 1 June 5/1 The Outlander population in the Transvaal

† Out-landish, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Foreign

1643 PRYNNE *Sow Power* *Psalt* Ded. Aiv, An Army of English, Irish, Outlandish Papists

Outlandish (autlændiʃ), *a.* [In OE. *utlændisc*, f. *utlānd*, OUTLAND 1: see -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to a foreign country, foreign, alien; not native or indigenous. Now *arch.*

c1000 *Ælfric* *Law* xxiv 22 Si he landes man, si he utlændisc. c1090 O. E. *Chron.* al. 1052 (MS C) Hig noldon þæt utlændiscum þeodum were þes eard. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11127 Outlandische kynges þat of hym held. c1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 1 No Marchant yit ne fette out-landish ware. c1425 *Forrest*, St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 4 He supposid that God toke vengeance of hym for his synys a-mongis owte-landische peple 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* 21 1 But kynges Salomon loued many outlandish wemen 1606 DEKKER *Sea. Sinnes* v (Arb.) 37 Lages, in which are all the strangest out-landish Birds. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 364 The outlandish Angelica rootes are very good chewed in the mouth. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 125 V^a mouldings are of a sweete outlandish wood. 1801 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit* I 482 Of all our great poets he [Spenser] is the one whose natural tastes were most opposed to such outlandish innovations upon his native tongue.

b. absol. Foreign (language)

a 1626 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* (1661) 467 Now they can speak nothing but outlandish. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. 1, He has got a black wig on, and speaks outlandish.

† c. *Outlandish man* (sometimes written as one word), a foreigner *Obs.*

1505 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v 391 Anyne outlandish man or enny of the inhabitants 1662 FULLER *Horities* IV. (1662) 12 Two eminent Outlandishmen 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 4 He did not like the Name of the outlandish Man with the golden Clock in his Stockings [1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. ix 327 To rivet the yoke of outlandish men about their necks]

2. Foreign-looking, of foreign fashion, unfamiliar, strange; hence, odd, bizarre, uncouth

1566 BABINGTON *Profl.* *Exp.* 166 We haue trafiqued with an outlandish rouel called the deuill 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 1 Sundry Antique, Horred and Out-landish shapes 1749 FIELDING *Tom. Jones* IV. x, A young woman who was drest in one of your outlandish garments 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 72 They were dressed in a quaint outlandish fashion 1885 E. GARRETT (Mrs Mayo) *At any Cost* ii 34 You don't mean to tell me that those outlandish old things are still in actual use?

3 Out-of-the-way, remote; far removed from civilization (now usually in a derogatory sense)

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* v, He resolved to settle in some outlandish part. 1881 TYLER *Anthrop.* IV. 128 When outlandish people, such as Laplanders, have been brought to be exhibited in our great cities. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 151, I get dreadfully nervous sometimes, living in such an outlandish place.

5 Of or pertaining to the Outlanders or Uitlanders of South Africa.

1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan 4/6 Protecting the independence of the country against being upset by an outlandish vote.

Hence **† Outlandisher**, a foreigner. **Outla ndish-like** *a.* and *adv.* **Outla ndishly** *adv.*, in an outlandish, foreign, or strange manner; strangely, oddly, uncouthly. **Outla ndishness**, the quality of being outlandish.

1593 NASH *Leuten. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VI. 149 For ten weeks together this rabble rout of *outlandishers are belleted with her. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II. (Arb.) 156 Hard composition and crooked framing of his wordes and sentences, as a man would say, English talke placed and framed *outlandish like. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Deuce Masque* Poems 1869 L. 78 And why I gbe outlandische lyke, yet being Englishe borne 1882 in *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept, They would be seized with some uncontrollable spirit to act *outlandishly. 1889 R. ASKE *Two Kings Uganda* (1890) 216 Two outlandishly dressed white men, who kept their fire on a large board which they ate off 1611 COTGR., *Peregrinité*, strangeness, *outlandishness, foraneness 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi (1859) 235 The outlandishness of the fashion was not offensive.

† Outlar-ged, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OUT-11; after L. *dilatatus*] Broadened, increased in width.

1382 *Wyclif. Dent* xxii 15 Fulfatid, fulgred, outlargid [1388 *alargid*, *Vulg.* dilatatus, 1611 covered with fatness].

Outlare, -ry, *obs.* forms of **OUTLAWRY**.

Outlash, *sb.* [OUT-7.] The act of lashing out, a sudden quick outward stroke.

1876 GRO. ELIOT *Den. Der.* iv, The outlash of a murderous thought and the sharp backward stroke of repentance. *Ibid.* xxx, But underneath the silence there was an outlash of hatred and vindictiveness.

† Outlash, *v. Obs.* [OUT-14] *intr.* To lash out: **a.** To break out into excess; to be extravagant, exaggerate, = **OVERLASH** *v.* **b.** To strike out violently.

1611 *COTG.*, *Bobancer*, to riot, squander, waste, outlash 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v 536 Mocomur with Waighy Waves out-lashing every-way. Tears, over-turns, and undermines, much worse then when hee freely bath his native Course 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husband* 1. (1622) 104 If at any time some pious ranke hypocrites, he takes that as a warrant for his tongue to out-lash against all 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii v. Loe the man which, in a reckoning of 200 years, did out-lash but 150 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 415 They plead, that malice hath a wide mouth, and loves to outlash in her relations.

Hence † *Outlashing* *vbl. sh.*, extravagance, excess 1611 *COTG.*, *Desreulent*, immoderatenesse, immodestie, laushnesse, outlashing *Ibid.*, *Irregularité* .. vn. iulnesse, disorder, outlashing.

Outlast (*outla st*), *v* [OUT- 17, 18] *trans.* To last longer than or surpass; to exceed or surpass in duration, to survive

1573 TUSSEY *Husb* (1578) 171 One bushell well brewed, outlasteth some twaine 1661 HOLWAY *Journal* (1678) 236 Let him out-last Nestor's years, and out-vie Nero's riches. 1781 M. D. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 June, 'I do not believe that any grief in the world ever outlasted a twelve-month' 1893 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxi. 367, 'I find myself outlasting those who started in life along with me'

Hence *Outlasting* *ppl a.*, that outlasts, surviving 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads* p. 35 Never shall the wrestling cease till with our outlasting foe Roll we to the Godhead's feet

Outlaugh (*outla f*), *v*. [OUT- 18, 18 c, 14] † *l. trans.* To laugh down, deride, ridicule *Obs* 1477 NORRON *Ord. Alch. Proem* in *Ashm* (1652) 7 And Common workmen will not be out-laft. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 362 The same Lucian bringeth in Diogenes laughing and outlaughing King Mausolus for that hee was so pitifully pressed and crushed with an huge heape of stones under his stately monument Mausoleum. 1790 FRANKLIN (Webster, 1864), H. apprehensions of being outlaughed will force him to continue in a restless obscurity.

2. To surpass or outdo in laughing. 1674 DAVEN *Arviragus* § *Phil. Prolog* 17 Each lady striving to out-laugh the rest, To make it seem they understood the jest

3 *intr.* To laugh aloud (Properly two words) 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* iii ix, Then outlaughed the bridegroom, and outlaughed withal Both maidens and youths by the old chapel-wall.

Out-launch, etc. see *OUT-*.

Outlaw (*outlāw*), *sb* Forms 1 *utlaga*, 1-4 *utlaga*, 3 *utlaga*, 3-4, 7 *S. utlaga*, (4 *vte*, *wtelau*, -law), 4-5 *outlaga*, 4-7 *outlawe*, 4-outlaw, (4-5 *owt*)(*e*)(*law*), 5 *outelawe*, *out-owlaw*.) [Late OE *utlaga*, definite form of *utlag*, *utlah* adj. 'outlawed', used absolutely as *sb.*, *a.* ON. *utlaga* *sb.* from *utlag* outlawed, banished, *f* *ut* out, out of + ON. **lagu*, *lag* (pl. of *lag*), OE *lagu*, LAW. Cf. these examples of the OE. adj. — 1694 *Laus of Edward & Guthrum* c. 6. § 6 (Schmid) *gif* he man to deaðe gefylle, heo he þonne utlah. 1018 *Gloss of Ethelred* 1. c. x § 9 Beo se þeof utlah wið eall folc. c. 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 Da cwæð man Swegen eorl utlah.]

1 One put outside the law and deprived of its benefits and protection; one under sentence of OUTLAWRY (q.v.).

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix (Z) 70 *Hic et hac exlex*, utlaga 886 *butan* 22. c. 1025 WULSTAN *Law* (1883) 296 He secl beon utlaga wið me. c. 1205 *Ham.* 1211 Vilagen [c. 1275 vilages] heðden i reued þat lond. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7686 (Cott.) Als he war utlaga for utlaga, outlaga, outlawa) sua wond he. 1377 *Langl. P. P.* B. xvii. 102 For outlawa in þe wode and under banke loyeth. 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 130 1467 in *Eng. Gl.* (1870) 380 Mansleers felons Outlawa ravyshers of wyman. 1498 *HALL Chron.* 1. Rich. III 54 b, A compaignie of traytors, thefes, outlawa and ronneagates of our awne nacion 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. iii, Sure sin can have no tenure by law at all but is rather an eternal outlaw 1718 *Freemason* No 175 The Outlaw has, of all Men, the least Pretensions to Liberty 1848 BYRON *Poet. Rose* iii. 1 Their sure was a meir hunted outlaw. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Outlawry*, The maxim applicable to outlaws is, 'Let them be answerable to all, and none to them'. Accordingly any person outlawed is *culter mortuus*.

b. More vaguely. One banished or proscribed; an exile, a fugitive (In early use not distinguishable from the main sense)

c. 1205 *ANCR R.* 54 *perfefer* of þen like weren... hne teader & hne breðren, se noble princes also heo weren, utlawaes unmade. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 431 Cayn fro him fleo, wið wif and bayte, and wud utlaga 14 *Nom* in Wi-Wulcker 694/26 *Hu.* *hec exul*, a nowlaw. 1530 *PATSR* 250/2 Outlaw, *baney* 1568 *GRAFFON Chron.* I. 179 Some of the Londes had sent for Edward the outlawe, sonne of Edmond Ironside for to be they king 1566 SHAKS *i Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 58 A poore vnminded Out-law, sneaking home 1788 *GIBSON Decl & F.* 1 (1846) V. 12 The posterity of the outlaw Ismael 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 347 At last necessity plainly compels him to be an outlaw from his native land.

c. One living in transgression of the law, a lawless person.

1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* ix. 200 It is only for the outlaws, the dangerous classes that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless.

d. *fig.* A wild, untamed, or hunted beast.

1599 T. M. [COURT] *Shewormes* 14. Of lions fierce (or if ought fiercer be, Amongst the heards of woody outlaws fell) 1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 229 They had mustered their own outlaws [wild lean savage cattle]

† 2. a. Outlawry. b. Sentence or proclamation of outlawry. *Obs.* *rare*.

1581 MARBECK *Bh. of Notes* 820 Persecute . with banish-

ment and out-lawe, prison, wrongfull iudgements. 1624 WADSWORTH *i Sundowal's Cro. Wars Spain* 125 Hee made publick Acts, Proclamations and Out-laws against the Sevovians

3 *Comb*

16 *Ballad Robin Hood* in *Furniv Percy Folio* I. 37 The worthy exploits he acted before Queen Katherine, he being an Out-lawman.

Outlaw (*outlāw*), *v*. [Late OE. (*ge*)*utlagian*, *f. utlag*, *utlaga*, OUTLAW *sb.* Cf. ON. *utlaga* and *utlaga* to banish.]

1. *trans.* To put outside the law; to proscribe, † to exile, banish; to deprive of the benefit and protection of law, to declare an outlaw, to inflict OUTLAWRY upon (a person), in a criminal prosecution or civil action

10 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 (MS E) And æfre ælce Denise cnyning utlagaðe [MS C *utlah*] of Englanðe gecwodon *Ibid.* an. 1055 Utlagode [MS C *geutlagode*] mann Ælfgar eorl. c. 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 404/79 De furste 3er þat seint Iohan þus i-outlawað was c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 33 He was outlawaed for a felonie 1382 WYCLIF *Barnick* iii. 19 Thei ben outlawaed [1388 distried] and to helle thei wente doun 1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 377/2 Unto the tyme the same Owen was utlawaed 1432-30 *tr Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 Patmos þere Seynt Iohan þe Euangeliste was, whan he was outlawaed oute of oper londes. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv* 375/2 Outlawyn, utlaga, extermino 1554 HUTOET, Outlaw, exulo, proscrobo, relego. a. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* II. xiv (1606) 61 The Clarke of the Ex-ligents is to frame all manner of Processes of Ex-lig. facias, which doe issue out of that Court to out-law any man, and to record the outlawrie. 1679-88 *Ser. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 109 To be prid over to several tradesmen, creditors of Mrs. Ellen Gwynne, in satisfaction of their debts, for which the said Ellen stood outlawaed £729 as 3d. 1836-48 H. COLERIDGE *North Worthies* (1852) I. 63 One Blood, outlawaed for an attempt to take Dublin Castle, some months ago seized the crown and sceptre in the Tower 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 76 McDowall had fallen behind in the payment of certain Crown dues, and was outlawaed

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 109 Anticrist wolde quenche & outlawa hwi writt — *Sel. Wks.* III. 383 Charite is outlawaed amonge hom. a. 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (J.), A drunkard is outlawaed from all worthy and creditable converse.

2. To deprive of legal force. Now only in U.S.

see *quot.* 1864.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 18 He will out-law the Law, quite out of the word and world. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 490 Perceiving that our English common law was outlawaed in those parts 1864 WEBSTER, *Outlaw* 2. To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement, as to outlaw a debt or claim

b. *intr.* for *reft*

1895 'MARK TWAIN' in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 8 *i* Honour is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than an hundred cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw

Outlawed (*outlāwd*), *ppl a.* [f. OUTLAW *v.* + -ED.] Put outside the law, declared an outlaw; proscribed, banished, exiled. Also *absl.* as *sb*

1483 *CATH. Angl.* 264/1 Outelawaed, *rehtgatus*, *proscriptus*. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treatments* 58 An outlawed person lootheth his goods and benefite of the lawe. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 299 The Outlawed's Estate movable (Chattels we call it) become proper to the King 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 49/1 A small violation of territorial right, in the pursuit of an outlawed smuggler and murderer 1864 Miss YOWER *Wars of Wapsburg* (1864) 24 Born and bred to an outlawed life.

† **Outlawing**, *vbl sb.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

The action of the *vb.* OUTLAW; outlawry.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Man fel out of hige in to lowth out of his owne londe and contray in to outlawynge 1570-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1656) 728 The greatest difference that fell out between them, was about the outlawing of Cicero.

Outlawry (*outlāwri*), *Forms a.* [4 *utlagaria*], (6 *utlagery*, 7-8 *-arie*), 5-6 *outlagarie*, -*are*, -*ary*. β. 4-7 *utlaria*, -*ary* (e, *outlaria*, 5 *owte*, 7 *outlary*. γ. 4-7 *outlaw* (e) *rie*, 4-outlawry, (5 *oute*, -*owt*, -*lary* (e, 5-6 *outlawery* (e, 6 *-lawry*, 8 *-lary*). [Anglicized repr. of A.Fr. *utlagerie*, *utlaria*, med. (Anglo) *utlagaria*, *utlaria* (*Laus of Wm I.* II. c. 3), f. OE *utlaga* (also Anglo L.), *utlah* + Romanic suffix -*aria*, F. -*erie*. Early legal use had forms identical with A.Fr.; but forms with *outlaw*-, conformed to the contemporary Eng. word also occur from 14th c.]

1. The action of putting a person out of the protection of the law, or the legal process by which a person is or was proclaimed or made an outlaw, the condition of one so outlawed. † In early use, often = exile, banishment

'Outlawry, at first a declaration of war by the commonwealth against an offending member, [gradually] became a regular means of compelling submission to the authority of the courts, as in form it continued to be down to modern times' 'Before the Conquest, outlawry involved not only forfeiture of goods to the king, but liability to be killed with impunity'. In the 13th c. 'outlawry loses some of its gravity, instead of being a substantive punishment, it becomes mere "criminal process", a means of compelling accused persons to stand their trial'. (Pollock & Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 27, 459) In the 14th c. the process was extended from cases of felony to misdemeanours and civil actions, so as to be a punishment for contempt of court in not appearing to answer an indictment or defend a personal action, or for disobedience to a judgement of the court,

Outlawry for debt was frequent down to the 18th c. Along with this extension of the process, its conditions and consequence underwent continuous mitigation, in later times, in civil actions, it was reduced to the fact that the outlawed person was incapacitated from prosecuting an action for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself.

Clandestine Outlawries. In civil proceedings, outlawry has long been obsolete, and was formally abolished by the Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act of 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 59). While it was in use, great injustice was often done in consequence of the inefficiency of the machinery for giving public notice of the fact that a defendant in a personal action had, as a result of civil process, been made an outlaw. In 1588-9, Act 31 Eliz. c. 3 was passed 'for the auoyding of secret Outlawries in Actions Personall against the Queenes Subjects'. This being subsequently considered insufficient, amending measures were introduced, and one such bill has had the singular fortune to become the formal instrument of asserting the right of Parliament to proceed to business without reference to the immediate cause of summons, by being introduced and read a first time as the first business of every session, before the reading of the King's or Queen's Speech. This precaution goes back to early times, being referred to as an established practice in 1603. Formerly some one bill was used for the purpose on each occasion, but since 1 Dec. 1743, the means uniformly employed has been a Bill 'for the more effectual preventing Clandestine Outlawries in personal actions', and this is still annually introduced, although the outlawries against which it is directed have long disappeared.

a. [a. 1250 *Laus of Will I.* II. c. 3 (Schmid) *De omnibus utlariae rebus [v. r. utlagariae]*. Et si Anglicus appeller Francigenam de utlagaria 1292 BRITTON I. xii § 3 *Femme neqedit ne peut estre utlagé proprement mes weyv, qe vaut utlagerie* 1372 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 284 *Les Utlagaries & les Presentementz de ces faitz*, 1440 *Paston Lett* I. 41 *Be the vertue of qwhch outlavery, all maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng, am acruwyd on to the Kyng* 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.* c. 49 *All outlagaries piomulged or had vpon or agaynst any person or persons.* 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bh.* I. § 27 *12 Attander of Felony by utlagery, by verdict and by confession.*

β. [a. 1250 *Utlariae* (see c) 1334 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 74/2 *L'avantdit Outlawaefait en la Counte de Kermerdin* 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) VII. 235 *The owlary of Robert archebischof of Cawnterbery* 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 138/2 *That the Exigent and Utlariae, and every of them, be hold for none and voyde.* 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen VIII.* c. 15 *Excepted always all vtlaries of high treasons, and of al maner of felonies* 1601 SHAKS *Yul C.* iv. iii. 173 *That by proscrition, and billes of Outlariae, Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus, Haue put to death, an hundred Senators* 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant Wks* (1689) 451 *Every Outlary, or Outlaries, if any against them, are shall be published* 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 250 *They may be sued to an Utlary* γ. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev. Prolog*, He was holduin in outlawaerie of Domycian, in the ile of Patmos 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 17/2 *All Outlawries uppon hym pronounced* 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 35 § 1 *Outlawries* .. utterly voyd anytmede aduulned repelled and of no force 1601 *HOLLAND Phry I.* 179 *He was noted and thought hardly for those outlawries of Roman citizens* 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2104/4 *And that this Our Pardon be not allowed to Discharge any Outlary after Judgment, till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party at whose Suit the Utlary was obtained.* 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxxii. 499 *Outlaws* also, though it be but for debt, are incapable of making a will, so long as the outlawry subsists, for their goods and chattels are forfeited during that time. 1792 *BURKE Let to R. Burke Corr.* 1844 II. 178 *The Castle has another system, and considers the outlawry of the great mass of the people as an unalterable maxim in the government of Ireland.* 1867 *FREEMAN Norm Cong.* I. vi. 561 *note*, Godwine, on his outlaway, was allowed five days to leave the country 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Outlawry*. In criminal proceedings it is but little used, but is formally kept alive by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, which act expressly provides that nothing therein shall affect the law of forfeiture consequent on outlawry 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/3 *What is a clandestine outlawry, and why should the Leader of the House of Commons have introduced a Bill for its 'more effectual preventing' as the very first Ministerial measure of the Session? Is there a single member of the House of Commons who knows any details concerning the provisions of the Outlawries Bill?*

γ. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 161 *Faces on which a long course of violence and crime had stamped the outlawry of nature* 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 68 *On the same ground of outlawry from common sense and scriptural authority.* 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) V. 408 *This papal manifesto broadly asserted the civil as well as religious outlawry of all heretics.*

b. Of a debt or claim. The fact of being outlawed or statute-barred. see OUTLAW *v.* 2. U. S. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. Disregard or defiance of the law.

1869 *RUSKIN Q. of Air* § 141 [They] follow, in so far as they are good, one constant law and in so far as they are evil, are evil by outlawry. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* x. 249 *Civilization is tiresome and enfeebling, unless we occasionally give it the relish of a little outlawry.*

† 3. Outlaws collectively. *Obs.*

1557 *NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr.* 74 *The exiles and outlawnes were called againe* 1894 *CRCKETT Raiders* 98 *The hull-outlawry could a' catch us or ever we wan two mile.*

Outlay (*outlā*), *sb.* [OUT- 7]

1. The act or fact of laying out or expending, expenditure (of money upon something)

Orig. a Sc. and dial word, still considered dialectal by Forby 1825, given in Webster 1828.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Perthshire XX* 437 *It is one which accumulates yearly in value, without an yearly outlay of expence.* 1826 *SCOTT Antiq. xii*, Sir Arthur himself made great outlay. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Glass*, *Outlay*, expenditure 1825-30 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *I made a great outlay before I brought my farm into profit* (Lowland Scotch, Brockett's Gloss) 1828 WEBSTER, *Outlay*, a laying out or expending, expenditure. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 61 *Observing what comes of such an out-*

lay of capital 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix IV 319 The income of the state still fell short of the outlay by about a million 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 672 After the first outlay, the demand of the public finds the means for paying the wages.

II 2 In various obs. or dial senses

† a. ? An outlying thing. *Sc. Obs.* † b. A place of lying out; an outlying or out-of-the-way lair: see LAY sb. 2 c. *Coal-mining.* 'The height to which the top of a winning pit is raised above the surface of the ground: commonly called the out-set' (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*)

1563 WINGET *Wks.* (1890) II 61 Qubah is prophane? Qubhik hes na halmes, na godlines, strange and plane outlay fra the inward chalmers of the Kirk, quhik is the temple of God. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II iv, I know her and her haunts. Her lyes, leaps, and out lyes 1881 *Borings* 79 (in Heslop) Outlay from the swarth five feet, metal from the swarth four feet

Outlay (outlā), v. [OUT- 15]

1. *trans.* To lay out; to spread out, expose, display. Now rare or poetic

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Fractions* II viii. 181 No heare died, no lockes outlaid, no face painted. 1573 KILLGREW *Let to Burghley* 17 May in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III 360, I trust that after the battery shall be outlaid the matter will be at a point. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii 133 Where Pellin's mighty Mosse, and Mertons, on her sides Their boggy breasts out lay. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* I xxvii, Thou thought'st me doubtless for the bier outlaid † 2. To set forth. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. II i. Giv, Their pendaunte lockes encompassed rounde, and verses they outlay (HORACE *Epist.* II 1. 120 Carmina dictant).

3. To lay out (money), expend; make outlay of. 1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv.* Pebbles 38 The proprietor pays all the outlaid money for materials and wages of workmen 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi, The expenditure which he had outlaid. 1862 CHANNING in *Salt Thoreau* (1890) 258 No labor was too onerous, no material too costly, if outlaid on the right enterprise 1886 *Set Rev.* 19 June 839 Money which might be more profitably outlaid.

Outlayer: see OUTLIGGER¹ and OUT-

† **Out-lea d.**, v. *Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To lead or bring out. (Properly two words.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxvii 7 [lxviii. 6] þat oute ledes bouden in wa. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxv 5 [xxxvi. 4] Thou shalt ful out lede me fro this grene [1388 lede out, Vulg. educes] 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi xii in Ashm. (1652) 164 Fyrst yt outledeyth, and after bryngyth yt yn

Out-leaf, -lean, etc. see OUT-

Outleap, sb. [OUT- 7] An act of leaping or springing out; an escape, sally, or excursion; an outburst *lit* and *fig.*

1530 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I 33 Utileph, Eschapement de prison 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Fractions* I iv 48 The people are called Maures, or Moores, as I thinke of their outleapes and wide rowming 1631 J. BURGESS *Answe. Rejoined Pref.* 28 [His] words are set downe punctually, yea even his out-leapes and digressions. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 97 Youth must have some Liberty, some Outleaps 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, The outleap of fury in the dagger-thrust. 1878 LEWIS *Stud. Psychol.* (1879) 147 An immediate outleap of heroic generosity.

† b. A place to which excursions are made. *Obs.* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* II i, When shall we walk to Totnam? or take Coach to Kensington Or Paddington? or to some one or other O'th' City out-leaps for an afternoon?

Outleap, v. [OUT- 17, 18, 14]

1. *trans.* To leap over or beyond. Also *fig.* 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vi. 78 T'out leape mens heades, and caper ore the table. 1807 *Home Messenger* Nov 173 A world that outleaps all measurement and outruns all duration

2. To surpass or excel in leaping 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 166 A lion will outstand a man a stage out-leap him 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did out-leap, the next-best leaper, by seven inches. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ Nat.* I. 198 The serpent has no limbs, yet it can outleap the jerboa.

3. *intr.* To leap out or forth. (*poet.*)

1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* I 49 Outleapt a birth Of strong shield-bearers from the fateful horse 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xvi. 65 Outleaping from the mesh Of memory's net, like bird or bee.

Hence **Outleap'ing**, *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a*, leaping out. 1878 J. TONHUNTER *Alcestis* (1879) 56 Done so simply, In such a frank outleaping of the soul. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sy. Gypsy* v. 359 Escaping subtly in outleaping thought.

Outleap, v. [OUT- 15, 18, 17]

† 1. *trans.* To find out, learn from others, elicit 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV viii. 22 When as nought according to his mind He could out-learn, he them [etc.]

2. To outstrip in learning

1632 SHERWOOD, To out-learn his fellows, *apprehendere plus quae se companions* 1797 in BAILEY vol II 1890 *Paid Mail* G. 2 Sept. 1/3 We were the pupils then, who outlearned our masters. . . Will they, in turn, outlearn us?

3. To get beyond the learning or study of

18. EMERSON (Webster, 1890) Men and gods have not outlearned it [love]

Outleger, variant of OUTLIGGER¹ *Obs.*

Out-length, -lengthen: see OUT-

Outlier. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [perh from *outlier*] An animal that is not housed during the night or winter, *fig.* a person out of work or out of office. Also *attrib.*

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi, The Deil, or else an outlier Quey, Gat up an' gae a croon. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 160

At length the Outliers grew sae mad Against ilk Inler purse-proud blade. 1826 GRAHAM *Moortland Dial.* 8 (E. D. D.) Sin last our outlier nowt was fother'd

Outlet (outlet), sb. [OUT- 7]

1. A place or opening at which anything is let out or escapes, or by which exit is possible; a means of issue; a channel of egress or discharge; a vent; a passage or way out, an exit.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1754 He wuneth at Porteshom, At one tune ine Dorsete Bi there see in ore ut lete [= By the sea in an outlet] 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 482 We were alwaies in good hope to find some out-let into the maine Ocean. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 35 That great Promontory, whose base lying between the out-lets of the River Indus and Ganges stretcheth [etc.] 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II vi § 43 Like the Caspian Sea, receiving all, and having no Out-let 1727 H. HERBERT tr. *Flavius' Eccl. Hist.* I 128 John was master of the out-lets of the Temple. 1845 BUON *Dis. Liver* 89 The abscess, if large, may discharge through more outlets than one

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* A way out of a difficulty; a means of escape, relief, or discharge, a 'vent'.

1625 BACON *Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 411 In such manner, as no Bull shall appear so peremptory, but that it hath some Out-let of Hope 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 61 Prayer is the best outlet to fear. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell.* L xi v 427 An energetic nature seeking an outlet for energy.

† c. *fig.* Issue. *Obs.*

1710 HENRY *On Ps.* lxxv. 12 How glorious the issue was at last for (1) The outlet of the trouble is happy.

2. a. A place into which anything is let out, *spec.* a pasture into which cattle are let out. b. A field, yard, or other enclosure attached to a house.

1752 J. MACPARRAN *America Disscuted* (1753) 13 They will raise great Quantities of neat Cattle, as the Climate is benign, and their Outlets or Commonages large 1793 1813 *Rep. Agric.* 33 in Marshall *Review* (1818) II 39 (E. D. D.) After the cows have been turned into the outlet 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Boosing Field*, the pasture which is contiguous to the *booses*, where the cows are tied up, and which is retained by an outgoing tenant as an outlet for his cattle

† 3. a. The outlying parts, the exterior parts, the environs of a town. b. The suburban streets or roads passing into the country. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calver on Dent* lix 356 We see but the outlets (that is to say) the outermost partes of Godes Woorkes 1762 GOLDING *Cit. W. Iv.* A dismal-looking house in the outlets of the town. 1771 MRS GRIFFITH *Hush Lady Barton* I xxi, I hear the outlets about Dublin are delightful, you will be unpardonable if you don't visit them all.

4. The action of letting out or discharging; discharge, escape by outflow. *lit* and *fig.*

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 109 Melted away, and wasted by an extreme out-let of Love. 1870 SPRUNSON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 2 A flood gathering in force and foaming for outlet

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *outlet-pipe*, etc.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I 159 Hot-air pipes enclosed in an oven on a level with the outlet pipe. 1898 *Daily News* 25 May 5/1 The fine subway under Shaftesbury-avenue, the outlet grating of which is visible at Piccadilly-circus

Outlet, v. *Obs.* or rare [OUT- 15.] *trans.*

To let out, give egress to, pour forth.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxvii xxvii, Like Buckets bottomless, which all out-let. 1697-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I vii. (1697) 8 Nor ought that blood to be accounted lost, which is out-letted for a noble Master. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) II. 406/2 The sewage which is 'outletted' (as I heard a fisherman call it) into the Thames.

Out-let, *pp. a.* [OUT- 11.] Let out, allowed to go out

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii lvii, And, from thence, labour to bring-in againe The out-let will of disobedience

Out-letting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of letting out or pouring forth. Chiefly *fig.*

1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 1900 185 She and I withdrew and prayed together, when the Lord allowed me much out-letting. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Antobog.* viii. (1848) 113 Gradual outlettings of gospel grace. 1818 Q. REV XVIII 537 It had been born in upon his mind, during several great out-lettings of the spirit.

Outlier, -liker, var. OUTLIGGER¹, outlier

Outlie, v. 1 rare. [*f.* OUT- 14, 17 & LIE v. 1]

1. *intr.* To lie out in the open air; to camp out. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xviii, We are not about to start on a squirrel hunt. . . but to outlie for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness.

2. *intr.* To lie stretched out, to extend.

1876 BROWNING *Pisgah Sights* I. i, How I see all of it, Life there, outlying.

3. *trans.* To lie beyond or on the outside of.

1873 *Genil. Mag.* Oct 383 The forests that outlay the broad lagoons of the river 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for Gold* (1883) I. 1 15 Next morning showed us to port the Cone of Maritimo it outlies Maritima.

Outlie, v. 2 [*f.* OUT- 18 & LIE v. 2] *trans.* To outlie in lying.

1597 DONNE *Sat.* iv 47 In which he can outlie either Jovius or Surius, or both together 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Yer. 109 He doth in them out-ly. The Devil himself the Father of lies 1710 GARRICK *Lying Valet* I. ii, To deceive his mistress, outlie her chamber maid, and yet be paid for thy honesty! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 144 He had now, they said, outlied himself.

Outlier. [OUT- 8]

1. One who lies (*i. e.* sleeps or lodges) out, *i. e.* in the open air, or away from a place with which he is connected by business or otherwise.

1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fichle* II. i. (1677) 11 Out-liers, comers, and goers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 201 He dispatches

another Message to the Highways and Hedges, to fetch in all the Outliers. a 1742 BLUNTLEY *Litt.* 59 (R.) The party sent messengers to all their outliers within twenty miles of Cambridge to come to their election 1866 N & Q. 19 May 421/1 Outliers are soldiers (generally married men) who, when there is not sufficient barrack accommodation, receive an allowance and provide themselves with lodgings

† b. One that lies outside the pale, an outsider

1690 D'URFEE *Coltlin's Walk* A vij b, Every worthy and true English Protestant of the Establish'd Church (for I have no hopes of the Outliers). 1826 LAMA *Litt.* 10 *Bernard Barton* 147, I do not know how friends will relish it, but we outliers, honorary friends, like it very well

† c. An animal that lies outside the house, fold, or park; esp. an outlying deer

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* etc. (1677) 157 It is but Trifling sport for you to pull down an Out-lyer, unless you leap the Pale and let slip at the Herd 1892 AINSIE *Land of Burns* 37 (E. D. D.) It waken'd burdies frae the bough, An' outliers frae their lair.

2. a. A stone not taken from a quarry, but lying out in the field in a detached state' (Jam.); a boulder. Also † outlirer. *Sc.*

1610 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II 300 The keeping stane to be of outlir, fire wark, and boulded with irne 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II 333 There is, in the parish of Ordiqhull, a large outlier of lime stone some tons weight, and no lime-rock to be found near it. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid Ages* II xvii. 210 On a black moor called Monstone Edge, is a huge moor-stone or outlier.

† b. *Geol.* A portion or mass of a geological formation lying *in situ* at a distance from the main body to which it originally belonged, the intervening part having been removed by denudation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III Gloss 76 When a portion of a stratum occurs at some distance detached from the general mass, some practical mineral surveyors call it an outlier, and the term is adopted in geological language 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm. viii* (1857) 26 There lie in the Fifth beyond, an outlier of the Lias. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evolution* 55 Occasional outliers of conglomerate on the Highland side of the fault.

† c. *generally.* An outlying portion or member of anything, detached from the main mass, body, or system to which it belongs.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* II. 54 Interrupted by great mountain outliers, isolated or branching from the central chain 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Races of Russia* 39 Outliers from the neighbouring Government of Esthonia. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes of Nature, Fall of the Year*, Australia remains an isolated outlier of Asia to the present day.

3. *Fishing.* A set-line, out-line. *U. S.*

† **Outli ggan d.**, *Obs.* [*dial.* form of OUT- LYING *pp. a*] An outlying portion

1807 HARRISON *England* I. xiv in *Holmshead* 73/1 A parcel of Monmouthshire, being an outligand. *Ibid.* 82/2 Between Denbighshire, and the outligand of Flintshire

† **Outligger**¹, **outlicker**, *Naut. Obs.* Forms:

a 5. 8 outligger, 5 -lygger, owtlegger, 6 out-leger, 7-8 -lager, 8 -leager, -layer β. 6 outlioar, 7-8 -lioker, 8 -leaker; 7 -looker. [Prob a *dial.* form of *outlier* (cf. LIGGER *sb.*), subsequently corrupted in various ways by those to whom the *dial.* *lig*, to lie, was unknown. Du. has analogous uses of *utligger*, -ligger 'outlier'; but the later date of this prevents it (notwithstanding Dampier's assertion: see sense 2) from being viewed as the source of the Eng. word.]

Du. *utligger* 'outlier' appears in Kilian, 1599, only in the sense of 'stationary guardship lying out in front of a port, etc.' From 1671 (Witsen *Scheeps-bouw* 55a) it is found in a sense akin to 1 below. The 'outligger' of the Indian seas (sense 2) is described in Du. works from c 1600 without any name; in Valentin *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien* I 2 (1724) it is called *vloer* (*i. e.* wing), the name still in common use, but beside it the name *utligger* is found in Dutch dictionaries of the 19th c. (Twent *Zeevaans Woordenb.* 147 b, 1813, etc.) Thus, so far as yet known, both uses of *utligger* are later than the corresponding senses of the Eng. word.]

1. A spar projecting from a vessel to extend some sail, or to make a greater angle for some rope, etc.; esp. a. A long and stout spar extended from the poop to haul down the mizen-sheet.

a. 1482-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 23 Stuff of the Ienete. Item, a pompe. . . an outlygger j. tope mast: a chest with gonne stones. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 51 Outliggeres j. Bitakles. j. Pumps. . . j. 1495 *Ibid.* 156 Owte lyggeres for the Sterne of a smale ship. *Ibid.* 272 Outlyggeres at Sterne j. 1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 124 By the euill worke of his men the shippe fell aborde of vs. . . and the shippes wailes were broken with her outliger.

β. 1594 N. DOWNTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. ii 200 Whereby the ship fell to the sterne of the out-lir of the Carack, which (being a piece of timber) so wounded her fore-saile, that they sayd they could come no more to fight. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Ye Out-Licker. Is a small peece of timber (some two or three yarges long as they have occasion to vse it) and it is made fast to the top of the Poop, and so standes right out asterne. [1644 MAN- WYNG *Sea-man's Dict.* expands this greatly, and says 'The use of this is to hale-downe the Misen'.] Hence in PHILLIPS 1674, CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727, etc.] 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 29 Tlie her with a crosse jacke, bowse it vp with the outlooker.

† b. A spar to thrust out the breast-back-stays. = OUTRIGGER¹ c.

1731 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk.* of the 'Lyell' 1 May, This morning got outlickers out in the Tops, and the David out forward for a lower outlicker.

2. A contrivance used with canoes in the Indian

and Pacific Oceans to prevent capsizing under a press of sail: = **OUTRIGGER** 2.

1867 DAMPIER *Voy* I 299 Along the belly side of the Boat, parallel with it at about 6 or 7 foot distance, lies another, being a Log of very light Wood, almost as long as the great Boat, there are two Bamboos by the help of which the little Boat is made firm and contiguous to the other. These are generally called by the Dutch, and by the English from them, *Outlagers* [ed. 1799 out-layers] *Ibid.* 492 We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good Outlagers last very fast and firm on each side made of strong poles 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 71 Fitted them [Canoes] with Out-leagers to keep them from over-turning, but in the Way one of the Boats lost her Out-leager, and drowned all her Crew 1744 A DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 68 To prevent even these Canoes from oversetting, by Outlagers or blown Bladders fixed to their Sides 1747 W. HORSLEY *Foot* (1748) II 301 These Vessels are built on one Side upright as a Wall, on the Wall Side, are laid small Poles, called Out-Ligger, by the Sea-men 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II 156 note, This kind of boat is four foot broad the greatest danger is its oversetting, and this may always be prevented by placing two men on the windward outlayer

1807 W. FUNNELL *Voy* viii. 228-9 They had two long Poles put out of one side at the end of which was a long piece of Plank, of the same shape, and about one fourth of the bigness of the bottom of the Boat. This piece, altogether, is called the Out-leager. This is always the Weather-side, and the use of it is to keep the Boat from over-setting

† **Outligger** 2. *Obs.* [OUT-+LIGGER] In Reaping, One who made bands for the sheaves and laid the corn in them for the binder. So † **Out-ligger** *vbl sb* or *ppl a*.

1641 BOSTON *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth only one loome to the field, and that is an outligger rake, or a gathering rake *Ibid.* A good outligger is knowne by following close unto him that shee gathereth after, and likewise by making of her bands; for some outliggers twine their bands, and others againe make them of pulled corne

Out-lighen to **Out-linn**: see **OUT**.

Outline (an'tlein), *sb.* [f. OUT-+LINE *sb* 2] 1 *pl.* The lines, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined or bounded in the plane of vision; the sum of these lines forming the contour of a figure.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* I v. 109 Penning the Contours, and out lines with a more even and acute touch 1728 GILSON *Art Poetry* I 227 Who is it that draws the Out-lines? Why the Master-Painter, and Journeymen fill them up with Colours, Shades, and Lights. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 The true and full idea of what is call'd the out-lines of a figure 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111 301 Charmed by the bold outlines and rich tints of the hills 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 334 Suppose the outlines of the various countries of the world depicted on a globular bladder

b. *sing.* The contour or outer boundary thus defined 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxiii. He lifted up his eyes, and beheld in the distance the black outline of a gallows 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I 11 21 A mountain wall projected its jagged outline against the sky 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Night* xii. (1878) 243 Neither could see more than the other's outline. *Jig.* 1876 GOS. *Elliot Dan. Der* IV 11 18 She said, in a low melodious voice, with syllables which had what might be called a foreign but agreeable outline

2 A sketch or drawing in which an object is represented by lines of contour without shading 1735 H. JACOB *Wks* 391 Carraccio, esteem'd for Contours, or Out Lines, at Bologna. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 32 If your pattern is only an out-line, it will be the better, as you will finish your piece after it with more ease. 1858 *Free-land Drawing* (Nimmo) 53 The outlines and finished views of these casts are given separately.

b. *In outline*, with only the outline drawn, represented, or visible.

1824 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. vii. Carrick shore, Dum seen in outline faintly blue. 1844 L.D. HOUGHTON *Iden. of Many Scenes, Death of Day* 164 The hills in clear outline. Stand forth. *Mod.* The figure of a horse drawn in outline. A map of England showing the counties in outline merely

3. A rough draught or general sketch in words; a description, giving a general idea of the whole, but leaving details to be filled in

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I xxiii. There are others again, who will draw a man's character from no other helps but merely from his evocations;—but this often gives a very incorrect outline. 1795 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gramm.* Introd. 8 A distinct general view, or outline, of all the essential parts of the study 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xix (1877) 271, I have given a bare outline of the contents of this passage.

b. *in pl.* The main features or leading characteristics of any subject; the general principles

1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 282 26 His Drama at present has only the Out-Lines drawn. 1751 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 249 The faint rudiments, at least, or out-lines, of a general distinction between actions 1864 PUSKY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 157 All, who speak of that division, agree in the great outlines.

† 4. The outer line, the border line *Obs. rare* 1665 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 624 The shining Squadrons fly To th' Out lines, and the Frontiers of the Sky

5. *Fishing* A set-line or ledger-line. *U. S.*

6. *attrib* and *Comb.* as *outline-drawing*, *map*, *sketch*; *outline* stitch, in Embroidery, stitch used to indicate an outline, *spec* = stem stitch.

1859 GULICK & TIMBS *Paint* 47 Delicate and finely undulating outline drawing. 1865 LUNBROCK *Prat. Times* vii (1869) 324 The facts already ascertained supply us with the elements of an outline sketch 1882 J. COLLIER *Primer of Art* 25 When the boundaries of an object are represented apart from its other qualities, the process is called outline drawing. 188. *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* II. 7/1 Crewel

or Stem Stitch, also called Outline Stitch, is the chief and most-used stitch for crewel work 189 *Prat. Decorative Needlework* Ser. II. No. 12. 4 The Bayeux Outline Stitch consists simply of one laid strand tied down. *Mod.* The use of outline maps in teaching geography

Outline (an'tlein), *v.* [f. *prec. sb*]

1 *trans* To draw or trace the exterior line of; to draw in outline.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 28 Having outlined the folds, and the other parts of drapery, you may next attempt the shadowing your figure. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II in § 28 46 The ornament is merely outlined upon them with a fine incision. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I 12 Two fierce dragons were outlined on its haif.

b. To indicate or define the outline of; in *pa. pple.* having the outline sharply defined to the eye.

1837 L. HUNT *Poems, On the Avon*. All things appear Strong outlined in the spacious atmosphere 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottolton Leg* (repr.) 176 The great room was outlined with laurel leaves 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 189/1 White marble crosses, outlined against the blue sky 1889 *Times* 14 Nov. 5/4 The Imperial yacht is outlined with lights, producing a charming effect 189 *Prat. Decorative Needlework* Ser. II. No. 12 13 A line of the finest gold thread might outline everything

c To trace or ascertain the outline of (an area).

1890 *Nature* 30 Oct. 651 It has not yet been found possible to outline exactly the eastern limit of the sea 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 355 Careful outlining of the upper and lower boundaries [of the area] may discover a limited and dome like increase in one direction

2. To describe the broad outlines or main features of; to sketch in general terms

1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd (1858) 40 The early progress of the religious reformation... will be outlined in a separate chapter. 1886 *Daily News* 18 Dec. The scheme outlined in Mr. Bright's speech

Hence **Out-lined** *ppl a*; **Out-lining** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI 249 Accompanied with outlined engravings of their leading works 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi (1856) 273 An outlined ridge of doubtful mountain land 1883 *Athenium* 17 Nov. 643/2 The beautiful outlining which characterizes [the] etchings 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/2 Only fragmentary pillars and remnants of outlining walls remain.

Outlinear (an'tlinar), *a* [f. **OUTLINE** *sb* after **LINEAR**.] Of the nature of an outline.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII 66, I have given this outline sketch of my life. 1898 *Trench Synon. N. T.* viii (1876) 27 The substantial as opposed to the shadowy and outlinear

Out-linger to **Out-list**: see **OUT**.

Outlive (autli v), *v.* [OUT-+LIVE]

1. *trans* Of a person. To live longer than (another person); to survive, also, to live longer than (a thing lasts).

1478 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 234/2 In cas he after it happen you to outlive our said Sovereign Lord 1560 BIBBE (Genev) *Judge* 17 7 All the dates of the Elders that outlived Ioshua. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iv 341 Asham'd his Country's Freedom to out-live 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 21 The Senior Member has outlived the whole Club twice over 1880 Mc CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvi 253 He had out lived nearly all his early friends and foes

b. Of a thing. To endure longer than; to outlast c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lv. Not marble, nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme 1796 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* iv. 1 51 When Guilt outlives the Sense of Shame. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflan.* 229 The Taliacotian art does not, however, appear to have long outlived its author in Italy. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Gai* (1874) 13 The character of a nation even outlives its language

2. To live through or beyond (a specified time)

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying Ins.* 39 Not one will out-live October. 1726-31 WALDRON *Isle Man* (1865) 67 He is sure not to out-live three days 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) 111 334 The mammoth, did not outlive the age of bronze.

b To live through or beyond (a certain state or experience); to pass through; to outgrow

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1 63 How many have out lived their pity 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July. They have outlived the age of weakness 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 266 The *Montagu* having outlived the hurricane. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* etc. 42 The world has outlived much, and will outlive a great deal more.

† 3 *intr.* To survive. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 132 But when ye have the honey we desire, Let not this Waspe out-live vs both to sting.

4 *trans.* To excel in (virtuous) living.

1883 MACADAM *in Congress, Year bk.* 58 Bishop Burnet gave his clergy the advice that if they wished Dissent to cease, they must out-live, out-labour, out preach Dissenters. Hence **Out-lived**, **Out-living** *ppl. adjs.*; **Out-liver**, a survivor

1800 LAMB *Lett.*, to Manning 55 The prattle of age, and outlived importance 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Pr. Tong.* *Survivants*, the outliver. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 186 The out-liver becoming a convert to their religion. 1630 MIRON *Passion* 7 In Wintry solstice like the short'd light Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night

Out-living, *ppl. a rare* [OUT-+LIVE] That lives out, living outside a country, city, college, etc.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 365 No foreigner or out-living trader.

Out-lodging, *sb.* [OUT-+LIVE] A lodging or domicile situated outside a certain limit.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 103 As for out-lodgings (necessary evils...) he rather tolerates than approves them *Ibid.* xx. 130 He counts it a disgrace that we should not know the out-lodgings of the same house

So **Out-lodging** *ppl a*. [OUT-+LIVE], lodging outside, having one's quarters outside a certain limit

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Wesse T.* (1841) 118 Out-lodging deer are seldom seen to be so fat as those which keep themselves within the park.

Outlook (an'tluk), *sb.* [OUT-+7.]

1. The act or practice of looking out; a looking forth or abroad, esp. for observation or discovery; vigilant watch *lit.* and *fig.* On the outlook, on the look-out, on the watch for what may turn up.

1813 SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. What cheer, brother? You seem on the outlook, eh? 1820 — *Monast.* xxii. The means of ascending it as a place of out-look 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 11 The best windows for outlook are, of course, oriels and bow windows 1862 SKELTON *Nuga Crit.* 1 46 Jackdaws on the out-look for plunder 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 129 I fail of the Egyptians to keep an adequate outlook at night

b Vigilance, watchfulness

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I xi 162 They had a sharp expression of outlook and readiness

2. A place from or by which a view is obtained; a look-out

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 97 The innocent eyes, those Casements and out-looks of the tender heart. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 291 He sent his servant to the outlook of the mountain to see if there were any signs of rain 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* iv. vi. 567 Viewed from the distant outlook

3 The view or prospect from a place or point 1828 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II 25 One might have sickened and grown melancholy over such an outlook. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* 11. The dreary outlook of chimney-tops and smoke 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 116 There was a picturesque outlook on all sides

b A mental view or survey

1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* viii. 1152 Above Applause, Which owes to Man's short Out-look all its Charms 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Cath. React.* (1898) VII viii 30 His [Tasso's] outlook over life was melancholy.

c. The prospect for the future.

1822 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan's Life* (1876) I. v. 324 My political outlook is very gloomy. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of France* iv. 178 They took a much more sober view of the outlook than the populace did.

4. *attrib.*, as *outlook box*, *post*, *tower*, *window*.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 11 The earth and the doings upon it being the chief object in outlook windows 1875 W. MELLOR *Guide Wigtownshire* 65 Perhaps Burgh Head was an outlook station of the old sea-rovers 1897 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/5 Both outlook glasses were smashed, and the driver and stoker narrowly escaped injury.

Outlook, *v.* [OUT-+LIVE, 17, 15, 14]

1. *trans.* To overcome or disconcert by looking; to look or stare down; to outstare.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* ii. 115 To out-look Conquest, and to winne renowne E'en in the jaws of danger and of death. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw.* IV Wks. 1874 I 27 They think they can outlook our truer looks 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 220, I do not, endeavour to look big and great, or out look others by a confident assurance.

† 2. To look beyond *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silax Sc.*, *Departed Fr. v.* What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust, Could man outlook that mark!

† 3. To look out, to select by looking *poet.*

a 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* 1. Poems (1689) 76 Away to the Brook, All your Tackle out look.

† 4. To outdo in looks or appearance. *Obs.*

1731 Mrs. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. A. Granville* 295 Nobody's equipage outlooked our's except my Lord Lieutenant's, but in every respect I must say Mrs. Clayton's outshines her neighbours.

5 *intr.* To look out or forth. *poet.*

1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* xii 248, I saw those three wan Shapes Outlooking from the greenness of the woods

Out-looker, variant of **OUTLIGGER** 1.

Out-loo ker. *rare.* [OUT-+8.] One who looks out or abroad.

1837 BRETTON *Packet Lett.* (1879) 43/2 They may be kinde, but not constant, and Lone loves no out-lookers.

So **Out loo king** *vbl sb* [OUT-+9], a looking forth or abroad, *ppl a* [OUT-+10], that looks out.

1650 MARHAM *Masterp.* I. ciii. 204 An out-looking eye. 1850 BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 1 22 The outlooking of His intelligence

† **Out-loose.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [OUT-+7?] A means of escape (from an obligation, duty, etc.).

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t* (Arb.) 39 If we once come to leave that out-loose, as to pretend Conscience against Law, who knows what inconvenience may follow? *Ibid.* 78 In the new Oath it runs (whereas I believe in my Conscience, &c. I will assist thus and thus) that (whereas) gives me an Outloose, for if I do not believe so, for ought I know, I swear not at all.

† **Out-lope.** *Obs.* Also 7-loape. [app. ad Du. *utlooper*, in Kilian *utlooper*, a run out, an excursion]

A run out, a sally, an excursion; = **OUTLEAF** 5f.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x (1692) 228 *Excursusque breves tentat*, 'Outlopes sometimes he doth assay. But very short, and as he may' 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Yacko-a-lent* Wks. 1 118/2 It cannot be but that so mighty a Monach as he, hath his inroads and his outlopes.

† **Out-loper.** *Obs. rare* — [app. ad Du. *utlooper*, in Kilian *utlooper* 'excursor'; but cf. **INTERLOPER**] One who makes a run out, e. g. on a voyage of adventure

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1 173 Touching any out-lopers of our [English] nation, which may happen to come thither to traffike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers, and suffer the rest not to traffike at any time.

Out-lord: see **OUT-22**.

Out-loud. The phrase (read) *out loud* sometimes hyphenated; esp. *attrib.*

1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy Pref.* 4 In reading out-

loud 1899 *Spectator* 20 May 718 [The] book .. deserves a solemn out-loud reading

Outlove, v. [OUT-18, 21] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in loving.

1614 TOMKIS *Albion* 11 vii in Hazl. *Dodley XI* 348 She cannot outlove me, nor you outfriend me. a 1711 *KL-V* *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 409 They to out-love each other co-indin'd. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks* Wks. (1901) 192/1 What lover has he not outloved? What sage has he not outseen?

Outlung, v. [OUT-21] *trans.* To surpass in lung-power, to outdo in shouting.

1756 WESLEY *IVks* (1872) XIII. 215 They will outface and outlung you 1890 *Universal Rev* Dec 519 Confident that he can out-lung and out-last his own generation.

Outlustre, v. [OUT-21.] *trans.* To surpass in lustre, to outshine

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* 1. iv 78 As that Diamond of yours outlusters many I have beheld. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 11. § 43 This Henry of Bloys outlustered the other as far, as an extraordinary Ambassador doth a Leger of the same Nation 1809 M. A. BIANCHI *Levity & Sorrow* I. 176

Outly, adv. Obs. exc. dial. [i. OUT adv. + -LY 2]

1. Out and out, utterly, completely

c 1290 *Becket* 383 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 117 þe furste tyme þat seint thomas outliche him with seide, Hit was for þe king aȝen pouere Men dude onrful dede. 13 *Chron. R. Glouc* (Rolls) 1513 (MS B) Al is heite outliche [MS A onliche, MS 8 outurly] on hire on he caste *Ibid* 4920+5 (MS B) þe byssop outlych [v. rr. outliche, onlich] yt wyþ seide. 1789 Ross *Helenor* 43 But three hail days were outly come and gaen 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Outly*, thoroughly, out-and-out.

2 Outwardly, externally

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. 11. 167 It but the Form disguises in hundred fashions, and the Substances Inly, or Outly, neither win nor leese 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Outly*, or *Outly*, externally

Outlygger see OUTLIGGER 1 Obs.

Outlying (au tloɪ ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [OUT-10]

1 Lying or situated outside certain limits; hence *fig.* extrinsic, extraneous Of a beast That makes its lair outside a park or enclosure

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. 11. Just in the condition of an out-lying deer, that's beaten from his walk for offering to rut 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* v Wks 1720 I. 220 The last Survey I proposed of the Four outlying (or, if the Learned so please to call them, barbarous) Empires, was that of the Arabians. 1905 HICKFRINGILL *Priest-er* II. 11. 36 If this be the Church of England, all the Laity are out of the Pale of the Church, like out-lying Deer that are out of the Park, and subject to be worried by every Dog or Devil 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. 11 (ed. a) 37 These distances do not include the outlying rocks 18 M. PATTERSON in *Mem* (1885) 136, I wasted time over outlying classics, which did not form part of the degree list.

2. Lying at a distance from the centre of an area, remote, out-of-the-way, living at a distance from centres of population.

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* I Wks. 1720 I. 196 Some of these out-lying Parts of the World 1871 TAYLOR *Prim Cult* I. 41 Instances of civilized men taking to a wild life in outlying districts of the world 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd Men* II. 11. 396 The example was taken up by remote outlying parishes.

† **Outmaking, vbl. sb.** Obs. [OUT-9] The 'making out' or discernment of the sense

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 19 They ought to believe the naked Word, when there was no appearance of its out-making 1681 R. FLEMING *Fullfill Script* (1801) I. 37 The performance and outmaking of the Scripture 1728 HELEN ALEXANDER *Autobiog.* in *Covenanter in South* (1856) 349 Then I found the outmaking of that word in Isaiah, I will extend peace to her like a river.

† **Outman, sb.** Obs. [OUT-2.] A dweller without the bounds; an outsider; a member of an out-company, one whose work is outside

1493 *Charter* in A Laing *Lindores Abbey & Newburgh* xvii (1876) 180 We ordain that no outman be maid burges but consent of the said abbot & convent c 1590 *Durham Debor.* (Surtees) 116 Sir Thomas, dyd rebuke this examine for making any busynes in that parish, being an out man 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 Every out man to take all opportunities of landing upon the rock to work 1890 FERGUSON *Hist. Cumblid* xiii 217 No outman was to bring flesh to the market unless he also brought the skin

Outman, v. rare. [OUT-21.]

1 *trans.* To surpass in number of men, to outnumber

1691 BETHEL *Providence of God* (1694) 111 We out-tunn'd, out-gunn'd, and out-mann'd them.

2. To outdo as a man, to excel in manly qualities 18. CARLILE (Ogilvie 1882), In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to outman and outstrip.

Outmanœvre, -ver, v. [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo in manœuvring; to get the better of by superior strategy.

1799 Sir T. TROUBRIDGE 18 May in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 357 note, I will out-manceuvre him there and push him hard too. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlii, I mean to fight these fellows under sail, and out-manceuvre them, if I can. 1837 *New Monthly Mag* L 204 He contrived to outmanœuvre all her manœuvres.

Outmantle to Outmapped: see OUT-

Outmarch, sb. [OUT-7] A march out upon an expedition; an advance

1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xxiv III. 230 The adventures on the out-march and the home-march 1849 *Ibid.* II. lxxxvii XI. 436 To meet Philip in any of his sudden out-marches 1900 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/7 The Canadian Contingent had for the out-march been placed in waggons.

Outmarch, v. [OUT-18] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in marching, to march faster or farther than; to march so as to leave behind.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 40 The Horse had out-marched the foot. 1753 HANWAY *Town* (1762) II. 11. 1 446 He would upon any emergency out-march his baggage. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 11 Germans have hitherto out-marched the French in this war

Out-mark to Out-mate: see OUT-

Outmaster, v. [OUT-18 b.] *trans.* To overcome in a contest for mastery

1799 H. GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* VI. 12 E'en in her shroud outmasters [ed. 2, o'ermasters] fear 1860 SULLAS *Self-Help* VII. 171 Though your force be less than another's, you equal and outmaster your opponent if you continue it longer and concentrate it more.

Outmatch, v. [OUT-18 b.] *trans.* To be more than a match for, to prove superior to, to surpass, outdo.

1603 BRETON *Dignité Man* (1879) 14/2 In labour the Oxe will out-toile him, and in subtiltie the Foxe will out-match him. 1845 EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* xxi. 183 You'll own that I've out-matched Hindley there. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/1 Their collective strength enormously out-matches ours.

Out-match, at Cricket, etc. see OUT a 3

Outmeasure, v. [OUT-18 c, or 21.] *trans.* To exceed in measure or extent.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 260 To attempt perpetual motions, and engines whose revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time it selfe. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 110 Such masses of property, as will outmeasure the estates of Russian nobles 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 478 There are some days that might outmeasure years

† **Outmer, a.** Obs. Also 5-mere. [Variant of *UTMER* cf. *utmost*, *utmost*] Outer

c 1400 *Prynner* 9 M. soule be fillid as wip inner fatnesse & outer fatnes. a 1410 *Wyche's Bible* Matt viii 12 But the sonnes of the rewme schulen be cast out in vimer [v. rr. vimerre, MS *Hart* 5017 (a 1410) outmere] derkness.

Outmerchant to Out-Mormon: see OUT-

Outmost (au tməst, -mōst), *a.* Also 4-mest.

[In origin, an altered form of *utmost*, *UTMOST*, assimilated to the positive *OUT*. Isolated instances of this assimilation appear in ME, but *outmost* was hardly an established form till after 1550 Between 1575 and 1675, it gradually supplanted *utmost* in the literal sense as superlative of *out*, in which it is synonymous with *outermost*.]

1 Most outward, most external, situated farthest out; farthest from the inside or centre; outermost.

13 *Coer de L.* 2021 That outemeste walle was doun caste a 1390 *Wyche's Bible* Num. xxii 39 (MS. Bodl. 959) The cytee, that was in the outmost [v. rr. vimerre, vtermoost] coast of his kyngdom 1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 140 b, This Nonne was alone in the outmost places of the monastere 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 The first [coat] which is outmost groweth not strectly to the body of the kidneys. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I (1617) 28 His outmost teeth of each side haue little black holes in the top of them 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 120 Lay the outmost part of your feather next to your hook. 1707 *Curios in Hist. & Gard.* 31 The first or outmost Skin is called the Cuticle 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xii, Far past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 422 note, In the Temple all might enter the outmost court.

b. The sense 'most out', 'farthest out' is often inseparable from that of 'most remote', 'farthest off', utmost, uttermost, extreme

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quotat, Even unto the outmost parts of the earth. 1590 LEVINS *Manup.* 176/14 Outmoste, extremus 1597 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 10 From the very outmost endes of the world.

c. *ellipt.* The extremest part, the extremity.

1634 PEACOCK *Gentil. Exerc.* I. xix 63 Aristotle called it *corporeis extrematatem*, the extremitie or outmost of a body

† 2. Final; most complete; = *UTMOST* a. 2, 3. Obs.

1447 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 138/2 Grieved, to ther outmost destruction. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* III. 11, Loos, here the last and outmost worke for blades.

† b. *ellipt.* The utmost point, degree, or limit, esp. in phr. to the outmost. Obs.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 506 After you have striven to the outmost. 1685 *Scott's Proclam.* 28 Apr. in *Leid. Gaz.* No 2032/3 They shall be punished with the outmost of severity. 1692 Sir W. HORR *Pencings-Master* 83 To the outmost of my power

Out-mount, etc. see OUT-

† **Out-mouth, sb.** Obs. [OUT-6.] A projecting mouth

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* I. ii, A full nether lip, an out-mouth, that makes mine water at it.

Hence † **Out-mouthed** *a.* Obs.

1698 J. COCKBURN *Bourigmanism* Detected I. 3 She was Out-mouthed, having Lips and Teeth somewhat big

Out-mouth, -mau 8d, v. [OUT-18 or 21.] *trans.*

To outdo in mouthing, exceed in loudness of sound a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 606 Though hypocrites out-mouth as it were true Christians, in bragging of their familiarity with God. 1849 J. WILSON *Christopher under Canvass* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 16 He sometimes out-mouths the big-mouthed thunder at his own bombast.

† **Outmove, v.** Obs. [OUT-18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To surpass or exceed in moving.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi (1718) 86 She'd lend the favour should out-move The Troy-bane Helen, or the Queen of love, 1761 STANKE *Print. Shandy* III. xxxix, My father's

ideas ran on as much faster than the translation, as the translation out-moved my uncle Toby's

2. To defeat by a move, as in chess.

1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 197 Every move they made was outmoved 1887 *Witness* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. 5 A game of political chess, with the chances that the Prohibitionists will be outmoved

† **Outnal** (l. Obs. [Origin unascertained]

It may be orig. a place name, but no suitable local name has been found in France or the Low Countries.]

A kind of linen thread: see quot 1812

1662 *Book of Rates in Statutes at large* (1786) II. 417 Lions or Paris thread, the hawl, § 3; Outnall thread, the dozen pound, § 3; sisters thread, the pound, 15s. 1722 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 290 (An Account of Goods imported from France 1686) Onions, Pease, Quails, Outnall Thread, Tiching, Copperas, 1822 J. SAVIN *Print Customs* (1822) 257 Outnal is the Flemish and Dutch brown flaxen thread.

Out-name to Out-Nero: see OUT-

† **Outneme, a** and *adv.* Obs. Also 3-4 *ut-nem* (e, -nemes, *utnemis*, [i. OE *ūt*, *OUT adv.* + **neme*, ablaut deriv. of *niman* to take. The form in -s is difficult to account for.] Exceptional, special, extraordinary, immense.

a 1300 *Censor M.* 259r (Edinb.) þe tend [sign] outnem, [C] utnemes, G vte-tan, F outane, F out taken] es for to nemn *Ibid.* 482r (Cott.) For þis hunger it es vtenem [Gott] vte-neme, *fair* out-neme, *rune* barn-teme. *Ibid.* 1315 (Gott.) A spring Of a welle þat es vtenem [Cott. vtenemes], þar fra renis four grete streamis.

Outness (au'tnes). [i. *OUT adv.* or *adv.* + -NESS.]

1 The quality, fact, or condition of being out or external, esp. of being external to the percipient or to the mind; externality

1709 BRACKLEY *The Vision* § 46 The ideas of space, out-ness, and things placed at a distance 1710 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 43 1804-6 SYD SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 5 When the mass of mankind hear, that what mankind consider as their arms and legs, are not arms and legs, but ideas accompanied with the notion of outness 1821 COTTERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 Outness is but the feeling of otherness (alterity), rendered intuitive, or alterity visually represented. 1864 C. M. INGLEBY *Int. of Metaph.* I. § 12 Any luminous impression on the retina at once excites the perception of outness. It is impossible to say to what point this outness is relative.

2 Utterance, outward expression.

1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. xl. (1864) 145 As if the heart could not bear its own burden, but must give it outness.

3 Occupation with or interest in what is without

1861 J. BROWN *Horae Sub.* Ser. II. *Educ. through Senses* 486 Cultivate observation, energy, handicraft, ingenuity, out-ness in boys so as to give them a pursuit as well as a study

Out-nick, -night, etc. see OUT-

† **Outni m, v. (prep.)** Obs. [OUT-15]

1. *trans. lit.* To take out. (Only as two words, OE *ūt niman*, pa. t. *nam ūt* see *NIM v.*)

2 To except.

(In the quot. the construction is obscure)

c 1350 *Old Us Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 And þat ne no man out nyme by no manere of franchise

3. The imperative = 'except, leave out' is used prepositionally: cf. *EXCEPT prep.*

1340 *Ayene* 250 Alle þe wyttes of þe bodye, outnime þe lholdsup of riȝte scale

Outnoise (au'tnoi 2), *v.* [OUT-21.] *tr. ans.*

To outdo in making a noise, to excel in noisiness

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. vii (1840) 188 If these two orders had not helped to out-noise those supposed heretics. 1676 SHADWELL *Liberine* v Wks. 1720 II. 172, I warrant you, when they cry out, let us out-noise 'em 1846 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hom., Tancrédus* II. 5 Horrible yells of debauchery which out noised the storm.

† **Outno me, ppl. (prep.)** Obs. Also 4 *out-nome* The pa. ppl. of *OUTNIM* (in full *out-nomen*), used in absolute constr. with a following sb. or clause, so as to be at length viewed as a prep. or conj. *adv.* = *EXCEPT ppl.*, etc. B. I, C. I. Cf. *OUT-TAKE* (N).

1340 *Ayene* 221 Ien þo stat me ssel loki chasteate out-nome þe dede of spoushold c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 350 In þys hows, oþer in oþer stede; out-nome on to þe meyrres hows. *Ibid.* 351 Pat non ne shal make burelle werk, out-nome þat eueriche fullere make oon by zere.

Out-nook. [OUT-1.] An outlying corner,

an out-of-the-way or remote spot.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Colonnades* 194 It's the midst of the concentric orbs Whom neuer angle nor out-nook disturbs 1620-25 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 5 [That] they chose such an Out-nook or Corner as Anglesey.

Out-nose, etc. see OUT-

Outnumber, v. [OUT-21] *trans.* To exceed in number, to number more than. Hence

Outnumbing ppl. a.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Unarm'd and much out-number'd we retreat. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet. of Qual.* (1809) III. 82 They out-numbered us three to one. 1795 SOUTHEY *Yvan of Aro* v. 423 Frequent and fierce the garrison repell'd Their far out-numbering foes 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xix. 322 He was besieging an army far outnumbering his own

† **Outnumen, ppl. a** and *adv.* Obs. In 3 *ut-* [ME *ūt*, *outnumen*, *nomen*, pa. ppl. of *ūt* or *out-nimen* to take out, to except.]

A. *adv.* Exceptional, extraordinary, special; eminent, distinguished.

c 1200 ORMIN 163 For he schall ben utnummen mann Inn hally ȝif & laȝe. *Ibid.* 460 For þat he sholde chiddenn an Utnumenn child to manne a 1225 *Juliana* 7 As he hefde bihalden hire utnumne, feire & freoliche ȝubeðe.

B *adv.* Exceptionally, especially
a 1225 Ancr. R. 56 He dude preo vnummen beaud sunnen & deadliche. *c 1320 Hall Meid.* 19 To singe þat swote song & þat englene dream ut nume murie.
 Hence **U** *menly adv.*, exceptionally, specially
c 1200 OMRN 12283, & lætenn þatt tu cwmestt Godd Ut-nunnenlitz wipþ alle.

Out of (au tōv), *prep. phr.* Also 1-4 út of, 4-out o, (7- o'), 4-7 out a, 4-6 oute, out(e) of [orig., and still in writing, two words, viz. the *adv.* **OUT** followed by the *prep.* **OF** (in its primary sense = from). In analysis *out of* is precisely on the same level with the obs *down of*, *up of*, and the current *forth of*, *out from*, *out to*, *down from*, and other instances of an *adv.* followed by a *prep.* which defines its relation to an object. But in OE. as in OS and the Scandinavian langs. út of (OS., ON. út of, Sw. ut af, Da ud af), became the regular equivalent of L. *ex*, Gr. *ἐκ*, *ἐκ* (while Ger. and Du. used the *adv.* itself as a *prep.*); *out of* has thus acquired a unity of sense and also of pronunciation, which entitle it to separate treatment, whereby also its own sense-development can be more distinctly exhibited.

The history of *out of* is partly parallel to that of *in to*, with the differences that the latter is now written *into* as one word, and that *out of* is the opposite, not only of *into*, but also of the static *in*. One reason why *out of* has not needed to be written as one word may be that the distinction now made between *into* and *in to* is in the case of *out* expressed by *out of* and *out from* thus 'they came in to me, into my house', 'he went out from me, out of my house'.]

I Of motion or direction. (Opp to *into*)

1. *Int.* From within (a containing space or thing).
c 893 K. ALFRED Oros VI xxxviii § 1 Hie aforan ut of þære byrig. *c 900 tr Bada's Hist IV. xviii.* [xvi] (1890) 308 Þa flugon Ða cneobtas ut of þæm ealonde. *1354 O E Chron. an.* 137 Summe flugon ut of lande. *c 1290 Beket 343 in S Eng Leg I* 126 Þe king out of Noremandie cam in-to Engulonde. *a 1440 Sur Degree.* 899, I shall teche the a gyn Out of this castel to wyn. *1450 W SOMNER in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Yn the syght of all his men he was drawyn ought of the grete shippe. *1560 DAUS tr Sleidane's Comm.* 163 b, [He] plucketh out of his bosome a lether bagge, and takynge out of it cetern letters, hasteth out of the doers. *1618 S WARD Lethe's Justice* (1627) 11, I wonder not that Christ whipt out the chapmen out of the Temple. *1742 H WALPOLE Lett I* 156 Every body is going out of town. *1819 SCOTT Ivanhoe xliii.* To scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravado. *1871 M COLLINS Mrg & Merch. I.* 1 8 It has cut an awkward cantele out of my property. *1872 Punch 2 Mar 88/1* He fairly laughed the Bill out of the House.

b Of direction: From within; so as to point, project, or lead away from.

c 1400 [see *Comix v 64d*] 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 163 b, Lookynge downe out of the stoffwe wyndowe [L. *ex hypocausti fenestra*] into the courte. *1608 HOLLAND Phny II.* 278 It groweth ordinarily vpon lockes bearing out of the sea. *1874 FARRAR Christ I* 176 Minarets rising out of their groves of palm and citron. *1885 RITA Like Dian's Kiss I.* 7 Room after room, one opening out of another.

c. From among (a number), from the group of.

† *Arith.* From (in subtraction).
1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. Pref II § 1 Officers chosen by the people yearly out of themselves. *1594 BLUNDELL Exec c I.* in (1656) 7 Take 7 out of 14 and there remaineth 7. *1761 HUME Hist Eng (1826) II.* 1 App. 11 126 The Jew engaged to pay one mark out of every seven that he should recover. *1863 Mauch. Exam.* 29 Nov 5/1 There are three... courses open to us, and out of these we have to make our choice.

2. From within (the space to which action, influence, or presence extends), from within the range of.
a 1300 Cursor M. 2073 Þou do be suith out o my sight. *c 1425 LVDO Assembly of Gods 96* Let hym nat escape out of your daungere. *1535 COVERDALE A Chron. vi* 20 This house wil I cast awaye out of my presence. *1748 ANSON'S Voy II* v 171 They flattered themselves they were got out of his reach. *1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw Desp.* (1838) XI. 62 Filing out of sight of the trenches.

3 From (a condition or state, bodily or mental), from one literary form (e.g. prose or verse) or one language (*into* another).

c 1208 LAY 359 Pat he heom wolde leaden out of þeowe-dome. *1390 GOWER Conf I.* 47 And I abrede Rit as a man doth out of slep. *c 1485 Digby Myst I.* 107, I put the owt of doubt. *1490 CAXTON Bneydos Colophon.* The boke of Eneydos... which hath be translated oute of latyne in to frenshe. And oute of frenshe reduced in to Englysshe by me wylliam Caxton. *1560 DAUS tr Sleidane's Comm.* 5 Nor excludet out of his favour one that were willing to amende. *1607 J NORDEN Surv Dial II* 67 To bring him out of conceite with the goodness and validitie thereof. *1849 MACAULAY Hist Eng IV.* 1 433 His majesty was thought by the physicians to be out of danger. *1887 HALL CANIN Coleridge I.* 22 The severe teacher who flogged him out of his infidelity ridiculed him out of false taste in poetry.

b From (a post or office)

a 1250 GREENE George a Greene Wks 1831 II 195, I shall be turned out of mine office. *1607 SHAKS Timon I* ii 207 Well, would I were Gently put out of Office, before I were forc'd out. *Mod.* They were worried out of their professorships.

4. From (a possession, property, tenet, etc.): expressing deprivation.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xlii 33 Sum is put owt of his possession. *1560 DAUS tr Sleidane's Comm.* 280 They were taken all and striped out of their armure. *1604 SHAKS Oth. IV.* 1 188, I have wasted my selfe out of my meanes. *1694 ATTERBURY Sermon, Prov xiv* 6 (1726) I 198 To be talk'd out of their Pleasures and their Privileges. *a 1782 B. NEWTON Dissert. xxii.* Wks. II. 462 Cajoled and flattered

out of their estate, out of their reputation, out of their understanding. *1875* [see *CHEAT v 2*]

5. From (a source or origin): either implying literal motion, or fig. derivation. Also of a horse, etc. in reference to its dam.

c 1475 Roff Colnbar 26 The winde blew out of the East. *1535 COVERDALE Matt xii.* 37 Out of thy wordes thou shalt be iustified. *1568 GRAFTON Chron I* 119 Mahomet came out of a base stock. *1611 TOURNEUR Ath Trag IV* iii, If you argue merely out of nature Doe youw not degenerate from that. *1662 STILLINGFEL Orig Sacr I* iii § 10 He quotes it out of Phny. *1816 Sporting Mag XLVIII.* 285 She was got by Midnight, out of a small well-bred mare. *1870 J H NEWMAN Gram. Assent II.* x 451 That availableness arises out of their coincidence, and out of what does that coincidence arise? *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) III 34 He should get money out of the Greeks before he assisted them.

b. From (something) as a cause or motive: As the result or effect of; because or by reason of, on account of.

1561 T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier I (1577) E vj, But wee do binde our selues with certain new lawes out of purpose. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent v* iv 89 My master charg'd me to deliver a ring to Madam Siluia. We (out of my neglect) was neuer done. *1690 Def. Rights Univ Oxford Pref.* Not only out of respect to ourselves but out of kindness to the City. *1800 WELLINGTON Let to Lieut Col. Close in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I 80 As you come only out of compliment to me. *1880 McCARTHY Ours Times III* xxxvii 138 The crowds go from the most part out of curiosity.

c. From (the material of which a thing is made or constructed); = **OF** 20

1605 SHAKS Lear I. iv 146 Nothing can be made out of nothing. *1764-7 LYTTELTON Hen II* (1771) III 1 v 94 A fort erected out of the ruins of that most ancient city. *1842 MACAULAY Ess., Machiavelli* (1857) 31 Out of his surname they have coined an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the Devil. *1866 SALA Barbary* 112 The feasibility of twisting a rope out of the sands of the Sahara. *Mod.* She made them out of old cigar-boxes.

d. Arising from (in time or succession), from being (as and so), after being. *Obs*

1423 Jas I Kings Q. iv. Discyving first of his prospectee, And out of that his infelicitee. *1638 JUNIUS PAULI Ancients* 58 He became a very great philosopher out of a shamefully debaucht ruffian.

6. With ellipsis of verb *go*, or the like, esp. in imperative uses. *Out of* (the house, etc.) *with* put, or have out of (the house, etc.). Cf. **OUT** *adv.* 13.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Currg. 195 Pat here moove noon er out berof. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur VII* xx, He wille neuer out of this countrey vntyl that he haue me ageyne. *1708 SHAKS. Merry W IV* ii 293 Out of my doore, you Watch, you Ragge, out. *1860- Tench. I* 22 Out of our way I say. *1865 TRAFFE Expos. 2 Cor.* x 5 Out of doors with this Haggar. *1892 R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus, Antiq.* IV vii (1733) 92 It will never out of their Memories. *1886 W J TUCKER E Europe* 71 Out of my carriage, at once, you dog!

7 From out of see **FROM** *prep* 15 c

c 1375 St. Leg. Saints II (Paulus) 100 Fra out of grece com mony men To rowme. *1594, 1789* [see **FROM** *prep.* 15 c].

II. Of position. (Opp. to *in*).

8 *Int.* Not within (a space or containing thing), beyond the confines of, outside

It may express the position resulting from the motion in sense 1, or that of opposition to inward motion, or simple position with respect to a boundary

c 1350 Wall. Palerme 1601 Hold þou ouzt of heie gates for happes, i rede. *1583 HOLLYBAND Camfro di Fior* 73 My mother is out of the house. *1595 SHAKS John IV* i 17 So I were out of prison, and kept Sheepe I should be merry as the day is long. *1711 STEELE Spect* No 141 P 2 While I was out of Town, the Actois have flown in the Air. *1802-22 BENTHAM Ration Judic Bond* (1827) IV 604 Out of British ground, it would be difficult to form an idea of the pitch to which the grievance has been raised in England. *1866 MISS YONGE Stokesley Secret* ix (1880) 260 It was the first time that Christabel had seen her out of her beplumed hat.

b On the outer side of, outside *rare*.

1777 SHERIDAN Sch Scand. III. III, The bough-pots out of the window.

c. At a (specified) distance from, away from (a containing space, as a town, or the like).

1420 H. STAFFORD in Ellis Orig Lett. Ser. IV. i 66 The which Abbey vs but a lege out of Mayn. *1450 Rolls of Parlt V* 369/2 At Newcastle, but vi myle oute of Egges-hall, where the Quene and the Prynce then were. *1625 A. WHEELLOCK in Ussher's Lett* (1686) 329 He is but Four Miles dwelling out of Cambrige. *1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH Yng. Phalos IV* 215 He said that Mr Brownjohn's villa was a little out of the road. *1863 MRS CARLYLE Lett III* 154 Ealing, some seven miles out of London.

d. (Taken) from among, (occurring) among or in (a number)

Expressing the result of the motion in 1 c.
1562 in W H Turner Select. Rec Oxford 291 Three persons owe of the xij for the tyme beinge. *1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W.* III, Out of fourteen thousand pounds we had but four hundred remaining. *1866 SALA Barbary* 89 To shut up the shops one day out of the seven. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) I p. xx, When one epistle out of a number is spurious.

9. Outside the local range of (some action or faculty), as, out of reach, sight, hearing, presence.

c 1450 tr. De Initiatione I xxiii, 30 Whan man is oute of sight, some he passip oute of mynde. *a 1500 MEDWALL Nature* (Brandl) II 796 So that I may stand out of daunger Of gon shot. *1712 ADDISON Spect* No. 407 P 2 He is placed quite out of their hearing. *a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Bidolph IV* 92 Put up on a shelf to be out of both their reaches. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng v* I 549 The entrance of the Zuyder Zee was out of their jurisdiction. *1882 Times* 12 July 5 Our gunboats... were supposed to be out of range.

10 Outside the limits of (something non-material which has definite bounds), as out of the Church, the Christian faith, confession, marriage, wedlock, apprenticeship, etc.

c 1430 Hymns Virg (1867) 120 Bettyr they were to be oute off lyve. *1456 Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S T S) 104 Thame that ar out of the faith of Jhesu Crist. *1495 Act xx Hen. VII.* c 2 § 5 Noon apprentice [shall] pley at the Tenys in no wise out of Cristmas. *1561 T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier III* (1577) P vj, This communication now is out of the purpose that I went about. *1565-72 COOPER Thesaurus, Furio conceptus*,... begotten out of maryage. *1713 STEELE Englishman No 3* 19 The Church of England is intirely out of the Dispute. *1829 CARLYLE Misc* (1857) II. 75 There is no Time and no Space out of the mind. *1849 LINGARD Hist. Eng* (1855) VII App 277/1 Greenway declares that Bates never spoke one word to him on the subject, either in or out of confession.

b Outside the bounds or sphere of, beyond (some condition of things), as out of number, measure, comparison, reason, belief, doubt, question, dispute, the common, the ordinary, the usual, etc.

a 1425 Cursor M. 13166 (Trin.) I aske þe nonþer hous ny londe Ny noon opere þing out of reson. *1535 COVERDALE 2 Esdras III* 7 Of him came... people & kynredes out of nombre. *1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop* I (1895) 22 A man doubtles owe of compaign. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 136 b, It is out of all controversie that Adam... was endued with wonderful and absolute freedom of will. *1615 BEDWELL tr. Mahan Imp* 1 § 10 That is out of doubt true. *1800 STRUTT Sports & Past* II in 94 Time out of mind. *1807 SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett III* 146 His celestial history is more out of the Common. *1849 MACAULAY Hist Eng VI* II 109 It was therefore out of the power of the government to silence the defenders of the established religion. *1893 Law Times XCV.* 29/2 It was expected that the meeting would be a little out of the ordinary.

c Not in the proper direction or track of, off the line of, having deviated from. Esp. in phrases expressing deviation or error: cf. **OUT** *adv.* 20 b.

1691 W. NICHOLLS Answ. Naked Gospel 57, I am afraid he is a little out of his Chronology again. *1779 Dr Fox Crusoe I.* xii, I was perfectly out of my duty. *1806 SURR Winter in Lond.* I 190 'Upon my honour', said the captain, 'I am quite out of my cue here!' *1896 T. L. DE VINNE Maxon's Mach. Exerc.* Printing 403 Some characters must purposely be out of drawing.

d. Out of it: not employed or included in (some action or affair); also, astray from the truth or 'true inwardness' of anything.

1884 Pall Mall G. 18 June 4/1 Indeed, 'C' Thoop has been rather 'out of it' in the matter of field service. *1889 Spectator* 28 Dec, The ability to quit the centre of affairs, to stand 'out of it' without bitterness or spite.

11 Not in (a physical or mental state or condition), without, free from, or destitute of (a quality, etc.).

1340 Ayenb. 150 Þet... makeþ þane man al oute of wytte. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Currg.* 194 Þe skyn is out of his propur colour. *c 1449 PROCTOR Rept.* II. x 207 The ben out of esse, whanne they seen the dedis doon. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur IV.* xxiii, Wel nyghe shee was oute of her mynde. *1568 GRAFTON Chron I.* 170 His whole armye was quite disordered and out of aray. *1639 FULLER Holy War II* xi (1647) 58 A froward old woman who was never out of wrangling. *1683 DRYDEN Thos August.* 17 It took us unprepared and out of guard. *a 1745 SWIFT Direct to Servants Wks.* (1866) 568/1 Her mouth is out of taste. *1803 EARL DUNMORE Papers II.* 105 Our houses being out of condition. *Mod.* It was foolish to try it, when he was out of training.

b Not in (use, employment, service, office, work, etc.); usually with the implication of having been, or being normally, in the condition in question

1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy S Seas Pref 13 When they were out of Pay, they look'd upon themselves as their own Masters. *a 1774 GOLDSM. Sure. Exp. Phalos* (1776) I. 135 In short these kind of pendulums are now entirely out of use. *1776 Treat of Nundocomar* 60/1, I was out of employment, and obliged to come here to seek it. *1822 LADY GRANVILLE Lett* (1894) II 38 Two governesses out of place. *Mod.* Many people are now out of work and in want.

12. Having lost, parted with, or been deprived of (something previously or normally possessed); destitute of, without.

1599 SHAKS. Hen V. III. vii. 163 These English are shrowdly out of Beefe. *1601 - All's Well* I. ii 42, I am out a friends Madam. *1653 BOGAN Murth Chr. Lyf* 271 If they be in poverty yett shall they not be cleane out of cash. *1822 W. IRVING Braceg. Hall* (1823) II. 64 He returned not long since, out of money, and out at elbows. *a 1845 HOOD Over Village* 24 It's ten to one she's out of every thing you ask. *1856 WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Cox.* xiv, He is sadly out of wind before he reaches the first landing.

13. Taken from, extracted from, derived from (spec. in giving the dam of a horse: cf. 5); † made from.

a 1400-50 Alexander 86 Segis of many syde oute of sere remys. *1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. I.* i 15 Hee thatt will have a Cake out of the Wheate, must needs tarry the grinding. *1611 - Wint T.* I. ii. 122 They say it is a Copy out of mine. *1652 NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 The Customs out of this Sea were very great. *1711 ADDISON Spect* No 121 P 5, I shall add to this Instance out of Mr Locke another out of the learned Dr More. *1856 LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 221 She's out of Crescent that ran a very good third for the Oaks. *1882 E. D. BRICKWOOD in Encycl. Brit. XII.* 184/2 Both grandsons of Eclipse and both out of Herod mares.

14. Out of is used phraseologically with many sbs., as BREATHE, CONGRUIT, COUNTENANCE, DOUBT, EMPLOY, FASHION, FRAME, HAND, HEART, HUMOUR,

JOINT, KEEPING, MIND, ORDER, PLACE, POCKET, PRINT, REPAIR, SEASON, SENSE, SORT(S), SQUARE, TEMPER, TIME, TRIM, TUNE, USE, VOICE, WIT(S), WORK, etc. see under the sbs. themselves. When these expressions are used attributively, they become adjective phrases. see III.

III. Out-of- with a sb., used attrib. as an adjective phrase. When such a phrase as *out of the way* is used predicatively, as in 'the place lies rather out of the way', the elements are written apart, but when used attrib. as in 'a curious out-of-the-way place', the elements are hyphenated and the whole becomes an adjective phrase. The number of these is indefinite. Besides the more frequent, as OUT-OF-DATE, OUT-OF-DOOR(S), OUT-OF-FASHION, OUT-OF-TIME, OUT-OF-THE-WAY, treated among the main words, mention may be made of *out-of-bounds*, *out-of-centre*, *out-of-elbows* (erron. for *out-at-elbows*), *out-of-employment*, *out-of-focus*, *out-of-humour*, *out-of-joint*, *out-of-liverty*, *out-of-place*, *out-of-pocket*, *out-of-print*, *out-of-reach*, *out-of-school*, *out-of-season*, *out-of-the-beaten-track*, *out-of-the-common*, *out-of-the-world*, *out-of-town*, *out-of-time*, *out-of-use*, *out-of-work* (also *sb.*), etc. Sometimes derivatives are formed from these, as *out-of-humourness*, *out-of-jointness*, *out-of-the-worldish*, *out-of-townish*, *out-of-tuneness*, *-tunish*, with cataphoric variants, as *out-of-fashioned*, *out-of-humoured*.

1895 *Pail Mall G* 15 Oct. 9/1 That long and perilous hole between the 'out-of-bounds field on the one side and the broken, rabbit-burrowed ground on the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 5/3 When one looks at these 'out-of-elbow men slouching along. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 230 An air of decadence, almost of 'out-of-elbowness. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 8/2 'Out-of-employment claims rose from £441 in 1896 to £710 last year. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 48 Persons who admire 'out-of-focus art. 1895 *Wycheley Country Wife* II i. Every raw, peevish, 'out-of-humoured, affected, fop. 1893 *W. Taylor* in *Robberds Mem.* I. 441 Much allowance is due to Burnett's 'out-of-humourness. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 4/3 That it is a 'cursed spite' which sets him to remedy the 'out-of-joint time. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 142 'Out-of-livory servants might be admitted. 1822 *Lamb's Elia* Ser. 1 *Roast Pig*, I blamed my 'out-of-place hypocrisy of goodness. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII 545/1 The plaintiffs incurred various 'out-of-pocket expenses. 1896 *N. & Q.* 25 Apr. *Advt.* All 'out-of-print books speedily procured. 1891 *M. O'Rell* *Freuchin in Amer.* 378 As one might gaze at some coveted but 'out-of-reach fruit. 1867 *J. W. Hales* in *Fanar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 308 Pupils who enjoyed so few 'out-of-school advantages. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 5/3 Never... has there been such an 'out-of-season demand for domestic fuel. 1890 *Harrow By Order of Cesar* (1891) 91 She was a pleasant, cultured, odd, 'out-of-the-common hostess. 1775 *Mrs. Grant Lett. fr. Mount* (1807) I. xxiv 188 My 'out of the world education. 1874 *Lislie Carr* *And Cynne* I. iv. 127 Living in such an out-of-the-world place. 1895 *SAINTSBURY Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 103 De Quincey was still more bookish and 'out-of-the-worldly. 1848 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 950 My own 'out-of-town single-room. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 24 Mar. 5/8 Out of town people sending to us for wines. 1899 *Wolcott* (P. Fandar) *L. & B. & Eunuch* Wks. 1792 III. 112 Now came an 'out-of-tunish note. 1900 *Miss Broughton* *Poes in Law* ix. 291 Her tone expresses such utter 'out-of-tuneness that he looks at her, startled. 1897 *National Rev.* Mar. 63 'Out-of-work and sick allowances. 1888 *Pail Mall G* 25 Aug. 1/1 To provide employment for the out-o'-works.

Out-of-date, *adj. phr.* [See OUT OF III and DATE sb. 27] That continues to exist beyond its proper date or time, obsolete.

1668 *EARLE Microcosm*, *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 55 Hee swears olde out of date innocent oaths. 1684 *LEIGHTON Sermon* Wks. (1868) 528 This was to him out-of-date useless stuff. 1887 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 395/1 There are chapters in this out-of-date book that deserve to be studied.

Out-of-door, *door's*, *adj. and sb. phr.* Also out o' door(s) [The advb. phrase *out of door(s)* (see OUT OF III, DOOR 5 a, and A-DOORS) used attrib., or subst.; in the attrib. use the form *out-of-door* is the more common.

The earlier form of the phrase was *out at door(s)*, to which, however, the attrib. use appears not to go back.]

A. adj. 1. That is outside the house, in the open air; done or grown in the open air; for use outside the house.

a. 1800 *HPLANA WELLS Constantia* (ed. 2) II. 94 Ignorance of the routine of out-of-door business. 1845 *Flower's Frl.* 115 If out-of-door varieties are most desirable. 1896 *Bristow Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 854 Moderate out-of-door exercise.

b. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 308 The reform. arms us against the out-of-doors poacher. 1895 *MRS GASKELL North & S.* ii. Her out-of-doors life was perfect. Her in-doors life had its drawbacks. 1883 *A. THOMAS Modern Housewife* 67 The question of out-of-doors garments for children.

Fig. 1855 *Longf. in Life* (1891) II. 288 What an expansive, sunny, out-of-door nature Rossini has!

2. *Spec.* a. Outside the Houses of Parliament; b. Carried on or given outside a workhouse, as *out-of-door relief*.

1802 *CANNING in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 501 No out of doors' measure... will attain the end. 1898 *DICKENS O Twist* xxi. Don't you think out-of-door relief a very bad thing? 1897 *MORLEY in Daily News* 4 Oct. 8/2 Out-of-doors or extra Parliamentary speaking. Mr. Pitt... only made one

out-of-door speech in all his career, and that was a speech of three sentences only.

B. sb. (the *adj.* used ellipt.) The world outside the house, the open air; also *fig.*

1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate* Cor. 21, I'm fond of the beautiful 'out-of-doors', instead of the fire-side. 1858 *GLIMVY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 87 1/2 To provide Cucumber plants for out-of-doors. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI 34 1/2 It was the untamed luxuriance of the out-of-doors that we love.

Hence **Out-of-door** *rer. nome-wd.*, one who is or goes out-of-doors.

1845 *Hoon To St. Swithun* iv. A dripping Pauper crawls along the way, The only real willing out-of-doorer

Out-of-fa shion, *adj. phr.* [See OUT OF III] That is no longer in fashion or fashionable.

1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 148 How to drink, and how to eat No out-of-fashion Wine or Meat. 1805 *LD MOIRA in Moore Mem.* (1853) I. 185 One of the out-of-fashion pieces of furniture fit to figure in the steward's room. 1895 *Daily News* 13 May 2/3 Inferior, out-of-fashion goods.

So, in same sense, **Out-of-fashioned** (*cataphr.* after *old-fashioned*, etc.).

1873 *WYCHELEY Gentleman Dancing Master* II ii. Bashfulness is the only out-of-fashioned thing that is agreeable. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 59 He has not even neglected the most out-of-fashion'd Works of this Kind

Out-office (*au l'p. fis.*) [f. OUT- + OFFICE sb. 9] An outside building forming one of the offices of a mansion, farm-house, etc.; an outthouse.

1624 *MASINGER Renegado* II vi. There are so many lobbies, Out-offices, and dispartitions, here Behind these Turkish hangings. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 233 While the Cook was sent to the Out-offices to raise the Men. 1890 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1704/4 Two fine rooms for boys' and girls' school, staircases, out-offices.

Out-of-the-way, *adj. phr.* [The advb. phrase *out of the way* (see OUT OF III and WAY sb.), used attrib.]

1. Remote from any great highway or frequented route; remote from any centre of population, unfrequented, secluded

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 Oute of way, *auus, devius*] 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xii. Nobody would think of building one in such an out-of-the-way place. 1838 *DICKENS O Twist* xii. The very out-of-the-wayest house I can set eyes on. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 437/2 The original nautical tradition is still preserved by out-of-the-way people.

2. Seldom met with, unusual, far-fetched, hence, extraordinary, odd, peculiar, remarkable, *out-l'*

1704 *N. N. tr. Boccacini's Advers. fr. Pernass* II To Rdr, A short Collection of the Polite out of the way Expression, which are to be met with in their Half Sheet Specimen. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 296 7 My out-of-the-way Capers, and some original Grimaces. 1782 *MAD D'ARLAY Lett.* 15 Oct. I know you love to hear particulars of all out-of-the-way persons. 1808 *SCOTT Autobiog. in Lockhart* i. Surprise at the quantity of out-of-the-way knowledge which I displayed. 1886 *J. K. JEROME Idle Thoughts* (1889) 63 To hit upon an especially novel, out-of-the-way subject

3. Departing from the proper path, devious

a. 1732 *T. BOSTON Crook in Lot* (1805) 11 There is nothing more apt to occasion out of the way steps. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Out of the way*,... wayward.

4. *Comb.*, as out-of-the-way tempered, odd-tempered.

1717 *MRS CENTLIVRE Bold Stroke for Wife* I. 1, The most whimsical, out-of-the-way tempered man I ever heard of

Hence **Out-of-the-way** *ness*.

1800 *COLERIDGE Unpubl. Lett.* to *J. P. Estlin* (1884) 81 My own subtleties lead me into strange, transient out-of-the-waynesses. 1897 *RUSKIN Prateraria* II ii. 61: My father and mother's quiet out-of-the-wayness at first interested, soon pleased, and at last won them

Out-of-time, *adj. phr.* *Obs.* [See OUT OF III.] Not suitable to the time, unseasonable.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 257 b/2 We would have drowned yow by cause your dissolute & oute of tyme langlyng

Out-old, **-open**, **-oven**: see **OUT**.

Outouth, *obs.* Sc form of **OUTWITH**.

Out-over, **outour**, **out-ower**, *prep. and adv.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4-6 out(e ouer, etc. (see OUT and OVER); 4 out-our, outtour, 4-6 outour, 5 outter, 5-6 outtour, 7 out-our, 8-9 out-owrs, 9 out ower, out-ower, outower. [f. *OUT* *adv.* + *OVER* *prep.* Cf. *AROUR*]

A. prep. 1. a. Of motion or direction: *orig.* With the force of both words; also (more weakly) Over, across

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1790 (Edin.) In a lepe man lete him done out our [Cott, *Cont.* vie ouer, *Pass.* out ouer] he walls of be tunc. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 393 He thocht weil that he vald fair Outour the month [i.e. the Grampians] with his men. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 148 Oute oure your dysche you heede yee nathynge. 1560 *ROLAND Crt Venus* II. 103 Furth can he fair Out our the bent. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxvi. An in the pool Out-owre the lug; she plumpit. 1820 *TANNARILL My Mary* Poems 127 Down frae the bank out-owre the lea

b. Of position. Over, above.

13. *Cursor M.* 11489 Vte ouer bat han stode be stern 1573 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. III. 65 The remanent of the rowers. With arms redde outour their aris fald. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr Hornbook* iv. The rising moon began to glow The distant Cumnock hills out-owre. 1858 *M. PORTER'S Souter Johnny* xi To crack a joke. Out ouer a gill.

2. *Fig.* a. Of degree Over, above; in a position of superiority to; more than; beyond. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17625 (Edin.) It es to be oute our [Cott, *Gott.* vte ouer] migte Ogan bi stranger for to fite. 1375

BARBOUR Bruce ix. 489 Tharfor had he outour his peris renoune. 1717 *Earl Richard's Daughter* xlv in *Child Ballads* (1892) viii cclii B. 405/1 And there he saw that lady gay, The flower out-our thim a'

† b. In transposition of. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 6526 (Cott.) Vt ouer be forbot [G. Again be forbot] sun bai dide.

B. adv. Over, across, outside

13. *Cursor M.* 1930 He lai on be ta side o flum jordan, And send his aicht vie-ouer ilkan. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* vi. He tumbld wi' a wittle Out-owre that night. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 327 (Jam.) To stand outower, to stand completely without the inclosure, house, etc.

Outpace (*outp's*), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18]

† 1. *intr.* To pass or go out. *Obs. rare.*

1572 *GASCOIGNE Hecates*, *10y. Holland Wks* (1587) 167 The number cannot from my mind outpace.

2. *trans.* To outwalk or outrun, to exceed in speed, to outstrip in any race or rivalry.

1611 *Panegyric Verses in Corvay's Cruelties*, A worke that doth all other worke, out pace A furlong at the least. 1798 *SOTHERBY to H. and S. O'Brien* (1826) I. 61 Yet will thy heart at times thy head outpace. 1877 *CLEVER Minor Tactics* ii. 37 The enemy followed at full speed but were outpaced.

Out-paint, *v.* [OUT- 18] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in painting, to paint more or better than. (In quot. 1689 To outdo in painting oneself.)

1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* II Wks. 1720 IV. 146 You and your daughter are notorious for out-painting all the Christian Jeebels in England. 1826 *S. D. SMITH Wks* (1859) II. 97: Mr Jackson strives to out-paint Sir I. Thomas

Out-paragon, **-paramour**: see **OUT-22**.

Out-parish. [OUT- 1] a. A parish lying outside the walls or municipal boundaries of a city or town, though for some purpose considered to belong to it. b. An outlying parish.

1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 1212/1 There died in the cite and out parishes of all diseases one hundred fifty and two. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 433 The parish of Margaret's, Westminster, and other the out-parishes, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, within the weekly Bills of Mortality. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1824) 26 The infection kept in the out-parishes. 1894 *C. CARLINGTON Hist. Epitaphs* Brit. II. 85 The Liberties of the City and the out-parishes were covered with aggregates of houses

Out-part. *Obs.* [OUT- 13]. Also as two words: see **OUT** a. and **PART** sb.] An outer, outlying, or exterior part, *esp.* in *pl.*, The parts of a town lying outside its walls or municipal bounds; suburbs

1540 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1757 On a out part the Scottis set in that tyd. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iv. 525 The Fell's if or out-parts of a wheele that compass in the whole. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1756) 56 Those Parishes, and Places as were called the Hamlets, and Out-parts. 1780 *Ann Reg.* 201 The imposition being committed in the outparts

[**Outpart**, a spurious word, originating in a mistake for **OUTPUTTER** (q. v.), which has been handed down in editions of the Statutes, in the Law Dictionaries, and current Dictionaries.]

Outpass (*outp's*), *v.* [OUT- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To pass out of (bounds), beyond (a limit).

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxv 252 The water of Thamys dyd moch harme by outpassynge his boundes in dyuerse places. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. i. v. Sometimes my trash diuaining thoughts out-pass The common period of terrene conceit. 1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man. de Guitly* 366 Not to out-passe it's bounds

2. *fig.* To surpass, go beyond (in any quality)

1594 *CAREW Huarie's Exam. With* xii. (1596) 183 So great was the knowledge and wisdom which Salomon receued of God, that he outpassed all the Ancients. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 Germany, in every instance, outpassed even its former exertions. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* I. vi. 149 That the poorest beggar may outpass in wisdom and in blessedness all the Popes of Christendom.

† **Out-passage**. *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] Passage out, the action of passing out; way out.

1398 *TREVISAN Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxv (1495) 905 Chese eten after meete shoueth it to the place of outpassage. 1533 *BELLENDEEN Livy* v. (1822) 450 Thway we sa inclust. That thay might gett na outpassage. 1536 — *Crom. Scot.* (1821) II. 243 And stoppit bath the entres and outpassage of this gait.

† **Out-passing**, *vb. sb. Obs.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action of passing out or away.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxi. 1. 28, I sayd in outpassynge of my thought. 1496 *Sc. Acts* xvi. IV (1814) II. 238/2 Anent the imbringing of bulyeoune, and oi the outpassing thair of the Realme. 1609 *SKENE Reg. May.* 52 b (Stat. Robt. III, c. 2 s. 5), Before the ischew or outpassing of the year and day.

2. Evacuation, excretion.

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 67 In outpassynge or wythholdynge of be wombe.

Out-patient. [OUT- 2.] A patient who receives treatment at a hospital without being an inmate, opposed to *in-patient*: see *IN* *adv.* 12 a.

1715 *Nelson Addr. Pers. Qual.* 208 Above a hundred Persons under Cure, besides the Out-Patients, who are provided with Physick. 1800 *Mad. Syst.* III. 48 Out-patients continue to be received every Sunday and Wednesday morning. attrib. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 59 A fortnight's... out-patient treatment. 1880 *BEALE Slight Atim.* 23 In the out-patient department of the hospital

Out-pay to **Out-pee**: see **OUT**.

Out-pee, *v. poet.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To peep out. So *Out-pee* ping *vb. sb.*

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* vi. iii. Yet none of vs dares at these gates out-peepe. 1818 *KRATS Endym.* 1. 253 Being hidden, laugh at their out-peeping. 1827 *Hood Hero & L.* xxxiv, Or pearls outpeeping from their silvery shells.

Outpeer, *v.* [OUT-18b.] *trans.* To outmate, out rival, excel.

1611 SHAKES *Cymb.* iii. vi. 86 Great men That had a Court no bigger than this Cause. . . Could not out-peer these twaine.
1838 CHALMERS *Wks* XIII 260 The man outpeers his companions in intellectual wealth

† **Out-penny**, *Obs* [OUT-6] A payment on going out of a tenancy. Cf. IN-PENNY.
? 13 [see IN-PENNY]

Out-pension, *sb* [OUT-2.] A pension given without the condition of residence in a charitable institution. So **Out-pension** *v.* *trans.*, to grant an out-pension to, to pension out

1771 *Offic Notice* 21 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/3 The Out-Pension of the said Hospital. 1766 CARLISLE in *Phil Trans* LVI 135 He was admitted to the out pension of Chelsea hospital 1895 *Westm Gaz* 7 Dec. 3/1 Eight of those appointed to the Almshouses have asked to be transferred to the out-pension list 1893 *Daily News* 25 Nov 3/3 The old residents are to be turned adrift and out-pensioned.

Out-pensioner, [OUT-2.] A non-resident pensioner; opposed to *in-pensioner*.

1706 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4228/3 Arrears due to the Out-Pensioners belonging to Chelsea Hospital 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. 1 6 The out-pensioners of Chelsea college consist of soldiers, who from their age, wounds, or other infirmities, are incapable of serving in marching regiments 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* iii. I 307 It was no part of the plan that there should be outpensioners

Out-people, *v.* see OUT-26.

Out-picket, [OUT-1] A picket posted at a distance out or in advance, an outpost.

1872 *SOUTHEY Hist. Pennins War* III 430 Marmont himself, surprised and captured the out picket of the party 1859 MOWBRAY THOMSON *Story Cambray* iv 68 But if the entrenched position was one of peril, that of the outpicket in barracks No 4 was even more so.

† **Out-pipe to Out-pity**, see OUT-

† **Out-pitch**, *v.* *Obs* [OUT-21 + PITCH *sb*, highest pitch of flight, etc.] *trans* To rise to a higher pitch than, exceed in pitch; to go beyond.

1677 HAKEWILL *Apol* (1630) 163 Anna the Prophetesse mentioned by S. Luke seems to have out pitched an hundred [years] 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* ii 57 Who had such an influence upon him in his minority, that she out-pitched Lewis Duke of Orleans. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. 11 97 So large and fair a mark, as hath not been outpitch'd by any one upon the spot.

† **Out-place**, *Obs.* [OUT-1] An out-lying, out-of-the-way place.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Outplace, a corner out of the way, *desiour*. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 336 In the hyghe mountaynes or other superficial out places. 1890 *Andros Tracts* II 50 Some out-places began to Fortify and Garrison their houses.

Out-plan, *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans* To outdo in planning, to outmatch by more skilful planning 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 82 He out-plans me hollow. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolde* i 166 Tristram!—sweet love!—we are betray'd—out-plann'd.

Outplay, *sb* [OUT-7, 4]

1. Display, manifestation.

1872 H. W. BECHER *Lect. Preach* v 97 Fervency, which is only another term for emotional outplay.

2 *Cricket* That part of the game played by the side that is 'out'.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 1 They were handicapped in their out play by the absence of their best bowler.

Outplay, *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans* To beat or surpass in playing, to play better than.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* i. xxvi, If I Deign to outplay him in his own sly part. 1896 *Westm Gaz.* 15 Dec. 10/1 Australian athletes, who have shown that they can out-run, out-row, out-shoot, or out-play the athletes of other lands.

† **Out-please to Out-plod**: see OUT-

Out-plot, *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo in plotting; to outmanoeuvre.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Ridens* No 29 (1773) I 187 He has the Head of a Jesuit, and shall out-wit, out-plot, out swear the whole Society. 1854 CHL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 335 You have out-plotted me, and you pity me!

Outpoint, *v.* [OUT-15, 18]

† 1. *trans.* To point out, indicate. (*poetic.*) *Obs* 1595 R. BARNFIELD *Cynthia* ii. (Arb.) 47 In yonder Wood. (Which with her finger shee Out-poynting). . . Yuanished into some other place

2. *Yachting* To outdo in pointing, to sail closer to the wind than.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 The smaller boat out-pointed and out-sailed her competitor. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/3 Columbia appeared to be out-pointing Shamrock, but the boats were not very far apart

† **Outpointed**, *ppl a.* *Obs* [OUT-11] Protruded.

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg* i (1585) 15 The place which being most outpointed, is soft and easily pressed in with the finger

Outpoise, *v.* [OUT-18b.] *trans.* To outweigh, to overbalance Hence **Outpoising** *ppl a.* 1630 FRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 268 The meanest of which may alone outpoise them all. 1661 HOWELL *Venice* 199 His outpoising power keeps the inferior Princes in peace 1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol.* Div 8 Love of an immortal soule, that in worth out-poyseth the whole world 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 130-1 A leaf of the Georgics would outpoise in value the whole of the 'Excursion'

† **Out-poison to Out-porch**: see OUT-

Outport, [OUT-1, 6.]

1. A port outside some defined place, as a city

or town; in England, a term including all ports other than that of London.

1642 *Ordin. Part conc. Tonnage & Poundage* 13 As well of the City of London as the Out-ports 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 295 By these Companies being established at London, the City of Bristol and other the Out Ports, are excluded from any Advantages by them 1722 Dr. FOR PLANE (1756) 250 While the Plague continued so violent in London, the Out-ports, as they are call'd, enjoyed a very great Trade 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/3 Reprehensible practices employed both in London and in the outports

1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit. Last Govt. Officers* 498 Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books 1731 *Genll Mag* I 84 Alexander Gould, Esq. made inspector of the out-port collectors accounts

2 A port of embarkation or exportation

c 1790 B. RUSH *Ess., Progr. Popul. Penn.* (1802) 225 Our state is the great outport of the United States for Europeans 1870 *Years Nat. Hist Comm.* 89 Corn being a long time in reaching its outport 1872 *Daily News* 20 Jan., Liverpool is the great outport of England—the place where people go who are about to leave the country

† **Outport**, *Obs.* [Cf. OUT-25.] Conveyance outward; exportation.

1603 *Let to Yas VI* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* viii Wks 1268 11. 188 That your Majesty will be pleased to admit free outport of the native commodities of this kingdom

Outpost (an ipōst), *sb* [OUT-1.] A post at a distance from the body of an army; a detachment placed at a distance from a force, when halted, as a guard against surprise

1757 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1889 I. 478 The uncertain and difficult communication with the out-posts 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 33 Sometimes a sergeant at an out-post. . . sends an account of his having discovered on a certain spot, a parcel of spice trees. 1803 LAKE in Owen *Mtg. Wellesley's Desp* (1878) 394 When we had encamped our outposts were attacked by a body of the enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 272 Officers, Soldiers, and Followers of the Camp, are not, on any account, to be suffered to pass the Out-Posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular permit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xiii. III. 375 The outposts of the Cameromians were speedily driven in

b *transf* and *fig* 1813 EUSTACE *Italy* (1815) I. i. 74 Salzburg, a subalpine city, may be considered, . . . as forming one of the outposts of Italy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* i (1858) 9 A lower line of hills, which form as it were the outposts of the Sinaitic range itself

c *attrib* 1833 MOORE *Fables* 80 The sun, who now began To call in all his out post rays. 1850 LANG *Wand India* 394 [He] was tried for being drunk whilst on out-post duty Hence **Outpost** *v.* *trans.*, to place as an outpost 1864 MASSON in *Reader* 13 Aug. The thoughts that habitually come and go in the mind so privileged and out-posted to meditate and to sing!

Outpour (autpōr), *sb.* [OUT-7] The act of pouring out; that which pours out, an overflow.

1864 *Reader* 24 Dec 793/a On the hypotheses that the Luta Naze contributes the outpour of the distant Tanganyika 1895 F. HARRISON in *Forum* Jan 550 None but the very greatest can maintain for long one incessant outpour of drollery 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 2/2 The outpour streams down the face of the rock in a number of beautiful falls.

Outpour (autpōr), *v.* [OUT-15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To pour out, send forth in or as in a stream. (*Chiefly poetic*)

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 311 He look't and saw what numbers numberless The City gates outpoured. 1815 MORR *Poems, Burden of Sin*, Then . . . would my sorrowing spirit haste Forth to outpour its flood of misery 1864 SKELAT *Uthland's Poems* 40 Only in the month of blossoms Nightingales outpour their song

2 *intr* To flow out in or as in a stream.

1861 LYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 76 She was not of those whose sternest sorrow Outpours in plants.

Outpoured, *ppl a.* [OUT-11.] Poured out.

So **Outpoured**, one who pours out, **Ontpouring** *ppl a.*, pouring out, rushing out in a stream.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishah, Shah Abbas* 173 Had *outpoured life of mine sufficed To bring him back. 1876 GRO ELIOT *Dan Der lxxix*, What *outpoured of his own affairs. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* vii 199 She is by nature of the most boisterous spirits, irrepresible, *outpouring 1895 J. W. POWELL in *Physiogr. Processes* I. 4 Modified . . . by the great gulfs and the outpouring rivers from the land

Outpouring, *vb. sb* [OUT-9.]

1 The action of pouring out

1757 J. EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* i ix (1837) 88 A glorious outpouring of the Spirit of God. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 530 The toil of his hands in no way impeded the outpouring of his soul.

2 That which is poured out; an effusion; an impetuous or passionate utterance. *Chiefly in pl*

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 336 His passionate outpourings would be more effective were they briefer. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I iv 184 Among the most ridiculous outpourings of his lying vanity

† **Outpower**, *v.* *Obs* [OUT-21.] *trans.* To exceed in power, to overpower.

1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iv. 1. 169 Out-pow'r'd, outworded, shee's at last o'rborne. 1655 FULMER *Cat. Hist* ii. 111 4:1 In the Saxon Heptarchy there was generally one who out-powered all the rest 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxiv II 97 Myriads of men out-powering [some later edd. over-powering] by numbers all opposition.

Out-practise, *praise*, etc.: see OUT-

Outpray, *v.* [OUT-18, 18c]

1. *trans* To outdo in praying, excel in prayer.

1593 SHAKES. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 109 Our prayers do out-pray his 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* colki. He Outpreys an hermit, and outprays a saint 1844-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. iv. (1876) 205 He will outpray saints in chapel, outgeneral veterans in the field.

2. To overcome by prayer, pray (something) to an end or out of existence

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. lv. (1863) 475 Outpray,—outpreach,—outlive the calumny.

Outpreach, *v.* [OUT-18, 18c.]

1 *trans.* To outdo, surpass, or excel in preaching; to preach more or better than

1643 HAMMOND *Serm. John xviii* 40 Wks. 1683 IV. 517 Able to outpreach all the Orators you ever heard from the Pulpit 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix 2325 Till then, be This an Emblem of my Grave Let it out-preach the Preacher 1854 S. WILBERFORCE in R. I. Wilberforce *Lyle* (1882) II vi 249 Dissenters outpreach them

2 To preach to an end, preach out of existence

1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 156 Think you your crimes and murders . . . Will not out-preach you from the face of earth? a 1853 [see OUTPRAY v 2]

Out-preen to Out-privilege: see OUT-

† **Out-prize**, *v.* *Obs.* [OUT-18, 18b.] *trans.* To exceed in value, to surpass in one's estimation.

1611 SHAKES *Cymb.* i. iv 88 She's out priz'd by a trifle. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Let.* (1663) 61, I never had recreation nor business that out-pris'd the pleasant care I alwayes took to keep our Quills in play. a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (*Ogilvie*) In truth thy off'ring far outprizes all

Out-procrastinate, *pro-digry*, etc.: see OUT-

† **Outproffer**, *v.* *Obs.* [OUT-18c.] *trans.* To proffer or offer more than, to outbid.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii cccxv 253 The kynge called before hym the ii. munkis seuerally, & eyther out profeyd other, Than the kynge called [the third] and asked if he wolde geue any more than his bretherne had offered to be abbot

Out-promise, *v.* [OUT-18, 17.] *trans* To exceed or outdo in promising *refl* To promise more than one can do

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. i, Thou mayst easily come to outpromise a Lover 1681 J. FLAVEL *Right. Mans Ref.* 207 God never out-promised himself 1692 *Miracles performed by Money Ep.* Ded. i, Out-lye a News-writer, out-promise a Cit.

Out-prosper to Out-pry: see OUT-

† **Outpublish**, *v.* *Obs.* (*New Engl.*) = OUT-ASK *v.* 1

1719 S. SCWALL *Diary* 26 Oct. (1882) III 232, I could not be Married sooner, because I was Out-published on the Thanks-giving-Day, and not before. 1797 CANTON (Mass.) *Rec.* (1866) 22 The Names have ben out published as the Law directs, By me Joseph Tucker town Clerk.

Out-pupil, *purple*, *purse*: see OUT-

Outpush (autpū), *sb* [OUT-7.] Outward push; impetus directed outwardly.

1885 *Hamlet Rev.* Aug 98 Society . . . will feel the out-push and the uplift.

Out-push, *v.* *nonce-wd* [OUT-17.] *trans* To exceed or go beyond in pushing.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxi, A flushed page . . . seemed to have in part out-grown and in part out-pushed his strength.

Outpushing, *ppl a.* [OUT-10.] Pushing out, enterprising.

1894 *Chicago Advance* 2 Aug. Some outpushing Chinese and still more enterprising Japanese.

Output (autput), *sb* [OUT-7]

The act or fact of putting or turning out; production; the quantity or amount produced; the product of any industry or exertion, viewed quantitatively; the result given to the world. (*Orig.* a technical or local term of iron-works, coal-mines, etc.; app. not in general Dict till after 1880.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Out-put*, a term in the iron trade for the make of metal or annual quantity made. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug. The output in that district [the steam coal field of Northumberland] would not exceed five million tons per annum. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 285 The copper out-put remains substantially as it was last year. 1879 DOWDEN *Southeby* vii 194 It is the out-put of a large and vigorous mind 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* xiii. 215 If this were the average output of a popular book, the inference would be that *Paradise Lost* was not such a book 1892 S. VERNON *Across the Plains* 285 Such an income as a clerk will earn with a tenth of your nervous output.

b *Physiol.* Applied to the waste material expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as opposed to the *income* or material taken into the bodily system. (The undigested matter or faeces are not included on either side.)

1893 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* (1889) ii. v. § 521 The output [edd. 1877-79 outcome] may be regarded as consisting of (1) the respiratory products of the lungs, skin, and alimentary canal, (2) of perspiration, consisting chiefly of water and salts and (3) of the urine

Output, *v.* [OUT-15]

† 1. *trans.* To put out, expel, eject, dismiss. *Obs.* (In ME chiefly two words, esp. in pa. pple.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* v. 11 Out put þam þare þai sal be, Laverd, for þai taryed þe. a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* xxxvii 13 Output þai ere of paradise. c 1350 *Winchester Usages* in *Eng. Glits* 36a Be þe askere out putte for euer. 1563 *Aberd. Reg. XXV* (Jam.) To imput and outpute the tenents. 1597 SKEENE *De Verbo Sign.* s. v. *Balivus*, Chalmers in-put and out-put be the Comptroller a 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (1820) II. 30 They first melt with the five cinque portis, imputis and outputtis governours at their plesour

† b To put forth, put outside. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv viii. 3 a Outputting their neigh-

bours' goods for him to drive, or harbouring such as they could not but know to be boot-hallers.

† 2. To utter, issue (false coin). see OUTPUTTER

2, OUTPUTTING 2 *Sc.* *Obs.*

1576 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) I ii 64 Pennell's, falsie counseil and stampit; quhilkis wer output be him.

†3. To provide (soldiers). *Obs.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3]

4. (output) [f. OUTPUT sb.] To put out, turn out, produce.

1858 *Geologist* I. 352 It was their business to output coal and not stone. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 1/1 The great water power of the Mississippi at Minneapolis enables the millers there to output some 1,200 tons of flour per day.

†OUTPUTTER¹. *Obs.* [OUT- 8.] One who puts out.

1. One who puts or pushes out.

Outputter and *outputter* are here applied to the same person. Either of these may be a misprint for the other, or the words may be used as synonyms. cf. *PULT*, *PUR* *Obs.* The passage (which, as printed, is incoherent and corrupt) purports to be from a prophecy of Merlin, in which *outputter* may have been the orig. word. The precise sense is not determinable.

1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxi. n.ij. The bere sholde flee with a swan thurgh an vnkynde outputter and that the swan thur sholde be slayne with sorwe at Burbrugge. *Ibid.* n.ij. b. Sir Andrewe of Herkela that is called the vnkynde outputter.

2. One who utters or circulates false coin. *Sc.*

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 93/1 The persons . . . salbe persewit and possit as wilfull outputters and changearis of fals and corrupt money.

3. One who was bound or engaged to provide and fit out men for military service.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 359 If it sall cum to the knowledge of any persons who hath or sall happen to out reache soldiours, horsis or foot, that these out reachit by them are disbandit and fled fra there culloris, the said out putters of thame salbe obligit to serche, seik, and apprehend the saidis fugitives. *Ibid.* vtherwaies, the saidis out putters salbe obligit to mak wth there number be out putting of men in there places, sufficientlie providit in armes and vther necessaries vpon the saidis out reachers there owne expensis. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 251 A country gentleman, out-putter of foot or horse.

4. An instigator.

1639 *GORDON Hist. Earls Sutherland* (1813) 317 Sir Robert Gordon . . . was blamed by the Earle of Caithness for this accidental slaughter, as an outputter of the rest to that effect.

5. A term applied to certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters.

In *g Hen. V.* it appears from the context to be applied to persons in Redesdale who maintained and fitted out thieves for depredations in the adjacent counties. cf. senses 3 and 4. Bp. Jackson seems to have understood and used it of persons who put out their neighbours' cattle or goods into places handy for thieves with whom they were in league. cf. *OUT-PUT* v. 1. b. quot. 1615. But the *out-putters* of 1421 were not the neighbours of the persons robbed, but felons living beside the thieves in Tyndale and Redesdale.

1421 *Supplic. Commons Northumbria, Cumbria & Westm.* in *Rolls of Parli. g Hen. V.* 143/1 Grand partie des ditz suppliauntz sont destruitz par plusieurs larsons & felons appelez In-takers & Out-putters, demourantz deins les Franchises de Tyndale, Rydesdale, & Heshamshire. Qar le greindre nombre q' inhabitent deins les ditz Franchises, ou sont tiels malfesours, ou maintainours d'eulx en leur mauveiste. — *Act g Hen. V.* c. 7 Diverses personnes larsons et felons appelez Intakers & Outputters demourantz deinz la franchise de Ridesdale, en quele franchise le brief du Roy ne court mye [i.e. divers persons, thieves, and felons called Intakers and Outputters, dwelling within the Liberty of Redesdale, in which Liberty the King's writ does not run.] 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xi. xl. § 8 He is a more cunning thief which can steal without an outputter or receiver, than he which always is enforced to use the help of one or other. 1664 *SPELMANS Gloss. s.v. Intakers, Quos Outparters* vocant recentius *Outputters* nuncupati.

Note. Rastell's Eng. transl. of the Statutes (ed. 1543) reads in the Act of 1421 'felons called yntakers and outparters'. An obvious misprint, which was however repeated in all editions previous to that of Ruffhead in 1763 (which retains 'outparters' in the text with 'outputters' in the margin). Hence 'outparter' was accepted as a genuine word by Cowell, who in his *Interpret* further identified the 'outparter' with the thief, with which erroneous explanation the bogus word has duly reappeared in the *Law Dictionaries* down to Wharton, as well as in Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Ash, Crabbe, Ogilvie's *Imperial Dict.*, *Century Dict.*, and Funk's *Standard Dict.*, it was eschewed by Johnson and Webster. As if one error were not enough, Wharton has also *Outputter*, with an explanation founded upon the latter part of Cowell's article, but making 'man or house' into 'manor-house' (!) This last blunder is taken over from Wharton by Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, Ogilvie, and *Century Dict.* (all professing to take it from Cowell). In Hodgson, *Hist. Northumbria* pt. II. l. 60, the 'outparters' of 1543 appear in a new guise as 'outpartners', erroneously said to be used in the Supplication of 1421, which has *Out-putters*.

1607 *COWELL Interpret. Outparters, anno g. H. 5. ca. 8.* seemeth to be a kind of theeves in Ridesdale, that ride abroad at their best advantage, to fetch in such cattell or other things, as they could light on without that liberty. Some are of opinion that those which in the forenamed statute are termed out parters, are at this day called outputters, and are such as set matches for the robbing of any man or house as by discovering which way he rideth or goeth, or where the house is weakest and fittest to be entered. See *Intakers*. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Outparters*, a sort of theeves about Ridesdale, that ride about to fetch in such cattell or other things as they can light on; [ed. 1706 adds, and make Matches for the robbing of Men and Houses]. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict., Out-parters* (Law), a sort of freebooters in Scotland, who used to ride out and seize whatever they could which came in their way. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex., Outparters*, stealers of cattle. *Ibid.* *Outputters*, such as set watches for the robbing any manor-house. 1882-90 *Ogilvie's Imperial, & Century Dict., Out-parters*. In old law, a cattle-stealer. *Outputter*. In old law, One who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house. *Cowell*.

VOL. VII.

Outputter². [f. OUTPUT sb., or v. 4.] One who turns out some industrial product; a producer. *Mod. Lexicogr.* The increased proportion of wages to output is being met by a reduction in the necessary number of outputters.

Outputting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9]

1. The action of putting out: a. Expulsion, ejection; evacuation; b. A putting forth, holding out, stretching forth.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 95 He wrong of her violent out puttinge [i.e. violent expulsion injuriam]. 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* xvii. clxxv. (1495) 726 Wyne ex-cyit by the vertue of outputtyng. 1435 *MISVN fire of Love* 93 Releue of greif & out-puttyng of wardly hevynnes. 1494 *Acta Audit* (1839) 194 In be eiectione & outputting of Johne guthre out of be tak & maling of be landis of petowokis. 1883 *J. PARKER Apost. Lys.* 11 156 The out-putting of a hand should be the finding of an altar. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 9 Feb. 90 The outputtings of his infinite love

†2. The uttering or issuing of (false) coin. *Sc. Obs.* 1576 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) I ii 65 Acquit hum of all outputting of onye vther fals hardheidis. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 206/1 Forging of our souverane lordis money. And for his unreasonable outputting tharof Amongis our souverane lordis liegis.

†3. The furnishing or equipping of men. *Sc.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3] 1640-1 *Kirkcudbright War-Comm. Min. sb.* (1855) 37 To compeir before the Committee of Estates. to answer for their neglect for not out-putting of the troupe and baggage horsis ilk ane of thame for thair awn parties.

Out-quarter. [OUT- 1, 3]

1. *Milit.* usually in pl. A station or quarter (cf. *QUARTER sb.* 15) away from the head-quarters of a regiment (see quot. 1876).

1652 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon. Ket. Prayer Wks.* 183/1 I. 88 [He] that . . . sets up his closet in the out-quarters of an army, and chooses a frontier-garrison to be wise in. 1671 *L.D. FAIRFAX Mem.* (1699) 66 Sir John Henderson gave the alarm to some of our out-quarters. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 301 Opposite to the name of each Officer, who is employed at any out-quarter of the Regiment, the Station at which he is detached is to be stated. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 320/1 Small bodies of troops, when detached away from head-quarters of their regiment, are said to be at out quarters.

2. The outer quarter of a horse's hoof; cf.

QUARTER sb. 20

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Cut, Unshoe the Horse*, and pare his Out-quarters, as before, if he cuts behind.

†**Out-quench**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15] *trans.*

To put out, extinguish. (Properly two words)

Hence †**Out-quencher**, an extinguisher

1513 *DOUGLAS Xenius* xl. v. 42 Observand weyll the gledes half out quent. 1595 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xi. 16 The candle-light Out quenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxv. 38 Snuffers and out quenchers of pure gold.

†**Out-quibble**, etc. see *OUT-*.

†**Outqui t**, *qui te, v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. *OUT- + QUIET v.* *trans.* To free a subject from adjudication, by full payment of the debt lying on it']

(Jam.). Hence †**Outqui tting vbl. sb.**

1466 *Acta Audit* (1839) A. For out quiting of be saide annuel. 1482 *Ibid.* 104/1 Of be Redeming & outquitting of be landes of sawing be dauid halburton. c. 1575 *Balfour's Pract.* (1754) 445 Gif ony man's landis be wodest, he may outquite and redeme the samun quhen he pleis except [etc.].

Out-Quixote to *Out-quotes*: see *OUT-*.

Outrage, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outrun

in a race; to outstrip

1657 *W. MORICE Cæna quasi Kouré Def.* xxii. 224 In them also who have outraced them, and gone beyond the goal.

1845 *HOOPE Desert-Born* 48 But Fancy fond outraced them all, with bridle loose and free.

Outrage (a'utræiz), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 outrage, (4) outrage, 3- outrage; also 4-6 outrage, 4-5 outrage, o'w(e)rage, 5-6 outrage, 6 o'wrag. [M.E. a. OF. *outrage*, *oltrage* (11th c. in Littré), *outrage*, *oultage* (12th c.), = Pr. *oltrage*, Cat. *ultrage*, Sp. *ultraje*, It. *oltraggio*. — Com. Rom. type **ultragium* (also med. L.), f. L. *ultra* beyond + suff. -*agium*, -*agium*, -*age*: see -*AGE*. In Eng. often analysed as from *OUT* and *RAGE*; a notion which affected the sense-development: cf. sense 2.]

†1. The passing beyond established or reasonable bounds, want of moderation, intemperance; excess, extravagance, exaggeration; excessive luxury. Rarely with *an* and *pl. Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 8900 þe king vnderstod þat þe maide ne sede non outrage. 13 *Cursor M.* 2837 O mete and drink to do vtrage. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1526 Gret outrage we se In pompe and pride and vanite. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 We useþ no glotenyne oper outrage of mete and drynke. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 74/512 He louep more mesure þan outrage. 1484 *CAXTON Royal Bc. F.* By such excessys and suche outrages comen and souden many maladyes and sekenessys. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equal measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage.

†b. Excess of boldness; foolhardiness, rashness; presumption. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 408 For thame thought foly and outrage To gang wth to thame. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 114 Of a greite outrage, and more pride and presumption, she demanded, to beare the noble and excellent Armes of Fraunce. 1553 *EDMON Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 42 Yet do not I commendeth rashenes or outrage

†2. Extravagant, violent, or disorderly action; mad or passionate behaviour, fury; tumult of passion, disorder; violence of language, insolence. Also rarely with *an* and *pl. Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1330 *Ottel* 329 þau3 otuvel spike outrage, For he was comen on message King Charles. [Nolde] soffre him habbe nou3t bote god. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 6986 (Fairf) Qua herde euer of suche outrage? c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1154 Yet ough I woodnesse lughynge in his rage Armed complaint out hees and fieris outrage. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 295 b. In this dissolute outrage, and confusion of things. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* iii. xii. 79 What meanes this outrage? Will none of you restraine his fury? 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 106, I feare some out-rage, and Ile follow her. 1705 *J. PHILIPS Blenheim* (1715) 25 See, with what Outrage from the frosty North, The early Valiant Swede draws forth his Wings In Battalious Array. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 7, I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of sorrow. 1791 *PAINE Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 47 Mr. Burke, with his usual outrage, abuses the Declaration of the Rights of Man. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. HALL Whiteby* ii. 10 The noise, and opposition, and outrage of the little resolute, but most mechanical, steamer.

†b. Violent clamour; outcry. *Obs.*

a. 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich. III* 50 They suddenly put fyre in the lanternes and make showtes and outrages from toune to toune. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xl. 40 Hart cannot thieve what outrage and what cries, The hell-bred beast thiew forth unto the skies.

3. Violence affecting others; violent injury or harm. †To do outrage, to exercise violence, to do grievous injury or wrong to any one (*Obs.*).

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 348/95 Al hire þoust was. to bi-benche sun outrage þat þis child were b-brout of dawe for-to habbe is heritage. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 3646 þat be scottes & be picars dude hym gret outrage. 1300 *GOWER Conf.* i. 245 To vengen him of thilke outrage, Whiche was vnto his father do. c. 1430 *LYND Sjn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 A layatuf dude hym so grette outrage. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvii. 98 After that I had be auenged of his falsenes and outrage. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 286 b. The townes men feared chiefly the outrage of the soldiours. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. 1. 30 And playnd of grievous outrage, which he red A knight had wrought against a Ladie gent. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* i. (1634) 154 To defend themselves from outrage. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 500 The noise Of not ascends. And injury and outrage. 1787 *COWPER Lett.* 5 Mar. Wherever there is war there is misery and outrage. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit India* i. 271 Guilty of violent and inflammatory proceedings, and of acts of outrage.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A deed of violence committed against any one or against society; a violent injury or wrong; a gross or wanton offence or indignity.

Agrarian outrage: see *AGRARIAN a.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parli.* i. 211/2 Des amendes de trespas & d'outrages soulement faitz a nous.] c. 1380 *Sir Feruand* 1669 Wilt þou be selue & ous a slo þow such a fol outrage? 1549 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. xviii. Wks. 285/2 Great outrages & temporal harmes that suche heretikes have beene always wont to doe. 1584 *Galloway Arch.* in *10th Rep. H. MSS Comm.* App. v. 14 To mentayne the peace and suppress outrages. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. 1. 70 Proud that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers. 1791 *BURKE Lett. to R. Burke* Corr. 1844 III. 226 The Emperor may likewise justly complain of the outrages offered to his sister. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. v. 151 All the chiefs of Greece . . . to avenge this outrage, sailed with a great armament to Troy. 1880 *MCCARTHY Own Times* iv. liii. 154 Outrages began to increase in atrocity, boldness, and numbers. 1895 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 135 A fresh Collection of this Fire commits the same Outrages as before.

c. *transf.* Said of gross or wanton wrong or injury done to feelings, principles, or the like.

1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* iv. 52 It is possible to condemn measures without a barbarous and criminal outrage against men. 1808 *Med. Fint* XIX. 56a If Mr. B. had not disgraced himself by this unpardonable outrage upon private feelings. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* i. 62 To see him and not to spare him was an outrage on humanity and decency.

†4. A violent effort or exertion of force. *rare.*

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* ii. vii. How in myn yong age I was stronge and lusty, And how I made grette outrages and effors the whiche [etc.]. 1503 *HAWES Exampl. Virt.* vii. 95 He . . . bete theyr downe by a grette outrage.

5. *Comb.* outrage-monger, one who trades in outrages, who employs (agrarian or other) outrages for political ends.

1882 *Daily News*, [To] increase the force to such an extent that intending murderers or outragemongers will not be able to evade them. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 517/1 We do not suppose that the outragemongers are playing Mr. Parnell's game.

†**Outrage**, *a. (adv.) Obs.* [app. from the sb.: not so used in Fr.] = *OUTRAGEOUS*.

1. Intemperate, violent, presumptuous.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 263 Snowdon gan he hald, als his heritage, & prince þei him cald, þat bastard outrage. c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 199 Rowlande sayde 'Sir, thou art to outrage'. a. 1450 *Cow Myst.* vi. 62 (Shaks. Soc.) Of speche bethe not outrage. c. 1470 *HENRY IVallace* v. 571 Fellowe, owtrage, dispitfull in his deid.

2. Extravagant, wasteful, luxurious.

a. 1480 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 499 Pryde hath wel leuer bere an hungry mawe To bedde, than lakke of aray outlaw. 1490-80 *tr. Secretria Secret* 8 The Rents and profetiv. . . myght not susteyne ne mayntene ther outrage dispenses. 1483 *Cath. Ar.* 264/2 Outrage, excessivus, prodigius in expensis, superfluous. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1064 The idleness of abbays made them outrage.

3. Excessive, severe: said of climate or weather. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiv. 65 Pare es owtrage calde, by cause it es at þe north syde of þe world. On þe south syde . . . es it . . . so hate þat na man may dwell þere for þe owtrage

hete c1440 *Jacob's Well* 155 Sykenes, or pouerte, or outeraige wedyr, or faying off frute.
4. Extraordinary, unusual, out of ordinary course.
13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 29 An aunter in orde I attle to schawe, an outeraige aventure of Arthurez wondererz
c1430 *Lycos Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Thynges outeraige bien founde in every Lynde.

B. as *adv.* Excessively, extraordinarily.
c1400 *Destr Troy* 3774 Ajax oelus was outeraige grete.
Outrage (outredz), *v* 1 [f. OUTRAGE *s*6.; cf. F. *outrager*, *outrager* (14-15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *oltraggiare*, Sp. *ultrajar*. In all the obs. senses, and formerly in 2, stressed on -age.]

1. *intr.* To go beyond bounds; to go to excess, act extravagantly or without self-restraint; to commit excesses, run riot. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1089a þou þey outeraige, ande do folly, He shal nat sle hem wyþ felony. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III 287 Þere were 1 made tweye constreys, þat þif þat on wolde outeraige, þe oþer myȝte hym restreyn. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Outragyn, or doon excesse, excede. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. vii. 356/1 Couetouse folke outeraige & seke to be in hygher degre of rychesse & of worship than theyr neighbours ben. c1568 *Ascham Scholem* 1 (Arb) 69 If three or foure great ones in Courte, will nedes outeraige in apparell, in huge hose, in monstrous hattes. 1718 *Entertainer* No 40. 274 He outeraiges in Riot, and runs up to Seed in the grossest Impieties.

2. *trans.* To do violence to; to subject to outrage; to wrong grossly, treat with gross violence or indignity, injure, insult, violate.

1500 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 5 Ah heavens! that doe this hideous act behold, And heavenly virgin thus outraged see. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* Wks. 1879 I. 745/1 The new put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 10 May, The Bishop of Galloway was besieged in his house by some women, and had like to have been outraged. 1726 *Pope Odyssey* xvi. 296 If outrag'd, cease that outrage to repel. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 464 In peace he continued to plunder and to outrage them. *Ibid.* x. II. 600 The king stopped, robbed, and outraged by ruffians. *Ibid.* 1884 *Nonconformist* 14 Feb. 151/1 Plundering, outraging, and practising every form of oppression.

b. To violate or infringe flagrantly (law, right, authority, morality, any principle).

1725-6 *Pope's Odyssey* (J.), This interview outrages all decency. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* 11 74 They were charged with the offence of outraging public morality and virtue. 1871 *Freeman Hist. Ess.* Ser. 1. x. 291 [Frederick II.] contrived, by the circumstances of his vices, to outrage contemporary sentiment in a way in which his vices alone would not have outraged it.

3. *intr.* To break away, stray; see OUTRAY *v* 1.

1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb) 62 Hir curage was goddys to serue From whos seruyce she nolde outrage.

4. *trans.* To drive out by force. *Obs. rare* -1.
14 *Lyda, Bochas* ix. xv (MS. Bodl. 263) If 117/2 To putte their labour in execution And to outrage, this is very thour, Fro mannyis liff, negligence & slouth.

5. *intr.* (Influenced by RAGE *v*.) To burst out into rage, to be furious, to rage; to rush out in rage. *Obs.*
1548 *Cranmer Catech.* 23b, When you shall here other outraging with such horrible curses, flye from them as from pestilence. 1571 *Golding Calvn on Ps.* xxv. 8 Though the wicked outraging against him without cause. 1584 *STANFURD Aenes* ix. (Arb) 65 So rushing to the streets I posted in anger. But my feete embracing, my phee me in the entry retyened, Too father outraging these soon [i.e. the son] she tendied Iulus. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Justice* ix. 42 Alexander, outraged not against his enemies, but his especial friends.

6. *Outrage*, *v* 4 *Obs. rare*. [perh. f. OUT- + RAGE *v*. But very prob. arising from erroneous analysis of OUTRAGE *v* 1. cf. prec. 5.]

1. *trans.* To rage against.
1584 *HUDSON Du Bartas' Judith* iii. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 718 All this could not the peoples thirst assuage, But thus with murmurs they their Lords out-raige.

2. To surpass in rage or violence. [OUT- 18.]
1744 *Young Nt. Th.* iii. 164 Their Will the Tyger suck'd, outrag'd the Storm.

Outraged, *pp*l. a. [f. OUTRAGE *v* 1 + -ED 1.] Subjected to outrage, gross violence, or indignity; violated.

a 1711 *KEN Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 242 Was ever any Love, O outraged Mercy, like that love thou didst shew in dying for sinners? 1856 *KANE Arab. Expl.* I. xxviii. 366 With the prompt ceremonial which outraged law delights in. 1869 *LENNYSON Holy Grail* 208 An outraged maiden sprang into the hall, crying on help.

7. *Outragely*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. OUTRAGE a. + -LY 2.] = OUTRAGEOUSLY.

a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xxiv. [xxv] 3 Confoundid be all wirkad wicked thyngis outragely [i.e. outrageously]. Pat is, þai doe wikkidly & outragely [i.e. out roushliche] nauals in vanities. 1445 *E. E. Wille* (1882) 131 Ywille that myn exques be not outragely doue in expenses of vanites. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 160 Than Wallace said: 'Ye wrang ws outragely'.

So 7 **Outrageness** = OUTRAGEOUSNESS.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 An Outrageness, excessus, superfluitas.

Outrageous (autrædz3s), a. (*adv.*) Forms: 4- outrageous; also 4-ut-, 4-5 oute-, 4-6 owt-, 5-6 out-; 4 *Sc.* -ousus, 5 -uous, 5-6 -yous, -ios, 5-8 -ious, 6 -eius, -iowse, etc. [a. OF. *outrageus*, AF. *oult-*, F. -eux, f. *outrage* OUTRAGE *s*6.1; see -OUS.]

1. Exceeding proper limits; excessive, immoderate, extravagant, superfluous; enormous, extraordinary, unusual. In later use coloured by sense 2.

c1325 *Metz Hom.* 89 His frendes . . gert him wel eet and drinc, And lef his outrageous swinc. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 9440 Outrageous hete and outrageous calde. c1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 322 Vengeance shal nat paiten from his hous That of his othes is to outrageous. 14 in *Alexander*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 283 For þe outrageous hight of housez. c1426 *Hoccleve Bal. Hen V.* 14 The somme . . Is nat excessif ne outrageous. 1447 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 137/2 Outragious assemble of pepill. 1484 *Caxton Chivalry* 77 By ouer outragious drynkynge and etynge. 1502 *ATKINSON tr. De Imitatione* 1.11. 170 Remembre the outrageous peynes of hell & pourgatory. c1550 R. BIRSTON *Bayle Fortune* B ij b, By arrogence outrageous thy tounge on vantage swertheth. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 67 Beinge prickled forward with outrageous hunger. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. 11 46b, We found the streame so violent and outrageous. 1696 *WHISTON Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 378 [It] would afterward descend in violent and outrageous Rains. 1818 *MISS MITTORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. ii. 46 The Romans [always seemed to me] the most outrageous, strutting, boasting barbarians on the face of the earth. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & B.* xii 55 Yesterday he had to keep indoors because of the outrageous rain that fell.

2. Excessive or unrestrained in action; violent, furious; 7 excessively bold or fierce (*obs.*).

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 102 For his outrageous manheid, Confortit his men on sic maner. c1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 7 485 In his outrageous anger and ire. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 422 Thou hasse wonnen thaym one werre, with outrageous wille. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* i. xvi, There was a lyon whiche in his youghe was fyers and moche outrageous. 1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxviii 165 He came with a thre thousande of the most outrageous people in all that cuntry. 1609 *ROWLANDS Whole Crew of Kind Gensys* 30 Sometimes her out ragious madding fits, Makes me as mad as she, beside my wits. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Quid's Ibis* 17.7 So is revenge furiously out-ragious and outrageous furious. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 169 From an outrageous lunatic, he sunk afterwards into a quiet, speechless idiot. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* i. 128 The old man was outrageous. Frederick acted with more policy.

3. Excessive in injuriousness, cruelty, or offensiveness; of the nature of violent or gross injury, wrong, or offence, or of a gross violation of law, humanity, or morality; grossly offensive or abusive.

1466 *Sir G. HAYC Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 174 [If he] do him sum outrageous iniurie. *Ibid.* 287 And he peisevere in his outrageous langage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* ii. v. (1506) 95 Whyche thyng is outrageous & presumpcion detestable ayenst god. 1560 *Daus tr. Sledane's Comm.* 274 b, Which outrageous crueltie, I doubt not but God wyll ones avenge. 1583 *GOLDING Calvn on Deut.* ii. 65 If a man that hath no need doe rob or fleece his Neighbour of his goodes therein appeareth so much the lewder and outrageouser naughtnesse. 1644 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* v. 8 66 To punish those horrible, outrageous cruelties, which had been committed in the murdering, and spoiling so many of his Subjects. 1852 *Mrs. Browne Uncle Tom's C.* cxxv. 323 The outrageous treatment of poor Tom had 10used her still more. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 286 Pelted with outrageous epithets. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, Whether I am to be made the victim of an outrageous scandal that will affect my whole future career.

4. *B. as adv.* = next. *Obs.*
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 483 He was outrageous hardy. 1505 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2570 To day hote, to morowe outrageous colde.

Outrageously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an outrageous manner. a. To an immoderate degree, excessively, extravagantly; violently, furiously; b. In violation or with shameless disregard of law, morality, or humanity; atrociously, flagrantly.

a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xxxi. 7 þou hauid be kepand vanities outrageously. *Ibid.* Cant. 501 þam bat lufis his life outrageously. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) 105 Julius Cesar. dede outrageouslyche 32en be customs and freedom of Rome. c1400 *MAUNDEY* (1839) xxi. 230 He may despende ynow, and outrageously. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* ii. iv. C v b, Which supposid that hit had been his squyer that he entred so outrageously. 1571 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 59 All nyght it blew outrageously. c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 257 Hee fell to the grownde, crenge outrageously that hee was slaine. 1561 I. NOTKON *Calvn's Just.* i. 27 It is good that this outrageously wicked madnesse be bewared. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argem.* iv. ii. 239 Nobody durst speake to him thus outrageously fuming. 1713 *STEELE Englishmen* No. 1. 3, I was most outrageously insulted by that Rasal of yours. 1854 Dr. QUINCY *Ivar Wks.* IV. 283 It gives a colourable air of justice . . to a war which is, in fact, the most outrageously unjust.

Outrageousness. [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality of being outrageous: a. Excess, extravagance; excessive violence, fury, ferocity; b. Flagrant wrongfulness or indignity; enormity, atrociousness, heinousness.

1470-84 *MALORY Arthur* xiv. 1, I see wel ye haue grete wyll to beslayne as your fader was thorough outrageous. 1548 *ASCHAM Tozoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb) 17 That the outrageousness of great gaming should not hurte the honestie of shotyng. c1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 48b, 1 his answerc . . could not mitigate or assuage the Scottes anger and outrageousness. c1594 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy.* W. Ind. (Hakl.) 11 The weather growinge unto such a monstrous outrageousness. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 19 An example of the impudence and outrageousness of lust. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 96/2 The violence and outrageousness that had characterised its original champions. 1860 E. S. FROULKES *Chwell's Creed or Crown's Creed?* 36 The outrageousness of the whole proceeding.

Outrager. [f. OUTRAGE *v* 1 + -ER 1.] One who subjects to outrage or gross violence, a violator.

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* ix. (1874) 208 An outrager of all laws and social duties. 1892 *Columbus (O.) Disp.* 12 Apr., Assaulters and outragers of children.

Outraging, *pp*l. a. [f. OUTRAGE *v* 1 + -ING 2.] That outrages or grossly offends; that violates justice, morality, or decency; acting in an outrageous manner; 7 furious, raging (*obs.*).

1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep.* xix. F viij, For plaie ingenders temling stryfe and strife outraging ire. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widdowes T.* iii. Fij b, These are the ditches in which outraging colts plunge both themselves and their riders. 1642 *BRIDGE Wound Consc.* Curad. 1. 9 The outraging licentiousness of Kings. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/4 It is gratuitously outraging to his unfortunate readers.

7 **Outragious** [*s*ite]. *Obs.* In 4. outrageousste, 5 -gyousyte [a. AFr. type **outrageousté*, f. *outrageous* + -te, -ty. not recorded in OF. (Cf. JOYOUSITE.)] The quality of being OUTRAGEOUS.

a. Going beyond usual bounds, abnormality, monstrosity, b. Violence.

1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 5010 If any lym be here unsemely, Thurgh outrageousste of kynd namely, God sal abate þat outrage, thurgh myght, And make þa lym samely to sight. 1470-84 *MALORY Arthur* iii. xv, [He] charged hem neuer to doo outrageousste nor mordre.

Outraie, variant of OUTRAY *v* 1. *Obs.*

Out-rail, *v*. [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in railing, to surpass in the use of rallery.

1576 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* i. 1 (1735) 20 Thou mayest easily come to out-rail a Wit. a 1792 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King Wks.* 1730 I. 59 He'd out-rail Oats, and curse both these and Boufflers. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. 178

7 **Outraious**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 outraus, -ray-ious. [app f. OUTRAY *s*6 + -OUS.]

In the first quot. 1691 *outraus*, i.e. *outrayus* in the F. original, so that the Eng. also may be for *outrayous* = *outrageous*. On the other hand *outraus* in quot. 1523 cannot be so explained.]

= OUTRAGEOUS a., in its various senses.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 549a 3yf þou haue be so coueytous 10 meics men ouer outraus. c1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xxxv. 162 And Redyn Al day with gret peyne In An Outraious Contre Certeyne. 1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss.* I. xiv. 6r Kyng Phylippe made light therof, and sayd how his nepheue was but an outraus foie.

Hence 7 **Outraiously** *adv.* *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 276b 3yf þou be a lordyng, And outraiously takyst mennys pryng yn tyme of weire or tyme of pes. 13 [see OUTRAGELY, a 1340].

7 **Outra-ke**, *1. Obs.* Also oute reche, utrack, -rak(e). [? corrupt. of outrage.] Outrage, excess.

13. *Cursor M.* 4233 (Cott) If yee do suik an outrake [i.e. v. track, outrake] Ful siket may yee be o wrake. *Ibid.* 6295 (Cott) For ogh [i.e. v. off] on him þai soght vtrak [i.e. v. v. outrake, oute reche, vtrak] Quar-for oit sith þai fand his wrak. *Ibid.* 29075 (Cott) For þof we fast we agh noght take Noþer o mete ne drink vtrake.

7 **Outrake**, *2. dial. Obs.* [f. OUT- 7 + RAKE *s*6.3]

a. An expedition, a raid. *See* quot. 1825.
a 1765 *Northumb. betrayed by Douglas* xxxiii in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. vl. cxxvii. 473/2 And I haue bene in Lough Leven The most part of these yeeres three Yett had I neuer noe out-rake. 1802 *SIBBALD Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss, Outrake, an expedition, an out-ride, also an extensive open pasture for sheep or cattle. 1825 *BROCKETT IV. C. Gloss*, Outrake, a free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds, or common lands. 1889 *Shreds & Patches* 26 June (E. D. D.), The records of the Court Baron of Holgate twice mention an outrack.

7 **Outrance**. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (utrāns). Forms. 5-6 outtra(u)nce, 5 out-, outwranche, 7 outter-ance, 5- outrance. See also UTTERANCE. [a. OF. *outrance*, *outrance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) going beyond bounds, excess, extremity, f. *oultier*, *oultier* to pass beyond, surpass, conquer, drive out of bounds or to extremity, = Pr. *ultrar*, It. *oltrare* to go beyond, f. L. *ultra*, It. *oltra*, F. *oltre*, *oltre* beyond. In this form the word has been more or less obs. since 17th c., since which time however the Fr. phrase *à outrance*, *à toute outrance* (erroneously *à l'outrance*), to excess, to extremity, has been in occasional use, instead of the Eng. *at* or *to (the) outrance*. But already c1400 the same vowel-shortening which changed *oultier*, *oultier* to *utter*, *utmost*, shortened *outrance* to *uttrance*, subseq. often extended to UTTERANCE, in which form the word is still occasional in literary use.]

A degree which goes beyond bounds or beyond measure; excess only in the phrases *to (unto) outrance*, beyond all limits, to the utmost, to extremity, *at outrance*, at the last extremity; *to fight to (the) at outrance*, to fight to the bitter end, to the death (rendering F. *combattre à outrance*, *à toute outrance*, 13th c. in Littré).

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. 11, Fyrste he must. Unto outrance with these bulles to fight. 14 *Hoccleve Bal. Virg. & Christ* 48 Lest . . The feend me assaille, & haue at the outrance. a 1420 — *De Reg. Franc.* 3217 Rathir hadde I-putte hym to be outrance. c1550 R. BIRSTON *Bayle Fortune* A vj, But poore men to punishe vnto the outrance. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* I. 280 As if swoid-fencers were brought within the lists to fight at outrance. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell* xix. 1 225 They were so stiffely set to fight to the outrance. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quiz* ii. v. (1783) I. 89 note, To fight the owner to extremity or outrance. 1819

Scott *Ivanhoe* viii, The combat was understood to be at outrance.

|| **B.** The corresponding Fr. phrase (also *erron. à l'outrance*).

1600 TATE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I 8 The manner of fight is . . . by Capitulation, or a Tote Outrance 1883 *Standard* 24 Oct. 5/2 (Stanf.) Every duellist à outrance binds himself to commit suicide or murder.

Outrange (autrɪˈrɛndʒ), *v.* [OUT-21, 18, 17.] 1. *trans.* *Gunnery.* To exceed in range, have a longer range than.

1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 85 The best rifles on my principle will out-range by several hundred yards the best 'six-pounder' in her Majesty's service 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 7/2 Our forces were seriously outnumbered, and our guns outranged until the arrival of the Naval Brigade.

2. To surpass in extent of time.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 5/2 The red deer can outrange them all in the historic records of its antiquity.

3. To range beyond.

1883 *Philad. Telegraph* XL No. 35.3 Their brethren who outranged the forest fastnesses and fell into the hands of men.

b. Naut. To range past or ahead of, to out-sail.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Outrank, *v.* [OUT-21.] *trans.* To be superior in rank to, to take precedence of.

1864 in *WEBSTER.* 1881 P. DU CHAILLU *Land Midnight Sun* II 150 The Norwegians outranked every other nation in Europe in that respect.

Out-rant, *v.* [OUT-18 or 21.] *trans.* To exceed in ranting.

1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I 211 High Stories, to out-rant our dull Gazettes 1681 *HICKERINGILL Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I 219 He has Prophaneness enough to out-rant a Tory. 1885 *L. Pool Post* 27 Mar. 4/6 He attempts to out-rant and . . . out-larg the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Outraous, obs. form of OUTRAIOUS.

Out-rape, *-rate*, etc. see OUT-.

† **Out-ra-se**, *-raze*, *v.* Obs. [OUT-16.]

trans. To pluck or root out, to destroy; to erase, efface or rub out. Hence † **Out-ra-se-d** *pp. a.*

1412-20 LYND *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxi, Let not his prease thy royall booke deface But in all haste his renowne out-raise.

1424 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Proo. Prov.* 128 Fryst he makyd his own eigh to be out-raised. 1528 *CRESS FEMBORE* Ps. LXXIV. xviii, Nor utterly out-raise From tables of thy grace.

The flock of thy afflicted ones 1621 G. SANDYS *Ord's Met.* vii. (1626) 142 Out-raised by the sterne Diseases rage.

1638 — *Purveyor Div. Poems*, *Job* (1648) 14 No Eye shall his out-raiz'd impression view.

Outraught, obs. *pa. pple.* of OUTREACH.

Outrave, *Sc. past t.* of OUTRIVE *v.* Obs.

† **Out-ray**, *sb.* Obs. Also 5 *owtray* (e. [f. next.])

1. = OUTRAGE *sb.* in various senses.

14. — *Ser. J. Mandeville & Souden* 78 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1804) I 157 In most out-raise Sathanase was lowest, and cawst this syn. 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 156 He start vp stoutly agane. For anger of that out-raise that he had thair tane 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 134 With great cruelty they committed outrages along these shores. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xxiii 506 You know well the outrays that engage All young men's actions.

2. † An outgoing; a going out of bounds.

1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachion* 80 The cat and night-hawke, who much skathe confer On all the outraves, where for food I erre.

Outray, *v.1* Obs. exc. dial. [a. Anglo-F. *ultreier*, *ultreuer* (of which *Godeal*, cites *ultreia* from *Horn et Rumenhild*):—late L. type **ultra-ire*, f. *ultra* beyond, practically identical in sense with OF. *ultreier*, *ultreuer*.—L. **ultra-ire*; hence cognate with *outrage*, med L. *ultrāgum*, and its derivative *outrage* vb, of which *outray* is, in its earlier senses, to a great extent a doublet. But it appears to have been sometimes felt as a compound of OUT- and RAY *sb.* and *v.*, aphectic for ARRAY. cf. *quots.* 1387, 1611 in sense 1.]

† 1. *intr.* To go beyond or exceed bounds; to stray; to break away from a certain place or order; to be or get out of array. Obs.

13. *Coer de L.* 2713 Befell that a noble stede Outrayyd fro a paynym 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii pr. vi. 61 (Camb. MS) Pat they ne sholden nat outwayen or forlyuen fto the vertuous of hyr noble kynrede 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 587 This warne I yow pat ye nat sodeynly Out of youre self for no wo sholde outreye. 1387 TREVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII 243 pe Normans arrayed hem eft, and tornede agen uppon be Englysche men pat outwayed [w. r. were out of array], and chased hem in every side. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* v 793 Your foes, durst not a foote addresse Without their ports. And now they out-ray to your fleet.

2. *intr.* To go beyond the bounds of moderation or propriety; to be extravagant; to go to excess.

1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii 100 Agayne Sir Cesar hym selfe he seges and saies, All be wightis in this world wikes in waste, Pat takis hym any tribute; þus his teching outwayes.

1624 JACKSON *Christ's Answer* § 14 Reason itself must be regulated otherwise it will outray farther in its desires than sense. 1625 — *Creed v* § 8 Without whose lists should he tempt them to outray much in notorious dissoluteness. 1878 *Cambrid. Gloss.*, *Out ray*, to exceed propriety

3. *trans.* To go beyond, overcome; to vanquish, crush, to surpass, excel. Now dial.

1420 *Autors of Arth.* xxiv, The child plays atte the balle, That out-ray schalle 30 alle Derfy that daye! 1430 LYND *Chron.* & *Bye*, in Dodsley O. P. XII 335 Wymmen han made hemself so stronge, For to out-raye hynlyte. 1430 — *St. Margarete* 343 Thi chast lyf, thy parfyt holynesse

Han me venquysshed and out-rayed in distresse. c. 1440 *Geomydes* 246 What knyghte is yender. That in the field out-rayth euerichone? 1523 SKELTON *Crown Laurel* xxii, The cause why Demosthenes so famously is bruted Onely proceeded, for that he did out-ray Echines a 1529 — *P. Sparrow* 84 Where Cerberus doth barke, Whom Hercules dyd out-raye. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Out-ray*, to outshine; to excel.

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† 2. To overreach; to deceive, cheat; to outwit.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 163 Fabius . . . was out-reached and deceived by Hannibals fine stratagem of his Oxen. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iv. 17, The man Of cunning is out-reach'd, we must be safe. 1643 HERLE *Answer* *Ferne* 47 The Doctor hath outreached him

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4. *trans.* and *intr.* To reach out, stretch out, extend *poet.*

1594 *Sc. Metr.* Ps. cxxxvi. vi, Yea, he the heavy charge Of all the earth did streache, And on the waters large The same he did out-reache. 1803 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. xiii, They stood with earnest eyes, And arms out-reaching, when again The darkness closed around them. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i 867 With wings out-raught And spreaded tail, a vulture could not glide Past them. 1889 BOWEN *Vergil Aeneid* ii 535 Hand outreaching to hold him, and spear uplifted to smite! So **Out-reach** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1879 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 501 And for the out-reaching of abominations, there shall be desolation vnto the ende 1899 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX 359/1 Other craft at anchor, sheltered by the outreaching land

† **Outreach**, *v.2* Obs. rare. A variant of OUT-REIK *v.* to fit out, equip. Hence † **Outreach-er**, an outfitter.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (see OUTPUTTER 3)

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1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi (1739) 28 A Prince that knew how to set a full value upon Church-men, and, it may be, did somewhat outreach in that course.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To reach out, stretch out, extend *poet.*

1594 *Sc. Metr.* Ps. cxxxvi. vi, Yea, he the heavy charge Of all the earth did streache, And on the waters large The same he did out-reache. 1803 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. xiii, They stood with earnest eyes, And arms out-reaching, when again The darkness closed around them. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i 867 With wings out-raught And spreaded tail, a vulture could not glide Past them. 1889 BOWEN *Vergil Aeneid* ii 535 Hand outreaching to hold him, and spear uplifted to smite! So **Out-reach** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1879 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 501 And for the out-reaching of abominations, there shall be desolation vnto the ende 1899 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX 359/1 Other craft at anchor, sheltered by the outreaching land

† **Outreach**, *v.2* Obs. rare. A variant of OUT-REIK *v.* to fit out, equip. Hence † **Outreach-er**, an outfitter.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (see OUTPUTTER 3)

Outread (autrɪˈd), *v.* [OUT-15b, 18]

† 1. *trans.* To read through or to the end. rare.

1699 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S. 1901) 141 [I] outred the first book, which carries on the story till the birth of Christ.

2. To outdo in reading; to read more than.

1815 *Zeluca* III 260 She would out-read Lydia Languish herself. 1888 F. WARDEN *Witch of Hills* II. xxiii. 209 Ladies out-read us, out-wrote us.

† **Outread-er**, *Obs. rare.* [For **outredder*, f. OUTRED *v.1* 2.] One who fits out (a ship).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 444 Against Pirats, their assistants or abettors, Outreaders or Receivers

Outrea-son, *v.* [OUT-18c, 18.] *trans.* To overcome by reasoning or argument; to outdo or surpass in reasoning.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Dang. Fighting agst. God* 30 That way which shall be able to out-reason . . . all other ways, will at last exalt untie 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 117 A carnal mind vainly puffed up out-reasons all good convictions of dutie. 1821 *Examiner* 46/2 They were alike out-voted and out-reasoned. 1891 C. COLE *Cy Ross* 139 He did not attempt to outreason the silly superstition

Out-reave to **Out-redden**: see OUT-.

† **Out-re-ckon**, *v.* Obs. [OUT-18.] *trans.*

To exceed in reckoning or computation.

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* i. i, A power that can preserve us after ashes, And make the names of men out-reckon ages. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 141 But Jul. Cæs. Scaliger . . . out-reckons them all.

Outreouidance (utrɪˈkɔʊdɪns, utrɪˈkɔʊdɪns),

arch. Also 5-6 *oultre*, *-ouyd*, *-quyd*, 6-*cuid*, *-a(u)noe*, 5 *utterquidance*, 6 *utrequed*, 7 *outreouidance*. [a. F. *outreouidance* (12-13th c. in *Hatzl-Dam*), f. *outreouider* (12th c.), f. *oultre* beyond, to excess + *cuid* to think, plume oneself:—L. *cogitare* to think.] Excessive self-esteem; overweening self-confidence or self-conceit; arrogance; conceit, presumption.

1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II 584 Grete pride and outreouidance, and setting noo store

Out-relief f. = *Out-door relief* see **OUTDOOR** a 2
 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept 6/2 You have got an out-relief officer. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/4 There are successful out-relief unions as well as successful anti-out-relief unions.
 1900 *New Cant. Rev.* VII 399 Even under the system of out-relief there is some little incentive left.

Outrelly, obs. form of **OUTERLY**.

Outréness (u tréness). [*f.* **OUTRÉ** + **-NESS**]
 The quality of being *outré*, unusual, or peculiar.

1832 *Motley Cori.* (1889) I 11, 19 The University towns [in Germany] are the homes of 'outré-ness'. 1882 *Hawthorne Dr. Gynshaus* viii. A certain seemingly beauty in him showed strikingly the outréness of the rest of their lot.

† **Out-rent**. Obs. [*OUT-* 6] Rent paid out; payment of the nature of rent or rent-charge, esp. as deducted from or opposed to income or rent received.

1479 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 51 That the said Robert shall bear alle oute rentys and seruyces of olde tyme charged vpon the seid maner to the chief lordes of the same fee. 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* 31 Than must there be deduct out of the said grose somme alle maner of oute rentes and ordynaie charges. 1635 *Earl Strafford Lett & Disp.* (1739) I 487 Also that all the other Out-Rents forth of my Estate be orderly paid. 1769 *Actons Inclos. Act* 15 Persons having any Rent, Out-rent, Fee-farm rent. 1794 *Hutchinson Hist. Canb'd.* I. 259 note, Reserving to the vicar... an out-rent of 6s 8d yearly.

† **Outrepass** ss, v. Obs. [*f.* *outrepasser* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *f.* *outre* beyond + *passer* to pass.] *trans.* To pass beyond, surpass. Hence † **Outrepassed** ppl. a., surpassing. So † **Outrepasse** sb., that which surpasses all others.

1477 *Cavron Jason* 20b, Certaynly my lady ys the outrepasser of all other ladies. *Ibid.* 32 The outrepassed beaute of the vertuous Myro. 1645 *Cly Alarum* 21 Why should a few Accomptants stand up like Hercules Colomnes, which no man dares outrepass?

Outrequydaunce, obs. f. **OUTREQUIDANCE**.

Out-rent to **Out-rhyme**: see **OUT-**.

Outride (au trīd), sb., rare. [*f.* next]

1. The act of riding out, a ride out; an excursion. 1740 *Somerville Hobbinol* Ded, Your province is the town; leave me a small out-ride in the country. 1765 *Percy Reliquis Gloss.* *Out-ride*, an out-ride, or expedition. 2. The district of an outrider or commercial traveller. *local.*

1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*

Outride, v. [*OUT-* 14, 15, 18, 17.]

1. *intr.* and *trans.* To ride out. Obs. or poet. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 952 Gyffoun hys hors outryd, And was wode out of wyt. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 629 The bravest that ever in battle out-ride.

2. To outdo in riding, to ride better, faster, or farther than, to leave behind or outstrip by riding. 1530 *Palsgr.* 650/a Take as swifte a geldyng as thou canste fynde and I holde the twenty nobles I outryde the. 1597 *Shaks. a Hen. IV.* 1.1 36. 1685 *Dangerfield Mem.* 3 Feb. 21 We... by much out rode all the Pursuies for the space of an hour Whip and Spur. 1861 *Thackeray Four Georges* (1880) 53 What postilion can out-ride that pale horseman? 1890 *R. Bolldewood Col. Reformer* (1891) 243 He tried ineffectually to out-ride... the furious animal.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1672 *Dryden Cong. Granada* II i. (1725) 40 Like a Tempest that out-rides the Wind. 1791 *Paine Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 115 Their anxiety now was to out-ride the news lest they should be stopt.

3. Of a ship: To ride out, to survive the violence of (a storm).

1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1 v (1739) 11 Who by patience out-ride the storms of foreign force. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* I v (1876) 247 Those perils appear less to us, who know how the vessel out-ride them. 1856 *R. A. Vaughan Mystics* (1860) I 202 By what divine art was it that his ark was so skilfully flamed as to out-ride those deluges of trouble?

4. *intr.* To ride in advance of or beside a carriage as an outrider. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Outrider (au trīd), sb. [*OUT-* 8] One who rides out or forth.

† 1. An officer of the sheriff's court whose duties included collecting dues, delivering summonses, etc.

1340 *Act 14 Edw. III.* c. 9 Et que per tieux baillifs & hundreders, et leur soutebaillifs, le Roi & le poeple soient seiviz, en oustant pur touz jours touz les outriders & autres qui en divers Countees avant ces hures notoiement ont destruit le poeple. 1406 *Rolls Parl.* III 598/1 Plusours Visconts les ditz amerchiements levent par leur Ministres appellez Outryders. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx 26 Bot all fals indytars, Quest mangers and lurers, And all these fals out ryders. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* *Outryders*, seeme to be none other but bayliffe errants, employed by the Shyreetes or their fermers, to ride to the fardest places of their counties or hundreds, with the more speede to summon to their county or hundred courts. [So 1706 in *Phillips*, 1848 in *Wharton*.]

† 2. An officer of an abbey or convent, whose duty it was to attend to the external domestic requirements of the community, esp. to look after the manors belonging to it. Obs.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxx.* (*Theodora*) 424 Par ordenyt hyt pare outryders, Par witalte to be house to by. c. 1386 *Chaucer Prolog.* 166 A Monk there was a fair for the maistris An outrider that louede venere [cf. *Shipman's T.* 65]. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* v. 116 Tii religious out-ryders reclused in here cloistres. 1526 in *Visitat. Norwiche* (Camden) 214 (Abbey St. Benet's, Hulme) Dompnus Willelmus Hornynge, oute-ryder. 1532 *Ibid.* 279 Dominus Ricardus Norwiche, owte-ryder.

† 3 a. A forager of an army. b. A highwayman. 1581 *Savile Tacitus, Hist.* iv. l. (1591) 207 The cohorts recovered all the spoile, saue onely that which certaine outriders had caryed further into the cuntry. 1598 *Ornewey Tacitus, Ann.* iv. vi (1622) 97 The outriders and foragers were conducted by certaine chosen Mooites. 1600 *Hirwood 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* III 1. Wks. 1874 I 43, I feare thou ait some out-ridder that lues by taking of purses here, on Bassets Heath. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. 1. 4 Some outriders of Lycogenes his campe, which... lay in wait for any passengers.

4. A commercial traveller; a tradesman's travelling agent. *dial.*

1762 *Misc. Ess. in Ann. Reg.* 205 When the humble out-ridder astride his saddle-bags, goes his rounds for flesh orders, to dealers and chapmen in the country. 1785 *Rusler Mod. Times* I. 29 An outrider to a tradesman in London. 1814 *Marshall Rev. IV* 220 (E. D. D.) M. M. was some years out-ridder and clerk to Mr. W. 1801 *N. & Q.* s. 9 VIII 462/1

5. A mounted attendant who rides in advance of or beside a carriage.

1530 *Palsgr.* 250/2 Outryde, anant courreur. 1791 *Mad. D'Arbly Diary* 2 Aug., We saw a very handsome coach, and four horses, followed by outriders, stop at the gate. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 13 She set off for Brighton with four horses and outriders. 1860 *Adelaide A. Procter Sailor Boy* III, Outriders first, in pomp and state, Pranced on their horses through the gate. *fig.* 1869 *Blackmore Lorna D.* vii, There were light outriders of pithy weed.

Outriding, vbl. sb. [*OUT-* 9] The action of riding out; *spec.* raiding, marauding. So **Out-riding** ppl. a.

1568 *Grafton Chron.* I 185 When the tyme came of her out-riding none sawe her, but her husband. a. 1641 *Dr. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 287 The inhabitants of Thracianotis were by him restrained of out-riding, lobbing, and spying of their neighbours, then ancient practise. 1812 *Scott Lett to Crabbe in Lockhart*, His [Robin Hood's] indistinct ideas concerning the doctrine of *numen* and *numi* being no great objection to an out-riding Borderer.

Outtrigger, v. [*Back-formation from OUTTRIGGER* 3.] *trans.* To furnish with outriggers.

1893 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/2 It could be outtriggered for rowing.

Outtriggered (au trīgd), ppl. a. [*OUT-* 11; after **OUTRIGGER** sb. 3.] Fitted with outriggers.

1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A rowing expedition abroad... in the first 'outtriggered' four which has been upon foreign waters. 1867 *Routledge's Ew. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 202 A pair-oar gig outtriggered. 1888 *W. B. Woodgate Boating* 143 Half-outtriggered gigs became common. 1900 *W. E. Sherwood Oxford Rowing* 26, 1845 saw the general introduction into Oxford of outtriggered boats, an innovation viewed with much alarm by the University authorities.

Outtrigger (au trīgd), [*f.* *OUT* adv. + *RIG* v 1 + *-ER* 1, but in various senses preceded by **OUT-** **LIGGER**, of which it may be in part an alteration.] Something rigged out or projecting.

1. *Naut.* a. A strong beam passed through the port-holes of a ship, used to secure the masts and counteract the strain in the act of careening; b. A spar to haul out a sheet; c. A small spar to thrust out and spread the breast-backstays; d. A boom swung out to hang boats clear of a ship; e. The cathead of a ship (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); f. Any framework rigged up outside the gunwales of a ship.

1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780), *Out-trigger*, a strong beam of timber, of which there are several fixed on the side of a ship, and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the act of careening. *Out-trigger* is also a small boom, occasionally used in the tops to thrust out the breast-backstays to windward, in order to increase their tension, and thereby give additional security to the top-mast. *Ibid.*, *Entenues*, the props, or out-triggers, fixed on the side of a sheer-hulk, to support the sheers. 1838 in *Adm. Hornby's Boag* vi. (1869) 61, I have fitted two splendid outriggers of the fore- and main-top-gallant-masts, and if I can get some new royals shall do well. 1873 *Q. Rev.* 121 Torpedoes have now been made available for ocean warfare being carried into action either on an outtrigger stretching ahead of a ship or towed abreast of the ship.

2. A contrivance used in the Indian and Pacific Oceans to steady the native canoe and prevent it from capsizing. Formerly called **OUTLIGGER**, q. v.

A common form consists of a boat-shaped block of wood or bamboo, laid parallel to the length of the canoe, and joined to it at each end by long bamboo poles. Sometimes one, sometimes two of these are used.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The frame is intended to ballance the proa, and is usually called an outtrigger. *Ibid.* The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers are all made of bamboo. 1777 *Miller in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII 174 They are about ten feet long, and about a foot broad, and have an outtrigger on each side, to prevent their over-setting. 1838 *Poz. A. G. Pym Wks.* 1864 IV. 163 Sixty or seventy Ruffs, or flatboats with outriggers. 1865 *Lubbock Freshet Times* xiii (1869) 429 They use canoes, fitted with an outtrigger.

3. An iron bracket, fixed to the side of a rowing boat, bearing a rowlock at its outer edge, so as to increase the leverage of the oar while allowing the boat to be constructed very narrow. b. A light boat fitted with such appendages, an outtriggered boat; colloq. abbreviated to *trigger*.

According to the Badminton book on Rowing, outriggers were introduced on the Tyne between 1830 and 1840; they were first seen in London, and at Oxford and Cambridge, in 1844-5, an outtrigger boat was built for the Cambridge crew for the University Boat race of 1845, but not used till the next year, when both crews rowed in outriggers (April 3). 1845 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 205/2 New Boat [for

Cambridge crew] She is an outtrigger, built on the same principle as the boat brought from Newcastle by the Clasper, and used at the Thames Regatta. 1845 *Vice-Chancellor's Regul. Boats Oxford* 3 Dec. All skiffs or boats constructed for less than four oars of which the rowlocks are projected from the sides by means of outriggers (commonly called Clasper-built boats). 1848 *Times* 4 Apr. 6/5 (Boat race) The winners [Cantab.] rowed in a beautiful outtrigger built by the eminent Searles, of Stangate. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Aug. 223/2 A fatal accident, resulting from the use of the 'outtrigger' below bridge. 1858 *J. P. Foster Brothers* xviii. (1859) 322 An innumerable fleet of fancy shallops, delicate outriggers, wherein to sneeze is to be capsize. 1865 *Knott Pass Work Life* III 1 4 The solitary youth in his outtrigger training for the contest of a regatta. 1871 *F. J. Furnivall Trial Forwards* 98 note, Mr. Beasley of St. John's will recollect our spending the leisure of a Long Vacation at Cambridge—was it 1845?—in building a pair of outriggers, the first really narrow ones ever built. 1900 *W. E. Sherwood Oxford Rowing* 26 Oriel introduced the first outtrigger this year [1844] in their four. *Ibid.* 97 The early outriggers were all clinker-built, and were first made with outriggers to fold into the boat, for convenience in packing.

4. An addition to a wagon or farm-cart to increase its carrying capacity; a set of harvest-shelving. *local.*

1794 *T. Davis Agric. Wills* 69 The waggons seldom use any overlays or outriggers, either at the ends or sides.

5. *Building and Mech.* Applied to various structures placed so as to project from the face of a wall, a frame, etc., e.g. a beam projecting from a wall to support hoisting-tackle, the jib of a crane; a wheel or pulley outside the frame of a machine for the communication of motion, etc.

1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 51 The steam or impelling pulleys, frequently called riggers (outriggers?) as they stand out from the side of the machine, like outtrigger-sails in a ship) by engineers. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV 311 Another platform was inserted under the lantern, and tied to the lower platform by a chain inside the tower and straps of iron outside, and great shoes from the outriggers of the lower platform completed the cradle in which the building was supported.

6. An extension of the splinter-bar of a carriage, to admit of a second horse being harnessed alongside of that which is in the shafts; hence, An extra horse running outside the shafts.

Outtriggers were also used with heavy gun-carriages.

1811 *L. Hawkins Cless & Genl.* (1812) III 273 So I see you drive here with an outtrigger! 1844 *Mrs. Houston Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 279 Sometimes a second horse is attached as an outtrigger, and has a pretty effect. 1902 *E. L. Brandreth Note*, I used to drive in India (1865) a cart with shafts intended for one horse (the common hill tonga), to which I often attached another fastened to an outtrigger which consisted of a projecting piece of wood, so that the horses were driven like a pair.

7. *fig.* An outsider, not a regular member; an onhanger.

1852 *R. S. Surtees Spunge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 177 It generally drew the picked men from each, to say nothing of outriggers and chance customers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *outtrigger-sail*, *skiff*, etc., *outtrigger hoist*, a hoisting apparatus rigged out from an outer wall. see sense 5.

1825 *Outtrigger-sail* [see sense 5]. 1853 'C. BDD.' (E. Bradley) *Verd. Green* (1857) 18 The former occupied his outtrigger skiff. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 202 The famous six oar outtrigger boat of Harvard College. 1868 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII 223/1 (*Unimproved Floating Machinery*) In the outtrigger boat the advantages are that two pinion gears are employed, gearing into two large gears. 1892 *E. Revell's Homeward Bound* 131 The other side [of the catamaran] is taken up by an outtrigger keel about 7 feet off, attached to the boat by two long-arched, spider-like arms.

Hence **Outtriggered** a., fitted with an outtrigger; **Outtriggerless** a., without an outtrigger.

1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 326 Sailing boats of the 'catamaran' model, long black boats, outtriggered. 1767 *Wallis Circumnavig. Globe* vi. (R. Suppl.), One of their sages... had foretold that... an outtriggerless canoe would come to their shores [Otaheite] from a distant land. 1884 *Brit. Soc. Rec.* (N. Y.) Feb, Skilful paddlers propel their outtriggerless canoes.

Outtriggering, vbl. sb. [*OUT-* 9.] That which is rigged out, or with which anything is rigged out; also, outside rigging.

1864 *A. Graham Terrible Wom.* II. 108 The tall masts of a man-of-war, or the more humble outriggering of a brig or collier. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 4/1 The gunboat ran so closely alongside the *Diamante* that her guns tore away the steamer's outriggering.

Outright (au trīd), adv. (*adj.*) [*f.* *OUT* adv. + **RIGHT**.]

1. Of direction in space: Straight out; directly onward; straight ahead. Now rare.

13 *E. E. Allit P. A.* 1054 A reuer of be trone þer ran out-ryzte. 1564 *P. Moore Hope Health* II ix 38 Sothern-woode is good for them y^e can not breath, but when they hold their necke outright. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I 167 The same writer maketh mention of one that could see and discern out-right 135 miles. 1685 *Giacani's Courtiers* O. ac 17 It is easie to shoot a Fowl that flies out-right, but not a Bird which is irregular in its flight. 1719 *Dr. Fox Crusoe* I. viii, I never travell'd in this Journey above two Miles outright in a Day, or thereabouts. 1849 *Whately Lett. in Lett.* (1866) II. 145 You get a brighter view of a comet, or some other of the heavenly bodies, when you are looking not outright at it, but at some other star near it.

† b. Without a break, straight away; 'on end', consecutively, continuously. Obs.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1576) 46; Nicias thus travelling eight days journey out-right together. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 253 So would they ride them an hundred and fifty miles out right

1-2. Of time. Straight, straightway; forthwith, immediately, without delay. *Obs.*

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 451/16 Saint Ikonard nolde it graunti nought ake outright it gan for-sale. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 37/2 Such as he found abroad in the countrie he slue out right on euerie side. 1611 *Hollywood Gold.* Age 11. Wks. 1874 III. 69 If you but offer't, I shall cry out right. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rales* 294 They shall be sent out of the Kingdom outright without delay. (To slay outright appears to have passed from this sense to the next.)

3. So that the act is finished at once, altogether, entirely; to kill outright, i. e. so that the victim dies on the spot, to sell or purchase outright, i. e. so that the thing disposed of becomes at once the full property of the buyer.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar Wars* III. lxxvi, Where slaine out-right, I now the same behold. 1623 *L. CAREW in Livine's Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 61 Let me knowe whether I should sett it for a yearly rent, or sell it out right. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 19 What may be the value of them to buy them out right? 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 452 note, A man was killed outright by one blow of a poker. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. 11, Touch her lips, and she swoons outright. 1824 *March Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/1 The majority of those who fell were not killed outright by the bullet which sent them to the ground. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 458/1 The interests might have been disposed of outright.

4. To the full extent, fully out, completely, entirely, quite, without reservation or limitation; openly, without reserve of manner or expression.

13. *Guy Warren* (E. E. T. S. 1887) 440 And þei he be fende out-right v schal for þe take þe fitt. 1532 *MORE Confut Tindale* I. Wks. 483/1 Within a while after . . . the fiere made the foole madde outright. 1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen. VI.* I. 11. 41 Nay Elinor, then must I chide outright. 1625 *CHAUD & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* v. 1, I sinner'd sometime. . . But never laugh'd outright. 1719 *ADDISON (J.)* He neigh'd outright, and all the steed express. 1755 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 401 Some bold man who . . . will say outright what is best for the city. 1895 *T. HARDY Tess* Pref. In planning the stories the idea was that large towns should be named outright.

B. *adj.* 1. Directed or going straight on *rare*. 1611 *CORRIG, Dressiere*, a straight or outright path, or tract. *Ibid.* s. v. *Balancer*, Without any certain, or outright course in his flight. 1878 *STEVENSSON Inland Voy.* 192 When the river now only glided seaward with an even, outright, but imperceptible speed.

2. Direct, downright; thorough, out-and-out. 1532 *MORE Confut Tindale* Wks. 404/4 A mouthe . . . playeth sometime y^e frere, sometime y^e foxe, sometime the foole, & sometime the outright ribauld. 1851 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Yug. Men* IV. 98 The young are seldom tempted to outright wickedness. 1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir Y. Malcolm* I. vii. 98 Malcolm did everything in a hearty outright manner.

3. Complete, entire, total. *Mod. Newspaper*, He mentioned the probable outright cost of such an undertaking.

Hence + *Outrightly adv.* *Obs.* = A. 3. 1643 J. EATON *Honey-c Free Justif.* 14 Adjudget unto him that did outrightly kill a man.

Outrightness, [f. *prec. adj.* + -NESS] The quality of being outright in speech or thought, directness, straightforwardness.

1805 Mrs WHITNEY *Gayworthys* lxxvi (1879) 250 It was the outrightness that pleased him, was it? 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 369 Simplicity of style, plainness of language, or outrightness of thought.

Out-rime, etc. see **OUT-**.

Out-tring, *sb.* 1. [OUT-3] Outer ring or circumference; in quot. applied *attrib.* to the outer drain and bank of a drainage area.

1763-4 *Act 4 Geo. III.* c. 47 § 28 Or in any other of the Out-tring or Barrier Banks. 1832 *Holness Drainage Act* § 43 All the Out-tring and Division Drains, Dikes, and Ditches.

+ **Out-tring**, *sb.* 2. *Sc.* In *Curling*. = **OUTWICK**. 1844 *MACAGGART Galland. Encycl.* *Out-tring*, a channle-stone term, the reverse of *In-tring*. To take an out-tring is generally allowed to be more difficult than taking an in-tring.

Out-tring, *v.* [OUT-14, 15, 18]

1. a. *intr.* To ring out, sound with a clear loud note. b. *trans. poet.* (Prop two words.)

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Proylus* III. 1237 And after sykter doth here voyes out-rynge. 1851 Mrs BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 15 Sweet songs which for this Italy out-tring From older singers' lips. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 6 Feb. 188/1 We listen for your blending voice Out-tringing o'er the murderous noise. b. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/1 Where the sweet Sabbath-bell its note out-trings.

2. *trans.* To outdo in ringing, to ring louder than. a. 1635 *CORSET Gt. Tom Ch. Ch.* 12 Be dumb, ye infant-chaimes, . . . That ne're out-tring a tinker and his kettle. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. 111. 92 Such a Twanger as quite out-tringeth Mr. Cressy's loud, so adumored one! 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Par. Ocean.* 43 Sure, this is a blessing, Out-trings the loud tone Of the dull world's caressing.

Hence *Out-tringing ppl. a.*, that rings out or sounds with ringing note.

1804 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 321 Out-tringing peals to heaven we fling, For Reynard and our noble King.

Out-ri-val, *v.* [OUT-18 b.] *trans.* To outdo as a rival; to surpass or excel in any competition.

1622 *MASSINGER & DEKKER Virg. Mart.* III. 11, The Christian beauty has out-ri-valled me. 1705 *MAIDWELL Necess. Educ.* Pref. 7 He Had then out rival'd his Neighbour's Pretensions. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 494 Each seeking to out-ri-val the other in [her] good graces.

+ **Out-ri-ve**, *v. Obs.* [OUT-15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To rive out, to tear out or apart forcibly; to break up (moorland or rough pasture land).

1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat.* I. 11 Should all in rage the curse-beat page out-ri-ve. 1677 *Corshall Baron-Court* 24. in *Ayr & W. Hutton Arch. Coll.* IV. 138 For the sowing of sea pond scots money for out-ri-ving of bent land. 1749 *Faulfax's Tasso* xvi. lxxx. (ed. 4), I will out-ri-ve him, and out-ri-ve his heart.

2. *intr.* To tear or burst asunder. *Sc.*

1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (1858) I. 318 Breast plaitis brak and all the ruvi, out-ri-ve

+ **Out-troad**, *Obs.* [OUT-7] A riding out, an excursion; esp. a warlike excursion or raid; a sally. Also *fig.*

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) i. *Macc.* xv. 41 He set horsemen and garisons, that they might make out-rides by the waies of Iudea. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xviii. 11 107 All those captives, whome in many out-rides they had taken and carried away. a. 1656 *HALES Gold Rem.* i. (1673) 82 He stood the shock of fifty set battels, beside all Seiges and Out-rides. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. Alex.* I. (1872) VIII. 102 Still another assault, or invasive out-road, northward against the Russian Magazines.

Out-troar, *sb. rare.* [OUT-7.] A loud noise or roar, uproar.

1882 in *OGILVIE* (Annandale). 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Outtroar (aut-tro-), *v.* [OUT-18, 18 c.] *trans.* To exceed in roaring, to roar louder or more than; to drown the roaring of.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 127 O that I were Vpon the hill of Basan, to out-troare The horned Heard. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (Halliwell 1857) 55 Lions roare, and yet at one time or other are out-troard. a. 1814 *Gou-saga* IV. vi. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 140 Let the falling rocks Dash'd on the troubled ocean far out-troar The warning elements! 1866 *FELTON Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vi. 98 A thrust that makes him out-troar nine thousand troopers.

Outroll (aut-tro-), *v.* [OUT-15.] *trans.* To roll out or forth; to unroll, unfurl, uncoil.

a. 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 352 Out-rolle bee thy tongue, yet trailing all times. 1647 H. *MORE Song of Soul* II. iii. 11. xxi, Drove into the Sun, or thence out-rol'd. *Ibid.* III. i. xiv, Thus weak of her own self that she no'te out-roll Her vital rales. 1815 *SOUTHEY Roderick* I. 41 And gently did the breezes Curl their long flags out-rolling. 1880 G. MERRITT *Tragic Com.* (1881) 252 A day that out-rolled the whole Alpine hand-in-hand of radiant heaven-climbers.

So **Out-roll sb.**; + **Out-rolling vbl. sb.**

1860 F. W. *FABER Bethlehem* 16 The out-rolling of an uncreated ocean. 1891 G. MERRITT *One of our Cong.* III. v. 88 Barnaby paused on his outroll of the word.

Out-romance, etc. see **OUT-**.

+ **Out-room**, *Obs.* [OUT-1.] An outlying room; an out-building or outhouse. Also *fig.*

1602 B. *JONSON Postaster* II. 1. Wks. (Ridg.) 115/5 Lay them, in some out-room or corner of the dining-chamber. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 74 If our artist lodgeth her in the out-rooms of his soul for a night or two. 1668 *DRYDEN Mart. Mar-all* III. 11, In an out-room, upon a trunk.

+ **Out-roop**, *Obs.* Also 7-roop(e). [a. Du. *uitroep*, in *Kilian uit-roep* an auction-sale, f. *uit* OUT + *roepen* to call.] An auction; = **OUTCRY** 2.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 170 The principal street of the Cite named the Straight street, and is called the Leylon, which is as much to say, as an out-roop. 1611 *CORRIG. s. v. Baston*, The third (and last) knock of the Cryers staffe in an Out-roop. 1628 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 249 The stately free Townes of Italy were sold as at an out-roop, who would give most. a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xlii. 364 It was his Custom to sell Laws, as at an Out-roop or Putsale, to him who offered most for them.

+ **Out-rooper**, *-roper*, *Obs.* [f. *prec.*: cf. Du. *uitrooper*, in *Kilian uit-rooper*] An auctioneer: at one time the specific title of the Common Crier of the City of London.

1612 (Apr. 30) *Petition to Ld. Mayor, Remembraunce* (City of London) III. 47 His suite unto you is, to grant unto him the office called y^e Out-rooper of the attue of London. 1698 *1st Charter Chas. I. to London* in *Luffman Charters* (1793) 275 We do erect and create in and through the said City a certain office, called Out-rooper or Common Cryer, to and for the selling of household stuff, apparell, leasses, . . . and other things, of all persons who shall be willing that the said officers shall make sale of the same by public and open claim, commonly called out-ry and sale. 1688 *London Gas No.* 2404/4 Whereas an Ancient Office (called, the Outroopers Office) hath been Established and Used within this City and Liberties thereof for all Publick Sales of Goods. 1691 *House of Lords MSS.* 1690-1 (1899) 303 The office of Out-rooper was anciently exercised by the Common Cryer and chiefly for the benefit of Orphans in the sale of goods of citizens deceased.

Outroot (aut-tro-), *v.* [f. OUT *adv.* + **ROOT**: prob. after L. *eradicare*; cf. F. *draciner*.] *trans.* To pluck out or up by the root, root out, eradicate, exterminate.

1558 J. *HALES in Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 1918/2 Also to your vttermost power endeavour to outroot them. 1624 *Esses's Ghost in Earl Misc.* (Malh.) III. 514 T' out-root the plant, which Christ himself hath sown. 1834 *LVTTON Pompeii* III. v, Idolatry has never thoroughly been outrooted. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xx.* xii. (1872) IX. 226 How, hinder Ferdinand's besieging them, and quite outrooting us there?

So **Out-rooting vbl. sb.**, a rooting out.

1552 *Winger Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 21 For the dountramping of ydolatrie, to the out-tringing of the quibll we besek thy princelie Maestrie. 1831 *CARLYLE Sarf. Res.* II. iv, Finding indeed, except the Outrooting of Journalism (*die auswurzelnde Journalismistik*), little to desiderate therein. **Out-rove**, **-row**, **-royal**, etc.: see **OUT-**.

Out-row (aut-tro-), *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in rowing.

1530 *PALSGR. Glos.* 2, I wyll outrowe the or thou come to Westminster for viid. 1823 *Col. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 260 Trying to out-row me with a huge black boat.

Out-run (aut-tro-), *sb.* [OUT-1, 7]

1. a. An outlying or distant 'run' for cattle or sheep; outlying pasture land.

1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* vi. 47 They'd come off a very far out-run. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 3/4 More attention is being paid to cultivation, to rotation of crops, to reclamation of outruns.

b. *spec.* in Shetland: see *quot.*

1898 *Shetland News* 3 Dec. (E. D. D.), The 'out-run', or enclosed arable land which surrounds the homestead.

2. Outcome; result.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Proc. Parl.* 34/1 A comparison of the revenues and charges of the year 1798-9 as estimated, and according to the actual out-run.

3. The act or fact of running out.

1884 *American VIII* 308 To check the outrun of this

Outrun (aut-tro-), *v.* [OUT-14, 18, 17.]

1. *intr.* To run out. + b. Of time: To expire.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consec.* 5207 Þe crown of thornes, þat was thrested on his heved fast, þat þe blode out-rane. 1387-8 T. *Usk Reg. Love* II. i (Sheat) 51 Too moche wolde out ren. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 108 The xxv days . . . being outrun. 1677 *SIR W. MURSE Misc. Poems* xxi. 71 Long may thy subjects, ere thy glasse out-run, Enjoy the light of thee, their glorious Sunne. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1817) 135 (E. D. D.) Hurry'n' frae their doors Out-ran in thousands to the Scores.

2. *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in running, to run faster or farther than; to leave behind by superior speed; hence, to escape or elude.

1526 *TINDALE John* ix. 4 They ranne bothe to gether and that other discipule dyd out runne Peter and cam fyrst to the sepulchre. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. i. 176 If these men have defeated the Law, and outrunne Natius punishment. a. 1649 *DRUMM of HANTH Poems* Wks. (1717) 36 To pierce the mountain-wolf with feather'd dart; Out-run the wind-out running dedale hare. 1711 *Lord Gas No.* 487/3 We chased them till Ten they out-running us so very much, that [etc.]. 1858 *SEARS Athan.* II. 11 188 John outruns the sturdy Peter.

b. *fig.* To outstrip or get ahead of in any course.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. V.* I. 14 By giuing the House of Lancaster leave to breathe, It will outrunne you, Father, in the end. a. 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our forward young men out-run their years. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* (1869) I. i. xi. 233 The increase of stock and the improvement of land are two events of which the one can nowhere much out-run the other. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 347 The zeal of the flocks outran that of the pastors. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234 The power of analysis had outrun the means of knowledge.

3. *fig.* To run beyond a fixed limit or point; to go beyond in action.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* XI. iii. § 14 Those who formerly had outrunne the canons with their antidotal conformity. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sceptis* Sc. ix. 51 They must needs transcend, and outrun our faculties. a. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) III. i. 6 In general, his friends outran his intentions. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* II. Silence, maiden; thy tongue outruns thy discretion. 1873 J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* I. 10 The poet's imagination had probably outrun the fact.

+ 4. To run through; to pass or spend (time); to wear out (clothes, etc.). *Obs.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Ch. Brit.* VII. ix. 240 Eshelink hauing out-run his youth in pernicious obscuritie, attained in his old yeeres to the Government of both the Provinces. 1687 *London Gas No.* 2276/5 The Spahis having out-run all their Equipage, would not be in a condition of Service.

5. To outrun the constable: see **CONSTABLE** 6.

Hence **Outrunner** 1, one who outruns.

1885 J. C. JEFFERSON *Real Shelley* II. 257 The young man . . . like most other outrunners of the constable, was often without money.

Outrunner 2. [OUT-8]

1. One who or that which runs out; *spec.* an attendant who runs in advance of or beside a carriage; a horse which runs in traces outside the shafts, the dog which acts as leader of a team of sledge dogs; *fig.* a forerunner, an avant-courier.

1598 *FLORIO, Scortiore*, an outrunner, a gadder to and fro. 1891 *ELIZ. BISLAND Flying Trip* III. 76 These outrunners accompany all folk of importance in Japan. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 3/1 Further on you hail with an increasing sense of pleasure the outrunners of a forest. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 16 Nov. The outrunners for the Whig organization worked the temperance question for all it would bring them. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/6 They are harnessed in numbers from 3 to 11, with one dog as an outrunner to shew the way. 1897 J. Y. SIMPSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 12 Supported by an outrunner trotting abreast.

+ 2 An outrunning branch or creek. *Obs.*

1653 W. LAUSON in J. DENNYSS *Secr. Angling* in *Arb. Garner* I. 194 In a shallow river, or in some out-runner of the river.

So **Out-running vbl. sb. [OUT-9], the running out, + expiry, termination (*obs.*); *ppl. a.* [OUT-10], that runs out.**

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 39 Twa dayis befor the out-rynnung of the said xxv dayis. 1597 *SHERIDAN De Verbi. Sign.* s. v. *None-enters*, After the ischue and out-running of the saidis three tearmes. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* (1899) 109/2 The wooden wedge, which, arrests and acts as a brake to the outrunning rope. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 58/2, I found the out-running water perfectly clean.

Out-rush, *sb.* [OUT-7.] A rushing out; a violent outflow.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess Astron* xix 236 Direct evidence of an outrush of matter. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. v.* A perceptible outrush of imprisoned conversation. 1898 *Century Mag* Jan 403/2 The outrush of the air from the lock.

Out-rush, v. [OUT-14.] *intr.* To rush out. (Prop two words)

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. lxxv, Moist heau'n his windowes open laid, Whence cloudes by heapes out-rush. 1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* xiv. *Ada. Macareus*, Forthwith out-rush'd a gust.

Outsail, v. [OUT-18, 17] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in sailing; to sail faster than; *transf* and *fig.* to outstrip.

a 1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* I. ii. She may spare me her mizen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet out-sail me. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 31 Let none out-sail you in your Occupation. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. v. 177 *The Centurion*. i. outsailed the two prizes. 1883 DIXON KEMP in *Fortn. Rev.* i. Sept. 323 'Smugglers'... could out-sail the cruisers on any point of sailing.

b. To sail beyond or farther than.

1805 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 245 Drake outsailed Columbus by two thirds of the earth's circumference.

Out-saint to Out-savour: see OUT-.

Outsale, v. *Obs. rare.* [OUT-7.] a. A sale to outsiders. b. An auction of OUTDOOR, OUTDOOR. 1331 in *Coucher Sh. Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) II. 375 Fodiendo turbas ibidem et faciendū outsale ad valentiam xx' per annum. a 1670 HACKER *Life Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 206 Did they ever think of that, that make away the Inheritance of God's Holy Tribe in an Out sale?

Outsay, v. [OUT-15, 17.] *trans.* To utter or speak out; to inform upon (Prop two words) c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 238 Ik. thefe oper out said. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Præf.* Pro 206 Moche is the virtue of Prayer, whych out said in erthe, worchyth in hevyn.

2. To say more than.

1658 FLATMAN *Commend. Verses Sanderson's Graphice*, He outsays all, who lets you understand, The head is Sanderson's, Faithorne's the hand.

Outscape, sb. *Obs.* [f. OUT-7 + SCAPE, aphetic f. ESCAPE; cf. also OUT-25] Escape, release from restraint; means of escape

1555 J. BRADFORD *Leti* (Parker Soc.) II. 186 He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an outscape. 1551. FOXE in *Holmshed Chron* (1587) III. 1151/2 The miraculous custodie and outscape of this our souvereigne lade in the strict time of queene Marie hir sister. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* ix. 423 It past Our powers to lift aside a log so vast, As barr'd all outscape

Outscape, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [See prec.] = ESCAPE v.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* viii. (1573) Bb iv. He through their slaughter throngs to Rutli realme outskaping sprang

Out-scho ven, pple. *Obs.* [f. OUT-11 + shoven, obs. p. pple. of SHOVE v.] Shoved or pushed out. a 1400 *Frymer* (1891) 40 As arwes in mygth mannes honde, so the sonnes of outschouen [Wyclif, the out shaken; Vulg *filii excussorum*, cf. OUTSHOT]

Outscold (-skōld), v. [OUT-18 b.] *trans.* To outdo or get the better of in scolding

1505 SHAKS *John v.* ii. 160 There end thy braue, We grant thou canst out-scold vs. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homier Travest.* (1777) II. 203 What need he for help to call, Whose clapper can outscold them all? 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Mass Midford* I. vi. 204 A friend of mine who went into hysterics because she was out scolded by her husband.

Outscour, v. [OUT-7] The act of scouring out, the action of water scouring out a channel

1883 G. K. GILBERT in *Nature* XXVII. 261/2 The natural rate of denudation by means of the outscour of rivers

So Outscouring vbl. sb. that which is scoured out.

1888 WEBSTER (citing BUCKLAND), *Outscourings*, substances washed or scoured out

Outscourer, v. *Obs.* [f. OUT-8 + SCOURER runner] A scout; = next.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw IV* 229 The Englishe out-scourers perceyving by his cote, that he was an officer of armes, gently saluted hym.

Outscout, sb. *Obs.* [OUT-2] One sent out as a scout; an advanced scout or look-out. Also, in *Cricket*, An out-fielder.

1708 *London Gas.* No. 4420/6 The Ships our Out scouts saw off of Calais, were Privateers. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trinl. Anson's Voy.* 115 One Man on Horseback, which they supposed to be a Centinel, or Outscout. 1798 H. TOOKER *Purley* 405 Is an Out-scout at cricket sent to a distance, that he may the better listen to what is passing? 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 8 July 2/3 The public press, and the outscouts of the public press had deluded and deceived the whole country.

Outscout, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [OUT-16.] *trans.* To drive out with scouting or scorn

1602 MARSTON *Amorist's Rev.* v. iii. Alarum mischief, and with an undanted brow, out scout the grim opposition Of most menacing perill.

Out-scream to Out-sea: see OUT-.

Out-scurze, -scurse, v. *Obs. rare.* [OUT-15.] *trans.* To press or squeeze out

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 134 She cuts the old mans throte, out-scurd his scarce-warme blood.

Outsearch (-s'itʃ), v. *rare.* [OUT-15.] *trans.* To search out; to explore.

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 102 Lord, I will in the world go run over all, And cruelly out search both great and small. 1713 in *Styrie Cramer* (1848) II. App. 599 Christ's sacraments, rather of us to be believed, than by our natural reason to be outsearched. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 238 Obadiah 6. How are the things of Esau outsearched out! lit. How are Esau outsearched

Outsee, v. [OUT-18, 17]

1 *trans.* To surpass in length or accuracy of sight; to surpass in mental insight.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in *Doddsley O. P.* (1780) IV. 185 You that can out see clear-eyed jealousy. 1847 [see OUT-LOVE] 1864 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 138 It is nothing to him [Man] to be distanced, in vision by the eagle, his field-glass out-see it.

2. To see beyond (a point or limit).

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr. Faith* xiii (1845) 137 Fancy and nature cannot out-see time, nor see over or beyond death. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1 78 Our Posterity may come by Glasses to out-see the Sun, and discover Bodies in the remote Universe. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* 92 Would we be blind? Do we fear lest we should outsee nature and God?

Outseek, v. *Obs.* [OUT-15.] *trans.* To seek out, seek for; to search out (In ME. two words) So **Out-seeking vbl. sb.** seeking out.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8956 Poueremmen wel ofte in to hure chambre heo drou, And wess her vet & clene þe quitre out soȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxi. 1 The Lord thei han not out soȝt. — *Wisd.* xiv. 12 The outseching of maunets [1388 the sekyng out of idols]. 14500 *Chester Pl.* v. 440 + 58 The fayrest wemen he hath outseought.

Outsell, v. [OUT-18, 18 b]

1 *trans.* To sell for more than; to exceed in price when sold, *fig.* to exceed in value.

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* ii. iv. 102 She stript it from her Aime: Her pretty Cynob did out-sell her guift. a 1645 FLETCHER *Noble Gentlem.* II. i. Wks (Ridg.) 264/1 His wines Weie held the best, and out-sold other men's. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 578 One of these little bullocks outsell a coarse Lincolnshire ox.

2. To have or secure a larger sale than

a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 13 The Hollanders can out-sell the French. 1797 SWIFT *Woman's Mund* 63 She has my commission To add them in the next edition, They may out-sell a better thing.

Outsend, v. *Obs. exc* in pples. [OUT-15.] *trans.* To send out or forth; to emit

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ciii. 30 Out send þi gaste and made þai sal bene. c 1580 *Howers Blessed Verg.* 105 For then should I be Now brought into the world, and straight againe outsent. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 121, What? doth the Sun his rays that he out-sends Smother or choke? 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 456 note, St. John nowhere employs ἀποστέλλω to distinguish one of the Twelve. He uses it but once (xiii. 16) and then generally, for one outsent.

So Outsending vbl. sb., the action of sending out; that which is sent out or put forth. **Outsent ppl. a.**, sent out or forth, emitted, dispatched.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* 13 Thin outsendungis [1388 The sendungis out ben] paradis of poungarnetes, with the fruits of applis. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1620) 122 The sea being open vnto him, his out-sendingis might bee without view or noting. 1627 FLETCHER *Trifles* 70 Returning to his coffers an hundred fold for his outsent adventures. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 29 Into whose dragon broil, and high-wrought rage... all her out-sent soul Aleo breath'd

Out-sense, -sentence, etc. see OUT-.

Out-sentinel, v. = next.

1728 DE FOE *Memo. Capt. Carleton* (1840) 44 My out-sentinel challenged them, and they answered, Hispaniol

Out-sentry, v. [OUT-2.] A sentry placed at a distance in advance; an outpost.

1691 *Proceedings agst. Fr. in Select Harlan Misc.* (1793) 479 Having given orders to the out-centries that were placed towards the fort, to fire, without challenging, at any who should come that way. 1777 L. D. CHESTERFIELD in *Deb. Ho. Lords* V. 522 (Jod.) The stage, my lord, and the press are two of our out-sentries. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 220 We're just to bide here with these, which are his out-sentries, till they can get word to the chief of my arrival.

Outset (out'set), sb. [OUT-7.]

1. An enclosure from the outlying moorland, pasture, or common. *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. V.* (1814) 379/1 Of all and sindry þe landis of estir Wischart w þe come mylne multuris & outsetis þarof [L. multuris et lie-outsetis earundem] 1600 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. VI.* c. 2 Towers, Maner-places, Outsets, Yards, Orchards, Kirks [etc.]. 1641 [see ONSET 3] 1808 in *Shireff Agric. Shelt.* 1st (1814) App. 59 By making what we call outsets to a certain extent, a good deal of ground might be brought under cultivation, from the commons or hill-pasture. 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 *adob.*, Common Pastures, Outsets, Insets, belonging to the said Lands.

2. The action or fact of setting off; ornament, embellishment; also, that which sets off or embellishes. *Sc.*

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Bracelets about their armes, jewells about their neck, bath cumlie and decent, and meikle to their decore and outset. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr. Faith* Ded (1845) 5 Christ is the outset: the master flower, the uncreated gailand of Heaven. 1881 THOMSON *Misings* 179 (E. D. D.) Her gracefu' form an' modest air Micht be an outset tae a queen.

3. The act or fact of setting out upon a journey, course of action, business, etc., start, commencement, beginning.

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 6 Placed at their first outset at a very high point of military rank. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 234 This is no pleasant prospect at the outset of a political journey. 1788 REEVE *Exiles* III. 179, I will give five hundred pounds, this will be an outset for you in any way you shall choose. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 140 These Masters, at least in the outset of their strains, were careful to preserve Air. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace Hall* 12 A good outset is half the voyage. 1877 *Black Green Past* xxiii, Perhaps he had from the outset been induced to enter his own name as the purchaser. 1891 L. KEITH *Falletts* I. xi, she had witnessed the outset from her seat in the window.

† b. That with which a venture starts; primary outlay. *Obs.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 275 Ships which... have brought home Cargoes of Goods amounting to 10, 12, and 15 times the Value of their Outset.

attrib. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 268 Ebenezer pays the outset charges at Port Glasgow.

† 4. *pl.* Outgoings, expenditure. *Obs.*

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 428 My income greatly exceeds my out-sets. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 3 Discouraged by the long continued expence and outset, without any return.

5. *Mining.* (See quot 1888.)

1881 *Borings & Sinkings in Northumbd. Gloss.* From the outset to the soil depth one fathom. 1888 NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (E. D. D.), Outset, an artificial elevation of the ground, or an erection of timber or stone, round the mouth of a sinking pit to facilitate the disposal of the debris produced in sinking.

Outset, v. *Obs.* [OUT-15]

1. *trans.* To set forth, display, set off, adorn; to maintain with proper splendour. *Sc.*

15 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.) To outset the honour of this burgh. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 18, xxxv crowns to be deliueit to the earle of Lennox allways to outset [MS. I, to be spendit] to his honour and fortificacoun. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 68 Many thingis to decore and outset

2. To place as a set-off (for something).

1656 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 339 It is ordered, that five pounds sterling due from Mr. Randall Holden for not executing office according to choyce, is outsett for his former service in publicke employment.

3. To put out, exclude.

1623 WITHER *Anuses Stript & Whipt* II. i. I hope 'twill not offend the Court, That I outset others though men thinke me bold

Out-set, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [OUT-11.] Placed outside or remote from the centre.

12 1600 TIMME *Silver Watch-Bell* IV. § 9 (ed. 10) Then shall be prepared an out-set habitation

Outsetter, v. *Obs.* [OUT-8, 2.]

1. One who sets forth. *Sc.*

15 *Lindsay (Pitscottie) Chon. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 309 The outsettars, maintainers and worshipers of the same. a 1578 LINDESAY *Ibid.* II. 111 They brunt thame cruellie for preiching of the evangell quho said they wa the out-settars of the samin thameffins.

2. An outdweller.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* To Rdr, The same knurds of men unmingled with Out-setters that were among them then. 1722 H. PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 44 No Out-setter, who occupieth Lands in the Parish, but doth not inhabit there, is capable of being chosen Church-warden.

Outsetting, vbl. sb. [OUT-9]

1. The setting out or starting upon a journey, course of action, undertaking, etc.; a start.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix (1848) 141 Mr. Livingstone, before their outsetting, often said [etc.] 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. 11 19 Who might, from such an outsetting, begin the world with some hope of success. 1824 ANNE GRANT in *Mem.* (1844) III. 62, I shall leave you son to tell of our outsetting. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 292 They used to look at one another, at outsetting, or when cross ways met, with an air of sadness

† 2. The action of fitting out; provision for a journey, enterprise, etc. *Obs.*

1561 *Rental of Dunfield* (Clarendon Hist. Soc. 1883) 13 They grantit to give hir Grace, for the outsetting of hir Majesties honest effauns, the fourth part of their levings for ane 3eir allanelie. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 241 His taxt was raisit for the out-setting of the ambassador to England

Outsetting, ppl. a. [OUT-10]

† 1. That lives or lies in the open or outside an enclosure, park, etc.: cf. OUTLYING 1. *Obs.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15 xv. § 4 (1666) 164/2 The out setting Deer is observ'd to be lean because alwayes in fear. 1662 *Ibid.* III. (1666) 318/1 These like the out-setting deer are shot, while they within the Pale are safe.

2. That sets or flows steadily outward.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 10 The course of this outsetting current. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 293 If there be a strong 'outsetting' tide, then get on your back and float till help comes

Out-settlement, v. [OUT-1.] An outlying or remote settlement

1747 *Boston News-Letter* 16 July 2/1 Hendrick, the Indian who went out to annoy the French in their Out-Settlements at Canada, with thirty odd Indians. 1761 *Novæ Scotiae Archævæ* (1869) 490 The troops will be scarce sufficient for the protection of the Out Settlements. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 310 A felon working out a sentence in a penal gang at one of our out-settlements.

Outset tiler. [OUT-2, 8.] a. A settler outside of or in the outlying parts of a district. b. An emigrant.

1756 *Boston News-Letter* 15 Apr. 2/1 Their [Indians'] cruel and barbarous outrages on the four Outsettlers of those Parts last Winter. 1822 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. VI. 516 During the Peloponnesian War, Ægina had been tenanted by Athenian citizens as outsettlers or kleruchs.

Out-shadow, -shake, etc. see OUT-.

Outshame, v. [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo in shamefulness, to put to shame.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Journals* 21 This baggage quite all civil war out-shames. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 230 The indecency of those appearances far out-shamed any thing of a similar nature that had ever been exhibited. 1824 T. FRARY *Young Gerl* x. Why blast the prospects of thy life; Out-shame thy sex's feelings tender?

Out-sharpen, *v.* [OUT-15 b, 23 a.] *trans* +a. To excite thoroughly to sharpness or bitterness (*obs.*). b. To exceed in sharpness.

1382 WILKINSON *v.* 23 To this people forsothe is maad an herte mystrowende and oute sharpende [L. *exasperans*]. 1865 DICKENS *Aut Fr* II, 1. She would glance at the visitors with a look that out-sharpened all her other sharpness.

Out-sheath, -shed, etc.: see OUT-.

Outshot, *obs. pa. t.* of OUTSHOT *v.*
Outshift. Now *dialect*. [f. OUT-3 + *shift*, of uncertain application in this combination.] In *pl.* Outskirts (of a town).

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 22 b. In backe lanes, and the out-shiftes of the Citie. 1594 — *Terrors of Nt* E 1 b. Not in the heart of the Citie but in the skirts and out-shifts. 1825 FORBES *Voc E Anglia* s v. He lives somewhere in the outskirts of the town.

Outshine, *v.* [OUT-18, 14]

1. *trans*. To excel in shining or brightness, to shine brighter than.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 21 And all their tops bright glistering with gold, That seemed to out-shine the dimmed skye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 86 How changed From him, who in the happy Realms of Light, didst outshine Myriads. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 74 Those eyes where the radiance of fear is outshining the meteors. 1899 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent* Jan. 90 With stars outshining all their suns to be.

b. *fig.*. To surpass in splendour or excellence.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xviii 287 And he, all him before that cleerely did out-shine. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 268 ¶ 3 How few are there who do not place their Happiness in out-shining others in Pomp and Show. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It* *Frills*, (1872) I 64 One magnificence outshone another, and made itself the brightest.

2. *intr*. To shine forth or out. *poet. rare.*

1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 11 Even the night is mine When Northern Lights outshine.

Hence **Outshining** *abl. sb.* and *pp. a.* (in sense 1); **Outshiner**, one who outshines or surpasses.

1754 R. O. CAMBRIDGE *Intruder* 16 No art, no project, no designing, No rivalryship and no outshining. 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* iv clviii, This Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice [St. Peter's] Fools our fond gaze. 1864 *Askerdale Park* I, 128 The weak young woman who had been outshone on some occasion at which she had reckoned on being the universal outshiner.

Out-shining, *abl. sb.* 2 [OUT-9] The action of shining out; the emission of light or brightness.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intel Syst* I iv. § 36 582 The Efficiency or Out-shining of Light and Splendour from the Sun. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 14-19 Whatever remained of hindrance to the outshining of the sun, moon, and stars on the land. 1866 — *Comm Exord* xxviii. 2 Glory is the outshining of intrinsic excellence.

So Out-shining *pp. a.* 2, that shines out, effulgent. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 268 My Sonne, Whose bright out-shining beames, thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternal darkness folded vp. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xix, Surly Superstition, That clear outshining Truth cannot abide. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xl. 373 With a purpose in his face, the sailor came, and all through her, this outshining purpose of his quivered and thrilled.

Out-shinned: see OUT-.

Outshoot (aut'shūt), *sb.* [OUT-7.]

1. The act or fact of shooting or thrusting out. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 237/1 A smart out-shoot of the hands before commencing the swing forward [in rowing].

2. Something that shoots out or projects; a projection or extension. Also *fig.*

1613 MARKHAM *Eng Husbandman* i. II. 1. (1635) 121 That wall would have upon the inside .. James or outshoots of stone or brick. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* xi When the hinder eminence or out-shoot is wanting. 1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) May 129 Churches and schools, with all their multitudinous outshoots of work.

3 = OUTFLOW.

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 107 It hath great rivers of fresh waters, for the out-shoot of them colours the sea in many places.

Outshoot (aut'shūt), *v.* [OUT-18, 17, 15.]

1. *trans*. To surpass in shooting; to shoot farther or better than.

1530 PALSGR. 650/1 outshote, *je outluytyre*. 1581 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 As if they out shot Robin Hood. 1605 BACON *Adv. Leary* II. xxii. 88 b. I doubt not but learned men with meane experience, would outshote them in their owne bowe. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xii. 404 Satan was outshot in his own bow and ploed another engine. 1900 *Western Gas* 13 July 6/3 Again we hear of our guns being outranged and outshot.

b. To shoot beyond as a young branch; also *fig.* 1772 HOLWELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 129 The first he grafted is six years old, and has out shot his parent 2 feet in height. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* 424 The individual mind is progressive, and here and there one shoots the others.

2. To shoot beyond (a mark or limit).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxophil.* i. (Arb.) 19 This thing maketh them summytyme to outshote the marke. 1711 NORRIS (J.), Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark.

3 To shoot out or forth; to project.

1698 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* verse 14. II. iv (1666) 19/1 They that are so far outshot from Natures weak Bow. 1851 MORR *Evening Tranquillity* II. The woods outshoot their shadows dim.

Outshooting, *abl. sb.* [OUT-9.] The action of shooting out or projecting; +a projection (*obs.*).

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Outake be lengest out schetyng of dyuerse forlonides, wip be whiche Britayne is all aboute eyzte and fourty syde seentye bowsand pass.

So **Out-shooting** *pp. a.* [OUT-10], that shoots out, projects, or protrudes

1622 W. WHATELY *God's Hush* II. 104 A good and husbandy Gardener will take away from the Vine all out-shooting and ouer growing things.

Outshot, *sb.* [OUT-7.]

1. A projection; a portion of a building projected beyond the general line; a projecting upper story or the like; a part built on as an extension. *north.* 1626 in *York Myst* (1885) Intro. 36 Of the Walkers for an Outshot, *north.* c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 37 An out-shot from the back of the house. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small 'outshot', or projecting part of the building.

2 Outlying land; rough untilled ground. *Sc.*

1825 in JAMESON.

3. Technical uses. a. Short for **Outshot hemp**: see next 3 (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.) b. White rags of the second grade (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Outshot, *pp. a.* [OUT-11.]

1 Shot or thrust out, projected, thrown out.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 5 As army in hand of myghty swa be sunys of outshot [Vulg. *ful excelsurum*].

2 That is 'thrown out' or made to project beyond the main line of building, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, From the out-shot or projecting window she could perceive that [etc.] 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Daughter* 52 When that she came to the outshot stane she then fell till her work.

3. Applied to Russian hemp of the second quality.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Petersburg out-shot hemp is little inferior to the Petersburg braak hemp. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 107 Riga hemp is distinguished by the Trade by the names of Rhyne, Outshot, Pass, and Codilla Hemp. That from Petersburg, consisting of Clean, Outshot, Half-clean, and Codilla.

Out-shouldered to Out-shove: see OUT-.

Outshout, *sb.* *Obs.* [OUT-7.] The act of shouting out, a loud shout

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 321 Crows fell down, which by chance flew over the Shew-place at that time that they made the same outshout.

Outshout, *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shouting, to shout louder than.

a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurnal* 120 As if he would imple that she outshouted him. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 190 Trying to outshout his neighbour.

† **Outshow**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OUT-7.] Display, exhibition

1553 GRIMALDE *Ciceron's Offices* II. (1558) 90 Deeme themselves able to attain steadfast glorie by false pience and vaine outshow

Outshow (aut'shū), *v.* [OUT-15, 21.]

1. *trans.* To show forth, exhibit. *poet.*

1558 PHAER *Emend.* vi. Uij b, Duke Auentine .. Victoriously outshewes his charet faier. a. 1600 in *England's Helicon* Cij b, He blusht. Ne durst again his fierce face out show. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 2 Then his handiwork will I make my life-deed, Truth and light outshow.

2. To exceed or outdo in show.

1786 MRS. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* III. 71 Mrs Gab's sole ambition was to out-shout and out-dress her neighbours. So **Outshowing** *abl. sb.* [OUT-9], indication.

1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* xxx. (1869) 220 The home that this is the sign and outshowing of.

Out-shower, -shriek, etc.: see OUT-.

Outshrill, *v.* [OUT-18, 14.]

1. *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shrilling; to make a shriller noise than; to exceed in shrillness.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Law* 20 For the loud Cornet of my long-breath'd stile Out shrills yee still. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1885) App. 10/2 Let not the words of vaine men by their noise, Out shrill the precepts of God's divine voice. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xxxii. 260 Like so many challenging cocks, each trying to outshrill the other.

2. *intr.* To shrill out; to sing shrilly. *poet.*

a. 1879 J. ADDIS *Elisab.* *Echoes* 29 Peace, Save when the nightingale outshrilleth.

Outshut, *v.* Pa. t. 5-6 -shet, -shot, -shyt.

[OUT-15] *trans.* To shut out, exclude. *inf.* and *fig.* c. 1430 *Prigr. Luf Manhode* II. xxxvii (1869) 90 The bodi .. of whiche I haue spoken to thee is in alle degrees outshet.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 498 That garitour tho.. Was clepit Lawtie, kepar of that hald Of his honour, and thay pepill outshet. 1754 WYATT *Poet. Wks* (1861) 6 When fortune him outshyt Clean from his reign. 1632 DONNE *Lam. of Jeremy* II. 8 When I cry out he outshuts my prayer.

Outshut, *pp. a.* *poet.* [OUT-11.] Shut out

So **Outshutting** *pp. a.* [OUT-10.]

1868 GEO. ELIOT *S. P. Cypris* iv. 297 Chanting, in wild notes Recurrent like the moan of outshut winds. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 58 Where nothing is small or far-away, and nothing—even the glory—close and outshutting

Outside (au tsaid, aut'said), *sb., adv.* and *prep.*

[f. OUT a, OUT-3 + SIDE sb.; cf. INSIDE.]

As to the varying stress, see INSIDE.]

A. sb.

1 That side of anything which is without, or farther from the interior; the external surface.

1505 *Charter relat. to St George's Chapel, Windsor* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 126 The faines on the outsidis of the quere, and the creasts, corse, beasts above on the outsidis of Maister John Shornes Chappell. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 26 Clense fyrst that which is within the cuppe and the platter, that the outsyde maye also be cleane [in v. 25 'viter side']. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. 64 The spirit of the Lord houred vpon the outsyde of the deepe. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* xxi. On each foot he hath five fingers, 3 on the out-side, and two on the inside. 1857 R. LIGON *Barbadoes*

(1673) 61 They have climbed six foot high upon the outside of a wall, come in at a window, down on the inside, and away again. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 The Duke of Doria's Palace has the best Outside of any in Genoa. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. p. 9 He.. showed the goddess of my devotions the outside of the door. 1893 *Bookman* June 79/1 Years of service in the Library had made him familiar with the out-sides of books, but very little with their contents.

b. The outer part or parts of anything, as distinguished from the interior.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 21 The most place of honour is the left and right outsidis [of a line of soldiers]. 1655 E. TERRY *104. E. Ind* 282 They usually live in the skirts or out sides of great Cities, or Townes. 1799 tr. H. MEISTER'S *Lett. Eng.* 11 note, This absurd custom of riding on the outside of a coach

c. *Fencing*. (See INSIDE sb. 1 b, quot. 1863.)

2. The outer surface considered as that which is seen and presented to observation; the external person as distinguished from the mind or spirit; outward aspect or appearance as opposed to inner nature

1592 DAVIES *Immonit* *Soul* II. vii (1714) 30 Sense Outsidis knows, the Soul thro' all things sees. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh. V.* i. iii. 104 O what a goodlie outside falsehood hath. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 1 She is no other than Nature made her, a very beautiful Outside. 1793 BURKE *Lett. to Windham* Corr. 1844 IV. 201 Since I wrote last, the out-side of affairs is a good deal mended. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* v, You'll never persuade me that I can't tell what men are by their outsidis.

† b. Outer garments; clothes. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. 1, I have seen as fine out-sides as either of yours, bring lousy linings to the brokers. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Lov's Cure* III. i. My Lord has sent me outsidis, But the colours are too sad

† c. Something worn on the outside which conceals the real features; a mask, a visor; an effigy. *Obs.*

a. 1666 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 122, I speak not for those that are meer outsidis and visors of Christianity. 1676 HOBBS *194d* viii. 270 Disgrace of Greece, meer outsidis, where are now Your Brags?

d. That which is merely external; outward form as opposed to substance; an externality.

1660 tr. *Amyraldis' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 416 A Religion which seem'd to consist wholly in out-side. 1694 PENN *Rise & Prag. Quakers* 1 16 Christians degenerated a-pace into outsidis, as Days and Meats, and divers other Ceremonies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii 148 A region of out-sides! a land of shadows! 1886 PATER *Imag. Portraits* iii. (1887) 113 A penurious young poet, who.. would have grasped so eagerly.. at the elegant outsidis of life.

3. The position or locality close to the outer side or surface of anything.

1503 *Plimpton Lett* 180, I lay at outside ij dayes or I cold have it. 1535 COVERDALE *Exch* xl 5 There was a wall on the outsyde rounde aboute the house. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 301 [He] chapit may be the ost ane lyttill, and at ane outsyde watchit him. 1611 BIBLE *Judg* vii. 19 So Gideon and the hundred men came vnto the outside of the campe. a. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* xlviii in *Child Ballads* (1886) iv. cix B 448/1 Will you walk with me to an out-side, Two or three words to talk with me? 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 186 An Altar.. which is yet standing on the out-side of the Town. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 107 It wats my Lord's appearance on the outside the iron pales. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xxxvi, Can I open the door from the outside, I wonder?

4. The outmost limit; the fullest or highest degree or quantity. *colloq.* Chiefly in *phr.* at the outside, at the utmost, farthest, longest, or most.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* iv. v. 78 Two hundred Load upon an Acre, which they reckon the out-side of what is to be laid. 1824 *Lit. Gas* Jan. 70/2 In a few weeks, at the outside, we may expect to see [etc.]. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Read Georgia* 39 This woman is young, I suppose at the outside not thirty. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 A red light .. distant a quarter of a mile at the outside.

5. Anything situated on or forming the outer side, edge, or border: *spec. (pl.)*, the outermost sheets, more or less damaged, of a ream of paper.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 9 Little Orchards, or few trees, being [in a manner] all out-sides, are so blasted and endangered. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 267/2 The half-quires.. contain, generally, 10 sheets; if the paper, however, be of superior quality, only 8 sheets. In the paper-warehouses it is known as 'outsides', with no more than 10 sheets to the half-quire. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Outsidis*, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets.

6. Short for *outside passenger* on a conveyance.

1804 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. VIII. 324 With the outsidis he keeps no measures, insisting upon five per cent. on all their baggage. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 38 The outsidis, and the horses, and the coachman, seemed reduced to a torpid quietness. 1848 SYN. SMITH *Lett. Locking in on Railw.* Wks 1859 II. 322/2 When first mail coaches began to travel twelve miles an hour, the outsidis.. were never tied to the roof.

7. In *phr.* *outside in* (usually with *turn*). So that the outer side becomes the inner; = inside out.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* 34 Apr., The Circus.. looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 166 Preaching.. as if the great world were to be turned. inside out, or outside in. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 28 He did not know that a keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

B. *adj.* 1. That is on, or belongs to, the outer side, surface, edge, or boundary,

Outside callipers, a pair of callipers for measuring the outside diameter of a body; *outside edge* (*Shaving*): see EDGE sb. 7 b; *outside finish*, requisites for completing the exterior of a wooden building (Webster 1892); *outside (jaunting) car*: see JAUNTING CAR.

1834 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 [The] outside beauty [of the durian] is no way equal to the inside goodness and virtues. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 244 Outside and inside Lathing for Plastering. 1733 *Tull Horse-hoing Husb.* xi. 129 The Outside Rows of Wheat, from which the Earth is Hoed off, before or in the Beginning of Winter. 1748 *Auson's Voy.* II. iv. 158 They found her wales and outside panels extremely defective. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 A Sailor, who was an outside passenger. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 560 Twenty quires to the ream, of which the two outside quires are called corded or cased. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 249 The outside walls are built hollow, having an air-vent 3 inches wide. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wf. d. bk.*, Outside Muster-paper, a paper with the outer part blank, but the inner portion ruled and headed; supplied to form the cover of ships' books. 1874 *KNIGHT Dist. Mech.* 429/1 Inside and outside calipers. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 1887: On his arrival in Dublin, he was profoundly impressed by the Irish outside-car.

2. Situated, or having its origin or operation, without; that resides without some place or area; that works out of the house, or out of a workshop or factory.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 Some engines have been recently introduced in which an attempt is made to combine the advantages of inside and outside bearings. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frills.* II. 38 Enough to have an outside perception of his degree and kind of merit. 1862 Mrs. CARLYLE *Left III.* 101 Mine [room] is quiet as the grave from outside noises. 1871 *Routledge's En. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 28 Outside-cylinder engines are those in which the cylinders are placed outside the smoke-box. 1900 *Fabian News* X. 28/1 'Outside' work means work done entirely in the home by an 'outside' worker. *Mod. Engage* an outside porter to wheel your luggage from one station to the other. A window affording no view of the outside world.

b. *Austral.* Situated without the line of settlement, situated in the bush.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life in Queensland* I. xi. 162 The cattle-buyer, who had a large experience on the outside country. 1885 Mrs. C. PEARCE *Head-Station* II. iv. 178 I'm to have charge of one of the outside sheep stations, at what seems to me a liberal salary.

3. Not included in or belonging to the place, establishment, institution, or society in question.

1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 Outside opinion has evidently had its influence on the City Fathers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/5 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr. C. at his own valuation. 1886 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 1/2 In matters relating to its exhibitions the Royal Academy stands on the same footing with regard to 'outside' artists, as the Society of British Artists, the Institutes, and other private societies holding open exhibitions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 6/1 More destructive to the business of 'outside' brokers than the action of the Stock Exchange in depriving them of the 'tape'.

4. That has only an outside, or external appearance, without internal reality or substance; having empty show; superficial. *Obs.*

1643 *MILTON Dr. vi.* Where love cannot be, there can be left of wedlock nothing, but the empty husk of an outside matrimony. 1679 *FRANCIS Adit Narr.* *Pop. Plot* 12 Used by the Professors of that outside Religion. 1728 *Forz. Dunc.* I. 135 The rest [books] on Out side merit but presume, Or serve to fill a room.

5. Reaching the utmost limit; utmost, farthest, greatest, extreme.

1857 *TROLLOPE Barchester* T. i. 2 The outside period during which breath could be supported within the body of the dying man. 1893 *MUNDELLA in Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/3. I believe... I have given you the very outside prices that are being paid.

C. *adv.* (Short for *on* or *to the outside*.)

1. Of position: On the outside of certain limits; externally; out in the open air; in the open sea beyond a harbour; not within some body, association, or community that may be in question.

1813 T. D. BROUGHTON *Let. fr. Mohr* C (1892) 55 They could see every thing that took place outside. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 The body... posted themselves, fully armed, outside, under the portico. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* III. It was as blank a house inside as outside. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Essays* Ser. I. 309 While the world outside was being opposed, convinced [etc.] 1866 WHITTIER *Maid of Attitash* 133 He better sees who stands outside Than they who in procession ride. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Adv.* II. 20 'Outside', there was a tremendous sea on.

2. Of motion or direction: To the exterior. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv. The men and women were ordered to come outside. *Mod.* Some of the party stepped outside to get a better view of the lightning.

3. Outside of, *prep. phr.* (cf. *OUT OF*). a. Without the walls, limits, or bounds of; not within; exterior to; also, To the exterior of, outward from.

Outside of a horse (colloq.) on horseback; to get outside of (*slang*). (a) to swallow (so to be outside of). (b) U.S. to master or understand (Farmer *Americansms* 1886).

1839-40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1840) II. vii. 303 The sepulchre lay outside of the ancient city. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Molloy* 69 His objects of interest outside of his special work. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xv. He looked better outside of a horse than on his own legs. 1890 D. ARROWSMITH in *Big Game N. Amer.* 521 My wife said she knew, from his [a racoon's] full stomach and his sneaking look, that he was outside of her pet turkey.

b. U.S. *colloq.* Beyond the number or body of, with the exception of.

1889 *FARMER Americansms* s. v. Outside of the tradesmen there was no one at the meeting. 1890 *Century Mag.* 121/2, I do not often see anybody outside of my servants, being not at all given to visiting.

D. *prep.* (Shortened from *outside of*) (*Without-side the door* is used, c. 1760, by Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* II. 298, III. 221)

1. Outside of, on the outer side of; external to. *Outside the ropes (slang)*, without knowledge of a matter; in the position of an outsider.

1825 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) I. 140 As I came outside the Southampton coach to Oxford, I felt as if I could have rooted up St. Mary's spire. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 670/1 [Engines] in which the cylinders are fixed outside the framing. 1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) IV. 151 All countries outside the Roman border. 1861 *LEVER One of them* II. Until I came to understand the thing, I was always 'outside the ropes'. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 180 The cause of the tides is to be found outside our earth.

b. Beyond the limits of (any domain of action or thought, any subject or matter).

1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) IV. 210 Those services, which he outside the common routine. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortin Rev.* Dec. 848 Natural forces are in themselves neither moral nor immoral, but outside morality. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Intro.* 67 Any description of them would be outside the purpose of the present work.

c. Beyond, in addition to, besides, except. *dial.*

1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* I. 11, 'Outside them two, and the Squire in his grave... nobody knows the rights of the story'.

2. Of motion or direction. To the outer side of, to the exterior of, to what lies without or beyond.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xlii. 384 [They] flung themselves outside the skin between us. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 451 The Court cannot go outside the pleadings in the present action. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 'Will you be so kind as to go outside the door and shut it'.

3. *Comb.* Outsiderman, a man who does work outside.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 447/1 The outsiderman, whose business it is to attend to the pipe, which reaches from the cesspool to the gullyhole.

Outsided, a rare [*f. prec. sb. + -ED* 2] Having (such and such) an outside or surface.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 146 There are not two bodies so smoothly outsided, but that being clapt together, would leave as many leakings of room between them, as those they touch at.

Outsidedness. [*f. prec. + -NESS*] a. The quality of having an outside or surface. b. Outsideness, externality.

1841 J. SCOTTSMITH in *O'r's Carr. Sc. Chem.* II. 224 Dependent on the depth of the basket—on the amount of outsidedness, to use an allowable expression, possessed by the apparatus. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 A Celt standing outside his social world, would doubtless exaggerate whatever he had happened to carry with him into his outsidedness.

4. *Outsidedly, adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. OUTSIDE a. + -LY* 2.] Externally.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 457 You say something outsidedly rude and insidely civil about its being my choice to edit.

Outsideness. [*f. OUTSIDE a. + -NESS*] The quality of being outside; externality, externalism.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vi. 16 Their outsideness is an utter abomination. — *Comm. Rev.* xvii. 4 To note her hypocrite and outsideness, gold without, copper within. 1850 *BUSHNELL God in Christ* 267 Our modern piety has an air of lightness and outsideness rather as if it were wholly of ourselves, not a life of God in the Soul. 1883 *Fortin Rev.* 1 Mar. 336 His evident outsideness towards it.

Outsider (*outsider* *dial.*) [*f. OUTSIDE sb. + -ER* 1]

1. One who is outside any enclosure, barrier, or boundary, material or figurative; *esp.* one who is outside of or does not belong to a specified company, set, or party, a non-member; hence, one unconnected or unacquainted with a matter, uninitiated into a profession or body having special knowledge, or the like.

1800 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* (1884) I. 245 There was a whist and a casino table, and six outsiders. 1837 *FONBLANQUE Eng. Under J. Administ.* (1837) II. 354 Those he cannot entertain, the outsiders, 'without a home to cover them'. 1844 in *Marsh Eng. Lang.* (1860) 274 [At the Baltimore convention of 1844, a prominent member energetically protested against all interference with the business of the meeting by] outsiders. [The word, if not absolutely new, was at least new to most of those who read the proceedings, and it was now for the first time employed in a serious way.] 1847 *Lit. Gaz.* July 499/1 All Irish fights ought to be left, by outsiders who value their own safety, to be fought out by the combatants. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* Ho. II. He is only an outsider, and is not in the mysteries. a. 1866 *Lovell Tril.* (Bartlett), A large number of outsiders have gone to the free-soil convention at Buffalo. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 31 Outsiders, you know, often see most of the game.

b. *Horse-racing.* A horse not included among the 'favourites', and against which in betting long odds are laid; one not 'in the running'; also *fig.*

1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Gry Lavingtons* xxv. It was evident he was still the favourite, and that all others were complete 'outsiders'. 1874 *BURNARD My Time* xxvii. 273 As an outsider from an unknown stable may falsify all prognostications about a Derby favourite.

2. In literal sense: One whose position is on the outside of some group or series; an outsider man.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. v. Here come two of the bulldogs, bursting through the outsiders [of a football scrummage]; in they go, straight to the heart of the scrummage. 1897 P. WARREN *Tales Old Regime* 84 One day, Phillips was 'outsider' on his chain. That is to say, he was working nearest the shaft in a gallery. West was outsider in the adjacent gallery.

3. An outside jaunting-car.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 10/2 If we are to judge by the figures set out by the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police in his latest report, the popularity of the 'outsider'

is on the wane. In a single year the number of cars has been reduced by sixty two.

4. *pl.* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws, which can be inserted into a keyhole from the outside so as to grasp and turn the key.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 25 Jan. 1/8 The burglary must have been well planned. Three of the doors were opened by means of outsiders.

Out-sifting to Out-sigh see *OUT*.

Outsight (*au'tsīt*). [*OUT* - 7. Cf. *Ger. aussicht*, Du. *uitsicht*]

1. Sight of that which is without; perception of external things, faculty of observation o. outlook.

1605 *BURTON Old Man's Lesson* D. J. If a Man have not both his Insight and his Outsight, he may pay home for his blindness. 1863 E. FITZGERALD *Let. in Edm. Rev.* (1891) Oct. 383 Wiser men with keener outsight and insight. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* I. 747 A special gift, an art of arts, More insight and more outsight and much more Will to use both of these than boast my mates.

2. Prospect beyond or ahead; outlook. *Obs.*

1798 *ROLLOCK Lect. 1 Thess.* iii. (1606) 165 When a man will not follow on Gods will, except he see a faire outsight, and get great reasons wherefore he should doe this, or that... The Lord will let him follow his owne will.

3. The act of looking, look. *Obs.*

1681 *RYCAUT tr. Gracian's Critick* 183 She showed a fair face, and outsight to all, but evil actions.

Outsight 2. *Sc. and north. dial. Obs. or arch.* [Derivation uncertain. cf. *INSIGHT sb.* 2.] Movable goods or substance out of doors; also attrib. as *outsight plenshing*.

1670 *SPALDING Troth Chas. I.* (1851) II. 417 He destroyt the hault lawis of Strathbogie. Confeald lands, outsicht, insight, horse, nolt, sheep. 1773 *ERSKINE Instit.* iii. viii § 18 In what is called outsight plenshing or moveables without doors, the henship may be drawn of houses, cows, oven, and of all the implements of agriculture, as ploughs, harrows, carts, etc. 1814 *SCOTT Wae* xv. Their whole goods and gear, corn, cattle, horse, nolt, sheep, out-sight and insight plenshing. 1818 — *Hrt Mid.* vii. Pounding of out-sight and insight plenshing. 1892 H. AINSLIE *Pilgrim Land of Burns* 69 (E. D. D.), I saw nae wanworths gain either in the outsight or insight plenshing.

Outsin, v. [*OUT* - 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in sinning; to sin more than. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* i. iv. 1. *Trophies* 1227 The Heav'n-sunk Cities in Asphaltis Fen. Glad, by thy Sons, to be out-sinned so. 176 *WESTLEY Sermon* lxxvi. 29, Wks. 1811 IX. 216 We the heathens unbaptiz'd out sin. 1772 *FLETCHER Logica Gener.* 105 Should I out-sin Manasse himself.

2. To go beyond the limit of sinning.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angell* 151 In a word, wee cannot out sin his pardon, or grace, by any thing but unbelieve. 1677 W. SHERLOCK *Answer T. Dawson* 17 Some men may out-sin the day of Grace. 1724 R. WELTON *Christ Faith & Pract.* 209 A man has out-sinned the virtue of his Saviour's sacrifice.

Outsing, v. [*OUT* - 18, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To excel in singing. Also *refl.*

1603 *BRETTON Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In sweetnesse the Nightingale [will] outsing him. 1733 *SWIFT On Poetry*, How wiong a taste prevails among us; How much our ancestors out-sung us. 1787 J. TODDINGTON *Alcester* (1879) 9 Our old Chrysippus, His eyes aglow with an immortal fire, Vows to outsing himself. 'Twill be rare singing.

b. To overcome or get the better of by singing. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv (1863) 222 She would sing over the mashing tub out singing Mattha's scolding. 1885 *Athenaeum* 19 Sept. 378/3 Each appeared to be trying to outsing the other.

2. a. *intr.* To sing out; to burst out into song.

b. *trans.* To express by singing.

1877 *WHITTIER Witch of Wenham* 226 The meadow-lark outsang. 1886 *Good Words* 308 This joy the birds outsang.

Out-sister see *OUT* - 2.

Outsitt, v. [*OUT* - 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To sit beyond the time or duration of. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son* (1673) 24 That such as begin then, though they out-sit the Sun, will be delivered of the fury before the Watch be set. 1692 *SOUTHWORTH* (1697) I. 28 He that prolongs his meals how quickly does he out-sit his pleasure? 1882 *WOODFORD in Life of Bp. Wilberforce* III. 337 We out-sate the twilight, drawing from the rich stores of the old statesman's memory.

2. To sit longer than.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xxviii, Dacier could allow Mr Hepburn to out-sit him. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* May 496 Bab out-sits all the other guests at tea.

Out-skill to Out-skip see *OUT* -

4. *Outskin, Obs.* [*f. OUT* - 3 + *SKIN*. Outer or external skin; epidermis. Also *fig.*

1640 *SHURLEY Coronation* v. i. The bark and outskinned of a common wealth.

Outskirrer, Sc. rare. [*f. OUT* - 8 + *skirrer*, *SOURBER*, a scout.] A scout; = *OUTSCOURER*.

1831 *TYTLER Lives Scott* *Wth. Hist.* I. 413 He had acquired by his spies and outskirrers a perfect knowledge of the disposition of the army of Lorn.

Outskirt (*au'tskɜrt*). [*OUT* - 3.]

1. The outer border. Now only in *pl.*

a. 1596 *SPENCER State Irrel* Wks. (Globe) 668/1 They might keepe both the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that out-skirts of Meathe in awe.

b. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 84 He lay near Newburn in the Out-skirts of Northumberland. 1732 W. FOWNES in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 167 There are many places, in the out-skirts of the city very proper. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 136 The parishes comprehend many central parts and also contain all the out-skirts. 1832 H. MONTAGU *Life in Wilds* vii. 102 On the outskirts of the wood were

the dwellings 1861 Geo Eliot *Silas M* 3 One of those barren parishes lying on the outskirts of civilisation, inhabited by meagre sheep and thinly-scattered shepherds.

fig 1821 LAMB *Ella Ser.* 1. *Old Benchers* 17, 'The remote edges and outskirts of history' 1829 CARLILE *Misc.* (1857) 11 78 The wondrous outskirts of Idealism

2 *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* Situated on the outskirts. 1835 ISAAC TAYLOR *Spir Despot* vi (1855) 270 Horrid and sanguinary rites prevailed among the less civilized and outskirt nations of the empire 1841-4 EMBLSON *Ess Ser.* 11. vi (1876) 156 This is but outskirts and far-off reflection and echo of the triumph

Hence **Outskirter**, one who stands or hangs on the outskirts

1831 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) 11 28 At least 100 more [rooks] were picked up by outskirters and other parties. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy* (1896) 223 To be even one of the outskirters of art, leaves a fine stamp on a man's countenance.

Outskirt, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + cf. SKIRT *v.*] *trans.* To skirt. a. To form one of the outskirts of

to border b. To pass along the outskirts of. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* 1. 250 What time thou wanderest at eventide Through sunny meadows that outskirt the side Of thine emossed realms 1870 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 41 I did not out-skirt the spot that no spot on earth excels.

Hence **Outskirting** *pp. a.*, bordering, lying on the outskirts.

1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* 11 (1879) 42 The outskirting houses rose out of the plain like isolated beings.

Out-slander, etc. see **OUT-**

Outsling, *v.* [OUT-21.] *trans.* To outdo in the use of slang.

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxxiv. Put him at Ifley Lock, and he could out-slang the boldest bargeman 1866 FELTON *Ant & Mod Gr.* 11. 1. iv 156 Dealing in slander and slang until they have outslandered and outslanged the natural masters of these vulgar arts.

Outsleep, *v.* [OUT-17, 18, 16.]

1. *trans.* To sleep beyond (a specified time, etc.).

1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* v. 1. 372, I feare we shall out-sleepe the coming morne, As much as we this night haue ouer-watch 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 310 [A] babe, that had out-slept his wont

2. To sleep longer than (another).

1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* v, Thou wouldst outsleep the seven sleepers.

3. To sleep (a period of time, etc.) out or to an end; to sleep till or beyond the end of.

1784 COWPER *Task* vi 313 Where on his bed of wool and matted leaves He has out-slept the winter. 1862 MRS. MALCOLM *Pr. Preyart's Pict. Germ. Life* 1. 172 When he had out-slept his drunkenness he roused himself 1872-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* xiii. ii, He would outsleep another term of care

Out-slide to **Out-slink**: see **OUT-**

† **Outsling**, *v. Obs.* [OUT-15.] *trans.* To sling out, throw out from or as from a sling.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5987, I shal hym make his pens out-slynge, But they in his gerner sprynge 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* 11, 13 The within his maid defence cleft lang, Baith arrowis schot, and greit stonis outslang Attour the wall 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. in v, 'In opinion That makes the thundering engine murdrous bails out-sling.

† **Outslipe**, *v. Obs.* [OUT-15, 17.]

1. *trans.* To slip away from; to evade, escape.

c 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 193 Filthy people that outslip the morning prayer. 1692 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 164 Ye officers on horseback rod after him... but he outslipd them all and got clear away.

2. To let slip by, to miss.

1649 BUTT *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Husband Man, I am confident better sometimes lose the land, than land, seed, and all your labour, as many do that outslip the season.

† **Outsmell**, *v. Obs.* [OUT-15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To smell out, discover by smelling. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 77 S. Naye, that is suche a lye as easely wyl be felde. D. Tush, man, amonge foolles it never wyl be out smelte.

2. To surpass in pungency of smell; to smell stronger than; also fig.

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impos.* 71 Verily these doe out-smell the Devil by farre 1647 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) 1 44 The plot outsmells old Atkins' breeches.

Out-smile, *v.* [OUT-18 c, 18.] *trans.* a.

To overcome by smiling. b. To outdo in smiling.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* rv. (1863) 222 She would smile through the washing-week. out-smiling Martha's frowns. 1864 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 39 Autumn lingers but to outsmile the May.

Out-snatch, -snore, etc.: see **OUT-**

Outsoar (outsō), *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To soar above or beyond; to exceed in height of flight. Chiefly fig.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 13 Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have outsoard them in true worth 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 11 286 This amiable Girl. will out-soar us both, infinitely out-soar us. 1865 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 1. 410 By how many feet Mount Chimborazo outsoars Teneriffe. 1893 *Literary World* 5 Feb 117/1 Attempting to outsoar Milton's eagle wings.

Out-sole, [OUT-3.] The outer sole of a shoe, which comes in contact with the ground.

1884 KNIGHT *Duct Mach.* Suppl. 649/2 To secure the out-sole to the insole for future sewing or pegging. 1894 *Daily News* 1 May 8/3 One stall where oak outsoles, hemlock half-soles, Virginian oak sides, are displayed.

Out-sound, -sound, etc.: see **OUT-**

Outspan, *sb.* 1. *S. Africa.* [f. **OUTSPAN** *v.*1]

The action of outspanning or unyoking; the time or place of outspanning or encampment.

Outspan, *v.* 1. *trans.* To exceed (resources, a limit, etc.) in

spending.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI 294 You take a stroll with your gun during the 'out-span' 1885 W. GATSWELL in *Macm.*

Mag. Feb. 28/42 An extemporized lunch at a well known out-span, consisting of many veldt dainties. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 4/3 Every town has a public outspan, where cattle can graze and travellers stop for the night.

attrib. 1872 *Routledge's Ez. Boy's Ann.* 339/2 After reaching our outspan ground. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 134/3 A walk round about the outspan places was interesting

Outspan, *sb.* 2. [OUT-7: cf. **OUTSPAN** *v.*2] The extended or outstretched span (of an arch)

1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, B. de Mandeville* 2, Earth's centre and sky's outspan, all's informed Equally by sun's efflu.

Outspan (du'tspæn), *v.* 1. *South Africa.* [ad Du. *uitspannen*, f. *uit* adv., out + *spannen* to span,

stretch, bend, put horses to.] To unyoke or unhitch oxen from a wagon; to unharness horses; hence, to encamp. a. *intr.* *b. trans.*

a. 1824 BURCHFIELD *Trav.* I 52 They very frequently unyoke, or outspan, as it is called, at Salt River. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I 59, I marched right through the town and outspanned about a quarter of a mile beyond it 1893 *Sealows Trav. S. E. Africa* 10 We outspanned near a Boer farm

b. 1866 *Port Elys. Telgr.* 6 Nov., Found guilty of stealing twenty reims, from a wagon outspanned at the North-end. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark places* 8 The six waggons, when 'outspanned' for the night, were drawn near to each other.

Hence **Outspanned** *pp. a.*, -spanning *vbl. sb.* 1893 *Month* Feb. 197 He was standing by the out-spanned wagon. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 (He) pointed to the outspanned bullocks. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* p. 11, I do not think we forget these 'out-spannings' while we are driving our cattle in other directions

Outspan, *v.* 2. *rare.* [OUT-14, 17.] a. *intr.* To stretch out or extend in span, as an arch. b. *trans.* To extend beyond the span of.

1822 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 254 The lines of connection lose themselves, vanish, outspan our sight. 1884 SKRINE *Under Two Queens* 1. 18 When the storm-rack drives leeward, the rainbow outspanneth.

Outsparkle, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans.* To exceed in sparkling; to sparkle more than. Hence **Outsparkled** *pp. a.*

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* 1. lxxxv, When the starry Peacock doth display His train's full Orb, the winged People all Let their out-sparkled Plumes sullenly fall. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* 1. 18 Eyes that out-sparkled his precious Stones. 1821 BYRON *Sardan* 11 i 47 As many glittering spears As will out-sparkle our allies—your planets.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenz* 1151 Earthborn jewelry Out-sparkling the inspid firmament Blue above Terni

Outspeak (outspi:k), *v.* [OUT-17, 18, 15, 14.]

† 1. *trans.* To utter or express more than; to be superior to in meaning or significance. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* 1. 11, Why, this indeed is physic! and outspakes The knowledge of cheap drugs. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, 111. 11. 127 His Treasure, I finde at such proud Rate, that it out-spakes Possession of a Subject.

2. To outdo or excel in speaking, to speak louder, better, or more forcibly than.

1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas's Coronat. Entertainm.* Wks. 530/2 Whose graces do as far outspake your fame As fame doth silence 1658 COKAINE *Tragbalm* 11, Admired Princess, you out-speak me much, But never shall out-love me 1868 LYNCH *Rimel* cxxi. 11, What will the prince out-speak the voice That pierced to Lazarus in his grave?

3. To speak (something) out; to utter, declare. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* 11. 177 The Praise you pleas'd (great Prince) on me to spend, Was all out-spoken when you stul'd me Friend 1850 *Lyttel Theat. Trin.* xii. 231 A love is imaged in the sky, Too great to be outspoken

4. *intr.* To speak out, utter one's voice. 1804 CAMPBELL *Ld. Ulm's Dan.* v, Out spoke the hardy Highland wight, I'll go my chief, I'm ready! 1832 LYTTON *Engene A.* 1. 11, And now outspake the Corporal. 1865 ARTHUR *Scheik of Sinas* 11, And thus outspake the Moor.

Outspeak-ker, [OUT-8.] One that speaks out. 1818 TRENCH *Synon N. T.* vi. (1876) 20 The προφήτης is the out-speaker.

Outspeaking, *vbl. sb.* [OUT-9] The action of speaking out or uttering in words, esp. straight out or without reserve; frank or candid utterance.

1845-6 TRENCH *Huts. Lect.* Ser. 1. 11. 29 These may be deep out-spakings of the spiritual needs of man 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 136/1 Briskness and outspeaking and brevity are virtues which go a long way in buying and selling.

So **Outspeaking** *pp. a.* [OUT-10], that speaks out, that speaks plainly or candidly.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xxvii, You are for ever telling her the same thing yourself in fifty plain, out-speaking ways. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* 11. 1. 133, I have always been an outspeaking man.

† **Outspeckle**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. A spectacle or laughing-stock.

16. 'Janie Telfer xxx. in *Bord. Minstrel*, 'Whae drives thir kye?' gan Willie say, 'To make an outspeckle o' me?'

Outspeed, *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To surpass or outstrip in speed; to run faster than.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) 1. 324 Twelve Colts they bore him could't their Sire out-speed 1724 R. WELTON *Christ. Faith & Pract.* 150 As swift as he rode he could not outspeed the Divine vengeance. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochnel's Warning* 27 Ld. the death-shot of fermen outspeeding, he rode Companionless 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 337 The maiden, on foot outsped the horse.

Outspend, *v.* [OUT-17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To exceed (resources, a limit, etc.) in spending.

1856 WHETSTONE *Eng. Minor* 152 His ryot in the end out-spended both his fortune and credit. 1667 *Pratt's Diary* 20 Feb., He do confess, our straits here and every where else arise from our outspending our revenue 1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Memo.* 11. 345 We out-spent our means. 1895 *Chamb. Jral* XII. 828/1 She divined that otherwise he would outspend his fortune

2. To surpass in spending; to spend more than (another).

1849 MRS. F. TROLLOP *Michael Armstrong* 11, He had already acquired more envy and hatred among his friends and neighbours, by [etc.] than by all his successful struggles to out-spent them all 1866 HOWLLES *Enet. Life* 21. 330 King Cole was not a jollier old soul than Illustrissimo of that day, he outspend princes.

3. In *pa. pple.* **Outspend** nt, exhausted. 1818 BYRON *Macbeth* 111, Outspend with this long course, The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 62 His steed outspend was clotted o'er His neck with foam.

Outspend, *sb. rare*—1. [f. prec. + see **OUT-7**] Expenditure, outlay.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* 275 It is a mere outspend of savageness, to no end

Out-spent, *pp. a.* [OUT-11] Exhausted, completely spent.

1652 BENLOWES *Theophr.* vii. xxxvii, Lord fill My out-spent raptures by thy all repairing skill. 1821 *Sin. L. R. Prometh* *Unb.* 111. iv 141 His own [will] Which spurred him, like an outspend horse, to death.

Out-sphere to **Out-spill**: see **OUT-**

Outspin, *v.* [OUT-14, 15 b, 18.]

† 1. *intr.* To spin out. *Obs. rare*—1. 1556 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. ix. 27 That through the cliffs the vermeil blood out sponne

2. *trans.* To spin (a thread) to its full length; said fig. of the thread of life, etc.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xlii, Or that his long-yearn'd hfe Were quite out-spun. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 127 Till hee had out spun the yeares of old Methusala 1844 WHITTIER *Texas* 13 Patience... with her weary thread outspun Murmurs that her work is done

3. To outdo or excel in spinning. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* 1. 380 On this perhaps, we build Our mountain-hopes, spin out eternal schemes As we the Fatal Sisters could outspin.

Out-spirit to **Out-splendour**: see **OUT-**

Out-spit, *v.* [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in spitting (venom).

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiii cxi, Menander by That cankerling liquor so infected grew That Simon he out spit in Heresy.

Outspitting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT-9] The action of spitting out; that which is spat out.

1870 A. B. MITFORD in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 143 These outspittings from pious mouths

Outspoken (stress variable), *pp. a.* orig. *Sc.* [OUT-11, from *speak* out, the *pa. pple.* has here a resultant force, as in 'well spoken', 'well read']

1. Given to speaking out; free or unreserved in speech; candid, frank; direct in speech. 1808 JAMIESON, *Outspoken*, Given to freedom of speech, not accustomed to conceal one's sentiments, *J. 1850 Smugglers* 11. iv 63 I've heard she was a wee out-spoken 1844 SCOTT *Lett. to Joanna Baillie* 9 Feb. in Lockhart, He is not, you know, very outspoken 1837 CARLILE *Rev. Rev.* 11. 1. 17, Camille is wittier than ever, and more outspoken 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Coft* xvi, I am perfectly honest and outspoken. 1884 *Far. Instanc* 15 He is very outspoken; but he does not mean to be rude.

b. Of things said: Free from reserve, distinct. 1867 TROLLOP *He Knew* lviii (1878) 323 Priscilla's approval of her sister's conduct was clear, outspoken, and satisfactory. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 213 Mr. Gladstone's outspoken observations 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 111. 2034 A party with very outspoken reformatory tendencies.

2. Spoken out, uttered, expressed in words. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* 1. 1. 33 'All that is to be known of the outside of him', said Jessie, answering the girl's outspoken thought.

Outspokenly, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly* 2.] In an outspoken manner; straightforwardly, candidly. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 422 Many women do love as eagerly, as outspokenly, as pursuing—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Agr* § 9 Both of them outspokenly religious, and entirely sincere men.

Outspokeness, [f. as prec. + *-ness*] The quality of being outspoken, frankness of speech. 1854 S. G. ROWE *Recoll. of R. R. Wormeley* (1879) 113 The main feature of his character was openness, or, to coin a word, outspokenness. Whatever he thought he spoke right out 1854 MRS. CASKELL *North & S.* viii, But the very out-spokenness marked their innocence of any intention to hurt her delicacy. 1893 A. V. DICEY *Leap in Dark* 294 You cannot from the nature of things combine the advantages of reticence and of outspokenness.

Outspoke, etc.: see **OUT-**

Outspread (aut'spred), *sb.* [OUT-7.]

1. The action of spreading out; expansion. 1841 CALHOUN *Wks.* 111. 604 The rapid and wide out-spread after game, pasturage, or choice spots on which to settle down. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Duct. Incarnation* v. (1859) 96 That mighty outspread of the Fourth Empire

2. *concr.* An expanse or expansion. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 291 Pushing wide Rich outspreads of the vineyards and the corn. 1895 A. I. McCONNOCHIE *Deeds* vii. (ed. 2) 89 Formerly the haugh... at this point was but a barren out-spread of the Tanner

Outspread, *pp. a.* [OUT-11.] Spread out or abroad; expanded, extended, diffused abroad.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script*, 326 This *expansion* is the outspread firmament 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid* vii. 18r On the outspread skins 1858 KINGSLEY *Saint Maura* 19 And plead with outspread arms

Outspread (outspre'd), *v.* [OUT-15, 18]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to stretch out, expand, extend.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 22 If we outspreade our hend til alien god c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov Lordsh.* 109 It ys a dysputous Instrument, bat outspredys it in many maners. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. lv. Scorching sunne so hot his beames outspreads 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 287 Their plumes immense Rose, one by one, till all outspred were 1885 H. M. STANLEY *Congo* xxvi. II 6 That white-collared fish eagle out-spreading his wings for flight

† 2. To exceed in expanse. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Psalms* iii. ix. 338 Grant the King's Palace outspread the Temple in greatness.

Outspreading, *vbl sb.* [OUT-9] The action of spreading out.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov Lordsh.* 90 þe kynde of þe planetys ressaynes þe kynde of out-spreading of waterys

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 112 So wide and universal shall the outspreading be. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* v. 106 Can any understand the outspreading of the clouds?

So **Outspreading** *vbl sb.*, that spreads out

1818 SCOTT *Frt. Madlosh* xxi. Then, weel may we take w' patience our share and portion of this outspreading reproach.

1890 BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 228 An outspreading era of life.

Outspring, *sb.* [OUT-7] The act of springing out or forth; the issuing out.

1557 PRIMER *Servant* Ps. lxxv. Thou multiplieth the springes of it with soft showes, it shall engli the out-springes. 1891 FROUDE *Cath. Aragon* introd. 12 The era of Elizabeth was the outspring of the movement which Henry VIII commenced.

Outspring, *v.* [OUT-14, 18]

1. *intr.* To spring out, issue forth. (In ME two words; now only poetic)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9422 Duntre þer were strong inou, þat þer fur out sprong Of þe helmes all aboute c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 111 The fame out sprong on every syde Bothe of hir beautee and hir bountee wyde 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 111 The fowls all at the fedrem dang

Quhill all the pennis of it ow[is]sprang 1828 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. vi. 5 From every tent. Our bands outspring and seized their arms

† 2. To spring by birth. *Obs.*

c 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. (1557) Eij. There comen is to Tyrians court Aeneas one outspring of Troyan blood 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist Scot.* i. 110 Flourished, and sumtyme outsprang frome their generatiouns many men excellen in the commendatioun and gude reporte of learning & vertue.

2. *trans.* To spring beyond or farther than

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 402 A. second Brother lued, whose ill out-sprung the elder.

So **Outspringing** *vbl sb.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 341 Shynonge is outspringynge and streeming out of the substance of lyghte

Out-sprout to **Out-sprout**: see **OUT-**

† **Out-spy**. *Obs.* One sent out to spy, a scout.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 802 The out spy thus was lost fra Makfadghane.

Out-squall to **Out-stall**: see **OUT-**

Outstand (outstend), *v.* [OUT-15 b, 17, 14]

1. *trans.* 1. To stand or hold out against; to resist to the end, to endure successfully. Now *dialect*.

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xli. 13 David manfully outstood those assaults of temptacions. 1609 GAULC *Holy Madn* 165 A Lion will outstand a Man 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 40 Sure never to outstand the first Assault c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett. Poet. Wks* (1837) 323 Outstand the tide of ages. 1805 EUOMIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 87 Who has experienced and outstood the base designs of him she loved and trusted 1875 SUSSEX *Gloss* s. v. He wanted to have the calf for three pound ten, but I outstood him upon that

2. To maintain in opposition; to contradict (a person) obstinately. *dialect*.

1698 A Fox *Wurts Surg.* v. 36a Those Nurses .which were to look to the Children, outstand it most that the Child was not hurt 1883 HAMPSH. *Gloss* s. v. She outstood me w' that 'ere lie 1887 Kent *Gloss* s. v. He outstood me that he hadn't seen him

2. To stand out or stay beyond (in time). *arch.*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* i. vi. 207, I have out-stood my time. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphrase* II. 458 If we out-stand the Season of Grace. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Tracts* xvi. (1902) 161.

II. *intr.* Cf. **OUTSTANDING** *vbl sb.* and *vbl a.*

3. To stand out distinctly or prominently.

1785 JOHNSON, *Outstand*, to protuberate from the main body 1848 CLOUGH *Bothe* vi. Cottages here and there out-standing bare on the mountain 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* ii. 50 The foam is on his lips, The veins outstand.

4. Of a ship: To stand out or away from the land; to sail outwards.

1866 WHITTIER *Dead Ship Harpswell* 13 Many a keel shall seaward turn And many a sail outstand.

Outstander. *Sc.* [Agent-n. from prec (sense 1).] One who stands out in dissent or resistance.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1850) I. 133 To bring the Marqueses... and all other outstanders to cum in and subscribe their covenant *Ibid.* (1790) I. 223 He was a papist, and outstander against the good cause. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* xi. 267 The only important outstanders from the subscription to the promise of canonical obedience.

Outstanding, *vbl sb.* [OUT-9; cf. **OUTSTAND** *v.*]

† 1. A jutting out or projecting; a projection.

1611 COTGR., *Sermontement des vives*, a chûine outstanding,

or swelling of the cheeks 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1651) 245 Pergols which are certain ballised out-standings to satissie curiosity of sight.

2. The action of standing out in opposition. *Sc.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1850) I. 231 Banf payit severlie for his outstanding 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* x. 251 For outstanding against the good cause Irvine of Drum and Gordon of Haddo were arrested

3. *pl* Outstanding amounts; unsettled accounts.

1851 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 5 Such as had outstandings abroad which they were entitled to draw in 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr 3/2 If the Argentine Government were unable to pay up outstandings.

Outstanding (stress variable), *vbl a.* [OUT-10; cf. **OUTSTAND** *v.*]

1. That stands out or projects; projecting, prominent, detached.

1612 COTGR. s. v. *Herces*, Full of sharp, strong, and outstanding pins. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 248 The gigantic leaf furnished... with outstanding veins of great depth 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 168 The outstanding wedge shaped masses were once connected with this main body 1896 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/5 Those who prefer supple and clinging fabrics to those which are stiff and outstanding.

2. *fig* Standing out from the rest; prominent, conspicuous, eminent, striking.

1830 HERSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1851) 154 A violent outstanding exception. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 261 The great outstanding facts, which our Lord has pointed out.

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CKLVIII. 670/1 The most outstanding speaker in the General Assembly 1899 *Spectator* 11 Feb 208 There are many interesting articles but there is hardly one of outstanding importance.

3. That stands out in resistance or opposition.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1790) I. 132 (Jam.) Out-standing ministers

4. That stands over or continues in existence; that remains undetermined, unsettled, or unpaid.

Outstanding term: see **TERM**

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 447 The difference between the outstanding debts and credits 1833 HERSCHL *Astron* xi. 341 Still leaving outstanding and uncompensated a minute portion of the change, which requires a whole revolution of the node to compensate 1838 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr* 222 A nobleman whom he had dunned for an outstanding debt. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 77 Among citizens there should be no outstanding quarrels

5. That sets a course outward.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 216 The outstanding parties for war, address the great spirit every day till they set off.

Outstare, *v.* [OUT-18 b.] *trans.* To outdo in staring, to stare longer or harder than; to put out of countenance by staring; to look on (the sun, etc.) without blinking or flinching.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* ii. 1. 27 (Qo 2c) I would outstare the sternest eyes that look. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. v. I will outstare the terror of thy gummy aspect 1645 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, On Isaacson's Chronol.* The eagle's eye, that can outstare the broad-beam'd day's meridian 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 47 He sat and all the stars outstared, Gazing them down, dog, centaur, eagle, bull.

Outstart, *sb.* [OUT-7.] The act or point of starting out, outset.

1866 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 152 In the first outstart of his immortal journey 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I* v. 75 The whole effect is marred by the one mistake made at the outstart.

Outstart, *v.* [OUT-14, 15, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To start, spring forth suddenly. (Properly two words.)

1384 WYCLIF *Judith* xv. 15 And he out sterte with oute to the puple c 1386 CHAUCER *Nuns's Pr.* 7. 227 The peple out sterte and caste the Cart to grounde 1855 BROWNING *Heretic's Trag.* 15, Petal on petal, fierce rays unclose; Anther on anther, sharp spikes outstart

† 2. *trans.* (or *intr.* with dative). To start out from, escape from. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. ii, Pelleus... kept him close y^t nothing him outsterte

2. *trans.* To spring or go beyond; to take or have the start of, to go ahead of.

1599 PASS. *Morrice* (1876) 80 He cannot see a werck outstart the bounds of modestie 1645 JACKSON *Creed* v. 1. § 4 Even when this faith... shall be converted into perfect sight, everlasting confidence shall not outstart, but rather follow it 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 Watermen can usually outstart amateurs.

Hence **Outstarter**, one who starts out in front; a pioneer; **Outstarting** *vbl sb.*

1738 in Mrs Barbauld *Life Richardson* (1804) I. 16 The... servile pursuit of those tracks which are opened for them by anti-mineral more popular outstarters 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 94 He from his small particular orbit flies With blest outstarting!

Out-state to **Out-stature**: see **OUT-**

Out-station. [OUT-1, 3] A station at a distance from head-quarters or from the centre of population or business; a subordinate station on the outskirts of a district, etc. Also *attrib*

1844 *Asiatic Jnl* June 120 Life in an Indian outstation is, indeed, as simple a one as can well be imagined. *Ibid.* June 127 In outstation life there is... more intercourse between European and native society. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvii. Sam started off... to visit one of their out-station huts. 1870 WESTWORTH *Amos Thorne* iii. 26 On an outstation in the Australian bush 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 34 The remainder are quartered at the various forts or out-stations along the coast, and in the interior of the country.

Out-stationed, *vbl a.* [OUT-11.] Stationed or placed outside, in the open air, etc.

1862 ADM FITZROY in *Times* 12 Apr, Causes of rain or snow which we can feel by the outstationed instruments.

Outstay (outstai'), *v.* [OUT-17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To stay beyond the limit of; to exhaust by staying; to overstay.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 90 If you out-stay the time, vpon mine honor. you die 1635 QUARLES *Embl* Hieroglyph vi. (1718) 338, I have out-staid my patience. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* iii. 1. 1882 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady II*, She had already outstayed her invitation. 1893 PENN *Real Gold* (1894) 31 You are afraid of outstaying your welcome.

2. To stay longer than

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F* iv, I will out stay him 1783 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, Mr Pepsys, and I, out-stayed the rest near an hour 1880 MRS FORRESTER *Roy & V* II 181 Mis Fitzalan outstayed all the other guests.

Outsteal, *v.* [OUT-14, 15.]

1. *intr.* To steal out, slip away furtively (In ME two words.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2882 Ðu art min ðral, ðat hidel-like min lond vt-stal a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. 401 Strenth is away, outstolling [= outstolen] lyk ane theif

2. *trans.* To steal away from (a person) secretly

1672 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III 197 She charg'd him not to goe but he out-steale her, and went 1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 685 Either some one outstole us or out-prayed us—Some god—no man it was the teller touching.

Outstealm, *v.* [OUT-18] *trans.* To excel in steaming, to steam faster than.

1862 *Sat. Rev* XIV 187/2 A ship big enough to eat her up, and also to have outstealed and outsteamed her

† **Out-stent**, *vbl a.* *Sc.* [f. **OUT-** + **STENT** stretched.] Outstretched

1605 MONTGOMERIE *Mundus Mel* Ps xix. 2 The firmament And heauens out-stent... Thy handywork and glorious praise proclaim.

Outstep, *sb.* *rare* [OUT-7.] The act of stepping out; the 'step' in a march.

1869 BROWNING *King & Bk* x. 426 Careful lest the common ear Break measure, miss the outstep of life's march.

Outstep, *v.* [OUT-17.] *trans.* To step outside of or beyond, to overstep.

1759 GOLDSM. *Enquiry* v. Misc. Wks (Globe) 441/2 The actor .who by outstepping nature, chooses to exhibit the ridiculous *outré* of a halqueun under the sanction of that venerable name (Shakespeare) 1819 MITFORD III. 12 He outstepped the bounds of moderation 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 119 Here... Socrates and Plato outstep the truth.

So **Outstepping** *vbl sb.* [OUT-9], a stepping out of one's course.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm* (1682) II. 28 When a man, thus walking with God in the main, hath yet these outsteppings and deviations upon the by.

Out-still. [f. **OUT-** + **STILL** *sb.*, a distillery] In India: A private still licensed by government outside the limits of the areas supplied with liquor from central distilleries Also *attrib*.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug 1/2 The so called outstill system which finds favour with the Bengal Government carries death and ruin into the sober and peaceful homes of frugal industry 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *Thresh. Three Closed Lands* iii. 41 This is one of the out-stills for whose abolition there was much agitation a few years ago.

Out-still, etc. see **OUT-**

Outstink, *v.* [OUT-18 c, 18]

1. *trans.* To overpower or drive out by stench.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Fivernal* 86 African oile out-stinks, nay drives-away African, or the most rank, serpents

2. To stink more than, surpass in stench.

c 1620 *Trag. Barnavelle* ii. vi in Bullen *O. P. II* 241 Body a me, How their feare outstinks their garlick! 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 290 Assafetida that would out-stink a Pole-cat. 1802 SOUTHWY *Thalaba* iii. 74 In Borrowdale there is a well which, I dare be sworn, will out-stink Leamington water

† **Out-stop**. *Obs. rare.* [OUT-3.] (app.) An outside guard.

14. *Fencing* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 [see **IN-STOP**].

Out-storm, etc.: see **OUT-**

Outstrain, *v.* [OUT-15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To strain out; to stretch out tightly.

1597 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 280 All his [a serpent's] folds are now in length outstrained 1807 SOUTHWY *Thalaba* iii. xviii. When the dooi-curtain hangs in heavier folds. When the out-strain'd tent flags loosely.

2. To outdo by straining or strenuous effort.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xv. cxlv. But vivid John.. Quickly his Fellow-traveller outstrain'd In Ardor's race.

† **Outstray**. *Obs.* [OUT-7] The act of straying from the right way; aberration.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxii. 3 The mother and nurse of all our distempers and outstrays 1649 — *Comm., Mel.* Theol. 683 He sends for us by his Spirit in our out-strays, and looks us up again.

† **Out-straying**, *vbl sb.* *Obs.* = prec.

1619 W. WHATLEY *God's Husb* i. 105 The wickednesse, and out strayings, and final reuolts of some. a 1639 — *Protol.* (1640) 152 If he finde us in our outstrayings, and give us both direction and will to come into the right way againe

Outstream, *v.* *poetic.* [OUT-14.] *intr* To stream out.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxvii. Wide was the wound, the blood outstreamed fast 1878 WHITTIER *To W. F. Barlett* 31 When the white light of Christ outstreams From the red disk of Mars.

So **Outstreaming** *vbl sb.* and *vbl a.*

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xii. (1852) 240 An actual outstreaming and outbreathing of the fulness of his inner life 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Feb 266/3 Rapid out streamings of matter

from the head [of a comet] 1895 *Thinker* VII. 354 The eternal world, whose atmosphere is God's outstreaming glory.
† Outstreet, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. OUT- 14 + STREET *v.*] *intr.* To exude; to distil or flow out.
 a 1631 *DONNE Progr. Soule* 344 They did not eat His flesh, nor suck those oyls which thence outstreet. [1899 *BROWNING Ned Bratts* 180, I strike the rock, outstretches the life-stream at my rod! (Refers to Donne in note)]

† Outstreet, Obs. [OUT- 1, 3] A street outside the walls or in the outskirts of a town.

1704 *HEARNE Duch. Hist.* (1714) L 438 With lodging in those out-streets for the Riders of the said Horse. 1722 *D. FOS Plague* (1756) 216 When the People came into the Streets from the Country they would see the Out-streets empty. 1755 in *JOHNSON*

Outstretch, sb. [OUT- 7.]

1. The act or fact of stretching out.
 1863 *Mrs WHITNEY Faith Gartney* 31 (ed. 1894) Brought her thoughts home again from their far outstretch. 1872 *BROWNING Balans* 2486 Its outstretch of beneficence Shall have a speedy ending on the earth.

2. An outstretched tract, extension, extent
 1854 *Gd. Words* 12/1 This south-western outstretch of England

3. The distance to which anything stretches out.
 1888 O. CRAWFORD *Sylvia Arden* 308 A passage little broader than the outstretch of my two arms.

Outstretch, v. [OUT- 15, 15 b, 17, 18]

1. *trans.* To stretch out or forth. (Chiefly poetic)
 a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1515 And down on knees he gan to falle, And forth his heed and necke out straighte To drinke of that welles draughte. 1501 *SPENSER Muirpott.* 87 So did this file outstretch his fearful hornes. c 1614 *SIR W. MURRE Dido & Aeneas* III 236 Ships. With wings outstretcht, all under equall saile. 1823 *BYRON Island* IV. ix, Abeldar. his arms outstretch'd. 1877 *BROWNING Agamemnon* 1108 Hand after hand she outstretches.

2. To extend in area or content, to expand.
 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II App. xlv, Wherefore this wide and vast Vacuity, Which endlesse is outstretcht thorough all. 1687 *Sc. Met. Ps.* cxxxvi 6 Who did outstretch This Earth so great and wide. a 1758 *RAMSAY Fox turned Preacher* 48 [He] preach'd, And with loud cant his lungs outstretch'd. 1840 *DICKENS Barn Rudge* III, The great city, which lay outstretched before him.

3. To stretch to its limit, to strain.
 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. iii. 3 Timon is dead, who hath outstretcht his span. 1645 *MILTON Tezruch* Wks. 1738 l. 251 Outstretching the most rigorous nerves of Law and Rigour.

4. To stretch beyond (a limit, etc.).

1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 277 So farre did his impudencie outstretch the bond of reason. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* i. (1852) 6 My mercy doth outstretch the universe. 1865 *J. EADIE Comm. Gal.* 194 The divine and illimitable will always outstretch its [dogma's] precision and logic.

5. To outstrip in a race. *Obs.*
 a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* II (1704) 270/1 Greyhounds strove to outstretch one another in a Course. 1703 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (1709) 94 They, outstretch the Speed of Gunpowder, and Distance Light and Lightning.

Outstretched, (-stret[ti]), ppl. a. [OUT- 11.]

1. Stretched out in length or breadth; held forth; extended. Said esp. of the arms.

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxi. 5, I my self will fight agaynst you, with an outstretched honde. *Ibid.* xxvii. 5 With my grete power & outstretched arme. a 1655 *FLETCHER Double Marriage* IV. i, We have here Laught at the outstretch'd arm of tyranny. 1735 *Pope's Odyssey* XII 298 They call, and aid with outstretch'd arms implore. 1801 *T. HARDY Tess* (1900) 142/2 He knelt down beside her outstretched form, and put his lips upon hers.

2. Stretched in area or compass; distended.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. iv. 153 With an out-stretcht throat he tell the world aloud What man thou art.

Hence **† Outstretch'dness, extension.**

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selo* 42 For as Gods Eternity is not endless longness, so neither is his Immensity unbounded outstretch'dness. *Ibid.* 34, 105

Outstretcher, [OUT- 8.] One who or that which stretches out; an extensor. So **Outstretching vbl. sb. and ppl. a.** [OUT- 9, 10], stretching out, extending, extension.

1480 *CAXTON Descrip. Brit.* 44 The contrie which is now named scotland is an outstretching of the north partie of britayn. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 A cape very well known in regard of the eminency and outstretching thereof. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Abel.* 52 A haughtie, bold, outstretching, and self-confiding spirit. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ Nat.* I. 227 In the bat the fingers are lengthened, attenuated, and made outstretchers and supporters of a pair of wings. 1866 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Ex.* XIV 30 On the outstretching of Moses's hand.

Outstride, v. [OUT- 18] *trans.* To surpass in striding, to excel in length of stride; also *fig.*

1610 *B. JONSON Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Ridg.) 577/2 With arcs triumphal for their actions done, Out-striding the Colossus of the Sun. 1621 *B. H. KING Sermon* 25 Nov. 57 That which outstrides the largest fable in Ovid, the Golden Legend. 1808 *Weston Gaz.* 31 May 5/2 He [a horse] was apparently beaten rather for speed than for stamina, or possibly outstridden by his gigantic rival.

Outstrike, v. [OUT- 18, 15]

1. *trans.* To excel in striking; to deal swifter or heavier blows than.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 36 A swifter meane Shall out strike thought, but thought will doe't. 1663 *DAVENANT Stage of R.* II 50 [A] Few Rhodian Knights, making their several stands, Out-strike Assemblies of our many Hands.

2. To strike out (letters or words) *poetic Obs.*

1598 *DRAYTON Heroical Ep., Marston to R. Spohn* Poems (1697) 188 This sentence serves, and that my hand out strikes; That pleasech well, and this as much mislikes. 1604

HIERON 172s I. 565 That which one...author likes, The same another cleane out-strikes.

Outstrip (outstri p), v. [f. OUT- 18, 18 c, 17 + STRIP *v.* 2, to run or advance swiftly, to speed, scud, 'whip'.]

1. *trans.* To pass in running or any kind of swift motion; to outrun, leave behind in a race; to escape from by running. Also *fig.* with direct imagery of a race

1580 *LIVY Euphros* (Arb.) 419 When I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was last in the course, but first at the crowne So that I gesse that woemen are eyther easie to be out stripped [ed. 1582 tripped], or willing. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* IV. 1 42 Thy Mothers Name is ominous to Children, If thou wilt out-strip Death, goe crosse the Seas, And lue with Richmond. 1603 *DICKER Grassie* (Shaks. Soc.) 4 The deer Outstrips the active hound. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* III in 328 Mr. Gordon, being fresh and in breath, easily outstripped the man, and got before him to the Commodore. 1862 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxvii. 382 If a plastic substance, flow down a sloping Canal, the lateral portions, will be outstripped by the Central ones.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To excel, surpass, get ahead of, or leave behind, in any kind of competition, or in any respect in which things may be compared.

1592 *NASHE P. Penullesse* D y b, He so far outstrip him in villainous words that the name of sport could not persuade him patience. 1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* 1, 9 They strue one to outstrip another in guing most. 1655 *BUNYAN Holy Cite* (1669) 91 They out-strip all the Prophets that ever went before them. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ix. 301 Fox, not to be outstripped in homage to Argyle, justified the measure. 1834 *FRANCIS Alf. Sk.* III 342 Promising ere long to rival, if not to outstrip the present capital.

3. To exceed as a quality. *Obs.*

1610 *B. JONSON Alch. v. Epil.* If I have outstript An old man's gravity, or strict canon, think What a young wife and a good brain may do. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* III 123 The River Simois whose breadth all the way hath not outstript the fields about two miles.

4. To pass beyond, leave behind (a place). *Obs.*

1632 *LITGOW Trav.* VIII. 345 Scarcely had we outstript Rhyneberg a Dutch mile.

Out-strive, etc. : see OUT- 18 b.

Outstroke, [OUT- 7]

1. A stroke directed outwards.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 627/1 On the completion of the stroke, the steam is allowed to pass freely from one side of the piston to the other, producing an equilibrium of effect during the out-stroke.

2. *Mining.* The act of striking out; see *quot.* 1893-4. Also *attrib.* in *outstroke-rent.*

1852 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 42 *Outstroke rent*, for the privilege of breaking the barrier, and working and conveying underground the coal from an adjoining royalty. 1857-8 *Act* 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 44 § 20 By way of out-stroke or other underground communication. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., *Instroke* is the passing out of a working royalty into another royalty. *Outstroke* is the act as regarded by the lessor of the entered royalty.

Out-strut to Out-subtle: see OUT-.

Outsucken (au tsu'k'n), a. Sc. Law. [f. OUT- 12 + SUCKEN] Outside the sucken; free from restriction to a particular mill for the grinding of corn; not subject to astriction. The opposite of *insucken*.

1773 *ERSKINE Instit.* (ed. 2) II. ix. § 20 314 The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to the mill are called outsucken or out-town miltures. 1806 *J. SKELTON Summ. & Wint. Balmawhapple* 1 172 The sma' seque's o' the out-sucken miltures.

Out-suffer, v. [OUT- 18] *trans.* To surpass in suffering.

1651, 1855 [see OUT-LABOUR].

Out-sutor to Out-superstition: see OUT-.

Outswagger, v. [OUT- 18] *trans.* To surpass in swaggering.

1607 *Lingua* v. VII. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 439 Ay, wilt see me outswagger him? 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* IV. ii, They out-swagger all the wapekate. 1884 *L. OLIPHANT Hasty* (1887) 203 They [Orientals] must never be allowed to out-swagger you.

Out-swarm, etc. : see OUT- 7.

Outsweat (-swē' s), v. [OUT- 18, 18 c] *trans.*

To outdo or surpass in sweating; to overcome or bear down with sweating.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* I. 1 67 Me thinks I should out-sweate Cupid. 1596 *— Merch. V.* IV. ii. 17 Weele out-face thee, and out-sweate them to. 1690 *SHADWELL Am. Bigot* II, I will out-sweat the deepest gamester in Madrid. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII 217 Always allowable, as long as it can be concealed or out-sworn.

Out-sweat (-swet'), v. Obs. rare. [OUT- 16.]

trans. To work out by sweat or toil.

a 1625 *BAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* I. i, Out upon't! Caveat emptor! Let the fool out sweat it, That thinks he has got a catch on't.

Outsweep, v. [OUT- 14, 18 b]

1. *intr.* To sweep out, move out with a sweep.

1867 *G. MACDONALD Poems, Three Horae* xviii, If a man withstand, out-sweeps my brand. I slay him on the spot.

2. *trans.* To sweep beyond.

1887 *G. L. TAYLOR Centen. Poem* 13 Apr. in *Libr. Mag.* (U. S.) Jan. (1888) 403 Our Davies' three legged nothing's integration Out-sweeps sublimest winged imagination.

Outsweeping, vbl. sb. [OUT- 9; cf. *sweep* out.] The action of sweeping out; *concr.* that which is swept out, refuse.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* IV. 13 The very outsweepings of y^e world, yee the of scowring of all men

Outsweeten, v. [OUT- 18] *trans.* To surpass in sweetening or in sweetness

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* IV. ii. 224 No, nor The leafe of Eglantine Out-sweetened not thy breath. 1877 *TENNISON Let in Life* (1897) II. ii. 47 The sweets of office outsweetened by the sweets of out of office.

Outswell, v. [OUT- 18, 17, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in swelling or inflation; to swell out more than.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 9 Blow villaine, till thy sphered Bias cheekes Out swell the collicke of puff Aquilon. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* VI. i. (1849) 312 Striving to outstrut and outswell each other like a couple of belligerent turkey cocks.

2. To swell beyond (a point or limit).

1658 *HEWITT Repent. & Convert* 185 The waters out-swelling and breaking down their banks, have overflowed both our Church and State. 1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* II. 69 But this outswellets the proportion of my booke. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 141 So filling the Rivers as to make them out-swell their Banks.

3. To swell out, inflate.

1800 *HURDIS Faw. Village* 122 Shudd'ring he sits, in horrent coat outswollen.

So **Outswelling ppl. a.** [OUT- 10], swelling out.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 826 Body being bulkie or out-swelling extension.

Out-swift, etc. : see OUT-.

Outswim, v. [OUT- 18] *trans.* To surpass or excel in swimming, swim faster or farther than

1603 *BRETON Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In swiftnesse the Hare will outrunne him, and the Dolphin outswim him. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Mayden's Blush* 595 Some on swift Horse-backe to outswim the winde. 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 5/4 The bird [penguin] can outswim the fish with the greatest ease.

Out-swindle to Out-tailor: see OUT-.

† Out-take, v. Obs. Forms: see *Out adv.*

and *TAKE v.*; also *constr.* 4-6 outtake, (5 owtake, otake), *pa. ppl.* outtaken, outtane, etc. [f. OUT- 15 + TAKE *v.*; orig. rendering *L. eripere, excipere*.]

1. *trans.* To take out (*lit.*); to extract, draw forth; to deliver, set free.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vi. 5 Torn, Laverd, and mysaule outtake [*L. eripe*]. *Ibid.* cxxii. 7 Our saule als sparw es of land Outtane [*L. eripit*] fra snare of bundand. c 1450 *Merlin* VI. 100 Neuer noon...ne shall it not outtake. 1596 *DAR- RYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Excepte it schortlie had beine outtake, mountaine the coue it had filit full.

2. To take out from therecoming; to exclude from a class or category; to specify as left out; to except.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 764 (Coit.) Of al þe tres [we ette] bot of an, þe midward tre is vs outtan [or rr. out tane] vte tane; out taken] c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 526 Seynte Poull þat putteþ alle men in subiection to kynyngs, outtakeþ nevere on. c 1450 *De Imutatione* III. xlii. 13, I outtake no þinge, but in all þinges I wol finde þe made bare. 1464 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 534/2 That they be excepte, forpised, and outtaken of this Acte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 147, I out tak name greit nor small.

Hence **Out-take king, † ou(t)ta'kand pr. ppl.**, quasi-*prep.* = EXCEPTING A. I, 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (Symon & Judas) 119 Þai suld al de outtake name. *Ibid.* xxliii. (George) 57 Man ore best, outtake name. 1839 *BALFORTH Festus* xix. (1848) 211 Out-taking those who have eyes trained to see.

† Out-take, ppl., prep. (constr. adv.) *Obs.* Forms: see *prec.* [Originally a southern form of OUT-TAKEN *pa. ppl.* (see next), passing, like it, imperceptibly from a *ppl.* to a *prep.* and a *conj.* adv.]

But as *out-take* was not a northern form of the *pa. ppl.* (which was there *out-taken* and *out-tamle*), its participial nature would not be apparent to northern writers, and these probably took it for the imperative of the *vb.* : see *b* below.]

a as *ppl.* : Excepted, being excepted.

1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) I. 337 Out take men [Caxton reserued men; *Hyden*, exceptus hominibus] alle bestes beþ smallere þere. *Ibid.* V. 365 All Italy outtake Rome [*MS.* *Hari* Rome excepte; *Hyden* excepta Roma]. c 1450 *Caxton Vilod.* st. 619 þe organys of þe lemys out take. c 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 723 Al manner pulis is good, the ficche outtake. c 1454 *Hoccleve Yereslast's Wpfe* 628 Nevere so shal ther man do to me...outtake only he.

b. app. as imperative : Except

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 332 In alle Breteyn was nouht. A fest so noble wrought. Out tak Carleon. 1513 *DOUGLAS Banns* v. xlii 6r Wes alle the navy, out tak four schippis lost [*L. quatuor annis*].

c. Where the participial or imperative notion is merged in a preposition : Except, with the exception of; save, but; = EXCEPT *prep.* I.

(For the a instances, in which the elements are written separate, the prepositional analysis is doubtful.)

a. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 652 (Fairf.) Of trees and frute...al sal be þyne outtake [other *MS.* bot, but] etc. 1398 *TREVISA Barith. De P. R.* v. 11. (Tollem. *MS.*), þat haueu al þe body of a man out take þe heed [*L. præter caput*]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi 141 (Add. *MS.*) The Steward...put of alle his clothes, outtake his sherte.

β. a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 948 For al was goldes, men myght it see, Outtake the fethetes and the tree. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) II. 139 Hely hab vnder him Cantebriggshire outtake Merslond [*Hari* tr. Merlonde excepte; *Hyden* præter Merlond]. 1444 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 111/2 He vilanously toke of all...her cloths of her body, outtake her smokke. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxiii 59/1 Euery planete is more than all the erthe outtake the mone & mercuri. 1500 *M. NISSER New Test. in Scots* Mark x. 14 He fand nothing outtake leues [*WYCLIF* 2 out takun leues; *Vulg.* præter folia]. 1622 *T. JAMES Cornipt. Scripture* III. 11 No citie out-take Euey, that dwelled in mount Gaboon.

d. As *conj. adv.* preceding *that* (= EXCEPT *conj.* 1) or a preposition.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 423 Out take þat [*Hyden* mst quod] he is þe worse þeef þat stetch most. *Ibid.* IV. 39 In every place out take in þe Psawter [*Hyden* præter quam in psalterio] 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 454/1 Outake alweys, yat al clothes, called Streites.. have licence of sale and deliverance [etc.].

† **Out-ta ken**, *pa. pple., prep., conj. adv. Obs.* Forms: see **OUT-TAKE** *v.* [*pa. pple. of OUT-TAKE* *v.* Orig. used in concord with a *sb* or *pron.* in the absolute case (=Latin ablative absolute), e.g. *exceptū suū māti ē*, ME 'his moder out-taken', 'out-taken his moder'. Both these orders were in use, but the latter was the prevailing one; and the position and effect of the *pple.* being thus equivalent to those of a preposition, it became at length identified with the prepositions of the equivalent EXCEPT. Like other prepositions also (e.g. *before, for, till*), it was used to connect a subordinate to a principal sentence, orig with *that*, subseq alone, and thus became a conjunctive *adv* or subordinating conjunction.]

A. *pa. pple.* (in concord with, and following, a noun in absol. case) = (Being) excepted. Cf. EXCEPT *v.* 1 b.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* ii. (Paulus) 940 Outwart thingis neuir-pe-les Owane, þat wes þe besynes þat he had. *Ibid.* xxviii. (George) 93 Man na [=nor] wif outane nane. 1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. ccix, His allegiance acit till the King anerly outane. 1429-30 *Papers of Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 104 The waiaid wod and venyson all way oute taken. 1530 *Palsgr.* 320/2 Outtaken, *exceptū*

B. *prep.* (In the a instances, in which the elements are written separate, perh. still felt as a *pple.*)

1. = **OUT-TAKE** *c.* EXCEPT *prep.* 1.

a. 13. *Cursor M.* 5411 (Cott.) Vte tan [v] 77, out tane, vte take, a 1425 outake] þe landes of þat lede. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xxi. 18 þat partid his clathes out takyn his kirtil. 1364 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* A. x. 165 Alle schulen dye Out taken Eithe soutes. c1400 *MAUNDVEY* (Roxb) 1. 4 He has lost all, oute taken Greece c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4330 Oute tane Elfride, þat destruyde All þe kynges lynage

B c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxi. (Clement) 491 Pare was nane þat hym saw. Outane petyre 1387 *TREVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) I. 261 Wel ny3 all manere metal outakun tyn [*Harl. tr.* tynne excepte, *Cant.* reserued tyn, *Hyden.* excepto stanno] 1388 *Wyclif Mark* xii. 32 Ther is noon other, outakun [1382 outtakun] hym [*Vulg. præter eum*] a 1400 *Burgh. Laws* ix. (Sc. Stat. 1), Outtane salt [*præter sal*] and heryng 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* iii. u. With all the tout, outtane my mymphe and I. 1816 *Scott. Old Mort.* xlii, Ane o' the maist cruel oppressors (out-taken Sergeant Bothwell) 1816 — *Antiq.* xxiv, I question if there's ony body in the country can tell the tale but myself—aye out taken the laird though.

2. Leaving out of account; except as regards; besides, in addition to, = EXCEPT *prep.* 2.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dinw.* 123 For out-taken viij wokus of al þe twelf monþe Diefdful dragonis drawn hem piddire c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xi. (Synon & Judas) 389, lxx thow-sande cristyne.. Outane princis, kynges, and quene, Wyffis, and barnis alva bedene c1400 *MAUNDVEY* (Roxb) vii. 26 Men may go in, oute taken þe tyme þat þe bawme growes. c1440 *York. Myst.* xxiv. 147 Outane goddis will allone

C *conj. adv.*

1. Introducing a subordinate clause (with or without *that*) = EXCEPT *conj.* 1.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* ix. (Jacobus) 21 He wane nan of þa, Outane þat with gret pyne He purchast discipulis nyne. *Ibid.* xi. (Nymon) 1444 Bath his schank and his kne Ware als halle As þat. befor wes, Outane þare wes les of flesche 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 407 He was arayit at poynt clenly, Outakun that his hede wes bare. 1490 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xv. 216/2, I haue take them all to you. out taken that ye shall not ete flesche with the blood.

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause; in quot. with *if* (= except if, unless) = EXCEPT *conj.* 2.

1399 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 Out taken 3ef he be a theffe proued.

3. Preceding a phrase formed of a preposition and its object: = EXCEPT *conj.* 3.

a 1350 *St. Thomas* 20 in Horstom *Attingh. Leg.* (1881) 20 Send me to folk of ilk a kynde Outaken vnto folk of Ynde. c1375 *Cursor M.* 5388 (Fair) For hungre dyed mony an, Out takin in egipte and chanaan. c1400 *MAUNDVEY* (Roxb) xxvi. 121 Plenteie of all maner of bestes, oute taken of wyne.

† **Out-ta-king**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **OUT-TAKE** *v.* + *ING* 1] The action of the verb **OUT-TAKE**; taking out, deliverance; exception.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 An Outetakyng, *exceptio* 1530 *Palsgr.* 250/1 Outtakyng, *exception*. c1610 *Sir J. Melvil Mem.* (1683) 90 Warned.. by divers who were upon the Council of her out-taking.

† **Out-ta-kingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *out-taking* *pr. pple.* (or error for *out-taken* *pa. pple.*) of **OUT-TAKE** *v.*] By way of exception; exceptionally.

1549 *CHALONER. Eras.* on *Folly* H. j. b, Few are accustomed to erre so outtakyngly 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* x. E. v. b, But nowe and then outtakyngly, he wyll be oveiseene.

Out-talent to Out-tease: see **OUT**.

Out-talk (aut; tɔk), *v.* [**OUT**-18, 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo, go beyond, excel, or overcome in talking. 1506 *SHAKS Tam Shr.* i. 1. 248 What, this Gentleman will out-take vs all. 1674 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* 363 The priests can often out talk in Latin those who dispute with them. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 7 A prince, who, has out-talked the most rigid republicans in his discourses upon liberty. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* vi. 115 We are weak here,—out-talked, out-voted.

Out-tane: see **OUT-TAKEN**.

Out-te-ll, *v.* [**OUT**-18, 15, 15 b.]

† *trans.* To tell or count beyond; to exceed the reckoning of. *Obs.*

1613 *BEAUM. & FR. Cosmogr.* i. vi, I have out-told the clock For haste; he is not here

2. To tell out or forth, declare.

1818 *KEATS Endym.* i. 392 Thus all out-told Their fond imaginations.

B. To tell or reckon to the end or completely. 1868 *J. H. NEWMAN Verses Var. Occas.* 215 And of our crimes the tale complete, .. Outtold by our full numbers sweet

Outer, Outterance: see **OUTER, OUTRANCE**.

† **Out-ter-m**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [**OUT**-3] Outward figure; external or bodily form; mere exterior. (Cf. **TERM** *sb.*)

1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* v. j, Not to bear cold forms, nor men's out-terms, Without the inward fires and lives of men.

† **Out-ter-m**, *v. Obs. rare* [**OUT**-25: after **L. ex-terminare**] *trans.* To exterminate.

a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xcvi. 9 þai sall be out terymd. *Ibid.* lxxix. 14 þe bare of þe wod outtermyd it.

Out-terrace, *testify*, etc.: see **OUT**.

Out-think, *v.* [**OUT**-15 b, 18, 17]

† *trans.* To think out, contrive or devise by thinking. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xv. 4 Forsothe not in to error inladd vs the oute thinkyng of the euele craft of men [*Vulg. hominum malis artibus excogitatio*]

2. To excel or go beyond in thinking; to pass or advance out of (a condition, etc.) by thinking.

1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* ii. 11 94 They will not only think, but out think us 1857 *W. SMITH Thormdale* 602, I have out-thinked this state of mind, I have out-thought it. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas Path* iv. 142 We cannot outthink the bounds of thought

† **Out-thrappe**, *app. var. of OUTROOF. Obs.*

1578 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 365 This newe Iudge commaunded all his goodes to be sold by out-thrappe, for a greate deal lesse then his goodes were worth.

Out-threaten to Out-throb: see **OUT**.

† **Out-thrift**, *Obs.* [Cf. **OUT**-12.] One with-out thrift, an unthrift.

1534 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 128 The punishment of outthrifts and offenders.

Out-through, *prep. and adv. Sc.* [f. **OUT** *adv.* + **THROUGH** *prep.*, q. v. for **Forms**.]

A. *prep.* Right through, quite through, from end to end (or side to side) of; through the whole of, throughout.

1456 *Sc. Acts. Fac. II* (1507) § 59 To the intent, that the Demyes, that ai kepted in hande, hawe course and come out-throw the Realme 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 71 To haif course and passage commounle outthrow this realm. c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xii. 21 That crewell dert outthrow my hart wald bor 1609-1825 [see **INTHROUGH** *prep.*] 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* ii, Boreas brought out-through the clouds. 1825 *JAMISON s. v.* 'He gned out-through the bear-lan' *Clydes.*

B *adv.* Right through; throughout; thoroughly. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2688 Moyes bi-sette al þat bui3, Oc it was riche & strong ut-thui3 c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* x (*Mathon*) 436 A felone.. come be-hynd hym at þe bake, And out-throw with a sweid hym stake 1682 *PEDLOR Lord's Trumpet* 9 The blood of the saints hath run in throw and out throw. 1768 *Ross Helmore* Invec. 4 I'm out-throw as clung

Out-throw, outthrow, *sb.* [**OUT**-7.]

1. The act of throwing out, ejection, emission; output; outburst of energy; matter ejected.

1855 *M. PATRISON in Oxford Ess.* 273 It would be of no use to appeal to the rise and fall of the scholastic philosophy. For this reason, we pass over the wonderful purely philosophical out-throw of the thirteenth century. 1865 *PHILLIPS Vesuvius* viii. 22 We see in it a local outthrow of stony, ashy, and perhaps muddy materials 1892 *Cornish Mag.* Oct. 415 Its outthrow of mud and stones

2. A throwing or being thrown out of line.

1855 *Cornwall* 113 The more obtuse the angle, the more considerable is the out-throw.

Out-throw, outthrow (autþrðu), *v.* [**OUT**-15, 17, 18.]

† *trans.* To throw out, cast out. *Obs.* (Properly two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxii. 18 þou out þrew þam when up-bowen ware þai. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xx (*CHAUN* 1483) 65 On the wyllie I oute throwe my salt teies. 1596 *SPENCER F. Q.* iv. u. 2 Firebrand of hell.. from thence out thrown, Into this world to worke confusion a 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 119 Foul Invidia with Gall she had outthrown

2 To throw beyond (a point); to surpass (a person) in the length of a throw.

1613 *Unceasing of Machiav.* 18 Out-throw it [the jack at bowls] not, lest thou lose the cast. 1658 *MAYNE Lucian* (1664) 201 Striving who shall hurle farthest, and outthrow the rest 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1677) 358 And with the spears I Polydore out-throw

† *b. fig.* To exaggerate. *Obs.*

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 12 'T'out throw, and stretch, and to enlarge Shall now no more be laid 't'our Charge.

Out-throwing, *vbl. sb.* [**OUT**-9.] **Throwing out** So **Out-throw** *ppl. a.* [**OUT**-11], thrown out, cast out

1869 *C. EDWARDS Sardania* 163 Needless out-throwing of heels. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 7/3 The end of Leather-lane was completely blocked with the out-throwing goods.

Out-thrust, *sb.* [**OUT**-7.] The act or fact of thrusting or forcibly pushing outward; an outward thrust or thrusting pressure in any structure. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* Jan. 2 A bridge so perfectly equilibrated, as to rest perpendicularly on its piers without any out-thrust whatever 1855 *ROBINSON Whittby Gloss.* *Out-thrust*, a push forward or out at the door. A projection from a building

Out-thrust, *ppl. a.* [**OUT**-11.] Thrust out or forth, extended, projected.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 11 The boy-Love seeking to bar the entry with his aim and strong outthrust wings. 1882 *W. M. WILLIAMS Science* xxiii. 164 The out-thrust glaciers, the overflow down the valleys.

Out-thrust, *v. rare* [**OUT**-15.] *trans.* To thrust out So **out-thruster**. [**OUT**-8.] One who thrusts out.

1387-8 *T. USK Test Love* ii. ix. (Skeat) 186 It closeth heres so togidre, that rancour is outthrusten 1553-87 *FOX A & M.* (1596) 1421/2 Phasher was.. the cheife hereticke takei, the outthrustor of true godlinesse. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittby Gloss.*, *Out-thrusten*, turned out of doors, projected or thrown forward 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph.* *Apol.* 4522 Outthrusting eyes—their very roots—like blood!

Out-thunder, *v.* [**OUT**-18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in thundering; to make a more thundering noise than; to outnoise, outoar 1616 *T. ADAMS Three Divine Sisters* Wks. 1862 II. 277 Though he out thunder heaven with blasphemies 1624 *MASSINGER Revenge* iii. iii, There's no tongue A subject owes that shall out-thunder mine 1846 *POWELL Prometheus Bound* 41 A clang out-thundering the thunder-peal

2 To thunder out, utter in a voice of thunder.

1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 89 The Commons out-thunder New votes to guard the pulpit

Out-Timon to Out-Toby: see **OUT**.

Out-toil, *v.* [**OUT**-15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To exhaust or weary out with toil

1603 *HOLLAND Phitarch's Mor.* 506 Because he would thereby vex, out-toile consume and waste his poore subjects. 1620 — *Canden's Brit.* ii. 130 His soldious out-toyled with travelling 1676 *OTWAY Don Carlos* iii. (1736) 42 Since my griefs cowards are, and daie not kill, I'll try to vanquish and out-toil the Ill

2 To surpass in toiling or labouring

1603 *BRETTON Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In labour the Oxe will out-toile him. 1806 *H. SIDONS Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 196 He hued himself to a carpenter, and out-toiled all his competitors

† **Out-to-ill**, *Sc. Obs.* [**OUT**-6] A payment made to the bailie upon giving up possession of burghal property.

1874 *C. INNES Sc. Legal Antiq.* 91 [see **INTOLL**.]

Out-tongue (aut; tɔŋ), *v.* [**OUT**-21.] *trans.* To excel with the tongue; to exceed in power of tongue.

1604 *SHAKS Oth.* i. ii. 19 Let him do his spight; My Seruices Shall out-tongue his Complaints 1607 *MIDDLETON Your True Gallants* v. 1, What, shall we suffer a changeable forepart to out-tongue us? 1844 *FRASER'S Mag.* 465, 30,000 preaches that out-longued her Mamelucks in eloquence.

Out-top, outtop (aut; tɔp), *v.* [**OUT**-18 b.]

trans. To rise above, surmount; = **OVERTOP**.

1674 *JOSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 161 To the Northwest is a high mountain that out-tops all, with its three rising little hills. 1777 *G. FORSLER Voy. round World* II. 170 Innumerable coco-palms out-topped the woods. 1877 *MACLEAR St. Mark* iv. (1879) 55 The thorns gradually out-topped it. fig. 1624 *LO-KEEPER WILLIAMS Let.* 24 May in *Cabala* (1654) 94 The Treasurers began then to out-top me, and appeared.. likely enough in time to do as much to your Grace. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmist* 773 He doubted not but to see me outtop all the rest all but a year or two. 1860 *TEMPLE in Ess & Rev* 12 The idea of monotheism out-tops all other ideas in dignity and worth

Out-tower, *-town*, etc.: see **OUT**.

Out-trade, *v.* [**OUT**-18 b.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in trading.

1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* Ep to Rdr, The English Merchants complaining how the Dutch out-trade them, and that they are not able to live. 1690 *CHURCH Disc Trade* (1694) 237 They may out-trade us and undeisel us 1807 *Edin. Rev* X. 352 The Americans will certainly out-trade the East India Company

† **Out-trader**, *Obs. rare*—1. (?) One who fits out by way of trade or traffic = **OUTPUTTER**.

1660 *VIRGINIA STAT* (1823) I. 538 Against pyrats, their assistants or abettors, out-traders or receptors.

Outtrage, *obs form of OUTRAGE*.

Out-trail to Out-triple: see **OUT**.

Out-travel, *v.* [**OUT**-17, 18.] *trans.* To travel farther than or beyond the bounds of; to exceed in extent or swiftness of travelling

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Aithorn* i. iv. § 3 (1622) 22 No Traveller could euer out-trauell religion. 1633 *BENLOWES Pref. Poem* in *P. Fletcher's Purple Ish.*, Out-travell wise Ulysses (if you can) 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* x. 11, She then besought him to go instantly, that he might out-travel the ill news, to his mother 1828 *MISS MITCHELL Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 131, I.. had.. forsaken all track, and out-travelled all landmarks.

Out-trick, *v.* [**OUT** 18, 21] *trans.* To outdo in or by trickery.

1678 *Mrs. BERN. Ser. P. Fancy* ii. 1, I shall go near to out-trick your Ladyship, for all your poltick leauing. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* iii. v, The weaker party was endeavouring to out-trick the stronger 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 68 His very tricks are often out-tricked.

Out-trot, *v.* [**OUT**-18] *trans.* To excel in trotting; to exceed in speed. Also *fig*

1564 *J. HAYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Gallop yonge wyues, shall tholde trot, out trot you? 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 675 Not to mend their pace into a gallop, when they are out-trotted by a rival. 1837 *THACKERAY Carlyle's Fr. Rev* Wks. 1900 XIII. 249 Mr Bulwer, on his Athenian hobby, had quite out trotted stately Mr Gibbon.

Out-trump, *v.* [**OUT**-18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in trumping (at cards). In quot. *fig*

1809 *W. LIVING Knickerb.* v. ii. (1861) 159 The consterna-

tion of the wise men at the Manhattos when they learnt how their commoner had been out-trumped by the Yankees. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Prob* 48 The landlords and capitalists, out-trumping each other in the political game.

† Out-try, v. Obs. [OUT-15]

1. *trans.* To choose out.

c1420 *Pallad on Husb* l. 514 And for vche 3ok of exon in thi plough, Eighte foote in brede, & goodly lenglht outtrie. *Ibid* xii. 257 Ffreshe, ripe, & grete of hem to sette outrie.

2. To sift out

c1550 R. BISTON *Bayle Fortune* B11 b, That euer thou wast founden or fro the ertth out tried

† Out-tu ft, *pa. pple.* Obs. [OUT-11.] ? Pulled out in tufts or frills, puffed out.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm*, *Extasie* (1878) 90/2 Yee might betweene the Buttons see, Her smocke out-tuft to show her leuitie

Out-tun to Out-Turk: see OUT-

Out-turn. [OUT-7, from *turn out*] The quantity turned out or yielded; produce, output.

1800 *Asiat Ann Reg*, *Proc Parl.* 35/1 The prospects of the year 1799-1800 will be found to vary but little in the aggregate from the actual out-turn of the preceding year. 1865 GLADSTONE *Sp Ho Comm.* 16 Apr. I estimated . . . the probable out-turn of the revenue at 70,190,000. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perico Bark* 423 The outlay, as regards labour, is the same whether the out-turn is large or small

Out-turned, ppl a. [OUT-11.] Turned out or outwards.

1804 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 143 The contents of his out-turned pocket.

† Out-twine, v. Obs. [OUT-15, 24.] *trans.*

a. To twist out b. To untwine or untwist

a 1400 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* II. Your seemly voya that ye so smal out-twine. 1600 FAIRFAX (Webster 1864), He stopped And from the wound the reed outwined.

Out-tyrannize to Out-usure: see OUT-

Out-value, v. [OUT-21.] *trans.* To surpass in value.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* II. v 177 His little boat . . . fraught with what the world beside Could not out-value. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 97 His attire was very ordinary, his tulipant, could not out-value fortie shillings. 1846 LANDOR *Excant. Shaks.* Wks. II. 291 In ancient days a few pages of good poetry outvalued a whole ell of the finest Genoa. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 194 One stanza . . . outvalues twenty volumes of mosaics

Out-vanish to Out-victor: see OUT-

† Out-vent, v. Obs. rare. [OUT-7 + VENT sb., *sale*] Public sale = OUTCRY 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposph.* 310 Thynges are saied properly, in latine, *proscrubi*, which are at another preyngy sette to out vent or sale.

Outvie (outvæi), v. [OUT-18 b] *trans* To outdo or excel in a competition, rivalry, or emulation; to vie with and excel.

1594 O. B. *Quest Profit Concern* 2 b, Who set envious patterns to outvie and vndoe one the other. 1640 HABINGTON *Edm. IV* 156 Twelve persons out-vying each other in the curiosity and riches of their apparell. 1738 *Freethinker* No. 3 74 [It] made the Emerald out-vie the Verdure of the Field. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 28 Attitudes outvying the achievements of a danseuse

Hence **Outvying** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*; **Outvier** (outvæiæ), one who or that which outvies.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat Paradox* x. 243 My Friendship can admit of no out-vier 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 9 Men, . . . in their outvying, will undersell one another. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I xvi. 280 These gorgeous saloons were now adorned with outvying splendor.

Out-vigil to Out-village: see OUT-

Out-villain, v. [OUT-22] *trans.* To exceed or surpass in villainy.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 305 He hath out-villain'd villainie so farre, that the rariie redeemes him. a 1824 *Gossage* v in *New Brit Theatre* III. 161 Villany Will ever be outvillain'd, when it trusts To aught but its own dagger's point.

Out-vituate to Out-vociferate: see OUT-

Outvoice, v. [OUT-21] *trans.* To surpass in loudness of voice, to make a louder noise than.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, v. Prolog 10 Men, Wives, and Boyes, Whose shouts & claps out-voice the deep mouth'd Sea. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* Pref, They are sure to be out-voiced by the rout of ignorant contemners. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I vi viii 268 He outvoiced their angry cries with loud rebukes of their cowardice.

Outvote, v. [OUT-18.] *trans.* To outnumber in voting, to defeat by a majority of votes.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref, The sense of the soul will be changed, being outvoted as it were by the overwysing number of terrene particles. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* III. ix 107 A contest between the women and the men, wherein the females did out-vote the males, and carried it for Minerva against Neptune. 1778 [see OUT-ARGUE]. 1861 *May Const. Hist* (1863) I vii 480 In 1852, Lord Derby's ministry were out-voted on their proposal for doubling the house tax

Out-voter. [OUT-2.] In the system for parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom. One who has a vote in a constituency in which he does not reside; a non-resident voter qualified by holding property.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xix. IV. 345 He must go through all the miseries of a canvass, must hire conveyances for outvoters [etc.]. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 3 Apr. 5/7 There is a large proportion of 'outvoters', many of whom journeyed from the Midlands.

Outwait to Outwaltz: see OUT-

Outwale. Obs. exc. dial [f. OUT-7 + WALE sb., choice] That which is selected to be taken out or removed, refuse, dregs; one who is cast out, an outcast.

14. *Siege Ferns* (E E T S) 140 Semeliche twelue, Pore men & no3t prute, aposteles wer hoten, Pat of catifs he ches. . . Pe out-wale of his worlde. c1480 HENRYSON *1st Ctes.* 129 Now am I maid an unworthy outwail. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (A1b) 120 Poore caytief, devolat outwayle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Outwale*, refuse. a 1835 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 362 (E D D) The out-wale, wallie, tragie kind o' woovers

† Out-walk, sb. Obs. [OUT-6 or 7] ? A promenade.

1698 FRIER *Acc. E. India* § P. 100 Chap II Shows the Tombs, Outwalks, Ceremonies, and Austerities of the Gentiles, with the Ships and River about Surat.

Outwalk (aut,wō k), v. [OUT-18, 17] *trans* To outdo or outstrip in walking, to walk faster, farther, or better than, to walk beyond

1626 B. JONSON *Fortunata Isles* Wks. (Ridd) 648/1 Have I outwaich'd, Yea, and outwalked any ghost alive. 1720 POPE *Let* (1715) I 271 But indeed I fear she would out-walk him. 1846 MRS. BROWNING in *Let. R. Browning* (1899) II 201 She is old now. Yet she can outwalk my sisters. 1856 OLIVSTER *Slave States* 325, I walked on For a time I could occasionally hear the cry, . . . gradually I outwalked the sound.

Out-wall (-wōl) [OUT-3] The outer wall of any building or enclosure

1535 COVERDALE *Each.* xli. 11 The thicknesse of the out-wall was v cubites rounde aboute. 1624 WOTTON *Archit* in *Reliq* (1672) 57 Various colours on the out-walls of Buildings have always in them more Delight then Dignity. 1793 SWEATON *Elystone L.* § 114 The out-wall was in a remarkably leaning condition

b. *fig.* The clothing; the body, as enclosing the soul.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. i. 45 For confirmation that I am much more then my out-wall, open thy Purse, and take What it contains. 1831 R. H. A. *11. Whole Creature* v. § 2 65 The Windes of afflictions beat upon the outwals of his flesh.

† Outwander, v. Obs. rare [OUT-14.] *intr.* To wander out or away.

13. *Cursor M.* 22600 Pat þou tewardre us suffers sua So Outwandered ppl a., that has wandered out or away; migrated, emigrated.

1876 *Trans. Chmical Soc.* IX. 92 If thus out-wandered, the white blood-cells are to all intents and purposes lymph-cells. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* May 643 Are not the Hungarians themselves an outwandered Asiatic race?

Outwar, -warble, etc.: see OUT-

Outward (au,twōrd), a. (sb.) *Forms.* 1. *utan-, ite-, utward*, 2-5 *utward*, 4-5 *oute-,* 4-6 *outwarde,* 4-5 *owt(e)wart-, ward(e, s- outward,* 5) *utwarded,* 6) *utwarded, utward, S. wtuert.* [OE *utan-, ite-, utward*, f. *utan, ite, ut* (see OUTEN, OUTE, OUT adv.) + *-ward*, -WARD. cf. MHG. *utwert*, Ger. *auswartig* external, foreign, MLG *utward*]

1. That is turned or lies towards the region or space outside the boundary of any enclosure or the surface of anything; that is without or on the outer side; out, outer, external, exterior. Obs. or arch.

a 900 O. *L. Chron.* an 893 (Parker MS) Hi tuzon up hoia scrip of bone wold iiii mila fram þæm mupan ut wearum c1000 *Ælfric Voc* in *W. Wülker* 160/9 *Fennur* utanward þeoh. 1530 PALSER 250/2 Outwaide parte of any thyng, *superficie* 1535 COVERDALE *Each* xlii. 1 Y^e outwaide dore of the Sanctuary. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 42 That . . . beaste . . . bearing her whelpes aboute with her in an outwaide bellye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II vii § 7. 30 Contraction of pores is incident to the outward part. 1660 BARROW *Euctid* I xvi, The outward angle will be greater than either of the inward and opposite angles. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 7 12, I heard a Noise in my outward Room. 1853 STODOLQUER *Mit Enceyl* 206/2 In wheeling time 120 paces, the outwad file stepping thirty three inches.

b. Directed or proceeding towards the outside; pertaining to what is so directed.

[*Beowulf* (Z) 761 Fingras burston, eoten was utward.] 1700 DRYDEN *Sismon & Guss.* 61 The fire will force its outward way. 1884 G. W. R. *Time Tables* July 86 The first or Outward Halves of Return Tickets. 1896 Outward postages [see INWARD a 7]. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 282 Some downward and outward displacement of the left eye

† c. Known outside, generally known, public

1430-40 *Lyric Bochas* III v. (1554) 77 b, The death of Mergus outwaide was not Nor plainly published in that region.

† d. Done outside, out-of-door. Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1653) 269 The most pleasant of all outward pastimes.

2 Of or pertaining to the outer surface of the body and its clothing; also to the body itself as

opposed to the mind, soul, or spirit, and to bodily as opposed to mental faculties; external, bodily.

a 1225 *Anor R.* 100 Pco anore þet schulde bene his [Christ's] leomfon, & seched þauh utward þelunge & froume, mid eie oðer mid tunge. 14. *Why I can't be a Nun* 356 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 As by outwaide aray in semyng Beth so wyth-in my ladies dere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxiv. (Percy Soc) 108 The eyen, the eies, and also the nose, The mouth, and handes, inward wyttes aie none; But outwaide offyces. *Ibid.* These outwaide gates to have the knowledginge, the inward wyttes to have decernynge. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 12 With utwaide apereance to please carnally. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Collects, The wordes which we haue heard this day with our outwaide eares. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas* for *M.* III. i. 286 Oh, what may Man within him hide, Though Angel on the

outward side? 1713 *Young Force Reliq.* 1 (1757) 50 When charms of mind With elegance of outward form are join'd. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarch's & Laug* viii (1877) 159 The vision was not to the outward eye.

b. Said of medical applications or treatment applied externally; = EXTERNAL a. 1 c.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref, Wks. (1653) 6 Some . . . would confine the Surgeon only to outward medicine, and outward healing. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 5 By inward Medicines or outward Applications. *Mod.* (Label on Liniment) 'For outward application only'

c. **Outward man** (*Theol.*), the body as opposed to the soul or spirit; *humorously*, Outward guise, clothing.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 But though oure vtward [Wyclif 1388 vtter] man perisse, yet the inward man is renewed daye by daye. a 1555 LATIMER *Let. to Sir E. Baynton* in *Fone A. & M.* (1583) 1747/2 Eyther my Lord of London wil iudge myn outward man onely, or els he will be my God, and iudge mine inward manne. 1664 [see INWARD a 2] 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 94 Till he began To scruple at Ralph's Outward Man. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The only change ever known in his outward man, was from a complete suit of coffee-colour . . . to [etc.]

† 3. External to the country; foreign. Obs.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt V* 623/1 Called uppon by outward Prynces, as the Duke of Burgoyne. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 409 Our ancient enemyes of France and our outward rebels and traitors. 1503 *4 Act 19 Hen. VII* c. 4 Preamble, Honour & Victorie hath ben gotten ageyne utwaide enemyes. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edm. IV* 237 Affaires of outwaide warre. 1675 tr. *Condens's Hist. Eng.* These Perils would be either inward or outward. Outward, either from the Bishop of Rome, or from the French King

† b. Lying outside some sphere of work, duty, or interest, external. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus) 939 Owtwart thingis . . . Owtane, þat was þe besynes þat he had of all þe kirk. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xi. 16 The chefe of the Leuites, in the outwaide busynes of y^e house of God. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xxvi. 29 Chenaniah and his sonnes were for the outward busines ouer Israel, for officers and Iudges.

4. Applied to actions, looks, and other externally visible manifestations, as opposed to internal feelings, spiritual or mental states or processes, etc.; of or pertaining to outer form as opposed to inner substance, formal

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 In all y^e outwaide workes that man oughteth to do for his Saluacion. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 19 God lukis nocht the wtuest richtness quihik mony kepis and dois wtuerthe in the sight of men. 1604 *Bk. Com. Pryar, Catechism, Q.* What meanest thou by this word Sacrament? A. I mean an outwaide and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 534 The rest Will deem in outward Rites and specious formes Religion satisfi'd. a 1703 BURKITT *On M. T.* Mark. ii. 28 The good of man is to be preferred before the outward keeping of the sabbath. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. ii, While her poor victim's outwaide throes Bear witness to his mental woes. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 96 The church, to outward appearance, stood more securely than ever. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 To reduce the faith to a vague futility, and its outward ordering to a piece of ingeniously reticulated pretence.

5. Applied to things in the external or material world, as opposed to those in the mind or thought.

1573-80 BAKER *Abt O* 212 By means of our bodie, images come from outward things into our mind. 1603-6 WORSW. *Ode Intim Immort* 12, Those obstinate questionings Of sense and outward things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 273 We cannot think of outward objects of sense or of outward sensations without space. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 3 When we are in great grief and sorrow, outward things seem to affect us more than in ordinary times.

b. Applied to things that are external to one's own personality, character, or efforts, or that concern one's relations with other persons and external circumstances; extrinsic. Rarely in relation to a thing (quot. 1756).

1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Fortune* (Arb) 374 Outward Accidens conduce much to a Mans fortune; favour, oportune death of others; occasion fitting vertue. 1685 SOUTH *Speech, Will for Deed* (1715) 385 Suppose we now, a Man be bound Hand and Foot by some outward Violence. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* Ded. The outward advantages of fortune. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 39 The different heat or cold of water is owing to outward accidents. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 72 The law must define men's outward rights and relations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 Man, who in his outward conditions is more helpless than the other animals.

† c. Outside, superficial. Obs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.*, *Answ. Dugdale's Quere* (1736) 51 Upon a single View and outward Observation, they may be the Monuments of any of these three Nations.

6. † a. Unspiritual, secular. Obs. b. Dissipated, wild or irregular in conduct. dial.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 130 After a while they have fallen into an outward state of things, wherein, as they suppose, they shall have no Advantage by [spiritual gifts]. 1875 MISS FOWLEY *Echoes Cumblid.* 149 (E. D. D.) In well outwaide days I spent time. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorks. Wolds* 95 He had led a very outward life—that is to say, he had been a drunkard and a reputed wife-beater.

B. sb. (ellipt. or absol. use of the adj.)

† 1. An outer part (of anything). Obs.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 1076 Thre hundredth in place About hym staid. . . Defendand him, . . . Quhill all the outwaite off the feild was tyn. *Ibid.* x. 728 Off the outwaide thre thousand thair thail slew. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* Prolog. B. iv. An absolut & perfect knowledge of all the inwardes & outwaides of mans and womans body.

2. Outward appearance; the outside, exterior.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* iii. l. 169 Out-hung beauties outward, with a minde That doth renew swifter than blood decays. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. l. 23 So fare an Outward, and such stuffe Within. 1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 19 The specious outwards of a whited Sepulchre. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* l. 106 O vizier make thine inward like unto thine outward. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. iii. Yet in their prime they bore the palm away, Outwards of loveliness.

3. in pl Outward things, circumstances, or conditions; externals.

1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xxviii. 63 Nature makes us all equal we are differenc'd but by accident and outwards. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 78 Of the outwards of this ordinance of the supper. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1829) II. 295 They wanted not their discouragements as to outwards.

4. That which is outside the mind; the external or material world.

1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* i. There is nothing here, Which, from the outward to the inward brought, Moulded thy baby thought. 1849 SEARS *Regeneration* i. iii. (1859) 31 As man sinks lower and lower into the outward he loses the power of spiritual sight and intuition. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Col. Cl. Breakf.* p. 521 Since human consciousness awaking could an outward.

C. Comb. † Outwardshin [perh. two words], outward show or appearance (*obs.*).

1549 E. ALLEN *tr. Paraph. Leo Yndu Rev.* 4 No hypocrisye nor outwardshyne of godnes. is of any value before god.

Outward (au t'wɔrd), *adv.* Forms see the adj. [OE *utan*, *ute*, *ut-weard*. cf. OHG. *utwert*]

1. Of position or situation: On the outside; without.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xxiii. 25 31e clænssas þæt utaword is clænssas — Luke xi. 39 þæt utaword is clænssas & discas 31e clænssas. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 1139 In my mouth þe heft þou set & outward þe blad of a knyfe. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P.* R. xvii. l. (1495) 592 A tree hath somwhat that longeth therto outwarde as the rynde. 1471 RILEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. ix in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 163 The Mater vs alterate, Both inward and outward substantially. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 28 Whited tombes which appere beautifull outwarde. 1739 DE FOE *Crisoe* ii. xv. Sheepskins, with the wool outward.

b. Of motion or direction: From the inside to or towards the outside of a space or thing.

c 1290 *Becket* 2167 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 168 Heom þouhte euer ase he eoden outward. þat þe borpe openede onder heom. 1393 LANGR. *P. Pl.* C. 85 Boþe a-fyngrede and a furst to turne þe fayre out-ward. c 1475 *Rauf. Cottegar* 608 As he went outwarð bayne, He met an Porter swayne. 1497 *Narr. Acc. Hen VII* (1860) 149 They myght have their costes outwarde & homeward. 1504 [see OUTWARDLY] b. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* iii. l. 14 How quickly the wrong side may be turn'd outward. 1859 TENNYSON *Gleanings* 205 Lancelot rushing outward lionlike Leapt on him. 1879 HARLAN *Eyeght* vi. 88 One eye is leant outward by the opposing muscle, forming an external squint.

† 2. Outside (of a specified or understood place); out of one's house, out of one's country, abroad.

1387 TREVISAR *Hayden* (Rolls) III. 469 3e. werreþ outwarð ægent men. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxviii (Caxton 1483) 82 That by them his counceylle be nought shewed ne publyshed outwarð. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 9 For other occupations that he had to doo uttward. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suites) 162a Barthe outwarde and als at hame. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* iii. Men's Minds being Outward and Abroad, God was pleased to meet them. in some External Manifestations

† 3. On, or with reference to, the outside of the body, as opposed to its internal parts, externally.

1533 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 108 The stryng halte is an yl disease and doth not appere outwarde. c 1532 Du Wrs *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 901 Membres longyng to mannes body aswell inward as outwarde. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen VIII.* c. 8 *title*, An Acte that persones being no comen Surgeons make mynstre medicines outwarde.

† b. On the visible outside of the body or person, esp. as opposed to the inner nature or character; in the body as opposed to the mind or spirit; in outward appearance as opposed to inner reality; outwardly, externally; publicly. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* p. 86: A woman to haue a fair aray outwarde and in hir self foul inward. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5755 Outward shewing holynesse Though they be fulle of cursidnesse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 327 b/a That he myght haue alle the rewie aboute the kynge as wel secretly as outward. 1566 TINDALE *2 Cor.* vii. 5 Outwarde was lightynge, in warde was feare. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 21 Which semeth rather to ryse of pride outwarde shewed than of lyberty wyl. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* iii. l. 89 This outward sainted Deputie. is yet a duell. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* xvi. As Abraham outward and natural was the great Father of the Jews

c. From the soul or mind into external actions or conditions

1805 FOSTER *Ess. i.* vii. 87 He will endeavour to trace himself outward, from his mind into his actions. 1849 SEARS *Regeneration* i. vii. (1859) 56 Superabundant life unfolding from within outward.

4. Comb., as outward-bent, -parting, -set adjs. Also OUTWARD-BOUND

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. of Solomon* iv. xv. With outward-fac'd eye and eyed face. 1836 GLADSTONE *Communion Hymn* (in *Good Words* July 1898), As Thy temple's portals close Behind the outward parting throng. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 119 Flee from outward set control.

Outward (au t'wɔrd), *sb.* [OUT- 1.]

1. An outlying ward, a ward outside the original bounds of a borough,

1871 *Windsor & Eton Expr.* 4 Nov. In the Out-Ward the election has terminated in the only way that could have been anticipated

2. A ward of a hospital detached from the main building, or having a separate outer door.

1820 in *Cent. Dict.*
† Out-ward, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To wait off, keep out

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. 1. 10 Ne any armour could his dint out-ward.

Outward-bound, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. OUTWARD *adv.* + BOUND *ppl.* a 1] Directing the course outward, esp. going from a home port to a foreign one of a ship, or a person; *transf.* of a voyage. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1602 [see HOMEWARD BOUND]. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind. Tracts* (1727) 7 Six or seven merchant ships, whereof some were outward bound with merchandise. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3811/2 Our outward bound Brasil Fleet will sail in few days. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 238 If an Accident happen to Ship or Cargo on the outwardbound Voyage

1838 W. ELLIS *Madagascar* iii. (1858) 63 Sighted by outward-bound ships to India. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bound meeting homeward-bound?

b. *fig.* Departing this life, dying.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. v. 6 The mistress joined the outward-bound colony of my patients. 1890 HALL *Caind Bondman*, He's really past help. He's outward bound, poor chap

c. *fig.* Bent on wandering or straying.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 149 Thought outward bound flies off in fume and dissipation. 1860 WALTER *Sea board* II. 128 An outward-bound youth, and difficult to handle by reason of his carelessness

Hence Outward-bounder (*collog.*), an outward-bound vessel

1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xix, An outward-bounder she was from the vane above the truck [etc.]. 1888 *Daily News* 27 June 5/5 Outward bounders to the Colonies, East Indies, China, Japan, and the Java Seas never go within three hundred miles of Cape L'Agulhas.

Outwardly (au t'wɔrdli), *adv.* (*a.*) [f. OUTWARD *a.* + -LY 4.]

1. On the outside or outer surface; externally.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 509 The idole of ane thing in cace may be Sa deip imprint in the fantasy, That it deludis the wittis outwardly. c 1547 SURREY *Dance. Pichis Affet.* *Love* 20 When in my face the painted thoughtes could outwardly apere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 The tree is outwardly couered with baigue. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* iii. xii. If two circles touch one the other outwardly. 1691 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxiii. 422 Penroyal, outwardly it is good against cold affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1793 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* l. 206 Nothing appears outwardly but its hands and feet. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxiv. 10 The Spectators only describe the outwardly visible glory

b. Towards or in the direction of the outside; in an outward direction.

1562 J. HENWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 204 My wife doth euer tread hir shoe a way. Inward, or outward? nay, all outwardly. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. 5 Outwardly issuing from that one only glorious deitie. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 63 Before the end of another month the ulceration stretched outwardly under the upper lip.

2. In outward manifestation or appearance; in external action or observance. often as contrasted with inward spirit or character.

1599 HAWES *Past Pleas* xix (Percy Soc.) 92 He wyped our chekes our sorowe to cloke, Outwardly feynyns us to be glad and mery. a 1533 [see OUTWARD *a.*] a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen V. 64 b. Outwardly reioycynge what soever inwardly they thought. 1603 SHAKS *Macb.* i. iii. 54 Aie ye fantastical, or that indeed Which outwardly ye shew? 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks 1755 V. ii. 97 But since my betters are of a different opinion I shall outwardly submit. 1883 FAULDER *Short Story* IV. ii. 19. 207 The country was outwardly quiet, but there were ominous undertones of disaffection

B ellipt. or attrib. as *adj.* = OUTWARD *a.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 457/a No Road, with an outwardly Wind, is able, to give him convenience of Landing. 1666 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 264 God giveth to no man all the desire of his heart in these outwardly things

† Outwardmost, *a.* *Obs.* [f. OUTWARD *a.* : see -MOST] Most outward, outermost.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* i. 116 When you would make a lanke, slender, and swift horse, you shall draw him upon the outward-most line. 1654-66 EARL ORREERY *Parthen.* (1676) 691 Behind the outwardmost divisions I placed some of our best Aichers. 1885 BOYLE *Effects of Hot* v. 56 The outwardmost were of (what they call) Chagrine, and the innermost of Gold. 1707 SLOANE *Yamassa* l. 260 The outwardmost calcular leaves inclosing the flowers

Outwardness. [f. OUTWARD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being outward; externality; outward existence; objectivity.

1860 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Extrieret*, outwardness. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 829 Magnitude or Extension as such is meet outside or outwardness, it hath nothing within. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 19 These. give an outwardness and sensation of reality to the shapings of the dream. 1865 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. v. 68 Whatsoever I could bring into outwardness that I wrote down

2. Occupation with, concernment or belief in outward things; esp. as opposed to that which is introspective or arises from within.

† c 1835 J. STERLING in *Courtney Mill* (1889) 73 He has been gradually delivered from this outwardness. Individual reform must be the groundwork of social progress. 1840

CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 87 He dwells in vague outwardness, fallacy and trivial hearsay. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 270 The outwardness, or materiality of Vesell. 1891 *Westly Meth. Mag.* Jan 68 Owing to his native volatility and outwardness, he did not come to the crisis of his spiritual history until 5 years after leaving school

Outwards (au t'wɔrdz), *adv.* (*a.*) [OE *ut-weardes*, f. *utweard* OUTWARD *adv.* with *advb.* genitive -es. Cf. OHG. *utwertes* (Ger. *auswärts*), MDu. *utwaerts*, Du. *uitwaards*.]

1. In an outward direction; towards that which is outside or without.

c 807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* xi. 70 Sum bið so costing ærest on ðæm mode, & ðonne færed utweardes to ðære hyde. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer so þe wittes beoð more isprende utwardes, se heo lesse wendet inwardes. 1577 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 68 We. spendyd outwards be twyne Venyce and Jaffe on Moneth and 11 Dayes. 1583 [see INWARDS *adv.* b.] 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards, but rather outwards. 1712 STELLI *Spect.* No. 485 F. 3 A new night gown, either side to be worn outwards. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 155 To embark his capital outwards in a mercantile speculation. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 203 To cut a semicircular flap from within outwards

† 2. In an outward position; outwardly, outside; externally. *Obs. rare.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 158 To werre oughtwardes and youre regne to recoverie. c 1530 TINDALE *Pathway Holy Scripture* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 14 Yet are we full of the natural poison, and cannot but sin outwards, if occasion be given

B. attrib. (*as adj.*). For outward goods.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mud. Ravin* 638 We pass on. to the 'Outwards' department of the great goods shed. This 'Outwards' platform runs the length of the shed.

Out-waste: see OUT- 15.

Outwatch (au t'wɔtʃ), *sb.* 1. *rare.* [OUT- 7.] The act of reconnoitering or watching the enemy.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ix. iii. He occasionally sallied forth upon a kind of outwatch, or reconnoitering expedition

Outwatch (au t'wɔtʃ), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17] *trans.* To outdo in watching, watch longer than; to watch (an object) till it disappears; to watch through and beyond (a period of time).

1526 [see OUTWALK]. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 85 Or let my Lamp at midnight hour, Be seen in some high lonely Towr, Where I may oft out-watch the Bear. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vii. 175 His eye inur'd to wake, And outwatch every star, for Brunswick's sake. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* ii. 44 To outwatch a long winter's night. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* i. iv. 17 The old man of West Cambridge, who outwatched the rest so long after they had gone to sleep in their own churchyards.

Hence Outwatch-toh *sb.* 2, the act of outwatching.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems, St. Dorothy* 58 Nor with outwatch of many travellings Come to be eased of the least paine he hath.

Out-water, -wave: see OUT- 12, 14.

† Outwaxing, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare.* [OUT- 9, after L. *ex-cimentum*, *ex-crescentia*, f. *ex-crescere* to grow or wax out; cf. Ger. *auswachsen*, Du. *utwas*.]

a. Exciement. b. An excrescence, outgrowth

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Tenepentyke* 2 Eij. That all the body muste be empyed and purged of all his outwaxynge. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 31 Lasei. healeth. outwaxynge or to growings in the fleshe.

† Outway, *sb.* *Obs.* [OUT- 6.]

1. A way or passage leading out, an outlet.

1571 GOLDING *Cabon on Ps.* x. 9 Like as thees beset y^e outways of villages. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xxviii. In divers streets and outways multipli'd. 1644 [see OUT- 6]

2. A by-way lying off the main route

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 9 In greute feare, I rode through many outways and deserte places. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 492 He betooke him to flight, and hid himselfe in an outway amongst thornes and bushes.

† Out-way, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [OUT- 12] = OUT-OF-THE-WAY. *Out-way going*, going out of the way, deviation.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* viii. (Skeat) l. 15 As the sorowe and anguisse was greet in tyme of thyne out-waye goinge. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odysse* ix. 166 We. still with sad hearts saul'd by out-way shores

Out-wealth, -weapon, etc.: see OUT-

Outwear (aut'wɛə), *v.* [OUT- 15, 15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To wear out, wear away; to wear down to nothing, or to an end; to consume by wearing.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 17 Though, Change hath outworn the favour that I had. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 33 Wicked Time that doth workes of nobel wits to nought outwears. 1665 J. WELLS *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 The Characters. were. wholly outworn by Time. 1711 *Lett. to Sachsewell* 13 Subjects are insulted, and their Patience outworn. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* l. 76 The clay From whence the Medicean stamp's outworn.

b. To exhaust in strength or endurance; chiefly in pa. pple outworn = worn out, exhausted.

1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* i. 690 He being outworn with travel and labour, died in peace. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Introd. to Burton's Diary* (1828) l. 20 As if he had served so long that he had been outworn. 1828 WORDSW. *Wishing-gate* viii. Some, by ceaseless pains outworn, Here crave an easier lot. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 78 The crews outworn by the sea.

† c. *intr.* To become worn out or exhausted.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich III.* Poems (1872) 86 Life (sensible of pleasure) now feels paine, Earth must to earth; as Nature's course outwears

2. *trans.* To wear out, spend, pass (time).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 29 All that day she outwore in wandering And gazing on that Chambers ornament. 1603 DEKKER *Grissel* (Shaks Soc) 15 You and your son, Shall live to outwear time in happiness. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* 1. 601 Here by the stream, if I the night out-wear. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* III. And with sick longing all the night outwear To hear her morning-step upon the stair.

b. To do away with or get over (something) by process of time; to outlive, outgrow.

1592 *Nobody's* *Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) I. 347 It joys me that you have outworn your pride. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxii. 144 The merits of Posterity have outworn the disgraces of their Ancestours. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 349 As soon as he hath outworn his Dose, he with most greedy haste returns to his Vomit before he comes to himself. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet* Poems 122 Could I outwear my present state of woe With one brief winter. 1900 WESTON *Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2^r He may outwear those unattractive qualities of character.

†3. To hollow out or excavate (marks) by wearing away a surface. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. cxxii. Her palfrades feete signes in the grasse outware.

4. To wear longer than, to outlast in wear.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. Epil. 2 Loe I haue made a Calender for euery yere, That steale in strength, and time in durance, shall outweare. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* I. 180 Stone and iron would scarce out-wear them. 1893 KATH L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 88 Like teaspoons that have outworn their set.

Outweary (aut, wē' rī), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [OUT- 15 b.] *trans.* To weary out; to tire or fatigue utterly, to exhaust in endurance.

1603 HOLLAND *Amn. Marcell.* 75 Outwearyed at last with so much painfull toyle. 1683 A. D. *Art. Converse* 9 Others do out-weary your patience. 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1803) 145 Unbelievers may soon be outwearyed, and give it over for altogether. 1861 M. ARNOLD *South. Nt.* in *Victoria Regia* 181 Some youthful Troubadour, Who here outwearyed sank and sang A dying strain.

Hence **Outwearyed** *phl. a.*
1853 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. II. iii. 1 27 The decay of the city of Venice is, like that of an outwearyed and aged human frame. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xix. Thou wilt o'ertake a lame outwearyed ass.

Outweave, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 15] *trans. a.* To weave to an end or completion. *b.* To weave from within outwards.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 361 May never hours the web of day out-weave; May never night rise from her sable cave. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 11 All the trees of the wood thrush with new life, and out-weave their lovely attire.

Out-weed: see OUT- 15.

Outweep (aut, wē' p), *v.* [OUT- 16, 18]

1. *trans.* To weep out, to expel or emit by weeping *poetic.*

1597 LYLX *Wom. in Moore* IV. i. Sighing my breath, out-weeping my heart blood. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Poems* Wks. (1711) 251 These eyes, Their traitorous black before Thee here out-weep. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* x. With no stain She faded, like a cloud which had outwept its rain.

2. To outdo or surpass in weeping.

1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1846) 133 To set Christ Jesus before him, to out-sigh him, out-weep him. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* II. ii. You have outwept a woman, noble Charalois. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Status's Theatrical* vi. 44 The childless Mother raves, And far out-weeps her Lord. 1866 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1866 Lo mine eyes That outweep heaven at rainiest.

Outweigh (aut, wē' l), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in weight; *fig.* to be too heavy or onerous for.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 45 Then must we rate the cost of the Erection, Which if we finde out-weighes Ability, What do we then, but draw a new Modell In fewer offices? 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 382 The tale of an African weather outweighteth the body of a good Calfe, according unto Leo Africanus. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 76 The weight will outweigh it, and draw the beam of the lever down. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 171 Weigh them, and then say which outweighs the other.

2. To exceed in value, importance, or influence.

1632 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Iron Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 361 Hate will out-way my loue. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Acts* xxiii. 12 The presence of God with his suffering servants outweighs all their discouragements. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 297 This variation cannot be allowed to outweigh the concurrent testimony. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q.* *Neighb.* xxxiii. 582 With you, position outweighs honesty.

Outwell (aut, wē' l), *v.* [OUT- 15, 14.]

†1. *trans.* To pour forth. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 His fattle waves doe fertile slime outwell. 1591 — *Verg. Gnat* 502 When . . . Simois and Xanthus blood outwelde.

2. *intr.* To well out, to gush or flow forth.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lxxxvi. Midst his wrath, his manly teares outwell. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 320 From virtue's fount the purest joys outwell. 1830 TENNYSON *Clarel* 18 The slumbrous wave outweltheth.

Hence **Outwell** *phl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1821 LAMB *Ella Ser.* 1. *Quaker's Meeting*, Sitting in deepest peace, which some out-welling tears would rather confirm than disturb. 1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 138 A fresh, quick outwelling of thought. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 358 Fissures formed during the outwelling of igneous materials from below.

Out-wend To Outwhere: see OUT-.

Outwick (au, t'wīk), *sb.* *Sc. Curling.* [f. OUT- 7 + WICK *v.* (†)] A shot that cannons off the outside of another stone so as to impel it nearer the

tee; practised when a well-guarded adversary's stone is in, and an 'inwick' cannot be taken.

1805 McINDOE *Poems* 56 (E.D.D.) Mony a nice out-weik's been ta'en.

Outwick, *v.* *Sc. Curling.* [f. OUT- 14 + WICK *v.*] *intr.* To take or make an outwick; to strike the outside of another stone so as to send it within either circle.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX 970 Out-wicking, is to strike the outer angle of a stone, so as thereby to put it into the spot. Though a much more difficult operation, it can sometimes be practised with effect when in wicking cannot.

fig. c. 1806 A. BENVIE *Raid of Pictou* II. in *R. Caledon Curling Club Ann.* (1897-8) p. clxviii, Alas, his wit, Are wandered, and his tongue makes sport of words Outwicking from the sense, the mind else where.

Out-wile, *v.*: see OUT- 18.

†**Out-win**, *v.* *Obs.* [OUT- 14, 15. (Two words in ME.)] 1. *intr.* To get out.

1340 HAVOLLE *Pr. Conc.* 4462 A quene pat haldes þam in, Thugh strengthe, þat þai may night out wy n.

2. *trans.* To get (something) out.

c. 1400 *Alexius* (Laud 463) 450 þat writ he drow & 3erne tey, He ne myght it out winne. c. 1400 *Malayne* 1582 Be that tyme he myghte note wele a worde out wy n.

3. To get out of *raie*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 20 It is a darksome delve farre under ground, With thives and barren brakes environed round, That none the same may easily out-win.

†**Out-wind** (aut, wīnd), *sb.* *Obs.* [OUT- 1.] A wind from the offing; a wind blowing inshore.

1676 C. JAFFERSON *Let. in Ing. Spr.* 17th C. (1878) I. 173 [Near Funchal there is] a rock, a small distance from the land, between which and the shore, the Portuguese ships ride in out-wind, a 1703 H. WINSTANLEY in *Smiles Engineers* (1861) II. 17 The sea would be so raging about these rocks, caused by outwinds and the running of the ground seas coming from the main ocean. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Acc. Dunwich* 214 Choked by most boisterous Outwinds.

†**Outwind** (-wēnd), *v.* 1. *Obs.* [OUT- 14, 15, 24.] 1. *intr.* To wind off or become unwound. In quot. *fig.*

1562 G. CAVENTISH *Metr. Visions*, *Weston Poems* 1825 II. 30 Which caused my welthe full soon to outwynd.

2. *trans.* To unwind; to disentangle, extricate.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 9 They have him enclosed so behind, As by no means he can himselfe outwind. 1649 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxi. When shalt thou once outwind Thy self from this sad yoke?

Outwind (aut, wīnd), *v.* 2 [f. OUT- 26 + WIND *sb.*] *trans.* To put out of wind or breath.

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 121 Your enemies are two to one; and there is no breaking them but by out-winding them. 1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Moose soon outwinds a Deer. c. 1825 CHOYCE *Lag. Fach Tar* (1891) 94 Several more men soon came up with two more of our number, who were out-winded.

†**Out-wing**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [OUT- 3.] A wing (of an army); = *L. ala*.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 258 At last the out-wings of Romans, be multitude of pepil, ourset their embassies fornen thaim. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 8 Embattailed in due order, the pikemen in a Macedonian phalanx, the horsemen in their outwings.

Outwing (aut, wīng), *v.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in swiftness of wing, to surpass in flight; to fly beyond.

1717 SPRING *Ovid's Metam.* xiv. *Picus & Camus* 42 His courser springs O'er hills and lawns, and e'en a wish outwings. 1749 *Genl. Mag.* 538 Fame flies before Out wings the wind. 1898 *Advocate* (Chicago) 5 Jan. 23/1 Mr. Morse's robins must have despaired of their effort to out-wing the limit of snow.

2. *Mil.* Of an army: To extend with its wings beyond (the enemy's); to outflank.

1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [regiments] outwinging the Enemy, could not come to so much share of the action. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. ii. 28 Both the Enemy's Lines outwing'd ours considerably. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xii. 189 His right came in contact with the enemy's left, outwinged it, and attacked it in front and flank.

Out-winter. [OUT- 8; from *winter out*.] A beast that winters out.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 351 Out-winterers, as they are called, or cattle kept out all winter.

Out-wish, *v.*: see OUT- 18.

†**Outwit**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OUT- 3.] The faculty of observation or perception; an external sense.

1377 LANGL. *P. Ph.* B. xiii. 289 A lyer in soule, With Inwit and with outwitt ymaginen and studye, As best for his body be. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 Sum good iugement is of mennes out-wittis, as þei iugen whiche mete is good & whiche mete is yuel, and sum þen iugement is of mennes wit þi wipme, as men iugen how þei schal do, by lawe of conscience.

Outwit (aut, wīt), *v.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To excel in wit; to surpass in wisdom or knowledge. *arch.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxi. 253 What arts did Churchmen in former times use, when they did so much out wit and out-welth us. 1694 HOWE *Princ. Oracles* God xvi. A thing whereon the wisdom of the Creator hath infinitely outwitted us, and gone beyond us. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 138 Thou shalt outsee seers, and outwit sages.

2. To overreach or get the better of by superior craft or ingenuity; to prove too clever for.

1659 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lonia* 114 Her Uncle was out-witted. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* III. Wks. 1716 III. 164 Rebekkah that clud'd with her beloved Son Jacob.. to

cheat or, rather (as the Quakers word it) to Outwit his own Father and Brother. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 178 There reveals itself here the very essence and truest character of evil, which evermore outwits and defeats itself. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 197 Every commercial treaty was an attempt made by one nation to outwit another.

Hence **Outwitted** *phl. a.*; **Outwitting** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*; also **Outwitted** (*noun-wd.*), the fact of outwitting; **Outwiter**, one who outwits.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 73 Their Cheating, . . . Outwitting, and Over-reaching, in Shops and Exchange. 1775 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* II. 20 The worship'd Calves of their outwitting Knaves. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iv. § 2. 96 If he can outwit the great out-witter. 1865 TYLER *Lady Hist. Man* I. 11 The outwitted beast. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 750 The tricks of Sir Robert and their outwitted by Matilda. 1891 *Athenaeum* 9 May 599/3 This perpetual outwitting of examiners.

Outwith (au, t'wīp), *prep.* and *adv.* Chiefly *north.*, now only *Sc.* Forms a 3 (*Orm.*) utenn wīpp, utwīpp; 3 utewīd, 4 utewīd, -wid, utwīt, -wyth, -oute, -out-wīp, 4-5 utwīth, 4-outwith (6 owt-, oute-). *β. Sc.* 4 ututh, 4-5 owtouth, outouth, otouth, otow, 4-6 utouth. [f. OUT *adv.* + WITH *prep.*: cf. INWITH, and WITHOUT (in which the same elements are transposed).]

A. prep. 1. Without; outside of. *a.* Of position. c. 1200 ORMIN 13116 3ho wat þatt utwīpp Crisstenndom Niss noht tatt Crist mæt cwmenn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20922 (Cott.) Vt-wit [Gott. vīwīd, *Edin.* outwīp, *Fairf.* wīp-out, *Tryn.* wīpoute] þe toun apon þe est side. *Ibid.* 588 (Cott.) Vtewit [Fairf. Oute-wīp] paradis (was adam) wroght. a. 1400 *Burgh. Leavis* vii. (Sc. Stat. I.) Ututh þe burgh. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 317 Enlarge it half a foote Out-with the wough. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 87 Takin utouth their munitions. 1591 BRUCE *Eleven Serms.* D. va. Iesus Christ.. out-with whom there is nather comfort nor consolation. 1640 *Bk. War Comm. Covenanters* 133 The awners quharof aie outwith the kingdom. 1875 *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* X. 286 It is only probable that outwith this row there had been an outer course of piles. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cas. 457 Any Court or tribunal outwith Scotland.

b. Of motion: Out of, out from.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 90 He, þat swerd, his vayas raid Well otow [MS. E. otowth] thame. *Ibid.* 448 Richt as þat wald to lannik farr, Otow [MS. E. otowth] quhar the enbuschement var. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sam. I.* (Katherine) 1104 Þe tyrand gert hir furth be had outouth þe seitus of þe cite. 1553-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 155 That sall nocht evaid nor eschape outwith this burcht of Edinburh.

†2. Of time: Beyond. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 10346 (Cott.) Bath þam bar tua wimmen geld þat vie wit [other texts out of] burth a barn was teld. 1499 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 361/2 Gif ony persons.. before or efter, vtwith þe said my yeris [etc.].

B. adv. 1. Of position: Without; on the outside; outwardly.

c. 1200 ORMIN 4778 All þiss was utenn wīpp unhal þurth swīpe unnrinde unnhale. c. 1230 *Hals. Mid.* 39 Hi: ne fared nawi swa as [ha] weneþ þat iseoþ utewīd. *β. E. Allst. P.* A. 968 Vt-wyth to se þat clene cloystor, þu may, bot in-wyth not a fote. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12201 This Vixes, þat vtwith aunterit hym neuer. c. 1500 M. NISSER *N. T. in Scots* Mark. iii. 32 Thi modere & thi brethire out-with seekis thee. 1828-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 147 That their interperse should nather be devulgat in the toun nor outwith.

2. Of direction: Out.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* II. 299 Till thaim wtouth send thai sone, And bad thaim herbery thaim that nycht. 1768 ROSS *Helene* II. 78 Colin her father, who had outwith gene. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johann Gubb* xli. (1873) 233 The two being.. only 'frens fac the teeth outwith'.

Out-woe, **Out-woman**: see OUT- 21, 22.

Out-twoed. [OUT- 1, 3.] *a.* A wood lying outside a park or demesne. *b.* The outer border of a wood or forest.

1440 *Let. Mary Ayon & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 98, x oks of tymbre, to be taken in yor outwods of Kenelworth. 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 359/1 The Graunte of Keping of the Parke called the Moote Parc, with the Oute Woods of Crambourne, within the Forest of Wyndesore. 1523 *Fitz. xera. Surv.* 4 The thirde maner of comen pasture is in y^e lordes out wodes that lye comen to his tenants, as comen mores or hethes, the whiche were neuer erable landes. 1883 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* (1888) 52 The two lads., hurried through the remainder of the outwood.

Out-word, *v.*: see OUT- 21.

Outwork (au, t'wīk), *sb.* [OUT- 1, 3.]

1. Any part of the fortifications of a place lying outside the parapet; any detached or advanced work forming part of the defence of a place; an outer defence or outfort.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii. Our outworks are surprized, the sentinel slain. 1642 CHAS. I. *Message to Both Houses* 12 July. Out-works to defend the Town. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 190 This fort.. had neither ditch nor outwork. 1766 *Enlight. London* IV. 297 The tower is light, supported by outworks at the angles. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 679 Cork was vigorously attacked. Outwork after outwork was rapidly carried.

b. trans and *fig.*

c. 1635 BACON *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* v. § 7 Wks. 1872 VI. 44 The care of our out-work, the Navy Royal and shipping of the kingdom, which are the walls thereof. 1622 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 134 All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our citadel. 1872 LINDON *Elem. Relig.* II. 65 Belief in creation is a necessary outwork of any true theism whatever.

†2 An extra dish served as a relish; a hors-d'œuvre, *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* I. iii. 69 A pretty Basket well fill'd with the choice eating Fruits of the Season, which in the Courts of Kings and Princes, is called the *Hors-d'œuvre*, or the Out-work 1767 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Anchovy*. You may serve it up to Table for an Out-work, with Orange and fry'd Parsley

3. Work upon the outside or exterior of anything. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2655/4 A Golden Sword drawn with some Outworks upon the Head and Shell. 1716-17 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 223 For the workmen in fitting up the six chambers their out-work, in his new Addition to his Refronting the Coll. wth freestone.

4. (out-work) Work done outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory, etc., in *Cricket* = OUT-FIELDING.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L. Contents* 10 Commencement of the Outwork of the ensuing Season 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* xv. 420 What is called out-work, as helping to fill muck carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing potatoes [etc.]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 7/4 He cordially joined in 1—'s pan over the out-work of the 'Varsity' The fielding of the Oxonians has been grand

Outwork (autwɜrk), v. [OUT-15, 15 b, 21, 18.] 1. *trans* +a To bring out as a result of work, to produce (obs.); b To work out to a conclusion; to complete. (poetic)

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie ofte ut wroste hem sorpes dref 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 65 For now three dayes of men were full outwrought, since he this hardy enterprize began. 1901 T. HARDY *Mut. Opinion* 14, I saw, in web unbroken, Its history outwrought.

+2. To excel in work or workmanship Obs. 1590 NASHE *Levitic. Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 253, I do not thinke but all the Smiths in London, Norwich, or Yorke, would enuy him, if they could not outwork him 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 206 She did lye In her Paulion. O're-picturing that Venus, where we see The fancee out-work Nature. 1788 HAN MORE *Belshazzar II* Dramas 175 Thou hast out-wrought the pattern he bequeath'd thee, And quite outgone example.

3. To surpass or outdo in working; to work more strenuously or faster than.

1611 B. JONSON *Catharine* III. iii. But, in your violent acts, The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests, Be all out wrought by your transcendent furies. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xii. 12 He makes all haste he can to outwork the children of light 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 171 Captain Cook found that his sailors could outwork the islanders.

Out-worker. [OUT-2.] One who works outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory for which he works.

1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* xv. 420 Their occupiers [were] bound to shear at the ordinary wages, and to supply certain outworkers when wanted 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 95 Then the few tired outworkers were regaled by the groans and tossings of the sick. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/4 The lists of out workers which are now required to be kept by the manufacturers of all kinds of wearing apparel, cabinet and furniture making [etc.]

Outworking, vbl. sb. [OUT-9.] The action or process of working out; practical operation.

1803 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* v. 1, 2 The generations, evolutions, or outworkings of the skies and the land. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Origin* Pt. II. 286 The outworking of this applied force in the physical phenomena of life.

Out-world, out-world, sb. [OUT-3.] The external or outside world; the world external to a person's mind, sphere of action, etc.; an out-lying or outer world.

1647 H. MORE *Resolution* 60 And long acquaintance with the light of this Outworld 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 1755 Forth guided—none alone Each painted warrior, every girl of stone,— But the entire out-world. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Vicar Morwenstow* vii. 193, I hope to hear from you what is going on in the out-world.

Out-world, a. [OUT-12.] Out-of-the-world. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iii. 28 Sometimes I came a foreigner or two from far lands, attracted, by hearing at Amsterdam of this strange out-world spot

+**Outworldish, a.** Obs. rare. [Cf. *outlandish*.] Fairfax's word for Extramundane.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels.* 58 If outworldish boak be yielded at all, it must needs be yielded infinite to boot.

Outworn, out-worn (autwɜrn, attrb. autwɜrn), ppl. a. [OUT-11, from wear out.]

1. Worn out, as clothes; wasted, consumed, or obliterated by wear or by the action of time; hence fig. of beliefs, customs, institutions, etc., that have ceased to be useful; obsolete, out of date.

1565 JAWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 To seek to procure vs enue only with stale and outworne Lies 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 226 In old marbles and coins and out-worn inscriptions. 1806 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'The world is too much' to I'd rather be A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 103 The earth doth like a snake renew Her winter weeds outworn. 1897 CRIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* VI. vi. 173 The out-worn ideals of feudalism.

2. Of living beings, their faculties, etc.: Exhausted as to physical vigour or vitality, spent.

1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 31 A spent and outworne life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 580 Better at home lie bed-ridden, In gligulous, unemployed, with age outworn 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* vii. The Powers of Evil can prevail Against the outworn creature they assail 1884 J. PARKER *Apoc.* Lys. III. 273 We pray for the sated and outworn man.

Out-worth, v.: see OUT-21.

Outwrangle (autwɜŋgl), v. [OUT-18] *trans*. To outdo or surpass in wrangling, quarrelsome disputing, or altercation

1589 *Papst w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Thinkst thou...as none

can outwrangle thee? 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Mem.* 5 You Conjurers That boast you can the fiends of hell outwrangle. 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turke* (1673) 292 If Law did not out-wrangle Nature.

Out-wrench, v.: see OUT-15.

+**Outwrest, v.** Obs. [OUT-15.] *trans* To draw out or extract as with a forcible twist; to extort; to extract by superior force.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 23 My engreaved mind could find no rest, Till that the truth thereof I did outwrest. 1631 DONNE *Bait Poems* (1650) 38 Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest The bedded fish in banks outwrest

Outwrestle, v. [OUT-14, 18 b.]

+1. *intr.* To escape by wrestling, to struggle free. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix Cc. iij. Loke how the tempest storm, when winds outwrestling blows at south

2. *trans*. To overcome in wrestling; to grapple or strive successfully with; to wrestle better than.

1599 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) A. a. j. Where other vnylike in working or skylit, Outwrestle the world, and wield it at wyl 1659 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Rynging-Ins.* 90 If they [bees] out-wrestle all these difficulties, yet they will scarce swarm that year 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c1865) II. 62/1 It can outwrestle the athlete.

Outwring, v. [OUT-16.] *trans*. To force out (liquid) by or as by wringing.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2527 *Phylis*, Your teres falsly outwringe. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* ix Cc. iij. When god from skies .His watry showres outwringes.

So **Out-wring** ppl. a., outstretched and wrung. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Isabel's Child* x. I am not used to prayer With shaken lips and hands out-wrung.

Outwrite (autwraɪt), v. [OUT-18, 17, 15 b.] 1. *trans*. To surpass or excel in writing; to write better than.

1643 T. COLEMAN *Serm.* in *Kerr. Covenanters & Co.* (1895) 180 You outwrite your copy 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* Epil. 30 He would with ease all Poets else out-write 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 4 My half-Education and Love of idle Books, made me outwrite all that made Love to her by way of Epistle. 1888 [see OUTREAD 2]

2. To get over or beyond by writing.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. viii. These wild opinions of his, He will outwrite them 1855 MISS MITFORD in L. B. Strang *Friendships* Miss M. (1882) II. x. 168 It was a miserable feeling. At last I out-wrote it.

3. *refl.* To write oneself out, exhaust one's powers of writing. *rare*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/5 The music has all Offenbach's charm of tone and melody. He has clearly not out-written himself yet

Outwringing, vbl. sb. [OUT-9.] The action of writing out or at length.

1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 184 This was the full expression and outwringing of that crabbed little mystery.

Outwrought, pa. t. and ppl. of OUTWORK v.

+**Outwry, v.** Obs. *rare*—1. [app. f. OUT-24 + WRY v. 1 to cover: cf. BEWRY.] *trans*. To discover.

13 K. ALIS 6483 Now hab he in Egypte y-seyye, Al pat any mon can outwrye [Bodley MS. bywrye].

Out-yard, v.: see OUT-1.

Outyell, v. *rare*. [OUT-14, 18.]

+1. *intr.* To yell out, utter a yell. Obs.

1572 TWYNE *Æneid* x Dd. iij. Tryton blew with whelk shell Whose wixkly wreathed flue, did fearful shrill in seas outyell.

2. *trans*. To outdo in yelling; to yell louder than

1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 395 Dire echoes that outyell The grovelling, bellowing sounds of hell 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradoch* II. xxxvii. Every engine outyelling its rival.

+**Outyet, v.** Obs. [f. OUT-15 + YET (yhet, yet) v.] *trans*. To pour out, diffuse, shed. Hence +**Outyetting** vbl. sb.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7119 In helle, out-yhetted salle be, Ma teres pan dropes er in be se c1340—*Prose Tr.* 1 Oyle out-yet-tide es thie name. c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 805 Thru be outyettyng of hyre blude

Out-zany, Out-Zola.: see OUT-22, 23 b

Out-, obs. spelling of *ow-, ov-, ow-,* as in *Ouenen*, *Ouenerge*, *Ouourage*, *Ouverture*, obs. ff. *OVEN*, *OVERAGE*, *OUVERTURE*.

Ouver, Ouvert, Ouverture, obs. ff. *OVER*, *OVERT*, *OUVERTURE*.

Ouwe, Ouwer, obs. forms of *OWE*, *YOUR*.

Ouwhar, ouwhar(e), var. *OWHERE* Obs.

Ouyr, Ouyrley, obs. forms of *OVER*, *OVERLAY*.

Ouze, obs. form of OOOZE.

Ouzel, ouzel (u:zəl). Forms: a. 1 68le, 4 osul, (hosel), 4-5 osel, (5 owssile, osill, -uile, -yile), 6 osell, -yil, osul, oozel, owsell, -yl, ouzil, -syl, -zell, 6-7 ousell, 6-8 owzel, 7 ou-, owsl, 7-8 ouzle, 6- ouzel, 8- ouzel, (9 dial ouzle, ussel).

β. 4 (?) wesel, 6-7 woosell. [OE. *ōsle* wk. fem. *-wmsla = OHG. *amsala* (MHG., Ger. *amsel*); ulterior etymology unknown. The form *wesel* in Trevisa is prob. an error for *woosel*.]

1. A name of certain birds of the genus *Turdus*

a. An old name of the blackbird or merle (*T. merula*). This is app. the original application of the name (although sense b may have been included), it is now mainly a literary archaism, but appears to be in local use in the qualified form *black- or garden-ousel*. Also attrb. in *ousel-cock*.

a 700 *Æpml. Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 665 *Merula*, oslae a 795

Corpus GL ibid 1306 Osle c1200 *Agg. Voc* in Wr. Wulcker 260/26 *Merula*, osle c1325 *Gloss. IV de Bibberu* in Wright

Voc 164 *En braucne set la merle*, an hosel-brit. 1397 TREVISA *Haged. (Rolls)* I. 187 Pe wesels [L. *merula*, CAXT ousels] be blak among vs; here [Arcadia] wy beep white.

Ibid 237 In towne, as it longes, Pe osul twy terep mery songes. c1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant* I. 206 Owsillnes, and presches, and other smale briddes. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 b, Blacke byrdes or ousyls, amonge wyld fowle hath the chiefe prayse 1590 SHAKS *Mids. II* III. 1 128 The Woosell cocke, so blacke of hew, With Oenge-tawny bill. 1594 R. BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. x. Gins and wyles, the Oozels to beguile 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xxvii. The ouzel sweetly shrill 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dan* 93 The mellow ouzel fluted in the elm. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x. It is difficult there to know a carrion crow from an ouzel. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Black-ousel*, the blackbird.

b. Applied to the allied species *T. torquatus*, usually distinguished as *Ring-ousel*; also known locally as *crag-, moor-, mountain-, rock-, tor-ousel*.

The earlier quotes under a may have included this, in the following it is distinguished from the *merle* or otherwise identified

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 713 The Maviss and the Merle syngis. Osillis and Sturlings 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi. 39 The mauis maid myrthit, for to mok the merle the lyntuhit sang cunturpoint quhen the osyl 3elpt 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* x. xxiv 284 Ousles, Throstles, Blackbirds, and Stares, depart aside from us, but goe not farre a 1705 RAY *Synops. Meth. Avium* (1713) 65, *Merula tognata*, The Ring-Ouzel or Amzel. 1768 G. WHITE *Silvorne* xx. 57 The ousel is larger than a blackbird, and feeds on haws. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 8 Ring ouzel so called from the white gorget on the bird's breast

+c. *transf.* Applied to a person (prob. of dark hair or complexion). Obs.

1597 SHAKS *a Hen IV*, III. ii. 9 *Shal* And how doth. your fauest Daughter, and mine, my God-Daughter Ellen? *Sil. Alas*, a blacke Ouzell 1628 FORD *Love's Mel* II. 1, *Rhe* .What new ouzle's this? *Tham* .This stranger, an Athenian, named Parthenophil.

2. Applied with distinctive adjuncts to other birds, popularly associated with the prec. a.

Brook Ouzel, the Water Rail (*Rallus aquatilis*). 1611 COTGR. *Mere des calles*, a Rayle; or, a booke-Owsell. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 314 The Water-Rail called by some the Bilcock or Brook-Owrel. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 176

b. Rose-coloured Ouzel, the Rose-coloured Pastor or Starling, *Pastor* (*Turdus Lann*) 1080.

1766 PENNANT *Zool* (1768) II. 489 The 1050 colored ourel 1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1 4 It was mentioned that a male bird of the rose-coloured ouzel (*Pastor roseus*) had been shot at West Ord.

c. Water Ouzel, the DIPPER (*Cinclus aquaticus*); also the American Dipper (*C. mexicanus*).

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xxv (1748) 366 The water-woosell next all over black as jet 1793 G. WHITE *Silvorne* II. vii. (1875) 156 The water-ousel is said to haunt the mouth of the Lewes river 1849 KINGSLEY *N. Devon* Misc. II. 243 The startled water-ousel, with his white breast, flitted a few yds. 1874 ALLEN in *Coues Birds N. W.* 12 The American Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*) is doubtless a frequent inhabitant of nearly all the mountain-streams of Colorado.

Ova, plural of OVUM

Oval (əvəl), a 1 and sb. 1. Also 6 ovale, 6-7 -all, 7 -ale [prob. ad. mod. L. *ovūlis*, -e, f. *ovum* egg. (The ancient L. word was *ōvāt-us*.) Hatz.-Darm. cite F. *oval* adj. from Rabelais 1546.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the form of an egg; egg-shaped; approximately egg-shaped, ellipsoidal.

1577 DEE *Relat. Sp.* 1 (1559) 398 She standeth as in a hollow shell, or Oval figure concave. 1599 T. MOUNTAIN *Silvorne* 18 [They] spinne silke. . . Leaning their oval bottoms there behind. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test* 264 It was from the oval or round figure of the world that they represented it by an egg 1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 53 Suspending . . . sometimes the oval date, and sometimes the round coco-nut. 1866 TREAS *Bot. 292* Of the cultivated varieties of the Citron] some are oval, others round. The Lemon . . . fruit oval or ovate.

2. Having the outline of an egg as projected on a surface; having more or less the form or outline of an elongated circle or ellipse; elliptical.

Oval window, the *fenestra ovalis* of the ear. see WINDOW 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii. Mine oval room fill'd with such pictures as Tiberius took From Elephants. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is in forme Oval. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 14 Sept. At proper distances were placed three oval pictures. 1802 PALER *Nat. Theol.* I. 1 Does one man in a million know how oval frames are turned? 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Comet. Phys.* 32. II. (1849) 6 The planets describe ellipses or oval paths around the sun.

3. Of or pertaining to an egg *rare*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 Their oval conceptions, or eggs within their bodies 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 5 Generation by and in Oval Conceptions 1884 *Morning Herald* (Reading, Pennsylv.) 14 Apr. Never before probably was there so much done in the way of oval confectionery

4. In specific names of tools, etc. see QUOT. 1842; oval compass, a compass for describing ovals; oval file, a file whose cross-section is elliptical or oval, used sometimes as a gulleting file (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); oval lathe, a lathe for turning ovals.

1779 *Specif. Taylor's Patent* No. 1232. 2 The turning of potts is performed by an oval lathe made for that purpose. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Oval Chuck*, an appendage to a lathe, of such a nature that the work attached to it and cut by the tool in the usual manner becomes of an oval form.

5 *Comb* (in senses 1 and 2). a. parasynthetic, as *oval-arched* (having an oval arch), *oval-herried*, *-boded*, *-bored*, *-faced*, *-figured*, *-headed*, *-leaved*, *-shaped*, etc.; b. with another adj., expressing an intermediate or blended form, as *oval-lanceolate*, *-truncate*, etc. Also *oval-wise* adv. and adj.

1884 HARRIS in *Littell's Living Age* (U. S.) CLXI 91 A magnificent 'oval-arched gateway'. 1922 Sir J. Hill *Hist Anim* 181. The greenish, 'oval-bodied' Cochlea. 1898 GREENER *Gunnery* 115. The gun has since been made two inches larger in the bore, and even 'oval-bored'. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 51. The Theorist's 'Oval-figured' earth not being sufficient for such an effect. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist Anim* 113. The great 'oval-headed' Testudo. 1752 — *Hist. Plants* 292. The 'oval-leaved' Rhamnus. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I 765/1. The first of the masses is 'oval-shaped'. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 160. The spermogones are oval or 'oval-truncate'. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2483/4. One John Allen, 'Oval-Vissaged', run away from his Master. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxxiii. (1614) 65/1. For forme longer and 'oval-wise' doubling in length twice her breadth. 1635 LISLE *De Bartas* 73. A young wood's whizzing boughs that 'oval-wise' bewail'd the flower embossed field.

B. *sb.*
1. A plane figure resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; a closed curve having the chief axis considerably longer than the one at right angles to it, and the curvature greatest at each end; strictly, with one end more pointed than the other, as in most eggs, though popularly applied also to a regular ellipse; in *mod. Geom.* applied to any closed curve (other than a circle or ellipse), esp. one without a node or cusp.

Carpenter's oval, a figure formed of two pairs of unequal circular arcs joined alternately where their tangents coincide, so as to form a continuous closed curve, approaching an ellipse. Cartesian oval, or oval of Descartes, see quot.

1842, 1877, for Cassinian, conjugate oval, see these words. 1890 DEE *Math. Pref.* A. 14 v. 6. A Perfect Square, Triangle, Circle, Oval, and such other Geometrical figures. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31. The principal part thereof riseth in an oval surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion. 1672 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mem.* (1841) L. 201. Possibly they might not at London know one of the best ways of making a carpenter's oval to any ratio of diameters. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Oval* denotes also certain roundish figures, of various shapes, among curve lines of the higher kinds. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. The Ovals of Descartes are a species of geometrical curves. They may be defined as the locus of the vertex of a triangle on a given base, one of whose sides has a given ratio to the sum or difference of a given line and the other side. 1805 L.D. BROUQHAM in *Cyc. Sci.* I. *Introd. Disc.* 12. The planets move in ovals, from gravity. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) viii § 166. The Oval of Descartes consists of two ovals, one lying inside the other. *Ibid.* The arc of a Cartesian Oval.

b. An egg-shaped or ellipsoidal body.
1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* 1. 25. The gradual evolution of the flagellated body from crescent through oval and sphere can with patience be easily followed.

2. Applied to various things having an oval or (usually) elliptical outline; e.g. an oval picture frame, an oval window; and the CARBONACE in which royal names are phonetically represented in Egyptian hieroglyphics; an enclosure or piece of ground, water, etc., of elliptical shape.

Kennington Oval, in athletics 'the Oval', an open space at Kennington in South London (opened in 1846), where cricket-matches, etc., are played.

1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iv viii 226. About his breast hung her Picture, set in a rich Oval. 1677-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 23. A new oval to give light to the staircase. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 93. The Oval is fitted stiff upon the Staff, that it may be set nearer or farther from the Tooth. 1755 *Monitor* No. 9 I. 71. It is a fine political picture in miniature. In an oval of an inch square. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. for People* 686/1. The Surrey Club at the Kennington Oval keep cricket going throughout the season. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii 183. The royal oval in which the name of Cleopatra (Klaupatra) is spelt with its vowel sounds in full.

† b. *Arch.* An ornament in the shape of an egg, often carved upon an echinus or ovolo. see OVUM; also the OVULO itself. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Echinus*, This Ornament is now made use of in Cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite Orders, being Carved with Anchors, Darts, and Ovals or Eggs. *Ibid.* s. v. *Oval*, In Architecture Oval or Ovolo is the same as Echinus.

† c. One of the seven balls (*ova*) used in the ancient Roman circus to indicate the number of rounds in a race. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii xxviii. 1114. The Ovals to mark and score up the number of courses.

† O *val*, a. 2 and s. 2 *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *ovālis* belonging to an ovation.]

A. *adj.* (See quot. 1656.)

1430 LYDE *Bochas* iv i. (1494) n. v. The crowne also which called was Oual. Toke first name of ioeye and gladnesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Gl. Oual*, belonging to the triumph called Ovation. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* 11. The Triumphal, Oval, and Civicall Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

B. *sb.* An oval crown (L. *corona ovālis*), i. e. that conferred in an ovation: see OVATOR.

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Verbes Royall* 768. Yet hundred Laurels never widow-curst, And hundred Ovals, which no skin hath burst; Prove I have often Conquer'd without Thee.

Ovalbumen, -in (ōvāl'ibū-mēn, -in). *Chem.* [f. L. *ovi albumen* (Pliny), white of egg.] The albumen or white of egg; egg albumen.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat* I. 89/2. Coagulated ovalbumen, when long boiled in water, becomes bulky and falls into pieces. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 652. The reactions of albumen from the white of the hen's egg (ovalbumen), therefore, differ in some respect, from those afforded by albumen contained in the serum of blood (seralbumen). 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. Ovalbumin is not precipitated by ether.

Oval-scent, a. [f. OVAL a. 1 + -SCENT.] Approaching an oval form: approximately oval.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
Ovali-, comb form of mod. L. *ovālis* oval, as in *ovali-globose* adj.

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Pl. Gloss.*, *Ovali-globosa*, a globose leaf partly oval.

Ovaliform, a. [f. mod. L. *ovālis* OVAL a. 1 + -FORM.] = OVAL a. 1.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 264. *Ovaliform*, whose longitudinal section is oval, and transverse circular.

Ovalish, a. *rare*—1. [-ISH 1.] Somewhat oval. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2578/4. A Rose Diamond of an Oval ish shape.

Ovally (ōvāl'i), adv. [-LY 2.] In an oval manner or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 5. The Common Fly her eyes are most remarkable, being exceeding large, ovally protuberant. 1882 VIVES *Sachs. Bot.* 336. Delicate papillae which become spherically or ovally dilated at their free ends.

Ovalness (ōvāl'nes). [-NESS] The quality of being oval.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Ovalness*, the being in the Form of an Egg. 1882 LEDGER *Sun* 118. Of different degrees of ovalness. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Oct 851/1. The 'eccentricity' or ovalness of Mars's orbit.

Ovaloid, a. [-OID] Resembling an oval, imperfectly oval.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
† Ovant, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ovāns*, *ovānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ovāre* to have an ovation.] Celebrating an ovation; triumphing in or as in an ovation; of the nature of an ovation.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tactus* Ann III ii. (1622) 65. That for exploits done the summer past, hee should enter the citie, ouant, or with a small triumph. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv xliii. 166. A General was said to enter Ovant into the citie, when ordinarily without his armes following him, he went on foot, or rode on horsebacke only, and the people in their Acclamations for joy, redoubled Ohe, or Oho. 1631 W. S. ALTONSTALL *Pict. Loquent* E. 11 b. [In a horse-race] the forerunner is receiv'd ovariant, with great acclamations of joy. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. 82. These ovariant souls, Knights of Saint Vincent are For high achievements gain'd. 1658 BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 161. Whatsoever stuff or provisions Suetonius Paulinus might designe for a triumphal, or an ovariant shew at Rome.

Ovarial, a. *rare*. [f. OVARIUM + -AL.] = OVARIAN.

1828-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 324 note. An ovarial dropsy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 397. Development of ovarial tubes in Insecta.

Ovarialgia, *Path.* Also ovaralgia. [f. OVARIUM + -algia, f. Gr. *ályos* pain.] Ovarian neuralgia. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV 502. This phenomenon (which has been designated ovaralgia) is one of frequent occurrence in the hysterical.

Hence Ovarialgia a., pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Ovarian (ōvā'ri-ān), a. [f. OVARIUM + -AN; in mod. F. *ovarien*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovary or ovaries. a. *Anat. and Zool.* *Ovarian vesicle*, (a) a Graafian follicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892); (b) = GONOPHORE 2.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 350. The Ovarian veins communicate with the uterine sinuses. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 623. Ancient literature is singularly barren upon the subject of ovarian diseases. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Intw.* 185. In some the embryos are developed in the ovarian sacs, or in the cavity of the body.

b. *Bot.*
1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 122. In true compound pistils the union does not always extend to the summit of the ovarian region.

Ovarieotomy. *Surg.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision.] Excision of an ovary; oophorectomy. 1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 854/2. Professor d'Antona gave a list of thirty-two successful ovariectomies.

Ovario- (ōvā'ri-ō), combining form of OVARIUM, combined with adjs. to express the participation of the ovary with some other part, as *ovario-abdominal*, *-lumbar*, *-tubal*, also with sbs. in sense 'ovarian', as *ovario-insanity*.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 18. Delicate muscular fibres which he calls the ovario-lumbar ligament. 1874 BUCKNILL & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 346. Utero- or ovario-Insanity.

Ovariole. [ad. L. type *ovariol-um*, dim. of mod. L. *ovarium*. see below.] A small ovary; one of the tubular glands of the compound ovary of some insects.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Intw.* 185. The finely tapering anterior ends of the ovarioles of each side are continued forwards by delicate cellular prolongations.

Ovariectomy (ōvā'ri-ēktōm'i). *Surg.* [f. OVARIUM + Gr. *-ρομία* cutting, f. *-ροσ* cutting, cut. In mod. F. *ovariotomie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*.)] The operation of cutting into an ovary to remove an ovarian tumour; also, oophorectomy.

1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxvii (ed. 2) 342. As yet, they [certain methods of cure] have mostly proved even more

fatal than ovariectomy. 1863 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 393. This instrument is devised for the purpose of more readily separating the adhesions encountered in ovariectomy operation. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 761. Ovariectomy, which was so condemned fifty years ago, is now daily performed with but comparatively little risk to the patient.

So Ovariectomy, an instrument for cutting out an ovarian tumour; Ovariectomies, the theory or practice of ovariectomy; Ovariectomist, one who practises ovariectomy.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 34. The incision made by the ovariectomist. 1882 *Brit. Med. J.* 28 Jan. 184. At last listerism was applied to ovariectomies.

Ovarious, a. *rare*. [f. OVUM + sec. -ABIOUS.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of eggs.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 875. Here the plain harmless native to the rocks Dine-clinging, gathers his ovarious food. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 114. The ovarious state of their [birds'] future offspring.

Ovarism. *Biol.* [a. F. *ovarisme*.] = OVISM.

So Ovarist = OVIST.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Ovarist*. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovarism*.

|| Ovaritis (ōvā'ritis) *Path.* [f. OVARIUM + -ITIS] Inflammation of the ovary.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* 11. 58. Sub-acute ovaritis. 1889 DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 217. Ovaritis is a disease eminently liable to relapses.

|| Ovarium (ōvā'ri-ūm). Pl. -ia. [mod. L. (16-17th c.) f. *ovum* egg: see -ABIUM. L. had *ovarius* egg-keeper; Du Cange cites *ovaria* fem., the ovary of a bird, from 13th c.]

1. *Anat. and Zool.* = OVARY 1.

1692 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 153/1. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I 33. The Eggs made two clusters like the Ovaria of Birds. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 401. Conveying the ovum from the ovarium to the uterus.

2. *Bot.* = OVARY 2.

1750 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.* § 146. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Gloss.*, *Ovarium*, the Germen. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30. An ovarium either consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves arranged around a common axis, or of several combined into a single body. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv 131. In all Orchids the labellum assumes its usual position as the lower lip, by the twisting of the ovarium.

Ovary (ōvā'ri), *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *ovāri-um*: see prec. In F. *ovaire* masc. (1690 Furetière).]

1. *Anat. and Zool.* The female organ of reproduction in animals, in which ova or eggs are produced.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii xxviii. (ed. 3) 225. The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix. 1677 H. SAMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* XII 1001. The right Testicle or Ovary was but small. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 42. The organs of generation consist in each muscle of two ovaries, which are the female part of its furniture. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 559. The Ovaries are two oblong flattened and oval bodies of a whitish colour, situated in the posterior layer of peritoneum of the broad ligaments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xiv 226. The female bird possesses an organ termed the ovary, in which nucleated cells, the primitive ova, which correspond with the embryo cells of the plant, are developed.

2. *Bot.* The organ in which the ovules of an angiospermous plant are produced, being the lowest part of the pistil in the flower, consisting of one or more carpels, which ultimately becomes the fruit or seed-vessel; the germen.

When separate from the calyx, it is termed a *superior ovary*; when adherent to the calyx, an *inferior ovary*.

1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.*, *Bot. Dict.*, *Ovary*, is the rudiment of fruit. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* i 25. The Pistil is divided into, the swollen base with three blunted angles, called the Germ or Ovary, the Style, the Stigma. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I 363. 1873 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i iii 23. The ovary contains a minute seed-bud, the ovule.

3. *fig.*
1849 SEARS *Regenerat.* 1 v. (1859) 42. There is a sensuous nature which includes the ovaries of the worst of vices.

† Ovary, a. *Obs.* [Erroneous for L. *ovālis*, OVAL a. 2.] Of or pertaining to an ovation.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. (1683) 91. Their honorary Crowns triumphal, ovary, civicall, obsidional had little of Flowers in them.

Ovate (ōvāt), *sb.* [f. an assumed Latin plural *ovātes*, representing Ovarētes, vātes, soothsayers, prophets, mentioned by Strabo, along with *Δρυῖδαι* 'Druids', and *Βάβροι* 'Bards', as a third order in the Gaulish hierarchy. Cf. EUTHAGES.]

A term used as the English equivalent of Welsh *ofydd*, now applied to an Eisteddfodic graduate of a third order, beside 'bard' and 'druid'; the name and its application being artificially affiliated to those of the Gaulish Ovarētes mentioned by Strabo.

Note. Ovarētes was Strabo's Greek transliteration of the Proto-celtic *vātes* (Stokes), pl. of *vātis* (or **vātis*) 'soothsayer, prophet' = L. *vātis*, OIr. *faith*, mod. Ir. and Gael. *faidh*. *Ofydd* occurs in Middle Welsh as a second element in some compounds, where it appears to have the sense of 'lord' (app. for *ddofydd*, mutated form of *dofydd*). It is also the Welsh form, in 14th c. bards, of the proper name *Ovid*. It has no connexion, etymological or historical, with ovarētes. The imaginary connexion appears first in Henry Rowlands in 1792. From him it was taken up by Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) and W. Owen (Pughe) who introduced *ovate* as the English equivalent, 1792-4.

1793 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* 65. Different Classes and Fraternities, which, as Sirabo (lib. iv) reckons, were three, that is *Δρυῖδαι*, *Druidau* or *Druidion*; Ovarētes, *Ofdyfyr*

or *Offyddion*; and *Bardol Beirdd* Ammianus Marcellinus (lib xv) gives the same reckoning 'inchoata per Bardos, Euvates, & Druidas', i.e., begun and set by *Bards, Euvates*, and *Druids* — *Ibid.* Of these, says Strabo, the *Bards* were Singers; the *Ovates*, Priests and Physiologists; and the *Druids* to Physiology added Ethics and Moral Learning *Ibid* 251 Their *Ovates*, so call'd by Strabo and Ammianus Marcellinus, must express some Name they had at that Time on one of their Orders, sounding like *Ovydd* or *Offydd* 1792 W. OWEN (PUGH) *Elig. Lywarc Hen*, Intro xii, *Bardd, Ovydd, a Derwydd* = Bard, Ovate, and Druid 1794 E. WILLIAMS *Poems* 11. 230 There are three orders of the Primitive Bards. — The *Ruling Bard*, or Primitive Bard positive the *Ovate* (or *Euvate*) whose avocation it is to act on the principles of inventive genius and the *Druid* [etc.] 1834 PLANCHÉ *Bris Costume* 11 The Priesthood was divided into three orders The *Druids*, the *Bards*, and the *Ovates*. The *Ovate* or *Ovydd*, professing astronomy, medicine, &c., were green, the symbol of learning. 1877 RHYNS *Lect. Welsh Philol* vi. 314 *Offydd* is defined to be an Eisteddfodic graduate who is neither bard nor druid, and translated into ovate.

Ovate (ôv'at), *a.* Chiefly *Nat Hist* [ad L. *ovātis* egg-shaped, *f. ovum* egg see -ATE 2]

1. Egg-shaped. *a.* In reference to a solid body. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit Pl.* 113 The fruit is a hard, ovate, fleshy berry 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys Bot.* 114 Root growing with an ovate juicy bulb on the top of a dry wall. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident* 8 Ovate Echini may be found anywhere on the surface of Upper Chalk. 1874 COCKE *Fungi* 62 Pear-shaped or ovate asci

b In reference to a superficial figure 1760 J. LEE *Introduct* 1. xiv (1765) 36 *Ovate*, Egg shaped *Note*, *Ovate* is used to express an elliptical figure, when it is broader at one End than the other; and *Oval* for the same figure, when the Ends are alike 1825 *Greenhouse Comp* 1 65 Long ovate leaves 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* 1 337 Legs short, covered with ovate scales. 1880 GRAY *Struct Bot.* 11. 4 (ed 6) 95 *Ovate*, when the outline of leaf-blades is like a section of a hen's-egg lengthwise.

2. In combination with another adj., indicating a modification of the form denoted by the latter, inclining to ovate: as *ovate-acuminate*, *-conical*, *-cordate*, *-cuneate*, *-deltoid*, *-elliptic*, *-lanceolate*, *-oblong*, *-rotundate*, *-serrated*, *-triangular*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ovate-lanceolate* *Ibid.*, describes these two forms, but inclining to the latter *Ibid.*, *Ovate-subulate capsule*, between ovate and awl-shaped, but most tending to the latter *Ibid.*, *Ovate-oblong* 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* v. (1858) 67 Lower leaflets ovate cuneate. 1847 W. E. STEFLE *Field Bot.* 199 Fruit ovate acuminate, as long as the lanceolate scales. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 268 Leaves sessile, ovate rotundate or oblong.

Hence **Ovately** *adv.*, in an ovate way, with an ovate form; = *ovate*, *ovato*.

1865 *Reader* No. 145 408/3 Ovately dolichocephalic

Ovate, *v* 1 *rare*. [f. OVATE *a.*: see -ATE 3]

trans. To render ovate

1878 *Fraser's Mag* XVII. 128 A sphere flattened by gravity and other resistance, and ovated by the forward movement.

Ovate, *v* 2 *join* *nahtic*. [repr. L. *ovā-re* to exult, rejoice, celebrate an ovation; but prob. immed. from *ovation* f. *ovate*] *trans.* To give a popular ovation to, to greet with public applause.

1864 *SALA in Daily Tel* 24 May, As to the manner in which Garibaldi might be 'ovated' here [America] 1870 [see OVATOR], 1890 *Sat Rev* 3 May 521/1 Mr. Stanley returned to England, and was 'ovated' at Dover.

+ **Ovated**, *a.* *Obs.* [-ED 1] = OVATE *a.*

1772 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 566 The head is large, and of a kind of ovated figure, large and broad at the temples, and smaller to the mouth. 1795 GARDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 930 The leaves are ovated

+ **Ovatic**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* = OVATE *a.* [irreg f. L. *ovum*] 1633 COCKERAM, *Ovatic* season, the time when Hens lay.

Ovation (ôv'at-jon), *s* 1. [ad. L. *ovātiō-em*, lit. rejoicing, n. of action f. *ovare* to exult, rejoice.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A lesser triumph characterized by less imposing ceremonies than the triumph proper, and granted to a commander for achievements considered insufficient to entitle him to the distinction of the latter. Also, allusively

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 267 The triumph was denied to him; yet because he put away the shame and dishonour that fell afore be negligence of Sempronius, he got the loving of ovation. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 265 At the second triumph called the Ovation, he only sacrificed a Mutton, which the Romans call in their tongue *Ovenus*, and therefore it was called Ovation 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 1. 8 A Rest not in an Ovation, but a Triumph over thy Passions 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1779) 1. 348/1 When a general, without fighting, gained his point by treaty and the force of persuasion, the law decreed him this honour, called ovation, which had more of the appearance of a festival than of war. 1841 BREWSTER *Mari* Sc III iv. (1856) 112 His was the unpretending ovation of success, not the ostentatious triumph of ambition 1842 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* (1846) III. xlvii. 322 He entered Rome with the ceremony of an ovation, walking on foot according to the rule, instead of being drawn in a chariot in kingly state, as in the proper triumph.

+ 2. *Exultation. Obs.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 122 When his fair Murdresse shall not gain one groan, And he expire ev'n in Ovation. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* xxi. Paraphr. 453 We may have some matter of ovation and rejoicing 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm Extens* 117 It operates primarily upon the Stomach, raising up the Spirits into a kind of Ovation. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 366 And bounds in wild ovation down the vale

3. *trans.* An enthusiastic reception by an assembly or concourse of people with spontaneous acclama-

tions and expressions of popularity; a burst of enthusiastic applause.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XLIV. 299 Gale Jones the veteran seditionist, whom Sir Francis Burdett so unkindly disappointed of an ovation in the year 1812. 1847 *Illustr. Lond News* 10 July 27/1 The ovations to the artists were highly complimentary 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* VI 87 He [Pole] still clung to his conviction that he had but himself to set his foot upon the shore to be received with an ovation. 1885 *Dun ham Univ Jnl* 27 June 132 Dr. Stamer received the ovation that was his due

Hence **Ovation** *v. colloq.*, *trans.* to give an enthusiastic reception to, **Ovational** *a.*, of or pertaining to an (ancient Roman) ovation; **Ovatory** *a.*, of the nature of an ovation.

1894 *Fruch* 26 May 245/1 Drurionian, watching the proceedings from a stall, was of course recognised, and ovationed. 1888 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xviii. 474 Before their ovational pomps 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist Brighthelm* 247 Charles I. received an ovatory welcome as king.

+ **Ovatory**, *s* 2 *Obs.* *rare* = OVARY *f.* [L. *ovum* egg.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ovatory*, the season when hens lay eggs, or a laying of eggs.

Ovato- (ôv'at-), combining *advb.* form of L. *ovātis* egg-shaped, used in same sense as 'ovately', 'ovate', as *ovato-acuminate*, *-conical*, *-cordate*, *-deltoid*, *-ellipsoidal*, *-globose*, *-lanceolate*, *-oblong*, *-obicular*, *-pyriform*, *-quadrangular*, *-rotundate*, *-triangular*, etc.

1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 284 The body of the Ostracion is of an odd figure it is oval, or ovato oblong; or, finally, ovato-quadrangular, or approaching to conic. 1785 MARTYN *Roussin's Bot* xxvi (1794) 400 The leaves are ovato cordate or egg-shaped 1838 BABINGTON in *Proc. Bern Nat. Club* 1 No 6 177 Leaves ovato-triangular, unequally sinuato dentate. 1852 DANA *Crust* 1. 95 Horns ovato-lanceolate, acute, entire. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 572 Ovato-acuminate implements, scrapers, flakes and nuclei.

Ovator. [agent-n. in L form from *ovare* see OVATE *v* 2] + *a.* *Rom. Hist.* One who receives an ovation (*obs*). *b. colloq.* One who takes part in a spontaneous enthusiastic welcome.

1661 MORGAN *Sch. Geny* ii. iv 35 The Triumph had a Laurel crown, the Ovator one of Fir, being different in their pomp 1870 *Even Standard* 22 Oct. The probable termination of the scene by a grand pyrotechnic display, in which ovators and ovated would alike be grilled alive on the rail of the flaming station.

Ovelty, variant form of OWELTY, equality

+ **Ovemest**, *a.* *superl. Obs.* Forms. *a.* 1-3

ufemest, 3 uemest, -mast, 5 uemest, 6 uemest, ovemest B 3-4 ovemest, 4-5 ovemest, ovemast, ovemest, ovemast. [OE *ufemest*, superl. of *ufera*, -re, comp (also *yfera*, *yfemest*), *OVER* *a.*; f. root *uf-* in *adv* *ufan* above, from above, *ufward* uplying, top-, = Goth *uf* 'beneath', in comb. 'from beneath', 'up'. For the later change to *ove-*, cf. *OVER* *a.*] Highest, utmost, uppermost, topmost

a. 1800 *Ælfric Hom.* II 76 On midne dæg bið se sunne on ðam ufemestum rine stugende 1800 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 219 þe huemeste bou of þe treuwe springend of the nepe-meste rote. Also þe huemeste bou is sabb þe nepe-meste rote. 1225 *Ancre R.* 328 Heo doð an alre huemeste [v. r. uemest] on viterokes al to torene. 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxi. 48 Endlang the wode war wayis twa; The Erie in the umast lay off the 1255 LYNDSEY *Sat* 3000 Thy salbe .denudat, Bath of cors present, cow, and umest clath 1260 *St. Michael* 414 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 311 þe Ovemeste is þe richte heouene. 13 Minor *Pocut* fr. Vernon *MS* xxxviii. 82; And seþþen þe ovemeste Bayle Bi-tokneþ hire holy sposayle 1420 *Art Nombring* 3 Write the nombre wherto the addicoun shall be made in the omest orde by his differences, so that the first of the lower orde be vndre the first of the omest orde, and so of others 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 458 Atour a bray the omast [v. r. vpmest] pot gert fall, Brak on the ground

Oven (ôv'n), *s* 1 Forms *a.* 1-2 ofn, 1-3 ofen, (hofen), 3-6 oven, 3- oven, 4 oven, 4-5 oven, ovene, houen, 5 ovenen, oven(n)e, ovon, owen, 5-6 ovyn(e, owyn, 6 ovenen). *ß.* Sc. 4-6 ovne, (hoyn), 6 oven, 8-9 oon. [Com. Teut.: OE *ofn*, *ofen* = OLG **ov(e)n* (MLG., MDu., Du *oven*), OHG *ovan* (MLG. *oven*, Ger. *ofen*), ON. *ofn*, *ogn* (Sw *ugn*, ONorw *ogn*, Da. *oven*), Goth. *auhn-s* = OTeut **ahno-* = pre-Teut. **ugno-*; cf Gr *invós* oven, furnace, also Skr. *ukhīd-s* cooking-pot, orig. perh. 'something hollowed out'. *Heof(o)me* in Lindisf. G. must be a scribal error; Sc *oyn*, *oon* (pronounced un, un), is like *aboon* from *aboven*]

+ 1. A furnace. *Obs.*

1600 *E. Martynol* 3 May 70 þa het he sendan hi ealle bry on byrnedne ofn. 1650 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Gers uel hez londas þæt todeæg is & tomozgen in heofone [Ruskw. in ofne] bið gesended. *Ibid* xii. 42 And sendas hia uel ða in ofn fyres. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 73 Al swo is þe port ðe is idon on þe barnende ofne 1300 *Cursor M.* 226 Als it was a brinnand oven [v. r. ovin]. 13 Minor *Pocut* fr. Vernon *MS* xxxix. 93 In to the houene the child he caste 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxi. (Eugenius) 800 [Men] put hyr in an ovne brinnande 1450 *Minor Saluacion* 3055 The angels sent in to the oven to comfort the childre 1535 COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Child* 22 The kynges seruantes . . . ceased not to make the oven hote with wyldie fyre, drye strawe, pitch & fagottes. 1642 J. EATON *Honeye-free* *Ynalt* 128 The three Children of Israel cast into the hot fierie Oven 1725 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) I 52 The day of the Lord is coming that shall burn as an oven *fig* and *transf.* 1600 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xi [LX.] (1890) 288

þætte eal þæt se ofn þære singalan costunge asude 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* i. xi. 26 [The Dragon] from his wide devouring oven sent A flake of fire

2. A chamber or receptacle of brick, stonework, or iron, for baking bread and cooking food, by continuous heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor. Various distinguished as *baker's*, *brick*, *domestic*, *out-* (= outside) *oven*, and, with modern mechanical appliances, as *continuous*, *reel*, *revolving*, *rotary*, *travelling* *oven*.

Dutch oven, (a) a large pot heated by surrounding it with fuel, and placing hot coals on the lid, (b) a cooking utensil made of sheet-metal, placed in front of a grate and heated by radiation and by reflection from the back of the chamber. *† Egyptian oven*, a large earthenware vessel sunk in the ground, and heated from the inside by fire which is withdrawn before introducing the articles to be baked

1200 *Ælfric Exod.* viii. 3 Hi gæp . . . on þine ofnas 1200 *Ormin* 993 Bulledd biad þat bakenn was inn ofne 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxii. (Laurentius) 589 He saw . . . In his awne hoyn A laf quhyt as snaw. 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) I 405 Whete that is bakenn in an oue 1477 *Tutinhull Churchw Acc* (Som. Rec Soc) 193 It for the owyn, vny. 1486 *Bk St Albans* B viii. A whyte looff sumwat colder then it comyth owt of the oven 1513 *Id Treas Acc Scot* IV. 488 I o the baxtans of the greit schip for clay to make an une in the greit schip 1532 *Du Wes Introduct* Fr. in Palgr. 916 To put in the oven, enfourner. 1555 *Eden Decades* 197 Rosted or stewed in an oven. 1583 *Leg Bk St Andrews* 305 Had careit hame heather to the ovne, Cutted off in the cruk of the moone 1627 *tr Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 17 Bread which is baked in an oven thorowly heated. 1766 *Wesl. Jnl* 17 July, I preached in a house as warm as an oven 1769 *Mrs RAIFALD Eng Househlp* (1778) 129 Put them in a Dutch oven to brown 1824 *Scott St Roman's* ii. I will make better confectiōns than euer cam out of his oon 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 1030 The mean heat of a baker's oven, as ascertained by M. Tillet, is 448° 1849 DICKENS *Dan Cobb* xxiv, I'll toast you some bacon in a bachelor's Dutch-oven that I have got here

fig. 1593 *NASHE Christi's T. Wls* (Grosart) IV. 186 Damme vp the Oven of your vttance, make not such a bigge sound with your empty vessels

b. In various proverbial sayings.

1250 *Owl & Night*, 292 þat me ne chide wiþ þe gidie Ne wiþ þan ofne me ne þeome 1246 J. HIRWOOD *Proo* (1867) 69 No man will an other in the oven seeke, Except that him selfe haue bene there before 1277 [see GAVE *v* 1] 1596 *NASHE Saffron W* 151 Of the Good wife finding her daughter in the oven, where she would neuer haue sought her, if she had not been there first her selfe 1677 *BARROW Sermon* III 394 To gape against an oven, to blow against the wind, to kick against the pricks [So *Du tegen een oven-gapen*.] 1856 *READE Never too late* iv. It is no use now I've been and gone into the same oven like a fool

3. A chamber, fixed or portable, for the heating or drying of substances in chemical, metallurgical, or manufacturing processes; a small furnace, kiln, etc. Often with defining or descriptive addition, as *air-*, *anchor-*, *annealing-*, *bee-hive*, *coke*, *dry ing-*, *heating*, *porcelain*, *proofing*, *tile*, *oven*, etc.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl Supp.* *Oven*, or Assaying Oven, in metallurgy, is the particular sort of furnace, used by the assayers in their operations on metals. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 360 An inclosed closet, with an iron grating, for the tin to stand on, called the Proving Oven. 1881 *Porcelain Works*, Worcester 26 A china oven is built of fire bricks. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clock* 65 The 'oven' is a box made of sheet copper or iron, generally with a water-jacket to the bottom, the exterior of which is heated by a gas jet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *oven-bat*, *-blast*, *-fork*, *-house*, *-keeper*, *-maker*, *-mouth*, *-rake*, *-stirrer*, *-sweeper*, etc.; *oven-baked* (*-baken*), *-like*, *-shaped* *adjs*; *oven-wise* *adv.* and *adj.* Also *oven-bread*, *-cake*, *bread or cake baked in an oven*, *oven-coke*, *coke obtained by heating coal in a closed retort*; *oven-man*, a man who attends to an oven; *oven-mouth*, the mouth or entrance of an oven, *fig.* a wide or gaping mouth; *oven-peel*, a baker's peel; *oven's-nest*, the nest of the great titmouse, also = *OVEN-BIRD* (Swainson); *oven-stone*, a stone which closes the mouth of an oven; stone used for building ovens; *oven-wood*, wood for heating an oven. Also *OVEN-BIRD*, *-BUILDER*.

1800 *Ælfric Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 127/27 *Formentum*, **ofenbacen* hlaf 1684 *DRYDEN Dk. of Guse* iii. 1. You **Oven-Bats*, you Things so far from Souls, Like Dogs, you're out of Providence's Reach 1849 *Atwood Poems*, *Schenck of Smay* iv. The dark defile is blazing like a heated **oven-blast*. 1600 J. POPE *tr Leo's Africa* 1. 45 Neither shall you finde many in Hea which eate **oven-bread* 1779 *GRAVES Spyr Quiz* vii. 11, He might have offered us a bit of his **oven-cake*. 1828 *COMBS Dr Syntax*, *Wife* iii. 1200 And he did such a breakfast make On new bak'd loaf and oven-cake. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem Technol.* (ed 2) I. 117 *Coke*, which is much more porous and less dense than **oven coke*. 1854 *COTGER, Fourgon*, an **Oven-fork*, where with fuel is both put into an Oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it. 1245 *POPE* in *W. Wülcker* 670/22 *Hoc furnum*, **ovenhouse*. 1886 B. HART *Shawboud* 26 **Oven-like* cañons in the long flanks of the mountains 1283 *Cath Angl* 263/1 An **Oven* maker or keeper, *chibacurios*. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 63 The **oven-man* places tierce pieces in different parts of the oven 1593 *HARVEY Fierce's Super*, *Wks* (Grosart) II 231 To stoppe thy *Cronald* ix. Thy oven-mouth, that swallow'd pie 1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Diet*, *Een School*, *ofte Oven-paël*, an **Oven-peel* to set in bread 1877 B. R. MAJOR *Discov Pr*, *Henry* ii. 17 Brutes d'Almeida, the baker's wife, slew with her oven-peel no less than seven Castilian soldiers. c. 1200

ÆLFRIC *Voc* in *Wt-Wälcker* 106/39 *Rotabulum*, myxforce, 141 *ofenra*. 1880 *HOLLVAND Treas Fr. Tong, Vn* *fourgon*, a makon, an oven rake. 1865 *KINGSLEY Heruv*. I. ii. 85 Within the old oven-shaped Pict's house. a 1825 *FORBY Voc E Anglia*, *Oven's nest*, the nest of that very pretty bird (the oven-bird) its otherwise called a *pudding-bird's* nest. 1611 *COTCH*, *Pougonneur*, an oven-tender, or *Oven-stirrer*. 1604 *How Man may Chase good Wife* iii in *Hazl. Dodsley IX*. 54 Bid the cook take down the oven-stone, [lest] the pies be burned. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ* 271 The cave-like excavations of Bell, whence oven-stone (*piere au four*) is obtained. 1880 *HOLLVAND Treas Fr. Tong, Escavillon*, an *Oven sweeper*. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 60 Their Arches round or oven-wise. *Ibid.* 63 The great Rooms are arch'd with a *Pascia*, the square ones Oven-wise. 1794 *COWPER Needless Alarm* 12 Oaks that had once a head But now wear crests of oven-wood instead.

Oven (v'n), v. [f. prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To bake in an oven. *Obs.* or *dial*. 1685 *Linton Green* (1817) 65 (E. D. D.) The first I bought. Was ovened and buttered well. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 293/2 A Jannock is Ovened very soft.

2. To shut up as in an oven

1826 *NASHE Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 203 One angle or corner to hide him in. & brick & oven up his stinking breath. 1864 *Gd Words* 100/1 The earth's own temperature, not now radiated into the celestial spaces, is shut in—it is ovened, or muffled up.

Hence **Ovened** (v'n'd), *pph.* a., *dial.* dried up, shrivelled, sickly (Halliwell).

1866 *J. E. BROGDEN Prov Words Lincolnsh* (E. D. D.), The eddish is very ovened.

Oven-bird. A name given to various birds which build a domed or oven-shaped nest.

a. Applied by ornithologists generally to the genus *Furnarius* of the neotropical family *Dendrocolaptidae*, esp. *F. rufus*. b. Locally applied to (a) the Willow Wren, in Norfolk also *oven-tit* and *ground-oven*; (b) the Long-tailed or Bottle Titmouse, also *oven-builder* and *bush-oven*; (c) the American Golden-crowned Thrush (*Seiurus auricapillus*).

a 1845 *FORBY Voc E Anglia*, *Oven-bird*, the long-tailed titmouse. The allusion is to the nest. 1848 *Zoologist VI* 2186 Sylvia Trochilus is the 'oven-bird', so called from the shape of its nest. 1867 *Wood Illust. Nat Hist II* 259 The oven-birds derive their name from the peculiar form of their nest. 1882-5 *W. H. D. ADAMS Bird World* 455 In the neighbourhood of the South American rivers is found the oven-bird, one of the Certhiidae, or creepers. 1892 *W. H. HUDSON Nat. La Plata* 63, I could not endure to see the havoc they were making amongst the ovenbirds (*Furnarius rufus*). 1893 *Advocate* (Chicago) 18 May, The oven-bird or accorator, announcing his presence with his startling song.

Oven-builder, a local name of the Long-tailed Titmouse. see prec. b.

Ovenchyma (oven'kima). *Bot.* [f. *L. ovum* egg + *Gr. χυμα* infusion] Plant tissue consisting of oval cells, oval cellular tissue.

† **Ovenon**, *an.* *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms:

1-3 *ufenan*, -on, 3 *uuen*-, *ouenan*, -on, 4 *ovenon* [f. OE. *ufan* adv. from above, above + *an*, on, ON. Cf. *ANOVEN* (where the same elements are reversed) and *ANOVENON*.]

a. adv. From above.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* John ii. 31 Se ðe ufenan com se is ofer ealle. a 1003 *WULFSTAN Hom. xvi* (Napier) 97 He ðeð, þæt fyr cymð ufene [MS. *Copius* ufenon] xi *O E Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. C), Seo landfyrd com ufenon and trymedon huz be þam strande

b. *prep.* Over and above; upon, down upon. a 1000 *Be Domes Dage* 144 Ufenan eall þis. c 1205 *LAY.* 18090 He smat hine uuenen [c 1275 *ouenon*] þat hæued a 1300 *K Horn* 1485 (Harl MS) Ouen o þe sherte hue gurdan huem wip sward.

Over (*ðu vɔi*), *adv.* Forms: a. 1-3 *ofer*, (1 *ofor*, 3 *Orm* *offer*, *offr*), 2-7 *ouer*, 3- *over*, (4 *ouur*, *ouuer*, *owver*, 4-5 *ouur*, -yr, -ere, -ire, 4-6 *ovir*, -yr). b. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* 4- *ower*, (4-5 *ouur*, *owyr*, 4-6 *our*, *oure*, 6- *owre*). γ. *contr.* 4 *or*, (6 *ore*, 7-8 *o're*), 6- *o'er*. The contracted form *o'er* (501) is now poetic and rhetorical. [Com Teut. OE. *ofer* adv. and *prep.* = OFris. *over*, OS. *ohar*, (MDu. MLG. Du. LG. *over*), OMG. *ohar* (MG. *ober*), OHG. *ubar* *prep.*, *ubiri* *adv.* (MHG. *uber*, Ger. *über*, *ober*), ON. *yfer* *adv.* and *prep.* (Sw. *ofuer*, Da. *over*), Goth. *ufar* *prep.* and *adv.* prefix. = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Skr. *upari* *adv.* and *prep.*, locative form of *upari* *adv.* 'over, higher, more advanced, later', comparative formation from *upa*, in Teut. *ufa*-, *uf*-, whence the adverbial *ufan* (see *OVENAN*, *ANOVEN*), and *be-ufan*, *bufan*, with the compound *a-bufan*, *ABOVE*. *Over* was thus in origin an old comparative of the element *ufan*, *ove*, in *ab-ove*. Besides its uses as a separate word, *over-* is in all the Teut. langs. an important adverbial prefix: see *OVER-*]

I. With sense Above, and related notions.

1. Above, on high.

The first quot. shows the adv. becoming prepositional. 'be to us the brightness over', i.e. be the brightness over us.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (1b) lxxxix. 29 Wese us beorhtnes ofer bliðan Drihtnes ures. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 *Ouer* and vnder, right and left, in his compas godd all has left. 1819 *BYRON Yuan* i. clui, Search them under, over.

† b. Above on a page, on a previous page. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 33 We have our some how the kirk and the cristyn faith has bene.

c. After *hang*, *project*, *jut*, *lean*, and the like (in reference to the space beneath. see *OVER prep.*), hence *ellipt.* projecting, leaning, or bent forward and downward (quot. 1887).

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. l'erg De Invent* iii. x. 77a, The plomline whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1780-1836 *J. MAYNE Siller Gun* in *Chambers Pop. Scot. Poems* (1862) 132 Beneath yon cliff, high beetling ower, is chaste Diana's Maiden-Bower. 1869 *FITZWYGRAM Horses & Stables* (1901) ix. lx. § 902 Horses, which stand over at the knees, generally do so from effect of severe and constant work. 1880 *C. B. BERRY Other Side* 244 The ship is so beamy that she don't heel over much. 1887 *MRS RIDDLEL Nun's Curse* I. v. 66 The knight's knees were a little 'over', after the fashion of a horse that has been hard driven. *Mod.* Don't lean over too far, or you'll fall over.

2. Above so as to cover the surface, or so as to affect the whole surface with such verbs as *brush*, *cover*, *clothe*, *dash*, *dust*, *furrow*, *paint*, *plaster*, *powder*, *rub*, *scribble*, *strew*, *stud*, *sweep*, *varnish*. See also *ALL over* I.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) viii. 29 A faire kirk allouer whyte leached. a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1470 The floume was. ouere leueryd with a pal. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 50 And war the world Cled ouer with gold. a 1611 *BEAUM & FL. Maid's Trag* i. 1, She will make her maids Pluck 'em [flowers], and strew her over like a corse. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 83 Gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scrib'd o're. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Step-moth* i. 1, Thy function too will varnish o're our Arts. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxiv. 293 Whereto the porch wox green, with soft leaves canopied over. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 The sleeves studded thickly over with unyilver sequins.

II. With sense To or on the other side

3. Indicating a motion or course that passes or crosses above something, usually rising on one side and descending on the other; as *to climb*, *jump*, *run*, *flow*, *boil over*, *to look over*, *shoot over*, *throw something over*; sometimes (b) esp. with the sense of passing above and beyond, instead of reaching or hitting, and so *fig.* of going beyond, exaggeration.

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros* v. xl. 88 He eode to ðære burge wealle, and fleah ut aer. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Nule he nouit, he seioð, wenden ouer, awh wile siten ful ueste. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43/1 Boilyu ouyr, as pottys on the fire. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev) Ps. xxiii. 5 My cup runneth ouer. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Distill them. and there will come over a water of no small vertue. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 99 The King lays over his bridge. 1841 *MARRATT Poacher* i, If we were to toss him... over the bridge. Shall we over with him? *Mod.* Climb over into the garden. Jump over and escape. There is a high wall to prevent people seeing over into the grounds.

(b) 1599 *SHAKS Hen. V.* iii. vii. 133 You haue shot ouer. 1626 *R. HARRIS Hesketh's Recov* 4 The Orator spake not over, when hee intimated that Ingratitude was a kinde of Unjustice. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Frier* i. 1, They're all corrupted with the Gold of Barbary To carry over, and not hurt the Moor. 1796 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. xxxiii, Many shot went over, but none struck.

4. Hence used of the latter part of the motion or course described in 3, corresponding to the position in 1 c = over the edge or brink and down, forward and down, as in *to fall*, *jump*, *throw oneself*, *push any one over* (cf. *over a precipice*, *OVER prep.* 12). Also, b. of a similar movement from the erect position, without reference to any brink, as in *to fall*, *tumble*, *topple*, *knock* a person, a vase, etc. *over*; and c. in *to bend*, *double*, *fold*, *turn*, *roll* a thing *over*, in which the upper surface is turned forward (or laterally) and downward, so as to become the under, i.e. is turned upside down. *To roll* or *turn over* and *over*, i.e. so that each part of the surface in succession rolls forward and downward, and is alternately up and down.

a. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 5743 Ther hors fel down and thei 3ede ouer, Bothe were besy up to ouer. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xv, For from the mountain hoar Loose crags had toppled o'er. *Mod.* Do not go too near the edge of the precipice, you might fall over. It is on the very brink, a very slight push would send it over.

b. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch*, *Hen. IV.* cccii, One single Gunne, tumbles the whole towne over. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl* viii. xvii. 441 The leaking vessel of this mortal Body ready to sink or topple over. 1694-1826 *Fall over* [see *FALL* v. 95]. 1814-93 *Knock over* [see *KNOCK* v. 13]. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv (1856) 196 When these [ice-piles] attain their utmost height, they topple over.

c. a 1528 *HALL Chron.*, *Rick III* 29b, He turned over the leffe, and began an order of a new life. 1664 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient*, *Pref* (1682) 10 If they turn o're Libraries. 1674 *R. GODFREY Iy & Ab. Physic* 6 We who have tumbled over so many Volumes. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 243 P. 3 He turned himself over hastily in his Bed. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. v, Expecting every moment to fall, and come tumbling over and over from the ridge to the eaves. 1807 *Med. Frul.* xviii. 176 note, Very few have thought it worth their while to tumble over the dirty pages of this publication. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* xxii. 309 If the curve VP were folded over on VP, the point P would fall upon P'. *Mod.* Turn him over on his face.

5. From side to side of an interjacent surface or space. in early use esp. said of crossing the surface of the sea or other water (closely akin to 3), a street, a common, or other defined tract; in later use often said merely of traversing the space or distance between two places, and so adding some

notion of completeness to go, come, run, take, etc.; e.g. 'Take this over to my friend's house'.

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros* ii. v. § 6 An fislere uneape biene zenne ofer brohte. c 1275 *Lamb Hom* 141 Sunnedes smat Moyse þe rede see, and þe see to-eode and þet israelce folc wende ouer. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron* (1810) 59 When þe erle was exiled, his sonnes tulle Irland ouer. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1028 In-to þe coste of Calodone he comes him ouer first. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 97 To sende ouer Owles to Athens. 1592 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 167 He ouer then to England with this newes. 1676-7 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 523 Whose opinion was, that he ought to be sent for ouer. 1869 *Contemp. Rev* XI. 65 The Duke had asked him over. 1894 *A. ROBERTSON Nuggets*, etc. 156 My mother will send over every day to inquire how Mrs McLean is. 1895 *Scottish Antiquary* X. 81 He darted for the ford, and got over before they came up to him.

b. Of measurement. Across from side to side; in outside measurement.

1285-6 *EARL LEYCESTER Corr* (Camden) 477 The breadthe therof, in the narrowest place, is a myle over. 1624 *J. POBY in Capt. Smith Virginia* iv. 142 The land is not two daies journey ouer in the broadest place. 1660 *F. BROOKH Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 279 On the West they had deserts of fifteen daies over. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* 69 If the Ballstier, be two inches over, it is two shillings a dozen. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. xii, The cave might be about twelve feet over. 1879 *Kentledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 10/1 A small sixty sized [flower] pot, which is about three inches over.

c. **Cricket.** The umpire's call for the players to pass to the opposite places in the field, on a change of the bowling to the other end of the wicket, after a certain number of balls (4, 5, or 6) have been bowled from the one end. (Hence *OVER sb.* 2, 4.)

17... *Laws of Cricket* in *Grace Cricket* (1891) 15 When 3 e 4 Balls are bowled he [the umpire] is to call over. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricket's Man* (1850) 59 After the delivery of four balls the umpire must call 'Over'.

6. From one person, side, party, opinion, etc., to another: expressing transference or transition, esp. in *deliver*, *hand*, *bring*, *make*, *take over*, *go*, *come*, *pass over*. *Cross over*: see *GIVE* v. 63.

1285 *I. WASHINGTON tr. Nuhulay's Voy.* i. ii. 2 b, Forgetting that whiche duty & fidelity commanded him, [he] went ouer to the king of Spayne. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 60 [The Duchies of Anjou and Maine] shall be released and deliuered ouer to the King her Father. 1595 - *John* iii. 1. 127 And dost thou now fall ouer to my foes? 1608 *WILLET Hazartha Exod.* 461 So might the seruant be sold ouer. 1766 *GOLDISM Vic.* II. 11, The profits of my living, I made over to the orphans and widows of the clergy of our diocese. 1776 *Trial of Nunadocorn* 104/4 The balance is brought over into this [account]. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Cl. 62, I made over every farthing of the fortune. *Mod.* Part of the auxiliary forces went over to the enemy.

7. On the other side of something intervening, e.g. a sea, river, street; hence, merely, on the other side of some space, at some distance.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron* (1810) 210 When Edward was ouere graciously and wele, He hoped haf recoure at Wigemore castele. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. l. 22 The mouth of lang Tibir our forane. 1823 *LOCKHART Span. Ball.*, *Song of Galley* vi, It is a narrow strait, I see the blue hills over. 1845 *BROWNING How they brought the Good News* vii, Over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white. *Mod.* He has been over in America for some time.

b. *Over against* (*prep. phr.*): opposite to. So *over-against* dial. † *ouerynentes* obs

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xi. 46 Ouerynentes þe forsaidd well, as an ymage of stane. 1517 *TORINGTON Pigr.* (1884) 19 Over a gens the forseyd lye of Cirigo. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* xiii. 3 As he sate on mounte oliuete ouer agens the temple. 1628 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 129 Perah is ouer agens Constantinople. 1720 *SHREVE Tatler* No. 261 p. 1 The Wheat-Sheaf over-against Tom's Coffee-house. 1825 *ROBINSON Whittly Glass*, *Over-against*, over-against, opposite. 1864 *PUSKY Lat. Daniel* viii. 475 It exhibits the vain tumults of men, and, over-against them, the calm supremacy of God.

III. With the notion of exceeding in quantity, etc.

8. Above or beyond the quantity named or in question. a. Remaining or left beyond what is taken. b. Present beyond the quantity in question; in excess, in addition, more. *Over or under*, † *ouer or short*: more or less

a 900 *tr. Bada's Eccl. Hist* i. xvi [xxvii] (1890) 66 Ball ðæt ofer bið to lafe is to syllane, swa swa Crist lædde *Quod superest date elemosynam*. ðæt ofer si and to lafe sellah ælmessecan. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* (1882) VIII. 303 xij þær byð an ofer. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Prælat* Cant. 495 Eðere his seknes & grauntynges of life fifteen 3ere ouyr. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) L. 18 If there be oght over. 1412-20 *LYDO Chron.* *Troy* 80 b, An hundred men of armes them before, And twenty over. 1556 *DANIEL tr. Conanes* (1614) 330 At the selfe same tyme within two moneths ouer or vnder. 1603 *Sir C. HUYDON Ind. Astral.* v. 147 To come neare to it ouer or short is commendable. 1673 *SHAKS Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 151 That they may haue their wages, And something ouer to remember me by. 1699 *W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Perceus* i. 130 A certain rare Aloes tree, which shot up 32 feet high, and near half a foot over. 1777 *MACBRIDE in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 129 A score of pounds over or under making no difference in the strength. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* i. ii, The principle that two and two are four, and nothing over. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 499/1 Twelve will go once in fourteen, and leave two over.

9. Remaining or left unpaid, unsettled, or uncompleted after the time of settlement; remaining for the time being; left till a later time or occasion; esp. with *remain*, *lie*, *stand*, *hold*, *leave*.

1647 [see *HOLD* v. 42 a] 1848 *CRAIG, To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due. 1858 [see *HOLD* v. 42 b]. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* i. xix. 144 The

matter was allowed to stand over till after Christmas 1884 *Mil Engineering* (ed 3) I 11 52 The front ditch may be left over, in the absence of strong enough working parties

† 10 Beyond or in addition to what has been said; more than that, moreover, besides; further c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III 163 Bot se we over how his synne is partid in þo Chirche 1381 — 2 *Mace* ix 55 Nether he myte spek overe [1388 more] a word c 1430 *Pilgr Layf Manhode* I cxi (1869) 58 And over j sey þee, who so hath [etc.]. 1509 *Act 1 Hen VIII*, c 3 And over, that it be ordeined [etc.]

b So † over and besides, also OVER AND ABOVE 1583 *Stocker Cw Warrs Lowe C* III, 101 a, Over and besides, they fortified them selves sundry dayes with many Fortes, or trenches 1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 75 b, They had 200000 men and over and besides 11 hundred thousand harness of prouision 1622 *Masse tr Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* 127 And you must over and besides, allow her her wine into the bargain.

11 Beyond what is normal or proper; too much, excessively, too Cf OVER AND ABOVE B 2.

Modifying adjs and adverbs, and now usually hyphenated or combined, as *over-anxious*, *overmuch* see OVER- 28, 30. In Sc and north. Eng dial (*ouer*, *ouere*) the regular word for 'too', and always written separate, as *ouer muckle*

a 1225 *Ansr R* 86 Nis hit nout nu, .so over vuel aye me hit makked. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 36 Bot it was our litle, in alle maner way 13 *Cusor III* 16251 (Cott.) [P] light es owur vgh 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 36 Na man suld be our blythe, na be our disconfourt or aferde 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxxv, That one repenteth for he is our good a knyghte to dye suche a shameful dethe 1475 *Paston Lett* III, 122, I thynke it wolde be to yow ovyr erkson a labor a 1558 *ASCHAM Scholern* 1 (Arb.) 57 It is ouer greate a leoparde 1625 *Bacon Ess*, *Delays* (A1b) 525 To teach dangers to come on, by our early Buckling towards them 1627 E F *Hist Edw II* (1680) 12 Some few days pass, which seem'd o're long 1766 *FORDYCE Serm Yng. Wom* (1767) l. vii 297 You are over hasty in your apprehension 1806 *BURNS Two Dogs* 140 Still it's owre true that ye hae said, Sic game is now owre after play'd. 1804 *WORDSWORTH & FALLING LEAVES* 38-9 Over happy to be proud, Over wealthy in the treasure Of her own exceeding pleasure! 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Glass* s. v. He is over fond for owght. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 22 Be not over anxious about mere style. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I 93 Do you understand now what I mean? Not over well

IV. Of duration, repetition, completion, ending.

12. Through its whole extent; to the end, from beginning to end: esp. with *read*, *repeat*, *say*, *tell*, *reckon*, *count*; with *talk* and *think*, this passes into the notion of detailed consideration.

1399 *LANGEL Rich Rededes* Pro 55 If it hadde to þowre honde beholde be book onys. And if þe saureu sum dell, se it forth ouere. 1560 *DAUS tr. Slerdane's Comm.* 102 He toke great displeasure to reade over the whole discourse 1612 Let the poorer sorte o'thymes saye over theyr Pater noster. c 1680 *Doubling Virgin in Roxb. Ball.* IV 344 Stay and hear t'ore, before you go. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* ix. c. Cecilia. . . took the letter, and ran it over 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxi. 215 (203) He shall tell them, ineffable, Multitudinous, over. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III 605 We talked the matter over. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III 166 Let's talk it over and think it over. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 1461 The indorsement was read over to her

b. For temporal phrases of the type 'all the year over', which partly belong here, see OVER *prep.* 17 b.

13. Expressing repetition.

a. *ong. over again*, or with numeral adv., as *twice* or *thrice* over.

c 1550 *Tyl of Brentford's Test* (Ballad Soc.) 41 Pray doe it over again! 1596 *SHAKS Merch V* III, 11 309 You shall haue gold To pay the petty debt twenty times over. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. 25 Men would not live it over again. 1766 *GOLDSM Vic W.* xiv. He read it twice over 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I 218 This is the old, old song over again 1884 *SIR W. B. BRETT in Law Times* Rep. 10 May 375/a To be verbose and tautologous, and to say the same thing twice over.

b. Over in the sense 'over again'. 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* i. 1. 33. I can but say their protestation over. 1592 — *Rom & Jul.* i. 1. 7. But saying one what I haue said before. 1601 — *Tuel.* N. v. i. 276 All those sayings, will I over swear 1611 — *Cymb.* i. v. 165 And shall make your Lord, That which he is, new o're. 1704 *SWIFT T. T. W. Apol.*, He had however a blotted Copy. which he intended to have written over with many Alterations. 1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* II 30 Perhaps he may be able to make himself over 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 217/a Old iron rails are worked over at the rolling mills into crowbars and shovels [etc.]

c. Over and over, over and over again, repeatedly, many times over.

1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* III, iii. 18. I ha told them ouer and ouer, they lacke no direction 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem* IV 1. 1 Upon this string they haue over and over again 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Fiendall* 215 Let rich men do it, ore and ore again. 1707 *HEARNE Collect* 21 May (O H. S) II. 14 Nothing but what has been observ'd over and over. a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Jesus* Chr. III. (1861) 44 He has over and over refused to accept God's invitation. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 188 The name appears over and over again

14. Past, gone by, finished, done with, at an end. [c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28a A prophetic saie he alle die, & whan he is ouere, After þat day Scotland may haf gode recouere.] 1611 *BIBLE Song Sol.* ii. 17 For loe, the winter is past, the raine is over (COVERED AWAY, GENOVA changed), and gone. 1624 *CHARLES Dev Poems*, *Pod* x 105 O that thy Hand would hide me close, . . . till all thy Wrath were over! 1645 *BACON Ess. Anger* (Arb.) 565 To looke backe vpon Anger, when the Fit is thoroughly over 1697 *DYDEN Virg Georg.* III 245 Nor when the War is over, is it Peace. 1719 *DR FOS CRUISE* i. xv, His astonishment was

a little over 1802 *MAR EDGEWORTH Moral T* (1816) I 1 5 The ceremony of dinner is over. 1865 *BARKING-GOULD Hymin.* Now the day is over, Night is drawing nigh 1875 *STUBBS C H.* II xiv 149 The struggle was not yet over

15. In addition to the prec. senses, over is used idiomatically with many verbs, as GIVE, PASS, PUT, THROW, WALK, etc. See these verbs

Over (*ōvər*), *prep.* Forms see prec. [The same as OVER *adv.* with object.]

OE *ofer* was const. with dative or accusative, the former orig. in the sense of position, the latter in that of motion to There are however several uses of *ofer* in which these distinctions are not clear, which app led to looseness in the use of the cases generally, so that in many senses either case was used with no apparent difference of sense, the preponderance being in favour of the accusative.]

I In sense above

1. Above, higher up than. Said either of position or of motion within the space above, also, after *hang*, *project*, *jut*, *lean*, etc., in relation to anything beneath

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* xl § 4 Hi wunnaþ nu ofer ðæm tunglum c 893 — *Oras*. I iii § 1 ðær was standende water ofer þam lande c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 38 Brad þonne þæt heafod hider & geond ofer þæt fyr. a 1225 *Ansr R* 400 Ich holde her hetel sword over þin heaned c 1240 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 1608 Over her heede hound a culver whyte c 1245 *Cusor M* 11439 (Tyn) Over þe hous stood þe stern. a 1248 *HALL Chron.* *Hen VI* 116 b, [They] received hym with a Canapie of blew velvet, and bare the same over hym, though the toun c 1350 [see LEAN v 4] 1676 *HOBBS* *Thad* ii. 394 The Entrails o're the fire they broiled 1776 *BAKELLY Discours* s. Wks III 424 Having his house built over his head 1805 *WORDSWORTH Philid* viii 95 Mountains over all embracing all 1821 *KEATS Isabella* xxiii, He leant o'er the balustrade. 1864 *DASANT Fest & Earnest* (1873) I 42 Flitting about like a petrel over those stormy isles *Mod.* The upper story projects over the street

b. In various fig. uses

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* xli § 5 (MS. B) Ne þæt ne secð þæt him ofer is c 897 — *Gregory's Past C* xvii 108 Eower eye and broga sie ofer ealle corðan nieten a 900 *AGS Ps.* (Th) xxxii. 18 Sy, Drihten, þin mildheortnes ofer u. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Num.* xvi. 46 Godes yre is ofer hig. 1549 *LATTIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (A1b). 95 He loketh hwe over the poore 1593 *SHAKS Rich II.* ii 1 258 Reproach and dissolution hangeth ouer him 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* i. I. 72 A grave doubt hung over the legitimacy both of Mary and of Elizabeth 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 2/1 The best part proved to be a little over the heads of his audience.

c. Over (one's) signature, name, etc. with one's signature, etc. subscribed to what is written.

1857 *N & Q* and Ser. IV. 87 He says, over his own signature 'If in passing the comet [etc.]'. 1875 *STEDMAN Victorian Poets* 261 Who relieved his eager spirit by incessant poetizing over the pseudonym of 'Spartacus'

† 2. To a position above. OE. (*w acc. o dat*). a 900 *AGS. Ps.* (Th) xxii. a He gesette þa eorþan ofer þære sæ. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xlvii. (Z) 274 Se þe astah ofer heofenas

3. Idiomatic use. In (or in to) a position in which water, or the like, rises above one's shoes, boots, ears, head, etc. Also fig. See also OVER *SHOE*.

1503 *HAWES Examp Viri* x. 7 He must nedys into this water fall Over the head and be drowned with all 1530-1867 Over head and ears [see HEAD 39 b] a 1553- Over the ears [see EAR 501 1 c] a 1555 *PHILPOT Exam & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 227 Now I am over the shoes. God send me well out! 1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* (1590) 8 Another . . . pulls him over the pumps into the same puddle. 1592 *SHAKS Two Gent* i. 1. 24-5 He [Leander] was more then ouer-shoes in loue *Val.* This true; for you are ouer-bootes in loue 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 80 To go on and enjoy the fulness of that delight which we have already stolen privately: over shoes, over boots. 1768 *WESLEY Yrnl* 23 Sept. (1827) III 36 My horse got into a ditch over his back in water 1834 D. MACMILLAN in *Hughes Mem* (1883) 66, I am always over head and ears with one trouble or another.

4. The spatial sense 'above' passes into other notions: the literal notion is a. combined with that of purpose or occupation, as in *over the fire*, *a bowl*, *a glass*; b. sunk in that of having something under treatment, observation, or consideration, as in *to watch*, *or talk over*, *make merry over*.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past C* I 391 Mid hu micelre giefte ofer him wacod se Scippend & se Stihtere ealra gesceafra. 1612 *lu. 41* Mara gæfa wyrd on heofonum. . . ðonne ofer nigon & hundunontig rhytwisra. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* i vii (1890) 40 þæt he ofer him deaðum gefegde. c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Luke xix. 41 He weop ofer hig. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I 36 þæt he symle wacod sy ofer Godes eowode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 31 Pe herdes wakeden ouer here oref. 1483 *CAXTON G de la Tour* F v b, That none may haue enuyr over hym. 1579 *FULKE Refut Rastel* 725 The Lords priuer was not said over the sacrament 1592 *SHAKS Rom. & Jul* iii v. 175 Viter your grautite ore a Gossips howles. 1593 — *Lucr* 421 As the grim lion fawneth o'er his prey. 1600 — *A Y L* i. 1. 139 The poore old man. myking such pittiful dolo ouer them. 1657-83 *EVERARD Hist Relig* (1801) 137 The Almighty's especial vigilance is over the greater societies of men, yea, and over whole nature. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 52 P 6 When you did me the Honour to be so merry over my Paper. 1791 *Gentl Mag.* 30/s Those hours, . . . which others consume . . . over the bottle. 1811 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett* (1891) I, 29 If you had seen us sitting over the fire with Mr. Hughes 1849 *HELPS Friends in C.* (1851) I 3 Over this had wasted two days. 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett* III. 286 We sat down to breakfast, and talk over it till eleven. 1874 *FARRAR Christ* i. 408 Let us pause a moment longer over this wonderful narrative 1875 *JOWETT Plato* III. 389 Apt to yawn and go to sleep over any intellectual toil.

† c. With reference to, regarding, concerning, about (a subject of discourse, thought, feeling, etc.).

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen* xvii 20 Ofer Ysmahel eacswice ic gehirde þe c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr* 36 Thow may thynke over the synnes before donne 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xi 46 This is the lawe over y^e beestes and foules . . . 1 *Chron* xx. 2 He sent messangers to comforte him ouer his father

II In sense on, upon

5. On the upper or outer surface of, upon sometimes implying the notion of supported or resting upon, sometimes (now more frequently) that of covering the surface.

In *Her* said of a charge placed upon others so as partly to cover them (distinguished from *above* = on a higher part of the shield) Usually over all

c 880 *Laus of Ælfred* c. 36 (Schmud) 21f mon hafað spere ofer ealre. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Malt.* xxi. 5 Sittende ofer [*Ruslow* on, *Agg G* uppan] asal 971 *Blacki Hom* 71 Sittende ofer ecelan folan 1612 *Her* ne bið forlæten stan ofo stan c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 2100 Ffader, than have thou this ryng. I found it over this swete thing 1592 *SHAKS Ven. & Ad* 31 Over one arm the lusty courser's rein 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* v. (1787) 156 The twelfth is Azure, a Chief Gules over-all a Lion rampant double queued Or. 1870 *TROLLOPE Phineas Finn* 39 Sitting with his hat low down over his eyes

6. To a position on the surface or top of, or so as to cover, upon (with verbs of motion)

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past C* xlii 383 ðæt mon his sword doo ofer his hype a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* ii 11 (1890) 100 Nimað ge min geoc ofer eow 971 *Blacki Hom* 93 Ponne he cwæpab to þæm dunum Feallab ofer u. c 1000 *AGS Gosp. Malt* xi 24 Se hys hus ofer stan getim brode c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i 241 A soudly couche our hed and nek leit fra 1560 *DAUS tr. Slerdane's Comm* 353 They had all put over their harness white shirtes. 1652 C B *STAPYLTON Herodian* xiv. 114 Thihit the Alexandrians o're the Thumbs 1704 *CIBBER Careless Husband* v. 1, Throw my Night Gown over me 1801 *Temple Bar Mag* I 307 Let us draw a veil over this dismal spectacle.

b. fig. Upon, down upon, as an influence

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* i xi [xiv] 50 gestihtad was þæt yfel wæc come ofer ða wicorenan 1612 *iv xvii* (1) 354 On ðinum dagum ðis wite ofer ðas burg ne cymed c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom* i 182 Da tacna þe he wiohte ofer ða untruman men. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 93 ðe haliegast com ofer þa apostlas mid fæne tunges 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* v 11 278 Lord Longwill said I came ore his hart 1834 *MACKEY Tubal Cain* iii, But a sudden change came o'er his heart.

† c. Up to the top of, up to. (OE)

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past C* xiv 80 Asteg ofer heanne munt. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram* xlvii (Z) 274 Ofer heallce dune astih ðu

7. a. (Position) on all parts of the surface of; everywhere on; here and there upon. Often strengthened by *all*, now esp. *all over*.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oras* ii vi § 3 Ofer eall Romana rice seo eorpe was cwaencide & berstende 1612 *iv vii*, Pa wearð eft sibb ofer ealne Romana anwald c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 3 Pa wes hit cud ouer al þe burh c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 349 Ovyrt alle the wode theyr sought, But fonde hur noight 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S T S) 2 [He] is lunt and redoubit our alle the world. 1624 *CAPT SMITH Virginia* iii 58 They sell it all over the country 1722 *DR FOS Plague* (Ridg) 10 The People . . . began to be allarm'd all over the Town 1796 *JANL AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* II. xxv, The expression of heartfelt delight, diffused over his face. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist Ind* I 13 Rice is more or less raised all over India 1895 *Scot. Antiq* X. 79 Around the firesides of the cottages, which were studded over the moor.

b. (Motion) from place to place on the surface of; to and fro upon, all about, throughout. Often *all over*.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* ii xii (1890) 128 Monigra geara tida ofer ealle Breotone ic fyra was c 1000 *ÆLFRED Exod* viii 5 Alsed upp þa froxas ofer eall Egypta land 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* I 156 In the Wynter he used to ryde over the lande 1600 *SHAKS A Y L* i. iii. 134 Heele geoe along ore the wide world with me. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 110 The hunter crew wide straggling o'er the plain 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint* I ii 11 § 6 406 We may range over Europe, from shore to shore. *Mod.* They travel all over the country

c. Through every part of, all through. (Sometimes including the notion of examination or consideration . cf. 4.)

1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist Fr.* (1678) 29 They might purposely be carefully looked over 1773 *JOHNSON Lett Wks* 1825 I 321 A wild notion, which extends over marriage more than over any other transaction 1830 *MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 108 Took Miss Macdonald to see over new Athenæum 1892 *MRS. OLIPHANT Marr of Elinor* III xxxiv 20 She would have liked to go over all his notes about his case.

d. In the above senses (esp. a and b) often placed after its object, esp. when this is qualified by *all* or the like. (Cf. *through*)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 18 Pat aye cunyn as his awyn all the werd oure c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust* iv 53, I should be called kill-devil all the parish over. 1697 *SPARROW Bh. Com. Prayer* (1661) 164 *Christ is risen*, the usual Morning salutation this day, all the Church over. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No 1039/3 This inundation is almost general Holland over 1795 *BURNS For a That v.* That man to man, the world o'er, Shall brothers be for a that 1822 *HT MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* ii. 23 A test which holds good all the world over.

For the corresponding use in reference to time, 'as in all the year over', in which over may be explained adverbially, see 17 b. Even in the local use, in 'all the world over' and the like, it is difficult to separate the preposition from the advb. of 'you may search London over' (= London from end to end) before you find another like it.

III. Above in authority, degree, amount, etc.

8. Above in authority, rule, or power, with sbs, as *kings, lord over; jurisdiction, rule, triumph, victory over*; adjs, *victorious over*; vbs., to *reign, rule, triumph, appoint or set any one over*.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros 1. ii. § 3. Hio gesette ofer eall hyre rice þæt nan forbyrd nære [etc]. *Ibid.* 1. i. § 5. For þæm lytlan sige þe hie þa ofer hie hæfdon a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* 11. v. (1890) 108. Se hæfde rice ofer ealle Breotone. *Ibid.* v. xi. [x] 416. Þætte hio onsende to ðæm aldorman þe ofer hine was a 900 Ags. Ps. (Th) xvii. 48. Þa hælo þæs cynges ðe ðu gesettest ofer folcum. 971 *Blackl. Hom.* 35. Gif he nære soþ God ofer ealle gezeceafte. c 1000 Ags. Gost. Luke xix. 19. Beo þu ofer fit ceastras. c 1200 ORMIN 590. Als iff itt wære laferrðfloc Offr alle þofre flocces. c 1320 *Cast. Lore* 1170. Nou ouer þe nabbe I no mihte. 1424 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 210. Show thy Victory ouer hym. 1558 *Knox First Blast* (Arb) 37. I will not, that a woman haue authority, charge, or power ouer man. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xii. 4. Who is Lord ouer vs? 1678 *Wanley Wood Lit. World* v. ii. § 83. 472/a. Over this Emperour the Christians were Victorious in... the Battle of Lepanto. 1709 *STEEL & ADDISON Tatler* No. 147. ¶ 3. Venus, the Deity who presides over Love. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* II. xlii. Oh that my dear Mother had more command over herself. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 1. Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 690/1. This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America.

9. Above or beyond in degree, quality, or action; in preference to, more than

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros 1. i. § 1. Ioseph, se þe ginst was & eac gleawra ofer hi ealle. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. xviii. 132. Ðæt gold þe is swæ deorwerde ofer eal oðer ondwærc. a 900 — *Soll.* 1. (1902) 11. Þe anne ic lufige ofer ealle oðre þing. *Ibid.* 43. Hine ic lufige ofer eallum oðrum þing. 971 *Blackl. Hom.* 11. Lufian we urne Drihten. ofer ealle oðre þing. *Ibid.* 13. Heo was so eadgæste ofer eall wifa cynn. a 1000 Ps. 1. (Cotton) 75 (Gr). Ofer snawe self scimede. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 39. þæt þu lufie þine drihten ofer þin wif, and ofer child, and ofer alle eorðlice þing. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. 103. Over hony to nu mouth ere þai. 1340 *Aenb.* 170. He ne poleþ þe nu vsend ons nondy ouer ous mæte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Magdalena*) 472. Þane was I fule or þe lafe. 1388 *Wyclif* 2 Cor. 1. 8. For ouer maner we weren greued ouer myk (*supra virtutem*). 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* *De P. R.* vii. 1v. (1495) 267. Ouer all thynghe the dyete shall be temperate. 1526 *Prigr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531. 8 b. He neuer suffreth man or woman to be tempted, ouer that they may resyste. 1590 *SHAKS Mids N.* 1. 2. 266. How happy some ore othersome can be? 1690 *TRAPPE Comm. David.* xvi. 10. So good-cheap is Gods service to us, ouer what it wite to them. 1749 *COLLINS Ode Super st. Highlands* 155. But, Oh! o'er all, forget not, Kilda's race. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* II. xxiv. I cannot help giving him the preference over every other richman. 1804 *JEFFERSON Autobiog. & Writ.* (Ford's ed.) VIII. 133. Virginia is greatly over her due proportion of appointments in the general government. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 413. The preference given to him over English captains.

þ. *Conjunctively* (by ellipsis). Above or beyond what . . . Obs.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 127. The world is changed gretely over it was. 1627 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) I. 274. Natural conscience will boggle now and then at a very small matter in comparison over it will do at some other times. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb) 55. What advantage is it to be a man over it is to be a boy at school?

þ. 10. In addition to, further than; besides, beyond. *Over this, over that*, moreover, = *L. præterea*.

c 880 *Lawes of ALFRED* Introd. c. 32 (Schmid) Se þe god-geldum onsecefe ofer God ane, swelte se deaðe. c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxii. (MS. B). Ðu ne wilnast nanes oðres þinges ofer þa. c 1000 Ags. Gost. Mark vii. 12. And ofer þæt ge ne lætað hine enyþing ond his fæder oððe meder. a 1350 *Cursor M.* 311 (Göt). And ouyr þat him seluen wrought All thynges cunþ þat þai war noht. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 256. It were for to wite over þis, how popis gyven þes benefices. 1413 *Prigr. Souls* iv. viii. (Caxton 1483) 6x. Nought only they owen this restitution but also they owen ouer this for to payen hym amendys. 1509 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 477. And ouerthat the saide Provost and scolers covenanteth and bindeth theym and their successors. 1577–87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 43/a. Over his exact knowledge in the common lawes, he was a good orator. 1599 *West 1st Pt. Symbol* § 103 C. And ouer this the said H. M. for him doth conceale, that he [etc]. 1760–72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 114. [He] has plunged you a thousand pounds in debt, over the large sums that we carried with us.

b. So *þ over and besides, þ over and beyond*. (See also OVER AND ABOVE A. 3.)

c 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* 280. Ouer and byonde alle þe xlvij. ciites wip her seid suburbis. *Ibid.* 281. 1533 *CRANMER Lett.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 260. Over and besides the xviii. with iiii. more. 1609 R. [CAREW] to *Estimate's World of Wonders* 44. Over and besides those which they kept at home. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 25. Over and besides the Canonical Scriptures.

11. In excess of, above, more than (a stated amount or number).

c 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 6648. To a castel . . . Thennes over three mile. 1405 in *Ray & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV.* (Rolls) I. 128. I have nought ylafe with me over two men. 1579 *Sir T. Boleyn in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. 1. 147. His realm was to hym six millions yerely, and over that, in value. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* (1867) 179. Had Naaman washed . . . under or over seven times, would so small a matter have broken any squares? 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 18. By that means you shall gain a year in the growing, over that you should doe if you sowed it the next spring. 1858 *KINGSLEY Prose Idylls* 92. Besides several [fishes] over a pound (in weight). 1868 M. ARNOLD *Seh & Univ. Cont.* 99. His diploma, has cost him a little over £50. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1. A distance of over 700 yards.

IV. Across (above, or on a surface).

12. Indicating motion that passes above (some-

thing) on the way to the other side. Sometimes expressing only the latter part of this, as in *falling or jumping over a precipice*, i. e. over the edge or brink and down.

c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxvi. § 3 (MS. B). Þæt ic mæg flugan ofer þone hean hrof þæs heofones. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. xiii. 76. Ðæs he ofer ðone bersold stæppe. a 900 Ags. Ps. (1h) xvii. 28. Ic utgang ofer minre burge weall. c 1205 *LAY. 9420*. Ouer þene wall heo clumben. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddeles* iv. 82. Þey had þe browe ouere þe borde backwarde ichonne. 1567 *Ps. lxix.* in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 118. Watter, [that] fast runns ouer ane lin. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 152. He lepte ouer the table and plucked that theefe by the heare of the head to the ground. 1621 *SANDERSON Serm.* I. 188. Lake an unruly colt, that will over hedge and ditch. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 247. By the Board. Over the ship's side. 1824 *SCOTT Red-gammet Let.* v. Our guest made a motion with his glass, so as to pass it over the water-decanter, and added, 'Over the water'. 1827–35 *WILLIS Lord Iron & Dan.* 133. A winter, and a spring, went over me. 1843 *FRASER'S MAG.* XXVII. 230. The sun is peening over the roof. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* Ho xviii. She turned, and spoke to him over her shoulder again. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 160/1. The room looking over Nightingale Lane.

13. From side to side of a surface or space; across, to the other side of (a sea, river, boundary, etc.); from end to end of (a line), along.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros 1. iv. § 10. þa Cirus for ofer þæt londgemæc, ofer þa ea þe hute Araxis. 898 O. E. *Chron.* an 896 (Parker MS). Þa forelton hie hit, and eodon ofer land. c 1000 Ags. Gost. Mark v. 2. Ða comen hi ofer þære sear mudan on þæt rice. 1254 O. E. *Chron.* an 1235 (Laud MS). On þis gear fore lunge Henri ouer sæ. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9597 (Fairl). Quen [Isouel] passed ouere þe flume iordan. c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) viii. 32. Men gase ouer a grette valay till an oþre grette mound. c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 372/a. Ouyr, ultra, trans. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 315. Thus o'er the Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Cart. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxix. (1783) IV. 167. Gim me my daughter, I say, or I'll send you over the herring-pond, take my word for't. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 113/2. A free pass over this company's lines of railways. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 326. A report has come over the wire that [etc.].

þ. 14. fig. In transgression or violation of; in contravention of, contrary to. Obs.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros 1. i. xxv. § 2. On þam dazum æccuton Brettanne Maumianus him to casere ofer his willan. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* 11. xvi. [xx] 1, (1890) 148. Se æfter face from him unritliche ofselegen was ofer afas and treowe. 971 *Blackl. Hom.* 91. Þa þing þe we ær ofer his beboð gedrydon. 1210 O. E. *Chron.* an 1205. genam þæt wif ofer þes cynges willan. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 392. Þei bynden him ouer þo commandements of God. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (1506) 11. 86. We may offend our neighbour in desyringe his goodes ouer reason & ayent iustice.

15. On the other side of; across (of position).

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros 1. i. § 12. Be norþam him ofer þa westenne is Cwenland. *Ibid.* § 23. Se ðridra [118] norðwest ongan Scotland ofer ðone sæs earm. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* 11. xi. [xiv] (1890) 50. Þæt hi Seaxna bedde ofer þam sælicum dælium him on fultum gecrygdon. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 65. I haue bene garre make þis crosse. Of þæt laye ouere þe lake. 15100 *Pebbis to the Play* v. When they were ouer the wald. 1577 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 64. Ouyr the watyr on the other syd, . . . ys the yle of Cecyll. 1769 *GRAY in Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 92. I haue a bed ouer the way offered meat three half-crowns a night. 1820 *KLATS St. Agnes* xxvii. For o'er the southern moors I have a home for thee. 1825 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1871) II. 556. The less warlike members of the [Jacobite] party [in 1666] could at least take off bumpers to the King over the water. 1898 *Tit-Bit* 3 Sept. 446/3. At a wedding over the herring-pond. *Mod.* Our neighbours over the way.

V. Of time.

16. Beyond in time; after. Obs. exc. dial.

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 878. Her hiene bestel se here on mudne winter ofer tuelstan niht to Cippanhamme. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 402. Ðæt is an tid ofer midne dæg. 971 *Blackl. Hom.* 93. Þy feorþan dæge ofer undern. c 1000 ALFRED *Chron.* 11. 8. He eode on neorxena wange ofer middæg. 1101–23 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101. And se eorl syððan oððet ofer Sce. Michaelles masse her on lande wunode. 13. *Coer de L.* 5949. Ouyr this ilke dayes three Myself schal thy bane be. a 1350 *Cursor M.* 15944. (Göt.) Bi þis was time of night passid ouer midnight and mare. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 57. 3if þe salt be fonnid it is not worþi ouer þis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 265. Þat no taryng shuld tyde ouer a tyme set. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Chron.* x. 5. Come to me agayne ouer three dayes. *Mod.* (Mid-Essex groom to master) 'Sir, we shall want some hay over a few days.'

17. During, all through. (In mod. use transf. from space.)

855 O. E. *Chron.* Her hæpne men ærest on Sceapige ofer winter setun. c 893 K. ALFRED Oros. iv. x. § 10. Siþþan he hi sloz ofer ealne þone dæg fleonde. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 170. þa seofon steorran þe . . . ofer ealne winter scnað. Ofer ealne sumor hi 720 on mihlice tide under þissere eorðan. c 1000 Ags. *Treat. Astron.* in *Wright Treat. Science* 16. He went adune and hwilon up ofer dæg and ofer niht. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 44 § 13. The repayment . . . should be spread over a series of years. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 871/1. The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

b. The OE. use, in quot. 893, is sometimes expressed in ME. and mod Eng. by *over* following the time phrase; as in *all the year over, the whole day over*. Cf. the corresponding local use in sense 7 d. In the temporal use, *over*, being appended to a phrase which is itself an adverbial adjunct, may with equal propriety be viewed as an advb.: cf. 'he works in the field all day', with 'he sings at his work all day over', i. e. all day from beginning to end.

c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) vi. 71. He gert his men wake all þe nyght ouer [*MS. Coll. Titus C. xvi.* wake all nyght]. c 1475 *Rauf Conygar* 330. Ane thousand, and ma, of fenavill men War wanderand all the nyght ouir. *Mod.* I remained the whole day over near the spot. Some persons bathe in the Serpentine daily all the year over.

þ. 18. During or in course of the (eve or night) preceding; on the preceding (evening or night). Obs. except in OYERNIGHT.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddeles* iv. 55. Some had 3 soupid with Symond ouere euen. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51. Fy. 1 sly by capon ouer þo nygtht, Plumphym in water wher he is dyt. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 20. Take fowre pounde of Almaundy, & ley in Water ouere, an blanche hem. c 1505 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 15. The days next folloyn. 2 that they haue monyshon by the bell-man ouer Eryn. 1528 *TINDALE Obed Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 182. Otherwise are we disposed . . . over even, and otherwise in the morning yea, sometimes altered six times in an hour.

19. Till the end of; for a period that includes.

1806–7 J. HERBERT *Musical Hum. Life* (1826) vii. lxviii. 'I stay over the force after a play. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 213. It was agreed that the House should adjourn over to morrow, it being Her Majesty's Birthday. 1845 E. NOEL *Richter's Flower Plac.* 79. If we only live over to-day. 1858 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 346. In case you should stay over Wednesday.

þ. Over, *ovre*, sb¹ Obs. [Com W. Ger: OE. *ofer* = OFris. *overa*, *overe* (mod Fris. *over*, EFris. *over*, *ofer*), MLG. *over*, MDu. *Du. over*, MHG. *uover*, Ger. *über*; ulterior relations obscure: see Kluge.] A border or margin; *spec.* of the sea or a river: the shore, the bank.

Beowulf (Z.) 1371. *Æt* he feorh seleð alior on ofre. c 1000 ALFRED *Gm.* xli. 3. And hi [seofon anm] eodon þe ðære ea ofrun. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 108. Snare mid þa ofras þær hit readize. c 1205 *LAY. 8584*. He ferde ut of Doure bi þe sæ oure [c 1275 ofre]. c 1300 *Havelok* 321. And dede leden hire to doure, þat standeth on þe seis ouer. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4336. Casabola[n] was redy at Doure & reinged his men bi þe ouere.

Over, sb² [Absolute use of OVER adv.]

1. (*nonce-use* f. OVER adv. 11.) That which is excessive; an excess, extreme.

a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 435. All ouirs are reput to be vyce; Ore rich, ore law, ore rasch, ore nyce [etc.] *Mod. Sc. A'* owes is ill (i. e. All excesses are evil).

2. An amount in excess, or remaining over; an extra.

1822 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3. It does not appear in the accounts, nor does 'overs'. 1886 *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury* (U. S.) 180 (Cent.). In counting the remittances of bank-notes received for redemption during the year, there was found \$25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and \$2,246 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed.

3. An act of going over or across something; a leap over a fence, etc. in hunting.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 5/2. The downfall of the front rank at an over.

4. *Cricket* (f. OVER adv. 5 c.) The number of balls (four, five, or six) bowled from either end of the wicket before a change is made to the other end; the portion of the game comprising a single turn of bowling from one end.

1850 'Bart' *Crick Man.* 48. Some clubs make it a rule to mark the number of 'overs' that each bowler gives, at the foot of the scoring papers. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305. He caught two of the town off my first 'over'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 2/3. The first alteration proposed—the substitution of six balls for five in an over.

Over (ða vət), a. Forms: a. 1. *ufere*, -e, 2-3. *ufere*, 3. *uere* (= *uvere*) (*mod. dial.* *uover*). β. 3-5. *ouere*, 4-7. *ouer*, 5- *over*. [OE. had *ufer(r)a*, -e, *ufer(r)a*, -e adj., the former of which survived in early ME. *ufere*, *uvere* (written *uvere*, *uure*), for which in writing *over* (e was substituted bef. 1300. (Cf. OHG. *obari*, MHG. *obere*, Ger. *ober*, which represents an OTeut. **ubaro*, while the OE. forms repr the types **ubari*-o, **ubir*-o.)

Dialectally, the form *uover* (wvov) is still widely current for the adjective (see E. D. D.); so that the ME. spelling *over* (e as in the later Layamon text for the earlier *uvere*) may originally have been given only graphically, *ou* (or) for *u* (or *ui*, *ui*), as in *above*, *above*, *love*, etc. But in ME. the adj. fell together in use with *Over* adv. in comb. from which indeed it cannot always be separated, many important examples being written either way; thus, the OE. *ufera lippa*, in mod. dial. *uoverlip*, occurs in Chaucer MSS. as *over's lippa* and *overlippe*. This would naturally tend to level the pronunciation of *over* from *ufere* with that of *over* from OE. *ofer*, a result prob. completed in Standard Eng. during the M.E. period. And this identification led further to the adjectival use of the adverbial prefix in other senses: e.g. 3. 4.

Although originally itself a comparative form, *over* having no positive of its own has been in some respects treated as positive, and has been compared *OVERER* *OVEREST* (so OHG. *obardro*, *obardst*, mod. Ger. *oberer*, *oberst*), and *OVERMORE*, *OVERMOST*, only the last of which is now in (occasional) use. See these.]

1. The upper, the higher in position.

Only attrib. prec. by *the* or an equiv. and used of one of two things, the other being the *lower*, *lower*, or *under*. Now obs. or dial. exc. as preserved in comb. and in place-names of villages, farms, fields, etc.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. iii. 33. Ðone wisdom ðara uferena gasta. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. ii. On ðam uferan deale ðæs heaðes. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 332. Þe two grindstones þe neðere þet liff stille þe uere ston bitocnes hope. c 1275 *AT Pains of Hell* 98 in O. E. *Misc.* 150. Summe . . . stondeþ vp to heore kneon And summe to heore myd-

beyh And summe to heore vure breyh. 1788 [see OVER-
lay] 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Wordbk* s.v., 'Who
lives i' the urver 'ouse now?'

B. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* iv in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153
Hit is at be our end crokid as a gaffe. a 1300 *Cursor M.*
539-40 Pe over fir gis man his sight, Pat over air of hering
might. 1387 *Trevisa Hageden* (Rolls) I 125 Pe over Galilea
and be neber Galilea. 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* iv vii (1495)
90 In the nether partes of the body blode is blacker than in
the ouer partes. c 1450 *Bk Curtesy* 36 in *Babes Bk* 300
Pare by brede and kerue in two, Tho over crust bo nether fro
15. *Sir A. Barton* xxv in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 71 He
shoot through his over decke. 1526 *R. Whytford Marti-
loge* (1893) 161 Theyr ouer tette knocked out. 1551 *ROBINSON*
tr *Mores Utop* ii v, (1895) 163 The ouer ende of the halle
1596 *DALRYMPLE* tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 14 In vuir Clydis-
dale and in nethir Clydisdale. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick*
I xxvi (1639) 51 With your left hand lift up the over eyelid.
1715 *PENNECUIK Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. 13 Here stands
Rommano Grange, Over and Nether.

b Placed so as, or serving, to cover something
else, upper, outer.

Now usually written in comb. as *over-garment*, *overcoat*,
see OVER-8 c and the Main words.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 224 Pat uferre hrif. c 1050 *Stichl.*
Elfric's Voc in *Wt. Wülcker* 188/15 *Ephendoten*, cop, uel
hoppada, uel uferescud. c 1386 [see OVER-10] 1535 *COVER-
DALE Exord* xxviii 25 The two shuldres of the ouer body
cote. 1598 *Kuararborough Wills* (Surtees) I 216 One paire
of over britches. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I 518 The ouer rind
or barke would be taken away. 1889 *John Bull* 1 Mar 150/1
A skirt of black satin with over drapery of guipure lace.

2. fig. Higher in power, authority, or station;
upper, superior.

In existing words usually written in comb. as *over superior*,
overlord; see OVER-2 and the Main words.

c 1205 *LAY* 1520 Whether ich maye be uferre [c 1275 ouere]
hond habben of þan kunge. *Ibid.* 1259 Ali Brutus hefde þa
ouere hond. 1297 *R. Grouc* (Rolls) 532 Pe king of west
sex adde ouere þe ouere hond. c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882)
v 300 Se that the nether parte of reason I no wyse ther to
vende than the ouer parte shall haue fre domynacion. 1570
Satir. Poems Reforn xxii, 90 His Kirk sall haue the
ouer hand. 1780 *Voy to Japan in Phil Trans* LXXX
App 2 These Over Banjos may be compared to the
Mandarins of China. 'They inspect every thing. 1784 *Act*
37 & 38 *Pict* c 94 § 7 No consolidation shall extend the
rights or interests of any over superior.

3 That is in excess or in addition; remaining
beyond the normal amount; surplus, extra. (See
OVER *adv* 8, OVER-19.)

1494 *Act* xi *Hen VII*, c. 13 The half-dead of the over
Price of her, being above vi. s. viii. d. to be to the King
1832 *H. MARTINEAU Homes Abroad* v 74, I am soon to
begin building you a house at over hours. 1896 *Daily News*
21 Nov. 3/2 He knew nothing about the practice whether
or of spoiled copies were given to the employees.

4 That is in excess of what is right or proper;
too great, excessive.

Now mostly written in comb. as *over hastiness*, *over-
care*; see OVER-29 and the Main words.

1551 *DAUS* tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 69 b, Through our
owne ouer curiousnesse in searching and sifting Gods
workes. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 105
Thair ouir hastinesse, and ouer bent to reuenge. 1710 *E.*
WARD Dyst. *Ibid.* 38 To cool him after two Hours
sweating, With over Pains, and over Prating. 1758 *S.*
HAYWARD Serm. xvi 460 Occasioned by an over thirst for
government. 1801 tr *Gabriell's Myst Husb* IV. 45 Had
my over precautions rendered you miserable. 1849 *ROSKIN*
Sea Lambs II. § 1. 29 Without over care as to which is
largest or blackest.

† 5. Later, after. (In form *ufera*, *uvere*.) *Obs.*
c 873 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iv. v. § 2 Þy les hit monn uferan
dogore wreace. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 438 Eallum þæm
be þa stowe on uferum tidum geseoð. c 1205 *LAY* 27794
þat he mihte an uwere dæge[n] [c 1275 þar after] 3elpen uor
þere dede[n].

OVER, v. Also *norih*, and *Se* our, *ower*, *owre*.
[*f. Over adv.* Cf. *La superi* (in amount); to raise,
increase. In quot. 1602 *absol.* To go to a higher
figure (by so much). *Obs.*

1346 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Oueryng
both fynes & rentes, beyond all reason and conscience. 1550
CROWLEY Epigr. 1206 To leauye greute fines, or to ouer the
rent. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 37 b, They will rather take
bargaines, at these excessive fines, then a tolerable improved
rent, being in no sort willing to ouer a penny.

2. To leap or jump over; to clear.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxix, Playing at leap-frog with the
tomstones 'overing' the highest among them, one after
the other, with the most marvellous dexterity. 1882 *Society*
28 Oct. 19/1 You never made mud pies, or played at tipcat,
or 'overed' a post.

† 3. To get the better of, to master. *Sc. Obs.*

1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arme* (S. T. S.) 228 A seke man
that may nocht our himself in syk a rage and malady. *Ibid.*
271 Gif ony of theane may our his falow, be ony habitee or
strenthe, or suttelne.

4. ellipt. To get over; to pass over. *dial.*

1825 *JAMIESON* s.v., 'He never over'd the loss of that barn'.
1825 *BROCKERT N. C. Glass* s.v., 'I'm sadly afraid she'll never
over it. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Glass* s.v., 'It over'd
a bit'; it ceased a little, — the rain. [See E. D. D.]

OVER- is used with adverbial, prepositional, and
adjectival force, in combination with sbs.; with
adverbial and prepositional force in comb. with
verbs, with adverbial force in combination with
adjs., advs., and prepositions. Its combinations
are therefore exceedingly numerous, and, from the
wide range of its meaning, very diverse in character.
The following are the chief classes; but many

words have senses falling under two, three, or
more of these, and there are individual words in
which the original sense of the prefix is so modified
that it is difficult to assign them to any class. In
some of its uses, moreover, *over* is a movable ele-
ment, which can be prefixed at will to almost any
verb or adjective of suitable sense, as freely as an
adjective can be placed before a substantive or an
adverb before an adjective. Although usually
hyphenated or even written as one word, such com-
binations are hardly dictionary facts; they are really
syntactic combinations which make the use and
construction of *over* in the particular position more
clear and obvious. In some of these combinations,
however, there is a closer unification of sense, and
others have a long history which it is desirable to
show. All important combinations of *over-*, there-
fore, including such as occur in more than one
sense, and all such as seem to require explanation,
are treated as Main words in their alphabetical
places, of the unimportant or obvious ones, ex-
amples are here given under the classes to which
they belong, with a few illustrations; but no
attempt is made to enumerate all that have been
used, much less all that are possible.

Over (like *ufar* in Gothic, *uor* and *ober* in OHG.,
o-bar in OS., *iber* in Ger., *ouer* in Du., *ofer*, *ofr*, *of* in ON)
was already in OE. used in comb. with vbs., as *ofercumban*,
ofercuman, *oferdan*, *oferdrucan*, *oferdruban*, with sbs., as
oferaldornum, *oferbrith*, *oferseht*, *oferstop*, *oferwrit*, *oferwrit*,
oferwritnes, with adjs., as *ofergylden*, *ofermæte*, *ofermodig*,
oferblithe, *oferfull*, *ofermucel*, also in advs. formed from
adjs., and in derivatives of phrases, as *oferseht*, *ofersewisc*
from *ofer se*. Many of the OE compounds are still in use,
but the more part failed to live into ME., and the great
majority of existing *over-* combinations are of later forma-
tion, chiefly since c 1550.

For the original stress of verbal and nominal compounds
respectively, and later modifications, see *Over-*. As *over* is
of two syllables, there is necessarily a subordinate stress on
o, even in verbal compounds, where the main stress is on the
root syllable. This rises in sense 27 to a distinct secondary
stress, distinguishing e.g. *over-be* and 'bend too much' from
over-be and 'bend over'. In verse, the unstressed *over-* is
often reduced to *o'er*, a single stressless syllable, as *o'er-
be* and, *o'ersta* down, but *over-* with main or secondary stress
is not properly reduced to *o'er* unless the position allows
the stress to be retained, as in *o'er-magnanim*, *o'er-in-
carn*, *o'er-assu*, *o'er-nation*, *o'er-reglection*. See senses 27-30.

1. Over- in spatial and temporal senses, and in
uses directly related to these.

1. With verbs, or with sbs. forming vbs., in the
sense 'over in space, on high, above the top or
surface of', as *OVERBROOD*, *-CANOPY*, *-DROP*, *-HANG*,
-SOAR, etc. Also (*b*) in sense of 'rising above',
overtopping', as *OVER-RISE*, *-TOP*, *-TOWER*; and (*c*)
with the sense of position implying other notions
of which it is a condition or element, as *OVEREYE*,
OVERLOOK, *OVERJOY*, *OVERWEEP*, which see.

The compound verb is equivalent sometimes to the simple
vb. with *over* adv., as in *OVERLAY*, to lay (something) over;
or, more frequently, to the simple vb. (usually intr.) with
over prep., as in *OVERHANG*, to hang over (something), *OVER-
LIT*, to lie over or above (something), but in many cases, as
OVERARCH, it is difficult or impossible to distinguish these

Examples. *overblow*, *-branch*, *-cap*, *-cluster*,
-crown, *-dangle*, *-dome*, *-droop*, *-frown*, *-glint*,
-helm, *-hover*, *-leer*, *-pentise*, *-plumb*, *-spire*, *-stoop*,
-surge, *-top*, *-turret*, *-vista*, *-wave*, etc.

1824 *COLDRIDGE Lett. to F. Murray* (1895) 626 Any more
peccant thing of Froth, Noise, and Impermanence, that
may have 'overblown' it on the restless sea of curiosity.
1850 *Mrs BROWNING Island* xv, With trees that 'overbranch'
The sea. 1859 *Fraser's Mag* XX 44 The moon, using with
unclouded refugeance, 'overcapped the crest of eternal
forests. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. iii. 60 Lo! in a
shower Grapes that 'o'ercluster' Gush into must. 18 G.
MEREDITH Poems, Lark Ascending, Like water-dimples
down a tide Where ripple ripple 'overcurs' 1869 *BROWNING*
Ring & Bk. xi 1814 Like bubble that 'o'erdomes a fly. 1881
H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxiii*, High-walled lanes, into which
blossoming orchards 'overdrooped and flung a perfume.
1881 *M. ARNOLD Southern Night*, There, where Gibraltar's
cannon'd steep 'O'erfrowns the wave. 1805 *W. TAYLOR* in
Ann Rev III 544 Like the star which 'over-hovers the
manger at Bethlehem. 1850 *Mrs BROWNING Wine of Cyprus*
ii, Cyclops' mouth might plunge bright in, While his one
eye 'over-leered. 1621 *BRATHWAIT Whinnies, Gamster* 42
A broad-brim'd hat 'o'erpenfing his discontented looke.
1888 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* 189 A piece of ruinous cliff
almost 'overplumbed the deck. 1844 *Mrs BROWNING*
Crowned & Buried iii, Altars 'overstooped by meek-eyed
Christs. 1610 *WILLET Hazaxia Daniel* 94 Set in a plaine,
where no hills were, that it might not be 'overtopped by them.
1870 *W. TAYLOR* in *Monthly Mag* XXIX 418 Shall 'No
golden cloud of praise 'O'erwave his way?

b. Some verbal compounds occur chiefly or
only in the pples. or gerunds of c. Such are
over-banded, *-bering*, *-placed*, *-shrined*, etc.

a 1653 *G. DANIEL Idyll* ii. 89 The Lust of Tyrants 'over-
banded still By hooded Lawd' carnalls the world at Will.
1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* vi 18 And with cedre all the hows with
ynforth was clothid, haunyng grauyngs 'ouerbeyng. [1388
aperyngaboue, *L. eminentes*] a 1618 *Syluester Myserie*
of Myst, Rafter 8 Over All things, not 'over-plac'd. 1895
J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes in Nat. Geogr. Monogr.*
I. 14 The overlapped materials brought down by the floods.
1559 *Morr. Mag.* (1563) Aa viij, Standyng on a ladder,

*ouershyrned with the Tyborne, a meete trone for all suche
.. Trayters.

c. So in ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as *OVERHANG-
ING*, *-SHADED*, *over-awning*, *-beeling*, *-bellying*,
-boding, *-curling*, *-greeting*, *-juiting*, *-pending*,
-shelving, *-swinging*, etc. (These may be formed
to any extent.)

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xii xiii, Above the depth four
*over-awning wings Boie up a little car. 1854 *H. MILLER*
Sch. & Schin iv (1857) 78 A small stream came patterning
from the 'over-beeling precipice above. 1895 *REYNOLDS* in
Expositor Nov. 336 The strange and 'overboding sense of
man's life after death. 1895 *J. MUIR* in *Century Mag* June
238/2 [Snow] in massive 'overcurling cornices. 1799 *H.*
GURNEY Cupid & Psyche xiv 31 From that 'o'erjutting crag
1812 *ANNE PLUMPTRE tr. Lichtenstein's Trav* I 132 It pre-
sents the appearance of a high sunken 'overshelling wall. 1859
DICKENS T. Two Cities vi, Under the 'over-swinging lamps.

d with sbs., in sense 'situated above' or 'higher',
also, 'the upper' of two (or more) things. = *OVER*
a 1: as *OVERBRIDGE*, *-BROW*, *-CHECK*, so *o verco rd*,
-dey house, *-half*, *-park*, *-pool*, *-world*.

1513-14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 663, j long Roppe
for the kyln, iij s, et j 'overcorde, ijd 1421-2 16d 303 Pro
caracione feni ad le *Overdeyhouse, iij s. c 1450 *Mirour*
Saluacionis 1403 On the 'overhalf the Arche the watere no
ferthire ranne. 1533 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 205
Keper of his 'overparke. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa* xxxvi 2 By
the condite of the 'ouerpole. 1858 *SEARS Athanasia* iii ix
325 They [primitive men] believed there was an 'overworld
where God resided in space, and an underworld where all
departed spirits were gathered together.

e In transferred senses of 'higher, upper', e.g.
in pitch, as *OVERBLOW* v, *OVERSOUND*, *OVERSTONE*.

2. With the sense 'above in power, authority,
rank, station'. In verbs, as *OVERGOVERN*, *-LEAD*,
-LORD, *-MASTER*, *-RULE*, *-SWAY*, etc. q v; so *o ver-*
commu nd, *-o der*, etc.

a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol* viii ii § 3 There is no higher
nor greater that can in those causes 'over-command them.
1839 *BAILY Festus* (1852) 521 May He who 'over orders all,
Speed thee upon thy quest!

b So in sbs. and adjs., derived from or related
to vbs., as *OVERRULE*, *-RULER*, *-RULING*, *-SLER*,
-SWAY, etc.; also in other sbs., in sense of 'higher',
superior', as *OVER-KING*, *OVERLORD*, etc., so *o ver-*
cha nter, *-chief*, *-dignity*, *-god*, *-plot*, *-shepherd*.

1535 *Goodly Primer* f's xxii (title), It is the song of David,
committed to the 'overchaunter. 1853 *J. STIVENS* in
Bede's Eccl. Hist 305 If they should come into the presence
of their 'over chief. 1607 *DAY Trav. Eng. Bro* (1881) 49
Though my humilitie (I vow by heauen) Doth not affect
that 'ouerdignitie. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 122 Speaks
not of self that mystic tone, But of the 'Overgods alone.
1882-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 1933 The lawful
'overshepherd [Ger. *oberhirt*] of the Protestants living in
his see [Paderborn].

3. With the sense of inclination to one side so
as to lean over the space beneath. In vbs., as
OVERBEND, *-BIAS*, *-LEAN*, *-SAIL* 2, *-WEIGH*, q. v.
Also in derived sbs. and adjs., as *OVERBIAS*, *OVER-
LEANING*, etc.

4. With the sense of passing across over head,
and so 'away, off'. In verbs, as *OVERBLOW*,
-CARRY, *-DRIVE*, *-GIVE*, *-GO*, *-PASS*, etc., q. v. So
in derived sbs. and adjs.

5. With the sense of surmounting, passing over
the top, or over the brim or edge. In verbs, as
OVERCLIMB, *-BOIL*, *-BRIM*, *-FLOW* (q. v.), *overbu bble*,
-burst, *-well*, etc. Sometimes (*b*) implying 'pass-
ing over without hitting, missing', as *OVERLEAP*,
-LOOK, *-SHOOT*. Also (*c*) *fig.* of surmounting or
getting over an obstacle, an illness, a calamity, or
the like, as *OVERCOME* b. Also in derived and
related sbs. and adjs., as *OVERFLOW*, *-FLOWING*,
-SIGHT, *over bubbling*, *oversplash*, etc.
1896 *Godley's Mag* Feb. 158/1 They showed such an 'over-
bubbling of good nature. 1856 *Mrs H. O. CONANT Eng.*
Bible Transl i (1881) 3 Outraged humanity has 'overburst
the bounds of discreet submission. 1888 *SPURGEON Serm* in
Voice (N. Y.) 31 May, A sort of 'over splash of the great
fountain of mercy. 1865 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xix, The
water 'overwelled the edge.

6. With the sense of motion forward and down,
and hence of overturning, inversion. In verbs, as
OVERBALANCE, *-BEAR*, *-BEAT*, *-BLOW*, *-CAST*, *-SET*,
-THROW, *-TURN*, etc. So in derived sbs. and adjs.,
as *OVERBEARING*, *-FALL*, *-SET*, *-TURN*, etc.

7 With the sense 'down upon from above'. In
verbs, as *OVERCOME*, *-FALL*, *-GANG*, *-GO*, *-LEAP*,
-LOOK, *-SEE*, etc., q. v.

8. With the sense 'upon the surface generally, all
over, so as to prevail or abound over, cover, hide'.
In verbs, as *OVERCLOUD*, to cloud (a thing) over,
cover over with cloud, *OVERCLOTHE*, *-COVER*, *-GLAZE*,
-GROW, *-HEAP*, q. v. So *overba lne*, *-bepatch*, *-black*,
-blind, *-cheer*, *-curtain*, *-dark*, *-darken*, *-dash*,
-dench, *-dust*, *-encrust*, *-file*, *-fing*, *-flower*, *-froth*,
-fruit, *-gall*, *-grd*, *-gloss*, *-hurl*, *-hush*, *-ink*, *-lace*,
-letter, *-moss*, *-mount*, *-prick*, *-rust*, *-scatter*, *-scent*,
-scourge, *-scratch*, *-scribble*, *-sculpture*, *-seal*, *-shower*,
-silver, *-spangle*, *-spatter*, *-stain*, *-stud*, *-web*, *-wheel*,
-wipe, *-wound*, etc.

a 1851 *Moir Child's Burial* v. That 'the joy of grief' (as Ossian sings) 'o'erbalms the very air' a 1857 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 164 Me thought she look'd all 'ore-bepatch'd with stars. 1853-58 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1866) 6 [Gildas] 'over-blacks them [the Britons] with such ugly deformities. 1873 F. ROBERTS *Rev. Goss* 78 If self-love and coquetry did not 'overblind and entangle the men of this age 1855-8 *Phaer's Enaid* 1. Bivb. His mother with a roset youth his eyes and countenance 'overcheared 1877 *Test 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 52 If you be 'overdarkened with wickedness 1889 *GREENE Orpharion Wks.* (Grosart) XII 70 Linaments, whereupon this native colour was 'ouerdasht 1890 - *Orl Fur Wks* (Rildg) 111/1, I stand amaz'd deep 'over-drench'd with joy. 1866 *SHAKS Tr & Cr* III III 179 And give to dust, that is a little guilt, More land than guilt 'oueredust. 1862 *LITGOW Trav* x. The Halls most exquisitely 'ouer-filed, and indented with Mosaicall worke. 1876 *BROWNING Nat Magic* 1, Embowered With—who knows what verdure, 'ou'erfructed, 'ou'erflowered? 1866 *SHAKS Tr & Cr* v. III 54 Their eyes 'ore galled, with recourse of tears 1841 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* VI (1857) 125 When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosome of the earth thus 'over-girded by our imprisonment. 1873 *HICKERINGILL Gregory's Father Greybeard* 145 This realm was 'overhurl'd with the new modern orthodox 1824 *BEDDOES Let Dec* in *Poems* p. xxxvi, Lost to German and all humane leaning, 'ou'erhushed with sweet dozing sloth 1855 *BROWNING Clean* 2 The sprinkled slits, Lily on lily, that 'ou'erlance the sea 1847 *POLLOCK Cause T. VII* (1860) 187 'O'erletter'd by the hand Of oft frequenting pilgrims. 1860 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tr* 1. xx, Our ships so 'over-moss'd, and brands so deadly blown 1850 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1885) X.11, 'Over noynt the burned place therewith, for it healeth wonderfully 1853 *LATIMER Sermon* 21st *Sund. Trinity Wks* 1 28 How hath this truth 'over-rusted with the pope's rust? 1855 *FULLER Ch. Hist* VII 1 § 1 'Over-stained with the fragrant ointment of this Prince's memory. 1835 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* VI 20 When the world shall be 'ouersenled, then wyl I do these tokens 1868 *SHAKS Per iv* 26 Pericles With sighs shot through, and biggest tears 'ou'er-shower'd, Leaves Tarsus. a 1828 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1852) 176, I beheld this grave subject 'over-spangled with lightness. 1895 *SHAKS John III* 1.236 Our hands besmeard and 'ou'er-stained With slaughters pennils. 1852 *MORR Confut. Barnes* VIII Wks. 797/2 Those synnes onely whiche are with the pencell of daily prayer 'ouerwyped.

b. So with ppl adjs. and vbl sbs., as OVERGROWN, -GROWTH, -LAYER, -LYING, etc.; so *over-no ting*, -wooded adjs.; *o verscribble* sb 1859 *DRANT Horace* BII, Correcting and perverting them with 'ouernoyting hand. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 39 We may distinguish in this great palimpsest the old Roman Scripture from the monkish 'over-scribble. 1897 *COLERIDGE Lima-tree Bower* 10 The roaring dell, 'ou'er-wooded, narrow, deep

c. With sbs in the sense 'overlying, covering, worn over or above', 'upper or outer' (cf. OVER a. 1 b); as in OVERBODY, -CLOTH, -COAT, -DRESS, -GLAZE, -SHOE, etc.; so *over-bo-dice*, -*cape*, -*cloak*, -*collar*, -*gaiter*, -*gown*, -*jackel*, -*shirt*, etc.; also attrib. or adj., as OVERBOUP.

1470-85 [see OVER GARMENT] 1869 *Rouledge's Eo Boy's Ann* 347 He wore a bright scarlet over-shirt. 1893 *Amer. Missionary Oct* 335 Many of the people wear cotton over-cloaks 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb 1/6 The elaborate over-jacket of the Louis XV period 1897 *Westm Gas* 15 July 3/2 A design demanding some skill in the arrangement of its overbodice. *Mod U S Advt.* These leggings are a sort of overgarter made of waterproof material.

d. With the sense of motion over a surface generally, so as to cover in whole or part; also of motion to and fro upon or all over; as in OVERBLOW, -BREDE, -GANG, -GLIDE, -RIDE, -RUN, -SWEEP, etc. So *overbrea k*, -*bow* see, -*circulate*, -*range*, -*riot*, -*rush*, -*scour*, -*skim*, -*slur*, -*trail*, -*twist*, -*whisper*, etc. Also with derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERTHRUST.

1850 *BROWNING Easter Day* XVII, A final belch of fire 'Overbroke all heaven. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Soul's Traveling* vii, Banks too steep To be 'ouerbrowed by the sheep. 1824 *LITGOW Trav* v 220 That Orient maistry arising to 'ouercirculate the earth. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* 1 216 Too sure to 'over-riot and confound each brilliant islet with itself 1890 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xv. 4 To scud and 'ouer-scour the earth in poast. 1811 *SHELLEY in Hogg Life* (1858) 1 383 Without employing any kind of declamation, 'overslurring, or sophistry 1833 *TENNISON Lady of Shalott* Poems to The little isle is 'ouertailed With roses 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot* 40 Ivy close, that 'over-twisting binds.

10 With the sense 'across, from side to side, to the other side (L. trans)'; as OVERBRING, -CARRY, -CROSS, -DRAW, etc. So *over-festoon*, -*frink*, -*send*, -*split*, etc.

1840 *BROWNING Sordello* 1 662 Thus thrall reached thrall. 'O'erfestooning every interval. 1899 *HAKLUT Voy II* II 77 A bridge made of many barges, 'ouerlinked all together with two mighty chains. 1382 *WYCLIF Judg* III 28 The fordis of Jordan that 'ouersenden [Vulg. transmittunt] in to Moab 1893 *Tell-Troth's N Y Gift* 29 Loyalty re-converteth a world of 'oversplit infirmities.

b. So in derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERBOU, etc. 11. With the sense of bringing or gaining over to a party, opinion, etc. In verbs, as OVERBRIBE, -INTREAT (-entreat), -PERSUADE, q. v. So *over-fo rce*, -*i nfluence*, -*pray*, -*tempt*

1863 *DRAYTON Bar Wars* v. lxii, Phobus (she said) was 'over-forc'd by art. 1862 *Life Sprat in Boer, Dict.* X. 486 He owns himself to have been 'over-influenced to it by the powers above 1860 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tr* 1. xxvii, The judge might partial be, and 'over-pressed 1843 *MILTON Divorce* 1. xiv, Lest the soul of a Christian. should be

'over-tempted and cast away 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. ii, A small breach of friendship which he had been over-tempted to commit.

b. So with derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERPERSUASION, and other sbs. as + OVER-MONEY.

12. With the sense of 'across a boundary'; hence, of transgression; as in OVERGANG, -GO, -LASH, etc. Also in derivatives, as OVERBLASHING

13. With the sense 'beyond a point or limit, farther than'; in vbs., as OVERFLY, -GO, -GROW, -REACH, -over-clasp, etc. Also in derivatives, as OVERGOING.

1775 *ADAIR Amer Ind* 310 The hunter. makes off to a sappling, which the bear by over-clasping cannot climb.

14. With the sense as in OVERTAKE, q. v. So in OVERTATCH, -GET, -HALE, -HAUL, -HEAT, -HIE, -NIM 15. With the sense as in OVERHEAR, q. v. So in OVERLISTEN, OVERSEE 4.

16. With the sense 'all through' (something extended), 'through the extent of', 'from beginning to end'; in vbs., as OVERLOOK, -NAME, -PASS, -READ, -VIEW, etc.

17. With the senses 'through', 'to the end of' in time; 'to an end or issue', 'to extinction' (= OUT- 15 b); in vbs., as OVERPASS, -RUN, -SEY, so *overdream*, -*drive*, -*last*, -*waste*.

1818 *MILMAN Samor* 171 A, though they had 'ouerdream'd The church's winter 1833 J. DOVE *Hist. Septuagint* 17 But this story of Aristeus hath 'ouerdured those flames. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. 2, She begs but what shall well 'ou'erlast a day 1863 *DRAYTON Bar Wars* VI lxxxi, None regarded to maintain the light, Which being 'over-wasted, was gone out

18. With the sense 'beyond' in time, 'too long', 'too late', in vbs., as OVERBIDE, -KEEP, -LIVE, -STAY, etc.; so *overlarry* In sbs. in the sense 'surviving', as *over-helpe f*, -*structure*.

1843 *LYTTON Last Bar* IV. IV, I have overtartied, my lord 1891 W. FEYTON in *Contemp Rev* Dec. 8/8 Some of them are over-beliefs, preserving the traditions of their great past

19. With the sense 'remaining over' or 'in addition or excess', 'surplus', 'extra'; as in vb OVERLEAVE, in sbs. as OVERDEAL, OVERTIME; so *over-hours*, -*matter*, -*wages*.

1832 'Over hours [see OVER a. 3] 1887 *ROGERS in Contemp Rev* May 686, I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of over-hours were 1887 *Pall Mall G* 5 Feb 5/2 It contains seven pages of 'over-matter' put in type for 'Fors' but never before published 1856 *OLMISTED Slave States* 203 All that they choose to do more than this they are paid for; and invariably this 'over-wages is used by the slave for himself Nearly all gained by overwork \$5 a month.

20. With the notion of repetition, 'over again'; in vbs., as OVERACT, -HEAR, -READ, -SAY; in sbs., as OVERCOME, -WORD. So *overqueath*, OE. *ofer-cwæðan*, to say over again, repeat; *over-fought* ppl. adj.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 We hit sceolan eft ofer-cwæpan. 1902 *Westm Gas* 3 Dec 1/2 There is something of an over-fought battle, and a slaying of the slain.

21. With the sense of overcoming, putting down, 'or getting the better of, by the action or thing expressed; in vbs., as OVERAWE, -BRAVE, -DARE, -FACE, q. v; so *overbray*, -*choke*, -*cow*, -*daze*, -*deave*, -*drowse*, -*fright*, -*hume*, -*noise*, -*stifle*, -*war*, -*wrestle*. So in verbal derivatives, as *overcrowed*, etc.

It is possible that *overburden*, *overcare*, *overload*, *overweigh*, and the like, belong originally here, rather than to 27 1896 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 202 To 'overbray The voice of grave authority. 1863 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xxx (1832) 102 We have altogether 'overchoked her [Nature]. 1834 *FRINGLE Afr. Sh* x. 312 note, One feels oneself fairly 'overcrow'd; and dare not even aspire to be heard. 1832 *QUARLES Rev. Francis* II. xxxii. (1660) 64 She smiles, she wonders, being 'overdaz'd With his bright beams, stands silent, stands amaz'd 1817 *WORDSW. Vernal Ode* IV, To lie and listen—till 'ou'er-drowned sense Sinks, hardly conscious of the influence. 1711 *SHAFESB. Charac* (1737) I 88 This cou'd never have been acted by other than mean spirits, such as had been held in awe, and 'over-frighted by the magi 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Sermon Tuesday* 3 When.. lesser planets Phobus had 'ou'erlumed a 1867 *COWLEY Greatness in Verses & Ess* (1887) 126 No Mirth or Musement 'over-noise your Fears 1866 W. BOGHURST *Linnæographia* 25 'Overstufing and weakening people with too much sweating. 1880 *WARNER Alb Eng* v. xxy Qijb, The chiefest and gravest of the Peeres, did 'ouer-warred hie Into the Woods. 1890 *SPENSER F Q* 1. vii. 24 When life recover'd had the raine, And 'over-wrestled his strong enemy

II. Over- in the sense of 'over or beyond' in degree or quality; hence, of surpassing, excelling, exceeding, excess.

22. With the notion of doing some action over or beyond another agent, of going beyond, surpassing, or excelling in the action denoted by the simple vb. In verbs, as OVERBID 2, OVERLEAP 4, OVERBURN 9, so *overamble*, -*bandy*, -*bark*, -*blaze*, -*cackle*, -*chant*, -*cry*, -*perk*, -*ring*, -*ruff*, -*scream*, -*smile*, -*squale*, -*stare*, etc.

1882 *STANHYSTEN Amis* 1 (Arb) 28 Herpalicee, sweetest queen, steeds strong 'ouerambing 1892 *NASHE P. Penniless* D ij b, He so far outstript him in villainous words, and 'ouerbanded him in bitter tearmes 1862 *SCLEATER Cro Magstracy* (1853) 2 The sparkling of the one, 'ouerbaised the duskishness of the other. 1862 'Ouercakill [see OVER-

CROW]. 1828 *SHIRLEY Witty Fair One* 1. ii, An hundred nightingales Shall fall down dead. For grief to be 'ou'er-chanted. 1872 *GOLDING Caliban on Pr* xlviii 3 That that gorgeoussness or that loftiness 'ouerperk not Gods power. 1864 T. M. *Ant & Nightingale* CIV, He walkt the chamber with such a pestilent Gingle, that his Spurs 'ouersqueak the Lawyer. 1896 *SHAKS. Merch. V. II* 1. 27, I would 'ouer-stare the sternest eyes that looke: 'Ouer-brave the heart most daring on the earth.

b. In verbs formed on sbs., with the sense of surpassing in, or in the rôle of, as *over-bulk*, -*multitude*; esp. in nonce-phrases, as *overgospel thegospel*, *over-Macpherson Macpherson*, *over puppy*, etc. Cf. OUT- 21, 23.

1866 *SHAKS Tr & Cr* 1. iii 320 The seeded Pride. must or now be crop't, Or shedding breed a Nursery of like evil To ouer-bulke vs all. 1834 *MILTON Comus* 731 The herds would over-multitude their flocks. 1847 *WARD Simp Cobler* 17 He will outlaw the Law, .. over-Gospel the Gosselp. 1735 *SHRIDAN in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 124 My two puppies have overpupped their puppyships. 1826 *SOUTHWELL Lett.* (1856) IV. 17 'His is over-Macphersoning Macpherson.

23. In reflexive vbs., with the sense of surpassing oneself, i. e. one's former or ordinary achievements, one's capacity, strength, etc.; often with the sense of exhausting oneself by the action, sometimes merely of doing to excess or too much, as in 27: as OVERBLOOM itself, OVERDRINK, -EAT, -SLEEP oneself; so *over-bow*, *over-plot*, *over-polk*, etc.

1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept 3/4 He will 'over-bowl himself if he is not very careful. 1828 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 57, I have 'over-plotted myself. 1853 *MISS YONGE Her of Keadel* xii, She has 'over-polked herself in London, and is sent here for quiet and country air

24. In sense 'more than': with verbs, as OVERBALANCE, -FILL, -MATCH, -MATE, etc.; so *over-compensate*, -*conquer*, -*empty*, -*equal*, -*fil*, -*overcome*, -*parallel*, -*satisfy*

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat* (1834) II 678 A damage which will be 'over-compensated by its produce to the party sustaining it 1862 *CAREW Cornwall* 64b, The women would be verie loth to come behinde the fashion, in new-fangledness. if not in costliness, which perhaps might 'ouer-empty their husbands purses. 1816 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 186 Bona is 'over-equal'd by Bishops Kidder and Ken. 1726-31 *WALDRON Isle of Man* (1865) 72 Shoes .. of such a monstrous length and bigness, that they would infinitely have 'over-fitted the feet of the giants set up in Guild-hall 1847 *TRAPP Comm Rom* viii 37 We do 'over-overcome, because through faith in Christ we overcome before we fight 1860 *FORD Lima V* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 Nor shall [it] ever [be] 'over-parallelled by any age succeeding. 1869 *Be HALL No Peace to Rome* 12 Who can abide that any mortal man should 'ouer-satiate God for his sinnes?

b. So in derivatives; also in other adjs., as OVERDUE, OVERFULL, *over-complete*, *over-womanly*. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I 280 The alphabet thus inscribed being occasionally incomplete or 'overcomplete 1882 *DRYDEN Duke of Guise* I. iii, Such an habitual 'over-womanly goodness.

25. With the sense 'exceedingly, beyond measure, lavishly'. In verbs, often rendering L. *super-*, as OVERABOUND, -FLOURISH, -GLAD, -GRIEVE, -HIGH, -HOPE, -JOY, etc. In adjs., as OVERDEAR, *over-excelling*, *over-glorious* Now obs. or arch, the sense having usually passed into 37.

a 1656 *Br. Hall Invis World* III 1, Those 'over-excelling glories of the good Angels 1823 *FORD 'Tis Pity* v. v, How 'over-glorious art thou in thy wounds, Triumphant over infamy and hate!

26. With the sense 'to a greater extent, or at a greater rate, than is usual, natural, or intended; too far'. In verbs, as OVERACT, -BID, -BUY, -CARRY, -COUNT, -ENTER, -ESTEEM, -ESTIMATE, -HOLD, -LAUNCH, -LET, -PAY, -PRIZE, -RATE, -SELL, etc. In adjs., as OVERAWFUL, etc.

27-30. With the sense 'in or to excess, too much, too'. Now a leading sense of *over-* in combination with verbs, adjectives, substantives, and adverbs

In mod Eng. very common with a negative (esp. in adjs. and their derivatives), as in *not over-brave*, *not over-obliging*, 'he was not over-pleased with the result', in which *not over-* is said by lotes for 'not quite enough', 'somewhat deficiently': *not over-wise* = rather wanting in wisdom.

This sense was approached in Gothic by the adj. *ufarwaksan* 'full to overflowing', and the vb. *ufarwaksan* 'to grow exceedingly' (repr. Gr. *ὑπερβάλλω*); it was frequent in ON, expressed by *ofr*, *of*, before adjs., nouns of quality and action, rarely with vbs.; occasional in OHG. *ubaregan*, *ubarinchan*, *ubrenkan*, *ubarfult* cf. MHG *uberoet*. In OE. it occurs in many adjs., a few vbs., and numerous derivative or other sbs. In OE. and the cognate langs, *over* was in true combination; its generalized use in mod. Eng. renders it much more a distinct element, often merely in syntactical combination, so that, except in a few words of old standing, it is usually hyphenated to the word which it qualifies.

In verbs, there is a distinct secondary stress on *over* which may, in case of antithesis or emphasis, become the main stress. Adjectives, substantives, and adverbs have normally even stress *over-act*, *over-able*, *over-able*, *over-awful*, *over-often*; either stress being liable to be subordinated, according to the construction and emphasis. Thus, an *over-act* scholar, we think him *over-a-ct*, we want culture, not *over-act* culture. In this sense, *over* is rarely contracted in verse to *o'er*, and properly only where the stress can be retained, as in *o'er-embow'd*.

27 With verbs (or with sbs. or adjs. forming verbs) A few occur in OE., e.g. *oferdon*, -*drenca*,

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 93 Those *ouerbragging bluddes
Amuse your mynde. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* 11 20
The *ouer-dazzling glory of their own perfections. a 1600
HOOKER *Serm Pride* Wks 1888 III 6to Shake off that
*ouer-depressing heaviness. c1600 *Rule St. Benedict* (F.F.T.S.)

14/31 Bidus pat ye ne sal noht be *our-lazand 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holmshd* II. 104/2. Albeit their wether were bitter and *ouermapping. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 131. Valeria, whose *ouersoothing humor made her interpret flatness for truth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 338. He was thought *ouersparing vnto himselfe, as well in his apparels as in his diet. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.) 54. Either a sloughing bucking, or an *ouer-staring frowned head. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 455. Like ouer-skilful musicians, who by an *ouer-warbling desire to make the voice not intelligible, are without that vociferation which he expects.

c. with pa pples. in -ed, -en, etc., forming ppl. adjs., as OVERACTED, -CIVILIZED, -CROWDED, -DONE, -GROWN, etc. So *over-apprehended*, -*blessed* (-blest), -*contented*, -*cooked*, -*cultured*, -*dignified*, -*distempered*, -*dubbed*, -*educated*, -*emptied*, -*enamoured*, -*enlarged*, -*formed*, -*franchised*, -*handed*, -*interested*, -*jaded*, -*offended*, -*oiled*, -*packed*, -*pampered*, -*relished*, -*reserved*, -*restrained*, -*stuffed*, -*swilled*, -*tamed*, -*tossed*, -*twisted*, -*vitriolized*, -*womanized*, -*wrestled*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* in App. 347. By the *over-apprehended unpleasantness of the smell. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded. Wks. (1847) 122. To put a garrison upon his neck of empty and *over-dignified precepts. 1650 B. DISCOLLUMINUM 50. Our late *over-dub'd Justices of Peace, and under-bred Committee-men. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 23. To shroud their laush and *ouer-emptied expence, by whatsoever kinde of lucre. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. 1. h. v. 992* Some, *ou'er-enamoured of their Bags, run mad. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* I. 31 § 6. With pressed and heaped and euen *ou'er-enlarged measure. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 51. *Over-franchised people are devills with smooth snaffles in their mouths. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 770. You will fall againe, into your idle *ou'er-handled theame. 1744 POPE *Lit. Mrs. Blount* in *Ayre Mem.* (1754) II. 56. Methinks, it shews an *ou'er-interested Affection to be sad, because she has left us to better her Condition. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 49. May you lue, Till you have nought to take, nor none to giue, For your *ou'er-aded pleasure. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 1. Will Honeycomb calls these *ou'er-offended Ladies, the Outragiously Virtuouse. 1583 GOLDING *Calum on Deut.* III. 17. They play the *ou'er-pampered lades which fall to lucking against their maisters. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 268. Too much sodaine content and *ou'er-raushed delight. 1688 LD DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 21. You ought not to be *ou'er-reserved to any. Company. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 11. An *ou'er-restrained consideration of prayer. 1789 MRS. PROZIR *Journal France* I. 186. Like *ou'er-swilled voters at an election. 1782 WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 306. At some times an unvitriolized mass, and at others an *ou'er-vitriolized scoria. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* VII. (1891) 105. This *ou'er-womanized woman might have bewitched him. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 157. Such to be pittied, and *ou'er-rested seeming He acts it Greatness in

d. with adjs. in -ed from sbs (= provided with too much, or too many, of what is denoted by the sb.); as *over-ambitious*, -*drained*, -*commentaried*, -*garrisoned*, -*hopped* (ale), -*leisured*, -*melodized*, -*mettled*, -*officered*, -*provendered*, -*renneted* (cheese), -*sorrowed*, -*timbered*, -*tongued*, -*weaponed*, etc. (Can be formed at will.)

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* 175. Out of a Criminal fondness of the *ou'er-ambition'd Title of a Wit. 1650 B. DISCOLLUMINUM 17. *Over-brain'd Burrow-headed Men, restless in studying new things. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W. Indies* 357. If she [England] decides that her hands are too full, that she is *ou'er-empired and cannot attend to them. 1572 J. JONAS *Bathes Buckstone* to Meane Ale, nyether to new, nor to stale, not *ou'erhopped. 1640 B. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 30/2. An *ou'erleisured Italian hath made a long discourse, how a man may walk all day through the streets of Rome in the shade. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Poet. of Qual.* (1809) IV. 136. The fractured harness of an *ou'er-mettled horse. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 27. Reducing into order their usurping and *ou'er-provendered episcopants. 1643 — *Divorce* Pref. (1825) 18. The much wrong'd and *ou'er-sorrow'd state of matrimony. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Duyl. Proportion* 46. If the Ship of 50 Tuns were not *ou'er-timbered. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 134. Wherein he so farre outstrips *ou'er-tunged Bel-dam Rhome. 1593 — *Four Lett. Confut.* ibid. II. 214. His inuention is *ou'erweapon'd.

20. With substantives.

(Of these OE shows examples under b, c, d; e g *oferat, oferdyne, oferdrac, oferbiterne, oferloftes, oferdoctes, ofercreft, oferfeld, oferfufu, oferfod, oferfild*.)

a. Verbal sbs. in -ing, from vbs in *over-* (27), or formed independently by prefixing *over-* to sbs, as *OVERABOUNDING*, -*GROWING*, -*DOING*, -*FEEDING*, -*OVER-AGGRAVATING*, -*BELLING*, -*BOASTING*, -*CLEANING*, -*COCKERING*, -*DEEMING*, -*DESCANTING*, -*FASTING*, -*JUDGING*, -*KING*, -*MEDDLING*, -*PUNCHING*, -*PLOUGHING*, -*PRIVING*, -*STRIVING*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 12. An *ou'er-aggravating of faults to make ourselves seem no children. 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 245. The *ou'erbelling of a falcon puts hir to a greater payne and trouble than needes. 1630 *Concetts, Clinches* (1860) 40. A cobbler newly underlayd Here for his *ou'erboasting. 1583 GOLDING *Calum on Deut.* xli 338. Learn that this *ou'ercocking is wicked. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 6. These ouerweenings and *ou'erdeemings of youth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. § 32. *Over-descanting with wit, had not become the plain song, and simplicity of an holy stile. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 831. *Over-fasting doth (many times) cause the Appetite to cease. 1640 B. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvii. The overflowing of their fears seems to have been grounded on the *ou'erjudging of an adverse power. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 6. To increase your longinge vpwards, and to decrease all *ou'er-lying here beneath. 1597 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1860) I. 30.

Her *ou'erpinching at last causeth her good housewifery to be evil spoken of.

b. Nouns of action or condition, formed from vbs, or from sbs belonging to vbs, or on the type of such. These have often the same form as the vb. or a modification of it, as *OVERCHARGE*, *OVERISSUE*, *OVERSPEECH*; or such endings as -*ion*, -*ment*, -*ure*, -*nce*, -*age*, -*ice*, as *OVERACTION*, -*EXCITEMENT*, -*PAYMENT*, -*EXPOSURE*, -*ABUNDANCE*, -*CONFIDENCE*, etc. So *ou'er-abuse*, -*broil*, -*claim*, -*concern*, -*demand*, -*discharge*, -*drain*, -*exercise*, -*ornament*, -*self-esteem*, -*worry*; *ou'er-accumulation*, -*addition*, -*assumption*, -*attention*, -*consumption*, -*decoration*, -*devotion*, -*distension*, -*exaltation*, -*extension*, -*flexion*, -*imitation*, -*importation*, -*inflation*, -*location*, -*laudation*, -*legislation*, -*provision*, -*regulation*, -*repletion*, -*representation*, -*speculation*, -*tension*; *ou'er-attribution*, -*enrichment*, -*treatment*; *ou'er-expe* *nature*, -*rapine*; *ou'er-insistence*, -*reliance*, *ou'er-draw* *nage*, *ou'er-se* *voice*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 177. Her *ou'er-addiction to the Illusus. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxix. 6. Shall he in *ou'er-assumption, ou'er-repletion, he Sedately sumpter every dainty court along? 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arrians* I. (1876) 21. An *ou'er-attachment to the forms. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* ix. 18. The one doth keep his mean in *ou'erbroil. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* iv. § 53. There is *ou'er-claim in respect of amount. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit. Pref.* (1875) 13. I thought this *ou'er concern a little unworthy. 1813 J. THOMSON *Leit. Inflamm.* 45. The pain... depends partly on the *ou'er-distention of the vessels and fibres. 1758 HERALD No. 24 (1758) II. 144. Weakened by an incautious *ou'er-drain of the vital moisture. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 76. The supposed enrichment of the country by the *ou'er-enrichment of himself. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 38. Tell me whether the Ape did not well deserve a whip for his *ou'er-imitation therein. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 78. Genius is always sufficiently the enemy of genius by *ou'er-influence. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 78 note. Every nation has been addicted, more or less, to *ou'er-legislation. 1685 EVELYN *Wks. Godolphin* 143. O with what *ou'er rapture did I hear her pronounce it. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 235. That touch of *ou'er-reflexion and self-consciousness. 1866 CH. TIMES 19 May. *Over-speculation has been checked. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1200. Keep ye on earth Your lips from *ou'er-speech.

c. Nouns of quality or state, formed from adjectives, or from sbs. belonging to adjs., or on the type of these. The endings are such as -*ness*, -*ity*, -*ty*, -*nce*, -*ncy*, -*acy*, -*itude*, -*ism*, -*ry*, -*ure*, -*th*, as in *OVER-BITTERNESS*, -*CREDULITY*, -*ANXIETY*, -*INDULGENCE*, -*LENGTH*, -*HEIGHT*. Other examples are *ou'er-acuteness*, -*cheapness*, -*coyness*, -*diffuseness*, -*exactness*, -*keenness*, -*learnedness*, -*preciseness*, -*promptness*, -*prudence*, -*quietness*, -*realiness*, -*righteousness*, -*seriousness*, -*squeamishness*, -*truthfulness*, -*venturesomeness*; *ou'er-ability*, -*complexity*, -*facility*, -*fertility*, -*intensity*, -*loyalty*, -*security*, -*severity*, -*simplicity*, -*susceptibility*, -*variety*; *ou'er-diligence*, -*luxuriance*, -*negligence*; *ou'er-bri* *liancy*, -*complacency*, -*elegancy*, -*frequency*; *ou'er-accuracy*, *ou'er-gratitude*, -*magnitude*, -*plentitude*; *ou'er-individualism*, -*realism*, -*scepticism*, -*sentimentalism*; *ou'er-bravery*, -*knavery*; *ou'er-mot* *sture*; *ou'er-strength*, -*wealth*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1766-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 40. The *ou'ercheapness renders them frequent. 1745 AYRE *Mem. Pope* II. 170. Daphne, she can no longer bear with this *ou'ercoyness of Sylvia to a Lover. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 184. The bias of the former is toward ou'er-intensity, of the latter toward *ou'er-diffuseness. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. vii. (1840) 189. A great error, and a neglect in *ou'er-diligence. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 236. The affected *ou'er-elegancy of such as prayed for the best of the defence of the faith. 1787 BRADLEY *Rasn. Dict.* s. v. *Burning of Land*. To abate the *ou'er-fertility caused by the Fire there. 1583 GOLDING *Calum on Deut.* cxli. 683. V. pride or *ou'erheadness of y. deceivers. 1604 HERON *Wks.* I. 505. Religion, which the world is pleased to call *ou'er-holiness. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 118. Out of an *ou'er-mitativensness of holy precedents. 1677 BAXTER *Let. in Answ. Dodwell* 118. The Lord forgave the Presbyterians their *ou'er-keenness against Sects. 1611 CHAPMAN *Thad.* xiii. Comm. 30. A man may wonder at these learned Critics *ou'erlearnedness. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xix. vi. 17. Her chief embarrassment was from the *ou'er-loyalty of her subjects. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 693. The *ou'er-moisture of the brain doth thicken the spirits visual. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 215. A Natural Consequence of the *ou'er-plentitude and redundancy of the Number of Men in the World. 1622 MALYNE *Asc. Law-Merch* 329. The *ou'er-presences therein may breed a great inconvenience to the Common wealth. 1643 S. T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 33. To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in *ou'er-quietness. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. 262. An *ou'er-regularity is next to a deformity. 1648 OSBORN *O. Ellis* Pref. An *ou'er-remissness or excess in Sanctity or Profaneness. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 239. She did not know how much selfishness was at the bottom of her *ou'er-nightousness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 222. His *ou'er-security and Openness, have ruin'd us both. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 184. The *ou'er-smoothness of an argument is apt to abate the force. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 276. An *ou'er-squeamishness and nicety of taste, which renders the imagination too delicate. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 47. Disproportion and *ou'er-sufficiency is one sort of false measures. 1596 PRAYER by

Queen in *Litur. Serv. Q. Ellis* (1847) 666. That no neglect of foes, nor *ou'er surety of harm. 1661 HOLMES *Jur. Nat.* 260. They will serve ye up, in an *ou'er-variety, the dainty birds called the fig-eaters.

d. Various sbs. denoting action, condition, state, quality, or anything subject to degree (often in sense, if not in form, agreeing with those in b or c); as *OVER-CARE*, -*CAUTION*, etc., so *ou'er-cultu* *e*, -*custom*, -*democracy*, -*dogmatism*, -*effort*, -*emphasis*, -*faith*, -*force*, -*majority*, -*opinion*, -*plenty*, -*religion*, -*salva*, -*sorrow*, -*weal*, etc.

1830 WORDSWORTH in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* II. 221. Free from that *ouerculture, which reminds one of the double daisies of the garden, compared with their modest and sensitive kindred of the fields. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 300. Another Cause of Satiety, is an *ou'er Custom. 1897 CHICAGO *Advance* 17 June 78/2. An itching desire for *ou'er-emphasis. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* II. vi. (1876) 152. The *ouerfaith of each man in the importance of what he has to do or say. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & Atalanta* 112. His [Jason's] javelin seemed to take, but failed with *ou'er-force, and whizzed above his [the bear's] back. 1648 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Scepticks* (Arb.) 67. His *ou'er-opinion of both spoils all. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 73. *ou'er-plente maketh pryde amonges pore & riche. 1595 JENNINA I. 87. The opinion, that *ou'er religion, as we called it, shut the door of the heart. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxix. 16. The sweat frets not, an *ou'er-saliva frets not. 1885 BORDER *Lances* 23. Beware lest in thine *ouersorrow thou lose the true profit thereof. 1700 CURSOR *Mf.* 209. Mami man, for *ou'er-wale, Yam-sell can nober faand ne feil.

30. With adverbs, simple or derived from adjs.: as *OVERMUCH*, *OVER-BOLDLY*, *OVER-DARINGLY*, *OVER-SOON*. (A few examples occur in OE., as *ofer swiðe, ofermodlice*.) So *ou'er-fast*, -*night*, -*often*; *ou'er-casually*, -*cheaply*, -*deeply*, -*diligently*, -*honestly*, -*meritly*, -*wantonly*, and many others.

1540 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xix. 86. He stonidh *ouer-casuely & like to falle. 1606 BRYKETT *Civ. Life* 53. Haung regard not to vse them either *ou'er-curstly, or ou'er-fondly. 1440 York *M. x.* 19. To go *ouere fast we haue be gonne. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 676. When he saw the Hebrewes increase ouer-fast amongst his subjects. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 254. I feare indeede, that this is *ou'er generally neglected. 1697 DRYDEN *tr. Virgil Aeneis* Ded. civ. He left them there not *ou'er honestly to gether. 1807 COLERIDGE *Let. to R. Southey* (1895) 523. I did not *ouerhugely admire the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. 1530 Cr. *Loue* 406. See that thou sing not *ouermerely. 1500 Sir *Benes* 3304 (Pynson). For he cam a lytel *ou'er-nye. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* IV. vii. § 4. Tertullian *ou'er often through discontentment carpeeth inturiously at them. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. iv. Which, may be the ou'er-often, and unseasoned use Turn to your loss. 1571 GOLDING *Calum on Ps.* lii. 2. Doeg. behaved himself *ouerstoutly. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 219. Toying and dallying *ouerwantonly with the king her husband.

III. Combinations consisting of *OVER* prep. (in any of its senses) with object. These naturally form advbs. and adjs.; exceptionally they give rise to sbs. and vbs. As advbs. they are often written as two words, as *over all* or *overall*, *over board* or *overboard*.

31. Forming adverbs: as *OVERALL*, *OVERBOARD*, *OVERCROSS*, *OVERHAND*, *OVERHEAD*, *OVERLAND*, *OVERNIGHT*, *OVERSEAS*, etc.; so *ou'erha* *nnel*, *ou'erfields*, *ou'erhigh*, *ou'erleg*, *ou'erhighboard*, etc.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* I. 13. Critic ears not present at the conversation catch an echo of maxims and aphorisms *ouerchannel. 1585 FETTERSTONE *tr. Calum on Acts* xiii. 50. They do coldly and as it were *ouerfields play with God. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi. The brawnie, banie, ploughman chiel, Brings hand *ou'erhigh, wi' sturdy wheel, The strong forehammer. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals* II. 132. Men and horses, wading not *ou'erleg. 1600 ABB. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 156. That they had... inducements enough to throw him *ou'erhigh-board.

32. Forming adjs.: as *OVER-AGE*, *OVERCROSS*, *OVERGROUND*, *OVERHEAD*, *OVERHILL*, *OVER-KNEE*, *OVERLAND*, *OVERSEAS*, etc.; so *ou'er-day*, *ou'er-de* *ch*, *ou'er-un* *iter*.

1883 WALSH *Irish Fisheries* 14. (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Making the fish (what is called) 'ou'er day', or stale fish. 1616 Superior speed, extensive ouer-deck room, and the removal of the engines and boilers. 1900 CHENEY in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV. 38. Doing all the ploughing in the autumn for ouer-winter crops.

33. Forming sbs.: as *OVER-ALL*, *OVERALL*, *OVER-DOOR*, *OVER-MANTLE*, etc.

34. Forming vbs.: as *OVERBANK*, *OVERHAND*. *Over-ability*: see *OVER-29*.

Over-abound, v [*OVER-25, 27, 23, 8.*]

1. *intr.* To abound more, be more plentiful: rendering *L. superabundare arch. or Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pm.* I. 14. Sothli the grace of oure Lord ouerhabounde [Vulg. *superabundauit*], 1388 ouer aboundide, 1526 TINDALE was more abundant. 1577 St. *Aug. Manual* (Longman) 68. Whereas sinne hath abounded, there hath grace ouerabounded. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 237. As Saint Paul witnesseth, where sinne abounded, grace ouer-abounded [Vulg. *Rom. v. 20 superabundant gratia*].

2. To abound too much *with* or *in* something, also, of things, to be too abundant or plentiful.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxix. § 16. As the World ouer-aboundeth with malice. 1630 FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 66. Hee is a phisitian, by purging such as ouerabound. 1744 POPE *Lett. (J.)*. The learned, never ouerabounding in transitory coin, should not be discontented. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 9. Diderot, in every page of his work, abounds and ouerabounds in those details.

†3 *trans*. To surpass in abundance. *Obs.*

1590 A. CONHAM *To Reader in Babington's Exp. Com. mandum*. The haruest ouer-abounded his labour, and exceeded his hope.

†4 *nonce-ise*. To abound all over. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 28 O damnable custome ouerflowing Italy! O wretched practise ouer-abounding Spaine!

Hence O verabounding *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 492 He calleth it *super-effluentem iustitiam*, ouerabounding iustice. 1683 J. HOWE *Let to Lady Russell* in H. Rogers *Life* (1863) 203 That there is sin in an ouer-abounding sorrow. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 101/1 Those ouerabounding channels of water were stoppt. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let Henry & Frances* (1767) II 178 The ouerabounding of his civility

OVER-ABUNDANTLY: see OVER-28

OVER-ABUNDANCE. [OVER-25, 29 c.] Too great abundance; superabundance, excess

1382a WYCLIF *Isaiah* xviii. 17 [If he] shal not take vsure and ouer-abundance [Vulg. *superabundantiam*] c. 1400 tr *Secreta Secreti* Gov. Lordsh. 33 Man awe grely eschewe ouerdoyng and ouerabundance of despensz. 1615 HICCON *Wks* I 608 Lest I should dul you by the ouer abundance of that matter, by which my desire is to quicken you. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1800) III. 125 You . . . blessed me with an ouer-abundance of blessings

So Ouerabundant *a.*, too abundant, excessive; Ouerabundantly *adv.*, superabundantly.

1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* D vii. To be ouer abundant wyth ownt necessity. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relg.* 159 No one ever sought to please our Heavenly Master without succeeding and being ouer-abundantly recompensed. 1887 HISSER *Holiday on Road* 190 The Palace, the Grand, the Railway Hotel . . . with ouerabundant show and overlittle comfort.

OVER-ABUSE TO OVER-ACCURACY: see OVER-29.

OVERACT (ŏvər'ækt), *v.* [OVER-26, 27, 20, 22, 21, 13.]

1. *intr.* To act in excess of what is proper, requisite, right, or lawful, to go too far in action.

1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* II iii. You ouer act, when you should under-do. 1671 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* 187-5 II 383 Indemnity for those who have bin punished by the former law as for them who have overacted in the execution of it. 1884 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* II. She is a grand creature, but she ouer acts

2. *trans.* To act or render (a part) with exaggerated or unnecessary action or emphasis; to overdo in action.

1621 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* v. i. You disgrace your courtship in overacting it, my lord. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I 370 So zealous a worshipper towards the east in his College chappell, that, overacting it, he became ridiculous. 1760 LLOYD *Actor* in *Ann. Rev.* 218 Of all the evils which the Stage molest, I hate your fool who overacts his jest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II 659 Afraid of not sustaining well a part which was uncongenial to her feelings, she had overacted it.

† b. To act (a part) over and over again. *Obs.*

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 44 Hee that killed himselfe, out of a wearinesse of overacting the same things.

†3 To go beyond or surpass in acting; to outdo. 1643 *Plain English* 6 Wise as they take themselves, [they] may be over-acted in their own designs. 1647 *Cass. Kingd.* 5 To supplant the Bishops, and over-act them at their owne game. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* 43 Candidianus, a Count Imperial, over-acted any thing that Cromwel did.

†4 To actuate or influence too powerfully; to overcome. *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1663) 287 The true fears thereof would be ready to fly away like the Spirits of over-heated liquors if overacted by such strong and continued jealousies of heaven. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 149 The one by its greater proportion, over-acts or overcomes the other. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1807) 238 By overacting their fears, or astonishing their minds.

5. To act beyond or in excess of *nonce-ise*.

1828 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xii. (1860) 269 As he once overacted his will in self-conduct, so now he is underacting it in quietism.

Hence O veracted *ppl. a.*, overdone.

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 90 To become ridiculous by an overacted imitation. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I 214 Over-acted demonstrations of regard.

OVER-ACTION. [OVER-29 b.] Excessive or exaggerated action.

1747 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 173 A spasmodic Overaction of the Muscles. 1864a BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III 11. 48 Overaction on one side produces reaction on the other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 579 Auditory over-action or hyperaesthesia occasionally occurs in hysteria.

OVER-ACTIVE, *a.* [OVER-28.] Excessively active, too much given to action. So OVER-ACTIVENESS, OVER-ACTIVITY, excessive activity.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xvi 215 His opinion may accidentally disturb the publick peace through the over-activeness of the person. 1854 J. S. C. ASHOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxviii 436 The over-active, precipitate dispatch of others. 1865 MANNING in *Ess. Relg. & Lit. Ser.* I (1865) 37 Like the mental over-activity of men dying of consumption.

OVER-ACUTE TO OVER-AFFECT: see OVER-

OVER-AFFECT, *v.* 1 [f. OVER-27 + AFFECT *v.* 1] *trans.* To affect or care for unduly, to have too great regard for.

1628 Bp. HALL *To Bp. of Salisbury Wks* 1837 IX 420 God so love me, as I do the tranquillity and happiness of his Church, yet can I not so overaffect it that I would sacrifice one dram of truth to it. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I (1851) 13 Those that over-affect Antiquity.

OVER-AFFECT, *v.* 2 [f. OVER-27 + AFFECT *v.* 2] *trans.* To affect or influence too much.

1645 Bp. HALL *Remedy Discontents* xxi 127 How can he be over affected with trivial profits, or pleasures, who is taken up with the God of all comfort?

†OVERAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *ouur-* (= *ouur-*), *ouuer-*, *ouuur-*, 6 *our-*, *ouerage*, 7 *overage*, (*ourage*). [a. AF. *ouverage* (Gower), F. *ournage*, f. *ouuer-er*—L. *operare* to work see -AGE]

1. Work, workmanship; achievement.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I 14 The yate was made of soo hye and excellent ouerage, that it passed alle other. 1529 SKELTON *How Do Albany*, etc. 418 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lunatyke ouerage. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ourage*, a work; also work or labor

2. A piece of workmanship; a work

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III 1, Than hit behoueth to deuise the ouerages and the offices of the workemen. 1482—Godeffroy (1803) 237 They of the town brake all theyr ouerages. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cx. 380 The ii. leuys of the gate were coueryd with fyne gold intermedyld with other ryche ouer-ages. 1648 J. RAYMOND *Il. Mercurio Italico* 87 Stupendous Pillars, besides other diversity of Overages.

OVER-AGE (stress var.), *adv. phr.* [OVER *prep.* II, and AGE *sb.* 4; see OVER-32] That is over a certain age or limit of age.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 174 Rather keep a good over-age ewe than a bad young one. 1893 *Academy* 11 Mai 221/3 He was elected to an exhibition at Merton College, Oxford, being over age for a scholarship.

OVER-AGED (ŏvər'æjɪd, -æ'dʒd), *a.* [OVER-26, 28.] Over a certain limit of age; too old. b. Out of date, antiquated.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G viii, A queene of Cypre whiche was ouer aged so that she myght haue no children. 1489—Blanchardyn xxi 69 How well he ys oueraged, take no hede and care not therfor. 1652 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test. Pref.* It is far from a fault, to know these ouer-aged and outworne dialects, especially of our own tongue. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Dial. Pref.* (1713) 25 Laugh'd at by an over-aged Saiah. 1884 H. GERSON *tr. Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 24 Mar (N. Y.) 78 His wife was somewhat like an over-aged chicken.

OVER-AGED TO OVER-AGONIZE: see OVER-

OVERALL (ŏvər'ɔl), *sb.* [OVER-33. lit. 'over everything']

1. An external covering; an outer garment such as a cloak, ulster, or waterproof; a tunic, blouse, or the like worn over the other clothing as a protection against wet, dirt, etc.

1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* II 286 My companions, dressed in the costume of the place, a flannel over-all. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. 1, The vestural tissue, which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and overall. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxii, Protected from the pouring rain by waterproof and overall. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Oct. 395/1 Outside stockings are worn, also a canvas overall to protect the dress.

attrib. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Viet. c. 53* Sched. 5 An overall suit with head covering. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 402/a A manufactory for canvas 'overall' clothing

2. *spec. in pl. a.* Trousers of strong material, worn, with a similar shirt, as an outer garment by travellers, explorers, soldiers, cowboys, etc. *app. orig. U. S.* b. Trousers worn by cavalry soldiers, riders, etc. as an outer garment, esp. as a protection of the ordinary dress in riding; hence, a cavalryman's trousers. c. Long leather or waterproof leggings reaching to the thigh. d. Loose-fitting trousers of canvas, etc., worn by workmen and others over the ordinary ones to protect them from stains, dirt, wet, etc.

1782a in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI lvii 462 Our men are almost naked for want of overalls and shirts. 1797 F. BAILY *Jrnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 332 We had each of us furnished himself with a proper dress for travelling the wilderness: it consisted of a pair of coarse brown overhauls, and a shirt of the same materials. 1807 Sir R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 17 July in *Life* (1862) II viii 322 He looked at the king's overalls, which were fastened down the leg with numerous buttons and made to fit very close. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VII 478 All the regiments of cavalry should be supplied with cloth overalls by the Colonels. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* I, Having a hat covered with wax-cloth, boots, and dreadnought overalls. 1828 WEBSTER, *Overalls*, a kind of trousers. 1848 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlv, Christopher, in a common velvetene shooting jacket and overalls. 1860 *All the Year Round* No. 64 331 The Wellington boot at present worn by our dragons under their trousers—or 'overalls', as cavalry men call them. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. ii 38 He used to ride to the petty sessions . . . equipped in yellow overalls to protect him from the mud.

†OVER-ALL, over-all, *adv. phr.* (exc. as two words = over everything). [OVER-31.]

1. Everywhere; in every direction. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) I 514 Pet mann us tonight ofer eall sohte. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Pet lond becam waste, and was roted ouerall and swo bicam wildernesne. c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 50 Pine is ouerall purp creoz idon to understonden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1620 Ioseph and maria turned a-gan To seke him. Ouer all a bute. 1382a WYCLIF *Wisd.* II 9 Ouerall lefe wee signes of gladnesse. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 379/a Ouyral, ubique, nitrolique. 1528 LD. BERNERS *French.* II 681 The marchanteys of Genne, are known ouer all. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 86 In thir lattir dayes the Ingilse toung is larned ouer all.

b. In every part, all over, all through.

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 42 Peto urensins pet ich nabbe bute umerked beoð witen ouerall, bute one þe laste. ? a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1280 The place oueralle, Bothe foule and tree, and leues grene, And alle the yerde in it is seen. c. 1440 *Sir Degre* 10. 1470 The flour (= floor) was paned ouer all With a cleie crystal. 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* I. xl. 9 And ouer all with brassen scales was armed, Like plated cote of Steele.

2. Beyond everything; pre-eminently; especially. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Pet is and wes and efre scal beon blecced ofer al. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10356 Maria sal þou do hir call Fild wit goddis grace ouer-all. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Kepe hom from company and comonyng of folke, And ouer all there onesty attell to saue. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A. 1 b. Many tymes they wolde haue oueral deduyte. 1687 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* xvi, I set the Lord still in my sight And trust him ouer all.

OVER-ALL (stress val), *adv. phr.* [The phrase over all (OVER *prep.* 13) used *attrib.*] Including everything between the extreme points.

[1876 *S. Kens Mus. Catal.* § 2159 The length of the 'Leinster' is 350 feet over all.] 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/3 A fine steel cruiser, with an 'over-all' length of 335 ft.

†OVER-ALLWHERE, *adv. phr.* *Obs.* [cf. OVERALL and ALLWHERE] Everywhere.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xviii (*Egipciane*) 379 Pe takine of þe choise scho lad One hyr body ouerallquhai. 1563 WINST. *Wks* (1800) II. 6 That is, quihik ouer alquhai, quihik at al tymes hes bene beleuit. 1570 *St. Andrews Kirk-Scs. Reg.* (1889) 245 Content to remain wyth hym ouer alquhair

OVER-ALL: see OVER-22

OVERANCE: see OVERANCE, dominion, superiority

OVER AND ABOVE, *phr.* [The two words, over and above, used pleonastically for emphasis.]

A. as *prep.* 1 Above in rank, in a superior position to; = OVER *prep.* 8 *rare*.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 418 Ech priest is ouer and above a deken, and ech deken is ouer and above a lay peroon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii 239 That special pre-eminence, which the king hath, over and above all other persons.

2 In addition to, besides; = OVER *prep.* 10

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 23 The Kyng, ouer and above this, signifith unto Your Grace one of hys owne secrete deuises. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I vii 7 Ouer and above all that it had cost him. 1654 BRAM HALL *Just. Vind.* vi (1661) 123 Ouer and above all the former grounds which the Romanists themselves do in some sort acknowledge. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II vi 86 Both were subject (over and above all other renders) to the oath of fealty. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/3 There ought . . . to have been an army over and above these garrisons, ready to be moved to a threatened point.

3. More than: = OVER *prep.* II. *rare*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 135 There be (saith Fabian), . . . or at those dayes were, over and above .xl. thousand knightes fees.

B. as *adv.*

1. In addition, besides, = OVER *adv.* 8, 10

1588 PARKER *tr. Mandana's Hist. China* 391 They had so great affection vnto them, that ouer and above they sent them good charity. 1681 R. L'EY-STRANGE *Julius's Offices* 120 Not that I would serue a good man over the less, for being Rich over and above. 1723 Dk. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 23 I 217 Alexander not only forgave the Affront but gave the poor Fellow his Freedom over and above. 1849 F. W. NEWMAN *The Soul* 175 When that other, who is the sole teacher, is, over and above, younger than many who are to be taught.

2 (Qualifying an adj.) Overmuch, too much, too; = OVER *adv.* 11, OVER-28. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1740 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi, Mrs. Bliffl was not over and above pleased with the Behaviour of her Husband. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. 173 Your mother, is not over and above hale and hearty herself. 1844 MRS. CAMERON *Martin & Scholars* v. 31 May be Dainty won't let his mule go, he is so over and above particular.

b. *attrib.* or as *adv.* Overmuch, too great, excessive; = OVER *a.* 4, OVER-29 *rare*.

1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vii 257 His over and above attention to his fame.

†OVER-ANE, *adv. phr.* *Obs.* Also 6 ourane. [f. OVER *prep.* + *ane* ONE] On one and the same footing, in common, together.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 104 Certane duelling nane In this countre haue we, bot al our aye (ed. 1553 ouer ane) Walkis and lugis in thir schene wold schawis. *Ibid.* x. vii 89 Than schame and dolour, myddit bath ourane.

OVER-ANXIOUS, *a.* [OVER-28] Excessively or unduly anxious, too anxious

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 182 That over-anxious Sollicitude which appears in the charmingest Face in the World. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 205 Almost all men are over-anxious. 1874 [see OVER *adv.* 11]

So OVER-ANXIETY *sb.* OVER-ANXIOUSLY *adv.*

1852 ROGET *Thesaurus*, Over-anxiety. 1775 ASH, *Over-anxiously*

OVER-APT, etc. see OVER-27

OVERARCH (ŏvər'ɑ:tʃ), *sb.* [OVER-1, or f. next.] An arching over, an arch overhead.

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 91 There is the ordinary over arch of blue sky or gray cloud. 1889 F. M. PEARD *Paul's Sister* I. ix 236 He knew the waim led of the banks, the over-arch of the trees.

OVERARCH (ŏvər'ɑ:tʃ), *v.* [OVER-1.]

1. *trans.* To arch over, to bend over in or like an arch, to form an arch over.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 304 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbrow. *Ibid.* II 1107 A Pill'd shade High overarch't, and echoing Walks between. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 71 Under oaks and elms, Whose outspread branches overarch the glade. 1878 SPURGEON *Tr. eas Dav.* Ps. cviii 4 As the heavens over-arch the whole earth.

2. *intr.* See OVERARCHING *ppl. a.*

So OVERARCHING *vbl. sb.*, an arching over

1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 20 Apr., High overarchings of ancient ash trees

OVERARCHING, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec* + -ING²] Arching over; forming an arch overhead; bending over as an arch.

1720 *GAY Dione* III. ii. Hast thou yet found the over-arching bower, Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour? 1725 *POPE Odys.* IV. 216 A fence of marble from the rock, Brown with o'er-arching pine, and spreading oak 1845 *HIRST Poems* 32 From the valley dark and deep To the over-arching sky

Overargue, v. see OVER-27.

Overarm, a. U. S. *Cricket*. = OVERHAND a. 1864 *Realm* 13 July. We have long been discussing at our cricket meetings the lawfulness of overarm bowling

Over-assess to **Over-attention**. v. see OVER-1. **Over-Atlas**, v. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [See **ATLAS** v.] *trans* To load or burden more than Atlas; to overburden; = *out-Atlas* (OUT-19).

1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 176, I will not be so vnweaponed-leopardous, to over-throwe both thy cause and my credite at once, by ouer-Atlasing myne invention.

Overawe (əvə'ɔː), v. [OVER-21.] *trans*. To restrain, control, or repress by awe; to keep in awe by superior influence.

1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Feb. 142* The Oake with shame and greefe adawed, That of a weede he was ouerawed [ed. 1597 overcrawed] 1591 *SHAKS 1 Hen VI.* i. 36. 1683 *Brit. Spec. Pref.* 8 Acknowledged by all our Ancient Parliaments, that were neither over-awed by Force, nor seduced by Faction 1754-62 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. ix. 273 That he might overawe the mutinous people a 1832 *MACKINTOSH Rev.* of 1888, Wks. 1846 II. 23 The jury were at length overawed into a verdict of 'guilty'

Hence **Overawed** (ə'ɔːd) *pp.* a.; **Overawing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 37 They say that overawing makes fooles. 1625 *BP MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* II. ii. 225 Councils have no such over-awing power. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* I. iv. 57 Over-awed timidity 1899 *J. STALLER Christol. of Jesus* II. 83 note, The effect is overawing in a high degree.

† **Overawful**, a. *Obs.* [OVER-26] Excessively reverential, too full of awe

1641 *MILTON Animado.* iv. Wks. (1847) 64/2 To free ingenious minds from an overawful esteem of those more ancient than trusty fathers

Over-awning, Over-baked: see OVER-10, 27.

Overbalance (əvə'baləns), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. Excess of weight, value, or amount; preponderance.

1650 *HARRINGTON Leuening* i. i. Wks. (1700) 387 The overbalance of Land, three to one or therabouts, in one Man against the whole People, creates Absolute Monarchy. 1650-60 *Perrys Diary* 14 Jan. I heard exceeding good argument against Mr. Harrington's assertion, that overbalance of property [i.e. property] was the foundation of government. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. vii. 127 An Overbalance of Good will, in the End, be found produced 1853 *DR QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 339 Amongst all the celebrated letter-writers of the past or present times, a large overbalance happens to have been men

† *b. Commerce, spec.* Excess in the value of the exports over the imports of a country *Obs.*

1641 *Decay Trade* 1 The profit or losse which is made by the over or underbalance of our Forraigne Trade 1691 *LOCKE Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 71 An Over-balance of Trade, is when the Quantity of Commodities which we send to any Country do more than pay for those we bring from thence 1721 *C. KING Brit. March.* II. 6 The French Trade exhausted our Treasure. By bringing in upon us a great Over-balance of the Manufactures of that Country, and by taking from us the Balance in Money.

c. *In overbalance*, as a preponderating element or consideration.

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* II. vii. Wks. 1761 III. 127 Putting our interest in overbalance with the ruin of the country

2. Something that turns the scale, outweighs, or overbalances.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 217, I am not willing, nor free to trust him with your militia. I speak plain. The army will be an overbalance.

Overbalance (əvə'baləns), v. [OVER-24, 6.] 1. *trans*. To do more than balance; to outweigh. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schism* 117 My little finger over-balanceeth My Father's loynes. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 169 When the Exports over-balance the Imports 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 432, I had vexation enough to over-balance the satisfaction of that. 1855 *Cornwall* 221 The expenses overbalanced the profit.

† *b. To prove more influential than.* *Obs.* 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I. (1851) II. 96 In end he over-balanced the evil, do what he could, and was his poynt.

c. *absol.* To preponderate, to have greater power or influence. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 40 When they had great estates they did overbalance. 1736 *PULTENEY in Swift's Lett.* (1760) II. 245 Learning and good sense he hath if the love of riches and power do not overbalance.

† 2. To bias by superior weight or numbers 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 184 The number of them [Bishops] was thought too great, so that they Over-balanced many Debates.

3. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; to capsize, *refl.* and *intr.* To lose one's balance. 1824 *LYTTON Pompadour* III. ii. Permit me to move opposite to thee, our light boat will be overbalanced 1861 *Times* 25 June 9 A man alone in a boat, reaching out, overbalanced, and fell into the water, and was drowned.

1881 *J. F. KEANE Town Mednakh* i. 16 You may over-balance and bring down the whole concern 1884 *Pax Eustace* 9 He overbalanced himself, and the next moment, he, too, was in the river.

Hence **Overbalancing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 463 But when they did set it to the beame, they could not but yield in their hearts, there was no overbalancing 1648 *Likon Bar* i. By the weight of Reason I should counterpoize the over-balancing of any factions. 1719 *W. WOOD Sherr Trade* 85 Unless the Goods we import from an over-balancing Country be Re-exported 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* I. iii. 32 A gigantic and overbalancing strength.

Overballast, v. Also 7-ballise. [OVER-27.] *trans*. To overload (a ship) with ballast; to overload. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 171 A shippe over-ballasted in the middes of the ocean 1607 *WALKING-TOY Opt. Glass* 58 If wee doe not overballise our stomachs with superfluity 1895 *Westm. Gas* 31 Dec. 5/1 The other charges apart from the allegation of overballasting

Over-balm to **Overbanded**. see OVER-.

Overbank, a. *Artillery* [f. OVER *prep.* + **BANK sb.**] Applied to a kind of gun-carriage for muzzle-loading guns, so constructed as to allow of the gun's being fired over the parapet. 1879 *Man Artillery Exerc.* 8 The adoption of overbank carriages, jointed rammers, &c., for our siege guns 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 54 The guns of the siege train being adapted for overbank fire, embrasures are not required.

Overbank, v. *Watch and Clock-making*. [OVER-34.] *intr.* See quot. and cf. **BANK v.** 1. 4. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 132 There is no fear of overbanking, which is often observed after careless winding. *Ind.* 181 When the ruby pin pushes past the lever from the outside of it, the escapement is said to overbank. A chronometer escapement is said to overbank when from the same cause the escape wheel is unlocked a second time.

† **Over-bar**, v. *Obs.* [OVER-8] *trans*. To cover with bars or a barrier 1599 *GREENE Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 214 But Loue had overbar'd his heart with such former fancies 1600 *NASHE Swammer's Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 150 He [Winter] over-bars the christall streames with yce.

† **Overbarish**, a. *Obs.* *nonce-word*. [Second element uncertain] app. Excessive (in some direction, perh. *overbearish*; the language is ironical). 1599 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 Behoulde how highelye I esteeme of your good masterships overbarish and excessive curtesy.

Over-bark to **Over-battle**: see OVER-.

Overbear (əvə'beə), v. [OVER-4, 6, 22] 1. *trans*. To carry over, transfer, remove; to put away. [In *Wyclif* rendering *L. transerre*.] *Obs.* 1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed that overberith the termes of his neigbore. — 2 *Sam.* xii. 13 The Lord hath overborn the synne; thou shalt not die. — *Isa.* xxxiii. 20 A plenteous cite, a tabernacle that shal not moue ben overborn [1388 borun ouer]

2. To bear over or down by weight or physical force; to thrust, push, or drive over, to overthrow; to overwhelm, break or crush down. 1535 *COVERDALE Esch.* xxvii. 26 But y^e easte wynde shal overbeare the in to the myddest off the see. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Resch.* *Dk. York* (1563) G vij b. See how force oft overbereth ryght 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 14 *Decay* 600 Whose numorous Arms. Have over-born as many as with-stood 1719 *Freethinker* No. 121 2 The Mounds of their ancient Discipline, over-born by the Inundation of foreign Luxuries. 1859 *TENNISON Lancelot & Elaine* 484 As a wild wave overbeats the bark, And him that helms it, so they overbore Sir Lancelot and his charger.

b. *fig.* To overcome, put down, or repress, as by power, authority, or influence; to overpower, oppress; to exercise an oppressive influence upon. 1565 *T. STAPLETON Fort. Rath* 69 The vsurpers haue overbore the right inheritors. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. iii. 11 The barons overbear me with their pride. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* II. iii. 157 The extasie hath so much overborne her, that my daughter is sometime afraid she will doe a desperate outrage to her selfe. 1676 *GLANVILL Seasonable Reflect.* 180 The friends of Truth and Reason are liable to be still over-born, and out-nois'd by the Tumult. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 82 This was overborne so y^t it came not to y^e Question. 1861 *TRENCH Comm. Ep. Seven Ch.* in *Asia* (ed. 1) 96 What we may call the mystical or symbolic interest overbears and predominates over the actual 1864 *D. G. MITCHELL Wet Days at Edgewood* 116 They overbear one with the grand air they carry.

3. To surpass in weight, importance, cogency, etc.; to outweigh. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 412 2 1 The Horror or Loathsomeness of an Object may over-bear the Pleasure which results from its Greatness, Novelty, or Beauty 1884 *American VIII.* 347 The interest of the subject is so great that it might overbear even more serious deficiencies.

Overbearance (-bē' rāns). [f. prec. + -ANCE: cf. *abearance, forbearance*.] 1. The action of bearing or weighing down; preponderance. *Obs.* 1639 *LD DIGBY, etc. Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 121 A confession of the ballances being so equally poised in this affaue that the overbearances of either scale is hardly perceptible.

2. Overbearing behaviour; impertinence. 1760-72 *H. BROOKS Poet. of Qual.* (1859) I. ix. 216 Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of overbearance? 1863 *J. SHERMAN in Mem.* 152 The overbearance of one ruling spirit made it pretty plain that I must either sacrifice my own opinion of right and wrong, or be ever at war 1884 *Law Times* 30 Sept. 347/1 A judge who has not either of these checks may acquire an inveterate habit of overbearance.

Overbearer, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which overbears 1618 *SYLVESTER Mem. Mortalitie* II. xi. Self-swelling Knowledge, wit's own Overbearer, Proves Ignorance, and finds it nothing knows

Overbear, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb **OVERBEAR**; a bearing or thrusting over by force; overpowering, forcible subversion. 1596 *Acts Priory Comm.* XXVI. 106 If we should accept your wordes of overbearing to have bene done or suffered by us 1661 *GLANVILL Van. Dogm.* xiii. 227 The Judgement .if it be led by the over-bearings of passion the practice will be as irregular, as the conceptions erroneous. 1691 *T. H(ALE) Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii. The over-bearing of their Course by a Northwest Wind.

2. Imperious or dictatorial action; an arrogant exercise of superior power. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 165 Wrath and fury and overbearing upon these occasions proceed .from men's feeling only on their own side. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. 2. 423 The English people's spokesmen against the feudal overbearings .of the Anglo-Norman dynasty 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug. The man of whose overbearing and coarseness history and tradition tell us that they must have known enough

Overbearing (əvə'beə'ɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. Bearing or weighing down; overpowering, overwhelming, oppressing *Obs.* 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* I. i. 38 By conviction of some truths, and this may be by a strong and over-bearing presenting of them to the Understanding 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 313 Evidence acknowledged real, if it be not overbearing 1806 *BREKSFORD Proclam. Buenos Ayres* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 15956 He will then make such Reductions in the overbearing Duties as may seem most conducive to the Interest of the Country 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 That they could force the system to yield to its powers by the overbearing arms of weight and measure.

† *b. Overruling, preponderating.* *Obs.* 1708 *BEVERIDGE Prim. Th.* I. (1730) 9 This natural for all Men to have an overbearing Opinion and Esteem for that particular Religion they are born and bred up in

2. Disposed to repress or overrule others; imperious, domineering, bullying, masterful. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphr.* VI. § 32, I see a bigot wherever I see a man overbearing and positive without knowing why. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 255 His temper was harsh and severe, his manners haughty and overbearing. 1880 *McCARTHY Own Times* IV. lxiii 414 He was an effective and somewhat overbearing speaker.

Overbearingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an overbearing manner, domineeringly. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 427 The most overbearingly despotic 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gd Men* I. iii. 347 [He] behaved himself somewhat overbearingly at dinner.

Overbearingness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being overbearing. 1797 *H. WALPOLE Men. Geo.* II. (1847) II. 358 [He was] no match for the art of the one, or the overbearingness of the other 1824 *Examiner* 66/1 The overbearingness of his temper 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1861) 328 Filled with the scornful overbearingness of the conquering nation.

Overbeat, v. rare. [OVER-6.] *trans*. To beat down; to put down, overthrow, overpower. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* IV. iv. (1636) 296 Antonius .lastly, enterprised a warre for over-beating the young noble Gentleman 1652 *BROME City Wit* III. iv. Or has not my Mother overbeaten you, Father? 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/7 He soon warmed up and was able to not only overbeat hostility, but to command general and enthusiastic applause.

Over-beaten, *pp.* a. [OVER-9.] Beaten down by treading over. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/3 The men are likely to be a little off the over-beaten track

Overbeating, *vbl. sb.* [OVER-20, 29 a.] 1. The action of beating over, or dwelling with iteration upon (a subject). *Obs.* 1628 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 521 We must take heed of too much repetition, and over-beating of Grievances. 2 Excessive beating (of the heart) 1819 *BYRON Venice* i. The overbeating of the heart, And flow of too much happiness.

Overbeetling to **bellying**: see OVER-.

Overbend, v. [OVER-3, 1, 27] 1. (Only in *pples.*) a. *trans*. To bend (something) over or to one side. b. To bend over (something). c. *intr.* To bend or stoop over. 1677 *HIERON Wks.* II. 359 Like some bulrush that is over-bent with the strength and violence of a storme. 1845 *HIRST Poems* 168 Like Endymion, over-bent by dazling Dian. 1856 *WHITTIER Ranger* 71 Overbending, till she's blinding With the flaxen skein she's tending. Sits she.

2. *trans*. To bend too much or to excess. 1644 *DONNE Deopt.* 290 Vpon misplacing, or over-bending our natural faculties a 1656 *Br. HALL Christian* § 3 Meet relaxations to a mind over-bent. 1897 *E. L. TAUNTON Eng. Monks St. Benedict* I. 86 The bow cannot be kept over-bent.

Overbepatch: see OVER-8.

Overberg (əvə'beɪg), a. *S. Africa*. [f. OVER *prep.* + *Du. berg* mountain, hill.] Over a mountain or mountains; that passes over the mountains. 1879 *ATCHELEY Behlrand* 61 The sale of rum to over-berg travellers. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 324/2 A railway which derives the bulk of its revenue from the overberg trade.

† **Over-bias**, v. *Obs.* [OVER-3 or 6.] *trans*. To bias to one side. Hence **Over-biasing** *pp.* a. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch.* II. x. 280, I find some men of worth, over-awed by the vulgar, or over-biased by their own private interests. 1711 *SHASTERS Charac.* (1737) II. 161 This over-biasing inclination towards rest, this slothful, soft, or effeminate temper, averse to labour and employment.

87-2

Overbid (əvə'bid), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22]

† 1. *intr.* To bid more than the value, to bid too high *Obs*

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii. Take it, h'as overbid by the sun bind him to his bargain quickly.

2. *trans.* To go beyond (a person) in bidding; to outbid.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & T^y Faith* (1845) 99 None could over-bid him in his market for souls. 1850 GROVE *Greece* II. lxvii. The poor citizens were overbid, and could not get places. 1888 *Athenaeum* 15 July 71 The English could always overbid the Russians in bribing Afghans.

b. To bid or offer more than the value of (a thing); to overpay.

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 13 The benefits outvye, and overbid all the service of the Creature. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* II. 120 A Tear! You have o'erbid all my past Sufferings, And all my future too! 1793 in Vesey, Jr. *Rep.* (1801) II. 55 The sum overbid is larger amounting to one fourth part of the original price.

† **Overbide**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To remain over or after; to outlast, outlive, survive.

1650 in Thorpe *Charters* (1863) 583 gif ic hire overbide gif he me overbide a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2587 Pe men pat bat dai sal overbide, Under a fell þai sal þam hide 13 *Seign Sag* (W) 1731 He hadde i-wedded two jolif wives; He luede and bothe hem overbode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 404 Grace tourbyde hem þat we wedde.

b. *intr.* To remain over the time, to tarry.

13 *Cursor M.* 3008 (Cott.) O birth sco moight not overbide 16627 (Cott.) þi scrift agh noight at ouer bide

Over-big to Over-bitten · see OVER-.

Over-bitter, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too bitter.

So **Over-bitterly**, *adv.*; **Over-bitterness**, excessive bitterness

c 1000 *Age Ps* (Spelm) xiii 6 *Amaritudinis*, oferbyter-nysses 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3474 When þou spekes over bitterly Til any man with uoyse or cry. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1608) 45 Musidorus had over-bitterly glanced against the reputation of womankind 1646 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 360 His overbitterness in the Aggravation upon the whole Charge.

Overblack to Overblithe · see OVER-.

Overbloom (əvə'blu:m), *sb.* [OVER- 8 b.] A bloom covering the surface

1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* IV. 67 Chivalry.. was fast decaying in a gorgeous overbloom of luxury

Overbloom, *v.* [OVER- 23] *refl.* To bloom or flower beyond its strength

1849 *Floris's Fern*. 198 Calceolarias—Do not let them overbloom themselves to the destruction of the plants.

Overblow (əvə'bləʊ), *v.* 1 [f. OVER- 4, 6, 9, 27, 26 + BLOW *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over the top of anything, over one's head, etc.; to blow off or away

1387 TRIVISA *Agiden* (Rolls) VI. 95 But al þe creem and fatnesse of þat mylke schulde be overblowe and i take away 1491 RIMLEY *Comp. Alit.* Rec. iv. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chens Brit* (1652) 187 Than clouds of darkness be overblown & all apertyth faire 1601 B. JONSON *Forest*, Epode 36 This doth from the cloud of Error grow, Which thus we over-blow 1659 FULLER *App. Iny Inuic* (1840) 363 The best way to over-blow this fear is, to confute the five arguments 1718 WATTS *Pr. LVI.* 1. Hide me beneath thy spreading wings, Till the dark cloud is over-blown.

2. *intr.* Of a storm. To blow over, to pass away overhead; to abate in violence, hence *fig.* of danger, anger, passion, etc.. To pass away, to be past. (Perf. tenses often with *de*.)

c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1287 *Dido*, The hote earnest is al overblowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 396 The colde wyndes overblowe, And stille be the scharpe schoures 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri* v. 8 Sythens that your wyldnes is overblown 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 193 But all those blasts, in fine did overblow. 1650 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. 1, The tempest is o'erblown, the skies are clear 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 11 There lies land-locked till the hurricane is overblown

3. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over, to overthrow or upset by blowing; to blow down.

1664 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 163 This winde will ouer blow vs first I trow. 1785 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 2 A certain Poet did wear leaden soles under his shoes, lest the wind should overblow him 1608 HIERON *Def. Ministris' Reasons Refus. Subscr.* II. 171 Which neither.. the windes nor waves of his answers will overflow or over-blow 1631 R. H. *Arraigning Whole Creature* xii § 4. 128 To overthrow, and overblow her strongest Bulwarkes

4. *trans.* To blow over the surface of; to cover by blowing over (as sand or snow does).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 808 So shal creither werk ben overblowe With coold or hoot wind the signys twelue. c 1630 RUSDON *Sura. Devon* § 328 (1810) 38 The Sand.. hath overblown many hundred acres of land 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland*. I. 258 note, Sheep when overblown and buried in snow by a storm 1830 J. LENNYSON *Ode to Memory* v. A sand-built ridge Overblown with murmurs harsh. 1872 WHITTIER *Penn. Pilgrim* 514 The music the wind drew from leaves it overblew.

† 5. *intr.* *Naut.* Of the wind. To blow with excessive violence; to blow too hard for top-sails to be carried *Obs*

1599 HAKLUVY *Voy.* II. 185 To get out the ship.. was impossible, for the winde was contrary and overblowed. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 20 If the wind had not over-blowne, and that to follow them I was forced to shut all my lower ports, the ship I undertooke had never endured to come to the port. 1647 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grans* x. 46 It ouer blows when we can beare no top-sails. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. 1. Finding it was like to overblow, we took in our spirit sail. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

6. *trans.* *Music* To blow or play (a pipe or wind-instrument) with such force as to produce a harmonic or overtone instead of the fundamental note. Also *refl.* (of the pipe or instrument)

1852 SEIDL *Organ* 79 The pipe will over-blow itself, that is it will sound an octave higher. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 375/1 An organ thus supplied with wind could not be over-blown 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (ed. 2) s. v. *Harmonic stops*, They will take a very strong pressure of wind without overblowing

Overblow, *v.* 2 *rare* [f. OVER- 8 + BLOW *v.* 2]

trans. To cover with blossom.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 58 He overblows an ugly grave With violets which blossom in the spring.

Overblown, *pph.* a 1 [From OVERBLOW *v.* 1]

1. Blown over; that has passed away.

1565 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* v. II. 3 To smile at scapes and perils overblowne. 1601 WEBSTER *Merr. Mart.* Evij, The Clergie's mallice (not o're-blowne) will haue me

2. Inflated, swollen to excess (with vanity, etc.). 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut* II. (1875) 83 Overblown with self conceit.

3. *Metallurgy.* In the Bessemer steel process. Injured or burnt by continuance of the blast after all the carbon has been removed from the metal.

Overblown, *pph.* a 2 [f. OVER- 28 c + BLOWN *pph.* a 2]

Too much blown, more than full blown 1616 B. JONSON *Ephor* xviii. His rosy ties and garters so o'erblown a 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Knt. Malin* v. 1. Thus over-blown, and seeded, I am rather fit to adorn his chimney than his bed 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxiii. His head was bound with pansies over blown

Overboard (əvə'bɔ:d), *adv.* [f. OVER *prep.* 12 + BOARD *sb.*, q. v. for FORMS. Usually treated as two words to c 1600; hyphenated to c 1800, as one word from late in 18th c.]

1. Of motion. Over the side of a ship or boat, out of or from the ship into the water.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 246 Hi 6a wurpon heora waru ofor bord 13. E. E. *Altit.* P. C. 157 Per watz busy ouer borde hale to kest. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's P.* 824 The thief fil ouer bord al sodeynly 1420 *Morte Arth.* 3703 Alle þe kene mene of kampe, knyghtes and oþer, Kilyd are colde dede, and castyne ouer burdez! 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 278 Rotteyn and for their fiebles cast ouer Borde. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Heardes, Voy. Holland* Wks (1587) 168 Whych cast the best freight over-board away. 1670 SHAKS *Temp.* II. II. 126, I escap'd vpon a But of Sacke, which the Saylor's heaued o're-board. 1623 Bf. *Hall Best Bayaine* Wks (1623) 30 At last turned over-board into a sea of Desperation 1745 P. THOMAS *Yrl. Anson's Voy.* 17 The Pearl had thrown about 14 Ton of Water over board 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 266 In such extremes, no moment should be lost But over-board, the cumbersome cannon tost. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 98 He fell overboard and was drowned

b. Beyond the side of the ship, outside the ship

1823 J. BARCOCK *Don Amusem* 80 He rigged out a spar, one end of which projected overboard

2. *fig.* esp. in phr. To throw overboard, to cast aside, discard, reject, renounce.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T III. 193 That Religion which is more turbulent, seditions, and stormy, let it be throwne over-board to lighten the ship of the Church. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 9 They threw over-board all their Loyalty. 1831 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. To Shade of Elia, The judge's ermine, the coalcomb's wig; the snuff box à la Toppington—all must overboard

3 = ABOVE-BOARD; plainly and openly

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel* 327 To speak over-board, the lapses were to him ethically unavoidable

Hence **Overboard** *rd. v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to throw over-board

1856-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 312, I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings then overboarded by their churles and tinkers

Overboast to Over-boding · see OVER-.

Overbo dy, *sb.* [f. OVER- 8 c + BODY 6.] An upper or outer bodice.

1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 235, I give vnto ye wyfe of Kobart my soon my browne kirtle with ye chamlet overbodye. 1615 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 98 Two men presented for stealing a woman's overbody value 8d 1845 E. H. NOEL *Richter's Flower Princes* II. xix. 241 The first and last army whose uniform was a kind of fine over body.

So † **Overbody** *coat Obs*, an ephod.

1533 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 7 Onix stones and set stones for the overbody cote and for the Brestplate — 1 Sam. II. 18 The child was gyrded with an ouer body cote of linnen

† **Overbody**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 27 + BODY *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To give too much body to, make excessively material.

1641 MITTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1852) 2 Till the Soule by this meanes of over-bodying hei selfe, given up justly to fleshy delights, bated her wing apace downward

Overboil (əvə'boil), *v.* [OVER- 5, 27.]

1. *intr.* To boil over; to boil so as to overflow the pot, etc. Chiefly *fig.*

1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. xx (1623) 972 Which made her spirits ouer-boyle with impatience 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxx. To keep the mind Deep in its fountain, lest it overboil. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Sh.* VI. 1129 No word, lest Crisp overboil and burst.

† b. *trans.* To cause to boil over. *Obs*

1689 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hand & P. Transp.* 12 Till Pride of Empire, Lust, and hot Desire Did over-boile him, like too great a Fire

2. *trans.* (*over-boil*.) To boil too much

1864 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 131 Fine meats in hot stomachs, be, as it were, over-boiled, when the grosser are

but duely concocted a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. iii. They are A little over-boyl'd or so.

Overboiling, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec + -ING 1.] A boiling over, an ebullition

a 1774 HART *Vision of Death Poems* (1810) 371/1 Or wild o'er-boiling of ungovern'd health. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. II. 126 This may perhaps have been a little over-boiling of spite

So **Overboiling** *pph.* a., boiling over; *fig.* excessively ardent or fervent.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night Wks* (Grosart) III. 257 With anie ouerboiling humour which soursteth hiest in our stomaches 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. of Granada* Ded., A hero of an excessive and over-boiling courage. 1682 — *De Guise* v. III. Do these o'erboiling answers suit the Guise? 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 191/2 A proof of the over-boiling genius of the Painter a 1814 *Spaniards* I. II in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 209 Restrain Thy over-boiling wrath

Overbold, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too bold, unwarrantably or unduly bold; presumptuous.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 360 That I and alle Should ever drede to be too overbold Her to displese 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. v. 3 (Beldams) as you are, Sawcy, and ouer-bold, how did you dare To Tiade and Traffike with Macbeth? a 1797 WESLEY *Hush. & Wives* VI. § 4 Wks. 1817 IX. 84 Why should a woman be so over bold as to call her husband, Tom, Ned, Dick? 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxii. I was going to do a foolish, over-bold act.

Overboldly, *adv.* [OVER- 30.] In an over-bold manner, with too much boldness

1547 *Houmas* I. *Falling from God* II. (1859) 89 They do overboldly presume of God's mercy and live dissolutely 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* IV. 60 [They] Killed two Gentlemen upon the place, who spake over-boldly against their Choice. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* VII. 73 It is not overboldly said.

Overboldness. [OVER- 29 c.] Excessive boldness, presumption, audacity.

1523 *GOLDING Cædmon on Deut.* xlix. 292 God also would put me to shame for mine overboldness. a 1668 DAVENANT *Eph. Wks.* (1673) 301 An over-boldness, may'd from too much fear 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XVII. (1862) 284 What of carnal overboldness there was in it

Overbook, -bookish · see OVER-

Overborne (-bɔ:rn), *pph.* a. [pa. pple. of OVER- BEAR *v.* 1.] Borne down by superior force or pressure; oppressed. see OVERBEAR *v.*

1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. VII. 222 And euer bare as hard an hand ouer the ouerborne Britains 1762 J. WOOLMAN *Wks* (1840) 225 An oveborne discontented reaper.

† **Over-bound**, *v. 1 Obs. rare*—1. [cf. BOUND *v.* 3 = ABOUND] *intr.* To superabound, = OVER-ABOUND *v.* Hence † **Overbound** *nding vbl. sb.*

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* XIV. 223 An overbounding of some melancholike humour

Overbound, *v.* 2 *rare*. [f. OVER- 5 + BOUND *v.* 2] *trans.* To bound or leap over.

1813 SHREVELEY *O. Mah* II. 94 All prevailing wisdom o'er-bounds Those obstacles, of which an earthly soul fears to attempt the conquest.

† **Over-bound**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [OVER- 10] Bound over or across (the sea).

1660 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 124 (Cent.) They went away, the greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way over-bound

Over-bounteous, etc. see OVER- 28.

Over-bow (-bau), *v.* [OVER- 27, 1.]

1. *trans.* (*over-bow*.) To bend in excess.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx (1647) 142 The best way to straighten what is crooked is to over-bow it

2. (*over-bow*.) To arch over.

1878 DOWDEN *Studies in Literat.* 271 These poems are overbowed with the firmament of adult thought

Over-bowed (-bɔ:rd), *a.* [f. OVER- 28 + BOWED *pph.* a 2] (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 378/2 An archer is said to be over-bowed when the power of his bow is above his command.

Overbow er, *v.* [OVER- 1] *trans.* To form a bow over; to overarch

1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* II. 220 A part [of a road] which was almost completely overbowed 1823 — *Inst.* *Penins. War* II. 440 Long and wide avenues were over-bowed with elms

Over-bowl to Overbranch: see OVER-

Over-brave, *a.* [OVER- 28] Too brave; very brave (in negative constructions); † excessively splendid or showy (*Obs*).

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 37 (1655) 230 This sheweth the vanity of over-brave and costly apparel. *Mod.* It wasn't over-brave of him to attack such a little boy

† **Over-brave**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21] *trans.*

To play the 'brave' over, to treat with bravado

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* I. 1. Knaves over-brave wise men, while wise men stand with cap and knee to fools 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whinnies, Gamster* 38 Hee so ovei-braves and abuseth the poor dice.

Overbray to Over-break · see OVER- 21, 9.

Over-brea the, *v.* [f. OVER- 22, 8]

† 1. *trans.* To put out of breath *Obs*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Æneides* 165 Last (perhaps) I ouer-brea the tickled Concede with more selfe-like than is expedient a 1783 H. BROOKE *Fox-Chase Poems* (1810) 438/2 O'er-breath'd we come where, 'twist impending hills, Ran the joint current of two gurgling rills.

2. *intr.* To breathe over Hence **Overbrea the** *vbl. sb.*

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 419 Young acolytes were sweetening with incense the warm over-breathings of thronging devotion.

Over-bred, Overbreed. see OVER- 27 b, 27.
† Overbrede, v. Obs. [OE. *oferbrēdan*, f. *ofer*- OVER- 8 + *brēdan*, BREDE, to spread out] *trans.* To overspread, cover all over.

c897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. xlv 336 Swa se fucbeam oferscedað ðæt land... ac ðæt land bið eall unnyt swa he hit ofersbræc c1205 LAV 19045 Wes þat linewurð bed Al mid palle ouer bred [c1275 ouer sprad] c1400 *Sege Jerus* (E. E. 1 S.) 600 So was þe bent ouer brad, bloody þe-runne With ded bodies aboute

† Over-bri-be, v. Obs. [OVER- 11, 20.] *trans.* To gain over by bribery; to bribe over again

1618 BOLTON *Floris* (1636) 162 Iugurtha so over-bribed his Army al-o, that he got the Victory 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 116 He who would be bribed to undertake a base thing by one, would be over bribed to retort the baseness

Overbridge, v. [f. OVER- 5 + BRIDGE v 1] *trans.* To make a bridge over; to bridge over.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II 304 Pa he Maxentius mid miclum swidome oferbricgan ða ca, cal mid scipum 1805 *Wordsworth Prelude* v. 348 These mighty workmen Who, with a broad highway have overbridged The froward chaos of fatality 1874 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. 246 An infinite gulf, which can never be overbridged

Over-bridge, sb. [OVER- 1 d.] A bridge over a railway, as distinct from a subway or a road over which the railway crosses.

1898 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 174 There were many of the overbridges that would need to be rebuilt 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI 77 The access would be by a subway, and, if in cutting, by an over-bridge

Over-bright, a. [OVER- 28] Excessively bright; too bright.

1587 GOLDING *De Morney* xiv 209 We forbid them to behold the things that are overbright 1830 TRINNYSON *Isabel* x Eyes not down dropt nor over bright. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* xxiv, I don't see that you're any of you such an over-bright lot.

Overbrim, v. [OVER- 5.]

1. *intr.* To overflow at the brim; to brim over. (Said of the liquid or the vessel.) Mostly fig.

1607 BARKSTED *Murtha* (1876) 57 And ere night you will... orebrim with your tears 1817 SCOTT *Harold* III viii, When 'gins that rage to over-brim. 1865 WOODS *xxix*, If the pitcher shall overbrim with water 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III viii 172 Where'er he drained its measure, His eyes would overbrim.

2. *trans.* To flow over the brim of

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I 137 Each having a white wicker, overbrimmed With April's tender younglings. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohent.* 563 The liquor that o'erbrims the cup

Hence **Overbrimmed ppl a.**, **Overbrimming vbl sb. and ppl. a.**

1830 TENNYSON *Confess. Sensit. Mind* 113 That grace Would drop from his overbrimming love, As manna on my wilderness. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 58 Through his misty, o'erbrimmed eye 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II 197 The overbrimming of the town in generations subsequent

Overbrimmed, a. [OVER- 3.] Having a brim that projects or hangs over.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxv, He. touched solemnly, but slightly, his huge and overbrimmed blue bonnet

† Overbring, v. Obs. rare. [OVER- 10.]

trans. To bring over or across (Prop. two words.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6959 Til he þe folk had ouerbrocht [or over brogt] In-to þe land þat þai sought. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvi 633 What in my way chanced I may over-bring.

Overbroil: see OVER- 29 b

Overbrood, v. [OVER- 1] *trans.* To brood or hover over.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 115 To rise, and o'er-brood The dim and desert beacon of revenge 1865 WHITTIER *Eliot's Goodness* 25 Ye see the curse which overbroods A world of pain and loss

† Overbrow, sb. Obs. [OVER- 1 d.] Eyebrow. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 188 Mæden [hæfð] tacn on oferbrowe swiftran. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 287 A foute of darke colour with redde overbrowes 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Ham. Aloft*, a Good to use, specially for overbrowes and eyeliddes

Overbrow, v. [OVER- 1] *trans.* To overhang like a brow Hence **Overbrowing ppl a.**

1742 COLLINS *Ode Post. Char.* 58 Strange shades o'erbrow the valleys deep 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv 58 Beneath the overbrowing battlements 1824 LONGF *Woods in Winter* 1, The hill that overbrows the lonely vale

Overbrowned to Overbubble: see OVER-

Overbuild (ðu'veɪlɪd, ðu'veɪl-, v. Pa. t and ppl. overbuilt. [OVER- 1, 8, 27])

1. *trans.* To build over or upon, to cover or surmount with a building or structure. Chiefly fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV, ccxii, When Iustice, by Ambition over-built, Is fronted with new Turrets. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 193 Sage, erudite, profound, Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose, And overbuilt with most impending brows 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xl 47 Some men overbuild their nature with books

2. To build too much or to excess

1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. III. vi 168 Who by overbuilding their houses have disappiated their lands. 1713 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 124 'Twas not to save the Charge That in this over-building Age, My House was not more large.

3. To build too much upon, to erect more buildings than are required upon (an area).

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 554 Provided allwaies, that a many land be not over-built. 1864 WEBSTER, *Overbuilt*, built too much; having too many buildings; as an overbuilt part of a town. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 21 Nov. 737/1 A city

which has been over-built, which has 'superfluous' houses and flats by the block and mile

Overbulk see OVER- 22

Overburden, -burthen, sb. [OVER- 29d, 1 d]

1 Excessive burden; excess of burden

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 42 The vitall spirits not being kept downe, or speade abroad by the quantity or overburden thereof [meat], do enlarge themselves a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* IV. 440 Who hath dispos'd the upper Spouts and Gutters, Whereby the Aire his overburthen utters? 1893 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/1 The overburden of work in the House of Commons makes the effort to get real business done a mere struggle and scramble.

2. *Munings*, etc. The overlying clay, rock, or other matter which has to be removed in quarrying or mining, in order to get at the deposit worked. 1855 J. R. LEITCHFIELD *Cornwall Mines* 25 the quantity of 'overburthen', or waste, removed, has been upwards of 200,000 tons. 1894 *Times* 27 Feb. 10/3 The overburden is a reddish clay soil of an average depth of 10 ft

Overburden, -burthen, v. [OVER- 27]

trans. To put too great a burden or weight upon; to burden too much; to overload, overcharge

1532 MORF *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 824/1, I neither wil for so plain a matter overburden the reader in this boke, with the .. rehersyng of euerie place. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1041 The waik anes that oreburden him. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi 379 The earth o'erburthen'd groan'd beneath their weight 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 56/1 To avoid over-burthening the Arch 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Overburden*, to charge in a furnace too much ore and flux in proportion to the amount of fuel 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 976/2 Mr. Leland does not overburthen his... myths and legends with comment.

Hence **Overburdened, -burthened ppl a.**;

Overburdening, -burthening vbl sb. and ppl a.;

whence **Overburdeningly adv.**

1713 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 240 The Miser fears the *over-burthened Floor 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread* II. ix. 11, The hugeness of an overburthened wain 1880 HOLLYBUSH *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Affaissement*, A shrinking under a great burthen, an *overburthening 1851 R. NESBIT in J. M. MITCHELL *Mem.* xii (1858) 303 Mr. James Mitchell's *overburdening duties. 1865 MRS. WATNEY *Gay-worthys* xxvii, Not officiously or *overburdeningly; there were kindnesses accepted, even asked for, in return

Over-burdensome, -burthensome, a. [OVER- 28] Excessively burdensome.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 11 230 Eumenes did not only thinke all carriages to be over-burdensome, but the number of his men to be more troublesome than available 1820 SCOTT *Monast. Introd.* The shopkeeper's his custom was by no means over-burdensome. 1883 W. MORRIS in MacLail *Life* (1899) II 99 All men may live at peace, and free from over-burdensome anxiety.

Overburn, v. [OVER- 21, 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To burn down; to overthrow by fire.

1616 T. ADAMS *Forst. of Thorns* Wks 1862 II. 471 A strong engine set to the walls of purgatory, to overturn them, and overburn them with the fire of hell

2. (*o'er-burn*) To burn too much or to excess

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I 82 In burning of the Turf, you must take care not to over burn it... for the over-burning of it to white Ashes, wastes the nitrous Salt c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I 129/1 The supply of air is too great, and the gas is overburnt

So **Overburning vbl sb.**; **Overburning ppl. a.**, excessively burning or ardent (whence **Overburningly adv.**, over-ardently), **Overburnt ppl a.**

1707 *Over-burning [see sense 2] 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 260 By over-burning, clays lose their fertilising virtues. 1866 T. B. LA PRUNARD *Pr. Acad.* (1890) 449 When a man seeketh after any of them with an *overburning desire 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1203 And ouper spyces hap glotonye, To ete by mete *ouer brennynglye. 1834 BRIT. *Husb.* I 305 Lime - if burnt with too violent a fire - will not slake, and becomes useless, or what is termed *over-burnt, and, in some places, dead-lime. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 115 A dark red, or purplish colour, similar to that of an over-burnt brick.

Overburst: see OVER- 5 b.

Overbusy (ðu'veɪzɪ), a. [OVER- 28] Excessively busy; too much occupied; esp. that busies himself too much or is obtrusively officious.

1340 HAMOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1095, I hald þat man nocht witty, þat about þe world is over bussy. 1612 WOODALL *Swg. Made* Wks (1653) 51 I wish young Artists not to be over-busy in raising the fractured Cranium. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 264 Shes should doe well, not to be over-busy in matters that concerned her not 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II 764/1 A troublesome and overbusy man

So **Overbusily adv.**, too busily.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 122 Þis wose of glotonye is v fote biede, þat is, ouyrtymely, outragely, ouerhastely, ouyrdemyntously, & ouerbesly 1668 LONL *Gaz.* No. 281/4, The French at Madagascar, having overbusily engaged themselves, in a war between the Neighbouring Princes.

Overbusy, v. [OVER- 27] *trans.* To busy too much; to engage or occupy too assiduously.

Hence **Overbusied ppl. a.**

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 122 Had not our Cuttor ouer-busied himself. 1644 MILTON *Adam Bucer* 159 Bucer is more large than to be read by overbusied men. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Path. Garbure* xxvii, 330 The errand-boys in the shops were overbusied and uncertain

Overbuy, v. [OVER- 26, 23, 4, 11]

† 1. *trans.* To buy at too high a price; to pay too much for *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* IV ix (1869) 180 If men made of you saale, mibte no man lingeve ouerbuige yow, ne loue yow to michel. 1530 PALSGR. 647/2, I overbye, I bye a

thyng above the price it is worthe 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV xxxiii (1840) 239 Concerning so convenient a purchase could not be over-bought 1662 PETER *Jacks* 21 The farmer for haste is forced to under-sell his corn, and the King is forced to overbuy his provisions. 1700 DRYDEN *Lp. to J. Dryden* 138 And he, when want requires, is truly wise, Who slight, not foreign aid, nor over buys.

2. *refl. and intr.* To buy beyond one's means, or to too great an extent

1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* vi (1841) I 37 If the tradesman overbuys himself, the payments perhaps come due too soon for him, the goods not being sold.

† 3. To buy off; to procure the release of (any one) by payment. *Obs.*

15. *Priests of Felbs* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* I. 12 The thief full wyl he wil himself overby; Quhen the leill man into the lack wyl ly.

† 4. To buy over to one's side. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 169 The Emperor had no Money, to bestow upon Theodecta, by which they might have over-bought the Empress.

Over-by, adv. Sc. and north dial. Also **ower-, owre-by.** [f. OVER *adv.* 7, 5 + BY *adv.*] Over or across the way; at or to a place at a short distance across; at or to the house or place opposite.

1768 ROSS *Heleneor* 76 (Jam.) Quo' she unto the sheal, step ye o'erby 1866 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, Some canny boys waiting for me down among the shaw, overby 1885 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Over-by*, over the way 1896 MUNRO *Lost Fibroch* 279 (E. D.) They told me at the ferry over-by *Mod. Sc.* Our neighbours over-by have lent us a hand.

Overcackle v. see OVER- 22

Overcanopy, v. [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To form a canopy over; to extend over or cover as or with a canopy.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* II. i 251 Quite ouer canopied with luscious woodbine, With sweet muske roses, and with Eglantine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Overcanopy*, to cover. 1742 GRAY *On Spring* II, Where'er the rude and moss grown beech O'er-canopies the glade. 1870 DRYANT *Mad xii* 28 On the summit of th' Olympian mount He sat o'er-canopied by golden clouds.

Overcap, -capable, -cape: see OVER-

Over-capitalize, v. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fix or estimate the capital of (a joint-stock company, etc.) at too high an amount; to give or ascribe too great a capital value to (an industrial undertaking, etc.), esp. when forming it into a joint-stock concern.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 1/2 Was the business over-capitalized or was it not? 1897 *Review of Rev.* 55 The prevalent habit of overcapitalizing such corporations.

Hence **Overcapitalized ppl. a.**, **Overcapitalization.**

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 437 The over-capitalization of wholly undeveloped and but imperfectly opened mines. 1898 *Daily News* 9 June 3/2 His over-capitalised companies began to decline.

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Over-careful, a. [OVER- 28] Too careful, excessively careful. Hence **Overcarefully, -ness.**

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 688 If we bee careful, we are ouer careful. 1597 SHAKS, a *Hen. IV.* v 68 The foolish ouer-carefull Fathers. 1648 FELT, *Eastern Ass.* 37 We are not ouer-carefull, whether we live, or whether we die.

1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 359 Over-careful about money, or fretful in a low estate 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III ii. 1881 *Chicago Advance* 18 May 312 Without over-carefulness as to the future.

Over-careless, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Over-caring, a. [OVER- 28 b] Caring too much; excessively anxious.

1766 CHALKLEY *Wks* 442 He would have us without an incumbered and over-caring Mind

† Overcark, sb. Obs. [OVER- 29] An overcharge; an extra load or burden.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9843 Ouecark o kind had þe tan, And kind was to be toþer wan.

† Overcark, v. Obs. [OVER- 27]

1. *trans.* To overcharge, overweight

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9834 Man mai find a barn ouercarked sua wit kind, Pat [has] thre fete and handes thre

2. To burden with excessive charges; to oppress.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV 472 Shal noþer kyng ne knyzt, constable ne meyre ouer-cark þe comune.

So **† Over-carkful, Over-carking adjs.**, troubling oneself too much, over-anxious.

c 1440 PLOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 377 Ouer thouzful and ouer caikful and ouermey the lounyng toward them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII iii § 23 Dissuaded... from being solicitously over-carking for the future.

Overcarry (-kæ'ri), *v.* Now rare. [OVER- 10, 13, 26]

† 1. *trans.* To carry over or across; to convey to the other side; to transport *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* x. 18 He ouercarriede them [1388 bar hem ouer] thurȝ ful myche water. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI xi. 30 How many seis ouercaret in the barge.

b. To carry or convey beyond the proper point.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV Africa* 193 We stop to pick up cargo, or discharge over-carried cargo *Mod.* (Railway Guard) Are you the gentleman that was over-carried to Louth this evening?

2. To carry (action or proceedings) too far, overdo, to do more than carry.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* vi. Biv. According to the forked foil used in burial, which either is contemned, or else overcarried in pomp 1823 CHALMERS *Panperism* WLS 1839 XVI 236 The point has not only been carried; but greatly over-carried

†3 *fig* To carry (a person) beyond the bounds of moderation, or into error, etc.; to carry away.

1579 FENTON *Guineard*. (1618) 280 Publike respects fell not so strongly into consideration, but that they were over-carried with private interests. 1648 Bp HALL *Select Thoughts* § 89 Their appetite over carries them to a misconception of a particular good

absol. 1657 HIRNOR *Wks* II 275 Zeale, not guided by knowledge, may soon over-carry

† **Overcarve**, *v. Obs.* In 4-kerve. [OVER-10] *trans.* To cut across, intersect.

1539 CHAUCER *Astrol* i § 21 This zodiak over-kerueth the equinozial, and he over-kerueth hym again in euene parties

Overcast (*ov* vākast), *sb.* [*f.* OVERCAST *v* or *phl. a.*]

1. A person or thing that is cast away, 'thrown over', or rejected; an outcast. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1569 GOLDING *Hannings Post*. Ded 3 All Estates, from the Magistrate to the poore afflicted overcast among men. 1868 SALMON *Gowdean* 70 (E D D) Gipsy overcast found stuck in the fen.

2. Something cast or spread over; a covering, coating; a cloud covering the sky or part of it, as in dull or threatening weather (also *fig*).

1586 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. iii. 10 [If not a Fog] something cognate to it, a little Frost perhaps, or thin Overcast. 1798 MITCHELL *tr Karsten's Min. of Leshan Mus.* 284 Red Scaly Iron Ore as a very thin overcast. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 125 The lowering overcast of his swarthy aspect. 1895 *Daily News* 27 June 3/1 The dangerous formation of clouds that fringed the overcast of steel blue.

†3. A reckoning or calculation above the true amount. *Obs.*

1771 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII 482 There was an overcast made by the listers upon the grand levy of the year 1761, of the sum of £427 0 s. 1772 *Ibid* XIII 579 Abatement for over-cast of the list shall be made

4. *Mining.* A bridge which carries one subterranean air-passage over another.

1867 *Morning Star* 12 Jan. We went up the board-gate to the overcast or archway supporting a roadway above, and we found that standing, but an overcast further on near the ending was blown down

5. *Needlework.* = OVERCASTING, overcast work. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 68 12/1 When working the overcast be careful to make each stitch as nearly as can be the same in size

6. *Comb. Overcast-staff* (see quot.); overcast-stitch (see OVERCAST *v.* 7).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Over-cast-staff*, a scale, or measure, employed by shipwrights to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth, and those which are situated near the extremities of the keel, where the floor rises and grows narrower.

Overcast (*ov* vāka'st), *v.* Forms: see OVER and CAST. [OVER-6, etc.: see below.]

1. *trans.* To overthrow, overturn, cast down, upset (*lit* and *fig.*). *Obs. exc. dial.* [OVER-6.]

1225 *Ancr. R.* 275 þet m. s. nout monlich, auh is wummonlich, eð to overkerten. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14733 [Jesus] þair bordes overkert, þair penis spik 1340 *Boclus* (Laud MS. 559 f. 10b) His travaylle this was over cast 1548 UDALL *Examen* Par Pref 5 b. Honey is walowesh and overcasteth the stomake, if it be plentifully taken by it self alone 1720 SWIFT *On Lit. House by Churchyard* 6 Once on a time a western blast, At least twelve inches overcast 1873 MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 7 (E. D. D) Theekit stacks the bangster blast Had shaken as 'twad them overcast.

† b. To turn over. *Obs.*

1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 49 Opyen hem a-bowte þe myddel; and over-cast þe openyng vppon þe lede [= lid] 1570 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xx 46 Auld bukis quha will over cast.

2. To cast or throw (something) over or above something else. *Now rare.* [OVER-1, 8.]

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 To bank over þe sond, plankes þi over kast 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xvi. A Faucon . . . flew vnto the elme to take her perche, the lunsys over cast aboute a bough 1580 SINDEN *P.* xvi. iv. Night with his black wing Sleepy Darknes doth overcast 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv 28 Thro' School and College, thy kind cloud o'ercast, Safe and unscold the young Aeneas past. 188. R. G. H[unt] *Voices in Solitude* 12 Thou . . . on my brightest days dost overcast A pleasing melancholy.

3. To cover, overspread, overlay (*with* something). *Now rare* in general sense. [OVER-8.]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 325 The ne mihte his hand ascape, That he his fyr on hem ne caste'; her herte he overcaste To folwe thilke lore 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 371/2 Oyre caste, or oyre hillyd, *prædictus, contactus*. 1497 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hull, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 94 A lode of lome to overcast the floore. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1639) 427 There is a loft overcast with the rouffe 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. 15. iii. *Schem* 1045 Her head With dust and ashes is all over cast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, to case or line a Wall with Stone, etc. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 21 He saw the Atlantic heaven with light o'ercast

4. *spec.* To cover or overspread with clouds, or with something that darkens or dulls the surface. Most frequently in *pa. ppl.*; usually of the weather.

1590 *Beket* 1379 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 246 Over-cast heo is with þis cloudene. 1705 *St. Edmund* 354 in *E. E. P.* (1862)

80 Þe grishkeste weder þat mihte beo overcaste al þan toun. 1530 *FALSGR* 648/1 Se howe soon the sonne is overcaste for all the fayle morning 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 110 The skie is ouer cast with cloudes. 1635-36 COWLEY *Dauides* ii. 684 But Prophets angry Blood o'er-cast his Day 1722 *De For Plague* (Ridge) 270 A dark Cloud overcasts the Air 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II xi. 349 The fair sky was immediately overcast.

b. *fig.* To overshadow, render gloomy, darken. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 678 Right so kan geery Venus over caste The hertes of hir folk. 1571 GOLDING *Catoun on Ps.* xi. 5 When sorrowfull confusion of thinges overcasteth them with darknesse 1614 RALPH *Hast World* iii (1634) 51 Xerxes prayed Artabanus not to over-cast those joyes with sad remembrances 1754 POPE *Odyss.* xviii 181 Stung to the soul, o'ercast with holy dread. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prog.* (1854) 210 It is his loss of this [holiness] that overcasts the eternal world and makes the expected vision of God one of terror.

5 *intr.* To become overspread with clouds; to become dark or gloomy. ? *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1357 All the calme overcast into kene stormes, Full wodely the windes wackont aboute. 1511 GUYLFFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 67 The wether bygan to over-cast with rayne, wynde, thondre 1555 GURNALL *Chr.* in *Aim* i. 342 What day shines so fair, that over-casts not before night? 1745 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 333 In the evening it overcast and grew cloudy 1900 *Norfolk Dial.* (E. D. D.), It's overcasting for rain.

†6 *trans.* To transform. *Obs.* [OVER-10]

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I 225 Pere was at Rome a boie of bras in þe schap of Iupiter overcast and schape.

7. *Needlework.* To throw rough stitches over a raw edge or edges of cloth to prevent unravelling; to sew over and over; also, to strengthen or adorn such an edge by buttonhole- or blanket-stitch; in *Embroidery*, to cover overlaid threads or outlines by smooth and close oversewn stitches. [OVER-5.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, to whip a Seam, as Taylors do 1819 *Metropolis* II 116 Whilst a tailor, and in the act of over-casting a button-hole. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 258 The vein [is] closed by passing a pin transversely through the cut edges, and overcasting it with a hair plucked from the beast's tail. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69 8/2 Run a thread of cotton in darning stitch upon the line of tracing, and overcast this in tiny close stitches of even size 1893 *Ibid* VIII. 90 9/2 A narrow margin . . . is filled with threads darned tolerably thickly, and these threads are afterwards overcast, or sewn smoothly over

8. To sum up in excess of the correct amount; to over-estimate. ? *Obs.* [OVER-26.]

1622 BACON *Iten VII* 17 The King, in his account of peace, and calmes, did much over-cast his fortunes. 1765 J. INGERSOLL *Let Stamp Act* (1766) 49 'Ths most likely we rather under than overcast the probable Amount of it

9. To throw off (illness or misfortune), to get over. *Sc.* [*fig* from OVER-5]

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. See that the 1ed stag does not gaul you as he did Diccon Thorburn, who never overcast the wound that he took from a buck's horn *Mod Sc.* She has gotten what she'll never overcast.

10 *Bowls.* (*intr.*) To cast beyond the jack. (*Also pass.* in same sense) ? *Obs.* [OVER-13]

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Passé*, *le sinus passé*, I am gone, or over-cast, I have thrown over, at Bowles, etc. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol Gen.* (1693) 964, I am overcast at bowls, *ultia metum* *yecc.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, to throw beyond the Jack in Bowling.

Overcast (stress var.), *phl. a.* [Pa. ppl. of prec.]

1. Cast away, overthrown, etc.: see the verb.

1569 [see OVERCAST *sb.* 1] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 243/1 A Spaniel licking of the overcast Cream from the Churn-side 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* i. 221 Invited to accept the overcast Christianity of Chrysostom.

2. Of the weather. Clouded over, dull, gloomy. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Gai dens* (Arb) 564 For the Morning, and the Evening, or Over-cast Dayes 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 284 It was a raw overcast night

3. *Needlework.* Sewn or embroidered by over-casting. *Overcast stitch*, the stitch by which overcasting is done: see *piec.* 7.

1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 68 12/1 Overcast outline. Overcast stitch is a favourite outline for fine work *Ibid.* No. 69 10/2 The outline is embroidered in smooth overcast stitch.

4. That is in excess of the correct amount.

1872 *Daily News* 17 Dec 7/4. I generally kept the over-cast money for a few days and then gave some of it to Mr. H.

Overcasting, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* OVERCAST *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb OVERCAST.

1. The action of casting over or upon, or of covering or coating with something; *spec.* the coating of brick or stone work with plaster 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/1 Overcasting, *obducere, obducere* 1599 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 478 For the overcasting of the stone wall. *Ibid.* 486 For the over-casting of the great Tower 10 dayes xix 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I 314 Some are busie in building, others in plastering and overcasting.

† b. Used to render L. *intersectio*, intersection (= throwing over or across). *Obs.*

1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P R viii xl (Tollem. MS.), By oute castynge, and stretchynge and overcastynge . . . of bemis, lyt bryngh forþe all þinges.

†2. The action of overthrowing or casting down; upsetting. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 129 Poudre brent in the botom of the Tour of Aiton for the speedy overcasting of the same 1556 ELVOR *Dict.* *Malachia* the longony of women with childe, and overcastynge of their stomacke, if thei have not that they longe for.

8. A covering with or as with clouds; an over-shadowing, darkening (*lit* and *fig.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Nebbia*, a cloudie, an oue casting of the skie 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* viii (1639) 446 Qualming and overcasting of the heart 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* iv (ed. a) 85 An overcasting of murky vapour.

4. *Needlework* (See OVERCAST *v.* 7)

1885 BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Plan Needlework*. I 20 Over-casting is used to prevent raw edges of materials from getting unravelled 1893 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VIII. No. 90 9/2 The outline of this pretty leaf is defined in raised overcasting 1894 *Ibid* IX. No. 106 6/2 It is the custom to put an overcasting of buttonhole stitch round the edge of blankets to ensure against unravelling and also to add to its good appearance

Overca sting, *phl. a.* [*f.* as prec + -ING 2.]

That overcasts see the verb

1837 WARE *Let. fr. Palmyra* xvi. (1860) 409 No over-casting shadows which at all disturb your peace.

Over-casual, etc.: see OVER-28.

Overcatch, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [OVER-14]

1. *trans.* To overtake, 'catch up'

1570 LEVINS *Mamph* 8/21 To overcatch, *assequi*. 1596 SPENSER *P. O.* iv. 117 She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, That in the very dore him overcaught. 18 LARLEE *Ovid Ven.* (Lancash Dial) 9 (E. D. D) It ud o tak'n a hunter to o'ercatch him

†2. *fig.* To 'catch', ensnare, deceive, outwit. *Obs.*

1577 WHITSTONE *Life of Gascoigne*, Hypocrisie a man may over catch 1622 BRITTON *Strange News* (1879) 13/1 For feare the Ducke with some odde craft, the Goose might overcatch.

Over-caution. [OVER-29d.] Too great caution, excessive caution

1775 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II II 208 My over-caution prevented my doing just what you wanted 1886 *American XII* 189 A strange commentary on their habitual overcaution

Over-cautions, *a* [OVER-28.] More cautious than is needful, too cautious.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Over-cautions*, too wary, too heedful. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 295 7 7 It is observed of over-cautions Generals, that they never engage in a Battle without securing a Retreat 1836-41 BRAND *Chem.* (ed. 5) 55 An over-cautions modesty which marked all his proceedings

Hence **Over-cautiously** *adv.*; **Overcautiousness**.

1847 WEBSTER, *Overcautiously* 1895 *Pink*, *Overcautiousness*

† **Over-cess**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-27] To rate, or assess too highly. Hence † **Over-cessing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR. *Surtax*, an over-cessing, over-rating. *Surtax*, over-cessed, surcharged

Over-chafed see OVER-27 b.

† **Overchange**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-10.] *trans.*

To change into something else, or into another condition, to transmute. Hence † **Overchanging** *vbl. sb.*, transmutation.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii (George) 772 Þot gyf sume cristine mane had þe Ourchangit þis [= thus] for to lef me. 1382 WYCLIF *Yas* i. 17 The fadir of Irlus anentis whom is not ouerchaungeing [Vulg. *transmutatio*] 1387-8 I. Usk *Test. Lova* iii. 11 (Skeat) i. 49 As mater by due ouerchaungeing foloweth his perfection.

Over-channel to -chanter: see OVER-

Overcharge (*ov* vārt[ad]z), *sb.* [OVER-29 b.]

An excessive charge; the fact of overcharging

1. An excessive charge or load; an excessive supply, an excess, a surplus.

1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag* v. 11, A thing out of the overcharge of nature; Sent to disperse a plague Upon weak catching women 1803 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* § IV. (1830) IV. 9 These circumstances have produced an overcharge in the class of competitors for learned occupation 1864 WEBSTER, *Overcharge*, 3 An excessive charge, as of a gun. *Mod.* The bursting of the gun was due to an overcharge

2. A pecuniary charge in excess of the right or just amount; the act of demanding too much in payment, or the sum demanded in excess of the proper amount, an exorbitant charge.

1662-3 *Pepys Diary* 19 Feb. Drawing out copies of the overcharge of the Navy. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 81 A resput until your petitioner be eased in the overcharge 1765 *Act & Geo. III.* c. 49 § 5 Action for repetition of any overcharge 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxviii. The landlord, looking as if he had never made an overcharge in his life

attrib. 1866 RUSKIN in Spielmann *Life* (1900) 50, I shouldn't mind placing the over-charge sum at her bankers

Overcharge (*ov* vārt[ad]z), *v.* [OVER-27; cf *F. surcharger*] To charge in excess.

1. *trans.* To load, fill, furnish, or supply to excess (*with* something), to overload, overburden; to fill too full; to overstock.

1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P R xiv lv. (1495) *Fuj* 2 Ofte by grete heynesse of the erthe those pylars in mynes ben over-chargyd and fall 1425 *Cursor M.* 9834 (11n.) Men may fynde a childe over charged so with kynde þat [hæb] feet or hondes þre 1531 *Dial.* on *Laws Eng.* ii. l. (1539) 157 If he throw them [goods] out for feare that they should overcharge the Ship. 1560 *Towneley Nowell MSS.* (Grosart 1877) 384 A poor man overcharged with children. 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 30 The said Cormucke having over-charged one of his Pistols. 1771 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXI 586 If the body contains more than this quantity of electric fluid, I call it overcharged. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tr. Trump.* I. 9 If the welder of the weapon overcharge his piece, he must not be surprised if it explode.

b. To place, lay on, or apply in excess. *rare.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* i § 15 25 Ornament cannot be overcharged if it be good, and is always overcharged when it is bad.

c *fig.* To make, or represent as, greater than the reality; to magnify too much, overdraw, exaggerate, overdo.

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 86 ¶ 6 A little overcharging the likeness. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* ix v. In both the assertions there was some foundation of truth, however basely over-charged. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 331 This account may be rather overcharged, from the ardent mind of its intelligent inventor.

† 2. To lay an excessive burden (of trouble, care, responsibility, etc.) upon; to press hard, oppress, distress, overtax, to overbear by superior force.

1735 JOSEPH *Arum* 552 He nedde bote fourti men. And þei were veri of-fouten and feor over-charged. Of þe peple afurst and þe pres after. 1444 *Rolls of Parli* v. 107/2 Longe tyme hath ben oppressed and overcharged, by Sheryffs. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps xxvi 8 Thou hast not left me in their hand, that would me overcharge. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ* *Cesar's Comm* 97 Our men being overcharged on all sides with the losse of sixe and fortie Centurions, were beaten downe from the place. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th *Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App v 165 After fighting a while he was overcharged with numbers.

† b. To accuse too much or extravagantly. *Obs.* 1645 DODD *Serm.* iv. (1640) 36 Neither doth any one thing so overcharge God with contradictions, as the Transubstantiation of the Roman Church. 1636 MASSINGER *Cl. Dr. Flor.* iv. ii, Treason I 'tis a word My innocence understands not. I must be bold To tell you, sir, 'tis tyranny to o'charge An honest man.

3 *spec.* To overburden (a person) with expense, exactions, etc.; to put to too great expense; now, To charge (anyone) too much as a price or payment.

1303 R. BRAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6848 He seyde he wulde hym overcharge, To wete whether seynt Iohn were large. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 30 What charitie is this, to overcharge the people by mightie begging, under colour of preaching? 1586 T. B. *La Pramaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 675 They were over-charged with exactions. c. 1673 ROWLANDS *Parre Spy-Knave* 23 Madam, you overcharge me with expense. 1712 FRIDAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed 4) 57 If any be overcharged, or others undercharged, the Ordinary will condemn the Wrong done. *Mod.* No one likes to be overcharged for what he buys.

b. To charge (so much) as a price or payment, in excess of the amount that is justly due.

1667 ORMONDE *MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. v 39 We require their Deputy.. to suspend so much as the petitioner alleges to be over charged accordingly. 1733-4 BERKELEY *Let to Prior* 23 Feb. in *Fraser Lib* vi (1731) 215 The 20 pounds overcharged for the widows. *Mod.* The Company have overcharged fifteen shillings on the carriage of the goods.

Hence **Overcharged** *ppl* a, overloaded, exaggerated, overburdened, oppressed, etc.; **Overcharging** *vbl* sb, overloading, imposition of too high a price, etc.; also **Overcharger**, one who overcharges or makes an overcharge.

1593 SHAKS *a Hen* VI. iii. ii. 331 These dread curses, like an 'ouer-charged Gun, recoil, And turns the force of them vpon thy selfe. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii. Those overcharged characters, which abound in the works you mention. 1822 LAMB *Ela Ser. II. Confess Drunkard*, Persons may recoil from this as from an overcharged picture. 1611 CORRAE, *Oppressor*, an oppressor; 'ouer-charger, ouerlayer; extreme dealer. 1329 MORE *Dyaloge* iii xii Wks 229/2 As though sanct Poule had leuer that the priest had twenty [wives] saue for 'ouercharging. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* ii (1627) 12 Not any way overloADED or discouraged, nor yet undangered by the overcharging of their wits and memories.

† **Over-chargeable**, a. *Obs.* [OVER- 28] Too burdensome or troublesome, too costly.

1513-14 *Act 5 Hen VIII.* c. 7 Preamble, Compelled to buy Ledger with overchargeable price. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard Wysesome* ii 25 To greuousse and overchargeable to the commons. a. 1630 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i xi (1640) 142 Decent, not flaring nor over-chargeable garments.

So † **Overchargeful** a. *Obs.* = prec.; † **Over-chargement** = **OVERCHARGE** sb.

1451 *Rolls of Parli* v 218/1 Overchargefull and noyus unto youre people. 1686 CHAI DIN'S *Co on Solymay* 94 They pleaded that they were not obliged to that overchargement.

Over-charitable to -cheapness: see **OVER-**.

† **Overcharging**, *Obs.* [f. OVER-19 + *charging*, f. CHAVE v.; cf. *cavings* s.v. CAVE v.4] Refuse of threshed corn; 'cavings'.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i (1617) 6 Maungers, in which you may cast the overchawings of Wheate, Barley, or other white corne. 1614 — *Cheep Husb* vii xviii (1623) 149 A little Barley, or other over-chawing of corne.

Overcheck, a. (*sb.*) [OVER- 5] In *over-check* *rein*, a rein passing over a horse's head between the ears, so as to pull upward upon the bit, *overcheck bridle*, a driving bridle having an overcheck rein.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*

† **Overcheek**, *Obs. rare* [f. OVER-1d + *CHEEK* sb. 9] The lintel of a door.

a. 1420 *Wyclif's Bible* Exod xii 7 (MS Norwich Libr) Lynltes *lglass* ether thier threshfoldes, w.7 ether over-checkes]

Overcheer to -circumspect: see **OVER-**.

Over-civil, a [OVER- 27] Too civil, showing excessive civility. (Usually *ironical*, with negative expressed or implied)

1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* Pref. 19 You may think me

not over-civil. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 183, I know my sister's passionate temper too well, to believe she could be over-civil to you. 1855 MRS GATTY *Parables fr Nat.* Ser. 1. (1869) 69 You are not over-civil with all your learning.

So **Over-civility**, excessive civility. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi. I dont believe she has got any money, by her over-civility.

Over-civilized, a. [OVER- 28 c] Too highly civilized.

1822 SHELLEY *Ess & Lett* (1852) II 282 The arts and conveniences of that over-civilized country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII 515 'I he uncivilized and the over-civilized are brothers.

† **Overclad**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 8 + *CLAD* v.] = **OVERCLOTHE** v.

1591 LODGE *Hist Robt Dk Normandy* (Hunt Cl) 31 The vale of heaunesse overcladdeth me.

Overclad, -clad, pa t. and pple of **OVERCLOTHE**.

Over-claim: see **OVER- 29**.

Over-clamour, v. [OVER- 21] *trans* To overcome, subdue, or reduce by clamour.

1713 CRESS WINCHELSEA *Alis. Poems* 240 Contention with its angry Brawls By Storms o'er-clamoured, shrinks and falls. 1853 DE QUINCY *Autobiog* SL Wks. I 139 She allowed herself to be over-clamoured by Mr. Lee into a capital prosecution of the brothers.

Overclasp to **Overcleave**: see **OVER-**.

Overclimb (-klei m), v [OVER- 5] *trans* To climb over; to get over by climbing, surmount.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* III ix § 14 Alexander . hardlice þone weall self oerclom. a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii (1557) Bjb. This fatal gun thus ouerclame our wailles, Stuft with armd men. 1607 LINGUA i. v. The . childhood of the cheerful morn Is almost grown a youth, and overclimbs Yonder gilt eastern hills.

Overcloak: see **OVER- 8 c**.

Over-clog, v [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To clog to excess.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* xli 332 The Air was over-clog'd by the steams of their Bodies. 1768-74 L. CARR *Lt. Nat* (1834) I 72 The palate being over-clogged, no longer receives the flavour in the same manner.

Over-close (du'vaiklō's), a. and adv. [f. OVER- 28 + *CLOSE* a and adv.] Too close. So **Overclose**, *ness*.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb* Scot. i 380 Evils arising from over-closeness of feature. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* II ind. i 777 Best unbar the doors Which Peter's heirs keep locked so overclose.

† **Overclose** (-klō'z), v. *Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + *CLOSE* v.] *trans.* To cover over or shut in so as to hide, to cover up.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 140 þe cause of þis eclipse þat ouer-cloþeþ [MS I (c. 1400) overcloþeth] now þe sonne. 1730 LYTTON *Mon. Poems* (Percy Soc) 24 The night doth folowe. When Western wawis his streamys overclose.

Over-cloth, [OVER- 8 c] A cloth placed over or upon something; *spec.* in *Paper-making* (U.S.), 'The blanket or endless apron which conveys the paper to the press-rolls in a straw-paper machine', called in Great Britain *blanket-felt*.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 11 Aug. 81/1 It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed and dried on the cylinders of the press and that the 'overcloth' be neither too dry nor too damp.

Overclothe (-klō'ð), v. Pa. t. and pple. -clothed, -glad (Sc. -aled). [OVER- 8] *trans.*

To clothe over; to cover over as with clothing.

c. 1400 [see **OVERCLOSE** v. quot. 1393]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem) 2 Cor. v. 2 For in this also do we grone, desirous to be ouerclothed with our habitation that is from heauen. 1585 JAMES I *Ess Poeme* (Arb) 15 Fra tyme they see the earth and all with stormes of snow erclad. 1632 LITTON *W. Trav.* III. 87 Mount Ida is ouer-clad euen to the toppes with Cypre trees. 1784 RAMSAY *Health* 368 Fertile plains O'erclad with corn.

Overclothes (-klō'ðz), sb. pl. [OVER- 8 c] 'Upper' or outer garments.

1836 KANE *Art. Expl* I. x. 382 Under our wet over-clothes.

Overclothing, [OVER- 8 c] a. (o'ver-clo thing), 'Upper', or outer garments collectively.

b. (o'ver-clo thing). The putting on or wearing of too much clothing.

1425 in ENTICK *London* (1766) IV 354 That the over-clothing be dark and brown of colour. 1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 24/2 The evils of tight lacing, tight shoeing, or over-clothing.

Overcloud (-klaud'), v. [OVER- 8.]

1 *trans.* To cloud over; to overspread or cover with a cloud or clouds, or with something that dims or conceals like a cloud.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II iv, To ouer-cloud the brightnes of the Sunne. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi 1193 A gathering mist O'erclouds her cheerful eyes. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II 403 The dull, heavy, terreous parts, which overclouded the expansum. 1869 PHILLIPS *Pennu* II. 27 This dust was so abundant that, it overclouded the sun.

2. *fig.* To cast a shadow over, render gloomy; to make obscure or indistinct to perception, or deprive of clearness of perception; to obscure.

1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 115 Yen, the Chieftaines of them, were ouer-clouded in conceits. 1660 *Anyradus Treat. conc. Relig.* III. viii. 482 The Speculations of our Scholasticks, will overcloud our Religion. 1761 COWPER *Conversation* 339 Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown, He does not swallow, but he gulps it

down. 1841 MANNING *Serm.* ii (1848) I 23 The passing thoughts of evil which overcloud his soul.

3. *intr.* To become overclouded; to cloud over.

1862 *Man. Mag.* July 217 He had not been long in office till this fair scene began to overcloud.

Hence **Overcloud** ded *ppl* a., **Overclouding** *vbl* sb. and *ppl* a.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II ad. (1624) 320 In earthly, ignorant, and overclouded man. a. 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cove* xix, At last with overclouding skies A breeze again began to rise. 1880 (T. MEREDITH *Tragu Com* (1881) 82 It came to an overclouding and the 1 a panic.

Overcloy (-kloi), v. [OVER- 25, 27] *trans.* To cloy excessively; to surfeit, satiate.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph.* Epist 323 A certaine cycophant, and false vallet ouercloyeth me with many and continuall troubles. 1599 H. BLUNT'S *Dyets dr. Dinner* II v, I feare mee, I have ouercloy'd you with roote. 1605 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth* iv 243 'O'erclou'd with Carnage, and oppress with blood. 1839 BAILEY *Pistis* (1872) 121 With worldly weal o'erclou'd.

Hence **Overcloyed**, **Overcloying** *ppl* *adjs.*

1594 SHAKS. *R. II.* III. v. iii 318 Base Lackey Pezants, Whom their o're-cloyed Country vomits forth 10 desperate Adventures. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arbus* (1878) 62 To winne him with ouer-cloying kindnesse.

Overcluster, v.: see **OVER- 1**.

Overcoat (du'vaikōi), [OVER- 8 c.] A large coat worn over the ordinary clothing, esp. in cold weather; a great-coat, top-coat.

1848 CRAIG, *Overcoat*, a greatcoat or topcoat. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv. Saddles, bridles, several sorts of harness, riding-whips, overcoats, and various articles of clothing. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 16 The only argument available with an east wind is to put on an overcoat. *transf.* 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/1 The Russian bears have magnificent overcoats.

Hence **Overcoated** a., wearing an overcoat;

Overcoating, material for overcoats.

1886 *Trinity's Mag.* July 49 It was the 29th May and still, discreet men were over-coated. *Mod. Adv.*, Winter stock of new overcoatings.

Overcoil, [OVER- 8 c.] (See *quots.*)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 16 Rules for the form of curve best suited for overcoils. *Ind.* 181 [An] Overcoil [is] the last coil of a Breguet spring which is bent over the body of the spring.

Over-coil, sb [OVER- 29] Excessive cold.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* xi. 54 For ouer cold do downes donge at eue Aboute her roote. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 411 The Earth doth. save it from over-heat and over cold.

Over-coil, a. [OE. *oferceald* see **OVER- 28**.] Too cold, excessively cold (*lit* and *fig.*).

a. 1000 *Rune Poem* xi. Is þyð oferceald, ungematum slidor. 1608 Bp. HALL *Char. Vertues & V. n. Ensigns* 159 Whom hee dares not openly to backbite, nor wound with a direct censure, he strikes smoothly with an ouer-coil praise. 1654-62 HUYLIN *Cosmog.* Introduct. (1674) 19/2 The two over-coil, or Frigid Zones. 1795 LEONI *Albert's Archit* I. 7/1 Sometimes too hot and sometimes over cold. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vi. xv, Over-warm Or over-cold annihilates the charm.

Overcoleur (-kōlār), v. [OVER- 27] *trans.*

To colour too highly (usually *fig.*); to represent too strongly or in an exaggerated way. So **Over-colouring** *vbl* sb.

1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 81 To overcolour the importance and respectability of the minstrel tribe. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 325 It was this, too, which led him into gross exaggeration and over-colouring in his statements. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 16 He has no motive for over-colouring or distorting facts.

Overcomeable, -comeable, a. [f. **OVER-** COME v. + *-ABLE*] Capable of being overcome; that can be conquered or surmounted.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/2 Overcomeabylle, *expugnabilis*. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm.* def. *Edw VI* (Arb) 192 Christ dyd suffer... to synngifye to vs, that death is overcomeable. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Argentine* III (1622) 331 That they were mortal, &... both overcomeable by death. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q Anne* I. 1 56 It overcomes all overcomeable opposition.

Overcome, sb. *Sc.* Also 6- our-, over-, 8- o'er-. [OVER- 19, 20, 7, 5, 10 b.]

† 1. That which is left over; a surplus, excess. *Obs.*

15 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), The outcome of three pesis of clayth. 1745 RAM-AY *Gentle Sheph.* I. 1, He that has just enough can soundly sleep; The o'ercome only fashies fowk to keep. 1881 STRATHESK *Blunkenny* (1891) 36 (E. D. D) To share o' the o'ercome when a' thing was paid.

2. A phrase that comes over and over again; the burden of song or discourse, a hackneyed phrase.

1a 1800 *Jacobite Relics* Ser II (1821) 192 And aye the o'ercome o' his sang Was 'Waes me for Prince Charlie'. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. 109 The grace o' a grey buncock is the baking o't. That was aye her o'ercome. 1863 STEVENSON *Catrina* xvii 190 'We'll ding the Campbells yet'; that was still his o'ercome.

3. Something that overwhelms or prostrates a person; a sudden attack or shock.

1821 GALT *Ann Parish* xviii. 174 Mrs Balwhidder thought that I had met with an o'ercome, and was very uneasy.

4. Outcome, issue.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I, Heaven only knows what will be the o'ercome o' this visitation.

5. A crossing, a voyage across.

1880 JAMESON, 'We had a wild ourcome fae America.'

Overcome (du'vaikō'm), v. Forms: see **OVER-** and **COME** v. [OE. *ofercuman*, f. *ofer*, **OVER-** + *cuman*, **COME**. in MLG, MDu., Du. *over-*

komen, OHG. *ubarqueman*, MHG. *überkomen*, Ger. *überkommen*, Da. *overkomme*, Sw. *överkomma*.]

†1. *trans.* To come upon, get at, reach, overtake.

Obs. (Only OE.) [OVER-7.]

c795 Corpus Gloss [O E T.] *1490 Obtinuit*, ofercum *a 900 tr Bede's Hist.* i. 1. (1890) *252 Se* Wigheard & Iyestine alle his geferan by ofercumendun wole forðilgead wæron & forðgeleorde. *a 900 Fyrluk* 235 (Gr.) Nanne ne spædon þæs herefoles þe hie ofercum mhton. *c 1050 Cott Cleopatras Gloss* in W-ulcker 459/8 *Obtinuit*, ofercum

2. *trans.* To overpower, prevail over, overwhelm, conquer, defeat, get the better of in any contest or struggle. Since 17th c. chiefly with non-material object. [OVER-2, 21.]

Beowulf (Z) 1274 He þone feond ofercwom. *c 893 K. Alfred's Oros* ii. 14 § 3 Þonne hie hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon. *c 1000 Sax. Leechb.* 111 170 Oferecymþ he alle his feond. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 155 Mid þis wepne we dæuð isced þa he golam þe fond ouer-cum. *c 1200 ORMIN* 6275 For þu miht cwe menn swa þin Godd & ofercumm deofel. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 16338 Wit na word ouercum him he mai. *1382 Wyclif John* xvi. 33 Triste 3e, I haue ouercome [1388 ouercumen] the world. *1456 Sir G. HAYT Law Arms* (S T S) 110 [To] ouercum malice with vertu of patience. *1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk* (Camden) 3 Miht had alreidi ouercum drit. *1579 Loben Kepl. Gasson's Sch Abuse* (Hunt Cl.) 12 Pindarus colled is not fit for spoul of Alexander ouercome. *c 1648-50 BRATHWAIT Barnabees* *Frail.* iv. xxvii. But theu purpose I o'ercomed. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* Concl 391 He that is slain, is Overcome, but not Conquered. *a 1703 BURKITT On N. T. Mark* xiv. 72 His fears ouercame his faith. *1825 J. NICHOLSON Operul Alchamie* 82 The quotient will be the resistance ouercome at the circumference of the wheel. *1875 MANNING Mission H. Ghost* 2 268 Unless we have fortitude to ouercome these temptations, they will ouercome us.

†b. To be victor in, gain, win (a battle). *Obs.* *c 1205 LAY* 31684 And 3if Oswy þat feht mæzen ouercumen we him sculleð to lukan. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron* (1810) 6 Twenty grete batailes ine ouekam. *1574 HELLOWES Gueuara's Fann* Ep 1 On the day they had ouercome any battaille. *1585 T. WASHINGTON tr Nicholas's Voy* iii. iii. 73 [They] haue gotten & ouercome diuers battails.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To be victorious, gain the victory, conquer.

a 1325 Prose Psalter [li] 5 þa-tou he made ryzt-ful in þy wordes, and þatou ouercum when þou art iuged. *1382 Wyclif Rev* iii. 27, I shal yue to him þat shal ouercome, for to sitte with me in my troone, as I ouercum, and sat with my fadir in his troone. *1489 CAXTON Fayles of A.* iii. 117 They of the chyche ought not to renenge hem but ought to ouercome by suffraunce. *1561 DAVIS tr Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 74 A Lion of the tribe of Iuda hath ouercomed. *1562 F. OSBORNE Pias Pias State comp. w. Monarchy* 4 Making that arbitray and at the will of the Vanquished, which is imposed without exception, on all that Overcome. *1842 TENNYSON Godiva* 10 But she Did moie, and underwent, and ouercame

3. Of some physical or mental force or influence: To overpower, overwhelm, to exhaust, render helpless; to affect or influence excessively with emotion. Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with*, rarely *by*. In *pa. ppl.* sometimes (euphemistically) = overcome by liquor, intoxicated. [OVER-2, 21.]

c 1050 Cott Cleopatras Gloss, in W-ulcker 374/2 *Con sternuati*, ofercymene. *ibid.* 458/2a *Obstinuit*, forðode, ofercymene was. *1209 R. GLOUC* (Rolls) 6290 He ne dorste ys feblesse telle Edmond, vor feie Laste, yf he vnderþete, þat he weie so ouercome, þat he nolde fine ar he adde is lif him þome. *c 1386 CHAUCER Miller's* *Prol* 27 Thou art a fool, thy wit is ouercome. *c 1430 Lyf St. Kath.* (1884) 33 A merueylous lyght wherof þe holy virgyn was nyge ouercome with wonder, and merueylunge. *c 1450 Mervyn Saluacum* 287 She was so feynt, and ouercumen for sorowe. *1530 PALSER* 648/1, I ianne so faste that I was almoeste ouercome with ionnyng. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* ii. 1. 23 And now exceeding grieve him ouercame. *1658 A Fox Warts* *Surg* ii. 1. 48 A strong Medicine is to powerful for a weak body, and ouercomes his nature. *1756 GOLDENRYE Hist.* 2 *Orphans* *IV*, 30 In a very short time this female was (what good women term) ouercome. *1844 DICKENS Mart. Chusa* xix, The architect was too much ouercome to speak. *1849 MACAULAY Hist Eng* iv. 500 One of the proscribed Covenanters, ouercome by sickness, had found shelter in the house of a respectable widow. *1882 DE WINDT Equator* 126 'Schnapps', had...been too much for them, and þe dinner was owei they were all—to use a mild expression—ouercome.

†b. To obtain or have sway over (the mind or conduct); to dominate, possess. *Obs. rare*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl B xiii. 11 How his couetise ouercome clerkes and prestes. *1568 GRAFTON Chron* i. 6x He was so ouercome with wrath and cruelnesse, that commonly he was the death of any that angied him. *1609 SHAKS. Cor* iv. vi. 31 A worthy Officer i' th' Waite, but Insolent, O'recome with Pride.

†c. *fig.* (with a thing also as obj.). To be too much for; to exhaust or surpass the capacity of; to overload, overflow. *Obs.*

1607 DRYDEN Virg Georg ii. 748 Till A Crop so plenteous, as the Land to load, O'recome the crowded Barns. *1708 J. PHILLIPS Cyder* 1. 34 Th' unfallow'd Glebe Yearly o'ercomes the Granaries with Store Of Golden Wheat.

4. To 'get over'; to surmount (a difficulty or obstacle); to recover from (a blow, disaster, etc.). [OVER-5.]

c 1205 LAY, 1934 þa hæfde þa Trounce men Ouer-comen [c 1275 ouercumen] heola teonen þa wæren heo bliðe. *1648 Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 244, I found that all the considerable difficulty I wold meet with wold be in point of the Divine worship, and I was threatened to purpose that that wold be to overcome. *1725 Dr For Voy round World* (1840) 255 The more difficult it was, the more it wold please me to attempt and overcome it. *1846 GREENE Sc Gunmery* 261 We have studied long and hard to overcome

those objections. *1860 TYNDALL Glac* i. x. 66 Enormous difficulties may be overcome when they are attacked in earnest. *1884 D. GRANT Lays North* 22 (E. D. D.), I do believe 'twis full a rath Ere we ouercam' the blow.

5. To go beyond, exceed, surpass, excel, outstrip (in quality, measure, etc.) *arch.* [OVER-13.] *c 1220 Bestiary* 749 Ut of his ðrote cumeð a smel ðat ouercumed halweie wul swetnesse. *1340-70 Alex. & Dind* 583 But oure kinde konninge 3ou ouer-comeþ nouþe In alle dedus þat 3e don. *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 His body ouercome þe heist of þe wal. *c 1610 Women Saints* 157 To goe forward and to ouercome precedent vertuous actions with better. *1643 BURROUGHS Exp Hosea* ii. (1652) 176 The idols they had did even ouercome the Egyptian idols in number. *1859 TENNYSON Elaine* 448 But there is many a youth Now crescent, who will come to all I am And ouercome it.

†6. To get over, get through or to the end of; to master, accomplish. *Obs.* [OVER-17.]

a 1225 Ancr R. 116 Nu beoð, Crist hæne þonc, þe two dolen ouercumen. Go we nu, mid Godes helpe, up oðe bridde. *ibid.* 198 Þeo bet nimeð more an hond þen heo mei ouercumen. *1573 TISSER Husb.* li. (1878) 118 If meadow be forward, be mowing of some, but mow as the makers may well ouercome. *1598 W. PHILLIPS Linschoten* in *Arb Garner* III. 434 With great misery and labour, they ouercame their voyage. *1652 DOR. OSBORNE Lett to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 32, I am extremely glad to find that you have ouercome your long journey. *1697 DRYDEN Virg Georg* iii. 538 Thus, under heavy Arms, the Youth of Rome Their long laborious Marches ouercome.

†7. To come or pass over, traverse (a road, space, etc.). *Obs.* [OVER-10.]

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1633 Longe weie he siðen ouer-cam. *c 1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng* *Virg* I. (Camden No. 36) 42 After this hadd ouercome the Alpes. *1597 DRYDEN Virg Past.* ix. 82 Already we have half our way o'come.

8. To come or spread over, to over-run, to cover. Now *rare*. [OVER-9.]

c 1286 CHAUCER Kut's T. 1942 Vp to his brest was come The coold of deeth that hadde hym ouercome. *c 1475 Lament Mary Magd.* 129 With blood ouercome were bothe his iyen. *1588 SHAKS Tit.* A. ii. iii. 95 The Trees Ouer-come with Mosse, and balefull Misseito. *1607 NORDEN Suro Dial* v. 240, I haue a peece of land, ouercome with a kind of weed that is full of prickles. *1855 BROWNING Grammar* *Phn.* 18 All the peaks soar, but one the rest exceeds, Clouds ouercome it.

†b. To come over suddenly, take by surprise. *Obs.* *1605 SHAKS Macb* iii. iv. 111 Can such things be, And ouercome vs like a Summers Cloud, Without our special wonder?

†9. *intr.* To come about (in the course of time); to happen, befall; to supervene. *Obs.* [OVER-14.] *c 1374 CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 1041 (1069) Things alle and some that whylom ben byfalle and ouei come. *1382 Wyclif Prov* xxvii. 1 Vnknewende what the dai to ouercome [Vulg. *superuentura*] bringe forth.

10. *intr.* To 'come to', 'come round', recover from a swoon. Now *dialect*. [OVER-17.]

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xviii. 134 Schin philip of his desynais Ouercome, and persauit he wass Tane. *c 1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8399 A swoun she fel as she stode, Clarionas at last ouercam and of hir ring giete hede she nam. *a 1550 Frasts of Berwick* 375 in *Dunbar's Poems* 304 Fra the wind we blawin twyn in his face, Than he ouercume within a lytill space. *1714 THOMSON Cloud of Witnesses* (1871) 420 (E. D. D.), I fell into a sound; and when ouercame again, they were standing about, looking on me. *1768 ROSS Helenore* 30 When she o'came, the tear fell in her eye.

Hence *Overcoo me* (†overcumen, overcomed) *ppl. a.*, conquered, vanquished; also used *absol.*

1470-85 MALORY Arthur ix. xi. An ouercumen knyghte I yelde me vnto you. *1530 PALSER* 301/ Overcome, *espru mat* 1549 *CHICKEN Heart Sedit.* (1641) 63 The ouercomed cannot fly; the ouercomer cannot spoile. *1585 T. WASHINGTON tr Nicholas's Voy* i. xxi. 26 b, Two great figures of the ouercome. *1607 TOPSELL Poultry* *Beasts* (1698) 49 The poor over-come beast, with shame retreateth from the herd.

Overcomer. [f. prec. + -ER-1.]

1. One who overcomes; a conqueror, vanquisher. *c 1340 HANROLE Prose Tr* 30 Pan sall þou be. oueranger and ouercumere of all synnes. *c 1450 tr De Imitatione* ii. iii. 43 He þat can wel suffre, shal finde most pes, he is an ouercumer of himself. *1648 HALL Chron.* *Rich.* III. 55 Other stode stl and loked on, entendynge to take parte wth the victors and ouercumers. *1687 J. KENWICK Sermon* xxviii. (1776) 339 The Saints are ouercumers and they have palms in their hands. *1861 TRENCH tr Ch. Asia* 48 Christ sets himself forth here as the ouercomer of death natural.

2. An appellation assumed by a religious sect which was started in U.S. in 1881 and founded a colony at Jerusalem in Palestine.

The name is derived from their interpretation of the promises made to 'him that overcometh' in *Rev.* ii. iii. *1882-3* in *Schaff's Encycl Relig. Knowl* III. 1889 Developments of the same kind [as Millerites and other premillennialists] may be instanced in the so-called 'Overcomers' of America.

Overco ming, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING-1.]

The action of the vb. OVERCOME; a conquering, overpowering, overmastering.

a 1300 Cursor M. 25175 Thou ouer-cuming o þat faand, *1398 TREVISIA Barth* *De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (MS. Bodl.) 99 b/t Overcuminge of depe and openynge of Pandise. *1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy* iv. iii. 115 b, The Armie of Darius, at the ouercominge of Grecia, were armed after this manner. *1859 J. BROWN Rab & F.* Eyes full of suffering, but also full of the overcoming of it.

Overco ming, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING-2.] That overcomes, overwhelming, overpowering.

1704 NORRIS Ideal World ii. v. 303 We shall wish to shade our eyes from thy too powerful and overcoming light. *a 1716*

SOUTH. Sermon. (1717) IV. 68 Crushed to Death under Heaps of Gold, suffled with an overcoming Plenty. *1824 Miss FERRIER Inher* lxxix, My cloak would be quite overcoming.

Hence *Overcomingly adv.*, in an overcoming manner; presumptuously; oppressively. *1653 H. MORE Conyct Cabal* iii. 73 That they should so boldly and overcomingly dictate to him such things as are not fit. *1840 Tat's Mag* VII. 195 Smelling overcomingly of musk.

Over-command to Over-commentaried: see OVER-.

Overcommon, a [OVER-28] Too common, excessively common. So *Over-commonness*, too great frequency.

1486 CAXTON Ovid's Met. xiv. iv, The entrie [to hells] is ouecomune, but fewe of them that goon thider fynde the retourne. *1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol* ii. vi. § 4 Objecting that with vs Arguments taken from authoritie negatively are ouer common. *1604 HICCON Wks* I. 537 They say the ouecommonnesse of preaching will breed contempt of preaching. *1690 DRYDEN Amphitryon* Ep. Ded., Vertues not ouecommon amongst English Men.

Over-compensate to -concern: see OVER-
Over-confidence. [OVER-29 b.] Too great confidence, excess of confidence.

1700 LOCKE Hum Und. iv. xiv. (ed. 3) 394 To check our ovi confidence and presumption, we might by evey day's Experience be made sensible of our short-sightedness. *1862 Miss MULOCK Mistress & Maid* xxiv, In the over confidence of her recovery some slight neglect had occurred.

Over-confident, a [OVER-28] Too confident, having excess of confidence.

1617 HICCON Wks (1619-20) II. 321 Not being aware of the euill of that ouer-confident humour which was in him. *a 1677 HALL Prim Orig Man* iii. 1. 250 Aristotle himself seems not to be over-confident of this Opinion. *1856 W. IRVING Astoria* I. 67 Mr Astor was not ouer confident of the stability and firm faith of these meicurial beams.

So *Over-confidently adv.* *1847* in WEBSTER.

Over-conquer to Overcooked see OVER-.

Over-cool, v [OVER-27] *trans.* To make too cool, to cool below the proper temperature, to chill. So *Over-cooled ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS a Hen IV. iv. iii. 98 Thinne Drinke doth so ouer-coole their blood. *1616 SURLL. & MARSH, Country Farme* 137 The ouer-cooled Horse is cured by giuing him to drinke Swines blood all hot with Wine. *1700 FLOYER Cold Baths* i. ii. 42 Heat helps the Pains ouer-cooled.

† *Overcope, v. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER-? 23 + COPE v. 2] *intr.* To exceed one's power of coping. *1628 JACKSON Csed* vi. i. xii § 5 Whilst the chief ringleader of this rebellious rout sought to satisfy this infinity of his desire his capacities did overcope.

Over-copious to Overcorned: see OVER-.

Over-correct, v. Optics [OVER-24.] *trans.* To correct (a lens) for chromatic aberration to such an extent that the focus of the red rays lies beyond that of the violet. Opposed to *under-correct*. So *Over-corrected ppl. a.*

1867 J. HOGG Micros i. ii. 47 The effect of projecting the blue image beyond the red is called over-correcting the object-glass. *1884 SCIENCE* III. 487/1 An over-corrected object-glass may be adjusted to any desired extent, while one that is under-corrected can only be used in the state in which it left the maker's hands. *ibid.* If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an over-corrected object-glass would be perfect.

Over-costly, a [OVER-28] Too costly, that costs too much; too expensive.

1395 PURVEY Remonstr (1851) 95 If fieris bilde ouu costlew housis. *1603 FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xii. (1639) 309 If it be over-costly to be found. *1624 FULLER Holy & Prof St* iii. xiv. 188 Overcostly tombes are only baits for Sacrilege.

Overcount (-kaunt), v [OVER-22, 26] 1. *trans.* To exceed in number, outnumber.

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. ii. vi. 26 At land thou know'st How much we do o're-count thee. *1858 PENNY Cycl* and Suppl. 350/2 Compared with the population of these cities, the whole of them little over counting London alone [etc.]

2. To count or reckon in excess of the reality; to overestimate.

1593-4 SYLVESTER Profit Imprisonm 350 Nor hurt they any one, but him that over-counts them. *1897 Review of Rev* Nov 547 It is not overcounting to say that millions are convinced.

Overcourt to Overcoyness: see OVER-.

Overcover (ʊvə'kʌv vɪ), v. [OVER-8] *trans.*

To cover over, to cover up completely, bury. *1382 Wyclif Judith* v. 9 Whan hungir hadde ouercouered al the lond, they wenten down to Egypt. *c 1450 LONELICH Graal* lvi. 433 As sone as vnder the zate was he gon, On hym there fyl a gret kernel of ston, And Ouercovered hym bothe tope and to. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* xli. 15 Welch, wardly glour, and riche array Ar all bot thornis. Ouercovered with flouris. *1540 HYRDE tr Vives Instr Chr.* *Wom* (1592) Fii, Why then dust thou ouercover it with dnt and mire? *1691-2 WOOD Fasts Oxm.* II. (R.), The bag, were old and overcovered with dust as if they had lain there 40 years. *a 1814 Prophets* ii. iii. in *New Brit Theatre* I. 105 Turret, dome, and spire are all o'ercover'd with the human swarm.

Over-cra-m, v [OVER-27] *trans.* To cram or stuff to excess or too much, esp. with food, and fig. with information. Hence *Over-crammed*

ppl. a. So *Over-cra-m sb.*: cf *Cram sb.* 4. *1599 A. M. tr Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 28/a Take a good Capone, which hath binne choackede, & overcrammed

1683 TAYLOR Way to Health 316 Many there are, that be not

content to Over-cram Nature with too great a Quantity of Food, but they will needs drown her too, with a deluge of Drink. 1828 S. R. MANTLAND *Let to C. Simeon* 30 The miserable, inadequate, and now over-crammed tenement. 1895 ANNA M. STODART *J. S. Blackie* II 89 Pedantry hallowed by the dry-rot of ages, or jubilant over-cram, its mushroom product.

Overcraw, obs. form of **OVERCROW**.

† **Over-crease**, *Obs.* [f. **OVER** + **CREASE** *sb.*] An overgrowth, increase causing overflow.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas*, Noe 121 Some great man of authority or cunning Pilot... led the over-creases of some people thither.

Over-credulity, [OVER-29c] Too great credulity; the quality of being over-credulous.

1688 *Pulit-Sayings* 22 An over-credulity in matters of Piety and Devotion. 1837 SCOTT *Let* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart* lxiv, If I have been guilty of over-credulity in attaching more weight to General Gourgaud's evidence than it deserves.

Over-credulous, *a.* [OVER-28.] Too credulous, too ready to believe.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii 120 Modest Wisdoms pluckes me From over-credulous hast. 1652 WITTIF tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* To Rdr a Cheating the over-credulous people both of their Money and Health. 1688 *Pulit-Sayings* 22 In such things as these it is the Papists are condemn'd for over-credulous.

Overcreed, etc., see **OVER-27**.

Overcreep, *v.* [OVER-9] *trans.* To creep over.

1640 SIR J. CULPEPER in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, which have overcrept the Land. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* 1, Faint lazy waves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. 1854 WHITTIER *Fruit-gift* 17 Its parent vine o'ercrept the wall.

† **Over-critic**, *Obs.* [OVER-29d.] One who is critical to excess; a hypercritic.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 269 Let no over-critic caustically cavil at this Coat.

So **Over-critical**, *a.* [OVER-28], too critical, hypercritical; **over-criticism**, the practice of being over-critical, hypercriticism.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II v. 102 The habit of over-criticism, a hindrance to pleasantness. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug., Hampered by... an over-critical spirit.

Over-crop, *v.* [f. **OVER**-1, 27 + **CROP** *v.* or *sb.*]

I. † *trans.* To rise above, overtop. *Obs.*

1597 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 38 The old Prouerbe is herein verified the ill weede overcropheth the good corne.

† *trans.* To crop or lop the head of (a plant). *Obs.* 1612 GOLDING *Cabin on Devil* cviii 667 That all our affections be subdued to him and that our Lust be over-cropped when they would come vs here and there.

II. 3. To crop (land) to excess, to exhaust by continuous cropping.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 43 In over-cropping the land. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I. 283 The eternal cultivation of the mind is like over-cropping a field. 1881 W. BENICE JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV 128 The bad tenant has taken the value out by over-cropping and little manure.

b. *refl.* See *quat.* (*U. S. local*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. A planter or farmer is said to overcrop himself when he plants or 'seeds' more ground than he can attend to.

So **Over-crop** *sb.*, an excessive or too large crop. 1818 *Lumberman's Gas* 26 Jan., The fears entertained that there would be a ruinous over-crop of logs harvested this winter may be dismissed.

† **Over-cross**, *adv.*, *prep.*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **OVER** *prep.* + **CROSS**: cf. *on cross*, *across*, **CROSS** *sb.* 22.]

A. adv. Crossing over something on each other; across, crosswise.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 345 Syne twa keyis our croce, of siluer so cleir In a feild of asure flammit on fold. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I 74 The compass of this arme of the sea is 80 miles, the cut over-crosse 20 miles.

B. prep. Across, over, from side to side of. 1611 COTGR. *Chaine de drap*, the woofe of cloth, the thread which in weaving runs over-crosse it. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 16 Laying over-crosse the Chasme, long, dry, and rotten sticks.

C. adj. (*overcross*). Lying or placed across; extending from one side to the other; transverse.

1634 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham) 3 Birch twigs, or bushes, which they hang upon overcross poles, into the cisterns.

Overcro *ss*, *v. rare*. [OVER-10.] *trans.* To pass or lie across; to cross. *Int.* and *fig.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 123 That other black Lead growth next by siluer, and overcrosseth his vaines with it. 1610 Vnesse he. escapeth. by often turning and overcrossing the way. c 1592 *Grenes Vision* G 4 Wks (Grosart) XII. 244 If my constant thoughts be overcrosst 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* (1878) 288 Wet nettles and faded bents overlie, overcross each cold hillock.

Overcrow (*ὀυακρῶν*), *v.* Also 6 -*crow*. [OVER-2, 21.] *trans.* To crow or exult over; to triumph over, to overpower.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 120 When euer thou wouldest seeme, to ouer crow me, Than will I surely ouer cakill thee. 1590 SPENSER *R. Q.* I. ix 50 Then gan the villain him to ouercrow. 1597 [see **OVERCRAW** *quot.* 1597] 1602 SHAKS *Ham* v. ii 364 The potent poyson quite ore-crowes my spiritt. 1616 SURF. & MARK *Country Parne* 85 The Cocks also doe beat one another for the Hennes and he that ouercommeth, ouer-croweth the other which is ouercome. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 299 Shall I endure such a base fellow to ouercrow me? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, I sunk it and my head at once, fairly over-crowed, as Spenser

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would have termed it. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* II. 293/2 The coast is exceedingly high and bold, especially that of Spain, which seems to over-crow the Moorish. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* viii, There wasn't another man living that could over-crow me.

Overcrowd (*ὀυακρῶν* d), *v.* [OVER-27.] 1 *trans.* To crowd to excess; to overflow with or as with a crowd.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav* II. xxai. 122 It does not, on the whole, appear over-crowded with ornaments. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist.* Ten 1' I 603 To prevent the hospitals being overcrowded. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 86 Be sure you don't overcrowd your room... There is nothing more disagreeable to my mind than a crumh. 2. *intr.* To crowd together to excess, or in too great a number.

1899 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/3 These people overcrowd into the already overcrowded smaller properties that lie around. 1904 4/3 The Council's practice of turning out of the municipal dwellings all families who overcrowd.

Hence **Overcrowded** *pph.*, crowded too much; **Overcrowding** *vbl sb.* and *pph.* *a.*

1861 BRESF. HOVE *Eng. Cathedr.* 1918 C. 204 The risk with chairs is that of overcrowding. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov 62 The overcrowded ranks of greedy aspirants. 1888 MRS H. WARD *R. Elsmere* vii xlix, Her restless and overcrowded mind. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 4/3 The pilgrims, who attended in overcrowding numbers.

Overcrown, **Overcory**, etc., see **OVER-1, 22**.

Overcrust, *v.* [OVER-8] *trans.* To cover over with a crust or layer. Chiefly in *pa. pple*

Overcrusted, Hence **Overcrusting** *vbl sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii (1632) 434 Keeping our bodies all over-crusted, and our pores stoppt with grease and filth. 1690-98 LASSELS *Voy Italy* I. 62 The church of S. Ambrosio is neatly overcrusted with marble. 1810 The roof is to be vaulted all over with an overcrusting of Lapis Lazuli. 1848 CLOUGH *Amour de Voy.* I. 117 Here, overcrusting with slime, perverting, defacing, debasing, Michael Angelo's dome.

Over-culled to -*cultivate*, see **OVER-**

Over-cunning, *sb.* [OVER-29d.] Excess of cunning; too great knowingness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. i (1632) 446 Truly they make my cunning overcunning. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 80 Knavery is an overcunning of wit and craft, which hath twenty tricks to cozen others. 1640 HARRINGTON *Edw IV* 31 This I believe an overcunning in conjecture.

So **Over-cunning** *a.*, too cunning; **Over-cunning** *v trans* (*nonce-ud*), to manage too cunningly. a 1634 MARSTON (Webster), Unadvisedly overcunning in misunderstanding me. 1801 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr* IV 5 Loughborough and Auckland appear to have over-cunning'd the business.

Overcup, *a.* [OVER-8c] Applied to oaks in which the acorn is covered by the cup, as in two N. American species, *Quercus macrocarpa*, also called Bur or Mossy-cup Oak, and *Q. lyrata*, the Swamp Post-oak or Water White Oak.

1795 *Jrnl of A. Michaux* 15 June, Quercus glandulibus magnis, capsula includentibus, nomine Overcup White Oak. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav Amer.* 288 Of the oak only, there are fourteen or fifteen species, of which the overcup (*Quercus macrocarpa*) affords the best timber. 1865 *Michaux's N. Amer. Sylva* I 40 *Quercus lyrata* is called the Swamp Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and Water White Oak; the acorn is covered by the cup. The name 'Overcup Oak' is most common in South Carolina.

Overcure, obs. form of **OVERCOVER**.

Overcurious, *a.* [OVER-28.] Excessively curious; † *a.* Too careful, fastidious, or particular (*obs.*); † *b.* Too inquisitive.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 76 Who dares be overcurious hereafter in searching out the workes and iudgements of hym, whom [etc.]. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 63 The commendation of an eloquent and orator-like stile by overcurious and stateley endinge. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. Pref. To whom therefore such disquisitions seem needless, or over-curious, let them rest here. 1773 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 425, I would not have that care degenerate into an effeminate and over-curious attention. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 86/2 May I ask, without seeming overcurious, has it any regular haunt?

Hence **Over-curiously** *adv.*, in an over-curious manner; † too particularly or carefully (*obs.*), too inquisitively, **Over-curiouslyness**.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 154 But when this we shal be, is known to the father alone, and therefore must not be searched of vs overcuriously. 1610 69 b, Overcuriousness [see **OVER** a 4]. 1624 DONNE *Sermon* II (1640) 16 Aske not thy selfe overcuriously, when this mystery was accomplished. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1733) II. 16 It is an incivility strictly to examine and over-curiously to look into matters.

Overcurtain, *v. rare*. [OVER-8] *trans.* To cover as with a curtain; to shadow, obscure.

1641 BRATHWAT *Nat. Embassy, Odes* Ded. (1877) 287 To see how sin'g' overcurtained by night.

Over-custom: see **OVER-29**

Overcut, [OVER-5, 1.] † *a.* A cut or direct way over a hill, etc. *Obs.* † *b.* A cutting or incision from above or on the upper surface.

1656 *Boston Rec* (1877) II 13 All the ground lying between the two brooks, and soe to the other end unto shortest overcut beyond the hill towards the north west. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 202/2 A big two-handed saw [was] set at work to make the overcut.

Over-dainty to -*dangle*: see **OVER-**

Overdare, *v.* [OVER-27, 22, 21.]

1, *intr.* To be too daring; to dare too much.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III xvi (1589 68 And Danger overdares, if it from lustre disagree. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 483 The young man stalks, the old man stoops, I hat over dares, this ever droops. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. 1, We should be said to over-dare in speaking to your humble deitie.

† 2. *trans.* To surpass in or overcome by daring; to daunt. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III v, I am come, As Hector did into the Grecian camp, To over-dare the pride of Graecia. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xx. 116 Let not the spirit of Escades, Be over-dar'd; but make him know, the mightiest deities Stand kind to him.

So **Overdaring** *vbl sb.*, the action of daring too much or being too rash; presumptuous boldness.

1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* II in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI 405 That pride cost them the loss of a limb or two, by over-daring. 1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* IV iii, Over-daring is as great a vice as over-fearing. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* I. lxxviii. (1674) 106 To quell the over-daring of those Courtiers.

Over-daring, *pph.* *a.* [OVER-28 b.] Too daring; unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw IV* I. iv, Meet you for this? proud over-daring peers? 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* I. lii (1674) 67 By the over-daring boldness of dissemblers. 1879 DOWDEN *Southery* II. 37 A mild reproof on over daring speculation.

Hence **Over-daringly** *adv.*

1652 GAULF *Magastrom* 129 Yea, have not their astrologically falsehoods too often prevailed both to instigate over-daringly?

Overdark, *adv.* [OVER-31] Till after dark; in the dark (Better as two words: cf. *over night*.)

18. *N. Brit Rev.* (Ogilvie), Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows overdark.

Overdark, -*darken*, *v.* see **OVER-8**.

† **Overdated**, *a.* *Obs.* [OVER-18.] Of which the date is past; antiquated; out of date.

a 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* IV (1642) 251 But the man, had forgotten those out-worn and over-dated courtesies of Antipater. 1641 MILTON *Reform* I (1651) 1 The gospel, winnow'd, and sifted, from the chaffe of overdated Ceremonies. 1649 - *Eikon*, xi, Had he also redeemed his over-dated minority from a Pupillage under Bishops. [1850] J. BROWN *Disc our Lord* (1852) I. vii. 425 Where is 'overdated Judaism' and its magnificent temple?

Over-day to **Overdazzling**: see **OVER-**

† **Overdeal**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. **OVER**-19 + **DEAL** *sb.*] A part left over or in excess; surplus, overplus.

1600 HOLLAND *Lrey* XL. xxavi 1083 The over-deale of twelve thousand footmen of Latines, and six hundred horsemen. 1610 - *Camden's Brit* I. 118 Concerning Berwick haue here now for an Overdeale, these verses of Maister I. Ionsdon.

Over-deal, *v.* [OVER-27.] *intr.* To deal too much.

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj for Painters* Wks 1812 II 126, I come not to impute to thee the crime of Over-dealing in the true Sublime.

Over-dear, *a.* [OVER-25, 27.] Excessively or exceedingly dear (in various senses); too costly.

[1597] R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8008 Per ne solde no metene drinke, bote it were ouer deere, Come wipinne is wombe, ne clop ouer is suere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 117/1 O my overdearest sones that were the sustenance and staf of myn old age. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc & Mod. Times* II. 965/2 Which (to my greefe) I finde now by over-deare experience. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 34 Queen Mary not over-dear to her own husband. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 280 Even success... may be bought at a price over-dear to pay.

as adv. [c 1500 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 49 'jett', quod the Deuill, 'thou sellis our deir'].

Hence **Over-deariness**.

1680 J. COLLINS *Plea Irish Cattle* 6 His Majesty loseth much by the Over-deariness of Provisions for his Navy.

Over-deaved: see **OVER-27 b.**

Overdeck, *v.* [OVER-8, 27.]

† 1 *trans.* To 'deck' or cover over. *Obs.*

1599 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1590) 63 If that he her suspect, With a hood shall he unwares be overdeckt. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauser's Bk. Physicke* 114/2 He causeth the sayede Image to be overdeckede with an Oxehyde. 2 To deck or adorn to excess.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 282 ¶ 6 Our Clerk, has this Christmas so over-decked the Church with Greens, that he has quite spoilt my Prospect. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 633 Their heads and necks are overdecked with jewels, feathers, and flowers.

Hence † **Overdecking** *vbl sb.* (see *quot.*).

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II. (1628) 61 The overdecking or covering of beere came to be called berham and afterward barme. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Barm*, yeast, the flouring, or over-decking of Beer.

Over-deck, *a.*: see **OVER-32**.

† **Overdeed**, *sb.* (*a.*) In 3-4 -*deds*. [OVER-29 d. Cf. Du. *overdaad* excess, MHG. *überdēt* transgression.] Overdoing; excess, intemperance.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 55 On two wise on drinke, untimeliche and on overdeed, and on swiche drinkeres cumeð curs. 1340 *Ayenb* 55 Me sel euremo habbe drede, þet me ne mys-nyme be over-deed.

B. adv. Excessive, intemperate.

18. in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Inne mete and inne drinke ic habbe 1800 overdeed.

Over-deeming, -*deep*, etc.: see **OVER-**

Over-delicacy, [OVER-29c.] Too great delicacy.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic.* (1779) IV xcv. 162 An over-delicacy in this respect. I shall look upon as a disapproba-

tion of my own conduct. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I. 42 A fantastic air, and an over-delicacy of expression.

Over-delicate, a. [OVER-28] Too delicate; excessively delicate.

1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd & Commu*. 183 Hee was over-delicate in his dyet 1640 Bf HALL *Chr Moder* i vii 62 We should not be wanton, and over-delicate in our contentments 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N S Wales* (ed 3) II 36 They are not over-delicate in their food at any time

Over-delicious to -descanting: see OVER-.

Over-desire. [OVER-29 d.] Excessive desire.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Pygmy*. Reg (Arb) 54 Carried and transported with an over desire and thirstiness after fame 1796 *Femina* I 196 By her over desire to spare my wife's fatigue 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III iii viii 423 note, It seems to have been this over-desire to prove his theory orthodox, which incensed the church against it.

Over-desirous, a. [OVER-28] Excessively desirous; + exceedingly desirable (obs)

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 139 b/2 What I oye... that they haue in the ouerdesirous syght of our lord 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd Auth in Comm* Ep 604 Over-desirous of those dainties

Over-develop, v. [OVER-27] *trans* To develop too greatly or to excess; *spec.* in *Photogr.* see DEVELOP v. 5 b.

1869 *Eng Mech* 19 Nov 238/3 He would be likely to over-develop it 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 945 A principle as good as this may be over-developed

So Over-development, too great development; *spec.* in *Photogr.* development continued too long or with too strong a developer (q. v.).

1842 MANNING *Serv* (1848) I 157 Over-development of peculiarities in the individual character. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm in Circ* Sc (c1865) I 160/2 There is great danger of over-development, as some photographers are not content until the sky is black

Over-deyhouse to -digest: see OVER-.

Overdight, v. Obs. [OVER-1, 8.] To cover overhead, to clothe or deck all over. (In *pa. pple.*)

1590 STERNER *F Q* II vii 53 A silver seat, With a thick Arber goodly over-dight 1596 *Ibid.* iv viii 34 Soone as day discovered heavens face To sinfull men with darkness over-dight. 1607 Barley *Brake* (1877) 30 And putted as a Deare amongst an heard, When he with soyle hath al him ouer dight

Over-discharge, v. [OVER-27] *trans.* To discharge too greatly: *spec.* in *Electr.* to discharge an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit, an operation injurious to the battery. So **Over-discharge sb.**, the act of over-discharging or fact of being over-discharged.

1893 Sir D. SALOMONS *Management Accumulators* 133 The causes may be traced more generally to the cells having been habitually over-discharged, or left standing for a long period with little charge in them 1890 *Cent Dict.* *Over-discharge, sb.* *Mod.* The sulphating of the plates was due to over-discharge. Frequent over-discharges had caused the plates to buckle.

Over-disciplined to -distant: see OVER-.

Overdo (oʊvərdō, oʊvərdū), *v.* Forms: see DO. [OE. *oferdan* = OHG *ubartuan*, MHG. *ubertuon*, f. *ofer*, OVER- (26, 27, 21, 22, 24, 17) + DO v.]

1. *trans.* To do to excess or too much; to carry to excess; to overact; to exaggerate.

c1300 *Ælfric Hom.* II 532 Þonne sceal his steor beon mid lufe gemeted, na mid wælnæwysse oferdon. 1225 *Ancre R* 286 Euerich þing me mei, knul, ouerdone. Best is euer imete. 1393 LANGE *P. Ph. C.* xiv 191 Thei ouerdone hit day and nyght. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 22 Any thing so ouer-done, is from the purpose of Playing. 1638 CHILTINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 73 381 Often what he took in hand, he did not do it but over do it 1770 JORTIN *Serv.* (1771) I. v. 87 A disposition and behaviour which may be overdone as well as underdone 1871 FREEMAN *Hist Ess Ser.* I. iv. 106 With the zeal of a new convert he overdid matters

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To do too much; to go to excess; to exceed the proper limit

1387 *TREVISA Hygden* (Rolls) VII 137 But he passed and over dede in gadring of money 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm Prose* (1552) at Some can not do but they overdo 1667 W. RAND *it. Gassendi's Life Persec* i 12 Wherein I couceiue he overdid 1711 GRAY (J.) *Nature* so intent upon finishing her work, much oftner over does than under-does. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 214 He overdoes in both the burnt-sienna glow of the 'Venetian' hair and the unctuousity of the body-colour

3. *trans.* To treat or affect in some way to excess; to carry too far.

1623 *State Papers, Col* 182 [Lilly was dismissed] because he would sometimes be overdone in drink 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* I xiii 217 Don't you see that it overdoes your argument? 1875 GREEN *Left* (1901) 403, I wish he didn't overdo his case

4. To cook (food) too much. (Most frequently in *pa. pple.* *overdone*.)

1683 *Layton Way to Health* xix That it [roast flesh] be neither over nor under-done, but of the two, it is better that it be under-done. 1842 GRESLEY *B. Leslie* (1843) 254 Aristotle tells of a baker, who asked his employer whether he liked his meat overdone or underdone.

5. To overtax the strength of; to fatigue, exhaust, overcome.

1822 Ld KINYON in *Life A Bell* (1844) III 283 Dr Russell was quite overdone with his labours. 1838 Bf S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. xi 385 At night ran down too fast, and overdid myself 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin W-Co Clergyman* vii. 233, I have never overdone a horse in all my life.

6. To surpass or exceed in performance; to outdo, excel. *arch.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* IV iii. Are you she, That over did all ages with your honour? 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rhapsody* Wks. (1687) 392 One who could overdo all Men in Dissembling. 1839 TENNISON *Elaune* 468 Wrathful that a stranger knight Should do and almost overdo the deeds Of Lancelot

7. *intr.* To do more than suffice: cf. DO v. 20.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* i 7 In large Towns this provision of a Tenth part will not do, and in other places it will over-do.

¶ 8 Rendering L. *transigere*. To pass, spend (time). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xxxviii. 28 Eche smythe .the whyche the nyght as the day ouerdoth [1388 that passith the nyght as the day]

Hence **Over-do** (the vb. stem taken as) *adj.* (*non-esse*); **Overdoer** (-dōr), one who overdoes.

1681 BAXTER *Ansu. Doubt* 150 It is an easie Matter for Overdoers to add but a clause or two more to their Oaths and Subscriptions 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 6 Your overdoers generally give the offence they endeavour to avoid. *Ibid* VIII 362 A good deal of blunder of the over-do and under-do kind.

Over-doctrinize, Over-dogmatism, etc.: see OVER-.

Overdoing, vbl. sb. [f. prec. + -ING-1.] The action of the verb OVERDO; doing to excess.

1340 *Ayent*, me no Sobrete lokeþ measure ine mete and ine drinkþ, þet me nakk ouerdoinge c1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gen. Lordsh* 53 Man awa grely eschewe ouer-doinge and ouerabundance of despense. 1643 NORTHBROOK *Progr. for Peace* (1648) 22 In amendment of our failings, and over-doings. 1891 *Athenæum* 2 May 563/1 The shortcomings—or rather the overdoing—of the author are only too apparent

Overdoing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING-2] That overdoes or does too much.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* IV 1, This strain of mourning like an overdoing actor, affects grossly 1614 B. JONSON *Barri Fair* I. i. You grow so insolent with it, and overdoing, John 1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed 2) 9 The very extraordinary and over-doing hypocrites 1858 BUSHNELL *Serv. New Life* xxii. (1866) 318 The one thing needful, quite passed by in her overdoing carefulness.

Overdone, v.: see OVER-1.

Overdone (oʊvərdōn; stress var.), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*). [Pa. pple. of OVERDO v.]

A. *ppl. a.* Done too much (in various senses of OVERDO v.); carried to excess; exaggerated; overcooked; exhausted; overcome.

c1300 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* I 20 *omnia nimia nocent*, þæt is ealle ofer-done þing dærað c1375 *Leunb Hom* 101 Pet is on englishe alle ofer done þing dærað. c1430 *How Wise Man taught Sonne* 87 in *Babes Bk.* 50 For ouer-doon þing vnskilfully Makþ griff to growe whanne it is no neede. 1774 MAD D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 18 Oct. With an over done civility 1870 FREEMAN *Norm Cong* (ed 2) I. App 668 The studied obscurity and overdone piety of the special panegyrist

† B. *adv.* Excessively Obs.

13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* (E. E. T. S.) 609/631 Þe ouerdon gredi mon Beggeþ ofte his bred. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 Sumtime pou art to ouerdone mery, & sumtime to ouyr-done sory & to ouyr-done hevy. 1496 *Duns & Paup.* (W de W) vii xxviii 320/2 Moche of our nacyon is gylty in theft, & ouerdone moche blent with false couetyse.

† C. *sb.* in phrase at *overdone*, at an excessive rate, to excess. Obs.

c1300 OMNIN 2575 Swa þatt nan þing att oferdon Ne kepte þro to folghenn. *Ibid* 4592 All þatt iss att oferdon It drieff þu þin herre.

Hence † **Overdo nely adv.** excessively.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 137 31f þou iye þu stodye to ouyrdonly to temperall occupacyoun, for lurre.

Over-door, sb and a. [OVER-33, 32]

A *sb* A piece of ornamental woodwork, etc., placed over a door.

1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 89/2 Mantels, doors, overdoors, screens, and various articles of furniture, etc. ornamented with Lincrusta 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr 461 The State Ante room, with its over doors and over-mantels by Gibbons.

B. *adj.* Placed over a door.

Mod. An over-door light

† **Overdone.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. OVER-1 d + *dorne* DURN] The lintel of a door.

c1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 170 [see DURN].

Overdose (oʊvərdōs), *sb.* [OVER-29 a] An excessive dose, too large a dose

1590 LOCKE *Hum Und* ii xxxiii § 7 Had this happen'd to him by an Over Dose of Honey, when a Child, all the same Effects would have follow'd. 1762 FLEMING in *Phil Trans* LII 454 One who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it 1858 W. ARNOT *Louis fr Heaven* II xxiv 197 We shall not be spoilt by over-doses of loving kindness

Overdose, v. [OVER-27]

1. *trans* To administer (medicine, etc.) in too large a dose.

1727 SOMERVILLE *Martial Epigr* 47 in *Occ Poems* 128 A merry Bottle to engender Wit, Not over-dosed, but *Quantum sufficit* 1777 WRIGHT in *Phil Trans* LXVII 511 Fatal accidents have happened, from over dosing the medicine

2 To dose (a person, etc.) to excess; to give too large a dose to; also *transf.* of the admixture of an ingredient, the issuing of stock, etc.

1758 REID *in Macquer's Chem.* I. 228 As apt to take fire as common Sulphur, if it were not over-dosed with the Acid. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 151 If we over-dose the

patient at first, we add to the disease 1893 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 2/6 Neither Paris nor London has been overdosed with new issues of foreign stocks for years past

Overdoze, v.: see OVER-27

Over-drafe, -drave, obs *pa t* OVER-DRIVE.

Overdraft (-draft) [OVER-27]

1 *Banking.* The action of overdrawing an account; a draft on a bank in excess of the sum standing to the drawer's credit; the amount by which a draft exceeds the balance against which it is drawn.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol Econ* xiii 114 A banker naturally takes care not to allow overdrafts, unless he has great confidence in his customer, or has received a guarantee of repayment. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 22 Aug 6/2 The company has a banking overdraft of £135,000.

2. An excessive draft of men, esp. for military purposes, also *fig*

1902 *Westm Gaze* 5 Feb 3/2 So it went on, until the country was exhausted by these overdrafts.

Over-drain. see OVER-29 b

Overdraught, -draft (-draft). [OVER-1]

A draught passing over or admitted from above a fire, furnace, kiln, etc. *attr sb* in *Overdraft kiln*, a form of brick- or tile-kiln in which the heated products of combustion are made to pass down through the contents of the kiln before escaping by the chimney flue or fines.

1884 DAVIS *Manuf Bricks*, etc vi 278 The circular, domed 'over-draft' kilns are largely used for burning fire-bricks and terra-cotta products *Ibid* vii 323 The principal gain in the circular overdraft kilns is, the impartial and equitable distribution of heat

Overdraw, sb. [f. next] 1 An act of over-drawing, an excessive draft or demand

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud Sociol* viii (1874) 197 There is such an overdraw on the energies of the industrial population (of France) that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women

2 (In full *Overdraw check*.) = OVERCHECK *rein.* (U S)

Overdraw (oʊvərdrɔː, oʊvədrɔː), *v.* Forms: see DRAW v [OVER-10, 4, 11, 27.]

1 +1 *trans.* To draw over or across. (Separable comb.) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv 286 In-till a littill spass, Thor flat all weill our drawyn wass c1400 *Soudene Bab.* 2183 Cheynes he hidde ouer drawe That noo man passe myght.

† b. To draw off into another vessel. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst Venturis* 34 Overdraw the Hog-head of Wine some five or six Gallons. *Ibid* 56 If the Claret be not sound and good, overdraw it 3 or 4 gallons, then replenish the Vessel with as much good Wine Red

† 2 *intr.* To draw or move over or across; to pass over or away. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 673 Sone the day ouerdhoghe & the derke entrid *Ibid* 7630 When the derke ouerdrogh, & be dym voidet, The storme wex still, stail the course. c1415 LYNG, *Temple of Glas* 60 Alas! when shal þis tempest ouerdraue, To clere þe skies of myn aduersite

† 3 *trans* To draw over or induce to some course. see DRAW v. 26, 28. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i xlvii (1632) 155 A higher power forsooth us over draws, And mortall states guides with immortal lawes.

II. 4. *Banking.* To draw money in excess of the amount which stands to one's credit, or is at one's disposal. *Const* To overdraw one's account (*allowance, salary, etc.*); formerly, one's banker; also *absol.* to make an overdraft.

1734 BERKELEY *Let to Prior* 30 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 227, I hope Skipton's first payment hath been made... otherwise I have overdrawn c1766 COWPER *Let to F Hill* Wks 1837 XV 11, I am sorry my finances are not only exhausted, but over-drawn 1798 *Geraldine* I. 195 He was my banker, ..and used to give me a lecture whenever I overdraw him 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlv, How the bankers and agents were overdrawn. 1898 JEVONS *Prim. Pol Econ* xiii 113 One of the simplest ways of obtaining money is to allow customers to overdraw their accounts 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 263 Don't overdraw .more than you can help

5. To draw too far; to strain

1889 *Electrical Rev* XXV 574/2 Mr. A has overdrawn the bow in endeavouring to make out [etc.]

6 To exaggerate or overdo in drawing, depicting, or describing

1844 E. E. NAPIER *Wild Sports Europe*, etc. I 204 Are not all these yarns about India rather overdrawn? 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases Faith* 220 Many biographies overdraw the virtue of their subject

Hence **Overdrawing vbl sb**, **Overdrawn** (stress var.) *ppl. a*

1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) i. iv. (1859) 5 Smerately was my syght derkyd by ouer drawyng of a grette corteyne. 1463 *Mann & Housch Eab* (Roxb) 235 Payd for pesnyng off bowys and ouyrdrawinge off bowis 1846 Mrs GORE *Sk Eng Char* (1852) 134 On the first overdrawing of his account. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii 76 With overdrawn accounts only the sum required is drawn, and on that alone interest is charged 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Church* I. iv 268 The dramatic account of James by Hegesippus is an over-drawn picture.

Over-dread, -dream: see OVER-.

† **Overdredge, v1** *Obs* [f. OVER-8 + DREDGE v.] *trans* To sprinkle powder over.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt Wks* (Grosart) III 226 Vpon a haire they [spirits] will sit like a nit, and ouer-dredge a bald pate like a white scurfie.

Over-dredge (*ô vâidre dʒ*), *v.* [F. OVER- 27 + DREDGE *v.* 1] *trans.* To dredge (for oysters, etc.) too much, so as to deplete the beds or waters. Hence *Over-dredging* *obl. sb.*

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xlii. (ed. 2) 509 M Costa has repleted a number [of oyster beds], exhausted by over-dredging. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The beds were over-dredged, undersized oysters were brought to market.

Overdreep, *obs.* variant of OVERDRIP *v.*

Over-dress, *sb.* [OVER- 8c, 29 d.]

1. An outer dress; a dress worn over another. 1822 Sir R. Wilson *Prov. Diary* i. 247. I hurt myself by falling on a pocket pistol which I carry in my over-dress. b. The outer part of a gown made to appear as if one dress were worn over another, showing in parts the underdress, the two parts being of different material or colour.

1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 446/1 The second [dress] is of dark-blue Genoa velvet, with Pompadour overdress of palest blue. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 1249/2 A superb dinner-gown. The under-dress has a front of white satin. The over-dress is in velvet of dahlia red.

2. (over-dress). Excessive display in dress.

1824 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) i. 60 An absurd aim at preposterous over-dress.

Overdress, *v.* [OVER- 27]

1. *trans.* To dress to excess, to dress with too much display and ornament. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1706 WALSH in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) i. 58, I have seen many Women over-dress'd, and several look better in a careless Night-gown, with their hair about their ears. 1731 *Pope's Ep. Burlington* 52 Treat the Goddess like a modest fair, Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., Servants waste their wages, they overdress and squander. 1883 *American* VII. 169 They don't overdress themselves.

2. To embellish too elaborately.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 421/1 Theocritus...never overdoes his subject or overdresses his language.

3. To dress or cook (food) too much.

1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 412 In order to destroy the blood, they over-dress every kind of animal food they use. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygiene* iv. 31 To overdress the meat till it is unfit to be eaten.

† **Over-dre-ve**, *v.* *Obs. rare* [In form from OVER- 8 + DREVE *v.*, but the sense appears to be connected rather with DRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To stud as with nails driven in over the whole surface.

c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1205 Alle his armours was ouer dreuede With stones of grete renoun.

Over-drink, *v.* [OE *oferdrincan* = OHG. *ubertrunchan*, MHG. *ubertrinken*, Du. (*nich*) *overdrinken*; f. *ofer*, OVER- 27 + *drincan* to DRINK. The 16th c. use may be a new formation cf. OVER-EAT *v.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To drink too much, drink to excess or to intoxication.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xlix. 381 Swa hwa swa oðerne drenchð, he wifð self oferdrincan. c. 1000 *Ecc.* 1181 c. 40 in Thorpe *Leas* II. 438 Ne oferdrincað ge eow wines. 1597 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1706) 69 Ashamed to over-drink himself. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1 Ark 541 Noah One-day making merry drinking, over-drunk. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 462 Cucumbers...doe extremely affect Moisture; And over-drinke themselves. 1730 BURTON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 21 If he is hot, he will over-drink himself. 1865 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 July, It did not say that they were to over-eat and over-drink themselves.

† **Over-drink** *sb.*, drinking to excess, drunkenness. *Obs.*

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xviii. 120 Behealdað eow ðæt ge ne gehæfegean eowre heortan mid oferæte & oferdrince. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 133 Hwenne þe muð sunecð on mucchele etc and on our drinke.

† **Overdrip**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 -dreep(e). [f. OVER- 1 + DRIP *v.*; cf. OVERDROPP *v.*] *trans.* To drip over; to overhang, overshadow; also *fig.*

1587 *Golding De Morney* xl. 157 When thou seest it [the Sea] overdreep the earth, and threaten it with drowning. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* i. 1, The aspiring nettles with their shade tops shall no longer over-dreep the best heards, or keep them from the sunne. 1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. iii. (1631) 332 These plants, that grow in the shadow, since greatness cannot so overdrinpe them. c. 1659 Br. BROWN *Rig. Sermon* (1674) I. ii. 25 They may sometimes over-drip us, but they are a shelter to us.

Overdrive (see below), *v.* [OE *oferdrifan* = MHG. *ubertriben*, Du. *overdriven*, f. *ofer*, OVER- 4, 5, 17, 10, 27 + *drifan* to DRIVE]

† 1. *trans.* (*overdrive*). To drive away, dispel; to overthrow. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 38 God ðv ðe ðiostro giddwes wordes ðines lehte oferdrifet [L. *debellis*]. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 232 Oððæt se eadiga petrus þone arleasan ofer-draf 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 661 Bot feill anoyis thollishe sall, Bot ðhe sall thame ourdrifillkane. 1573 *Saitir Poems Reform.* xxxix. 22 And, as I dout not, wil ourdryue thir dangers.

† 2. *trans.* To cause (time) to pass; to bring to an end, to pass, spend. *Scr. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 481 Qwen then [that] day ourdrivyn had. 1528 LYNDESALE *Dream* 34 More pleasandlie the tyme for tyll ourdryue. c. 1550 *Reveris of Berwick* 417 In *Dunbar's Poems* 299 On this wyss the lang nicht thay ourdrif 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Alse Poems* xxxix. 26 Sair weeping, but sleeping, The nights I ourdryue.

† b. *intr.* Of time: To pass away, elapse. Of a person: To let the time pass; to delay. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 3 Quhen vyntir tyde Vith his blaisis Wes ourdriffin. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1505 Sone

þe dytke ouer-diafe & þe day springez. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5253 Þu þai our draue som what lange. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ix. 51 The lang nycht Gan schape full fast to mak schort and ourdryve. 1533 BELLEVOUE *L'roy* v. (1822) 437 The time wes lang oure drevin but ony inclina croun of victorie to athir side.

† 3. *trans.* To drive over. *Obs. rare*

c. 1420 *St. Amadace* (Camden) alviii. Suthe stormes me ore-drofe

4. (*ô vâidraiv*). To drive too hard; to drive or work to exhaustion; to overwork. Also *fig.*

c. 1450 MYRC 1813 When þat he y-so ouer-dryue[th] þat he may no lengur lyue[n] 1551 BIBLE *Gen.* xxviii. 13 Ewes and kyne with yong which yf men shoulde ourdryue but even one daye, the hole flocke woulde die. 1677 GILPIN *Demol* (1667) 341 Satan is gradual in his temptations and is very careful that he do not over-drive men. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 176 They don't over drive their Business. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 26 He ruins his analogy by overdriving it.

Overdriven (*ô vâidriv'n*: stress var.), *ppl. a.* Also 8 -drove. [Pa. pple. of prec.]

1. That is driven too hard.

1707 *Ann. Reg.* 96 An over-drove ox, entering the Guildhall, threw the whole Court into consternation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11 601 The sufferings of an overdriven post-horse. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* iii. 30 The wandering of an over driven brain.

b. *fig.* Used to excess, hackneyed. 1888 W. MITRO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 670/2 The banishment of a few overdriven phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction.

2. Driven or made to project beyond the general line.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* IV. 503 An overdriven Keystone, or Console, as it is termed, is one of the most usual ornaments of the Archivolte.

Overdrop, -drowse, etc.: see OVER.

† **Overdrop**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To drop over or upon; to overhang, overshadow.

1608 DON & CLEAVE *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii 135 Their toppes aloft, and branches broad, and thereby overdroppe all that is under them. 1677 in *Cleveland's Gen. Poems* Ep. Ded. Aiv, How enviously our late Mushroom-wits look up at him because he overdroppeth them.

† **Overdrown**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To flood with water; to submerge, inundate; to drench or wet excessively. Hence † **Overdrown** *ed.*

ppl. a. † **Overdrowning** *obl. sb.*

c. 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gow Lordsh.* 59 Yn rayns fallys thondres & leuenynges, & ouer-drownynge purgh flodes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 255 Subject to raines, which, by reason of the lownesse of the place, do so overdrowne it. 1635 BROWNE *Brit. Past* II. i. 7 Casting round her over-drowned eyes. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. iv, Those eyes, Which lately were so overdrown'd in tears.

Over-dry, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too dry. So **Over-dry ness**, excessive dryness.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 396 The better so, with a moist cold, to temper Th' one's over-drynesse, th' other's hot distemper. 1616 SURPL. & MARKII *Country Farme* 500 That brings it [hay] to a rottennesse or over-drynesse, which is verie ill for milke. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 706 Either by an over-dry heat, or an over-moist heat.

Over-dry, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *a. intr.* To become too dry, dry up. *b. trans.* To dry too much, make too dry.

1495 *Trivisia's Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. cxxx. (W. de W.) Vvys/2 In grauely londs...the vyne ouerdyeth [Ed. *M.S.* fordriep] and faylleth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Ale.* I. ii. 1 (1676) 43/1 Buttered meats, condite, powdered, and over-dried.

Overdue (*ô vâidv*: stress var.), *a.* [OVER- 24 b.] More than due; past the time when due.

a. Of a bill, debt, etc.: Remaining unpaid after the assigned date. b. Of a ship, train, etc.: That has not appeared, or arrived, at the time fixed.

1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 97 Overdue bonds for the payment of money. 1850 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Overdue*, as an unpaid account or bill of exchange; a vessel, train, etc. past time. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 17 May 124/1 Mortgage debentures of the company, the interest on which was overdue. 1899 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 9/1 It is of vast importance, when an overdue ship is reported to be safe, that those concerned should know it. *Mod.* The train is already half an hour overdue.

Over-due, -dure, -dust: see OVER.

† **Over-dyed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [OVER- 8.] Dyed over with a second colour.

1621 SHAKS *Wind. T.* I. ii. 132 But were they false As ore-dy'd Blacks, as Wind, as Waters.

Over-eager, *a.* [OVER- 28] Too eager, excessively eager or keen.

1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 333 [She] feedeth so greedily upon it by reason she was kept over-eager and sharp. 1684 GOODMAN *Wind. Ev. Conf.* I. (1705) 20 Extravagance in the more modest and private, but over-eager pursuits of these Recreations [games of chance]. 1865 DICKENS *Mind Fr.* II. xii, Over-eager for the cause of justice.

Hence **Over-eagerly** *adv.*, **Over-eagerness**.

c. 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* vii. xvii. § 4 Of such nature, that to himself no man might over-eagerly challenge them, without blushing. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1847) 522 Pursuing them overeagerly into York. c. 1700 SHUFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 100 Such an over-eagerness, instead of hurting me, only exposes themselves. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 963/2 Over-eagerness for office had compelled them to sacrifice all their respectable principles.

Over-early, *adv.* and *a.* [OVER- 30, 28] Too early; premature; prematurely.

c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) II. 11 Þe barne þat is done fra his modir milke our arlike. 1605 BACON *Adv.*

Learn I. v. § 4 Another Error is the over-early and peremptorie reduction of Knowledge into Arts and Methodes. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 56 Children learn by such Love's holy earnest in a pretty play and get not over early solemnised.

Over-earnest, *a.* [OVER- 28] Too earnest. So **Over-earnestly** *adv.*, **Over-earnestness**.

1581 PETTIE *tr. Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 6 It is not good to occupie your minde over earnestlie. c. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 285 His men following over earnestly. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. iii. 122 Yes Cassius, When you are over-earnest with your Brutus, Hee'l thinke your Mother chides, and leave you so. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Trac. Wks.* II. 392 Some mischief happened... from this over-earnest zeal. 1864 WEBSTER, *Overearnestness*.

Over-easy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too easy. So **Over-easily** *adv.*, **Over-easiness**.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xxix. § 2 S. Jerome, whose custome is not to pardon over-easily his Adversaries. 1626 DOWNE *Sermon* IV. 33 Him that is over-easy to be scandalized. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 340 The historian had no leaning towards over-easiness of belief.

† **Overeat**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE *oferet* masc, f. **oferetan* cf. OS. *ovarit*, OHG. *ubardz*.] The action, or an act, of overeating; a surfeit.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xviii. 120 Behealdað eow ðæt ge ne gehæfegean eowre heortan mid oferæte & oferdrince. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Widdtjing of est-metes, and oueretes, and untimliche etes.

Overeat (*ô vâit*), *v.* [OVER- 27, 22, 8. (An OE. **oferetan* = OHG. *ubaregan*, MHG. *uber-eggen*, is not recorded.)]

1. To eat too much, eat to excess, surfeit oneself with eating. *a. intr.* (Now rare.) *b. refl.* (The usual construction.)

1599 T. MIOFFET *Silkwormes* 43 Yet bath your fruit this blotte, to over-eate, And glutton like to vomit vp their meate. 1678 Mrs. BERN Sir P. Fancy II. iii. Nay, Sir, he bath overeaten himself at breakfast. 1848 TRACERAY *I. an. Fair* xiv, She has only overeaten herself—that is all.

† 2. *trans.* To eat more than (another). in quot., by his cattle. *Obs.* (Cf. *EAT* *v.* 6 b.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Furth* § 123 Than shall not the ryche man ouer-eate the poore man with his cattell.

† 3. To eat or nibble all over or on all sides.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 160 The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greazie reliques, Of her ore-eaten faith are bound to Diomed.

Hence **Overeat** *ten ppl. a.* (see 3); **Over-eating** *obl. sb.*

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 105 She sent me cakes with cautions against over-eating, and needle-cases with admonitions to use them. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 403 The greedy dog, which continually falls ill from over-eating.

Over-eat to **Over-enourish**: see OVER.

† **Over-end**, **overend**. *Obs.* [OVER- *a.* + *END* *sb.*, written as one word; see OVER- 1 d.]

The upper end, the top.

[c. 1300 See OVER- 1 b. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 214 Syttinge on þe ouer ende of a laddere.] 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 At the netherend squar vij inch and at the overend vij inches. 1551 [see OVER- 1 b]. 1725 in S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltham* (1893) 155 A place...called Campo Lane, being the overend of the said croft.

Over-engage to **over-enrichment**: see OVER.

Over-english, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [OVER- 27.]

trans. To overdo in English; to exaggerate in description. (Cf. SHAKS *Merry W.* I. ii. 52.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Manant of Hum.* (Dram. Pers. Puntarvolo, A vain-glorious knight, over-englishing his travels.

Over-enter, *v.* [OVER- 26 or 27] *trans.*

To enter (an item in an account) in excess of the proper amount. So **Over-entry**, an excess entry. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat. Wks.* II. 74 Every thing which the author can cut off with any appearance of reason for the over-entry of British goods. 1813 J. SMYTH *Princ. Customs* (1821) 337 The over entry must be obtained in the following manner. On the back of the Warrant, at the bottom, must be certified the quantity of the goods over entered, thus: Upon examination, we find the merchant has over entered sixty seven pounds of thrown Silk. *Ibid.*, note, Explanation of the London mode of making out Over Entry Certificates.

Overearninde, -ernne, *obs. ff.* OVEREARNING, -RUN.

† **Overer**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [Comparative of OVER- *a.*: cf. OHG. *oberoro*, MHG. *oberer*, and Eng. *INNERER*]

A. adj. Upper; higher in position.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 30 The ouer (v. *o* ouerer) part of occian. c. 1430 *Art. Nouryng* (E. E. T. S.) II. 12 That the last of the lower nombre may not be with-draw of the last of the ouerer nombre for it is lasse than the lower.

B. sb. (the adj. used elliptically).

1. The upper part or region.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Plaiter* Prolog. 3 An instrument, of ten cordis, and grifes þe soun fra þe ouer, thurgh touchynge of hend. *Ibid.* cii. 3 Þou þat hitis wip watris þe ouer of it [L. *superiora eius*]. *Ibid.* 14 Wetand hilles of his ouytere [L. *de superioribus suis*].

2. The upper of two things.

c. 1430 *Art. Nouryng* (E. E. T. S.) 30 In the place of the ouerer sette a-side, write a digit that is a part of the compo-nede. *Ibid.* 160 Such a digit founde and withdraw fro his ouerer.

3. A person higher in station, a superior.

c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* Prolog. 2 Correccioun...longth onli to the ouerer anentis his netherer, and not to the netherer anentis his ouerer. *Ibid.* 290 Forwiþ in two maners ouerers mowen holde and vse her ouerte vpon her vnderlings

Overer (ὁ ὑπερῶν), *sb* ² *local*. [f **OVER** *adv.* + **-ER**] See *quot.*

182a E. B. JAMES *Lett. I. of Wight* (1806) II 347 The local and familiar word 'overers', by which the people of the Isle of Wight designate such of the inhabitants as are not born natives. 182a *Edin Rev* July 237 'The list of "overers" whose connection with it has enriched its fame, is longer and more brilliant.

† **Overest**, *a, sb, adv* *Obs.* [Superlative of **OVER** *adj* and *adv*: cf OHG *oberst*, MHG. *oberst*, Ger. *oberst*, also the Eng *utmostest*]

A *adj.* 1. Highest in position, uppermost; outermost, covering all the rest.

132a WYCLIF *Exod* xxii. 21 And thei maden a hode in the ouerest [1388 *higere*, Vulg. *superior*] parti agens the myddel c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 290 Ful thredbare was his ouereste courtierp 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cv 161 The ouerste part of hym fyl to the ground and that other parte abode styll sytting on the hors. 1483 — *Gold Leg*. 81 b/1 Anon she wente in to ouerest parte of her hows.

2. *fig.* Highest in station, quality, etc 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Who that wylle taste of the ouerest wyschede he muste faste and make hym redy ayenst the hys festes. 1567 *Gude & Godde B* (S. T. S.) 43 They straiu quare sould be ouerest 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 214 For they who ouerest wisdom love, Must fast against the festals high.]

B, *sb* 1. The uppermost part or region. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ciii. 3 Pat hiles with watres ouerestes [L. *superiores*] his. 14 *Stockh. Med. MS.* l. 137 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Some of be ouerest twye or thrye, And panne late it stonde kole & drye.

2. A person supreme over others; a ruler. 1494 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. ii (1883) 88 As some as the masse is don he deluethur hit to his ouerest or procurator 1483 — *Gold Leg* 376 b/1 By the commaundement of his ouerest and requeste of the kynge he was sente in to Englund.

C *adv.* In the highest or uppermost place; over all, so as to cover all the rest.

1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 846 An Appille ouereste lay on loffe, There the poynson was in dighte a 1450 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 307 (*Stage Direct*) Thei xal don on Ihesus clothis, and ouerest a whyte clothe

Over-esteeem, *v* [**OVER**-27.] *trans* To esteem too highly, or beyond the true worth, to think too highly of

1439 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* l. xix (x640) 239 Pride is a vice in this, that it causeth a man to over-esteeem himselfe. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* II x (1853) 158 He does not overesteeem them for those little accidental Advantages in which they excel him.

Over-estimate, *v*. [**OVER**-27.] *trans*. To estimate too highly; to reckon or value at too high a rate.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxiii. 73 Like most self-taught men he overestimated the value of an education 1858 Ld. S. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prof. Law* xx. 155 A man over estimating the value of his property, or not allowing for its depreciation.

So **Over-estimate** *sb.*, too high an estimate; **Over-estimation**, the action of over-estimating

1809 HAN MORE *Celebs* l. xix 275 An over-estimation of character is an infirmity from which even worthy men are not exempt. 1846 WORCESTER, *Overestimate*, too high an estimation. Norton 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 124. 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 15 Feb 8/1 The loss through systematic over-estimates . . . will probably amount to £200,000.

Over-exact to Over-excelling: see **OVER**.

Over-excite, *v*. [**OVER**-27.] *trans*. To excite too much

1825 J. NFAL *Bio. Jonathan* l. 25 If he were over excited. 1865 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug. 3/1 The whole principle of the cure is to excite, and not over-excite, the organic activities.

So **Over-excited**, **Over-exciting** *ppls* *adjs*; also **Over-excitability**; **Over-excitability** *a.*, **Over-excitement**.

1836 Sir H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xi 78 One who should feel himself to be over-excitable in the transaction of business. 1847 WEBSTER, *Overexcitement* 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit* v 81 France appears to be a product of over-excitability, which time blunts 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 376 The mere wanderings of an overexcited mind. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines of Psychol.* xi. 466 All transition from states of over-excitement to modes of quiet activity is agreeable

Over-exercise: see **OVER**-29b

Over-exert, *v*. [**OVER**-27.] *trans*. To exert too much; usually *refl.* to exert oneself beyond one's strength, to put forth too much effort.

So **Over-exertion**, excessive exertion 1837 *Lett. fr Madras* (1843) 66 He fell a victim to over exertion of mind and body. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* II. 1 Don't you over exert yourself, Loo', said Chick 1882 Miss BRADDON *At. Royal* II. 46 Be sure that she doesn't over exert herself

Over-expenditure, etc.: see **OVER**.

Over-expose, *v*. [**OVER**-27.] *trans*. To expose too much; *spec.* in *Photogr.* to expose (a sensitized plate) to the light for too long a time, so as to produce a faulty negative. So **Over-exposed** *ppl a*, **Over-exposure**.

1869 *Eng. Mech* 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1873 *Rouledge's Eng. Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 613 My portraits will suffer from over exposure. 1889 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 586 Passion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by over-exposure. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III 287 The best negatives are not those taken the quickest; sooner over expose, than under expose.

Over-express to Over-extreme: see **OVER**.
† **Over-eye**, *v* *Obs* [**OVER**-1 (c).] *trans*. To cast one's eye over, have an eye to; to watch, observe; to look after, watch over, take care of.

1588 SHAKS *L L L* iv iii 80 Here sit I in the skie, And wretched foolcs secrets heedfully oer-eye 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. 1, "I were better live a yeoman, And live with men, than over-eye your horses, Whilst I myself am ridden like a jade 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 64 A Woman, who diligently over-eyed, and watched her Charge.

† **Overface**, *sb*. *Obs.* [**OVER**-1 d.] Upper face, surface.

c 1400 *Apoll Loll* 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be in wordis of writings, but in wit, not in ouer face, but in þe merowe. 1561 I. NORTON *Cabot's Inst* iv. xx 169 The living creatures that are on the ouerface of the earth

Overface, *v* *Obs. exc. dial.* [**OVER**-21, 8] 1 *trans*. To look out of countenance, to abash or overcome, *esp.* by boldness or effrontery; = **OUTFACE** *v*. 1. (Now *dial.*)

c 1535 R. LAYTON *Lett to Cromwell in West's Antig Furness* (1805) 144 Nor then we cannot be our fayssede, nor suffer any manner injurie a 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (1847) VII. xl 149 The lord chancellor earnestly looked upon him, to have, belike, over-faced him 1567 MARKHAM *Caval* II (1617) 206 If you make a strange horse stand before him, as it were to over-face him 1831 EVERETT *Blacksmith* (1834) 99 (E. D. D.) The parson, poor young man! was overfaced with us, and could not preach.

† **b**. To brazen out, to carry off with a bold face; = **OUTFACE** *v*. 4. *Obs*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 530 Boldly to over-face that, which justly may be reproved

† 2. To cover the face or surface of. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 498 The delectable plannure of Murray . . . overfaced with a generous Octavian Gentrye

Over-facility, -*fac*, -*faith*: see **OVER**-27-29.

Overfall (ὁὐερῶλ), *sb*. [**OVER**-5, 6]

1. *Naut.* A turbulent surface of water with short breaking waves, caused by a strong current or tide setting over a submarine ridge or shoal, or by the meeting of contrary currents. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 b, A dangerous goulfe, making roes ouerfalls by reason of the meynesse of soondry streames in one poynce. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. ii 36 Certaine Currents, which did set to the West Southwestward so fast as if it had bene the ouerfall of a sand, making a great noyse like unto a streame or tide-gate when the water is shoale. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We came amongst many strange races, and over-falles 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 386 The frightful ripples and over falls of the water 1748 ANSON's *Voy* II. ii 315 This tide runs at first with a vast head and overfall of water 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Martime Surv.* Plate iv. Overfalls, or rough, breaking Seas 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 75 All over the British Channel there are patches of sand, shingle, or rock even without any wind they cause the tide-stream to rush over them in great eddies and confused bubbling waves. These places are called . . . in some charts *overfalls*.

2. A sudden drop in the sea-bottom, as at the edge of a submarine terrace or ledge. 1798 S. WILCOCKE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II 61 It is broken ground, and overfalls of about half a fathom, every cast of the lead 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I 300, I heard that he had very great overfalls, from twenty seven to thirteen fathoms at one cast, when he was standing in the bay towards the village of Felix 1817 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 562/2 The channel is perfectly clear of shoals, but the overfalls are sudden from 15 to 21 and 12 to 7 fathoms 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jour. Geog. Soc* XXIX 236 The shingly shoale shelves rapidly, without steps or overfalls, into blue water

† 3. A waterfall in a river, a cataract or rapid *Obs*

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 67 Marched over land to view the strange ouerfalls of the ruler of Caroli, which rored so farre of. There appeared some ten or twelve ouerfalls in sight, every one as high over the other as a Church tower 1600 J. PORRY tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro 44 It is reported that Nilus doth the like at his Cataracts or ouerfalls. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc* (Malh) III 195, I travelled up the river of Wiapoco, to view the overfalls.

4. A structure to allow the overflow of water from a canal or a lock on a river, when the water reaches a certain level (Also used to keep the water up to the required level.)

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 15 Culverts and Overfalls, 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 22 The new constructed open Weir at Windsor, it will be perceived how trifling stop or pen, it can possibly make when the moveable Gates, Overfalls, and Rimers are taken away 1849 SOUTHBY *Inscript. Calad Canal* 2 in *Anniversary* 196 [Thou hast seen] the rivulet Admitted by its intake peaceably, Forthwith by gentle overfall discharged 1846 KANE tr. *Rühmann on Turbines* 23 In the watercourse, is to be built up a partition of boards, or, as it is termed, an overfall. 1881 TAUNT *Thames Map* 13/2 The village [Streathley], with the weirs and overfalls in the foreground.

5. *Comb.* as **overfall-mill**, a mill worked by an overshot wheel, **overfall-weir**, a weir which water passes over.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 127 So plentiful a streame, as able to turn an overfall mill. 1861 SMITH *Eng. Engineers* II. 467 A little above it was an ancient overfall weir.

Overfall (ὁὐερῶλ), *v*. [**OE** *oferfeallan* = MHG. *uberfallen*, Ger. *uberfallen*; MDu., Du. *over-vallen* to attack, surprise: see **OVER**-7, 6.] 1 *trans*. To fall upon or over.

c 1200 ORMIN 4799, & ter fell dun þatt his purrh wind, & offerfell hemm alle a 1425 *Cyrcor M.* 1666f (Trin) þe hilles shal þer bidde ouerfall vs. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* 190 A thick mist overfell them.

b. To fall upon, attack, assail

971 *Bluchl Hom* 203 Hie oferfeollan þa ðe þa yrmþo genamon 138a WYCLIF *Lev* xx. 27 With stonius men shulen overfalle hem 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I III viii, Silence which some liken to that of the Roman Senate overfallen by Brennus.

2. *intr.* To fall over

[a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviil] 9 Over fel þe fire sa bright (1382 WYCLIF, fyr fel ouer) 1 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks (Parker Soc.) II 251 It cannot be chosen but that many shall overfall 1844 Mrs BROWNING *Duchess May* xcv, Horse and riders overfell

Hence **Overfalling** *vbl sb.*, a falling over

18 J. WILSON *Trees in Blackw Mag.* The shape being indistinct in its regular over-fallings, and over-foldings, and over-hangings, of light and shade

Over-famed: see **OVER**-27 b.

Over-familiar, *a*. [**OVER**-28] Too familiar. So **Over-familiarity**, too much familiarity;

Over-familiarly *adv*, too familiarly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W de W. 1495) l. civii 164 a/2 Pardonne yf I ouerfamiliarly do declare my pouterie unto you. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* I Wks 127/1 The pore man had founde ye priest ouer familiar with his wife 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. 1, His over-familiar playing face. 1631 MASSINGER *Emph. East* v. 1, His confirm'd suspicion, That you have been ouer-familiar with her. 1676 TOWNSON *Decalogue* 74 The extreme in excess, which is an over-familiarity with our Maker 1862 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk & Life*, *Triple Vail* 12 The ignorance of over-familiarity must be grappled with even like that of non-acquaintance.

Over-famous to Over-fancy: see **OVER**.

Over-far, *adv*. [**OVER**-30. In ME. and mod. dial. written as two words.] Too far; to too great a distance, extent, or degree.

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4894 An þai ouer far be on þeir fare c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6123 And ouer fer on þi fose fare by þi seluyn c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Suites) 454 We won our far fra þe wode.] 1523 Ld BERNERS *Praxis* I cccxxiii 322 They durst nat aduenture ouerfarr. 1599 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. ix § 2 Such rules are not safe to be trusted ouer-farre. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaas's Lett.* 154, I fear lest my zeal should ouer far transport me. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv* (1754) l. i. xxx 323/2 That the poor might not go ouer-far to Church. [Mod. Sc. Dinna gang ouer ferr]

† **Overfare**, *v*. *Obs* [**OE** *oferfaran* = OHG. *ubarfaran*, MG *uberwaren*, Ger. *uberfahren*, MDu., Du. *overvaren*: see **OVER**-9, 10.]

1. *intr.* To pass over, across, or through.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) x i Ofeifare on mun swa swa spearwa c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2487 To flum iurdon he ben cumen, And ouer pharan til ebron. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 1241 Another þer þow mist ouer fare.

2. *trans* To pass over, to cross, to traverse.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1801 (Gr) H1 . . . forð oferforan folcmæro land a 1023 WULSTAN *Hom* (Napier) 210 Moyses oferfor þa readan see. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 387 An ouer-vareth fele theode a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxiiil] 5 Over-faren had our saule swift-lik Watre þat was un-tholand-lik

Over-fast, -*fastidious*, etc.: see **OVER**.

Over-fat, *a* [**OE** *oferfat*: see **OVER**-28.] Too fat. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc* in Wr. Wulcker 172/10 *Ohesus*, oifeat. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholium* II. (Arb.) 112 As certain wise men do, that be ouer fat and fleshy. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fern Mon* v (1623) K. 11, If they be ouer-fat, or want a Ruler, undoubtedly they will not prosper 1807 *Albitt's Syst Med.* IV 614 The over-fat are certainly a bad class.

Over-fatigue, *sb* [**OVER**-29.] Too great fatigue; excessive fatigue.

1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee*, Many of them die thro their Over-fatigue and Labour 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 617 Some over-fatigue, or cold, or external accident 1899 *Albitt's Syst Med.* VII. 257 In states of over-fatigue the arterial blood is . . . run at high pressure

Over-fatigue, *v* [**OVER**-27.] *trans*. To fatigue too much, to overtire. Hence **Over-fatigued** *ppl a*.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i xiv § 12 Do not over-fatigue the spirits 1838 LYTON *Alice* i vii, You are pale, you have over-fatigued you self 1897 *Albitt's Syst Med.* IV. 494 The tremor which may be observed in over-fatigued muscles

Overfault (ὁὐερῶλτ) *Geol.* [**OVER**-3 + **FAULT** *sb*. 9] A term applied to a fault of which the inclination or *hade* is in the opposite direction to what it is in a normal or ordinary fault, that is, towards the upthrow side (hence also called *inverted* or *reverse* fault)

The result is that the dislocated strata, instead of slipping down the fault-plane (as in a normal fault), have been pushed or shidden up and over the fault plane see **OVERTHRUST** 1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol Mag.* X Aug 342 The various stages of rock deformation under lateral pressure (folds, overfolds, overfaults, and overthrusts) — in *Letter to Editor*, An overfault is sometimes produced by the development of an overfold until it has a plane of dislocation or 'thrust-plane' in lieu of its middle limb

Over-favour, *v*. [**OVER**-27.] *trans* To favour, like, or take to (a thing) too much

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* i. 315 King Henrie the third, ouerfavouring forrainers, granted the Honor de Aquila, to Petre Earle of Savoy 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 9 She did not over-favour her exile in the western counties

Over-favourable, *a*. [**OVER**-28] Too favourable. So **Over-favourably** *adv*.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 140 Seyng they are ouer-fauerabyly therein. 1617 HIERON *1 Pss.* II 164 Fearing that he should deale somewhat ouer-fauourably with himselfe.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 4 The conditions of such a test are usually overfavorable to the process.

† **Over-fear**, *sh. Obs.* [OVER-29.] Too great fear; excess of fear.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xii. (1647) 251 In such over-fear they were no less injurious to themselves than to the western Pilgrims.

† **Over-fear**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-27.] *intr.* To fear too much. So **Over-fearing** *vbl. sh.*

a 1591 [see OVER-LOVE]. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. iii, Over-daring is as great a vice As over-fearing.

Overfearful, *a* [OVER-28.] Too fearful. So **Overfearfully** *adv.*; **Overfearfulness**.

a 1626 W. SLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 32 Over-fearfulness, dismaying to approach unto the Throne of Grace a 1630 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 82 Take heed of being so fond and over-fearful of your children.

Over-fed (stress var.), *ppl. a.* [OVER-28c.] Fed too much, fed to excess.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 42 These gross, corpulent, and over-fed bodies do encounter Nature. 1608 SHAKS. *P. R.* iii. Prol. 3 Snore Made louder by the over-fed breast Of this most pompous marriage-feast 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* i. 100 Like an over-fed infant. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* viii. 557 The worst instances of psoriasis are found in the over-fed.

Over-feeble, *a* [OVER-28.] Too feeble. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* 147 Thilk proces is ouerfeble forto weerne ymagis to be had & vsid

† **Over-feeble**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [OVER-21.] *trans.* To overcome with weakness; to enfeeble

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxviii. (1495) 138 The hondes ben drye in men that ben ouerfebled with age, traueylle and dysese

Over-fed, *v* [OVER-27.]

1. *trans.* To feed too much, or to excess.

1609 J. DAVIES in FARR *S. P. J.* (1848) 183 The London lanes. Did vomit out their undigested dead. For all these lanes with folk are overfed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farnie* 105 The Husbandman is of opinion, that you cannot over-feed or make your Swine too fat. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) i. 349 If he keeps but one [horse], and overfeeds it to show his wealth, he is a fool for his pains. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* i. 399 It is a common error to over-feed and over-stimulate in this condition.

2. *intr.* (for *self*.) To feed to excess, take too much food

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* v. 113 When they [vultures] have over-fed, they are then utterly helpless. 1896 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxix 399, I have seen pups only two months old risk an indigestion by overfeeding on their twin brethren.

Hence **Over-feeding** *vbl. sh.*

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Apol. Lent* (1839) 19 Gibbon. notices this vile propensity to overfeeding. 1881 MICHELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 41 You must hit off exactly the golden mean between overfeeding and underfeeding.

Overfeel to **Over-festoon**: see OVER-

Over-few, *a* Nowdial. [OVER-28.] Too few. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. Over fewe to fyght with soo many. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. ii. 191 Of them [i. e. ministers of the law] are over-many, though their be among them over-few gud. 1589 H. MORE in NORRIS *Theory Love* (1688) 181 Else they would be in the state of sincerity, which over-few are. [Mod. Sc. Owre few o' the richt sort.]

Over-fields to **Overfile**: see OVER-

Overfill, *v.* [OE. *oferfyllan*, f. *ofer*, OVER-24 + *fyllan* to FILL: cf. MHG. *überfüllen*.]

1. *trans.* To do more than fill; to fill to overflowing.

c 1230 *Hali Mead.* 19 He earned him ouerfullet ful & ouer-cournde met & heuenliche mede. 1495 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xi (W. de W.) 207 The stomak is ouerfilled, and is stretchid abroad. 1755-85 AFB SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 9 They who are over-filled with works of supererogation. 18700 DRYDEN (J.). The tears she shed, Seem'd to discharge her head, O'er fill'd before. 1869 PHILLIPS *Venn.* iii. 56 On the 13th the lava overfilled the great fissure.

2. *intr.* To become full to overflowing.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 358 Water'd with floods, that ever over-fill With heaven's continual showers. 1676 HOBBS *Ihad* (1677) 63 Suddenly the river overfills, Supply'd by Jove with mighty showers of rain. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* ii. 77.

Hence **Overfilled** *ppl. a*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barinas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 867 Th' over-burdened Tables bend with weight Of their Ambrosiall over-filled freight. 1900 *Daily News* 6 July 3/3 Overfilled, undermanned hospital, without medical necessities

Overfilm, *v.* [OVER-8.] *trans.* To cover with a film, to put a film over.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 Their eies were over-filmed or blinded. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho* ii. x. *Last Nt* at H 38 Fear O'erfilms her apprehensive eye.

Over-fine, *a*. [OVER-28.] Too fine; super-fine; over-refined.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 243 Pure flowre for ouertine breade. 1668 H. MORE *Dial. Dial.* iv. xx (1723) 339 This fetch of yours is over-fine and witty. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 273 Aiming at hard words, or an over-fine pronunciation of such as are common. 1862 *Athenaeum* 8 Nov. 588 The phrases 'Our Feathered Families', and 'Birds of Song' are, we submit, affected and over-fine.

Hence **Over-fineness**.

1899 TENNYSON *Vivien* 645 (794) In the mouths of base interpreters, From over-fineness not intelligible. Is thy white blamelessness accounted blame!

Over-fire, *v.* [OVER-27.] *trans.* To fire or heat too much. (Used in Ceramics.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 Gold might be made but the Alchymists over-fired the Work. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* i. 628 The risks in the oven of being 'over-fired', by

which it [porcelain] would be melted into a mass, and of being 'short-fired', by which its surface would be imperfect. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 207/1 Great attention is required in this operation to prevent the enamel from being over-fired.

Over-fish, *v.* [OVER-27.] *trans.* To fish (a stream, etc.) too much; to fish to depletion.

Hence **Over-fishing** *vbl. sh.*

1867 Q. Rev. Apr. 323 If any trawling ground should be overfished. 1871 *Echo* 15 Dec. Some asserting that the falling off was due to overfishing. 1902 *Daily Chron* 27 Feb. 3/6 A species which might speedily be over-fished, to the lasting detriment of the industry

Overfit to **Overflag**: see OVER-

† **Overflame**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [OVER-5, 25] *intr.* To flame over, or beyond measure.

1634 *Documents against Prynne* (Camden) 22 This man's zeale hath soe overflamed, that there is not by him any recreation at all lefte for Christian.

† **Overflame**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [Derivation obscure.] (app.) To smear or plaster over.

c 1420 *Paradise on Hush* i. 1139 Make hit lyk a salue, and overflame [i. alline] Vche hole and chent

† **Over-flap**, *Obs.* [OVER-6] A pasty or turn-over.

1694 TRYON *Good House-w.* xl. 87 The best fashion to make these Pyes in, is that of Pasties, which in some countries they call Overflaps.

† **Overflee**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferflean* to flee over, also for **oferflegan* to fly over. see OVERFLY, and cf. FLEE, FLY v.]

1. *a. intr.* To flee over; to escape. b. *trans.* To escape from, flee.

Beowulf 2525 Nelle ic beorges weard ofer fleon fotes trem. c 1330 *Wayn* Miles 46 The child that was y-born to night Er the soule be hider y dight The pain schal ouer fle. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* xxv. 11 The thori fleers, that ouerfleon [1388 hadden fled ouer] to the kyng of Babiloyne.

2. [In sense of FLY v.] To fly over.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlvii (2) 276 *Superuol*, ic oferfleo 1382 WYCLIF *11* ad. v. 11 As a bird that ouerflet [1388 flet] ouer] in the air.

3. = OVERFLY v. 3, q v.

Overfleece, *v. poet.* [OVER-8.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a fleece or fleeces.

1717 FENTON *Odys.* xi. Poems 102 Iolcos, whose irriguous Vales His grazing Folds o'er-fleece'd. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 280 Short woolly curls o'erfleece'd his bending head

† **Overfleece**, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER-5, 9 + FLEET v. 1, OE. *fleotan*. cf. OHG. *überflogen*, MHG. *überfliegen*, Ger. *überfliegen*, MDu. *ouerfleten*.]

1. To flow over, overflow. a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 186 Fifteen elne it ouer-flet, ouer ilk dune, and ouer ilchil. c 1320 *Cast. Lav.* 849 Porw whom he grace hat ouer flet souerelut he bit wurd. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* i. 46 Wall, and wit of woman-head, that sa with vertue does ouerflet

b. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. l. 78 Vmquihle the fertill floude, Nylos, ouerfletend all the feldis, bank and bus.

2. *trans.* To cover with floating things. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 135 And saw the navy cum and mekill ost, Semand the sey of schippis all our flet.

Overflexion, *-fing*, etc. see OVER-

† **Overfloat**, *sh. Obs.* Also *-fote*. [OVER-5 b.] = OVERFLOW sh.

1619 J. DYKE *Counterpoison* 42 Men . . haung enough, should lay vp no more, but make the ouerfloat of their cup seruicable to the maintenance of Gods worship. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* i. (1682) 267 Occasioned by the diuident streams of Nen and Ouse, with the ouer-floates of other Rivers.

Overfloat, *v.* Also *-fote*. [OVER-9, i.] In sense 1 perh. for *overflet*, through confusion with its pa. pple. *overfleten*.]

† 1. *trans.* To overflow = OVERFLEET v. i b.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 405 The water giueh a stonie coat or crust to all the earth that it either ouerfleteth or runneth by. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 660 Dove that often riseth heere and ouerfleteth the fields. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 34 The town is fill'd with slaughter, and o'erfloats, With a red deluge, their increasing moats

2. To float over. *lit.* and *fig*

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 175 But it o're-floated rides, And still doth keep its conuant tides. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxii. Heard her pure voice o'erfloat the rest. 1876 *Masque Poets* 66 This frail yacht, that like a flower Overfloats the rolling foam.

† **Overfloaty**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OVER-28 + FLOATY a., buoyant.] Too buoyant, as a ship under-ballasted and so unsteady in the water.

1706 PHILLIPS *s. v. Keel*, When a Ship is over-floaty, and rolls too much.

Overflow (ðəvəʊld), *v.* [OVER-5, 9.]

trans. To pour over in a flood; to inundate.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. l. 194 The Euphrates. . . O'erflows its banks. 1824 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 306 An answer which over-floods our senses with its fulness and compass. 1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 341 The Arabians, overflooding Gaul after the conquest of Spain.

† **Overflood**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of OVERFLEET v. in OE. *oferfletan*.] Overflowed, flooded.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 4306 Many a darte was ther cast and schotyn, And many a bodi ouer-floten. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 The cornelard is overfloitin with water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 13 Fresh-water Spunges, which commonly are seene vpon ouer-floten medowes.

Overfloodish, *v.* [OVER-25, 8, 27.]

† 1. *intr.* To flourish exceedingly. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. 302 They that worship . . God, . . dwelling in Paradise alike ouerfloodish green.

2. *trans.* To cover with blossom or verdure.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 401 Vertue is beauty, but the beauteous euill Are empty trunks, or flourish d by the deuill. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 114 A wither'd staff o'erfloodish'd with green leaves.

† 3. To embellish too greatly; to set forth with too much embellishment. *Obs.*

1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 66 As they are likely to over-flourish their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered. 1716 *Centil. Instructed* (ed. 6) 279, I cannot think, that the fondest Imagination can over flourish, or even paint to the Life, the Happiness of those who never check Nature.

Overflow (əvəʊld), *sh.* [OVER-9, 5]

1. The act or fact of overflowing; an inundation, a flood. Also *fig*

1589 GREFFE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 62 Ouerwhelmed with the overflowe of a second aduerstie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 299 The inundation or overflow of Nilus. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 130 Some, by overflows and floods, are grown to be that sea, which at this day they call Zuider-Sea. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 53 The relations are obscured by an overflow of igneous rocks.

2. A flowing over from a vessel which is too full; that which flows over. *lit.* and *fig.* applied esp. to an excess of affection or population.

1640 J. STOUTON *Def. Divinity* i. 53 From the overflow of this place all parts of the kingdom are full of knowledge. 1823 *Examiner* 89/2 The house, full to overflow. 1825 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXXI. 384 Every garden has its tank . . the overflow of one being conducted . . to another. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* i. 14 The overflow of Teutons came very early thither

b. *Prosody*. (See quot. 1885.)

1885 E. GOSSE *Fr. Shaks to Pope* 6 Mr. Austin Dobson has proposed to me the term *overflow* for these verses in which the sense is not concluded at the end of one line or of one couplet, but straggles on, until it naturally closes; . . equivalent to the *vers enjambe* of the French. *Ibid.* 55 In thirty-two lines [of Waller's 'To the King'] we find but one overflow. 1894 VERTY *Milton's P. L.* Intro. 59 Further it [blank verse] never extended till Marlowe broke up the fetters of the couplet-form, and by the process of overflow carried on the rhythm from verse to verse as the sense required.

3. Such a quantity as runs over; excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1589 NASHE *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 The ingrafted overflow of some Kilow concept. 1595 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 64 Thy overflow of good, conuerts to bad. 1725 BROOKE in *Pope's Odys.* Notes (J.). The expression may be ascribed to an overflow of gratitude. 1817 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. i. 5 A prodigious overflow of stupid faces, royal and other

4. Short for *overflow-pipe* or *-drain*, a pipe or drain for carrying off excess of water.

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/6 When the rainfall is more than ordinarily heavy, the storm overflows carry off the flow of water with sufficient rapidity to prevent any overflow into houses from the sewers.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *overflow condition*, *incontinence*, *meeting*, *population*, *work*; *overflow-basin*, *-gauge*, *-pipe*; *overflow-bug* (U.S.), a carabid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis*, occasionally appearing in vast swarms in southern California.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 68 When the overflow-pipe of a cistern opens into the sewers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dut. Mech.* *Overflow-basin*, one having a pipe to convey away excess of water and prevent it running over the brim. 1880 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/1 Hengler's was filled to the brim, and an 'overflow' meeting was immediately organized at the Drill Shed hard by. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 15 Mar. 3/3 Their great want was new territory fit for the overflow population to settle in permanently. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 101/1 The shallow, widespread overflow-floods which occur in some parts of India can hardly be controlled at all. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* vii. 15 If the distended bladder be left unrelieved, the sphincter yields, and the excess of urine comes away, forming the so-called 'overflow incontinence'.

Overflow (əvəʊld), *v. Pa. pple.* 1-7 *-flowen*, 6-9 *-flown*, 6- *-flowed*: see FLOW v. [OE. *oferflōwan* = MLG. *ouerflojen*, MDu. *ouerflocien*: see OVER-9, 5]

1. *trans.* 1. To flow over; to overspread or cover with water or other liquid; to flood, inundate.

Said of water; in quot. 1741 causatively of a person

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. iii. § i Seo ea elce geara fæt land middeard oferflew mid fotes þeace flocde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 556 Do wex a flood ðis werlde wið-in, and ouer-flozwed men & deres kin. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xvi. 72 It es like as it schuld ouerflowe alle þe land. 1477 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 175 The causey . . is so over flowyn that ther is no man that may on eithe passe it. c 1585 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 411 Trinitie College greene . . is in the winter time overflowne with water. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 290 At the inundation of Niger all the fields of this region are overflowed. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low.* c. Rome 385 Ravenna . . lies indeed very low, yet I believe nowadays is never overflown. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* Piece 11 iii. 524 Over-flow Meadows, and drain your Corn-fields by cutting Water-furrows. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 263 The beaches . . during most months of the year are partly overflown by the river. 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* ii. xv. The river had overflowed the meadows.

† b. To flow over or across. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 1066o Mycres watir he wepfit of his wale ene, Ouer-flower his face, fell on his brest.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To pass or spread over like a flood, so as to pervade, fill, cover, submerge, overwhelm, etc.

1533 MORE *Apol.* 266 The fayth of Cryste shall never be

overflowen with heresies *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v 708 With which his spirit flew, And darkness over-flew his eyes. 1635-56 COWLEY *David* i 350 A Place o'erflown with hallowed Light. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 103 One tide of glory, one unclouded blaze O'erflow thy courts. 1749-51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 382, I was overflowed with joy 1830 TENNYSON *Maudslayi* 11, The flush of anger'd shame O'erflows thy calmer glances. 1899 R. KIPPLING *Stalky, Little Pigg* 171 So they overflowed his house, smoked his cigars, and drank his health.

† b. In *pa. pple.* Overcome with excess of liquor; drunk. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Phoenix* iv. ii, I was overflowed when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* i vii. 21 A cloud settles in his [the drunkard's] eyes, and the whole body being overflowed, they seeme to float in the flood.

3. To flow over (the brim, banks, or sides). *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII 36 Thinking that the vessel of oyle... would overflowe the brymme. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 92 Rain... Perforce will force it [a river] overflow the bank. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i 394 The Dregs that overflow the Brims 1709 TAILOR No. 43 12 The Loire having overflowed its Banks, bath laid the Country under Water for 300 Miles together.

b. To cause to overflow; to fill (a vessel) so full that it runs over. Also *fig.*

a 1607 JER. TAYLOR (J), Sure that some excellent fortune would relieve, thee so as to overflow all thy hopes. 1868 F. WILLIAMS *Lives Eng. Card.* i. 137 This outrage overflowed the cup of bitterness that had been presented to the Pope. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 42 Again shall pleasure overflow Thy cup with sweetness.

† 4. To overflow with, pour out. *Obs. rare* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 157 Such brooks are welcome to mee, that ore-flowes such liquor 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. 1, I take pen, and paper presently, and overflow you halfe a score, or a dozen of sonnets, at a sitting.

II *intr* 5. To flow over the sides or brim by reason of fullness.

c 1000 AGS *Gosp. Luke* vi 38 Oer-flowende hig syllab on eowme bearm 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vi 38 A good mesure, and wel filled, and shakun to gidere, and oerflowynge 1400 tr. *Higden* *Harl. Contin* (Rolls) VII 305 This jere twey dayes tofore Octobre the see overflowed and passide the clyves and dreynyt many men and tounes. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Seleudane's Conyn.* 94 This time at Rome the Ryver of Tiber overflowed exceedingly 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 56 Not when the river had overflowed. 1838 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.* etc. 47 At the top... there is a small reservoir to receive the mercury, which overflows by expansion.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* To get beyond bounds, to become excessive or inordinate. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN *10721*, & tisse meoessne is oferrmettt Swa patt itt oerfloweph. *a* 1547 SURREY *Eneid* iv. (1557) Fij b, Loue doth rise and rage againe, And oerflowes with swelling stormes of wrath. 1668 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 146 Hee would not correct the luxury, nor the distolutesse which were oerflowine, by reason of the distesteeming of the Sumptuary Lawes.

c. To remove from one part to another owing to want of room or other pressure. (In quot. 1858 jocularly of a single person.)

1858 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & It. Frills*, I 295 When I like, I can overflow into the summer-house or an arbor. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Gal.* (1874) 10 The Jewish colonists must in course of time have overflowed into a neighbouring country 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI 45 The painful commotion may extend or overflow to higher or lower centres. *Med.* The crowd overflowed into the adjoining gardens.

6. Said of the containing vessel or the like: To be so full that the contents run over the brim.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Wellis oerfluen, moistures styen vp to be cropyys of trees. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. 1 222 When heauen doth weepe, doth not the earth oerflow? 1606 HEYWOOD and P. *If you know not me* Wks 1874 I 297 Come, let our full-crown'd cups overflow with wine 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v 85 Sudden, with starting tears each eye o'erflows 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 324 Like the last drop which makes a cup overflow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To be filled beyond containing, to be exceedingly full, to superabound

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii iv 47 To make the cominging hoire oerflow with joy. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Let to Sir C. Hedges in Journ. Jerus.* (1793) Pref, We are apt to overflow in speaking of it 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxv. 215 The square below And the streets overflow.

Hence **Overflowable** *a.*, capable of being overflowed; **Overflowed** *ppl. a.*; **Overflow** *er sb.*, one who or that which overflows.

1668 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople in Misc. Cus.* (1708) III 12 The land of Egypt, lying very low, and easily overflowable 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 645 The overflowed swamps at its feet. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 392 The plain was all filled with the overflowed water. 1899 W. JAMES in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 215 The final overflows of our measure.

Overflower (*-flau**, *-flau* 2), *v.* [**OVER**- 23, 8] *trans. a.* To deplete by flowering too much b. To cover with flowers.

1850 BECK's *Florist* Sept. 213 They are shy growers, and apt to overflower their strength 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyer* 1 The pond was all over-flowered with water-lilies.

Overflowing (*stress var.*), *vbl. sb.* [**f. OVERFLOW** *v.* + **-ING** 1]

1. The action of the verb **OVERFLOW**; an over-spreading or covering with water; an inundation. 1530 PALSGR 250/1 Overflowing with water, *inundation*. 1609 DRAYNER *Conf.* (1647) B, In Meadows, over-flowings will doe good 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xx 481 The overflows of the Nile.

fig 1540 BIBLE *Ps* xviii 3 The overflowings [1611 floods] of vngodlynesse made me ayeayed

2. The action of flowing over because the containing vessel is too full; also, that which flows over; hence, excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1573-80 BARET *Alv. O* 174 An overflowing, a superfluos abunding 1613 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 103 The overflowing of the gall, a disease that most Hawkes are subiect vnto 1776 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Aug an 1776, Some over-flowings of clover, I ordered to be made into a square cock for the cart-horses 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* 1, I anticipated no overflowings of fraternal tenderness.

Overflowing (*stress var.*), *ppl. a.* [**-ING** 2] That overflows: in the senses of the verb; flowing over the brim; superabounding, exuberant, etc.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* lxi. (Logeman) 102 318 gemet oerflowende obde leafterfull *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii lxxii 148 Fulfilled wip so gret loue of pe godheod & so overflowing 107 1611 BIBLE *Ex* xlviii. 2 Waters rise up out of the north, and shall be an overflowing flood *a* 1614 DONNE *Diavolatos* (1644) 188 To expresse the abundant and overflowing charitie of our Saviour 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II xxiv 18 Benevolence gushed prodigally from his ever overflowing heart.

Hence **Overflowingly** *adv.*; **Overflowingness** (*in ME.* = luxury, extravagance).

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 115 3if heo edmodnesse habbeð and overflowingness foreleatð 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv, 'The goods, which he so overflowingly abounds with. 1854 TAILOR *Mag.* XXI. 333 Wilson was brimfully, nay, overflowingly, imbued with the poetic element.

Overflown, *ppl. a. arch. or dial.* [The original *pa. pple* of **OVERFLOW** *v.* = **OVERFLOWED** *ppl. a.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Ram. Love. Heret. affirm.* b. j. b. Whosoeur feedeth of the overflowne word cateth truly the flesh of Christ 1553 R. G. ti. Bacon's *Hist. Winda* 65 Vapours out of the Sea and Rivers, and over-flowne Marishes 1709-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 217 Foul Food, as overflown Hay, Grass rotted by the long standing of Water on it in wet Summers. 1828 SOUTHWICK in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 6 Crossing an overflown stream on the way to Boulogne.

Over-fluent, *a.* [**OVER**- 28] Too fluent. So **Over-fluency**, too great fluency

a 1672 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1875) 3, I do grudge the mused do not part 'Twixt him and me that overfluent store 1901 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov 4/3 Doubtless the circumstances of Buchanan's life had something, nay much, to do with this over fluency.

Overflush, *v.* [**OVER**- 27, 8.] *trans a.* To flush too much. b. To flush over, cover with a flush. *rare* So **Overflush shed** *ppl. a.*; also **Overflush sb., superfluity; **Overflush** *sh a.*, too flush.**

1581 MULCASTER *Poissions* xliii (1887) 268 Such an overflush of bookes growes chargeable to the printer. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sat. Disc.* iv 78 A jolly fly of his over-flushed and fiery fancy 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 9 p. A Face which is overflashed appears to advantage in the deepest Scarlet *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Over-flush*, superfluity 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 840 To overflush those blemishes with all The glow of general goodness they disturb 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel the Wid.* iv, You don't look as if you were overflush of money

Overflutter, *v.* [**OVER**- 1.] *trans.* To flutter over.

a 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xv, Already this hot cock in bush and tree, In field and tent o'flutters his next hen 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xi. 371 Would benignant Gospel interpose, O'erflutter us with healing in her wings.

† **Overflux**, *Obs.* [**OVER**- 5] = **OVERFLOW** *sb.* 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* iii. 11, May be, 'tis but the maids-sickness, an over-flux of youth 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 103 The overflux of such a sudden, yet joyful change.

Overfly (*avafliet*), *v.* [**OVER**- 4, etc. + **FLY** *v.* 1: cf. M.H.G. *uberfliegen*, Ger *uberfliegen*, Du. *overvliegen*. For this, OE. and ME. had *oferflēon*, *overfle*: see **OVERFLIE**]

1 *trans.* To fly over, to cross or pass over by flying [**OVER**- 4]

1558 PHAER *Eneid* iv. K j b, Non otherwise Mercurius Did shear the winds, and overflew the shores of Lybi sands 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. iv (1697) 459 A sailing Kate Can scarce o'erfly 'em in a Day and Night. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 412 A length of Ocean and unbounded sky, Which scarce the Sea-fowl in a year o'er-fly 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. 18 Overflying it with a dangerous transcendental wing

† b. *fig.* To pass over, omit, skip. *Obs.* 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I 179 Some like accidents of dislike for brenty I overfly, young blood is hot

c. To fly beyond. [**OVER**- 12]

1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV 263 We cannot overfly our own zone.

2. To surpass in flight; to fly higher, faster, or farther than, to outsoar. [**OVER**- 22.]

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 324 Out-stripping crows that strive to over-fly them 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Granule* cxxxii, Thine honour, former honours over-flies 1825 COLLIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 148 Were I to ask for angel's wings to overfly my own human nature 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, *Pope* (1886) 337 Gray, whose 'Progress of Poetry' overflies all other English lyrics like an eagle

† 3. To fly (a hawk) too much. *Obs.* [**OVER**- 27.]

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 155 The higher fleeing that a hawk is, the more neede to regarde that you overflee hir not. 1616 SURL & MARKH *Country Famine* 714 His owner can seldome over-fly him, no, though he flye him sixe or seven flights in a morning.

Overfold (*ov vafold*), *sb. Geol.* [**f. OVER**- 3, 6 + **FOLD** *sb.*, after Ger. *überfaltung* (Brogger *Silurische Klagen*.) A fold of strata in which the axes of the component anticline and syncline

have both been tilted or pushed over beyond the vertical, so that the strata involved in the middle third of the fold are turned upside down (Also *inclined, overturned, inverted, or reflexed fold.*)

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* X. May 199 A sigmoidal or sigmoidal fold (Overfold of Brogger) 1894 Aug 340 In overfolds of vast extent the arch limb being nearer the surface is more rigid, the trough limb, being buried under more than double the burden, is more ductile. 1894 [see **OVERFAULT**] 1896 VAN HISE *N. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 674 It has been long recognized that thrust faults are often related to overfolds. The overfolds may be broken along the reversed limbs, and the arch limbs be thrust over the trough limbs.

Overfold (*ovvafold*), *v.* [**OVER**- 8, 3, 6]

1. *trans.* To fold over, or so as to cover *a* 1400-50 Alexander 3463 Queen it was hewyn at his best with heggis oure-folden, Pan enturs in of his erles. *c* 1420 *Pallad. and Husb.* i 523 A stonyding most be manad and over-folde And covered wel with shingill, tile, or broom. *a* 1814 *Prophetess* ii. 11 in *New Brit. Theatre* I 292 Peace, Whose cheering plough o'erfolds the bloody track Of his [the God of War's] throne shaking chariots

2. *Geol.* Of folded strata. (In *passive*) To be pushed over beyond the vertical, so as to overhang or overlie the strata on the other side of the axis: see **OVERFOLD** *sb.*

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* X Aug 343 The causes and results of overfolding of rocks under tangential thrust 1896 VAN HISE *N. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 604 A fold is overturned or overfolded when the axial plane is inclined and the limbs have equal or unequal dips in the same direction at corresponding points.

Overfond, *a.* [**OVER**- 28] Too fond.

1. Too silly or foolish. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1585 *Fair Em* iii 1123 Causing your grief, by overfond affecting a man so trothless 1599 JAS. I. *Basile. Sappor* iii 2 b, As for the Cheese, I think it over-fonde, because it is overwise & Philosophick a folly. [1868 see **OVER** *ad.* 11.]

2. Too affectionate; having too great an affection or liking for a person or thing (const. *of*).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 126 Ouer-fond of the Shepheards Daughter. 1774 FOOTER *Cozeners* iii. Wks 1799 II 180, I never was over-fond of my bed 1876 MISS BRADDON *Y. Haggard's* *Dau.* I. 41 What have I to live for. that I should be overfond of life?

Hence **Over-fondly** *adv.*; **Over-fondness**.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv vii § 4 (1634) 538 To exaspate their furious choler, by uncourteous words or usage as Ceraunus had overfondly done. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv x § 7 Out of an Over-fondness of that darling Invention.

1842 MANNING *Serm.* xxii (1848) I 326 What they overfondly doated on, we have coldly forgotten. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought* 18th Cent. II 54 Overfondness for ourselves, like over-fondness for children may defeat its own object

Overfondle, *v.* [**OVER**- 27.] *trans.* To fondle too much.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bess.* (1725) I. 143 Infants that are froward, and by being over-fondled made humoursome.

Over-foolish to **Over-force**: see **OVER**.

† **Overforth**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [**f. OVER** *adv.* + **FORTH**.] Very far forth, forward, or onward.

a 1225 *Aner R.* 288 Hwou þe delt ðe luste is igon so ouerforth þet ter nis non wiðsigginge, 3if þer weie eise uorto fulfulen þe dede

Overforward, *a.* [**OVER**- 28] Too forward.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii lviii 291 Such as are over-forward to warre. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv x, Better to see a Daughter over-modest, than over forward

So **Overforwardly** *adv.*, **Overforwardness**.

1593 PASS *Morrice* (1876) 75 Her overforwardness seemed to overlay her loves affection 1660 *Land Gas* No. 403/4 Who has over-forwardly advanced the Negotiation 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 298 What shall I do, if I have incurred Mr B's Anger by my Over-forwardness?

Overfought to **-franchised**: see **OVER**.

Overfraught, *ppl. a.* [**OVER**- 27, 28.] Too heavily freighted or laden

1880 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Their overfraught Studies, with trifling Compensatives, make testifie 1634 MILTON *Comus* 732 The Sea o'erfraught would swell 1827 POLLOCK *Course* i. 16 The muse that raves through gaudy tale, Not overfraught with sense

Overfree, *a.* [**OVER**- 28.] Too free. So **Overfree dom**, excessive or too great freedom, **Overfree ly** *adv.*, too freely.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii xiv (1840) 139 His valour was not over-free, but would well answer the spur when need required 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv, We may easily play the prodigals in parting (over-freely) with our gifts 1672 DRYDEN *Maiden Q.* ii. 1. Wks 1808 II 413 That frown assumes me I have offended, by my over-freedom 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 13 An over-free or negligent Behaviour in a Lady

Overfreight (*-frit*), *v.* [**OVER**- 27] *trans* To overload

1530 PALSGR 648/1, I overfreet a shyppe, *je surcharge* 1602 CAREW *Cornewall* 108 A boat overfreighted with people

was, by the extreme weather, sunk. 1711 SHARPLSS. *Charac.* (1737) III 300 They themselves are over-fraught with this merchandize of thought

So **Overfreight** *sb.*, an overload.

1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xiv, The while ascends Step by step, deliberate, Because of his cranium's over-freight

The hawk-nosed high-cheek-boned Professor. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept 11/2 He had for above thirty years to fight without result against an overfreight of 50 lb of fat.

Over-frequency, *-frequent*: see **OVER**- 28, 29.

† **Overfret**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [**f. OVER**- 8 + **fret**, *pa. pple* of **FRET** *v.* 2] Covered with embroidered work; overspread with rich ornament.

a 1440 Sir Degrev. 626 Sche come in a violet With whythe perl overfret 1335 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III 232 And all the feild with fynes gold oufret 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 95 With Emeralds so michtelie oufret.

Overfret, *v.* [f. OVER- 21, 23 + FRET *v.* 1] *trans.* To wear down with fretting; *refl.* To fret beyond one's power of endurance.

1563 Myrr. for Mag., Buckingham xl, Yet was his hart with wretched cares oufret 1897 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x (1874) 182 Do not overfret yourself

† **Overfrieze**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + FRIEZE *v.* 2] *trans.* To embroider over with gold.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 519 On their hedges were bonnettes opened at the iij quarters overfriesed with flat gold of Damaske

Overfright to **Over-frolic**: see OVER-.

Overfront, *sb.* [OVER- 8 *c.*] A piece which hangs over the front of a cloak, and covers the arm instead of a sleeve.

1889 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 The travelling mantle...is provided with over-fronts which fall straight from the shoulders, and protect the arms without embarrassing their movements. 1897 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 2/1 The sleeves being formed by the over-fronts, which fall over the arms.

† **Overfront**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 22, 24] *trans.* a. To extend in front beyond (another army). b. To stand over against the front of, confront.

1663 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 75 That the out-most companies may over-front, and be without the points of the enemies wings 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. Eng. When things indifferent shall be set to over-front us, under the banners of sin

Overfroth, **Overfrown**: see OVER- 8, 1.

Overfrozen, *pp. a.* [OVER- 8, 10.] Frozen over the whole surface, or from side to side.

1494 FASBYAN *Chron.* vii ccxxviii 267 Theryuer of Thamys was so strongly over frozne, y^e horse & carte passed over upon y^e ice. 1590 HALL *Ut. P. oy* II ii. 78 *uargun*, At Cacan Kuers ouerfrozen in China. 1654 TRAFF *Comm.* Job xxviii. 30 Yea, some seas are over-frozen in the Northern part of the world

Overfruit, **fruitful**: see OVER- 8, 28.

† **Overfull**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 24] *trans.* To fill more than full, fill too full.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. l. xx. (Bodl MS) If 42/2 In suche donge...be stomake is ouere fulfide and istreigte to swiþe. 1338 STARKEY *England* i. iii 76 Thys body ys replenyshyd and ouerfullid yd wyth many yl humorys

Overfull, *a.* [OE. *oferfull* = OHG. *ubarfol*, intoxicated, Goth. *ufarfulls*: see OVER- 24, 28] Excessively full, too full

a 1000 Lamb. Ps. lxxvi 65 (Bosw.) *Crapulatus* (glossed) oferfull a 1225 *Anr.* R. 160 þeos preo maner men habbed in heouene mid ouer full mede. 1590 SHAKS. *Mid. N. t.* i. 123 But being ouer-full of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III 317 His heart was overfull. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 560 The stomach dilates and becomes over-full.

Hence **Overfullness**.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks* (1653) 199 Repletion or overfullness, as well as too much fasting is to be avoided. 1884 M. D. CONWAY in *Manch. Exam.* 2 July 5/4 His great heart burst with its overfullness of emotion and energy.

† **Overfyll**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE. *oferfyll*, -fylla = OHG. *ubarfull* intonation, Ger. *uberfalle*, Goth. *ufarfulla*, f. *ubarfulls* + abstr. suffix -ei, -i, -e -in] Overfullness, esp. in reference to eating or drinking; surfeit, repletion.

1888 K. ALFRED *Booth* xxi § 1 Seo oferfyll simle fet unþeawas. c. 1000 Sax. *Leahd* II. 178 Wið manegum adlum ðe þe cumað of oferfyllu a 1250 Owl & Night. 354 Over-fulle maketh wlatne

Overga, etc., *obs.* forms of **OVERGO**, etc.

Over-gaiter to **-gamesome**: see OVER-.

Overgang, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE. *ofergangan* = OHG. *ubargangan*, Goth. *ufargaggan*: see OVER- in various senses.]

1 *trans.* To tread over, trample upon, conquer, overpower, get the better of. [OVER- 1, 21]

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 10 (Gr) Mec. sleep ofergangeð a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 561 (Gr) þæt ze feonda gehwone forð ofergangeð. c. 1200 ORMIN 10228 To werenn hemm wiþþ wipberþeod þatt wolldie hemm oferrangenn. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 5505 (Cott) Ioseph kin ouer-ganges all, þat to our eldres was a thrall 1567 *Gude & Godde B.* (S. T. S.) 141 Allace! þour grace hes done great wrang. To suffer tyrannis in sic sort. Daylie þour liegis lit ouergang 1715 PENNECUK *Many's Truth's Trav.* in *Poems* 94 For fear that Truth should clean ou'rgang them. 1795 BURNS *Old Song*, 'O ay my wyfe', If ye gie a woman a' her will, Guid faith, she'll soon o'ergang ye

† 2. To go over, cross, overstep; to transgress; = **OVERGO** *v.* 2, a. b. (OE and ME.) [OVER- 12.]

a 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* xx 71 Heora ænig oðres ne dorste meace ofergangan. c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Spelm.) xvii 31 Ic ofergange weall a 1275 *Prov. Alfrid* 44 in O E Misc. 129 Þanne sal þi child þi forðod ouergangan.

3. To go over, to overrun, overspread. [OVER- 9]

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 22132 (Cott) Ouer all þar crist was wont to ga, [Anticrist] þaim sal ouer-gang alwa. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* vii 86, I thinke the holks ouergangis þour ene. 1595 DAIKYNPIE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i 122 Quha lattis gude ground ouirgang w^e weeds. 1766 PITCAIRN *Assembly* 73 (E. D. D.) That place is all ouergit with briars and thorns, and they'll soon o'ergang Scotland too. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Over-gang*, to over run.

4. To go beyond, exceed. [OVER- 13.]

1737 RAMSAY *Prov* (1750) 95 The pains o'ergangs the profit 1822 GALT *Provost* xxv, The outlay I thought as likely to o'ergang the profit.

Hence † **Overganger**, *a.* one who overcomes, a conqueror; *b.* an overseer, superintendent (Sc.). c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 29 By Jacob in Haly Writt es vnderstane an ouerganger of synnes. *Ibid.* 30 Ouerganger and ouercomere of all synnes.

Over-garment, [OVER- 8 *c.*] A garment worn over the others, an outer garment.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix i, His ouer garment sat ouerthwardly 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I 500 The ouer garment which was thrown around the person. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 17 Thou hast already donned Thy sheep-skin ouer garment.

Over-garrisoned: see OVER- 28 d.

† **Overgart**, *sb.* *Obs.* [app. f. OVER- + the radical part seen also in ANGARD, -gart, OGART, ongart, app from ONorse, but the ultimate derivation is uncertain.] Arrogance, presumption, pride.

c. 1200 ORMIN 8163 Acc þær was mikell ofergart & modnesse shawedd *Ibid.* 15770 Fra werelldshipes ofergart. a 1225 *St. Mark's* 16 Hwen a meiden ure muchele ouergart þus afalleð *Ibid.* 10 His muchele ouergart. [Cf. *Cursor* M. 478, where ouergart in Cott. may be error for ouergart or for ongart; F has awgart, G. & Tr. pride. In l. 7318 Cott. has ougard (ongard), F. awgarde, G. & Tr. enuy.]

† **Overgart**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [Cf. prec.]

A. adv. Immoderate, excessive, presumptuous. c. 1325 *Poem Tunes* Edw II 391 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 347 For the God seih that the world was so ouer gart, He sente a derthe on earthe, and made hit ful smart.

B. adv. Immoderately, excessively. c. 1330 *Cast. Love* 993 þat he bi-comeþ ouergart proud, And mis-dop his neigebors boþe stille and loud. c. 1350 *W. Ill. Paierne* 1069 þe douziþ god of saxoyne drow to þat londe Wiþ ouer gart gret godmen of armes. 13. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 226 Ich am ouergard agast, and quake al in my speche.

Overgate, *sb.* Also 8-gait. [f. OVER- 5 b + GATE *sb.* 4] A way over a wall, stream, etc. *north. dial.* *b.* *Mining.* An overhead air-passage.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Over-gait*, (accented on the first syllable) [a] stile-place, or imperfect gap, in a hedge. Also a 'stepping-place' across a brook. 1851 in GREFENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* 4. *Durk.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Over-gate*, a stepping-style in a field. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Over-gate*, an air-way overhead in a pit, where one air-course is carried by a bridge over another.

† **Overgate**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare [f. OVER *prep.* 9 + GATE *sb.* 4. gb] In the way of excess, excessively.

a 1450 MYRC 1307 Hast þow I-coueted ouer gate Worlde's worschype or any a-state?

Overgaze, *v.* rare [OVER- 23, 5.]

1. *refl.* and *pass.* To dazzle oneself with gazing 1600 BRETON *Alanchol. Hum.* (1879) 13/4 Oh that . . his eyes [were] not ouergazed in Minervas excellences.

2. To gaze over, overlook.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xci, His altar the high places and the peak Of earth's so engazing mountains.

Over-general, **-genial**, **-gentle**: see OVER-.

Overget (*ouverage*), *v.* [OVER- 14, 5.]

1 *trans.* To overtake. Now only *dial.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12908 31f by felawes þe ouer gete, Sey, þe messengers wente here forþ god spede! c. 1450 *Martin* 276 Thel slough and maymed alle that thei myght ouer gete. 1530 PALSGR. 648/2, I made suche dylygence that at the laste I ouergate hym. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. liii, Orlando still doth her pursue so fast That needs he must ou'get her at the last. 1787 GROSS *Provenc. Gloss.* s. v, He is but a little before; you will soon over-get him. 1825 BACKKIT, *Overget*, to overtake.

2. To get over, surmount, recover from the effects of (an illness, shock, etc.). (A midland dial. sense, which has recently passed into literary use.)

1803 SOUTHEY *Leti* (1856) I 230 Edith cannot sleep, and till she ouergets this, she cannot be better. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halli* II 60 She had ouergot the temporary indications of illness. 1886 *Charity Organist* Rev. Feb. 75 The difficulties to be ouergot are great

3. 'To get the better of; to overreach, to outwit.' 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Overgild (*ouvergild*), *v.* [f. OVER- 8 + GILD *v.* (q. v. for *Forms*)] *trans.* To gild over, cover with gilding; *fig.* to tinge with a golden colour.

Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 2612 Butt iff itt beo þurh bilddes gold All full wel ofergilded c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 96/159 An ymage, biþst and schene ouer-guld and quoynte i nov. 1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) V 445 A combe of yvorne somdel ouergilt. 1400 in *E. E. W.* II 12 (1882) 46 Also a spyce dishe of selner, & ouerguld. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 27 The purpur heyn ouer scalit in silvir sloppis ouergilt the tres, branchis, leifis and barkis. 1592 NASHES *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 27 All cunning drifts ouergilded with outward holmesse. 1612 W. PARKES *Charlotte* Dr. (1856) 22 Thous golden words that 40 ouerguld such bitter pilles. 1821 BYRON *Poems* i. 105 The full sun, When gorgeously o'ergilding any towers. 1867 TRENCH *Comm.* Ep. to 7 Ch. 140 Royal sceptres are not usually of iron, but of wood ouergilded.

Hence **Overgilding** *vb. sb.*, **Overgilt** *pp. a.*

1436 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 873 In an overgilt samet Cladde she was. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 184/2 The thyng in which any such ouergilding shal be.

† **Overgilted**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* = *overgilt*, *pa. pple.*

c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) i. 4 Ane ymage of Justinyane þe emperour, wele ouergilted. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. vii (1500) 136 b, Two basyns of sylver and ouergilted.

Overgird: see OVER- 8.

Overgive, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OVER- (in various senses) + GIVE *v.* In sense 2 corresp. to OE. *offigan*.]

† 1. *trans.* To give over, to expend. *Obs.* rare. (rendering L. *superimpendere*.)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xii 15 Forsoth I moost wilfully schal gyue, and I my self schal be ouergoun for youre soule.

† 2. To give over or up, hand over, surrender.

1444 *Reg. Magni Sag.* (1882) 63/2 Wit ylie us..till have renouist ouergeiue in quyt clemyt..all richt in or to all landis [etc.] 1591 SPENSER *Al. Huberd* 249, I am a Souldiere, . And now, constrain'd that trade to ouergeiue, I driven am to seeke some meanes to live. 1682 in *Scott. Antig.* (1901) July 8, I. demitt and ouergeiue my place of dean of faculcie in the said uiversity

† 3 *intr.* To give over, desist, cease. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* vii xxxvi (1612) 175 The Hound at Losse doth ouer-giue. 1592 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* i. iii. 804 And neuer ouer-giue Till they both dyng give Man leave to liue.

b. intr. To give way as frost, to thaw *dial.*

a 1825 in FORBY *10c E. Anglia.*

4. *trans.* To give in addition.

1622 Bf. HALL *Contempl.* O T. viii *Solomon's Choice*, So doth God loue a good choyce, and hee recompences it with ouer-giuing.

Hence † **Overgiving** *vb. sb.*, handing over, surrender. *Obs.*

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 66 At the ouerging of the said Castell it was conuentit that [etc.]. 1571 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 254 The said pretended Dimission, Renunciation and Overgiving of the Crown by the Queen.

Over-glad, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28] Excessively glad; too glad.

1590 GOWER *Conf.* I. 133 Anon he wext of his corage So ouerglad, that [etc.]. 1845 DISRAELI *Spyal* iv. v, I am not surprisid at your opinion. . . I should not be over-glad to meet you in a fray. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 186 To make more mirth, for folk already ouerglad.

† **Over-glad**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [OVER- 25.] *trans.* To gladden exceedingly.

1631 CAPT SMITH *Adols. Planters* 2 If it over-glad me to see Industry, make use of my aged endeavours.

† **Overglance**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 16.] *trans.* To glance over, cast the eye over.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. iv. i. 135, I will ouerglance the superscript. 1599 = *Hem V.* v. ii. 78, I haue but with a curselarie eye O're-glanc't the Articles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 859 The eye that ouerglances the . . sunny leagues of surrounding distance.

Overglaze, *obs.* form of **OVERGLAZE** *v.*

Over-glass, *sb.* [OVER- 1] A glass or mirror placed over a mantelpiece.

1808 *Tid-Bits* 26 Mar. 490/2 A chimney-piece and over glass.

Overglass, *v.* rare. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over as with glass.

1883-4 Mrs. WHITNEY in *Chicago Advance* 10 Jan, The brook overglazed With icy sheathing.

Overglaze, *sb.* *Ceramics.* [OVER- 8.] A second glaze applied to a piece of pottery, e. g. when the first glaze has been painted on.

1884 *American Vill.* 217 Enthusiastic amateurs have grappled with the pottery question, and the mysteries of 'overglaze' and 'underglaze' have engrossed [etc.].

Overglaze, *a.* [OVER- 8] *a.* Of painting: On or connected with a glazed surface. *b.* Suitable or used for painting on glazed surfaces.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 259/1 The overglaze painting of tea-cups.

Overglaze, *v.* Also 6-glaze. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To glaze over, to cover with a glaze or polish; hence, † to coat or plate with a thin covering of something better, to veneer (*obs.*).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courthor* Fij, The Sadler, he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay, and ouer glazeth them with haire. *Ibid.* Fij b, You sell him a sword or rapier new ouerglazed, and swears the blade came either from Turkie or Toledo

Overglide, *v.* *poet.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To glide over, pass over gently or smoothly.

a 1541 WYATT *Ps.* xxxii, That sonne..whose glaunsing light the cords dyd ouer glyde 1598 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* ii. i iii *Furies* 767 We plainly call the *Furies*, *Furies*, The *Dropsie*, *dropsie*, over-gliding never, With guile full flourish of a fained phrase, The cruel Langours that our bodies craze. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 12 Ideal sweetnesses shall overglide you.

Overghint, **-glorious**, **-gloss**: see OVER-.

Overgloom, *v.* [OVER- 8] *trans.* To cover with gloom, to overshadow; to cast a gloom over, to sadden

1795 COLERIDGE *To Author Poems publ.* Bristol 20 The cloud-climbed rock That like some giant king o'erglooms the hill 1822 = *Leti.* to Mrs. Coleridge (1895) 580 Nothing intervenes to overgloom my mind. 1883 L. MORRIS *Songs Unsung*, *St. Christopher* 154 A dark road stole to it O'er-gloomed by cypress, and no boat was there Nor ferry.

Overgloominess, [OVER- 29.] Excessive or too great gloominess.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 264, I said that this Over-gloominess was not Religion.

Overglut, *v.* [f. OVER- 25, 27 + GLUT *v.* 1] *trans.* To glut to excess. Hence **Overglutted** *pp. a.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poeme* i. iv. (Arb.) 24 By that occasion the care is ouergluttid with it. 1600 BRETON *Melancholicke Hum.* (1879) 9 While epicures are ouerglut, I ly and starue for food. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Some caution is to be had that by too much water you do not chill or over-glut the ground. 1792 FENNEL *Proceedings at Paris* 390 Blood, rubbed from the murderers'

over-glutted hands *a 1814 Sultana* i v. in *New Brit Theatre* II 18 The sword O'er-glutted with the blood of Hasses's friends.

Overgo (oʊvərgoʊ), *v.* Forms: see **OVER** *adv.* and **GO** *v.* *Pa. t.* a. 1 *oferode*, 4 -*je*, -*ide*, -*ode*, *Sr.* 6 -*je*, 8 -*ye*, *B.* 4 -*overwent*. [*OE. ofer gān = OLG. *odargan* (MDU *overgan*, Du. *overgan*, OHG. *ubargan* (MHG. *ubergan*, -*gen*, Ger. *ubergehen*); see **OVER**- in various senses.]

1. Transitive senses.
+1. To come upon suddenly; to overtake; to catch, apprehend, detect. *Obs.* [**OVER**- 7, 14.]
a 1000 Andreas 821 (Gr.) *Hine*. *slap oferode* *c 1000 Ælfric Hom.* (1h.) I 86 *Wester-seconys hine oferode*.
a 1300 Cursor M. 4721 (Cott.) Qualm has beistes al ouergan.
13.. Guy Warw. (A.) 3277 3if he be may ouer-go, He wil be bren on sio
a 1425 Cursor M. 13700 (Trin.) A wif Pat wip horedome was ouergon
1581 MARBECK Bk of Notes 346 1his bird [the ostrich] cannot mount up to flie aloft, but flickereth in such wise as he cannot be ouergone

2. To pass over (a wall, river, boundary, or line), to surmount; to cross. *Obs. exc. dial.* [**OVER**- 5, 12.]

c 845 Vesp. Psalter xvii 30 [viii. 20] In gode minum ic ofer gaa wall
c 1000 Ælfric Hom. (1h.) II 20 *Æðan ðe hi þa Readan se oferodeon.* *c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* III 250 On langiungum dagum he ofer gæþ ðone suðran sunneste.
1250 Gen & Ex. 3490 God had him that merke ouer-gon.
1384 Wyclif Dent xxvii. 3 Jordan ouergon. *1609 DANIEL CRO. Wars* iv. 1. The bounds once ouer-gone, that hold men in, They neuer stay.
1657 W. RAND tr Gassendi's Life *Pescus* ii. 30 When Druentia, or Rhodanus over-went their banks
1789 Ross Helene 31 Ere I bridle drew, O'er-yeed a' bounds afore I ever knew

+b. *fig.* To pass (a moral limit), to transgress. *Phr.* To overgo the balance (see quot 1539); to overgo one's bed, to break wedlock. *Obs.*

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xv. 2 Porhuon ðegnas ðinne lra ofer gese setnesa ðara eldra
1384 Wyclif Eccles xlii. 25 Eche man that ouergoth his bed [*Vulg.* transgreditur lectum].
1539 TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov. (1543) 141 Ouer-go not the beam or balace. That is to say, do nothyng beside ryght and equite

+3. To go or rise higher than, or over the top of; to surmount. *Obs.* [**OVER**- 1]

1384 Wyclif Ps. xxxviii. 5 For my wickidnesses oueriden [*1588* ben gon ouer] myn he. *1633-16 W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* i. v. 624 Springs swelled forth and overwent the top
a 1619 FOTHERBY Athlete i. ix 3 As much as loftest Cedars show, The lowest Shrubs doe ouergoe.

4. *fig.* To go beyond, exceed, excel. [**OVER**- 13]
c 1230 Hali. Meid. 23 Maidenhad wið hundred fald ouer geað baðe
c 1375 Sa. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Baptista) 179 For he oure gais prophets al & patriarks þat we cal
1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alich. Rec. viii. in *Asm. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 Pekols fethers in color gay, the Raynbow which shall ouergoe
a 1585 SIDNEY Arcadia iii Wks 1724 II. 509 Abhorring to make the punishment ouergo the offence.
1601 HOLLAND Phny II 499 Euthykrates his third sonne ouerwent his brethern.
a 1718 PAIN Tracts Wks. 1726 I 617 English Custom has very much ouergone English Law in this Business of Oaths.
1825 JEFFERSON Autobiog. App. Wks. 1859 I. 113 He so far ouerwent the timid hesitations of his colleagues.
1825 HOAG Queen Hynde 151 Threatening their force to ouergo

5. To overcome, overpower, get the better of; to oppress, overwhelm. *Now dial.* [**OVER**- 21]
c 1205 LAY 7712 Where is þe ilke mon þat me ne mæi mid mede ouer-gan? *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 6821 The stronge the felle ouergoth.
c 1430 How Good Wife taught *Dan* 97 in *Babees Bk.* For with 3ifus men may women ouer gon.
1535 COVERDALE Hab i. 3 Tyranny and violence are before me, power ouergoeth right.
1506 SPENSER F. Q. v. ii 7 With his powre he all doth ouergo. And makes them subject to his mighty wrong.
a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. Mand's Trag. iii. ii. I am so o'ergone with injuries Unheard-of.

+b. To 'get over', overreach, cheat. *Obs.*
c 1205 LAY 75183 For nis nauer nan mon þat me ne mai mid swikedome ouergan.
1384 Wyclif 1 Thess iv 6 That no man ouergo [so *1384 Rhem.*] neither disseuey his brother in cause, or nede
1587 TURBERY Trag. T. (1837) 139 The simple minde will soone be ouergone.

+6. To go or spread over so as to cover. *Obs.* [**OVER**- 8, 9]

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III 272 Lyft is lichamic geseaft swyðe þynne, seo ofer geað ealne middeneard.
1390 Gower Conf. II 183 A large cloude hem overwente
c 1450 tr De Imitatione iii xlii 113 Dekeresses shul not ouergo þe.
c 1505 J. DICKINSON Sheph. Compl. (1878) 8 As when a blacke thicke Meteore doth ore-goe Heau'n's light
a 1634 CHAPMAN (T.) Rather, that the earth shal ouergo Some one at least.

7. To overrun, overflow, pass or spread over in a hostile or injurious way. *Now dial.* [**OVER**- 9]
c 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 993 (Parker MS.) (Unlaf) for to Sandwic, and swa ðanon to 3ipeswic, and þæt æt oferode.
a 1122 Ind. an. 1070 (Laud MS.) Pæt land folc wændon þæt he sceolde þæt land ofer gan
a 1300 Cursor M. 10524 Joseph he gode wel wistode þe hunger þæt egypte ouer-yod.
Ind. 1122a Pe scab ouer-gaþ [*Trin.* ouergoþ] his bodi all.
1546 in W. H. Turner-Selk. Rec. Oxford 186 So that the water may not ouergo and destroye the grounde
1607 NORDEN Surv. Dial. v. 233 It is good pasture, but so ouergone with 1 hilles, as we can by no means destroy them.
1675 R. BURTON Causa Dei 95 Persons ouergone with Wickedness and Vice
1808-18 JAMIESON, To ouergo. 1. To overrun 'He's ouergone with the scrubbie'
1814 NICHOLSON Poet. Wks. (1877) 95 (E. D. D.) If no o'ergane wi' information, At least quite free frae affection

8. To go or pass over the surface or extent of; to travel through, traverse. [**OVER**- 9, 16.]
13 Guy Warw. (A.) 1777 Mani lond he hadde ouergo, To seche his lord wip sorwe & wo.
1387 TREvisa Higden

(Rolls) VII. 83 þis Iwe overgede þe spaces of many landes.
a 1425 Cursor M. 2232 (Trin.) Ouer al þere crist was wont to go He [Anticrist] shal ouer gone hem also
1533 DOUGLAS Æneis vi xii 99 Nevir Hercules Sa meikle space of erd or land oureid
1588 SHAKS L. L. V. ii 196 How manie wearie steps, Of many wearie miles you haue ore-gone
1850 BROWNING Easter Day xv. I overwent Much the same ground of reasoning
1854 MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss. s. v. It is often said, when a person wishes to inspect a house or church, 'I should like to over-go it'

+b. To tread over: = **OVERGANG** *v.* 1. *Obs.*
c 1470 HENRY Wallace vi 725 Stampyt in moss, and with rud hors ourgayne

+9. To pass, live through, spend (time); also, of time, to pass over (a person). *Obs.* [**OVER**- 17, 4]
a 1300 Cursor M. 2640 Abram had þan Sex and fourscore year ouergan
1588 FRAUNCE Lawyers Log. Ded., There be almost seaven yeares now ouergone mee since first I began to be a medler with these Logical meditations

+10. To go faster than, leave behind in going, outstrip, overtake. *Obs.* [**OVER**- 22]
1530 PALSCR 648/a He is so lyght a man that he wyll soone ouergo me.
c 1611 CHAPMAN Heud x 298 If it challe, that we be ouergone By his more swiftness, urge him still to run upon our feet
1635 QUARLES Embl. v. xi. (1718) 290 At length by flight, I over went the pack.

+11. To pass over, pass by, let alone, omit. *Obs.* [**OVER**- 5 (b)]
1609 DANIEL Cro. Wars viii lxxvii, But, I must ouergoe these passages, And hasten on my way
1622 WITHEL Mistr. Philol. Wks. (1633) 623 Her faire eyes doe checke me now, That I seem'd to passe them so, And their praises over goe

11. Intransitive senses.
12. To go or pass by, to pass over or away; to pass (in time). *Now dial.* [**OVER**- 4]

c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. v. i. § 5 Hie witon þeah þæt þæt ilce yfel oferode butan geblote.
c 897—Gregory's Past. C. lxx. 447 Hu hradlice se eorðlic hlisa ofergeð.
a 1250 Owl & Night. 952 þe nihtgeale hi understod, An over-gan lette hire mod
c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 220 Pe erle answered nought, he lete þat word ouer
c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus i. 790 (846) That as here Ioyes moten ouer gone [v. r. ouergon] So mote hire sorwes passen euerichone.
c 1430 Hyynnus Virg. (1867) 51 Ful myche toie haddist þou tho, But nist soone it was ouer-go
c 1580 Flowers of Bless. Virg. 98 The yerkes of men, which so soone ouergoe.
1623 BINGHAM Xenophon 64 They gladly remembered their travel ouer-gone.
1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Cobb xliii, The time's lang ouergane.

+13. *fig.* To pass on to another part of a narrative, etc. (sometimes with implication of omission). *Obs.* [**OVER**- 4, 5 (b).]

c 1250 Gen & Ex. 1903 Hear haued moyses ouer-gon, Ðor-fore he wended eft agon.
1430-40 LYDO Pachas i. ii (1554) 4 Mine aour lightly ouergoeth, Maketh of y^e age no special remembrance

+14. To go or pass over (to another place); to cross. *Obs.* [**OVER**- 10]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 60 Edward is dede, allas! messengers ouerwent To William.
Hence **O vergo ing** *vbl. sb.*, a going over; +a transgression, a crossing, the point of going over, the brink; **O vergone** *ppl. a.*, gone out of use, obsolete; gone beyond bounds, far gone.

1384 Wyclif Lam iii. 19 Recorde of poinesse and of myn ouergoing
1581 PIERRE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. iii. (1586) 127 b. He is so ouergone in fatherlie affection towards them, he cannot abide to see them traualle and labour as he hath done.
1612 W. SCLATER Christianus Str. 9 What avails it whether by ouergoing, or vndergoing, we be deprived of salvation?
1634 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) 1 126 A man who was at the very ouergoing of the brae and mountain; but God held a grip of him
1654 GATAKER Disc. Apol. 85 To be scandalized with these ouergone, or overgrown expressions

Overgod to **Over-good**: see **OVER**.

Overgorge (-gɔːdʒ), *v.* [**OVER**- 27] *trans*
To gorge to excess, to cram with too much food, to glut. Hence **O vergo'rged** *ppl. a.*

1575 TURBERY. Rancourre 285, I warne all falconers to beware howe they ouergorge their hawkes.
1641 EARL MONM. tr. Brondi's Civil Warres v. 66 Like unto Rivers ouergorged with raine, when flood of water cease returne to their former channell.
1784 COWPER Task i 737 Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts into his ouergorg'd and bloated purse The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.
1814 BYRON Lara ii. vii, Such as long power and ouergorged success Concentrates into all that's mercless.

Overgospel: see **OVER**- 22 b.

Over-govern (-gɔːvɪn), *v.* [**OVER**- 2, 27.]
+1. *trans.* To rule over. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY Arthur i. vi, It was grete shame vnto them all to be ouer gouernyd with a boye of no hyghe blood borne.

2. To govern too much; to subject to too much government interference.

1863 LOWTH Wand W. France 205 He overgoverns his people, and so he makes them discontented

So Over-government, a. excessive government, too much government interference; b. higher government or control.

1861 M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France 11, I believe, as every Englishman believes, that over-government is pernicious and dangerous.
1894 Rep. Unif. London in Westminster Gaz. 29 Sept. 5/1 Besides the over-government of the future Corporation, there must be subsidiary bodies to discharge local highway, sanitary, and other duties.

Overgrown, **Over-gratify**, etc.: see **OVER**.

Overgrain, *v.* [**OVER**- 8.] *trans.* To grain over (a surface that has already been grained), so as

to put on additional lights and shades. Hence **Overgraining** *vbl. sb.*, **Overgrain'er**, one who or that which overgrains; an overgraining brush
1873 Spon Workshop Receipts Ser. 1. 400/1 *Overgraining*—This operation is performed in the same manner both upon work which has been oil grained or spirit grained. In overgraining, water-colours are used
Ind. 400/2 There are several descriptions of overgraining brushes in use. The knots and figures must be lightly touched up with the over-grainer, and the whole gone over quickly with a badger softening brush. The overgraining dries quickly, and the varnish may be then applied

+ **Overgrass'd**, *pa ppl.* *Obs.* In 6-grass.
[**OVER**- 8.] Covered or overgrown with grass

1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Sept. 130 For they bene like foule wagnoures ouergrast.

Over-great, *a.* [**OVER**- 28] Too great, excessive

[*c 1386 CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 95 Ffor when a man hath ouer greet a wit full oft hym happeth to mysusen it]
1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. i. xii 32 In an ouergrete quantite is confusio
1583 Proclam. Privy Council 14 Jan. Inconueniences happening by the ouergreat libertie of late vsed in riding poste
1774 FOOTE Cosens ii Wks. 1799 II 179, I am at no time an over-great eater.
1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. xi 237 In good hours we do not find Shakespeare or Homer over-great,—only to have been translators of the happy present

So **O ver-grea tly** *adv.*, too greatly, excessively; **O ver-grea tness**, excessive greatness.

[*1433 Rolls of Parlt.* IV 425/a Over grete empoverysched, or elles over grete charged]
1579 FRINTON Guicciard (1618) 75 They feared the ouergreatness of the vanguard, and that they were more neare to the maine army.
1599 SANDVY Euphr. Spec. (1632) 142 Two horse-leeches which neuer lin sucking it, will neuer suffer it to swell over-greatly in treasure.
1675 tr Camden's Hist. Ehs. iii (1688) 415 By reason of the Ouer-greatness and Sluggishness of the Spanish Ships

Over-greed, *d.* [**OVER**- 29.] Excessive greed.
1880 DIXON Windsor IV xii 115 That over-greed had been his great mistake in life.

Over-gree dy, *a* [*OE. ofergrædiq*; see **OVER**- 28] Too greedy, excessively greedy

a 1023 WULSTAN Hom. xiii. (Napier) 81 Men beoð ofer-grædige worldgestreona
1535 COVERDALE Prov. xxiii 3 Be not ouer greedy of his meate, for meate begyleth and disceaueth
1597 SHAKS 2 Hen. IV. i. 11 88 Their ouer-gree loue hath surfettled
1642 MITTON Apol. Smect. Introd., Wks. (1851) 261 While he is so ouergreedy to fix a name of ill sound upon another
1741 WATTS Improvem. Mind i. xvi Wks. 1873 VIII 123 An over-greedy grasp does not retain the largest handfull.
1887 RUSKIN Præterita II. v 176 Some meat for the over-greedy foreigners.

So **O ver-gree dly** *adv.*, too greedily.
c 1450 tr. De Imitatione iii vii 72 Pou failest in luges taken, and ouergreedy sekst consolacion.
1584 COGAN Haven Health (1636) 215 To eat ouergreedyly is hurtfull, and hindereth concoction
1668 Lond. Gaz. No. 246/a Their infected Goods . being over-greedily seized on by some persons, twelve of them died of the Contagion

+ **Overgreen**, *v. Obs.* *1. rare.* [**OVER**- 8.] *trans*
To cover with green, clothe with verdure, hence *fig.* to cover so as to conceal a defect, embellish.
c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. cxii, For what care I So you ouergreene my bad, my good alow?

Over-grieve, *v.* [**OVER**- 25, 27.] *a. trans*
To grieve or afflict excessively. *b. intr.* To grieve too much, to feel excessive grief.

1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 176 The citizens ouergrieved with the insolent outrages of these men of war
1631 Br. WICLIFF Quenit (1657) 32 Not to ouerjoy our grief, nor ouergrieve our joyes.
1648 T. HILL Spring of Grace 11 We are apt to ouergrieve or undergrieve at crosses

Hence **O ver-grieued** *ppl. a.*; **O ver-grieu'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 Dowry Earl Huntington i. iii. in Hazl. *Doddley* VIII. 113 Bristle this over-grieving passion, Or else dissemble it to comfort her
1618 WITHER Motto, Neu. Itaboo Wks. (1633) 525, I have not their base cruelty, who can Insult upon an ouer-grieved man.
a 1684 T. LYE in 7. seas. Dav Ps. lxxi. 8 Now is a time, not for ouergrieving, murmuring

Over-grievous, *a* [**OVER**- 27] 1 too grievous.
1480 CAXTON Ovid's Met. xii xx, Let Menelaus tak another wyf, ffor this is ouergrievous for to conquire

Over-gross, etc.: see **OVER**- 28.

+ **Overground** (-graund), *sb.* *Obs.* [**OVER**- 1.] An upper or higher ground.

1600 Asp. Abbot Exp. Jonah 569 Looking downe upon the city from some hill-side or overground.

O verground, *a.* [**OVER**- 32] Situated over or above ground, raised above the ground, opposed to underground.

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. A'schit I 182 The chapel is . . elevated on an overground crypt
1884 Western Gaz. 19 Nov. 2/1 An underground railway is preferable its construction is far less expensive than would be an overground line.
1897 Naturalist 23 Overground strolons rooting at the nodes

Overgrow (oʊvərgroʊ), *v.* [**OVER**- 8, etc.]

1. *trans.* To grow over, to cover with growth; to overrun, overspread. (Now chiefly in *pa ppl.*)
13 Gou & Gr. Kat 290 þis ontore is vgly, with erbez ouer-grown
c 1440 Partonope 438 Hw itch here hys vssage was ouergrow.
1535 COVERDALE Ps. ix. 6 The nettles shall ouergrowe their pleasant goodes.
1599 T. M[iddleton] Silkwormes 33 Hence leprous the Cuckoes ouergrew.
a 1661 FULLER Worthies, York (1662) 228 He was . . kept so long in Prison, Manicled by the wrists, till the Flesh had ouergrown his Irons.
1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. *Pruning.* The best time to prune Trees is in February . . that so the Tree may easily overgrow the Knot.
1855 KINGSLEY

Heroes, Theseus 1. 196 He found a great flat stone, all overgrown with ivy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: sometimes with the notion of 'overcome, overburden'.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. 11. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 169 That watry humours not overgrow the blood
1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 84 b. Herey can not continue and overgrow the true church. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xliii. 2 Here Jacob forgot himself, when so overgrown with grief for his Joseph. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* 1. 5 To Buy and sell my stock to the best Advantage, and Cure my Cattle when they are over-grown with Labour. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Mar* 1. Their imagination. is all overgrown by recollections that are a perpetual pasture to fear

† c. *intr.* To be or become grown over. *Obs.*
1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1643) 102 The Field unplowed overgrows with weeds.

2. *trans.* To grow over so as to choke; to grow more vigorously than. Also *fig.* [OVER-21, 22.]
1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 146 [The garden] must be weeded, or els the weeds will ouergrowe the herbes. 1505 CAMDEN *Rem.* 13 But the Britische overgrew the Latine. 1632 T. SCOT *Highway God* 60 The fars, ouergrow the wheat. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* viii. 89 It overgrows healthy social tendencies and kills them.

3. *intr.* To grow too large; 'to grow beyond the fit or natural size' (J); to increase unduly. (Perfect tenses often with *be*.) [OVER-26.]

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 129 Silaya had nourished a herte (=hart) tyll that he was ouergrownen and grete
1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 326 She lueeth long but at the length hir beake ouergroweth, so as she cannot receive meate, but onelie is faine to sucke in the blood of it. 1619 W. SCLATER *Eat. & Thess* (1630) 88 Before Atheisme quite ouergrowes. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) i. 282 One Kinaston, a merchant, with a long beard and haire overgrown, was at the Miter-Inn, and faining himself a Patriarch. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 3 Many others, who were overgrown in Wealth and Possessions. 1842 MANNING *Serms.* viii. (1848) i. 108 To him the world is overgrown, and all its cares are swollen to an unnatural greatness.

† b. To grow too much or too luxuriantly. *Obs.*
1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 124 The weeds yf they ouer grow will kyll the settes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeutike* 2 F. 111. They that are purged as it behoueth. in them the fleshe ouergroweth nat.

4. *trans.* To grow over, above, or beyond, to grow too big or tall for, to outgrow (clothes, etc.) To *ouergrow oneself*, to grow beyond one's strength, proper size, etc. [OVER-13, 23.]

1536 SIR A. WINDSOR in M. A. E. WOOD *Lett. R. & Hist. Ladies* II. 217 She hath ouergrown all that euer she hath. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 237 If the [hop] Binds be very strong, and much over-grow the Poles, some advise to strike off their Heads with a long Switch. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of I. yne* III. 63, I think government should, while giving privileges, take care that they do not overgrow just bounds. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* ix. We don't outgrow, but only overgrow, many things. 1872 ROUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 1021/2 The plant apparently overgrows itself

† b. *fig.* To grow beyond, surpass, or exceed in some quality. *Obs.*

1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* III. 344 This was a wondir world Pat gromes ouere-grewe so many grette maistris. 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Prio. Prayers* (1852) 465 So she may overgrow in reigning the reign of her father. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37 No wonder then, if easily they did overgrow others in wealth.

Hence *Overgrown* *ing* *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeutike* 2 F. 11. In the moste parte of them come none ouergrowynge nor superfluyte of fleshe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate. Wks.* (1653) 213 For the ouergrowings of the gums in the Scurvy. 1677 G. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 326 Right measures. against this powerful and overgrowing interest of France. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* 1. 930 That secret spirit of humanity Which, 'mid her plants, and weeds, and flowers, And silent ouergrowings, still survived.

Overgrown (stress varies), *apl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERGROW v.]

1. Grown over (with vegetation, weeds, etc.).
1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 40 To draine and scour this fenny and viciously over-growne ground.

2. That has grown too much; too big, abnormally large, of excessive size.

1398 IREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 66 The vertu of smellynge is lette somtyme by stoppyngge by ouergrowe flesch. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. I. iii. 22 Like an ouergrowne Lyon in a Cauce That goes not out to prey. 1687 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 An ouergrowne Sea [is] when the surges and billowes goe highest. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 ¶ 4 He calls the Orange-Woman, who is inclined to grow Fat, An Over-grown Jade. 1807 Med. *Jrnl.* XVII. 193 Travelling from the one end to the other of this overgrown metropolis. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* 1. 1, She is a great overgrown girl.

Hence † **Overgrownly** *adv.*, in an overgrown degree, excessively. *Obs.*

1668 *World's Mistake* Cromwell in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 395 Their king. overgrownly great and rich himself.

Overgrowth. [OVER-29, 8.]

1. Excessive or too rapid growth, growth beyond the normal amount; also, the result of this, over-luxuriance or abundance.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. iv. 27 So, oft it chances in particular men. By the o'ergrowth of some complexion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 166 A sequent King, who seeks To stop this overgrowth, as inmate guests Too numerous. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 43 The Forum and other public places were deliberately thinned of their overgrowths of sculpture. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 187/2 To trim the roadside hedges and prevent their overgrowth.

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2. A growth over or upon something, an accretion.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp. 17* Pref. (ed. 2) 19 The monstrous overgrowths which conceal the real lines of truth. 1893 LINDOY, etc. *Life-Piece* I. xvi. 361 To separate original Christians from the overgrowth of later ages.

Overgulty, Overgun, etc. see OVER-.

Overhair (*ô-vâr, hê-ô*). [OVER-8.] In fur-bearing quadrupeds, the long straight hair that grows over or beyond the fur.

1879 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 856/2 Certain animals have a covering upon the skin called fur, lying alongside of another and longer covering, called the overhair. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) I. 353 [Furs] differ widely in elegance of texture, delicacy of shade, and fineness of overhair.

† **Overhale, v. Obs.** [f. OVER-8, etc. + HALE v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To draw over something as a covering.
1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 75 The frosty Night Her mantle black through heav'n gan overhale [glass, drawe over]. a. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 117 He was as a guide by night, so bee the starres of heaven, in overhaled darkness.

b. To cover, as with something drawn or laid over; const. *with*.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxviii. Now, worthe folk, suppos this be a fabill, And ouerheilitt with typis figurall. a. 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xii. That dois thame quihle ourhail with snaw and sleit.

2. To pull or drag across. [OVER-10.]

1581 J. DELL *Haddon's Annu. Doct.* 452 b. So doe they also with their owne cable overhale themselves into an unrecoverable gulfe.

3. To turn over or revolve in the mind. [OVER-6.]

1423 JAS. I. *Kings* Q. x. All myn aventure I gan ouerhale. *Ibid.* civii. Straucht furth the range I held a way, oure hailing in my mynd From quhens I come.

4. To overtake. Cf. OVERHAUL v. 3. [OVER-14.]

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Prohemie Cosmog. 318 For he thar nold aganis his lustis strive. Eildis nicht fast, and deth him some our halis.

5. To pass over, disregard, overlook. [OVER-5.]

1571 SATIR *Poens Reform.* xxvi. 65 And gif 3e dreid yat sum will athill ouirhail, And will not keep nor pit observe thair bands. c. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 848 Thair be mvesences thar the sight; Quhilk 3e owre-hale for haste.

6. To harry, harass, molest, oppress. See HALE v. 1. 2 b. [OVER-9.]

a. 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 217 Albeit the said queene of England wald ouirhail for any tyme ane part of this cuntre. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. xvi. ii. (S. T. S.) l. 282 The realme was ewill gyt and ouer hailitt [MS. I. ouirhailitt] be my lord of Angus and his men. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. in § 200. 444 So that his ouer-haled subjects fled daily out of the Realme.

7. To overpower, overmaster. [OVER-21.]

1581 RICH. FARWELL (Shaks. Soc.) 3. I though harebrained youth overhale me for a tyme. *Ibid.* 203 That our fathers should be so overhaled with the furie of their fonde and unbridled affections. 1596 HARRINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* (1814) 54 Either passion devoureth him, ambition overhaleth him. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 40 Hounds That cold sidome fret, nor heat doth ouerhale.

8. *Naut.* = OVERHAUL v. 1.

1602 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* xviii. 78 To *over-hale*, is when a Rope is haled too stiff, to hale it the contrary way, thereby to make it more slack.

9. *Naut.*, etc. To examine thoroughly. = OVERHAUL v. 2.

1718 ANON'S *Voy.* I. v. 42 Our next employment was. overhaling our rigging. *Ibid.* II. ii. 134 Our best hands were sent to overhale and fix her rigging. 1806-7 J. BRERFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xiv. Introd. I want as much of your ears as you please, while I overhale my tablets of Misery here. Hence † **Overhale sb.** *Obs.* = OVERHAUL sb.

1748 ANON'S *Voy.* II. ii. 133 We deferred the general overhale, in hopes of the daily arrival of the *Glencairn*.

Over-half, upper half: see OVER-1 d.

† **Over-hand, over hand, sb. Obs.** [Properly two words, OVER a. and HAND sb. Cf. MHG. *uber-, oberhand*, Ger. *ober-, überhand*] The 'upper-hand', mastery, victory, superiority. (Usually obj. to *get, have*, or the like.)

c. 1200 ORMIN 5458 To winnenn oferhandd off uss. c. 1200 LAY 2482 Guendoleine heide pa viere hond [c. 1205 ouere hond]. a. 1300 *Chiroir* M. 2508 (Cott.) Fra pai had geten þe ouer hand [Gott. overhand]. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxvii. iv. Eyther of them tryste the overhande to gette. 1547 WOLSEY *Lett. to Pace* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 25 If he may have an overhande in Italy. 1555 COVERDALE *Has.* iv. 2 Theft and adoutry haue gotten the overhande. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, Epit. 308 [They] had sundrie overhands of the Northumbrian Danes. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. To have the over hand; to obtain the mastery.

Overhand, adv. and a. [f. OVER prep. and adv. + HAND sb.]

A. *adv.* (*o-ver-hand*). † 1. Over, upside down. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1670) 171 A man that aspired to be King, and would subvert and turn all overhand.

† 2. Out of hand, aside. *Obs.*

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 146 The poor Or nigardly, I put them overhand in a somewhat careless way.

3. With the hand over or above the object which it grasps; with the knuckles upwards in holding or throwing something; in *Cricket* and *Baseball* (with reference to bowling or pitching), with the hand raised above the shoulder: see B. 2.

1862 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxii. The spoon is not generally used over-hand, but under. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. vi. He now clutched his knife overhand and struck downward with it.

4. *Mining*. From below upwards (in reference to the working or 'stopping' of a vein).

5. *Needlework*. In to sew overhand = OVERSEW.

B. *adv.* (*o-ver-hand*). † 1. Characterized by bringing the hand from above downwards. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boetii's Adels fr. Parnass.* I. xxviii. Men of generous hearts, did usually write injuries received from mean men, in Sand; but over-hand blows given by men of power, in Characters never to be blotted out.

2. *Cricket* and *Baseball*. Of bowling or pitching. Done with the hand raised above the shoulder: see BOWL v. 1. 4.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* I. III. § 454 The overhand bowling would appear likely to admit of dangerous abuse. 1901 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 England added the third stump, the straight bat, overhand bowling and other essentials.

3. *Mining*. Of the working of a vein. Performed from below upwards.

4. *Overhand knot*: a simple knot made by passing the end of a rope, string, etc., over the standing part and through the loop or bight so formed.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 134 Riggers' seizings and overhand knots in place of nice seamanlike work. 1841 — *Seaman's Man* (1863) 36 An Overhand Knot. Pass the end of a rope over the standing part, and through the bight.

Overhand, v. Needlework arch. [f. phr. to sew overhand (prec. A. 5).] To oversew, sew over and over.

1871 BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Birds' Nests* (1884) 163 The mouth [of the Baltimore Oriole's nest] is hemmed or overhanded with horse-hair. 1897 MARY SLEIGHT in *Chicago Advance* 8 Apr. 452/2 All little maids in our grandmother's day [learned] the art of hemming and 'overhanding', stitching and felling.

Over-handed, a. [OVER-28d, OVER adv. 1.]

1. Supplied with too many 'hands' or workmen.

1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. i. 5 Those children are now set out to trades by which means most trades are overhanded. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 'The trade is over-handed', the men cry.

2. (*o-ver-handed*). With the hand over the object grasped; in quot. as adv. = OVERHAND adv. 3.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 434 Bowled by an overhanded twist. 1892 DICKENS *Black H.* xxvi. The person. to-sets the money into the air, catches it overhanded, and retires.

Over-handicapped, -handled. see OVER-.

Overhang, sb. [f. next Cf. MHG. *uberhang*.]

The fact of overhanging, or the extent to which something overhangs; a projection, a jutting out; also *concr.* an overhanging or projecting part. Chiefly *Naut.* the projection of the upper parts of a ship, fore and aft, beyond the water line.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Nov. There was just time for the lieutenant to lower the torpedo from its spar and pull the trigger, exploding it right beneath the overhang of the Albatross. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/6 The amphibious reptiles are prevented from escaping by the overhang of the rim of the basin. 1892 *Field* 19 Nov. 793/1 She [a yacht] has a considerable overhang of bow. Such overhang. is only of advantage in rough water sailing.

Overhang (*ô-ver-hang*), v. Pa. t. and pple.

overhung. [OVER-1, 3, 8. Cf. Du. *overhangen*, Ger. *überhangen*.]

1. *trans.* To hang over (something); to be suspended above; to project or jut out above. (Also said hyperbolically of a steep slope or hill, etc., in relation to what is at the foot of it.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* III. i. 13 As fearfully, as doth a galled Rocke O'er-hang and uttry his confounded Base. 1668 SIR W. MURR *Doomesday* 426 Caught vp, when on immortal wings, To aire this stage which ouerhangs. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 4 With cliffs and nodding forests over hung. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1. 165 Sky, hill, and dale, one dismal room overhung with gloom. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 327 Ascend the hill which overhangs the city.

b. *fig.* To be as if about to fall upon; to impend over, to threaten.

1653 NISSANA 96 What mischief might overhang him and Nissana. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May. As if life were always overhung by a possibility almost as depressing as a known liability to madness.

2. *intr.* To hang over; to project beyond the base, to jut out above.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 547 The rest was craggie cliff, that overhung Still as it rose, impossible to climb. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 20 When it leans towards you, they say it overhangs. 1887 HISSER *Holiday on Road* 174 The sea keeps eating the cliffs away here. Do you notice yonder how they overhang?

3. *trans.* To cover or adorn with hangings.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv. Neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so begilt and overhung.

4. To support from above; see OVERHUNG 3.

Hence **Overhanging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* something that overhangs; *apl. a.*, that overhangs.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Pendet*, the overhangynge or holowe of a rocke. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. ii. 312 Look you, this braue over-hanging, this Maiesticall Roofe, fretted with golden fire. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 Oct. 1776, He trimmed-back the over-hangings of the outside furrow of a field of wheat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63, I descended, and found my friend beneath an overhanging rock.

Over-happy, a. [OVER-25, 28.] Happy beyond measure; too happy.

1577 *St Aug Manual* (Longman) 24 But overhappy shuld I be, might I once attaine to sing a song myself 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II ii 232 Happy, in that we are not overhappy 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 119 What Pleasure can those over-happy People taste, who never knew that of Hunger or Thirst? [1804 see OVER-ADV. 11]

Over-harassed, etc. see OVER-27 b

Over-hard, a and adv. [OVER-28, 30]

A. *adv.* Too hard; excessively hard.

1538 STARKEY *England* II iii 197 How be hyt, thys semyth over-hard to punnysch the chyd for the fatherys offence 1587 GOLDING *De Monay* Ep. Ded. 1 A right great enterprise, and (in the judgement of most men) over-hard, 1851 TRENCH *Stud Words* v. 149 Ben Jonson is overhard on 'neologists' 1854 WHITTIER *Voices* 25 Thy task may well seem over-hard

B. *adv.* Too hard.

1577 GILPIN *Demond* (1857) 46 He will not urge it over-hard 1835 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiii, That the party had been over hard travelled

So O-ver-ha-rden v., O-ver-ha-rdly adv., O-ver-ha-rdness.

[a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb) 39 Not stamering, or overhardly drawing forth words.] 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xxxvii. heading, He blameth her overhardness of heart, and the forward constellation of his owne nativite 1650 HOLLAND *Crimden's Brit* (1637) 6 Not onely too farre fetched, but also over-hardly strained 1651 BOYLE (J.), It was brittle like over-hardened steel

O-ver-hardy, a. [OVER-28.] Too hardy; overbold So O-ver-ha-rdness.

[a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon* (1810) 23 Bot Alfride his broþer 3ede to be bataille, He was over hardy, þe Danes he gan assaile 1393 LANGL P P I C iv 300 Ich halde hym over hardy oþer ellys nouht tewe] 1589 RARE *Ty. Love & Fortune* II. in Hazl *Doddley* VI. 162 Hid under cloak of over-hardy love 1592 GREENE *Soliman* 823 To resist them, over-hardness 1623 MILTON *Ps* cxxxvi 70 And large-lim'd Og he did subdue, With all his over hardy crew.

† Over-harl, v. *Sc. Obs.* [f OVER-9 + HARL v.]

1. *trans.* To harass, to oppress; to handle roughly. 1535 STEWART *Cyon Scot* II 30 Tane was the toun that tyme and all ourhard. 1570 SATIR *Poems Reform* xiii 27 Sum tyme be traitours ar Innocents overhard. 1578 [see OVERHALE 6] 1581 SIR J. MELVILL *Diary* (1820) 88 Thair bread winner, thair estimation, all was gean, gif Aristotile could be sa. owarharded in the hearing of thair schollars

2. 'To handle, treat of, relate' (Jam.).

a 1500 Colkeltre *Sow* I. 429 (Bannatyne MS) They war in the est world, As is heir breuely ourhard.

† Over-harry, v. *Obs.* [OVER-9, 25]

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To pass over with devastation. 1600 R. C. FUMES *Hist. Hungary* 22 Though the enemies should ouerharre from Mohacz vnto Posen

2. *trans.* To harry or worry beyond measure.

1590-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II 74 His army was continually tummyled and overharned 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 167 The English over-harried with the former long Troubles submitted willingly to his Power.

O-ver-harsh, a. [OVER-28.] Too harsh. So O-ver-ha-rshly adv.; O-ver-ha-rshness.

a 1639 WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xl. (1640) 144 Good people are apt to be overharsh to them that wrong them. *Ibid.* xx. 203 Overharshness towards others for faults which we finde in them. 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial* II xvi (1713) 136 That they be not over-harshly censorious 1867 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxvii, He took a delight in being thus over-harsh in his harshness to her

O-ver-haste, sb. [OVER-29 b.] Too great haste, excessive haste.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 972 But if dremnes Or overhaste our bothe labour shend 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 525 We would not have [readers] account it strange or think that it is an over-haste, 1800 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xii. 89, I escaped with a wounded hand, caused by over-haste.

So O-ver-ha-ste v., O-ver-ha-sten v.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 335 Yit sit it wel that thou eschueit That thou the Court night overhaste. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* To Rd., If I had not been overhastened in the businesse, 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/1 Not to overhasten matters.

O-ver-hasty, a. [OVER-28] Too hasty; rash, precipitate.

[a 1400 tr *Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lorrish. xii Be nocht ouer hasty yn þi werkys.] 1571 GOLDING *Calm on Ps* xxxvii. 28 Least any man should be overhastie and swift in judgment. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II ii 57 Our o're-hasty Marriage. 1625 CROOKES *Body of Man* 254 The safest way is not to be overhasty to burie women for some haue beene knowne so long after their supposed deaths to reuiue 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 288 The Fallacy of over hasty generalization is very frequent.

So O-ver-hastily adv., O-ver-hastiness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 When þou etyst ouer-hastely, as it were an hownd 1571 GOLDING *Calm on Ps* lv. 23 The vyce of over-hastynesse cannot otherwise be corrected 1577-87 HOLINGSHED *Chron.* *Hist. Eng.* viii xi. heading, Manie of the Normans pursuing the Englishe ouerhastilie procure ther owne death. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii 147 The defect of occasional over hastiness. 1862 ANSTED *Channell Isl.* 522 When he over-hastily condemns it.

Over-haught, -haughty. see OVER-28.

Overhaul (ðu-verhɔl), v. [OVER-5, 14.]

1. *Naut.* *trans.* To slacken (a rope) by pulling in the opposite direction to that in which it is drawn in hoisting; to release and separate the blocks of (a tackle) in this way

1566 CAPT SMITH *Acad Yng. Swanen* 28 Hawle off your ley shales, overhawe the ley bowlin, ease your mayne brases 1793 SMCATON *Edystone* L § 158 Having so many times to stop, overhaul, and flit, the work could not go on very speedily 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A tackle when released is overhauled. To get a fresh purchase,

ropes are overhauled To reach an object, or take off strain, weather-braces are overhauled 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Overhaul the bights down.

2. *Naut.* and *general* To pull asunder for the purpose of examining in detail; to investigate or examine thoroughly (e.g. with a view to repairs, etc.) Cf HAUL v. 1 b

1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* X. 63 To appoint any person to overhaul these papers and accounts. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 4 The People were generally employ'd in over-hauling the Rigging *Ibid.* 89 To-day I over-haul'd the Powder, and told the Lieutenant that I had twenty-three half Barrels in Store 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV 324 We have decided in Senate on the motion for overhauling the editor of the Aurora 1830 DE QUINCY in *Blackw Mag* XXVIII. 673 His own expressions of 'overhaul', for *investigate*, and 'attackable', are in the lowest style of colloquial slang 1884 Mrs C. PRAED *Zero* xiii, The drains are being overhauled

3. *Naut* (rarely *trans.*) To overtake, come up with, to gain upon. See OVERHALE v. 4

1793 SMCATON *Edystone* L § 266 The tide had overhauled us, and driven us to the eastward of our proper mooring-place. 1836 MARRYAT *Misch Easy* xix, We shall fall in with plenty of boats and vessels if we coast it up to Palermo, and they may overhaul us 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A ship overhauls another in chase when she evidently gains upon her 1886 *Pall Mall G* 27 Sept 10/2 The empty carriages were overhauled by a down fast goods train, which ran with great violence into the excursion train.

Hence Overhaulier; Overhaul ling *vbl.* sb

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1789), *Over hauling*. 1809 MALKIN *Gl Blas* vii. xv. (Ridg) P 11 The most aggravating circumstance was the overhauling of his accounts. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts, Textile Fabr.* Paper 12 The rags undergo another careful examination by women called over-lookers, or over haulers 1893 *Chicago Advance* 21 Dec, The wholesale overhauling and threatened turning upside down of existing tariff conditions

Overhaul (ə-verhɔl), sb. [f prec.] The action, or an act, of overhauling, a thorough examination or scrutiny, esp. with a view to repairs.

1866 CAPT B. HALL *Voy. Loo Choo* I. 1. 28 In the course of this overhaul, to which I most willingly submitted, they lighted on a pocket compass 1807 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Overhaul*, the survey made by the Board of Trade inspector or other Government Official when a ship is about to undergo repairs

† Over-ha-ving, *ppl.* a *Obs* [f OVER-28 + HAVING *ppl.* a.] Having or inclined to have too much; greedy, avaricious.

a 1600 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xiii § 5 No cause there was, why that which the clergy had should in any man's eye seem too much, unless God himself were thought to be of an over-having disposition.

Overhead (see below), *adv.* sb, a *Forms* see OVER and HEAD. [The phrase *over head* written as one word. see OVER-31, 32, 33]

A. *adv.* (ðu-verhɛd).

1. Above one's head; on high, aloft; up in the air or sky, *esp.* in or near the zenith; on the floor or story above. (See also HEAD sb. 37 a.)

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 Tymber overhedde, as rafters and lathes. 1667 MILTON *P* L i. 784 Over head the Moon Sits Arbitress, and neerer to the Earth Wheels her pale course 1766 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) Y yiv, It is hung over-head in the cabin. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* II. i. 49 Like the merle That sees a gleed o'erhead.

b. So that the water or other surrounding substance is over one's head; so as to be completely submerged or immersed; also *fig* (See OVER *prep.* 3, HEAD sb. 37 b, 39 b.)

1653 [see HEAD sb. 37 b.] 1705 *Ref. upon Ridicule* 110 Her Husband was over head in Debt 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II vii. 62 [They thought] it indecent to plunge persons over-head in water 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II v. 20 This standing overhead within a grave hath made me colder than an icicle.

†2. In each case, one with another, together. *Obs.* (Cf. *Ger. überhaupf.*) *esp.* b. Taken together, or one with another; reckoned per head. *Sc*

c 1500 *ELFRIE Hom.* I. 30 Pæt ælc man ofer heafod sceolde cennan his gebyrde c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxv. 119 Sum tyme it fallez, þat þe childer wendez togyder in a company, and þaire men mended overhewed [MS. *Cott.* Titus her folk ben all medled in fere] 1504-6 *Ld Treas Acc Scot.* III. 89, xxvj elne carsay blew, rede, quhit and fallow. i. ilk elne þins viij.4 our hede 1547 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxiv (1862) 312, xxxi score viij sheep, price of the piece overhew 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 516 The rent, over-head was under 15. 6d. per acre 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* I. 1 Just a Scots pint overhewd, and no man ever saw them the waur o't.

†3. Headlong, precipitately. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I 77 Quhat mischeif befallis them that runes overhewd to ony porpous with out regard or foresight to god or man.

†B. sb. Old term of Fence: app A blow over the head. *Obs*

13. K. *Alas.* (Laud MS.) 7385 Wel hy fyttten on þe pleyyn Wip tregast, wip reremeyn Wip ouerhewed & wip stook Aiper on opere þe swerd so shook.

C. *adv.* (ðu-verhɛd).

1. Placed or situated overhead, or at some distance above the ground (In mechanics also applied to driving mechanism placed above the object driven, or to a machine having such mechanism.)

1874 *Trans. Amer Inst Mining Eng* II 68 The bell and hoppei are suspended from an overhead railroad track. 1875

KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Overhead-gear*, driving-gear above the object driven. *Overhead Steam-engine*, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust motion being downward 1884 *Law Times Ref.* LI 160/a A telephone company were the owners of certain overhead wires 1895 *Pink's Stand. Dict.* *Overhead check*, same as *Overcheck*. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 26 Feb 6/3 Efforts are being made to introduce overhead wire electric trawways into London and the suburbs.

2. Applicable to one with another; 'all-round', general, average. see A. 2

1801 *Law Times* XCII 188/a To give a fair overhead sample of the wheat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 3/3 An overhead charge of so much per ton [for parcels] leaving Euston.

Over-heady. see OVER-28

† Overheal, v. *Obs.* [f OVER-8 + HEAL v.] *trans.* To heal (a wound or sore) over the surface Hence † Overhealer *Obs.*, one who or that which heals superficially

1550 DK. Somfaset in *Coverdale's Spn.* *Perle* Pref (1588) A ivb, All Medicines of the soule not hauing that clesner with them, be but overhealers 1560 A L tr *Caton's Fom e Seru Songe* *Each* Epist, Which so overheals the wound that it festreth and breaketh out afresh 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 265 When any wound or sore is ouer healed

Overheap (ðu-verhɛp), v. [OVER-25, 8. Cf. *Ger. überhaufen*]

1. *trans.* To heap up or accumulate to excess c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xxv 103 To restore all panges, not only holy, but also abundantly & ouchepid 1830 PUSKY *Hist. Enquiry* II 433 Its dicta classica (overheaped as they are) were published by Reineccius

2. To overlay with a heap or large quantity, to load, charge, or fill to excess by or as by heaping.

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par Titus* 3 Y^o knowledge of trueth which among y^e Ethnikes was ouer heaped with the inuencion, of mans wysedom 1610 HOLI AND *Candian's Brit* I. 522 Over-heaped with honourable benefits. 1831 CARLYLE *Sat.* I. viii, Overheaped with shreds and tatters.

Overhear (ðu-verhɛr), v. [OE *oferhieran*: see OVER-25, 16, 15, 20.]

In OE *oferhieran* appears as (1)=hear (simply), (2)=not listen, disregard, disobey, the latter sense is found also with MHG *überhören* and MDu *overhoeren*; Kilian has 'over-hoeren andire' (hear), mod Du. *over hooren* hear, hear one his lessons, mod G. *überhören* mvs hearing, fail to hear or catch; also, hear (a lesson) through. Mod Eng *over hear* was app. a new combination in 16th c, meaning perhaps 'hear over or beyond the intended reach of the voice, or, in excess of the usual degree'. see quot 1599-80 in sense 3.]

†1. *trans.* Not to hearken to; to disregard, disobey (OE.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. x § 3 Swa he ær þara goda biſcepm oferheirde *Ibid.* IV. xii. § 2 Ille þurh his laie oferherdon þæm godum.

†2. To hear, to hear through. *Obs*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii § 4 And etc þæt se æþeling ægðer hæfde, 3e his plegan 3e his gewill, þonne he þara manna untrego oferherde a 1300 *Cursor M* 11332 (Cott.) For gladnes he gaf a cri þat all ouerherd þat stode him bi [Gott. over herde, Tr. L, herde]. c 1325 *Childhood of Jesus* 443 His Maister schal beo Zacharie, þat him schal techen of clergie, Al ower lawe he hauz ouer herd, Of him he may beo wel lered c 1400 *Destr.* 1107 12004 Pantisia the pride of Pirrus over-herd.

3. To hear (speech or utterance) that is not intended to reach one's ears; to hear (a speaker) without his intention or knowledge.

1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon*, bef *Edw VI.* (Arb) 117 He [Ld. Seymour before his execution] turnes me to the leutenantes seruante, and sayeth 'Byd my seruante speke the thyng that he wottes of' Wel, the worde was ouer heard. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 658 Cato over-heard them, for indeed his hearing was very quick. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV iii 130, I should blush To be ore-heard 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 312, I fell into lamentations, till my Brother-in-law over-heard me. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 422 P 2 He whispered a Friend the other Day, so as to be overheard by a young Officer 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 370 The English government had agents in Rome whose business was to overhear conversations.

4. *nonce-use* To hear told over, or over again.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. ii. 95, I stole into a neighbour thicket by, And ouer heard, what you shall ouer-heare. Hence Overheard *ppl.* a, Overhearing *vbl.* sb.; also Overhearer, one who overhears.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* II 88 To avoid overhearers in a matter of that secrecy. 1822 MISS MITTORD *Village Ser* v. (1863) 503 This is the third time, that I have appeared in the very equivocal character of an over-hearer. 1883 *Daily News* 25 Sept 2/a The overhearing [in telephones] is due to the fact that the electric current passing over one wire induces a similar current in its neighbour in a reverse direction.

Overheat (ðu-verhɛt), sb. [OVER-29.] Too great heat, excessive heat; overheated condition

1599 T. M[OUTER] *Silkwormes* 59 Colde sometimes kills them, sometimes ouer-heate 1666 [see OVER-COLD sb.] 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar 9/1 The cause of the fire is attributed to 'overheat of gas stove'.

b *fig* Excessive ardour, fervour, vehemence, etc. (cf. HEAT sb. 11)

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lines Berkeleys* (1883) I. 379 The over-heat and boldnes of whose ill guided manhood 1796 Mrs. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 10. 72 An over-heat of temper. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* IV. 85 This author has an overheat and vigorous fertility in his invention.

Overheat (ðu-verhɛt), v. [OVER-27; cf. *Ger. überheizen*.] *trans.* To heat too much, heat to excess, make too hot.

1398 TREvisa *Barth De P. R.* vii lxiv. (1495) 281 The

leprose pacyent shall beware of meetes that ouerheetyth the blood. 1580 SIDNEY *Poem* 11. Whose hart, like wax overheated, Doth melt away. 1657 *North's Plutarch*, Add. Lines (1676) 76 Fearing lest he should endanger his life by overheating himself. 1785 MRS. ASTLEY Let in *Mrs Delany's Corr* Ser. II. 111 408 You will be discreet, and not overheat yourself in dancing. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE Lett 111 333 Furnaces overheated in casting Landseer's 'great lion'.

b. fig. To excite to excessive warmth of feeling, etc. a 1667 COWLEY *Ode Ld. Broghill's Verses* v. When it were dangerous for me To be o'er-heated with praise! 1682a N O Boileau's *Lutran* 1 133 So storm'd the Prelate, with his Dream o'er-heated.

Hence Overheated *phl. a*; Overheated *hing zhi sb* 1672 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks* (1693) 188 An overheating or boiling in the blood by reason of the hot humors. 1660 INGELB *Bentley & Ur* II (1682) 115 To give the over-heated Earth leave to cool it self. 1872 LINDON *Elem. Relig* v 183 Like children, with overheated imaginations. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Overheating-pipe, a pipe through which steam is caused to pass in order to be superheated.

Overheave (*o'vēr-hēv*), v. [OE. *had oferhebban* (only in sense 'to pass over'), cf. OHG *ubarhepfan*, -heven to pass over, leave out, refl. to exalt oneself, Goth. (*refl.*) *ufarhaffan* to exalt oneself; f. OVER- + *HEAVE* v. The mod. sense 4 (OVER-21) has no connexion with the earlier senses.]

†1 *trans.* To pass over, neglect, omit. *Obs.* c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros* I viii. § 4 Ic wat geara, þæt ic his sceal her fela oferhebban [*præterit*] c 924 *Law of Edward* c 8 (11) (Schmid) Gif hit hwa oferhebbe, bete swa we ær cwædon. 13 *Body & Soul* 6r in *Mæg's Poems* (Camden) 347 The pore eoden al besyde For ever hem thou over-haf c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 245 Rightfulle dome he gaf on foles for þer mysde, No man be ouerhaf, bot alle þorgh lawe & geðe. 1842 266 Oure Kyng Sir Edward ouer hille he gaf, Tille his barons was hard, ouerhopped þam ouerhaf.

†2 (?) To overcome, conquer. *Obs.* c 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6911 A syknes hym ouer haf c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13754 So harde strokes þe Bretons gaf, þe Romays route al ouer-haf.

†3. To lift or raise above something else; to exalt. *Obs.* [OVER-1 (6).]

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* (Rolls) 16 Over-hoven sal be Over Yban his reft. To overstrain oneself in heaving or lifting. 1808 *Med. Jur.* XIX 502 A Hernia, which was increased by overheaving himself, in carrying water.

Over-heavy, a. [OVER-28] Too heavy; of excessive weight. So **Over-heavy**.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* W. 165 (11) was berdin our hevvy 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 993 If they be not ouer heavy they may beare them home, and those that be to heavy tye ropes to theyr tailes and draw them home. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii xxv § 1 308 King Ethelred set his seeming over-heavy Crowne vpon his Nephew Kenred's head. 1622 MALINES *Ac. Law-Merch* 417 The reformation of the overheaviness of our pound weight Troy in the Tower. 1657 [see OVER-20].

Overheghe, -hegere: see OVER-HIGH.

Over-height, sb. rare [OVER-29] Excessive height. Also †**over-height** v. *Obs.* [OVER-22 b], *trans.* to surpass in height, *fig.* to excel; **over-heighten** v. [OVER-22, 27], † a. = prec (*obs.*), b. to heighten too much.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii xi (1623) 263 The greatnesse of his Port, that that in her eyes ouer-heighted her husbands c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 421 So Agamemnon Jove that made overheighten light that heaven-bright army 1664 POWER *Eph. Philo* I 63 Subterraneous Damps do sometimes grow to an over-height of fermentation, that they fire of themselves. *Mod.* Such expressions do not merely heighten the effect, they over-heighten it.

Over-heinous: see OVER-28.

†**Overheld**, v. [f. OVER-3, 6 + *HELD* v.] 1. *intr.* To bend, slope, incline, or fall over. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 726 Full hie þingis ouer-heldis to held oþer-quele [*Dubi.* MS The hyst thyng rapest heldes oþer while]

2. *trans.* To pour over or across.

1382a WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii 11 He restede in drestis, ne is ouerheld [1388 sched out] fro vessel in to vessel.

Overheld, pa. t. and pp. of OVERHOLD.

†**Overhele**, v. *Obs.* Also *Sc.* -held. [OE. *oferhelian* to cover over, conceal, f. *ofer-*, OVER-8 + *HELE* v., *HELD* v.] *trans.* To cover over. Hence †**Overhele** *ling vbl. sb.*

a 1050 *Liber Sancti* xliii (1889) 144 Reaf na to fege-nyssæ ac for neðbehefe oferhelinge. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Rom.* 73 Min shamfastnesse ouer-heled min bend ofte c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxviii. Ane fabill, .. ouerhelit with typpis figurall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 17 Ane wode abufte ouerheldis with his rank bewis.

Overhelm, -helped, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overhent**, v. *Obs.* [f. OVER-14 + *HENT* v.]

trans. To lay hold upon; to overtake.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9115 (Petyt MS) When al were slayn þey not ouerhent, To Wynchestre sire Vter went. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. 3. 18 But she so fast pursued, that him she took. Als his faire Leman flying through a brooke. She overhent. 1596 *Ibid.* v. 36 The hundmost in the gate he overhent. 1754 *Orig. Cantos* Spencer xxv, When Phoebus .. clears the Sky with Vapours overhent.

Overherer, -herre. *Obs.* [f. OVER-2 b + *HER* sb., *lord.*] Superior lord, overlord.

c 1330 *Hals. Meid.* 29 Hare ouerheren wið ham.

Overhie (*o'vēr-hē*), v. ? *Obs.* [f. OVER-22 (14), 4 + *HIE* v. to haste, (OE. *had oferhigan* in sense 'overreach').]

1. *trans.* To overtake by hastening after. *Sc.*

1375 *Barbour Bruce* III. 737 Hot the kingis folk that war Deliver off fute, thaim gan ouer-hie. c 1400 *de. av. Arthur* xiv, He prekut out prestely, And ouer-hiet him radly 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1552) I 145 Quhome the our-hie into oyle place, Tha dang, thame down as dourle as the docht. 1634-5 MARY SPENCER *Evidence in Cal. State Papers*, She would run after after it to overtake it, and did over-hie it sometimes. 1652 URSI HART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 182 Which of us should over-hie the other in celestity. 1749 CROOKSHANK *Hist.* I 395 (Jam.) At last one of the best mounted overhied the postilion. 1824 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 276 Angus with his long strides began to over-hie Campbell.

b. To leave behind by hastening on. *rare.*

a 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-goose Chase* 1. Within this eight hours I lost leave of him, And over-hied him, having some slight business That forced me out o' th' way.

2. *intr.* To pass over swiftly (as time). *rare.*

1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* III. 86 Nor yett was myndight overhied, when that Palunurus, From bed nimble & fleet.

Over-high, a. and adv. [OE. *ofer-hēah*. see OVER-25, 28. Cf. MHG., Ger. *überhoch*] Exceedingly high; too high (*lit* and *fig.*)

a. *adv.* a 1000 *Runic Poem* 26 (Gr.). *Æsc.* by oferheah, eldum dyre. c 1200 ORMIN 12061, & tatt was oferheh & all Unnefele modnesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 188 And oft beswakk with ane ourhie tyd. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv 541 To esteeme more the bookes that are darke by reason of their ouerhigh stile. 1642 LD MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (His. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 Things may be carried with an over-high hand. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 8/3 Before the sun was overhigh in the heavens.

b. *adv.* 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxvi § 5 Men ouer-high exalted either in honor, or in power. 1627 DRAYTON *Miscrues* Q. Margt. 70 Their Ambition looking ouerhie.

So †**Overhigh** ghar (-hegere) a., used to render *L. superior*; **Over-highly** adv.

1382a WYCLIF *Job* xxxi 21 What I say me in the gate overhegere. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 596 Neither of these two Authors is ouer-highly commended of truinesse.

†**Overhigh**, v. *Obs.* [OVER-27, 25 cf. MHG. *überhoehen*] *trans.* a. To lift or raise too high.

b. To exalt supremely (tr. *L. super exaltare* Vulg.). c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose* Fr. (1866) 8 þat sche be noghte lightly ouer-hedge in the ayre of wynde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 62 (*Benedicite*) Herne þe and ouer-hize þe him in al tyme. þat þing ouerhizip an oþer þing þat þe passip alle oþere creaturis - and o overhinge, propirly is lovyngne propit to God. *Ibid.* 66, etc.

Over-hill, a. and adv. [OVER-32, 31.]

a. *adv.* (over-hill). a. Situated or dwelling beyond a hill or hills. b. The route of which is across the hills. b. *adv.* (over-hill). Over the hill. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem. Title* p. Illustrated with an Accurate Map of their Over-hill Settlement. 1895 J. WINSTON *Missus Basin* 183 To prepare the way for a revival of this over hill trade. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 7 June 4 This ridge divides the underhill and the overhill men. Overhill, to the south, they raise corn and sheep, underhill, to the north, they are graziers and dairy folk.

†**Overhill** v. *Obs.* [f. OVER-8 + *HILL* v. 1.]

trans. To cover over, cover up; = OVERHELE v.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliii 16 Schenscheip of mi face over-hild me at c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Household Ord.* (1790) 460 Overhille the flesshe with the syrtippe. 1553 BALE *Gardener's De vera Obad.* Gv j b, He. thinketh he lyeth cloely in couert, as though his sides were overhilled. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque Beauty*, Thy haire, thy beard ore-hild with snow.

†**Overhipe**, v. *Obs.* [f. OVER-5 + *HIP* v. 1.]

Cf. MHG. *überhuppen*.] *trans.* To hop over; always *fig.* to pass over, pass by, omit, miss, 'skip'.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 64 For Mayster Wace þe Latyn alle rymes, þat þe ouerhuppen many tymes. c 1440 *Promys. Parv.* 37a/2 Ouyr hyppyn, or ouer skypyn, .. omittit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 154 The three first bukis he has ouerhuppen. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xiv. 189 Excellent men whom to passe by and ouerhipe, they thought the people would have bene ashamed. 1608 T. HURTON and Pt. *Def. Ministers' Reas. Ref. Subscr.* 65 When they come to the genealogies in S. Matthew & S. Luke, overhipe the places, pretending they are a ranck of hard words.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1300 in *Langtoft's Chron.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 303 For he haves overhippede, hise tipet is typpede, hise tabard es tome. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 379 Wherfore I am aferd of folke of holikurke, Lest þei ouerhuppen as oþer don in offices & in houres. 1483 *Quoniam Seru.* (Roxb.) 21 They must also in the quere red and syngne wyth deuotion of soule, not ouerhuppynge ne momblyng.

Overhip, adv.: see OVER-31.

Over-hit, v. [OVER-27, 13.] *trans.* a. To 'hit' or affect unduly (with adversity, etc.). b. To hit beyond the mark aimed at; to go beyond instead of exactly hitting.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 The Captain .. being over-hit with bets, rushed into the presence of his Creator. 1868 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 796 How ought I revere thee, —nor yet overhitting Nor yet underbending the grace that is fitting?

Overhohe, variant of OVERHOW, *Obs.*

†**Overhold**, v. *Obs.* rare. [OE. *had oferhealdan* to hold over, delay to do, neglect; but the 17th c. senses were new formations.]

1. *trans.* To over-estimate; to hold at too high a rate. [OVER-27.]

1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 142 If he overhold his price so much, Weele none of him.

2. To hold back, withhold, restrain. (Cf. *OFHOLD*.)

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 258 It was God that over-held him from doing it.

Over-hollow to Over-honour: see OVER-.

†**Overhope**, sb. *Obs.* [OVER-29] Too great hope or confidence; presumption.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6289 (Petyt MS.) Hot his ouerhope [i. e. ouerweening] gan faille. a 1400 *Kiliv. Pines fr. Thornton MS.* (1567) 10 Ne we sall noghte com so ferre in to ouerhope for to trayte so mekall in Godelles gudnes, þat we sall hope to haue þat bysye with owtene gude dedys. c 1440 *Jacob's Wels* 85 Oon is presumpcyoun, þat i, ouyr hope.

†**Overhope**, v. *Obs.* [OVER-25] To hope exceedingly. rendering *L. supersperare*

a 1300 L. E. *Psalter* cxviii 43 For in þi domes ouer-hoped I am. 1382a WYCLIF *Ibid.* For in thi domes I ouer hope. a 1669 TRAPP in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxviii. 74 The Vulgate rendereth it *supersperare*, I haue over hoped.

Over-hopped: see OVER-28 d.

Over-hot, a. [OVER-25, 28.] Excessively hot; too hot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycon. Prol.* & T. 402 Another seyde the fir was ouer hot [i. e. overhot]. 1575 TUBERV. *Faulconrie* 295 Make it in manner helle white in the fire, but yet not overhote (for yron is very violent if it be too much hot). 1652-62 HAYLIN *Cosmog.* Intro. (1674) 19 2 The over-hot, or Torrid Zone, is betwixt the two Tropicks. 1657 *Drone Lover* 166 Cloths .. ouer heavy, & ouerhot for the summer. *Mod.* The greenhouse is over-hot.

Overhouses see OVER-19.

Overhouse (*o'vēr-hūs*), a. [f. OVER *pref.*, OVER-32 + *HOUSE* sb.] Passing over and supported by the roofs of houses (instead of posts): said of telegraph or telephone wires.

1859 *Town Talk* 26 Mar. 566/2 The completion of the overhouse line of telegraph uniting her Majesty's Printing Office, Fleet Street, and the House of Lords. 1876 PREECE & SIVENRIGHT *Telegraphy* 226 In large towns, where it becomes impossible to plant poles for the support of the wires, overhouse telegraphs are had recourse to.

Over-housed (*o'vēr-haʊsəd*), *phl. a.* [f. OVER-28 d + *HOUSED* *phl. a.*] Having house accommodation in excess of one's requirements or means. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 318/2 A doctor is always over-housed from professional necessities. 1887 JESSOP *Arcaady* 1. 15 The rural clergy... too many of them find themselves quite overhoused.

†**Overho**, v. *Obs.* [f. OVER-1 + *HOVE* v. 1.] *trans.* To hover or float over or above.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. iii. 201 þat is þe Riccheeste reame þat Reyn our houeþ. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xviii 169 What þis lizte hymeneþ, þat ouerhoueth helle þus. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 974 Wenne the oþer seen derke cloudis ouerhoue.

Overhoven, *obs.* pa. pple. of OVERHEAVE.

Overhover, v. see OVER-1.

†**Overhow**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *oferhogian*, f. *ofer-*, OVER-7 + *hogian*, *hlow* v. 1 to think, consider. cf. OHG *ubarhugen*, Goth. *ufarhugjan* to despise.] *trans.* To despise, disdain.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Oferhoga hi and adrif hi fram ðe. 991 *Bleht. Hom.* 40 Se þe Godes bebod ofer-hogap. a 1250 *Pron. Alfr.* 145 in O. E. *Misc.* 128 Panne deþ hit some þat þe biþ vnyqueme Over-howeþ þin shod. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1408 An over-howeþ þanne lasse.

Over-humanize: see OVER-27.

Overhung (stress variable), *phl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERHANG v.]

1. Placed so as to project or jut out above. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4400/4 Taken out of the Stable... a bay Nag .. his fore Teeth a little over-hung.

2. Having something (as a cloud, darkness, etc.) hanging over it.

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 280 The dark overhung streets.

3. Suspended or supported from above.

1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 43 A wrought iron overhung crank. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Door, *Overhung door*, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.

4. [OVER-18] That has been hung too long (see *HANG* v. 1 b).

1895 *Punch* 11 May 222/3 An over-hung hare.

Over-hurl to -importation: see OVER-.

†**Over-increase**, *Obs.* [OVER-5, 19.] A surplus, an overplus.

1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 27 He .. made Colony of it (as a place to send the over-increase of Rome unto). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxii. 1. 809 To cause all the treasure taken out of the temple of Proserpina, to be restored thither againe, with an ouer-increase to make satisfaction.

Over-indulge, v. [OVER-27.] *trans.* To indulge too much or to excess. Also *intr.* for *refl.* So **Over-indulged** *phl. a.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 228, I shall .. tease him like any over-indulged wife. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *Clelia of Delagay* II 26 Their own over-indulged imaginations. 1862a LYTON *Str. Story* II 175 The character... over-indulges its own early habit of estranged contemplation. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Feb. 4/2 To tempt and induce young men to over-indulge in strong drink.

Over-indulgence, [OVER-29.] Excessive indulgence. So †**Over-indulgency**; also **Over-indulgent** a., too indulgent; indulging too much (*in* something).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* II. 516 Sleepe not lazily in an over-indulgency to these affections. 1853 MOORE *Life Clearings* 13 They may spoil your children by over-indulgence. 1879 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II xlv (1876) 618 Over-indulgence in stimulating food is a fruitful source of disease. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 90 The former of these patients was over indulgent in tea.

Over-inflation to influence: see **OVER-**.

Over-inform, v. [**OVER-27**] *trans.* To inform, acquaint, or animate to excess. So **Over-informed ppl. a.**

1681 **DAVIDEN** *Abt. & Aclut* 1 158 A fiery soul, which over-informed the tenement of clay. 1779-81 **JOHNSON** *L. P., Congress* Wks III 150 Wit so exuberant, that it over-informs its tenement. 1870 **LOWELL** *Among my Bks* Ser 1. (1873) 184 Shakespeare's temptation is to make a passion over-inform its tenement of words. 1899 *Daily News* 5 July 9/3 A rest for over-trained nerves, over-worked brains, and over-informed minds.

Over-ink to -intensity: see **OVER-**.

† **Over-inspection, Obs.** [**OVER-1.**] Over-looking

1655 **FULLER** *Hist Camb* vi § 14 94 The Students when writing private letters, were used to cover them with their other hand to prevent over-inspection

† **Over-intreat, v. Obs.** [**OVER-11, 10.**] *trans.* a. To prevail upon by entreaties (to do something); to over-persuade. b. To persuade to come over.

1639 **W. WHATELY** *Prototypes* II xvi (1640) 81 Either over-intreated, or by threatenings overborne, to do some evil thing at a superiors motion. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii § 19 They have at the first been over-intreated to take a cup, after that another. 1667 *Fulcrum Vertices, Bedfordshire* (1662) 117 John Coles Esquire of Somersetshire over-intreated him into the western parts

Over-issue (ōv'vōr'jū, -i sū), *sb.* [**OVER-29**] An issue in excess see next

1803 *Edin. Rev* III 252 A general depreciation of the currency, by a universal over-issue of notes. 1861 **GOSCHEN** *For Exch* 63 When, through the over-issue of paper money, a general rise of prices ensues, the price of gold, as measured by paper money, rises with the rest. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 280/a The personal liability of the five directors upon an over-issue of debenture stock

Over-issue, v. [**OVER-27**] *trans.* To issue in excess, e.g. to issue legal tender notes, stocks, shares, or debentures of a joint-stock company, beyond the amount authorized by law or by the articles of association, to issue any notes in excess of the issuer's ability to pay them on demand. Also to print or 'issue' postage-stamps beyond the needs of the postal service.

1837 **CALHOUN** *Wks* III 64 The banks had over-issued, it is true, but their over-issues were to the Government. 1879 **LUBBOCK** *Add. Pol. & Educ* II 41 The bank directors ought not to over-issue notes

Over-itch to Over-jaded: see **OVER-**.

Over-joy, sb. [**OVER-29.**] Excess of joy, too great joy. So **Over-joyful a.** too joyful; **Over-joyous a.** too joyous.

1593 **SHAKS.** 2 *Hen VI.* I. 1 31 Termes, such as my wit affords, And over-joy of heart doth minister. 1631 **DONNE** *Let* (1651) 299 The over-joy of that recovered me. 1711 **J. GREENWOOD** *Eng. Grail*. 195 Overjoyful. 1791 **MAD D'ARBLAY** *Diary* Aug. Tears shed all for over-joy. 1856 **Mrs. BROWNING** *Ans. Leigh* 1 47 Born To make my father sadder, and myself Not overjoyous. 1870 **SPURGEON** *Treat. Dav* Ps. xxxii 11 One who died at the foot of the scaffold of overjoy at the receipt of his monarch's pardon

Overjoy (ōv'vājdōi'), *v.* [**OVER-1(c), 25, 27, 21**] †1. To rejoice over (rendering *L. supergaudere*)

1384 **WYCLIF** *Ps* xxxiv [xxxv] 19 Ouerioye not to me that enemyen to me wickeli [*Vulg.* Non supergaudeat mihi]

2. *trans.* To fill with extreme joy, to transport with joy or gladness. (Now chiefly in *pa. ppl.*)

1571 **GOLDING** *Calen on Ps.* xxiii 1 Prosperite maketh many so drunken, that they overjoy themselves. 1678 **SHADWELL** *Timon* II. Wks 1720 II. 322 You over-joy me with your presence. 1768-74 **TUCKER** *Ed. Nat.* (1834) II. 527 I should be overjoyed to lend him a helping hand. 1844 **DICKENS** *Mart. Chas* xii. I have been perfectly charmed and overjoyed to-day, to find you just the same as ever

b. *intr.* To rejoice too much.

1720 **BOSTON** *Fourf. State* (1797) 208 We are apt to overjoy †3. To overcome or overwhelm with joy. *Obs.* 1631 **Br. WENDE** *Quint.* (1657) 32 We shall be so far master over our passions as not to overjoy our grief, nor overgrieve our joys

Hence **Overjoyed ppl. a.**, whence **Overjoyedness.**

1634 **B. JOHNSON** *Love's Wile. Bolsover*, The overjoyed master of the house. 1647 **W. BROWN** *Poles* v. 4 His overjoyedness, his transports, and extasies, at the sight of that beauty. 1720 **Dr. FOR** *Capt. Singleton* xii (1840) 223 The poor overjoyed men were in haste to go back.

Over-judging, -judicious: see **OVER-**.

Overjump, v. [**OVER-5, 26, 23.**]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To jump over; *fig.* to pass over; to transcend.

1608 **SYLVESTER** *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 798 A suff-thrown Bowl, which running down a Hill, Meets in the way some stub, but instantly it hops, it over-jumps. 1634 **MARSTON** (Webster 1864), We can not so lightly overjump his death. 1877 **BLACKIE** *Wess Men* 233 If there be gods, or if there be not, overjumps my ken

2. *trans.* To jump too far over. b. *refl.* To jump too far for one's strength

1861 **WYATT** *Melville Mkt Harb* 72 She [a mare] was prone to overjump herself when she didn't run through them [fences]. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/6 If he has a fault it is a tendency to overjump his fences.

Over-just, -jutting, etc.: see **OVER-**.

Over-keep, v. [**OVER-27, 18**] *trans.* a. To keep or observe too strictly. b. To keep too long. Hence **Over-kept ppl. a.**

1608 **Br. HALL** *Pharisaism* Wks (1627) 410 God would have a Sabbath kept they over-keep it. 1699 **O. HLYWOOD** *Diaries* (1881) II. 265 It [flesh] was good for nothing being over-kept. 1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII 258 If birds are overkept their legs will be dry. 1837 **LOCKHART** *Scott* 211, An over-kept haunch of venison.

Over-kind, a. [**OVER-25, 28**] Excessively kind, too kind. So **Over-kindly adv.**; **Over-kindness, excessive kindness, too great kindness**

1475 **SIR J. PASTON** in *P. Lett* III. 153 They leyhe to me onkyndenesse for overkindnesse. 1599 **SHAKS** *Much Ado* v. 1 302 1601 **SIR W. CORNWALLIS** *Disc Seneca* (1631) 61 How subject the people are to take over kindly, upon the actions performed for their good by great men. 1611 **SHAKS** *Wint. T.* I. 1. 23 Sicilia cannot shew himselfe over-kind to Bohemia. 1824 **MISS MITFORD** *Village Ser* 1 (1863) 9, I love them, 'not wisely, but too well', and kill them with over-kindness. 1839 **CROCKETT** *Kitt Kennedy* 38 To such, Miss Keturah was often over-kind

Over-king, overking, Hist. [**OVER-2 b**] A superior king, a king who is the superior of other rulers having the title of king

c. 1200 **ORMIN** 6006 Onnjen hiss agbenn offering Itt burde himm wel abiggenn. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11194 To mak knaught wit sum-thing Til sir august, þear over-king. 1851 **SIR F. PALGRAVE** *Norm. & Eng* I. 516 His brother Gorm quarrelled with their King or 'Over-king' 1874 **GREEN** *Short Hist.* vi 8 433 The King of Connaught, who was recognized as overking of the island by the rest of the tribes. 1885 **FREEMAN** *Ælfred in Dist. Nat. Eng* I. 160/a The overking at Winchester [Ælfred] understood the position of the over-king at Mykēnē [Agamemnon] so much better [etc.]

Over-knavery, etc. see **OVER-**.

Over-knee, a. [**OVER-32**] Reaching above the knee

1838 **CARLYLE** *Fredk. Gt* I. 1, High over-knee military boots. 1880 *Plain Hunts Needlework* 28 There are ten distinct parts in a full sized over-knee stocking. 1895 *Century Mag* Aug 573/a Ample over-knee boots.

Over-know, v. [**OVER-27**] *trans.* To know or recognize too much.

1639 **FULLER** *Holy War* III. xiv (1840) 140 His humility was admirable, as being neither ignorant of his greatness, nor over-knowing it.

So **Over-knowing ppl. a.**, too knowing.

1656 **Br. HALL** *Gt. Ingester* (R) The heat of man is wholly set upon cozenage; the understanding over-knowing, mis-knowing, dissembling

Over-la-bour, sb. [**OVER-29**]

†1 *Rhet.* Excessive elaboration in literary style, loading with too much detail (rendering *Gr. nephepyla*, cf. *L. curiositas*) 1893 **POTTENHAM** *Eng. Poets* III. xxii (Arb.) 265 The Greeks call it *Pernergia*, we call it over-labour, lumps with the original

2. Excessive labour or toil

1814 *Sporting Mag* 147 The weariness of over-labour

Over-labour (-lā bōi'), *v.* [See below]

1. *trans.* To overwork, to overcome, fatigue, or harass with excessive labour, to overburden. [**OVER-21 (?)**, 23, 27]

1530 **PALSGR** 648/a, I overlaboured, *je me surlaboure*, he overlaboured hym selfe yesterday. 1598 **GREENWY** *Tactius, Germanie* III. (1622) 262 It is a rare matter to beat their slaues, or over-labour or emprise them. 1671 **MILTON** *Samson* 1327 With shackles tr'd, And over-labour'd at thir publick Mill. 1718 **PENN** *Maxims* Wks 176 1 848 If any Point over-labours thy Mind, divert and relieve it, by some other Subject. 1803 **J. KENNY** *Society* 11 Those careful thoughts that oft O'er labour Reason to untimely ruin. 1844 **MANNING** *Serm.* xiv (1848) I. 205 Those who cannot wait on God daily, because they are too over-laboured in doing the nothingnesses of society

2. To labour excessively at, take too great pains with; to elaborate to excess. [**OVER-27**]

1588 **GREENE** *Perimedes* 29 Nature in them seemeth to be overlaboured with arte. 1797 **BURKE** *Regia. Peace* III. Wks VIII. 304 Over labouring a point of this kind, has the direct contrary effect from what we wish. 1823 **EXAMINER** 673/a Earl Grey does not over-labour a part of a subject.

†3. To surpass in labour. *Obs.* [**OVER-22.**]

1607 **MARKHAM** *Caval.* I. (1617) 67 The good stoned horse will euer beate and overlabour the good Gelding.

†4. To belabour. *Obs.* [**OVER-8 (?)**]

1632 **LITHGOW** *T'au* viii 373 These Savaiges over-laboured vs with Bastinadoes

Hence **Over-la-boured ppl. a.**, -la-bouring *vbl. sb.*

1604 **EDMONDS** *Obser. Caesar's Comm.* 123 The wearied and overlaboured were seconded by fresh supplies. 1626 **BERNARD** *Isle of Man* (1627) 174 Covetousnesse causeth niggardly house-keeping, and over-labouring of servants. 1734 **WATTS** *Relig. Fw.* lxxv (1789) 265 My midnight lamp, and my over-labour'd head. 1844 **MANNING** *Serm.* xiv (1848) I. 205 The poor working man wrings a scant livelihood out of an over-laboured week

Overlade: see **OVER-8.**

Overlade, v. [f. **OVER-** + **LAD** *v.* In sense 2 = **OHG.** *ubarhladan*, *Ger.* *uberladen*.]

†1 *trans.* To lade or draw water out of. *Obs.* 1225 *Anr.* R. 368 Pot þet wlatr wrode swaþe, nule he beon overladen, ofer kold water iworpen perinne and brondes widdrawene?

2. *trans.* To load with too heavy a burden, to overload; to overburden. [**OVER-21, 27.**] (Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* *overladen*, in *ME* -lade, in 16-17th c. also *laded*.)

c. 1385 **CHAUCER** *L. G. W.* 621 *Cleopatras*, Men may overlade a schip or barge. 1414 *Lydg.* *Two Merchants* 610 And yiff a tre wreth frid be overlade, Both branche and bough wol enlyne and fade. 1531 **TINDALE** *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 27 The byshoppes .solde thei penaunce to the riche,

and overladed the poore. 1587 **FLEMING** *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1669/1 One of the kings ships was drowned in the middest of the haven, by reason that she was overladed with ordnance. 1618 **RALPH** *Rem.* (1664) 44 Then fleeces taken from them lest it overlade them, and grow too heavy. 1865 **Mrs. BROWNING** *Ans. Leigh* 1 806 Since friend Betwixt us two, forsooth, must be a word So heavily overladen.

Hence **Overladen ppl. a.**; **Overlading vbl. sb.**

1494 **FABIAN** *Chron.* VII. cxxxix 263 He was vnweldly by reason of ouer ladyng of flesshe. 1654 **GAYTON** *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi-vii 209 Will you like an overladed llee, be piopit up with a fork? 1811 *Two Rep. Thames Navig.* 28 To prevent the overlading of barges. 1866 **RUSKIN** *Crown Wild Olive* IV. (1898) 195 Help up the overladed horses

Overlaid, ppl. a. see under **OVERLAY** *v.*

† **Overlake, Obs.** Also -layke, -lake. [f. **OVER** *adv.* + **-LAKE**] The fact or quality of being over, superiority.

c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1861 To olle ay on his vndireling for ouer lake [v. r. overlake] a quyle. *Ibid.* 3701 Pinke þat allanely of god þis ourlake [v. r. overlake] þou haues

Overlair, obs. form of **OVERLAY**

Overland, sb. local. Land held by a particular tenure in the west of England see *quots.*

1769 *Eng. Displayed* 44/a The tenures are copyhold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. Over-lands are subject to fines, but not to heriots, suits and service. 1801 *Enclosure Commissioners of Chaddar Moor* (E D D), By Overlands or Overland Tenements are to be understood all lands whether open or inclosed, which do not, nor at any time heretofore did belong to auster, or ancient tenements, and for which no right of common in the moors or on the hill have been allowed. 1885 **T. S. HOLMES** *Hist. Wootley* II. 53 Overland

I rather think that under that hand was included such villen holdings as fell into the hands of the lord by way of escheat from time to time. These, would after a time be regranted to other villens. 1886 *Elworthy W. Somerset* 11 *Ord. bk.* *Overland*, land having no farm-house upon it. Any piece of land let without farm buildings is called 'a overland'. 1894 *1 table* 16 June 942 Lord Bute inherited certain ancient feudal overlands in Glamorganshire. *atib* 1796 **W. MARSHALL** *W. Eng.* I. Gloss. (E D S), *Overland farm*, a parcel of land, without a house to it. 1817 *Trevelian's Exeter Flying-post* 7 Aug. 4 To be let an Overland Tenement

Overland, over land, adv. [Properly two words, **OVER** *prep.* and **LAND** *sb.* often hyphenated or written as one.] Over or across land, by land (as opposed to 'by sea'). † In *Langland*: 'over the country'

1362 **LANGL.** *P. Pl. A.* v. 258 *Pat Penitencia* his pike schulde polissche newe, And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyftyme. 1393 *Ibid.* C. x. 155 Lollies luyng in sleute and ouerlond [v. r. overland] strykys. 1589 **HORSY** *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 371 None of the Companies seruautes should be suffered to goe overland with letters. 1611 **SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 8, I desire A Conduct ouer Land, to Milford-Haues. 1664 **PERRY** *Diary* 29 Oct, That De Ruyter is come ouerland home. 1718 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv 265 The account sent over-land by Pizarro. 1766 **Ln.** *Cornwallis* in *Courtes* 28 Dec. (V.) The packet that was coming to us ouerland was cut off by the wild Arabs between Aleppo and Bussora. 1792 *Misc. in Ann. Rev.* 152 Observations on the Passage from India, commonly called Over Land. Note This expression, though extremely incorrect, is warranted by general use. 1872 *Yates Techn. Hist. Comm.* 61 The traffic being overland by way of Malacca. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. 1, I'll go back overland**

Overland (ōv'vālend), *a.* [Attrib. use of *prec.* with change of stress see **OVER-32**] Proceeding or lying over or across land, performed by land, for or connected with a journey over land.

Overland route, a route entirely or partly by land, as opposed to an alternate route by sea, *spec.* (1) the route to India by the Mediterranean, 'which in former days involved usually a land journey from Antioch or thereabouts to the Persian Gulf' (Yule s. v.), but of which in later times the Isthmus of Suez was the only overland part left; (2) in America, any route westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean across the continent.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, Acc. Bks 51/1 The present establishment for the conveyance of over-land dispatches. 1803 **CASTLERAGH** in *Wellesley's Desp.* (1807) 581 You will probably hear from me, by an overland express. 1857 **GLEN** *P. Thompson* *Asiat. Alt.* (1858) I. xxi. 75 [In 1822] I travelled in Arab vessels, by what was nevertheless called the Overland route, from Bombay to Alexandria. 1861 **W. FAIRBAIN** *Add. Brit. Assoc.* That country [India] may be reached by the overland route in less than a month

Overland, v. *Australia* [f. **OVERLAND** *adv.*]

a. *intr.* To go overland from one colony or part of Australia to another. b. *trans.* To drive (stock) overland from one market to another.

1873 **RANKEN** *Down. Australia* xii. (1874) 232 Herds used to be taken from New South Wales to South Australia across the deserts of Riverina. That used to be called 'overland'. 1885 **Mrs. C. PRATT** *Head Station* (new ed.) 116, I can't imagine you overlanding cattle. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 He has gone exploring from South Australia to the Carpentaria, overland

† **Overlander¹, Obs.** [app. a. *Du.* *Overlander* = *Ger.* *Oberlander*, i.e. a dweller in the Oberland or upper country] A dweller in the uplands of a country, a highlander; *spec.* one dwelling in the higher lands of Germany, as opposed to a Netherlander or Low German.

1548 **HALL** *Chron.*, *Hen VII.* 17 King Maximilian assembled a company of Almaynes and Overlanders. 1555 **W. WATREMAN** *Fardle Racious* I. iv 38 Two countreys there ware of that name [Ethiops], Overlanders, and Netherlanders. 1805 **VERSTEGAN** *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 315 The Germans or overlanders.

Overlander ². *Australia*. [f. OVERLAND *v.*] One who journeyed overland from one Australian colony or capital to another (*obs. exc. Hist.*); *spec.* one taking cattle from one colony to another or over a long distance.

1843 W. PRIDGEN *Australia* 335 (Morris) The class of men called Overlanders must not be omitted. Their occupation is to convey stock from market to market, and from one colony to another. 1848 C. STURT *Centr. Australia* I. 45 Conflicts between the natives and overlanders. 1877 M. CLARKE *S.A. Hist. Australia* 60 An expedition was planned with the purpose of reaching Western Port. Thus began the *First Overlander's* *attrib* 1889 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii. Puts 'em in mind of Hawdon and Evelyn Sturt in the old overlander days.

Overlap (*ov* vailap), *sb.* [f. OVERLAP *v.*] An occurrence or instance of overlapping; a partial superposition or coincidence; the part or place at which one edge or thing overlaps another; *spec.* in *Geol.* (see next, 3).

1813 S. SMITH *Agric. Surv. Galloway* 85 (Jam.) When the stones are small, the dykes should be proportionally narrowed, to make the two sides connect more firmly, and afford more overlaps. 1852 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 298 The nails are driven through the overlap of both sheets at a time. 1857 JUKES *Stud. Man. Geol.* vii. 262 Overlap may take place in a perfectly continuous series, merely proving the fact of a depression of the area contemporaneously with that deposition. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* I. 4 What we may term the overlap of history [on archaeology].

b. attrib. **Overlap joint**, a joint in which one edge overlaps the other, instead of merely butting against it.

Overlap (*ov* vailap), *v.* Also 8-top. [f. OVER-8 + LAP *v.* (cf. esp. sense 7, *lap over*).] In sense 4 partly at least from LAP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lap over; to lie or be situated so as partly to extend over and cover part of (something else); to overlie partially. Also *fig.* To extend over part of the (non-physical) territory, period, etc., occupied by (another thing); to coincide partly with.

1726 A. MUNRO *Anat. Bones* ii. 74 An Infant, one of whose *Ossa parietalia* overlapped the other. *Ibid.* (1782) 82 These cells are overlapped by the maxillary bones. 1813 S. SMITH *Agric. Surv. Galloway* 88 (Jam.) It is essential that the stones frequently overlap one another. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 323 Ganoids in which the scales are rounded and overlap one another. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elmsb. Lit.* v. (1890) 150 Their lives overlapped each other considerably. *Mod.* The lead overlaps the uppermost row of slates.

b. absol. or intr. usually in reciprocal sense.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 In the Pyrenees, they sometimes overlap. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. 296 Three conjoint systems of jurisprudence, overlapping *c. trans* in causal sense.

1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunmery* 149 As a brazier would overlap the edge of a tin pipe, for boys to blow peas with.

d. Fencing (absol.) ? To cross one's own blade over one's adversary's. *Obs.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 71 When you overlap, do it with the broad side of your blade, and not with the Edge.

2. To cover and extend beyond (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4. 301 The upper bill of the parrot is so much hooked, and so much overlaps the lower, that [etc.] 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxii (1856) 175 The plantigrade base of support overlapped by long hair heightens the resemblance. 1875 J. F. CLARKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 48 A demand which continually overlapped the supply. 1879 DIXON *Wanderer* I. xxiv. 246 He perceived the enemy overlapped and covered by his mighty host.

3. *Geol.* Said of a newer formation which extends beyond the area or edge of the older one on which it mainly rests, and thus partly overlies a still older one below that. *trans.* with either of the lower formations as obj. (= sense 1 or 2), or *absol.*

1822 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 265 The great European sheet of chalk and green sand, produced at the cretaceous epoch, overlapped a great variety of pre-existing rocks from the gneiss of Sweden to the Wealden deposits of south-eastern England inclusive. 1871 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* v. 72 *Overlapping strata*—Strata are said to overlap, when the upper bed extends beyond the limits of a lower one. 1885 *Ibid.* v. 69 Sediment spread over a region of subsidence has the area of deposit gradually increased, and the newest formed strata will overlap the next below them.

4. To 'lap' or ripple over (see LAP *v.* 1, 5)

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxxiv. (1878) 581 It has been so largely overlapped and worn away by succeeding waves of Celtic invasion. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxi. 24 No lift of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow.

Hence **Overlapping** *ppl. a.*

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I. i. 1. 37 Overlapping stones cut into the semblance of an arch form. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* I. 7 The surface of the body is smoothly covered with overlapping scales. 1871 [see 3 above]

Overlapping, *vb. sb.* [f. OVERLAP *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action or condition expressed by the verb OVERLAP; partial overlying or coincidence. In *Fencing* (quot. 1692): see OVERLAP *v.* 1 d.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 71 If he slipp my overlapping, I make use of Binding. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4. 302 This hook and overlapping of the bill could not be spared, for it forms the very instrument by which the bird climbs. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 3 One of the periods where an overlapping of styles must be looked for. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1264 The foldings and overlappings of strata in mountainous regions.

b. concr. A part that overlaps.

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xvi. 269 His body armour was somewhat clumsily made, the overlappings in the lower part had more play than necessary.

Overlard (*ov* vailard), *v.* [f. OVER-8 + LARD *v.*] *trans.* To lard over, smear over; to interlard or garnish copiously or to excess.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 235 So completely had the bard been overlarded with panegyric. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 147 We have not that overlarding with quotations [etc.] which form the staple of ordinary authorship.

Over-large, *a.* [OVER-28.] Too large; of excessive magnitude or extent, excessive.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 373/2 Whoso do interpret his necessitie overlarge, or differre [etc.]. 1561 T. HOBY in *Castiglione's Courtier* I (1577) Diiij. This is overlarge a scope of matters. 1647 DIGGS *Unlawful Taking* Ams. ii. 47 This immunity is overlarged by our owne confession. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May. A big shop, an over-large estate.

So **Over-largely** *adv.*; **Over-largeness**.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 8. To be parcell of my pen, and to do that I did not over largely. 1867 BUSHELL *Mar. Uses Dark Th.* 89 He will not let us keep ourselves on hand over-largely. 1725 CHAYNE *Health* ii. § 1 Viscidity in the Juices, or the over-largeness of their constituent particles.

Overlash, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. OVER-12 + LASH *v.* 1] *intr.* To 'lash out' excessively (see LASH *v.* 1 5); to break out into excess (in conduct, or *esp.* in language); to go beyond bounds, be extravagant; to exaggerate. Cf. OUTLASH.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tm.* 143/1 The worde... signifieth moderation and gravitie, as when men doe not overlash and give them selves to all wickednesse. a 1596 USSHER *Ann. vi* (1658) 257 Who thinks, in this reckoning, he did overlash. 1701 J. SAGE *Vind. Cyprianus* Age Wks. 187 II. 50 The excellent rhetoric they are endowed with made them overlash sometimes in their expression.

b. trans. To go beyond, exceed.

1601 DEACON & W. *Ans. to Darel* Ded. 2 That either they, or our selves, should over-lash the limits allotted unto vs. Hence † **Overlashingly** *vb. sb.*, extravagance, exaggeration; *ppl. a.*, extravagant, exaggerative (whence † **Overlashingly** *adv.*).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Overlashing in apparel is so common a fault, that very hyerlings yet under Gentlemen noses in suites of silke. 1599 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 105 To the intent he might bridle the overlashing affections of Philautus. 1622 BREFREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* viii. 74, I be far from their opinion, which write too overlashingly, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world. 1720 tr. *Wernfels's Disc. Logom.* 221 It would be overlashing to say with Seneca, *Nullum in tra se manet hodie Vitium*.

Overlast *v.* see OVER-17

Over-late, *a.* and *adv.* [f. OVER-28, 30 + LATE *a.*, *adv.*] Excessively late, too late. *a. adj.* († Also in sup. *over-latest*). *b. adv.*

1574 tr. *Marlowat's Apocalips* 14 But this overlate repentance shall nothing availle them. 1640 IF HALL *Episc.* I. i. 5 Such an act, as can scarce be expiated with floods of overlate teares. 1649 MILTON *Ekbon* B. iij. These overlate Apologies and Meditations of the dead King.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3455 And comes overlate tyl Goddes servise. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 103 b. Judas overlate repenting him of his facte, honghe himselfe. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 77 Nor can it be said to have been accomplished over late.

So **Over-lately** *adv.*

1565 OLDE *Antichrist* 158 This mater is more newe and our lately done than to be denied.

Over-laudation, *laughing*, etc.: see OVER-.

Overlaunch, *v.* [OVER-26, 8.]

† 1 *intr.* To 'launch out' excessively, go to excess, act extravagantly. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tm.* 1007/1 One that over-launcheth so farre to withstand God.

2. *trans.* **Shipbuilding.** (See *quots.*)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Overlaunching; splicing or scarfing one Piece of Timber to another, to make firm Work. c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 To *over-launch*, to run the butt of one plank to a certain distance beyond the next butt above or beneath it, in order to make stronger work. *Ibid.* 147 Disposing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may over-launch each other.

Over-lavish, *a.* [OVER-28.] Too lavish; excessively profuse or extravagant.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Ep. Ded. Those who are like by overlavish profusenesse to become meate for their mouths. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gi. Brit.* viii. 387 The over-lavish report thereof. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 8/1 The company did not enjoy an over-lavish appreciation by the investing public.

So **Over-lavishly** *adv.*

1593 BACCHUS *Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 272 Licking up overlavishly the small crums that tumbled out of his tunne.

† **Overlavish**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER-27.] *intr.* To be too lavish; to exaggerate.

1807 SCHOL *Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. ix. 131 Others censure Prudentius and Ephrem as overlavishing in their speeches about the crosse. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* I. iii. 128 To overlavish transcendently in their commendation.

† **Over-law**, *sb.* *nonce-wd.* [OVER-2 b.] A higher or overruling law.

1883 Br. BROWN in *Guardian* 1457 Well... may we believe the over-law of the Papacy to be the forerunner of the un law of Antichrist.

† **Overlaw**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER-21.] *trans.* To overcome by law, to defeat in an action at law.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proa & Epigr.* (1867) 193 Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now, Or els... she will overlaw yow.

Overlay (*ov* vail), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. *over-laid*. Forms: see OVER and LAY *v.* 1 [Not in OE.; but cf. Goth. *ufu lagjan* to lay upon, MIIG. *uberlegen*, MDu. *overlegghen*. In several of its senses equivalent to OVERLIE (which during 17-18th c. it entirely displaced): cf. LAY *v.* 43.]

1. To lay over.

1. *trans.* To lay or place over, above, or upon something else, to put on the top; to superimpose *rare*. [OVER-1, 8.]

1570 LEVINS *Manus* 197/20 To overlay, *superponere*. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Grot* II. Intro. If what it wanted of being a load to any part of the body, it did not with a heavy advantage overlay upon the Spirit! 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 136 A guard... forced us into the hold, and overlaid the batches.

b. To surmount or span with something extending over. *rare*. [OVER-1.]

c 1611 CH. VPM *Manus* I. v. 1, The horse haire plume, with which he was o overlaid. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* III. 333 To overlay With bridges rivers proud.

2. To cover the surface of (a thing) with something spread over it; to deck all over [OVER-8.]

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 13464 Pe dales was wit folk overlaid. 1482 *Mark of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 As a manne had ouyr leyde hem with mekyll bloode. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 34 Phoebus golden face it did detain, As when a cloud his beames doth over-lay. 1647 CRAWFORD *Poems* 102 Eue Hebe's hand had overlaid His smooth cheeks with a downy shade. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 17 The defect... of being overlaid with drapery. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 30 You may make king's thrones of it, and overlay temple gates with it.

b. Printing. To put an overlay upon (see next, 2); also *absol.* to use an overlay.

† 3. To cover superfluously or excessively, or so as to encumber, smother, or extinguish; *spec.* to overstock (a pasture with cattle, etc.). [OVER-8, 27.]

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush* § 70 Heastes alone wyl not eate a pasture even, but leave many tuftes and hygh grasse in dyuers places, excepte it be ouer layde with cattell. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 74 A pastur ys overlaid wyth catel, when therin be mo then may be conueniently nurychyd and fed. 1633 Br. HALL *Medic. & Pous* (1851) 16 Here is a tree overlaid with blossoms. a 1733 *Shetland Acts in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 35 That all horses oppressing and overlaping the neighbourhood, be instantly removed.

b. To lay in excess; to impose too much of *rare*. [OVER-27.]

1836 JAS. GRANT *Rand Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 270 He was ample in his illustrations without overlaying them.

II. To lie over.

4. To lie over (something else), more properly OVERLIE. (Cf. LAY *v.* 1 43.) [OVER-8.]

13. *Cursor* M. 5934 (Cott.) Frosse pat na tung moht tell. al be land ouer-laid a-boute. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 note. A piece of strong timber overlaying the bows of a vessel. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Alisverus Hum. Life* (1826) xvii. iv. Overlaying one of your arms till it is cramped, and exposing the other till it is frost-bitten. 1866 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Loose shingle and boulders overlaid the mountain.

5. *spec. a.* To lie over or upon (a child, etc.) so as to suffocate it; to smother by lying upon; = OVERLIE 2 a

1557 NORTH *Guernsey's Diall* Pr. 170 When the weomen are heavy a gueue... they many times overlay the poore infant, and so smother it alive. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 176 Sows Overline and squise to death their pigges. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxi. 414 He would hire the nurse to over-lay him. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. All the little children who are overlaid.

† *b.* To lie with (sexually): = OVERLIE 2 b. *Obs.* a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* xiv. 138 But if sum man the had ovrlayd, Thi wombe wulde never be so gret i-ways.

† 6 *fig.* To extend over, include in its scope, 'cover'. *Obs. rare*

13. *Cursor* M. 70966 (Cott.) To min on his ouer-sight pat al wranges has to right, On þakin sight pat al ouer-lais.

7. To affect like or as with a superincumbent weight (with various implications and shades of meaning). [OVER-8, 21.] † *a.* To press severely upon, press hard with arms or exactions, to distress, to overwhelm, overpower, crush by force. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor* M. 70883 (Cott.) Hees overlaid wtdrunkenhede. *Ibid.* 29339 þaa þat pover men ouer-lais, and heris þam. c 1450 *Merlin* 161 The people of Pharien were sore overlaid. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. 5. We are on euery syde overlaid with aduersitee. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* I. Pr. iv. 12 Me thinkes I see euery wickedst man overlaping me with new fraudes of accusation. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 300 They were overlaid by numbers. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 21 The shattered remains of Proserowski's army... were continually overlaid and oppressed by the Turkish cavalry.

b. To press upon so as to impede the working or activity of; to overburden, encumber, weigh down; to crush, smother, stifle.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* Diiij. b. Diocletian and Maximian being overlaid with business, adopted unto them two Caesars. 1663 CHAS. II. in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 137, I have been overlaid with business. 1744 BRACKLEY *Sims* § 298 Men in those early days were not overlaid with luxuries and literature. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Luel* III. lx. 266 He neither overlays you with his books nor with his adventures.

8. To conceal or obscure as if by covering up; to render indistinct or imperceptible by addition of something figured as superimposed. [OVER-8.]

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* ProL. Nor wou'd these scenes in empty words abound Or overlay the sentiment with sound. 1841

HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 535 Sufficient to overlay and conceal that minute quantity of which astronomers were in search. 1866 SYMONDS *Renaiss. II, Cath. React.* (1898) VII xii 198 Though the words were more intelligible, the fugal artifices overlaid their clear enunciation.

9 *Naut.* To cross the cable or anchor of another vessel so as to cause chafing or obstruction. [OVER-10]

1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII p. xciv, The damage a Swedish Vessel's cable sustained by the Peterel's overlying her. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Unw. Code v.* (ed. 12) 419 You will overly my anchor.

Hence *Overlaid* d. (stress var.) *ppl a*
1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi. Alt.* II lxii 14 These underground or overlaid classes. 1907 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 445 An overlaid germ which has been saved from death by the healing virtue of the Unknownable.

Overlay (*ōvælā*), *sb* [f. prec.: see OVER-8.]

1. A cravat, necktie (cf. *OVERLAYER*, quot. 1635). *Sc.* 1725 *Racine's Gentle Shepherd* i. ii, He folds his overlay down his breast with care. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii, The Captain says a three-nooked handkerchief is the most fashionable overlay. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I vii. 245 The usual necktie or overlay was a square twelving of coarse yarn.

2. *Printing.* A piece of paper cut to the required shape and pasted over the impression-surface of a printing-press in order to make the impression darker in particular places, as in a woodcut.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II xv. 521 Should any wood cuts be in the form, if too low, they may be humoured a little by means of an overlay.

3. Something laid as a covering over something else; a covering, a superincumbent layer, etc., esp. in various special senses (e.g. a coverlet, a small cloth laid upon a table-cloth, etc.); also *fig.*

1794 [see *OVERLAYER* quot. 1811] 1828 *Craze's Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Overlay*, a coverlet or cloak. 1844 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc. v.* 171 Two or three harrows are kept together by a rider, or overlay, and the horses draw abreast. 1881 MAS LANN LINTON *My Love* II ix. 170 She had determined to brave her memories and suppress them by the overlay of a new association. 1884 *West. Mercur.* 3 Sept. 1/2 Folding spring mattress, wool overlay. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 307 Christ clothed Himself with the overlay of our flesh, in order to meet us on our own ground.

Overlayer, [f. *OVERLAY* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which overlays or overlies something; + in *Sc.* = prec. 1 (*obs.*).

1611 COTTON, *Oppressor*, an oppressor; overcharger, overlayer. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Cetham) 188 We call here (in Scotland) a band an overlayer. 1725 BRADLEY *Farm. Dict.* s. v. *Washing of Hemp or Flax*, You must... take off the Gravel, Stone, and over-layers of Wood, that keep 'em together in the Water. 1735 *Prompter* 17 Jan. 2/a What a Providence it is, that these bloody-minded Overlayers happen'd to be so Light in their Pressure. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Writs* xxviii, The waggoners seldom have any overlayers [ed. 1794 overlays] or outriggers.

Overlaying, *vbl sb.* [f. *OVERLAY* v. + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb *OVERLAY*, in various senses (in early quots *fig.* oppression); *concr.* that with which something is overlaid, a covering.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sol. Wks* II. 212 In þe world shulen 3e haue over leyng (MS. *Douce* 3ar over-lyng; *John* xvi. 33 in the world 3e schulen haue pressing, gloss or over-lying). 1611 *Bible Exord.* xxviii, The overlaying of their chapters of silver. 1864 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 135 Marked by an overlaying rather than by any displacement of the native population. 1890 *Newcastle Daily Chron.* 26 Dec. 3/1 Last week no less than twenty-one London infants under a year old died from suffocation—in other words from 'overlaying'. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE in *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 126 The underlying or overlaying of types to correct inequalities of impression.

† **Overlea** d. *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferlēdan* to oppress see OVER-2; cf. OHG. *uberlitan* 'transducere']

1. *trans.* To overwhelm; to oppress; to domineer or tyrannize over.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Ða was Garganus se munt mid myccolum brogan and mid ongrýsian eall oferleaded. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. iii. 314 Shal neither lyngne ne knyghte constable ne Meire Over-lede þe comune to don hem pligte here treuthe. c. 1400 *Swordane Bab.* 250a 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 83 That the poure peple be nought ouerled with tyrannye. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 373/1 *Ovyr ledyn*, or oppressyn, *oppresso*.

2. To lead as a superior, to rule, govern.

c. 1440 *Capgrave Life St. Kath.* iv. 2060 Thys mayde wil ouere-lede us, sirs, we are caught in oure artes, be we neuere so proude. *Ibid.* v. 975. c. 1450 *Marlin* 122 For that he may not hem now iustice and ouerlede. 1720 *Humourist* 92 Shewing how little his best Actions are overled by what ought to be his Standard of Action.

3. To lead over, across, or to another place; *fig.* to lead into some way of acting or thinking, to lead astray, mislead, to 'carry away', impel. [OVER-10, 11.]

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxiii. 13 In to caufste thei ouerladden [1388 *ladden* over] the stalwre men of it. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 107 Wyth the iage of woodnesse overled. 14. in *Babes Be.* (1868) 332 Lette neuer þy wylle þy witt ouer lede. 1636 *Heywood Challenge* ii. 1, Could opportunity haue mov'd, words tempted, or griefes have o'reled, Beneath my much importance she had falne.

Hence † **Overlea** d. *vbl sb.* *sb.* oppression; also, leading over; also † **Overleader**, an oppressor.

1382 *Wyclif Wess.* ii. 14 He is mad to vs in to ouerleding [Vulg. in *translationem*] of oure thoghts. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 85 Because he is proude, be more ternaunt, be more ouerlede, be more cursyd lyvere. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 373/1 *Ovryledare* (or *ovyr settar*, *infra*), *oppresso*. 1496

Deus & Paup. (W. de W.) v. vii. 203/2 Mansleers that by extorcion, raueyne and ouerledyng robbenen ofther good.

Overleaf (*ōvælēf*), *adv.* [Properly two words, *OVER* prep. and *LEAF* sb.: see OVER-31.] On the other side of the leaf (of paper, esp. of a book).

[1613-39] I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 As I have noted over leaf] 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 163 note, Dr. Robinson, as is said over-leaf, cannot escape a bend. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* 259 The picture overleaf exhibits the mare crismum on the Moon.

attrib. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1882) 154 These overleaf lines are the very bad reason why I have been silent so long.

Over-lean, *a* [OVER-28.] Too lean.

1567 M. LAWRENCE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. cv. 15 We look on it as an affliction to have an over-lean body.

Overlean (*ōvælēn*), *v.* [f. OVER-3 + *LEAN* v. 1] *trans.* To lean over.

1827 Hood *Her. & Leander* xxii, The dowsy mist o'-leans the sea. 1875 LANIER *Symphony* 87 Where many boughs the still pool overlean.

So **Overlean** *ing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 467 All forms and shapes, as sloping, perpendicular, overleaning. 1805 CAMERON *Malayan India* 53 They are two stories high with heavy overleaning eaves. 1896 D. L. LEONARD *Cent. Congregat. Ohio* 74 The Welsh churches, which had stood quite aloof with over-leaning towards Independency.

Overleap (*ōvælēp*), *v.* [OE. *oferhlēpan*; answering in form to MDu. *overlāpen*, Du. *overloopen*, MHG. *überlaufen*, Ger. *überlaufen*, 'to run over, overrun, overflow', OHG. had a *deiv. ubarhlāufn* *miss* prevarication, transgression.]

1. *trans.* To leap over, across, or to the other side of. [OVER-5.]

agoor *in Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Was þæt hit some sloh on þæm wæge mid swiðþran iasse oferleap and oferstæde. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* i. iv. 49 That is a step, On which I must fall downe, or else o're-leape, For in my way it lyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 181 Th' arch-fellon At one sight bound high overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest Wall. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. 5 The ambition of the Spaniard, which has overleaped so many lands and seas.

b. *fig.* with immaterial obj. (usually *bounds*, *limits*, or the like).

1775 DE LOHME *Eng. Const.* i. xii. (1853) 118 Procuring a public advantage by overleaping restraints. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 247 His ingenuity does indeed far overleap the heads of all your great men.

† c. *intr.* To leap over. *Obs. rare*

1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxxviii. 37 [33] In to the chuche thei shul not ouerlepen [Vulg. *transilire*].

2. *trans.* To pass over, pass by, omit, leave out, 'skip'. (Now only as consciously *fig.* from i.)

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 264 Se dæg is gehaten saltus lunæ, þæt is ðæs monan hlyp, for þan þe he oferlyp'd ænne dæg. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2916 Y wyl now ouer lepe hyt here. c. 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 25 Over lepe alle þese cifers & sett þat neþer 2 þat stondes toward þe ryght side. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess.* ii. x. (Aib) 99 Your rime falleth vpon the first and fourth verse ouerleaping made by us, he finds too heavy to remove, he over-leaps it. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 109 All the intervening steps of these divine processes were overleaped.

† b. *intr.* To turn aside from the main discourse; to digress. *Obs. rare*.

1393 *Langland P. Pl.* C. xxi. 360 A lytel ich ouer-lep for leysnges sake.

† 3. To leap or spring upon. *Obs. rare*. [OVER-7.]

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. Prolog. 130 For a cat of a courte can when hym lyked, And ouerlepe hem lytyll and laughte hem at his wille. *Ibid.* 199 Pat cat þat can þow ouerlepe.

† 4. To leap farther than, surpass in leaping; *fig.* to surpass, excel. *Obs.* [OVER-22.]

a. 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxi. i þe halyman ouerleapen in thoght of heuen all warldis iufers. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xx. (1634) 41 Leaping, and straining himselfe to overleape another.

b. *refl.* To leap beyond one's measure or mark, or beyond what one intends; to leap too far.

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* i. vii. 27 Vaulting Ambition, which ouerleaps it self, And falls on th' other.

So † **Overleap** *sb. Obs.*, a leaping over; omission. 1610 *Br. Hall Apol. Brownists* 34 We like not these bold ouer-leapes of so many Centuries.

Overlearn, -learned, etc.: see OVER-

Overleather (*ōvælēðə*), [f. OVER *adv.* + *LEATHER* So Ger. *oberleder*, Du. *overleer*] The upper leather of a shoe.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 54 Vingt paria de ouerleathres. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 373/1 *Ovyr lethyr* of a schoo (ouer-ledyr H). 1599 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 307, 11 dakers of soles x¹—vij dakers of ou'lethers, xvj¹. x¹. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 12 Such shoes as my toes looke through the ouer-leather. 1603 *4 Act. 1. Yas.* i. c. 22. § 23 Without mixinge or minglinge Overleathers, that is to say, parte of the Overleathers beinge of Neates Leather, & parte of Calves Leather. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 164 To stretch, their greasie overleathers with their teeth.

† **Overleaver**, *v. Obs.* In 4-leene, *pa. t.* -laft [ONorthumb. *oferlēfa* = OE. **oferlēfan*, f. *ofer* OVER-19 + *LEAVE* v. 1. 12.] a. *trans.* To leave over. b. *intr.* To be left over, remain.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 41 Þætte ofer-hlefed vel þætte wona is seallad ælmissa. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke ix. 17 gimen was ðætte ofer-lefed was him. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* vii. 31 There overlaft not on forsoothe. — *Lev.* xxv. 46 Thur 13t of erytage 3e shulen ouerleuen hem to the after comers.

Overleaven (-le-v'n), *v.* [OVER-27.] *trans.* To leaven too much; to imbue to excess with some modifying element, to cause to rise or swell too much, to 'puff up'.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* i. iv. 29 Some habit, that too much o'er-leavens The form of plausible manners. a. 1644 CHILLINGWORTH *Serm.* (1664) vii. § 48, I beseech you to free yourselves from the burden and weight of other men's riches, lest they overleaven and swell you so unmeasurably. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To *Bk.* (1869) 3 Come thou not neere those men, who are like bread O'er-leaven'd.

So † **Over-leaven** *a*, having an excess of leaven. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To *M. Jo. Wicks* (1869) 344 Yet shod I chance, my Wicks, to see An over-leven look in thee, To sour the bread, and turn the beer To an exalted vinegar.

Overleer, -leg-, legislation, etc.: see OVER-

† **Overlemd**, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER-12 + *LEND* v. 1] *trans.* To pass over or beyond.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list þis lymit our-lende, lene to be left hand.

Over-length, [OVER-29.] Too great length. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Co. Petit* 89 The time allowed, is it too long? If yes, then by the overlength is created so much needless delay. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 3/3 Overlength means necessarily a surplus of the essential.

† **Overlet**, *sb. Obs. rare* [f. OVER *adv.* + *LET* v. 1 cf. *outlet*] An overhanging or projecting part.

1566 HUYLIN *Surv. France* 19 The houses [are] without juttings or overlets, four stories high.

Over-letter to **Over-lewd**: see OVER-

Over-liberal, *a*. [OVER-28.] Too liberal.

So **Over-liberality**; **Over-liberally** *adv.*

[1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 756 In his later dayes with ouer liberal diet, somewhat corpulent.] 1601 HOLLAND *Penny* xix. vi. 44 It hurteth the stomach, over-liberally taken. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 203, I would chuse rather by an over-liberal charity to cover a multitude of sins. 1641 MILTON *Assinad.* xiii. Wks. (1817) 71/2 A man would think you had eaten over liberally of Levi's red porridge. 1824 MISS MURFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1853) 223 To protect her from the effects of her over-liberality.

Overlick, *v. rare* [OVER-9.] *trans.* To lick all over, pass or rub the tongue over.

1567 TURNER *Epitaphs &c.*, Epit. The worst he wild in court scrole to lurke Untill the Bene were ouerlickt afresh. 1614 COOK *Green's Tu Quoque* in Dodsley O. Pl. VII. 9 Such food As children, nay sometimes, full-paunched dogs Have overlickt.

Overlie (*ōvælē*), *v.* Pa. t. *overlay*; pa. pple. *overlain*. Forms: see OVER and LIE v. 1

[Early ME. *oferliggen* — OE type **oferliggan*; see OVER-8. Cf. MHG. *überhagen*, Ger. *überhagen*. In use from 12th to 16th c., in 17-18th displaced by *OVERLAY*, reintroduced in 19th c., chiefly in geological use.]

1. *trans.* To lie over or upon; in *Geol.* said of a stratum resting directly upon another. Also *fig.* c. 1175 *Laun. Hom.* 53 Þeos ilce ehte þe þeos has ouer-lyggeð. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. vii. (Sket.) 1 39 Wel the hotel is the fle, that with ashen it is ouerlien. 1552 HULOT, Querley, *superculo*.

1813 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 362 Beds which are part of the regular coal formation, and overlie coal. 1851 WHITTIER *To Old Schoolm.* 95 Shapes the dust has long o'erlain. 1885 J. BALL in *J. Nat. Linn. Soc.* XXXI. 27 Where the Palaeozoic rocks do not appear to be overlain by recent marine deposits.

2. *spec. a.* To smother by lying upon (Cf. *OVERLAY* v. 5 a.)

13 *Progr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 301/200 þis is aþen þeos wýmmen þat ouerliengen heor children. 1382 *Wyclif x. Kings* iii. 19 The sone of this woman is deed to nyght, for slepyngne she ouerlaye hym. a. 1450 MYRC 1769 þe modur þat þe chylde ouer lyth. 1530 PALSGR. 648/1, I overlie, as an overene noryce dothe her chylde. [1557-1741 cf. *OVERLAY*] 1800 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1846) i. 126 The mothers and the nurses who over lie the children. 1865 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Lang.* iv. 63 The old idiot wretch screamed feebly, like a baby overlain.

† b. To lie with, have sexual intercourse with (a woman). *Obs.* (Cf. *OVERLAY* 5 b.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 160 One of ham that was callid absoloun... ouer-lay hñ fadyr Conubynne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 35/a When he sawe them so fayre he and his company wolde haue overlaine them.

† 3 *fig.* To oppress. *Obs.* (Cf. *OVERLAY* v. 7.)

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 224 The comun poeple is overlain And hath the kunges senned aboght. 1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* viii. xviii (1558) 12 b, By the 10 mayns he was so overlaine. 1530 PALSGR. 648/2, I overlie, as a tyrannor or myghty man overlatheth his subiects.

Overlier (*ōvælē*), *sb.* (stress var.). [Agent-n. from *OVERLIE* v., or *lie over* see LIE v. 1 and -ER 1.]

† 1. One who lies upon or encumbers, applied to beggars who exacted lodging at farmhouses.

1449 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* II. c. 9 (1814) II. 36/1 For be away putting of somaris ouerliaris & masterful beggars.

2. That which lies over or upon something else b. *spec.* A horizontal timber in a scaffolding; = *LEDGER* sb. 2, *LIGGER* sb. 2 (Cf. *OVERLIGGER*).

1614 *MSS.* at *Stratford-on-Avon* (N.), Item, x. peces of woode callyd overliers, xx. d. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Hush.* (1625) 91 Then shall you take strong ouerliers of Wood, and lay them four-square from one board to another. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runn. Mon.* I. 255, 3 flat stones, the two standing as sides while the third was an overlier.

Overlift, *v.* [Cf. OVER-23, 26.] a. *intr.* To lift a weight too heavy for one's strength. b. *trans.*

To lift too high, raise beyond the proper point. Hence **O verlift sb.**, an act of overlifting; a device whereby the bolt is secured, on one of the tumblers of a lock being overlifted.

1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I 36 Over-trading is among tradesmen as overlifting is among strong men. 1850 *Chubb's Locks & Keys* 7 If the tumbler was lifted any higher, it caught the bolt anew, and (by what was called 'overlift') detained it as securely, as if the tumbler had not been lifted high enough. If the step was too long, the tumbler would be overlifted, and thereby detain the bolt.

† **Overligger.** *Obs.* [See **LIGGER sb.**] = **OVER-LIER** 2 b.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III 330, uij overliggers for a scaffold 1516 *Ibid.* IV 348 For over liggers and trasinges for y^e same bridge.

O ver-light, sb. *rare* [f. **OVER-20** d + **LIGHT sb.**] Too much light, excess of light; also *fig.* So **O ver-lighted pa. ppl.**; **O ver-lightsome a.** [**LIGHTSOME a.** 2]

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii (1633) 239 Her chamber was over lightsome. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 871 We see that an Over-light maketh the Eyes dazle. 1847 *MEDWIN Shulley* II 302 Had full time been allowed for the over-light of his imagination to be tempered by the judgment. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 184 Most churches are now either over-lighted or under-lighted.

O ver-light, a. [f. **OVER-28** + **LIGHT a.** 1] Too light (in various senses); of too little weight; too frivolous; too easy, etc.; see **LIGHT a.** 1

[c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 1064 Not to laghe with over light chere] 1538 *STARKY England* i. iv 122 Our law ys some what over-light agayn the accusarys. 1583 *PELLE Commend Versus in T. Watson's Centurie of Love*, If grauer headdes shall count it overligh, To treate of Loue. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi (1658) 331 Giving over-light credit to this report. 1707 *CURIOS in Hist. & Gard.* 126 Such Soils are over-light, and very apt to be parch'd up.

So **O ver-lightly adv.** (in early use chiefly in sense 'too easily').

1340 *HANFOLK Fr. Conc.* 248a When þou ext over lightly wraþe, Or sweres and may noȝt hald þin aþe. 1425 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Fro.* 22a The x^e is overlightly meynge of colour and semblance. 1586 *I. B. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i 424 They overlighly give a credit to backbiters. 1843 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) III 82 To charge us with treating grave subjects over-lightly.

Overline (-lən n), *v.* 1 [f. **OVER-1** + **LINE sb.** 2, *v.* 2] *trans.* To draw a line over or above (a piece of writing) opp. to *underline*, also, to insert an interlinear translation or the like above.

1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III 11. 14 Latin hymns overlined with an Anglo-Saxon translation. 1891 *DRIVER Introduct. Lit. O. T.* 75 The reader who will be at the pains to underline (or, if he uses the Hebrew, to *overline*) the passages. 1900 *Athenaeum* 21 July 84/2 The latest (redactional) changes in the respective documents are marked by overlining.

Overline, v. 2 *nonce-ud* [f. **OVER-8** + **LINE v. 1] *trans.* To 'line' on the outside; to cover with a second layer of material.**

1893 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1895) 365 Rough Guernsey frock, overlined by a red flannel shirt.

† **Overliness.** *Obs.* [f. **OVERLY a.** + **-NESS.**] The quality of being 'overly'.

1. Superficiality, carelessness.

1653 *WATERHOUSE Agol. Learn.* 221 We lament the Overliness of Preaching many Ministers imbusing themselves and their Message by trite and impertinent discourses.

2. Contemptuousness, haughtiness.

1610 *Br. Hall Agol. Brownists* ii. 4 Would God overliness and contempt were not yours. 1633 *— Hard Texts.* *N. T.* 37 A proud overliness and insolent domineering over your brethren.

† **O verling.** *Obs.* [f. **OVER adv.** + **-LING.** Cf. *underling*] One who is over others, a superior. 1340 *Ayene* 8 To þam þet habbeþ þe lokunge ous to teche . . . as byþ þe overlinges of holy cherche. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 289 Thou taughte to be overlyng over alle oþer kynges.

Over-linger, -link, etc. : see **OVER-**.

O ver-lip. Now *dial.* [Orig. two words, in *ME. overe lippe* = **ufera lippa* (cf. *ufera lippa*), mod. *dial. uver lip*, but from 1400 often conjoined, or in later use hyphenated Cf. *Ger. oberlippe*] The upper lip.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 *La bas levere et la levere susseyne*, the overe lippe at the nethere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 133 Hire ouer [*Camd.* ouere] lippe [*Harl.* overlippe] wyped she so cleue. 1480 *CAXTON Descrip. Brit.* 37 Noble fruyt hangyng downe to the ouer lippe. 1788 *W. MARSHALL E. Yorksh.* II *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Uverer*, upper, as 'the uver lip'. 1882 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Er uver-lip' swelled as big as two.

Overlipping, ppl. a. *Sc.* [f. **OVER-5** + **lipping** from *LIP v.* 1] 'Lipping' or brimming over (see *LIP v.* 1 3 a), overflowing; superfluous. 1836 *R. M. McCHEYNE in Mem.* (1872) 295 The overlipping drops of love. 1871 *J. BALLANTINE Winter Promptings*, Gie your puir neighbours your overlipping share.

Overlisten (-lɪs'n), *v.* [f. **OVER-15** + **LISTEN**, after *OVERHEAR q. v.*] *trans.* To listen so as to overhear; to listen to (a speaker, or what is spoken) without the speaker's knowledge or consent.

1609 *ROWLEY Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 9 As wee were but asking the question, steps mee from over the way (overlistening us) a news-searher. 1834 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* 191 Like an eavesdropper, overlistening our soliloquy.

O ver-little, a. and adv. *Obs. exc. dial.* [**OVER-28, 30.**] Too little,

[c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 36 It was ouer litelle, in alle maner way. 1340 *HAMFOLK Fr. Conc.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we meuar. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 *Ouytlyth* (*litell, minus, vel minus modicum*). a 1568 *ASCHEM Scholien* ii (Arb.) 116 If they giue ouer much to their witte, and ouer hitle to their labor and learning.

Overlive (*əvərlaɪv*), *v.* Now somewhat *rare* : cf. *OUTLIVE*. [*OE. oferlabban, f. ofer- OVER-18* + *LIVE v.*; cf. *MHG. überleben*, *MDu.*, *Du. overleven*] *trans.* To live longer than, or after the death of (a person); to live after or beyond (an event, etc.); to survive, outlive. Also *fig.* of things.

830 in *Thorpe Charters* (1865) 465 Wes hit [ðæt lond] beuoden Osbearte his broðer 4una, 3if he Cyneðrð ðe oferliffe. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 254 If Blanche ouer lyne Edward, scho sallow haf hir lyue Gascoyn afterward. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3785 Howe langle marie ouer lyed hire sons A-censioinne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. v. 49, I, allace, allace! Ourleuvt hes my fatus profitable. 1551 *BIBLE Josh.* xxiv 31 And Israel serued the Lorde all the dayes of Iosua, and all the dayes of y^e elders that ouerliued Iosua. 1650 *R. HOLLINGWORTH Exerc. Unwiped Powers* 19 These oaths binde to an allegiance over-living his Majesties person. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 4) VI. 297 If his three daughters . . . should overlive their mother.

b. intr. To survive, continue in life.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. § 26, (Z.) 51 *Superstes*, laf oððe oferliffende. 1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50, I will þat þe mony . . . turn to þ^e use of her susters ouerlyuyng. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* v 208/1 Such of theyme as shal ouer lyf severally amongs the me. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in *Churton Life App.* 543, I will that these ii that ouerlyue make a new feoffment. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x 773 Why do I overlive, Why am I mockt with death, and length'nd out To deathless pain? 1807 *SAGA-Bk. of Viking Club* Jan. 371 These divisions have overlived to the present time.

c. refl. To live beyond one's proper date or time of action, live too long. [Cf. **OVER-23**]

1861 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I 42 The Hanse had overlived itself.

Hence **O ver-living** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*, surviving; living too long; **O verli ved ppl. a.**, *nonce-ud*, made to live too fast or under too high pressure.

† **O verli ver Obs.**, a survivor

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 *Ouytlyuare* after a noþer, *superstes* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II 375 And if any of them happened to die, the over lyvers should doe the same. 1578 *T. PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery in Heliconia* i 179 A sure beleefe did straight invade his overlying Minde. 1622 *BACON Hen.* II 191 To continue for both the Kings lues, and the ouer-liver of them, and a yeare after. a 1683 *OLDHAM Poet. Wks.* (1688) 107 All the Bill of Maladies, Which Heaven to punish over-living Mortals sends. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Anr. Leigh* vi. 40 Overtasked and overstrained And overlived in this close London life!

O ver-lively, etc. : see **OVER-**.

Overload (*əvərləʊd* d), *sb.* [**OVER-29**] An excessive load or burden, too great a load.

Overload switch (*Electr.*), an electro-magnetic switch constructed to disconnect the circuit automatically, when too large a current is passing.

1545 *RUTHERFORD Trisal & Tr. Faith* xx. (1845) 270 Can the father see the child sweat, wrestle under an over-load till his back be near broken? 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 491 Phlogiston, an overload of it may infect air. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Anr. Leigh* vi. 20 A beaten ass Who, having fallen through overloads [etc.]

Overload (*əvərləʊd* d), *v.* [**OVER-21** (?), 27] *trans.* To load with too great a burden or cargo, to put an excessive load on, to overburden; to overcharge (a gun).

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 79 They died in faith, not weare of this world, nor wishing for death, as ouerloaden with sinne. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lind Lit.* v. (1627) 51 So that the memory be not overladen. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii 57 Take care of over-loading your Piece. 1797 *SWIFT Vanbrugh's House* 4 A vene would draw a stone or beam, That now would over-load a team. 1883 *P. SCHAEFF Hist. Chr. Ch.* I. i. 65 They overloaded the holy Scriptures with the traditions of the elders.

Hence **Overloaded, -loaden** (stress var.) *ppl. ads.*; **Overloading ppl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1622) 372 Made their pillows weakie propps of their overloden heads. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 Pray you to god, the good be not abudye, With glorious shewe, of overloading skill. 1821 *LAMB Ælia Ser.* i. *My Relations*, An over-loaded ass is his client for ever. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 400 Overloading of the stomach . . . may cause or aggravate some of these [disorders].

Overlook (*əvərlu:k*), *v.* [**OVER-1, 24.**] *trans.* a. To interlock or intertwine above; to cover with intertwined growth. b. To turn (the bolt of a lock) beyond the point at which it is locked.

1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* ix. 415, I found the Vines over looking the trees. 1882 *SIR E. BECKETT in Encycl. Brit.* XIV 146/1 The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to overlook the bolt. *Ibid.*, It is set right by overlooking the bolt as before.

Over-lofty, -logical, etc. : see **OVER-**.

O ver-long, adv. and adj. [f. **OVER-30, 28** + **LONG a.**, **LONG adv.**] Too long.

A. adv. For too long a time.

[a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 450 þe more ich singe, þe more i mai, . . . Ac noþeles noht ouer longe] 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B xx 358 He hit hem ligge ouerlonge, and loth is to change hem. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii 9 Because we had overlonge fasted. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1620) II. 230 Not to remayne abroad ouer-long. 1824 *STEVENSSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* xi, This characteristic scene, which has delayed me overlong.

B. adj. Of too great length or duration, too long. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B xi 216 It is ouerlonge or logyke any lessoun assoille. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 23 The

decree is ouerlonge, but the summe is this. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. (1634) 51 The shortest life doth oftentimes appear unto us ouer-long. 1887 *Fall Staff* 17, 12 Oct 2's The voyage to Lechlade is overlong for a single day.

† **O ver-long, prep.** *Obs.* [f. *OVER prep.* + **long**, aphetic f. **ALONG prep.** Cf. *overthwart*.] Along, over the length of.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. lx 515 Sir Tristram behelde the myrreners how they sayld ouer longe humber.

Overlook (*əvərlu:k*), *sb.* [**OVER-16, 7, 5**] 1. The action or an act of overlooking (see next, 3-6); a glance or survey; inspection or superintendence.

1584 *LODGE Hist. Forbonius & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc. 1853) 84 Our noble young gentleman, having past over many personages with a sight over looke. 1865 *Mrs. WHITNEY Gay-worthys* i 226 This typified properly her social position of overlook and scrutiny.

b. A look down from a height upon the scene below; a place that affords such a view.

1861 *L. L. NOBLE Icebergs* 37 Paths wound among rocky notches and grassy chasms, and led out to dizzy 'over-looks', and 'short-offs'. 1884 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 23 Feb 51 3 High overlooks upon the smiling valley.

c. Name in Jamaica for the leguminous plant *Canavalia ensiformis*: see *quot.*

1837 *MACFADYEN Flora of Jamaica* i. 292 They are commonly planted by the Negroes, along the margin of their provision grounds, from a superstitious notion that the Overlook fulfils the part of a watchman, and protects the provisions from plunder. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Canavalia*.

2. An act of overlooking (see next, 2); a failure to see or notice something; an oversight.

1887 *T. BAYNE in Athenaeum* 9 July 625/5 When his attention is thus called to a manifest overlook. 1897 *R. MUNRO Prehist. Prob.* 264 Simply an overlook on my part.

Overlook (*əvərlu:k*), *v.* [f. **OVER-1** + **LOOK v.**]

1. *trans.* To look over the top of, so as to see what is beyond. [**OVER-5**]

1550-60 *Cott. Libr. Cal.* B iv, Use ws as a fote stole to overlooke 3ow. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* II. vii (1660) 85 The walls of townes were but low, the walls of Winchester were overlooked by Colebrand the Chieftaine of the Dames. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) i. 215 The wall was just too high to be overlooked.

fig. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 160 If great men be kind to you, I pray you overlook them; Christ but borroweth their face to smile through them upon His afflicted servant.

b. fig. To rise above, overlook

1567 *TURBERRY Epitaphs* s. c., *Time conquereth all things* 70 b, It makes the Oke to overlook the slender shrubs by low. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen.* i. iii. v. 9 Our Syens Spirit vps suddenly into the Clouds, And ouer looke their Grafters. 1700 *DRYDEN Hud.* i. 827 The laughing Nectar overlook'd the Lid. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod Rand* iii. (1804) 10 A hat, whose crown over-looked the brims about an inch and a half.

2. To look over and beyond and thus not see; to fail to see or observe; to pass over without notice (intentionally or unintentionally); to take no notice of, leave out of consideration, disregard, ignore. (The chief current sense.) [**OVER-5**]

1524 *Q. MARGARET to Hen VIII* (MS. Cott. Calig. B. i. 1f. 216 b) (cf. *Mrs. Wood Lett. Illust. Ladies* i. 326) Wykely wol be grett danger to y^e Kyng my sonis parson, and thys tyme be owr lokyd. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 9 Our Lordis ar blunde and dois ouerliuk it. 1622 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* v. 147 He overlooks those gross Absurdities that are so conspicuous in it. 1762 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. iii 98 The French found it prudent to overlook this insult. 1829 *K. DIGBY Broadst. Hom.*, *Godfrey* i. 240 Agesilaus punished great men for the same faults which he overlooked in their inferiors. 1872 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 7 He oversees all and overlooks none.

† *b. refl.* ? To fail to perceive one's duty; to forget oneself; = **OVERSEE v.** 7. *Obs.*

1723-4 *DR. WHARTON True Briton* No. 65 II 550 Vex'd that I . . . should have overlooked myself so far as to have given any Room [etc.]

3. To look (a thing) over or through; to examine, scrutinize, inspect, 'survey'; to peruse, read through. Now *rare* or *arch.* [**OVER-16.**]

c 1360 *CHAUCER Deuthe Blaunche* 232 When I had redde thys tale wel And ouer lokyd hit eueried. 1546 *Supplie. Poets Comellans* (E. E. T. S.) 69 Your Highness appointed two of them to ouer loke the translation of the Bible. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. 11. 50 And yet I would I had ore-look'd the Letter. 1574 *JEAKE Arith.* (1666) 249, I have . . . transited Decimals and shall now . . . overlook Logarithmes. 1744-91 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VIII 319 To overlook the accounts of all the Stewards. 1870 *BRYANT Hud.* i. iv 115 Carefully Overlooked the wound and cleansed it from the blood.

4. To look down upon; to survey from above, or from a higher position. [**OVER-7.**]

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 8211 (Trin.) God þat al hap to kepe And al ouerlokþ in his syt. 1530 *PALSGR.* 648/1, I overlooke, ye regarde par dessus. 1667 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* iii, I have you no more manners than to overlook a man when he's a writing? 1741-3 *WESLEY Extract of Tract.* (1749) 60 At dinner their little table, and chairs were set . . . where they could be overlooked. 1822 *LDA PFEIFFER founn. Iceland* 39, I went on deck and overlooked the boundless waters.

fig. 1631 *MAY tr. Barclay's Murr. Minder* i. 284 From hence, hee . . . began with a scornfull pride to overlooke the wealth of Europe.

b. Of a place; To afford or command a view of.

1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* x. 494 Goatfield Hill . . . ouer-looketh our Westerne Continent. 1634 *BRENNON Trav.* (Chetham) 44 To build a chamber, which may command and overlook the river. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* III. 259 The pump room windows overlook the King's Bath. 1825 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 80 The brow of the hill overlooking the Narn valley.

† *5. fig.* To 'look down upon' as from a higher

social or intellectual position; to despise; to treat with contempt, to slight. *Obs*

1399 *Langt. Rich. Redel* 11. 35 Thus leueze ouere-loked 30ure hegis. boush with his prestis, and bare adoune the pouere. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 439 Pogh he sette forth a-mong be prestes, And ouer loke euerey pore wight. 1534 *Morre Conf. agst Trib.* 11. Wls 1200/1 An whole foud of all vnhappy mischeif, arrogant maner ouerlooking the pouere in woorde and countenance. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 170 To be supercilious, to overlooke men, and little things. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. 221 420 The success of the present age... is very apt to elate the minds of men, and make them overlook the ancients.

6. To watch over officially, keep an eye on, look after, superintend, oversee. [OVER- 7]

1534 *Hervey Kenophon's Househ.* (1768) 20 They that occupy housebandry with ouer loking and takynge hede to other mens warkes. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch.* *Shaks* I. 260 And lest they loiter we ourself in person Will ouerlook them. 1650 EARL MORA. to *Sennet's Men* *See Gully* 340 He was ouerlooking his harvest men, judging their labour by their sheaves. 1798 *Washington Writ.* (1893) XIV. 85 For ouerlooking this farm I would stretch the wages to 645 c. 1830 Mrs. CAMERON *Village Nurse* 2 Mary Read had little else to do than ouerlook the other servants.

7. To look upon with the 'evil eye', to bewitch. (The most common word for this in popular use.)

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V* 11. 15 Beshrow your eyes, They haue ouerlookt me and deuiled me. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. 87 Wilde worme, thou wast ouer-look'd euen in thy buth. 1697 *Dampier in Phil. Trans.* XX. 51 They told them, they were Over-look'd by some unlucky Person. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 342 'I wish,' said the man, 'we may not be over-looked.' 1887 *Jessop Arcady* 11. 59 [The] firm belief in being 'overlooked' is very much more common than is generally supposed. 1895 *Elworthy Evil Eye* 1. 11 In England, of all animals the pig is oftenest 'overlooked'.

8. To look or appear more than *notice-wise*. 1822 *Byron Let to J. Murray* 23 Sept., My mind misgives me that it [the bust] is hideously like. If it is, I can not be long for this world, for it overlooks seventy.

Hence **Overlooked** (-in kt) *ppl a* (usually in sense 2), **Overlooking** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*. (in various senses of the vb.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 An Over loking, *horoscopus*, i. *hor. arum speculacio*. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* 1. 45 His sole child my Lord, and bequeathed to my other looking. 1674 *Boyle's Ecclesiastical Theol.* 1. 145 Unheeded prophecies, overlooked mysteries, and strange harmonies. 1676 *Wycherley Pl. Dealer* 1. 1, I would justle a proud, strutting, over-looking Coxcomb, at the head of his Synchophans. 1711 *Anderson Spect. No.* 169 r to This Part of Good-nature, which consists in the pardoning and overlooking of Faults. 1866 *Kans Arch. Expl.* II. 14, I found an overlooked godsend this morning. 1898 *Moulle Coloss. Stunt* 11. 22 Habituated to the scenery of its rushing river and overlooking hills.

Overlooker (*ovvalukar*) [f. OVERLOOK v + -ER 1] One who overlooks.

1. One who surveys, watches, or inspects from a position of vantage; an observer, a spy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 An Over loker, *horoscopus*, *horoscopus*, 1523 *Lb. Berners Proutis* 100ccul. 700 Philip Dartwell, the regarde and ouerloker of Flaunders. 1598 in *Harrington's Nigra Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 242, I know there are overlookers set on you all, so God direct your discretion. 1651 *Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 361 He was a careful overlooker and strict observer. 1864 Mrs H. Wood *Mrs Hall's* 11. 1. (1888) 304 A shaded walk, very little free of overlookers.

2. One whose business it is to overlook or superintend; a superintendent, overseer.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* 1. 11 (Skeat) 1. 28 Soche people should haue no maistris, ne been overlookers, ouer none of thy seruantes. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 586 The duke of Gloucester, Sir Humfrey, was that day ouerloker, and stode before the queene bare hedyd. 1576 R. CURTIS *Two Serms.* B. vj, The holy Ghost hath made you *Episcopos*, ouerseers, overlookers, and watchmen ouer the flock of Christe. 1798 *Washington Writ.* (1893) XIV. 86 The present Overlooker of my Carpenters. 1868 *Rogers Pol. Econ.* 11. (1876) 14 An unnecessary number of overlookers or foremen.

Overloop, -lop, -lope, -loppe, obs ff **OR-LOP sb** 1. **Over-loop**, etc. see **OVER-**.

† **Overlop**, sb. *Obs. rare*. [f. OVER- 5 b + **LOPE sb** 1 (if not a scribal error for **overlep**, **OVERLEAP sb.**)] An act of overleaping, an omission.

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 And als I red, far grn I drede, For ouerlop moht I mac nan [Vernon 1242 Over lepe muht make non].

Overlop, v. *rare*. [f. OVER- 8 + **LOP v** 2] *trans* To lop or hang loosely over. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Inuent* 130 His cap overlapped one eye.

Overlop, early variant of **OVERLAP v**

Overlord (*ov valp id*), sb. [OVER- 2 b] A lord superior, one who is the lord of other lords or rulers; a lord paramount, supreme lord.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 6903 Bifori be Romainische king Patt wass huss offerlaferd. 13 *Coer de L.* 1452 Kyng Rychard was her ovyrlord. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* 67 Byschope Robert said that 'we deny Ony our lord, but the gret God about' 1547 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 78 Siclike of all thair ouerlordis bairn of vassallis and subvassallis. 1609 *Scence Reg. May* 17 The one sail be over-lord, and the other sail be vassal. 1647 *Digges Unlawful Taking Arms* 82 As holding of an over Lord, or Lord paramount, who is the King. 1824 *Scott Warr* 111, The command of his king and overlord. 1844 *Lb. Brougham Brit. Const.* xi (1862) 146 The King, the universal overlord of the realm.

Overlord (*ovvalp id*), v. *rare* [OVER- 2] *trans* To lord it over, domineer over; to rule as an overlord or superior authority.

c. 1269 *LAYTON Spous Plea* (ed. 2) 8 Overlording Prelacy, sitting in the Temple of God is Popish Prelacy. 1644 *Maxwell's Prerog. Ch. Kings* 144 When Zedekiah was over-lorded by his Nobles, he could neither save himselfe nor his people. 1881 A. ROBERTS *Comp. Rev. V. N. T.* 11. iv 74 His will overlorded by an alien might.

Overlordship, sb. [f. OVERLORD sb. + -SHIP] The position or authority of an overlord.

1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* 1. 11. 60 Edward's. overlordship extended over the whole island. 1877 *Brockett Cross & Cr.* 318 After the brief over-lordship of Stephan Dushan. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar 5/1 The overlord puts [into the mine]. nothing but his overlordship, his right of fixing the price of his permission to bring every ton of coal to the surface.

† **Overlordship**, v. *Obs.* [f. OVER- 2 + **LORDSHIP v**] *trans*. To exercise dominion over. 1242 *Lyng Two Merchants* 340 As yif a man haue deep impression; That overlordship his imaginatif.

Over-lou d, a and *adv* [OVER- 28] Too loud, † exceedingly loud. So **Over-lou dly adv**.

a. 1000 *Gloss* in *Wt. Wulker* 205/25 *Clamora*, overflud. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* 11. xii, She cryed ouer lowde, helpe me knyghte for crystes sake. 1819 *Shelley Mash.* xvii, Like a bad prayer not over loud, Whispering—'Thou art Law and God!' 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* III. iv 379 His armour's clinking seemed An overloud and clean unlooked for sound. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 82 Then the warriors, each on each Spied, not overloudly laughed.

Overloup, overloup. *Sc. and north dial* Also *owre-, owre-*. [f. OVER- 5 b + **LOUP sb**, leap.]

1. An overleaping, a leap over a barrier or over bounds; hence, encroachment, transgression.

1796 *Ld. Hailes Annals* 1. 319 In Scotland, an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture is still termed *ou loup*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* 11. (1827) 100 Though I'm a man o' little drink, I wadna been sea dooms perunk. But then an over-loup for sport. 1824 *Scott's Roman's* 11, How could she hinder twa daft hemple callants from taking a start and an overloup? 1894 *Newkumblid Gloss, Overloup*, an overleap.

2. The change of the moon, i.e. new or full moon; the spring tide occurring at that time.

a. 1710 A. WRIGHT in *Sibbald Hist. Pyle* 11. 1. (1710) 39 At the Stream, which is at the Change of the Moon, which is call'd the *Overloup*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 473 In the Spring Tides which happen upon the Change of the Moon, called by the Commonalty, the *Overloup*.

Over-love, sb. [In OE *oferlufu*: see OVER- 29 b] Excessive love, too great love.

a. 1023 *Wulfstan Hom. xxx* (Napier) 149 Swa lene ys seo *oferlufu* eorðan gestreona. 1866 *Wordsworth* in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* (1851) II. 168 Subject to fits of over-love and over-joy. 1895 J. M. MATHER *Lancashire Idylls*, Would her over-love be punished by the child's death?

Over-love, v. [OVER- 27] To love too much, love to excess. (*trans* and *intr.*)

1583-91 H. SMITH *Wls* (1592) 988 If we loue, we do ouer-love; if we feare, we doe ouer feare. a. 1639 W. WHATELY *Proletyke* 11. xxvi. (1640) 87 This is a weakness of Parents, to over-love some child above the rest. 1685 *Baxter's Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. v. 4 The common fruit of overloving some Creature and distrustung God. 1894 *Lady Grville in Nat. Rev.* May, Don't worry men, and don't over love them.

So **Over-loving** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*; **Over-lo ver**, one who loves too much.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* 11. (1577) Pj b, See for that shee was ouerlouyng she didde yll to herselfe, to her husband, and to hir chyldren. a. 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1640) III. 485 Indeed some souls are over-lovers of liberty. a. 1668 *Davenport Dying Lover* Wks (1673) 318 Who kindly at his Mistress feet Does die with over-loving.

Over-low, a and *adv*. [OVER- 28, 30] Too low. So **Over-low ness**.

c. 1374 *Chaucer Boeth* 11. met. ix. 68 (Camb. MS.) Ne pat the heynynesse we drawen nat a-down ouer lowe the erthe. 1496 *Dines & Pass.* (W. de W.) xiv. 45/2 By faterie and ouerlownesse of the people, many worshipps that lengthen sometyne to god alone, ben now used in the worshippyng of synfull man and woman. 1647 *WARD Simp. Coler* 52 Defying you so over-much, that you cannot be quiet in your Spirit, till they have pluckt you down as over-low.

Overlume, v: see **OVER- 21**.

Over-luscious, a [OVER- 28] Too luscious. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 624 Because Honey will give them a Taste Overluscious. 1682 *GLANVILL Sadducismus* 1 (1726) 28 Warm Imagination and overluscious Self-flattery.

Over-lusty, a [OVER- 28] Too lusty. see **LUSTY**. So **Over-lustiness**.

1583 *Golding Calian on Dent* 11. 13 That fancies of theirs carveth them into so fond or rather furious ouerlustiness. 1587 — *De Morigny* xii. 184 Sometimes also when we bee ouerlusted, God suffereth vs to fall into some sinne. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* 11. iv. 10 When a man's ouerlusted at legs, then he wears wadden nether-stocks.

Overlute, v rare [f. OVER- 8 + **LUTE v**, 2] *trans*. To lute over, to smear or coat with some adhesive substance.

1527 *Andrew Brunsmythe's Distyll Waters* Bj b, It is necessary to overlute them more than halfe the parte of the glasse with the fornmed lome or claye.

Over-luxuriant, etc. see **OVER- 28**.

Overly (*ov valli*), a. *Obs exc dial* [f. OVER- 27 + -LY 1 (cf. ON *ofrger* excessive)]

† 1. **Supreme Obs**. 1340 *Ayem* 123 Hope [y zib me gode] ouerlyche heynesne and ouerliche mageste. Charite ouerliche gudnesse.

† 2. **Superficial, slight, careless, cursory Obs**. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Orgues* Prol in *Anglia* VIII. 134/32 perfore I lisse alle pat prohem, excepte pis shorte ouerly

touchynge. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* 11. 11. 2 The courteous citizen bade me to his fenest, With hollow words, and ouerly request. a. 1668 J. ALLINE in *Life* (1838) v. 51 Have not I neglected or been very overly in the reading of God's holy word? a. 1769 *Riccalton Galatians* (1774) 258 On an overly view, it may be thought nearly the same sense which way we take it.

3. **Supercilious, imperious, overbearing, haughty**. Now only *dial*.

1627 *Br. Hall Heauen upon Earth* § 27 Wks 97 Our answers are coy and ouerly. 1633 — *Hard Texts*, N. T. 360 In an ouerly and imperious manner tyrannizing over the Church. 1707 *Humfrey Justif Baxter* 4 The whole is so ouerly, and appears proud, slighting, and does me wrong. 1820 *Coleridge in Lit. Rem.* (1830) IV. 140 The somewhat ouerly and certainly most ungracious resentments of Baxter. 1895 *Gloss. & Anglia, Overly*, arbitrary, tyrannical.

Overly (*ov valli*), *adv*. [f. OVER *adv* + -LY 2, OE had *oferlice* excessively: cf. *prec*]

1. Above or beyond the proper amount or degree, overmuch, too much, too, excessively; = **OVER** *adv* 11. In *OE*, *Sc.*, and *U. S.*

10. *Wulfstan Hom. xii* (Napier) 83 Nu 8a yfelan and 8a swicelan swa oferlice swyðe lraedað on worulde. 1014 *Ibid.* xxxiii. 166 note, Hu hi mid heora synnum swa oferlice swyðe god gegremedon. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Parric* I. 11. 28 To my eye it seems not to be overly peopled. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* 11. vii. (1849) 63, I thought he was a little overly particular in his questions. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 286 Elina was not overly pleased. 1860 *Hartlett Dict. Amer.* 305 'Is old man Boone rich?' 'Why, not overly so.' Western. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/2 Mr H. was not of an overly sensitive organization. 1894 *Crockett Lilac Sunbonnet* 50 Half an hour of loneliness was overly much for her.

† 2. **Superficially, slightly, carelessly Obs**. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 373/1 Overly, *superficialiter*. a. 1564 *Bacon Comp. betw. Lo. d's Snipper & Pope's Mass Prayers*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 374 Beholding them as it were by the way, or overly. 1649 *Blithv Eng. Improv. Imp.* (1653) 52 If that men drain those Lands wherein they are like to have an interest, thoroughly, and thove the Commoners have, more overly. 1710 *R. Ward Life H. More* 143 Other things he look'd upon more overly and sparingly, as he saw Occasion. 1832-53 A. MACLAGAN in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. 11. 117 He o'erly just speerd' for the men, But he cadgily cracket wi' aunty.

b. **Incidentally, casually, not intentionally**. *Sc*. 1825 *Jamieson, Overly*, by chance. *Mad. Sc.* (Roxb.) I happened overly to say that I had seen him there. † 3. In position over, on the surface. *Obs*. 1567 *Mallett Gr. Forest* 43 It then ariseth vp againe to the waters top, and so kepeth ouerlie and about the waters superficiale. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 64 The strawberries looke to be couered with strawe Laid ouerly trim upon crotchis and bows.

† 4. **Haughtily, superciliously, slightly Obs**. 1610 *Br. Hall Apol. Brownists* 1. 3 I they vse to behold such as they oppose too ouerlie, and not without contempt. 1650 *Brinsley Antidote* 27 To look overly upon others, despising and contemning them.

† 5. (?) **Moreover** = **OVER** *adv.* 10.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Eccl. Blog.* (1853) II. 165 And overlie this worde *machoushe* in this statute material.

Overlying (*ovvalid-ing*), *vbl sb*. [f. OVERLIE v. + -ING 1, or f. OVER- 8 + **LYING vbl sb** 1] The action of the verb **OVERLIE**.

c. 1380 [see **OVERLAYING**] 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xlv. 173 Produced by the overlying of the reversed spectra of such substances as are to be found in the earth. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Dec 5/3 The proportion of deaths from overlying is more than twice as high on Saturday night as on any other night in the week.

Overlying (stress var.), *ppl a* [f. OVERLIE v. + -ING 2, or f. OVER- 8 + **LYING ppl a** 1] That overlies; superincumbent.

1872 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* II. 244 The proximity of large overlying bodies of water. 1878 *Huxley Physiol.* 35 The water having been absorbed by the overlying loose limestones.

Over-Mapherson, etc. see **OVER-**.

Overman (*ov varmæn*), sb. Chiefly *north*. Forms: see **OVER** (Also **OVERSMAN**) [OVER- 2 b]

† 1. A man having authority or rule over others; a superior, leader, ruler, chief. *Obs exc* as in 3.

c. 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3424 And if he rigten it ne can, He taune it al his ouer man. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6668 (Cott) Ilk kunredd o þe tuelue Had þair ouer man ham selfe. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxxii. (*Justin*) 598 Bot sene þu þe lirk i. in As oure-man saulis to wyne. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 113 Redy at bidding of his ouer-men to do his honour and charge of his lord. 1625 in *Coen's Cori* (Surtees) 1. 61, I shall wooley and totally make you overseer, and overman to, of my book at presse.

2. An arbiter, arbitrator, umpire.

c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* viii. 1332 I throuch i clemyt, thar happyt gret debat, 3our king that ast for to be thair our-man. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 127 Hes chosin George Commendatour of Dunfermling, odman and ourman in the saids maters. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 9/1 The two having the power to call in the services of an overman.

3. The man who is over a body of workmen; a foreman, overseer; *spac.* in a colliery (see *quots.*)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 It is the Over-Man's Business to place the Miners in their Workings. 1789 *Brand Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 The overman's office is to go through the pit to view the places where the men have wrought, to see that the pit is clear of sulphur, &c. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 33 My over-man being unacquainted with the drill husbandry. 1867 *Colliery Rules* in W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 231 None but the overman, or similar officer, to be allowed to carry a lamp key.

Overman (ðə'vɛɪmən), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.]

1. *trans.* To overcome, overpower *rare*. [=Du. *overmannen*, Ger. *übermannen*.]

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 28 'I never dread I shall be over man'd While I have hands to fight, or legs to stand 1865 *Reader No.* 144 366/3 Every foe is overmanned.

2. (*over-man*) To furnish with too many men. 1636-7 *Let in Crt & Times Chas. I* (1849) II 269 All the ships were overmanned which had infection among them. 1774 FRANKLIN *Left Wks* 1887 V 371 Three ships of the line are fitting out for America, which are to be over-manned 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept 6/4 In my times some department were overmanned and some were undermanned.

Overmantel (də'vɛɪməntəl) [OVER- 33.]

A piece of ornamental cabinet-work, often including a mirror, placed over a mantelpiece.

1882 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec 23/2 The overmantel is ornamented with some trophies of the chase 1899 *Q Rev* Apr 389 The plain panelling of the walls is relieved by an elaborately carved overmantel.

Overmantle, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over like a mantle.

1847 CARLYLE *Misc.* *German Lit* I 50 Flowers and foliage, as of old, are overmantling its sterner cliffs 1831 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 327 Snow o'er-mantles hill.

Over-many, *a* [OVER- 28; but usually two words.] Too many.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v iii, Kepe thy self fro over many wordes 1538 STARKER *England* II ii. 191 Of them are over-many. 1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr Acad* i 409 We know by over-many experiences 17 Song, Tibbie Fowler, Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen, There's over-many wooing at her. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonnie Bryer Bush* VII. i 243 He's been eatin' over many berries.

Overmarch (-mā'itʃ), *v.* [OVER- 26, 13.]

1. *trans.* To march (soldiers, etc.) too far or too long; to overpower or exhaust with marching.

1660 PHILLIPS in *Baker's Chron* (1696) 532 The Prince his Horse were so over-march, and the Foot so beaten off their Legs by long Marches. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins War* I 707 His men had been over-marched.

2. To march over or beyond, pass over in marching. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* III 137 They journey'd forth, o'er-marching far the mound That flank'd the kingdom on its Andean bound.

Overmark, *v.* (Chiefly in *pa pple.*) [f. OVER- 26, 8 + MARK *sb.* or *v.*]

1. *trans.* ? To furnish with too distant a mark (to aim at). *Obs.*

c 1560 T. LUCY *Let in Halliwell Shaks* (1887) II 388 Take heed that Burnell be not over-marked, for he is hable to shute no farr grounde

2. To mark over, make marks upon the surface of 1838 *Voice from Font* 3 Drawn and rubbed out, marked and overmarked diagram upon diagram.

3. *Horsemanship.* (See quot. 1875.)

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr 471: Sometimes...the noble animal is overmarked, and falls a victim to his own spirit and the stupidity of his owner 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i v § 7 442 The overmarked horse is detected by his dull heavy eye *Ibid.*, Overmarking is the effect produced upon the horse constitutionally, as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding.

Over-marl, etc.: see OVER-

† **Over-marry**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 23] *refl.* To marry above one's station or means.

1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* i 368 John...repudiated his wife and passes her over, with the Honor of Gloucester, to Geoffrey Mandevill, for 20,000 marks, who thus over-marrying himself was greatly impoverished.

Overmask, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover or conceal as with a mask.

c 1600 *Battle of Balrinnis* in *Child Ballads* (1861) VII. 218 Overmaskit was the moon. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Evans & Psyche* June xxv, They with outward smile O'er-mask'd their hate, and called her sweet and dear.

Overmast (-mā'st), *v.* [f. OVER- 26 + MAST *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with too high or too heavy a mast or masts.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* III 15 If you overmast her, either in length or bignesse, she will lie too much downe by a wind 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v 202 Cleanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast, But his o'er-masted gally check'd his haste 1769 FALCONER *Diet Marine* (1789).

Overmaster (ðə'vɛɪmə'stəɪ), *v.* [f. OVER- 21 + MASTER *v.*, q. v. for FORMS.]

1. *trans.* To make oneself master over; to master completely, to gain the victory over, get the better of, overcome, conquer, overpower. (Chiefly *fig.* with abstract subj. or obj., e. g. a feeling, faculty, condition, force, etc.)

1340 *Ayenb* 15 To vɪtʃe wɪp be hælæn an his to overcome and to overmaistr. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii 392 The one cowde not overmayster the other 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 666/2 So shall never any mannes tale overmaister that inward mocion of God 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 Where once reason hath so much over-masted passion 1607 HIZON *Wks.* I. 178 His strength is such as can not be over-masted. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* III. 104 He over-masted a Turkish towne and put two thousand Turkes to the sword. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. xxiii, O'er-masted by the mighty spell. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 26 English democracy runs no risk of being overmastered by the State.

† 2. To surpass, excel, 'beat'. *Obs. rare.* 1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii § 9 I over-masters all the other places of this Country for fairnessse.

† 2. To be master over; to dominate; to hold in one's power or possession. *Obs.*

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c 1550 CHYKE *Matt.* xx 25 Je know y' princes of y' heyn do overmaster ym 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i 109 Luing blood doth in these temples beat Which owe the crowne, that thou oremasterest 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii (1655) 136 A hill which discovereth all the City, and standeth as overmastering of it.

Hence **Overmastered** *ppl. a.*, **Overmastering** *ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Overmasteringly** *adv.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr. Faith* III (1845) 37 There is an overmastering apprehension of Christ's love 1649 MITTON *Eikm* LVII, A weak and over-master'd enemy 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* VI, One in whom some strong o'er-mastering principle hys overwhelmed all other passions and feelings 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xvi, The car Of the o'er-master'd victor stops. 1866 DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* II. 539 'I be blinding gladness of life was overmasteringly strong 1899 *Daily News* 10 June 7/4 It would result in the immediate overmastering of the old citizens.

Over-masterful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Masterful to excess, too masterful. Hence **Over-masterfulness**.

1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn Rev* 1 Nov. 663 The German strategy was d'ringly overmasterful 1899 *Month* Sept. 242 One fault, amongst them at that time was overmasterfulness.

† **Over-mastery**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. OVERMASTER *v.*] Superiority or ascendancy in a contest.

c 1575 CURSOR *M.* 6420 (Furf) Þe quilest moises helde vp his hende...had goddis folk be over maistr.

So † **Overmastery** *v.* *Obs.* = OVERMASTER *v.*

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* IV. 176 Mede our maistrith lawe, and moche treuthie letteith. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 57 If the witte of a man overmaistrine not his frailete 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* AVj, To thende that...none euill temptacions overmaistrine you not.

Overmatch (ðə'vɛɪmtʃ), *sb.* [OVER- 24.]

1. The condition of being overmatched; a contest in which one side is more than a match for the other. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Æsop.* *Apoph.* 311 b, Tenne eagles to seuen is an overmatche 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* IV. xii. (1591) 177 Yet were they not, as it happeneth in such overmatchs, spoiled of their riches. 1590 MARIOWE *2nd Pt Tamburl.* III. v, Thou wouldest with overmatch of person fight.

2. A person or thing that is more than a match for some other. Const. with *genitive* or *for*.

1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1800) 4 The greatest quarrellers meet often with their over-match 1667 FAYEL *Saint Indeede* (1754) 44 Is he not an overmatch for all his enemies? 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 332 The French Privateers alone are quite an Over match for the British Navy 1845 NAPIER *Cong Scinde* II v 229 Having to deal with a man his over-match in policy.

Overmatch, *v.* [OVER- 24, 2.]

1. *trans.* To do more than match, to be more than a match for; to be too powerful, skilful, or crafty to be overcome by, to defeat by superior strength, skill, or craft; to surpass, excel.

c 1350 *Will Paleine* 1226 So was he over-matched þat þei wip fyn force for-barred his strokes And wounded him wikkedly 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* x lix, Be a man neuer soo valyaunt nor soo bygge, yet he may be overmatched. 1568 O. ELIZ. *Let in H. Campbell Love Lett Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 56 Ye have not any in loyaltye and faithfulness can overmatch him 1588 in *Hart Misc.* (Malh.) II. 73 Ships of war - whose service was seen this year to have overmatched the great Armadas and castles of Spain and Italy. 1641 J. TRAFER *Theol. Theol* 8: A treasury of heavenly comforts, such as no good can match, no eyell overmatch. 1725 POPE *Odys.* II 280 The valiant few o'er-matched an host of foes 1870 ROCK *Text Fabr.* i 206 The combination...of its two colours in such a way that neither overmatches the other.

† 2. To furnish with what is more than a match.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 187 He knits A rowe of feathers one by one, overmatching still ech quill with one of longer sort.

3. To give in marriage above one's station. *rare* 1622 BURTON *Anat Mel* III ii vi v. (1651) 579 If a Yeoman have one sole daughter, he must overmatch her, above her birth and calling, to a gentleman forsooth.

Hence **Overmatch'd**, **Overmatch'd** *ppl. a.*; so also † **Over-matchable** *a.*, too matchable, too comparable; † **Over-matchful** *a.*, that is more than a match, excelling.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 11 Our ore-match forces 1593 - 3 *Hen. VI.* I. iv 21 With bootlesse labour swumme against the Tyde, And spend her strength with over-matching Waves, 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 5 We toy'd so much in other Nations praise, That we neglect the famousing of our own, Which over-matchful unto them were known 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit* VI. vii. § 8 66 Putting them in remembrance of their wanted valours, which now was farre overmatchable vnto a fearefull flock of weak women. 1633 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 88 None, but thou... canst relieve his distressed and over-matched soul.

† **Overmatch**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 24.] = prec. 1.

1571 GOLDING *Calan* on Ps. lvi. 5 Their assaults rushe against God himself, as if they strove to overmatch him 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 90 Poor men... that are thus o're-mated.

Overmatter, -mean, etc.: see OVER-

Over-measure (ðə'vɛɪmə'sʒəɪ), *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 d.] Measure above what is ordinary or sufficient; excess, surplus.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* II. xxiv (1591) 67 An over measure if fortune hapned to go to their side. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III. i. 140 Enough, with over measure. 1641 MILTON *Regnum.* Wks. 1738 f. 23 Where they shall clasp inseparable hands with Joy and Bliss, in over-measure for ever. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 294 They rarely fall of over-measure in the return of an injury. 1821 LERCH *Poems* 77 [God] had answered all her prayers With such an overmeasure of his grace.

Over-measure, *v.* [OVER- 26, 10.] *trans.*

a. To measure or reckon above the proper amount.

b. To measure across, to traverse.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Kingdoms* (Arb.) 471 That neither by Over-measuring their force, they leese themselves in vaine Enterprises; Nor by vnderualing them, they descend to Fearfull and Pusillanimous Counells. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 18 June 905/2 Their gloomy shadow would twice have over-measured our country's expanse.

Over-measure, *adv.* *phr.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* 11 and MEASURE *sb.* 1.] Above the proper measure or amount; in excess.

1387 TREvisa *Hugden* (Rolls) II 257 [Pey] preysede þe dedes hugeliche and ouermesure [*laudibus sumitur & tribuitur*]. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* H iij b, Wyn taken over mesure troubleth the syght. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Pursh Fall* (1676) 164 Allow rather a little over measure than any thing under 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 404 If he give more, all that is Over-measure.

Over-melodious, -merry, etc.: see OVER-

Over-merit, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive merit. So **Over-merit** *v.* *trans.* [OVER- 22], to exceed or surpass in merit.

1625 BACON *Hen. VII* 133 Those Helpes were overweighed by duety things that made against him. First, an Over-ment, for conuenient Merit, vnto which Reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings. 1658 BAKTER *Saving Faith* IV. 22 If bulke might go for worth and weight, I had over-merited you in this Controuersie.

† **Overmete**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *ofermēte* *adj.* excessive, f. *ofer* OVER *adv.* + *mēte* measure, moderate, ablaut deriv. of *met-an* to measure.]

A. *adj.* Above measure; immoderate, excessive c 893 K. ALFRED *Oras* I vii § 2 God. hyra ofermetan ofermetto 2enyðerode. c 897 - Gregory's *Past.* C. lxiii 459 Moyses behelede ða ofermetan hierhto his onðwitan. c 1200 ORMIN 10720, & tuss meocnesse us ofermett Swa þatt itt oferfloweþþ c 1200 *1rm. Coll. Hom* 137 Witeo þu lichame fro orguil, and idel and ouer mete wede.

B. *adv.* Immoderately, excessively

a 1225 *Ansr R.* 206 So sone so þu euer iuest þet þu heorte mid lūne ualle toward em monne, ouermete.

† **Overmete**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. OVER- 4, 10 + METE *v.*, OE. *metan* to measure, traverse, pass over] a. *intr.* To pass over, pass by, elapse. b. *trans.* To pass over, cross, traverse; = OVERMEASURE *v.* b. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1665 Quanne a monēð was ouer-meten c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Eugenius*) 461 As I sal proue it is also Be fūgment of yrne hat And 'cho on it with fet bare But abaying it ouremet, Vnhurt or hafand ony lat.

Over-mickle, *a.* and *adv.* Now *Sc* and *north.* *dia.* [OE. *ofermīckel* *adj.* = ON. *ofermīckil*. see OVER- 28.] Too much, overmuch

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oras* I. vii § 3 On þære tide was sio ofermycelo hæto on ealre worulde c 961 *Rule St. Benet* xli (Schr) 65 Butan hy ouermīckel gescwīc habben. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13066 (Cott) Iohn, ouer mikel (7r. to miche) has þou spoken. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Ne ete our-mīkīl; Ne drinc our-mīkīl 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 99 Sche lound her kynns folke ouermīckel carnaly. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 263/1 Ouer mekyllē, minis. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 48 Thai quhilkis transis ouer mekle in thair awin wisdom. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Overmickle*, *ouermickle*, overmuch. *Mod Sc.* It wad be over muckle fash.

Over-mild, -mīl, etc.: see OVER-

† **Overmind**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To mind too much, think too much of, attach too great importance to.

1571 GOLDING *Calan* on Ps. xxii 2 Least by overmynding their owne infirmite they hartes should fayle them. 1649 G. DANIEL *Tynarch.* *Hen. V* ccc, See much a Monarch overminds what they By Loans and Subandies bring in.

† **Overmirth**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [Cf OVER *prep.* 4 b.] To make merry over (tr. *L. insultare*).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 19 Nought over-murthe þau to me for-þu, þat wipen-prettes me wickel.

Over-mix, etc.: see OVER- 27.

† **Overmud**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE. *ofermūd* = OHG. *ubarmuot* (MHG. *ubermuot*, Ger. *übermuth*), MDu. *overmūd* (Du. *overmoed*): cf. OS *obarmūdi*; f. *ofer* OVER + *mūd* MOOD.] 'High-mindedness', pride, haughtiness

993 *Battle of Maldon* 89 Ða se eorl ongan for his ofer-mode alyfan landes to fela laðere þeode a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 272 (Gr.) Feala worda gesprac se engel ofermodes c 1175 *Lainb. Hom.* 9 For his ouer-mod, ofer for his pride, c 1200 ORMIN 4720 Hete & nīþ & awermod.

So † **Overmūd**, [OE. *ofermūd*] = prec; † **Over-mo'diness** [OE. *ofermōdīgnis*].

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 þa ofermodan men. c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Mark vii 22 Seemleat, yfel geshēð, dysynesse, ofermodīgnessa. c 1000 *Sax. Leechl.* 111 191 Mæden tacn on lichman hæfð oððe on þeo, ofermodīg, þancfyll, þæste on lichman mid manegum werum. c 1175 *Lainb. Hom.* 3 Ne beo þu þereore prūd ne. ouer mod 11nd 39 Frude and ouer-modinesse c 1175 *Stimere Beowulf* 265 in O. E. *Misc.* 8x And wo is þenne þe ouermode þæt ær þac of he. c 1300 *Regret Maximian* 57 (MS. Digby 86 ff. 135/1) Ich was to overmod [yrne blod].

Over-modest, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too modest. So **Over-modestly** *adv.*, **Over-modestly**.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 4. 659 Doubtfull how to order the matter, in such wise as they might neither too rudely nor yet over-modestly forebear the occasion of making themselves great. a 1656 HALES *Rem.*, *Serm.* *Luke* xviii. 2 (1673) 143 It is the Courtiers rule, That over modest suitours seldom speed. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. IV. 66 Over-modesty borders so nearly on Pride 1829 LITTON

Doverm v. l. vii. A fine youth, but somewhat shy and over-modest in manner.

Over-moist, -moisture, etc. see **OVER**.

Overmoney, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [OVER-11 b; after *undermine*.] *trans.* To prevail over with money; to win by means of a bribe.

a 1661 FULLER Worthier, Launce. (1662) 24 Some suspect his Officers trust was undermined (or over-moneyed rather).

1665 D. LLOYD State Worthies (1670) 197

Overmore, *a. Obs.* [f. **OVER** *adv.* or *adj.* + **MORE** *adv.*; used as a compar. of *over* cf. **INNER-MORE**, **OUTERMORE**, etc., and see **OVERMOST**] Upper, higher; = **OVERER** *a.*

1382 Wyclif Jos. xvi. 5 The possession of hem asens the est., vnto the overmore [v. r. ouere, 1383 here] Betheron *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) vii. 125 William evermore i-bore awaye pe overmore and pe hyzer bond *1400 MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) x. 40 Egypte, bathe pe ouermare and pe nepel mare.

Overmore, *adv. Obs.* [f. **OVER** *adv.* + **MORE** *adv.*] In addition, furthermore, moreover.

1390 GOWER Conf. i. 155 This Maiden.. huse chantes Comendeth, and seide overmore My hege lord [etc.] *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 35 And put on poynt.. ich praye 30w ouermore. *1475 Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) xi. And overmore the said King Edward first kept under subjection bothe Ireland, Wallis, and Scotland. *a 1547 SURREY Ened* ii. 83 Yet overmore, against the Trojan power He doth provoke the rest of all the gods.

b. Further, longer.

a 1450 MYEC 159 Tho þat bydeth ouer more, The fader & þe moder mote rewe hyt sore.

c. ? Farther up, farther away.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce ii. 440 To this word that assentyt all, And fra thaim walopyt ovyr mar [*Hart's ed.* vppermere] *Ibid.* v. 632 The twa that saw s suddany Thair fallow fall, effrayit var And stert a hull ourmar.

Overmorrow, *adv. Obs.* [Cf. **OVER**-18: prob. after Ger. (and MHG) *übermorgen*, Du *overnorgen*.] The day after to-morrow. Also *attrib.*

1535 COVERDALE Tabit viii. 4 Vp Sara, let vs make oure prayer vnto God to day, tomorrow, and overmorrow *1577 R. Bulenger's Decades* (1592) 280 Thou needest not by thy morrowe and ouer-morrowe delays to augment his discommodity.

Over-mortgage to Over-moss: see **OVER**.

Overmost, *a. (sb.) Obs. exc. dial.* Also **4-mast(e)**, -**mest(e)**, -**mest**. [f. **OVER** *adv.* or *adj.* + **-MOST**, cf. **OVERMORE**.] Perh an alteration of **OVERBEST**; but *overmost* does not appear so early as the northern *overmast(e)* = midl. and south. -**most**] Uppermost, highest; = **OVEREST** *a.*

a 1300 CURSOR M. 395 In þe ouermast element of all. *Ibid.* 2232. *a 1350 St. Andrew* 168 in Horst. *Atlegh. Leg.* (1882) 6 His ouermast clothes þan of he did. *c 1380 Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 340 In þe ouermeste part of þe eir. *c 1380 Wks* (1880) 340 An harpe hape þre partis of hym, þe ouermost in which ben strings wrauid. *1398 Trevisa Barth. De P.* R. iii. xvi. (Tollm. MS.). In þe ouermist party of a man. *c 1410 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xlii. (Gibbs MS.), Whanne he come up to þe ouermoste ende of þat schorte laddere. *1590 RECORDS*, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 235 Take the overmost line as if it were the lowest line. *1649 BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 115 To plant it in the Over-moist and Fattest Earth.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* The uppermost part; =

OVEREST *sb.* i. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* ciii. 13 Fra his overmastes [L. *de superanibus*] hills watrand. *1382 Wyclif Isa.* xiii. 5 Fro the ouermost of heuene. *1412 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iii (1859) 4 The ouermost of the erthe was moost clere.

Overmount (*ðu vaimau nt*), *v.* [**OVER**-1, 26.]

1. *trans.* To mount or rise above, transcend. *1370 Robt. Cygyle* 63 For pryde wolde.. Ouyr-mownte Goddys dygnite. *1392 Huloet*, *Overmownte*, *transcende*. *1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 94 With your Theame, I could O're-mount the Lark. *1804 J. GRAHAM'S Sabbath* (1839) 5/r While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke O'er-mounthe the mist, is heard at intervals The voice of psalms.

2. *intr.* To mount too high.

1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. iv. vii. 15 And in that Sea of Blood, my Boy did drench His ouer-mountain Spirit *1592 HARVEY Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) i. 193 How many youthes, haue in ouermounting, most ruefully dismounted?

Overmount (*ðu vaimau nt*), *sb.* [**OVER**-8.] A piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond with the margin of a picture, so as to fit round it when framed and glazed; a mount.

1890 in Cent. Dict.

Over-mounts, *advb. phr.* [Properly two words, **OVER** *prep.* and **mounts**, pl. of **MOUNT** *sb.*; after It. *ultramonte*.] Beyond the mountains.

1840 BROWNING Sordello li. 476 This lion's-crime From over-mounts—(this yellow hair of mine). *1884—Ferishiah, A Bean strige* 239 Though, over-mounts,—to trust the traveller,—Snow, feather-thick, is falling while I feast.

Over-moun't, *v.* [**OVER**-27, 23.] To mourn too much, to lament excessively. (*trans.* and *intr.*, in quot. 1607 *refl.* in *mir* sense.)

1594 Kyn Cornelia Arg., Haueing ouer-moun'd the death of her deere husband. *1607 TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 Lest the Mare over-mourn her self for want of her foal *1650 BAXTER Saint's R.* x. (1656) 28r When he dies we mourn and usually overmourn.

Overmuch (*ðu vaimu* (f, with shifting stress), *a.* and *adv.* [**OVER**-28, 30. Cf. OE. *ofermucel* **OVERMUCKLE**.] Too much.

A. *adv.* Too great in amount; excessive, superabundant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10788 þou sucest [= seest] þis folc ouer muche þat aȝe þe is, And þin owe ouer lute [= little]. *c 1450 Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 597/40 *Nimius*, overmuchy. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 193 He gave himselfe also to over-muche drinking. *1641 FAYNNE Antip.* 17 The Kings over-much earnestnesse. *1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) 1 41 This was the effect of giving overmuch credit *1814 CARY Dante, P. adiss* xxii. 24 Fearful of o'er-much presuming. *a 1875 HELPS Ess.*, *Org. Daily Life* 134 Listened to with overmuch credulity.

b. *absol.* (rarely as *sb.*) Too great an amount; too much; excess, superfluity.

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 6318 Overmuchy ys abominable & stynt. *1541 R. CORLANT Galien's Terapētyke* a B. ii. In an other place we shall speke of the ouer moche or lacke of y^e parties. *a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem* (Arb) 115 That is, by way of Epitome, to cut all ouer much away *1784 R. BAGE Barham Downes* i. 166 In short, this over-much of it is the weakness of the mind. *1847 EMERSON Poems* (1857) 52 The world hath overmuch of pain.

B. *adv.* To too great an extent or degree; excessively.

1382 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 364 Þes newe ordris and þer fautours faulen ouer myche in charite. *1490 CAXTON Eneydos* xxv. 92 Hym thought ouer moche diffyale and to longe a thinge to make the walles. *1560 DAUS tr. Sledande's Comm.* 281 b. If they see theselves ouermuche aggravated. *1633 GATAKER Vind. Annot.* 7er 3 For one to be over-much seen in geomancie, palmistrie, or aruspicie. *1788 Trifler* No 14. 189 We are commended not to be religious overmuch. *1850 TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxv. I woo your love. I count it crime To mourn for any overmuch.

Hence **Overmuchness** [cf. OE. *ofermucelnes*], the condition of being overmuch; excess, superabundance.

1536 B. JONSON Discov. Wks. (Rildg.) 758/2 Superlatiō and over-muchness amplifies. *1660 tr. Paracelsus Archdoxus* ii. 80 Sulphur rules over that which is the overmuchness or superfluity of the other two. *1867 DE MORGAN in Athenaeum* 19 Jan. 90 The omitted words, which Mr. Reddie..no doubt took for pleonasm, superfluity, overmuchness.

Over-muck, -multitude, etc.: see **OVER**.

Overmuse, *v. Obs. rare* [**OVER**-21, 23.]

1. *trans.* To overcome with bewilderment. *1400 Beryn* 348r But yee shul fele in every veyn þat ye be vndirmynd, And I brouȝt at ground, & eke ouir-musid.

2. *refl.* To muse too much, to weary or bewilder oneself by excessive meditation.

a 1652 BROME City Wit iii. iv. Have you not overmused, or overthought your selfe?

Overname, *sb. Obs.* [Rendering Sp. *sobrenombre* = F. *surnom*.] An additional name, surname.

1574 HELLOWES Gueuara's Fam. Ep. (1584) 4 Nero the Cruell, Antony the Meekie. The which ouernames the Romanes gaue them. *1577—Gueuara's Chron.* 254 Iulianus would take that ouername of Commodus.

Overname, *v. rare*. [**OVER**-16.] *trans.* To name over or in succession.

1596 SHAKS Merch. V. i. ii. 39. I pray thee ouer name them, and as thou namest them, I will describe them.

Over-near to Over-new: see **OVER**.

Overnet, *v.* [**OVER**-8, 27.]

1. *trans.* To spread a net over; to cover with or as with a net.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. v. v. Calanones, Breteuils hover dim, far-flown, overnetting Europe with intrigues. *1881 PALGRAVE Visions Eng.*, *Poess Anne* 160 As a bird by the fowles o'ernetted.

2. To use nets to excess in fishing.

1899 Vestm. Gaz. 19 May 2/a Over netting is chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory state of many salmon rivers.

Over-nice, *a.* [**OVER**-28.] Too nice; too fastidious, scrupulous, or particular.

c 1335 SHORREHAM Poems iv. 373 Þys sennne [pride] hys ouer-nice. Þe sennne of meste malice. Aȝeyns charyte. *1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 452 Their ouer-nice braynes in gawdy apparel. *1667 SHADWELL Funeral* Ded. A. ii. These Nymphs though they are so ouer nice in words, may perhaps, be frank enough in their actions. *1789 JEFFERSON Autobiog.* & *Writ.* (1859) II. 359 Not ouer-nice in the choice of company. *1856 MRS BROWNING Aur. Leigh* viii. 766 Not being ouer-nice to separate What's element from what's convention.

So **Over-nicely** *adv.*; **Over-niceness**; **Over-nicety**.

a 1693 LD. DELAMER Wks (1694) 86 The fierceness of the High Church-Men will be abated, and the ouer-niceness of the Dissenters taken off. *1700 CONGREVE Way of World* i. vi. You don't take your friend to be over-nicely bred? *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. 8 Ouerniceness may be under-niceness. *1897 CROCKETT Lady's Love* xiv. 258 It was no time for over-nicety in regard to the fifth commandment.

Over-night: see **OVER**-30.

Overnight, *over night* (*ðu vaimet*), *adv. phr* (*sb.*, *a.*) [f. **OVER** *prep.* 18 + **NIGHT** *sb.*]

1. Before the night (as considered in relation to the following day); on the preceding evening; the night before (with implication that the result of the action continues till the following morning).

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus ii. 1500 (1549) Deiphobus had hym prayed ouer nyght To be a frend and helpyng to Criseyde *c 1440 Generydes* 2028 They dressid all their barnes ouer nyght, That they myght on the morow.. be redy to Batell. *1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, The parentes shall geue knowledge ouer nyght or in the mornyng. *1599 SHAKS Much Ado* iii. iii. 174 Claudio swore he would before the whole congregation shame her with what he saw o're nyght. *1612 BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 296 Their exercises which were giuen ouer nyght. *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No 105 F. His Head ached every Morning with reading of Men over-night. *1886 J. K. JEROME Life Thoughts* (1896) 124 We had

ordered a duck for dinner over night. *1888 BURGON Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. ix. 227 His fire was laid overnight, and he lighted it himself when he pleased.

2. During the night, through the night (till the following morning).

1535 COVERDALE Neh. xiii. 20 Then remayned the chapmen and marchauntes once or twyce ouer nyghts without Ierusalem. *1591 SHAKS Two Gent.* iv. ii. 133 And so, good rest. *Pro* As wretches haue o're-night That wait for execution in the morne. *1879 Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 682/a If I feel tired I'll stay overnight. *1894 H. GARDNER Unoff. Patriot* 49 He preferred to stay overnight with the family.

B. *sb.* The preceding evening (Now chiefly U.S.) *1581 MULCASTER Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 117 Before the ouernightes diet be thoroughly digested. *1601 SHAKS All's Well* iii. iv. 23 If I had giuen you this at our night, She might haue bene o're-tane. *1607—Timon* iv. iii. 227 To cure thy o're-nights surfeit. *1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer.* Col. Ch. i. 170 Came to Town the over night before that general meeting. *1824 Compil. Hist. Murd. Vears* App. 19 He had heard the report of a Gun in the lane on the overnight. *1871 HOWELLS Vedd. Journ.* (1892) 28 The air, freshened by the over night's storm.

C. *ath sb.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to the previous evening; done, happening, etc., overnight.

1824 GALT Rothelan I. ii. xi. 250 He found no other traces of the Scottish army there, than the broken weapons of the overnight assault. *1859 LANG Wund. India* 19 The result of the two over-night glasses of brandy. *1870 Daily News* 25 Nov. The limit of my overnight journey.

Overn'm, *v. Obs.* Pa. pplc. *overnome*. [f. **OVER**-14 + **NIM** *v.* to take. See **OVERTAKE**.] (OE. had *ofernman* in senses 'take by violence, violate, carry off by force') *trans.* To overtake.

c 1325 Poem Times Edw. II (Percy) i. Hunger & derthe The poor hath overnome. *c 1430 Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 8156 To the Citie or that thei come, Many good knyghtes wer ouernome.

Overnoit to Over-nourish: see **OVER**.

Over-number, *sb. Obs.* [**OVER**-29 d.] An excessive number. So **Overnumber** *v. trans.*

[**OVER**-22], to exceed in number, to outnumber;

Over-numerous *a.* [**OVER**-28], too numerous.

1599 Sir E. WATSON in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 234 The "over number of people. *1681 Whole Duty Nations* 50 In such a proportion of number, that the principal Duties may not be defeated by the over-number. *1644-66 EARL ORKNEY Parthen* (1676) 268 Those Divisions being infinitely "over-numbered.. were totally routed. *1805 SOUTHEY Madoc* iv. xv. In tenfold troops Their foemen overnumbering. *1901 Garw Cosm. Sacra* iv. viii. § 43 246 These Precepts are not "overnumerous. *1755 SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. Arg't, Censure of an overnumerous pack.

Over-nurse to Over-offended: see **OVER**.

Over-office, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Cf. **OVER** *prep.* 8, **OVER**-2.] *trans.* To lord it over by virtue of one's office, to exercise one's office over.

1602 SHAKS Ham. v. i. 87 It might be the Pate of a Politician which this Asses v'se Offices' one that could circumvent God, might it not?

Over-officious, *a.* [**OVER**-28.] Too officious. So **Over-officiousness**.

a 1610 HEALEY Theophrastus (1636) 51 Impertinent dilligence, or over-officiousness. *1647 H. MORF Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/a Some sportfull or over officious spirit. *1903 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Suly* ii. (1799) 75 To fortify him in an Errour by an Over-officiousness. *1844 Syd. SMITH Locking in on Kalkov* Wks. 1859 II. 322/a Nothing can be more utterly silly than this over-officious care of the public.

Over-often: see **OVER**-30.

Over-old, *a.* [**OVER**-28.] Exceedingly old, too old, antiquated. Hence **Over-ol'dness**.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. i. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) Of which folk the renon nis neyther ouer old ne vn-solemne. *1561 DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 78 b. We who have departed from the oueroldness of the lawe written, and walke in newnesse of life. *1611 CORAN, Sundry*, decrepitate, ouer-old, growne farre in yeares.

Over-open to Over-painful: see **OVER**.

Overpaint (-pē'nt), *v.* [**OVER**-8, 27.]

+1. *trans.* To paint over, cover with another colour. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED Hist. Ct. Brit. ix. xii. § 135. 702 To over-paint his collusions and deuses for sauing his honour. *1614 RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. xvi. § 1 (1634) 394, I shall not need to over-paint that which is garnished with better colours already, than I can lay on.

2. To colour or depict too highly.

a 1750 A. HILL (T.), Him whom no verbe over-paints. *1890 J. H. FRISWELL Mod. Men Lett.* iv. 84 It is doubtful whether he over-paints the truth.

Over-pamper, -pamk, etc.: see **OVER**.

Overpart, *Obs.* [prop. two words see **OVER** *adj.* i.] The upper part.

1398 [see **OVER** a. i]. *1562 TURNER Herbal* ii. 77 b. It groweth not depe in y^e grounde, but in the ouerperte of it. *1562—Baths* 6 It weakeneth the ouerperte and nether-parte of the stomack. *1623 COCKERAM* i, *Horizon*, a circle diuiding the ouerpert of Heauen from the other halfe.

Overparted (*ðu vāpā'ted*), *a.* [f. **OVER**-26 + **PART** *sb.* + **-ED**.] Having too difficult a part, or too many parts, to play.

1588 SHAKS L. L. v. ii. 588 He is a marvellous good neighbour insooth, and a verie good Bowler but for Alsander, alas you see, how 'tis a little ore-parted. *1614 B. JONSON Barth. Fair* iii. iv. How now, Numps! almost tr'd' your Protectorship? ouerperted? ouerperted? *1896 Nation* (N. Y.) 16 July 56/a Viewed in comparison with the magnitude of the results, he is distinctly overparted.

Over-partial, *a.* [**OVER**-28.] Too partial; unduly partial.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 109 Shee would, clasping with him, come downe together, to be parted by the overpartial beholders. 1668 H. MORE *Dro Dial* l. 52 (1713) 23, I cannot but deem you an over partial Mechanist. *a* 1730 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *H's* (1753) II 20 The Court was inclined before, not to be overpartial to Prince Rupert. 1895 *Chambr Jnrl* XII. 784/1 This person was overpartial to whisky.

Over-particular: see OVER-28.

+ Overparty. *Obs.* [See OVER *a. i.*] = OVERPART, upper part; surface.

1398 TREVISIA *Bath De P. R.* VIII. cxviii. (Tollem MS). Also he often clopeth and reneweth be overparty of be erbe with herbes. 1483 CAATON *Gold. Leg.* 75 b/1 Y^a cyle of Neptalyne whiche is in the overpartyes of galylee.

Overpass (ὄυερπα's), *v.* Now somewhat rare. *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* overpassed, -past. [*f.* OVER-9, *to*, etc. + PASS *v.*]

I. Transitive senses, in which *over-* stands in prepositional relation to the object

* Literal or physical senses

1. To pass over, travel over, move across or along. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Roll) 228 And suppe he sulte mani lond over passi and wende. 1495 *Trousa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (W. de W.) Cxv/1. The ryuer Nilus makyth the londe that he overpassyth be full plenteuous of corne and fruyte. 1571 GOLDING *Catkin on Ps* lvi. 4 He overpassed y^e distance that was betwixt him and it. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* ii. The stream was falling and the next few miles would be no light thing for the whale-boats to overpass.

2 To pass across, to the other side of, or beyond; to cross.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 32 In my god i sall ouerpasse be wall. 1422 tr *Secreta Secreti, Priv Priv* au. 141 The ryuers and wateres [the rain] makyth ouer-Passe bar boundys. 1599 THYNNE *Annumda* Ded. (1865) 2 He whiche hathe once ouer passed the frontiers of modestye. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* III. 37, I stood on a wide River's bank, Which I must needs overpass. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 342 At no time does our Lord seem to have overpassed the limits of the Holy Land.

3 To rise above; to extend or project beyond. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Trin.) pe hegest hille. be flood ouer passed seuen ellen & more. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairytory Imptr.* (1756) I. 323 If the upper overpass the under Teeth.

4. To pass by; to come up to or alongside of and go beyond. [OVER-13]

1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, as a man dothe a compaignye that he overtaketh. 1553 EDEY *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 Saylinge farre beyond this Region, and overpassinge manye countreyes. We came to another nation.

* Figurative senses corresponding to *piec.*

5. To pass through, get through, get to the end of (a period, or an action, experience, etc.); often including the notion 'to get through or out of successfully or safely, get over, surmount'; more rarely, to pass, spend (time). [OVER-16, 17.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24280 Dis ilk pine es for me dight, Overpas it sal i son. *c* 1375 *Isid.* 26633 (Fair) Over-passe pou nott be lentin-nde. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 365 Wallace him herd, quhen he his slepe ouerpast. 1577 NORTHBROOKS *Discour* (1843) 44 Halfe of the year and more, was overpassed in loytering and vaine pastimes. 1645 MARC WONG in *Ducks Life* viii. (1865) 125 Having overpassed many rubs and difficulties. 1831 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem.* (1838) III. 101 Having now overpassed six-sevenths of the ordinary period allotted to human life. 1896 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 161 It became imperative to consider how best to overpass a more general catastrophe.

† b. To pass through in one's mind. *Obs.* 1658 J. WEBS *Cleopatra* viii. 10 The faire Princesse sensible at this remembrance could not overpasse it in her spirit without sighs and sobs.

† 6. To come over or affect, as an influence, emotion, etc.; in quot 1679, to overspread. *Obs.* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8987 (Cott.) Ouer passed [Trin. Ouerpassed him] hys pat cautie kind, And mad king salamon al blind. 1300-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 18 Sic dedidie dwawmes Ane hundrithe tymes he my hairt ouirpast. 1699 KING in *G. Hickes Spirit of Popery* 47 The horrid Prophanity that has overpassed the whole Land.

7. To go (or be) beyond in amount, rate, value, excellence, etc.; to extend or lie beyond the range or scope of; to exceed, excel, transcend, surpass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12907 Sent Ion, be wangelist. Al be appostells he ouer-past. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 135 (Camb MS) The science of him pat ouer passeth al temperel mouement. 1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, I excede in value or in any other thyng. 1622 MALYNES *Am. Law-Met ch.* 111 A Factor is bound to answer the losse which happeneth by overpassing or exceeding his Commission. 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir Despot* iii. 103 A generous enthusiasm. will probably overpass the necessities of the occasion. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 63 He overpassed his sire in comic power.

† b. To go beyond the limits or restrictions of, to transcend. *Obs.* [OVER-12]

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 7 The werre maketh the grete citee lasse, And dothe the lawe his reules overpasse. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secreti*. 11 He ouyr passith the wey of trouthe, he settith at nought goddis lawe. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 527 This neither ought nor can be done. without overpassing the bounds of his limited power.

8 To pass over, leave unnoticed or unmentioned, leave out, omit. Now rare. [OVER-5 b]

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 4 Lord, if I have foundun grace in this eyen, overpasse thou not thy seruaunt. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxviii. 57 But for the names, be derke to Englysshe vnderstandynge, therefore I ouerpasse theym, and folowe the Storye. 1559 MORVINO *Econym.* 284 Manye other thinges

which for breuitie sake I overpasse. 1601 HOLIAND *Piny* II. 627 The bloud stone Hæmiatitus. a stone that I must not overpasse in silence. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pnyden* Wks. II. 336 The reason which he gives for printing what was never acted, cannot be overpassed. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 233 Some lesser errors. we overpas-

† b. Of a thing: To pass by, leave unaffected, 'escape' (a person) *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* xiv. 14 Let not y^e porcion of y^e good deade ouerpasse thes.

II. Intrans. senses, in which *over-* is adverbial.

9. To pass over, pass across or overhead

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 1 How say 32 til my saule, Overpasse in til be hill as a sparow? *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5343 Till w han the shadow is ouerpast. 1797 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 283 And birds o'erpassing hear, and drop, and die. 1874 F. E. ABBOT *Little War, aret*, When the shadows overpass

10. Of time, actions, experiences, etc.: To pass away, come to an end; to pass, pass by, elapse. Most often in *pa. pple.* = At an end, past, 'over'.

c 1325 *Song Do Gritas* 54 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 And sumtyme pleasaunce wol ouerpasse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. clxxii. 179 The monke layde it in the churche of seynt Anyan till the persecucion were ouerpasse. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplandyngh* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii. No day overpasseth exempt of bynes. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. Come, my lords, now that this storm is overpast. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 54 Afterwards the fuise of the people overpassed. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* II. ix. The strange eclipse of His beams is overpassed. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 162 The crisis was virtually overpast.

† b. To 'pass', take place, happen. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 382 The particuler actes & cymstances whiche ouerpasse in the meane whyle.

† 11. To exceed, go to excess; to be in excess, be over. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secreti, Goe Lordsh.* 67 Who so ouerpasse y^e yn fol or 10 yd, yn slepyng or wakynge, he mowe nougt escheue maladyes. 1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, I remayne beydes the juste nombre and quantyte. *Je surbonde.* This somme is nat just yet for this overpasse.

† 12 To pass or remain unnoticed, to be let alone or omitted; chiefly in *phr.* to let it overpass = to let it pass, take no notice of (= sense 8).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1113, I leued here pan lilly and lett it ouer-passe. *c* 1400 *Destr.* Fry 5084 Laghe at it lightly and lett it ouer pas. 1545 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. lxxxv. [lxxxv.] 254 Thynke you y^e f^r frenshe kyng wyl suffice y^e matter thus to ouerpasse? *a* 1595 *Wife lapet Marcellor* Skn 695 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 208 O, good wife, cease and let this overpasse.

Hence Overpassed, -past *ppl. a.*, that has come to an end, past; Overpassing *vbl. sb.*, a passing over or across, excess, etc.; Overpassing *ppl. a.*, surpassing; *poet.* as *adv.* exceedingly, 'passing'.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Tr. (1866) 38 To behalde fe vertus and beouer-pas-sande grace of pesaule of Ihesu. 1382 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 19 And transmyracion, or ouer passynge. 1552 HULBERT *Overpassynge, transcurus.* 1582 T. WATSON *Cent Loue* xxviii. Argst. The present title of his ouerpasred Loue. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 107 So overpassing rich was it.

Overpassionate *a.*: see OVER-28.

Overpay (ὄυερπα'p), *v.* [OVER-26] To pay too highly, pay more than is due.

1. *trans.* To pay or recompense (a person, a service, etc.) beyond what is due or deserved; to give, or be, a more than sufficient recompense for; *fig.* to do more than compensate; to make up for superabundantly. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* iii. vii. 16 Let me buy your friendly helpe thus farre, Which I will ouer-pay, and pay againe When I haue found it. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 10 Your very goodnesse, and your company, Ore-payes all I can do. 1702 PEPYS *Let.* 3 Oct., I cannot but think myself already overpaid. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 8 And with one Heavily Smile o'erpay his Pains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xv. III. 539 His services were overpaid with honours and riches. 1859 TENNYSON *Emd* 1069 My lord, you overpay me fifty fold.

2. *trans.* To pay more than (an amount or price); to pay (money) in excess of what is due.

1664 ATKYNS *Orig Printing* 15 Sell the Impression for 1600l. which Impression alone ouer payes them all the Moneys they are out of Purse. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 130 To reimburse him so much money he hath overpaid for fee-farme tents. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 860 Thou hast made it thine by purchase, .. And overpaid its value with thy blood.

So **Over-pay sb.**; **Over-payment.**

1702 PEPYS *Corr. Diary*, ed. 1879 VI. 249, 14 Nov. .. I beg their believing me most sensible of this their over-payment. *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximand.* *Introd View* (1830) 21 Supposing, indeed, the over-pay derived from crime—obtained, for example, by false pretences. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 26 Apr. 105/2 Whether there had been an over-payment to the society by one of its members.

Over-peacock *v.*: see OVER-27.

Overpeaze, *obs. form of OVERPOISE.*

Overpeer (ὄυερπα'p), *v.* [OVER-7, 1 (δ).] In sense 1 *f.* *PEER* *v.* to look; but in 2 app. associated with *PEER* *sb.* equal, etc., or its derived *vb.* *PEER* to equal, rival, vie with. *cf.* *OUTPEER* *v.*, of which *overpeer* is in some cases a synonym.]

1. *trans.* To peer over, look over, look across from above, look down on.

1590 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 36 A hill that ouer-peered the great Mediterraneanum. 1591 SHAKS. *i Hen. VI.* i. iv. 11 To ouer-peere the Citie, And thence discover, how with most aduantage They may vex vs with Shot or

with 45-a. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Brufe Rih'e* i. 63 Moses. mounteth the Mount Nebo from whence ouerpeering Iordan, he beholdeth the land of Promise. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 5/1 The nymph fancied that an officer overpeering her garden wall like that must necessarily be on horseback!

† b. To 'look down upon', treat with contempt, domineer over. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Catkin on Deut* xxxv. 209 If we be so high-minded that euery of vs could finde in his heart to ouer-peere his Neighbour. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw* II. i. iv, We will not thus be faced and over-peered.

2. To rise or appear above; to tower over; to have a higher position than; to excel, outpeer.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 60 Phoebe was of personage so comely and so tall, That by the middle of her necke she ouer-peered them all. 1586 KID *Wks.* (1602) 339 With thy Rosalike, Royal peace (O Prince) all other princes thou must ouer peere. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* i. 12 Your Argosies, with partly saile, Like signiors and rich Burgers on the flood, .. Do ouer peere, the pette Traffiquers That curtsie to them. 1599 NASHIF *Leuten Stufte* (1871) 26 For a commodious green place, .. not Salisbury Plain or Newmarket Heath may ouerpeer, or outflow her. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors in Comm* Ep. 652 Like the Ivy which rising at the foot, will ouer-peer the highest wall. 1899 J. SMITH *Chr Charac* as *So. Power* 123 Generous and unselfish principles ouerpeer the coarser and more self-regarding impulses.

Hence **Overpeering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 150 Wind tossed waves which with a gyring course Circle the Centers-over-peering maine. 1611 CORAN, *Sursailie*, an overpeering, or ouergrowing. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 188 This valley of Iehosaphat, to the East of the City, contracted betwene it and the ouer-pearing hills of the opposite Olmet. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 349 The penalty of overpeering science

Overpending, -pentence: see OVER-1.

Over-people, *v.* [OVER-27.] *trans.* To people too much, overstock with people. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) So **Over-people** *ppl. a.*

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* Pref. 2 Now that we should be over-peopled, I think there is no danger. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 42 Nothing more dangerous than the over-peopling any manufacture. 1801 BYRON *Cain* i. l. 520 The unpeopled earth—and the o'er-peopled Hell. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Sc.* iv. (1863) 262 That fair demesne of theirs, which is to say, over-peopled. 1832 H. M. TERNIAU *West & Woe* vi. 83 The half-starved multitudes of an over-peopled kingdom.

† **Overpeach**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-5.] *trans.* To surmount as by perching upon; to fly over

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II. ii. 66 (Qo. 2) With loues light wings did I orepeach these walls.

Over-peremptory, -perk, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-persuade, *v.* [OVER-11.] *trans.* To bring over by persuasion, persuade effectually; *esp.* to persuade (a person) to some action or course against his own judgement or inclination.

1644 in CAPT. J. SMITH (K. O.). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvi. (1840) 166 They overpersuaded him not to starve an army by feeding his own humours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii. Nor had he done it now, had not the younger Sportsman. over-persuaded him. 1897 HENRY *On Irrawaddy* 350, I had proposed to myself not to marry.. but your sister overpersuaded me.

So **Over-persuasion.**

1745 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 158, I drank two Glasses by his Over-persuasion. 1755 MAGENS *Insur.* II. 242 Made Use of in any over persuasion, or hazardous Inducements.

† **Over-perterd**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [OVER-27 b] Made too pert or saucy.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. § 10 (1634) 474 A thing of dangerous consequence; especially when an unstable spirit, being over-perterd with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office.

† **Over-pester**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-27.] *trans.* To 'pester', i. e. crowd or encumber, excessively.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* Wks. (1717) 388 No marvel then, tho' th' over-pester'd State Want Room for Goodness. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 309 Hiram allowed him Timber, with which Libanus was, and yet is over-pestered. 1675 J. LOVE *Clavus Med.* 42 Let no house be over-pestered with too many Lodgers. 1890 STRAYE *Slow's Surv.* (1754) II v. xx. 405/1 Their Over-pestering of small rooms with many of them.

Overpick, *a.* [OVER-1 d.] Said of a loom in which the shuttle-driving arrangement, or picking arm, is placed above the loom.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 650/2. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woolen Manuf.* viii. 229 There are three distinct kinds of picking mechanisms: first, the cam and cone motion, second, the over-pick motion; and third, the under-pick motion. 1894 F. W. FOX *Mech Weaving* x. 278 When some portion of it projects above the boxes the motion becomes an over-pick.

Over-picture, *v.* [OVER-26, 8.]

1. *trans.* To represent or picture in excess of the reality, to depict or describe with exaggeration.

1606 SHAKS *Ant & CL* II. ii. 205 She did lye in her Paulion, cloth of Gold, of Tissue, O're-picturing that Venus, where we see The fancie out-work Nature. 1895 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 406 The beautiful rural cemetery.. which Willis has, a little over-pictured.

2. To picture over; to cover with pictures of.

1850 SYN. DOBELL *Roman* vii, The future years..with the unborn dead o'erpictured.

Overpitch (ὄυερπα'p), *v.* [OVER-16. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)]

1. *Cricket. trans.* To pitch (a ball) too far in bowling, so that the batsman can hit it before it touches the ground.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13 306 The first ball they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1897 *RANJIR-SINGH Cricket* 170 These on-drives should be kept for rather overpitched balls.

2. *fig.* To pitch too high; to exaggerate. 1886 *P. H. Doyler Remin.* 193 These praises appeared to me a little overpitched.

Over-pitched (-pitʃt), *a* [OVER- 26] Of a roof: Having a greater than ordinary pitch; having an excessive slope.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh* 274 Roofs, whereof some are flat or under-pitched, others due proportion'd, or over-pitched.

Overplaced, -plain, etc. see OVER-.

Overplacement, rare. Superposition.

1895 *J. W. Powell Physiographic Processes, Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* 1 No. 1 14 The lowlands have a great overplacement of these rock materials.

Overplant, v. [In sense 1, ONorthumb. *oferplontia*, *f. ofer-* OVER- 10 + *plantian* to PLANT. In sense 2 *f. OVER-* 27 + PLANT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To transplant. *Obs.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 6 Of wyrtumia & oferplontia on ses. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* xvii. 6 Be thou drawun vp bi the rote, and be overplautid in to the see.

2. To plant too much or to excess.

1770 *Armstrong Misc.* II. 239 Some gardens are so mysteriously regular, so over-planted. 1897 *Fisheries U. S. Sect. v. II.* 52 The high price of oysters caused overplanting, which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds.

Overplaw, Obs. rare-c. [f. OVER- 5 + PLAW *sb.*] A boiling over.

c1440 *Pronch. Fars.* 373/3 Ouyrplaw, chullicda.

Over-play, v. [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To play (a part, etc.) to excess, to play too much. So *O* **over-played** *phl. a.*, **Over-play-ing** *vbl. sb.*

16 *Sale Household-Stuff* iv. in 3rd *Collect. Poems* (1689) 271/1 Here's a Pack of nasty Court Cards, Much found with over-playing. 1819 *Metropolis* l. 863 John offers to box, in a most ridiculous, overplayed manner. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 93/1 He had overplayed his part in a way that was unpardonable.

2. To surpass or overcome in playing, to play better than, and so gain the victory over.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/2 As in the game at Trent Bridge, they steadily overplayed their formidable opponents.

Over-please, v. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To please too much. So *O* **over-pleased**, **Over-pleasing** *phl. adjs.*

1611 *Speed Theat.* *Gr. Brit.* (1614) 132/2 An over-pleasing repose, and ever flourishing happiness. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 835 The Senses love not to be Over-pleased; But to have a Commixture of somewhat that is in it self Ingrate. 1664 *Dryden Royal Ladies* Ded. That engender of Imagination which by over-pleasing fanciful Men, flatters them into the Danger of Witting. 1766 *Fordyce Sermon* *Yng Wom* (1767) II. x 130 The insatiation will not be over-pleasing. 1888 *R. A. Gasquet Hen. VIII & Eng. Monarch.* I 81 He was not overpleased at the difficulties that had been raised.

Over-plenty to -plumb: see OVER-.

Overplow, v. Obs. rare. ? To plough over. 1596 *W. Smith Chlois* (1877) 19 Content my self in silent shade to sit In hope at length my cares to overplow.

Overplume (-plūm), v. rare. [OVER- 1, 27] *a. trans.* To hang over or surmount as with a plume. *b. refl.* To plume oneself to excess.

1854 *J. D. Burns Vision Prophecy* 97 Orange groves Over-plumed here and there by some tall palms. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 429 Determined that I should not over-plume myself.

Overplunge, v. Obs. rare trans. To plunge over head and ears, submerge.

1602 *Rowlands Greene's Ghost* 43 Least thou in time be ..overplunged in a deeper bog.

Overplus (duvəplʌs), *sb* (*adv.*, *a*) [app. a partial translation of *F. surplus* (12th c. in *Halz.-Darm.*), *f. sur* over + *F. and L. plus* more] That which is over in addition to the main amount, or to what is allotted or needed; an additional or extra quantity; an amount left over, a surplus.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 And alle the overpluse He keppe to his owne vse. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 The over-plus of all theys. 1555 *W. Watreman Fardle* *Racions* i. iii. 36 Hercules passyng the seas. . and bringyng an overplus of people thence with hym. 1610 *HALEY St Aug. Cite of God* 545 Wee read two hundred yeares and the overplus. 1730 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vi. 299 To balance pleasure and pain so as to be able to say on which side the overplus is. 1875 *MAINE Hist Inst* 202 The landlord is paid out of the proceeds. The over-plus is returned to the tenant.

cf. cataphr. That which remains in the mind, conclusion. *Obs.*

1536 *BOORDE Let. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 58 Vnto the tyme you have seen them, & knowyng be overplus of my mynd. 1547 — *Bren. Health* § 384 The overplus of my mynde in this matter. I do commyt it to the industry of wyse & expert Phisicians.

c. loosely. Excess, superabundance.

1890 *B. Taylor Eldorado* ii. (1884) 14 An idea of the splendid overplus of vegetable life within the tropics. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks* Ser. i. (1873) 274 The imagination is so much in over plus, that thinking a thing becomes better than doing it.

B. as adv. or predicate: In addition, in excess, besides, over. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Luke* xi. 41 Nethes that that is overplus, 3000 3000 almes, and 101 al things ben cleene to 300. 1560 *WINTERBORN Ord. Southwicks* (1573) 56, Parting the roote into 3, there remainethe overplus onelye one. 1598 *Arch-*

priest Controv. (Camden) II. 157 Wee adde this wishe over-plus that yow had not made this edicte. 1606 *SHAKS Ant & Cl* iv. vi. 22 1655 *Mrs. Worcester Cent. Inv.* Ded. II 9 Whatever should be overplus or needless for the present day *C. as adv.* in attrib. relation. Remaining over, additional, extra, surplus.

1640 *Easton Rec* (1877) II. 51 Sargient Savage his demand to have the overplus land at Hogg Island. 1726 *BERKELLY Let. to T. Prior* 24 Aug. Wks 1871 IV 133 Transmitt the third part of the overplus sum to Swift and Company. 1883 *W. Morris in Mackail Life* (1899) II 107 If they can only learn the uselessness of mere overplus money.

Overply (duvəplai), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To ply or exercise too much; to exhaust by too much exercise. So *O* **overplied** *phl. a.*

c1655 *MILTON Sonn. Cyriack Skinner upon his Blindness*, The conscience . . to have lost them overply'd In liberties defence. 1828 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 490 Her overplied strength worn down by his children and the impossible problems of his house. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) II xvi 270 He overplied the idea of discipline.

Overpoise (duvəpoiz), *sb.* [f. next.] The act or fact of outweighing; that which outweighs; 'preponderant weight' (J.).

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* (1721) Ded. 179 His Judgment was an Overpoize to his Imagination. 1842 *MANNING Sermon* (1848) I. xiv. 361 In the concerns of this life, the lightest overpoize of probability determines our strongest resolutions. 1856 *Mrs. Browning's Aur. Lough* vii. 1056 The moths, with that great overpoize of wings.

Overpoise (duvəpoi 2), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 **overpoise**, (6 -peaze, -paise, 7 -peyse). *β.* 7-8 **poize**, (7 -poyse, 8 -poysse), 6- **overpoise**. [f. OVER- 3, 22, 27 + POISE *v.* (earlier *pesse*).]

1. *trans.* To weigh more than, outweigh mostly. *fig.* In quots. 1598, 1632 causatively. To make something outweigh (something else).

a. c1555 *HARRISFIELD Devorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 218 Nor the man's oath shall overpoise the woman's denial. 1598 *J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc* (1878) 133 To overpeaze the feare of danger with the care of dutie. 1656 *H. L'ESTRANGE Amer. no Juries* 12 Nor will the weight of his experience be overpoised by any.

β. c1600 in *Bodenham's Belvedere* 22 False faith is over-poised with weakest weyght. The ballance faulth vnto the lightest feather. 1608 *DOD & CLEAVER Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 17 The game . . will counterbalance and ouerpoise the losse. c1711 *KEN Christophal Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 438 One minute in my Jesu's Arms Will an Eternity o'repoise Of your false Joys. 1884 *B. Thorold Yoke Christ* 5 The joys of matrimony may be overpoised by its cares.

b. intr. or *absol.*

1684 *T. HOCKIN God's Decrees* 245 The best deservyng, or whose merits overpoize, is chosen. 1717 *DESAGULLES in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 575 All the while the Plummet was falling, the Water descended rather than rose, and when the Lead was at the bottom, the Water overpoied.

2. *trans.* To overweight, weigh down, overload (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor* 115 b, There was no mortal creature but was overpoised, and pressed down with this heavy burden. 1655 *MOULIER & BENNET Health's Improv* (1746) 38 A full and troubled Body, over-poised with Variety and Plenty of Meats.

3. To overbalance (in quots. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1641 *M. FRANK Sermon* ii. (1672) 534 If your honours puff you up, overpoise you.

Over-pole, v. [f. OVER- 27 + POLE *v.*]

Chiefly in *pa. pple.* over-poled.

1. *trans.* To furnish (hops, or a hop-ground) with too long a pole or poles.

1707 *MORTIMER Husb* 135 The Hop will soon run itself out of heart if over-poled. more especially be sure not to over-pole them for length the first Year. 1758 *R. Brown Compl. Farmer* ii. (1760) 113 Neither can you expect a crop [of hops] from an over-poled ground.

2. To pole (copper) too much in refining, so as to remove too much oxide and render it brittle.

1861 *J. PERCY Metallurgy* 274 One of the most characteristic properties of commercial overpoled copper is brittleness. 1890 *Sci. Extracts* 171 The terms, underpoling, overpoling, and tough pitch. *Ind.* The removal of this small quantity of oxygen will suffice to render copper overpoled and useless.

Over-polemic, -popular, etc. see OVER-.

Overponderate, v. Obs. rare. To overweight.

1729 *GREENWOOD in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 180 Being then in *Equilibrium* to so great a Degree of Exactness, that half a Grain would over-ponderate on either Side.

Over-populate, v. [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To overstock with people, over-people. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit* vii. 132 When Europe is over-populated, America and Australia crave to be populated. 1884 in *A. R. Wallace Land National* (ed. 3) 83 By the clearances one part is depopulated and the other over-populated.

2. To exceed in population.

1868 *BUSHNELL Mor. Uses Dark Th.* vii. 153 The new solidarity in good . . will thus overpopulate and virtually live down the more corrupted families.

So Over-population; Over-populous a. (whence **Over-populousness**).

1798 *MALTHUS Popul* (1817) I. v. 117 Over-populousness would at all times increase the natural propensity of savages to war. 1866 *RUSKIN Unto this Last* 99 There is not yet, nor will yet for ages be, any real over-population in the world.

Over-positive to Over-potent: see OVER-.

Overpost, v. Obs. [f. OVER- 9 + POST *v.*]

trans. To 'post' over; to get over (the ground, or any matter) quickly and easily.

1597 *SHAKS, a Hen IV.* i. ii. 171 You may thanke the vnquiet time, for your quiet o're-posting that action.

Over-pot, v. [f. OVER- 27 + POT *v.*] *trans.* To plant in too large a pot.

1845 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 170 Caution is necessary to avoid over-potting such kinds as grow in peat soil. 1897 *Garden* 24 July 63/1 Nothing is gained by overpotting the plants.

Overpour (-pōr), v. rare. [OVER- 5] *trans.* To pour over from one receptacle into another, transfer by or as by pouring, transfuse.

1585 *LUPTON Thous. Notable Th.* v. § 84 (1595) 130 It is certain . . that daungerous and many effects . . are turned, or overpowred into him.

Over-power, sb. rare. [OVER- 29, 2.]

1. (o ver-power) Too great or excessive power. 1645 *BACON Ess.* *Viciss. Things* (Arb) 574 When a State grows to an Over-power, it is like a great Flood, that will be sure to overflow.

2. (o ver-pow er.) A superior or supreme power. 1897 *H. R. HAWES Light of Ages* vi. 176 No flight or fall of birds could take place without the ken and guidance of the 'Overpower'.

Overpower (duvəpaue), *v.* [OVER- 22 b.]

1. *trans.* To overcome with superior power or force (physical or moral); to reduce to submission, to subdue, defeat, vanquish, master.

1593 *SHAKS Rich II.* v. i. 31 The Lyon dying . . wounds the Earth, if nothing else, with rage To be o're-pow'd. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. x (1840) 195 The Christians . . though overpowered in number, made a great slaughter of their enemies. 1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* (1791) II. xxvi. 158 Mrs Selwyn quite overpowered me with the force of her arguments. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 39 Those officers who attempted to restrain the riots were over-powered and disarmed.

2. To render (a thing, agency, quality, etc., material or immaterial) ineffective or imperceptible, by excess of force or intensity.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 4 Whether the efficacy of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. 1748 *GRAY Alliance* 65 Can . . suns O'erpower the fire that animates our frame? 1806 *A. HUNT & Culina* (ed. 3) 187 Strong sauces that overpower the natural flavour of the fish. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 463 All such sympathies were now overpowered by a stronger feeling.

3. To overcome by intensity (as fatigue, emotion, etc.), to be too intense or violent for, 'be too much for'; to crush, overwhelm.

1669 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 453 My earthly by his Heav'nly overpowered sunk down. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* ii. i, Lord! Lord! I am afraid I shall be overpowered with her beauty. 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i. The violent agitation of mind and fatigue of body, had overpowered her strength. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* ii. iv. The shy and secluded student, whom it was his object to dazzle and over-power. 1881 *BISANT & RICE Chapt. of Fleet* I. 91 We might be overpowered with the grandeur of the house.

Overpowering, phl. a. [f. *piece* + -ING².] That overpowers; so powerful as to subdue or overcome; irresistible, overwhelming.

1700 *Dryden Palamon & Arc.* i. 235 Stuck blind with overpowering light he stood. 1884 *A. PAUL Hist. Reform* v. 101 The demand . . was too overpowering to be successfully resisted.

Hence **Overpoweringly adv.**, in an overpowering manner or degree; irresistibly, overwhelmingly. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 571/2 Overpoweringly droll. 1888 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. iii. 153 Sleep comes on him overpoweringly. 1886 *SYMONDS Renais. It.* *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xii. 218 One of his overpoweringly virulent invectives.

Overpower, obs f. OVERPOUR, OVERPOWER.

Overpraise (duvəpraiz), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive praise; praise beyond what is deserved.

1694 *Dryden Love Triumphant* i. i, This over-praise You give his worth, in any other mouth, Were villainy to me. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Amis* i. 58 Our overpraise and idealization of famous masters.

Overpraise (duvəpraiz), *v.* [OVER- 27] *trans.* To praise excessively; to praise more than one deserves.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 339 It may wel be þat Arthur is ofte overpreysed. 1635 *A. STANFORD Penn. Glory* (1860) Ep. Ded. 60 As we cannot over-ship the True Deity, so we cannot over-praise a true Piety. 1733 *Pope Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 250, I like much better to be abused and half-starved, than to be so over-praised and over-fed. 1858 *J. B. NORTON Tophus* 116 The Company's petition appears to me to have been singularly over-rated and over-praised.

So Overpraised phl. a.; Overpraising vbl. sb.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 86 He hit heuē to heie up mid overpreiunge & herunge. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 615 Serpent, thy overpraising leaves in doubt The virtue of that Fruit, in thee first prov'd. 1826 *SYD. SMITH Wks* (1859) II. 106/2 A very great blot in our over-praised criminal code. 1863 *J. C. JEAFFRESON Sir Everard's Dam.* 121 The rather mean and very much over-praised quality, called common-sense.

Overpray: see OVER- 11.

Overpreach (duvəpraɪtʃ), *v* [OVER- 1 e, 23]

1. *trans.* To preach above or beyond.

1559 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* i. xiv. 117 Many of us so over-preached our peoples capacities, that [etc.].

2. To overdo or exhaust with preaching. (Chiefly *refl.*)

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 5 Dr Hook. was not present, having, as it was said, 'overpreached himself'. 1899 *Daily News* 19 May 9/3 Both . . had this in common that they would not 'overpreach' themselves—a vice into which apparently all modern preachers . . seem to fall.

Over-precise, -pregnant, etc.: see **OVER-**.

Overpress (*du vœpre's*), *v.* Now somewhat *rare*. [app. orig. a variant of **OPPRESS**, repr. *L. opprimere*, afterwards associated with more literal senses of **PRESS** *v.*, with various senses of **OVER-**.]

I. L. trans. To oppress; to burden or afflict with severity or cruelty; to oppress beyond endurance.

1382 *Wyclif Gen. xlvii* 13 In al the world breed lackide, and hungur oppresse (*for overpress*) the erthe. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W.) vii. lxxviii 318/2 Thou shalt not therfore... overpresse hym with usurye. 1525 *LD BERNERS Froiss II.* lxxviii [lxxx] 247 He wolde overpresse them with taxes and subsidies. 1644 *Milant Jdgim. Bucer Testimonies*, P. Martyr, My mind is overpressed with grief. 1744 *ELIZA HENWOOD Female Spect* No 7 (1748) II 49 Her heart, overpressed beneath a weight of anguish, refused its accustomed motion.

†2. To press upon with physical force, so as to overthrow or overwhelm. *Obs.*

1495 *CAXTON Faytes of A* i. xii 32 They overpresse and ouerstep one ouer that other. 1553 *LD BERNERS Froiss I.* cxxxvii 338 He was closed in amonge his enemyes, and so overpressed that he was felled downe to the erthe. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob* viii 116 His valiant Britans lane. (*Overprest with Roman power*). 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen* (1676) 680 He and all that followed him, overpressed with multitudes were every one kill'd or taken.

†3. To press down with a heavy weight; to overburden, overload. *Obs.*

1577 *Gascoigne Flowers Wks* (1587) 169, I sawe the boat was overprest. 1634 *BRERETON Trav.* 5 The ship .. was heavy laden with merchants' goods, and more overpressed with passengers. 1713 *SWIFT Atlas Wks* 1755 III ii. 74 A pedlar overprest'd Unloads upon a stall to rest.

†4. 'To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much'. *rare*.

1818 in *Todd* (with no quotation).

5. To press or insist upon (a matter) unduly.

1805 *M. ARNOLD Ess Crit* x. (1875) 426 The motives of reward and punishment have come .. to be strangely overpressed by many Christian moralists. *Mod.* He sometimes overpresses his point.

6 To put too much pressure on (a person).

1886 *C. BROWNE in Pall Mall G* 16 Sept. 11/2 To educate a half-starved child at all is to over-press it.

So **Overpressure** *sb.* = **OVER-PRESSURE**; **Overpressed**, *pre-st ppl. a.*, oppressed, overcrowded, etc.; **Overpressing** *vbl. sb.*

1543 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 51 For feare of murthering or over piessing of their felowes. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 272 Care vpon care. To over-pressed breasts, more generous waight. 1846 *E. FORBES Let.* in *Wilson & Gekie Mem* xii (1861) 394 This weather, and the overpress of work impede a fair recovery. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Jan. Horses which had succumbed under overpress of work.

†**Overpressor**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. prec.*, after *oppressor*] An oppressor.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* l. 352 Fitz Stephen calleth him *Violentus Cantu incubator*, that is, the violent overpressor of Kent.

Over-pressure. [**OVER-** 29 b, c.] Excessive pressure; the act of pressing or fact of being pressed too hard (esp. with study or intellectual work).

1644 *VICARS God in Mount* 147 Being forced at last .. by over-pressure of numbers. 1834 *Hr. MARTINEAU Moral* ii. 37 The over-pressure of the people upon its food. 1899 *Allibon's Syst Med* VII. 470 Overpressure in education has also been alleged as a factor.

attrib. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict Mech. Suppl.* *Overpressure Valve*, a valve which opens when a predetermined pressure in a boiler has been reached. *A Safety Valve*.

Overprice. ? *Obs.* [**OVER-** 29 d.] Excess of price; an excessive price.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 247 Omitting to reckon the overprices, which were made and gotten by the sale thereof in forraigne countries. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* II. iv. Pride .. will usurp a little. Make us Pay over-price. 1702 *FARQUHAR Twin-Rivals* i. ii. My assiduity beforehand was an overprice.

So **Over-priced** *a.*, having too high prices.

1881 *A. KNOX New Playgo.* (1883) 56 Over-populated, over-priced Mustapha.

†**Overpride**. *Obs. rare*. [**OVER-** 29 d.] Excessive pride.

1550 *PROV. Alfred* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Idelschipe and ouer prute þat lereþ young wif vuele þewes. 1484 *CAXTON Fabls of Aesop* xxvi. I knowe wel thy ouer pryde.

Overprint, *sb.* [**OVER-** 19.] = **OFFPRINT** *sb.* 1892 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 245/5 The paper sent to you was only an overprint from the 'Archæologia'. 1898 *R. C. CLEPHAN (title)* Notes on the Defensive Armour of Medieval Times. Overprint from the *Archæologia Aethana*, Vol. xx.

Overprint, *v. Photogr.* [**OVER-** 26.] *trans.* To print (a positive) darker than it is intended to be.

1853 *FAMILY Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 He must over-print, or allow the positive to become very much darker than he intends it to be when finished, as in the .. fixing, it will become much lighter. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Curr. Sc.* (c. 1865) I 155/2 It is necessary that the prints be considerably overprinted.

Overprize (-preiz), *v.* [**OVER-** 26, 22.]

1. *trans.* To prize, esteem, or value too highly; to over-estimate, overrate.

1589 *NASHE Almond for Parrot* 15 You, like Midasses, haue overprized his musick. 1663 *Br. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* xix. (1668) 101 Overprizing what they have already acquired, they make no further search. 1761 *YOUNG Resignation* l. xlvii. Blind Error Bids us for ever Pains deplore, Our Pleasures overprize. 1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* i. ii. I am much be-

holden to your high opinion, Which so overprizes my light services.

2 To exceed or surpass in value. *Obs. or arch.*

1593 *LD BARNES Parthen.* Madrigal viii. Those trusses, Whose train Apollo's locks did overprize. 1620 *SHAKS Temp* i. ii. 92 That, which but by being so retur'd Ore priz'd all popular rate. 1669 *ETHIOPUS Love in Dub* v. 1. These tears which for me you shed, O'erprize the blood which I for you have bled.

Hence **Overprizer**, one who overprizes.

1611 *SHED Hist. Gt. Brit* viii. iii. § 15 335 To convict these his fawning over-prizers.

Over-produce, *v.* [**OVER-** 27.] *trans.* To produce (a commodity) in excess of the demand or of a defined amount.

1894 *H. D. LLOYD Wealth agst. Commerce*, 155 If the owner of a well over-produced only the one hundredth of a barrel, he got a notice to go slower. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 3/4 Pig iron has been over-produced in recent years.

Over-production. [**OVER-** 29 b.] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

1822 *COBBETT Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 607 You insist upon over-production. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ* iii. xiv. Over-production has two meanings, it may either signify that commodities produced cannot be sold at remunerative prices, or it may signify that commodities are produced which are really not wanted.

Over-prolix, -promise, -prone: see **OVER-**.

Over-proof, *a. (sb.)* [**OVER-** 32.] That is 'above proof'; containing a larger proportion of alcohol than that contained in proof-spirit: see **PROOF**. Also ellipt. as *sb.* = over-proof spirit.

1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* II. 390 The strength of spirits stronger than proof, or over-proof as it is termed. 1840 *DICKENS Barn Rudge* liv. Show us the best—the very best—the over-proof that you keep for your own drinking, Jack!

Over-proportion, *sb.* [**OVER-** 29 c.] Excessive proportion; excess of one thing in proportion to another.

1666 *S. PARKER Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 143 Ily the Over-proportion of one of them [Pleasures against Misery], he may rate the value of himself. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric* I. 291 The over-proportions of moisture.

So **Over-proportion** *v. trans.*, to make or estimate in excess of the true proportion; **Over-proportionate**, **-proportionated**, **-proportioned** *adjs.*, that is above the proper or ordinary proportion, excessive, disproportionate; **Over-proportionately** *adv.*, in excessive proportion, out of proportion to something. (*All rare or Obs.*)

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof* 54. iv. viii 302 He that should have guessed the bignesse of Alexander's soldiers by their shields left in India, would much overproportion their true greatness. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* To Rdr 7/2 Would it not be an overproportioned engine? 1662 — *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 Where men have an over-proportioned Zeal for or against such Things in Religion. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. § 20 The Parenchyma .. is so far over-proportionate, as to make at least nine Tenth of the whole Lobe. 1676 *H. MORE Remarks* 165 A greater sign that there is no such Tension than that in the Pump should be so over-proportionately tended. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj* i. (1709) 231 Misapprehensions conveyed into them by over-proportioned Respect.

Over-proud, *a.* [*Late OE. ofer-prūt*: see **OVER-** 28.] Too proud; excessively proud.

1500 *Liber Sciencill* viii. (1886) 183 Willa on him sylf oferpryt ys. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 589 Whar-for I hald a man noight witty þat here es over proude and ioly. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Sh. Shaks.* (1878) l. 315 Insulting, over-proude, ambitious woman. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr & Cr* ii. iii. 132 We thinke him ouer proud, And vnder honest.

Over-prove, -provoke, etc.: see **OVER-**.

†**Overpry**, *v. Obs. rare* [**OVER-** 7.] *trans.*

To look over pryngly; to examine inquisitively.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* iv. Ch. Not Tygelle nor such alacumner, my workes do overprye. 1590 *GREENE Never too late Wks.* (Grosart) VIII. 48 When my father like Argos seteth a hundred eyes to ouerprye my actions.

Over-prying, *a.* [**OVER-** 28 b.] Excessively prying; too inquisitive.

1665 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 21 It is a bad signe, when suspicious persons are over-prying to know the windows, doors, .. and contrivances of their neighbours houses.

Over-public, -puissant, etc.: see **OVER-** 28.

†**Over-pull**, *obs.* [**OVER-** 29 b.] An excessive or too strong pull; excessive extortion.

1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 53 To racke the poore with over pulls, al (but Devils) hold monstrous.

Overpunish (-pʊnɪʃ), *v.* [**OVER-** 27.] *trans.* To punish to excess or more than one deserves.

1599 *W. HATFIELD Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 224 For his inferiours he is likely tyrannical and cares not how he overpunisheth them. 1833 *Dr. QUINCY Lett. on Educ.* i. Wks. 1850. XIV. 9 The evil is overpunished by the mortifications which attend any such juvenile acts of presumption.

Overpuppy, *v.*: see **OVER-** 22 b.

Over-purchase, *v.* [**OVER-** 26.] *trans.*

To purchase at too high a price; to buy too dear. 1651 *FULLER Abel Reden* (1865) II. 82 Unwilling to over-purchase his safety at the price of a lie. 1792 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj* ii. (1799) 191 He that buys his Satisfaction at the Expence of Duty and Discretion, is sure to over-purchase.

So **Over-purchase** *sb.*

1697 *COLLIER Innermost Stage* (1698) 161 Mirth at the expence of Virtue is an Over purchase.

Overput, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [**OVER-** 4.]

trans. To throw off, 'get over', recover from.

c. 1400 *Destr. Tryu* 160 His pride well ouerput, past into

chide. 1586 *Durham Th. Hs.* (Surtees) 318 The said Luke did aske him how he did he answered, 'Sure sike, but I hope to God to overput it'. 1725 *RIVERS Genl. Sheph* v. i. Alake! I'll never be myself again; I'll n'er o'erput it. 1825-80 *JAMISON, To ouerput*, to recover from, to get the better of; applied to disease or evil.

So †**Overputting** *vbl. sb.* (in *Hunting*), running beyond the proper point, so as to lose the scent.

1590 *COCKayne Treat Hunting* Div. b. At euery ouer putting off the hounds, or small stop, euery huntman .. ought to begin his recheate, and the hounds will be in full chase againe.

Over-quantity. [**OVER-** 19.] Quantity in excess, surplus amount.

1596 *BACON Max. Com. Law* v. (1636) 26 The overquantity is not forfeited. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agr.* (1681) 85 Till the over quantity of the Soil in the Pit .. oblige him to remove it. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric* I. 281 It may exist in such over-quantities as to prove highly injurious.

Over-quarter, -queath: see **OVER-**.

†**Over-quart**, *v. Obs.* [*f. OVER-* 27 + *QUAT* *v.* 1.]

trans. To oppress with too much food; to overfill, glut.

1550 *Owl & Night* 353 Mid este þu þe miȝt over-quatie, And over-fulle makeþ wlatie.

†**Overquell**, *v. Obs.* [**OVER-** 21.] *trans.*

To quell, crush, overcome, overpower, subdue.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 630r When he wakend, some he feld þat a serpent him our gweld; his nek full sare it grepyd. 1540-61 *STERNHOLD & H. Nune dunlith*, The Gentiles to illuminate, And Sathan overquell. 1604 *EDMONSON Observ. Casus Comm.* 97 Much to be pitied, that vertue should at any time be overquelled with a greater strength. [*cf. 'Overquell'd, Overrun, as with vermin' [Jam.]*].

Overquellm, -qwert: see **OVERHELM, THWART**.

Over-quick, *a.* [**OVER-** 28.] Too quick.

So **Over-quickly** *adv.*, too quickly, too readily.

1538 *STARKEY England* l. iv. 132, I somewhat feare that we admyt ouer-quykly thes fauts in the Church. 1560 *DAUS tr. Viridane's Comm.* 6b. He graunteth that he was ouer quicke. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 166 The fire .. must be kept pretty quick, and yet not over-quick, least the oyle boill over. 1859 *TENNISON Poem* 724 Overquick art thou! To catch a loathly plume fall'n from the wing Of that foul bird of rapine.

Over-race, *v.*: see **OVER-** 27.

†**Over-rack**, *v. Obs.* [*f. OVER-* 27 + *RACK* *v.* 3.] *trans.* To rack or strain to excess, to overstrain. Hence †**Over-racked** *ppl. a.*

1589 *NASHE Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 So shoulde their ouer rackte Rhetorique, bee the Ironical recreation of the Reader. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. l. Eden 203 A drooping life, and ouer racked brain. 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Faithful Friends* iii. 1, I'm over-racked with expectation Of the event.

Over-rack, variant of **OVER-BAKE** *v.*

Overrad (de, obs. pa. t. and pp. of **OVERREAD**).

Overrade, *-raid*, obs. pa. t. of **OVERRIDE**.

Over-raft, -raght, obs. pa. t. of **OVERREACH**.

†**Over-raise**, *v. Obs.* [**OVER-** 1 (b).] *trans.*

To raise or exalt over or above.

1500 *Cursor M.* 2373 (Cott.) Par sal þi nam ouerraised be.

†**Over-rake**, *v. Naut. Obs.* Also 7-rack.

[*f. OVER-* 5, 10 + *RACE* *v.* 1.] *trans.* To rake or sweep over, or from end to end. said of waves breaking over or of shot traversing a ship.

1599 *E. WRIGHT Voy. in Arb. Garner* III. 389 The raging waves .. over-raked the waist of the ship. 1624 *CART. Smith Virginia* 56 Such mighty waves ouerracked vs in that small barge. *Ibid* 128 [The Spaniards] followed with their great Ordnance, that many times ouerracked our ship. 1706 *PHILLIPS s.v.*, The Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and wash her from Stern to Stern, or from one end to the other. 1867 in *SMITH Sailor's Word-Bk.*

Over-range, *v.*: see **OVER-** 9.

Over-rank, *a.* [*OE. oferranc*: see **OVER-** 28.]

Too rank or vigorous in growth; too gross.

1203 *WULFSTAN Hom.* vi. (Napier) 46 God .. reafian lateð eoewere dohtra heora gyrila and to oferrancra heafodgewæda. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholien.* (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would leaue of his ouer rancke raying against poore Luther. 1609 *DRAYTON Leg. T. Cromwell* cxvii. Things ouer ranck doe neuer kindly beare, As in the corne the fluxure when we see fill but the straw when it should feed the eare. 1689 *SWIFT Ode to W. Sancroft* v. Our British soil is ouer rank, and breeds Among the noblest flowers a thousand poisonous weeds. 1712 *MORTIMER Husb.* II. 228 If your [Hop] Ground .. be apt to produce over-rank Binds.

Hence **Over-rankness**.

1626 *BACON Sydenh* § 670 Over-Ranknesse of the Corne, Which they use to remedy, by Mowing it after it is come up; Or putting Sheepe into it. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) l. 81 Wheat, about the latter end of October is best [sowed] because of preventing the over-rankness of it.

Over-rash, *a.* [**OVER-** 28.] Too rash.

1554 in *Hollinshed Chron.* III. 1117/1 Forgaue & forget my ouerrash boldnesse. 1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Jephthah's vow is on all sides granted to be over-rash.

So **Over-rashly** *adv.*

1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb.* xi. 35 Not over-rashly to censure them. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlvii. Marriage .. over-rashly coveted by professors, and specially by young ministers.

Over-rate, *sb.* [**OVER-** 29 d, 19.] *a.* An

excessive rate. *b.* An extra rate.

1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* v. i. Which might witness for me, At what an over-rate I had made purchase Of her long-wish'd embraces. 1683 *J. COLLINS Salt in Eng.* 94 To which may be added the Overrate and profit in Foreign Countries. 1757 *Jos. HARRIS Coins* ii. vii. § 25 Silver bullion will get up as much above coin, as this over-rate amounts to.

Overrate (du vaurā t), *v.* [OVER- 26, 27.] *trans.* To rate too highly or above the real value or amount, to over-estimate; to give to (coins) a forced currency as legal tender beyond the intrinsic value.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 41 Sir, you o're rate my poore kindness. 1674 *Essay Papers* (Camden) I. 226 Essex House is now to be sold, & valued at about 70000 l. it seemeth to me not to be overrated. 1788 J. Aikin *Eng. Delimited* 248 Its population has been greatly over-rated. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 In disposing of your residue, neither overrate nor undervalue its value.

b. To assess too highly for rating purposes. 1884 SRA B. FRY in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 376 A person who considers that he has been overrated by the quinquennial list.

So Overrated ppl. a., Overrating ppl. sb., ppl. a. 1890 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose* Add. (1612) 339 The repentant payment of mine over-rated pleasure. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 154 A foolish over-rating of their own worth. 1790 BRATTON *New & Mod. Mem.* I. 30 In regard to overrated and unjust claims. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *New Darwin* 114 A convalescent, full of overrating thankfulness to Miss S. for the offer she had made. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland Mixed Ess.* 208 Horace Walpole pronounces him a much overrated man.

Over-rational, -ravished: see OVER.

Over-raught, -raught: see OVERREACH *v.*

Overreach (du vaurēt), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A reaching over something or person. **b.** Too great a reach, stretch, or strain, an excessive reach. **c.** Exaggeration.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxx. 116 An over-reach above the weak wittes cure. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* Poems (1677) 101 It is like over-reach of Language, when every Quack must be called a Doctor. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 21 In an over-reach by Harmer a close took place, and Harmer was thrown.

2. In reference to a horse: The act of striking one of the fore feet with the corresponding hind foot; the injury so caused. (Cf. OVERREACH *v.* 4.)

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 If he halt. in the heel, as by over reach or otherwise, then he will tread most on the toe. *Ibid.* 313 An upper attain, or over-reach, upon the back sinew of the shanke, somewhat above the joint. 1735 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* 12 If your Horse is lame, occasion'd by an over-reach of his Hind-Foot. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 210 A Horse is said to have got an Over-reach when he has cut his Fore-heel with the Point of his Hind shoe. 1800 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 275 Some writers confine the term 'over-reach', to that form in which the hind foot over-reaches the fore one to such an extent as that the toe of the hind shoe comes in contact with the heel or the hollow of the heel of the fore-limb.

3. An act of overreaching in dealing; the gaining of an advantage by deception. (Cf. next, 6.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Ovid.* xiii. 425 Thou still-wit-varying wretch! Instate in over-reaches! 1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* vi. 323 No possible overreach could... be perpetrated on the other.

Overreach (du vaurēt), *v.* Also in *pres. t.* †-reche, -reche, -reke, -reik, †-pa t. and *ppl.* -reached; also †-raght, -raught, -raught, -raft, etc. see REACH *v.* [OVER- 5, 14, 9, 13, 21, 23, 26.]

1. trans. To reach or extend over or beyond; to rise above; to stretch beyond in space or time.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Cott.) Pe. heist felt pat was our-quare be fiod over raght (v. r. -raht) seven ein and mare. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. 30 Her hands were foule and durte, never washt in all her life, with long nayles over-raught. 1610 MARSHAM *Masterp.* II. clxvi. 478 His vpper teeth will overreach, and hang over his neather teeth. 1677 HALL *Princ. Orig. Man.* II. 114 That number will arise to above 40000 Years, which will over-reach the Creation of Mankind. 1793 BEDFORD *Math. Evid.* 22 The other end will neither over-reach nor fall short of the other end of the lower. 1890 ASP. BIRNIN in *Life* II. 295 They did realise that there was a knowing and a thinking which far overreached themselves.

2. To reach or get at (a person, etc.) over an intervening space, to get within reach of; to overtake, come up with, attain to. Now *dialect.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2375 Paas ober all he [anticrist] mai over reke Wit suerd he sal upon jam wreke. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon.* (1810) 170 Alle to dede he brouht, pat his Galeas over raucht. 151400 *Morte Arth.* 1508 Raunsonne me resonablye as I may over-reche, Aftre my rentez in Rome may redyly forthure. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. 30 So that at length, after long weary chace, . He over-raught him. 1608 SHAKS *Ham.* III. i. 17 Certaine Players We are-wrought on the way. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. viii. 379 Mr. Anson overreached the galeon, and lay on her bow. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* I. v. 34 The rising tide had overreached and surrounded her. 1885 MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* 235 (E. D. D.) I overreached the couple, just as they were passing through the first gate beyond the village.

† b. To overtake, overpower. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1389 Pan he braud to the buerne . Overraght hym full roidly, rest hym his swerd. c. 1430 *Proemasonry* 114 But he be unbuxom to that craft, Or with falsheid ys over raft. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 121 War nocht the sam misfortune me ourraucht Quhilk Salyus beyde? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 59 Overreached with the tediousness of the enterprise. 1638 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Irene Wks.* (1711) 163 So did. [they] find themselves surprisid and over reach'd with unexpected and inexpressible joys.

† c. intr. To reach over or across a boundary, to encroach. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 374 And if I repe, over-reche or 3af hem red repen, To seise to me with her sykyl pat I ne sewe neuc.

3. trans. To extend or spread over (something) so as to cover it. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (OVER- 9.) 151400 *Morte Arth.* 921 Pey roode by pat ryver, pat rynnid so swythe, Pare he ryndez overrechez with realle bowghez. 1565 JEWELL *Reph. Harding* (1611) 184 The Empire of Rome, which then overreached a great part of the world. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* II. 73 All favours from the King and Queene must passe by, and the extent of his power over-reacheth all the Councell. 1838 MAURICE *Kingd. Christ* II. 14 This book should overreach the feelings, notions and decisions of each particular mind.

4. intr. Of a horse or other quadruped: To bring a hind foot against the corresponding fore foot in walking or running; esp. to strike and injure the heel of the fore foot with the hind foot. (Cf. OVERREACH *sb.* 2.) **b.** Also, generally, to bring a hind foot in front of or alongside a fore foot.

1523 [see OVERREACHING *vbl. sb.*] 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 5 A horse may over reach in a true pace. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 350 Lions and Camels only keep pace in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they neuer set their left foot before their right, nor over-reach with it. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Over-reach*, to hit the Fore-feet with the hinder, as some Horses do. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 48 They are also apt to over-reach, or hit their Hind Shoes against their Fore-shoes.

† c. trans. (from *b.*) *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARSH *Country Farms* 693 The elder Harts in their gate doe neuer over reach the former foot with the hinder. But it is not so in young Harts, for they in their gate doe over-reach and set the hinder foot more forward than the fore foot, after the manner of the ambling Mule.

5. To reach beyond, to overshoot (a mark, etc.).

1540 COVERDALE *Frucht. Less.* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 414 Whereas there be some men which overreach and go beyond this mark. 1877 BAILING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 79 The infant will grasp at the moon and overreach an apple.

6. To gain an advantage over, get the better of, outdo. **a.** in early use, in a neutral sense; **b.** now always in a bad sense: to circumvent, outwit, cheat in dealing.

a. 1577 HAMMER *Ang. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 240 How he over-reached their sleights and subtle combats. c. 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* x. 82 Thinkst thou with wealth to overreach me? 1653 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 46 I do behoueth vs. to be no more overreached by them. 1704 PENN. in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 172 Watch him, out wit him, and honestly over-reach him.

b. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 10 For that false spright, Was so expert in every subtle slight, That it could over-reach the wisest earthly wight. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man go beyond and defraud his brother. *Marg.* Or, oppress, or, overreach. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 118 An evidence how shrewdly the Devil overreached mankind. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* II. ii. He never made any bargain without over-reaching (or, in the vulgar phrase, cheating) the person with whom he dealt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 68 There is in all rich communities, a predatory population, who live by pillaging or over-reaching other people.

7. refl. To reach, stretch, strain oneself, or advance beyond one's strength, beyond one's aim, etc.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 99 Some men of our time, haue so over-reached them selues, in making tref difference in the poyntes afore rehearsed. 1609 BRAUM & FL. *Woman-Master* iv. 11, Prove it again, sir, it may be your sense was set too high, and so over-wrought itself. 1689 WOOD *Life* 16 July (O. H. S.) III. 306 A terrible fit of the clampe above the ancle, occasion'd by over retching my self. 1886 QUATROUROUGH *Boat Sailer's Man* 138 A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark-boat, is for a boat to overreach herself.

b. refl. and intr. with admixture of sense 6.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. 99 The Parasite doth over-reach, And beares away the game. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxvii. 10 But all men over-reach in trade. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* x. The first thing that excited suspicion in my mind that I had overreached myself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 566 Their cupidity overreached itself. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii. This known that American folks have become perfectly artless and simple in later times, and never grasp, and never overreach, and are never selfish now.

† 8. trans. ? To turn over and examine, to overhaul. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 69 The whiche bokes barely bothe as pai were, A Romayn ouerraght & right hom hym-seluy, That Cornelius was cald. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 126 Ane hiddeous grnp [outlur] with busteous bowland beik His maw [jearu] immortale douth pik and oureik.

9. intr. To reach too far (*lit.* and *fig.*); † to go beyond limits, go to excess; to exaggerate (*obs.*).

1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 116 They will sonest over reach in tauke, and fardest com behinde in writing. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxx. 374 But some have overreached a little, & written, that the enemies were 40330 foot, and 45000 horse strong. 1619 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 311 The first account cometh short, so the other overreachedeth about 60 years. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 35. 408 You overreach in saying they cannot. 1865 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 7/3 A small boy overreached and fell from an ornamental bridge into the stream.

† b. trans. To exaggerate, overrate. *Obs.*

1610 B. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 55 That this Leprosie infects all persons and things is shamefully over-reach't. 1822 PETERKIN *Notes* 160 (E. D. D.) His Lordship's rents are over-reach'd in the last valuation.

c. trans. To stretch out (an arm, etc.) too far. 1890 *Lancet* x Feb. 24/1 She 'over-reach'd' her right arm and felt pain in the shoulder.

Overreacher. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which overreaches. **† a.** One who exag-

gerates; hence (in Puttenham) = HYPERBOLE. **b.** One who gets the better of another by craft or fraud. **c.** A horse that overreaches (see prec. 4.).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poeme* III. xviii. (Arb.) 202 The figure which the Greeks call *Hyperbole*, the Latines *De-meniens* or the lying figure. 1 for his immoderate excesse cal him the over-reacher. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 Is there no penaltie to repress such laush over-reachers as offer legends of lies to the presse? 1611 COTGR. *Surpr. newr.*, overreacher, cheater, cosener, craftie dealer. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 67 Nor thieves, nor over-reachers, nor drunkards, shall inherit the kingdom of God.

Overrea'ching, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of OVERREACH in its various senses.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 113 Atteynt is a sorance, that cometh of an over-rechunge. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* Ep. to W. Paget II. 11 At first for over-reaching, And lack of taking hnd. 1607 MARSHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 83 Over-reaching is a fault incident to young horses, weak horses and euill trotting horses. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. (1834) II. 321 Quarrels, thefts, over-reachings, amours, and partialities among them. *attrib.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Over-reaching device, an attachment to the leg or foot of a horse to prevent the catching of the toe of the hind foot upon the heel of the fore foot.

Overrea'ching, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overreaches, reaching or extending over; cheating; † exaggerating (*obs.*).

1579 FULKE *Heskin's Part* 340 He must note an hyperbole or over-reaching speech in this sentence. 1603 SIR R. WILLIAMHAM *Ym.* (1609) 59 By reason of her great reading and over-reaching experience. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* ix. 1, The character of Briggs, rapacious, and over-reaching. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 159 Not a breath swayed the over-reaching pines upon the silent cliffs.

So Overrea'chingly adv., Overrea'chingly.

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 9 Although he speake over-reachingly. 1611 COTGR. *Cantelousness*, cunningly, craftily, deceitfully, over-reachingly.

Over-read (-rēd), *v.* [OE. *offerrēdan*; see OVER- 16, 20, 22, 23.]

1. trans. To read over, read through ? *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 166 Oðþæt we ðone trahit mid Godes fylste oferrēdan mazon. — *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 176 *Pelegio* oferrēdan c. 1375 St. Augustin 1192 in Horstman. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 81 No mon miht. His bokes alle ouer-iede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 191 Sche tok the lettres whiche he hadde, Fro point to point and overrēde. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep. of Fols.* (1570) PF. I. Let every man beholde and ouer-iede this Booke. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* III. i. 4 Trebonius doth desire you to ore read (At your best leysure) this his humble suite. 1648 HERRICK *Andros*, *Dep. Gd. Dæmon*, Nothing now but lonely sit, And over-read what I have writ.

† 2. To read over again, re-read. *Obs.*

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xxvi. 135 All ynough she red and ouered the sayd lettres. 1636 EARL of CORK in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 255 He told me, he had read, and overread them, and weighed every word in them.

† 3. To exceed or outdo in reading. *Obs. rare.*

1651 SHIRLEY *To Edmund Prestwich*, When you speak your own free muse, My admiration over-reads my eye.

4. refl. and intr. To read too much, to injure oneself with too much reading.

1805 H. K. WHITE *Let to Neville White* 16 Dec., I have over-read myself and I find it absolutely necessary to take some relaxation. 1884 G. ALLEN *Phæstia* I. 129 To let him run the chance of over-reading himself.

So Over-read (-red) *ppl. a.*, that has read too much; † **Over-reader**, one who peruses.

c. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* 1. xx. 130 Of the bokes the overreader and attentif studier. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maundynde* Prol. B3. The white & piolet whiche maye ensue, to the dylygent and attentif overreader therof. 1889 *Academy* 4 May 305/1 For him, as for few in this overread age, literature meant the time-tested masterpieces. 1895 R. L. GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gas.* 22 Oct. 2/1 An age that is over-read and over-fed.

Over-realism: see OVER- 29 c.

Over-reckon, v. [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. trans. To reckon, calculate, or estimate in excess; to overestimate. Also *absol.*

a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrest. Globe* Posthuma (1650) 290 Here the proportion of 60 miles to a Degree will over-reckon the Distance almost by the half. 1691 tr. *Enchiridion's Observ.* *Younr. Naples* 102, I found my share to be overreckon'd, and that the Hostess had a mind to make up the Expense of her Charity out of my Purse. 1704 HICARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. 3 In allowing six Hours every Year, he over-reckon'd eleven Minutes. 1833-5 LANE *Mod. Egypt* (1849) II. xv. 301 O God, if he were a doer of good, over-reckon his good deeds.

† 2. To overcharge in a reckoning. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devil* 74 Thus the great Parasite now takes him in the lurch and over-reckons him. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 134 The knave tapster over-reckoned us in drink. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 274 He over-reckons the Parish in his Accounts.

† 3. To exceed in a reckoning or amount. *rare.*

a. 1635 CORBETT *Iter Bor.* 120 William is hee, Who, though he never saw three score and three, Ore-reckons us in age.

† Over-red, v. Obs. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with red,adden over.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 14 Go prick thy Face, and over-red thy feare Thou Lilly-luer'd Boy. [1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxi. Full too, a cup to thyself, to over-red thy fear, as mad Will has it.]

† Over-re-de, v. Obs. rare. [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in counsel.

c. 1450 *Chaucer's Troylus* II. 1456 (1428) (MS. Harl. 3943) Men may be olde oer-remne & nat ower rede [most MSS. at-remne, at-rede].

Over-refine (-rēfain), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To refine too much or with excess of subtlety; in quotes. *absol.* to make over-fine distinctions.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iii. iii. Perhaps I over-refine 1845 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xii. l. 239. I am not over-refining in this matter

So **Over-refined** *ppl. a.*, too refined (whence **Over-refinedly** *adv.*); **Over-refinement**, excessive or too subtle refinement; **Over-refining** *vbl. sb.*, the action of refining too much.

1711 SHAFTESS *Charac.* (1737) II. 185 For some intricate or over-refined speculation *Ibid.* III. 261 Over-refinement of art and policy... naturally incident to the experienced and thorough politician 1830 PUSSEY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 304 A certain necessity of speaking over-refinedly on all subjects. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. St. Highl.* i. 65 Over-refinements, and therefore corruptions and degradations, of the Latin language

Over-regulate, -reliance, etc.: see **OVER-**. **Over-reik**, -reke, obs. forms of **OVERREACH** *v.* **Over-rent**, *sb.* [**OVER-** 19, 29 d.] A higher or extra rent.

1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 341 For a rent, called over-rent, *v.* 1754 in *Picton L'pool Rec.* (1886) II. 166 Persons who after they quit sitting in them do take upon them to sett the said seats for an over-rent to themselves.

Over-rent, *v.* [**OVER-** 27] *trans.* To rent (land, etc.) too highly; to charge (a tenant) too high a rent. Hence **Over-rented** *ppl. a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. 99 The Lords and Landed over-rent. The Parasite doth over-reach 1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 293 We were ready (being thus over-rented) to perish for want of food. 1770 MASSIE *Rena. agt. Tax on Malt.* 4 Unless he hath over-rented his Land 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 393 The occupier of any over-rented patch never fails to get a considerable sum for the 'tenant's right'. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5/6 The farmers... are over-rented to an extent quite incompatible with the reduced profits of farming.

Over-repletion to **Over-reward** see **OVER-**.

Over-rich, *a.* [**OVER-** 28.] Too rich. Hence **Over-richness**.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xlvii. 282 We see howe even Salomon was afraide to bee over-rich. 1622 MALVINE *Ans. Law-Merch.* 47 The over-richness of our sterling standard of moneys. 1855 BROWNING *Po. Blue-grass's Apol.* 332 An uniform I wear though over-rich.

† **Over-rich**, *v.* Obs. *rare.* [**OVER-** 27.] *trans.* To enrich too much.

1616 SURFEL & MARK *Country Farme* 155 Should you let it rest, and bestow measure upon it you would so much over-rich it, that it would either mildewe and spoyle your Graine, or else choke and slay it with Weeds.

Override (ðə'vraɪd), *v.* [**OE.** *offerridan* to ride across: see **OVER-** 5, 9, 22, 14, 27]

1. *trans.* To ride over or across; to cross by riding *lit. or fig.*

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. vii. [xiv] (1890) 196 Geaf he & sealde þæt bestre hors... ðæt he hwæðre on þæm meahthe forðas offerridan, þonne he to hwelcere ea cwo me. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xl. Now is the ebb, and till the ocean flow We cannot over-ride the rocks. 1825 LONGF *Spirit of Poetry* 9 When the fast ushering star of morning comes Over-riding the gray hills with golden scarf.

b. To ride all over (a country), esp. with an armed force, so as to harry, crush opposition, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1147. I wol þat reume over-ride & redliche destrue. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 471 Þai durst nocht seit tak on hand þill our-ride þe land planly. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. He hath ben rebelle vnto Rome and ouer ryden many of theyr lordes c 1500 *Three Kings's Sons* 144. They counseled the kynge to tary not; but to our-ride his reume.

2. To ride over or upon (the fallen); to overthrow and trample down by riding.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Bitux vnder non & noen was þe feld alle wonnen. For alle þat wild abide were ouer riden & ronnen c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1164 The Carters ouer ryden with his Carte Vnder the wheel full lowe he lay adoun 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxiii. Thenne foote hote syr Palomydes cam vpon sir Tristram as he was vpon foot to haue ouer ryden hym a 1557 *Diurn Occurr.* (1833) 45 The lord Gray with the baldric hors ordawaynt to haue oueriden the wargard of the Scottis. a 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* xii. 'Twas my unhappy fortune once to over-ride a youth!

3. *fig.* To 'trample under foot', set oneself forcibly above (an ordinance, right, etc.); to set aside arrogantly, set at nought, supersede, to assume or have authority superior to, to prevail in authority over. To **override one's commission**: to go beyond one's commission, exceed the power granted under the commission, discharge one's office in a high-handed and arbitrary manner. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 349 The unconstitutional and usurped authority of the star-chamber over-ride every personal right a 1850 CALHOUN *IV's* (1874) III. 589 The Constitution must override the deeds of cession, whenever they come in conflict. 1857 GRAY. P. THOMPSON *André* Alt. I. xxi. 76 Such difficulties... occur only where men are not wise, or where the wise are over-riden 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *Johu Bapt.* v. § 1. 296 Some of the methods used to over-ride or solve this obvious difficulty. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* I. xxviii 434 note. These provisions are overridden by the fifteenth constitutional amendment.

b. To prevail or dominate over.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. 29 Owing to these causes, they [dace] soon considerably outnumber and override the trout.

† 4. To pass beyond or come up to by riding faster; to overtake by or in riding; to outride. *Obs.* 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lvi. The soldiers thought to haue overriden and slayne this said forty persons. 1528 PHAER *Reuend.* iv. 113 b. Askanius... somtyme these, and somtyme those, w^t swift course ouerrydes. 1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 30 My Lord, I ouer-rod him on the way. 1624 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham) 64 We over-ode our Foote being carried with a fervent desire to overtake the enemy.

5. To ride (a horse) too much, to exhaust by excessive riding.

1600 [see **OVERRIDEN** below]. c 1621 in *Hore Hist. New-marset* (1825) I. 355 These gentlemen's horses being over-rid, past their strength and breath. 1773 JOHNSON *Not. on Shaks. Hen. I.* iii. v. It is common to give horses over-riden or feverish... a mack 1890 'R. BOLDRESON' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 273 He discovered that there was no other stage available without over-riding Osmund

6. To extend or pass over; to slip or lie over, to be superimposed on; *Surge* to overlap, as when a bone is fractured and one piece slips over the other.

1822 WICKES *Embanking* 236 The tendency of these land-slips to overide any such footing 1882 GILKIE *Text. Dh. Col.* vi. 1. (1885) 332 A northern ice-sheet which overrode Canada. *Ibid.* 965 As the ice sheet had overriden the land 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 218 The parlour... retains its ancient ceiling of molded beams over-riding the intrusive partitions.

Hence **Over-riden** *ppl. a.*, that has been ridden too hard, exhausted by excessive riding; **Over-riding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see the *vb.*

1600 HEYWOOD *i. Edw. II.* Wks. 1871 I. 27 Like a troop of frank overriden jades. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 186 The supremacy of the Jupiter of the Iliad does not seem openly undermined by any over-riding fate 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. vi. 276 Its avowed over-riding of the decisions of parliament. 1883 LARWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 338 The advancing movement of the over-riding and under-thrust masses. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lrv. Over-riding*, the displacement of the fractured ends of a bone, consisting in one lying over or upon the other. 1894 DOYLE *Memo. S. Holmes* 61 You are to have an over-riding commission of 1 per cent. on all business done by your agents.

Over-ride, -rigged, etc.: see **OVER-**.

Over-right, *adv.* and *prep.* Now dual [**f. OVER** *adv.* and *prep.* + **RIGHT** *adv.*] Over against, right opposite (to).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aduersum, E. regione.* Plin., Overright against 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Jonathan Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), [Hampshire words] **Over-right** for over-against. 1865 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 328 He lived exactly over-right over his house. 1886 ELWORTHY *IV Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. You turns into a gate over-right a blacksmith's shop.

Over-rigid (-ri'did), *a.* [**OVER-** 28.] Too rigid. So **Over-rigidity**, excessive rigidity.

c 1630 H. R. MYTHONISTES 28 In the means between the whining Heracleite, and over-rigid Democritus. 1866 *Ch. Times* 2 June. Over-rigid formalism in Divine worship. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabbath for Man* (1894) 620 That the desecration of Sunday is a reaction from Puritan over-rigidity.

Over-rigorous, *a.* [**OVER-** 28.] Too rigorous. So **Over-rigorously** *adv.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* cxlv. 888 Hee will punishe them which haue vexed vs, and dealete ouer-gorously with vs. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. ix. § 1 Wee thereupon inferre a necessitate ouer rigorous and extreme. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. xx. 302 An over-rigorous bond upon Christian liberty.

Over-ring, -riot, etc.: see **OVER-**.

Over-ripe, *a.* [**OVER-** 28.] Too ripe.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 31 Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe 1760-70 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 8 [She] began to decline, and... dropped, like over-ripe fruit. 1862 MISS MULLOCK *Misses & Maid* xxiv. She refuses to drop into his mouth like an over-ripe peach from a garden wall.

Hence **Over-ripeness**.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 51 They are so full too, we lose half of them from over-ripeness.

Over-ripen, *v.* [**OVER-** 27.] To ripen too much. So **Over-ripened** *ppl. a.*, ripened to excess, too ripe.

1593 SHAKS. a *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 1 Why droopes my Lord like ouer-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load?

Over-rise, *v.* Now rare. [**OVER-** 1 (b).] *trans.*

To rise over or above (a certain point).

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Gitt.) v. þe heist montayn þat was aware (i. aware) þe flood ouer ras [Cott. over rasht, Trin. over passed] seven elne and mare 1862 MRS. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 223 A sort of fixed high-water mark of their capabilities, which... they will never 'over-rise'.

Over-risen, *ppl. a.* [**OVER-** 28 c.] That has risen or is raised too much or too high.

1647 WARD *Smth. Cobler* 49 Over-risen Kings, have been the next evils to the world, unto false Angels. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Over-risen**, when a ship is too high out of the water for her length and breadth, so as to make a trouble of lee-lurches and weather-rolls.

Over-roast, *v.* [**OVER-** 27.] *trans.* To roast too much. Hence **Over-roasted** *ppl. a.*, **Over-roasting** *vbl. sb.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Mar. 130 Yf the podesch be burned... or the meate ouer roasted, we saye, the bysshope hath put his fote in the pottes 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 178 Better... Then feede it with such ouer-rosted flesh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 422 v. 4 The over-roasting of a Dish of Wild-Fowl. 1822 LAMB *Esa Ser.* i. **Roast Pig.** The crisp, tawny, well-watched, not over-roasted crackling.

Overroll, *v.* [**OVER-** 6, 8, 1, 4.] *trans.* a. To roll (something) over, to push over. b. To cover up with a roll or by rolling; to envelop. c. To revolve over or above (something).

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. v. 50 With quibou gret fard our-rollyt and down cast So hastily bene thir fatis, behald! a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* 80 Theye hosen of riche gold saten called Aureate saten, ouerrolled to y^e kne with Skarlet. 1805 *Macm. Mag.* July 275 Seeing the stars... overrolls the 1894 *Harper's Mag.* 396 His honey tongue... overrolls the bitter of his words As... honey deadens nauseous drugs.

Hence **Over-rolling** *vbl. sb.*, rolling over.

1883 LARWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 340 An overfold with gradual development of a middle limb, which has originated in the over-rolling of the beds at the apices of the curves.

Overroof, *v.* [**OVER-** 8] *trans.* To roof over, cover as with a roof. So **Overroofed** *ppl. a.* 1855 BAILEY *Spir. Legend in Myst.*, etc. (ed. 2) 91 Walls, Over-roofed with sparkling spires and pendent stars. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 3642 These domes that over-rol, This long used couch, I come to. 1877 — *Idem* 373 Thou who didst fling on 'I roia's every tower The overroofing snare.

Overrooted, *ppl. a.* [**OVER-** 28 c, 8 b.] † a. Too deeply rooted (*obs.*). b. Covered over with roots (*poet.*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 365 Notwithstanding that ouerrooted customs haue like a waterstreame carried folk away 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, 'The single little turret that remains On the plains, By the caper overrooted, by the gourd Over-scored

Over-rought, *obs.* pa. t. of **OVERBEACH** *v.*

Over-rude, -ruff, etc.: see **OVER-**.

Over-rule, *sb.* [**OVER-** 2 b.] Superior rule; the rule of a higher or supreme power.

1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 341 The only possible way in which men can rid their soul of Christ is by persistently refusing His over-rule. 1891 CAINE in *Call Malt* G. 8 Jan. 3/1 It is not British over rule that is becoming intolerable to Educated India, but Brahman over-rule

Overrule (ðə'vraɪl), *v.* [**OVER-** 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To rule over, have authority over. *Obs.*

1521 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 839 It is so necessary a thing, that one only man, ouer rule the whole Church 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Math.* ix. 25 You know that the princes of the Gentiles ouerrule them. 1640 BR. HALL *Ephes.* ii. xvii. 180 Those Presbyters must have an head, that head is to over-rule the body.

2. To govern, control, or modify the rule of (a person, a law, etc.) by superior power or authority.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele GL.* (Arb.) 57 Realme, and townes. Where mighty power, doth ouer rule the right. 1596 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 229 To ouerrule them in their prices, so as the same be not sold at any dearer rates. 1606 BRYAN *Brit. Civ. Life* 85 Yet did he not onely not seeke to ouer rule the law, but became a law to himselfe. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 194 There is a secret order and concatenation of things directed and ouerruled by Providence. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* I. ii. 43 Shaping all things to his own wise ends, and ouerruling the actions of men.

3. To prevail over (a person) so as to change or set aside his opinion. Also *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* ii. 11. 50 When a World of men Could not preuaile with all their Oratorie, Yet hath a Woman's kinde-nesse ouer-ruled. 1594 GIBSON in *Let. Let. Men* (Camden) 222 If a good reward could ouer-rule the doctor. 1622 F. ANNESLEY in *Porticus P.* (Camden) 184, I was ouerruled by most voyces to subscribe therunto, enen against my will 1729 DE FOR CRANE II. i. (1840) 22, I ouer ruled him in that part. 1823 C. BRONTE *J. Elliot* xx, I found myself led and influenced by another's will, unpersuaded, quietly ouerruled.

4. Of a thing: To prevail over, overcome.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strave against it. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 31. 27 How speedily and effectually this Pill in few hours doth ouer-rule the disease, and in a little time doth cure them. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. 78 The violent vibrations soon ouer-rule the natural vibrations. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Desq.* p. xlvii, The general causes that ouerrule personal aims.

5. To rule against, set aside, as by higher authority; *spec. in Law*: a. To set aside or reject the authority of (a previous action or decision) as a precedent; to annul, pronounce invalid. b. To rule against, reject (an argument, plea, etc.); to disallow (an action).

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 67 Sutes in Lawe ouer-ruled by Letters from above. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 Therefore he [Clement VIII] ouerruleth and frustrateth the grant of Pius the fourth 1660 *Trial Regis* 32 This Plea, which you have spoken of, it ought to be over ruled, and not to stand good. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 623 Schonberg... when his opinion was ouerruled, retired to his tent in no very good humour. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 note. The chancellor ouerruled the objections.

c. To rule against (a person), to disallow or set aside the arguments or pleas of.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 208, I myself have seen Chief Justice Littleton ouerrule the Ordinary... after the Ordinaries Deputy had pronounced *legit ut clerici*, and give sentence of death upon him for his non *legit.* 1667 POOLE *Diak. betu. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 109 You will needs ouerrule the Apostle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 19 Sir John Erskine... insisted that the delay should not exceed forty-eight hours but he was ouerruled.

Hence **Overruled** *ppl. a.*; **Overruling** *vbl. sb.*

and *ppl. a.*; **Overrulingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

1856 B. YOUNG *Guanos's Cyn. Com.* iv. 208 b, We are not ineagued with those ouerruling passions, as youths are, 1853 BACON *Let. Jas. I* 12 Feb. If you take my lord Coke... your Majesty shall put an ouerruling nature into an ouerruling place. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 135 It was a plane and direct ouer-ruling of the king's title. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 154 Both have been decreed by an ouerruling Providence. 1842 MANNING *Sermon.* xxvi. (1848) I. 402 There shall be strange ouerrulings of our blind judgments 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Oct. 3/4 Mr. R. C. Lehmann... is part author of a 'Digest of Overruled Cases'.

Overruler. a. One who overrules, controls, or directs. † b. (*overruler*) One who has rule over the laws or ordinary rulers (*obs.*).

1585 STOWY *Appl. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 Then loe, did prooffe the ouer ruler of opinions, make manifest, that all these are but seruing Sciences. 1647 WARD *Smth. Cobler* 23 States

are unstated. Rulers growne Over-rulers. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script*. 358 The wise Over-ruler of the world. 1874 *Helms Soc. Press* xxv. (1875) 400 He that hath a fellow-ruler, hath an over-ruler.

† **Over-rul'y**, *a.* ? That tends to overrule.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Iris*, II. 321 Contributors to the commands of over-ruling and over-ruly lusts.

Overrun (*ou vauən*), *sb.* [OVER- 22, 5.]

† 1. Excess or superiority in running. *Obs.*

1125 *Ancr. R.* 398 Asaels switschipe, þet strof wið heortes ouerrun.

2. Amount carried over as balance or surplus.

1869 *Daily News* 10 May 2/7 This is inclusive of over-run previous to 30th April.

3. *Print.* An instance of overrunning: see next 11.

Overrun (*ouvaɪən*), *v.* Forms: see OVER and

RUN *v.* [OVER- 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 13, 23.]

1. To run over (something).

† 1. *trans.* To run over or across (a line or surface); to cross or traverse by running; to pass over quickly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 240 He [se mona] næfð þære sunnan leot þa hwile þe he þære sceade of oferyrð. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A) 6730 He ouer-ernes donnes & cuntre þe þro lond, and þe valays 1597 A M tr *Gullemeane's Fr. Churing* 9/1 The prevet or searchinge iron should not prætermit & ouerrunne a smalle dilaçatione, without perceaving and staying therat. 1649 *Drum. Poems* 5 In vain, love's pilgrim, mountains, dales, and plains I over-run.

b. To flow over, overflow.

c 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 855 The blude of thair bodeis .As roies ragit on rise, Our ran thir riche vedis 1596 *SHAKS.* *1. ion. Shr.* Ind. 11 67 Til the teares that she hath shed for thee, Like enuious floods ore-run her lowly face 1684-90 *BURNET Th. Earth* (J.). A general flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth. 1792 *NEWTS Tour Eng & Scot* 160 The Spey occasionally overruns a tract of ground of about fifteen hundred acres 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxvii. 273 One torrent overran the icefoot from two to five feet in depth

† 2. To run through or go over (a book, etc.) in reading, (a subject) in writing, speech, or thought, to pass in rapid review, glance through rapidly, pass over lightly (sometimes implying omission)

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* (Th) I. 104 Nu wille we eft oferynan þa ylcian godspælican endebrydysse 1104 I 202 We wylas scordlice oferynan þa digelystan word 1300 *Cyrral M.* 268 (Cott) Cursur o weild man aght i call, þor almost it ouer-runes all. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iii. 71 To put me also in remembrance of such faults wch ych schal perauenture see me ouerrun and, by negligence, let pas. 1577 *VASTROUILLER Luther on Ep. Gal* 255 Of this commendement I haue largely entreated in an other place, and therefore I will now þat lightly ouerrunne it 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos v* (1701) 223/1 Having first over-run in our Thoughts that our Senses are all entire, and that we behold this waking, not in a dream

† 3. To run over destructively, to overwhelm (as waves); to run over (as a horse or vehicle), run down, trample down, crush. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* (Th) II. 194 Moyses þa astrehte his hand onðear ðære se, and heo ofsear Pharo 1330 [see OVERSEER *v* 2]. 1546 *BALD Eng. Voyages* II. (1550) Niv. Peters little ship was very like to be over rowne and drowned 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 645/1 Pasture, that nowe is all trampled and over-runne. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr & Cr* III. iii. 163 Like a gallant Horse false in first ranke, Lye there for pauement. neere Ore run and trampled on. 1667 *Long. Gas* No 197/1 Yesterday a Hoy laden with Bay-salt was unfortunately over-run by another ship, and lost 1667 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. viii. 32 Despid and troden downe of all that over-run.

† b. *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, crush. *Obs.* 1600 *tr. Bada's Hist v.* ix. (1890) 410 Mid by . . ic mine limo on beddstowe strehte & me hñt slep oforn, þa ætendæ me min giu magister 1650 *FORTESCUE Abc & Linn Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 Killis all his enymes myght ouerrunne hym. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in Holmshed II. 27/1 That hauing his aid he might ouer run his owne father, and shorten his old years. 1654 *WALLER Panegyric Ld Protv.* xlv. Tell of towns storm'd, of armies ouerrun. 1667 *Pearce Diary* 31 Oct. 1. It troubles me that we must come to contend with these great persons, which will over-run us.

4. To ride or rove over (a country) as a hostile force and so to harry and destroy; to harass (a people) by such ravages, to spoil (a city, etc.).

1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 62 The myghten lighti ouerrunne us cristene, as bi mannis power. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 263 (Thornton MS.) How sallowe we fare. . . That niche remwes ouer rynnas agaynes the ryghte? 1104 280 3ete sallowe þe riche Romaynes with 3ow bene ouer-runnene. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. I. S.) 160 [They] may for occasion of the wers. . . ourrin the landis and tak the pure labourans prisonaris 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop* 1 (1895) 49 Cites . . haue bene ouerrunne. 1621 *Gouge God's Arrows* iii. § 95 363 The Northerne parts were over-run and harried by the Scots. 1756 *Mrs F. BROOKE Old Maid* No 31. 256 It must be confessed . . for fame he [Alexander] over-run whole nations unprovoked. 1842 *W. SPALDING Italy & It Isl.* III. iii. v. 52 The invaders, pouring from the highlands, over-ran Lombardy

5. Of vermin, weeds, etc.: To spread and swarm injuriously over; also, of ivy or other vegetation; To grow or spread over rapidly, to cover. Chiefly in *po. ppl.*, and const. *with*.

1659 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* b. Briars and Thorns my Grave shall over-run. 1700 *STEELE's Tatler* No. xi. § 5 That Swarm of Lawyers, Attorneys, Serjeants, and Bailiffs, with which the Nation is over-run. 1792 *Mrs RACCLIFFE Rom. Forest* 1. It was sometimes over-run by luxuriant vegetation. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 20. I saw the mouldering run of an abbey over-run with ivy. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 14/1 To sleep in a small cell over-run with mice

6. In various *fig.* and *transf.* senses (from 4 and 5): To spread over injuriously, infest, infect widely, etc. Now chiefly in *po. ppl.*, const. *with*.

1598 *STARKEY England* II. i. 165 So many affectys and vycyous desayrs. . . that (except man wyth cure, dylygence and labor, yfste to the same) they ouer-run reson 1547 *SURRY Eneid* II. 132 The chilling cold did ouer runne their bones 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad.* (1589) 43 Vice alwayes watcheth to ouer-run us so soone as we let ourselves loose unto idlenes. 1699 *DENTLEY Phil.* 405 The Latin Names of Offices, and Terms of Law, &c over-run the old Greek Language. 1711 *ADDISON Spect* No 128 P 10 The Wife is ouer run with Affection. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi Conclusion, I haue been over-run with cards of invitation without number 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xi. 11 (Ridg) 396 Overrun with impatience to inquire what the king had been talking about

7 *intr.* To run over, to overflow (said of a liquid or the containing vessel); to be superabundant or excessive.

c 1230, 1870 [see OVERRUNNING *ppl* a.]. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 36 [an hang þe coddys in a fayre cloþe, and let it ouerrunne. 1370 E. SMITH (J). Though you haue left me, Yet still my soul ouerruns with fondness towards you

† 8 *intr.* Of time. To run to an end, run out 1375 *Sc. Leg. Stat.* xviii. (Egypciene) 136 Quhen be-gonnyn was þe fastine, þe 3ete our-junynne, & cummyne was þe fyrst sonday. 1566 *PURVEY Perf* (W. de W 1537) 267 b. When the vy yetes were ouerrunne & past

11. To surpass in running, to run beyond, etc

9. *trans.* To run faster than, outdo in running = OVERTURN, hence, to overtake or leave behind by or in running; also *fig.* to surpass. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 342 The moste mere he there se Smertly ouer rynnys he. c 1450 [see OVER-*run*]. c 1530 *Gesta Ser. Addit. Stories* (1879) 429 No man sholde haue her to wyfe, but such as myght ouer renne her, and take her by strength of foot 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1598) 124 Pyrocles seemed so to ouerrun his age in growth, strenght [etc.] 1618 *RALEIGH in Gutch Coll Cur* I. 79 The sun ouerrunne the moon in light 1653 *BAXTER Meth. Peace Consc* 25 Suffering their zeal to over-run their Christian wisdom and meekness 1897 *DUTCHIN Lett. High Lat.* (ed 3) 150 It would seem a pity to neglect such an opportunity of ouerrunning the time that has been lost.

b. To escape from by running faster than, to run away from; hence, to over-run one's creditors, the CONSTABLE, *q. v.*; also *fig.* to run away from (duty, etc.); to desert, leave undone or unfinished Now only *dead*.

1523 *STUBBS Anal. Alus* II. (1882) 96 These fugitives, that ouerrun their flocks in time of infection 1602 F. HERRING *Anatomies* A ii. Every Bankrupt who hath ouerrun his Creditors 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig* v. 1 § 26 Impossible it is to over-run his power or the punishment he will bring on men thereby 1847 *HALLIWELL, Over-run*, to leave unfinished West 1859 *GRO ELIJAH A. Bode* iv. I shall ouerrun these doings before long 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* *O'er-run*, to go without permission; 'He's o'er-run his work'

10. To run farther than or beyond (a certain point, a limit, etc.), *fig.* to exceed. To over-run the scent. see quot. 1886.

1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* N. T. 44 Ye will rather over-run the precept of God c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Bekeleys* (1883) II. 284 Having, in his first former years after his marriage, much ouer ranne his purse 1703 *De For. Reas. agst War France* Misc 183 Away they go with it, like Hounds on a full Cry, till they ouer-run it, and then they are at a Halt 1859 *WHITTIER For Autumn Festival* 27 The bounty ouerruns our due. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* *O'er-run one's country*, to run away from creditors, or to escape being imprisoned, or called to account for any misbehaviour 1886 *ELWORTHY IV Somerset Word-bk* s. v. The hounds are said to over-run the scent, when they continue running past a point where the hare or fox turned off, and thus have lost the scent. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* *Overrun*, In baseball, to continue in a straight course beyond (a base); allowed at first base.

b. To over-run oneself to run beyond one's mark, or beyond one's strength; to run too far, to exhaust or injure oneself with running. Also *fig.*

1633 *SHERLEY in Bradford's Plymouth Plant.* (1898) 368 By Mr. Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I haue over-rune my selfe 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 439 He over-ran himself, and fell into the area 1883 *Manch Guardian* 22 Oct 5/6 Probably both men haue a little over-run themselves, and may never be at their best again

c. To extend or project so as to overlie.

c 1850 *Rudm. Navig* (Wentle) 147 The butts may over-run each other, in order to make a good shift.

d. *intr.* To extend beyond the due or desired length, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit. 1864 in *WEBSTER*, and in later Dicts.

11. *Printing.* (*trans.* or *absol.*) To carry over words or lines of type into another line or page to provide for the addition of new matter or the removal of matter already composed; to cause to run over.

1583 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxii. § 8 If there be a long word or more left out, he cannot expect to Get that in into that Line, wherefore he must now Over-run, that is, he must put so much of the fore-part of the Line into the Line above it, or so much of the hinder part of the Line into the next Line under it, as will make room for what is Left out 1104 If he Left out much, he must Over-run many Lines, either backwards or forwards, or both, till he come to a Break. 1896 T. L. DE VINCE in *MOXON'S Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 424 The practice of overrunning matter in the form. 1900 *SOUTHWARD Pract Print* I. 225 A very simple insertion may cause a whole page to be over-run, if the type is large.

Overrunner. [*f.* OVERRUN *v.* + *-ER* 1] One who or that which overruns (in senses of the *vb.*).

c 1350 *Cursor M.* 270 (Gott.) Here ends the prologue of his boke þat es cald ouerruner of þe world 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1659) 83 Vandal ore-runners, Goths in Literature, Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure 1742 *FIRLINDING J. Andrews* III. vi. Ringwood the best hound no babbler, no over-runner, respected by the whole pack 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 44 Gallia's over-runner, Rome's inveterate foe.

b. The shrew-mouse. *dia.*

1883 *Hampshire Gloss.* *Over-runner*, for *Over-runner*, a shrew-mouse, which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot

Overrunning, *vb* *sb* [-ING 1] The action of the *vb.* OVERRUN in its various senses.

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyatt's Rebell* in *Arb Gasner* VIII. 75 To defend the Realm from our overrunning by Strangers. 1697 *SPENCER England* XIX. § 4 The Danes also in their ouerrunnings, sought to stay themselves in this Shire 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Over-running*, Applied to ice, when the young ice overlaps and is driven over. 1882 *SOUTHWARD Pract. Print.* (1884) 128 This kind of correction is called 'railroading' or overrunning.

Overruuning, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That overruns; overflowing.

c 1230 *Halt. Med* 19 He earned him ouerfullet ful and ouercominde met of heuenliche mede 1611 *BIBLE Nahum* 1. 8 With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of the place thereof 1870 *SWINNURNE Lss & Stud* (1875) 90 The passion of overrunning pleasure.

Hence † **Overrunningly** *adv.* see OVERRUN *v* 2 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst* I. xii. 43 Such things . . he doth either leane wholly vnspoken, or but lightly, and as it were ouerrunningly touch them.

Overrush, *-rust*, *-sad*, etc.: see OVER-

Overseid, *ppl. a* [OVER-1; cf. *abovesaid*.] Mentioned previously, *abovesaid*

1840 E. E. NANTER *Scenes & Sp. For Lands* I. ix. 268 Still could we boast of our leg of mutton, our overseid ten or twelve couple of the finest snipe

Overvail, *v.* 1 [*f.* OVER-5, 10, 6 + *SAIL* *v* 1]

1. *trans.* To sail over or across, to cross in a sailing vessel. (In OE *intr.*)

c 1000 *Age. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 34 And þa he ofersægelodon [c 1160 *Halt. Gosp.* oferselgedon] hi comon on þæt land Genesareth 1375 *BARROW Bruce* III. 686 Till our saille thaim [stiemys] in-to schipfair. 1491 *CANTON 111as Pair* (W. de W 1495) II. 251 b/1 We shall oversaille the peryllous and myserable sea of this worlde 1864 *SIRAT Uthland's Poems* 164 Together [they] had o'ersailed the tossing sea

† 2. To run down or sink (a vessel) by sailing over it. *Obs.*

1440 *Paston Lett* I. 85 But [= unless] he wyll streke don the sayle, that I wyld over sayle ham by the grace of God. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxxi. 250 A stronge vessel of hir [the Dunes] nauye that was ouersailed by the englyshmen and was perished and dreynt 1601 *Sir W. CORNWALLIS Lss* II. (1631) 53 Like a barke oversayled he tunes himselfe under water, and sinks.

† **Overvail**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [*f.* OVER-7 + *SAIL* *v* 2, aphetic f. ASSAIL. Cf. OF. *sursailier* to leap upon.] *trans.* To overthrow.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong.* 116 16 On euery side smytynge vp the host, as they wolden in wode rans ferly ouersail hame [L. *linguam in unguem iuvonis sui cuncta devoranturum*]

Overvail, *v.* 3 *dia.* [app. *f.* OVER-1, 3 + *F.* *sailier* to project, be salient of OF *sursailier* to project over. The form *ouersailure* in sense 1 answers phonetically to the Fr, but the sense seems to connect it rather with *CEIL* *v*]

1. *trans.* To roof or ceil over (an open passage between houses).

1673 *FOUNTAINALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Dices* (1826) III. 16 Robert Lermont obtained an act giving him liberty to oversailure the close, having both sides thereof, and cast a transe over it for communicating with both his houses.

2 *intr.* To project beyond the base, as when a stone or brick is laid so as to project beyond or overhang that on which it rests

1828 *Crauen Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Over sail*, to overhang, to project beyond the base

b. *trans.* To lay (stones, bricks, etc.) so that each projects over that on which it rests.

1897 *Archæol. Ethana* XIX. II. 177 A pointed doorway.. formed by oversailing the horizontal ashlar courses

Overvail, *sb. techn.* [*f.* OVERSAIL *v* 3] The projection of anything over its base; overhang.

1688 R. HOLME *Anatomy* III. 101/1 *Over saile*, is when one part of a Cornish stand further out than another. Some term it a Project, or Projecting 1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 2) I. 618/1, a represents the over-sail of the step 1828 *Crauen Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Over-sail*, projection. 'Let them slaates hev plenty of over-sail'

Overvail. [OVER- 29d.] Speculative sale for future delivery to a greater amount than can be supplied, *ppl* sales beyond the available supply.

1869 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/2 This artificial price was probably due to large oversails by 'bears', and the advance may have been brought about by the struggle to secure warrants to cover these sales 1899 *Ibid* 10 May 2/5 This alarmed the 'bears', who rushed in to cover their oversails

Over-sail, *a* [OVER- 28] Too salt.

1844 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 25 It must be temperately salted; for bread over-salt is a dner. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 227 These [ysters] we thought were oversalt.

Over-salt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To salt to excess, make too salt. So **Over-salted** *ppl. a.*, too much salted, too salt.

1575 TURBERRY. *Faulconer* 297 Put thereto Larde that is neither restie, nor oversailed. 1580 HALEY *Theophrastus* (1635) 56 Hee so oversails them that they cannot be eaten. 1877 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II 237 The common method of freshening oversailed meat.

Over-sanguine, -sauce, etc. see OVER-.

† **OVERSAY**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 27, 20]

a. *intr.* To say too much. b. *trans.* To say over, repeat (Ogilvie, citing Ford, 17th c.)

1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 20 How hard a thing it is . . . to do or say all that is needful in a weighty business, and not in some thing or other to over-say, or over-do

† **OVERSCAPE**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. OVER- 5 + SCAPE *v.*, aphetic f. ESCAPE] *trans.* a. To escape from b. To escape the notice of. c. To pass over or fail to notice; to overlook.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 117 As thing which thou miht overscape. *Ibid.* 296 Him mai som lht word overscape, And yit ne meneth he no Chesta. 1534 WHITTON *Tulys Offices* (1540) 4 To defyne what is offyce, whyche to be overscaped of Danecus, I mervayle. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 416 b, An Exposition of this place hath overscaped so many sharpe sighted Doctors of Divinitie.

Hence † **OVERSCAPE** *sb.*, omission, oversight.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 328, I began to be in some doubt whether this were an overscape of your penne, or the oversight of Theobald your printer

Over-scare, -septicism, etc. see OVER-.

† **OVERSCHIPPEN**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. Du. *overschepen* to load into another ship] *trans.* To transfer (goods) from one ship to another; to trans-ship

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 71 The Dutch West-India ships took in their cargoes in the manner called *overschippjen*. *Ibid.*, St. Eustatia has but one road where the ships have no other way to take up their cargo but that of *overschippjen*, that is, to take the goods out of the French boats to put them on board the Dutch vessels.

† **OVERSCORCH**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [OVER- 8: cf. SCORCH *v.* 2] *trans.* To hew over, to rough-hew.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* v 18 The gret stoonis the masouns of Salomon, and the masouns of Yrnm han overscorched [v r slascht, 1388 hewiden, Vulg. *doloverunt*]

OVERSCORE, *v.* [OVER- 8] *trans.* a. To score over; to cover with scores, cuts, or deleting lines b. To obliterate by scoring across

1849 POE *Assignment Wks.* 1856 I 379 It had been originally written *London*, and afterwards carefully overscored—not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye. 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* IV, The single little turret . . . by the caper overrooted, by the gourd Overscored. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vi 210 The soft atmospheric hum was overscored with distinct sounds.

OVERSCOUR, -scorub, etc. see OVER-

OVER-SCRUPLE. [OVER- 29 b.] Excess of scruple; the being too scrupulous.

1854 FROUDE *Life & Lett. Erasmus* 41 You may even displease God by over-scruple

OVER-SCRUPULOUS, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too scrupulous, excessively scrupulous.

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v xxix. § 4 Their over-scrupulous dislike of so meane a thing as a Vestment a 1711 KEN *Man of Prayers* Wks. (1838) 382 Be not over-scrupulous, to make yourself guilty of more sins than you really are. 1836 H. ROGERS *House* iv (1863) 113 Without supposing the recusants to be over-scrupulous fools.

So **OVER-SCRUPULOSITY**, -scrupulousness.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 160 Try to subdue this Over-scrupulousness and unseasonable Timidity. 1856 Q. *Rev.* Sept 305 The man cannot be taxed with an over-scrupulosity.

OVERSCULPTURE *v.* see OVER- 8.

OVERSCURF, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with or as with scurf.

1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* II. ii, O'erscurf with poisonous lies. 1887 — *Loquace* II. ii, Such tongues as fraud or treasonous hate o'erscurf With leprous lust.

† **OVERSCUTCHED**, *phl. a.* *Obs.*

Taken by Nares as = 'whipped, probably at the cart's tail', f. *scut* *v.*, and by some equated with Ray's 'Overswicht housewife, i. e. a whore; a ludicrous word' (N. C. Wds.), Malone, 'perhaps with more propriety' (Schmidt), suggests 'worn in the service', in which sense it is used by Scott.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 340 (Qo. v. 1598) A came over in the reward of the fashion, and sung those tunes to the over-schutcht huswines, that he heard the Car-men whistle. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf* III. Introd. v, For Harp's an over-schutcht phrase, Worn out by yards of modern days. 1827 — *Two Drovers* Introd.

OVERSEA, *a.* and *adv.* [f. OVER *prep.* + SEA. (OE. had *oferseawisc* transmarine, foreign.)]

A. adv. (o versea) 1. Of or pertaining to movement or transport over the sea; transmarine.

1558 HULOTY, Oversea, *transmarinus*, as well in goynge as comynge. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamelson* Wks. (1892) 46 The journey trafficque of marriage growing cauld. 1710 *London Gas* No 4674/1 An Act for taking off the Oversea Duty on Coals exported in British Bottoms. 1818 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 416 The amount of the Irish over-sea trade. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 6 The Navy..for over-sea attack is plainly essential.

2 Imported from beyond the sea; of foreign make; made abroad; foreign. *Obs.*

1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) v. 5 To Sir Thomas Pilley my wedding ringe and a oversea bed. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 14 One crosse of leade of oversea work. 1600 *Acc-Bk. W. Pray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 Item, one over sea coveringe, xvs. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 369 His new opinions, and over-sea dreams touching discipline and policie of the Kirk.

3 Situated beyond the sea; connected or having to do with countries beyond the sea; foreign.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 6 The wife VOL. VII.

of youth, that expects he [her husband] shall return to her from over-sea lands. 1881 GLANSTON *Sp. at Knowsley* 27 Oct. The questions of what I may call over-sea policy in Europe, Asia, and America. 1893 *Times* 6 July 11/1 They were..betrayed by their over-sea accents.

B. adv. (over sea) Across or beyond the sea; on the other side of the sea, abroad

1450 *tr. Higden, Contin.*, Rolls VIII. 485 All oper castells and towres over see longynce to the crowne of Ynglonde 1616 Sir G. HAY *Let* in J. Russell *Hayes* vii (1881) 146 If he be not found there [at Court], it is likely that he pretended Court, and meant over sea. 1641 MILTON *Reform* II (1851) 50 And what though all this go not oversea? 'twere better it did. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Onal* (1804) IV 2 By the help of canvas wings [he] proposes to fly over-sea from Dover to Calais. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/3 Now living over-sea in a quiet farmstead.

Overseal, *v.* see OVER- 8.

OVERSEAM, *sb.* *Needlework.* [OVER- 5.] A seam in which two edges are sewn together by oversewing or overcasting. So **OVERSEAM** *v.*

In some mod. Dicts.

† **OVERSEARICH**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* [OVER- 9.] A thorough search.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii 47 But what ouerserche [Fr. *recherche*] nedeth more to be Enquired

OVERSEARICH, *v.* [OVER- 9, 16.] *trans.* To search all over or through, examine thoroughly.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2 When I had over-searched all my booke and ransaked up the verie bottom of my brest. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur* Wks. (Ritldg.) 89/2 The matchless beauty of Angelica.. Forc'd me to cross and cut th' Atlantic seas, To oversearch the fearful ocean.

OVER-SEA'S, *adv.* [f. OVER *prep.* + seas (app.) *sb.* pl. (cf. 'the narrow seas', 'the four seas'), though the -s may have originated as *advb.* genitive: cf. *half-seas over*] = **OVERSEA** *advb.*

1583 STUBBS *Inat. Alus* II (1882) 22 These [goods] they transport over seas, whereby they gaine infinit summes of mony. 1621 WEEVER *Ant. Brit. Mon.* 253 He fled over Sea into Denmark. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Afloat* 18 He sick of home went overseas for change. 1886 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 552 Our brethren of the pen over-seas.

Over-seasoned, -secure, etc.: see OVER-

OVERSEE (*overziet*), *v.* *Forms.* see OVER and SEE. [OE. *oferseon* = OS *obersehan* (MDu. *overseien*, Du. *overzien*, OHG. *ubarsehan* (MHG., Ger. *übersehen*), f. *ofer*-OVER- + SEE *v.* Cf. **OVERLOOK**]

1. *I. trans.* To look down upon, look at from (or as from) a higher position, overlook; to survey, to keep watch over; to watch [OVER- 7]

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* IV, Eala min Drihten, þu þe ealle gesceafta ofersihst. 1200 *Moral Ode* 75 Houene and horþe he ouer sich. 1250 *Orul & Night*. 30 The nyltingale hi 1 se3, And hi bi-hold and over-se3. 1603 H. CROSS *Verities Commw.* (1878) 31 Such men . . . are duly watcht, and attentively over-seene. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xvii. (1652) 202 Even here who over-saw the rest, might have his owne greatness over-seen. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 49 As long as this awful structure shall oversee and guard the subjected land.

2. To look over, look through, look into the various parts of; to inspect, examine; to peruse, esp. by way of revision for the printing-press. *Obs.* or *arch.* [OVER- 16.]

1364 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 106 Perlyn lette þe plou3 stonde, While þat he ouer-se3e him-self þu þat best wouhte. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 328 That þis worth soth, seke 3e þat oft ouer se þe bible. c 1400 *Lynde Assembly* Gods 772 [He] prayed hym hertly hit to ouerse. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prolog. I, I wrote a leef or tweyne, whyche I ouersawe agayn to correcte it. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 249 [Committee] appointed to peruse and oversee suche Bookes of Actes & ordynances as heretofore were given. 1588 *Margaret Hist.* (Arb.) 4 John Cant. ouersawe euery proofe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. v. § 14. 62 The Legate . . . fearing to be poisoned, appointed his Brother to over-see all food for his own eating. 1895 F. S. ELLIS in *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/5, I used the word 'overseen' in preference to 'edited', because it indicates exactly all I had a right to claim.

† To examine mentally, consider. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Ysaion* xix So alle thing well overseen hit is better to the that thou retorne.

3. To see to officially, as one holding a position over those who do the work; to supervise, superintend; to see after, look after, attend to the doing or working of. (Cf. **OVERLOOK** *v.* 6.)

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 416 And about alle Patriarkis is oon Pope forto ouerse and reule and amende the Governours of Patriarkis. 1485 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 320 To rule and oversee the crafte undre the Maire. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 6 Any persone assigned to controll and oversee theym in their working. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Bible* 1. 67 Othaniel was chosen Iudge, who oversawe them for 40 years. 1611 *Bible* 1 *Chron.* ix. 29. 1665 *Serv. Aff. Netherl.* 25 The four Bishops . . . were unable to oversee effectually the 17 large Provinces of Belgium. 1735 SWIFT *Ep. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II 745 Can I oversee my workmen and a school too? 1884 M. HAWTHORNE *Little Daffydow-dilly* Tales 1871 II. 155 He..is overseeing the carpenters.

† b. With obj. clause (or obj. and compl.). To see, see to it (that something be done) *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xx, Hit wil þe your worship that ye ouer see that she be entered worshipfully. 1569 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 327 The Bailiffs . . . shall . . . oversee that every man shall kepe his stynt of beastes. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 202 Power to search all Oyls . . . and to oversee that the same be not mixed

c. *absol.* To superintend, act as overseer.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 8 b, Being an eul sheperd or herdepan before tyme, dyd not ple, kepe and diligently

ouerse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 13 The Bishop of Caerleon upon Uke, who is to oversee under God over us. 1798 W. H. TROW *Autobiog.* 34 But I, who had no land near, no team to assist, or servants that could oversee, was obliged to hire all the work.

4. To see against the intention or without the knowledge of the person seen; to catch sight of; to have a sight of. (Cf. **OVERHEAR** 3.)

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ii, Fanny, not suspicious of being overseen by Adams, gave a loose to her passion. 1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misrables* I. II. (1877) 24 A moment after he blew out his light, for he fancied he might be overseen.

† 5. To look at with the 'evil eye', bewitch: = **OVERLOOK** *v.* 7. *Obs. rare.*

1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Tears* 7 When any are bewitched, it is a phrase of speech among many to say, they are over-seene, & c. look upon with a malicious eye.

II. 6 To fail or omit to see or notice (through inattention, or intentionally); to neglect, pass over, disregard; = **OVERLOOK** *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* I. (Napier) 270 Dencan þa nu . . . þæt hig god ofer-seoð. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii 77 And gar me monyfalt ouerse, I hat now is biad d befor myn I. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prolog. Thynke yf. it is haplye overseene of y^e interpreters. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. i. § 2. 239 Many things he cannot see, and many things he may oversee. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iii, 'Twas for my ease to oversee and wilfully neglect the gross advances made him by my wife. 1774 PENNANT *Isle of Scat.* II. 1772, 200 Adding numbers of remarks over-seen by him.

7. *refl.* To fail to perceive what is befitting or right for one to do, or what is the truth or fact of a matter; to forget oneself, act unbecomingly; to fall into error, make a mistake, err, blunder, act imprudently. Also *intr.* (quots. 1615, 1639. cf. **OVERSEEN** 1.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 378, I, gliotoun . . . gylt me 3elde, For I haue . . . over-se3e me at my sopere, and some tyme at nones. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 255/1 Luther. dothe so madly overseee himselfe, that he disclovethe vnaue certayne folies of him selfe. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* II. iii. v. § 2 Who notwithstanding mightly over-see in prognosticating of a joyful harvest by this gladsome or forward spring. 1639 MAYNE *City Blutch* IV. iii, Aw. Sir, please you, partake Of a slight banquet? *P.* Plot. Be sure you do not oversee. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 564 Immoderate selfishness so blindeth us, that we oversee and forget ourselves.

III. 8. *nonce-use* To see too strongly or vividly. [OVER- 27.]

c 1500 HOOKER *Serm. Habak.* II. 4 Wks. 1888 III. 607 It then maketh them cease to be proud, when it causeth them to see their error in overseeing the thing they were proud of. 1856 KANE *Art.* *Expt.* II. iii. 47 We had so grovelled in darkness that we oversaw the light.

Hence **OVERSEEING** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.* (in various senses. see above).

1513 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 395 That no homie be brought to town but it be good and merchantable, by overseinge of such as shalbe..chosen by the Maior. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 48 In the overseeing providence of thy rich mercies. 1799 WORDSW. *Three years she grew* II, The girl Shall feel an overseeing power To lindle or restrain. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 68, I have jobs of overseeing now and then.

Over-seeded see OVER- 27 b

† **OVERSEEK**, -seche, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 9. (OE. had *ofersecan* in sense 'exact too much'.)] *trans.*

To search through.

c 1423 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 138 Me may rede & ouerseche the bokes of kynges, þe prophetes.

† **OVERSEEMING**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Used to render Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια* outward appearance.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P.* R. xix. viii. (Bodl. MS.) If. 293/2 Pictagoras . . . cleped colour ephipania, þat is ouersemyng þat is vtemoste partie of a clere bodie þat is termynyd.

† **OVERSEEMING**, *a.* *Obs.* Appearing above, supereminent (rendering L. *supereminens*); seeming to be over or higher.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* I. 20 Which is the ouersemyng [1388 excellent, Vulg. supereminens] greenesse of his vertu into vs that han bleied. 1635 NAUMON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 A room in the Queens favour, which eclipsed the others over-seeming greatness.

OVERSEEN (*overziet*), *phl. a.* *Forms:* 4 *over-seie*, 4-6 -seyn(e), 5-6 -sayne, -sone, 5-7 -seeme, 5- -seen, (6 -sayne, -sean). [Pa. pp. of **OVERSEE**. In part with active meaning: cf. *mistaken*.]

1. That has 'overseen himself' (see **OVERSEE** 7), betrayed into a fault or blunder; deceived, deluded, mistaken, in error, acting imprudently, hasty, rash (in an action). Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 It were a thing unreasonable, A man to be so overseie. Forthi tak hiede of that I seie. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (de W. W. 1493) III. iii. 318 b/1 They that wyll saye that he was an heretyke ben foolis & overseen. 1519 *Interlude Four Elements* in Hazl. *Doddley* I. 33 Methink you far oversayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Proo.* xxiv. 10 Yf thou be ouerseie & negligent in tyme of neede, then is thy strength but small. 1608 WILLIAMS *Hexapla Exod.* 151 How Rupertus was so much overseene to alleage a text no where extant. 1786 NELSON *Let. June* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1843) I. 177 However Mr. Adye might have been overseen in his Opinion as to the right of Seizure. 1878 *St. James Mag.* May 164 She..had been so overseen as to encourage the young man's visits.

b. *Overseen with* (or *in*) *drink*, also simply *overseen*: Drunk, intoxicated. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1475 *How Good Wylt taught Daw* 164 in Q. *Elin. Acad.* 49 Syte not to longe yppe at cuene, For diede with ale þou

be over sene 1533 *Elvot Let in Gov* (1883) Life 78 Men callith him overseene, that is drunke, when he neither knowith what he doeth, nor what he ought to doo 1628 *EARLE Microcosm. Colledge Butler* (Arb) 37 Hee is a very sober man considering his manifold temptations of drunke, and if hee be over-sene, tis within his owne liberties, and no man ought to take exceptions. 1678 *Robin Hood in Thoms Prose Rom* (1883) II 122, I cannot well tell whether he was overseene with wine or rage

†2 That has looked into or studied a subject (cf. OVERSEER 2), versed, skilled, 'well seen' in some department of knowledge. (Cf. *well-read*)

1533 *MORE ANSW. Poisoned Bk Wks* 1094/1 The man is a wise man and wel over sene in arguing. 1550 *BALD APOL* 51 We are a great wise prelate & wel oversean in matters. 1610 *GUILDM. Heraldry* II vi (1666) 68 They would be thought to be well overseen in Heraldry

†3 Overlooked, unnoticed. see OVERSEER 6. Obs. 1608 *BP HALL Char. Virtues & V. Honest Man*, He bewraies the fault of what he sells, and restores the overseene game of a false reckoning.

Overseer (ŏv'vāsiēr), sb [f. OVERSEER + -ER¹]

1 One who oversees or superintends, a supervisor; esp. one whose business it is to superintend a piece of work, or a body of workmen; a superintendent (of workmen, slaves, convicts, etc.)

1523 *FITZGERARD SURV* 34 The name of a suryeour is a freche name, and is as moche to say in Englyshe as an overseer 1530 *LINDALE ANTH. More Wks* (1572) 256/1 Those overseers which we now call Byshops after the Greke word, were alway biding in one place to gouerne the congregation there 1644 *VICARS God in Mount* 206 Overseers of the Out-works of the City 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 144

†4 The Overseers of the Highway and Constables 1666 *W STOK AC. East Florida* 62 The overseer, and other white servants, will be hired much cheaper in plentiful and good climate, than in a scarce and sickly one. 1845 *S AUSTIN RANKE'S Hist. Ref.* III 423 There was a disturbance in Göttingen, because the overseers of the commune were at first hostile. 1884 *QUIDA MASONIA* I 24 Saturnino to be set to work with an axe or a spade in dockyard or on highway, and cowed with the whip of the overseer. *Mod. Adv.*, To Printer.—Working Overseer wanted in a country news and jobbing office. Must be a good disciplinarian, sober and capable

†5 A person (formerly) appointed by a testator to supervise or assist the executor or executors of the will Obs.

1395 in *E & Wills* (1882) 11 Mysekettour, William Kyllot of Essex, . . . John Cosyn of London, overseer, but my wylle be fulfilled in be worship of god 14 *PROV in Rel. Ant* I 314 Too secutors and an overseer make this theves. 1533 *Elvot Let in Gov* (1883) Life 77 The Bussshop, is in the case that overseers of testaments be in England, for he shall have leve to looke so that he meddle not. 1612 *J. MORE in Bucleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm) I 124 The great pains he hath taken . . . to strengthen his will with so powerful overseers, and to make so cunning executors. 1666 *J. P. HENRY Diaries & Lett* 21 Jan, For mourning clothes for myself, my wife, my son John, and Corin Martha Watter, as was thought fit by the overseers of the will—£12 6 8.

†6 (In full, *Overseer of the poor*.) A parish officer (appointed annually) to perform various administrative duties mainly connected with the relief of the poor.

The office was created by Act 43 Eliz c 2, and the duties were defined to include causing able-bodied paupers to work, giving relief to the disabled poor, putting poor children to work, apprenticing them, etc., and raising by rate the necessary funds for these purposes; the chief duties now are to assess, collect, and distribute the 'Poor Rate' (the actual relief of the poor in most cases now belonging to the 'guardians of the poor' see GUARDIAN 1b), to make out the lists of voters for parliament and for municipal and other councils, jury lists, etc. The office belongs to England and Wales, and is gratuitous, but, where the duties require it, paid or *assistant overseers* are appointed. Officers having the same name, whose duties are restricted to the administration of relief to the poor, exist in some of the United States of America

1601 *Act 43 Eliz c 2* § 1 Be it enacted . . . That the Churchwardens of every Parish, and four, three, or two substantial householders to be nominated yearly in Easter weeke shall be called Overseers of the Poore of the same Parish 1645 *MASSINGER New Way* I 1, The poor income hath made me Thought worthy to be scavenger, and in time May rise to be overseer of the poor 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 97 All constables, churchwardens, overseers, or other officers in all parishes 1712 *PRIDBAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 23 The Churchwardens were anciently the sole Overseers of the Poor. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* Intro. The inhabitants . . . were in much less awe of the parson than of the overseer

†2 One who looks down upon or at anything; a beholder, onlooker, spectator. Obs.

1551 *ROBINSON Tr. More's Utog* II ix (1895) 279 Having a trust and affiance in such overseers [the dead, called just above 'beholders' and 'witnesses'] 1564 *TURNER Baths* Pref, If that I write not so perfitly of it, as sum perfit idle overseers would that I should have done. 1656 *BP HALL Rem. Wks* (1660) 252 Study . . . to be approved of so glorious witnesses and overseers

†3 One who 'oversees' a book for the purpose of criticism or revision; variously = critic, censor, reviser, editor. Obs.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol v xxxi* § 3 There are in the world certayne voluntarie over-seers of all Bookes, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharpe on us. 1624 *BEDDEL Lett.* vii 116 In the Margent, . . . the overseers of Plantines edition, see this note. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman To Rdr*, That I may be the overseer of mine owne Bookes. 1685 *WOOD Life* 27 Feb. (O. H. S.) III 133 Half the verses that were made for the said book were cast aside by the overseers, Dr Aldrich and Jane.

Hence **Overseer v trans**, to act as overseer over; **Overseer ring** *vbl. sb*, acting as overseer; **Overseerism**, the system of overseers

1709 *HOBESSEY Diary* II 50 Both days entirely spent with labourers directing and overseeing the sows [= 'sews', drains] to drain water 1870 *ATHENIUM* 3 Dec 721 A dark and melancholy wild, where Absenteesm, Overseerism, all sorts of other 'isms' gather griffin-like around the porches of the proud land-proprietors. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan 5/4 The forest is, at present, overseered and cared for by the deputy surveyor, with three assistants [etc.] 1893 *F. F. MOORE Forbid Banns* (1899) 72, I did a little in the overseeing line.

Overseership, [f. prec. + -SHIP] The office or position of an overseer.

1647 *N BACON Dic. Coot. Eng* I. xlii. (1739) 85 Leaving to the King only an overseership 1813 *LEXAMINER* 8 Feb 91/2, I was appointed Overseer of the parish, and six months before my overseership terminated, I received another paper *Mod. Adv.*, To master printers.—Overseership or Clerkship required by good practical Printer

†**Oversee**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5.] *trans* and *intr.* To boil over.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl* III, vi, Your statly seas (perhaps with love's fire) glow, And overseeth their banks with springing tide 1656 *TRAPP Comm* 3 *John* 10 It is a metaphor taken from over seething pots

Overseil, see OVERSILE.

Overseil, over-seil, v [OVER- 26, 27]

†1. *trans* To sell for more than the real value Obs. 1580 *HOLLIBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Surrendre*, to over-sell 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* ix 265 The thing call'd life, with ease I can disclaim, And think it over sold to purchase fame. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 247 If he wants to do it, for his asking him, he oversells the benefit

†2. To fetch a higher price than. Obs. rare 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* II, 1, A distressed Lady whose beauty Would over-sell all Italy.

†3. *Speculation* To sell more of (a stock, etc.) than one can deliver, or than is in existence. Also *velf* 1879 *WESTER Suppl. Overseil*, (Stock Exchange), to sell beyond one's means of delivery. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept 4/6 He secured nearly 500,000 bale, or, in fact, considerably more cotton than was actually in existence, the market thus being what is termed 'oversold' 1891 *Pail Mall G* 14 Sept 6/2 The state of affairs is due to cultivators having over-sold the paddy crop. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 8/7 For mohairs there is a good many inquiries, some merchants having apparently over-sold themselves

Hence **Over-selling** *vbl. sb*, **Over-sold** *vbl. a*. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* viii (1637) 71 It condemneth all over-selling. I mean knowne and wilful overselling of any thing 1879 *WESTER'S v. Over-sold*, *Over-sold market*, a market in which stocks have been sold 'short' to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain them for delivery

†**Overseme, v. Obs.** [OE. *ofersteman*, f. *ofer*-, OVER- + *steman*, SEME *v*, to load.] *trans*. To overload, oppress.

1661 *ETHELWOLD Rule St. Benet* lxiv. (1885), þæt þe unstrangan ofersymede heora þeowdom for foreben. 1650 *Liber Scintill* x. (1886) 50 *giz* after þam metta oferfyllie oððe oferfemilnyse sawl hyð ofersymed 1800 *TRIN. Coll. Hom.* 65 Þanne unbinde we þe burden þe he hadde us mude oversemd.

Oversemd, v : see OVER- 10.

Over-sensible, a [OVER- 28.] Too sensible; †too sensitive. So **Over-sensibly** *adv.*, too sensibly, †in an over-sensitive manner.

1599 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk* (Camden) 66 Doist thou not oversensibely perceive that the markett goeth far otherwise in Inglande? 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxii 11 156 It hardeneth the throat and the mouth of the stomack which is over-sensible 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. viii. 63 A mother over-notable, a daughter over sensible, and their Hickman, who is over-neither 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 93 His nation in general have not over-sensitive countenances.

Over-sensitive, a [OVER- 28.] Too sensitive. So **Over-sensitiveness**.

1846 *MRS GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 101 A mere 'cook' would never have . . . lost his place in the royal kitchen from over-sensitiveness. 1859 *HUGHES Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 8 Excitement to nerves that are over-sensitive

Over-sentimental to service: see OVER-.

Over-set, sb. [f. OVERSET *v*.]

The act or fact of oversetting, in various senses of the vb.: †a. Overthrow, defeat. Obs. b. Overturn, upsetting, upset †c. Putting off, postponement. Obs. †d. Overload, excess. Obs. e. *Printing*. Matter set up in excess of space.

1456 *Sc. Acts* 11 (1814) 45/2 Quhen any gret ourset is lik to cum on the bordourair þai þink þe inland men sulde be redy in þar supple 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 He wald not cum pay, bot geve him delays and oursetts. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1628 (The king of France) knew rycht well schortly to wyndystand The gret supprys and ourset of Ingland. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. ii. 323 With this overset of wealth and pomp, they became lazy and negligent. 1799 *Philip Quarll* 230, I. was over-set with the same Sea, under the flat bottom'd Boat, where you found me. That was a happy Over-set for thee. 1789 *TWINING in Select. Papers T. Rannly* (1887) 193, I suppose you have heard from my brother of my downfall . . . A thundering over-set—such as might have been felt, I conceive, at the Antipodes 1864 *WEBSTER, Over-set*, An upsetting; ruin, overturn 1895 *Fink's Stand Dict.*, *Over-set*, *Print.* Excess of composition 1896 *MS Lett. from printer*, We had some over-set from Feb. number.

Over-set (ŏv'vāset), *v.* [OVER- 7, etc. An OE. *oferstetan* is not cited; cf. however OHG. *ubersetzen*, MHG. *ubersetzen*, to set (any one) over (e.g. a river), to set (with), to overburden, oppress; some of which senses also occur in ME.]

†1. *trans*. To oppress; to press hard. Obs.

1400 *TRIN. Coll. Hom.* 51 And þat lond folc hem ouer-sette mid felefelde pine. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P. R. vi* xix. (Tollem MS), Also ryztful loidshipe ouersettep not [non opprimis] his subiectis by tyraundes. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Proo Proo* 182 This Prynce Dermot, Seyngre hym-Selfe, hugely ouersette with enemys flow over the See into Normandy 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 127, I am a violently ouerset be them. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armerie* II 59 b, The harte . . . whan hee is overset with houndes.

†2. To overcome, overpower by force or violence, overthrow, overwhelm, discomfit. Obs.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 772 A lyone . . . ouerset in his mouth hymt me. 1440 *FRUMP. Part* 373/2 Ouyr settyrn, or ouyr comyn, *sihep*, *vinco* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx xii, To whyte vpon sir launcelot for to ouerset hym and to slee hym 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* I. 116 Michael-fride king of Northumberland ouerset the Britons at the Cite of Chester, and forced them to flee 1618 *Borton Florus* (1636) 51 Decius . . . over set in the bowome of the Valley, looke vpon his own head . . . all the wrath of the gods. *transf.* 1420 *Pallad. on Hist.* I. 144 Yet yf that wynd Vulturuss ouersette A vyne in heete

†b. *fig.* To overcome (the mind, feelings, etc.). 1390 *GOWE Conf.* II 218 Thus he, whom gold hath over-set, Was trapped in his oghne net. 1423 *JAN. I Kings* Q lxxiii, Ouyset so sorow had hothie hert and mynd 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 27 Quhen wyddes hee ouerset my hart 1608 *NORRIS Pract. Disc* IV 99 A Man whose Mind is fill'd and overset with these great Ideas.

†3. To cause to fall over; to upset, overturn, capsize; to turn upside down. Now rare. [OVER- 6.]

1592 *SHAKS Rom & Jul* III v 237 The Barke thy body is . . . the windes thy zighes, Who . . . will ouer set thy tempest-tossed body 1609 *Piers Plur.* 8 *Mir.*, The King and the Duke of York went by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be over-set; the King all dirty, but no hurt. 1719 *DR FOR CRUISE* I v (1810) 84, I ouerset my raft 1755 *J. SIBBARD Lydia* (1769) II. 174 Rushing forward, [he] ouerset the table, the bottles and glasses accompanying him in the fall 1782 *MISS BURKE's Cecilia* viii v, The position, in turning too suddenly ouerset the carriage. 1842 *M. RUSSELL Polynesia* vi. (1819) 2, I their small vessel being over-set, hope itself nearly deserted them

b. *intr.* To turn or fall over, capsize; to be overturned, upset. Now rare.

1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Bonald's Civil Wars* 14 He was like a ship which not fit to baire so great sayle, over-set. 1707 *Lord. Gae. No* 4405/1 The Hangings . . . Struck on the Sands, and over-set 1793 *SMT ATON's Lydiate* L. § 118 So violent a storm of wind, that he thought the house would over-set. 1899 *SMT VISION PAV* *Evening* 11 It will assuredly topple and tend to over-set

†4. *trans fig.* To upset or subvert the order or condition of (an institution, state, or the like); to cause to fall into confusion. Now rare.

1679 *CROWNE Amb. Statesman* I 8 The make 'em glad to give me Sea-room enough, or I'll arc-set the Kingdom. 1719 *DR FOR CRUISE* xix, The sudden Surpris of Joy had over-set Nature, and I had dy'd upon the spot 1782 *CRI VI* 10 *Lett* 79 Their ancient conquest had been a great detriment to them by over setting their landed property. 1831 *CARVER's Sart Res* II v, A cert un Calypso Island as it were salubrious and over-set his whole reckoning.

b. To overturn the normal mental or physical condition of (a person); to overcome mentally or physically; to discompose, disorder, 'upset' (the stomach, etc.).

1583 *Leg. Bk St Andros* 1061 His contagious stomack Was so over-set with Burdeoun drummake. 1703 *CW LU* 1 *Ess Mor Synb* II 195 A glorious appearance from the other world has often over-set the best men 1824 *MISS FRANKLIN Inher.* ix, The smell of Lord R.'s boots and shoes was enough to over-set her. 1861 *TINKNOL Lett. in Life* (1897) I. xlii. 476 France, I believe, over-set me, and more especially the foul way and unhappy diet of Auvergne. 1870 *DICKENS E Droad* xii, The news is sure to over-set him

c. *intr.* To lose one's balance or ordered condition; to be upset, fall into disorder.

1749 *LAVINGTON Fathus. Meth & Paphis* II. (1754) Pref 16 You was in Danger of oversetting from a Torrent of Popularity and Contempt 1792 *GEO. MORRIS in Sparks's Life & Writ* (1839) II. 244, The late constitution of this country has over-set. 1830 *TENNISON's Talking Oak* 257 While kingdoms over-set, Or lapse from hand to hand.

†5. *trans*. To set (a surface, a garment, etc.) over with (jewels, ornaments). Obs. [OVER- 8.]

14 *Tundale* (Wagner) 1879 The whylke wer alle over sette and digit With be-sades of gold and silver bright. 1755 *J. SHEBBEARE Lydia* (1769) I. 107 As bright as ivory over-set with sapphires

†6. *trans*, and *intr.* To put off, postpone. Obs.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Proo Proo* 162 That a prynce Sholde execute the dynte of Swerde in his enemy, not over-settinge the houre of fortune. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* 20. 62 The synfull man that all the zeir our setts, Fra Pasche to Pasche, rycht mony a thing forsettis.

†7. *trans*. To lay upon as an impost or burden; to impose. Obs. [OVER- 7.]

1500 *Melusine* 301 The trybut that thou hast ouersette vpon the people of my lord.

†8. a. To overcharge, assess excessively. b. To overload. Obs. [OVER- 21, 27.]

1532 *TINDALE Exp. Matt.* v-vii Wks. (Parker Soc) II 71 The usurers and publicans . . . bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did over-set the people. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* iv. x. 12 Coming (for more frugality) in the common Boat, which was over-set with Merchandize, and other passengers, in a thick Fog the Vessell turn'd ore, and so many perished.

†9. a. To pass or get over. b. To set or settle over. Obs. [OVER- 5, 1.]

1536 *BRENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 151 Na hail honour

appers to us quihulus hes ouisset sa mony strait montanis, woddis, fludis, and dangerus firthis of this region. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Part 4* This fatal black Cloud, which now oresents this poor Island.

10. To get over (an illness, etc.), recover from. *deal*. [OVER- 5.]

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 48 This Planctius Thow sair seekes that tyme . . . Set him so sair that he micht nocht ouisset, To God and nature quibill he paynt his det. 1866 BROGDEN *Provinc. Words Linc* (E. D. D.) He has overset his last ailment. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v. I shall have to have some medicine before I overset it. It upset me, and she never seemed to overset it.

† 11. In various uncertain senses, now Obs.
c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxlv. 1, At Lancaster, y^e yere of Christ then writen, A thousand while twoo C. and forty mo, And one therto, in Flores as is wryten, And in the yere next after then ouersetten. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 152 And whiles they range to ouerset the groves. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch* 89 He that dealeth in barter must be very circumspect, and the money guen in barter cannot be ouerset. 1729 CAPT. W. WIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 13 Dec. At 1 afternoon ouerset the Sheat Cable in the Hol^l, then veered away.

12. (o-ver-se) To set up (type) in excess.
1897 W. T. STREAR in *Review of Rev. Jan. 75/1*, I have arrived at a chronic state of over setting. On the last day of the month a piteous scene of slaughter takes place.

Hence **Over-set** ppl. a.; **Over-setting** ppl. a. (in quot. 1456 = off-putting, dilatory); also **Over-setter**, one who oversets, † an oppressor.

c 1440 *Pronch. Parv* 373/1 Ovyredare (or ovyr settar), oppressor. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 243 And he be lath, and our settand, and favourable in punyoun of mysdooris. 1665 BOVI & OCCAS. *Ref.* iv. xi. (1848) 230 One of those easily over-set Boats.

Over-setting, vbl. sb. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. OVERSET, upsetting; † oppression, † off-putting.

1368 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II xii (1495) b. vj b/2 Thise anglis . . . ben free of alle manere oppressing and ouer-settinge. c 1440 *Pronch. Parv* 373/2 Ovyr settinge, or ovyr settinge of dede or tyme, *omissio*. 1499 *Ibid.* (ed. Pynson), Ouer-settinge, *omissio*. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 13 Vpon the ouersetting of their boat. 1869 MRS WHITNEY *Hatherto* ix, Augusta Hare told me something which nearly completed my mental oversetting.

Over-severe, -severity, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversew (ōvə'si:z), v. [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To sew overhand; to sew together two pieces of stuff, by laying them face to face with the edges coinciding, and passing the needle through both always in the same direction, so that the thread between the stitches lies over the edges. Sometimes called *overhand*, *overseam*, or *overcast*: see these words. In *Embroidery*, = **OVERCAST** v. 7. Hence **Oversewing** vbl. sb., **Oversew** n. ppl. a.

1864 in WEBSTER, 1882 CAULFIELD & SAVARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Over-sewing*, a method of Plain-sewing, otherwise known as Seaming, or Top-sewing, and executed somewhat after the manner of Over-casting. But the great difference between Over-sewing and Over-casting is that the former is closely and finely executed for the uniting of two selvages or folds of material, and the latter is very loosely done, and only for the purpose of keeping raw edges from ravelling out. In olden times this stitch was known by the name of Overhand. 1903 *Tregashis' Catal.* Jan. 11/1 Six Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, very small cobweb border and over-sewn ornament in the corners.

† **Oversey**, v. Obs. rare (Better *oversie*.) [f. OVER- 4, 17 + ME. *seyen*, OE *siġan*, to pass, as time. see *SEE* v.] *intr.* To pass by, elapse.

13. E. E. *Allit* P. B. 1686 þus he countes hym a kow, þat wait a kyng ryche, Quyle seuen syþez were ouer-seyed someres I trawe.

Oversey, obs. f. OVERSEA; obs. infl. OVERSEE.
Overshade (ōvə'shād), v. [OVER- 8.]

1. *trans.* = **OVERSHADOW** v. 2.
c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke i. 35 Þes heahstan miht þe ofer sceadad [c 1160 *Hatton* G. ofer-sceadad; *Vulg.* obumbrabit] 1594 GREENE & LONGE *Looking Gl. Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 113 The hand of mercy ouershead her (the Church's) head.

2. To cast a shade over, to render gloomy or dark; to overshadow, shade. Also *absol.*

1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* II. iii. 273 The Elder tree Which ouersheades the mouth of that same pit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 376 Lead on then where thy Bowies Oreshades. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* i. 1, The monster of the wood; O'ershading all which under him would grow. 1797 DESAGULIERES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 323 Plants which are overshaded . . . cannot so well imbibe Air. 1821 WORDSW. *Song for Spinning Wheel* 5 Dewy night o'ershades the ground.

Fig. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI.* II. vi. 64 Darke cloudy death oreshades his beames of life. 1823 LAMB *Ella Ser.* II *Old China*, A passing sentiment seemed to overshadow the brows of my companion.

Hence **Overshading** ppl. a.
1601 CHESTER *Lov's Mari*, *Dial.* lxi, Pleasant ouer-shading bowers.

Overshadow (ōvə'shād), v. [OE. *ofer-sceadawan*: see OVER- 8] So MHG. *uberschadewen*, MDu. *overschaduwēn*, Goth. *ufarskadujan*, all rendering L. *obumbrāre* in N. T.]

1. *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to cover or obscure with shadow or darkness, overcloud; to overshadow, shade over.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark ix. 7 Seo lyft hi ofer-sceadewude. — Luke ix. 34 Ða wearð genip & ofer-sceadude hig [c 1160 *Hatton*, ofer-sceadade] c 1050 *Suppl. Elfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 178/44 *Obumbrō*, 10 *ofer-sceadewige*. 1388 WYCLIF

Luke ix. 34 A cloude was maad, and ouerschadewide hem. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* v. 8 The woddēs & all pleasaunt trees shal ouershadowe Israel. 1600 J. PORY tr *Lod's Africa* ix. 345 The moone being overshadowed by some trees. 1797 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 Aug. an. 1763, A long narrow paved court in the neighbourhood, overshadowed by some trees. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II 143 The dark cloud thus early cast on her life continued to overshadow it for many years. Fig. 1574 tr. *Marlow's Apocalips* 5 Wrapped in mysticall figures, and overshadowed with images. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II vii. 141 Those misfortunes which were soon to overshadow her. 1864 PUSBY *Lat. Daniel* v. 255 One prophesy of woe overshadowed all the later years of David.

2. To cover or overshadow with some influence, as with a shadow; to shelter, protect.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 8 Dryhten megen haelu minre oferscedwa heafud min in dege gefehte. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 35 The Hooly Goost schal come aboue in to thee, and the vertu of the Higeste schal ouerschadewe thee. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Pray* (1851) 502 Ouer-shadew in the day of battle. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 2 It may seem that when the Divine Spirit did overshadow the understanding of the Prophets, yet it offered no violence to their faculties. 1859 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 433 The queen's high name O'ershadows him.

3. To tower over so as to cast its shadow over, hence, to rise above, 'cast into the shade', diminish the apparent eminence or importance of. [OVER- 1.]

1582 LAMBARDE *Eretn.* III. i. (1588) 377 The authoritie of the under-shirfe, is overshadowed by the Shyrifes presence. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 244 Faith and infidilitie strue to ouer-master and ouer-shadew one another. 1621 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* iv. (1614) 7/1 All their monuments overshadowed by the height of Beckett's tomb. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 24 A low pleasant valley overshadowed in many places with high rocky mountains. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droad* xi, No neighbouring architecture of lofty proportions had arisen to overshadow Staple Inn. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1873) III. i. 42 It was natural that the Crown, completely overshadowed by the great barons, should turn for aid to the Church.

4. To shade or darken too much. [OVER- 27.]

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xx. 348 If Authors in painting his deeds do not overshadow them, to make them blacker than they were.

Hence **Overshadew** ppl. a., also **Over-shadew** sb. rare; **Overshadower**.

1628 BACON *Let. to King* 2 Jan. in *Cabala* (1634) 9 No oppressors of the people, no overshadowers of the Crown. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. 22 The period was an overshadowed one in British history. 1875 McLFAN *Gosp. in Psalms* 330 Round about it, not a literal overshadow of mountains. 1878 MOZLEY *Ess. I. Carlyle's Cromwell* 262 A man who always would be his rival and overshadower.

Overshadowing, vbl. sb. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. OVERSHADOW.

1388 WYCLIF *Yas.* i. 17 The fadir of lytis, anentis whom is noon other chaungyn, ne ouerschadowynge of reward. 1665 J. SENCER *Vulg. Proph.* Pref. That the Minds of Holy Men should conceive (like the Virgin Mary) by the sole overshadowing of the Holy Ghost. 1860 PUSBY *Mtn. Proph.* 326 The visible kingdom of God . . . underwent an almost total eclipse by the overshadowing of earthly power.

Overshadew, ppl. a. [-ING².] That overshadowed. Hence **Overshadewingly** adv., in an overshadowing manner.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 165 My oveishadowing Spirit and might with thee I send along. 1801 SOUTHEY *Shalaba* vii. xviii, Large as the hairy Cassowary Was that o'ershadowing Bird. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Soutley & Porson* Wks. 1853 I 81/2 Which rarely happens to literary men overshadowingly great. 1856 STANLEY *Clare & Pal.* vii. (1856) 319 Those mysterious hills, which close every eastern view with their overshadowing height.

† **Overshadewy**, a. Obs. [f. OVERSHADOW + y.] Having the quality of overshadowing.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 474 The Fig tree, which hath her Figs about the leaf, because it is so large and ouershadewie.

† **Overshake**, v. Obs. [OVER- 4, 27.]

1. *trans.* To shake off or away; to dispel.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 Þe Juene meht, þer tresorie ouerschaken. c 1412 HOCLEV. *De Reg. Princ.* 1655 When hir luste is ouerschake, And þere with wole hir loushtetessawge. 1530 PALSER *649/2*, *Overshake, þe secens*. b. *intr.* To become shaken off, pass away, abate. 1412-20 LYND *Chron. Troy* II. xiii (1513) H. v. b/2 Wherefore I rede to let ouershake All heynesse. a 1415 — *Temple of Glas* 614 Alas when wil þis turment ouershake [o. r. over-slake]?

2. *trans.* To shake overmuch. [OVER- 27.]

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsad's Lett.* 40 The Pope, a body over shaken, and trembling with age.

Over-sharp, a. [OVER- 28.] Too sharp, excessively sharp. Hence **Over-sharpness**.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 73 Abhominable sower, Over-sharpe, too bitter. 1586 T. B. La *Primard. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 503, I would not that fathers should be over-sharpe and hard to their children. 1795 SEWARD *Anecdotes* III. 38 They . . . were not over-sharp in discovering the intrigues and artifices. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE in *Maxon's Mech. Exerc. Printing* 404, The superior beauty of over-sharp hair-lines.

Over-shave. U.S. A shave or drawing-knife used by coopers for shaping the backs of barrel-staves. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Overshelving, -shepherd: see OVER- 1, 2.

Overshine (ōvə'shīn), v. [OE. *oferschnan*: see OVER- 7, 8. So OHG. *ubarschnan*, MHG. *uberschnen*, Du. *overschijnen*.]

1. *trans.* To shine over or upon, to illumine.

971 *Bechl. Hom.* 129 Næs na þæt an þæt þæt leot þa dune ane oferscineþ . . . ac eac swylce. þa burh. c 1000 *Ag.*

Gosp. Matt. xvii. 5 Beorht-wolcen hig ofer scean. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 38 That wee Should notwithstanding ioyne our Lights together, And ouer-shine the Earth, as this the World. a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet* Wks. 1721 IV. 400 It kindled in Me heav'nly Flame, I felt it gently over-shine my Breast. 1832 FRASER's *Mag.* VI. 392 A ruddy sun was overshining his face.

2. To surpass in shining, to outshine; chiefly fig. To surpass or excel in some quality. [OVER- 22.]

1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* I. i. 37 (Qo) That Dost ouershine the gallantst Dames of Rome. c 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* i. 139 And ouer-shine the troupe of all the maidens. 1643 1 RAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxvii. 11 Others precellencies, whereby we are over-shined. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 86 She would so gladly have over-hone many a female dignitary. Hence **Overshining** vbl. sb.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* III. 30 Like as the Moone shineth not, but by the ouershining of the Sunne vpon her.

Over-shipboard to **Over-shurt**: see OVER-.

Overshoe (ōvə'shū), sb. [OVER- 8 c; cf Du. *overschoe*, Ger. *uber schuh*.] A shoe of india-rubber, felt, or other material, worn over the ordinary shoe as a protection from wet, dirt, cold, etc.

1851 MELVILLE *Whale* viii. 42 Hat, coat, and overshoes were one by one removed. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 55 The Kensington Golosh, or solid leather over-shoe. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 842/2 The peasants are bundles done up in fur caps, coats, and overshoes.

Over-shoe, **over-shoes** (ōvə'shūz), adv. *phr.* [orig. two words see OVER *prep* 3.] Of water, mud, etc.: So deep as to cover the shoes, shoe-deep; hence, to be, go, run over-shoes, e. g. in water, or fig. in any course or enterprise.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 75, I beseech them to looke to their footing, that run overshoes in all these vanities. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* III. iii. 106 A man may goe over shoes in the grime of it. 1778 ISRAEL ANGELL *Diary* (1897) 31 It cleared off in the night with Snow about over Shoe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 55/2 The result of the rain had been to flood the lane over-shoe. [See other examples, a 1555—1677, s. v. OVER *prep* 3.]

Overshoot (ōvə'shūt), v. [OVER- 13, 4, 5, 7, 22, 23, 27. Cf. MHG. *uberschiegen*, Ger. *uberschossen*, Du. *overschieten*.]

1. *trans.* To shoot, dart, run, or pass beyond (a point, limit, stage, etc.).

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blanche* 383 The houndes had ouershette hym alle And were vpon a defaulte y-falle. 1593 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 680 The purblind hare, . . . to ouer-shoot his troubles, How he outruns the wind, and with what care, He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles. 1755 J. SHIEBBEAR *Lydia* (1769) II. 94 Dogs, who running fleetly, over-shoot their game. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II, The first stage of inflammation must have been over-shot in the violence of the action. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 135/2 In consequence of the train overshooting the platform.

† b. *Naut.* To sail past (a port, etc.). Obs.

c 1565 Sir J. Hawkens's and Voy to W. Ind. in Arb. *Garnier* V. 113 A Spaniard, who told him how far off he was from Rio de la Hacha; which, because he would not over-shoot, he anchored that night again. 1599 HALLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 106 Wee were short 80 miles of the place, whereas we thought wee had beene overshoot by east fiftie miles. 1711 *London Gas.* No. 4912/2 This Vessel, hath over-shot her Port. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 160 She overshoot herport in the night.

† c. To pass over (a period of time); to allow (time) to pass by. Obs.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 556 Persawis thou nocht quhat precious tyme Thy slewthing dois ourschute? 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 312 The first beginning right, overshoots the 70 weeks. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 206 If wee have overshoot time wherein wee might have saved some twenty pound matter, what a griefe is it to be so overshoot?

2. To shoot a missile, etc., over or above (the mark or thing aimed at) and so to miss, to shoot beyond; also, of the missile. To pass over or beyond (the mark).

In quot. a 1400-50 the sense is uncertain. perh. = *if thou over-shoot (the) shot*.

[a 1400-50 Alexander 1767* (Dubl MS.) Yf þou shote over sheet þou shendes þi flayne.] a 1548 HALL *Ch. in Hen. VII* 18 b, Their enemies discharged their ordnance and over-shot them. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 108 So to overshute them that none might be hurt thereby. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 39 [They] discharged their Cannon at them, but over shot them. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 9 Sept. 27/3 This charge goes wide from the mark. It hits some, but it overshoots the body.

b. *fig.* esp. in *over shoot the mark*, to go or venture too far, or farther than is intended or is proper.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Log. Dec.* See how fare I have overshoot my marke. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 5 In this, Diana overshoot her Oracle. 1704 *Eng. Theo. phant.* 202 The greatest fault of a penetrating wit is not coming short of the mark but overshooting it. 1825 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 125 Your cunning has o'ershot its aim. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* I. vii (1875) 196 We have somewhat overshoot our mark in order to complete the history of the English dominion in France.

c. *absol.* (lit and fig.)

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 9 The hindmost must . . . shoot their fellows before through the heads, or els will overshoot. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 89 But honest Instinct comes a volunteer, Sure never to o'er-shoot, but just to hit. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 330/1 If I happened to overshoot I was bound to bag a heifer.

3. To overshoot oneself, to shoot over or beyond one's mark; to go farther than one intends in any course; to overreach oneself, miss one's mark by going too far; to exaggerate; to fall into error.

1530 PALSGR 649/2, I never wiste wyseman overshote hymselfe thus sore 1538 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 165 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 He was the first in a manner, that put his hand to write Commentaries, and therefore no maruella, if he overshoot himselfe many times. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 84 So th' eager Hawk makes sure of his prize, Strikes with full might, but overshoots himself and dyes 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1785) IV 214 And there she stopt, having almost overshoot herself, as I designed she should. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III x (*ad fin.*), His irony has overshoot itself, we see through it, and perhaps through him.

† *b. fig.* To be over-shot. to have overshoot one self, to be wide of the mark; to be mistaken, deceived, or in error *Obs.*

1535 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 44 Ye ar farre ouershotte 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv v (1886) 306 Even wise and learned mⁿ hereby are shamefully overshoot 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* III vii 131 'Tis not the first time you were over-shot. 1656 JEANES *Fohn Christ* 20 Then are they much overshoot and deeply to be blamed, who harden their hearts against Gods calling

† *4. fig.* To shoot too hard, utter (a word) too violently, throw out or allow to escape unguardedly.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 John* 53 As when by occasion we overshote a worde agaynst oure fiende, whiche we are sorry for by and by that it ouer shot us. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. III (1651) 325 A word overshoot, a blow in choler, a game at tables may make us equal in an instant

5. To push or drive beyond the proper limit.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II vii 109 Least in the Contractions of the Heart, the Valves being forced beyond their pitch and overshoot, should be unable to retain the Blood 1795 HERSCHL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 Thus method will even throw back the figure upon the dial, if it should have been overshoot a little

6. To shoot or dart over or above

1774 HARTE (T.), High rais'd on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies, O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 496 While yet the beams Of day-spring overshoot his humble nest 1887 G. MARRIOTT *Ballads & P.* 114 She, with the plunging lightnings overshoot

† *7. intr.* To shoot or rush down from above. *Obs.* 1400 *Deatr. Troy* 760 A thondur with a thicke Rayn. Oershooting with shoures thurgh here shene tentes.

† *8. trans.* To surpass in shooting *Obs.* 1628 F. GREVIL *Stdney* (1652) 85 (Sir Philip) over-shoots his father in-law in his own bow 1673 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1882) I 357 Who knows but god may overshoot the devil in his own bow.

9. *refl.* To exhaust oneself with too much shooting. 1883 COL. HOWARD in *Times* 26 July 7/6, I think, perhaps, there was a little conspiracy... to offer us so much practice that we should overshoot ourselves.

10. *trans.* To shoot too much over (a moor, etc.) so as to deplete it of game. [OVER-27]

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Aug 5/3 Disease, together with overshooting by greedy leasees, had played such havoc with the moors.

Hence *Overshooting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v (1622) 452 To require you, not to have an overshooting expectation of mee. 1795 HERSCHL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 The point of the angle sinking down between the two teeth... prevents their overshooting 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept 6/5 The cause of the accident was the overshooting of the points, owing to the driver not pulling up in time.

Over-short, *a.* [OVER-28] Too short. † *b.* as *adv.* Very shortly. So **Over-shortly** *adv.*, too shortly, too briefly.

13 *Cursor M.* 12399 Pe knaue þat his timber fett Heild nocht grauth his mett. Bot ouer scort þo r. schort he broght a tre. 1538 STARKY *England* II 1 162 Wherefore me thynke you passe them ouer-shortly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx 318 Here they stoppe ouershort euerychone of them 1704 SWIFT *T. Thd. Wks* 1760 I. 91 1899 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* I 8 A steed some two sizes overshoot for his long legs

Over-shorten, *v.* [OVER-27] *trans.* To shorten too much.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. XXI. 353 To maintain his just Prerogative, that as it be not outstretched, so it may not be overshortened.

Overshot (*ô vaipst*), *a. (sb.)* [In origin the same as OVERSHOT *ppl. a.*, with change of stress]

1. Driven by water shot over from above.

Overshot wheel, a water-wheel turned by the force of water falling upon or near the top of the wheel into buckets placed round the circumference. *Overshot mill*, a mill to which the power is supplied by an overshoot wheel.

1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorksh. Archaeol. Trnl.* (1886) IX. 209 Item there is a little ouershot mylne goynge wth a little water. *Ibid.* 328 Item the ouershot water mylne hardby the gate. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 164 An Overshot-wheel in the Earth, which moves the Pumps to pump out the Water 1750 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 227 They have only the mills w^{ch} are overshott. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I Plate xiv, An overshoot water wheel fourteen feet diameter.

2. Supplied or 'fed' from above: see *quót.*

1884 KNIGHT *Duct Mach. Suppl.*, *Over-shot Separator* (*Agric.*), one in which the sheaf grain is fed into the threshing machine above the cylinder

B. sb. The stream of water which drives an overshoot wheel

1759 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI 138 An overshoot, whose height is equal to the difference of level, between the point where it strikes the wheel and the level of the tail-water.

Overshot, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERSHOOT *v.*]

1. Shot or forced over or across a surface, etc. 1797 HOLCROFT *Solberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. LXXXIII 328 This earthquake gave birth to lawsuits between the proprietors of the overshooting and the possessors of the overshoot earth.

2. Carried too far or to excess; exaggerated.

1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I 324 He presented his plate to me, which, when I declined, he had not the over-shot politeness to offer all round

3. Intoxicated. *slang*

1605 MARSTON, etc. *Eastward Ho* IV. 1, Death! Colonel, I knew you were overshoot

4. Said of a partially dislocated fetlock joint, in which the upper bone is driven over or in front of the lower bones.

1881 *Times* 18 Jan 12/1 The horse was suffering from an overshoot fetlock joint, which was incurable 1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar 7/2 The fetlocks were only overshoot

5. Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower

1885 in C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* (1886) 196 The skull of the collie should be quite flat and rather broad, with mouth the least bit overshoot.

6. Of the leaves of *Jungermannia*: see *quots*

1884 K. E. GOEBEL in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 67/2 Overshot leaves are those in which the anterior margin, turned towards the vegetative point of the stem, stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of each leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it. *Ibid.*, If the growth of the upper side preponderates, then we have the overshoot, in the opposite case the under-shot mode of covering

Overshrou'd, *v. Pa. ppl.* 6-schroud [OVER-8] *trans.* To cover over as with a shroud

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 139 Persand the ayr wyth body all ourshrouded And dekkyt in a watry sabill cloud 1594 BRETTON *Cress of Pembroke's Loue* (1879) 23/1 What shadowes here doe overshroude the eie?

† **Overshut**, *sb. Obs.* 1406 [for overshoot]

That which shoots over or overhangs.

1630 R. JOHNSON *The King's & Commur* 120 The residue [of Lundy Isle] is inclosed with high and horrible overshuts of Rocks

Overshut, *obs. form of OVERSHOOT v.*

Over-sick, etc.: see OVER-28

† **Over-side**, *sb. Obs.* [f. OVER *a.* + SIDE *sb.*:]

properly two words.] Upper or superior side

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* XII. 1 (Add MS 27944) Water resteth neuere of meuyng til the ouere syde therof be euynd. 1479 *Searchers' Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 20 The said ground conteyneth at the ouersyde in breede, half yeerde and half quarter 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* CIX (1814) 520 Than King Alexander rode on the ouer side of King Emenodus, and the Duke of Britaine on the other side. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Journ. Naples* 263 The one of them having rudely thrust the Fryer to the over-side of the Street, the other laid hold upon the Basket.

Over-side, *adv.* and *a.* [Short for *over the side*: cf. OVERBOARD]

A. adv. (*ô vaipsaid*). Over the side of a ship (into the sea, or into a lighter or boat).

1889 *Engineer* 13 Sept 232 The bulk of the cargo is discharged over-side into lighters. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 4/6 The proposed agreement as to unloading 'over-side' in the Port of London

B. adv. (*ô vaipsaid*). Effected over the side of a ship; unloading or unloaded over the side into lighters; discharging over the side.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Jan 560/1 The consignee demanded over-side delivery into lighters 1895 *Daily Tel.* 15 Feb. 3/1 No over-side work is being carried on in the docks. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Nov 11/1 When the Dock Company obtained their charter, the right for barges to over-side delivery of goods was specially reserved.

Oversight (*ô vaipsait*), *sb.* [OVER-7, 5] The action of overseeing or overlooking.

1. Supervision, superintendence, inspection; charge, care, management, control.

13 *Cursor M.* 17004 (Cott.) To mun on his ouer-sight þat al wranges has to right. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXXIV. 83 The shyrruere sholde haue the pynncipall ouersight for to see and knowe that eueryche doo his deuoyre. 1566 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 To haue the ouer sight & instructyon of nouyces 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XII (1739) 23 The smallest Precinct was that of the Parish, the oversight whereof was the Presbyters work. 1722 SEWLL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I Pref. 3, I have been fain to strew the oversight and correction of my work to others 1887 AFR. BENSON in *Times* 23 Mar 11/5 The episcopal oversight of the clergy and congregations in Palestine.

† *b.* An examination, review, survey. *Obs.*

1550 HOOPER (*title*) An ouersight and deliberacion vpon the holy prophet Ionas

2. The fact of passing over without seeing; omission or failure to see or notice, inadvertence.

1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 176/1 Youre seid supplant, of grete oversight of him self and simplemess, did and committed ayenst youre a Highnes giete treasons and offences 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 2 Suche fautes as were therein eyther by the printers negligence or myne ouersight 1676 THOMAS *Let to an Ambassadors France Wks* 1731 II 406 It is all rather owing to Oversight, than to any ill Intention 1868 E. EDWARDS *Railgk* I xxv 600 A similar piece of oversight had befallen one of the captains.

b. An instance of this; a mistake of inadvertence.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii (1638) 135 He shall answer as well for an untruth in any such cleik as for an oversight. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 31 Jan, There being several horrible oversights to the prejudice of the King. 1748 *Anson's Voy. Introd.* 6 In so complicated a work, some oversights must have been committed. 1865 *Lightfoot Gal* (1874) 121 It [the omission] may have been an oversight

Hence † **Oversight** *v. intr.* to commit an oversight. *Obs. notice-wd.*

1613 F. ROBERTS *Rev. of Gosp.* 143 (To Rdr.) The Printer hath faulted a little; it may be the author overshooted more.

† **Oversile**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6-syle. [f. OVER-8, i. (*b*) + *sile*, *syle*, *obs. forms of CEIL v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover over; to conceal, hide.

1520 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. XXXIX, My solace sail I sleylehe thus ouersyle [ymes begyle, quhyhe] 1535 STUART *Cron. Scot.* I 359 Wodis, wyld, And ron and roche with mony rammlall ouisylid. 1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas Judith* I. in *Sylvester's Wks* (1621) 695 Ere I my malice cloke or ouersile

2. To obscure or dim the physical or mental sight; hence, to blind mentally, delude, beguile.

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) III. 40 Be the wy that all the world wiocht, Maist with hes he that moniest ouersylis 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 418 Full-haist ay al-maist ay Oursylis the sight of sum 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 34 Sathan, thou Prince of darkness, hast so ouer-sylled the dimmed eies of their wretched soules

3. ? To overtop, exceed, surpass.

1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas Judith* I. in *Sylvester's Wks* (1621) 691 The height and beauty did surpass, And ouerselde the famous work of Pharie, Ephesus Temple

Hence † **Oversiling** *vbl. sb.*, overarching, arched roof; *ppl. a.*, overarching, covered in.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 267 The ouersilings loaden with Mosack woike *Ibid.* x 140 Fairs Arbors, spacious ouersiling walkes, and incorporate I rees of interchanging growths

Oversilent, -silver, -simple: see OVER-

† **Oversit**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ôfersitan* see OVER-1, 4, 2. Cf. MHG., Ger. *übersitzen*, Du. *overzitten*.]

1. *trans.* To sit over or upon, to occupy, possess 1825 *Vesp. Psalter* LVIII 4 Forðon sehðe ofersetan [L. occupaverunt] sawle mine 1888 K. ALFRED *Booth* xviii § 1 Þone mestian hæfð se ofersetan 1895 LAY 833 For anere to ure hwe me mægen ouer-sitten þis lond.

2. To refrain, abstain, or desist from; to omit

Beowulf (2) 684 Ac wit on niht sculon sege ofersitan *Ibid.* 2528 Þæt ic wif þone guð-flogan gylp ofer-sitta. 1000 ALFRED *Gram.* XLVI (2) 276 *Supersedeo*, ic ofersitta. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10284 3yf þou forgeot or ouersyttes Tyme of housel þat þou weyl wytes 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ouyr settinge, or ouyr settinge of dede or tyme, *omissio* 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 132, I may nocht tak it agayne gif I ouersytte any quhile

3. *trans.* To sit over or above, preside over.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* III 31 His power and pioudience ouersitting them from above

Oversize, *sb.* [OVER-29 d.] A size in excess of the proper or ordinary size.

1849 W. A. SCOTT in *Nat. Preacher* Mar., A statue placed in an elevated niche, that must be cut somewhat roughly and of a proportioned oversize to produce the proper effect.

† **Oversize**, *v. 1. Obs.* [OVER-22 b, 26]

1. *trans.* To exceed in size.

1615 G. SANDYS *Travels* I. 3 [People] bred in a mountainous country, who are generally obserued to ouersize those that dwell on low levels. *Ibid.* 63 Little copped caps... he the greatest that weareth the greatest, the Muffies excepted, which ouer-sizes the Emperours.

2. To increase (something) beyond the usual size; to make too large.

1648 REGALL *Appt.* 41 They have brought in a Garrison of strangers, and laid aside or over-sized the ordinary Guard. 1688 in *Harwood Lichfield* (1806) 70 His error in oversizing the eight bells he has cast.

Oversize, *v. 2.* [f. OVER-8, 27 + SIZE *v. 2.*]

† *1. trans.* To size over, cover over with size. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. ii 484 And thus o're sized with coagulate gore

2. (*o ver-si ze*) To size too much.

1788 ARNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 167 A great point is the selection of the paper. It will be found advantageous to use rather a porous kind, not over sized

Hence *O ver-si zing* *vbl. sb.*, excessive sizing

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Sept 4/6 Resolutions were passed against the over-sizing of cotton yarns 1900 *Daily News* 10 Aug 2/1 The defect in the cloth was due to over-sizing

Oversized (stress shifting), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER-SIZE *sb.* + ED 2.] Over or above the normal size, abnormally large

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI. (1856) 274 Can read ordinary over-sized print. 1869 COLERIDGE *Mem.* Koble II. 310 The parish was a country one, not over-sized. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters Hei. cules* xiii, An undersized man or an oversized boy

Overskim: see OVER-9

† **Overskip**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-5, 13]

1. *trans.* To skip or jump lightly over.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R. j, Whan first that fatal horse our cuntry walls did ouerskippe. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* Pief III. § 2 Neither seeke yee to ouer-skip the fold

2. *fig.* To 'skip over', pass over without notice, omit, pretermitt.

1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 1208 Many a worde I ouer skipte In my tale 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 65 Marcus Amelius Antonius ouerskippede not any kynde of lechery 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 Ouer-skippyng many wordes y^e pleased hym not 1602 NARCISSEUS (1893) 404 How can I ouerskippe To speake of love to such a cherrie lippe? 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III. vi 113. 1675 *Art. Comitem* I. xv. (1684) 180 Not. confind to some few particular persons, and wholly overskiping the rest.

absol. 1807 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 55 Tell me. In reading rashly, if I over-skip

3. To overleap, to go beyond in skipping. *rare.* 1628 GAULE *Pract. The* (1629) 89 We would faine ouerskip euen Nature in her seuerall passages.

Hence † **Overskipper**, one who overskips or omits; † **Overskipping** *vbl. sb.*, omission. *Obs.*

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xli 302 In þe sauter seyth dayd to ouerskippers. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 108 In syncoopyng, in ouyr skyping, in omityng 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Lowe lxxx Poems* (Arb.) x16 T'ranslation or ouer skipping of numbe by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, 7, and 9.

Over-skirt. [OVER- 8 c] An outer skirt; a second skirt, worn over the skirt of a dress.
 1883 *Philad. Press* 7 June 4 Underskirt concealed, or very nearly concealed, by a light overskirt 1884 M E WILKINS in *Harpur's Mag.* Oct 788/1 There was a green under-skirt, and a brown over-skirt.

Over-slack, -slander, etc. see OVER-.

+Over-slaht. Obs. [OVER- 1 cf. OE. *sleahst* = *sleage* stroke: cf. OVERSLAY = OVERSLAY.
 c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þet heo sculden merl mid þan blode hore duren and hote overslaht 1847 Mid his blode we sculen þa postles and þet overslaht of ure huse bispregan

+Over-slake, v. Obs. [f. OVER- 4 + SLAKE v.] *intr.* To slacken off, become allayed or quenched
 c 1400 *Land 1 roy Bk* 3112 Iff thow haue cause suche dole to make, Lete it passe and ouer slake! c 1415 [see OVER-SHAKK 1 b]

Over-slaugh (ōvə'slɑ:ʃ), *sb.* Also 8 -slagh, -slaw. [ad Du. *overslag*, f. *overslaan* (see next); or (in sense 1) from the Eng. vb.]

1 *Mil.* The passing over of one's ordinary turn of duty in consideration of being required for a duty which takes precedence of it.

1779 *SMITH Milit. Guide* Dict. s. v. The three blanks [in a form of Roster] show where the *overslages* take effect 1777 — *Milit. Comse* 25 The Nature of a Table for *Over-slaghs* c 1785 J. WILLIAMSON *Elem. Milit. Arrangement* II Notes 51 In a roster, therefore, of eight columns, the smaller corps will be allowed two *overslages*. (This *overslag* is a Dutch expression signifying to leap, or skip over) 1802 in *JAMES Milit. Dict.* 1859 *Military Inst.* Army 8 1858 *Regul. & Ord. Army* p. 837 When an Officer's tour of duty comes along with other duties, he is detailed for that duty which has the precedence, and he is to receive an *overslag* for any other duties 1907 *King's Regulations* p. 243 When an officer is on duty, he will receive an 'overslag' for all other duties which may come to his turn

fig. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Aut. Alt.* (1858) I. xiii. 45 In something of this kind it is, that the Working Classes should look for what soldiers call their 'overslag', or compensation for extra duty done

2 *U. S.* A bar or sand-bank which impedes the navigation of a river, *spec.* that on the Hudson River below Albany

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 42 Having passed the *overslag*, had a distinct view of Albany 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 479 Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands, 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the *Over-slagh*. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. Over-slagh*. A bar, in the marine language of the Dutch. The *overslag* in the Hudson river, near Albany, on which steamboats and other vessels often run aground, is, I believe, the only locality to which this term is now applied among us

Over-slaugh (ōvə'slɑ:ʃ), *v.* [ad Du. *overslaan* to pass over, omit, pass by, f. *over-* OVER- 5 + *slaan* to strike; Ger. *überschlagen*.]

1 *trans.* To pass over, skip, omit. *a. Mil.* To pass over, skip, or remit the ordinary turn of duty of an officer, a company, etc., in consideration of his (or its) being detailed on that day for a duty which takes precedence.

The officer does the higher duty, and skips his turn for the lower, which is taken by him whose turn comes next

1768 *SIMS Milit. Dict.* [not in ed. 1, 1766] *Over-slagh*, originally derived from the Dutch language, signifies to skip over. For instance, suppose four battalions [etc.] If, in the Buffs, the second Captain is doing duty of Deputy-adjutant-general, and the fourth and seventh Captain in the King's are acting, one as Aid-de Camp, the other as Brigade-major, the common duty of these three Captains must be *overslaghed*, that is, equally divided among the other captains. A sketch of the table formed for this purpose may help still further to explain the term *overslaghed*. 1777 — *Milit. Comse* 128 Captain C. having leave of absence is *overslaghed*. 1779 in CAPT. G. SMITH *Milit. Dict.* 1802 in *JAMES Milit. Dict.*

b. *U. S.* To pass over in favour of another, as in nomination to an office, also, generally, to pass over, omit consideration of, ignore.

1846 in *N. York Com. Adv.* 21 Oct (Bartlett), It was found that public opinion would not be reconciled to *overslagging* Taylor, and he was nominated. 1848 *N. York Courier & Eng. Oct.* (Ibid.), The attempt to *overslag* officers entitled to rank in the highest grade in the service, is about to be repeated in a somewhat different way in a lower grade. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 434 The other [provinces] is so small that it is tempted to pursue an obstructive course. to prevent its being *overslagged* altogether

2. To stop the course or progress of, to bar, obstruct, hinder. [cf. OVERSLAUGH sb. 2.]

1864 *WEBSTER, Over-slaugh*. ... To hinder or stop, as by an *overslaugh* or unexpected impediment; as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislative body, that is, to hinder or stop its passage by some opposition. 1865 *Morning Star* 15 Mar. [The Gulf States or their representatives in Congress, killed the bill or *overslaughed* it for the time by voting against it. 1872 W. MATTHEWS *Getting on in World* 89 (Cent.) Society is everywhere *overslaughed* with institutions.

+Over-slay. Obs. [OE. *oferslege*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 1 d + *slege* stroke, blow, (in comb.) beam, bar. cf. ON. *slá* beam, cross-bar] The lintel of a door.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. § 12 *Limen*, *oferslege* oððe *perex-wold* c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xii. 23 Þonne he geseþ þæt blod on þam oferslege. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3155 Ðe dūe tūen and Ðe uerslagen, wið ysope Ðe blod ben dragen. c 1425 *Poc* in Dr. Wulcker 668/5 *Hoc superlunare*, *ouerslay* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 *Ovrslyt* of a doore, *superlunare*.

Oversleep (ōvə'sli:p), *v.* [OVER- 18, 23] 1 To sleep too long, to sleep beyond the time at which one ought to awake. *a. intr.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth De P. R.* xvii lv. (1495) 636 Meue thy body lest that thou ouersleepe. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1612) 306 His man faid'fear to ouer-sleepe, and would not dwine him lay. 1881 *Mrs. H. HUNT Childr. Jems* 158 I will not let you over sleep, be sure.

b. *1st.* In same sense.
 c 1430 *Syn. Gener* (Roxb.) 2646 That she her self not ouerslept. 1571 *GOLDING Catoun on Ps.* xvii 15 Although he never ouerslept himself, yet after long forweryng, he lay as it were in a slomber. 1719 *De For. Crusoe* II. iii. (1840) 51 They were weary, and ouerslept themselves 1893 *LELAND Mem.* I. 218 Which sight I missed by over-sleeping myself.

2 *trans.* To sleep beyond (a particular time).

1566 *Piler Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b. To be ware, that we ouersleepe not our tyme 1828 *WEBSTER s. v.* To over-sleep the usual hour of rising

Oversleeve (ōvə'sli:v), [OVER- 8 c] An outer sleeve covering the ordinary sleeve.

1857 *Mrs. MALCOLM tr. Freytag's Debt & Credit* (1858) 21 The Gentleman pulled off his grey oversleeve, folded it carefully, and locked it up with a parcel of papers in his desk. 1888 *Daily News* 1 May 5/7 The sleeves are made entirely of white cloth, with an oversleeve of ottoman falling partly over the top of the arms, but not hiding the gold embroidery

Over-slide (ōvə'sli:d), *v.* [OVER- 4, 5.]

1. *intr.* To slide or slip away (in fig. sense), to pass by, pass unnoticed. Usually with *let* Obs.

c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 359 þe broli þoust þat him meued þei-of þat ilk tyme Sone he let ouer-slide c 1420 *L. D. C. Story of Thebes* II in *Chaucer's IVs* (1562) 363 b. For lacke of tyme, I lat ouer slide c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxi. 41, I slip, and latus all ourslid Aganis the feid of the

2 *trans.* To pass lightly over, let alone, leave unnoticed (= to let over-slide in 1). Obs.

c 1490 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 415 This matir now herfor I will ourslide 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 43 The 1st I ouerslide.

3. *trans.* (lit.) To slide, slip, or glide over (a place or thing). Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1553 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xi. 31 Of thir salt fludis sa braid ane way Remanis 3it for till ourslid and sail 1648 *HERRICK Hesp.*, *King presented to Julia* II. (1866) 67 And be, too, such a yoke, As not too wide, To over-slide, Or be so strait to choak 1855 *WHITTIER Dram.* 15 The goodly company. One by one the brink o'erslid.

Over-slight, etc. see OVER-

Over-slip (ōvə'sli:p), *v.* Now rare.

1 *trans.* To slip or pass by (fig.), pass over without notice; to let slip, let pass; to fail or neglect to notice, mention, use, or take advantage of; to leave out, omit, miss. Common in 16th and 17th c.; now rare or Obs. [OVER- 4, 5.]

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 12900 (11m) But myte he neuer ouer slip þat him self seide of waiship 1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xii. 81 Forsuyth, I sall nocht ouerslip in this steyd Thy hard myschance, Lawsus, and fater deyd 1535 *COVERDALE Esther* ix. 28 The dayes of Puzim, which are not to be ouerslipped amonge the Iewes 1599 *THYNNE Annuall.* (1875) 62, I must speake of one woorde in the same, deservinge correctione, whiche I see you ouerslipped 1679 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 20 That y^e Advantages of y^e Crowne by this Regulation bee not ouerslipped. 1759 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* 98 A little before Michaelmas, or, if you have ouerslipped that time, then at the end of February 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 446, I had ouerslipped the good occasion then in danger.

2 *b. intr.* or *absol.* To act inadvertently, make a slip. Also *refl.* in same sense. Obs.

1600 *W. WATSON Decadron* (1602) 148 Overslipping himself at vnwares in his words. 1800 *ROWLANDS Knaive of Clubs* 28 But see how wise ingenious men, Do often ouerslip! 1641 *MILTON Annuall.* (1851) 214 The easines of erring, or overslipping in such a boundlesse and vast search.

3. *intr.* To slip or pass by; to pass unnoticed or unused; of time, to elapse (usually implying the missing of an opportunity). Obs. [OVER- 4, 5.]

1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xiv. For sirs Segwarydes durste not haue ado with sir Instram therefore he lete it ouer slyp. 1553 [see OVERSLIPPING ppl. a. below]. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1002 Being very desuious not to let such an opportunitie to overslip 1609 in *Hist. Wake-field Gram. Sch.* (1892) 65 If (upon time overslipped) the election shall be in the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College.

4. To slip away from, escape (a person); usually fig. to escape the notice of, pass unnoticed or unused by, be missed by. Obs.

1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Answ.* i. Wks. 1851 I 178, I think it hath but overslipped you, and that upon better advice you will reform it. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1576 Which all this time hath overslipped'd her thought. 1630 *WADSWORTH Piler* viii. 82, I would not let any occasion ouerslip me. 1688 *HOOLE Sch.-Colloquies* 394, I had rather write it my self lest any thing should perhaps ouerslip me

5. To slip past or beyond (lit.); to pass beyond, esp. secretly or covertly [OVER- 13.]

c 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 It was therefore concluded secretly that in the night they shoulde overslip them [the islands]. 1616 *SURFEL & MARKH. Country Payne* 687 Hiding himself therein, and letting the dogges by that means to ouerslip him, as not being able to find the sentinell. 1628 *DROV Voy. Madag.* (1868) 26 And shortened saile, least before morning I might ouerslippe them. 1660 *INGENIO Bentiv.* & *Ur.* II. (1862) 8 I hat is not my house said [he] you have over-slipt it a League

6. To slip beyond or outside of (fig.); to transgress through inadvertence Obs.

1534 *WHITTON Tullys Offices* 1 (1540) 13 Many causes are wont to be of ouerslippinge of mannes offyce and dutie. 1590 *GREENE Orl. Fyr* Wks (Rldg.) 92/1 Lest My choler ouerslip the law of arms. a 1592 — *Poems* 120 She [Nature] over-slepp'd her cunning and her skill, And aimed too fair, but drew beyond the mark.

6. *intr.* ? To slip or slide beyond the proper point in stepping, said of a horse ? Obs.

1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4212/4 When he trots out he overslips, and is shod short before for it.

Hence *Over-slip* ppl. a., *Over-slip* ppl. a.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xiii. ix. 50 The lang declinand and ourslippand nycht Gan schape full fast to mak schort and ourdryve. 1582 *STANHYURST Æneis* Ded (Arb.) 7 Thee ouerslipping of y^t were in effect thee chocking of thee poet his discourse 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle*, etc. *Ad Lectorem* (E. E. T. S.) 111, I had no competence of time. to correct any easily over-slipped error

7. **+Over-slip, sb.** Obs. [f. prec. vb.] An act of 'overslipping', or inadvertence; a slip

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 82, I let not them passe in whom I discover not many ouer-slippes 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Warminster's Apeph.* 94 After that he had seen him express so much of sorrow for that over-slip

8. **+Over-slop.** Obs. [OE. *oferslop* (in ON. *yfir-sloppr*), f. OVER- 8 c + SLOP a smock.] A loose upper garment; a cassock or gown, a stole or surplice.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 46 [Ambulans in stolis] geonga in stolum vel on ofersloppum c 1000 *Sax. Leech* III. 200 Oferslop hwit habban blisse getacnad, oferslop bleofah habban ærende fullc getacnad. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom.* *Prol.* & T. 80 (Ellesm.) His ouerslope [Petw. ouerslope, other MSS. ouer(e) sloppe] nys nat worth a myte. It is al bawdy and to-tore also

Over-slope see OVER-

Over-slow, a [OVER- 27] Too slow, unduly slow. So **Over-slow ness**

1571 *GOLDING Catoun on Ps.* xxxvii. 11 The understanding of the flesh thinketh him to bee then overslow. 1896 *Mrs. CAFFEYN Quaker Grandmother* 140 The consciences of the two appear to have been especially created for their present fluctuating state of being. For hers was as over-slow, as his was over-sure. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 29 May 3/1 The weak spot will come from the over-slowness and air of calculation

9. **+Over-slow, v.** Obs. rare. [cf. OVER- 21.]

trans. To make slow, slacken down, retard

a 1660 *HAMMOND Serm.* *Ezek.* xvi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 563

To persuade our selves, that there is no means on earth

.. able to trash, or overslow this furious driver.

Over-slur to Over-small see OVER-

Over-smann (ōvə'smæn), *sc.* and *noth dial.*

[A variant of OVERMAN, prob. after words formed on a genitive, such as *daysman*, *townsman*, etc.]

1. A man having authority, or holding an official position, over others, = OVERMAN 1.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1 127 In euerie

provincie ar owrsmen quhome of ane ald titil we cal

Schirreffis. 1894 *HCWAT Little Scot. World* 84 The earliest

provosts or ovrsmen of Prestwick]

2 An arbiter, umpire; = OVERMAN 2

1540 *Decreet Arbitral* in 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 Robert Abbot of Kinloss, over-smann chosen by the

said parties 1593 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 Each shall

choose so many out of his awin Presbyterie with an over-smann.

1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vul.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of

commonity. pronounced. by arbiters or by an over-smann

3 A foreman in a colliery; = OVERMAN 3.

1863 *Mining Rep.* IV *Scot.* Enforced by the occasional

visit of the underground over-smann, particularly in long-wall

working

4. **+Over-smite, v.** Obs. [OVER- 13.] *trans.* To

exceed or go beyond in smiting

a 1450 *Fysshunge w. Anglie* (1883) 28 Se þat 3e neuer ouer

smyt þe strynght of 3owr lyne for brekyng.

Over-smoke, v. [OVER- 8, 23, 27.]

1. *trans.* To cover over with smoke or the like.

1855 *BROWNING Up at Villa* v. The hills over-smoked

behind by the faint grey olive trees

2. *intr.* and *refl.* To smoke too much.

1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 417, I work as hard as I can and

oveismoke myself and am happy. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Oct.

3/1 [He] may have drunk too much tea or over-smoked.

Over-snow, v. poetic [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To

whiten over with or as with snow.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* v. Sap check'd with frost and lusty

leaves quite gone, Beauty o'ersnow'd, and bareness every

where 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* v. 553 Ære age unstrung my

nerves, or time o'ersnow'd my head

Over-soar, v. [OVER- 1, 5] *trans.* To soar

above, fly over the summit of,

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. vii. 623 As the wise Wilde-

geese, when they over-soar Cilian Mounts 1821 *SHRELEY*

Ephych. 16 It oversoared this low and worldly shade 1839

BAILEY Festus (1848) xxi. 268 My mind o'ersoars The stars.

3. **+Over-sob, v.** Obs. rare. [f. OVER- 26 + SOB

v.] *trans.* To charge with excess of moisture

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 41 That you cast no seeds into

the earth whilst it either actually rains, or that it be over-

sobb'd, till moderately dry

Over-soft, -solemn, etc. see OVER-

Over-sollicitous, a [OVER- 28.] Exces-

sively or unduly solicitous. So **Over-sollicitude.**

1664-5 *PEPYS Diary* 28 Feb. My being over solicitous

and jealous and froward and ready to reproach her do make

her worse. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 58 The over-

sollicitous regard to private good 1768-74 *TUCKER Z.*

Nat. (1834) II. 507 An over-sollicitude retards the speed and

misguides the judgment

Over-soon, *adv.* (α) [OVER- 30. cf OVER-
adv. 11.] Too soon, † too quickly or readily (*obs.*)
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consec.* 3907 Penance done Parchaunce
over reklesly and over sone. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 153 As
whanne a man swerthly ouersone, & whanne he hath don,
he repentyth hym. a1586 *Sidney* (J.) The lad may prove
well enough, if he ouersone think not, too well of himself.
1634 W. THIRWYTT tr. *Balaas's Lett.* (vol. I) 97 Having
over-soone desired them. [Now usually two words]

† **B. adj.** Too early; too ready or quick. *Obs.*
a1586 *Sidney Arcadia* iv (1622) 413 Lamenting, such as
the turtle like loue is wont to make for the euer ouer-soone
losse of her onely loved make

† **Over-sore**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f OVER- 30 + SORE
adv.] Too 'sore', too severely or violently
1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 280 (MS B) Pys Edwyne was þus
kyng þre 3er, and somdel more, And þat lond vor ys deþe
he wep not ouersore [? no þing sore]. c1460 *FORTESCUE*
Adm. & Lm. x (1585) 133 It is not good a kyng to
ouer soore chage his peple. a1568 *ASCHAM Scholern* (Arb.)
34 Thies sciences, as they sharpen mens wittes ouer moch,
so they change mens maners ouer sore

Over-sorrow to -sout: see OVER-.

Over-soul. [OVER- 2] Emerson's name
for the Deity regarded philosophically as the
supreme spirit which animates the universe; used
by later writers in the same or an analogous sense
1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Over-soul* 270-1 That great nature
in which we rest as the earth lies in the soft arms of the
atmosphere, that Unity, that Over-soul within which each
man's particular being is contained and made one with all
other. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II 19 With the
American [Emerson], every elevated thought meiges man
for a time in the Over-soul. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Li. of Ages*
I 14 The Divine Spirit, the Great Oversoul has always
been in contact with the human spirit

Over-sound, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 1c.] (See quot.)
1834 *SIDNEY Organ* 43 If the wind be too strong, the pipes
oversound (or produce) the higher octave of the tone they
ought to sound

Over-sow (ðuvsəu), *v.* [In OE *ofersāwan*,
f *ofer*, OVER- + *sow* *v.*, cf OS. *ofarsāwan*, OHG
ubarsden, all repr. late L. *superseminare* (Vulg.)]
1. *trans.* To sow (seed) over other seed, or a
crop, previously sown. [OVER- 1, 8]
c975 *Knesh Gosh* Matt. xii 25 Cum feond his and ofer-
seow weod [*superseminant avania*] in middan þam hwæte.
1565 W. ALLEN in *Fulke Confit Fung* (1577) 409 It was
long after ouersowen. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) Matt. xii 25
His enemy came and oversowed cockle among the wheate.
1610 *Bova* 174 (1620) 182 In Heaven Lucifer over-sowed
Pride. In Paradise Satan over sowed disobedience. 1887
T. W. ALLIES *Throne Fisherman* 487 Enemies, who while
men sleep, oversow tares upon that good seed

2. To sow (ground) with seed in addition to
some already sown. [OVER- 8, 20]
c1000 *AGS Gosh* Matt. xii 25 þa com his feonda sum and
ofer-seow hit mid cecole on middan þam hwæte. 1516
T. ADAMS *Son's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I 480 Whilist he sleeps,
the enemy over-sows the field of his heart with tares. 1884
G. F. PAMETON *Out of Egypt* vii 195 The Devil came
by night and oversowed the field with tares.

3. To scatter seed over, to sow with seed. Also
fig. in *pa. pple.* Strewn over with something,
bestrewn, besprinkled, spotted (F. *parsenné*).
[OVER- 8.]
a1518 *SYLVESTER Panaretus* 125 An Azure Scarf, all over-
sown with Crowned Swords. 1648-50 *HEXHAM, Len Over-*
sewry, after Gortigh verken, an Over-sowne or a Meazled
Hogge. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFITH tr. *Fonai's Christ* I 303
He likened it to a land which, being once oversown, 'pro-
duces its fruit of itself'

4. To sow too much of (seed); to sow too much
seed upon (land). [OVER- 27.]
1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., To oversow one's wheat

Over-span (ðuvsɪspæn), *v.* [OVER- 10, 22.]
1. *trans.* To extend above and across (something
else) from side to side, as a bridge or the like, to
span, in quot. 1513, to cross over.

1513 *DOUGLAS Bnais* iii. lii. 19 Wnder thy gard to schip
we was addres Ourspannd [*perennis*] mony swelland seis
salt. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c1865) II. 87/1 They overspan
and protect. the. blood-vessels. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 100
The heavenly arch that overspans the earth

† 2. To exceed in width of span. (In quot. *fig.*)
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Rich. II.* cccxvi, Mighty Caesar
Hee who overspan'd All Souldiers in his conduct.

† 3. a. To span (a space) with an arch or crossing
structure, to 'throw' (an arch, bridge, etc.) over
a space. Also *absol.*, in *spec.* use see quot. *Obs.*
1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 Before it is closed up
at the top, it is almost filled with Wood, and then they
over span the Arch. *Ibid.* 109 The Place to receive the
Fuel being over span'd like an Arch. *Ibid.* Instead of
Arching, they *truss-over*, or *over-span*, as they phrase it,
i. e. they lay the end of one Buck about half way over the
end of another, and so, till both sides meet within half a
Bricks length, and then a bounding Brick at the top finishes
the Arch. c1877 *FUSELI in Lect. Paint.* xi. (1848) 541
Michelangelo, by the perpetual use of a convex line, over-
spanned the forms

Over-spangle, -spatter, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-sparrred (-spærd), *a.* [f. OVER- 28 d +
SPARR *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of a ship. Having too many
or too heavy spars (masts, yards, etc.), so as to be
top-heavy. Hence *fig.* (*Naut. slang*), unsteady
1871 *Echo* 18 Jan., They say that our ships draw too much
water, are over-sparrred. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.*
I 18 He could have earned a whole bottle without ex-
hibiting himself as in the least degree over-sparrred.

Over-speak (ðuvspeɪk), *v.* Now rare [OVER-
27, 22.]

1. † *a. trans.* To speak of, or proclaim, too
strongly; to overstate, exaggerate. *Obs.*

1628 B. HALL *Old Reliq.* (1686) Ded., If fame do not over-
speak you there are not many soils that yield either so
frequent flocks or better feed. 1681 R. FLEMING *Pulphill*
Scripture (1807) II. 11. 16 A truth which none can overspeak,
Yea where no possible hyperbole can ever be

b. *intr.* To speak too strongly, to speak ex-
travagantly, exaggerate. Also *refl.* in same sense.

a1556 *HALES Gold. Renn.* (1673) 229 [He] extremely over-
worded, and over-spake himself in his expression of it. a1661
FULLER *Worthies, Hants* (1662) 5 Seing ill usage... may
make a Sober man Over-speak in his passion

2. *trans.* To surpass or outdo in speaking
1826 *SYD. SMITH Wks* (1839) II 97/1 Mr Jackson strives
to out-paint Sir Thomas, Sir Thomas Lethbridge to over-
speak Mr Canning

So **Over-speak** *king* *vb.* *sb.*, too much speaking,
exaggeration, **Over-speak** *king* *pp.* *a.*, that speaks
too much.

1609 *OVERBURY State of France* (1626) 28 In their Con-
versation, the Custome [of] shifting, and overspeaking, hath
quite overcome the shame of it. a1610 *HEALEY Theo-*
phastus (1636) 28 Of Loquacity or Over-speak. 1612
BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* (Arb.) 454 An overspeaking Judge
is no well tuned Cymball

Over-speculate, -speech, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-spend (ðuvspeɪnd), *v.* [OVER- 17, 13,
26, 23.]

1. *trans.* To 'spend' or use till no longer fit for
service; to exhaust, wear out. Usually in *pa. pple.*
overspent: Completely 'spent', worn out, ex-
hausted with fatigue, tired out. *arch.*

a1618 *RALEIGH Royal Navy* 27 They make their Ocum.
of old sear and weather-beaten ropes, when they are over-
spent and growne rotten. 1636 *DEKKER Wonder of Kingsd.*
Wks. 1873 IV 239 Now I see th'art too farre gone, this
lady hath overspent thee. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* II 10
Harvest Hinds o'spent with Toil and Heat. 1877 L.
MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 110 Where oftumes overspent I lay
upon the grass

b. In reference to the force of a storm, life,
time. (in *pa. pple.*) Spent, at an end

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 100 Till this last storm of
the terrible ones being overspent [etc.] 1839 *BAILEY Festus*
(1848) 6/2 When this vain life o'spent Earth may some
purer beings' presence bear

2. a. To spend more than (a specified amount),
to exceed in expenditure.

1667 *PENNS Diary* 10 Apr. It is plain that we do overspend
our revenue. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/4 At present they
were over spending their income of 60,000 by 9,000 a year

b. To spend in excess or beyond what is necessary.
1857 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Aut. Alt.* L. xxiv 89 The principal
argument that what one man over-spends, some other must
gain;—in short the old argument in favour of luxury.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To spend beyond one's means
1890 *Spectator* 7 June, Although Italy has not overspent
herself like France

Hence **Over-spend** *nt* († overspended) *pp.* *a.*

a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 241 Such whom any dis-
contentment made hungrie of change, or an over spent
want, made want a cuill warre. 1760-72 H. BROOKES *Fool*
of Quail (1809) I. 66 Slowly leading their over-spent horses

Over-spill, *sb.* [OVER- 5.] That which is
spilt over or overflows, usually *fig.*, esp. of surplus
population leaving a country.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 12/1 A colony capable of receiving
the overspill of her population, or of furnishing her with all
tropical produce. 1892 *BARING Gould Trag. Casuery* I. 206
In the middle ages the overspill of the men became merce-
naries to foreign courts. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 289 This
stream is an overspill from the main river

Over-spill, *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To spill
over the edge of the containing vessel.

1855 *BAILEY Myrte* 7 Ere earth Like the libation of a
crowned bowl, O'spilled the depths of the unknown abyss.
1887 G. L. TAYLOR *Centennial Poems* 13 Apr., Her Newton,
born a quart cup not o'spilling

† **Over-spinn**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.*
To spin out, protract too much.

1643 *CARTWRIGHT On Death* Sir B. Grenvill 34 Things
were prepar'd, debated, and then done, Not rashly broke, or
vainly overspun

Over-spire to **Over-split**: see OVER-

Over-spread (ðuvspreɪd), *v.* [OE. *ofer-*
spreddan, f *ofer*, OVER-8, 9, in MHG. *uber spreiten*.]

1. *trans.* To spread (something) over or upon
something else; to diffuse over a place or region.

c161 *Zuleis St. Benet* liii. (Schroder 1889) 84 Beon þæs symble
bedd genlits sumlice oferspreddes. c1375 *Cursor M.* 5486
(Faust) De ospring þat of Ioseph bred was mykil in lande
ouerspred. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 173 This nyght
I call Idolatrie, The clude ouerspred, Hypocresie.

2. To spread something over (something else);
to cover with something spread upon the surface.

c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 2013 After this, Theseus hath
ysent after a beere, and it al ouer spradd With clooth of
gold. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* I. ii. 24 With hostile forces he'll
o'spread the land. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Flamm* (1878)
II ix 204 Dealers had. overspread them with scanty
awnings. 1879 *BROWNING Inan Inanwotch* 222
b. in *passive* with *with* (the subject being left
indeterminate).

c1275 *LAY. 19045* Was þat kineworþe bed Al mid palle ouer
spiad. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi* (*Jacobus minor*) 873 Al
þe feild, þat we ouer-sprad With fare quhyte dew a-bout þat

sted. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckingham* vi., Northampton
fyeld with armed men orespred. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* iii.
iii 55 The whole Kingdome was now overspread with a
generall Waire. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 261 High
mountains overspread with trees. 1870 *BRYANT Hlad* I. ii.
70 Pyrrhus Sacred to Ceres and o'spread with flowers

3. Of a thing: To spread or extend over (some-
thing else); to diffuse itself over; to cover com-
pletely. *lit.* and *fig.*

c1205 *LAY. 14188* Swa muchel lond Swa wule anes bule
hude aches weies ouer-spredd. 1297 *R. GLOUCE. (Rolls)*
7803 He wende him in to france, & þe contre ouer spradde,
& robbede & destruede. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* 864 (B. M.
MS) A lyzt cloude. ouer-sprad hem euery man. 1426 *LYDG*
De Guil. Pilgr. 14555 My mantel ouerspredeth al. 1594
T. B. *La Primaud.* *Pr. Acad.* II 9 Being heres of that
corruption that hath ouerspred the whole nature of man.
1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II 254 Here wild Olive-shoots o'er-
spread the Ground. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand* xvii (1804)
99 You Scotchmen have overspread us, as the locusts did
Egypt. 1863 *GEOR. ELIOT Romola* vi. A pink flush over-
spread her face. *absol.* 1651 C. CARWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.*
To Rdr., Surely, if Popery overspread againe, barbarism and
illiterateness is a most likely means to effect it

Hence **Over-spread** *vb.* *sb.*, the action of
spreading over; *pp.* *a.* that spreads over. Also
Over-spread *sb.*, the fact of spreading over; *concr.*
that which is spread over.

1563 *MAN Musculius Commonpl.* 16 b, The beginning of
sinne, and the ouerspreading of it abroad. 1670 *WILLET*
Hexapla Dan. 64 In the bedchamber there was an over-
spreading vine made of gold. 1697 *SANDERSON Serm.* I 265
Those general truths, which by the mercy of God were
preserved amid the foulest ouerspreadings of popery. 1826
R. HALL *Wks.* VI 34 The ouerspreading of thick darkness
1866 *Reader* 31 Mar. 331 The main contour of surface... was
acquired prior to the overspread of the glacial series.

Over-spring, *v.* [OVER- 1, 5 of OHG
ubarspringan, MHG. & Ger *uberspringen*] *trans.*
To spring or leap over; *fig.* to surmount.

c1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 332 That fyue fadme at the
leeeste it ouersprynge the hyste Rokke. 1801 W. TAYLOR
in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 An Arabian wildness of fancy,
which seldom shakes off the costume, or oversprings the
range of Arabian idea. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Hafis* Wks.
(Bohn) I 479 Bring wine, that I overspring Both worlds at
a single leap

Over-sprinkle, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To
sprinkle over, besprinkle.

1563 *Homilies in Rebellion* vi. (1859) 593 So is there no
country which hath not been oversprinkled with the
blood of subjects. c1576 *GASCOIGNE Deyyll's Will*, Item
I geve to the Butchers new freshe blood to ouersprinkle
their stale mete that it may seem newly kyllid. a1849
Por. Belis Poems (1859) 73 The stars that oversprinkle All
the heavens.

† **Over-spurn**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.*
To kick over, overturn with the foot.

c1495 *Epitafie* etc. in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 392 Caused
to sunder Lyfe vp to Deith that al ouerspurneth.

Over-squeak, -squeamish: see OVER-.

† **Oversta'd**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [f OVER- 21 + *stad*,
later *STED*, placed, cf *BRESTD* *pa. pple.* sense 4.]

Overst, overwhelmed

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon. Wace* (Rolls) 12770 Another strok
he scholde haue had, But wip þe Romayns þey were ouerstad

Overstaff, -stain, -stalled: see OVER-.

† **Overstand**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 1, 17: cf.

MHG. *uberstān*, Ger *uberstehen*.]

1. *trans.* To stand over; to stand beside.

c1330 *Amis & Amil* 1986 Y bad him fann Forsake the
lazer in the wain, That he so ouerstode [cf. 1970 ouer him
stode a naked swain]

2. To stand, endure, or stay to the end of; to
get through; to outstay, overstay

1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 168 If they can over-stand
that journey and escape well from danger. 1666 *BUNYAN*
Grace Ab. 766 How, if you have overstayed the time of
mercy? 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I 51 She was
too nice and particular. and so overstayed her market

† **Overstart**, *v.* *Obs. rare* [OVER- 5.] *trans.*

To overleap, miss, 'skip', omit.

c1420 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 1593 Som of the felyshyp
that I there say, In all this whyle, haue I ouerstert.

Overstate (ðuvsɪstɛɪt), *v.* [f. OVER- 27, 26
+ *STATE* *sb.* and *v.*]

† 1. To over-state it: to assume too great 'state'
or stateliness; to play the grandee to excess. *Obs.*
1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xix (1647) 202 Or else that
they should over-state it, turn Tyrants, and only exchange
their slavery by becoming vassals to their own passions.

2. *trans.* To state too strongly; to exceed the
limits of fact in stating; to exaggerate

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 397/2 If Sir Francis
Burdett has overstated the misgovernment of a prison, ap-
propriated for the seditions, he [etc.]. 1837 *SYD SMITH Let*
Archd. Singleton Wks. 1859 II 279/2, I hate to overstate
my case. 1873 *SYMMONDS Grk. Poets* x. 324 To say that the
Greeks had no conceits, is perhaps overstated.

Overstatement (ðuvsɪstɛɪtmənt) [OVER-
29 b.] The action, or an act, of overstating;
statement which exceeds the limits of fact; exag-
geration

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 397/2 It does not appear
that his account was an overstatement at the time. 1848
MILL Pol. Econ. I. 168 This is one of those over-statements
of a true principle, often met with in Adam Smith. 1874
GLADSTONE in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 673 In commenting on
over statement I do not seek to understate.

Overstay (duvəstaj), *v.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To stay over or beyond (in time).

1646 *BP HALL Salan's Fiery Davis quenched* i. vi. Now that he only over-stayes the time of our misgrounded expectation. 1668 *Orlando MSS in 10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm App v.* 71 Overstayed leave [of absence], caused by illness. 1858 *Mrs CARLYLE Lett II* 360 Fear of over-staying one's welcome. 1864 *B. TAYLOR Home & Abroad Ser II* 11. x. 194 We had already overstayed by a fortnight the time which we had allotted to our visit.

Overstayed (duvəstajd), *a* *Naut.* [OVER- 28.] Too heavily stayed; having the stays too rigid. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 Ship's efficiency not what my recollection of such a ship should be, masts overstayed.

† **Overstay**, *adv* *phr.* *Obs.* [f. OVER *prep* + STAY *sb*; cf. OVER-31.] Over to the other tack in quots, *fig*.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. II*, iii. 17 Are their mides so aliened from us? and must we be altogether drawne over-stayes to them? *Ibid* vii. 27 When they had both spoken and disputed against them, what drew them overstayes to contend for them?

Over-steadfast to -stent · see OVER-.

Overstepping · see OVERSTAY *v.* *Obs.*

Overstepe *p. v.* [OE. *ofersteppan*, f. *ofer*-OVER-5, 12, = OHG. *ubarstephan*, Du. *overstappen*.] *trans.* To step over or across, to pass beyond or to the other side of (a boundary or thing material or immaterial) Also *intr.*

a 1000 *Lamb Ps xvii* 30 (Bosw.) Ic ofersteppe weall [trans. *greddar murru*] 1489 *CAXTON Regies of A I* xii. 32 They overprespe and overstep one ouer that other 1599 *GREENE Philomela Wks* (Grosart) XI 126, I will oversteppe the conceit of mine own folly 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus lxxxviii* 7 Infamy none o'ersteps, nor ventures any beyond it 1875 *BYRCE Holy Rom Emp xx* (ed. 5) 363 France, by the annexation of Piedmont, had overstepped the Alps

So **Overstep** *sb*, an act of overstepping or passing beyond a limit

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 64 This apparent overstep, be it what it may, in the march of insanity beyond that of the population of the country, is a real retrogression.

Overstien, -stihen: see OVERSTAY *v.* *Obs.*

Over-stiff, -stifle, etc. · see OVER-.

Over-stimulate, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To stimulate too much or excessively; to overexcite. (Chiefly in *pa. pple*.) So **Over-stimulated** *ppl a*, **Over-stimula** *tion*.

1798 *ENGELWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 331 It is the debility of an over-stimulated temper 1835-6 *Topo Cycl Anst I* 678 Over-stimulation, of the minute vessels of the lungs by the dark blood 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Pr II* xii. Over-stimulated by their feelings which rouses a man up

† **Overstink**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 22, 21.] *trans.* To stink more than, to drown the stench of.

1620 *SHAKS Temp IV* i. 84, I left them I th' filthy mantled pool, These dancing vp to th' chins, that the fowle Lake Ore-stunk their feet

Overstock (duvəstɔk), *sb* [OVER- 8 c, 29 d.]

† 1. *ppl* Knee-breeches; cf. *neither-stocks. Obs.* 1565 *RICHMOND Walls* (Surtees) 177 Item to Samuall Pullayne a pare of black overstocks, cutt in long paynes. 1573-80 *BARRET Abo. B* 1160 Breeches, or mens overstocks.

2. A superabundant stock or store; a supply in excess of demand or requirement.

1710 *STEELE Tatler No 105* ¶ This over-stock of Beauty, for which there are so few Bidders, calls for an immediate Supply of Lovers and Husbands. 1757 *HERALD No 12* (1758) I 196 This dram of an overstock of corn can be no other than that of exportation to foreign countries. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I 158 There's an overstock in everything, and we've got to shut down.

Overstock (duvəstɔk), *v.* [OVER- 27.]

trans To stock to excess; to supply with more than is required; to fill too full, overcharge, glut.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., Every man laies on at random, and as many as they can get, and so Overstock the same 1676 *TOWNSON Decalogus* 336 Some of those fish, wherewith I find his ponds to be overstockt 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 539 In consequence of the English treaty, their oils flowed in, and overstocked the market. 1842 in *Bischoff Woollen Manuf. II* 382 Every judicious farmer will be careful not to over-stock his land.

Hence **Overstocked** *ppl a.*, -stocking *vbl sb* 1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 298 The overstocking of a Country with goods, may lessen the gain of particular Merchants. 1865 *Sat. Rev* 5 Aug. 161/r. The treatment which fish bestow on each other in an overstocked pond.

Over-stoop, -stowed, etc. · see OVER-.

Over-storied, *pa. pple*. [OVER-8.] Covered with stories or historical paintings.

1855 *BROWNING Clean* 53 The Peacole, o'er-storied its whole length... with painting, is mine too.

† **Overstory**, *Arch Obs.* [f. OVER *a* + STORY.] An upper story, *spec.* a clerestory

a 1490 *BOTONER Itin* (Nasmith, 1778) 78 Item in le ovyr-historie sunt to fenestras *Ibid* 82 Et quelibet fenestra in le ovyrstory continet 5 panellas glaseatas

Overstrain (duvəstreɪn), *sb*. [OVER- 29 b.]

Excessive strain; the act of overstraining or fact of being overstrained.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1812) VI. 144 (D) It was such an overstrain of generosity from him that it might well overset him 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 5 Such was his state of exhaustion, in consequence of the previous overstrain on every nerve and muscle. 1878 *HOLBROOK Hyg. Brain* 101 How is the merchant to avoid mental overstrain?

Overstrain (duvəstreɪn), *v*

† 1. *trans.* To strain, stretch, or extend (something) over or across. *Obs rare.* [OVER- 10.]

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1872) 51 Which, with a wire net euen and tight, waz al ouerstrained

† 2. To go beyond in straining or exertion; to surpass in effort. *Obs rare.* [OVER- 22.]

1590 *GREENE N too late* (1600) 18, I have sought to over-match thy father in policie, as he overstrains vs in sealousie.

3. To strain too much, subject to excessive strain, to stretch or exert (an organ or faculty) more than it will bear [OVER- 27.] & *lit* or in physical sense

1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) 2 Neuer will I ouerstraine my strength. 1640 *BP. HALL Chr. Modes* (ed. Ward) 28/2 He so overstrained his lungs, in calling upon his troops, that he presently died. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* vi (1841) I. 36 At last [they] overstrain their sinews, and are crumpled ever after. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* i. vii. (1875) 40 You must not sacrifice your eyesight by overstraining it

b fig

1633 *BP. HALL Ocean. Medit* (1851) 148 His justice will not let his mercy be overstrained 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* vii. v. Those scruples she herself thought might be overstrained. 1853 *J. G. NICHOLS Herald & General* I. 497 This argument is greatly overstrained.

c. absol or *intr.*

1703 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (1709) 76 To endeavour not to Please is ill nature, altogether to Neglect it, Folly; and to Over-strain for it, Vanity and Design. a 1742 *OLDMIXON in Southey's Comm. pt. Bk IV* 261/r. Writers of comedy are very apt to overdo and overstrain, in complacency to the judgment of their audience

Hence **Overstrained** *ppl a.* (whence **Over-strainedness**); **Overstraining** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*

1599 *THYNNE Animad.* (1875) 57 Yt maye, after a harde and ouerstreyned sorte, beare somme sence. 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 417 An overstraining conjecture which is not here endeavoured to be asserted 1695 *DRYDEN Observ. Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* § 54 With overstraining and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 74 That eye which Beams close upon me till it bursts from sheer Overstrainedness of sight 1859 *TRINNYSON Viven* 372 As some wild turn of anger, or a mood Of overstrain'd affection.

Over-strait, *a.* [f. OVER- 28 + STRAIT *a.*]

† a Too strict or severe. *Obs.* b Too narrow.

1538 *STARKEY England* II, iii 197 Deths ys ouer-strayte punnysshment for al such thet pruely comyttid 1561 *T. HOBT. Castiglione's Courtier* III (1577) P vii b, Kepte vnder with ouer-straight looking to, or beaten of their husbands or fathers. 1645 *BP. HALL Kennedy Discontents* 9 For the enlarging of their over-strait lodgings, hard at work.

So **Over-straitly** *adv.*; **Over-straitness**. Also

Over-straiten *v.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Pt. xvii.* 1 Some take the woordes overstraightly. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Trans. Pr. Tong. Scot. it.* 18, cruelte, ouerstraightnesse. 1679 *PULLER Modern Ch. Eng.* (1843) 160 The fourth Commandment doth not bind Christians over-straightly 1735 *Phil. Trans. XXXIX* 32 To prevent the Juice, that re-unites the Wound from overstraightening the Canal.

Overstream (duvəstreɪm), *v* [OVER- 9.]

trans To stream over or across; to flow over in a stream Hence **Overstreaming** *ppl a.*

1616 *HAYWARD Sanct. Tronb. Soil* i. v (1620) 74 When an vniuersal floud of fire shal ouer-streame the whole world. 1860 *PUSLEY Mm. Proph.* 478 The fullness of the over-streaming Love of God. 1864 *TENNISON Islet* 20 Overstream'd and silvery-streak'd With many a rivulet high against the Sun

Over-strength · see OVER- 29

Overstretch, *v.* [OVER- 27, 10; in sense 2 = MHG. *überstrecken*.]

1. *trans.* To stretch too much, or beyond the proper length, amount, or degree *lit.* and *fig.*

Overstretch in quot 1330 appears to be for *overstreicht* (= overstretch'd), but may possibly be = *overstrain* c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1370 How þer hap was ner ouer-strait, And how Viced was þer socour 1388 *WYCLIF a Cor. x.* 14 For we ouerstretchen [*superextendimus*] not forth vs, as not stretching to you. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Clothiers. practise Falshood by overstretching them upon the Tenter 1590 *MARLOWE Edu. II.* II, ii 158 The murmuring Commons, overstretch'd, break 1735 *BRACKEN in Burdon Pocket Farmer* 26 note, The Muscles of the Shoulder being overstretch'd or relaxed 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 269 This supremacy, however it may have been overstretch'd by Elizabeth herself.

2 a To stretch (something) over or across. b.

To stretch or extend across (something)

1423 *JAS. I Kings Q. clxiv.* And on the quehale was lytill void space. Wele nere ouer-straight fro lawe vnto hye. 1883 *Century Mag. XXVI* 821 That line of arches which over-stretches London.

So **Overstretch** *sb*; **Overstretch** *tohd* (-streɪtʃt)

ppl a; **Overstretching** *vbl sb.*

1621 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II, 9 The preeminence of a good name thus far just, beware ye make not unjust by overstretching 1676 *WISMAN Churche Treas.* i. xxi xxi The Tumour was gangrened by reason of the overstretching of the Skin. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual* (1800) II. 101 The already over-stretched thread of his age and infirmities 1766 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit I.* 257 The prodigious Compass of this great Arch appears like an Over-stretch, or an Extreme. 1806 *H. K. WHITE Let to Maddock* 17 Feb., A very slight over-stretch of the mind in the daytime 1861 *W. S. PERRY Hist. Ch. Eng. I.* xiv 519 One of the suicidal counsels of an overstretch'd and impossible conformity

Overstrew (-strū, -strō), *v.* Forms: see

STREW [OVER- 8: cf. MHG. *überstrewen*, G. *überstreuen*, Du. *overstrooijen*.]

1 *trans* To strew or sprinkle (something) over something else

1570 *LEVINS Manup.* 181/6 To Ouerstrowe, *supersternere*. 1798 *G. MITCHELL tr. Karsten's Mtn. Leskean Museum* 294 Iron Ore, with overstrewed Crystals of Copper Pyrites.

2. To strew or sprinkle something over (something else); to oversprinkle *with*. (Chiefly in *pa. pple*.)

1578 *LYVE Dadoens v* i 545 The leaues be as if they were ouerstrown with meale or flower. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven & Ad.* 1143 The top o'erstraw'd With sweets a 1661 *FULLER Worthas* i. (1662) 20 Were the Subject we treat of over-strewed with Ashes, (like the floor of Bells Temple). 1708 *J. PHILLIPS Cyder* i. 27 The clammy Surface all o'er-strown with Tribes Of greedy Insects. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 400 Brilliant spirals, overstrawn with a multitude of stars.

Over-strict, *a* [OVER- 28.] Too strict.

1607-22 *BACON Ess. Counsel* (Arb.) 320 Where there hath bene, either an overgreatnesse in one [Counsellor], or an over-strict Combinacon in diuerse. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* 147 The fear of being accounted over-strict, methodistical, puritanical or what not.

So **Over-strictly** *adv.*; **Over-strictness**.

a 1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb* i. 6 (1655) 50 A faithful Interpreter stands not overstrictly upon the letter. *Ibid* xii. 25. 166 Misconceit of the over strictness of the Gospel, terming it 'cords', 'bonds'. 1818-60 *WHATELY Comph. Bk* (1864) 170 Over-strictness may have led to a rebellious reaction

Overstride (-strɪd), *v.* [OVER- 5, 10, 13, 22, 26; cf. MLG. *overstriden*.]

1. To stride over or across a *trans.* To pass or move across (something) by striding.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Here he cūmed stridende fro dūne to dūne, and ouer strit þe cnolles. 1576 *TURBERV Venurie* 68 You must looke amongst the fearnes and small twiggis the whiche he hath overstriden 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* III vi 31 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 A man o'er-strides the tomb, and drops beneath.

b To stretch the legs across; to stand or sit with one leg on each side of, to bestride.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 209 Strait Gibbonis air, that nevir ouerstred an horse. 1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* 541 From the one he could to th' other coast Stretch his strong thighs, and th' Ocean overstride 1855 *BROWNING Bk. Blougarney's Apol* 393 You see one lad o'erstride a chimney-stack. 1875 *JOWETT Plato III* 107 The Great Protector overstrides others, and stands like a colossus in the chariot of State.

† c. *intr.* To pass or cross over. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5477 Ourre stride þar any strange man, þai droge þam down in-to þe depe

2 *trans.* To stride or extend beyond; *fig.* to go beyond, surpass.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II vii 28 Now our Opposites doe farre overmatch us and overstride us in contention 1641 *BRST. Farin. Bks* (Surtees) 50 Such a seedsman doth overstride his cast, and thereupon cometh the lande to bee hopper galde

3 *intr.* To take longer strides than is natural

1899 *HILLIER in Westin Gaz.* 5 Jan. 9/r For the first couple of miles I thought he was 'over-striding', but I soon found that the stride was his natural one.

Overstrike, *v.* [OVER- 7, 23.]

† 1. a. *trans.* To bring down a stroke upon; b. *refl.* to strike too far. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 630 Vith þe ax he him onstrak a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III (1590) 317 b, The forsaken Knight ouer-strike himself so, as almost he came downe with his owne strength 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* v. xi. 13 For as he in his rage him overstrooke, He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire, His side all bare and naked overtooke.

2. **Pianoforte-making** (in *overstriking* *vbl sb* or *ppl a.*) See quot.

1880 *HIPKINS in Grove Dict. Mus.* II 646/a [Fape] repeated the old idea of an overstriking action—that is, the hammers descending upon the strings *Ibid* 717/r Both overstriking and understriking apparatus had occurred to Marini

Overstring, *v.* **Pianoforte-making**. [OVER- 1, 10.] *trans.* To arrange the strings of (a piano)

in two (or three) sets crossing over one another obliquely. So **Overstringing** *vbl sb*.

1880 *HIPKINS in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 750/a The invention of overstringing has had more than one claimant. 1896 — *Pianoforte* 21 In overstrung grand pianos, the bars and scale are so adjusted as to overstring the bass at an angle which opens out in a double curve fan shape from the hammer striking-place down to the hitch-pin. *Ibid* 22 Overstringing (sometimes double overstringing) prevails in the larger upright instruments of America and Germany.

Over-strong, *a* [OVER- 28.] Too strong, excessively strong (in various senses: see **STRONG**).

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 294 Ne þerf hit nout beon so ouerstrong ase his [salue] was 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alv.* v in Ashm *Theatr. Chem. Brit* (1652) 73 Or Venamours, stinking, or over-stronge. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1390 O lastly over-strong against thy self! 1897 *Pep. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 74 This is not an overstrong statement.

So **Over-strongly** *adv*

1721 *SHAFESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 370 Shou'd this effort be over strongly express'd? the figure wou'd seem to speak.

Overstructure · see OVER- 18.

Overstringing (stress shifting), *pa. pple.* and *ppl a.* [OVER- 28 c; and *pa. pple.* of **OVERSTRING** *v.*]

1. Too highly strung; intensely strained.

1830 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III vi. With fired brain and nerves o'erstrung, 1892 *LAWGILL Bow Mystery* 114 The overstrung nerves of the onlookers

2. Of a piano · Having the strings arranged in two (or three) sets crossing obliquely over one another.

1880 HIRKINS in Grove *Dict Mus II* 720/2 [In] 1835. Theobald Boehm contrived an overstrung square, and an overstrung cottage piano. 1804 *Westm Gaz.* 15 Mar 3/3 In '59 the overstrung scale in which the strings are disposed in fan like form was invented.

Overstud, -studied, etc. see **OVER**.

Overstudy (-stu di), *v.* [**OVER**- 27, 23.] *trans.*, *refl.*, and *intr.* To study too much. 1641 MILTON *Ch Gout Concl.* Wks. (1847) 53/1 Fondly over-studied in useless controversies. 1652 BROME *City Wit* iii iv, Alas, he has overstudied himself! 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* vii 229 He had overstudied, we may suppose.

So **Overstudy** *sb.*, excessive study.

1855 *Westm Rev* July 101 It is proved that students ruin their health by over-study. 1861 H. SPENCER *Educ.* i. 15 Eyes spoiled for life by over-study.

† **Oversty**, *v. Obs.* [OE *oferstigan*, *f. ofer-* **OVER**- i (b) + *stigan* to mount, ascend; = OHG. *ufarstigan*, Goth. *ufarstegan*.] *trans.* To rise or mount over or above (*lit.* and *fig.*), to surmount; to transcend, surpass, excel. Hence † **Oversty**ing *vb* *sb* (in quot. = passing over or across).

c 893 K. ALFRED *Ors.* iv vi § 4 He... on anre diegele stowe bone munt oferstaz agoot tr *Beda's Eccl Hist* ii ix. [xii.] (1890) 130 Balle þine yldran þu in meakte and in rice feor oferstazest a 1775 *Cott Hom* 225 Pat fiod wex þa and þut ofer-stah selle dunna c 1250 *Will & IVet* i in O *E Misc.* 192 Hwenne so wil wit ofer-stæð, þenne is wil and wit for-lore. 1382 *Wyclur Isa.* xvi. 2 In the ouersteyng [1388 passyng ouer] of Arnon.

Over-subscribe, *v.* [**OVER**- 27.] *trans.* To subscribe for (a loan, shares, etc.) in excess of the amount required.

1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov 2/2 Both Preference and Ordinary shares being largely oversubscribed. 1894 *Westm Gaz.* 22 Sept 3/3 The fourth and cheap edition... was much oversubscribed before publication.

So **Over-subscription**.

1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo N. Y.) I. 131 The large over-subscription to the loan was a surprise to the country.

Over-subtle, *a.* [**OVER**- 28.] Too subtle, excessively subtle. So **Over-subtlety**.

c 1480 CAXTON *Sommes of Arnon* vii 171 He weneth well himselfe to be over subtilly. 1728 T. COOK *Hesiod, Wks & Days* i. 77 Son of Iapetus, o'er subtle, go, And glory in thy artful Theft below. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arms* iv ii (1876) 297 Resisting the orthodox doctrine from over-subtlety, timidity, pride, restlessness, or other weakness of mind. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bles* Ser 1 (1873) 205 If they have been sometimes over-subtle, they had the merit of first looking at his works as wholes.

† **Over-sum**, *sb. Obs.* [**OVER**- 19] A sum over and above a defined amount; a surplus.

1889 HARRISON *England* i xviii (1878) iii 137 The bishop there had yearle three or foure tunne at the least given him *Nomine decima*, beside whatsoever ouer-summe of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other excheats.

† **Over-sum**, *v. Obs.* [**OVER**- 27] *trans.* To estimate too highly, overrate.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Reddest* i. xlii 79 To let them goe with-out sorrowing or over-summing them.

Over-superstitious; see **OVER**.

Over-supply, *sb.* [**OVER**- 29 b] An excessive supply; a supply in excess of the demand or requirement.

1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Peas* i vi 102 A compensation for the loss occasioned by an over-supply. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* ii. xv. § 4 (1876) 250 Either from over-supply or from some slackening in the demand for his commodity.

So **Over-supply** *v. trans.*, to supply in excess.

1878 J. VONN *Prim Pol. Econ.* ii. 20 Nothing must be over-supplied, that is manufactured in such large quantities that it would have been better to spend the labour in manufacturing other things. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 221 We are not over supplied with resources... as yet.

Over-sure, -susceptible, etc.; see **OVER**.

† **Over-swallow**, *v. Obs.* [**OVER**- 6] *trans.* To swallow down.

1286 Bk. St. Albans Cviij, Cut it and depart it as the hawk may ouerswallow it.

Overwarm (-swōrm), *v.*

1. *intr.* and *refl.* To swarm to excess; to assemble in or grow to too great a swarm or crowd. [**OVER**- 27, 23.]

1587 GOLDING *De Morany* viii. (1617) 113 As folke ouerswarmed in a place. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Disc Bees* 25 That is the cause that Bees so often ouerswarm themselves.

2. *trans.* To swarm over (a place or region), to spread over or cover with a swarm or multitude. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1875). [**OVER**- 9.]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x. 443 These Flocks of Studentes... ouer swarme the whole land with rogueries, robberies, and begging. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jiv* 70 Let the English ouerswarm all India. 1875 BROWNING *Arctoph* Apol. 26 When wave broke and ouerswarmed, and, sucked To bounds back, multitudinously ceased.

3. To swarm beyond or in excess of. [**OVER**- 13.] 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 678 If you destroy the things that prey on them, they are liable to ouerswarm the food-producing power of their locality.

So **Over-swarming** *vb* *sb.* (from sense 2).

1598 GRNEWY *Tacitus* Ann. i. Proem (1622) 1 Until they were by the ouerswarming of flatterers utterly discouraged. 1894 *Educ. Rev.* Oct. 400 The successive over-swarming of Bulgarians, Magyars, Seljukian Turks.

† **Over-swarth**, *sb. Obs.* ? The surface sward.

1649 BLITHES *Eng. Improv. Instr* (1652) 144 The Mud of old standing pools and ditches, the shovelling of Streets, and Yards, and Highways, the Over-swarths of Common Lanes... is very good [for the land].

Over-swarth (-swōrth), *v.* [f **OVER**- 8 + *swarth*, var. of **SWARTH**.] *trans.* To darken over, cover with blackness.

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* LIII. 403 When towering clouds o'erswarth the sky.

Over-sway (ōv vā'swā), *sb.* *are.* [**OVER**- 2.]

Sway or command over any one, ascendancy; superior sway or command; overlordship.

1702 Dr. Foe *Mere Reform* 453 Where it gets a little over-sway It hurnes all our Honesty away. 1902 W. WATSON in *Westm Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Kingdom in kingdom, sway in over-sway, Dominion fold in fold.

Over-sway (ōv vā'swā), *v.* Now rare. [**OVER**- 2, 22, 21, 11, 3, 6.]

† 1. *trans.* To exercise sway over, rule over, govern; *esp.* to exercise power or dominion over one who or that which itself rules or ought to rule; to domineer over, overrule, overmaster, overpower. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* (1807-8) II. 299 The perplexed state of princes, chiefties when they are over-swayed with forren and prophane power. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* vii. viii. § 5 A number of captains, all of equal power, without some higher to over-sway them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* ix, The parliament should over-sway the King and not he the parliament. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* ch. ii § 6 (Ritdg) 29 Three parts of five. have power to over-sway the liberty of their opposites.

† 2. To surpass in commanding quality; to prevail over by superior authority. *Obs.*

1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Defence* 188 Not over-swaying the scriptures by authority and number. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* v. i. 251 Her death was doubtful, And but that great Command, o'er-swains the order, She should in ground vnsanctified have lodg'd. Till the last Trumpet. 1619 FOTHERBY *Altheim* i. ii. § 3 (1622) 13 This Authority over-swayeth both all their reasons and authorities together. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 171 To over-sway all other authority.

absol. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* i vii. § 7 As oft as the prejudice of sensible experience doth over-sway. 1648 MILTON *Tempe Kings Wks* 1738 I. 319 Had not their distrust in a good Cause, and the fast and loose of our prevaricating Divines over-sway'd.

† 3. In reference to physical qualities: To over-power by superior strength or intensity. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quæst* i. xii. 54 The sulphur doth exceed in qualitie the two beginnings, and doth over-sway them. 1658 tr *Portia's Nat. Magic* xx 396 Hot-waters of salt waters... have a lightness that over-sways the weight of the salt.

† 2. To lead, influence, or persuade into some course of action; to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetria* (Arb.) 69 Over-swaying the memory from the purpose whereto they were applied. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 203 If he be so resolu'd, I can ore-sway him. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let in Eng & Germ* (Camden) 136 The reasons which over-swayed me to adventure on the transgression. c 1720 SWIFT *Change in Queen's Ministry* Wks 1841 I. 280/1 His ungovernable temper had over-swayed him to fall in his respects to her majesty's person.

3. *trans* and *intr.* To sway over; to cause to swing, lean, or incline to one side, or so as to be overturned, to swing or incline thus. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* i. iv § 4 15 If honor suffer or hang in the balance, ready to be over-swayed with the payze of iniurie. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 15 Such ponderous Masses be subject to over-swaying. 1741 H. BROOKE *Constantia* Poems (1810) 39/2 By his bulk of cumbersome poise o'ersway'd, Full on his helm receiv'd th' adverse blade.

Hence **Over-sway**'d *pple. a.*, **Over-sway**ing *vb* *sb.* and *pple. a.*

1602 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Disc Seneca* (1631) 11 When any affection of the minde usurps an over-swaying authority. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 105, 626 Permitting the depredation of himselfe and his whole Kingdom by Papall over-swayings. 1613 BRAUM & FL. *Coccol* v. i. Such an over-swayed sea is yours. 1705 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch* i. 150 Now deliver'd from that Mighty over-swaying Power.

Over-sweated, *etc.* see **OVER**.

Over-sweep (-swīp), *v.* [**OVER**- 9, 12.] *trans.*

To sweep over or across (a surface, boundary, etc.); to pass over with a sweeping motion.

1611 SPEED *Theat Gt Brit.* (1614) 123/1 The Sun to dissolve them and the winds to over-sweep them. 1820 BYRON *Mars Fal* i. ii 147 To see your anger, like our Adrian waves, O'ersweep all bounds.

Over-sweet, *a.* [**OVER**- 28] Too sweet.

So **Over-sweeten** *v.*; **Over-sweetness**.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 25 Bread over sweet is a stopper, and bread over-salt is a drier. 1799 SARAH FIELDING *Ctess of Delmayn* i 287 Whomsoever Over-sweetness disgusted. 1901 *Westm Gaz* 8 Jan 2/1 For a generation which has discarded sugar, are they not over-sweetened?

Over-swell, *v.* [**OVER**- 25, 27, 5, 13.]

1. *trans.* or *intr.* To swell unduly, or to excess.

(Chiefly in *pa pple* over-swollen.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii (1625) 49 Over-swolne with your humours. 1619 FOTHERBY *Altheim* i vi § 4 (1622) 48 Monstrously over-swolne with pride and vanity. c 1745 H. BROOKE *Last Sp. John Good* in *Coll. Pieces* (1778) II 101 Hence the Earth... grew animated and, through its emptiness, it became over-swollen and overweening.

2. *trans.* Of a body of water, etc.: To swell so as to overflow or cover.

1595 SHAKS *John* ii i 337 The currant Whose passage... Shall leave his native channel, and ore-swell... even thy confining shores. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* Amos v. 8. 554 Who caused the waters of the sea to over-swell their banks. 1846 Poe *5 W Francis Wks* 1846 III. 40 A natural flow of talk always over-swellings its boundaries.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V.* ii i. 97 Let floods ore-swell, and fiends for food howle on. 1640 Br. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxx 320 The Latter resisting the natural course of the streame... makes it... to over-swell on all sides.

Hence **Over-swell**ing *vb* *sb* and *pple. a.*; **Over-swo**llen *pple. a.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night Wks* (Grosart) III. 268 The ouerswelling superabundance of ioy and greefe. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr *Camus' Nat. Paradox* ix 189 The burthen of her over-swollen Heart. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 563 Υπερποικα. may better be rendered over-swellings.

Over-swift, *a.* [**OVER**- 25, 28.] Too swift or rapid; excessively swift.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iv metr v. 103 (Camb MS) Whi þat Boetes the sterre vnfoldirh his ouerswifte arysynges. 1538 tr *Bacon's Life & Death* 221 A good strong Motion, But not over swift.

Over-swilled, etc.; see **OVER**.

Over-swim, *v.* [OE *ofer swimman* = MHG. *uberswimmen* see **OVER**- 1, 8, 9] *trans.* To swim or float over, across, or upon. Hence **Over-swimmer**; **Over-swimming** *vb* *sb*.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2367 Oferswam ða soleða bigong sunu Ecðgeowes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* v metr v. 132 (Camb MS) Oother beests betyn the wyndes, and ouerswymyn the spaces of the longe eyr, by moyst sleepeyng. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 81 The Oile that ouer ouerswims the greatest quantite of water you can poue vpon it. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xiv. The first from over-swimming takes his name. Note, Epiphon (or ouerswimmer) descends below the navill, and ascends above the highest entrails, of skinny substance all intercalated with fat. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Picture* 133 Dimness o'erswim with lustre.

† **Over-swithe**, *adv. Obs.* In 3 ouerswithe(u). [OE. *ofer swithe*, *f. ofer*- **OVER**- 30 + *swithe* very much, exceedingly.] Too greatly, too much, exceedingly, excessively; very greatly.

a 1200 *O E Chron* an 1086 Se cyng & þa heafod men lufedon swithe and ofer swithe zungene on golde and on seolfre. a 1225 *Ancr R.* 408 So ouerswithe he lufed lufue þet he maked hire his efning. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1518 Owerswithe þu hir herest.

† **Over-swive**, *v. Obs.* In 2-3 -swifen. [f. **OVER**- 2 + **SWIVE**, OE *swifan* to move, ON. *swifa* to rove, turn, sweep] *trans.* To overcome, overpower.

c 1200 ORMIN 1848 Þatt Godess Sune sholde wel þe deofell oferswifenn. 1884

† **Over-t**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a OF *overt* opening, sb use of *overt* pa pple. and adj. see next.]

1. An opening, aperture.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 627 What comes fra þe What thugh mouthe, what thugh nese, . And thugh other oertes of his body.

2. ? An opening, introduction.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* iii 1302 Þe song þat þei sungen Was his same. *Sponsus amat sponsam*, þe ouert þer too. *Saluator uisitat ilam.*

3 The open. In *overt* = OF *à l'ouert* openly.

1599 T. MOUTIER *Silkwormes* 50 Let mountaine mice abroad in court iere.

Overt (ōv vā), *a.* Also 4 *overt*, 7-8 *ouvert* [a OF *overt*, 13th c. *ouert*, pa. pple. see next.]

† 1. Open, not closed, uncovered. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Faus* ii. 210 The are theto ys so overte That euery soone mot to hyt pace. a 1440 *Su Degrev* 632 All of pall work fyn, Anerlud with emyn, And oert for pryde. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 126 Hys sucoite was oert. 1554 HULSTON s v *Abroad*, That whyche is abroad, ouert, or without coueryng.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 BRERY *Encycl. Herald* I Dict, *Overt*, or *Over-ture*, terms applicable to the wings of birds, &c when spread open as if taking flight. It is, likewise, applied to inanimate things, as a *purse overt*, meaning an open purse.

2. Open to view or knowledge; patent, evident, apparent, plain, manifest; performed or carried out openly or publicly, unconcealed, not secret.

13. E. E. *Alth.* P. A. 592 In sauter is sayd a verce ouerte þat spekez a poynt determynable. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1882) 96 She faimes Not see the mind whose words it ouert made. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. xiv. 53 Any open and ouert sale of the kings goods. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 49 Paris more ouert, and better knowne. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I 87 The General Judgment shall extend, not only to Mens Overt, but even their most secret Acts. [1823] BYRON in Moore *Life* (1875) 347 His vanity is *overt*, like Erskine's, and yet not offending.] 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* II. xvii 511 The overt struggles of the fourteenth century.

b. *Overt act* (*Law*): an outward act, such as can be clearly proved to have been done, from which criminal intent is inferred.

[1351-2 Act 25 *Edw III*, Stat v. c. 2 De ceo provablement soit atteint de overt faite [Rastell 1527, 1542 'open dede'] par gentz de lour condicion.] 1533 MORE *Debell Salern* Wks. (1557) 959/1 Than be such wordes yet no treason, without some maner of ouert & open actual dede therewith. a 1631 DONNE *Serm* xl. 107 *Fides vna*, Faith which by an overt act was declared and made evident. 1660 *Trial Regre* 36 'Tis the Thought of the Heart, which makes the Treason the Overt-Act is but the Evidence of it. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 21 In all temporal jurisdictions an overt act, or some open evidence of an intended crime, is necessary... before the man is liable to punishment. 1865 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xc. iv. 419 One argument... was that, as the art of printing had been unknown in the reign of Edward the Third, printing could not be an overt act of treason under a statute of that reign.

3. *Letters overt* = letters **PATENT** (q.v.). *Market*

overt, open MARKET, Pound *overt*, open or public POUND: see these words.

[1312-14 *Rolls of Paris* I. 473/2 Com les lettres overttes l'Esque de Salesbyurs lour tesmoigne] 1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* Letters Patent. They are sometimes called also Letters Overt.

† *Overt*, *pa pple.* Obs. [a. OF. *overt*, *pa. pple.* of *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir* to open.] Opened, laid open. 1421 *Lyng. Two Merchants* 519 To hym Fortune hir falsnesse hath overt For he is fallen and plonget in povert.

Overtake (*ovvartak*), *v.* [Early ME f. *OVER-14* + TAKE *v.* q. v. for Forms.]

Overtake is the earliest exemplified of a small group of synonymous vbs., including *overrun*, *overhent*, *overget*, *overcatch*, in all of which the second element means *take* or *catch*; the original application being apparently to the running down and catching of a fugitive or beast of chase of the synonymous 'catch up'. The sense of *over-* is not so clear. *A priori* we might explain it as 'to take by over-running, or by getting over the intervening space', and compare *overreach* = reach *over* or across a space. But it is doubtful whether this was the original notion. Beside these *-take* verbs, a fig. sense of *overtake* (viz. 4, below) was expressed before 1000 by *overgange* and *overgo*, but in these *over-* can be explained in the sense 'down upon' (*OVER-7*), so that their orig. sense would be 'descend' or 'fall upon'. The sense of 'overtake' was expressed later also by *overhie*, *overrun*, *overhale*, *overhaul*, but these prob. imitated *overgo* or *overtake*. In Early ME *overtake* and *overgo* had the parallel forms *oftake*, *orgo*, which seem to have been the strictly southern equivalents (*oftake* being actually exemplified earlier than *overtake*) the relation between *of-* and *over-* here, as well as in *OFTHINK*, *OVERTHINK*, has not been clearly determined.]

1. *trans.* To come up with (a person or thing going on running in front of one and in the same direction); to come up to in pursuit; to 'catch up'.

† *Well overtaken*, a traveller's greeting to one he has overtaken of well met. Obs.

1225 *Ancre R.* 244 Þe veond . . weard ibunden [hete] jueste mid te holie monnes beoden, þet of-token [MS. T. over-toke] him ase heo clumben upword toward te heouene 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1756, vij. nigt for-jeden Or laban iacob ouer-took. *Ibid.* 2373 Iosep haueð hem after sent. Ðis sonde hem overtakede raðe. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 64 He ouer [v. r. of] tok hym at an hauene & sloz hym ry3t here. 13. E. E. Allit P. C. 107 Bot, I trow, ful tyd, ouer-tan þat he were 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis xlii* (Certe) 76 In a rew, callit 'via apia', Syndry poure men þu sal outta. 1386 CHAUCER *Priar's T.* 86 (Hail MS) Sir, quod þis sompoun, heyl and wel overtake 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb) xxii. 100 Þai will overtake wyldre bestes and sla þam 1425 SIR T. GREY in *43rd Deputy Kpr's Rep.* 58 þer cum Luce and awrtok me and bade gode morow And said I was wil awrtaken 1583 STURBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 1 I god blesse you my friend, and well overtaken. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. 11 5 Faire sir, you are well ore-tane 1653 WALTON *Angler* I, You are well overtaken Sir; a good morning to you; I have stretcht my legs up Totnam Hil to overtake you. 1738 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) I 89 We were overtook by an elderly gentleman. 1771 GRAY *Dante* 39 His helpless offspring soon O'erta'en beheld. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* viii. 134 She would walk along the Keswick Road. until the coach should overtake her.

1801 *Cursor M.* 3925 (Cott.) Laban it mist, ouer-tok and soght. 1801 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. li (1631) 327 They have the start that are borne great, but hee that overtakes hath the honour.

b. *fig.* To come up with in any course of action; *esp.* to get through or accomplish (a task) when pressed for time or hindered by other business, etc.; to work off within the time. In quot. c. 1330, 1375 with *inf.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 [Pei] Ouertok it to þeme, & saued þat cite 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 290 Gif he mycht nocht weill our ta To met thame at the first 1408 HOCCELYE *Let. of Cupid* 146 Reson yt [the tongue] seweth so slowly and softe, that it him neuer ouer-take may 1575-85 ASB. SANDVY *Serm.* (1841) 292, I must here make an end, for the time hath overtaken me 1604 FULBECKE *Pandectes* Ded. 1 To ouer-take euerie thing which they vndertake 1754 J. LOUILLIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 237 Strautened in point of time, so that they could not overtake the whole Trials. 1856 MAXWELL *Let. in Life* ix. (1882) 255, I have two or three stiff bits of work to get through this term here, and I hope to overtake them 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* II. 26 It's a job you could doubtless overtake with the other.

† c. To take in hand, proceed to deal with, 'tackle'. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 247 This Objection must be overtaken after this manner 1585 ASB. SANDVY *Serm.* Ep. to Rdr. To meet with and overtake all practices and inconveniences.

† 2. To get at, reach, get hold of; to reach with a blow. Obs.

1300 *Havelok* 1826 The fite that he ouertok, Gaf he a ful sor dunt ok. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 381 He all till hewyt that he ouer-tuk 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 205 To tak any man of that contree. that he may outta. c. 1532 Du Wes *Introd. R. in Palgry.* 320 To hitte or ouer-take, *attaindre*. 1673 *Waddarburn's Voc.* 28 (Jam.) *Percusit* me pugno, he overtook me with his steeked neiff. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Harl. Misc.* L.87 The brut of this novelty, like a Welch hubbub, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons

† b. *intr.* To get as far as, reach. Obs. *rare*. 1225 *Yuhana* 56 Hit as hit turnde ne ouer teoc nowðer abuben ne bineden to þer eorðe.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* Of fire: To 'catch', take hold. Obs.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6759 (Cott.) If fire be kyndeld and ouer-taketh Thoru feld, or corn, or mow, or stak.

† 3. To 'take', 'catch', surprise, or detect in a fault or offence; to convict. Obs.

1300 *Cursor M.* 8644 (Cott.) Parfaul þou lighes, wik

womman, And þar-wit sal þou be ouer-tan. *Ibid.* 19416 (Edin.) In worde most tai him neur outtak 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 55 Thur thre planly, War with an assis that outtane. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 1232 If sche 3it be ouer-tayn, . . Sche salbe cursid for þat same þing 1551-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 123 Thaim .at. beis outtane and convict.

4. Of some adverse agency or influence, as a storm, night, disease, death, misfortune, punishment (rarely, as in quot. c. 1630, of something good or favourable): To come upon unexpectedly, suddenly, or violently; to seize, catch, surprise, involve.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 4721 (Fairf.) Quahme has bestes alle ouertane [other MSS. ouergan] c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 51 The stomak als of aier is ouertake. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 14 And the deith outtak the in trespas c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 192 Nyct had thame ouertane 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 11 Von ribauded Nagge of Egypt, (Whom Leprosie ore-take), 1611 BIBLE I. *Thess.* V. 4 That that day should ouertake you as a thief. c. 1630 MILTON *Time* 13 And Joy shall ouertake us as a flood 1794 SULLIVAN *Pleu. Nat.* II. 58 So unfortunate as to be overtaken by a thunder storm 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 222 The magnitude of the disaster which had overtaken him

† 5. To apprehend mentally, to comprehend, understand. Obs.

1300 *Cursor M.* 575 (Cott.) Godd Wit nankyn creature mai be vnderfanged ne ouertan, And he ouertakes þam ilkan *Ibid.* 10787 Had he ani-was ouertane A child be born of a maiden

† 6. To take up or occupy the whole of (a space); to extend over, cover. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 125 Men that mekill host mycht se Our-tak the landis so largely. *Ibid.* xii. 439 That folk our tuk ane mekill feld On bread.

7. To overcome the will, senses, or feelings of; to win over, captivate, ensnare, 'take'; to overpower with excess of emotion. Obs. or *dial.*

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 24824 (Fairf.) Þa þat he had na gifus tille With hots faure he ouer-toke þaire wil. 1424 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* xxxvi. 192 A fol in fleshy thyngis is ouer-taken 1535 COVERDALE *Gal.* vi. 1 Yf eny man be ouertaken of a faure. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 107 If her beauties haue so ouertaken you, it becomes a true Loue to haue your harte more set vpon her good then your owne. 1600 J. PVEYER tr. *Hist. Astria* I. x. 335 Your Nece is so ouertaken with Celadon, as I know not if Galathee be more. 1666 PERVY *Diary* 6 June, We were all so overtaken with this good news, that the Duke ran with it to the King 1822 GALT *Prose* xxvii. At first I was confounded and overtaken, and could not speak.

† 8. To overcome the judgement of; to deceive, 'take in', in *pa. pple.* deceived, mistaken, in error. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) A. iv. Here you are manifestly overtaken for they are worde for worde in the 9. Chapter 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VII. iv. (1886) 107 The prestres were so cunning as they also overtook almost all the godlie and learned men. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 40 The other sought to circumvent him, as being easie to be overtaken 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 261 'Tis certain, you were strangely overtaken, in supposing that [etc.].

9. To overcome or overpower with drink, intoxicate, make drunk (chiefly in *passive*). Now *dial.* 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 152 (These) are soonest overtaken when they come to such bankets. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 58 There was he gaming, there o'tooke in's Rouse. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 298 They would. tipple and smoake till they were overtaken with the creature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 6, I do not remember I was ever overtaken in Drink. 1770 FOOTE *Lane Lover* III. Wks 1799 II. 91 To be sure the knight is overtaken a little; very near drunk 1865 KENNEDY *Evenings Duffry* 282 (E. D. D.) Better luck, sir, next time you let yourself be overtaken.

Hence *Overtake* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Overtakeable a.*, that can be overtaken; *Overtaker*, one who or that which overtakes.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcance*, overtaking, obtaining, pursuing, reaching. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.* *Alcancador*, an overtaker. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xi, He struck with his o'taking wings 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XII. 213 One assigned and overtakable district 1885 MRS LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirklund* II. viii. 259 He is looked on as a fossilized kind of Conservative by his successors and overtakers 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Clarissa Furore* xxxvi. 328 No more than a spent fox can escape the overtaking hounds

Over-talk (*-tɔk*), *v.* [*OVER-27*, 23, 11] a. *intr.* and *refl.* To talk too much. b. *trans.* To gain over or overcome with talking, to talk over.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Few Glory* (1860) 94 If in this rude speech of mine I have over-talked my selfe, or under-spoken thee, impute it to my declining and dotting yeares. 1859 TENNYSON *Poems* 963 For Merlin, overtak'd and overworn, Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.

So *Overtalk* *sb.*; *Overtalkative a.*; *Overtalkativeness*; *Overtalker*; *Overtalking* *vbl. sb.* [*OVER-28*, 29]

1649 MILTON *Eden* vii. (1852) 393 By his overtalking of it, [he] seems to doubt either his own conscience, or the hardness of other mens belief 1670 BROOKS *Wks* (1867) VI. 302 There are many over-talkers, and they are such who spend a hundred words when ten will serue the turn 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 Tim. II. 11 Let them use silence. and not be over-talkative 1876 MISS YONGE *Womanhood* xxviii. 247 Everybody agrees as to the evils of over-talkativeness *Ibid.*, Perhaps it is only those who had rather hold their tongues who are safe from over-talk.

Over-tame, *-tarry*, *-tart*: see *OVER-*.

Overtask, *v.* [*OVER-27*] *trans.* To task too severely; to impose too heavy a task upon. Hence *Overtasked* *ppl. a.*

1628 BP. HALL *Serm.* at Westminster 5 Apr., Wks (1634) III. 309 Many a good Husband over-tasks himselfe, and undertakes more, then his eye can over-looke. 1721 KEN *Direct for Prayer* Wks. (1838) 347 If you should overtask them, religion should seem to them rather a burden than a blessing 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 129 Work which had overtaken the greatest kings 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley* I. iv. 93 The sufferings of the staid and overtaken horses.

Overtax, *v.* [*OVER-27*] *trans.* To tax too greatly or heavily; to exact or demand too much of; *esp.* to overburden or oppress with taxes; to impose taxes upon beyond what is equitable.

1650 [see *Overtaxed* below] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 87 Their abilities may be over-taxed 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* IV. ii, Hast thou beheld him overtax his strength? 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. ii, I know that poor men won't be over-taxed 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 9 We have loved the people well, And loathed to see them overtaxed

Hence *Overtaxed* *ppl. a.*, *Overtaxing* *vbl. sb.*; so also *Overtaxation*.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 48 They grow too heavy for my over-tax'd legges. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 121 The most ravenous of all the plunderers of the poor over-taxed nation. 1881 *Education* Feb. 26/2 Anything... which avoids the overtaxation of the memory with useless matter 1897 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 8/7 A question to Ministers concerning the overtaxation of Scotland

† *Overtax*, *-tee*. Obs. *rare* [f. *OVER-27* + *-id*, *-ty*, after words from Fr. such as *poverty*.] The condition of being over or above another, superiority. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 299 Prestis ouzten haue ouerte among hem selfe neither eny preest ouzte haue ouerte upon eny lay person *Ibid.* 426 Sithen it is now before prouted that preesthode and bischophode ben ouertes to hem for which thei ben had usid.

Over-teach, etc.: see *OVER-27*.

Over-tedious, *a.* [*OVER-28*] Too tedious. 1591 SHAKS i. *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 43 Speake on, but he not over-tedious. 1668 in *H. More's Dea.* *Dial.* Pref. (1713) 15, I have too long detained thee by an over-tedious Preface.

Overteem, *v.* [*OVER-26*, 21.] a. *intr.* To teem or breed excessively, be excessively productive; also *fig. b. trans.* To wear out or exhaust by excessive breeding or production. Hence *Overteemed*, *Overteeming* *ppl. adjs.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. ii. 531 For a Robe About her lankie and all ore-teamed Loines, A blanket 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 575 Such a dream, That never tongue, although it overteem With mellow utterance, like a caress spring, Could figure out 1818 SHELLEY *Let. T. L. P.* 22 Dec., Ess. etc. 1852 II. 142 The overteeming vegetation. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1886) I. 255 His mind is a soil which is never overteemed 1877 BARING GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 32 If productiveness were conceivable without death to check the increase, the world would overteem.

Overtell, *v.* [*OVER-26*, 16.]

1. *trans.* To tell (count, or narrate) in excess of the fact, to exaggerate in reckoning or narration 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 3 Thomas Foster dyd overtell hymselfe in the 39yd hall xxth voyces 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 98 There may be some things overtold, that would bear mitigation.

† 2. To count over. Obs.

c. 1620 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 11 We came vnto a Marchant in this towne That mighty bags of money over-tels.

Over-tempt, *-tension*, etc.: see *OVER-*.

Over-tender, *a.* [*OVER-28*] Too tender; excessively or unduly tender. So *Over-tenderly* *adv.*, *Over-tenderness*.

1631 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 95 By abusing an over-tenderness which may be in thy conscience then. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xxvi. 67-68 Why should we look for better, and be over tender of our Flesh or Reputation? 1795 ANNE SEWARD *Anecdotes* (1796) IV. 8 A child, who by the carelessness or overtenderness of his parent was brought up to no trade or profession. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* (1848) 177 Do not shrink too overtenderly from the thought of losing me. 1889 SKRINE *Mem.* *Thring* 131 A moral sensitiveness which made him over-tender.

† *Over-tenth*. Obs. [*OVER-19*] An increased or additional tenth or tithe.

c. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. Wks.* (1872) 171 The Cleargie of the Citee of London haue . . optayned by Parliament authoritie to ouertenthes euen after the example of the landloides and leasemongers

† *Over-terve*, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also *-tarve*, *-tirve*, *-tyrve*, *-tyrfe*, *-tyrwe* [f. *OVER-6* + *TERVE v.*, to turn round, roll.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow, upset.

(Often misread *overterne*, and mistaken for *overturn*.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4627 Þe mastes faste to-gidere burte, & somme ouer teued [þr. terned], & lay on syde c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvi. (Martha) 33 As fysche wald he dwel in þe flud & our tyrtw batis þat rowyt þare c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-ðk* II. 908 The Cite brent Ande oure tyrvede of fundement c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 18266 (Laud) With the kyng of blisse hat yow weirnd And so thy-self ovyr-tarvid c. 1440 *Lyng. Nightingale* (E. E. T. S.) 208 Elles all oder. In that gret flood were dieynt and ouer-terved. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xx. 11, They durst no thing ouer terue Againe his lawe nor peace, but them conserue. 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1 1608 Our tyrfand kindly cours ilk day

Over-thick, *-thicken*, etc.: see *OVER-*.

Overthink, *v.* Obs. in I; now *rare* in II.

† I. = OE *offhyncan*.

† 1. *intr.* To seem not good; to displease, vex, cause regret or repentance; = *OFTHINK*; cf. also *FORTHINK*. Chiefly *impers.* with dative of person.

c1300 ORMIN 8200 Ta þe 333 misstenn þe 333 child, & itt hem oterþuhte. 161d 1596 Iohan Baptistus wiste itt wel & itt himm oterþuhte. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1140 (Rolls) 2350 Hure ouerþoughte mykel more þe wrappe of hure fader þe kyng. c1350 *Cusor* 11. 2732 (Gutt) If schoe did it, hir ouerthought [other MSS. for thought] 1387-8 T. Usk *Test Love* 1. 11 (Skeat) I 69, I se well (and that me ouerthinketh) that wit in thee faileth.

† b. *trans.* To regret, repent. *Obs.*
c1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 1721 Nou it is to late to ouerthink. As I haue brew, so most I drink. c1440 *CARGRAVE* *Lyle St Kath* v 951 The shul it ouerthinken If it be proued thei 30ue hir mete or drynke. c1440 *Gesta Rom* xviii 332 (Camb. MS.) One of hem seyde, 'herth my counceill, & ye shull not ouerþink it' [Addit. MS. forthynke].

II. From senses of OVER-, I (c), 26, 27, 23.

2 To think over, to consider. *Obs.* or *arch.*
c1477 *CAXTON* *Ysaie* 13 b. When I haue ouerthought these saide thinges I answere yow. c1480 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix 48 Yt ye ouerthinke wel al, ye shall fynde that [etc.]

† 3. To think too highly of, over-estimate. *Obs.*
c1618 *SILVESTER* *Job* *Triumphant* iv. 147 What man, like Job, himselfe so ouer-thinks? c1645 *RUTHERFORD* *Tryal* & *Tri* *Path* xxvi (1845) 398 You may over-think and over-praise Paradise.

4 *refl.* To exhaust oneself with too much thinking.
c1654 *BROME* *City Wit* iii. iv. Have you not overmused or overthought your selfe?

So **Over-thinking** *vbl sb.*, too much thinking,
1711 *SHAFTESBURY* *Charac.* (1737) III. 300 It was never their over-thinking which oppress'd them

† **Overthought**, *ppl a Obs.* rare [pa pple of OVERTHINK *v*] Grieved, vexed.

c1250 *Gen & Ex* 2219 Oc alle he weren ouer þoht, And hauen it so to iacob broht

Overthought (ðu'vəpθt), *sb* [OVER- 29b.] Excessive thought, too much thinking. So **Overthoughted** *a*, filled with excess of thought, overweighed with thinking

c1830 *BAILEY* *Festus* ii. (1852) 17 This strange phantom comes from overthought. 1877 *RUSKIN* *Let to Fawcett* 1 (1893) 5, I being in every way overworked and overthought. 1892 *E. P. BARROW* *Regni Evangel* iii 73 Because overthought for the morrow is deprecated, is forethought, therefore, discouraged?

Over-thoughtful, *a* [OVER- 28] Too thoughtful, too full of thought, too anxious

c1440 *PROCK* *Repr.* iii xv 377 Ouer thoughtful and ouer careful and ouermuche luyng toward them. 1678 *NORRIS* *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 93. 1741 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* II. 156 Only the foolish Weakness of an over thoughtful Mind.

† **Overthral**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [OVER- 21] *trans.* To enthrall, take captive

c1356 *BELLENDEN* *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme Cosmogr. 10 Thought thay may no wais me ouirthral.

† **Overthreshold**, *Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] A door-lintel

c1384 *WELSH* *Exod.* xii 22 Sprength of it the ouerthreswold [c1388] lyntel, and either post

Over-thrifty, -thronged: see OVER-

Overthrow (ðu'vəpθu), *sb.*

I [from OVERTHROW *v*]

1. An act of overthrowing; the fact of being overthrown; defeat, discomfiture; deposition from power, subversion, destruction, ruin.

c1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron* (1568) II 758 Sundry victories had he, and sometime ouerthrowes. c1360 *A. SCOTT* *Poems* (S. 1 S.) xxi. 31 This is not to be first outhrow That thou has done to me. c1593 *SHAKS* *Rich II.* v. vi 16 Two of the dangerous consorted Traitors, That sought at Oxford, thy dire ouerthrow. c1656 *GALT* *Cr. Gentiles* I. iii. xix They direly recoveries from so many Overthrowes and Captivities. 1774 *CHESTERFIELD* *Leish.* I. xx 8 Camillus . . came upon the Gauls in the rear, and gave them a total ouerthrow. c1853 *J. H. NEWMAN* *Hist Sk* (1876) I. [II.] 1. ii. 87 Mere material power was not adequate to the overthrow of the Saracenic sovereignty.

† b. *Phr.* To give the overthrow, to defeat, overthrow, to have the overthrow, to be defeated.

c1553 *EDEN* *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 16 In this fight the Elephant had the ouerthrow. c1564 *HAWARD* *Entrophius* vii 6r When these three captaynes were gone forthe againste Antonius they gave him thowverthrow. 1591 *SHAKS* *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 1106 We are like to haue the ouerthrow againe. 1601 — *Jnl. C. v.* ii. 5 And sodaine push gues them the ouerthrow.

† c. That which overthrows or brings down.
1581 *MULCASTER* *Postions* vi. (1887) 44 These foure overthrowes of our bodies and health, olde age, waste, aile, and violence. 1607-12 *BACON* *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 298 Vespasian asked him what was Neroes ouerthrowe

2. *Geol.* An overturning or inversion of strata
1891 *DR. ANGELL* in *19th Cent* Jan. 19 The overthrowes and the overthrusts, the sinkings and the underthrusts, which have inverted the order of original formation.

3. Anything thrown overboard *nonce-1152*
1885-94 *R. BRIDGES* *Eros & Psyche* Nov xxiv, Like twin sharks that in a fair ship's wake swim constant, and hasty ravin make Of overthrow or offal

II [OVER- 13]

4. In *Cricket*: A return of the ball by a fielder in which it is not caught or stopped near the wicket, giving the batsman opportunity of making further runs. In *Baseball*: A throwing of the ball over or beyond the player to whom it is thrown.

1749 in *Waghorn Cricket-Scores* (1890) 43 Five of Addington Club challenge any five in England for 50 guineas, to play bye-balls and overthrowes. 1849 *Lawes of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man* (1850) 60 Neither byes nor overthrowes shall be allowed. 1891 *W. G. GRACE* *Cricket* 258 He must back up the wicket-keeper to save overthrowes

Overthrow (ðu'vəpθu), *v.* [f. OVER- 6 + THROW *v*, q v for Forms Takes the place of OVERTHROW, as that did of OVERTHROW, OE *oferweorpan*]

1 *trans.* To throw (a person or thing) over upon its side or upper surface; to upset, overturn, to knock (a structure) down and so demolish it

c1330 *OWAYN* *Miles* 23 So bitter and so cold it bleweth That alle the soules it ouerthrowe 1 hat lay in purgatory. 1362 *LANGEL* *P. Pl* A. ix 31 þe wynt wolde with þe water þe Bot ouerþrowe. c1400 *Soudane Bab* 388 Eveyr man Shulde withe þe keys or with bille The Walls ouerthrowe. 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Aesop* v. xii. The wulf ouerthrowe the dogge vpsodoun to the ground. c1533 *LD* *BERNERS* *Huon* lxxxii 242 He ouerthrowe cuppes and dyssches upon the table. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Jonah* iii 4 There are yet xl. dayes, and then shal Ninue be ouerthrowen. 1627 *CAPT* *SMITH* *Seamans* *Gram* xi 54 To ouerset or overthrow a ship, is by bearing too much saile yow bring her Keele vpward, or on shore overthrow her by grounding her, so that she falls vpon one side. c1704 *T. BROWN* *On* *Di* *Omond's* *Recon* Wks. 1730 1 49 Your sacred seats by cruel rage o'erthrown. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. a) I 159 One who is already prostrate cannot be overthrown

† b. To turn (a wheel) upside down *Obs.*
1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* I. 8 After the tornynge of the wheel, Which blinde fortune overthroweth

2 *fig.* To cast down from a position of prosperity or power; to defeat, overcome, vanquish; to ruin, destroy, or reduce to impotence

c1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth* ii metr 1 22 (Camb MS) A whitt is seyn weleful And ouerthrowe [by Fortune] in an houre. c1440 *PROCK* *Repr.* 208 Alle the repugners ben openli ouerthrowe. c1548 *HALL* *Chron.* i xvii, Yonder xj kynges at this tyme wyl not be ouerthrowen. c1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Edw IV* 204 b, Hys partye was ouerthrowen and vanquished. 1602 *WARNER* *Alb Eng* ix li 233 For peace we warre, a peruerse warre that doth our selues orethrowe. 1712-14 *Pope* *Rape Lock* iii 6r Mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrow. 1804 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan 57/1 He was overthrown with Thiers seven days afterwards

3 To overturn (any established or existing condition or order of things, a device, theory, plan, etc.); to subvert, ruin, bring to nought, demolish.

c1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* iv 357 (385) Who wolde haue wend þat yn so lytel a browe Fortune ouer Ioye wolde han ouerþrowe. c1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Rich III* 49 b, Suche thinges as were to be set forward, were nowe dashed and ouerthrowen to the ground. 1592 *SHAKS* *1 Hen VI.* i. iii. 65 Here's the Gloster, That seeks to ouerthrow Religion. 1621 *BIBLE* 2 *Tim* ii 18 Who ouerthrow the faith of some. 1798 *MALTHUS* *Popul* (1837) II. 75 This overthrow at once the supposition of any thing like uniformity in the proportion of births. 1868 *LIGHTFOOT* *Phil* (1873) 94 He deter mined to overthrow the worship of the one true God

† b. To bring down or put an end by force to (an institution, a government).

c1598 *LINDSAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 27 His authoritie could be contempt and the commonweill ouirthrauen. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON* *tr* *Nicholas's* *Voy* iii 11 74 This Oriental empire shall one day be cleane ouerthrowen. 1727 *De For Syst.* *Magie* i. 11, The Persians overthrow their empire. 1847 *Mrs A. KERR* *Servia* 422 Thus was overthrown a government raised up by the force of events

4. † a. To cast down or upset in mental or bodily state (*Obs.*) b. To overturn or destroy the normal sound condition of (the mind).

c1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth* i. pr. iv 13 (Camb MS), I se þat goode men beþ ouerthrowen for drede of my peril. 1362 *TURNER* *Baths* x They [brimstone baths] undo and ouerthrow the stomach. 1602 *SHAKS* *Ham* iii 1 158 O what a Noble mind is here o'rethrowne! 1621 *BURTON* *Anat Mel* ii 11 vi 11 (1651) 306 They contract filthy diseases, overthrow their bodies. 1816 *J. WILSON* *City of Plague* iii 1. 321 O misery! His mind is overthrown

† 5. *intr.* To fall over or down, tumble; to throw oneself or be thrown down *Obs.*

13. *Ser Benes* (A) 2850 Tweies a 105 and tweies a fel, þe þredde tim ouerþrew in þe wel, þar inne a laip ryt. 1387 *TRAVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 269 When Crist entred into Egypt, þe mannettes overprewe and fil down. c1450 *Morin* 53 His palfrey stombled on his knees, and he ouerthrow, and brakke hys neke. 1500 *HAWES* *Past Pleas* xl (Percy Soc) 44 Warre ones begon, it is hard to know Who shall abyde and who shall overthrow. 1546 *J. HAYWOOD* *Po.* (1867) 29 The best cart maie ouerthrowe

Hence **Overthrowable** *a.*, capable of being overthrown.

1653 *BOYCE* *Let. to Mallet* 23 Sept. Wks 1772 I Life 53 Which I found, though hardly overthrowable in equity, yet to be questionable in strictness of law.

Overthrower, [f. prec. + -ER 1] One who overthrowes.

c1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 205 He was the overthrower and confounder of the house of Lancaster. 1650 *S. CLARKE* *Ecol Hist* i (1654) 8 This is that Doctor of Asia, the Overthrower of our Gods. 1772 *Hist. Enr.* in *Ann. Reg* 99/a The overthrower of Bolingbroke. 1836 *LYTTON* *Athens* (1837) II 332 Plato lightly considers Epialtes the true overthrower of the Aieopagus.

Overthrowing, *vbl sb* [f. as prec + -ING 1] The action of the vb. OVERTHROW; a throwing down, overturning, destruction, ruin.

c1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth* ii metr. iv 3r (Camb MS.) Al though the wynde howlynglye the see thondre with overthrownges. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ecclis* xiii 73 Thou walkest in parrell of thy overthrownges. 1675 *tr* *Camden's Hist* *Eth.* i (1688) 127 The overthrowing of the Duke. 1850 *TENNISON* *In Mem.* cxiii. With overthrowings, and with cries, And undulations to and fro.

Overthrowing, *ppl a*, [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That overthrowes. † a. Headstrong, headlong, prone (*Obs.*) b. Overwhelming, overturning, upsetting.

a c1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth* ii metr. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Who so þat with ouerthrowynge thought onely seketh glorie of fame. 161d iv. pr. vi 109 The nature of som man is so ouerthrowynge to yuel

b. c1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth* i metr. ii 3 (Camb. MS.) The thowt of man dreynt in ouerthrowynge depresse. 161d ii metr. xii 84 Tho he was nat the heued of yxon i-tormented by the ouerthrowynge wheel. 1592 *G. HARVEY* *New Letter* Wks (Grosart) I 261 Take away that overthrowing or weakening property from Truce and Truce may be a diuine Scammony. 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* i. (1852) 8 The overuling, overthrowing power.

Overthrown (shifting stress), *ppl. a.* (*sb*) [pa pple. of OVERTHROW *v*]

1. Thrown over on its side, face, or upper surface, upset; overcome; vanquished, demolished

1579-80 *NORTH* *Philarch* (1676) 35 Some easie medicine, to purge an overthrown body. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* vi 856 The overthrown he rais'd. 1814 *SOUTHEY* in *Q. Rev* XII. 189 The ruins of overthrown edifices. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Farwell*, overthrown, said of sheep.

† 2 Thrown too strongly. *Obs.* [OVER- 28 c] 1642 *FULLER* *Holy & Prof* St 1 11 29 A rubbe to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it.

† B. *sb.* A supine (in grammar) *Obs. rare.*

c1532 *Du Wcs* *Intrud* *Fr* in *Palgr* 935 The overthrown or supins which ben called *renuers*

Overthrust (ðu'vəpθst), *sb. Geol.* [OVER- 1, 9]

The thrust of the strata or series of rocks on one side of a fault over those on the other side, esp of lower over higher strata, as in an OVERFAULT or faulted OVERFOLD. Used more particularly in reference to the distance through which the mass of dislocated strata has been thrust or moved forward over the thrust-plane

1883 [see OVERFAULT] 1885 *C. CALLAWAY* in *Daily News* 8 Jan 3/5 1 he extraordinary overthrust of old rocks, on to newer strata in Sutherlandshire. 1888 *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc* 385 Confirming Nicol's conclusions that the line of junction of the unaltered Palaeozoic rocks is a line of fault and overthrust

1890 *BOYD* *DAWKINS* in *Nature* 31 July 320 The coal-measures are folded, broken and traversed by great 'overthrust' faults. 1892 *LAWFORTH* *Pics Address Brit Ass* *Edin.* The overthrust plane or overfault, where the septal region of contrary motion in the fold becomes reduced to, or is represented by, a plane of contrary motion. 1894 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc* June 390 Eastbourne, where on the foreshore the Cretaceous strata are repeated by faults and overthrusts

So **Overthrust**; hence **Overthrusting** *vbl sb.*

1883 *LAWFORTH* in *Geol Mag* Aug 339 In many cases this overthrusting effect is due to the relief of downward pressure caused by the erosion of the brow of the arch.

Overthwart (ðu'vəpθwɔt), *adv* and *prep.*

Now *Obs.* or *rare* *exc. dial.* Also 4 ouerthwart, 4-5 -thwert(e), -pwert(e), -twert, 4-6 *Sc* ourthwort, 5 ouerþwart, ouerpewert, ouertwart,

-tward, ouerwarte, orthward, (auerthwert, -thward, aurtwart, -thwert, aurtwert,

awterwart), 5-6 ouerthward(e), -thwart(e, *Sc.* ourthort, -thourth, ouerthort, ouirthort, 6

ortwharte, orewharte, 6-7 (*g dial.*) ouerwhart(e, 8-9 *dial* ouerwart, overquart [ME f. OVER

adv + *pwert* adv, a ON *pwert* neuter of *pwert* = OE. *þweorh* cross, transverse: see THWART adv]

A. adv.

1 Over from side to side, or so as to cross something, across, athwart; crosswise, transversely

c1300 *Havelok* 2822 And demden him to binden faste Vpon an asse Andeloug, nouht ouerthwert. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* viii 172 Thre dykis ourthwert he schar. *Fr* bath the mossis to the way. c1400 *MAUNDV* ii 10 The pece [of the Cross] that wente ouerthwart. c1489 *CAXTON* *Sons of Aymon* ix 238 They layed hym vpon a lityll horse ouerthwarte like as a sacke of corne. 1573 *DOUGLAS* *Eneis* v. vi 84 Butkest hymeyn ourthort our Salys was. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Livy* i. xiii. 10 Then the Sabine dames, hauing thrust themselves violently ouerthwart between them, began to part these bloodie armies. 1622 *Salust* 168 The Yoke was two spears fixed in the Ground, and a third fastened ouerthwart from one to the other, like a Gallows. 1764 *MUSEUM* *Rusticum* III lxxiv 321 Third ploughing, nibbling it ouerwart. a 1825 *FORBY* *Voc E. Anglia* v. 7, To plough ouerthwart is to plough at right angles to the former furrows.

b. **Overthwart** and **endlong** crosswise and lengthwise, in breadth and length, transversely and longitudinally; hence *fig.* wholly, completely

1340 *HAMFOL* *Pr. Cons* 852a þe deuels sal, ay, on þam gang To and fra, ouer-thwert and endlang. 1477 *SURTES* *Misc* (1888) 13 All the alde stuffe of lede that lay thare before, endelang and ouerthwart. c1460 *TOWNLEY* *Myst.* xii 48 He saue you and me, ouerthwart and endlang

† 2. *fig.* Adversely; wrongly, amiss, perversely; angrily, 'crossly'. *Obs.*

13. *Cusor* *M* 1208a (Cott) A maister .Wit ioseph wordes spak ourthwert [Fair? ouerthwert] c1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron* *Wace* 2318 Pat word tok he yuel til herte, He vnderstod hit al ouerperte. c1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb) 2704 And answerd the lang ful ouertwert. 1535 *GOODY* *Primer*, *Exp* Ps l (v 18) With the wicked shalt thou play ouerthwart. 1566 *J. HAYWOOD* *Spider & F.* xxxiii 19 Run thei right run thei ouertharte, Out wyl I powre them

† 3 Over against something else, opposite, *rare.* 1596 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* iv x 51 And her before was seated ouerthwart Soft Silence, and submisce Obedience.

† 4. Here and there, all about. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 *DALRYMPLE* *tr* *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv 211 S. Palladie Bischope, and vtheres .ouirthort [L. *sparsim*] in his kingdome, he promotet thame to steddings and fieldes,

B prep 1 From side to side of, so as to cross, across, athwart.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb* 3721 Ys body was torned ouer-thwart be way. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* 1 § 5 Ouer-thwart thus for seide longe lyne, ther crosseth hym a-nother lyne. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv 234 A loklate bar was drawyn ourthouth the dur. 1551 ROBINSON *tr Mor's Utop* ii (1895) 163 That table standeth ouer wharte the ouer ende of the halle. 1610 BARROUGH *Math. Physick* i xxxi (1639) 51 Cause him to sit overthwart a stoole in riding fashion. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 43 Lay Bridges overthwart the Joyes. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict* 116 Cut it into collars overthwart both the sides. 1892 MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-talk* s v, He ran overquart t' cloas.

† 2 Over against, opposite. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE *tr Mendoza's Hist China* 353 They .twentie leagues overthwart the port. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i Wks. (Rildg) 228/2 Dost thou know the man That doth so closely overthwart us stand? 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* iii. 15 Disputing. .in two pewes one overthwart the other.

3 On the opposite side of, across, beyond.

1784 COWPER *Tash* i 166 Far beyond, and overthwart the steam The sloping land recedes into the clouds. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss* s v, He lives o'erwart the way.

Overthwart (*ðu vœiþwɔrt*), *a.* and *sb Obs* exc *dist* Forms see *prec*, also 5 *athwart*, *awthwart*, *ouerqwert* [f *prec*.]

A adj 1 Placed or lying crosswise, or across something else, transverse, cross-

13 *E E Allit* P B 1384, & piker browen vmbe þou with ouerþwert palle. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) ii 6 Þai made be ouerthwert pece of palme. c 1540 *tr Pol Verg. Eng Hist* (Camden) i. 72 Suetonius camm through an overthwaite wyte to London as to a place of safetie. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* v Nominatyd the ouerthwart muskles, in latin *musculi transuersi*. 1623 T SCOT *Highw God* II. 112 Two crosse or ouerthwart wayes. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 112 The transomes, or over-thwart stones [at Stonehenge], are quite plain.

† b. Crossing the right line; oblique, slanting, wry, skew: cf. OVERTHWARTLY 3. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* iv Intro (1636) 435 There is another great stooping and overthwart Curve, called the Ecliptique line.

† c. *fig.* Indirect. cf. OVERTHWARTLY 4. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 88 You wyl haue some ouerthwart reason to drawe forth more communication withall. 1656 EARL MONK *tr Boccaccio, Pol. Tionchstone* (1674) 283 [They] take impious and overthwart revenge of even those that would not be secure.

† 2 Situated or residing across or on the opposite side of something intervening, opposite *Obs*

1555 EDOEN *Decades* 264 The soonne leueth those regions, and goth by the contrarye or ouerthwaite circle towarde the south in wynter. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* v. 11, We whisper, for fear our o'erthwart neighbours should hear us cry, Liberty.

3. *fig.* Inclined to cross or oppose, perverse, froward, contrarious, contentious, captious, contradictory, quarrelsome, testy, 'cross'; adverse, contrary, hostile, unfriendly, unfavourable.

c 1325 *Poem James Edw* II (Percy Soc) lxxvii, When God Almyghty seth The work is overthwart. 1382 WYCLIF *a Tim* iii 4 Traitors, proster, or ouerthwart, bollun with proude thoughtis. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 1960 He onswaret hym angrily with Awthwert wordis. c 1530 *tr Erasmus' Serm.* Ch. *Yesus* (1901) 20 A kynde of chyldren, which is cleane ouerthwart. 1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* i. xxvi, Of a Spirit averse and overthwart. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* i (1702) I 64 That overthwart [ed 1888 s 174 thwaiver] hymour was enough discover'd to rule in the breasts of many. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Overquart*, *Overthwart*, perverse, contrary, contradictory or contentious.

† B. *sb.* [Absolute use of adj] *Obs.*

1. A transverse or cross direction. In phrases at an overthwart, to overthwart: in a transverse direction, crosswise, across.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii viii, At the last at an overthwart Beaumays with his hois strake the grene knyghts at hors vpon the syde. *Ibid.* xvii, The reed knyghte at an ouerthwart smote hym within the hand. 1564 FURNER *Herbal* ii 86 b, Phu bath hile rootes growyng to ouerthwart.

2. A transverse passage, a by-way, a crossing, a transverse line.

1580 *Will in Gentl. Mag* Sept. (1861) 258, I leave my eldest sonn also the newe overthwaite in the citie of Corcke, and all the lands east of it to the Queenes walls. a 1631 DONNE *Poems*, *Anat. World* 256 To finde out Such duers downe-right lines, such ouerthwarts, As disproportion that pure forme.

c Opposite point.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels* 92 It cannot be meted by a straight line drawn from it to its overthwart.

2. An adverse experience, a 'cross', a rebuff. a 1547 SURREY *Prause of mean Estate* 12 A hart well stayd, in ouerthwarts depe Hopeth amendes. 1589 GOLDING *De Morney* xxvi. 406 The ouerthwarts that Abraham indured for Sara his wife in Aegypt. 1609 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* iii. iii, I feare the cariage it hath many parts, And Hazards courses may finde ouerthwarts.

b Contradiction, a rebuff; a repartee. c 1555 ASP PARKER *Fr* xxiv 86 Keepe ye hys tong from ouerthwart. 1595 COWLEY *Wits, Fitts, & P* 147 For these wittie ouerthwarts the Gent. entertain'd the boy into his seruice.

Overthwart (*ðu vœiþwɔrt*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 5 -twert, 5-7 -whart, 6 -twhart, 8 -wart. [f. *prec.* adv. or adj.]

1. *trans.* To pass or lie athwart or across; to traverse, cross.

1425 *Lynd. De Guil. Pilgr* 12072 At wyketyrs or wyndows Ouerthwertyd with no latys. c 1430 - *Reas & Sens* (E. E. T. S.) 4786, I Gan to crosse dovine and dale And ouer twerten hille and vale. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 18 The one embrasyng, compassyng and ouerthwarting thother. 1558 *lwo Ch Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 31 Two tuncles of whyt bustian ouerthwaite with the read vorsted. 1634 LITHCOW *Trav* x 504 Each Tide ouerthwarting another with repugnant courses. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 137 Her clear and barid lumbs O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.

b To lie across, or place something across, so as to stop the way, to obstruct.

1654 *tr Martini's Cong China* 135 These places might have been easily defended if they had but overthwarted the ways by any incumbrances. 1719 D'URREY *Pills* (1872) vi 86 If the Seas should overthwart him, He would swim to the shore.

† c To plough across *Obs.*

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III lxxvii. 320 Ploughing up the tare land, Overwaiting another clean earth.

2 *fig* To act in opposition to, to cross, oppose; to hinder, thwart. Also *absol*

a 1590 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 230 He sayde, for a crokid intent I he wordes were paruerted And this he ouerthwarted. 1611 SPELD *Hist. Gt. Brit* vii xviii § 11 292 They endeoured to ouerthwart and gansay whatsoever he proposed. a 1640 W. FLENNER *Sacrifice Faithfull* ii (1648) 62 Summe may be said to be civilized, when it is overthwarted by a higher principle.

† b To render 'overthwart'; to pervert. 1 are 1430-40 *Lynd. Bochas* ii. xxvii (1554) 62 b, A wuluushe thyrst to shede mynnes blood, Whych ouerthwarted His royal corage, into tyrannye.

Hence *Overthwarting* *vbl sb* and *ppria* 1552 HULOT, *Overthwarting*, *peruacuta*, *peruacuta* *Ibid.*, *Overthwarting* *knaue*, *perperus*. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 2 v, All quarrelling, wrangling, and ouerthwarting must be avoided. 1634 LITHCOW *Trav* ix. 421 Their heads are couered with ouerthwarting strokes of crooked shables.

† **Overthwartter**, *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ER 1.]

One who 'overthwarts'; an adversary, opponent.

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 53 Usurers, bariters, overthwarters and lyers. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 96 M Wathe his ouer-thwartter (betwixt whom and him there was such deadly emulation).

† **Overthwartly**, *adv Obs* [f. OVERTHWART + -LY 2.] In an 'overthwart' manner

1. In a direction across, transversely. c 1440 *Pronth. Pars* 374/1 Ouerthwert(hly) [MS K' ouer-qwertly], *transverse*. 1574 A M *tr Guillaume's Fi Chirurg* 16 b/1 Both the endes of the threde wherwith the Iugulare Yayne is ouerthwartely tyede. 1654 WILKINSON *tr. Rollman's Chirurgery* Wks (1684) 553 Many Lines in the uppermost Joyn, and they proceeding ouerthwartly.

2 At diagonally opposite points

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat* Lev i 5 Upon the two corners of the Altar ouerthwartly, on the northeast horne, and on the southwest horne.

3 Obliquely, askew, awry

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. 1, His ouer garment sat ouerthwartly. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl Fur* xxii lxxvi, The stroke fell ouerthwartly so, That quite beside Rogeros shield it slept. 1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Judgem* (1622) 67 Euen when the quenchesse torch, the worlds great eye, Aduanc't his rayes ouerthwartly from the skie.

4. *fig.* In oblique terms, indirectly.

1571 GOLDING *Caban on Ps* ii 10 When he biddeth them to be lerned, he ouerthwartly taunteth their fond trust in their owne wisdom. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 The boy of Lacedaemon set out to acuse Plutarch ouerthwartly with a lie.

5. Adversely, perversely, frowardly, contrariwise, 'crossly'.

1387-8 T. USC *Test. Love* iii vii l. 155 (Skeat) Pray her . that for no mishappe, thy grace ouerthwartly tourne. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* xix 28 She shulde not ansuere hym ouerthwartly atte euery worde. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 35 Wrought as it should, not ouerthwartly, and against the wood, by the scholemaster. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 1065 Seest thou not how ouerthwartly . they have dealt with thee and thy father?

† **Overthwartness**, *Obs* [f. as *prec* + -NESS] The quality or character of being 'overthwart'; perversity, frowardness, contrariness.

c 1400 *Apoll. Loll* 107 Wat ouerthwartnes is þis to wil not obey to be lesson? c 1533 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, II 170 A perpetuall discouragement to others, that doo use ouerthwartnes and contrariostie. c 1643 LD HERBERT *Life* (1886) 81 My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the overthwartness of some neighbours interrupted it.

† **Overthwartwise**, *adv Obs* [f. as *prec.* + -WISE.] In an 'overthwart' direction; crosswise, athwart. So † **Overthwartways** *adv Obs*.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* iii. 24 Fasten this bar ouerthwartwise in the middle point of the ouen mouth. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physic* 44 If the Artery be cut long, or overthwartways.

Over-tight, -till: see OVER-

† **Overtilt**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 6.] *trans* To tilt over, upset, overthrow.

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B xx 134 He ouertulte [C ouertulte] al his treulthe with 'take þis vp amende'ment'. c 1430 *Pol Rel & L Poems* 197 As a traitour þou schalt be ouert ult.

Over-timbered, -timorous: see OVER-

Overtime (*ðu vœitaim*), *sb, adv* [OVER- 19]

A. *sb.* Time during which one works over and above the regular hours, extra time. Also *attrib* [1536 *Hampton Court Accts.*, Carpenters working their owne tymes and drynkyng tymes upon thifonte in the chapel]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Over-time, Over-work*, extra

labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The grievance seems reduced to the single point of overtime, as it is allowed on both sides, that 10 hours is to be the standard. *attrib* 1861 *Sat. Rev* 20 July 60 The loss of the overtime bonus. 1870 ROGERS *Hist Gleannings* Ser. 11. 132 Piecework or overtime labour.

B. *adv* During extra time; over hours. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* i. 11. (1876) 6 She worked over-time. 1894 *Brit Yrnl. Photogr.* xlii. 5 Sixty hands.. working overtime.

Over-time, *v. Photogr.* [OVER- 27] *trans*. To time too long, to give too long a time to an exposure or other process.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 211 Should a negative be overtimed and developed flat. 1896 *Kodak News* Sept. 36/1 As much difference as there is between an overtimed and an undertimed negative.

† **Overtimely**, *adv.* and *a Obs*

A. *adv.* Too early, before the proper time, prematurely; untimely, unseasonably. [OVER- 30]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6613 3yt þou any day shuldest fast, And þou ouertymely þy mete aske. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* i. metr. 1. 1 (Camb MS) Heeres hoore am schad ouertymelyche vpon myn heued. c 1440 *Yacob's Will* 142 þe first fote brede of wose in glotonie is, to ete or drynke ouertymely, ouercome or ouerlate. 1532 *Illyric Xenophon's Househ.* (1758) 77 Suffreth his workmen to l(e)ue their worke and go they way ouer tymely. 1655 MOULIER & BENNET *Health's Ingr* (1746) 343 Nourishment, which else being too liquid would turn to Crudities by passing ouertymely into the Guts.

B. *adv* Too early, premature, untimely. [OVER- 28]

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Mark* 40 b, Lamentably bewayling her ouertymely deathe. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron* I 25/1 The vaine youthfull fantasie and ouertimely deathe of thy fathers and thy brethren.

Overtip, -tapped: see OVER-

Overtire (*ðu vœitɔiə*), *v* [OVER- 21, 27.]

trans To tire out, exhaust with fatigue; to tire excessively. Hence *Overtire red ppl a.*, 'tired out,' excessively tired; *Overtire ring vbl sb* and *ppia*. 1557-8 PHAER *Aeneid* vi S3, Though he with dart the wyndyfooted hinde did ouertyre. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 613 Marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding the ouertiring tedious deepe sands. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr Balaac's Lett.* 117 Such rest, as weariness and weakness affordeth to over-tired bodies. 1641 Bp HALL *Serm* Ps. lx. 2. Wks. 1837 V. 442 Which must be, for fear of your ouertiring, the last of our discourse. 1671 MILTON *Sansons* 1632. 1870 *Rouledge's En. Boy's Ann.* June 330 You'll ouertire yourself. 1897 MARLYN *Kingsley's W Africa* 689 When you have got very chilled or over-tired, take an extra five grains with a little wine or spirit at any time.

† **Overtire**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 26] *trans*

To give too high a title to; to style or denominate by too high a name.

1620 Bp HALL *Hon. Mar Clergy* iii § 3 The Bishop of Rome is suled Supreme Head and Gouverneur of the Whole Church. When he that so humbly ouer-titles the person resists the Doctrine. 1639 FULLER *Worth* ii ar v. 11 (1840) 264 Diverting the pilgrims, and ouer-titling his own quarrels to be God's cause.

Overtly (*ðu vœitli*), *adv* [f. OVERT a. + -LY 2.]

In an overt manner.

1. Openly, manifestly, without concealment or secrecy; in quot 1614, Outwardly, publicly.

c 1325 *Metr Hom.* 137 Us au to thinc na ferlye Thoh Godd it warrnes ouertly. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gabug Guil'd* v, The king could not, for bewraying that counsell, declare his wyl ouertly. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World Pref* Cj b, For whatsoever hee ouertly pretended, Hee held in secret a contrary counsell with the Secretarie. 1703 YOUNG *Serm* II 389 Good men are never overtly despised, but that they are first calumniated. 1859 *Times* 2 Sept 21st Leader § 1 A position with which no European Power could overtly quarell.

† 2 So as to be or lie open *Obs*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 525 The plot wherein you mean to haue Chestnuts grow must be overtly broken vp aloft, from between Nouember and Februarie.

Overtness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Openness, want of reserve or concealment.

1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xiii. 258 My success with you has not been great enough to justify such overtness.

Over-toil, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive toil.

1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 198 These died of overtill in the Lowell carpet factories.

Overtol (*ðu vœitɔl*), *v.* [OVER- 21.] *trans*

To wear out or exhaust by excessive toil, to overwork, fatigue. Hence *Overtol led ppl a.*, *Over-tol'ing vbl sb.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 52 Worned nature's ouertol'd bodies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* iii. (1637) 59 Seeke to ouertolde him, and make him glad to gve ouer strung to get the leading. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud* i. v (1637) 51 To prevent the overtolling and terrifying of Schollers with it. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam Dict* s. v. *Girdle Wheel*, Ladies that love not to overtoll themselves. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr* xviii. 325 An overtolled young man in delicate health. 1859 TENNYSON *End* 1225 Overtol'd By that day's travel.

† **Over-toise**, *v. nonce-vul.* [f. OVER- 10 + TOISE *sb*] *trans*. To measure out in toises.

1840 BROWNING *Sordido* n. 828 Implements it sedulous employs To undertake, lay down, mete out, o'toise Sordello.

Overtone (*ðu vœitɔn*), *sb Acoustic* and *Mus.* [ad Ger *overtone*, used by Helmholtz as a contraction for *oberpartation*, upper partial tone: cf. OVER- 1 e.] An upper partial tone; a harmonic: see HARMONIC B. 2.

1867 *LYNDALL Sound III* 117 The Germans embrace all such sounds under the general term *Obertöne*. I think it will be an advantage if we, in England, adopt the term overtones as the equivalent. 1879 *G. Prescott Sp. Telephone* 7 Helmholtz succeeded in demonstrating that the different qualities of sounds depend altogether upon the number and intensity of the overtones which accompany the primary tones of those sounds. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 618/2 The word *Obertöne* is rejected by the English translator of Helmholtz's work as not agreeing with English idiom.

Overtone (*ô vër'tōn*), *v.* [OVER-22, 27.]

1. *trans.* To drown (a tone) with a stronger one. 1862 *MASSON in Macm. Mag.* 323 A prayer, the general solemnity of which so overtones the discords from common belief which the expert ear may nevertheless detect in it. 2. *Photogr.* To 'tone' too much, give too deep a tone to.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 333 Overtoning is a common fault which gives a gray photograph, and causes it to lose its brilliancy.

† **Overtongue**, *Obs.* [A literal repr. of Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς.] The epiglottis.

1815 H. CROCKE *Body of Man* 766 Galen is of opinion that the motion of the Epiglottis or over-tongue is in a man not voluntary but natural.

Over-tongued, *see* OVER-28 d.

Overtop, *adv. rare.* [i. *Over* *prep.* + *TOE sb.*: cf. OVER-31.] Over the top, overhead.

1776 W. NIMMO *Stirlingsh.* (1880) I xxi 392 Trees, magnificent in foliage and limb, meet overtop.

Overtop (*ô vër'tôp*), *v.* [OVER-1, 3.]

1. *trans.* To rise over or above the top of; to surpass in height, surmount, tower above, top.

1593 J. DAVIES in *Sylvesters' Wks.* (1880) II, 67 Lo here a Monument admir'd of all O'ertopping Ennie's clouds.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabb'd mountains which overtopped it. 1784 *COWPER Task* 1 558, I see a column of slow-ising smoke O'ertop the lofty wood.

1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii IV, 173 He showed his brazen forehead, overtopped by a wig worth fifty guineas, in the ante-chambers. 1884 *CHILD Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* II, xxx. 279/3 Charles overtopping Hugo by fifteen inches.

2. *fig. a.* To rise above in power or authority; to be superior to; to override.

1561 T. [NORFOLK] *Calvins' Inst.* IV xi (1634) 602 *marg.* The time when the Pope began first to overtop the Emperor.

1649 *MILTON Eikon* xxviii, If Kings presume to overtop the Law by which they reign for the public good. 1859 *GROTE Greece* II lxxxvii XI 199 That intense antipathy against a despot who overtops and overrides the laws.

b. To rise above or go beyond in degree or quality; to excel, surpass.

1788 *MULCASTER Positions* xliii (1887) 272 So the height of their argument overtopped not their power. 1868 *CHARNOCK Ath. Sh. God* (1834) II, 297 None can overtop him in goodness.

1747 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* I, 176 This prince much over topped the other Scotch chieftains in power. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II 276 In them the man somehow overtops the author.

† 3. To render top-heavy. *Obs.* [OVER-3.]

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 2 If the height of the Sail did not overtop the Ship.

Hence **Overtopped** *phl. a.*; **Overtopping** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1860 *SHAKS. Temp.* I, ii. 81 Who 'advances, and who To trash for over-topping. 1811 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii xlv 37, 360 The Savans, whose over-topped Monarchy, and weak walls now wanted props to hold up the weight.

1875 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V, 203 Look that ye love the Lord Jesus Christ with a superlative love, with an over-topping love. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Silence* 36 The overtopping hound is not necessarily a bawler, or even a babbler.

Overtopple (*ô p'pl*), *v.* [OVER-6, 3.]

1. *trans.* To cause to topple over; to overthrow (something in unstable equilibrium).

1543 *BECON N. Y. Gt. Wks.* (1843) 335 This one text is able to subvert, overtopple, and throw down all the building. 1864 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Dennis Donne* III 355 Joy o'er-topped all his prudence.

2. *intr.* To topple over, to overhang as if on the point of toppling over.

1839 *CLOUGH Early Poems* II, 3 And vanity o'er-topping fell. 1855 *BAILEY Nystic* 70 Higher than lark can soar, or falcon fly. Lamalmon's pass, O'er-topping.

Hence **Overtoppling** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1860 T. MARTIN *Horne* 218 Black Eurus, snap each rope and oar With the o'er-topping surge! 1876 *MISS YONGE Womankind* xxviii 242 The already overtopping mass of froth of feminine silliness.

Overtorture, *v.* [OVER-25, 27] *trans.* To overcome with torture; to torture beyond endurance. Hence **Overtortured** *phl. a.*

1590 *MARLOWE Faust Wks.* (Rdg.) 133/2 This ever burning chair is for o'er-tortur'd souls to rest them in. 1818 *BYRON Manfred* xiii, O'er-tortured by that ghastly ride, I felt the blackness come and go. 1866 *BLACK Brises* xx, To gain some quiet for his overtortured spirit.

Overtower, *v.* [OVER-1 (b).] *trans.* To tower over or above, to overtop.

1831 *JANE PORTER Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I, 58 The high rock which overtowered our vessel. 1850 *Piquet* (1875) 184 Money was the grand desideratum which enabled people to overtower their fellows.

So **Overtowering** *phl. a.*

1839 *FULLER Holy War* II, xxx. (1840) 89 To abate their overtowering conceits of him. 1865 *COTTON in Montaigne* (1877) I, 71 The proud and overtowering heights of our lofty buildings. 1875 A. J. GORDON *In Christ* vi (1888) 130 Under the shadow of some overtowering greatness.

Overtra ce, *v.* Also 5-trase [OVER-8, 10.] *trans. a.* To trace over; to cover or mark with tracery or tracings. b. To trace one's way over, pursue the track over.

a 1440 *Su. Degrev.* 636 With topyes and trechoure Over-trasdyd that tyde. 1573 *TYNNE Benet* x, f111 b, Tarience none he makes, but bridges he doth ouertra ce. 1826 *MILMAN A Boleyn* 108 The walls Arc all o'ertraced by dying hands.

Overtrade (*ô trê'd*), *v. Comm.* [OVER-26, 23] *intr. and refl.* To trade in excess of one's capital, beyond one's means of payment, or beyond the requirements of the market. b. *trans.* To do trade beyond (one's capital, stock, etc.).

a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) I 427 A famous builder that overtraded his stock about £1000 per ann. 1745 *De Roe's Eng. Tradesman* vi, (1841) 1 36 For a young tradesman to over-trade himself, is like a young swimmer going out of his depth. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III 299 Glasgow had overtraded, and was visited with diffusive failure. 1894 *FORUM* (N. Y.) Nov. 384 There may be doubt whether particular firms have not been overtrading.

So **Overtrade**, one who trades too much, **Overtrading** *vbl. sb.*, † *a.* a surpassing in trading, getting the balance of trade (*obs.*); b. trading in excess of one's capital or the needs of the market.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 60 Whereby the Kingdoms stocks of Treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any over-trading of the Forraier. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. Y.* (1869) II 15 This occasioned a general overtrading in all the ports of Great Britain. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 41 That these or any other measures would wholly prevent unsafe speculation and over-trading. 1846 *WORCESTER, Overtrader*, one who trades too much. *Baker*

Overtrail *v.* *see* OVER-9.

Overtrain (*ô trê'n*), *v.* [OVER-27.] *trans.* a. To train or cultivate the powers of (a person, etc.) too much, to injure by excessive training. b. To train (a creeping plant) too much or too high. Hence **Over-training** *vbl. sb.*

1878 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* viii, 157 You may over-train a man, so that he is carried beyond his highest power. 1883 *Daily News* 2 June 5 It was very doubtful if Iroquois could 'stay' and he be besides 'overtrained'. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 19 Several beautiful and delicate varieties [of the hop] are easily overtrained if sixteen, or in some localities fourteen, feet are exceeded. *Mod.* The decrease in weight suggests over training.

Overtrample, *v.* [OVER-1, 9] *trans.* To trample over or upon, tread down, also *fig.* So **Overtrampled** *phl. a.*, **Overtrampling** *vbl. sb.*

1590 *COOPER Admon.* 250 That the beasts of the field may over-trample vs. 1593 *NASHES Christ's Tr. Wks.* (Grosart) IV 93 The irruptive over-trampling of the Romans. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I, 792 Under foot they over-trample it, as if it had but standing corn ready for harvest. 1744 A. HILL *Let.* 24 July, Wks. 1753 II 305 Overtrampling all propriety. a 1845 *HOOB Monkey Mariyr* I, He could not read off niggers whipt, or over-trampled weavers.

† **Over-trav**, *vbl. sb.* [OVER-29.] **Overwork** 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x v. 377 Let not your horse be to feeble for myselre & ouertrawle.

† **Over-trav**, *v. Obs.* Also -eil(e), -ey(e), -el(l). [OVER-27.] *trans.* To work too much, oppress or harass with toil; to overwork.

1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 17 He ouertrawels bymagynacions his wittes. 1382 *WYCLIF E. ed.* I, 11 He before putte to hem maystris of werkis, that the shuld ouertrawelen hem with birthenis. 1563 *GOLDING Cesar* vii (1565) 203 b, Overtrawelling oure men wyth continuall toyle.

Over-travel, *sb.* [OVER-29.] Excessive travel, too much travelling.

1856 *KANE Asct. Expl.* I, xxviii, 365 If the rest of my team had not been worn down by over-travel.

So **Over-travel** *v.* [OVER-23] *refl.* to travel or journey beyond one's power of endurance.

1654 in F. L. HAWKS *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II 19 The interpreter, with over travelling himself, fell sick.

Overthead, *v.* [OE. *ofertheadan*: cf. MHG. *ubertreten*, Du. *overtreden*: *see* OVER-1, 9, 13] *trans. a.* To tread over, trample under foot; *fig.* to crush, oppress, subdue. b. To step beyond.

a 1000 *Gloss. to Prudentius* 2 (a) (Boow), Se geleafa ofertret ðæt deofolgyld. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12493 Pær þurh þe laferd ofercomm & ofertread to deofel. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 168 Traiane his Sonne rode an hors vndauntid, that ouer trade a weddowes Sonne in the strete. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 49 When wrong triumphs and right is overtrode. c 1600 *How Good in Farr S. P. Pas.* I (1848) 99 Yet must we not this circle overthead.

Hence **Overthead** *sb.*, **Overtheading** *vbl. sb.*, the act or action of treading over; **overthead(ing)** *plough*, the foot-plough used in primitive husbandry; **Overtrodden** *phl. a.*, trodden down.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii, Wks. 1724 II, 625 The footsteps of my over trodden virtue lie still as bitter accusations unto me. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. Pl. Bk.* III 748 The land before his time having been till'd only with a mattock and overthead plough. 1893 A. C. FRYER *Llanctwist Major* 26 To cultivate their ground with the mattock and overthead plough.

† **Overthead**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-11.] *trans.* To prevail upon by entreaty; = **OVER-INTREAT**.

a 1547 *SURREY Benet* iv, 563 Why lettes he not my wordes synke in his eares So harde to overthead? 1593 *Printer's Postscript in Heyne's Perce's Sister Wks.* (Grosart) II, 341, I was finally entreated, or rather overtheaded, to give them also their welcome in Print.

Over-treatment: *see* OVER-29 b

Overtrim, *o ver-trim*, *v.* [OVER-6, 27.] † 1. *trans.* To trim (a dress, etc.) too much, or with excess of trimming. Hence **Over-trimmed** *phl. a.*, **Over-trimming** *vbl. sb.*

1893 *GEORGIANA HILL Hist. Eng. Dress* II, 229 A tendency to over-trim. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/6 Over-trimmed bodices with absolutely plain skirts. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. 5/6 The over-trimming of the early Victorian era.

† **Overtrip**, *v. Obs.* [OVER-5, 10] *trans.* To trip or skip over; to pass lightly over.

a 1583 *GRINDAL Fruitful Dial.* Wks. (1843) 49 As touching St. Augustine, he not only overtripeth it, as no wonder, but by plain and express words testifieth that there is no marvel in it. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V* v. 1. 7 In such a night Did Thisbe fearfully ore-trip the dewe.

Over-trouble (*ô trô'b'l*), *v.* [OVER-27.] *trans.* To trouble excessively. So **Over-troubled** *phl. a.*, excessively troubled.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xxxviii heading, Howe fondly his friendes ouertrouble him, by questioning with him touching his loue. 1646 *Br. HALL Baine Gl.* x72 Why art thou ouertroubled to see the great Physitian of the world take this course with sinfull mankind?

Overtrout, *sb.* [See next.]

† 1. Over-trust, over-confidence. (*O.E.*) a 941 *Lawes Æthelstan* vi c 8 § 7 (Schmid) Menn ne reccean, hu heora ȝife fare, for þam ofertruan on þam frife.

† 2. Distrust, suspicion. (*M.E.*) c 1350 *Wulf. Paternie* 1402 He ne durst openly for ouer-trowe of gile.

3. (*See quot.*) *nonce-use*, [OVER-29.] 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 69 What I would willingly call overtrout or believing overmuch, not superstition.

† **Overtrout**, *v. l. Obs.* [OVER-14, 27.] 1. *trans.* To mistrust, distrust.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 21 Leofe broðre ne ouertroutwe cristes milce. æl swa monn on seð and weneð, Hu mei ic efre ibete.

2. *intr.* To trust overmuch, be too confident. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 169 Thow arte a folie dotdrat [= dotted] and ouer-trowes.

Hence † **Overtrouting** *vbl. sb.*, over-confidence; *phl. a.*, over-confident; † **Overtrout ship**, † **Overtrout**, over-confidence.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 187 Who-so suche losengiers beleweth othyr trowthe, they shal falle in Pride and ouertrouth. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Tral.* lix 142 Eyn wysman understond hym by Robaam, Salomones sone, how mych harme fullthe of pryde & ouertrouthsype. c 1430 *Pier. Lyf Manhode* ii v. (1869), Serteryn, the disturbance cometh of him ouertrouinge [ouertrowinge].

† **Overtrout**, *v. l. Obs.* [app. an erroneous expansion of *ORTROW* v, due to the frequent reduction of original *over* to *o'er*, *ore*, *or*.] *trans.* (with obj. cl.) To suspect, to believe, suppose.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 292 in *E. P.* (1862) 55 þe contrai men þat vnder-ȝete þat cas Ouertrowede [c 1290 *Laud MS.* ortroweden] wel whar hit lay. 1382 *Wyclif in Kings* xxiii, 32 Ther ouertroweden [1388 supposiden, *Vulg.* suspicati sunt] that he hadde ben kyng of Irael.

Hence † **Overtroutable** *a.*, to be suspected, suspect; † **Overtrouting** *phl. a.*, suspecting.

[1382 *Wyclif E. ed.* xxv 9 Nynne vnouertrowable thingus [Vulg. novem insuspiciabiles] of the herte I magnified.] 1388 — 1 Cor. iv. 4, I am no thing ouer trowynge to my self [Vulg. nihil mihi conscius sum].

Over-true, -truthful, etc.: *see* OVER-.

Overtrump (*ô trô'mp*), *v.* [OVER-22.] *trans.* To trump with a higher card than that with which an opponent has already trumped, also *absol.* and *fig.* Hence **Overtrumping** *vbl. sb.*

1746 *HOYLE Whist* (ed. 6) 27 Do not over-trump him. 1864 'CAVENDISH Whist' (1879) 109 If you refuse to overtrump, your partner should conclude either that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/3 There is a widespread opinion that he has over-trumped the Protectionists.

Overtrust, *sb.* [OVER-29.] Excessive trust; over-confidence, presumption.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þeos two undeawes, untrust and ouer-trust, beoð þes deofles tristen. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Tral.* vii 22 We haue for vs ayeyn har boldnesse and ouer-truste, mekenesse and maner. 1852 *TENNISON Ode Death* *Di. Wellington* vii 20 But wink no more in slothful overtrust.

Overtruth, *v.* [OVER-27.] 1. *intr.* To trust or confide too much, to be over-confident.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Dred wiðuten hope makeð mon un-trusten and hope wiðute dred makeð ouertrusten. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* I, (1558) 40 Unbridled with prosperitie and ouertrusting to themselves. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix 1283 Thus it shall befall Him who to worth in Women ouertrusting Lets her Will rule.

2. *trans.* To trust (a person or thing) too much. 1649 *Br. HALL Cases Consc.* III ix. (1650) 249 Some there are that doe so ouer-trust their leaders eyes, that they care not to see with their own.

† **Over-trust**, *a. Obs.* [OVER-28.] Over-confident, presumptuous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Alre uormest he cleopeð þe ouertrusti, unbileued.

† **Overtruth**, *Obs. rare.* [OVER-24.] A statement in excess of the truth.

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* I, vi. § 23 Who know how great over truths men usually write to one another in letters.

Overtumble, v [OVER-6, 5]

†1. *intr.* To tumble or fall over, to capsize. *Obs.*
 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xvi 643 In sum bargis sa feil can ga,
 For ibair fais thame chasit swa, That that ourtumnyllit,
 and the men all drowit then a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH
Poems Wks (1711) 33 The ocean in mountains over-
 tumbling tumbling over rocks, Casts various rain-bows.

2. *trans.* To cause to fall over; to upset, over-
 throw. Now only poetic.

1600 ABP ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 404 Yet the breath of one
 mortall man doth overtumble all 1639 DRUMM OF HAWTH.
Speech Wks (1711) 218 The whole frame built on it is ready
 to be over-tumbled 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Agol* 4536
 1 bat. I, with my bent steel, may o'ertumble town!

†3. *trans.* To tumble or fall over (something)
 1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 Ock, Which,
 for more haste, o'ertumbleth many a lock

† Overturcused, *ppl a. Obs.* [OVER-8]
 = 'Over-turquoise'd', covered with turquoises.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 7 But now our Roses are turned
 to Flore de lices, our City-Dames, to an indomitable
 Quazmalry of overturcused d'ings

Overture (ō'vɜrtʃər), *sb* Also 5-8 Ouver-
 ture. [a. OF. *ouverture*, mod F. *ouverture* opening,
 f. *ouvert* open, OVERT]

†1. An opening, aperture, orifice, hole. *Obs.*

13 E. E. *Allst. P. A.* 218 Vche a hemme, At honde, at
 sydez, at ouerture. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.*
 239 They men wyche... haue throgth al the body the ouertures
 large, that clerkyss callyth Pores a 1548 HALL *Chron.*
Hen V 56 b, Divers ouertures and holes were made vnder the
 foundation by the pynners 1611 COTGR, *Escutilles*,
 th' ouertures, or trap doores, whereat things are let downe
 into the hold. 1714-21 POPE *Let. to Dr. Bucklin* Wks
 1737 VI 27 The Kitchen [at Stanton Harcourt] being one
 vast Vault to the Top of the House, where one ouerture
 serve, to let out the smoke and let in the light. 1797 SWIFT
Country Post Wks 1755 III 1 176 To possess themselves of
 the two ouertures of the said fort 1749 MRS R GOADBY
Carver (1750) 105 The false Belly, in which the Female
 [Opussum] carries her Young In the hinder Part of it is
 an Overture big enough for a small Hand to pass.

fig 1603 HOLLAND *Pistarch's Mor.* 49 [This] will make
 an ouerture and way into the monde of a young ladde.
 1643 MILTON *Sovereigne Savoe* 31 Deluges of sinne breake
 in at this so great an ouerture of the faith

†b. An open or exposed place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 28 The wastefull hylls vnto
 his threate Is a playne ouerture [i.e. an open place]

c. *Her.* The state of being expanded: said of
 the wings of a bird so represented see OVERT a 1 b.

†2 The opening up or revelation of a matter;
 a disclosure, discovery, declaration. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VII* 34 The kyng had know-
 ledge of the chief Captaynes of this tumult by the ouerture
 of hys espys 1605 SHAKS *Lear* iii. vii 89 It was he That
 made the ouerture of thy Treasons to vs. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE
Chas I (1655) 4 Upon the prime ouerture of his message
 at the French Court, he found so ready and fluent an in-
 clination in King Lewes.

3. An opening of negotiations with another
 person or party with a view to some proceeding
 or settlement, a formal proposal, proposition, or
 offer; e.g. an ouerture of marriage, ouertures
 of peace

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 [He] made hem yerinne
 diverse faire ouertures and offris. 1453 *Paston Lett* I 261
 In case ye make not to me ouerture of justice upon the
 seyd caas 1501 in *Lett. Rich III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I
 154 The whiche ouerture [was] for the renouelling of the
 said amitie 1601 SHAKS *Al's Well* iv. iii 46 Cap E I
 heare there is an ouerture of peace. 1647 G. Nay, I assure
 you a peace concluded 1655 *Digges Compl. Ambass.* 102
 Any time these five years there have been ouertures
 of marriage made unto him. 1754 *FISHLING Anetha* xi in,
 She was not one of those backward and delicate ladies, who
 can die rather than make the first ouerture 1885 *Law Times*
Rep. LII. 648/1 They had had ouertures from several persons
 to purchase... the trust property.

4. a. In the Scottish Parliament or Convention
 of the Estates: A motion introduced to be made
 an Act. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* 193 It was thoct gude and
 expedient be hir Hiens that ane Generall Conventioun suld
 be appointit the xv day of December instant, and be the
 avysie of the hale, ane reasonable ouerture maid and ordour
 takin for quieting of the hale cuntre. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas I*
 V 625 Agreed by the whole estates that when an ouerture
 is proposed, every estate have 24 hours to advise the same
 before he be urged to answer thereto 1707 *Vulpone*, or
Remarks Proc. Scot. Union 2 In the first Session of this
 present Parliament in 1703... the [Earl of Marchmont]...
 gave in an Ouerture (as they call it) by way of Act, for
 Settling the Succession upon the foot of Limitations.

b. In the General Assembly of the Church of
 Scotland, and in the supreme court of other Pres-
 byterian churches: A formal motion proposing or
 calling for legislation.

In current use, an overture is a proposal to make a new
 general law for the Church or to repeal an old one; to
 declare the law; to enjoin the observance of former enact-
 ments, or generally to take any measure falling within the
 legislative or executive functions of the Assembly. Such
 a proposal must first be made in an inferior court (presbytery
 or synod), and if there adopted, is transmitted by that court
 as its overture to the supreme court. If adopted by the
 supreme court as an overture, it is submitted to the various
 presbyteries for approval by them or a majority of them
 before it can be passed as an act

1576 *Recds. of 33rd Gen. Assembly in Bk of Univ. Kirk*
of Scotl. (1839) 155 Brethren appointed to make an overture
 of the police and jurisdiction of the Kirk 1676 W. Row

Contn Blair's Autobiog. ix. (1848) 143 Mr. Livingstone
 proposed an overture. 1723 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) III. 52
 Some very good overtures, if put in practice, against Popery,
 were passed, and Synod-books were taken in. 1737 J.
 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Bril.* ii. ii 358 Matters of great
 weight that bind the whole Church [of Scotland] are
 first brought in by way of overtures, and then debated
 in the house 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 273. 1871 H. MOR-
 CRICFF *P. Act F. C. Scot.* (1877) 65 It is competent for any
 Presbytery to transmit what is called an Overture, either
 to the Provincial Synod or to the General Assembly, with
 the view of inducing the Superior Court to adopt any measure
 within its legislative or executive functions.

†5 An 'opening' for proceeding to action. *Obs.*
 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 128 To understand... where
 any overture is given for the Popes advantage. 1617 *MOR-
 RISON Itin* ii 10 They escaped out of prison, being all
 prisoners of great moment, whose enlargement gaue ap-
 parent overture to ensuing rebellion 1679-1714 BURNET
Hist. Ref. He was casting about for new overtures how to
 compass what he so earnestly desired. 1768 *Woman of*
Honor III 65 If I had seen the least glimpse of an overture
 of succeeding with the invincible Clai

†6. An opening, beginning, commencement;
esp. a formal opening of proceedings; a first indica-
 tion or hint of something. *Obs.*

1595 *DANIEL Cn. Wars* ii. xxiv. If the least imagin'd
 overture But of conceiv'd revolt men once espie 1612
 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1747) 78 Let us therefore take
 a briefe view of the several impediments which arose in
 every Kings time since the ouerture of the Conquest. 1656
 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 154 The next day being that of the
 ouerture of parliament. 1658 *JES TAYLOR Let. in 12th Rep.*
Hist. MSS Comm. App. v. 5 If ever you have noted or
 heard of any overtures of unkindness betweene them.
 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The ouerture of the jubilee, is
 a general procession, etc.

†7. *Mus.* An orchestral piece, of varying form
 and dimensions, forming the opening or introduc-
 tion to an opera, oratorio, or other extended com-
 position, often containing or made up of themes
 from the body of the work, or otherwise indicating
 the character of it.

Also applied to a similar piece intended for independent
 performance, and, rarely, to the introductory piece of a
 series for a single instrument, as a harpsichord.

1667 *DAVENANT & DRYDEN Tempest* i. 1, While the over-
 ture is playing, the curtain rises 1706 PHILLIPS, *Overture*,
 also a Flourish of Musick, before the Scenes are open'd
 in a Play house, especially before the beginning of an Opera.
 1729 *GAY (title)* The Beggar's Opera. The third edition.
 With the Overture in Score, the Songs, and the Basses
 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 149 The overture, which is in the
 favourite overture key, D major, is bold and dashing 1880
 H. J. LINCOLN in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 618 *Overture*, i. e.
 Opening. This term was originally applied to the instru-
 mental prelude to an opera, its first important development
 being due to Lully, as exemplified in his... French operas
 and ballets, dating from 1672 to 1686.

b. *fig. (cf. prelude)*

1802 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 1812 IV.
 503 Soon as the Winds begin to sing, Or rather play their
 overture to thunder 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864)
 IV. 18 Unless you come up soon, you will miss the overture
 of the season—the first sweet notes of the year

c. The opening or introductory part of a poem.

1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 269 The verses
 headed 'Years in Solitude'—exquisite as is the overture,
 faultless in tone and colour, and worthy of a better sequel
 1881 *SAINTSBURY Dryden* 98 Dryden's overtures are very
 generally among the happiest parts of his poems

†8. Erroneous obsolete use, app. due to associa-
 tion with over. Overturning, overthrow.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Cosmographie* Pref (1592) 3 No man
 knoweth better which way to raise a gamefull commodity,
 and howe the abuses and ouerture of prices might bee
 redressed 1593 *NASHE Christ's* 1. 27 Consider, howe his
 threats were after verified in Ierusalem's ouerture 1616
BULLOKAR Eng. Expos. Overture, an overthrowing, a sudden
 change 1633 *PRYNNE Histriomastix* 2 The very fatal
 plagues, and ouertures of those States and Kingdomes
 where they are once tolerated.

Overture, v [f. prec. sb]

1. *trans.* To bring or put forward as an overture
 or proposal; to offer, propose

1637-50 [see OVERTURED below] a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled*
in the Spirit (1867) 486 He shall not only want one of the
 greatest arguments and motives to persuade men and
 women unto ways that are excellent, but also overture
 such a thing which would be a snare and temptation to
 fight low. 1880 *SID. SMITH in Daily News* 7 Apr 3/3 A
 prominent Tory overture to a leading Liberal that the
 party of the latter need not further trouble themselves with
 precautions against Tory opposition.

2 In the supreme court of a Presbyterian Church:
 To bring forward as an overture; to introduce as
 a motion.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 100 It had become you rather, who
 would be accounted a kindly child of the Church of Scot-
 land, to have overture a way how the Church Patrimony
 may be recovered from the Harpyes who devoured it 1715
Wadrow Corr. (1843) II 36 The sub-committee overtured
 the form of an act ament it. 1796 *Ibid.* III. 241 We over-
 tured that either the act might be repealed or execute 1898
in Westminster 3 Mar. 4/3 It is therefore hereby humbly
 overtured to the Very Reverend the Synod of the Presby-
 terian Church of England... to take the premises into con-
 sideration.

b To present or transmit an overture to (a
 church court); to approach with an overture.

1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 273 A motion is made in a
 presbytery 'to overture' the General Assembly. 1895
Westm. Gaz. 17 June 2/1 The Free Presbytery of Skye
 'overtured' the General Assembly to take into its serious

consideration 'the views of man's origin propounded by
 Professor Drummond in his work on the "Ascent of Man".'

3. To introduce with, or as with, a musical over-
 ture or prelude; to prelude

1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses* vii 122 Needing no thunder
 nor trumpet to overture His discourse and astonish His
 audience.

Hence Overtured *ppl. a.*, proposed.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 83 A little more or less nor
 the overtured summes, according to the ability and extent
 of the rents in the place.

Overturn (ō'vɜrtʃən), *sb*. [OVER-6, 7, 10.]

1 The act of overturning or fact of being over-
 turned; an upsetting; a revolution.

c 1592 *BACON Conf. Pleasure* (1870) 25 Her intente witt
 in contriuing plots and ouerturnes. 1658 CLEVELAND
Rustic Rainsant Wks. (1687) 392 A Marius sifter to
 remove things, to overturn overtures, than for Peace. 1789
 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Nov. He was still rather lame,
 from a dreadful overturn in a carriage 1823 *SCOTT Fam.*
Lett. 11 Feb. How we have escaped overturn is to me
 wonderful 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvii. 631 The
 death of young Raleigh drew after it the overturn of the
 expedition.

2. *Geol.* = OVERTFOLD.

1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* I. (1879) 176 When in strong
 foldings the strata are pushed over beyond the perpendicular,
 we have what is called an overturn dip

3. The burden or refrain of a song. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Overture of a sang*, that part of it which is
 repeated, or sung in chorus. 1827 *MOTHERWELL Wee Wee*
Man viii. And aye the overture o' their tune Was—Our
 wee wee man has been lang awa!

4. The act of turning over in the course of trade,
 circulation of books, etc., turn-over.

1882 *ALEXANDER Ann. Folk* 99 (E. D. D.) Lyin' i' the bank
 wi' nae overture. 1901 *Academy* 7 Dec 532/2 The
 libraries, where fiction is always 70 to 80 per cent of the
 total overturn, run up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes of
 fiction a month in American cities

5. A turn-over, as of voters or votes from one
 side to the other.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 5/2 A reduction of the Liberal
 majority by over a thousand! It is certainly a tremendous
 overturn which has been effected.

Overturn (ō'vɜrtʃən), *v*. [OVER-6, 7, 10.]

†1. *intr.* Of a wheel, and *fig.* of time: To turn
 round, revolve. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 356 Heo beoð her hweolunde ase hweoles
 bet overturneð sone, and ne lesteð none hweol. 13 E. E.
Allst. P. B. 1192 Pay feist & pay fende of, & flyter togeder
 Til two þer over-torned 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII
 145 Suche a day þe 3eie ouerturned [anno revolutio] þey
 bope deide. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1386 Hym thowht he
 sette... vpon a whele The whele over-tornyd ther wyth
 Alle, And eueriche by a lymme hym caught 1649 T. FORB
Lusus Fort. 83 Neither Power nor Riches can scotch the
 over-turning wheel of fortune.

2 *trans.* To turn (anything) over upon its side
 or face, esp. to throw over with violence; to upset,
 overset, overthrow; to cause to fall over or down.

13 *Life Jesu* 857 þe Muterer Moneye he schede al,
 and þe bordes over turnde. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xvi. 131
 I shal ouertourne his temple and adown throwe, And in three
 dayes after edifie it newe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4775 My
 nouns Overtymnet the toures & the tore wallies 1526
Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Man hath subuerted
 or ouerturned his citees 1555 *EDEN Decades* 7 They over-
 turned their Canoa with a great violence. 1604 E. G[un-
 stone] *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxvi. 18 Vpon the
 coast of Chile... there was so terrible an Earthquake, as it
 ouerturned whole mountains. 1687 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2249/4
 A Hackney Coach ouerturned in Fleetstreet. 1774
GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VI 207 The whale sometimes
 overturns the boat with a blow of its tail. 1850 *PASSCOTT*
Peru II. 149 Men and horses were overturned in the fury
 of the assault

†b. To turn over (a lying stone, a leaf of a book,
 etc.) without throwing down. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Assump. Verg.* 765 (B. M. MS) Thei ouerturned þat
 ilke stone, Bodi þei founde þer none 1390 *GOWER Conf.*
 III. 67 [He] overturneth many a bok, And thurgh the craft
 of Artemage Of weh he forgeih an ymage.

c. *intr.* To turn over, capsize, upset; to fall.

1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. xviii. 209 For couteysie of þat croyes
 clerkes of holy churche Schullen ouertume as templers
 duden 1659 *LEAK Waterworks* 20 The Water shall fill the
 said Vessel and make it to overturn. *Ibid.* Every minute
 of an hour the said Vessel may overturn. 1769 *FALCONER*
Dict. Marine (1789), *Over-setting*, the movement of a ship
 when she over-turns 1856 *KANE Act. Expl.* II x 98 The
 sledge is portable, and adapted to overturn with impunity

3. *trans.* To overthrow, subvert, destroy, over-
 whelm, bring to ruin (a person, institution, princi-
 ple, etc.)

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. ii. 23 (Camb. MS.) The dedes
 of fortune þat with a vniwarstroke ouerturneth realmes of
 grete noblye. 1430-40 *LIND Bochas* viii. xviii (1558) 12 b,
 His power short was ouerturned blue a 1548 HALL *Chron.*
Hen VII 43 b, Assone as Kyng Henry had subdued and
 ouerturned his aduersaries 1596 SHAKS, *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 1. 82
 If we can make a Head To push against the Kingdomes;
 with his helpe, We shall o're-turne it topsie-turvy downe
 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi 463 But pain is perfect misery
 and excessive, ouerturnes All patience. 1757 *BURKE Subl. & B.*
 (ed. 2) Pref. This can never overturn the theory itself
 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 Without
 overturning all existing institutions 1859 *TEMPYSON Emid*
 1678 I schemed and wrought Until I overtum'd him.

†4. To 'upset', disorder (stomach, brain, etc.).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 5 So drunke I am, that my wit
 faileth And al mi brain is ouertorned. 1378 *LYTE Dodoens*
 iii. xxviii. 355 It will not ouerturne nor torment the stomacke.

1579 LAMHARD *Gard Health* (1633) 232 It bringeth headach, and overturment the stomacke 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* 11. 174 Yet there is a wine of Myrtles which will neuer overturn the brain or make one drunk. 1704 SWIFT *Tub* ix, A person whose intellectuals were overturned

† 5. To turn in the opposite direction *Obs*
1387 I REVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I 83 In some bulles of Ynde beep men pat hauep soles of hir feet oerturned [*Higden* adversas plantas habentes] 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* xviii c. (1495) 846 Some bulles, haueynge theyr heete oerturnyd, and growth towards theyr eyen

† 6 To turn over from one thing or side to another, to turn away; to pervert.

1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* iv 1 Overturment thou not thin egen for the pore [1388 turns not ouere, *Vulg* transvertas] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 384 [Love] which many an herte hath overtake, And ovyrturmyd as the blynde Froreson in to lawe of kynde 1356 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i (Arb) 75, I know many worthe fentlemen of Englemd, whom all the Siren songes of Italie, nor no incantment of vanitie [could] overturme them, from the feare of God, and loue of honestie 1587 GOLDING *DeMornay* xvi. (1617) 283 Seeing that man is so oerturmed, whereof can he brag

Hence *Overturmed ppl. a.*, *Overturning vbl.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*, also *Overturable a.*, capable of being overturmed

1387-8 T Usk *Test. Love* i. ix. (Skeat) I. 83 Sothlie none age, none oerturningg ty me, but hitherto had no tyme ne power, to change the wedding, ne that knotte to vnbnde. 1393 LANGOL *P. Pi* C xix 164 Pe oerturningg of pe temple by-tokned pe resurrection 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 The oerturning of all human society 1649 [see sense 1] 1757 I. BIRCH *Hist Royal Soc* IV 323 A commodious land carriage far more secure than any coach, not being overturnable by any hight, on which the wheels can possibly move 1758 EDWARDS *Hist Redempt* i vi (1774) 141 Here were three great general overturnings of the world before Christ came. 1809 PINKNEY *France* 38, I fell in with an overturned Chaise.

Overturmer. [*f. prec.* + *-ER*.] One who or that which overturns.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rebolvador*, an overturmer 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec* (1632) 97 Underminers of government, overturners of Christendome 13715 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI n. 54 By which these Overturmers of all above them have done such mighty Execution. 1820 EXAMINER No 619 119/2 The only sure and final overturner of abuses 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 274 The Overturmers of the Monarchy

Overturret to -tutored: see *OVER-*.

Overtwart, -twert: see *OVERTIWART*.

Overtwine (-twɔ:n), *v* [*OVER*-8.] *trans.*

To twine over or round about, wreath.

1819 SHELLEY *Let to Peacock* 23 Mar. in Dowden *Life* II. 262 Masses of the fallen urn overturned with the broad leaves of the creeping weeds 1821 — *Prometh. Univ* iv 272 Like swords of azure fire, or golden spears With tyrant-quelling myrtle overturned

Overtwist, v: see *OVER-*.

Overttype (du vɔ:tpɪ), *a.* *Electr* [*OVER*-1]

Said of a bi-polar dynamo in which the armature is situated above the yoke of the field-magnets 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo Electric Mach.* 487 The latest and best construction of a 2-pole machine is of the 'overt' type with the armature and shaft at the summit of the field magnet 1894 BOTTONE *Elect Instr* 206 Overttype drum armature dynamo.

Overtyrve, variant of *OVERTERVE* *v.* *Obs.*

Over-uberous, etc.: see *OVER*-28.

Over-use (du vɔ:ju's), *sb.* [*OVER*-29 b] *Ex-*

cessive use, too frequent use 1862 ANSTED *Channel* 1st iv xxii (ed 2) 509 The oyster beds are becoming impoverished, partly by over-use. 1880 *Portu. Rev* Apr 488 Inevitable may be a sharp weapon but over-use blunts its edge.

Over-use (du vɔ:ju'z), *v* [*OVER*-27.] *trans.*

To use too much; to injure by excessive use.

1679 GALE *Crt. Centiles* II. iv 21 When ever we overuse any lower good we abuse it 1873 M. ARNOLD *Let. & Drama* (1876) p. xxii. Without the use of so many books that he can afford not to over-use and mis-use one 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV 84. 'Singer's' nodules 'often seen in singers and actors who have over used their vocal organs

Over-usual, a. [*OVER*-28] Too usual, too customary. So *Over-usually adv.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* ii xiv § 2 69 In Annotations and Commentaries... it is over usual to blaunch the obscure places, and discolour vpon the playne. 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial.* iv. xxxvii (1713) 396 A Softness over-usually accompanied with a Falsness and Perfidiousness to all Truth and Vertue.

Over-vail, -vail, -vale, *obs. ff.* *OVER-VEIL* *v.*

† **Over-vain, a. *Obs.* [*OVER*-25.] Superfluously vain or worthless (rendering *L. supervacuuus*). So † **Over-vainly adv.**, superfluously, utterly in vain, without cause (rendering *L. supervacue*).**

1382a WYCLIF *Wisd.* xl. 16 Summe errende herieden doumbe edderes, and over veyne bestes [1388 superflu, *Vulg.* bestias supervacuas]. — *Px.* xxiv [xxv] 14 Confounded be alle doende wickid thingus over veynly [1388 superflu, *Vulg.* iniqua agentes supervacue] *Ibid.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 7 Ouer veynly [*Vulg.* supervacue] they acuseden my soule

Overvaluation. [*OVER*-29 b] The action of overvaluing.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 419 To imbase our coynes as they do theirs, and to imitate overvaluation of gold and silver as they do 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* 113 When... the Peoples fondness and Overvaluation of them produc'd a Neglect of the Study of the Bible. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lvi. VII. 188 That foolish overvaluation of favourable chances so ruinous even to first-rate powers.

Over-value (du vɔ:vɪvɪz liu), *sb.* [*OVER*-19, 29 d]

† 1. Excess or surplus of value. *Obs*
c 1592 BACON *Conf. Pleasure* (1870) 18 The overvalue, besides a reasonable fine, left for the relief [of tenants] and rewards of servants

2 A value or estimate greater than the worth of a thing; more than the value.

1611 COTGR., *Survaleur*, over-value. 1623 DONNE *Serm.* xviii 175 He doth not pamper them with an overvalue of them, he lets them know their Worst as well as their Best. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* i v, I am not insensible of my obligations to you, for the over-value you have set on my small abilities. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 119 [They] induced the directors to join in the purchase of the Paik Company's property at an overvalue. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 97 You'll get over-value for this bit o' paper some day.

Overvalue (du vɔ:vɪvɪz liu), *v.* [*OVER*-26, 22 b.]

1 *trans.* To value (a thing) above its true worth, to value too highly, overestimate.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 By thus overvaluing their Sermons, they make the price and estimation of Scripture to fall 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. x. 44 If he resolve not, he overvalues little things, which is Pusillanimity 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* vi. 230 Aristotle never overvalues the advantages of riches

b. To put too high a money valuation upon 1641 T. LECHFORD *Note Bk.* (1885) 432 John Sebery against Walter Merry for £15 wch he over-valued the house he bought of him. 1666 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Path.* (1676) 15 The long Lease is much over-valued 1849 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* ii. iv. § 2 (1883) 676 If the policy be enormously overvalued, that will be evidence of fraud 1885 *Law Times* 7 Feb. 269/2 There was a strong reason why Mr Thomas should over-value rather than under-value the goods

† 2 Of a thing. To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1608 DOB & CLEVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii 190 A little gold overvalueth much leade or yron. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Let.* (1663) 107 A single remembrance over-values it a 1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* i. 1. Such a jewel would overvalue all the rest. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 205 She gave me a look that overvalued the ransom of a monarch

Hence *Over-valued ppl. a.*; *Over-valuing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. xl. § 8 425 The partial overvaluing of their manhood by their owne Historians 1711 KEN *Hymnother* Poet Wks 1721 III 123 [He] On his own Deeds sets over-valuing Rates 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes Art* (1806) 107 To crown th' o'ervalued skill of foreign skies 1885 *Athenaeum* 30 May 690/3 Cases where an overvalued coinage has passed current for a long period of years because of the careful limitation of the quantities issued

Over-variety: see *OVER*-29 c.

Overvault (du vɔ:vɪvɪz liu), *v.* 1 Also 7 *Sc* -voit.

[*OVER*-1.] *trans.* To vault on arch over. Hence

Overvaulted, Overvaulting ppl. adjs.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPILL in *Sempill's Ballades* (1872) 242 His deere and Loving sweet Overvoitd with the vailles of balme rebaiting trees 1803 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xviii. Polycarp of old. By the glories of the burning stake O'ervaulted 1832 TENNYSON *Pal of Art* 54 That over-vaulted grateful Gloom, Thro' which the livelong day my soul did pass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 547 The snows and over-vaulting clouds which crown its mountains shine all day.

Overvault (du vɔ:vɪvɪz liu), *v.* 2 [*OVER*-5.] *trans.*

To vault or spring over. Also *fig.* Hence *Over-*

Over-vaulting ppl. a.

1879 BAIN *Edin. as Science* viii. 270 An over-vaulting and piemature attack on the citadel 1886 *Homilet Rev* Aug 119 All this comes of the endeavor to overvault deliberation

Over-vehement see *OVER*-28

Over-veil (du vɔ:vɪvɪz liu), *v* Also 6 -vayl, 7

-vail, -vale [*OVER*-8.] *trans.* To veil over,

to cover, shroud, or obscure with or as with a veil (Chiefly *poet.*)

1592 SHAKS i *Hen VI.* ii. 11. 2 Night is fled, Whose pitchy Mantle over-vayl'd the Earth 1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 9 That nature's obscenities be decently covered and overvailed with her mothers moulds. 1639 WOTTON *P. civ* vi, Thou mak'st the Night to over-vail the Day a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 354 The thin wan moon, half over-veiled By clouds

Over-venturesome, -vexed: see *OVER*-.

Over-vert, the trees in a forest (as opposed to the undergrowth): see *VERT* sb 1

† **Overview, v. *Obs* [*OVER*-7, 16]**

1 *trans.* To view from a superior position, look down upon, survey. Also, of a place. To afford a view over, overlook

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 20 Euery contrie, Which the glorious light of the Gospell hath now overuewed. c 1600 *Timon* i. iv. A man of greate account, that hath overu'd Soe many countreyes. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Sp. Cypre* iii. (1653) F ij, [the Window] over-views a spacious Garden 1640 Bp REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv, A lame man placed upon some high Tower can overview with his eyes more ground than [etc.]

2 To look (a thing) over or all through; to examine, inspect, peruse

1549 CHALONER *Brasn. on Folly* I. ij, How they are faine to writhe their wittes in and out in ouerueying it againe 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron* 252 Commodus had over-viewed and ransackt their store. 1632 SIR D. EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 71, I spent the remainder of this month in overviewing and sorting them [coins].

Hence † **Overviewing vbl. sb.**

1590 Q. ELIZ. in Tolstoy *1st 40 Yrs. Inter. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 364 We refferre the effect of all thos causes generall to youi highness's delyberat overueying againe.

† **Overview, sb.** *Obs* [*f. prec.*] Survey, inspection; supervision; overlooking.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 175 Too bitter is thy jest Aie wee betrayed thus to thy over-view? 1644 LAUD *IV's* (1854) IV. 242 'The business of leaving the care of these books and the overview of them to my chaplains

Overvigorous, -villy: see *OVER*-.

Over-violent, a. [*OVER*-28] Excessively violent, too violent. So *Over-violently adv.*, too violently.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv, The motion was so over-violent 1614 RALPH *Hist World* ii (1634) 527 To draw all matters over-violently to mine owne computation 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achi* 557 So over violent, or over civil, That every man with him was God or Devil. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxx, We are called to act neither luke-warmly nor over-violently.

† **Overvisior.** *Obs rare*—1. [A partial rendering of *L. supervisor*.] A supervisor.

1653 LD VAUX *tr. Godeau's St Paul* A ii b, Great Saint Augustine... who desires severe judges as over-visious of his learned works.

Overvista to Overvitrified: see *OVER*-.

† **Overvoid, a.** *Obs.* [*OVER*-25] Vain, superfluous (rendering *L. supervacuuus*). So † **Over-voidness, vanity** (rendering *L. supervacuitas*).

1382a WYCLIF *Wisd* xiv 14 The overvoidnesse [*Vulg.* supervacuitas] forsothe of men these thingis fond in to the roundnesse of erthis *Ibid* xv 9 For thingus overvoides [1388 superflu, *Vulg.* res supervacuas] he maketh

† **Overvoile, v.** *Sc.* *Obs rare*—1. In 6 over-

oure-, our-. [*f. OVER*- + *L. volūte* to roll, turn - cf. *L. supervolūtē*.] ? To turn over or aside (But the reading is doubtful the original may have been 'Onrevolūt' (i.e. not turned over) this volume lay an space.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneas* vii ProL 154 For byssyne, quhilk occurrit on cace, Ourvolunt [i.e. our-, our-] I this volume, lay an space And, thoctit I wery was, ne lyst nocht tyre

† **Overvoite, v.** *Obs* [*OVER*-22.] *trans.*

To defeat by a majority of votes; = *OUTVOTE*.

1641 *Esau Answ. Reas. Ho Comm. Votes Bps* Parl 65 How easily Bishops may be over-voted in Parliament 1664 *Ferri's Diary* 18 Nov. Four all along did act for the Papists, and three only for the Protestants, by which they were overvoted 168 in *Somes Tracts* i. 324 Let us suppose now, that all this should be over-voted (for I am sure it can never be answered).

† **Overwade, v.** *Obs.* [*OE oferwadan* see *OVER*-10, and cf. *OHG. uerwaten* (Notker).]

trans. To wade across

c 893 K. ÆLFRIC *Onas* ii iv § 6 Ða 7ebeatode Cirus þæt he mehts wifnon be hie cneowe oferwadan, þær heo 3t wæs nigon mila brad 1382a WYCLIF *Isak* xlv. 5 Deep waters of the strene of reyn wicdan grete, whiche may not be ouer wad [*Vulg.* transvadant], 1456 SIR G. HAVR. *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 37 He suld mak that ryver sa lyttill that a wyf suld nocht wete hi knes till ourwade it

† **Overwait, v.** *Obs. rare.* [*OVER*-1 (c).]

trans. To watch over, supervise

c 1449 PROCK *Refr* iv. v 449 Aboute manye to gidere of these higher lordis be on oon thair to ouer wate hem

† **Overwake, v.** *Obs* [*OE. oferwacian*, *f. ofer*- *OVER*-1 (c) + *wacian* to wake; cf. mod. Ger. *überwachen*. See also *OVER*-22, 23.]

1 *trans.* To keep watch over. (*O. E.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 66 Ithanus wycode wð þa ea eufuten and him oferwacodeon syfanfealde w eardas [text wearde].

2. *a. trans.* To remain awake longer than

(another). b. *refl.* To keep oneself awake too long.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 17 Thus watching thee, he overwakes himself. 1609 DICKER *Raven's Ath* D iv, If I overwake him then he pulls me by the haire of the head, and saith I watch to cut his throat when he is asleepe.

Overwalk, v. [*OVER*-9, 10, 23.]

1 *trans.* To walk over, traverse by walking.

1533 MORE *Confut. Baines* Wks. 770/1 Ye saye shee is some where abode in the wyde world, which worlde is a place to wyde for a woman to overwalk well. 1566 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* i. 112 As full of perill and aduenturous Spirit, As to overwale a Current, roaring loud On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 165 Some. O'erwalk the slender plank from side to side.

2 *refl.* To walk too much or too far; to fatigue oneself with too much walking

1662 STAYVE *Let. in Wordsw. Schol. Acad.* (1877) 292 *not.* Be carefull of y'selfe and do not over walk y'selfe for y' is wont to bring y' upon a sick bedd. 1799 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 212 My uncle overwalked himself at first, and can now only travel in a chair 1846 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Aug in Lockhart, I rather overwalked myself yesterday.

So **Over-walking vbl. sb.**, walking too much.

1870 DICKENS *Let. R. S. Ralston* 16 May, Violent neuralgic attacks in the foot. That originated in over-walking in deep snow 1894 *Obit. Rec. Graduates Yale Univ* 266 By over-walking during vacation, he injured one foot.

† **Overwalt, v.** *Obs.* [*f. OVER*-6, 9 + *WALT* *v.*, to roll - cf. *OVERWELT*.]

1 *trans.* To roll or turn (a thing) over; to overturn: = *OVERWELT* *v.* a

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 314 Now is þe reuel & þe renoun of þe rounde table Over-walt wyth a worde of on wyges speche c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 825 Tyll the toun be ouerteruyt, & tumbled to ground; . And the wallis overwalt into þe wete dyches

2. To roll or flow over; to overflow.

13. *E. E. Allst. P. B.* 370 Pe flod rysses, Ouer-waltz vche a wod and þe wyde felder

Overwander, *v. rare. poet.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To wander over. So **Overwandered**, **Overwandering** *pp. adjs.*

c 1547 *SURFURY Bunch* II 378 After time spent in thour-wandered flood. 1833 TENNYSON *Chorus* Poems 56 Above, the overwandering ivy and vine, in many a wild festoon Ran not. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 8 Let us overwander Allah's earth.

Over-wanton, *-war* see OVER-.

† **Overward**, *adv* and *prep.* *Obs.* [In form = OVER *adv* + -WARD, but app. perverted from OVERTHWARD; cf the variant *overwart*.]

A. adv. In a direction over or across a surface, an intervening space, etc., across, transversely.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 268/246 He ne misse finde no schip, him ouer-for-to lede, he sat and weop and bi-held ouerward. 1333 *LANGR P. Pl.* C vi 128 And alle roome-remners Here no sulter ouer see Vp forfoure of fee he so fynt hym ouerward. c 1400 *Palled on Husb* III 139 (Colch. MS.) Overward [Fitzw. MS. orthward, i.e. o'er-thwart] and afterlonge extende a lyne.

B. prep. Across, from side to side of, athwart.

1486 *Bh St Albans* A viij b, Thir gooth blacke barris ouerward the taylor.

Overward, *sb.* [prop two words: OVER *a.* and WARD *sb.*] The upper ward.

1485 *Rolls of Paris* VI 384/2 The Forster of the Overward of our Forest of Ingelwood. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot I 71 And with him the our ward of Cliddisdaile, 1773 *ERSKINE Instit* I iv. § 5, 54 In the shure of Clydesdale, Lanerk is the head borough of the overward. Hamilton is the head borough of the nether waid. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt of Guard* I, David Liberton, sergeant of the overward of the constabulary of Edinburgh, in the time of David II.

Over-warm, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too warm. So **Over-warmth**, too great warmth.

1713 *ADDISON Cato* I vi, Marcus is over-warm. 1822 *BYRON Juan* vi xv, A sincere woman's breast,—for over-warm Or over-cold annihilates the charm. *Ibid.* xvi, For over-warmth, if false, is worse than truth.

Over-warm, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To warm too much.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II i iii *Furies* 352 Manie and Phrenzie thone drying, thother over-warming The feeble brain. c 1533 *AUSTIN Medit* (1535) 291 There shall no Sunne nor Weather overwarne him. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Lev* x i Over-joyed haply of their new employment, and over-warmed with wine.

† **Overwarpe**, *v. Obs.* [OE *oferweorpan*, *f. ofer-* OVER- 6 + *weorpan* to throw, WARP *cf.* OHG *ubarwerfan*, Ger. *uberweisen* to overthrow, upset. Cf. OVERCAST, OVERTHROW.] *trans.* To overthrow, throw or cast down.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past* C xvi 180 Ðu þe art mid ðy storme, onwend & oferworpen. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I 284 Num eorþan, oferweorþ mid þinne swiþran handa under þinum swiþran fet. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Uorte holden þet schip, þet uðen ne stormes hit ne ouerworpen. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wales* (Rolls) 8197 (Petyt MS.) When þey [the dragons] hadde longe to-gyder smyten. Wipped wyþ unges, ouerwarpen & went.

Overwart: see OVERTHWARD.

Over-wary, **Overwaste**, etc. see OVER-.

Overwash (-wɒʃ), *sb. Geol.* [f. next.] The act or fact of washing over; the material carried by running water from a glacier and deposited over or beyond the marginal moraine. Also *attrib.*, as *overwash gravel*, *plain*, etc.

1889 *LEVERETT in Nature* 3 Oct. 558/1 In the newer moraines the terminal loops meet on opposite sides of large interlobate moraines, and correlation is made only after critical study of their connections, over riding, overwash, etc. 1890 *F. W. PUTNAM in Century Mag.* Mar. 698/8 At least ten times ten centuries have passed away since the implements of stone, fashioned by this early man, were lost and covered by the overwash of the glacial gravels.

Overwash (-wɒʃ), *v.* [OVER- 5, 9.] *trans.* To wash or flow over (something); to lave or bathe by flowing over.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. xi. (1877) 1. 229 Pirates and robbers by sea are hanged on the shore at low water marke, where they are left till three tides have ouerwashed them. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Her lips like roses ouerwasht with dew. 1593 *SHAKS Lucr* 1225 But durst not ask. Why her two suns were cloud-eclipsed so, Nor why her fair cheeks ouer-wash'd with woe. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* III. vii. v, The ship of the State again .. overwashed, near to swamping, with unfruitful brine.

† **Over-watch**, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 18, 29, 1 (c).] *a.* A watching too long or too late, too much watching. *b.* A person who watches over another.

1399 *LANGR. Rich. Reddes* III 282 And euer shall þou fynde That wisdom and ouer-watcher wonneth ffer asunder. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VI. clxx. (1533) 98 b/1 Tyred .. with ouer watche and labour. c 1650 *Eger & Crone* 944 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 383 Gray-steale hed ouer waches. They went & told their Master anon right.

Overwatch (əvərwɒtʃ, əvəwɒtʃ), *v.* [OVER- 1 (c), 17, 21]

1. *trans.* To watch over, keep watch over.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 66 To attend the arrival of his enemies abroad; yea, peradventure, to overwatch the actions of his friends at home. 1661 *R. L'ESTRANGE Relapsed Apostate* (1681) 18 It was his Part to overwatch their Appetites. 1784 *COWPER Truce* 262, I blame not those, who with what care they can O'er-watch the numerous and unruly clan. 1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 136 Olive and ivy and poplar dedicate And many a well-spring overwatched of these.

† 2. To watch all through (a night). *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. i. 373, I feare we shall out-sleepe the coming morne, As much as we this night have ouer-watched. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xl. 26 If Argus liv'd, and had his hundred eyes, They could not over-watch Phobeters night.

3. To fatigue or wear out with excessive watching, to weary or exhaust by keeping awake or by want of sleep. Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1563 *FOXES A. & M.* 1750/2, I answer and saye, that this bishop belike had ouerwatched hym selfe in this matter. For he neuer slept til he red it. 1591 *UNTON Corr* (Roxb.) 235, I crave pardon, beinge overwearyede and overwatched in the trenches. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* I. (1617) 77 Some horsmen aduise you to keep your horse from sleep, and so by ouerwatching him, to make him tame. 1760-72 *H. BROOKER Fool of Qual* (1809) II 100 Overtold and overwatched, I fell into a deep sleep. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xv, Tressilian, fatigued and over-watched, came down to the hall.

Hence **Overwatched** *pp. a.*, wearied with too much watching; **Over-watching** *vbl. sb.*, too much watching, too long vigil. Also **Overwatcher**, one who watches over.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I 138 His knightes and Souldiours were tyred, and weryed with ouer watching and labour. 1582 *T. WATSON Centurie of Love* lxxxix, The belly neither cares for meate nor drinke, Nor ouerwatched eyes desire to winke. c 1656 *Bp. HALL Christian* iii, His [the Christian's] Recreations are, like unto a sweet nap after an overwatching. 1822 *SCOTT Private* iv, She was up early, and down late, and seemed, to her overwatched and overtasked maidens, to be as 'wakeful' as the cat herself. 1846 *ELIZ B. BARRETT in Lett. R. Browning & E. B. B.* (1899) II 426 Perhaps you will go home through it—but I shall not see—I cannot watch, being afraid of the over-watchers.

Over-water, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27, 8. cf. Du. *overwaieren* to inundate (Kilian).]

† 1. *trans.* To water thoroughly. Also *fig. Obs.*

1645 *TURNERPOD Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ded (1845) xi A sea, and boundless river of visible, living, and breathing grace, to over-water men and angels. c 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts* 165 The river gave the fruitfulness unto this valley by over-watering that low Region.

2. To water too much. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1828 *MISS MITFORD Village* Ser. III (1865) 51 Myrtles over-watered, and geraniums, trained as never geraniums were trained before. 1879 *BERBOHM Patagonia* vii 117 They proceeded to taste the liquor, in order to see whether it had been overwatered. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/3 The extent to which the streets of London are over-watered is known only to cyclists.

3. To cover with water. *rare.*

1890 *L. LEWIS Poem of Geniad* 47 Brave sights, now over-watered, quenched and stilled.

Over-watery, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too watery, containing too much water.

1626 *BACON Sylva* 509 They are all overwatry.

Overwave, *v.* see OVER-1

† **Over-wax**, *v. Obs.* [OE *oferweaxan*, *f. ofer-* OVER- 8 + *weaxan* to grow, WAX = OHG *uberwachsen*, Ger. *uberwachsen*. See also OVER- 25, 27.]

1. *trans.* To overgrow, grow over (*O. E.*)

971 *Bechl. Hom.* 159 Cweþende þæt his sæd oferweoxe ealle þa woruld. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 508 Pæs munes cnoþ wifutan is sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen.

2. *intr. a.* To wax or grow exceedingly. *b.* To grow too large, to overgrow.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Thess.* 1. 3 3oure feith ouerwexith [*Vulg.* supercrescit]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* I. xx (Egerton MS. 615), And if this conscience had be more streite, this tale ne schuld haue be so ouerwaxen. c 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 481/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms) In a too of his foot the naile growth ouer to the flesshe, and in harme to the foot huge-liche ouerwexethe.

† **Over-way**, *Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.]

1. (prop. two words). The upper or higher way. *Sc.* c 1575 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 171 He gaue command to thrie hundredre horsmen to pas ye ouerway, and to cum in .. brie a priuey furde.

2. = OVERSLAY. (? an error.)

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bnll & Seto* Ep. Ded., Castles in the Air, whose Groundsills are laid with Whims, their Overways with Dreams, and roof with Cream of thinking. 1692 in *Athenaeum* (1895) 20 Apr. 505/3 A timber-beam called ye Overway of ye house which on yt side that is towards ye street is adorned with ancient carved worke and beareth this date 1372.

Over-weak, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too weak. 1565 *JEWEL Keble Harding* (1611) 2 That yee haue hitherto shewed vs, is ouerweake, and will not serue. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Carl Reliq.* 1. 137 This reason is ouer-weake. 1840 *DICKENS Barn Rudge* xx, Warm brandy-and-water not over-weake.

Over-weaken, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To weaken too much, make too weak.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 308 Bleeding, when it is moderate .. and not so plentiful as to over-weaken him. 1880 *District Order*, Pretoria 16 Dec., Never to endanger the safety of their posts through over-weakening their garrison.

Overweal, *-wealth*, etc. see OVER-.

Overween, *obs. form of OVERWEEN.*

Overwear (əvərwɛə), *v.* [OVER- 21, 17.]

1. To wear out or exhaust (with toil, etc.). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 470 We have endured much punishment, being overworn with so many wars. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxii. 1555 *Theophrastus* 152 Being overworn with sorrow, she ended this life before I had attained to the thirteenth year of my age. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* iv. xxv, At his feet the gasping beast Lies, overworn with want. 1879 *H. SPENCER Data of Ethics* x. § 64.

178 Limbs over-worn by prolonged exertion, cannot without aching perform acts which would at other times cause no appreciable feeling.

2. To wear out (clothes, etc.), wear threadbare.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Water Cormorant* Wks. III 61/1 And yearly they vpon their backs oreweare, That which oft fed five hundred with good cheere. 1692 *MILTON Samson* 123 In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds O're worn and soild. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* III. 1. 208 That you put off, as garments overworn, Forbearance, and respect, remorse, and fear.

3 To wear (something) away or to an end; to outwear.

1581 [see OVERWORN 2]. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Verses* in *Dec. Intell.*, Time ouerweares what earst his licence wrought. 1636 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 55 A man, that, having gotten some sore bruise in his youth, and by the help of surgery and the strength of youth overworn it, may yet carry a grudging of it in his bones or joynts.

4. To cause to wear as having outgrown.

1887 *J. BASCOM Sociology* vi 142 (Funk) A corrupt political party may have lost or overworn its principles.

Over-wear, *sb. U.S.* [OVER- 8 c.] The action or fact of wearing over other clothes, garments so worn, outer clothing. (Opposed to *underwear*.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Overweary (əvərwɛəri), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27] *trans.* To overcome with weariness, to weary to excess.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 72 Recomfort their members which are sore overwearyed. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud* lxx. 269 When the master is compelled to diuide his pains both amongst little and great, he may much over-weare himselfe. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus* *Unb.* iv. 271 Like to a child o'erwearyed with sweet toil. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 513 Rather than over-weary the patient, one sitting may be given to the preparation of the cavities.

Hence **Overwearyed**, **Overwearying** *pp. adjs.*

So **Over-weary** *a.*, overcome with weariness, excessively weary, too weary to hold out.

1591 *Murder of Ld. Brough.* Overwearying plaints abreviate the libertie of speech. 1677 *GILPIN Demoniol* (1857) 332 Satan so molested Job that, as an overwearyed man, he cries out he had no quiet. 1794 *SOUTHEY Poems* *Slave Trade* *Sonn.* iii, Beneath thy hard command O'erweare nature sinks. 1851 *C. L. SMITH tr. Tasso* v. cx, Give rest to her o'erweary mind. 1888 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* 83 Half starved and over-weary as they were, they lay without moving.

† **Overweathered**, *pp. a. Obs. rare* -1. In quot. *ouer-wither'd*. [OVER- 21] Worn or damaged by exposure to the weather.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II vi 18 How like a prodigall doth she returne With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the trumpet winde?

Overweave, *v. poet.* [OVER- 1, 8.] *trans.* To weave over the top or surface. (In *pa. pple.*)

1818 *KEATS Endymion* I. 431 An arbour, overwove By many a summer's silent fingering. 1865 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* vii, I found it strongly over-woven.

† **Overween**, *-wene*, *sb. Obs. rare*. [f. OVER- 29 b + ME. *wene*, OE. *wén* thought, opinion. Cf. OHG. *uberwün*, *-wünf* arrogance, pride.] Overweening, presumption.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 335 Guernesse and wising, Pride and ouerwene; Swic after i-mene.

Overween (əvərwɛn), *v.* Now chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* OVERWEENING. [OVER- 26, 27.]

1. *intr.* To have too high expectations, or too high an opinion of oneself; to be conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, or too self-confident; to presume.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1564 Nat ouerdrede ne ouerwene. c 1532 *Du Wes Intrud. Fr. in Palsgr.* 955 To over wene, *surcorder*. 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 144 My Eyes too quicke, my Heart o're-weenes too much. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 149 Mowbray, yu ouer-weene to take it so. 1622 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 Is there cause why these Men should overween, and be so seauy of the rude Multitude, lest their deep worth should be undervall'd for want of fit Impures? 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 192 We all of us naturally overween in our own favour. 1866 *J. B. ROSS tr. Ovid's Fasti* 156 Happiest of mothers Niobe had been Had happiness not caused her to o'erween.

† 2. To think too highly, have an exaggerated or conceited opinion (*of*). *Obs.*

1555 [see OVERWEENING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 94 Whatsoever some of their posteritie doe overweene of the antiquite of their names. 1622 *BURTON And Mel.*, Some are too partial, as friends to overween, others come with a prejudice to carp, vilify, detract, and scoff.

† 3 *trans* (and *refl.* = 1). To think too highly of, over-estimate, hold an exaggerated opinion of (usually oneself, or something of one's own).

1588 *FRANCINE Lawners* *Leg.* II. ix. 101 b, The disputers must [not] overweene themselves, or be obstinate and singular in conceipt. 1621 *S. WARD Happiness of Practice* (1627) Ep. Ded., It was a pride in Montanus to overweene his Pepuza and Tymium, two pelling Parishes in Phrygia, and to call them Hierusalem. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bnll & Seto*, To make it likely that the doctrine of atoms is not wound up in those darkneses that some mens understandings have may-hap over-weened.

† 4. To cause to overween (sense 1); to render presumptuous or arrogant. *Obs.* (See also next.)

1590 *GREENE Mourne Garm.* Ded. (1616) i While wantonnesse ouer-weened the Nimittes, their sur-coates of bisse were all polished with gold. 1620 *FORD Linea V* (Shaks. Soc.) 66 Injuries can no more discourage him, than applause can ouer-weene him.

† **Overweened**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. prec + -ED] Conceited; overweeing; presumptuous, arrogant.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1600) 8 Their owne overweend conceit. 1625 T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacry*, viii. 107 Many.. are so over-weened and put vp with a conceit of their owne knowledge. 1646 *Buck Rich III.* 15 Presuming upon the strength of it [his castle] and the peoples affection, but over-weened in his opinion and hope

Overweener, *v. obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who overweens; a conceited, presumptuous, or arrogant person.

1340 *Aeneid* 21 *pe* proude and *pe* overweener weneþ more by worþ, oþer more conne more þanne enie oþre 1588 KYD *Housh.* *Phal.* Wks (1901) 269 Substance in the manurance and handling of an ignorant, or overweener, dooth not only decrease but perisheth. 1625 Bp. HALL *No peace w Rome* § 9 What insolent over-weeners of their owne workes are these Papists, which proclaime the actions which proceed from themselves, worthy of heaven. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi 31 These over-weeners of themselves.

Overweening, *vb. sb.* Now rare. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb OVERWEEN.

1. Too great expectation, or opinion as to oneself; excessive self-importance; presumption, arrogance, self-conceit.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 97 Als Anselme þe strif gan þe duke & þe kyng, Com Robert de Beleyse, þorgh his overweening, & passed liden over þe se. 1340 *Aeneid* 17 *pe* ueste boþ of prede: is outreþe. . þe pridge overweeninge. Þet we cleþeþ presumption. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. xv. The Jape by his outrecruydanee or overweenyng wold haue gone and conuersed among the peccols. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxiv. viii. (1714) 231 Take heed of Over-weening, and compare Thy Peacock's Feet with thy gay Peacock's Train. 1671 MILTON *P R* i. 147 He [Saturn] might have learnt Less over weening, since he faul'd in Job. 1743 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 8 Half the Misunderstandings among marry'd People are owing to . mere Words, and little capitious Follies, to Over weenings, or unguarded Petulances.

2. A thinking too highly of something; excessive esteem, over-estimation.

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb* in Arb *Garner* VIII. 72 Such overweening had they of themselves. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* iii (1634) 111 Who failed at the last through too much over-weening of his owne wisdom. 1720 WILTON *Stuffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 46 By a too great over-weening of their own perverse Will. 1808 COLTRIDGE *Lett.*, to F. Jeffrey (1895) 536 An honest gentleman having over-hurried the business through overweening of my simplicity and carelessness. 1827 J. FARRIN *Barker Farrina* (1828) I 557 note. Any overweening of my own strength to fly alone

Overweening, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Of a person: That thinks, expects, or has an opinion, beyond what is reasonable or just; over-confident or sanguine in one's own opinion; conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, self-opinionated.

1340 *Aeneid* 169 Mochel he is fol and overweende, þet wyþ-oute overcominge abet to habbe þe coroune. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 186 Olde vnfamous myschaunt, how arte thou soo folysh and so overweenyng as for to wene to haue her. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* iii i 157 Goe base Intruder, over-weening Slave, Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. 1605 Play *Stucley in Sch Shaks.* I 298 But generally I censure th' English thus—Hardy but rash, witty but overweening. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. xix. § 7 The Conceits of a warm'd or over-weening Brain. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* i. 1, Overweening, Insolent, Unmanner'd Slave. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 185 Its professors are nevertheless bold, overweening, and even abusive, in maintaining their criticism against all questioners.

fig. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* iv 14 Your attendant doth play her part, with a cup of overweening liquor, haung . . intoxicated your . . brains.

2. Of opinion, estimate, pretension, desire, etc.: Conceited; excessive, exaggerated, too high

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxii. 72 Grete foly it is to youre daughters to haue such an overweenyng [Fr. *oultre-cuidant*] wylle. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii xxvi. Whose mind not wonne With th'overweening thought of hot excess. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii xiv 535 The vanquished . . with many tears craved pardon of their overweening folle. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc* iii viii. 260 To be led by the nose, with an over-weening opinion of some persons, whom you thinke you haue cause to honour. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 ¶ 14 The over weening Fondness of a Parent. 1739 FRANKLIN *Ess Wks.* 1840 II. 43 An overweening desire of sudden wealth. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II 355 Pizarro . . cannot be charged with manifesting any overweening solicitude for the propagation of the Faith. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy in Mixed Ess.* 15 Her airs of superiority and her overweening pretensions.

Hence **Overweeningly** *adv.*; **-weeningness**.

1611 CORER, *Oultrecuidantment*, over-weeningly, presumptuously, arrogantly. 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 28 By turning ou' fingers home upon our selues . . make ourselues for over-weeningnesse, the ordinary by-word of other mens tongues. 1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* 27 The Florentine is so overweeningly wise. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc* Ser ii 390 It is over-weeningness and self-confident will that are the chief notes of Macaulay's style. 1882 Society 30 Dec. 182/a You are sometimes described as overweeningly self-sufficient.

Overwee p., *v. poet.* [OVER- 20, i (c).]

1. *trans.* To weep over again.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying Christ* 29 Weepe Christs denial, worst of all thy crimes, And overweepe each teare tenne thousand times

2. To weep over (something), shed tears over

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Catarina to Camoens* xvi. Feeling, while you overweep it, Not alone in your despair. 1853 — *Sleep* iii, A little dust to overweep.

Overweigh (*oʊvə'wɛɪt*), *v.* Forms: see OVER and WEIGH. [OVER- 22, 21, 26; cf. OHG *uwar-wegan*, MHG, *überwegan*, Du. *overwegen*.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in weight (physical or moral); to be heavier or weightier than; to preponderate over, overbalance, outweigh.

a 1225 *Anst. R.* 386 þeo þet mest lūmēð, þeo schullen beon mest ibliscēd, nout þeo þet ledeð herdest lūf, uor lūue ouerweīð hit. 1349 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 12 In all points Christes goodnesse overweigheth the offence of Adam. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 170 Say what you can; my false ore-weighs your true. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 This auctoritie wald over-weeþ our reason. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* i. One kind look from you will overweigh a thousand such small services. 1818 Mrs. SHELLEY *Frankens.* viii. (1865) 106 If their testimony shall not overweigh my supposed guilt, I must be condemned.

2. To overcome with or as with weight; to weigh down, overburden, oppress.

1577 VAUTROUILLE *Luther on Ep. Gal* 78 Blessed is he . . which can say, when sinne ouerwayeth him, and the lawe accuseth him: what is this to me? 1641 R. BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 56 One Raynerus, . . crossing the Seas with his Wife . . so with his iniquity overweighed the ship, that in the midst of the stream, it was not able to stir. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual* (1809) IV. 105 The grief of her heart overweighed her spirits. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller*. Who is he That he sits, overweighed By fumes of wine and sleep, So late, in thy portico?

3. *intr.* To weigh more than something else, to preponderate; to be over weight, weigh too much.

1854 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 17 Intellect, when darkness prevails in it, is torpid. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 29 Sept. 613 If a letter overweigh, we are fined one shilling and eleven pence.

Hence **Overweighing** *pp. a.*; **Overweighingly** *adv.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* v. i. The means the overweighing Heavens Have kept to qualify these hot extremes. 1595 *Polymanitia* (1887) 23 If I overweighingly walew you at too high a rate. 1896 W. BLACK *Brissis* xvii. This overweighing war of the elements that distracted his attention.

Overweight (*oʊvə'wɛɪt*), *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 c; cf. MLG. *overwicht*, Du. *overwicht*, Da. *overvegt*.]

1. Something over or beyond the exact or proper weight; extra weight; excess of weight.

1552 HULOET, *Overweight, superpondum* 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Und.* lxxv. § 768 If any thing be put to, above the over-weight, allowance or remedy; it is a vantage, a surplussage cast in over and besides. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 64 They are cast in, as *Superpondum*, or Overweight, our work being ended before.

2. Greater weight (than that of something else), preponderance; preponderating weight, power, influence, or importance.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 773 Sinking into water is but an over-weight of the body put into the water in respect of the water. *Ibid.* § 798 If you take so much the more silver as will countervail the over-weight of the lead. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 107 Cicero and the Elder Cato, were far from having the overweight against Demosthenes and Aristides. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* III. 68 [He] had greatly the overweight of popularity.

3. Too great weight; an excessive weight or burden; also fig.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Workes, Heavens* (1587) 183 A peece which shot so wel, so gently and so straight, It neither bruised with reule, nor wrought with overweight. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/a A scaffold, broke down with the over-weight of the spectators. 1891 H. HALBURTON *Ochil Tayls* 136 With overweight of care on my mind.

4. An alleged name of avoirdupois weight. *Obs.*

1665 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pat.* (1676) 210 There are two sorts of weights used by us in England, the one is called Troy-weight, the other is called Avour-du-pois, or over-weight.

Troy-weight (*oʊvə'wɛɪt*), *a.* [OVER *prep* + WEIGHT *sb.*, see OVER- 32]

Above, or in excess of, the proper or ordinary weight; too heavy. Also fig. a. As predicate, or following the sb. (Better as two words)

1638 BAKER *1st Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) A b, The Authors Gold is so much over weight. 1690 COTTON *Espernon* ii. viii. 415 His Majesty would yet make her overweight, by giving herself too hundred thousand Crowns in Dowry. 1854 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett* II 203, I wonder if my letter will be overweight. 1865 KANE *Arab. Expl* I ix. 97 We found . . that a very few pounds overweight broke us down.

b. *attrib.*, as *adv.* (*oʊvə'wɛɪt*)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xlii (1647) 101 He displaced Guy, because he found him of no over weight worth. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 6/1, I was charged for a few pounds of overweight luggage.

Overweight (*-wɛɪt*), *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To give or attach too much weight to, exaggerate the importance of. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii viii. 220 We also overweight such vaine future conjectures, which infant-spirits give us.

2. To weight too heavily; to impose an excessive weight or burden upon, to overburden, overload. *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1819 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 253 note, There should be two or three colonial secretaries instead of one; the office is dreadfully overweighted. 1879 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Ets.* i. p. lv. The author, has thought it wise to avoid overweighting . . an 'Historical Sketch' with too many of such quotations. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb 8/6 Their boat was overweighted with household produce. It is supposed the craft foundered.

Hence **Overweighted** *pp. a.*; **-weightedness**.

c 1860 FABER *Old Labourer* iv, To take to God their overweighted hearts. 1898 N. AMER. REV. CXXVII. 189 An overcharged and overweighted people. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 308 The historic overweightedness, to which the Jews were succumbing.

Overweightage. [f. prec. vb. or sb + -AGE] Amount of overweight, or a charge for this.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 333 How much have they not to pay for carriage, portorage, overweightage, custom-house officerage?

Over-weighty, *a.* [OVER- 28 cf. Du. *overwichtig*] Too weighty or heavy; of excessive weight.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iii. i. § 7. 156 The pressing of Nature with over-weighty burdens

Over-we'll, *adv.* [f. OVER- 30 + WELL *adv.*] Too well

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 1335 Pat 15 oure-weile kyd one me. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 199 When he was in his goodnes, ouerwel atte ayse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi 268 To thinke ouerwell of our selues. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* i. li 522 A proclamation which was not overwell regarded in most parts of the realm. a 1803 S. ADAMS in Bancroft *Hist U S* (1876) V. xx 566 Not over-well pleased with what is called the Fabian war in America

Overwell, *v.* see OVER- 5 b.

Overwelt, *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* *dial.* [f. OVER- 6 + WELT *v.*, to turn: cf. OVERWALT] *a.* *trans.*

To overturn, upset; in *pass* said *spec.* of a sheep when fallen on its back so as to be unable to rise. cf. AWALE, FAR-WELTED. *b.* *intr.* To tumble over. Hence **Overwelt sb.** *dial.* (see quot. 1788)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. xii 37 Ourweltit wyth the ben-sell of the ayns, Fast fra the forstmannis the flude swouchis, and raris. *Ibid.* x vii 105 Ourweltis Rethus in ded thrawis atans, And with hys helys amait the Rutilian planis. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 1 v. A sheep which gets laid upon its back in a hollow is said to be in an overwelt. 1828 *Crown Gloss.* (ed. 2.) *Ouer-welld*, overturned. 1876 *Gloss Mid-Yorks* 1 v. A cart is *welld*, or upturned, in order to discharge its load, but it is *over-welld* when entirely overturned for repairs, or by an act of mischief.

† **Overwel'ter**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 *Sc.* -walter. [OVER- 9] *trans.* To roll over and over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol 18 The rageand storm ouerwalterand wally seis.

† **Overwend**, *v.* *Obs.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* -went. [OVER- 8, 9, 13.]

1. *intr.* To go over, pass over. *rare*
c 1550 *Gen & Ex.* 2285 Him ouer wente his herte on on; Kinde lūue gan him ouer gon

2. *trans.* a. To pass over, go over, traverse, cross. *b.* To pass beyond, exceed. *c.* *pa. pple.* overwent, overgone, covered; overwhelmed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7800 Bot þei dide nought his comendament, þe dedes conseyl ys sone ouer went. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2140, & lōke þat hirde-men wel kepe þe komune passage & eche bruggre þe a-boute þat burnes overwende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i 317 When I my wittes overwende, Min hertes contek hath non ende. 14 . *Tundale's Vis* 190 With all oder ryches hit was over went. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal Mar.* 2 Why sytten we soe, As weren ouerwent *[Gloss overgone]* with woe, Upon so fayre a morow? a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 36/a As a pilgrim, When he some craggy hills hath over-went.

Overwene, *obs. form of OVERWEEN.*

Over-wet, *a.* [OVER- 28] Too wet So

Over-wet sb., **Over-wetness**, too great wetness, excess of moisture. Also **Over-wet v.** *trans.*, to wet too much.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 669 Another ill accident is, over-wet at sowing time. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 205 When you slack the Lume, you must . . not over-wet it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s. v. *Sycamore*, They are also propagated by Roots and Layers in moist ground, not over-wet or stiff. 1822 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 380 Over closeness, of texture, producing over-wetness and infertility

Overwhart · see OVERTHWART.

Overwheel · see OVER- 8.

Over-wheel, *v.* [OVER- 6, 26.]

1. *trans.* To overturn, turn upside down. *Obs.*
1599 T. MOUNTAIN *Silvovomies* 59 *Yea* whispings soft of men or falling flood, Doth so their harts and senses over-wheel That often headlong from the boord they reel

2. *Mil* (*intr* and *trans.*) To wheel too far, or beyond the proper point

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii 98 They are to allow their Troops rather to over-wheel on approaching the Line. *Ibid.* 99 They will thus be somewhat over-wheeled.

So **Over-wheel sb.** (*Mil.*)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 14 The leader must take care to time his words, Halt! Dress! the instant before the wheel is completed, otherwise an overwheel or reining back will be the consequence.

Overwhelm, *sb.* *rare.* [f. next] The act of overwhelming, or fact of being overwhelmed.

1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* ix 685 In such an overwhelm Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight, Rushes Omnipotence. 1863 Mrs. WHITNEY *Faith Gairney* xxxiv. (1869) 318 The first overwhelm of astonishment.

Overwhelm (*oʊvə'wɛɪlm*), *v.* Also 5 -qwelm, 6 -quelm, 6-7 *Sc.* -quhelm. [f. OVER- 6, 8 + WHELM *v.* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To overturn, overthrow, upset; to turn upside down. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 190 He smote him in þe helm, bakward he bare his troupe. Þe body he did ouerwhelm, his hede touched þe croupe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 18 Quhen brym blastis of the northyne art Our-quhelmit had Neptunus in his cart. a 1547 SURRY *Æneid* iv. 585 Lake to the aged . . oke The which . . the Northerne windes . . Betwixt them strive to overwhelm with blastes.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ix 344 Barkes and botes . saying downe the rui of Niger are greatly endangered by this sea-boise, for oftentimes he ouerwhelmeth and sinketh them 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* 1. 85 The earthquake overwhelmed a chain of mountains of free stone more than 300 miles long

†b To turn (a wheel) round, cause to revolve 1400 *Morte Arth* 326 A-bowte cho whirlede a whele with hir whitte hondez, Over-whele alle qwayntely þe whele as cho scholde

†c. To throw (something) over in a heap upon something else; to turn or wind (something) about something else. *Obs*

1634 Heywood *Maidenhead well lost* ii Wks 1874 IV. 120 'hou hast ouerwhelm'd vpon my aged head Mountaines of griefe. 1684 PAPIN in *Burch Hist Roy. Soc* (1757) IV 288 Then I overwhelm a broader pipe about the first

†d. *intr* To turn over, revolve; to roll or tumble over. *Obs*

1387-8 [See OVERWHELMING vbl sb] c 1400 *Rom Rose* 3775 The se may never be so stil, That with a litel winde it nil Overwhelme and turne also a 1400-50 *Alexander* 560 All flames þe fode as it fire were, And þane ouer-qwelmys in a qwirre and qwatis euer e-like

2. *trans.* To cover (anything) as with something turned over and cast upon it; to bury or drown beneath a superincumbent mass; to submerge completely (usually implying ruin or destruction) c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 496 þe erthe sail þam ouerwhelme 1573-80 BARET *Adv* O 201 To Overwhelme to cover cleane ouer and ouer with earth, or other things, to hide in the ground 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 116 Adrian dedicated another temple to Iupiter, that former being ouerwhelmed with earth 1756 LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 32 Large tracts are every winter over-whelmed with an inundation 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 192 Pompeii was overwhelmed by a vast accumulation of dust and ashes.

†b To overhang so as to cover more or less. *Obs* 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 183 His luring brows o'erwhelming his fair sight, Like misty vapours when they blot the sky. 1599 — *Hen. V*, iii 1 11 Then lend the Eye a terrible aspect let the Brow o'erwhelme it, As fearefully, as doth a galled Rocke O're-hang and luty his confounded Base.

3 *fig* To overcome or overpower as regards one's action or circumstances; to bring to ruin or destruction; to crush.

1590 MORSE *Dyaloge* i Wks 1575/2 Certaine conclusions of the lawe of nature, which (their reason ouerwhelmed with sensuality) hadde than forgotten 1573-80 BARET *Adv* O 201 To be ouerwhelmed with businesse, or to haue more to do than he can turne himselfe to 1692 tr. *Sallust* 29 We Starve at home, abroad our debts ore-whelm us. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 ¶ 10 Neither my modesty nor prudence were overwhelmed by affluence. 1843 PARSONS *Mexico* (1850) I ii 217 Such an event must overwhelm him in irrevocable ruin

b To overcome completely in mind or feeling; to overpower utterly with some emotion.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* liv 4 An horrible drede hath ouerwhelmed me, 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309, I was overwhelmed with the sense of my condition. 1872 W. BLACK *Adv. Phantom* xxxi. 410 Here a shout of laughter overwhelmed the young man

c. To treat with an excess of something (figured as 'heaped' upon one); to 'deluge' with.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* (ed. 3) I 255 He found him . . surrounded by the whole party . . who were overwhelming him with praises 1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 309 The Baron Bonstetten overwhelms us with hospitality and kindness 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xvi, He began overwhelming the old man with enquiries about himself, Pambo, and each and all of the inhabitants.

Overwhelmed, (-hwe lmd, *poet.* -hwe lmed), *ppl. a*. [f. *prec.* + -ED¹] Overturned (*obs*), submerged, overpowered, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Overwhelmedness**.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 374/1 Ovyrt gwelmyd, or ouerhyllde, *obvolutus*. 1616 J. LANE *Cont Sqr's T* (1888) 169 note, Who teeres . . weare his seases in which o'whelmed experience [etc.] 1860 PUSEY *Mm Proph* 253 No image so well expresses the overwhelmedness under affliction or temptation.

Overwhelmer. [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹] One who or that which overwhelms

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 108 Fers Achilles . That was ouiquelmar of king Pryamus ring [=kingdom] 1807 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) VI 357 It is not in the power of that universal overwhelmer (time) to push him from my memory.

Overwhelming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING¹] The action of the verb OVERWHELM, †turning over, revolution (*obs.*); submersion, overpowering, etc.

1387-8 T *Usk Test Love* iii. iv (Skeat) 1 145 The course of the planettes, and overwhelmings of the sonne in dayes and nightes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* (1851) 195 The overwhelming of his afflicted servants 1883 *Athenium* 4 Aug 134/3 A story of a sharp fight for existence and an ultimate overwhelming

Overwhelming, *ppl. a*. [f. as *prec.* + -ING²] 1 That overwhelms, overthrows, overturns, or submerges utterly; so powerful as to overcome utterly by strength of numbers, influence, etc.

1667 [implied in OVERWHELMINGLY below] 1742 Young *Nt* 1 h iii. 219 O'erwhelming Turrets threaten eie they fall 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 217 The concourse of people of all nations that assemble here, on a Wednesday evening, is overwhelming. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* xiv (1879) 303 The island itself showed the overwhelming power of the earthquake 1855 MACADAM *Hist Eng* xv. III. 536 Two Tories were returned by an overwhelming majority 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct 1337 The temptation to close the Canal against our troops may be overwhelming

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†2 Overhanging *Obs*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* v 1 39 An Apothecarie . In tattered weeds, with overwhelming browes.

†3. † Overpowered with emotion. *Obs*.

(f. *overwhelmed* or *overflowing*)

1571 DK. NORFOLK in 14th Rep. *Hist MSS. Comm.* App. iv 174 Prayinge with an ouerwhelminge harte and watered cheekes.

Hence **Overwhelmingly** *adv*, in an overwhelming or overpowering manner, **Overwhelmingness**.

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* (1671) 142 Light and trivial; indeed in respect of the acquiescent, but overwhelmingly ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* II. 174 You see in him the overwhelmingness of circumstances, for a time surmounting his sense of duty 1881 *Blackw Mag.* May 570/2 Its force, its overwhelmingness, and its harshness, found a more congenial place in the colder regions. 1885 *Manch Exam* 13 Jan 5/3 The probabilities in their favour are overwhelmingly great.

†**Overwhelve**, *v Obs* [f. OVER-6 + WHELVE *v* to roll]

1 *trans.* To overturn; to cause to roll or tumble, as waves (Cf OVERWHELM *v* 1)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii metr. iii 39 (Add MS) þe horrible wynde aquilon mouepþ boyling tempestes and ouerwhelpþ [w]r wheluth, welueth, -welueth þe see. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* 1 781 In the somer do thy cure Vpon Septemtrious to overwhelue Hit vp-odoun.

2 *fig* To overthrow, bring to ruin. (Cf OVERWHELM *v* 3)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* 1 161 (Colch MS) For harme and stryffe of that upon thy self May ryse, ye and perchance the over whelue [Pitvz MS over these whelue] a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 128 A Burthen able to sink the hugest Carrak, yea, those hallowed Twelve, Spain's great Apostles, even to over-whelue

†**Overwhirl**, *v Obs*. [OVER-6] *trans.* To whirl or hurl over.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron* II. 26/a Their ship was dashed against the rocks, and all the passengers overwhirled in the sea. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i iii 1094 His wandering Vessell, reeling to and fro, On th' urefull Ocean With sudden Tempest is not over-whirl'd

Overwhisper see OVER-9

†**Overwield**, *v Obs*. Also 6-weld. [OVER-2.] *trans* To gain the mastery over, overcome, subdue So †**Overwielding** *vbl sb*.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 106 No fretting time shall yet decay my name, Thou strengthenst art bright glory to orewield. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 266 The pacifying of Spaine, and the overwielding of the commotions that were therein.

†**Over-willed**, *a Obs*. [OVER-28d] Having an excessively strong will; imperious.

1650 B. *Discoltiuminum* 17 Over-will'd Men, who . . will spurgall all possibilities to the Bones

Over-willing, *a* [OVER-28] Exceedingly willing, too willing. So **Over-willingly** *adv*.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecll Pol.* vii xvi § 6 Their malicious accusations he over-willingly hearkened unto 1701 CIBARR *Love makes Man* v. ii, *Love*. Nay, if you are so over-willing Car Speak, and I obey you 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 205 We whiled away, not overwillingly, the best part of two hours

Overwin, *v Obs. exc. dial.* [OE *ofer-winnan*, f. *ofer*-OVER-2 + WIN. cf. OHG *ubar-winnan*, MDu. and Du. *overwinnen* to conquer]

1 *trans.* To overcome, conquer, vanquish c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Ord* i ii § 11 He Ninus Soroastrem Bactriana cnyng . . oferwann & ofslah c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 544 Se ðe his mod gewyrt is betera ðonne se ðe burh oferwint a 1300 E. *Psalter* cviii [cix] 3 Vm-gafe þai me witerli, And ouerwonne me selwilli c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 104 What I wens þat woode warlowe ouerwryn vs þus lightly? 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* xi. 40 And the fourth came, and ouerwonne all the beastes that were past. a 1568 — *Ghostly Ps & Spr.* Sngs Wks (Parker Soc) II. 563 There was no man that coude ouerwryne The power of death, nor his myght 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 9 v, 'Will he overwin, think you?' gain his point in the matter.

†2. To gain (one) over; to persuade [OVER-11]

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 324 Seconding it with an over-winning them to Pacification.

Hence †**Overwinner**, conqueror, overcomer.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam* xv. 29 The ouerwryner in Israel also shal not lye.

Over-wind (*ðu vɔɪwɪnd*), *v*. [OVER-26] *trans* To wind too tight, as in tuning a musical instrument, to wind (a watch, or other mechanism) beyond the stop or point at which it is fully wound up; to wind too far; in *Muning*, to wind (the rope or chain bearing the cage) above its proper place so that the cage is drawn over the drum

1682 DRYDEN *Dh of Guise* iii. 1, Love to his tune my jarring heart would bring, But reason over-winds and cracks the string. 1717 *Entertainer* No 29. 128 Like a Watch over-wound he strains his Voice. 1826 L. HUNT *Ramm* iii. 529 His wearyd pulse felt over-wound 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Overwound*, to draw a cage or bowk up into the headstocks

Hence **Over-wound** (-wan nd), *erron*. **Over-winded** *ppl. a*, **Overwinding** *vbl sb*, also attrib. **Overwinding check** (see quot. 1884). Also **Overwinder**.

1828 MORRIS *Geoffy ay Teste-Norre Poems* 145 So piercing sharp That joy is, that it marcheth nigh to sorrow, For ever, like an overwinded harp 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech. Suppl.* **Overwinding Check**, a device to cast loose a cage from the hoist when a certain height is attained, to avoid accident by

carrying the cage over the drum *Ibid*, In the overwinder check at the Justice mine on the Comstock . . the cage moves a lever and half the steam is shut off at the engine 1896 *Westm Gas* 20 Feb 5/1 Eight miners have been killed through the overwinding of a cage at the West Leigh Colliery Lancashire

Overwing, *v*. [OVER-22, 12.]

†1. *trans.* To extend the wing of an army beyond that of (the adversary), to outflank *Obs*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 19 He wound and turned his battell to the left hand, to the intent to overwing and encom passe in his adversaries. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 691 The Enemy did much over-wing us. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* ii. Wks (1851) 60 Suetonius, had chos'n a place narrow, and not to be overwing'd, on his rear a Wood

2 To pass on the wing, fly over (*poet*)

1818 KEATS *Eudymon* ii 816 My happy love will over-wing all bounds!

Over-winter, *v*. [OVER-17, 34. In OE; with which however the mod. use has no historical connexion, but is app. after Norw. and Da *overvintra*, Sw. *ofvervintra*, so Du. *overwinteren* (Kilian), Ger. *überwinteren* to winter, L. *hiemare*]

†1 *intr* To get over or through the winter (OE)

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collogy* in Wright *Voc* 9 Nan eower nele oferwintran [hiemare] buton minou cræfte

2 In mod use To pass the winter, to winter (in high latitudes)

1895 tr. *Lett from Nansen* (17 July 1893) in *Daily News* 10 July 6/4 In that case we shall have to over winter somewhere on the North Asian coast 1900 *Westm Gas*, 10 Sept 6/3 Southern Cross Fjord is another place where an ice-vessel might over-winter with a scientific party.

Over-winter, *a*: see OVER-32.

Over-wipe, *v*: see OVER-8.

Over-wise (-wɔɪz), *a* [OVER-28. cf MHG. *uberwise*] Too wise, exceedingly or affectedly wise. *Not over-wise*, rather deficient in wisdom

1535 COVERDALE *Ezai* vii. 16 Be thou nether to rightous ner ouer wise. 1588 A KING tr. *Cassius' Catech* 54 Gif we be nocht ouerwysse in our awin conceit a 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Philaster* iv iii, Fear it not, their overwise heads will think it but a trick 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 170 ¶ 11 Who are so wonderfully subtle and over-wise in their Conceptions 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* 3 And Willy's wife has written she never was over-wise, Never the wife for Willy he wouldn't take my advice.

Hence **Over-wisely** *adv*, too wisely; **Over-wiseness**, **Over-wisdom**, the condition, fact, or affection of being over-wise

1596 RALEIGH *Firework* viii, Tell Wisdome she entangles Herself in ouer-wisenesse 1842 MANNING *Serm* xxiv (1848) I 357 They that slight the prophecies of Christ, and they that over-wisely expound them, alike fall into the same snare 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm* 87, Both sacred and profane writers witness that overwisdom is folly 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* vii, Behaving, alas for her! not over wisely or well

†**Overwit**, *v Obs*. [OVER-21.] *trans* To overreach or get the better of by craft or acuteness, to outwit

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* iv § 48 Some . . disdaining to be overwitted by them [the Scots] resolved to do the same things with them 1671 BAXTER *Power of Mag & Church* P 18 The Popes Agents are commonly bred up in Learning, and so are made able to over-wit the Laitie a 1745 SWIFT *Answ. Paulus* 60 Yet well they merit to be pitied, By clients always overwitted

†**Over-witted**, *a Obs. rare* [OVER-28 d.] Over-furnished with wit or sense; too acute.

a 1726 BLACKALL *Who's* (1723) I. 333 This poor Man may (if he is not over-witted) be apt to think that surely this blustering Hector is not one of the Sons of Adam

Over-womanized, -worsted: see OVER-28

Overword, *sb* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **OVERWORD** [OVER-20.] A word or phrase repeated again and again, esp the burden or refrain of a song. (Cf. **OVERCOME** *sb* 2.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii 4 Ay is the ourword of the geist, Giff thame the pelfie to pairt among thame. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb) 69 Gif þe lyke to put ane overword all ony of thame, as making the last lyste of the first verse to be the last lyste of enyne viere verse in that ballat.

1724 RAMSAY *Tra-t Musc* (1733) II. 120 Ay the o'erword of the fray Was ever, alake my auld Goodman. 1786 BURNS *Lynes Written at Loudon Manse* 7 And aye the o'erword of the spring, Was Irvine's barns are bonie a'.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II. iii. 126 Muttering as o'erword to the tune, East of the Sun, West of the Moon. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mass Hage* xiii 96 'Tis was a favourite overword of my mother's, that suffering was the Christian's golden garment.

†**Over-word**, *v Obs. nonce-wd* [OVER-23] 1871 To express oneself too wordily

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1673) 229 Describing a small fly, [he] extremely over-worded, and over-spake himself in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion

Overwork (see below), *sb*. [OE. *oferweorc*, f. *ofer*-, OVER-1: cf Du. *overwerk* in sense 2]

1. (*ðu vɔɪwɜrk*). †1. A work placed or raised over something, a superstructure; *spec.* in OE, a sepulchral monument. *Obs*. [OVER-1.]

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 404 Wa eow hwerum, 7e sind 7elice gemettum ofer-geuorcum.] c 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss* (Napier) 3501 Sarcofag, i tumba, [gloss] oferweorcce. c 1200 ORMIN 1025, & ter ofer patt arke was An oferweorc wel ummured; patt was Propitiatorium O Latin speche nemmedd. *Ibid*. 1045, & ter uppo patt oferweorc þe 3 hæffenn licness metted Off Cherubyn.

2. Extra work, work beyond the regular or stipulated amount. [OVER-19]

1828 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Over-time, Over-work*, extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business
1883 *St James's Gaz.* 23 Sept. (Cassell), The injustice and mischief of the exaction of overwork

II. (*δ̄a-vaiwō ik*). 3 Excessive work, work beyond one's capacity or strength [OVER- 29 b]
1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 8 Dec., My complaint is an uneasiness in the head from overwork. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 A sleepless, excited condition through prolonged over-work. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 12, I am a little oppressed just now with overwork

Overwork (*δ̄a-vaiwō ik*, *δ̄a vai-*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -wrought, -worked [OE. *oferwrecan*, f. OVER- 8. cf. Du. *overwerken*. See also below.]

I 1. *trans.* To work all over, to figure or decorate the surface of. (Only in *pa. pple.*) [OVER- 8.]
1800 *Sat. & Sat.* (Kemble) 150 Sy fram oörm to öam middle mid by gulliscan seolfe oferwrit. 1879 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 6 My dream of being naked, and my skin all overwrought with work like some kind of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. 1858 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot* 18 Long brass plates overwrought like the handles of neat implements. 1871 POPE *Temp Fame* 120 Of Gothic structure was the Northern side, O'erwrought with ornaments of barl'rous pride. 1836 S. ROGERS *Inscript in Crimea* 4 This cistern of white stone, Arched, and o'erwrought with many a sacred verse.

† 2. To work upon successfully, to influence, gain over to a certain course. *Obs.* [OVER- 11]
1593 NASH *Christ's T. D.* 2 The cunning courtship of faire words, can neuer over-work mee to cast away honor on aine. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 292 In that, he is overwrought by craft, in this, over born by might. 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 14 These I over-wrought, won, and made mine own.

II. 3 *trans.* To cause to work too hard; to impose too much work on; to work (a man, horse, etc.) beyond his capacity or strength; to weary or exhaust with work. [OVER- 27, 21.]

1530 PALSGR. 630/r When I overworke myselfe I am the wrier two dayes after. 1574 HOLLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 143 Seeing my master so continually to chide me, so to overwork me, and so cruelly to deale with me. 1666 FERRIS *Diary* 13 Dec., I perceive my overworking my eyes by candlelight do hurt them. 1798 De Fox *Voy round World* (1840) 103 To keep our men fully employed - and yet not to overwork them. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Dec., To overwork and starve the horses confided to them

b To fill too full with work
1876 LONG *Terrace of Agalades* III, My days with toil are overwrought. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 121 374 His life had been overwrought in every way.

c *intr.* To work to excess, work too much.
1894 O. W. HOLMES in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/4 For a man who has all his life been overworking, I can at eighty-five but be sincerely thankful for my many mercies.

4 To work too much upon, spend too much work on (a book, speech, etc.); to elaborate to excess (Only in *pa. pple.*) [OVER- 27.]

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) Pref., That such Christians may abound, is the end of this Work, which for ought I know hath not been over-wrought. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* I. 4 Sometimes an Author, fond of his own Thought, Pursues his Object till it's over-wrought. 1884 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 4/7 Mr. Gladstone's speech was not overwrought; it was not a sentence too long

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To work into a state of excitement or confusion, to stir up or excite excessively
1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1837) 368 By overworking the settl'd mudd of his fancy, to make him drunk, and disgorge his violence the more openly. 1876 BYRON *Ch. Har.* in vii, Till my brain became, In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought, A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame. 1895 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i viii, Strange, that the mind, when fraught With a passion so intense should, by being so overwrought, Suddenly strike on a sharper sense for a shell, or a flower, little things Which else would have been past by

Hence **Overworked** (-wōrkt) *ppl. a.*, worked too hard or to excess, worked beyond one's strength; **Overworking** *vbl. sb.*, working or being worked too hard; **Overworking** *ppl. a.*

1833 J. MACL. CAMPBELL in *Mon.* (1877) I. iv 107 As to the overworking of mind I have been myself sensible of it. *Ind.* The demand which dear Mr. Erskine's overworking mind makes on others. 1849 H. CRAWFORD *Time's Feeless Gem* 36 The triumph of the over-working system. 1859 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 384 Agassiz has got run down with overworking. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 4 Time was when the very phrase overworked men would have been considered foolish and out of the question. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 123 The overworking of the service we believe to be the chief cause of the late accidents

Over-working, *sb.* [f. OVER- 19 + WORK-ING *vbl. sb.*] Working beyond or in excess of a specified amount; *pl.* in *Coal-trade* see *quots.*

1821 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 62 Coal-trade rent consists of a fixed or certain rent, in consideration of which a certain quantity of coals is allowed to be annually worked and vendd. Excess above the certain quantity is called 'over-workings'. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* *Overworkings*, the excess beyond the quantity of coal fixed as the standard to be annually worked from a royalty.

Overworld, see OVER- 1 d

Overworn (*δ̄a-vaiwōm*, *shufung stress*), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER- 21, 17 + WORN *ppl. a.*; or *pa. pple.* of OVERWEAR *v.*]

1. Much worn, the worse for wear; that has lost its original freshness; shabby, threadbare; faded
1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 221 One overworne fether bed wth a good bolster xⁱ. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. 1. 8: The calous ore-worne Widdow, and her selfe, Are mighty

Gossips in our Monarchy. 1609 HOLLAND *Amin. Marcell* 400 Come there once over their head a coat of some overworne colour, it never goes off nor is changed. 1631 WREWER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 A beaten out pulpit cushion, an overworne Communion cloth. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxxviii, The first of the Vipers grasses hath long broad leaves of an overworn green colour. 1877 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 157 Alas! I even over prose writings trick themselves out in the soiled and over worn finery of the meretricious muse. 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v, Apparel worn as long as is thought fit, thrown aside, and given to servants, or the poor, is called 'overworn clothes'.

† b. *fig.* Spoilt by too much use; stale. *Obs.*
1579 LIVLY *Enphases* (Arb.) 44 You shal assoone catch a Hare with a taber as you shal perswade youth with your aged and overworn eloquence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. 1. 66 Who you are, and what you would be out of my welkin, I might say Element, but the word is overworne

† 2. Grown out of use or currency, obsolete. *Obs.*
1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* I. ix (1622) 32 They sware, To the Senate and people of Rome, a stile long ago overworne. 1603 KNOLLIS *Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 To defend the overworne right that his father and grandfather had vnto that lost kingdom. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 314 Rude verses in an old and overworne character

3 Worn out, exhausted, spent (with age, toil, etc.)
1592 GREENE *Upt. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 247, I espied, a far off, a certaine kind of an overworne gentleman, attired in velvet and sattyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven.* 5 Ad 135 O'erworn, despised, rheumatic and cold. 1611 SPERD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxii. (1614) 43 The Romans whose overworne empire ending in Britaine, the Saxons by strong hand attained this province. 1650 EARL MORM. tr. *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 390 This overworn mother shall be freed from her care of noursing man

4 Spent in time; passed away.
1592 SHAKS. *Ven.* 5 Ad 866 Musing the morning is so much o'erworn, And yet she hears no tidings of her love. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* 1, Behold the man that loved and lost, But all he was is overworn.

Over-worry to **Overwound** see OVER-

Overwound (-wau'nd), *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of **OVERWIND** *v.* **Overwove**, -en, *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of **OVERWEAVE** *v.*

Overwrap (*δ̄a-vaiwōp*), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To wrap over or round; to fold over, bind up, envelop. Also *fig.*

1876 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 393 Overwrapping each other like the tiles of a house. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* viii. 133 Priests in their plain white garments overwrought by abnets of many folds. 1887 BROWNING *Particynge*, *F. Purum* ix, Ignorance overwraps his moral sense

Over-wrestle, -wroth see OVER-

Overwrite (*δ̄a-vaiwōt*, *δ̄a vai-*), *v.* [OVER- 8, 1, 27, 23, 20]

I. 1 a. *trans.* To write (something) over other writing, as a palimpsest. b. To write over (a surface), to cover with writing.

1699 LISTER *Journal Paris* 108 This [MS of St. Matthew] was cut to pieces, and another Book overwritten in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago. 1880 BYRON *To Murray* 23 Apr., They have overwritten all the city walls with 'Up with the republic'. 1855 Miss BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 1219 The Elzevirs Have fly-leaves overwritten by his hand

† 2 To write over or above; to superscribe, entitle. *Obs.*

1761 STERNE tr. *Shandy* IV. i, This [tale].. is overwritten 'The Intricacies of Diego and Julia'

3 To write over again, re-write.

1874 NICHOLSON in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 123 When overwriting plays, he left or worked in words and phrases that he found in the original

II. 4 a. *intr.* To write too much; b. *refl.* To injure or exhaust oneself by excessive writing, c. *trans.* To write too much about (a subject)

1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 312 Paul de Kock never overwrites. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov., It is a pity that the publishers induce so many young authors of promise to over-write themselves. 1895 *Athenium* 3 Aug. 160/3 Golf is over-written as well as over played now

Overwrought (*δ̄a-vaiwōt*), *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of **OVERWORK** *v.* = **OVERWORKED**]

1. a. Worked to excess, exhausted by overwork

b Worked up to too high a pitch; over-excited.
1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 11 51 This poor over-wrought creature comes in. 1825 LYTTON *Falland* 12 Even the most overwrought excitation can bring neither novelty nor zest. 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* II. xiii, Not one moan of an overwrought heart escaped him

2. Elaborated to excess; over-laboured.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chs.* I. iv 404 One cannot read these overwrought passages

† **Overwry**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *oferwriton* (-writan)] see OVER- 8 and WRY *v.* *trans.* To cover over; to overspread, conceal, clothe

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi. [i] 5 Unrehtwismisse mine ic ne oferwrah [i. *ofern*]. *Ind. cni.* [i] 9 Ne biot forcerde oferwren corðan. c 1000 *Angl. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 29 Burdon salomon on eallum hys wilðre næs ofer-writen swa swa an of ðyson. c 1220 *Cant. Lore* 716 Pe bridd heuð an ouemast Over-writh al. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 260 And smale yf seeds be, sprynge hem in lond, And overwrie hem after with a rake.

Overye, *obs.* form of **OVERHIE**.

† **Over-year**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 34.] *trans.* To keep over the year or over years, to load with years, superannuate, make old. Hence **Over-year** *red. ppl. a. dial.*, kept over the year, or from the preceding year.

1574 HOLLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 52 The letters that you haue to sende, and the daughters that you haue to marrie, care ye not to leaue them faire ouer yeated for in our countie they do not ouer yeare other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine which they will drinke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xiv, Among them dwelt A maide, whose fruit was ripe, not oueryeared. 1613 LOMICS *Albanuar* IV. xiii in *Hazl. Doists* XI. 401 O, what a business These hands must haue when you haue married me, To pick out sentences that ouer-year you! 1883 *Cheltenham Exam.* 19 Sept. Suppl. 1/3, 200 over-year'd ewes 60s a head

† **Overyear**, *a. obs.* [OVER- 32.] That has lasted over some years, superannuated, antiquated
1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 No more into those overyeare lies delyste, My friends, cast of that insolent archer quyte.

Over-year, *adv.* (a) *2. dial.* [OVER- 31, 32.] a. *adv. phr.* Over the year, till next year. b. *adv.* Kept over the year or till next year

1790 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. s. v., Bullocks kept to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks. 1813 BARTCHLOR *Agric.* 507 (E. D. D.) Those who choose to give it [dung] repeated turnings, and keep what is called over year muck. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Over-year*, till next year or season; i. e. over the current year. 'Ah! I'll keep that pig over-year'.

Overyede, -yode, *obs.* *pa. t.* of **OVERGO**.

† **Overyoke**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 -yook. [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To put a yoke upon, to subjugate
1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 4 When so euer any persons be greuyd, oppressyd, or ouer yockyd. *Ind.* 62 The comynaltye is so oppressed and oueryockyd by wicked lawes, cruel tyrannes.

Over-young: see OVER- 28.

Over-zeal (*δ̄a-vaiẓl*), [OVER- 29 d.] Too great zeal; excess of zeal

1747 *Mem. Nuttrehan Crt.* I. 92 An over-zeal to serve his friend. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1872) 36 King Olaf has been harshly blamed for his over-zeal in introducing Christianity. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Test Trees* 143 He. has never been accused of any excessive over-zeal for work.

So † **Over-zealed** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28], too much influenced by zeal, 'ruled by too much zeal' (T.).
1630 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxvi (1647) 214 Thus was this good Kings judgement over zealed.

Over-zealous (*δ̄a-vaiẓləs*), *a.* [OVER- 28] Too zealous; actuated by too much zeal

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 25 They two were euel of the Kings Religion, and over-zealous professors. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John xviii. 28 When persons are over zealous for ceremonial observations, they are oftentimes too remiss with reference to moral duties. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 33 The overzealous curates were committed to the Tower

So **Over-zealously** *adv.*, **Overzealousness**.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 129/3 The Bishop is remembered to have over-zealously pursued the French interest. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths in Pop. Superstition* II. 42 Cases in which the anxiety of friends or the overzealousness of a coroner is liable to lead to premature anatomization

Overze, *obs.* form of **LEAVES**.

† **Ovet**, *Obs. exc. dial.* (ovest) [OE. *obet*, *ofet*, a Com. Wger word = OHG *obaz* (MHG. *ober*, Ger. *obst*), OLG, MLG *ovet* (MDu., Du. *oof*); ulterior relations uncertain.] Fruit, in *mod. dial.* 'the mast and acorns of the oak' (E.D.D.).

a 700 *Æthel. Gloss.* (O E T) 421 *Frage*, obet (MS. obtt, Erf. obet). c 1225 *Corpus Gl.* 919 *Frage*, obet. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 555 Adam frae min, bis ofet is swa swete. a 1000 O. E. *Glosses* in W. Wülcker 244/8 *Frages*, *frummentia*, ofet, wostes. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* 148/34 *Legumen*, ofet. 1340 *Ayeng.* 262 Y-blissd þou me wymmen, and y blissd þet ouet of þine wombe. 1866 BLACKMOR *Crickock Newell* xxxi. (1883) 176 The hogs skittered home from the ovest

Ovi, 1, combining form of *L. ovum* egg

Ovi, 2, combining form of *L. ovis* sheep

† **Oviary**, *Obs. rare* -o [ad *L. oviaria* flock of sheep, f. *ovis* sheep] A flock of sheep.

1623 COLKERAM, *Ouarie*, a flock of sheep. 1656 in BLOUNT

Ovibovine (*δ̄a-vi-bō voin*), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [ad. mod. *L. Ovibovina* fem. pl., f. *Ovibos* the musk-ox (the typical and only extant genus), f. *ovis* sheep + *bos* ox.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Ovibovina* of the family *Bovina*, having characters intermediate between those of sheep and oxen. b. *sb.* An animal of this subfamily, a musk-ox

Ovicapsule (*δ̄a-vi-kāpsul*), *Anat.* and *Zool.*

[f. *OVI*-1 + *CAPSULE*, so in mod. F.] A capsule or sac containing an ovum (e.g. a Graafian follicle) or a number of ova (e.g. the egg-case of various fishes); an egg-case, an ovicase. Hence **Ovicular** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicapsule.
1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1859 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* V. 106/7 Those ova which have left the ovicapsule. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Annm. vii. 442 But in the larger ova which succeed these, the cells of the ovicapsule rapidly enlarge. *Ind.* The indifferent tissue gives rise not only to ova and ovicapsular epithelium, but to large vitelligenous cells

Ovicell (*δ̄a-vi-sel*), *Biol.* [f. *OVI*-1 + *CELL*, or ad. mod. *L. ovicella*.]

1. A receptacle for the ova in certain Polyzoa; also called *oocyst* or *oecium*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 71 Broad-leaved Hornwrack. The ovicell, a sort of marsupial pouch, is inconspicuous in this species. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Annm. viii. 458

They sometimes undergo the first stages of their development in dilations of the wall of the body, termed oviducts.

2. A cell which when impregnated develops into a new individual, an egg-cell; a germ-cell; an ovum or ovule.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elen. Biol.* (1877) 47 The first product of the germination of the impregnated oviduct is a hyaline-like body, from which the young *Chara* is developed. 1892 *Syd. Soc. L.* *Oviduct*, the one-celled mammalian ovum. Hence *Oviductal* *a.*, pertaining to an oviduct. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Oviduct (*ōvīdūkt*), *humorous* [f. *OVI-2* + *-DUCT* 2] The killing of a sheep, sheep-slaughter. So *Oviductal* *a.*, sheep-killing.

1845 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg. & Ferry Farous* (1882) 409 There it [the wig] lay—the little sinister-looking tail impudently perked up. Larceny and Oviduct shone in every hair of it! 1847-9 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I 144 An oviductal wolf rebuked by this ecclesiastical Orpheus for his carnivorous deeds. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/5 The muton-bones which tell of unauthorised oviducts. 1883 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xlv 285 His oviductal tendencies.

Oviductal, *a. rare*. [f. *med.* or *mod.L.* *oviductum* (dim. of *ovum* egg) + *-AL*] Of the shape or nature of an egg.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 352, I invoke Protogenos, who wandered inclosed in an oviductal machine. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 252 The tempest-tossed egg or oviductal ark machine.

Oviductated, *a. Arch.* [f. *med.* or *mod.L.* *oviductum* (see *prec.*), in *Arch.* sometimes = *Ovulo*] Adorned with egg-shaped ornaments.

1789 SMYTH *Aldrich's Arch.* (1818) 90 It is termed oviductated, because artists imagine the sculpture to represent eggs.

Ovicyst (*ōvīsyſt*), *Zool.* [irreg. f. *OVI-1* + *-CYST*; cf. *OOCYST*] A receptacle in which the ova are hatched in some ascidians. Hence *Ovicystic* *a.*, pertaining to an ovicyst.

1879 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino Anim.* v. 622 The incubatory pouch may be termed the ovicyst. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Ovicystic*.

Ovidian (*ōvīdīān*), *a.* [See *-IAN*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, B.C. 43–A.D. 17), or his poetry.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1 113 It bath no light, but like twilight, or the Ovidian light which is in thick woods. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 122 ¶ 4 They had no relish for any composition not in the Ovidian manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv vii ¶ 10, I carried an Ovidian letter from my master to Euphrasia. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 1 It recalls the Ovidian account of chaos.

Oviductal (*ōvīdūktāl*), *a. Anat. and Zool.* [irreg. f. *OVI-1* + *L. dūctre* to lead; after *oviduct*] Serving to convey the ova or eggs from the ovary; of the nature of an oviduct.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1010/1 The lining membrane of the oviductal canal. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino Anim.* x. 622 A single uterine sac, the outer or oviductal half of which applies itself to the wall of the ovary.

So **Oviductant** (*ōvīdūktānt*), *a.* [L. *dūcent-em*, pr. pp. of *dūctre* to lead.] = *prec.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Oviduct (*ōvīdūkt*), *Anat. and Zool.* [ad *med.* or *mod. anat. L.* *oviductus* = *ōvī ductus*, *Duct* or channel of the egg.] The duct or canal forming a passage for the ova or eggs from the ovary, esp. in oviparous animals, as birds; less commonly used of the corresponding structure in mammals (Fallopian tube, uterus, and vagina), or of its upper portion (Fallopian tube) alone.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4052 The extremity of the Oviductus or Egg-channel ends in a membranous expansion in Birds. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oviductus* (in *Anat.*), the Egg-passages, the same as *ŭbū Fallopiānū*. 1757 T. BIRCH *Hist. Roy. Soc.* III. 498 Its [the torped's] ovarium is near the liver and double oviduct and womb, wherein the young ones swim free. 1788 JENNER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 232 The membranes which had discharged yolks into the oviduct. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 49 Viviparous reproduction happens in a few gastropods, through the retention of the eggs in the oviduct.

Hence **Oviductal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an oviduct, oviductal.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Be. Med.* 117 On the Aquiferous and Oviductal Systems in the Lamellibranchiate Molluscs.

Oviferous (*ōvīfērās*), *a. Anat. and Zool.* [f. *OVI-1* + *-FEROUS*.] Producing, carrying, or conveying ova or eggs; egg-bearing; applied esp. to special receptacles in which the ova of some crustaceans are carried.

1828 STARK *Elen. Nat. Hist.* II. 189 Antho-oma, . extremity of the abdomen with two oviferous cylindrical and elongated tubes. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 In the oviferous classes. 1844 GOODWIN in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. 114 The oviferous legs are very strong. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 159 In Rhodous the oviduct is periodically prolonged into a long oviferous tube, by means of which the female deposits her ova.

Oviform (*ōvīfōrm*), *a.1* [f. *OVI-1* + *-FORM*; cf. *mod.L.* *oviformis*, f. *oviforme* (Littre)] Having the form of an egg, egg-shaped.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. v. 65 This notion of the Mundane Egg, or that the World was Oviform, hath been the sense and Language of all Antiquity. 1760 W. HERWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 212 That in the human subject each lacteal forms an ampullula or oviform vesicle. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* III. 186 A large orbicular or oviform stone. 1899 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 179 A set of three small oviform vases.

†b. Consisting of small particles like eggs or the roe of fishes, as *oviform limestone* = *OOLITE*. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 234 Oviform Limestone. This is not common, the balls or globules have for the most part a grain of sand in the middle. 1816 V. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 29 Freestone, calcareous, soft, oviform.

Oviform, *a.2 rare*. [f. *OVI-2* + *-FORM*] Of the form of a sheep, or (quot 1900) of that proper to the sheep.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 155 Its [*lobus stylus*] form in the same species may be either 'rursiform' or 'oviform'.

Ovigenous (*ōvīdžīnās*), *a. Anat.* [f. *OVI-1* + *-GENOUS* taken in sense 'producing': cf. *-GEN* I] Producing ova or eggs.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Ovigenous layer*, the peripheral portion of the ovary in which the ova are produced.

Ovigerum (*ōvīdžīm*), *Biol.* [f. *OVI-1* + *-GERM*] A female germ; an (unfertilized) ovum.

1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Caripedia* I. 58 These closely resembled, in general appearance and size, the ovigerms, with their germinal vesicles and spots. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 251 The incipient ovum—or ovigerum.

Ovigerous (*ōvīdžēras*), *a. Anat. and Zool.* [f. *OVI-1* + *-GEROUS*] Bearing or carrying eggs. *Ovigerous frænum*. see quot. 1859.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 36/2 A long filamentary organ, ovigerous, rises from the root of the central mass. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 803 The ovigerous females are readily distinguished. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1872) 148 Pedunculated caripides have two minute folds of skin, called by me the ovigerous frena, which serve, through the means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched.

†**Ovile**, *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad *L. ovile*.]

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ovil*, a sheep-coat, or sheep-fold.

Ovination, *Med. rare*. [f. *L. ovini-us* (see next) after *vaccination*] 'Inoculation with the lymph of sheep-pox' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 222 Inoculation or ovination is recommended by very high authorities.

Ovine (*ōvīn*), *a. (sb.)* [ad *L. ovini-us*, f. *ovis* sheep. see *-INE* 1; cf. *F. ovine*.]

1. *O.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of, sheep or a sheep, in *Zool.* belonging to the *Ovinæ*, a subfamily of Ruminants, comprising the various kinds of sheep.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ovine*, pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Oct. 455/1 The ovine small-pox of last season. 1874 *Hunts. Soc. Press* xxiv 375 That most notable instinct of the ovine race to follow thoughtlessly.

2. *fig.* Resembling a sheep; sheeplike, sheepish. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 68 Ponder well these ovine proceedings. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 2 May 3/1 Scarcely, we think, should this amorous and ovine youth be Strephon.

B. sb. A member of the *Ovinæ*; a sheep.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Oviparal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as *OVIPAROUS* + *-AL*] = *OVIPAROUS*.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 39 All oviparal creatures more wisely distribute to their young ones, than the wisest Man can to his Children.

Oviparity (*ōvīpārītī*), *Zool.* [f. *L. oviparus* (see next) + *-ITY*.] The condition or character of being oviparous; in quot. 1858 *loosely*, Reproduction by ova.

1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 203 The production of Medusæ being sometimes a process of budding, and sometimes a process of oviparity. 1884 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 533 The discovery by Mr. Caldwell of the oviparity of the Monotremata was considered sufficiently important to be telegraphed from Australia to the British Association in Canada.

Oviparous (*ōvīpāras*), *a. Zool.* [f. *L. oviparus* egg-laying (f. *OVI-1* + *-PARUS* producing, laying, f. *parere* to bring forth) + *-OUS*. Cf. *F. ovipare* (1712 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Producing ova or eggs; applied to animals that produce young by means of eggs which are 'laid' or expelled from the body of the parent and subsequently hatched. (Opp. to *VIVIPAROUS*; see also *OVO-VIVIPAROUS*.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 297 In creatures oviparous, as birds and fishes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 187 All sorts of creatures, whether oviparous or viviparous. 1796 MORSE *Anat. Geog.* I. 217 The alligator is an oviparous animal. They lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 285 The Aphid produces each year ten larviparous broods, and one which is oviparous.

Hence **Oviparously** *adv.* **Oviparousness**.

1822-34 GOAD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 3 In the warmer summer months the young [of the *daphnia pulex*] are produced viviparously, and in the cooler autumnal months oviparously. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Oviparousness*.

Oviposit (*ōvīpōzīt*), *v. Zool.* [f. *OVI-1* + *L. posit-*, ppl stem of *ponere* to place. cf. *deposuit*.]

intr. To deposit or lay an egg or eggs; esp. by means of a special organ (*ovipositor*), as an insect.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 89 An insect which he informs us gets into the feet of people as they walk. oviposits in them and so occasions very dangerous ulcers. (Note: It is to be hoped this new word may be admitted, as the laying of eggs cannot otherwise be expressed without a periphrasis. For the same reason its substantive *oviposition* will be employed.) *Ibid.* xiv (1818) II. 147 After her great laying of male eggs in May she [queen bee] oviposits in the royal cells, which the workers have in the mean time constructed. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 67 The females oviposit on sea weeds, or in the cavities of empty shells.

b. *trans.* To deposit or lay (an egg).

1847 in WEBSTER. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 879. 363 The ova are developed, impregnated, and oviposited. Hence *Oviposit* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 317 The shores of those islands may have been frequented, during the ovipositing season, by the turtles and crocodiles. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 612/1 In the beehive all the eggs were usually laid by the queen, and in her absence no ovipositing occurs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Ovipositor*. The ovipositing organ with which many insects are provided.

Oviposition (*ōvīpōzīſən*), *Zool.* [f. *OVI-1* + *L. posit-ion-em* placing. see *OVIPOSIT*] The action of depositing or laying an egg or eggs, esp. with an ovipositor.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 36 When the business of oviposition commences. 1862 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XX. 8194 On the Oviposition of the Cuckoo.

Ovipositor (*ōvīpōzītōr*), *Entom.* [f. *OVI-1* + *L. positōr*, agent-nom. from *ponere* to place.] A pointed tubular organ at the end of the abdomen of the female in many insects, by means of which the eggs are deposited, and (in many cases) a hole bored to receive them.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 226 By means of her long ovipositor [the Ichneumon] reaches the grub, and deposits in it an egg. 1828 STARK *Elen. Nat. Hist.* II. 334 Abdomen of the females provided with a borer or ovipositor. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino Anim.* vii. 437 The saws of the Saw flies and the stings of other Hymenoptera are to be regarded as specially modified ovipositors.

Ovisac (*ōvīsək*), *Anat. and Zool.* [f. *OVI-1* + *SAC*. So in *mod.F.* (Littre)] A sac, cell, or pouch containing an ovum (as a Graafian follicle), or a number of ova (as the investing membrane of the roe in some fishes); an egg-case.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 559/1 The ovisacs [in the Octopods] are connected in bunches. 1872 PEASE *Ovar. Tumours* 7 Each mature ovisac contains a mature ovum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino Anim.* vi. 271 The eggs are carried about in the ovisacs until they are hatched.

Oviscapit (*ōvīsəkəpt*), *Entom.* [ad *F. oviscapit* (De Serres), hybrid f. *OVI-1* + *Gr. skaptō* to dig (Littre)] = *OVIPOSITOR*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 88 Common Cockroach. 'The [oviductal] infundibula of the two sides pass beneath the terminal nerve structures and the 'oviscapit' to form a common vagina.

Ovism (*ōvīzəm*), *Biol.* [f. *L. ovum* egg + *-ISM*; in *mod.F.* *ovisme* (Littre)] The old theory that the ovum or female reproductive cell contains the whole of the future organism in an undeveloped state, and that the male cell or spermatozoon merely acts as a stimulant to its development. opposed to *spermism* or *animalculism*. (Also *OVARISM*.) 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovispermary (*ōvīsperīmārī*), *sb. and a. Zool.* [f. *OVI-1* + *SPERM* + *-ARY*.] *a. sb.* An organ which produces both ova and spermatozoa; = *OVOTESTIS*.

b. adj. Pertaining to such an organ. So **Ovispermiduct**, a duct which conveys both ova and spermatozoa.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 117 The ovispermiduct [in Pulmonate Molluscs] is lined by a ciliated epithelium. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Ovispermary*.

Ovist (*ōvīst*), *Biol.* [f. as *OVISM* + *-IST*; in *mod.F.* *oviste* (Littre)] One who holds the theory of *OVISM*: opp. to *spermist* or *animalculist*. (Also *OVARIST*, *OVULIST*.) So **Ovistic** *a.*

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/2 According to the Ovisists, the female parent is held to afford all the materials necessary for the formation of the offspring. 1889 GEDDIS & THOMSON *Evolut. Ser.* vii. 84 A controversy between two schools, who called each other 'ovists' and 'animalculists'. The former maintained that the female germ element was the more important, and only required to be as it were awakened by the male element to begin the process of unfolding. 1893 VIRCHOW in *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 7/1 The great gap was closed which Harvey's ovistic theory had left in the history of new growth.

Ovi-viviparous: see *OVO-VIVIPAROUS*.

Ovivorous (*ōvīvōras*), *a.1* [f. *OVI-1* + *L. vorus* devouring + *-OUS*. In *mod.F.* *ovivore* (Littre)] Egg-devouring, egg-eating.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 321 He was a great eater of eggs; one of his rhyming friends expresses his astonishment at the Friar's ovivorous propensities. 1896 *Brit. Birds Nest* & Eggs I. 20 Some individuals of the species have ovivorous tendencies.

Ovivorous, *a.2 rare*. [f. *OVI-2*; cf. *prec.*] Sheep-devouring, sheep-eating.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 203/2 The present dearth [of meat] is supposed to be partly due to an increased development of the bovivorous and ovivorous quality in our countrymen.

Ovo- (*ōvō*), used in some words as comb. form of *L. ovum* egg; see most of these in their alphabetical places. Sometimes used with adjectives of form to denote an approach to an oval shape, as in **Ovo-elliptic**, **Ovo-py riform**, **Ovo-rhomboidal**.

1862 HULME in *Moquin-Tandon* ii. vi. 1 202 The head [of the Head Louse] is ovo-rhomboidal. 1885 GEDDIS *Races Brit.* 236 Elliptic and ovo-elliptic forms prevail in the east, pyriform and ovo-pyriform ones in the west.

Ovo-albumin, *Chem.* = *OVALBUMIN*.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 28 Ovo-Albumin is coagulated by ether, sero albumin is not.

Ovogenesis (ovogénēsis) *Biol.* [mod L. (Weismann), f. OVO- + GENESIS, the etymological form is OÖGENESIS.] The production or formation of an ovum. So **Ovogenetic**, **Ovogenous** *adjs.*, contributing to the formation or growth of the ovum.

1886A. THOMSON in *Q. J. Sci. Microsc. Soc.* June 998 According to Weismann, the parallel would be between the surplus 'ovogenetic' polar vesicles and the surplus spermatogenic basal protoplasm and nucleus 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 947 The interest which attaches to the development of the spermatozoon is not less than that which attaches to the development of the ovum (ovogenesis). 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* viii. 107 [Weismann] distinguishes in the nucleus of the ovum two kinds of plasma, (1) the ovogenetic or histogenetic substance, which enables the ovum to accumulate yolk, [etc.] and (2) the germ-plasma, which enables the ovum to develop into an embryo. 1890 WEISMANN in *Nature* 6 Feb. 322/1, I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoon ovum as a carrier of ovogenous plasma, which has to be removed from the ovum in order that the germ-plasma may attain the predominance.

Ovoid (ovoid), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *ovoides*, in F. *ovoides*, f. L. *ovum* egg. see -OID.]

A. adj. 1. Resembling an egg, egg-shaped; oval with one end more pointed than the other.

a. Of a solid body (The regular use.) 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 274 *Dacus*. Antennae short, terminating abruptly in a perforated ovoid club 1834 MCMURRIE *Clover's Ann. Kingd.* 362 The female constructs an ovoid cocoon 1880 BASTIAN *Branu* i. 28 The term ganglion is commonly applied to any round or ovoid nodule containing nerve cells

b. Of superficial figure. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 210 Nostrils basal, ovoid, lateral. 1880 H. A. A. NICHOLLS in *Nature* 19 Feb. 373/1 The crater is ovoid, with its long axis running in a direction from west south west to east-north-east.

2. *Comb.* esp. with another *adj.*, denoting modification of the form expressed by the latter, as *ovoid-oblong*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 337 *Salix Caprea* catkins silky, male ovoid-oblong. 1872 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/2 Among the curiosities in this department are bugles of paper and gatta-percha, Hatsany's ovoid-shaped trumpet

B. sb. A body or figure of ovoid form. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 413 The circumference of the cerebellum presents a distinct lobe, resembling a cuneiform segment of an ovoid. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 300 Oxalates are deposited in the urine in the form of oxalate of lime, which tends to crystallise either in octohedra or as dumb bells or ovoids.

Ovoidal (ovoi dāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec. A i a + *Ovoidal* limestone, oolite (*obs.*). cf. OVIFORM a 1 b.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 217 Shistose mica, with compressed ovoidal limestone 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 525 This ganglion is ovoidal or fusiform, broader at the middle than at the extremities 1874 COATES *Birds N. IV.* 373 The greater number [of eggs] are truly ovoidal one extremity is narrower and more pointed than the other

Ovolo (ovólō), *Arch.* Pl. ovoli (-lō) [ad. It. *ovolo*, now *novolo*, dim. of *ovolo*, *ovolo* = L. *ovum* egg] A convex moulding of which the section is a quarter-circle or (approximately) a quarter-ellipse, receding from the vertical downwards; also called *quarter-round* or *echinus*.

1863 GERBIER *Cornel* 32 The List, the Ovolo, the Cimatum 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 112/2 Ovolo is a quarter round under a projecting square. 1847 SMITHSON *Builder's Man.* 216 There are eight mouldings introduced in the orders the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet. 1866 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 9 The enriched ovolo of the Ionic capital

b. attrib 1833 J. L. LONDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit. Gloss.* (1836) 1120 Ovolo moulding generally applied to Doric columns 1858 SKYRING'S *Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 30, 13 inch deal ovolo sashes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dick. Mech.* *Ovolo-plane*, a joiner's plane for working ovolo mouldings on sash, or elsewhere.

Ovology (ovólōjī). [f. OVO- + -LOGY (The etymologically regular Oölogy is app. not used in this sense.)] That part of biology or embryology which treats of the formation and structure of the ova of animals. So **Ovologial** *a.*, pertaining to ovology; **Ovologist**, one versed in ovology 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.* *Ovology, Oölogia*. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 198 Investigations in reference to this interesting point of ovology *Ibid.* 243 In the present state of oölogical knowledge 1890 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 216/2 The researches of modern oölogists enable us to assert the similarity of structure in the ova of animals.

Ovon, *obs.* form of OVEN.

Ovoplasm (ovoplāzm), *Biol.* [ad. mod. L. *ovoplasm* (Haeckel), f. OVO- + Gr. *πλάσμα* anything formed or moulded; after *protoplasm*.] (The etymologically regular form would be *ooplasm*.) The protoplasm of the unfertilized ovum. Hence **Ovoplasma** *a.*, pertaining to ovoplasm.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovo-pyriform, **Ovo-rhomboidal**. see OVO-.

||OVO-TE-STIS. *Zool.* [mod. L. f. OVO- + TESTIS] A reproductive organ in certain invertebrates combining the functions of ovary and testis, i. e. producing both ova and spermatozoa, a hermaphrodite gland.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 496 The duct of the ovotestis may remain single to its termination 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 113 The hermaphrodite gland or ovo testis [in the Edible Snail]

Ovo-viviparous (ovovivipārous), *a.* *Zool.* Also *ovi-viviparous*. [f. OVO- + VIVIPAROUS. (The form in *ovi-* is much less frequent.)] In F. *ovo-vivipare* (Duméril 1818) Combining oviparous and viviparous characters; producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent, the young being thus born alive, but not developed in direct (placental) connexion with the parental body as in viviparous animals proper. Such are some reptiles and fishes, and many invertebrates.

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 82 Lizards which form an egg that is afterwards deposited in a cavity corresponding to the uterus of other animals, where it is hatched; which lizards may therefore be called *ovi-viviparous* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 63 The ovo viviparous tribes at present known are scorpions, the flesh fly and several other flies [etc.] 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 106/1 The viper is *ovo viviparous*. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 37 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) None of these fish are *ovi-viviparous*

Hence **Ovo-viviparism**, **Ovo-viviparity**, the condition or character of being *ovo-viviparous*. 1805 *Nat. Hist. Rev. Index*, *Ovoviviparism* in Timea, 268 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ovoviviparity*

Ovular (ovulār), *a.* *Biol.* [ad. mod. L. *ovulāris*, f. *ovul-um* OVULE see -AR] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovule

1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 68 The foetal surface has a smooth, glistening appearance, which it obtains from the two ovulae membranes 1857 MAYNE *Exp. Lec.* *Ovularis*, applied by Turpin to a leaf which... constitutes the ovule of plants 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lec.*, *Abortion, ovular*, abortion occurring before the twentieth day of pregnancy

Ovularian (ovulārīān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ovulāria* neut. pl. (Haeckel) + -AN.] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to the *Ovularia*, a group of Protozoa in Haeckel's classification, which remain throughout life in the condition of a single cell, thus resembling the ovules or ova of higher animals.

b. sb. An ovularian Protozoan. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulatory (ovulārī), *a.* [f. mod. L. *ovulūm* OVULE + -ARY.] = OVULAR.

1864 in WEBSTER 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lec.* *Ovulatory*, same as *Ovular*. *O. spore*, same as *Megaspore*

Ovulate (ovulāt), *a.* [f. mod. L. *ovul-um* OVULE + -ATE.] Having or containing an ovule or ovules. (Chiefly in comb. with an element indicating the number of ovules in the ovary of a plant.)

1865 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 329 They [ovules] may be very numerous, when it [the ovary] is said to be multi ovulate or indefinite. *Ibid.* 330 When the ovary... has two ovules (bi-ovulate). 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lec.*

Ovulate (ovulāt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *intr.* To produce ovules or ova, to discharge ova from the ovary. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulation (ovulātīōn), *Physiol.* and *Zool.* [f. OVULE or mod. L. *ovul-um* + -ATION: so in mod. Fr.] The formation or development of ovules or ova, and (*esp.*) their discharge from the ovary, as occurring in female mammals; rarely, the development and laying of eggs by oviparous animals.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.*, *Ovulation* The formation of ova in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. 1872 PEASLEE *Over Tumours* 5 The ovary assumes a cicatricial appearance in consequence of repeated ovulations 1887 F. H. H. GUILLEMAUD *Cruise Marchesa II* 197 The instincts of the bird have been made to suit its unusual ovulation

Ovule (ovulē), *a.* [f. *ovule* (Mirbel 1808), ad. mod. L. *ovulum*, dim. of *ovum* egg.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary seed in a phanerogamous plant; the body which contains the female germ-cell, and after fertilization becomes a seed, usually formed as a rounded or oval outgrowth of a carpel, and in angiosperms inclosed (one or more) in an ovary.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 75 Its ovarium contains, instead of three ovules adhering to a central placenta, one only, which is pendulous 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (1880) 266 The ovary contains the ovules, or bodies destined to become seeds 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The young seeds, or ovules, as they are named before they have been subjected to the fertilizing influence of the pollen.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* The ovum or female germ-cell of an animal, esp. when very small as in mammals; *spec.* the unfertilized ovum.

1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 71 The ovule is completely formed in the ovary during the earlier years of life 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 131 The ovules have been seen to escape by the mouth, and this appears to be the general mode of parturition in all the Actinoid polyps.

b. *Ovules of Naboth*: dilated mucous follicles in the neck of the uterus, supposed by the Saxon physician Martin Naboth (1675-1721) to be ova. [1831 see OVULUM 2] 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lec.*

Ovuliferous (ovulīfērous), *a.* [f. mod. L. *ovulūm*, *ovul-* + -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing ovules

1864 in WEBSTER 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 211 Four carpels, two of which are ovuliferous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1 288 The normal dehiscence of a carpel is by its inner, ventral, or ovuliferous suture.

Ovuligerous (-i dǵērous), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IGEROUS] = prec.; also *Path.* 'applied to cysts containing hordeiform bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892)

Ovuline (ovulīn), *a.* *Zool.* [f. OVULUM 3 + -INE.] Belonging to the family *Ovulinæ* of gastropod molluscs, of which the typical genus is *Ovulum* (see OVULUM 3). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulist (ovulīst), *Biol.* [f. mod. L. *ovul-um* + -IST] = OVIST

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 37 The Ovulists (Ovists) or Believers in Eggs maintained that the egg was the real animal germ, and that the seminal animalcules... only gave the impulse which caused the unfolding of the egg in which all generations were encased one in the other.

Ovulite (ovulīt), *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil egg of a bud or a reptile

1848 in CRAIG 1859-64 *Расс. Ианд-бе Cool Terms* s. v., Ovulites have been found in the stratified rocks from the Oolite upwards

||Ovulum (ovulūm) Pl. ovula. [mod. L. dim. of *ovum* egg]

1. *Bot.* = OVULE 1. *Obs.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Ovulum containing a single erect ovulum.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* = OVULE 2, 2 b. 1 *Obs.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 263 The myriads of invisible ovula with which the atmosphere swarms *Ibid.* IV. 16 The ovulum is seldom found, even in the fallopian tube, till some time afterwards [i. e. after copulation] 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 826 Frequently these crypts assume the form of small semitransparent vesicles, projecting into the interior of the uterus. An old author, Naboth, took them for ova, and for this reason these small bodies are sometimes designated by the name of Ovula of Naboth 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 44 A minute body of spheroidal shape,—the ovulum

3. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs, including the Egg-shell (*O. ovum*) with an egg-shaped shell 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 259/1 Lamarck enumerates eighteen fossil species of Cyprea, and two of Ovulum. 1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 34 A posterior siphon, generally less developed, but very long in *Ovulum volva*

||Ovum (ovūm). Pl. ova (erron 8 ovas, 8-9 ovæ). [L. *ovum* egg.]

1. *Biol.* *a.* *Zool.* The female germ or reproductive cell in animals, produced (usually) by an ovary, and capable when fertilized or impregnated by the male sperm (and in some cases without such fertilization) of developing into a new individual, an egg in the widest sense, including the eggs of birds (the largest of all animal cells), but more commonly applied to the extremely small germs of female mammals, or to the eggs of oviparous animals when of small size, as in fishes, insects, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ovum*, an Egg, also the Spawn of Fish 1722 DE FOR PLAGUE (1884) 102 Poisonous Ova, or Eggs, which mingle themselves with the Blood 1784 TWAMLEY *Darwing* 129 By burning the Moss, you destroy at the same time, the Ova or Eggs, the Chrysalis and grubs. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morph. Anat.* (1807) 403 This arises from the ovum being stopped in its progress from the ovum to the uterus 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calent* 14 True reproduction, by contact of ova and spermatozoa 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The number of germs or ova brought forth by a single mature oyster exceeds one million. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* viii. 169 What we now mean by parthenogenesis, or the development of ova without union with sperms.

b. *Bot.* The ovule or seed of a plant *rare* 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* ii. xx (1763) 119 When the Ova are hatched, the Cotyledons preserve the Form of the halved Seed 1866 *Pres. Bot.*, *Ovule, Ovum*, the young seed

2. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament or carving.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Ova*, in architecture, are ornaments in form of eggs, carved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round; and separated from each other by anchors, or arrows heads. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Gloss.* 589/1 *Ova*, an ornament in form of an egg 1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* 316 Immediately below the ovæ of the cornice.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* as *ovum-cycle*, *-product*; often with the pl., as *ova-bearing*, *-containing* *adjs.*, *†-duct* (= OVIDUCT), *-hatching*

1781 SKEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 172 note, Two ovania, in each of which are many hundred ova-ducts. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* v. § 85 (1848) 87 The distinction in plants of budding and ova-bearing individuals 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/2 The genealogical individual of Gallesio and Huxley may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or ovum cycle. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* 414 Because leprosy is common in the descendants and blood collaterals of lepers, this is no proof of ovum infection.

Ow, ou, int. *ME* and *mod. Sc.* Also 4 ouz, owe, owh. [The mod. Sc. interjection historically written *ov*, *ou*, is (*ū*); from the ambiguity of the spelling *ov*, *ou* in ME, it is not certain whether this is the same word.] An exclamation expressing surprise, or some allied emotion. *Ou ay* (mod. Sc.) O yes (in concessive sense).

a. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. lxxxi, 'Owe', seyd þe king, 'artow Inglis kniþ, Pan schuld y þurch skil and riht lade þe euer more'. *a.* 1330 *Oruel* 475 'Ouz', quab rouded, 'blame me nouȝt'. *c.* 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Owe, wheper we shal se Anticrist so myghty! *Ibid.* 405 Ow, wheper God, þat is treupe ordained Cristen men to be married! 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 19 'Owh! how!' quab ich þo, and myn hefd waggade.

B. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 74 He says come ben, ow Bydby is that ye? 1814 Scott *Waw* xxxix, 'Ow, ay, sir' a bra' night', replied the lieutenant. 1818 — *Br Lamm* xxiv, 'Reasonable chances' said the sexton — 'Ow, there's grund-mail—and bell-siller and the kist—and my day's, wark—and my bit fee—' [etc.] 1865 G MACDONALD *A Forbes* 20 Ow, bairn, are ye there yet?

Ow, obs form of OWE, YOU. Owa, oway, Owayward, obs. ff AWAY, -WARD Owar, var OWHERE Obs, anywhere. Owar, obs Sc f. WOBER. Oware, obs f. HOUR.

Oweht, obs. or dial. form of AUGHT, OUGHT.

Owd, obs and dial. form of OLD.

|| Owdell (au d'l). [Welsh *awdl* a rime or assonance (pl *adlaw*); also in sense given below (pl *awdlau*)] A poem consisting of compositions in all the 24 strict metres.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* iv 59 Some Makers Rehearse their high conceits in Cowiths other some In Owdells theirs expresse, as matter haps to come. *Ibid.* 67 Note, Owdells are couplets of variety in both time and quantity.

Owdir, obs form of OUTIER, either.

Owe (au), v. Forms see below. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *agan*, pres *ic dh*, pa. *ic dhite* = OFris. (*aga*), *deh* (*hdeh*), *dehte*, OS. *egan* (*eh*), *ehita*, OHG. *eigan*, ON. *eiga*, *é*, *ditta*, Goth. *agan*, *aih*, *ahita* one of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see CAN, DAB, DOW, MAY). The OTeut. *ag-*, *aih-*, answers to a pre-Teut. *ak-*, ablaut-grade of *ik-*, the original stem of the present cf. Skr. *ip* to possess, own. This vb. now survives only in Eng. and the Scandinavian langs. (Sw *aga*, *ega*, Da. *æge* to own, have). In Eng it has undergone much change both of form and sense. The original preterite inflexion of the present tense (*dh*, *dht* *dhist*, *dh*, *dht*) began in late OE. and early ME. to be supplanted by the ordinary pres tense forms (e.g. 3rd sing., *dhit*, *awep*, *owep*, *awes*, *owes*, pl *dgead*, *ajep*, *ojep*, *oweth*, etc.); and in mod Eng the tense is entirely thus levelled, *ow*, *owest*, *owes*, *-eth*, *owe*. The OE pa t *dhite*, ME. *dhte*, *dhte*, survives as *ought*, but before 1200 this began to be used (in the subjunctive) with an indefinite and hence present signification, in a special sense, and thus gradually came to be in use a distinct verb from *owe* (for which see OUGHT v.), its function as pa. t. of *owe* being supplied in 15th c. by *owed*. The orig pa pple in all the Teut. langs became an adj., of which the mod Eng form is *OWN* a., but as a pa pple. OE. *agan* was still used in 16-17th c. as *owen*, *owne*. A later pa pple. *awht*, *ought*, conformed to the orig. pa. t., is found from the 14th c. see OUGHT v. 7. The current pa pple. is *owed*, so that the whole verb has now the ordinary weak conjugation *owe*, *owed*, *owed*. The change of signification from *habere* to *debere* can be best traced in the scheme of senses below; but the primitive sense 'have, possess' is not yet extinct in the dialects, which use *awe* or *owe* = *own*, and have not entirely lost the connexion of *owe* and *ought*.

OUGHT, being now in Standard English practically a distinct word, has been fully treated in its alphabetical place, and is not dealt with here; but, for the historical development, the two articles OWE, OUGHT, should be read together.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive* a. 1 *agan*, 2-3 *ajen*, (3) *ajhenn*, *ajnen*, *ajne*, 3 *awen*, 3 *north* 4-5 *agh(e)*, 3-6 *north*, *awe*, 6- *aw*. β. 3 *ojen* (n), 3-4 *owen*, 3- *owe*, (6) *ough*, (7) *ow*.

a. 888 *Agan* [see B. 1] c. 1200 ORMIN 8173 Off be bettiste pall patt *an* man *man* *ajhenn* c. 1205 LAY 1781 *pu* scalt *pas* *iche* *ajen* [c. 1275 036] *Ibid.* 32085 No most *pu* nauere mere *Engle*-lond *aje*. c. 1300 AWE [see B. 1 b.] c. 1400 Agh [see B. 1 c.] 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 470 For na dett that he can aw

β. 1275 LAY 4149 Ne mai neuere mansipe leng oje [c. 1205 *ajen*] *Ibid.* 18574 3ef he nolde *his* *owe*. c. 1320 *Cast* *Lome* 132 How might he him more loue schowen *pen* *his* *oune* likness habben and owen? 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 To haue cure and owe to *loved*. 1580 LYL *Enphues* (A b) 475 Who should owe the calfe. 1649 LOVELOCK *Poems* 143 What your whiter chanter best doth ow

2. *Pres Indic.* a. 1st sing. a. 1 *ah*, *é*, 2-3 *ah*, (2) *auh*, *ach*, 3 *ah*, 3-4 *agh*, (*aghe*), 3-6 *aw*, 4 *au* (e, 4-6 *awe*. β. 3-4 *oj*, *oh*, 3 *ohj*, *ouh*, *ou*, 3-5 *ogh*, (4) *oghe*, 4-5 *owj*, 4-7 *ow*, 4- *owe*, (5) *howe*)

a. 1000 *Byrthnoth* 175 (Gr.) Nuicah mæste þearfe c. 1200 ORMIN 11815 Patt I me self all ah it wald. x3. *Cursor* *M.* 13825 (Cott.) Wit stand þis biding agh [c. 1225 *Tr* ow] 1 night, wj *Ibid.* 5145 (Fairf.) Bi þe faythe I aghe [G. aw, *Tr* ow] 1301 c. 1400 *Uyane* & *Gaw* 720, I aw the honor and servyse

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6369 Bi þe treupe ich ou to þe a. 1310 in Wright *Lyrre* P. xxv 70 The more oh ich to love the. a. 1245 *Cursor* *M.* 10248 (Tr.) Pat I no churche owe com inne 1246 LVDG *De Guit* Pilgr 22577 So I howe c. 1430 *Syr Genar.* (Roxb.) 7422, I wil worship as I ow. 1530 PALSGR 650/1, I owe dette. a. 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 548, I owe thee a just reward

b. 2nd sing. a. 1 *ahst*, *ah*, *é*, 2-3 *ajest* (t, *au*st, 3 *ahes* (t); 3-4 *ah*, 4 *agh*, *aghe*, *au*, 4-5 (6-)

Sc) *aw*, *awe*. β. 3- *owest*, (4-5 *owist*, 5- *yst*, 7- *owst*) 4 *ogh*, 5 *ow*, *owe*

a. 900 *CYNEWULF* *Elena* 726 Ðu ðe ahst doma gewæld c. 950 Aht [see B. 2] c. 1175 *Lamb* *Hon* 15 Heore uuel. þu agest to hetene c. 1200 *Pues* 3 *Virtues* 41 Ðu aust to foljn ðane onfild lob. a. 1225 *Fulmar* 48 Ne ahestu nan habben c. 1230 *Hait* *Mend* 39 þat þu ahest to don a. 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 23181 (Cott.) þou agh [Ed. ahe, *Gott* au] to min. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruc* ix 733 As þow aw. c. 1400 *Towneley* *Myst.* iii 171 To luf me wel the thou awe

β. a. 1225 *Ancr* R. 126 þe dette þet tu owest me x3 *Cursor* *M.* 25965 (Cott.) Ne þu self ogh sai þot soth o þe a. 1225 *Ibid.* 4589 (Tr.) þe fore owe [earlier *MSS.* au, agh] þou to nht. 1483 *Vulgaria* obs *Terentio* 16 b, Do as thou owyst to do. 1502 *Ord* *Crysten* *Men* (W de W 1506) i in 33 *Vt* owest to meruail and fere. 1651 *Hobbes* *Leuiath* ii xx 106 Thou that owest me obedience

c. 3rd sing. (1) *Original* a. 1 *ah*, *é*, 2-3 *ah*, (2) *auh*, *ach*, 3 *ah*, 3-4 *agh*, -e, 3-6 *aw*, 4 *au*, *awe*, 4-5 *awe*, (5) *ough*. β. 3-4 *oh*, *oj*, 3 *ohj*, *ouh*, *ou*, 3-5 *ogh*, 4-5 *owj*, *ow*, *owe*. (2) *New formation*: γ. 2 *ah*, *awep*, (3) *ah*, *aw*, 5 *awj*, (*awthe*). δ. 3-4 *ojp*, *ojep*, (*ojet*), 3-5 *owep*, (3) *howep*, 4- *oweth*, (4-5 -*ip*, -*yp*, 5 -*ith* (e, *howyth*); 6- *owes*, (6-7 *ow*)

a. 1200 *Andreas* 518 (Gr.) Ah him lifes gewæld. c. 1200 *Agg.* *Gosp.* *Matt* xxiv. 47 Eall þæt he ah c. 1160 *Hattou* *G.* *Ibid.*, Eall þæt he a3. c. 1175 *Lamb.* *Hon.* 139 Man ach to wurpen þis hahie dei. *Ibid.*, Sunne dei ah effi Mon. to churche cume c. 1200 *Vices* & *Virtues* 35 Ðat god ðæt he aw to donne *Ibid.* 45 Ðe hlauerd ðe ðæt scip agh c. 1200 *Tru* *Coll.* *Hon* 17 Ne noman ne agh werne. c. 1205 *LAY* 13479 þes king æh [c. 1275 *hah*] al þis lond. x3 *Cursor* *M.* 267 (Gott) Coursur of þe world men au [Cott] agh it call. *Ibid.* 4380 He aue to thunck apon þe ending 1432-50 *Tr.* *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 461 A man aue not to departe. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* ix. xii 51 He that aw this swerd.

β. c. 1200 *Moral* *Ode* a. (Trin *MS*) M. wit oh to be more c. 1200 *Tru* *Coll.* *Hon.* 155 Al churche folcho to ben gadered in churche. *Ibid.* 189 þæt ilke wei ogh al mankin to holden c. 1220 *Bestiary* 370 Ne o3 ur non oder to sunen. a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 64 þet he ouht to suggest. c. 1308 *Pol* *Songs* (Camd) 204 The wreche was hard that ow the gode c. 1325 *Know* *Thysell* 46 in E. P. 31 Penke on þi god as þe wel owe c. 1400 *Destr* *Troy* 3357 As ogh myn astate a. 1425 *Cursor* *M.* 6686 (Tr.) Hit owe tried to be? 1490 *CAXTON* *Rule* *St* *Benet* (E. T. S.) 139 He owe to fall downe prostrate γ. c. 1160 *Hattou* *Gosp.* *Luke* xi 21 þa þing þe he ahð [Ags. *Gosp.* *ah*] x3. *Cursor* *M.* 9636 (Gott) Dede he aw to thole for-þi c. 1400 *Apol* *Loll* 30 Awþ he not to bless[e] þe people? 1486 *Bk* *St. Alban* A 11 b, As she awthe to be δ. c. 1205 *LAY* 3465 þe man þat lufet ogh. c. 1250 *Gen* & *Ex* 324 Quat oghet nu ðæt for-bode o-wuld? 1303 *R.* *BRUNNE* *Handl.* *Syne* 954 Pray to oure lady þat owþ þys day 1340 *Ayend* 9 þe wyl of him þet hit ogh. x3. *Cursor* *M.* 6161 (Gott) þis owes [Tr] oweþ euer to be in mind 1382 *Wyclif* *Ecc.* xi. 8 He owith to han mynde of derke tyme. a. 1450 *Cow* *Myst* (1849) 97 To whom the mayd howyth to be married 1502-1 *Act* 2 *Hen* VII. c. 12 *Lyke* as a trewe man oweth to do. 1563-87 *FOXE* A. & M. (1684) I 534 No bishop owes to let a true priest c. 1600 *SHAKS* *Son* *ix* ix, What he owes thee 1651 *Hobbes* *Leuiath* ii. xxx 181 The debt that every man oweth.

d. *plural* a. 1 *ajon*, -un, (*é*, *ajon*), 2-3 *ajen*, *ajne*, *awep*, 3 *ajen*, *ajest*, -*awep*, 4 *agh* (e, *ah*), (*h*) *ach*, 4-5 *awe*, *awe*, 4-6 *au*, *aw*, 5 *ough* β. 2-3 *ojen*, *ojest*, 3 *ohen*, 3-5 *owen*, (5 -*in*, -*yn*, -*ne*), *owep*, -*eth*, *owwe*, 4 *oen*, *owen*, *oghe*, *ouh*, 4-7 *ow*, 4- *owe*, (5 *howe*, 8 *ough*).

a. c. 1200 *Agg.* *Gosp.* *Matt* v 4 (g) *Hi* *ex* *agan*. c. 1200 *Vices* & *Virtues* 35 Swo awest to donne alle c. 1200 *Tru* *Coll.* *Hon.* 41 Swo we awest to don *Ibid.* 57 We awen to cumen a. 1240 *Samles* *Ward* in *Lamb* *Hon* 245 Hu we ahen wearliche to britten us seoluen x3. *Cursor* *M.* 23844 (Edin.) We agh it nocht to hold in were *Ibid.* 11618 (Cott.) þe hlauerd agh [C. aue, *Tr* owe, L. owl] we worthli to lufe. a. 1340 *AMC* *Pauline* 11. 4 Wele aghe we to brek. 1389 in *Eng.* *Gilds* (1870) 39 þe ligenance þat þe aw. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3447 *Yhe* aw þe commendit 1552 *ASF* *HAMILTON* *Catech.* (1884) 8 The trew service quihle we aw to him 1586 A. KING *tr.* *Caussus* *Catech.* 57 Sa we an faith to the kirk

β. a. 1175 *Cott* *Hon.* 235 Ure king we ogh wurdhount. c. 1200 *Tru* *Coll.* *Hon.* 517 Also we oghen to don a. 1225 *Ancr* R. 68 Uro þi owen þe gode to habben witness. c. 1275 *LAY* 2510 Al þat we beise oweþ [c. 1205 *ajest*] *Ibid.* 25319 þat we oweþ [c. 1205 *ajen*] cleane. c. 1330 *R.* *BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 323 þe whilk 3e salte & ouh to mayntene c. 1380 *Wyclif* *Sel.* *Wks.* III. 197 þe owen to use þis doyngne 1380 *Lay* *Folks* *Catech.* (Lamb *MS*) 978 We owe to loue oure euyen-cristyn 1444 *Rolls* of *Parlt.* v. 124/2 *Profites* that cometh, or oweth to come 1463 *MARG* *PASTON* in *P. Lett.* II. 142 Do as ye owe to do 1473 *Rolls* of *Parlt.* VI. 86/1 The which vi mares, the seid *Pistour*, and his successors owyn to pay. 1647 *COWLEY* *Matress*, *Sleep* 11, All my too much Moisture ow. 1711-1868 *Owe* [see B. 4]

3. *Past Indic.* (1) *Original* *ahite*, *dhte*, etc.: see OUGHT v. (2) *New formation* 5 *awede*, 5- *owed*, (5 -*id*, -*yd*, 7 *ow'd*); 2nd sing. *owedst*, (7 *ow'dst*)

a. 1245 *Cursor* *M.* 14049 (Trin) Wether owed to loue him bettur þo. 1572 *R.* *H.* *tr.* *Lauentur* *Ghostes* (1596) 17 This man that owed the apparel. 1604 *SHAKS* *Oth.* iii. iii 333 That sweete slepe which thou ow'dst yesterday 1627 *MAY* *Lucan* v. (1631) 18 The man that ow'd, and kept this boate. 1801 *STROUT* *Sports & Past* *Intro* 3 3 He owed his knowledge of letters to accident

4. *Pa. pple.* a. 1 *ajen*, 5-9 *owen*, (5 *owyn*, 6 *oune*). β. *ah*, *ought*, *ought*, etc.: see OUGHT v. γ. 4- *owed*, (6 *oughed*, 7 *ow'd*, *ow'd*).

a. 1460-4 *Owyn* [see B. 3]. 1570 *LEVINGS* *Mansp* 220/12 *Oune*, *debut*. 1649 *Wyn* *Print.* *Bk* *int.* *Observat* 9 The King the supreme head.. unto whom a body politique.. been bounden and owen next to God *Ibid.*, Bounden and owen

to beare obedience 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds* *Memo* I. 458, I have owen him a letter still longer

γ. c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth* iv. pr. v. 102 (Camb *MS*) Tormentz of lawfull paynes ben rather owed to felons citezens. a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. iii, All broken slepe, are ow'd Only to you 1715-20 *Pope* *Ilad* ix. 827 Strength consists in spirit and in blood, And those are owed to generous wine and food.

5. The negative *ne* blended formerly with this vb., making the OE. forms *nah*, *nagon*, *nahite*, ME *najen*, *nowen*, *nouh*, *nowest*, etc.

a. 1225 *Ancr* R. 256 Heo nouh non uorte nimen Godes flesch & his blod *Ibid.* 380 3e nouwen nou nimen. a. 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott.* *Hon* 215 þu nowest none mon nowith.

B. Signification.

I. To have, to possess; to own.

†1. *trans.* To have; to have belonging to one, to possess; to be the owner of, to own; = *OWN* v. 2. *Obs* (since c. 1680) exc *dial*

For illustration of the original pa. t. see OUGHT v. 1.

c. 888 K. *ALFRED* *Boeth.* xiv. 2 þa micles beþurfon þe micel agan wuld. c. 1000 *Agg.* *Gosp.* *Matt* xii 44 Se man geð and sylþ call þæt he ah, and geþiþ þone æcer c. 1175 *Lamb* *Hon.* 136 þe mon ne ah his modes iwald. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8890 Ne let me noman owe, Bote he abbe an tuo-name c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prod* T. 33 The goode man that the beestes oweth. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE* *Adv.* & *Lim* *Hon* xi (1885) 136 The eyres off tham þat some tyme owed it γ. 1526 *Pilgr.* *Perf* (1531) 117 He that of very ryght owed γ. cappe c. 1611 *CHAFFMAN* *Ilad* xxiii. 325 The horse 1 he Gods bred, and Adrastus ow'd 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 117 The Oxen knowes who owes him, and feedes him 1664 *PEPYS* *Diary* (1879) III. 7 Fine storehouses, but of no great profit to him that oweth them a. 1825 *FORBY* *Voc* E *Anglia* s. v, Mr Brown owes that farm

†b. To get or take possession of; = *OWN* v. 1.

HAVER v. 14. *Obs*

c. 1205 *LAY* 2423 þe found him a3e 1 c. 1300 *Havelok* 1292

Als I sat upon that lowe, I bigan Denemark for to awe.

†c. To acknowledge as belonging to oneself, = *OWN* v. 3 a. *Obs*.

c. 1400 *Destr* *Troy* 896 The ost for to honour & agh hym as lord 1613 *WITHER* *Abuses* *Stript* i. viii, Their forefathers. would not know them, (If they were living) or for shame not owe them 1622 *MISSelden* *Free Trade* 30 Him that wrote a little treatise. which it seems for modesty he refuseth to owe

II. To have to pay.

This branch and the next were expressed in OE., as in the other Teutonic langs., by the vb. *sculan*, pa. t. *scolde*, inf. *sculan* (Goth. *skul*, *skulda*, *skulan*), mod. Eng. *SHOULD*. The first traces of the mod. use appear in the Lindisf. Gloss, which renders L. *debere* (where the *Rushw.* like the later Ags. *Gosp.*, uses *sculan*) by the phrase *agan is geldanne* 'to have to pay'. Examples are wanting during the following two centuries to show the stages by which this was shortened to the simple *agan*, which is found by 1175 in full use, both in the sense 'to owe (money)', and 'to have it as a duty', 'to be under obligation (to do something)', in both taking the place of OE. *sculan*. (See also OUGHT v. 2, 5.) The result was that *shall* gradually ceased to have the sense 'owe', retained that of obligation with a weaker force, and became mainly an auxiliary of the future tense; while *agan*, *agen*, *owen*, *owen*, in taking *debere* as its main sense, has in Standard Eng. lost that of *habere*, or handed it over to the cognate *Owe*, which shares it with *have* and such Romance synonyms as *possesse*.

2. To be under obligation to pay or repay (money or the like); to be indebted in, or to the amount of; to be under obligation to render (obedience, honour, allegiance, etc.) Const. with simple dat. or *to*. (The chief current sense.)

For illustration of the pa. t. in earlier form see OUGHT v. 2 [c. 950 *Lindisf.* *Gosp.* *Matt* xviii 28 geld þæt ðu aht to geldanne [Vulg. *debes*, *Rushw.* and *Ags.* *G.* *scalt*, *Hatt* *scelt*] — *Luke* xvi. 5 *Hu* micel aht ðu to geldanne hlafede minum? [Vulg. *debes* domino meo, *Ags.* *G.* *scalt* þu minum hlafode]. *Ibid.* 7 *Hu* feolo aht ðu to? [Vulg. *debes*, *Ags.* *G.* *scalt* þu] a. 1175 *Cott.* *Hon* 235 Ure king we ogh wurpmit [æst wrimut], hur sceapend al þæt we bieð. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 16529, & 311 þu litell dost for Godd, Godd ah þe litell mede 1258 *Proclam.* *Hon.* III. 1. 4 We hoaten alle vre treowe in þe treoweþ þæt heo vs oghen 1382 *Wyclif* *Luke* xvi. 5 He sende to the firste, *Hu* moche owist thou to my lord? 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables* of *Afence* vii. He is wys that payeth that he oweth of ryght. a. 1533 *LD* *BERNERS* *Gold. Bk.* *M.* *Aurel* (1546) *Hv* iij b, The people owe obedience to the prynces 1588 A. KING *tr.* *Canisius* *Catech.* 38 In it chylidrene ar taught quhat thay aw vnto their parents 1735 *SHERIDAN* *Let to Swift* 16 July, *Swift's* *Lett.* 1768 IV. 102, I cleared off the rent which I owed him. 1801 in A. H. Craufurd *Gen. Craufurd & Light Div* (1801) 10 You owe it to yourself to prepare against this 1860 *TYNDALL* *Glac.* i. iii 29, I paid him what I owed him. 1871 *FERRMAN* *Norn.* *Comp.* IV. xviii 140 On behalf of the land to which they owed a temporary allegiance

b. *absol.* (or with indirect obj. only): To be indebted, be in debt.

1460, 1483 [see OUGHT v. 2 b] 1607 *Heywood* *Wom.* *Kild* *w.* *Kinden* *Wks* 1874 II. 143, I have nothing left, I owe euen for the clothes vpon my backe. 1865 *Mrs* *CARLYLE* *Lett.* III. 285, I owed for my summer bonnet and cloak 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 256/1 She says she owes me for the preservation of her life on the island

3. *transf.* a. To have or cherish towards another (a feeling, regarded as something which is yet to be paid or rendered in action); to bear (good or ill will). *Obs.* exc. in to owe a grudge b. To have or bear to some one or something (a relation, as dependence, etc., which has to be acknowledged); to 'own'. *rare.* (For earlier pa. t. see OUGHT v. 3 b.) a. c. 1385 [see OUGHT v. 3]. 1460-4 *Paston* *Lett.* II. 81, I.. have owyn to your person ryght herty lowe. 1461 *Ibid.* 62 They

wold owe yow ryth good wyll, so that ye wold owe hem good wyll. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huan* lxx. 240 Ye do me grente wronge to owe me youre yill wyll. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII 70 To whom the Cardinall did not owe the best fivor. *a* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 209 They will wait two or three houres for some to whom they owe some speciall grudge, to bestow their curse vpon him. *a* 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. 1, Being afraid the boy might owe me a spite. *Mod.* The act of one who owes us a grudge.

b 1644 [H. PARKER] *Yus Pop* 59 Monarchy and Aristocracy are derivative forms and owe a dependence on Democracy. *a* 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* i. iii. (1866) 107 There was nothing in his character or purposes which owed affinity with any mood of this jocund and energetic people.

4. *fig.* To have to ascribe or attribute (something) to, or acknowledge as derived from (some person or thing); to have, as received from or caused by some one or something; to be indebted or beholden for Const. *to* (or simple dative). Cf. *DUE* *a* 9 (For the earlier *pa* t. see *OWE* *v* 4.)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. lii 113 But, th' Earth not only th' Ocean, debtor is For these large Seas, but owes him Tanais [etc.] 1595 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv 108 Thou ow'st the Worme no Silke; the Beast, no Hide. 1702 POPE *Yan & Man* 71 Abusive Nabal ow'd his forfeit life To the wise conduct of a prudent wife. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 60 *p* 3 It was to this Age that we owe the Production of Anagrams. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plagues* iii. 1 325, I owe my life to thee. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Travels* 1341 Corinth owed her commercial greatness to the profits of her merchants in transporting merchandise across [the isthmus]. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1870) 228 We owe the discovery of the prismatic spectrum to Sir Isaac Newton.

† *b*. Without direct object. To be indebted or beholden (*to* a person or thing for something). *Obs.* 1611 BRAUM & FL. *King & no King* i. 1, I think, we owe thy fear for our victory. 1638 JUNIUS *Pam.* *Antients* 46 Accurate Artificers. owe more unto Doctrine than unto Nature. 1653 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks 1872-5 II 4 In this both he and I ow infinitely to your Lordship. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* *Persia* 93 Others assert, That they owe for their knowledge of Christianity to one Cyril.

III. To have it as a duty or obligation.

† 5 To have as a duty, to be under obligation (*to* do something). (Followed by *inf.* with or without *to*.) *Obs.* (For the *pa* t. see *OWE* *v* 5 *a*.)

(*a*) with *to* and *inf.* = *OWE* *v* 5 *b* (*a*).

c 1275 Lamb. *Hom.* 21 Swilene laured we agen to dreden. *Ibid.* 81 Her me 21 to understonden for whi hit seid [half quic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Also we oge to don. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 836 *pe* serving man Owep to come when he hap leysere. 1386 *Rolls of Parl.* III 226/1 As we ben and owe to ben. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II 293 Thei awe to be namede raper Agarenes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 108 Therefore it oweth not to be refused ne gayn-sayd. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks 1314/1 You owe also one to we-he an others fete. 1537 *Let. in Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II 352 As obedient. as a true Christian oweth to be.

(*b*) with simple *inf.* = *OWE* *v* 5 *b* (*b*). *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Nu-35 we alle nime forbisne. 13. *Cursor M.* 5104 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als commanding. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxv. v. As prysoners owe home agayn repaire. *a* 1500 CHAUCER'S *Dreun* 1405 Forgiven was no thing That owe be done. 1524 HEN VIII *Let. to Pace in Strype* *Ecl. Men.* (1724) I ii App. xiii 28 They shuld & owe, not conely forbere to geve ayde.

† *b*. In weakened sense = *Shall*. *Obs. rare.* *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1944 Quat so his dremes owen a-wold. † 6. quasi-*supers.* (usually with *inf.* clause as subject) (It) behoves, is the duty of, befits, is due (to); *e. g.* him owe (or *oweth*) = it behoves him, he ought; *as him owe* = as befits him, as is due to him. *Obs.* (For the *pa* t. see *OWE* *v* 6.)

c 1200 *Bestiary* 350 Another kinde, Dat us o3 alle to ben minde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 18791 (Purif.) Wele vs agh to loue him. 1382 WYCLIF *E. Voc.* xxi. 13 Y shal ordeyne to thee a place whider hym awe to fle. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 49 Full glad and blithe awe vs to fle. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4486 Hym awe serue and luf godde with his hert alle & some. 1470-1500 [see *OWE* *v* 6 *a*, *b*].

† 7. *pa*. *pple.* *owen* = under obligation, obliged, bound. *Obs.*

1547-8 *Act* 33 Hen VIII in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 211 To give money in almes, in as large a manner and forme as they are bounden or owen to doe. 1642 [see *A* 4 *a*].

† *Owe* *a*, shortened ME. form of *OWN* *a*.

Owe, *obs.* form of *HOW* *adv.*, *You pron.*

† *Owedness*. *Obs. notice-wd.* [f. *owed* *pa*. *pple.* of *OWE* *v* + *-ness*.] The quality or fact of being possessed or owned.

1585-7 T. ROBERTS 39 *Art.* (1607) 354 Among the Familists (saith H. N.) none claimeth anything proper to himself for to possess the same to any owedness or privateness.

Owel, *obs.* form of *AWL*.

Owely (*ōwēl*) *Law* Also 6-8 *owely*, 8 *owely*. [a. AF. *owēl*, earlier *owēl* (OF *owal*, *owel*, *owl*, etc.) equal.] Equality.

(The AF. adj. *owel* 'equal' (BRIGHTON I 251, II 79, etc.), does not appear to have come into Eng. use.)

1579 RASTELL *Expus. Terminus Leuue*, *Owellyte*, is when there is Lord, messe, and tenant, and the tenant holdeth of the messe by the same services, that the messe holdeth owner of y^e lord about him. 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* iii. (1636) 14 There shall be ten shillings only reserved upon the gift entails as for owely. 1707-47 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Owely* or owely of services, an equality of services, as when the tenant paravall owes as much to the mess, as the mess does to the lord paramount. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 524 Called a rent for owely or equality of partition.

Owen, *obs.* f. *OVEN*, *obs.* *inf.*, etc. of *OWE* *v* + *Owen*, *pa* *pple.* *Obs.* obliged: see *OWE* *v* B. 7.

Owen, *owene*, *obs.* forms of *OWN* *a*.

Owenian (*ōwēniān*), *a*. [f. surname *Owen* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Robert Owen (1771-1858), a social reformer who advocated the re-organization of society on a system of communistic co-operation, which he endeavoured to carry into practice in various industrial communities. So *Owenism* (*ōwēniz'm*), the theory or system of Owen; *Owenist*, an adherent of Owenism, also *attrib.*; *Owenite* (*ōwēnait*), a follower of Owen, *Owensize* *v* *trans.*, to bring under the influence of the system of Owen; to convert to Owenism.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI 484 It is folly to expect that the whole nature of the problem is to be changed by the perfectibility of Owenised man. 1848 Mrs GASKELL *M. Barton xxxvii*, You mean he was an Owenite, all for equality and community of goods. 1870 *Athenaeum* 5 Feb 1871 That Owenism and Fourierism failed to accomplish their ends in the Old World the socialists allow. *Ibid.*, Glancing at the list of the Owenist associations, we see that the Forrester community (Indiana) died in its second year and that New Harmony came to an end in its third year. 1880 *T. Frost Forty Yrs. Recoll.* 14, I knew nothing of the Owenian ethics and social economy.

Ower (*ōwē*), [f. *OWE* *v* + *-er* 1.]

† 1. A possessor, an owner. *Obs.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 (Hail MS. 221) Owere of a schyp, or schyp-lord. 1447 *Rolls of Parl. V* 139/2 The owers of the seide Catell may never come to have repleyn of them. 1637 *BP. HALL Sermon at Exeter* 24 Aug. Wks (1662) iii. (iv) 95 He will purchase with money that which the great owner of heaven gave him freely.

2 One who owes, a debtor. *rare.* *a* 1637 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods* xxxiv. 1 They are not, sir, worst owers that do pay Debts when they can.

Ower, *obs.* f. *EWER* 2, *OAR*, *OVER*, *YOUR*.

Owerance, *owrance* (*ōwērans*, *ōwrans*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *ower*, *owre*, *north. dial.* form of *OVER* + *-ance*.] The position of being over; superiority, ascendancy, mastery, control.

1554 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 154 To slay syn and dede quihik had ouerance upon us. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsbeck* I. iii. 39 Or it get the ouerance o' auld Wat Laidlaw, od it sal get strength o' arm for aince. 1819 RENNIE *St. Patrick* II 266 (Jam.) [He] hasna as muckle ouerance o' himself as win up on the feet o' him. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby* 8. v. 1, 'She fairly haes t' ouerance over him', she completely rules him. *Mod. Sc.* She's his wife, but she hasna the ouerance o' a penny! [Also in Northumbld, Cumbld., Ulster.]

† *Owes*, *owse*, *obs.* forms of *OWE* 1.

1575 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III 30 The owse of Ashen barke drone, is an extreme purgation. All the connynge of a Tanner consisteth in the skillfull making of his owes.

Owey, *owfe*, *obs.* forms of *AWAY*, *WOOF*.

† *Owgel*, var. of *OWGLE* *a*, *Obs.* ugly, horrible. *?* *c* 1400 *LYDG. Asop's Fab.* 1. 32 The owgel [v. r. vgly] blaknes of the dark nyght.

Ow3e, *obs.* f. *OWE*. *Owght*, *Ow3t*, *obs.* ff *OWE* *OUT*. *Owgly*, *obs.* f. *UGLY* *a*.

† *Owhere*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms. *a*. 1 *āhwér*, *āhwér*, *āhwár*, 1-3 *awer*, 4 *awher*, *aware*, 5 (1) *awre*. *β* 3 *Orn.* *owwhar*, *owwhar*, (*ewer*), 3-4 *owhar*, *owwhar*, 4 *owhore*, *owwhore*, *owwar*, *owar*, 4-5 *owher*, -e, (*owwher*, *oughwhere*, *our*, 5 *ow3wher* (e, *ow3where*). [f. OE. *d* ever, *O* *ado* + *hwere* WHERE. cf. *anywhere*, *anywhere*, *everywhere*, *somewhere*.] Anywhere.

a 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vii. 33 Habbe ic þe awer benumen þinra gitefna. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* 1. 18 Se man þe wipwip þinun bebodum awhar, beo he deaples scildig. *c* 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxi 6 Ne me ic hine awhar befeon. *c* 1000 *Lauus Edw. & Guth.* c. 11 Awhar on lande. *a* 1300 *Leg. Road* 30 þat holi tre was first þo þat hi myzte awer [c. 1350 *owhere*] ise. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1837 (Gott) þe heiest motayn þat was aware [T. *owhere*, C. *owhere*, þe aware quare] þat Gower *Conf.* II 349 For if mi fot wolde awher go.

β *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 0509 To witten þif þe3 haffdenn Crist Owwhar on eorþe fundenn. *Ibid.* 6921 þif þe3 himm owwhar wistenn. *c* 1205 *LAY* 8231 And þif ic hine mai eower [c. 1275 *owha*] ifon. *a* 1225 *Ancr.* R 60 Ham þet ouder ouder hondlic, ouder ouwhar iwele ouder. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1278 Owher that he 3ode, Folk him sewed, bothe eyvill and goode. *c* 1325 *Lai le Frene* 15 When kinges might our y here Of an meruailes that ther were. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2251 What man vpon molde mixt ouwar finde two breme wite beres. *c* 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* Sel Wks I 262 If a man have al beleve þat Goddis lawe techip ouwhar [v. r. *ow3where*] *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 90/1540 In bakkow, brewhows, or ourels [= *owher* els] *c* 1449 *Proccock Repr.* 211 It is not founde ouwhere in Holi Scripture. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 395/2 The beste grasse and herbs that is owher.

† *Owhither*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms. *β* 3 *ohwider*, *ohwuder*, 4 *owhydre* [f. ME. *θ* = OE *d* ever + *hwider* WHITHER. cf. *OWHERE*, and OE. *āghwider* everywhere]. To any place, anywhere.

a 1225 *Ancr.* R 172 3if he owhuder wende ut. *a* 1240 *Sauies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Hwon þat he slepe ouder owider [fure] from hame. 1378 *WYCLIF a Kings* v 25 Thi seruaut seede not o whydre [c. 1380 to any place].

Owing (*ōwɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *OWE* *v* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb *OWE* [sense 2]; that which one owes; obligation to pay, indebtedness; debt.

1554 HULOT *Owyng*, or the act of owyng, *debitus* 1568 GAULE *Pract. The* (1629) 109 Cesar inuades the Fortunes of his Subjects, either to vphold his Honours, or absolute his

Owings. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* I 235 Bang in the mind to pay my owings, I proceed to do so.

Owing (*ōwɪŋ*), *pple. a*. [f. as *piec.* + *-ING* 2.] Almost always used predicatively, or after its noun.]

1. That owes (see *OWE* *v* 2, etc.); that is under obligation, bound (*to* do something); indebted, bounden, beholden (*to* a person for something). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. x. 69 Þenne is holy chuche a-sigmet [v. r. *owyng*, *awyng*] to helpen hem and sauen. 1678 *PEPYS Corr.* 292, I am greatly owing to your Lordship for your last favour. 1691 *J. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 13 One Instance of what this Company is owing for, to the Thoughtfulness of its Accusers.

2. Said of the thing: That is yet to be paid or rendered; owed, due. Const. *to* or simple dat. (The usual current sense.)

The origin of this use is obscure, there being no corresponding sense of the vb.; it might possibly be reflexive, 'owing itself', hence 'being owed'.

1411 in *E. E. Wills* 19 Of whiche somme ys owyng to me, to be payd, an C Mark by þe handes of my lady Iouell. 1435 *Rolls of Parl. IV* 491/1 Certeyn dette, which they clayme to be owyng hem by ye Kyng. 1570 *Wills* 4 *Inw.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 344 Dettis awand me. 1596 *DANST. tr. Comnes* (1614) 179 At the yeeres ende there is not one penny owing them. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cæcilia* ix. v, She discharged all that was owing for the children.

3. *fig.* *Owing to*: *a. pred.* That owes its existence to; attributable to, derived or arising from, caused by, consequent on, 'due to' (see *DUE* *a* 9). 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 43/1 Wise Cleobulus's Death, the Lyndian Shoar, To which his Birth was owing, doth deplore. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 17 These are the very Exuviae of Animals, and all owing to the Sea. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) I 173 A, to the Notes they are in a great Measure owing to Mr. Potter. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* The effect is owing to the presence of light. 1858 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) II viii 582 It is to a knowledge of the laws and relations of things that European civilization is owing.

b. Hence, as prepositional *phr.* In consequence of, on account of, because of. (Cf. *according to*.)

1814 *SCOTT Waver.* x. Owing to his natural disposition to study he had been bred with a view to the bar. 1815 — *Cuy M.* xl. Owing to these circumstances, Brown remained several days in Alibon without any answers whatever. 1830 *STONEHOUSE A. Scholins* 153 Where the lands are divided into a great many sections, and owing to the number of owners, are continually passing from one person to another. 1865 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Gal.* (1874) 151 This rendering obtained currency owing to the untoward circumstances of the times.

Owir, *obs.* *north. dial.* var. *OVER*.

Owirhaill, *Sc.* variant of *OVERHALE* *v* *Obs.*

† *Owirloft*, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *ORLOF* 1.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 281 The sey wattir to half interis into thame, to the owirloft.

Owk, *obs.* *Sc.* variant of *ouk*, *wouke*, *WEEK*.

Owl (*aul*), *sb.* Forms. *a*. 1-3 *ūle*, 4-6 *oule*, 5-7 *owle*, 5 *owele*, 5-6 *owle* (e, 7 *oole*), 6- *owl*. *β*. 5-6 *howle*, 5 *howylle*, 6 *houle* [Com. Teut. OE *ūle* wk. fem. = OLG. **ūla* (MDn., MLG. *LG. āle*, Du. *wul*). — **ūla*, from **ūwuln* cf. OHG. *ūwila* (MHG. *uwel*, *uile*, Ger. *eule*, mod. Fl. *uwele*), ON *ugla*. These point back to OTeut. **ūwuln*, **ūwuln*, dim. of an ehoic **ūwuln*, derived from the voice of the bird. Cf. OIG. *hūwo*, OLG. *hūlo*, MHG. *hūwe*, also mod. G. *uhu*, names of the owl of similar ehoic origin, also L. *uhula* owl, *uhulare* to howl, and Howl, Howler.]

1. A nocturnal bird of prey, well known by its doleful 'hoot', having a large head, small face, raptorial beak, and large eyes directed forwards, beset by a disk of radiating feathers, feeding on mice, small birds, and the like, which it can approach noiselessly by reason of its soft plumage. The name has app. been applied in English from the beginning to all the native species, esp. the two or three common ones; see *b*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 138a *Noctua*, *uhula*, *ule*. *Ibid.* 2150 *Uula*, *ulac*. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Lev.* xi. 16 Ne ete ge nan þing hafoccyndes ne earncynnes. Ne ulan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 4 Iherde ich holde grette tale Ane ule and one nightegale. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2249 *Philomena*, The oule [v. r. *owle*] . That prophete is of wo & of myschaunce. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 *Owle*, or *howle*, *byrde*, *dule*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* ci. 6 Like a Pellicane in the wilderness, and like an Oule in a broken wall. 1590 *SRAKS Mids.* N. ii. 11 6 The clamorous Owl that nightly hoots. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. iv 66 As the eyes of owls are to the splendor of the day. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Weekvi* 53 For Owles, as Swains observe, detest the Light. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. xv, The screech of the waking owl. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II 363 Whatever wise people may say of them, I at least myself have found the owl's cry always prophetic of mischief to me.

b. The common British species are the *Barn Owl* (White, Silver, Yellow, Church, Hissing, Hobby, Screech Owl); the *Tawny Owl* (Brown, Grey, Beech, Ferny, Hoot, Hooting, Ivy, Wood Owl); the *Long-eared* or *Horned Owl* (Long-tufted, Mottled-tufted Owl).

Less common are the *Short-eared Owl* (Fern, Hawk, October, Red, Short-horn, Woodcock Owl), the *Engle Owl* (Stock Owl of Orkney), *Little Owl* (Bare-toed, Little Night Owl), *Snowy* or *Great White Owl*. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II 265 Sche caste in. A part ek of the horned Oule. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii 74 The

myttane, and Sanct Martyns fowle, Wend he had bene the hornit howle. 1611 CORG. *Luchian*, a screech-owl. 1623 WOODROFFE *Mayow* *Pr. Tongue* 399/4 With Stockes, Wood, Wolues, and Scrick-Ooles. 1674 KAY *Collect Words, Eng. Birds* 1. the common gray or Ivy-Owl. 1678 — *Waldughby's Ornith.* 101 Our Church Owl and brown Owl, delight in lower and plain countrys. 1770 G. WHITT *Selborne* xxix. 81 *To Pennant*, I have known a dove-house infested by a pair of white owls, which made great havoc among the young pigeons. 1830 TENNYSON *Song Owl* 7 Alone and warming his five wits, The white owl in the belfry sits. 1882 A. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 428 The horned, white, and brown owls have here an undisputed refuge. 1882 A. HEPBURN *Ibid.* 504 The Long-Eared, Tawny, and Barn Owls, were permanently resident.

c. *Ornith.* Any bird of the sub-order *Strigae*

These comprise the families *Athionae* (*Strigidae* of Sharpe) and *Striginae* or *Strigidae* (*Bubonidae* of Sharpe), typified respectively by the Screech or Barn Owl (*Aluco flammeus* Fleming, *Strix* Linn.), and the Tawny or Brown Owl (*S. stridula* Linn.), and including, among 19 genera, those typified by the Hawk Owl (*Surnia*), Snowy Owl (*Nyctea*), which are diurnal in habit, the Horned or Eared Owls (*Asio*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo*), Cue Owl (*Scops*), Little Owl (*Cariacus noctua*), and American Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cinerularia*). The known species are about 200.

1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In Virginia there is a sort of Owl as big as a Goose, that kills the Poultry in the Night. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Bug* (1813) II. 62 The Great Horned or Eagle Owl, which is common in many parts of Greece, was even considered as a favourite bird of Minerva. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. 257 Across the grey sky the owl flits in pursuit of the night moths. 1869 *tr. Pouchet's Universe* (ed. 17) 219 This species abounds in the Mississippi regions, where it shelters itself in subterranean abodes several yards in depth. It is called the burrowing-owl (*Strix cinerularia*). 1884-5 *Stand Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 345 The great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereum*, an extremely rare winter visitor to the northern United States. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 675 Among Owls are found birds which vary in length from 5 inches—as *Glaucidium cobaneense*, much smaller than a Skylark—to more than a foot. [A] characteristic of nearly all Owls is the reversible property of their outer toes. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 8/1 In Valdivia, Dr. Plate observed the remarkable earth owl, which digs long shafts in the steppes, and is distinguished for its terrible scream.

d. In various proverbial sayings

(*To carry or send owls to Athens*, after Gr γλαῦκ' Ἀθηναίῳ (Aristoph. *Birds* 301), *'to carry coals to Newcastle'*, to take a commodity where it already abounds, the owl being the emblem of Pallas Athene, the patron goddess of Athens, and represented on Athenian coins, etc.)

1390 GOWER *Conf* 1. 299 Bot Owl on Stock and Stock on Owl, The more that a man defoule, Men witen wel which hath the werse. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* Pref. I may be thought to powre water into the Sea, to carrie owles to Athens, and to trouble the reader with a matter altogether needless and superfluous. 1602 SHAKES *Ham.* IV. v. 41 They say the Owl was a Bakers daughter. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in one*, Induct., Could not you be content To be an owl in such an ivy-bush? 1622 MALVINE *Ans. Lau-Merch.* 426 There is a Custome that no Officer may arrest after Sun set, such therefore as goe abroad but at those times, are said to Fly with the Owle, by a common Prouerbe. 1738-1869 [see *Ivy-bush*]. 1764 H. WALFOLLE *Let to Earl of Hertford* 15 Feb. The noise, which made me as drunk as an owl. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss* s. v. *To take owl*, to be offended, to take amiss. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxvi. The men will be as drunk as owls.

2. *transf. and fig.* Applied to a person in allusion to nocturnal habits, to literal or figurative repugnance to light, to appearance of gravity and wisdom (often with implication of underlying stupidity), etc. Hence = wiseacre, solemn dullard.

1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Cavton) i. xxvii (1859) 31 Peple, whiche the wretched horrible owle of helle had drawn out of theyr nest. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 36 Fantastik fule, Ignorant elf, up, owl irregular. 1573 FOLKE *Heshus's Park*, 15 The Owles and Battes of our time, either can not, or will not see it. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 377 In heavny things more blinde then Moals, In earthly, Owls. 1606 SHAKES *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1. 99, I bad these vile Owle, goe leane me the tenure of the Proclamation. 1694 EDWARD *Plautus* 174 But without flattery, I was a great Owl for not falling in love before now. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. 11. 32 It vexes one to see so fine a poet make such an owl of himself.

3. a. A name for the Lump Fish, more fully *Sea Owl*. b. A variety of Ray, the *Owl-Ray*.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owl. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 115 Sandy Ray, Owl, *Raja circularis*. *Ibid.* II. 183 Sea Owl, the Lumpfish. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. Where the great owl-rays leep and flap, like giant bats, upon the tide.

4. A fancy variety of the domestic pigeon distinguished by its owl-like head and prominent ruff, also called *Owl-pigeon*.

1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet* s. v. *Pigeon*, There are many sorts of pigeons, such as, Pouter, Owls, Spots, Trumpeters, Shakers, &c. 1796 *1. read Dom. Pigeons* 125 The owl is a small Pigeon, very little larger than a Jacobine. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 415 He crossed a white fantail cock with the offspring of an owl and an australian.

5. A local name (in South Eng.) of certain moths. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss* 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss*, Owl, (t) The tiger-moth. (2) Any small white moth.

† 6. Name of some game. *Obs.*

1653 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* i. xxii. 95 There he played. At the billiards, At bob and hit, At the owle [*Fr. au hybon*]. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon* xxviii. To play at the Owl, *alla crotta*; a la choutite.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as owl barn, belfry, flight; owl-eye, -hole, -shooter, -sight, owl's head, wing, etc., instrumental, as owl-frequented, -haunted adjs.; parasynthetic and simulative, as owl-downy,

-eyed, -faced, -headed, -sighted, -winged adjs.; also owl-like, owl-blasted a, bewitched; owl-catchers, gloves of stout leather; owl-train (*U.S.*), a train running during the night.

1603 HARNETT *Pog. Impost.* xxi. 137 No doubt but mother Nobs is the witch, the young girl is 'owleblasted and possessed. 1879 JEFFRIES *Amateur Poacher*, A pair of 'owl-catchers', gloves of stout white leather. 1849 POT. *Enigma*, *Petrarch* stuff Poems (1859) 79 *Owl-downy nonsense. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 1786 With a wink of the 'owl-eyes of you. 1640 SIR E. DERRING *Carmelite* (1641) 16 Others of your bent who are 'owle eyed in Sunshine. 1843 CARLEY *Past & Pr.* II. xvii, Vahant Wisdom. escorted by owl-eyed Pedantry. 1842 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 309 b, To begette such fowle babies & 'owle faced doudes. 1529 SKELTON *De Albany* 312 He ran away by nyght In the 'owle flight. 1843 LYKE a coward knight. 1839 PRAD *Poems* (1865) II. 38 Things hid In 'owl-frequented pyramid. 1795 YOUNG in *Ann. Agric.* XXIII. 376 Wool on the cheeks and throat (but not to the degree they term 'owl-headed') [sheep]. 1898 *Board of Agric. Leaflet* No. 51 In many old barns there are 'owl-holes just under the eaves, formed with ledges specially made for ingress and egress. 1858 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Bush* 1063 'Owl like in a Cloud involv'd. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. 1. 84 The owl-like gravity of thousands of common leaders. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 *Oules heed, *hura*. [*Latrè hura*, tête hérissée et en désordre.] 1506 FITZ-GIFFRAY *Sir P. Drake* (1881) 31 *Oule-sighted eyes, that dazled are with light, but see acutely in the darkness night. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohelst* 188 An outspread providential hand Above the 'owl's-wing agrette. 1882 McCABE *New York* 190 (Farmer) The Third avenue line runs its trains all night.

These are the 'owl-trains. 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* *Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 32 Those eternal regions where the 'owl-winged faculty of calculation dare not soar.

b. esp. in names of animals, as owl-butterfly, a large South American butterfly (*Caligo euryclo-*chus) with large ocelli, likened to owl's eyes, on the posterior wings; owl-faced bat, the bat *Chilonycteris Macleani*, a native of Cuba and Jamaica; owl-faced monkey = owl-monkey; owl-fly, an angler's name for *Sialia lutaria*; owl-gazelle, Soemmering's Gazelle, the native name of which is *owli*; owl-gnat, a gnat of the tribe *Nocturiformes*, family *Psychodidae*; owl-monkey, a South American monkey of the genus *Nyctiphractus*; owl-moth, a very large Brazilian moth (*Erebis strix*) resembling an owl in its colouring and in the appearance of its hind wings, owl-parrot = KAKAPO; owl-pigeon; see 4. owl-fly; see 3. owl-swallow, a bird of the family *Podargidae*, akin to the night-jars. c. Also owl's crown, a composite plant *Filago germanica*, (erroneously) Wood Cudweed (*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*).

1884 *Stand Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 489 *C. euryclo-*chus or the 'owl butterfly', being common throughout South America. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amason* II. 102 The nocturnal, 'owl-faced monkey (*Nyctiphractus tringatus*). 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 335 Late at night is taken the 'Owl-fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 298 The yellow-miller, or owl-fly. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 338 The 'owl-moth (*Erebis strix*) has wings which, though not so broad, expand eleven inches. 1880-2 *Lubr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) XI. 141 'Owl-parrot in New Zealand, the kakapo or night-parrot. 1890 W. P. BALL *Effects of Use & Disuse* 69 The rudimentary keel of the sternum in the owl-parrot of New Zealand. 1869-73 Cassell's *Bk. Birds* II. 136 The 'Owl Swallows (*Podargus*). 1877 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss*, *Owiscrown, *gnaphalium sylvaticum*, wood cudweed. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-m.*, Owl's Crown, *Filago germanica*.

Owl, v. 1 [f. OWL sb.] *intr.* To behave, hoot, look, or go about like an owl, to pry about, prow, esp. in the dark. Now chiefly *dal*.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 By reason of an owle, breaking his slepe with hir ouglyng. 1566 HOBBS *Sz. Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 278 Is it not welfore, well owled of you, to teach the contrary? 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Keats* xxviii, Mousing for faults on, if you'll have it, owling. 1893 *Wills Gloss.*, Owl about, to moon about out of doors in the dark.

† Owl, v. 2 *Obs.* [app. a back-formation from OWLER, OWLING] *trans.* To smuggle (wool or sheep) out of England; to carry on the trade of an owler.

1738 *Obs. British Wool Title-p.*, A Scheme for preventing our Wool from being Owled Abroad for the future, if put in Practice.

Owlate, Owld, *obs. ff.* OWLET, OLD, WOULD Owldom, *nonne-ovd.* The domain of owls 1858 CARLEY *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 120 Owldom shall continue a flourishing empire.

† Owldron, var. OLERON *Obs.*, a coarse fabric. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25097), Owldrons, the bolte, containing xxx yards—xlviij. ijyd.

† Owlebie, *Obs.* [cf. *-BY suffix* 2] 1653 E. G. in *Buonar's Anthropol.* Pref. verses **15, Men were swine and turn'd to Owlebies.

† Owler, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Goes with OWLING] app. f. OWL sb. see -ER 1.

To prevent the exportation of wool it was made illegal by Act 14 Chas. II. c. 18 § 8 to transport it in the night-time, and it is probable that it was in reference to the fact that the smugglers of wool carried on their work, like owls, under cover of night, that the terms *owler* and *owling* arose. cf. quot. a 1700. Some have considered the words to be formed on the north, dial form of *wool* (*wool*), but from the district with which they were specially associated (Kent and Sussex) this is very improbable.]

One engaged in the illegal exportation or 'owling' of wool or sheep from England; also, a vessel so employed, an owling-boat.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 26 A messenger seized the OWLER, who carried over the duke of Warwick to France. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crav.*, *Owlers*, those who privately in the Night carry Wool to the Sea-Coasts, near Rumney-Marsh in Kent, and some Creeks in Sussex, &c. and Ship it off for France against Law. 1701 T. BROWN *Advice in Collect. Poems* 106 To Gibbets and Gallow's your Owlers advance, That, that's the sure way to Mortifie France. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Rumney Marsh*, 'His marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported our wool to France. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* July 33 Alesbury crossed the Channel in an 'owler' or smuggling vessel.

Owler, dial. form of ALDER, the tree.

Owlery (au leri). [f. OWL sb. + -ERY.]

1. A place where owls are kept; an abode or haunt of owls.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 9 The Owlery at Arundel Castle. 1850 CARLEY *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 93 England, sunk now to a dim owlery. 1866 *Morn. Star* 31 Dec. Others made a dart at the owlery, and saved some of its occupants [from the fire].

2 The quality or characteristic of an owl; owliness (*Cf. tomfoolery*).

1832 CARLEY *Sart. Res.* iii. iii, Perhaps too of all the owlens that ever possessed him [man], the most owlish is that of your actually-existing Motive-Millwrights. 1865 — *Frederic Gt.* xvi. 1. (1872) VI. 133 The multiplied forms of stupidity, cupidity and human owlery.

Owlet (au let). Also 6 owlette, owlate [dim of OWL, see -ET; prob. altered from the earlier HOWLET] An owl, a young owl or little owl.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 He took veray euill reste in the nightes, by reason of an oule. A launce knight took the peines to catch this oulette. 1567 MAPLET *C. Forest* 94 b, There is a certain Shrickowle or Owlet which when she crieth, she shricketh. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 242 As egles eyes to owlens sight. 1798 WORDSW. *Idiot Boy* lviii, The owlens through the blue night are shouting to each other still. 1822 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 88 He loved his children too even as an owl loves its owlens.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as owl-haunted adj., owl wing; owl light = OWL-LIGHT; owl-moth, an American name for any moth of the genus *Noctua* or family *Noctuidae*.

1821 SHELLEY *Ephighe* 221 Whose flight is as a dead leaf in the owl light. 1832 CARLEY in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 207 Ignomine eclipses all things with its owl wings. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 435 The injury done to vegetation by the caterpillars of the Noctnas, or owl-moths. 1880 NIMMO *Hist. Stirlingsh.* I. vi. 99 Its owl haunted walls.

Owl-glass. Forms: 6-7 Ho(w)leglas, 6 Howleglasse, 7 Owli-, Owlyglasse, Owl glass. See also HOLLIGLASS. [f. OWL sb. + GLASS sb. 8] The English rendering of *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a German jester of mediæval times, the hero of an old German jest-book translated into English c. 1560; a prototype of roguish fools; hence, A jester, buffoon.

c. 1560 (*title*) A merye Ieste of a Man that was called Howleglas, and of many meruayulous Thinges and Iestes that he dyd in his Life, in Eastlande and in many other Places. *Ibid.* Contents, How Hoglegas was made a paryshe clark. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd* 18 These being in their private Chambers the expresse imitation of Howleglasse. 1603 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. 1, What, do you laugh, Howleglas! you perstemptuous varlet. 1630 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Corais Commend* Wks. II. 91/2 Then shall the fame which thou hast won on foot, Ride on my best Invention like an asse To the amazement of each Owlyglasse. 1890 K. R. H. MACKENZIE (*title*) The Marvellous Adventures of Master Titi Owlyglass.

Owl-head, a. *local* (See quot.) b. *local U.S.* 'The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 222 Internal casts of [the fossil bivalve] *Producta gigantea* are called 'owl-heads' by quarrymen in the North of England.

† Owling, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Goes with OWLER: app. f. OWL sb. see -ING 1c.] The practice of smuggling wool (and sheep) out of England, the trade of an owler. Also *attrib.*, as *owling boat*, trade.

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 548 The owling trade is in a manner suppress by the diligence of the officers appointed for that purpose. 1728 EARL OF AILSBURY *Mem.* (1890) 316 That owling boat coming in generally twice a week with commodities. 1738 *Obs. British Wool* 6 By the Owling of Wool into Foreign Countries, we enable their own Manufacturers to make much better and finer Stuffs. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xii. 154 Owling, so called from it's being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of this kingdom, to the detriment of it's staple manufacture. 1887 *Lucky Eng.* in 18th C. VI. xxiii. 236.

Owlsh (au'lish), a [f. OWL sb. + -ISH 1] Owl-like; resembling an owl, or that of an owl.

1611 CORG. *Cathnaile*, a companie of Owles; an Owlsh companie. *Rabelais* 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 2 Whose owlsh eyes are dazled with the brightness of this light. 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 20 But eminence offends at once The owlsh eye of critic dudge. 1880 MARG LONSDALE *Sister Dora* viii, Her owlsh habits of wandering at unearthly hours in all weathers. 1895 LANGWILL *Master* III. 11 300 The little man with his most owlsh air of wisdom.

Hence **Owlshly** *adv.* in an owlsh manner; **Owlshness**, the quality of being owlsh.

1888 *Boston (Mass.) Transcript* 7 July 5/5 It is very interesting to see him appearing for once in the guise of the newspaper correspondent, whose ordinary owlshness he so effectively ridicules. 1901 C. G. Harper *Gl North Road* II 40 Old gabled houses that seem to nod owlshly to neighbours just as decrepit across the cobble stoned path.

Owlism, *notice-wd* [f OWL sb + -ISM] An owlsh characteristic or practice.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II xvii, Lawyers too were poets, were heroes. Their Owlisms, Vulturisms, will disappear by and by, their Heroisms only remaining.

Owlk(e, obs Sc form of WEEK.

Owl-light. Also *g owl's light* [f OWL sb + LIGHT sb.] The dim and uncertain light in which owls go abroad; twilight, dusk, also (in early use) the cloud of night, the dark.

1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffs* (1872) 67 Which drove Leander, when he durst not deal above-board to swim to her, nor that in the day, but by owl-light. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Merry Wherry-Ferry-Voy* Wks II 8/2 When suddenly 'twixt Owl-light and the darke, We pluck'd the Boat beyond high-water mark. 1675 COTTON *Scot's Scott* 83 He has that won't endure the Sun, But is by Owl-light to be done. 1776 MRS DELANY *Life & Corr* Ser II. II. 273, I must finish to-morrow, for I have written thus far by owl-light. 1826 J. R. BEST *4 Yrs France* 33a He, arrived at Beaucaire in time to lead his ladies about both by owl-light and lamp-light. 1877 Sir P. WALLIS in *Brighton Mem.* (1892) 109 As I am now writing by owl's light, I must call a halt. 1906 WARBURTON *Charge to Clergy Diocese Gloucester* Wks 1789 V 592 The Antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the beguiled days of Monkish Owl-light.

† **Owl-spiggle**, sb. Obs. rare. [After Ger. *Eulenspiegel*] = OWL-GLASS. Hence **Owlspiggle** *v* (notice-wd), to make into an owl-spiggle.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II 1, Thou shouldst have given her a madge-owl, and then Thou'dst made a present o' thy self, owl-spiggle! 1830 SCOTT *Doom Devoorgol* III 1, My nether parts are goblized and Owlspiggle!

† **Owly**, a Obs. [f OWL sb + -Y, or (in *oulesie*) -LY +] = OWLISH.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v (1598) 445 Our owly eyes, which dimm'd with passions be, And scarce discern the dawne of coming day. 1647 *Strange News from Camphania* 54 Whist Twenson and Rebellion start aside, And in each hole their owly faces hide. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas* Notes III 172 Her face was flat, and very much like an Owlie, if not more *Oulelie* [printed *Oulelie*].

b *Comb.*, as † **owly-eyed** a, having eyes like an owl's, in respect of seeing badly in daylight.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1622) 303 Their wicked munes blind to the light of vertue, and owly eyed in the night of wickednesse. c 1630 DRUMM or HAWTH *Hymn on Fairest Fair*, Shadows of shadows, atoms of Thy night, Still owly-eyed when staring on Thy light.

† **Owlyst**, a Obs [app. of Scandinavian origin, cf. Norw. *ulst*, mod. Icel. *ulst*, *ulst* want of desire or appetite, *ulsting* unwilling, uneasy, f *u-* or *o-* = un- + *lyst* desire, liking.] Listless, sluggish, slothful, inert. Hence † **Owlysthe**

c 1440 *Prompt Pare* 374/2 *Owlyst, desudus, segnis* *ibid*, *Owlyst* man, or woman, *desus* *ibid*, *Owlysthe*, *desudin, segnicus*.

Owman, obs. form of WOMAN.

† **Owmawt**, v. Obs. rare. [cf. ON *umdr* 'unmight', faintness, *umegna* to swoon. The sb. may formerly have been in Eng., whence the vb] *intr.* To swoon, to faint.

c 1440 *Prompt Pare* 374/2 *Owmawtyn*, or *swownyn* ..., *sincoiso* (Owmawtyng or swownyng), *sincois*.

Owmbre, obs form of UMBRE.

Owmls, **Owmpere**, **owmpre**, **Owmples**, obs ff UMBLES, UMPIRE, WIMPLE.

Own (*jun*), a. Forms. a. 1 *agen* (-an), *ægen*; 2-3 *agen*, *ægen*, 3 *ahen*, *ajwen* (*ajen*, *hagen*), *ahjen*, *ahjen*, *Orm*, -enn; 4 *inflected* *ajne*, *ahne*; 5 *awen*, (4 *auwen*, *ane*, *hawne*, 4-5 *aghen*, *aughen*, *awenn*(e, *sune*), 4- *north Eng* and *Sc. awn*, (4-6 *awn*, 4-7 *awn*, *awn*, 5 *avne*, *auwen*, *awyn*, -e, 5-7 *awne*, 5-8 *awin*, 6 *awine*); 8- *Sc. ain*. B. 2-4 *ojen*, (3 *hojen*), 3-6 (7) *owen*, (3 *howen*, *owin*, 3-4 *owun*, 3-6 *owne*, 4 *ouen*, *owhen*, *oghne*, on, 5 *owyn*(e, 6 *howyn*), 4-7 *owne*, (5 *oughne*, *own*, *oon*, *honne*, 6-7 *one*), 7- *own*. 7. 3 *aje*, (*æje*, *ahje*, *ahje*), 3-5 *awe*. 8. 2-4 *oje*, 3-6 *owe*, (3 *owe*). e. 5 *nawen*, *nowun*, *noun*, 5-7 *nowne*, 6-8 (*dual*) *noun*, 8-9 *dual*, *nawn*, *nain* [OE. *agen*, *agen* = OFris *agen*, *agen*, *em*, *ain*, OS *agan* (MLG *egen*, MDu. *eghen*, *eghen*, Du. *eigen*), OHG *egan* (MHG., Ger *eigen*), ON. *eigunn* (Sw., Da. *egen*), adj. use of *agen* (*egen*), Goth *agaran* : O-Teut **agano-*, **agun-*, pa pple. of *agan* to possess, OE. *agan*, *own* v. The primary sense was thus 'possessed, owned'. cf. Goth. *agin* sb. 'property'. The Early ME. *agen*, besides yielding the north. *awun*, *awn*, midl. and south *owen*, *own*, was shortened at 1200 (chiefly in the south) to *aje*, *ðje* (parallel to the southern pa. pples. in which -n was dropped), giving later *awe*, *owe*, which last survived to the 16th c. Inflected forms both of the full and apocope types, repr OE.

agen, *agen*, *agun*, *agenne*, were used in early ME., and *owne* as definite form still in Chaucer; *owne* as a traditional spelling came down to early 17th c. The erroneous division of *own* *own* as *my own* led also to *his own*, *her own*, still occasional in dialect use, esp. in north. form *nain*, etc.]

That is possessed or owned by the person or thing indicated by the preceding sb. or pron.; of or belonging to oneself, or itself, proper, peculiar, particular, individual.

1 Used after a possessive case or adj., to emphasize the possessive meaning. (The usual construction)

In *his, her, its, their own*, the pronoun is usually (but not always) reflexive.

a 900 *tr Bada's Hist.* III XII. [xiv] (1890) 192 His agen sunu Alfrid & Eðelwald his broðor sunu, se ær him rice heðfe. a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 10 Godes agen bearn c 1000 *Ag's Gosp* Matt xxv 15 Aithwile be his agen mæzene. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 Purh his aghene ehte a 1200 *Moral Ode* 161 We sculen aene monne lif kænawen. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Godes agene name c 1200 *Ormin* 6899 He wolde þiffen all his aghefin sune his riche. c 1205 *LAV* 66 For his awene [c 1275 *owne*] saule. *ibid* 253 His aghne [c 1275 *owne*] sune seopen him secat to deape. *ibid* 1833 *Pm ægen* a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1284 Thu fastest mid thine aghene Iwenge 13. *Cusor* M. 462 (Cott) Al sal be at myn awene [G. *awn*, F. *awen*, T. *owne*] weild. *ibid* 1116 Pat murdered sua [his] awene [G. *awn*, F. *awen*] ymage. *ibid* 1214 Pat caym his aghen [G. *awn*] broþer slogh. *ibid* 1237 Effer his awen [G. *awn*] [for aumen], F. *awen*, T. *owne*] ymage. *ibid* 17288+413 Als it was his aghen wille c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxxvi (Baptista) 336 His hawne bruthir a 1400 *Sir Perc* 320 To wete his awenne [wille]. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 9847 The laike is your awne c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx 226 He wende his worlde had bene haly his awne c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 105, I am þe warke of þun aghen hende. 1462 *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 With his awen stuff and upon his awen costez. 1486 *Be St Albans* D 11 b, Looke if the hawke can espie it by hir awyn corage. 1526 *TINDALE* 1 Cor xi 21 At his awne Supper. 1609 *SKENE Reg May* II 172 The trespassour convict, and condemned to the death, at his awin hand. c 1600 A. HUME *Brith Tongue* (1865) 11 If Roben Hud wer nou loving, he wer not able to buin his awn bou, or to bou his awn bou. a 1657 J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot* (1824-5) II 17 These are the Lord Chancellors awen words to his Maistrie. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort* v, If ye be of our awn folk, gangna up the pass the night.

B. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Magie wiman forgeten his oge cild, þat hi ne mist hire barn of hire oge innoð? c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 173 Here owen sinnes. *ibid* 189 Mid his oge deaðe. a 1240 *Urrassin in Cott Hom.* 107 Ich am þin owine hinc. a 1300 *Sarum Lit* in *E. L. P.* (1862) 7 A man sal know is owin frend. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 872 Þe satyrday may here oune be. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 52 Tafonge þe-inne godes oge fleisch. 1362 *LANGL P* I A. x 75 Þe wit is his oune. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III 328 Bi here owene dom. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars* T. p 131 Who so hateth his owene [v. r. owen, oughne] soul. 1405 *Rolls of Parli* III. 605/4 As hyt were don and accorded be our self in our owne propre persone. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2144 And love hyre as hys owen lyfe. 1559 *Murr. Mag.* *Jach Cade* v, The shame our owne, when so we shame her. 1603 H. PIERCE in *Fair S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 108 Seal'd by Truith's one hand. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* IV. iv 296 At that time hee did nobly with his own hand. 1637 *Decree of Star Chambr.* § 8 Thereon Print and set his and their owne name or names. 1764 *GOLDISM Trav* 30 And find no spot of all the world my own. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 The ripe thoughts of such a writer have a value all their own. 1895 *Bookman* Oct 23/1 To the reader who loves history for its own sake. 1896 M. FIELD *Attila* IV 104, I saw him dead with my own eyes.

Y. c 1205 *LAV* 308 Þe fader hee b-eode, to his agene unneode. *ibid*, 4565 He þohte he to habben; to his awene bihowe. *ibid*, 22099 Pnam, þu ært min æge preost. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 2672 Ac to the quen be ought bihowe That that child be thine awe. c 1440 *York Myst* x 240 To se myn nawe deie childe.

B. c 1175 *Ose* [see B]. a 1250 *Prov* *Ælfred* 85 in *O. E. Misc.* 100 Eueruyches monnes dom to his owere [v. r. oge] dure churepe. c 1250 *Kent. Serin* *ibid*, 30 Ase godes oge mudh hit seid. c 1275 *LAV* 8238 And in to Kent wende, to his owe castle. a 1300 *K Horn* 669, I schal me make þinowe. 1340 *Ayeb* 17 Prede is þe deuyles oge doþer. a 1450 *Cot Myst* (1841) 28 O tra I kept for my owe. 1586 *WILSTONK Eng Mirror* 69 He was come thither for his owe and the name of the Genowanes honour.

c 1440 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) LVIII. Is he comun, my nowun true fere? 1444 in *Paston Lett* I 50 I he matier that is cause of your nowun comyng hedir. 1524 *Will Tho Tenyns* (Somerset Ho.), Scribble w my nowne hande. a 1652 *BROME New Acad.* I, 1. His nowne natural brother. 1721 *AMHURST Terraz* III No 8 (1754) 38 Twenty chose rather to be fondled up, and call'd mother's nown boys. 1828 *SCOTT P* *Perth* xxxiii, If her namsell be hammer-man herself, her namsell may make her nam harness.

b. Expressing tenderness or affection; also rarely in *superl.* = very own. c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 269 Heere may ye se, myn owene deie broþer. c 1430 *LYND. Min. Poems* (Percy) 110 My nawen howyn swett. c 1530 *REDFORD Play Wit & Sc* (1848) 38, I wylye bolde with my nowne daryling. Cum now, a bas, my nowne proper sparyng! 1598 *SHAKS Merry W* II 1. 15 By me, thine owne true Knight. 1601 *SHADWELL Scourers* 1. Some wese lecture from nown dadday. 1855 *TENNISON Maudsl.* xviii 74 My own heart's heart and ownest own, farewell.

c. Phr. *To be one's own man*: to be master of oneself; to be independent, to have the full control or use of one's faculties.

1390 *GOWER Conf* II 349 If I be noght myn oghne man And dar noght useen that I can. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* IV vi, A tall man is never his own man till he be angry. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp* V. 1. 213 Prospero [found] his

Dukedom in a poore Isle and all of vs, our selues, When no man was his owne. 1664 *COTTON Scarron* IV, For though full light, when her owne woman, Yet, in this heavy Dump, was no Man Could raise her up. 1685 *LOVELL Gen Hist Relig* 135 They are wholly then their own Men, having no spiritual Exercise in Common for the service of their Neighbour. 1773 *GOLDISM. Sloops to Congo* v, So, Constance Neville may marry whom she pleases, and Tony Lumpkin is his own man again.

d. *Own* in the predicate sometimes has the force of *self* in the subject, as in 'I am my own master' = 'I myself (and no other) am my master'; where 'my own master' is not opposed to 'some one else's master', but 'I' to 'some one else'.

1551 in *Tyler Edw VI* (1839) II 44 If they would keep their own counsel, he, for his part, would never confess any thing to die for. a 1632 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 57 Not that I shall be mine owne officer. 1652 *Prior Ode* *Imit Hor* III II 146 Virtue is her own reward. 1767 T. MAWLE (title) Every Man his own Gardener. 1800 *WINDHAM Sp Parl* 18 Apr., Gentlemen, who in the game-season, become their own butchers and poulterers. 1848 *tr Hoffmeister's Trav*, *Ceylon & India*, Cherishing it into a small fire, we boiled our own chocolate, the cook being ill.

2. Without possessive preceding. Now rare, and usually with *an* or *in*, esp. in reference to relationship (e.g. *an own brother*, as distinguished from a half-brother or brother-in-law, or one who is only figuratively a brother, *own cousins*, first cousins) + *owne* *hyme* see *HOGGHEHNE*.

a 1000 *Hymns* VII 66 (Gr.) Þu genælodest þe ealle gescefn, and, sealdest ælcra gecynde agene wisan. a 1000 *Boeth Metr* xx. 14 Þu þe unstilla agna gescefnia To þinum willan wislice astyrt. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom* I 112 God forgaef him agenne cyre. a 1175 *Cott Hom.* 221 God let ham habba agenne cyre. 1292 *BRITTON* I. xiii, § 1 La premiere nuyt. cum *incowit*, le autre nuyt *geste*, et la tuerce nuyt *owne* *hyme*. 1340 *Ayeb* 109 Zuo þe, he ne hoh ne cyene wyt na cyene wyt. c 1375 *Cusor M* 1808 (F) Fra þen walde thesaw wip opin deade Confirme his trauit til wnen sedt. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 53 Alwaie owne is owne, at the recknyngs end. 1632 *Womens Rights* 106 The owne pen of so great a lawyer. 1672 *Antibib* *Cleas Warwack* (Percy Soc.) 3 My lady Claytone, grew to make so much of me as if she had been an own mother to me. 1690 S. SEWALL *Diary* 21 Nov (1678) I 335 Mr. Laurence, Capt. Davis's Son-in-Law, is buried this day, so that five own Sisters are now Widows. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus*, *Hist* VI. III § 4 This horrid action of eating an own child. 1802 *MERRIVALE Rom Emp* (1865) III xxvii 248 Octavia was own sister to Octavius. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang* II 14 He does not see why each should not have an own name. 1895 *OLIVER tr Kerner's Nat Hist Plants* II. 406 We may now proceed to discuss the prepotency of foreign pollen over own pollen; 'own' pollen is applied to such as has originated in one of the anthers of the same flower.

† b. *The own* was used, 14th to 17th c., in the sense of 'its own' (instead of *his own*, *at own*).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc* 3133 Als it may be with þe awen body. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 268 b, The soule bath such abundance of ioye, when it seeth the owne saluacion. 1578 *Ps. lxxvii* in *Scot Poems* 16th C. II 110 As water that fast runnes over a lin, Dois nat retine againe to the awin place. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* II. 71 As for Orach there is a wild kind of it, growing of the owne accord. 1643 *TRAPP Comm.* Gen 1 4 If ye would pronounce it according to the own letters.

3. *absol* (mostly with preceding possessive): That which is (one's) own; property, possessions; (one's) own goods, kinsfolk, friends, or whatever is implied by the context. Somewhat *arch.* (exc. in some phrases).

(Sometimes erroneously classed as a sb; it is really the adj., invariable in plural)

c 950 *LYNDSEY Gosp.* John I. 11 In agan cuom. a 1035 *Cnut's Secular Law* c. 24 (Schmid) Agife man þam ægum frigean his agen 121. *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS) 263 And of his owen nolde giuen. a 1300 *Cusor M* 1868 Sir, welcum to þun awn. *ibid* 1432, I haf tan flexs enang min awn, And þof I am noght wit þam knaun. 13 *Seygn Sag.* (W.) 1610 To do be me as bi thin awe. 1340 *Ayeb* 21 Huanne he deþ to moche despenze, oþer of his oge oþer of oþre manne. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli* V 573/1 V purpose to lyve uppon my nowne, and not to charge my Subgettes. c 1540 *King & Barker* 115 in *Hazl L. P. P* I 9 The barker had his howyn, theyrof he was fayne. 1534 *TINDALE Yahu* I. 11 He cam amonge his awne and his awne receaved him not. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint* T. v. 111 123 Tell me (mine owne) Where hast thou bin preser'd? 1830 *YEWELL Anc Brit Ch* ix. (1847) 92 He gave freely of his own. 1869 *TENNISON Holy Grail* 47 The cup from which our Lord Drank at the last sad supper with his own.

b. *Of (one's) own* (also † *of the own*): that is one's own, belonging to oneself. (Cf. *Of* 44-).

13 *Coer de L.* 4475 Ilke lord his baner gan upliftit. Off kynde armys off hys owen. 1490 *CAYTON Loneydes* xxiij 86 With alle his habiliments and other thinges, his of owne. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I 84 The Scots had no money of their awne. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 138 Ebery Kingdome had a special name of the owne by it selfe. 1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy S-Seas* 102 Two Swords of the Captain's own. 1800 *HELVIA WELLS West Indian* I 302 A cousin of her own. *Mud.* A great friend of my own.

c. Special phrases. To hold († maintain) one's own to maintain one's position or standing against opposition or rivalry; not to suffer defeat or derogation. † *To tell one's own*: to tell him the plain truth about himself, to give him the reproof he deserves (*obs.*). *On one's own* (*slang or colloq.*), on one's own account, responsibility, resources, etc. c 1350 *Will Pal* 3542 His men mist nougt meynente her owne. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Be neuer ouer-come in ony matter, but holde thine owne. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* I. 482 There is not a better Reed growing for to make

shafts, it will hold the owne and stand in the weather 1699 *Hist. Jettser* 17 He gave them a round rattle, and spared none of his course Eloquence to tell them their own. 1721 *AMHERST's Letter* No. 1 (1754) 2 The famous saturnal feast at which every scullion and skipkennel had liberty to tell his master his own, as the British mobility emphatically style it. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* 151 A vessel is said to 'hold her own' when she makes no progress, but yet does not lose ground. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec 3/3 One can greet the play 'on its own', to borrow a popular phrase. 1900 *Law Notes* Dec 355/2 *The Times* appear to have inserted the notice on their own.

4. *Comb.* a with nouns, as own-will, self-will; usually *attrib.*, as own-form (see *quot.*); own-root, growing from its own root; b. with *pa. pples.*, forming *adjs.*, as own-born, born one's own, indigenous, own-grown, grown by oneself; own-invented, invented by oneself; own-looking, looking or seeming one's own, resembling oneself, own-named, having one's own name, named after oneself. (All *rare* or *nonce-uses*.)

1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 13 Every hamlet had its own-born patron saint. 1877 *Darwin Formis of Fl.* 1. 24 The fertilisation of either form with its own-form pollen (may be called) an illegitimate union. 1891 *Sylvester Du Barlas* I. 11. 148 He is warm wrapped in his 'owne-grow'n' Wooll. 1894 *J. Eaton Honey c. Free Justif.* 242 His 'owne-invented' signe of washing by water of Baptisme. 1847 *H. More Song of Soul* I. 1. 111, Th' 'own-litter-loving Ape, the Worm, and Snail. 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* III. 111 in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 283 Your 'own looking child—The very mind and picture of yourself. 1812 *Drayton Polyolb.* 11, By this her 'own-named town the wand'ring From had past. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 851 When Roses are properly budded and properly planted they strike out from the point of union, and become 'own-root' Roses. 1825 *Br. Mountagu App. Caesar* 68 Thus he fell to transgress through his wicked 'owne-will'. 1893 *J. Pulford Loyalty to Christ* II. 297 For the crucifying and dying out of every vestige of own-will.

Own (*oun*), *v.* Forms: a. 1 *agnian*, *ahnian*, 3 *ahnien*, (*Orm.*) *ahnenn*, (*pa. t.* *ahnede*, *sejenede*). *β.* 3 *ohni*, (*pa. t.* *ohnede*, *hoppenede*, *hopnode* (*p* for *p* = *w*), 4 *ger. ouunge*); 7 *owne*, 6-own. [*OE. agnian*, *f. agen* OWN a so OHG. *eignen* (MHG *eigenen*, Ger. *eigenen*), MDu. *eechenen*, ON *eigna* (Sw. *egna*, Da. *egne*)]

Used in OE, and early ME in senses 1 and 2, but after this scarcely found till the 17th c. The derivatives *owner* and *owning* are however found in the interim in sense 2. It seems as if the verb itself went out of use before 1300, but was restored from the derivative *owner*, when *owe* in its original sense of 'possess' was becoming obsolete. Senses 3-6 are all of the later date.]

†1. *trans.* To make (a thing) one's own, appropriate, take possession of, to seize, win, gain, to adapt as one's own. *Obs.*

c 888 *K. Alfred Boeth* xiv 5: Hu miht þu þon þe agnian heorn god? c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 4. Badge biðon þa midle forðon þa agneðas corðo. c 1200 *Orm.* 5649 Þiss seollþe all heofness æress land þe winnenn shall & ahnenn. c 1205 *LAY.* 4091 Al Logres þat lond He æwenede [c 1275 *hopnode*] to his ægnes hond. *Ibid.* 1864 He anan sone Ahnede [c 1275 *ohnede*] him al Rode. c 1275 *Ibid.* 2489 Gwendoleine hafde þe ouere hond And hopnede hire al þis lond.

2. To have or hold as one's own, have belonging to one, be the proprietor of, possess.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii. to ðone gleawstol broðor min agnode. c 1205 *LAY.* 1332 Nu wes al þis lond iahned a Brutus lond. 1340 [see *OWNER*].

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. viii 3 Not Affricke owes a Serpent I abhorre More then thy Fame and Envy. 1662 *Pærs Diary* 30 May, It is not so well done as when Roxalana was there, who, it is said, is now owned by my Lord of Oxford. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 270 The estate his sires had owned in ancient years. 1828 *SHAKS. Athan.* II. 1. 185 Gardens owned by the wealthier residents of the city. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July 77/2 Their [U. S. millionaires'] practice of 'owning', that is, controlling, both the professional politicians and the press.

†b. To have as one's function or business. *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. IV. iv 143, I wish that you might euer do Nothing but that mouse still, still so. And owne no other Function. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 89 Of these the chief the care of Nations own, And guard with Arms divine the British Throne.

3. a. To call (a thing or person) one's own; to acknowledge as one's own.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1. 275 Two of these Fellowes, you Must know, and owne, this Thing of dakenesse, I Acknowledge mine. 1611-*Wint.* T. III. ii 89 Thy Brat hath been cast out. No Father owning it. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 642 He hath also published little trivial things, which he will not own. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 249/1 At last, the bishops were called to appear before the privy-council. They were asked, 'If they owned their petition?'

b. To acknowledge or recognize as an acquaintance; to give recognition to. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1650 *FULLER Pseph.* II. ix 192 Our eares and eyes quickly owne those objects far off, with which formerly they have been familiarly acquainted. 1662 *Pærs Diary* 27 Apr. 1. I met my Lord Chamberlaine, who owned and spoke to me. 1773 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* at Sept. I was owned at table by one who had seen me at a philosophical lecture. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Awn*, to own or acknowledge, as a friend or acquaintance, that is, to visit.

†c. To claim for one's own; to lay claim to. *Obs.*

1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 129/2 Menedemus accuseth him of owning many Dialogues of Socrates. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1848) III. 5, I move to choose your clerk. The person in place may be deserving, but own your privilege in choosing. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 555 P. 3, I might have owned these several Papers with the free Consent of

these Gentlemen. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 Both bodies were carried to the bone-house to be owned.

†d. To attribute (a thing) to some source. *rare.*

1740 *tr. De Monchy's Fort Country-Maid* (1741) I. 51, I found no Difficulty in owing to them the Occasion of this dangerous Illness.

4. To acknowledge as approved or accepted; to declare or manifest one's acceptance or approval of; to countenance, vindicate. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1610 *Sir J. MELVIL Mem.* (1683) 55 The too much owning of RIXIO, a known minion of the Pope, would give ground of suspicion. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* 79 Piracy become a project own'd and authoriz'd against the Subject. 1758 *S. HAYWARD Sermon* Intro. 13 We might hope to find our labours more owned. 1853 *CONVEYANCE Ess. Eccl. & Soc.* (1855) 92 A preacher is said in this [Recordite] phraseology to be 'owned' [i. e. of God] when he makes many converts. c 1860 *SPURGEON in Daily News* 24 Aug. (1898) 6/2 God has owned me to the most degraded and of cast, let others serve their class, these are mine, and to them I must keep.

5. To acknowledge (something) in its relation to oneself; also, more generally, to acknowledge (a thing) to be what is claimed, or to be the fact; to confess to be valid, true, or actual; to admit.

(a) with *simple obj.*

1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 6/2 Which Aristotle hath borrowed from him, not owning the Author. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. iv 8 Writers and historians, which did not own the authority of the Scriptures. 1666 *Pærs Diary* 27 Oct. How high the Catholics are everywhere and hold in the owning their religion. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1795/4 Stolen or strayed, a Mare lately paced, but does not freely own it. 1749 *FIELDMING Tom Jones* xv xi, Her Age was about thirty, for she owned six and twenty. 1814 *CARY Dante, Paradise* VIII. 134 Nature, no distinction owns 'Twixt one or other household. 1875 *J. PARKER Parvul* I. viii 174 The world has never cared to own its need of the Son of man.

(b) with *obj. and compl.*

1655 *BUNYAN Holy Cities* go The Servants of Christ are here owned to be the foundations of this Wall. 1682 *Pemseytho Archæol.* I. 8 [To] yeilde obedien to the Lord Balltemore and owne him for there Proprietor. 1709 *Tatler* No. 62 P. 5 There are few, very few, that will own themselves in a Mistake. 1758 *S. HAYWARD Sermon* IV. 114, I readily own myself at a loss. 1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 256 To the labours of Lindley Murray the rising generation will own itself highly indebted. 1888 *Scott F. M. Perth* xix, Surprised at last into owning myself a woman.

(c) with *obj. clause* (rarely *up*).

1665 *Pærs Diary* 27 Oct. She would not owne that ever she did get any of it without book. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* of Mar 28 Aug. I hope you will own I have made good use of my time. 1745 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Kennels Spect.* No. 14 (1748) III. 70 You will hereafter own to be guilty of an injustice you will be ashamed of. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1777) III. 70 What the chief commanders owned to have reserved for each of themselves. 1873 *HELPS Anna & Mast* v (1893) 115, I own to you that I have a great fear of the damage that ridicule might do.

b *intr.* To confess (to something).

1776 *GARRICK in G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 324 Jewel only owns to a treaty, but no bargain yet struck. 1814 *BYRON Wks.* (1832) III. 39 He owns to having reprinted some sheets [etc.]. 1853 *MISS YONGE Heir Redclyffe* IV, He owns to disliking the Doctor. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 214 We own to a feeling of shame and grief, when we find [etc.].

c. To own up; to make a full admission or confession (esp. when challenged or pressed); to confess frankly. (*intr.* with or without *to*, or with *obj. clause*.) *collog.*

1880 *TROLLOPE Duke's Children* xxxv, If you own up in a general sort of way the House will forgive anything. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxiii 285 If his two companions in accusation would not own up, he would take the responsibility of the loss. 1889 *M. E. WILKINS Indes Thinker in Far-away Melody* (1891) 146 Then I asked him, 'an' he owned up it was so. 1890 *Boston (U. S.) Spect.* 3 May 1/6 On being arrested he owned up to his crime.

6 *spec.* †a *trans.* To acknowledge as due (to a person). *Obs. rare.*

Perh. an error for *owe*; see *OWE* v. 3

1560 *DAUS tr. Sclauden's Comm.* 43 He must take his othe to owne him his faith and obedience. 1599 *BENTLEY Phil. Pref.* 6, I said enough to make any Person of common Justice and Ingenuity have own'd me thanks for preventing him from doing a very ill Action.

†b. To acknowledge as due to oneself, to hold as deserved or merited; to merit, deserve. *rare.*

a 1643 *LD FALKLAND, ed. Infallibility* (1646) 108 Guilt enough to owne that severity.

c. To acknowledge as having supremacy, authority, or power over one; to profess, or yield, obedience or submission to (a superior, a power, etc.).

1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* I. 55 The Prince of Darkness owns the Conquerour, And yields his Empire to a mightier Pow'r. 1709 *Prior First Hymn Callimachus* 99 Man owns the power of kings; and kings of Jove. 1814 *SHELLY v. Swinner-coming Chaucy* 11, Silence and twilight breathe their spells. Light, sound, and motion own the potent sway. 1870 *ELLERTON Hymn, 'The day Thou gapest'* v, Till all Thy creatures own Thy sway. 1894 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. 3. 23 Wessex owned his overlordship as it had owned that of Oswald.

Own, owne, *obs. forms of ONE numeral adj.*

†**Ownage**, *Obs. rare* [f. *OWN* v. + *-AGE*.]

The fact of owning, ownership.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 148 All my commendations and titles of dignity (if I have, at least, any in ownage). *Ibid.* 198, I challenge that unto me by right of ownage, which the Athenians made over with assurance to Codrus. 1632 *T. ADAMS Esq. a Peter* III. 10 A general distinction of ownages was added by the law of nations.

Ownce, ownche, *obs. forms of OUNCE.*

Ownded, Owndyng, Owndy: see **OUNDED**.

Owndir, *obs. form of UNDER.*

Owned (*ound*), *pph. a* [f. *OWN* v. + *-ED*.]

1. Possessed, held as one's own property.

Often in *comb.*, as *American, British, Chinese, foreign-owned; employe, government, privately-owned*.

1628 *GAULF. Pract. The* (1629) 297 Seated in his owned, and earned Throne. 1863 *All. P. Round* 18 July 488/1 Owned horses take cold, throw out splints or curbs. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/2 Occupying an employer owned cottage, with no other available house in case the tenant for any offence loses work and home.

2. Acknowledged.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selw.* 178 A more owned truth than that which this is brought to strengthen. 1827 *SOUTHERY Lett.* (1856) IV. 49 There is an owned language.

Owner (*oun*), *Forms*: a. 4 *ojeneres*, 5 *ownere*, (5 *ownour*, 5-6 *owner*), 5-*owner* *β* 5 *awener*, (*awenner*), 5-7 *awner*, (7 *awiner*). [f. *OWN* v. + *-ER*.]

One who owns or holds something as his own, a proprietor, one who has the rightful claim or title to a thing (though he may not be in possession).

1340 *Ayend.* 37 Zuych is þe zenne of ham of religion þet byep ojeneres, uor hi behoteþ to libbe wy[þ]-oute ojninge. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 345 Þinges beþ now more i-wasted in gloteny and outrage of honours [to] rr. owners, ownere, L. possessorum]. 1432 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 330 The seide Merchautz aweners of the seide Merchandises. c 1489 *Plumpton Corry* 84 The aweners of the same cattell. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII* c. 5 § 5 Suche persons as the same feoffoure or ownour shall depute and assigne. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 24, I am thair only awner, Lord and maister. 1598 *SHAKS Merry IV.* v. 64 Worthy the Owner, and the Owner it. 1631 *Lyonskham's Sess. Rec.* in *Ritchie Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 226 The aweners of the seittis wer not willing heirt. 1782 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* x iv, She now lived upon an estate of which she no longer was the owner. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 17 No man is in law the absolute owner of lands. He can only hold an estate in them.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1885 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The owner vote must be given at municipal elections. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 3/1 Where that which the Board of Agriculture call 'owner farming' is common.

Ownerless (*ounles*), *a* [f. *prec.* + *-LESS*.]

Having no owner, without an owner.

1806 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* IV. 227 A maroon gypsey-like population of ownerless negroes. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 757/2 Inconveniences arising from ownerless dogs. 1866 *J. FAYN Hist. of Ages* II. xxiii 89 She will turn out to be heiress of long-forgotten and ownerless millions.

Ownership (*ounshipp*) [f. *prec.* + *-SHIP*.]

The fact or state of being an owner; legal right of possession; property, proprietorship, dominion.

1583 *GOLDING Calvyn on Dent.* xxxix 235 One that hath but onely the laying out of them, and not the ownership of them. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden* (title) Of the Dominion, or Ownership of the Sea. 1822 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiv. 382 Ownership or Property may be described accurately enough in the following manner: 'the right to use or deal with some given subject in a manner, or to an extent, which, though it is not unlimited, is indefinite'. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. vi (1876) 191 There are many advantages associated with the ownership of land. *attrib.* 1880 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/6 If allowance for ownership votes were made, the majority of voters were with him.

Ownest, *obs. erron. form of HONEST a.*

†**Ownhede**, *Obs. rare*, [f. *OWN* a. + *-hede* -*HEAD*.]

Right of possession; ownership.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 16/1 An Awnhede, proprietas.

Ownhood (*ounhud*). [f. *OWN* a. + *-HOOD*.]

rendering Behmen's *eigenheit*.] The condition of being, or considering oneself, one's will, etc. as one's own or at one's own disposal, also (in *quot.* 1856) selfhood.

1649 *J. ELLISTON tr. Behmen's Ep.* x § 4. 111 Who-soever will attain to Divine contemplation and feeling within himself, he must mortify the Antichrist in his soule, and depart from all ownhood of the will [So *passim*]. 1691 *E. TAYLOR Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 369 What he possesseth as an ownhood. 1825 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* VII. viii (1860) II. 93 With Behmen, redemption is our deliverance from the restless isolation of self, or Ownhood, and our return to union with God. *Ibid.* 238 The proprium, or ownhood of every angel, spirit, or man, is only evil. 1893 *J. PULFORD Loyalty to Christ* II. 297 Only through the extinction of all ownhood, can you become channels of the Father's universal sympathies.

Owning (*ouning*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *OWN* v. + *-ING*.]

The action of the verb *OWN*. (Now *rare* exc. as *gerund*.)

1. Possession, holding of property.

1340 [see *OWNER*]. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Propriet & appertenance*, propriete or owning. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 194 Although the here come to the owning and fingering of that which hee hath prepared. 1657 *W. DILLINGHAM in Sir F. Vere's Comm.* Pref. A IV, A copy in the owning and possession of Major General Skippin.

2. Acknowledgement, countenancing, etc.

c 1610 [see *OWN* v. 4]. 1654 *CROMWELL Sp.* 12 Sept in *Carlyle*, Some owning of your call. 1655 *LOCKE Res. Chr.* (R.), The owning, and profession of one God. 1701 *Life Chas. I.* 72 Too great an owning of the Scots.

Ownness (*ounness*), [f. *OWN* a. + *-NESS*.]

The fact or quality of being one's own or peculiar to oneself.

1622 *R. HARRIS Sermon Luke* xviii 6-8 32 Gods adversaries are some way his owne, and that Ownnesse works Patience. 1838 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VI. 97 Napoleon with his own-

ness of impulse and insight with his originality 1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xviii (1876) 254, I would have rooms for them here, that they should feel the own-ness of.

Owns, ownse, obs. forms of **OUNCE** sb
Ownself, erroneous writing of *own self*, after *himself, oneself*. see **SELF**

1633 GERARD *Part Dese Somerset* (1900) 26 Hated of all, and hateful to their kinned and ownselfs 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conscience* (1841) 322 Every man is best judge of his ownself, if he be his ownself.

Owranse, variant form of **OWERANCE** Obs

Owre, obs f. **HOUR**, **ORE** 2, **OUR**, **URE**, **YOUR**.

Owre, **Owre-** (in comb.), obs. and northern form of **OVER**, **OVER-**.

† **Owreake**, var. of **AWREAKE** v, to avenge. Obs.

c.1200 LAY. 440c To o-wreken be upon Beline

Ows, obs. f. **US**. **Owse**, **Owsey**, obs ff **OOZE**.

Oozy a **Owsel** (l, -ille, -le, -yl, obs. ff. **OUZEL**

† **Owsell**, Obs. rare. [Etymology and sense obscure.]

1609 J. MILTON *Sixfold Politician* v 73 Neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense of any religion, euer drew these into that damnable and untwineable train and owself of perdition

Owsen, **owssen**, dial ff. **oxen**, pl. of **Ox**.

[**Owser**. A misprint for **ouse**, **OOZE** sb 12, perpetuated in various Dicts.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 350/2 A Tanners Pooler, or Poler . . . to stir up the Ouse, or Bark and Water] 1704 *Dict. Rust. Pooler, or Poler*; it is an Instrument used about Tanners Pits, wherewith they stir up the Ouser [ed 1726 Ouser], or Bark and Water 1715 KERSEY, *Ouser*, the Bark and Water, in a Tanner's Pit. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 ASH, *Ouser*, the mixture of bark and water in a tanpit. 1823 in CHARRAS *Technol. Dict.* i etc.]

Owt, **Owt-**, **Owte-** (in comb.) see **OUT**, **OUT-**.

Owt(e), obs. forms of **OUGH**.

Owtake, **Owtane**: see **OUT-TAKE**, **-TAKEN**.

Owtas, **Owter**, **Owth**, **Owtrage** (**owt**-

rage), **Owtray**, **Owtrud**, etc.: see **OUTAS**,

OUTER, **OUTH**, **OUTRAGE**, **OUTRAY**, **OUTRED**, etc.

Owtierquedance, erron. f. **OUTREQUIDANCE**.

Owtour, **owttour**, obs. forms of **OUT-OVER**.

Owtouth, obs. Sc. form of **outouth**, **OUTWIRTH**.

Owtsept, **Owtte**, obs. variants of **OUTSEPT**, **OUT**.

Owl, **Owur**, **Owyn**, obs. ff. **AWL**, **OUR**, **YOUR**,

OVEN. **Owyr**, obs. f. **HOUR**, **OVER**.

Owze, obs. form of **OOZE**.

Ox (oks). Forms: 1 **oxa**, 2-7 **oxe**, 4, 7- **ox**, (5 **hox**, 6 **oxoe**), 7- (**north** and **Sc**) **owoe**, **owse**. Pl. 1 **oxan**, (**oxen**, **exen**), 2- **oxen**, (3 **oxsen**, **oxene**, 4-6 **-in**, **-yn**, **-yne**, 5 **-one**, **exin**, **exon**, 6 **oxeson**), **north** and **Sc**. 6 **oussin**, 7- **owsen**, **owssen**, **ousen**. β. 4-6 **oxes**, (4 **-is**, 5 **-ys**). [Com. Teut. OE. *oxa* wk masc. = OFris. *oxa*, OS. *ohso* (MLG., LG. *asse*, MDu. *asse*, Du. *ox*), OHG. *ohso* (MHG. *ohse*, Ger. *ohse*), ON. *oxo*, *oxe* (Sw., Da. *oxe*), Goth. *auhsa* 1-OtEnt **ohs-n*-pre-Teut. **ukshn*- (found also in Welsh *ych*, pl. *ychyn*, Skr. *ukshán*).

Ox is the only word in general Eng. use which retains the orig. plural *-en*. OE. *-as*, of the weak declension. An older unlaup pl. *oxen*, *exen* occurs in Old Northumb., whence app. *exin*, *exon* in 13th c. A new pl. *oxes* occurs 14-16th c., but has not survived. The genitive sing. *oxes* for *oxan* appears in Lindisf. Gosp. With the northern *owse*, *owssen*, cf. Du. and Flem. *os*, *assen*]

1. The domestic bovine quadruped (sexually distinguished as *bull* and *cow*); in common use, applied to the male castrated and used for draught purposes, or reared to serve as food

Often with a word prefixed indicating breed, use, etc., as *Devon*, *domestic*, *draught*, *Herefordshire* ox. c.885 *Vesp. Ps.* viii, 8 *Scap* and *oxan* and *netenu* foldes c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 14 *Bebycgende* *exen* & *scipo* *lud* Luke Pref. lv, *Mið* *bussen* oxen. *lud* [viii, *Asales* *oððe* *oves* a 1000 *Riddles* xviij, 13 (Gr.) *Swa* *hine* *oxa* *na* *teah* *ne* *esna* *mægen* *ne* *fæt* *hengest* xox6-20 *Chapter of Goddune* in Thorpe *Cod. Dipl.* IV 10 *Pruttig* *oxna* and *twentig* *cuna*, and *tyñ* *hors* a 1100 *O. B. Chron* an 1085 *An* *oxe* *ne* *an* *cu* *ne* *an* *swin* *nes* *belyfon* c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 *Half* *hundre* *jokes* of *oxen* c.1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 39/160 *Finde* *3e* *mowen* *þere* *Oxene* and *Bolen* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6745 (Cott.) *Oxen* [*to* *r.* *ovun*] *fue* for *an* *he* *pai* *lud* 11272 *And* *þe* *child* *Lai* in *crib* *tunx* *ox* and *ass* 1375 *Barbour* *Brucex* 288 [He] *has* *left* *all* *his* *oxyne* *out* c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 568 *Þro* *þo* *proude* *exin*, *þat* *with* *flamys* of *fyre* *han* *so* *furse* *hete*. c.1420 *Parad.* on *Hus* 1 513 *For* *vehe* *yok* of *exon* in *this* *plough*. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 147 *Husbondun* *He* *lent* *hem* *oxone* and *wayne* *Of* *his* *owne* *store* c.1475 *Pict. Voy.* in W. Wulker 171/4 *Hic* *et* *hic* *bos*, a *box* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 40/1 *A* *Buse* for a *noxe*, *doctum*. c.1515 *1st* *Eng. Be Amer* (Arb.) *Introd.* 28/2 *Þere* *bynde* *they* *thre* *oxeson* *with* *Arabic* *gold* *about* *their* *horne*, and *erys*. c.1550 *Andrew Noble* *Lyfe* i xiv, Cj, *A* *bull* *lysteth* *yx* *vere*, and a *oxe* *xx* *vere* 1596 *Darbymyle* *tr* *Leslie's* *Hist* *Scot* i, 29 *naymen*, *Ky* *Oussin* and *wylde* *bullis*. 1607 *Topsell* *Four-f* *Beasts* (1659) 197 *If* *the* *blood* *be* *fallen* *into* *an* *Oxens* *legs*, *it* *must* *be* *let* *forth* a 1653 *Gough* *Common* *Heb.* ii vi (1653) 131 *An* *oxes* *eating* *of* *the* *corn* 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* ii 647 *A* *herd* of *beevs*, *faire* *Oxen* and *faire* *Kine* 1679 *SALMON* *Syn* *Med* iii lxxxj 707 *Mix* *with* *it* *a* *little* *Gall* *of* *Oxe*. 1683 *G* *MERTON* *Yorks* *Dial* 67 (Ed.) *S. M* 707 *Da* *see* *me* *Owse* *dead* *at* *me* *feet*. 1725 *BRADLEY* *Pan* *Dict* s v, *A* *Bull* *call* *gelt* *in* *Time* *becomes* *an* *Ox* 1799 *BURNS* *My* *Am* *Kind* *Dearie* *O*, *Owse* *frae* *the* *field* *come* *down* 1825 *BROCKETT* *N. C. Gloss*, *Owsen*, *Owsen*, *oxen*. 1870 *BRYANT*

Itad i ix 289 Many a slow paced ox with curving horns They slew

β 1388 WYCLIF i *Kings* i 25 He offride oxis [1382 oxen] and faite thingis — *Eccles* xxii a 1390 *Gower* *Conf.* II 63 In stede of Oxes He let do yoken grete foxes 1426 *Lyng.* *De Gub. Pilgr.* (E. E. S.) 1451 Haue my pasture ther with Rude Oxyx 1524 *Bacon* *Poison* for Lent f, He should restore and gyue hym fyne oxes for an oxe

2 **Zool.** Any beast of the bovine family of ruminants, including the domestic European species, the 'wild oxen' preserved in certain parks in Britain, the buffalo, bison, gaur, yak, musk-ox, etc.

With distinctive prefixed word: *American ox*, the American bison or buffalo, *Cape ox*, *Bos caper*, *Galla ox*, the sanga of the Galla country; *Grunting ox*, the yak; *Indian*, *Brachman*, or *Dwarf ox*, the Zebu (*B. indicus*), *Musk ox*, a ruminant of arctic America, *Ovis bos muschatus*.

c.1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in W. Wulker 118/39 *Bubalus*, wilde oxa 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv 5 An heri, a capret, a wilde oxe [*Vulg.* bubalus]. 1607 *Topsell* *Four-f* *Beasts* (1658) 53 The name *Bos*, or an Oxe as we say in English, is the most vulgar and ordinary name for Buglis, Bulls, Cows, Buffes, and all great cloven footed horned beasts 1611 *Bale* *Deut* xiv 5 The Pygarg, and the wilde oxe [*Vulg.* orygum], and the chamois. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 41 The American Oxen, or Beeves, have a large Bunch upon their Backs 1785 *tr* *Buffon's Nat Hist* VI 240 The Zebu, or Dwarf Ox 1816 *BRACKENRIDGE* *Jrnl Voy* *Missouri* 175 The hump in a large ox, is about a foot in length 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 378/2 The small Hindoo ox with a hump on the chine, and the African Capre are so remarkable as the Zebu or Brahman Ox. *Ibid* 377 The Musk-Ox, which is an inhabitant of the coldest regions of North America. 1866 *Gosse* *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 119 The gaur, the gayral, and other great wild oxen of India. *Ibid.* 203 In the forests of Luthania there yet linger a few herds of another enormous ox the European bison

3. **transf.** An ancient coin bearing a representation of an ox; also *attrib.*, as *ox-coin*, *-unit*.

1607 *Topsell* *Four-f* *Beasts* (1658) 53 The Coyer in every publick spectacle made proclamation, that he which deserved well, should be rewarded with an Oxe, (meaning a piece of money having that impress upon it) 1821 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 10 Sept. 220/2 These ox coins to which Pollux refers have been identified with certain silver coins with a bull's head struck in Euboea. *Ibid.* We must therefore take the value of the ox in Delos at two silver drachmas *Ibid.* The theory of a universal ox-unit of 130 grains of gold is . . . difficult to reconcile with such evidence as we possess.

4. **fig** + a. A fool; esp. in phr. *to make an ox of* (any one). Obs

1566 *ADLINGTON* *Apuleius* 90 He by and by (being made a very oxe) lighted a candle. 1598 *SHAKS* *Merry W* v 126 *Fal* I do begin to perceive that I am made an Asse. *For* I, and an Oxe too 1606 — *Tr.* & *Cr.* v. i. 65 Hee is both Asse and Ox. 1640 H. MILN *Night Search* 126 At last he findes she made an Oxe of him.

b. The black ox, misfortune, adversity; old age: in proverb, the black ox has trod on (his, etc.) foot. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 14 The black oxe had not trode on his nor hir foote 1581 *MULCASTER* *Postions* xxxvi. (1887) 139 Till the blacke oxe tread upon his toes, and neede make him true what mettle he is made of. 1591 *LXXV Sappho* iv, i, She was a pretie wench, . . . now crows foote is on her eye, & the black oxe hath trod on her foote. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crews* s. v, *The black Ox has not trod upon his foot*, of one that has not been Pinch'd with Want, or been Hard put to it 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) I. 344 The common phrase of wild oats, and black oxen, and such-like were qualifiers. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobio.* I. iv. 171 The 'black ox' trod on the fairy foot of my light-hearted cousin Fan.

5. **attrib.** and **Comb.** (In some of these the pl. *oxen* also occurs.) a. Appositive, in sense 'male' (cf. *BULL* sb 19), as *ox-caif*, *ox-shirk*; *attrib.*, of or pertaining to an ox or oxen, bovine, as *ox-blood*, *-dung*, *-fair*, *-flesh*, *-gut*, *-hoof*, *-market*, *-skin*, *-team*, *-track*; drawn or worked by an ox or oxen, as *ox-cart*, *-convoy*, *-plough*, *-sled*, *-transport*, *-wagon*, *-wain*; for the use, equipment, housing, etc., of an ox or oxen, as *ox-bell*, *-boose*, *-close*, *-common*, *-goad*, *-lays*, *-loom*, *-pasture*, *-pad*, *-rungs*, *-shoe*, *-whip*, *-yoke*; b. objective and obj. genitive, as *ox-butcher*, *-driver*, *-drawing*, *-hunting*, *-loosing*, *-roasting*, *-slayer*, *-whitening*, *-woring*; instrumental, as *ox-drawn* (also *oxen-drawn*), *-fed* adjs.; similitive and parasynthetic, as *ox-size*, *ox-faced*, *-horned*, *-jawed*, *-red*, *-shaped* adjs.

1707 *Curios* *Husb* & *Gard.* 350 Feed them with **Ox-Blood*. 1674 *RAY* *N. C. Words* 36 An **Ox-boose* an Ox stall, or Cow stall a 1849 H. COCKERILL *Ess.* (1851) II 23 The sheep and **ox*-butcher, at which the Homeric heroes are so expert 1398 *TRIVISA* *Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii cxli (MS. Bodl.) If 286/2 The **oxe* calle harte Vitulus 1523 *FITZGERARD* *Husb* 67 It is tyme to gælde his oxen calves in the olde of the mone, when he is x. or xx. dayes olde c.1390 *Gloss* *Rum* *Rep.* xi in *Libr. Usq. Knowl.* *Husb* III, Six ox-calves of the Hereford breed 1877 M. M. GRANT *Syn* *Man* i, And then emerged an **ox-cart*. 1546 *Ys.* *Chantry Surv.* (Surtees), 91 173 *Parikes*, *parokes*, and the **oxchoses*. 1641 in J. MERRILL *Hist. Amesbury, Mass* (1880) 19 Three hundred acres of upland inclosed for an **ox* common c.1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Como* 47 *Wains* **oxen*-*drawn*. 1900 *DOYLE* *Bel* *War* 9 In their huge ox-drawn waggon they had vehicles and homes and forts all in one. 1870 *BRYANT* *Itad* i v 128 Beating them with an **ox*-driver's goad 1874 *MASCALL* *Plant* & *Graff* (1902) 43 *Cover* it with **Oxe* *dunge*. 1483 *Cath* *Angl* 205/1 An **Ox*-fayre *locus* *vi* *bona* *venenator* 1803 *Edin. Rev* II 132 [Animals] which the **ox*-fed rustic never molests. 1611 *BIBLE* *Judg* iii 31 Shamgar which slew six hundred men with an **oxe* goad [1535 COVERDALE *Oxes* gadd].

1658 *ROWLAND* *Mouset's* *Theat. Ins* 1023 They set in the utmost void places **Ox*-hoofs, *Hog*-hoofs, or old cast things that are hollow. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *From Bonnd* *Poems* I 266 Hearest thou what the **ox*-horned maiden saith? 1761 *Am. Reg* ii 3 Their chief employment at first was **ox*-hunting 1602 *BRETTON* *Wonders* *worth* *hearing* (1859) 7/2 Thou olde mascal, fiery faced, bottle nosed, horse lipped, **Ox* lawed rascal 1701 in K. STEUART *By* *Alan* *Water* in (1901) 73 Item the caldron and **oxen*-looms &c. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT* *tr.* *Aristophanes* I 275 Is it **ox*-loosing time, or later? 1634 *BRETTON* *Trav* (Chetham) 61, I saw a late erected **ox*-market. 1483 *Cath.* *Angl* 205/2 An **Oxe* pasture, *bovarum* 1815 *SIR J. SINCLAIR* *Syst. Husb.* *Scot* i 371 Old grass certainly feeds large cattle better. In Northumberland it is the ox pasture 1523 *FITZGERARD* *Husb* 6 In some places, an **oxe*-plough is better than a hoise-plough. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat* *Agric.* (ed. 2) 177 The beam may be made shorter in a two horse plough, or an ox-plough 1899 E. ARNOLD *Et Asia* 10 *His* *late* of **ox*-red sandal wood 1817 *COBBETT* *Pol. Reg* 8 Feb 162 After all the **ox*-roasting and temple-building in commemoration of that glorious triumph 1875 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.* s v, An **ox*-shoe consists of a flat piece of iron with five or six holes near its outer margin to receive as many flat-headed nails 1872 *BROWNING* *Fifine* lxxvii, Swell out your flog the right **ox*-size. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 265 We were obliged to wrap ourselves in **ox*-skins, which the traders call buffalo robes. 1483 *Cath* *Angl* 205/2 An **Oxe* slaer, *boncada* 1882 *FISK* in *Harper's* *Mag* Dec. 122/1 There were the ox cart for summer and the **ox* sled for winter 1550 *Knaresborough Wills* (Suites) I. 59 One **oxe* strike of one yere olde 1573 *Lusser* *Husb* xvii (1878) 36 For **ox*-teams and horseteams, in plough for to go 1895 *Catholic* *Mag* Aug 200 It was put into an **ox*-waggon. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary* of *Invalid* (ed. 2) 18 Abundance of **ox*-wains 1831 J. MACQUEEN in *Blackw* *Mag* Nov 752/2 With a good itatan or Mauritius **ox* whip. 1650 *FULLER* *Pisgah* iv vii 129 Others, conceive **Oxe*-worship in Egypt far greater antiquity 1573 **Oxyokes* [see *Ox*-now i] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 244/1 In the Cart-House. *Oxyokes*, *Horse* *Collars*.

6. **Special comb.**: *ox-antelope*, a bovine antelope; in the Revised Version (*Nam* xxiii. 22) a marginal reading for 'wild ox', rendering Heb. *אֵימָר* *rēm* ('unicorn' in 1611), identified as *Bos primigenius*; *oxback*, in phr. on *oxback*, sitting or riding on an ox; *ox-ball*: see *quot.*; *ox-beef*, the flesh of the ox used as food; *ox-bile* = *ox gall*, *ox-biter*, a bird. (a) = *ox-pecker*, q. v.; (b) *U. S.* the cowbird, *Molobrus ater* or *M. pecoris*, *ox-bot*, the larva of the gad-fly, infesting the skin of cattle; *ox-bot fly*, the fly producing this larva; *ox-boy*, a boy who tends oxen; a cowboy; *ox-brake*: see *quot.*; *ox-coin* (see 3 above); † *oxen* and *kine* (also *kye*), a local name of some sea-fowl, as the ruff, *Macchies pugnax*, or the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; *ox-feather* (*humorous*), the 'horn', as the symbol of cuckoldry: cf. *bull's feather* (*BULL* i b); *ox-feller* (*jocular*), a butcher; *ox-fence*, a strong fence to confine cattle; *spec.* one consisting of a hedge with a stout railing on one side, and (often) a ditch on the other; hence *ox-fenced* adj.; *ox-fish*, a S. American sea-fish; *ox-fly*, *ox gad-fly*, the gad-fly or bot-fly, *Cestrus bovis*; *ox-foot*, (a) the foot of an ox, esp. as used to make *ox-foot jelly*; (b) (see *quot.* 1730-6); *ox-gall*, the gall of the ox, used for cleansing purposes, also in painting and pharmacy; so *ox-gall-stone*; *ox-god*, *Apis*, the sacred bull of the Egyptians; † *ox-grass* (*-grise*), pasture for an ox; *ox-heart* a, heart-shaped and of unusual size; applied esp. to a variety of cherry; also as sb.; † *ox-hunger*, the disease Bulmy or Dog-hunger; *oxland* = *OXGANG*; also, plough-land; *oxman*, a man who looks after oxen, a herdsman; *ox-money*, a tax levied on oxen; *ox-noble*, a variety of potato; *ox-pecker*, the genus *Buphaga* of African birds, feeding on the parasitic larvae that infest the hide of cattle (Craig 1848); also called *beef-eater*; *ox-penny* = *ox-money*; † *ox-pith*, the marrow of the ox's bones; *ox-rail* = *ox-fence*; *ox-ray*, a fish, the large horned ray, *Cephaloptera gornia* (Cuvier), *ox-rein* see *quot.*; *ox-runner*, a kind of runner for a sleigh; *ox-sole* (*Irish*), the whiff, a flat fish; *ox-spavin*: see *quot.*; *ox-stone*, a name for jade; *ox-vomit*, corruption of *mix vomica* (*dial.*); *ox-warble*, (a) the tumour or swelling in the back of an ox caused by the *ox-fly*, (b) the gad-fly producing this, *oxyard*, a measure of land (p = *oxland*). See also *OXBANE*, *-BOW*, *-OHEEK*, *-EYE*, *-GANG*, *-GATE*, *-HARROW*, etc. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE* *Trav* iv 75 That I might be able to visit Sebituane on **ox*-back. 1851 *STRONBERG* *Dial. North.* *ampt.* (E. D. D.), **Ox-ball*, a round, hairy ball often found in the stomach of an ox. 1590 *SHAKS* *Mids* N. iii. i 197 *Bot* Your name I beseech you sir? *Mus* *Mustard-seede*. *Bot* That same cowardly giant-like **Oxe*-beefe hath deuoured many a gentleman of your house. 1819 *BRAND* *Man. Chem* 440 **Ox*-bile this secretion [etc.] 1866 *HENRY* *Elem. Chem.* II. 438 When submitted to heat, *ox-bile* deposits a portion of coagulated matter. 1885 J. CORVELL in *Harper's* *Mag.* Feb. 420/1 The red-beaked **ox*-biters (*Buphaga erythrorhynchos*), more popularly known as rhinoceros-birds 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 627 The **Ox*-bot, *Cestrus bovis*, is a cuticular insect, the eggs being deposited externally in the skin of cattle. 1862 T. W.

HARRIS *Insects Injur.* Vegetation vii (ed 3) 624 The maggots of the *Cistius bouis*, or *ox-bottle fly, live in large open boils on the backs of cattle. 1873 TUSSEY *Husd* lxiii (1878) 143 The *oxboy as ill as hee, Or worse, if worse may be found. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Ox-brake. The ox-brake resembles that used for shoeing refractory horses. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Amongst the first sort, we reckon the... Sea larkes, *Oxen and Kine, Scapies, Puffins, Pewets. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 8 There are also Godwits, Curlewes, and a certain kinde of fowle that are called Oxen and Kine. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 680 The Dunlin... in connexion therewith Mr Harting reasonably refers Oxen and kine, by which name some apparently small wildfowl were of old times known in the west country. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraigning Wom* (1880) p xxv, She will make thee weare an *Oxe feather in thy cap. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 281 He stands aloof when grave doctors shake hands with *ox-fellers. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII 372 Many *ox-fences and two rasping brooks. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I ii 111. § 3 160 Horses and men make light of ox fences, brooks, or gates in the first frenzy of their charges. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 539 The *ox-fenced pastures of Leicestershire. 1864 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi (1704) 534. I The *Ox-Fish, esteem'd above all Fishes; it eats like Beef. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 391 The little grubs or worms whereof come the *oxe flies. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 225 Victory, in the likeness of a gigantic ox-fly, sat perched upon the cocked hat of the gallant Stuyvesant. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Ox-foot (in Horses) is said of a horse when the horn of the hind-feet cleaves just in the middle of the fore-part of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe. 1887 I R. Lady's *Rancho Life Montana* 29 My next venture was pancakes; and the crowning success, *ox-foot jelly. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III 304 The *ox gad-fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 98 Take *ox gall, and some water; mix together and with it rub your gold or silver. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 766 This ink will easily mark the transparent paper, if mixed with a little ox gall. 1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I 588 *Ox gall-stones consist mainly of cholechrome, cholic acid, and cholelithic acid, with small portions of cholesterolin. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 663 All adored this *Oxe-god. 1568 *Wills & Inn. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) 297, I give unto my servant Willm Sparrow an *oxe gire [=grass] yerely in the Millfields. 1846 J. BAXTER *Labr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) II 335 *Ox heart yellow [turnip]. 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet. Wks.* (1879) 442 And pulled the pulpy ox-hearts. 1884 *Ros Nat. Ser. Story* ix, The moist sultriness... finished the ox-heart cherries. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 79 One, who had experience, told him, that it was a plaine *Oxe-hunger, and that they would immediately stand up, if they had any thing to eat. 1871 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II 97 Danegeld, that was ben preans of euerliche bouanta terre, þat is, of euerliche *oxeland. 1603 OWEN *Fenbrokeshire* (1892) 135, viii acres make an Oxelande. viii oxelands make a ploweland x plowlands make a knightes fee. 1663 in S. L. BAILEY *Hist. St. Andover, Mass.* (1880) 13 All those my two parcels of oxland or ploughing ground on the westerly side of ye Shawshin river. 1830 *Glouc. Farm. Rep.* 19 in *Labr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* II, 111, Three *ox-men to work the oven. 1616 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II 333 Paide to Mr. Hoult, *oxe money for his masters provision of howsheuld. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shell. Isles* 321 All landholders pay the ox and sheep money... The average of scat, wattle, and ox money, is said to be about 8d. sterling. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv. Linc.* 145 Kidneys do not take from the soil so much as *ox-nobles. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 583 The parish also pays to Sir Thomas Dundas, the superior, for scat, wattle, and *ox-penny. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shell. Isles* (1892) 6 (E. D.) 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* II 11, Divild *oxe-pith [cf. 1614 J. TAYLOR *Sculler* Ep. xxxii, Pith that grows in the ox's chine]. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1850) I. xx. 155 The embankment beyond the *ox rails. 1860-5 COUCH *Brit. Fishes*, *Ox Ray, horned Ray. 1858 SIMMONDS *Trade Dict.*, *Ox renus, narrow strips of prepared hide, about 9 feet long, extensively used in the Cape colony for halters for horses, for passing round the horns, close to the head, of draught oven, to keep them together. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West I.* 205 Our sleigh [was] a low clumsy pine box on a pair of *ox-runners. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cyclopaedia* s.v. *Spavin*, *Ox-spavin, which is a callous tumour, at the bottom of the ham, on the inside; hard as a bone, and very painful. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss Liturg.* *Terms* 167 *Jade*, a mineral of a greenish colour; sometimes termed 'ox-stone'. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermun-Killer* 2 Mix up a little flour with honey, and a little *ox-vomit till it comes to a paste. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 3/6 Miss Ormerod has issued another warning on the subject of *ox-warble, a pest that is doubly injurious, for the warble maggots by the holes they leave in the hides, lessen the value of the latter to the tanner. 1897 *Mem. of Tenyson* I. 1. 2 To Margaret his wife he devises one *ox-yard of land.

b. In names of plants (in some of which *ox-*, like 'horse-' in similar use, denotes a coarse or large species, or means 'eaten by' or 'fit for oxen') *ox-balm*, the N American plant, *Collinsoma canadensis*, also called horse-balm (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884), *ox-berry*, (a) the Black Bryony or Lady's Seal, *Tamus communis*; (b) the fruit of the Wake-Robin, *Arum maculatum*; *ox-daisy* = *Ox-eye daisy*; *ox-heal* or -heel, Bear's-foot or Feud Hellebore, *Helleborus fatidus*, *ox-hoof*: see quot.; *ox-mushroom*, a name for very large specimens of the common mushroom (*Cent. Dict.*). 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 168 Rich as the cornelian, with its ruby sheen, Is the *ox-berry wreath round the bramble seen. 1882 IV *Worc. Gloss.* *Oxberry*, the berry of the *Arum maculatum*. The juice is used as a remedy for warts. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Ox daisy, in botany... *Chrysanthemum*. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxli. 825 The fourth kinde of Blacke Hellebor, called in English *Oxeheele, or Setterwort. 1796-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II 511 Bears-foot, Setterwort, Oxheel, Stinking Hellebore. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 550 The leaves of Caulotretus and various Bauhinias are used in Brazil under the name of Unha de Boy, or *Oxhoof, as mucilaginous remedies.

Ox-, a formative of chemical terms.

1. = OXY- from oxygen; as in OX- or OXY-ACETIC, -ACID; OXANTHRAENE, OXIOTIC, etc.

2. A shortening of OXAL-, as in OXAMIC, OX-ALDEHYDE, OXAMIDE, OXANILIC. *Oxaverite Min.* see OXHAVERITE.

Oxal-, combining element in chemical terms, used in the sense 'derived from or related to oxalic acid', or 'containing the radical oxalyl'.

|| **Oxalæmia** (pksäl'miä) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *alpa* blood] see quot. **Oxalæmide** = OXAMIDE.

Oxalan [-AN 2; cf. *alloxan*] = OXALURAMIDE.

Oxalan ntin [cf. *alloxantin*]. see quot. **Oxalæthylene**, a poisonous oily liquid of composition C₆H₁₀N₂; also, a general name for the series to which this belongs, as *chloroxalæthylene* C₆H₄ClN₂. **Oxalhydric acid**, a former name for SACCHARIC acid; hence **Oxalhydrate**, a salt of this acid, a SACCHARATE. **Oxalite Min. = HUMBOLDTINE. Also OXALURAMIDE, OXALYL, etc.**

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oxalæmia*, the presence of oxalates in the blood, a doubtful condition. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 118: When oxalate of ammonia is distilled, the liquid which passes over contains a flocculent substance, to which M. Dumas has given the name of *oxalæmide. 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 248 **Oxalan*, syn. with *Oxaluramide*. 1862 **Oxalantin*, C₆H₄N₂O₄ is related to parabanic acid in the same manner as alloxantin to alloxan. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII 1450 **Oxalæthylene*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 75 The *oxalhydrate of lead which fell was collected on a filter and thoroughly washed with water. 1862 The *oxalhydric acid is a new and peculiar acid. 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV 277 **Oxalite*, native ferrous oxalate, also called *Humboldtine*.

Oxalate (pksäl't). *Chem.* [a. F. *oxalate* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. OXAL- in *oxalique* OXALIC + -ATE¹] A salt of oxalic acid.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 243 The acidulous oxide of pot-ash may also be employed for this purpose. 1862 II 371 Oxalates. 1807 MARCET in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII 303 The lime was precipitated by oxalate of ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) xxxiv. 314 Oxalic acid is a dibasic salt, and forms two classes of salts, called Normal Oxalates, and Acid Oxalates. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 297 Time is required for the development of a good negative, both with the pyro and oxalate developer.

Hence **Oxalatio** a, relating to oxalates. 1833 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxalatic diathesis*, the *oxalic Diathesis* [See OXALIC c].

Oxaldehyde *Chem.* [f. OX- 2 + ALDEHYDE = *oxalic aldehyde*] A synonym of GLYOXAL.

Oxalic (pksæl'ik), a. *Chem.* [ad F. *oxalique* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. L. OXALIS: see -IC.] Of, derived from, or characteristic of the *Oxalis* or Wood Sorrel: *spec.*

a. *Oxalic acid*: a highly poisonous and intensely sour acid (C₂H₂O₄ = C₂O₂.2HO), the first member of the dibasic series having the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}O₄.

It exists in the form of salts (potassium, sodium, or calcium oxalate) in Wood Sorrel and many other plants, and is also obtained chemically from sugar, starch, sawdust, and other organic substances; it crystallizes in transparent colourless crystals, readily soluble in water or alcohol.

Oxalic series (of acids) the dibasic acids derived from the glycol, which differ from the *lactic* or *monobasic* series by having an additional atom of oxygen in place of two of hydrogen; they include Oxalic, Malonic, Succinic, Pyrotartaric, Adipic, Fimelic, Suberic, Azelaic, Sebaccic, Brassylic, and Roscellic acids (Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1874) xxvii).

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 11. 123 Nitric acid forms oxalic acid, with part of the hydrogen and charcoal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II 220 Oxalic acid... is extracted from sugar by combining the oxygen of the nitric acid with one of its constituent principles. 1847 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 71 Oxalic acid. Discovered by Scheele in 1776. It occurs as a mineral Humboldtite combined with oxide of iron. 1873 [see OXALYL] 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed 6) 313 Oxalic Acid derives its name from the wood sorrel which, like all the genus, abounds in oxalic acid in combination with potash.

b. *Oxalic ether*, a name for neutral ethyl oxalate (C₆H₁₀O₄ = C₂O₂.2C₂H₅ O₂); also extended to the oxalates of the alcohol-radicals in general.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 328 Oxalic ether was mixed with sulphuret of potassium. 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 268 *Oxalic Ether*... Only those of methyl, ethyl, amyl and allyl have been yet obtained.

c. *Oxalic diathesis* (*Path.*), that condition of the system in which there is a tendency to formation of calcium oxalate in the urine; also called *oxalatic diathesis*, *oxalic acid diathesis*.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* lxxvi II 548 There is yet another diathesis sufficiently common and important to claim your best attention. I mean the *oxalic*, in which there is a tendency to the formation, in the kidney, of the oxalate of lime, or mulberry calculus.

|| **Oxalis** (pksäl'is). *Bot.* [L. *oxalis*, *oxalid-* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ôxalis* (Diosc.), f. *ôx-* = *ox* sour, acid. In mod. F. *oxalide*.] A large genus of plants (type of N. O. *Oxalidaceae*), otherwise reckoned as a tribe, *Oxalidæ*, of *Geraniaceae*, mostly ornamental herbs, with delicate five-parted flowers of various colours, and leaves usually of three leaflets; the common British species is *O. acetosella*, Wood Sorrel.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xxi, Touching the Docke, there is a wild kind thereof, which some call Oxalis in Greeke, (z wild Sorrell, or Sour docke).] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxalis*, wild Sorrel or Wood Sorrel, an Herb. 1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 399 The saccharine acid is known to be a natural product of a species of oxalis. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* IV. v. xx § 5 The exquisite oxalis is preeminently a mountaineer.

Oxalo-, combining element = OXAL-, used before consonants, as *Oxalo-nitrate*, a salt of oxalic and nitric acid. **Oxalovinic** (pksäl'oi'vni'k) *acid*: a synonym of *ethyl-oxalic acid*, the acid oxalate of ethyl (C₂H₅O₄ = C₂H(C₂H₅)O₄); hence **Oxalovinate** (pksäl'oi'vni'k), a salt of this acid, an ethyl-oxalate.

1873 WATTS *Fownes Chem.* (ed 11) 427 A basic *oxalovinate is obtained by adding ammonium oxalate to the oxynitrate. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 172 **Oxalovinic acid* was discovered by Mitscherlich... It decomposes carbonates of barytes and lime, forming soluble *oxalovates capable of crystallizing. From oxalovinate of barytes it is easy to obtain pure oxalovinic acid.

Oxaluramide (pksäl'uri' ræmid). *Chem.* [See OXALURIC and AMIDE.] The amide of oxaluric acid (C₆H₄N₂O₄), obtained as a white crystalline powder by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan; also called *oxalan*.

1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 277

|| **Oxaluria** (pksäl'uri' riä). *Path.* [mod L., f. OXAL- + -URIA.] The presence of an excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* vii. (heading), Chemical pathology of oxalate of lime (oxaluria). 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii (ed 4) 358 It [i. e. oxalic acid in the urine] is subject to very great increase in certain morbid states, and the condition is then called oxaluria.

Oxaluric (pksäl'uri' rik), a. *Chem.* [f. OXAL- + URIC] In *Oxaluric acid*, a monobasic acid (C₂H₃N₂O₄), which may be regarded as consisting of oxalic acid and urea minus water, obtained as a white crystalline powder of a very acid taste. Hence **Oxalurate**, a salt of oxaluric acid.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1381 Oxaluric acid is formed by the union of 2 atoms of water with parabanic acid. 1862 With excess of ammonia, oxalurate of lime yields a gelatinous precipitate. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 These dumbbells may consist of oxalurate of calcium. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxaluric acid* the analogue of alloxanic acid, being uric acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one atom of the radical of oxalic acid.

Oxalyl (pksäl'il). *Chem.* [f. OXAL- + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (C₂O₂) of oxalic acid.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 398 One molecule of C₂H₄ (ethylene) and C₂O₄ (oxalyl). 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xxi, Oxalic acid, C₂H₂O₄, is a double molecule of water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by oxalyl.

Oxamic (pksæ'mik), a. *Chem.* [f. OX- 2 = OXAL- + AMIC.] In *Oxamic acid*, a monobasic acid, C₂H₃N₂O₄ (= NH₂.C₂O₂.OH), produced by the dehydration of acid oxalate of ammonium, and in other ways; its salts are *Oxamates*. *Oxamic ether*: an ether in which one or other of the hydrogen-atoms of oxamic acid is replaced by an alcohol-radical; e. g. *ethyl-oxamate* or *Oxamethane*, C₂H₃N₂O₄ = NH₂.C₂O₂.O.C₂H₅; *ethyl-oxamic acid*, C₂H₃N₂O₄ = NH.C₂H₅.C₂O₂.OH.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 592 Of Oxamethane, or Etheroxamate. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 172 This body, originally termed *oxamethane*, is now admitted to be oxamic ether, or the ether of amidated oxalic acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xxvi, Thus we have Oxamic Acid, Silver Oxamate, Methyl Oxamate.

Oxamide (pksæmid). *Chem.* [f. OX- 2 + AMIDE.] The diamide C₂O₂N₂H₄, representing two molecules of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by oxalyl, C₂O₂; also called *oxalamide*. Extended generically to the amides which also contain alcohol-radicals, as *dimethyloxamide*, C₂O₂N₂H₄(CH₃)₂, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 590 Oxamide This substance, the first of the series of amides, was discovered by Dumas, in the year 1830. 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 284 Oxamides containing Alcohol radicals. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. (1872) 367 By heating neutral ammonium oxalate, a white powder called Oxamide is left.

Oxammitte (pksæmit). *Min.* [Named 1870, from OX- 2 + AMM (ONIA + -ITE¹)] Native oxalate of ammonium, found in yellowish-white crystals or crystalline grains.

1870 *Amer. J. Sci.* L. 274 Oxalate of Ammonia, which Professor Shepard names Oxammitte. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 994 Oxammitte. [Is] found with mascagnite, which it resembles.

Oxanilic (pksän'lik), a. *Chem.* [f. OX- 2 = OXAL- + ANILIC.] In *Oxanilic acid* (= phenyl-oxamic acid): a crystalline substance (C₆H₅N₂O₄) obtained by heating aniline with an excess of oxalic acid; its salts are *Oxanilates*. So *Oxanilamide* (= monophenyl-oxamide), a snow-white flaky substance (C₆H₅N₂O₄) obtained in the decomposition of cyaniline by hydrochloric acid; *Oxanilide* (= diphenyl-oxamide), a substance (C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₄), crystallizing in white scales, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, or in the decomposition of cyaniline by dilute hydrochloric or

sulphuric acid, **Oxaniline**, a base (C_6H_7NO) obtained by heating amido-salicylic acid, forming a white odorless mass, which dissolves in hot water or alcohol, and separates on cooling in slightly coloured crystals.

1857 MILLER *Elem Chem* III. 241 Oxanilide 1866-77 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 287 Oxanilamide Oxanilic acid.. Oxanilide Oxaniline.

Ox-antelope: see Ox 6

Oxanthracene (okse nprāsīn). *Chem.* Also oxy- [f Ox- + ANTHRAKENE] A neutral substance, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, derived from anthracene

1862 MILLER *Elem Chem* III. 670. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 352 [It] forms light reddish-yellow crystals of oxanthracene, fusible, volatile without decomposition, and subliming in long needles.

Oxarde, obs form of OXBERD.

Ox-bane. [f Ox + BANE sb.] A plant injurious to cattle; now, applied to the Poison-bulb of South Africa, *Buphane toxicaria*.

1611 COTGR. *Mori aut bonif*, ox-bane, an hearbe whereof if an Ox eat, he dies forthwith of the Squinzie 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ox bane*, a sort of Herb.

Ox-bird, oxbird. [f Ox + BIRD 2.]

1. A name applied to various British small wild-fowl, esp the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*), also, locally, to the Sanderling (*Cahdrus arenaria*), Ringed Plover (*Egialius hiaticula*), Common Sandpiper (*Tringoides hypoleucis*)

a 1547 in *Houssk. Oid* (1790) 223 Prices of Fowle—Ox-birds, the doz 1590-4 LANCASTER *Voy to E Indies* (1810) II. 590 A certain kind of fowle called ox-birds, which are a gray kind of sea-fowle, like a snite in colour but not in beake 1699 J JONES in *Allic Cur* (1708) III. 393 Plovers, Snipe, Ox-birds, Pipers, and a hundred other sort of Fowl 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith Dict* (1832) 144 Ox-bird, a name for the Sunt 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1803) I. 89 Killing . . . jack snipe and 5 ox-birds. 1853 J. R. WISE *New Forest* 312 Ringed Plover, known in the neighbourhood of Christchurch and Lynton, as the 'oxbird' 1883— in *Hampsh. Gloss*, *Ox-bird*, the common sand-piper. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 30/54 The Dunlin on the Medway Creeks... is known as Ox-bird 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 195 Sanderling (*Cahdrus arenaria*), also called 'Ox bird' (Essex, Kent) 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* 11 The tiny broad-arrow mark of the oxbird

2 Applied to a species of Weaver-bird, *Tector alector*; b. the African ox-pecker or -biter (*Cent Dict.*)

1883 *List Anim. Zool Soc.* 246 1896 *Ibid* (ed. g.) 258 *Tector alector*, Ox-bird

Ox-bow, oxbow (oksbōw) [f. Ox + Bow sb.]

1. The bow-shaped piece of wood which forms a collar for a yoked ox and has its upper ends fastened to the yoke; = Bow sb¹ 5.

1568-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 575 In hercis et Oxbowys emptis xixd. ob 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Oxebow that gothe about his necke, *collier de beuf* 1573 TISSER *Husb xvii* (1878) 36 With ox bowes and oxyokes, and other things mo, For oxyokes and horsesteeme, in plough for to go 1669, 1721 [see Bow sb¹ 5] 1876 *W. H. Gloss*, *Ox-bow*, an ox collar; the wooden one for the neck when the animal is yoked.

2. U.S. A semicircular bend in a river; hence, the land included within this. Also attrib., as *ox-bow bend*.

1797 J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. St. Vermont* 148 In this town [Newbury, Vt.] are those extensive intervals known by the name of the great Ox-Bow, which form the River assumes in its course at this place 1845 BARBER & HOWE *Hist. Coll. N. York State* 201 Oxbow, on the Oxbow of the Oswegatchie river. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-f-t x*, The Connecticut . . . wautons in huge luxurious oxbows about the fair Northampton meadows 1875 TEMPLE & SHELTON *Hist. Northfield, Mass* 12 The high plain here trends to the west, and turns the course of the Connecticut so that it makes an ox-bow bend

Ox-boy, -cart, -close, etc. see Ox 5, 6.

Ox-cheek. The cheek of an ox, esp. as an article of food. Also attrib.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 44 He useth him as courteously as a butchers car would an ox-cheek when he is hungry. 1693 DRYDEN *Jeminal* II. 461 With what Companion-Cobler have you fed, On old Ox-cheeks, or He-Goats tougher Head? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No 61 2/2 Ox-cheek-Women, Costermongers 1759 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housebr.* (1778) 5 To make an Ox Cheek Soup.

[**Oxæa** (p ksaī) *Zool.* [mod L., f. Gr. ὀξεία sharp.]

A needle-shaped sponge spicule, pointed at both ends. Hence **Oxæate** a, having the form of an oxæa. 1886 R. VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 585 1887 SOLLA in *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 416/1 (*Sponges*) By far the commonest form is the oxæa, a needle-shaped form pointed at both ends and produced by growth from a centre at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis. By the suppression of one of the rays of an oxæa, an acute spicule or stylus results *Ibid* 416/2 The spicular rays often become cylindrical; usually pointed (*oxæate*) at the ends, they are also frequently rounded off (*strongylate*).

Oxen, pl. of Ox. Hence + **ox-ned** pa. pple. (ME.), furnished with oxen.

c 1205 LAV. 31812 Per cheold draf hus fulge I-oxned swiðe færa.

Oxer (p ksaī) *Fox-hunting slang*. [See -ER 1.] An ox-fence

1899 LAWRIE *NCE Sward & Gown* vi. 67 A rattling fall over an 'oxer' 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mt. Harb.* 51 The fence... was an 'oxer', about seven feet high, and impervious to a bird.

Ox-eye, oxeye (p ksaī) Also 5 oxie, oxeghe, 6 oxel, 5c oxes, 6-8 oxey.

1. The eye of an ox; an eye like that of an ox, a large (human) eye

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things, Vitiated Sight* 258 If she had not had that sort of eyes, which some call ox-eyes, for hers were swelled much beyond the size of human eyes. 1869 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* viii. His ox eyes were rolling more stolidly 1892 M. WYNNAN *My Flut-tions* 1, A shallow, undersized Italian, with handsome ox-eyes

2 A popular name of various birds; a esp the Great Titmouse (*Parus major*), also locally, the Blue Titmouse (*P. caeruleus*) or Blue Ox-eye, and Cole Titmouse (*P. britannicus*) or Black Ox-eye.

1544 TURNER *Avium Gvb, Primum parum, Angli nautant* the great titmouse or the great oxie 1549 *Compl. Scot.* in 39. 1 he oxey cryt tust. 1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Improv* (1746) 188 Oxeyes or great Titmice, feed, as ordinary Titmice do, upon Caterpillars, Blossoms of Trees, Bark-Worms and Flies. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 142 A bird of the oxeye species has this year built its nest in the valve of a pump

b. Also, locally applied to the Ox-bird or Dunlin, *Tringa variabilis*; the Tree-creeper (also Ox-eye Creeper), *Certhia familiaris*; the Chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; the Willow Warbler, *P. trochilus*; in N. America, to the Black-bellied Plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, and the American Dunlin, *Felidna americana*.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* *Birdes* 1703 An Oxeye, or creeper, *Certhia* 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* (1837) 17 Ducks Widgeons Dottrells Oxeyes. 1668 WILKINS *Reqt. Char.* II. v 3. 147 Those other Birds a little bigger then a Wren called Ox-eye-creeper 1806 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1803) I. 4 A wild duck, ox-eyes, rails, fieldfares 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 193 Dunlin Ox bird or Ox eye (Essex, Kent) 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Ox-eye*, only name for both the chiff-chaff and the willow warbler. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 115 There was the duck in all those varieties so well known to modern sportsmen, the canvas-back, the red head, the mallard, the widgeon, the dottrell, the oxeye

3. Applied to various plants. a. A species of the genus *Buphthalmum* (N.O. *Compositae*), of which the Central European species *B. grandiflorum* and *B. coradatum*, herbaceous perennials with bright yellow radiate flowers, are often cultivated in gardens. b. The British wild plants *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the Corn Marigold or Yellow Ox-eye, and *C. Leucanthemum*, the White Ox-eye, Ox-eye daisy, Dog-daisy, or Moon-daisy; sometimes also (app. by confusion) applied to species of *Anthemus* with yellow or white flowers resembling these. c. Applied by Lyte to *Adonis vernalis* (N.O. *Ranunculaceae*). d. The American composite plant *Helopsis laevis* with large yellow flowers. e. The West-Indian composite plants, Creeping Ox-eye or West Indian Mangold, *Wedelia carnea*, and Sea-side Ox-eye, *Borrchia arborescens*. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866)

a. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS* 210 Oxeye; *oculus bouis* c 1450 *Alpha* 21/21 *Butalmon* uel *butalinos*, *oculus bouis* idem, *anglice oxie* [v r oxeghe] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. G v, *Buphthalmum* or oxeye hath leues lyke fenel and a yellowe floure greater then Camomill, lyke vnto an ey, wherupon it hath the name. c 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 678 Oxeye still greene, and bitter Patience. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxlv 606 The plant which we haue called *Buphthalmum*, or Oxeye 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 321 Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*.

b. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Annus*, Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis' flower, Fair oxeye, gold-locks, and columbine 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 69/1 A wild Field Marigold this is also termed an Ox Eye if Yellow, and a Wild Daisie if White. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ox-eye*, also an Herb otherwise call'd Great Margaret, good for Wounds and the King's Evil 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. App.*, *Ox-eye-daisy*, a name sometimes given to the *Leucanthemum* of botanical writers. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 321 Ox eye of old Authors, *Anthemus* a 1795 ATKIN *Even.* at *Hone* xvi. One of the great ox-eye daisies in the coin 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 2), Great White Ox-eye. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Rad. as Rose* I. 204 Her lap full of decapitated oxeyes 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Ox-eye chamomile, *Anthemus tinctoria*

c. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* II. xxxii 189 This herbe is called in Latine *Buphthalmum* and *Oculus bouis* This is the right Ox eye described by Dioscorides. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Place* II. in 380 Oriental Ox-eyes with red and white Flowers

d. Applied to a sparoid fish, *Box* or *Boops vulgaris*; also to an elopoid fish, *Megalops cyprinoides*.

e. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 534/1 The Ox-Eye, is like the Tunney, an excellent Fish, and looks like the Eye of an Ox [coast of Brazil]

5. Applied to several things likened to the eye of an ox, as a. A drinking cup in use at certain Oxford colleges; b. *Naut.* A small glass bull's eye (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 1867); c. A small concave mirror made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); d. An oval dormer window = CEIL DE BOUVE (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). 1703 in *Hearn's Collect* (O. H. S.) II. 461 Abest Creedus, quia bibit Ox-Eyes cum Bedelli uxore [See also Note to this] a 1843 *Southern Comm. Pl.* Bk IV 425 Oxford, All Souls Their silver cups at the college are called ox-eyes, and an ox-eye of wormwood was a favourite draught there. 18 Oxford during Last Cent. 65 At Corpus Christi were drinking-cups and glasses, which from their shape, were called ox-eyes.

6. *Naut.* = BULL'S EYE 10 see quotes.

1598 PHILLIPS *tr. Linschoten* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 240 A certayne cloude, which in shew seemeth no bigger than a mans fist, and therefore by the Portugals it is called *Olho do Boy*, (or Ox eye) 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrococosm* 172 Those Dreadful Storms on the Coasts of Guinea, which the Seamen call the Ox Eye, from their Beginning, because at first it seems no bigger than an Ox's Eye 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Ox eye*, a small cloud, or weather-gall, seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a severe storm

7 *Comb.* Ox-eye arch, a pointed or Gothic arch; ox-eye beam = horse-eye beam: see HORSE sb. 27 c (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); ox-eye camomile, daisy (see 3 b), ox-eye tom-tit (see 2 a)

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* II. n. 532 In the Anglo-Norman age, all their arches were nearer to the Roman taste, than the acuter oxeye arch.

Ox-eyed (p ksaī d), a. [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Having large full eyes like those of an ox.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. II (1676) 290/1 Homer useth that Epithite of Ox-eyed, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best 1792 GIBSON *Mus. Whs* (1814) II. 476 Your friend is not quite so great a vixen as the ox-eyed Juno 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 3 Eyes of hazel, such for size and lustre as Homer gives to ox-eyed Juno 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 7/1 How stolid he looks! How ox-eyed! How mildly ruminative!

2 Of the form of a pointed or Gothic arch.

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* App. p. xxxii. The acuter, oxeyed, arch coming then into fashion

Ox-feather, Ox-foot see Ox 6.

Oxford (p ksfōrd), the name of a University town in England [in OE. *Oxena*-, *Oxnafor* 'ford of oxen', ME. *Oxneford*, *Oxensford*], used attributively in numerous expressions: **Oxford chrome**, ochre, yellow ochre, formerly dug at Shotover, near Oxford; **Oxford clay** (*Geol.*), a deposit of stiff blue clay underlying the 'coral rag' of the Middle Oolite in the midland counties of England, and esp. in Oxfordshire; **Oxford corners**, in *Printing*, ruled border lines enclosing the print of a book, etc., crossing and extending beyond each other somewhat at the corners; **Oxford frame**, a picture-frame the sides of which cross each other and project some distance at the corners; **Oxford man**, a man who has been educated at the University of Oxford; **Oxford mixture**, a kind of woollen cloth of a very dark grey colour; called also *Oxford grey*, *pepper-and-salt*, *thunder-and-lightning*; **Oxford Movement** (*Ch. Hist.*), the movement for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England, which began at Oxford about 1833; **Oxford Oolite** (*Geol.*), the middle division of the Oolitic system: see OOLITE 2, **Oxford School** (*Ch. Hist.*), the school of thought represented by the Oxford Movement; the body of persons belonging to this, **Oxford shoe**, a style of shoe laced over the instep; **Oxford Tracts**, the 'Tracts for the Times' issued 1833-41 in advocacy of the principles of the Oxford Movement, whence the movement and school are also known as **TRACTARIAN**.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 465 **Oxford chrome*, an oxide of iron used in oil and water-colour painting 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 203/2 The Coralline Formation. Lower group. **Oxford clay* 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol.*, *Oxford clay*, the lower member of the Middle Oolite, so called from its being well developed in Oxfordshire 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 322 The barbarism, called an **Oxford frame*. 1890 NASHE *Pasquill's Apol.* I. B II, You that are **Oxford men*, enquire whether Walpole were not a Puritan? 1890 GLADSTONE *Spl. at Oxford Union* 5 Feb. To call a man a characteristically Oxford man is, in my opinion, to give him the highest compliment that can be paid to any human being 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, His legs graced a pair of **Oxford-mixture* trousers, made to show the full symmetry of those limbs 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* III. 18 He wore a long Oxford mixture coat 1841 J. RATHBONE (*title*) Are the Puseys sincere? A letter most respectfully addressed to a right reverend catholic lord bishop on the **Oxford Movement*. 1864 J. H. NYRMAN *Apol.* IV. 107 But there was another reason still, which severed Mr. Rove from the Oxford Movement a 1890 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Chambers's Encycl.* (1901) IV. 359/2 The factor variously known as the Oxford or Tractarian movement, or by its advocates as the 'Catholic Revival' 1892 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* 1 What is called the Oxford or Tractarian movement began in a vigorous effort for the immediate defence of the Church against serious dangers, arising from the violent and threatening temper of the days of the Reform Bill 1854 **Oxford ochre* [see OCHRE sb. 1] 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 430 A section of the ochre-pits at Shotover Hill, near Oxford, where the Oxford ochre is obtained 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 138 Oolitic System 5 Portland oolite 6. **Oxford oolite* 7. Bath oolite [1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 247, I have met them with bob-wigs and new shoes, Oxford-cut] 1847 *New Monthly Mag.* LXXX. II. 457 High-lows (now called **Oxford shoes*). 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re Lyne* I. xii. 273 Patent-leather Oxford shoes [1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1 The shoes would be low-cut, black calf, laced oxford.] 1839 Hook in Liddon, ed. *Life Pusey* II. 467 Let it be erected by contributors to the **Oxford Tracts* and their friends—or by any other title by which you would prefer to have yourselves called. 1870 ALLIBONE *Dict. Eng. Lit.* 1709/1 Dr Pusey had given great offence to some, and equal satisfaction to others, by his connection with the Oxford Tracts movement.

Hence **Oxfordian** *a.*, pertaining to Oxford; in *Geol.* applied to the lower division of the Middle or Oxford Oolite.

1885 *ETHRIDGE Stratigraph. Geol.* 441 The Middle Jurassic rocks comprise two complete and distinct groups—1. The Oxfordian, 2. The Corallian. 1. Oxfordian—divisible into two sections, *a* and *b*, the Kellaways Rock and the Oxford Clay.

Oxfordism (*oʊksfɔːdɪzəm*). [*f* prec + -ISM.]

1. An Oxford habit or trait; the characteristics, habits, or peculiarities of Oxford scholars.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richard* (1857) IV 138 note, Burschism is not without its meaning more than Oxfordism or Cambridgeism. **1855** *Daily News* 9 Jan 6/3 The word 'festive' is good English, but to work the word very hard was, at one time, an Oxfordism.

2. *Ch. Hist.* The principles and practices of the Oxford Movement (see **OXFORD**) *Obs.*

1847 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand Pilgr* xiv 165 It was heart cheering to hear a Bishop of the Church of England, in the midst of the prevalence of Oxfordism, take these simple themes. **1849** O. BROWNSON *Wks* VII. 145 He might, perhaps, write a passable essay or article for a magazine in favour of Oxfordism.

So **†Oxfordist** *Ch. Hist.*, an adherent of the Oxford Movement. *Obs.*

1836 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr* (1844) II viii 67 Thus the Romanists and the Oxfordists say is a view required to modify and add to that of the Scripture.

Ox-gall. see **Ox** 6.

Oxgang (*oʊksɪŋɡ*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Chiefly northern; also 7-8 *dial* *osken*, -in, *ox-going* [*f* **Ox** + **GANG** *sb* 3]. In OE two words with *oxan* gen. sing. or *oxena* gen. pl.]

1. The eighth part of the CARUCATE or ploughland varying from 10 to 18 acres, or more widely, according to the system of tillage, etc., a bovate.

The carucate being the extent of land ploughed by one plough, with its team of eight oxen, an eighth of this was considered as the share of each ox of the team. Holders of less than a carucate united with their neighbours in the use of a co operative plough, to the team of which each furnished as many oxen as he held oxgangs. see quot 1425 (In quot *c* 1375 strangely used to render *L. iugerum* JUGER.)

963 in *Birch Cartul. Sax* (1897) III 346 On hillum twegra oxena gang, and on Lundby twegra oxena gang. **972-92** *Ibid* 370 An hide buton anes oxan gang. **c** 1375 *Sc Leg* *Sauv* xvii. (*Martha*) 49 Of anes oxange hale þe space [orig *per spatium iugeris*], þat twa hundredt fet in lynch has And twenty, and in bred also Seywne schore of fute and na. **c** 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* l. 400 Yhwmen, þewere Knaill, or Knaawe That was of mycht an ox til hawe, He gert that man hawe part in pluche, Swa than begowth, and eftir lang Of land was mesure, ane ox-gang. **14** *Nominale* in *W. Wulcker Hec boonga*, a noxgang [*c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* *ibid* 1967 *Hec boonga*, a noxgangyn lond.] **1731** *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 33 An oxgang of land and meadow **1841** (18 July) *Acta Dom. Concilia et Sessiones* (Register Ho Edin) XVI. ff. 51 b, Because ilk Oxengang (SKENE (1869) oxengate) is estymyt jierly to twentie shillings in all dewities. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II vii. 59 The Ox-gang, or Oxengate called *Bonata terrae* contains after the originall repute 13 acres. **1639** in *N. Riding Rec* IV 121 According to an ancient rate of 18th an oxgang of lande **1703** THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E. D. D.) An oxgang contains 10 acres in some places; in others sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four, and fifty in some parts of Bradford parish. **1788** W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Oxkin*, an ox-gang **1891** ATKINSON *Moerland Par* 431 In the year 1272 there were fifty-six oxgangs or bovates in villanage in the township of Danby.

2. As a measure of length. ? a furlong

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diad. Sic.* II viii 52 The River of Tygre commonly aboute foure oxgangs broad

†Oxgate. Chiefly *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 *oxen-gate*. [*f* **Ox** + **GATE** *sb* 3, *GATE* *sb* 1] A measure of land; the same as the **OXGANG** (for which this name appears to have been substituted after 1550)

1585 *Decree of Scotch Exchequer* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 136 Thirteen acres extendis and sall extend to ane oxgat of land, and four oxgat extendis and sall extend to ane pund land of auld extent. **15.** *Harl. MS.* 4628 The Lords fand that 13 aikers sall be ane oxengate of land. **1609** SKENE (see **OXGANG**, 1541) **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 5 An oxgang or oxgate of land is as much as an ox can till. **1672** *Sc. Acts Chas II* (1820) VIII 147 The threthetwo oxingate of land of old extent with the tower fortalice maner place walkemilnes and cornemilnes of the samyn milnelands

Ox-going, *dial* synonym of **OXGANG**. see E. D. D.

Ox-harrow, *sb*. A large and powerful harrow used on clay lands; originally drawn by oxen.

1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 15 It is used in many countreys, the husbandes to have an axe harowe, the whiche is made of sixe small peces of timbre, called harowe bulles. **1764** *Museum Rusticum* III. xxi. 89 A pair of ox-harrows, or the heaviest of all, in many countes called drags. **1766** *Ibid*. VI. 373 Were I to have two ox-harrows, I should be obliged to have a much stronger team than four stout horses. **1813** A. YOUNG *Agric. Esses* I. 147 Very large and powerful harrows for their strong land, which they call ox harrows.

Hence **Ox-harrow** *v. trans.*, to harrow with an ox-harrow

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 15 Aug. 1775 Ox-harrowed A. 2 [a certain field], and gathered it up into five-bout lands.

†Oxhaverte, *Min. Obs.* Also (more correctly) *oxahverite*. [Named 1827 from *Oxa*- or *Uxa*-hver in Reykjadal, Iceland] A pale green variety of Apophyllite, found in small green crystals on silicified wood.

1827 BREWSTER in *Edin. Phil. Jnl.* VII. 125 Oxhaverte.

1829 *Nat. Philos. I. Polar. Light* ix 36 (U. K. S.) Some years afterwards he discovered the remarkable mineral of oxhaverte. **1837** *DANA Min.* 276 Oxahaverte. **1868** *Ibid* 416 Oxhaverte. **1896** CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, Oxahaverte an obs. syn. of apophyllite

Ox-head (*oʊksheɪd*). [*f* **Ox** + **HEAD**.]

1. The head of an ox, or a representation of one

In quot 1595 with allusion to HORNING *vbl* *sb* 3. **1595** SHAKS *John II* 1. 292, I would set an Ox-head to your Lyons hide. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1721) 12 The Chests were carved on the outside with Ox-heads

2. *transf.* A stupid person; a dolt, blockhead, also *attrib.*, or quasi-*adj.* stupid.

a 1634 MARSTON (W. 1864) Dost make a mummer of me, ox-head? **1806** FESSENDEN *Democr.* I 93 Could equal ox-head celebration In honor of the frantic nation

3. *dial.* = HOGSHEAD

1886 ELWORTHY *IV Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., Plase, sir, I be come arter th' empty oxhead.

Oxherd. [*f* **Ox** (in OE in gen. sing. *oxan* or gen. pl. *oxena*) + **HERD** *sb* 2] A keeper of oxen; a cowherd.

c 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in *W. Wulcker 90/9 Bubulc*, oxanhyrdas. *Ibid* 91/12 *O Bubulce*, eala oxanhyrde. **a** 1100 *Ag. Voc* *ibid* 274/28 *Aububulc*, oxanhyrde. **1398** *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv (MS. Bod.) If 255 b/2 An one heerde hette Bubulcus, and is ordeyved bi office to kepe oxen. **c** 1425 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker 669/5* *Hic bubulcus*, ovarde. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. A. I.) 329 The art of the oxherd is the art of attending to oxen

Ox-hide, o xhide. The skin of an ox

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. x* (*Fox & Wolf*) xiii, The wolf will not forgi the ane ox hide. **1497** *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1869) 229 An Ox hyde all Redie coryed & Tanned. **1640-1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 148 That the best ox hyde be sold for vij marks, and inferior sorts of oxen hydres for v lbs, vij marks. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I 367 They Bought such measure of land as an oxhide measures. *attrib.* **1848** BUCKLEY *Ibid* 67 He drew together the notch of the arrow and the ox-hide string

† erroneously. 'A measure of land, as much as could be encircled by a hide cut into narrow strips' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858 so in *modern Dicts*) (An error arising from confusion of *HIDE* *sb* 1 with *HIDE* *sb* 2.)

Ox-horn (*oʊksheɪn*). [*f* **Ox** + **HORN**.]

1. A horn of an ox (Sometimes used as a drinking-vessel.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxxi. 776 Com se deofol and heafde ane oxan horn on hande] **1601** HOLLAND *Pleny* I. 402 In the deep sea they light on certain little trees branched and full of boughes, in colour of an Ox horn. **1668** BACON *Sylva* § 549 Hartshorn is of a fat and clammy substance, and it may be, Ox-horn would do the like [yield mushrooms] **1868** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxi, He took the large ox-horn of our quarantine apple cider.

2. A name of the Black Olive or Olive-bark (*Bucida buceras*) of Jamaica, the wood of which is not liable to the attacks of insects.

1866 *Treas. Bot* 831/1

3. *Ox-horn* *cockle*, a bivalve mollusc, the heart-cockle, *Isocardia cor*.

Oxhouse (*oʊksaʊs*). Now *local*. A house for the sheltering or stabling of oxen: cf *cow-house* *14.* *Now* in *W. Wulcker 121/2* *Hoc bistare*, a nox-hous. **1523** FITZHERB *Surv.* 35 b, Two barnes and an ox house, a hey house and a stable. **1533** *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 39 All the hae that is in the oxhouse lath. **1577** B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb* 12 An entire to the Oxhouses **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ox-house*, the stable for the oxen.

†Oxi, *Obs.* Abbreviation of **OXYGON**

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 269 Fig. 3 is described by the *Oxi* in this manner. *Ibid* 279 The Straight Arch may be described (as its vulgarly said) from the *Oxi*, which being but part of a World, is taken from the word *Oxigonum*, signifying a 'Triangle, with three sharp Angles. **1725** W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 8 A Gothic Arch, or *Oxi*.

Oxi, *obs.* ME. inf. of **ASE** *v*.

Oxi, earlier spelling of many words, chiefly chemical, now spelt **OXY**.

Oxidability (*oʊksɪdəbɪlɪti*). Also *oxy-*. [*f* next + see -*ITY*] The quality of being oxidable; oxidizability.

1803 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII 297 All those of easier oxidability than mercury. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 122 The greater the disparity in oxidability the greater is its power

Oxidable (*oʊksɪdəbəl*), *a.* *Chem.* Now *rare* Also *oxy-*. [*a* *F. oxidable* (Lavoisier, 1789), now *oxydable*, *f* *oxid* to **OXIDATE**. see -**ABLE**] Capable of being oxidated; oxidizable.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 1179 Table of compound oxydable and acidifiable bases. **1796** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 435 Perhaps also the tin was added to render the copper less readily oxydable. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 122 Silver being less oxydable than copper

Oxidant (*oʊksɪdənt*). *rare* [*a* *F. oxidant* (1806 in Hatzl-Darm., now *oxydant*), ppl. adj., from *oxid* to **OXIDATE**.] An oxidating agent; a substance that readily gives off oxygen.

1884 *Health Exh. Catal. Gafa* Antiseptics, disinfectants, oxidants, and air purifiers.

Oxide (*oʊksɪd*), *v. Chem.* Now *rare*. Also *oxy-*. [*f* *F. oxid-er* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier 1787; *oxyder* in *Dict. Acad.* 1835) + -**ATE** *sb* 3.]

1. *trans.* To cause to unite with oxygen; to convert into an oxide; = **OXIDIZE** 1.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 11 § 14. 221 Iron and zinc. decompose the water, and become oxydated

at its expence. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 386 The oxygen unites with, and oxydates the wire. **1866-77** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 302 It [ozone] oxydates black sulphide of lead into white sulphate of lead. **1882** *Nature* XXVI 252/2 Make the red lead to be hydrogenated much smaller in amount than that to be oxydated.

2. *intr.* To unite with oxygen; to become converted into an oxide; = **OXIDIZE** 2

1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII 44 1^h basis of potash oxydates in carbonic acid and decomposes it. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 352 The rouleaus of wire, being still red, would oxydate quite as much as if they had been heated in the midst of the flames without the least precaution. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 115 The harder metals which do not oxydate readily, being preferred

Hence *Oxydated* ppl. *a.* (in quot. 1855 *humorously* for 'rusty'); *Oxydating* *vbl* *sb* and ppl. *a.*

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 27 note, The oxydated (calced) part of the surface of the tin. **1793** BEDDOES *Calculus* 236 It is to this oxygene, that the effect produced by oxydated mercury is owing. **1800** *Med. Jnl.* IV 121 The oxydating wire, namely, from the zinc side, was the lowest in the tube. **1855** O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 198 Where conversation runs through mouldy toasts to oxydated puns. **c** 1865 *WVLS in Crc Sc* I 366/2 The use of the oxydating flame may be tried on metals

Oxidation (*oʊksɪdətʃən*). *Chem.* Also *oxy-*

[*a* *F. oxidation* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787; *oxydation* in *Dict. Acad.* 1835), *n.* of action from *oxid*. see prec.] The action or process of oxidating; combination with oxygen, conversion into an oxide or oxygen-compound.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. l. i to The regular succession of colours in iron, according to its degree of oxydation (calcination). **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 301 Oxidation, or oxygenation, or oxydization, the combination of any other body with oxygen. **1862** *DANA Man.* *Geol.* § 52 51 The processes of oxydation and deoxydation give a degree of activity even to the world of rocks. **1871** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 13 In this act of combination, which is termed oxydation, heat is evolved, and light is frequently given off. **1885** GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1882) 355 The reception of oxygen, the oxydation of the oxydizable matter etc. are collectively called respiration. *attrib.* **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 1162 [He] scrapes its entire surface clean and free from oxydation-scale or fire-strain.

b In extended use. see quot.

1822 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III 657 The term *oxydation* has been widened until at present it is applied to all chemical changes which result in an addition of a negative radicle, simple or compound, to elements or compounds, or a decrease in the relative quantity of the positive radicle of a compound, whether this is or is not accompanied by substitution of a negative radicle. e. g. the following change. $4Fe + 3O_2 = 2Fe_2O_3$

Oxidative (*oʊksɪdətɪv*), *a.* [*f* as **OXIDATE** *v*. + -*IVE*.] Having the property of oxidizing.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II § 5. 286 The blood itself removed from the body has practically no oxydative power at all over substances which are undoubtedly oxydized in the body. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 398 Carbonic anhydride is only one of the several products of the oxydative metabolism.

Oxidator (*oʊksɪdətɔː*). Also *oxy-*. [Agent-n from **OXIDATE** *v*. see -**OR** 2c.] *a.* Something that oxydates; an oxydizing agent. *b.* An apparatus for directing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp.

a 1854 GESSNER *Coal, Petrol* etc. (1865) 167 It is supposed that hot air is a better oxidator than cold. **1865** LEITCH in *Crc Sc* I. 110/1 Common Lamp, with Oxylator

Oxide (*oʊksɪd*, *oʊksɪd*), *sb* *Chem.* Also *oxid* (now chiefly *U. S.*), *oxyde*, *oxyd*. [*a* *F. oxide* (1787), now *oxyde*, *f. oxy-gène* + *-ide*, after the ending of *acide*. cf *Sp. oxido*, *Pg. oxydo*, *It. ossido*.]

Cf 1787, G. de Morveau & Lavoisier *Nomencl. Chimique* 56 'Nous avons formé le mot *oxyde*, qui d'une part rappelle la substance avec laquelle le métal est uni, qui d'autre part annonce suffisamment que cette combinaison de l'oxygène ne doit pas être confondue avec la combinaison acide, quoiqu'elle s'en rapproche à plusieurs égards.' This antithesis of *acide* and *oxyde* was no doubt the reason why some early writers in Eng used *oxid* (like *acid*), a spelling now favoured by American use. *Oxyde* and *oxyd* represent a feeling for closer written conformity to *oxygen*.]

A compound of oxygen with another element, or with an organic radical.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 11 187 Red oxyd of mercury. the oxyds of silver. **1793** BEDDOES *Calculus* 236 The oxyd of mercury, in passing through the human body, parts with its Oxygene. **1795** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV 331 Wootz, from the surface of which oxyde, and any other extraneous matter, had been carefully rubbed off. **1799** *Med. Jnl.* I 61 Substances, such as the oxydes of mercury, zinc, &c. **1800** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 67 Every substance, capable of union with oxygen affords, by combustion, either an oxide or an acid. **1867-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 508 Simple ethers are the oxides of the alcohol-radicles. **1892** A. H. GREEN *Coal* ii. 65 The red colour of the rocks is caused by every grain being coated by a thin skin of ferric oxyde. **1879** *DANA Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 50 The oxyd of the metal calcium is common quicklime. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Oxide*, *oxyde*.

So **†Oxide** *v* [ad. *F. oxider* ('métaux oxydés', *Nomencl. Chim.* 1787), now *oxyder*] = **OXIDIZE**. **1798** *Nicholson's Jnl.* Jan 458 The iron does not form ink with the gallic acid, but in proportion as it is oxydized. **1806** *Med. Jnl.* XV 274 Some of the mercury is, by the action of the air, oxydized

†Oxidigere, *Obs. rare*. [*f* as if from **oxidigere*, *f. OXIDE* + *L. gerens, gerent-em*, bearing, carrying.] Surface oxydization, rusting.

1831 STEPHENSON in J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* 153 On no malleable iron railway has oxydigerence or rusting taken place to any important extent.

Oxidimetry. [f. OXIDE + -METRY.] Measurement or estimation of the amount of oxide formed. 1896 *Invention* 25 Jan 50/1 It represents a special branch of oxidimetry.

Oxidizable (pksidizəb'l), *a. Chem.* Also oxy-. [f. OXIDIZE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being oxidized; capable of combining with oxygen so as to form an oxide or oxygen-compound.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil Trans* XCII 336 The easily oxidizable metals cannot be employed 1866 PHIPSON in *Gullem's The Sun* (1870) 41 The chlorides, bromides, and iodides of metals not easily oxidizable. 1885 [see OXIDATION].

Hence **Oxidizability**.

1876 tr. *Hagner's Gen Pathol* (ed 6) 301 Those peculiarities by which it is distinguished from other fats, e.g. easier oxidizability 1884 *Athenaeum* 8 Mar 314/3 Researches on the oxidizability of iron and steel

Oxidization (pksidizə'zən), *Chem.* Also oxy-. [n. of action from OXIDIZE v.] The action of oxidizing or process of being oxidized, oxidation.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trans Amer* 287 note. Iron ore in a continued state of oxidization 1885 J. R. ALLEN in *Mag Art* Aug 456/2 Objects of bronze, being less liable to oxidization than iron, have been preserved.

Oxidize (pksidiz), *v. Chem.* Also oxy-. [f. OXIDE + -IZE.]

1 *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; to convert into an oxide or oxygen-compound. (In the case of a metal, often = to cover with a coating of oxide, to rust, make rusty.)

1802 [implied in OXIDIZABLE, OXIDIZEMENT] 1806 HATCHETT in *Phil Trans* XCVI 119 Coal is apparently nothing more than carbon oxidized to a certain degree 1872 HUXLEY *Phys. vi* 138 It is highly probable that the amyloids and fats are very frequently oxidized in the blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 123 There must be a limit to the powers of the system to oxidize alcohol.

b *humorously* for 'rust' in *fig* sense

1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan 602 The naïf enthusiasm of the elderly traveller whose own Greek is oxidized an inch thick

2 *intr.* To enter into combination with oxygen, to take up oxygen; to become converted into an oxide. (Of a metal, often = to become coated with oxide; to rust, become rusty)

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem* I 166 A piece of zinc, immersed under water which is freely exposed to the atmosphere, oxidizes very slowly 1864 *Daily Tel* 17 Mar. There they (iron rails) lie, and oxidize tranquilly 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 199 Allowing thin pieces of the metal to oxidize in dry air

Hence **Oxidized**, *ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Oxidized silver, in silversmith's work, a name erroneously given to silver with a dark coating of silver sulphide

1839 G. BIRD *Nat Philos* 203 The paper will be found stained of a deep purple hue from the oxidized gold 1842 FARNELL *Chem Anal* (1845) 371 Heated with rather a strong oxidizing flame. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Comp. Metall* 233 A long series of processes, alternately of an oxidizing and a deoxidizing character 1871 *Grant* 31 The new invention of oxidized silver. 1893 *Athenaeum* 1 Apr 412/1 This reddening is due to the oxidizing action of moist air

† **Oxidizement**, *Chem. Obs.* Also oxy-. [f. prec. + -MENT.] = OXIDATION, OXIDIZATION.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil Trans* XCII 333, I can attribute their difference of colour only to the different state of oxidizement of the iron 1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 4) 330 The terms *oxidizement* and *oxidation* imply the combination of oxygen with bodies. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 154 Iron, coated with brass or copper, is less liable to oxidizement

Oxidizer, *Also oxy-*. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] 1 A substance that oxidizes, or gives off oxygen to, another, an oxidizing agent

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 575 Chromic acid is a very active oxidizer 1883 *Hartwich's Photogr. Chem* (ed Taylor) 257 Experiments performed with various oxidizers 2 A workman employed in making 'oxidized silver': see OXIDIZED.

1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb 3/4 Gilders—Wanted an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxidizer

† **Oxidulated**, *ppl. a. Chem. Obs.* Also oxy-. [f. obs. F. *oxydulé*, f. *oxyduler*, 'lowest degree of oxidation, protoxide', dim of *oxyde*, after L. *acid-us*, *acidul-us*: cf. *acidulated*, *acidulous*.] Combined with a smaller proportion of oxygen than in another compound; as in *oxidulated iron*, a former name for the magnetic oxide of iron (Fe₃O₄) as distinguished from the peroxide (Fe₂O₃). So

† **Oxydulse** (oxydul) [a. obs. F. *oxydulse*], an oxide containing a smaller or the smaller proportion of oxygen; † **Oxydulous** *a. = oxidulated*

1806 *Edin. Rev* IX 71 Those portions of the ore which contain the least quantity of oxygen...are consequently denominated 'oxydulated'. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* II xxiv 512 Valleys, which contain magnetic sands (granular oxidulated iron). 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem* (ed 8) II 55 [In the case] of only two oxides we might have applied the term *oxide* to the metal fully saturated with oxygen, and of *oxydulse* to the compound at an inferior stage of oxidizement, as has been done by several of the French chemists. 1814 *Edin. Rev* XXIII 68 'Oxydulous iron ore forms a rock' 1869 PHILLIPS *Pesno* x. 282 Magnetite, oxydulous iron, occurs in blocks in Somma

Oxide, *obs. form of OXIDE.*

Oxify, *v. nonce-wd* [f. OX + -(i)FY.] *trans*

To make an ox of, turn into an ox

1804 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* I. 515 Instead of oxifying or assifying myself, and crying wonderful! at every action of my perfect prince.

Oxygen, -gon, etc., obs. ff. OXYGEN, -gon, etc.

Oxime (pksim), **oxim** (pksim), *Chem.* [f. OX- + -ime, shortened from IMIDE (the imides containing the radical NH, the oximes N(OH))]. Introduced by the German chemists V. Meyer and Janny in 1882. A chemical compound containing the divalent group N(OH), joined to a carbon atom, esp. in the combination C₂H₅N: as *acetoxime* C₂H₅·N(OH), *formoxime* = CH₂·N(OH). Also called **Oximide**.

1891 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/3 The large class of substances known as the oximes, which have been so much investigated of late, has just been enriched by the discovery of its simplest possible member, formoxime, CH₂·N·OH 1893 *Ibid.* 13 May 668/3 [A paper was read on] 'Organic Oximides a Research on their Pharmacology', by Dr. H. Pomfret

Oximel (l), *obs form of OXYMEL.*

Oxindole (pksindoul), *Chem.* Also -ol [f. OX- + INDOL-]. A colourless crystalline substance (C₈H₇NO), becoming an oil when heated, consisting of indole combined with one equivalent of oxygen. Hence *dioxindole*, containing two equivalents of oxygen (C₈H₇NO₂) see Dr. 2 c.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 733 Indol is produced by passing the vapour of oxindol over heated zinc-duct. *Ibid.* 736 The oxindol forms long colourless needles or feathery groups, and at higher temperatures distils as a colourless or reddish oil which immediately solidifies in the crystalline form. On exposure to the air, it is partly converted by oxidation into dioxindol 1881 *Nature* XXIV 229/1 A body called oxindol, from which isatin, and therefore indigo, can be obtained 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict Chem.* III. 661 Oxindole dioxindole.

Oxiodic: see OXY-ODIC.

Oxless, *a* [-LESS] Without an ox or oxen. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. ch. But beef is rare within these ox-less isles

Ox-like, *a* and *adv.* [-LIKE.] Like, or resembling that of an ox, after the manner of an ox 1626 W. FORDE *Sem* 37 To exempt yourself from this supine and oxlike securitie. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 164 His be yon Juno of majestic zoom, With cow like udders, and with ox-like eyes. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool* § 268 Boviform or Ox-like Antelopes, species that present various degrees of relationship to the Antelopes and Oxen respectively

Oxlip. Forms 1 *oxanslyppe*, -slope, 6 *oxslip* (pe, oxslip, 7- oxslip [OE. *oxanslyppe* wk. fem, f. *oxan* gent. sing of *oxa*, Ox + *slyppe* slimy or viscous dropping: see COWSLIP.]

The name of a flowering herb: applied (at least from 16th c.) to a plant intermediate in appearance between the Cowslip (*Primula veris*) and Primrose (*P. vulgaris*), agreeing with the former in having a common scape bearing an umbel of many flowers, but in the colour and form of the individual flowers resembling the latter, now ascertained to be a natural hybrid between the cowslip and primrose; by some 17-18th c. writers extended to include the cultivated varieties of many colours commonly comprised under the name *Polyanthus* b. By recent botanists appropriated to *Primula elatior* (Jacq.), a species having the appearance of a luxuriant pale-flowered cowslip, found in Europe from Gothland southward, and in Britain only in Essex and parts of the adjacent counties.

The latter, discovered at Bardfield in Essex in 1842, by Mr. H. Doubleday, is sometimes distinguished as the Bardfield or True Oxlip; in Essex it is included, with the hybrid oxlip, under the name 'Cowslip', the cowslip of English literature being there called 'Paigle'

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 32 Wyl slie, oxanslyppan nibe-wearde, & alor rinde wylle on buteran. *Ibid* III. 30 zenim gearwan & wudubundan leaf, & cuslyppan & oxanslyppan 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 80 Coweslyppe is named in Latin herba paralytica, and there are two kinds of them, the one is called in the West countree of some a Cowslip, and the other an Oxslip, and they are both called in Cambridgeshire Paigles. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* I. lxxviii 122 *Verbascum album*, Oxellippe [Figure] *Ibid* 123 The Oxslip is very like to the Cowslippe, sauing that his leaves be greater and larger, and his floures be of a pale or faynt yellow colour, almost white and without savour. *Ibid.* The petite Mulleynes are called in English Cowslippes, Primroses, & Oxellips

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. 1. 250, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes, Where Oxslips and the nodding Violet growes. 1611—*Wint. T.* IV. 1. 125 Pale Prime-roses, bold Oxlips, and The Crowne Imperiall. Lillies of all kinds 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 350 Having improved the seed of *Primula veris* or common wild primrose to that height, that it has produced the *Primula polyanthos* or Oxlip. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 70/2 The Oxlip Cowslip is like those of the field, but of several red colours. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 233 Mr. Curtis tells us, that by cultivation it [primrose] may be brought to throw up a long common fruit-stalk like the Oxlip; which countenances the idea of the latter being a variety of this. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 107 As cowslip unto oxlip is, So seems she to the boy 1844 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Ox-lip, also applied to *Primula variabilis* and *P. vulgaris caulescens*

b 1844 *Gard. Chron.* 12 Mar. The German Oxlip, the true *P. elatior*, which is not yet known to be a native of England. 1844 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Phytologist* I. 204, I send you some oxlips from Bardfield in Essex which appear to me to be identical with the true *Primula elatior* of Linnaeus and the German botanists. Pagels or cowslips also occur in the neighbourhood. 1844 *Ibid* I. 975 The Bardfield Oxlip 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 3/2 If you are a bit of a botanist you will notice that all through Zealand the oxlip takes the place of cowslip and primrose, a form intermediate

between both, stalked like a cowslip, but with larger flowers. 1902 *Speaker* 23 Aug 555/2 In East Anglia the true Oxlip is found.

|| **Oxo-leon**, **Oxo leum**, obs. latinized forms (after L. *oleum* oil) of Gr. *ὀξέλαιον* 'a sauce of vinegar and oil', f. *ὀξύς* sharp, sour + *ἐλαιον* olive oil 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 94 The discreet choice and mixture of the *Oxoleon* (Oyl, Vinegar, Salt, &c.) 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s. v. *Lettuce*, With the usual *Oxoleon* of Vinegar, Pepper, and Oyl.

Oxonian (pksō'niān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Oxonia*, latinized form of *Oxenford*, *Oxford* + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Oxford

1644 SIR E. DERING *Pror. Sacr* e, The Oxonian complements grow up close to this 1716 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II 175 Th' Oxonian doctors further went. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI 172 We call them [according as, classified, classification] Oxonian baibaums, because we know no other title descriptive of them. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* (1861) II 43/1 I've been selling Oxonian button overs ('Oxonian' shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes).

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Oxford, more usually, a member of the University of Oxford.

c 1540 *Pilgr.* T. 676 in *Thynne's Annals*. (1865) App. i, Then he asked me and I were cantibrygion I sayd no, I was an oxonian 1707 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, I'm privileged to be very impertinent, being an Oxonian 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 512 Oxonian, and Cantabs twitted the Scotch with knowing no Greek and little Latin.

b A kind of shoe see quot. 1851 in *LA.* 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, Then the sleepless Boots went, gathering up...the Bluchers, Wellingtons, Oxonians, which stood outside 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* (1861) II. 42/2, I had a pair of very good Oxonians that had been new welled

So **Oxonianize** v., to make Oxonian in character, imbue with the ideas of Oxford; **Oxonolatry** [see -LATRY], worship of or devotion to Oxford.

1885 *Athenaeum* 26 Sept. 400/5 He was .as little Oxonianized at the core as a true son of Oxford could well be 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 34 The effusive Oxonolatry of Mr. Arnold.

Oxonio (pksō'nik), *a. Chem.* [f. OX- + -ionio] In *Oxonio acid*, C₄H₃N₃O₄, a substance formed by the gradual oxidation of uric acid in an alkaline solution, and yielding on decomposition glyoxyl-urea and carbon dioxide. Its salts are **Oxonates**.

(The name had previously been applied by Schulze to the acid obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on pure oxalic acid. *Watts Dict Chem.* IV. 288.) 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1458 *Oxonio acid*, C₄H₃N₃O₄ An acid discovered by Sirecker, who obtained it by the action of atmospheric oxygen on uric acid in alkaline solution. It forms two series of salts.

Ox-pecker, -ray, etc.: see OX 6.

Oxsl, *obs inf of ASK v.*

† **Oxskin**, *Obs.* In *oxe skinn* App a per-version of the dial. *oskin* OXGANG, facilitated by popular association of *HIDE sb* 1 & 2

1620 HORTON *Bac. Goodat* I. 11 21 Four aks (saith he) make a yaid of land, fyve yards of land contain a hide in Yorkeshire and other countreies they call a hide an Oxeskinne.

Oxspring, **oxpring**, *obs forms of OFFSPRING.*

Ox-stall (pksstōl) Also 4-5 oxes-, 8 *Sc.*

owsen-staw. A stall or stable for oxen.

c 1386 CHAUCEER *Clerk's T.* 342 She was born and fed in rudenesse As in a cote, or in an Oxe [v. rr. oxes, oxsis, ov] Stalle 1402 RYMAN *Poems* XXXII. 41m *Archiv Stud neu* 5/1 LXXXIX 199 A childe they founde In an oxe stalle in iaggis wounde 1530 PALSER 250/2 Ovestale, *creche* 1599 MARSTON *Sec Villanie* II. v 194 Lu'd he now, he should lack, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. *Ibid* III. Proem. 210 To purge this Augean oxstall from foule sinne. 1776 *Herd's Sc. Songs* II. 146 She sought it in the owsen-staw

Ox-tail. The tail of an ox, esp. as an article of food. Also *altitrib* in *ox-tail soup*, etc.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xii 225, I have here in my mayll sothen and rost, Euen of an ox tayll that wold not be lost. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplie* (1751) 17 Some had slings, some had flails, knit with eel and oxen tails 1837 MARRVALL *Dog-fend* xviii, To make soup of, he can't afford ox-tail 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug 5/2 It was the Royalist refugees who taught us to prepare soup of the ox tails, which until then were tossed to the dogs

Oxter (pksstā), *sb. Sc* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 *ox(s)tar* (e, 6-7 *oxster*, 7-8 *oxster*. [A modified or extended form from OE. *ōxta*, *ōxta*, from same stem as OE. *ōxen*: **ōksna* = OHG *uohsana* and *uohasa*, *ōchasa*, MHG *uohse*, *uohse*; stem *ōks-*, *ōks-*, whence also Du *oksel* (OKSELLE) = OLG. **ōksla*, *ōksla*, also, with weak grade *aks-*, *aks-*, OHG. *ahsala*, Ger *ahsel*; so L. *axilla*, dim. of **axula*, and OIr. *oxal*, all in the same or an allied sense.] The armpit

15 Sir A. Barton in *Swire's Misc.* (1888) 73 He shoote him in at the left oxter, The arrowe quett through harte 1597 Lowe *Chirurg* (1634) 81 There is a sort of it that appeareth under the oxter and jawes 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 145 Being sent for to the castell, [he] went up with his Bible under his oxster, affirming that wold plead for him 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 An Oxter, an Armpit, *Axilla* a 1745 SWIFT *Direct Servants, Footman*, This will keep it at least as warm as under your arm-pit or oxster, as the Scots call it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, Let her leddyship get his head once under her oxter 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 214 Johnstone...had the telescope under his oxter.

b. More loosely, The under side or inside of the upper arm.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii 17 His fa sum by the oyster leids. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii xvii, Two sturdy chiefs, He's oyster and he's collar, Held up The liquid logic scholar 17 — *Jenny Nettles* i, Bag and baggage on her back, And a baby in her oyster. 1854 A ROSE *Poems* & Songs 115 Grip me in your oyster. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. 125, I would be blythe to have you at my oyster.

Hence *Oxyter v trans*, to support by the arm, walk arm in arm with; to take or carry under the arm; to fold the arm round

1780 J MAYNE *Seller Gun* ii, Lads oyster lasses without fear, Or dance like wud c1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, The Priest he was oyster'd, the Clerk he was carried 1894 *Northumb. Minstrel's Budget in Northumb. Gloss* s v, When this master of minstrelsy oyster'd his blether.

Ox-tongue, oxtongue (p ks1wŋ). 1. The tongue of an ox

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Take tho ox tonge and schalle hit wele, Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II 279 The leaves .resemble an ox tongue 1894 *Westm Gaz* 26 Oct. 6/3 He amassed a considerable fortune by the ox-tongue trade

2. Popular name of several plants = *LANGUE DE BŒUF* 1. †a. orig. applied to various plants having rough leaves, more or less tongue-shaped; chiefly species of bugloss, borage, and alkanet. *Obs.* c1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesworth*, in *Wright Voc* 162 E, bucle [*Gloss* ox-tunge] ausy, une herbe seyne a 1400-50 *Stochh Med MS* 196 Langbeuf or oxtunge, *lingua bovis* 1483 *Cath Angl* 265/2 Oxtonge, *Englossa*, herba est 1598 *Litté Dodoens* i vi 12 The ancient Fathers called it [Borage] in Greeke βουβυλίσσον, in English Oxe tongue 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii xxxii 235 Sharpe Haukeweade hath leanes like to those of Langue de beefe or Oxtongue 1611 *Cotgr*, *Langue de bœuf*, Ox-tongue, rough or small Buglosses

b. In modern Botany A composite plant, *Helianthus* (*Picris* Linn.) *echinoides*, growing on clayey soil; also called *Prickly Ox-tongue*

1760 J LEP *Introduct Bot* App 321 Ox tongue, *Picris* 1858 *Penny Cycl* and Suppl 301/1 There is but one species [of the genus] inhabiting Great Britain, *Helianthus echinoides*, the Ox-Tongue. The branches, stem, leaves, and involucre are covered with strong prickles springing from white tubercles, and with 3 minute hooks at the apex 1885 *Pall Mall G* 28 Oct. 4/2 In the long, dry grass at the foot of the hedge stands out the yellow 'bistly oxtongue'—stem and leaves all frosted with white glands

3. A name occasionally applied to obsolete weapons with broad blades. = *LANGUE DE BŒUF* 2 1890 in *Cent. Dict* 1894 in *Fraser's Stand Dict*

Ox-vomit, -wagon, -warble, etc. see *Ox* 5, 6 **Oxy**, a rare -1 [-r]. Of or belonging to an ox c1611 CHAPMAN *Itad* iv 139 He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended beast The oxy sinew close he drew.

Oxy, obs. ME. inf. of *ASK* v

Oxy- (pks1), repr Gr. *ὄξύ*, combining form of *ὄξύς* sharp, keen, acute, pungent, acid; used in various words, chiefly scientific. The more important of these will be found in their alphabetical places, others follow here, in two groups

1. Words of various kinds, in which *oxy-* stands for 'sharp', 'acute' (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense): as

Oxyacanthous (-ákænpəs) a. Bot. [Gr. *ἀκανθα* thorn], having sharp thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). || **Oxyaesthesia** (-esþi s1ə) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod. L, f. Gr. *αἰσθησις* feeling], abnormal acuteness of sensation, hyperaesthesia (Mayne) || **Oxyaphia** (-æfiə) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod. L, f. Gr. *ἀφή* touch], excessive acuteness of the sense of touch (Mayne) **Oxyaster** *Zool.* [Gr. *ἀστήρ* star], a sponge-spicule having acute rays radiating from one point || **Oxyblepsia** *Phys.* [mod. L, a. Gr. *ὄξυβλέψια*, f. *βλέπειν* to look], acuteness of sight, sharp-sightedness (Mayne). **Oxycaerpus** a. Bot. [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having pointed fruit (Mayne).

Oxycephalic (s1iəlik) a. *Anthropol.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a skull of pointed or conical shape; so **Oxycephaly**, the condition of being oxycephalic **Oxyclad** *Zool.*, a branched form of sponge-spicule: see quot. **Oxyda ctyl** *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger or toe], a. belonging to the division *Oxydactyla* of Batrachians, characterized by slender toes, sb. an oxydactyl batrachian † **Oxydermalia** *Obs.* [Gr. *ὄξυδερμικός*], sharpening the sight. **Oxydiact** a. and sb. *Zool.* [Dr. 2; Gr. *ἀκρίς* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having two acute rays || **Oxyecolia** (-ikōi iə) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod. L, a. Gr. *ὄξυκολία*, f. *ἀκούειν* to hear], abnormal acuteness of hearing, acoustic hyperaesthesia (Mayne). † **Oxygal** [ad. L. *oxygala*, Gr. *ὄξυγαλα*], sour milk. || **Oxygensia** (-giu'siə) *Phys.* and *Path.* (also anglicized -gousy) [mod. L, f. Gr. *γεῦσις* taste], excessive acuteness of the sense of taste (Mayne) **Oxygnathous** (pks1'gnəθəs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the jaws of the shell quite or almost smooth, as certain pulmonate molluscs **Oxyhexact** a. and sb. *Zool.* [Gr. *ἑξ* six, *ἀκρίς* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having six acute rays; so **Oxyhexaster**, a hexaster with acute rays (? = prec.). **Oxykinocephalic** (-k1əi nōst-fæ'lik), a. *Anthropol.*, ? said of a skull combining

the oxycephalic and kinocephalic forms. || **Oxyopia** *Phys.* (anglicized oxyopy) [mod. L, f. Gr. *ὄψω* to see], abnormal acuteness of sight (Mayne)

|| **Oxyosphresia** (-ps1ri s1ə) *Phys.* [mod. L, f. Gr. *ὀσφρησις* smell], excessive acuteness of the sense of smell (Dunglison 1842). **Oxyptacta** a. sb. *Zool.* [Gr. *πύρρ* five, *ἀκρίς* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having five acute rays. **Oxyptalona** a. Bot., having pointed petals (Mayne). || **Oxyphonia** *Phys.* *Path.* (also anglicized oxyphony) [mod. L, a. Gr. *ὀφφονία*, f. *φονή* voice], excessive acuteness or shrillness of voice (Dunglison 1842).

Oxyphyllous (-fi ləs) a. Bot. [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having pointed leaves (Mayne). **Oxy(r)hinae**, **Oxy(r)hi nous** *adys* *Zool.* [Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥιν*- snout], sharp-nosed, sharp-snouted. **Oxyostomatous** (-stō-mātes) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having the mouth-parts sharply projecting, as the division *Oxyostomata* (Milne Edwards) of crabs, so **Oxyostome** a = prec.; sb. a crab of the division *Oxyostomata*. **Oxystrongyle** (-st1ŋdŋl), -strongylus *Zool.* [STRONGYLE], a sponge-spicule like a strongyle but sharp at each end; hence **Oxystrongylous** a. of the nature of an oxystrongyle **Oxytetract** a. and sb. *Zool.* [Gr. *τετρα* four, *ἀκρίς* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having four acute rays. **Oxytylote** (pks1t1lōt) *Zool.* [Gr. *τύλος* knob], a simple sponge-spicule sharp at one end and blunt at the other; hence **Oxytylote** (-t1lōt) a., having the character of an oxytylote

1886 R. von LENDENFELD *Sponges in Proc Zool Soc* 561 **Oxyaster**. With long, slender, pointed rays 1878 BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop* v 176 **Oxycephalic**, elevated skull 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 50 There is a generally recognised tendency to the pointed (oxycephalic) or sugar-loaf form of head 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Sept 36 Among these anomalies were 'oxycephaly'

'oxycephaly' 'oxycephaly' (ἀκρόσ, a young branch) The ectactine is oxeate, the ectactine terminates in two or more secondary actines or 'cladi'. 1867 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 195 Make an 'oxydermal collie' of such medicaments as cure caligatio. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxydiact**. Four rays rudimentary, only two rays lying in one straight line remain. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxygala*, Sower Milk] 1745 tr. *Columella's Hush*. xii viii, Make oxygal, or sour milk, after this manner. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxyhexact**. With six pointed rays, the ends of which form the corners of a double square pyramid. The rays represent the crystalline axes. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Hexaster**. A star with six, generally equal rays — a. **Oxyhexaster**. Rays pointed b. *Discohexaster*. Rays terminated by disks. 1878 BARTLEY tr *Topinard's Anthrop* v 177 A certain deformed skull found in Silesia is 'oxykinocephalic' 1846 SMART, **Oxytylote**, preternaturally acute vision. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxyptact**. One ray rudimentary, representing the axes of a simple square pyramid. 1846 SMART, **Oxyphony**, acuteness of voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict*, **Oxyrhine**. 1894 *Syd Soc Lex*, **Oxyrrhinous**. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, **Oxyostomatous**, 'oxyostomatous'. 1854 DANA *Crust* i 62 The triangular mouth of the 'Oxyostomes' 1888 SOLLAS (as above), **Oxystrongyle** — The ectactine is oxeate and the ectactine stronglylate. **Oxytylote** The ectactine is oxeate, and the ectactine tylote. 1886 LENDENFELD (as above) 562 **Oxytetract**. Two rays rudimentary, representing the edges of a square pyramid.

2. Chemical words, in which *oxy-* is taken as the combining form of OXYGEN (cf. HYDRO- d); denoting either simply the presence of oxygen, as in OXYACID, OXYGEN, †oxybase, or the addition of oxygen to the substance denoted by the simple word, and thus practically = *oxygenated* or *oxidized* For special uses, see OXYCHLORIDE, OXY-SULPHATE, and other main words. A looser use is seen in oxy-alcohol (or oxy-spirit), oxy-coal-gas, oxy-house-gas, oxy-ether, terms applied (after OXYHYDROGEN, OXYCALCIUM) to the flame produced by mixing the vapour of a spirit lamp, ordinary house-gas, or sulphuric ether, with oxygen; so oxy-alcohol blowpipe, lamp, etc.; oxy-paraffin a., applied to a paraffin lamp with arrangement for complete oxygenation of the flame.

But the most frequent use of *oxy-* is as a prefix to names of organic substances, to denote a derivative or related compound in which an atom of hydrogen is displaced by one of hydroxyl (HO); in which sense the more accurate *hydroxy-* is now often preferred — see OXYACID 2

In earlier use often spelt *oxi-*; before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ox-* — see *Ox* 1

The more important of the *oxy-* compounds are treated as main words; the *oxy-* or rather *hydroxy-* organic compounds are unlimited in number, including e. g. *oxy* or *hydroxy-acetal* (CH₂(OH)CH(OC₂H₅)), *aldehyde* (CH₂(OH)CHO), *anhydracetic* (=anhydracetic), *benzene* or *benzol* (=phenol, C₆H₅OH), *benzyl*, *camphor* (C₁₀H₁₈O), *camphene* (C₁₀H₁₈N₂O), *caproamine* (=leucine), *cholone* (=betaine), *cinchonine* (C₁₉H₂₂N₂O), *cinchonine* (=carvacrol, C₁₀H₁₈O), *dimorphine* (C₁₄H₁₈N₂O), *guanidine*, *glycolylurea* (=allanturic acid), *lanthopine*, *methyl*, *methylamine* (=formaldehyde), *morphine* (C₁₇H₁₉NO), *naphthylamine* (or *naphthylamine*, C₁₀H₇NO), *narcotine* (C₂₃H₃₃NO), *neurine* (=betaine), *phenol* (=pyrocatechin); *phenyl* (C₆H₅OH), *quinine*, *quinoline* (=carbostyryl); *strychnine* (C₂₁H₂₃N₃O), *sulphobenzamide*, *thymoguinone* (C₁₀H₁₂O), *toluene* (=cresol, C₇H₈O), *tylosyl*, etc.

Also in the names of oxy- or hydroxy-acids, as *oxy-acetic* (=GLYCOLLIC); *anhydralic*; *benzoic* (C₇H₆O₂), *butyric* (C₄H₈O₂), *caproic* (=leucic), *chelonidic* (=meconic), *cholic*; *cumamonic* (NH₂ C₁₀H₁₉O OH), *cuminic* (C₁₀H₁₂O), *guanic* (C₄H₁₀O), *hippuric* (C₉H₉NO), *isomuric* (C₉H₉O), *isouric* acid (=purpuric), *mandelic* (=phenylglycollic), *mesitylenic* (C₉H₁₀O), *naphthoic* (C₁₀H₇OH), *oxalic*; *phenic* acid (=pyrocatechin), *picric* (=stypnic, C₆H₃N₃O₇), *propionic* (=lactic); *salicylic* (=gentisic, C₆H₅(OH)COOH); *lannic*; *terephthalic* (C₈H₆O₄); *tolic* (C₇H₇O); *toluamic*, *tolonic* (=cresotic, C₈H₉(CH₃)(OH)CO₂H), *trimesic*; *uric*, etc.

1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 909 *Glycolic acid* C₂H₄O₃ **Oxalic acid* 1873 — *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 687 Nitrous acid converts glycolic into glycolic or oxyacetic acid 1892 *Syd Soc Lex* s v, *Oxalcolol blowpipe. Invented by Marce, in which the flame of a spirit lamp is urged by a blowpipe transmitting oxygen. 1890 CAGNEY tr *Fahsch's Clin. Diagn* vii. (ed. 4) 351 The aromatic oxy-acids which have been proved to exist in the urine are paroxyphenyl acetic acid, *oxyamylglycolic acid 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV 352 **Oxanthracene* C₁₄H₈O₂ When anthracene is boiled for some days with nitric acid, a resin is formed which becomes granular on cooling, and forms light reddish-yellow crystals of oxanthracene 1892 MORLEY & Muir *Watts' Dict.* III 670 Di oxy anthracene C₁₄H₈(OH)₂, Chrysazol. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 45 An *Oxybase bears to the general idea of a salt and to Oxygen a relation just the converse of that which a Hydroxyle bears to that idea and to Hydrogen. The term Oxybase includes the Alkalies, commonly so called. 1866 ODING *Ann. Chem.* 121 Ampelic or *oxi-benzoic acid 1873 WATTS *Formes Chem* 616

Quartene or butene glycol is converted by slow oxidation with nitric acid into *oxybutyric acid 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 370 In diabetes acetone and oxybutyric acid, are usually present with the sugar 1882 *Nature* XXVII 118/2 By the action of boiling 60 per cent. nitric acid, cellulose is converted into an amorphous substance C₁₂H₂₂O₁₀, *oxy-cellulose. 1878 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem* 99 By oxidation of a milder character, a white amorphous acid, termed 'oxy-cholic', is produced 1885 LOCKYER in *Harpur's Mag* Mar 582/1 By means of the 'oxy-coal-gas' flame, we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off 1877 WATTS *Formes Chem* (ed. 12) II. 490 *Carvacrol*, *Oxyquinone, or *Cymenol*, is a thick oil 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 93 By oxidation with potassium permanganate, guanin is converted into urea, oxalic acid, and *oxy-guanin. 1879 Cassell's *Techn Educ* IV 407/2 If the oxy-spirit, *oxy-house-gas, or oxyhydrogen jets, or the magnesium lamps are to be used 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV 313 **Oxyethyl-carbonic acid*, a name applied by Kolbe to glycolic acid. 1875 *Ibid* VII. 886 **Oxyneurine*. This base, is identical with betaine from beet-jug 1870 *Eng Mech* 21 Jan. 453/2 *Oxy-paraffin oil lamps. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem* III 572 *Oxyphenic acid or Pyrocatechin (C₆H₄O₂) the formula of Oxyphenic differs from that of phenic acid by two equivalents of oxygen 1873 WATTS *Formes Chem* 683 Nitrous acid converts alanine into lactic or *oxypropionic acid 1879 *Oxy-spirit [see oxy-house-gas] 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV 321 **Oxylic acid*, C₇H₆O₄ An acid, isomeric with salicylic and oxybenzoic acids. It is produced by the oxidation of toluene. 1873 — *Formes Chem* 704 Amylene glycol yields oxybutyric instead of *oxyvaleric acid.

Oxyacanthin (pks1'ákæ'nþ1n). *Chem.* [f. botanical L *Oxyacantha*, specific name of the Hawthorn, a Gr. *ὄξυάκανθα* lit. 'sharp-thorn', a shrub, prob. *Crataegus Pyracantha* (Persoon), see -IN¹.] A name given to a bitter neutral substance obtained by Leroy from the Hawthorn

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 288. Also **Oxyacanthine** (pks1'ákæ'nþ1n) *Chem.* [see -IN²], an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 288 *Oxyacanthine*. C₂₂H₂₆N₂O₁₁ *Pineline*. An alkaloid existing, together with berberine, in the root of *Berberis vulgaris*. *Ibid* 289 Oxyacanthine, when pure, is a white powder ordinarily with a yellowish tinge. It has a bitter taste.

Oxyacanthous, etc. — see *Oxy* 1. **Oxyacid, oxy-acid** (pks1'æ's1d). *Chem.* Also *oxi-*, *ox-acid*. [f. OXY- 2 + ACID.]

1. An acid containing oxygen (e.g. carbonic acid, CH₂O₃) as distinguished from a *hydracid* formed by the union of hydrogen with a halogen (e.g. hydrochloric acid, HCl).

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 2032 It is obvious, that there are no salts, properly so termed, in which the oxy-acids are combined with silica, but that silica forms haloid compounds. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 224 The hypothesis of Davy developing the general analogy of all salts, whether derived from oxyacids or hydric acids. 1882 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* vi. 56 All acids contain hydrogen, combined either with an element, or with a group of elements, which almost always contain oxygen, and in this case the substances are termed oxy-acids.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to an oxyacid. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orri's Cerc Sc.* *Chem* 352 The attempt to assimilate oxyacid salts with the type of hydric acid salts.

2 *Organic Chem* In plural, a name given to several series of acids derived from those of the fatty or the aromatic series, by the substitution of one or more hydroxyl for one or more hydrogen atoms; hence called more exactly *hydroxy-acids*.

The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the fatty acids (C_nH_{2n}O₂) have the formula C_nH_{2n}O₃, and constitute the *fatty oxy*, (*hydroxy-fatty*, or *lactic* series. The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the aromatic group or benzene derivatives (C₆H₄-a₂) have the formula C₆H₄-a₂O₃, and constitute the *aromatic oxy-acids* or (*hydroxy-aromatic* series.

1877 WATTS *Formes Chem* (ed. 12) II 317 These acids are called *lactic acids*, after the most important member of the series, and *oxy-fatty acids*, because they may be derived from the acids C_nH_{2n}O₂ by substitution of OH for H, thus:

CH₃CO₂H Acetic acid, CH₃OH-CO₂H Oxycetic acid. *Ibid.* 534 These aromatic oxy-acids, like the corresponding acids of the fatty series (the lactic acids), exhibit alcoholic as well as acid characters. 1885 RASMUSSEN *Introd Organ Chem.* 155 The first class which presents itself is that of the alcohol acids or acid alcohols; that is, substances which combine within themselves the properties of both alcohols and acids. They are commonly called oxy acids or hydroxy-acids.

Oxy-alcohol. see OXY-2.

† **Oxyammonia.** *Chem.* Obs. synonym of *Hydroxylamine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1892.)

Oxyard. see OX 6

Oxy-aromatic. *a. Chem.* in *oxy-aromatic acid* = aromatic oxyacid. see OXYACID.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Ann. Alkaloids* 23 This is .. washed repeatedly with ether to get rid of the oxy-aromatic acids

|| **Oxybaphon** (pksī bāfōn). *Greek Antiq. Pl.* -bapha [a. Gr. ὀξύβαφον vinegar-saucer, f. ὀξύ- acid, vinegar + βαφ-, stem of βάπτειν to dip, βαφῆ dipping, etc.] With classical archaeologists: A bell-shaped wine-cup or vase.

1850 LEITCH tr C. O. Muller's *Art.* § 358 (ed. 2) 440 An oxybaphon from Armentum at Naples. 1857 BIRCH *Anc Pottery* (1858) II 161 Deep bell shaped craters, called oxybapha, having on them mystic and Dionysiac subjects.

Oxy-bird. dial = OX-BIRD.

1887 *Kentish Gloss* (E D S), *Oxybird*, the common dunlin. Called Oxybird in Sheppy. 1887 F. COWPER *Cadwalla* (1888) 87 The tide was nearly low, and a flock of oxy birds were settled on the mud-banks

Oxyblepsia. etc. see OXY-

Oxybromide. *Chem.* [f. OXY-2 + BROMIDE.] A bromine compound analogous to the oxychlorides; as *phosphorus oxybromide*, POBr₃, produced by the decomposition of the pentabromide (PBr₅) in moist air.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 510 Oxybromide of phosphorus. POBr₃. 1873 — *Powles' Chem.* (ed. 12) 227 Two bromides of phosphorus, an oxybromide and asulphobromide, are known, corresponding in composition and properties with the chlorine compounds

Oxy-calcium (pksīkāl sīdm). *Chem.* [f. OXY-2 + CALCIUM.] In *oxy-calcium light* = LIMELIGHT. 1886 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I 612 The oxy-calcium light is a very simple and useful contrivance. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV 232/2 The sources of light have been improved on by the adoption of the oxy-calcium, oxy-hydrogen, and electric light

† **Oxy-carbonate.** *Chem. Obs.* A compound of a carbonate and an oxide; a hydrate carbonate. 1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 306 These are probably the carbonate and the oxy-carbonate. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Mod.* (ed. 6) 29 The caustic alkalies, 'lime and magnesia', are converted into carbonates or oxy-carbonates from absorption of carbonic anhydride

† **Oxy-carburetted**, *a. Chem. Obs.* In *oxy-carburetted hydrogen* see QUOTS

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 132 The first species is composed of carbon and hydrogen, the second, of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. He [Berthollet] calls the first carburetted hydrogen; the second, oxy-carburetted hydrogen. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 310 What have been called different oxy-carburetted hydrogen gases are merely mixtures of olefiant gas, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and hydrogen gases. 1862 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxy-carburetted hydrogen gas*, an old term for *Carbonic oxide*.

† **Oxycedar.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oxycedrus* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀξύκεδρος (Theophr.), 'the red juniper with pointed leaves' (Liddell and Scott).] A species of Juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*).

1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 335 Bellonius affirmeth that Charcoals made out of the wood of Oxycedar are white.

Oxycephalic. etc. see OXY-

Oxychlor., **oxychloro.** *Chem.* Containing oxygen and chlorine, as *oxychlor-ether*, a liquid, CH₂ClCH(OH)(OC₂H₅), obtained by the action of water at high temperature on bichlor ether

So † **Oxychloric acid**, old name of Potassium chlorate, KClO₃. † **Oxychloric acid**, old name of Perchloric acid, HClO₄. **Oxychloride**, a combination of oxygen and chlorine with another element, as *Phosphorus oxychloride*, POCl₃; also, a compound of a metallic chloride with the oxide of the same metal. Also called **Oxychloruret**. † *Acetic oxychloride* = chloroacetic acid.

1818 SIR H. DAVY in Brande *Chem.* (1842) 99, I mentioned to you. Count Stadion's Oxychloric acid. *Ibid.* I have used detonating powder made with the oxychlorate of Potassa, to use Stadion's name. 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II 717 In the bodies termed oxychlorides, oxyhydrides, and oxycyanides one equivalent of the chloride, of the iodide, or of the cyanide of the metal is united with one or more equivalents of the oxide of the same metal. Turner's yellow is an oxychloride of lead (PbCl₂ · 7 PbO). 1857 *Ibid.* III 313 Oxychlorides of the Monobasic Acids.—The acids of the lower members of the series HO, C₂H₃O₂, can readily be made to furnish volatile compounds in which one equivalent of oxygen, as contained in the anhydrous acid, has its place supplied by chlorine. With acetic acid (HO, C₂H₃O₂) an acetic oxychloride may be obtained consisting of C₂H₃O₂Cl. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 506 Oxychloride of phosphorus is a colourless fuming liquid having a specific gravity of 1.7 and boiling at 120°. 1880 FAIRWELL in *Soc. Arts* 447 The scarlet obtained by dyeing cochineal in the presence of oxychloride of tin.

† **Oxychromic.** *a. Chem.* Old synonym of *Perchromic*. **Oxy-coal-gas.** see OXY-2.

† **Oxyerate.** *Obs.* Also 6-8 oxyerate, 7 oxyerat, 7-8 oxyerat. [ad. Gr. ὀξυέρω-ov, f. ὀξύ- acid + -έρω (in comp.) mixed] A mixture of vinegar and water

1597 A. M. tr. *Gentleman's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/2 Cause the patient to wash his mouth with a little Oxyerate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 422 If a man be poisoned with taking venomous mushrooms, he shall find means to avoid the danger thereof by drinking nitre in oxyerat or vinegar & water mingled together. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 68 Cover the body with Cloths dipt in Oxyerate

|| **Oxyeroceum.** *Obs.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀξύ- sour, vinegar + L. *croceus* of or pertaining to saffron (*crocus*)] (See quot. 1696)

1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 78 The same attraction we find not only in simple bodies, but such as are much compounded, as the Oxyeroceum plaster. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Oxyeroceum*, a Plaster made of Saffron, Vinegar, and other Ingredients.

Oxycyanide. *Chem.* [f. OXY-2 + CYANIDE] A combination of oxygen and cyanogen with another element, or of the oxide and cyanide of a metal, as *oxycyanide of mercury*, Hg²Cy, Hg²O

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 500 Oxycyanide of mercury is formed. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II 255 Warm aqueous cyanide of mercury dissolves a large quantity of mercuric oxide, forming an alkaline solution, which deposits small needles of oxycyanide of mercury

Oxydase (pksīdās). *Chem.* [mod. f. *oxyd*, OXIDE + -ase (ad. Gr. -ασ) in names of ferments, as *diastase*] An unorganized ferment or enzyme having the property of causing oxidation in certain organic substances.

1900 *Nature* 8 Feb. 339/1 The oxygen-carrying power of certain enzymes known at the present time as 'oxydases'.

Oxyd(e, Oxydate, etc., var. f. OXIDE, etc. *Obs.* in general usage, though still preferred by some

Oxyderical. -diact, etc.: see OXY-1.

Oxy-ether see OXY-2

Oxy-fatty acid. see OXYACID 2

Oxyfluoride. *Chem.* [f. OXY-2 + FLUORIDE] A fluorine compound analogous to an oxychloride. Formerly also called **Oxyfluoruret**.

1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 813 The Difluoride [of tin] or Stannous fluoride, SnF₂, when heated in the air, takes up oxygen, and forms stannic oxyfluoride, Sn⁴O₂F₆ or SnO₂SnF₆. 1880 CLEMENSINAW *Wurtz's Atom. The.* 146 Mangnate regards as isomorphous the double fluorides of titanium, the double oxyfluorides of niobium and of tungsten.

Oxygal. etc.: see OXY-1.

Oxygen (pksīdžen). *Chem.* Also 8-oxi-, *genē*. [a. F. *oxygène*, intended to mean 'acidifying (principle)', *principe acidifiant* (Lavoisier) see OXY- and -GEN 1, oxygen being at first held to be the essential principle in the formation of acids.

Lavoisier's original term, proposed in 1777, was *principe oxygène*, changed 1785-6 to *principe oxygène*; thence in 1786 *oxygène* as sb., spelt in *Nomenclature* of 1787 *oxygène*, admitted in *Dict. Acad.* 1835 as *oxygène*]

1. One of the non-metallic elements, a colourless invisible gas, without taste or smell. Symbol O atomic weight 16.

It is the most abundant of all the elements, existing in the free state (mixed with nitrogen), in atmospheric air, and, in combination, in water and most minerals and organic substances. It combines with nearly all other elements (forming *oxides*), the process of combination being in some cases so energetic as to produce sensible light and heat (*combustion*), in others very gradual, as in the rusting or *oxidation* of metals. It is essential, in the free state, to the life of all animals and plants, and is absorbed into the organism in *respiration*, hence it was formerly called *vital air*. Priestley, who isolated it in 1774, holding it to be common air deprived of Phlogiston (q. v.), called it *dephlogisticated air*.

[1789 J. KLEIN 1st *Pr. Dict. Chem.* Pref. 18 Lavoisier.. having endeavoured to show that vegetable and other matters consist of air, charcoal, and inflammable gas, or, in his language, oxygen, carbone, and hydrogen] 1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II 48 Oxygen forms almost a third of the mass of our atmosphere. [1792 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI 176 Cast iron contains a portion of the basis of vital air, the oxygene of M. Lavoisier] 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 111 3 Mercury, combined with a small quantity of oxygen is black. 1794 *Europ. Mag.* XXVI. 5 Dephlogisticated Air, or (as they are now pleased to call it) *Oxygen* 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I 373 Opponents particularly object, that the base of vital air does not deserve the title of oxygen, as many combinations of it are far from being acids. 1811 DAVY in *Nicholson's Jnrl.* XXIX 112 Combinations of Oximuriatic Gas and Oxygen. 1845 W. GREGORY *Outlines Chem.* 45 Oxygen was discovered by Priestley in 1774; and in the following year by the Swedish chemist Scheele without any knowledge of Priestley's discovery. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* 1 17 It is oxygen which is the great sweeper of the economy.

2. A manufacturer's name for bleaching-powder, i. e. so-called 'chloride of lime'. (Simmonds 1858.)

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or *adj.* (see *etymology* above), in † *oxygene air* (*obs.*), *oxygene gas*, names for oxygen in the free or gaseous state.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* I v. 54 The oxygen gas, or pure vital air. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I xi 449 Vital, Dephlogisticated, or oxygene air. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV 388 White lac burned in oxygen gas without any smoke, and with a beautifully bright flame. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product Farming* (ed. 2) 19 Oxygen, in union with latent heat, forms Oxygen gas. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/3 The oxygen treatment is the application of oxygen gas to wounds and ulcers.

b. The sb. in attrib. use or in combination; as in *oxygen acid* (= OXYACID 1), -*carrier*, *inhalation*, *supply*, *treatment*, *oxygen-becoming*, -*carrying* adjs. 1844 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 The combinations of oxide of gold with oxygen acids are almost unknown. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 5 termed the oxygen lamp or burner. 1898 ARNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 64 Any other oxygen absorbing medium. 1897 *Daily News* 12 July 5/3 The work of the Oxygen Home, opened by Princess Louise last May, appears to be progressing very satisfactorily. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 643 [The blood-corpuscles] cannot perform such an active part as oxygen-carriers. 1898 *Ibid.* V 46 For this [shortness of breath] there is a remedy in oxygen inhalations

Oxygenant (pksīdženānt). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *oxygénant*, pr. pple. of *oxygéner* to OXYGENATE.] A substance that oxygenates another; an oxidizing agent. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I 242 Oxygen, and particularly the gaseous oxygenants, evidently produce two effects, of the same tendency. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygena* xi 52 Air destroys contagion by acting as an oxygenant. 1866 ODLING *Ann. Chem.* 149 As an oxidizing agent, there are many more energetic oxygenants than the [nitric] peroxide.

† **Oxygenate.** *a. Obs.* In 8 *oxi-*. [f. F. *oxygène* pa. pple. see -ATE 2] = OXYGENATED. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* III 351 Moistened with muriatic oxyginate acid

Oxygenate (pksīdženēt, pksīdženēt), *v.* Also 8 *oxi-*. [f. F. *oxygène*-er (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. *oxygène*. see -ATE 3] *trans* To supply, treat, or mix with oxygen; to cause oxygen to combine with (a substance); to oxidate, oxidize; *esp.* to charge (the blood) with oxygen by respiration

1790 KERR tr. *Berthollet's Bleaching* III 36 By decomposing common salt in the same process which is performed for oxygenating its acid. 1793 BEDDOES *Sea-Scurvy* 53 Whether we oxygenate the blood by the lungs or the stomach. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I xi 462 To oxygenate a substance, or make it combine with vital air. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 58 To draw fresh currents of water to oxygenate the blood

Hence **Oxygenating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 149 To explain all appearances in those burning and oxygenating bodies. *Ibid.* 385 Vegetables secrete and emit that very oxygenating substance, when growing in the sun. 1860 *Fall Mail G.* 4 Aug. 1/3 A much needed oxygenating of the life-blood of the nation.

Oxygenated (see *prec.*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1] Mixed or combined with oxygen.

† **Oxygenated muriatic acid** = OXYMURIATIC acid (i. e. chlorine)

1790 R. KERR (*title*) Essay on the New Method of Bleaching, by means of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid, from the French of Berthollet. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Intro. 46 A theoretical nomenclature is liable to continued alteration, oxygenated muriatic acid is as improper a name as dephlogisticated marine acid. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 48 Hydrogen Dioxide has received the name of oxygenated water, as it easily decomposes into oxygen and water

Oxygenation (pksīdženā'jōn). [a. F. *oxygénation*, noun of action from *oxygéner* to OXYGENATE.] The action of oxygenating or condition of being oxygenated; mixture with oxygen; combination with oxygen, oxidation.

1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II iv 186 Sometimes oxygenation takes place with great rapidity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I 461 1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* 336 It [Molybdæna] appears to me to suffer four degrees of oxygenation. The first is the black oxide, the second is the blue oxide; the third is the green oxide, which I am inclined to call molybdous acid, according to the distinction made by the new nomenclature, the last and fourth degree is the yellow acid, or that which is supersaturated with oxygen. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxii 454 Not only is the most perfect oxygenation of the blood secured

Oxygenator. [Agent-n from OXYGENATE] a. A substance that oxygenates another; = OXIDATOR a. b. (See quot. 1875.)

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oxygenator*, a contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp

† **Oxygeneity.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ineg. f. OXYGEN + -EITY of *homogeneity*, etc.] = OXYGENITY. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI 645 The most probable [theory] is that which hints at the oxygenicity of light

Oxygenic (pksīdžen'ik), *a. rare.* [f. OXYGEN + -IC] Of the nature of, or consisting of, oxygen. 1850 CLOUGH *Let. to T. Arnold* 3 Jan. Poems, etc. 1869 I 167 Consider.. the long preparation of this strange marriage of coal and oxygene air. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 181/2 You'll breathe an air ignored by oxygenic gases.

Oxygeniferous (pksīdžen'ifēras), *a. rare* [f. as *prec.* + -FEROUS] Bearing or conveying oxygen. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII 653 Fit for the entry of a great host of oxygeniferous particles

Oxygenity. *nonce-nd* [f. OXYGEN + -ITY.] The quality of being oxygen, or oxygenous.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 294 They lose their 'oxygenity' and 'hydrogenity'.

Oxygenizable. *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being oxygenized or oxygenated.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII 166 Besides its acid properties, this substance has others, common to oxygenizable bodies.

Oxygenize (pksīdženēiz, pksīdženēiz), *v.* [f. OXYGEN + -IZE. cf. *carbonize*.] *trans* = OXYGENATE *v.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (or *ppl. a.*) OXYGENIZED = OXYGENATED.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil Trans* XCII 126 That the proportion of oxygen was greater in the salt than in uncombined oxygenized muriatic acid. 1822-24 Good & Study *Med* (ed. 4) II 465 Unless the supply furnished by the food to the blood-vessels be sufficiently oxygenized by ventilation. 1895 *Pop Sci Monthly* Aug 473 The food is then passed through the oxygenizing process in the lungs.

Hence **†Oxygenizement** = OXYGENATION, OXIDATION, **Oxygenizer** = OXYGENATOR.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil Trans* XCII 126 Of the oxygenization of fluoric and boracic acids, we have no proof. 1816 J SMITH *Pannonia* Sc 3 Art II 419 The next degree of oxygenization is expressed by the termination *ite*, thus we say sulphuric acid. 1882 OGILVIE, *Oxygeniser*.

Oxygenous (pksī dzkēs), *a* [f OXYGEN, or *F oxygène* + *-ous*] **†a**. Producing acids, acidifying *oxygenous* gases, oxygen; *oxygenous principle*, Kirwan's rendering (1787) of Lavoisier's *principe oxygène* (1777-84) *Obs*. **b**. Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing oxygen.

1787 KIRWAN *Essay on Phlogiston* II 23 The vitriolic acid, according to them [Lavoisier, etc.] consists of sulphur as its base, and pure air, in a concrete state, as its acidifying or *oxygenous* principle. *Ibid* (passim). The oxygenous principle. 1788 PRISTLEY in *Phil Trans* 157 The term *phlogiston* may still be given to that *principe* or thing, which, when added to water, makes it to be inflammable air, as the term *oxygenous principle* may be given to that thing which, when it is incorporated with water, makes dephlogisticated air. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vision Nat* I 233 On account of this property the denomination of oxygenous gas has been given to vital air. 1822 LAMSON Sc 3 Art II 47 The reason of this is, that the oxygenous part of the air has united to the metal. 1875 MAINE *Village Communities* (1876) 213 The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an oxygenous rather than a carbonaceous character.

Oxygen (pksīgōn), *a*, and *sb*. *Geom*. Now rare or *Obs*. Also 6-7 *oxi-* [f. *L oxygēnis*, *a*. Gr *ὀξύγινος* acute-angled, f *ὀξύς* sharp + *γῶνία* angle *peih*, through *F oxygène* (1611 in Cotgr.)] **a** *adj*. Having acute angles, acute-angled. **b** *sb*. An acute-angled triangle: in early use also in *L* form *Oxygenium* (-us).

1570 BULLINGBROOK *Enchirid* I def xxix 3 An oxigonium or an acuteangled triangle, is a triangle which hath all his three angles acute. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Baryas* II iv *Columnas* 199 Moreover, as the Building's Ambiguity May more receive then Man's Oxiagon. 1685 R. WILLIAMS *Enchirid* to Oxygen, or Acuteangle triangle is that whose angles are all acute. 1688 J. S. *Poetification* 3 [These figures] are called Oxigonium. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv (1866) II 24 *note*, Oxygen, i. e. a triangle which has its three angles acute.

Hence **Oxygonal** (pksī gōnāl), **†Oxygonial**, **Oxygonous** *adj*s, having (the acute angles

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxygonal*, belonging to an Oxygen, Acute-Angular. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Triangle*, If all the angles be acute, the triangle is said to be acuteangular, or oxygonous. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict Artis*, *Oxygonal*, acute angled.

Oxyhæmocyannin, the oxidized blue form of HÆMOCYANIN, *q* v (*Syd Soc Lex*, 1892).

Oxyhæmoglobin, -**hemoglobin** (pksih-mōglō'bin) *Chem*. [OXY- 2] 'The form in which hemoglobin exists in arterial and capillary blood where it is loosely combined with oxygen' (*Syd. Soc. Lex*).

1873 RALPH *Phys Chem*, 178 Oxygen on entering the body chemically combines with hæmoglobin, forming oxy-hæmoglobin, which gives the scarlet colour to arterial blood. 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 184 The spectroscopic shows plainly that the hæmoglobin exists in the blood either in its pure state, or else as oxyhæmoglobin.

Oxyhydrate, *Chem* A hydrated oxide or hydrate of a metal, as *oxyhydrate of iron*. So **Oxyhydratio**, consisting of oxygen and hydrogen combined; as *oxyhydratic acid*, a descriptive term for water (H₂O). **†Oxyhydrocarbon**, consisting of oxygen combined with a hydrocarbon.

1876 tr *Vagner's Gen. Pathol* (ed. 6) 88 If the water contains iron in solution, this is readily precipitated as an oxyhydrate. 1891 *Lancet* 23 May 1165/2 Carbonic acid unites with oxyhydrate to form carbonate of lead, which is soluble in excess of the gas.

1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 158 In modern chemistry water is known as oxy-hydric acid, or protoxide of hydrogen. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem*, 55 The building up of the primary oxyhydrocarbon molecules.

Oxyhydrogen (pksī, hāi'drōjēn), *a* [f OXY- 2 + HYDROGEN] Consisting of, or involving the use of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe a compound blowpipe in which two streams, of oxygen and hydrogen, meet as they issue; used to produce an extremely hot flame by the burning of the hydrogen in the oxygen. *Oxyhydrogen light* the bright white light obtained by directing such a flame upon lime, the lime-light. So *oxyhydrogen flame*, *jet*, *lamp*, etc. *Oxyhydrogen microscope*, etc. one in which the object is illuminated by an oxyhydrogen light.

1827 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem* 160 An apparatus of this kind, now known by the name of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, was contrived by Mr Newman. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 5 The microscope, notwithstanding all its oxyhydrogen improvements. 1865 LETNEV in *Circ. Sc* I 131/2 The Oxy-hydrogen Light, was first introduced to public notice by Lieutenant Drummond. 1871 tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* 16 *note*, The light of magnesia heated in the oxyhydrogen flame.

†Oxyode, *Chem. Obs*. [f. OXY- 2 + IODE] Obsolete name for an IODATE.

VOL. VII.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem*, II 32 The metallic bases called by Sir H. Davy, *oxydes*, and by Gay Lussac, *iodates*. So **†Oxylo-dio** *a*. = IODIO. **Oxyiodide**, an iodine compound analogous to an oxychloride. **†Oxyiodine**, Davy's name for *Iodic anhydride*, I₂O₅.

1815 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil Trans* I 213, I venture to propose a name that of 'oxyiodic acid'. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem* (ed. 7) II, 32 For the watery solution of oxyiodine Sir H. Davy has proposed the name of *oxyiodic acid*, and is disposed to regard it as a triple compound of iodine, hydrogen, and oxygen; or an oxyide of hydrogen. 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 815 Insoluble *Oxyiodides of variable composition. 1815 DAVY in *Phil Trans* I 213, I venture to propose a name 'oxyiodine for the new solid compound.

Oxymel (pksimel) Also 4-7 *oxi-*, -*mell*. [*a* *L. oxymel* (also *oxymeli*), *a*. Gr. *ὀξύμῆλι*, f *ὀξύς* sour + *μέλι* honey] A medicinal drink or syrup compounded of vinegar and honey, sometimes with other ingredients.

Oxymel of squills, oxymel made with 'vinegar of squills' [c. 1200 *Sax. Leechb* II, 212 Eacscæl mon oxumellis sellan þæt bið of ecceð & of hunge geworht drenc superne]. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth De P. R.* xix k [xlv] [MS Bodl.] ff 304 b/2 Oximel is 1200 w/te water to dehyenge and nauwchinge of hard matee and to open pores. 1400 *Lawfranc's Curryng* 189 Tempere hem w/te oximel. 1466 *Play Sacram.* 584 A drynke made full well with scamoly and w/te oxymel [MS oxennell]. 1533 *Elvort Cast Helthe* (1542) 36 Oximell is, where to one part of vyneger is put double so moche of honye, foure tymes as moche of water. 1684 EARL ROSCOMB *Ess. Transl. Pers.* 130 And all, goes down like Oxymel of Squills. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manuel Mat Med* 39 Oxymels are other species of syrups made from honey and vinegar.

Oxymeter (pksimētr) *rai-e-o*. [ad mod. *L. oxymetrum* see OXY- 2 and -METER] = EUDIOMETER. So **Oxymetric** *a*, measured in regard to the amount of oxygen.

1857 MAINE *Expos. Lex*, *Oxymetrum*, a measurer of oxygen an oximeter, another name for the instrument called a eudiometer. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment* 111 We may previously determine the oxymetric value of the hyposulphite, the volume of oxygen which is required to saturate the unit of volume of the solution.

†Oxymoron (pksimōrōn) *Rhet.* [*a*. Gr. *ὀξύμωρον*, *sb*, use of neuter of *ὀξύμωρος* pointedly foolish, f. *ὀξύς* sharp + *μωρός* dull, stupid, foolish] A rhetorical figure by which contradictory or incongruous terms are conjoined so as to give point to the statement or expression, an expression, in its superficial or literal meaning self-contradictory or absurd, but involving a point. (Now often loosely or erroneously used as if merely = a contradiction in terms, an incongruous conjunction.)

1640 B. RYNDOLDS *Passions* xvii 186 It was a bold but true *ὀξύμωρον* of Seneca *Mortuus vivimus*.] 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 121 Oxymoron, *ὀξύμωρον*, *Acutifatum aut stultit acutum*, subtly foolish. a 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1826) VI 132 Some elegant figures lofty hyperboles, paradoxes, oxymorons lie very near upon the confines of jocularity. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 427 These contradictory gentlemen were thus pressed together in a forced kind of union, like the figure oxymoron. 1890 Q. Rev. CLX 289 Voltaire we might call, by an oxymoron which has plenty of truth in it, an 'Epicurean pessimist'.

†Oxymuriate (pksimūri-āt) *Chem. Obs*. [f next: see -ATE 1 c.] A salt of 'oxymuriatic acid': applied formerly to compounds now called either chlorates or chlorides, as *oxymuriate of mercury*, of *tin*, = mercuric and stannic chloride, *oxymuriate of potash* = potassium chlorate.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* LXXXVII 149 To this residue was added half its bulk of oxygen gas, obtained from oxymuriate of potash. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 124 Add. . . a quantity of oxymuriate of mercury. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 261 A small quantity of chloride of lime, or, as it was formerly called, oxymuriate of lime.

So **†Oxymuriated** *a* *Obs*, as in *oxymuriated acid* = OXYMURIATIC acid, *oxymuriated quicksilver* = OXYMURIATE of mercury.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 3) II. 215 An effervescence arising from the production of Oxymuriated Acid. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 503 Dissolving a drachm of oxymuriated quicksilver in half a pint of water.

†Oxymuriatic (pksimūri-āt), *a*. *Chem. Obs*. [f. OXY- 2 + MURIATIC.] *Oxymuriatic acid* (also *oxymuriatic gas*): a former name of chlorine, as a supposed compound of oxygen and 'muriatic' (hydrochloric) acid. *Oxymuriatic matches* matches tipped with chloride of potash.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 3) II 228 Oxymuriatic Acid and Aqua Regia scarcely affect it. *Ibid* 462 He observed it to yield oxymuriatic Gas. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 225 Oxymuriatic acid was discovered by Scheele in 1774. He gave it the name of dephlogisticated muriatic acid, from the supposition that it is muriatic acid deprived of phlogiston. The French chemists, after its composition had been ascertained, called it oxygenated muriatic acid; which unwieldy appellation Kirwan has happily contracted into oxymuriatic. 1895 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy* xxi. 377 Procuring a light by means of the oxymuriatic matches which he had seen us use.

Oxynitrate, *Chem*. [f OXY- 2 + NITRATE] A compound of the oxide and nitrate of a metal.

1809 GREGOR in *Phil Trans* XCIX. 199 The colourless liquid *oxynitrat* of lead. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 440 Oxynitrate (qu. Nitrate?) of silver, and nitrate of mercury, dropped in excess into a dilute solution of any hyposulphite, give a precipitate of their respective metals in the state of

sulphurets. 1873 WATTS *Foxnes's Chem* (ed. 11) 426 The normal (platinammonium) nitrate N₂H₄Pt(NO₃)₆ is obtained by dissolving the oxynitrate [N₂H₄Pt(NO₃)₆O] in nitric acid. **†Oxynitric**, *a*. *Chem*. In *oxynitric acid*, *oxynitric gas*, *obs* names of nitrogen peroxide.

1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem* 369 Oxy-nitric gas. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I 367 It will appear that the oxygen in nitrous gas is very nearly both in weight and volume a multiple of that in nitrous oxide by 2, in nitrous acid by 3; in nitric acid by 4; and in oxynitric acid by 6.

Oxyntic (pksī ntik), *a*. *Physiol* [f Gr. type **ὀξύς*-os, verbal adj. from *ὀξύειν* to sharpen, make acid, f. *ὀξύς* sharp see -IO.] Rendering acid, acidifying, applied to certain glands of the stomach, or to cells in them, supposed to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice.

1884 A. GAMGET in *Encycl. Brit* XVII 674/2 The glands which possess these acid-forming cells are of late been termed (Langley) oxyntic glands. 1892 *Syd Soc Lex*, Oxyntic cell.

Oxyphil (pksīfil), *a*. *Biol* [f Gr *ὀξύς* sharp, acid + *-φίλος* loving, -*phil*(ē)] 'Acid-loving', applied to certain white blood-corpuscles or other cells having an affinity for acids.

1896 ALBRIGHT'S *Syst Med* I 79 Their [i. e. Kanthack and Hardy's] coarsely granular oxyphil cells are the eosinophilic cells of most writers. *Ibid* 80 Feeble oxyphil reaction. *Ibid* 117 Other cells containing oxyphil granules.

†Oxyphosphate, *Chem*. An *obs*. name for a metallic phosphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxyphosphate of iron* = ferric phosphate.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem* (ed. 7) II 116 The phosphate of iron is almost insoluble in water. The oxy-phosphate of iron is, also, an insoluble salt.

Oxyrhynch (pksīrīnk). [f. OXY- 1 + Gr. *ὀξύχ-ος* snout, beak.]

1 Any crab of the group *Oxyrhyncha*, characterized by a triangular cephalothorax with projecting rostrum; the group includes the spider-crabs.

1839 PENNY *Cycl* XIV. 297/2 The first joint of the external antennae being cylindrical in nearly all the Oxyrhynchs. 1840 *Ibid* XVII 109 The Oxyrhynchs are all essentially marine.

2 A fish; = next, 1.

†Oxyrhynchus (pksīrī nkōs), *Zool*. [ad. Gr. *ὀξύρυνχος* sharp-snouted, epithet of a fish.]

1 A fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*) found in the Nile, esteemed sacred by the ancient Egyptians.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxyrhynchus*, the Spit-nose, a sort of River-fish. 1851 *Museum Nat Hist* II. 152 The oxyrhynchus is very commonly represented in the paintings of Thebes, Beni-Hassan and Memphis. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 223 The oxyrhynchus, the eel, the lepidotus, and some other kinds of fish are sacred, and at Thebes they are embalmed by the priests.

2 *Omith*. A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, characterized by a long straight sharp-pointed bill.

1868 Eng. *Cycl* s v *Pleidae*, Neither does the intervention of the Wryneck with its wormlike tongue, or of Oxyrhynchus with its acute bill, do more than indicate the broken links of the chain.

†Oxyrrhodin, -**ine** (pksī rōdīn) *Obs*. Also in *L* form *oxyrrhodinum*. [ad. mod. *L. oxyrrhodinum*, ad. Gr. *ὀξύρροδιον* (ἐλαίου), 'rose-oil mixed with vinegar' (Liddell and Scott)] A preparation of vinegar and oil of roses, formerly used medicinally. Also **†Oxyrrhod**, **†Oxyrrhodon**.

1639 J. W. tr. *Gubert's Char. Physic* I. 31 Oyle of Roses, Rose water, and a spoonfull of vinegar, mixe them well together, and your oxyrrhod is done. 17 *Flower Humours* (J.), The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose oxyrrhodines. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Oxyrrhodon*, or *Oxyrrhodinum*. 1794-54 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I Introd 19 A cloth dipped in oxyrrhodon must be laid on her abdomen.

†Oxysaccharum (pksīssē kārēm). Also 6 *oxi-*. [Late *L*, *a*. late Gr. *ὀξύσακχαρον*, f. *ὀξύς* sharp, acid + *σάκχαρον* sugar.] A medicine compounded of vinegar and sugar.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* (1595) X vii, Let the matter be prepard with oxisaccharum in three partes therof. 1797-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*.

Oxy-salt (pksī sōlt) *Chem*. Also *oxi-*. [f OXY- 2 + SALT] A salt containing oxygen; a salt of an oxyacid.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 593 The oxidization of a metal is an essential preliminary to the formation of its oxy-salts, or, in other words, to its combinations with oxy-acids. 1841 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep Brit Assoc* 210 Mixed with chemically pure sulphuric acid, with phosphoric acid, nitric acid, potash, and a series of oxo-salts. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot* 698 Oxygen is introduced into the plant in the form of water, carbon dioxide, and oxy-salts.

†Oxysulphate, *Chem*. An *obs*. name for a metallic sulphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxysulphate of iron* = ferric sulphate.

1802 *Med. Jmrl*. VII. 550 It has been proposed to distinguish them [iron sulphates] by terming that salt which contains the metal more highly oxydated, an oxysulphate. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem* (ed. 7) II 109 This salt has been called, but not with strict propriety, *oxysulphate*. Its legitimate name would be *sulphate of peroxide of iron*, but, as this is inconvenient from its length, it may be called the *red sulphate of iron*.

So **Oxysulphide**, a compound of an element or positive compound radical with oxygen and sulphur;

generally restricted to compounds of the oxide and sulphide of a metal. † **Oxysulphion** *Obs.* 'Daniell's term for the acid compound of an oxy-salt containing sulphur which is set free at the positive pole of a galvanic battery, but which cannot exist in a free condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); = the group SO_4 , now called SULPHURION. † **Oxysulphuret** *Obs.* = Oxysulphide

1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 408 A mixture of insoluble oxysulphide of lime and carbonate of soda. 1845 TONN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I 6 A compound called by Prof. Daniell 'oxysulphion'. 1849 NAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 225 Oxysulphion of hydrogen. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 472 Oxide and sulphuret of antimony combine in many proportions, forming many oxysulphurets

Oxytocic (ˈɒksɪtɒsɪk), *a* and *sb* *Med.* [f. Gr. *ὀξύτοκος* = oxytocic *sb.*, f. *ὀξύ-*, OXY- + *τόκος* childbirth] *a* *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. *b* *sb* A medicine having this property

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Oxytocic*, a medicine which promotes delivery. 1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xviii 187 Indian hemp is credited with oxytocic properties. *Ibid.* The powers of galvanism as an oxytocic, and even in originating uterine contraction. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 69 The oxytocic action of quinia was believed in many years ago by numbers of our Southern practitioners.

Oxytone (ˈɒksɪtəʊn), *a* and *sb* *Gram.* chiefly *Gr. Gram.* Also *oxyton*. [ad. Gr. *ὀξύτωνος* having the acute accent, f. *ὀξύ-* sharp, acute + *τόνος* pitch, tone, accent.] *a* *adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. *b* *sb.* A word so accented

1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redvivi* 109 Aristarchus has pronounced it [ὀξύτων] as an oxytone. 1859 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 111 On the last syllable of an oxytone word, when .. its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gr. & N. T.* II. App. 6/2 They are not independent or strictly final oxytones, being treated as fragments of a clause

Hence **Oxytone**, **Oxytonize** *obs. trans.*, to make oxytone; to pronounce or write with the accent on the last syllable.

1887 *Science* 29 Apr. 412/2 There is also a tendency to oxytonize many words, although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages.

Oxytrichine (ˈɒksɪtrɪkɪn), *a* and *sb* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Oxytrichina* neut. pl., f. *Oxytricha*, the typical genus, f. Gr. *ὀξύ-* sharp + *τρίχης* hair (cf. Gr. *ὀξύτριχος* *adj.*); see -INE 1.] *a* *adj.* Belonging to the family *Oxytrichina* or *Oxytrichidae* of infusorians. *b* *sb.* An infusorian of this family. Also **Oxytrichinous** *a* = a (Mayne 1857).

Oxytropis (ˈɒksɪtrɒpɪs), [ad. mod. L. *Oxytropis*, f. Gr. *ὀξύ-* sharp + *τρώπις* keel; from the pointed keel of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Oxytropis* (N. O. *Leguminosae*), closely allied to *Astragalus*, the species of which are chiefly alpine; they have pinnate leaves, and flowers of various colours in spikes or racemes; several are cultivated as ornamental rock-plant

1865 BENTHAM *Brit. Flora* 215 The point of the keel is short and straight as in the yellow oxytropis. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 418 In the same exposed Clav. range, the closely-related yellow oxytropis still grows in diminishing numbers; while its ally the Ural oxytropis holds its own manfully over all the dry hills of the Highlands.

|| **Oxyuris** (ˈɒksɪˈjʊrɪs) *Zool.* Pl. *oxyurides* (-ɪdɪz). [mod. L. (Rudolphi, 1809), f. Gr. *ὀξύ-* sharp + *ὕρως* tail.] A genus of small thread-worms of the family *Ascaridae*, inhabiting the rectum of various animals; *O. vermicularis* is frequent in that of man, especially of children.

1864 *Reader* IV 663/2 The minute oxyurides, so frequent a source of weakness and irritability in children. 1868 *Eng. Cyc.* s.v. *Entozoa*, *Oxyuris* is characterised by being subulate posteriorly, having the mouth orbicular.

Hence **Oxyurie** *a* [-ɪj], pertaining to or produced by an *Oxyuris*, as 'oxyuric irritation' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Oxyuricide** (-sɪd) [-ɪdɪz], 'a medicine which destroys *Oxyurides*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), an anthelmintic; **Oxyurifuge** [-fʊdʒ] = prec.

1864 T. S. CONNOLD *Entozoa* xlii 372 There is one Indian drug which appears to be very valuable, because it is .. a true *Oxyuricide*. 1881 — in *Früh. Linn.* Soc. (1883) XVI 187 The practical efficiency of the drug [milk of Papaw] as an oxyurifuge has been attested by Dr. Peckolt.

Oxyurous (ˈɒksɪˈjʊrəs), *a* *rare* -o. [f. mod. L. *oxyūrus* (cf. prec.) + -ous.] Having a pointed tail.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lea.* *Oxyurus* having a tail ending in a point .. or the body attenuated and subulated to the posterior extremity oxyurous

Oy, oe (oi, ði) *Sc.* Forms. 5 o, 5-oy, oye, 8-oe. [a Gael. *ogha*, also written *odha*, pronounced (ðā) = Ir. *ua* grandson, OIr. *au* descendant. *O* and *oe* appear to be etymologically the original forms in Lowland Sc.; in many parts of Scotland the diphthong *oy* is pronounced (œ or ð).] A grandchild.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 30 The second O he was of gud Wallace. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting wy.* Dundar 308 Belzebubbis oys, and curst Conspairic clan. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 326 Janē Campbell, oy and anē of the airts

of umquhile Finla Campbell. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbright War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 131 James Lindsay of Auchenskeoch, Andio Lindsay, his sone, .. Charles Lindsay, his oy. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii v, Auld Bessie Came wi' her ain oe Nanny. 1728 — *General Mistake* 193 Counting kin, and making endless fard, If that their granny's uncle's oye's a laird. 1818 SCOTT *Hot Midl.* iv, There was my daughter's wean, little Eppie Daidle — my oe, ye ken. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* v, What's the auld leddy gaein' to du wi' that lang-leggit oye o' hers?

† *b*. A nephew, a niece. *Obs.* 1506 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestue's Hist. Scot.* ix 150 The young prince his oye with him was in als grēd affectione, as he of his awne body had bene gotte. *Ibid.* x 282 The Erie of Lennox brocht with him his wyle, Lady Margaret King Henrie his oy. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 11 (Jam.) *Nepos*, a nephew or oye

OY, variant of HOY *v*. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* xlii. 527 There let them butt and oye, while tow'd aside

Oyapock, a Brazilian opossum; see YAPOCK.

Oyas, obs. f. OYEZ. **Oyce**, var. OYSE.

Oyeh(e), obs. forms of OUCH, clasp

Oye, app. alteration of oyes, OYEA *int.* and *sb* (Perh. meant as a sing. of oyes, possibly for OF imper sing. or 'hear (thou)', or for oyes with a mute as in mod. F.) a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 94 Oy! al maner men takyth to me tent. 1480 CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 530 Thenne this Iac Strawe lete make an oye in the felde that all his peple shold come nere and here his crye and wyll

Oye, variant of aye, aye, obs. form of AGAIN.

13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3207 'Bi leue pou here, Al what ich come now son oye'. 'Anon', seyd Guy, 'it schal so be'.

Oyer (oi'ar). *Law.* Forms: [3 oyer, 4 oier, oir], 4-oyer; also 5-7 oier, (5 oyer, 6 oir, 6-7 oyre). [a. Afr. *oyer* (Britton I. 1 § 3) = OF. *oir*, *oyr* = *oder*, *audir* = L. *audire* to hear, mod. F. *ouir*, an infinitive used subst.]

1. Short for *Oyer and terminer*; a criminal trial under the writ so called (see below).

1432-50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 486 That paste, y schalle speke with oon of theyn after an oyer. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* 11 (Arb.) 137 Seing so worthe a Iustice of an Oyer hath the present ouersight of that whole chace. 1651 R. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 11 lxvi, 227 Upon security to appear before the Justices in Oyer. 1858 M. PARTISON *Ess.* (1859) 11.2 A Some mighty issue has been trying in the great historical Oyer of the Reformation against the See of Rome. 1864 *Standard* 31 Oct. The great oyer of railway assassination came to a close on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

2. In *Common Law*, The hearing of some document read in court; esp. of an instrument in writing, pleaded by one party, when the other party 'craved oyer' of it. Abolished 1852.

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 33 The defendant de maunded oier of the Testament. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Oyer de Record* (*Audire recordum*) 1621 *Ibid.* s. v, When an Action is brought upon an Obligation, the Defendant may pray Oyer of the Bond; or if Executors sue any one, the Party sued may demand Oyer of the Testament. 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead* 12 If you deny me Oyer of that Law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 299 He may crave oyer of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought, that is to hear it read to him. 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 76 § 55 If Profer shall be made it shall not entitle the opposite Party to crave Oyer of or set out upon Oyer such Deed or Document.

Oyer and terminer (oi'ar and tɜ'mɪnər) *Law* The Anglo-Fr. phr. *oyer et terminer* 'to hear and determine' partly anglicized. *a*. In Anglo-Fr. used in proper verbal construction, and also, in *commission d'oir et de terminer*, as a *sb* phrase = 'hearing and determining' (cf. -ER 4). *b*. In English chiefly in the latter construction, as in *Commission of oyer and terminer* († *of oyer and terminer*, *of oyer determiner*, = Afr. *de terminer*), a commission formerly directed to the King's Judges, Sergeants, and other persons of note, empowering them to hear and determine indictments on specified offences, such as treasons, felonies, etc.; special commissions being granted on occasions of extraordinary disturbance such as insurrections. also called *Writ of oyer and terminer*. Now, the most comprehensive of the commissions granted to judges on circuit, directing them to hold courts for the trial of offences. Hence in such phrases as *Commissioners or Justices of (or t'm) o. & t.*, *writ, court of o. & t.*; and † (c) elliptically, for 'commission or court of oyer and terminer'.

a. [1278 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 3/2 *Furent assignes Justices, de enquire, oyer, e terminer selum la ley e la custome.* 1292 BRITTON I. 1 § 1 *Pur ceo qe nous ne suffismes mie en nostre propre persone a oyer et terminer totes les querelles del poeple.* *Ibid.* § 3 *Estre ceo volums nous, qe Justices erauntz sont assignez de meimes les chapitres oyer et terminer en chescun countee et en chescune franchise de vii anz en vii. anz.* 1314-15 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 200/1 *Il forge trespas vers luy et purchase Commissions d'oir & de terminer as gentz favorables a li.*

b. 1244 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 58/1 A Commission of Oyer and terminer, after the fourme of a Statut mad. 1433 *Ibid.* 458/1 Upon which Riot aforesaid, was graunted .. writtes of Oyer and Terminer. 1455 *Ibid.* V. 332/2 Tyll your Commission of Oier and Determyner be direct to enderfetter Commissioners. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshed* III. 1389/1 In the place where the court communie called the Kings bench is vsualle kept by vertue of hir maiestes commission of oier and terminer. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* 1. 1 (1810)

16 The Lo President and Councell shall have Commission, power, and authorite of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Five Pops* 5 When discords arose they might have been qualified and y repressed by a friendly association, and either one or both might have had the oyer and terminer thereof. 1681 *Trisal* 5 *Colledge* 1 The Judges and Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol-Delivery, met at the Court-House in the City of Oxford. 1693 C. MATHER *Wonders* 1 *Wonders* (1864) 6 Considering the Place that I hold in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix. 269 The courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 177 The commissions which confer the criminal jurisdiction are three in number: 1, a commission of peace; 2, a commission of oyer and terminer, and, 3, a commission of general gaol delivery.

c 1469 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 137 When hys jugys sat on the oyer detyrmyner in Norwycche, he beyng ther. 1480 CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 578 Anone after cam doune one Oyer detyrmyne, for to doo iustyce on alle them that soo rebellyd in the cyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 630 The mayre . . by vetu of y^e sayd commysyon, callyd an oyer detyrmyner, and a day was kept at Gnyldhall. 1577 FLERTWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 55 Upon Saturday last in the after noone we had an Oer and Determyner in the Gnyld Hall, the which we use to hold in the vacation tyme to kepe the people in obedience.

d. In some of the States of the American Union A court of higher criminal jurisdiction.

1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 24 The governor is directed to appoint judges, commissioners of oyer and terminer.

Oyer, obs. spelling of *oper*, OTHER.

Oyez, oyes (ˈɒjez), *int.* (*sb.*, *v.*). Forms. 5-*Oyes*, *O yes*, (5 *Oyas*, 6 *Oies*, *O is*, *O ya*, *ooyesses*, 6-7 *Sc. hoyes*, 7- *Oyez*, (7 *oiez*, *O yez*, *oh yes*, *O ace*, 7-9 *oyesses*) [OF. *oyez*, *oyez*, hear ye! imperative pl. of *oir* to hear = L. *auditis*, pres. subj; orig. pronounced *oyez*, but subseq. reduced to *oyez*, and so identified in sound with the two words *O yes*! and hence often so written.]

A. imperative verb, and interjection. 'Hear, hear ye'; a call by the public crier or by a court officer (generally thrice uttered), to command silence and attention when a proclamation, etc., is about to be made.

[c. 1286 *Stat. Excestre in Stat. Realm* I. 211/1 *Ceo oyez vus a e B. Re joes durrat verite*] c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 369 *Pl. Cry.* *Oyas*! *Be. Oyas*! *Ibid.* xxxi. 319 *Do crie we all on hym at onys, Oyes*! *Oyes*! *Ibid.* 360 *Oyes*! if any wight with his wiche any werte wate Werkes. 1557 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 21 *O yes*, *O yes*, I will make a proclamation. 1584 *LVLX Campes* III. 11, *O y's*, *O y's*, *O y's*, all manner of men, women, and children. 1654 J. JOHNSON *Wond-wrthg. Proand* 12 *Oh yes*! *oh yes*! *oh yes*! All you the people of Christ that are here Oppressed. 1682 N. O. *Boilhan's Lutrin* IV. 212 With Stentors Voice he make loud Proclamation *O yez*! I th' Chapter House, A rare Collation Stands ready dress'd. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 257 *Oyes*! *oyes*! in virtue of my office—Waits any member of the court without? 1824 *BARHAM Inqul. Leg.* *Misado Margate* xvi, But when the Crier cried, 'O Yes!' the people cried, 'O No!'

B. as *sb* A call or exclamation of 'Oyez!' Plural † *oyesses*, also † *oyes*.

Quot. 1635 has *O's ace*, an eccentric plural of *O ace* (pronounced in the north *O yas* or *O yes*).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 615 The sayde tayllours wold nat cease for speche of the mayre nor oyes made by the mayres sergent of armes. a 1548 *IIAL Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 4 And there with all, commaunded his Henaulds to make an Oyes. 1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Crier, make an o yes, for Martin to come into the Court. 1598 SHAKS *Merry IV.* v. 45 *Qui* Crier Hob-goblyn, make the Fairy Oyes *First* Elues, list yournames Silence you aery toyes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon dom.* (1602) 131 Going with oyeses vp and downe the streets. 1619 DALTON *Court's Just.* xxii. (1630) 61 He may cease three oyes for silence to be made. 1635 BRATHWAT *Arad. Pr.* 1196 Having first commanded Cletor the pretorian crier with three O's ace to command silence. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 88 After the crying of three several Oyeses. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 110 The oyez shouted in a law court to secure attention.

b. Erroneously confused with OUTAS (in Latin form *huesum*).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Huesum*, *hoyesses* ane hoyes, or cried used in proclamations. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 4 Quhen ane man is slane, or is found dead in any place, in this case, the finder sall raise the hoyes, as said is.

† *C*. as *vb* *trans.* To proclaim as by cries of 'Oyez!' *Obs. rare*.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* 3 When the high flight of his lines in common brute was ooyessed

Oygnement, Oyeke, obs. ff. OINTMENT, OAK.

Oylet, -ett, obs., obs. forms of OILLET

Oynct, Oyne, obs. ff. OINT *v*. to anoint, OVEN

Oyneon, -ion, -yon, etc., obs. forms of ONION

Oyns, obs. form of OUNCE *sb* 1, a weight.

Oynt, Oyntuose, -ture: see OINT, etc.

O ys, obs. form of OYEZ.

Oys, oysse, oysse, obs. ME. and Sc. ff. USE *sb.*, *v*.

Oyschere, Oysyer, -ier, obs. ff. USHER, OSIER.

Oyze, Oyst(e), obs. ff. Ooze, HOSE *sb*.

Oyster (oi'star). Forms: 4-5 *oystre*, -ere, 4-6 *oistre*, (4 *hoister*, -re), 5 *oystur*, -yr, (*hoystur*), 6-8 *oister*, -er, (*oyster*), also 4-5 *ostre*, 5 *ostur*, -yr, *oestre*, 6 *oster*. [ME. a. OF. *ostre*, *unstre*, *huistre*, mod. F. *huître* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *ostra*, obs.]

It. *ostrea*, ad L. *ostrea* fem, beside *ostreum* neut., a Gr. *ὀστρεον* oyster.]

1. A well-known edible bivalve mollusc of the family *Ostreidae*, esp. the common European species, *Ostrea edulis*, and the North American species, *O. virginica* of the Atlantic, and *O. lurida*, the Californian oyster, of the Pacific coast.

Green oyster, an oyster which has fed on conserved in tanks. *Hard oyster*, the native northern oyster of U.S., distinguished from the *soft oyster* found from the Chesapeake Bay southward. *Mangrove oyster*, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangroves, as in Florida. *Rock or sea oyster*, an oyster growing on rocks or natural beds, as opposed to those which are artificially cultivated.

1357-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In Oystres empt. vs. 1377 *Abington Acc.* (Camden) 38 In oystres 135 c1386 *Chaucer Somn.* T 392 Many a Muscle and many an oyster [v. rr. oystere, oyster] When other men hath ben ful wel at eyse Hath ben our fode c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 For to make potage of oysters. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/1 An Oyster, *ostreum*, *quidam piscis* 1555 *Eden Decades* 95 The fishes it selfe is more pleasaunte in eatynge then are owe oysters 1674 T. FLATMAN *Belly God* 57 Your Wall fleet Oysters no man will prefer Before the juicy Grass-green Colchester. 1756 *Mangrove oyster* [see *oyster-crab* under 5 d] 1806 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks 1812 V 244 Who first an oyster eat, was a bold god 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc 451 The green oyster, eaten at Paris, is brought from Dieppe 1838 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 7) XVI. 688/2 It abounds with small rock-oysters. 1883 *MOLONEY IV Afr. Fisheries* 43 (Fish Exhib Publ) Women go in for the collection of mangrove-oysters. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 37 (ibid) Recent experiments tend to prove that the Rock-Oyster of our shores which is left dry by every tide, is only a variety of the Drift-Oyster.

b. fig. (In allusion to the fable of the monkey who, as judge, kept the oyster and gave a shell to each of the disputants) 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan II*, The oyster remained with the British Government.

c. Phrases and proverbial expressions. † To drink to one's oysters, to fare accordingly. † A stopping or choking oyster, a retort which puts a person to silence. As like as an apple to an oyster (and similar phrases), i. e. totally different.

1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 4r For and I had not delt ryght cortesly up on Holy Rood Day I had drownk to myn oysters 1519 *SKELTON Bouge of Court* 477 I have a stoppyngye oyster in my poke 1532 *MORC Confut Tindale* Wks 724/1 Hys similitude of gammer likened vnto fayth, is no more lyke then an apple to an oyster. 1544 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* (1877) 61 To a feloe laying to his rebuke, that he was our deintie of his mouthe and diete, he did with this reason gree a stoppyng oistre 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 36 His wife deuseith to cast in my teeth, Checks and chokynge oysters 1648 *JENKYN Blind Gude* 71 Why do you bring him in speaking of apples, when you speake of oysters?

2 Commonly applied also to other bivalve molluscs resembling the oyster, as the PEARL-OYSTER, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the family *Aviculidae*; also with qualifications, as Thorny oyster of the genus *Spondylus*, Boat-oyster, a fossil of the genus *Gryphaea*, Saddle-oyster, etc. see quot.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xi. vi. (1495), By nyghte oysters open theymselfe ayenst dewe. And that dewe bledh'th a full precious gemma, a stone that hyghte Margarita. 1600 *SHAKS A. Y. L.* v. 1 v 63 Rich honeste dwells. In a poore house, as your Pearle in your foule oyster 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV 226 If we should find a small pearl in one oyster of a million, it would hardly make us fishers for life 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh Coast* 241 *Gryphaea* Boat-oyster, or Miller's thumb 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 363-4 *Placina Placenta*, vulgarly known as the Chinese Window Oyster, and *Placina Sella*, known to collectors as the Saddle Oyster (from Tranquebar, etc.). 1865 *WOOD Comm. Shells* 85 We come now to the remarkable Saddle Oyster (*Anomia ephippium*) recognized by its flat lower valve, in which is a large and nearly oval hole, just below the hinge 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 36 (Fish Exhib Publ) The 'Hammer-head Oyster' (*Malus albus*, Lam.), &c., are found on our coasts.

† b. *Long Oyster*. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 105 Long Oyster, Sea-gar, Red Crab, *Locusta marina* 'The name long Oyster is no doubt a Corruption of *Locusta* [Rather of Sp, Pg., Pr *langosta*, OF. *langoste* — L. *locusta*]

3. The morsel of dark meat in the front hollow of the side bone of a fowl.

1883 H. P. SPORFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Aug 456/1 He rolled under his tongue the sweet morsel of the oyster out of a side bone 1890 *MISS BRADDON One Life* II 103 That particular morsel out of a fowl's back which epicures have christened the oyster.

4. *Vegetable oyster*: the salsify (also called *oyster-plant* see 5 d).

1884 *MILLER Plant-u. Tr. Agopogon porrifolius*, Jerusalem Star, salsify, Vegetable Oyster

5 *attrib* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *oyster family*, *kind*, *spat*; connected with the taking, breeding, keeping, selling, or eating of oysters, as *oyster-bar*, *-barrel*, *-cry*, *-culture* (hence *-cultivist*), *-dredge*, *-fishery*, *-fork*, *-ground*, *-industry*, *-kag*, *-monger*, *-net*, *-shop*, *-smack*, *-tavern*, *-voice*, made of oysters, as *oyster-patty*, *-pie*, *-sauce*, etc.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracutus Riders* No 74 (1713) II 201 As much as a Mock 't Esquire, indist all his Kuff, As empty 'Oyster-Barrel to a Muff. 1774 *GAY Trivia* 128 When damsels first renew their 'oyster cries, 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII 178/2 In such situations 'oyster-culture can be most profitably carried on 1884 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 4/8 'Oysterculturists are becoming alarmed lest the superior

oysters known as natives should be contaminated by the near presence of the inferior sort. 1796 *MORSE Amer Geog.* II. 126 About 10000 people are employed in the 'oyster-fishery along the coasts of England 1774 *GOLDSM Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 4r Of Bivalved Shell Fish, or Shells of the 'Oyster Kind. 1790 *STRYPE Strype's Surv Lond* (1754) I. i. v 26/2 One Rufe de Reines, 'Oystermonger, took a Custom of all Men and Women that washed their Clothes there. 1796 *LEON Alberti's Archet.* II 122/2 You may take up the Mud from the bottom by means of an 'Oyster-Net 1799 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, O, Hercules, 'tis your only dish; above all your potatoes or 'oyster-pies in the world 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VII 24 To partake Of 'oyster-sauce and a beef-steak. 1672 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Twike* 350 Affrighting of whole streets With your full 'Oyster voyce.

b. objective and obj gen., as *oyster-cultivator*, *-dredger*, *-eating*, *-fishing*, *-grower*, *-lover*, *- opener*, *-planting*, *-rearing*, *-seller*, *-tawler*; *oyster-breeding* adj.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 297 Thro' Helle's stormy Streights, and 'Oyster-breeding Sea 1698, 1723 'Oyster-dredger [see *DREDGER*] 1853 *FORBES & HANLEY Hist. Brit. Mollusca* II 320 Iish oyster-dredgers have a notion that the more the banks are dredged, the more the oysters breed 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 107 In some of the Northern States 'oyster-planting has been in existence for many years 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/2 An 'Ostre seller, *ostrearius*

c. simulative, as *oyster-lip*; *oyster-grey*, *-white* adjs.; *oyster-coloured*, as *oyster-brocade*, *satin*.

1667 *MARVELL Inst. Painter Dutch Wars* 6: Paint her with Oyster-Lip 1805 *Naval Chron* XV 35, I remained in an oyster state, between asleep and awake 1893 *Daily News* 10 May 6/4 Lady F's dress was made of oyster brocade trimmed with old point. 1894 *Ibid.* 11 May 6/5 The train was in brocade of an oyster grey ground shot with mother-of-pearl 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept 6/3 Miss V C wore an oyster satin skirt with swathed bodice.

d. Special combinations *oyster-bank*, a bank of oysters, an oyster-bed see BANK sb 15, † *oyster-barrel* muff, a muff having the form of an oyster-barrel; *oyster-bed*, (a) a layer of oysters covering a tract of the bottom of the sea, a place where oysters breed or are bred see BED sb 14 b; (b) a layer or stratum containing fossil oysters, *oyster-bed* = OYSTER-CATCHER; *oyster-biscuit* (see quot.); † *oyster-board*, a long narrow board or table of the kind used for displaying oysters for sale; applied contemptuously to the communion-tables introduced by the early Reformers and the Puritans, *oyster-boat*, a boat (in U.S. also a floating house built on a raft) used in the oyster-fishery or oyster cultivation; † *oyster-bread* (see quot.); *oyster-brood*, the spat of oysters in its second year; † *oyster-callet* = *oyster-wench*, *oyster-cellar*, a shop, orig. in a basement, where oysters are sold; *oyster-crab*, a small crab living as a commensal with an oyster, esp. *Pannotheres ostreum*; *oyster-farm*, a tract of sea-bottom where oysters are bred artificially; hence *oyster-farming*; *oyster-field* = *oyster-bed*; *oyster-fish*, † (a) an oyster; (b) the toad-fish (*Batrachus taur*), (c) the tantog (*Tautoga onitis*), *oyster-green*, a name of the seaweed *Ulva lactuca*, also *U. latissima* (broad-leaved o.); *oyster-knife*, a strong knife adapted for opening oysters; † *oyster-lay* = *oyster-bed* (cf. LAYING vbl. sb 2 c); *oyster-like* a., resembling an oyster, esp. in sticking inside one's 'shell'; *oyster-man*, a man engaged in taking, breeding, or selling oysters; *oyster-meter*, an officer appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company to supervise the oyster industry; *oyster-mushroom*, an esculent fungus, *Agaricus ostreatus*, *oyster-park*, an oyster-bed or oyster-farm, *oyster-plant*, (a) the sea-lungwort (*Mertensia maritima*), so called from the oyster-like flament of its leaves, (b) the salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*); *Spanish oyster-plant*, *Scotolymus hispanicus*, the edible roots of which are used like salsify; *oyster-plover* = OYSTER-CATCHER; *oyster-rake*, a rake with a long handle and tines from six to twelve inches in length, usually well curved, used for gathering oysters in deep water, *oyster-scale*, the scale-insect *Mytilaspis pomorum*; † *oyster-scalp*, a scallop or bivalve mollusc of the oyster-family, or its shell; *oyster-seed*, oyster spat; also, young oysters suitable for transplantation to artificial beds; † *oyster-table*, a table inlaid with mother-of-pearl, *oyster-tongs*, an instrument used for gathering oysters in shallow water, consisting of a jointed pair of hinged rakes with inward-bending teeth and long handles; *oyster-tree*, the mangrove, † *oyster-wench*, *-wife*, *-woman*, a girl or woman who sells oysters.

1672 *Proc Virginia* 102 in *Capt Smith's Wks.* (Arb) 168 Hee forced them to the 'oyster banks 1813 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 7) IV. 284 The oyster banks produce the finest pearls in the world 1703 *De For Reform Manners Misc* 101 Knights of the Famous 'Oyster-Barrel Muff 1891 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Ostario*, an 'oyster bed. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 354 The strata of sand which immediately repose on the oyster-bed are quite destitute of organic remains 1898

Daily News 13 May 5/2 The ration consists of. 16 oz. of hard bread (called 'oyster biscuits in the States). 1554 in *Latimer's Sermon & Rem* (Parker Soc) II 275 *Weston*. In the same place he proveth a propitiatory sacrifice, and that upon an altar, and no 'oyster-board'. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i (1871) I. 40 Tables which the Papists irreverently termed oyster boards 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 343 Item, de 'cystrebot, quantum dabit 1538 *BALD Thra Laves* 1344 He was sellynge of a Cod In an oyster bote a litle beyonde Quene hythe 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* I 556 'Oyster-bread, so called for that it was good with oysters. 1827 *Act 7 & 8 Geo IV.* c. 29 § 36 If any Person shall steal any Oysters or 'Oyster Brood from any Oyster Bed 1621 *BRAHWART Nat. Embasse*, etc. (1877) 302 'Oyster-callet, she Vpholster 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art in Scot* vi 56 The then popular 'Oyster-cellars in Edinburgh 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 420 The 'Oyster-Crab. This little species is generally found with the Mangrove oysters, in their shells. 1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* I No 4 297 The 'oysterfield would supply a bounteous repast 1881 *FLORIO, Ostrea*, any 'oyster-fish 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. clxx. 1377 Lungwoort groweth vpon rocks especially among Oysters; thus Mosse they call 'Oyster greene 1866 *Trees*, Bot 833/1 *Oyster-green*, a name commonly given to *Ulva Lacuina* from its bright green tint, and its being frequently attached to the common oyster. 1694 *MORTIMER Rabelais* IV xxx. (1737) 124 Like an 'Oyster knife 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3897/4 The 'Oyster-Lays in the Hundred of Rochford, in the County of Essex. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 229 How I acquired any 'oyster-like disposition I know no more than a coach-horse. 1554 *HULOET*, 'Oyster man, .. *ostrearius* 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 141 No particular set of oyster-men are to blame. 1780 *Chron in Ann Reg* 201/1 Tried and learnedly argued between the 'oyster-metee, of London and the proprietors of oyster-beds in the county of Essex. 1875 *COOKE Funge* iv 86 The 'oyster mushroom included in almost every list and book on edible fungi. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv xxii (ed 2) 509 About 250 men and women are employed in the 'oyster parks in sorting, loading, and unloading oysters 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 542 *Mertensia maritima* is a native of the sandy sea-coasts of Scotland and the north of England, where it is called 'Oyster Plant 1705 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI 247 'Oyster Rake 3 hammer and a hand Bill. 1900 *Field* 7 July 45/2 The prevalence of 'oyster scale on the gooseberries 1554 *HULOET*, 'Oyster scalph, *ostreifer* 1610 *Althorpe MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App p 11, The Parlor Impr j tables—a cupboard a round 'oyster table 1716 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI 161 To Iron Leath for 'Oyster Tongs and Carpenters Adds 00-05-00. 1593 *SHAKS Rich II.* i. iv 31 Off goes his bonnet to an 'Oyster wench 1825 *BROCKERT N. C. Glass* s. v, *Es-she-he-le-kau-er-Oysters*, the famous cry of the elder oyster-wenches in Newcastle 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 113 On whom gape thine Oysters so wide, 'oysterwife? 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. clxx 1377 The poore 'Oysterwomen which carrie Oysters to sell vpon and down. 1663 *BUTLER Hud* I. ii 540 The Oyster-Women lock'd their Fish up, And nudg'd away to cry No Bishop

Hence *Oyster v*, to fish for or gather oysters, so *Oysterer*, one who gathers or sells oysters, a boat employed in the oyster-fishery; *Oysterer* vbl sb Also (all more or less *nonce-words*) *Oysterage*, an oyster-bed, *Oysterdom*, the domain or realm of oysters, *Oyster-full* a., replete with oysters; *Oysterhood*, the condition of an oyster, habitual seclusion or reserve, *Oysterian* a., of or pertaining to oysters; *Oysterish* a., of the nature of or resembling an oyster (hence *Oysterishness*); *Oysterize v*, to make an oyster of, treat as an oyster, *Oysterless* a., having no oysters, devoid of oysters; *Oysterling*, a young or small oyster.

18 E. INGENSELL (Cent.), Many more are 'oystering now than before the war 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 13 Feb 3/3 Being near the Gulf some would oyster and fish 1866 *Morn. Star* 4 Jan, The Salsith 'oystering will be found a valuable acquisition by the company. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest Sea* xi (1872) 244 The Ile de Re., in the Bay of Biscay may now be designated the capital of French 'oysterdom 1618 *SILVSTER Tobacco Battered* 267 Iakes farmers, Filders, Oysters, 'Oysterens. 1828 *DANIM Anglo-Irish* II 188 Be it in merchantman, collier, oysterer, skiff, or open-boat 1825 *SINGLETON Virgil* I 83 Pontus and 'oyster-full Abydos' straits are tempted, 1854 *LOWELL Canbr* 30 *Frs Ago* Fr. Wks. 1890 I 90 He came out of his 'oysterhood at last 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII 545 We are now approaching the paradise of the 'oysterian Adam and Eve the locality of the first fossil occurrence of the *ostrea leuiscula*. 1662 *Virginia Stat* (1823) II. 140 The poore Indians whome the seating of the English hath forced from their wonted conveniences of 'oystering 1860 *My Experiences in Australia* 66 In summer oystering used to be a favourite amusement with the young folks of Sydney 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* I. iii 31 A certain 'oysterishness of eye and flabbiness of complexion 1793 *Southey Let in Life* I 196 Poor Southey will either be cooked for a Cherokee, or 'oysterised by a tiger 1865 *Sat Rev* 2 Dec 710/2 The awful vision of an 'oysterless generation [may] be prevented from becoming a fact. 1867 *Times* 15 Oct 5/6 Not one of the young 'oysterlings of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost.

Oyster-catcher. [Cf *Fris oesternusscher*, Ger. *austernmann*, *austernfischer*, and Linnaeus' L. name *ostralegus*, mod F. *huîtreur*] A maritime wading bird of the family *Haematopodidae* with black-and-white or black plumage, and bill and feet of a brilliant red.

The common European species is *Haematopus ostralegus* Linn., the earlier Eng name of which is Sea Pie, the N. American species is *H. palliatus*. As an English name 'oyster-catcher' appears first in connexion with the latter; it was used generically by Pennant *Genera of Birds* (1773) p. xxxi.

1731 M. CATESBY *Nat Hist Carolina* (1754) I 85 *Haematopus* .. The Oyster Catcher. 1735 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* 45-2

XXXVII 448 *Hamatopus* The Oyster-Catcher, so called, because it feeds upon Oysters, which it finds gaping when left dry on the Banks at low Water 1846 *Storks Discover Australia* II vii 254 Our game bag was thinly lined with small curlews, oyster-catchers, and sandelings.

† **Oysterloit.** Also -loyte, -loite. An old name of bistort, *Polygonum bistorta* (Perb. an error in Lyte for 'oysterloie' cf. 'Oosterloeye, Aristolochia, herba, Ger. osterloey' (Kilian) According to Turner *Names of Herbs* (1881) 83 'Bistorta' is called in the South country *Astrologia* see the various forms of this word under *Aristolochia* and *ASTROLOGE*]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xiv. 23 The small Bistorte is called in some places of England Oysterloie 1611 Cotgr., *Coulenworte*, Snakeweed, Oysterloit.

Oysterous, *a* [OYSTER + -OUS] Of the nature of, or full of, oysters

1836 T. Hook & Gurney III 239 The conversation of those oysterous, bosterous convivialists 1882 H. C. Merriam *Panct of Bull* II iv. 192 A little pair of oysterous eyes of no particular colour.

Oyster-shell. A shell of an oyster.

1540 *Pol. Poeyus* (Rohs) II 239 Falsehood and sche byn bothe of oon substance, Alle be they not worth an oyster-shell. 1553 *Eorn Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 16 They fete are round, of the bignes of great oyster-shells 1607 *Torrell Fourf Beasts* (1658) 104 Harts marrow, mingled with the powder of oyster shells, cureth lukes and chilblanes 1875 *Buckland Log-bk* 124 The black markings or Vampum-spots in the American oyster-shell were cut out, made into beads, and used as money or ornaments by the Indians.

b. attrib. Oyster-shell stains (*Photogr.*), stains on the plate in the collodion process.

1757 *Wavrr in Phil Trans* L 387 He put the first in oyster-shell lime-water. 1835 *Cont Mag* VI. 188/1 Carreering it in Bath, in his oyster-shell phaeton 1868 *Lea Photo* 247 *Mixed Stains*—Oyster-shell stains of oxidized silver, with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns occasionally make their appearance.

Oyster, *a*. [OYSTER + -Y] Characterized by or abounding in oysters, having the quality of an oyster.

1844 *Dickens Lett.* III 59, I opened the dispatch with a moist and oysterly twinkle in my eye 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus Fragm* II. A sea-shore Hellepontian, eminent most of oysterly sea-shoies.

Oystre, oystry, obs. Sc. forms of **OSTRY**.

Oystreche, -ege, -ige, -yche, obs. ff. **OSTRICH**.

Oyther, obs. form of **OTHER**.

Oz. [*a*. It. *ōz* or *ōz*, 15th c. abbreviation of

onza, onze] An abbreviation used for 'ounce', 'ounces', esp. after a number, as in 3 lb 8 oz.

[For Italian MS forms of the abbreviation, see *Capelli Dizionario di Abbreviature*, Milano, 1899. In MS the *z* had the lengthened form, its tail being usually carried in a circle under, round, and over the *o*, so as to form the line of contraction over the word. Cf. the analogous (13-15th c.) ways of writing *th* for *thra*, *thre* pound, pounds]

a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII 257 b, A C. lii ounces in golden plate, and iii. M in oz in gylte plate 1891 *Penny Postage Jubilee* 173 A letter of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to Hong-Kong is 24d

|| **Ozæna, ozæna** (ozi nã) [*L. ozæna* (Pliny), *a*. Gr. *ōzaina* a fetid polypus in the nose, *f. ōzēiv* to smell. Cf. *F. ozène* (1603 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. *Path.* A fetid muco-purulent discharge from the nose, due to ulcerative disease of the mucous membrane, frequently with necrosis of the bone.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Ozæna* a disease or sore in the nose, causing a stinking savour 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 4 *Min* 347. 1741 *Monro Anat* (ed 3) 113 An *Ozæna* is ill to cure. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) III 204 The first variety is often found as a sequel in *ozæna*.

† 2. Old name for the Cuttle-fish. *Obs.* [= Gr. *ōzaina* a strong-smelling sea polypus]

1591 *Sylvester Du Basia* i. v 238 The subtle Smell strong-Many-foot [*navygen* The *Ozæna*], that fair A dainty feast of Oyster-flesh would gain. 1906 *Phillips, Ozæna*, a sort of the Fish Pourcurel or Many-feet, so call'd from the rank Smell of its Head

Hence **Ozænic** *a.*, pertaining to *ozæna*.

1857 in *Mayne Expos Lex*

Ozænna, obs. variant of **HOSANNA**.

Ozarkite (ozi kait). *Min.* [Named 1846 from *Ozark* + -ITE¹.] A white amorphous variety of Thomsonite, from the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas

1846 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* II. II. 251. **Oze**, obs. form of **OZE**.

Ozen-, Ozin-, Ozabrig, var. **OSNABURG Obs.**

Ozey, var. **OSEY Obs.**, a sweet wine. **Oziar**,

ozier: see **OSTER**. **Ozie**, obs. *f.* **Oozy**.

† **Ozimus, ozymus**. *Obs.* App. some error for **OSMUND**¹, iron imported from Sweden.

1550 *Edw VI J. J. in Lit Rem* (Roxb) 261 If he [King of Sueten] brought ozymus and stele, and coepel, etc., he should have our commodities and pay custom as an English man. 1657-61 *Heylin Hist. Ref.* (1840) I. 232 (D) If he sent ozimus, steel, copper, &c. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xxv 277.

Ozocerite, ozokerit (e (ozi'serit, ozi'kërit, -zit, ōzosi'rait, -kë'rait). *Min.* [*a*. Ger. *ozokerit* (Glocker, 1833), arbitrarily *f.* Gr. *ōzēiv* to smell (*ōzōi* I smell) + *kerōs* bees-wax + -ITE¹.] A wax-like fossil resin, of brownish-yellow colour and aromatic odour, a mixture of natural hydrocarbons, occurring in some bituminous coal-measure shales and sandstones. Also called *native paraffin*, *mineral tallow*, or *mineral wax*.

Originally found by Meyer in Moldavia, subsequently in Galicia and other countries. Used to make candles, and for insulating electrical conductors, etc.

1837 *Dana Min.* 444 *Ozocerite*, a variety of black bitumen lately discovered by Meyer 1846 *Worcester, Ozocerite*, a mineral resembling resinous wax in consistence and translucency 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 347/2 The ozokerite or earth wax of Galicia is found in great abundance *attrib.* 1871 *Scot. Fern in Belgravia Mag.* Feb. 450 An entirely new source of candle-making material has been developed, from the exploration of the ozokerit mines bordering the Caspian Sea. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap, Candles* etc. 328 *Ozokerit Candles*

Hence **Ozocerit, ozo kerit** *ppl. a.*, covered or treated with ozocerite, as *ozoceritised core*. (U.S.)

Ozonation. = **OZONIZATION**

1854 J. SCOTTER in *Or's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 286 Ozonation of the oxygen takes place

Ozone (ōz ōn) *Chem.* [*a*. *F. ozone* (1840), *f.* Gr. *ōzēiv* to smell + -ONE] An allotropic or altered condition of oxygen, existing in a state of condensation (having three atoms to the molecule, O₃), with a peculiarly pungent and refreshing odour

It is produced in the electrolysis of water, and by the silent discharge of electricity or the passage of electric sparks through the air (whence it is sometimes perceived after a thunder-storm), it is more active than ordinary oxygen, is a powerful oxidizing agent, liberates iodine from potassium iodide, and, when heated, breaks up into ordinary oxygen, expanding by half its volume

1840 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 214, I shall consider the odiferous principle as an elementary body and call it 'Ozone', on account of its strong smell *Ibid* 217, I do not, therefore, hesitate to ascribe the familiar electrical odour to ozone 1871 *M. Collins Mfg. & Merch* II. vii. 125 Exhilarated by the fresh ozone of the mountains 1880 *Clemenshaw Watts Atom. The.* 119 Ozone is, as we all know, condensed oxygen.

b. fig.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 450 The aristocratic ozone being absent from the atmosphere, there was a flatness about the dancing of all those who considered themselves above the plebeian ranks of the tradespeople 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 357/1 In the artistic ozone of that zealous body of workers her ambition received its first definite impulse.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *ozone apparatus, carrier, generator, machine, season; ozone-bearing, -infusing* *adjs.*; *ozone-box, -cage*, a box containing ozone test papers, used to indicate the presence and relative amount of ozone in the air; *ozone-hydrogen*, Osann's term for hydrogen evolved by electrolysis from sulphurated water, said to have more active properties than ordinary hydrogen; *ozone (test) paper* (see *quot.*); *ozone scale*, a scale of tints with which to compare ozone papers after exposure; *ozone-water*, a solution of ozone in water.

1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/7 The want of 'ozone-bearing south-westerly winds. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 124 A new 'Ozone-box and Test-slips 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 20 A modification of Beane's 'Ozone generator. 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV 323 'Ozone-hydrogen. 1864 *KFMP in Times* 12 Oct. The discoloration of 'ozone paper did not at any time during the month reach the maximum observed here 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 180/2 The effect produced by the air on 'ozone-test papers—papers steeped in iodide of potassium which are rendered brown (or blue) by the liberation of iodine—is due to ozone 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV 323 'Ozone-water, an aqueous solution of ozone, which, according to Meissner, exhibits in certain cases an action opposed to that of peroxide of hydrogen

Ozoned, *a.* [-ED².] Supplied with ozone.

1902 *Scotsman* 3 Sept. 6/8 The finely ozoned air in the Highlands has a gloriously recuperating power.

Ozoneless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no ozone.

1887 *All Year Round* 29 Jan. 36 It allows of really beneficial exercise when it carries its rider out of an ozone less region. 1893 *F. Adams New Egypt* 17 That ozoneless lake, immemorially stagnant in its depths, which we call the Mediterranean Sea.

Ozonic (ozi'nik), *a.* [*f.* **OZONE** + -IC.] Of, of the nature of, or containing ozone

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxide in water with ether.

1840 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 218 The electrolysis of our ozonic compound 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 28 The action of Dr. Richardson's Ozonic Ether on the Iodide of Potassium tests is due to the Peroxide of Hydrogen which has been mixed with it 1898 *Foster Phys.* II. 11. (1879) 320 The oxygen in combination with hemoglobin was in an active, or ozonic condition.

O'zonide. [-ID².] (See *quot* 1872.)

1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Retros. Med.* 464 Ozonides, such as permanganate of potash and the persalts of iron, turn the resins blue 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 11 Schönbein called those bodies containing Oxygen in a negatively active condition Ozonides

Ozoniferous (ōzoni'fēras), *a.* [*f.* **OZONE** + -(I)FEROUS] Bearing or generating ozone.

1858 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 640 Passing the ozoniferous oxygen through a tube containing pumice stone soaked in sulphuric acid, to dry it 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV 265 Plants supposed to produce or evolve ozone, and hence called ozoniferous plants

Ozonify (ōzōnīfai), *v.* [*f.* **OZONE** + -(I)FY] *trans.* To convert into ozone, to ozonize.

1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 301 By means of platinum wires, electric discharges are passed through the oxygen, whereby it becomes ozonified 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 573 Hence **Ozonification.** 1864 in *WEBSTER*

Ozonization (ōzōnīzē'zān) [*n* of action *f.* next see -ATION] Conversion into ozone, charging with ozone

1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 300 Processes attended with ozonisation of the air 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 18 A powerful ozonisation of the Oxygen is immediately produced

Ozonize (ōzōnīzē), *v.* [*f.* **OZONE** + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert (oxygen) into ozone 1858 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 641 Ozonized oxygen was freed from ozone and aqueous vapour by passing through sulphuric acid [etc.] 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 300 Dry oxygen... can be only partially ozonised by electric discharges 1893 *Times* 19 July 2/6 A condenser charge is obtained by means of which the oxygen around the points is condensed or ozonized

2. To charge or impregnate with ozone; to treat or act upon with ozone.

1850 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. 304 In ozonized air, paper impregnated with a solution of iodide of potassium immediately becomes brown from the liberation of iodine 1881 *Nature* XXIII 363 The slip had been ozonized by exposure to the air

Hence **Ozonized, O'zonizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1850 Ozonized [see 2 above] 1873 *Ralph Phys. Chem.* 165 This blue colour may be developed by guaiacum and ozonizing substances. 1898 *Foster Phys.* II. 11. § 3 2/8 A mixture of ozonized turpentine and tincture of guaiacum.

Ozonizer (ōzōnīzēz), [*f.* *prec.* + -ER¹.] An apparatus for producing ozone.

1875 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VII. 887 Houzeau has constructed an apparatus called an 'ozoniser', by which ozone is produced in considerable quantity 1893 *Times* 18 July 2/6 Other forms of ozonizers are also employed.

Ozonograph. [*f.* **OZONE** + -o + -GRAPH.] A registering or self-acting ozonoscope.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozonographer. [*f.* as *prec.* + -GRAPHER.]

One who observes and records the amount of atmospheric ozone.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozonometer (ōzōnōmē'tar). [*f.* **OZONE**: see -METER] An instrument or device for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the air.

It consists of a graduated scale of tints with which ozone test papers, after exposure for a fixed time, are compared.

1864 *Times* 13 Oct. Schönbein's ozonometer is graduated from zero to 10 deg 1868 *Eng. Cycl.* s. v. An ozonometer by which a strip of ozone-paper 24 inches in length is exposed successively for an hour to the action of the atmosphere

So **Ozonometric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of ozone; **Ozonometry**, the measurement of the amount or proportion of ozone in the air

1857 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed 4) (L). He got several physicians at Basle to compare their lists of catarrhal patients with his table of atmospheric-ozonometric observations 1864 *Webster, Ozonometry* 1867 *BRANDE & Cox Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ozonometry* This term has been applied to the means of detecting the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere

Ozonoscope (ōzōnōskōp). [*f.* **OZONE** + Gr. -σκόπος viewing see -SCOPE] An instrument for showing the presence or amount of ozone in the air.

1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 41 Discussions, as to whether or not Schönbein's ozonoscope solely registers Ozone. *Ibid* 43 This test appeared to him, then, to be useless both as an ozonometer and an ozonoscope.

So **Ozonoscopic** (ōzōnōskōp'ik) *a.*, serving to indicate the presence or amount of ozone.

1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 17 If positive and negative electricity be allowed to impinge on ozonoscopic paper there is no difference in the effects of the two kinds of electricity.

Ozonous (ōzōnōs), *a.* [*f.* **OZONE** + -OUS.] Of the nature of or containing ozone.

1890 in *WEBSTER*.

† **O'zyat**, *Obs.* An illiterate spelling of **ORGEAT** 1769 *Mrs. RAFFALD Eng. Househ.* 312 To make Ozyat. Blanch a Pound of Sweet Almonds, and the same of Bitter, beat them very fine [etc.] 1798 *Ibid* (ed 2), To make Ozyat a second way *Ibid*, Send it up in ozyat glasses, quite cold.

P.

P the sixteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, was the fifteenth in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and value to the Greek Π , π , earlier 𐌱 , 𐌲 , originally written from right to left 𐌱 , and identical with the Phœnician and general Semitic 𐤐 , forms of which were 𐤐 , 𐤑 . During its whole known history the letter has represented the same consonantal sound, viz. the labial *tenuis*, or lip unvoiced stop, to which the corresponding sonant or voiced stop is B, and the nasal, M. In English, the simple *p* has always this sound; but it is sometimes silent, as initially in the combinations *pm*-, *ps*-, *pt*- (representing Greek $\pi\psi$ -, $\pi\sigma$ -, $\pi\tau$ -), and medially between *m* and another consonant, as in *Hampstead*, *Hampton*, *Sampson*, *Thompson*, *Dempster*, *Tompkins*, where it is not etymological, but has the function of indicating for the preceding *m* the short and semi-sonant value which *m* naturally has before pronounced *p*. cf. *Simpson*, *crimson* (sɪmˈsɒn, kriˈmzən), with *wimple*, *wimble*. In words from Latin, such as *exempt*, *tempt*, *peremptory*, *assumpsit*, *consumptive*, *redemption*, and some others, as *Humpty-Dumpty*, where the *p* is (so far as English is concerned) etymological or consciously derivational, there is generally in careful utterance an intention to pronounce it, resulting in an incomplete *p*, which we indicate thus *tem^pt*, *ride m^pʃən*, but, in rapid or careless utterance, the *p* disappears, just as in *Han^pton*, *Thom^pson*. The digraph PH, *ph*, is used, in continuation of Latin usage, to transliterate the Greek letter ϕ , ϕ , the phonetic value of which is now identical with that of F. The words beginning with PH have thus the same relation to the P words proper that those in CH have to the C words; that is, they constitute an alien group, which, only for alphabetical convenience, occupy a place in the midst of the P words proper, between Pe- and Pi-.

Original P in Germanic or Teutonic represents an Indo-European B. But, *mutually*, B was of rare occurrence in Indo-European, and it is not certain that any of the words in which it so occurred were retained in Teutonic, where initial P was consequently very rare. Of the OE. words in P, a few were apparently Common West Germanic, a very few, Common Teutonic; of many of the remainder the origin is quite obscure, but the majority were manifestly adoptions within the historical period from other languages, chiefly from Latin. Notwithstanding these extraneous additions, P remained the smallest initial letter (the exotic K, Q, not being counted) in the Old English or Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, occupying less than half the space of I, and little more than two thirds of that of Y. Its relation to the other mutes, C (= K) and T, and to its own sonant B, is seen by the pages which these occupy in Toller's edition of Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, which are C 50, T 64, B 78, P 83 pages. P might be expected to comprise a correspondingly small part of the modern English vocabulary; on the contrary, it is actually the third largest initial, being surpassed only by S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, which include nearly a third of all the words in the dictionary. This result is mainly owing to the vast accessions from Greek, Latin, and the modern Romance languages (chiefly, of course, from French), and especially to the enormous number of words formed with the Latin prefixes *per*-, *post*-, *pre*-, *pro*-, and the Greek *para*-, *peri*-, *pro*-, along with the PH group already referred to. But, besides these, P has received great additions, not only in later times from Oriental, African, American, and other remote languages, but, during the Middle English and Modern periods alike, of a multitude of common, familiar, or lower-class words from sources which cannot be traced, often apparently from fresh word-formation. P thus presents probably a greater number of unsolved etymological problems than any other letter.

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I. L. The letter (p̄). Plural Ps, P's, p's (p̄z). *attrib.* as *p-language*, a language which preserves original *p*, or substitutes it for other sounds, as Greek which has *πετρε* against L. *quinque*, or Welsh which has *pedwar* against OIr. *cethur*, from *getuer*, L. *quatuor*. c 1000 [see B]. 1530 PALSGR 33 The sounding of this consonant P. P in all thynges followeth the general rules without any manner exception. *Ibid.* 21 Excepte *ps* whiche they sounde but s sayng for *psalme*, *psalter*, *salve*, *saltere* 15 Heywood (*title*) The playe called the foure P. A new and very mery entlerde of A Palmer A Pardoner. A Potcurry A Pedler 1573-80 BARET *Alv* s.v. This letter p seemeth both by his name and forme to be of kind to b, and as it were a b turned vpside downe. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* 11 v 97 By my life this is my Ladies hand. thus makes shee her great P. 1621 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III 329 Three Pees haue peppered me, The Punch, the Pot, and Pipe of smoake. 1803 A. M. BELL *Princ Speech* 167 With reference to the letter P, we observe, that it is not made by the conjunction of the lips, but by their separation; and this of course implies previous contact. 1892 *Blackw Mag.* Mar. 409 The inability of Syrian lips to pronounce the letter P. 1892 JOHNSTON *Place Names Scotl* 224 Windisch and Stokes' Classification of Celtic languages. The *p* group, Welsh, Pictish, Cornish, &c. 1900 *Contemp Rev* Feb 272 Greek may be called a *p-language*, Germanic a *q-language*.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order, as in the 'signatures' of the sheets of a book, the Batteries of the Horse Artillery, etc.

3 P and Q. *a. To be P and Q (Pee and Kew)* According to *Bound Provincialisms* as quoted in Eng Dial Dict, as used in 1876 in Shipsh and Herefordsh. in the sense 'to be of prime quality' 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* (Huntermen Cl) 20 Bring in a quart of Malaga, right true. And looke, you Rogue, that it be Pee and Kew.

b. To mind one's P's and Q's (peas and cues), to be careful or particular as to one's words or behaviour. *So to be on (in) one's P's and Q's* 1779 Mrs H. COWLEY *Who's the Dupe?* 1. You must mind your P's and Q's with him, I can tell you. 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb, Fur* 10 My sword I well can use So mind your P's and Q's. 1825 FORBY *Poc E Anglia* 266 'Mind your p's and q's', q.d. 'be nicely observant of your language and behaviour'. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x (1878) 181 Well, I thought it wasn't a time to mind ones peas and cues exactly. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* 1. He minds his P's and Q's.—And keeps himself respectable.

c. 1824 Apollo's Choice 11 11 in *Mod Brit Drama* IV 208, I must be on my P's and Q's here, or I shall get my neck into a halter. 1888 C. BLATHERWICK *Uncle Pierce* 1. He was rather on his p's and q's. 1893 W. A. SHEES *My Contemp* vi. 149 In a well dressed crowd you are in your p's and q's.

d. One's P's and Q's, put for 'one's letters'.

1820 COMBE *Consol.* 1 30 And I full five and twenty year Have always been school-master here, And almost all you know and see, Have learn'd their P's and Q's from me.

[*Notes.* As to the origin of these things has been ascertained. An obvious suggestion is that *b* (for which the evidence does not go far back) refers to the difficulty which a child beginning to read has in distinguishing the tailed letters p and q, others have conjectured some cryptic reference to the word, *peculiar*, or *particular*. There is no necessary connexion between *b* and *a*, which belongs to an earlier date. In a still earlier passage from Dekker 1602, 'Now thou art in thy *pee* and *cue*', *pee* means the coat so called (see *Pea* *sb*), and *cue* aptly either *queue*, or *Cue* *sb* 3 sense 3 or 4; but there may have been a punning allusion to the expressions here considered, if they were then current.]

II. Abbreviations. P = various proper names, as Peter, Paul, etc., P, p = past, post, P (*Chem*) = Phosphorus, P (*chess*) = pawn; P (*Mechanics*) = pressure, p- (*Chem*) = para-; p = page, *p* (*Music*) = piano, softly, p (in a ship's log) = passing showers, Π (i.e. Greek *pi*) (*Math.*) continued product; π (*Math*) = *pi*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, the incommensurable quantity 3.14159265...; Pa (*U.S.*) = Pennsylvania; P. and O., P & O. = Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., P A = Post Adjutant, Pb (*Chem.*) = *plumbum*, lead; P.C. = Police Constable, Privy Councillor; Pd (*Chem.*) = Palladium, P M., p.m. = *post meridiem*, afternoon, P.O. = post office; P P = parish priest, p p *per procuratorem*, by proxy, pp or ppp (*Music*) = *piuissimo*, very softly, P.P.C. (written on cards, etc.) = *pour prendre congé*, to take leave; p.p.i. = policy sufficient proof of interest, P.R.A. = President of the Royal Academy of Art; P.R.S. = President of the Royal Society; P.S. = *post scriptum*, postscript; P.S.A. = Pleasant Sunday Afternoon; Pt (*Chem*) = Platinum; pt = part, pint; P.T.O., p.t.o. = please turn over.

1666 Hook in *Phil. Trans.* 222 March 28th 3rd p.m. 1688 *Grew's Anat. Plants* (Order Roy Soc.), Chr. Wren P.R.S. 1809-12 MAR EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xvi, I shall make my *finale*, and shall thus leave a verbal P.P.C. 1833 MARRYAT

P Simple lxxv, The count announced his departure by a P.P.C. c 1850 *Rudin Navis* (Weale) 14. With the astronomical day it is always P.M. 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 The trim mates of P and O lines. 1892 Mrs CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* I 111 59 She fancied him on board a P and O. 1895 KENNEDY in *Lawn Times Rep* LXXXI 861/2 All these 'disbursements' policies were p.p.i. or 'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Nov 8/3 The P.S.A.—or, to give it the full title, the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon—movement has now become pretty well known. 1900 PERKIN & KIPPING *Organic Chem* 316 The most usual course in the case of the derivatives is to employ the terms ortho-, meta-, and para-, or simply *o*, *m*, and *p*, para-nitrophenol or *p*-nitrophenol.

P, variant of *PEE* Obs., short coat, pea-jacket.

Pa (pā). A childish short form of 'papa' Hence *Pa v trans* *nounce-wd*, to address as 'pa'. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertrude* (1812) II 219 The elder sat down [to the piano-forte] and answered 'Yes, Pa', to every thing that Pa said. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Pa*, an abbreviation of pa-pa. Pretty general perhaps. It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout—*pa*-ing his father—or *maa*-ing his mother. 1829 *Censor* 225 These exhibitions, affording wonderful delight to affectionate *Pa*s and *Mas* 1880 Miss BRADON *Barbara* vi, With the exception of that decayed female, I have never seen a mortal in *pa*'s offices.

Pa, var. *PAH sb* *Paa*, var. *ME*. Po, peacock.

Paage, obs. var. *PEAGE*, toll paid by passengers.

Paal(e), obs. forms of *PALE a*.

Paalstab, -staff, -stave, var. of *PALSTAFF*.

Paame, obs. form of *PALM*, name of a game.

Paan· see *PAGNE* cloth, *PANE*.

Paarche, **Paarform**, **Paark**, **Paart**, obs. ff.

PARCH, **PERFORM**, **PARK**, **PART**.

Paas, **Paast**, obs. ff. *PACE*, *PASCH*, *PASTE*.

Paauw (pāu). *S. Africa*. Also *g* *paow*. [Du. *paauw* peacock.] The name applied generally in S. Africa to species of Bustard.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S Afr* (1902) 18/2, I perceived a large paow or bustard walking on the plain before me. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 28 June 5/7 Among the game of the veldt is a noble bird called a paauw—a species of wild turkey. *Ibid.* The paauw combines the flavours of the grouse and the turkey. 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 683.

Pa, *Sc* dial. var. of *POB*, refuse of flax.

Pabble (pæb'l), *v. Sc* [*Echoic*]. *intr.* To make a sound like that of boiling liquid. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXXI 879 The hissing, and the fizzing, and the pabbling of the great pan in which the basted trout are writhing. 1834 — *Ibid.* XXXV 789 We hear them pabbling in the pan.

|| Pabouch (pābʊʃ). Also *γ* *pabouth* [See *BABOUCHE*, *PAPOOSH*] A heeless Oriental slipper. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr Thevenot's Trav* 1 30 The heel is shod with a piece of Iron made purposely half-round, and these Shoes they call Pabouches. 1823 MOORE *Post-bag* 11 64 All sorts of dultmans and pouches, With sashes, turbans, and pabouches. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's xxx*, I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches, it's the way all over the East.

† Pa'bular, *a. Obs.* *rare*—*o*. [ad L. *pābulār*—*us*, f. *pābulum* fodder: see -AR 1.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabular*, *Pabulous*, pertaining to fodder, Provender, forage. [So in PHILLIPS, BAILLY, etc.]

Pabulary (pæb'ulār), *a* [ad L. *pābulār*—*us* having to do with fodder. see *prec* and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to pabulum, fodder, or aliment.

1835 J. S. FORSYTH (*title*) A Dictionary of Diet, being a Practical Treatise on all Pabulary and Nutritive Substances. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag* LVII 409 His gleanings had done credit to his pabulary diligence.

Pabulation (pæb'ulārjən), *rare*—*o*. [ad L. *pābulat*—*ō*, n. of action from *pābulār* to eat fodder, seek for food, forage.] (See *quots*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Pabulation*, grasing, feeding. [So in BAILLY.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulation*, the act of feeding or procuring provender. 1845 WORCESTER, *Pabulation*, act of feeding, fodder. 1864 in WESTER.

† Pa'bulatory, *a. Obs.* *rare*—*o*. [ad L. *pābulār*—*us*, f. *pābulār*—*em* fodder, forage: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to pabulation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabulatory*, the same [with *Pabular*, *pabulous*] [So in BAILLY.]

Pabulous (pæ'b'ulūs), *a rare* [f. late L. *pābulō*—*us* abounding in *pābulum* fodder. see -OUS.] Abounding in or affording pabulum or food.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II, xxi 160 Wee doubt the common conceit, which affirmeth that are is the pabulous supply of fire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulous*, affording aliment.

|| Pabulum (pæ'b'ulūm) [L. *pābulum* food, nourishment, fodder; f. stem *pā*- of *pā*-*sc*-*ere* (*pā*-*vi*) to feed.] Anything taken in by an animal or plant to maintain life and growth; food, aliment,

nutriment. More usually said of the 'food' of plants, or of animal organs or organisms, rarely in reference to higher animals

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* 1. 7 Roots must search out and fetch themselves all the *Pabulum* of a Plant 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 1 (1814) 18 No one principle affords the *pabulum* of vegetable life. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiv IV 216 Affording a *pabulum* to these animals 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 1. 43 The blood is the immediate *pabulum* of the tissues 1866 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 493 The rivers bring down and pour into the sea continually the *pabulum* which those organisms require

b. That which supports or 'feeds' fire.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. 1. 46 Fire needs a *Pabulum* to prey upon, doth not continue alwaies one and the same Numerical Substance 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 197 Oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element [fire] 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* v 105 A necessary *pabulum* of combustion

c. *fig.* That which nourishes and sustains the mind or soul, food for thought

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xvi. Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain, than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x 393 An age when tales of love Form the sweet *pabulum* our hearts approve. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* 11. To furnish more *pabulum* for reflection and rumination

Pac, pack (pæk) [Origin uncertain.
Thought by some to have been North American Indian; others suggest a Frenchified spelling of Eng. *pack*, but it is not easy to connect it with any sense of *PACK* sb.]

A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed on the upper, also applied to a heavy felt half-boot, worn by lumberers in winter.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. The *pac*, as used by the Indians of the Six Nations, for instance, was made of hide boiled in tallow and wax; or of tawed hide subsequently stuffed with tallow or wax 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715 Loggers' Footgear [Figures of] India-rubber brogan. Old-fashioned boot pack. Modern rubber-soled boot-pack. Buckskin and leather moccasin

Paca (pækä) *Zool.* [a. Pg. and Sp. *paca*, a. Tupi *paca*, the native name (in Guarani, *parag*).
Gabriel Soares in his *Noticias do Brasil* 1587 spells it (in Pg.) *pagua*, Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maragnan* (1614) 257, has (in Fr.) *pac*]

A genus (*Calogenys*) of large dasyproctid rodents, nocturnal in habit, native to Central and South America; the common species (*Calogenys paca*) is called also the *spotted cavy* and *water hare*.
[1648 MARCGRAYE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* II. 224 Paca Brasiliensis, cuniculi etiam est species.] 1659 S. CLARKE *Geog. Descript.* 179 Their Pacas are like Pigs, their flesh is pleasant 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii 152 The Paca, or Spotted Cavy, called in Surinam the Aquatic Hare 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 517 When pacas and others are in question, an Indian will do anything to kill them.

Pacable (pækäb'l), a. [ad. L. *pacabilis*, f. *pacare* to appease, pacify, f. *pax*, *pac-em* peace.]
Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.
a 1834 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 166 Reasonable men are easily satisfied would they were as numerous as they are pacable! 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* vi *Servants in Dun. Rooms*, That last Roundabout Paper was written in a pacable and not unchristian frame of mind.

Pacadila, bad form of PICKADILL

Pacal, a. *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *pacälis* peaceful]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pacal*, that brings or signifies peace, peaceable. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Pacan, *pacane*, obs. forms of PEACAN.

Pacate, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pacätus*, pa. ppl. of *pac-äre* to make peaceful, quiet, pacify] *Pacified*, brought into a state of peace and calm, tranquil

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 40 How pacate, flourishing, and free from disturbance this State hath been. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 1 (1821) 309 A pacate, humble, and self denying mind. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vii. A man of a pacate mind and quick understanding

Hence **Pacately** *adv.* quietly; **Pacateness**, the state of being 'pacate' or peaceful

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 220 A pacate vocal air, such a one as breathed in the day-time more gently 1666 Br. REYNOLDS *Serv. in Westm. Abb.* 7 Nov. 13 This pacateness and serenity of Soul 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 1. 10 There was not that pacateness nor tranquillity in the Medo-Persian Empire that there was in the Babylonian

Pacated, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pacated*, appeased, made peaceable. Hence in ASH and mod. Dicts

Pacation (pækät-än) [ad. L. *pacätio-nem*, n. of action from *pac-äre*: see *PAOATE* a.] The action of pacifying or tranquillizing, the condition of being peaceful and tranquil, pacification.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pacation*, a stilling or appeasing 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Ren.* (1839) IV. 152 It was this that prevented the pacation of Ireland

Pacative, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pacätiv*, ppl. stem of *pac-äre*: see -ATIVE] Stilling, sedative

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Confut.* xix 759 The pacative virtue of Vitriol [seems extended] to the effervescent bile

Pacay (pakar, päkä). Also *Pacocay*. [a. Peruv. *pacay*, in Sp. *pacaya*.] A Peruvian leguminous tree (*Inga Feuillea*) of sub-order *Mimosae*, cultivated for its large white pods, which are esteemed as an article of food. Also applied to a tree of the genus *Prosopis*

[1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 210 The Pacayas... are there very plentiful] 1866 *Treas. Bot., Inga Feuillea*, a

native of Peru, is cultivated in the gardens about Lima, where the inhabitants call it Pacay 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvi 167 The pacay (*Mimosa Inga*), with its cottony fruit, was drooping over the bubbling waves

Paccage, **Paccan**, obs. f. *PAOKAGE*, *PECAN*.

Pacche, obs. form of *PATCH*, *PASH* v

Pacchionian (pæküön-än), a. *Anat.* [f. the name of the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665-1726) + -AN] Of or described by Pacchioni.

Pacchionian body, corpuscle, gland, granulation, one of the granular enlargements or outgrowths of the arachnoid membrane of the brain in the neighbourhood of the longitudinal sinus, *P. depression, fossa, lue*, a depression on the inner surface of the skull for the reception of the Pacchionian bodies

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pacchionian glands* 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 614/1 The Pacchionian bodies are found principally along the edge of the great hemispheres of the brain 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 255 The Pacchionian glands, or bodies are whitish granules, composed of an albuminous material. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. They increase in size as the years advance, passing through holes in the dura mater and projecting into the sinus or lying in the Pacchionian fossae of the skull bones

Paccoli, variant of *PATCHOULI*, the perfume.

Pace (päs), sb1 Forms 3-5 *pas*, 4-5 *paas*, *pass* (e, 4-7 *pase*, 5 *pasce*, 5-6 *Sc. pais* (e, 6 *Sc. paice*, 4- *pace* [ME a. OF. *pas* -L. *passum* (nom. *passus*) a step, pace, lit. a stretch (of the leg), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *pandere* to stretch, extend]

I A step, and derived senses.

1. A single separate movement made by the leg in walking, running, or dancing; a step.

13 *Coer de L.* 536, I bad hym ryde forth hys wey, . Ageyn he com be another *pas* 1375 *Lyn Folke Mass. Bk.* App. iv 105 Eueri fote *pas* hou gey *pas* Angel pointeb hit vch a *pas* 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xvi 174 Summe at every thrydde *pas* *pas* bet gon . bet knelen 1489 CAXTON *Pygmyes of A.* i xvi 47 [They] shal march *pas* by *pas*. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1391 *Pas* cowards, marching on with trembling *paces*. 1634 [see *PACE* v. 1d] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 389 Behind her Death Close following *pace* for *pace*. 1734 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* in v, She made three *paces* thro' the room

b. *fig.* A 'step' in any process or proceeding
[1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 227 Her fete she suffered neuer to moue one *pace*, but yf she dyscussed fyrste what profyte shulde come therof] a 1568 PARSON *New Court* (1634) 210 We are not to be judged by a few actions, and a few paces, but by the constant tenor of our life a 1658 TRIMBLE (J). The first pace necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain

2 The space traversed by one step; hence as a vague measure of distance.

1382 WYCLIF *a Sam.* vi. 13 And whanne thei hadden stied ouer, that bare the arke of the Lord, sexe *pas*, thei offreden an oxe and a wether 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Ct.* 69 Olyver came a foure *pas* nyghe vnto Pyerabraz 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holmshed* III. 1332/1 On his left hand somewhat more than halfe a *pace* beneath him 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 193 Ten *paces* huge He back recoild 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jervis* (1732) 106 Five hundred and seventy of my *paces* in length. 1879 CASSIDY *Technic Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the *pace* of the surveyor is used for determining distances

3. A definite but varying measure of length or distance; sometimes reckoned as the distance from where one foot is set down to where the other is set down (about 2½ feet), as the *military pace*; sometimes as that between successive stationary positions of the same foot (about 5 feet), as the *geometrical pace*

13 *K. Als* 7804 An c. *pas* is hygh the wal 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix cxxxix (1495) 937 The *pace* conteyneth fyue fete and the perche enleuen *pace* and ten fete 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xl. 46 A c. *pasce* heime es be charnell of be hospitale 1555 EDEN *Decades* 223 To measure the earth by furlonges, *paces* and fete 1626 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxvi 135 (At one degree of Mounture) she conveyed her Shot 115 Fete, or 235 *Paces*. 1766-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1766) II. 282 An open walk of an hundred and eight *paces* in length leads to the fountain 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* vi. (The Man for Galway). To kiss your wife, Or take your life At ten or fifteen *paces* 1842 BRAND *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., The ancient Roman *pace* was five Roman feet, hence the *pace* was about 58 English inches, and the Roman mile, the 'mille *passus*', equal to 1614 yards

II. The action of stepping, and derived senses.

4 The action, or (usually) manner, of stepping, in walking or running; gait, step, walk, way of walking or progression (See also 7)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5635 For some mechaunces of be king he made so glad *pas*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 555 And Absoloun goth forth a sory *pas*. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 235 Whoso bath the *Paas* large and slow, he is wyse and wel spedyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi 76 Little lulus With wmett *pass* his fader fast followand. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* l. vii. But loe, thou see'st I march another *pace*. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* in. 708 Late to lag behind, with truant *pace* 1769 Sir W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 20 Now came an aged sire with trembling *pace* 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 1. The little creature accomodating her *pace* to mine 1851 LONG *Gold Leg* in *Nativity* II. 1, I steal with quiet *pace*, My pitcher at the well to fill

b. *Course*, way (in walking or running). *Obs.* 13 *Cursor M.* 12096 (Edinb.) To be tempi he sped his *pas* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 Where of mil limes ben so dull, I mai unethes go the *pas* [i.e. *pas* was]. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xxviii 364 To Ierusalem take we the *pace*. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpentes* (1658) 770 It is a small creature to see to, keeping on the *pace* very fearfully. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.*

87 We will direct our *pace* downward now 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xvii. In vain the dog pursu'd his *pace*.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Movement, motion; manner of going on (Cf. 7 b)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 208 O fieble Moone vnhappy ben thy *pas* [i.e. *pas*] 1603 T. WILSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 202 Our English affayres goe on with a smooth *pace* and a smiling countenance c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 394 The Pow's whose *pace* doth move The round earth, heav'n's great Queen, and Pallas

† 5. A walking *pace*, walking (as distinguished from running, etc.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15392 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noht þe *pas*, til he com him til þat in *Ibid.* 15872 (Cott.) His hend þat band and led him forth A-trott and noht þe *pas* [so Cott.; *Farf.* & *Trun* a *pas*] c 1386 CHAUCER *Cau. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 22 His hat heeng at his bak down by a laas for he hadde riden moore than trot or *paas*. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 Withinne his chambere . . He goth now down nou up fulfote, Walkende a *pass*

6. Any one of the various gaits or manners of stepping of a horse, mule, etc., esp. when trained. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phr. as to *put through his paces*, referring to the various accomplishments or actions of which a person or thing is capable.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pi. Perc.* (1590) 5 A horse may ouer reach in a true *pace* 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* III. ii 327 Time trauels in diuers *paces*, with diuers persons He tell you who I ame ambles withall, who I ame trots withall, who I ame gallops withall, and who he stands stil withall 1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 200/4 A dark brown Gelding having all his *paces*. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5127/2 Stolln or stray'd . . a brown bay Gelding, his *Pace*, Trot and Gallop 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The natural *paces* of a horse are three, *viz.* the walk, trot, and gallop, to which may be added an amble, because some horses have it naturally 1766 GOLDSM *ic W.* xiv. I had put my horse through all his *paces*, at last a chapman approached. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. Eng.* The captain affirmed that the ship would show us in time all her *paces* 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 1. vii. 87, I see she means to put him through his *paces*.

b. A particular gait of the horse (or other quadruped); usually identified with *amble*, but now sometimes used as equivalent to *rack* (cf. *PACE* v. 3).

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. li. 46 They rode, but Authors having not Determin'd whether *Pace* or Trot. . . We leave it, and go on 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pace* is more particularly understood of that easy low motion wherein the horse raises the two feet of the same side at a time, called also *amble* 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1036 The walk may be irregular, though laterally conducted, as we see in the walk of the *pace*, which, if expedited, produces the amble 18 STRICKLAND *Freeman* *Ibid.* The *pose* being altered by the will of the horse, the off fore leg seemed not to be succeeded by the off hind-foot being set down at the same time after it, as in the walk of the *pace*. 1885 *Field* 17 Oct., Col. Dodge's definition of a *rack* is that it is half-way between a *pace* and a *trot*

III. Rate of movement, etc.

7 Rate of stepping; rate of progression (of a person or animal), speed in walking or running. Usually with qualifying adj. (Cf. also 4.)

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 393/15 His best orn with gret *pas*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3515 Ne go swyber þan softe *pas* c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv 315 He sette hymselfe for to goo the waye so gret *pace* that no horse coude not have walone so fast. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv 185 The horse wold noht trot nor galop but go styll his owne *pace*. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xxi. 211 Their ordinary *pace* is a *pace* 1693 DAVYDN *Juvenal* x (1697) 246 The Beggar Sings, . . and never mend, his *pace* 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid* vii 185 Set forward with quick *pace*. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xx, He quickened his *pace*, and took up new threads of talk

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rate of movement in general, or of action figured as movement; speed, velocity.

c 1430 LVDO. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 216 Fro silver wellys . . Comete cristal water rennyng a gret *pas*. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* iii. iv 93 What *pace* is this that thy tongue keeps. *Alar.* Not a false gallop 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 357 If they go the *pace* of their ancestors, I would tell them plainly they would not sit long. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 223 While we stood there the ship mended her *pace* 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 29 Had British industry not been aided by Watt's invention, it must have gone on with a retarding *pace*, in consequence of the increasing cost of motive power

c. *Pace of the table* (billiards), of the *wicket* (Cricket) · the degree of elasticity of the cushions, or of the ground, as affecting the velocity of motion of the ball. (Cf. *FAST* a. 9)

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 77 The *pace* of the table makes a material difference in the strength with which this stroke should be played 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/2 He took four hours and fifty minutes to get his runs, and said that the extreme *pace* of the wicket bothered him.

8 Phrases. a. *To keep († hold) pace*, to maintain the same speed of movement; to advance at an equal rate; to keep up *with* (1st and 2nd *fig.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 445 My legs can keep no *pace* with my desires. 1606 HOLLAND *Perry* l. 350 Lions and Camels only keep *pace* in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they never set their left foot before their right, nor over-reach with it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 61 Who have held *pace* with you in our evil ways. 1761 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xv. His luxuries kept *pace* with the influence of his fortune. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1866) I. 359 The interest of money, keeping *pace* always with the profits of stock. 1781 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* v. xii, [He] walked so fast that they could hardly keep *pace* with him. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. xii. 355 Boys . . found incapable of keeping *pace* with the rest of their fellows.

b. To go the pace to go along at great speed; fig. to proceed with reckless vigour of action; to indulge in dissipation; to 'go it'. To set the pace: to fix or regulate the speed.

1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIV. 47 The hounds went the pace over the heath towards Lynton. 1854 in *Brasenose Ale* 126 Each man will say you made them go the pace. 1866 Mrs. HENRY WOOD *St Martin's Eve* xxi, He went the pace, as other young men do.

IV. Special senses.

9. A step of a stair or the like, a part of a floor raised by a step; a stage, platform. Cf. FOOT-PAVE 2, HALPAVE.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9948 (Cott) A tron of iuor graid .. Climband vp wit seuen pass [v r r pas, pace] 1535 *Hampton Court Accs*, 104 fote of hardston rought pass, for the steps in the Quere 1845 *Parker Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I 267 *Pace*, a broad step, or slightly raised space about a tomb, etc., a portion of a floor slightly raised above the general level.

†10. A passage, narrow way; esp. a. a pass between mountains, rocks, bogs, woods, etc.; b. a narrow channel at sea, a strait. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23735 We agh be bun at bide to pass be pasc bat es sa herd. 1377 *LANGR. P* Pl B xiv. 300 3e, borw be pas of altoun Pouerte myste passe with-outte perill of robberyge. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii 1x, Thou shalt not passe a pass here that is called the pass perillous. a 1598 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S T S) I. 368 [He] pullit wpe saillis and came stouthe throw the pace of Calies 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. 1 29 She forward went, As lay her journey, through that perillous Pace a 1604 HAMMER *Chron Irrel* (1633) i. Making paces throw woods and thickets 1612 *Stat. Irrel* (1765) I. 444 The high-ways and cashes and paces and passages throughout the woods of this kingdom 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 81 He caused.. the woods to be cut down on both sides of the Pace.

†11. a. In a church. A passage between the seats. b. Middle pace: the nave, of one pace, of a nave only. Obs.

1499 *Will of J. Robert* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the myddell pace before the high crosse 1507 *Will of Cornwell* (ibid.), In the pace ayenst saint Kateryn Chapell dore 1513 *Will of Hopkynson* (ibid.), The myddell pace of the church. 1774 MULLMAN *Hist. Essex* VI. 164 The church consists of a middle pace and two aisles, but the chancel hath only a north aisle, all leaded. 1828 J. HUNTER *South Yorkshire* I. 84 The church is of one pace, with a tower at the west end *Ibid* 89.

†12. A passage (in a narrative or other writing); a section, division, chapter, canto, etc. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18583 Nu haf yee herd be tald be pas, Hu bat he harud hell and ras c 1400 *Destr Troy* 663 The lady . Past to hir priue chamber & here a pas endis 14 *ABC Poem on Passion* 44 in *Pot. Rel & L. P* 245 Lystyn a lytyl pas. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 24 Philosophers haue used to diuide old age as it were into certayne spaces, paces, or progresses.

†13. A 'company' or herd of asses. Obs.

1486 *Bk. St Albans* F v b, A Pase of Assis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 134 1/2 A company of . Asses [is] a Pace

14. attrib. and Comb., as pace-goer, -setter, pace-aisle, pace-board (cf. senses 9, 11), pace-stick, a stick used to measure (military) paces. See PACE-MAKER.

1877 *LCS Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Pace-aisle, the ambulatory round the back of a high altar *Pace-board, a platform of wood before an altar 1870 *MIRADN New Zealand* 328 A pair of legs which looked like 'pace goers by land or water 1895 *Westm. Gas* 25 Nov 2/2 With Mr. Redmond as 'pace-setter, there will, we may be sure, be a lively competition between him, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Healy 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 26 The 'pace stick must be used to measure his step 1876 *ALBEMARLE 50 Yrs Life* II 219 Drill-sergeants followed them everywhere, to prove by the pace-stick whether they had accomplished the regulation number of inches at each stride

Pace (pēs), sb² Sc. and north dial. Also 5 (9) paas, 5-6 pase, Sc. payce, paiss. [In 15th c. paas from earlier *pas*; cf. northern *as*, *ass*, from *ask*, *ASH* sb², etc. In Washington Irving perh. from Du. *paasch*, pronounced *paas*] Easter, Easter-tide; = PASCH. Pace eggs, dial. paste-eggs (LG. *paaschey*, F. *œufs de pâques*) Easter eggs; hence *pace-egger*, -egging: see Eng. Dial. Dict.

c 1245 WYNTOUN *Chron* VIII. 1. 3 The sextene day eftyrr Pase. c 1440 *York Myst* xxvii 4 Here will I holde . The feeste of Paas 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvi 19 And nevir is glaid at Jule nor Paiss 1530 PALSGR 805 At Pace, a Pasques 1568 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 87 He wold stand up upon paysonday c 1570 *Ibid* 239 Upon Pase monday was a twelmonth last past. 1579 G. GILPIN *Tr. Rabbote's Bee-Hive Rom Ch.* II (1580) 15 Holy ashes, holy paceegges, & flames, palmes and palme boughes 1611 COTER v *Pasque, Oeufs de Pasques*, Paste-egges 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vii. 11, There was a great cracking of eggs at Paas or Easter 1872 *HARDWICK Trad. Lanc* 73 [They] sallied forth during Easterweek 'a pace-egging' as it was termed. 1876 *Prayer Bk Interleaved* 117 The custom of asking for Pace eggs.

†b. Extended, like med. L. *pascha* (see Du Cange) to other great church festivals, e. g. Christm. (Cf. OF. *pasque de Noel*, Sp. *pasqua de Navidad* or simply *Pascua*) Obs.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3393 Done solempnrite of pace **Pace** (pēs), v. Also 6-7 pase. [f. PACE sb¹]

1. *intr.* To move with paces or steps; to walk with a slow, steady, or regular pace; to step along. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* xii. Prolog 161 The payntit povne, pasand with plomys gym, Kest vp his tail. 1570 LEVINS

Mansp 7/3 To Pace, *grad* 1597 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 164 Hector pazing hand in hand with Achilles, Troilus with Vlisses. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* IV. iii. 120, I will euen take my leaue of you, & pace softly towards my Kinsmans. 1769 *Gray Instill Ode* 35 Pacing forth With solemn steps and slow. 1824 CARY *Dante, Inf* xxiv. 11 There paces to and fro, wailing his lot, As a discomfited and helpless man.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To proceed or advance in speech or action.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T* IV. 1. 23. I. with speed so pace To speake of Perdita. 1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Commem.* 49 Let not the moone pace over the Zodiack oftner . then we performe, if possible, our course this way.

c. Also to pace it. (See IT 9.)

1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 8 The numble dactyls striving to out-go, The drawing spondee paces it below 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Shuarts* (1731) 23 Charles insted of pacing it, ran violently to destroy his subjects.

d. *trans* with cognate or adverbial object.

1598 SHAKS. *Merch V* II. vi. 12 Where is the horse that doth vntread againe His tedious measures with the vnbeated fire, That he did pace them first? 1634 *Documenti agst. Prymie* (Camden) 20 See many paces as a man paceth in daunceinge soe manye steppes hee is forward to hell. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II 438 Sentinels paced the rounds day and night

e. With *away* To spend (time) in pacing.

1830 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 194 He paced away the pleasant hours of ease

2. *trans* To traverse with paces or steps, to walk with measured pace along (a path) or about (a place), hence, To measure by pacing.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ii. N j b, You maye . measure euery side, and line, as exactly as with corde, or pole, ye should payntfully pace it ouer 1693 in *Hearn's Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 342, I paced it, and found it to bee 70 of my Paces in Length 1793 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Louis was pacing the room in apparent agitation 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba v. note*, It is as far as I could judge by my pacing it, a large quarter of a league 1878 *Masque Poets* 195 She rose and paced the room like one distracted.

3. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move with the gait called a pace (see PACE sb¹ 6 b): (a) to amble; (b) in recent use (chiefly U. S.), to rack (RACK v 4).

1624 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 371/2 I'll . have thy pasterns well roll'd, and thou shalt pace again by to-morrow c 1620 Z. BOND *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 137 Men for a space pace in prosperity, but at the last trot hard in misery. 1673 *London Gas.* No 819/4 Stolen one Bay Mare paces naturally 1677 *Ibid* No 1222/4 A Sorrel Chesnut Gelding . walks well, paces little, but troteth high 1709 *Ibid* No. 454/3 Stray'd or stolen a Sorrel Gelding . does not pace. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 42 The procession overtook Mr. W., pacing to business on his gray pony. 1895 *Punch's Staid Dict.* *Pace*, to move, as a horse, at the pace, by lifting the feet on the same side synchronously 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Mar., A horse trots when his off fore and near hind legs strike the ground simultaneously, and he paces when the legs of a side move in unison, like those of two riders on a tandem cycle

b. *trans* (With cognate or adverbial object) 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) 148 In this ring you shall exercise your horse making him pace it, and doe his changes first upon foote pace only; when he can pace them perfectly, then you shall make him trot *Ibid* 152 You may begin with the two distinct or several rings, which after he have pac'd, trotted and galloped, then. stop

4. *trans.* To train (a horse) to pace; to exercise in pacing. Also *fig.*

1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 137. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 64 The third oth' world is yours, which with a Snaffle, You may pace easie, but not such a wife. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 82 You must then leaue exercising him in any lesson and onely pace or trot him fairely forth right. 1724 *London Gas.* No 625/3 A bay Mare, . lately pac'd.

5. To set the pace for (a rider, boat's crew, etc.) in racing or training for a race.

1886 *N. Y. Herald in Cyclist* 3 Nov. 82/1 Crocker was paced by Woodside, Rowe and Hender on bicycles. 1893 *Westm. Gas* 22 Mar. 5/3 Oxford had the advantage of the assistance of a Thames Rowing Club eight to pace them.

¶ 6. A corruption of or blunder for *PASSE*. Obs. (Showing that *pace* was pronounced as *pass*)

1594 *Lxlv Math. Bomb.* i. ii, I am no Latinist Cand you must conster it. Can So I will and pace it too thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.

Pace, an early (14-15th c.) spelling of *PASS* v. **Pacebil**, obs. form of *PEACEABLE* a.

Paced (pæst), a. [f. PACE sb and v + -ED]

1. Having a (specified) pace, gait, or rate of walking or going: chiefly in parasynthetic comb.

1583 GREENE *Mamillian* Wks. (Rldg.) 316/1 Dames now-a-days Pac'd in print, brave lofty looks, not us'd with the vestals 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arctas* (1878) 78 An high-pac'd Muse, treading a lofty march c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ihad* XIII. 24 His brazen-footed steeds, All golden-maned, and paced with wings 16 DRYDEN (J.), Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly pac'd. 1809 *Academy* 15 July 60/2 The best of life comes to the even pace

2 Traversed or measured by pacing.

1809 Ld. LYTTON *Ordeal* 169 The primly-paced saloons of Art and Science. 1882 FLOVER *Unzegl. Baluchistan* 177 Hills, each with a paced base of from half a mile to a mile.

3. *Racing*. Having the pace set by a pace-maker. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/6 The National Cyclists' Union forbade all riders holding its licences . . . to attempt a paced ride of any description on the road.

Pace-gard, -guard, var. *PASSE-GARDE*.

Pace-maker. [PACE sb¹]

1. A rider (boat's crew, etc.) who makes or sets the pace for another in racing or training for a race.

1884 *Pall Mall G* 29 Mar. 2/2 The same scratch-crew acted as pace-maker for both the university eights. 1891 *Ibid* 6 Aug. 1/3 To establish a record for a mile without pace-makers, in order that comparisons may be drawn between the times of an unassisted rider and one paced 1900 *Field* 8 Sept. 384/1 The value of the pacemaker as a mere leader who set a racing pace was lost sight of when his utility as a wind shield became recognized

2. An apparatus fixed to a bicycle to indicate when the rider is going at the required pace

1896 *Goodey's Mag.* Apr. 377/2 On the same lines is a pace-maker that can be set at any desired rate. . . While this rate is maintained, it rings a bell.

Pacement, obs. form of *PASSEMENT*.

Pacer (pæsar). [Agent-n from PACE v]

1. *gen.* One who paces; one who walks with measured step; one who traverses or measures (a path, distance, etc.) by pacing

1835 L. HUNT *Capt. Sword* II. Pacer of highway and piercer of ford 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. 500 The pacers on the terrace descried a strange sail rounding the point

2. A horse that paces, or whose ordinary gait is a pace: see PACE sb¹ 6 b, v. 3.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntington* (1662) 51 It is given to thorough-paced-Naggs, that amble naturally, to trip much whilst artificial pacers go sure on foot 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *SE Gt. Brit.* I. i. iv. (1737) 32 Your New England Pads are esteemed as the swiftest Pacers. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 32 Be your horse a pacer, or a trotter. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* v. vi, He entered New-Amsterdam as a conqueror, mounted on a Naraganset pacer. 1877 *Sporting Mag.* I. 25 The parson of the parish mounts the old pacer. 1899 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 The Narraganset pacer is extinct. 1884 E. EGGLESTON in *Century Mag.* Jan. 445/1 The awkward but 'prodigiously' rapid natural amble of the American pacer 1900 *Field* June, A pacer . canters with his hind legs, and trots with his fore legs.

b. One who trains a horse to pace; a trainer. 1656 EARL MORM. tr. *Boccacini's Adonis, fr. Parnass* I. xli. (1674) 54 Coultis might not put 1 ramels upon their Pacers

3. *Racing* = PACE-MAKER I.

1893 *Pall Mall G* 10 July 10/5 In the contest of Saturday the riders were permitted to have pacemakers; but the innovation was not entirely successful, the competitors several times overrunning the pacer

4. *colloq.* Anything that goes at a great pace.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *FARMER Slang.*

Pacha, **Pachalik**, var. ff. **PASHA**, **PASHALIO**.

Pacheche, **pache**, obs. ff. **PACHO**. **Pache**, obs. var. **PASOCH**, Easter **Pachemia** = *pachy-hæmia* s. v. **PACHY-**.

Pachent, obs. form of *PAGEANT*.

¶ **Pachisi** (paifiss). Also 8 *pacheess*; 9 *pachchisi* (eron. *parchesi*, -*chisi*) [a Hindi *pach-(ch)isi*, lit. 'of *pach-(ch)isi*', i. e. twenty-five] A four-handed game played in India, on a cruciform board or (more often) cloth, with six cowries for dice: so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five. (A simplified form is known in Europe as *ludo*)

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 314/2 In one square court the pavement is worked with squares, in the manner of the cloth used by the Indians for playing the game called *Pacheess* 1867 A. F. BELLAS in E. Falkner *Games Anc. & Orient* (1892) 258 There is a gigantic pachishee board at the palace at Agra where the squares are inlaid with marble on a terrace. 1892 KIRLING & BALESTIER *Nauvalka* 78 It seemed to him no extraordinary mark of court favour to play pachisi with the King. 1892 E. FALKNER *Games Anc. & Orient*. 257 Pachisi is the national game of India.

Pachnolite (pæknolīt). *Min.* [Named 1863, f. Gr. *πάχυν* hoar-frost + -λίτης] Hydrrous fluoride of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, occurring on cryolite in small white crystals.

1866 *Amer. J. Sci.* XLI. 199 Knop has named the new species *Pachnolite* 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 129 Found with *pachnolite* on the cryolite of Greenland.

Pachometer (pækōmīter). *Physic.* = *Pachymeter*: see **PACHY-**.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* An instrument invented by Benoit for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors a pachometer. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Pachy- (pæki, pækī), before a vowel also **pach-**, combining form of Gr. *παχύς* 'thick, large, massive', used in the formation of zoological, botanical, and pathological terms: || **Pachyemia** = *pachyhaemia*. || **Pachyblepharosis** (-blefārōsis) *Path.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid], chronic inflammatory thickening of the eyelid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Pachycardian (-kārīdīan) a *Zool.* [Gr. *καρπία* heart], of or belonging to the *Pachycardia*, or main body of the vertebrates having a thick muscular heart; sb., a vertebrate of this group.

Pachycarpous (-kārpos) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having large thick fruit (Mayne 1857).

Pachycephalic (-sifēlik) a. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a very thick skull, exhibiting pachycephaly.

Pachycephaline (-sefēlin) a. *Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalini*, the thick-headed or thick-headed shrikes. **Pachycephalous** (-sefēlās) a. = *pachycephalic*; spec., of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*, a division of parasitic Crustacea or fish-lice.

Pachycephaly (-sefēli), thickness of the skull. **Pachychoilo** (-kōlik) a. *Path.* [Gr. *χολή* bile], relating to *pachychoila* or morbid thickness of the bile (Mayne 1857).

Pachydac-

tyl, -yle (-dæ'ktl) *a. Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], having thick fleshy digits; *sb.*, an animal with thick toes (Webster 1864) **Pachyda** *otylous* *a* [-ous], = *prec. a.* || **Pachyde** *rmia* *Path* [Gr. δέρμα skin], thickening of the skin, hence **Pachydermia** *a* **Pachyemy** = *pachyhæmia*, so *pachyemic*, *pachyemous*, *adjs.* (Mayne 1857). **Pachy-glossa** *a. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*, lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues, or the *Pachyglossæ*, a tribe of Parrots, so **Pachyglōssate**. **Pachyglōssous** *a.*, thick-tongued (Mayne 1857) **Pachygnathous** (pāki gnāthəs) *a* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], thick-jawed (*Cent. Dict.*) || **Pachyhæmia** *a* [Gr. αἷμα blood], thickness of the blood; so **Pachyhæmic *a.*, relating to pachyhæmia. **Pachyhæmousa, having thick blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). || **Pachyhymen** *a.*, **Pachymenia *Path* [Gr. ὑμὴν membrane], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachymenic**, -*hymenic*, thick-skinned (Mayne 1857). || **Pachylois** (also *pachu-*) see quot **Pachymeningitis** (-meninad'gītis) *Path* [MENINGITIS], inflammation of the dura mater of the central nervous system, cerebral or spinal. || **Pachymeninx** (-mā nīnx) [Gr. μῆνιγξ membrane], the dura mater (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachymeter** (pāki'mēter) [-METER] (also *pachio-*), an instrument for measuring the thickness of glass, metal plates, paper, etc. **Pachyodont** (pākiōdōnt) *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόν- tooth], having massive teeth. **Pachyopterus** = *pachypterus*. **Pachyote** (pākiōt) *a.* [Gr. ὅς, ὠτ- ear], having thick leathery ears; *sb.*, a thick-eared bat, of genus *Pachyotis*; so **Pachyotous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachyphyllous** (-fī ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having thick leaves (Mayne). **Pachypod** (pāki'pōd) [*adjs.* [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], having a large thick foot. **Pachypterus** (pāki-ptērs) *a.* [Gr. πτερόν wing, feather], having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. **Pachyrhynchous** (-rī ŋkəs) *a.* [Gr. παχύρρινχος, ῥί, ῥινχος snout], having a large thick bill. **Pachysaurian** (-sā'riən), a thick-skinned saurian. **Pachystichous** (pāki'stikəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. στίχος row, line], thick-sided, applied only to cells (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pachytrichous** (-i trikəs), *a* [Gr. τρίχ-, τρίχ- hair], having thick hair (Mayne 1857). 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topward's Anthropol.* v 177 'Pachycephalic skull with thick hypertrophied parietes. 1868 HITCHCOCK *Ichthol. Mass.* 8: We should infer a larger number of 'pachydactylous than leptoactylous animals to have made the tracks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 830 Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx may exist with the 'pachydermal affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pachylosis**, Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for a skin disease in which there is hypertrophy of the epidermis. 1865 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1866) 63 Acute 'pachymeningitis is always suppurative, and is chiefly of surgical interest. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 854 A certain degree of compression of the cord is caused by pachymeningitis. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Med. Suppl.* ***Pachymeter**, a Viennese instrument which determines the thickness of paper to the 1-1000th of an inch. 1844 BRANDS *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pachyotes**, the name of a family of bats, including those which have thick external ears. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pachyote**, 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pachypterus**, applied by Gray to an Order [of molluscs] corresponding to the *Conchifera* *Crassipedes* of Lamarck. 'pachypodous 1881 FLETCHER tr. *Holub's Yrs. S. Africa* I. 140 In the abdomen of this 'pachysaurian there is found a collection of lobulated fatty matter.******

Pachyderm (pāki'dərm), *sb.* and *a.* [a *F. pachyderme* *sb.* (Cuvier 1797), *ad. Gr.* παχύδερμος thick-skinned, *f.* παχύς thick + δέρμα skin. In a general sense, *pachyderme* *adj.* occurs casually in *Fr.* c 1600 (Hatz-Darm.)]

a. sb. Zool. A thick-skinned quadruped; spec. one of the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier

1898 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 415/2 That the quadruped under consideration [Hyrax] is a true Pachyderm 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xx (1856) 160 That marine pachyderm, the tusky walrus 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* II. 53 England was inhabited by herbivorous pachyderms... previous to the elevation of the east and west chain

b. fig. Cf. **PACHYDERMATOUS** 2 1867 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/2 Like all politicians he seems to have become a pachyderm 1894 W. T. STREAR in *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Apr. 428 To shrink from the rude shocks and jars which tough pachyderms bear with unruffled composure.

B. adj. Zool. = **PACHYDERMATOUS** *a.* 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 821 *Anthracotherium*, a fossil genus of pachyderm mammals.

Hence **Pachydermal**, **Pachydermic**, *adjs.* *Zool.* 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv 297 The gigantic living pachydermal mammals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 416/2 The general balance of resemblance is strongly in favour of the Pachydermic relationship of the animal. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 151/2 These and other Pachydermic forms.

|| **Pachydermata** (pāki'də'mā'tā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, *f.* Gr. παχύς thick + δέρμα, δέρμα- skin] An order of Mammalia in Cuvier's system of classification, consisting of the hoofed or ungulate

quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyrax, horse. Disused by recent zoologists, its constituents being distributed into various orders

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 37 It is foreign to the habits of the hyena to prey on the larger pachydermata. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* v 107 The horse does not ruminate, and therefore belongs to the order pachydermata.

Pachydermatocoele. *Path.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *Gr.* κύλη tumour] A tumour arising from hypertrophy of the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue

1854 V. MOTT in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* Ser. II. XIX. 155 (1856) On a peculiar form of tumour of the skin, denominated 'Pachydermatocoele'. 1900 *Lancet* 2 June 1593/2

Pachydermatoid, *a.* [See -OID] Akin to the *Pachydermata*.

1821 in OGLIVIE **Pachydermatous** (pāki'də'mā'təs), *a.* [*f.* **PACHYDERMATA** + -OUS]

1. Of or belonging to the *Pachydermata*

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 18 Teeth of the larger pachydermatous animals are not abundant. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 245 The last on the list of the pachydermatous animals is the well-known Hippopotamus, or River Horse.

2. fig. Thick-skinned; not sensitive to rebuff, ridicule, or abuse, not easily affected by outside influences.

1854 LOWELL *Keats Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 229 A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be pachydermatous at the same time. 1876 M. COLLINS *The Gay den* (1880) II. 299, I doubt whether the poet might not find better employment than lashing pachydermatous fools

Hence **Pachydermatously** *adv.*, **Pachydermatousness**.

1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* (1855) 367 [An animal] of whose pachydermatousness, if we may coin such a word, there is no doubt. This is the Gnu, whose hide is more than an inch in thickness. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 35 The conditions of social and intellectual pachydermatousness are in themselves equally wonderful. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 113 By being able pachydermatously to withstand the protests to which we have referred.

Pachydermia, -dermal: see **PACHY-**

Pachydermoid, *a.* = **PACHYDERMATOID**.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 16 The first tempered junks of this pachydermoid amphibian [walrus] 1877 LE COMTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 547 The Diprotodon, a pachydermoid Kangaroo as big as a rhinoceros

Pachydermous (pāki'də'məs), *a. rare.* [*f.* as **PACHYDERMATA** + -OUS]. Thick-skinned, pachydermatous. *b. Bot.* Thick-coated

1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 146/2 The removal of the genus Equus would enable us to simplify our definition of the pachydermous tribes.

Pachyglossal to **Pachymeter**: see **PACHY-**

Pachyntic (pāki'ntik), *a. Med.* [*ad.* *Gr.* παχύν-ος of thickening quality, *f.* παχύν-αι to thicken.] *a.* Having the power of thickening the bodily fluids. *b. Fleshy*, *fat*.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pachyodont to **Pachytrichous**: see **PACHY-**

Pachytic (pāki'tik), *a. Med.* [*f.* *Gr.* παχύς-ης thickness + -IOS] = *prec.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pachyticus**, of or belonging to **Pachytes**, pachytic. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 276 Pachytic = Thick, obese, a Pachytic.

Paci, obs. inf. of **PASS** *v.*

Paciable, -ibil, obs. forms of **PEACEABLE**.

Pacience, -ent, etc., obs. *ff.* **PATIENCE**, -ENT.

† **Pacificiferous**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *L.* *pacificus* peace-bringing + -OUS] Peace-bringing. Hence † **Pacificiferousness**.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pacificiferous** 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Pacificiferousness**, peace bringing quality.

Pacificable (pā'sifi'əb'l), *a.* [*f.* **PACIFY** + -ABLE] Capable of being pacified or appeased.

1618 T. ADAMS *Pool & Jus Sport Wks.* 1861 I. 251 The conscience is not pacifiable while sin is within to vex it.

Pacific (pā'sifik), *a. and sb.* [*ad.* *L.* *pacificus* peace-making, peaceful, *f.* *pax*, *pāc* *em* peace; see -FIG: perh. through *F. pacifique*, *fique* (15th c. in Godef. Compl.)]

a. adj. 1. Making, or tending to the making of, peace; leading to peace or reconciliation, conciliatory, appeasing.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 248 b, Sore lamentyng . that I did not performe and finally consumate, suche politike diuises . in my long life and pacifique prosperitie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* xxxix. (1887) 214 He appointed the pacifique, and friendly Embassages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 860 An Olive leafe he brings, pacific signe. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philop.* III. (1839) 275 The Marquis of Spinola had strenuously supported the pacific counsels of Prince Albert at the court of Madrid. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Greg.* iii. vii. (1864) II. 135 The pacific influence which Gregory obtained in this momentous crisis

2. Of peaceful disposition or character, not beligerent, peaceable.

1611 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Evangelicall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ To this pacific and harmless temper. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 40, I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old grave pacific Quakers. 1899 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 132 In the end he brought them to a more pacific view

3. Characterized by peace or calm, peaceful, at peace; calm, tranquil, quiet.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy. Iv.*, Pacificke and open Seas. 1865 CARLYLE *French Rev.* XVIII. xii (1872) VIII. 26 The road has hitherto been mainly pacific.

b. Pacific Ocean, Sea, the 'Great Ocean' stretching between America on the east and Asia on the west; so called by Magellan, because found to be relatively free from violent storms.

[1555 EORN *Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable.] 1660 F. BROOKES tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 332 The great pacific gulph, which may be said one of the calmest Seas of the world. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 1825, VI. 19 They enjoyed an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with such favourable winds, that Magellan bestow'd on that ocean the name of Pacific.

4. *phr.* 'Pacific iron, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron screws' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). † **Pacific Letters** (also *Letters Pacificæ* = *L. litteræ pacificæ*, Gr. ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί), orig. letters of commendation to the church in another city or country recommending the bearer as one in peace and communion with the Church; later, esp. letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 85 Let no foreigner be received without pacific letters. Note *Pacific Letters* were those given to any whether bishop, clergyman, or layman on any occasion he had to travel to another city. 1795 tr. *Duglin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 11 69 By Letters pacificæ, we understand, those which the Bishops gave to the Poor who were unjustly oppress'd or had need of Relief.

B. sb.

† 1. *a. pl.* Peace-offerings [rendering *L. pacifica*]

b. An offer or overture of peace, an Eirenicon. *Obs.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xiv. 15 One ramme of a flocke of two hundred, for holocaust, and for pacifics. 1687 *Let. from Country* 10 If she persists obstinately to refuse this national Pacific; the Dissenters, I hope, will consider their honest Interest.

2. The Pacific Ocean.

1821 KEATS *Sonn.*, On first looking into *Chapman's Homer* 12 Like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes He stared at the Pacific. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 54 The Atlantic is the most stormy sea in the world, the Pacific the most tranquil. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 8/1 Because Keats made a mistake, is the real discoverer to be defied to all time? The Pacific was discovered September 26, 1513, by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

b. attrib. 'of the Pacific Ocean', as *Pacific slope*, *State*, *Comb.*, as *Pacificwards*

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 276 The great chain [of mountains] that skirts the Pacific coast. *Ibid.* § 283 On the Pacific [Aleutian] islands there is an uninterrupted rain-fall during the entire winter. *Ibid.* § 355 The dry season on the Pacific slopes. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/3 Russia's progress Pacificwards. 1902 WILSTER, *Pacific slope*, that part of North America lying west of the continental divide.

Hence **Pacificness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Pacificable**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *L. pacificus* -re to pacify + -BLE] = **PACIFIABLE**.

1618 B. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 The conscience is not pacifiable, while sinne is within to vex it

Pacific (pā'sifikāl), *a.* [*f.* *L. pacificus* -us (see **PACIFICUS**) + -AL] Of pacific or peaceful nature, peaceable. *Letters pacificæ* see **PACIFICUS** 4

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1593 Bed hyr akke of his good be weys pacifycally. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Sur, be pacificall, the fellowe was possess with some critique frenzie. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xiii 197 He had to think of what was due to his pacific disposition. 1883 *Canons of Antioch* vii in *Fulton Index Canonum* 237 No stranger shall be received without letters pacificæ

Pacifically, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably.

1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 231 A few dragoons have arranged the business very pacifically. 1865 CARLYLE *French Rev.* IV. x (1872) II. 33 Friedrich Wilhelm's first step, of course, was to remonstrate pacifically.

Pacificate (pā'sifikēt), *v.* [*f.* *L. pacificat-*, ppl. stem of *pacificare* to make peace, to pacify]

† 1. *intr.* To make peace (with). *Obs. rare*

1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 22 What is this other then to pacificate with him without their joynt advice and consent?

2. *trans.* To give peace to, to pacify.

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 388 He would now pacificate Roncal and the valleys of Aragon. 1865 CARLYLE *French Rev.* XIV. x (1872) V. 222 There is one ready method of pacificating Germany. 1884 Sir C. WARREN *Memorandum on Bechnanaland* 29 Oct., The object is to remove the filibusters from Bechnanaland, to pacificate the territory. Hence **Pacificated** *ppl. a.*

1885 *March Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To make it [Khartoum] the capital of a pacificated or subjugated Sudan.

Pacification (pā'sifikā'shən), [*a. f.* *pacificat-*, ppl. stem of *pacificare* to make peace, to pacify] 1. *n.* of action from *pacificare* to pacify. The action or fact of pacifying or appeasing; the condition of being pacified, appeasement, conciliation. *Edict of Pacification*, an ordinance or decree enacted by a prince or state to put an end to strife or discontent, esp. in *French hist.*, one of the royal edicts in the 16th century granting concessions to the Protestants; e.g. those issued in 1563, 1570, and the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 I hat the swete wyndes shalle putte himselfe vp in pacification of the see. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 158 To begyn a shorte pacification in so long a broyle. 1573 E. VAREMUND *Rep. Outrages France in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I, The King gave his faith, that he would for ever most sacredly and faithfully observe his

edict of pacification. 1615 Bp HALL *Contempl. O T ix*. vii. His pacification of friends [was] better than his execution of enemies. 1726 FENHALL *Ind Wars* (1859) 66 They went into the Foit professing their desire for a pacification 1881 SHORTHOUSE *Y Inglesant* I. xiv 204 [Thir] had much helped towards the pacification of his mind. b. A treaty of peace

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 458 b. In the meane season the pacification of Passaway to remayne in full strength 1655 G LANE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III 225 They have made noe provision for their reception in the pacification 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § 5 516 The pacification at Berwick was a mere suspension of arms 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* I. vii 522 The pacification was arranged on the 15th of May.

Pacificator (pási fíkatár). [a. L. *pacificator*, agent-n. from *pacificare* to pacify. Cf. F. *pacificateur* (c1500 in Godef *Compl.*)] One who pacifies or brings to a state of peace, a peace-maker

1539 CROWWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 203 His highnes remitteth the conclusion of their affaires with any Ambassadors or pacificators there 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 50 He had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett H. Mann* (1834) II 359 As he is a good pacificator we may want his assistance at home before the end of the winter 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos* (1867) I. 25 Greece drawn into the contest as pacificator and arbiter.

Pacificatory (pási fíkatári). [ad. L. *pacificatorius* -us, f. *pacificator*. see prec. and -ORY] Tending to make peace.

Pacificatory Letters = *Letters Pacifical*
1583 FOXE *A & M* 2154/2 Whereupon a certeine agreement pacificatory was concluded betwene them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps cxx 7 Paraphr.* 627 My words be never so friendly and pacificatory 1677 BARROW *Unity of Ch ix* Wks. 1831 VII. 497 All churches did maintain intercourse and commerce with each other by pacificatory, commendatory, synodical epistles 1893 *Times* 27 Dec. 3/2 It will maintain in its political tendencies a pacificatory policy.

Hence **Pacificatoriness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).
Pacificity, rare. [f. *PACIFIC* + -ITY.] The quality of being pacific, pacific character.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem* (1843) I 356 We are trusting with the old confidence in Mr Pitt's pacificity.

† **Pacificous**, a. Obs. [See -OUS.] = *PACIFIO*. 1608 J KING *Serm* 24 Mar. 20 Salomon the pacificus, king of Salem, prince of peace. 1611 COTGER, *Pacificus*, pacificous. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1 (1692) 79 Such as were transported with Warmth to be a fighting, prevail'd in Number, before the Pacificous.

Pacifier (pæs fífiær) [f. *PACIFY* + -ER.] One who or that which pacifies or appeases.

1533 MORE *Apol xiii* 94 Yf this pacifyer of this dyuysyon wyl say that this is nothing lyke the present mater. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III xxxii 191 It looks as if he withheld them for occasional pacifiers 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 169 The pacifier of the tumults and the discords in the outward world

Pacify (pæs fífiær), v. [a. F. *pacifier* (15th c. in Littré, OF. *pacifier* 1250 in Godef.), ad. L. *pacificare*, f. *pacificus* -us *PACIFIC*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To allay the anger, excitement or agitation (of a person); to calm, quiet; to appease.

(In first quot *pacificare* is app. an error for *pacificare*)
c1460 G ASHBY *Dicia Philos* 84x To pacifice [orig. *pacificare*] your enemy, be studious, Thorough of youre strength & power ye be seure. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* viii. Thence was the kynge well appeased and pacified. 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* xxiv (1870) 181, I haue money in my pocke To pacifye the Pope, the Turke, and the Iue. 1601 SHAKS *Puel* II. iii. 14 309 He will not now be pacified 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless* Mar 16 Jan, Pray say something to pacify her. 1805 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M* ii. You drain me of money till I have got nothing to pacify her with.

absol. 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* xv 328 Euen vaine & void pleasure of the world, which doeth but for a shorte space pacifie.

b. To calm or appease (passion, etc.).

1528 ROY *Kede me* (Aib) 85 Howe be it ye do pacifye The rigoure of god almighty 1628 WITTIER *Brit Remem* ii. 1575 Thy selfe applye Gods just incensed wrath to pacifie. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 4 How skillfully I can pacify resentment 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 161 If they have wronged him and he is angry, he pacifies his anger and is reconciled.

2. To bring or reduce to a state of peace; to calm, quiet. a. strife, contention, rebellion, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clix 149 The which was lyke to haue turnyd the pope to great trowble, if he by polityke & wyse meanes had not shortly pacified the mater. 1563 HOLLAND *ii Walful Rebell* i (1859) 560 All domestical rebellions being suppressed and pacified. 1759 HUME *Hist Eng.* (1812) IV. xxix. 40 [The Emperor] in ten days arrived in Spain, where he soon pacified the tumults which had arisen in his absence.

absol. 1829 S TURNER *Mod. Hist Eng* III ii v 171 The diet that was intended to pacify, broke up in July, leaving everything as unsettled and as discordant as before

† b. parties at strife: to reconcile. Obs

c1500 Melusine xxxvi. 245 He dyscomfyted the Duc in batayll, and made hym to be pacified with the kynge of Anssay 1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel* i. 1. (1633) 57 Certaine Bishops resiant there pacified the Townsmen to their King 1800 ASIAL. *Ann Reg. Misc. Tracts* 107/1 Having made choice of Abubekre, who had greatly exerted himself in pacifying the two parties

c. a country or district: to reduce to peaceful submission, to establish peace and tranquillity in.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII 19 All the pillage almoste was restored, and the country pacified. 1565 REG *Privy Council Scot.* I. 394 To send fourtie . . . men of weir to the West Bordour for helping to pacifie the cuntry. 1651

HOBBS *Leviath* i x 46 Counts were left to govern and defend places conquered, and pacified. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 18 Apr 7/1 It would take 100,000 men to pacify the islands.

d. *fig. and transf.* To calm, appease.

1526 *Piger Perf* (W. de W 1531) 149 b. It shall pacifye the senses, quenche euyl thoughts. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue c.* Poems (Aib) 137 But somewhat more to pacifye my minde 1738 JOHNSON *London* 107 Swift o'er the land the dismal rumour flies, And publick mournings pacify the skies. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* iv (1862) 147 First blaming their want of faith, and then pacifying the storm.

3. *intr.* To become peaceful, calm down.

1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc) 198 My dolorous herte began to pacifye. 1880 BARKING-GOULD *Melaluk* vii (1884) 94 She is a Pacific Ocean when not vexed with storms. She will pacify presently.

Hence **Pacified** *phl. a.*, **Pacifying** *phl. sb.* and *phl. a.*, **Pacifyingly** *adv.*

1537 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 146 For the pacifying and determination of which variance. 1552 HULOT, *Pacified, delimitus* *Ind.* Pacifyinge, or whyche doth pacifye, *pacificatorius*. a 1652 J SMITH *Sol Disc.* x 511 A pacifying and quieting of all those riots and tumults 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasant* *Ed Wks* 1730 I 111 Write a few pacifying strains 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol* II 371 Is it not a blessed thing to have a pacified conscience? 1843 D. JERROLD *Punch's Lett* xviii. Wks. 1854 III. 486 The wine speaks pacifyingly, soothingly.

Pacing (pæ sɪŋ), *vb* *sb.* [f. *PACE* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *PACE*, q. v.

1706 *Loud Gas* No 428/3 Stolen or strayed a roan Mare all her Ways, except Pacing 1785 G. FORSTER *Tr Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H* (1786) II 293 The beast [a rhinoceros] kept on an even and steady course, which, in fact, was a kind of pacing 1824 GALT *Kothelan* II iv. 126 He now and then turned, or paused in his pacing, to look over the battlement. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 394 The horse's pacing made scarcely more noise than a rabbit would have done in loping along.

attrib 1881 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol Gen* (1693) 970 A pacing saddle; *Ephippium totitarum* 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct 7/6 The suggested new rule and its sub-sections on the pacing question were favourably received.

Pacing, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That paces (see *PACE* v.); *spec* of a horse (see *PACE* v. 3).

1652 EARL MONM *tr Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 152 When the Coach-horses were tired, he and his wife got upon the pacing geldings 1828 SCOTT *P M Perth* viii. First appeared Simon Glover on a pacing palfrey

Pacinian (pási nián), a [f. name of the Italian anatomist PACINI (1812-1883) + -AN.] Of or described by Pacini.

Pacinian body, corpuscle, one of numerous oval seed-like bodies attached to nerve endings, esp of the cutaneous nerves of the hand and foot.

1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 27 Pacinian corpuscles are quite large, well-defined, oval or olive-shaped bodies 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI. 252 It may be that the Pacinian corpuscles are susceptible to painful impressions.

Pack (pæk), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-7 *packe*, 4-5 *pakke*, (4 *pakke*), 4-6 *pak*, (5-6 *pake*), 4- *pack*. [ME. *packe*, *pakke* (early 13th c.) corresponds to early MFlem. *pac* (13th c.), MDu (a 1300), MLG, Du, LG. *pak*; (late) MHG. and Ger. *pack*; also Icel *pakki* (1337), Sw. *paka*, Da. Norw *pakke*; obs. F. *pacque* (c1510 in Godef.), AngloL (15-16th c) *paccus*, mod It. *pacco*; mod Ir *pac*.]

App. immediately from Flemish, Dutch, or Low German in 12th c. The earliest instance of the word yet recorded is of 1199 at Ghent, in Warnkönig *Ghelfold Hist de Gand* 236 'Omne pac, quod in curru feritur, sive parvum, sive magnum, si fuerit fuculamentum, debet quatuor denarios.' *Pac* occurs also at Utrecht in 1244 (Höbhlmann *Hans Urkundenbuch* I 100). The verb (*PAC* v.) appears at an early date in connexion with the wool trade, and it is known that the trade in English wool was chiefly with the Low Countries. The Fr. examples of *pacque* and *pacquin* packhouse (at Ghent and Lille) are prob from Flemish. Utterior history and origin unknown. The conjecture (in Diez, Körtig, etc.) that *pac* is Romance, seems ill-founded, the 'late L. *paccus*' being merely Anglo-Latin, i. e. the latinized form of Eng *pac*, the word is quite late in Ir. Irish *paca*, *pac* is from Eng (Senses 8-12 below, esp 10-12 are rather from *Pack* v.)

1. A bundle of things enclosed in a wrapping or tied together compactly, esp. to be carried by a man or beast; a package, parcel, esp. one of considerable size or weight, a bale, *spec.* a bundle of goods carried by a pedlar.

a 1225 *Ansr R.* 166 Noble men & gentile ne bereð nout packes 1323-14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 512 In vj cordis pro Pakkis empt 5s. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl* B xiii. 201 Me were leuer, by owre lorde and I lyue shulde, Hauue pacience perfitlich þan half þi pakke of bokes! *Ibid* xiv 212 Pere þe pore presteth bifor þe riche with a pakke at his rugge. 1472-5 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 155/2 To doo unpakke there the Pakkes and Fardels. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 240 A pedlar Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe, As bells, and babes, and glasses in hys packe 1643 *Declar Lords & Comm.* *Reb Ireland* 49 Having taken out of her [a ship] eleven packes of Cloth 1784 COWPER *Task* i 465 A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw Despt* II 50 Letter from the Military Board, upon the subject of packs for bullocks. 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 157 The Pack is to be invariably on when fitting the Accountants. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp Rev* Feb 161 There is a Pedlar's Act giving the Police power to search pedlars' packs

† b. Bundle of money, stock of cash; cash-box. c 1394 *P Pl Crede* 399 Per is no peny in my pakke [MS *pakke*] to payen for my mete 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. i III 39 Having warit their halli pak thair-upoun.

c. *fig.* (Usually with conscious reference to the literal sense.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amthe* (1879) 73 Because thou cleane deliuered art, of great and heauie pack 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answr Osor* 128 There is no . . . skill in the learned that is not in Osonius packe. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch Porch* xxiv, Man is a shop of rules, a well-truss'd pack Whose every parcel under-writes a law 1798 SOUTHEY *To Mary Hill* 17 Like Christian on his pilgrimage, I bear So heauy a pack of business.

2. As a measure, definite or indefinite, of various commodities: see *quots.*

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 22 The gold packed weyeth not above viij unces, and sold for iij li. sterling the pack. 1543 BRINKLOW *Compl* 11 (1874) 12 When he sold his clothys for a reasonable price the pack. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pack of Wool*, a Horse-load, consisting of seventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pound weight 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s. v. *Norwich*. The weavers here use many thousand packs of yarn spun in other countries 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* II. 127 Of wool. A pack is 12 stones, that is, 24 lib. of white, and 24 lib. of, *laid* wool to the stone 1812 SIR G. PREVOYR in *Examiner* 5 Oct. 630/1, 750 packs of furs. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pack*, a measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products* s. v. A pack of flour or Indian-corn meal, flax, etc. weighs 280 lbs. of wool 240 lbs. net formerly, in many parts of the country it was 252 lbs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pack* A package of gold-leaf containing 20 'books' of 25 leaves each

3. a. A company or set of persons; generally implying low character, or association for some evil purpose, but often merely expressing contempt or depreciation, and formerly sometimes without such implication; a 'gang', 'lot'.

13 *Cursor M.* 2212 (Göt.), Fra est he brohut ane enyl pack (*Cott* felauscap) Sexti weikemen þai wer c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 209 Yit they were bethene al the pack. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 375 þou haue destroyed vs, al þe pak. 1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasm Par. Mark* vii 50 The Scribes, Pharisees, yea, and almoste all the whole packe of the Iewes 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* viii 111 The whole packe of the principall Anatomists haue affirmed fure payre of snewes to the loynes 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N Papers* (Camden) 376 Mr White Locke is as mischeuous to the K. and all his friends in England as any among the pack of rebels. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 97 A Pack of Thieves that had infested the Roads a long time. 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n Man* i. 1, A pack of drunken servants 1820 SCOTT *Monast* x. An the whole pack of ye were slain, there were more lost at Flodden. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 23 Mar 6/1 The House . . . resembles in many respects a pack of schoolboys.

b. A large collection, or set (of things, esp. abstract), a 'heap', 'lot'. (Usually depreciative)

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 20 Rather Then by concealing it) heap on your head A pack of sorowes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Miserie* ix. No not to purchase the whole pack of starres *There let them shine.* 1638 *Pemil. Conf* vii (1657) 123 That ridiculous pack of heresies amassed by the Council of Constance 1693 *Humours Town* 86 An endless pack of Knaueries 1763 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I 185 Would you rather that I should write you a pack of lies? 1862 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III. 140 What a pack of complaints! 1880 GEN SIR E. B. HAMLEY in *Shand Life* (1895) II. xvi. 17 Pack of nonsense

† 4. Applied to a person of low or worthless character, almost always with *naughty*. Obs

1526 *Piger Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b. Al though they be wretched lyuers & naughty packes amonge. 1540 HYNDE tr. *Vies Instr Chr. Wom* i. vii (1557) 18 Calle hir a naughty packe with that one worde thou haste taken all from hir, and haste lefte hir bare and foule. 1638 ROWLEY *Shoemaker a gentleman* iv. Giv b. Hence you Whoremaster knave, I hou naughty packe. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1878) I. 76 What does this idle Pack want? 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 126, I never heard she was a naughty Pack [1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho* 1 xvii. Drake sent them all off again for a lot of naughty packs]

5. A number of animals kept or naturally congregating together; applied *spec.* to a company of hounds kept for hunting, and to those of certain beasts (esp. wolves), and of birds (e.g. grouse), which naturally associate for purposes of attack or defence

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 26 All joy n (like so many dogs in a pack) in pursuing these Foxes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 311/1 A Pack of Grouse, or Heath-cocks. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 200 So from the Kennel rush the joyous Pack 1774 GOLDSM *Retal.* 107 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc Wks* 1837 I. 179 When from the mountains round reverberates 1 he hungry wolves deep yell. . . The famish'd pack come round. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 357 Coveys of Ptarmigan unite and form large packs.

b. 'The shepherd's portion in a "hursel"', or flock of sheep, grazed on the farm as his pay for looking after the whole herd' (Heslop *Northumbld. Wds.* 1894); also one of these, a *pack-sheep*.

[By some viewed as a distinct word and connected with *PAC*, for which however no evidence has been found]

1825 JAMISON, *Packs*, the sheep, of whatever gender, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep* 77 in *Libr. Usef Knowl.*, Husb. III. Employing eleven married shepherds and eight young men, this gives the number of twelve hundred and fifty shepherds' sheep or packs mingled among the master's flocks 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 128 If the shepherd is allowed a 'pack', then of course the 'pack sheep' have marks totally different from the flock. 1888 *Scott Leader* 23 Mar. 4 The 'pack' consisted of 50 sheep

6. A complete set of playing-cards, varying in number according to the game and the country (see *CARD* sb. 2.)

c 1397 HARRINGTON *On Play in Nuga Ant.* (1804) I 212 To

skorne that gayne that is got with a packe of cards and dyce. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 151 With three of the worst cards in the pack. 1684 *Leid. Gaz.* No 1925/4 The very best Cards shall be sold in London by the last Retailer, at four Pence the Pack. 1711 *Andison Spect.* No 93 7 A Shuffling and dividing a Pack of Cards. 1807 *Strutt Sports & Past.* iv. 11 291 The pack or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards. 1816 *Singer Hist. Cards* 38 The Spanish Pack consists, like the German, of forty-eight cards only, the tens in the former, and the aces in the latter, being omitted. 1878 H. H. GRASS *Ombre* 7 A pack of forty Cards having no eights, nines, or tens, among them.

7. A large area of floating ice in pieces of considerable size, driven or 'packed' together into a nearly continuous and coherent mass (as found in polar seas).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 164 Close to a pack of ice. 1830 *SCORSEBY in Ann. Reg.* ii. 1324/2 A pack is a body of drift-ice of such magnitude, that its extent is not discernible. 1834 *PARRY North West Passage* i. 4 We came to the edge of the 'pack' in the course of the forenoon. 18 In *Borthwick Br. Amer. Rev.* (1860) 264 If the field [of ice] is broken into a number of pieces none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *pack*.

8. *Coal-mining* A mass of rough stones, etc., built up into a wall or pillar to support the roof.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 142 Such stone, and what breaks from the roof, is often built up in packs, or masses of dry rubble walling; and the roads which pass through the gob have thus to be protected by a pack wall of some feet thick on either side. 1882 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss*, A pack, a wall or pillar built of gob to support the roof.

9. A pyramidal pile of fish set to dry.

18. *PICKLEY* (Cent.) After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a pack or steeple, for the purpose of sweating.

10. An act or the action of packing (in various senses: see *PACK* v¹).

a. 1612 *HARINGTON Epigr.* (1633) ii. xix. And thus what with the stop, and with the pack, Poore Marcus, and his rest goes still to wrack. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Pack, Pack of Junes, Packing of Cards. 1745 H. PELHAM in W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 11 Let William Thompson be continued as lately, in overlooking the Pack [of meat in casks], and Pickling. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual* (1800) IV. 125 All was hurry, pack, and dispatch.

11. *Hydrophobia*. The swathing of the body in a wet sheet, blanket, etc. (*PACK* v¹ 6 b), the state of being so packed; the sheet, etc., in which a patient is thus packed. Also *dry-pack*: see *quot.*

1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 47 The bath-woman should have stayed with me during the first 'pack'. 1859 J. SMITH *Practical Hydroph.* 43 Wet packs may be repeated several times in the space of twelve hours. *Ibid.* 45 The dry pack is to produce a greater degree of perspiration, and is useful in chronic rheumatism [etc.]. *Ibid.* (1870) 87 It is not safe to leave a patient in pack without an attendant near. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 120 Wet sheets, packs, sitz-baths, and douches are of great value.

12. The quantity (of fish, fruit, etc.) packed in tins or cans in a particular season or year.

1880 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/3 The value of this year's pack, exclusive of salted fish and fresh salmon shipped, will be 2,640,000 dols. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 189 During the year the canned fruit pack amounted to 2,280,000 cases. 1901 *Seafish* 26 Mar. 5/1 Canadian fisheries: the 'pack', or quantity canned amounted to 16,493 tons.

13. *Shoit for pack-horse, pack-beast.*

1807 *Mrs. DALY Digging & Squatting* 154, I had two horses, one which I used as a 'pack', and the other I rode.

14. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.* Constituting or serving for a pack or bundle, as *pack-bag*, *pack-basket*, *box*, *load*, *paper*; loaded with or used for carrying a pack, as *pack-animal*, *ass*, *beast*, *bullock*, *cow*, *donkey*, *mule*, *ox*, *pony*. b. *objective and instrumental*, as *pack-bearer*, *bearing* *adj.*, *carriage*, *driver*, *laden* *adj.* c. *Special Combs.*: pack and prime way [cf. *PRIME* a], local name for a way by which packs may be carried on horse-back, etc., a bridle-way; so *pack and prime bridge*, *road*, *pack-couch* (*U.S.*), a wide 'couch' or guth, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with a pack-saddle, pack-drawer, an itinerant draper carrying his goods in a pack; pack-drill, a military punishment (see *quot.* 1890); pack-duck [*DUCK* sb²] (see *quot.*); pack-fork (see *quot.*); pack-ice, ice forming a pack (sense 7); pack-line, packthread, pack-moth, a species of clothes-moth (*Anacamptis sarcitella*), a pack-paunch, a paunch like a pack, a big belly or big-bellied person; pack-rat, a large American species of rat, pack-road, a road along which pack-animals are driven; pack-sheet, (a) a sheet for packing goods in; (b) *Mad* a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient in, pack-train, a train of pack-beasts with their packs, pack-twine, twine used for tying up a pack, packthread, pack-wall (*Coal-mining*): see sense 8; pack-ware, 'ware' or goods carried in a pack (in *quot.*).

fig.; pack-way = *pack-road*; pack-wool, wool done up in packs. Also *PACK-HORSE*, *-HOUSE*, etc.

1688 *Coke On Litt.* 56 A foot way and horse way. vulgarly is called a 'pack and prime way'. 1798 in *Yorks. N. & Q.* I. 189 A carriage bridge would be more convenient to the public, than repairing the present pack and prime bridge. 1888 *Sheffield Glass*, Pack and prime road, a

packhorse road across the moors. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 44 The 'pack animals' we sent on as before. 1643 *PRYNNE Sow Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 4 'Packe-asses with Bels about their neckes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Soccolini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xxix (1674) 33, I should be bayer than a 'Pack-bearer, if I did not arrogate to my self the whole power. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* i. 1 Poems (1717) 322 Still they preach to us 'Pack-bearing Patience, that base Property of th' all enduring Ass. 1877 *BESANT & RICE Son of Vult.* i. 24 Myles was sitting on an inverted box, his own 'pack-box, in front of the fire. 1845 *STOCQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 38 'Pack-bullocks, camels, pack-horses. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. 1. 14 45 No where greater plenty of horses. 1809 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/2 He had five well-trained horses. 'Pack-Carriage. 1880 *Miss Bird Japan* II. 268 'Pack-cows with velvet frontlets embroidered in gold. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/2 He had five well-trained horses, sixteen 'pack donkeys. 1880 *JEFFERIES Hodge & M.* II. 168 The 'pack-drivers come round visiting every cottage. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to Soldier* I. 13 A full guard house, dozens at 'pack-drill. 1890 R. KIPPLING *Soldiers Three* (1891) 76 Mulvaney was doing pack-drill—was compelled that is to say, to walk up and down in full marching order, with rifle, bayonet, ammunition, knapsack, and overcoat. 1846 *WORCESTER, *Pack-Duck*, a coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths, etc. 1648-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *len Refe*, a 'Pack-fork which Travellers use to carry their packs upon. 1885 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes iij, 'Packke hokes. iij, Leche hokes. iij, 1876 *DAVIS Polaris Exp.* iii. 71 At 5 a.m. of the 26th, close 'pack-ice was again encountered. 1901 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/4 They saw the patient but wily mule 'pack-laden with the sleeping bags and other impedimenta of the travellers. 1440 *Elton Accs. in Athen.* (1887) 69/1 [Purchase of string] voc. packlynes [for measuring foundations of the college]. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Pack-load, the average load an animal can carry on its back. 'The pack load for a man is about 60 lbs., for a pony 125 lbs., for a bullock 220 lbs., and for an elephant 1000 lbs. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects nyctur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 493 The 'pack-moth (*Anacamptis sarcitella*), which is very destructive to wool and fabrics made of this material. 1895 *Owling* (U.S.) XXVII. 246/2 The Indians, with their 'pack mules laden with legs and canteens of water, were sent back over the trail. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 238 These oxen are by the colonists called 'pack-oxen. 1858 J. HIGGINS *Simms' Nomenclator* 6 'Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as Mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their wares in. 1878 *STANFORD J. Arts* IV (Arb.) 101 A foule fog 'pack paunch. 1885 *ROOSEVELT Hunting Trips* 13 These rats were christened 'pack rats, on account of the curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to their holes every object they can possibly move. 1881 *GREEN Making of Eng.* ii. 64 A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few 'pack-roads. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Pack-sheet, a baling material, a large cover for goods in a wagon. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 257 Several Mexican 'pack-trains and wagons were engaged transporting ore. 1852 W. WICKFORD *Hunchback's Chest* Pief 7 A roll appeared tied round with a piece of coarse 'pack-twine. 1853 *FOX & M.* 1527/2 Desirous to viter such Popish pelfe and 'packware as he brought with him. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dumfries* 39 A 'Pack Way, now destroyed, went to Westleton-Walks. 1690 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 2558/4 Three Bags of Cotton-yarn, four of 'Packwooll.

**Pack*, sb² *Obs.* [Goes with *PACK* v² of which it may be the n. of action.]

In *quot.* 1605, either *pack* or *packy* may be a misprint.]

A private or clandestine arrangement, pack, or compact, a secret or underhand design agreed upon by two or more persons; a plot, conspiracy, intrigue.

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Ir.* ii. 1 (1633) 65 Raymond lingered not for Letters Patentes, but stept over presently, and made his packe. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 455 It was found straight that this was a grosse packe betwixt Saturninus and Marius. 1600 O. E. *Rept. to Libel* ii. v. 99 Upon pretence of some pack against the Romish state. *Ibid.* iii. v. 29 This conference was nothing but a packe with the popes Nuncio for the advancing of the popes credite. 1605 DANIEL *Quenes Arcadia* i. 11. (1623) 333 A. Was't not a pack agreed twixt thee and me? C. A pack to make thee tell thy secrecy. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Rich* II cclix, Gloucester, with the Cheife of his Complices, Indited are of Treason, for the Packe Was broken.

Pack, a *Sc.* [Origin obscure; perh. related to *PACK* sb² or v²] On terms of close intercourse; confederate or leagued together, intimate; 'thick'. Also as *adv.* Intimately.

1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 38 Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither, An' unco pack an' thick together. a. 1824 *Gypsy Laddie* xi in *Child Ballads* vii (1890) 69/2 Sir, I saw this day a fairy queen Fu pack wi a gypsie laddie. 1863 *JANET HAMILTON Poems & Ess.* 37 John an' me hae lang been pack. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 343 Him and me were never onways pack, we used to gun at ither like a pair of pipers.

Pack (pak), v¹ *Forms*: see *PACK* sb¹; also *Pa. t.* and *pple.* *packed* (pækt); *pple.* in 6-7 *past.* [*f.* *PACK* sb¹: so Anglo-Fr. *packer* (1423), *empaquer* (1294), Anglo-L. *pakkeare* (c. 1341), *impacare* (1280). Cf. MDn, MLG., Dn, LG. *pakken*, late MHG., Ger. *packern*; late Icel. *pakka*, Now. *pakka*, Sw. *packa*, Da. *pakke*; F. *pacquer* (1530 in *Palsgr.*), *pacquer* (1600 in *Godef.*).

Early examples in Anglo-Fr. and Anglo-L. 1280 *Memoranda Roll* (L. T. R.) 78 & 8 Edw. I in 13 (P. R. O.) Inueniet sarpellanos. ad predictam lanam impacandam. 1294 *Acc. Exch.*, K. R. Bundle 126 No. 7 (a) m. 4 E le apantier de ceste laine e les sarpelles a mesme la laine enpakier nous vint couste cest an. 1311 h. 13 v. 13 2347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 Pro lana pakkanda 1409-10 *Rolls of Parli.* III 626/1 Certeys Merchantz en mesmes les packes sotelment enpackent layn fyne, or et

argent. 1423 *Act a Hen. VI.* c. 11 Le Barelle de Harank dangouilles [sil ne contegnent] xxx. galons plementment pakkez. 1616 *c. trans.* Nor bartell of Herring nor of Eeles vnles they contayn 30 gallons fully packed.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make into a pack, package, bale, or compact bundle, to put together compactly as a bundle, or in a box, bag, or other receptacle, esp. for convenience of transport or for storing.

13. E. E. *Allit P. B.* 1282 Now hatz Nabuzardan nomen alle byse noble pynges, And pyled bat precious place and pakked bese godes. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 104/2 There is grete plenty of Wolle Yerne, dailly pakkede and shipped. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 The same Herring should be well, truly, and justly layed and packed. 1580 in *Rec. Convent Roy Burghs* (1870) I. 100 He sall pak no grises with sailmoud, bat sax grises in ane barrill at the maist. 1598 *HARLUYT Voy.* I. 210 So many folders to fold their clothes, and so many packers to pack their packs. 1693 *Dryden Fuzenali* iii 18 My Friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his Goods in one poor Cart. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. IV.* viii. (1869) II. 233 It cannot be packed in any box [etc.] or any other package, but only in packs of leather or pack-cloth. 1863 G. E. *Elton Roma* xxxvi, The contents of the library were all packed and carried away. *absol.* 1865 *Trollope Belton Est.* xx. 234 He threw a heap of clothes into a large portmanteau, and set himself to work packing.

b. *In Commerce.* To prepare and put up in suitable receptacles, so as to preserve fresh or sound for use, or in a form suitable for the market.

An extension of the use in sense 1, as applied to herring, salmon, etc., now used to include the whole process of picking or otherwise preparing, and tinning or canning, or otherwise putting up, meat, fish, eggs, fruit, and other commodities, so as to preserve them for future or distant sale and consumption. Hence *PACK* sb¹ 2, *PACKER* a, uses of *PACKING* sb¹ 2 and *pkp* a, etc.

[1494, 1580, see sense 1.] 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 7 The beef being also well pickled or double packed that we might have a sufficient reserve for the length of our voyage.

2. *With up*: To put up in a pack or packs. 1530 *PALSGR.* 651/1, I wyl packe up my stuffe. *Je pacquay mes bestes.* 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 498 Thomas Bond has made an end of packing up all the pictures. 1753 *FOOTE Eng. in Paris* ii. Wks. 1799 I sa so pack up a few things, and we'll off in a post-chaise directly. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. vii. 27, I should be a great fool to pack up my all when the prize was falling into my hands. 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* i. xvi. 107 We packed up our provisions and instruments.

† b. *fig.* To put up with, to 'pocket'. 1624 T. SCOTT, *Votiva Anglia* Dii b. Too generous sensible and delicate or digest to packe up the least affront or injury whatsoever.

c. *absol.* To pack clothes and other necessities for a journey. Often with *up*.

1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 5 They packt up and are also gone after him. c. 1714 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to Mrs Hewet* xcvi. 160 One who has nothing at present in her head but packing up.

3. To put together closely or compactly, to form into a compact mass or body; to crowd together.

1563 *GOLDING Caesar* 122 He was fayne to packe vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together. 1577 *WHITSTON Gascogne* B111 b. God graunt hi woords, within your harts be packt. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 80 Iwo citizens who take the air, Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one. 1864 *TENNISON En. Ard.* 178 Almost as neat and close as Nature packs Her blossom or her seedling. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1373 Audiences so packed as to be dangerous.

b. *Naut.* To pack on all sail: to put on or hoist all possible sail for the sake of speed; to crowd sail. Also *absol.* in same sense.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambusi's Turkish Wars* 34 b. The Captaine commaunded to packe on all the sayles. c. 1594 *CART WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 Wee might perceave a ship pack on all the saile they weare able to make after us. 1706 E. WAUD *Wooden World Dss.* (1708) 11 He flies at her with all the Sail he can pack. 1805 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* VI. 479, I shall be ready to pack after them, if they are gone to the Bay. 1850 *SCORSEBY Cheen's Whalen* Adv. xii. (1850) 168 They packed on all sail. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 32 Turn the hands up, and pack on her.. discretion is the better part of valour with us just now.

† c. *Gardening.* To graft in a particular way see *quot. Obs.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 30 Packing on, is, when you cut aslope, a twig of the same bigness with your graft, either in or besides the knot, and make your graft agree jump with the cyon, and gash your graft and your cyon in the midst of the wound length-way, a straw breadth deep, and thrust the one into the other then tye them close.

d. To press (anything loose) into a compact or solid mass.

1890 L. C. D'OVILE *Notches* 80, I packed down the snow, and climbed out on to the roof. 1893 *Owling* (U.S.) XXXII 134/1 The rain had but little effect on the heavy dust, it would probably take a week's constant rain to pack the road hard again.

e. *Minning.* In the process of washing ore. To cause the denser material or ore to subside to the bottom by striking (the tub or keeve) with mallets or hammers.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 153 The tub is then packed by striking its outside with heavy wooden mallets. The packing hastens the subsidence of the denser portions. *Ibid.* 154 This tub is packed by machinery. The hammers are mounted upon iron bars and violently driven upon the side of the keeve by means of springs.

4. To form into a 'pack', in special senses of

the sb. **a.** To form (hounds) into a pack; **b.** To place (cards) together in a pack, **c.** To drive (ice) into a pack. usually passive.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trismarch*, Hen IV colxviii. Soe may Hounds well-pack't Pursue the Prey 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel* Gen. (1693) 971 To pack the cards, *componere chartas*. 1844 FARRY *North West Passage* I 9 A very considerable quantity of loose ice is sufficient to shelter a ship from the sea, provided it be closely packed. 1837 Miss W. JONES *Games Patience* II 9 As the cards turn out, you place them below these heaps, packing on them at every opportunity. 1812 XIV. 44 You are not bound to pack on the side packets

5 intr for refl. **a.** To collect into a body; to come together or assemble closely; to crowd together. **esp** To collect into or form a pack said of animals, as wolves, grouse, etc., also of ice in the polar seas. see **PAOK sb** 5, 7
1808 Craven Gloss (ed 2), Pack, to collect together 1845 Zoologist III 1170 The young follow their parents in a 'covey' till autumn, when several coveys 'pack', i.e. become gregarious. 1855 KINGSLEY *Wentworth* xvi, Sailors packed close in those days. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist Boulder* II 10 The ice is then said to pack. 1884 *Pall Mall* G 12 Aug 4/1 In the Hebrides the grouse will decline to pack.

b. In passive sense. To admit of being packed in a bundle, or pressed into a compact mass
1846 GREENER *Sc Gunwary* 83 When the small balls did not pack perfectly tight. 1867 *Fynl R Agric Soc Ser.* II III. 11 591 It all takes to pieces, packs up easily.

6 trans To cover, surround, or protect with something pressed tightly around

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* viii (1813) 102 Trees properly packed (i.e. the roots well covered) may live out of ground ten days or a fortnight in autumn. 1882 BUCKLAND *Notes & Jottings* 282 They [beavers] seem to have packed, repaired, and continually attended to the tender places which the stream might make in their engineering. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Dec 7/1 Navvies are 'packing' the line as it crosses the deep valleys which they have filled up with the chalk and gravel from the cuttings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 428 If the surgeon be not at hand, the dressing should be 'packed', that is pads of absorbent wool bandaged over the points where the discharge appears

b. Med. In hydropathic treatment: To envelop (the body or a part of it) in a wet sheet or cloth, with or without a dry outer covering.

1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* I 46 The Doctor proposed to 'pack' me. 1859 SMEDLEY *Pract Hydropathy* 43 It is important, in packing, that the patient be tightly packed in the sheet and blanket. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I 345 The diaphoretic methods by packing with woollen blankets or wet sheets are often found to be useful.

7 To fill (a receptacle or space) with something packed in (e.g. a bag, box, trunk, etc., with clothes or goods of any kind compactly arranged, a crevice or interstice with something fitting tightly, as in making a vessel air-tight, water-tight, etc.); to cram, stuff. Also with *up*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ* Osor 41 b, You packe up your trunckes, and returne to your former course of exhortation. 1583 *Leg Bp St. Andros* Pref 124 Packand thair penchelyk Epicurians. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 297 The head being often packed up with elastic substances, such as pasteboard, or even cork. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II 75 Ernest had packed his portmanteau

b. trans. and fig. To fill (any space) as full as it will hold; to cram, crowd (with people or with something immaterial). Usually in passive, also predicated of that which occupies the space

1857-8 SEARS *Athan* xi. 96 [A passage] crowded and packed with meaning. 1886 S. G. W. BENJAMIN in *Harper's Mag* LXXII 463/r They opened a lane through the crowd that packed the great portal

8. To load (a beast) with a pack.

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, II 1. 3 Charles waime is ouer the new Chimney, and yett our house not packt. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 243 It was I that packed the horses, and led them on the journey. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom* 121 The bushrangers packed a couple of spare horses with what he was likely to require

9. To carry or convey in a pack or packs

1840 CULBERTSON in *5th Smithsonian Rep* (1851) 91 Joe killed an antelope. We packed the hams and shoulders to camp. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 19 The ore having been packed a distance of ten miles on mules. 1886 *Fortn Rev* Jan 32 The [gold] 'dust' filled the bucks in pouches to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to 'pack' it down from the mines

II 10 refl. and intr. To take oneself off with one's belongings, be off, to go away, depart, esp. when summarily dismissed. + *a refl.*

[So in Du *sich weg packen*; Plantyn, 1573, has *hem wech packen*, *packt v van hier*, *packt v t' huse*]

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v Dunbar* 442 For fault of puaissance, pelour, thou non pak the. 1601 CATER *Love's Mart* lxxxix (1878) 21 Ennie go packe thee to some forreine soyle. 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III 255 Pack thee out of my sight. 1865 CARLYLE *Pradk Gl* xi. 1 (1872) IV 63 Voltaire lost no time in packing himself [cf. Germ. *sich packen*]

b intr Also to be packing. To send packing, to send away, dismiss summarily (= sense II).

1506 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1797 As for all other let them trusse & packe. 1567 *Trial Treas* in Hazi *Dodley* III 204 Will ye be packing, you ill-favoured lout? 1594 NASH *Unfort Trav* 9, I would . send him packing. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T* Plays 1873 III. 35 For your owne sake, I advise you to pack hence. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel*.

Gen. (1693) 514 Let us be packing, We'll dwell no longer here; *nigrinus hinc*. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* xxi, Out I say, pack out this moment. 1844 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* I xi, Let the canting liar pack! 1844 BROWNING *Pied Piper* 32 Sure as fate, we'll send you packing. 1893 STEVENSON *Caitanya* II 13, I had scarce breath enough to send my porter packing

II trans To send or drive away, order off, send about his business, dismiss summarily, get rid of. Now usually with *off*

1589 RIDER *Bibl Schol* 1047 To packe, or drine forwarde. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* x lv (1612) 243 Lord William Graie . Did with an armie hence pack thence our dangerous neighbour Guise. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean Ex.* (1648) 24 He was packed away. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Jan., My Lord did presently pack his lady into the Country. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairery Inpr* (1757) II 73 They are pretty sure of packing him off to one or other that does not understand them. 1817 HOGG *Tales & St V* 187 As soon as day-light appeared, I was packed about my business. 1894 NORRIS in *Cornh Mag* Mar 227 He packed her off to bed at once.

12. To pack a jury, cards. see next.

† Pack, v 2 Obs [Origin obscure: cf. **PACK sb** 2] The sense, both in *vb* and *sb*, suggests some connexion with **PACK sb** (also **COMPACT sb** 1), the implication here being however always bad. As to the form, though final *-t* is commonly reduced in *Sc* and in some mod *Eng* dial to *c* or *k* (e.g. *ack, fack, correck, direct*, etc.), we have no evidence of such change in Standard *Eng* of 16-17th c; yet a confusion between *pack* and *pack's*, *pack'd*, is conceivable. On the other hand, no connexion is apparent between sense 1 and any sense treated under **PACK v**; hence this has been provisionally ranked as a separate word. But the later senses, esp 4 and 5, appear to arise from a blending of this with **PACK v**, with which they are now in feeling associated. So with **PACK sb** 2]

† I. + I. intr. To enter into a private arrangement, to agree in a secret or underhand design; to plot, conspire, scheme, intrigue.

1529 [see **PACKING vbl sb** 2] 1582 STANYHURST *Benet* iv (Arb) 97 With two Gods packing one woman sellye to coosen. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* iv. 1 155 Goe packe with him, and guse the mother gold, And tell them both the circumstance of all. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 14 b, [This want of profit] they impute it partly to the Eastern buyers packing, partly to the owners not venting, and venturing the same.

† 2 To bring or let (a person) into a plot, to engage as a confederate or conspirator; in *pass.* to be an accomplice or confederate in a plot. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* v i 219 That Goldsmith there, were he not pack'd with her, Could witness it. 1599 - *Much Ado* v. 1. 308 Margaret I beleue was packt in all this wrong. Hired to it by your brother. 1600 DAY *Begg Bedmall Gr* i. 1 (1881) 18 Do you but send away Sir Walter Playnesy, Let me alone to pack the Cardinal

† 3. trans. To contrive or plan (something) in an underhand way; to plot. *Obs.*

1613 [see **PACKING vbl sb** 2] 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iv 209 Their Marriage there was neither stoll, nor packt, Nor posted. 1665 FULLER *Ch Hist* II. ii 120 She had purposely beforehand packed and plotted the same [his death]. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc Parables* xii 417 Had it been a pack'd business, they would have been careful not to have differed in a tittle

b intr or abs.

1590 NASH *Pasquins's Apol* (Gros I 225), My Reformer doth nothing but play the lugler: he packs under-board, and shewes not how farre forth the Archb. hath afflicted it

II. 4. To select or make up (a jury or a deliberating or voting body) in such a way as to secure a partial decision, or further some private or party ends.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I 153 Grieved, that she had . wrested out such a verdict against him, and therein packed up a quest at his owne choice. 1643 [see **PACKED** 2].

1665 J. WBSB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 159 What by impanelling of ignorant Jurors, what through packing and suborning Them. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt A* Acht 607 He packt a Jury of dissenting Jews. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iv (1724) I 626 All people saw the way for packing a Parliament now laid open. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II 98 He had packed the courts of Westminster Hall in order to obtain a decision in favour of his dispensing power. 1812 vii 317 Having determined to pack a parliament, James set himself energetically and methodically to the work.

5. To arrange or shuffle (playing cards), so as to cheat or secure a fraudulent advantage. Hence *fig.*, to pack cards with (any one), to make a cheating arrangement with (cf. sense 1) *Obs* or *arch*

1599 MINGHEU *Sp Dict. Barajar*, to packe cards, to shuffle cards. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cy* IV. xiv 19 Shee, Eros has Packt Cards with Cesars, and false plaid my Glory Vnto an Enemies triumph. 1615 BACON *Sh about Undertakers* Wks. 1879 I. 498/1 Some shall be thought practisers that would pluck the cards, and others shall be thought papists that would shuffle the cards. The king were better call for a new pair of cards, than play upon these if they be packed. 1667 DENHAM *Direct Paunt* IV. ix. 11 in *Third Collect Poems* 192 How to pack Knaves' amongst Kings and Queens. 1753 *Scots Mag* Oct. 492/1, I learned to pack cards and to cog a day. 1890 MCCARTHY *French Revol* II 76 The poor King tried, to pack cards with fortune.

Packable (pæk'əb'l), *a rare* [cf. **PACK v** 1 + **-ABLE**]. Capable of being packed.

1880 *Blackw Mag.* Mar 368 Guns packable on the backs of mules

Package (pækedz). Also 7 *pacogae*. [cf. **PACK v** 1 + **-AGE**]

1 The packing of goods, etc.; the mode in which goods are packed; + *spec.* the privilege formerly held by the City of London of packing cloth and other goods exported by aliens or denizens (*obs.*). 1611 CORAN, *Ambalage*, package. 1640 and *Charter*

Chas. I to London (cf. Luffman *Charters* (1793)), Officium Sarcinacionis sive Paccacionis, Anglice *Package*, omnium Pannorum [etc.] [Confirmation of Charter 18 Edw IV (1478) which reads: Officia sive occupationes paccacionis omnimodorum Pannorum, etc.] 1601 *House of Lords MSS.* (1892) 299 The offices and duties of Baillage, Package, Scavage, Portage. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II vii 209 The whole was a very extraordinary piece of false package; and . there was concealed amongst the cotton, in every jar, a considerable quantity of double doubloons and dollars. 1800 COQUHOUN *Comm Thames* xi 332 The privileges of the Package of Cloths and certain other outward bound Goods of Foreign Merchants, Denizens, or Aliens are confirmed to the City by Charter of. 16 Charles I. 1849-52 1000 *Cycl Anat* IV 1127/2 Artificial arrangement. contributing to facilitate their package

† 2 The whole or mass of things packed together; a cargo. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Martner's Mag.* *Penalties & Forf* 7 If any . Person taking Charge of the Ship, shall permit any sort of the Package therein to be opened. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XI. ii § 7 209 The spleen may be merely a stuffing, a soft cushion to fill up a vacancy or hollow, which unless occupied, would leave the package loose and unsteady

3. A bundle of things packed up, whether in a box or other receptacle, or merely compactly tied up, esp. such a bundle of small or moderate size, as an item of luggage, a packet, parcel (The chief current sense.)

1722 DE FOX *Col. Fack* (1840) 328 Cases, packages, and bales of European goods. 1820 CRABBE *Borough* I 76 Package, and parcel, hogs-head, chest, and case. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* II 24 Their innumerable horses, some burthened with packages, others following in droves. 1897 GEN H. PORTER in *Century Mag* Jan 351 At noon a package of despatches reached head quarters.

4. + a. Means, material, or requisites for packing.

1751 R. PALTOK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II xviii 202 My greatest concern was, having broke up so many of my chests, to find package for the things

5 A case, casing, box, or other receptacle in which goods are packed.

Original package, the package or case in which goods are sent out from the place of manufacture

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XII 580 The method of pricing, or squeezing the article into its package, so as to reduce its bulk for storage. 1837 *Pet to Ho. Comm* in *Bischoff's Woollen Manuf* II 60 Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honourable House to place the holders of wool, duty paid . upon the same footing as importers and holders of silk in original packages. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 6/2 Judge Foster [of Kansas] recently decided that liquor could only be sold in 'original packages', which is construed as meaning one or more bottles of beer or whisky. The merchants . are not allowed to sell beer or whisky by the glass.

Hence **Pa'ckaging**, the action of making up into a package, also *attribd*.

1875 KNIGHT *Duct Mech.* *Packaging-machine*, a machine for bundling yarns or goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling-press

† Packald. *Obs.* Also 5 *pakald* [cf. **PACK sb** 1]

The nature of the suffix is not clear. Jamieson suggests a corruption of *-et in packet*, and compares *fagald* for *Fagor*. But the first quot is earlier than any we have of *packet*

A pack, bundle, a burden, load, a packet.

1440 *York Myst* xviii 169 þu pakald here me bus, Of all I plege and playne me. 1516 *Inv R. Wardrobe* (1813) 25 Item ane pakald of lettrez with ane obligation up wth soverties for Alexander Boid for the lands of Kilmarnock. 1637 ROTHERFORD *Lett to Laird of Cally* Lett. (1671) 257 O how loath we are to forgoe our pakalds and burdens

Packall, variant of **PEGALL**, Indian basket.

Pack-cloth. [cf. **PACK sb** 1 + **CLOTH**; cf. Du. *pack-kleed* (Kilian 1599).] A stout coarse kind of cloth used for packing, a piece of this.

14 *Metr Voc* in Wv-Wulcker 629/17 *Bumbarum*, kotyn or pakclothe. 1565-67 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Coactha*, skinnes wherlin clothes were packed in carriage packe clothes. 1698 *Land. Gas* No 3368/4 Pack'd up in a Bundle of Packcloth. 1776 [see **PACK v** 1]. 1837 *Perris & Captivity* (Constable's Misc) 230, I had no sort of clothing, but a piece of packcloth about my middle

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.* Also *packt*. [cf. **PACK v** 1 + **-ED**]

1. Put or pressed together closely in a bundle or mass, crowded in, etc.; put into a package or packet. see **PACK v** 1-3

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I 102 We sailed through a great quantity of packed or broken ice. 1827 H. MARTINEAU *Hist Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv 126 A closely packed assembly of business-like men. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der* III. xxiii, The packed-up shows of a departing fair. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 126 The packed mass ran from the cabin partition to the sliding door

2 Filled with something packed in, as full as it will hold; stuffed, crammed, crowded. see **PACK v** 7.

1883 *Scotsman* 30 July 4/5 Packed trains were despatched every few minutes. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm Duties*, etc. (1899) 69 How shall the women's message reach us her Above the tumult of the packed bazar?

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.* 2 [cf. **PACK v** 2 + **-ED**]

Selected or manipulated to serve party ends, as a deliberative assembly, a jury: see **PACK v** 2 4.

1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power Parl* I 23 It was by this packed over-awed Parliament, and Act, annulled, revoked, and holden as none. 1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Pla for King* 5 By the subscription of a packt grand Jury. 1669 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test*. 80 The pack'd Council of Trent. 1736 NEAL *Hist Purit* III 530 This met with some opposition even in that pack'd assembly. 1844 TUPPER *Heart* xi. 119 Loaded dice, packed cards. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp Reform* 8 Aug, It was not a packed meeting.

Packer¹ (pækər). Also 5 **pakker**, -our. [f. PACK v.1 + -ER; = Du. *pakker* (Kilian *packer*)]

1 One who packs, one who puts up something in a bundle or receptacle, with qualifying adj., one (well or ill) skilled in packing.

1598 [see PACK v.1] 1722 Dr. Foe. *Ch. Pack* (1840) 328 They were repacked by packers of their own. 1884 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. 1. 2 Some valets are bad packers.

2 *spec.* + a. An officer charged with the packing or supervision of the packing of exported goods liable to custom, etc. cf. *packing-officer* in PACKING vbl sb.13 and PACKAGE I Obs. (The earliest sense: in 14th c. Anglo-L. *pacator*.)

1353 *Rolls of Paris* II. 251/x Certain nombre des Porteurs, Packers, Gwynders, Overours, & autres Laborers des Laines 1450 *Ibid.* V. 200/x Surveyours of the serche, Packers or any other Officers 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 11 No manner of person beyng sworn to be a wolle packer 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 2 Euery porte where no tellers nor packers at this present time be

b One whose business or trade it is to pack goods for transportation; one who prepares and packs provisions, as meat, fish, fruit, etc. for future or distant markets.

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 449 Several bundles of cloaths seized at a packers in Coleman street 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 175 Goods had been sent by orders from the vendee to a packer, the packer was considered as a middle man between the vendor and vendee 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 The closing of these markets caused a serious loss to the American breeders and packers.

c One who packs people in seats

1898 C. RALPH in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/3 The gentleman called the packer, whose business was to cry, 'Move up, please; sit closer, please'

d One who transports goods by means of pack-beasts (*U.S. and Australia*)

1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 216 Burthen-Bearers, Packers. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 Here we met a Packer with ten pack-horses 1881 *Chas. Carter* 76 A packer offered me higher wages to drive pack-horses down the south coast

b A pack-horse, pack-mule, etc. (*Australia*.)

1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 59 A horse, some old packer he looked like. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/1 Starting back from one of the Flemington hotels with his saddle horses and packers.

4 A machine or contrivance used for packing.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Packer* 7 The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine. 1894 *Labou. Commission Gloss.* *Packers* 4, laths used for packing calicoes in bales

5. A device to make a gas-tight packing between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well *U.S.*

Hence **Packership**, the office of a packer. See 2 a.

1495 *Letter Bk. City of London* I. If 37 b, Thoffices of Packership and Gawgership of the said Citee

Packer². [f. PACK v.2 + -ER¹] One who 'packs' cards, juries, etc.; + a confederate in a fraudulent design, a conspirator, plotter

1886 NEWTON tr. *Danai's Deceit* vi. As many foisting coseners and deceptful packers in playing use to do 1590 MINNEV *Sy. Dict.*, *Baragador*, a packer of cards, a shuffler of cards 1771 T. HULL *Sur W. Harrington* (1797) II. 165 A packer is one who is in league with a parcel of smart young fellows that are rather destitute of fortune, and for that reason are pushing for everything which can make it. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 95 Associating with Coggers of dice, packers of Cards

Packery (pækəri). *rare*. [See -ERY; = Du. *pakkery*] a. A place where goods are packed; a packing establishment b. A collection of packs or packages

1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 447 Broom factories, pork packeries, soap-works 1891 Miss DOWD *Girl in Karp.* 211 On his back his marvellous baggage was strapped. A pair of boots and his coat were tied with pieces of cotton-string to the whole packery

Packet (pækət), sb. Also 6-9 *paquet*, 7 *paquette*, 8-9 *paquet*. [Dim of PACK sb.1 Cf. F. *paquet* (1530 in Palsgr.), *paquet* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *pacchetto* (Florio 1611), Sp. *paquete*. The Fr. and Eng. forms appear together in Palsgrave 1530, Hatz-Darm say the Fr. was from the Eng., and as *paquet* is masc. it could hardly be the dim. of obs. F. *paque* fem., which would have been *paquette*. Possibly the Eng. was orig. an Anglo-Fr. dim. of *pack*. The It. and Sp. forms are late, and app. from Fr.]

1. A small pack, package, or parcel; in earliest use applied to a parcel of letters or dispatches, and esp. to the State parcel or 'mail' of dispatches to and from foreign countries

1530 PALSGR 250/2 *Paquet* of letters, *paquet de lettres* 1533 BRIAN TUKER *Let to Cromwell* 17 Aug., I wrote unto my Lorde of Northumberlande, to write on the bak of his paquettes the houre and day of the depeche a 1548 Sir E. HOWARD in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III.* I. 151, I send you in this paquet a lettre to my wife. 1599 J. FRANCIS (Chester Post) in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IX. 377, I cannot hear of any passage out of Ireland, saving the post bark which brought over two packets. 1604 E. GILFINGSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. x 452 How the Kings of Mexico and Peru had intelligence seeing they had no use of any letters, nor to write packets. 1653 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 8 Your great packet is come to my hand 1693 *Masachus. P. O. Act.* A packet shall be accounted 3 letters at the least. 1716 Lady M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 21 Nov., I foresee I shall swell

my letter to the size of a packet 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 53 His Excellency was making up a packet, which was to be sent to Berlin by his running footman 1803 in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 304 We present you a packet of plants 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 393 The difficulty and expense of conveying large packets from place to place 1871 T. T. COOPER *Pioneer Commerce* ix. 250, I produced a packet of photographs of friends 1875 *Use's Dict. Arts* II. 728 Thus the packet [of leaf gold] becomes sufficiently compact to bear beating with a hammer of 15 or 16 pounds weight

b *fig.* A small collection, set, or lot (of things or persons): cf. PACK sb.13.

Sometimes (with obvious reference to a packet of letters or news), a false report, a falsehood, a 'packet of lies' cf. GALLEY-PACKET *To sell one a packet* (colloq.), to tell him a falsehood, take him in, 'sell' him

1589 NASH *Prof. Greene's Mammoth* (Arb.) 6 The Italianate pen, that of a packet of plumes, affordeth the presse a pamphlet or two 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 The Heathenish and Popish, and other packets of miracles 1766 in J. H. Jesse *Geo. Selwyn & Contents* (1843) II. 72, I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your packet of friends 1796 GOSK *Class Dict.* *Packet*, a false report 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* xix, Dorothy had possessed herself of a slight packet of the rumours which were flying abroad 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* xliii, It never crossed my mind that the man was selling me a packet.

c As title of a periodical publication containing news, etc.

1678-9 (*title*) *The Weekly Packet* of Advice from Rome. 1683 T. HOR *Agathocles* 6 The loathsome Cries Of daily Letters, Packets, Mercurys. 1735 H. SCAGGAL'S *Life of God*, etc. Pref. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge judged it worthy a place in their Annual Packet to their corresponding members 1851 (*title*) *The Monthly Packet* of Evening Readings

d *transf.* Applied to natural formations.

1568 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 104 Caterpillars are easily gathered off during all the winter, taking away the packets which cleave about the branches 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 513 The texture of the heart is fleshy, consisting of packets of fibres, more or less oblique.

e A small pile or set of cards *rare*

1887 Miss W. JONES *Games Patience* ii. 9 The object is to build up packets from the ace to the king

2 Short for PACKET-BOAT

1799 STEELE *Tailor No. 107* 7 x You may easily reach Harwich in a Day, so as to be there when the Packet goes off 1800 WELLSLEY in *Owen Dagh* 66 Monthly packets should be established to sail regularly both from Europe and India. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights & Duties Neutrals* 72 Vessels of the type of the packets plying between Dover and Calais

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Carrying a packet or packets, as *packet-bark*, -*ship*, -*vessel* (= PACKET-BOAT); *packet-carrier*, -*horse*, put up or sold in packets, as *packet goods*, *tea*, *tobacco*, *packet-day* (see *quot.*); + *packet-mail*, a 'mail' or bag containing letters or papers, a mail-bag (*obs.*), *packet-note*, a size of note-paper, 9 by 11 inches the sheet.

1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* 1. 320 The gay 'packet-bark, to Ermo bound 1806 *DEKLER News fr. Hell Wks* (Giosart) II. 122 The 'Packet-carrier (that all this while waited on the other side), cride a boate, a boat. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *'Packet-day*, the mail day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship. 1869 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2485/4 Three Persons on Horseback set upon the Chester Mail taking the 'Packet-Horse and Packet into an adjacent Wood. 1663 *FRANCIS Counsel* 8 Postillions hasten with the 'Packet-Mails to the Post Office 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 1. 61 About her neck a Packet-Male, Fraught with Advice, some fresh, some stale. 1842 DICKENS in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Jan. 217/1, I made arrangements for returning home in the George Washington 'packet-ship 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 Twenty years ago there were scarcely a dozen 'packet tobaccos; now they are innumerable

Packet, v. [f. PACKET sb. cf. F. *paqueter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1 *trans.* To make up into, or wrap up in, a packet.

1621 *Summary of Du Bartas* To Rd. 11 v. 6, So many wonders as I behold enstated and packeted vp in a paucity of Verses a 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (R.), My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and packeted 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 157 When Mr. Muntz has done, you will be so good as to packet him up, and send him to Strawberry 1853 Miss E. S. SHIPFARD *Ch. Austerley* 1, There was unction in the packeted, ticketed drugs

+ 2 *trans.* To dispatch by packet-boat. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* 1. The young lord of Telamon, her husband, Was packeted to France, to study courtship

+ b. *intr.* To ply with a packet-boat *Obs.*

1806 WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Packet*, to ply with a packet 1813 *Boston Daily Advertiser* 9 Mar. 3/4 The subscribers respectfully inform the publick that they continue the packeting business between Providence and New York

Packet-boat. [f. PACKET sb. + BOAT. Hence, F. *paquetbot*, in 1634 *paqueboub* (Cleiriac *Termes de Marine* 35), in *Dict. Acad.* 1718 *paquet-bot*.]

A boat or vessel plying at regular intervals between two ports for the conveyance of mails, also of goods and passengers; a mail-boat. (Often shortened to *packet* see PACKET sb. 2.)

Orig. the boat maintained for carrying 'the packet' of State letters and dispatches Cf. 1598-9 (in *Rept. Secret Comm.* on Post Office, 1844, 37) Postes towards Ireland Holyhead, allowance as well for serving the packet by land as for entertaining a bark to carve over and to returne the packet, at x li the month. An early official name for this was POST-BARK (in *State Papers* as late as 1651), also POST-BOAT, q. v. In 1628 (S. P. Dom. Chas. I., CXKIV. 118 b, P. R. O.) Holyhead for keepinge a Boate... to Transport the Packets to Ireland *Margin*, this to be performed

by the packets postmaster', this 'Boate to Transport the Packets' was prob. already familiarly known as the 'packet-boat', since this term was so well-known as to be borrowed in French before 1634 (In 1637 the 'Speedy Post' to carry the packet to and from the Continent was known as the 'Postmaster's Frigate' (Cal S. P. *passim*).

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct., I marched three English miles towards the packet-boate 1649-50 *Commons' Journal* 21 Mar. The Charge of the Packet Boats for Ireland 1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 § 8 (Scobell) 513 Rules for the Settlement of Convenient Posts, and Stages... and the providing and keeping of a sufficient number of Horses, and Packet-Boats 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 267/4 The passage is re establish between Harwich and Helvoet-sluyce, with able and sufficient Packet-boats of 60 Tuns 1693 G. COLLINS *Gr. Brit. Coasting Pilot* I. 14/1 Holyhead-Road The Packet Boats for Ireland use this place 1718 Lady M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 Oct., I arrived this morning at Dover, after being tossed a whole night in the packet-boat 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 295 A packet-boat, sails every fortnight 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxx, the big open packet-boat that crosses the Frith of Lorn.

Packfong, erroneous form for PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver

Pack-full, a. [f. PACK v.1] As full as can be packed

1858 Mrs. CARLYLE 16 Jan. in *New Lett & Mem.* (1903) II. 172 Her head has been pack full of nonsense.

Pack-horse. [f. PACK sb.1 + HORSE sb.] A horse used for carrying packs or bundles of goods c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulker 151/38 *Hic saginarius*, a pakhors [printed palhors] 1552 HULIOT, Packhorse or mule, *chellarius* 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd & Commur* 48r Two hundred Horsemen in Moscow, requie three hundred Packe horses 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi (1841) I. 260 Carriage by packhorses and by wagons 1859 J. LACKERAY *Virgin* 1, Strings of pack-horses that had not yet left the road.

b *fig.* A drudge.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* I. in 122, I was a packe-horse in his great affairs. 1693 WOOD *Life* 27 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 436 He has been a packhorse in the practical and old galenical way of physick 1768 GOLDSM *Good n. Man* II. 1, I'll be pack-horse to none of them

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1593 NASH *Christs T.* 65 b, Violent are most of our packe-horse Pulpit-men a 1703 POMFREY *Fortunate Compt.* 44 He pack-horse like, jogs on beneath his load 1797 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 384 The heat and the burning flies such as to excite compassion even in the hearts of pack-horsemen. 1872 JENKINSON *Gude Eng. Lakes* (1879) 53 The old packhorse track from Kendal to Whitehaven

Packhouse (pæk'haüs). [f. PACK sb.1 + HOUSE sb.; = Du. *pakhuis* (Kilian *pakhuis*), Ger. *packhaus*; obs. F. *paquhaus*] A building in which packs or bundles of goods are stored, a warehouse 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 16 (They) did let out the best of their houses to strangers for chambers, and pack-houses 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 65 Several hundred persons at Dundee carried off 400 sacks of wheat and barley, from the packhouse 1893 *Daily News* 5 May 5/4 The company's packhouses are just now overstocked with Russian cotton

Packing (pæk'ing), vbl sb.1 [f. PACK v.1 + -ING¹.]

I. The action of PACK v.1

1. The putting (of things) together compactly, as for transport, preservation, or sale; the filling (of a receptacle) with things so put in.

1839 *Act 13 Rich. II.* c. 9 § 1 Null merchant nautre homme achate ses leynes par celles paroles *Goodpakyng* ne par autres paroles semblables. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 35 Pro *pakyng* dictorum pannorum 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Neither the Tale-fish nor small Fish should be laid doud in packing 1506 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 109 Throw pakying and peling of merchand gude in Leith to be had furth of our realm 1760-72 H. BROOK *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 101 The night was employed in hastening and packing 1802 Mr. EDGEMORTH *Irish Bulls* iv. 161 Little Dominick heaved many a sigh when he saw the packings up of all his school-fellows 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Ann. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 755 A circumstance which much facilitates the packing of the abdominal viscera 1897 *Longmans' Geog. Ser. II.* *The World* 333 Meat-curing and packing is a very important industry at Chicago and Cincinnati [Cf. Pack v.1 b.]

b The assembling of gregarious beasts or birds: see PACK v.1 5

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 303 The packing of birds is very interesting

c *Med.* Wrapping in a wet sheet.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 51 The wet sheet packing, one of the most brutish of the hydropathic appliances

II. 2. *concr.* Any material used to fill up a space or interstice closely or tightly; filling, stuffing.

Applied, e.g., to a piece of some substance inserted in a joint, around a piston, etc., so as to render it air-tight or water-tight, a contrivance (such as a bag of flax-seed, which swells when wetted) for stopping the opening between the tube and the side of the boring in an oil well, small stones embedded in mortar, for filling up the inside of a wall, in *Printing*, a cloth, board, or the like, placed between the impression-cylinder and the paper, for equalizing the impression

1844 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 160 The ends of the wheels are made to move round steam-tight by packings or stuffings 1837 *Cent. Eng. & Arch. Trml.* I. 12/1 They form a perfectly secure water-joint, without any assistance of packing, lead, or other material 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Packing*, small stones imbedded in mortar, used to fill up the interstices between the larger stones in rubble work 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Packing*, a quantity of wood or coals piled up to support roofs in a mine or for other purposes, the stuffing round a cylinder, etc. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 221 (*Rotary Press*) It was customary to work entirely with soft packing—that is to say, with a

thick blanket or cloth between the impression cylinder and the paper.

III 3. attrib and Comb a Used for, in, or in connexion with the packing of goods, as *packing-awl*, *-cloth*, *-crate*, *-crib*, *-house*, *-knot*, *-paper*, *-shed*, *-stick*, *-wood*, *-yard* b Pertaining to or used in the packing of a piston, a joint, etc., as *packing-block*, *-bolt*, *-expander*, *-gland*, *-leather*, *-nut*, *-ring* c *Packing-board* see quot; *packing-box*, (a) a box for packing goods in, (b) a stuffing-box around the piston-rod of a steam-engine; *packing-case*, a case or frame-work in which articles are packed or securely enclosed, for conveyance to a distance, *packing-needle* = *PACK-NEEDLE*, *packing-officer* (see quot), *packing-penny*, a penny given at dismissal; *to give a packing-penny to*, to 'send packing', to dismiss, *packing-press*, a strong press, usually hydraulic, used to compress goods into small bulk for convenience of carriage; *packing-sheet*, (a) a sheet for packing goods in, (b) *Med* a wet sheet in which a patient is enveloped in hydropathic treatment; *packing whites*, name for a kind of woollen cloth.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Packing-awl*, one for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper *Ibid.* **Packing-bolt* (Steam-engine), a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. **1881** ARCHIT *Publ. Soc. Dict.* **Packing-board*, the term applied to the boards used with pulling boards over the intended soffit of an arch in tunneling, to the top of the heading wherever the earth shows symptoms of falling in. **1884** SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 212 The wood is soft and spongy, and only fit for **packing-boxes*. **1891** in *Picton L'pool Minic Rec* (1886) II 268 The frames, **packing cases* and carriage. **1893** SLOUS *Trans S E Africa* 26 A large open packing-case, in which had been stowed the trading goods. **1890** CENT *Dict s v* *Lentice*, The outer (not corky) cells of a lentice are termed **packing or complementary cells*. **1899** W S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1886) 44 For making **packing-crates*. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.* **Packing Gland*, an annular piece, the cover of a stuffing box, which is screwed or otherwise forced into the stuffing box to expand the packing against the piston. **1871** ROUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Ann. May* 300 **Packing knots* are used for binding timber together. **1866** in *Pittam Crim. Trials* III 67 A sharp thing lyk a **packing needle*. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*. **Packing-officer*, an excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other excisable articles. **1858** B. JOHNSON *Case Altered* III 111, Will you give A **packing penny* to virginity? **1825** BROCKETT *N C Gloss*, *Packing-penny-day*, the last day of the fair, when all the cheap bargains are to be had. **1845** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 292 A very ingenious and useful **packing-press* has been invented by Mr. John Peck. **1845** *Rates of Customs* c1, Olde shetes called **packinge shetes* the dossen. **1869** CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 8x Had this gentleman been subjected to the *Packing-sheet* followed by Tepid-bathing. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Packing-stick*, a woolfing stick; one used in straining a twine around a rolled fleece of wool in type. **1873** ACT & *Rich. III* c 8 § 4 Eny Clothes called **Packying whites*. **1876-80** BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 64, note, Should peradventure any **packing-worthy* occasion happen to take place. **1883** A. J. ANDERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 6 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) The sponges are taken to the **packing-yard*, where they are sorted, clipped, soaked in tubs of lime-water, and spread out to dry in the sun.

Packing, *vbl sb* 2 [f. *PACK* v 2]

a Private or underhand arrangement, fraudulent dealing or contriving, plotting. see *PACK* v 2 **a** **1859** SKELTON *Death Earl Northumb.* 71 Ther was fals packing, or els I am beglyde. **1857** HARRISON *England* II. 111. (1877) 177 Such packing is vsed at elections, that he that hath most friends, is alwaies surs to speed. **1863** DEKKER *Batchelors Banquet* Wks (Grosart) I 208 Then fals hee into a frantick vaine of lealouse watching his wifes cloke packing. **1873** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 The foing and packing of miracles. **1856** BRAMHALL *Rept. II* 203 If there be no misceariage, no packing of Votes, no fraud used...like that in the Council of Arminum for rejecting *homo-ousios*.

b Corrupt constitution or manipulation of a deliberative body, etc. see *PACK* v 2 4

1853 [F. PHILLIPS] *Consid. Cr. Chancery* 20 Suborning or packing or laying of juries. **1881** BENTHAM (*title*) The Elements of the Art of Packing as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of Libel Law. **1885** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv III 32 About the packing of the juries no evidence could be obtained. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 171 The packing of Parliaments hardly secured to the Stuarts a perpetual lease of power.

Packing, *ppl a* [f. *PACK* v + *-ING* 2.] That packs or is engaged in packing. see the verbs **1836** DAVENANT *Wits v* 1, The nimble packing hand. **1890** Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 2/3 One large packing firm (in S. California) will this year lose \$50,000 on prunes alone. **+ Packishness** *Obs. nonce-word* The condition or quality of being a pack.

1872 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 22 If any one tramgam be taken out or missing, the pack then presently loses its packishness, and cannot any longer be said to be a pack.

Packman (pæk'mæn) [f. *PACK* sb 1 + *MAN* sb.] A man who travels about carrying goods in a pack for sale; a pedlar.

a **1645** SIR J. SEMPLE (*title*) A Pick-tooth for the Pope or the Packman. **1851** MARY PATER NOSTER, set down in a Dialogue betwixt a Pack-man and a Priest. *Ibid.* x The Priest said, Pack-man, thou must haunt the Closter, To learn the Ave, and the Pater noster. **1753** STEWART'S *Triad* 89 James immediately dispatched Alexander Stewart packman. **1817**

Hogg *Tales & Sk V* 166 Auld Ingleby, the Liverpool packman. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II, I hoped that he would catch the packmen.

Hence **Packmanship**, the office of a packman. **1831** BLACKW. *Mag. XXX.* 251 Denying the truth of his picture of packmanship.

Packmantie, *obs. Sc.* var. *POCKMANTEAU*, etc., portmanteau. **Pack-moth**: see *PACK* sb 1

Pack-needle, *Forms*: see *PACK* and *NEEDLE*. [f. *PACK* sb 1 + *NEEDLE*, cf. Ger. *packnadel*, Du. *paknaald* (Kilian *paknaelde*)] A large strong needle used for sewing up packages in stout cloth. **1327** *Wardrobe Acc.* 20 *Edw. II* 26/10 Unus penner cum paknedis. **1341** [see *PACKTHREAD*] **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 226, I Brochede hem with a pak-needle [v. rr. pakneld, pakke nedle] **1345** *Rates Customs* c11b, Packenedels the thousand ius iind. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. xlii (1678) 255 A long thick triangular needle of a good length like a large Pack-needle. **1736** AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX 337 Thrusting close to the Bone a Pack-Needle armed with a strong Packthread. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I xxi 551 Sacks were made in the house, and pack-needles and thread were bought for the purpose.

Packsaddle (pæk'sædl) [f. *PACK* sb 1 + *SADDLE* sb, cf. Du. *paknadel* (Kilian *packnadel*), Ger. *packsattel*.]

1 A saddle adapted for supporting a pack or packs to be carried by a pack-beast.

1388 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* ii 27 In a pakke sadil ether hors litur. **1530** PALSGR. *250/2* Packesadyll, *bata, bas*. **1598** B. JOYSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv, Born for the manger, pannier, or pack-saddle. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii (1851) 149 Ye may take off their packsaddles, their days work is done. **1772** NUGENT in *Hist. Pr. Gerund* I 348 He will as much apply to scholastic studies as it now rains pack-saddles. **1859** MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv 98 The Mexicans use a leathern pack-saddle without a tree.

2 Short for *pack-saddle roof*. see 3.

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Eccles.* 130 A point commands eight spurs at once, two being pack-saddles.

3 *attrib and Comb.*, as *packsaddle-maker*; *packsaddle roof* (see quot), *packsaddle tower*.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, A Packe saddle maker, *albar-din*. **1790** *Land. Gas. No.* 5504/4 William Milward, Pack-saddle-maker. **1845** PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed 4) I 381 A very common termination [of the church towers in Normandy] is a pack-saddle roof with gables on two sides. **1848** RICKMAN *Archit. App.* 43 The tower on two sides has high gables, and is roofed from these with a common house ridge roof. This sort of roof is called a pack saddle roof.

Packstaff (pæk'staf) [f. as prec + *STAFF*]

A staff on which a pedlar supports his pack when standing to rest himself in proverbial phrase *as plain as a packstaff* (*obs*; now *pkstaff*)

1542 BECON *David's Harp* Early Wks (Parker Soc.) 276 He is as plain as a pack-staff. **1597** Bp. HALL *Sat.* iii. ProL 4 Not, riddle like, obscuring their intent, But pack-staffe plains, uttering what thing they ment. **1691** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. 1, O Lord, what absurdities! as plain as any packstaff. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Foot of Quail* (1792) I. iv 153 Poundings of packstaves. **1881** DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 310 The benedictions of the pack-stave.

b *attrib* (expressing contempt). *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* l. 1. B. vii, O packstaffe rimes.

Ibid. II. v. E. v, A packstaffe Epethite, and scorned name.

Packthread (pæk'þred). *Forms* see *PACK* and *THREAD*. [f. as prec. + *THREAD* sb.] Stout thread or twine such as is used for sewing or tying up packs or bundles.

1341 DURHAM *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 In Paknedel et Paktrede emp. pro lana paknada, viij^d. **1398-3** *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 158 Pro packred pro dictis ligandis. **1442** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 367, vj Skaynyys of grete packthreadre for the messons for messours.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* v. i 47 A beggerly account of empty boxes, Remnants of packthread. **1604** T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII 22 Appareled in villanous packthread, **1722** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ¶ 5 There was a Counsellor who never pleaded without a Piece of Packthread in his Hand. **1865** CARLYLE *Frederic*, *Gl.* xii. xl. (1872) IV 239 His big Austrian Heritages elaborately tied by diplomatic packthread and Pragmatic Sanction.

attrib and Comb **1790** *Land. Gas. No.* 5868/9 Shift... ruffled with a Packthread striped Muslin with looped Mechlin Edging. **1793** *Ibid.* No. 6175/6 William Burdock, Packthread-Spinner. **1863** F. A. KEMBLE *Resid.* in *Georgia* 27 A pack-thread bell-rope.

Packthread, var. *PAKTONG*, Chinese nickel-silver.

Packwax see *PAKWAX*.

Paco (pā'ko). Also *pacos*. [Sp. *paco*, a.

Quichua *paco*, the native name in Peru.

Cf. Domingo de S. Tomas *Lex. Leng. Peru.* 1560, *Oveja*, llama, 6 *paco*, 6 *guaca*, 6 *guanaco*, 6 *vicuña*]

1 = *ALPACA*

1604 [see *ALPACA* 1, *GUANACO*] **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 The Sierras yield, Pacos, a kind of sheeps-asses, profitable for fleece and burthen. **1752** SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 575 The Camelus, without any gibbosity The Pacos. It is a native of Peru, and is sometimes employed, as the Glama, in carrying burthens. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II 415 The natural colour of the paco is that of a dried rose leaf. **1834** NAT. PHILOS. III *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 The paco, which in its domestic state is called bichua or vionia.

2 *Min* An earthy brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of silver. (From its colour.) **1839** URB. *Dict. Artis* 915 *Paco*, or *Pacos*, is the Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron. **1854** J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth U. S.* in 160 The principal ores [at Cerro de Pasco] are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the *colorados* of the Mexican miners, they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores.

Pacock, north form of *peacock*, *PEACOCK*.

+ Pa-colet, *Obs.* Name of a dwarf in the old romance of Valentine and Orson, said to have made a magical horse of wood by which he could instantly convey himself to any desired place. Hence allusively, esp. in *Pacolet's horse* (F. le cheval de Pacolet), and *Pacolet* for a swift steed.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64, I may speake of Peru, and in speech, digresse from that, to the description of Calicut but in action, I cannot represent it without Pacolets horse. **a** **1613** OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), The itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this woddon Pacolet. **1694** ECHARD *Plantus* 53 If I had got Pacolet's Horse, I cou'dn't ha' came sooner. **1728** RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wits* 230 I'll gar my Pacolet appear.

Pacquet, *obs. form* of *PACKET*.

Pact (pækt), *sb.* [a. OF. *fact* (14th c), later *pacte* (in OF. also *pat*, *par*, *pag*, pl. *pas*), ad. L. *pactum* agreement, covenant, neuter sb. f. *pactus*, pa. pple. of *pac-isc-ere* to agree, covenant.] An agreement between persons or parties, a compact.

Nude, bare, or naked pact, an agreement without consideration, which cannot therefore be legally enforced.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 361/1 No Merchaut. shall bynde any of ye Kynges Lieges, be pact, covenant nor bond. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 216 He was contente to make a pacte and couenaunte wyth Charles. **1542** HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* B. ij. b, That is due vnto vs by right, pactes, and leagues. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* iv 191 As offer them to me...on such abhorred pact, That I fall down and worship thee as God. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks 1808 V. 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. **1846** BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I 462/4 His pact with the evil one obliged him to drink no milk.

+ Pact (1ækt), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. *obs.* F. *pacter* (16th c. in Godef.), a. *trans.* To stipulate, to agree to, conclude (something) with a person; to enter into a pact with (a person) b. *intr.* To enter into a pact, bargain (for a thing). Hence *+ Pacted ppl. a*.

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 45 To pay the saide money, upon suche couenauntes as they shal pacte condiscende and conclude. **1567** TURBURY *Ovid's Epist.* 63 Thy pacted spouse I am. **1646** GAULE *Cases Conc.* 35 The pacted witch is one only operative, by vertue of a superstitious compact or contract made with the Diuelli. **1654** VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* II. 41 A Covenant of Grace... finely pactd with Man a sinner.

Pact, *obs.* f. *packed*, from *PACK* v.

Pacthred, *obs. form* of *PACKTHREAD*.

Paction (pæk'sjən), *sb.* Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5-6 *pacyon*, 5 *pactyon*, 6 -*tioue*, 6-7 -*tioun*. [a. OF. *paction*, *paction* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pactiōnem*, n. of action from *pactūre* to agree, covenant.] The action of making a bargain or pact; a bargain, agreement, compact, contract.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 8 The paction and promys that he maad to his broder Tytan. **1844** - *Fables of Esop* II. xi, The conuenances and pactionys made by drede and force oughte not to be holden. **1866** REG. *Privy Council Scot.* I 489 Ony setting, promises, taking, paction, or conditioun. **1857** W. MORICE *Coena quas* *hauri v* 51 He entered into paction with man. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 82 The provisions that the wife is entitled to, either by law or by paction. **1865** MAFIER *Brigand Life* II. App. 311 Such pactions with the assassins as the Bourbonist kings were not ashamed to enter into.

b. Those leagued together, a confederation.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx, And fight the whole paction of your enemies in Englebury.

Paction, *v. Sc.* [a. F. *pactionner*, *-onner* (14th c), f. *paction*: see prec.] **a**. *trans.* To covenant or agree to (something); **b** *intr.* To make a paction.

1640 R. BAILEY *Canterb. Self-conuict* Postser 8 The King of Scotland is obliged at his coronation to paction under his great oath the preservation of the established Religion. **1725** MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1700) II. 87 John Bisset pactioned with Bristow Bishop of Murray agent the Transportation of Ecclesia St. Mauntin to Balbray. **1839** GALT *Demon. Destiny* III 27 When they had paction'd to proceed together.

Pactional (pæk'sjənl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. *PACTION* sb + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pact or covenant.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 405 A relative, Pactional, and Sacramental Union. **a** **1659** Bp. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) II. 22 The Promises, are not simply free, but pactional and federal. **1725** E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks 1871 I 126 In a way of pactional debt. **1893** *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 130/2 The contract was pactional, and not testamentary.

Hence *Pactionally adv.*, by pact or agreement.

1884 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 341 An estate which was being pactionally secured to the issue of the marriage into which she was entering.

+ Pactionious, *a. Obs. rare-2* [f. L. *pactiō-us*, f. *pact-us* pa. pple.: see *PACK* sb. and *-TIUS*] Characterized by being agreed upon or stipulated.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1658** in PHILLIPS. **1755** JOHNSON, *Pactionious*, settled by covenant.

+ Pactive, *a. Obs. rare-1*, [ad. L. type **pactiv-us*, f. ppl. stem *pact-*: see *PACK* sb.] Pactional, settled by covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* l. 8 Heaven is often called a reward; not factive, but pactive, of covenant, not of merit.

Pactolian (pæktō'liən), *a.* [f. L. *Pactolus*, Gr. *Πακτωλός* + *-IAN*.] Of, belonging or relating

to, the river Pactolus in Lydia, famed in ancient times for its golden sands; golden.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iv. in *Magnificence* 275 With either hand she pours Pactolus surges and Argolian shows. *a1628* — *Christian's Conflict* 98 The sacred hunger of Pactolus Dust, Gold, Gold bewitches mee. 1796 *Modern Gulliver's Trav* 170 Each page invites to the pactolian coast. *a1845* Hood *Black Job* ii. Flimsy schemes, For rolling in Pactolian streams

Factorial, a *Sc. Law rare* [f. as next + -AL: see -ORIAL] = next

1884 *Law Rep* 9 App. Cases 332 The deed contains no pactorial contract to do anything except for the marriage

† **Factory**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad L. type **factōri-us*, f. *fact-*: see *PACT* sb. and -ORY] Of the nature of or pertaining to a pact or covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp* a *Peter* ii. 10 Thine is a service. Factory, undertaking such a work for such wages.

Pacu (pakit, pak'it) *Zool.* Also *pacou*, *paoo*. [a Tupi *pacu*] A fresh-water fish, *Mylietes pacu*, of Brazil and Guiana

1845 WATENTON *Wand S. Amer* (1882) 35 The Pacou the richest and most delicious fish in Guiana. 1837 GRIFITH *Tr. Cuvier* 424 The Pacu. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brasil* II. xvi. 240 The Pacu The Carp like body averages 2 to 3 palms in length

Pad (pād), sb.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2, 5 *pade*, 3 *pode*, 5-7 *padd*, 6 *pod*; 5-*pad*. [Late OE. *pade* or **pad*, akin to ON *padda* wk fem. (Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padd*) = OFris. and MDu. *padde*, Du. *pad*, *padde*, MLG. *padde*, *pedde*, LG. *pad*, mod Fris. dial. *padde*, *podde*, *podd*, *pod*, all in sense 'toad'. Cf. LG. or Du. *schilpad* tortoise, Ger. *schilpott* tortoise-shell. Hence the diminutive *PADDOCK*, frog. Relations outside Teutonic unknown.]

1. +A toad (*obs.*), but in mod. dialects, the same as *PADDOCK*, a frog

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dyden heo in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & pades wæron inne & drapen heo swa 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 277 Polheudes, & froskes, & podes spile Bond harde egipie folc in soile 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 115 On be cheif of be cholle A pade [MS *Thornton* tade, MS *Inglby* padok] pikes one he polle 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. xv. 1346 As ask or eddyre, tade or pade 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (Shaks. *Com.* 164, 1 xal prune that paddok and prevyn hym as a pad. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xiv. The fals ingyne of this foull carpad pad (rune bad). 1570 LEVINS *Manp.* 7/33 A Padde, tode, *bufa*. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 431 That this worme some wonders may wrik; And, through the poyson of this pod, our pratiques yerke 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, Pads, frogs 1876 *Mid. Yorks Gloss*, Pad, a frog 1893 HARVEY *New Let Wks* (Grosart) i. 291 The abjectest vermin, the vilest padd, that creepeth on the earth

2. A star-fish
1613 *Howard of Naworth Househ. Bks* (Surtees) 28 Mr. Sennoye's man bringing sea pads [note, the star fish] and wilkes 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min* 283 Seepadde *Stella marina*. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctowide* i. v. 11, Sea-hedgehog, madrepore, sea ruff, or pad

3. A pad in the straw, a lurking or hidden danger.
1530 *PALSOR*, 595/1 Though they make never so fayre a face, yet there is a pade in the strawe 1575 *CHURCHYARD Chippes* (1817) 136 Syr William Drury, (smelling out a pad in the straw) 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 63, I have poynted to the strawe where the padd lurkes, that every man at a glimpse might descry the beaste. 1590 *NASH Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cij b. 1650 *FULLER Pegasus* iii. ii. viii § 3 *Latet anguis in herba*, there is a pad in the straw, and invisible mischief lurking therein 1654 *PEYTON Catastr. Ho Stuart* (1731) 22 Altho' there lay a Pad in the straw

4. Comb. +*pad*-*stool* = *paddock-stipe*, +*pad*-*stool* = *paddock-stool*: see *PADDOCK* sb.¹ 3
1450 *Alphita* (Anecl. Oxon.) 241 *Boletus*, angl. tadelst [v. r. paddestol] *Ibid.* 37/5 *Cauda Pulci* crescit in aquis. angl. paddipe. 1570 *LEVINS Manp.* 161/15 A Paddock-stool, *suber*. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 384 A kind of Mushrom, or Paddockstool

Pad (pād), sb.² Also 7 *paddle*, (Sc. 8 *pead*, 9 *paid*) [A wordorig. of vagabonds' cant, introduced like other words of the class in 16th c. cf. *CRANK* sb.⁸; a. Du. or LG. *pad* = OHG. *pfad*, cognate with Eng. *PATH*, q. v.]

1. A path, track; the road, the way. *Orig. slang*, now also *dial.*
1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 84 The hygh pad, the hygh waye 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 216, I am a maunderer vpon the pad 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N* ii. v. A Rogue, A very Center, I Sir, one that maunds Vpon the Pad 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 12, I must say to the puddles that were in the horse pads, Be dry 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 21 For her guesed luck a wile but aff the pead [ed. 1812 paid], Grew there a tree w/ branches thick an' bred. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties Gloss*. (E. D. S.), Pad, a path. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shurt.* II. 709 Slip over Owse an' go by trods an' pads. 1898 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Buryph.* etc. 21 Striking a well-beaten pad, he followed it.

2. a. *Phr.* On the pad, on the road, on the tramp, To stand pad, to beg by the way; *Gentleman, knight, square of the pad*, a highwayman. b. Robbery on the highway. *slang.*
1664 *ETHEREDGE Comical Revenge* i. iii. I have laid the dangerous Pad now quite aside. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* 43 A troop of lusty Rogues upon the Pad. 1700 T. BROWN *Anussum Ser. & Com.* 205 Sometimes they are Squares of the Pad, and borrow a little Money upon the King's High-Way. 1706-7 FARQUHAR

Beaux' Strat. ii. 11, D'ye know of any other Gentlemen o' the Pad on this Road? 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 246 He subsists now by 'sitting pad' about the suburban pavements. *Ibid.* 416 Her husband was on the pad in the country, as London was too hot to hold him *Ibid.* III. 24 Beggars. who 'stand pad with a fakement' [remain stationary, holding a written placard]

† 3. A highway robber; a highwayman. Cf. *FOOTPAD*, *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 88 The High-Pad, or Knight of the Road 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* i. iv. 16 Two suspicious Fellows like lawful Pads, that would knock a Man down with Pocket Tipstaves 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, High Pad*, a High-way Robber well Mounted and Armed. *Ibid.*, Water-Pad, one that Robbs Ships in the Thames 1716 *CRESS Cowen Diary* (1861) 100 Mr. Mickelwaite was set upon by nine Footpads His Servants and he fired at them again, and the Pads did the same. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. xi, Four pads, In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter Behind his carriage 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* ii. v, High Pads and Low Pads

4. A road-horse, an easy-paced horse, a pad-nag.
1617 *MORSEY Itin.* ii. 47 He delighted in study, in gardens, in riding on a pad to take the air 1690 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. vii. 272, 50 sumpter horses, 6 war-horses, and 16 padds. 1703 SIR J. CLERK *Mem.* (1895) 46, I was mounted on a fine gray pad belonging to the Duke of Queensberry 1708 [see *PACER*] 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* lviii. (1869) III. 434 He quietly rode a pad or palfrey of a more easy pace 1834 *TEMNISON Lady Shalott* ii. 11, An abbot on an ambling pad. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Asb. Manilla* xiv. 46 The very neatest lady's pad I ever set eyes on!

5. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *pad-horse*, *mare*, *ram* (humorous after *pad-horse*), + *thief*; (sense 4) *boy*, *groom*; also *pad-clinking*, *pad-like* adjs
1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. 11, Oh for a pad-horse, pack-horse, or a post-horse, To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup. 1690 *SHADWELL Am. Bigot* ii. De Pad-thief of the road 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4478/8 Stoin or Stray'd, a Padlike Mare light coloured in the Face 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 623 ¶ 5 Finding it an easy Pad-Ram, she purchased it of the Steward 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS Comm.) 81 A little pad mare 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 378 These, with the squire's pad-groom made a respectable appearance 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillarys & Burtons* xix, My bonny, pad-clinking [note Alluding to the clinking of their spurs] bucks, Good day. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* 1074 The pad groom is employed in the hack stable and to follow his master.

Pad (pād), sb.³ Also 6-7 *padde*, 7-8 *padd*. [Known from middle of 16th c.; origin obscure]

It is not certain that all the senses here placed have a common origin. 8 and 9 esp. seem to have little connexion with branch 1. The only senses appearing to have relationship outside Eng. are 6 and 7, with which cf. 16th c. Flem. (now obs.) **pad*, *patte* (vetus) palma pedis, planta pedis' (Kilian) i. e. sole of the foot, and LG. *pad*, 'sole of the foot' *Bremisches Wbch.* 1767; but the history of the continental word is also unknown, it did not mean 'cushion', and it could not possibly be the starting-point of the Eng. senses.]

1. +1. A bundle of straw or the like to lie on
1554 B. HOOPER in *Fox's A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 150/1 Having nothing appointed to me for my bed, but a little pad of straw, and a rotten covering 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic Ed.*, *Eleanor Cobham* to *De Humphry Poems* (1605) 52 b, Glad heere to kennell in a pad of straw 1642 *BROME Jonial Crew* in *Wks* 1873 III. 394, I left 'em. sitting on their Pads of straw, helping to dress each others heads 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. 11, They lay. upon Goat-skins, laid thick upon such Couches and Pads, as they made for themselves

2. A soft stuffed saddle without a tree, such as are used by country women or by equestrian performers, and by children in learning to ride, that placed on an elephant.

1570 *LEVINS Manp.* 7/32 A Padde, saddle, *penulatum* 1600 *DYMMOCK Ireland* (1843) 7 The horsemen ryde upon paddes, or pillows without stirrups 1603 *OWEN Penbrooke-Jure* (1892) 280. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* in xiii (1810) 624 A choice Irish horse with a rich pad, and furniture. 1639 *SHIRLEY Ball* v. 1, The pads, or easy saddles, Which our physicians ride upon 1792 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Odes of Condoi* Wks 1792 III. 197 'Is better riding on a pad, Than on a horse's back that's bare. 1873 *MARIA GRAHAM Jynl. Indur* 75 On his [the elephant's] back an enormous pad is placed upon this is placed the howda 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. of Horse* 303 The best saddle for commencing is a pad, without a tree. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 199, I was on a pad, as I found that I could shoot far better off it than out of a howdah.

b. That part of double harness to which the girths are attached, used in place of the gig-saddle, sometimes, also, a cart-saddle.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 304 Arms and crests will be introduced on the winkers, pads, nose-bands and breast-plates. 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. of Horse* 489 The pad or saddle of a four wheeled carriage has no weight to sustain beyond the shafts 1894 *ARMATAGE Horse* vi. 88.

3. Something soft, of the nature of a cushion, serving esp. to protect from or diminish jarring, friction, or pressure, to fill up hollows and to fill out or expand the outlines of the body, to raise a pattern in embroidery, etc.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pads*, worn by the Women to save their Sides from being Cut or Mark'd with the Strings of their Petty-coats 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett. Eng.* 224 Some ladies make use of artificial means to procure this kind of deformity of shape This gives rise to pads and padded ladies, of which you have lately [1791] read so many ludicrous pleasantnes 1850 J. F. SOUTH *Househ. Surg.* 151 Surgeons have a brass touriquet with a bandage and a pad, the action of the pad being to press specially upon the artery 1873 *BESANT & RICE Little Girl* ii. 11, 70 Her wealth of hair wanted no artificial pads to set it up and

throw it off, as it lay, upon her head. 1884 *Health Exhio Catal.* 83/2 Patent Woollen Pads for laying under stair-carpets, landings, &c.

b. A cushion or stuffing placed beneath a saddle or gig-tree, or any part of a horse's furniture or harness, to prevent galling, or under the foot to keep the sole moist, a cap of leather stuffed to protect a horse's knee.

1843 *YOUATT Horse* xxi. 428 In the better kind of stables a felt pad is frequently used. It keeps the foot cool and moist, and is very useful, when the sole has a tendency to become flat 1894 *ARMATAGE Horse* 259, 263

c. In Cricket and other sports A guard or protection for parts of the body, as the leg or shins
1851 *LILLYWHITE Guide Cricketers* 14 Pads to guard the legs must also be obtained 1866 *Rouledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 357 Pads and gloves are at the present day necessities 1878 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill Comedy* II. vi. 73 A cricket club won eternal fame because the players insisted on wearing their pads on the wrong leg 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Watson was bowled off his pads

d. = *PADDING* vbl. sb.² 2

1860 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iv. (1876) 101 That outside, I am certain, is pad and tailor's work

4. A number of sheets of blotting-, writing-, or drawing-paper fastened together at the edge so as to form a firm block, from which the sheets may be removed one by one as used; called also *blotting-, drawing-, or writing-pad*

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. viii. A pen, and a box of wafers, and a writing-pad. 1876 *PREECE & SIVELWRIGHT Telegraphy* 282 On the service of the Post Office Department. Every [telegraph] circuit is supplied with pads of these forms, and in order that the clerk who is about to receive a message may know what particular form to use, every message is indicated by a prefix, which is the first signal always sent 1880 *ELSANT & RICE Seamy Side* xx. 168 The massive pad of blotting-paper reminded the boy of his uncle 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Louisa d. St. Myst.* xv, This sheet had been torn off a blotting pad.

II. 5 Any cushion-like part of the animal body. *Optic pad*: see *OPTIC* A. 2.

1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 117 The septa of the gastrovascular system terminate as elongated bands or pads. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 56 The adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebra are nearly flat, and are connected together by the intervention of a fibrous pad 1883 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 10) 492 Posteriorly, the corpus callosum forms a thick rounded fold, called the splenium or pad. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 690 In the mouth, the vesicles occur most frequently on the inside of the lips, the pad of the upper jaw, and the tongue 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* 1. 21 Prick the congested finger pad with a clean needle. Then gently with finger and thumb squeeze the finger pad.

6. The fleshy elastic cushion forming the sole of the foot, or part of it, in various quadrupeds, as feline and canine beasts, the camel, etc. Also, a fibrous cushion at the bottom of the tarsus in a bird's foot; also, one of the tarsal cushions of an insect, a pulvillus.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 61/2 The elastic pad placed beneath the foot of the dromedary 1871 *STAVELY Brit. Insects* ii. 38 Feet of insects of two claws with one, two, or three soft pads, but the pads are often wanting. 1874 *Heel-pad* [see *HEEL* sb.¹ 26 c.] 1881 *MIVART Cat* 14 The skin of the fleshy pads beneath the paws 1895 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 866 They are soon burned in the fibrous interarticular pad, and in the majority of birds ultimately vanish

7. The foot or paw of a fox, hare, otter, wolf, or other beast of the chase; also the footprint of such.

1790 *NAIRNE Tales* (1824) 99 (E. D. D.) His pads alternate play 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* vi. 79 Nailed against a barn-door, I observed the 'pads' (patties) or feet of a wolf 1865 R. S. SURTEES *Reynolds's Hounds* 76 Off went the brush, head, and pads 'Brush is bespoken'. He then distributed the pads 1878 *JEFFRIES Gamekeeper at H.* 27 Country housewives still use the hare's 'pad' for several domestic purposes. 1891 *Mrs J. Gordon Eunice Anson* 170 A smart little felt hat ornamented at one side with a silver-mounted otter-pad 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 447/2 Not a trace of cart-rut, hoof-mark, or camel pad could I discern.

III. 8 *Mech.* The socket of a brace, in which the end of the bit is inserted, a tool-handle into which tools of different gauges, etc., can be fitted, as in a pad-saw.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 368/1 (Joiner's tool) Pad, is the square piece of Wood in which the Bit is fixed. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 94 You ought to be provided with Bits of several sizes, fitted into so many Pads 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 115 In the end of one of these limbs, which is called the pad, the piece of steel by which the boring is performed, is inserted 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 22 It also goes by the name of the pad saw, on account of the handle in which it is inserted. This handle, or pad, after being turned, is bored quite through and is fitted with a long brass ferrule 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 370 The pads or patent tool handles with tools contained within, and varying in number from 12 to 20, are very useful

9. *Watch- and Clock-making* A pallet
1704 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 178 It is necessary that the Power do at all times exert the very same force upon the Pads or Pallets 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] Pad. [is] the pallet of the Anchor recoil escapement for clocks.

10. A package of yarn of a definite amount or weight. *local.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 113 Tha tedst net carry whome thy Pad. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), Pad, a small pack or bundle. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* Pad (By sellers of woollen yarn) The square shaped package of yarn in which it is generally made up for sale, consisting of twelve bundles or hanks, and each bundle consisting of a

great many skeins varying according to the fineness of the yarn—a skein being always a fixed number of yards, and the pad a fixed weight. *Ibid.* (By spinners.) A bundle of yarn consisting of twenty-four small hanks, each consisting of four skeins, each skein measuring 360 yards, consequently a pad of yarn always represented the same number of yards, whatever its size or weight.

11. Shipbuilding (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* Pad, or Pad-piece, in ship-building, a piece of timber placed on the top of a beam at its middle part, in order to make up the round of the deck.

12. (More fully *hly-pad*) A broad floating leaf (of the water-lily). *U.S.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t* (1883) 33 Pickering lying under the hly-pads. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 46 The Indian canoe, stealing along sedgy lake shores, and through the hly pads of the long ponds. 1895 *Month Aug.* 499 There are no hly pads about.

13. A trade term for a thick double-faced ribbon, used as a watch-guard, and in masonic decorations; also for an extra-thick ribbon used for stiffening the waists of women's dresses, etc.

IV. 14. *attrib* and *Comb.* as (sense 3) *pad-back*, *electrode*, *foot*, *pad-like* adj.; (2 b) *pad-housings*, *screw*, *terret*; (7) *pad-mark*, *scant*, (8) *pad-hole*; *pad-bracket* (see quot.); *pad-cloth*, a housing-cloth extending over the horse's loins, *pad-crimp* press, a press on which damped leather is pressed into shape between convex and concave surfaces; *pad-elephant*, an elephant having on its back a pad only (not a howdah), on which to carry burdens, baggage, game killed in hunting, and the like; *pad-hook*, a hook on the harness-pad (see sense 2 b) of a horse, for holding up the bearing-rein; *pad-piece*: see sense 11; *pad-plate*, a metal plate on which a harness-pad is made, *pad-play* (*Cricket*), the use of the leg-pads to protect the wickets; hence *pad-player*; *pad-saddle*, a treeless padded saddle; *pad-saw*: see sense 8; *pad-side*, a strip of leather attached to the harness-pad and to the girth; *pad-top*, an ornamental leather piece finishing off a harness-pad at the top; *pad-tree*, a frame of wood or metal giving shape and rigidity to a harness-pad.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/5 White and gilt Louis XVI standard chairs, seats and pad backs in bluestriped brocade silk. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* **Pad bracket*, a stable-wall bracket having a shape adapted to receive the saddle which rests thereon. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) 1887 The full set [of clothing for race-horses] comprises breast-cloth, pad-cloth, and fillet-cloth, with rollers to secure them. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 369 An accessory wire [may be] led from the foot-plate to a pad electrode placed under the thigh. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 367 With twenty pad-elephants to beat the covert. 1864 *TREVELYAN Compleat Wallah* (1866) 151 We found the pad elephants, forty four in number, which, with the howdah-wallahs, gave us a line of four dozen. 1868 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. 381/2 *Bush* or **Pad Hole*, a four square hole in which the bit is placed, so as it cannot turn. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 24/2 To stand there and see those mincing cobs go by, their pad-housings all a-glitter. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist.* I. *Mammalia* IV. 216 (*Mamm.*) The hind-feet have five short, thick, blunt claws, edging a pad-like sole covered with coarse granular skin. 1880 *Günther Fishes* 330 The lateral teeth are large, pad-like. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 199/2 Here again is the pad-mark of a tiger. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 5/2 Have you any intention of dealing with 'pad-players'? 1822 *Sir R. Boyle in Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 60, I received from Thomas Taylor a fair pad saddle and furniture. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Elphogor Hidatsa* 19 They make neat pad saddles of tanned elk-skin, stuffed with antelope-hair. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. n. v. § 8. 181 Some can pick out a cold 'pad scent'. 1894 *ARMATAGE Horse v.* 89 The leaders of a four-in-hand their reins are passed through the upper half of the pad terret.

Pad, sb. 4 [A variant of *PEN*, perhaps affected in form by prec.] An open pannier, usually of osiers; a measure of fish, fruit, etc., varying in quantity according to the commodity, a 'basket'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 A haske is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to carry fish. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Pads*, panniers. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 57 He may buy a pad of soles for 25 *bd.*, and clear 55 on them. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Pad*, a fish measure, which varies in number—60 mackerel go to a pad. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/8 Apples, 4s to 9s. per pad. 1891 *Times* 3 Oct. 13/3 Crabs, 20s to 25s. per pad.

Pad, sb. 5 (*adv.*) [Partly echoic, partly associated with *PAD v.* 1] The dull firm non-resonant sound of steps, or of a staff, upon the ground, also the repeated step or footfall producing this sound. In earliest example used *adv.* *pad, pad*, = with repetition of this sound or action.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 As in an earth quake the ground should open, and a blind man come feeling pad pad over the open Gulph with his staffe. 1879 *BROWNING Joan Inglewiche* 125 'Tis the regular pad of the wolves in pursuit of the life in the sledge! 1890 *Kipling Plain Tales fr. Hills* 123 There came from the compound the soft 'pad-pad' of camels. 1902 *Pilot* 19 Jan. 76/1 The soft pad of naked feet passing along the dusty road.

† **Pad**, sb. 6 *Obs.* A shortened form of *PADLOCK*. [In *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 559/2, 3, 590/4, of 1894, 1907, cited as *Pad* in 590/4 of 1932 'a pads & chains for horses'. But the original words are in no case given.] 1473 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad.

Pad (pæd), v. 1 [Related to *PAD sb.* 2: cf. *LG.* and *E. Fris.* *padden* = OHG. *pfadin*, OE. *pfæddan*, to tread, go along (a path). Also *LG.* (Bremisch. Wbch.) *padjan* to run with short steps. said of children; *padden* to step, step often. But in some senses associated with the sound, like *PAD sb.* 5]

I. 1. *trans.* To tread, walk, or tramp along (a path, road, etc.) on foot.

1553 *BRADFORD Lett. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 46 Other your brothers and sisters pad the same path. 1727 *SOMERVILLE Fables* xiv. 11, Two Toasts with all their Trunks gone, Paddling the Streets for Half-a-Crown. 1882 *Glasgow News* 17 May 4 Many an honest man is forced to 'pad the road' in search of work.

b. *intr.* To travel on foot, to walk, to tramp or trudge along, esp. as a vagrant or person seeking work. Also, to pad st.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* E. iv. 15, Two Maunders wooing in their native language. O Ben mort wilt thou pad with me. 1796 *Mrs M. ROBINSON Angelina* II. 158 You can't be any great things, padding it at this time of the morning. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* vi. [He] might have been made to pad on well enough. 1837 *Mrs SHERWOOD Henry Almer* iii. 11, Footsteps were heard padding along. 1883 W. C. SMITH *North Country Folk* 108 We padded, barefoot, to the school.

c. *To pad the hoof*, to go on foot, tramp: cf. *HOOF sb.* 4 *slang.*

1824 W. IRVING *T. Tran* I. 125 Stout fellows to pad the hoof over them. 1866 *THACKERAY Lovell the Irish* i. Bearded individuals, padding the muddy hoof in the neighbouring Regent Street. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Man in Black* 21 'If I knew, I should not be padding the hoof', said he.

2. *intr.* (with reference to the manner of walking). † a. Of a horse. To pace. b. Of other quadrupeds: To walk or run with steady dull-sounding steps.

[In this sense partly echoic with reference to the sound.] 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6239/4 Stolen, a Mare, it Trots and Pads. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Imps.* (1757) II. 41 This Sort are soonest taught to pace or pad well.

b. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Love's Ordeal* xxii, A hound, Padding with gentle paws upon the road. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 72 When my camel padded into their camp by moonlight.

3. *trans.* To tread or beat down by frequent walking; to form (a path) by treading *dial*.

1704 *Museum Rusticum* III. xxi. 88 Whether the earth be in such a state of cohesion as to be padded under the hooves feet. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 242 The cottagers' gardens have been padded like sheep-folds. 1855 *Browning Child Roland* xxii, Whose savage trample thus could pad the dank soil to a plash. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Snow is said to be well padded when a path has been trodden thereon.

† b. *fig.* (?) To render callous, as if by treading. (But the sense is doubtful; cf. *PADDED ppl.* a.)

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 194 As for them whom this heresie has so padded and benumbed, that they thinke they are well enough.

II. † 4. *intr.* To rob on the highway; to be a footpad. *Obs.*

1638 *FORD Lady's Trial* v. 1, One Can cant, and pick a pocket, Pad for a cloak, or hat, and, in the dark, Pistol a straggler for a quarter-ducat. 1680 *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 38 What should they do then? but, go a padding upon the Highway. 1730-6 *BAILEY (foho)*, *To Pad*, also to rob on the road on foot.

Pad, v. 2 [cf. *PAD sb.* 3 in various senses. Recent; not in J., Todd 1818, nor Webster 1828]

I. 1. *trans.* To stuff, fill out, or otherwise furnish (anything) with a pad or padding; to stuff (something) in or about, so as to serve as a pad.

1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xlv, But, sir, we must be padded; we are much too thin, all the gentlemen in the Life Guards are padded, sir. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conn.* Wks. II. 105 What falsehoods will not men put on, if they can only pad them with a little piety! 1856 *KANE Arab. Expl.* i. xxviii 373 Dry grass was padded round their feet. 1866 *ROCKS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 The saddle tree must have been padded in the house. 1895 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 158 Lichens and mosses padded every stone.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*; also for *refl.*

1821 *BYRON Juan* v. cxi, Eastern stays are little made to pad, So that a ponard pieces if 't is stuck hard. 1873 *BESANT & RICE Little Girl* ii v. 80 Fellows said he padded. 2. *trans.* To fill out or expand (a sentence, story, etc.) by the insertion of unnecessary or useless words or matter: see *PADDING vbl.* sb. 2 a b.

1831 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 195 His [Johnson's] constant practice of padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an exquisite. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 600/3 The rest of the almanac is not padded with matter from the pages of other journals. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 Conversations and descriptions with which the rather thin story is padded out.

3. To impregnate (the cloth) with a mordant in calico-printing.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 227 The goods are to be padded in a solution of the sulphate or muriate of manganese.

4. To glue the edges of (leaves of paper) together so as to form a pad.

18 *Winter* III. 82 (Cent.) A half pint of the cement will pad a vast quantity of sheets.

II. 5. *East Indies* To place or pack (big game, etc.) on the pad of an elephant.

1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* xx. 276 While game is being padded the whole line waits. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 189, I killed the deer. We padded it, and continued our way. *Ibid.* II. 143 Whilst we were padding this tiger, one of my elephants walked off.

III. 6. To track by the pad or footmarks.

1861 G. F. *BERKELEY Eng. Sportsman* v. 76 Burnett, who... was well up to any sort of woodcraft, padded a 'skunk' and a racoon.

IV. 7. To perforate with small holes, as in making the 'rose' of a nozzle.

1889 *Engineer* 11 Jan. 39 In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was 'padded', that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes.

[*Padar*, Admitted by Johnson with the passage here cited, and thence in later dict., but evidently an error of some kind.

The form suggests *PONDER*, beans and peas, but the sense appears to be that of *POLLARD*, the coarse part of flour, q. v. 1839 *WOTTON Life & Death* *Buckham*, in *Kelg* (1853) 103 In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years' all that came out could not be expected to be pure, and white and fine Meal, but must needs have withal among it a certain mixture of *Padar* and Bran.]

Padasha, **Padasoy**, **obs.** var. **PADISEAH**, **PADUASOY** **Pad-bracket**, **-cloth**, etc.: see **PAD sb.** 3 **Padd**, **obs.** ff **PAD**

Pa'dded, **ppl.** a. 1 [cf. *PAD v.* 1] Trodden, beaten firm and hard by treading; **fig.** (?) hardened or rendered callous as by treading.

1883 *BARINGTON Commandant* iv (1637) 36 They, who with benumbed soles, parched, senseless, and every way most hardened hearts lie and sleep on the one side idle. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Munstr.* II. 199 Only a hedge-row track, or padded balk.

Pa'dded, **ppl.** a. 2 [cf. *PAD sb.* 3, v. 2] Furnished or filled out with pads or padding, expanded by the insertion of needless or extraneous matter; treated with a mordant in calico-printing. **Padded cell** or **room**, a room in a lunatic asylum or prison, having the walls padded, to prevent the person confined in it from injuring himself against them.

1799 [see *PAD sb.* 3] 1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* II. vi. (1842) 155 A padded foot-stool sustained in advance his gouty left leg. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 655 This mode of drying the padded calicoes. 1846 *LEWYSON New Timon*, What! it's you, The padded man, that wears the stays. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* III. i. 5 Who is so sane but he may need the padded room some day? 1886 *MISS BRADDOCK Barbara* vii, In the padded corner of a Fullman car.

Paddee, **Paddell**, **Padde lock**, **obs.** ff. **PEDEE**, **footman**, **footboy**, **PADDEE**, **PADLOCK**.

Padder (*pædər*), **sb.** 1 [cf. *PAD sb.* 2 or v. 1 + **-ER** 1.] A footpad, highwayman, robber.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* 50 Such as robbe on horse-backe were called high lawyers, and those who robbed on foote, he called Padders. 1678 *DRYDEN Lumberman* Epil., Lord, with what rampant gadders Our counters will be thronged, and roads with padders! 1739 *YOUNG Busiris* iv. 1, But sweep his minions, cut a padder's throat. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 237 We are not a gang of padders and michers, but a crew of honest seamen.

fig. 1667 *DRYDEN Str. Martin* Mar. alliv. i, If she had surred out of doors, there were Whippers abroad, i' faith, padders of maidenheads. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86 3/2 Three Padders in Wit, Who must steal all they get.

Pa'dder, **sb.** 2 One who pads (see *PAD v.* 2 i b). 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xi, Sir H. M. was close by her, carefully packed up in his coat and waistcoat. Certainly, that man is the best padder in Europe.

† **Pa'dder**, **v.** *Sc. Obs.* [Freq. of *PAD v.* 1. see **-ER** 5.] *trans.* To tread, trample down.

1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 87 Less valid, some, Though not less dextrous, on the padder'd green shoot forth the penny-stane. 1824 *MACKAY Galloway Encycl.* s. v., A road through the snow is *pa'ddered*, when it has been often trod.

Padderreen, **-ine**, *Irish*. Also **o padhereen** [a. *Ir. padhrin* rosary, dim. of *padhr* Lord's prayer, paternoster, ad. *L. pater*]. A bead of the rosary.

In quot. 1689 app. *fig.* a bullet.

1689 *Appl. Fail Geo. Walker's Acot. Siege of Derry* 26 While the Hand of the Church is preparing Mandates, with a Present of Leaden Padderreens to be sent Post by the French and Irish to Saint Patrick in Purgatory. 1849 *S. LOVER Rory O'More* 107 Padhereens is the name the Irish give to their beads, upon which they count the number of Paters (or Patheers) they repeat, and hence the name.

Pa'dding, **vbl.** sb. 1 [cf. *PAD v.* 1 + **-ING** 1] The action of *PAD v.* 1; robbery on the highway, etc.

1674 *Jackson's Recantation* Title-p, That Wicked and Fatal Profession of Padding on the Road. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 13 (1822) 1. 102 'He [Claude du Val] took' says his biographer 'the generous way of padding'.

b. *Comb.*, as **padding-crib**, **-ken** (*slang*). 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 243/2 Others resort to the regular 'padding kens', or houses of call for vagabonds.

Padding, **vbl.** sb. 2 [cf. *PAD v.* 2 + **-ING** 1] 1. The action of *PAD v.* 2, in its various senses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 222 In padding, where the whole surface of the calico is imbued with mordant, the drying apartment should afford a ready outlet to the exhalations. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press* vii (1875) 82 All padding is an abomination to me. 1890 D. S. MARGOLIOU *Place of Eccles* 8 Padding is not disapproved by the Orientals as it is by us.

attrib. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 915 *Padding machine*, in calico-printing, is the apparatus for imbuing a piece of cotton cloth uniformly with any mordant. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 A section of the padding flue used in mordanting.

2. *concr.* a. That of which a pad is made; material, such as cotton, felt, hair, used in stuffing or padding anything.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 66 They put a padding in to make them sit on one side. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.*

iv. 138 The fabric produced is only used for druggut, padding, and other inferior purposes. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 28 Chairs, without leather or padding of any sort. 1875 WHYTS MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* vi. (1879) 101 Formerly every saddle used to be made with padding about half an inch deep. fig. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron Barset* I xxxv. 302 There is something imposing about such a man till you're used to it, and can see through it. Of course it's all padding.

b Extraneous or unnecessary matter introduced into a literary article, book, speech, etc., to fill up space and bring it up to a certain size; whatever has the effect of merely increasing the size without enhancing the value of writing; in magazines, the articles of secondary interest (which would do equally well in any number), as distinguished from those of immediate importance and the continuous stories which 'run' in the publication.

In painting, figures or accessories not regarded as essential to a picture (Fink).

[1865 *Illustr. Lond News* 26 Jan. 80/1 'Padding' signifies the lumping together of the contents of a monthly magazine, classing apart the serial stories.] 1869 M COLLINS *Ivory Gate* II xvii. 235 To write two or three articles of magazine 'padding' a month. 1877 R H HUTTON in *Fortn. Rev* Oct. 48a It was he [Walter Bagehot] who invented the phrase 'padding', to denote the secondary kind of article with which a judicious editor will fill up perhaps three quarters of his review. 1896 C PLUMMER *Bele* I. p. xlvii. He amplifies the narrative with rhetorical matter which can only be called padding.

Padding, ppl a [f. PAD v. 1 + -ING 2]

† 1. That practises highway robbery. In quot. fig. 1872 ECHARD *Hobbs's State Nat* 73 That humane Nature in general is a sharking, rooking, pilfering, padding Nature.

2 That pads or paces on; that walks or runs with steady dull-sounding footfall.

1864 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II. 105 Mercy saw, as she thought, something most like a Lyon, and it came a great padding pace after. 1888 A. RIVES *Quick or Dead* vi. (1889) 80 She began to move up and down the room with the long, padding gait peculiar to her. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 158 The dread Goat... tramping round and round the Castle with padding, dull-sounding steps.

† **Pa'ddist**, *sc Obs* [f. PAD v. 1 + -IST] A padder, a professional highwayman.

1871 ANNAND *Myst Pictorial* 85 A paddist, or Highwayman, attempting to spoil a preacher, ordering him to stand.

Paddisway, obs f. PADUASOY, kind of silk.

Paddle (ped'l), sb 1 Also 5 paddell. [Origin obscure; see also PADLE, PATTLE.

The implement in sense 1 was sometimes in 17-18th c. also called SPADLE, which has been taken by some as the original form, and viewed as a dim. of *spade*. But *spaddle* is not known nearly so early as *paddle*, and may be altered from it, or the words may be unconnected.]

I. 1. A small spade-like implement with a long handle, used for clearing a ploughshare of earth or clods, digging up thistles, etc.

1407 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* III 545/3 Padell for plough. 1566 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut* xlviii. 13 Thou shalt have a paddle among thy weapons [1611 upon thy weapon], and when thou wiltest sit downe without, thou shalt dig therewith. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid agst Popery* Ded. 9 To turn it as easily as the ploughman doth his water-coune with his paddle. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing* *Fus* xxii. 380 Him that follows the Drill, whose chief business is, with a Paddle to keep all the Shares and Tines from being clogged up by the Dirt sticking to them. 1850 *Fynl. R. Agric Soc* XI. 1. 147 Thistles removed by women with paddles. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/2 By paddle I mean a small, sharp, spade-like instrument, with a handle long enough to serve the purpose of a walking-stick.

II. A spade-shaped oar, or something having a like function.

2 A sort of short oar used without a rowlock, having a broad blade which is dipped more or less vertically into the water, and pulled and pushed backward so as to propel a canoe forward. originally applied to those used by Indians, South Sea Islanders, etc. The name is applied more generally to any form of oar used without a rowlock.

Double paddle, one having a blade at each end. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Instead of Oares, they use Paddles and stukes. 1712 B. COOK *Voy. S Sea* 336 Short Paddles, made like an Oar at each End. 1726 SHZIVOCK *Voy round World* (1727) 281 On these the rowers sit looking forward, with a double paddle. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* II. 276 An Indian, plying the paddle, soon shot across the river. 1850 WHITTIER *Truce Piscataqua* 11 Let the Indian's paddle play On the unbridged Piscataqua.

3 † a. One of a series of paddle-like arms or spokes, radiating from a revolving axle, drum, or wheel in a ship or boat, so as to enter and push on the water in succession (obs.); hence, b. One of the boards or floats which perform the same function more effectively in the 'paddle-wheel' of a steamer; a paddle-board; also, c. A float of an undershot mill-wheel. d. Short for PADDLE-WHEEL.

e. Short for *paddle-boat* or *steamer*: see 10. 1685 PERRY in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) iv. 122 On each end of the Axis a wheele of about 7 foot diameter, with 12 Stemms issuing out of each wheele and a Paddle or Oar at the end of each Stem of 3 feet square. 1685 [see PADDLE-WHEEL]. 1698 T. SAVERY *Navigation Impr* 11 This engine is the least liable to be injured by a shot for tho' it break some of the paddles, you suffer no inconvenience. 1758 EMERSON *Mechanics* (ed. 2) Gloss. 278 *Paddles*, The laddle boards on the edge of a waterwheel. 1784 S. T.

WOOD *Patent Specif* No 1447 16 A wheel and axis is made to revolve, which in its revolution carry with it vanes, leavers or paddles, that are fixed to the extremity of the axis. 1786 J. FITCH in *Columbian Mag* (Philad.) I. Dec. Each evolution of the axis moves twelve oars or paddles five and a half feet, they work [like] the strokes of a paddle of a canoe. 1809 FULTON *U.S. Patent Specif* 11 Feb. I give the preference to a water wheel or wheels with propelling boards. Previous to adopting wheels I made experimen s upon paddles. 1811 H. JAMES *Patent Specif*. No 3426 The oars, paddles, or propelling boards, revolving or turning in the direction of the lengthways of the boat or vessel. 1816 R. BUCHANAN *Propelling Vessels* 24 The paddle-wheels are 9 feet dia. and a feet 11 ins wide. This boat has 10 paddles. 1819 LAMBERT in J. Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* (1825) 72 The great advantage is not only the superior hold and pressure which the water takes on the paddles or floats of such wheels, but the very little back-water which they create. 1833 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 7) X. 549 Soon after this [1787], Mr. Miller built a boat with two keels, between which he introduced a propelling paddle, and Mr. William Symington of Falkirk applied the steam-engine to it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v. A great steamship, beating the water with her heavy paddles. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reform* (1891) 154 A stately ocean steamer, with throbbing screw or mighty paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The first steamers to cross the Atlantic were paddles. There were even paddles in the Royal Navy.

4. *Zool*. A limb serving the purpose of a fin or flipper; as that of a turtle, whale, ichthyosaurus, or plesiosaurus; the foot of a duck; the wing of a penguin; one of the ctenophores or ciliated locomotive organs of the *Ctenophora*; one of the natatory feet of crustacea.

1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* II. xvii. 143 Paddles, by which term the natatory apparatus of the Chelonian reptiles, and of the marine Saurians are distinguished. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr*, *Creat* III. (1874) 33 The sweeping paddles of the Ichthyosaurian genus. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* vi. 73 The pectoral fins or paddles are no more than 6 feet long. 1871 *Saltier W* II. 13 Arms resembling the paddle of the turtle. 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 705 In the water they [the wings of the penguin] are most efficient paddles. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* 33 The twelve weeks' ducklings with such dainty paddles.

5. An artificial disk or plate attached to the foot to increase its hold of the water in swimming, etc.

1833 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem* 208 The paddles, which are fastened to the soles of the feet or boots, are made of block-tin four or five inches wide below.

III. Applied to various things shaped or used more or less like a paddle (senses 1 and 2).

6. A sliding panel or sluice in a weir or lock-gate which can be raised or lowered to regulate the quantity of water allowed to flow through; b. a panel regulating the amount of grain running out of a hopper.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist Inland Navng* 361 The water in the lock is drawn off by means of the paddles in the gates. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 45 Any paddle, valve, or clough in any of the lock gates. 1837 WHITROCK, etc. *Bk Trades* (1842) 202 The lower gates are loosened, and the 'paddles' of the upper gates are gradually raised which allows the water to rush into the chamber of the lock.

b. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 158 A paddle, regulating the quantity of corn to be delivered to the mill, and by raising or lowering which, a larger or smaller proportion of grain may be furnished.

7 A paddle-shaped instrument or tool, used in various trades: e.g. a. in *Glass-making*, for stirring and mixing the materials; b. in *Brickmaking* and similar industries, for tempering clay; c. in *Puddling*, for stirring the molten ore.

1666 MERRITT *Neri's Art of Glass App*. A Padle to stir and move the Ashes and Sand in the Calcar. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 160 The clay is then cut into small pieces with a paddle, not much unlike a spade. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 73 The metal has now to be kept constantly stirred by the paddler with an iron tool called a paddle. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiv. 280 The tools used by the paddler are a long straight chiselled-edged bar called a 'paddle' [etc.].

8. An instrument with a flat blade on surface, used a. for beating clothes while they are being washed in running water, b. for administering corporal punishment to slaves, etc.; hence, a blow inflicted with this instrument.

1828 *Cherokee Phoenix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett s. v. Cobb), Such negro shall receive fifteen cobbles or paddles for every such offence. 1856 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 281 The paddle is a large, thin ferule of wood, in which many small holes are bored, when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups, and the continued application of the instrument produces precisely such a result as that attributed to the strap.

9. The long paddle-shaped snout of the paddle-fish: see 11.

IV. 10 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as (sense 2) *paddle-blade*, *-dip*, *-man*, *-stroke*, also *paddle-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (sense 3) *paddle arm*, *-crank*, *-guard*; 'having, or propelled by, paddles', as *paddle-boat*, *-sloop*, *steamer*; (sense 7) *paddle tool*.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naat Steam Eng* 87 The ends of the 'paddle arms pass through the centres. 1891 *Month LXXIII* 28 Leaving space enough between the 'paddle-blades' to admit his head. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1594/2 The arrangement of the 'paddle-cranks is intended to equally divide the weight of the controlling frame between the paddle-wheel and the paddle wheel guard. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives*, *Canadian Summer-ni*, 68

With noiseless 'paddle-dip' we glide. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool*. § 458 The Penguin, aided by its 'paddle-like wings', swims and dives with great facility. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim Kingd.*, *Colum* 155 A row of strong china is attached in such a manner as to form a paddle-like plate, or comb. 1863 A. ROSS *Heathen World & Duty of Ch* 1 29 We hear the song of the 'paddlemen. 1868 *Westin Gas* 20 June 10/2 The 'paddle-shaped limbs are 'fringed'. 1889 *Academy* 27 July 52/3 He was in command of the 'paddle-loop Argus. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 80 The paddles in the 'paddle-steamers act as outriggers. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 The iron at a certain stage is collected at the ends of the 'paddle' tools into balls or lumps.

11. Special Combs. *paddle-beam* (*Shipbuild-ing*), one of two large beams lying athwart a ship, between which the paddle-wheels revolve; *paddle-board*, one of the floats or boards fitted on the circumference of a paddle-wheel (= 3 b), *paddle-box*, the casing which encloses the upper part of a steamer's paddle-wheel, hence *paddle-box boat*, a boat forming, when inverted and stowed, the upper section of a paddle-box; *paddle-crab*, a swimming crab, esp. the edible crab of N. America, *Callinectes hastatus*, *paddle-end*, in decoration, an oval enlargement of a line or band, like the end of a paddle; *paddle-fish*, a ganoid fish, *Polyodon* or *Spatularia spatula*, having a long flat paddle-shaped bony snout, abundant in the Mississippi and its tributaries, called also *spoon-billed cat* or *sturgeon*; *paddle-hole*, a sluice-hole in a lock-gate to admit or discharge water (cf sense 6); *paddle-row*, the ctenophore of a ctenophorian (cf sense 4), *paddle-shaft*, the revolving shaft which carries the paddle-wheels of a steamer; *paddle-tumbler*, in leather-making, a tank in which skins are thoroughly washed by being kept in motion in water by means of a paddle-wheel; *paddle-wood*, the light elastic wood of a S American tree, *Aspidosperma excelsum*, from which the Indians make canoe-paddles. Also PADDLE-WHEEL.

1864 WEBSTER, **Paddle-beam*. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build* xv. 278 Paddle-boxes are usually built upon a framing, of which the paddlebeams form the athwartship, and the spring-beams the longitudinal boundaries. 1790 RUMSEY *Patent Specif* No. 1738 The floats or 'paddle boards', may hang on hinges. 1830 KATZ & LARDNER *Mech* xiv. 179 In the paddle-wheel the power is the resistance which the water offers to the motion of the paddle-boards. 1837 *Crit Eng* 6 *Arch Fynl* I. 131/1 Her extreme breadth athwart the 'paddle boxes 46 feet. 1879 BLACK *Method of D* xxxix. 351 When we get on to the paddle-box, he will not know what to do to welcome you. 1899 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artifl Man* (1862) 133 'Paddle-box boats answer extremely well. c. 1866 H. SUART *Seaman's Catech*. 9 Paddle box boats stow on the top of the paddle boxes. 1807 JAMSON *Stranger in America* 191 The 'paddle fish' is four feet and four inches in length. The snout resembles in shape the paddle used by Indians in crossing rivers. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Oril Zool* 430 (*Ganoides*) The paddle-fish or spoon-bill of the Mississippi. 1825 DICKINSON *Patent Specif* No. 3932 A small pinnion upon the 'paddle-shaft. 1837 *Crit Eng* 6 *Arch Fynl* I. 55/1 Each paddle shaft, after being turned, weighs 64 tons. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 72 Motion is imparted to the paddles by connecting the top of the piston-rods directly with the cranks on the paddle-shaft. 1883 HALDANE *Work-shop Receipts* Ser. II. 373/1 The skins are now a second time washed in the 'paddle tumbler', first in cold and then in tepid water. 1866 *Fras Bot* 103/2 *Aspidosperma excelsum*, called by the colonists 'Paddle-wood', is remarkable for its singularly fluted trunk, composed of solid projecting radii, which the Indians use as ready-made planks.

Paddle, sb 2 *sc* Also 6 paddill, paddil, 8-9 paddle, paddle [Origin unknown Jamieson compares *haf-podde* 'sea-toad', a name mentioned by Schoneveld.] The common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, also called *paddle-cock*, *COOK-PADDLE*.

1591 *Aberdeen Records* in Cadenhead *New Bk of Bon Acc* (1866) 64 Parturys and paddillis, with other sort of schell fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl* III. 1. 295 The Lump Fish (*cyclopterus lumpus*), here denominated the Paddle, frequents the harbours and sand banks. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 23 (Jam.) The male (called by our fishermen *Cook-paddle*), is for the table, at the season, much preferable to the female, (the *Fus*, *Hen-paddil*, and in Fife the *Bagaty*). 1838 *Proc Berw Nat. Club* I. 174 The Paddle spawns towards the end of March. 1882 OCTAVI, *Paddle-cock*, a name given in the north of Scotland to the lump-fish.

Paddle, sb 3 *sc*. [? dim. of PAD sb. 4.]

1. A little leather bag.

1568 *Wowing of Joh & Fynny* vii. (Bannatyne MS.) Ane auld pannell of ane laid paddil, Ane pepper polk maid of a paddil. 1897 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Paddil, Paddle*, lit. a little pad or pack, a small leathern bag, pouch, or wallet used by packmen, also, the leathern pouch worn by country housewives.

2 (See quot.)

1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The nets are set at low-water point, and have pockets of 'paddles' in the corner, into which the fish, mostly flounders, are carried with the ebbing tide of the Solway.

† **Paddle**, sb 4 *rare*. [f. PADDLE v. 1.] Fuss, ado. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 865 That paddle and adoe which you have made to soder and play the Hypocrite.

Paddle, sb 5 [f. PADDLE v. 2.] The act of paddling, or of rowing lightly. *At the paddle*, at the rate one moves when paddling; with easy rowing.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* ii (1889) 11 An old hand just going out for a gentle paddle 1888 De Winder *Equator* 97 We arrived at the mouth of the Sarawak river, after a hard paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Mar 6/5 The practice consisted of a paddle down to Hurlingham and back to the Leander Hard stopping short of Hammersmith, and coming back at the paddle to Putney

Paddle (pæ'dl), v. 1 Also 6 paddly, 7 padle, 8-9 Sc. paddle [Origin obscure. the form is dim and frequentative.]

The radical appears to be the same as in PAD v. 2, though only sense 4 seems directly derived from that. Cf. L.G. *paddeln* to tramp about (Dannell), from *padjen*, *pedden* to tread. The special association of the word with mire or water in sense 1 is not explained.]

I. 1. intr. To walk or move the feet about in mud or shallow water; to wade about in play or for pleasure, to dabble with the feet, or the feet and hands, in shallow water.

1530 *Palsgr.* 651/1, I paddyl in the myre, as duckes do or yonge chyliden, *Je pestille* I pray the, se howe yonder lytell boye paddeth in the myre, *pestille en la boue* 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Patouiller*, to slubber, to paddle, or dable in with the feet; to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 164 Whole Shoales of Carren Crowes, Paddle in the warme blood of people slaine 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* ii iii § 7 Could those infernal Fiends take any Pleasure, by padding here in Puddles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Paddle*, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 499 Ducks paddle in the pond before the door. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii, We twa hae paddl'd i' the burn, From mornin sun till dine 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xi, Paddling in a pool among the rocks 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref Mast* xiv 33 The second mate has to roll up his trousers and paddle about the decks barefooted. 1848 THACKERAY *Trav Lond.* Wks 1886 XXIV 350 Look at the shabby children paddling through the slush 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Prates* i, Suppose we take off our shoes and stockings and paddle

fig 1621 QUARLES *Esther* viii, That take delight To bathe, and paddle in the blood of those Whom jealousies oppose 1625 — *Embl* i, *Innoc.* (1718) 2 Wherein Thy childrens leprous fingers, scuff'd with sin, Have paddled 1703 COLLIER *Ess Mor* viii 178 An odd sort of bog for fancy to paddle in 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 239 Boys and girls who paddled in rhyme or dabbled in sentiment

2. intr. To play or dabble idly or fondly (*in, on, with, or about* something) with the fingers; to toy 1602 STUART *Ham* iii iv 285 And let him [the King] for a pair of reeche kusses, Or paddling in your necke with his damnd'd Fingers, Make you to ravel all this matter out 1604 — *Oil* ii 1. 259 Didst thou not see her paddle with the palme of his hand? 1746 *Ersmoor Courtship* 374 (E. D. S.) He takes hold of her and paddles in her Neck and Bosom. 1824 GALT *Rehoboth* i vii, Adonijah paddled, as it were unconsciously, with his fingers on the gems 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* v, He let her keep paddling on with his hand

3. a. trans. To trifle away, waste, squander. **b. intr.** To trifle; to deal in a petty trifling way. (Cf. PIDDLE, PIDDLE) *Obs.*

1626 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 62 Tell me in good sadness, whether it be not a superfluous waste, for any man of great place, to paddle forth yearly one hundred pounds at the least, for an hundred gallons of filthy fumes? a 1620 J. DYKE *Ser.* (1640) 160 Hee may be paddling with these playsters and poulteries that men in the world seeke ease by 1642 ROOFS *Naaman* viii Eating and drinking, paddling in the world or about carnal objects. 1840 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) V 86 In the small way, they keep a perpetual paddling with the poor man's drink

II. 4. intr. To walk with short, unsteady, or uncertain steps, like those of a child; to toddle 1792 BURNS *The Devil's Danc* o'er my Daddie i, He paddles out, and he paddles in, An' he paddles late and early, O 1805 ANDR. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 104 Aff the spat she wadn't stir, But prance an' paddle 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* III 111 286 Old Sandy paddled away from the stable towards the house 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III 117, I hear the sound of feet pattering and paddling over the floor. 1850 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii (1876) 66 A hundred little children are paddling up and down the steps to St. James's Park.

b. trans (in dial. use) (a) To trample down by treading over; to mark with wet or muddy feet (b) To lead or support a child learning to walk.

1805 STAGO *Misc. Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Sauntin' pace the paddled green. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galland's Encycl* 371 These circular spots then shorn of grass are termed paddled roundalls. 1828 CROVEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddle*, to support or lead a child by the hand in its first attempt to walk. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Paddle*, to trample over, tread down 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* (ed. 2) s v, Them barns hes been paddling yon clean floor fra end to end

Hence *Paddling* *vbl sb* 1 and *ppl a* 1

1642 ROOFS *Naaman* 367 How shall I speak to this wofull place for the paddling out of her season of ease? 1679 JAS POLLEY *Will*, Pay all my small paddling debts 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* v 255 While paddling ducks the standing lake desie. 1828 CROVEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddling strings*, strings fixed to the frock of a young child to assist it in walking. 1840 [see sense 3] 1884 *Athenum* 22 Nov 652/1 This undignified paddling recalls the fairy days of childhood, when paddling itself was a venturesome feat. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mass-Hags* i 358 A paddling barn of seven years.

Paddle, v. 2 [f. PADDLE sb. 1]

I. 1. intr. To move on the water by means of paddles, as in a canoe. Also said of the canoe.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 129 He accidentally met with

a Canoe turned adrift, by which means he padled by some shift or other so far out of the harbour 1719 De Fox *Crusoe* i xiii, I saw them row (or paddle, as we call it) all away. 1751 J. BARTHAM *Observ Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 17 We borrowed a canoe, and paddled up the West branch 1784 *Cook's Voy* i iv 141 We had not long anchored, when two canoes paddled towards us 1853 W. LIVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) i iii 60 Paddling with them in Indian canoes on the limpid waters of the St. Lawrence.

b. transf. To row with oars lightly or gently; technically applied to the rowing of a racing crew when not exerting their full power.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I 247 Because they would not be heard, they hal'd in their Oars, and paddled as softly as if they [etc.] 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 369 He paddling by the scuffling crowd, Sees unconcern'd life's wager row'd 1842 *Bell's Life* 31 July 1/5 (Eton v. Westminster), The competitors paddled to their stations. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* xi (1889) 97 Being summoned to the boat, they took to the water again, and paddled steadily up home. 1866 *Oxf Undergr Jral* 18 Apr 38 Paddled to Barnes Railway Bridge, and rowed hard from there back to Hammersmith

c Of a paddle-steamer, etc.: To move by means of paddle-wheels.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv Scotl* xxv. (1855) 279 The 'Sovereign' was paddling out of the harbour 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* Pro 171 Round the lake A little clock-work steamer paddling plied And shook the lilies

d. Of birds or other animals: To move in the water with paddle-like limbs. Hence *paddling-crab* = *paddle-crab*: see PADDLE sb. 1 i.

2. trans. To propel (a canoe, boat, etc.) by means of a paddle or paddles; also, to transport (a person) in a canoe.

1784 BELKNAP *Tour to White Mt* (1876) 20 Our horses swam after a canoe, in which an old woman paddled us over 1862 FA A. KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* 54, I met many of them paddling themselves in their slight canoes. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist U S* iii 17 The canoes were very light, and could be paddled with ease

b. Phr. *To paddle one's own canoe*, to make one's way by one's own exertions.

1844 MARRIAT *Settlers in Canada* viii, I think that it much better that as we all go along together, that every man paddle his own canoe. 1854 SARAH T. BOLTON *Song 'Paddle Your Own Canoe'* 1, Where'er your lot may be, Paddle your own canoe

II. 3. trans. To beat (a person) with a paddle or the like; to 'spank', 'smack'. *U S*

1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 189, I thought it was sulkeness, so I paddled him, and made him go to work 1896 STEVENSON *Wear of Hurston* iv. 108 She had known him in the cradle and paddled him when he misbehaved

Hence *Paddling* *vbl sb* 2 and *ppl a* 2

1719 DE FOX *Crusoe* i x, I was fatigued with Rowing, or Paddling, as it is called 1855 KINGSLEY *West-v Ho* xliii, Lazy paddlings through the still lagoons. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 189, I sent them word to give him a good paddling, and handcuff him, and send him back to the railroad. 1875 'STONCHENG' *Brit. Sports* ii viii 11 § 2 648 Paddling is the postal to excellence in rowing of all kinds. 1894 *Outing* (U S) XXIV 422/1 A small fleet of paddling canoes and row-boats

Paddle-beam, -boat, -box, -crab, etc.: see PADDLE sb. 1 **Paddle-cock**: see PADDLE sb. 2

Paddled (pæ'dld), a. [f. PADDLE sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Furnished with paddles.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* vii (1876) 114 Monstrous Saunans, footed, paddled, and winged.

Paddler (pæ'dlɜ), [f. PADDLE v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which paddles or dabbles in mire or shallow water (in quot. 1882, a wild duck)

1611 COTER, *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slubberer, one that tramples with his feet in plasches of durtie water a 1635 BFAUM & FL *Wit at Sea* *Westons* i 1, Well, he may make a paddler i' the world, From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer 1822 *Blackw. Mag* XI 163 Those paddlers in sewers, with their mud amunition 1882 SIR R. P. GALLWEY *Fowler in Ire* 33, I have seen a string of young paddlers tumble off a bank into the river.

Pa ddler 2, [f. PADDLE v. 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who paddles a canoe or the like

1799 *Naval Chron.* III 63 The paddlers are directed by a man who stands up 1861 DU CHATEL *Equat Afr* xiv 218, I had twelve stout paddlers in my canoe.

2. **a.** = PADDLE sb. 1 a (*obs.*); **b.** A paddle-steamer (*colloq.*).

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i 38 They.. Row with two Paddlers, or little Oars. 1890 *Star* 2 Apr. 1/7 In command of H M S Bulldog, a paddler

Paddle-staff, [f. PADDLE sb. 1 + STAFF sb.] 1 = PADDLE sb. 1 i.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn Men* (1634) 126 You may make a shift with any ordinary Spade or Paddle-staff 1622 in *Neworth Househ Bks.* (Surtees) 195 For lying yron on a paddle staffe for the warmer. 1658 *Dist Rust*, *Paddle-staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Bit at the end, like a small Spade, much used by Mole catchers 1805 J. GRAHAM *Birds of Scot* 3 Listening, leans Upon his paddle-staff

2 *Braving*. A wooden spade-shaped implement used in mashing. (Cf. PADDLE sb. 1 7.)

1793 *Art & Myst Vintners* 41 Beat them together with a Paddle-staff for half an hour *Ibid* 48 Put this mixture into the Wine, and mix them with a Paddle-staff.

Paddle-wheel 1. [See PADDLE sb. 1 3]

1. A wheel used for propelling a boat or ship: as originally tried, consisting of or having a series of paddles or paddle-like spokes inserted in an axle, drum, or wheel, whence the name; but, eventually, having floats or paddle-boards fitted

more or less radially round the circumference, so as to press backward like a succession of paddles against the water. These wheels rotate on a horizontal axis, so that only the lower paddle-boards are under water; they are generally arranged in pairs one on each side of the vessel; in river-steamer, sometimes single and placed in the stern

Petty called his suggested wheel with actual paddles a 'paddle-wheel', but the term was app. avoided by the inventors and theorists of the 18th c., who wrote simply of 'the wheel', 'water-wheel', 'rowing-wheel', 'revolving oars', etc. And at the eventual employment of the wheel with float-boards instead of paddles, the name 'paddle-wheel' was at first felt to be inappropriate, but it gradually came in after 1815.

1685 PETTY in *Fitzmaurice Life* (1895) iv 122 To make this Axis and the Paddle wheels turn round, so as the Paddles may take hold of the water in the nature of Oars one after another successively *Ibid* 123 The men betwixt decks heaving one way, the men on the upper deck must heave the other way, to give the Axis and Paddle wheels motion 1805 O. EVANS *Eng Steam Eng Guide* p viii, To propel a boat against the stream the paddlewheel may be attached to the shaft of the flywheel. [1808 *Specif. Tronthead & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3148 A rowing wheel furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards] 1815 *Specif. of Dickinson's Patent* No. 3932 A more efficient method of applying the power or strength of men to turn paddle wheels fixed on the sides of ships, boats, 1824 R. STUART *Hist Steam Engine* 83 Mr Jonathan Hulls is entitled to the honourable notice of having proposed [1736] the application of paddle-wheels moved by a Steam Engine, to propel ships, instead of wind and sails. 1840 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 7) XX 687/1 In this boat he [Jonathan Hulls] had two paddle-wheels s. pended in a frame projecting from its stem 1841 T. OXLEY in *Mech Mag* XXXV. 72 Sir Joseph [Banks] and I both called them oars, or revolving oars, I believe the word 'paddle-wheel' was not known at that time [1808] 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less Med. Age* 329 The finish is to-day unruined by a single paddle wheel 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept 5/3 The old paddle-wheel is already, for regular and rapid service, doomed.

attrib 1857 G. MUSEGRAVE *Pilgr Daughters* II i. 22 The Saone is the most favourable to paddle-wheel locomotion 1863 P. BARR *Dockyard Econ* 275 The celebrated *Indanur*, so well known during the Cunean war, a paddle-wheel boat, and remarkably swift 1875 KNIGHT *Dial Mach* 1592 2 On the axis of each paddle is an arm from which a rod proceeds to an eccentric on the paddle wheel shaft

2 A wheel fitted with paddles (PADDLE sb. 1 7) used to keep skims in constant motion in water, in the manufacture of leather, and in similar processes 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 373/1 The skins are finally brought into a tank of water, not too cold, and kept in constant motion with a paddle-wheel.

Paddle-wood: see PADDLE sb. 1 i.

Paddo, paddow, also padda, paddie, northern forms of PADDOCK, frog, toad; so *paddo-pipe*.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* ii (Paulus) 770 A fowle paddow at je laste he keste, bat we laythe to se. a 1568 *Lyndesay's Play* 976 (Bannatyne MS.) Qubart and the paddors [= *Satyrs* 1381 paddoks] nipt my tais? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paddow-pipe*, a sort of Heib 1766 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II 5 *Hippuris* Common Maies-tail Paddowpipe 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Poet Rhymes Scot* 88 A Paddo then came loup-loup-louping out of the well.

Paddock (pæ'dək), sb. 1 (Also *Sc.* 9 *paddock*, 8-9 *paddock*) [f. PAD sb. 1 + dimin. suffix -OCK.]

1. A frog. (Now *Sc.* and *north dial.*)

c 1350 in *Rel Ant* I 8 *Rana*, a paddoke. 1388 WYLLIF *Exord* viii 2, 3, Y schal smyte alle thi termys with paddoks [1382 frogges], and the flood schal buyle out paddoks [1382 frogges] 1530 *Palsgr* 502/2 My bely crowseth, I wene there is some paddokes in it, *des grenouilles dedans* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 There be three kindes of Frogs. the first is the little green Frog the second is this Paddock, having a crook back and the third is the Toad 1699 DRYDEN *Vag Georg* iii 812 The Water-Snake, whom Fish and Paddocks feed 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 65 Bak'd paddock's legs 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss*, *Paddock*, or *Paddock*, a frog. Never a toad 1854 H. MILLER *Sci & Schm* xii 126/1 Are we eels or paddock, that we are sent to live in a loch?

b. A toad (*Obs.* (exc as literary archaism.)

13. *K. Als* 6126 Elets, and snakes, and paddokes brode, . Al vermyen they eteth. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* ii (Paulus) 750 Pan bai a paddok gert hym drunk in hy c 1440 *Pronp Parv* 376/2 Paddock, toode, *bifo* 1530 *Palsgr* 250/2 Paddocke, *crapavit* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal Dec* 70 The gnie-lie Iodestoole And loathed Paddocks lording on the same 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paddock*, a Toad. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II iii 240 O'er his head the bat Hung, and the paddock on the hearth-stone sat.

c. transf. Applied in obloquy to a person

In quot 1605 a familiar spirit in the shape of a toad? a 1450 *Cov Myst*, xvii (1841) 164, I xal prune that paddok [= frog], and preyen hym as a pad [= toad]. 1563 WYLLIF *Wh* (1890) II. 31 Certane paddoks, filthy vermyng, of the quikil sort are the Pelagians 1605 STUART *Alced* i. 9 Paddock calls anon faire is foule, and foule is faire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xv. 174 But there was grandfather's siller tester in the paddock's heat of him.

2. A kind of rude sledge used for carrying large stones. *Sc*

1884 MACTAGGART *Galland's Encycl*, *Paddock*, a machine shaped like a frog, for carrying large stones. 1885-80 in JAMIESON 1887 BULLOCK *Pymon* vi, The slip, sled, or paddock came into use. It was a sort of strong wooden cradle

3 *attrib* and *Comb* (chiefly *dial.*), as *paddock-brood*, -*face*, *paddock-cheese* = *paddock-stool*; *paddock-hair*, the soft down or hair on unfledged birds and on new-born babies; *paddock-pipe*, a species of *Equisetum* (Horse-tail), esp. *E. lim-*

sum; also Mare's Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; pad-dock-ride, -rod, -rud, -spew, frogs' or toads' spawn; paddock-spindle, *Orchis mascula* (Britten & Holl.); paddock-stone = TOAD-STONE; paddock-stool = TOADSTOOL.

1637 MIDDLETON *Witch* i. Here's a spawn or two Of the same "paddock-brood" 14 *Hart MS* 100a. If 144b/2 *Hic boletus*, a "paddockchese" 1774 RAMSAY *Vision* xlii. Batavicus, with his "paddock-face" 1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 67 (E. D. D.), I found 'sax bare we things W!' "paddock hair" upon their wings. 1830 GALT *Laurie's T* v. 1 (1849) 17 For nearly thirteen years I had sat on my hunkers in the paddock hair, under the wing of a kind parent. 1873 *Widderburn's Vocab* 18 (Jam.) *Aegnietum*, a "paddock-pipe" 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotia* 1792 648 Marsh Horse-tail, Paddock-pipe 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 114 A shot man found nest-day on hillock side, Na better seems nor "paddock ride" [Cf. *Jelly sb* 2b, *Fallen stars v* FALLEN *pl* a.] 1308 KENNEDIE *Flighting in Dunbar* 312 And thou come, Fule! in Marche or Februere, Thair till a pule, and drank the "paddock rod" [v. rr. rude, roid] 1488 *Ino R. Waindrie* (1815) 10 Item a rince with a "paddockstane, with a charmale" 1700 E. LEWYD in Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides the Snake-stones the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddock-Stones etc to all which they attribute their several Virtues 1740 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 70/7 *Fungus agaricus* crescit in arboribus "paddock-stol." 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 A Paddockstole, *boletus, fungus asparagus* 1787 BURN'S *Verses written at Selkirk* iv. Now gawkes, tapies, gowks, and fools, May sprout like summer paddock-stools. 1824 MACLAGART *Galland Encyc* s. v. *Hillybush*, As rotten as a yellow paddock stool.

Hence **Paddocky** a, abounding in frogs 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV 284 Over all the water-cressy and padducky ditches

Paddock (pæ dsk), *sb* 2 Also 7 paddock [app a phonetic alteration of PAROCK. cf. *poddish* for *porridge*, etc.]

1. A small field or enclosure; usually a plot of pasture-land adjoining or near a house or stable

1747 in Hunter *Bigger & Ho Fleming* xlii (1862) 312 Item in the Boghall, that draws in plough and paddock xiiij oxen 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Gussman d'Alf* 1 82 A fierce Bull, which they had let out of the Paddock 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Paddock, or Purlock, a small Inclosure. 1759 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) II 471 A rude multitude quickly ran together, to a paddock adjoining to the town. 1872 YOUTT *Horse v* (ed. 4) 86 Let him [the hunter] therefore have his paddock as well as his loose box 1885 MRS BRADON *Wylard's Weir* i. 69 There was only the extent of a wide paddock and a lawn between the hall-door and that grand old gateway

b. *spec.* Such an enclosure forming part of a stud farm

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iii 59 For downright breeding Rawcliffe Paddocks quite bear the palm 1861 *ibid.* 62 The strength of the pasture, and the beautiful combination of hill and dale make these paddocks a perfect paradise for blood-mares and foals 1894 ARNATAGE *Horse* viii 115 The colt may be mounted in the paddock

c. In the Australian Colonies, the general term for any field, or piece of land enclosed by a fence, irrespective of size, whether in pasture or tillage

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* vi. 148 There is one paddock of 100 acres, fenced on four sides. 1866 TOWNEND *Remin. Australia* 180 The church stood by itself in the middle of a paddock 1881 *Centr. Mag.* Jan 67 The bullock paddock contained 6000 acres, and was securely fenced in with the usual post and rails 1891 'Cooee', *Tales Austral.* *Life* 122 The fields, or paddocks, as they call them here [in Australia], were pretty 1900 F. CAMPBELL *Three Moons* 314 Mrs Tredwin cantering across the ten-mile paddock.

d. *fig.* 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Nature Wks.* (Bohn) I. 226 Estates of romance, compared with which their actual possessions are shanties and paddocks 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks* 22 Keble was born and bred in the Anglican paddock 1880 G. MACREDDIE *Tragic Com.* (1881) 21 A country where literature is confined to its little paddock, without influence on the larger field of the social world

2. *spec.* a. (See quotes)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Paddock*, a walk or division in a Park 1706 *ibid.* *Paddock* or *Paddock-course*, a place in a Park paid in very narrow on both sides, for Hounds or Grayhounds to run Matches 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, A paddock in a park, *septum, circus venatorius*

b. *Horse-racing* A turf enclosure near the race-course, where the horses and jockeys are assembled in preparation for the race.

1862 *All Yr. Round Mar* 29 Three and thirty thoroughbred colts have dipped down from the paddock to the post. 1884 *Daily News* 2 June 5 The genuine public drove thoughtlessly past the paddock... and disposed itself either in the cords near the winning-post or on the slope of the hill.

3. *Mining. (Colonial)* a. An open excavation in a superficial deposit. b. A store-place for ore, etc.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gloss. Mining Terms*, *Paddock*, an excavation made for procuring washdirt in shallow ground A place built near the mouth of a shaft where quartz or washdirt is stored 1876 W. J. J. SPRY *Cruise Challenger* vi (ed. 7) 85 Next the lime tufa was bored into, and now large 'paddocks' are sunk to a depth of over 20 feet in the decomposed igneous rock 1895 *Otago Witness* 21 Nov 22/5 (Morris) A paddock was opened at the top of the beach, but rock-bottom was found

4. *attrib.*, as *paddock-course*, -*cratic*, -*gate*.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 234 Horses run without Riders upon 'em something after the manner of a Paddock-Course. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* iii. vii. 373 The Nobility and Gentry have their Paddock Courses, Horse-Races [etc.] 1800 Mrs HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 109 They were within a hundred yards of the paddock gate.

1897 *Daily News* 21 June 10/6 His brilliant form made a great impression upon the paddock critics

Paddock, *v.* [f. PADDOCK *sb* 2]

1. *trans.* a. To enclose or fence in (a sheep-run, etc.) (Australia) b. To shut up or enclose in or as in a paddock.

1737 TROLLOFF *Australia* I xx 302 When a run is 'paddocked' shepherds are not required,—but boundary-riders are employed 1873 [see PADDOCK *pl* a.] 1884 T. WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* LXIX 433 Drovers of oxen, sheep, and swine were paddocked close by

2. *Mining. (Colonial)* To store (ore, etc.) in a paddock (see PADDOCK *sb* 2 3 b).

1899 *N. Queensland Herald* 8 Feb 31 They have gathered and stacked surface stone till they have paddocked sufficient for a crushing in the mill yard

Hence **Paddocked** *pl* a, **Paddocking** *vbl.* *sb*

1873 RANKEN *Dom. Australia* v (1874) 91 This will completely loosen the little dirt found in paddocked sheep 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* II 175 Gathering up the paddocked horses, he caught and saddled his own and his master's 1900 E. A. HILL (of N. S. Wales) in *Burns Weekly Post* 25 Aug 5/4 Paddocking was not universal, as is now the case.

† **Paddock**. *Obs.* In 6 *paduck*, *padduke*. Some kind of cloth (Cf. *pack duck*, s. v. DUCK *sb* 3)

1345 *Rates of Customs* cjb, Padduke and the c. elles xxi 1583 *ibid.* D v b, Paduck the c. elles xxix.

Paddy (pæ di), *sb* 1 *Forms.* (a 6 *batte*, 7 *batty*) β. 7 *paddie*, 8-9 *paddi*, 8 *pady*, (*patty*), 9 *padi*, *paddee*, 7- *paddy*. [a Malay *padi* rice in the straw, in Javanese and other Malay langs. *pāri*. The identity of this with Canarese *batta*, *bhatta* rice in the husk, whence the *batte*, *batty* of early authors, is uncertain]

1. Rice in the straw, or (in commerce) in the husk.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Luschnoten* 70 Rice, of a lesse price and slighter than the other Rye, and is called *Batte* 1623 *St. Papers*, Col. 146 The people addict themselves wholly to the planting of paddie for their maintenance 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P 67 The Ground between this and the great Breach bears good Battie. 1704 Furlongs loaded with Rice or Paddy, being courser than the Indian 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 65 Collecting paddy and beating the rice from the straw. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II v. 490 His only remaining resource was in the paddy in the fields 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* i. 18/2 Rice which comes to us in the husk is called by its Indian name 'paddy'

2. Short for PADDY-BIRD; *eleph.* its feathers

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II 568 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies 1801 *Times* 24 Oct 13/2 Feathers. Short selected are dearer, white and gray paddy firm

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *paddy-boat*, *clearing*, *crop*, *field*, *flat*, *grinding*, *ground*, *powder*, *tax*, etc.; *paddy-insect*, a Chinese species of silkworm from Hainan

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 162 Two hundred Paddy-Boats with their Convoys 1762 WOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LII 477 You descend into the paddy, or rice fields 1871 *Athenaeum* 27 May 650 Mr. Cooper was upset into a newly-flooded paddy-field by the great man's outriders. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pervu Sank* vi 354 They call these low swampy valleys on each side of a steam paddy flats, whether they are actually cultivated or not 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar 3/1 The Secretary of State has informed the Governor of Ceylon that the time has arrived for abolishing the paddy tax

Paddy (pæ di), *sb* 2 [Irish pet-form of *Padraig* or *Patrick*]

1. Nickname for an Irishman.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel* I. 116 Paddies were swimming their horses in the sea to cure the mange 1826 DISRAELI *Voy. Grey v* iv, Paddy was tripped up 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar 8/1 We were surprised to see that our entire staff of office-boys had suddenly turned Paddies, wearing the green with a most becoming *bonhomie*

b. *Phr.* To come the paddy over, to bamboozle, humbug, *slang*.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* 608 Fairly came the paddy over him

2. A bricklayer's or builder's labourer.

1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1902) 165 The men were common masons, with paddies to help 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. A bricklayer's paddy brings him bricks and mortar

3. An unlicensed almanac, called more fully *Paddy's Watch* and *Paddywhack almanac*.

1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* *Paddywatch*, or *Paddy*, an almanac 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser I 478/1, I have often heard [a 1834] 'Have you an almanac?' and the answer has been, 'We have a Paddy'

4. A passion, a temper: also *paddywhack*, *collog.* 1894 HENRY DOROTHY's *Double* I. 132 They goes out looking red in the face, and in a regular paddy.

5. 'A well-boring dull having cutters that expand on pressure; *paddy-drill*' (Funk)

6. A name in North Carolina of the ruddy duck, *Eristambis rubida*. (Also *paddywhack*.)

Hence **Paddyism**, an Irish peculiarity, Irishism. 1801 SOUTHEY *Let* (1856) I 167, I have discovered two tricks of pure Paddyism 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I iv 87, I could see, by hearing her (to use a Paddyism), the point of her lip

[*Paddy*, a., an error for *baddy* in Motley, followed by recent dicts.: see *List of Spurious Words*]

Paddy-bird. [f. PADDY *sb* 1 + BIRD.]

1. The Javasparrow, *Padda* (or *Munia*) *oryzavora*. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I xiv. 161 The Paddy-bird is also good in their Season

2. Anglo-Indian name for species of white egret, which frequent the paddy-fields.

1858 R. HUNTER in Mitchell *Mem. R. Nesbit* 406 Egrets or white herons, by Anglo-Indians with little taste termed paddy-birds 1884 Miss C. F. G. CUMMING in *Macm. Mag.* Feb 303/1 Multitudes of spirit-like white cranes, or paddy-birds, paddle about

3. A species of Sheathbill, *Chrois minor*

1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 822 note. The cognate species of Kerguelen Land is named by the sealers 'Sore-eyed Pigeon', as well as 'Paddy-bird'—the last perhaps from its white plumage resembling that of some of the smaller Egrets

Paddymelon (pæ dime lən). Also *paddy-malla*; *pad*-, *paddi*(e)-, *pade*-, *pady*-, *-melon*, *-mellun*. [A corruption of an aboriginal name, the first element of which has been conjectured to be the same as in *pata-gorang* (in Sydney dialect) 'kangaroo': see Morris *Austral. Eng.* 336/2] A small brush kangaroo.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (1828) I 289 The *wallabee* and *paddymella* inhabit the brush and broken hilly country 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 212 (Morris) Had hunted down a paddymelon (a very small species of kangaroo) 1899 *Otago* (U. S.) XXX 128/1 Get a paddymelon, hare, or any coursing game 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 8/1 Kangaroos, Wallabies, Kangaroo rats, Wombats, Bandicoots, Pademelons

attrib. 1851 J. HENDERSON *Excurs. N. S. Wales* II 129 (Morris) These are hunted in the brush and killed with paddy-mellun sticks 1885 Mrs. C. PRADD *Head Station* 313 The plains riddled with paddymelon holes

Paddywhack, *-wack*, *collog.* [f. PADDY *sb* 2]

1. An Irishman.

1811 *Lex. Balair* s. v. *Whack*, A paddywhack; a stout brawny Irishman 1846 *Song in Slang Dict.* (1873), I'm Paddy Whack from Ballyhack, Not long ago turn'd soldier.

b. *Paddywhack almanac* = PADDY *sb* 2 3.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser I 388, 477.

2. A rage, passion, temper.

1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 25 He's a libellous old rip, an' he'll be in a ravin' paddy-wack

3. *dialect* A severe thrashing (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. The ruddy duck: = PADDY *sb* 2 6 (U. S.)

Pade, *obs.* form of PAD *sb* 1, toad, frog.

† **Padelion**. *Obs.* [Corruption of F. *pad* (*pad*) *de lion* lion's foot] The plant Lady's Mantle.

1578 LYDE *Doctens* i. xviii 140 The latter writers do call this herbe in *Lax. Achimilla*, *Pae leonis* in English Ladies mantell, Padelion. 1611 CORON, *Pied de Lion*, Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantie. Padelion.

Padell, *obs.* form of PADLE *sb* 1

† **Padella** (pædēlā) [It *padella* flat pan, frying-pan, etc. —L. *patella* flat pan or dish. see *PATELLA*.]

A shallow metal or earthenware dish in which oil or fatty matter is burnt by means of a thick wick; used esp. in Italy for illuminations; also *attrib.*

1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Padella* (Italian), a small frying-pan, a kind of oven 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 6/2 The ivy-covered nooks were lighted with padella lamps.

Pademelon, variant of PADDYMELON

Paderero, *obs.* var. PEDERRO, piece of ordnance.

Padesoy, *obs.* form of PADUASOY

Pa d-foot, *dialect* [f. PAD *v* 1 (*sb* 1) + FOOT *sb*.]

1. A dialectal equivalent of FOOTPAD.

1847 TOM TREDDLEHOVE *Barniss Ann.* 41 (E. D. D.) Sitha, Bobby's catch't a padfoot. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. was King* (1896) 209 Here I am, winged in this way by some vile padfoot

2. One of the dialect names of the goblin called the BARGHEST. (Chiefly in Yorkshire)

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* i. ii 58 The Padfoot of Pontefrete, and the Barguest of York 1828 Craven *Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pad-foot*, A Ghost. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* viii 106 The Church-dog, bar-ghost, pad-foot, wash-hound, or by whatever name the animal supposed to haunt a churchyard is designated. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* *Padfoot*, described as being something like a large sheep, or dog, sometimes to have rattled a chain, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might, keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—pad, pad, pad—whence its name It had large eyes as big as 'tea-pates'.

Padgeant, *-gion*, *obs.* ff. PAGEANT. **Pad-groom**, *-horse*, etc. see PAD *sb* 2 5 **Pad-hook**: see PAD *sb* 3 14. **Padill**, *obs.* f. PADLE *sb* 3

|| **Padishah**, **padshah** (pā dīā, pā dīā).

Forms 6 *padenshaw*, 7 *padasha*, (*potshaugh*, *-shaw*), *pad*(1)*schach*, 7, 9 *padischah*, 8 *padeshah*, *-shau*, 9 *padichaw*, *padisha*, 8-*padishah*, *padshah* [a. Pers. پادشاه *pādshāh*, in poetry *pādsh*, *pādshāh* (in Turkish *pādshāh*) —Pahlavi *pātāxšā* or *pātāxšāh*: —OPers. **pātīxšāyabīya*, f. *pātī* = Skr. *pāti* master, lord, ruler + *šāh* king, SHAH. (P. Hom. *Grundr. Neupers. Etymol.* 1893)] A Persian title, taken as equivalent to 'Great King' or 'Emperor', applied in Persia to the Shah, in Europe usually to the Sultan of Turkey, in India (where often pronounced *bādshāh*) to the Great Mogul, and now by natives to the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India, also extended by Orientals to other European monarchs.

1612 E. I. C. *Letters* (ed. Danvers) I. 175 He acknowledges no Padenshaw or King in Christendom but the Portugals King 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 543 This Selim Padasha rebelled against his father Ekher 1624 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 103 The Grand Signior rather bath in later times used the title of Padischah Musulmin i. Great King of the Musulmans, and they call the German Emperor Urum Padichah,

the French King Frank Padischah. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 At the end sate the Potshaugh or great King [the Shah of Persia] 1665 *Ibid* (1677) 211 Here we met the Pot-shaw again 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 34 They [Persians] call their Kings *Schah, Padischah*, and *Padischach* 1797 *Phil. Trans.* L 180 The word Padishah, or rather Padeshah, in the old Persia tongue, denoting King 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Aug 4/2 Recognized by several Hindoos to be 'Padshaw', i.e. the King 1823 BYRON *Fuon* vi xxvix, Whom, if they were at home in sweet Carassia, They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 47/1 The Padishah [Sultan] is supposed to speak no language but Turkish or Arabic

Padle, paidle (pæ d'l), sb. Also 6 paddill, 7 pedle [app. Sc. form of PADDLE sb. 1; cf. Sc. pronunciation of *daddle*, *saddle* (dæ d'l, sæ d'l).] A field or garden hoe; a scraper of this shape 1568 *Anon* in *Bannatyne MS.* 325/33 Ane pluche, a ne paddill, and a ne palme corss. 1644 *Register Univ. Edinb.* 49 (MS) Duties of the Bursars. To make clean the stairs from dirt and dust with a pedle and a Besome. 1800 *Old Scottish Song* (Jam.). The gardener w/ his padle. 1822 *Forb's Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Spades an' padles an' a' 1829 THOMSON *Poems* 109 (E. D. D.) A coal-rake an' a padle

Hence **Padle, paidle** v. Sc. *trans.* to hoe; to loosen (the ground), scrape or 'harl' with a hoe. 1825 JAMIESON, *To Padle*, v. a., to hoe. 1884 SIR A. GRANT *Story Univ. Edin.* I 141 The bursars were also to 'paddell' the stairs and entrances to the schools [cf. 1644 above]. *Mod. Sc.* All the cottagers were employed paddling turnips

Padle, obs. form of PADDLE.

Padlock (pæ dlɒk), sb. Formerly often as two words, pad lock, or hyphenated, pad-lock. [f. *pad*, of uncertain meaning + *LOCK* sb. 2]

An obvious suggestion is that the first element is *PAD* sb. 4, basket, pannier, hamper. But there is no early evidence that a *pad lock* was orig. used to fasten a pannier. Also, if *pad* in Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, cited under *PAD* sb. 4, occurs in the orig. documents, these are much earlier than any instance yet found of *pad*, *ped*, 'basket', which is besides of rare and local occurrence.

A detachable or portable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened, having a pivoted or sliding bow or shackle, which can be opened to pass through a staple or ring, and then locked so as to engage a hasp, the links of a chain, etc.

Dead padlock, a simple padlock having no spring 1453 in Rogers' *Agric. & Prices* III 554/4 Padlock 1/3 1478-9 in Swayne *Sarum Chm. Chw.* Acc. 366 A Padlocke to the Church, 1480 in Kerry *St. Lawrence's, Reading* (1882) 24 Paved for a padlock to the font, 1492 1562 J. HENWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 170 Beware it beede not a padlock on thy heele 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 134 A padlock for the Coppy yatte 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II 56 The Zealots of the Commons were very angry at the Lords, and threatened to clap a Pad lock on the Dore of their House 1663 GERBIE *Counsel* 96 Hung at the one end in an iron ring, at the other end in a like ring, both united with a strong Padlock 1686 tr. *Chardun's Trav. Persia* 150 In a Portmanteau lockt with a Padlock 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 22 Trunk-Locks, Pad-Locks, etc. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 219 These may be fastened with staples and padlocks

fig. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Verse 14. iii v. (1660) 81/7 The light of a holy conversation hangs as it were a padlock on profane lips 1724 POPE *Dunci.* iv 162 We hang one jingling padlock on the mind 1820 BYRON *Werner* iv 1, That Word will, I think, put a firm padlock on His further inquisition 18 LOWELL *Capture Fugit Slaves*, Put golden padlocks on Truth's lips

Padlock (pæ dlɒk), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with or secure by means of a padlock 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 353 Let not such an unmerciful yoke bee padlocked upon the neck of any Christian. 1722 Dr. FOS *Plague* (Kildg.) vi The Officers had Orders to Padlock up the Doors 1788 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, My mouth shall never be padlocked by any noble of them all. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 455 The dock company padlocked the doors.

Hence **Padlocked** (pæ dlɒkt), ppl. a. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 70 A little padlocked chest 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) II 73 High stone fences and padlocked garden gates.

Padmelon see PADDYMELON

Pad-nag (pæ d-næg), sb. [f. *PAD* sb. 2 + *NAG*]

An ambling nag, an easy-going pad-horse 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Sued. Em.* (1772) II 220 A sober, well-paced english padde nagge 1684 Dr. W. POPE *Old Man's Wish* ii (Roxb. Ball VI 507), With a spacious plain, without hedge or stile, And an easy pad-nag to ride out a mile 1770 POPE *Lame Lover* i Wks 1799 II 60 To buy a pad-nag for a lady 1845 BARNAM *Engl. Leg. Ser.* in *House-warming*, As horse-litter, coach, and pad-nag, with its pillow. Defiled from the Strand 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii II 172 To procure an easy pad nag for his wife

Hence **Pa d-nag** v. *intr.* to ride a pad-nag, ride at an easy pace, amble, also **Pa d-nagging** ppl. a. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) III xl 235 Will it not give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to pad-nag it hither? 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 107 The green sub. of some padnagging regiment had walked off with my portmanteau instead of his own

Padock (e), padok, obs. ff PADDOK sb. 1

|| **Padou** (padu) [f. *padou* (in same sense), formerly *Padoue*, i.e. Padua in Italy.] (See quot.) 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Padou*, a sort of silk ferret or ribbon. Hence in mod. Dicts.

|| **Padouk** (padouk), Also padowk, peduk [Burmese native name.] A Burmese leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, yielding a kind of rosewood; also the wood itself (*padouk-wood*).

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept.

184 Thick among the huge 'padouks' the gray-stemmed 'gurguns' gleam 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 3/3 Peduk is darker in colour than the other woods generally used 1895 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 There is at least one thing which Cedric the Saxon never heard of—the Indian padouk wood of the fittings 1900-1 PRINCE ALBERT *Report Bot. Gard. Calcutta*. The true or Burma Padouk is the timber of *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, a species that occurs only in Burma. 'Andaman Padouk' or 'Redwood' is the timber of *P. dalbergioides* found only, in a wild state, in the Andamans

Pad-piece, -plate, -play: see *PAD*-sb. 3 14.

Padpipe: see *PAD* sb. 1 4.

|| **Padre** (pā dre) [It., Sp., Pg. *padre* = L. *pater*-m, acc. of *pater* father] 'Father' a title applied in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, to the regular clergy; in India (from Portuguese), to a minister or priest of any Christian Church; and by natives (in speaking to Europeans) to native priests, hence, applied by English soldiers and sailors to a chaplain.

1584 in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1820) II 381 We found there a Padre, the one an Englishman, the other a Flemming 1698 *Fixer Acc. E. India* & P. 8 A Chappel the Rural Seat of one of their Black Padres 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 7 A blind Subjection to the Padres, and a contemptuous Abhorrence of Heretics c. 1833 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* iv. 25 Now there was in the place where I lay ill a Christian padre 1840 Glossary, Padre, a Christian minister 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii 47 The Goanese padre of Tette appointed a procession 1898 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/2 The 'fighting padre' is by no means an unknown figure in British wars.

attrib. 18 SIR T. LAWRENCE *Label* (in Kew Museum), Very fine quality Tea called Padre Oolong, prepared by the Chinese for their Priests 1840 Padre Tea [1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod.* 271 *Padia*, a black tea.]

Padrignon: see *PEDRIGNON*, a variety of plum

Padroadist (pādrou, ā dist.), [f. Pg. *padroado* patronage + -IST.] A Roman Catholic who favours or supports the *padroado* or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India. 1890 *Tablet* 20 May 739 Padroadists and Propagandists are regarded as two distinct sects. [1896 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 258 At present the 'Padroado' is a veritable incubus on the Catholic Church in India.]

|| **Padrone** (pādronē), [It. cf. med. L. *patro*, -ōnem for cl. L. *patrōnus* PATRON] An Italian term meaning, primarily, Patron, master, applied to the Prime Minister of the Papal Curia (*Cardinal Patron*), b the master of a trading-vessel in the Mediterranean; c an Italian labour-contractor, an employer of street musicians, begging children, etc., d the proprietor of an inn in Italy

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 79 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padrone*. 1840 *Ibid.* iii. 178 He exercised the office of *Padrone* 1678 DRYDEN *Lumberman* v. i, I shall never make you amends for this kindness, my dear *Padrone*. c. 1751 GRAY *Let. to Walpole* Nov. Wks 1814 I. 546 As to my *Etton* Ode, Mr. Dodsley (the publisher) is *padrone* 1804 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I v. 86 Our *padrone* immediately displayed the Genoese flag, and hailed the vessel 1836 MARRIAT *Mish. Easy* xii, The crew consisted of the *padrone*, two men, and a boy. 1860 *Once a Week* 14 July 72/1 They had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the *padrone* at night.

Hence † **Pa dronancy**, † **Pa dronage**, † **Pa dronship**, the office of (Cardinal) *Padrone*, or First Minister in the Papal Court; **Pa dronism**, the system of bringing Italian children into a foreign country to perform street music or beg for the profit of the *padrone* or taskmaster.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. n. 154 He will fall out of the hands of the Papacy, as he fell out of the *Padronage*. 1840 *Ibid.* iii 175 The declaration of a Cardinal *Padrone* in the beginning of his *Padronship* 1840 *Ibid.* 178 He shew'd himself diligent enough in his office of *Padronancy*. 1840 *Ibid.* 206 They apply themselves immediately to the Pope, till they shall see the Cardinal a little more settled in his *Padronancy* 1880 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 The King of the *padroni*, was arrested under the United States law against 'padronism' passed in 1874, which makes the bringing of such [Italian] children into the States a felony

Pad-saddle, -saw, -tree, etc.: see *PAD* sb. 3

Padshah, another form of PADISHAH.

† **Pad-staff** Obs. = PADDLE-STAFF

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 With his pad-staff he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Padstool: see *PAD* sb. 1 4.

Paduan (pæ diu, ān), a. and sb. [f. *Padua* name of a city of northern Italy, in It. *Padova*, L. *Patavium* + -AN Cf. *PATAVINITY*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Padua. 1801 D. STEWART *Life & Writ. W. Robertson* 152 An admixture of Paduan idioms.

B. sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Padua 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 867/1 The talents which these Paduans possessed to engrave dies

2 One of the coins or medallions, in bronze and silver, forged in the 16th c. in imitation of ancient pieces, by two Paduan artists, Cavino and Bassiano.

1769 *Mus. in Ann. Reg.* 196/2 In a separate case are contained the Paduans and other counterfeit medals. [Note A Paduan is a modern medal struck with all the marks and characters of antiquity] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc.

3 A kind of dance, the PAVAN

1880 Grove's *Dict. Mus.* II 627/2 Padua gave its name to the ancient dance Paduan, or Pavan.

4 A make of violin-strings

1884 H. R. HAWES *Musical Mem.* iii 94 Paduans are strong (violin-strings), but frequently false.

Hence **Pa duanism**, the dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, of which Livy was a native, Patavinity; the use of patois.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 24 b, Pollio objected Paduanisme vnto Liue

Padymelon, variant of PADDYMELON

Paduasoy (pæ diu, āsoi) Forms: a. 7-8 poudesoy, 7 poodesoy, 8 pudisway. b. 7- paduasoy; 8 paduasuy, (paddi-, pattisway), pada-, padesoy, 9 padusoy [*Poudesoy* (*poodesoy*, *pudisway*) is F. *pou-de-soie* (1667 Littré), *poul de soie*, *poul de soie* (1389-94 in Godef. Compl.), of unascertained origin, in recent F. spelt *poul-de-soie* and *POULT-DE-SOIE*, the latter also in 19th c. English. The forms in -*sway*, -*sway* represent the 17-18th c. F. pronunciation of *soie* as *soè*, *souè*, *souè*, the rimes show this still in 1730 when the spelling was *paduasoy*. *Paduasoy* is, in appearance, a combination of *Padua*, Eng. name of the Italian city + F. *soie* silk. (Padua has long had manufactures of silk and other textiles, and a kind of narrow silk ribbon is thence named in F. *padou*, in 1642 *padoue*. Oudinot). But *Padua soy* could not well be of Eng. formation, since *soy*, *soye*, *soie*, was never in Eng. use. Nor could it originate in French, where 'Padua silk' would be *soie de Padoue*, not *Padoue soie*. The probability then is that *paduasoy* was an Eng. corruption of *pou-de-soie* or *poudesoy*, app. by association with *Padua say*, a kind of SAY or serge, actually from Padua, which had been known in England since 1633 or earlier

1633 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 300 For five yeades of Padua saye for a peitcoat for my Ladie, xxij s viij d. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No 1093/4 Stolen. A Padua Say Peitcoat and Wastecoat Cf. 1710 *Ibid.* No 4706/4 Paduay Serges, and other Stuffs.]

A strong corded or gros-grain silk fabric, much worn in the 18th c. by both sexes, of which *POULT-DE-SOIE* is the modern representative. Also *attrib.*, and *eliph.* a garment of this material

a. 1663 S. FORTREY *Eng. Interest & Imp.* 22 In silk stuffs, taffeties, poudesoyes, armoysins, clothes of gold and silver, silk ribbands, and other such like silk stuffs as are made at Tours 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No 2425/4 Also 3 Pieces of Checquer'd Silk, all Silk like a Poudesoy 1694 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St.* Eng. I vii. 65 We yearly imported from France Silks, Satins, Taffeties, Stuffs, Armoysins, Poudesoy's [sic] all add to 1710, then 1716-1748 *Paduasoy's*, 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No 3992/3 Also East-India Goods, consisting of Paduasoyes 1748-9 in Mrs. Delany's *Life & Corr.* I 193 Princess Royal had white poudesoy, embroidered with gold, and a few colours intermixed 1733-4 *Ibid.* 428 A pink plain poudesoy [Obs. by 1750, but re-introduced from Fl. c. 1850 in the form *POULT-DE-SOIE* q. v.]

b. 1676 *Act. Earl of Shaftesbury's Wardrobe* (Stanf), A black velvet coat, paduasoy suit laced 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No 3984/4 An Olive-colour'd Gown and Petticoat strip'd, lin'd with a muddy-colour'd Fattisway 1707 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* i. ii, Two girls in paduasoy coats and breeches 1717 *GAY Beggs* Op. II iv, A Piece of black Padesoy 1730 JENNYS *Art of Dancing* i. 66 Let him his active limbs display in gambel thin, or glossy paduasoy 1730 SWIFT *Robin & Harry* 47 Clad in a coat of paduasoy, A flaxen wig, and waistcoat gay 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 223 A fine laced silk waistcoat, of blue paduasoy a 1845 Hood *Bianca's Dream* iv, In vain the richest padusoy he bought. 1865 Mrs. OLIPHANT *George II* (1879) II 237 The pale primrose-coloured paduasoy

Padyan, Padjean, etc., obs. Sc. ff. PAGEANT.

Pæan (pi, ān), sb. Also 6-7 pæan [a L. *pæan*, a Gr. *παῖν* a hymn or chant, properly (see below) one addressed to Apollo invoked under the name *Pæan* (*Παῖν*, Attic *Παῖων*, Epic *Παιών*), originally the Homeric name of the physician of the gods. The invocation being by the phrase *Ἰὼ Παῖν*, *Io Pæan* (see *Io*), the song or hymn came itself to be called the *pæan*.]

1 In reference to *Greek Antig.* A hymn or chant of thanksgiving for deliverance originally addressed to Apollo or Artemis, esp. a song of triumph after victory addressed to Apollo, also a war-song in advancing to battle addressed to Ares; hence any solemn song or chant. The full phrase *Io pæan* occurs poetically as a sb. in same sense.

1592 *LVLX Mides* v. ii, Io pæans let us sing, To physicke's and to poesie's king 1603 HOLLAND *Plutus* ch. 110r. 1251 The Poets that composed the songs of victorie, named *Pæanes* c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i 457 That day was spent in pæans to the Sun 1770 LANGHORNE *Patriarch* (1879) I 60/2 The King himself began the *pæan*, which was the signal to advance 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The *Pæan*, sung to Phoebus was the proper accompaniment of the battle and the feast 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xii 151 The triumphal hymn of praise, or *pæan*, is commemorated in the *Iliad*, as already established in use.

2. In modern use. A song of praise or thanksgiving, a shout or song of triumph, joy, or exultation

[1544 E. GOSYNYLL (*title*) *The Prayse of all Women*, called *Mulerum Pæan*.] 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* iii viii. 270 Tut, rather Peans sing Hermaphrodite 1604 DRAVTON *Owl* 1133 The warbling Mavis marthfull Peans sung 1646 Buck

God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks Paganically, by the Jews Judaically, but by Us newly and Spiritually.

Paganish (pə'gānɪʃ), *a.* [f. PAGAN + -ISH¹]

†1. Of or belonging to pagans; pagan. *Obs.*

1583 HAYES *Narr. Gilbert's Voy. in Hakluyt's Voy* (1809-12) III. 192 Those Paganish regions 1599 *Broughton's Lett* xii. 40 That sense which in Paganish writers is vsuall. a 1641 Br MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 204 Paganish and Idolatrical rites. 1718 Br HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 167 Paganish and Popenish Superstitions.

2. Resembling or befitting a pagan; of pagan character or quality; heathenish.

1613 Br. HALL *Sermon Rev.* xxi. 3, 4 Wks 1837 V. 70 Not to hope for it, is paganish and brutish. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 208 To use Rites is comely, but to multiply them is Jewish and Paganish 1795 W. MASON *Ch. Mus.* 238 He would not suffer verse to be sung as verse, because it was gay and paganish. 1871 BLACK *Daughter Beth* (1876) 24 Variations, which he regarded as impudent and paganish Hence **Paganishly** *adv.*

1825 SCOTT *Belton* xii. Mahound (so paganishly was the horse named) answered by plunging

Paganism (pə'gānɪzəm), [ad. eccles. L. *pāgānism-us* (Augustine), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN; see -ISM. Cf. F. *paganisme* (1611 in Cotgr.)]

1. The religious belief and practices of pagans; the condition of being a pagan, heathenism.

1433 LYNG *St. Edmund* ii. 427 That goddis creature Sholde in helle eternal peyne endure Thoruh myseleue for paganismys rage. 1567 T. NORTON *Cabini's Inst* iv. xix. (1634) 729 They goe about a wittie thing, to make one Religion of Christianitie, Jewishnesse, and Paganisme, as it were of patches sowed together. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 230 Peruse all Lawes, euen Paganisme 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1846) II. 248 The divisions of Christianity suspended the ruin of Paganism. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. ii. (1876) 80 The Book of Genesis contains a record of the dispensation of Natural Religion, or Paganism, as well as of the Patriarchal.

†b. The Pagan world; pagandom, heathendom. 1640 tr. *Verden's Rom. of Rom.* i. xxvii. 123 The revenge of those outrages, which from time to time all Paganisme had received from the Emperours of Greece. 1650 *Don Bellianus* 18 The great destruction made of his people by you, and in all Paganisme.

2. *fig* or *allusively* Pagan character or quality; the moral condition of pagans.

1874 FERGUSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 765 Views opposed to the Paganism of St. Paul's or to the attempt to medievalize it. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* ii. vii. 356 The Paganism of his logic should not be taken for more than it is worth

b. A pagan or heathenish feature *rare*

1883 *Athenium* 15 Dec. 783 Their crowning features are meie paganisms, quite out of keeping with the designs they deface

Paganity (pə'gānɪti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pāgānitas* (Cod. Theod. 438), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN + cf. *Christianity*. Cf. OF *paeneti*.] The condition or quality of being pagan, paganism.

1548 UDALL, *et. Erasmus Par. Mark* Pref. 5 Rome, which could not forget her old paganitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 561 There is something of imperfection something of paganism likewise necessarily consequent thereupon. 1837 CARLYLE *Lett. to Sterling* 15 Dec. What Christianity is to us and what Paganity is, and all manner of other antities. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ed. & Georg. Virg.* 142 Britain in primitive paganism is not 'almost divided from the world'

Paganize (pə'gānɪz), *v.* [A F. *paganiser* (1551 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *pāgānizāre*. see PAGAN and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make pagan; to give a pagan character or form to

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 151 A Christian Pagan. is'd with name of Punkte. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 628 Christianity was thereby itself Paganized and Idolatized. 1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Litt. Rem.* (1838) III. 126 Even as early as the third century the Church had begun to Paganize Christianity.

2. *intr.* To become pagan; to act as a pagan; to assume a pagan character. Also to *paganize st.*

1640 CHILMEND *tr. Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 176 They paganize it to their own damnation. 1641 MILTON *Annado* (1851) 206 This was that which made the old Christians Paganize. 1875 Mrs CHARLES in *Sunday Mag.* May 512 When Christendom begins to speak of her golden age as in the past, she paganizes.

Hence **Paganized** *ppl a.*, **Paganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*, also **Paganization**, the action of paganizing or fact of being paganized; **Paganizer**, one who paganizes.

1863 DRAPEL *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. (1865) 228 The 'paganization' of religion was in no small degree assisted by the influence of the females of the Court of Constantinople. 1898 F. I. ANTROBUS *tr. Pastor's Hist. Popes* V. 9 Whether the paganization of all the relations of life [was] so universal as has been maintained. 1734 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 74. 'Paganized Christianity. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 194 The paganized catholicism of the renaissance. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ethnophones*, q. d. 'paganizers, or persons, whose thoughts, or sentiments were still heathen or gentle. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom* xio To take heed of.

Judaizing, *Paganizing, of idolatry, atheism, superstition. 1855 MILMAN *Litt. Chr.* iii. ii. (1864) I. 328 Christianity made some steps toward the old religion by the splendour of its ceremonial, and the incipient paganizing, not of its creed, but of its popular belief. 1631 R. H. *Arragun Whole Creatur* x. § 96 Called abusively by Pagans and Heathens, and *Paganizing Christians, the Goods of Fortune. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 347 The Bible knows nothing of those paganizing distinctions between *relative worship* and *positive worship*

Paganly (pə'gānli), *adv.* [f. PAGAN + -LY².] In a pagan manner or degree; like a pagan.

1659 H. MORE *Inimort. Soul* i. xiv. (1662) 53 This. I am VOL VII.

not so paganly superstitious as to believe one syllable of. 1835 in *Southern Comm. at Bk IV* 58 The Irish Papists are paganly superstitious.

Paga-no-christian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *paga-no-* comb. form of L. *pāgānus* PAGAN + *CHRISTIAN*.]

a. *adj.* Christian in a pagan way, or with an admixture of paganism. *b.* *sb.* A Christian corrupted by paganism. So **Pagano-christianism**; **Pagano-christianize** *v.*

1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 17 That new kind of Paganism, or Pagano-Christianism. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxi. (1713) 341 The Pagano-Christian Tyranny of the Pope. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* ii. 23 These People shall at the end... get the Nations under them, that is, the Pagano-christians. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* ii. 38 The Empire was beginning to Pagano-Christianize and grow Idolatrous again. 1685 — *Paratit. Prophet.* xxvi. 225 The Pagano-christianizing Caesars or Emperours.

Paganry (pə'gānri), [f. PAGAN *sb.* + -RY; cf. *popery*.] Pagan condition or practice; heathenry.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrie, heathenrie, paganrie. 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* Notes 259 The memory of this paganry did not disappear when all traces of lake and solar rites had passed away

† **Pagany**. *Obs.* [Refashioning of PAYENY, after *pagan*. Cf. *Tuscany*.] = PAGANDOM

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 He slew Sorbyrn, the moost valiant knyght in all pagany. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1882) 11 Where midst vnumbred troopes of Paganie few of his Countrey are.

Page (pædʒ), *sb.* Also 5 *payge*, 6 *Sc. page*

[a. OF. *page* = It. *paggio*, med. L. *pagius* (c. 1300, Du Cange). cf. Sp. *page*, Pg. *pagani* in same sense.

The origin of the Romanic word is unsettled. Dietz conjectured for It. *paggio* derivation from Gr. *παῖς* boy, which is very doubtful. Latré suggests that med. L. *pagius* is from *pāgus* the country, a country district, comparing Fr. *page* villain, rustic. L. *pāgus*, and cites the statement of Fauchet (1601), that down to the time of Charles VI and VII, 1380-1461, *page* in Fr seems to have been applied solely to *de viles personnes*]

1. †1. A boy, youth, lad. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1499 Quat bot to lese bi lyf, leue page. 1602 10295 War pages nan for hirdes set, Bot stalworth men bar bestes get. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* i. 289 He had A Sone, A luttill Knaue, Pat wes pan bota luttill page. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reue's T.* 52 A child pat was of half yere age In Cradel it lay and was a propre page. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 101 Pat yonge page (the infant Jesus) life pou mon for-gange. But yf pou fast flece fro his fo. 1582 STANLEY *James* ii. (Arb.) 46 My father vnwelthy mee sent, then a prytty page, hither

†2. A male person of the 'lower orders', or of low condition or manners; a term of contempt and sometimes of opprobrium; cf. KNAVE 2, 3. *Obs.* 13. K. Als 6461 So wex yalow is heere visages, In the world no buth so foule pages! c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 20 He hath leure taken with a page than to commune with any gentill wight These he myghte lerne gentillesse aught. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 He [Saturn] wolde haue peried with god of blis; Now is he in helle moost loopeil page. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 381 Sirs, we muste presente bis page [Jesus] to ser Platate. 1508 DUNBAR *Tru. Marat Women* 313 That page was neuer of sic price for to piesome anys Wnto my persone to be peir. a 1529 SKELTON *Dh. Albany* 416 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lunatyke ouerage.

3. A boy or lad employed as a servant or attendant; hence, a male servant of the lowest grade in his line of service, corresponding to an apprentice in trade; one whose part it is to assist and learn from an upper or more experienced servant or officer. *a.* Formerly in the most wide and general use, also with special qualifications, as *page of the kitchen*, *scullery* (= scullion), *stable* (= stable-boy), etc. *Obs.* in general use, but *b.* Still applied in East Anglia to a shepherd's attendant, whether boy, lad, or man. (Cf. modern uses of *boy*, as in *cabin-boy*, *cow-boy*, *post-boy*, *stable-boy*, etc.)

a 1327 *Poi. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefriers ant pages 13. *Cuy Warw* (A.) st. 283 Wyf hum he hadde ber a page Pat seued him at ber hermitage. 14. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 623/a A payge of the keshyn. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 371/x Page of a stable, *equarius*. 14. *Customs of Malton in Swire's Misc.* (1888) 61 Pat schall haffe in p^r sayd mylnes two mylners and 1 page. 1490-85 Keshyn page [see KITCHEN sb. 5]. 1530 PALSER 250/a Page a seruaunt, *page* ? a 1550 *Praxis of Berwick* 447 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 300, I half ane page. will bring to me sic thing as I will haif. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* 539 [The Queens Officers and Servants] Scullery Yeoman Joint Groomes Page-Servant. Child

b 1829 RANBURN *Agric.* (1840) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.) a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Page*, the lad attending on a shepherd. 1847-98 HALLIWELL, *Page*, the common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man.

Extensively used through Suffolk, and probably further.

4. *Chivalry*. A boy or lad in training for knight-hood, and attached to the personal service of a knight, whom he followed on foot, being not yet advanced to the rank of squire. Cf. *foot-page* (FOOT sb.), FOOTMAN 3. Now only *Hist.* Hence

†b. A foot-soldier. †c. A camp-servant. *Obs.* 13. K. Als 6022 Eyve hundred thousand Knyghts to armes, so y fynde, Withoute pages and skuyens. c 1440 *Gowerides* 540 With hir went i squyers and noo mo, Save y pages to kepe ther horses also. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* vii. If we place you as page to any one else, it must solely be with a view to your military promotion hereafter.

1858 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* viii. (1876) 30 Like that of the squire or page of the Middle Ages]

b, q. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 163 A hundred knyghtes mo & four hundred to bote, squeres of gode aray, & five hundred o fote, to whilk I salle pay Knyght, squier & pages, be termes of two zere. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 371/x Page, *pageta*, *pedissegnus*, *pedas*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 120 Whyte this doyng laste the englyshe pages toke the pylfye of the Scottes. 1563 GOLDING *Caesar* (1565) 60 Learning by the flyght of oure horsemen and pages [calomun] in what case the matter stood. 1632 SHERRWOOD, A souldiers page, *gougat*.

5. A youth employed as the personal attendant of a person of rank. (In earlier times often himself of gentle birth, and placed in this position in order to be trained in the usages of good society.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1123 Veff he be a page... receve hym as a grome goodly in fere. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xviii. 51 A place for yong children, which are pages. 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* iii. l. 97. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 107 Pages and Parasits [live] by making legges. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Page*, a youth of state, retained in the family of a prince or great personage to attend in visits of ceremony, do messages, bear up trains, robes, etc. and to have a genteel education, and learn his exercises. 1756 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 455 A lady of considerable rank, who... is allowed a page, or *ragazzo*, and he must not exceed fourteen years of age. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xv. Where hast thou left that page of thine, That used to serve thy cup of wine? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 780 Many coaches and six, attended by harbingers, footmen, and pages

b. Hence, a title of various officers of a royal or princely household, usually with some distinctive addition, as *page of honour*, *page of the back-stairs*, *of the chamber*, *of the presence*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 569 A yeer or two he was in this seruyse Page of the chambre of Emelye the brighte. 1450 *Rolls of Perit. V.* 103/1 Bryan Wager, page of oure Robes. 1509-10 *Act. i. Hen VIII.* c. 14. Yomen Gromes and pagys of the Kynges Chambre. a 1552 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 81. xii. goodly yong gentlemen, called pages of honour. 1564 (*title*) Comedies and Tragedies. Written by Thomas Killigrew. Page of Honour to King Charles the First. 1698 LUTVELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 416 A son of Mr. Secretary Vernon is made page of the presence to the duke of Gloucester. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* 544 (The Queen's Officers and Servants) Pages of the Back-Stairs [6]. Their Salary 80l. per Annum each. Pages of the Presence Chamber [4]. Their Salary 25l. per Annum each. Groomes of the Great-Chamber [20]. Their Salary 40l. *Ibid.* 551 (The Master of the House, and his Officers), Equerry of the Crown Stable 250l. Pages of Honour [4]. 1561 each Gentleman of the Horse 250l. 1809 *Stall. Mag.* Apr. 514 Loudon was made a page of the backstairs to Queen Mary. 1900 *Whitaker's Alman.* 87 (Her Majesty's Household) Pages of the Back Stairs [4]. State Pages [2]. Page of the Chambers. Pages of the Presence [5]. Pages, Men [3]. *Ibid.* 88 Master of the House; Crown Equerry, Pages of Honour [4].

c Hence, in mod. usage, often applied to a boy or lad (usually in 'buttons' or livery) employed in a private house, a club, hotel, large shop, etc., to attend to the door, go on errands, and the like, a foot-boy; in U.S. to an attendant upon a legislative body. d. Also applied to little boys fancifully dressed at a wedding ceremony to bear the bride's train

1781 COWPER *Truth* 146 She yet allows herself that boy behind; His predecessor's coat advanced to wear, Which future pages yet are doomed to share. 1809 LYTTON *Devereux* ii. 1. There a page, in purple and silver, sat upon the table, swinging his legs to and fro. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daughter* (1847) 222 A small white faced boy who was called 'page' to Aunt Eleanor, superseding what commonly-minded persons were accustomed to consider footboys. 1897 W. W. JACOBS *Shipper's Womn* xi. 127 And Henry'll be a little page in white satin knickers holding up the bride's train

II. Transferred uses

6. A clip or other contrivance, for holding up a woman's skirt in walking.

1864 SALA *Quite Alone* xxvii. 125 The artful arrangement of hooks and strings, known as 'ladies' pages'

7. *Entom.* Collector's name for a black and green South American hawk-moth of the family *Uranidae*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 4/a During the last two years swarms of a singularly handsome butterfly, with dark green wings and white tails, have been noticed in Trinidad, it is now known that they are the 'green pages' of the Venezuelan forests.

8. *Brick-making* (See quot.)

1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Page*, the track carrying the pallets, which support the newly molded bricks, and on which they are slipped to the off-bearing boy. at the end. [Fr. *page* was formerly applied to the brickmaker's boy who carried the newly moulded bricks on the pallets]

9. *Comb.*, as *page-boy*, *-wink*, *page-like* *adj.*

1623 MASSINGER *De Milan* iii. 1. All the dangers That, page-like, wait on the success of war. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seignior* 53 'So, then, do your own page-work', said Haviland. 1902 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 201/2 Loitering in the division lobbies as if they were untrustworthy page-boys on a round of morning errands. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 7/a There are large numbers of page-boys employed in West-end clubs and hotels.

Page (pædʒ), *sb.* 2. [a. F. *page* fem. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a page:—L. *pāgna* a leaf of a book, a written page, f. stem *pag-* of *pāgere* to fasten, fix in, fix together.]

1. One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

Full page, a page containing its full complement of printed lines, or containing an engraving or illustration which occupies the entire page; also *attrib.* cf. *Full a. 12 Page for page*, corresponding in the paging; also *attrib.*

1589 *NASHE Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 Seneca let blood line by line and page by page, at length must needs die to our stage. 1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* xiii. 211. 393 If one leaf of this large Paper were plucked off, the more pages took harm thereby, & were lost. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s. v., Some confound *folio* and *page*, when as a folio or leaf properly comprehends two pages. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ix, Intending only to look cursorily over the few first pages. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* ii. 1. 224 The phenomena referred to in the foregoing pages. 1889 *H. O. SOMMER Malory's Arthur* Pref. 8 Caxton is reprinted page for page, line for line, word for word. 1896 in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* p. xviii, A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

b. Printing The type set up, or made up from slips or galleys, for printing a page.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, The page, then, composed and ranged in the galley, he ties it up therein with a cord or packthread, and sets it by. 1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. 193 A few observations on the method of tying up a page. 1891 *W. MORRIS* in *Mackail's Life* (1899) II. 254, I will set up a trial-page of the Golden Legend.

c. Type-founding One of the parcels into which new type is made up by the founders, to be sent out: usually 8 inches by 4.

1822 *J. SOUTHWARD Pract. Printing* (1884) 15 Type is sent from the founders in parcels. The parcel is called a page. 1903 *H. HART Let to Editor*, Moxon calls these type-founders' pages 'cartridges'.

2. fig. a. Any page, or the pages collectively, of a writing; hence, rhetorically, Writing, book, record. **b.** An episode such as would fill a page in a written history; a single phase of the 'book of nature', or of the 'book of life' (see *BOOK* sb. 4).

1619 *DRAYTON Past. Bel.* v. viii, On the world's idols I do hate to smile, Nor shall their names e'er in my page appear. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xiii, Her ample page rich with the spoils of time. 1752-*Bentley* v, That inspiration That burns in Shakespeare's or in Milton's page. 1822 *SOUTHEY Ode King's Visit Scot.* xi, A deeper tragedy hath never fill'd the historic page. 1851 *TRENCH Poems* 54 Nor merely in the fair page nature shows, But in the living page of human life To look and learn. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 24 July, A bright page in her military history.

3. attrib. and Comb. as *page-head*, *-heading*, *-picture*, *-turning*, *page-cord*, *-gauge* (see *QUOT.* 1858, 1876); *page-paper*, a piece of stuff paper on which a page of type is placed before being fastened up with others in a forme; *page-proof*, a pull taken from type set up into paged form.

1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. 193 The compositor takes a page paper into the palm of his hand, and puts it against the bottom of the page. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Page-cord*, thin twine used by printers to tie together the pages or columns [of type] previous to printing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Page gauge*, a standard of length for the pages of a given piece of work. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 3/2 The most continuous feature in this book is the series of attractive page-pictures.

Page (pædʒ), v. 1 [f. *PAGE* sb. 1] **a. trans.** To wait on, attend, or follow, like a page. **b. To page it**, to act as page.

1596 *H. CHITTELL* in *Nashe's Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 195 He square and set it out in Pages, that shall page and lackey his infame after him. 1607 *SHAKS Titus* iv. 111. 224 Will these moyst Trees page thy heeles And skip when thou point'st out? 1638 *FORD Rancous* v. 11, Nitido has paged it trimly too. 1859 *KEATS Otho* i. 1. 79 Go, page his dusty heels upon a march.

Page (pædʒ), v. 2 [f. *PAGE* sb. 2]

1. trans To put consecutive numbers upon the pages of (a book, manuscript, etc.), to paginate. 1628 *PRYNN'S Cens. Censur.* 53 The first part of his Booke is not paged. 1871 *Cobbett's Weekly Pol. Pamphlet* 22 Mar. 353 The former part is paged in such a way as to fit with the paging of Number Fifteen. 1878 *ELSWORTH in Brathwaite's Siraphado* Pref. 17 Even when consecutively paged, his volumes are often composed of several distinct works.

2. Printing To make up (composed type) into pages.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. Type-founding To pack up (new type) in pieces for sending out.

1903 *H. HART Let to Editor*, When type has been cast, it is set up; then dressed, then paged; i. e. packed up in convenient pieces. The founder will, if requested, page his type otherwise than to the standard width.

Pageant (pædʒənt, pæ-), sb. **Forms** a. 4-6 *pagyn*, (6) *pagen*, *-eon*, *padgin*, *-ion*, *paidgion*, *Sc. padj(e)ane*, *-yan*, 6-7 *pagin*. **β.** 5 *pagend(e)*, (*padzhand*, *padhand*, *paiaend*, *paiaend*, *pageunt*, *pa-jant*, *pageant*, *-iant*, *pacent*, *pacant*), 5-6 *pagent*, 6 *pageaunt*, (*-ia(u)nt*, *-ient*, *-y(a)nt*, *pageyond*, *paia(u)nt*, *-aunt*, *Sc. padjand*), 6-7 *pageante*, (7) *paygend*, *pagiente*), 5- *pageant*. [Late ME. *pagyn*, *padgin*, etc., in contemporary Anglo-Latin, *pagina*; subseq. with accrescent *-t* or *-d*, as in *ancient*, etc.: see *ANT* 3. Origin and history obscure: see *Note* below.]

1. A scene acted on the stage; *spec.* one scene or act of a mediæval mystery play. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 206 He þat kan best pleie a pagyn [i. e. pageant] of þe deuyll. schal haue most þank of þe pors & riche. 14. *Cow. Myst. Prolog.* (passim) *Pageant*. 1497-8 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* ff. 45 b, The smythes of Coventry.

shewen how they were discharged of the cotelers pachand be a lete in the tyme of Iohn Gote then meire. 1457 *Ibid.* 173 b, She [Q. Margaret] sygh then alle the pageantes playde save domesday, which myght not be playde for lak of day. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 372 That v. pageants be had amonge the craftes. 1468 *J. PASTON JR.* in *Lett.* II. 317 Many pageyntes were played in hyr wey in Bryggys to hyr welcomyng. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heiland padzane [i. e. padzane]. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1383 Of paiauntis that were played in Ioyous Garde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 250/2 *Pagiant* in a playe, *mistere*. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 21 a, I haue rehersed vnto thee the persons of this scene or pageaunte. 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confit. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 477 As they haue multiplied the number of their Stages, so thus they multiply their pagins and parts. 1641 *MILTON Annad.* (1851) 213 His former transition was in the faure about the jugglers, now he is at the Pageants among the Whiffiers. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* III. 11. 137 The prologue. contains the argument of the several pageants, or acts, that constitute the piece. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xx, The morris dancers again played their pageant.

b. The part acted or played by any one in an affair, or in the drama of life; performance; esp. in to play one's pageant, to act one's part. *Obs. or arch.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 129 Þes pagyn playen þei þat hiden þe treupe of Goddis lawe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxix, How now, said Launcelot vnto Arthuri, yonder rydeth a knyght that playeth his pagents. 1478 *SIR J. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* III. 235 As for the pageant, the Erle off Oxenforde hathe playd atte Hammys he lyepe the wallys, and wente to the dyke, and in to the dyke to the chynne. 1529 *SKELTON Death* *Edu.* IV. 85, I haue playd my pageyond, now am I past. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Ye must not playe your pageant in the sight of menne. 1594 *STURDLEY (title)* The Pageant of Popes, containing the luyes of all the Bishops of Rome to the Year of Grace 1555 written in Latin by Maister Bale [etc.]. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Crone* lxiii, We must play the pageant out.

† c. A part acted to deceive or impose upon any one; a trick. To play one's pageant, to play him a trick, to impose upon or deceive him. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 99 In his manere þei pleien þe pagyn of scottis; for as scottis token þe scochen of armes of seynt george & here-bi traieden englischemen, so þes anticristis prelaten taken name & staat of cristis apostolis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 658/4 He had thought to playe me a pagent, *i. e. ne cyda donner le bout*. 1582 *STANHURST Brev.* i. (Arb.) 22 This playeth pageaunt of his owne syb luno remembreng [*Nec latius est hunc fratrem Iunonis* in 191]. 1607 *R. C[ARW.] in Extremis World of Wonders* 88 This pageant was played by a Hollander.

† d. A scene represented on tapestry, or the like. 1557 *MORE'S Wks.* C. 11 b, Mayster Thomas More in his youth deuyned in his fathers house in London, a goodly hangyng of fyne paynted clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and veises ouer euery of those pageauntes, which verses, declared what the ymagines in those pageauntes represented.

† 2. A stage or platform on which scenes were acted or tableaux represented; esp. in early use, the movable structure or 'carriage', consisting of stage and stage machinery (*MAACHINE* sb. 6), used in the open air performances of the mystery plays. *Obs.*

1392-3 *Cartulary of St. Mary's, Coventry* ff. 85 b (in *Sharp Diss. Cow. Myst.* 66), Domini pro la gente panarium-orum Coventrie. 1450 *Convent Smyth's Act* (Ibid. 20) Spend to bryng the pagent in to goford streit. v. 1453 *Ibid.* 15 þe keepers of the craft shall let bring forth þe payant & find clothe that gon abowe to let bring forth, and find rushes berto. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/1 A Paiaend, *Insurrexerunt*. 1500 in *York Myst. Intro.* 35 The cartwrights [are] to make iij new wheles to the pagiaunt. 1533 *Covent Weavers' Acts*, Paid to the wright for mendyng the pagent iij yd. 15595 *ARCHD. ROGERS* in *Sharp Diss.* 17 The manner of these playes weare, euery company had his pagiant, or parte, which pageants weare a high scafole with a rowmes, a higher and a lower, vpon 4 wheeles. 1601 in *Emiliani's Friends Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 344 Judith was one of the most beautiful young women of Italy, and round about her (upon the same frame or carriage) they had placed Musicians. 1608 *FYRLER Act & India* 4 P. 44 On a Pageant over-against the Pagod they had a Set of Dancers handed like Puppits, to the amusing of the Moblie. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 155 Pageants, that is, stages erected in the open street, were part of the entertainment.

† b. A piece of stage machinery; also, a mechanical contrivance or machine generally. *Obs.*

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 238 Of all the crafty and subtile paiaunts and peces of warke made by manys wytt, to go or moue by them selfe, the clocke is one of the beste. 1611 *FLORIO, Pegna*, a frame or pageant, to rise, moue, or goe it selfe with vices. 1719 *ADDISON (J.)*, The poets contrived the following pageant or machine for the pope's entertainment, a huge floating mountain, that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. 1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 173 *Pageant*—a word subsequently in general use to denote stage machinery of all kinds.

3. A tableau, representation, allegorical device, or the like, erected on a fixed stage or carried on a moving car, as a public show, any kind of show, device, or temporary structure, exhibited as a feature of a public triumph or celebration. *Dumb pageant* = dumb show. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

(This sense, in which 'scene' and 'stage' are combined, may have been the intermediate link between 1 and 2.)

1432 *Let in Mumm. Glidh* (Rolls) III. App. 459 Parabatur machina, satis pulchra, in cuius medio stabat gigas miræ magnitudinis... ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eadem pagina engebantur duo animalia vocata 'antelope'. 1511 *GUYLORDE Playe* (Camden) 8 Bytwene euery of the pageants went iij children, gloriously and richly dressed. 1533 *Coronation Q. Anne* in *Arb. Garner* II. 47 A nightly costly pageant of Apollo with the Nine Muses

among the mountains. *Ibid.*, A sumptuous and costly pageant in manner of a castle wherein was fashioned a heavenly roof and under it upon a green was a root or stock, whereout sprang a multitude of white and red roses [etc.]. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Siedanus's Comm.* 330 At Millan, were set up triumphant aikes, pageants, and images, with honourable posies written. 1611 *CORNA*, *Pagmate*, a stage, or frame whereon Pageants be set, or carried. 1644 *ROGERS Naaman* 55 To stand as a dumb pageant, without salutation. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pageant*, a triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device usually carry'd about in Publick Shews. 1745 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 27 You would have put me to an additional expence, by having a raree shew (or pageant) as of old, on the lord-mayor's day. Mr Pope and I were thinking to have a large machine carried through the city, with a printing press, author, publishers, hawkers, devils, &c. and a satirical poem printed and thrown from the press to the mob. 1895 *A. W. WARD Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 145 Those pageants, in the generally accepted later and narrower use of the term, which consisted of moving shows devoid of either action or dialogue, or at least only employing the aid of these incidentally, by way of supplementing and explaining the living figures or groups of figures brought before the eyes of the spectators.

4. fig. Something which is a mere empty or specious show without substance or reality.

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Conquer* Plays 1873 II. 239 Without which love and trust; honor is shame; A very Pageant, and a propertie. 1635 *QUARLES Emble* 1 ix (1718) 37 Think ye the Pageants of your hopes are able To stand secure on earth, when earth itself's unstable? 1781 *GIBSON Deel & P.* (1869) II. xxxviii 396 It was a name, a shadow, an empty pageant. 1828 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. 1. 34 The sovereign, divested of all but the name of king, sinks into an empty pageant.

b. † A specious tribute or token.

1750 *JOHNSON Let to Printer Gen. Advertiser* 3 Apr. in *Boswell's Life*, Many, who would, perhaps, have contributed to starve him when alive, have heaped expensive pageants upon his grave.

5. A brilliant or stately spectacle arranged for effect; esp. a procession or parade with elaborate spectacular display; a showy parade.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in *W.* xv, Embroider'd surcoats and emblazon'd shields, Made a rare pageant, as with sound of trumpet, Tambour and cittern, proudly they went on. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 209 Few pageants can be more stately and frigid than an English funeral in town. 1852 *TENNYSON Ode Dr. Wellington* iii, Lead out the pageant sad and slow, Let the long procession go. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. i. 17 The glittering pageant entered the gates of the capital. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 6 The consecration of a King was then not a mere pageant.

6. a. attrib. passing into *adj.* Of or acting in a pageant; stage-, puppet-, specious.

1659 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 4 To these we are to stand bare, whilst their pageant stage Lord-hops daign to give us a conference upon their Breaches. 1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3758/3 We will... Assist Your Majesty against the French King, his Pageant Prince of Wales, and all others. 1736 *HERVEY Mem.* I. 73 France and England the pageant mediators in a quarrel... which was made up without their privity. c. 1800 *H. K. WHITS Post Wks.* (1837) 36 The pageant insects of a glittering hour. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 55 Campeggio was made to feel that he was a mere pageant-legate.

b. Comb. as *pageant-master*, *-play*, *-plot*, *-tableau*, *-wheel*; *pageant-loving* *adj.*; *pageant-car*, the car which carried, or served as, a stage for acting in the open air; *†pageant-house*, the house in which the stage and properties for the play were kept, *†pageant-idol*, an idol which is a mere 'vain show', *†pageant-money*, *-pence*, *-silver*, money contributed for the mystery-play; *pageant-thing*, a thing that is a mere 'vain show', an idol.

1893 *G. S. TYACK* in *Andrews Bygone Warwick* 66 The stages of the 'pageant-cars' 1420 in *York Plays* Intro. 36 Le 'pageant-houwe pelipariourum. 1531 *Order of Lett* in *Sharp Cow. Myst.* (1825) 43 A pageaunt, with the pageant house & playing gere. 1626 in *York Myst. Intro.* 36 Of the skimmers for the pageant house fame yerely due, xij. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* xcvi. 7 All who of 'Pageant-Idols' boast. 1809 *Academy* 12 Aug. 157/1 He provided 'Tronfi' for the delight of a 'pageant-loving folk'. 1499 in *York Myst. Intro.* 41 To chase searchers and 'pageant master'. 1525 in *Sharp Weavers' Pageant* 20 Rec. of the masters for the 'pagyn-money xvjs iijd. 1551-2 in *Sharp Diss. Cow. Myst.* 22 Reseyved of the craft for 'pagent penceys ius 4d. 1607 *MIDDLETON Your Fwa Gallants* ii. 1, Some 'pageant-plot, or some device for the tilt-yard. 1492 in *York Myst. Intro.* 23 note, 'Paiaunt silver'. 1696 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* cxv. 6 The 'Pageant thing has Baits and Nose, But neither hears nor smells. 1584 in *Sharp Cow. Myst.* (1825) 38 Payde for sope for the 'pagent wheles iijyd.

[*Note* The word in the preceding senses is known only in English, and in the Anglo-Latin *pagina*. The two main early senses were 'scene displayed on a stage', and 'stage on which a scene is exhibited or acted'. The relative order of these is not certain, but, so far as instances have been found, the sense 'scene' appears first. The Anglo-L. *pagina* is in form identical with the known ancient L. *pagina* leaf (of a book), *PAGE* sb. 1, and it is noteworthy that from *pagina* French had, beside the popularly descended *page*, a literary form *pagine*, *pagene*, 'page of a book', which also came into Eng. in the forms *PAGINF*, *pagynie*, *pagen*, and even (in 15th c.) *pagent*, forms which are identical with some of those of *pageant*. There is thus no difficulty so far as concerns form in identifying *pagina* 'pageant' with *pagina*, *pagine*, *pagyn*, *pagent*, 'leaf' or 'page'. And it is easy to conceive how the sense 'page' or 'leaf' of a MS. play, might have passed into that of 'scene' or 'act'; but direct evidence connecting the two has not been found. On the other hand, some, who take 'stage' as the earlier sense, have suggested for *pagina* a possible passage of sense from 'tablet or slab (for inscription)' to 'board', and so to 'stage'; or have seen in the 14-15th c. Anglo-Latin *pagina* a more

or less independent formation from the stem *pag-* of *L. pangere* to fix, cognate with *L. compages, compago, compagina* 'fixing together', 'joining', *compagnata* 'fixed together' (whence *perh.* 'framework'), or have thought it a representative, in some way, of *L. pagina*, Gr. *πῆγμα* 'a framework fastened or joined together', spec. 'a movable stage or scaffold used in theatres'. This last exactly gives the sense of *pagina*, 'pageant', and not only has Du Cange examples of med. *L. pagina* as 'a wooden machine on which statues are placed', but Cotgrave has *F. pageante* 'a stage or frame whereon Pageants be set or carried'. Thus it is indisputable that 'pageant' in the sense 'stage' would exactly render *L. pagina*, and it is further true that the stem *pag-* of *pagina* is cognate with *πηγ-* of *πηγμα*; but of any actual historical relation between the forms of these words, or any passage of *pagina* into *πῆγμα* in med. *L.*, there is no trace. It had been supposed that an earlier Anglo-*L.* example of *pagina*, in a sense like 'boarding', existed in the final paragraph of the 12th or 13th c. treatise of Alexander Neckham *De Universalibus*, printed (very inaccurately) in T. Wright's *Vol. of Vocabularies* 1857, pp. 96-119, from MS. Cott. Titus D. 20, ff. 48 b, where Wright has 'ut linguum hujus pagine forti aderat tegminibus'; but the actual reading of the MS is 'ut linguum hic compagine forti ad[hi]ereat tegminibus', so that the supposed *pagina* 'boarding' has no existence.]

Pageant (pædʒənt, pæ'-), *v* [f. prec.]

†1 *trans.* To imitate as in a pageant or play; to mimic. *Obs. rare*

1606 SHAKES *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 151 With ridiculous and awkward action, (Which Slanderer, he imitation call's) He Pageants vs.

2. To carry about as a show or in a procession
1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1837) 4 Even that Feast of love and heavenly admitted fellowship became the subject of horror, and glouting adoration, pageanted about, like a dreadful Idol. 1660—*Free Common Wks.* (1851) 429 To pageant himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People.

3. To honour with a pageant.

1801 MURRAY'S *Mag. Oct.* 599 She who once pageanted with sumptuous pomp victorious Doges returning trophy-laden.

Hence **Pageanting** *vbl. sb.*, display of pageantry.
1873 MASSON *Drum of Hawth.* iv. 54 One may guess the amount of pageanting, banqueting, and speechifying.

Pageanted, *a* [f. PAGEANT *sb.* + -ED².]

†*a.* Adorned with 'pageants' or scenes (in tapestry or the like—see PAGEANT *sb.* 1d) *Obs.* B. Attended with pageantry and pomp

1539 in *Archæol. Frit.* (1852) VII. 279, iv. altar clothes in pageanted altar clothes. *Ibid.*, Pageanted [h]yngnyngs. 1902 W. TOWNSEND in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. a/3 Well might his worth the final fee Of pageanted sceptical reap

†**Pageanteer**. *Obs. rare* In 7-gen-. [f. PAGEANT *sb.* see -EER.] A player in a pageant or mystery-play; in quot. *fig.*

1624 GEE *New Shreds* 16 Me thinks these lewd pageanteers should be questioned in some Ecclesiastical Court for Prophanation of heaven and holy things

Pageantic (pædʒəntɪk), *a. rare* [f. PAGEANT *sb.* + -IC. cf. *gigantic*] Of the nature of or belonging to a pageant or pageants.

1825 T. SHARP *Diss. on Cov. Myst.* 25 Illustration of the form and construction of Pageantic structures.

Pageantry (pædʒəntɪ, pæ'-), [See -RY.]

†1 Pageants collectively; the public acting of scenes or display of tableaux *Obs.*

1608 SHAKES *Per.* v. 11 6 What pageantry, what feats, what shows, What minstrelsy, and pretty ditty. The regent made To greet the king. a 1666 USNEA *Ann.* vi. (1658) 437, 80 women gloriously decked were carried in litters, having legs of gold, and 500 more in others, whose legs were of silver. These things were most remarkable in the Pageantry 1714 J. WYATT *Elkwood's Autobiogr. Suppl.* (1765) 391 The Pageantry of which Day's Work, as acted there by himself he hath since published with his Name to it

2. Splendid display, gorgeous spectacular show; pomp. Also in *pl.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year II.* viii. 99 To prove that we are extremely proud in the midst of all this pageantry 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 10 Not less ignoble then Cardinal Campejus his Pageantry 1797 GAY *Fables* i. xi. 6 A peacock with the poultry fed, All view'd him with an envious eye, And mock'd his gaudy pageantry 1799 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc Wks.* 1837 I. 186 Blazon'd shields and gay accoutrements, The pageantry of war 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 389 Experience, had probably subduced their inclination for splendid pageantry.

3. Mere acting or show, empty or specious display, show without substance. Also with *pl.*

1687 BURNET *Contn. Reply to Varillas* 114 After a weeks Pageantry of her Queenship, she was kept there till her Head was cut off 1775 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect. Serm.* x. 364 The standing Ceremony and continued Pageantry of Transubstantiation a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. (1855) 133 Chivalry had not yet declined to mere formal pomp and pageantry

Page (pædʒ), *a.* [f. PAGE *sb.* 2 or *v* 2 + -ED.]

a. Having the pages numbered. *b.* Having pages of a specified kind or number, as *yellow-paged*.

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 853/3 Left by Mr Bradshaw in a paged revise of 1877.

Page (pædʒ), *a.* [f. PAGE *sb.* 1 + -DOM.] The office or function of a page. Also *attrib.*

1825 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. vi. 68 The ladies could instruct him in no graces of pageedom. 1856 CHAMBERLAIN VI. 61 Hyder's cow-boy belongings, became useful in his pageedom novitate.

Pageful. [-FUL] As much as fills a page.
1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 415 Virtuous indignation by the pageful.

Pagehood. [-HOOD] The state or condition of being a page. *b.* The personality of a page
1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix. She bears herself like the very model of pagehood. 1828—*F. M. Perth* xxiv. It is not so, an it please you pagehood 1890 E. J. LYSAGHT *Gold of Ophir* III. x. 172 He wore the buttons of pagehood

Pagen, pagent, *obs.* f. PAGEANT; var. PAGINE.

Pager (pædʒər) [f. PAGE *v* 2 + -ER.] One who pages (papers, blank books, etc.)

1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 9/4 (Adv.) Pager and Perforator wanted.

†**Pagery**. *Obs.* [f. PAGE *sb.* 1 + -RY.] The office or position of a page, service as a page.

1586 *Cyrale & Vaucelle Life* (1868) 25 [In France] young gentlemen bee brought up as Pages in Court so soone as their Pagery is past, they become souldiers in some Band or Garrison 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. 1. These are the arts, Or seven liberal deadly sciences Of pagery 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* ii. 86 A Dutchman, who being come out of pagery, and not having whereon to ride, followed him on foot.

Pageship (pædʒɪp). [f. PAGE *sb.* 1 + -SHIP.]

The office of a page. Also *humorously*, as a title
1835 LYTTON *Kienzi* vii. vi. May I wait on thy pageship to-morrow? 1844 TUPPER *Crack of G.* xxiii. 187 The house-keeper had power to push her nephew on to pageship, foot-manship—to the final post of butler 1892—A. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. 1. 31 It was probably to fit the period of this assumed pageship that the year 1340 was fixed upon as the date of Chaucer's birth

Pageant, pageyond, *obs.* forms of PAGEANT.

†**Paggle**, *v.* *Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain.] *intr.* To bulge, swell out as a bag, hang loosely
c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 63 Forty knee With strouting dugs that paggle to the ground.

Paggle, pagil, *obs.* var. PAIGLE, cowslip.

Pagh, *obs.* variant of PAH *int.*

Pagbant, pagia (unt), *etc.*, *obs.* f. PAGEANT.

†**Pagical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. PAGE *sb.* 1 + -ICAL: cf. *magical*.] Of or relating to the pages of a book
1606 SIR G. GOOSCAPPE II. 1. In Bullen O. Pl. III. 37. I yfaith will, and put their great pagical index to them, too.

Pagin, *obs.* form of PAGEANT, PAGINE

†**Pagina** (pædʒɪnə). *Bot.* [*L. pagina* leaf,

page.] A flat surface, as of a leaf.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pagina*, the surface of a leaf 1866 *Pres. Bot.*, *Pagina*, the surface of anything.

Paginal (pædʒɪnəl), *a* [ad. late *L. paginālis*, f. *pagina* a page see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a page or pages; consisting of or referring to pages, page for page.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 244 He shut or closed the booke, which is an expression proper unto the paginall books of our times. 1821 PULLEN *Eng. Poets* in Haslewood *Eng. Poets* I. Intro. 15 The present edition is a verbal and paginal reprint. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 62 All quotations will be given in full with paginal references

Paginary (pædʒɪnəri), *a.* [f. *L. paginus* page + -ARY.] = *prec.*

1823 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 312 The paginary amount of your lucubrations. 1824 DUBOIS *Litr. Comp.* 247 The paginary numerals recommending at ch. xii. 1864 T. WESTWOOD *Chron. Conipl. Angl.* 26 Hawkins' second edition, was but a paginary reprint of the first

Paginate (pædʒɪnət), *v* [f. *L. pagina* page + -ATE³, as if ad. *L.* type *pagināre*, which occurs in med. *L.* in other senses. Cf. mod. *F. paginer* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835)] *trans.* To mark or number the pages of (a book); to page.

1824 N. & Q. 6th Ser. IX. 428/1 It is entitled *The View of France*, and forms a small quarto, not paginated 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 802/a In printing the book, a number of copies were wrongly paginated.

Pagination (pædʒɪnətʃən). [*n.* of action from *prec.* so in *Fr. (Dict. Acad.* 1835)] The action of paging or of marking the numbers of the pages; an instance of this; the sequence of figures with which the pages are numbered.

1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 181 They at first totally omitted the *Troilus* and *Cressida*, which is inserted without pagination, and with little discrimination in the writings of Shakespeare 1867 DEUTSCH *Rein.* (1874) 41 Twelve folio volumes, the pagination of which is kept uniform in almost all editions. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Enchyl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 289/1 The Apocrypha was to be placed at the end of the New Testament, with a distinct title and pagination

†**Pagine**. *Obs.* Also 4-6 *pagyn* (e, 4 *pagen* (s) *pagent*). [ad. *L. pagina* PAGE *sb.* 2, directly or through OF. *pagene*, *pagine* (12th c. in Godef.), a learned adaptation of the *L.* word, of which the inherited form was *page*] A page or leaf; *transf.* pages collectively, book, writing.

a 1223 *Ancl. R.* 286 *pe holie pagine* [*pagina sancta*] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21295 (Cott). *Pe stile o matheu*, water it was, And win be letter o lucas, And marc pagine [*trm pagyn*] it was milk, And john honi, suet als suilk 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 Whan Judi hadde rad thre litle pagens 1388 *pagyns*, *Yule* pagellaz, or four, he kutte it with a scrapping knyfe. c. 1475 *Partenay Prol.* 79 The philosopher. Which declared in hy's first pagent, hy's methaphysike off noble corage 1555 UDALL tr. *Geminus Anat.* I. 1/2 We comprehended all the figures of the heade in four pagines

Paging (pædʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAGE *v* 2 + -ING²] The action of PAGE *v* 2; the consecutive numbering of the pages of a book; pagination.

Paging machine, a machine for printing or stamping the consecutive numbers of the pages of an account-book, etc.

1775 ASH *Suppl. Pagine*, the act of marking the pages. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 263 Throughout the volume the paging is very irregular. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dut. Trade, Pagine-machine* 1884 H. SPENCER in *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/3 The pagings of these extracts refer to the first edition. *Mod. Adv.* Improved paging and perforating machines, hand and treadle.

Pagle, variant of PAIGLE, a cowslip.

†**Pagled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Cf. PAIGLE *v*] Made or become pregnant; big with young: cf. BAGGED.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 46 Hero, for that she was pagled and timpanized 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 314 Other creatures when they are pagled as we say, do neuer or very seldom admit the Male.

|| **Pagne** (panʒ). Also 8 *pane*, 8-9 *paan* [*a. F. pagne*, ad. Sp. *pañ* = Pg, It. *panno*—*L. pannum* cloth. In the form *paan*, a Du *paan*, ad. Pg or Sp.] A cloth; the piece of cloth forming originally the single article of clothing variously worn by natives of hot countries, spec. a loin-cloth, or a short petticoat, worn by uncivilized races, or retained by the more civilized as part of their costume

1608 FROGER *Voy.* 14 The Marabout, cloth'd with a kind of Surplice made of white Pagnes or Cotton stuff, sacrifice to Mahomet 1705 BOSMAN *Ginea* 350 A Multitude of Cloaths or Panes, heaped one over another. *Ibid.* xxx. 440 The Wives of the great Lords wear Calico Pannes, beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Pannes or Cloaths are not very long 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in *Pinkerton Voy.* (1814) XVI. 608 For their clothing they make use of two *panes*, one of which goes round their waist, and supplies the place of an under petticoat. 1789 tr. *Somerset's Voy.* I. ii. 24. A simple piece of linen, called Pagne, is the whole dress of the women 1863 BURTON *W. Africa* I. 254 A negro, dressed in scanty pagne or loin-cloth with red streamers [etc.]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 3/2 The loose tunic, over which is worn the quantly shaped pagne, which is draped tightly round the figure, and only just permits the free movements of the wearer.

Pagod (pæɡəd) *arch.* Also 6-8 *pagode*, 7 *pagoths*. [ad. Pg. *pagoda* (1516 in Yule): cf. *F. pagode* (1609 in Hatz-Darm)] see next. The stressing *pa god* occurs in Butler's *Huabhras*; Pope has *pagod* as well as *pagod*]

1. An idol temple: = next, 1.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xiv. 34 All the Kings doe dye in one Pagode, which is the house of priars to their Idols 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 102 Like a monastere, the which the natural people doo call Pagode 1630 LORD *Display Sects E. Ind.* (Y), That he should erect pagods for God's worship 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 114 A number of Temples, which they call Pagods 1735 FORD *Donna Sat.* iv. 239 The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod. 1829 TOWNSON *Timbuctoo*, Her pagods hung with music of sweet bells

2. An image of a deity, an idol (esp. in India, China, etc.). (Often associated with *god*)

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxviii. 140 And it is possible that the Pagodes will not aide nor helpe me as they haue done before time 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38, I have seen some of their Pagodes or Idols, in wood, resembling a man 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 534 Their Classic-Model prov'd a Maggot, Their Directry an Indian Pagod. 1755 J. SHEERBEARF *Lydia* (1766) I. 322 His lordship admired the lions and pagods, and all the chimney ornaments 1829 J. PAVN *Mod. D. Whittington* I. 33 He looked more like some pagod than a man at all

b. fig. A person superstitiously or extravagantly revered, or otherwise likened to a heathen deity; an 'idol'

1799 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 375 Like the mad Pagod of the North, the Swede 1798 POPE *Ephl. Sat.* i. 157 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! 1814 BYRON *Diary* 8 Apr. [I] find my poor little pagod, Napoleon, pushed off his pedestal. 1861 Temple *Bar Mag.* I. 254 The most hideous pagod of cruelty, vice, and depravity, that ever lived.

3. A gold (or silver) coin = next, 3.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* i. xxxv. 69/1 They are Indian and Heathenish money, with the picture of a Duell upon them, and therefore are called *Pagodes*. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Esteemed at 20 old Pagodes in India, each Pagode being about 10 shillings English 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 34 The Coin current here [Guilconda] is a Pagod, 8s. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) I. 11. 822/a A Pagode was formerly no more than 84 Stivers but is since raised to 240. a 1845 HOOD *To Lady on Dep. India* x. Go to the land of pagod and rupee.

4. = *Pagoda sleeve*, see PAGODA 5.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (*Pagode*)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 82 The Absurdities of the Pagod-worship. *Ibid.* 193 If they knew the Pagod-Gods they had in their Temples. 1814 BYRON *Ode to Nap.* in Those Pagod things of sabre-sway 1859 SALA *Cas. light & D.* ii. 29 Busily stitching, sedent, and not squatting Pagod-like, all of a row.

Pagoda (pæɡəd). Also 7 *pagoths*, *pagodo*, 8 *pagodoe* [ad. Pg. *pagode*, pl. *pagodes* (1516 in Yule), It. *pagode*, pl. -i; app. a corruption of a name found by the Portuguese in India. (Yule has no example of the form *pagoda* in 16th c. Pg. or It.; the -a appears to have been an Eng. representation of final -a)]

The native form imitated by the Pg. *pagoda* is disputed; whatever it was, the Pg. appears to have been a very imperfect echo of it. Many take it to have been Pers. *bahadad* 'idol-temple, f. *bah* 'idol + *dadah* 'habitation', some suggest Skt. *bhagavat* 'holy, divine, or some current modification of that word' see Yule & Burnell s. v.]

1. A temple or sacred building (in India, China,

and adjacent countries); esp a sacred tower, usually of pyramidal form, built over the relics of Buddha or a saint, or in any place as a work of devotion

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 190 The place where the great Pagoda stands 1638 W. BRUTON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) V. 49 At a great Pagoda or Pagod, which is a famous and sumptuous Temple. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist Ceylon* 72 The Pagoda's or Temples of their Gods are so many that I cannot number them. 1779 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II. 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp* (1877) 369 Harcourt dispatched a letter to the principal Bramins of the pagoda of Juggernaut 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Seaway* 289 The lofty shining summit of the great pagoda dominated everything else

b. *fig* = Temple.
1761 CHURCHILL *Prophecy of Famine* 69 In Love's Pagoda shall they ever doze

c. A small ornamental building or structure in imitation of an Oriental pagoda.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 492 Their towers, the models of which are now so common in Europe under the name of pagodas. 1826 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iv. Pagodas and Chinese bridges shall rise upon its ruins 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52 34 Purchased at one of the little glass advertising pagodas... on the Boulevards.

† 2. An idol or image; = prec. 2. Obs. rare.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 235 Pagothas, Idols or vgly representations of the Deuil, adored by the Indians 1665 *Ibid* 375 Many deformed Pagothas are here worshipped

3. A gold (less commonly a silver) coin formerly current in Southern India, of the value of about seven shillings

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* v. 11. 126 A Gold Ring, a Pagoda, and some two or three Dollars and a few old Cloths. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxix. 365 They also coin Gold into Pagodas of several Denominations and Value. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 115 Each pagoda being worth about eight shillings on the par, with a rupee valued at two shillings and three pence. 1831 *Tazewell's Adv. Younger Son* I. xxi. 170 He shook my hand, threw a bag of pagodas on the table. 1852 *EVERIDGE'S Hist. India* I. vii. 344 Held of the King of Golconda at a quit-rent of 1200 pagodas, or about £430

4. Short for *pagoda sleeve*. = sec. 5.

1900 *Daily Mail* 21 Apr. 74 The freshest fancy in sleeves is called the pagoda.

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *pagoda-like* adj., -*shaped* adj., -*structure*; *pagoda-flower*, the flower of the PAGODA-TREE, q.v.; *pagoda sleeve*, a funnel-shaped outer sleeve turned back so as to expose the lining and inner sleeve, fashionable in the 18th and early 19th century; *pagoda-stone*, (a) = PAGODITE; (b) see *quot*.

1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 The flowers have no perfume, except the 'pagoda-flowers, and those are sickly 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise* V. xii. Their boughs disposed in the most graceful 'pagoda-like series of close terraces 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Ind. Ceylon* I. vii. 174 A fanciful pagoda-like cage 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIX. 586/2 Crowned with tall, 'pagoda-shaped spires 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 It has 'pagoda', or 'bell' sleeves, now reappearing after a long interval. John Leech's pretty women in *Punch* wore bell sleeves 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/2 The wide pagoda sleeves are not, in my opinion, nearly so pretty as the narrow little open sleeve with close fitting sleevelets 1868 KINGSMILL *Geol. China* in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXV. 126 At least one species of *Orthocentrus*. They are much prized by the Chinese under the name of 'pagoda stones', and sold at fancy prices 1845 G. MURRAY *Isle of Staff* 26 The light 'pagoda-structure of the larch.

Pagoda-tree.

1. Name given to several trees found or cultivated in India, China, etc.: a. *Sophora japonica*, an ornamental leguminous tree with white or cream-coloured flowers, cultivated in China and Japan; b. *Plumeria acutifolia*, a native of the West Indies, cultivated in India, with fragrant flowers; c. *Ficus indica*, the Banyan-tree of India.

1876 *Treas. Bot.* (new ed.) 896/1. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*

2. *fig.* A mythical tree humorously feigned to produce pagodas (sense 3). To shake the pagoda-tree. = to make a fortune rapidly in India.

1836 T. HOOK & GURNEY I. 45 The amusing pursuit of 'shaking the pagoda-tree' once so popular in our Oriental possessions 1859 *Ech.* 6 Feb. The fruits of the pagoda tree are no longer to be had for the mere shaking 1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* III. 11. The service of John Company, under whose flag, as we know, the pagoda-tree was worth shaking

Pagodite (pæɡə'dait) *Min.* [a. F. *pagodite* (C. A. G. Napione 1798), f. *pagoda* PAGODA + -ITE.] A soft mineral carved by the Chinese into figures of pagodas, images, etc.; also called *agalmatolite*. 1837 *DANA Min.* 254 Agalmatolite Pagodite 1842 BRAND *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pagodite*, a species of steatite or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures

† **Pago dy.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *pago di*, pl. of *pagoda*, in transl. of *Viaggio di Cesare de' Federici*.] = PAGODA 1, 2, 3.

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. C. Frederick's *Voy* 8, 42 Pagodies for every Horse which Pagody may be of starting money 6 shillings 8 pence they be peeces of gold of that valew *Ibid* 10 (11) The Pagodies which are Idoll houses. made with lime and fine marble *Ibid* 33 b. Their Idoles, which they call *Pagody*, whereof there is great abundance.

Pagri: see PUGGEE.

Pagurian (pæɡu'riən), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. L. *pagurus*, a. Gr. *πάγyρος* a kind of crab, in

mod. *Zoology* the name of the typical genus of the family *Paguridae* or Hermit-crabs: see -IAN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Pagurus* or family *Paguridae* of decapod crustaceans. b. sb. A crustacean of this genus or family, a hermit-crab. So *Pagurid*; *Pagurine*, *Paguroid* *adjs.* and *sbs.*

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 1305/1 *Pagurians*, a tribe of the Anomuridae family of crustaceans. 1876 *Bendish's Ann. Parasites* 11. 25 Naturalists have given the name of *Cenobites* to some pagurians inhabiting the seas of warmer latitudes 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* xi. 162 Many of the Pagurids are very beautifully coloured 1899 L. A. BORRA-DAILE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 937 On the Hatching-stage of the Pagurine Land-crabs. *Ibid.* The land pagurines might also have lost the whole or a part of their larval life 1892 DANA *Crust.* 1. 53 Three distinct grades of degradation, i. e. the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Pagurioid.

Pagant, Pagyn. obs. ff. PAGANT, PAGINE.

Pah (päh, pä), *int.* (a.) Also 7 *pagh*. A natural exclamation of disgust.

1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* III. xiv. Pah keeps your way 1604 SHAKES. *Ham.* v. 1. 221 (Qo) Doost thou thinke Alexander lookt a this fashion 'till earth? And smelt so, pah 1605 — *Leary* iv. 132 Fye, fye, fye, pah, pah, Giue me an Ounce of Cuert; Good Apothecary sweeten my imagination. 1676 *Doctrine of Demis* 55 *Pagh*, this is, but a poor trick. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. *Pah!* I scorn a tale-bearer 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 38 It was a horrid thought, it made one's flesh creep. *Pah!*

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in childish lang.) Nasty, hence, Improper, unbecoming

a. 1654 SELDEN *Tablet* (Arb.) 118 Like a Child that will continually be shewing its fine new Coat, till at length it all bedawbs it with its Pah-hands. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 239/1 But to pass o'er the rail was considered pah.

|| **Pah, pa** (pä), sb. [Maori *pā*, f. *pā* vb. to block up. The form *hippah* arose from taking the prefixed definite article *he* as part of the word.] A native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand

1769 COOK *Jrnl.* 1st *Voy.* (1893) 157 They have strong-holds—or Hippias, as they call them—which they retire to in time of danger 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 124 A hippah, or strong hold of the natives 1824 W. R. WADE *Journ. in N. Zeal.* 27 (Morris) A native pa or enclosed village 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 350 Our troops — attempting to carry the pah or fortified camp of Heké 1859 A. S. THOMPSON *Story N. Zeal.* 132 (Morris) The construction of the war pas 1884 BRACKEN *Lays of Maori* 25 Come, oh come, unto our Pah

|| **Pahlavi** (pālāvī), a. and sb. Also **Pehlevi** (pēlēvī), **Pehlvi**. [Persian *Pahlavī*, Parthian, f. *Pahlav* = Parthava, Parthia.] The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the character in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works of the same age; now used generally to designate a kind of written language, or rather a mode of writing the language, used in Persia under the Sāsānian kings; loosely, Old Persian.

'The hot strife which raged till recently as to whether Pahlavi is Semitic or Persian has been closed by the discovery that it is merely a way of writing Persian, in which the Persian words are partly represented—to the eye not to the ear—by their Semitic equivalents'. Thus 'for bread' they wrote *lhma*, i. e. the Aramaic *lahmā*, but they pronounced *nām*, which is the common Persian word for bread. Similarly *usra*, the Aramaic *usri* flesh, was pronounced as the Persian *gōsh*. The alphabet actually used was derived from the Old Aramaic. Prof. Noldeke in *Encycl. Brit.*

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 607/1 About the era of Mahomet, the learned had a language of their own, which had the name of the Pahlavi. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 479/2 A history of Persia in the Pehlvi dialect 1855 LEXISUS *Stand. Alph.* (1869) 120 It approaches most nearly to the Pehlvi writing. 1899 FITZGERALD tr. *Omā* vi. In divine High piping Pehlvi. The Nightingale cries to the Rose 1884 TH. NOLDEKE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 134/2 At first sight the Pahlavi books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech. *Ibid* 136/1 Very little profane literature still exists in Pahlavi; the romance of Ardāshir has been mentioned above *Ibid.* A Pahlavi grammar is of course an impossibility

Pai, obs. f. **PAY**. **Pai:** see **PIS** (Indian copper coin).

Paian, var. **PAYEN** *Obs.* *pagan*

Paice, obs. Sc. form of **PAGE**

Paid (pæd), *pp.* a. [Pa. pp. of **PAY** v. 1]

† 1. *pred.* Pleased, satisfied, content *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Hah. Mund.* 27 Eider is alles wes paid of offer c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 William was not paid, but felle mad him offright c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 640 Dame-sell, art thou payed of me? c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Kob.) xii. 52 Here is my son bat I luffe, of whom I am wele payd 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxiv. (1482) 295 Sore agreed and 1ight euylly payed toward the frenshmen 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Payde, *pacatus*, *contentus*. 1825 — JAMIESON s. v. *Paid*, 'I'm weel paid wi' the bargain' 'I'm verra ill paid for ye', I am very sorry for you, *Aberd.*

† 2. Intoxicated, drunk. *Obs. slang.*

1638 SHIRLEY *Royal Master* n. i. D. 113 b. *Yaca*. Heele be drunke presently [Bonbo drinks on] *Pai* Hees paid, the King will come this way. *Bom* Dee heare no bodysay he saw me, I cannot be seene yet (*He reeles in*).

2. Remunerated or recompensed with money; in receipt of pay: see **PAY** v. 1. 2, 4.

1862 *All Year Round* 18 Oct. 133 The machinery of paid officials 1866 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* (1867) 60 The exchange of paid for voluntary labour

3. Given, as money, in discharge of an obligation, discharged, as a debt; for which the money has been given, as a bill, a cheque: see **PAY** v. 1. 5.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 96 The law... seems to be that a paid cheque is the absolute property of the customer 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst* 134. I... found a paid cheque made out for £25 in the name of Miss Dymond.

4. With prep. or adv., as *paid-for*, *paid-off*, *paid-up*; see various senses of **PAY** v. 1

Paid-up capital that part of the subscribed capital of an undertaking which has been actually paid.

1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 776 The legal, professional, hired, and paid for dicta of two officers. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* xxxvii. 290 They are paying twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital 1883 *Pail Mail* G. 7 Sept. 2/2 The annual repairs would amount to at least £10,000, and the paid-out above mentioned to about £25,000 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/3 The consignee, when he has not been paid for his goods, instructs the carrier to collect for him the price thereof, and this is called the 'paid on' 1886 R. KIRLING *Deportm. Dithes* (1890) 27 Steer clear of Ink Save when you write receipts for paid up bills in't 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* xi. 100 They were mostly the paid off shearers and extra stockmen whom he had met.

Paidentics: see **PAEDENTICS**.

Paidgion, obs. f. **PAGEANT**. **Paidle**, var. **PADLE**, hoe; Sc. f. **PADDLE** v. **Pale**, obs. f. **PAY**.

Paie(n), var. **PAYEN**, *Obs.*, *pagan*.

Paier, obs. form of **PAIR** sb., **PAYER**.

Paigle, **pagle** (pæ'g'l), *dial.* Also 6 *pagyll*, *paggle*, 8-9 *pagil*, (9 *dial.* *paagle*, *paugle*, *peagle*, *pegle*, *peggle*, *peggail*: see E. D. D.) [In 16th c. *pagyll*, *pagle*, *paggle*, of uncertain origin, but cf. **PAGGLE** v.] See many conjectures in *N & Q*. 7th s. VII, VIII, 1883.] A local name for the cowslip, *Primula veris*; sometimes including the Oxlip; also applied locally to some other flowers, as the buttercup.

1530 *Palsgr.* 250/2 *Pagyll* a cowsloppe 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 79 There are 19 *Verbasca*. The fyrste is called in barbarus latin *Arthritica*, and in englishe a *Primerose*. The seconde is *Paralyssis*, and in englishe a *Cowslip*, or a *Cowslip*, or a *Pagle*. 1568 — *Herbal* iii. 60 A *Cowslip*, and .an *Oxlip* are both call [sic] in Cambridgeshire *Pagles* 1573 TURNER *Husb.* xiii. (1878) 95 Strowing herbes of all sortes 5 *Cowslips* and *paggles*. *Ibid* xliii. 96, 25 *Paggles*, greene and yelow. 1597 GERARDUS *Herbal* ii. cccx. § 7 637 Called for the most part *Oxslips* and *Paigles*. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradis.* xcv. 247 In some countries they call them *Paigles*, or *Palseworts*, or *Petty Mullens*, which are called *Cowslips* in others 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Paigle*, is of use in Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, for a cowslip. *cowslip* with us signifying what is elsewhere called an *oxslip* 1760 J. LIT. *Introd.* Bot. App. 321 *Paglis* or *Paigles*, *Primula* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Paigle*, *Pagle*, or *Peagle*, *Primula veris*.

Paigama: see **PEYJAMA**.

Paik (pek), sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with **PAIK** v.: origin unknown.] A firm stiff blow, esp. on the body; one's *paiks*, the thrashing due to one, or that one comes in for.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* ix. How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paiks [rime aik] 1571 *Satin. Poems Reform.* xxv. 112 Cum bar heur, bir two yerr, They sall not misse bar paiks 1768 ROSA *Helena* 42 While mome a paik unto his beef they led, 'till wr't the thumps he blue an' blaie was made. 1829 W. TENNANT *Pagistrie Storm'd* (1829) 48 Ilk clapper gat ilk bell sic paiks 1822 BYRON *To Scott* 4 May, He gat his paiks—having acted like an assassin. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 222 We always got our paiks for what little we had

Paik (pek), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See prec.] *trans.* To hit with something hard or solid, as the knuckles, a stick, a stone, to beat, pummel, thrash Hence **Paik'ing**, **Paik'ment**, *athrashing*, **Paik'et**, a beater; *causery-paiker*, a street-walker.

a. 1555 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 278 Nor Off Rome rakaris, nor of rude Ruffians, Off calsey Paikaris, nor of Publicanis c. 1630 R. BAILLIE *Let.* (1775) 1. 74 'That day Mr Armour was well paid' 1807 STANCO *Miss Poems* (Cumberland) 94 Weant heame—was paid'd agan by th' weyfe. 1822 SCOTT *Waverl.* xxxvii. If she comes to dunts, I have twa hands to paik her with

Paik, obs. Sc. form of **PAWK**, *trick*

Pail (pæl), sb. 1. Forms. 4-7 *payle*, 5 *paille*, (*payelle*), 6-7 *paile*, 7-8 *pale*, 6- *pail*. [Of uncertain origin: cf. OE *pagel* 'gill, wine-measure' (Sweet), and OF *paelle*, *payelle*, *panelle* frying-pan, brazier, warming-pan, bath, liquid measure, salt-pan — L. *patella* small pan or dish, plate, dim. of *patina* broad shallow dish, pan; see Note below.]

1. A vessel, usually of cylindrical or truncated obconical shape, made of wooden staves hooped with iron, or of sheet-metal, etc., and provided with a bail or hooped handle; used for carrying milk, water, etc. (The sense in *quots.* c. 1000 and 1423 is doubtful. In the latter the word appears to be OF. *payelle*, frying-pan, brazier, or flat-dish.) [c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in *Wt.* Wulcker 124/2 *Gillo*, *pægel* [unscr. wægel]. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 174 Pro. ij. *payles* ligneis, *ys* [1423 in *Rolls of Part II* 247 Item, xxxi. *Pottez* du Bras Item, xxi. *Pailles* de liras, Item, xxvii. *Pailles* de Bras *rumpuz* Item, xii. *Pailles* oie longe handles, pris le pece *ind*] c. 1425 *Voc* in *Wt.* Wulcker 666/16 *Hec multra*, *payle*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 377/2 *Payle*, or mylke stoppe, *multrale*, *vel multra*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 250/2 *Payle* a vessell, *seau* 1577 H. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 66 The Gardners in the end of Sommer, do take the rootes and set them in pannes, pottes, or *payles* a. 1636 FITZ-GEFFREY *Bless Brith* (1881) 153 Had they not come their empty pailles to fill At wisdomes well, they had beene empty still 1697 DRYDEN *Purg. Past* II. 28 New

Milk that overflows the Pails. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 259 Dip every Brick you lay, all over in a Pale of Water. 1798 *SOUTHERY Wall of St. Keyne* v. There came a man from the house hard by At the Mill to fill his pail. 1882 *Ross in Sunday Mag* Feb. 96 A sea In which we children dip our tiny pails

b. A pail full (of water, etc.); a painful
1600 *HAKLUYT Voy* 111 428 Skins of those seals, containing ech of them about a great pail of water 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 259 They may throw Pales of Water on the Wall after the Bricks are lay'd 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* i v. Crossing the garden with a pail of water just raised from the well

c. In phrases relating to the milk-pail.
1617 *MORVSON Itin.* in 285 They pay two stivers weekly for each Cow for the Paille. 1798 *K. BROWN Compl. Farmer* (1759) 19 The best sort of cows for the pail. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word Bk* s v. A cow is said to be 'a come'd in to pail' when her calf is gone, and all her milk becomes available for the dairy 1888 *T. HARDY Wessex Tales* i 57 The cows were 'in full pail'

†2. A shallow pan, such as is used for obtaining salt by the evaporation of brine; a salt-pan. *Obs.* (So OF *paille*.)

1481 *CAXTON Myrr* ii. xxi 112 Nygh vnto metz the cyte is a water that renneth there, the whiche is soden in grete payelles of copper, and it becometh salt fayr and good

3. attrib. and Comb., as *pail-bottom*, *-brush*, *-handle*, *-lathe*, *-machine*, *-maker*, *-nail*, *-stake*.

1793 *Lond Gas No 6224/6* Thomas Gibbons, Pailmaker 1796 *W. MARSHALL Glouc. Gloss* (E D S), *Pailstake* a bough, furnished with many branchlets, is fixed with its butt end in the ground, in the dairy-yard. The branchlets being lopped, of a due length, each stump becomes a peg to hang a pail upon 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade, Pail-brush*, a hard brush to clean the corners of vessels 1884 *KNIGHT Dict Mech Suppl.* 633/1 The workman in an instant moves another chisel to form the groove for receiving the chime of the pail-bottom and chamfers the upper edge

Hence *Pail v* (*nonce-ud*), to pour out in pailfuls. 1807 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* v. 550 The well-head of all the clear water which the Lockes and Hartleys have pailed abroad

[Note The OE form *pægel* suits the mod Eng *pail* (cf. *hail*, *sail*, *tail*, etc.), but does not explain the final *e* always present from 14th to 17th c., which is better accounted for by the OF word. Neither source is quite satisfactory as to the sense the OF word being applied in all cases to a shallow dish, while OE *pægel* appears to have been a small measure of LG *pægel*, Da. *pægel*, *pæl*, half a pint. The Dutch *pægel* is difficult to bring into line. Kilian 1599 has *pæghel* 'capacity or measure of a vessel'; Hexham 1678 has 'the concavity or the capacity of a vessel or of a pot'. But mod Du *pægel*, *pæl* has the sense 'gauge, scale, mark', which was also the sense in MDu, going back, according to Franck, to an ODu. **pægel* 'little peg or pin', esp. one 'used as a mark', to be compared with Eng *peg* and Du. dial. *pægel* 'circle, an original sense remote from that of Eng *pail* or even OE *pægel*']

Pail, *v.* dial [Origin unknown: see also *PALE v.*] *trans* To beat, thrash. Hence *Paile* *ppl.* a, beaten, *Pailling* *vbl.* *sb.*, *pailling-hammer*.

1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial Wks* (1852) 53 He begun o' possing, on peyling him. 1835 in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) i. 377 One shingle hammer, one pailling hammer. 1874 *HARTLEY Yorks. Ditties* Ser. i. 81 He's fit to pail his head again 'th' jaumstoan.

Pail, *Paille*, obs forms of *PALE*, *PAIL*, *PREL* [*Pail*, mispr. for *paillet*, *PAILET*, in Holland *Pliny*, ed. 1634, xix. 1, included by Davies 1881, whence inserted in later dict.]

Paillet, obs form of *PAILET* *sb.*, small bed.
Pailful (*pæ'iful*) [*f.* *PAIL* *sb.* + *-FUL*] As much as a pail holds

1591 *LIVY Endym* iv. 11, He is resolved to weep some three or four pailfuls 1607 *MARSHAM Caval* v (1617) 38 You shall take a Peale-full of colde water. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) ii 284 Bestow a Pale-full of Water on every Tree. 1853 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett* (1880) ii 373 The rain was falling by pailfuls.

Pail, obs Sc. f. *PALE* *sb.* 1 and *a*, *PALL*.
Pailard, etc., var. *PALLIARD*, etc.

Pailasse, *pailiasse* (*pælyæ's*, *pæliæ's*).
Forms: 6 *Sc. paillyeis*, (*pavlyeis*, *pales*), 8-*pailiasse*, *pailiasse*, *-ass*. [*f.* *pailiasse* (15th c. in Hatz-D.), *f.* *paille* straw *-L. palea* chaff, straw. App. adopted in Sc. in 16th c.; then in Eng. in 18th c., first in Fr spelling, and subseq. as *pailiasse*]

A sack or mattress of stout material filled with straw and serving as an under-bed; a straw mattress; now, usually, an under-mattress stuffed with straw or similar material

a. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* iii 267 Item, for lxx ells Bertane cloth to be four pair pails schetis. 1562 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1833) 31 Deburist for paillyeis to the Gauid 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Auchten elms of canves to be the pavlyeis and the covering of the pavlyeis

b. 1799 *tr. Adamson's Voy Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy* (1814) xvi. 603 Over this they throw a mat, which serves them for a *pailiasse* or straw bed 1842 *LOUISA S. COSTELLO Pilgr. to Avernus* i 95 A *pailiasse* and two mattresses on the floor 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* v 900 The *pailiasse* is to be rolled up in a circular form. 1883 *War Office Admt. in Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept 15/2 Tenders for the Supply of Forage and Straw for *Paillasses*, for Military Services.

c. 1798 *Army Med. Board* in *W. Blair Soldier's Friend* 84 Where matts cannot be made, some fresh straw should be placed under each *pailiasse* 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. V.* 291 To provide the *paillasses* for the hospital. 1834 *L. KITCHIN Wand by Sense* 81 They found no one but a man lying on a *pailiasse*. 1888 *Standard* 21 May 3/3 The

Prisoner was found in bed with the watch and chain under the *pailiasse*

Paille, *Paille Maille*, obs f. *PAIL*, *PAIL-MALL*.
Paillet (*t*, obs f. *PAILET* *sb.*, small bed.

Paillette (*pælyet*). Also *-et*. [*a. F. paillette* (*pæ'ye t*), dim. of *paille* straw, chaff, scale of grass.]

1. A piece of coloured foil or bright metal, used in enamel painting.

1878 *F. W. RUDLER in Engr. Brit.* VIII. 184/2 The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of gems was obtained by the use of *paillettes*, or coloured foils. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 A triptych, of Limoges enamel... in brilliant colours, with *paillettes* of foil, date about 1490.

2. A small piece of gold or silver foil, mother-of-pearl, or some glittering material, used to ornament a woman's dress; a spangle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Westm Gas* 9 Nov 7/3 The dress is embroidered in a design of *Wisteria*, carried out in *paillettes* of burnished silver. 1898 *Daily Chron* 24 Sept. 8/2 Bodice of lace, with the design traced with *paillettes*. Hence *Pailletted* *a*, spangled.

1902 *Westm Gas* 1 May 4/2 It is made of cream-embroidered mousseline, *pailletted* with mother-o'-pearl.

† *Paillole*, *Obs.* [*a. OF paillole* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *paleola*, dim. of *palea* scale of chaff.] A thin scale or grain of metal, as of gold.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. vii. 85 Ffro this parte toward thende of egypte cometh to vs the *paillole* whiche is of fyn golde.

|| *Pailon* (*palyon*, *pælyon*). [*Fr.* deriv. of *paille* scale of chaff.] A scale or small bit of bright metal foil used in enamelling and decorative art.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paillyeis, obs. Sc. f. *PAILLASSE*. *Paillyeoun*, *pailyeoun*, *-zeon*, *-zon*, *-zoun*, etc., obs. Sc. f. *PAYLION*. *Pail-mail*, *Palment*, *Paimistris*, obs. ff. *PAIL-MALL*, *PAYMENT*, *PAYMISTRESS*.

Pain (*pæn*), *sb.* 1 Forms. 3-6 *peyne*, 3-7 *peine*, 4-7 *paime*, *payne*, *payn*, 4- *pain*, (4-6 *Sc. pane*, 5-6 *pein*, *peyn*, *pene*, *Sc. pan*, 6 *peane*, *poene*). [*ME. a. OF. peine* (11th c. in Littré) = *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *It. pena* - *L. pena* penalty, punishment. Cf. also *PINE*, an earlier form of the same word from *L.*]

1. Suffering or loss inflicted for a crime or offence; punishment; penalty; a fine. *Obs. exc. in phr. pains and penalties*, and as in b.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 772 per to he nom gret peine of hom a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he lue a dai or tun, be lauerd sal vnderli na pain 1397 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Crist bat payed a payne [*pænam soluti*] for vs alle 1433 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 295 He shal pay the same payne as afor is saide. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 297 Wryttes of subpena made upon gret peynys were deliuered to the said William. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 45 Condemnation vnto death set as a peine upon our heades, because of the transgression. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 309 Which Ordinances shall be observed inviolably... under paynes therein to be expressed. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii 280 *note*, The courtiers talked of... a bill of pains and penalties 1859 *MILL Liberty* i. 23 Compulsion, either in the direct form or in that of pains and penalties.

b. *esp. in phr. on, upon, under* († *up*, † *of*, † *in*) *pain of*: followed by the penalty or punishment incurred in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated, as *on pain of death*; also, formerly, that which one is liable to pay or forfeit, as *on pain of a hundred pounds*, *on pain of life*, or the crime with which one is liable to be charged, as *on pain of felony*. Formerly sometimes with ellipsis of *on*, etc. (*pain of* = 'on pain of').

c. 1380 *WYCLIF* in *Todd Thres. Treat.* 133 Crist bat preche; & bei bidden leue in payne of prynnyng. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 849 Namore vp on peyne of lesynge of youre heed 1462 *Ind* 1685 No man ther fore vp peyne of los of lyf No maner shof In to the lystes sende 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wate to be brotherhede c. 1430 *LYND. Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 151 Ther dar noon officer Peyne of his lyff do noon extorcioun c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* (Rolls) I. 99 Vndir great payne of horrible death suffring 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 58 A writte chargyng hym in peyne of c. h. to brynge me in to the Kynges Benche. 1472 *Presentim. Furies* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 24 Opane of vjs vujud p. to be forfyt. 1549 *RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 That none shulde ley no violent hande upon a clerke, payne of cursynge. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* v. 11, Doe it, on peyne of the dor 1650 *HOWELL Graffia's Rev. Naples*: 98 That every one upon paine of life shold return to their houses 1652 *Ibid.* ii. 19 That every one should open his Shop under pain of Rebellion 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 439 He ord'ed every man upon the paine of death to bring in all the money he had 1754 *J. LOUTHAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 92 To pass upon the Assize of C. D. each under the Pain of One hundred Merks 1809 *SOUTHEY in For Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 30 They shall be commanded, on pain of perpetual bondage, to depart out of the said kingdoms. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 14/1 A proclamation ordering the tribes to join him under pain of death

† *c. Pain fort and dure*: see *PEINE*

† *d. in pl.* Judicial torture *Obs. rare*

1533 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 361 They wolde confesse sum grete myfte if they might be examyned as they ought to be that is to say by paynes

2. A primary condition of sensation or consciousness, the opposite of *pleasure*; the sensation which one feels when hurt (in body or mind); suffering, distress. With *a* and *pl.*, a single feeling of this

nature. In early use *esp.* suffering inflicted as punishment. (Cf. sense 1.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20518 O paine how sal nocht thol a dele 1390 *GOWER Conf. III.* 345 Of every lust thende is a peine 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 69 Now ben ended the peynes and tormentes 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Reynert the foxe... saide to Isengrim, shorte my payne 1598 *CHAPMAN Blind Beggar Alexandria* Plays 1873 i. 29 But every pleasure hath a payne they say 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* [His] furthest wish being but to be out of his paine. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* i. 11, Pain and pleasure are simple ideas incapable of definition 1883 *A. BARRATT Phys. Metempsychic* 152 The simple reaction, which physically is expressed as the Law of Self-conservation, psychically as the Principle of following Pleasure and avoiding Pain 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 162 The most universal fact in life is pain

† *b. spec.* The punishment or sufferings of hell (or of purgatory) *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 747 3e schulle be punched and put in paine for euer. c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1440 His saule wente vn-to payne. 1544 *BALF. Chron. Sir F. Oudeastell* in *Hari. Misc.* (Mab.) i. 261 Every man is a pilgrim, eyther towards blisse or els towards payne 1558 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 345 Whosoever dyed in that time, and gaue his goodes to further that voyage, he was cleane absolved from paine and from sinne. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felie. Alan* (1631) 183 Ar now cast downe into paines lowest abyse.

c. *To put out of (one's) pain*, etc.: to put to death, dispatch (a wounded or suffering person or animal).

1572 *FOREST Theophilus* 1233 in *Angha VII.* God tooke him owte of this carcerall payne. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xii. 23 He lightly rett his head to ease him of his paine 1639 *SHIRLEY Maitl's Rev.* v. iii. i. I would I were hanged, to be out of my pain! 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s. v. *Lysmachus*, Lysmachus at his request gave him a cup of poison to put him out of his pain 1808 *MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD* 15 Sept. in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) i. 346 A C^o. of Suth^a was half shorned and after coming on shore, put out of pain by Andrew Davy, a fugitive.

3. In specifically physical sense: Bodily suffering; a distressing sensation as of soreness (usually in a particular part of the body)

1377 *LANGEL. P. PL.* B. xvii. 187 For peyne of the paume powere hem [the fingers] faileth To cluche or to clawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij. b. Hawks that haue payne in theyr croupes 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. 1. 37 Loud he yelld for exceeding paine 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 64 Envy her self at last The Pains of famisht Tantalus shall feel 1722 *R. WOODROW Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1837) II. ii. 11. 458 At the ninth [stroke in the torture of the boot] Mr. Mitchell fainted through the extremity of pain 1841-71 *T. R. JONES Autm. Kings* (ed. 4) 438 In Man, the power of feeling pain indubitably is placed exclusively in the brain, and if communication be cut off between this organ and any part of the body, pain is no longer felt, whatever mutilations may be inflicted 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 433 The king was in great pain, and complained that he felt as if a fire was burning within him.

b. *spec.* (now always *pl.*) The sufferings or throes of childbirth; labour.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3488 (Cott) In travelling. Ful herd it was pair moder pain [*Trin.* Machel was be modir peyn] 1388 *WYCLIF John* xvi. 21 But whanne sche hath borun a sone, now sche thinketh not on the peyne, for ioye, for a man is borun in to the world. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) i. Sam. i. 19 She bowed her selfe, and traueled, for her paynes cam upon her. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cxxli. Wel she may be named a woman, for as muche as she doth bere children with wo and peyne. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Asiad* iv. 509 Feeling suddenly the pains of child-birth a 1704 *T. BROWN 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 i. 53 Here some pert sot, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, mishapen, and ridiculous birth 1797 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclogues, Hannah* 19 She bore unhubbanded a mother's pains 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Clin. Lect. on Dis. Women* xi. (ed. 4) 68 Brought about by the contractions of the uterus in 'pains'.

† *c. pl.* A disease of the feet in horses *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Paro* 390/2 *Peinyas*, *vyyl* yn horsys fete. 1598 *FLORIO, Keste*, a disease in a horse which we call the paines. 1610 *MARSHAM Masters* ii. lxxviii 350 The paines is a certaine vicious scabbe growing in the pastornes of a horse, betwixt the fetlocke and the heels.

4. In specifically psychical sense: Mental suffering, trouble, grief, sorrow.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 517 [Thail] wald partenersys off that paynis be c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 957 Syn I knowe of lous peyne c. 1430 *Syr Tryam* 607 Hyt dothe the kyng mekelye payne When he thenkyth how sir Roger was slayne c. 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxviii. 1 To lue vnlvuit it is ane pane 1656 *COWLEY Misc.*, *Gold*, A Mighty pain to Love it is, And 'tis a pain that pain to miss, But of all pains the greatest pain It is to love, but love in vain. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. 51, I remember with pain the pain I gave to your generous heart. c. 1850 *ARAB Nts* (Ridg.) 85 Their absence would cause me much pain

† *b. spec.* Distress caused by fear of possible evil, anxiety; anxious desire or apprehension *Obs.* 1668 *R. MOUNTAGU in Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 420, I am in a great deal of pain to know how my horses have performed the journey 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 The public was in great pain for the Admirals' left. i. in sight of six large French ships of war 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* (1875) 318 The foster mother [a cat] became jealous of her charge [young squirrels], and in pain for their safety

† *5. Trouble as taken for the accomplishment of something (= pains, sense 6); also, in early use, trouble in accomplishing something, difficulty. (F. *peine*.) Phrases. To do one's pain; to take pain; to lose one's pain* *Obs. in sing.* see 6.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14480 Fra bat tume forth pai did pair pain Pat he and lazar war bath blain. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12174 po bat ascaped, hit was wyf

payn. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* viii 350 Quhen he saw he tynt his pane, He turnit his bridill, and to ga. c 1420 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 108 Now do your byss payne To washe away our cloudful offense. 1476 *Paston Lett* III 165, I have moche payne to gete so moche moony. 1481 Caxton *Moyr* III. l. 131 Whiche may moche prouffite to them that will doo payne to knowe them. 1509 *Hawes Past Pleas* vi. (1845) 25 Who will take payne to folowe the trace. 1513 Dougl. *Æneis* i. Prol. 109 And yet, forsooth, I set my besy pane, As that I said, to mak it braid and plane. 1533 BONNER in *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VII 410 After that, with moost grete peane and difficultie, I was arryved at Rie. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii (1892) 62 The husbandman that spareth paine spareth thriste. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* v. xl, A thousand Knights woo'd her with busie pain. 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 305 A man would not employ the least pain in the acquisition of sciences, if [etc.]. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 23 Taking some pain to excuse the girl's carelessness.

6 *pl.* Trouble taken in accomplishing or attempting something; labour, toil, exertions, or efforts, accompanied with care and attention, to secure a good or satisfactory result. Most freq in phr. *to take pains, to be at (the) pains*

1528 TINDALE *Wks* (Parker Soc.) I 260 To make them think that they must take pains, and do some holy deeds. 1538 STARKLY *England* I. ii 55 Apply themselves to their labours and payns for the susteyning of the hole body. 1589 NASHE *Prof Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 They have nought but their paines for their sweate, and... their labour for their trouble. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir* Plays 1873 II. 229 What idle paines have you bestowed to see A poore old woman? 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test Wks* 1755 II. 1 121 The university was at the pains of publishing a Latin paper to justify themselves. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) II 176 A person born deaf, may, by time, and sufficient pains, be taught to speak, and, by the motions of the lips, to understand what is said to him. 1808 SCOTT *Marr* i. xiii, Yet much he praised the pains he took, And well those pains did pay. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Pr* Postscr 292, I foresaw that a class of readers would suppose that I was at great pains to conceal exactly what I was at great pains to suggest. 1887 RUSKIN *P. Aetia* I. xii 426 He... spared no pains on his daughter's education.

b In this sense the *pl* *pains* has been freq. construed as a *sing* (Cf. *means, news*.)

1533 CRANMER *Let to Bomer in Muc Writ* (Parker Soc.) II. 269 Ye will be contented to take this pains. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Aphor* 51 *margin*, The peines of teaching is worthe the great wages. 1671 *Erasm Collog* 230 Recommending one pains with another. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm* *Wom* (1767) II. viii, 25 Why be at all this pains? 1884 SIR J. C. MATTHEW in *Law Rep* 13 Q Bench Div 488 He took every pains to arrive at a proper conclusion.

c *For* (one's) *pains*: in return or recompense for one's labour or trouble; now usually sarcastic or ironical, implying that the labour is misspent or futile, or that the return for it is the contrary of what was desired.

1538 BAILE *Brefe Comedy in Hasi. Misc.* (Malh.) I 208 For your paynes ye have appointed by the emporure your styndende wages. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV* iii. iv 103 Give my sweet Nan this Ring there's for thy paines. 1599 CHAPMAN *Humorous Day's Mirth* Civ, Now she stops and rates him for his paines. 1650 *Overseers' Act, Holy Cross, Cantorb.*, Paid Goodwife Bayly for paines o o 8. 1723 ADDISON *Guard* No 112. 2 When I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evadne* (1791) I. xxi 99 If you hadn't come, you might have staid and been a beggar for your pains. 1801 M. R. EDGEMORTH *Castle Rackrent* Wks 1832 I 77, I had my journey for my pains. 1889 CORBETT *Musk* xi 154 The old general, in a fit of exasperation, publicly gave him a sound thrashing for his pains.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *pain-sensation*, *sense*, *sensibility*; b. *instrumental*, as *pain-affected*, *-bought*, *-chastened*, *-dimmed*, *-distorted*, *-drawn*, *-racked*, *-stricken*, *-worn*, *-wring* adjs; c. *objective*, as *pain-annuaging*, *-bearing*, *-dispelling*, *-inflicting*, *-producing* adjs., *pains-hating* adj. [after PAINSTAKING. See 6], d. *pain-free* a, free from pain; *pain-killer*, one who or that which does away with pain; *spec.* name of a medicine for alleviating pain; *† pain-pass* Obs, painful urination, stranguary. See also PAINSTAKING, etc., PAINSWORTHY.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 35 And like a *pain-affected stripling, play With some new Toy, to while thy grief away. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 49 b. i. *Payne-annuaging clisteryes, made of freshe milcke. 1870 BRYANT *Thad* I v 153 Pean with his *pain-dispelling balms Healed him. 1889 DOYLE *Mical Clarke* 149 The line of white *pain-drawn faces. 1828 GAULLE *Pract.* The (1629) 176 Men neither shrink, nor shrink when they peicieve their Bodies pierce-free, or *paine-free. 1864 PUSSEY *Lect Daniel* ix. 562 Indolent, conceited, soft, *pains-hating. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 52 And Sickness. While forgets her *pain-inflicting task. 1886 *N Zealand Herald* 18 May 5/1 His wife gave him some hot water and milk with a little *pain-killer. Subsequently he died. 1808 *Daily News* 1 Mar 6/3 The late Sir James Y. Simpson, the inventor of chloroform, and great painkiller of his day. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* l. xxix (1668) 55 Of the pain in the Kidneys, *pains-pass, or the Stone. 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc* IX. 68 Touch, temperature, and *pain sense are normally developed. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cler Life, Janet's Repent* xviii, The sight of the *pain-stricken face. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 134/a Above the little *pain-worn face The sailor's widow wept. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Truth* iii, When the oozing *pain-wring moisture drips.

† *Pain*, *sb* 2 Obs. Forms: 4-6 *payn*, 5 *payne*, *peyn*, (8 *pain*). [a. F. *pain* = L. *pānem* bread.] 1. Bread. (Frequent in *Piers Ploughman*.)

1362 LANGE *P. Pl* A viii 106 *pe* prophete his payn eet in penaunce and wepyng. 1377 *Ibid.* B xiv. 76 *porw* plente of payn, & of pure sleuth. 1393 *Ibid* C x 92 Theris payn and peny-ale as for a pytaunce y-take. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 339 Pan take youre loof of light payne... and with the egge of *pe* knyfe nyghe your hand ye kett.

2. *Old Cookery*. Applied, usually with qualifying word, to various fancy dishes, mostly containing bread; as *pain fondou* [= dissolved], *pain perdu* [= lost], *pain ragon*, *pain regusoun*; *pain puff*, a kind of puff or small pie with soft crust.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* No. 59 in *Antiq. Culn.* (1792) 13 *Payn fondew*. Take brede, and frye it in grece, other in oyle. Grynde it with raisons [etc.]. *Ibid.* No 67, 14 *Payn ragon*. c 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 42 *Payn pur-dew*. c 1450 *Ibid.* 68 This is the purvaunce made for Kinge Richard the xxiii day of September [1387]. The thirde course *Payne puff*. *Ibid* 112 *Peynregusoun*. Nym reasons and do out ye stones, and bray it in a mortar with peper and gungue, and salt and wastel bred [etc.]. 14. *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 46 To mak payn pardieu tak payn mayne or freshe bred and paire away the cruste [etc.]. 1533 *Bk. Kerynges in Babes Bk* 271 For standarde, venyson roste, peccoke with his tayle, plouer, rabettes, grete byrdes, larkes, doucettes, paynpuffe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng Housew.* ii. 46 To make the best Panperdy, take a dozen egges [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In Cookery, *Pains* signifie certain Messes proper for Side-dishes, so call'd as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farces and Ragous.

Pain (pān), *v* Forms: see *PAIN sb*. 1. [a. OF. *penar*, 3rd sing pr *penne* (10th c in Littré) = Fr., Sp. *penar*, It. *penare*, med. L. *penāre*, L. *l. pana*, F. *peine*, *PAIN sb* 1. Cf. also *PINE v*, *O. E. pīman*.]

I. *† l. trans.* To inflict a penalty or punishment upon; to punish; to torture by way of punishment; to fine. Obs.

c 1350 *Wall. Palerne* 288 And putte hem in hire prisoun to peyne hem at hie wille. 1495 *Trensa's Barth. De P. R.* xiv. 2. B. ii. b/a Many deme that the hylle Ethna is a place of paine and some soules ben paynyd therin. c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Awd* (1546) Nn v, Thou haste iusticed the iustyce, and none dare peyne the. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 499 That who-euer cut downe any trees growing in another mans ground, should be peined in the court for a trespass done.

† b. To enjoin under penalty. Obs. 1607 *Heyley in Arden Rolls* (1890), Wee paine all the Alehouse keepers, that they and eury of them make holsome & good drinke bothe ale & Beare. 1600 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts Baron* 148 If there was any thing pained at the last court to be done, and as yet is not done, you must enquire who hath made default therein.

II. 2. To inflict pain upon, cause to suffer; to hurt, distress. a. *gen.* or *mentally*: To inflict suffering upon, to afflict, give pain to; to grieve, to hurt the feelings of. Also *absol.* to cause suffering.

x3 *Cursor M.* 2365 (Gott.) Bot a point es paine paines [v. rr. pines, pinis] mar, [pan ellis all paine o fer here. c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* ii. xxv. 105, I peynynge be wyl whome spare be not. c 1586 C. TRESS *Pembroke's Ps* LXXIX x, Whome thou painest, more they paine. 1611 *Bible* *Job* 1. 6 Before their face the people shall be much pained. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irrel.* (Nat. Lib. Ed.) 85 There is not a single view but what pains one in the want of wood. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* Wks. II. 153 Transports that pain'd and joys that agonized. 1838 LYTON *Alice* ii. 11, These girls Caroline could not refuse, without paining her young friend.

b. To inflict bodily suffering upon, to torment; to cause bodily pain to, to hurt. (In quot. 1377, To put to physical inconvenience, incommode.)

1377 LANGE *P. Pl* B. xii. 247 Rat as *pe* pennas of *pe* peck peyneth hym in his fligte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 614 Many a mannes guttes dide he peyne. 1440 LYNG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1298 A body vp on a cross dystreyned, And, as me thought, gretey peyned. 1530 FALSGR 651/a It peyneth me very sore to speke, I am so horse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 33 Cold and heat me paines. c 1604 CHAPMAN *Baruch* i. 11 So I lay Sleepless, and pain'd with headache. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxx, But your aim, my lord, Does it not pain you? c 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-Bks* (1879) I. 152 Pained with the toothache.

† 3. *infr.* To suffer pain or distress; to suffer. c 1325 SHOREHAM 38 And seue her thou scholedest, man, O dedlyche sense peyny. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl* C. xxii 324 *pe* croys. *†*at crist for mankynde on peynede. c 1440 *Promp* *Parv* 390/a Peynyn, or pydyn yn wo or sekenesse. c 1536 *Calisto & Malib.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 81 Where is the patient that so is paining? 1591 DANIEL in *Daniel's Astr & Stella* etc. Sonn. xi, So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to pain.

III. 4. *refl.* To take pains or trouble; to exert oneself or put forth efforts with care and attention, to endeavour, strive. Obs. or arch.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1002 Petr paid him ful gienne in cristis lai bat folc to lette. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl* B. vii 42 Pledours sholde peynen hem To plede for swiche and helpe. 1481 CAXTON *Goldfroy* xxx. 64 The other that cam aftir peyned them moche for to goo more wysely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 40 She her paynd with womanish art To hide her wound. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* ii. 11 § 9 Eumenes pained himselfe to callie succour to his left wing. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 665 While he pain'd himselfe to raise his note. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 217 Men still pain themselves to write Latin verses.

† b. *infr.* for *refl.* = *prec* Obs. c 1440 *Parionese* 2190 They peyned fleshy to fyght bothe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alysone* vi, In wayne thou hast payned and laboured. c 1529 SKELTON *'Now synge we'* 68 Stand fast in faythe, And payne to lyue in honeste. c. *pass.* To be put to trouble or exertion; to be obliged to put forth effort. *Obs* 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 310 We Are pain'd to keep our sickly senes alive.

† 5. *trans.* To take pains about, endeavour. Obs. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28166 (Cott.) Quen I sagh my neigbur wele fare, I pain'd out at him vn-spede, bath in will and word and dede.

Pain, variant of *PAYEN Obs*, pagan.

† *Painable*, a. Obs. rare. [f. *PAIN sb* or *v*. + *-ABLE* cf. *comfortable* Cf. *pembale*] Painful. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iii, The manacles of Astyages were not therefore the lesse weighty, and paynable, for being composed of gold or silver.

Painch(e), *Painct*, obs. ff. PAUNCH, PAINT *v*.

† *Pain-demaine*. Obs. Forms: 4 *paide-meine*, 4-5 *payn(e)demayn(e)*; 5 *payn(e)-mayne*, *-main*, *paynmain*, *payman*, 6 *payne mayne* [AF. *pain demene*, *demaine*, med. L. *pains dominicus* 'lord's bread'. Also called simply *DEMINE*] White bread, of the finest quality; a loaf or cake of this bread.

[c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 17 In pane dominico et melle 5d. 1338 *Munim. Gildh. Lond* (Rolls) III 124 Bham cum uno payndemayn.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 14 Whit was his face as *Payndemayn* Hise lippes rede as rose. c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Take flour of payndemayn. c 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1393 *Payndemaynes* [camb. MS. *paynmayn*] prevaly Scho let it fra the pantry. c 1440 *Donce MS* 55 ff. 9 Then cast feyre peccys of paynmaynes or elles of tendre brede. c 1475 *Pict Voc* in W. Wulcker 788/32 *Hic pains*, bide. *.. Hec placencia*, a payman. 1530 FALSGR 250/a *Payne mayne*, *payn de bouche*. Comb. c 1377 *Househ. Edw III* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 19 William Bynklowe Yoman Paymenbaker.

Pained (pēnd, pē ned), *ppl* a. [f. *PAIN v*. + *-ED* 1.] Affected with pain (physical or mental); hurt, distressed, grieved, etc. see the verb; expressing or indicating pain.

1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 268 To oure painede peple impossible hit semep. 1345 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* ii. vi (1624) 122 Which may be applied to the pained places. 1608 SHAKS *Per.* iv. vi 173 The pained'st fiend Of hell. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 92 Otheis repairing thither.. the poor for alms, the pained for ease. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* xviii 299 There was a pained look about the lips.

Painem, *-en*, obs. forms of *PAYNIM*. *Painful* (pē'nfūl), a. Forms: see *PAIN sb* 1 [f. *PAIN sb* 1 + *-FUL*.]

1. Full of, characterized by, or causing pain or suffering; hurting, afflictive, distressing, grievous; annoying, vexatious. a. In general, or mentally.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 33 A gastely syghte of ii how fowle-hew vggly and how paynfull bat i [sin] es. c 1420 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Merr* xl 87 (Gibbs MS) *Pe* paynfull paysonyng of the 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com Prayer, Visit Sick*, After this paynfull lyfe ended. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* vii. 1. 2 How pleasant a virtue this is, may appear by the contrary it bath to several great and painful vices. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* 1, An uncertainty which would have been more painful to an idle mind. 1829 LANDOR *Inag. Cow*, *Maid of Orleans* & *Agnes Sorel* Wks 1853 II 391/z Salutory pangs may be painfuler than mortal ones.

b. *Physically*. 1544 PHAER *Regem Lyfe* (1560) H j b, Nephretica is painfuller afore meat. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes P* Plays 1873 III 73 Alas shee's faint, and speech is painfull to her. 1703 ROWE *Ulys* i. 1 228 Midnight Surfeits, Wine and painfull undigested Mornng Fumes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i. xxv 178 A sky the brightness of which is painfull to the eyes.

c. Of a person - inflicting pain or punishment; tormenting. *rare*

c 1450 *Cursor M.* 18223 (Laud) Satan that paynefull *Cott*, *Gott*, pinful, *1711* pyneful] prynce he lawght And vnder myght of helle by-tawght. 1870 G. MEREDITH *France* vi in *Ode Fr. Hist* (1898) 60 The painful Gods might weep, If ever rain of tears came out of heaven.

2. Suffering or affected with (physical) pain. (Usually of a part of the body which has been wounded or hurt.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 21 The loving mother, that nine monethes did beare In the deare closet of her painefull syde Her tender babe. 1612 BP HALL *Content*, O T iv, iv, They see themselves lothsome with Lice, painful and deformed with Scabs. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, His wound was painful. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 7 He wore a crown Upon his painful brow.

3. Causing or involving trouble or labour; troublesome, difficult, irksome, toilsome, laborious. *Now rare* or merged in 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvii (*Macchor*) 1342 It sall be done. How paynefull or how hard it be. 1535 J. MASON in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. II 55 It [Toledo] is the paynefullist towne that ever man duellyn in. It is through so up hyl and downe hyl. 1604 E. GRIMSTON. *D'Astoria's Hist Indies* iii. x. 152 These eighteen leagues of land is more painfull and chargeable then 3000 by sea. 1665-6 *Phil Trans* I 90 The way of winding off the silk which is the painfulllest and nicest of all the rest. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurenga* i. 1, By quick and painful Marches hither came. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* III xii 97 Sums of money would be frequently offered them in lieu of a painful hospitality.

4. Characterized by painstaking; performed with labour, care, and attention; diligent, assiduous, laborious, careful. Obs. or arch.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 124 To holde sich pore lif and meke and peyneful in resonable abstinence. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xvii. 184 He lost much peynfull labour. 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng* 79 In consideration of their virtuous sermons and painfull preaching. 1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 486 The long, paynfull and profitable service donne unto by James Lynch. 1775 E. ALLEN in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 464 This is the situation, according to my most painful discoveries. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* vi (1848) 18/a The

painful chronicle of honest John Stowe 1894 *Nation* (N Y) 21 June 470/3 The little book will reward a not too painful reading.

5. Of persons: Characterized by taking pains; working with labour and care; painstaking, laborious, assiduous, careful, diligent. *Obs. or arch.*

1549 LATIMER 3rd *Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb) 91 We have some as painful magistrates, as euer was in Englande 1612 CAPT SMITH *Map Virginia* 22 The women be verie painefull and the men often idle 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* i v. (1852) 76 The more learned, godly, painful ministers of the land. 1802 MRS RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Bloudeville* Posth. Wks 1826 i 46 The patience of a painful antiquary 1877 PEILE *Philol* i § 14 16 The laws of etymology, which painful students have discovered

Painfully (pē'nfūli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a painful manner.

1. In a way that causes or is accompanied by pain or suffering; distressingly; with pain

1568 GRAYTON *Chron* II 857 Men were so sore handled, and so painefully panged, that [etc.] 1667 R LIXON *Barbadoes* (1673) 20 Being painfully and piping hot, arriv'd at this exalted mansion 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Wife* 2 Weary way-wanderer, languid and sick at heart, Travelling painfully over the rugged road 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaslon* xxii 312 Ambleside looked painfully modern now.

2. In a way that gives trouble; with difficulty. *Obs. or arch.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast Helthe* (1539) 85 Yf it were easily expelled, or peynfully 1573-80 BARET *Adv* P 29 Painfully, hardly, laboriously 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par Sermon* (1837) I iii 32 A depth of meaning, hardly and painfully to be understood. 1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1849-50) X lxxv § 55. 51 Macdonald was thus painfully maintaining his ground in upper Catalonia

3. With great pains, painstakingly, laboriously, with care and effort. *Obs. or arch.*

1555 BRADFORD *Let. in Coverdale Let. Martyrs* (1564) 270 Lying therein not so purely, loutyngly, and painfully as I should have done 1631 WEBSTER *Anc Pun Mon* 316 Painfully and expensively studious of the common good. 1709 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) II 200 He . . . painfully collected the works of Geoffrey Chaucer. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II iv. (1864) I 270 That no private man could hope to arrive at a sounder understanding than had been painfully attained by so many holy bishops

Painfulness (pē'nfūlnes) [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being painful.

1. The quality of being fraught or attended with pain; distressingness. Also in passive aspect: The condition of suffering pain; distress, affliction.

c 1485 *Dugly Myst* iii. 608 O lord I wo xall put me from his peynfulness? 1526 TINDALE i *John* iv. 18 For fear hath paynfulness 1662 SOUTH *Serm* i 27 No Custom can make the Painfulness of a Debauch easy 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert East Nations* 2 To soften the extreme painfulness of incessant labour 1884 PAC *Estace* 79 Forget the painfulness of our situation, and think of its romance.

2. The quality of causing trouble or labour; difficulty, troublesomeness, irksomeness. *Obs. or arch.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 230 For the vncertainty of the same, and also for the paynfulness and tediousnes thereof 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 32 Ordinary labour with festival services to God can neither easily concur, because painfulness and joy are opposite, nor decently

3. The quality of taking pains, laboriousness, careful industry, painstaking. *Obs. or arch.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov* iii x. In them which be either governours or capitaynes Paynfulness, named in latyne *Tollerantia*, is wonderfull commendable 1597 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* v lxxvii § 13 To testifie loue by painfulness in Gods service 1658 A. FOX *Wurts Surg* i. ii. 3 A Skill in Surgery is obtained with great painfulness

Painim (e), *obs. form of PAYNIM*

Paining (pē'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAIN v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PAIN.

1. The action of causing or condition of feeling pain; pain, suffering. *Now rare.*

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 151/15, I askyd hym how he had paynyng, he said, 'Quia amore languet'. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 42 To wype his wounds, and ease their bitter paynyng. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 107 It was too much of joy, it was pleasure to paining 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp agst Quebec* 111 These subsequent annual paining uniformly attacked me.

† 2. The taking of pains. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Ehisa* i. xliii. There doth it blessed sit, and Laughs at our busie care and idle paining

Paining, *pph. a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pains; causing pain or suffering.

1698 M. LISTER in *Phil Trans* XX 246 A paining Grief towards the bottom of their Bellies, which did grind and torment them. 1891 *Eastern Daily Press* 24 July 4/6 Beyond a slight paining sprain and some cuts about the mare, no harm was done

Painless (pē'nles), *a* [f. PAIN sb. 1 + -LESS.]

† 1. Free from pain; not suffering pain. *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Mamph* 91/10 Paynlesse, *indolens* 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 158 That he should be brought home thus . . . Asleep, and painless.

2. Causing no pain; not accompanied with pain

1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i. 590 With pain-lesse paine they tread A sacred path that to the Heav'ns doth lead

a 1790 DRYDEN (J.), Is there no smooth descent? no painless way Of kindly mixing with our native clay? 1795 SOUTHEY *Vin. Maid Orleans* ii. 234 Then did they not regard his mocks Which then came painless. 1887 F. DARWIN *Life Darwin* III 202 Dr. Wilder advocated the use of the word 'Collection' for painless operations on animals.

Hence **Painlessly** *adv.*, without pain; **Painlessness**, freedom from pain.

1634 BP HALL *Contempl. N T. IV. vii Bloody Issue healed*. Could the Physicians have given her, if not health, yet relaxation and painlesnesse, her meanes had not been misbestowed 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 672 These swellings are usually developed . . . painlessly 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. III* 209 Shall I ever more have a day of ease, of painlessness? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xlv. His disease was one in which death does not come painlessly

† **Painlessness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *painly adj. (f. PAIN sb. 1 + -LY 1) + -NESS] The condition of being in pain, distressful state.

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* ii v 78 Paynlynes me down castis & pryklys to go to be of qwhome onely I trow solas & remedy I sal see.

† **Painous**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 peynous. [a. OF. *penus*, -os, later *perneus* = It., Sp *penoso* = late L. *penōsus* (Pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *painā* see PAIN sb. 1] Painful; severe.

c 1400 *Bayn* 2609 Peynous ordinance Is stallid for hyr falsheode. 1767 SHEPHERD *Many a day led a peynous lyf*

Painstaker (pē'nzē'kər), *Now rare or Obs.* [f. *pains* (PAIN sb. 1) + *TAKER*.] One who takes pains; a painstaking person.

1618 CHAMMAN *Harod* 188 note, Fit for mental painstakers, students [etc.] 1666 PERYS *Diary* 24 June, He was no great pains-taker in person 1711 ANDISON *Spect* No. 61 p. 5 There are actually such Pains-takers among our British Wits.

Painstaking (pē'nzē'kɪŋ), *sb.* [f. *pains*, pl of PAIN sb. 1 (sense 6) + *taking*, gerund of TAKE v.] The taking of pains; the bestowal of careful and attentive labour in order to the accomplishment of something, assiduous effort

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 85 This is their paynes taking and trauale 1663 LITTLE *Epitaph on O. & N. Test* 5 Their posterity have lived in sorrow and paines-taking euer since 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, Hist. i. xviii § 2 (1779), They did not shew any want of painstaking 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* II v. 44 That mastery of the art of preaching which results from laborious painstaking

Painstaking (pē'nzē'kɪŋ), *a.* [f. as prec. + *taking*, pr. pple. of TAKE v.] That takes pains; bestowing attentive effort for the accomplishment of some result; careful and industrious; assiduous. 1696 TRYON *Misc* i 23 The Richer sort [are] much more Distemper'd than the Ordinary pains-taking People 1712 COOKE *Voy S. Sea* 399 The Natives are . . . industrious, and Pains taking 1882 SERJT BALLANTINE *Exper.* xi 126 The case was tried . . . before a most painstaking judge.

b. Of actions, productions, etc.: Marked or characterized by attentive care

1866 GEO. ELVOT *F. Holyxav*, The satisfaction of receiving Mr. Sherlock's painstaking production in print 1895 J. W. BUDD in *Law Times* CLIX. 544/2 The . . . painstaking manner in which they superintend this department.

Hence **Painstakingly** *adv.*, with careful and attentive effort, assiduously.

a 1861 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I 318 Setting himself laboriously and painstakingly to work. 1891 *Sat Rev* 19 Dec 705/2 This little book has been painstakingly prepared

Painstworthy (pē'nzē'wɔ:), *a. rare.* Also 7 **pain-worthy**. [f. *pains*, PAIN sb. 1 + *WORTHY*.] Worthy of trouble, worth taking pains about.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ii. § 1 It will be pain-worthy to enquire [etc.] 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang* Ser i vi. (ed 4) 222 There is no pain-worthy difficulty nor dispute about declension, &c., of nouns

Paint (pē'nt), *sb.* [f. PAINT v.]

1. The act or fact of painting or colouring.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* iii. ii. Her cheeks not yet slurd over with the paint Of borrowed crimson. *Mod.* Give it a paint, and it will look all right

2. That with which anything is painted.

a. A substance consisting of a solid colouring matter dissolved in a liquid vehicle, as water or oil, used to impart a colour by being spread over a surface; also applied to the solid colouring matter alone, or to a cake of it, as in a box of paints, a pigment.

1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 416 p. 2 Expresses were sent to the Emperor of Mexico in Paint 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 118 A modern fashionable house, . . . daubed over with oil and paint 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 829 When two coats of this paint have been laid on, it may be polished. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 250 Paint is commonly ground by means of a stone muller 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* i. 90 The timber had once been painted, but the paint had fallen off

b. Colouring matter laid on the face or body for adornment; rouge, etc.

c 1660 DRYDEN *To Sir R. Howard* 76 His colours laid so thick on every place, As only showed the paint, but hid the face. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. Lady Rich* 10 Oct. I have seen . . . beauties monstrously unnatural in their paint! 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxvi. One has false curls, another too much paint 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iii (1875) 37 [The Indians] were in full paint in honor of the occasion.

c. **Med** An external medicament which is put on like paint with a brush

1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII 582 Both tar and pyrogallol work better as paints and varnishes than the chrysarobin. 1767 DILL 727 Trichloroacetic acid may be substituted [for tincture of iron] as a paint. *Mod.* Iodine paint is a good application in some cases.

d. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* *Paint*, . . . stuff mixed with caoutchouc . . . intended to harden it, [e.g.] Sulphate of zinc, whiting, plaster-of-paris, lampblack, pitch

3. *fig* Colour, colouring; adornment, esp. such

as is put on or assumed merely for appearance, outward show, fair pretence

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Written in Juice of Lemon* v. A sudden paint adorns the trees. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 43 Even then shall thy paint appear and be discovered 1681 W. PENN in *Hist Soc Pennsylv* (1826) I ii 204, I have forborne paint and allurement, and writt truth 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 522 Virtue's the paint that can make wrinkles shine.

† 4. A painting, a picture. *Obs. rare*

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 299 On the Left side is a summer house wth paints of the seasons of y^e years.

5 **Indian paint** a name for two N. American plants, whose roots yield colouring matters formerly used by the Indians; **yellow Indian paint**, yellow puccoon, or yellowroot (*Hydrastis canadensis*), and **red Indian paint**, red puccoon, or bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) 1893 in *Syd Soc Lex*

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as **paint-caster**, -*cloth*, -*mark*, -*oil*, -*water*, -*work*; **paint-grinder**, -*mixer*, -*remover*; **paint-plastered**, -*removing*, -*stained*, -*worn* adjs, **paint-box**, a box of solid paints or pigments, usually water-colours; **paint-bridge** (*Theatr.*), a platform, capable of being raised or lowered, on which a scene-painter stands; **paint-brush**, a brush for painting with; **paint-burner**, an apparatus for burning or softening paint by a flame directed upon it, so that it can be removed (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875); **paint-frame** (*Theatr.*), a movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge; **paint-mill**, a machine for grinding paints or pigments; **paint-pot**, a pot in which oil-colour is contained, while being laid on; **paint-room**, (a) a room where paints are stored; (b) a room in a theatre where the scene-painter works; **paint-root**, the Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes inctoria*); **paint-strake**, *Naut.* 'the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer' (*Cent. Dict.*)

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 229 Thy 'paint-be-plaster'd forehead, broad and bare 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict* 71 *ade*, 'Paint-box', a child's box containing cakes of water-colours 1899 BLACK *MacLeod of D. xl*, A poor creature—a woman-man—a thing of affection, with his paint-box, and his velvet coat, and his furniture. 1897 J. WOODMAN *Patent Specif.* No 5476 2 My 'paint brush is of bristles 1894 J. COLE *Patent Specif.* No. 9238 4 The paint brush, after it is formed is soaked 1882 YOUNG *Evo. Man his own Mech.* § 1576 The hair of this brush is longer than that of the ordinary paint brush 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII 497/2 The exquisite vernal ins and the scarlet painted cup, otherwise known as the Indian's paint-brush and prairie fire, splendid for color. 1815 BURNES *Falconer's Marine Dict.*, 'Paint-Cisterns', in ships of war, are cisterns made of wood, and lined with lead, to contain the different kinds of paint 1866 *All the Year Round* 28 Aug 79 Snuffboxes, too, were found among the perfumes, 'paintcloths, and washes 1894 *Outing* (U S) XXIV. 118/2 The tramp may leave the highway with impunity . . . following the little signs and 'paint-marks on the trees 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 454 Carriers' shavings, which are used for cleaning 'paint-mills. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I 17 I've got a whole 'paint mine out on the farm. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech. Suppl.*, 'Paint Mixer', a can with shaft and paddles, resembling an upright churn Used to mix paint with the necessary oil, turpentine, [etc.]. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The paint and 'paint oil is stowed in the paint room 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* viii 18 We sat, with our brushes and 'paint-pots by us 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Paint-remover', a caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* i (ed 4) 12 The pig ate the 'paint-root (*Lachnanthes*), which coloured their bones pink 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1872) 83 Snow-white is far more forcible than mere 'paint white, or ceiling-white. 1888 M. B. HUISEN in *Art Jrdnl* LI 177/1 No expensive 'paintwork, in feeble imitation of the wood it covers. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D. vi* 85 That comfortable 'paint-work manginess about the handle

Paint (pē'nt), *v* 1 **Forms**: 3-6 **paint(e)**, **peynt(e)**, 4-7 **paynt(e)**, (5-6 **pant(t)**, **poynt**, 5-6, 9 **dal**, **pent(e)**, 6 **paintet**, **paynot**, **peignt**, *Sc.* **pynt**, 6-7 **peinct**), 4- **paint**, (6 **painte**). *Pa. pple.* 3 1-, y-**paint**, 3-4 y-, i-**peynt**, 4 **peynt**, **paynt**, **paint**; 4-5 y-, i-**paynted**; **peinted**, **peynted**, -**id**, 5-6 **paynted**, -**yd**, -**yt**, 4- **painted**. [ME ad OF. **peind-re** (3rd sing pres. **peint**, pa pple. **peint**) = Pr. **peigner**, It. **pingere**, **pingere** = L. **pingere** (3rd sing. **pingit**, pa pple. **pingit-us**) to paint. The early ME. pa pple. **peint**, **ypeint**, was a direct adoption of F. **peint**, and may have been the earliest part of the vb adopted; cf. **ATTAIN**. Otherwise the natural form of the word in Eng. would be **pain** as in *complain*, *distain*, etc.

But the earliest evidence for the vb. yet found is **peintunge**, **PAINTING** *vbl sb.*, in *Ancren R.* a 1225]

1. *trans.* To make (a picture or representation) on a surface in colours; to represent (an object) to the eye on a surface by means of lines and colour, to depict, portray, delineate, by using colours.

To **paint** (an object) **black**, **white**, **red**, etc. to depict or portray as of that colour.

c 1290 *Becket* 2127 in *S Eng Leg.* I. 167 For zwane men peyntiez an Anletnesse [Harl. MS. an hawewe]. 3e ne seeth it nougt bi-leued þat here nis depeint [w. r. ypeint] a Roundel:

al a-boute þe heued **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3613 þeron
 ypeint was þe ymage of vre leuedy **13** *Coer de L.* 5728
 In his blasoun, verreyment, Was y-paynted a serpent. **c1375**
Se. Leg. Saints xi (Synon & Judas) 69 He send til hyme
 pane a payntore, þat rycht sle wes in portrature, to paynt
 his fygur properly **1387** *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 13
 Gregorius seip, 'I haue peynt a wel faire man, and am my
 self a foule peyntour'. **c1400** MAUNDEV (Roxb) vii. 24 Þai
 wald paynt þe angell black and þe fende qwhite **1456** Sir
 G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 41 This story is payntit in
 mony placis **1517** TORKINGTON *Pilgr* (1884) 3 He shewyd
 the peppyll a pictur payntyd on a clothe, of the passion of
 our lord. **1653** H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* lxi. 257 A little
 child [who] appeared in the same fashion as we are accus-
 tomed to paint Angels. **1805** SOUTHEY *Pious Painter* i. 1,
 But chiefly his praise And delight was in painting the Devil
1875 HAMERTON *Round my House* ii. (1876) 31 Picturesque
 old houses, which an artist would be glad to paint. *Mod.*
 His portrait is to be painted for the Reform Club

b. To adorn (a wall, tapestry, window, etc.)
 with a painting or paintings (Mostly in *passive*).
c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1112 Al peynted [v. r. painted]
 was the wall in length & brede. First on the wall was peynted
 a forest. **1387** *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 His schippe
 þat was i-peynt wip a dragoun **1511** GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.*
 (Camden) 37 All the body of the church paynted with
 stories from the begynnynge of the world. **1784** Cook
3rd Voy. II. 11. 267 A kind of additional prow painted with
 the figure of some animal **1813** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron*.
 (1833) I. vi. 105 To paint a new window for the gallery

c. Said of writing (as a kind of painting). *Obs.*
1561 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 174 Quhilkis markis nor
 descripcoun... is on na wyse specific, discretiv, nor payntit
 in nor upon the said libell as aucht to haue bene. **1638**
 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 124 These are not words
 that one reads, and are painted upon paper, they are felt.

d. *transf.* Said of the effect of coloured light.
1812 Brewster *Optics* i. 6 The green light from G... and
 the blue light from B will fall upon the paper thus painting
 upon the paper an inverted image of the object. **1851**
 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1873) II. v. 150 Like the Iris painted
 upon the cloud.

e. *intr.* or *absol.* To practise the art of painting;
 to make pictures

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten
 lify that it wroghte **1530** PALSGR. 617/2 He can paynte
 and portrer as wel as any man in al this countrey. **1669**
 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxvii. 50 To grind Gold to
 Write and Paint. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 417 To
 paint also implies to draw

f. *intr.* (for *neuter-passive*). To form a (good,
 bad) subject for painting.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xliii (1896) 123 War was always
 detrimental. But in old times... it painted well, sang divinely,
 furnished liads

2. *fig. a.* To depict or display vividly as by
 painting

1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) Q1v,
 [He] meeteth her in the teeth, with such heavy passion
 painted in his eyes **1780** BENTHAM *Princ. Legist* xiv § 2
 If even each atom of your pain could be painted on my
 mind **1814** CARY *Dante, Par.* iv. xi Desire was painted in
 my looks **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 85 The bad have
 pleasures painted in their fancy as well as the good

b. To depict or describe in words; to set forth
 as in a picture, to present vividly to the mind's
 eye, call up a picture of.

1406 HOCLEVE *Miscrile* 247 Thogh faul peynite hir tale in
 prose or ryme **1860** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comte* 119 b,
 Oh unsatable woulves: howe ryghte have the Prophetes
 and Apostles paynted and set you forth in your colours
1865 1st Pt. *Teromino* (1901) 111 iii, Reueng, giue my toong
 freedom to paint her part **1766** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng Wom*
 (1767) I. 13 What words can paint the guilt of such a
 conduct? **1783** CRABBE *Village* i. 53, I paint the Cot As
 Truth will paint it, and as Bards will not **1865** GOSSE *Land*
 & *Sea* (1874) 308, I try to paint, in poor and feeble words,
 a few of the features and objects.

3. To colour with a wash or coating of paint; to
 cover the surface of (a wall, door, etc.) with paint;
 to colour, stain, hence, to adorn with colours

a1250 *Ord & Night* 76 Þine eyn beoþ colibake and biode
 Riht swi h weren ipeint mid wode **a1300** *Cursor M.*
 9912 Þis castell... es painted. O three colours o sundri heu
Ind 9924 Þe thrid [color], þat þe kimers ar paint [v. r.]
 paynt, peynt] wit-all. **c1400** MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxx. 177
 Many faire halles and chambres, paynted with gold and
 azure. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* ii. 30 Their ancient
 maner and custome of peincting their bodies **1617** MORVSON
Itin (1903) 83 Commonly paynting the mayne and taile of
 their horses with light colours, as Canation and the like.
1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* viii (1738) 163 The Women
 paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd
 Hennah. **1875** HAMERTON *Round my House* ii. (1876) 35
 Wainscoted with old oak that had been painted grey. *Mod.*
 Are you going to paint or varnish the wood-work?

b. *transf.* To colour by any means
1377 LANGL. P. *PI B.* xix. 6 Pieres þe plowman was paynted
 al biody, And come in with a crosse **c1385** CHAUCER
L. G. W. 875 *Tisbe* How with hise blod hire selue gan sche
 pende **c1586** CRESS *Pembrook Ps.* lxxi. x. Ages snow my
 head hath painted a **1698** SOUTH *Serm.* III. ii. 420 If God
 so cloaths the Fields, so paints the Flowers **1814** *Sporting*
Mag. XLIII. 70 His eyes were much swollen and painted
1875 TRENCH *Poems* 125 Where the sunbeam, wound to
 paint With interspace of light and colour faint That tessellated
 floor **1876** Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, Seeing the young
 faces 'painted with fear'

c. *fig.* To adorn or variegate with or as with
 colours; to deck, beautify, decorate, ornament.
1377 LANGL. P. *PI B.* xv. 176 He can puttrewe wel þe
 pater-noster and peynite it with aues. **14** *Sir Beues* 1132
 (MS. M.) All the wyndowes and all the walls With cristall
 was peynted **1500** HAWES *Past Plans* xxvi. (1845) 114
 A ryall playne, With Flora painted in many a sundry vayne.

1533 GAU *Richt Voy* 16 That that payntis thair body with
 precious clais **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 187 Till the Sun
 paint your fleecie skirts with Gold **1750** SHENSTONE *Rural*
Elegance 60 Or humble harebell paints the plain. **1866** B.
 TAYLOR *Pine Forest Monterey*, Spring, that paints These
 savage shores.

4. To put colour on (the face in order to beautify
 it artificially); to rouge, also *refl.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* ix. 30 Forsothe Iezabel peynnyde
 hyre tejen with strumpettis oymment, and sche anournde
 hyre heued **c1400** *Destr. Troy* 434. Women haue wille in
 þeire wilde youthe to fret hom with fyn perle, & bare face
 paint **1599** CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* Plays 1875 I. 77
 She is very faire, I thinke that she be painted **1658** HEX-
 HAM *Dn. Dict.* To Paint ones face as Gentle-women do
Blanchetten. **1712-14** POPE *Rape Lock* v. 27 Since painted
 or not painted, all shall fade, And she who scorns a man,
 must die a maid. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. vii, 'She's
 not so—so red as she's painted', says Miss Beatrice.

b. *intr.* or *refl.*
13... *Cursor M.* 28014 (Cott) Yee leuedis studis hu your
 hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. **c1532** Du WES
Introd. Fr. in Palsgr 945 To paynt as women do, *farder*
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. 1. 213 Let her paint an inch thicke,
 to this fauour she must come. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii
 1, She scorned to patch and paint **1862** W. COLLINS *No*
Name iv. ii. 187 'Shall I paint?' she asked herself.
 'the rouge is still left in my box'

c. *intr.* (fig.) To change colour; to blush.
 To paint white, etc. to turn pale. *Obs.*

c1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* ii. 1, Look to
 the widow, she paints white—Some *agua celestis* for my
 lady! **1616** B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ii. vi. You make me
 paint *St. Wit* The are fair colours, Lady, and naturall!
1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Besides Women* i. 1,
 I'll kiss thee into colour Canst thou paint pale so quickly?
5 *fig. (trans.)* To give a false colouring or com-
 plexion to, to colour highly, esp. with a view to
 deception. Now rare or *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* 7. 948 Thow shalt nat eek peynite
 thy confession by faire subtilte wordes to couere the moore
 thy synne **a1400-50** *Alexander* 1427 He can practise &
 paynt & polisch his wordis **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1580)
 2 b, Rhetorike at large paintes well the cause, And make
 that seems right gale **1601** Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* So
 are most of the actions of the last ages; but painted with
 counterfeit colours **1778** Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii (1876)
 443 The writers where taste has begun to decline, paint
 and adorn every object they touch

† 6. *intr.* To talk speciously; to feign; to fawn;
 b. *trans.* To flatter or deceive with specious words

c1430 *How Wise Man Tanyt Sonne* 105 in *Beeches Ek* 51
 Y wole neyþe glose ne peynt, But y waarne bee on þe opir
 side **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 52 Other to flater,
 and paynt the company **1530** PALSGR. 655/2, I peynt,
 I glose or speke fayre, *je stule* **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. 1
 16 Nay, neuer paint me now, Where fare is not, praise can-
 not mend the brow. **1622** LITTON *Trav* x. 488 You leye,
 you paint, you faine.

7. *trans.* To apply with a brush, as an external
 medicament; to treat (any part) in this way: see
 PAINT sb. 2 c

1861 HEADLAND *Med. Handbk.* 233 The vinegar of can-
 tharides is painted over the part with a camel hair brush.
1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 325 Liquor potasse, diluted
 with an equal part of water, should be painted on *Mod.*
 The part affected should be painted with iodine.

8. *intr.* (slang.) To drink

1853 WYTHE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* ii. 70 Each hotel
 we passed. called forth the same observation, 'I guess I
 shall go in and paint' **1887** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxiv,
 Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene, And fain would paint—
 imbibe the vulgar call—Or hot or cold, or long or short.

9. *Phrases* To paint (any one) black: to repre-
 sent as evil or wicked; so not so black as he is
 painted To paint the town red (slang, orig. U.S.)

to cause an excitement or commotion, to go on a
 boisterous or motus spree

1506-1837 [see DEVIL sb. 2 a c.] **a1686** SOUTH *Serm.* II. 14
 355 Do but paint an Angel black, and that is enough to
 make him pass for a Devil. **1894** Sir E. SULLIVAN *Woman*
 112 These husbands are not always so black as they are
 painted **1884** Boston (Mass.) *Freel* 20 Nov. 2/4 Whenever
 there was any excitement or anybody got particularly loud,
 they always said somebody was 'painting the town red'
1897 *Chicago Advance* 15 July 74/3 The boys painted the
 town (New York City) red with firecrackers [on Independence
 Day] **1900** CAPT. M. H. HAYES *Among Horses in*
Russia 1. 36, I have found them in no way inclined to paint
 town and country red on the slightest provocation

† 10. With *adverb.* Paint forth = Paint out 11 a

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 12 Nature I say, doth paynt
 them further to be weak, fraile, and foolishe. **1615** CHAPMAN
Odys. xix. 684 My information well shall paint you forth
1649 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 148 It is of very great
 concernment towards the painting forth of the Presbytery.

11. *Paint out.* a. † To express or display by
 painting, to execute in colours (*obs.*); *fig.* to
 depict as in a painting or vivid description

1556 in *Robinson's transl. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 164 Drawen
 and painted out with master Mores pensille. **1581** J. BELL
Haddon's Answ. Osor 461 b, Emongest many pictures of
 our Lady the very same which Luke did painte out for
 his owne use, and reserved with great reverence **1633** ASP
 WILLIAMS in *Laud's Wks* (1857) VI. 336 [They] have with
 their deceitful colours, painted me out as ugly unto your
 grace as they have done your grace formidable unto me
1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. vi. 177 That notable Amazon... is
 painted out as a very Masculine Lady. **1809** MALKIN *Git*
Blas iv. vi. 12 Some good natured friend in the dark has
 painted you out for a reprobate.

† b. To copy in colours *Obs.*
1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 33 Tho. Earl of Arundel
 got leave to have it painted out. *Ibid.* 52.

c. To blot out or efface by covering with paint
1862 WILKIE COLLINS *No Name* iv. vii, I am going to give
 the lie direct to that she-devil Lecount, by painting out your
 moles. **1901** *Daily Chron* 11 July 9/7 The Star has carried
 those of the Starfish, with the last four letters painted out,
 but so faintly that the painted-out letters could be read

† *Paint, v. 2* *Obs. Naut.* [app. back-formation
 from PAINTER².] *trans.* To make fast (an anchor)
 on a ship with a 'painter'.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 68 Hokes to paynte
 tankers with.

† *Paint, ppl. a. Obs.* In ME. *peint, peynt*.
 [a F. *peint*; see PAINT v. 1.] Painted.

[**1340** *Ayenb* 26 Berieles ypeynt and y gelt] **c1390** P. *Pl.*
Crede 103 Y-paused wip peynt til **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles*
 iii. 106 No proude peniles, with his peynite sieve

Faintable (pāntāb'l), a. [*f. PAINT v. 1 + -ABLE*]
 Capable of being painted; suitable for a painting

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 957 If he would call the
 picturesque whatever is not beautiful nor sublime, yet
 paintable, (pardon the horrid word,) well. **1833** *New Monthly*
Mag. XXXVIII. 162 This great poet is often more paint-
 able than his brethren. **1862** W. W. STORV *Roba d. R.*
 (1862) I. ii. 20 The new and clean is not so paintable. as
 the tarnished and soiled. **1900** HERKOMER *little* (Romanes
 Lecture) England Lovable and Paintable

Hence **Faintableness**.

1894 *Athenaeum* 23 June 1890/1 A good example of that
 aspect of nature for the discovery of which and of its paint-
 ableness the world is greatly indebted to Mr. Whistler.

† *Pain-ta-king.* *Obs.* [*f. PAIN sb. 1 + taking*,
 gerund of TAKE v.]

1. Receiving or suffering of punishment.
1382 WYCLIF *Ecclesi* v. 17 [14] Vp on a theef is confusioun,
 and peyne taking [1388 penance, Vulg. *penitential*].

2. = PAINSTAKING sb., sometimes including the
 notion of enduring pain.

1358 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 108 b, They thinke also that
 God... mooyeth and hath delectation in oure payne takyng
1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 92 b, Silvestre the seconde, who was
 promoted to be pope by the devilles diligēt payne taking
1567 MAPLER *Gr. Poet* 80 The other by his paine taking,
 sleepe quietly and take their rest

Fainted (pāntēd), ppl. a. [*f. PAINT v. 1 + -ED*]

1. Depicted in colours, represented in a picture;
 executed in colours as a picture, likeness, or design.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 23215 Painted fire þat upon a wagh war
 wrought **1552** HULOR, Painted ymages in silinges and
 tables, *anaglyph* **1601** Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xlviii,
 What is [this] but to feed the auditory with dishes by the
 Painter, not the Cooke?—when examined... it proves a
 painted shoulder of mutton **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.*
 ii. viii, As idle as a painted Ship upon a painted Ocean

2. Coated or brushed over with colour or paint,
 ornamented with designs or pictures executed in
 colour; having the face artificially coloured.

c1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1341 Resydyuacion gooth
 Toward Macrocosme, with a peyntyd fise **1526** 1 INDALD
Acts xxiii. 3 God shall smyte the thou payntyd wall **1604**
 E. GRIMSTONC *D. Acozia's Hist. Indies* v. 135 It carried
 upon the head, a pointed myter of painted paper **1769**
 GRAY *Instill. Ode* 8 Let painted Flatt'ry hide her serpent-
 train in flowers **1784** Cook *3rd Voy.* I. Introd. 8 When
 Great-Britain was first visited by the Phoenicians, the in-
 habitants were painted Savages **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.*
 (1873) II. iv. 110 The traditions annealed in the purple
 burning of the painted window

b. *fig.* Coloured so as to look what it is not;
 unreal, artificial, feigned, disguised, pretended.

1377 LANGL. P. *PI B.* xx. 114 With pryue speche and
 peynted wordes. **c1380** WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 271 Prelatus of
 þe world & peyntud foolis of religion **1426** LYDG *De Guil.*
Pilgr. 10047 Ffor al thy peynted wordis swete, My staff in
 soth I wyl nat lete. **1621** ELING *Debate* Ho. Lords (Camden)
 46 Sir Ed. Villiers his paynted friend, and Mompesson an
 obdurate enemy **1728** SHERIDAN *Peru* v. (1739) 67 Nor
 are you to be deceived by painted Expressions. **1854**
 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xix (1866) 326 The life of men was
 a painted life

3. *fig.* Adorned with bright or varied colouring,
 highly coloured, variegated.

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* v. (Parl. Beasts) xv, The
 peyntit panther, and the vncorne. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.*
 (W. de W. 1531) 63 The pccokes paynted fethers **1714** L.
 EUSDEN *Speech of Plato in Poet. Misc.* 140 And painted
 Meads smile with unbidden Flow'rs **1844** LD. BROUGHAM
A Lunel III. vi. 189 The cattle, and painted brds, stretched
 their weary limbs and soothed their hearts

4. In specific collocations: often used to form
 the specific name of an animal or plant of con-
 spicuous colouring, as *painted duck*, *goose*, *honey-*
eater, *mallow*, *ray*, etc.; painted bat, an East
 Indian bat (*Kerivoula picta*) with brilliant orange
 colouring; painted beauty, a brilliant American
 butterfly (*Vanessa huntera*); painted bunting,
 name for two birds: (a) the Nonpareil, *Cyanospiza*
caris; (b) = *painted longspur*; Painted Chamber
 (in contemporary AF *chambre peynite*), a chamber
 in the old Palace of Westminster, in which in early
 times Parliament often assembled (first recorded in
 1339) and in which the Sovereign sometimes met
 the two houses: its walls were painted with a
 series of battle scenes (see Stubbs *Const. Hist.*
 (1875) xx. § 748; Brayley and Britton *Westminster*
 401); painted clam, an edible porcelainlike
 bivalve (*Callista gigantea*) of the southern United
 States; † painted cloth: see CLOTH 5; painted
 cup, † a name for (a) the plant *Bartisa viscosa*;

(b) any species of the N. American genus *Castilleja*, having bracts more brilliant and showy than the flowers; painted finch, 'one of several species of *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from their brilliant and varied colors'; painted grass, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, Lady's laces, painted ground. see quot. painted hyena = HYENA-DOG (*Lycaon pictus*); painted lady, (a) a species of butterfly (*Vanessa* or *Pyraus cardui*) of orange-red colour, spotted with black and white; (b) a party-coloured variety of pink or *Dianthus*; (c) also painted lady pea, a variegated species of *Lathyrus*, esp. of the Sweet Pea; painted longspur, a North American bird, *Centropus pictus* (Cones Key N Amer Birds (1884) 358), painted mischief (slang), playing cards, painted quail, a name applied to several birds allied to the quail, esp. to those of the genus *Excalfactoria*; painted snipe. see quot. 1896; painted tortoise, turtle, an American mud-turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) brilliantly marked on the under surface with red and yellow

1893 Newton Dict Birds 459 The gaudy *Painted Bunting or Nonpareil. 1339 *Rolls of Paris* I. 106/1 En la 'Chambre de Peynte 1350-1 *Id.* 225/1 En la Chambre Blanchie de la Chambre Peynte 13543 in Parker *Dom Arch.* III 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1654 (*title*) Speeches of His Highness the Lord Protector to the Parliament in the Painted Chamber. 1875 *Struss Const Hist* III xviii. 129 He [Hen VI] had been brought into the painted chamber to preside at the opening of parliament. 1488 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 286, 'pantid cloth cum pictura S. Antonii. 1588 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V 253 A paynted clothe wth Chrste and y^e thefes upon it, 1512. 1542-1634 [see *Cloth* s^o 5]. 1877 *Wittering Brit Plants* (ed. 2) II 632 Bartsia. *Painted-cup 1866 *Treas Bot.* *Painted-cup, an American name for *Castilleja*. 1730 *Mortimer in Phil Trans* XXXVI 431 *Prunella tricolor*, the 'painted Finch', its Head and Neck are blue; its Back green, and the Belly red. 1897 *GERARDE Herbal* I xix § 2. 25 Usually of our English women called Ladies Laces, or *Painted grasse. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* Painted Grass 1881 *Standard* 3 Oct. 1/1 Designs which remind the ancient spectator of that portion of the old Fleet Prison once known as 'the painted ground', because of the vivid illustrations that distinguished it. 1868 *Wood Homes with-out* H xii 220 Called the 'Painted Honey-Eater on account of the variety of its colouring. Its scientific name is *Entomophila picta*. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cyc. Supp.* *Painted lady, a term for a particular sort of carnations, the flowers of which have all their petals red or purple on the out side, and white underneath. 1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 321 Painted Lady Pease, *Lathyrus*. 1823 *CRAIG Technol. Dict.* Painted lady, the name of a beautifully variegated pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus* of Linnaeus. 1829 *Glover's Hist Derby* I. 174 *Papilio Pictus*, Painted Lady Butterfly. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/1 The butterflies of autumn, admiral and painted lady, sail from bush to bush. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II 25 *Malva minima*, 'painted Mallow, a shrub introduced from South America in 1798. 1879 *Daily News* 8 Mar. (Farmer), There are plenty of ways of gambling without recourse to the 'painted mischief'. 1895 *LYDEKKER Roy Nat Hist* IV 416 The common 'painted quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis*) inhabits the Indo-Chinese countries, especially the lower hills. 1836 *YARRELL Brit Fishes* II 433 The Small-eyed Ray, or *Painted Ray *Raja macracellata*. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 63 Called the 'painted snipe. 1866 *Newton Dict. Birds* 386 The so-called Painted Snipes, forming the genus *Rostratula*, or *Rhynchaea*. Three species are now admitted, natives respectively of South America, Africa and southern Asia and Australia.

Painter (*pēntēr*). Forms: 4-5 *peyntour*, *peynteur*, *payntoure*, -eore, 4-6 *payntur*, 5 *paintour*, *payntor*, *peyntoure*, *payntowre*, *panter*, 5-6 *peyntour*, *peynter*, 5-7 *paynter*, (6 *peyntar*, *penter*, *peintor*), 5- *painter*. [ME. a *AF. peyntour* = OF. *peintour*, -*lor* (regimen-case of *peindre* = Fr. *peindre*, Sp. *Pg. pintar*, It. *pintare*) :-Com. Romanic *pinctōr em*, for L. *pictōr-em*, agent-n. from *pingere* to PAINT. In 15-16th c, the ending was conformed to the -*er* of native agent-nouns.] One who paints.

1. An artist who represents or depicts objects on a surface in colours; one who paints pictures. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 2308 Ne swa sleygh payntur never nan was, *pat couthe*, *paynta* a poynt after pair liknes. 1375 *Payntore* [see *Paint* s^o 1]. 1382 *Wyclif Esther* I 6 The whiche thing the peynteur with wonder duersete made fair. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 407/1 *Payntowre*, or *peyntoure*, *pictor*. 1538 in *Vicary's Anab.* (1888) App. xii 238 Payde to Hans Holbyen, one of the Kings paynters. 1561 *T. Howt tr. Castiglione's Courtier* I. K. b. A most excellent peynter. 1634 *W. DAVENANT tr. Baldass's Lett.* 223, I avoid the sight of all Paynters. lest they shew me the patters of my pale visage. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxix, A painter must copy pictures. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect Art v* 121 The greatest of English painters our own gentle Reynolds.

b. *fig.* One who describes something in a pictorial or graphic style; a pictorial describer. 1570 *Der Math. Pref.* 37 To describe how, vsuall howers, may be (by the Sunnes shadow) truly determined, will be found no sleight Painters worke. 1774 *GOLDSM Retail* 63 A flattering painter, who made it his care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are. 1877 *BAGEHOT Lit Stud.* (1879) 205 The great works of the real painters of essential human nature.

2. A workman who coats or colours the surface of things (as woodwork, ironwork, etc.) with paint.

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c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1591 Of all becraftes . . . Parnters, painters, pyntners also; Bochers, bladsmythes, baxters amonge. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm Spurrers, Goldbeaters, Painters, Sadlers. 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 9 Fyners, plombers, and penter. 1711 *Act 10 Anne c. 18* § 57 All . . . Printers Painters or Stainers of any such Paper. 1862 *All Yr Round* 18 Oct. 133 Orphans of parents—bricklayers, painters, carpenters—who had never been upon the parish. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I 26 We are compelled to call both the President of the Royal Academy and the man who paints our carts and hot-bed frames by the common name of painter.

b. With *of*, or in objective comb.: One who paints (i.e. either 'depicts', or 'adorns with colour') what is indicated by the context. Also *fig.* 1844 *Lo BROUGHAM A Lunel* III iv 125 She has some pretensions as a painter of still life. 1853 *Whittier Garden* 1 O Painter of the fruits and flowers, We own Thy wise design. *Mod.* He was a famous painter of lions.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III 152/1 Colours, of which there is only seven used in Glass-painting. Black, called Painter by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *painter-husband*, -*minister*, -*muse*, -*saint*, *painter-like* ad.; painter's brush; painter's colic, a form of colic to which painters who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable, lead-colic; † painter's gold, orpiment, † painter's oil, linseed oil.

1821 *CRAIG Lect Drawing* i. 128 The form will scarcely ever be forgotten that has ever been looked on with a 'painter-like feeling'. 1693 *WATTS On Death & Eternity* v. The 'painter-muse with glancing eye Observed a manly spirit nigh. 1809 *Month Jan.* 38 The 'painter-saint of Fiesole. 1865 *G. MERRITT Nomencl. Cler.* 356 A 'Painter's Brush or Pencil, *Penicillium*. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* I 173 Two cases of violent 'painter's colic. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VIII 7 'Occupation neuroses' such as painter's colic or mercurial tremor. 1872 *RUSKIN Engle's N* § 199 When the English gentleman becomes an art-patron, he employs his 'painter servant only to paint himself and his house. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Orpiment*, leather gilt, 'painters gold' [1599 *Nusheaddis* Orpin or base gold for painters] 1611 *COTGR.* *Orpiment*, base gold, leaf gold, false gold, Orpine, Painters gold. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c. 11, 'Paynters oyle the barrel. 1583 *Id.* D. vj, Painters or Linsed Oyle.

Painter (*pēntēr*). *Naut.* Also 5-9 *paynter*, 7-9 *penter*. [Derivation uncertain. Connexion with *PANTHER* s^o 2, net, snare, F. *panthère*, has been conjectured; but no corroborative evidence has been found. Cf. *PAINT* s^o 2.]

Cf. also OF. *peyntor*, *peyntor* anything for hanging things on, of which Godef. has one 15th c. instance glossed as 'cortage de forte resistance'.]

1. The rope or chain with which the shank and flukes of the anchor, when carried at the cathead, are confined to the ship's side. Now always SHANK-PAINTER, q. v.

1807 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 44 Paynters for the ankres . . . 111. [1495 *Id.* 258 Bowpayntours for destrelles feble.] Shankpayntors for destrelles worne & feble 11.] 1661 *J. TATHAM London's Tryumphs* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 478 Stand ready by the Anchor Let your open Penter, and hold fast your Stopper. [1769 *ALCONTER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Shank Painter*, a short rope and chain which hangs the shank and flukes of an anchor up to the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.]

2. A rope attached to the bow of a boat, for making it fast to a ship, a stake, etc.

1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipboard. Assnt.* 154 For the Long boat. Painter, † the Boat Rope and † of the Le[n]gh. 1757 *ROBERTSON Phil Trans* L 34 The skiff was let down; but the painter not being fast, the rope ran an end, and the skiff went adrift. 1790 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Adv. to Put* *Lawrent Wks.* 1812 II 358 Just like the Victory or Fame That by its painter drags the Gig or Yawl. 1806 *Naam Chron.* XV. 462 This allowed time to cut the boat's painter. 1821 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 311, I slipped the painter which held the boat. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* II (1889) 15 [He] jumped out with the painter of his skiff in his hand. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold Butterfly* xv. 230 Painters in London boats are sometimes longish ropes, for convenience of mooring.

b. *To cut* (or *slip*) the painter (*fig.*): to send a person or thing 'adrift' or away, to clear off; to sever a connexion, effect a separation.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *I'll Cut your Painter for ye*, *I'll prevent ye doing me any Mischief*. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *I'll cut your painter for you*, *I'll send you off*. 1867 *SATON Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. 'Cut your painter', make off. 1888 *T. W. RIDGE Life W. E. Forster* II 99 The sooner we 'cut the painter' and let the Greater Britain drift from us the better it would be for Englishmen. 1891 *E. KINGLAKE Australian at H.* 4 On the contrary, the idea of 'cutting the painter' is not popular.

Painter (*pēntēr*). [Variant of *PANTHER*, prob. from 16th c. Eng. *panter* or F. *panthère* (pronounced *panthère*).] Name in some parts of N. America for the American panther or cougar (*Felis concolor*).

1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneers* xxviii, It might frighten an older woman to see a she painter so near her, with a dead cub by its side. 1901 *ROOSEVELT in Scribner's Mag.* Oct. The cougar. In the Eastern States it is usually called panther or painter, in the Western States, mountain lion, or, toward the South, Mexican lion. The Spanish-speaking people usually call it simply lion.

Painterly, a. (*adv.*) rare. [f. *PAINTER* 1 + -*ly* 1, 2.] Like, or pertaining to, a painter; characteristic of a painter, artistic. b. *adv.* In a way proper to a painter, artistically.

a 1886 *SIDNEY Arcadia* 1 (1590) 55 It was a very white and red vertue, which you could pick out of a painterly glosse of a visage. 1822 *T. G. WAINWRIGHT Ess & Crit.* (1880) 248 A painterly arranged exclamation of this kind. *Id.* 261 How well made up—how painterly!

Painter'shop, *nounce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or position of a painter.

1553 *M. Wood tr. Gardiner's True Obedience* viii, Let him strive also to continue stul in his chief painter'shop, least another passe him in conning, & so haue the name of the chief painter from him.

Painter-Stainer = *PAINTER* 1 and 2.

The name by which the members of the City of London Livery Company of Painters (which included *painters* in senses 1 and 2), are designated in their charter, in which connexion it has continued in use to the present day. The restriction of meaning stated in quot. 1706, and repeated in later Dicts., does not seem to be in accordance with facts. 1504 *Deed* in *J. G. CRACE Comp. Painter-Stainers* (1880), John Browne paynter-steyner. 1581 *Charter Painters' Comp. Lond.*, Libert Homines et Civis Civitatis London Artis sive Misterii pictorum vocati Anglice Paynters-Steyners. 1582 *Grant of Byelaws*, the fellowship of the arte of paynters, alias paynters stayners of the City of London. 1604 *Act 1 Jas I.* c. 20 No manner of person . . . shall . . . make any manner of worke or workes, or lay any manner of Colour or Colours, Painting or Paintings whatsoever, in the said Art or Mystery of Painters Stainers aforesaid. vlesse [etc.] 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Painter-Stainer*, one that makes draughts of, and paints all sorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* (1824) I xiii 268 Forced to become an apprentice for ten years to William Gardiner, painter stainer of London. 1880 *J. G. CRACE (Master) (title)* Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers. *Id.* ad. fin. This Company may fairly appeal to all good citizens to join in the wish expressed in their time-honoured toast 'May the Painter-Stainers' Company flourish root and branch for ever'.

Paint-house, obs. variant of *PENTHOUSE*.

Paintiness (*pēntīnes*). [f. *PAINT* a. + -NESS.] The quality of being painty.

1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 663/3 Faults of feeble colour and splashy paintiness. 1885 *BULLOCK G. Jamesone* v. 55 With how little paintiness they shine forth from their frames.

Painting (*pēntīng*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *PAINT* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *PAINT*, or that which is painted.

1. The result or product of applying paint or colour, colouring, pictorial decoration.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 392 Ine schelde beoð þreo þinges, þet treo, and þet leðer, & þe peyntunge. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P. R.* xvi acix 587 Glasse is amonge stones as a fole amonge men for it takyth al manere of colour and payntynge. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* I. 125 A peece of Painting, which I do beseech Your Lordship to accept. 1760-1 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II 496 Repairing the painting of the room. 1817 *J. EVANS Eccl. Wonders* etc. 22 A rich piece of painting in enamel. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xxiii V 112 Gazers who admired the painting and guiding of his Excellency's carriages.

2. *concr.* A representation of an object or scene on a surface by means of colours, a picture.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel Wks* III. 462 Allen men worschpyngne . . . þoo ymagis or any payntynge, synnen ande done y dotary. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Payntynge, *pictura*, *emblemata*. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* III. 1. 21 With your hands in your pocket, like a man after an old painting. 1639 *N. N. u. Du Bosq's Compl. Women* I. 10 To refresh the eyes with their paintings. 1809 *W. BLAKE Descr. Catal.* 62 The distinction made between a Painting and a Drawing. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Painting* 275 Perhaps the most remarkable painting of the eighteenth century in France.

3. The representing of objects or figures by means of colours laid on a surface, the art of so depicting objects.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 390/2 *Peyntynge*, or portrature. *pictura*. 1628 *JUNIVS Paint. Ancients* 12 The facultie of Painters knoweth no end in painting. 1770 *Sir J. REYNOLDS Wks.* (1855) 329 There are excellencies in the art of painting beyond what is commonly called the imitation of Nature. 1842-4 *EMERSON Ess., Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 148 Painting and sculpture are gymnastics of the eye.

b. *fig.* The depicting in words, representation in vivid language.

1625 *CHAPMAN Odes* xix. 288 Thus many tales Ulysses told his wife, At most but painting, yet most like the life. 1695 *DRYDEN Tristram & Crusada* Pref. bii, The painting of it is so lively, and the words so moving. 1877 *BAGEHOT Lit. Stud.* (1879) 207 Few things in literary painting are more wonderful.

4. The action of colouring or of adorning with paint; the colouring of the face with paint, an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 237 Working about the payntynge of the said ship. 1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love* 48 These his vayne payntynge of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more odious. 1650 *FULLER Pegasus* iv. vi. 116 Painting was practised by Harlots, adulterated complexions well agreeing with adulterous conditions. 1775 *SOUTH Serm.* IV. 1. 46 Like the Plastering of Marble, or the Painting of Gold. 1880 *OUIDA Maths* iii. 17 It is all cant to be against painting.

† 5. *concr.* Pigment, paint. *Obs.*

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Multas*, painting for womens faces, *Pucus*. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking-Glass Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 27 The costly paintings fetcht by curious Tyte, Haue mended in my face what nature mist. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 695 Adulterated with meal, chalk, white-earth, or painting. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 358 Thou defacest the features of God, if thou cover thy Face with painting.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *painting apron*, -*cleaner*, -*room*, etc.; † *painting-cloth* = *PAINTED* cloth.

1668 R. HEAD *Eng Rogue* II 112 Old painting Cloath . Dives in the flames the Prodigal on Horse back. 1769 C. LEADBETTER *Mech. Drilling* xxvii 148 Painting Brushes of Several Sizes. 1804 *Europ Mag.* May 320/1 The back offices and painting-room abutted upon Langford's auction-room. 1837 Mrs SHERWOOD *H. Alister* I xii, 57 Bits of broken plates, which Henry used as pallets and painting-stones. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. As one has seen unskilful painting-cleaners do. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II 311 He would come to the painting room and sit silent for hours.

Painting, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That paints see the verb.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Player* (Arb) 42 He is like our painting Gentlewoman, seldom in his own face, seldom in his clothes. 1752 Foote *Taste* II Wks 1799 I 23 That gentleman that we see'd at the painting man's.

Hence **Paintiness** (*pa'nti*), pictorial quality.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers' Mem* I 374 One cannot enough praise the expression and paintiness of the style.

Paintless (*pa'ntles*), *a* [f. PAINT *v* and *sb* + -LESS]

† 1. Incapable of being painted or depicted. 1793 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II 245 By woe, the soul to daring actions swells, By woe, in paintless patience it excels.

2. Destitute or devoid of paint.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser. II (ed 2) I 11 Sordid, paintless, blackened houses. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit* I x. 122 We met them with peaceful paintless cheeks.

† **Paintment**, *Obs rare* [f. PAINT *v* + -MENT.] Painting, adornment with colours.

1597 BEARD *Theatre's God's Judgement* (1612) 67 Along the verdant fields all richly dy'd With Natures paintments, and with Florides pride. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & Bad* N 15 Where natures paintments, red, and yellow, blew, With colours plenty round about him grew.

Paintress (*pa'ntres*) [ad F. *peintresse*, in 15-16th c also *paintresse* (Godef.), fem of *peintre* a painter.] A female painter; a woman who paints.

† 1. A woman who paints or rouges her face. 1653 T. ADAMS *Exp* 2 *Peter* III 1 As the cunning paintress deals with her face.

2. A woman who paints pictures; a female artist.

1741 *Corr betw Cless Hanford & Cless Pomfret* (1805) III. 225 We went to see the paintress Rosalba, who is now old. 1856 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 353 Nature .. adorning and touching up, like a paintress, her choice works. 1884 H. S. WILSON *Stud Hist* 160 She was a paintress of repute.

b. With *of*, or a gentive, or sb attrib.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let to Miss Berry's* 10 Oct (1846) VI. 370. I long to hear that its dear paintress is well. 1826 KINGS & S. *Enonol.* (1828) III. xix. 72 This admirable painting of natural objects. 1880 C. KENNEDY *Let in Life* (1892) x. 314 A friend .. a rattling fine animal paintress.

3. A woman employed in painting pottery-ware.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 474 As both males and females are employed in this branch, the men are called *painters*, the women *paintresses*; but in blue-painting, where no men are employed, the women are called *blue-painters*. 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dish* 4 May, One [daughter] may be a 'paintress', coloring the cheaper wares.

† **Paintrix**, *Obs rare* [See -TRIX] = prec 2.

1547 in *Picary's Anal* (1888) App. II 177 Item to Misteis levyn Terling, Paintrix, xli. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd Paint.* v. Wks 1798 III 90.

† **Paintry**, *Obs.* Also 6 -tre. [ad obs. F. *peintrie* (15th c in Godef.) see -RY] The action or product of painting; also fig.

1511 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* IV. 296 For certane colours [etc.] bought be him for the paintrie of the Kingis gret schip. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 16 Ymagis or payntrie.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 103 No bombast or paintry to helpe deformity. 1653 MANTON *Exp James* I 11 When you walk in a garden or field think thus with yourselves. Here is a goodly show and paintry.

† **Painture**, *Obs.* Forms 3-8 *peim*, 4-5 *peyn*, 5 *paynture*, -*toire*, 5-8 *painture*. [ME a OF. *peinture*, *painture* (11th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp., It. *pittura* (beside Fr. *pictura*, It. *pittura*), -late L. **pictūra* for *pictūra* painting, f. *pingere*, *paint*, -*paint* to paint: see -URE. *Painture* is thus ult a doublet of PICTURE.]

1. The action or art of painting, or depicting objects in colours; style of painting. Also fig.

1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 33 With swich peynture She peynted bath this noble creature. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P.* R. XIX xxxvii (1495) 879 The Egypciens fonde fyrst paynture. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 118 The next pece, not of his Rhetorique, or Poetry, but of his Painture. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess Dram Poesy* 59 Shall that excuse the ill Painture or designment of them? 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 L 482 The primitive Christians abhorred Painture. [1846 LANDOR *Wks* (1876) IV 226 We have suffered to drop away from us the beautiful and commodious word *painture*.]

2. That which is painted, painting, pictorial work, a painting, picture.

1125 *Ancor R.* 242 Al nis bute ase a scheadewe—al nis bute ase a peimure. 1382 *Wyclif* x *Chron* vi. 29 He made in hem cherubyn, and palmes, and dyverse peynturis. 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb) vii 29 To ffordo be paynture and be ymagis pat were purtrait on be wales. 1495 *Dives & Paup* I iii 34/2 The lewde man sholde use his bookes, that is ymagery and paynture. 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Gold Bk.* M Aurel (1546) Y 11b, The whiche paintures were sayed to bee of the handy wake of the expert Appelles. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess Dram Poesy* 69 The shadowings of Painture being to cause the rounding of it.

3. A substance used in painting; a paint, pigment.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 *pey wolde* . make ..

dyuers figures and peynture hym wip ynke oþer wip oþr peynture and colour. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II ix 193 Graued and ouned with gold and oþere gay peynturis. 1520 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Armentum* . . Inke, blacke painture.

Painty (*pa'nti*), *a* [f. PAINT *sb* + -Y]

1. Of, belonging to, or abounding in paint.

1873 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) I 292 The big room is bare and painty. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorale* 18: Do you mind this painty smell?

2. Of a picture. Overcharged with paint; having the paint too obtrusive.

1870 *Athenaeum* 21 May 680 Being rather opaque, not to say painty, in some of its less important parts. 1884 *Ch. Times* 470/1 A telling landscape, too painty, but the composition is good.

Pain-worthy: see PAINSWORTHY.

Painy, *Painym*: see PAYNIE, PAYNIM.

† **Paiocke**. [Known only in the passage cited. It has been variously viewed by editors as a misprint for *paiocke*, *peiocke*, or other obs form of *peacock*, or as some dialect form of that word, or as being the older spelling (with *i* for *y*) of *payock*, for an alleged northern Sc *pea-jock* = *peacock*. Various other conjectures have been offered.

The spelling *peiocke* or *peiocke* is found in the First Folio in the 5 other places where the word occurs, and there seems no reason why Hamlet should here use a stray dialect word. The context suggests that Hamlet was going to say 'A very, very Ass', but checked himself at the last word and substituted this.]

1604 SHAKS. *Ham* III ii 295 *Ham.* For thou dost know Oh Damon deere, This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe, And now reignes heere, A verie verie Paiocke.

Ham. You might haue Rim'd. [Poet reads. For thou dost know, O Damon dear, This realm dismantled was Of Ioue himself, and now reigns here A very very—peacock.] [Hence 1899 *Blackw Mag* Feb 354/1 We think of Beau Bunmell rather as a 'very, very pajock' than a man of bones and sinews.]

Paip, *pape* (*pāp*) *Sc.* Also *pep* (Jam) [var of *PIP*.] The stone of a cherry, sloe, plum, or other stone fruit; an orange pip, etc. *The paips*, a game played by schoolboys with cherry-stones.

1727 KELLY *Sc Prov* a A Head full of Hair, a Kirke full of Hips, and a Bust full of Papes, are three sure Marks of a Daw. 1808-25 JAMISON, *Paip*, a cherry-stone. Three of these stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a castle. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil. [But in some districts the missile is a large flat metal button, a bit of slate, or a marble.] 1822 *Blackw Mag* IX 401 note, *Papes* are cherry-stones, which are collected with care by the boys, and furnish them with numberless sources of amusement. 1885 Sir R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* I ii 33 Cherry trees in my young days were robbed as much for the papes as for the cherries.

Paip, *Paiply*, *Sc.* f. *POPE*, *POPELY*.

Pair (*pāi*), *sb.* Forms. 3-5 *peire*, *peyre*, 4-7 *paire*, *payre*, (4-5) *pare*, 4-6 *payr*, 5 *peyr*, (peyer, *payr*, 5-6 *par*, *payer*, 6 *paier*, *paire*, *per*), 4-*pair*. [ME a F. *paire* = L. *paria*, pl neut of *pār*, *pār* = equal, taken as sing fem. Cf L *pār* sing neut. (more than 50 examples in *Durham Acc Rolls*, (Surtees), It. *par*, *paire*, Sp, Pg. *par*, OF. *par*, *pair*; also Ger. Du. *paar* (OHG, MHG. *pār*), Da, Sw., Icel. *pār*, the form *par*, *pare*, was in use also in ME; *pair*, *payr*, without final -e, is occasional in 14-15th c.]

Pair is now followed by *of* as in 'a pair of gloves', but *of* was formerly omitted, as 'a pair gloves'. Cf Ger. *ein paar handschuhe*. After a numeral *pair* was formerly used in the sing form, 'three pair (of) shoes' = Ger *drei paar schuhe*, this is still retained colloquially, and in certain connexions; but the tendency is now to say 'three pairs'.]

1. Two associated together; a set of two.

1. Two separate things of a kind that are associated or coupled in use, usually corresponding to each other as right and left (less frequently as upper and under). Such are things worn on or adapted to the right and left limbs or sides of the body, as 'a pair of gloves, leggings, shoes, stockings, spurs, stirrups, felters, sculls', etc.; also (*colloq* and somewhat *humorously*) the two bodily members themselves, as 'a pair of eyes, ears, lips, jaws, arms, hands, heels, legs, wings', etc.; also, other things used side by side, as 'a pair of folding doors, curtains', etc.

[1298 in *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 487 In 2 panibus arsunis. c 1290 *Becket* 50 in S *Eng Leg*. I 107 Ale euere he hadde aue peire fetere faste him up-on. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 463 Seven hundreth pairs of spurs lide War tane of knychts that war dede. 1377 LANGL P I B v 256 And haue ymade many a knyghte bothe mercere & drapere, Pat payed neuere for his prenteshode nouyte a peire gloves. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol*. 597 He hadde a paire Of legges and of feet so clene & faire. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P R* v. xx. (Bodl MS.) If 10 b/2 Somme [teeth] bene pares twey ouer and tweyne neipir. 1478 W. PASTON jr. in P *Letit* III 237 Ij schyrtys, and a peyer of slyppers. 1570 *Nottingham Rec* IV 184 A pere of shous for the nyrtar boye. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 175 Truth [doth] best, when it is spoken out, through a pare of open lips. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III 1 701 Our Noblest Senses act by Pairs, Two Eyes to see, to hear two Ears. 1722 BUDGELL *Speci.* No 425 P 1 Thro' a Pair of Iron Gates. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* I 1, The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily.

b. Hence various colloquial or familiar locutions.

Pair of hands, a man; to take or show a clean or fair

pair of heels see CLEAN a. 3 d, FAIR a. 8 d; *pair of lawn sleeves*, a bishop, *pair of arms*, see OAR sb 3 a; *another or a different pair of shoes or boots*, a different matter; *pair of wheels*, a two-wheeled vehicle.

1598 FLORIO s v *Tratti della barca*, As we saie the cushions in a paire of oares. 1623 COCKIRAM I s v *Fenchmonth*, Which fee, for a paire of Wheels is foure pence, and for Faners two pence. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd & Commw* 592 Her enemies brought ten hundred thousand paire of hands to pull downe the wals of Ierusalem. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Earl of Chatham* (1887) 817 At every levee, appeared eighteen or twenty pair of lawn sleeves. 1859 1 HACKERAY *Virginius* II xvi 130 If Mr. George had been in the army, that. would have been another pair of boots. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I xv, 'That, sir', replied Mr Wegg, 'is quite another pair of shoes'.

2. In the names of single articles of clothing, instruments, or tools, composed of two corresponding parts, which are not used separately, and consequently are named only in the plural. e. g. 'a pair of breeches, trousers, or stays; a pair of scissors, tongs, bellows, compasses, spectacles, balances, stocks'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8013 Amorewe uor to werie a peire of hosen [v. r. a peyre hose] of say. 1300 GOWER *Conf* II 318 Out he clippeth also faste Hire tunge with a peire scheres. c 1425 *Eng Voc* in Wr-Wulker 657/16 *Hic culigna*, A pare belows. 1530 PALSGR 128 Suche instrumetes or toles as we in our tong use to name by payres.

a payre of bellows, a payre of stockes, a payre of spectacles. 1563 SHUTE *Archit* D j b, Take a paire of compasses and set the one poynte of the compasses vpon y^e line vnder the Abacus. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in 18th *Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. v 23 This was so ill with wearing a paire of perfumed bodies that she was forced to goe to bed. 1784 Cook 3rd *Voy.* II. vii 351 Our new visitor had on a pair of green cloth breeches. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, Two pairs of nut-crackers.

3. Two persons or animals of opposite sexes.

a. A man and woman united by love or marriage, an engaged or married couple.

1377 LANGL P I B ix 164 Many a peire sithen the pestilence, Han plight hem togidre. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III x 16 A wanton payre Of lovers loosely knyt. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* iv. 1. 96 I here shall the pares of faithfull Louers be Wedded, with 'theseus, all in iolity. 1667 MILTON P L iv 534 Live while ye may, Yet happie pair. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1779 Young Celadon and his Amelia were a matchless pair. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* II. 105 Next at our altar stood a luckless pair. 1869 A. B. EDWARDS *Debenham's Vow* xlii, The newly-married pair were installed in a compartment by themselves.

b. Two partners in a dance.

1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill.* 25 The dancing pair that simply sought renown By holding out to tire each other down. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 13-14 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn downward, and the lowest pair succeed. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* II, Three or four and twenty pair of partners; people who would dance.

c. A mated couple of animals.

13 E. E. *Alit* P. B. 335 Of vche horwed, in ark halde bot a payre. 1436 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 107 The smale foules They peyned hem, ful many a peyre, To synge on bowes blossmed feyre. 1567 MARLET *Gr Forest* 6 b, There is a paire of them, Male and Female. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 44 All pair'd, and each pair built a nest. 1838 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 7) XVI 733/1 They [eagles] not only pair, but continue in pairs all the year round, and the same pair procreates year after year.

4. A set of two; two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same kind taken together; esp. when associated in function, purpose, or position; a couple, brace, span. Sometimes said of two objects of different kind when intimately associated and viewed as a group.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 566 Swiche him serueþ a day so faire Amoreze moste anoter peire. 1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 32, 11 peire of my best shetes. c 1430 LIND *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 236 [He] Took out of helle soulys many a peyre. c 1430 - *Reas. & Sens.* 218. c 1470 HEVRY *Wallace* vii 225 Vpon the bawke that hangit mony par. 1486 Bk. St. Alban F v, A Couple or a payer of bottills. 1795 LANHAM *Let* (1871) 8 A payre of great whyte syluer lyuery Pots for wyne. 1828-9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* (1896) 210 Paire of Sawyers for 29 dayes. a 1793 BURKITT *On N T* Mark vi. 13 The Jesuits send forth their emissaries by pairs. 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) III 69 [*Picta lutea*] Flowers sometimes in pairs. 1800 WORDSW *Pet Lamb* 14, I watched them with delight, they [insiden and lamb] were a lovely pair. 1895 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Con. xii, The pair [horse and rider] looked what the gentlemen call 'all over like going'. 1873 PROCTOR *Elem Astron* xiii 121 The stars of the pair are seen to circle round each other. The very fact that they so circle shows not only that they form a real pair, but that they attract each other.

b. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed and running together.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev Masques* v. xii, Six Flanders mare, the former drivers, The latter but a pair. 1782 COWPER *Giften* 12 All in a chaise and pair. 1863 CHAMBERLAIN *Bk Days* I 554/2 Who would dare to call two horses anything but a pair when they are harnessed to a carriage, though they may be two in any other situation? 1866 Mrs. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* xxii, Let. Mrs. Robinson drive out with a pair.

c. In Parliamentary language, Two voters on opposite sides who mutually agree to abstain from voting in order to be absent from a division without affecting the relative position of parties.

1845 DISRAELI *Spect* IV 1, 'We want a brace of pairs', said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows pair?' 1889 *Daily News* 5 Apr 4/7 The actual majority, however, would have been the same in any case—a pair is a pair, one for, one against. 1894 *Ibid.* 11 May 5/2 Sir John Gorst .. was

originally paired with Mr Robertson, the pair being 'off', Sir John Gorst was available for pairing with the Home Secretary. A still later arrangement shifted the pair to another member of the Opposition, leaving Sir John Gorst free to vote.

d. Short for 'pair of oars'. see OAR *sb* 3, b
 1885 *Whitaker's Alman* 400: The two old Oxoniens, Lowndes and D. E. Brown, were undoubtedly the best pair.
 1890 *Ibid* 390/2 Looker and Clark of the Thames won the Senior Pairs

e. In other connexions e.g.
Pair of cards, two of the same value (see also 6); *pair of colours*, two flags belonging to a regiment, one the royal, the other the regimental flag; hence, the position or commission of an ensign, cf. COLOUR *7c*; *pair of dice*, a set of two, *pair of indentures*, *knives*, etc. see these words
 c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 295 The kyng sente him a paire of dees of gold in soon 1880 *Cotton Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1836) 348 A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. 1745 SWIFT *Direct Servants*, Footman, From wearing a livery, you may soon probably carry a pair of colours 1747-1871 [see COLOUR *sb* 7c]
 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 80 (Cribbage) If the adversary were then to play another five, he would score two for the pair

f. Sometimes a mere synonym for *two*, and formerly used loosely for a few, two or three. Now mostly superseded in this use by a *couple*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. 11, What isn't to bide A little hardness for a pair of years, or so? 1611 SPEED *Hist. of Brit.* ix. xii (1623) 704 Fewer by a pair of thousands. 1649 SHIRLEY *Wedding* I, I may be compelled within a pair of minutes to turn ashes 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. 11, To entertain you for a pair of hours 1837 LAMOND *Pentamerion*, 5th *Days Interview* Wks 1853 II. 348/2 Your mention of eggs has induced me to fancy I could eat a pair of them

II. A set, not limited to two.

† **6.** A set of separate things or parts forming a collective whole, e.g. a set (of galleons, harness, numbles, etc.), a suit (of armour); a string (of beads), a pack (of cards), a complex musical instrument, as 'a pair of organs, clavichords, virginals, bagpipes'; a chest (of drawers). *A pair of arrows*, a set of three arrows (*Cent Dict* 1890). *All Obs.*, or only *dialect*. (But see b, c.)

13 *Cursor M.* 1896 (Cott.) He king a pair o letters [v. r. a letter, letters] writte Ditt, and gaf him-self to her. 1340 *Aeneid* 258 Pet on wyfman sel hadde uor hare body me one yere uoe uele payre of robes 1377-1607 Peyre bedes, pair of bedes, etc. [See BEAD *sb* 2]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1263 And somme wol haue a paire plates large 1466 *Paston Lett* I. 12 Certeyn maffisours the sey d John Grys by the space of a myle to a payre galwes lediden. 1493 in Chappell *Pop. Mus.* (1879) I. 49 Delivered to a merchant for a pair of Organnes 306. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneas* VII. 14 Apounne the postis also mony ane payr Off harnes hang 1530 PALSGR *2d Vnes carter*, a payre of cardes to playe with. 1558 *Will of Hinton* (Somerset Ho.), A paier of virginals 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* VI. 285 Fourty paire of Chaplets. 1666 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Adels.* fr. *Parvass* I. 11 (1674) 3 A pair of Cards, which the Serjants found in his pocket 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 62 He's as proud of these, as a Highlander is of a Pair of Bag-pipes 1825 JAMIESON s. v. 'A pair o' Carntithes', a catechism, 'a pair o' Proverbs', a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book; 'a pair o' puliseses', a complete tackle of pulises, etc. 1824 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vii, We had a pair of beautiful old organs in Castlewood Church 1853 CARLETON *Trails & Stories* (1860) I. 263 A thin, shallow little man, with a pair of beads, as long as himself 1894 *Northumb. Gloss* s. v. *Pair*, 'A pair (= chest) of drawers' 'A pair of cards' 'A pair o' pipes'. . . All these terms are in common general use

b. *Pair of stairs*, a flight of stairs. Often used as equivalent to *floor* or *story*, as *two pair of stairs*, or shortly, *two pair*, the second floor or story. Also *attrib.*, as in *a one (or two) pair (of stairs) lodging, room, window*, etc.

1530 PALSGR *182 Vngz degrez*, a payre of stayres. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Tauerne* (Arb) 33 A Tauerne is a degree, or (if you will) a pair of stayres about an Alehouse. 1664 J. STYKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 One [Chamber], which is a very handsome one, and one pair of stairs high 1720 *London Gas* No. 466/4 Numb. 5 in Brick Court in the Middle Temple Lane, two pair of Stairs, on the Right-hand 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vi, That Nightingale should procure him either the Ground Floor, or the two Pair of Stairs. 1762 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* III. 127 Working for my bread in a two pair of stairs room 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chms.* I, Mr Pecksnuff turned him loose in a spacious room on the two-pair front. 1853 CLOUGH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 257, I stay in there, up two pair, from eleven to five daily

c. *Pair of steps*, a flight of steps; also, a portable set of steps used in a library, etc.

1755 in Picton *L'pool Munro Rec* (1886) II. 155 A breast wall and pair of steps from the shore or road up to the Ladies' Walk. 1761 COLMAN *Genius* No. 2 in *Phras. Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 25, I could as easily have scaled the monument, as have come at the top of her chin without the help of a pair of steps 1804 W. ADAMS *Wright Bible Word-bk* (ed. 4. v.), We still speak of a 'pair' of steps or stairs.

7. (Also written *pare*.) A company of miners working together (Cornwall, America); a team of mules carrying tin

1846 J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial* 26 (E. D. D.) Ef Franky's peere wornt drunk. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall* 146 Though the takers or one pitch vary from two to twelve in number. This partnership is termed a pair of men, whatever the number may really be 1871 *Trans Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 202 One 'pair' (two or more men working in common) may be losing money. 1882 W. CORNW. *Gloss*, *Pair of moyles* (mules), usually about thirty, for carrying

tin 1883 *Standard* 28 Sept 3/6 (Cornwall) A 'pare' of ten men were working at a night shift underground

III. *8. attrib. and Comb.* pair case (see quot.), pair-skating, skating performed by pairs; pair-toed a *Ornith.*, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind; pair-wise *adv.*, in pairs
 1884 F. J. BARTON *Watch & Clock* 183 [The] *Pair Case [was] the old style of casing watches with an inner watch case containing the movement and an outer case quite detached from the inner 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb 4/7 To this event succeeded the *pair-skating competition 1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 316 A few Cuckoos represent the *Pair-toed Coccymorphae 1831 CARLISLE *Ess.* *Nibelungenlied* (1872) III. 122 Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pair-wise over poles
 † *Pair, sb* 2 *Obs. rare*—1 [f. PAIR *v* 2, but the text is doubtful] Impairment, abatement.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7382 (Parf.) Lesse welcomed him ful faire Samuel him talde wiþ outen payre.

Pair (pē-ri), *v.* 1 [f. PAIR *sb* 1]

1. trans. To make a pair by matching (two persons or things or one with another); to place together as adapted or suited to each other, to provide with a 'fellow' so as to make a pair.

1613 SIR E. SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 My lord had not paired the sword I sent him to Paris, bringing one of the same length, but twice as broad. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 26, I can pair, with Sea-Shell, several of these Fossil ones 1849 BRYANT *Innoc. Child*, Innocent child and snow-white flower! Well are ye pair'd in your opening hour 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 237 The French ambassador and the French general were well paired

† *b.* To be a match for, to match, equal *Obs*
 1603 DRYDEN *Odes* XVI. 8 That Shee which I adore, Which scarce Goodness selfe can payre.

2. intr. To 'go' with, so as to match

1611 SHAKES *Wint. T.* V. i. 116 Had our Prince seen this house, he had pay'd Well with this Lord, there was not full a month between their births 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. 1. 24 He might have pair'd with him in features and in shape 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 52 There was no other figure which could pair with Barbara's.

3. trans. To arrange (two persons or things) in a pair or couple; to associate or bring together as mates or antagonists, to pair off (a number of persons or things), to put two by two or in pairs.

1607 BRAUM & FL. *Woman-Hater* II. ii, Virtue and grace are always paired together 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 24 Thus these two [Captain and Lieutenant] are generally pair'd like marry'd Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4, I made new Laverens, new pair'd my Coach-Horses. 1881 TYLER *Anthropol.* IX. 223 Each warrior is paired with an opponent.

b. To arrange in couples of opposite sexes, as for dancing, dinner, etc.; *esp.* to unite in love or marriage; to mate (animals).

1673 DRYDEN and Pl. *Cong. Granada* III. II. Ye gods, why are not hearts first paired above? 1702 POPE *Sappho* 44 Turtles and doves of differing hues unite, And glossy jett is pair'd with shining white 1808 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* XXIX, It is only whilst the timid stag is paired with the doe, that he is desperate and dangerous 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrow Satan* XI, The Earl proceeded to 'pair' us all 'Prince, you will take Miss Fitzroy, — Mr Tempest, my daughter falls to your escort.'

4. intr. To come together in couples; to form a couple, to become companions or associates; *esp. Parl.* to make an agreement with an opponent that both shall abstain from voting on a given question or for a certain time (see PAIR *sb* 4 c), also to pair off

a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet* Wks 1721 IV. 393 And tho' no Marriages are there, We yet may, like the Cherubs, pair 1820 G. ROSS *Diaries* (1860) II. 46 Several members had paired. 1871 *Parl. Deb.* 744 Sir J. Hobhouse paired off in favour of the motion with General Thomson 1852 MACAULAY in *Travelian* *Life* (1876) II. 351, I went down to the house and paired 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Mar. 14/2 Sir E. Watkin neither voted nor paired on Friday night

b. To unite with one of the opposite sex; to become mates in love or marriage; to couple or mate.

1611 SHAKES *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 154 Your hand (my Perdita) so Turtles pair That never meant to part 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. 1, There never can be but one man in the world, whom a truly modest and delicate woman ought to pair with in a country-dance 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 15 A chaffinch and his mate. They paired, and would have built a nest. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* II, Hawks, far less eagles, pair not with the humble linnets 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XXXI, 680 The pigeons are pairing, the time of the singing of birds is come.

c. To pair off, to go off or apart in pairs; also to pair off with (colloq.), to marry.

1817 LYTTON *Pelham* XXI, This couple soon paired off, and was immediately succeeded by another. 1866 ENERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks (Bohn) II. 415 Suppose the three hundred heroes at Thermopylae had paired off with three hundred Persians 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* XXXV, [If they] would only make a match of it, I should be free to pair-off with the lively widow. 1881 Mrs. A. B. CHURCH *Cecily's Debt* III. 1, The other guests paired off amongst themselves.

Hence *Pairing ppl* *a*

1828 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 733/1 Pairing birds flock together in February, in order to choose their mates

Pair, v. 2 Obs. or dial. Forms. 4-5 peire, (pere, 5 peiere, pey(e)r), 4-6 peyre, payre, 4-7 paire, 3-7 (dial. -9) pair, (dial. and Sc. 4-9 pare, 5-6 par, 6 payr, peare). [Aphetic f. *apeyre, apayre*, AFFAIR, q. v.]

† *1. trans.* = AFFAIR I, IMPAIR I; to make worse; to lessen. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8407 He that better can mend þen pere [v. r. peire, payre, peire] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 123 Vr Fader Adam heo falde wiþ Feire bihest, Apoyssende Popes and peyreþ holy churche 1387 TREvisa *Argelens* (Rolls) VI. 399 He bulde newe citees and amended citees þat were peyreþ 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virg.* v. 26 For that will payre and yll thy name. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73, I will mend this house, and payre an other. 1573 *Lyrie Refut.* To Rdr. in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 10 Nother eikand nor pearand ane word 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Innow* (Arb) 527 Euer it mends Some, and paires Other

2. intr. = AFFAIR 2, IMPAIR 2; to become or grow worse, to deteriorate, to fall off. Now *dialect*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 228 God whrowght never that thyng But hit peyreþ through his wonyng 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 296 Now alle þe cuntre peires, vnnepes out þei left 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 438 þis is cause why þe world peyreþ 13400 *Land and Troy Bk* 1206 It was dight wel & fair That he myght neuere rote ne pair 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 14 Bot God abuff has maid that mycht to par. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Pat.* (W. de W. 1495) I vii. 10 b/1 The whiche vestymentes neuer payred in desert. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I peyre, I waxe worse. 1597 B. HALL *Sat.* VI. 1. 84 Somewhat it was that made his paunch so peare, His girdle fell ten ynches in a yere. 1650 T. FROVELL *Serm.* (1650) 41 So doe his gifts begin to flag and pare in him 1828 *Crauen Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pair*, to give a less quantity of milk 'T'cow pares feafully'. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 364 Febuar, an 36 be fair The hoggs'll mend, and naething par

Pair, obs form of PAIR *v*

Paired (pē-rid), *ppl* *a* [f. PAIR *v* 1 + -ED I]

Associated together in pairs or twos; coupled.

1611 COTGR. *Appar.* paired, coupled, matched 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired in the Yoke of Wedlock. 1738 POPE *Dunci.* I. 66 Figures ill pair'd, and Smiles unlike 1880 A. WILSON in *Genl. Mag.* CXXLVI. 44 The lancelet. has no paired fins or limbs.

† **Paired, Obs. rare**—1. [f. PAIR *v* 2 + -ER I. cf. AFFAIRER.] One who impairs.

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible*, *Jas. Prol.* (MS. Fairfax 4) Enuyouse men which seyn þat y am a peire [v. r. apere] of holi scriptures

Pair-horse (pē-rhōs), *a*. [Condensed from *pair of horse(s)* used attrib. cf. *two-horse, four-horse, four-wheel*, etc.] For a pair of horses

1854 C. D. YONGE tr. *Athenians* III. 935 Bringing with him Glycera, the daughter of Thalamis in a pair-horse chariot 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pair-horse Harness*, the general name given to double harness in England. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 9/1 His attempt to beat the one mile pair-horse English record of a minutes 35 2-5 seconds

Pairial, obs form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Pairing, vbl sb 1 [f. PAIR *v* 1 + -ING I.] The action of PAIR *v* 1 in various senses.

1611 COTGR. *Apparation*, a matching, or pairing 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 The instinct of pairing is bestowed on every species of animals to which it is necessary for rearing their young, and on no other species. 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v. v. (1877) III. 259 The custom of pairing in the Commons. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 The pairings in the thirteenth round of the [Chess] tournament are as follows [etc.]

b. attrib and Comb. as pairing-desk, a desk in the House of Commons at which members arrange pairs; pairing-season, -time, the season at which birds pair; the age at which the sexes begin to pair off

1795 COWPER (*title*) Pairing time anticipated. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise* V. XII, Does the bird know why its feathers grow more brilliant in the pairing season? 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/3 Seeing him approach the pairing desk, I asked, 'Do you want to go away, Sir John?'

† **Pairing, vbl sb** 2 *Obs.* [f. PAIR *v* 2 + -ING I.] Injury, damage, impairment.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XVI. 21 What profitib it to a man, 3if he wyne al þe world, trewly he suffre peyringe of his soule? 1500 *Cheshire Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 251 He should suffer her not to come him nere, for payring of his fame 1617 EARL OF SOMERSET *Lett. to K. Jas. in Cabala* (1654) 3 That which is so little, as that it will suffer no pairing, or diminution

Pairmain, obs. f. PEARMAIN, kind of apple.

Pairment 1. Now only *dialect* [Aphetic f. *apairment*, AFFAIRMENT cf. PAIR *v* 2] = AFFAIRMENT, IMPAIRMENT, injury, deterioration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2395 After þe peirement [v. r. after apereyment] of his luere 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* VII. 9 That in no thing 3e suffre peirement of vs 1440 *Jacob's Will* 205 3if þe thyng be weise, when þou restoryt it, he muste restore þe peirement. 1874 R. E. LEADER in *Sheffield Gloss* (1888), A gardener will say his plants will take no pairment under such and such conditions

† **Pairment** 2. *Obs.* In 4 peyr-, 4-5 payre-ment. [app. a. an AF. *pairment, f. *pairer* to couple.] ? Coupling, consortship, in phr. to hold (a woman) in pairment.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 58 Engle his wife he [Harald] drofe away, & held in peyrmēt Eryue, þat was an abbes, out of hir hous had Maugre hire wille [LANGROFT Et l'abbesse Eggve de sa mesun robbayt, La tynt cum sa femme]. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 5699 His Aunte was rauyched with Thelamon; He held here longe In payre-ment And gat sir Ayax verament

Pair-oar (pē-rō-er), [Condensed from *pair of oars* cf. PAIR-HORSE] A boat rowed by a pair of oars; see OAR *sb* 3. Also *attrib.*

1854 (*title*) Our Cruise in the Undine, the journal of an

English pair-*o* expedition through France. 1870 M COLLINS *Provan* II. xvi 277, I declare there is a punt, and a pair-*o* too. 1899 *Rowing Almanack* 209 It is the usual practice on the river for a pair-*o* to give way to a four-*o*. **Pair-royal** (pē-ri-ō'al). Also 6 parri all, 7 parroyal(l), perryall, parreiall, 8 parroyal, parri'al, parri al, 9 pri al.

A set of three of the same kind. a. In cribbage and other card games. Three cards of the same denomination, as three fives, queens, etc.; *double pair-royal*, four such cards.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br* I Cij, Shew perryall and take't. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 348 A pair-royal is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c. 1749 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II 519 We had in playing a 15, a parroyal, a double perryal, a second perryal, and an end game, which was 27. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* IV i 267 The game is counted by fifties, sequences, pairs, and pamales. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 78 In play (at cribbage) you cannot make a double pair-royal with any cards higher than sevens, as they would then exceed thirty-one, the limit of the hand.

b. A throw of three dice all turning up the same number of points, as three twos, three sixes, etc.

1656 [see RAFFLE sb. 1]. 1880 HARDY *Ret. Native* III. vii. 225 The raffle began, and the dice went round. When it came to Christian's turn, he took the box with a trembling hand, shook it, and threw a pair-royal. Three of the others had thrown common low pairs, and all the rest mere points.

c. *transf.* A set of three persons or things; three of a kind.

1592 NASH *Strange News* Cijb, He coupled them both and thrust in the third brother, who made a perfect parriall of pamphlets. 1533 FORD *Broken H.* v. 11, On a pair royal do I wait in death. My sovereign, on my mistress and on thibodes. 1635 QUARLES *Emil* v. (1777) 282 That great par-royal Of adamantine sisters. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. 1 26 The Moabites concluded that that parroyal of armies had smitten one another. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 352 The end... might also be attained by vesting it in a pair of kings.

d. *attrib.*, as *pair-royal headed* ad], three-headed.

1651 CLEVELAND *On Sir T. Martin* 19 Pair-royal headed Cerberus his Cozen. Hercules labours were a Bakers dozen.

Pairt, **Partlie**, **Sc. f. PART**, **PARTLY**, **PERTLY**.

|| **Pais** [= OF *pais*, *F. pays* country], in the phrase *trial per pais*. See COUNTRY 7.

1604 *Spelman's Gloss* s.v., *Trial per pais*. 1706 in PHILIPS. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xix 254 Common assurances. By matter in *pais*, or deed, which is an assurance transacted between two or more private persons in *pais*, in the country. 1768 *Ibid.* III. xxiii 349 The nature and method of the trial by jury; called also the trial per *pais*, or by the country.

Pais, obs. f. **PACE**, **PEACE** **Pais**, var. **PEISE**. **Paisage**, obs. f. **RATSAGE**, landscape. **Paisan**: see **PAYSAN**. **Paisand**, var. **PEISANT**.

|| **Paisano** (pā-ī-sā-nō). [Sp., = peasant, rustic: see **PEASANT**.] In Mexico and south-west of U.S.

A name of the chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 423/4 The paisano... deserves... kindness from man. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 55.

Paisant, -aunt, obs. forms of **PEASANT**.

Paise, var. **PEASE**, to appease; **PEISE**.

Paischoush, var. **PESECUSH**. **Paishe**: see **PASSE**. **Paishta**, obs. f. **PEERWA**. **Paisible**, -yble, obs. var. **PEACEABLE**. **Paisse**(e, obs. Sc. f. **PASSE**, **PASS**, **PEISE**. **Paisseunte**, obs. f. **PEASANT**. **Paiste**, **Paisterer**, **Paistrie**: see **PASTE**, **PASTERER**, **PASTRY**. **Paite**, obs. var. **PATE**, a badger; obs. Sc. f. *paide*: see **PAY** v.

|| **Partolath** **Sc. Obs.** Also *pet*, *paite*. A corruption of *partlet*, -lat, **Sc. forms** of **PATLET**, an article of clothing; associated with *clath*, **CLOTH**.

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), Gwnes, collars, Petclayth, curschis, & slewis (sleeves). *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Four patclaythys. 1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 51 Item a new broun gown Item a new saiting pairt cleith.

Paith, obs. **Sc. form** of **PATHE**.

|| **Parthment**, **Sc. Obs.** [app. a blending of *pavement* and *paith*, **PATHE**] = **PAVEMENT**. (In quot. c. 1470 the earth's surface, the ground.)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Episcopane*) 719 Done I fel one be paythment. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace viii 936 Quhen the paythment was cled in tendry greyn. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The paythment of the kirk.

Patlat, -let, **Sc. var.** **PATLET**, a partlet.

Patrel, variant of **PEITREL**, **POITREL**.

Patrick, **Paive**, obs. **Sc. f. PATRIDGE**, **PAYE**.

Paize, variant of **PEISE**.

Pajamahs, -mas: see **PIJAMAS**.

|| **Pajero** (pay-ē-ro). [Sp. *pajero* lit. dealer in straw, f. *paja* straw] The Pampas Cat of S. America (*Felis pajeros*).

Pajook, a modernized spelling of **PAIOOKE**, **q. v.**

Pak, **pake**, **pakke**, obs. **ff. PAOK**.

Pakaid: see **PAOKALD**.

|| **Pakeha** (pā-kehā). Also **packeah**. The Maori word used in New Zealand for a white man.

1820 GRANT & VOCAB LANG. N Z (Ch. Miss. Soc.) 187 (Mortis) *Pakeha*, an European; a white man. 1832 A. EARLE *9 Months' Resid.* N Z 146 The white taboo'd day, when the packeahs (or white men) put on clean clothes and leave off work. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv.* N Z I 73 We do not want the missionaries from the Bay of Islands, they

are pakeha maori, or whites who have become natives. 1854 *GOLDER Pigeons Part* III. 44 Aiding some vile pakehas in deeds subversive of the laws.

Pakisbrede, variant of **PAXBREDE**.

|| **Paklong** (pæk'long). Also **paak**, **packlong**.

[Cantonese dial. form of Chinese *pek t'ung*, f. *pek* white + *tung* copper. (*Pakfong* is a mere scribal or typographical error, which has passed from *Ure's Dict. Arts* into various other works.)]

Chinese nickel-silver; an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, resembling silver.

1775 *Ann. Reg.* II 342 A specimen of the ore paaklong, or white copper. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, *Pakfong* 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II 864 Owing to the remarkable whitening power which nickel exerts on brass, it is now much used in the manufacture of pakfong. 1883 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* II. 19 The peklong, argentan, or white copper of the Chinese is an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel and iron; these proportions are nearly the same as German silver.

Pal (pæl), *sb. slang* or *low colloq.* Also 7-9 **pall**, 9 **pell**. [a. Eng. Gipsy pal brother, mate (Smart & Crofton) = Turkish Gipsy *prah*, *plah*, Transylv. Gipsy *pēral* brother.] A comrade, mate, partner, associate 'chum'; an accomplice in crime or dishonesty.

1681-2 *Hereford Dioc. Reg. Depos.* 29 Jan. 51 Wheare have you been all this day, pal? Why, pal, what would you have me to do? 178. PARKER *Life's Painter* 135 *Pal*, a comrade, when highwaymen rob in pairs, they say such a one was his or my pal. 1821 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pal*, a partner, companion; associate; or accomplice. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII 693 Suppose me, my pells all around me, fighting that day's battle o'er again. 1894 *ASTLEY* 50 *Years' Life* I 331 He was a great pal of mine.

Hence **Palish**, **Pally adjs.**, on terms of fellowship; 'chummy'; **Paliness**; **Palship**, the relation of being pals, comradeship. (All slangy.)

1892 M. WILLIAMS *Rounds London* (1893) 127, I was at Eton with (him), and, as boys say, we were very 'palish'.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/2 A pleasant scene between 'Miss Brown' and a school-girl from Demerara, who tries to become 'pally' with her. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 300 There is no 'palship' between a thief and his 'fence'.

+ **Pal**, *sb. 2* **Obs. rare** [ad. L. *pāla* spade, blade, shoulder-blade] A blade.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fivb, The bone spatulate is lyke a pal, for it is large and thynne for the backe parte with an appaunce holden by y^e myddes.

Pal, *v.* [f. **PAL** *sb. 1*] *intr.* To become or be a 'pal' of another; to keep company, associate (*with*). Often with *in*, *on*, *up*.

1879 *Autobog. of Thief in Macm.* *Mag.* XL 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game. 1889 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Staffordshire Gen.* (new ed.) 95, I think you and I 'pal up' very well. 1899 E. PHILLIPS *Human Boy* 84 Bray bossed Corkey and palled with him.

Pal, obs. f. **PALE**, **PALL**. **Pala**: see **PALAY**.

|| **Palabra** (pālā brā). [Sp., = word: cf. **PALAYER**.] A word, speech, talk, palaver.

Chiefly in *pl. Pocas palabras* (Spanish) few words: a phrase frequent c. 1600, and variously corrupted.

1594 *Kyd* *Sy. Trag.* III. xiv 128 What new device have they devised, tro? *Pocas Palabras*, milder as the Lambe.

1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* Induct. 1. 5 Therefore *Pocas palabras*, let the world slide. *Sessa* 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Wks 1873 III. 221 *Pocas palabras*, I will comere for you, farewell. 1821 Scott *Kentish* bro, An ye mend not your manners, and mind your business, leaving off such idle palabras. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* III. v vi, To conquer or die is no theatrical palabra, in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.

Palace (pæl'ls), *sb. 1* **Forms**: 3-6 **paleys**, -eis, -ais, 4-5 **paleise**, -eyse, -eise, -eyoe, -as, -ys, 4-6 **paleys**, -ayoe, -es, -is, 5 **palas**(e, -ales, -yoe, -is, **payleyse**, -ays, 5-6 **palaize**, -ioe, -ois, -oys, 6 **paliss**, -ise, -eoe, **pal(l)ance**, **pallass**(e, -ays, -es, -ys, 6-8 **palace**, 5- **palace** **Pi.** **palaces**: in 4 **paleis**, -eys, 5- **ioe**, -is, -yoe, -ys, -es; 6 **palaceis** [ME. a. OF. *palas*, *paleis*, *F. palas* = *Pr. palai*, -ai, *Sp. Pg. palacio*, *It. palazzo* = L. *palātium*, orig. proper name of one of the seven hills of Rome (also called *Mons Palatinus*, the **PALATINE MOUNT**), hence, the house of Augustus there situated, and later the assemblage of buildings which composed the palace of the Cæsars, and finally covered the whole hill; whence *transf.* to other imperial and royal residences.

From the *Fr.* also *Du. paleis*, *Ger. palast*, *LG. palas*, *Da. palads*, *Sw. palats*; but the word appears originally to have entered the Teut. langs. in the form *palatinum* or *palatinia* (cf. Gr. *palatōnion*), whence OE. *palatni* m, *palatne*, *palatene* wk fem., OFris. *palatene*, OS. *palatene*, *palatne*, OHG. *palatne*, *palatne*, MHG. *palatene*, *palatne*, *palatne* wk fem., cf. **PALGRAVE**].

1. The official residence of an emperor, king, pope, or other sovereign ruler.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 39/194 A-midde þe paleys þis holi bodi hyt bureden with grette pruyte. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1256 Horn hie dede with his to þe kinges paleys [v. *paleyse*] 1362 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. II 18 In þe pope paleys [v. *paleyse*] as priue as my-seluen. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 16 Boþe princes paleis [B. *paleyse*] and poure menne Cotes. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 488 The hounde, as the story says, Ranne to the kyngys paleys. 1475 *Nottingham Rec.* II 389 Yeuen vnder our Priue Seal, at our Palois of Westminster. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 4 Hes magellit my making, throw his malus, And present it into þowr palis. 1529 *Rastell Pastyme* (1811) 13 He

was in his pales slayn by treason. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 42 Lyk as plutois paleis hed been birand. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 259 The dukes pallace. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Going to the old palles at Westminster. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerns* (1739) 101 When David spied her from the Terrace of his Pallace. 1743 BULCKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 That the worst Jail in England is a Palace to our present Situation. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* (1874) II vii 233 The Ducal Palace stands comparatively alone.

b. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop within his cathedral city, e.g. Fulham Palace; in common parlance extended to any episcopal residence, e.g. 'Lambeth Palace, 'Cuddesdon Palace' see quot., 1886-96. (This use does not seem to obtain out of England.)

c. 1290 *Becket* 1805 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 160 Smit thomas ne hadde i-beo at is paleis nougt longe. c. 1380 WYCLIF in Todd *Three Treat.* 151 More þei shal be sett bi whenne þei comen to her paleices. c. 1450 *Merlyn* 105 The archbisshop drough hem alle to his paleis. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health*, *Extrao* 4b, All that Cardynalles palaces, be so sumptuously maynteyned. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Jrrars* (Camden) 27 The fest holden in the byshoppe of Londones palace. 1642-3 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V 109 To the Bishop of Lincoln's House, commonly called the Bishop's Palace. 1781 *COWPER Trith* 122 Not all the plenty of a Bishop's board, His palace, and his lacqueys, and 'My Lord!' 1845 J. F. MURRAY *Four of Thames* 36 The manor-house, or palace, of Fulham has been, from a very early period the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/1 The style of 'palace' belongs strictly to a bishop's residence within his cathedral city only. Lambeth Palace was known correctly as Lambeth House within the past 90 years, and letters of Bonner are extant dated severally from his palace at Fulham and house at Lambeth. 1896 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 235 Even the most ordinary of villa residences is a palace when lived in by a Bishop, the Bishop will make anything short of furnished lodgings a palace.

c. In extended applications, chiefly due to translation or adaptation of foreign usage.

In some versions of the Bible, loosely used for *Gr. aulē*, *L. atrium*, hall, court; sometimes applied to a ducal mansion, e.g. *Blenheim Palace*, *Dalhousie Palace*; like *It. palazzo*, applied to the large mansions of noble families in Italian cities, as the *Farnese Palace*; in *palace of justice* applied, like *F. Palais de justice*, to the supreme law-court, etc.

1526 TINDALE *John xviii* 15 [He] went in with Iesus into the pallys [1539, 1611 *palace*] of the hye preste [1549, *atrium*, *Wyclif* the hall of the bischop, *Geneva* hall, *Rhem.* R. V. court]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leshe's Hist.* Scot I 47 Vpon the Ruier of Downar at castels, Tours, palces, and gentill men's places nocht few. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* III. (1870) 212 The public square is in the centre of the town, on the north side of which is situated the palace (as they term it) or government house. 1818 *Burt's Lett. N. Scot.* I Notes 6 People commonly denominate the house of a duke, as they do an episcopal residence, a palace. 1823 *ROBERTS Italy* xviii. 4 Stop at a Palace near the Reggio gate, Dwelt in of old by one of the Orsini.

+ d. *U. S.* In allusive use: see quot. *Obs.*

1809 J. QUINCY in *Life* 174 The result was astonishing to Campbell and the leaders of the Palace troops [supporters of Jefferson's Administration]. *Ibid.* 185 Dawson, a man of the palace.

2. In various figurative uses. e.g. *the palace of heaven*, *a fairy palace*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 412 He wrought þe angels all of heuen And sette þam in haly palas [v. *r. paleis*] 1362 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. xi 302 Percen with a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5002 Peyne & Distresse, Syknesse & Ire... Ben of hir [Elides] paleys senatours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 233 May, ouerthrowe y^e spiritual hous or palays that he hath entended to reue y^e. 1557 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 7 Which conceit being entered into that palace of mans fancies. c. 1614 *SIR W. MURK Diad.* & *Emas* 1. 501 Some waxen palaces with paine do reir. 1778 *MISS BURNAY Evelyn* (1791) xii 33 Made me almost think I was in some enchanted castle or fairy palace. 1898 WATTS DUNTON *Aylmer* (1900) 65/1 The face of a wanderer from the cloud-palaces of the sylphs.

3. A dwelling-place of palatial splendour; a stately mansion.

1387 *TREVISA Hygden* (Rolls) I. 213 Pere were meny paleys [1432-50 tr. *Hygden* *palace*] real and noble i-bulde in Rome in worshippe of emperours and of oþere noble men also. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xv 66 þai schall haue faire palayceys and grete and faire houseys. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 668 Past till a palace of pryce plesand allane. 1589 *GNEFNE Menaphon* (Arb) 39, I will imagine a small cottage to [be] a spacious palace. 1740 DYCHER & PARDON s.v. *Woodstock*, The Churchills for whom is built most magnificent palace. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II. 73 A hundred thousand palaces adorn the island.

4. *transf.* A building, usually spacious and of attractive appearance, intended as a place of amusement, entertainment, or refreshment: cf. **GIN**, **COFFEE-palace**, etc.

Crystal Palace, the name of the building of the Great Exhibition of 1851, when removed and erected on Sydenham Hill, near London, as a permanent place of entertainment.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I 327 The gun palaces, (as they have been not inaptly called). 1851 (*title*) *Palace of Glass* and the Gatherings of the People. 1851 (*title*) *Crystal Palace* and its Great Exhibition, as it was. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 122 The new Crystal Palace is a permanent addition to the means of amusement and instruction possessed by England and the world. 1875 *Chamb. Jral.* No. 133 66 The gun palaces are filled with men, women, children, noise, smoke, and gas. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 6/2 'The Dockers' Palace' is the name of an institution in connection with the parochial work of St. Matthew's, Stepney. 1894 *STEAD If Christ came to Chicago* 358 The coffee parlours and cocoa palaces of many English towns.

+ 5. The astrological 'house' of a planet: see **HOUSE** *sb. 1* 8. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 53 Mars shal entre as fast as he may glyde in-to his next paleys to abyde.

6 attrib and Comb. a. attrib. 'of or belonging to, or of the style of, a palace', as *palace-castle*, *-chamber*, *-church*, *-door*, *-garden*, *-guard*, *-hall*, *-life*, *-politics*, *-prison*, *-revolution*, *-yard*, etc. b. Instrumental, locative, objective, similitive, etc., as *palace-covered*, *-like*, *-taught*, *-walking* adjs. c. Special Combs: *palace car*, a railway-carriage fitted up in luxurious style, so *palace tramcar*; *palace-crown*, a counter used by officers of the Palais Royal in France; *palace-hotel*, a hotel of palatial splendour.

1884 *Pall Mall G* 9 Dec 21/1 When you sleep in a 'palace car you are liable to be jerked up on end by the sudden slowing up of the train. 1899 J H METCALFE *Earldom of Wiltes* 11 A 'palace-castle similar to Sheriff-Hutton. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 41 Yit were no 'paleis chaumbres, ne non halles. 1738 WESLEY *Ps & Hymns* civ 11, God... forms His Palace-Chamber in the Skies. 1846 LOUISA S COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 290 That gorgeous 'palace-church, which it took ages to erect. 1865 J H INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 253 This 'palace-covered island. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxi. 148 A great purse full of 'Palace-crowns [Fr. *d'escuts du Palais*] called counters. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II 508 (459) In with he 'paleys gardyn by a welle. 1887 G MEREDITH *Ballads & P* 46 The 'palace-guard had passed the measured rounds. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 70 And richly feast within thy 'palace-hall. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 316 There were 'palace-homes around her. 1900 *Westm Gas* 30 Aug. 8/1 The huge 'palace-houses appear to have suffered most. 1865 GLADSTONE *Farer Addr. Edin. Univ.* 24 That system exhibits a kind of royal or 'palace-life of man. 1801 H SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 46 Buxton where Hygea has created her 'palace-like temple. 1608 SYLVESTER *On Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 197 These 'Palace-mice, this busie idle sort Of fawning Mimons, full of sooths and smiles. 1806 *Dublin Rev.* July 25 Elakim is to succeed him as the king's 'palace-prefect. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 232/2 The 'palace-taught, and college-fed, brings scandal on the meek unhonoured head. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. n. 68 That 'palace-walking devil Gold. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xviii. 123 He reels, he falls, Till propped, reclining on the 'palace-walls.

+ Palace, sb 2 Obs. Also 5-6 *palas*, -ys, -ays [a. F. *palas* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad L. *palātium*, confounded with *palātum* (Darmesteter)] The palace or roof of the mouth: see PALATE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/a A Palace (or r. Palas) of a mouth, *frumien*, *palacium*. 1506 *Kalendar of Sheph.* K viij, The pails or iofe bone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest* *Chirurg.* F 13, What is the palays? It is the hyghest place or rofe of the mouth. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxvi. 16 Ulceration in the palace or the roughe of the mouth.

Palace, sb 3 s. w. dial. Also *palace*. [Of uncertain history, usually identified in spelling with PALACE sb 1, but peih orig. a special use of PALIS sb 1, in sense 'enclosed place', 'yard'] (See quot.) 1506 *Will of R. Holland* (Som. Ho.), My place or howse that I dwell in and a litle howse or paleys adownyng [Exeter]. 1703 *Lease Corporation Tolnes* (in *N & Q* 1st Ser. (1880) I 202/1), All that cellar and the chambers over the same, and the little palace and landing-place adjoining to the river Dart. 1719 *Ibid.* (ibid. 233/2) All that great cellar lately rebuilt, and the plot of ground or palace thereto belonging lately converted into a cellar. 1777 *Horse Subscav.* 317 (E D D) At Dartmouth in Devon there are some of these storehouses cut out of the rock still retaining their old name of palaces. 1871 QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* 32. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Palace*, a cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, enclosing an open area or court. 1885 W. BLAKE in *Walsh Irish Fisheries* 27 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Even now in certain parts of the county of Cork there were remains of what were called fish palaces, where the Dutch used to cure the fish. 1890 QUILLER-COUCH *Three Ships* iv (1892) 66 The townsfolk live on their fish storeys, using the lower floors as fish cellars, or 'palaces'.

Palace, v. rare. [f. PALACE sb 1] *trans.* To place or lodge in a palace.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. 1588 Behold her palaced straight in splendor, clothed in diamonds. 1875 — *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 5543 Elektra, palace once, a visitant To thy poor rustic dwelling, now I come.

Palace, erron. var PALIS Obs.

Palace Court, pa'lace-court. [= Court of the or a palace.]

1. Name of a court formerly held at the Marshalsea and having jurisdiction in personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace of Whitehall, the city of London excepted. See quot.

1868 *Termes de la Ley* 525 *Palace-Court*, is a Court of Record, held at Southwark, and is a Court of Common Law. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 385. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 76 King Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *courna palatu* or palace court, to be held before the steward of the household and knight marshal, and the steward of the court, or his deputy. 1773 W. SAKKELD'S *Rep. K. B.* 439 This must have been to the Palace Court, where neither plaintiff nor defendant must be of the king's household, but, in a suit in the Marshalsea, both must be of the king's household. [1849 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 101 § 24 From and after the thirty-first day of December 1849 all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the said Court of the Marshalsea, and of the said Court of the Palace of the Queen at Westminster, shall cease and determine.] 1891 C. R. SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide to P. R. O.* Intro. 26

2. The court-yard of a palace.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. xxix, Open fly the iron doors, The doors of the palace-court. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herriot, Thesens* II. 221 His palace-court is full of their bones.

Palaced (pæl'æst), a. [f. PALACE sb 1 and v. + -ED.] Having a palace or palaces; living in a palace.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 46 Dearer than places of palac'd pride. 1825 MOIR *Dark Wagon* iv, Till Lyngo shows, in mirrored gold, its palaced loch so fair. 1886 *American XIII* 21 The palaced rich and the homeless and houseless poor.

Palace gate. The gate of a palace.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 82 Phebus, that was comen hastily Within the paleys yates ful sturdely. 14... *Sir Beues* 306 (MS M), He ranne hym forth at the gate, till he come to the paleyse gate. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Lauriel* 468 Of elephantis tethe were the palace gatis. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* 1. 140 On hides of beeves, before the palace-gate, the suitors sat. 1841 DOWNTON *Hymn, 'For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace'*, So within Thy palace-gate We shall praise, on golden strings, Thee, the only Potentate.

Palaceous (pæl'æjəs), a. Bot. [f. mod L. *palaceus* (f. L. *pāla* shovel) + -OUS.] Of a leaf. Having a spade-like form, owing to the edge being decurrent on the support.

1835 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (1848) II. 379 *Palaceous*, when the footstalk adheres to the margin.

Palaceward, wards, adv. [See -WARD] Toward the palace. (Orig. *† to, unto the palace-ward*.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1252 (1203) (Campsall MS.) As was his way to wende To paylawysward. 1587 TURBERY *Trag. T.* (1837) 227 That made into the Palaceward, As fast as shee mought flee. 1804 SALA *London up to Date* 1. 9, I advise you not to travel palacewards in a tramcar.

Palach, variant of PELLOCK, a porpoise.

+ Palacious, a. Obs. Also *pall-*. [f. L.

palātium PALACE sb 1 + -OUS] = PALATIAL. 1628 DEKKER *Britannia's Honor* Wks. 1873 IV. 99 Faire, Spacious, and Pallacious Houses. 1662 GAUNT *Bulls of Mortality* vi. 41 The turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements.

Palacye, obs. form of PALSY.

Paladin (pæl'adin), a. Also 6 *paladine*, -yne, 7 *paladine*. [a. F. *paladin* (16th c. Hatz-Darm.), ad. It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladín*, *palatino* — L. *palātīnus* of or belonging to the palace, palatine; introduced after the equivalent OF *palasmin*, *-asin*, *-assin* (see PALASIN) had become obsolete. Mod. F. has also, in another application, a third form of the same word, *palatin*: see PALATINE.] In modern forms of the Charlemagne romances, One of the Twelve Peers or famous warriors of Charlemagne's court, of whom the Count Palatine was the foremost; hence sometimes *transf.* a Knight of the Round Table; also *fig.* a knightly hero, renowned champion, knight errant.

1592 DANIEL *Deba* xlvj. Let others sing of Knights and Paladines. 1598 BARNFIELD *Poems* (Arb.) 85 Angelica the faire, (For whom the Palladine of France fell mad) 1600 *Distracted Emp.* 1. 1, Of brave Orlando the great paladine. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 165 They appeared upon the day armed from head to foot, like ancient paladines. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Palatinate*, Certain knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the Round Table, were called Paladines. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. V. 411 The true Peers and Paladins of French chivalry. 1823 *Tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xii. 283 Resolved on treading in the footsteps of Charlemagne and his paladins. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ.* Lit. 65 1 he 'Chanson de Roland' is no longer read, except by scholars, but the famous paladin still lives.

attrib. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv, The spirit of her old Paladin ancestor.

Paladine, obs. form of PALATINE.

Palæ-, form of PALÆO-, used before a vowel.

Palæarctic (pæl'æ:ktik, pæl'), a. [f. PALÆO- + ARCTIC.] Belonging to the northern region of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere; applied to the zoo-geographical region including Europe, North Africa, and Asia north of the Himalayas.

1857 P. L. SCLATER in *Fynl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* III. 39 Our first zoological region, which has been termed the 'Palæarctic' by Mr. Sclater. 1882 *American V.* 188 The 'Palæarctic' or Eur-Asiatic division.

Palæchinoid, pale- (pæl'kei noid), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod L. *Palæchinoides*, f. *Palæchinus* (for *Palæchinus*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *παλαιο* (see PALÆO-) + *ἐχίνος* sea-urchin, ECHINUS.] a. adj. Belonging to the extinct division (*Palæchinoides*) of Sea-urchins (*Echinodæa*), whose fossil remains are found in Palæozoic rocks. b. sb. A sea-urchin of this division.

1839 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. 373 In all the Palæchinoids there is a large peristomal aperture.

Palæthnology, -ichthyology, etc. See PALÆO-.

Palæic (pæl'ik), a. Geol. [mod. f. Gr. *παλαιός* ancient + -ic; after Norw. *paleisk* (Reusch 1900).]

Applied to the old land surface as it existed at the close of the Tertiary Period, before the formation of valleys of erosion and other recent surface changes.

1902 H. W. MONCKTON in *Geol. Mag.* Dec. v. IX. 470 Dr. Reusch... classes this moorland as belonging to what he names the Palæic surface of Norway. *Ibid.* In Norway, where the rocks are hard, we have the Palæic hills and valley, with its river still flowing through it, the whole, no doubt, much modified by ice-action.

Palæo-, paleo- (pæl'io, pæl'io), before a vowel usually *palæo-, paleo-*, combining form of Gr. *παλαιός* ancient, used in various scientific words (often opposed to Neo-); for the more important of these see their alphabetical places.

The spelling with *æ* is preferred in Great Britain, but *paleo-* (used by Webster, 1828) is common in America. When the main stress is on a later syllable of the word, the secondary stress is etymologically *palæo-*, e.g. *palæo-ichthyic*, but the influence of *palæo-graphy*, *palæo-logy*, etc., has made *palæo-* common also in *palæo-ichthyic*, etc. cf. ORNITHO-.

Palæethnology, palæo-, that branch of ethnology which treats of the most primitive races of men; so **Palæoethnological** a., pertaining to palæethnology; **Palæoethnologist**, one versed in palæethnology. **Palæichthyology** (-'ikjījōlōjī) *Zool.*, a. belonging to the *Palæichthyology* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish], a division of fishes comprising the elasmobranchs and ganoids, sb. a member of this division; so **Palæichthyic** (-'ikjījīk) a. **Palæo-ichthyology** (-'ikjījōlōjī), that branch of ichthyology or of palæontology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes; so **Palæoichthyologic**, -al a., pertaining to palæichthyology; **Palæoichthyologist**, one versed in palæichthyology.

Palæoanthropology a. [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man], relating to prehistoric man. **Palæocene** a. Geol. [Gr. *καινός* new, recent. cf. *Eocene*, *Miocene*] = *palæogene*. **Palæozoömic** a. [Gr. *κοίρος* world], of or pertaining to the first age of humanity upon the earth: see quot. **Palæocrinoid** *Zool.*, sb. a crinoid of the division *Palæocrinoidea*, comprising the earlier extinct crinoids; a. belonging to or characteristic of this division of crinoids. **Palæogene** (-dʒīn) a. Geol. [Gr. *γενής* see -GEN], a name proposed for a division of the Tertiary strata including the Eocene and Oligocene. **Palæogenetic** [GENETIC] a., characterized by the existence in the early embryo of a germ which normally disappears, but in certain cases undergoes development; as in *palæogenetic atavism*. **Palæoglyph** (-glīf) [after *hieroglyph*], an ancient graven character or inscription.

Palæoherpetology [HERPETOLOGY], the part of palæontology which deals with the extinct reptiles of earlier geological periods; so **Palæoherpetologist**, one versed in palæoherpetology. **Palæolatry** [-LATRY], worship of, or excessive reverence for, what is ancient. **Palæomachio** (-mæ'kik) a. *nonce-ud.* [Gr. *μάχη* fight, battle], of or pertaining to ancient warfare. **Palæometallic** a. *nonce-ud.* [after PALÆOLITHIC], of or pertaining to the early part of the period characterized by a knowledge of metals, antecedent to the use of iron; or of pertaining to the Bronze Period. **Palæonemertean, Palæonemertine** *Zool.*, a. belonging to the division *Palæonemertea* or *Palæonemertini*, comprising those nemertean worms which have the lowest or most primitive organization; sb. a member of this division.

Palæoniscid (-on'isid) *Zool.*, a. belonging to the family *Palæoniscidae* of extinct lepidosteid fishes, typified by the genus *Palæoniscus* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὄνισκος* a sea-fish of the cod kind]; sb. a fish of this family; so **Palæoniscoid** (-on'iskoid) a., resembling or characteristic of the *Palæoniscidae*. **Palæophilist** (-p'filist) *nonce-ud.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], a lover of antiquities, an antiquarian. **Palæophysiology**, the physiology of early races of mankind. **Palæornithine** a. *Zool.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Palæornithinae*, a group of parrots typified by the genus *Palæornis* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὄρνις* bird. a bird of this kind having been known to the ancient Greeks and Romans]. **Palæornithology**, that branch of palæontology or ornithology which treats of extinct or fossil birds; hence **Palæornithological** a., pertaining to palæornithology. **Palæosaur**, a fossil saurian reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus*.

Palæoselachian (sæl'el'akian) a., belonging to the division *Palæoselachii* of the *Selachioidei* [Gr. *σέλαχος* shark] or shark tribe of fishes. **Palæosophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], ancient learning. **Palæotechnic** (-te'knik) a. [Gr. *τέχνη* art], pertaining to primitive art. **Palæovolcanic** a. Geol., applied to volcanic rocks of a period older than the Tertiary.

1822 OHLVIE, **Palæoethnological*... **Palæoethnologist*. 1883 *American VI* 253 The views of the distinguished English palæo-ethnologist. 1868 *Archæologia* XLII. 103 Of great importance to the students of Italian 'palæo-ethnology and archæology. 1882 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 676/1 Remnants of the 'Palæichthyic fauna exist in the sturgeons and lampreys. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 428 The 'palæichthyological treasures of [Scotland] began to attract attention. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Palæichthyologist*. 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 327 Sending his specimen again across the Atlantic for re-examination by British palæichthyologists. 1882

Nature XXIII 580 Sir P. Egerton, whose name will be ever associated with that of Agassiz in 'paleobotany' 1877 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXXIII. Proc. 83 The 'Palaeocene' and other zones of European Eocene plant-bearing strata. 1899 *Nature* 26 Jan 308/1 The Palaeocene Volga Sea must have been a large sea extending northwards up the present lower Volga, and westwards as far as the meridian of Penza. 1875 Dawson *Nat. & Bible* v 155, I have suggested the terms 'Palaeocosmic' and 'Neocosmic', and I would hold as of the first age such men as can be proved to have lived in time of greatest elevation of the European land in the Post-glacial period, and of the second those who came in as their successors in the Modern period 1877 — *Orig. World* xiii 285 1884 *Leisure Hour* Mar 148/2 The second continental period was that of palaeocosmic, or 'palaeolithic' man 1872 Nicholson *Palaeont.* 126 As a rule, also, the 'Palaeocrinoids' have a calyx 1885 *Athenaeum* xi Apr 475/3 The particular recent crinoid which shows the most marked affinities with the palaeocrinoids is not a stalked form, but one of the Comatulidae, *Thaumatocrinus*. *Ibid.* It has an anal cone covered with plates—all palaeocrinoid characters. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-book Geol.* vi iv. 836 Some writers, recognizing a broad distinction between older and younger Tertiary deposits, have proposed a classification into two main groups: 1st Eocene Older Tertiary or 'Palaeogene'. 1892 *Athenaeum* 25 June 829/2 Researches on the British paleogene Bryozoa, of which he recognized 30 species 1886 J. B. SUTTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 551 My object is to show that all examples of atavism belong to the 'Palaeogenetic' group and that Neogenetic Atavism has no existence 1861 F. HALL in *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XXX 7 Any the slightest conservatism with Sanskrit 'paleoglyphs' is incompatible with a decision so indulgent 1898 *Natural Science* Dec 435 [In opposition to] certain guesses of an eminent 'paleoherpetologist'. 1887 *Athenaeum* 15 Oct 498/2 A rare example of conscientious and loving typography, and what for want of a better word we must call 'paleolatry' 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV 541 Even to those who look upon war as now on its last legs, the reflections on military history will be an interesting study of those 'paleomachic' days 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov 770 The copper and early bronze stage—the 'paleo-metallic' stage, as it might be called 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Ann. Linn. Soc.* 636 In the 'Palaeomertean' genera *Carnellia* and *Cephalaria* 1868 Short longitudinal grooves present also in the Palaeomertean *Polia*. 1885 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* viii (1899) 204 This is probably also a 'paleoconicid' 1890 *Athenaeum* 12 Apr 473/2 A specimen of a mesozoic paleoconicid fish from New South Wales 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 *Charolepis* is a fully evolved paleoconicid, as shown by its oblique suspensorium. *Ibid.* 507/2 Both the head and shoulder-girdle are of 'paleoconicid' type 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 694 The gusto with which our zealous 'Palaeophilist' listens to the rattling sound of certain ancient leaves of the rare volumes. 1880 tr. *Gager's Hist. Developm. Hum. Race* 48 These questions, fall within the province of phylogeny, or if I am permitted to coin the term of 'paleophylogeny'. 1877 H. MARSHALL *For every Life* II vi xi 258 Ideas are laid away in books, just as we find 'paleosaurs' in the rocks. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI 452 They [the Eddaic poems] will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with arctic 'paleosophy' 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 559 The whole range of the original writers on northern paleosophy

Paleobotany, paleo- (pæ-lî-ôp-tā-nî, pæ-lî-ô-). [f. PALAEO- + BOTANY.] The botany of extinct or fossil plants. (Correlative to PALAEOZOOLOGY.) Hence **Paleobotanist**, **-ical** *adjs.*, belonging to paleobotany; **Paleobotanist**, one versed in paleobotany.

1872 Nicholson *Palaeont.* 473 The subject of Palaeobotany or Palaeophytology 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II 457 Professor Williamson, one of the ablest of living paleobotanists 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 479 The preparation and study of paleobotanical material. 1896 *Naturalist* Jan 27 In that year he published the first paleobotanical paper 1896 J. P. SMITH in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Nov. 227 The paleobotany of the Coal Measures of Arkansas

Palaecocrystic, Palaecocrinoid: see PALAEO-PALAECOCRYSTALLIC (-krîst'lik), *a*, more etymological form of next.

1893 SIR R. BALL in *Fortin Rev. Aug.* 282 That paleocrystalline ocean which Arctic travellers have described 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 4/6 The hero and the villain are left alone... with very little food, in the paleocrystalline ice

Palaecocrystic, paleo- (pæ-lî-ôkrîst'ik, pæ-lî-ô-). [f. PALAEO- + Gr. κρύσταλλος *ice*, κρύσταλλος *to freeze* + -îo.] The name was given by Capt. Nares during the Arctic expedition of 1875-6. Consisting of ancient ice; applied to those parts of the polar seas which are believed to have remained frozen from remote ages

1876 PETERMANN in *Academy* 16 Dec. 585/3 From Smith Sound to Behring Strait, the region of the Palaecocrystic Sea, our knowledge is entirely due to British enterprise and perseverance — in *Athenaeum* 16 Dec. 804/1 Baffin Bay can receive but little of the palaecocrystic ice. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gi. Frozen Sea* xvi 200 After some discussion, Captain Nares decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the 'Palaecocrystic Sea', the name being derived from the two Greek words παλαιός *ancient*, and κρύσταλλος *ice*

Palaegæan, -gean (pæ-lî-ôj'j'ân, pæ-lî-ô-). [f. PALAEO- + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ *the earth*]

1. Belonging to *Palaegæa*, i.e. the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere considered as a zoogeographical region

1857 P. L. SCLATER in *J. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II 130 2 (See quot.)

1895 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Palaegæan*, belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing tetraceous aspects as described by geography

Palaegene, -genetic, -glyph: see PALAEO-

Palaography, paleo- (pæ-lî-ôgrāfî, pæ-lî-ô-). [ad mod. L. *palaographia* (Montfaucon, title *palaographia Græca* 1708), f. PALAEO- + Gr. -γραφία *-GRAPHY*. Cf. *F. paléographie* (1708)]

1. Ancient writing, or an ancient style or method of writing

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVI 195 Dr Young whose acuteness and learning seem calculated to subdue the difficulties of Palaeography 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 197 Judging from the palaeography of the inscriptions, they may have been in use from the age of Augustus to that of Severus. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 255 Freeman thought it a waste of time for an historian to grub in palaeography

2. The study of ancient writing and inscriptions; the science or art of deciphering and determining the date of ancient writings or systems of writing

1818 in Todd 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 149/1 The study of ancient documents, called by modern antiquaries 'Palaeography'. 1859 GULLICK & LIMBS *Paint* 100 The art of deciphering ancient writings, or palaeography 1885 SIR E. M. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 143 Palaeography is the study of ancient handwriting from surviving examples

So **Palaography** (pæ-lî-ôgrāfî, pæ-lî-ô-) [see -GRAPH], (*a*) an ancient writing; (*b*) = next [= *F. paléographie*]; **Palaographer**, one who studies or is skilled in palaeography; **Palaographic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to palaeography, or ancient writing (hence **Palaographically** *adv.*, in relation to palaeography); **Palaographist** = *paleographer*.

1864 WEBSTER, *Palaeograph*, an ancient manuscript 1894 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 269 The great French palaeographer and historian. 1850 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. in Archaeol.* 12 The researches of the 'Palaeographer' of classical antiquity embrace a far wider field than those of the mediæval Palaeographer 1881 HARTSHORN *Glances* 204 C. 21 A Greek Codex believed by palaeographers to belong to the third century 1846 WORCESTER, *Palaeographic* 1858 J. PRINSEP (title) *Essays on Indian Antiquities*, Historic, Numismatic, and Palaeographic 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* v *Palaeography*, The most valuable compilation of 'paleographical knowledge' is to be found in the *Tr. de Diplomatique* of the Benedictines of St. Maur, 6 vols. 4to 1748. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II 135 One of the most celebrated palaeographical monuments in existence 1869 DEUTSCH in *Academy* 21 Dec. 83/2 Both these Phœnician characters, though to be distinguished 'paleographically' only by the length and the bend of the tail, have a very distinct existence 1882 *Athenaeum* 29 July 130/2 The reading is paleographically impossible 1846 WORCESTER, *Palaeographist*, one versed in palaeography. T. Rood 1880 *Antiquary* May 227/1 MSS. declared by Roman palaeographers to be unpublished compositions of St. Thomas Aquinas

Palaolithic, paleo- (pæ-lî-ôlîk, pæ-lî-ô-), *a* (*sb.*) *Archæol.* [f. PALAEO- + Gr. λίθος *stone* + -îo] Characterized by the use of primitive stone implements; applied to the earlier part of the prehistoric 'stone age'; also to things belonging to this period. Opp. to *neolithic*

1865 LUSBOCK *Preh. Times* 2 Firstly, that of the Drift, when men shared the possession of Europe with the Mammoth, the Cave bear and other extinct animals. This we may call the 'Palaolithic' period. 1873 GEIKIE *Gi. Ice Age* Pref. to He considers that a glacial period has intervened since the disappearance of paleolithic man

B *sb.* A paleolithic implement 1888 *Amer. Antiquarian* Mar. 123 Information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling paleolithics *Ibid.* 124 (heading) Paleolithics and neolithics

So **Palaolith**, a primitive stone implement; **Palaolithical a.** = *PALALITHIC*; **Palaolithoid a** [see -OID], resembling, or having the character of, what is paleolithic.

1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Palaolith*, a relic of the paleolithic era. 1887 *Bohan Collect. Antig.* II 8 (Cent.) *Palaolithical* 1895 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 76 From underground palaolith to exquisitely-shaped barbed arrow head 1896 SIR A. MITCHELL in *Proc. Soc. Antig. Scotl.* Ser. III VI 357 Other things show that [this] palaolithoid weapon is found in the hands of a palaolithoid man

Palaology (pæ-lî-ôlîj'j', pæ-lî-ô-) *rare* = *a*. [f. PALAEO- + Gr. -λογία, -LOGY = of *παλαιολογέω* to discuss antiquities.] The science or study of antiquities. So **Palaologist** (-lî-ôj'j'ân) *nonce-wd.*, an antiquarian; one who rests on the authority of antiquity, **Palaological a.**, relating to palaeology, **Palaologist**, one versed in palaeology.

1864 DIBBIN *Libr. Comp.* 248 Those of the latter are palaeological or glossarial. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Palaologist* [citing Good] *Palaology*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things 1880 BURTON *Keign Q. Anne* II xii 329 His profound palaeological erudition 1894 MISS COBBE *Life* II 39, I classify both parties as Palaologists

Palaomachic, -metallic, etc. see PALAEO-

Palaontography, paleo- (pæ-lî-ônt'grāfî, pæ-lî-ô-). *rare* = *a*. [f. PALAEO- + Gr. ὄντα, pl. of ὄν being + -γραφία, -GRAPHY] The description of fossil remains of extinct animals and plants; descriptive palaeontology. So **Palaontographical a**, relating to or engaged in palaeontography.

1847 *Palaontographical Society, Laws*, 1 That the Society formed be called the Palaontographical Society, and that it shall have for its objects the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palaontography*. 1851 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii 472 The origin of the Palaontographical Society.

Palaontology, paleo- (pæ-lî-ônt'p'j'j', pæ-lî-ô-). [f. PALAEO- + Gr. ὄντα, pl. of ὄν being + -λογία,

-LOGY.] The study of extinct organized beings; that department of geology or of biology which treats of fossil animals and plants; often confined to that of extinct animals (paleozoology)

1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ii xiii. 281 *note*, Palaeontology is the science which treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 207 Palaeontology may be defined to be the science of fossil animals 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* x Palaeontology deals, as its subject, with all the plants and animals of all the geologic periods.

So **Palaontologic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to palaeontology; relating to extinct organisms, hence **Palaontologically** *adv.*, in relation to palaeontology, **Palaontologist**, one versed in palaeontology.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 199 We get at it by that 'paleontologic line of reasoning which characterizes geology and archaeology 1846 WORCESTER, *Palaontological*, relating to palaeontology *Conrad* 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix 287 'That our palaeontological collections are very imperfect is admitted by every one' 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 14 Upon the principles of ethnological criticism; or, changing the expression, paleoantologically. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-book Geol.* xviii 250 Palaontologically 1846 WORCESTER, *Palaontologist*, one versed in palaeontology 1871 TYNDALL *Magin.* Sc. (1870) II ix 172 The riddle of the rocks has been read by the geologist and palaeontologist

Palaophilist, -physiology: see PALAEO-

|| **Palaophis** (pæ-lî-ôfîs). *Palaont.* [f. PALAEO- + Gr. ὄφις *serpent*] A genus of extinct Ophidians containing the oldest known fossil serpents.

1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* xx 402 The age of the Iguanodon was long anterior to that of the Eocene palaephis and living boa.

Palaophytic (-fî-tîk), *a*, *rare* = *a*. [f. PALAEO- + Gr. φυτὸν *plant* + -îo] Of or relating to extinct plants. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Palaophytic*.

Palaophytology, paleo- (-fî-tîp'j'j'j'), [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The science of extinct or fossil plants; = *PALAEOBOTANY*. So **Palaophytological a.** = *PALAEOBOTANICAL*; **Palaophytologist** = *PALAEOBOTANIST*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palaophytology*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-book Geol.* i 29 To subdivide Palaeontology into two branches—paleozoology and paleophytology *Ibid.* ix 176 Under one or other of these divisions paleophytologists have attempted to arrange their fossil flora 1885 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 6 From paleophytological reasons

Palaornithine to Palaosophs: see PALAEO-PALAOTALITH [app. for **paleotolith*, f. Gr. παλαιότατος *oldest* + λίθος *stone*] (See quot.) 1897 T. McKENNY HUGHES in *Archæol. Inst. J. Proc.* Dec. 364 The supposed occurrence of a more ancient group of implements, for which the name Palaotoliths has been proposed. *Ibid.* 375 The term palaotolith seems unnecessary at present, as there is nothing to which it can be applied

Palaother, paleo- (pæ-lî-ôth'j'j', pæ-lî-ô-). Often in L. form *palaotherium*. [f. PALAEO- + Gr. θηρίον *beast*] A perissodactyl mammal of the extinct genus *Palaotherium*, comprising several species of tapir-like form, varying from the size of a horse to that of a hog; their fossil remains are found in Eocene and Miocene strata. (In the Eng. form extended to other members of the extinct family *Palaotheriidae*)

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 89 In the gypsum, Cuvier discovered the bones of 5 varieties of an extinct animal, which he calls *palaotherium* varying in size from a sheep to a horse 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 317 On these lands we may suppose the Palaother, Anoplother, and Moschus of Binstead to have lived 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX 141 Cuvier predicted, from the fragment of a jaw-bone, the yet undiscovered Palaother. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 143 The anoplotheres and palaotheres, the demotheres and the mastodons. were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water

Hence **Palaotherian a.**, of or pertaining to the palaother, characterized by the palaotheres, **Palaotheriodont** [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ- *tooth*] *a*, having teeth like those of the palaother; *sb.*, an animal having such teeth; **Palaotheriod, -theroid** *adjs.*, akin to the palaother.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand.* 120 The lower layer of this 'tertiary formation' is sometimes called the product of the Palaotherian period 1868 OWEN *Anat. Verteb.* III. 341 The tooth assumes more of the palaotherian pattern 1887 CORN *Orig. of Fittest* vii 253 *Equus*... has been probably derived from Palaotheriodont ancestors *Ibid.* 248 Palaotheriodonts.

Palaotropical, paleo- (pæ-lî-ôtr'p'j'j', pæ-lî-ô-), *a*. [f. PALAEO- + TROPICAL.] Belonging to the tropical parts of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere, considered as a zoogeographical region. 1857 P. L. SCLATER in *J. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 138 Ethiopian or Western Palaotropical Region. *Ibid.* 140 Indian or Middle Palaotropical Region

Palaotype (pæ-lî-ôtîp'). [f. PALAEO- + TYPE.] A system of writing devised by A. J. Ellis, in which the 'old types' (i.e. existing Roman letters and other characters), in their various forms and combinations, are used to form a universal phonetic alphabet. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Palaotypic** (-tî-pîk) *a*.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i 1 In order to be con-

venient to the Printer and Writer, the old types, *παλαιὸν* should be used, and no accented letters, few turned, and still fewer mutilated letters should be employed. The system of writing here proposed to fulfil these conditions will, in consequence of the last, be termed *Palaetypography*. *Ibid.* 13 In order to fix the value of the palaetypic letters, they are on p. 15 compared with those of Mr. Melville Bell's *Visible Speech*. 1875 *Ibid.* iv p. 21. The original list of Palaetypic symbols, has had to be supplemented and improved. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 389/2 There are many more palaetypic letters and signs, here omitted for brevity, but found necessary for phonetical discussions.

Palaetypography (-ταῖπγραφία) [f. PALAEO- + TYPOGRAPHY.] Ancient typography, early printing. So *Palaetypographist*, one versed in early printing.

1872 W. SKEEN *Early Typogr.* 80 One of the latest authorities, Mr. Blades, the able palaetypographer. 1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Apr. 522 When the palaetypography of our own and foreign presses receives full and technical analysis.

Palaetozoic, paleo- (παλαιοζωϊκός, *pālīōzōikós*), a *Geol.* [f. PALAEO- + Gr. *ζωή* life, (*zō-ōs* living + *-iō*)]

1. Characterized by, containing, or pertaining to ancient forms of life. As introduced by Sedgwick, in 1838, it was applied to the Cambrian and Silurian strata; as extended by Phillips, 1841, it comprises all the fossiliferous strata up to the Permian, the higher strata being Mesozoic and Cainozoic.

1838 SEDGWICK in *Q. Trans. Geol. Soc.* II 685 Class II or Palaetozoic Series. This includes all the groups of formations between Class I (Primary stratified rocks called by Sedgwick Protozoic) and the Old Red Sandstone, and subdivided as follows: 1. Lower Cambrian; 2. Upper Cambrian; 3. Silurian System. 1840 PHILLIPS in *Penny Cycl.* XVI 489/2 We include in the term 'Palaetozoic', all the generally argillaceous and arenaceous strata between the mica schist and the old red-sandstone. *Ibid.* XVII 154/1 The term Palaetozoic may be retained, though it should be found that the application of it ought to be extended so as to include the carboniferous rocks or even the magnesian limestone. This indeed is not unlikely. 1841 PHILLIPS *Palaetozoic Fossils Devon* 150, I have suggested the proposed titles; Cainozoic Strata. Mesozoic Strata. Palaetozoic Strata. Upper = Magnesian Limestone formation, Carboniferous System; Middle = (Eifel and South Devon); Lower = Transition Strata; Primary Strata. 1856 DARWIN in *Zool. & Geol.* (1857) II. 80 Not a fragment of secondary or palaetozoic rock has been found. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* in 78 During the Upper Palaetozoic age, extensive land surfaces were in existence.

2. *fig. and transf.* Belonging to the most ancient, or to the lowest, stage.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 1. 36 How far back man is to be looked for in the palaetozoic chronicles of former life. 1864 LOWELL *Ferreside Trav.* 117 Uncle Z. was a good specimen of that palaetozoic class, extinct, or surviving, like the Dodo, in the Botany Bays of Society. 1869 FARRAR *Farm Speech* iv (1873) 115 A large number of them belong to the lowest, palaetozoic strata of humanity. 1880 JACOBS *Asop* 54 [In] the Jātakas, we come upon a really Palaetozoic stratum of the Bīdpai Fables.

B. *sb. ellipt.* (*pālī*) Palaetozoic rocks or strata.

1865 PHILLIPS in *Intell. Observer*. No 40 283 Below the Palaetozoics.

Palaetozoology, paleo- (-ζωολογία) [f. PALAEO- + ZOOLOGY.] That department of zoology, or of palaetontology, which treats of extinct or fossil animals. (Correlative to PALAETOPHYTOLOGY.)

1857 in MAYNARD *Expos. Lex.* 1861 R. E. GRANT *Tub. View Prim. Dm. Anim. Kingd.* 8 The history of existing animals belongs to Cainozoology, and that of extinct forms to Palaetozoology. 1862 BURTON *Be. Hunter* (1863) 2 Get the passive student once into palaetozoology and he takes your other hard names for granted.

Hence **Palaetozoological**, a, belonging to palaetozoology.

1894 *Nat. Science* Sept. 175 A distinct revival of palaetozoological interest in the Geological Society.

Palæstra, palestra (παλίστρά, *pālīstrā*). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 5-6 *pālī*(1)estṛe, *palaestre*, *palester*, *palustre*. [a. L. *palaestra*, a. Gr. *παλαίστρα*, f. *παλαίειν* to wrestle, in form *palaestre*, a. *f. palaestre* (12th c. in Littré)] A place devoted to the public teaching and practice of wrestling and other athletic exercises; a wrestling-school, gymnasium: a. In Grecian antiquity.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. In Martys honour they were dedicate And in palaestre on wakes on the nyght. 1580 LYL. *Euphuus* (Arb.) 447 To wrestle in the games of Olympia, or to fight at Barriers in Palaestra. 1684 BOWLES tr. *Theocritus in Dryden's Misc.* i. 243 To morrow I'll to the Palaestra go, And tell him he's unkind to use me so. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xxiii. 112 Socrates passing from the Academy to the Lyceum, discovers an inclosure, which was a palaestra or place for exercises lately built. 1830 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvi. VII 143 Among his monuments were an arsenal, a gymnasium, a palaestra, a stadium.

b. In transferred use, often put for the practice of wrestling or athletics; also *fig.*

14. *LYDG. Balade* *Commend. our Lady* 69 Laureat crowne. To hem that putte hem in palaestre for thy sake. 14. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 95 Myghty champyons With won palaestre thorow her hee renoun. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. x. 86 The Palaestre of the Athleticks, which is the wrestling. 1761 COWPER *Conversations* 842 Learned at the bar, in the palaestra bold. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 52 When the conduct of criminal justice is but a palaestra or course of exercise, to be turned on occasion against perhaps the most deserving members of the community.

Palæstral, palestral (see prec.), a. [f. prec. + *-AL* (prob. through OF or med. L.).] Of or pertaining to the palaestra, or to wrestling or athletics; athletic.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 304 The feste and pleyes palastral At my vigile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Pref. 174 The lusty gammys, and plaies palastrale. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 126 Our fallowship exerce palastrale play. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palastral attitudes finely revived.

¶ App. misused for 'palatial'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 73 Imperall wall, place palastral, Of peerless pulcritud.

So **Palæstrian, -e strian**, a. *sb.*, one who practised wrestling in the palaestra, b. a = PALAESTRAL.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Q. iv. The wasters, called also Palaestrians. 1828 WEBSTER, *Palaestrian*, *Palaestic*.

Palaestic, -estric (pālīstrik, -e strīk), a. [ad. L. *palaesticus*, a. Gr. *παλαίστικός*, f. *παλαίειν*.] = prec.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 46 They were so skilled in the Palaestic art. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Leath. Language* Wks. 1860 XIV. 125 An activity too palaestic and purely human.

So **Palæstrical**, a. *Obs.* (in same sense). 1579 TWYNE *Plinckie agst. Fort.* i. xc. 122 We entreated of Palaestic exercises. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palaestic*, or *Palaestral*, belonging to wrestling.

Palaetiology (pālīōiōlōgī) *rare*. Also *palaetio-*. [(for **palaetio-*), f. Gr. *παλαίος* ancient + *ἔτιολογία*; after *palaetontology*] Used by Whewell for the application of existing principles of cause and effect to the explanation of past phenomena.

1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* xviii. III. 481 The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed *palaetiological*, a portion of that science on which we are about to enter, geology, has been termed *palaetiology*, since it treats of beings which formerly existed. Hence, combining these two notions, the term *palaetiology* appears to be not inappropriate, to describe those speculations which thus refer to actual past events, but attempt to explain them by laws of causation.

So **Palætiological**, a, of, belonging to, or using the methods of palaetiology; **Palætiologist**, one who investigates or treats of a subject in a palaetiological way.

1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* xviii. III. 486 Palaetiological sciences undertake to refer changes to their causes. *Ibid.* 487 The tendencies [etc.], which direct man to architecture and sculpture, to civil government, to rational and grammatical speech, must be in a great degree known to the palaetologist of art, of society, and of language, respectively. 1840 PHILIP, *Induct. Sc.* (1842) II. 464. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. i. ii. (1864) 29 Dr. Whewell classes the science of language as one of the palaetiological sciences.

¶ **Palaetite** (pālīlīt, || *pālīlīt*) *Archæol.* [f. *palaetite*, ad. It. *palaetita* a fence of piles, f. *palo* stake, pile + *fitta* fixed, driven in; (Florio, 1611, has *palaetita* = *palaetita* 'a foundation of piles' in water-works': see PALIFIGATION)] A hut of prehistoric age built on piles over the water of a lake; a lake-dwelling (in Switzerland or N. Italy).

1822 in I. DONNELLY *Atlantis* 243 We must look, then, beyond both the Etruscans and Phœnicians in attempting to identify the commerce of the Bronze Age of our palæfites. 1893 *Amer. Cath. Q. Rev.* Oct. 191 About forty years ago special attention was directed by Dr. Keller to the Palaetites or Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West II.* 87 In the lake is a cranogue, or subaqueous cairn, on which was formerly a palaetite dwelling.

Palagonite (pālīgōnīt) *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Palagonit* (Waltershausen, 1846), f. *Palagonia* in Sicily, one of its localities.] A volcanic rock of vitreous structure, allied to basalt. *Palagonite-tuff*, a 'tuff' or porous rock composed of fragments of basaltic lava and palagonite.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The hill is composed of Palagonite tuff. 1879 RUTLEY *Swiss Rocks* xiii. 272 Under the microscope palagonite appears as a perfectly amorphous substance. 1896 CHESTER *Names of Min.* *Palagonite*, a basaltic tuff, formerly considered a mineral species.

Hence **Palagonitic** (-ītik) a, pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 189/2 Lavas and scoræ of anorthitic character, palagonitic tuffs, and basaltic ashes.

Palais, obs. f. PALACE, var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palaisade, -ado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Palamede: see PELAMTD.

Palamedean (pālāmīdiān), a. *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Palamedea*, fancifully f. Gr. *Παλαμήδης*, one of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy.] Of or belonging to the genus *Palamedea* or family *Palamedidae* of birds, the type of which is the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*.

¶ **Palamie**, *Obs.* [a. F. *palamie* (Liebault, 16th c.), 'the bloudie rifts; a disease, or impostumation in the roofo of a horses mouth' (Coigr.).] An abscess in the palate of a horse.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* i. xxviii. 193 *margn*, The palamie or bloudie chops in the palate.

¶ **Palampore** (pālāmpōr) Also 7-9 *palempore*, 9-pour. [Derivation uncertain.]

Yule and Burnell suggest a corruption of a hybrid (Hind and Pers.) *palāmpōr* bed-cover; which occurs as *palāmpōr* in an Indo-Portug. Dict. of 1727. But Mr. Pringle (*Madras Selections* ser. iv. 72) suggests derivation from

Palampur in Guzerat, 'which seems to have been an emporium for the manufactures of North India'. Perhaps these words have been confused.]

'A kind of chintz bed-cover, sometimes of beautiful patterns, formerly made at various places in India' (Yule and Burnell).

1608 FEYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 34 Staple Commodities are Calicuts white and painted, Palampores, Carpets, Tea. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1868) 51 These were only the dangling palampores and variegated tatters of his gay retinue. 1873 BYRON *Gaonr* 666 A stain on every bush that bore A fragment of his palampore. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* i. 187/2 The chintz and palampore of India long continued to be the prototypes of European printed calicoes. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 98 The celebrated *palampores*, or 'bed-covers', of Masulipatam, which in point of art decoration are simply incomparable.

¶ **Palander** (pālāndr), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *palandre*, 7 *palendar*; pl. 6 *palandrie*, 7 *palandarie* [app. ad. It. *palandra*, *palandaria* (Florio), 'a kind of flat bottomed Baiges or Ships' used in time of war to transport Horses', etc., Sp. *palandrie*, 16th c. F. *palandrie*, med. L. (14th c.) *palandaria* (Jal). Origin unascertained.]

1. A flat-bottomed transport vessel used esp. (by the Turks) for transporting horses.

1572 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 122 *margn*, Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Ferboats to transport horse. 1603 KNOXES *Hist. Turks* 671 Solyman had by night sent over certame troups of light horsemen, in great palanders. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Parus's Wars* Cyprus 44 About fifty Palandrie, which are made like small Gallies, much covered, containing about a hundred Horse a pece. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. Lx.* The chargers... were embarked in the flat palanders. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii. They [the Venetians] would furnish palanders and flat vessels to transport 4500 horses.

2. A fire-ship, and in 17th c. a bomb-ketch.

1566 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turk Wars* 34b. They tawed the palandre after them at y^e sterne of some of their galleys. 1693 *London Gaz.* No 2867/1 They [the French] could not bring on their Palanders, or Fireships, to make any attempt upon the Spanish Ships. *Ibid.* No 2878/2, 4 Ketches or Palanders carrying Mortar Pieces.

¶ **Palank, -ka**. [a. F. *palanque*, It. *palanca* 'a defence made of great poles or stakes'; so Pol. *palanka*, Roum. *palanca*, Turkish *palanqah*. The med. L. forms *palanga*, *phalanga* (Du Cange, Korting) appear to be from Gr. *παλῆς*, *phalays* trunk, log, pole. The *pal-* forms may be influenced by L. *pala* stake.]

A kind of fortified camp: see quot. 1853.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 302 [They] hop'd to make themselves masters of the suburb and palank on the other side the river. 1853 STROUVER *Atl. Encycl.* *Palankas*, a species of permanent entrenched camp, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses, in which the ramparts are reveted with large beams, so as to form a strong palisade.

¶ **Palankeen, palanquin** (pālānkīn), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *palanchin*, *pal(l)anchine*, *palanchin*, 7 *palankine*, -quine, *palenquine*, *palanquin*, (*pollankan*, *palamkin*, -keen, *palakin*, *pallaquin*), 7-8 *palankeen*, *palenkeen*, 8 *palenkeen*, 7- *palankin*, *palanquin*, 8- *palankeen*. Also *Se. 7 palanke*, -ka, 7-8 *palankees*, 8 *palanke*. See also PALKEE. [orig. a. Pg. *palanquin* (1515 in Correa *Lendas da India*), whence also It. *palanchino*, Sp. and F. *palanquin* (1611 in Hatz-Darm), repr. an E. Ind. vernacular word **pālānkī*, cf. Malay and Javanese *palangkū* 'litter or sedan' (Crawford), Hindi + *pālākī*, *pālki* 'palankeen', f. Skr. *paryanka*, *palyanka* couch, bed, *pālī* *palanko* 'couch, bed, litter, or palankin' (Childes), Hindi and Marathi *palang* bedstead, couch. The final nasal appears to have been a Portuguese addition as in *mandarin*, and is often absent from the forms given by early travellers, as also from PALKEE.

There is a curious resemblance between this and the Sp. *palanca* -L. *phalanga*, pole to carry a burden, cow-staff, whence *palanquin*, a bearer, one of two who carry a burden between them on a pole, which some earlier writers held to be the source of the E. Indian word. Yule & Burnell suggest that the Portuguese may have associated the two.]

A covered litter or conveyance, usually for one person, used in India and other Eastern countries, consisting of a large box with wooden shutters like Venetian blinds, carried by four or six (rarely two) men by means of poles projecting before and behind.

a. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. C. Frederick's *Voy.* 10 (12) Making ready to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the way. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Luscholeia* i. xv. 27/2 Great and thicke reeds, which are used in India to make the Palanchins, wherein they carry the women. 1612 R. COVERTS *Voy.* 37 He is brought vpon an Elephant. and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. 416 Set it in a Palamkin, which was borne by the chiefe men of the Towne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 218 They caused themselves to be born in Palanchins or Arm-chairs, upon the shoulders of other Priests their inferiours. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 84 Sometimes carried in Palanchins, which are a kind of Litters or Sedans, carried by two men upon their shoulders with a bar. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Palakin* (from the Spanish *Palanquin* a Porter). 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 690/2 Then the Empress's Palankin or Litter. 1785 in *European Mag.* (1786) LX. 177 They handed us each to a fly palankeen. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Song Sol.* iii. 9 King Solomon made him-

self a palanquin. 1885 A. Dobson *Sign of Lyre* 177 Behold the hero of the scene, in bungalow and palanquin
 1865 TERRY in *Purchas Pilgrims* II ix. vi. § 3 1475 Carried upon mens shoulders... in a slight thing they call a Palanke
 1848 *Ibid* § 4. 1481 His [Great Mogol's] Wives and Women of all sorts are carried in Palankas, or upon Elephants. 1738 (G. SMITH) *Curious Relat* II. 504 He is carried on a stately Palanque 1747 *Genl Mag* 341 The enemy lost 2 chests of arms, their provisions, palankees
 b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palankeen-bearer*, -*boy*, -*phaeton*, -*pole*, etc.

1858 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 34 Ambling after these a great pack, the Palankeen-Boys support them. c. 1813 Mrs SHERRWOOD *Asah & Lady* xii. 73 One of the palanquin-bearers came into the verandah. 1837 *Let. fr Madras* (1843) 89, I have had all the palanquin-boys, who are the best housemaids here, hard at work *Ibid* 165 He put his shoulder under the palanquin-pole, and set off with his song again. 1877 *Black Green Past* xvi. (1878) 368 The roof of our palanquin-phaeton was of blue cloth.

Hence *Palankeen*, -*quin* v *intr.*, to travel in a palankeen. also to *palankeen* it.

1832 *Examiner* 340 1/2 They are content to hookah and palanquin it. 1840 E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. in For. Lands* II. vi. 210 About one month's marching, or rather palankeening, brought me to Madras. 1845 HOOD *To Lady on Def. India* vi. Go to the land of slaves and palankeening

Palantine, -*yne*, obs forms of **PALATINE**.

Palat (pæl'it), a rare. [ad L. *pālātus*, f *pālātus* stake. see -AR.] Of the nature of, or resembling, a pale or stake.

1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* II. III. x. (1737) 427 On the Foot of the Palat Part of the Cross. 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Palatis*, palat

|| **Palas**, **pulas** (pālās). Also *pā*, *pulash* [Hindī *pālāḥ*, *pālāḥ*, Skr. *pālāḥ*] The DHAK-tree of India (*Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*). *Palas kino*, the kino yielded by this tree, Bengal kino.

1799 COLTBRIDGE in *Life* (1873) 407 note, *Butea frondosa*, named *Palas*, or *Dhak*. 1841 ELLIOTT *Ind. Ind* I. III. xi. 343 Spaces of several days' journey across covered with the *palas* or *dak* tree, which in spring loses all its leaves and is entirely covered with large red and orange flowers, which make the whole of the hills seem in a blaze. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 183 The *Dhak* or *Pulas* of India. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 685 1/2 The *Palash* tree, is considered the most suitable tree for the production of lac

Palas, obs form of **PALACE** sb 1 and 2.

† **Palasin**, a. Obs. rare In 5-syn [a. OF. *palasin*, *palasin*, f. *palais* **PALACE** sb 1; cf. **PALADIN**.] Belonging to the palace or court. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 686a These Abbess and eke bygyns These gret ladies *Palasyns* [F. *dames palasines*].

Palastre, obs f. **PALESTRA**. **Palasy**, -s10, obs f. **PALSY** **Palat**, obs. f. **PALATE**, **PALLET**.

Palatable (pæl'itəb'l), a. [f. **PALATE** sb and *v.* + -ABLE]

1. Agreeable to the palate; pleasant to the taste; having a good flavour; savoury.

1669 W SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym* 165 Spirit of harts-horn is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. viii. 220 An almost constant supply of fresh and palatable food. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv. Ask the ladies to stop to supper, and have a couple of lobsters and something light and palatable.

2. fig. Pleasing or agreeable to the mind or feelings; acceptable; that is or may be 'relished'.

1883 KENNETT *Tr. Evans on Folly* 53 Truth is seldom palatable to the ears of kings. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* I. i. This counsel [was] by no means palatable. 1831 CARVILLE *Sart. Res.* in vii. Such Fighting-titles will cease to be palatable.

Hence **Palatability**; **Palatableness**; **Palatably** adv.

1886 *Voices* (N Y) 16 Dec. (Advt.), Its medicinal value and palatability were not impaired. c. 1700 W GINSON *Farrar's Dispens* II. III. (1734) 112 These are seldom or never used otherwise than in Substance, for Palatableness. 1770 *New Dispens* 336 1/2 Greater regard being here had to palatableness than medicinal efficacy. 1679 *Flor. Oxfor.* 37 Other waters that are palatably salt. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 426 A way of dressing mushrooms palatably.

Palatib (pæl'itəb), a. and sb. [a. F. *palatib* (1752 *Dict. Trévoux*), f. L. *pālāt-um* palate + -AL]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. Pertaining to the palate; = **PALATINE** a. 1.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Palatal*, pertaining to the palate. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1842) II. 19 Bill having the palatal knob very large. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxi. 358 A terrestrial reptile having numerous palatal teeth. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 260 [In Mammalia] The premaxillary, maxillary and palatine bones possess palatal plates which constitute the hard palate
 b. *Conchol.* (See quot.)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 *Pupa Uva*. Shell aperture rounded, often toothed (Dr Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl; those on the outer lip, 'palatal'.)

2. *Phonetics* Of a consonant or vowel sound Produced by placing the tongue against the palate, esp. the hard palate. The palatal consonants are formed further forward in the mouth than the velar or gutturals, and are approximately our (k', g', x', ɣ', and y)

In the Devanāgarī or Sanskrit alphabet the palatal consonants are those of the second row *c, ch, j, jh, ñ*, with the semivowel *y* and sibilant *ç*, the name is almost given to the sounds into which these have passed in modern Indian languages *Palatal vowels* are our *i, e, i, e, e, e*, more commonly called *front vowels*.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Palatal*, uttered by the aid of the palate. 1844 KEY *Alphabet*, etc. 23 In the Sanskrit alphabet, the series of guttural, palatal, lingual, dental, and labial consonants, have an *n* belonging to each class. 1875 WHIRNEY *Life & Lang* IV. 46 A sibilant with following palatal mute. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 60. 146 The palatal semivowel (y)
 B sb

1. *Anat.* Short for *palatal bone*; = **PALATINE** sb 2, 1. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. In their simplest form the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries.

2. *Phonetics*. A palatal sound, usually, a palatal consonant. (See A. 2.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Palatal*, a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate. 1844 KEY *Alphabet*, etc. 23 The other letters according to their organs 1st, the guttural and palatals, 2ndly, dentals, 3rdly, labials. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang* 492 The combination *gh* was originally a guttural or perhaps a palatal

Hence **Palatalism**, **Palatal** lity, palatal quality or character.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 64. 171 Different destinies of the combinations *kyā* and *kwā*, according as the palatalism and gutturalism represented by *y* and *w*, attack the consonant or the vowel. 1864 F. HALL in *Lander's Tractate Notes* (1869) 32 A device for preserving the palatality of its *g*

Palatalize (pæl'itəlaiz), v. *Phonetics*. [f. **PALATAL** + -IZE,] *trans.* To render palatal, to modify into a palatal sound; esp., to change the gutturals *k, g*, etc., into *k', g'*, etc., by advancing the point of contact between tongue and palate.

Hence **Palatalized** ppl. a

1867 A. J. ELIUS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. III. § 4. 204 The older French seem to have generally palatalized the Latin *c* before *a* (clampus) from *campus*, whence afterwards (clampus) 1886 *Athenaeum* 25 Dec. 867 1/2 In Russian a vowel like the final *i* palatalizes the preceding consonant. *Ibid*. Traces of these palatalized consonants are seen in 'single' from *sangayn*. 1889 COOK *Stevens' O. E. Gram.* 170 *Mod.* In OE phonology, the palatalized *c* and *g* are often distinguished as *c', g'*, by Bulbring as *c, g*

Hence **Palatalization**.

1853 LIPSUS *Stand. Alph.* 159 The palatalisation of *r* has in several Slavonic languages, passed into a slight *s* substitution. 1867 ELIUS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. III. 206 The palatalisation of a consonant

Palate (pæl'it), sb. (a.) Forms: 4-7 *palat*, *palet*, 5 *palett*, 6-7 *palatte*, 7 *palett*, *palett*, 5-*palate*. [ad L. *pālātum* palate. See also the obs **PALACE** sb 2 a. F. *palais*]

1. The roof of the mouth (in man and vertebrates generally); the structures, partly bony and partly fleshy (see b), which separate the cavity of the mouth from that of the nose.

1384 WYCLIF *Lam.* IV. 4 Cleuede to the tonge of the soukenne in his palet in thurst [ad *pālātum* eius in *sist*]. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 249 The anguysshe of harte dryed so the tongue & palate of the vyrgyn. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guallema's Fr. Chyrurg* 24 b/2 The palate or *Vvula* of the mouth. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xii. 367 (*Vv*) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. 1776 MISS HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 167 To fricasey Ox Palates. 1827 HOGG *Tales & Sk* V. 112 My tongue and palate became dry and speechless. 1844 KEY *Alphabet*, etc. 25 M, n, ng sounds depending partly upon the nose, and partly upon the lips, teeth, and palate, respectively

b. *Bony* or *hard palate*: the anterior and chief part of the palate, consisting of bone covered with thick mucous membrane. *Soft palate*: the posterior part of the palate, a pendulous fold of musculo-membranous tissue separating the mouth-cavity from the pharynx, and terminating below in the uvula; also called *veil of the palate*. *Cleft palate*: see **CLEFT** ppl. a b.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 161 In the bony palate of fish... all powers of distinguishing are utterly taken away. 1821 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Palatum molle*, the soft palate This lies behind the bony palate. 1890 SWEET *Prims. Phonetics* 8 The roof of the mouth consists of two parts, the 'soft' and the 'hard' palate

c. *Falling down of the palate, the palate down*, etc. 'a term for a relaxed uvula' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj* III. II. Your Pallat's downe Sir. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept. My cold and pain in my head increasing, and the palate of my mouth falling, I was in great pain. 1684 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* *Columella*, the swelling of the uvula, or falling down of the palate of the mouth. 1689-8 G. MIZES *Gl. Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Luette*, The palate of the mouth down, *la luette abaisse*

2. Popularly considered as the seat of taste, hence *transf.* the sense of taste.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 87 b. Breed to a sore mouth is sharpe & hard, whiche to a hale palate is swete & pleasant. 1596 SHAKS *Merch* V. IV. 1. 65 Let their palats Be season'd with such Viands. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 184 As soon may the same meat please all palats. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 v. 2 Every different Flavour that affects the Palate. 1823 J. BACKOCK *Dom. Annu.* 15 Meats that require salt, according to the palate of the consumers. 1883 BIBLE (R. V.) *Job* xii. 11 Even as the palate tasteth its meat.

b. *fig.* Mental taste or liking

1435 *Mysn. Fire of Love* 90 Pa haue. be palate of be hart fild with feury of wykkyd lufe, qwarfor pai may not fele swetes of heuenly lufe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. III. 338 Heere the Troyans taste our deer'st repute With their fin'st Pallate. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 Any subject that was not to their palat, they condemn'd. 1748 YOUNG *Nt.* Th. ix. 206 Thou, to whose Palate Glory is so sweet. 1876

Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der* VI. xlii, I heard a little too much preaching, and lost my palate for it

3. *Bot.* A convex projection of the lower lip closing the throat of the corolla of a personate flower, as the snapdragon

This curious use goes back to early botanists, e.g. Tournefort, Dillenius, Linnaeus. It may have arisen from taking *pālātum* in the wider sense of Germ. *gaumen*, Sw. *gömm*, OHG *goumo*, 'interior of the mouth, palate, throat, jaws'. [1772 DILLENIUS *Hort. Eliban* 200 Labium inferius tripartitum cuius palatum grandiuscula productio occupat.] 1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 228 *Palatum*, the Palate, is a Gibbosity or bunching out in the Fauces of the Corolla. 1882 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 248 A bilabiate corolla is Personate, or masked, when the throat is closed, more or less, by a projection of the lower lip called the Palate.

4. *Entom.* The epipharynx of an insect, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. III. 220 Entomological specimens such as . . . tongues, palates, corneas, etc. show best in balsam.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palate-bone*, -*myograph*, -*plate*, -*pleaser*, -*pleasure*, *palate-biting*, -*pleasing*, etc., adjs., † *palate-man*, a man given to the pleasures of the palate, an epicure (so *palate people*)

1812 W. TENNANT *Austier* F. II. viii. Some bring From Flushing's port, the 'palate biting gin. 1797-41 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3.) 138 Each 'palate-bone may. be divided into four Parts. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 124 The horizontal plate of the palate-bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 207 The commonness of 'palate-defect' . . . appears to be largely due to its correlation with some degree of brain-deficiency. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bucks* I. (1662) 128 Whether these tame be as good as wild-pleasants, I leave to *Pallate men to decide. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 277 **Palate-myograph*, an instrument for recording graphically the motions of the soft palate in speaking. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 194 Our 'Palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlic] 1782 MONRO *Anat.* 102 The 'palate-plate is cribriform about the middle. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* III. 52, I will here aduertise all *pallat-pleasers, that they shall sooner surfeit . . . with pork, then with any other flesh. 1611 COTGER, *Swave*, . . . sweet, 'palate-pleasing, delicious. 1657 G. STANLEY *Hal-mont's Vind.* To Rdr, Ridiculous (barely palat-pleasing) toys. 1638 T. WHITTAKER *Blood of Grapes* 48, I speake not phantastically, or from any 'palate-pleasure. 1800 LAMB *Let.* (1886) I. 286 The 'palate-soothing flesh of geese.

† *B. adj.* Pleasant to the palate or taste; palatable. *Obs. rare*

1617 HIERON *Wks* (1619-20) II. 220 The most perfert and palate wine (they say) doth make the quickest vinegar.

Palate (pæl'it), v. *rare*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To perceive or try with the palate, to taste; to gratify the palate with, to enjoy the taste of, relish. Also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 59 You that defend her, Not palating the taste of her dishonour. 1739 R. BULL *tr. Dedicandus Grobianus* 32 What fairest seems and best, when palated, offends th' unwary Guest. 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrys.* sal (1822) II. 299 'This wine?' answered my master, palating it two or three times. 1844 TUPPER *Wines* xxix. 213 The proud, unsullied family of Stuart, could not palate it at all. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. v. § 247 Nothing was to be fed upon as bread, but only palated as a dainty

† 2. To make palatable, to season. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 2 Labouring, with invulgar Ingredients, to palate an ill seasoned Seruice

Palate, obs. or erron. form of **PALLET**

Palated, a. *rare* [f. **PALATE** sb + -ED 2]

Having a 'palate' or taste (of a specified kind). 1804 COLLINS *Scriptor* vi. If kindly palated, with Taste unprejudic'd

Palateless (pæl'itlēs), a. [f. as prec + -LESS] Without a palate, *fig.* void of delicacy of taste

a 1831 A. THOMSON in Butler *Bible Wks* (1883) I. 122 Cries came out from palateless mouths wildly imploring. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. viii. § 6 He delivers his articles to his ravenous customers, palateless, gluttonous.

Palatial (pæl'itēl), a. 1 [f. L. *pālāt-um* PALACE + -AL] Of the nature or character of a palace, pertaining to or befitting a palace; splendid, magnificent (as a building).

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* xii. 271 A very magnificent structure built in the palatial style of those days. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks* I. 12 Palatial edifices, which are better for a stranger to look at, than for his own people to pay for. 1884 *Graphic* 9 Aug. 134 1/2 Some of the most palatial hotels

Hence **Palatiality** (-i-tē liti); **Palatially** adv.

1894 *Harper's Weekly* 17 Apr. 317 In point of 'palatiality' the newly reconstructed house leads the list. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye* or *So* III. 130 Not palatially, but still pleasantly

† **Palatial**, a. 2, sb, obs. irreg. form for **PALATAL**.

1775 ASK *Suppl. Palatal*. 1792 SIR W. JONES *Orig. & Fam. of Nations* Wks 1799 I. 139 Dentals being changed for dentals, and palatals for palatals. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Palatial*, pertaining to the palate; as, the palatial retraction of the tongue *Barrow*.

Palat-ian, a. *rare*. [f. L. *pālāt-um* + -AN.] Of or belonging to a palace; = **PALATAL**.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. 1, The easy chairs, imparted even to this palatial chamber a lively and habitable air

† **Palatiate**, a. *Obs. rare*. Also -at. [f. L. *pālāt-um* + -ATE 2] = **PALATAL** a. 1 Hence † **Palatiate** adv.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 307 The great Palatial Mansion, where the Vicegerent hath his residence. *Ibid.* VII. 366 Palatial Tauerens, the worst whereof, may lodge a Monarch-chicketrayne. *Ibid.* IV. 139 External decorations of fabricks palatially extended

Palatic (pālātik), *a. (sb.) rare.* [f. L. *palatium* PALATE + -ic] Of or belonging to the palace; palatial. *b. sb.* = PALATIAL B. 2.

1566 *Holborn Elem. Speech* 38 The 3 Labial B P M are Parallel to the 3 Gingival T D N and to the 3 Palatic K G Ng. 1588 *Blackwell Mag. XXXII* 590 [15] nullifies the palatic susceptibility. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess towards Crit. Method* 69 Palatic taste is a matter of naive bias.

So † **Palatician** *a. Obs.*, † **Palatician** (pælā-ti'fān) *nonce-wd.* [after *palatium*], one skilled in matters of the palace.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Palatinal*, pertaining to, or that pleaseth the palate. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV 61 A profound palatinal, and musters of the art of combining flavours.

Palatiform (pālātifōrm), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *palatium* + -form] Applied to the tongue of an insect when closely united with the inner surface of the labium.

1826 in Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV 312. 1887 in MAYNE **Palatinal** (pālātināl), *a.* [f. L. *palatium* + -al] Belonging to a palatinate.

1793 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 222 A continued correspondence between the military commanders, the palatinal confederations, and the general confederation.

Palatinate (pālātimēt, pælātinēt), *sb.* Also 7 -at. [f. PALATINE sb. + -ATE], in F. *palatinat* (1611 in Cotgr.).

1. The territory or district under the rule or jurisdiction of a palatine or count-palatine.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Palatinate*, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine or Palatine. 1669 *Land. Gas.* No. 420/1 The Deputies of the Palatinates of Eravslavie, Podolie and Volume have put in a claim for a reimbursement of their Noblesse. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* 11 20 The Realm [of Poland] being divided into Thirty four Palatinates or Governments. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 13/2 The Russian army formed a line in the palatinate of Cracovia. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I v 260 Over Europe there were inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates, regalties, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

b. In England or Ireland A county palatine or palatine earldom: see COUNTY¹ 7, PALATINE *a.* 1 2 *b.* Also applied to American colonies the Proprietors of which had palatine rights.

Such were Carolina, Maryland (1634-92, 1715-76), Maine: see PALATINE *a.* 1 2 *b.* 1 2 *d.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou.* 217 These two [Chester and Lancaster] may be called Lay Palatinats with vs., for also of great antientie are the other two of Durham and Ely, but both Bishops. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Palatinate*, or County Palatine, is a principal County or Shire, having as it were the same authority, as the Palace or Kings Royal Court hath. 1659 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* ix in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep.* 250 To every county there shall be three as y^e hereditary nobility of this palatinate [Carolina]. 1837 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii 35 In all these palatinates [in Ireland] the king's process had its course only within the lands belonging to the church. 1874 *Struvs Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 Two of these palatinates, the earldom of Chester and the bishopric of Durham, retained much of their character to our own day. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* 1. 2 Godwin Swift was made Attorney-General in the palatinate of Tipperary by the Duke of Ormond.

c. The Palatinate, Rhine P., a state of the old German Empire, under the rule of the Pfalzgraf or Count Palatine of the Rhine, one of the seven original electors of the Empire.

It originally included the district immediately dependent upon Aachen, the original imperial capital, but afterwards comprised two districts higher up the Rhine, called the Upper and Lower Palatinate, which are now absorbed in Bavaria and other adjacent states.

1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I 367/2 During the life of the last elector, Ludovic dwelt at Amberg in the higher Palatinate. 1619 LUSHINGTON *Repetit. Sermon in Phoenix* (1708) II. 477 The Catholic is for the Spanish Match, and the Protestant for restoring the Palatinate. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 74 It is said that some messengers shall be forthwith sent to the Emperor to demand the Palatinates and the Electorate, and to give his Imperial Majesty notice of this confederacy. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallia* Wks. 1845 III. 12 Who issues with calm and cruel apathy his orders to butcher the Protestants of Languedoc, or to lay in ashes the villages of the Palatinate. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxviii 205 Germans, fugitives from the devastated Palatinate.

2. An inhabitant or native of the German Palatinate; cf. PALATINE *sb.* 1 5.

1709 *Land. Gas.* No. 4501/3 Proposals for the Encouragement of the Palatinates Transportation into the Province of Carolina. 1890 *Critic* (N. S.) Feb. 51/2 Washington encouraged the importation of the Palatinates who fled from Germany to find peace and comfort in the American colonies.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to a palatinate. 1672 *Perry Pol. Anat.* vi Tracts (1769) 326 There is also a palatinate court in Tipperary. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 75 He procured from the incaution of Charles II. as ample a charter as was ever given to a palatinate state. 1874 *Struvs Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 note. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was transferred to the crown in 1836. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 425 A chief reason for his acceptance of the Palatinate See.

Hence **Palatinate** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make into a palatinate or county palatine.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Ches.* 1 (1662) 171 Lancashire. relateth to Cheshire as the copy to the original, being Palatinated but by King Edward the third, referring the Duke of Lancaster to have his regal jurisdiction.

Palatine (pælātein, -in), *a.* 1 and *sb.* 1 Also 5 *palatyn* (e, 6 *paladine*, (7 -een), 7-8 *palatine*, *palatin*; 7 *paladine*; 5 *palen*-, *palentyne*, 6 VOL VII.

palentine, 6-7 *palentine*, *palantine*, -yne. [a. F. *palatin*, -ine (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad L. *palatin-us* of or belonging to the *palatium* or PALACE, as sb. 'an officer of the palace, a chamberlain'.]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to the imperial palace of the Cæsars; of or belonging to the palace or court of the German emperors, of or belonging to a palace, of the character of or befitting a palace, palatial.

1598 *Stow Surv.* 37 The Citie of London, hath in the East a very great & most strong Palatine Tower. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Palatine*, belonging to a Princes Court, or palace. 1735 HEARNE *tr. Petrus Blesensis* in AGNES Strickland *Queens Eng.* (1842) I 317 Your king. gave himself up to palatine idleness. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 211 In Pluto's gardens palatine. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii vii 372 The pure palatine nature of these is shewn in an excellent treatise abstracted by Pennant.

2. Possessing royal privileges; having a jurisdiction (within the territory) such as elsewhere belongs to the sovereign alone.

a. In Count, Earl (Lord) Palatine: see COUNTY *sb.* 2 (also COUNTY *sb.* 2).

Count Palatine was sometimes used in 17th c. as = (English) *Earl Palatine*, but occurs in Eng. Hist. chiefly as the title of the Pfalzgraf, Palsgrave, or Count Palatine of the Rhine, and esp. of Frederick who married Elizabeth daughter of James I., ancestress of the Royal House of Great Britain, also called, as an elector of the German Empire, *Electoral Palatine*, and sometimes *Prince Palatine*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII 237 b. Came to London Duke Frederike of Baurye Counte Palantyne or Palsgrawe of the Rhyne. c. 1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I 367/2 The elector palatine Ludovic, a Lutheran; his chief abode is at Heidelberg. 1598 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 621/2 A Palsgrave, that is, an Earle Palatine. 1624 SELDEN *Illustr. Dragonis Poly-bib.* xi. 181 William the Conqueror, first created one Hugh Wolfe a Norman, Count Palatine of Chester. 1624 *Hart MS.* 5176, ff. 212 [Ceremonial of the Marriage] On St. John day, the 27 of Decembre Frederick Count Palatin and Elector was affianced and contracted in the Banqueting House at White-hall, in the presence of the King sitting in state. 1640 *Yorks. Union Hon.* 106 Randolph, surnamed Blundeville the sixth Earle Palatine of Chester. 1658 PHILLIPS *v. Palatinate*, One of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palsgrave, or Prince Palatine of the Rhine. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* 11 31 The Daughter of the Princess Palatine. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III.* (1839) 331 Frederick elector palatine, a prince young, high-spirited, and in power not inferior to any of the Protestants. 1818 BYRON *Maseppa* viii, An angry man, ye may opine, Was he the proud Count Palatine. 1900 LARLEY *County Pal. Durham* 2 To-day the queen empress is also countess palatine of Durham. *Ibid.* 218 n. 3 It was said by Justice Newton that the lord palatine, in producing a voucher was acting as the servant of the king's court (*Yearbk.* 19 Hen VI Hil. 52).

b. In County Palatine, Palatine County. see COUNTY¹ 7; rarely used in sense of the (Geiman) PALATINATE. *Palatine earldom*, the territory or dominion of an earl palatine = County Palatine.

1436 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 497/2 The Justices of our said Sovereign Lorde of his Countee Palentyne. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 478/2 That the Countee of Lancast^r be a Countee Palatyn. 1600 BACON *Draught of Proclam.* Wks. 1879 II. xi. 18/2 Neither can we think it safe for us that the County Palatine carrying with itself an electorate, should now become at the disposing of that house [of Austria]. 1639 *Charter of Maine* in BAXTER *Sir F. Gorges* (1890) II. 127 Together with as large and ample Prerogatives Royalties Liberties within the said province, as the Bishop of Durham within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of Durham. 1874 *Struvs Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 363 note. The first creation of a palatine earldom under that name is that of Lancaster in 1351.

c. Of or belonging to a count or earl palatine, or to a county palatine, or palatinate.

1638-9 *Laws Maryland* in *Archives of M.* (1883) I. 48 The Lord Proprietarie shall be allowed all the like prerogatives and Royall Rights as are usually or of right due or belonging to a Court Palatine. 1844 GALT *Rothelan* I. ii. x. 229 The rich palatine city of Durham. 1847 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. 1 7 In a few counties there still remained a palatine jurisdiction, exclusive of the king's courts. 1874 *Struvs Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 364 He [Roger Montgomery] also may have possessed palatine rights.

3. Of or belonging to the German Palatinate.

1644 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 222 His Grace has forgot his refusing to licence the Palatine Confession of Faith. 1695 *Land. Gas.* No. 3139/3 The Palatin Troops are returned from the Upper Rhine. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 The Palatine alliance flattered James with the expectation of acquiring a mighty interest in Germany. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64/2 The elector instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of the Palatine-lion.

b. Of or pertaining to the palatinates: see PALATINE¹ B. 5.

1710 Gov. R. HUNTER in *N. Y. Col. Docs.* (1855) V. 165 We want still three of the Palatin Ships and those arrived are in a deplorable sickly condition.

B. sb. [elliptical uses of the adj. (which began already in L.).]

I. l. As proper name: short for Palatine Hill, *Mons Palatinus*, at Rome. (See PALACE *sb.* 1).

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Palatine*, may also be taken for the Hill Palatinus in Rome. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* 1st. I. 229 Of the Circus Maximus we can still trace the shape, in the hollow between the Palatine and Aventine.

II. Repr. L. *palatinus* officer of the palace, and senses thence historically arising.

2. An officer of the imperial palace; orig. the chamberlain, the mayor or major of the palace; a chief minister of the empire.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1631) 313 Constantine the Great. caused this proclamation to be made. If there be any that assureth himself he can truly. prove anything against any of my Judges, Barles, Friends or Palatines, let him come safely, and informe me. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 27 Publique Notaries are to be made only by the Emperor, his Palatines, or such like. 1679 EVERARD *Pict. Princes Europe* 28 The Election of a Palatine or Major of the Palace, who was the Consul and Head of the People.

b. Hence, by development of the authority delegated to such officers of the palace. A lord having sovereign power over a province or dependency of an empire or realm, a great feudatory; a vassal exercising royal privileges in his province.

Applied esp. in the Middle Ages to the rulers of Hungary, the great lords of Poland and Lithuania, Counts Palatine of Germany, Burgundy, etc.

1592 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 250 To stir up the kinge of Polland and greatest palatinnes and princes of power in Luttania. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 72 Many other great Princes namely Henry Palatine of Rhine, with some others. 1650 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 402 Saros Patak, where the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria, subject to Bethlen Gabor, usually keeps his residence. 1659 J. WRIGHT *tr. Cassius' Nat. Paradoxi.* 3 Certain great Officers, named Castellans and Palatines, who are little Sovereign Lords, or Petty Kings, every one in his own Territorie. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 157 Poland is both Governed and Possessed by some very great Persons or Potentates, called Palatines. 1693 *Men. Cui. Teckely* 1 12 Francis Wesselin was then Palatine of the Kingdom [of Hungary]. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1738) 32 Descended from their Waywodes, or Palatines. 1830 MRS. OPIE 7 Dec. in *Memo.* (1854) xviii 277 The costume of a Polish Palatine, who soon after entered. 1845 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. i. IV. 28/22 There were besides Otho the palatine of Burgundy, the palgraves of Thuringia, Wittenbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

c. In England and Ireland: An earl palatine; the lord of a county palatine.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 107 These absolute Palatinates made Barons and Knights, made their own judges, so as the King's writ did not run in those counties. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1. lxxi. (1739) 189 Divers men had Prisons to their own use; some as Palatines, others of Lords of Franchise, and others by power and usurpation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I v 322 The spiritual Palatine of Durham and the temporal Palatine of Chester stood alone in the possession of their extraordinary franchises.

d. In some of the American Colonies, the title of the Lord Proprietor or senior Proprietor of the province. (Esp. in Carolina: see PALATINATE¹ b.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1669 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* ii in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep.* 258 The eldest of the lords proprietors shall be palatin, and upon y^e decease of y^e palatin y^e eldest of the seven surviving proprietors shall always succeed him. *Ibid.* xxviii 261 Y^e Palatin's Court, consisting of y^e Palatine and y^e other seven proprietors. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *New Descr. Carolina* 12. 1808 D. RAMSAY *Hist. S. Carolina* I. ii. 32.

3. *pl.* In reference to the later Roman Empire. The troops of the palace; the prætorians.

1530 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26/2 With joyful cries The all triumphing palatines of scies Salute thy rising. 1781 GIBSON *Deed. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 36 From the reign of Constantine a popular and even legal distinction was admitted between the Palatines and the Borderers; the troops of the court, as they were improperly styled, and the troops of the frontier. 1788 *Ibid.* xli. IV. 21 Belisarius was instructed to compute the military force of palatines or borderers that might be sufficient for the defence of Africa.

4. The territory ruled by a palatine, a county palatine or palatinate *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ire.* in *Holmshead II.* 124/2 He. used his authority to decide matters in and throughout the palatinate of Kerrie. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1845) 18 This county [Kerry] was a Palatinate to the Erie of Desmond, the liberties and royalties whereof caused him to grow insolent above measure.

5. An inhabitant or native of a palatinate.

In quot. 1610, applied to inhabitants of Chester, in those from 1709 onwards, to the refugees from the Rhine Palatinate, in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies.

1610 *Chester's Tr.* Ded. 3 We (poore Palatines) from our best hearts. object to thy eye, The fruit of rich Loues industrie. 1708 *Land. Gas.* No. 4438/2, 10000 Palatines are ord^rd to march towards the Moselle. 1709 in PICTON *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 23 Thirty persons of the poor Palatines. *Ibid.* The Palatines lately receiv^d into this burrough. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. 1 70 The British Colonies have received many emigrant Palatines and Saltzburghers from Germany. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 485 It was idle, they said, to talk about the poor Huguenots or the poor Palatines.

III. 6. [a. F. *palatine*; so called (1676) from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans: see LITRÉ.] A fur tippet worn by women. Also *palatine tippet*.

1686 *Land. Gas.* No. 2132/4 Lost, a black laced Palatin with Diamond Tags upon black Ribbon. a 1687 *Cotton Scarron*, *Ann.* ii. (1692) 63 (D.) With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty, With tippet pallatene and setttee. 1745 *Genl. Mag.* 54 An ordinance has been published at Copenhagen. prohibiting the wear of all ribbons, palatines, womens handkerchiefs, &c. imported from abroad. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi. 1 A sable palatine tippet. Should be worn with this dress for the promenade. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Daughters* II. xvi. 72 Had not Mademoiselle permitted Bertha to accompany her and Fraulein Lebrunn to purchase their new muffs and palatines?

Palatine (pæl'itēn, -in), *a*, *2* and *sb* ² [a. F. *palatinus*, -ine (Cotgr 1611), f. L. *palāt-um* PALATE]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.*, etc. Of or belonging to the palate, situated in or upon the palate. 1656 [see 2]. 1720 HALE in *Phil Trans* XXXI 7 These Glands receive different Names, according to the Part they belong to; as Labial, Buccal, Palatine. 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 354 Angulus, no palatine teeth. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 73 The maxilla sends inwards a large horizontal process called the palatine plate.

b Produced by malformation of the palate. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 429 The obscure palatine voice can only be assisted by filling up the fissure in the palate with a silver plate.

+2 Phonetics = PALATAL A. 2 *Obs* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Palatine*, of or belonging to the Palate. Hence, Palatine letters are such as are pronounced by the help of the Palate, as G T R etc. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng Gram* 285 Guttural, Palatine and Labial sounds. 1773 MONROD *Language* (1774) I III. 415. 675 In Greek, γ, κ, χ are all palatine consonants.

B sb 1. *Anat.* (pl) Short for *palatine bones*. The two bones, right and left, which form the hard palate.

1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Circ Sc, Organ Nat* I 178 The pleurapophyses are called 'palatines'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat.* 461 In front of the pterygoid lie the palatines.

+2 Phonetics. = PALATAL B 2 *Obs* 1656 Wallis's *Acc Pass Life in Hearne's R Brunne* (1725) App 1 to Pref 166 Some letters were Labials, some Dentals, some Palatines, and some Gutturals. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arabic Gram* 8. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 434. The consonants gutturals, compounds, palatines, dentals, and labials.

Palatineship. *rare*. [f. PALATINE sb. 1 + -SHIP] The office of a palatine or count palatine. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg Necess* 424 Our Nation was not without its Local Count Palatines as those of Chester, Lancaster, Pembroke, and the Palatineships belonging to the Bishops of Durham and Ely.

+ Palatine ss. *Obs* [f. as prec. + -SS] A female palatine, the wife of a (count) palatine. 1559 AVLEMER *Harboure F* 13, Conrad Palatin, left behinde him one only daughter Agnes, which was Palatinesse. 1653 J. WRIGHT *tr Camus Nat* *Padaox* xi. 288 The two Palatinesses strove . . . which should render best Offices to the Prisoner.

Palatinoid. [f. as PALATINE *a* 2 (from L. *palātum* palate) + -OID.] A proprietary name for a particular form in which medicines are made up in a cachet of soluble juybe, so as to render them tasteless and easily assimilated.

1890 LANCET 1 Nov. 38 (Adv't) The new tasteless form of administering Nauseous Drugs Palatinoids convey to the stomach Powders in their Natural free state

Palatist. *rare*. [f. PALATE sb. + -IST] A person who studies his palate, an epicure. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv 75, I will plainly deluier my opinion, whateoever the sensuall Palatist shall deeme

Palatitis (pæl'atītis). [f. L. *palātum* palate + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the palate; a form of stomatitis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Palative (pæl'ativ), *a rare*. [f. PALATE sb. + -IVE] Appealing to the palate or taste. 1622 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr Mor.* ii. § 1 Glut not thy sense with palative Delights. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 143/2 The dirge for female voices, is very pleasing . . . but the interest is not maintained to the very end. The last few bars are popular rather than palative

Palato- (pāl'atō, pæl'itō), comb form of L. *palātum* PALATE, in scientific words, chiefly anatomical

Palato-dental (*Phonetics*) *a*, pertaining to palate and teeth, applied to consonants produced by placing the tongue against the palate immediately behind the teeth; *sb*, a consonant so produced.

Palato-glossal *a*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the tongue; *sb*, the palatoglossal muscle or *palatoglossus*

Palato-gnathous (-g'nāthos) *a*. [Gr. γνάθος jaw] affected with cleft palate. **Palato-maxillary** *a* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connecting the palate and the (upper or lower) jaw or jaw-bone

Palato-nasal *a*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the nose. **Palato-pharyngeal** (-fari n-dzāl) *a*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the pharynx; *sb*, the palato-pharyngeal muscle or *palatopharyngus*

Palatoplasty *Surg* [Gr. πλάσσειν to mould], plastic surgery of the palate. **Palato-ptyergoid** (-pte r'goid) *a*, belonging to the palatine and pterygoid bones; *sb*, a bone composed of these united

Palato-ptyergo-quadrata *a*, pertaining to the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones; *sb*, a cartilaginous structure representing these in certain fishes. **Palato-quadrata** (-kwō'drāt) *a*, pertaining to or combining the palatine and quadrate bones; also *sb*. (sc. bone, cartilage). **Palatorrhaphy** (pæl'atō'rāfi) *Surg* [Gr. ράφει suture] see quot.

1844 *Key Alphabet*, etc 55 D is the medial letter of the order of dentals, or 'palato-dentals'. *Ibid.* 99 T is the thun letter of the dental or palato dental series. 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Palatoglossal fold, the anterior pillar of the fauces

1782 Monro *Anat.* 92 Each of the two 'palato-maxillary

[sutures] is at the back part of the side of each nostril. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 76 The palato maxillary apparatus. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anat.* 448 A firm framework for the 'palato-pharyngeal cavity'. 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Palato-pharyngeal fold*, the posterior pillar of the fauces. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet* II 278 'Palatoplasty'. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ Sc, Organ Nat* I 235 The 'palato-ptyergoid process'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Annu. Life* 396 The palato-ptyergoid of *Urodela* appears as a continuous membrane-bone subsequently divided. *Ibid.* 413 In the latter [*Holocephali* among *Pisces*] the palato-ptyergo-quadrata cartilage is continuous with the cranium. The palato-ptyergo-quadrata is continuous with the cranium in *Dipnoi*. 1890 ROLLESTON *Annu. Life* 38 The 'palato-quadrata cartilages'. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 135 [In osseous fishes] the palato quadrata arch is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. 1897 MAYNAT *Expos. Lex.*, *Palatorrhaphy, term for the operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate. 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Palatorrhaphy*, the suturing of a cleft palate.

Palaulays see PALLALL

Palaver (pāl'vər), *sb* Also 8 *palaaver*, *g'dial*. *fa-*. [ad Pg. *palavra* word, speech, talk = Sp. *palabra* in OP. *paravoa*, OSP. *paravala*, Diez], It. *parola*, F. *parole* -L. *parabola* parable, in early med.L. 'story, tale, word'. *Palava* appears to have been used by Portuguese traders on the coast of Africa for a talk or colloquy with the natives (quot. 1735), to have been there picked up by English sailors (quot. 1771), and to have passed from nautical slang into colloquial use - cf. *Fetish*. *Hotten's Slang Dict.* has *nautic palaver* = 'cease talking', app. corr. of Pg. *não tem palavra* = 'have or hold no speech']

1. A talk, parley, conference, discussion: chiefly applied to conferences, with much talk, between African or other uncivilized natives, and traders or travellers.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy Guinea* 103 He found it as the Fetish-Man had said, and a Palaver being called, Peter recovered two Ounces of Gold Damage. 1791 GOLDSM. *Prod. to Craddock's Zobeide* 28 (*Spoken in the character of a sailor*) No doubt they're all barbarians I'll try to make palaver with them though. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi, Next morning a solemn palaver (as the natives of Madagascar call their national convention) was held. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Rastell* xxiix, Now take the other sofa, and let us have a long palaver, as the Indians say. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI 345 Like the word palaver, which Portuguese discovered lent to the dusky natives of Western Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 352 'How long does a palaver usually take to talk round here?' I ask. 'The last one I talked', says Pagan, 'took three weeks'.

2. Applied contemptuously to (what is considered) unnecessary, profuse, or idle talk; 'jaw'. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red Rover* (1812) I. 265 Damme, said the outlaw, none of your palaver. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I Wks. 1799 I. 173 Let's have none of your palaver here. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* V. 272 It was probably as well that I did not make too great a palaver. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ix 170 One's right to send one's 'twenty-thousandth part of a master of tongue-tence to National Palaver'. 1885 R. GARNETT *De Quincey's Confess* Intro 3 [De Quincey's] besetting sin is palaver—not however imbecile garrulity, but the expatiation of the princess whose lips dropped diamonds

b Talk intended to cajole, flatter, or wheedle.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix ix (Rildg) § 5 What is the meaning of all this palaver? 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* III 1 (1862) 195 The peculiar style of palaver the unique flattery with which the gipsy accosts you. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Palaver*, uncouth politeness, exaggerated civility expressed in words. 'Hey'd sich a lot o' falaver with him'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palaver-court*, -house, -man, -room.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy Guinea* 53 So much as he can prove at the Palaver Court, to have been defrauded of. *Ibid.* 63 Every Town hereabouts had a Palaver-Room. *Ibid.* 74 The Palaver-Man [demands] xos. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I v 85 The Africans hold their meetings in the būree, or palaver house. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat Afr* vi 50 The chief's house and the palaver-house are larger than the others.

Palaver (pāl'vər), *v*. Also 8 *dial* *fa-*. [f. prec. (There is no corresponding vb in Pg. or Sp.)]

1. *intr.* To talk profusely or unnecessarily, to 'jaw', 'jabber'; to talk plausibly or flatteringly. (In quot. 1877, to hold a colloquy, to parley)

1733, 1764 [see PALAVERING below] 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xvi, And palaver in French gibberish? 1792-3 in *Spirits Pub. Jnls* (1799) I. 379, I heard Mr. Thelwall palaver one day. 1840 BARRAM *Engl. Leg. Spectre* *Tap* *anytown* (1882) 342 [I] had no time to stop palavering with him any. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 285 The worthy man, having spent all day in Assouan, visiting, palavering, bargaining, was now going home.

b. trans. with what is spoken as obj.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Telling her nursery tales and palavering the little language for her benefit.

c. trans. To talk out of or into something; to talk (any one) over, by palaver.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 170, I won't be palaver'd out of my prerogative. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 125 They easily palaver themselves into ladies' favours. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay Wks* 182a IV. 418 No palavering me over with 'my dear friend'.

2. *trans.* To treat with palaver, to flatter, wheedle. 1785 GROSE *Diet V* T. *Palaver*, to flatter. 1813 W. H. IRELAND *Scrimshaw* 149 To write silly odes, and palaver the great. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I vii 214 Dodd never spoke to his officers like a ruffian, nor yet palavered them.

Hence *Pala-vering* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1733 *Revolution Politics* II 53 Here's Bo-Peep.—Pious falaveing.—A Protestant Mask under two Faces. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* II Wks. 1799 I. 179 Have a caution that [he] . . . does not cajole you, he is a damn'd palavering fellow. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xx, A truce with all this palavering. 1822 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II v 97, I could sue to her as a palavering Irish beggar sues for alms.

Palaverer (pāl'vər-ər). [f. prec. vb + -ER 1] One who palavers. So (*nonce-words*) **Pala-verist**, one given to palaver; **Pala-verment**, verbiage.

1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett* (1873) 31 They are Irish palaverers, and the truth is not in them. 1816 CHALMERS *Let in Life* (1852) II iii. 66 Floundering its uncertain way through amongst the palaverments of law. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag* XI. 485 He is contented to be a critic—that is, a palaverer. 1873 LIVINGSTONE in *Blackw. Life* xiii (1880) 268 See to what a length I have run. I have become palaverist.

|| **Palay** (pāl'ay). Also *pala*. [Tamil *palay*] Name of two East Indian shrubs or trees with milky juice; *a. Cryptostegia grandiflora* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*), which yields a flax-like fibre and a kind of caoutchouc; *b. Wrightia tinctoria* (N.O. *Apocynaceae*), which yields an inferior kind of indigo (*pala indigo*).

1866 *Treas Bot* 836 *Palay*, an Indian name for *Cryptostegia grandiflora*. *Ibid.* 1237 An inferior kind of indigo, prepared from the leaves of *Wrightia tinctoria* in some parts of Southern India, is called *Pala Indigo*, from *Pala* or *Palay*, the Tamil name for this and some allied milky trees. The wood of the *Palay* is beautifully white, close-grained, and ivory like, and is commonly used . . . for making toys.

Palayl, *erron* f. POLAYL, poultry.

Palays, *obs.* f. PALACE, var. PALIS *Obs*.

Palazado, *obs.* f. PALISADO

Palde, *obs.* f. PALLED *Paldron*, var. PAULDRON.

Pale (pāl), *sb* 1. Also 5 *pal*, *payll*, 6 *palle*, *payl*, *Sc* *pall*, 6-7 *palle*, *pail*, 7 *payle*. [a. F. *pāl* (15th c. in Littré), ad L. *pālus* stake; = It. *Sp* *palo*, Pg. *pao*]

1. *orig.* A stake; a pointed piece of wood intended to be driven into the ground, esp. as used with others to form a fence; now, usually, One of the upright bars or strips of wood nailed vertically to a horizontal rail or rails to form a paling (cf. *pale-board*, 1483, in 8)

[1347 *Rolls of Parit* II 169/x Estopez & transveizer par goors, molins, piles, & pales par chescun Seignur contre sa terre demaigne.] 1382 WYCLIF *Zech* x. 4 Of hym corner, and of him a litil pale [Vulg. *basillus*], of hym bowe of batel. c. 1400 *Deutr. Troy* 550 Pals have þat piglit, with pittis and caves. c. 1440 *Promys Part* 378/a Pale, for vnyngs, *basillus* 1530 PALSOR 251/t *Pav* or a stake, *piro* 1555 *EDEN Decades* 177 Inclosyng it with stakes or pales as his owne. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 165 With a quick-set hedge enclosed round, And pales of heart of oak the hedge without Set close together, and stuck deep i' th' ground. 1766-72 H. BROOKER *Pool of Qual* (1809) I. Pref. ix They stand like pales about a park. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* iii 374 In that small house, with those green pales before. 1821 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 181. 62 Pales, cleft pales, or pale boards may be used to complete the fencing

+ *b.* The stake (*palus*) at which Roman soldiers practised fighting (Veg. *Mil* I xi, II. xxiii.). *Obs.* 1622 *Br. Hall Heaven upon Earth* vi. 18 As therefore good soldiers exercise themselves long at the pale, and there use those activities, which afterwards they shall practise upon a true adversary.

2. A fence made of stakes driven into the ground, or of upright bars or strips nailed to horizontal rails supported by posts; a paling, palisade. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5831 An overthwert dik, & per-on a pale wel y-poynt. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix 43 Thin enemies schulen enyroune thee with pale [1388 with a pale]. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c. 14 The Abbas and Convent of Berking were bounde to repaire, the pale of the parke of Havering. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 To have a shepefolde made with a good hedge or a pale. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 213 Richmen. inclosed a piece of land by pail, mudwall, or bush, storing the same with divers wilde beasts. 1792 A. YOUNG *12v. France* 535 Herds of deer not confined by any wall or pale. 1810 MISS MITCHELL in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I iv 94 We have received a summons from the under-sheriff . . . given over the pale to William this morning.

b. transf. and *fig.* A fence or enclosing barrier or line of any material. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1564 *Will of H. Lacy* (Morrison & Crimes 2, Somerset Ho.), My standing Mazer of silver gilt, with a pale of silver about the foot. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 110 What words fly, Bold daughter, from thy pale of ivory [i.e. teeth]? 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant* 42 The exterior Monument or pale of great stones. 1809 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 21 Never have I known the world without, Nor ever stray'd beyond the pale.

c. fig. A limit, boundary; a restriction; a defence, safeguard. Sometimes with direct reference to the literal sense, as in *to break or leap the pale*, to go beyond bounds, indulge in extravagance or licence. *Obs.* exc. as in 5

c. 1400 *Deutr. Troy* 13874 The buerne . . . Past over the pale and the pale ythes. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 207 Myt we yett gete onys wthin our pales I trowe we shuld some after putt yt in a preve. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. 22. 134 b. The Cordouque [mountains] out of which the [River] Tiger groweth and extendeth vnto the pales of Tospie the Taur. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* ii. 22 This

is the pale, and preservative of pietie 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg Necess* 515 Nothing within the pale or verge of Reason, or the fancy or imagination of any 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 163 P 14 When the pale of ceremony is broken

3 An area enclosed by a fence; an enclosed place; an enclosure

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 8970 He No more in the mater meltit hym as then, But past furth to his pale 1464 *Rolls of Parl* V 543/2 Closure of certain parcel of the pale of oure Park 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth Wales* (1876) 77 Make Wales the Parke, and plane Shropshire the pale, If pale be not a speciall peece of Parke 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 180 They cut a whole Tree down shoulder'd it brought it into the Pale of their Pagode. 1719 Dr For *Crusoe* I iv, I brought all my goods into this pale 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii 134 One starts there first within a narrow pale.

4 A district or territory within determined bounds, or subject to a particular jurisdiction, e g † *English pale*, the confines or dominion of England, the pale of English law; *spec. b* the *English Pale* in France, the territory of Calais (now only *Hist*); *c*. the *English Pale* (also simply *the Pale*) in Ireland, that part of Ireland (varying in extent at different times) over which English jurisdiction was established † *d*. the *English Pale* in Scotland in 1545-9 (*obs.*).

1560 DAUS tr *Steudane's Comm* 396 b, The French king went out of his owne pale 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xii. 257 The Tarquians overran all the marches of the Roman pale. 1635 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks 1874 II. 199 To breake into my Soueraignes royall pale. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict* s. v. *Palingman*, A Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. 1683 *Brit. Spec* 122 The Britains had also (even within the Roman Pale) for a time kings of their own

b. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* vii 539 A lytle beyonde Guynys, win y' Englysshe pale, was another lyke paulyon pyght for Kyng Rycharde. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* i (1870) 120 The Cornyshe tongue [is spoken] in Cornewall, and French in the Englysshe pale. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 892/1 A great number of men of warre laie at Bullongne, which diuerse times attempted to spoile the English pale.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 75 Upon pretence of the safety of the English pale about Calais 1893 *Archæologia* LIII 289 The Pale extended from Gravelines to near Wissant, and reached inland about six to nine miles

c. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* ii (1870) 132 Ireland is deuoyd in ii. partes, one is the Englysh pale, & the other, the wyld Irish. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Ireland* in *Holinshed* II 95/1 The lord depute marched with the English armie, and the power of the pale to Mautoth 1643 *Declar. Comm. Rob. Irel* to Lord Gormanston and other Lords and Gentlemen of the Pale, all now in Rebellion 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks 1755 V. ii. 52 A various scene of waie and peace between the English pale and the Irish natives. 1892 OLDEN *Ch. Irel* 277 The Pale was not a definite territory, it merely meant the district in which the king's writ ran, and in which the Irish Parliament actually exercised authority

d. 1549 JAS HENRISON *Memo to Somerset* xviii. in *St Papers Edw. VI*, V. if 53 (P R O) Lands lying within the English Pale of Scotland on this syde the straye water of muscellburughe

5. *fig. esp in within (or outside) the pale of*, in which the senses 'limits', 'bounds' (see 2 c) and 'area' or 'region' (see 4) become indistinguishable.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 414/1 The abbote. and xxi monkes went for to dwelle in deserte for to kepe more straitlye the profession of their pale. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T* iv. iii 4 The red blood rains in ye winters pale. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* ii. xii 53 The Diocese of Palestine, which was afterwards enlarged to the pale of the Catholick Church 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vindic* i (1661) 2 For we acknowledge that there is no saluation to be expected ordinarily without the pale of the Church 1788 JEFFERSON *Autobog & Writ* (1850) II. 418 The exercise of foreign jurisdiction, within the pale of their own laws 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. xii. 270 She is out of the pale of all theories, and annihilates all rules. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* (1876) I. ii. 31 The conversion brought England not only within the pale of the Christian Church, but within the pale of the general political society of Europe.

6. *Her* An ordinary consisting of a vertical stripe or band in the middle of the shield, usually occupying one third of its breadth. Formerly also applied in pl. to a number of vertical stripes or divisions on the shield: see *PALLET sb* 4, *PALY a*. *In pale*. said of a charge or row of charges in the position of a pale; formerly also more generally—in the direction of a pale, palewise, vertically. (*Party*) *per pale* said of the shield when divided by a vertical line through the middle.

1486 Bk *St Albans*, *Her D* viij b, If the paly of bothe the colowrs ben not equal thooz armys be not palyt *Id.*, He berith gowlys and y palyis of golde 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii 90 The fiele is of the Pearle, two Spurres in pale, Rubye *Id.* 123 He beareth Veit and Sable, paited per pale vndade, two Towers embatled Dargent 1614 DAY *Dyall* vi. 208 Ther's party per pale, part of yron, and part of clay. 1677 Prior *Oxfordsh. To Rdr* b ij b, If Gules, lineated perpendicularly, or in pale. 1709 HICARNE *Collect* 6 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II 303 The Third window hath Nevill's Arms in Pale with those of the Sea of York 1723 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* (1723) I. 245 On a Chief Bar Nebule A Pale charg'd with a Pelican. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* iv viii, I..marked the sable pale of Mar 1867 BOUTELL *Eng. Her* (1875) 34 A shield may be divided into any number of quarters by lines drawn per pale and per fesse, cutting each other.

† b A vertical stripe on cloth, etc. *Obs.* c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Name* iii 750 But what art thou that seyst this tale, That werest on thy hose a pale?

† 7. *Bot. a*. The 'ray' or outer set of florets in composite flowers. *b*. Each of the parts or leaves of the 'impalement'; a calyx-leaf or sepal, or (in composites) a bract of the involucre: = *IMPALER a*. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* i. xi. 19 Flores yellow in the midst, and compassed aboute as it were with a little pale of small white leaues. 1683 RAY *Corr* (1848) 131 Whether naturally a full or double flower, or only consisting of a pale or border of leaues?

b. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. § 4 In the Empalement the Pales or Pannicles of every Under-Order, serve to stop up the Gaps made by the Recess of the Upper.

8. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pale-board* (see sense 1), *-cleaver* (who makes cleft pales), *-fence*, *-row*, *pale-enclosed* adj. See also *PALEMAN*, *PALEWISE* 1483-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 93, 12 plaustat de lex payll-bordes 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 106 The Mastholme maie also be made in Wanscot, and Pale boorde 1578 *Faversham Par Reg* (MS.), Wyllm Smythe, a palle cleuer 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii 51 Take pleasure in thy pale-enclosed Grounds. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Dk of N.* (1886) II. 136 Only the pale-row was valued at £2000. 1889 STOCKTON in *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 300/2 A high pale fence surrounded the house yard

Pale, *sb* 2 Now rare or *Obs.* [*f. PALE a*.]

Paleness, pallor a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 666 The pale her face gan staine. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad* 589 A suddain pale, .. Vsurper her cheekes, she trembles at his tale. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 116 You on whose cheekes Solitude, Prayers, Fasts, and Austerity have left an amiable pale. 1797 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 205 The deadly pale of her countenance increasing 1832 BOWLES *St. John in Patmos* i. 236 The sun is of an ashy pale.

Pale, *sb* 3 *? ad.* [*ad. L. pāla* spade, oven-pale or -peel: see also *PEEL a*.] *a*. A baker's shovel, a *PEEL*. *b*. A cheese-scoop (Simmonds *Diet Trade* 1858)

1728 [sense b is implied in *Palen* 4] 1816 MURR *Mistrey* 46 (E D D) I've gie a cheese, the very wale. To try it ye may bring a pale 1837 *Genl. Mag* Aug 181 The 'Pale' is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven

Pale, *sb* 4 *Bot.* [*ad. L. palca* chaffi.] = *PALRA*. 1866 *Treat. Bot* 836/2 *Pales*, or *Pales*, membranous scales resembling chaff. The inner scales of the flower in grasses are *pales* 1891 OLIVER *Elem. Bot* 45 Wheat Each flower is enclosed between a flowering-glume and a pale

[*Pale*, in *cross-pale*, error for *SPALE*, *SPALL*] **Pale** (*pāl*), *a*. Also 4 *pāl*, 4-6 *pāl* (e, 5 *pāl*), *payll*, 5-6 *Sc. pall*, 6 *Sc. pall* (e). [*ME. a*. OF. *palle*, *pale* (mod. F. *pāle*):—*L. pāludum* pale, *f. pāltere* to be pale.]

1 *a*. Of persons, their complexions, etc. Of a whitish or ashen appearance; not ruddy or fresh of complexion; pallid; wan (either naturally, or temporarily as a result of fear or other emotion)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2404 Ful pale [v r pāl] wex al mi hide c 1350 *Wit. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 866 *Thise*, And pale as box sche was c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x 565 Behaldd his pall face, He kysst him. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* x xxxiv, He starte abak and waxed pale. 1495 JOYNS *Exp. Dan.* v 69 Then was y' kynges face pāl and his cogytacyn so ferely troubled him that [etc.], 1604 SHAKS *Ham* iii. 1 85 The Nature here of Resolution is sickled o're, with the pale cast of Thought 1709 STRELL *Tatler* No 23 p 2 The Man grew pale as Ashes. 1728 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, The Fair Maid of Perth's complexion changed from red to pale, and from pale to red 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. i. 436 Then pale as privet, took she heart to drink.

b generally. Of a shade of colour approaching white; lacking intensity or depth of colour; faintly coloured.

1382a WYCLIF *Rev* vi 8 And loo! a pāl hors; and the name Deeth to him that sat on him c 1400 *Sgr. Yerus.* 743 Sub puttē be prince our his pale wedes A brynye, browded picke. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2004 Euer in point for to perysshe in the pale streyns. 1560 DAUS tr *Steudane's Comm.* 360 b, Three sunnes, one while of a pale colour, an other while as red as bloud. 1630 MILTON *Mas Morning* 4 The yellow Cowslip, and the pale Primrose. 1699 LISTER *Journ. to Paris* 108 The first Writing was tūned so pale, that they took no pains to rub it out 1784 COWPER *Park* iii. 573 The ruddier orange, and the paler lime. 1868 J E A BROWN *Lights thro' Lattices* 27 The pale Grey duskiness of olive foliage.

c. Qualifying adjs. (or *sbs.*) of colour. (Usually hyphenated in attrib. construction)

1598 SHAKS *L. L. L* i. ii 107 Blushing cheekes by faults are bred, And feares by pale white shewne 1717 PRIOR *Alma* ii 334 Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry 1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans* LXXV 12 The eggs of a pale-blush colour 1798 SOUTHEY *Sonnets* xi, And timidly did it hight leaues disclose, As doubtful of the spring, their palest green. 1811 W R SPENCER *Poems* 54 Like thee, whose pale rose lips they press 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, The pale-golden straw.

d. Used to distinguish things of lighter colour than others of the same kind esp. of certain liquors, and flowers or plants

1708 *Diss. on Drunkenness* 6 Numbers of Pale Ales, nam'd after the Brewers that prepare them. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 802 Three different kinds of cinchona bark, the pale, the yellow, and the red 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* VI 162 Oak Fern .. is sometimes called Pale Mountain Polydop.

2 Of something luminous or illuminated. Wanting in brightness or brilliancy; of faint lustre; dim.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* ii. met. iii. 26 (Camb. MS.) Wan the sonne is ryssen the day steres wexeth pale and leseth

hir lyht 14. *Circummissio in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 85 That lyght was pale and nothyng clere 1549 *Compt. Scol* 38 Also fayr dyana, the lantern of the nyght, be cam dym ande pail. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* v 1 125 This night methunkes is but the daylight sickle, It looks a little paler, 'tis a day, Such as the day is, when the Sun is hid 1736 GRAY *Status* i 54 The Sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain 1867 HAYNE *Bk. Sennel* II. 230 Rugged December .. Marshals his pale Days to the mournful dirge.

3. *fig.* (with various implications). Dim, faint, feeble; lacking intensity, vigour, or robustness, fearful, timorous, etc.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet* (1899) 53 Poetes haue made many lyes of the pale kyngdome of Pluto 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, ii Prolog 14 The French shake in their feare, and with pale Pollicy Seeke to duert the English purposes. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* xvi, That the pale name of Priest might shrink and dwindle into the hell from which it first was hurled. 1891 G. MCREDITH in *Academy* (1898) 8 Oct 1/2 My health is of a pale sort at present.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pale-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-hued*, *-leaved*, *-spotted*, *-timid*, *-unsaged*, sometimes *fig* with implication of fear, feebleness, etc., as *pale-blooded*, *-hearted*, *-hivered*, *-souled*, *-spirited* Also advb, as † *pale-dead* (or ? two words), *pale-glimmering*. (See also *PALE-FACE*, *-FACED*.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 739 These pale visaged and carion leane people, I feare them most, meaning Brutus and Cassius 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, iv 11 48 The gumme downe roping from their pale-dead eyes, And in their pale dull mowthes the lymold But Lyes fowle with chaw'd-grasse. 1605 — *Macb* iv 1. 85 That I may tell pale-hearted Feare, it lies. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. ii, Whose cruelty Would with more horror strike the pale-checked stars. 1629 MILTON *On Nativity* xix, The pale-eyed Priest from the prophetic clod 1688 *Land. Gas.* No 2407/4 A Man of a middle size, and pale Complexion'd 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 7 Von overgrown pale-liver'd Rascal 1789 PILKINGTON *View St. Deshay.* 1 417 *Ranunculus hirsutus*, pale-leaved Crowsfoot. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* II xxv. 149 Deronda, who considered Grandcourt a pale-blooded mortal

Pale (*pāl*), *v* 1 Now rare Also 5-7 *paylle*, 6 *Sc. peill* [*a*. OF. *pale-r*, *f. pal* *PALE sb* 1: cf. *L. pālra*, *f. pālus* stake]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales or a fence; to furnish with a fence; to encircle, surround, fence in. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1055 þe kyng dide 3yt pale hit eft 1469 *Paston Lett.* II 337 Ihey shulde payle certene of the Parke of Weverston a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen V* 65b, The Frenchmen diche, trenchen and paled their lodgynges. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 179 Curtius the Consul payled it [the lake] about 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Dk of N.* (1886) II 137 He hath stocked and paled a little park belonging to it. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gardener* 24 A Trellis, or Pole-Hedge, to pale up our Trees. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s. v. *Mahwood-Castle*, K Charles II ordered it to be paled in 1831 *Eastern Ross Farm Rec* 89 in *Lib. Usef. Kn.*, *Husb* III, A hedge was planted, . paled on that side to protect the hedge until it should be able to protect itself.

b *trans* and *fig.* To encircle, encompass, hem in; to enclose as a paling or fence. *Const. in, up.* 1563-87 FORTY A & M (1566) 7/2 Yet it becometh eueñe man there to keepe him, wherein his owne precinct dooth pale him c 1596 *Declar. Pnn. Lady K. Bekeley in Gentl. Mag.* (1879) LXXXIX i. 24 In the first aisle stood the foresaid 70 poor women, paling the passage on either side. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, v Prolog. 10 Behold the English beach Pales in the flood; With Men, Wives, and Boyes. 1850 O SENGWICK *Christ the Life* Ep Ded, He still desired that Justice might be as a River, and never coveted to pale it in as a pond for his private use 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* xxvii, All our possessions are paled up with new edicts every day.

c. With *out*: To shut out or exclude by a fence.

1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 106 All the ground of the earth besides was paled out

† 2. To fix or stretch by means of stakes, to stake. *Sc. Obs.*

1584 *Reg. mag. Sig* 28 Aug. (Rec. Ser.) 225/2 To hail, schutt, peill and draw nettis

† 3. To stripe, to mark or adorn with vertical stripes. *Obs.* (Almost always in pa. pple. see *PALED ppl* a 1 i, *PALING vbl. sb* 1 i.)

4. (See quot.) [Origin uncertain]

1703 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 194 The Method of Paling (as they call it), or Soddering on of Imbost Figures on Leaden Work. *Id.* Suppose a Head in Bass-relief, were to be Pal'd on a Pump cistern for an Ornament. the Plate where it is to be pal'd on must be scrap'd very clean 1734 *Builder's Dict.* II B 7 b. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict* s. v. *Paling*.

Pale (*pāl*), *v* 2 [*ad. OF. pālir* (12th c.), *F. pālir* to grow pale, make pale, *f. pālir* adj. pale; cf. *L. pālir* to be pale, *pāliscere* to become pale. See also *PALL v* 1]

1. *intr.* To grow pale or dim; to lose colour or brilliancy; to become pale in comparison. Also *fig* 13 *E. E. Altst P. A.* 1003 þe calydyne benne withouten wemne, I be bryd table can purly pale c 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb) 1559 Her colour gan to pale in hast. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxx. (Percy Soc) 9a Her gaye whytte colour began for to pale. 1637 G DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 140 The Red Rose pal'd, the White was sol'd in red. 1822 BOWLES *Grave of Last Saxon* i 72 The morning stars began to pale. 1860 J W. WARTER *Sea-Boards & Down* II. 458 All other beauty pales before the Beauty of Holiness. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 138 Must I pale for a stray frailty?

2 *trans.* To make pale, cause to become pale; to dim.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 26 (Br. M. MS.) Pe sterre ydumnyd paleh hir white cheres by þe flamus of þe sonne. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I v. 90 The Glow-worme shewes the Matine to be neere, And gins to pale his vneffectuall fire. 1709 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 26 To. Pale it with Rage, or redien it with Shame. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 287, I can see his sunburnt face not yet paled by a month in London.

† **Pale**, *v* 3 *Obs.* rare. [Derived ult. from L. *pallidus* or F. *paler* (16th c. in Oresme)] = **PALLIATE** *v* 3

c 1400 *Langland's Ceryng* gr. It is an vnperfit cure, but þou maist pale it [L. *palliare*], & do it away, þe stinche with hony waschinge. 1592 *Shakespeare* *Titus Andronicus* I. 1. 106 Sese fro þe verrey cure and turne ageyne to þe forermost cure of þe oyngement of tuteye, whiche þat palyth þe cancre.

Pale, *v* 4 *Obs.* [f. PALE *sb.* 3] *trans.* To cut or scoop (cheese) with a cheese-scoop.

1728 RAMSAY *Poems* XL. 19 The cheese he pales, He prives, its good, ca's for the scales.

Pale, *v* 5 Now *disal* [Origin uncertain. Darlington S. *Cheshire Folk-sp.* has *pale*, a barley-spike or awn but cf. *PAIL* *v* 2] *trans.* To beat (barley) so as to detach the awns. Hence *Paling* *vb* 1. *sb.*; *paling-irons*, an implement with which barley is 'paled'.

1688 R. HOWE *Armoury* III. 141 Paling of Barley, is the beating of it, to get the beards from it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pale*, to beat barley. *Chesh.* 1887 DARLINGTON *South Cheshire Folk-sp.* *Pale* *v* to remove the awns of barley with 'paling-irons'.

Pale, *obs* form of *PAIL* *sb.*, *PALL*.

|| **Palea** (*pāl* lā) Pl.-*æ* (*-i*), *f.* [L. *palea* chaff]

1. *Bot.* A chaff-like bract or scale; *esp.* the inner bracts enclosing the stamens and pistil in the flower of grasses (opposed to the *glumes* or outer bracts), also, those at the bases of the individual florets in many *Compositæ*, the scales on the stems of certain ferns.

1753 [see *PALAECEOUS*] 1760 J. LEE *Introductio* Bot. I. viii (1765) 16 *Palea*, a Chaff, is a thin Substance, springing from the Receptacle to part the Florets. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 (*Compositæ*) *Bractea* when present, stationed at the base of the florets, and called *palea* of the receptacle. 1892 *Palae* of the paleae of Grasses approach the nature of a calyx. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Fossil Bot.* 179 Outer *palea* awned from the base or centre.

2. *Ornith.* A pendulous caruncle on the throat of a bird, a wattle or dewlap. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paleaceous (*pāl* i, *æ*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *palea* (see *prec.*) + *-ACEOUS*] Furnished or covered with paleæ or chaff-like scales; of the nature or consistence of chaff, chaffy.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Receptaculum*, Its surface is sometimes naked, and sometimes paleaceous, all over beset with narrow pointed paleæ. 1816 *Encycl. Perth* V. 639/2 The receptacle is paleaceous. 1845 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 99 *Eichrysum* Yellow paleaceous flowers of long duration. 1874 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196

Palearctic, see *PALAEARCTIC*

Paleate (*pāl* iet), *a.* *Bot.* [ad L. *paleatus*, f. *palea* chaff: see *-ATE* 2] Furnished with paleæ or chaffy scales; chaffy.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 147 When they [the bracts] are present, it [the receptacle] is paleate or chaffy. So † *Paleated* *a.* *Obs.* rare.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paleated*, made or mingled with chaff, full of chaff or straw.

Palece, *obs* form of *PALACE*.

Paled (*pāl* d, *poet* *pāl* ed), *pp* l. *a.* 1 [f. PALE *v* 1 or *sb.* 1 + *-ED*]

† 1. Furnished or marked with (vertical) stripes, striped, in *Her.* = *PALY* *Obs.*

1395 *E. & Wills* (1882) 5 A bed paled blak and whit, with the tapetes of sute. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1375 A preker That bres alle of pourpore, palyde with sylver. c. 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* (1824) 452 All in cotes of scarlet paled with grene. 1574 BOSSEWELL *Armoury* II. 303, Such Armes be called Armes paled, for they be made after the manner of payles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. 11. 6 Buskins he wore Pinckt upon gold, and paled part per part.

2. Enclosed or furnished with pales, fenced.

1537 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 371 The paled garden in the Nastro Mer-shie. 1604 and *Pi. Returne* *Paradise* II. 1. 512 Mussy mewes, where we haue spent Our youthfull dayes in paled languishment. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 20 A little paled garden fringing the cottage. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 51 The paled road 'The only path that freedom's rights maintain'd'.

† *b.* *Bot.* Having 'pales' (PALE *sb.* 1. 7). *Obs.*

1704 *Dict. Rust.* *Paled-Flowers*, those that have leaves set about a head or thum, as in Marigolds.

1784 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paled flowers*

3. Constructed with pales or vertical bars

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 27 The poachers advanced down the ride towards the paled gate.

Paled (as *piec*), *pp* l. *a.* 2 rare [f. PALE *v.* 2 + *-ED* 1] Rendered pale. Hence **Paledness**.

1593 T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* XIX, Eyes in their teares my paled face disclosed. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1882) 55 Seely children, and vnarmed old, And womens rout of feare ypaied hew. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. LXXI, Her doubtful Look, Where Paledness and Blushes mutually Their timorous and graceful station took.

Paled, *obs.* form of *pallid*: see *PALL* *v*.

Pale-face (*pāl* i, *f* s) A person who has a pale face, a name for a white man attributed to the North American Indians or 'red men'.

1822 in G. A. McCall's *Let's try Frontiers* (1868) 72 [At a masquerade ball, a man dressed as] an Indian chief thus accosted him, 'Ah, Paleface! what brings you here?' 1831 *Ibid.* 226 1836 F. COOPER *Mohicans* IV, 'The pale faces make themselves dogs to their women', muttered the Indian, in his native language. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunters* xxxviii. 292 They know it to be the war-trumpet of the pale faces. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour in Amer.* 237 Julius Berge was the first pale-face born here [Whitewater] some fifty-four years ago.

Pale-faced (*pāl* i, *f* s), *a.* Having a pale face; pale in complexion, or (fig.) in aspect.

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 569 Affection faints not like a pale faced coward. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. 11. 15 The pale faced lady of the black-eyed night. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 192 He was humped-back'd, pale-faced [etc.]. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 229 The Indian's inferiority to their pale-faced neighbours. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 743/1 The vast wealth of pale-faced lotos and shrinking water-lilies.

Palefray, *-fray*, *-froy*, etc., *obs* ff. *PALFREY*

Palefrenier, see *PALFRENIER*

Paleiform (*pāl* i, *f* s), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *palea* (see *PALAE*) + *-(i)FORM*] Having the form or appearance of chaff; chaffy. (Mayne, 1857.)

Paleis, *obs* form of *PALACE*, var. *PALIS* *Obs.*

Palely (*pāl* i), *adv.* Also 6 *paly*. [f. PALE *a* + *-LY* 2] In a pale manner, with a pale look or appearance; dimly, wanly.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 237 Thon Cheulet there stode so sady and so paly, without any worde speakyng, that [etc.]. 1718 PENN. *Sandy Found. Shaken* Wks. 1726 I. 250 T. V. came very palyly down the stairs. 1877 MOORE *Lalla R.* *Pure-worshippers* 358 The morn' o'er the Green Sea palyly shines. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. x. 223 If he looked up, it was to see the sky palyly blue.

Pale maille, see *PAIL-MALL*

† **Paleman**, *Obs.* [f. PALE *sb.* 1 + *MAN* *sb.*]

1. = *PALER*

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 372 Item to the pale men of the park of Strivelin in drinksilver, xiiij s.

2. A man of the English Pale in Ireland.

1851 KELLY *tr. Cambrensis Eboracensis* III. 158 note, A feeling for other Irishmen not unlike what the old palemen had against the mere Irish.

Palempore, *-pour*, see *PALAMPORE*

Palen (*pāl* lén), *v.* rare-1. [f. PALE *a* + *-EN* 5]

trans. To make pale, cause to turn pale.

1790 W. TAYLOR *tr. Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* (R.), So turn'd the sun his palen'd visage from the damned deed.

Palendar, see *PALANDER*

Paleness (*pāl* lnes) [f. PALE *a* + *-NESS*]

The condition or quality of being pale, pallor.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 1. 14 þe hyndre of hire bak in palnes of gold [L. *pallore* aur]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/2 Palenesse, of colowre, *pallor*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxi. 273 [11] t'gath away the colour, and bringeth such a palnesse, as is in dead bodies. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introduct.* Melancholic diseases, palenesse, and smallness of pulse. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 8 Her countenance changed to an ashy paleness. 1835 URE *Phil. Manuf.* 395 Natural paleness, and that paleness proceeding from bad health, are readily distinguished by the town practitioner.

Comb. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 429 Then Palenesse-breeding Labours won't yield Sack.

Palenkeen, *obs.* form of *PALANKEEN*.

|| **Palenque** (*pāl* nke), *Jamaica* [Sp., = enclosure] (See *quots*)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, A Palenque is here a place for bringing up poultry. 1873 GARDNER *Jamaica* 80 The little farms called palenques.

Palentine, *obs* form of *PALATINE*.

Paleo:- see *PALÆO*.

† **Paleous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *palea* chaff + *-OUS*] Of the nature of chaff, chaffy.

1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. (1686) 60 This attraction have we tried in straws and paleous bodies.

Palepantz: see *PUNCH* *sb.*, the beverage.

† **Paler**, *Obs.* [f. PALE *v* 1 + *-ER* 1] One who puts up a paling or fence, an officer of a park charged with keeping the fences in repair.

1664 *Mamm. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 275 My master payd to the paler for wagys, vi s. viij d. 1649 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 51 Paler of the Park. 1670 *St. Papers*, *Dom.* 14 The offices of Keeper of the Middle Park and Bushy Park, and of paler thereof. 1800 D. LYONS *Env. Lond.*, *Suppl.* 74 With the custody of the parks, has been held two other offices, called paler of the parks, and mower of the brakes.

† **Palermo**, *Obs.* A wine from Palermo in Sicily.

1584 LYLIX *Campespe* I. 11. 89 O for a Bowle of fat Canary, Rich Palermo, sparkling Sherry. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. 1, Till I set my foot in Sicily again, and drink Palermo.

Paleron, *obs.* form of *PAULDRON*.

Pales, *obs* f. *PALACE*, var. *PALIS* *Obs.*

† **Palesate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. late med.L. *palesare* (Du Cange), ad It. *palesare* 'to reveal, bewray, publish' (Florino), f. *pales* public, in open view. -L. type **paleus*, f. *palam* adv. openly, publicly. Cf. OF. *palarer*, *paltiser* and *palesement* *sb.*, and see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To manifest, reveal.

1673 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 35 The counsell of the Tuks had not palesated itself openly.

Palesman (*pāl* lsmén), *rare*. [f. *pale*'s (PALE *sb.* 1, sense 4) + *MAN*; cf. *dalesman*] = *PALEMAN* 2

1834 P. J. McCall *Irish Nymphs*, *Green Woods of Slew* 27 The Palesmen he vanquished; they parleyed with you.

Paleess, **Paleesser**, var. **PALIS**, **PALISER** *Obs.*

† **Palester**, *Obs.* [f. PALE *v* 1 + *-STER*, or var. of *palesser*, *PALISER*] = *PALER*, *PALISER*

1574 in J. J. Cartwright *Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 74 Fees to the keeper and palester.

Palestra, etc. see *PALÆSTRA*, etc.

Palesy, *-ie*, etc., *obs* forms of *PALSY*.

Palet (*pāl* let), *Bot.* [f. PALE *sb.* 4 + *-ET*. cf. F. *paillette*, dim. of *paille* straw.] = *PALÆA* 1

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 142 *Palets*, also called Chaff, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets on the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of *Compositæ*, and the name is also given to an inner series of the *Glumes* of *Grasses*.

Palet, *obs* form of *PALATE*, *PALLET*.

Paletnology, shortened form of *palæethnology*.

see *PALÆO*:-

1898 BRINTON in Haddon *Study of Man* 493 || **Paletot** (*pāl* lētōt, *pāl* lēōt) [mod. F. *pale-* tot (*pāl*to, in verse *pāl*tō), formerly *palletot* (1403 in Godef. *Compl.*), *palletoc* (1455), *pāl*to (1505), *paleloc* (16th c.), *palletoc* (Colgr. 1611), cf. *palliof* (1483 in Godef.), also Sp. *paletoque*, Breton *pāl*išk: of uncertain derivation: see *PALTOCK*] A loose outer garment, coat, or cloak, for men or women.

1840 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bogues* II. 206 A man of about five-and-twenty, attired in a kind of furred palletot. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 20 Some wore dark blouses, others palletots—a species of light shooting-jacket. 1854 MRS. H. WOOD *Tier Hold* I. xi. 182 She wore a puce silk palletot, as they are called, made coat fashion, and a brown hat. 1892 J. KENT *Racing Life* Ld. G. Cavendish *Bentley* 1. 7 Wearing a light-coloured zephyr palletot above his scarlet [hunting] coat.

Palett, *-ette*, *obs* forms of *PALLET*

Palette (*pāl* let) Forms 7-9 *pallet*, (7-8 *pallat*), 8- *palette*, 9 (sense 2) *pallette* [a. F. *palette* (of which the painter's palette is one of many senses), dim. of *pale* shovel, blade of oar:—

L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel, shoulder-blade; cf. It. *pala* spade, shovel, peel, blade, plate, etc., dim. *paletta* flat spoon, towel, battledore, apothecary's spatula (The Ital word for painter's palette is *tavolozza*, dim. of *tavola*.)]

1. A flat thin tablet of wood or porcelain, used by an artist to lay and mix his colours on.

Its ordinary form is more or less oval, with a hole for the left thumb.

1622 PLACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Having all your colours ready ground, with your pallet on the thumb of your left hand lay your colour upon your pallet thus. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Pallet* [ed. 1706 -et], a thin piece of wood which a Painter makes use of to place his colours upon. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xviii. 34 All things were set, the hour was come, His pallet ready o'er his thumb. 1783 H. BROOKE *Temple of Hymen Poems* (1810) 406/1 On his left hand a palette lay, With many a tint of colours gay. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint* 199 Artists differ greatly in the number of tints they arrange on the palette.

Fig. 1824 GALT *Rothenan* I. II. v. 188 The colours on our pallet consist of the universal elements and properties of the heart. 1868 J. E. BROWN *Lights through Lattice* 28 And now the Spring. From her bright palette brought the emerald of the young corn, and of the indigo.

b. *transf.* The set or selection of colours used by a particular artist or for a particular picture.

1822 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xxi. 238 It is impossible to give Turner's palettes, which probably varied very much at different times. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May 694/2 He has a palette of his own that gives pleasure to a great many artists.

2. A name given to a small rounded plate formerly used in armour to protect the armpit.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 Two circular plates called pallettes, are sometimes fastened to them in front so as to protect the armpit. 1853 — *Non Cokayne Pam.* in *Archæol. Jrm.* 379 A pair of plates to protect the armpit, called pallettes, introduced in the reign of Henry V. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Palettes*

b. The breast-plate by means of which pressure is applied to the hand-dull. see *BREAST-PLATE* 3 *b.*

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† 3. An instrument of wood shaped like a spatula or palette-knife, formerly used for massage. *Obs.*

1857 in DUNGLISON.

4. *Zool.* A disk-like structure in certain animals.

a. *Conch.* An accessory valve in some mollusc.

b. *Entom.* A flat expansion upon the legs of some insects.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cruiser's Anim. Kingd.* 269 (Teredo) The base is furnished on each side with a stony and moveable kind of operculum or palette. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anacon* viii. (1864) 229 The female of the hand-ome golden-and-black *Englesia Surinamensis* has this palette of very large size.

5. A parrot of the genus *Pioniturus* (racket-tailed parakeets): from the appearance of the tail, which with its two long spatulate central feathers suggests a painter's palette and brushes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 407/2 Art. holds forth her willing palette-laden hand to Youth. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 8/2 We have received a new Palette Album giving a series of views in colours of scenery in the English Lake District.

Palette-knife. A thin flexible blade of steel fitted with a handle, of various forms, used for

mixing colours on a palette, for distributing printing-ink on a surface, and similar purposes.

1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil Trans* LI 46 When the ground was near dry, I smoothed it with a pallet-knife. 1811 *Self Instructor* 518 Take your pallet knife scrape your colour together. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint* 199 The Palette-knife, or Spatula, has a pliable blade.

Hence **Palette-knifing**, the use of this tool.

1891 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* v, I know what palette-knifing means.

† **Palew**, *a* (*sb.*) *Obs* Also *pallew* [app a derivative of **PALE** *a*; but the nature of the formation is obscure. The later authors appear simply to follow *Records*] Light or pale yellow.

1547 *Records* *Indic. Ur* viii. 31 Palew and lyght safferne are the best colours. *Ibid* 32 *Ibid* 66 b, After it followyth palew, which is a kynde of light yellow, sum thing lyghter in colour then Crowne golde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 108 The first is *vitellina bilis* of the colour of an egge yolke generated of palew choler. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur*, ii. 62 This colour is called *Subrufus, subaureus*, or *subcoccineus* in English, palew, or light saffron.

† **Paleway**, *adv.* *Her Obs.* = next
1705 *Lond Cas.* No 4163/3 All engraved with 3 Escallop Shells Pale-way.

Paleways (*pæ'lwɛz*), *adv.* *Her. Obs.* [f **PALE** *sb* 1 + *-WAYS*] = next. (In quot 1610 = **PALY**)

1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* v. 11 (1611) 243 To these will I adde an Italian Coat of rare use viz. paleways of six argent and gules on a chiefe as the field is many cressants. 1691 Wood *Alth Oxon*, *Fasti* I 646 And hath behind it, paleways [ed 1721 palewise], an Abbats Crosier. 1769 *New Peasage* I 270 Two demi garters paleways, argent.

Palewise (*pæ'lwɛz*), *adv.* *Her* [f. **PALE** *sb* 1 + *-WISE*] In the direction of a pale, vertically (either in the middle of the shield = *in pale*, or in any part of the shield).

1721 [see **PALEWAYS**, quot 1691] 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist* & *Pop* viii. 36 Paly Bendy, is produced by lines drawn palewise, crossed by others drawn bendwise. 1857 *Eng. Heraldry* (1875) 122 *Pale-wise*, or *In Pale* that is, set vertically, or arranged vertically one above another.

Paley, variant of **PALY** *a* 1

Paleye, *eys*, *obs.* ff. **PALACE**; var. **PALIS** *Obs*

Palfrenier (*pælfreniə*), *arch.* *Forms*: 5

palfrenyer, *-frenyer*, 9 *palfrenier*, *-frenesi*, *palfrenier*. [a. F. *palfrenier* (1350 in Godef. *Compl.*), also *pale*, *palfrenier* = *lt. palfreniere*, Sp. *palfrenero*, Pg. *palfreniero*, med. L. *pala-*, *palefraniarius*, *-frenarius*, *-frutarius*, orig. *pai-*, *averdarius* (*Lex Baswar.*, *Capitulare de Villis*, Du Cange), f. *paraverdus*. see next and -IER 2.] A man having charge of horses; a groom
c. 1280 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aynon* x 257 Mawgys sayd to y^e palfrenyer that kepte bayerde 'frende, goo & set the sadell upon bayerde' 'syf', sayd y^e palfrenyer, 'I may not doo it'. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* xxv, A legion of godless lackeys, and palfreniers, and horse-boys. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris* 56-57 (1872) 74 He call, his palfrenier a groom. 1863 SALA *Capt Dangerous* II. iv 147 Palfreniers littered him down with straw, as though he had been a Horse.

Palfrey (*pæ'fri*, *pæl-1*). *Forms*: 2-4 *palefrai*, 3 *-frai*, *-fray*, 3-4 *-frey*, 4 *palfre*, 4-6 *-frai*, 4-7 *-fray*, 4 *palfrey*, (5 *palfroy*), 5-7 *-freie*, *-freye*, *-fraie*, *-fraye*, 6 *paulfrey*, *pawfre*, 7 *palfery*, *palefroy*, *palphrie*, *-frie*, *-fry*, 8 *-phry*] [ME. a. OF *palefrei*, in 11th c. *palefrend* (later *palefroy*, *-froi*) - late L. *palefraitus*, by dissimilation from *parafraidus*, *-viedus* (in *Capit. Charlemagne*) - late L. *paraverdus* (6th c.), f. Gr. *παρά* beside, extra + *veridus* light horse, post-horse Cognate Romanic forms are Pr. *palafré*, *-frie*, Sp. *palafré*, *palafrén*, Pg. *palafrén*, It. *palafrén*, in med. L. also *parefredus*, *-fridus*, *palafridus*, *palefredus*, *-fridus*, *palfredus*, *pala-*, *palefrenus*: see Du Cange. The forms in *-frenus*, *-freno*, *-fren* (whence *palfrenier*), show popular association with L. *frēnum*, It. *freno* bridle, rein.

Paraverdus also passed into German. OLG. *parafred*, *parevrid*, MLG. *perid*, LG. *perid*, MDu. *parid*, Du. *paard*, OHG. *parafred*, *perifrit*, MHG. *perit*, Ger. *perid*, the ordinary word for 'horse'.

A saddle-horse for ordinary riding as distinguished from a war-horse; esp. a small saddle-horse for ladies. (Now *Hist*, or in romantic or poetic lang.)
c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 5 He mihte ridan on riche stede and palefrai. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 89 Noðer stede ne palefret, ne fair mule. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11184 Many fair palfrey & stede. c. 1380 CHAUCER *Prolog* 207 His palfrey was as brown as is a berye. c. 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 260 They lefte these palfreys and lepe upon stedes covered in maille. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, A damoyseil that came ryde full fast on a fayr palfrey. c. 1547 *Hen VIII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. I. II 32 Some faire white, or white gray palfreies, or geldings. 1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1568) 16 a. 1 A pawfre, *cantherius candidus*. 1624 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Crt.* 2 Dwarfie Palfries, with yellow foot-clothes. 1719 D'URSEY *Pills* (1874) IV. 10 A Palfrey proud, prick'd up with Pride, Went prancing on the Way. 1803 SOUTHEY *Queen Orraca* iv. vii, Upon her palfrey she is set, And forward then they go. 1813 SCOTT *Yvriem* II. xiv, A maiden on a palfrey white. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 9 The fair damosels of the olden time on their palfreys. 1859 TENNYSON *Gerrani* & *Enid* 126 [He] shook his drowsy squire awake and cried, 'My charger and her palfrey'
b. attrib and Comb, as *palfrey-man*, *-mare*, *-money*, *-page*.

1297 *Placita coram Rege* m. 39 (1897) 263 Ricardus le Palfreyman. 1360-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562 Perot palfreyage Priors. a. 1300 *Manhand* (Brandl) 1896 240 And 3e were þe kynges palfrey mare. 1502 *Will. Ep. Cices* (Somerset Ho.), Soluendum post decessum meas domino Regi debitas pro le palfrey money. 1530 *PALSGR.* 251/1 Palfreyman, *palefomer*.

Hence **Palfreyed** *a* [-ED 2], provided with or riding on a palfrey

1713 TICKELL *On Prospect of Peace Poems* (1790) 159 The bard, that tells Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells

† **Palfreyour**. *Obs.* *Forms*: [3 *palfreuer*, *palefreyur*], 4 *palefrieur*, 7 *palfreour*, *palftr.* [a. AF. *palefreyur*, *-our*, f. *palefrei* **PALFREY** + *-OUR*] = **PALFRENIER**.

1297 *Placita coram Rege* (1897) 72 Ricardum le Palfreuer. 1300 *Pat. Roll* 28 *Edw. I*, m. 15 d. in *Calendar* 550 Adam le Palfreyur, Henry le Palfreyur. a. 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palfreyours ant pages, Ant boyes with boste. 1601 F. TATE *Household Ord.* *Edw. II* § 87 (1876) 52 Al palfreys & somers of the kinges house. *Ibid* § 90. 55 For the palfreys & coursers; herberger named

Palgrave see **PALSGRAVE**.

Pali (*pā li*), *sb.* and *a*. Also **Pāli**, **Pāli**. [Short for *pālī-bhāṣā*, i. e. language of the canonical texts (as opposed to 'commentary'), f. *pālī* line, canon + *bhāṣā* language.]

1. The language used in the canonical books of the Buddhists, composed in North India. This 'Middle High Indian' was the literary form of the language spoken in Kosala, the country now called the United Provinces (Oude, etc.), which was the *lingua franca* of North India from the 6th or 5th to the 2nd century B.C. Also often used to include b. The language of the chronicles, commentaries, and other literary works of later Buddhists, which bears the same relation to the language of the canonical texts as mediæval bears to classical Latin, and c. The kindred language used in the early Indian inscriptions.

1623 A. P. R. *De la Louber's Siam* 9 The terms of Religion and Justice, the names of Offices, and all the Ornaments of the [Siamese] Vulgar Tongue are borrow'd from the Bala. 1800 *Siam's Embassy to Asia* 338 That the Pali, the sacred language of the priests of Boodhi, is nearly allied to the Sanscrit of the Bramans. 1833 LANDY *Tr. Sangermano's Burmese Eng.* 121 The grammar of the Pali language or Magadā. *Ibid*. All these books are written in the Pali tongue. 1837 G. TURNOUR *Malabar* Intro. 22 Buddhists are impressed with the conviction that their sacred and classical language, the Magadhi or Pāli, is of greater antiquity than the Sanscrit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 246 Others believe that Pali was the vernacular language of Magadha, the Holy Land of Buddhism. 1877 RHYS DAVIES *Buddhism* 237 A list of the Pali commentaries now extant. 1903 - *Buddhist India* 152 Pali is a literary language based on the dialect of Kosala.

2. *Pali plague*. see *quots*

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 484 The Pali plague differs from the Egyptian plague, in having a marked lung disease. 1875 *Tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 482 He thinks that he can recognise the black death of the fourteenth century in the so-called Indian Plague or Pali Plague, a disease which prevailed from 1815 to 1821 in the East Indian provinces of Kutch and Guzerat.

Pali, plural of **PALUS** 2.

Paliard, **Palice**, *obs.* ff. **PALLIARD**, **PALAOE**, **PALIS**. *Palie*, variant of **PAULIE** *a* *Sc.*

Palichthyologic, *etc.*: see **PALMO**.

1848 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* IV 302

† **Palfication**. *Obs.* (*Erron. palli-*) [ad. med. L. *palficationem*, *It. palficatione* (Florio), f. L. *palficare* to make a foundation of piles, f. *pālus* pile, stake, pale + *ficare* to make.] The action of driving piles or stakes into the ground in order to render it more firm for building operations.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 1 26, I have sayd nothing of Palfication, or Plying of the Ground-plot when we build upon a moist or marshy soile. Hence 1656 in BLOUNT, 1658 in PHILLIPS, 1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract Builder*

Palfism (*pæ'liſm*), *a*. *Zool.* [f. L. *pālus* stake, etc. + (-) *FORM*] Resembling, or having the form of, a palus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 126 A ring, often incomplete, of larger spiral teeth rises up, or else one large palfism tooth

Palfy, **Palfje**, *obs.* f. **PALLIFY**, **PALAOE**.

|| **Palikar** (*pælikār*). Also *pallecar*. [ad. mod. Gr. *παλικάρ*, *παλληκάρ* lad, f. Gr. *πάλλας*, *-ης* youth; in -F *palkare*] A member of the band of a Greek or Albanian military chief, esp. during the war of Independence.

1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxi, Each Palikar his sabre from him cast. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 719 The remnant of the Sulist palikars were reduced to capitulate. 1853 *FEYTON Fam. Lett.* xxxv (1855) 277 Two very handsome, genteel, and civil palikars, who were very attentive to us. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 471 The third prominent feature in the social condition of the Greek population is the existence of a military caste called Palikars.

Hence **Palikarism**, the palikar system or institution.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 418 Otho [was] re-established in absolute power by the assistance of palikarism and municipal corruption.

Palligology, **palligology** (*pālī lōdgi*). *Rhet.* Also in Gr. and L. forms. [ad. L. *palliglogia*, *-illogia*, Gr. *παλλιλογία*, f. *pālun* over again + *-λογία* speaking.] The repetition of a word or phrase, esp. in immediate succession, for the sake of emphasis.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 160 This figure and *Palaloga*, which signifies Repetition of the same word, are alike. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Palliglogia* 1731 BAILLY (ed 5), *Palliglogia*.

So † **Palligologic** *a* [f. Gr. *παλλιλογειν*], characterized by palligology *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jeune* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have introduced exargastick, and palligologic elucidations.

|| **Palimbacchius** (*pæ'limbæki'z*) *Pros* [L., a Gr. *παλιμβάκχιος*, f. *pālun* back, backwards + *βάκχιος* **BACCHUS**]. A metrical foot consisting of two long and one short syllable; a reversed bacchus: = **ANTIBACCHUS**. Also **Palimba cohic**.

1866 W. WEBER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Palimbacchus, of two long and one short, as — — — accorded. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 19 Palimbacchus — — — Spondee — — and half Pyrrhic. 1773 KENNICK *Rhet. Gram. Eng. Lang.* in *Dict.* 22 When I hear an English piosodist thus talk of his Iambics, his Trochees, and his Palimbacchics

Palimpsest (*pæ lɪmpst*), *sb.* and *a*. Also 7-8 in L. or Gr. form. [ad. L. *palmipsēstus* *sb.*, a. Gr. *παλιμψηστος* scraped again, *παλιμψηστος* a parchment whence writing has been erased, f. *pālun* again + *ψηστός*, from *ψάω*, *ψην* to rub smooth.]

A. *sb.* † 1. Paper, parchment, or other writing-material prepared for writing on and wiping out again, like a slate. *Obs.* [So It. *palmsesto* (Florio).] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mun.* 7 The chalked skinner for a palimpsest, serving in stead of a table book. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 52 In writing, the use of the palimpsestus and the like 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palimpsestion*, a sort of Paper or Parchment, that was generally us'd for making the first draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the same Place.

2. A parchment or other writing-material written upon twice, the original writing having been erased or rubbed out to make place for the second; a manuscript in which a later writing is written over an effaced earlier writing.

1825 *Genil Mag.* XCIV. 1 348 Monsignore Angelo Mayo celebrated for his discoveries in the 'Palimpsestes'. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 256 note, The Institutes of Gaius was first discovered in a palimpsest, or rewritten manuscript of works of S. Jerome, in the Chapter Library at Verona. 1875 SCRIVER *Text IV Test* 18 To decipher a double palimpsest calls for the masterhood of a Tischendorf. 1845 DE QUINCY *Suspense* Wks. 1890 XIII. 346 What else than a natural and mighty palimpsest is the human brain? 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 1. 826 Let who says 'The soul's a clean white paper' rather say A palimpsest defiled. 1879 LEWIS *Steady Psychol.* viii. 153 History unrolls the palimpsest of mental evolution.

3. A monumental brass slab turned and re-engraved on the reverse side.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 219/2 A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. 1877 L. JEWITT *Halfpence among Eng. Antiq.* 132 They were frequently laid down to other persons, or re-engraved on the other side, and hence called palimpsests.

B. *adj.* 1 (Applied to a manuscript) Written over again; of which the original writing has been erased and superseded by a later. see A. 2

1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 237 A friend who used to mourn over the thought of palimpsest manuscripts. 1875 POSTE *Gaius Pref.* (ed 2) 5 The codex is doubly palimpsest, i. e. there are three inscriptions on the parchment. 1898 R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Dec. 402 It is useless to apply reagents in search of palimpsest writing where the vellum has only been used once. 1873 W. CORRY in *Lett. & Frills* (1897) 308 The pretty song, rising one will never know how, from a palimpsest memory.

2. Of a monumental brass: see A. 3.

1843 *Archæologia* XXX. 124 Palimpsest brasses are also found at Berkhamstead. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* III. 241 This monument is a remarkable example of the palimpsest or re-used brass.

Hence **Palimpsest** *v. trans*, to make into a palimpsest, to write anew on (parchment, etc.) after erasure of the original writing; **Palimpsestic** *a*, that is, or that makes, a palimpsest. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 13 Discoveries of Palimpsestic parchments had not yet furnished fresh matter for research. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prov.*, *Songs Horace* 1. (1859) 376 Thy MSS. have come down to us unmutated by the pumesticion of palimpsestic monk. 1900 *Expositor* June 420 We may wonder less at this Sinitic codex having been palimpsested.

Palinal (*pæ'lināl*), *a*. *Physiol.* [ureg. f. Gr. *πάλιν* backward + *-ΑΛ*] Characterized by or involving backward motion, esp. of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 note, The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, and the palinal, from before backwards. 1896 - *Primary Factors Evolution* vi. 321 Ryder is of the opinion that the mastication of the Proboscidea is palinal.

Palindrome (*pæ lɪndrəm*), *sb.* and *a*. [ad. Gr. *παλινδρομος* running back again: so in mod. F. (Littre).] *a*. *sb.* A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same when the letters composing it are taken in the reverse order. *b. adj.* That reads the same backwards as forwards.

c 1629 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Excer. upon Vulcan* (1640) B. J. Had I .weav'd fifty tomes Of Logoglyphes, or curious Palindromes. 1638 PEACOCK *Truth of our Times* 123, I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-school doore, *Subi dura a rudibus* It is Palindrome. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palindromes as Levod did I love, and evil I did dwell*. 1821 *New Monthly Mag* II 170 The Palindromes, or Canorine, or recurrent verses, as they were called. *Ibid.* 171 In English but one Palindrome line is known

Hence **Palindromic** *a.*, of the nature of a palindrome; **Palindromical** *a.* = prec.; **Palindromically** *adv.*, in a way that reads the same backwards as forwards; **Palindromist**, a writer or inventor of palindromes.

1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 11 A singularly appropriate Greek palindromic inscription... occurs upon very many fonts in England. 1864 WEBSTER, *Palindromical* a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I 226 A dear friend of mine, poet and palindromist and archaeologist.

Paling (pæ'ling), *vbl.* sb. 1 [f. PALE *v.* 1 + -ING 1] +1 Decoration with 'pales' or vertical stripes.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 343 The cost of embrowdyng, battynge, owndyng, palyng.

2. The action of constructing a fence, or of enclosing a place, with pales; fencing.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II 337 They that ben possessioners... shulde payle certene of the Parke of Weverston; and by cause this is nat permydd, .thoo that ben possessioners shall be amerisd. And it is agreed that Sir William Yelverton, Sir Thomas Hoo, wolle pay the amercement, and to deliver the said Duchesse possession of the said service and palyng. 1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 6 For... palyng, railing, or enclosing of Parkes [etc.] 1669 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *Life &c. of N.* (1886) II 153 The paling, stubbing, hedging, &c., of his grounds and parks. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 212 Much us'd in Essex...; but in few other Countreys, except for Paling.

3. *concr. a.* Wood prepared for or made into pales; pales collectively; fencing.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 22 The first answer for paling for fences. c 1830 CARLYLE *Four Fables* IV, Thou art felled and sawed into paling. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 181. 62 When park paling of cleft pales is made.

b. A fence made of pales. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 120 The palyng for the seyde pyndell. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II iii 38 It is not every field which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, that is thereby constituted a legal park. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. bk.* Waverley groped his way the best he could along a small paling. 1866 ROBERTS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii 425 Split oaken planks to be used for strong palings.

c. Each of the pales of which a fence is made; usually in *pl.* = a set of pales, a fence

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III 1, A rough lane which skirted the moss-grown palings of the park. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1888) 195 He plunged... over some palings into a field.

4. *attrb.*, as *paling board*, *fence*.

1808 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 120 Plate xxx, Two different sorts of paling fences. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1827) 282 A paling board is the outside or sappy part of a tree, sawed off from the four sides, in order to make the remaining part square. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 179 The hedge and paling boards.

Paling, *vbl.* sb. 2 [f. PALE *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of becoming or turning pale.

c 1410 *Lydg. Life Our Lady* (MS. Ashm. 39 If 47), For in here face alway was the blode, With oute palyng or eny drawynge doune. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 158 Like the paling of the dawn-star.

Paling, *apl.* a. 1 [f. PALE *v.* 1 + -ING 2] Enclosing, surrounding.

c 1630 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 34 That dost allowe thy paling flatterers To guild them selues with others miseries.

Paling, *apl.* a. 2 [f. PALE *v.* 2 + -ING 2] Becoming or turning pale.

1623 MIDDLETON *Mores Dissemblers Besides Women* I. iv, Your nice paling physicking gentlefolks. 1821 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 41 The sun looks downward with a paling light. 1899 *19th Cent.* Nov. 87 By the dual light of paling moon and rising sun.

|| **Palingenesia** (pæ'lingɛnɛsɪə). [med. L. (969 in Du Cange), a Gr. παλινγενεσία birth over again, regeneration, f. πάλιν again + γένεσις birth, origination.] = PALINGENESIS.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 11 x, The Pythagoreans hold metempsychosis and palingenesia that souls go from one body to another. 1707 *Curios in Hist. & Gard.* 326 The Palingenesia or Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II 245 We might then hope for a palingenesia, a restoration of national sanity and strength. 1870 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v (1871) 172 This is why it became the Palingenesia of a dead and miserable world.

Hence **Palingenesian** *a.*, relating to palingenesia. 1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII 296 Gaffarel, meditated a palingenesian experiment upon human bodies.

Palingenesis (pæ'lingɛnɛsɪs). [f. Gr. πάλιν again + γένεσις birth, origination: a modern compound not on Greek analogy: see prec.]

1. = PALINGENESIS.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 357 A poem which he [Monti] published and called the 'Palingenesis'. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv (1872) 169 The palingenesis of creation is accomplished, not by the rooting-up of evil, but by the sowing of good.

2. *Biol.* †a. The supposed production of animals from putrescent animal matter. *Obs.*

1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.*

b. Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which ancestral characters are exactly repro-

duced, without modification; true hereditary genesis or evolution; the 'breeding true' of an organism (opp. to *kenogenesis*).

1879 T. HAECHEL *The Evol. Man* I. 11 This distinction between Palingenesis or inherited evolution, and Kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, has not yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

c. *Entom.* = METAMORPHOSIS.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Palingenesist**, one who holds some doctrine of palingenesis.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43 389 Monsieur Doyère, the most ardent palingenesist of the age, pretends that these animals are able to support absolute desiccation, without losing the faculty of resurrection. 1869 T. POUCHET *Universe* (1871) 35 Our modern palingenesists.

Palingenesis (pæ'lingɛnɛsɪs). Also 7 -ie.

[a. F. *palingénésie*, ad. med. L. *palingenesia*: see above.] Regeneration, birth over again; revival, re-animation, resuscitation. (*lit* and *fig.*)

1643 SMALLWOOD *On Death Cartwright in C's Poems* (1651) *111, Buried Ashes may as easily see Theirs, as we this glad Palingenesie. 1660 T. AMYRALDUS *Treat. conc. Relig.* II vii, 258 There must also be another burning of the world, and another Palingenesie or renovation of things.

1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 57 While the World seems to rejoice in a perfect Palingenesie. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI 19 The doctrines of an imminent palingenesie, and of the speedy coming of Antichrist. 1828 TRENCH *On Author Vers.* (1850) 52 Nothing would so effectually hinder this rejuvenescence, this palingenesis of words, as the putting a ban upon them directly they pass out of vulgar use.

Palingenetic (-dʒenɛtɪk), *a.* [f. PALINGENESIS: see GENETIC.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of palingenesis (sense 2 b). Hence **Palingenetically** *adv.*

1877 LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 411 What he [Haeckel] terms 'heterochrony' in the palingenetic phenomena of ontogeny. 1899 T. HAECHEL *The Evol. Man* I 10 It is most important to distinguish clearly and exactly between the original, palingenetic processes of evolution, and the later kenogenetic processes of the same.

Palingenist, *noun-nd.* = PALINGENESIST.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 50 We are Palingenists, and desire... to reanimate the dead.

† **Palingman**, *Obs.* [a. Du. *palingman*, f. *paling* eel + *man*] A man who deals in eels.

1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 221/2 Aswell Merchantes, as other sellers of Elys called Palyngmen. 1482 *Act 22 Edw. IV.* c. 2 Ascun tel marchand ne palingeman. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Noe such Marchaunte nor paling man shal sell nor put to sale any Elys by barell, &c. [Various misunderstood. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Palingman*, seems to be a Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. Similarly 1706 in KERSEY; 1721- BAILEY, 1823 CRABB, etc. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paling-man*, one born within that part of Ireland called the *English Pale*. so in later Dicts.]

Palinode (pæ'linɒd), *sb.* Also 7 *palinod* [ad. L. *palinodia*: see PALINODY; or a. obs. F. *palinod* (16th c. in Littré)] *orig.* An ode or song in which the author retracts something said in a former poem; hence *gen.* a recantation; *spec.* in *St. Law* (see quot. 1861).

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, You, two and two, singing a Palinode, March to your several homes. 1600 (*title*) The Palinode (ed. 1604 or recantation) of John Colvill, wherein he doth penitently recant his former proud offences. 1636 G. SANDYS *Par. Div. Poems*, Job (1648) 62, I therefore in this weeping Palinode Abhorre my selfe, that have displeas'd my God. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xiv*, That Balma-whapple [had given satisfaction] by such a palinode as rendered the use of the sword unnecessary. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In actions for damages on account of slander or defamation raised in the Commissary Court, it was formerly the practice to conclude not only for damages, expenses, and a fine, but also for a judicial recantation or palinode by the defender. 1898 R. L. STEVENSON *St. Ives* xiii, I abounded in palinodes and apologies.

Hence **Palinodie** *v.* [cf. Gr. *palinodizein* to recant], to recant, retract (*intr* and *trans*).

1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 364, I have seen fit more than once to 'palinodie'. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 392/1 The first stanza being most ingeniously palinoded by the second.

Palinodial, *a.* rare-1. [a. F. *palinodial* (Godef.), f. L. *palinodia* PALINODY + -AL.] Of the nature of a recantation.

1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 188 Their Prince issued a palinodial proclamation, suspending the orders on certain conditions.

Palinodical (pæ'linɒdɪk), *a.* Gr. *Pros.* [ad Gr. *palinodikos*, f. *palinodia*, see PALINODY and -IC.] In mod. F. *palinodique*. Applied to verse in which two 'systems' of corresponding form, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two others also of corresponding form but different from the former.

1823 JESS *Ædipus Tyrannus* p. lxx, This is called the palinodic period meaning that a group of rhythmic sentences recurs once, in the same order. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 422/3 Alterations make vv. 875 to 882... into a complete palinodic period.

† **Palinodical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL] Making or containing a 'palinode' or recantation.

1602 DEKKER *Satyrmastix* Wks. 1873 I. 234 *Hor* I could be pleas'd .to quaffe downe The poyson'd Inke, in which I dight your name. *Two* Saist thou so, my Palinodical rimester?

Palinodist, *rare-2.* [f. PALINODE + -IST.] The author of a palinode.

In mod. Dicts.

Palinody (pæ'linɒdɪ). Now rare or *Obs.* Also 6-7 -odie; and in L. form *palinodia* (pæ'linɒdɪə). [a. F. *palinodie*, ad. L. (It., Sp., Pg.) *palinodia*, a. Gr. *palinodia* singing over again, repetition, *esp.* recantation, f. *πάλιν* back again, over again + *ὄδῃ* song. 'a name first given to an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recants his attack upon Helen' (Liddell and Scott).]

1. = PALINODE.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* L. xxiv (Aib) 62 So did the Poet Stesichorus... in his Palinode upon the dispraise of Helena, and recovered his eye sight. 1643 PRYNN *Son Power Parl.* iii 143 (2) If I have over-shot my sel: I shall promise them a thankfull acknowledgement, and ready palinody. 1651 WOOD *Atth. Oxon.* II 359 He was... orced to make his Palinody in a Declaration in the public Hall. 1759 GOLDSM. *On Butler's Rem.* Misc. Wks. 1837 IV. 473 Then follows a palinody to the same gentleman. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 5 Oct., The New York Sun says the President should recall Mr. Van Allen's appointment without regard to Republican ridicule of palinody.

2. Singing over again, repetition. *Obs.*

1599 Broughton's *Let. x.* 35 Nothing... but a palinody, I meant not a recantation, but a repetition. 1609 [B. W. BARLOW] *Answer Nameless Cath.* 196 His old Palinode of scoine and malediction.

† **Palintocy**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *palintocie*, ad. Gr. *palintokia* repayment of interest; in quot. 1603, taken in sense 'regeneration'; f. *τόκος* birth, offspring, interest of money.] (See quot.)

a 1563 *Urynkart's Rabelais* II xviii 147 In him is begun again the Palintocy of the Megarians, and the Palingenesie of Democritus. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 60 Passing a formal *Palintodia* or decree, to require of the rich who had lent money upon interest the refunding of all past interest paid to them by their debtors.]

† **Palinure**, *Obs.* [f. the name of *Palinurus*, the pilot of Æneas (Virg. *Æn.* iii. 202, v. 833, etc.)] A pilot, in quot. *fig.*

1631 R. H. ARRAGUN *Whole Creature* 17 Wanting the Pilote and Palinure of reason and Religion, they runne themselves vpon the rocks. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, David's Sin xx (1867) 209 The winding selves do us detain, Till God, the Palinure, returns again. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 23 We were driven right across the stream leaving our Palinurus and his comrade standing up to their middles in water.]

Palinuroid (pæ'liniʊrɔɪd), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Palinuroidea*, neut. pl., f. *Palinurus*: see -OID] Resembling or akin to the genus *Palinurus* (Spiny Lobster) of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the group *Palinuroidea* or family *Palinuridae*, of which this genus is the type.

Palione, *obs.* Sc. form of **Pavilion**.

† **Palis**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *palice*, 4-5 *palais*, -ays, *palis*, -ys, 5 *palais*, *palays*, *palass*, *palayce*, 5-6 *pales*. [a. F. *palis*, OF. also *paleis*, and *palisse*, in med. L. *palicium*, sb. neuter, from **pālicus* composed of stakes, f. *pālus* stake, *PALE*. Cf. also *PALACE sb.* 3.]

1. A fence of pales, a palisade, paling

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 769 A park al aboute, With a pyked palays, pynded ful pik. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii 7 (Camb. MS) Warnestored and enclosyd in swich a palis. *Ibid.* ii met. iv 31 Thow that art put in quiete and weleful by strengthe of the palys [*robore walli*] shalt leden a clere age. 14 *Voc in Wt.* Wulcker 599/15 *Palicium*, -ci, est quadam claustra facta ex palis, a Palys. c 1475 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 200 in Q. *Ælis Acad.* 65 Iff thou go with any man. Be wall or by hege, by pales or by pale.

2. A place enclosed by a palisade or fence; an enclosure. see *PALACE sb.* 3.

(The first quot. is doubtful, and may belong to 1.) c 1420 *Antiquities of Arth.* 148 (Douce MS. Of palaces) *Thorn-ton MS.* Of pales, of parkes, of ponde, of plowes. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 59 He that shall enter in or goe forth by any other gate, steeete, or waie . into the cliffe, pales or lyst or fort where y^e campe is lodged.

† **Palis**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms see prec. [f. prec. or a OF *palisser*, f. *palis*, *palisse*] *trans* To surround or enclose with a palisade; to fence in.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 9940 He . palysed hit [a wood] aboute ful bykke. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Withouten palaised park. c 1440 *Stacyons Rome in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 note, That stoonie is vndyr an Awtter Palysyd with Iren and steele.

Palis, *obs.* form of *PALACE*

Palisade (pæ'lisæd), *sb.* Also 6 *pal(1)aisade*, 7 *palisad*, *pallassade*, 7-9 *palisade*. [a. F. *palissade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *palisser* to enclose with pales: see -ADE. Cf. *PALISADO*.]

1. A fence made of pales or stakes fixed in the ground, forming an enclosure or defence. Also applied to a fence made of iron railings.

1600 HOLLAND *Lucy xxviii* v 670 The avenues of the forest Thymopyle were stopp'd up by the Ætholians with a trench and palissade. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 718 Others aid To ram the stones, or raise the palissade. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xl (1846) III. 531 A ditch and palissade might be sufficient to resist the cavalry. 1885 MISS BRADDOCK *Wyt-*

land's Weir I 4 The wooden palisade had been removed in the progress of the work

† **Gardenings.** A light fence or trellis-work on which trees or shrubs are trained, an espalier; hence *transf* a row of trees or shrubs so trained, or a row of trees or shrubs forming a close hedge

1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 14 Concerning espaliers (which I will call *palisades*) I will shew you several formes of accommodating them. 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 When the Trees are spread, and the Palisades grown up

2. **Mst.** A strong pointed wooden stake, of which a number are fixed deeply in the ground in a close row, either vertical or inclined, as a defence.

1697 DRYDEN *Henri* vii. 214 And Palisades about the Trenches plac'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* I ii 102 The ramparts were fortified with palisades. 1828 J M SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* 317 Palisades are 9 feet long, and 6 or 7 inches square. When fixed, they are generally planted 3 feet in the ground and about 3 inches asunder. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 188/a They began to dig a trench, and to heap up a mound, on which the palisades they brought with them were to be driven in. 1853 STODOLSKY *Mil. Encycl.* Palisades, or Palisades, in fortification, stakes made of strong split wood, about nine feet long

3 *fig* Anything resembling or likened to a fence of stakes (or one of such stakes). *a. gen*

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xviii vii 558 Seed. contained. i. within eares defended (as it were) with a palisade of eales [*Alt* s*b* 2]. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* iv ii 109 Out of these Cartilages grow a Palisade of stiff hairs. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II. 325 To drive down more or less effectual palisades against that class of persons. 1865 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II vii 351 The gigantic palisade of mountains on each side. 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur* (1894) v 122 A vast palisade of blue ice-pinnacles

† **b.** A wire supporting the hair, a part of the head-dress fashionable in the early part of the 17th century. *Obs*

1690 EVELYN *Pop-Dict.* Palisade, a Wire sustaining the Hair next to the Dutchess, or first Knot

c. pl. Name for the lofty cliffs extending about 15 miles along the western bank of the Hudson above New York. Also applied to similar formations elsewhere.

1838 N P WILLIS *Amer Scen* I 14 The Palisades—Hudson River This singular precipice varies in height from fifty to two hundred feet, and presents a naked front of columnar strata, which gives it its descriptive name. 1861 N A WOODS *Pr of Wales in Canada* ed 405 The mighty river (Hudson) at first hemmed in by lofty cliffs, called the Palisades, which, striped with thin red and black strata, look like coloured palings erected by Nature to keep within bounds the stream. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 96 High cliffs of basaltic columns, like those exposed on the Hudson and Columbia rivers, are often called palisades.

4 *attrib* and *Comb.* as *palisade-hedge*, *-tree* (see 1 b); *palisade-like* adj.; *palisade-cell*, a cell of the *palisade-tissue*; *palisade-parenchyma*, the parenchymatous palisade-tissue of leaves; *palisade-tissue*, tissue consisting of elongated cells set closely side by side, as the parenchyma immediately below the epidermis of the upper surface in most leaves, *palisade-worm*, name for various parasitic nematode worms, esp *Strongylus armatus*, infesting the horse, and *Eustrongylus gigas*, infesting various mammals

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot* 657 These changes are usually more complete in the 'palisade-cells' on the upper side than in the parenchyma which lies deeper. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Feb Orchard 60 Trim up your 'Palisade Hedges, and Espaliers. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst Med* II 62 The rete mucosum between the cells of the 'palisade and other layers. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* in Cylindrical cells standing, 'palisade-like, side by side. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 407 Not inappropriately designated palisade cells, or 'palisade-parenchyma. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot* 465 The chlorophyll-tissue is developed on the upper side of the leaves as the so-called 'Palisade-tissue. 1690 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan Orchard (ed. 9/15) Keep your Wall and 'Palisade-Trees from mounting too hastily. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 685 *Strongylus armatus*, the 'palisade Worm is a common cause of aneurism, in the Horse and Ass

Palisade (palisād), *v.* Forms: see prec. [*f. prec sb*] *trans.* To furnish, surround, enclose, or fortify with a palisade or palisades; to fence in. Also *absol.*, and *fig*

1632 LITTON *Trav* viii 349 The Ditch is mainly palisaded with wooden stakes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* i 4 There is daily some new Thing to be done, as to Sow, Plant, Prune, Palisade. 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I 269 Jaws palisaded with teeth. 1850 FRASER's *Mag.* XLII. 10 The frowning cliffs that palisade the shore.

Hence *Palisad* *ppl. a.*, enclosed or fortified with a palisade; *Palisading* *vb* *sb*, the action of furnishing or surrounding with a palisade; *concr.* a palisade, paling.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 188 This Method of Palisading has seldom or never been us'd in England. 1804 C B BROWN tr *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 356 Five palisaded forts were the only stages in this journey. 1845 *Jrnl. Asiat Soc Bengal* XIV. 257 Running a light paling between two precipices. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* (1899) 75/1 A stout palisaded fence was at once run across the neck, on the side facing the diggings.

Palisado, sb. *Obs* or *arch.* Also 6 *palaisado*, 6-8 *palizado*, 6-9 *palisado*, 7 *palisadoe*, -*zad*oe, *palysado*, (*palaisada*, -*asado*, *pal*(1)*izado*, *pal-*

lozado), 7-8 *palisadoe*, -*zado*, *palissado*. [*ad. Sp palisada* palisade. see -*ADO*.]

1 = PALISADE *sb* 1.

1809 IVE *Fortif* 38 A palizado (placed at the outer edge of the parapet rayed upon the sayd courtine or bulwarke) of sparses or such like. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor* 438 They plucked downe the palissada, mounted over the rampart, entered the campe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1369 A deepe Ditch, and a Palizado of young Firre-trees. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 65 They had a covered palissadoe round where they lodged their ammunition. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc* 212 The fortress is a square enclosed with palissadoes. 1816 F. H. NAVLOR *Hist. Germany* II xxiv. 426 They rushed into the trenches and having torn up the palissadoes, made themselves masters of the imperial batteries.

† **b.** *Gardenings* = PALISADE *sb* 1 *b.* *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* v xiii 362 In the midst of which waikes was a Palissado, artificially made of very high trees, planted in order a fadome one from another. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess Gardening* Wks 1731 I 187 The best Fruits not ripening without the Advantage of Walls or Palissadoes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam Dict.* s. v. *Garden.* The Space between the Bason and Palissade should be fill'd with Pieces of Embroidery, or green Plots adorn'd with Yew, Boxes and Flower Pots

2 = PALISADE *sb* 2.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 113 They strengthened all the Rampier with Palissadoes. 1635 BARRIFF *Mil. Discip* xcv (1643) 306 To impale those parts with sharp-pointed palissadoes. 1639 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 289 They always take it for a straight standing stake, pale, or palissado. 1790 LANGHORNE *Plutarck* (1879) VI 48 To repair the wall he ordered each of the citizens to furnish a palissado. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 216 A Roman soldier. A woman's slave, her arms doth bear, And palissadoes now

3 *fig* = PALISADE *sb* 3.

1643 MILTON *Dworce* ii cvi Wks (1851) 103 No marvell anything, if letters must be turn'd into palissadoes to stake out all requisite sense from entering to their due enlargement. 1658 SIM T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* ii. 47 The notable palissadoes about the flower of the milk-thistle. a 1658 LOVEACE *Falcon* 78 When now he turns his last to wreak The palissadoes of his beak

† **b.** = PALISADE *sb* 3 *b.* *Obs*

1607 *Lingua* iv vi. Tires, Fannes, Palissadoes, Puffles, Ruffles.

c. = PALISADE *sb* 3 *c.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 179/a From Tappan to a distance of about 8 miles from the town of New York, the Palissadoes, as they are called, extend along the river

4 *attrib* and *Comb*

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 86/a Palissado Hedge. made to uphold young Plants that they keep within bounds. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv London* iii 254 Freestone pavements and palissado pales before the houses

Palisado, v. *Obs* or *arch* Forms. see prec.

[*f. prec. sb.*] = PALISADE *v*

1607 *Relat Disc River in Capt Smith's Wks* (Arb) Intro 53 Thursday we laboured, palissadoing our fort. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relation* Wks (Arb) 8 With all speed we palissadoed our Fort. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 71 In ye middle is a Bowling green palissado'd round. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* to D. Stuart (1895) 615, I found Southey so palissadoed by preengagements that I could not reach at him. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vii. xlv. The Greek or Turkish Cohorn's ignorance Had palissadoed in a way you'd wonder To see in forts of Netherlands or France

Hence *Palisadoed ppl. a.* = PALISADED, *Palisadoing* *vb* *sb* = PALISADING

1611 COTER, *Palissat*, palissadoed, staked, or paled about 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 60 They conducted us to their palissadoed towne. 1740 PINEBA *Span Dict.* *Emphalada*, the Palissadoing that goes round any fortify'd Place. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr *Tasso* iii. xxvii. Thus the huge bull in palissadoed field turns with his horn on the pursuing hounds.

Palisse, *obs.* form of *PALE* or *var. PALIS* *Obs.*

† **Paliser.** *Obs.* Also *palisser*, *palisser*, -*aser*.

[*f. PALIS sb* + -*ER*.] *a.* A maker of palings or fences. *b.* One who has charge of a park

1368-9 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 575 Palicero de Mugleswyk et Joh' Rogerson custodientibus duas portas parci ibidem. 1444 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 387 Thomas Combe paliser. - to make the pale of the closure of the college. 1536-7 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 703 Jacobo Foster, paliser de Beaupark

Palish (pāl'ish), *a.* [*f. PALE a.* + -*ISH* 1.] Somewhat pale, rather pale.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix xi (Bodl MS) If 295 b/1 Water colour & melky colour bat is whitische ober palische. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial agat Pest.* (1888) 45 When nature is so stronge to caste it forth with a redde colour, palishe or yellowishe. 1627 HAREWILL *Apol.* (1630) 428 Palish and wanne as a sick man. 1753 GOLDMAN *Lat Wks* 188: IV 475 Her face has a palish cast too much on the delicate order. 1898 WATTS DUNTON *Ayrtun* (1900) 49/1 A little feathery cloud of a palish gold.

† **Palish, v.** *Obs.* rare -1. [*ad F. paliss-*, extended stem of *paler* to become or render pale]

trans. To make pale.

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* l. ij, The cold was. grete the whiche made her black and palysshed her colour.

|| **Palissé** (pa lise), *a. Her.* [*F. pa. pp. of palisser* to furnish with pales or with a palisade.]

Said of a dividing line when broken into parallel vertical pointed projections like a palisade; as, *party per fess palissé* *b.* Said of the field when divided into vertical pales (see *PILM*) of alternate tinctures: the same as *pily paly*.

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II Gloss, *Palissé* is like a range of palissadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

† **Paliture.** *Obs.* [*ad L. palitirus*, a. Gr. *palitropos* (Theophrastus)] Name of a thorny shrub, prob *Paliurus aculeatus* or Christ's-thorn.

138a WYCLIF *Micah* vii 4 He that is best in hem, is as a palyure [glass, that is, a sharp bush, or a thistle, or frige, 1388 as a palyure, marg A palyure is a tasil, ether a sharp buyisch]. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xvi, Paliurus or Christ's-Thorn. Being common in Palestine, it is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned]

Palizado, *obs* form of *PALISADO*

Palk(e), erroneous form of *pakke*, *PACK sb* 1

|| **Palkee, palki** (pāl'ki). *East Ind.* Also 7

palakee, *palkeki* (e). [*Hindi* † *pālākī*, *pālki* *palan-*

keen, *litter*] = *PALANKEN*.

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr *Tavernier's Voy.* ii. 11. 175 The Princesses are carried in Palkeki's. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Toreau's Voy Suratte* in tr *Osebeck's Voy* etc. II 201 The greater nobility are carried in a *palakee*, which looks very like a hammock fastened to a crooked pole. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 67 (Stanf) The doolies . . . are like the palkee, borne only by two men. 1866 A. FORBES *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 266 The ladies travelled in palanquins, or palkis, as they are more familiarly called

b attrib. and *Comb.*, as *palkee-bearer*; *palkee*

dāk: see *DAWK*, *palkee gharry* (*gharee*)

[*Hindi* *pālki-gārī*, *f. gārī* carriage]. 'a carriage

shaped somewhat like a palankin on wheels' (Yule).

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 121, I was stopped by a set of twelve palkee bearers. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* iv. 121 The weak springed box upon wheels (called a *palkee gharee*) of India generally. 1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 38 (Y) The Governor-General's carriage may be jostled by the hired 'palki-gharry', with its two wretched ponies. 1882 Mrs CUFFLES *Mem. Mrs Valentine* ii 24 The journey at that time was performed by means of the palki-dāk.

Pall (pōl), *sb* 1. Forms: 1 *pell*, 1, 4 *pall*, 3

pel, *peal*, 3-5 *pelle*, 3-7 *pal*, *pallie*, 5 *Sc* *paulle*,

5, 7 *pale*, 6 *pauile*, *pawl* (e, *Sc.* *pail*, 3- *pall*

[*OE* *pēll*, *pēll* 'costly cloak or robe, purple robe,

purple'], *ad. L. pall-um* *pall*, coverlet, curtain,

cloak; a Greek cloak or mantle, the philosophers' cloak; in Tertullian, the garment worn by Christians instead of the Roman *toga*, later in various

eccles uses: see *Du Cange*. The historical order of the senses in Eng. is not that of the development of *L. pallum*]

1 *Cloth*, a cloth.

1. Fine or rich cloth (as a material); esp. as used for the robes of persons of high rank; in OE.

purple cloth, 'purple'. *Obs.*, exc as poet *arch*.

1900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. 1. (1890) 26 Of þam bið geweorht se weolcraða teið [MS B. *pēll*] c1000 ÆLFRIC *Collogy*

in Wt-Wulker 96/19 *Pallas* and *sidan* (*purpurum* et *sericum*) deorwyrtþe gymnas and gold. c1200 ORMIN 8173

& all þat wæde þat tær wass Upp þe bere fundenn, All wass itt off þe bettste pall þat anig mann ma33 aþenn.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1461 I-schrud & I-prud ba wið þe wið purpura. c1330 *Knig of Troy* 364 In clothe of riche purpel

palle. c1400 *Land Troy* Bk 2836 And in the temple Arne clothes fele of gold and palle. c1430 *Hyms* Vrg. 86 Where is become cesar, þat lorde was of al, Or þe riche man clopid in purpur & in pal?

c 1460 *How a Marchande* etc. 197 in Hazl *E P* I 205 Sche put on hur a garment of palle, And mett the marchand in the halle. 1970 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 173 They bene yelad in purp and pall

a 1700 *Little Misgrave* in Risson *Eng Songs* II 215 The one of them was clad in green, The other was clad in pall

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv xii, If pall and vair no more I wear. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* iv xxiii.

2. A rich cloth spread upon or over something; a coverlet, canopy, etc. *Obs* or *arch* in *gen.* sense.

13 *K. Als.* 370 Hire bed was mad, forsothe, With pallis, and with riche clothis. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace*

(Rolls) 11235 And in hure chambre upon a palley courouned hure wyþ coronal. 1457 in *Somerlet Med Wills* (1901)

173 [A piece of cloth of gold called] le palle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii 13 To ber the pall of velvet crumase

Abone hir heid a 1599 SKRITON *Cal. Cloute* 943 Hangyng about the walles clothis of golde & palles a 1598 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot* I 259 Ane pall of gold sett with praitous stouns sett abone the kingis heid quene

he sat at meat. 1725 POPE *Odes* xix 364 With splendid palls the downy fleece adorn. 1794 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xlii, Over the whole bedding was thrown a counterpane, or pall, of black velvet. 1858 MORRIS *Judgm. of God*

170 He sat beneath a broad white pall.

3 *Ecll.* *a.* A cloth spread upon the altar, an altar-cloth, esp. a corporal. *arch.* *b.* A cloth or hanging for the front of an altar, a frontal. *arch.*

c. A linen cloth with which the chalice is covered. (Cf. *PALLA* 2.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 508 And þær stod arwurðe weofod, mid readum palle gescrydd. c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 302/92

Weouedes huz founden þreo, With rede palles huz weren i-heoled. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 33 A myncheon

scholde not towche the palles of the awter. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iv. (1500) 32 b/1 A woman sholde not touche the holy vessel of the auter, ne the palle. 1519 *Churchw*

Acc St Giles Reading 7 For colerynged mending of the pall. 1699 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 11th C. IX. 95 Why the Chalice is usually covered with a Vail or Pale before the Consecration?

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist* 17th C. I. v. 63 The Linen with which they covered the blessed Eucharist was called *Corporal*, the *Pall*, the *Shroud*, *Co-opertorium* or *Syndon*. 1838 *Coronation Service* in Maskell *Man. Rst.* (1847) III. 83 The Queen makes her first Oblation; which is a Pall or Altar-Cloth of Gold. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc* (1873) 172 The Altar's snow-white pall.

4. A cloth, usually of black, purple, or white velvet, spread over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

c1440 *Prompt Parv.* 378/1 Palle, or pelle, or other clothe leyed on a dede body, . *capulare* 1463 *Buriall Ord* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I 35 The firste herse coueryd with whit within the pale & parclose **c1535** *Coches Lorrell's B* 8 A ryche pal to ly on y^e corse late fro rome is come **c1538** *Crocombe Church w. Ac.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 43 Received of Edyth Honnythorne for a lnylle and the pall vj^d **c1674** *CLARENDOON Hist. Rel.* xi. § 245 When the Coffin was put in, the black Velvet Pall that had covered it was thrown over it **1712** *Andisov Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the quorum **1852** *Tennyson Ode Wellington* 6 Mourning when their leaders fall, Warriors carry the warrior's pall

II. A garment, a vestment.

5. A robe, cloak, mantle; in early times, esp. of rich stuff. *Obs.* or *arch.* in *gen. sense.*

c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xliii (2) 257 *Pallium*, *pall*, *pallatus*, *meu* *pelle* *gecyrd* **c1205** *LAV* 897 *3ef* us *peal* [**c1275** *pall*], *jeu* us *hors*, *jeu* us *haile* *scud* *Ind* 24597 *Ælc* *cnit* *hæfde* *pall* on *And* *me* *gilde* *bigon* **1382** *Wyclif Esther* viii 15 *Maidoch* *schynede* in *kingis* *clothis* *wrappid* with a *silk* *pal* and *purper* **1483** *Caxton Gold Leg.* 44/2 *1non* she *toke* her *palle* or *mantel* & *covered* her. **1575** *LANEHAM Let* (1871) 5 One of the ten *Sibills* *cumly* *clad* in a *pall* of *white* *syllk*. **1590** *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 37 In a *long* *purple* *pall*, whose *skirt* with *gold* was *fretted* *all* about, she was *arrayd* **1652** *NEDHAM Selden's Mar. & Cl.* 245 It is represented in the Figure of a woman, clothed with a *Pall* or *linen* *frock*. **1745** *T. WARTON Pleas Melanch.* 214 *Divine* *Melpomene* *Queen* of the *stately* *step*, and *floving* *pall* **1824** *BYRON Juan* xvi xl *song*, He sweeps along in his *duky* *pall*

6. spec. a. Eccl. A woollen vestment worn by the Pope, and conferred by him on certain ecclesiastics, esp. metropolitans or archbishops (such conferment being a necessary preliminary to the special functions of their office); it is now a narrow band passing over the shoulders, with short lappets hanging down before and behind, and ornamented with crosses (Now more usually called *PALLIUM*; formerly also *PALLION*.) Hence *transf.* The office or dignity of metropolitan or archbishop

1480 *Caxton Deser. Brit.* 25 *Offa* *worshipped* *Adulph* *bisshop* of *Lichfeld* with the *archbishops* *palle* **1494** *FABYAN Chron.* vii cxxxi 243 This *palle* is an *indument* that *every* *archbishop* *shold* *have*, and is *nat* in *full* *autour* of an *archbishop* *shold* *have* *reneyed* his *palle* of the *pope*. **1538** *LILAND Inu.* IV 102 After such *tyme* as the *Pall* of the *Archb.* of *Lichfeld* was *taken* from *Lichfeld* and *restored* *again* to *Canterbury* **1563** *Foines* ii. *Agst* *Rebel* (1859) 592 The *Romish* *rag*, which he *callet* *a* *pall*, *scarce* *worth* *twelve* *pence*. **1650** *SIR R. STAPTON Strada's Low C. Warres* iii. 54 Besides his *Pall*, the *Popes* *Chamberlain*, brought him from *Rome*, a *Cardinals* *bat* **1726** *AYLIFFE Parergon* 92 After *Consecration* he *shall* *have* the *Pall* *sent* him. **1848** *A. HERBERT in Todd's Irish Nominus* Notes 5 The *copier* *places* *York* and *Canterbury*, the *two* *palls* or *archiepiscopates* of *England*, *first* and *second*

b A robe or mantle put upon the sovereign at coronation, now called the 'royal robe'.

1643 *BAKER Chron. Rich.* II 2 After this, he [the Archbishop] put upon him [Richard II] an upper Vesture called a *Pall*, saying, *Accipe Pallium* **1847** *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* III 113 This now called 'Royal Robe' is the ancient *pallium*; the 'open pall' as it is called in the orders of *Charles II* and *James II*

7. Her. A bearing representing the front half of an archbishop's pall, consisting of three bands in the form of a capital Y, charged with crosses. (Also called *cross-pall*.)

(*Party per pall*, said of the shield when divided into three parts, of different tinctures, by lines in the directions of those of a capital Y.

1552 *LEIGH Armorie* 182 The *field* is *Azure*, a *Paule* *Sable*. **1650** *GUILDM Heraldry* iv. 103. **1766** *PORNY Heraldry* (1777) *Dict.* *Pall*, a figure like a Greek Y, about the breadth of a *Pallet*; it is by some *Heralds* called a *Cross-Pall*. **1864** *BOOTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xxi 356 Surmounted by a *pall* of the last.

III. 8. fig. (Chiefly from 5, or now esp. 4) Something that covers or conceals, a 'mantle', 'cloak'; in mod. use *esp.* something, such as a cloud, that extends over a thing or region and produces an effect of gloom.

c1450 *tr De Imitatione* iii. iv 130 There *shal* I *yelde* *glory* & *worship* for *shame* & *repref*, a *palle* of *preyng* for *mornynge* [cf. *Isa.* lxi 3] **1504** *ATKYNSON tr De Imitatione* iii. viii 203 (heading) Howe *grace* is to be *h3d* *vnder* the *palle* of *humylite* **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 154 *Vnder* the *pall* of *very* *mekenes* & *symplicite*. **1742** *YOUNG Nt.* Th. ix 212 By this *dark* *Pall* *thrown* *o'er* the *silent* *World*! **c1817** *HOGG Tales & Sk.* V 353 The *sky* was *overspread* with a *pall* of *blackness* **1866** *B. TAYLOR Winter Solstice Poems* 307 Too *cool* to *melt* its *pall* of *snow* **1882** *F. HARRISON Choice Bits* (1886) 438 *Overhead* by *day* and by *night* a *murky* *pall* of *smoke*.

IV. 9. attrib. and Comb. as *pall-canopy*, *-cloth*, *-cloud*; *pall-like* *adj.*; *pall-bearer*, *-holder*, *-supporter*, one of those attending the coffin at a funeral, to hold up the corners and edges of the pall; *†pall-work*, work in 'pal' or rich cloth (*obs.*).

1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 29 Sept. (O. H. S.) II 53 'Pall Bearers were Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Turner [etc.] **1766** *MISS E. CLAYTON in Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. ii. III 411 Lord and Lady Howard are gone to town this morning for poor P^r Amelia's funeral. She is one of the pall-bearers **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 8/1 The pall-bearers had taken up their position **1875** *S. HADN. Earth to Earth* 52 The old English hearse or 'pall-canopy'. **1941** *Fulton Churchw.* *Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 154 *Payd* for *11* *staves* to *bere* *y^e* 'pawle cloth' **c1425** *Cursor Id.* 5125 (Trin) He *dud* on

him 'pal cloþing And on his hond sett riche ring' **1886** *CORBETT Fall of Asgard* II 28 To raise the storm that was to rive the 'pall-cloud that hung over Asgard. **1814** *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) II 348 The other 'pall holders—Mr. Thurston, Dr. Worcester [etc.] **c1420** *Autors of Arth.* ii, Of purple, and 'palle weike, and perre to pay **c1440** *Sir Degrev* 632 All of *pal* *work* *fin*, *Anerled* with *ermyn*.

Pall (pōl), *sb.* 2 *rare*. [f. *PALL v* 1] A feeling of disgust arising from satiety or insipidity.

1711 *SHAFRES Charac.* ii. ii § 2 (1737) II 149 The Palls or Nauseatings which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of Sensation

Pall (pōl), *v* 1 Also 6-7 pawl, paul. [app. aphetic from *APPAL v*, to which the early senses are parallel. But the literal sense of 'become' or 'make pale' is of rare occurrence, being expressed by the cognate *PALE v* from *PALE a*]

I Intransitive senses.

†1. To become pale or dim. *Obs.*

1412-20 *LYDG Chron. Troy* iii xxv, The name of whom shall *pallen* in *none* *age*, But *ever* *ylche* without *eclipsing* *shine*

†2 To become faint, to faint, fail (in strength, virtue, etc.). *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* III 13 That other *biter* as the *galle*, Which *makth* a *mannes* *herte* *pale* **1540-54** *CROKE P.* (Percy Soc.) 22 There-at his *hert* *woll* *pall* **1562** *PHALAR Bneid* ix E 31, *Vnuicted* *strengths* *begin* to *pall* **1602** *SHAKS Ham* v. ii 9 When our *deare* *plots* *do* *pauke*.

†b. To decay, waste away, rot. *Obs. rare.*

1617 *Spr. love Degre* 1030 Thus have ye kept your enemy here *Pallyng* more than seven yeare

†3 Of fermented or aerated liquors. To lose briskness or sharpness by exposure to the air; to become flat, vapid, stale, or insipid. *b* Of blood: To become pale (v.) by separation of clot and serum.

c1430 *LYDGE* [see *PALLID* pbl. a. 1]. **c1440** *Prompt Parv.* 379/2 *Pallyn*, as *ale* & *drynke*, *emou* or *1513* *Bk. Kerygme* in *Babes* *Bk.* 267 Also if your *sweete* *wynne* *pale*, drawe it in to a *romney* *veyr* for *lessynge* [cf. **c1460** *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 116 31ff *sweete* *wynne* *be* *seke* or *pallid* *put* in a *Romney* for *lessynge*] **1530** *PALSCR.* 651/2, I *palle*, as *drinke* or *bloode* *dothe*, by *ngs* *standyn* in a *thyng*, *ye* *apallys*. This *drinke* *wyll* *pall* (*†apallys*) if it *stande* *uncoverd* *all* *nyght*. **1596** *NASID Saffron Walden* 115 A *cup* of *dead* *bee*, that had *stood* *pawlyng* by him in a *pot* *three* *dayes* **1634** *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 63 Sooner then let *pall* So *pure* *Canary* **1693** *CLAYTON Virginia in Miss Curiosa* (1708) III 287 When the *Weather* *breaks* the *Blood* *palls*, and *like* *over-fermented* *Liquors* is *depaupered*, or *turns* *eager* and *sharp* **1793** *Art & Myst. Vintners* xi Lest such *Wines* should *Pall* and *die* upon their hands.

4. transf. and fig. To become tasteless, vapid, or insipid to the appetite or interest.

1704 *T. BROWN Sat. on Marriage* Wks. 1730 I 58 Oh, the *virtue* and *grace* of a *shrill* *catwauling*! But it *palls* in your *game* **1709** *STELLER Tailor* No. 2 ¶ 1 *Beauty* is a *thing* which *palls* with *Possession*. **1748** *JOHNSON Vanity Hum.* *Wishes* 265 Now *pall* the *tasteless* *meats* **1868** *FARRAR Stokers* ii. ii (1875) 200 *Pleasure* may *pall* or *cease* to be *obtainable* **1882** *P. BODDY Eng. Journalism* xviii. 137 His *position* *lost* *all* its *charm* the *instant* the *work* *began* to *pall*

b. Const. *on*, *upon* (the sense, mind, or organ)

1713 *ADDISON Cato* i. iv, *Beauty* *soon* *grows* *familiar* and *palls* upon the *sense*. **1840** *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* i. ii 114 § 2 They would *satiare* us and *pall* upon our *senses* **1879** *DIXON Windsor* II xxii 236 The *pastimes* of the *alt-vard*.. *began* to *pall* on him.

5 Of the person or organ To lose relish or interest; to become satiated or cloyed with.

1705 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII xxvii, If thy *stomach* *palls* with it, *discontinue* it from *time* to *time*. **1822** *EXAMINER* 673/2 The *lusty* *have* *done* *much* *work* to the *clergy* in *allowing* it to. *surfeit*, and *pall*.. with *forbidden* *wealth*

II. Transitive senses.

†6 To make pale, to dim. *Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Felicie* ii xxi (1541) 35 The *men* and *women* *have* the *colour* of their *vyssage* *pallid* [*ed.* 1541-1622 *pallid*]. **1593** *Q. ELIZ. Boeth.* i met v. 12 And *Lucifer* *palled* by *debus* *wprieth*.

†7. To make faint or feeble; to enfeeble, weaken, to daunt, appal. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* II 311 *Unkundeschepe* The *trouthe* of *mannes* *herte* it *pallith* **1423** *JAS I Kingis Q.* xviii, The *prolixitee* *Of* *doublinesse* *that* *doith* *my* *wittis* *pall* **1494** *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxx (1533) 98 b/1 His *knights* and *soldyours* *were* *tyred* & *palled* *wyth* *ouer* *watche* and *laboure* **1556** *J. HEYWOOD Spider & P.* lxxiv 62 Which *did* *their* *harts* *so* *pall*, That they *cude* for *peace* **1607** *DEKKER Hist. Ser. T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III 119 *Tis* *not* the *name* of *Taylor* *Pals* *me* *nor* *pluckes*, *my* *weapon* *from* *my* *hand*. **1686** *F. SPENCE in L'arrilas' Ho. Medics* 302 A *caprice* *which* *pawld* *fortune* in *such* *manner* *that* *she* *utterly* *turn'd* *to* *taile*

†b To render (breath) inoffensive. *Obs.*

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* xx 14 A *remedy* to *pall* or *make* *sweet* the *breth*

†8 To render flat, stale, or insipid; to stale.

1625 *MASSINGER New Way* i. 1, The *remainder* of a *single* *can* *Left* by a *drunken* *porter*, *all* *night* *pall'd* *too* **1682** *OTWAY Venice Preserved* ii. 1, I *cannot* *think* *Of* *tasting* *any* *thing* *a* *fool* *has* *pall'd* **1725** *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, Leaving your *Vent-Peg* *always* *open* *palls* it [March Bee]

fig. **1700** *DRYDEN Palamon & Arcite* iii 686 A *miracle*. Their *joy* with *unexpected* *sorrow* *pall'd* **1711** *P. H. View two last Parts* 145 The *fortunate* *issue* of that *Expedition* *had* *pall'd* the *Enquiry* **1807** *E. S. BARRETT Riving Sun* I 154 He *palls* *enjoyment* by *excess*

9 To deprive of one's relish for something; to satiate, cloy (the appetite, senses, or sentient being).

1700 *ADDISON Epil. Brit. Enchanters*, And *pall* the *sense*

with one *contin'd* *show*. **1725** *N. ROBINSON Th. Physick* 321 For *fear* of *too* *much* *palling* his *Appetite* **1797** *GODWIN Enquirer* ii. xii 479 He *must* *not* *pall* his *readers* **1829** *EXAMINER* 355/1 Can *even* the *choicest* *vands*, *fail* to *pall* the *stomach*? **1896** *BAGHOT Lit. Stud.* *Shelley* (1879) I 113 *Langour* *comes*, *fatigue* *palls*, *melancholy* *oppresses*

†Pall, *v* 2 *Obs. rare*. [Origin obscure cf. *PALE v* 4]

1. trans. To beat, strike, knock (down).

c1375 *Joseph Aram* 499 *Pai* *mize* *I*-*see* *sone* *His* *polhache* *go* and *proude* *doun* *palled* **1377** *LANGL P. P. B.* xvi 30 *Panne* with *be* *firste* *pyle* *I* *palle* *hym* *doun*. *Ind* 51 *Panne* *liberum* *arbitrium* *palleth* *adown* *be* *pouke*

2 intr. or absol. To fight (one's way) through.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10022 *Pai* *met* on the *Mumyons*, *macchit* *hom* *hard*, *Pallit* *thugh* the *persans*, *put* *hom* *beside* *Ind*, 11132 *Pai*. *Put* *hom* *doun* *piestly*, *pallit* *hom* *burgh*, *Slogh* *hom* *full* *sleghly* for *slegh* *pat* *pai* *couth*

Pall (pōl), *v* 3 [f. *PALL sb* 1] *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloth; to drape with a pall

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8385 The *halls* *was* *pight* *vp* with *pillers* *all* of *pure* *stones*, *Pallit* *full* *prudly* **1605** *SHAKS. Macb.* i. v 52 *Come* *thick* *Night*, And *pall* *thee* in the *dunest* *smoke* of *Hell* **1804** *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* 332 *Why* *pall'd* *in* *state*, and *mitred* with a *wreath* *Of* *nightshade*, *dot* *thou* *st* *potentially*? **1854** *Dr. QUINCY Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. II 226-7 *Nature* *so* *powerful*, and *extinct* as to *seem* *palled* in *her* *shroud* **1866** *TLNNYSON Holy Grail* 844, I *saw* the *Holy* *Grail*, *All* *pall'd* in *cimion* *samite*

Pall, *obs.* form of *PAL*; variant of *PAWL*

|| Palla (pō'la) [*L.*, *perh.* related to *pallium*.]

1. Rom. Antiq. A loose outer garment or wrap worn out of doors by women (sometimes by men); an outer robe, mantle.

1706 in *PHILLIPS* 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* iii. ix, The *slave*, *divested* *herself* *also* of *her* *long* *palla* **1866** *J. B. ROSE in Ovid's Met.* 72 *Her* *palla* to *another* *she* *reigns* **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan 4/3 *Calpurnia* is *robed* in a *brilliant* *green* *palla* *over* a *long* *yellow* *tunic*

2 Eccl. An altar-cloth, a chalice-cloth.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Palla*, it is also often taken for an Altar-cloth **1885** *Catholic Dict.* *Palla*, a small cloth of linen used to cover the chalice and usually stiffened with cardboard, &c. The upper part may be covered with silk.

Palla, variant of *PALLAH*, S African antelope

Pallace, *obs.* form of *PALACE*, *sbs.* 1 and 3.

Pallad- (pō'lad), *Chem.*, *used* as combining form of *PALLADIUM*, in names of certain compounds, as *pa lladani ne*, *palladanimo nium*, *palladite amine*. see *quots.*

1850 *FOUNTAIN Man Chem* 329 *Palladamine*, *NPdH3*. O, may be obtained from the chloride by oxide of silver *Muller* also obtained another compound to which he gives the name of *palladamine*, it contains *NPdH³* **1866-77** *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV 329 *Hugo Muller* regards the yellow [compound] as chloride of palladamonium, *N₂H₄Pd²⁺ Cl₂* The yellow compound yields the oxide of palladamonium, or palladamine,

Palladine, -yne, obs. forms of **PALADIN**.

Palladio- (pæl'i-dio), *Chem.*, combining form of **PALLADIUM** 2, in names of certain compounds.

1841 **BRAND** *Chem.* 1889 **Palladio**-bichloride of Potassium. *Ind.* Palladio-protoclauride of potassium. *Ind.* 1890 **Prism** matic crystals of palladio-cyanuret of potassium. 1866-77 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV 330 Chloride of palladio-phenyl-ammonium.

Palladious (pæl'i-di-ŏs), *a. Chem.* Also palladous. [f. **PALLADIUM** 2 + -ous] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a larger proportion of the metal than those called *palladic*; as *palladious oxide* or *protoxide of palladium*, PdO.

1842 **PARNELL** *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 95 A solution of palladious oxide. 1866-77 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV 327 Palladious salts are for the most part brown or red; their taste is astringent, but not metallic.

Palladium 1 (pæl'i-di-ŏm). *Forms.* 4-5; 7 **palladion**, 5 **palladioun**, -dyon, -dian, -done, -din, **palladion**, 6- **palladium**. [a. L. *palladium*, a Gr. *παλλᾶδιον*, neuter of *παλλᾶδης* of Pallas.]

1 *Gr. and Lat. Myth.* The image of the goddess Pallas, in the citadel of Troy, on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend, reputed to have been thence brought to Rome.

c1374 **CHAUCER** *Troilus* I 153 (97) But þough þat Grekes hem of Troie shetten. . . . Then hadde a relyk ȝight Palladion [i.e. palladium, palladion] That was lare tryst to a bouen euerichon. 1390 **GOWER** *Conf.* II 188 The Priest Thos Hath sofred Anthoner to come And the Palladion to stele. c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 17865 Palladion that thing called is Affair Pallas. . . . Fro þur it come also I wene. 1825 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Diners antiquities, and amongst others the Palladium of antient Troy. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 178 Metellus lost his eyes in a skare-fire, at what time hee would haue saued and got away the Palladium out of the temple of Vesta. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) I. vi. 213 Vestals, whose office was to preserve the sacred fire of the goddess in perpetual vigour, and guard the palladium. 1807 **ROBINSON** *Archæol. Græca* I. xv. 69 The Palladium, or statue of Minerva brought from Troy.

2. *transf. and fig.* Anything on which the safety of a nation, institution, privilege, etc. is believed to depend; a safeguard, protecting institution.

1600 **HOLLAND** *Livy* Pref. 6 These 35 booke [of Livy] preserued as another Palladium out of a generall skarefire. 1621 **BURTON** *Anat. Mel.* II. in vii (1666) 223/2 My Palladium, my breast-plate, my buckler, with which I ward all injuries [etc.]. 1761 **HUME** *Hist. Eng.* I. xiii. 321 This stone, was carefully preserved at Scone as the true palladium of their monarchy. 1769 **BLACKSTONE** *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 343 The liberties of England cannot but subsist, so long as this palladium [trial by jury] remains sacred and inviolate. 1769-70 **JENNIS** *Lett. Ded.* 6 The liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman. 1845 **MCCULLOCH** *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 91 The *Habeas Corpus* Act, denominated the palladium of an Englishman's liberty. 1888 M. BURROWS *Congress Paris* IV. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

Palladium 2. *Chem.* [a. mod. L. f. *Pallas*. cf. *prec*]

Named 1803 by its discoverer Wollaston, from the newly discovered asteroid *Pallas*, cf. **CERURIUM**.

A hard white metal of the platinum group, resembling silver, occurring in small quantities, chiefly in association with platinum, in S. America and elsewhere. Symbol Pd; atomic weight 126.

1803 **Phil. Trans. 220 A metallic substance late sold in London as a new metal under the title of Palladium. 1805 **WOLLASTON** *ibid.* XCV. 325, I. . . subsequently obtained another metal, to which I gave the name Palladium, from the planet that had been discovered nearly at the same time by Dr. Olbers. 1854 F. J. **BARRER** *Watch & Clockm.* 180 The balance spring is usually of palladium.**

Hence **Palladiumize** *v. trans.*, to coat with palladium.

a1851 **Mech. Mag. in *Herrig's Archiv* VIII. 268 This process may be called palladiumizing with as much propriety as we say, zinking, or gilding. 1864 in **WEBSTER**.**

Pallah (pæl'lä). Also *palla*, *paala*, *pala*, *phalla*, *phaala*. [ad. Sechwana *p'hala*, Zulu *im-pala*] An antelope (*Eryceros melampus*) inhabiting parts of S. Africa; it is dark-reddish above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath; the male has horns about twenty inches long and spreading in a lyrate figure.

1806 **SIR J. BARROW** *Journ. Leetahoo* 407 This species of deer was called by the Booshanans the *Palla*. 1812 **PLUMPTRE** *tr. Lichtenstain's Trav.* II. 324 That beautiful species of antelope which is called by the Beetsuans *Palla*. 1822 **BURCHELL** *Trav.* II. xi. 300 One is called *Paala* by the Bichuanas. 1857 **LIVINGSTONE** *Trav.* III. 56 The presence of the *pallah* is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles. 1896 **KINBY** *Hawnt's Wild Game* 546 Impala of the Swazis and Zulus, *Pala* of the Basuto.

Pallaoe, -as (e, obs. forms of **PALAOE**).

Pallaisada, -ade, obs. ff. **PALISADO**, -ADE.

Pallall (päl'lä). *Sc. and north dial.* Also *pallalls*, *palall*, *pallaly*, *pallaldies*, *palaulays*, *pally-ully* [Derivation unknown.] A Scotch and Northern English name for the game of **HOPSCOTCH**; sometimes, the stone used in the game.

1808-18 **JAMIESON**, *Pallall*, *Pallalls*, a game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crockery

before them. 1828 **MOIR** *Manse Wauch* I. 14 Some of her companions took her out to the back of the house to have a game at the pallall. 1847 J. **WILSON** *Chr. North* I. 3 Pallall... or any other of the games of the school playground. 1891 **BARRIE** *Little Munster* xxvii. 292 There were girls playing at palaulays. 1896 **MELDRUM** *Gray Mantle* 257 Mony's the time I've played the pallaldies bare-fit w'y'm on the plainstanes. 1898 R. **BLAKEBOROUGH** *Wit, etc. N. Riding Yorksh.* (E D D), Divisions are chalked on the pavement, and the 'pally-ullies' are impelled within the lines by a hop on one leg and a side shuffle with the same foot.

Pallanchine, -kee(n, -kin, *pallaquine*, obs. ff. **PALANKEEN**. **Pallart**, obs. f. **PALLARD**.

Pallasade, -ado, -zado, obs. ff. **PALISADE**, -ADO.

Pallasite (pæl'läsit) *Min.* [f. surname *Pallas* (see below) + -ITE 1].

Native iron containing embedded grains of olivine, such as that composing a large meteorite discovered by P. S. Pallas in Siberia in 1772, hence also called *Pallas iron*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **Pallat**, -ate, obs. forms of **PALATE**, **PALLET**.

Pallatine, -yne, obs. forms of **PALATINE**.

Palle, obs. form of **PALL**, **PALY** a 2.

Palled (pöld), *ppl* a 1 [f. **PALL** v 1 + -ED 1].

+1 Enfeebled, weakened, impaired. *Obs*

c1386 **CHAUCER** *Manche's Prof.* 55 So vnweelid was this sory palled goost. c1386—*Shipman's T.* 102 (Corpus MS) Eny old palled [i.e. appalled] wight. 1494 **FABYAN** *Chron.* vii. ccxlv. 288 Than began the trumpetyrs and tabours to blowe, whiche reynued the palled hartys. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* xii. xii. 364 The colour is more pallat and weake [color languid] inclining to white. 1605 *ist Pt. Ieronimo* II. iv, which stooke amazement to their palled speech. 1606 **SHAKS.** *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 87 He neuer follow Thy pauld Fortunes more. 1668 **CULPEPPER & COLE** *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 It receives the Liver blood, which is become palled and sluggish, and has lost its heat.

2. Of fermented liquor, etc. That has lost its

briskness or freshness, flat, stale, vapid. *arch.*

c1430 **LYNG** *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 168 Who forsakethe wyne and drynke the ale palled. 14. *Song temp. Hen VI* (Harl. MS), Bryng us home no sydyr, nor no palde wyne. 1565-73 **COOPER** *Thesaurus*, *Mucidum unum*, a palled wine or dead. 1629 **MASSINGER** *Picture* v. 1, With a spoonful of palled wine poured in their water. 1721 E. **WARD** *Vulgaris Brit.* v. 58 Or that the Turkey Should be pall'd, o'er-roasted, and unfit, For such a Fine-mo'd'd Saint to eat. 1884 **Longm. Mag.** Feb. 384 Her high spirits were as flat as palled soda-water.

3 Deadened to pleasant tastes or impressions; satiated, cloyed, disgusted.

1601 **DRYDEN** *Amphitryon* III. i, Palled in desires, and surfeited of bliss. 1705 **STEELE** *Tatler* No. 54. P. i. Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1795 **SOUTHEY** *Vis Maid Orleans* II. 112 The epicure Here pampers his foul meal, till the pall'd sense Loathes at the banquet. 1839 **KINGSLEY** *Aliso.* (1860) I. 222 The palled taste of an unhealthy age.

Palled (pöld, *past* -ed), *ppl* a 2 [f. **PALL** v. 3 (or *sb* 1) + -ED]. Covered with or robed in a pall.

1839 **BAILEY** *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 Swathed in clouds As though in plumed and palled state. 1890 **TENNISON** *In Mem. lxx*, Palled shapes in shadowy thoroughfares of thought.

+ **Pallen**, *a. Obs* [OE *pallen*, *pellen*, f. *pæl*, *PALL* *sb* 1 + -EN 4]. Made of 'pall' or rich cloth, in early use, 'of purple'

c1000 **ÆLFRIC** *Hom.* I. 64 Biggað eow pællene cyrtas c1000—*Hom.* in *Leg. Rom.* (1871) 32 Scasere . . . dje of his purpuran & his pellenan gyrlan. c1205 **LAY.** 23762 A ræf swide deore & ænne pællene cirtel. a1400—*W.* **Alexander** 1377 He pleyes ouer þe payment pallen webbes. 14. *Siege Ferus* (E E T S) 322 Pisten pællouens doun of pallen webbes, With ropis of riche silk.

Pallankeen, -kine, **Pallentine**, **Palles**,

obs. ff. **PALANKEEN**, **PALATINE**, **PALACE**.

Pallescent (päl'sent), *a. rare*. [ad. L.

pallēscere-em, pr. pple. of *pallēscere* to become pale.]

Growing or becoming pale. So **Pallescence**,

a blanching or paling.

1657 **TOMLINSON** *Renov's Disp.* 345 It beares Apples like the masculine, but lesser and luteously pallescent. 1817 T. L. **PEACOCK** *Nightmare Abbey* ix, The spirit of black melancholy began to set his seal on her pallescent countenance. 1822—*Maid Marian* II, An awful thought, which caused a momentary pallescence in his rosy complexion.

Pallesie, -ye, obs. forms of **PALSY**.

Pallet, *sb* 1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* *Forms:* 4-5 **palet**, -ete, **pallette**, 5-6 **paletb(e)**, 6 **pallat(t)**, 6 (g *Sc*) **pallet**, (7 -ed). [a. OF. *palet*, dim. of *pāl* stake.]

+1. A piece of armour for the head, a head-piece (usually of leather) *Obs*.

1374 *Inv.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 379 note, Item, ij ketelhattes, et ij paletes, *prec* vj s viij d. 1399 **LANG.** *Rich. Rededes* III. 325 A preyre pallette her pannes to kepe. To hille here lewde heed in stede of an houe. 1405 in *Prompt. Parv.* 379 note, Doublettes, jakkes, basynettes, vyssers, pallettes, aventailles. 1411 E. **E. Wills** (1888) 19 An aburion of steele with a pallette couerte with reede veluette. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 378/2 Palet, armoure for the heed, *pallatris*, *galerus* c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 78/34 Nomina Armorum. *Hec tassus*, a pallett. . . *galerus*.

2 *transf.* The head, pate. Now only *Sc.*

c1330 *Arth. & Meri* 4016 On the helme he smot for soth, Thuch helme and palet to the toth. a1325 *Minor Poems* VII. 121 Inglis men sal. Knok bi palet or pou pas, And mak be polled like a frere. 1500-20 **DUNBAR** *Poems* xxxiii. 57 As blakmyth brukit was his pallat, For battering at the study. a1599 **SKELTON** *Elynour Runnymyg* 348, I shall breake your pallettes, Wythout ye now cease I. 1582 **STANY-**

HURST *Aeneis* I (Arb.) 21 Neptun his pleasing pallet vp-heaving Hee noted Aeneas. 1595 **NASHE** *Saffron Walden* 50 Not a pinnes head or a months pallet. 1638 **BRATHWAIT** *Barnabes Runt* I. Cij, Till I brake a Blacksmith's palled. 1826 G. **BEATTIE** *John d'Arvud* in *Lyle* (1863) 248 The ether bore The gasty pallet, grim with gore.

Pallet (pæ'let), *sb* 2. *Forms:* a. 4-5 **pallett(t)**, 4-6 **payllet**, **paylet**, 4-7 **palet**, 5 **payet**, 6 *Sc.* **pelat**; ß. 5-6 **palet(t)**, 6 -ette, 6-7 **pallate**, (6-8 -ad, 7 **palate**), 7-8 **pallat**, 6- **pallett**. [*ME* *pallett*, cf. dial. F. *pallet* heap or bundle of straw, deriv. of *paille* straw:—L. *palea* chaff; also AF. *pallette* straw, in *Bestiary* 475.]

1 A straw bed; a mattress; a small, poor, or mean bed or couch.

c1374 **CHAUCER** *Troilus* III. 229 (180) On a palet [i.e. r. paylet] al þat glade nyght By Troilus he lay. c1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 379/2 Paylet, lytyle bed, *lectica*. c1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 433 Gromes pallettes. 1595 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. III. 150 Item, for stra to the Queens pallett. xij d. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* G. ij, Of Beddes, Bolsters, Mattresses, . . . Pallets. 1615 **Br. Hall** *Contempl.* O T. xi. iv, This man, though great in Bethlehem, lays him down to rest upon a pallet. 1758 **GOLDSM.** *Mem. Protestant* (1893) I. 115, I perceived the Water had soaked through the Pallet. 1827 **MOORE** *Epitaph.* xvi (1839) 165 Content with a rude pallet of straw. 1883 **FROUDE** *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 128 The monks then sought their pallets.

fig. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 527 All this preualeth not in a leane and hungry ground, vnlesse fatter earth be laied as a pallet vnderneath. 1634 **MILTON** *Comus* 318 Ere the low roosted lark, from her thatch't pallet rowse.

b. *Comb.* as *pallet-bed*, *chamber*, *couch*.

1513 **MORE** *Rich.* III. (1882) 82 King Richard came out in to the pallett chamber, on which hee found in bed sir James and sir Thomas Tyrells. 1628 **SIR S. D'EWEES** *Autobiog.* (1845) I. xii, I assisted at her pallett-side, kneeling, weeping, and praying with others. 1707 **CHAMBERLAYNE** *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 175 The Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber . . . whose Office is to lie by the King on a Pallett-Bed all Night. 1824 **SCOTT** *Ld. of Isleriv* xxii, That pallett-couch, and naked wall.

+2 *Naut.* See *quots Obs*. (It is not certain

where this belongs, some place it under the next.)

1704 J. **HARRIS** *Lev. Techn.* I, *Pallet* is a Room within the Hold of a Ship, closely parted from it, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. a Ship may be sufficiently ballasted, without losing room in the Hold, which therefore will serve for Stowing the more Goods. 1867 **SATTA** *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pallet*, a ballast-locker formerly used, to give room in the hold for other stowage.

Pallet (pæ'let), *sb* 3. Also 8 **palet**, **pallat**, (8-9 **palate**). [a. F. *pallette*, dim. of *pale* spade, shovel, blade, etc., a word of many senses, some of which in English retain the form **PALETTE**, q. v.]

1. A wooden instrument consisting of a flat blade or plate, with a handle attached; *spec.* that used, in various forms, by potters and others for shaping their work.

1558 **WARDE** *tr. Alexis's Secr.* 114 Styrynge it well fyrste with a sticke, and than with a pallett broade at the ende. 1686 **Flor. Staffordsh.** 390 A rodd of Iron fytynge to a pallett, that reaches out a litle beyond the Anvil. 1725 **BRADLEY** *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ointment*, Beat it with a wooden Palet, and change the Water, so that it becomes as white as Milk. 1727-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, *Pallet*, among potters, crucible-makers, etc., is a wooden instrument . . . for forming, beating, and rounding their works. They have several kinds, the largest are oval with a handle, others in manner of large knives. 1837 J. T. **SMITH** *tr. Vicat's Mortars* 95 note, The pallet or board (called the 'hawk'), used by plasterers for mixing small quantities of stucco as they apply it.

2. An artist's tablet for paints, a **PALETTE**, q. v.

+3. A flat board, plate, or disk; e. g. the blade of an oar, the float of a paddle-wheel. *Obs.*

1721 **Phil. Trans.** XXXI. 244 There's no Improvement to be made, either with respect to the Proportion of the Oars, their Length, the Breadth of the Pallets. 1725 H. DE SAUMAREZ *ibid.* XXXIII. 412 At each End of the Lines, which constitute the Angle, . . . are two Pallets not much unlike the Figure of the Loaf. 1727 **BRADLEY** *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fox*, The Fox . . . will endeavour . . . to pull out the Food he smells in the Hole and cause the Pallet to fall. 1808 *Specif. Trevelthick & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3248 A rowing wheel, furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.

spec. b. *Brickmaking* A board for carrying away a newly moulded brick: cf. **PLANCHET**. c. Each of the series of disks in a chain-pump.

1839 **URE** *Dict. Arts* 189 As the wheel revolves, the piston rods will cause the pistons to force the new-moulded bricks, with their pallet or board under them, severally up the mould. 1875 **KNIGHT** *Dict. Mech.*, *Pallet* 3. One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain-pump or chapetel. 7. (Clay.) a. A board on which a newly molded brick is carried away to the hack. *ibid.* [see PAGE 81.]

+4. *Gilding* A flat brush for taking up gold-leaf.

1727-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, *Pallet*, in gilding, is an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, used to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, to apply and extend them on the matter to be gilt.

5. A projection on some part of a machine, which engages with the teeth of a wheel, and thus converts a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or *vice versa*; esp. a projection upon the pendulum or the arbor of the balance-wheel of a clock or watch, engaging with the escapement-wheel. [So in Fr.]

1704 **DERHAM** in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1788 It is scarce possible to manage the Pallets so, as nicely to make the same Vibrations as were in *Vacuo*. 1730-6 **BAILEY** (folio), *Pallets*, two nuts that play in the fangs of the crown wheel of a watch. a1774 **GOLDSM.** *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I.

149 The pendulum has two palates, which at equal intervals rise and fall, and let the teeth of the wheels pass under them in equable succession. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Nech* xiv 194 The pallets are connected with the pendulum so as to oscillate with it.

6. In an organ. Any one of the valves in the upper part of the wind-chest, each of which is connected with a key of the keyboard, and, on being opened by pressing down the key, admits the 'wind' or compressed air to a groove beneath the set of pipes corresponding to that key.

Also applied to other valves, as *waste-pallet*, a valve allowing escape of air from the storage-bellows when too full. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 493/2, E is the spring which keeps the pallet in its place when not in use. 1852 *Strudel Organ* 48 Of various sorts of valves: those called pallets are the most important ones. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus.* Terms 338 In order to prevent an undue rising of the bellows when more wind is supplied than used, a *waste-pallet* is placed in every bellows.

7 *Bookbinding*. A tool for impressing letters or figures on the back of a book, consisting of a metal block mounted on a handle and having the letters, etc. engraved upon it, or the required types fastened in it.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 425 The tools whether single letters or figures, or 'pallets' (that is, the title of a book, &c., cut in a single metal block) are mounted on wooden handles, and applied before use to a gas burner, in order to obtain the requisite heat.

8. *Conch.* = PALETTE 4 a

9 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pallet-frame*, *-spring*, *-wheel*, *-wire*; *pallet-arbor*, an arbor on which a pallet (in a clock, etc.) is fixed; *pallet-board* = sense 3 b, *pallet-box*, in an organ, a box or chest forming part of the wind-chest, containing the pallets belonging to one keyboard; *pallet-eye*, in an organ, a loop of wire at one end of a pallet, to which is attached the wire by which it is pulled down, *pallet-leather*, in an organ, the soft leather with which the inner surface of a pallet is faced; *pallet-moulding*, in *Brick-making*, a process in which each brick as moulded is turned out on a pallet, and the mould sanded to prevent adhesion of the clay; *pallet-tail*, each of the rocking arms which bear the pallets in certain escapements.

1883 SIR E. BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* 185 In all clocks of this kind the 'pallet-arbors' are set in small cocks. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I 529 (*Brick-making*). This operation is repeated each time that a 'pallet-board' comes under the hopper. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus.* Terms 339 Attached to a loop of wire called the 'pallet eye', fastened to the moveable end of the pallet. 1883 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 54 That part of the 'pallet frame' in which is set the stone for receiving the action or impulse of the small pin teeth, is formed into a rectangular shape. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. In 'pallet-molding' the molds are usually sanded, in slop-molding they are wetted. 1876 PARCE & SIVKOWITZ *Idiography* 8, The wheel has fifteen teeth cut on its circumference; its play is regulated by two small pallets, and two small steel 'pallet springs'. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 226 The 'pallet staff' holes are found to wear very much if not jewelled. 1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The index that is carried round immediately by the pendulum, viz. on the same arbor with the 'pallet wheel'. 1852 *Sudri Organ* 51 Muller has tried to put all the 'pallet-wires', belonging to one manual, into one common hole.

Pallet (pæ let), *s. b.* *Her.* Also 7 *palett*. [dim. of PALE sb. 1 6.] An ordinary resembling the pale (PALE sb. 1 6), but of half its breadth.

1574 BOSWELL *Armorie* 12 But it [the Pale] may be diminished, as from a Pallet which is ye halfe of the Pale. 1668 MORGAN *Sph. Geniv.* II. 33 The pale, whose content is the third part of the whole field, and is divided again into the Pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the Pallet. 1844 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* III. 15 The arms of Raymond, Count of Provence—or, 4 pallets gules.

† **Pallet**, *s. b.* *Obs.* [a. F. *palette*, OF. *palette* (Gloss. de Salins, 13-14th c.), dim. of *pale* shallow pan:—L. *patella*.] A vessel of a definite measure used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. v § 205 A Surgeon reports that he drew from a patient in four days twenty seven pallets, every pallet containing three ounces and more.

† **Pallet**, *a. Obs.* rare [a. OF. *palet* (13-14th c. in Godef.), dim. of *pale* PALE a; but in reference to wine, cf. *vin palet* light or straw-coloured wine.] Of a light colour between red and white; pale red, flesh-coloured.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Helms color*, a pallet colour, or a flesh colour of white and redde. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* C 792 Horseflesh colour, or pallet colour in wine. 1600 BURELL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poets* (1709) II. 11 Upon their breast The Rubie pallet and Th' opall, Together with the Amant. 1611 CORNIG, *Vin palet*, a pallet, or pale Claret, wine. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Pallet wine*, *vin palet*, *vin palet*.

Pallet, *obs.* form of PALETTE, PALATE.

Palleting (pæ let'ing). *Naut.* [cf. *PALETTE sb.* 2.] 'A slight platform made above the bottom of the magazine, to keep the powder from moisture' (Weale's *Rudim. Nav.* 136). Also *attrib.*, as *palleting-beam*, *-hatches*.

1815 BURNES *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Palleting Hatches*

are small apertures, about 20 inches square, formed by the palleting-beams and carlings in the fore-magazine. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Palleting-Beams* are those beams under the flat of the magazine, bread-room, and powder-room, where there is a double palleting.

Palletot, Pallow: see PALETTEOT, PALEW

Pallial (pæ lial), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *pallial-*is, f. *PALLIUM* 'see -AL'] Of or pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

Pallial adductor, the anterior adductor muscle of a bivalve, *pallial cavity*, *impression*, *line*, *lobe*, *sac* see *quots*; *pallial sinus*, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of certain molluscs, being the mark of their retractile siphons.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 706/1 It is in this pallial sac that the animal establishes a current of water. 1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 26 The border of the 'mantle' is also muscular; and the place of its attachment is marked in the shell by a line called the 'pallial impression'. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* VI. 96 The inner surface of each valve is lined with a soft membranous substance, called the pallial lobe. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 216 The 'pallial line' or 'pallial impression'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Iiv. Anim.* I. 59 In some Mollusks (e. g. Pteropoda), the delicate lining membrane of the pallial cavity serves as the respiratory organ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 698 (Brachiopoda) A circum-pallial sinus uniting the terminations of the pallial sinuses is figured by Joubin in *Discina*.

† **Pa-li-ament**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *palliamentum*, f. *palliare* to cloak.] A robe, gown. in *quots*, the white gown of a candidate for the Roman consulship.

1588 SHAKS *Tit A.* I. i 182 Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome. Send thee by me. This Palliament of white and spotlesse Hue, And name thee in Election for the Empire. 1593 PEELE *Order of Garter* 92 A goodly king in robes most richly dight, The upper like a Roman palliament.

Palliard (pæ lyard) *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 *payllard*, *-art*, 6 *palyard*, *-art*, *-yart*, *pallart*, 6-7 *palyard*, *-e*, *palyard*, 6-9 *payllard*, 6- *palliard*. [a. F. *payllard*, in 13th c. *payllart*, f. *paylle* straw: see -ARD.] A professional beggar or vagabond (who sleeps on the straw in barns and outhouses); *transf.* a low or dissolute knave; a lewd fellow, a lecher, a debauchee.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. xviii, The foxe was but a theef and a payllard and a knave of poure folke. 1500 *Melunne* 294 Ye ought not to meue your self for suche a theef & palyard. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* II. clxxx. [clxxx.] 492 He was but a false palyarte, and alwayes agaynste the Crowne of Fraunce. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Jacob* 4 A Palliard is he that goeth in a patched cloake. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* vii 44 The worst and wickedest of all this beastly generation are scarce comparable to these prating Palliardes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 476 A most luxurious and effeminate Palliard he [Sardanapalus] was. 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* II. (1817) 84 Not only a debauched palliard but a cruel murderer. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rock-wood* III. v, Palliards, and Jarkmen. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* III. 315 The male part of the upper class are a parcel of poor, shaking, nervous palliards.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Knivish; dissolute.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. xvi, Ha a payllard Mule, why goost thou not faster? 1588 *N. Burnes's Disput.* in *Cath. Theol.* (S. T. S.) 170 Vsurpit Bischopts, apostat prestis and palliard Ministers. 1598 *Sat. on Gen. Assembly* in *Scott. Fairsquels* (1868) 42 A palyard drunkard chaillan.

† **Palliardise**. *Obs.* Also 6-10c, 6-7-12c [a. F. *palliardise* (1539 in R. Estienne), f. *prec* + -ISE 2.] Lewdness, fornication, lechery.

1591 LONGER *Diogenes* (Hunter. Cl.) 46 Nothing more weakeneth an Armye than luxurie and palliardize. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi § 5 Hee [Jupiter] gave himself over wholly to palliardize and adultery. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. v. 136 Nor can they tax him with Palliardise, Luxury, Epicurism.

So + **Pa-li-hardy**, + **Pa-li-hardy** [= F. *paillardie* (Villon)], roguery, knavery, lechery, fornication. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* IV. ProL 178 3e that list of your palyardy neur blyn. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxxiv 82 Thocht yung perwerst natouris To palyardy applawdis. 1570 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxii 80 Thy subtiltie and palyardie Our fredome bringis in thrall.

† **Pa-liardize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *PALLIARD* + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To fornicate.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 364/1 Chalemaigne, whose eldest daughter was found palliarding with Eginhard, his Secretary. 1650 ANNE BRADSTREET *Four Mon., Assyri., Sardan.* 3 Sardanapalus. That palliardizing sot.

2 *trans.* To be a procurer of.

1644 FRYNNE & WALKER *Friend's Trial* 2 To let the Parliament see, they had not employed such a man as would palliardize Lies, and become a pander unto Falshood. **Palliasse**: see PAILLASSE.

Palliate (pæ li-ät), *pp. a.* [ad. L. *palliatum* cloaked, f. *palli-um* cloak (-ATE 2); afterwards pa. pp. of late L. *palliäre* to cloak, palliate.]

† **Ä.** as *pa pple* Cloaked, covered, concealed; mitigated. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen IV.*, *Introd.* (1550) 4 b, They sente the reuerent father Thomas Arundell. in habite palliate and dissimuled into the citee of Paris. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x § 5 The fault... must be accomodate and palliate by dyets, and medicines familiar. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirke* (1842) 242 That was still the cloak under which was palliat all the wicked plots agais the Kirke of God.

B. as *adj.* † 1. Wearing a cloak (in *quot.*), a philosopher's cloak see *PALLIUM* 1) *Obs.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cites of God* XIII. xvi. (1620) 457 Lest the communication of this name with the vulgar, should debase the proud. number of the Palliate.

† 2. Cloaked, having its real nature concealed.

1622 R. FENTON *Usury* 128 That may in matter bee a palliat or cloaked vsurie. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* IV. Wks. 1684 IV. 494 God may give us a treacherous settlement, a palliate peace.

† 3. Of a cure Superficial or temporary. *Obs.* a 1625 COPE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 131 All his industry and sales, did in your estate make but a palliate cure. 1679 FRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 3 Cardinal Poole. did not absolve their Consciences from Restitution, but only made a palliate Cure.

4. *Zool.* Having a *PALLIUM* (sense 3 b), tectibranchiate. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palliate (pæ li-ät), *v.* [f. *PALLIATE ppl. a.*; cf. late L. *palliäre* (Apuleius, and c.) to cloak, F. *pallier*, which may have aided the formation.]

† 1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloak; to cloak, clothe, shelter; to invest. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VII.* 32 Surmyse set fourth and palliated with the vesture of a professed vertue. 1623 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 2), *Palliate*, cloaks. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Demon.* (1845) 60 Her sheep are palliated under the couerture of the high-grown hedges of enclosures. 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation. Mgn. Needle* 3 The Ocean, which palliates the imperfect parts of the Earth. 1656 BOULTON *Medicina* Ded. A. 11 b, It is the accustomed manner of our modern Writers, alwayes to palliate themselves under the Protection of some worthy Patron.

† 2. *fig.* To hide, conceal, disguise. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* VII. (Arb.) 117 Hippocrates with their dissembling holiness towards God doe palliate and cover their iniuries towards men. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Palliate*, to disguise, daub, colour or cloak. 1795 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 58 The bankruptcy of their India Company, long palliated, now stands confessed. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Almeria* VII. Her name was printed among the list of subscribers, and there was no palliating the fact.

3 To alleviate the symptoms of a disease without curing it; to relieve superficially or temporarily, to mitigate the sufferings of; to ease.

In early use the notion was that of cloaking, disguising, patching up, this passed gradually into that of alleviating the symptoms of 4.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method.* 60 They [bone-diseases] eyther bee neuer cured, or else onelie so palliated that they breake out againe. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. Explains. Words Art A v b, So sweet Pomanders doe palliat a stinking Unearth, occasioned by a corrupt stomach or diseased lungs, and such like. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 351 Let mountebanks palliate, cures break out again, being never soundly but superficially healed. 1714 ABT. SHARP *Serm.* (1738) V. ix 284 He is but half a Physician, he hath palliated our sores and diseases, but he hath not removed them. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* XXI. (ed. 3) 281 That which cannot be cured must be palliated.

4 To disguise or colour the real enormity of (an offence) by favourable representations or excuses; to represent (an evil) as less than it really is, to cause to appear less guilty or offensive by urging extenuating circumstances; to extenuate, excuse.

This has passed gradually from the sense of cloak (as in 2), disguise, colour, to that of extenuate, lessen the gravity of. 1634 W. T. WHARTY tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 317, I neede not seeke colours to palliate my actions or words. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix 27 This advice causing him to see his fault, he labored to have palliated it with certain excuses. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. iii. 215 They endeavoured to palliate what they could not justify. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi 83 The illegal imprisonment cannot be explained away, and cannot be palliated. 1878 LACKY *Eng.* in *18th C. I.* I. 119 These considerations only slightly palliate his conduct.

b. To excuse (a person).

1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xxxi. (1876) 236 As well endeavour to show that black is white, as to prove that any temptations you may have had can in the smallest degree palliate you.

† 5. To make less emphatic or pronounced; to moderate, mitigate, qualify or tone down (esp. one's action or statement). Also *absol.* or *intr.* To take up a more moderate position, to compromise. *Obs.* 1665 PERYS *Diary* 31 Dec. The great evil of this year is the fall of my Lord of Sandwich, whose mistake about the prizes hath undone him though sent (for a little palliating it) Ambassador into Spayne. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 223 Do you think the Christians would have palliated so far, and colluded with their Consciences? 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 125 The Author. is forc'd to palliate what he said about Mr. Harley's being an Accomplice by an Advertisement he has in his Paper last Night. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) II. xxxvi. 241 To obtain this time, you must palliate a little, and come into some seeming compromise. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 489 This fanciful piece of beauty [small feet] was probably invented by the ancient Chinese, to palliate their jealousy.

† b. To appease, please, or indulge (one's taste).

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 154, I have inserted these parcels of the Psalter, that by this occasion my Reader might palliate his taste with an Essay of our Ancestors old English. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii (1642) 110 Next all the Candies, Preserves, all the Junckets to palliate his taste.

† c. To moderate the hostility of. *Obs.* rare.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. 59 Yes, that I might them better palliate [ed. 1684, altered to moderate], I did too with them thus Expostulate.

Palliated (pæ li-ät), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1; taking the place of the earlier *PALLIATE ppl. a.*]

1 Cloaked (*lit.* and *fig.*); † covered over, concealed; † superficially healed; mitigated, extenuated. see the vb.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x, Merlin Ambrose

slighted that pretended skill of those magicians, as palliated ignorance 1643 *FRYNE* *Sow Power Park* App 192 That they might act a certain palliated Fable 1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 400 The palliated Diseases return with more severity than before. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser. 1 *Passage Life H Harris*, The half-avowed, and palliated confession of committed guilt 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Palliatibus* covered with a cloak, veiled, mantled, applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates palliated.

2. Having the archiepiscopal PALLIUM

1832 *Tablet* 6 Aug 204 This very Vicaral and Palliated See of Arles

Palliating (pæ'li:ə'tiŋ), *ppl a* [f as prec + -ING²] That palliates: in the senses of the vb 1879 *Gentl. Calling* Pref § 5 Palliating Medicines. 1720 in *Somers Tracts* II 261 The Majority of that House were satisfied with a palliating Answer, jumbled up by the Junto 1758 JORTIN *Erasm* I 514 Luther discountenanced and rejected all such palliating schemes, and was determined never to yield an inch 1845 MRS. S C HALL *Whiteboy* II 14, I wish I could show those who cry out against Irish outrage a few of the palliating circumstances.

Palliation (pæ'li:ə'ti:ən) [a. F. *palliation* (13-14th c. in Littré), ad med.L. *palliation-em*, n. of action from *palliare*. see **PALLIATE**]

†1. The action of palliating; the cloaking or concealing (of an act, etc.); that which serves to conceal or hide; a cloak, covering *Obs.*

1577 PATRICK *tr. Gentillet* (1602) 228 They make her [justice] serve as a palliation or coverture, for all assassinations, murders, and vengeance 1649 MILTON *Ekoon* xxvii. 1660 H MORE *Mystic God* To Rdr 9 The generality of Christians make the external frame of Religion but a palliation for sin. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* V. 344 Candour would wish to throw a veil over the failings of an illustrious character, but deliberately perpetrated crimes have no claim to palliation

2. The action of disguising or seeking to make less conspicuous, the enormity of (a crime, etc.) by excuses and apologies; extenuation; excuse, often in phrase in *palliation of*.

1605 BACON *Adv Leary* II xi § 3 Herein comes in crookedly and dangerously, a palliation of a great part of Ceremonial Magick. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic IV*. xxx. This though not a perfect excuse, is such a palliation of his fault as induces me to forgive him 1867 FREEMAN *Norm* Cong I vi 570 He could not invoke even the tyrant's plea of necessity in palliation of his evil deeds.

3 The alleviation of the symptoms and incidents of disease without curing it, hence *gen.* alleviation, mitigation, temporary relief

1665 BACON *Sylva* § 61 A wise physician will consider whether a disease be incurable, if he find it to be such, let him resort to palliation, and alleviate the symptom 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* p 83 Palliations of diseases 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr Mudge* in Boswell, Excision is doubtless necessary to the cure, and I know not any means of palliation. 1863 HOLLAND *Let. Joneses* xxii 314 You utterly refuse to admit that there is any palliation of your misery

Palliative (pæ'li:ə'tiv), *a* and *sb* [a. F. *palliatif*, -ive (13-14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **palliativus*. see **PALLIATE** and -IVE]

A. adj. †1. Serving to cloak or conceal. *Obs.* 1611 COTGR, *Palliatif*, palliative, cloaking, hilling over, covering. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Palliativæ*, that cloaketh, covereth or concealeth

2. Serving to relieve (disease) superficially or temporarily, or to mitigate or alleviate (pain or other evil)

1543 TRAHTON *Vigo's Chyrurg* 43 b/2 We wyll speake of his cure aswell eradicatyue as palliatyue 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* p 263 At the best a Fontanel is but a palliative cure. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 32 p 6 The cure for the greatest part of human miseries is not radical, but palliative 1885 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII 887 These drugs at best are no more than palliative.

3. Tending to extenuate or excuse.

1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc* (1790) I iv 62 The palliative arts they make use of to reconcile their duty with their passions. 1782 WARTON *Rowley Eng* 85 He openly defends his new attempt, not in a palliative apology, but in a peremptory declaration. 1840 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x 148 If her audacity ventured to put in a palliative word, she set it aside with a certain disdain

B. sb 1. That which gives superficial or temporary relief; that which serves to alleviate or abate the violence of pain, disease, or other evil 1794 SWIFT *Draper's Lett* Wks 1755 V. ii 134 Those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or ardent politicians are . . . in all diseases, so ready to administer 1803 *Med Trul* X 549, I . . . confined myself to palliatives, the principal of which was laudanum 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I iv 179 We are promised a cure of our malady, and we are treated with palliatives 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp* Introd of A timely palliative, if not a radical cure, for immediate and urgent evils

2 An extenuating representation

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) II xxix 184 What shall we think of one, who seeks to find palliatives in words? a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo II* (1847) III xi 309 [This was] a palliative of the latter's obliquity, if justice would allow of any violation 18 . . . W. SCOTT (Webster 1854). He had been what is called, by manner of palliative, a very gay young man

Hence *Palliatively adv.*, in a palliative manner, in a way that serves to lighten or mitigate.

1724 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1733) II. 345 The weakness of the language it self may be palliatively cured by strength of elocution 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III 490 In such cases we should proceed gently and palliatively

Palliator (pæ'li:ə'tai:). [agent-n. in L. form from **PALLIATE**.] One who palliates or alleges extenuating considerations; an extenuator

1792 MAD D'ARBLAY *Lett* 20 Dec. The worst . . . will not risk losing their only abettors and palliators in this kingdom. 1824 *Examiner* 435/1 He is a palliator of every powerful and profitable abuse 1878 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* P. cvi 30 Phineas . . . was no trimmer, or palliator of sin

Palliatory (pæ'li:ə'tɔ:ri), *a*. [f. as prec + -ORY.] Characterized by palliation; having the function or effect of palliating.

1665 M. NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 401 There remains no more room for the like palliatory proceeding 1845 BUNTING in B. Gregory *Side Lights Conf Meth.* (1898) 414 Some explanations are very palliatory but not justificatory

Pallid (pæ'lid), *a* Also 7 *pallid*. [ad. L. *pallid-us*, f. root *pall-* in *pall-ere* to be pale, *pall-or* paleness] Lacking depth or intensity of colour, faint or feeble in colour, wan, pale. (Said chiefly of the human face as affected by death, sickness, or passion, hence *transf* of these causes themselves.) Chiefly *poet* before 1800, exc. in *Bot*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III. ii 28 So soon as Night had with her pallid hew Defeated the beaute of the shyning skye. 1591 — *Runes Rome* xv, Ye pallid spirits, and ye ashie ghosts 1596 — *F Q* V. xl 45 Ganst which the pallid death findes no defence c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ihad* VIII 65 Pallid fear made boldest stomachs stoop 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Ceyx* & *Alcyon* 484 Then flick'ring to his pallid Lips, she strove To print a Kiss. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III 409 Involucrum slender, pallid, cloven into segments. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III 315 A blush suffused Her pallid cheek 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol* (1818) II xix 125 note, The dorsal segments are covered with very short pallid hairs. 1876 BRISTOWE *The & Pract Med.* (1878) 606 The symptoms due to loss of blood get developed the patient . . . becomes excessively pallid.

b. Comb. as *pallid-faced*, -looking, -tomentose *adjs.*, also in comb. with a word of colour, as *pallid-grey*, *fuliginous*, -*ochraceous*, etc.

1807 W. PHILLIPS *Brit Discov* 61 Cup sub sessile, contorted, pallid-fuliginous *ibid* 185 Hymenium pale umber or pallid-grey *ibid* 265 Scattered or gregarious, hemispherical, pallid-tomentose. 1807 P. WAREING *Tales Old Regime* 248 Among the crowd which lined the height was a pallid-faced girl. 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX. 437/1 With the mullet came the pallid-looking suckers.

Hence *Pallidly adv.* **Pallidness**.

1656 *Artific. Handson* 43 [They] sometimes appear pallidly sad, as if they were going to their graves. 1838 POE *A G Pym* Wks 1864 IV 185 Gigantic and pallidly white birds. 1661 FELTHAM *Revolus* II lvi (ed 8) 328 Let no man then be discouraged with the pallidness of Piety. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* xvii, The stern repose of the eye, and death-like pallidness of the countenance.

Pallid-, combining stem of L. *pallid-us* pale, used in some terms of Nat. Hist., as **Pallidiorous** *a*, pale-flowered. **Pallidipalpatæ** *a*, having pale palpi. **Palliditarsæ** *a*, having pale tarsi. **Pallidiventræ** *a*, having a pale abdomen.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

Pallidity (pæ'li:di), *f* [L. *pallid-us* pale + -ITY] Paleness of countenance, pallor

1808 W. HERBERT *Ella Rosenberg* II 185 Our looks indicated the pallidity and languor of sorrow 1835 *New Monthly Mag* XLIV. 469 He sinks into pallidity and paralysis

Pallie, variant of **PALLIE** *a. Sc.*

Palliegoun, *obs. Sc* form of **PAYLION**.

Pallification: see **PALLIFICATION**

†**Pallify**, *v.1* *Obs* [irreg f L. *palli-ere* or F. *pallier* + -FY] *trans* = **PALLIATE** V 3

1544 PHAER *Regum. Lyfe* (1553) Bv, Remedy to pallifye the coppred face that is vncurable. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 50 b, It pallifyeth or rather dyeth the forme of the Leprie. *ibid* 108 a, It pallifyeth any contagious sore or griefe.

†**Pallify**, *v.2* *Obs rare* -1. [f. L. *palli-ere* to be pale + -FY *cf. horrefy*] *trans* To make pale 1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 148 So much had the horror of death within few hours pallified his colour.

†**Palliment**, *Naut Obs rare* [ad *obs. F. palemente*, also *palmante*, *palamente*, 1543 in Jal, = It. *palamento*, Sp *palamiento*, the oars of a galley collectively, oarage, f It. *pala* blade of an oar, etc. Cotgr. has 'palamente, part of the Orelap or vpper decke of a Galley'; so *palamento* in Florio.] The oarage of a galley (or ? as in Cotgr. and Fl.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr Nicholas's Voy* II x 44 Having mended and new covered a peece of our palliment

Palling (pɔ'liŋ), *vb1 sb*. [f **PALL** V 1 + -ING¹] The action of **PALL** v.1, the losing of freshness, flavour, or interest, etc. see the verb.

1703 *Art & Myst Vintners* 5 The Palling or Flattning of Wines 1832 DISRAELI *Cont Flam* III xvii, I know not the palling of passion. 1873 SYMONDS *Grh Poets* v. 129 To prevent the palling of so much luxury on sated senses

Palling, *ppl a* 1 [f as prec. + -ING²] That palls upon the taste, etc. see the verb

1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* ccix, Their palling taste the journey's length destroys 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII xiv, The trifling amusements, the palling pleasures, the silly business of the world 1898 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & It. Note-Bks* II 180 The fresh fruit flavor; rich, luscious, yet not palling

Hence *Pallingly adv.*

1821 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag* II 236 Their subtleties remind us of fables rather pallingly familiar to our school-boy memories.

Palling, *ppl a* 2 [f. **PALL** V 3 + -ING²] That covers with, or as, a pall.

1832 R. CATTERRMOLE *Beckett*, etc 175 Terror, first, In frenzied haste withdraws the palling shroud.

Pallio- (pæ'liə), combining form of **PALLIUM**, used in zoological terms relating to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc, etc.; as **Palliobranchiate** (-bræ'ŋkiət) *a*, belonging to the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*, the tubes of the mantle being supposed to be branchia or gills, **Pallioca rdiao** *a*, pertaining to the mantle and the visceropericardial sac of a cephalopod; **Palliopeal** (-pe'dæl) *a*, pertaining to the mantle and foot of a mollusc. 1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 281 The only argument for supposing the *Radistes* to have been *palliobranchiate. 1863 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl Brit* XVI 677/2 Certain membranes . . . and a curious muscular band—the *pallio-cardiac band—traverse the sac 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 348 In *Halotus* . . . they [nerves] pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal ganglia)

†**Pallion** 1. *Obs.* Also 3 **pallum**, 3-6 -oun, 4 -ounne. [a. OF. *pallion*, -oun (12th c. in Godef), ad. L. *pallium*. see **PALLIUM**] = **PALL** sb.1 (usually in sense 6 a), **PALLIUM**.

c 1250 *Becket* 306 in S. Eng Leg I. 115 Heo gonne sende some Aftur is pallum [*Harl MS* 248 pallioun] to Rome. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 Bisde þam on þer schip com a bissop down, þe mast in hand gan kip, with croce & pallioun c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1793 With his pallion his eyen he hadde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* xcvi. 78 Saynt gregory sent to seynt Austyn his pallion & made hym primat and Archebisshop of Englonde. a 1520 DOUGLAS *King Hart* xli, Dame Danger hes of dolour to hum drest Ane pallioun that na prouderes hes without.

Pallion 2 (pæ'liən). [Derivation obscure cf. Sp. *pallón* (pal'o'n), a quantity of gold or silver from an assay, It. *pallone*, augm. of *palla* ball.] A small piece or pellet

1727 *Philos Quæril* 170 In the Manner as they make Pallions on Cut with old Cable Ends 1799 G. SARTIA *Laboratory* I 101 Cut into little bits, or pallions, lay the bits or pallions of solder upon it 1884 BRITTON *Watch & Clock* 243 Run small pallions of suitable solder evenly over it

Pallion, -oun, *obs. Sc* forms of **PAYLION**.

Pallisade: see **PALISADE**. **Pallish**: see **PAL**. || **Pallium** (pæ'liəm) Pl. *pallia*. [L. *pallium*. see **PALL** sb.1]

1 *Antiq* The Latin name for the large rectangular cloak or mantle worn by men, chiefly among the Greeks; esp by philosophers, and by ascetics and others in the early Christian Church. (= Gr. *ἱμάτιον*, HIMATIION)

1564 *Bruf Exam.* *****u1j, Paule . . . sent for his *Pallium*. 1566 SPENSER *State Ire*l. Wks. (Globe) 630/2 The Greekes afterwarde changed the forme theof into their cloakes, called Pallia, as some of the Irish also doe 1766 SWOLLETT *Trav* xxviii II 61 He is larger than the life, clothed in a magnificent pallium 1850 MRS JARVIS *Sacr. & Leg Art* 44 Except in the wings and short pallium they resemble the figures of Grecian kings

2 *Eccle* a. The woollen vestment conferred upon archbishops in the Latin Church. = **PALL** sb.1 6 a.

1670 LASSELLS *Voy Italy* I 227 Whose Bishop hath the ensignes of an Archbishop, to wit, the vse of the Pallium, and the Crosse. 1807 COX *Autr* I. ii 23 In order to receive the confirmation of his office, and the pallium from the hands of the Pope. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* III. 133 The first recorded instance of a grant of the pallium, the consecrated scarf, which was the badge and certificate of Metropolitan authority 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII § 2. 359 Whatever had been his part in the schism, Cranmer had received his Pallium from the Pope.

b. An altar-cloth: = **PALL** sb.1 3 a. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* xxvi, The altar was bare, the golden pallium which covered it gone.

3. † a *Anat.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physogn* x. 60 Anatomists have not . . . bestowed any name on the curtain, or pallium, extending from the beginning of the nose to the red upper lip proper

b *Zool*. The integumental fold or MANTLE of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont* 201 The inner surface of the valves . . . is lined by expansions of the integument which secrete the shell, called the 'lobes' of the 'pallium' or 'mantle' 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 85 These same contractions of the pallium are also subservient

c. *Ormith*. The MANTLE of a bird, i.e. the back and folded wings taken together, when distinct in colouring, etc (*rare*.)

4. *Meteorol*. A sheet of cirro-stratus cloud uniformly covering the whole sky.

1883 SCOTT *Meteorol* I vii 126 For the uniform sheets . . . M. Poey has proposed the name of *Pallium*, a cloak, but this term has not met with general acceptance. 1885 T. W. BACKHOUS *Nature* No 799 361 The nearest approach here to a pallium of these singular clouds was on the morning of December 12.

5 *attr* b.

1894 MOVES in *Dublin Rev* Oct 419 The Archiepiscopal or Pallium oath was naturally held to be a sufficiently binding tie between the entire bishops of the province and the Holy See. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Anas. Marr* x, They must be the very ancient pallium philosophers, ensconced in tubs.

Pallizado, *obs* form of **PALISADO**.

Pall-mall (pel'mel). Also 6-7 *palle-maille*, 7 *pallemaile*, *paille maille*, -mail, *palle-maille*, *pelemele*, *peimele*, *pal-mall*, 7-9 *pell mell*. [a *obs. F. pallemaile*, *pallemaile*, *pallmail* (16th c.), *pallemaill*, *pallemaill*, -maile (17th c.), a. It. *palla-maglio* (Florence 1598-1611: see quot. in sense 1),

lit. 'ball-mallet', f. *palla* 'any kind of ball, ballet, or boule', + *maglio* 'a mallet or a beetle'. It. *palla* is a variant of *balla* ball; *maglio* = *L. malleus* hammer. Cf. also MAILL.]

†1. A mallet for striking a ball; *spec.* that used in the game described in sense 2. *Obs.*

1558 *Cal. Scot. Papers* (1900) II 558 [Mary was playing at Seton] icht oppinle at the feldis with the palmall and goif 1605 *ERONDEL Fr. Garden for Eng Ladies* N115 b, If one had Pallemaills, it were good to play in this Alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight and even. 1611 *FLORIO, Palamagho*, a pale-malle, that is a stick with a mallet at one end of it to strike and cast a wooden ball with, much used in Italy. Also the game or play with it.

2 A game practised in Italy, France and Scotland, from the 16th c. and in England in the 17th c., in which a boxwood ball was driven through an iron ring suspended at some height above the ground in a long alley; the player who, starting from one end of the alley, could drive the ball through the ring with the fewest strokes or within a given number of them winning the game.

1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav* (1606) Tiv b, Among all the exercises of France, I preferre none before the *Palle maille* I marvell we have not brought this sport also into England. 1599 *JAS I BACIL, Asopov* III (1603) 121 The exercises I would have you to useare, playing at the catheche or tennis, archery, palle maille. 1634 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent* xix § 3 233 Their (the French) exercises are for the most part Tennis play, Pallemaills [etc.] 1649 *Perfect Occurr* 15-22 Oct. in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br Mus.) XXIX. No 42 292 His Majesties (Chas. I) usual Recreations are Hunting, Pelmel, and Tennis 1650 *SIR R. STRAPLTON Strada's Low C. Warren* v. 113 Playing at Pall Mall 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr* s v *Pale Maille*, This game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel 1661 *Perrys Diary* 2 Apr., To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemelle, the first time that ever I saw the sport. 1884 *Chambers's Faml* 1 Nov. 695/1. A couple of the mallets and a ball used in the old game of pall-mall 1890 A. LANG in *Golf* (Badrn Libr.) (1895) 11 The game of pell mell is probably older in Scotland than in England, and was borrowed from our 'auld ally' of France.

†b. Applied to the Persian *changan* or polo. *Obs.* 1684 *PAULIUS tr. Tavernier's Trav* IV v. 154 Here [at Ispahan] the men play at Pall-mall on horseback, the Horse-man being to strike the Ball running at full speed, between the two Goals

†3. The alley in which the game was played 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 27 Feb. [St. Germans] a very noble garden and park, where is a pall-mall *Ibid* 1 May, At Blois we walked up into y^e Pall Mall. 1663 *Perrys Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pall Mell, who was sweeping of it; who told me of what the earth is mixed that do floor the Mall, and that over all there is cockle shells powdered. 1671 *Phil Trans* VI. 2152 The Alleys are of the largeness of a Pall-mall, 1679-88 *Secr. Serv Money Chas. & Jas* (Camden) 133 To Lawrence Dupuy, to be laid out and expended towards the repaying the Pall Mall in St. James's Parke.

b. The name of a street developed from one of these alleys in London, now the centre of London club life; also used as a synonym for the War Office which is situated in Pall Mall.

1650 *Ret Communis Crown Lands in Archael Faml* (1854) XI 256 Elm trees standing in Pall Mall Walk, in a very decent and regular manner on both sides the walk, being in number 140. 1656-7 in P. Cunningham *Handbk Lond* (new ed.) 372/3 Down the Haymarket and in the Pall Mall 1660 *Perrys Diary* 26 July, We went to Wood's at the Pall Mell (our old house for clubbing). 1661 *T. RUGER Duurnal* Sept. (B. M. MS.), [The road] from Charing Cross to St. James, by St. James's Park wall and at the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered, by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty in St. James's Park by the wall 1691 *Wood Ath. Oron* II 573 He died in his house situated in the Pall Mall within the liberty of the City of Westminster. 1714 *Jas Trivia* II 258 O bear me to the path of fair Pall Mall! Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell! 1854 *Way in Archael Faml* XI 256 1862 *THACKERAY Four Georges, Geo III* 77 Pall Mall is the great social Exchange of London now the mart of news, of politics, of scandal, of rumour. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 4/7 It would be a very strong thing for Whitehall or Pall Mall to overrule the joint discretion of the military and municipal authorities.

4. *Comb.*, as †pall-mall-beetle [BEETLE sb 1], the mallet used in the game.

1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* ix. 73 We see a stroak with a rackett vpon a ball, or with a palemaile beetle vpon a boule maketh it fly from it.

Pall-mall, obs form of PELL-MELL.

|| *Pallone* (pallo'ne) [It. *pallone* foot-ball, balloon, augm of *palla* ball.] An Italian game, somewhat resembling tennis, played with a large ball struck with a cylindrical wooden guard, worn over the hand and wrist.

1873 *'Ouida' Pascas* III 33 Riding in the bullock waggons, and driving the ball at pallone 1885 *New Bk Sports* 90 Pallone, though a far simpler game [than tennis], is, to the layman, a pretty sight. 1886 *SYMMONDS Renaissance* II. *Cath. React* (1898) VII. 1 166 Her [Italy's] lyrist had to sing of pallone-matches instead of Panhellenic games

Pallor (pæ'lor). [a. *L. pallor*, n. of state from root *pall-* in *pallere*: see *PALLID*] Paleness. 1656 *Artific Handson*. 42 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor, to a lesse 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr*, *Pallor*, a pale colour, paleness, wanness. 1866 *HUXLEY Elem Physiol* II. (1869) 59 It is quite possible to produce pallor and cold in the rabbit's ear. 1885 *MISS BRADDON Wyllard's Weir* I. i. 8 It was a pretty little face, even in the pallor of death.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallor-dimmed* adj.

1857 J. L. TUPPER in *Ruskin Rossetti* (1899) 161 Pallor-dimmed frozen, nakeding!

Pallour, var *PALOUR*, a shell-fish *Pallozodo*, obs corrupt f. *PALISADO*. *Pallsay*, obs f. *PALSY*. *Pally*, variant of *PALY* a. 2 *Her. Pally*, a. *slang*, companionable, 'chummy': see *PAL*.

Pallyard, *Pallys*, obs ff *PALLIARD*, *PALAOE*.

Palm (pām), sb. 1 Also 4-7 *palme*, 9 *dial. paum*. [OE. *palm* str m, *palme* wk. masc., and *palme* wk. fem. = OS. *palma* fem, OHG. *palma* fem., MHG. *palme* fem. and masc, ON. *palmr* masc., all a. *L. palma*, ME *palm* agreeing also with *F palme* (12th c in *Littre*), ad. *L. palma* (instead of the inherited OF form *paume*). *L. palma* was a transf. sense of *palma* palm of the hand, expanded hand: see *PALM* sb 2]

1. Any tree or shrub of the Natural Order *Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ*, a large family of monocotyledons, widely distributed in warm climates, chiefly within the tropics, remarkable for their ornamental forms and various usefulness to man

They have the stem usually upright and unbranched, a head or crown of very large pinnate or fan shaped leaves, and fruit of various forms (nut, drupe, or berry). In different species, the fruit pulp, seed, pith, head of young leaves, or young root is used as food (e.g. date-palm, coco nut, sago-palm, cabbage palm, palmyra-palm); oil is obtained from the fruit (oil-palm) or seed (coco-nut), wine (*toddy*) and sugar (*saggers*) from the sap; fibre from the leaf-stalk (date-palm, kuttul) or fruit-husk (coco nut), the wood is used for building and other purposes, the leaves for thatching, and for making paper, hats, baskets, etc., with various other uses. The palm of Scripture is the date-palm. The only European species of the order is *Chamaerops humilis*, the Dwarf Fan Palm of Southern Europe.

1845 *Vesp Psalter* xc. 13 Se rehtwisa swe swe palma blowed. 1890 in *Rat Duvalin* (Surtees) 65 Swalec palm' [*L. quasi palma*]. *Ibid*. 95 Palma' [*L. palmarum*]. 1890 *Lundsf. Gasp* John xii. 13 zenomon tucgo bara palmana & foerdon togemes hum. 1890 *ELFRIC Hom* II. 402 Se palm is size-beacen. 1890 *S Eng Leg* I. 379/113 A 3eoid of palm cam in is hond. 1890 *HAMFOLC Psalter* xciiij. 12 Pe rightwis as palme salt floryss. 1892 *WYCLIF Lev* xxiii. 40 And 3e shulen take to 3ow the branches of palmes 1890 *Pallad. on Hush*. vi. 91 The palme ek now men seteth forth to stonde. 1895 *COVERDALE Psalms* iv. 5 She dwelt vnder y^e palme of Debhora betwene Ram & Beithel 1893 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 647 A pot of Wine of Palme, & Cocoa, which they draw forth of Trees 1635-56 *COWLEY Davulius* 1. *Note*. 7 In the pulque Games of Greece, *Palmæ* were made the sign and reward of Victory 1797-4 *HOMSON Summer* 618 And from the palm to draw its freshening wine! 1890 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 102 Of the many species of palms, the date and the cocoa-nut palm are the most distinctive.

b. Applied *fig.* to a person.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 21 Princes [= princess] of peiss, and palme imperiall 1607 *SHAKS Timon* v. 1 13 You shall see him in Palme in Athens againe 1886 *WALTER Sea board & Down* II. 350 Hear what the palm and prince of Knighthood said.

c. With defining words, denoting various species of the order *Palmæ*, as Bamboo Palm, Broom Palm, Catechu Palm, Dragon's-blood Palm, Feather Palm, etc. (see *quots*); also occasionally plants of other orders, as Club Palm, the genus *Cordylina* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*), also called *Palm-lily* (see 7); Fern-Palm, a general name for the N. O. *Cycadææ*, from their resemblance to both palms and ferns. See also CABBAGE-PALM, COCO-NUT, COHUNE, COQUIRO, DATE, FAN, HEMP, ITA, IVORY, OIL, SAGO-palm, etc., etc.

1866 *Treas Bot* 960/1 *Raphia* *vinifera*, the Bamboo Palm. The Africans make very pliable cloth and neat baskets of the undeveloped leaves. *Ibid* 1147/2 *Tithrasax* *argentea* is a native of Panama, where it is called *Palma de escoba*, or Broom-palm; its leaves being there made into brooms *Ibid* 837/1 Catechu Palm, *Arceuthobium* *Ibid* 88/1 A sort of Catechu is furnished by boiling down the seeds of this palm. *Ibid* 379/2 *Diamanorops* *Draco* (formerly *Calamus Draco*) is called the Dragon's Blood Palm, its fruits yielding a portion of the substance known as dragon's blood 1884 *MILLER Plant-n*, *Cordylina*, Club Palm, Palm Lily *Ibid*, *Psychosperma*, Australian Feather-palm *Ibid*, *Cycadææ*, Fern-Palms *Cycas revoluta*, Fern-Palm, or Sago-Palm, of Japan.

2. A 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree, esp. as anciently carried or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph, and on festal occasions (as still in the Roman and Greek Churches), or in mediæval times by pilgrims (*PALMER* sb 1). (See also 4.)

1800 *Trin Coll Hom*. 89 Pet folc com togemes hum mid blostmen and mid palmes 1830 *Cursor* II. 2061 Tak his palme hei in hi hand 1836 *WYCLIF Rev* vii. 9 Clothid with whyte stools, and palmes in the hondis of hem 1840 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 177, Hauyng in her hande the palme of victory. 1411 *Tindale's Vis* 419 But a preste, pale palmare was a Palme in his hande he hadde. 1845 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Apr., The Pope's benediction of the *Gomfalone*, or Standard, and giving the hallowed palmes 1900 *DRYDEN Palamon & Arcite* II. 395 And Mars., With palm and laurel shall adorn his knight. 1897 *KESLE Chr Y. Holy Innocents* 11, Their palms and garlands telling plain, That they are of the glorious martyr train

3. *fig.* Put emblematically for Victory, triumph; supreme honour or excellence, prize; esp. in such phrases as *to bear the palm*, *yield the palm*, etc.

1836 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 240 With the palm of

martirdom Ye shullen come un-to his blisful feste 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 388 b/2 He callyd clemente from the bottom of the see to the palme of vycictory. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. 1, Well said! This carries palm with it *Ibid*, It still hath been a work of as much palm. As to invent or make 1605 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr* III. 1 270 What he shall receive of vs in duette, Gues vs more palme in beaute then we haue 1612 *CHAPMAN Ihad* xxiii. 557 Actor's sons bore The palm at horse-race 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* III. 153 In Peace t' enjoy his former Palms and Pains 1781 *GIBSON Decl & F* xvii. 11 33 As an orator, he disputed the palm of eloquence with Cicero himself 1827-35 *WILLIS Parnassus* 160 Were there no palm beyond a feverish fame 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 He cannot make a speech—in this he yields the palm to Protagoras

4. A branch or sprig of any one of several trees and shrubs substituted in northern countries, esp. in the celebrations of Palm Sunday, for the true palm; also applied to the plants themselves.

Most commonly some species of willow (or its catkins), esp. the goat-willow, *Salix Caprea*, also, locally, hazel, yew, laurel, larch, spruce fir, and (in America) hemlock spruce.

1735 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 312 The folk of the cuntre Assenblit at the kirk vald be, thar palmys to bere. 1411 *Cost MS. Claud. A* II. 1f. 52 For encheson we have non olyfe pat beuth grene leves, we taken in stede of hit hew [yew] and palmes wyth, and beruth abowte on procession, and so his day we callyn Palme Sonnday 1530 *PALSGR* 257/2 *Palme*, the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes 1552 *BULLEVN Def. agst Schismes*, *Compounds* 40 Woolly knottes, growing upon sallowes, commonly called palmes 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. 11 187 Look heere what I found on a Palme tree 1659 *WORLDWIS Syst Agric.* (1682) 30 *Palms*, the white excrescences of Buds of Sallies or Withy coming before the leaf 1779 *Gentl Mag* Dec. 580/1 [Yew-trees in East Kent are] to this day universally called palms 1864 *HOLME LEE Silver Age* (1866) 475 The palms were budding downy and gray in the narrow copse 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Palms*, small branches of the Spruce fir, also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* x, Afield for palms the girls repair, And sure enough the palms are there.

†5. A branch (of a tree); in quot 1796, a 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree (= sense 2). *Obs.*

1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 201 Covered with leaves and palmes of trees. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I. 520 The stelled and mdating forms of it's palms, likewise taken from the straight line, constitute a very agreeable opposition with the roundness of it's stem.

†6. Short for palm-wine, or Palm-sack (see *SAGO*).

1708 W. KING *Cookery* IV. Two bottles of smooth Palm or Anjou white shall give a welcome. 1725 *WILLSTRD Oikographæ* 24 Nor Cypus soft, the Lover's Balm, Is here, nor Vine sirnam'd the Palm.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. *attrib*, as *palm aving*, bark, bough, fibre, flower, frond, grove, nut, sap, stem, thatch, trunk, twig, wood. b. *objective*, instrumental, simulative, etc., as *palm-bearing*, *bowered*, *crowned*, *fingred*, *graced*, *like*, *o'erspread*, *rising*, *shaded*, *thatched* adjs. c. *Special Combs.* †palm-bag, the fibrous spathe of the flower-spike of a species of palm, *Mammecaria saccharifera*, of the Lower Amazon, which forms a bag or cap; also called *palm-net* and *palm-sack*; palm-bark-tree, an Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni* (Miller *Plant-n* 1884), palm-bird, a weaver-bird which nests in palm-trees; palm-borer = *palm-grub*; palm-branch, a leaf of the palm-tree with its stalk, used as a symbol of victory, as a decoration, etc. (see 2); palm-butter, palm-oil in the solid state; palm-cabbage, the terminal bud or head of young leaves in various species of palm, eaten as a vegetable (see *CABBAGE-TREE*); palm-oat, (a) a viverrine animal of the genus *Paradoxurus* or subfamily *Paradoxurinae*, which frequents palm-trees; (b) the ocelot; palm-civet = *palm-cat*, (a); palm-colour, used to render Gr. *φαινέ* a dark-red colour (first used by the Phœnicians), taken as if from *φαινέ* date-palm; palm-crab, the tree-crab (*Birgus latro*), which climbs palm-trees for the fruit; palm-fern, a name for the *Cycadææ* (= *fern-palm*: see 1 c); palm-grub, the larva of a palm-weevil; palm-honey, see *quot*, palm-house, a glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants; palm-kale, a variety of cabbage with a stem 10 or 12 feet high and a crown of leaves like a palm; palm-kernel, the kernel of the drupaceous fruit of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*), which yields an oil (*palm-kernel oil*); palm-lily, name for the palm-like liliaceous plants of the genus *Cordylina* and allied genera (Miller 1884); palm-marten = *palm-cat* (a); †palm-net, palm-sack = *palm-bag*, palm-sugar, the sugar procured from palm-sap, esp that of *Caryota urens*: see *JAGGERY*; palm-swift, a small Jamaican swift (*Microps phamicrobia*) which nests in palm-leaves; palm-toddy see *quot*; palm-viper, a venomous serpent of South America (*Lachesis* or *Craspedolephthalma bilineatus*); palm-warbler, a bird (*Dendroica palmarum*) common in the eastern United States; palm-wasp, a kind of wasp (*Polybius palmarum*) which makes its nest in palm-trees; palm-wax, a waxy substance produced by various species of

palm, esp *Ceroxylon andicola*; palm-weevil, any one of various weevils whose larvae bore into palm-trees; palm-willow, any species of willow the sprigs of which are used instead of palm-branches (see 4), esp. *Salix Caprea*; palm-wine, wine made from the sap of the palm-tree; palm-withy = palm-willow; palm-worm, (a) some large American centipede; (b) = palm-grub. See also PALM-CROSS, PALM-LEAF, PALM-OIL, etc.

1681 GREW *Muscum* II 185 The Palm-Net or *Bag Originally, entire, like a taper'd Bag commonly call'd Hippocrates's Sleeve 'Tis naturally sewed or woven together with admirable Art Another Palm-Sack or Net, almost a yard long 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* viii 210 They catch them in nets of *palm-bark 1855 HULBERT, *Palme bearynge, *palmsifer*, *palmsiger* 1866 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 1 Carnivals, Palme and Rush-bearing, harmless Whitson-ales, 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ona's Met.* 297 Palm-bearing Arab 1868 SCOTT *F. Maid Perth* xxvii, Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the readiest substitute for *palm boughs. 1864 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1868) 29 How sweet the tinkle of the *palm-bowered brook! 1835 COVERDALE *Neh* viii 15 Go vp into y^e mount and fetch Olyue branches, Pynebranches, Myrtbranches, *Palme-branches 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græcia* iii xx 319 The token of victory was commonly a palm-branch 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life in Egypt* 31 Dusting furniture with a palm-branch. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darb Cont.* II xii, 387 They brought me a mixture of india-rubber and *palm-butter. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi (1721) 271 At the top grows a Fruit, .. called *Palm-Cabbage, because it hath a sort of Cabbage Taste. 1827 PERLIS & CAPTIVITY (Constable's Misc) 321 They were fain to subsist on a few seeds, wild fruit and the palm cabbage. 1849-54 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV, 9174 These Indian *Viverridae* have been called *'Palme-cats'. 1859 LENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I 144 The palm cat.. lurks by day among the fronds of the coco-nut palms, and by night makes destructive forays on the fowls 1893-4 LYNDEKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* I 458 The *palm-civets are purely nocturnal and thoroughly arboreal in their habits. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I 327 The horse was of a *Palm-colour, which is a bright red; we call such horses bays. 1881 SEMPER *Ann. Life* Intro 5 Diagram of the lungs and circulation of *Burgus latro*, the *Palm Crab. 1895 CLODD *Primer Evol.* v. (1900) 54 The cycads or *palm-ferns, so called from their resemblance to palms, for which, with their crown of feathery leaves, they are often mistaken 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii xviii, As patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong *palm-fibres. 1860 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 570 Some think they [Bees] do not ingender, but fetch their issue from the *Palme-flower 1859 KINGSLY *Misc.* (1860) I 86 *Palm-fingered islets 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx (1848) 248 The *palm-gaced pilgrims of truth's holy land 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. ii, Nor *palm-grove, island amid the waste 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii (1858) 145 From the palmgroves, came the name of Phenicia or 'the Land of Palms'. 1866 TREAS. Bot 639/1 In Chili, a sweet syrup, called Miel de Palma, or *Palm-honey, is prepared by boiling the sap of [the Coquito Palm] to the consistency of treacle. 1871 KINGSLY *At Last* xi, Let him transport his stream into the great *Palm-house at Kew. 1885 OGILVIE, *Palm-hale, a variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* I 129 The *Palm-kernel oil, so fast becoming an important article of traffic, is of two kinds 1899 MARY KINGSLY *W. African Stud.* App. I 444 Two tons of palm kernels should be counted to equal one ton of palm oil so far as regards fiscal arrangements 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii 163 Distinct with column, arch, and architrave, And *palm-like capital. 1884 MILLER *Plant-u.* *Cordylus*, Club Palm *Palm-Lily 1863 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 There was much Wheat, and Wine of Palms to be found, and Vinegar boiled out of *Palme nuts 1855 KINGSLY *Westw. Hol.* xxiii, From the ashes of these palm-nuts you could make good salt. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II, 10 Beneath the rural Portal, *Palm-o'esperend, The Father-Senate met 1898 TOLFE *Alba* (1880) 5 Whilst thou thy Noble House noblest indeeds through thy *Palme-rising Fame. 1855 KINGSLY *Westw. Hol.* xxiii, The nymph had darted between the *palm-stems to her canoe 1866 TREAS. Bot. 158/1 Palm today is intoxicating, and when distilled yields strong attack but its most important product is jaggery, or *palm-sugar 1897 MARY KINGSLY *W. Africa* 175 It had a certain amount of *palm-hatch roof. 1871 C. KINGSLY *At Last* x, The two first settlers regretted the days when the house was a mere *palm-thatched hut 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxi, 411 The men spend most of their time in drinking the *palm-toddy. This toddy is the juice of the palm-oil tree .. a sweet clear liquid, not at all intoxicating while fresh, but when allowed to stand till the afternoon, causes inebriation 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 [Hi] beren on here honde blostme, sum *palm twig, and sum boh of olue. 1896 *List Ann. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 646 *Lachesis bilineatus* (Wied.). Two-lined *Palm-Viper *Hab.* South America 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 202 The *palm-willow bears its yellow pollen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 698 Their *Palme-wines, which they draw out of the toppe of a kinde of Palme. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii 311 They found several inhabitants collecting palm-wine. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 136 *Palm-withys, or other trees whereon they [bees] gather. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wu-lan's Oberon* (1826) I 179 Underneath the *palm-wood's shell'ring height. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 207 This beautiful door was of palm-wood 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palm-Worm, an American Insect half a Foot long remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poisons Men.

Palm (pām), *s*.² Forms: *a*. 4-6 *paume*, *pawme*, *pame* (also 8-9 *dial.*), 5 *paume*. *β*. 5-6 *paume*, 5-7 *palme*, 7- *palme*. [ME. *paume*, a F. *paume* = L. *palma* palm of the hand; subseq. assimilated, through *paulme* (also in OF.), to the L. The latter was cognate with Gr. *παλάμη*, Skr. *pāni* (from **palni*), OE. *folm*, OHG. *folma* str. fem., palm of the hand.]

I. 1. The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, esp. its inner surface on which the fingers close, and which is nearly flat when extended. (In early use sometimes = hand.)

a. 13. *E. E. Allit* P. B. 1533 per apered a paume, with poyntel in fyngetes pat watz gryly and gret, and grymly he wrytes. 1377 LANGE P. B. xvii. 175 *pe* paume hath powere to put oute alle *pe* roynes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 67 Other youen strokis with the pawm of hondis in to his face 1387 TREvisa *Hyden* (Rolls) III 311 A childe drynke of *pe* pame of his hond. c. 1475 *Parthenay* 4306 Plain pawme of hande the swerde made entre.

β. c. 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxi. 147 *pe* visage and *pe* palmez of *pe* hend 1484 CAXTON *Currell* 4 She lawgheth . and smyteth her paulmes to-gydre 1535 COVERDALE *a Kings* ix. 35 They founde nothings of her, but the skull and the fete, and the palmes of her handes 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Apollo* 305 But here the fair-hair'd Graces, . . . Danc'd, and each other's palm to palm did cling. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobnail* iii. 183 She of the Gypsy Train. artful to view The spreading Palm, and with vile Cant deceive The Love-sick Maid. 1813 SCOTT *Robbery* vi. xi, He pressed his forehead with his palm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 261 Part with a slender palm tabornes beat merrily jangling

fig. 1825 LONGF. *Spir. Poetry* 5 The leaves above their sunny palms outspread.

b. In various figurative phrases, esp. referring to the receiving of money as a reward or bribe.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 10 Let me tell you Cassius, you your selfe Are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. iv. 42 You would imply that if we were greased in the palm, we should, like them, be ready to turn a courier 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1865) II 347 He should believe that their palms had been oiled. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. xi. 178 Large landed proprietors managed to get slices by a little greasing of palms.

c. The part of a glove that covers the palm.

[Cf. quot. 1852 s. v. PALMED *a*. 3.] 1801 CONAN DOYLE *Adv. Sherlock Holmes, Speckled Band*, I observe the second half of a return ticket in the palm of your left glove

2 In *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (and occasionally in wider use) extended to a. The corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped. *†b*. The claw of a bird, etc. *Obs.* *c*. The sole of the foot. *rare* *d* *Entom.* The first joint of the fore-leg of an insect when specially developed. *e*. A prehensile structure on the tails of certain monkeys.

†a 1400 *Morte Arth* 776 A blake bustous bre With yche a pawe a poste, and paumes fulle huge. 1426 LYOT. *De Gul. Pilgr.* 1780 Myn handys off mervellous fasoun, Lyk the pawmys off a gryffoun. 1466 *Stacyon Rome* 252 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 In heuen to dwellen for euer more, To *pe* palme wyll we goo. 1826 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 123 Our feet now, every palm, Are sandalled with calm — *Adonais* xxvii. The invisible Palms of her [Urania's] tender feet. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III. 370 *Palma* (the Palm). The first joint of the *Mamm.*, when longer and broader than the subsequent ones, or otherwise remarkable, answering to the *Planta* in the legs. 1843 BROWNING *Return of Drusus* III. A fire curls within us From the foot's palm and fills up to the brain. 1851 MAXWELL *Labour* III. 150/1 They form a hollow in the palm of the foot, or the waist of the foot as some call it. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amason* ii. (1864) 40 The South-American monkeys which have a fifth hand for climbing in their prehensile tails, adapted for this function by their strong muscular development, and the naked palms under their tips

3. The flat expanded part of the horn in some deer, from which finger-like points project.

13 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1755 *pe* breme bukkee also, with hor brode paumez. 1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt* D. J. Diuers Buckes haue sundrie slots in their palmes. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Head* iv. 124 The forehead of the goat Held out a wondrous goodly palm that sixteen branches brought. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Landships, Horsemanship* Wks. i. 93/1 A Buckes hornes are composed of Burre, Beame, Branch, Advancer, Palme, and Spelter. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. To *T. Pennant* 80 The horn of a male-moose, which had a broad palm with some snags on the edge 1801 HULME tr. *Mogun-Tandon* II iii 181 In the fourth year the horn terminates in an expansion termed the 'palm'

4. A flat widened part at the end of an arm or arm-like projection *a. gen.*

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 304 b, & than after they .. drew the other arme to the palm of the crosse, & also smote in it another nayle 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I 414 The arm *c* is furnished . with an oblique palm or ear upon which the fore-edge of the mould board rests, and to which it is bolted. 1869 SIR E. J. REES *Shipbuild.* iv. 66 The palm here spoken of was shaped like the palm of a vice, and was run in underneath the iron flat of the lower saloon, and riveted to it.

b. spec. The blade of an oar.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneas* x. iv. 122 Quidl that the famy stour of stremis le Vp welts from the braid palmis of tre 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI 253 At length we marked our steersman smile, And broadened the oar-palm to rest awhile

†c. Applied to the hand of a clock. *Obs. rare.*

1609 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 520 The Palme turneth about, and with its finger pointeth at the houre

d. The broad triangular part of an anchor, the inner surface of the fluke.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palm of an Anchor*, the Flook or broad part which fastens into the Ground. 1777-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV 1264 They were obliged to drag the anchor after them, till they had room to heave it up, when they perceived that one of its palms was broken 1807 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1808) 27 It needs a good scrubbing to get rid of it from each palm of the anchor.

5. An instrument used by sailmakers instead of a thimble. see quot. 1769-76.

1769-76 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.* *Palm, paumet*, is formed of a piece of leather or canvas, on the middle of which is fixed a round plate of iron, of an inch in diameter, whose surface is pierced with a number of small holes, to catch the head of the sail-needle. The leather is formed so as to encircle the hand, and button on the back thereof, while the iron remains in the palm 1807 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 108 Harvey spent his leisure hours . learning to use a needle and palm

II. *†6*. A game in which a ball was struck with the hand; = *palm-play* (see 9), F. *la paume, jeu de la paume*. *b*. The ball used in this game

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delhe K. James* (1837) 56 Whane he playd there at the pawme, the ballis oft ranne yn at that fowle hole. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 372 Item, that no man play at tenys or pame wryn the yeld halle. 1482 in *Parson Lett.* III 303 At the Paume ther, their plesure for to take. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 *Paume* to play at tenys with, *paume*

7. A measure of length, equivalent either to the breadth of the palm of the hand (= *HAND sb.* 20, *HANDBREADTH*), i. e. about three to four inches, or to the whole length of the hand from the wrist to the finger-tips, i. e. about seven to nine inches.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 221 He had the face a cubyte brode, the nose a palme longe. c. 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 325 Geoffrey made his swerd to entre in his flesche wth a palme depe 1607 TOPSEL *Four. Beasts* (1658) 172 The tail is not above two hands or palms long 1625 *Bacon* *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb) 303 During that Trumurate of Kings, there was such a watch kept, that none of the Three, could win a Palme of Ground, but the other two, would staughtwaies ballance it 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 78 The corpse was . . . placed on a scaffold, fifty-four palms high. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. v. 451 There was a circular window of five palms or three feet nine inches diameter. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 4 The Brazilian palm being reckoned at 82 inches, not 9 as generally supposed

III. [*f.* PALM *v*] 8. The act of palming a card, etc. see PALM *v* 2.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. 1, Did not I . . . teach you your top, your palm, and your slur?

IV. 9. *attrib* and *Comb.* as *palm-breadth*, *marking*; *palm-reading*, *tickling* adjs., *†* *palm-barley* (see quot.), *palm-grease* (*humorous*), money given as a douceur or bribe (cf. *i* b); so *palm-greasing*, petty bribery, 'tipping', *†* *palm-pear* (see quot.), *palm-play* [*Fr. jeu de la paume*], an old game resembling tennis, in which the ball was struck with the palm of the hand instead of a racket; so *palm-playing*; *palm-veined* *a. Bot.*, palmately veined, *palm-wise* *adv.*, with open palm; *palm-worker*, a person who works with a palm (sense 5). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palmarie Hordeum* (in old Records), *Palm-Barley or Sprat Barley, . . . a sort of Grain that is fuller and broader than common Barley [cf. 1611 COCKE, *Orge paumé*, Beere Barlie, big Barlie, Barlie with the square ear]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 We must then from palme to *Palmebreadthe, a little more than half through the cutt the same 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* iii, She'll want a lot of *palmgrease. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. iv. 56 The police were extortionate in their demand for *palm-greasing 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 497 Belief in fortunate *palm-markings 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* (1746) 370 Wardens or *Palm-Pears, so called, because one of them will fill the Palm of a Hand. 1747 EARL OF SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) 13 The *palme play, where, dispoysed for the game, With dazed eyes oft we . . . Haue must the ball, and got sight of our dame. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. 85 The game of hand-ball is called by the French, palm-play 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xxviii, He comes upon The women at their *palm-playing. 1867 CRAIG *Palimistry* 304 In Palimistry and in chiromancy, many collateral circumstances often go to read off an individual, as well as the mere *palm-reading 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* viii vii (Reldg.) 7 3 *Palm tickling petitioners for the loaves and fishes 1866 TREAS. Bot. 638/2 **Palm-veined*, having the principal veins radiating from a common point 1763 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 514 The same hand being first stretched forth *palm-wise, is after gathered in fist-wise 1889 *Critic* 27 July 65/1 *Palm workers are obliged to do their work standing up; sitting down they would not have enough force to pass the long needles through the stiff canvas.

Palm (pām), *v* Also 7 *paume*, *pawme*, *paulm*, 7-8 *paum*, 7-8 (*g dial.*) *pawm* [*f.* PALM *s*.² in most senses, orig. slang or low colloquial. Cf. *It. palmare* to grip with the palm of the hand, also, to stroke or smooth with the palm; *F. paumer* to stroke with the flat hand]

1. *trans.* To touch with the palm, or pass the palm across; to handle, to stroke with the hand; to take or grasp the hand of, shake hands with

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iii. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 294 *Sur.* Is there not salt enough in London for you? *Sir Co.* Ay, stuff pawm'd by butlers and waiters. c. 1704 *Pastor Epigr.*, Frank carves very ill, yett will palm all the meats 1784 *New Spectator* No. 12 x And what with palming one fellow, kissing another and coaxing with thousands, has driven me almost hommad 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 268 He became gleeful, . . . nervously palming his hip with his left hand, as if previous to plunging it into hot water for some prize. 1881 *Confess. Irvolous Gerl* 176

b. intr.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i, I think in my conscience, he is palming and topping in my belly. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Palm* or *Paum*, to climb, to ascend progressively by the use of the hands and feet, as a monkey 'palming' up a pole with its paws and legs.

2. *trans.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in juggling 1673 [see PALMING *s*.² 2]. 1680 COTTON *Compl.*

Palme'lloid *a.* [-OID], resembling or apparently akin to the genus *Palmella*.

1877 *Q. Frut. Microsc. Sci.* XVII 185 On a 'palmeloid' modification of Stigeoclonium [1898 McNAB *Bot.* 54 The algae were formerly known as the green gonidia of the lichen thallus, and belong chiefly to the Palmellaceae with chlorophyll.] 1881 *Philadelphus Rec.* No. 3455. 6 Substances which he had succeeded in extracting from fresh-water algae. They are palmelline, xanthophyll, chlorophyll and caracine. 1890 *Cooke Freshw. Algae* iv 41 Considerable surfaces are covered with a palmeloid growth.

† **Palmeous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *palmo-us* or of made of palms + -ous.] Of palms or palmwood.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 722 They make the palmeous Emplaister after the form prescribed, agitating it always with a palmeous spatle. [1661, Agitating it with a rudicle of the Palm, or some other astricive Tree.]

Palmer (pā mōr), *sb* 1. Forms 3-6 **palmore**, 4 **palmer**, 4-6 **palmare**, 6 **palmer**, **palmar**, 4-**palmer** [a. *AF. palmer*, *paumer* = *OF. palmer*, *paumer* (= *Sp. palmero*, *pg. palmeiro*, *It. palmerie*). — *med. L. palmarius*, *f. palma palm.*]

1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, in sign of which he carried a palm-branch or palm-leaf, also, an itinerant monk who travelled from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty, often simply an equivalent of *pilgrim*.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1027 A palmore he þar mette. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15834. A schort staf he dide hym make, Als palmeres in handestake. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A Prol. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers phliten hem to-gedere. For to seche seint Ieme. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 418 He se non. But a preste, þat a palmare was, A palme in his hande he hadde, And in a sclaven was he cladde. 1530 *PALSGR 252* A palmer a poore man, *distre* 1552 *SHAKS Rom.* 3 *Jul* 1 v. 102 For Sants haue hands, that Pilgrims had some home, or dwelling place, but the Palmer had none. The Pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place, or places, but the Palmer to all. The Pilgrim went at his own charge, but the Palmer profest wilful poverty, and went upon Alms. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xxiii. Here is a holy Palmer come, From Salem first, and last from Rome. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. 144 Hence too [Phoenicia], at least in recent times, came the branches, which distinguished the pilgrims of Palestine, from those of Rome, Compostella, and Canterbury, by the name of 'Palmer'.

2. Name for a destructive hairy caterpillar [Orig. applied to those of migratory or wandering habits, or that moved about in swarms. — *see PALMER-WORM*.]

1538 *ELYOT Dict.* *Campe*, a worme which is callyd a palmer. *Ibid.* *Centipeda*, a worme called a Palmer, whiche is heavy, and hath many feete. 1598 *LYTT Doddens* ii. xxv. 177 Whose leaves be holy as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Palmers, or Snayles. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 803 Mingling likewise with these ashes, scorpions, spiders and palmers alive. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xiv (1880) 501 Palmers. are the caterpillars of various moths.

b. *Angling*. An artificial fly, of various kinds, covered with bristling hairs like the caterpillar so called; a hackle.

1651 *T. BARKER Art of Angling* (1653) 5 There are several kinds of Palmers that are good for that time. 1787 *Bcst Angling* (ed. a) 93 Golden Palmer, or Hackle. 1884 *St. James's Gas* 21 June 6/1 In certain waters a big red or black palmer is the best and best recognized lure for perch.

c. A wood-louse.

1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II, Its held to be a great secret to drink powder Palmers found in cellars in some white wine. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Palmer*, a wood louse.

3 *attrib* and *Comb.* as (in sense 1) *palmer-like* adj., *-man*, *-staff*, *-weed*, (in sense 2) *palmer bob* (BOB *sb* 1 g), *fly*, † *palmer-serpent* see quot., *palmer-trout*, a local name of the samlet.

1814 *COL HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 94 My flies were the yellow dun at bottom and red palmer bob. 1651-7 *T. BARKER Art of Angling* (1820) 33 We will begin to make the Palmer flye. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-bks* II. 11 White head and palmer-like beard. 1885 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 276 The palmer-man drank the bitter draught. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 745 Unto this Porphyre I may add the Palmer Serpent, which Strabo writeth doth kill with an unrecoverable poyson, and it is also of a Scarlet colour. 1663 *WODROEPHE Mai. row Fr. Tongue* 460/2 The Pilgrimes of my Desaignes shall always be furnished with the Palmer Staffe of Courage. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I p. xxxvii, *Palmer Trout. 1865 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* IV. 245 Samlet, or Parr Brantlin Palmer Trout *Salmo Salminus*. 1845 *G. MURRAY Isleford* 33 He reached his home in *Palmer-weeds.

† **Palmer**, *sb* 2 *Obs.* Also 5 **pawmer**, **palmeir**, *-yer*, 6 **palmer** [a. *F. palmer*, *paumer* palm-tree, date-tree (12th c). — *L. palmarius*, *f. palma palm.* Cf. *It. palmer*, *Sp. palmero*, *pg. palmeira*] A palm-tree, a date-tree; the palmyra.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace ix.* 1923 His handis maid rycht lyk till a pawmer [v. r. to a nee palmer]. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. x. 88 In ynde groweth a tree moche grete and right fayr and is called palmyer and bereth dates. 1491 — *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 261/2 The sayd Symeon, was commlen on a palmyer. c 1532 *Du Wcs Intro. Rr.* in *Palsgy* 914 *Palmyer*, *dattiers*. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 252 Sugar which is made of the nutte called Gagara. the tree is called the palmer.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.* *palmer-nut*, {coco-nut, *palmer-tree*, palm-tree (in quots. coco-nut palm). 14. *Nominale* in *Wr.* *Wulker* 711/17 *Hic cucumer, vel nus*, a palmernutte. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 218 There come euery yee from Cochim... great shippes laden with great Nuts cured, and with Sugar made of the selfe same Nuts called Gagara. the tree whereon these Nuts do grow is called the Palmer tree. *Ibid.* 264 Here are very many palmer or coco trees.

Palmer, *sb* 3 ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 **paumere**, 5 **pau-mere**, **pawmer** (e, **palmare**, 5-7 (?-9) **palmer**, 7 **paulmer**. [a. *OF. paumer* in same sense, *f. paume* palm of the hand. cf. *PALMEY* 1.] A flat piece of wood used for striking the palm of the hand as a punishment; a ferrule.

1387 *TREVISI Hyden* (Rolls) VIII. 222 Seynt Iohn þe Evangelist appered to hym in his slepe, and manasvede hym to smyte wip a paumere [v. r. pawmere, paumere, pawmer. 1432 *palmer L. ferrula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Palmare in þe scole, *ferrula*, .. *palmatorium*. c 1500 in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxxvii, The Bedyll in Arte shall bring the Master of Gramer to the Vice-chancellor, delyveryng hym a Palmer with a Rodde. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 61 Children are kept in awe with the Palmer, least they forget them selues. 1611 *COTER*, *Ferrule*, a Ferrule, or Palmer used in Schooles for correction. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Palmer*, a certain instrument where-with school-boys are struck on the palms of their hands.

Palmer (pā mōr), *sb* 4 [f. *PALM* v 2 + -ER 1.] One who palms, or conceals in the hand (a card, die, or other object, in cheating, conjuring, etc.), one who practises sleight of hand.

1671 *SHADWELL Humourists* iii. I saw you, by help of a dozen men, chasise one poor Topper or Palmer. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Palmer*, one that deceitfully cozens or coqs at Cards or Dice, by keeping some of them in his Hand unseen. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The clever conjurer... as a palmer and a passer takes a high rank.

Palmer, *v* *Sc* and *north dial.* [f. *PALMER sb* 1] *intr*. To wander about like a palmer or vagrant; to go about idly from place to place.

1807 *STAGG Poems* 60 A palmer'd out as chance wad heft, An' till a neyboys house a tuk., 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxix, Only auld palmering body that was coming down the edge of Kmblythmont. 1875 *W. ALEXANDER Am. Folk* (1882) 208 Up an' paumerin' about the toon o' the seelence o' the night.

Palmerin (pælmērīn) [From *Palmerin de Oliva*, the legendary illegitimate son of a Byzantine princess, whose name (f. *Sp. palmera* palm-tree) is said to have been derived from his exposure as an infant in a wicker basket among palms and olives on a mountain side. He was the original hero of the Palmerin romances which appeared in Spain in the 16th c.] Any one of the knightly heroes of the Palmerin romances; hence, allusively, any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

1611 *BEAUM & FL. Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* iii. i. And, by that virtue that brave Rousler That damned brood of ugly giants slew, And Palmerin Francaroc overthrew. 1640 *GLAPTHORNE Hollander* iii. Wks. 1874. I. xio Ha, thy arme in sling, my Palmerin. 1823 *SCOTT Fervent* xv. To be an absolute Palmerin of England is not in my nature.

Palmer-worm. [f. *PALMER sb* 1 + *WORM sb*. see quot. 1608.] Name for various hairy caterpillars destructive to vegetation; in North America, the larva of a tineid moth, *Ypsilophus pomellus*, destructive to apple-leaves.

In O. T. rendering Heb. חֲרָבָה *gāzām*, prob. a kind of locust. 1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) *Joel* 1. 4 That which is left of the palmer worme, hathe the grasshopper eaten. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 667 There is another sort of these Caterpillars, who have no certain place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to finde their food, but like unto superstitious Pilgrims, do wander and stray hither and thither, these have purchased a very apt name amongst us Englishmen, to be called Palmer-worms, by reason of their wandering and roguish life, (for they never stay in one place, but are ever wandering). 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 377 One of those hairy wormes that resemble caterpillars, and are wont to be call'd Palmer-wormes. 1668 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 238 It pleased God to restrain the Palmer worm amongst vs in y^e Bay and to spare our fruit trees. a 1871 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1881) II. 400 The palmer-worm, were it to appear annually, would, within a few years, empty New-England of its inhabitants. 1880 *Boys' own Bk.* 265 The palmer-worm, woolbed, or canker is found on herbs, plants, and trees.

† **Palmer** 1 *Obs.* In 3-4 **paumerie**, **pameri**. [As *PALMER* 3, with change of suffix.] = *PALMER* 3. c 1500 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/219 Seint Ioan þe Ewangelist to him cam. And a paumerie [v. r. *E. Eng.* p. (1862) 76/208 pameri] bar on a hond gret and strong-i-nough; Seint Eadmund he nam bi þe hond and is paumerie op drough.

Palmer 2 (pā mōr). [f. *PALM sb* 1 + -ERY; cf. *fernery*.] A collection of palm-trees; a place or house in which they are grown, a palm-house.

In recent Dicts. **Palmerster**, *-try*, *obs.* ff. **PALMISTEY**, **-TRY** **Palmeta**, *-to*, *obs.* var. **PALMETTO**.

Palmette (pælmēt) [a. *F. palmette*, in sense 1 palmetto, palm-leaf ornament, dim. of *palme*; in 2 dim. of *L. palma*, *F. paume* palm of the hand.]

1. *Archæol.* An ornament (in sculpture or painting) with narrow divisions or digitations, somewhat resembling a palm-leaf.

1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 320 (ed. a) 373 A stele on a vase from Volci, on which the painter represents yellowish palmettes on a white ground. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) 130 A peculiar floral ornament, the antefixal ornament, or palmette, appears at the handle. 1889 *J. HIRST in Archæol. Inst. Enl.* No. 181. 28 The artist having wished thus to fill in every vacant space at his disposal with a leaf, a palmette, or a flower.

2 *Zool.* An appendage of the head in certain gastropod molluscs.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXXV. 379/2 There is an internal pris-

matic appendage, which MM. Quoy and Gaimard call a *palmette*, because it is frequently digitated. *Ibid.* 380/1 The head is red-brown and striated, with a narrow green band at the base of the eyes and the palmettes.

Palmetto (pælmētō). Forms. 6-7 (9) **pal-muto**, 7 **palmita**, 7-8 **palmeto**, -*ta*, 8-**palmetto**. [Originally a. *Sp. palmito* dwarf fan-palm, dim. of *palma* palm; subseq. conformed to diminutives in -*etto* from Italian.] Name for several smaller species of palms, esp. the dwarf fan-palm, *Chamærops humilis*, of Southern Enrope and North Africa, and the cabbage palmetto, *Sabal Palmetto*, of the South-eastern United States; also other species of *Chamærops*, *Sabal*, and *Thrinax*. By early writers used more vaguely.

1583 *E. COTTON* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 188 The Palmito with his fruite inclosed in him. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 204 The inhabitants live upon rice, palmito, cattell and fish. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 649 The Palmita is without branches, the fruit grows on the top, which within is like Pomegranats, full of grans, without of a golden colour. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 170 Plants of severall Kinds, as Cedars, infinite store of Palmettes. 1631 *R. H. Arraigun Whole Creature* xii. § 2 120 Better than the African and Spanish roots - the American Palmitos and Potatoes. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 209 The most beneficial tree to Travellers is the Palmito, it grows like the Date or Coco-tree. 1757-95 *THOMSON Summer* 675 And high palmettos lift their graceful shade. 1760 *J. LEE Intro. Bot.* App. 321 Palmetto, *Chamærops*. 1765 *J. BARTRAM Enl.* 31 Dec. in *Stork Acc. B. Florida* (1766) 18 We came now to plenty of the tree palmetto, which the inhabitants call cabbage-tree. 1808 *Pixs Sources Mississ.* iii. App. 27 There is the palmetto, which grows to the height of 20 and 25 feet, with a trunk two feet in diameter. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* 11. 1. 97 They glided along, behind a screen of palmettos. 1901 *SCRIBNER'S Mag.* XXIX. 447/2 The only vegetation is a clump of stunted palmettoes, marking the burial-place of some for gotten Moorish saint.

b. With qualifying words, as *Blue Palmetto*, *Chamærops Hystrix*, of Southern U. S.; *Cabbage P.*, *Sabal Palmetto* (see above); *Dwarf P.*, *Sabal Adansoni*, of South-eastern U. S.; *Royal P.*, *Sabal umbraculifera* and *Thrinax parviflora*, of the West Indies, *Saw P.*, *Chamærops serrulata*; *Silk-top P.*, name in Florida for *Thrinax parviflora*, *Silver-leaved* or *Silver-top P.*, *Thrinax argentea*, of the West Indies, Panama, etc. Also *Humble P.*, *Small P.*, names for the palm-like genus *Carludovica* of *Pandanaceæ* or Screw-pines, of S. America and the W. Indies, esp. *C. insignis*. 1756 *P. BROWN's Jamaica* 190 Palmetto Royal, or Palmetto Thatch. This tree... covers whole fields in many parts of the island. *Ibid.* 330 The humble Palmetto with round foot-stalks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 838/2. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*

c. *attrib* and *Comb.* as *palmetto ground*, *hat*, *leaf*, *palm*, *tree*, *wine*; *palmetto-covered* adj.; *palmetto* basket, a basket made of palmetto leaves; *palmetto* flag, the flag of the State of South Carolina, which bears a figure of a cabbage palmetto tree; so *Palmetto* State, a name for South Carolina; *palmetto* thatch, the leaves of several kinds of palmetto, esp. *Thrinax argentea*, used for making hats, baskets, etc.; also the tree itself.

1813 *SCOTT Truery* iii. xxv, Their hands *palmetto baskets bare. 1883 *J. MACGREGOR in Sunday Mag.* Nov. 686/2 We passed vast *palmetto-covered and absolutely treeless plains. 1765 *J. BARTRAM Enl.* 24 Dec. (1766) 5 A peach or more of *palmetto-ground. 1747 *N. JERREY Archives* XII. 364 The woman. Had on, blue worsted stockings, *palmetta hat, scarlet red cloak [etc.]. 1763 *W. ROBERTS Nat. Hist. Florida* 9 The town, consisting of about forty *palmetto houses. 1662 *GERBIER Princ.* 3 Wilde Indians, who have no other Roofs but of *Palmito-Leaves. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* viii. An umbrella of palmetto leaves. 1756 *Palmetto Thatch [see b]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1147/1 *Thrinax* argentea, the Silver Thatch palm, is usually said to yield the young unexpanded palm-leaves imported from the West Indies under the name of Palmetto Thatch, and extensively employed for making palm-chip hats, baskets, and other fancy articles. c 1565 *J. SPARKE & Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 Mats made with the rine of *Palmito trees. 1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169 The device for the great seal of South-Carolina - a palmetto tree supported by twelve spears. 1792 *MAR. RIDDELL Voy. Madeira* 100 The *palma canariensis*, or palmetto tree, rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet. c 1565 *J. SPARKE & Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 *Palmito wine is gathered by a hole cutte in the toppe of a tree, and a gorde set for receauing thereof.

|| **Palmetum** (pælmētūm) [mod. use of *L. palmetum* palm-grove.] (See quot.)

1854 *HOOKER Humal. Fruts* II. xxvii. 252 A large *Palmetum*, or collection of tall and graceful palms of various kinds.

Palmyful (pā mful), *sb*. [f. *PALM sb* 2 + -FUL 2.] A quantity that fills the palm of the hand; as much as the palm will contain.

1822 *W. TERNANT Anster P.* I. iii. 6 Some little palmyfuls of the blessed dew. 1823 *LAMB Elia, Old Bencher's Inner Temple*, He took it not by pinches, but a palmyful at once.

Palmyful (pā mful), *a. rare*. [f. *PALM sb* 1 + -FUL 1.] Full of or abounding in palm-trees. -a 1618 *SILVESTER Yol. Triumphant* 67 Near wher Idume's dry and sandy soil Spreads palmyful forests.

Palm garnete, *obs.* corrupt f. *POMEGRANATE*.

Palmi- (pælmī-), combining form of *L. palma* palm of the hand, palm-tree, etc. (*PALM sb* 1 and 2), occurring in scientific (chiefly botanical) terms, as *Palmicolous* a [L. -*colus* inhabiting], growing

upon or inhabiting palm-trees; **Palmitiform** *a.* = **Palmatiform**; **Palmitiform** *a.* **Zool.** = **PLANTIGRADE**, **Palmitiform** *a.*, palmately lobed, **Palmitine** *vate*, **Palmitine**, **Palmitine** *a.*, palmately nerved or veined, as a leaf, **Palmitine** *a.* = **prec.**; **Palmitivorous** *a.* [*L. vorus* devouring], feeding on, or obtaining food from, palm-trees.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palmiticolous *Palmitiform 1864 WEBSTER, *Palmitiform [after HITCHCOCK] 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 711 Leaves alternate, more or less palmately lobed. 1887 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palmitivorous 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III 84 (ed. 6) 93 Palmately, Digitately, or Radiately Veined (or *Palmitine) class, of which leaves of common Maples and the Vine are examples 1882 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xii. 336 The assertion of LINNÆUS, that man is essentially palmivorous.

Palmitic (pælmik), *a.* **Chem.** [ad. *F. palmique* (Boudet 1832), *f. L. palma* (in *PALMA CHRISTI*) + *-it-*] Of or pertaining to castor oil: in **Palmitic acid**, (C₁₈H₃₄O₂) obtained by saponifying palm oil and decomposing with hydrochloric acid; it crystallizes in white silky needles; = **ricinoleic acid** 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmitic acid when pure, fuses at 122° [Fahr.]

Palmiter, var. **PALMER** *s.d.* *Obs.*, palm tree.

Palmitiferous (pælmifēras), *a.* [*f. L. palmitifer* palm-bearing + *-ous* see *PALM s.d.* and *-ferous*] *a.* Bearing or producing palm-trees. *rare* -*o*.

b. Bearing or carrying 'palms' or palm-branches 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palmitiferous*, bearing or yielding Palm or Date Trees, also victorious 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 376 Satan is bound, the Palmitiferous Company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon Earth. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 57 Christ's own Martyrs, valiant cohort, White-robed and palmitiferous throng.

Palmitification (pælmifika'shən) [*f. L. palma* palm, after *caprifiguration*] (See *quot.*)

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 72 The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females; the process was called *palmitification*

Palmin (pælmīn), *Chem.* [ad. *F. palmine* (Boudet 1832), *f. L. palma* (in *PALMA CHRISTI*) + *-in*] *a.* Fatty substance obtained on treating castor-oil with nitric peroxide. Now called **ricinolein**

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether.

Palming (pā mīnj), *vbl s.d.* [*-ing* 1] The action of **PALM v.**

1. Touching or grasping with the palm of the hand. (In *quot.* 1686 with play on sense 2.)

1686 DRYDEN *Sp. Fyrar* II. iii. (He strikes her Face). Gout Hold, hold, Father, Palming is always held foul Play amongst Gamblers 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* in *Wks.* 182a X. 75 There's no good ever comes of romping and palming. I never gave my hand to any man without a glove—except Sir Simon

2. The action of concealing something in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in conjuring

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 17 Spent in palming, napping, with how to fix a Die for any purpose 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng. Pref.* 54 The palming by Religious Juglers. 1803 *Spelling Mag.* XXXI. 326 Palming, or handling the cards—so called from the cards being secured in the palm of the hand 1899 *Daily News* 6 May 8/5 Such as are fond of palming and conjuring

3. *attrib.* 1812 BYRON *Watts* xii. Till some might marvel, with the modest Turk, if 'nothing follows all this palming work?' 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Palming-racket*, secreting money in the palm of the hand

Palming, *vbl s.d.* [*f. PALM s.d.* 1 + *-ing* 1; cf. *blackberrying*, etc.] Gathering 'palms'.

1825 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* I. 396 It is still customary . . . to go a palming on Palm Sunday morning; . . . gathering branches of the willow or sallow with their grey buds

Palming, *phl. a.* [*f. PALM v.* + *-ing* 2] That palms; touching or grasping with the hand.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. 1. But country-dances! to run the gauntlet through a string of amorous palming puppies.

4. **Palming**, *phl. a.* 2 *Obs.* [*f. PALM s.d.* 2 + *-ing* 2] Of a deer's horn: Bearing palms.

c. 1400 [see *PALMED a.* 3]

Palmped, **pede** (pælmipēd, -pēd), *a.* and *s.d.* [ad. *L. palmpēdes*, *palmpēd-em*, *f. palma* *PALM s.d.* 2 + *pēs*, *pēd-em* foot.]

A. adj. Of a bird: Having palmate feet (see *PALMATE a.* 2); web-footed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. Birds which are granivorous, as the barnacle palmpede daw 1694 RAY in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200, I fancied they were no palmped Bird 1890 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLII. 28 She would lead her palmpede brood to the water

B. s.d. A web-footed bird.

In pl. often as *L. palmpēdes* (1822)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. Table (1660) 95 Having their feet Whole and plain, and are called *Palmpēdes*, as the Swan, Goose, Ducks 1681 GRW *Museum* 67 Of *Palmpēdes*, or Web-footed Fowles. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 150 Water-Fowl, which are *Palmpēdes*, or web-footed. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot.* II. 372, 373 The little Petrel—these are the last of the *palmpēdes* 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* (1855) 62 In the *palmpēdes* or web-footed order So + **Palmpēdous** *a.* *Obs.* = *piec. A.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 1 (1686) 101 The Pelican is palmpēdous or fin-footed like Swans and Geese.

Palmist (pælmist, pāmīst). [*f. PALM s.d.* 2 + *-ist*; perh. back-formation *f. PALMISTRY*] = **next**. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 4/1 There is a Sibyl's cave, where a hardened palmist will tell your fortune and your future 1894 *Literary World* 20 May 485 The phrenologist and the palmist take infinite pains to dispel the prevailing ignorance

Palminster (pælm-, pāmīstər) Now *rare* Also 5-7 **palmeister**, 6 -**estrex**. [In 15-17th c. **palmeister**, also **palmeisterer**, *app. f. palmistry*, **PALMISTRY**: cf. **sorcerer**, **sorcery**, etc.] One who practises palmistry, one who professes to tell people's characters and fortunes by examining the palms of their hands, a chiromancer

c. 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Three Dead Pollys* 42 Quhat phisnamour, or perfy palmeister 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv (1577) X. 11 b. Palmesters by the visage know many times the conditions, and otherwhile the thoughts of men 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chiromantes*, . . . a **Palmeister** 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv 63 These three Muscles make that fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exan. Wits* xii (1596) 183 Imagination inuitheth a man to be a witch, superstitious, a palmeister, a fortune-teller. a 1670 HACKER *Cent. Seru.* (1675) 424 No soothsayer, no Palmeister, no judicial Astrologer is able to tell any man the event of his life. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cxiv 639 *note*, Fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, palmisters, and seers

Palmistry (pælm-, pāmīstī). *Forms*: 5 **pawmestry**, 6-7 **palmetrie**, **palmetrie**, 6 **paulmistrie**, **palmastrie**, **palmesie**, **pampestrie**, -y, 6-8 **palmestry**, 6- **palmistry**. [*ME. f. palme*, *palme*, *PALM* (of the hand) + an element (*orig. -estrie*, -estry) of obscure origin, which has been gradually changed to -istry, so that the word now appears like a derivative of the 19th c. **palmist**.]

1. Divination by inspection of the palm of the hand; the art or practice of telling persons' characters and fortunes by examination of the lines and configurations of the palm, chiromancy.

c. 1400 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 870 Adryromancy, Ormancy, with Pyromancy, Fysenamy also, and Pawmestry. a 1425 *Gower's Conf.* III. 134 Gebuz and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie [v. r. palmestrie] The bokes made 1530-1 *Act 2a Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Some of them feynynge them selves to haue knowledge in physike, phisnemie, palmestrie or other craftie sciences 1538 ELIOT *Dict.*, *Chiromantia*, palmestry. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Veig.* De Invent. i. xviii. 34 b, Chiromantie. called commonly Palmistry 1562 *Lanc. Walls* i (1587) 183 On little boke of palmesy 1567 HARMAN *Covenant* (Shaks. Soc.) 23 Egyptians practising palmistrie to such as would know their fortunes 1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* 46 b, For foolies . . . And such as practise pawmestry. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 310 They professe palmistry and fortunetelling a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 2 He tipples Palmestry, and dines On all her Fortune-telling Lanes. c. 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 133 A frantic gipsy With the fond maids in palmistry he deals 1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* *Wks.* XIII. 160 *note*, It is in fact upon this infinite variety in the superficial lines of the human palm, that palmistry is grounded

attrib. 1809 *Daily News* 21 July 5/1 There were raffles, a palmistry tent, and a café chantant. 1900 *Picco Gay Ld. Quex* II. 87 The palmistry profession is a flourishing one b. *fig* (*nonce-uses*).

1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* *Wks.* 1860 XI. 407 The impossibility of finding any two leaves of a tree that should be mere duplicates of each other, in what we might call the palmistry of their natural marking 1897 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 76 A science of historical palmistry . . . that attempts to refer every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writers.

2. Applied allusively to the use of the hands in applause (*quot.* 1698), or in pocket-picking (*quot.* 1711), or to bribery (*quot.* 1828: cf. *PALM s.d.* 1 b, *PALM v.* 5); also used erroneously as = sleight of hand (cf. *PALM v.* 2)

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. ii. If you would tell a poet his fortune, you must gather it from the palmistry of the audience. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 F. 3 He found his Pocket was picked. That being a Kind of Palmistry at which this Race of Vermin (Gipsies) are very dextrous 1828 *Burton's Diary* III 535 *note*, If he would only, by an allowed and well-understood palmistry, conciliate a king of heralds, that prime officer in the court of honour would presently discover among 'old registers', arms belonging to the applicant's remote 'ancestors'. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* II. 26, I devoted myself to the manipulation of cards and palmistry *Ibid.* xii 175, I had recourse to palmistry to influence his decision

3. **Palmit**, *Obs. rare* [ad. *L. palmēs*, *palmitem*] *a.* A shoot or sprig of a vine.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 48 The vines protrude their palmit towards the ground *Ibid.* 185 Bunches of Grapes hanging still upon their palmits.

Palmita, *obs. f. PALMETTO*; see also **PELAMYD**.

Palmitate (pælmītatē). *Chem.* [*f. PALMIT-IO* + *-ATE* 4] A salt of palmitic acid.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49 The Potassium Palmitate, Stearate and Oleate are then removed. 1880 J. W. LUGG *Bile* 54 Some soaps, salts of the fatty acids, palmitate, stearate, and oleate of soda are found in the bile.

Palmito (pælmīto). [*ad. Sp. and Pg. palmito*, *S. Afr. Du. palmist*: see *PALMETTO*.]

4. 1. Some kind of palmetto; in *quot.* 1595 ? the fibre of some variety of palm. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 359 They drynye is eyther water or the luse that droppeth from the cut branches of the barren date trees cauled Palmitos. 1595 R. HASLETON in *Arb. Gar.*

nov. VIII 38a Tying them [sheepskins] together over my shoulders and under my arms with Palmito a weed like to that whereof our hand-baskets are made [at Majorca]

2. A South African aquatic plant, **Prionium Palmula** (N.O. *Juncaceae*), growing in the beds of rivers, and bearing a tuft of large serrated sword-shaped leaves, affording a strong fibre

[1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 91 Most of the reeds which we passed, are choked up with the plant called *Palmet* by the colonists.] 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 25 Girt by the palmito's leafy screen

Palmitic (pælmī'tik), *a.* **Chem.** [ad. *F. palmitique* (Frémy 1840), arbitrarily *f. L. palma* *PALM s.d.* 1 (or ? *F. palmite* pith of the palm-tree) + *-it-*]

The natural formations from *palma* would have been *palme*, *palmin*, etc., but these were preoccupied by derivatives of *Palma Christi* (castor oil)]

Of or obtained from palm-oil; in **palmitic acid** a fatty acid (C₁₈H₃₄O₂) contained in palm-oil and in vegetable and animal fats generally; a colourless substance, without taste or smell, lighter than water, solid at ordinary temperatures.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 324 Palmitic Acid is obtained most readily from palm oil, the solid portion of which consists chiefly of the glycerin compound of palmitic acid. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 334 This palmitic acid bears the same relation to cetyl alcohol as acetic acid does to common or ethyl alcohol.

Palmitin (pælmītin), *Chem.* [*a. F. palmitine* (Frémy 1840), *f. as prec.* + *-ine*, -*IN* 1.] A natural fat contained in palm-oil and many other animal and vegetable fats, obtained as a white solid, the tripalmitate of glyceryl, C₅₇H₁₁₂(C₁₈H₃₄O₂)₃. In *pl.* applied to the palmitates of glyceryl or glycerides of palmitic acid in general; the above being distinctively called **tripalmitin**.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 328 Palmitin . . . is contained abundantly in palm oil, from which it has received its name. 1866 ODLING *Ann. Chem.* 42 Palmitin is an important constituent of palm oil or butter, and also exists in human and other soft fats to a considerable extent 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 335 Palmitates of Glyceryl or Palmitins. *Monopalmitin*, *Dipalmitin*, *Tripalmitin*. 1871 — *Forbes's Chem.* II. 299 By cautious pressure it (palm-oil) may be separated into fluid olein and solid palmitin.

Palmito, *obs. form of PALMETTO*.

Palmi-veined, **Palmivorous**: see **PALMI-**.

Palm-leaf (pām'lijf) A leaf of the palm-tree, used for thatching, or for making hats, baskets, etc., and esp. in the Southern U.S., as a fan.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 58 All the houses . . . are covered with palm-leaves. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalatta* III. xxiii. Knitting light palm-leaves for her brother's brow. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x. A small sugar-press . . . under a roof of palm-leaf

b. Short for **palm-leaf hat**

1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. Sam soon appeared, palm-leaf in hand, at the parlour door 1854 MARY HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 15 So mounting Prince again, he gave his old palm leaf three flourishes round his head

c. *attrib.* Made of a palm-leaf or palm-leaves

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1, I saw them first at their work (basket-making, and the manufacture of palm-leaf hats) 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 427 Above all is a roof of palm-leaf mats, in good old Coast style.

Palmless (pā mles), *a.* [*f. PALM s.d.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

Destitute of palm-trees.

1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 185 The bitter winds and the sterile palmless shore

Palmlet (pām'let). *Entom.* [*f. PALM s.d.* 2 d + *-LET*] = **PALMULA**.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 370 *Palmula* (the *Palmlet*) A minute accessory joint between the claws, answering to the *Plantula* in the legs

Palm-oil. [In sense 1, *f. PALM s.d.* 1 + *OIL*; in 2, *f. PALM s.d.* 2, with humorous allusion to sense 1.]

1. Oil produced by various species of palm-tree; esp. that obtained from the fruit-pulp of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*) of West Africa, which in cooler climates becomes of the consistence of butter and of an orange-red colour; it is used as food by the natives, and elsewhere for making soap and candles, lubricating machinery, etc.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 267 The Palm-oil . . . is obtained by Contusion and Expression. 1722 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 136 Palm Oil is an unctuous Liquor, as thick as Butter. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 204 Palm oil is used in England principally in the manufacture of yellow soap, but with the Africans it is an article of food.

attrib. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* II. 145 'Palm-oil-chop' is the curry of Western Africa. 1866 SIR H. H. JOHNSTON in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/2 The sneered at 'palm-oil-ruffians' of the first half of this century, who did more than anyone else to unconsciously abolish the slave trade. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 208 The Negroes cook uniformly very well, and at moments are inspired in the direction of palm-oil chop and fish cooking.

2. *humorously*. That with which the palm is 'greased' or 'anointed'; money given as a douceur or bribe; a 'tip'.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. Palm-oil will make a pursuivant relent. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 368, I had plenty of money, and 'palm oil' goes as far in those latitudes as in our more civilized communities. 1866 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 190 Palm-oil will always produce temporary blindness in the officials.

Palmoscopy (pælmō'skōpi). *Med.* [*f. Gr. pal-mōs pulsation* + *-skōpia* -*scopy*.] (See *quots.*)

1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Palmoscopia*, *Med.* Term for divination or prognostication from palpitation, as of the heart, arteries, bowels, or muscles. *palmoscopia*. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet II*. 280 *Palmoscopia*. Observation of the beats of the heart or of the pulse.

Palm sack: see *SAOK sb.*²

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter, observed in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem; in the mediæval church, and still in the Roman, Greek, and other churches, by processions in which branches of palm or (in northern regions) other trees (see *PALM sb* 1, 2, 4) are carried.

c1000 *Agst Gost* Luke xix 29 *margin*, Dns zebyræð feower wucor æt middan wyntre & on palm-sunnandæg c1290 *Beket* 1835 in *S. Eng. Leg I*. 159 *Ass ore* louerd a-palme-sonday. c1300 *St Brannan* 348 *Aboute* Palmasoned he bihulde about faste. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv 100 [Thai] helde the sege full stalwardly Quhill palmasonday was passit by. c1449 *Pecock Repr* (Rolls) I 202 In celdridaues, whanne processoun was mad in the Palme-Sunday before masse. 1530 *PALSGR*. 251/2 *Palmasonday*, *baques seury*, *dimanche de blanches*. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* Mar, [At Rome] On Palm Sunday there was a greete procession after a papalmasse. 1828 *SCOTT F Maud Perth* xxi, On the 30th of March next to come, being Palm Sunday.

attrib 1863 *FOX & M*. 1712/2 Upon Satterdaye being Palme Sunday Euen. 1627 *DRAYTON Niseries Q Margaret* in *Batt Agucourt* etc. 99 *Fatal* Townton that Palme-Sunday fight 1874 in *Ryton Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 109 *note*, The battle of Townton, which was called Palm-Sunday Field.

So † **Palmsun even**, the eve of Palm Sunday

(*obs*); also **Palmsun a**, occurring on or about

Palm Sunday (cf. *Whitsun*); **Palmsun v. dial**

(see quot 1770)

1572 *Satir Poems Reform*. xxviii 218 On Palmsonneum this paper I compleit c1605 *Acc. bh. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*. 213 The 21 day of April, beinge palme sonn even 1799 *Gentl Mag XLIX*. 580 With us in the North, the children go out into the fields, apalmsoning or palmsing, as they call it, and gather the flowering buds of the sawto 1813 *Sporting Mag XLII*. 43 The Palmsun Horse Show, at Malton.

Palm-tree (pā'mitrī) A tree of the order

Palmaceæ or *Palmæ*. = *PALM sb* 1

c950 *Landis Gost* John xiv 4 *Sue* ðio palm-treeo [*L. palmis*] ne mæge zebære urestem from him seolm buta zeununga in winegarde c1000 *Ælfric Exord* xv 27 *Þær* wæron twelf wyllas and hundseofontig palm-treeas. c1250 *Gen & Ex* 3305 *An* and sexti palme tren bi ðo welles men myhte sæc a1300 *Cursor M*. 11660 A palme tre sco sagh þu bi 1543 *TRAHERON Vign's Chirring* iv. 147 Some allowe, that the water be drawn out with the woode of a palmeire, or drye elder 1634 *JACKSON Creed* viii xviii § 6 The palmeire was as true an embleme or hieroglyphick of righteousness or justice, as the sword is of authority, and power 1844 *LONGF. Slave's Dream* ii, Beneath the palm trees on the plain Once more a King he strode.

b. Applied popularly to other trees. see *PALM sb* 1, 4.

1653 *WALTON Angler* iii. 92 You see some Willows or Palm trees bud and blossom sooner then others do 1736 *PEGGE Kentisism*, *Palm-tree*, a yew-tree. 1887 *Kentish Gloss*. s.v. There is, in Woodnesborough, a public-house called 'The Palm-tree', which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree.

c. *attrib*

1781 *SMEATHMAN* in *Phil. Trans LXXI*. 167 *note*, The caterpillar or maggot of the Palm-tree Snout-beetle, *Curculio Palmorum*, which is served up at all the luxurious tables of the West Indian epicures as the greatest dainty of the Western world. 1802 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v *Notes*, Wks 1838 IV. 210 Houses made of palm-tree branches.

|| **Palmula** (pæ'lmiulā). *Entom.* [mod L., dim of *L. palma* palm] A process between the tarsal claws in certain insects.

1846 *KIRBY & SP Entomol III*. xxxv. 692 You will find between the claws [of Lamellicorns] a minute but conspicuous joint terminated by two bristles which seem to mimic the ungula and its claws; these parts are what are denominated the *palmula*, *plantula*, and *pseudonychus*. 1895 *CAMBRIDGE Nat. Hist V*. 105 A lobe or process, very varied in different insects, called empodium, arolium, *palmula*, *plantula*, *pseudonychium*, or *pulvillus*.

Palmus Christi, variant of *PALMA CHESTII*.

1530 *PALSGR*. 251/2 *Palmus christi* an herbe.

Palm (pā'mi), *sb* *Fr.* Also *pammie*, *paw-mie*.

[Corresponds to *Fr. paumée* 'coup dans la main' (Litttré); but OF. *paumée*, *palmée* = *It. palmata*, *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg. palmada*, had the sense 'a slap with the palm'; cf med L. *palmata* (Du Cange), f. *palmata* *PALM sb*.² Cf. *PALMER sb* 3] A stroke on the palm of the hand, given as a punishment

1785 *R. FORBES Poems* (1812) 95 *Nae* school being in, Our pammies o'er, syne a'f we'd rin. 1826 *GALT Lairds* iv, There was na a day I didna get a pawmy but ane, and on it I got twa 1854 *H. MILLER Sch & Schm* (1858) 122 The same number of palmies, well laid on, were awarded to each. 1883 *Q Rev Apr*. 400 He got many a 'palmie' on his hand with a thick strap of leather

Palm (pā'mi), *a*. [f. *PALM sb*.¹ + *-y*.]

1. Containing or abounding in palms; or of pertaining to a palm or palms; palm-like. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 *MILTON P L* iv. 254 Or palmie hillock, or the flourish lap Of som irriguous Valley. 1734 *THOMSON Liberty* ii. 82 The neighbouring Land, whose palmy Shore The silver Jordan laves 1764 *GOLDSM Trav* 70 The naked negro Boasts of his golden sands, and palmie wine. 1819 *HEBER Hymn 'From Greenland's icy Mountains'* 1, From many an ancient river, From many a palmie plain 1866 *B. TAYLOR Palm & Pine Poems* 267 Her lithe and palmie grace.

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2. *fig.* Bearing or worthy to 'bear the palm', triumphant, flourishing; esp in *palmie state* (a Shaksperian phrase), *palmie days*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham*. i. 1. 173 In the most high and palmie state of Rome. 1617 *DRUMM OF HAWTH North Feasting Poems* (1656) 152 And like Augustus palmie Raigne be deem'd 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace*. i. Wks. VIII. 82 In the high and palmie state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle. a1854 *H. REED Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) ix. 307 The period was a palmie one for men, who held a pen of power. 1893 *J. C. JEAFFERSON Bk of Recoll.* (1894) I. xii. 218 Persons who belonged to the brotherhood in its palmie days

Palmira (pælmīrā). *Forms*: 7 *palmero*, 8 *palmeira*, *palмира*, 9 *palmyra* [Formerly *palmeira*, a *Pg. palmeira* (*It. palmero*, *Sp. palmera*) palm-tree. cf *PALMER sb*.² *Fryer's palmero* may have been from an *It.* source. The mod. spelling is app. erroneously conformed to that of the ancient *Palmyra*, *Gr. Παλμύρα*, a city of Syria.] A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with rounded fan-shaped leaves, and large roundish drupes each containing three seeds; commonly cultivated in India and Ceylon, and important for its variety of uses.

The wood is used as timber; the leaves for thatch, matting, hats, baskets, umbrellas, fans, paper, etc.; the sap yields wine (toddy) and sugar (aggery); the outer pulp of the fruit is eaten roasted or made into jelly; the seedling plants are used as food, etc.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E India & P* 199 The Poorer [Buildings] are made of Boughs or Oaks of the Palmeroes, or Leaf of Teke. 1718 *PRAPAG Gost* in *East III*. 85 (Y) Leaves of a Tree called Palmeira. 1778 *R. ORME Milit. Trans Ind.* II. 90 The interval was planted with rows of palmira and coco-nut trees. 1828 *ASAT. Costumes* 45 (Stanf) The punka, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmira. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer Bd I* vii 138 Sixty trees, twenty-nine of which were fruitful palmyras capable of supporting a native family.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1854 *SIMMONDS Commerce Prod Veg. Kingd* 376 Eating the bulb or root, which is the first shoot from the Palmyra nut 1857 *HENFREY Bot* 394 *Borassus flabelliformis* yields what is called Palmyra-wood 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd*. 152 The Palmyra Palm is the most common palm of India 1900 *G. SMITH Twelve Pioneer Missionaries* 196 The palmyra-climbers make use of a sort of movable girdle to help them in climbing the trees.

Palmyre (pælmīrē). *rare*—*o*. [ad. mod L. *Palmyra*.] A sea-worm of the genus *Palmyra* of marine polychætonous annelida. 1890 in *Cent. Dict*

Palois, *obs.* form of *PALAOE*

|| **Palolo** (pālō'lo). [Native name in Samoa

and Tonga.] A nereid worm (*Palolo viridis*), abundant in some parts of the Pacific, and esteemed as food by the natives, who catch it when it annually visits the shores to spawn.

1895 *Edin Rev* July 102 The palolo worm, greatly esteemed as an article of food by the Pacific islanders. 1903 *Daily Chron*. 31 Jan 3/2 A very interesting account... of the well-known annual fishery of the Palolo worm

|| **Palombino** (pælmīnō). [*It. palombino*

(*L. palumbinus*) dove-coloured, f. *palomba*, -*bo* pigeon, dove] A greyish-white Italian marble

1681 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Westm. Abbey* (1863) 97 The palombino is a white stone, not unlike clunch, only much harder. † **Palour**. *Obs.* Also 6-8 *palloir*. [ad. *F. palourde*—late pop. *L. peloridia*, for cl. *L. peloris*, -*idem*, a *Gr. πελορίς*, -*ida* giant-mussel.] A bivalve shell-fish; a kind of cockle or mussel.

1859 *RIDER Bibl. Schol*, *Fishes* 1722 A palloir, a shell fish.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II*. 443 The Palours also doe mollifie and soften the bellie [*Et pelorides emoluit alium*] 1611 *COTGR.* *Clonisse*, the little, sharpe, and muddie cockle, teamed, a *Palour*. *Ibid.* *Palloirde*, a little, narrow, and seldome-gaping Cockle, which we also call, a *Palour*. 1657 *C. BECK Univ. Charac.* I. v. *Palloir* fish 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lx. (1737) 246 *Chebins*, *Palloirs*.

Palox, *Palloys*, *obs.* ff *POLE-AX*, *PALAOE*.

Palp (pælp), *sb.* *Zool.* [a. *F. palpe*, ad. *L. palpus*.] A feeler = *PALPUS*.

1842 *BRANDE Diet Sci* etc. s.v. *Palpaters*, A family of Clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary feelers, or palps 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim Life* Intro 109 (Class, Insecta) The mandible has never even a rudiment of a palp. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* iv 167

Palp (pælp), *v. rare*. [ad. *L. palpāre* to touch softly, pat, caress, coax, flatter; cf *F. palper* (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm*.), 'to handle gently'.. also, to flatter, soothe' (Cotgr.), *It. palpare*.]

trans To touch, feel; to handle gently, pat.

Also *fig.* To speak fair to, flatter, cajole.

1534 *St Papers Hen VIII*. II. 218 That they may palpe and claime, also handle as blynde men dothe in darkness. 1650 *T. VAUGHAN Anthropolophia* To Rdr, Aquinas palps him gently, Scotus makes him winch. 1657 *THORNLEY tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 187 He began to palpe him with soft words. 1793 *GIBSON Lett Misc*. Wks. 1796 I. 291, I sent for Farquhar, who is allowed to be a very skilful surgeon After viewing and palping, he desired to call in assistance.

Palp, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *PAP*, *teat*.

Palpability (pælpābīlītē). [*f.* next + *-ITY*. Cf. *F. palpabilité*] The quality of being palpable; *concr.* a palpable person or thing.

1602 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 312 Concerning the non visibility and palpability of spirits. c1714 *POPE*, etc.

Mem Mart. Scribnerus xiv, He it was that first found out the Palpability of Colours. 1841 *L. HUNT Seer* (1864) 77 In the shape of any Viola, or Julia, or other such flattering palpability. 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit & Dogma* (1876) 64 The word Eternal has less of particularity and palpability for the imagination.

Palpable (pælpāb'l), *a.* (*adv*) Also 6 -*abil*, -*ible*. [ad. late L. *palpābilis* (Orosius), *f. palpāre*: see *PALP v* and -*ABLE*. Cf. *F. palpable* (14-15th c. in *Hatz-Darm*.)]

1. That can be touched, felt, or handled; apprehensible by the sense of touch; tangible, sensible.

Palpable darkness (tenebræ tam densæ ut palpari queant, 'darkness which may be felt' *Exod.* x. 21), thick, gross, utter darkness (a strong figure of speech) In *palpable hit*, the orig. physical sense often passes into sense 2.

c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 361 That he may shake hem be the biles, So palpable they shulden be c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1355 Ferefulst derkenesse palpable. 1558 *Br Watson Sev Sacram.* vii. 39 The Sacrament, signifieth and representeth the same visible, mortal, and palpable bodye of Christe vpon the crosse 1600 *HOLLAND Lrey* x. xxxii 375 There chanced to be a foggie mist, which continued a good part of the day, so thick and palpable, as men could not see before them 1602 *SHAKS. Ham* v. ii. 292 A hit, a very palpable hit a1633 *AUSTIN Medit* (1635) 59 Such an Object as shall bee palpable now as well as Visible, flesh of our flesh 1786 *tr Beckford's Vathek* 42 For two whole hours, a palpable darkness prevailed. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory I* 9 Nealed and beaten to a palpable powder 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. 11 18 The stones were palpable enough, carried down by the cataract

b. *Med* Perceptible by palpation.

1897 *Albutt's Syst Med* II. 769 The spleen was not palpable. *Ibid.* IV. 108 The edge of the liver being palpable.

2. *transf* Readily perceived by some one of the other senses, as the sight, hearing, etc., perceptible; plainly observable, noticeable, patent.

c1430 *LYDG. Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 206 Merciful Leonard! gracious and benigne! Shew to thy servants som palpable sygne. c1450 *LYDG. & BURGH Secrees* 2568 Evident toknyis and signes palpable, Of a fool nyce and variable 1659-60 *Perrys Diary* 6 Jan, Dinner was very good; only the venison pasty was palpable beef, which was not handsome 1664 *Power Exp Philos* i. 82 [Eyes of spiders] which indeed are so palpable that they are clearly to be seen by any man that wants not his own 1766 *FORDYCE Serm Yng. Wom* (1767) I. vi 236 What is dancing, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1829 *BYRON Juan* ii. xcvi, For shore it was, and gradually grew distinct, and high, and palpable to view 1880 *MISS BRADDON Barbara* xxvi. 199 'Head's very hot,' said the surgeon, a fact also painfully palpable to the patient.

3. *fig* Easily perceived; open to recognition;

plain, evident, apparent, obvious, manifest

1545 *JOVE Exp. Dan*. iv. 61 b, In stormes and derkenes of erroure more palpable than in the scrutate of egg pt 1576 *FLEMING Penopol*. Epist 28r The ignorance of this world is grosse and palpable. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl Pol* v. lxx § 15 Opinions of palpable idolatrie. 1612 *BANVELL Lud* i. lxx (1627) 227 Keeping all in palpable ignorance to be drawne to dumb Idols 1793 *COWPER Odes*. xiv 440 Should'st thou invent Palpable falsehoods? 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix 295 A Circle so palpable as this would, indeed, be committed by no one. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* I. vi. 559 Rejecting palpable fables and contradictions.

† *B.* as *adv.* = *PALPABLY*. *Obs*

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr Nicholas's Voy Ep* Ded, To exclude olde men [18] palpable erroneous 1607 *Schol. Disc.* agst *Antichr* i. 11. 83 Those who see them daily with our eyes, yea, feeble them palpable with our hands

Palpableness. [*f.* *prec* + *-NESS*.] The quality or fact of being palpable.

1608 *D T. Ess. Pol. & Mor* 8 b, Such is the palpableness of their irregular enormities 1793 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1830) IV 481 The palpableness of these resolutions rendered it impossible the House could reject them. 1849 *A. BENNIS Disc.* iii. 39 Giving to the abstractions of feeling the palpableness of sense.

Palpably (pælpāb'l), *adv* [*f.* as *prec* + *-LY*.] In a palpable manner; so as to be felt, plainly seen, observed, etc.; clearly, obviously, manifestly.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov Witcher* v. viii. (1886) 85 Doo you not see how realle and palpable the diuill tempted and plagued Job? 1699 *BURNET* 39 *Art* xxii 1700 246 Things, too palpably False to be put upon us now 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L* § 184 The sea salts render the wall visibly and palpably moist 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean*. VI. 195 For Italy it is palpably matter of life or death

† *Palpabrise*, *v. Obs.* [Arbitrary *f. L. palpāre*. see *PALPATE v*.] *trans*. To feel, touch, handle. (With quot. 1623 of *PALP v*)

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They cannot grosly palpabrise or feele God with their bodily fingers. 1623 *COCKERAM, Palpabrise*, to flatter.

Palpacle (pælpāk'l). *Zool.* [*f. L. palpā-us* feeler, after *tentacle*.] A tentacle-like organ in the *Siphonophora*, belonging to a palpion.

1888 *HAECKEL in Challenger Rep*, *Zool* XXVIII. 18 Palpacles or Tasting Filaments Under this designation I include only the long, extremely contractile, hollow, simple filaments, which occur in the majority of Physonectæ at the base of the palpons 1898 *SEDGWICK Student's Textbk. Zool*. I. 139 The palpacles are similar organs of the palpons, found in one order.

Palpal (pælpāl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. palpālis*, *f. palpūs*: see -*AL*. Cf. *F. palpāl*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or serving as a palp or feeler

Palpal organ a modification of the termination of the pedipalp of a male spider, which serves as a genital organ.

1857 *MAYNE Expos Lex*, *Palpalis*, *palpalus*, *Entomol.* applied to an insect having palpi, palpal palpat 1874 *MOGGIDGE Ants Suppl.* 299 The terminal palpal claw has

two teeth towards its base on the underside. 1893 SHIPLEY & MACBRIDE *Zool* 188 The spermatozoa are conveyed to the palpal organs of the pedipalpi of the male.

Palpate (pæ'lpæt), *v* [f. ppl. stem of *L. palpāre* to PALP.] *trans.* To examine by the sense of touch; to feel, *spec* as a method of medical examination.

1849-51 TODD *Cycl Anat* IV 151/1 The bird sifts and strains the mud and water which it palpates in search of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med V* 655 Its [the spleen's] rounded margin can be readily palpated.

Palpate, *a. rare*. [ad. mod. *L. palpāt-us*.] Furnished with palps.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* [see PALPAL].

Palpation (pælpə'tiʃən), [ad. *L. palpation-em* stroking, flattery, n. of action of *palpāre* to PALP; cf. *F. palpation* (15th c. in Godef.).] Touching, feeling by touch, handling; gentle handling, *spec* medical examination by feeling.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 19/a Forthly by palpation of his very body. 1640 WATTS in *Bacon's Adv. Learn* v. 11 226 When a man essays all kind of Experiments without sequence or method that is a meere palpation [*L. palpation*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Palpation*, flattery, coggling, fair speaking, soothing. 1688 [see PALMATION]. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Palpation*, the sense of touch. It is also used for the mode of exploring disease by feeling the diseased organ. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* i. xxi 330 A hairy thing lay by his side, which he examined by palpation, and found to be a dog.

attrib. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med V* 898 The presence of emphysema tends to mask the percussion and palpation signs very considerably.

Palpatory, *a. rare*. [f. *L. palpāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpāre* (PALP *v*); see -ORY².] Of the nature of or tending to palpation.

1876 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl Med V* 76 Palpatory percussion shows a distinct increase of resistance at all points.

Palpebra (pælpə'brā), *Pl. -æ. Anat* [*L.*] An eyelid.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palpebra*, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., In quadrupeds the lower *Palpebra* is moveable, and the smaller. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 Edematous swelling of the palpebra.

Palpebral (pælpə'brāl), *a.* [ad. *L. palpebrālis*, f. *palpebra* eyelid + *-AL*. Cf. *F. palpebral* (1748 in Hatz-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the eyelids; esp. in designating parts connected with these, as *palpebral arch*, *artery*, *muscle*, *nerve*, *vein*, etc.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 76 The lachrymal artery perforates the palpebral ligament of the upper eyelid, and it divides into branches that supply the lids, and anastomose with the upper and lower palpebral arches. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 281 The Palpebral arteries, are given off from the ophthalmic. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Brachy* t. 1 (1891) 14 What I should call a palpebral spasm, affecting the eyelid and muscles of one side. 1880 FLOWER in *Nature* XXII 99/1 Eyes black, the palpebral openings elongated. [An erroneous definition in Dunglison, 'Relating to the eyebrows'; is repeated in the American Dictionaries.]

Palpebrate, *a. rare*. [ad. mod. *L. palpebrāt-us*, f. *palpebra*, see -ATE².] Furnished with eyelids.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palpebrate*, having eyelids. + **Palpebre**, *Obs. rare*-1. [a. obs. *F. palpebre* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. *L. palpebra*.] An eyelid.

1841 R. COZLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D 11, The palpebres or eye llydes, the nosethyllies, and eares. **Palpebrous**, *a. rare* (See quotes).

1846 SMART, *Palpebrous*, having large brows. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Palpebrous*, applied to the *Crocodylus palpebrous*, because it has its eyebrows converted into a single osseous scutcheon. *palpebrous*.

+ **Palped**, *ppl. a. Obs* [f. *PALP v.* + *-ED*¹.] Felt; apprehended by the touch. Cf. *PALPABLE* 1. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Trav.* xv. xlii, Fearless he through the palped darkness scowres. 1613 - *Bras. Age Wks* 1874 III 206 And bring a palped darkness one the earth. 1639 WEBSTER *Appos. & Virg* iii. 1, His smooth crest hath cast a palped film Over Rome's eyes.

Palphrie, -phry, obs. forms of *PALFREY*.

Palpi, *pl.* of *PALPUS*. **Palpicul**: see *PALPOCUL*.

Palpicorn (pælpikɔrn), *a* and *sb* [f. mod. *L. palpicornes*, *pl.* of *palpicornis*, f. *palp-us* feeler + *cornu* horn. Cf. *F. palpicorne* (Cuvier).]

A. adj. Having palpi like horns or antennæ; *spec* of or pertaining to the *Palpicornes*, a tribe of pentamerous beetles having slender palpi usually longer than the antennæ.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1886 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict. Mod.* The palpicorn beetles are now classed as *Phylodrida*.

B. sb. 1. A beetle of the tribe *Palpicornes*. 1832 GRIFFITH *Coverer's Anim. Kingd.* XIV 424 The fifth family of the Pentamerous Coleoptera - Palpicornes. 1882 OGILVIE, *Palpicorn* 1886 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*

2. A long labial palp. (*Cent. Dict*)

Palpifer, *Entom.* [f. *L. palpūs* PALP *sb.* + *-fer* bearing, bearer.] An outer lobe of the maxilla, bearing the maxillary palp.

1841 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 162 The feeler-bearer or *palpifer*, is usually placed above the stalk of the feeler-jaw. 1859 WATERHOUSE *Labrum* etc. 8 We need not expect the division between the palpifer and stipes to be specially marked here.

Palpiferous, *a.* [f. mod. *L. palpifer* (f. *palpūs*) + *-OUS*: see -FEROUS; cf. *F. palpifère* (Littre).] Bearing palps, esp. maxillary palps.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* and in mod. Dicts. 1890 *Century Dict* s.v., Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps.

Palpiform (pælpɪfɔrm), *a* [f. *L. palpūs* feeler + *-FORM*; cf. *F. palpiforme* (Littre).] Having the form of or resembling a palp, palpus, or feeler. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 305. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii 341 A pair of biarticulate palpiform organs. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 609 The palpiform natatorial appendage of the thoracic legs.

Palpiger (pælpɪdʒə), *Entom.* [f. *L. palpūs* + *-ger* carrying, carrier.] The part of the labium of an insect which bears the labial palp.

1841 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 160 The labial feelers or *labro-palpi* originate one on each side of the *palpiger*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Two Anim.* vii 403 Between the mentum and the ligula, on each outer edge of the labium, a small piece, the palpiger, is articulated. 1895 WATERHOUSE *Labrum* etc. 6 The part that bears the labial palpi... called the palpiger by Newman.

Palpigerous (pælpɪdʒərə), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] Having or bearing palpi or feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii IV. 451 *Eleutherata* (*Coleoptera* L.) Maxilla naked, free, palpigerous. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 75 A largely developed and palpigerous labium.

Palpitant (pælpɪtənt), *a.* [a *F. palpitant* (1519 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. *L. palpitānt-em*, *pr* pple of *palpitāre*: see next.] Palpitating.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, The Grocer, palpitant, with drooping lip, seems his Sugar *task*. 1864 LOWELL *Prelude* 120 195 Cascades, delicately palpitant as a fall of northern lights. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Grey* iv 312 Palpitant with memories from streets and altars.

Palpitate (pælpɪtət), *v.* [f. *L. palpitāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpitāre* to move frequently and quickly, tremble, throb, freq. of *palpāre* PALP *v*. Cf. *F. palpipter* (16th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

1. intr. To pulsate or beat rapidly and strongly, as the result of exercise, strong emotion, or as a symptom of disease. said of the heart, and transf. of the body or its members; to throb.

1623 CROFTON in *To Beate or leape like the heart*, *Palpitata*. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* iii (1724) I 511 His heart continued to palpitate some time after it was on the Hangman's knife. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* (1876) 204 My heart palpitating with fears of detection. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* ix. 'I do so palpitate,' observed Miss Squeers. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship* *Carl* vii 67 (Burlesquing the style of a popular newspaper) Researches concerning labour and capital, which are hardly, as our Paris correspondent says, palpitating with actuality. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 148/a London may throb and palpitate with functions and festivities.

b. gen. To move with a vibrating or quivering motion; to tremble, quiver.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 471 The limb [of the frog] traversed by the direct current palpitated for a certain time. 1863 LONGE, *Weymouth Inn, Stud.* T. 87 Fountains palpitating in the heat. 1886 SHILLON in *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Her thin nostrils palpitated.

2. trans. To cause to pulsate rapidly or throb.

1790 MRS A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* i. 163 What strange transporting sensations palpitated my heart. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii, These palpitated a bosom pure and at rest from every fiercer passion.

Palpitating (pælpɪtəɪn), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING*².] That palpitates; throbbing, quivering.

1791 COWPER *Thad.* xxii 535 She rushed with palpitating heart and frantic air abroad. 1863 LD. LYTON *Ring Amans* i. 111. 103 A pretty woman, bosomed in an airy cloud of palpitating gauze. 1882 ROSSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 202 Some shadowy palpitating glove that bears Rest for man's eyes and music for his ears.

Hence **Palpitatingly** *adv.*

1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XL 518 Heart-palpatingly entered he that well-remembered portal. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. x 259 It lifts her out of timidity into an adoration still palpitatingly fearful.

Palpitation (pælpɪtəʃən), [ad. *L. palpitāt-iōn-em*, n. of action f. *palpitāre* PALPITATE Cf. *F. palpitation* (1545).] The action of palpitating.

1. The beating of the heart; esp. a violent and rapid pulsation resulting from exercise, strong emotion, etc.; throbbing; *spec.* such increased activity of the heart arising from disease of the organ itself or other parts of the body.

1604 JAS I *Counterb.* (Arb.) 102 If. a man would lay a heavy pound stone on his breast, for staying and holding downe that wanton palpitation. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 273 Palpitation of the Heart comes first from something troubling the Heart. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 553 The symptoms of this affection are—a soft and weak pulse, and feeble and indistinct palpitations. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 53 Other emotions cause that extreme rapidity and violence of action which we call palpitation.

2. gen. A trembling or quivering motion; a tremble.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 66 When any parts of their members suffered a palpitation or leaping they foretold something prosperous or sad to happen. 1778 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug. Mrs. Thrale felt herself in a little palpitation for me. 1847 LYTON *Pelham* lxxxiii. (1853) 293 Dawson trembled like a leaf, and the palpitation of his limbs made his step audible and heavy. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 102/1 She heard a new strange sound among the leaves... Sometimes it was a palpitation, sometimes a flutter, sometimes it was a sort of gasp or gurgle.

Palpless, *a* [f. *PALP sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no palpi, palps, or feelers.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 95 Two other nerves on each side are in relation with the palpless mandibles.

Palpocil (pælpɔsil), *Zool.* Also *palpocil*. [f. *L. palpo-*, taken as comb. form of *L. palpus* PALP + *cilium* eyelash.] A fine hairlike palp or palpus, a tactile hair.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII 549/a Tactile hairs (palpocils), however, occur on the ectodermal cells. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 805 (Porifera) Nervous elements. There are two forms of them, the palpocil and synocil. The former is a delicate free process, springing from a mesogelal cell with one or more basal outrunners.

Palpon (pælpɔn), *Zool.* [mod. f. *L. palp-us* feeler, after *siphon*.] An individual member of a siphonophoran colony developed as a feeler; a dactylozooid.

1888 HADCKREL in *Challenger Rep.* *Zool.* XXVIII 16 Palpons or Tasters. These are always simple, thin-walled, very contractile sacs, in which the proximal portion communicates with the cavity of the stem, while the distal end is closed. 1898 SPEDGWICK *Stud. Tethy-lk* *Zool* i 138 The structures called palpons (hydrocasts, dactylozooids) are to be looked upon as mouthless manubria of medusoids.

Palpus (pælpɔs), *Zool.* *Pl.* *palpi* (pælpɔi). [*L. palpus* a feeler, cognate with *palpāre*: see PALP *v*.] A jointed organ attached to the labia, maxillæ and mandibles of insects, arachnids, etc., and serving as an organ of sense; a feeler. Also, each of the two fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of bivalve molluscs.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 41 The mouth... has also, in most instances, four or six palpi, or feelers. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi 83 The *Palpi*, or feelers, which in some cases emerge from the side of the maxilla. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 41 The members of Crustacea consist normally of three parts or branches, a tegellus, a palpus, and a fouet. 1877 W. THOMSON *Fey Challenger* i. iv 258. *Comb.* 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 97 Nerves, from the two pairs of antennæ, and from the palpi-bearing mandibles.

Palpsgrave (pɔlpzgrəv), *Hist.* Also 6-7 *paltsgrave*, 7 *pauls*, *palse*; *β*, 7-9 *palgrave*.

[a. 16th c. Du. *paltigraue* (Kilian), mod. Du. *paltisgraaf* = Ger. *paltisgraf*, MHG *paltisgrāve*, OHG. *paltisgrāvo*, f. *paltis* a palace + *grāvo* count. *L. palatium* PALACE appears to have been altered in Teutonic lands to *palatium*, whence apr. OIIG. *paltanua*, *paltanza*, MHG *paltanza* (*paltse*, *paltse*), OS *paltencia*, *paltanza* (Heland), OE *paltenta*, *paltentse* fem., *paltent* masc.]

A Count Palatine. see COUNT *sb.* 2, PALATINE

a 12 a.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII 237 b, Came to London Duke Frederike of Bauryre Countye Palantyne or Palsgrau of the Ryne. *Ibid.* The Palsgrau was recueyced & conducted to Wyndore by the Duke of Suffolke. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 174 Though the Princes and heads of the weaker side, both Palt-grave and Lantsgrave, have... imposed silence in that point. 1612 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 241 If my Lord of Exeter had gone with the King now to the Instalment of the Palsgrave [i.e. as a Knight of the Garter]. 1641 FRANCIS DITILL in (1651) 100 John Casimire Palse grave of the Rhene did always drinke of it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Paltisgrau*, the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rheine. 1700 DE FOR. *Dang. Hist. Relig.* Musc. (1703) 250 He had not Courage enough to break with Spain in the just Quarrel of the Palsgrave, King of Bohemia. 1839 SCOTT *Leg. Nontrase* ii, I have myself commanded the whole stift of Dunkelspiel on the Lower Rhine, occupying the Palsgrave's palace.

β 1612 W. PVE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 170, I thought good to stay until I might advertise you of the Palgraves arrayall. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. 11. IV. 38 Otho the palatine of Burgundy the palgraves of Thuringia, Wiltelbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

So **Palsgraine** [Du. *paltisgravin* = Ger. *paltisgräfin*], a countess palatine.

1835 in BOOTH *Dut. Eng. Lang.* 1846 in WORCESTER 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/3 Her children [were distinguished] as 'Rhinegraves' and 'Rhinegraine', instead of Palsgraves and Palsgraves respectively.

+ **Palsical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *PALSY* + *-ICAL*.] Of or pertaining to the palsy, paralytic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 9 Their Hands are lyable to strange Paralytical Changes and Palvical Motions. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Palsical*, having the Palsey. Hence + **Palsicalness** (Bailey vol II, 1727).

Palsied (pɔlziɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *PALSY sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Affected with palsy, paralysed; *fig.* deprived of muscular energy or power of action; rendered impotent; tottering, trembling.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* ii 96 As that so many sycke, so many blynde, so many palseyde, leproved were by them [the Apostles] as by him [Becket] deliuered. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* iii 1 36 For all thy blessed youth becomes as aged, and doth begge the aimes of palseid-Eld. 1758 SMART *Hymn Supreme Being* xi, He fix'd the palsied nerves of weak decay. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 50 He did not feel how Roderick's hand Shook like a palsied limb. 1868 FARRAR *Silence* & V iii (1875) 64 From the palsied hands of Greece, Rome rudely snatched the sceptre. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 58 Old palsied houses.

Palsify (pɔlziɪf), *v. rare*. [f. *PALSY* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To afflict with palsy, to paralyse; also *fig.*

1775 ASH, *Palsified*, diseased with the palsy. 1851 G. OUTRAM *Legal Lyrics*, *Annuit* x, She's palsified—an shakes her head see fast about, ye scarce can see't. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 266 She'll palsify Industry's arms.

Hence **Palsification**, paralyzing action.

1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess* Ser. I. 138 Through the very falsification of despair.

Palstave (pōl'stāv) *Archaeol.* Also -staff, || palstave, || palstab. [ad. Da. *paalstav* :- Icel. *pállstaf* -, f. *páll* hoe or spade + *staf* -r staff.] A form of celt of bronze or other metal, shaped so as to fit into a split handle, instead of having a socket into which the handle fits.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* 255 Implements to which archaeologists are now generally agreed in applying the old Scandinavian term *Paalstab*, or its recently adopted English synonyme, *Palstave*, originally designating a weapon employed in battering the shields of the foe. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs among Eng. Antiq.* 51 In others the entire weapon is made thicker, with a groove (answering to flanged sides, so far as it goes) on either side, and a stop-ridge. These are generally denominated 'palstaves', from the old Scandinavian term *paalstav*. 1894 *Notes & Deriv.* N & Q Aug. 110 Sixteen socketed celts, four spear-heads, a palstave with three ribs on the diaphragm above the stop-ridge, a ferrule, and other objects.

Palster. *Obs.* or *arch.* [a MDu. and Du. *palster* stick with iron spike, pilgrim's staff: cf. OE *palstr*, *palester* spike: -? OTeut. **palstro* -stick with a thorn' (Frank); cf. MLG. *palte*, LG. *palt*, *palter*, *pult*, Sw. *pallia* tatter, splinter.] A pilgrim's staff.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* lix (Arb.) 47, I desire of your grace that I may have male and staff [*orig.* palster ende mael] blessyd, as belongeth to a pilgrym, he shal goo on pylgrymage, and gyve to hym male and staf [mael ende staf]. He hyng on the foxes necke a male coust with the skynne of bruyt the bere, and a lytal palster [sen cleyn palsterkyun] thereby. c. 1489 - *Sonnes of Aynon* xxi 466 To gyve me a newe sloppe and a large hode, a palster well yrende. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 147 Then in his hand a sturdy palster He put.

Palsy (pō'ly), *sb.* (a) Forms: a. 3-6 *parlesie*, -esi, 3-5 *parlasy*, 4-5 *parlesye* (e, perlesye, 5 *parlysy*, perlooy. β. 3-4 *palasie*, 4-*asye*, -aoye, -esy, *pallesey*, 4-5 *paleseye*, -sie, *palasy*, 5 *pallesey*, *palsy*. γ. 4-5 *palsey*, 4-8 *palsie*, *palsey*, (5 *pallsay*, 6 *pawsey*), 4- *palsey*. See also PARALYSIS [ME a. OF. *paralysie*, -lysie (12-13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. Romanic type **paralysis* (cf. It. *paralysis*, Pg. *paralysis*, Sp. *parlesia*), for L. *paralysis*, Gr. *παράλυσις*, acc. -λυσις, whence also OF. *paralysin*, *palacin*, *palasine* (Litté), OE *paralysm*, cf. PARALYSIS.]

1. A disease of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or suspension of muscular action or sensation, esp. of voluntary motion, and, in some forms, by involuntary tremors of the limbs, paralysis.

a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Edin.) A man was criplid in parlesie [Cott. G. parlesie, Trin. palsey, Land palsey] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 2096 Som for ire sal have als þe parlesie c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret. Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Lightly he rynnys yn-to perlesye 1483 *Cath. Ant.* 269/2 Þe Parlesye (A Parlysy), *paralysis* c. 1500 *Roulys Cursing* 46 in Laing *Ant. Post. Scot.* Apposthum or the perlooy c. 1570 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 455 Headwerk, Hoist, and Paralsye. 1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 69 Miraculouslie delyveret from ane Parlesie

β. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 16/514 Four men of strongeue palasie heore hele huy hadden 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11924 A lymme pat ys dede or drye þurgh sykenes, or smete yn palleseye. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 61 As pale as a pelet, In a palseye [B. v. 76 palsey, palacye] he seemede 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii 10 He seith to the sike man in palasie ryse vp, take thi bed c. 1412 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3735 A Romayn, smeyten with þe palleseye

γ. c. 13 *Cursor M.* 11817 (Cott.) Þe palsey [Cott. parlesie; Trin. palsey] has his a side 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 2 The man sike in palsey 24. 1. *Nom.* in Wt-Wulker 708/34 *Hec paralysie*, pallsay. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* 1539 26 b, Rosemarye helpeth agayns palseys. 1555 HULSTOT, *Pawseye*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 35 The shaking Palsey, and Saint Frances fire. 1673 RAY *Jeany* Lou C. 70 To be drunk by those that have the Palse. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 360, I never knew any advantage from electricity in palsies, that was permanent 1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patronage* (1833) I x. 164 The paralytic incumbent had just at this time another stroke of the palsey. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lett. Princ. Physic* xxxi. 1 528 That species of palsey which is called hemiplegia. 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, *Carb. at Sans Souci*, Having to lie out at night she got a palsey which has incapacitated her from all further labour.

b. With defining words. Bell's palsy, paralysis of the facial nerve; creeping p., gradually growing paralysis; crossed p., paralysis affecting the upper limb of one side and the lower of the other, crutch-p., paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch; diver's palsy, paralysis of the heart caused by diving; lead-p., mercurial-p., that induced by lead or mercurial poisoning; scrivener's p. = *writer's cramp*, see WRITER; shaking p., tremulous paralysis in the aged; transverse p. = *crossed palsy*. Also DEAD PALSIE.

1858 COPLAND *Dich. Pract. Med.* III. i. 15/1 When the upper limb of one side, and the lower of the opposite side is affected, the palsy is usually called *transverse* or *crossed palsy*. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 8/1 A man engaged in sinking an artesian well at Merton Abbey has been killed by 'diver's palsy'—paralysis of the heart caused by the change from high air pressure at a depth of 105 ft. to normal pressure.

2 *fig.* Any influence which destroys, or seriously

impairs, activity or sensibility; a condition of utter powerlessness; an irresistible tremor.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* in. 90 Hand and penne quake for veray dreed Of which palsey, but grace be my leche, I not who shal me teche 1602 MARSHON *Antonie's Rev.* iv. iv. I will live, Only to numme some others cursed blode With the dead palse of like misery 1652 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* in. 150 The next morning the City had a hot good morrow given her by the Castles, that put her in a palse for a great while 1793 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 35 Is the calmness of philosophy, or the palsey of insensibility, to be looked for? 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* ii. (1879) 28 So thoroughly does the region now lie under the palsey of Mohammedanism.

b. *Gentleman's palsy*. used allusively in reference to the shaking of the dice-box *nonce-use*.

1608 *Yorke. Trag.* I. iv. To draw thrice three thousand acres into the compass of a little round table, and with the gentleman's palsey in the hand shake out his posterity, thieves or beggars.

† 3 A palsied person, a paralytic. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18543 (Cott.) To parlesie [Trin. palsey] and to mesle. And to þe wode, gifand þar he le. 1483 *Cath. Ant.* 269/2 Þe Parlesye, (A Parlysy) *paraliticus qui habet . . . infirmitatem*. 1546 R. WHITFORD *Martologe* (1893) 14 He heled yf bynde & defe, lepres & palseys

† 3 *adj.* (always *attrib.* and app. attrib. use of sb.: cf. C) Affected with palsy, palsied.

Also *fig. Obs.*

1563 HULL *Art. Garden* ii. xlvii (1608) 116 This heare eaten doth strengthen the palse members. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 A palse man will fall down if he taste of the perfume made of the hairs of an asse or mule. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 350 With what a palse pace [winter] . . . cometh. 1793 KELSEY *Serm.* 297 Aged Men, whose Palsey Heads and fainting Powers are [etc.]

c. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.* of or of the nature of palsy, as † *palsey-evil*, † *pine*, -stroke; used to cure palsy, as *palsey drop*, *pill*, *water*, b. instrumental, as *palsey-quaking*, -shaken, -shaking, -sick, -stricken, -struck adjs., *palsey-stroke* vb. c. Also *palsey-like* adj.

13 *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herring *Archiv.* LXXXI. 92/116 Mory he heled in þat tyme þat were in þe palsey pyne 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* in Wn. (Skeat) I 40 Me thinketh the palse yuel hath acomered thi wittes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positum* xvi (1887) 73 Some palselike trebling from the legges 1592 SYLVESTER *Tr. Faith* ix. xi, By Faith, Saint Peter likewise did restore A Palse-sick. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. 174 With a palse fumbling on his Gorge 1648 HERRICK *Hyperion*, To friend on unnumerable Times, Griefe . . . has With'd my hand, and palse-struck my tongue 1701-21 SWIFT *Lett.* (1707) III. 92 Bid him tell you all about the bottle of palsey water by Smyth 1744 MRS. DELANY *Autobio.* & *Corr.* (1861) II 293 Cannot you prevail with her to take palsey drops? 1800 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xlii, Angela the old Died palsey-twicht 1837 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 68 A palsey-stroke of Nature shook Oran

Palsy, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *trans.* To affect with palsy, to paralyse.

Chiefly *fig.* To render powerless or inert

1615 CHAPMAN *Odeys* xviii 558 Ask'd, if overcome With wine he were, or, were palse in his mind's instruments 1795 SOUTHEY *Vin. Mad. Orleans* i. 283 Two Gouls came on, of form more fearful-fool Than ever palse in her wildest dream Hag-ridden Superstition. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) 9 These circumstances so far palse the arm of the Christians. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 24 It lames and palseys his utterance.

2 *intr.* To shake or tremble as if palsied (*nonce-use*); to become palsied (*rare*) e. cf. PALSYING b. 1584 STANVHURST *Annus* in. (Arb.) 63 With menacing becking thee bianches palsey beforetyme [L. *trimefacta comam consuso vertice naty*] 1834, 1849 [see PALSYING b]

Palsying (pō'lyz), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + ING 2]

That palsies or paralyzes; paralyzing.

1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xii. 260 Thaddeus gazed at with a palsyng uncertainty in his heart 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 47 On fields where palsyng Pythic laurels grow.

b. Becoming palsied or paralysed.

1834 WHITTIER *Moss Megone* 171 Until the wizard's curses hung Suspended on his palsyng tongue. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 152 The heaviness of a broken spout, and of pining and palsyng faculties.

† **Palsywort** (pō'lyz, wōit) *Obs.* [f. PALSY + WORT]. A former name of the cowslip

1597 GERARDS *Herbal* ii. clix. § 7 637 They are commonly called . . . in English petite Mullaens, or Palse woorts, of most Cowslips [Cf. *Ibid.* 638 The Cowslips are commended against the clacknes of the smewes, (which is the palse)] 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* xxv. 247 In some countries they call them Paigles, or Palsewoorts, or Petty Mullaens, which are called Cowslips in others.

† **Palt**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. PALT v. - by-form of PELT sb. 2] A blow, a stroke. = PELT sb. 2

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* vi. vi. 887 Lifting vp the wooden weapon, he gaue him such a palt on the pate. 1630 TYNKER *Truwy* (1850) 17 Another gave me three palts on the head, my scull was cracked

† **Palt**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [By-form of *pelt*, *palt*, *PULT* v.] *trans.* To thrust, put forcibly.

a. 1380 *Cristene-mon & Jew* 99 in *Min. P. Vernon MS.* 487 Men schal in prison þe palt [ymes malk, for talc] And putte þe to pyne

† **Palt**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 pault. [By-form of PELT v. The phonetic change is unexplained.]

1 *trans.* To drive with missiles

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 184 Yon hill, from whose high crest I with more ease with stones may palt them hence.

2. To strike with repeated blows of missiles, to assail with missiles.

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 The dirty Champions that stode a loofe, paulted the buckler bearers on the shinnes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The whole multitude to the very children, pursued and palted them with staves and stones. 1700 T. BROWN *Anusens Ser. & Com.* 110 Their Father was palted with hundreds of them [eggs] on the Pillory 1740 DYCHE & PARSON, *Paltung or Peltung*, the act of throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.

b. *fig.* To assail with obloquy or reproaches. 1697 COLLIER *Innuor Stage* iii. (1698) 111 Do the Antient Poets palt it in this Manner? 1701 - *M. Aurel* (1726) 28 When the Emperor was once dead, he palts his memory to some purpose

3. *intr.* To deliver repeated blows; to discharge missiles

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Trophes* 263 Am I a Dog, To be with stones repell'd and palted at?

4. To go with effort; to trudge

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Doddley* II. 165 Now pretty sister, what sport shall we devise? I thus palt to school, I think us unwise.

Palter (pō'ltar), *v.* Also 6-7 *paulter* [Appears first in 16th c. The form is that of an iterative in -er, like *fautler*, *totter*, *waver*, but no suitable primitive *palt* is known, and no corresponding vb. is known in any other lang.]

I. † 1. *intr.* and *trans.* To speak indistinctly or idly; to say or recite in an indistinct tone, to mumble, babble. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Three Lanes* 496, I neuer mysse but paulter, Our blessed ladyes paulter. 1575 GAMMER *Gurton's Needle* ii. ii. One while his tongue it ran, and paltered of a cat

† b. *trans.* To jumble up, to patch up (a composition) *Obs. rare*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* To Rdr., I keepe my old course, to palter vp some thing in Prose, vsing mine old poesie still, *Omne tulit punctum*

II. † 2. *trans.* To shift or alter (in position). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) 1 209 Suth most of them [ecclesiastical feasts] are fixed, and palter not their place of standing.

3. *intr.* To shift, shuffle, equivocate, prevaricate, in statement or dealing, to deal crookedly or evasively, to play fast and loose, use trickery. Usually const. *with*.

1601 SHAKS. *Ful C.* ii. 1 126 What other Bond [neede we] Then secret Romans, that haue spoke the word, And will not palter? 1605 - *Mach.* v. viii. 26 Be these Iugling Fiends no more beleed? That palter with vs in a double sence, That keepe the word of promise to our eare, And beake it to our hope 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xl. 63 Now I must dodge And palter in the shifts of lownes 1648 MILTON *Tempe Kings* 2 After they haue juggl'd and palter'd with the World. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palter*, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly 1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron* (1833) i. xviii. 302 Oh! Caroline, don't go back—don't palter with us—abide by your own words 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiii, If you palter or double in your answers, I will have these hung alive in an iron chain 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Spence* 52 He creepeth and peepeth, He palters and steals 1884 Lb. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 201 If they palter with him in a double sence [i. e. by ambiguous expressions], it may be that they lie *like* truth, but I think they lie, and it is a fraud.

b. To shuffle or haggle in bargaining; to huckster, bargain, or parley in matters of duty or honour

1611 CORNE. *Hercules*, to haggle, hucke, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commodity. 1618 BOLTON *Flavius* 93 But the Carthaginians paltring in the case, quoth Fabius,

What means this delay? 1838 DICKENS *O. Trust* xlvii, Hatred of the girl who had dared to palter with strangers 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dr. Wellington* 180 Who never sold the truth to serve the hour, Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power - 1874 *Thursd. of February* 24 What I have we fought for Freedom from our prime, At last to dodge and palter with a public crime? 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I go Only fools and cowards palter about morality.

c. To play fast and loose *with* (a matter or thing); to dilly-dally, to trifle *with*

1814 MRS J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 252 If my courage palters with my duty. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 35 Time will not palter with the real state of the case 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic. Iliades* ii. 137 My good Lord Who loved too much, to palter with the past 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perun Bark* 428 He urged that nothing should be allowed to come in the way of this great work, that it should not be paltered with.

† d. *trans.* To barter; to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. (1851) 173 Where bribery and corruption sollicit, paltring the free and monilese power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.

† 4. *trans.* To trifle away, squander. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* ii. 1, 'Tis not to be a justice of peace as you are, And palter out your time I th' penal statutes 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Palter*, also to squander away. Hence † *Paltered* *pp.* a. *Obs.*, 'gained by paltering (sense 3 b)

a. 1625 SIR J. SAMPSON *Picktooth for Pope* (1666) 13 Puff vp with pampering pride of paltr'd pelf.

Paltrier (pō'ltariz), *Also* 6-7 *paltrier* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who palters; an equivocator; a shuffler, one who plays fast and loose; a haggler, a huckster; a trifler (*with* serious matters).

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Paltrier, *sordidus*, vide dodger. 1598 FLORIO, *Miserere*, a chuffe a pinch-penny, a paltrier, a penie-father 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffe* 7 There be of you . . . that will account me a paltrier for hanging out the signe of the redde herring in my tildepage and no such feast towards for ought you can see 1642 ROBERTS *Naaman* 564 Turn our eyes off from all slighthers and paltriers with

God 1819 *Shelley Cent.* iv. 1. Vile palterer with the sacred truth of God 1860 *Motley Netherl.* (1868) I 120 The well-known voice, which had so often silenced the Flemish palterers and intriguers

Paltering (pō'ltarīg), *vbl. sb.* [f. *PALTER* v. + -ING¹] The action of the verb *PALTER*, equivocation, shuffling, playing fast and loose, trifling (with serious matters)

1600 *Holland Livy* xxxviii 991, I can no longer endure this paltering and mockerie. 1607 *Shaks Cor.* iii. 1 58 The people are abus'd, set on this paltering Becomes not Rome 1648 *Rogers Naaman* 848 She cannot endure any dalliance or paltring 1829 *Southey All for Love* ii xxxii, But mark me! on conditions, youth! No paltering here we know! 1884 *Mrs. C. Frazer Zoro* vii, There must be no paltering with present duty

† *b. coner* A trifle, a worthless or paltry thing 1611 *Florio, Crasabattare*, triflings, paltrings [*ed.* 1598 *paultre*] not worth an old shoe

Paltering, *ppl. a.* Also 6 *paltring*, 6-7 *paulting* [f. *PALTER* v. + -ING², but in sense 1 app. influenced by *PALTRY* a.]

† *l.* Trifling, worthless, despicable, paltry *Obs.* 1553 *M. Wood tr. Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. Aij, An idle belied carnal Epicure, that for worldly honor and paltring pelfes sake, hath ever holden with the Hare, and run with the Hounde 1556 *Older Antichrist* 181 b, For feare of losing of a litle paltring pelfe 1588 *Greene Pandosto* (1643) 3 The paulting poet Aphranus 1604 *Newton Tryal of Man's own Selfe* 44 Hereunto is to be referred the paulting mawmetrie *Ibid.* 116 Whether by any secret sleight, or any such like paltring instruments.

2 That palteis: see the vb.

† **Palterly**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. altered from *PALTRY* a., as if f. *PALTER* v. + -LY¹.] *Paltry*, mean, shabby

1666-7 *Pevs Diary* 22 Feb. It is instead of a wedding-dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in palterly clothes, nothing new but a bracelet. 1823 *Brockett N. C. Gloss.* *Palterly*, *Palterey*, *paltry*.

† **Palterly**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare-1. In 7 *paulting* [irreg f. *PALTER* v. + -LY²] In a paltering manner, shuffling, trickily.

1508 *R. Bernard tr. Terence, Eunuch* i. ii. 120 Thou lewd woman, dealing thus palterly with me

Paltery, -ye, *obs.* forms of *PALTRY* sb.

Palting, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 *paulting* [By-form of *PALTING* *ppl. a.*: cf. *PALT* v. 2.] *Pelting*, *petty*, *trifling*, *paltry*

1579 *G. Harvey Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 63 As for this paulting letter I most affectionately praye the retourne it me backe againe. 1580 — *Let.* Wks (Grosart) l. 6a To send me, some odde fresh paulting three halfe-pennie Pamphlet for newes 1895 *Lands Merc. Suppl.* 7 Dec. (E. D. D.) Whatever he does it's allus a paltin' job he maks on't.

† **Paltock**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *paltoke*, -o, (*pl.* 4 *paltookes*, 4-5 *paltookks*, 5 *paultookes*, 5-6 *paltookes*), 6-7 *paltooke*, 7 *paltoock* [a. OF. *paltoc*, *paletoe*, *palletoc* (now *paletoe*), final *t* always mute], in Breton *palitok*, *sp. paletoque*.

By Diez considered a compound of *palle* cloak and *toque* hood, cap The Du *palitok*, in Plantin 1573 *palitok*, *palitok*, is, according to Franck, a perversion of the Fr word, assimilated by popular etymology to *rok* coat, and later to *paltis* in *paltisgraa*, etc., so as to be = 'palatine or palace coat.'

A short coat, sleeved doublet, or 'jack', worn by men in 14th and 15th centuries

1350-70 *Etlogium Historiarum* (1863) III v. clxxxvi. 230 Habent etiam aliud indumentum sericum quod vulgo dicitur 'paltoke' 1356, 1378 in *Riley Mem. London* 283, 418 *Paltoke*, *paltookes* 1375 in *R. Antiq.* I 42 *Callis*, *roketus*, *colers*, *laci*, *jackes*, *paltooks* (*spelled* *paltooks*), with her longe crakowis 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B xviii 25 In Piers *paltoke* be plovman pis priker shal ryde 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 13342 Thei schoote arwes & keste gaulokkis, Thei dyght foule her paltookkis. 1406 *Medulla Gram.* (Promp. Parv 380 note), *Acupretia*, i. *vestis actu texta*, a *paltoke* or a doublet 1559 *Skelton Poems agst Garnache* Wks. 1843 i. 128 Ye cappyd Cayface copious, your *paltoke* on your pate 1550 *Palsgr 251/2* *Paltocke* a garment, *haloret*. 1658 *Phillips, Paltoke* or *Paltocke*, a cassock or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

b. Comb. *Paltoke-maker*. 1378 in *Riley Mem. London* (1868) 418 [John Tilney] *paltoke-maker*

† **Paltoke's inn.** *Obs.* rare. [perh from a proper name] A mean or inhospitable place.

1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 52 Comming to Chenas, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a *Paltookes* Inne. 1582 *STANHYURST Hines* iii (Arb) 72 *Swiftly* they deterrund too flee from a countrey so wycked, *Paltookes* Inne leaning, too wrinche thee nauye too southward.

† **Paltrement**, *Obs.* rare. [irreg f. *PALTER* v. or *PALTRY* a. + -MENT.] Worthless stuff, rubbish. 1641 *J. Traffe Theol. Theol.* iii. 87 [The heart] a world of contemplative wickedness, a very pesthouse of all sorts of paltrement 1643 *Traff Comm. Gen.* xlviii 29 Images and other like popish paltrement, pressing in upon us again

Paltriness (pō'ltreiness), [f. *PALTRY* a. + -NESS] The quality of being paltry; an instance of this 1797 *Bailey* vol. II. *Paltriness*, . . . Pitifulness, sorniness 1816 *J. Scott Vis Paris* (ed. 3) 93 Dirty walls, a foul fire-place, and various other signs of paltriness. 1871 *Carlyle in Mrs. C's Lett.* III. 298 Those new neighbours, and their noises and paltrinesses. 1874 *Blackie Self-Cult.* 79.

† **Paltrypolitan**, *Obs.* Also *paultrip*, *paultry*. An opprobrious perversion of *metropolitan*; associating it with *paltry*. Hence † *Paltrypolitaniship*. 1588 *Marpel Epist.* (Arb) 24 Against the vsurped state

of your *Paultripolitaniship* *Ibid.* 25 Such buggs words being in these daies accounted no lesse then high treason against a *Paltripolitan*. 1589 *Marpel Epist.* F. ii. 263 *Bastwick Litany* i. xi. I will see thunderthump Your *Paltripolitan*, as. I will make them come tumbling downe like Phaeton

Paltry (pō'ltri), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 *paltre*, *paltre* (e, 6-7 *paltre*; see also *PELTRE*. [*Paltry* sb. and adj. appear nearly together in third quarter of 16th c. The sb. seems to be a deriv. in -RY of a sb. *palt*, *pelt*, exemplified in the latter form in Harman, 1567, and in Sc. dial. (Banffish.) 'a piece of strong coarse cloth, or of a thick dirty dress; anything waste or dirty, trash' (Jam.), in the former in mod. Eng. dial. (Northamptonsh.) *palt* refuse, rubbish, which is perhaps identical with Fris. *palt*, E. Fris. *paltte*, *palt*, MLG. and LG. *paltte*, *paltte* a rag, MDu. ('Sax., Fris, Sicamb.', in Kilian 1599) *palt* broken or torn piece, fragment, Da. *palt* tatter, clout, rag, pl. *paltter*, Sw. *paltta*, pl. *palttor* rags. See also the adj. and *PELTRE*.] Refuse, rubbish, trash, anything worthless.

1556 *J. Hullier in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 2004/2, I thank ye all, that ye haue deluiered and lightened me of all this paltry 1566 *Pasquins in Truance* To Rdr. [They] use all the fetches possibly how they may keepe all things vpright, and cloute vp with stable straw, and such paltry, the reuynees, breaches, and decayes, of this their Chaos *Ibid.* 52 How the Popes paltrye must be esteemed. 1577-87 *Holinshead Chron.* III 1222/1 From thence to Doufrise, which they sacked and spoiled of such paltrye as the fugitives had left. 1580 *Holyband Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Badinage*, *paltre* or *peltrie*, or riffe raffe, or ceremonies. 1586 *Franck Blas. Gentrie* 99 In those dayes, we leawd and wilearned people durst not passe by it in the Church yarde without bending of a knee, now these paltryes. been taken away. 1589 *Bruce Sermon* (1597) V. iv, Gif a mans heart be set vpon the geare of this world, vpon the paltrye that is in it, greedines commandeth that man. 1604 *Warner Alb. Eng. ix.* l. (1612) 232 Your Pardons, pilgrimages, and your halowed paltryes vaine 1825 *Forsy. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Paltry*, rubbish; refuse or trash of any sort

Paltry (pō'ltri), *a.* Also 6 *paultre*, *pawltre*, 6-7 *paltre*, *paultre*, 7-8 *paultry* [Appears in 16th c. nearly with prec. sb., of which it may be an attrib. use, as in *trumpetry* sb. and adj.; cf. also LG. *paltre*, *paltre* (Brem. Wbch.), E. Fris. *paltre*, *paltre* ragged, torn, f. dial. Ger. *paltre*, pl. -ern rag, MLG. *paltre*, *paltre* (in *paltre*, *paltre* lappen rags), E. Fris. *paltre*, *paltre* a rough broken or splintered piece (e. g. of wood or stone), derivatives of *palt*, *palt* sb., mentioned in prec.]

Rubbishy, trashy, worthless; petty, insignificant, trifling, contemptible, despicable, of worthless nature. a. Of things

1570 *B. Googe Poet. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 30 For this such strange religion haue they framde, and paultre gere. 1573 *G. Harvey Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 31 It gav them sownde owt like a paultre bell 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 For byldyng a sort of pavilore howses wyche hathe downe grethunt to owar towne 1678 *R. L'Estrange Seneca's Mor.* (1704) 96 For every paultre sum of Money, there must be Bonds. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* i. 7 Such a contemptible paultre Hypothesis 1757 *Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) III lxxx 69 A paultre chamber in the third story. 1784 *Cowper Task* v 348 We love the man, the paultre pageant you 1791 *Sir J. Mackintosh Vind. Gallica* Wks 1846 III 104 The most paltry and shallow arts of sophistry 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* I v 347 The paltry trick was successful. 1892 *Stevenson Across the Plains* 222 Quite dead to all but the paltriest considerations.

b. Of persons.

1592 *Marlowe Jew of Malta* ii. Wks (Ridge) 159/1 My daughter here, a paltry silly girl. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* ii. i 163 Our Messenger to this paltrye Knight. 1602 and *Pl. Return. fr. Parnass* Prol xi Yon paultre Crittick Gentleman. 1624 *Milton Apol. Smect.* Introd. Wks. (1851) 262 The idlest and the paltriest Mime that ever mounted upon banke 1704 *Swift T. Tribo Author's Apol.* He is a paultre imitating pedant 1773 *Goldsm. Stoops to Cong.* i. 1, A low, paltry set of fellows 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxix, I showed little of that paltry apprentice boy, whom you used to use just as he deserved. 1874 *Blackie Self-Cult.* 57 With all this, if he is not good, he may be a paltry fellow

Paltrgrave, *obs.* form of *PALSGRAVE*.

Paludal (pālū'dāl, pē'lūdāl), *a.* Chiefly *Med.* and *Path.* [f. *L. palūs*, *palūd-em* marsh + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen; produced by or arising from a marsh, malarial.

1828-20 *E. Thompson Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 317 Order II Pyrexia Fevers. 19 *Paludal* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 602 Dr Young gives to intermittents and remittents the common name of paludal fever. 1856 *Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat.* II. 115 Persons exposed to the paludal poison. 1896-7 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 47 Every variety of land-surface from Mount Olympus to the paludal lakes of the plain. *Ibid.* II 308 Lancisi pointed out its [intermittent fever's] connection with paludal miasmata

Paludament (pālū'dāment), [ad. *L. palū-dāmentum* (also in Eng. use); cf. *F. paludament* (Cotgr. 1611).] A military cloak worn by Roman generals and chief officers; hence, a royal cloak; a herald's coat.

1614 *T. White Martyrd. St. George* B. iv b, A Rich Paludament is cast about The Martyrs shoulders. 1656 *Blount Glossary, Paludament*, a Coat-armor or Horseman's coat, a Soldier's garment, an Herald's Coat of Arms 1702 *Addison Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 Our modern

medals are full of togas and tunics, trabes and paludamentums 1821 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* Wks 1856 V 203 Immediately came 'sweeping by', in gorgeous paludaments, Paulus or Marius 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I 485 The two statues of Augustus, one in the paludament of an Imperator

Hence **Paludamental** a., of the nature of a

paludament. *rare* 1624 *Urquhart Sewal* Wks (1834) 239 Having apparelled himself with a paludament vesture, after the antick fashion of the illustrious Romans.

† **Palude**, *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *palude* (also *palud*), 14th c. in Godef., ad. *L. palūs*, *palūd-em*, marsh] A marsh, fen

1472-20 *Lynd Chron. Troy* i. iii, The serpent Hydra he slough eke in palude 1420 *Chaucer's Boeth.* iv. metr. vii. 125 (Camb. MS.) [*glouc.*] In be palude of lyne. 1480 *Caxton Oud's Met.* xv. iv, That which was somtyme deep paludes & see is now sandy ground 1585 *1' Washington tr. Nuhaly's Voy.* iv. xxix. 150 The Palude lerne wher Hercules killed y^e serpent Hida

Paludi- (before a vowel *palud-*, and improperly *paludi-*), a formative element from *L. palūs*, *palūd-em* marsh, in *Paludic* a., of or pertaining to marshes; *Palu dicole*, *Paludi coline*, *Paludi-colous* *adjs.*, inhabiting marshes; *Paludiferous* a., producing a marsh or marshes; also *erron.* *Palu-dial*, *Palu-dian*, † *Palu-diate*, *Palu-dious* *adjs.* = *paludic*, *PALUDAL*, *PALUDOUS*.

1807 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 301 A personal acquaintance with fluvial and *paludal ground deposits 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53 66 The true specific against *paludian fever. 1632 *Littowg Trav.* x 439 To choose his lodging.. far from *paludat Ditches *Ibid.* 493, I set face for Scotland, suiting my feete with the paludat way. 1807 *M. L. Hughes Medit. Fever* i. 2 This endemic fever of the Mediterranean .. [is] distinguished from other diseases, more particularly from enteric and *paludic fevers. 1859 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Paludicolous [*printed* colous] 1859 *Brount Glossary.* *Paludiferous that causeth a Fen or Marsh 1594 *T. Bredingfield tr. Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 27 The Citty of Venice, seated in a place *paludious, and vnwholesome 1659 *Gauden Tears Church* i. v 60 The Lions in Mesopotamia are destroyed by gnats; their importunity being such in those paludious places.

|| **Paludina** (pælūdīnā) *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, f. *L. palūs*, *palūd-* + -īnus, -īna: see -INE¹.] A genus of fresh-water gastropod molluscs, also called pond-snails

1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* III 244 Where the same Plan oibes, *Paludina*, and *Limnet* occur 1902 *Cornish Nat. Thames* 15 The *paludinas* being large, thick-striped shells

Paludine (pælūdīn, -ām), *a.* [f. *L. palūs*, *palūd-* + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. So in same sense *Palu dinal*, *Palu dinous* *adjs.*

1858 *Buckland Curios. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 14 To prevent the slumbers of the lords and ladies being broken by their palu dine neighbours [frogs] 1866 *Morr. Star* 10 July, A little below Guastalla you come upon the paludinous tracts of land along the river [Po].

Paludism (pælūdīz'm) *Path.* [f. *L. palūs*, *palūd-em* marsh + -ISM.] 'The condition of ill health produced by exposure to marsh miasmata' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 *J. S. Billings Nat. Med. Diet.* II 280 *Paludism*, the morbid condition produced by exposure to marsh malaria 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II 308 The term 'malaria' is preferable to *paludism*. *Ibid.* 722 In Europe *paludism* has gradually lessened.

Paludose (pælūdō's), *a.* rare-0. [f. as next: see -OSE¹.] = next.

1856 *Tras. Bot.*, *Paludose*, . . . growing in marshy places

Paludous (pālū'dōs), *a.* rare. [ad. *L. palūdōs-us* marshy; see -OUS.] Of or belonging to marshes, marshy; inhabiting marshes.

1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 462 Uncompounded with, either febrile, or paludous, or limose gas 1857 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

† **Palumbine**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-0. [ad. *L. palumbinus*, f. *palumbēs*, -us, -us wood-pigeon.] Belonging to the wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

1656 in *Blount Glossary* 1658 in *Phillips*.

† **Palus** 1. *Obs.* rare. Also 5 *palusche*, *palusshe*. [a. OF. *palus*, *palus* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. *L. palūs* marsh.] A marsh, a fen; an abyss.

1471 *Caxton Reunye* (ed. Sommer) 390 In myddis of this palus was a grete lake or ponde. 1489 — *Paytes of A.* i. xiv. 38 A place fer from eny palusche or mares grounde 1490 — *Bneydos* xi. 42 The depe palusshe infernale.

|| **Palus** 2. (pāl'ūs). *Biol.* Pl. *pali*. [*L. palūs* stake.] In corals, one of the thin, upright, calcareous laminae or plates, which extend up from the bottom of a corallite to the calix, and are connected by their outer edges with the septa. Hence the dim. || *Palulus*, pl. *paluli*.

1874 *Nicholson Palaeont.* 92 The chief remaining structures .. are what are called 'pali', 'dissepiments', and 'tabulae'. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Ino* Anim. iii. 163 Small separate pillars between the columella and the septa are termed *paluli*

Palus: see *PALAS*.

Palustral (pāl'ustrāl), *a.* rare [f. *L. palustr-* pertaining to a marsh (f. *palus* marsh) + -AL.] Pertaining to or inhabiting marshes; paludal. So *Palu strian* a. (sb.); *Palu strine* a.

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 The *Palustrians* or *Marishie* Elephants are hair-brained and inconstant. 1787 *W. Marshall Norfolk* I. 312 *Palustran* productions. 1879 *Webster Suppl.*, *Palustral*, pertaining to a bog or marsh.

188a OGLVIE (Annandale) Suppl., *Palustrine* 1900 Brit. Med. Jnl No 2041. 301 All the palustral mosquitos are not malarial

Palustral, -tre, obs. erron ff. PALÆSTRAL, -TRA.
+ **Paly**, sb. Obs. Also 5 paley, payly. [a OF. *paille* (12th c. in Littré) = L. *pulea* chaff.] Bran. c1440 *Promp Parv* 49/2 Bien, or bryn, or paley, cantabrum, furfur. Ibid. 379/1 Paly of brynne, cantabrum. Ibid. 457/1 Syvedys, or brynne, or palyys, furfur

Paly (pā li), a. Chiefly poet. Also 6-7 pale, 9 paley. [f. PALÆ a. + -y.] Of a pale kind or aspect; pale, or somewhat pale.

c1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly glems 1584 Lodge *Hist Forbonus & Prisc* (Shaks) c103 Bloud forsooke His pale face. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen VI, iii. 11 141 1744 GRAY *Propertius* 20 Monthly waning hides her palyfies 1778 LANGHORNE *Owen of Carron* xii. 111, Fear O'er all his paly visage glides x8 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* (1868) 210 See, the golden dawn is glowing, While the paly shades are going x886 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* 11, You look paley.

Paly (pā li), a. Her. Also 6 pale, paley. [ad. F. *pāl* (13th c. in Littré), f. *pāl* PALÆ sb. 1.] Said of the shield (or of a bearing) when divided palewise, i. e. by vertical lines, into an even number of equal stripes of alternate tinctures.

Paly bendy, divided both palewise and bendwise, i. e. vertically and diagonally, with alternate tinctures. *Paly pily* see PILY

1486 Bk St Albans, Her. Bivb, When a cootarmure is paly of dyverse colours to the poynt 1545 LD BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* II. xxy 70 His armes are palle golde and goulles. 1650 GUILLM *Heraldry* v. iv. (1611) 245 Pales and bends born one ouerthwart the other, for which cause the same is termed paly-bendy 1769 *New Peerage* I 118 Arms Paly of six, or and azure, a canton, ermine x89a C. E. NORTON *Dante's Paradise* 109 note, His scutcheon was paly of four, argent and gules.

Palyard (e, -yard, etc., obs ff. PALLIARD, etc.

Palyce, -lys, obs ff. PALACE, var. PALIS Obs.

Palyeon, -youn, -3eon, -3eown, -3on, obs. Sc forms of PAVILION.

Palyet, obs. form of PALLET sb. 2, small bed

Pam (pæm). [Corresponds in sense to Sc *Pamphie*, also *Pawmie*, 'a vulgar name given at cards to the knave of clubs' (Jamieson), and to F. *pamphile* name of the card game, and of the knave of clubs in it (Littré); of which *Pamphie*, *Pawmie*, *Pam* appear to be abbreviations. F. *pamphile* is, according to Littré, ad. Gr. personal name Πάμφιλος 'beloved of all', in L. *Pamphilus*.]

1. The knave of clubs, esp. in the game of five-card loo, in which this card is the highest trump

1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* 111 22 Thou art the only Court card women love to play with, the very Pam at Lantereloo, the knave that picks up all 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Vhs* (1709) 338 The Apothecary is like Pam at Loo, he is everything that is wanting 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* 111. 61 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew, And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu x1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* iv, A living Pam, omnipotent at loo! x849 *Chambers Inform.* II 671/1.

fig. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* 1, Let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation.

2. Name of a card-game, akin to Nap, in which the knave of clubs was the highest trump card.

1601 *Weests* 11 11 She wanted Counters too to play at Pam. 1713 ADDISON *Guard*. No. 120 ¶ 6 She grows more fond of Pam than of her husband. 1808 LONGM. *Mag* Nov 58 A sumptuous ball at the Pantheon, silver loo with a princess, 'Pam' with a duchess

Hence + **Pam-child**, *nonce-wd.*, 'knave-child', male child.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* to G. Montagu 14 Jan (x846) IV. 16, I have sat up twice this week with the Duchess of Grafton, at loo, who has got a pam-child this morning

Pam- (pæm-), repr. Gr. *παμ-* the form of *πᾶν*, PAN-, all-, before a labial, as in *Pambritannick*, obs form of PAN-BRITANNIC.

Pame, obs. ME form of PALM sb. 2

|| **Pamé** (pā me), a. Her. rare. [F. *pāmé*, formerly *pāmé*, pa pple. of *pāmer*, *pāmer* to swoon: -pop. L. *pasmāre* for *spasmāre*, lit. 'to have a spasm' (Hatz.-Darm.).] Said of a dolphin: Represented with gaping mouth

1867 BOUTELL *Eng Heraldry* (1875) 82 If their [Fishes'] bodies are bent, as the Dolphin is generally represented, they are 'embowed', and if with open mouth, 'pamé'.

Pament, obs. ME. form of PAVEMENT

Pamilet, **pamilet**, etc., obs ff. PAMPHLET.

+ **Pamp**, **pampe**, v. Obs. rare. Also 6 pompe. [app. the primary vb. of which PAMPER is the frequentative. Cf. Ger. *pampen* (dial and colloq.) to cram, Bavarian *pampfen*, *sich voll pampfen* to gorge oneself (Schmeller); also Sw. dial. *pampsen* swollen up; Lith. *pampiti* to swell. See below.] *trans.* To cram; to pamper.

¶ x1400 [On Christ's Temptation] in Wright *Rel. Aut.* II. 47 He stirith him [=them] to pappe and pampe her fiesche, desyrvinge delicious metis and drynkis. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* v. (1554). The pomped carkes wyth fode delicious They [noble Philosophers] did not fete, but in their sustenance Ibid. xlii. The pomped carkes [printed clerks], with fode delicious Earth often feadeth, with corrupt glotony. [Note The existence of this vb. is not altogether certain The MS. whence the first quot. comes cannot now be

found, so that its date is uncertain, and the reading may itself turn out to be an error for *pamper*, PAMPER. *Pampe* is however supported so far by the examples of *pampe* from Hawes, which appear to point to the same word Prof. Skeat suggests the existence of an ablaut series *pamp-, pampe-, pūmp-,* to swell.]

|| **Pampa** (pæmpā), usually pl. **Pampas** (pæmpās, -ās). [a. Sp. *pampa* (pl. *pampas*), ad. Peruv. *bamba*, a steppe, a flat: cf. the place-names *Mayo-bamba*, *Chiqui-bamba*, etc.]

1 The name given to the vast treeless plains of South America south of the Amazon, esp. of Argentina and the adjacent countries. (The similar plains north of the Amazon are known as *llanos*.)

1704 *Collect Voy.* (Churchill) III. 46/1 There are also bred in the *Pampas* many Hares. 1810 *Edm. Rev* XVI. 241 The *Pampas* of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind [as the *llanos* or *savannahs*], but still more extensive. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 210/1 In the direction due north the pampa narrows between the Parana and a ridge called the Sierra de Cordova. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. By The Llanos and the Pampas are really steppes. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bar.* 104 At length we came to a rocky ridge which bounded the vast pampa of Vilque.

b Short for *pampa sheep*, reared on the pampas. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 108 The pampa descends to us from the first sheep introduced into La Plata about three centuries ago

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pampas Indian*, *pampas-cat*, a wild cat of the Pampas (*Felis pampas*), about three and a half feet long, having long yellow-grey fur marked with oblique brownish stripes; *pampas-olay*, an ossiferous bluish clay, beds of which occur in many parts of the Pampas; *pampas-deer*, a small deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has partly dichotomous antlers; *pampas-rice*, a name given in the southern U.S. to a variety of the common Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), with a drooping panicle.

1883 *List Annu. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 56 *Pampas Cat x887 HELPERIN *Geog. & Geol. Distrib. Annu.* 383 Unspotted cats ranging from Paraguay to the northern boundary of Mexico, the Chilean cololito, the pampas-cat, and the lynx x886 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Pampas-clay x883 *List Annu. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 174 *Cariacus campestris* F. Cuv. *Pampas Deer 1894 LYDEKKER *Rey. Nat. Hist.* II. 388 The pampa deer is the smaller of the two species, standing about 2½ feet at the shoulder Ibid. 389 x886 SIR F. B. HEAD *Four Pampas* 9 The south part of the Pampas is inhabited by the 'Pampas Indians, who have no fixed abode.

Pampas-grass. [f. prec.] The popular name of a gigantic grass, *Gynerium argenteum* or *Cortaderia argentea*, having ample silky panicles of silvery hue borne on stalks rising to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; a native of South America, whence it was introduced into Europe in 1843 as an ornament of lawns and shrubberies. 1850-1 FAXTON *Flower Garden* I. 175. x858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 84 The beautiful Pampas grass throwing out leaves six or eight feet long 1897 O. STAFF *in Gard. Chron.* Ser. III. XXII. 396 The occurrence of C. argentea in the pampas is by no means so general as to justify the name 'Pampas-grass', and the less so as the *Cortaderia* is much more common in the Andes, ascending there to high altitudes

Pampaylyon, obs. form of PAMPILION.

Pampean, **pampean** (pæmpē-ān, pæm-pē-ān), a [f. PAMPA on analogy of *Hyblæan*, *Scyllæan*, *Europæan*.]

The pronunciation *pampean* is etymologically incorrect, since *pampean* could not give a L. *pampeus*, the L. adj. would be *pampē-ān* giving *pampian*, the Gr. *παμπε-ος* giving *pampean*, which, like *Europæan*, might be written *pampean* an.]

Of or pertaining to the Pampas.

1839 DARWIN *Jrnl. Researches Voy. 'Beagle'* vii (x860) 130 In the Pampean deposit at the Bajada x845 - *Geol. Obs.* S. Amer. iv. 76 The Pampean formation is highly interesting from its vast extent, its disputed origin, and from the number of extinct gigantic mammals embedded in it Ibid. 177 For convenience sake, I will call the reddish argillaceous earth, Pampean mud. x887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 460 In the presence of various extinct forms it agrees with the Pampean fauna of South America. 1892 HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 4 The humid, grassy, pampean country extends halfway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Andes.

Pampelmousse (also *pamper*-, -mousse). see POMPELMOOSE.

Pampelyon, obs. form of PAMPILION.

Pamper (pæmpər), v. Also 6 *pampyr*, -ir, -re. [Occurs at 1380; for *pampyr* is in Chaucer's *Boethius* c1374. It corresponds in form and sense with W. Flem. *pamperen* (De Bo), and in stem with the words mentioned under PAMP v., of which it is in form the frequentative.]

1. *trans.* To cram with food; to over-indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously. *Pamper up*: to feed up. Obs. except as included in b.

a1380 *Prov. of S. Bernard* (Vern. MS. 304/3 173) And pat is bi flesch, pat hou pamperst and servest so c1440 *Jacob's Well* 157 A man, pat hyt Theodorus, in glotonye, euermore pamperyd his bely in exces of mete & of drynk. 1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I pamper, as a man dothe that bringeth up a horse or any other beast when he fedeth hym to make hym spedely fatte. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 111 (x880) 120 b, Horse couers, do feed them with soddan Rie, or beanmeale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the fairer to the eye 1624 BR. HALL *Contempt. O. T.* v. ii, But now God will pamper their famine, and gives

them .. bread of angels. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 July, After dinner I went to Snowhill; there I was pampered, and had an uneasy night. x820 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I 291 Taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 As he nursed his .. turkeys on bread and milk, so he will pamper his peaches and grapes on the vields they like best.

b. To over-indulge (a person) in his tastes and likings generally; to bring up daintily; to indulge with what gratifies or delights the senses.

1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I pamper, I bring up dayntely, as a mother that loveth inordinately dothe her chyldre 1552 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* 1. (1895) 47 Beyng deynately and tenderly pamperd v p in ydylles and pleasure 1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado*, etc. (x878) 338 Vaine is the flower, soone fading, soone forgot, which you do pamper to your ouerthrow. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 29 They purchase Pictures, Statues, Sculptures to pamper their Eyes 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xx, Petted and pampered from my childhood, I grew up with a profound belief in my own excellences. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 10 Where the banana grows, the animal system is indolent and pampered.

c. fig. To over-indulge or 'feed' (any mental appetite, feeling, or the like).

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 180 Pampering their minds with this imagination 1688 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 37 Which pampers the Vaine, and Sinfull humours, Lusts, and dispositions of our carnal Hearts 1741 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 381 To pamper his own vanity at the price of another's shame. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 112 She had stifled yet pampered her grief by working hard at it [a portrait] since his death.

+ 2 *intr.* To indulge oneself with food, to feed luxuriously. Obs.

1573 [see PAMPERING *ppl.* a.], 1600 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 10 To be at horse expence for oats and hay, Which idle stands and pampers in the stable 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii 270 To day, we pamper with a full repast Of lavish mirth; at night, we weepe as fast

+ 3. *trans.* (See quot. and cf. sense 1, quot. 1577). 1611 CORR. *Mangonisme*, the craft of pampering, trimming, or setting out of saleable things Ibid., *Mangonerie*, to pamper, trimme, sleeke, or set out vnto the eye sale things

Hence **Pamperdom** (*nonce-wd.*), pampered condition, state of luxury, **Pamperer**, one who or that which pampers; **Pamperize** v. (*nonce-wd.*), to pamper

1847 in *J. Brown's Horw. Subs.* (1882) 410 When from such pamperdom exiled 1775 ASH, *Pamperer*, one that pampers 1788 COWPER *Conversat.* 48 A plea For making speech the pamperer of lust. x1845 SYD SMITH (Worcester), *Pamperize*.

Pampered (pæmpəd), *ppl.* a. [f. PAMPER v. + -ED.] Over-fed (obs.); luxuriously fed, over-indulged, spoiled by luxury: see the verb.

x1520 SKELTON *Vppon Deadmans Hed* 25 For all oure pamperde paunchys, Ther may no fraunchys. Redeme vs from this. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 366 Their stables ful yfraught with pamperd lades 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I Wks. (1851) 31 The knotty Africanisms, the pamp'd metaphors, the intricate and invol'd sentences of the Fathers 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 323 The pamp'd Colt will discipline disdain. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 52 ¶ 2 A pamper'd body will darken the mind 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 276 A pamper'd and consequently demented imagination. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 69 The spoilt and pamper'd children of the present day.

Hence **Pamperedness**, pampered condition. x1628 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 1002 The fruits Of wanton Fnde, of wasteful Pamperedness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) II xxxvii 267 No crosses, no vexations, but what we gave ourselves from the pamperedness, as I may call it, of our own wills

Pampering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. PAMPER; luxurious feeding; over-indulgence.

1526 PILGR *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Pampering or ouermoches cheryshyng of our bodies 1555 W. WATTEMAN *Fardis Paciens* ii. viii 183 Not in the pamperinges of the bealy 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *S. G. Gifey* iv. iii, Can .. taffets girls look plump without pampering? 1844 LEVER T. *Burke* xxi (1857) 299 The animal fresh from long pampering, sprang forward madly

Pampering, *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That pampers: see the verb.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 100 A heap of vices wait on pampering Princes 1699 POMFRET *Choice* 47 Pampering food Creates diseases and inflames the blood 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 301 With pampering look draw little eyes aside

|| **Pampero** (pæmpə-ro). [Sp. *pampero*, f. Peruv. *pampa* + suffix -ero: -L. -arius.] A piercing cold wind which blows from the Andes across the S. American pampas to the Atlantic.

1618 *Amer. St. Papers, For. Rel.* (1834) IV. 277 (Stanf.) The keen blasts called the *pamperos* sweep over the houseless and unsheltered plain. 1826 SIR F. B. HEAD *Four Pampas* 9 The *pampero* or south west wind, which, generated by the cold air of the Andes, rushes over these vast plains *attrib.* 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 132 Sometimes flying like thistledowns before the great *pampero* wind.

Pampestrie, obs. corrupt form of PAMISTRY.

Pamphagous (pæmpəgəs), a rare. [f. Gr. *παμφάγος* all-devouring (f. *παμ-*, *nav-* all + *-φαγος* eating) + -OUS.] All-devouring, omnivorous

1702 C. MATHER *Magr. Chr.* ii. (1852) App. 194 He eat with such a pamphagous fury as to cram himself with .. eighteen baskets at one stolen meal (In some modern Dicts.) **Pampharmacon**, variant of PANFARMACON

+ **Pampholet**. Obs. rare -1. [Origin obscure: perhaps a cant term formed from Gr. *παμφίλος* beloved of all, with dim. ending. Sibbald *Gloss.*

compared obs Du or Fl *pampholus* 'mulier crassa'.] A courtesan, a wench.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 24 Dame Venus fyre sa hard than sted, That brak vp duris, and raef vp lokis, To get ane pamphlet on ane pled

† *Pamphil.* Obs rare. [Cf next.] A memorandum or note.

1571 Sir T. Smith *Let. to Ld. Burleigh* 3 Mar in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 192 The next day... Mr. de Foix came to us and brought us a draught of the whole League in French, we perused it with our Pamphils, as Mr Hall termeth them, *schedis* or *adversaria* (some other tho will have them called pieces, as some Frenchmen do name them).

Pamphlet (pæ mflət), *sb.* Forms: [4 *pamphletus*], 4-7 *pamflet*, (6 *pamflete*, -flett(e), 5 *pamflet*, *pampelet*, *pamflet*, *plauun*); 6-*pamphlet*, (6 *pamphelot*, 7 -lett(e), *pamphlete*, -lette, *pamphlette* [Appears in 14th c. in Anglo-Latin (*pamphletus*), English (*pamflet*, 15th c. *pamflet*, *pamflet*); app. a generalized use of *Pamphlet* or *Pamflet*, a familiar name of the 12th c. Latin amatory poem or comedy called *Pamphilus*, *seu de Amore* (in OF. *Pamphilet*, MDu. *Pamflet*), a highly popular opusculum in the 13th c. Cf the familiar appellations of other small works similarly formed with *dim.* -et, e.g. *Catonet* the Distichs of (pseudo-) Cato, *Esopet*, the Fables of Æsop, etc. (See note below.) Hence in 17-18th c. adopted in French and other langs.]

1. A small treatise occupying fewer pages or sheets than would make a book, composed and (a) written, or (b, since c 1500) printed, and issued as a separate work; always (at least in later use) unbound, with or without paper covers.

In a general sense used irrespective of subject (applied e.g. in 1425 to a codicil to a will, of only about 170 words), and in 17th c. including issues of single plays, romances, poems, novelettes, newspapers, news-letters, and other periodicals; still sometimes applied to chap-books, and the like, but not now usually to anything of purely literary character, or of religious nature, even though issued 'in pamphlet form'.

(a) [1344 R. DE BURY *Philobiblon* viii. Sed reuera libros non libras malum, codicesque plus dileximus quam flores, ac panfletos exiguis incassatis prelatimus palefridis.] 1367-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ix (Skeat) 54 Christie grants of thy goodnes to every man reader, full vnderstanding in this leud pamphlet to haue. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2065 Pogh bat his pamphlet Non ordre holde, ne in him include. c 1430 Lydge *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 My purpose, Out of the French a tale to translate, Whiche in a pamphlet I redde and saw but late. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 3 Sittynge in my studye where as laye many dyuerse pamphletis and bookys. 1495 *Test. Ebor.* IV. 26 And this pamphlet I will stand as parcell of my forsaide will.

(b) 1496 *Fysshynge with Angles* (1583) 37 That this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it, yf it were enpryntyd allone by itself & put in a lityll pamphlet, therefore I haue compylid it in a greter volume of dyuerse bookys. 1543 Skelton *Garl. Laurell* 1197 And of Soueraynte a noble pamphlet. c 1548 Hall *Chron.* *Edw. V* 2 As I my selfe that wrote this pamphlet [Chronicle of Edw. V] truly knewe. 1552 Ascham *Let. to Astley Wks* (1761) 5 Syr Thomas More in that pamphlet of Richard the thyrd, doth in these pointes so content all men. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Hvij. I haue recounted thus much which if it should haue beene spoken in his tragedye would rather haue made a volume than a Pamphlete. 1577 R. Willes *Eden's Decades* Epist. 7 R. Eden translated some other prey pamphletes concerning the Spanyardes and Portugallies voyages. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* (Arb.) Ded. 4 Askam, in his goulden pamphlet, intituled the Schoolemaister. 1583 Gouge *Sermon. Existent Gods Provind* Ded. In regard of the smallnesse of it, it [this Sermon] is indeed but as a litle Pamphlet. 1631 Luttrel *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 129 The publisher of the Observer, Hieracutus Ridens, and the Loyall Protestant domestick Intelligence (three pamphlets that come out weekly). 1778 Johnson 25 Apr in *Boswell*. A few sheets of poetry unbound are a pamphlet as much as a few sheets of prose.

2. More specifically, a treatise of the size and form above described on some subject or question of current or temporary interest, personal, social, political, ecclesiastical, or controversial, on which the writer desires to appeal to the public.

This is merely a consequential specialization, arising from the fact that works of this kind are those for which the pamphlet form is now mainly employed.

1502 G. HARVEY 3rd *Let. in Shaks. Allusion Bks* 1. (1874) 149 Were it not more for other, I would be the first that should cancel this impertinent Pamflet. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 204 Some words, pickt out of Proclamations or great men Speeches, or well-selling Pamphlets. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt* 1. Wks (1851) 99 These wretched projectors of ouis that besecraill their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church. 1683 *Crowne City Politiques* iv. 1. As paper in Holland passes for money, Pamphlets with us pass for religion and policy. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks 1755 II. 1. 203 Systems that are supplies for pamphlets in the present age, and may probably furnish materials for memoirs and histories in the next. 1793 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallica* Wks. 1846 III. 20 Pamphlet succeeded pamphlet, surpassing each other in boldness and elevation. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 428 Grattan's incomparable speech... ought to make a litle separate pamphlet. 1844 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xiv 490 When pamphlets and other works of temporary and urgent nature are required. 1843 D'Israeli *Annen. Lit.* (1867) 687 The age of Charles the First may be characterised as the age of pamphlets. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 The brief form of these novelettes soon led to the appearance of the 'pamphlet', and a new world of readers was seen

in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*

1546 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* 34 We are to cast a wary eye on those diminutive, and pamphlet Treatises daily published among us. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 4 Tracts... often since publish'd separately, in Pamphlet-Forms, as well as mostly upon Pamphlet-Subjects. 1730 Fielding *Author's Farce* III. 1. The scribbler in a pamphlet war. 1899 *Daily News* 23 June 8/3 An Introductory Letter which occupies sixty-nine pages, and is in pamphlet form, and pamphlet spirit.

b. *Comb.*, as *pamphlet-book*, -*history*, -*octavo*, -*shop*, -*stall*, -*title*, -*writer*, -*writing*; *pamphlet-sized* ad; *pamphlet-wise* adv.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 66 Spending about six years more in composing such 'Pamphlet-Books. 1715 *Ibid.* I. 5 The first Treatise publish'd at Milan, 1507, in a small 'Pamphlet-Octavo. 1750 *Let. to A. Johnson* 3 Nor have I omitted to call at every skulking 'Pamphlet-shop. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxv 153 Mrs Selwyn had business at a pamphlet-shop. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 1 Several 'Pamphlet-sized Writings. c 1720 *Ibid.* VI. *Conclus. Dss. Physick* 32 He deals chiefly with the Librarians of Morefields, 'Pamphlet-stalls of old Books, and poor Ushers and Head-Form-Boys. 1613 Beaumont & Fletcher *Honest Man's Fort.* III. 11. Have copies of it posted on posts, Like 'pamphlet-titles, that sue to be sold. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Some of King Henry the 8th's, and Queen Anne Boleyn's reciprocal Letters, were printed 'Pamphlet-wise, about two or three years ago. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* Ded. 28 To follow the generous and equitable Advice of the 'Pamphlet-writer. 1755 Pope's *Dunciad* II. 314 Note, Not a Pension at Court, nor Preference in the Church, was bestowed on any man distinguished for his Learning separately from Party merit, or 'Pamphlet writing.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pamphletage**, the aggregate of pamphlets, pamphlets collectively; **Pamphletee**, a small pamphlet; **Pamphletful**, as much as a pamphlet will contain; **Pamphletic**, -*ical* adjs., pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet; **Pamphletism**, an expression or manner of speech characteristic of pamphlets; **Pamphletize** *v*, *intr.* to write a pamphlet or pamphlets; *trans.* to write a pamphlet upon; **Pamphletless** *a*, without a pamphlet.

1865 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* July 110 The 'pamphletage of the subject must be vast. 1882 Russell *Hesperotherion* I. 64 In a small 'pamphlette from Robinson's 'Epitome', there is a very pleasant account of some of the treasures. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXIII. 426 It included in ten words a 'pamphletful of political insight. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Expressing the 'Pamphletick Character, and the Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults. *Ibid.* 10 Of the same Pamphletick genuineness is St. Barnaby's Epistle. 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III. viii. 122 Several Editions of some small 'Pamphleticall labors of his. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rd. 4 Those Libel-Granado's and Dragooning 'Pamphletisms. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom* To Rd. 5, Books of late crowded in amongst us (some in their 'pamphleteizing edition, some in their voluminous translation). 1828 Blackw. Mag. XXIV. 21 Our Irish preacher did not intend to preach, but merely to pamphletize. 1837 MARRYAT in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 175 Martin has obtained a great celebrity in France. He is lithographed, pamphletized [etc.] a 1845 Svo. SMITH Sir G. C. Lewis in *Hades*, For ever and ever bookless, essayless, 'pamphletless, grammarless.

[Note: The amatory poem of Pamphilus appears as *Pamflet* in the Middle Dutch *Floris & Blanchefleur* of Diderik van Assenede (c 1250) l. 333, where it is said of the hero and heroine 'Ende men se oec te lesene sette In Juvenale ende in Panfette, Ende in Ovidio de Aite Amandi' (And they were set also to read In Juvenal and in Panflet, And in Ovid on the Art of Loving). In French, *Pamphlet* appears in the inventory of the Library of the Louvre (Chas. V, and Chas. VI) dispersed by John, Duke of Bedford (L. Delisle *Cabinet des Manuscrits* III. 160). As to its popularity, the students of the University of Paris were rebuffed because they preferred this erotic production to more edifying reading. Pamphilus was also well known in England, and is twice quoted or referred to by Chaucer; also by Gower *Mirour* 14449 (where see Editor's note). To connect the work with our 'pamphlet', we have to suppose that here also, as in France and the Low Countries, it was familiarly termed *Pamphlet* or *Pamflet*, and that this name was in course of time extended to other opuscula produced or circulated 'in pamphlet form', i.e. as small detached works. This transference of sense must have been complete before 1340, when the name was applied in *Philobiblon* to what were evidently serious treatises, and before Thomas Usk, Hoccleve, and Lydgate applied it to single works of their own.]

Pamphlet, *v* ? Obs [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.*

To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. b. *trans.* To report or describe in a pamphlet. Chiefly in *Pamphletizing* *vbl sb.* and *phl.* a.

1502 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* II. Who like Elderton for Ballating - Greene for pamphletting - both, for goodfellowship, and bad conditions? 1502 NASHB *P. Penitence* Ep. to Punter, To the Ghost of Robert Greene, telling him, what a coyte there is with pamphletting on him after his death. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xix § 11. 370 A common place trodden almost bare by the English pamphletting Papist. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 49 This Discourse being Pamphletted about, to Count, City, and Country. *Ibid.* 217 He bravely underwent above fourteen several Tryals and Examinations, besides many other Conferences, which were not written or pamphletted.

Pamphletary (pæ mflətəri), *a*. [f. PAMPHLET sb + -ARY.] Pertaining or relating to pamphlets; of the nature of a pamphlet.

1600 NASHB *Summers Last Will* in Hazl. *Doddley* VIII. 73 For baldness a bald ass, I have forgot, Patch'd up a pamphletary perwig. 1815 Paris *Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 205

The pamphletary fever, which has spread during a few months past. 1898 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* Pref. 6 The Pamphletary catacombs of the British Museum.

Pamphleteer (pæmflētēri), *sb.* Also 7 -etteer, -etere, -etier, 7-8 -etter. [f. PAMPHLET sb + -EEB.] A writer of pamphlets, the author of a pamphlet. (Often contemptuous.)

1642 *Vind. King* 13 Seditious Preachers and Pamphleteers. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Seasonable Lect.* title-p, Henry Walker, a late Pamphleteer, and now a double diligent Preacher. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* 1 App. 12 Though you doe not speak plaine, your Pamphleteers doe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 That miserable pamphleteer reduced his argument to something like a syllogism. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Concl.* 89 A patron of some thirty charities, A pamphleteer on guano and on grain. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 117 The pungent pen of the pamphleteer played its part in lousing the spirit of the nation.

Pamphleteer, *v*. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write and issue pamphlets. Chiefly in *Pamphleteering* *vbl sb.* and *phl.* a.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 The Jesuitical Subornation of a Foot-Soldier's Pamphleteering against a Protestant Vicar. 1763 THACHER in *J. Adams' Diary* 5 Feb. I, pamphleteer for him again? No! I'll pamphleteer against him. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 188 Vulgar slander eked out by pamphleteering declamation. 1883 BROADBENT in *19th Cent.* 920 The coarse pamphleteering literature of which Swift and Junius produced the choicest specimens.

† **Pamphleter**. Obs. Also 7 -etter. [f. PAMPHLET + -ER.] A writer of a pamphlet, a PAMPHLETEER.

1881 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* 1 (1584) Eiv. Heie saith one of the Pamphleters, silence was the answer. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper* (1593) 181, I have seldom tasted a more unsavory slauampump of wordes and sentences in any shittish Pamphleter. 1699 J. SMITH *Narr. Pop. Plot* 17 Calling those Pamphleters to a further Account.

Pamphobia, variant of PANOPHOBIA. 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1900 in GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*

Pamphraet (pæ mfrækt), *a rare* [f. Gr. *παμ-φρακτός* fenced, protected.] Completely covered or protected, as with a coat of mail. In recent Dicts.

† **Pamphysic**, *a. Obs.* *nonce-wd* [f. Gr. *παμ-φυσικός* natural, f. *φύσις* nature.] Of or concerning all nature.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. Is... Spagirica, Or the physick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Pamphysical (pæmfi zikəl), *a. rare* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Considering maternal nature as the source of all phenomena.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* The I. Introd. 19 The extreme points between which philosophy has oscillated are the pantheistic and (if I may invent a phrase) the pamphysical poles of doctrine. *Ibid.* II. Introd. 3 It may be regarded as determined into existence either from God, or from Nature. If from Nature, we take the pamphysical [track], within sight of Comte.

So **Pamphysicism** (pæmfi zisiz'm), the pamphysical doctrine or theory.

1895 FAIRBAIN *Catholicism* viii. (1899) 360 Under the impulse given to pamphysicism by evolution, agnosticism became belligerent and constructive.

† **Pampilion**. Obs. Also 5 pampaylone, 6 -pelyon, -ion, -piloun, -ian, -pillion, -eoun, -pyllon, pampwilyon. [Origin unknown.]

According to quot. 1619 (supported by 1503, 1532) the name of a fur-bearing animal. For sense 2, connection has been suggested with 'pampellone, a town of France near Alby, and Pampeluna in Spain; cf. OF *pampelune* 'étouffe fabriquée à Pampelune' (Godelet.)

1. A kind of fur used in the 15th and 16th centuries for trimming.

1487 (in Fairholt (ed. Dillon) *Costume Gloss* s.v.), Pampylones of boz. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp.* *Edw. Yoi.* (1830) 33 A gowne of cloth of gold furred with pampwilyon. 1503 *Ibid.* 189 Two skynnes of pampwilyon for the cuffes of the same gowne. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 43 Item, for xj skinnis of pampwilyon to fill furth the lynnyng of the samyn [gown]. 1532 *Priv. Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.* For xxv dousin skynns of fyne pampwilyon, lx. li. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig.* Wks. (ed. Bullen) VII. 331 Those beasts bearing fur. The ounce, gnuet, pampilion.

2. A coarse woollen fabric of rough surface.

1567 in Swayne *Sermon Churchw.* *Acc.* (1896) 113, ij yerdes of jene fustyan and ij yerdes of pampwilyon to cast y^e [organ] pyper vppon, ijs yjd. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Long.* Vn habilllement de Bureau, ou autre drap meslangé de petit gris, dont les serfs & menus peuple souloit estre accoustrez, a coate of changeable colours for seruautes, slighte rugge, or pampilion. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. 19 Lollies side-cote is rough Pampilian Guided with drops that downe the bosome ran.

Pampinary (pæmpinəri), *a rare*. [ad L. *pampinarius*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot, vine-tendrill.] Pertaining to vine-tendrils or vine-shoots.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 124 The squorges his & graffes from the folde, & scions pampinari. *Ibid.* 320 I he secunde yer to kittle of al fyre, That they or dede or pampinary, were.

b. *Biol.* 'Of or pertaining to a young shoot' (Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.* 1900).

† **Pampination**. Obs rare. [ad L. *pampinatio*-em, n. of action f. *pampinare*, f. *pampinus* - see prec.] The pruning or trimming of vines.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* XVII. clxxviii (MS Bodl.) If 234/2 Also vines. nedep pampynacion, bat is to menyng pullinge away of superflue of leues. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 22 This mone is ek for pampinacion Convenient

—void leaves pult to be 1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1745 tr *Columella's Herb. & Bk. Trees* iv vi. All superfluities may be plucked off them by frequent pampination.

So †Pampinate, †Pampine obs. Obs. [L. *pampinare*], trans to prune or trim (a vine).

c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 198 A vyne whos fruyt humour wyl puttrise, Pampyned is to be by every side. 1745 tr. *Columella's Herb. & Bk. Trees* iv. xxvii. The time for pampinating or pulling off the superfluous twigs and leaves †Pamping. Obs. [for *pampin(e)*, ad L. *pampin-us*]. A tendril or young shoot of a vine. In quot. *altrio*, or *appositive*.

1607 *Hwywood Fair Maid Exch.* Prol. Meane while shore up our tender pamping twig That yet on humble ground doth lowly lie.

Pampiniform (pæmpi nifɔrm), a Anat. [f L. *pampin-us* + (-i)FORM, in mod. F. *pampiniforme*] Curled like a vine-tendril; applied esp. to a convoluted plexus of veins proceeding from the testis or ovary (also called *spermatic* or *ovarian plexus*). 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxi 53 This Intertexture of Veins and Arteries is by some called Corpus varicosum, pampiniform, Pyramidal. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II 704: The corresponding vein forming the pampiniform plexus. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI 233 The veins in which retrograde embolism has been found are the hepatic, the renal, the mesenteric, the pampiniform plexus.

†Pampino'se, a Obs. rare-1. [ad L. *pampinōsus*, f. *pampinūs* vine-shoot see -OSE.] Profuse of twigs and leaves (said of untrimmed vines). c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab 507 Vynys, pampynose and not fructuose, to remedie.

†Pampinulate, v Obs. nonce-wd. [f L. type **pampinulātus*, f. **pampinul-us*, dim of *pampinūs* see PAMPINARI.] trans. To furnish or deck with minute curling or convoluted threads.

1593 R. D. *Hyphnerotomachia* 99 Hir starnie forehead pampynulated with threads of gold.

Pampir, obs. form of PAMPER.

|| **Pamplagia** (pæmplɔ dʒiə). Path. Also pan-, and in Eng. form **pamplagy**. [mod. L., f. PAM- + Gr. πλῆγῃ stroke.] General paralysis.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pamplagia* (also *Pamplagia*), general paralysis. Palsy of the body 1893 in *Synd. Soc. Lex.*

Pamplemousse, etc., variants of POMPELMOOSE.

Pampootie (pæmpu'ti), local Irish. Also **pampooter**, **pampootee** [Said in Folk Lore Journal (1884) II 261, to have been introduced some two hundred or more years ago by an East Indian ship-captain who settled on the South Isle of Aran possibly a popular corruption of some form of PAPAOSH, *papouchie*, or Sp *babucha*, cf. *papouches*, *pampooties*].

A kind of slipper or sandal of undressed cow-skin sewn together and tied across the instep. Used in the Isles of Aran off the west coast of Ireland.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* 510 Sandals, called pampooties, made of untanned cowhide, universally worn by the inhabitants of the Aran islands. 1884 *Folk Lore Jnl.* II 261 The Aranites and inhabitants of some of the other Galway islands wear pampooties 1894 EMILY LAWLESS *Gramia* I. ii 13 Twisting her small pampootie-clad feet round a rope.

|| **Pampre** (||pænpɜ, pæ mpaɜ). Chiefly Arch. [a. F. *pampre*:—L. *pampinūs*: see PAMPINARI.] An ornament or decoration representing vine-leaves and grape-clusters.

1847-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss, *Pampre* (Fr.) 1886 SHELTON tr *Flaubert's Salammbô* xv 413 A tunic of violet, brocaded with golden pampre

Pamproctactylous (pæmpɔdæ'ktiles), a. Ornith. [f. Gr. πᾶμ-, PAM- all + πρό before + δᾱκτυλος finger or toe + -OUS.] Having all the toes pointing forwards, as the colics (*Pamproctactylus* of Murie), and a few other birds.

1899 *Canib Nat. Hist.* IX. 10 Certain Swifts, and to a less degree some Nightjars, have the whole number [of toes] permanently pointing to the front (pamproctactylous).

Pampyllon, **Pampyr**, obs. forms of PAMPILION, PAMPER.

Pan (pæn), sb 1 Forms: 1-7 panne, (1 ponne, 4-5 ponne), 4- pan, (5 pon, 6 pane). [OE. *panne*, *ponne* wk. fem = OLG. *panna* (OFris., MLG., LG., MDu *panne*, Du *pan*), OHG. *phanna*, *pfanna* (MHG., Ger. *pfanne*); cf. Icel. *panna* (late 14th c.), Sw. *panna*, Da. *pande*, prob. from LG.; not found in Gothic. From its occurrence in OE. as well as in Continental WGer., and its having in OHG. *pf* for *p*, the word was evidently Com. WGer. in 4th or 5th c., but its ulterior history and origin are uncertain.

Some think it a (prehistoric) adaptation of L. *patina*, *patena*, in same sense (as *patina*, *patina*, *panna*), but there are obvious difficulties. A med. (Ger.) L. *panna* occurs in 12th c. (Du Cange), but this may be the German word, or the result of associating it with L. *patina*. The Ir *panna* was from med. L. or Eng. The Lith. *pana* and Slavonic forms are admittedly from Ger.]

1. A vessel, of metal or earthenware, for domestic uses, usually broad and shallow, and often open. (Often in pl. in conjunction with *pots*.)

c897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past* C. xxi. 105 Mid ðisse pannan hærstige was Paulus onbærned c1000 *Ælfric Voc* in Wt-Wulker 123/6 *Patella*, *panne* c1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX 264 Pannan, crocca, brandrien 13. *R. Als* 4939 Hy nymeth the fyssh, and eteth it thanne, Withouten fyre, withouten panne. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxii.

(*Justin*) 731 A gret pane gret brocht be sowne. *Ibid.* xlv. (*Anastase*) 181 Pottis or pannis valde he hyn in armys & kise. c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 24 With hire he yat ful many a panne of bras. c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 909 So hit be thicke and pound in a ponne. c1509 SKELTON *Elynour Remyngne* 317 A good brasse pan. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III 398, ij sawcers, one pane, one candylstye 1554 HULOET, Panne for coales, levans Panne to bake in, testus 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 To karne pottis, panis, and vthir kitchine veshels 1646 B. RYVES *Mercur Rust.* 164 They steale his Pots, Pannes and Kettles. 1718 MRS M. EALES *Receipts* 3 Lay a thin Strainer in a flat earthen Pan c1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Emu* xv, Let him get home and to bed. I'll run and warm it with the pan myself 1871 M. LEGRAND *Camb. Freshm.* iii 47 They sent a porter off for the hot-water pans—so often forgotten until applied for.

b. With defining words, indicating purpose, etc., e.g. *bed-pan*, *bread-pan*, *frying-pan*, *milk-pan*, *saucepan*, *stew-pan*, *warming-pan*: see these.

c. As part of any apparatus 1611 CORCRA, *Basin à selle perche*, the pan of a close stool. *Ibid.*, *Le bassin d'un reschauf*, the pan of a chafing dish. c1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxii. 183 1843 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 15 With the weights in the opposite pan of the balance. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 More water must be used for thoroughly flushing the pan and soil-pipe.

d. 'Originally the pan or bowl for the oil-lights in a church: afterwards applied to the frame for candles' (Gloss.). Sc.

1554 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 345 Item, for xxiij faddome of corde to hung the pan in the meids of the kirk, iiii s. 1556 *Ibid.* 247 The sowme of xxx for x half pund wecht candill furnis be thaim to the pane on the he altar.

e. Phrases. (To leap, fall) out of the pan into the fire, to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one: cf. FRYING-PAN 1 b; to savour of the pan, to betray its origin; to turn the cat in the pan: see CAT sb. 12

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* III 332 Many men of lawe bi here suteltes turnen be cat in be panne. 1554 RIPLEY in *Bradford's Writ* (Parker Soc.) II. 160 A work of Aeneas Sylvius. In the which, there be many things that savoureth of the pan 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks* (Globe) 659/1 This were but to leap out of the pann into the fire. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 60 Those Bellows mount the blaze the higher, Thou leap'st but from the Pan into the fire

2 In many technical uses, applied to pan-like vessels in which substances are exposed to heat, or to mechanical processes. e.g.

a. An open vessel used for boiling, evaporating, etc.; also in Chem. a closed vessel for evaporation, a vacuum-pan. See also SALT-PAN, SUGAR-PAN, etc. b. Metallurgy. A pan-shaped vessel, usually of cast-iron, in which ores are ground and amalgamated, also, a vessel in which ore is smelted c. Soap-making. A broad shallow iron vessel, usually forming the bottom of a large frame into which the tallows or oils are poured to be treated with soda lyes, etc., and from which the spent lyes are drained off see SOAP-PAN d. Tinplate Manuf. The fourth in a series of five cast-iron rectangular pots used in tinning, having a grated bottom, in which the tinned plates are placed on edge to drain and cool. e. A circular sheet-iron dish in which gold is separated from gravel, crushed quartz, etc., by agitation and washing

a. 1674-91 RAY *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), They leave about a pottle or gallon of brine in the pan, lest the salt should burn, and stick to the sides of the pan. 1721 *Lond. Gas No.* 6006/4 A Moeity of Salt-works, containing 12 Pans. 1818 MARSHALL *Review* II. 91 (E. D. S.) The pans used in Cheshire for the evaporating of the salt brine, are now made of wrought iron 1823 *Ure Dict. Chem.* 436/1 The evaporating pan, or still, is a hemispherical dish of cast-iron furnished with an air-tight flat lid. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 280 Open pans are heated by the waste heat of the pan-furnace 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1000/2 Overflow furnace-pans are used in concentrating sulphuric acid.

b. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1133 (s.v. *Silver*) The crystallization refinery of Mr. Pattinson is an extremely simple smelting-house. Each pan has a discharge-pipe, proceeding laterally from one side of its bottom, by which the melted metal may be run out when a plug is withdrawn 1881 RAYMOND *Gloss Mining, Pan*, a cylindrical vat of iron, stone, or wood, or these combined, in which ore is ground with millers and amalgamated

c. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1142 The spent lyes, which are not at all alkaline, are run off by a spigot below, or pumped off above, by a pump set into the pan. *Ibid.* 1149 The apparatus employed for making these soaps is a copper pan heated by a water-bath, in the bottom of the pan there is a step, to receive the lower end of a vertical shaft, to which arms or paddles are attached, for producing constant agitation.

d. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1253 A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue in an apartment called the stov. The first rectangle in the range is the tin-pot; the second is the wash-pot, with a partition in it; the third is the grease-pot; the fourth is the pan, grated at bottom, the fifth is the list-pot.

e. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 994/1 (*Gold-mining*) The operator dips his pan, and then imparts to it a rotary and oscillatory motion [etc.] 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745 The most characteristic [appearance] being the 'pan', a circular dish of sheet iron with sloping sides about 13 or 14 inches in diameter.

3. The contents of a pan, a panful

1674-91 RAY *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), Out of two pans of forty-eight gallons they expect seven pecks of salt 1764 *Goldsm. Cit. W. lxx*, He had found a pan of money under ground 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* xi. (1806) 116 By means of a pan of coals, we brought the water to the same degree of heat. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1142 Six or seven days are required to complete the formation of a pan of hard soap.

4. A more or less pan-shaped depression or concavity of any vessel, or part of any structure.

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lvi. 240 A spade made about four inches broad, and eighteen inches long in the bit, or pan 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 At the end of the table, nearest to the copper, a box, called the Pan, is adapted 1825 SEIDEL *Organ* 38 Where the pedal comes in contact with the beam, the latter has a deepening in the form of a half-circle (called the pan) 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 24 Dec 352/3 On the top [of a harmonium] is the 'pan' containing the reeds. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms and Am.* vi. (1874) 89 This boss, a kind of deep, circular pan made of iron, was fixed to the front of the shield, where it had a considerable projection.

b. *spec* In various obs. types of guns and pistols: That part of the lock which holds the priming. *Flash in the pan*: see FLASH sb. 2 To shut one's pan (slang), to hold one's tongue, keep silent

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, Because the same doth wet the powder in their pannes and touch holes 1560 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 119 101 Most of our attempts to fire the Gun-powder in the Pan of the Pistol succeeded not 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 lvi. § 2 (1669) 437/2 Like false fire in the pan of an uncharged gun, it gives a crack but hurts not. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II 710 The pistol flash'd in the pan, and a spark flew into the cask 1809 MALKIN *Gal. Blas* vii. x. 7, 9, I was not remiss in composing a fine compliment with which I meant to lurch on our part; but it was just so much flash in the pan 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xx, Shut your pan 1864 A. LINCOLN in *Century Mag.* (1880) Sept. 704/1, I shall be very 'shut pan' about this matter 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On banks of Amazon* (1876) 368 If I had under I could get [a light] with the help of the pan of my gun.

c. A socket, as of the thigh bone (obs.), or for a hinge, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Accettabolo*, . Also the hollownes or pan wherein the huckle bone turneth 1605 WILLET *Hexapla in Gen.* 335 We may name it acetabulum, the panne of the hucklebone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/2 Pan, . the socket or sole for a hinge

5 A hollow or depression in the ground, esp. one in which water stands, *spec* a basin, natural or artificial, in which salt is obtained by evaporation of sea-water; a SALT-PAN. So *oyster pan*

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II 286 It being ment be the awnais and pan maisters of certane pannis on the coistysdes *Ibid.* The awnais and panmaisters of the snit pannis 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 32 Of all Channels, Ponds, Pooles, Riuers, and Ditches, and of all other pannes and bottomes whatsoever 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV 226 The Sea-Water being in hot Countries grained in Pans called Salt-Marshes. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII 88 Frequent pools of sea-water in the middle of the Saltings. These are not improperly called the Pans. 1836 BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* I. 57 (B. D. D.) Mis-tr, a height on whose rocks there is found so large and perfect a rock-basin as to be called by the peasantry 'Mis-tr or Pan'. 1854 VICIGINS *Embanking* 96 Fill up the nearest of such hollows or 'pans' as they are called, with the stuff out of the circular dyke 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* x. 199 Another kind of hollow in the hills is called a pan

b. *spec* in South Africa, A shallow depression containing water or mud, at least in the rainy season; a dried-up salt-marsh or pool-bed.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 33/4 Heavy rains fill the pan or basin with water, and the dry season succeeding, the water disappears, and large deposits of salt are found. These pans or salt licks are met with in several parts of South Africa. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Alan's War*, etc. 321 A dry pan, or water-hole, which was densely covered with reeds. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5/5 The Boers, surrounding the pan, opened a murderous fire.

6. The skull, especially its upper part; = BRAIN-PAN, HARN-PAN. Obs. or dial.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10899 In þe forehed Arþui he smot, þow þe fleche, vnto þe pan 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. iv 64 Pees putte forþ his hed and his ponne blod; c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 307 Loue is a gretter lawe, by my pan, Than may be yene of anyerthly man c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 381/1 Panne of an heed, cranium. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1588) 27 They be numbred seuen bones in the pan or skul of the head 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* ii. vi 62 All Wounds in the head are dangerous especially when the pan or skul is broken. 1839 MORRIS *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 306, I feared the fall had produced some crack in his pan, and that his seven senses had gone a wool-gathering

† b. The patella or KNEE-PAN. Obs.

1657 RUMSEY *Orig. Salinis* xi. (1659) 63 The said Pitch-plaster, applied to cover the pans of both knees 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 53 Manifest Danger of hurting the Pan of the Knee, or some such Disaster.

† 7. A steel cap. Obs.

1638 W. MOUNTAGUIN *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 282 A pan for the head, back and breast piece, and gaunt.

8. A hard substratum of the soil, usually more or less impervious to moisture: see HARD-PAN.

1630 K. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 372 The soile barren being only a flat Rocke with a pan of earth a foot or two thicke. 1784 BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II 180 It [the water] descends to the hard stratum, commonly called the pan 1786 *Young Ann. Agric.* V. 233 What Norfolk farmers call the pan, or that subsidence of the marle or clay which always forms immediately under the path of the plough 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 413 Upon all light soils it is necessary to preserve, at six or eight inches below the surface, what farmers call a pan; that is, the staple, at that depth, should be kept unbroken. a. 1877 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 374 The stratum, lying immediately under the soil, . . . what is here called the hard pan, a very stiff loam, so closely combined, as wholly to prevent the water from passing through it 1846 J. BAXTER *Lith. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 303 The pan, or old plough-floor, of this field. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. iii xlv 508 At the bottom of peat mosses there is sometimes found a cake, or 'pan', as it is termed, of oxide of iron.

9. A small ice-floe

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 396 The pans

rise over all the low-lying parts of the islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores. 1883 *Fish Exhib. Catal* (ed 4) 275 Running across Channel over small pans of ice 1892 *W. Pike North. Canada* 240 Ice was running in large pans, and steering was difficult.

10. The broad posterior end of the lower jaw of a whale.

1887 *Fisheries of U S* Sect v II. 232 note. Canes made full length from the ivory of the 'pan' of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material.

11. attrib and Comb. a. gen., as *pan hand*, *process*, *system*; *pan-dish*, *-furnace*, *-house*, *-lad*, *-metal*, *-shed*, etc.

1884 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* I 280 The open pans are heated by the waste heat of the 'pan-furnace' 1818 MARSHALL *Review* II. 92 (E D D) There is a separate 'pan house to each pan 1902 BARNES GRUNDY *Thames Canals* 72 Jane polishes the 'pan lids and scours the kitchen tables. 1892 *Law Ch Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 65 One crosse of 'pane mettall, one challes of pane mettall gilt 1869 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* *Penalties & Forfeits* 6 Bell-mettle, Pan-mettle, Gun-mettle, or Shrooff-mettle. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 328 The Del Norte has yielded exceedingly rich 'pan-prospects. 1891 MAYHEW *Land Labour* II. 281 The potsherd and 'pansherd, as the rubbish-carters call them 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl Estate* 294 The hives were all in a row, each protected by large 'panshers' from heavy rain 1882 *Rep to Ho Repr Prec Met U.S.* 609 The introduction of the Comstock 'pan system.

b. Special comb.: *pan-amalgamator*, an amalgamating pan. see 2 b; *pan-charge*, the contents of an amalgamating pan during the metallurgical pan process; *pan-closet*, a water-closet having a pan; *pan-coover*, the piece covering the priming pan in old fire-arms; *pan-head*, a form of rivet-head used in shipbuilding; *pan-ice*, loose ice in blocks which form on the shores of Labrador and break away; *pan-latrine* = *pan-closet*; *pan-licker*, a parasite; *pan-loaf*, a loaf baked in a pan; *pan-maker*, one whose business it is to make pans; *pan-man*, a man in charge of a pan in a manufacturing process; *pan-master*, the owner of a salt-pan. see sense 5, quot. 1573; *pan-meat*, cooked food, *pan-mill*, a miner's apparatus used in separating gold from the alloy of earth, with which it is found mingled (Farmer); *pan-mug* (*local*), a large earthenware vessel, *pan-pie* = *PANDOWDY*; *pan-pulp* (*Metallurgy*), the ground ores and other materials in the amalgamating-pan; *pan-rook*, the rock-fish, *Roccus lineatus*, when fit for frying; *pan-sand*, the sand-bottom of an oyster-park or oyster-bed, *pan-scale*, *-scratch*, the scale that forms on the bottom of a pan, *pan-washing*, the separating of gold from gravel, etc., by stirring it in water in a pan, *pan-wood* (see quot.) Also *PANCAKE*, *PANTILE*, etc.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 429 Dodge's 'pan-amalgamator and settler 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 651 The 'pan-charge is drawn into the settlers and thinned down. 1884 *Century Mag* Dec 252/2 The absolute inadmissibility of the almost universal 'pan-closet 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Amn.* (1874) 246 This [flint of a flintlock] is made to strike against a movable steel 'pan cover. 1869 SIX E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The common form of rivet head employed for shipbuilding is that known as a 'pan head 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 127 The pan head rivet is slightly conical under the head, [to] fill the hole made by the punching tool. 1878 H. V. HIND in *Can. Naturalist* N S. VIII. 277 The gradual rise of the land brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of 'pan-ice, but of snow-drifts. 1898 *Weston, Gas* 2 Mar. 4/3 No heavy vessels could have withstood the terrible pan ice, which was frequently twenty to thirty feet thick. 1897 HUGHES *Medic. Fever* 11 23 An inspection disclosed a leaking 'pan-latrine 1642 *Bull. from Rome* A11, 'Panlickers are those who are flatterers of Kings, Princes. 1886 WILLOCK *Rossett Ends* (1886) 20 (E D D) He lat drive at Simpson's head w/ a 'pan loaf 1873 *Cath. Angl* 267/2 A 'Panne maker, *panmarus* 1635-6 *Cauter's Marriage Licences* (MS.), Thomas Lashfield of S. Mary Northgate, panmaker. 1879 SPONS *Encycl. Manuf* I 108 This communication is closed by a sliding damper under the ready control of the 'pan man. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss*, *Pan-men*, men in the chemical industry engaged in boiling down the liquor obtained from black ash. c 1000 *Ag. Voc* in *Wr. Wulcker* 281/7 *Unseritwun*, 'ponmete. c 1050 *Ibid.* 439/9 *Perculium*, selces cynnes panmete. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* (U S) 3 Mar. On their way to inspect the California 'pan mill 1898 R. HOLMES *Armoury* 11 173/1 *Creant*, the top of Milk standing in a pot or 'pan-mug. 1901 *N & Q*, 9th Ser VIII. 406/2 A thick glazed earthenware vessel called a *pancheon* in the Midland counties, a *pan mug* in Cheshire, and a *kneading-pan* in most cookery books. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 651 This is found entirely sufficient to heat the 'pan-pulp. 1898 *Weston, Gas* 25 Nov 2/1 Oyster culturists and connoisseurs would find giants from the 'pan sands' 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 338/1 The carbonate and sulphate of lime gradually accumulates on the bottom of the pan. This 'pan-scratch has therefore to be removed periodically 1874 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 21 [It] will yield, under 'pan-washing, very often a notable quantity of gold. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Gold-fields* 4 They got a lesson in pan-washing 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 511 The small coal used in [the salt-works] has, from time immemorial, received the singular appellation of 'panwood, which has suggested a suspicion that wood was formerly used as fuel in these works. 1808 BALL *Coal-Trade* 52 (E D D.) Great coals, chews, lime-coal, and pan-wood or dross.

Pan (pæn), *s*.² [a. Gr. Πάν.] The name of a Greek rural deity, represented as having the head,

arms, and chest of a man, while his lower parts were those of a goat, of which he sometimes also bore the horns and ears.

The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, and he was supposed to preside over shepherds and flocks, and to delight in rural music; he was also regarded as the author of sudden and groundless terror seizing upon beasts or men (PANIC), in later times, from association of his name with πᾶν the all, everything, the universe, he was considered as an impersonation of Nature, of which his attributes were taken as mysterious symbols.

1399 CHAUCER *Deihe Blanche* 512 Pan that men clepe the god of kynde. c 1420 *Lydg Assembly of Gods* 324 The rewde god Pan, of sheperdyrs the gyde 1599 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal* Apr 30 Christ is the very Pan and God of Shepherdes 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xv (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, elves, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, fauns 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 11 *Magnif* 870 Heer, many a horned Satyre, many a Pan. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 55 The gentle God of the Arcadian plains, Pan that regards the sheep, Pan that regards the swans, Great Pan is dead. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *The Dead Pan*, (Refrain) Pan, Pan is dead

Pan (pæn), *s*.³ Also *panne*. [= F *panne*, med.L. *panna* (Du Cange)], of uncertain origin.

The med L word is very frequent in the 13th c. Close Rolls, in the forms (as printed) *panna* and *panna*, which are difficult to reconcile with *panna* and F *panna*. An OF *panne* (Godef.) raises further difficulty.]

In a timber-framed house, the beam which rests upon and is fixed to the posts, and which supports the rafters, etc. See also quot. 1611, 1873.

Hence app. the phrase *post and pan*, which however is now taken in a different sense see next

1225 *Rot. Litt. Claus* II (1884) 65/2 Habere faciat duos postes et duos pannas in bosco nostro. *Ibid.*, viii. postes, viii. trabes, viii. pannas, et c. cheuerones *Ibid* II. 104, c. cheuerones, x. postes, xii. pannas *Ibid* 137, xx. cheuerones, iiii. trabes et iiii. pannas So *passim*]

1420 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc* (1888) 15 In hys tenement in Coppergate in York walles even uppe thurgh fra the grunde uppe to the panne 1823 *Cath. Angl* 267/2 A Panne of a howse, *panna*. 1501 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc* (1888) 22 The sparrez & tymbre of 3e said William, which is shot & hyngth over ye ground of ye same Ric' ther by viiith ynchez & more anemst ye pan of his house 1600 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (Rec Soc.) I. 206 Sic as biggys with poist and pan and layes with blak mortar. [1611 *Cotgr.*, *Panne de bois* (is particularly) the peece of timber that sustaines a gutter between the roofes of two fronts, or houses] 1674-91 RAY *N.C. Words* s.v. *Pan* v. It seems to come from pan in buildings, which in our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom of the spars are fastned 1813 LESLIE *Agric Surv Narn & Moray Gloss*, *Pan*, the great timbers of a cottage laid across the couples parallel to the walls, to support the laiths or kebbars laid above the pans and parallel to the couples

Pan, *s*.⁴ Also *pane*. [a F *pan* pane, compartment, etc. see *PANNE* *s*.¹]

1. In a timber-framed or half-timbered house, a square or compartment of timber framework, filled in with bricks or plaster.

1242-76 GWILT *Archit* (ed 7) Gloss, *Pan*, a square of framing in half-timbered houses, the uprights being filled in with work. It is called post and pan, or post and petrail work, in the north of England 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s.v. *Post and Pan*, The posts being the framing, and the pan the flat surface or plastering with which the framing is filled up. 1886 *Chesh Gloss*, *Pane*, a panel of doab or of bricks between the wooden framework of the old black-and-white buildings.

2. The space between the flanked or salient and shoulder angles of a bastion, a face of a bastion.

1742 BAILEY, *Pan* of a Bastion, see *Face of a Bastion*. 1823 in *CRABB Technol Dict*

|| **Pan**, *pān* (pān), *s*.⁵ Also *pawn*, *paun*. [a. Hind. *pān* betel-leaf = Skr. *parma* feather, leaf.]

The betel-leaf; hence the combination of betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, etc., used as a masticatory.

1616 SIR T. ROE in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) i. iv. xvi. 576 The King giuing mee two pieces of his Pawns out of his dish. 1809 LD VALENTIA *Voy & Trav.* I. 102 On our departure, pawn and roses were presented 1885 *Macn Mag* Nov 78/2 All .. chew pan as a sailor chews his quid. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt* 39 They grin and jabber and chew pan and spit

Pan (pæn), *v*.¹ [f. PAN *s*.¹]

1. *trans.* To wash (gold-bearing gravel, sand, etc.) in a pan, in order to separate the gold; to separate by washing in a pan. Const off, out.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* lxi. He never could altogether understand that eternal sinkin' of a shaft an' never pannin' out anything 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 143 This [gravel-wash] was panned off in the dish 1879 *Encycl. Brit* X 745 The gold is finally recovered by careful washing or 'panning out' in a smaller pan. 1880 *Daily Tel* 3 Dec. They 'panned' the surface dirt for gold.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To search or try for gold with the pan.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* lxi. We had panned up and down the hillsides till they looked plowed like a field. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Panning*, Washing earth or crushed rock in a pan, by agitation with water 1896 *Daily News* 9 May 6/4 All tests made by dolly and panning off gave me good results.

2. To separate (salt) by evaporation in a pan. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* xxxv. 462 We might perhaps get our salt panned, and our cotton carded.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (U.S. and Colonial.) To bring forth, yield (with out).

1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 91/2 The department on

being searched only panned out a few copper coins. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Frnl.* Nov. Their queer bee tree will pan out a good day's work after all

b. To get by any process, capture, catch. *colloq.* 1887 *Fisheries of U.S* Sect v II. 477 The crew 'panned' about 10,000 seals.

4. *intr.* (usually with out) To yield gold, as gravel, etc. when washed in a pan; hence *transf.* of the vein or mine, to yield precious metal.

1874 ALDRICH *Prud Palfrey* vii. (1884) 152 Though it did not yield so bounteously as the silver lode, it panned out handsomely 1893 *Times* 24 May 5 The new find proves the reef to be 6 ft wide, and it pans well right through 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 2/1 Assuming that all the land located on these creeks would pan out as well as the few claims that were opened.

b. *fig.* To yield good results, show to advantage, succeed

1871 J. HAY *Little Breeches*, I don't pan out on the prophets And free-will and that sort of thing 1890 *Athenaeum* 2 Aug. 166/3 How disappointingly the product of antiquarian digging will 'pan out'. 1892 *Fall Mall G* 2 Nov. 2/3 Unfortunately this business did not 'pan out', to use the American phrase.

5. *trans.* To cook or dress in a pan.

1871 NAPREYS *Pres & Cure Dis.* 11 64 Shellfish are preferable either raw, roasted, or panned 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 75 Panned Oysters

6. *Agric.* and *dial intr.* Of soil To cake on the surface Cf *PAN* *s*.¹ 8

a 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia, Pan*, to be hardened, as the surface of some soil is, by strong sunshine suddenly succeeding heavy rain.

Pan (pæn), *v*.² *Sc.* and *n dial* [Derivation unascertained] *intr.* To fit, tally, correspond, agree.

1572 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxxiv. 30 Say and piomies quhat they can, Their wordes and deids will neuer pan. 1674-91 RAY *N.C. Words*, *Pan*, to close, joyn together, agree. Prov. 'Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can' 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss*, *Pan*, to match, to agree, to assimilate 1877 *Holderness Gloss* s.v. Jack an his wife didn't seem to pan together at fast, but noo they get along pratty weel 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf Gloss* s.v. Boards pan when they lie close together.

b. *trans.* To fit, join, or unite together

1884 *Leeds Mercury Suppl* 31 May (E. D. D.), Pan it down—press an article into its proper place 1888 *Sheffield Gloss* s.v. To pan boards together

Pan, *obs. form* of *PANE*, *obs. Sc. form* of *PAIN*.

Pan-, combining form and formative element, repr Gr. *pan-* from *pān*, neuter of *pās* all, which was freely used in Greek, esp. with adjs. to which it stood in advb relation in the sense 'all, wholly, entirely, altogether, by all, of all', as in *πανάγιστος* altogether good, *πανάγιος* all-holy, *πανακίς* all-healing, *πανάρσιος* best of all, *παναρμόνιος* suited to all musical modes, *πάνδημος* pertaining to all the people, public, *πάνοπλος* fully-armed, *πανσέληνος* of the full moon, *πάνσοφος* all-wise; so from national names, as *πανελληνίος* of all the Greeks, *πανιώνιος* of all the Ionians, also in sbs., etc. derived from these adjs., and some other sbs., as *πανδέκτης* an all-receiver, *πανηγυρῶν* ruler of all, *πανήγυρις* a universal or general assembly, *πανοπλία* panoply.

Hence *pan-* occurs in English in words taken or derived from Greek, and in many others formed more or less on the same analogy either in English, med. or mod Latin, or French. It is especially common with national names, after *πανελληνίος*, *πανιώνιος*, etc., where it has become a living suffix, prefixed whenever needed. Before a labial *pan-* became *παμ-*, and before a guttural *pan-* (= *pay-*), as *πάμφιλος*, *παμφίλητος* beloved of all, *πάγκρεας* the sweetbread, the pancreas, the former of these is retained in some English derivatives (see *PAM-*).

The following are examples of the uses of *pan-*; the more important words will be found in their places as Main words.

1. With national names, and words formed in imitation of them, with the sense 'Of, pertaining to, or comprising all (those indicated in the body of the word)'; with sbs. in *-ism* and *-ist*, generally expressing the notion of or aspiration for the political union of all those indicated, a sense which also tends to colour the adj. Of modern formations of this kind, *PANSLAVISM* and *PAN-SLAVIST*, with their related words, appear to have been the earliest. Among others are: **Pan-Anglo-Saxon** *a.*, of or including all of 'Anglo-Saxon' race. **Pan-anthropological** *a.*, of all anthropologists **Pan-atomic** *a.*, consisting of all the atoms (*humorous*). **Pan-Buddhist** *a.*, of or embracing all Buddhists; so **Pan-Buddhism** **Pan-Celtic** *a.*, of all Celts, or all the Celtic peoples; hence **Pan-Celticism**. **Pan-Christian** *a.*, universal Christian **Pan-demonstrational** *a.*, of or embracing all religious denominations. **Pan-ecclesiastical** *a.*, representing a whole church or ecclesiastical body. **Pan-Gothic** *a.*, common to or including all the Gothic or Teutonic races or languages, Germanic **Pan-human** *a.*, of or per-

taining to all human beings. **Pan-Ionian**, **Pan-Ionic** *adjs.*, of or comprising all Ionians. **Pan-Israelitish** *a.*, of or pertaining to all Israelites. **Pan-Latinist** *a.*, of or embracing all the Latin races. **Pan-Orthodox** *a.*, of, pertaining to, including, or representing all the Orthodox churches of the East; hence **Pan-Orthodoxy**, the principle of a union of all the Orthodox churches. **Pan-Protestant** *a.*, of or common to all Protestants. **Pan-Saxon** *a.* = **Pan-Anglo-Saxon**. **Pan-Teutonic** *a.*, of or embracing all Teutonic peoples; hence **Pan-Teutonism**, the principle of a union of all Teutonic peoples.

1899 *Daily News* 8 May 8/4 The Admiral's "Pan-Anglo-Saxon" ideas are popular on the other side. 1883 *Wright Sci. Spectator* 13 Were a "pananthropological congress to vote that [etc.]. 1883 *Contemp. Rev* Dec 800 One great Evolutionist is inclined to insinuate that the universe is the product of a "Pan-atomic Council. 1902 *Ibid* Dec 849 Something like a "Pan-Buddhist movement. *Ibid* 851 "Pan-Buddhism and Eastern Russian policy are now inseparable factors on the political chessboard of Asia. 1895 *Athenaeum* 6 Apr 434/1 The president of various Young Ireland and "Panceltic societies. 1902 *Scotsman* 20 Sept 3/7 [He] remarked that the Pan-Celtic Conference had laid the foundations of an abiding intellectual and moral union of the Celtic races. 1868 *Visct. STRANGFORD Select* (1869) II 291 An explanation from the "Pan-Christian point of view. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 14 Mar 7 The Carrubber's Close Mission, which is thoroughly "pan-denominational in its character. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 2 Nov 9/1 Luke Toynbee Hall, the new settlement in pan-denominational, welcoming all shades of opinion. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 July 1/2 Two of these "pan-ecclesiastical assemblies are meeting this week in our midst. 1880 *EARL Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed 3) § 236 Specimens which we derive from the old ancestral "pan-gothic stock. 1900 *Contemp. Rev* Apr 571 The "pan-human type spreads. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Err. regard. Kelg.* in 76 The "panomanian Confederacy or the Amphictyonic Council. 1878 *Encycl. Brit* VIII 675/2 The purification of Delos and the restoration of the "Pan-ionic festival there, in 426 B.C. 1881 *Ibid*. XIII. 204/2 Pan-Ionic. 1891 *Cheyne Orig. Psalter* iv 148 A fine monument of the "Pan-Israelitish sentiment of the Persian period. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug 1/5 She regards it as highly important that a "Pan-Latinist movement should be started, in order to oppose and neutralise the advancing aggression of "Pan-Germanism" and "Pan-Islamism". 1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 July 1/2 They are endeavouring to hold a "Pan-Orthodox Council in Kiev. 1902 *Q. Rev* Apr 604 The principles which inspire her rulers are those of Panorthodoxy and Pan Slavism. 1898 *Q. Rev* Apr 469 The old "pan-Protestant theories. 1901 A. BIRRELL in *N. Amer. Rev* Feb 260 A "Pan-Saxon Idea, to go down into the lists and strike the shields of the Pan-Slavonic Idea, and of the Pan-Germanic Idea. 1884 *Manch. Guard* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme a "Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 12 Nov 5/1 The Organ of the Pan-Teutonic League. 1894 E. P. EVANS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV 306 Germany has long since outgrown the swaddling-clout of "Panteutonism.

2. Other words. **Pan-anthropism** [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* man, after *pantheism*]: see quot. **Pan-apo spory**: see quot. **Pan-athletic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of athletic contests. **Panatom**, an atom of a supposed primary substance of which all the elements are composed. **Panbiastio** *a.* *Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], originating from all the germinal layers (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Panchristian** *a.*, identifying Christ with the universe. **Panclastic**, an explosive that shatters everything. **Pan-conciliatory** *a.*, conciliatory to all, after *pancrastical* *a.* for *panchrestical* [Gr. *πᾶνχρηστος* good for everything], good for all diseases, of the nature of a panacea. **Panycyclopaedic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of science. † **Pan-dada-lia** *a.* [Gr. *πανδαλίας*], of all curious workmanship. **Pan-destruction**, universal destruction. **Pandibolism** [after *pantheism*] = *pan-Satanism*. **Pandynamometer**: see quot. **Pan-egoism**, an extreme form of subjective idealism, restricting reality to the perceptive ego; solipsism; hence **Panegoist**, a solipsist. **Panentheism** [Gr. *ἐν* in + *θεός* God]: see quot. **Pan-en-ologism**, universal or indiscriminate praise. **Panfrivolism** *nouns-wd.* [from *frivolous*, after *pandemonium*, etc.], a scene of all frivolity. **Pangermism**, a doctrine that attributes all disease to germs; so **Pangermic** *a.* † **Pan-glyphic** *a.*: see quot. **Pangrammatist**: see quot. **Pangraphic** *a.*, writing on all subjects or in all forms. **Pangymnastion**, a device combining many gymnastic appliances (Funk 1895). **Panhidrosis**, **panid-**, perspiration over the whole body. **Panhygrous** *a. rare* [Gr. *πανυγρός* quite damp or wet], damp over the whole surface (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pan-hyperemia**, general hyperemia or plethora of blood (*Ibid.*). **Panhysterectomy**, complete excision of the womb. **Panichthyophagous** *a.*, eating fish of all kinds. **Panidiomorphia** *a. Min.*, having all its components idiomorphic. **Pan-materialistic** *a.* [after *pantheistic*], holding the material universe to be all. **Pan-melodion**, -melodion: see

quot. **Pan-neuritis** *Path.*, general inflammation of the nerves, multiple neuritis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pannomy** *Philos.*, the 'law of reason as universal' (Funk 1895). **Panoplastic** *a. Entom.* [Gr. *ὀψιν* egg], having an ovary producing eggs only without vitelligenous or other cells. † **Pan-olothry** [Gr. *πανολοθρία* utter destruction], general destruction or slaughter. † **Panorganon**, a universal instrument. **Panotitis**, inflammation involving both the middle and internal ear (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Panopathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], a feeling common to all. **Panpheno menalism** *Philos.*, a theory that the universe is purely phenomenal. † **Panplegia**: see **PAMPLEGIA**. **Panpneumatism**: see quot. **Panpolism** [Gr. *πόλις* city, *πόλις* community], equality of civil rights. **Pan-popish** *a.*, pertaining to universal papal jurisdiction or power. **Panpsy-chism**: see quot. **Pan-satanism** [after *pantheism*], the belief or doctrine that Satan is the informing spirit of the universe. **Pansciolism**, universal sciolism or smattering of knowledge. **Pansclerotic** *Path.*, complete induration of a part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). † **Panselenia** [Gr. *πανσέληνος* full-mooned], the full moon (Phillips 1706, etc.). † **Panisperm**: see quot. **Pansphygmograph** = **CARDIOGRAPH**, or a combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph (Mayne 1857). **Panstereotoma** [Gr. *στερεός* solid + *δρᾶμα* sight, spectacle]: see quot. **Pantelegraph**, a form of telegraph invented by Casseli in 1856, for transmitting facsimile messages and portraits along a line connecting two isochronously vibrating pendulums, of which the first guides an iron point over the original portrait or message, setting up equivalent motions in the other. So **Pantelegraphy**, 'facsimile telegraphy' (Funk 1895). **Pantelephone**, a highly sensitive microphone capable of reproducing minute sound-vibrations at great distances; hence **Pantelephonic** *a.* **Panthele matism** *Philos.* [Gr. *θελημα* -will - see -ISM], the theory of Schopenhauer that the Ultimate and Absolute is Will. **Pantheism** [Gr. *θεός* -to will] = prec. **Panzoism** *Biol.* [Gr. *ζωή* life], a name given to a synthesis of all the elements or factors of vitality. **Panzoöty** [Gr. *ζωή* animal nature], a zymotic disease affecting animals generally in a district or country, so **Panzoötic** *a.* and *sb.*

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 367 If Mr Swinburne's creed is describable in one word, that word must be made for the occasion—"pananthropism. He sees the spirit of man (which be it borne in mind he calls 'God') everywhere animating and informing the universe. 1892 *Athenaeum* 12 Nov 667/3 A seedling showing prothallid developed asexually over general surface of frond ("pan-apospory). 1897 *Westm. Gas* 27 Jan 2/1 That Cambridge Undergraduates are not all marching through a cycle of "pan-athletic triumphs to double firsts. 1872 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VI 806 "Panatoms the hypothesis that all the elements are formed of a single primary substance, pantogen, the atoms of which are regarded as material points, and as equal to one another. 1897 *Expositor* Dec. 416 Grotesque Egyptian Gnostic Gospels which exhibit a "pan-Christic conception. 1892 *Times* 2 Apr 7/2 A "panclastic move terrible in its effects than any hitherto known. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irel* xxvi 389 That "pancon-ciliatory gentleman. 1898 *Frazer Acc. E. India* § P 377 Their Prescriptions are "Pancractical, a Salve for every Sore, without respect had to difference of Temperament, or Constitution. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1863 XVI 130 A "pancyclopaedic acquaintance with every section of knowledge that could furnish keys for unlocking man's inner nature. 1818 LITTON *Pilgr. Farewell* E. IV. To see thy gallant Youthes, so rich arrayed, In "Pandelian Shows, did shine like Ore. 1884 *Rae Contemp. Socialism* 302 Bakunin, the Russian nihilist, says that to attain "Pandestruction requires 'a series of assassinations and audacious, or even mad enterprises, horrifying the powerful and dazzling the people'. 1899 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Literature* 16 Sept 281 [Some pessimists] will contend that her [Nature's] cult is in reality, not Pantheism but "Pandabohism. 1896 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens* 59 Flexion "Pandynamometer. An instrument designed to determine the work done by a steam engine, by means of the flexion of the beam. 1896 *Bryn in Academy* 25 Jan 70/1 "Panegoism (better known as solipsism—the extreme form of subjective idealism). 1898 *Q. Rev* Jan 65 Secondly, a philosophy of Immateralism and Panegoism, in which, if consistent, we become subjective idealists and solipsists. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov 130 I am the great "Panegoist, the would-be Conservator of Self, the inspired prophet of the Universal L. 1874 *tr. Underberg's Hist. Philol.* II 230 Krause (1781-1832)... sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of "Panentheism, or a philosophy founded on the notion that all things are in God. 1891 *tr. Amel's Frnl.* 194 The pantheism of Krause is ten times more religious than their dogmatic supernaturalism. a 1864 *National Rev.* (Webster), Her book has a trace of the cant of "panecologism. 1894 *Tail's Mag.* I 597/1 Within the walls of that exquisite "Panfrivolism—the ball-room at Willis's! 1887 A. M. BROWN *Ann. Alkal.* x60 "Pangermic doctrines bolstered up by hazy, vague, hypotheses. *Ibid.* x60 "Pangermism has been exhausting its energies in sensational demonstrations of hysterical surprises and bacillar blunderings. 1892 R. D. HYPHENOL-machia 6 Fragments of strange histories, "Panglyphic and Hemy-glyphic. *Margm*, Panglyphic be wholly carved from

the head to the foot in all members. 1739 J. HERRICK *Tryphiodorus* p xxvii, There is yet another style of Writers which... may not improperly be called "Pangrammatists. It was not sufficient for them that their Poems consisted of the proper feet and measure, unless all the letters of the Alphabet were crowded into every single line of them. 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIV 254 Rivaling the Pangrammatists and Lipogrammatists of old in quaint and laughter stirring conceits. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII 356 A sort of Hermes Trismegistus—in short, he may be reckoned omniscient or "pangraphic. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, "Panhidrosis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panhidrosis*. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Panhysterectomy. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug 500/2 Panhysterectomy and vaginal extirpation were favoured in continental Europe. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII 265 A dry coarse fish, fit only for hungry boatmen and "panichthyophagous puss. 1888 W. S. BAILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar 209 When all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is "panidiomorphous. 1877 *Fraser's Mag* XV. 103 A most striking portrayal, in pantheistic or "pan-materialistic form, of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable. 1898 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 7) XVI. 789/2 "Pan-melodion, an instrument invented by Leppich at Vienna in 1810. By means of a conical barrel moved by a wheel, rods of metal, bent to a right angle, were made to sound when the finger-keys were pressed down. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pan-melodion*. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Annot.* vii 443 So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidae possess "panoistic ovaria. 1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Annot. Life* Intro 23 note, An ovary in which every ovarian cell becomes an egg, may be termed panoistic; one in which some only become eggs, merostic. The terms are Brandt's, and were originally applied by him to Insectan ovaries. 1868 M. CASABON *Credulity* (1870) 58 Such persecutions, confusions, intermissions, and "Panoletisms, as they have suffered in most places. 1872 LEYBURN (*title*) "Panorganon; or, a Universal Instrument performing all such conclusions as are usually wrought by Spheres, Sectors, Quadrants, Planispheres, etc., and to Solve Problems in Astronomy, Dialling, etc. 1900 P. CARUS *Hist. Devel.* 462 There is a mysterious longing, a yearning for the fulness of the whole, a "panpathy which finds a powerful utterance in the psalms of all the religions on earth. 1891 *FRASER Life Berkeley* x. 410 This philosophy of ultimately unintelligible "pan-phenomenalism. 1897 *Scotsman* 25 Mar. 7/5 This psychology leaves no room for reality anywhere, and can only result in a panphenomenalism akin to that of Hume. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II 256/1 "Panpneumatism, a term used by v. Hartmann (only) to designate a 'higher synthesis of Panlogism... and Pantheism, according to which the absolute is both will and thought'. 1884 *Rae Contemp. Socialism* 190 Equality of right was the mark of the new period. Marlo calls it "panpolism. 1883 *Chr. Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/3 They have, while escaping from the "pan-popish bondage, been led into metaphysical mazes of divinity. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II 256/1 "Panpsychism, the theory that all matter, or all nature, is itself psychical, or has a psychical aspect; that atoms and molecules, as well as plants and animals, have a rudimentary life of sensation, feeling, and impulse which bears the same relation to their movements that the psychical life of human beings does to their objective activities. 1894 *tr. Harnack's Hist. Dogma* iv. 257 note, Some Gnostics advanced to "Pan-Satanism with regard to the Conception of the World. 1868 *Pall Mall G* 2 Dec. 12 The attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in "pansciolism. 1731 BAILEY, "Pansperm, universal seed, also a mixture of all sorts of seeds. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc., "Panstereotoma, in Relief, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substances. 1889 in *Public Opinion* 27 Apr., In place of a picture he shows us a panstereotoma. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1602/2 "Pan-telegraph, 1881 *Nature* XXIV 225 Of telephone-specialists M. de Loch-Labye will show his "pan-telephony in action. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 343/2 When the diaphragm was [affected] by damping either with the fingers or by placing the ear directly against its surface, the molecular or "pan-telephonic vibration predominated, and all sounds were heard, including the first harmonic. 1877 *SHIELDS Final Philos.* 203 Hartmann, endeavoring to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel with the "pantheism of Schopenhauer (or so called doctrine of universal will). 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II 257-8 "Pantheism, the doctrine that will is the basis of the universe. 1878 *M. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII 53 The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, "Panzoism, and Physiological Units. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Panzoötic, an epizootic affecting many different kinds of animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panzoötic*, relating to *Panzoötic*. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Panzoötic*, a term for a disease which affects the cattle and other animals of a country or district generally; similar to Pandemia as applied to human beings "panzoöty.

† **Panabase** (pæ'nābēs) *Min. Obs.* [irreg. mod. f. Gr. *παν* all + *βάσις* *sb.* Named (in French) by Boudant 1832.] A synonym of **TETRAHEDRITE**. 1847 in *WEBSTER*, and in later Dicts. 1866 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Panabase*, because of the number of bases which may replace one another in its composition. † **Panabasite** (pānē'basīt) *Min. Obs.* = prec. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* II xxxii. 443 Native silver with arsenure of silver, panabasite pyrites and blende. † **Panacæon**, *erron.* form of **PANACRA**.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xvi 563, I think I have found a Panacæon for all Scorbutick pains. **Panace** (pæ'nāsē). Also 6-7 panaces, 8 panaceae. [Adapted or adopted forms of L. *panax* and *panaces*, synonyms of *panacea* (see below), as name of a plant. *Panaces* retains the L. form, *panaces* was prob. from Fr.; *Lyly's panace*, if of two syllables, would represent L. *panax*.] A fabulous herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases; 'All-heal'.

Variously identified, as by Pliny, with *Ligusticum*, *Lovage*, and *Opopanax*, and by the 16th c. herbalists with several other plants. cf. **ALL-HEAL**. 1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii vii. 51 The well smelling herb half panaces. 1880 *LYLY Euphros* (Arb.) 425 Where is that

precious herbe Panace which cureth all diseases? 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Panaces the herbe, that it was good for all diseases. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xii. 617 Venus brews Th' extracted Liquor with Ambrosian Dewes, And odorous Panacea. 1740 C. PITT *Virg Æneid* xii. 583 The queen Tempers with scented panacea the whole. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* xii. 424 With juices of ambrosia blent And panacea of fragrant scent.

Panacea (pənāsī'ā). Also 6 -chæa, -chea, 7 -cæa. [a. L. *panacea*, a. Gr. *panakeia* universal remedy, f. *panakhs* 'all-healing'.]

1. A remedy, cure, or medicine reputed to heal all diseases; a catholicon or universal remedy.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b. [That] which they call *panacea*, a medicine (as they affirm) effectual and of much virtue, but known to no man. 1599 NASH *Lenient Stuffe* Wks (Gosart) V. 234 Physicians deafeen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinitatibus of their heavenly Panacea. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* Pref. B. This Panacea was a certaine medicine made o' saffron, quick siluer, vermillion, antimoine, and certayne sea shells made vp in fashion of triangular lozenges. 1654 EVELYN *St. Francis Misc. Writ.* (1803) 69 Phlebotomy, which is their panacea for all diseases. 1759 WISLEY *Wks* (1872) XIV. 243 There cannot be an absolute panacea—a medicine that will cure every disease incident to the human body. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville College* (1876) 185 Coffee was his panacea for most ailments. 1866 *Kich Cabinet* 24 The godly Preacher, procures the general panacea of patience, to ease all troubles. 1795 P. WHITEHEAD *Ep. to Dr. Thompson* Poems (xviii) 160 What sovereign medicine can its course reclaim? What, but the poet's panacea—shame! 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaïs* (1806) III. vii. 152 A panacea for worse ills. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 711 There is one panacea which heals every sore in litigation, and that is costs.

† 2. Applied to a reputed herb of healing virtue, vaguely and variously identified; All-heal *Obs.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Whether y^e divine Tobacco were, Or Panachea, or Polygon, Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panacea*, the Herb All-heal or Wound-wort. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panacea*, . All-heal, is also applied to several plants, by reason of the extraordinary virtues ascribed to them.

3. *Panacea of mercury*. see quot. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusim.* 96 Add what is called, white panacea of mercury, (calomel washed in spirits of wine)

Panacean (pənāsī'ān), a. [f. prec. + -AN] Of the nature of a panacea, all-healing.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 102 Panacean Asphodil And fresh Nepenthe. 1782 WHITEHEAD *Odes* xlii. Still does reluctant Peace refuse To shed her Panacean dewes. 1880 *Med. Temp.* *Frnl.* July 145 Our slowness to believe the panacean qualities of alcohol.

Panaceist (pənāsī'ist) [f. as prec. + -IST] One who believes in or applies a panacea.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lettr. to Southey* (1893) 438 If the coachman do not turn Panaceist, and cure all my ills by breaking my neck. 1849 LEWIS *Influence Authority* x § 6 362 The panaceist . . . [has] one principle, which he introduces everywhere, and which he expects to prove a complete and immediate remedy for numerous political ills of the most discordant natures.

Panache (pānč'j) Also 6 pannach, 6-7 pinnach, 7 penache, -ashe, 7-8 pannache, 7-9 pennache, 8 panashe, (-ack). [a. F. *panache*, ad. It. *pannacchio*, deriv. of *penna* feather.] A tuft or plume of feathers, esp. when used as a head-dress or an ornament for a helmet; † hence extended to ornaments of similar appearance, as a tassel.

1553 in Hakluyt *Poy.* II. i. 113 A little pinnach of white Ostrich feathers. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 43 Like as ane hors, when he is barded halie, An feathered pannach set vpon his heid, Will make him seeme more braue. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1 270 Their feathers so faire, that they serue for pennaches. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. He had in his cap a pennach of heron. 1669 WYCHE *Short Rel. River Nile* (1798) 40 The tail is worn by children for a Penashe. 1719 D'URREY *Pills* VI. 133 Like to a Panack it covers my Face. 1798 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 31 This bird [the cockatoo] is crowned with a panashe or bunch of feathers. 1839 H. BUSK *Vestriad* 1. 498 'He tow'ring panachesweeps the chalky floor. a 1848 SIR S. MEYRICK in Cussans *Her v.* (1882) 94 The distinction between the Panache and Plume is, that the former was fixed on the top of a Helmet, while the latter was placed behind, in front, or on the side.

b. *Astron.* A plume-like solar protuberance. 1887 LOCKYER *Chem. of Sun* 441 At the poles there is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or panaches.

c. *Comb.*, as *panache-crest*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvi. § 2 (ed. 3) 267 The Garter-Plates display panache crests.

Panached (pānč'it), a. Also 7 pen(n)ached [f. prec. + -ED; cf. F. *panaché*] Diversified with stripes of colour like a plume.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. 65 Carefully protect from violent storms of Rain your Pennach'd Tulips. 1665-76 *REA FLOW.* (ed. 3) 93 The flowers are white and red panached like a tulip. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* ix. 286 Purple, violet colour'd and panached or striped yellow, and violet Pansies.

† **Panacy**. *Obs. rare*—1 = PANACEA. 1560 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 72 The Scripture is, the panacy, or universal medicine for the soul.

Panada (pānā'dā). Also 7 pannada; β. 6-9 panado. [a. Sp. (Fg., Pr) *panada* = It. *panata*, F. *panade* PANADÉ 2, f. It. *pano*, L. *pāne-m* bread; see -ADA, also -ADO.] A dish made by boiling bread in water to a pulp, and flavouring it according to taste with sugar, currants, nutmegs, or other ingredients.

1625 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* Ch. Burnet will doe well, or thimne pannada. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* 11, She keeps her chamber, dines with a panado, Or water-gruel. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 252 Mealy Substances and Panados, or Bread boiled in Water. 1788 JONES *Let.* in *Ld. Teignmouth Lyle* (1804) 218 The nation will be fed like a consumptive patient, with chicken-broth and panado. 1881 J. A. SYMONDS *Shelley* iv. 73 His favourite diet consisted of pulse or bread, which he ate dry with water, or made into panado. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 12 [1 hey] swallow, without finching, all the theological panado with which she may think fit to cram them.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Panada*, a kinde of meate called a Panado 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 46 Before these warres, he vsed to haue nourishing brackfasts, as panados, and broths. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 430 The regimen enjoined him was gruel, panado, and sage-tea. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1851) XIX. 252 A ruined constitution, which sack, and sago-pudding, and panado, could scarcely support.

† **Panade** 1. *Obs. rare*. [app. related in its radical part to OF. *panm*, *pan*, *penart*, *penard* 'cutlass, a kind of large two-edged knife, poniard' (Godef.), med. L. *penardus* (Du Cange), but the suffix is different. Cf. also med. L. *penatus* a kind of sword (Du Cange), It. *penato* 'a kind of cutting-hoofe that gardeners vse' (Florio); also (for the radical part) L. *bipennis* a two-edged ax.] A kind of large knife.

13 *Annales Paulini* an. 1330 in *Chron. Edu.* I & II (Rolls) I. 350 Quodam episcopus erat mortuus clamavit et precepit 'Occide, occide', et ad hoc tradidit suum panade, unde caput episcopi fuerat abscissum. 1883 STUBBS *ibid.* II. p. xcix. [Bishop Stapleton was] stripped and beheaded with a panado or butcher's knife, which one of the bystanders offered! c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 9 And by his bel he bar a long panade [panser by Thynne panade] *Ibid.* 40 Wip panade and wip knyf or boydekyne.

Panade 2 (pānā'd). [a. F. *panade*] = PANADA. 1598 FLORIO, *Panadella*, *Panadina*, a little messe of Panad 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 714 They give pappes and panades unto their little babes. 1655 J. PHILLIPS *Sat. agst. Hypocr.* (1674) 14 It was no Christmas-dish with Pruens made, Nor White-broath, nor Capon-broth, nor sweet panado. 1824 W. B. SCOTT *Autobog. Notes* I. 127 His [Leigh Hunt's] own food seemed to be panade.

Panado, variant of PANADA. *Panado'd* in *Dis-collumintum* (1650) 46; see MARON-PANADO *v.*

|| **Panesthesia**, **esthesia** (pənēs'tēziā, -ēzi-). [a. Gr. *panaesthesia* full vigour of the senses, f. *pan*, PAN + *esthesia* perception.] The total sum of the perceptions of an individual at a given moment.

1884 McDOWALL *et. A. Herzen* in *Frnl. Mental Sci.* Apr. 51 Each [element] awakens its own quantum of consciousness, which unites with that of the other elements simultaneously disintegrated, to form the *panesthesia* of the individual. *Note.* I propose this name of *panesthesia* to express 'the totality of what an individual feels at a given moment'.

Panesthesia (pənēs'tēzi-), a. [f. Gr. *pan*, PAN + *esthesia* perception] one that feels + -ISM.]

1. The theory that consciousness may inhere in matter generally.

1882 E. D. CORE in *Amer. Naturalist* June 168 Panesthesia. . . The admission of the possibility of the existence of consciousness in other forms of matter than protoplasm, and in other planets than the earth.

2. = PANESTHESIA. 1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*, *Panesthesia*, same as *Panesthesia*.

Pan-African, a. [PAN-1] All-African; of or pertaining to all persons of African birth or descent.

1900 *Daily News* 16 July 1/5 A pan-African Conference will be held at the Westminster Town Hall on July 23, and will be attended and addressed by those of African descent from all parts of the British Empire, the United States of America, Abyssinia, Liberia, Hayti, &c. *Ibid.* 26 July 4/4 A permanent Pan-African Association was formed to protect the rights and aid the development of Africans and their descendants throughout the world.

So **Pan-African** under a [PAN-1], of or belonging to all Africans, or of a government or state which should include all South Africans of Dutch descent or sympathies. Hence **Pan-African** under-dom (see -DOM).

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme . . . a Pan Teutonic or Pan African combination against the British power in South Africa. 1899 T. SCHREINER in *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/6 Their dream of a Pan-African Republic. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 June 3/4 He never pretended to hide his ideal of Pan-Africanism under its own flag.

Panage, obs. f. PANNAGE. **Panagia**, see PANHAGIA. **Panagrick**, obs. f. PANEGYRIC.

Panama (pənāmā). [The name of a town and state in Central America, and of the isthmus uniting North and South America.] attrib. Of or pertaining to Panama, spec. *Panama fever*. see quot. 1890. *Panama hat*, a misnomer for a hat made from the undeveloped leaves of the stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) of tropical South America; now often applied to hats made in imitation of this; also *absol.* **Panama sh.**

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx, Men, with large Panama straw hats on their heads. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Panama-hats*, very fine plaited hats made from the fan-shaped leaves of *Carludovica palmata*, which are generally worn in the West Indies and American Continent, and fetch a high price. In Central America where they are made, the palm is called Jipijapa. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II.

281 *Panama fever*. Sometimes malarial and sometimes yellow fever. 1900 *Frnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 Jipijapa or Panama hats. Ecuador is the real home of the hats wrongly designated under the name of 'panama'. . . Everywhere in Latin America the hat is known under the name of 'Jipijapa' in honour of the city where its manufacture was first started.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called the hat-palm, the young shoots making excellent sombreros or panamas. 1900 *Frnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 In buying a panama it is necessary to ascertain two things—that the straw is whole and that it is not sufficed.

Pan-American (pən-āmē-rikān), a. [PAN-1] Of or pertaining to all the states of North and South America or to all Americans.

1889 *Evening Post* (N.Y.) 27 Sept. 4/3 European Opinion on the Pan-American Congress. 1902 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 5/4 The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Oct. 4/2 The Pan-American Congress was opened at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mexico.

Hence **Pan-Americanism**, the idea or sentiment of a political alliance or union of all the states of North and South America.

1902 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 66 The French-Canadian, should a change be forced upon him, would incline towards Pan-Americanism.

Pan-Anglican (pən-æŋglikān), a. [PAN-1] Of, pertaining to, or embracing the whole Anglican Church with its branches and related communities, esp. Colonial and American.

1679 *Lyndwood's Province, Const. Legat.* 3 heading, Concilium Pan-Anglicum Londini habitum Anno Domini 12361. 1867 [A 'Pan-Anglican Synod', consisting of 75 British, Colonial, and American Protestant bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from 24 Sept. to 10 Dec.] 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Earl Ballad, Bishop of Ram-it-to*, To synod called Pan-Anglican. 1888 *Fall Mall* G. 6 July 1/2 The Pan-Anglican Episcopal Council, which is sitting at Lambeth.

Pan-Anglo-Saxon, etc.: see PAN-1.

Panans, obs. form of PENANSES.

Panantrophism, -apospory: see PAN-2.

Panaquilon (pānæk-wilŋn). *Chem.* [f. *panax* *quinguesolium* (see PANAX) + -ON] An amorphous sweet substance found in ginseng (*Panax Schinseng*) by Garrigues, in 1854.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 355 Panaquilon, from Panax quinquifolium, very much resembles glycyrrhizin, but is not precipitated from its solution by sulphuric acid. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 281 Panaquilon. C₁₂H₂₂O₉.

† **Panarchic**, a. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *pan*, PAN-1 + *arch*, -archy + -ic.] All-ruling.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. 15 Ars sacra. . . Or the pam physick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Panarchy (pān'arki) *rare*. [f. PAN-1 + Gr. *arch*, -archy, realm.] Universal realm.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 The starchy panarchy of space.

† **Panaret**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *panáretos* all-virtuous.] An all-virtuous one.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 13/1 Wilt haue our Bodies which thou didst create? Then take them to thee thou true Panaret.

|| **Panaricium**, -itium. *Obs.* Also 6-is. [late L. *panaricium*, for *paronychium*.] A whitlow.

c 1400 *Langland's Crring* 223 Panaricum is an enpostym bat is in he heed of a mannes fyngir about be nail. 1597 A. M. T. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/1 Ther commethe in the endes of the fingeis, sometimes a certayn viceratione callede *Panaris* or *Panarichia*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. v. xi. 229 A Counsellor's wife, who. was cured of a panaricum.

Panarmony: see PANHARMONY.

|| **Panarthrit** (pənārthrit) *Path.* [f. PAN-1 + *arthrit*] Inflammation involving the whole structure of a joint.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Panarthrit* 1897 *All. Unit's Syst. Med.* III. 79 The disease [rheumatoid arthritis] has been called a pan-arthritis, because it involves all the parts of a joint—cartilage, bone, and synovial membrane.

† **Panary**, sh. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pānārium* bread-basket, neuter of *pānārius*: see next and -ARY.] A storehouse for bread, a pantry.

1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 It [the Scripture] is a Panary of wholesome food, against fenowed traditions.

Panary (pən'ari), a. [a. L. *pānāri-us*, f. *pān-is* bread + -ARY] Of or pertaining to bread; esp. in the phrase *panary fermentation*.

1818 COLCROCKE *Import Colonial Corn* 128 That fermentation, which takes place in the making of leavened or raised bread, named the panary fermentation. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* I. 41 Trying the relative panary properties of different kinds of flour and meal.

Panashe, obs. form of PANACHE.

† **Panate** 1. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. It. *panatella* or *panadella* 'a little messe of Panad' (Florio).] A light panada.

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 55 If sharpness be displeasing to his stomach. . . Bary, for shame, Almond milke, and panates, are fit meates in this cause. [1747-48] CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panada*, *Panata*, or *Panatella*, a diet, consisting of bread boiled in water, to the consistence of a pulp, given to sick persons whose digestion is weak.]

|| **Panathenæa** (pənēthēnē'ā) Also -aia. [a. Gr. *panathēnaia* adj. neut. pl. (sc. *lepá* solemnities), f. *pan*-all + *athēnai-os* Athenian, f. *athēnai* Athens, or *athēnē* Athene, Minerva, the patron goddess of Athens.] The national festival of Athens, held, in a lesser form every year, in a greater every

fifth year, to celebrate the union of Attica under Theseus. It included a splendid procession to the shrine of the goddess Athene, with gymnastic games and musical competitions. Hence **Panathenæan** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of this festival.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan Words, *Panathenæa*, a solemnity held at Athens. Such games as were then exhibited they called Panathenæa. 1797 BAILEY vol II, *Panathenæa* 1775 R. Wood *Ess Homer* 240 Could Homer have heard his Poems sung or recited, even at the Panathenæan Festival. 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Pr Wks 1888 II 114 You have now only to consider how you shall win the Panathenæa 1853 HICKIE tr *Aristoph* (1872) II 509, I was quite spent with laughing at the Panathenæa. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse*, Athens 179 None so glorious garland crowned the feast Panathenæan

Panathenæic (pænəθɪnɪk), *a.* (sb.) [ad Gr. *panathēnaïk-ós*, f *panathēnaia*. see *prec.*] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa

Panathenæic frieze, a frieze, designed by Phidias, representing the procession at the festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella at the Parthenon

1603 [see *prec.*] 1638 JUNIUS *Paint* Antients 152 The pageants of their Panathenæic solemnities. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 179/2 That unrivalled production of Greek art, the Panathenæic procession. 1869 RUSKIN *q. of Art* § 39 The earliest Panathenæic vase known—the 'Burgon' vase in the British Museum. 1880 POYNTER & HEAD *Classic & Ital. Paint* Pref. 13 The beauty which receives its full expression in the Panathenæic frieze

† **B sb. pl** The Panathenæic celebrations *Obs* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect* Syst. 1. iv 401 The Peplum or Veil of Minerva, which in the Panathenæics is with great pomp and ceremony brought into the Acropolis

Pan-athletic, Panatom see *PAN-2*.

|| **Panax** (pænæks) [L *panax*, ad. Gr. *panax*, -*nēs* all-healing, *panakes* the plant yielding opopanax] *Panace*, All-heal; now a Linnean genus of plants (N O *Araliaceæ*), containing herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and Northern Asia and America, some of them noted for real or supposed medicinal virtues, esp the Ginseng (*P. Schin-seng*) and American species (*P. quinquefolium*)

1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. iii. 29 Marmaritan and mandragora, thou wouldst say Here's panax too 1638 NABBS *Bride* iv. i, Panax Coloni Is known to every rustic, and Hypericon. 1819 *Pantologia* s v, Ginseng was formerly supposed to be confined to the mountains of Chinese Tartary it is now, however, fully ascertained that the American panax quinquefolia is precisely the same.

Panblastic: see *PAN-2*.

† **Pan-bone**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *PAN sb.1* 6 + *BONE*] The bone of the skull 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Manlynde* V vj, Vnsensyble swettinge euapourath, and yssyth of food of the poores in the skyn that couereth the panbone.

Pan-Britannic, a Also 8 Pambritannick [PAN-1] † *a.* Of or consisting of all the Britons or of all parts of Britain *Obs* *b.* Of or comprising all the British dominions.

1709 ELIZ ELSTON *Age Hom. on birthday St Gregory* Pref. 17 And be it plain as to the Britons, even from their Behaviour at that most celebrated Pambritannick Council at Augustine's ac. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 4/7 The momentous outburst of Pan-Britannic patriotism. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 329 A Pan-Britannic Customs Union, if practicable, would prove efficacious in cementing the union of the empire.

Pan-Buddhism, -ist, etc.: see *PAN-1*.

Pancake (pænɪkɛk), *sb.* [f. *PAN sb.1* 1 + *CAKE sb.1*]

1. A thin flat cake, made of batter fried in a pan. (Often taken as the type of flatness.)

1430 *Two Cookery-bks* i. 46 Putte a litel of be Whyte comade in be panne, & late flete al a-brode as pou makyst a pancake 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i v 53 For their meate they vse, moche a kynde of pancake made of rye meale 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. 1. A continual Simon and Jude's rain Beat all your feathers as flat down as pancakes! 1619 *Pasquil's Palm*. (1877) 152 And every man and maide doe take their turne, And tosse their Pancakes up for feare they burne 1757 SMOLLETT *Refrain* I. ii. I'll beat their skulls to a pancake 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2) s v *Pancake Tuesday*. In some farm houses the servants, according to seniority, fried and tossed the pancake. 1860 LD. BLOOMFIELD in *Lady G. Bloomfield's Remin.* (1883) II. xiv 97 The country is as flat as a pancake.

2. Applied to various objects thin and flat like a pancake, *e g.*

a. An imitation of leather consisting of leather-scrapings glued together and stamped into sheets by hydraulic pressure, used for in-soles (*Knight Dict Mech.* 1875) *b.* An arrangement of six playing-cards, in which one card is laid down and another transversely across it, round these are then placed four others, held in their places by the overlapping ends of the first two, and by overlapping each other, so that all form one cohering whole. *c.* *Palom* (See *quot.* and *c.* of the existing CAKE-URCHIN) *d.* *dial* (a) The leaf of the Kidney-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (Devon). (b) The fruit of the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (N. Linc.) *e.* *Naut* A single cake of pancake-ice see 3

b. 1844 A. A. SMITH *Adv Mr Ledbury* I ix, I'll bet you that I make the whole of this pack of cards into 'pancakes'.

c. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict Geol & Min.* *Pancake*, the name given by Klem to the Echinodiscus laganum, a species of fossil echinus, belonging to the division catocysta. *d.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Pancakes*, *e g.* 18 in Northwick *Brit. Amer Rdr* (1860) 263 This sludge [of ice] forms itself into small plates, which, being rounded by continual rubbing, are called by the sailors *pancakes*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Pancakes*, thin

floating rounded spots of snow ice, in the Arctic seas, and reckoned the first indication of the approach of winter, in August.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pancake-making*, *pancake-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *pancake-fashion*, *-wise* advs.; *pancake day*, *Tuesday*, *Shrove Tuesday*, from the custom of eating pancakes on that day; *pancake-ice*, floating ice in thin flat pieces, forming in the polar seas at the approach of winter; *pancake-plant dial.*, the common mallow (*N. Linc.*) 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pancake-day*, Shrove Tuesday 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 164, I have seen them [hares] work their way—'pancake fashion, I should call it—under a wire fence. 1877 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* *Chron* 556 Its exterior is always sludge, and its interior **pancake ice*. 1886 A. W. GREELEY *Arctic Service* I. vi. 56 No semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 p.m. It then consisted of small pieces of pancake ice, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel. 1887 W. RYE *Noi-folk Broads* 75 A mound, a considerable one for this **pancake-like* country 1902 *Daily Chron*. 19 Nov 8/5 She wears a **pancake* shaped silk hat on her head. 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, **Pancake Tuesday*, Shrove Tuesday, on which it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes. 1899 PORTER *Angry Wom Abund.* (Percy Soc.) 50 [She] makes him sit at table **pancake* wise, Flat, flat, God knows

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pancake v. trans.**, to squeeze flat like a pancake, **Pancakish a.**, somewhat like a pancake; **Pancakewards adv.**, towards a pancake

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 226 These conquerors of mountains pancaked on the rocks in desperate embraces 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 62 A pancakish omelette and wine were very acceptable. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar 362 Her allowance would not admit of a surreptitious egg, might her desire pancakewards be never so strong

Pancake-bell. A bell formerly (still in some places) rung on Shrove Tuesday at or about 11 a.m., popularly associated with the frying of pancakes. Generally held to have been originally the bell calling to confession. It was observed as the signal for the cessation of work, and beginning of the holiday

1599 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* v. i. Upon every Shrove-Tuesday, at the sound of the pancake bell, my fine dapper Assynian lads shall clap up their shop windows, and away 1600 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Jack-a-Lent* Wks (1630) 115/1 Shrove-Tuesday, by that time the clock strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knaush Sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, call the Pancake bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted. 1640-1 in Swayne *Surin Chmical Acc* (1866) 212 Making a frame for the Pancake bell 1865 *Leeds Merc.* 29 Feb Suppl. (E. D. D.), Richmond and Darlington have also their pancake bells, also Northallerton, at which place the same bell is used as for the curfew. The pancake bell called the people to be shaven before Lent

† **Pancarpial, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L *pancarpi-us*, ad. Gr. *pankarpion-ós*, f *pan-* all + *karpion* fruit.] Composed of all kinds of fruits.

1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 86 b, [Nymphs] with Pancarpial garlands of all manner of Flowers, upon their heads.

† **Pancart**. *Obs.* [a. f. *pancarte*, ad. med. L *pancarta*, *pancharta*: see *PANCHART*]

a. = *PANCHART*. *b.* A placard bearing a public notification

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 530/2 John Bouchet meruay-leth of an olde Pancarte [ed. 1587 *panchart*] or Recorde, whyche he had seene, by the tenoure whereof, it appeareth, that this Otho entitled hymselfe Duke of Aquitaine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary* [from Cotgr.] *Pancart*, a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls or Customs due to the King, etc. This termed because commonly hung up in some publick place, either single, or with a frame 1741 tr *D'Argens Chinese Lett* xl 310 The poorest of them when they die, leave Alms enough to pay for the spiritual Pancart *Pance*, *obs* form of *PANSE*, *PANSY*, *PAUNCE*.

† **Pancelet**. *Obs. rare*. [dim of *pance*, *PAUNCE*, *curmish*: see *LET*] A kind of horse-shoe

1609 MARKHAM *Caval* vi x 64 The Pancelet to help the weak heele 1726 *Dict Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v *Horse Shoe*, Horse-shoe of several sorts 1 That called the Planch-shoe or Pancelet

Pan-Celtic, etc.: see *PAN-1*

Pancer(e, -cher, variants of PAUNCE *Obs.*

Panoh, -e, *obs.* variants of *PAUNCE*.

† **Panchart**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L *pancharta* (-*carta*), f Gr. *pan-* all + L *charta* leaf, paper, in med. L. 'charter'.] A charter, *orig.* app. one of a general character, or that confirmed all special grants, but in later use applied to almost any written record.

1587 [see *PANCART*, *quot* 1577] 1621 MOLLS *Camera-Lib* v. xi 361 The Constitutions of the Emperor Charles the fourth, gathered together in the Panchart, commonly called the Golden Bull 1764 *Genl. Mag.* 256 The consul's chaplain has shewed me a panchart of a great Rabbini. This good Rabbini says in his Panchart. that all men should regard each other as brothers

|| **Panchayat, punchayet** (pəntʃəˈjɑːt). *E. Ind.* Also *panchaet*, -*ait*, -*aet* [Hindī, f. *panch* five, *Skr. panca* five.] A council of five (or now usually more) persons, assembled as a jury or court of arbitrators, or as a committee to decide on matters affecting a village, community, or body

1805 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Misc 24/2 The panchaets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts. 1812 MAR. GRAHAM *Frml. Resid Ind* 41 The Parsees are governed by their own *panchait*, or village council [it] consists

of thirteen of the principal merchants of the sect. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. iii 32 Assemble a *punchayet*, and give this cause patient attention, seeing that Hybatty has justice. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* II 535 The fullest possible employment of the village courts, or Panchayats, in the adjudication of civil suits. 1875 MAINS *Hist Inst.* vii. 221 The normal number of a Jury or Board of Arbitrators is always five—the panchayet familiar to all who have the smallest knowledge of India

Pancheon (pænjən). Also 7 *panshun*, -*shion*, 7-9 -*chion*, 9 -*chin*, -*shin*, -*shon*. [Origin obscure: *app.* derived in some way from *PAN sb.1*

Some would identify it with *pankin*, which is known much earlier, but there are no other instances of the dim -*kin* becoming -*chin*. Influence of *pancheon* has been suggested.]

A large shallow earthenware bowl or vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for setting milk to stand in to let the cream separate, and for other purposes, sometimes applied to a bread-pan. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. vi. 433 Pans and panchions of earth. 1687 H. MORE *Cont. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 421 A great many Earthen Milk-pans or Panchions, as they call them 1784 WESSLEY *Wks* (1872) XIII. 502 A shelf where several panchions of milk stood 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* 1. 99 Panchions, or shallow red glazed pans for setting of milk in dairies 1857 GURDON *Menu* 43 (E. D. D.) She was pouring the new milk into the great earthenware panchions that are brown without and cream colour within.

b. Humorously used for 'panch'.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 124 Lakes of milk ran curdling into whey, within the ebon concave of their [cats'] panchions

† **Panchrest**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panchrest*, *Panchrestos*, . a panacea. 1753 — *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Panchrestaria*, among the Romans, those who prepared the pancrest, or universal remedy.

|| **Panchreston** (pænkrɪˈstɒn). *Obs.* Also 7 -*chrestum*, -*creston*, (8 *erron* panchrestos, -us); *pl* -*chresta* [a. Gr *πάγχρηστον* adj neut. 'good for everything', whence L. *panchrēstum medicamentum* (Cicero and Pliny) sovereign medicine.] A universal medicine, a panacea. Also *fig.*

1632 WINTERSTON *Drexellius' Consol. Eternity* To Rdr 4 A pancreston profitable for all things. 1640 HARVEY *Synagogue*, Bible iii. The true Panchreston 'tis for every sore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 176 Empiricks, that with some Panchrestum, Catholike Medicines, undertake every thing 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchrestia*, Medicines that are good against all or many Diseases. [So in KERSEY BAILEY, etc.] 1727-41 *Panchrestos* [see *prec.*]

Pan-Christian, Panchristic: see *PAN-1*, 2.

|| **Panchway, pansway** (pæntʃwə, pænswə). *E. Ind.* Also 8 *pangway*, *pansway*, *pansway*. [a Hindi *pansoi*, Bengali *pansoi*, *panū* a boat.] 'A light kind of boat used on the rivers of Bengal, with a tilted roof of matting or thatch, a mast and four oars' (Yule).

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy E. Ind.* 20 Their larger boats, called pangways, are raised some feet from the sides with reeds and branches of trees, well bound together with small-cord. 1766 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Pansways*, Guard-boats 1793 W. HODGES *Trav India* 39 The pangways are nearly of the same general construction [as budgerows] 1823 HUME *Narr. Journ. India* (1828) I. 4 A Panchway, or passage boat large and broad, shaped like a snuffer dish; a deck fore and aft, and the middle covered with a roof of palm branches.

† **Panchymagogue** (pænkiˈmæɡɔːɡ). *Obs.* [Formerly *panchymagogen*, a. Gr. type *πανχυμαγωγος*, f. *pan-* all + *χύμα* fluid, humour + *ἀγωγός*, -*ōv* leading.] (See *quot.* 1657)

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Panchymagogen*, such purgers as are universal, purging all humors 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xlix. 560 There are many Panchymagogens extant. *Ibid.* li. 570 Electuary of Turbith, is a good Panchymagogue. 1696 COOKE *Melancholiam Chirurg.* VII. i. 84 Of Water-Purgers, Simple, Compound, and Panchymagogens. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchymagoga* or *Panchymagogen*, Medicines that disperse all Humours of the Body 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Panchymagogen*, a medicine anciently believed to drive out all peccant humours

Panclastic, -conciliatory, etc.: see *PAN-2*.

Panclastite (pænklæˈstɪt). [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *κλαστός* broken, -*κλαστής* breaker + *-τεῖς* 4.] An explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with carbon disulphide, nitrotoleuene, or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the latter.

1883 *Eng. Mechanic* 9 Mar 9 A Parisian has invented a new explosive which is more powerful than dynamite. Panclastite, as he calls it, consists of hypozotic acid... mixed either with essence of petroleum or sulphure of carbon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 May 5/7 An analysis. shows that the Nihilists were manufacturing 'panclastite'.

Pancosmic (pænkoˈzmɪk), *a.* [f. *as next* + *-tō*: cf *cosmic*.] Pertaining or relating to the whole universe; of or pertaining to pancosmism.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 459 In the most melodious verse, illustrated by the most startling and pancosmic metaphors 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/8 Miss Naden's poetry began to bear the burden of Pancosmism. She rejoices in being 'One with the essence of the boundless world'. A microbe or a bluebottle fly is just as Pancosmic as anything else, on this showing

Pancosmism (pænkoˈzmɪz'm). *Philos.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *κόσμος* world, universe + *-ισμ*, after *pantheism*] The doctrine that the material universe or cosmos is all that exists.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 1. 28 The fundamental tenet of Xenophanes was partly religious, partly philosophical, Pantheism, or Pan kosmism. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud Philos. Relig. & Hist* (1877) 392 Pantheism and Pankosmism are but the ideal and real sides of the same thought 1909 R. M. WENLEY in *Baldwin Dict. Philos. & Psychol* I. 84/2 Pankosmism is, for orthodox theology, the sole atheism.

b. *nonce-use* Ideal oneness with the whole world. 1891 [see PANCOSMIC]. Hence **Panco smist**, one who holds the doctrine of pancosmism.

1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud Philos. Relig. & Hist* (1877) 392 The pantheist is a metaphysician, the pankosmist a physicist.

Pancratist (pænkræ'tist), a. [f. L. PANORATIUM + -AN.] Of or belonging to the pancratium. 1810 F. LEE in *Pindar's Isthmian Odes* v. 474 To thee and to thy Pithes were decreed The garlands of the stout Pancratium toil.

Pancratist (pænkræ'tist), [ad. L. *pancratiastēs*, a. Gr. *pankratiastēs*, agent-n. from *pankratis* (to practise the *pankratōn*, PANORATIUM. Cf. mod. F. *pancratiaste*] A combatant or victor in the pancratium.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Explan. Words, Pancratist*, one that is skilful and professed in the said Pancration. 1620 MARCELLINE *Triumphs* Jas. I. 2 To plate Wreaths, Chaplets, and Coronets of honor for this worthy Pancratist. 1765 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 181/2 An Olympian Pancratist. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhetor.* 15 This statue belongs to the heavier genus of athletes, the boxer or the pancratist.

So **Pancratist** (pænkræ'tist), a. [ad. Gr. *pankratiastēs*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pancratist.

1749 G. WEST *Pindar's Nemean Odes* xi. Strophe 11, The Wrestler's Chaplet Mix'd with the great Pancratist's Crown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They have at last carried out the pancratist art to the very end.

Pancratic (pænkræ'tik), a. [ad. L. type **pancraticus* (in adv. *pancraticē*, Sp. *pancratico*, F. *pancratique*), ureg. f. *pankratōn*, or f. Gr. *pankratis* all-powerful + -IO.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium; hence, fully disciplined or exercised in mind, having a universal mastery of accomplishments.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Jer. xxvi. 18 Wks. 1663 IV. 488 Advanced and arrived already to a spiritual height, to a full pancratic habit, fit for combats and wailings. 1732 BAILEY, *Pancratic*, all-powerful, almighty. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* II. 196 The evolutions and manoeuvres of the old Pancratic contests. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.*, *Notches Indep. Press*, The advantages of a pancratic or pantechnic education.

2. Of an eye-piece. Capable of adjustment to many degrees of power.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 363 It has more recently been brought out as a new invention, under the name of the Pancratic Eye Tube. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 113 This arrangement is called Dollond's Pancratic eye-piece. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 654/2 Pancratic Microscope has sliding tube containing the eye piece, by which its distance from the object glass may be changed, and various degrees of enlargement obtained without change of glasses.

† **Pancratic**, a. Obs. [-AL] = prec. 1.

1868 MULCASTER *Postions* xvii. (1887) 76 Not to deal with the catching pancratic kind of wrestling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Post.* Ep. vii. xviii. 381 Milo was the most pancratic man of Greece.

Hence † **Pancratic** *adv.* Obs.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pancratically*, almightily.

Pancratist (pænkræ'tist), [cf. It. *pancratista*, for L. *pancratiastēs*, with modification of suffix] = PANORATIAST.

1775 ASH, *Pancratist*, one skilled in gymnastic exercises. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* in (1877) 87 Boxers, pentathletes, wrestlers, pancratists. 1885 JANE E. HARRIS *Stud. Grk. Art* i. 191 A wrestler, a boxer, a pancratist.

† **Pancratium** (pænkræ'tiəm), -ION (-iən). [L. *pancratium*, a. Gr. *pankratōn* an exercise of all the forces, f. *pan-* all + *kratos* bodily strength, mastery: cf. *pankratis* all-powerful. As a plant-name (see sense 2), in Dioscorides and Pliny.]

1. Gr. *Antiq.* An athletic contest, combining both wrestling and boxing.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 364 Feats of activity, not only in that general exercise *Pancration*, wherein hand and foot both is put to the uttermost at once, but also at buffets. *Ibid.* Another general *Pancration*. 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar*, *Pancratium* (1753) II. 92 An Athlete must borrow many Things from each of those Sciences to render himself eminent in the *Pancration*. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT in *Aristophanes* II. 225 How could one, Arm'd with a breastplate, fight in the *pancratōn*? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 402 The *pancratōn* shall have a counterpart in a combat of the light-armed.

Fig. 1807 *Edm. Rev.* IX. 395 Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*.

2. Bot. A genus of bulbous plants of the N. O. *Amaryllidaceae*, bearing an umbel of large white flowers terminating a solid scape.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. Dec.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 227 *Lycinus* double white, *Matricaria* double fl. Olives, *Pancration*. 1769 J. ABERCROMBIE *Every Man own Gard* (1803) 47 *Gladiolus*, *pancratium*, *frutillaria*, crown imperials. 1846 Mrs. LEE *African Wand* xviii. (1854) 374 Above that exquisite white *pancratium*. *attrib.* 1890 *Pall. Mall. G.* 12 July 5/4 A magnificent *pancratium* Lily.

Pancreas (pæ'kri:əs) [a. mod. L., a. Gr. *pankreas* (stem -*pkre-*) sweetbread, f. *pan-* all + *kras* flesh. So F. *pancréas*, It. Sp. *pancreas*] A

lobulated racemose gland situated near the stomach, and discharging by one or more ducts into the duodenum a digestive secretion, the *pancreatic juice*; called in animals, when used as food, the *sweetbread*.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 This body is called *Pancræas*, that is, all carnosous or fleshy, for that it is made and contexted of Glandulous flesh. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Pancræas*, called in a hog the sweet bread. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 1. (1735) 15 The *Pancræas* is a large salivary Gland separating about a Pound of an Humour like Spittle, in twelve Hours. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 784 The *Pancræas* lying across the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen.

b. *transf.* (See quotes.)

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 475 To these secreting cæca [of Rotifera], Ehrenberg has chosen to give the name of *pancreas*, but the first rudiments of a *pancreas* are only met with in animals far higher in the scale of animal existence. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 676/2 Upon the bile-ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula, which are known as '*pancreas*', though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering [them].. equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.

Pancræatic (pænkræ'tik), a. [ad. mod. L. *pancræaticus*, f. Gr. *pankreat-*. see prec. and -IO. So mod. F. *pancrétique*, Sp. It. *pancræatico*.] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

Pancræatic juice, the clear viscid fluid secreted by the pancreas, forming an important agent in digestion. 1663-6 *Phil. Trans.* 12 Mar. 178 Produced by the conflux of the said acid *Pancræatic* juice, and some Bilius matter. 1758 *Ibid.* L. 588 Two bodies or glands, one of which may be called hepatic, and the other *pancræatic*. 1807 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 31 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 *Pancræatic* juice is an alkaline fluid not unlike saliva in many respects. † **Pancræatic**, a. Obs. [-AL] = prec.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Ess.* 158 The subacid ferment of the *pancræatic* juice.

Pancræatic, combining form, as in *Pancræatic-duodenal*, a. connecting or pertaining to both the pancreas and the duodenum.

1848 in CRAIG 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 724 Loss of blood due to ulceration of the *pancræatic* duodenal arteries.

Pancræatin (pænkræ'tin), Chem. [f. Gr. stem *pankreat-* (PANORBAS) + -IN 1.] A proteid compound, one of the active principles of *pancræatic* juice; also, a preparation extracted from the pancreas and used to aid digestion.

1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* 145 *Pancræatin* is obtained by rubbing down the pancreas of a freshly killed animal, in full digestion, with pounded glass, from which the *pancræatin* may be precipitated by alcohol. *Pancræatin* is an albuminoid substance which rapidly decomposes. 1883 Q. Rev. July 21 The digestive ferments, as pepsin and *pancræatin*.

† **Pancræatitis** (pænkræ'taitis), Path. [f. as prec. + -ITIS] Inflammation of the pancreas.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 646. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 859 Chronic *pancræatitis* may be caused by alcoholism.

Hence **Pancræatic**, a. pertaining to or affected with *pancræatitis* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

Pancræatize (pænkræ'taiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To treat with *pancræatin* so as to make digestible. Hence **Pancræatized**, **Pancræatizing** *pp.* *adjs.*; also **Pancræatization**.

1890 Century Dict., *Pancræatize* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 135 Reducing, the *pancræatizing* agent. *Ibid.*, *Pancræatized* milk diluted with water. *Ibid.* 140 The milk may be *pancræatized* for a time and diluted—the *pancræatization* being gradually reduced. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 615 The process of peptonisation or *pancræatization* of milk.

Pancræatoid (pæ'kri:toid), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -OID]. a. *adj.* Resembling the pancreas. b. sb. A tumour resembling the pancreas.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pancræatoid*, a tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Pancræatoid*, resembling the pancreas.

Pancræatomy. [For '*pancræatotomy*', f. as prec. + Gr. -*τομή*, -TOMY, cutting.] Excision or extirpation of the pancreas.

1890 in Cent. Dict. 1893 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Pancræotomy. [See ECTOMY.] = prec.

1890 in Cent. Dict. 1893 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Pancy, obs. form of PANSY.

Pancyclopædic: see PAN-2.

Pand (pænd). Sc. Also dial pan', pawn. [Cf. OF. *pandre* = *pandre* to hang, *pand* pendant.] A narrow curtain or piece of drapery, hung horizontally (usually box-pleated) from the framework of a bed; a valance.

1565 Inv. *Royal Wardr.* (1815) 123 Item ane clath of stat of blak velvet.. with three pands quhairof thair is ane without frenyeis. 1648 Inv. in *Spottiswoode Mss.* (1844) I. 370 Ane stand of courtings, with two piece of pand. 1692 Inv. in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Ane hight wanscot bed with purple hings and pand furnished with silk frenzes. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Fryl.* (1884) 72 Commonly a muslin or point ruffled pawn round it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Where's the beds of state, twilts, pands and testois, napery and brodered wark?

Hence **Panded** a., having a pand or valance.

1598 Inv. *Roy Wardr.* (1815) 210 Ane bed of clath of gold and silvr double pandit.

Pand, obs. or dial. form of PAWN.

Panda (pændā). [Said to be one of the names in Nepāl.] A racoon-like animal (*Elurus fulgens*)

of the south-eastern Himalayas, about the size of a large cat, having reddish-brown fur and a long bushy ring-marked tail; the red bear-cat.

1824 F. CUVIER *Hist. des Mammifères* livrais. 50 Panda. 1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* 107 The panda has been discovered only of late years, in the mountains of India. It has been termed the most beautiful of all known quadrupeds. 1861 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 420 This beautiful creature is a native of Nepal, where it is known under the different names of Panda, Chitwa, and Wah. 1901 C. J. CORNISH *Living Anim.* 126 The bear cat or Panda.

Pandædalian, etc.: see PAN-2.

Pandemonium: see PANDEMONIUM.

† **Pandal** (pændāl) *E. Ind.* Also 8 bandel, pundull, 9 pandaul. [a Tamil *pandal* shed.] A shed, booth, or arbour, esp. for temporary use.

1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *Acc. Malabar* 19 Water-Bandels (which are little Sheds for the Convenience of drinking Water). 1800 SIR T. MUNRO in G. R. Gleig *Lt.* (1830) I. 283, I would not enter his pundull, because he had not paid the labourers who made it. 1820 SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* ix. Notes *Wks.* 1838 VIII. 259 The Pandal is a kind of arbour or bower raised before the doors of young married women. 1835 MCKENZIE in *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 329 (V) Pandauls were erected opposite the two principal fords on the river. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 4/3 The town was gaily decorated in honour of his visit, twenty pandals having been erected along the route to Government House.

Pandall, *Her.*: see SPINDLE CROSS.

† **Pandan** (pā'ndān) *E. Ind.* [Urdū *pāndan*, f. Hindī *pān* PAN sb. 1 + Pers. *dān* vessel, holder.] A small box of Indian manufacture, generally of decorated metal, used for holding pān (PAN sb. 5).

1886 *Catal. Colon & Ind. Exhib.* 51 The articles shown include hookahs, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes.

Pandanaceous (pændā'neəs), a. [f. Bot. L. *Pandanus* + -OUS.] Pertaining to or connected with the Natural Order *Pandanaceae* or screw-pines.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palson* II. 1541 Fruits, which are regarded by their describer, Mr. Carruthers, as undoubtedly *Pandanaceous*.

So **Panda'na**, a *pandanaceous* plant; **Panda'neous** a, *pandanaceous*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pandaneous*. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/5 The palms and *pandan*s which, with the Cycads, now form the most striking feature of the large Palm House at Kew.

† **Pandanus** (pændā'nūs) Bot. [mod. L., ad Malay *pandan* (Marsden)] A genus of plants (trees or bushes), type of the order *Pandanaceae*, the screw-pines, found chiefly in the East Indian archipelago, having long tough prickly leaves arranged in a triple spiral series forming tufts or crowns resembling those of the pine-apple, and bearing a roundish, edible, though somewhat insipid, fruit. Also *attrib.*

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 270 The *pandanus* or palm-rot tree had given its long prickly leaves to that the roofs of the buildings. 1846 L. LEICHHARDT in J. D. Lang *Cookland* 326 The fruit of the *pandanus* forms another apparently very much liked eatable of the natives. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 86 She wore... a lei of the orange seeds of the *pandanus*. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life Canara* 216 Jackals and hyaenas occasionally lurked among the *pandanus* thickets on the shore. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 354/2 On the *pandanus*-leaf mats.

Pandar, etc.: see PANDEB, etc.

† **Pandaram** (pāndā'rām) *E. Ind.* [Tamil *pāndāram*] A low-caste Hindu ascetic mendicant; also applied to the low-caste Hindu priests of S. India and Ceylon.

1711 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) II. 163 The destruction of 50 or 60,000 pagodas worth of grain and killing the *Pandaram*. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) I. 184 With the view of becoming a distinguished *Pandaram*, he placed himself under the tuition of one of the most celebrated priests. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. iii. vii. 373 A little temple in which consecrated serpents were tenderly reared by the *Pandarams*.

Pandoric (pændæ'rik), a rare. [f. *Pandarus* (see PANDER sb.) + -IO.] Of, or similar to that of, *Pandarus*, or of pertaining to a *pander*. 1885 *Nation* (N.Y.) 26 Mar. 257/1 One might infer... that the servants and hangers-on of kings and princes are no longer capable, in modern days, of discharging *pandoric* offices for their masters.

Pandation (pændā'shən) *Arch. rare*. [ad L. *pandatio*-em (Vitruv.), n. of action from *pandere* to bend, bow.] A bending, bowing, or warping. 1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms.*, *Pandation*, in architecture, a yielding or bending in the middle.

Pandean, -dean (pændi'ān), a. and sb. [irreg. f. PAN sb. 2, on some mistaken analogy.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pan. *Pandean pipe* = PAN-PIPE. *Pandean harmonica*, a mouth-organ resembling the Pan's pipe.

1807 (*title*) The Complete Preceptor for Davies's new invented Syrrynx or Patent *Pandean Harmonica*. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 106 Wandering musicians with *pandean* pipes and tambourine. 1834 HOOD *Tyne Hall* (1840) 249 A *pandean* band in those days as fashionable as 'Weiparts' or Colinet's at the present time. 1864 FINKERTON in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 430 Their band, represented by one man with *pandean* pipe and drum.

b. sb. A member of a *pandean* band.

a. 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xlii. I like to hear your sweet *Pandean* play. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 644/1 At the commencement of the present century itinerant parties of

musicians, terming themselves Pandects, went about the country, and gave performances.

Pandect (pændekt). [*a. F. pandecte*, ad. *L. pandecta* or *-tis*, *a. Gr. πανδέκτης* an all-receiver; esp. in pl. *L. pandectæ*, *Gr. πανδέκται*, in sense 1.] 1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A compendium in fifty books of Roman civil law made by order of the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, systematizing opinions of eminent jurists, to which the Emperor gave the force of law.

1553 *ELIOT Gov* 1. xiv. Called the Pandectes or Digestes. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* Pref. d. iv. When Lothar took Amalfi, he there found an old Copie of the Pandects or Digests. 1758 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* Introd. 1. 17 A copy of Justinian's pandects being newly discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the west of Europe. 1795 *Ibid* iii. 81 The present body of civil law. consists of, 1. The Institutes. . . 2. The Digests, or pandects, containing the opinions and writings of eminent lawyers, digested in a systematical method. 1878 *SMITH Dict. Antiq* 860/2 These two works, the Pandect and the Code.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Also *sing.*) A complete body of the laws of any country or of any system of law.

1553 *PAYNEL (title)* The Pandectes of the Evangelical Lawe, comprising the Whole Historie of Christes Gospell. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is... a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect* ix. 316 The Code and Pandect of the Law of Nature. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 303 Proposals for printing by Subscription, a new Pandect of Roman Civil Law, as now receiv'd and practis'd in most European Nations. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 264 Some of the Moslem codes are called 'Pandects' i.e. 'all containing'.

2. (*sing.*) A treatise covering the whole of a subject; a complete treatise or digest.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* 1. 1. 209 Therefore by Faith's pure rayes illumined, These sacred Pandects I desire to read. 1611 *DONNE On Coryat's Crudities* 50 Thus thou, by means which th' Ancients never took, A Pandect mak'st and universal book. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks 1755 II. 1. 46 That the commons would please to form a pandect of their own power and privileges. 1813 *MAR. ENGELWORTH Patron* (1833) II. xxi. 26 On these points it is requisite to reform the pandects of criticism.

¶ *Catachr.* for *PUNDIT*.

[Similarly in *Fr.* cf. *quod* 1791 in *Yule s. v. Pandit*]

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Parental Didactic in Cabinet* etc. 18

Pandects and Bramins, Molhas and Cantabs

Hence **Pandectist**, one skilled in the Pandects.

1901 F. W. MATTIAND *Rede Lect* 26 Georg Beyer, a pandectist at Wittenberg, set a precedent for lectures on German law in a German university.

Pandee, variant of **PANDY** *s. v.*

¶ **Pandemia** (pændi'miā). Also anglicized **Pandemy**. [*mod. L.*, f. *Gr. πανδημία* the whole people, *πανδημιος* of or belonging to the whole people, public, general] = **PANDEMIO** *s. v.*

1853 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Pandemy*, pandemic. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Pandemia*, pandemic. 1900 *GOULD Dict. Med. Biol.* etc. *Pandemia*, an epidemic that attacks all persons. [Also *Pandemy*.]

Pandemian (pændi'miān), *a.* [*f. Gr. πανδημιος* of or pertaining to all the people + *-AN*.] Vulgar, popular, human; = **PANDEMIO** 2

1818 T. L. PRACOCK *Rhododaphne* Wks. 1875 III. 158 Uranian Love... is the deity or genius of pure mental passion for the good and the beautiful, and Pandemian Love, of ordinary sexual attachment. a 1822 *SHELLEY Pr. Wks* (1888) II. 64 Of necessity must there also be two Loves, the Uranian and Pandemian companions of these two goddesses

Pandemic (pændi'mik), *a* and *s. v.* [*f. Gr. πανδημιος* of or pertaining to all the people, public, vulgar, f. *παν-* all + *δημιος* people, populace: in sense 2 repr. *Gr. πανδημιος* *ἑσπας* common, vulgar, or sensual love, as opposed to *οὐράνιος* the heavenly or spiritual; so *πανδημιος* *Ἀφροδίτη* the earthly or human Venus, etc. Cf. *Plato Symp.* 180 E.]

A. adj. 1. General, universal. *esp.* Of a disease: Prevalent over the whole of a country or continent, or over the whole world. Distinguished from *epidemic*, which may connote limitation to a smaller area.

1666 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* 1. 2 Some [diseases] do more generally haunt a Country whence such diseases are termed Endemic or Pandemic. 1799 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* *Pandemic*, a synonym of *Epidemic*. 1873 *MRS. WHITNEY Other Girls* xxviii. It is absolutely exceptional, it will never be pandemic. 1892 *Times* 2 Sept. 9/1 We are face to face with a pandemic outbreak of cholera similar to those which fell upon Europe in 1830, 1847, 1853 and 1866

2. Of or pertaining to vulgar or sensual love. a 1822 *SHELLEY Pr. Wks* (1888) II. 67 That Pandemic lover who loves rather the body than the soul is worthless. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 5/1 It is the Pandemic not the Heavenly goddess whose praises he chants.

B. s. v. A pandemic disease. see **A. 1**

1853 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Pandemic*, an epidemic which attacks the whole population. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 141 An epidemic exists in one community only, but in its greater extension, over a whole land, it is called a pandemic. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 192 Nearly all of our knowledge of typhoid in influenza dates from the pandemic of 1889-90.

Pandemoniac (pændi'mōni'æk), *a.* [*f. as PANDEMION-UM*, after *demoniac*] 1. *a.* Of all divinities. b. *Of or pertaining to Pandemonium, infernal.* a. 1848 W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* (1884) 217 He... in whose Pandemoniac alembic all religions and all existences are found to coagulate into one Being

b. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 239 To move with the restlessness of condemned spirits at some pandemoniac feast. 1890 *TALMAGE Pr. Manger to Throne* 15 That awful struggle against pandemoniac cohorts which rode up to trouble, baffle and destroy the Son of God.

Pandemoniacal (pændi'mōni'ākāl), *a.* [*f. as prec* after *demoniacal*] Characteristic of, or like that of, Pandemonium; esp. of *din* or noise.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 502 A more fearful and pandemoniacal *din* arises. 1875 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* lvii. 251 The Pandemoniacal voice of the Archangel-trumpet thus arouses men out of their sleep

Pandemonian (pændi'mōni'ān), *a* and *s. v.*

[*f. PANDEMION-UM* + *-AN*.] *a. adj.* = *prec* b.

s. v. An inhabitant of Pandemonium

1795 *BENTHAM Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 313 He is preparing some dishes for the entertainment of your countrymen, and my fellow citizens, the Pandemonians. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 139 Shrieks and pandemonian revels, Hell let loose.

Pandemonic (pændi'mōnik), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IC*, after *demonic*.] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium, or to all the demons.

1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonic* I. iii. viii. Every constituent feature... rolled together in one pandemonic expression.

Pandemonium (pændi'mōni'zəm), Also *-dæmon-*. [*In form, mod. L. f. Gr. παν- all + δαίμων divinity, DEMON*]

1. The abode of all the demons; a place represented by Milton as the capital of Hell, containing the council-chamber of the Evil Spirits; in common use, = hell or the infernal regions.

1607 *MILTON P. L.* 1. 756 A solemn Council forthwith to be held in Pandemonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. *Ibid* x. 424 About the walls Of Pandemonium, Cite and proud seats Of Lucifer. 1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 103 P. 4 He would have a large piece of machinery represent the Pandemonium [of Milton]. 1743 *CHESTERFIELD in Old England* No. 3. Misc. Wks. 1777 I. 126 'This... is certainly levelled at us', says a conscious sullen apostate patriot to his fallen brethren in the Pandemonium. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* 11. iii. And, in this hag-ridden dream, mistake God's fair living world for a pallid, vacant Hades and extinct Pandemonium

2. *transf.* A place regarded as resembling Pandemonium: a. A centre or head-quarters of vice or wickedness, a haunt of wickedness. b. A place or gathering of wild lawless violence, confusion, and uproar

1779 *SWINBURNE Trav. Spain* xlii. 367 Every province would in turn appear a Paradise, and a Pandemonium. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thamus* iv. 190 The various ramifications of this Pandemonium of Iniquity. 1813 *EXAMINER* 17 May 371/2 The Emperor Tiberius wrote to the Senate from his Pandemonium at Capree. 1816 *BYRON Don. Pieces* 11. ii. To make a Pandemonium where she dwells, And reign the Hecate of domestic hell. 1817 *LYTTON Pelham* xlix. We found ourselves in that dreary Pandemonium, a Gin-shop. 1876 *BLACK Madcap* P. vi. 47 She would turn the place into a Pandemonium in a week. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 155 Ribald songs, quarrelling, and blasphemy made a veritable Pandemonium of the place.

c. Wild lawless confusion or uproar, a distracting fiendish 'row'.

1865 *PARKMAN Pioneer Fr.* 1. iv. (1885) 55 When night came, it brought with it a Pandemonium of dancing and whooping, drumming and feasting. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/5 On Saturday Pandemonium again reigned in the Reichsath.

3. = **HELL** *s. v.*

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 386 Which like a tailor's Pandemonium, or a gibbet pie, are receptacles for scientific fragments of all sorts and sizes.

Pandemy: see **PANDEMIA**.

Pan-denominational, etc.: see **PAN-** 1.

Pander (pændər), *s. v.* Also 6-*pander*, 6-7 *pandare*, *pandor* [Properly *pandor*, orig. *Pandare*, Eng. or AFr. form of *L. Pandarus*, *Gr. Πανδάρης*, a proper name used by Boccaccio (in form *Pandaro*), and after him by Chaucer in *Troilus and Criseyde*, as that of the man fabled to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis, name and character being alike of mediæval invention: see *Skeat Chaucer* II. Introd. lxiii-iv. The later spelling *pander* is due, no doubt, to association with agent-sbs. and freq. vbs. in *-ER*.]

1. As proper name.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* 1. 548 A frend of his pat called was Pandare [ymes. care, fare]. *Ibid* 582 This Pandare, bat negh mak for sorwe and routhe. *Ibid* 822 And how bat hym soth seyde Pandarus. 1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* 11. ii. 220 Pandarus. If eney you proue false one to another, since I have taken such paines to bring you together, let all pittifull goers betweene be cal'd to the worlds end after my name: call them all Panders

2. A go-between in clandestine amours; one who supplies another with the means of gratifying lust; a male bawd, pimp, or procurer

1530 *LYNDESAI Test. Pafyngo* 390 Pandarus, pykthankis, custoris, and clatteris. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1612) 93 He that was the Pandor to procure her. 1587 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 808 Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorne A pandares coate (so basely was he borne). 1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* v. 176 One M^r Broome, to whom you should have bin a Pander. 1632 *LITTON Tr. & Cr.* 1. 2 Ruffian Pandors are now clothed... and richly rewarded. 1792 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Nov.* xiv. He now saw himself the pander of a villain. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Chae* (1851) II. 534 Squandering his wealth on pandars and

flatterers. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 293 The Pander and the Courtesan are the leading characters of Plautus.

b. Less usually said of a woman, a panderess.

1585 *GREENE Planetomachia* Wks (Grosart) V. 77 Pasylla smiling at the diligent hast of the old Pander (Clarista), commanded she should be brought in. 1766 *FORDEVE Serv. Yng. Wom* (1767) I. vii. 304 Employed as a handmaid... if not as a pander. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xix. 223 Sorceress she was, pander and slave-dealer.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Said of a thing.

1582 *STANVHURST Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 139 Forgerie thee pander, thee message mockrye. 1622 *HAKEWILL David's Vow* 11. 113 The Eye being as it were the Pander or Broker. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack Wks.* 1730 I. 63 Thou church yard pump, and pander to the grave. 1797 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 40 Make virtue a pander to vice.

3. One who ministers to the baser passions or evil designs of others.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 One of her Eunuchs, whom she purposed to use as her pander for the circumventing of the Patriarch. 1682 *DAVID Medal* 256 The Pander of the People's Hearts. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 195 P. 12 In a place where there are no pandars to folly and extravagance. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 92 He crowns a torrent of abuse by declaring that Scott has encouraged the lowest panders of a venal press.

† 4. ? = **BULLY** 3. 4. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 111 He would neuer dare me, like a bold Pandare, with such stout challenges.

Pander (pændər), *v.* Also *-ar*. [*f. PANDER* *s. v.*]

1. *trans.* To act as a pander to; to minister to the gratification of (another's lust). Also *fig.*

1602 *SHAKS Ham.* 11. iv. 88 Since Frost it self, as actively doth burne, As Reason panders Will. 1666 E. M. *Converted Twines* 11. iii. Ah! that a Lady's love should be thus pandar'd by a Gypsie. 1877 R. H. DANA *Buccaneer* xlii. Lust panders murder—murder panders lust!

2. *intr.* To play the pander; to subserve or minister to base passions, tendencies, or designs. *Const. to.*

1603 [see **PANDERING**] 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt* 11. (1851) 64 Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to proge and pandar for fees. 1812 *SOUTHEY Onnania* II. 23 These traitors... who lampooned the noblest passions of humanity in order to pandar for its lowest appetites. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 359 He pandered to the king's gross immoralities. 1879 *BLACK Maledict of D.* xvi. Pandering to the public taste for pretty things.

Hence **Pandering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Panderer**, one who panders; = **PANDER** *s. v.* 2.

1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Yeare* Wks (Grosart) I. 90 To be plaid heere by English-men, ruffians, and pandering slaves. 1839 *John Bull* 29 Apr. Pretenders, panders, parasites, hypocrites. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 He should be the enemy of all pandering to the popular taste. 1884 *RITA Vivienne* iv. iv. Panders to popular taste and popular error. † **Panderage**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. PANDER* *v.* + *-AGE*.] The practice or trade of pandering. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widowers* P. Plays 1873 III. 2 For Thou shalt hold thy Tenement to thee and thine eares for euil, in free smockage, as of the manner of Panderage. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* (Webster 1828).

Panderess (pændərəs), Now rare. Also 7-*pandar*, 7-*pandresse*, 8-*pandress*, -*ass*. [*f. PANDER* *s. v.* + *-ESS*.] A female pander, a bawd.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. lxxxix. 362 But all in vaine, so opposite to Loue did she perseuer. As that vnto his Pandress Arte he was enfor't to leaue her. a 1652 *BROME Mad Couple* 11. 1. I have ingag'd my selfe for her to be your Pandress. 1721 D'URFEE *Operas*, etc. 274 This Pandress... he charges to Timandra's Hand To give the Scroll. 1859 *TRENCH Sel. Gloss.* 20 *Bawd* once could have been applied to pander and pandress alike.

Panderism (pændərɪz'm), Also *pandar-*. [*f. PANDER* *s. v.* + *-ISM*.] The practice or trade of a pander; systematic pandering

1601 *Downfall Earl Huntington* 11. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 136 Suffering their lines To flatter these times With pandarism base. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks* (Bullen) VIII. 24 He should excel even Pandarus himself, and go nine mile beyond him in pandarism. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* 11. viii. Perjury, oppression, subornation, fraud, pandarism. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ix. vii. (Ridge). P. 4 Lemos managed that intrigue by the pandarism of Signor de Santillane. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 453 His paid pandarism to the vilest passions of that mob.

† **Panderize**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *pandar-*. [*f. as prec.* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To act the pander. Hence † **Panderizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 489 Venus who so cunningly enhanced the market of her ware, by the brokerage or pandering of the lawes. 1606 *MARSTON Faustus* 11. Your father shall not say I pandarize. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2890 Incarnate devil! pandarizing page!

Panderly, *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LY*.] Of the nature of or befitting a pander.

1581 B. RICH *Farwell* T. iv. b. She would make her vnderstande .how ill she could awate with suche pandarly practises. 1601 *SHAKS Merry W.* iv. 11. 179 Oh you Pandery Rascals, there's a knot a gin, a packe, a conspuracie against me. 1640 *GENT Knave in Cr.* To Rdr. Some [aie] pimping, some pandery knaves. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. xxvii. A pandery barber

Pandermit (pændərɪmɪt). *Min.* [Named 1877, from *Pandemia* in Asia Minor: see *-MIT* 1.] A variety of *Pricite*.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in *CHESTER Dict. Names Min.*

† **Panderous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6-*drous*, 7-*darous*. [*f. PANDER* *s. v.* + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of or characterizing a pander. In quot. c 1575 as *s. v.*

c 1775 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 378 He may be repellit fra passing upon ane assie, or being witness that is ane pandorus (i. e. leud), or juglar (i. e. jocular) 1611 *and Maiden's Trag.* in 1 in *Hazl Dodsley X.* 421, I set before thee, pandorous lord, thus steel. c 1667 *Middleton Witch* in 11, The same wary pandorous diligence Was then bestow'd on her 1633 *Castle Whore* in 11 in *Bullen O P V* IV, I dare in single combat any knight Any adventurer, any pandorus lunde

Pandership, rare [f. as prec. + -SHIP] The function or trade of a pandor.

1656 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* (1697) 51 Calvin, saith, That mixt dancing of men and women together, are nothing else then panderships and provocations to whoredome

Pan-destruction, -diabolism see PAN-2.

Pandiculated, a. rare [f. L. *pandiculatus* -us, pa pple. of *pandiculāri* to stretch oneself, f. *pandere* to stretch + dim. element] 'Stretched out, opened, extended' (Ash, 1775)

Pandiculation (pændikʊləʃən) [n. of action from L. *pandiculāri*. see prec.] An instinctive movement, consisting in the extension of the legs, the raising and stretching of the arms, and the throwing back of the head and trunk, accompanied by yawning; it occurs before and after sleeping, also in certain nervous affections, as hysteria, and at the accession of a fit of ague. Sometimes loosely used for 'yawning'

1649 *Bulwer Pathomys* II. ix. 225 Pandiculation is a Deliberate Action of the other Muscles of the Body. 1668 *Phil Trans* III 812 About Sneezing, the Hicocks, Yawning, Pandiculation, and their Causes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 333 Pandiculation. is an instinctive exertion to recover a balance of power between the extensor and flexor muscles. 1822-26 *De Quincey Confess* (1862) 217 By mere dint of pandiculation, vulgarly called yawning

Pandionine (pændi'ɔːnɪn) *Ornith.* [f. Zool. L. *Pandion*, generic name of the OSEPREY, L. *Pandion*, Gr. *Πανδιον*, in Mythology the father of Progne and Philomela] Of or belonging to the genus *Pandion* or osprey. In recent Dicts

Pandit, variant of PUNDIT.

Pandile (pænd'li). Also 8 pandell [Origin unascertained, app the source of Leach's generic name *Pandalus*.] A local name of the shrimp; applied by some writers to an allied crustacean, perhaps *Pandalus amurensis*, Leach

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* II 533 A small fish is caught on the sands [at Hastings] which they call pandells, they are bigger than shrimps, smaller than prawns. Their claws are not like those of a lobster, but shut up like a knife with a short blade. 1835 *Kirby Hab & Inst. Annot* II. xv. 38 The smaller Crustaceans, as the shrimp, prawn, pandile 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Pandile*, a shrimp Also used in Kent

b. *Comb.*, as *pandile-whew*, a local name of the wigwag (Norfolk).

1885 *SWAINSON Prov Names Brit Birds* 154.

Pandoor, -dore. *Sc dial.* [See quot. 1796; but proof of the alleged derivation is wanting] A kind of large oyster, found near Prestonpans.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot* XVII 70 Oysters caught nearest to the town [Prestonpans] are the largest and fattest hence the largest obtained the name of Pandours, i. e. oysters caught at the doors of the pans 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scot* I 458 1894 *HALLIBURTON Furth in Field* 58 (E. D. D.) With a dish o' mussel-brose at Newhaven, or with a piev'n o' fat pandours a little further east the coast

Pandoor, **Pandor** see PANDOUR, PANDER.

Pandora¹ (pændō'ra). Also 7 Pandore. [a. Gr. *Πανδώρα* lit. 'all-gifted', f. *πᾶν*-all + *δῶρον* gift.] In Greek mythology, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom, when made by Vulcan and brought to Epimetheus, all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts

1633 J. FISHER *Fumins Troas* I. iv. in *Hazl Dodsley XII* 461 To frame the like Pandora, the gods repine, and nature would grow poor 1643 *Milton Dvorce* II. iii, The Academics and Stoics, who knew not what a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam

Hence Pandora's box: the gift of Jupiter to Pandora, a box enclosing the whole multitude of human ills, which flew forth when the box was foolishly opened by Epimetheus; according to a later version, the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which, on its opening, escaped and were lost, with the exception of hope, which was at the bottom of the box. Hence in fig and allusive uses.

1599 *Gowson Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 44, I cannot lyken our affection better than to Pandorae's box, luff vpp the liddle, out flies the Deuill; shut it vp fast, it cannot hurt vs 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* II. i. 92 Such was Pandora's tub 1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Lett Friend* § 14 And if Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit Pardoned* II. 1. (1713) 264 There may be some hope left in the bottom of this Pandora's box of calamities 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. 268 The Eighteenth was a Sceptical Century; in which little world there is a whole Pandora's Box of miseries 1886 Mrs LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xlii, Pandora's box was opened for him, and all the pains and griefs his imagination had ever figured were abroad

Pandora² (pændō'ra), **pandore** (pændō'rɪ). Also 7-8 pandure, (8) pandola, 9 pandura, pandur. [a. It. *pandora* (also *pandura*), f. *pandore*, ad. L. *pandūra*, a. Gr. *πανδούρα*, a musical

instrument the invention of which was attributed to Pan (But the word was prob. of foreign origin)] A stringed musical instrument of the cither type, the same as the BANDOBE

The original Greek and Roman *pandura* is described as a kind of lute with three strings, such an instrument is still used in some eastern lands under the name *pandur*. But the original type has, at different times, and in different countries, undergone many changes in form, in the number and material of the strings, the use or non-use of a plectrum, etc. Equally numerous are the modifications of the name of BANDOBE, BANJO, MANDOLINE. The changes of thing and name have not always gone together. the Neapolitan *pandura*, for instance, retaining the ancient name, is 'a musical instrument larger than the mandoline, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill'

a. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute, Orpharion, Pandora, or such like 1762 *SMOLLETT L. Greaves* III (1793) I. 51 Their raw red fingers being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the pandola, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord. 1825 *FOSBROOKE Encycl. Antig.* I 628 The Orpharion was like a guitar, but was strung with wire. The Bando, nearly similar, had a straight bridge, the Orpharion slanting. The Pandura was of the lute kind, the Mandura a lesser lute 1838 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) XVI. 788/2 *Pandora*, a small kind of lute, with fewer strings than the ordinary lute, believed to have originated in the Ukraine 1880 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 644 *Pandora* or *Pandore* A Cither of larger dimensions than the Orpharion. 1881 *DRAYTON Poly-ob* IV. 63 Some that delight to touch the sterner wyerie chord, The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike. 1906 *PHILLIPS, Pandore* or *Pandura*, a kind of Musical Instrument 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II 612 A larger orpharion was called Penorcon, and a still larger one Pandore 1889 *ABERCOMBIE East. Caucasus* 171 Akim's eyes at once fell upon a pandur, or three stringed lute.

Pandour, **pandoor** (pændi'ɔːr) Also pandur. [= F. *pandour*, Ger. *pandur*; all a Serbo-croatian *pandūr*, 'a constable, bailiff, beadle, summoner, or catchpole; a mounted policeman or guardian of the public peace, a watcher of fields and vineyards', having also in earlier times the duty of guarding the frontier districts from the inroads of the Turks. For ulterior etymology see Note below. The sense in which the word became known in Western Europe is involved in the history of Trenck's body of pandours]

1. In *pl.* The name borne by a local force organized in 1741 by Baron Trenck on his own estates in Croatia to clear the country near the Turkish frontier of bands of robbers; subsequently enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian Army, where, under Trenck, their rapacity and brutality caused them to be dreaded over Germany, and made *Pandour* synonymous in Western Europe with 'brutal Croatian soldier'.

1747 (*title*) *Memoirs of the Life of Francis Baron Trenck* Colonel of a body of Pandours and Slavonian Hussars *Ibid* 15, I set out with a retinue of twenty pandour-tenants of mine. *Ibid* 16 My harem-bascha or captain of pandours 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II iv 51, I beheld six Pandours issue from that inner part of the wood 1797 *HAMMOND Mem. J. Wesley* III. 124 His style might have better suited a colonel of pandours than a christian bishop 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas Hope* I 332 When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whistler'd pandours and her fierce hussars 1843 *Penny Cyc* XXV 185/2 On Maria Theresa's succession to the throne, Trenck offered his own aid and the services of his men, his regiment of Pandours, as he called them, to the young empress.

1876 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* II, The hussars and pandours of physic. rarely attack a patient together

|| 2. In local use, in Croatia, Servia, Hungary, etc.. A guard, an armed servant or retainer; a member of the local mounted constabulary.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 178/2 A small body of guards, called pandours, is, by immemorial usage, attached to the establishment [the monastery of St John of Rylo] 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 155 The 'pandurs' came to fetch him, and dragged him before the commission *Ibid* 169 These Pandurs, your police, your mounted constabulary, or whatever you call them, are they of no use?

[Note. The word *pandūr*, with all or some of the senses mentioned above, is found in nearly all the South-Slavonic (Serbian) dialects, and in Magyar, also as *pandur* in Roumanian, it has entered Turkish as *pandūr*. Earlier forms in Magyar and Serbo-croatian were *bändūr*, *dändūr*; the former is still used in and near Ragusa. The word is not native either in Magyar or Slavonic, and the question of its origin and course of diffusion in these langs. is involved in considerable obscurity. But Slavonic scholars are now generally agreed in referring it through the earlier *bändūr*, *dändūr*, to med. L. *pandurus*, orig. a follower of a standard or banner' (see BANNER), or to some Italian or Venetian word akin to this. Among senses evidenced by Du Cange for *pandurus* (and *bannarius*), are those of 'guard of corn-fields and vineyards', also 'summoner, apparitor', which are both senses of *pandūr*; *It. pandore* (Venetian *bändore*) has also the sense of 'summoner'. The alleged derivation of the word from Pandur or Pandur Pustia, 'a village in Lower Hungary', given in Ersch & Gröber's *Cyclopædia*, and repeated in many English Dictionaries, is absolutely baseless.]

Pandowdy (pændau'di) *U. S.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a compound of PAN sb¹ Halliwell cites from Bp Kennett's MS *pandoulde* a custard (Somerset); but this is now unknown in Eng. dialects.] A kind of apple pudding, variously seasoned, but usually with molasses, and baked in a deep dish with or without a crust.

1846 *WORCESTER, Pandowdy*, food made of bread and apples baked together 1854 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rem.* xxiv, Hollingsworth [would] fill my plate from the great dish of pandowdy 1893 *BLAND Mem* I 74 Pan-dowdy—a kind of coarse and broken up apple-pie

Pandress, -ress, obs. forms of PANDERESS.

Pandur, variant spelling of PANDOUR.

Pandur, **pandura**, **pandure** see PANDORA 2.

Pandurate (pændi'ɔːrɪt), a. [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA 2 + -ATE 2.] = next. Also + *Pa. ndurate* a. 1775 *ASH Suppl.*, *Pandurate*, having a leaf in the form of the pandore. 1847 *WEBSTER, Pandurate* 1881 *Gard Chron* XVI. 717 The lip is pandurate, undulate, emarginate at the top 1882 *Gaz den* 29 July 104/1 The large pandurate labellum is pure white on its upper part.

Panduriform (pændi'ɔːrɪfɔrm), a. [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA 2 + -FORM.] Fiddle-shaped: chiefly in *Bot* and *Entom.*

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl* s. v. *Leaf, Panduriform Leaf*, one of the shape of a violin. larger at both ends than in the middle, where it is deeply cut, in a rounded manner. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* III v (1765) 178 *Panduriform*, Pandure-shaped 1826 *KIRBY & St. Entom.* xxxv III 609 In *Acheta monstrosa* they [the tegmina] are rather panduriform. 1870 *BENTLEY Man. Bot* (ed. 4) 155 When a lyrate leaf has but one deep recess on each side, it is termed *panduriform* or fiddle-shaped

+ **Pandurist**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Pandurist*, he that plays on a musical instrument called a Rebeck, or on a Violin

Pandy (pændi), sb¹. Chiefly *Sc.* [Supposed to be L. *pande* 'stretch out', imper. of *pandere* to stretch or spread.] A stroke upon the extended palm with a leather strap or *tawse*, ferule, or rod, given as a punishment to schoolboys, = PALMY sb 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 12 But if for little romps lats, I hear that thou a pandy gets. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 30 The punishment was mostly in the form of pandies—blows delivered with varying force, but generally with the full swing of the tag, as it was commonly called 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.* I v. 204 Breaches of order and bad conduct at the Elgin academy [are punished] by 'pandies' 1895 W. HUMPHREY in *Month Oct* 230 The pandies took their name from *Pande manum*—'Stretch out your open hand' [The usual Sc. explanation is from *pande palman* = the source at once of *pandy* and *palm*]

Hence *Pandy v trans*, to strike on the palm of the hand with the tawse or ferule, as a punishment

1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab* v. And she .. pandied their hands with canes 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 11 When he was going to be pandied.

|| **Pandy** (pændi), sb². *E. Ind.* Also -ee [According to Yule, from the surname *Pande*, the title of a *jot* or subdivisional branch of the Brahmans of the Upper Province, which was very common among the high-caste sepoys of the Bengal army. One of those bearing the surname was *Mangul Pande*, the first man to mutiny in the 34th Regiment.] A colloquial name for a revolted sepoy in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-9.

1857 H. GREATHED *Lett. Siege Delhi* (1858) 99 As long as I feel the entire confidence I do I cannot feel gloomy. I leave that feeling to the Pandees 1864 *TRUVELIAN Compleat Wallah* (1866) 247 He was separated from his squadron, and surrounded by a party of desperate Pandies 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 164 We captured those guns that the Pandies were carrying off. 1897 L. ROBERTS *41 Yrs in India* I vi. 62.

Pan-dynamometer, etc. see PAN-2.

Pane (pæn), sb¹. Forms 4-5 pan, 6 paene, paan, pain, 6-7 payn(e), 6-8 pain(e), 4- pane. [a. F. *pan* (11th c. in Littré) = Fr. *pan*, Sp. *paño*, Pg. *panno*, It. *panno* = L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus* a cloth, a piece of cloth.]

1. A piece of cloth.

+ 1. A cloth; a piece of cloth; any distinct portion of a garment, a lap, a skirt. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4387 Sco drou his mantel wit þe pan, .. He drou, sco held, þe tassel brak c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 994 Tristrem gan it wip hald As prync proude in pan 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. 11 (Skeat) I 29 Among pannies mouled in a wiche [WHITICE], in presse among clothes laid c 1450 *Merlin* 501 Thei kneled to sir Gawein, and folded the panes of her mantels c 1475 *Rams Coldegar* 234 Gif thou dwells with the Quene, proudest in pane c 1475 *Partenay* 5654 Which so well was Anoynted inde, That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede 1573-80 *BARET ALPH. P* 57 A Pane of cloth, *panniculus*, *segment*, *baucov*

+ 2. = COUNTERPANE 2 *Obs.*

13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 855 þe beddyng watz noble, Of corynnes of clene sylk, wyth cler gold hemmez, & couertez ful curiours, with comlych-panez. 1459 *Invent in Paston Lett* I 484 Item, y blankettyz, y payre of schettyz. Item, y rede pane furred wyth connyngs. 1495 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 226, y ellis of scarlot to be a pane to the Kingis bed 1516 *Ibid* III 50 For y elne yu quartars Inglis scarlet to be a pane for the Kingis bede in the schip. 1578 *Invent in Hunter Bigger & Ho Fleming* xxvi, Ane peyn of purpore weluot frenzeit w' blak and red silk.

+ 2. A piece, width, or strip of cloth, of which several were joined together side by side, so as to make one cloth, curtain, or garment. *Obs.*

The 'panes' might be narrow pieces or strips of alternate or different colours (e.g. red and blue) or different materials (e.g. velvet and cloth of gold), or pieces of the same colour with lace or other trimming inserted in the seams, or (in later use) strips of the same cloth distinguished by colour or separated by lines of trimming, etc.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Eduw. IV* (1830) 118, iij costerings of wool paled rede and blue with rooses sonnes and crownes in

every pane. 1527 in Kerry *St Laur. Reading* (1883) 106 An Awter Cloth of panes of Cloth of gold & velvet imbrodred w^t archangells & floures. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hem. VIII* 207 b, Another chamber was hanged with grene Veluet in the middle of euery pane or pece, was a fable of Ouid in Matamorposos embrauderd 1552 *GREENE Upst Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh) II. 219 A very passing costly paire of veluet breeches, whose panes . was drawne out with the best Spanish satine 1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 43 The Switzers weare . doublets and hose of panes, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffs of yellow and blew sarcenet rising up between the panes. 1613 *CHAPMAN Masque Plays* 1873 111. 92 But betwixt every pane of embroidery, went a row of white Estridge feathers. a 1639 T. CAREW *Cal. Brit Wks.* (1824) 150 The curtain was watchet and a pale yellow in paines 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2170/4 One Green Satin Peticoat laced with Gold and Silver Lace, in Panes 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. lii (1737) 212 Breeches with Panes like the outside of a Tabor

† b. *pl.* Strips made by cutting or slashing a garment longitudinally for ornamental purposes; e. g. to show the fine stuff with which it was lined, or of which an undergarment was composed. *Obs.*

1613 *CHAPMAN Masque Plays* 1873 111. 94 Wide sleeves cut in panes a 1648 *LD HERBERT Life* (1886) 166 Her gown was a green Turkey program, cut all into panes or slashes, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i viii. (Ridg) 36 They [breeches] were, within the panes, puffed out with the lining

II A piece, portion, or side of anything
† 8. A section or length of a wall or fence. *Obs.*
e. g. the length between two angles, bastions, buttresses, posts, etc.

† 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5188 By bat were Sarazyns come inward . At a pan bat was broken. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. II. IV* 119 Closed rounde about with seven panes of strong wallies. 1544 *Churchw. Acc St Giles, Reading* 21 For making of v panys of the church pale 1114. 1545 *LD. BERNERS Froissart* II. xxii. 53 Than the knyght shewed me a pane of the wall, and said, sir, se you yonder parte of the wall whiche is newer 1530 *PALSGR. 251/2* Pane of a wall, *pan de mur* 1674 *DRYDEN Assignment* II. ii. There's the wall; behind yond pane of it we'll set up the ladder 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan Notes Wks* 1837 I. 200 (tr. Froissart) The miners overthrew a great pane of the wall, which filled the moat where it had fallen.]

† 4. A side of a quadrangle, cloister, court, or town *Obs.*

13 *E E Allit. P. A.* 1033 Vch pane of bat place had bre batez 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in *Carter King's Coll Chz* 12 A cloistre square the est pane conteyning in lengthe clxxx fete, and the west pane as much 1481 *CAXTON Godeffroy* clxxx 264 Thise three castellys were alle square, the sydes that were toward the town were double, in suche wyse that one of the panes that was without myght be aualed vpon the wallies, and thenne it shold be lyke a brydge. 1560 *ROLAND Crt Venus* II. 400 Ane Cloister weill our fret . . Quharin was all thin ten Sibillaus set In euerilk Pane set ay togidder thre.

5. A flat side, face, or surface of any object having several sides: e. g. (a) the dressed side of a stone or log; (b) one of the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; (c) one of the sides of the upper surface or table of a brilliant-cut diamond.

1434 *Indenti Fotheringhey* in *Dugdale Monast* (1846) VI. 1414-2 [The steple is to be square in the lower part, and after being carried as high as the body of the church] hit shall be chaungid, and turnyd in viij panes 1530 in *Gutch Coll Chr.* II. 305 One oder Challes with a patten gulte the foote of vj panes and in one of theyme a Crucifixe. 1875 *LASLETT Timber 74 note*, Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech* 1601/2 Pane the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; as, a six-paned nut, & a hexagonal nut.

III A division of a window, and derived uses.

6. One of the lights of a mullioned window (*obs.*), or a subdivision of this; now, One of the compartments of a window, etc. consisting of one sheet or square of glass held in place by a frame of lead, wood, etc.; the piece of glass itself, or of horn, paper, or the like substituted for it.

1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of 11 panys of the wyndows of the schyche 1490 *BOTONER Thin* (1778) 93 Item quælibet fenestra . . continet 5 vel 6 pagettas, anglice panys 1535 in *Yorksh Archæol. Jnl.* (1886) IX. 322 One glasse wyndow w^t 11 panes of vij foote longe and 11 foote wyde euery pane. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt Glass* 139 The glazier should haue vsed him for quarels and panes 1662 *GERBIER Princ* 17 Glass Windows of small Payns 1663 — *Counsel* 47 Suffer no Green panes of Glasse to be mixt with white. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No 77 2 She had found several Panes of my Windows broken 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 179 Choose such panes of glasse as are clear, even, and smooth. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi xxiv, Silvering panes Of pearly shell 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 754 Take now a pane of glass, and place it upon the print. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav* v 69 The windows being without glass, or even the paper panes which are often substituted. 1898 G. B. SNAW *Plays* II. 274 The ornamental cabinet its corner rounded off with curved panes of glass protecting shelves of pottery

b. *Fulminating pane*, see *FULMINATING ppl. a.*; *luminous* or *magic pane*, a sheet of glass on which pieces of tin-foil, arranged in some design, are made luminous by the discharge of an electric condenser through the foil.

1894 *BOTTON Electr Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 75 Fulminating Panes, or 'Franklin's plates' as they are also called, are easily made by coating both sides of a sheet of glass with tin-foil, to the extent of half of the entire surface, leaving the margins all round clear glass.

7. = *PANEL sb. 1* g.

1582 *STANYHURST Æneis* I. (Arb) 34 Æneas these picturs woondered heeded, And eech pane throghly with stedfast phisnomye marked. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T* 79 b, False counterfeit panes in walls, to be opened and shut like a wicket a 1625 *FLETCHER Elder Bro* IV. iv, He had better have stood between two panes of Wainscot. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pane*, a Square of Glass, Wainscot, etc. 1780 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 136 *Panel*, a square or pane of thin board

8 A rectangular division of some surface, one of the compartments of a chequered pattern.
1555 *EDEN Decades* 198 Diuers shetes weaned of gossampyne cotton of sundry colours, wherof two are rychely frynged with golde and precious stones, and chekered lyke the panes of a cheste borde 1724 J. MACKY *Journ thro Eng* (N), One wall took up the whole length of a street, built of pains of this stone about a foot square. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech* 1601/2 *Pane*, one square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

b. Each of the blocks of burr-stone of which a mill-stone is constructed

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 829 The pieces of burr-stones are . cut into parallelogpes, called panes, which are bound with iron hoops into large millstones 1874 *KNIGHT Dict Mech* 400/2 The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a burr-stone are known as panes

9. A section or plot of ground more or less rectangular in shape; spec. in *Irrigation*, a division of ground bounded by a feeder and an outlet-drain.

17480 *HENRYSON Test Cross* 427 Quhair is thy garding . . with freshe flours, quhilk the quene Floray Had painted plesantly in every pane 1879 *RAINBIRD Agric.* (1840) 297 (E D D) *Pane*, a regular division of some sort of husbandry work, as digging, sowing, etc. Some are saffron-panes, where saffron has been grown. 1848 W. BARNES *Poems* Gloss (E D D), *Pane*, a compartment of tilled grass between the raked divisions 1866 *E. Anglian N. & Q.* II. 365 *Pane*, used by cottagers for a garden bed, or any small piece of ground, having a defined boundary 1879 *WRIGHTSON in Cassell's Techn Educ* vii. 23 The water trickles down the sides of the ridges, finding its way into gutters—between the elevated 'panes' or 'stretches'

† *Pane*, *pane*, *obs.* [ME. a. OF. *panne*, *pane*, *penne*, *penne*, etc. (Cotgr. *panne* a skin, fell, or hide) = Pr. *pana*, *penna*, OSP *peña*, *pena*, Sp. *pana*, in med. L. *panna*, *penna* fur, skin (Du Cange)

Referred by Diez to L. *penna* feather (the sense after MHG *feders* downy fur or peltry), others take it as a fem. formation from L. *pannus*, but here the OF. form *penne*, *penne*, presents difficulty]

1. Fur, esp. as used for a lining to a garment; a fell or skin (of ermine, sable, minever, or other fur)

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* x10 He lat bringe a cupe of seluere And eke a pane of menuier. 131. *Guy Warw* (A) 711 *pe panis* al of fow & gris (*MS* *Canis* niche panys of faire gris), *pe mantels* weren of michel prus 1440 *Promp.* Parv 381/2 *Pane*, of a furre, *penula*, . (P *panula*). 1494 in *Housch Ord* (1790) 120 Item, On New-year's day, the King ought to weare his pane of arms; and if his pane be 5 ermins deepe, a Duke's ought to be but fower 1500 *St. Poem Heraldry* 177 in *Q. Elis Acad.*, etc. (1866) 200 3hit sum baldin in armis ij certane thungs, Nothir metallis nor colouris to blasoune, Ermyne and werr, callit panis, bestly furring, And baldin so without oder discrepounce. 1503 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* II. 236 Paynt to the Quenis Maister of Wardrob for ane payn of myniver to fill furth the lynnyng of the samyn xli. 1530 *PALSGR* 251/2 *Pane* of a gray furre, *panne de gris*

2. A package or bundle of furs containing a hundred skins. also called *MANTLE*.

(But this may belong to *PANE sb. 1*)

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 136, 11 panes de Foynes, chescun contenant c. Bestes, pris le pece x d 1612 *Bl. Customs & Valuat Merch* in *Halsbury's Ledger* 305 Budge Powtes the fur containing four pans x li. *Ibid.*, Calaba seasoned the pane . x li, stag the pane . vii.

Pane (*pān*), *sb. 3* [Cf. F. *panne*, in same sense, of uncertain origin] The pointed or edged end of a hammer opposite to the face, = *PENN*

1813 *Metal World* No 12 x12 What writer . has decided the proper orthography of the top part of a machinist's hammer? Some call it the 'pane', some write it 'penne', and some 'peane'. 1883 *CRANE Smithy & Forge* 20 Sometimes the handle is nearer to the pane or narrow end, the broad end being known as the face. 1902 *MARSHALL Metal Tools* vi 65 An engineer's ball-pane hammer The 'ball-pane' is the small round knob at the back of the hammer-head, and is chiefly used for riveting.

Hence *Fanned a.*, in comb., having a pane of a specified kind, as *ball-fanned*, *small-fanned*

1901 *J. Black's Carp & Build, Home Handier* 30 Give every alternate tooth [of a saw] a sharp tap with a small-paned hammer.

† *Pane*, *v. 1* *Obs.* [f. *PANE sb. 2*] *trans.* To border or line with *Paned, i-paned*, furred
c 1330 *Flouris & Bl* (1857) 131 And a mantel of scarlet lpaned al wth menuier.

Pane (*pān*), *v. 2* [f. *PANE sb. 1*]

1. *trans.* To make up (a piece of cloth, a garment) of pieces or strips of different sorts or colours, joined side by side. Chiefly in *pa pple*.

1504 *Will of Goodyer* (Somerset Hk), ij curteyns paned blew & red of stamen 1599 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1869) I. 122 That thair baners of bath the saidis craftis be payntit with the imags figuris and arms of the webstairis. 1555 *Two Ch. Goods Surrey* in *Surrey Archæol.* (1866) IV. 16 Item one sulter cloth of grene and yellow cressel paned 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No 4933/4 Lost . . 3 Damask Window-Curtains, pan'd with Orange-colour Shagreen 1774 *Ann Reg* 117/2 A rich mantle of purple, paned with white 1861 H. AINSWORTH *Constable of Tower* (1862) 17 He wore a doublet and hose of purple velvet, paned and cut.

2. To fit (a window) with panes.

1726 *LEON Alberti's Archit.* II. 461/2 The Window must be grated, the' not paned with scantling talc.

† 8. To panel (a room). *Obs.*

1728 *Brace's Weekly Jnl.* 28 June 4 The other [room] wainscotted and paned with fine Dutch Canvass.

Pane, *obs.* f. *PAIN*, *PAN sb. 1*, *PENNY*. *Pan-ecclesiastical*, -egolism, etc. see *PAN-*

Paned (*pānd*), *ppl. a* [f. *PANE v. 2* (*sb. 1*) + -ED.]

1. Made of strips of different coloured cloth joined together, or of cloth cut into strips, between which ribs or stripes of other material or colour are inserted.

1555 in *Wills Doctors' Comm* (Camden) 43 Item, a paned blue hanging for the same use. 1583 in *North N & Q. I.* 77 A payr of blew payntd hose, drawn furthe w^t Dewrance 1607 *BEAUM & FL Woman-Hater* I. 11, All the swarming generation Of long stocks, short pain'd hose, and huge stuff'd doublets a 1658 *FORD*, etc *Witch Edmonton* IV. i, Oh! my ribs are made of a payn'd hose, and they break 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* II, His paned hose were of black velvet, lined with purple silk, which garniture appeared at the slashes a 1825 *FORDY Voe E. Anglia* s. v. *Pane*, Paned curtains are made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together 1827 W. GIFFORD *Ford Introd.* 177 Paned hose were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet, stitched together]

2. Of a window or door Having panes of glass. (Chiefly with qualification.)

1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Jnl.* v. (1884) 127 The windows are all of the small paned kind. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV 43 A fox . . took a directon through a glass paned door 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Hidas* I. II, A quaint little porch and two numerous paned windows on each side

Panee, *Paneel*, var. *PANNEE*, *PANELE*

Panegas, *obs.* form of *panice*, *pl.* of *PENNY*.

Panegurie, *obs.* variant of *PANEGRYR*.

† *Panegyrye*. *Obs.* [ad Gr. *panhgyrius* *PANE-*

GYRIS: in sense 1 identified with *panegyric*]

1. A eulogy; = *PANEGRYR sb. 1*.

1603 B. JONSON (*title*) A panegyrye on the happy entrance of James, our sovereign, to his first high session of Parliament. a 1618 *SILVESTER Mayden's Blush* Ded 4 Instead of precious Gifts, of solemne Panegyrye, Accept a Heart.

2. A general assembly. = *PANEGRYRIS* 1.

1757 *STURLEY in Mem.* (Surtees) III. 358 Here was in British times the great panegyrye of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round. 1763 — *Palaograph Sacra* 8 At public sacrifice, which they called Panegyrye; a meeting of a side of a country, a province.

Panegyric (*pænɪdʒɪrɪk*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 *panegyrike*, -gyrique, -griick, pani-, panne-, pana-, -gyriok, -griike, -gerick(e), 7-9 *panegyriok*. [a. F. *panegyrique* (1512 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. L. *panegyricus* public eulogy, orig. adj., a. Gr. *panhgyrius* fit for a public assembly or festival, f. *panhgyris* *PANEGRYRIS*.]

A *sb.* 1. A public speech or writing in praise of some person, thing, or achievement; a laudatory discourse, a formal or elaborate encomium or eulogy. *Const. on, upon*, formerly *of*.

1603 *DANIEL (title)* A Panegyricke Congratulatory delivered to the Kings most excellent Maestie 1600 in *Forbes. Papers* (Camden) 134, I also composed a panegyrick of the immortality of glorie 1636 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Panegyriok*, . a licentious kinde of speaking or oration, in the praise and commendation of Kings, or other great persons, wherein some falsities are joyned with many flatteries 1673 *MARVELL Rel. Transp* II. 45 The Mountebanks . . decrying all others with a Panegyricke of their own Balsam. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* IV. viii. (1715) 227 The Company were sometimes entertained wth a Panegyric upon the dead Person a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep. Wks* 1730 I. 109 Write a panegyric upon custard. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* I. I profess to write, not his panegyrick but his Life 1836 *JOHNSONIANA* I. 71 Had I meant to make a panegyric on Mr Johnson's excellencies. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xxviii 491 After Cato's death Cicero published a panegyric upon him.

2. Elaborate praise, eulogy; laudation.
1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Panegyriks*, praise 1702 *EVELYN in Pepys's Diary* (1879) VI. 255 Not doubting but the rest which follows will be still matter of panegyric. 1762 *GOLDSM. Ct W.* I Pref. 5 In this season of panegyric, when scarce an author passes unpraised either by his friends or himself. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 6 He stands infinitely above the need of indiscriminate panegyric

† 8 = *PANEGRYRIST*. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 13 Father Stanney, a Jesuit Priest, called (of the Panegyrics) the Janterne of England.

B. *adj.* † 1. = *PANEGRYRICAL* 1. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Philarch* Explan. Words, *Panegyricke*, Feasts, games, faires, marts, pomes, shewes, or any such solemnities, performed or exhibited, before the general assembly of a whole nation.

2. = *PANEGRYRICAL* 2.

a 1631 *DONNE Litanie* xxlii. Poems (1654) 344 In *Panegyrique* Alleluys. 1706 *MAULE Hist Poets* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 17 The panegyricke author after a sort doth show 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist* II. 1 405 I'm not used to panegyricke strains 1774 *MASON Elegies* Poems 46 Cautious I strike the panegyric string

Hence † *Panegyric v. intr*, to utter or write a panegyric; *trans.*, to praise in an elaborate oration or eulogium.

1708 *Dr. Fox Review Affairs France* IV Pref. I am not going about to panegyric upon my own Work. 1732 *Gentil. Instr.* (ed 10) 539 (D), I had rather be. lampooned for a virtue than panegyrick'd for a vice.

Panegyric, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of the nature of a general assembly. *Obs.*

α 1617 *BAYNE Diocesan Tryall* (1617) 4. Their ordinary meeting, as it is, Acts 2, 46, daily, could not be a Panegyric meeting. α 1679 *T. GODWIN Govt. Ch. Christ* iv. vi. Wks 1865 XL. 231. In the primitive church the persons of the bishops were chosen by all the people, and by panegyric meetings.

2. Of the nature of a panegyric or eulogy; publicly or elaborately expressing praise or commendation; eulogistic, encomiastic, laudatory.

1599-3 *G. HARVEY Pierre's Super* Wks (Grosart) II. 326 To address a plausible discourse, or to garnish a Panegyricall Oration in her prayse. 1596 *NASHB Suffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 76. 1616 *BULLOKER Eng. Expat.* Panegyricall, spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person. 1755 *J. SHEBBEARE Lydell* (1765) I. 405 A dead lord... is always to receive honourable interment and a panegyricall epitaph. 1868 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. ii. 1. 222 The Duke of Wellington's despatches... tell us so much more about him than any panegyric sketch.

Hence **Panegyrically** *adv.* in or by means of a panegyric, by way of elaborate eulogy.

1680 *Religion of Dutch* vi. 57 You must also Panegyrically celebrate the Cantons for their refusal. 1814 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXIII. 360 Winkelmann fell in love with its sculptured reliques of ancient art, and undertook to describe them panegyrically.

Panegyricize (-səiz), *v. rare*. [f. PANEGYRIC sb. + -IZE] = PANEGYRIZE *v.*

1787 *ANN HILDITCH Rosa de Montmorien* II. xiv. 68 He suffered me to panegyricize him in a dedication of a piece || **Panegyris** (pæn'ɟɪrɪs, -ɛd'ɟɪrɪs). [a Gr. πανηγυρίς, f. παν- all + γυρίς = γυρόα assembly.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A general assembly, esp. a festival assembly in honour of a god. In quotes. 1647-79 in allusion to Heb. xii. 23.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* iii. 12 Amidst a panegyris of angels, and that glorious amphetamine. 1679 *J. GOODMAN Penit. Pard.* iii. 173 267 There shall be the glorious Panegyris, the assembly and church of the first-born. 1775 *CHANDLER Trav. Asia Minor* i. 143 A panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly. 1879 *C. T. NEWTON Art & Archaeol.* viii. (1880) 330 The Olympic Panegyris... was still a reality.

†2. = PANEGYRIO A. I. *Obs.*

1645 *CRASHAW Steps to Temple* 23 Their silence speaks aloud, and is Thy well pronounced panegyris.

Panegyris (pæn'ɟɪrɪs, -ɛd'ɟɪrɪs). *nonce-wd.* [f. PANEGYRIZE + -ISM Cf. Gr. πανηγυρισμός, -ισμός celebration of a public festival.] A panegyritizing, a composition of panegyric character.

1864 *T. SINCLAIR in Athenaeum* 17 Nov. 677/2 A work which has been called a panegyris.

Panegyrist (pæn'ɟɪrɪst) [f. next: see -IST Cf. Gr. πανηγυριστής one who celebrates a public festival.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who elaborately praises; an encomiast.

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1639) 3 Adde these few lines out of a farre more ancient Panegyrist 1781 *MISS BURNER Cecilia* ix. iii. The panegyrist of human life! 1813 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 25 Panegyrist, Errant Knights! That whitewash one as grim'd as Nero. And make him shine abroad—an hero. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 156 The high-flown rhetoric of a panegyrist.

Panegyrist (pæn'ɟɪrɪst), *v.* [ad. Gr. πανηγυρίσκειν to celebrate πανηγυρίς or a public festival, to deliver a panegyric: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce or write a panegyric or elaborate eulogy upon; to speak or write in praise of; to eulogize.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bt. Ely* ii. vi. 250 Among so many Saints, as he Panegyristeth in these Orations. 1791 *MAD D'ARLEY Diary* 2 June. The friends of Government. Panegyristed him while they wanted his assistance. 1833-6 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. ii. 251 Meanly panegyristing the government of an usurper.

2. *intr.* To compose or utter panegyrics.

α 1827 *MITFORD cited in Webster* (1828)

Hence **Panegyristed**, **Pa negyristing ppl. adjs.**; also **Panegyrist**.

1823 *Valperga* II. 239 He was an earnest panegyrist of republics and democracies. 1824 *DAVIES & VAUGHAN Plato's Republic* x. (1868) 347 More anxious to be the panegyrist than the panegyrist. 1855 *DORAN Hanover Queens* I. xi. 436 In his panegyristing epitaph on the monarch.

Panegyry (pæn'ɟɪ, pæn'ɟɪrɪ, pæn'ɟɪrɪ). Also 7 **pani**, **panegery**, **panegury**. [f. Gr. πανηγυρίς PANEGYRIS, with change of suffix.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* = PANEGYRIS I. Also more generally, A religious festival.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. Pref. That the call of wisdom and virtue may be heard everywhere; not only in pulpits, but at set and solemn panegyries in theatres. 1659 *H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off.* 136 These dayes [the Nativity, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost] were called 'The Christian Panegyries, as a note of distinction from those of lesser account. 1839 *FRASER'S Mag.* XX. 207 The panegyries or great monthly festivals of the [Egyptian] gods. 1894 *G. RAWLINSON in Lex. Mosaeica* 24 The institution of panegyries or 'solemn assemblies'.

†2. = PANEGYRIO A. I. (if not mispr. in quotes)

1600 *W. WATSON Deacordem* (1602) 72 Then would he [Erasmus] sound forth the Panegeries of their praises. 1656 *HEWWOOD in Ann. Dnbroensia* (1877) 69 Having these Panegeries now read over, To thy perpetual fame.

Panety (pæn'ɪt). [ad. med.L. *panētās, f. *pāne-us of bread, f. pān-is bread.] The quality or condition of being bread, 'breadness'.

α 1887 *S. PARKER Reasons Abrogat Test* (1888) 22 They could not only separate the Matter and Form, and Accidents of the Bread from one another, but the Panety or Breadishness it self from them all. 1889 *PRIOR Ep. Shephard* 66 Romish bakers praise the deity They chipp'd, while yet in its panety. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt* Chr. II. vi. 42 Innocent. acknowledged that...there did remain a certain panety and vineity.

Panel (pæn'el), *sb.* Forms: 3- panel; also 4-6 panell, -e, (5 -yll, -yell, -ele, pannule, panelle), 5-8 pannal, 6 -ale, 6-7 -all, 6-8 -ell, 6-9 -el, (7 -elle, -ell). [ME. a. OF. *panel* piece of cloth, saddle-cushion, piece (of anything), etc., mod. F. *panneau* = It. *pannello*, med. L. *pannellus*, dim. of *pannus* cloth: see PANE sb. 1 (several senses of which are found also under *panel*). OF. had also *pane* f., piece, etc., which in ME. would run together with *panel*.]

1. A piece of cloth, and connected uses.

1. A piece of cloth placed under the saddle to protect the horse's back from being galled (*obs.*); now, the pad or stuffed lining of a saddle employed for this purpose.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 14982 Brought þai noþer on hir bak Na sadel ne panel. c 1400 *Pwanne & Gaw.* 473 Luke thou fil wele the panele. And in the sadel set the wele. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 267/2 A Panelle of a sadelle, *panellus*, *subsellum*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1869) 117 Cart saddle without panell. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. (1617) 56 The pannells of his Saddle shall be made of strong linnen cloath. 1724 *Dr. FOS Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 74, I cut a hole in the panel of the saddle. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 621 Hunting saddles should have their pannells well beaten and brushed to prevent sore backs.

2. A kind of saddle: generally applied to a rough treeless pad; but formerly sometimes to an ass's wooden saddle.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 46 Pro 14 panellis nous pro cursore domino, xx. s. pr. 1530 *PALSGR.* 251/2 Panell to ryde on, *batz, pannum*. 1573 *Tusser Husd.* (1878) 36 A panel and wantey, packsaddle and ped. 1591 *Percival's Sp. Dict.* *Acitara de Silla*, the pannell or the saddle tree, *Stragulum ligneum*. 1597 *Br. Hall's Sat.* iv. 11. 26 So rides he mounted on the market-day, Upon a straw stufft pannel all the way. 1677 *MORISON Itin.* i. 225 Our Asses had pannells in stead of saddles and ropes laid crosse the pannells, and knotted at the ends in stead of stirrups. 1742 *JARVIS Quiz.* i. 40. xliii. (1885) 243 Sancho Panza, stretched on his ass's pannel and burned in sleep. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 419 Weight of Horse Appointments 5th Dragoon Guards 1 Pair pannells 5 lb. 4 1/2 oz.

†3. In more general sense: A small piece of anything *Obs.*

(Common in OF. but of doubtful existence in Eng.) 1648 *COKE On Litt.* ii. 11 § 234 158 b. A Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part.

II. A small piece or slip of parchment, and related legal uses.

4. A slip or roll of parchment, esp. the slip on which the sheriff entered the names of jurors and which he affixed to the writ.

[c 1307 *Writ to Sheriff of Somerset* Chancery File, New Ser. i. dorso, Responsus istius brevis est in Pannello huic annexo.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 381/1 Panele, *pagella, panellus* 1562 *Act 5 EHz* c. 22 § 1 Vnesse such person or persons so making any pells, or buying such skinnes, or conuert the same into semits, pannells, or other their owne necessary uses. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* ii. 11 § 234 158 b. A Jury is said to be im-pannelled when the Sheriff hath entred their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, in *Pannello assise*. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* *Panel*, a Schedule or Page; as a Panel of Parchment, or a Counterpane of an Indenture. But it is used more particularly for a Schedule or Roll containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff returns, to pass upon any Trial. 1753 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process* Sc. (ed. 2) 202 Which Panel must be in Parchment, intitled, *The County ss Nomina Jur ad Trial and inter Dominum Regem, et — Prisoner ad Barram* Ibid., The Panel must have Margin-room, to mark their Appearances and Challenges. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 353 He returns the names of the jurors in a panel (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. 1874 *STUBBS Const.* II. III. xx. 408 Under the name of 'pannell' the sheriff's return had been endorsed on or sewed to the writ.

5. A list of jurymen, the jury itself.

1292 *BRITTON* i. xxii § 10 Pur uns remuer hors des panels et autres mettre. 1314-15 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 333/2 Ipsi pannellum debitum de probis & legalibus hominibus retornarunt.] 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iii. 375 Ne put hem in panel To don hem plite here treuthes. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 127/1 The Coronours have power to make the array of the enquest or pannell for the trel of the same offenders. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 6 Persons so impannelled shalbe added to the former pannell. 1622 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 24 The Pannel that brought in an Ignoramus upon the Bill against the Earl of Shaftsbury. 1730 *FIELDRING Rape upon Rape* ii. 1, I think half of that pannell are bailiff's followers. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 458 The sheriffs had taken care to return a panel in whom they could confide. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1865) 136 A panel means twelve perplexed agriculturists, who, are starved till they are of one mind.

b. *trans.* A list of men, or (quot. 1575) of beasts.

1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 16 A great sort of bandogs whear theyr tyed in the viter Court, and thyrteen beards in the inner. Whereofter made the pannell, theyr wear moov for a Quest, and one for challenge, and need wear. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* II. 242 If the following Pannel be labell'd to the former Catalogue of that most August Assembly. 1888 *Standing Orders Ho. Comm.* (1889) § 49. 13 The Committee of Selection shall nominate a Chairman's Panel to consist of not less than Four nor more than Six Members. The Chairman's Panel shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Standing Committee.

6. *Scots Law* In the phrase on or upon the panel = upon (his, one's) trial. Also, in later use, in the panel, etc.

The original sense of *panel* here is conjectural. It seems most probable that (on the analogy of sense 4) it meant a slip of parchment, containing the indictment, or the name or names of the persons indicted. To be on the panel would thus be to be indicted, and so on one's trial. It would also be easy to use the term elliptically for the name or names, and so, the person or persons, on the panel, as in b, where note that the word is collective. In later times, 'the panel' has been sometimes understood as a place, viz. 'the bar of the court' (so Jamieson), or the dock. Cf. the phrases in the panel, to put or bring into the panel, to enter the panel.

1557 *Books of Adjournal* (High Court of Justice) 18 Apr. The persons upon the pannell askit instruments. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* iii. 128 They callit the criminal, With ane twme schetch set him on the Pannall. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 502 Few complainers hes offert thame to persew the persons enterit on pannell. 1660 *DICKSON Exp. 706* x. Writ 1845 15 God has put the man on the pannell, and is enterit in a contest, and will condemn us. 1700 in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 384 Mr James Mitchel was upon the pannell at the criminal court for shutting at the Archbishop of St Andrews. 1714 *THOMSON in Cloud of Witnesses* (1730) 134, I was brought and set in the Pannel, with the Murderers, and they read over my Indictment. 1752 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 16 The Day of Comparance being come, the Prisoner is sent for, and enters the Pannal (from this the Prisoner is called Pannell).

b. The person or persons indicted, the accused. (The pl. form in quot. 1801 is a 'foreigner's' error.)

1555 *Bks. of Adjournal* 7 Dec. The pannell protestit for the panis content in the acts of parliament. 1562 *Ibid.* 13 May, Intransit as second pannelle, the laird of Wester Ogill, etc. 1665 *Ibid.* 18 Nov. Ordains that for hereafter the pannalls advocats in all their writen debates title the defenders by the name of pannall, as has been always in use before the Justice Court, and not by the name of defender. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* ii. 11. vi. (1737) 386, 15 aie chosen to be the Assize upon the Pannal (or Prisoner at the Bar). 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 479/1 He saw no marks of insanity about the pannell, who always behaved with great propriety. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 30 Mr. Clark, Counsel for the pannells, made no objection. 1883 *EDRSHAM Life Jesus* (ed. 6) 11. 169 On the assumption of their being the judges, and He the panel.

III. A distinct piece or portion of some surface, etc., usually contained in a frame or border.

(This appears to be the underlying idea in this group, but the arrangement is tentative and provisional.)

†7 The general sense of 'compartment' or 'section' appears to be exemplified in the following:

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 273 His ground of equitye is y pannells. In þe to panel equitye acordyth resoun wyth wyll, and þe oþer panel equitye acordyth wyll wyth resoun. Eyther of þise y. panys is iij. fote brode.

8 A section or compartment of a fence or railing; a hurdle Cf. PANE sb. 1. 3.

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxiv. In the said forest to be made palebordes called panelles. *Ibid.* ii. xxx. To make fyue panellys of palysse to be sette vp. 1530 *PALSGR.* 251/2 Panell of a wall, *pan de mur*. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 A reed-hedge handsomely bound in pannells. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 809/2 Each panel is composed of three vertical parallel posts, two longitudinal rails, and two boards attached to the posts between the rails. 1890 *'R. BOLDREWOOD' Col. Reformer* (1891) 226 A panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length.

9. A distinct compartment of a wainscot, door, shutter, side of a carriage, etc., consisting usually of a thinner piece of board or other material, normally rectangular, set in the general framework.

1600 *SHAKS A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 89 This fellow wil be ioyne you together, as they ioyne Wainscot, then one of you wil proue a shrunke pannell, and like greene timber, warpe, warpe. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 100/1 Pannell, little cleft Boards, about 2 foot high, and 16 or 20 inches broad, of these Wainscot is made. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 109 Bevil away the outer edges of the Pannels. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 282 Rural carvers with knives deface The Pannels. 1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rider* 411 A stage-coach came up to the door, with 'Bath and London' upon its panels. c 1850 *Rudim. Navag.* (Wheale) 136 Panel, a square or pane of thin board, framed in a thicker one called a stile. Such are the partitions by which the officers' cabins are formed. 1866 *GEO. ELLIOT P. Holt* xxxvii. She had seen herself in the crystal panel that reflected a long drawing-room. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 790/2 A panel wider than its height is a *lying panel*. If its height be greater than its width, a *standing panel*.

b. In architecture and other constructive arts: A compartment of a surface either sunk below or raised above the general level, and set in a moulding or other border, as in a frame, sometimes of different colour or material.

1693 *TIGON (title)* A New Book of Drawings, containing Several Sortes of Iron Worke as Gates, Staircases, Pannels, etc. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 27 A large pannell occupying the whole Architrave and Frieze to place the Inscription upon. 1824-76 *GWILT Archit.* (ed. 7) 960 The tower of St. Peter Mancroft, at Norwich, is a good specimen of flint building with stone panels. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 214, I can see no reason why the panels should not be formed of some of the concretes which we are now able to procure.

c. *Bookbinding.* (a) A compartment of the external cover of a book enclosed in a border or frame (b) Also, the space between the raised bands on the back of a book.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 425 'Raised bands' are formed of strips of pasteboard or parchment at regular intervals across the back of the book, leaving a space termed

'panels' between them 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 129 Panel mitred in gold, with title and small corners. Small tail panel with date 1903 *Studio* Aug. 175 A solid leather outer binding with an inlaid panel in the centre to contain coats-of-arms amid a framework of gold tooling.

d. A piece of stuff of different kind or colour, laid or inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress; also, the portion of the original material enclosed between two such pieces (b) A panel-shaped piece of embroidery or appliqué work for insertion in any drapery.

1889 *Yoku Bull* 2 Mar. 149/3 The skirt, of grey silk, had broad panels of dark grey velvet, on which a design of feathers was embroidered in silver. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* iv. 43 Design for an appliqué panel. Worked in the Windermere lines, in blues and green. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 4/2 On the skirt these [flatly stitched inverted box pleats] are set about five or six inches apart, except in the front, where a wider space is left to give a panel effect—a space amounting to about twelve inches.

e. fig. Something resembling a panel in shape and relation to the surrounding space.

1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xviii. 174 Through the open window the moon threw a broad panel of silver light upon the floor of the room.

10 + a. A window-pane. Obs. b. A compartment in a stained glass window, containing a separate subject.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Hence also Panels, or panes of glass, are compartments or pieces of glass of various forms, square, hexagonal, etc. 1873-5 JAS. FOWLER in *Yer. Arch. Tril.* III. 199 The arrangement is a succession of panels, each containing a subject. 1891 J. T. FOWLER *Ibid.* XI. 499 I his panel certainly does not belong to the window.

11. Coal-mining. a. A piece of coal left uncut in a mine. b. A compartment or division of a mine separated from the rest by thick masses or ribs of coal.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Pannell, a small piece of Wholes that is left uncut, either to support some weight from falling, or else left, because it is not worth the cutting. 1747 K. J. HUTTRILL [s] any hard Panel in a Vein or Pipe, bound up and cross'd by mixt Stuff, as Chirts, hard Tufts, Caukes, or Keivills. 1847 E. CRESSY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 695 Panel work is performed by dividing the entire mine into panels, separated by walls of coal from 40 to 50 yards in thickness. 1882 R. L. GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal Mining* xv. 149 It occurred to Mr. Buddle [c. 1810] that a great improvement might be effected by dividing a colliery, in the course of the first working, into districts, or panels, surrounded on all sides by barriers of solid coal.

12 Gardening A compartment of some design in carpet-bedding.

1805 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 185 The pannel... may be removed in winter. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 243/3 These need frequent thinning out and clipping into shape, so as to confine each colour to its own panel or boundary-line, so as to properly define and preserve the character of the several designs.

13. A compartment or division of a pavement. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/3 A 'panel' of karr wood has been laid opposite the West Strand Post Office, where the wear and tear is exceedingly heavy.

IV. A thin board, etc., such as might form a panel in sense 9.

14. A thin wooden board used as a surface for oil painting; also, a painting on such a board.

1709 PRIOR *Prologues & Apelles* 59 He [Apelles] gave the Panel to the Maid. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. (1798) 32, I am not in love with a coloured panel. 1822 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 117 It was the custom of the first practitioners in this process, to cover the panels of their pictures with grounds of thin plaster. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 217 For small cabinet pictures, panels of well-seasoned mahogany are prepared. 1875 FORTNUM *Mayolica* iii. 26 Were they even painted in oil on panel.

b. A large size of photograph, of a height much greater than its width. Chiefly attrib.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some of the most delightful panel screens for photographs I ever set eyes on. 1747 The two-fold screens with sufficient space for panel portraits. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 6/1 The panel photo is as much part of the ceremony of presentation as, in the courtly times of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a few sittings at his studio in Leicester-square were part of the business of a fashionable marriage.

15. A board used by a baker, tailor, etc. 1622 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 42 A pannell for the baker. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 120 Dominus Mechanick that leaps from the pannel to the pulpit.

V. Unclassed senses.

16. (See quot.)

1853 STROCKWELER *Milit. Encycl.* Pannells, in artillery, are the carriages which carry mortars and their beds upon a march.

17 Mining (See quot.)

1888 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Panel*, in mining, a heap of ore dressed and ready for sale. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Panel. 1. A heap of dressed ore.

18. (See quot.)

1894 *Northumbria Gloss.* Panels, the several strata composing a bed of stratified rock; chiefly used with reference to the bands of a limestone, as 'Blue limestone with strong panels'.

19. (See quot.) (A rendering of Fr. *panneau*, perh. never actually in Eng. use: cf. PANÉ sb. 1. 5.) 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Pannel in masonry, denotes one of the faces of a hewn stone.

VI. 20 attrib. and Comb., as panel-cupboard, -ledge, -maker, -opener, -painting, -picture, -sleeve, -van, panel-backed, -bodied, -lined adjs.; panel-den

= panel-house; panel-furring, a furring to which the external panels of a railway-carriage are fastened, panel-game, stealing in a panel-house (Cent. Dict. 1890); panel-house, a brothel in which the walls have sliding panels for the purpose of robbery; panel-plane, 'a long stocked plane having a handle or toat' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875), panel-planer, (a) a machine for thinning the edges of panels so as to fit into the grooves in the stiles; (b) = panel-raiser, panel-raiser, a machine for forming a raised panel on a board by working away the surrounding surface; panel-strip, a strip of wood or metal to cover the joint between a post and a panel or between two panels in a railway-carriage; panel-thief, a thief in a panel-house, so panel-thieving sb., panel-truss, a truss having timbers or bars arranged in rectangular divisions diagonally braced, panel-wheel, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sloping or bevelled sides. See also PANEL-WORK.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 10/2 Mark the perfectly self-complacent air with which he sits in his quiet 'panel-bodied' Tilbury. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. xi) 63 She goes to a 'panel cupboard, where we keep our English biscuits. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Panel-house, or *Panel-den, a house of prostitution and theft combined. 1901 *Academy* 5 Oct. 293/2 On the 'panel-ledge stands an unframed sketch. 1891 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Albardeio, a 'pannell maker, *Chetillarius* 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 4/1 [A] collection of burglar's tools, including a fine brace and centre-bit, and a 'patent 'panel-opener', shaped much like the common or domestic tin-opener, but on a larger scale. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 157 Trucks do not want up-holstering or glazing or 'panel-painting. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* vii. 16 We should disprove the genuineness of a 'panel picture declared to be four hundred years old, if we showed it to be painted on mahogany. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 182 To these standard planes may be added a 'panel, plough, and right and left rebate planes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/1 A double head 'panel-raiser, working upon two edges of the board at once. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 106 The 'panel-saw is used for cutting very thin boards in any direction which may be required. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 584 The panel-saw, either for cross cutting, or cutting very thin boards longitudinally. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/1 The sleeves are of a different material from the other portions. The brocade of which these long 'panel sleeves are made deserves description. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Panel-thief, a thief, who enters the room by a secret opening, and abstracts [the victim's] money, watch, etc. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shadow* N. York 306 She was one of the most notorious panel-thieves in New York. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 202 Those Walls which are built 'Pannel-wise, with square Pillars at equal distance, look much handsomer.

† Pannel, sb. 2 Obs. [Origin obscure: treated by some as a sense of prec.] The fundament or lower part of the alimentary canal of a hawk.

c. 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kephene Span hawks* (1886) 7 Meates wch endow sonest and maketh the hardest pannell are best. 1747 26 Tokens of Wormes Straying sodainly on the fyfte, champing wth her beake, offering her beake off to the pannell, mutes smother [etc.]. 1611 CORN., *Brayul*, the parts, or feathers, about a hawk's fundament, called by our Faulconers the brayle in a short-winged, and the pannell in a long-winged, hawk. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pannel*, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there she digesteth her meat from her body.

Panel (pæ nēl), v. [f. PANÉ sb. 1.]

I. 1. trans. To empanel (a jury).

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 208 The Shereff wille pannell gentylmen to aguyte the Lorde, and jowroures to a guyte his men. 1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I pannell a quest of men after the lawes of Englande. 1590 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. I, The jury's pannell'd, and the verdict given Ere he appears.

II. 2. Sc. Law To bring to trial, to indict.

1596 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 567 That the cuntre men arrestit may certaine knaw at what day to be pannellit. 1660 DICKSON *Serm.* Isa. xiv. 14-15 Wnt. 1845 I 138 Thou art a rotten hypocrite, thou hast never pannell'd thyself before God's tribunal for sin. 1721 WOODROW *Ch. Hist.* iii. viii. (1890) IV. 124 Some country women were pannell'd for being helpful to the wife of one of the persons alleged to have been concerned. 1814 SCOTT *Wau* lxxvi, He .. was soon to be pannell'd for his life.

III. +3. To furnish (a saddle) with a panel or pad. Obs. rare.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 135 For grathing of foure saddles, new pannalit.

4. To put a panel on (a beast, esp. a mule or ass), to saddle with a panel.

1530 PALSGR. 652/1 Pannell my horse, I wyll ryde to market. 1743 JARVIS *Quar.* I. xiv. 111 (1885) 257 They ordered him to saddle Rozanne and pannell the ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 144 Don Quixote ordered Sancho to saddle and pannell at once.

IV. 5. To fit or furnish (a room, wall, etc.) with panels; to adorn with panels.

1633 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in *Earwaker East Cheshire* (1877) I. 108 Paid for pannelling the church in the toppe 17 PENNANT (T.), A very handsome bridge, the battlements newly pannell'd with stone. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 192 Where the principal stairs were constructed of wood, it was customary to panel the soffit. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 173 We look into the saloon, which the cabinetmakers are panelling with satin-wood.

6. To fit or place as a panel in its frame.

1832 LYTTON *Engene A. L. v.* A few old pictures were

panell'd in the open wainscot. 1858 — *What will he do?* 1. vi. Panell'd in wood that had once been painted blue.

7. To ornament (a skirt or piece of drapery) with a panel or panels: see PANÉL sb. 1. 9 d.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/1 A lace flounce might border a skirt of net, or the lace might panel a skirt of net.

8. *Telegr.* To arrange (wires) in parallels.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panel, dial. form of PARNEL.

† Pánele. Obs. Also 6-7 panell, pannel, 7-8

paneles, 8 paneel, pannal. [a. Sp. *panela*; cf. Ger.

panelle] Brown unpurified sugar from the Antilles.

1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simplex* 72 Although Sugar can not bee simply made, from the pannel, or sande whiche cometh from the Cane. 1592 in *Acts Privy Council* N. S. XXII. 455, 9 chests of sugar muscovades, 10 chests of sugar pannels. 1657 R. LIGON *Bai badoes* (1673) 91 They make Páneles, a kind of Sugar somewhat inferiour to the Muscovado. 1712 in *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 A Sort of dusky, pale-grey Sugar called Páneles. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 229 Muscovadoes and Pannal Sugar, 66 per Hundred. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 215/1 Molasses, syrups, páneles, from the British plantations.

Páneless (pæ'nēlēs), a. [f. PANÉ sb. 1. + -LESS.]

Of a window: Having no panes, lacking panes.

a. 1763 *SHENSTONE Economy* iii. 111 The shifts enormous that in vain he forms To patch his paneless window. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 220 To keep out the cold by fastening our towels securely across the paneless window.

Pannellation (pænēlā'jən) [n. of action f.

med. (Anglo-) L. *pannellare*, f. *pannellus* PANÉL

sb. 1. 4, 5.] The empanelling of a jury.

a. 1603 *Wood Hist. Univ. Oxf.* (1796) II. 9 They in the said pannellation did put Rich Wotton, and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

Pannelled, paneled (pænēld), ppl. a. [f.

PANÉL v. + -ED.]

1. *Sc. Law.* Brought to the bar, put on trial.

1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 153 Many were unknown to the pannell'd.

2. Fitted or made with panels, divided into panels or decorative compartments.

1760-72 H. BROOKS *Pool of Quail* (1809) IV. 123 A folding door of pannelled looking-glass. 1819 *SHELLEY Lett. Pr.* Wks. 1888 II. 285 Within this arch are two pannelled alto-reliefs. 1902 *BESANT Five Yrs. Tryst* 93 The dark pannelled old room that they called Oliver Cromwell's Library.

Pannelling, paneling (pænēlin). [f. PANÉL

sb. + -ING.]

1. Wood or other material made into panels, panels collectively, panel-work.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v. They very old wainscot which composed the floor and the pannelling of the room. 1821 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discom. Nineveh* xlii. 343 This alabaster, cut into slabs, served as a kind of pannelling to the walls of sun-dried bricks. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 1 The oak pannelling, of a sombre but rich brown.

2. Mining. (See PANÉL sb. 1. II.)

1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/1 Ground .. opened out and drained preparatory for pannelling.

Panel-work.

1. Work in wood, stone, etc., consisting of or

containing panels; esp. pannelled woodwork.

1874 *PARKER Gothic Arch.* I. vi. 195 The windows frequently appear to be only openings in the panel-work. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* II. 350 The spaces between the windows are decorated with panelwork.

2. The working of a mine by division into panels.

1847 E. CRESSY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 695 Panel work was introduced, fifty years ago [See PANÉL sb. 1. II.]. 1882 *GALLOWAY Hist. Coal Mining* xv. 149 Panel-work was first introduced [at Wallsend] in the year 1820.

So Panel-working.

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss Coal-mining, Panel-working*, a system

of working coal seams in the North of England.

Panemye. see PANNYMY Obs. Panence, obs.

f. PENANCE Paner, -ere, obs. ff. PANNIER.

Panes, obs. f. *penice*, pl. of PENNY.

Panentheism, Pan-eulogism. see PAN-2.

Paneter, -tre, -trie, obs. ff. PANTER sb. 1, PANTRY.

Panewes, -zes, obs. ff. *panner*, pl. of PENNY.

Panfish. U. S. [f. PAN sb. 1. + FISH sb. 1.]

1. A fish suitable for frying whole in a pan.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 403/2

The cat fish, also a good pan-fish. 1899 B. W. GREEN *Vir-*

genia Word-bk.

2. A name for the king-crab (*Lamulus*), from its supposed resemblance to a saucepan. (Cent. Dict.)

Panful (pænful). [f. PAN sb. 1. + -FUL.] The

quantity that fills a pan.

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 319, I preferred

to calculate upon the result of 40 panfuls worked by rocker.

1887 I. R. *Lady's Rancha Life Montana* 157, I often used

to take a panful of salt, and get the whole band round me.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 356/2 A panful of water.

Pang (pæn), sb. Also 6-7 pangue. [Pang,

sb. and vb., are known only after 1500, the vb.

being exemplified first (which may be accidental).

Origin uncertain.

It has been suggested that pang sb. was a phonetically-lightened variant of an earlier *prang* (cf. *speech*, OE *spreac*, where however three consonants came together), and thus identical with a word occurring twice as *prange* a. 1450, and once as *prange* c. 1530, app. in the same sense as *pang*: see below. These have naturally been viewed as fig. uses of *Prong* sb., a stabbing or piercing point, the difficulty is that this has not been found in the literal sense till much later (1567), and is not frequent before 1600.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 151 As thou the prongys of death dede streyn Here hert root. a 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 287 These prongys mayn herte asondry thei do rende c 1530 *Crt of Love* 1150 The prange of lous so straunth them to crie.]

1. A brief keen spasm of pain which appears suddenly to pierce or shoot through the body or any part of it; a shooting pain.

In 16th c. chiefly in 'pangs of death', also 'of childbirth'. 1526 *Pilgr Perfr* (W de W. 1531) 242 b. In the pange & distresse of deth. 1530 *PALSGR* 251/2 Panges of dethe, *les traicis de mort*. a 1548 *HALL Chron*, *Edw IV* 250 The panges and fittes of his sickenes c 1586 *CRSS PMBROKE Ps* xlviii u. The wife, whose wofull care The panges of child bed findes 1601 *F GODWIN Bps of Eng* 338 This man being very olde, died in a pang. 1603 *SHAKS Meas for M* iii. 1 80 The poore Beetle that we treade vpon In corporal sufferance, finds a pang as great. As when a Giant dies 1609 *BIBLS* (Douay) 2 *Kings* xxii 5 The panges of death have compassed me 1611 *BIBLS Isa* xxvi. 17 Like as a woman with childe... is in paine, and cryeth out in her pangs. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No 27 p 2 The Man in the Pangs of the Stone, Gout, or any acute Distemper. 1833 *HR MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* vii 118 The pang which shot through her yesterday 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 288 The attempt to allay the pangs of hunger by filling the stomach with non-nutritious substances.

2. *fig.* A sudden sharp mental pain or feeling of intense mental anguish.

1590 *DEC Math. Pref* 1, I am in no little pang of perplexitie 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* ii. 1. 48 The bitter pangs that doth your heart infest. 1601 *SHAKS Twel N* ii. iv. 94 Say that some Lady... Hath for your love as great a pang of heart As you haue for Oliua. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P* iii 287 O sharp convulsive pangs of agonizing pride! 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* i. iii. Keen are the pangs Of hapless love 1808 *SCOTT Marm* iii. xiii. High minds, of native pride or force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1877 *BLACK Green Past* xxxviii (1878) 303 Cheerfully and without a pang sacrifice the dollars you have paid.

3. A sudden access of keen feeling or emotion of any kind; a sudden transitory fit. *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 117 b. This pangue or guerie of love dooth especially invade & possesse suche perones 1548 *UDALL, etc Erasmus. Par Luke* iv 54 There bee in vs certayne affectionate pangues of nature, whiche we are not able to cast awaye from vs. 1565 *JAWEL Def Apol* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III 322 O, what a merry pang was this, M Harding! 1644 *ROGERS Naaman* 6 Only to amuse their minds, and stirre up pangs of affection 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen* xix. 34 [He] does that in a drunken pang 1693 *FRANCIS Town* 138 Among their Fits of Devotion they shall have such Amorous Pangs for Heav'n, that one would think [etc.] 1694 *TILLOTSON Serms* (1743) VIII 347 Galen when he had anatomized man's body, and carefully surveyed the frame of it, fell into a pang of devotion and wrote a hymn to his Creator

Pang (pæn), *a* *Sc.* [cf. **PANG** v 2] Packed tight, stuffed, crammed. Also *pang-full*.

1560 *A SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 178 Thair avairis fyld vp all the feild, Thay we so fow and pang With drafte 1807 *RUICKBIE Wayside Cottager* 110 (E. D. D.) The bench is fill'd, the house is pang 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* 367 A rude man, and pang full of oaths.

b. Tight, compactly framed.

1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* (1871) 27 Sae pang was our pearly prow Quban we cudna speil the brow of the wavis We needit them through below

Pang (pæn), *v* 1 Now rare. [See **PANG** sb.] *trans.* To afflict with pangs; to pierce or penetrate with acute physical or mental pain. Also *absol.*

1502 *JOSEPH Arim* (E. E. T. S.) 47/323 His chylde in the pestylence was in leopardy, And sore panged. a 1549 *SKELTON P Sparrowe* 44 What heuynesse dyd me pange a 1548 *HALL Chron*, *Hen. VII* 3 b. By the tormenting of which sicknes, men were so pynfully panged 1598 *FLORIO, Accorare*, to pang or pinch at the hart 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII*, ii. iii. 15 'Tis a sufferance, panging As soule and bodies seuering. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand* (1817) II li. 177 The news of your misfortune panged me to the very intrails 1838 *FRASER'S Mag* XVIII. 531 May the mortal stroke Be balanced well, and pang not

1. *b.* To move by any sudden feeling. *Obs.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 526 Heere the kinde-hearted Iesuit is panged with a fit of Chantie to yoke the Lutherans with them

Hence **Panged** ppl. *a.* **Panging** vbl. sb.

1807 *HOOD Mids. Fairies* lxxvii. Like a pang'd nightingale, it made him pause. 1876 *C. WELLS Joseph & Brethren* i. vi. But he is dead, and I am left to mourn, And tire on panged recollection. 1863 *L. LYTTON Ring Amasis* I i ii 124 Never shall the panging of your spirits be at rest

Pang (pæn), *v* 2 *Sc* and *north. dial.* [Origin uncertain - perhaps onomatopoeic.

Identity with Goth. *braggan*, i. e. *brangan* to press, with loss of *r*, has been suggested.]

trans. To pack tight, fill by pressure, stuff, cram 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* 14 July (1671) 9 Hell will be empty... and heaven panged full 1718 *RAMSAY Chorus's Kirk Gr* iii. iii. As fou's the house could pang 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xix. It pangs us fou o' Knowledge 1824 *SCOTT Wav* lxxv. The auld gudeman o' Corse Cleugh has panged it w' a kemple o' strae amast 1825 *BROCKITT N. C. Gloss*, **Pang**, to fill, to stuff 1899 *SPEAKER* 4 Feb 157 Men whose minds are panged with the lore of old Scotland

Pangene (pændʒeniz). *Biol.* Also **pangen** [f. *pan-* all + *gen-* of *gēnos* race, offspring, *gē-* to beget; cf. next.] De Vries's name for a (supposed) primary constituent unit of a germ-cell.

1899 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Life* xl. 146 The theory of 'Pangenes' advocated by De Vries in 1889, incorporates the distinctively modern conception of germinal continuity. *Ibid* 153 To these hypothetical units numerous names have been given—biophors, pangenes, idiosomes [etc.].

Pangenesis (pændʒeniz). *Biol.* [f. *Gr* *pan-*, *PAN-* all + *gēnos* birth: see **GENESIS**] The name given by Darwin to his hypothesis, advanced to explain the phenomena of heredity, that every separate unit or cell of an organism reproduces itself by contributing its share to the germ or bud of the future offspring. See quot 1868.

1868 *DARWIN Anm. & Pl* II. 359, I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that the whole organization, in the sense of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself. Hence ovules and pollen-grains—the fertilized seed or egg, as well as buds—include or consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate atom of the organism. 1869 *F. GALTON Hered Genus* 363 1870 *TYNDALL Sci. Use Imag.* in *Lect. & Ess* (1903) 72/2 He [Mr. Darwin] has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn adventurously upon matter in his theory of pangenesis. According to this theory, a germ, already microscopic, is a world of minor germs. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anm.* i. 40 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outline Zool* 65 This hypothesis has been repeatedly modified, but, except in the general sense that the body may influence its reproductive cells, 'pangenesis' is discredited by most biologists.

b. **Intracellular pangenesis** see quot

1900 *GOULD Dict. Med Biol*, **Intracellular Pangenesis**, the origin of ultimate vital principles (pangenes, gemmules, biophors) within the cell.

Pangenetic, *a.* [See prec. and **GENETIC**.] Of or pertaining to pangenesis see quot.

1875 *Contemp. Rev* XXVII 90 We cannot understand how colloid bodies, such as the Pangenetic gemmules must be, could pass freely through membranes. 1899 *THOMSON Sci. Life* xvi. 177 Maupertuis distinctly stated a pangenetic theory of heredity.

Hence **Pangene tically adv**

1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anm. Life & Intell* (1891) 134 [It] is (pangenetically) due to the fact that it takes some time for the modified gemmules to accumulate

Pangenio, *a.* = **PANGENETIC**

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No 2045 636 The one [point of view] was known as the 'pangenetic theory' of Darwin.

Pangeometry (pændʒiə'metɪ), [f. *PAN-* all + **GEOMETRY**] Geometry extended to space of more than three dimensions; universal geometry.

So **Pangeometer**; **Pangeometrical** *a*

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 216 The peculiar tenets of pangeometry. *Ibid* (1883) 214 The pangeometers erect a transcendental structure on empirical foundations. *Ibid* 208 note. The connection of Gauss's metageometrical or (to use the expression of Lobatschewski) pangeometrical views with his investigations respecting the geometrical interpretation of imaginary quantities.

Pan-German (pændʒə'mæn), *a* and *sb.* [f. *PAN-* 1 + **GERMAN**: cf. *Gr. Alldeutscher*]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to all Germans, or to the union of all Germans in one political state.

1892 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/2 The present difficulty is not Prussian merely; it is Pan-German. The riots in Vienna are just as serious as those in Berlin 1902 *Q. Rev* July 135 The Pan-German ideal, as presented by the lyric poets of the Liberation *Ibid* 160 The Pan-German League was founded in 1894

b. *sb.* An advocate of Pan-Germanism

1899 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/4 The Pan-Germans and Anti-Semites at Hamburg. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/5 The radical Czechs, by making speeches in their own tongue, caused the Pan-Germans to raise a protest

So **Pan-Germanio** *a.*, **Pan-German**; **Pan-Germanism**, the notion or principle of the comprehension of all German peoples in an extended Germany, **Pan-Germany**, a Germany including all German peoples.

1900 *tr. von Bülow in Westm. Gas* 13 Dec. 2/2 There are laurels of higher worth than those which the Pan-Germanic League has to bestow. 1882 *Times* 30 Mar. 5/4 The Clericals will no more tolerate Pan-Germanism than the Poles Pan Slavism. 1882 *Eccl* 29 Aug. 1/5 In order to oppose and neutralize the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism'. 1902 *Q. Rev* July 135 It is only quite recently that the term *Alldeutschtum* was coined or the foreign equivalent Pan-Germanism, supplied *Ibid* 161 What the Pan-German League wants is a 'Greater Germany', or as the exponents of this idea would say, a 'Pan-Germany'.

Pangermic, *-germism*: see **PAN-** 2.

[**Pangitive** (in Lodge's *Poore Mans Talent*, Hunterian Cl. 60), error for **PUNGITIVE**.]

Pangful, *a.* rare. [f. **PANG** sb + **-FUL**.] Full of pangs, sorrowful.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII 224 He bowed his head upon his pangful bosom 1897 *Chicago Advance* 5 Aug. 17/3 [To live] far from home, is as pangful to him as to an absent school-boy

Pang-full: see **PANG** *a*.

Pangless (pæŋ'les), *a.* [f. **PANG** sb. + **-LESS**.] Without a pang.

1811 *BYRON To Thyra* iv. Death for thee Prepared a light and pangless dart. 1879 *E. ARNOLD Li. Asia* 4 So brought she forth her child Pangless.

Hence **Panglessly adv**

1877 *PATMORE Unknown Evos Proem*, The furiously gibbering course Shakes, panglessly convuls'd, and sightless stares.

Pang-like, *a.* [f. **PANG** sb + **-LIKE**.] Like or befitting a pang

a 1856 *STOWE Arcadia* iv (1629) 412 With pang-like groans and gasly turning of his eyes, immediately all his limbs stiffened, and his eyes fixed

Pangolin (pændʒə'lɪn). Also 9 per-. [a

Malay *peng-galing* roller, f. *peng-* deno-

minative + *gōling* to roll, in reference to its power of rolling itself up. The Malays distinguish *peng-galing* *sisk* scaly pangolin, from *peng-galing* *ram-but* hairy pangolin (Marsden).] An edentate mammal of the genus *Mamus*, of tropical Asia and Africa, the greater part of whose body is covered with horny scales; a scaly ant-eater. The name originally belongs to *Mamus javanicus*, a native of Java, etc.; but has been extended to Indian and African species, of which there are several.

1734 *SEBA Thesaur. Rer. Natural.* I. 88 *Javanensis* et alius populis orientalibus *Pangioethis*, quae vox *Convolutorem* notat.] 1774 *GOLDSM Nat. Hist* (1862) I vi. 468 The Pangolin, which has been usually called the *scaly lizard*, is about three or four feet long. 1822 *SIR T. S. RAFFLES in Trans. Linn Soc* XIII 249 Pangolin Sisk or Tangling of Sumatra 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 188 The Pangolins are slow in motion, and live on worms and insects, especially termites and ants 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 108 The curious ant eaters (earth pigs and pangolins) are probably relics of an earlier fauna.

† **Pangony**, *-ie*. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pangōnis* (Pliny), a *Gr. παγγώνιος*, i. e. all-angled.] Name of an unidentified precious stone mentioned by Pliny in 18th c. employed by some as a class-name.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Pangone*, a kind of precious stone, so called from its multitudes of Angles. 1692 *COLES, Pangone*, a precious stone with very many corners. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pangonia*, . The bodies of this genus are single pointed, or imperfect crystals, composed of dodecangular or twelve-planed columns, terminated by twelve-planed pyramids, and the whole body, therefore, made up of twenty four planes. Of this genus there are only three known species: x. A brownish-white one, with a long pyramid. This is found in Silesia and Bohemia, . and is esteemed a very valuable crystal

Pan-Gothic to **Pangymnasticon**: see **PAN-**

† **Panguts**. *Obs.* [app. f. *PAN-* all + *guts*.]

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor, A Panguts*, an unwieldie Drossel nothing but guts. 1658 *PHILLIPS, A Panguts* (as it were all guts), a drossel, a gorbally, an unwieldy fellow. 1704 *COCKER, Pangut*, or *Pannichgut*, a huge fat bellied fellow 1775 *ASH, Panguts* (s. a low word), a fat hulky lazy fellow

|| **Panhagia**, *rare*. *Gr Ch* Also **Panagia**.

[a. *Gr. παναγία*, fem. of *παναγίος* all-holy.] A title of the Virgin Mary in the Orthodox Eastern Church; the All-holy.

1686 *B. RANDOLPH Pres. St. Morea* 13 Many People came from the City of Zant to pay their devotions to the *Panagia* there.] 1775 *R. CHANDLER Trav. Greece* (1825) II 59 The picture of the Panagia, or Virgin Mary, in Mosaic, on the ceiling of the recess. 1866 *FILTON Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I ii iii 314 The Parthenon which had been converted into a church of the Panagia, or Blessed Virgin. 1903 *G. F. ASBOTT in Daily Chron.* 16 June 3/1 A small table placed under the lamp which burns in front of the icon of the Panagia.

Panhandle (pæn'hændl), [f. *PAN* sb¹ + **HANDLE**.] The handle of a pan; hence in *U. S.*

a denomination for a narrow prolongation of a State or Territory extending between two others, e. g. the Panhandle of West Virginia. Also *attrib.* 1888 *Missouri Republican* (U. S.) 24 Feb. (Farmer *Amer. canism*), The Panhandle of Texas offers desirable homes to a million of people, at a nominal price. 1890 *Cent. Dict* s. v. The Panhandle of Idaho, the Panhandle of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Panharmonic (pæ'narmɒnɪk), *a.* [f. *PAN-* all + **HARMONIC**: cf. next.] *a.* Adapted to all the 'harmonies' or musical modes. *b.* Universally harmonic, harmonizing with all.

1875 *JOWETT Photo* (ed. 2) III. 274 We shall not want multiplicity of notes or a panharmonic scale. 1886 *FARRAR Hist. Interpretation* iv 236 St. Augustine demanded that all interpretation should be panharmonic

So **Panharmo'nicon**, a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestration type, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800

1848 *J. H. NEWMAN Loss & Gain* iii. x. 381 The whole congregation was as though one vast instrument or Pan harmonicon, moving all together 1899 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II 194 Maelzel devoted himself to constructing an automaton instrument of flutes, trumpets, drums, cymbals, triangle, and strings struck by hammers. His next machine was the Panharmonicon, with clarinets, violins and cellos added

† **Panharmony** (pæ'nhæ'mɒni). *Obs.* [f. *PAN-* + **HARMONY**; after *Gr. παναρμόνιος* all-harmonious.] Universal or general harmony.

1651 *COLLIER in Consensus Paterna Univ. Knowl* 52 Pansophy by its owne desirable Panarmony, or general agreement will be fit and convenient

Panhellenic (pæn'helɪnɪk, -enɪk), *a.* [f. *PAN-* 1 + **HELLENIC**; after *Gr. πανελλήνιος* of or pertaining to all the Greeks, *πᾶν ἑλλήνων* all the Hellenes, the united Greeks.] Of, concerning, or representing all men of Greek race (including in ancient times the Greek colonies in Asia, Sicily, Italy, etc.; in modern times, the Greeks living in the Turkish dominions, in Crete, etc.).

1847 *Grote Greece* ii xlvii. The schemes of Pericles were eminently Pan-Hellenic. 1853 *Ibid* lxxxi. Athens had never had the power of organizing any such generous Pan-hellenic combination.

Panhellenism (pæn'helɪnɪz'm). [f. *PAN-* 1 + **HELLENISM**, or *Gr. πανελλήνισμος* + **-ISM**: see prec.] The idea or plan of a political union of all Greeks, the Panhellenic spirit and aims.

1860 [Remembered in spoken use in Oxford (Prof Bywater)] 1874 *Fiske Outl. Cosmo Philos.* II xviii II 205 The struggle between the higher and the lower patriotism, between the two feelings known to the Greeks as Pan-Hellenism and Autonomism 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct 1892 A secret society which was the backbone of Panhellenism.

So **Panhellenist**, one who favours Panhellenism.

1882 in *Ogilvie Ingher Dict.* 1900 *Pilot* 2 Sept 263/1 There is an aloofness that lies deeper down in his [the Cretan's] nature than any pan-Hellenist piety.

Panhidrosis to **Panhysterectomy**: see **PAN-**.

Panial, variant of **PANELE Obs.**

Panic (pænik), *sb.* Also 5-6 -yk (e, 6-7 -ik (e, -ioke, 6-9 -ioik; 6 pannyoke, 9 -ioik. [ad L. *panicum*, in It *panico*, F *panic*] A grass or graminaceous plant originally applied to *Panicum italicum* of Linnæus (*Setaria italica* of later botanists), otherwise called Italian Millet, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, etc.; also extended to other species of the genus *Panicum* and its subgenera, many of which are cultivated in different parts of the world as cereal grains.

Panicum is a very extensive genus, Steudel describes 850 species, grouped under eighteen sections, many of these being distinct genera with other authors (*Treas Bot.* c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV 50 *Panyk* & *mylde* in hoot & drie is sowe As now. 1555 *Eden Decades* 266 Of Moscouia the fields beare also mylle and panyke whiche the Italians caule Melica. 1564 *Turner Herbal* II 76 b, *Panic* is of the kynde of pulses, and in lykenes lyke unto millet. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* I lvi 78 There be sundrie sorts of *Panic*. *Ibid.*, The *Panic* of India groweth y^e like Millet. 1670 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I vii 14 Saffron, Mill, Millet, *Panic*, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences 1732 *Arbutnot Rules of Diet* I 251 *Panic*, aperient, boiled with Milk. 1824 *Southey Roderick Wks* 1838 IX 378 note, The Hermit took a loaf made of *panic* and of rye. 1852 *Badger Nestorians* I 214 Three kinds of millet or *pannick* make the bread-flour in general use.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *panic-bread*, -seed, *panico-grass*, any grassy species of *Panicum*, as *P. (Echinochloa) Crus-galli*, a weed of cultivated and waste ground in England.

1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.* *Panajo*, pannyoce seede, *Panicula* 1668 *Wilkins Real Chan* II iv 73 *Panic-Grass* 1797 W. JOHNSTON in *Beckmann's Invent* II 248 note, The slender spiked cock's foot *panic-grass*, *panicum sanguinale* 1814 *Southey Roderick Wks* 1838 IX 399 note, The king would eat only of the *pannick* bread, as he had been wont to do 1835 *Hooker Brit Flora* I 43 *Panicum Crus-galli*, Loose *Panic*-grass.

Panic (pænik), *a* and *sb.* 2 Forms. 7- *panic*, also 7-ique, -ik, 7-8 -ioik, *pannick*, -io [a F. *panique* ad. (15th c in Littré) = It *panico* (Florio); ad Gr *panikos* ady of or for *Pan*, groundless (fear), whence *panikos* neut *sb.* *panic* terror, a *panic* 'Sounds heard by night on mountains and in valleys were attributed to *Pan*, and hence he was reputed to be the cause of any sudden and groundless fear' (Liddell and Scott) Stories more or less elaborated, accounting for the origin of the expression, are found in *Plutarch's Lives* (Langhorne's tr (1829) II 701/2), *Polygenus Stratus* (written c160 A.D., cf *Potter Greece* III ix), etc.]

a *ady.* (Now often viewed as *attrib.* use of B) 1. In *panic* fear, terror, etc. Such as was attributed to the action of the god *Pan* = B 2

1503 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 155 Sudden foolish frights, without any certain cause, which they call *Panque* *Terrors* *Ibid.* 1593 All sudden tumults and troubles of the multitude and common people, be called *Panque* affrights. 1649 *Ward Simp. Coler* 11, I hope my feares are but *panic*. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Tram.* (1677) 241 That great Army were put into that *panic* fear that they were shamefully put to flight. 1790 *Dryden Fables, Cock & Fox* 731 *Ran* cow and calf and family of hogs, In *panic* horror of pursuing dogs 1790 *Langhorne's Plutarch* (1829) II 701/2 A *panic* fear ran through the camp 1850 *Merville Rom. Emp.* (1865) II xiv, 134 A sound of *panic* dread to the populations of Italy.

b. Of the nature of or resulting from a *panic*; exhibiting unreasoning, groundless, or excessive fear. 1741 in *Johnson's Debates Parl.* (1787) I 386 The tumults of ambition in one place, and a *panic* stillness in another. 1824 *Galt Rothelan* II. vii. 70 He cried, with a shrill and *panic* voice, for Shebak

+2. Of noise, etc. Such as was attributed to *Pan* a 1661 *Holyday Juvenal* 120 Which they thought might be prevented by making a loud and *panick* noise with brassen vessels.

+3 Universal, general *Obs. nonce-use* a 1661 *Fuller Worthnes* xxiv (1662) 77 Seeing sometimes a *Panick* silence herein

4. (cap.) Of or pertaining to the god *Pan* as, *Bacchic* and *Panic* figures. 1890 in *Cent Dict.*

B. *sb.* 2 [= mod F. *une panique*.]

+1. Contagious emotion such as was ascribed to the influence of *Pan*. *Obs.*

1567 *tr Bacon's Life & Death* (1652) 15 Seeing *Pan* was their God, we may conceive, that all Things about them were *Panicks* [L. *Panica* ady.], and vaine, and subject to Fables 1798 *Shaffers Character* (1771) I. 11 15 We may call every *Panion* *Panick* which is rais'd in a Multitude, and convey'd by Aspect, or as it were by Contact or Sympathy. *Ibid.* 16 There are many *Panicks* in Mankind, besides merely that of Fear. And thus is Religion also *Panick*.

2. (= *panic* fear, terror, etc.; see A 1): A sudden and excessive feeling of alarm or fear, usually

affecting a body of persons, originating in some real or supposed danger vaguely apprehended, and leading to extravagant or injudicious efforts to secure safety. (With and without a and *pl.*)

1798 *Shaffers Character* (1771) I. 11 15 The Uncertainty of what they fear'd made their Fear get greater. And this was what in after-times men call'd a *Panick* 1799 *Steelz Thaler* No 18 r 6 The Approach of a Peace strikes a *Panick* thro' our Armies, tho' that of a Battle could never do it. 1818 *Jas Mill Brit India* II. viii 277 The General fulfilled the fondest wishes of Hyder, by taking the *panic*, and running away from the army. 1856 *Kane Arct Expl* II. vi 123 Parental instinct was mastered by *panic*. 1867 *Freeman Norm Cong.* I. v 375 An unaccountable *panic* seized on all men. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xxii. 382 *Caesar's* soldiers were seized with *panic*

b. *spec.* A condition of widespread apprehension in relation to financial and commercial matters, arising in a time of monetary difficulty or crisis, and leading to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, the tendency of which is to cause financial disaster.

1757 *Harris Coins* 31 No alteration can be made in the standard of money without producing distrusts and panics. 1826 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII xi 195 This pecuniary crisis [in 1825] universally obtained the name of 'The Panic'. 1826 T. ARTHUR 27 Feb in *Life* viii. (1885) 104 Smith, Payn and Smith, and Barclays have had last week very sharp runs upon them. In many Country Towns also these pleasant 'panics' have prevailed. 1863 *Fawcett Pol Econ.* III xi (1876) 449 Commercial panics are caused by a reckless employment of credit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a *panic* or panics; resulting from *panic* 1884 *Giffen in Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec 4/1 The appreciation was one not to be regarded with a *panic* feeling. 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 5/1 The Bill, as a pure *panic* measure, must stand or fall by the general estimate of the gravity of the circumstances which have given rise to it

b. *Comb.* (often not distinctly separable from *attrib.* use), as *panic-try*, -*curr*, -*drad*, -*flight*, -*master*, *panic-driven*, -*like*, -*pale*, -*stunned* adjs; *panic-monger*, one who endeavours to bring about or foster a *panic*, esp on a political, social, or financial question, an alarmist. a term of opprobrium, hence *panic-mongering*; *panic-stricken*, -*struck* a. *stricken* with *panic*; so *panic-strike* v 1873 *Burton Hist Scot* VI. lxiii 302 The old *panic-try* about a Scots invasion 1867 J. BRADFORD *Miseries Hum* lib. (1868) II. xviii, When he has scattered your whole party in a 'panic-flight' 1877 *Raymond Statist Times & Mining* 227 This produced a 'panic-like' consternation. 1793 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berry* 7 Oct (1846) VI 494 The 'panic-master-general' 1849 *Cordens Speeches* 8 Those wicked alarmists and 'panic-mongers whom I will never forgive 1894 *LD WOLSELEY Life Marlborough* II. 14 Sunderland succeeded in persuading James that Lewis XIV's warnings were those of the 'panic-monger' 1886 *Times* 30 Mar 12/1 This 'panic-mongering' has had the effect of suggesting strikes and rioting 1883 G. MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics* 143 How bold when skies are blue, When black winds churn the deep, how 'panic-pale' 1798 *Lady Hunter in Foul Sir M. Hunter* (1894) 122 Our formidable appearance 'panic-struck' them, and they were moving off. 1898 *HENDERSON Stonewall Jackson* I xi 448 They need only a movement on the flank to *panic-strike* them 1824 *Southey Roderick* xxv, The Moors, confused and captainless, And 'panic-stricken, vainly seek to escape The inevitable fate. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q of Hearts* (1875) 29 Owen and I looked at one another in *panic* stricken silence 1848 *Buckley Ibad* 130 A *panic-struck* and turbulent council. 1797 *Cowper Ibad* xvi 983 'Panic-stunn'd' he stood.

Hence *Panic* v *trans.*, to affect with *panic* (*nonce-wd.*), *Panicful* a., 'full of *panic*, fearful'. 1897 *Hood Hero & Leander* xlii, The crew.. Struck pale and *panic'd* by the billows' roar 1846 *Worcester, Panicful* (cites C B Brown)

Panical (pænikəl), *a. rare.* [f as prec. + -AL] 1 = **PANIO** a. 1.

1605 *CAMDEN Rem. Poems* 7 Chaucer our English Homer in the description of the sodomite stirre and *Panick* feare when Chanteclere the cocke was carried away by Reynold the Foxe. 1850 *CLARK RUSSELL Shipmate Louise* xx. 128 Was ever *panic* terror more incomparably suggested?

2 Of or pertaining to the god *PAN* = **PANIO** a. 4 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias Descr Greece* III 235 The Sun produces Angelical, Demoniack, Heroical, Nymphical, *Panical*, and such-like powers

Panically (pænikəl), *adv* [f prec. + -LY 2] With *panic*-like fear.

1882 *Stevenson Merry Men* v (1887) 55 Had the sea been a lake of living flames, he could not have shrunk more *panically* from its touch

Panicky (pænik), *a colloq.* [f. **PANIO** *sb.* 2 + -Y] Of the nature of, or characterized by a tendency to, *panic*; subject to *panic*; unreasonably or excessively apprehensive; said esp. in reference to commercial and financial matters.

1869 *Echo* 12 Oct, Hence the delays, mystification, and consequent *panicky* results 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Feb, Wheat fell on Saturday, and the wheat market is described as being 'panicky' 1900 *Scotsman* 2 June 8/3 All of a sudden he made a *panicky* speech in the House of Lords which was held by the *panicky* newspapers to justify all that they had said.

Panicle (pænikəl), *Bot.* Also 6-9 *pannicle*. [ad L. *panicula* (-ucula), dim. of *pannus* a swelling, an ear of millet.] A compound inflorescence, usually of the racemose type, in which some of the pedicels branch again or repeatedly, forming a

loose and irregularly spreading cluster, as in oats and many grasses.

1597 *Gerarde Herbal* I. iii. 4 The bushie top, with his long feather like *pannicles* do resemble the common Reede. 1792 *MARIA RIDDELL Voy Maderva* 98 The blossoms are disposed in a *pannicle*, or diffused spike 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 120 When millet is ripe, the *panicles* are cut off near to the top of the stalk 1872 *OLIVER Elem Bot* I. 83 An inflorescence which branches irregularly, like that of Bramble, Horse Chestnut, and most Grasses, is called a *panicle*.

+ **Panicle** *2. Obs.* = **PANIO** *sb.* 1

1606 *PEACHAM Graphice* (1612) 135 September in his left hand a handful of Millet, Oates and *Panicle* 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat Unl* § 92. 31 Oats, Rice, Millet, *Panicle*, Beech-wheat. [Johnson's example from Miller is erroneous, M.'s entry is *Panicum*, *Panic* (etc.).]

Panicle, *obs* form of **PANNICLE**

Paniced (pænikəd), *a* [f. **PANICLE** 1 + -ED 2] Arranged in form of a *panicle*; *panicated*; furnished with or bearing a *panicle* or *panicles*.

1677 *Piot Oxfordsh.* 84 Fair *paniced* corn or bent-grass 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 267/1 Flowers *paniced* about the ends of the branches 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Arranged in a spiked, racemed, or *paniced* manner

Paniconograph (pænikə'nɒɡrəf), *a* Also *pani-cograph*. [f **PAN** + **ICONOGRAPH**] (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech* 1602/1 *Paniconograph*, a mode of obtaining printing-plates direct from a subject or transfer by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and building up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred. 1890 *Cent Dict.* *Paniconograph*. 1902 *Webster Suppl.* *Paniconograph*, a photozincograph.

So **Paniconographic**, -*icographia* *a*, pertaining or related to *paniconography*; **Paniconography**, a name given to a process for obtaining printing-plates directly from a design or transfer, by producing the design in relief on a zinc plate; photozincography.

1854 *Chanb Frl* I 69 There is a *paniconographic* process—a long name, which seems to imply a power of copying or reproducing any or all kinds of engravings 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Paniconographic*, *Paniconography*.

Paniculate (pænikjələ), *a*. [ad. mod L. *pāniculāt-us*, f. *pānicula* **PANICLE** 1 + -ATE 2] Arranged in a *panicle*; *panicked*

1797 *Bailey vol. II* s. v. A Plant is said to be *paniculatus*, i. e. with *paniculate* flowers, when it bears a great number of flowers standing upon long Foot-Stalks, issuing on all sides from the middle Stalk 1766 J. LEE *Introd Bot.* III xxi (1765) 217 *Paniculate*, with the flowers in *Panicles* 1846 *DANA Zooph* (1848) 578 Incurvate, *paniculate* in a plane, subtriplinnate 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl* p. vi, The inflorescence *paniculate*

Hence **Paniculately** *adv.*

1870 *Hooker Stud Fl* 306 Scapes.. *paniculately* branched. **Paniculated**, *a. rare.* (See -ED 2) = *piec.* 1719 *QUINCY Med. Dict.* (1726) 249/2 Such are call'd *Paniculated* Plants 1860 *Tyass Wild Fl.* 177 St. John's wort.—The inflorescence is branched in *paniculated* clusters

Paniculato-, *comb* form of mod.L. *pāniculāt-us*, *paniculately*, *paniculate* and —

1846 *DANA Zooph* 684 Sparingly *paniculato*, above *paniculato*-corymbose. *Ibid.* 686 *Paniculato*-ramose, branches terete

Panidiomorph, **Panidrosis**, etc.: see **PAN-**

Panier, variant of **PANNIER**

Panifiable, *a. rare*—1. [a. F. *panifiable*, f. *panifier*] Capable of being made into bread.

1849 *Lond Frl.* 10 Mar 8 An ingenious instrument, called.. the *aleu ometre*, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour.

Panification (pænikə'fɛn), [a. F. *panification* (p. des pommes de terre, 1781 in Hatz-Darm.), noun of action f. *panifier* to make into bread] The making into bread; conversion into the substance of bread, esp. as a chemical process

1779 *Projects in Ann Reg.* 100/1 It is from this very simple operation that the whole fabrication of potato-bread depends, without it, no panification. 1818 *COLEBROOKE Import Colonial Corn* 120 Whether the panification of the meal of rye or barley be complete. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L 326 See the blessed idea of Christian communion degraded into a mere act of divine panification! 1886 *Jago Chemistry of Wheat, Flour & Bread* 314 Summing up the changes produced in panification—they are alcoholic fermentation of the sugar, softening and partial peptonising of the albuminoids, and a limited diastasis of the starch by the albuminoids so changed.

+ **Panifice**, *Obs. rare.* [ad L. *pānificium* making of bread, anything baked, f. *pānus* bread Cf *obs* F *panifice* 'bread-making, .. also bread' (Cotgr.)] (See quot. 1656)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Panifice*, .. the craft of baking or making Bread; also Bread it self, or a Loaf of Bread 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp* 398 These animals do not expose their *panifice* to the injuries of the air and Heavens 1658 in *PHILLIPS*

Panigerick (e, -gery, etc., obs. ff **PANEGYRIC**, etc.

Panikelle, *obs* form of **PANNICLE**

Panime, *obs.* form of **PAYNIM**

+ **Panion**, *Obs.* Also 6 *panyon* [Shortened from *COMPANION*] = *COMPANION*, mate, fellow.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 50 Whether he be a gamester, an alehouse haunter, or a *panion* among ruffians. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu.* Osor 496 b, Loe here a very pleasant *panion* and Master of his Arte 1589 *Nashe Martinus Months Munde Wks* (Grosart) I. 125 These *Panions*, scorn-ing all modestie, and reiecting all reason 1592 *GREENE Def. Conny Catching Wks* (Grosart) XL 80 He was a kind of Scholastical *panyon*.

Pan-Ionian, Pan-Ionic · see PAN-I.
 + **Panlot**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF *panlot* (1282 in Godef.), f. *pan* cloth.] Covering; horse-cloth.
 1330 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 6 De 133.
 vj^d de 13 pecis de panyot debili venditus.

Panisc, panisk (pæ'nisk). *Mythol.* [ad Gr. *panis*-os, L. *Paniscus*-us, dim. of *Πάν*, PAN sb 2.] A little Pan; an inferior deity representing or attending on Pan. Hence **Panisc** as feminine of this.

1864 B. JONSON *Penates*, The Panisks, and the Siluanes rude. 1850 LITTON tr C. O. Muller's *Ant. Art* (ed 2) § 361.
 148 A paniska at the music of Apollo opens her mouth wide.
 1848 § 387. 501 A good-natured panisc plucks a thorn from the foot of a satyr.

Paniscio (pæ'nisi sik), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. PAN- all + Gr. *isc*-os equal + -io.] Relating to a social state in which all are equal, = PANTISOCRATIC.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, Platonic no doubt, and paniscio, but not altogether adapted to double entry.
 1889 = *Springhaven* (ed 4) II vii 76 A meek salutation which proved his paniscio ideas to be not properly wrought into his system as yet.

Panislam (pæ'nisi slām, -islām) [f. PAN-I + ISLAM.] All Islam; (the conception of) a union of the Mohammedan world.

1883 *Contemp. Rev* Jan 57 Panislam must be crushed by a new crusade.

So **Panislamic, -Islamic** (-islā mik, -islām mik), of or pertaining to all Islam, or to a union of all Mohammedans. **Panislamicism**, the Panislamic aspiration.

1883 *Times* 22 Dec. 9 Some encouragement being given in Egypt to the Panislamic dreams of the present Sultan.
 1883 *Contemp. Rev* Jan 62 The phantom of a Panislamic league.
 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 931 The most famous, after the Pan-Islamic pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries.
 1884 *Echo* 28 Aug 175 In order to oppose the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Islamicism'.

Panivorous, a. rare-0. [f. L. *panis* bread + see -VOROUS.] Devouring or feeding upon bread.

1830 in MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1848 in CRAIG.
Panjdram (pæn'dʒæ ndrām) In origin, a nonsense word (simulating compounds of PAN-, and burlesquing a title), occurring in the farrago of nonsense composed by S. Foote to test the memory of old Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after once hearing it.

1755 FOOTE in *Q. Rev.* (1854) XCV 516 And there were present the Picinnies, and the Jolibilles, and the Garyules, and the Grand Panjdram himself, with the little round button at top.
 1825 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II 153. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 39 The little wide-awake, like the Panjdram 'with the little round button at the top'.

Hence a. A mock title for an imaginary or mysterious personage of much power, or a personage of great pretensions; a self-constituted high mightiness or magnifico; a local magnate or official of grand airs; a pompous pretender.

1825 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II 46 He [the gardener] began to praise his carnations. One he called 'The envy of the world, or the great panjdram'.]
 1880 FITZGERALD (Brewer), He was the Great Panjdram of the place.
 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-Bk.* *Almsoms, Panjdram* (The Grand), any village potentate or Brummagem magnate.
 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 1 Wanting to cut a fine figure in high life, as official panjdrams generally do want.
 1892 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept 4/3, I do not think the future of Ireland can be affected by the utterances of the Panjdram of Biblical Science and Scotch Presbyterianism.
 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the 19th* 148 A sudden quack-saver, a Panjdram of philanthropy, who undertook to abolish poverty and sin.
 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 3/4 So will the great British public, even though it may scarcely know what sort of a Panjdram a Senior Wrangler is.

b. Official and ceremonial fuss or formality.
 1883 NASHMYN *Autobiog.* xv 281, I did not care for all this panjdram of punctiliousness.

Pank (pænk), v. *dal. intr.* To pant.
 1603 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. iii, We met three or four hugeous ugly devils that made my heart so pank ever since, as they say!
 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 48.
 1864 *Young Robin Hill* 7 (E. D. D.) Just hark how he do pank an' blow.

+ **Pank, sb.** *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and sense. (The date seems to oppose its being connected with prec. vb., as a collateral form of PANT sb 2.)

c1430 *Lyng Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 31 War the sicknesse that called is the pank. A maladic called *male de Hank*, A bocche that nedeth a good churial.

Pankin (pæ'n'kin) Now *dal.* [f. PAN sb 1 + -IN: cf. PANNIKIN.] A small earthenware pan or jar; also, such a vessel without restriction of size, a pancheon.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also i) pankyns & a posnet of a potell.
 1533 in *Weaver Wills Wills* (1890) 19 To Aves Phillips, my aunes daughter, a pankyn.
 1647-8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1887) V. 9 Presented for stealing an earthen pankin (8d.).
 1788 W. MARSHALL *Forish Gloss* (E. D. S.), *Pankin*, any small earthen jar.
 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 231 You get a big pankin, a large earthenware jar.

Panlogism (pæn'lodʒiz'm). [ad. mod. L. *panlogismus*, f. Gr. *pan-* all + *λόγος* speech, word, reason: see -ISM.] A term formed by J. E. Erdmann (*Deutsche Speculation seit Kant* (1853) II. 853) on the analogy of *pantheismus*, to describe the philosophy of Hegel, as one which holds that

only the rational is truly real. (Generally used with an implication of dissent from the position so characterized.) Hence **Panlogical, Panlogistic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of panlogism.

1871 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed 4) II. 679 By Erdmann, Hegel's system is happily characterized as Panlogism rather than Pantheism, since, instead of presenting the universe as the evolution of God, he presents it, and God also, as the evolution of the abstract idea.
 1872 *Contemp. Rev* XX 538 The panlogistic system of Hegel.
 1893 *Athenaeum* 12 Aug 221/1 In the course of expounding his 'panlogistic' theory.
 1901 DEWEY in Baldwin *Dict. Philos.* II 255/2 *Panlogism*, a term applied to philosophic systems which make thought the absolute—usually to the system of Hegel.
Pan-materialistic, -melodicon, etc.: see PAN-2.

+ **Panmixia** (pænmi ksia). *Biol.* [mod. L., = Ger. *panmixia* (Weismann), f. Gr. *pan-* all + *-mixia*, from *mixis* mixing, mingling; lit. 'universal or general mingling' (sc. of ancestral qualities).]

Weismann's term for a supposed promiscuous reproduction of all manner of ancestral qualities or tendencies, consequent on the cessation of natural selection in relation to organs which have become useless or little used, and tending to the degeneration of these organs.

1889 POUTON, etc. tr Weismann's *Ess. Heredity* 90 This suspension of the preserving influence of natural selection may be termed *Panmixia*, for all individuals can reproduce themselves and thus stamp their characters upon the species, and not only those which are in all respects, or in respect to some single organ, the fittest, the great variability of most domesticated animals essentially depends upon this principle.
 1890 RAY LANKESTER in *Nature* 27 Mar 487/2 The doctrine of panmixia is this. When there is no longer, owing to changed conditions of life, any use for an organ, it will cease to be the subject of natural selection. Consequently all possible variations . . . will have (so far as the now lapsed use of the organ is concerned) an equal chance.
 1895 MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. A fortuitous mixture of ancestral tendencies called panmixia.

Pannache, -ashe, Pannada, Pannal (l, obs. f. PANACHE, PANADA, PANAL sb 1).

+ **Pannade**. *Obs.* [obs. F. *pannade* (Cotgr.), OF. *pannade*, *penade* (15-16th c. in Godef.), whence F. *panader* to strut, caper, curvet. Given by Blount in an entry taken verbally from Cotgrave and repeated in most of the Dicts. to the present day. But app. never in Eng. use.]

1611 CORER, *Pannades*, the curvettings, praucinges, or boundings of lustie horses.] 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pannades* (Fr.), the curvettings, praucinges, or boundings of lusty Horses.
 1698-1706 in PHILLIPS 1722- in BAILEY 1755 in JOHNSON citing ANSWORTH. Hence in mod. Dicts.

+ **Pannag**. [Heb. *pannag*] 'Perhaps a kind of confection' (R.V. margin).

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii 17 They traded in thy market wheate of Minnith, and Pannag, and honie, and oyle.

Pannage (pæ'næg). Also (4-5 pownage), 6 pannaage, 6-9 pannaage, (7 pawnage, 7-9 pannaage). [a. OF *pannage*, 1272 in Godef. (also *paasn-, parrn-, paan-, panage* (*paasn-, parrn-*), *pannage* (Godef.), mod. F. *panage*, in mod. L. *pasnaticum*, *pasnaticum*—late L. *pasnaticum* (921 in Du Cange), f. *pasnati-* feeding, pasturing, from *pasche*, *pastum* to feed.]

1. **Law a.** The feeding of swine (or other beasts) in a forest or wood, pasturage for swine; b. The right or privilege of pasturing swine in a forest, c. The payment made to the owner of a woodland for this right, the profit thus accruing.

[1217 *Charter of Forest* ix, Unusquisque liber homo agistet boscum suum in foresta . . . et habeat pannagium suum.
 1229 BRITTON iii vii § 5 Et puis soit enguis de mel et de pannage et de pesson des glands des noy et de autre manere des fructz.
 1321-2 *Rolls of Paris* I 388/a Porcs a pascere en temps de pestizon sanz doner pannaage.
 1347-8 *Ibid.* II. 205/a En lieu de Disme de Pannage.]
 1450 *Ibid.* v 184/1 All maner of Grauntes of eny Herbage or Pannage, Fishyng, Pasture or comyn of Pasture.
 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 A summe of money called custume pannaage for Swyne.
 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 20 The office of keyping of the Parke of Maylewigg . . . with the Herbage and Pownage of the same.
 1523 FITZGERALD *Serv.* viii (1539) 12 Also it is to be enquired of pannaage, and herbage.
 1598 MANWORTH *Laws Forest* xii. § 1 (1613) 87/a The profite of the Mast, which is called Pannage. Pannage is rather the money that is received for the Agistment of the Mast, then the Mast, or the Agistment it self.
 1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from Theologie, Pontage, Pannage, Passage.
 1770 HASTED in *Phil. Trans.* LXI 165 To afford pannaage for so large a number as 1200 hogs.
 1878 *Law Rep.* 7 Ch. Div. 562 The Plaintiff claimed to have a left of pannaage or common of pannaage for his swine commonable in the forest.
 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 21 Nuts, acorns, the mast of trees, the right to which is known by the name of pannaage.

2. *concr.* Acorns, beech-mast, etc., on which swine feed.

c1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swych pownage.
 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii vi. 171 Mast, Acorn, Pannage.
 1713 E. GIBSON *Codes* 706 Acorns . . . are the chief of those things, which the ancient Laws call Pannage.
 1884 *Athenaeum* 19 Aug 232 Herds of wild ponies and droves of wilder pigs thriving on the pannaage.
 1891 *Ward Simple Cobl.* 28 What usefull supplies the pannaage of England would afford other Countries.
Pannam, -um (pæn'om). *Theores' Cant.* Also

7-8 panam. [prob corrupt form of L. *pānem*, acc. of *pānis* bread, as in the prayer *panem nostrum da nobis hodie*] Bread.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Here followeth their pelting speche.
Pannam, bread.
 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candlelight* cii b, If we mawn'd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck.
 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* ii. Wks 1873 III 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum, To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron.
 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Pannam, Bread.
 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi 34 Bits o' mouldy pannam.
attrib. c1742 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 527 Tickets to be had, for three Megs, a Carcass to scan the Pannum-Boxes.

+ **Panne** (pan, pæn). [F. *panne* (15th c. in Littré), earlier *pene*, *penne*, *pane* (13th c.), *penne* (14th c.) = Pr. *penna*, *penna*, OSP. *peña*, med. L. *panna* (1406 in Du Cange); origin uncertain see PANE sb 2.] A soft kind of cloth with a long nap, resembling velvet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dust Mach. Pann*, worsted plush of French manufacture.
 1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec 6/3 Among the new materials is that called panne, a very silky make of cloth, almost resembling velvet in softness of surface.
 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Sept. 4/1 We see her in a dress of grey panne.
Panne, obs. form of PAN sb 1 and 8.

Pannel, variant of PANEL, PANELE.

[**Pannell**, v. Only found in the following passage: app. an error of some kind. Editors have conjectured *spannelled*, *panil'ed*, and *pagged*.
 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Ct.* iv. xii. 21 The hearts That pannelled me at heeles, to whom I gave their wishes.]

Pannery (pæ'nəri). [f. PAN sb 1 + -ERY.]

1. The making of salt in pans: see PAN sb 1.
 1762 tr Busching's *Syst. Geog.* V. 470 The pannery here, or the right of salt-works, depends on chancery-writ.

2. *nonce-use*. Pans collectively.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr 7/2 I asked the manager what he thought of the new poetry and pannery; he said, 'Not much'.

+ **Pannicle**. *Obs.* Also 5 panikelle, pannycoele, 5-7 pannicle, 6 pannycoele, -iole, -ikell, -icoule, 7 -ikle. [a. OF *panicle*, *pannicle*, ad L. *panniculus* small piece of cloth, rag, dim. of *pannus* cloth; in mod. F. *pannicule*.]

1. *Anat.* A membrane or membranous structure in an animal body, as the peritoneum, the membranes of the brain, and esp. the *panniculus carnosus* (fleshy pannicle), a layer of muscular fibres lying just beneath the skin, specially developed in some quadrupeds.

c1400 *Langraun's Crux* 27 After hem cometh panniclis [Add MS. pannicycles]—that is to seie smal clop, bat is maad of sutill predis of senewis, veynes & arterie.
Ibid. many panikelles. *Ibid.* be panicle of be heed byndþ seune boones.
 1545 RAYNOLD *Eyrth Manorde* 1 (1634) 70 A pannicle springing and growing forth from the right seate of Peritoneum.
 1564 BULLEYN *Bulwarke*, *Dial. Soanes* 40 The rime or panniculle, whiche from out forthie, covereth the scalpe.
 1603 HOLLAND *Phytog. & Mor.* 1337 That all their braines should be contained within one and the same membrane or pannicle.
 1621 CRASHAW *Piscus Papalis* lvi, Also, there is the very skinnie or pannicle that came out of the most holy body of the Virgin Mary, which her sonne Jesus Christ our Lord, in his birth, brought with him.
 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. The fleshy Pannicle.
 c1700 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i 1 (1738) 5 Underneath the Skin is placed the fleshy Pannicle, which is Muscular.
 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I 1 19 The power which many animals, especially horses, possess of moving or twitching their skin . . . is effected by the panniculus carnosus.]

¶ b. App. misused as = brain-pan, skull.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii v 23 He smote him so rudely on the Pannickell, That to the chin he clefte his head in twaine.

2. Bot. A membranous covering in plants, as the scales investing a leaf-bud.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv § 17 Every Bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles, or Sufloyle.
 1796 H. BROOKS *Unw. Beauty* iii. 403 The flowers' forensic beauties now admire, The implement, foliation, down, attire, Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil.

Pannicle, variant of PANICLE.

+ **Pannicular, a. Obs. [f. L. *panniculus*-us, PANNICULUS + -AR.] Of the nature of a 'pannicle'.
 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix (1888) 81 The tayle gutte, whose substance is pannicular.**

Panniel, obs. form of PANEL.

Pannier (pæn'ier), sb 1. Forms: 4-7 panyer, 4- panyer, 6 pannyer, 6- pannier, (also 4) panyar, panygnier, 4-5 panyer, panyzer, 5 panere, -yere, -zer(e), -zar, -yher, Sc. panyzell, 6 panyar, 7 panyar, -ard, 7-8 panyard, -erd) [ME *panier*, a F. *panier* (in 15th c. rarely *pannier*) = Pr. *panier*, Cat. *panier*, It. *paniere* —L. *pānari-um* bread-basket, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARIUM.]

1. A basket; esp. one of considerable size for carrying provisions, fish, or other commodities, in later use mostly restricted to those carried by a beast of burden (usually in pairs, one on each side, slung across the back), or on the shoulders of a man or woman.

c1300 *Havelok* 760 Gode paniers dede he make to beren fish inne.
 c1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562, 1 par de Panyars empt. apud London.
 c1384 CHAUCER *H. Pann* iii 849 Or maken of these [twigs] panyers.
 1426 *Lyng De Guil. Pilgr.* 2050 Vpon hyr hed a gret paner.
 c1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xc. 424 (Add. MS.) All thofe I solde the þe

fyse, I solde the not the panyere. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* iv li 511 The fraile Rushe they use to make fygge frayles and panniers therewithall 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* i 448 (R.) Baskets made like bakers panniers. 1600 *Ibid.* (1589) III 380 Little Panniers made of Palme leaves. a 1606 *Ussher Ann.* vi (1658) 272 Beasts of .. carriage, some for pack-saddles, and some for panniers. 1727 *GAY Fables* i xxxvii 21 Betwixt her swagging panniers load A farmer's wife to market rode. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* xxii, A costermonger with his donkey and a pannier of cabbage. 1886 *HALL CAINC Son of Hagar* (1887) I i 1 2 Mounted on a pony that carried its owner on a saddle immediately below its neck, and a pair of panniers just above its tail.

b. The amount contained by a pannier
1754 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 43 Glass in Metal per Cart-load, containing 4 Panniers. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym* i xi 89 The gardener's wife threw a pannier of cones upon the log.

c. A covered basket for holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance.
(By a curious blunder this was explained by the Secretary at War in the House of Commons on 25 July, 1854, as a horse litter or ambulance for the transport of the sick or wounded, and no one in the House knew any better. The error is repeated in Kinglake's *Crimea*.)

1854 *SIDNEY HERBERT in Hansard CXXXV* 719 Almost the first thing upon which my eye glanced was forty pair of panniers, for the conveyance of the sick. [Cf. quot. 1895.] 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. ii 7 He was carried in the invalid's pannier. *Ibid.* vi. 144 The cart or pannier used in transferring him to some other kind of hospital. 1895 *SIR E. WOOD Crimea* in 1854 & 1894, ii, I suppose it would be difficult now to find any one in the House of Commons, who could mistake a medical pannier, i. e. a covered basket for holding surgical instruments and drugs, for an ambulance.

+2 *Arch.* = CORBEIL 2. *Obs.* [Littre has (Pannier 14) 'Ornement d'architecture plus étroit et plus haut que la corbeille, portant des fleurs et des fruits'. The Eng. works here cited erroneously confuse CORBEIL with CORBEL.]

1781-6 *RESS Chambers's Cycl.* Pannier, in *Architecture*. See CORBEL. [*Ibid.*, Corbel, in *Architecture*, the representation of a basket.] 1845-76 *GUILT Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss, Pannier, the same as CORBEL. [So Webster 1864 and mod. Dicts., all confusing corbel with corbel.]

8 (See quot.)
1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Pannier (*Hydraulic Engineering*), a basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth, used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or banks.

4. A basket-carriage rare.
1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xvii 299 Vere, with her husband, drove in the panier, with four white ponies.

5. A frame of whalebone, wire, or other material, used to distend the skirt of a woman's dress at the hips. [*F. panier* (Littre)] *erron* A bunched up part of a skirt forming a protuberance behind.

1869 *Punch* 31 July 33/2 The singular excrescences which are now worn on the back are spoken of as 'paniers'. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* xxxi, 390 Chignons and co-respondents, plunging and paniers, Americanism and cocotteism. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/3 Paniers are among the very latest dress importations received in London. They have been used on a gown of mahogany brown velvet in the form of a tunic, opened in front to show a petticoat, with sides sweeping into a train at the back.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pannier-bearer*, *-maker*, *-rush*, *-shaped* adj.; + *pannier-hilt* = BASKET-HILT. Also PANNIERMAN.

1451 *Acc. in Sharp Cos. Myst.* (1845) 206 Item, be panzer-better. 1504 *1474 Presentiments of Surges in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyer-maker houses & harbours suspect persons in his house. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv li 511 The fraile Rushe or panier Rushe. 1632 B. JONSON *Tale Tw* ii. 1, Your dan, rusty, Pannier-hilt pomard. 1642 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 10 Fresh or panier Herring. 1888 *KIRBY & S. Entomol.* (ed. 2) III xxx 229 The larva constructs a panier-shaped cocoon of the parenchyma of leaves.

Pannier (pæ'nɪər), *sb.* [See below.] The name by which the robbed waiters at table are known in the Inner Temple.

1823 *CRABBE Technol. Dict.* Pannier or Pannier-man, a name now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner. 1859 F. BRANDT *Frank M.* viii 207 The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom panniers, scilicet panniers, or bread-bearers) 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/2 The Inner Temple Hall waiters are called panniers, from the *pannari* who attended the Knights Templars. 1902 F. A. INDERWICK *Letter to Editor*, The term 'pannier' during the whole of my time, now extending over 45 years, has been used as meaning 'waiter', and applied to the attendants of the inn waiting at meals. I have not found the term used anywhere officially, but it has apparently long been employed by members of the inn. — T. F. HOWELL *Let.* As no new 'panniers' are now appointed, the name will drop out of use.

[Note. The name *pannier* is merely colloquial, and does not occur in the Records. It may have originated or been derived in some way from that of the PANNIERMAN, but it is not identical with that word, as erroneously assumed by Crabbe (followed by later dictionaries), still less is it, as sometimes stated, the source of that word. There is no evidence to connect it with L. *pānarius* (bread-seller) or *pānarius* (cloth-seller), as conjectured by some.]

Pannier, *v. rare*. [*f.* PANNIER *sb.*] *trans.* a. To furnish with a pannier or panniers. b. To place in, or as in, a pannier.

1506 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 146 He hath so panniered and drest it that it seems a new thing. 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversations*, etc. II 190 Pannier'd in shells, or bound with silver strings Of silken Pinnas.

Panniered (pæ'nɪəd), *a.* [*f.* PANNIER *sb.* + -ED 2.] Laden with a pannier or panniers
1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 131 Drove like a pannier'd Ass,

and scour'd along. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Como* 47 Wains oxen-drawn and panniered mules are seen.

Pannierman. [*f.* PANNIER *sb.* + MAN.]

1. A man in charge of a pannier or panniers, esp. a hawker of fish, etc., who conveys his goods to market in panniers. ? *Obs.*

1563 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. I (1894) 251 Divers of the inhabitants and other poore men panier-men. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth.* Fair 11 Wks (Rldg) 321/2 If the pannier-man's jack was ever better known by his lions of mutton, I'll be flayed. 1678 *RAY F.* (ed. 2) 78 Mock no panyer-men, your father was a fisher. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* i vi 219 Sea fish market is kept for panniermen free of the city 1900 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

2. The name of a paid officer in the Inns of Court, who brought provisions from market (with a horse and panniers), and (in later times at least) had various duties in connexion with the serving of the meals, etc. see *quots.* (Now obsolete.)

1482-3 *Black Bks. Linc.* Inn If 54 Et de xvij solut a le panierman. 1538 *Ibid.* (ed. 1897) 251 No horses shall be put in the Conygarie, butt only one horse for the Panyar man. 1601 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 156 The panierman shall also have in it allowed him for . his wantinge of pasture and provision for his horse. 1616 *Bl. Bks. Linc.* Inn 185 It is further ordered that the flesh and fish shall not be caryed in one pannier uncleane and uncovered, but that the Pannierman shall have one pannier for fish and another for flesh. 1644 *Pens. Bk. Gray's Inn* 263 It is ordered that the panierman shall have thirthe shillings a yeare more towards the bringinge home of the meat from the market. 1630-1 *Calend. Inner Temple Recds.* (1898) II 191 For a new horn for the panierman. 1630 *Wits Recreations* Epit. lxxviii May, On 1 H. the Pannierman, in the Inns of Court, is one whose Office is to blow the Horn for Dinner, and wait at the Barristers Table. 1642 *Bl. Bks. Linc.* Inn 214 That the Pannierman do see that this order be observed. 1846 *MS. Bks. Linc.* Inn 19 Nov. [Latest mention.] The daughters of Edward Clark late Pannierman to this Society. [1900 Abolished at Inner Temple.]

Pannikell, *obs.* form of PANNIOLE.

Pannikin (pæ'nɪkɪn). Also pannican, panakin, panikin. [*f.* PAN *sb.* + -IKIN: cf. *manikin*] A small metal (usually tinned iron) drinking vessel; a cannikin; also, the contents of such a vessel.

'Exceedingly common in Australia' (*Austral Eng.*) 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, Pannikin, a little vessel or pan for warming children's pap, etc. A diminutive of pan. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 101 (Morris) Several tin pannicans. *Ibid.* 200 He went to the spring and brought me a pannican full. 1835 *MARRVAT Jac. Faithful* xii, Bringing out the bottle and tin pannikins, ready for the promised carouse. 1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* i. 19 If saucers and pannikins are all that we have, let us at least take an inventory of our saucers and pannikins. 1880 *SUTHERLAND Tales of Goldfields* 44 A small pannikin full of gold dust.

Comb. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.*, Pannikin-boss, or Pannikin-overseer, applied colloquially to a man on a station, whose position is above that of the ordinary station-hand, but who is only a 'boss' or overseer in a small way.

Panning (pæ'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* PAN *sb.* + -ING 1.] The action or process of washing auriferous sand, gravel, or crushed rock, by agitation in a pan, so as to obtain the particles of gold or other substance of greatest specific gravity.

1870 *TUCKER Mite* 40 Others to these the precious dirt convey, Langer a moment till the panning's through. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV 662/1 Panning is the crudest and simplest method of getting out gold dust.

b. The proceeds of such washing; the gold (or other valuable substance) obtained.

1871 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/2 Samples from the surface of the various reefs, show rich pannings. 1893 *Westin Gas* 6 Dec. 6/1 My pannings from these claims are splendid.

Pannon, *-oun*, *obs.* forms of PENNON.

Pannonia, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Pannonia, corresponding to modern Hungary. Also *Panno nian* *a.* and *sb.*

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xxxv § 7 50 Carolus Clusius hath set forth in his pannonic Epitome. 1623 *ASHMOLE Thes. Chem.* Prolog. 3 When the World was troubled with Pannonic Invasions. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Pannonian. of or belonging to Hungary. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 333/2 The sons of Britain. animated with even more than Pannonian ardour.

Pannose (pæ'nɒs), *a. Bot.* [*f.* L. *pannōsus* = ragged, rag-like, *f.* *pannus* cloth; see -OSE] 'Having the texture of coarse cloth' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence *Pannose* *adv.*

Pannous (pæ'nɒs), *a. Path.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -OUS.] 'Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pannum, variant of PANNAM.

Pannus (pæ'nɒs), *Path.* [*f.* L. *pannus* cloth; in *F. panus* (by Littre referred to L. *pānus*, Gr. *πανος* web).] A vascular condition of the cornea of the eye, with thickening and opacity

[c. 1400 *Langfranc's Curing* 189 Pannus is a superfluite bat fallip in a wommans face, & cometh ofte in childberyng.] 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Pannus* .. a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the corners swell with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 873 Such opacity with vascularity is called pannus.

Pannuscorium (pæ'nɒs,kɔrɪəm), [*illiterate* *comb.* of L. *pannus* cloth, and *corium* hide, leather.] A trade-name for a kind of soft leather cloth, used for the uppers of boots and shoes.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Pannuscorium*, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used for shoes and boots for those who have tender feet. c. 1860 *Popular Song*, Here is a Necropolis, There is an Emporium, Your boots are Antepropolis, Your shoes are Pannuscorium. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46 467 The pannus corium, which has abolished corns.

Panny (pæ'nɪ), *a. rare*. [*f.* PAN *sb.* + -Y.] Like or characteristic of a pan

1872 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Decon*, *Bells Ch.* 1 209 A panny, har-h, iron-like sound.

Pannycelle, *-cle*, *obs.* forms of PANNIOLE.

Pannyer, *Pannytter*, *obs.* ff PANNIER, PANTER, PANOISTIC, PANOETHRY. see PAN- 2.

Panophaean, *-ean* (pæn'pɦi:ən), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *πανοψηφ-ος*, *f.* *παν-* all + *ψηφ-ος* of a god, oracular response: an epithet of Zeus.] Of or pertaining to Zeus, as sender of all ominous voices (Misused humorously in French by Rabelais, and misunderstood by Cockeram, etc.)

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Panophaean*, All hearing. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Panophaean*, pertaining to Jupiter. 1694 *MORRIS Rabelais* v. xlvii, *Trinc* is a Panophaean Word, that is a Word understood, used and celebrated by all Nations and signifies Drunk. 1895 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* v. 114 We want no half gods, Panophaean Jove.

So *Panophaia* *io*, *Pano myphic* *adjs.* (*nonce-words*) 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xvii 266 That very Panophaic Pantagruelian saint, well known, as a female divinity, by the name of La Dive Bouteille. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plamp Key* 7 Whose supreme oracle is the panophaic Trinc.

Panophobia (pæn'ɒfɪə biə), *Path.* Also *panphobia*. [*mod.* L., *f.* Gr. *παν-* gen *πανος* PAN + *-φοβία* from *φέβος* fear.] A form of melancholia marked by causeless or excessive terror.

1799 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* *Panophobia*, that kind of melancholy which is attended with groundless fears. 1870 *MAUDSLEY Body & Mind* 97 That form of melancholia which is sometimes described as panphobia. 1893 *Syd Soc Lex.* *Panophobia*, sudden fear or panic, which was supposed to be inspired by Pan.

Panophthalmia = next.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Panophthalmitis, *Path.* [*PAN-*] Inflammation of the whole eyeball.

1842 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI 789 Evidence of destructive changes and panophthalmitis.

Panoplied (pæn'ɒplɪd), *a.* [*f.* PANOPLY + -ED 2.] Clad in complete armour. Also *fig.*

1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 218 She with nice craft had moulded from the clay A panoplied Pallas. 1901 *Ld. MINDER Sp.* 26 May, Panoplied hatred, insensate, ambitious, invincible ignorance.

Panoply (pæn'ɒplɪ), *sb.* [*ad* Gr. *πανοπλία* a complete suit of armour, the full armour of the *δωλῆτες*, *f.* *παν-* all + *δωλᾶ* pl. arms. Cf. *F. panoplie* (occurring casually 1551, but adm. in *Dict. Acad.* 1835). The original Gr. and a latinized form *panoplia* occur in early use.

1607 *SIR J. H. in Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II 213 As well episcopall as temporal panoplia, or furniture, beseeeming both a gentleman, a deane, and a bishop. 1664 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 24 Let vs arme our selues with the *πανοπλία* of God.]

1. A complete suit of armour, the 'whole armour' of a soldier (a) of ancient or (b) of mediæval times (In (b) its brightness and splendour are chiefly connoted.)

(a) 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iv. *Iron*. More . Than all your fury, and the panoply—*Prac* Which is at best, but a thin linen armour. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi 760 Hee in Celestial Panoplie all armed. 1750 *JONSON Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 1 Encumbered and oppressed, as he will find himself with the ancient panoply. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II 346 Their short spears and daggers were ill fitted to make an impression on the Spartan panoply. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 243 Three hundred panoplies which were allotted to Demosthenes he brought home with him.

(b) 1813 *SCOTT Trictri* II. xix, As all around the lists so wide In panoply the champions ride. 1839 *LONGF. Coplas de Manrique* xxxii, Scarf, and gorgeous panoply, And nodding plume. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi 526 Armed with all the magnificence of the full panoply of the time.

2. In various fig. and transf. applications. a. *fig.* Complete armour for spiritual or mental warfare.

Often with direct allusion to *την πανοπλιαν του θεου* 'the whole armour of God' in Eph. vi. 11, 13. 1576 *FLEMING (title)* A Panoplie of Epistles, Or, a looking Glasse for the vnclearned. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) 1 4 Patience is the Panoply or whole Armour of the man of God. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1666) 245/2 These words present us with another piece in the Christians panoply. 1764 *COWPER Task* II. 345 Armed himself in panoply complete Of heavenly temper. 1854 J. S. C. ASHOTT *Religious* (1855) II. xxv 464 Napoleon was armed with the panoply of popular rights. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* v. ii, Mail'd in the perfect panoply of faith.

b. *transf.* Any kind of complete defence, covering, or clothing. c. Any splendid enveloping or surrounding array, material or ideal.

1829 *LYTTON Devenny* v. 11, What a panoply of smiles the duchess wears to night. 1832 *LANDER Adv. Niger* III. xvi 57 While bathing, from the fangs of the crocodiles. 1850 *MERIVALE Rem. Emip.* (1855) I. viii. 322 Before him lay the mighty City, gleaming in the sun with its panoply of roofs. 1856 *KANE Arab. Expl.* II. 1 22 His many-coated panoply against King Death. 1867 *LYDIA M. CHILD Romance*

of *Repub* xxxv. 400 Mist as it grew colder, had settled on the trees covering every little twig with a panoply of ice. 1877 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 278 The two lakes, Buttermere and Crummock, surrounded by a grand panoply of mountains. 1879 BOWEN *Æneid* III 517 Both of the Bears, and Orion, in golden panoply dight.

3 A group of pieces of armour arranged as a kind of trophy or ornament.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar 1/5 Some Russian shields, serving as panoplies, were added to the French shields.

Panoply (pæ'nɒpli), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arm completely, to furnish with a panoply.

1832 L. HUNT *Gentle Armour* II 4 To-morrow sees me panoplied indeed. 1885 *Hornet* 26 Sept 264 To panoply fearful souls with the armor of heaven-inspired thoughts.

b. fig. To array with something brilliant.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept 5/7 There was a train of saloon carriages for the excursionists. It was panoplied with flags and garlanded with vine leaves.

Panoptic (pæn'ptik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πανόπτος* seen of all, fully visible, *πανόπτης* all-seeing + *-ιος*].

1. All-seeing.

1866 *Blackw. Mag.* XX 844 He vainly conceits that the great forest of books will hide him from our panoptic view. 1895 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1897) IV 52 Any class of teachers free to assume this panoptic position.

2. In which all is seen. cf. PANOPTICON. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix (ed. 2) 239 The school [in France] is the ward of one great panoptic prisonhouse, with the keepers before the door.

Panoptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*]. Of or pertaining to a view of everything at once.

1899 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II 254 The internal effect does not, however, trust exclusively to this panoptical theory.

Panopticon (pæn'ptikən), [f. Gr. *πανόπτος* neuter of *πανόπτος* of or for sight, cf. *πανόπτης* fully seen or visible.]

1. The name given by Bentham to a proposed form of prison of circular shape having cells built round and fully exposed towards a central 'well', whence the warders could at all times observe the prisoners. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

The Penitentiary, Millbank, London, was originally constructed according to Bentham's plan.

1797 BENTHAM (*title*) Panopticon, or, the Inspection-House. *Ibid.* i. Postscr. 86 In a Panopticon prison, there ought not any where to be a single foot square, on which man or boy shall be able to plant himself under any assurance of not being observed. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII 19 The Panopticon was to be open at all times to every magistrate, and at certain hours to the public generally. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He superintends, as in a panopticon, a select circle of rural malefactors. 1882 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III 370 Bentham's Panopticon.

b. fig. and transf. A place where everything is visible, a show-room for novelties.

1851 J. HAMILTON *Roy. Preacher* xix (1854) 239 From this panopticon of all the possible, His holy wisdom chose the best. 1882 OGDEN (Annandale), *Panopticon* 2 An exhibition room for novelties. *Art Journal*.

2. Name given to an optical instrument. (In quot. 1768, app. a kind of telescope.)

1768 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V 420 Mr. Martin, when I called to see his panopticon, had not one ready. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Mar.* Suppl. 1/r Statham's 'Panopticon' a powerful achromatic Telescope and Microscope combined.

Panorama, *a.* and *sb.* [A commercial shortening of *panoramic*.] *a. adj.* = PANORAMIC. *b. sb.* = *Panoramic camera*.

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 201 The Panorama a perfected panoramic camera. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 26 May 4/2 Holiday pictures taken with a Panorama type of camera. *Ibid.* 26 June 4/2 He should make it a point to use a Panorama for his exposures. 1903 *Ibid.* 27 May 12/2 The North Eastern Railway Company publish a series of what they call 'Panorama' post cards.

Panorama (pæn'orä mǎ, -æ mǎ), [f. Gr. *πανόραμα* view: a name invented by R. Barker c. 1789.

(In his specification of patent 1787, he called his invention *La Nature à coup d'œil*.)

1. A picture of a landscape or other scene, either arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface round the spectator as a centre (a *cylorama*), or unrolled or unfolded and made to pass before him, so as to show the various parts in succession.

1796 *Reperory of Arts* IV 165 Patent granted to Mr. Robert Barker (No. 1612 of 1787). (*Footnote*) This invention has been since called the Panorama. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II 326/2 *Panorama*, a word employed of late to denote a painting, which represents an entire view of any country, city, or other natural objects, as they appear to a person standing in any situation, and turning quite round. 1805-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* v. xvi, Prolonging your stay in London for the express purpose of going to the Panorama. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lectures* I 455 In the panorama, which has lately been exhibited in many parts of Europe, the effects of natural scenery are very closely imitated. 18 (*title*) Panorama of the Thames from London to Richmond, exhibiting every Object on both banks of the River. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* s. v. The first panorama exhibited in London was painted by Robert Barker in 1799, it represented a view of Edinburgh.

b. transf. and fig. A continuous passing scene; a mental vision in which a series of images passes before the mind's eye.

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* viii. 104/1 A deep reverie, during which the various circumstances and adventures of my life

were passed in a rapid panorama before me. 1849 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xlv, You perceive clearly what sort of picture Adam and Hetty made in the panorama of Arthur's thoughts on his journey homeward. 1896 BESSANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv, She began to recall the endless moving panorama of the London streets.

2. An unbroken view of the whole surrounding region.

1848 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Ser. II. Introd., The Calton had always the superiority of its unrivalled panorama. 1895 MURRAY's *Handbk. for Trav.* 32r The Panorama from the top of the Brocken is very fine. 1898 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* II 22 From the summit there opens out one of the grandest panoramas which the eye of man could behold.

b. fig. A complete and comprehensive survey or presentation of a subject.

1801 (*title*) The Political Panorama. 1806 Mrs. STERNDALE (*title*) The Panorama of Youth. 1812 J. SMITH (*title*) The Panorama of Science and Art. 1813 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Patron* (1833) II. xxvii 137 In his rapid panorama of foreign countries, he showed variety of knowledge. 1860 PUSEY *Mm. Frogh* 425 Habakkuk, in one vast panorama, exhibits the future in pictures of the past.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also *panorama-wise*.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II vi, The panorama view of the battery was given merely to gratify the reader with a correct description of that celebrated place. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 86 A thousand other scenes come up panorama-wise before us. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 7/4 A prospecting party came across a vein of gold quartz in the famous panorama walk.

Panoramal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + *-AL*]. Passing everything under survey or review.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Misled Genet.* 120 Those satirical, critical, panoramal, cynical drudges, the Reviewers.

Panoramic (pæn'oræmik), *a.* [f. prec. + *-IC*]. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a panorama.

Panoramic camera, a photographic camera devised to rotate automatically so as to take a complete or extended landscape.

1873 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Panorama*, The cylindrical surface on which objects are to be painted is called the panoramic surface. 1875 J. CAMPBELL *Trav. S. Africa* 361 (1875) I expressed a wish, that my friends in London could be gratified with a panoramick view of it. 1838 ROBINS (*title*) *Panoramic Representation of the Queen's Coronation Procession from the Palace to the Abbey*. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. II. 35 An extensive panoramic view of the whole of the surrounding country. 1878 ANNEV *Photogr.* (1881) 214 In a panoramic camera the eye is supposed to travel round the view, the point of sight altering at each movement of the eye.

b. Commanding a view of the whole landscape.

1880 D. W. FRESHFIELD in *Academy* 11 Dec. 418 The panoramic peak of Monte Incedine.

So **Panoramical**, *a.*; **Panoramically** *adv.*, after the manner of a panorama.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII 671 Emblazoned panoramically upon the mind's perception. 1846 WORCESTER, *Panoramic, Panoramical*. 1889 *Athenaeum* 28 Dec. 902/1 The subject .. treated panoramically, is exceptionally difficult.

Panoramist (pæn'orä'mist, -æ'mist), [f. as prec. + *-IST*]. A painter of panoramas.

1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 247/3, I shall be glad to know if there is any record of the panoramist's religious history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 5/2 The illusion produced by the art of the panoramist is so great that even with the aid of an opera glass it is almost impossible to determine at what exact point the solid objects end and the painted picture begins.

Panorganon, -Orthodox, etc.: see PAN-.

Panorpa (pân'ɒpǎ), *Entom.* Pl. -æ. [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1748); derivation not stated.]

A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of a family *Panorpidæ*, taken by some as an order *Panorpatæ*, the scorpion-flies. Hence **Panorpatæ**, **Panorpatous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the scorpion-flies as an order; **Panorptian**, **Panorptine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Panorpa*, **Panorptid**, an insect of the family *Panorpidæ*, **Panorptoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the scorpion-flies.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 272 Some of *Panorpa* have an enlargement at the end of the fore-gut. 1887 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panorpatous*. 1890 WEBSTER, *Panorptian*, *Panorptid*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Panorptine*. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Panorptæ*, *Panorptid*.

Panotype (pæn'taip), [f. *pano-*, irregularly for PAN- or PANTO- + *TYPE*]. A name for a photographic picture obtained by the collodion process.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1602/2 [Also in later Dicts.] **Panpardi**, -perdy, *obs. fl.* *pan perdu*. see PAIN sb. 2.

Panpathy, -phenomenalism: see PAN- 2.

Panpharmaceutical, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. next + *-AL*]. Of or pertaining to a panpharmakon, panacean.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 289 The Indians use this medicament as panpharmakon in all diseases. 1659 *Physical Dict.*, *Panpharmaceutical*, an universal medicine.

Panpharmakon, *pam-* (pæn'fā'māk'ən, -pæn-), *rare* [f. PAN- all + Gr. *φάρμακον* drug; cf. Gr. *πανφάρμακος* adj. 'skilled in all drugs'.] A remedy against all diseases and poisons, a universal remedy, a panacea.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Panpharmakon* (Gr), a medicine for all diseases. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 575/2 It is used by some as Panpharmakon, but what Diseases it will absolutely cure I think is scarcely determin'd. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 95 The Outsides of their Pots were Gilded with the Titles of Preserva-

tives, Cordials and Panpharmacons. 1731 BAILEY, *Panpharmakon* [So 1775 ASH] 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 1. 193 The divine Isaac Barrow resorted to this panpharmakon whenever he wished to collect his thoughts.

Panphobia, variant of PANOPHOBIA.

Pan-pipe (pæn'pəip), Also **Pan's pipe**, **Pan's-pipe**. [f. PAN sb. 2 + PIPE] A primitive musical instrument made of a series of reeds graduated in length so as to form a scale, the upper and open ends being level, so as to permit the easy passage of the lips from one to another, its invention was ascribed by Greek legend to Pan; a syrinx, mouth-organ.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Antiq.* I p. xxxv, Olympus is generally represented as a young man .. taking lessons on the pan-pipe from Marsyas. 1825 HOME *Every-day Sk.* I 1114 A man playing the Pan-pipes, or 'mouth organ'. 1846 GROTE *Greece* 1. i. (1862) I. 52 Hermes surrenders to Apollo, the lyre, inventing for his own use the syrinx or panspipe. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xlvii, At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed damp Faun, with a marble pan-pipe. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 37 The harp may be permitted in the town, and the Pan's-pipe in the fields.

Panplegia to **Panpsychism**: see PAN-.

Pan-Presbyterian, *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to all Presbyterians.

1877 *Proc. Free Ch. Scot.* 273 Representatives to the Pan-Presbyterian Council—The names of gentlemen .. proposed [to] represent the Assembly at the General Presbyterian Council in July next. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Pan Presbyterian Council meets once in four years.

Pan-pudding, *Obs. or dial.* A pudding cooked or baked in a pan, see quot. 1839.

1806 CHANCE, *Chance*, etc. (1881) 47 Quoth he, Panpudding is a good dish for a grosse stomach. 1830 J. TAYLOR (*Water-P.*) *GI. Eater Kent Wks.* 1 146/1 The Panpuddings of Shropshire, the White puddings of Somersetshire, the Hasty-puddings of Hampshire, and the Pudding pyes of any shire, all is one to him. 1736 BYRON *Ken.* (Chetham Soc.) II. 1 17, I ate pan puddings, as they called them (flitters) heartily. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 47 About forty or fifty years ago Saturday, panpudding, i. e. a pudding made of flour, with small bits of bacon in it.

b. attrib. (in contemptuous use.)

1593 NASH *Four Lett. Confit Wks.* (Grosart) II 277 Not to corrupt the are, and imputumate mens ears with their pan-pudding prose any more.

c. Phr. To stand to one's pan-pudding, to stand to one's duty, to stand firm, hold one's ground.

1690 *Pagan Prince* xxv. 71 And so, noble Titons, every one to his command, stand to your Panpudding. 1694 MORTIMER *Kabala* iv. lxix (1737) 264 How bravely did they stand to their Pan-puddings!

Pans, *obs. form of pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Pan-Satanism to -sclerosis. see PAN-.

Pansch, *obs. form of PAUNCH*.

Panse (pans), *v. Sc. and dial.* Also 6 pans, panss, 6-8 panose, (9 panoh). [*a. OF.* *panser*, *panier*, to take thought for, take care of, treat (the sick), attend (to wounds, etc.), parallel form of *penser* to think. see PENSE.]

1. intr. To think; to meditate. *Obs.*

1500 HENRYSON *Garment guide Ladies* 27 Hir patelet of gude pansing. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii 24 They panss nocht off the parrochun pure. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 397 To pans on his prudens. 1530 - *Test. Payng* 444 My hart is perst with panes for to pance. 1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 63 Studie not nor panse not meikle on the feeding of the flesh. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 The faithfull servants of God pansed how this great work might be effectuat to God's glorie.

2. trans. To think of, consider, heed. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 879 Perfitte pance thir pointis last pregnant. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stae* 1357 And pance not, nor skance not, The perill nor the pnce. 1629 SIR W. MURRE *True Cruelty*: 2825 If God bee for thee, panse no who oppose.

3. To attend to surgically or medically, to dress (a wound).

1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stae* 491 Gif ony patient wald be panct, Quhy suld he loup quhen he is lancit. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii (1848) 576 They had a singular care of him causing panse his wounds. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 124 He was carried to a neighbouring House, where his Wounds were panced. 1890 LOWSON *Gudfellow* 281 (E. D. D.) Having pansed and dressed the wound. 1891 *Harland Gloss.*, *Pansch*, .. to prick and work a wound to extract matter or any foreign substance. Hence *Pansing* *vbl. sb.* (a) thinking, (b) the dressing of a wound; also *Pansement rare*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix 13 Than pansing of penuritie Revis that fra my remembrance. 1595-86 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) IV 152 The pansing, dressing, curing, and handling of Robert Asbowane, quha wes laithie hurt and woundit be James Dowglas. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 45 My pansing dois augment my paine. 1842 DUNGLISON, *Pansment*, dressing. **4. Panse**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*a. OF.* *pense*, *pansie*, thought.] A thought.

1500 *Colthehe Sow* 1 456 (Bann. MS.) And all thair plat pure pansis.

Panse, *obs. variant of PAUNCH*, a breast-plate.

Panse, *Pansie*, *obs. forms of PANSY*.

Pansheon, -shon, *obs. or dial.* fl. *PANCHEON*.

Pansied (pæn'ziəd), *a.* [f. PANSY + *-ED* 2].

Adorned with or abounding in pansies.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 41 A pansied dell. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* II. 1, When pansied turf was air to winged feet.

Pansive, *obs. Sc. form of PENSIVE* *a.*

Pan-Slav (pæn'slɑːv), *a.* [PAN- I.] = next. 1903 *Mod. Newspaper*. In 1905 a Pan-Slav exhibition will be held at St. Petersburg, when representatives will be sent from all the Slavonic nations of eastern Europe.

Panslavic, -Slavic (-slɑːvɪk), *a.* [PAN- I.] *a.* Of or pertaining to all the Slavic races *b.* = PANSLAVISTIC *a.*

1860 *Marsh Eng. Lang.* 1. 8 The Panslavic invasion, which will be the next source of danger to the civil and intellectual liberties of Christendom. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar. A fresh outburst of Panslavic anger.

Panslavism (pæn'slɑːvɪzəm). Also *g* -sclavism. [f PAN- I + SLAV + -ISM: after Ger *Panslavismus*.] The movement or aspiration for the union of all Slavs or Slavonic peoples in one political organization.

[1846 Jowett in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I v 157 My balance of power would be France and England against Panslavism and despotism.] 1850 *Longf.* in *Life* (1891) II. 188 He [Gurowski] is a Pole believing in Panslavism, or the union of all the Slavonic tribes under one head, and that head Russia. 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July The advance of Russia is as hateful to the hopes of Hellenic Christians as it can be welcome to the zealots of Panslavism. 1880 *Priser's Mag.* May 616 Here Panslavism is distinctly repudiated; Philo-Slavism is defined. I have never met a Panslavist among the Southern Slavs.

So **Panslavist**, an adherent or promoter of Panslavism; also *as adv.* = next, **Panslavistic** *a.*, *a.* of, pertaining to, or favouring Panslavism; *b.* = PANSLAVIC *a.*

1850 *Longf.* in *Life* (1891) II. 189 At tea we had Panslavistic Gurowski. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xvii 419 But what of their Panslavistic Aspirations? 1883 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 855/1 It saved him from those Panslavist tendencies. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 859/1 The aspirations of the Muscovite panslavists were not satisfied. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 65 The first Pan-Slavistic Congress took place in Prague in June, 1848.

Panslavonian, -Slav-, *a.* Also -sclavonian. [PAN- I.] Of or pertaining to, or including all Slavonians; Panslavic, Panslavistic. So **Panslavonic, -Sl-**, -sclavonic *a.*; **Panslavonism** = PANSLAVISM.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 337 The fundamental fact on which Pan-Slavism rests, is the vast area over which the different dialects of the Slavonic language are spoken, combined with the small amount of difference they exhibit. 1884 *Westminster*, *Panslavonian* 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July Under the supreme direction of Prince Tcherkasski, and his colleagues of M. Akeakoff's Panslavonic bureau. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxiv 600 There was but one step to the conception of a Panslavonic empire.

Pansophic (pænsə'fɪk), *a.* [f. as PAN SOPHY + -IC] Of or pertaining to pansophy. Also **Pansophical** *a.* Hence **Pansophically** *adv.* in a pansophic manner.

1651 *Collier's Comenius' Patterns Univ. Knowl.* 93 We have three chief and essential properties of Pansophical method. *Ibid.* 146 Every thesaurus that's handled pansophically hath propositions making demonstrations. 1660 *Worthington Lett. to Hartlib in Remains* (Chetham Soc.) I. 242 It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and Pansophical pretenders. 1882 *Athenaeum* 4 Mar. 279 His [Comenius's] great design of a Pansophic Institute, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others.

Pansophism (pænsə'fɪzəm). [f. Gr. *πανσοφία* all-wise + -ISM.] The possession or profession of universal knowledge. So **Pansophist**, a claimant or pretender to universal knowledge.

1864 *Blackmore Clara Vaughan* xxxix, Choose between my services, and the mauling of some pansophist. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 As a general rule the attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in pansophism.

Pansophy (pænsə'fɪ). Also *7* -sophia, *7* -8 || pansophia. [f. Gr. *παν- all* + *σοφία* wisdom, forming an abstr. sb. to Gr. *πανσοφός* adj. 'all-wise'.]

1. Universal or cyclopaedic knowledge; a scheme or cyclopaedic work embracing the whole body of human knowledge.

In its Latin form used by J. A. Comenius (Komensky) of Moravia in 1639, in the title of a book, *Prodromus Pansophiae*, giving a sort of prospectus of a universal cyclopaedia.

1642 *Hartlib Ref. Schools* 90 The seven parts of the Temple of Christian Pansophy. 1651 *Collier's Comenius' Patterns Univ. Knowl.* 16 Pansophy therefore by wholesome Counsel takes all things in general into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appear, how lesser things are, and come to be, subordinate to the greater [etc.]. 1674 *Boyle's Excell. Theol.* 1. 50 The Encyclopaedia and Pansophia, that even men of an elevated genius have aimed at. 1882 *Athenaeum* 4 Mar. 279/1 Comenius's scheme was to collect and maintain learned men from all nations, and to give them leisure for their special studies, and generally to foster 'Pansophy'. 1899 *Academy* 29 July 108/2 Komensky and Hartlib tried to found in England a 'Christian Academy of Pansophy'.

2. The claim or pretension to universal knowledge. 1792 *Boothby On Burke's App. Whigs* 265 The French philosophers affect a sort of pansophy, or universality of command over the opinions of men. 1886 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/1 H. pansophy teaches him that the affections are the cause of all the misery in the world.

Pansperm: see PAN-2

Panspermatic, a. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *παν- all* + *σπερμα-* seed + -IC, after *spermatic*.] That is the seed or seminal principle of all things.

1690 *Leibniz Curs. Math.* 445 b, To the end it [the Solar Ocean] might more effectually communicate its Panspermatic Virtue to all those Bodies, to which it is to afford Light and Influence.

Panspermatism. [f. as prec. + -ISM] = PANSPERM. Hence **Panspermist**, one who holds the doctrine of panspermatism.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. ii. viii. 420 The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as 'panspermism', or the 'theory of omnipresent germs', or the 'germ-theory'. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV 518 It rested more especially with the Panspermists, who chose still to be opponents of 'spontaneous generation', to show this belief was erroneous. 1878 *Tyndall Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii.

Panspermia: see PANSPERM.

Panspermic (pæn'spɜːmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *παν-σπερμα-* composed of, or containing all sorts of seeds (f. *παν-* all + *σπέρμα* seed) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to panspermism.

1857 *Mayne's Expos. Lex.* *Panspermicus*, of or belonging to Panspermia panspermic.

So **Panspermism** (pæn'spɜːmɪzəm) = PANSPERMATISM, **Panspermist** = PANSPERMATIST.

1869 *tr. Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 504 The name of panspermism has been given to this pretended universal dissemination of the reproductive bodies of animals and plants. 1870 *Nicholson Man Zool.* 33 By the 'panspermists' or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged, that the production of Bacteria in organic infusions is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII 710 The hypothesis of Panspermism supposes that these minute living things have merely developed in the fluids owing to the accidental presence of invisible germs thrown off from pre-existing living organisms. 1881 *Tyndall Floating Matter of Air* 208 Panspermism.

Panspermy (pæn'spɜːmɪ) Also in mod. L. form **panspermia**. [ad Gr. *πανσπερμία* the doctrine of Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements were a mixture of all the seeds of things, f. *πανσπερμος*. see PANSPERMIC.] The biogenetic theory that the atmosphere is full of minute germs which develop on finding a favourable environment. Also called PANSPERMATISM.

1842 *Dunlop's Med. Lex.* *Panspermia* 1857 *Mayne's Expos. Lex.* *Panspermia*, panspermism. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 824 The weight of his opinion in favor of his own theory of panspermism. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Panspermia*, the physiological system according to which there are germs disseminated through all space which develop when they encounter a suitable soil.

Pansphygmograph, etc.: see PAN-2.

Pan's-pipe, Pan's pipe: see PAN-PIPE.

Pansy (pæ'nzi). Forms. 5 *pensee*, 6 *pensy*, 7 *pansy*. Also 6 *pances* (? *pl.*), 7 *pawnee*, 8 *paunee*, 6-7 *pansee*, 7 *pansee*. [Formerly *pensee*, *pensy*, a f. *pense*, *pence* (a 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*), a fanciful application of *pensee* 'thought'. The *β* form *pansee* is not given in Fr. dict., but OF. had *pense*, *pansee*, beside *pensee*, *pansee*, in the sense 'thought'.

A reference to the popular or 'vulgar' standing of the name in France occurs in the French botanist Ruel or Ruellius *De natura stirpium* (1536) 595 'Viola modica genus esse putaverim quam vulgus gallicum *penseum* vocat'.

The common name of *Viola tricolor*, esp. of the cultivated varieties; the wild plant is a common weed in cornfields, etc., with small flowers compounded of purple, yellow, and white; the cultivated form is a favourite garden plant, with very numerous varieties having large richly and variously coloured flowers. Also called HEARTSEASE, *q. v.*, and dialectally and locally by various fanciful names, as *kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate*, *love-in-idleness*, *three-faces-under-a-hood*, etc.

a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 62 With margarets growing in ordonnance. Ne-m'oublie-mies and sovenez also; The pover pensees were not dislodged there. 1530 *Palsgr.* 251/2 Pansy floure, *menue pence* [cf. 231/1 *Hertesease, menue pensee*] *Ibid.* 253/1 Pansy floure, *pensee*. 1592 *Greene Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 217 The checked pansie, or party coloured harts ease. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* II. cccix § 1 703 Harts ease is named Pansies, Liue in Idleness. 1609 *Parkinson's Paradise in Sol.* li. 283 In English Hartsesease, and Pansies of the French name *Pensees*. Some give it foolish names, as *Loue in idleness*, *Cull me to you*, and *Three faces in a hood*. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 144 The Pansie freakt with jeat. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past* II. 66 Pansies to please the Sight, and Casia sweet to smell. 1771 *Langhorne's Rules of Flora, Violet & Pansy* vii, On that fair bank a Pansy grew, That borrow'd from indulgent skies A velvet shade and purple hue. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1218 The endless varieties of Heartsease, or Pansy, are all derived from the cornfield weed *Viola tricolor*, and the allied species *V. alba* from Tartary, and *V. grandiflora* from Switzerland.

β 1548 *Turner's Names of Herbes* H. v. Called in english two faces in a hood or panses. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 142 The pretie Pawnee and the Cheuissance, Shall march with the fayre floure Delice. 1601 *Holland's Pliny* xxi. 72 The purple March Violet. after them the Pansie. 1679 *B. Jonson Vision of Delight* 164 The shining Meadows Doe boast the Pansie, the Lillie, and the Rose. c 1680 *Robinson's Mary Magd.* i. 350

b. A figure or representation of the flower of the pansy as an ornament. [So in 16th c. Fr.]

1553 *Richmond Wills* 76, I beghweyt and gyff to my brother Constable my pawnsy of golde with the ruby in it.

c. *Comb.* as *pansy-culture*, *flower*, *grower*, *growing*, *-tint*, *-velvet*; *pansy-coloured*, *-like*, *-purple*, *-violet*, *-yellow* adjs.

[Cf. F. *pensee* 'couleur d'un violet brun' (Littré).]

a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen VIII 81 The French kyng & his bend with garlandes of fliers knottes of white satten, and in euery garland liy paunse flowers, whiche signified, thinke on Fraunces. 1865 R. BUCHANAN *Sutherland's Pansies* iv, But pansy growing made his heart within Blow fresh. 1891 *Daily News* 22 June 6/2 A yoke of pansy-coloured velvet. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 26 Jan. 10/1 He turned his attention to pansy culture. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 460/1 The velvety, pansy-like variety of the burdfoot violet. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 4/4 A gown of pansy-purple velvet. 1901 *Westm. Gas* 13 July 2/1 A wild upheaval of pansy-purple volcano-shaped peaks.

Pant (pant), sb. 1 *northern*. [Ongun unknown sense 2 suggests Romanic *pantano* slough, bog; but the resemblance is prob. fortuitous.]

1. A public fountain, cistern, or well; usually a stone or iron erection with a spout, whence water is drawn, a conduit; also called *pant-well* (Jamieson 1825-80).

1866 in *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 13 Payd for the poore men's dycke that dwell at the pant. 1595 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle III* 130 Every street hath his cistern or pant. 1857 *Jeffrey Roxburgh II* iii 112 Water was brought from a well in Sudhope-Path to a pant erected for its reception at the Cross. *Ibid.* III i 12 A huge and unseemly pantwell, surmounted by a lamp stood in one corner. 1884 *Besant Dorothy Forster* ii (1887) 28 A triangular green, having the village pant at the end. 1897 *Newcastle Weekly Chron.* Suppl. 23 July 2/5 Besides the numerous public pants, there were [at 1846], in the most populous districts [of Newcastle], 'farting pants', [at which] one farting was charged for a 'skeel' full of water.

2 A pool into which water or moisture drains; a puddle.

1807 *Stace Misc. Poems* 13 Lang stretch'd i' th' midden pant. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball, Coddock Wedding* xii, He stuck in a pant 'bum the middle. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Pant*, a sump [*ibid.*, *Sump*] a hole at the bottom of a pit to collect water in. 1899 *Speaker* 23 Dec. 309/2 Where the water from the pant flows out of the farm-yard under a wall, the grass is soft and green.

Pant (pænt), sb. 2 [f. PAN-2.]

1. One of a series of short quick efforts of laboured breathing, from exertion or agitation, a gasp, a catching of the breath.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xiii 53 Their cumis jung monks And in the court their hait flesche dantis, Full faderlyk, with pechis and pntis. 1603 *Drayton Bar Wars* (1619) v. lxiiv, As yet his Breath found Passage to and fro, With many a short Pant, many a broken word. 1682 *Bunyan Holy War* 248 Here were groans, there pants. 1834 W. GORDON *Lives Necromancers* 221 The loud strokes of the hammer, intermixed with the pants and groans of the workmen. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* xxiv II. 212 Not a pant escaped from her [a mare's] deep chest.

2 A throb or heave of the breast in laboured breathing or palpitation of the heart.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* Eij b, The hardest harte by prooffe, doth yelde an inward pante When good desyres are deprest. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iv viii 16 Leape thou Through prooffe of Harnesse to my heart, and there Ride on the pants triumphing. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Fris.* IV 270 The bosom's pant, the rosy-winding arm. 1805 W. GORDON *Fleetwood I* vl 139, I felt the quick pants of my bosom.

3. *transf.* The regular throb and gasping sound of a steam-engine, as the valves open and shut.

1840 *Ruskin Let. College Friend* 4 July, Wks. 1903 I 407 For you have heaved the dark limbs of the colossal engine — its deep, fierce breath has risen in hot pants to heaven. 1853-8 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II 53 Every pant of the engine.

Pant (pænt), *v.* Also 5 *pont*, 6-7 *paunt*. [Common from c 1440: earlier history not evidenced. App. related to ('shortened from) OF. *pantoisur*, *-ister*, *-axer*, *-uissier*, *-iser*, 'to pant, to have the breath short, to breathe with labour' (Rath c in Godef.); according to Gaston Paris (*Romania* VI (1877) 628) — popular L. *phantasiare* to be oppressed with nightmare, to gasp or pant with oppression, f. *phantasia* phantasy, nightmare.

Such a shortening of the Fr. vb. in Eng. is not very easy to account for, but *pantier* may have been felt as a vb. with stem *pant-* and formative suffix *-ier* (cf. *advert*, *advertise*). In 16th c. F. there was also the vb. *pantoyer*, *pantoyer*, while mod. F. has *panteler* to pant, in both of which *pant-* is app. taken as a stem and furnished with various formative suffixes.]

1. *intr.* To breathe hard or spasmodically, as when out of breath; to draw quick laboured breaths, as from exertion or agitation, to gasp for breath.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantyn, *anelo*. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, They streyne hemself .. and panten soo strongly that they brast in to bodily feruours. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 238 War! I say, lett me pant, now thynk I to fyght for anger. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii xvii, Thus they foughte tyl at the laste they lacked wynde both, and then they stode waging and scaterynge pontynge, blowynge and bledynge. 1576 *Fleming's Panopli. Epist.* 288 They blowe, and pant like discomfited souldiers. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* II. ii. 126 He neuer stood to ease his Brest with panting. 1615 *Manwood Lawes Forest* (ed. 2) 3 *marg.* He that doth hunt a wilde beast, and doth make him pant, shall pay 20 shillings. 1735 *Somerville's Chase* III. 509 He pants, he sobs apall'd, Drops down his

heavy Head to Earth 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i xvi 112 He sometimes paused, and panted like a chased deer 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 49 The poor beast he rode came panting into the crowd.

b. *fig.* Said of the wind or waves

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* xviii. Weary waves, with-drawing from the fight, Lie lulled and panting on the silent shore. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 129 The dying gales that pant upon the trees 1768 COWPER *Expost* 721 A cold blast sings Through the dry leaves and pants upon the strings. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* iv. If I were. A wave to pant beneath thy power, and share The impulse of thy strength.

c. To go or run panting.

1713 YOUNG *Last Day* i. 207 Words all in vain pant after the distress. 1770 GOLDSM *Dis Vill* 94 As a hare. Pant to the place from whence at first he flew. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 71 We could hear behind us plain the threats And curses of the pirate panting up In passion of pursuit

d. *transf.* To emit hot air, vapour, etc., in loud puffs, as a furnace or engine.

1743 DAVIDSON *Æneid* viii. 250 The fire in the furnace pants 1878 BROWNING *La Saussez* 98 Not a steam-boat pants from harbour.

2. To gasp (for air, water, etc.); hence *fig.* To long or wish with breathless eagerness; to gasp with desire, to yearn (*for, after, or to with inf.*).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Ps. xlii. 1 As the hart breatheth for the rivers of water, so panteth my soul after thee O God 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* v. iii. 243. I pant for life 1611 BISHOP *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panted after the water brookes, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii. When all the bliss I pant for, is to gain In hell a refuge from severer pain 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 72 Every man pants for the highest eminence within his view. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 476 He. Pants to be told of battles won or lost 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. 1 'Tis to be amongst these sovereigns My husband pants! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv. He panted for the threatening voice again.

3. To throb or heave violently or rapidly, to palpitate, pulsate, beat: said of the heart, bosom, etc.; also of the blood.

1560 TOWNLEY *Myrt* xxii. 52. I shall fownde, if that I may, To cause his hart pante. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 10 My hart panted, my strength hath fayled me — *See* xxi. 4 Myne herte panted 1573-80 BARETT *Ab.* P. 71 To pant as the heart, or braine doth. My veins do beate, or pant. 1608 MERRY *Deuil* *Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 228 His blood is good and clear, As the best drop that panted in thy veins. 1781 COWPER *Expost* 473 A breast that panted with alarms. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. ii. 140 Her very name, But spoken by a stranger, makes my heart Sicken and pant.

4. *transf.* Of an iron ship: To have its plating bulge in and out in the struggle with the waves. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuilding* i. 12 Instances of ships 'panting' in their fore compartments 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 67 In the fore body and aft body there is much strutting and bracing, to prevent the new ship 'panting' in her struggles with the waves.

5. *trans* a. To utter gaspingly; to gasp out, etc. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. iv. 31 Came there a reeking Poete, halfe breathlesse, panting [*Globe* panting] forth From Generall his Mistris, salutations. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xlv. 'No,—no,—no—' I panted out, 'I am no actress' 1830 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii. And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant 'ho' 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 23 At length my Sire .. Panted from weary sides 'King, you are free!'

† b. *poet.* To expel or drive forth or out by agitated gasping. *Obs.*

1664 CHAPMAN *Bartrachom* 110 His heart within him panted out repose. For th' insolent plight in which his state did stand 1822 SHELLEY *Franklin* *Unb* iii. 125 My spirit Was panted forth in anguish whilst thy pain Made my heart mad.

Pant, *obs.* form of PAINT.

Pant- = Gr. *παντ-*, the shortened form in which *παντο-* 'all-' appears before a vowel. See PANTO-. The following words have *pant-* followed by an element with initial *a-*. **Pantagogue** *Med.* [Gr. *ἀγωγος* driving forth, leading], a medicine that expels all morbid matter. **Pantamorphic** *a.* [Gr. *μορφος* formless, unshapen], generally deformed. **Pantanencephalic** *a.* *Terat.* [Gr. *δυσκέφαλος* without brain], congenitally destitute of brain (Gould *Dict. Med.* 1900). **Pantaphobia** [Gr. *ἀφοβία* fearlessness], total absence of fear (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pantarchy** [Gr. *ἀρχή* rule], a state in which the rule is vested in the whole people. † **Pantarete**, *erron.* -*arite* [Gr. *ἀρετή* virtue], all-virtuousness. **Pantatroph** *Path.* [Gr. *ἀτροφία* ATROPHY], general atrophy; so **Pantatrophous** *a.* See also PANTRODIO, PANTI-SOORACY.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pantagoga*, medicines which expel all morbid humours 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, **Pantagoga*, that which expels all morbid humours 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantagoga*, the same as *Pantymagoga*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantamorphic*, **pantamorphic* 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pantamorphic*, generally amorphous or deformed 1890 FISKE *Cent. of Sci.* viii. 217 Never did a philanthropic world-mender contemplate his grotesque phalanstery or **pantarchy* with greater pleasure 1864 HEYWOOD *Glossary* iii. 123 Of whose omniscience, pantarite, and goodness, all men heretofore haue spoke too little 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophus*, totally without nutrition or nourishment, **pantatrophous* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantatrophous*, without nutrition. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophus*, term for complete innutrition, **pantatroph*. 1900 GOULD *Dict. Med.*, *Pantatroph*.

Panta-, *erron.* form of PANTO-, in PANTACOSM, PANTAGAMY, PANTATYPE; also *pantagraph*, *pantamorphic*, *pantascopic*. See PANTOGRAPH, PANTO-

Pantable, -cle, -le, *obs.* var. PANTOFLE

Pantacosm. [Erroneous form for *pantocosm*, f. PANTO- + Gr. *κόσμος* world.] Another name of the instrument called COSMOLABE

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Pantagamy (pantæ gāmi). [An illiterate formation for *pantogamy*, f. Gr. *παντο-* PANTO- all + *-γάμια*, from *γάμος* marriage. (*Pantagamy* is etymologically, from Gr. *ἀγαμία* celibacy, 'universal or total celibacy'.)] A communistic system of complex marriage, in which all the men and women of a household or community are regarded as married to each other, as formerly practised among the Perfectionists at Oneida Creek in U. S. 1852 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* i. 20 The American mind delights in social and political experiments, as Shakerism, Mormonism, Pantagamy 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* ii. xiv heading, Pantagamy [*Ibid.* 256 In the Bible Family living at Oneida Creek, the central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other, and to all] 1894 Q. Rev. Oct. 311 Has not Oneida Creek invented 'Complex Marriage' or Pantagamy?

Pantagraph, etc., *erron.* f. PANTOGRAPH, etc.

Pantagruelian (pantægruēliān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Pantagruel*, the name given to the last of the giants in Rabelais + -IAN]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or appropriate to, Pantagruel, represented by Rabelais as a coarse and extravagant humorist, dealing satirically with serious subjects

1604 MORRIS *ux Rabelais* v. 223 The Most Certain, True and Infallible Pantagruelian Prognostication. For the Year that's to come, and ever and aye 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XX. 521 The liberality, ability, and Pantagruelian zeal of Theodore Martin of Edinburgh 1883 F. W. POTTER tr. *Fr. Celebrities* ii. 113 The Pantagruelian chef-d'œuvre, 'L'Ami Fritz'

B. sb. = PANTAGRUELIST

1899 W. E. HYNLEY in *Nutt's Circular* Apr. 2 Rabelais had been dead a full century, . . . e.e. Sir Thomas Urquhart best of Pantagruelians and rarest of Scotsmen, produced (1553) his amazing rendering of Books I and II

So **Pantagruel** [f. *pantagruellique*], -*gruēli-* *ine* *adjs.* = *prec. A*; **Pantagruelically** *adv.*

1804 DOUCE in *Bibl. Cornub.* (1878) II. 869/x An antiquarian hash under the whimsical appellation of 'the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall' pantagruelically surveyed by John Whitaker, B.D. 1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVII. 111 Call you this writing Pantagruelically? 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* xxxi. 304 A German philosopher (eating and drinking all the while Pantagruelically) 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* iv. 34 Pantagruelical burlesque. 1882 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/a A Pantagruelie prognostication for 1882

† **Pantagruelion**. [f. *pantagruellion*.] A humorous name given by Rabelais to hemp, as the source of the hangman's rope.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* x. An immediate external application of that famous herb Pantagruelion, cure for all public ills and private woes

Pantagruelism (pantægruēliz'm). [*a.* f. *pantagruellisme*, f. *Pantagruel* see above and -ISM] 1. The theory and practice ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; extravagant and coarse humour with a satirical or serious purpose.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. Interch. xii. 340 Ignorant of humorology | more ignorant of psychology | and most ignorant of Pantagruelism *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 234 An unsuccessful attempt at pantagruelism, with all the outrageousness and none of the richness of Rabelais 1860 DONALDSON *Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 7) 77 By Pantagruelism we mean an assumption of Bacchanalian buffoonery as a cloak to cover some serious purpose. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricatur* xix. 342 Pantagruelism, or, if you like, Rabelaisism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France.

¶ 2. 'The theory or practice of the medical profession; used in burlesque or ridicule'. (Webster) (App an error from misunderstanding quot. 1835 above) 1864 WEBSTER (citing Southey as authority). [So in OCEAN; also in CASSELL, and later Dicts.]

Pantagruelist (pantægruēlist) [*a.* f. *pantagruelliste* or f. as *prec.* + -IST] An imitator, admirer, or student of Pantagruel, or of Rabelais.

1611 CORTECH, *Pantagrueliste*, a Pantagruelist; a merrie Greek, faithfull drunkard, good fellow (Hence in BLOUNT 1606, PHILLIPS 1658, BAILEY 1721) 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 2) l. 175 In humour however he was by nature a Pantagruelist [*Ibid.* 178. 1847 LOWELL *Let* i. 130 Had I mixed more with the world than I have, I should probably have become a Pantagruelist. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* *Eng. Lit.* (1891) 251 Peacock was a Pantagruelist to the heart's core.

Hence **Pantagruelistic**, -*istical* *adjs.* = PANTAGRUELIAN *a.*

1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVII. 317 In a work Pantagruelistic they would be out of place 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 319 A very absurd and indecorous work of a pantagruelistic kind

Pantaleon (pantæliōn). Also -lon, -lone, -loon. [Named after Pantaleon Hebenstreit, a German, who invented the instrument in 1705.]

A musical instrument: a large dulcimer having one or two hundred strings, sounded by hammers or sticks held in the player's hands.

1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* ii. (1775) 11 She plays on an instrument resembling our spinet, and which they call a pantaleon 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 790/2 *Pantalone* 1880 A. J. HIKKINS in *Grove Dict.* Mus. II. 645 *Pantaleon* or *Pantalone*, a very large Dulcimer invented and played upon in the early part of the last century by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, whose name was transferred to the instrument by Louis XIV. The name was also given in Germany to horizontal pianofortes with the hammers striking downwards.

Pantalettes, -lets (pantælets), *sb. pl.* (*rare* in *sing.*) Chiefly U. S. [Dim. formation after *pantaloons*: see -ETTE] Loose drawers or 'trousers' with a frill at the bottom of each leg, worn by young girls 1825-53; *transf.* euphemistically to drawers, trousers (see BLOOMER), cycling 'knickerbockers', or the like, worn by women

1847 PORTER *Big Bear* 104 (Farmer) If I hadn't a had on pantalets 1857 READE *Course True Love* II. ii. 123 The company were very severe on this [Bloomer] costume, and proceeded upwards from the pantalettes to the morals of the inventor. 1879 *Lond. Soc. Christm* No. 51/2 You are only fit for a pinafore and pantalettes 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies of Horsham*, v. 316 [Mexican horsewomen], clad in loose Turkish pantalettes tucked into the riding-boots of soft yellow leather 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/2 Dr. Mary Walker lectured in 'pantalettes' 1887 ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* 299, *Song of School-girls*, Come the dainty dumpled pets, With their tresses all in nets, And their peeping pantalettes Just in view. 1887 in *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Oct. 19/3 1888 N. & Q. vii. 390 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 There are very pretty possibilities with a short skirt and pantalette [for the bicy cle]

b. transf. The frills used to adorn certain joints when brought to the table

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 246/1 The paper pantalets which adorn the broiled lamb chop.

Hence **Pantale tied a**, dressed in pantalettes

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* i. A child of seven, sashed, pantaletted and bronze-booted 1880 *World* 31 Mar. 12 The short-frocked pantaletted contingent [of gulls]

Pantalone, -one, -oon, variants of PANTALEON.

Pantaloön (pantæliōn). Forms. 6. *pantaloone*, -loun, -lowne, 7. *panteloun*, -lown, 7-8. *pantalon*, -lone, 7-10. [a. f. *pantalon* (1550 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. It. *pantalone* 'a kind of mask on the Italian stage, representing the Venetian' (Baretti), of whom *Pantalone* was a nickname, supposed to be derived from the name of *San Pantaleone* or *Pantalone*, formerly a favourite saint of the Venetians.]

1. a. The Venetian character in Italian comedy, represented as a lean and foolish old man, wearing spectacles, pantaloons (see 3), and slippers *b.* Hence, in modern harlequinade or pantomime, a character represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in his pranks and tricks.

1550 in Collier *Ann. Stage* (1831) III. 403 (Stage Direction) Enter the pantloun, and cautech the chestre or trunkce to be brought forth 1559 NASHC *P. Penitence* 27 Our representations not consisting like theirs of a Pantaloön, a Whore, and a Zanie, but of Emperours, Kings and Princes *a* 1610 HEALY *Epictetus* *Man* (1636) 24 Hee is not ashamed . . . to dance Country dances, and Matachines, as a Zanie or Pantalon. 1632 HEYWOOD and P. *Know not me* Wks. 1874 l. 257 Now they peepe like Italian Pantaloons Behind an arras. [1704 ANDERSON *Italy, Venice* (1766) 68 Pantalone [in Italian comedy] is generally an old cully.]

b. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 709 No Pantaloön with peaked beard to-night Shall screaming boys and trembling maidens fright. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour P. Paris* xxix. 275 Their tail cocked up like the queue of Pantaloön in a pantomime 1855 *Times* 3 Apr. Never did Clown and Pantaloön belabour each other more heartily. 1867 [see HARLEQUINADE]

† 2 Hence applied in contempt to an enfeebled tottering old man, a dotard, an old fool. *Obs.* exc. as echo of SHAKS.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 37 My man Tranio, *regia*, bearing my port, *celsa sensu* that we might beguile the old Pantaloön 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 58 The leane and slipper'd Pantaloön, With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side, His youthful hose well sa'd, a world too wide, For his shrunke shanke 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* l. iii. 53 He became a withered and shrivelled pantaloön

† *b.* A nickname (app.) for Scottish courtiers after the Restoration. *Obs.* [Perhaps from their dress of 3.]

1660 Cavalier's *Complaint* in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ball.* (1860) l. 163 But truly there are swarms of those Who lately were our chiefest foe, Of pantaloons and muffs 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1817) 114 This parliament [1662] was called the Drinking Parliament. The commissioner [Middleton] had £50 English a-day allowed him, which he spent faithfully among his northern pantaloons.

3. Applied at different periods to garments of different styles for the legs. (Chiefly in pl.)

† *a.* A kind of breeches or trousers in fashion for some time after the Restoration. *Obs.*

Said by Evelyn (in context of quot. 1661) to have been taken by the French from the costume of the stage character of the period 'when the feick takes our Monsieurs to appear like so many Farces or Jack Puddings on the stage'.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus in Mem.* (1871) 751, I would choose . . . some fashion not so pinching as to need a Shoeing-hoyn with the Dons, nor so exorbitant as the Pantaloon, which are a kind of Hermaphrodite and of neither Sex [Cf. 'petticoat-breeches' in *Fairholt Costume* (ed. 1860) 254-5] 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 924 And as the French we conquer'd once Now give us laws for pantaloons, The length of

breeches. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gall* III i, I have not yet spoke with the gentleman in the black pantaloons (the Devil) 1674 BLOUNT *Glossary* (ed. 4), *Pantalones*, a sort of Breeches now in fashion, and well known. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 87 They [Persians] wear little shirts, that fall down to their knees, and tuck into a straight Pantaloons 1691 *Saïyr agst French* 6 They taught our Sparks to strut in pantaloons 1792 DE FOE *Cruise* I xi, The breeches were made of the skin of an old he-goat, whose hair hung down such a length, that, like pantaloons, it reached to the middle of my legs. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 289 (referring to events of c 1680), I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.

†b. Applied to other styles, either historically, or in reference to the dress of the stage character, which, according to quot 1727-41, was at one time of the nature of 'tights'. *Obs.*

The quot from Chambers is merely translated from the *Fr Dictionnaire de Tricouze*, and does not prove English usage. In French the name became associated with the tight garments of the 15-16th c., familiar in the paintings of the Italian artists of the period; but this was nowhere a contemporary application. From this arose the use in c.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pantaloon*, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastened together and both of the same stuff 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from French], *Pantaloon* or *Pantalon*, the name of an ancient garment frequent among our forefathers, consisting of breeches and stockings all of a piece. The denomination comes from the Venetians, who first introduced this habit, and who are called Pantaloni. Also used to the habit or dress these buffoons (in the Italian comedy) usually wear, which is made precisely to the form of their body, and all of a piece from head to foot.

c. A tight-fitting kind of trousers fastened with ribbons or buttons below the calf, or, later, by straps passing under the boots, which were introduced late in the 18th c., and began to supersede knee-breeches. d. Hence extended to trousers generally (especially in U.S., where this use may have been independently taken directly from F. *pantaloon*, a 1800)

1798 [implied in PANTALOONED] 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U S* 360 He was dressed in the American style; in a blue suit, with round hat and pantaloons 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) p. lxxxix, Loudly bursting, the fastenings of your braces, and the strings of your pantaloons behind 1825 *Retrospect Rev.* XII 25 note, In October 1821, an order was made by St. John's and Trinity College, that every young man who appeared in Hall or Chapel in pantaloons or trousers, should be considered as absent 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit Costume* 215 Pantaloons and Hessian boots were introduced about the same period [i.e. c 1780] 1855 WHITTIER *Barfoot Boy* 3 With thy turned-up pantaloons, And thy merry whistled tunes 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform People* 1798/1 Pantaloons, which fitted close to the leg, remained in very common use by those persons who had adopted them till about the year 1824, when the wearing of trousers, already introduced into the army, became fashionable 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Aids. Art.* I. xlviii, 187 British officers, in all the priggery of sash and white pantaloons 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III xi, Dressed in pepper and salt pantaloons 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, His loose shirt hung outside his pantaloons

e. See quot and cf. PANTALOTTES

1821 *Ladies' Museum* Feb (Parisian news), Female children wear pantaloons of merino, with short petticoats of the same. 1881 in Mrs Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* v 235 [For horsewomen] Pantaloons of chamois leather, buttoning close at the ankles

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pantaloon-like* adj

1675 PHILLIPS *Theat. Post* Pref *wii, Whether the Trunk-Hose Fancy of Queen Elizabeth's days or the Pantaloons Genius of ours be best a 1825 SHELLEY *Devil* xvi 4 Could make his pantaloons seams start 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Pantaloon Stuff*, material for men's trousers. 1892 SIR J. C. BROWN in *Pall Mall G* 5 May 7/1, I should describe them as pantaloons-like girls, for many of them had a stooping gait and withered appearance, shrunk shanks, and spectacles on nose

Pantalooned (-lɪnd), a. [f. prec. + -ED².] Wearing pantaloons; having pantaloons on, trousered

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos* I 27 He was pantalooned and waistcoated after the very newest fashion. 1801 in *Spirit Pub Trals*, V. 233 No more the pantalooned, unpowdered spark, Displays his figure in the dusty Park 1857 READE *Course of True Love* II. iv. 160 These pantalooned females practise a reserve, compared with which the modesty of Europe is masculine impudence.

Pantaloonery. [f. as prec + -ERY.]

1. The performance of a pantaloons in the pantomime.

1821 LAMB *Eha Ser* I. My First Play, The clownery and pantaloony of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. 1855 *Times* 4 Apr, The difficulties of Clownery and Pantaloony had yet to be surmounted. 1885 *Society Nov* xi/1 At last that pantaloony is 'over'.

2. 'Materials for pantaloons' (Webster 1864); trousers

Pantalooning, *vb.* *sb.* *rare*. [f. PANTALOON + -ING¹. cf. *tailoring*, *colonnelling*] Playing the part of Pantaloon.

1861 MAYHEW *Loud Labour* III 121 He has given up clowning, and taken to pantalooning instead. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept, 12 Pantalooning is bad for a man's spirits, bad for his manners, bad for his opinion of himself

Pantameter, -*morph*, etc.: see PANTOMETER, PANTO-

†**Pantap**, an abbreviation of *pantaple*, PANTOPLE. 1570 LEVINS *Mantp.* 27/28 Pantap, *callopedum*

Pantaphel, -ap(p)le, obs corrupt ff PANTOPLE. †**Pantarbe**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *pantarbe* (Cotgr. 1611), ad Gr. *παραρβη* some kind of precious stone.] A precious stone fabled to act as a magnet to gold: the stone of the sun.

1587 T. UNDERDOWN *Heliodorus' Ethiope Hist.* 54 The stone is a Pantarbe, of secret virtue. 1647 *Traff Comm* 1 *Pet.* II. 4 And precious Far beyond that most orient and excellent stone *Pantarbe*, celebrated by Philostratus 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v xliii 201 That Carbuncle alone would have darken'd the Pantharb of Joachas the Indian Magician 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Pantarbe*, an imaginary stone, the virtues of which were similar to those of the magnet; but exerted upon gold as those of the loadstone upon iron

†**Pantarch**. *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *pantarche*, -*argue* (Rabelais), error form of *pantarte* PANCART.] A paper; a general chart

1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais, Pantag. Prognost* To Rdr, I have tumbled over and over all the Pantarchs of the Heavens, calculated the Quadrates of the Moon.

†**Pantas, pantais**. ? *Obs.* Also 6 *panties*, 7 -asse, -ise, 8 -ess. [a. F. *pantas*, -*ois*, from *pantouier*, earlier *pantaster*, -*iesier* to PANT.] A pulmonary disease of hawks; also applied to the 'yellows' in cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 134 b, If he have the Panties he will pant much, and shake in the Flanke. 1611 COTGR, *Pantios*, short wind, purness; in Hawkes we call it, the Pantias 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb* II. xiv (1668) 84 The Pantias is a very faint disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake and pant much 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 237/2 (Diseases in Hawks) The Pantias, or Asina, a Disease in the Breast, which causeth shortness of breath, or hinders the drawing of breath, called also the Pantise 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 476 Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, which some call the Pantess. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pantias*

Pantastroscope, error f. PANTOSCOPE

†**Pantatype**. *Obs.* [f. Gr *πάρτα* pl. 'all things' + TYPE; but the etymological form is STANTYPE.] The name given by Charles, Earl Stanhope, 1803, to a system of 'universal type-printing' projected by him

1803 A. WILSON *Let to Authors*, etc., Aug (in *Collection* O H S) III 377 Earl Stanhope has lately purchased the three important Secrets of Pantatype Printing and of Stereotype Printing, in order to give them to the Public Pantatype Printing means universal type printing, being applicable to all subjects. 1896 H. HART *Stanhope & Oxford Press* (hid 411) What then was Pantatype? My own opinion is that, 'Ld Stanhope thought he saw his way to a wide-spread adoption of what we now call 'process' work. Hard metal relief blocks [were to be used] in place of wood-cut, intaglio engravings were to be copied and turned into relief blocks by the processes of Gengembre and others.

Pantechnic (pæn'te'nik), a *rare*. [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *τεχνικός* belonging to the arts.] Of, pertaining to, or comprehending all the arts.

1848 LOWELL *Engl. Papers, Notices Indep. Press*, Then do I perceive, the advantages of a pantechnic or pantechnic education.

Pantechnicon (pæn'te'nikŋn). [f. Gr *παν-* all + *τεχνικός*, neut. of *τεχνικός*. see prec.] A word, invented as the name of a bazaar of all kinds of artistic work, which has (through the fortune of the building) come to be applied to a large warehouse for storing furniture, and also to be colloquially used as short for *pantechnicon van*, a furniture-removing van.

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XV. 393 Pantechnicon (Heading of Article, describing the building, in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, which was originally intended for a bazaar, and was afterwards converted into a warehouse for storing furniture) 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, The rich furniture and effects, rolled away in several enormous vans to the Pantechnicon, where they were to lie until Georgy's majority. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 11, He would have come home in matting from the Pantechnicon 1896 JOS. IRVING *Ann Our Time, Suppl.* (ed. 2) 155/2, 1874 (Feb) 13.—The Pantechnicon, in Motcomb Street, used as a repository for furniture and all kinds of goods, destroyed by fire, together with its valuable contents 1891 *Pall Mall G* 31 Aug 2/3 The friends who sent pantechnicons and heavy waggons doubtless meant well.

b The attempt to reconcile the use with the etymology has given the following:

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pantechnicon*, signifies a place in which every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. The large building near Belgrave Square is an excellent specimen of this modern invention 1845 FORD *Handbk Shops* II. 731 The rest of the Peninsula considers them [the shops of Madrid] to be the magazine, the Pantechnicon of the universe.

c *attrib.*, as *pantechnicon-driver*, -*van*

1892 *Daily Chron* 28 Apr. 9/1 Situation wanted in household removals in pantechnicon vans 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* vii 142 When you are an unsophisticated cannibal you can't not require a pantechnicon van to stow away your one or two mushroom-shaped stools, knives, and cooking-pots, and a calabash or so. 1902 *Daily Chron* 28 Apr 11/3 Pantechnicon Driver required, smart.

Panteon, -*ein*, var. forms of PANTINE.

Pantel, -*ell*(e), obs. forms of PANTLE.

Pantelegraph, -*telephone*. see PAN- 2.

Pantellerite. *Mm.* [Named by Forstner from *Pantelleria*, an island between Sicily and Tunis.] A mineral found at Pantelleria, inter-

mediate in composition between dacite and hparite, and more or less trachytic in character.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panteloun, -*own*, obs. ff. PANTALOUN.

[**Pantener**, a freq. misreading of PANTENER.]

Panteon(e), obs. forms of PANTHEON

†**Panter**¹. *Obs.* (exc *Hist.*) Forms: a. 3 paniter, 3-4 -eter, 4 -yter, -ytere; b. 4- panter, (4 painter, 5 pant(t)ers, -yr). [ME. *panter*, etc., a. AF. *panter* = F. *panthier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *paneter*, Sp. *panadero*, It. *panatiere*, in med L. *pāna-*, *pānēdiarius*, -*terius*, baker (cf. OF. *panter* to bake bread), f. L. *pān-em*, It. *pane*, Sp. *pan*, bread] A word originally meaning 'baker', but in ME. usually applied to the officer of a household who supplied the bread and had charge of the pantry (an office now merged in that of butler), the controller of the bread in a large establishment.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3868 He 3ef .bat lond of aungeo kaye is paniter [v rr panyter, panter] *Ibid* (Rolls) 9034, & is paniter & is chamberlein & is botler al so. 1393 LANGE. P Pl C xvii. 151 Panceie is hus paniter and payn to pouerte fyndep c 1450-60 Bp. Grueset's *Household Stat.* in *Babees Bk* 330 Command the panytere with youre brede, & the botlere with wyne and ale, come to-gedur afore 300 at the tabulle. 1496 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot I. 305 Item, to the cuke and the panetiere in Methven xiiij s. b. 14 *Metr. Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 624/8 *Arihcopus*, botlere, bakere uel pantere. c 1450 Bk. *Curtseye* 667 in *Babees Bk* 322 Penne comes be pantere with lous thre c 1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. *Nurture* *ibid*. 66 If thou be admitted in any office, as Panter or Panter,—in some places they are both one c 1530 LINDALE *Jonas Prol. Civ.* Though all the bred be committed vñ to the panter 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vñ Paneter, a Panter [1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit* I. iv 137 The Pantry was superintended by the panter or panettier]

Panter². *Obs.* exc. *diat.* Also 4 *panter*, 5 *panthure*, -yr, 5-6 -ere, (6 panther). [ME. a. OF. *panter* 'tendicula, lacum' (13th c. in Godef.) cf. F. *panthère* (Cotgr. *panthiere*, a great swoope-net or drawing-net') = It. *pantera* 'a kind of trammel or fowling net' (Florio), in med L. *panthēra* (Du Cange) 'a species of net with which ducks are taken'; L. *panthēra* hunting-net, Gr. *πανθήρα* large net, f. *πᾶν* all + *θήρ* wild beast, *θηρᾶν* to hunt.] A fowling net, a fowler's snare; a net, snare, trap, noose. Also *fig*

c 1325 *Poem Times* Edw. II 457 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 Fride hath in his panter kauft he heie and the lowe c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 69 Als a fouler 13 foules wyt gylder and panter. c 1380 Wyclif *Self Wks* III. 200 Ydlness is be develis panter c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol 119 The smale fouls That from the panter, ben skapid 14240 *Lyng. Chorle & Byrde* 77 This buide was trapped, & caught with a pantere. c 1440 *Prompt Parv* 381/2 Pantere, snare for byrds, laqueus, pedica 1483 [see PANTLE sb.]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Pelys* (1874) II 297 As fysshe or byrde to panter, net or snare. 1530 PALSGR 251/2 Panther to cathe byrdes with, *panmure*. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem* 215 1 he Byrd was trapped and cawt in a Panter 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. xlii 173 Thy panter, unpropit, are decay'd To nets of Arachne's control. 1900 E. D. DICK, *Panther* (N. E. Lancash.), a snare for birds made of hair

Panther³ (pæ'ntər), [f. PANT v. + -ER¹]

1. One who or that which pants.

a 1720 CONGREVE *On Mrs Arabella Hunt's Singing* ii, Which, warbling mystic sounds, Cements the bleeding panter's wounds 1823 BYRON *Yuan* vii xxxix, All panthers for newspaper praise. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 492 Panter after posthumous reputation.

2. *slang*. The heart. (Partly a pun upon 'hart'. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Panther*, a Hart c 1725 *Old Song* in Farmer *Missa Pedestris* (1896) 44 Didst thou know . . . but half of the smart Which has seized on my panter, since thou didst depart. 1795 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg.* 7, *Panther*, a hart, that animal is, in the psalms, said to pant after the fresh water brooks. [ed. 1796 adds] Also the human heart, which frequently pants in time of danger.

†3 (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panther*, the Paunch or Belly; also a Sore or Gall on the Neck of Draught-Beasts.

Panter, obs. form of PAINTER, PANTHER

Panterer (pæntərər). Now only *Hist.* Also 5-6 -trər. [Expanded form of PANTER¹, as if from *pantry* + -ER: cf. *adulterer*, *upholster*, etc.] = PANTER¹

14 *Nov* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/20 *Hie panterius*, a panter. c 1420 *Chron. Ylud.* 506 His Panterere tolk a lofe bo ywys 1255 HULOT, *Pantere*, *Panarius*, a 1441 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1492) 427 They meet in the Refectory, where the Panterer sets bread before them. 1899 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 82 The Cloth being laid, the panterer brought forth the bread. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr, 9 Dukes and earls and knights acted as stewards and builders and panterers, and haggled for their perquisites of scarlet cloth and wine and candles like commoner people.

Pan-Teutonic, -*Teutonium*: see PAN- 1.

Panthan, *Pantharb*, variants of PANTHEON, PANTARBE.

†**Panthe'an**, a. *Obs.* = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Panthean Statues*, statues that represented all or the most considerable of the heathen deities.

Pantheic (pæn'θi:k), a. *rare*. [f. PANTHE-UM + -iC] Of the nature of a pantheon: combining

in one figure the symbols or attributes of many different gods.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Synbolical Lang.* (1876) 81 Diana has titles and symbols expressive of almost every attribute, whether of creation, preservation, or destruction, as appears from the Pantheic figures of her *Idid* 143 In engravings upon gems, we often find the forms of the ram, goat, horse, cock, and various others, blended into one, so as to form Pantheic compositions, signifying the various attributes and modes of action of the Deity

Pantheism (pæn'thē'iz'm). [mod. f. Gr *παν-θαισμός* God + -ISM; app. after PANTHEIST.

Panthéisme and *panthéisme* were used in French in 1712 (E. Benoit *Mélanges* 252, 265) the former app. taken from Toland's English use (see next), the latter formed after it on the ordinary analogy of *panis* in -ism and -ism. Toland does not appear to have used *pantheism*.

1. The religious belief or philosophical theory that God and the universe are identical (implying a denial of the personality and transcendence of God); the doctrine that God is everything and everything is God.

1772 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 76 Pantheism and Hobbism are scandalously bad, scarce differing from the broadest Atheism. a 1766 J. BROWN *Honour* 176 note, That species of atheism commonly called Pantheism. 1823 COLRIDGE *Tablet* 30 Apr. Pantheism and idolatry naturally end in each other for all extremes meet 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* v (1852) 121 Pantheism, the principle of which is to merge the personality of the moral Governor in the circle of His works.

2. The heathen worship of all the gods.

1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Meich & Frier* 1 (1844) 21 The greater portion of the Tartar tribes professed a singular species of Pantheism, respecting all creeds, attached to none. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 18 The spirit of Roman pantheism, which erected a temple to the divinities of all nations

Pantheist (pæn'thē'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST. First used by Toland 1705; thence F. *panthéiste*.] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism.

1705 (*title*) Socinianism truly Stated; to which is prefixed Indifference in Disputes Recommended by a Pantheist (J. Toland) to an Orthodox Friend. 1705 TOLAND *ibid.* 7 The Pantheists of which number I profess myself to be one. 1721 Bp. HARE *Script. Vind. fr. deus* 17 *deus* Bangor Pref. 21 Thus prays this Pantheist, &c. the impious author of the *Pantheisticon* whose impudent Blasphemies loudly call for the Animadversions of the Civil Power 1750 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Ess. Man* 1 268 We are parts of him, his offspring, as the Greek poet, a pantheist quoted by the Apostle, observes. And the reason is, because a religious theist, and an impious pantheist, both profess to believe the omnipresence of God. 1778 AFTHORP *Preval. Chr.* 223 He is therefore a Spinozist or a philosophic pantheist. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 24, I am by no means sure that Dante is not a pantheist.

Pantheistic (pæn'thē'istik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC of Toland's title *Pantheisticon*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pantheists, or pantheism [1718 J. TOLAND (*title*) *Pantheisticon*; sive Formula cele brandis Sodalitatis Sociatrica.] 1772 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 44 The Pantheistic System. supposes God and Nature, or God and the whole Universe, to be one and the same Substance, one Universal Being; inasmuch that Mens Souls are only Modifications of the divine Substance 1856 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* 1 iv. 118 The pantheistic theory, has descended from the school of Pythagoras to these latter times

2 = PANTHEIC Obs. (? an error)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* *Pantheistic*, a term applied to statues and figures

So **Pantheistical** a. = sense 1; hence **Pantheistically** adv.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 176 In this work, the lady asserts her pantheistical doctrine 1848 Tait's *Mag.* XV 150 The Creator (is never) pantheistically identified with the works 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx 151 There is that human reason which insists on being atheistical, or polytheistical, or pantheistical

Pantheismatist, -telism: see PAN-2

Pantheology (pæn'thē'jōdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *παν-θαισμός*, all + *THEOLOGY*]

1. The whole sum of theology or divinity. Obs. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pantheology*, the whole sum of Divinity 1858 PHILLIPS, *Pantheologie*

2. A synthetic theology comprehending all deities and all religions

a 1693 *Uphart's Rabelais* III. ii. 29 The true Spring and Source of the lively Idea of Pantheology. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XC VII 69 [His] intimacy with Greek pantheology was scarcely orthodox

Hence **Pantheologist**, one who studies or is versed in pantheology.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pantheologist*, a Student or Writer of universal or a whole Body of Divinity. (So in later Dicts.)

Pantheon (pæn'thē'jōn, pæn'thē'jōn). Also 4 *pantheon* (e, 6 *panthan*, -ean, (panthēe) [a L. *panthēon*, -thēon, a. Gr. *πανθεῖον* a temple consecrated to all the gods (f. *παν-* all + *θεῖος* of or sacred to a god, *θεός* a god) Cf. F. *panthéon*. The ME. and early mod. Eng. pronunciation (e.g. in Cowley and Bailey's Dict.) was *pantheon*; Johnson has *panthēon*, which is now the more prevalent in England.]

1. A temple or sacred building dedicated to all the gods, or where images or other memorials of all the deities of a nation are collected, *spec.* that at Rome which was originally built by Agrippa c. 25 B.C., and being on a circular plan has also

been called the *Rotunda*; since A.D. 609 it has served as a Christian church, being known as Santa Maria Rotonda.

1713 *All Saints* 37 in Henig's *Archæ* LXXIX 435 That temple was called *pantheon* Pantheon is to say in greke 'Of all gods & deities' etc. c. 1750 *All Saints* 37 in Horst. *Allent Leg.* (1881) 143 Pantheon *palce* be name, 'Pe hews of goddess, pat menes be same 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. 25 The firste place is fallen vpon all ydols and false goddesses whiche they had set and packed together in one temple of Pantheon, that is to saye all goddesses. [1585] T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The proportion of the Pantheon of Rome 1586 Sir E. Hoby *Pol. Disc.* *Truth* xxx 140 The Romanes allowed the service of all gods, hauing for that ende builded a Temple to all gods called Pantheon 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* I. 1. 242 Lavinia will I make my Emprise And in the Sacred Panthan her spouse 1671 MORVSON *Lin.* I. 135 Maicus Agrippa built this Church, and dedicated it to Jupiter and to Ceres, and to all the gods, whereupon it was called Pantheon 1727-BAILEY, *Pantheon* 1740 DYER *Rivus of Rome* Poems (1761) 28 Von venerable dome, Which virtuous Latium, with erroneous aim, Rais'd to her various deities, and nam'd Pantheon 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fain* I (1883) 516 The world has nothing else like the Pantheon.

b. fig. 'Temple' or 'shrine of all the gods'. 1556 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 155 Of this John Thorius I will speake, his Church another Pantheon or *Templum omnium deorum*, the absolutest Oracle of all sound deumitie 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) 4 Poland, the Pantheon of all religions 1663 COWLEY *On bk. present itself to Univ. Libr. Ox.* x. Hail, Learning's Pantheon! Hail the sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does embark! 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 878/x Scherer has room in his literary pantheon for every legitimate form of art 1890 EART. ROSSBERG *Sf. Crownwell* 14 Nov. Everyone, I think has, in their heart of hearts a Pantheon of their historical demigods a shrine in which they consecrate the memories of the deaths of the noblest and bravest men.

c. *transf.* A building resembling or compared to the Pantheon at Rome, now, especially, a building serving to honour the illustrious dead of a nation, who are either buried there or have memorials erected to them in it.

The latter use had app. its origin in the church of St. Genevieve in Paris, which in some respects resembles the Pantheon at Rome, and which, both before the Revolution and since, has been used for this purpose, being so renamed at that period.

1713 *Ward's Simp. Cobler* 12 It were requisite, that the City should repair Pauls for an English Pantheon, and bestow it upon the Sectaries, freely to assemble in 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The chapel of the Escorial, which is the burying place of the kings of Spain, is also a rotunda, and in imitation of that of Rome, is also called pantheon 1801 [see PANTHEONIZE below] 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII 761/2 The Pantheon, or church of St. Genevieve, is perhaps the most magnificent of the modern edifices in Paris. The west portico bears some resemblance to the Pantheon at Rome 1855 *London as it is to-day* 20 Westminster Abbey may not inapp. be called the pantheon of the glory of Britain 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 346/2 The French Chamber decided to transfer the remains of Carnot, Marceau, and Baudin to the Pantheon

2. A habitation of all the gods; the assemblage of all the gods; the deities of a people collectively

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xvi. Sel Wks. (Parker Soc.) 497 The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unfaithful must needs follow soon after in their course 1806 T. MAURICE *Fall of Mogul* Introd. 15 To that superstitious race the universe is a vast pantheon, filled with intellectual beings of various classes and powers. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxv. 435 However intricate the relations of the gods may seem to us in the Greek pantheon 1861 BRIDGES *Hist. India* II. iv. 11 22 The Hindoo pantheon now boasts of being able to muster 330,000,000 deities. 1878 MACLAREN *Celtic* II. (1879) 22 Highest in the Celtic Pantheon was the golden handed sun

b. A name for a treatise on all the gods.

1698 [A. TOOKER] (*title of treatise*) The Pantheon, Representing the Fabulous Histories of the Heathen Gods and Most Illustrious Heroes. Written by Frn. Pomey 1790 (*title*) Bell's New Pantheon, or Historical Dictionary of Gods, Demi-Gods, Heroes, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity. 1824 WATT *Bibliotheca Brit.* I. s. v. *Stephen Bateman*, Golden Book of Heathen Gods. This work has been considered as one of the first attempts towards a Pantheon, or descriptions of the Heathen Gods.

c. A collection of wax-work models of the gods 1711 *Spect.* No. 46 Advt. Mr. Penkethman's Wonderful Invention call'd the Pantheon or, the Temple of the Heathen Gods. The Figures move their Heads [etc.]

3. Name of a large building in London ('having a dome like the Pantheon'—Walpole, *Let to Mann* 26 Apr. 1771), opened as a place of public entertainment in 1772: hence allusively.

1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 Last night was opened the much-talked-of receptacle of fashionable pleasure, The Pantheon, to a crowded company. 1774 FOOTE *Coenobium* 1 Wks. 1799 II. 146 Expences in attending plays, operas, masquerades, and pantheons. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI 158 We are making swift advances toward it [lewdness], by playhouses, masquerades, and pantheons

4. *attrib.* = Of all the gods or heroes

1767 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 30 May, I shall make a solemn dedication of it in my pantheon Chapel

Hence **Pantheonize** v. a, of the nature of or resembling a pantheon; **Pantheonization**, admission into the pantheon; **Pantheonize** v. trans., to admit into the pantheon; to inter in the Pantheon.

1801 *Paris as it was* II. xlviii. 137 Marat was..pantheonized, that is, interred in the Pantheon 1804 *Europ.*

Mag. XLV 437/x The insanity of the people in pantheonizing and dispantheonizing Maïat and Mirabeau 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 223 All these sacred figures decorated this pantheonic portico. 1889 R. BROWN *Evidences* 4 The formal pantheonization of divinities

Panther (pæn'thər). Forms. 3-6 *panter*, 4-6 *pantere*, (5 *pantere*), 5-6 *panthere*, (7 -ar), 5- *panther*. [ME. *pantere*, a. OF. *panthère* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.), mod. F. *panthère*, ad. L. *panthēra*, ad. Gr. *πάνθηρ*. (The solitary instance in OE is merely an alien word from L. or Gr.)

The subjective analysis of the name, as from Gr. *παν-* all + *θηρ* beast, gave rise to many fancies and fables see Ph. de Thaun *Bestiaire* 224, etc.]

1. Another name for the Leopard (*Felis pardus*); popularly applied to large leopards.

As with other exotic animals, the name, handed down from the Latin writers, was known long before the animal, all the early references merely reflect the statements of ancient authors and their mediæval continuators. These statements were long believed to refer to a beast distinct from the leopard, a belief encouraged by there being two Latin names *panthera* and *pandus*, as to the relation between which the ancient writers themselves were not clear, and by fabulous notions as to the generation of the leopard as a hybrid between the lion and the 'pard', and as to the sweet fragrance fabled to be exhaled by the panther. Down to modern times (cf. quot. 1813) the 'panther' was supposed to be at least a larger and more powerful kind of leopard, a distinction not scientifically tenable

[a 1000 *Panther* 12 (Gr.) is *pan̄ deor* Pandher bi noman hāten, hæs be mōða beain wīsteste weas on gewritum cyððan bi þam anstapan | c. 1220 *Bestiary* 733 Panter is an wilde der, is non faerice on weilde her 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxii. (1495) 834 Lyons in Suia bent blacke wyth white speckes and ben lyke to Panteres c. 1430 *Lyng. Reas. & Sens* 6438 In his sheelde, yif ye lyst her, Hath enprinted a pantere 1484 CAXTON *Tales of Esop* iv. v. Fable of a panthere which felle in to a pytte. 1503 S. HAWES *Examp. Vnt.* ix. 4 And by a swete smelle I knewe a pantere 1545 *Jovr. f. x. p. Dan.* vi. 98 The leoparde or spotted pantere signifieth the kingdom of great Alexander 1642 ROGERS *Naxos* Ep. Ded. 4 Which (as the Panthars breath) hath made your name sweet 1658 PHILLIPS, *Panther*, a kinde of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard being the Male, the Panther the Female 1687 *Dryden* *Hud.* & P. II. 228 The Panther's breath was ever famed for sweet. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Bog* I. 261 In his general habits he [the Leopard] resembles the Panther, lying in ambush for prey. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* I. 30 Lo! a panther, nimble, light, And cover'd with a speckled skin, appear'd 1821 FLOWER & LYDIKKER *Mammals* xi. 515 The attempts to separate a larger and more robust variety, under the name of Panther, from a smaller and more graceful form, to which the name Leopard might properly be restricted, have failed

fig. 1821 SHIRLEY *Hellas* 316 Her slow dogs of war... see The panther, Freedom, fled to her old cover, Amid seas and mountains, and a mightier brood Crouch round

2. Applied in America to the puma or cougar, *Felis concolor*, also called **PAINTER** 3; and, sometimes, to the jaguar, *F. onca*.

1730 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 202 On Monday was killed a monstrous large panther 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 146 The jaguar or panther of America 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 66 Saw a very large animal, which, from its leaps, I supposed to have been a panther, but it so, it was twice as large as those on the lower Mississippi. 1822 *Niles' Register* XXII. 304/2 A panther, nine feet long, was lately found dead on the shore of Lake Ontario. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 434/2 The Jaguar, or American Panther, is the form of the Leopard found in the New World. It is the Panther or Great Panther of the furrers 1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xlv. 369 note, The puma, or red panther, is also called 'American lion, cougar'. 1894 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 849 The panther was long called a 'tyger' in the Carolinas, and a 'lyon' elsewhere.

3. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or savage man.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/2 Even authoresses seem to accept with perfect equanimity the idea that taming the male panther is out of the question

4. Name of a (sweet-smelling) drug Obs.

1656 *Acts & Ord. Parl.* c. 20 (Scobell) 464 Drugs called Panther, the pound, &c. 1662 in *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 403

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panther-jump*, *killng*, *springer*, *tooth*, *thead*, *panther-like*, *spotted* adjs., *panther-cat*, the ocelot (Funk 1895), *panther-cowry*, a spotted cowry, *Cypræa pantherina* of the East Indies (*ibid.*); *panther-lily*, *U. S.*, the Californian lily, *Lilium pardalinum*, *panther-moth*, a collector's name for a European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *panther's bane*, a plant, also called Wolf's bane; *panther-toad*, a South African toad, *Bufo pantherinus* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); *panther-wood*, a variety of the citron wood or sandarach tree, *Callistris quadrivalvis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 254 An animal of the 'panther kind' 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* L. xii. 197 Eviler and 'panther-like' deceit about her mouth. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.* 78/1 'Panther Lily. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/3 [*Lilium*] *sibericum*... requires a vegetable soil like the Panther lily 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* xxxviii. Amid The 'panther-peopled forests. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 Wolf or 'Panther's bane' is a Root divided by Lumps or Clods. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 77 Some soules of this *Panther-spotted Ierusalem, may be extraught to ioy with me. 1858 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 48 The smiter, 'panther-springer, trapper sly. 1834 Tait's *Mag.* I. 341/2 With 'panther-teeth their victim's heart They tear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/1 The cat still keeps. the bold, free 'panther-tread with which it paced, of yore the temple courts of Thebes.

Pantheress (pæ'nθərəs). [*f. prec. + -ESS.*] A female panther.

1865 FROUDE in Sir J. Skelton *Shirley's Table-t.* 127 Mary Stuart was something between Rachel and a pantheress.
1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. vii. iv. 201 A pantheress is not armed with a more stealthy foot

b. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or cruel but beautiful woman. Also *attrib.*

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/1 A heroine of the beautiful pantheress order. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 43/1 You are just as much carried away by this infernal scoundrel's regular features and soft voice, as that handsome pantheress that he's stolen somewhere.

Pantherine (pæ'nθərin, -rin), *a.* [*ad L. pantherīnus, f. panthēra PANTHER. see -INE.*] Resembling a panther, spotted like a panther; of, belonging to, or characteristic of a panther.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pantherine* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.* Pantherine tables, *pantherina mense*, among the Romans, tables made of citron wood, had this name from their being spotted after the manner of panthers. 1883 FENN *Ed's Children* (ed. 2) I. i. xix. 314 [She] curled herself gracefully in a pantherine style in the corner of the carriage. 1890 — *Double Knot* I. 1. 73 Marie made a pantherine bound across the room.

Pantherish, a. [*f. PANTHER + -ISH.*] Somewhat like, or characteristic of, a panther.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 114/2 Graceful in a lute, pantherish way. 1895 *Athenian* 27 July 125/2 A boneless puppet, at the mercy of any specimen of 'pantherish' grace (there are several panthers) who takes him in hand.

Pantheum (pænθi'əm). Mostly in pl. *panthea*. [*late L. pantheum, f. Gr. πάνθεος see PANTHEON.* In mod. *f. panthēa*.] More fully *signum pantheum*: A statue combining the figures, symbols, or attributes of several deities.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panthea* or *Signa Panthea* 1707-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Panthea*, *Havēia*, among the ancients were single statues, composed of the figures, or symbols of several different divinities combined. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 1775 *Asa, Pantheum*. A statue adorned with the figures or symbols of the gods. 1838 in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 790/2 1885 FENNELT *tr. Michaelis Anc. Marbles Gr. Brit.* 628 In the fashion of the *signa panthea* this youth unites in his own person the attributes of various gods. Poseidon. Apollo. Dionysos. Ares. Eros.

† **Pantheist.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. Gr. παν- all + θνῆρ mortal + -IST.*] (See quot.)

1660 INGULO *Benito & Ur* II. (1682) 208, I will premise a few things concerning the Temper and Design of the Pantheists [*margin*] Such as think the Soul and Body to perish in Death.

Panthodic (pænθɒ'dɪk), *a. Physiol. rare.* [*f. Gr. παντ(ο)- PANTO- + Gr. ὁδός way*] Said of nervous action: Proceeding in all directions from a single point.

1850 MARSHALL *Hall Synops. Diast. Nerv. Syst.* i. § 7 (1852) 13 (*heading*) Panthodic Law of Action of the Vis Nervosa. *Ibid.* I use the term panthodic in a very emphatic sense, I believe that no spot of the diastolic system can be excited without telling upon every other. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pantible, corrupt form of PANTOUBLE.

Pantile (pæ'nɪl). Also 7-9 pan tile, pantile, 8 pan-tyl. [*f. PAN sb. 1 + TILE sb.* Cf. Du. *dakpan* (Kilian *dack-panne*), lit. roof-pan; Ger. *dachpfanne*, *pfannenzegel* pan-tile.]

1. A roofing tile transversely curved to an ogee shape, one curve being much larger than the other; when laid on the roof the greater part of their surface forms a concave channel for the descent of water, while one side forms a narrow convex ridge, which overlaps the edge of the adjoining tile.

The name has also been applied to tiles made with a single curve, which were laid edge to edge, on their convex sides, the junction of two edges being covered by another tile laid with its concave side downward, also, improperly, to flat overlapping roofing tiles.

1640 *Charter City London* Table of Rates, Tyles vocat' Pan Tyles or Flauders Tyles the thousand, 15d. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* 240 *Pan-Tiles*, being about thirteen inches long, with a Nob or Button to hang on the Laths. The best sort are called Flemish Pan-Tiles 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. v. 208 Those Leaves serve instead of Pan-Tiles to cover their Dwellings 1816 [G. SMITH] *Panorama Sc & Art* I. 190 Common tiles for roofs are called pan tiles 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* I. A small farm-house. roofed with red pan-tiles. 1881 *Young Every Man has own Mechanic* § 200 56r Plain tiles are perfectly flat, while pantiles are curved in form ~ something after the manner of the letter s.

b. in sing. collectively, or as a material. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1729) I. 387 The Houses are large, strongly built, and covered with Pan-tile. 1797 *Philop. Quarrel* 65 Their Houses are Cover'd with Pantile.

† c. Erroneously applied to flat Dutch or Flemish paving tiles, and so to the Parade at Tunbridge Wells which was paved with these. *Obs.*

1774 FOOT *Cosmeters* II. Wks. 1799 II. 171 At Tunbridge they have the oddest pantile walk. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Brit. Traveller* 25 (Tunbr. Wells) [The shops] are ranged on one side of a walk called the Pantiles, from its pavement. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H.* x When Tunbridge saw, upon her Pantiles, The merriest wight of all the kings That ever ruled these gay gallant isles. 1806 *Guide to Watting* Pl. 419 The former [Upper Walk] was once paved with pantiles, raised about four steps above the other.

2. Humorously applied to hard sea biscuit, etc. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. Pantile also means a flat cake with

jam on it, given to boys at boarding-schools instead of pudding. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Pantiles*, term used to express the hardness of old sea biscuits ground into meal and then re-baked. 1901 *Farmer Slang*, *Pantile* (nautical) a biscuit.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pantile-roof*, *-works*, *pantile-lath*, an extra stout lath used for supporting pantiles on a roof.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 A nine Foot *Pantile lath. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 127/1 Laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones pantile laths. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iv. (1862) 127 A long shed, stone walls and *pantile roof. 1703 *Proclam.* 10 Jan. in *London Gaz.* No. 3879/4 The Brick and *Pantile Works near Tibury Fort.

† b. Applied contemptuously in 18th c. to rural Dissenters' meeting-houses (sometimes, like ordinary cottages, roofed with pantiles), and to those who attended them. *see* *quots.* *Obs.*

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election Wks.* 1760 III. 163 Mr. Tickup's a good Churchman none of your occasional Cattle; none of your hellish pantile Crew. *Ibid.* 181 I'll have you hang'd for 't, I will, you Pantile Monster. 1785 *Gross Dict.* *Vulg. T.*, *Pantile house* (ed. 1796 *Pantile Shop*), a Presbyterian, or other dissenting meeting house, frequently covered with pantiles.

Hence **Pantiled a.**, covered with pantiles, † **Pantiler**: *see* 3 b.

1778 *Love Feast* 12 Led by the Spirit to John's *pantil'd Roof. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 89 [It] rises over the thatched and pantiled roofs. notably. 1856 MAYHEW *World Lond.* 249 The officers used to designate the extraordinary religious convicts as 'pantilers'. 1889 DEYDALE *Hist. Presbyter. Eng.* 443 Their frequenters were in some localities nick-named 'Pantilers'; these pantiles forming a substantial yet economical roof.

Pan-tiling. [*f. PANTILE + -ING.*] The covering of a roof with pantiles, pantiles collectively or in the mass.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 89 Pan-tiling, with small-sized deal lath, and sparkled within side. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 550 A square of pan-tiling requires 180 tiles, laid at a ten-inch gauge. 1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/2 Wood and pantiling and boarded roofs taking the place of brick or stone and slate.

† **Panteine.** *Obs.* Also *pantein*, *-een*, *-in*.

[In *f. pantin*, formerly *pantine* ('une jatte de Saxe, une pantine de Boucher'), Diderot *Promenade du Sceptique*, 1747-9), which some French etymologists have referred to *Pantin* a village near Paris; but see quot. 1748.] A pasteboard figure of a human being, having the neck, body, and limbs jointed, so as to move when pulled by a thread or wire: a fashionable toy in the middle of the 18th c. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 271 The ridiculous folly of Panteins [note. Paper or pasteboard puppets, contriv'd to move in all postures, so call'd from mademoiselle Pantem, one of the marshal Saxe's [job 1750] ladies, who is said to be the inventor]. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 505 She has begun and almost finished a set of panteins. 1754 SHEPHERD *Matrimony* (1766) II. 75 She resembled a Pantine, and wanted nothing but a Whalebone in her Head to give her a Twirl, and flurt her two long Arms into Motion. 1790 *Eystander* 174 Edwin is as much of an actor as a pantein is of a puppet. [1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* II. v. Pantines, a ridiculous fashion of paper doll then in vogue as a toy for ladies with nothing to do.]

Panting (pæ'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. PANT v. + -ING.*]

The action of the verb PANT, in various senses. 1540 *Prompt Parv* 381/2 Pantynge, *anelacio, vel anelatus*. 1580 SIDNEY *Pt.* xlii. 1, My soul in panting plaith, Thursting on my God to looke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 35 The Prince's Journey into Spain, which had begot such a terrible panting in the hearts of all good English-men. 1715 20 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 134 His breath, in quick, short pantings, comes and goes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 251 The horses heave their glistering sides in short quick pantings.

Panting, ppl. a. [*f. as prec. + -ING.* 2.] That pants, in various senses: *see* PANT v.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew Wks.* (1587) or, I feelee my panting heart begins to rest. 1616 CHARMAN *Musaeus, Hero &* 368 She hugg'd her panting husband. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 172 Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves. 1828 *Light & Shades* II. 73 One poor panting girl. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 83 The respirations are short and panting.

Hence **Pantingly adv.**, in a panting manner; with short quick breaths.

1605 SHAKS. *Leary* iv. 11 28 (Qo.) Once or twice she heau'd the name of father Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* iii. 559 Thick and pantingly The breath was fetch'd. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* July 190/2, 'I came—on the first—train', answered Louis, pantingly.

Pantiple, corrupt form of PANTOUBLE.

Pantisocracy (pæntɪsɒ'krəsi, -sɪs). [*f. Gr. παντ-, PANTO- all + ιστοκρατία ISOOKRATIA.*] A form of social organization in which all are equal in rank and social position; a Utopian community in which all are equal and all rule.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 We preached Pantisocracy and Aspheterism everywhere. 1821 BYRON *Yuan* iii. xcii. all are not moralists like Southey, when He prayed to the world of 'Pantisocracy'. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 Southey and Coleridge had dreamed of pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Pantisocrat (pæntɪsɒ'kræt). [*f. as prec. after aristocrat, democrat.*] One who advocates or promotes pantisocracy.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 It will then be

time for you to take leave of the navy, and become acquainted with all our brethren, the pantisocrats. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 10 It was impossible to start it without money, of which most of the Pantisocrats had none.

So **Pantisocratic, Pantisocratical adjs.**, pertaining to, involving, or upholding pantisocracy; **Pantisocratist** = *pantisocrat*.

1794 COLERIDGE *Let.* 18 Sept. in *Life Southey* I. 219 C—, the most excellent, the most *Pantisocratic of aristocrats, has been laughing at me. 1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 14 Oct. *ibid.* 222 This Pantisocratic scheme has given me new life. 1887 W. HUNT *Bristol* 186 Here the young poets elaborated their scheme of a pantisocratic settlement on the Sesquehanna. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 442 To found a Christian platonical *pantisocratical republic. 1880 DOWDEN *Southey* 39 With such a sum they might both qualify by marriage for membership in the pantisocratical community. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Macaulay's Hist. Rev.* (1843) II. 216 Rushing from one wild extreme to another, out-Painting Paine, out-Castlereagh Castlereagh, *Pantisocratists, Ultra-Tories, heretics [etc.] 1883 HALL CAINE *Coburn Crit.* II. 37 Coleridge, Southey and Lovell were all three passionate pantisocratists.

Pantle (pæ'nɪl), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 *pantelle*, 6 *-el* (1, 9 *pantile*. [*app. an altered form of PANTER* 2.] A snare for birds, esp. snipe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 Pantelle strynges (A. A. Pantyr), *pedica*. 1554 HULOET, Pantell, setter, or snare, *pedica*. 1856 J. DAVIES *Races* 237 (E. D. D.). 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.* *Pantle*, a bird-snare made of hair. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 39 We used to take them [snipe] in pantles made of twisted househair. 1897 MACPHERSON *Wild-fouling* 458 (E. D. D.) In South Furness men snare snipe by means of engines locally called pantles.

Pantle, v. Obs. exc. dial. [*f. PANT v. with dim. or frequentative ending -LE.*] *intr.* To pant.

1632 ROWLEY *Woman Never Vexed* II. in Hazl. *Dodley XII* 128 My heart! O my heart! if it does not go pantle, pantle, pantle I am no honest woman! 1652 URQUHART *Fewell* Wks. (1834) 222 The Italian, foamed at the mouth, and fetched a panting breath. 1678 COTTON *Scarron* x. 142 Although her woful heart did pantle. 1875 PORSON *Quaint Words* 15 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.* *Pantle*, to pant. [Also S. Worcestersh. (E. D. D.)]

Pantler (pæ'nɪlər). Now only *Hist.* [*app. an altered form of PANTER* 1, PANTERER, ? after *butler* (Not in French, nor app. in med. L.) = PANTER 1.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 The kyng tok his pantlere, & strangled him right bore. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 381/2 Pantlere, *pantlarus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 A Pantlere, *butler*. 1533 WHOTTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 The Earle of Arundell butler, the Viscount Lisle pantler. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 258 Hee would haue made a good Pantler, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 36 The Mannor, to be held by the service of being Pantler to the Kings at their Coronations. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4252/2 The Butler and the Pantler have taken his Name off the Tables in their Offices. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Lay St. Cuthbert*, Pantler and serving-man, henchman and page, Stand sniffing the duck-stuffing (onion and sage).

Panto- (pænto-), before a vowel PANT-, repr.

Gr. *παντ(ο)-* (*παντ-, πανθ-*), combining form of *πᾶς, πᾶν* (stem *παντ-*) all, already used in ancient Gr. (where often interchangeable with *παν-* PAN-).

in forming adjs. and a few substantives used attrib. as *πανταρχος* (Soph.) all-ruling, *παντοδύς* of all kinds, *παντοκράτωρ* almighty, *παντοκράτωρ* creator of all; in later Gr. it became much more frequent. The word *παντομίμος* was adopted in L. as *paniomimus* and thence came into French and English as *pantomime* before 1600. Otherwise, the formation of words in *panto-* began in the 17th c., and became more frequent in the 19th; but this has not become a living element forming compounds like the cognate PAN- in *Pan-Anglican*, *Pan-American*, and the like. The chief derivatives of *panto-* appear in their alphabetical places; the following are of minor importance:

† **Panto-chronometer**: *see* quot. † **Panto-de vil**, *nonce-wid*, a complete or entire devil. **Panto-**

gangelis Path.: *see* *quots.* **Pantogelastio**, *-al adjs.* [*Gr. γελαστικός risible*], all-laughable.

Panto-genous a Min. [*Gr. γένος born, produced*]; in *f. pantogēns*: *see* *quots.* † **Panto-la trical a.**, universally healing, all-healing. † **Pantomancer**, a diviner upon all kinds of things. **Pantomorph** (erron. *panta-*) [*Gr. παντομορφος*], that which takes any or all shapes, so **Pantomorpho a** (*panta-*), assuming any or all forms. **Pantopelagian a.** [*Gr. πέλαγος sea*: cf. *f. pantopelagien* (Littre)], frequenting or inhabiting all seas. † **Pantophile** [*f. παντοφίλη*], a lover of all. **Pantophthora Path.**, general plethora. **Pantopteron a. Zool.** [*Gr. πτερόν wing, fin*], of or pertaining to the *Pantoptera*, a family of fishes having all fins but the ventral (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Panto-**

the rian a. [*Gr. θήρα, θηρίον beast*], of or pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, an extinct order of American Jurassic mammals; *sb.* a member of this order.

|| **Pantoxotia** = *panxooty*. *see* PAN- 2 (HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1854-67).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pantochronometer*, a term recently invented and applied to an instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal

1. A Roman actor, who performed in dumb show, representing by mimicry various characters and scenes; hence, generally, a mimic actor; one who represents his meaning by gestures and actions without words; a pantomimist. Now only *Hist.*

a. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poetie* i. xi. (Arb.) 42 Between the actors when the players ready to make ready for another, and the people waxt weary, then came in these manner of counterfeit vices, they were called *Pantomimi*, and all that had before bene said, they gaue a crosse construction to it very ridiculously. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 240. 1630 B. Jonson *Love's Triumph* § 1 With antic gesticulation and action, after the manner of the old pantomimi, they dance over a distracted comedy of love. 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* i. (1673) 160 A Panto-mimus, a Poppet-player and Dancer in Rome.

b. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 126 In time No question but hee'l p'ouee true Pantomime. To imitate all formes, shapes, habits, tyres Suting the Court. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* i. Cor. vii. 24 (1681) 202, I would our Pantomimes also and Stage-players would examine themselves and their Callings by this Rule. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1287 Pantomimes Who vary Action with the Times. 1709 STREET *Tatler* No. 51 P 4 This Pantomime may be said to be a Species of himself. He has no Commerce with the rest of Mankind, but as they are the Objects of Imitation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. xxvi. (1869) II 318 Buffoons and pantomimes are sometimes introduced, to divert, not to offend, the company. 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* i. xi. 277 The immense increase of corrupt and corrupting professions, as actors, pantomimes, hired gladiators.

2. 'A kind of dramatic entertainment in which the performers express themselves by gestures to the accompaniment of music, and which may be called a prose ballet' (Husk in *Grove Dict. Mus.*).

a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He put off the representation of pantomimes till late hours, on market-days. 1755 (in Johnson), Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day, And pantomime and song confirm'd her sway. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV 75 A great number of burlesque comedians entered the pales, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes. 1842 ARNOLD *Later Rom. Comique* (1846) II. xi. 416 The exhibition of the pantomime was prohibited; an entertainment very different from that which is now known by the same name, and an outrage upon all decency. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng Dram. Lit.* i. 8 In the early days of the Empire, the pantomime, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of amusement.

3 An English dramatic performance, originally consisting of action without speech, but in its further development consisting of a dramatized tale, the dénouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloons and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. Now a feature of the Christmas holidays.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II 50 It may not be improper to shew how our childish pantomimes came to take so gross a possession of the stage. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i. The inventor of that most exquisite entertainment, called the English pantomime. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) x. 99 Rich (in 1717) created a species of dramatic composition unknown to this, and I believe, to any other country, which he called a pantomime. It consisted of two parts, one serious and the other comic. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* Pref., After the publication of this poem, a pantomime upon the same subject was brought forward at Covent-Garden Theatre. 1807 DIRECTOR II 331 Those very confined and partial transfigurations of our Harlequines, termed Pantomimes. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxiv. 307 It is like a pantomime. You would expect to see a burst of limelight and Neptune appearing with a silver trident and crown. 1880 HUSK in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 646/2 In the early pantomime Harlequin was the principal character, and continued so until the genius of Grimaldi placed the Clown in the most prominent position. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/2 The pantomime has gradually interwoven itself into our recognised Christmas festivities, so as to become an essential part of them.

4. Significant gesture without speech; dumb show

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. Peter acted a perfect pantomime. 1824 SCOTT *Wau* xxix. The entrance of Mrs. Cruickshanks interrupted this pantomime of affectionate enthusiasm. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Enr.* (1894) v. 118 As he could not speak a word of French, he was obliged to convey this sentiment into pantomime. 1873 OUIDA *Pascale* I 42 Florio shrugged his shoulders with the most expressive pantomime in the world.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Of the nature of pantomime (sense 2); pantomimic. b. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the pantomime (sense 3).

1746 in *Wesley's Wks.* (1872) II 40 An Obnubilative, Pantomime Entertainment to be exhibited at Mr. Clark's. 1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) VI 205 I am sorry that the visits between you and Miss Talbot were so very pantomime. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy round World* I. 122 In the intervals of the dance three men performed something of a pantomime drama. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxviii, Mr. Folar made a funny face from his pantomime collection. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 222 The king in the pantomime, with his pantomime wife, and pantomime courtiers, whom he pokes with his pantomime sceptre. 1892 ANSTY *Voces Pop.* Ser. II, 153 The Put during Pantomime Time.

Pantomime, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1 *intr.* To express oneself by dumb show.

1768 (DONALDSON) *Sir B. Sapient* I. xviii. 174 An unhappy girl for want of friends to appear, or money to pantomime in her favour, is hurried to gaol. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 354 Where it is necessary for her to pantomime, the attitudes she assumes are in the best style of plastic art.

2. *trans.* To express or represent by pantomime or dumb show.

1847 LEVER *Knt. of Guyenne* lviii, Pantomiming the action of drinking with his now empty glass. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry* *Vald. Indus* v. 55 He then placed his forefinger on his lips, pantomiming that a little 'Bamboo-bakshish' had stopped the unreasonable complainant's tongue. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* x. Septimus pantomimed deprecation of any such notions.

Pantomimic (pæntōmīk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pantomimicus*, f. *pantomimi*-us: see -IC.]

A. adj. 1. Of the nature of pantomime or mimicry, expressed by dumb show.

a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 233 That counterfeits all pantomimic Tricks. 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat* vi. Notes, Wks. III. 555 Pantomimic gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a Dramatic Story. 1879 GAO *Ellor Theo* *Such* xv. 268, I do not forgive myself for this pantomimic falsehood.

2 Of or belonging to the pantomime.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* vii. 262 Music, and shifting pantomimic scenes, Diversified the allurement. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 194/2 Noverre, in France, distinguished himself likewise in the composition of pantomimic 'ballets'. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 May, The jury were moved to irresistible laughter when they were told that the Brothers Dare, Mr. Marquez Gonza, and the pantomimic Martinetti had far better, instead of flying through the air, have devoted their attention to the Bar or the Church.

b. Characteristic of or like a pantomime, in its quick or sudden transformations.

1895 J. MCCARTHY in *Forum* June 453 Mr. C's change of front and change of opinions were something pantomimic in their swiftness, and their completeness, and their surprise.

B. sb. = PANTOMIME *sb.* 1

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Four Quarrel* iv. iv, I am acquainted with one of the pantomimics. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 24 Fools and Pantomimicks bear the Bell.

Pantomimical, a. Now rare [See -ICAL]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of pantomime or dumb show

1644 BULWER *Chron.* xi This was in that Pantomimical Roscius, who could vary a thing more by gestures, then Tully could by Phrase. 1649 — *Pathology* ii. vi. 187 Such seeme to have a Patent for excellent Pantomimical utterance. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) i. x. 98 He [Rich] applied himself to the study of pantomimical representation. 1789 *Generous Attachment* III. 25 Which betrayed the rest of the company into the same pantomimical behaviour. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xx, Action, even pantomimical action, was not expected.

2. = PANTOMIMIC *a.* 2.

1756 FIELDING *Pagnum* v. i. How came they to give the name of entertainments to their pantomimical farces? 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 106 That for which she had the greatest predilection, was pantomimical dancing. 1837 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. iii. *Comm.* p. xii, I might instance the constant effects of pantomimical music.

Hence **Pantomimically** *adv.*, in a pantomimic manner; by way of pantomime.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevalier* (ed. 4) III. iv. 99 Pushing over a banker's book on which he began to write pantomimically. 1884 COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 27 Perched on the crossstems, from which position he reminded me pantomimically of the potent charm to be found in a comic song.

† **Pantomimicry, Obs. nonc-wd** [f. PANTOMIMIC + -RY, after *mimicry*] = PANTOMIME *a.*

1728 NORTH *Mem. Musc.* (1846) 35, I desire to know to what end pantomimicry was so much used.

Pantomimist (pæntōmīmīst), [f. PANTOMIME + -IST.] One who acts in, or writes, a pantomime, a comic or burlesque actor; also = PANTOMIME *i.*

1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxiii, 'This is Mr. Lenville...,' said the pantomimist. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 9 Even the poor pantomimist of Drury Lane felt himself his superior. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 9 The actors who absorbed the greatest part of popular favor were pantomimists.

Pantomorph, -morphic: see PANTO-

Panton. Sc. (Now local.) Also 5-6 pantoun(e), 9 *Shetland* -in. [Origin unknown. App. related in some way to *pantofle*.]

1. A slipper; = PANTOFLE.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* I. xii. For xxxiith payre of schone and xxxiith payre of pantouns to my Lord of Ross. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 27 He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun. 1595 JAS. I. *Bss. Poetie* (Arb.) 55 The counsaile quhill Apelles gaue to the shoemaker seing him find falt with the shankes of the Image of Venus, efter that he had found falt with the pantoun, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* 1613 *Rec. Sterling Council* in *Trans. Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Sterling* (1902) 62 Butts, schone, pantones and pickedails. 1629 *Sc. Presb. Bk.* (1738) 122 That all the Kings in the World may... kiss his Soles, not the Popes Soles, &c., nor his stinking Pantoun neither. 1807 *Shetland News* 15 May (B. D. D.) What... is tempid dee ta come butt... 'thoot dee pantuns!'

attrib. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farnwell* C. iij. b, The Papall Panton heele. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 54 In name and behalf of... wrichtis, Couperis panton heil makers.

† 2. **Comb.**: Panton-shoe (*farriery*), a horse-shoe having the sponges thick inside sloping to a thin outer edge, as a remedy for narrow or contracted heels; also called PANTOFLE-shoe. *Obs.*

1666 HORNE *tr. Solleysel's Parfait Maréchal* i. x. 130 For those horses which are hoof-bound you must have Panton shoes. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Panton-Shoe*, a shoe contrived for recovering narrow and hoof-bound Heels in Horses. 1793 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Panton-shoe*, in the manege [Pantoner, a freq. misreading of PAUTNER].

Pantopelagian, -phile, etc.; see PANTO-

Pantophagist (pæntōfādzist), [f. Gr. *παντοφάγος* all-devouring + -IST.] A man or animal that devours things of all kinds; an omnivorous eater.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 116 Borelli gives us an instance of a pantophagist who swallowed a hundred lous-dor's at a meal. 1848 CRAIG, *Pantophagist*, an animal that eats all kinds of food.

So **Pantophagic a.** = next (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

Pantophagous, a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] All-devouring, eating all kinds of food, omnivorous.

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pantophagy** (pæntōfādzī) [ad. Gr. *παντοφαγία*], the eating of all sorts of food.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 26 The premier gloriously crams With a power of pantophagy ultra-Herculean. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophagia*, term for the capability of enjoying all eatables without distinction. *pantophagy*.

Pantophobia (pæntōfōbīā) Also *panto-phoby*. [f. Gr. *παντοφόβος* all-fearing (f. *παντο-* all + *φόβος* fear) + -IA.] 'A form of monomania characterised by causeless or excessive terror. Also, a synonym of *Hydrophobia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, *Hydrophobia*, *Panophobia*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, term for a species of melancholy, characterised by causeless fears. *pantophoby*.

So **Pantophobic, Panto-phobous adjs.**

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobous*, of or belonging to *Pantophobia*; *pantophobic*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantophobous*, afflicted with *Pantophobia*.

Pantopod (pæntōpōd) *Zool.* [f. Gr. *παντο-* all + *ποδ-* stem of *πούς* foot.] One of the *Pantopoda*, a name for the *Pycnogonida* or Sea-spiders, when treated as a sub-order, a sea-spider.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 409/2 Arachnids, and especially Pantopods, are very common.

Pantoprægmatic (pæntōprægmætīk), *a.* and *sb.* *humorous and satirical* [f. PANTO- + PRÆGMATIC] *a. adj.* Universally meddling, occupied with everything. *b. sb.* A 'pantoprægmatic' person; also, in *pl.*, a satirical name for the alleged 'science' of universal meddling.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vii. Two or three arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrevizing in a new arena, which they call the Science of Pantoprægmatics. *Ibid.* xxxi, There is a meeting of the Pantoprægmatic Society, under the presidency of Lord Facing-both-ways. *Ibid.* I wonder the Pantoprægmatics have not a department of cookery. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 735 One or two of his contemporaries, whom he could never forbear satirizing as leaders of the Pantoprægmatic and kindred movements. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 4/1 He was beginning one of those curious pantoprægmatic tours of his.

Pantoscope (pæntōskōp), Also *erron* *panta-*. [f. Gr. *παντο-*, PANTO- all + -SCOPE.]

1. A form of photographic lens having a very wide angle.

1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* xii. 124 Lenses have been made with a very large field of view. They are called pantoscopes. 1892 E. J. WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 105 In 1860 Harrison, of New York, introduced his globe lens. Busch improved upon this with the pantoscope.

Fig. 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 129 It grows more wonderful under the pantoscope of modern science.

2 A panoramic or pantoscopic camera.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantoscopic, a. Also *erron* *panta-* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having a wide range of vision.

Pantoscopic camera, a panoramic camera. *Pantoscopic spectacles*, those so constructed as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, the upper being for long distance vision, and the lower for short; bi-focal spectacles; also applied to spectacles so shaped that the wearer looks over them for longer, and through them for shorter distances.

1875 H. WALTON *Dus. Eye* 259 Spectacles made according to this principle have long been sold under the name of *pantoscopic*. 1822a OULVIE, *Pantoscopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360° by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 192 Rotate the lens and film as in the pantoscopic camera.

Pantosophy, rare synon. of PANOPHY.

Pantostomate (pæntōstōmāt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *παντο-*, PANTO- all + *στόμα(-)* mouth] Having a body of which any part can be used for the absorption of food, as in *Amoeba* and other protozoans; belonging to the class *Pantostomata* of Protozoa.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So **Pantostomatous a.** (in same sense); **Pantostome**, a member of the *Pantostomata*.

1880 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* i. 40 It needs only the withdrawal of the radiating pseudopodia, with the retention of the flagellum, to produce the Pantostomatous Flagellate genus *Oikomonas*. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pantostome*.

Pantotherian: see PANTO-

† **Pantotype** (pæntōtīp), *Obs.* [f. PANTO- + TYPE.] A universal type.

1644 BULWER *Chron.* A. ij, In Nature's Hieroglyphique grasp'd, the grand And expresse Pantotype of Speech, the Hand.

Pantoum, a French spelling of PANTUN.

Pantrer, obs. form of PANTHER.

Pantry (pæn'trɪ), *s*. Forms: *a* 3-5 panetrie, 5 panetrie, *b* 5-6 pantrye, 5-7 -trie, 5- pantry, (4-6 panetrie, 5 pantrie, 6 pan-, pantrie, 8 pantry). [*a*. A.F. *panetrie* = OF. *panetrie* bread-room, bread-closet (1392 in Godef.), in med L. *pāna-*, *pānetāria*, -*teria*, It. *panetaria* bread-shop, stall, f. med L. *pānetārius*, F. *panetier* see PANTER¹. In Eng the sense has been from an early period gradually extended and transferred, until that of 'bread-room' is now practically lost sight of (cf. quotes 1706 and 1768.)]

1 A room or apartment in a house, etc., in which bread and other provisions are kept, also (*butler's* or *housemaid's pantry*), one in which the plate, linen, etc. for the table are kept (see BUTLER 3).

a 1300 *Marina* 82 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 172 Pe abbot & pe count bo maden him maister of panetrie
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1890) 33 Whilom he serued in his panetrie, & was outlawed for a felonie
c 1438 E. E. Wills (1882) 120 To the officers of my said lords hall, pantrie, Seler, Boterie. *c* 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 499 in *Babes Bk.* 315 Pen to pantrie he hyzes be-lyue. 1541 Act 33 Hen V III, c. 12 § 9 The sergeant of the pantrie shall gve bread to the partie, that shall have his hande so striken of
c 1572 *Inu. Skipton Castle* in Whitaker *Crauen* (1895) 290 In the Kytchene, West Larder, Pantrie. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Commur.* 1. § 1 28 In the cupboards or Pantries where bread or flesh is laid 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pantry*, a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat is kept 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n. Man* 11. Him that I caught stealing your plate in the pantry 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The cookmaid, indemnified him for his privations by giving him private entrée to the pantry 1900 *Plan Ocean Passenger-steamship*, Pantry Saloon pantries

fig 1432-30 tr Higden (Rolls) I. 77 Paradise is the pantrie or place of alle pulcritudine [*universa pulcritudinis erat promissum unum*] Ibid 273 The cite called Paisius the pantrie of letters [*pimera litterarum*]. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii xxix. (1669) 377/1 God carried the key of their Pantry for them

2 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantry* † *coffin*, -*door*, -*knife*, -*linen*, -*window*; *pantry-boy*, an assistant in the commissariat department on board a passenger ship; *pantry-cook*, a faucet with upward-rising pipe, which curves semicircularly and discharges downward (Funk); *pantry-fly* (see quot.). 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 2/3 'Pantry boy, on board the British ship Illavo, of London 1661 in *Coryat's Crudities* Pantry Verses 1 b note, A 'pantrie coffin made of paste 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 113 May she not open her ain 'pantry-door 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 278 'These deposit their eggs in game and other meats that have been long kept as *musca carnaria*, or flesh-fly, *m. citaria* or 'pantry-fly' 1465 *Paston Lett.* III 435 Item. 1) 'pantrie knyves, a pyce of sylver 1892 E. REEVES *Home-ward Bound* 127 Greater 'pantry-window and other similar convenience

Hence † *Pantry v.* *Obs.*, to keep in a pantry. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett. to D. Dickson* 3 Mar. (1671) 189 Christ wil not pantry-up joyes

Pantryman. A man in charge of or employed in the pantry (or in the commissariat department of a passenger ship), a butler or his help.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* St. Andrew Wks (1890) 6 The Cuk, The Portar, The Stewart, The Pantyman 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xxv, The pantry-men cleaned out the cups 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov 7/2 Prisoner had been in the employ of the Savoy Hotel Company as pantryman, and after he had left in June a quantity of plate was missed.

Pants (pænts), *s*. *pl.*

1. *a.* A vulgar abbreviation of *Pantaloon*s (chiefly U.S.), *b.* colloquial and 'shoppy' for 'drawers'.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* 575 The thing named 'pants' in certain documents, A word not made for gentlemen, but 'gents' 1853 E. BRADLEY *Verdant Green* (1857) 22 Seated with wash-leather like the eleventh hussars with their cherry-coloured pants. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov 2/7 Pants and shirts sell rather freely, and jerseys are still in request. 1884 *Philad. Even. Tel.* XLII No. 8 2 His assailant tore the pocket from his pants 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatæa* 37 Cutting off from a pair of merino pants the leg corresponding to the sound and unaffected limb.

2. A colloquial abbreviation of *PANTALETTES*

1851 *Washington Telegraph* (U.S.) in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 July 86/2 Garments as graceful and becoming as are the 'frock and pants' [Bloomer costume]

Pantuffe, -*uffs*, *obs* forms of *PANTOFLE*

† **Pantun** (pantʊn). Also *pantoun* [Malay *پانتون pantun*; in Fr. misspelt *pantoun* for *pantoun* (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*)] A verse-form in Malay (see quot 1883), also imitated in French and English.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 326 The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme The meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770 Among the verse-forms that are little used we must notice as new to us the droll and clever pantoun 'En Route' 1897 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 4/6 Very few people know what a Pantoun is, it is a Malay form of verse patented by Mr Austin Dobson

† **Pantyr**. *Obs. rare* [Shortened form of *pantrir*, *PANTIR*, or *a.* OF. *pantrière*] = *PANTERY*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. -Wulcker 803/30 (Nomina domorum), *Hoc panteria*, a pantry

Pantyr, *obs.* form of *PANTER*¹ and 2.

Panurgic (pænʊr'dʒɪk), *a rare*. [*ad* late Gr. *πανουργικός* knavish, f. *πανουργος* ready to do

anything, knavish, f. *παν-* all + *εργον* work.] Able or ready to do anything.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 291 Rousseau bade the panurgic one to attend to his own affairs. 1878 - *Diderot* II. xvii 270 No less panurgic and less encyclopedic a critic than Diderot himself could [etc.]

† **Pa nurgy**. *Obs. rare* = *a.* [*ad* Gr. *πανουργία* knavery, f. *πανουργος* - see prec.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pamurgy*, craftiness, subtlety, deceit; guile; a meddling in all matters. (So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc. Not in JOHNSON)

Panurine (pænū'reɪn), *a.* *Ornith.* [*f* mod. L. *panthrus* (f. Gr. *πᾶν* all (see PAN-) + *οὐρά* tail) + *-INE*]] Pertaining or allied to the genus

Panurus or Bearded Titmouse. So **Panuroid** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pany, **Fanyne**: see *PAYENY*, *PAYNIM*

† **Panyar** (pānyā) *v.* *W. Africa* [*ad* Pg. *penhorar* to distrain, seize as a pledge or security (cf. *penhor* pawn): -L. *pignorāre*, -*erāre* to pledge,

in med L. to take in pledge, to plunder, invade an enemy's lands (Du Cange).] *trans.* To seize as a guarantee or security; hence, a euphemism for To seize as plunder, to raid, steal, esp. to kidnap (natives as slaves).

1725 J. ATKINS *Guinea* 53 Panyaring is a term for man-stealing along the whole coast, here it's used also, for stealing anything else 1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 90 To panyar is to kidnap, or steal men 1833 CRUICKSHANK 18 *Yrs on Gold Coast* I. ii 35 The words palaver and panyar, are in very frequent use upon the Gold Coast The latter is used to express the forcible seizure of a person or property, to obtain redress or restitution Ibid v 98 He threw Cape Coast prisoners over the batteries, and released a number of Cape Coast prisoners, who had been panyaried by the Dutch at Appam.

Panyar, -*yard*, -*yer* (e, -*yerd*, -*yzer*, -*yell*, *obs.* ff. *PANNIER*. *Panyon*, var. *PANION*, *Obs.*

Panzoism, **Panzoötic**, -*ty* - see *PAN*-2.

† **Paolo** (pā'olo, pau lo) [*It.* *Paolo* - L. *Paulus* Paul see quot 1617.] An obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1617 MORVSON *Ithn.* i 99 Each man payed foure Poli, or Poali (a come so called of Pope Paul. Ibid 118 We gaue a Clowne one Paolo for conducting vs 1765-7 tr *Keyser's Trav.* (1766) II. 141 Manuscript pasquinade, sold in the coffee-houses for half a paulo a sheet 1805 M. G. LEWIS *Bravo of Venice* I. 3 No, not one paulo, by heavens I and I hunger almost to death 1837 MARRYAT *Dogfiend* xxxii, Five hundred thousand paulos, amounting to about thirteen thousand pounds in sterling money

Pap (pæp), *s*. *pl.* Forms 3-7 *pappe*, 4-6 *papp*, 4-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) *pape*, (*Sc.* 5-6 *palp*, 6 *papp*, *pawp*), 4- *pap*. [*ME.* *pappe*, in northern and north-mid writings, and app. from Scandinavian. Not recorded in ON, or MSw, but *pappe*, *papp* is widely diffused in Sw. dialects (Rietz); also *ENorw* dial. *pappe*, North Fris *pap*, *pape*, and dim *pappe* (Outzen) all in sense 'nipple, teat, breast giving suck'; cf. Lith *pāpas* in same sense. Supposed, like the next, to have its origin in the sound made by an infant in opening and shutting the lips, as associated with the notion of food]

1. A teat or nipple: *a.* of a woman's breast (now *arch.* or *northern*); *b.* a teat of a beast (chiefly *northern*); *c.* the corresponding part of a man, the mamilla (chiefly *literary*, somewhat *arch.*).

a *c* 1200 ORMIN 6441 Pait fedd humm wip batt illic millic batt comm off hire pappe. *a* 1225 *Ancre R.* 330 Bi heo tittes [*MS.* T. pappes] þæt he sec þe milc þæt hine wedde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16659 Bliscd þe papp þæt neuer suken was 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Con.* 6765 Als a childe þat sittes in þe moder lappe And when it list, soukes hir pappe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv (1495) 119 b/2 The pappes is a nedfull membre to fede and nouryshe the chylde 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxx (Peicy Soc.) 146 Her pappes round & therto right pretty 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol 474 The sweet ligure of the palpis quith. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi 27 The pappes [so 1611, WYCLIF teitis; *R. V.* breasts] which gave the sucke 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 4009 The barren pappis, than thay sall blys. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* Intro 33 These women seare off their left paps, that they might not be an hinderance vnto them in their shooting 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iii (1651) 56, I have seen those that, dried up womens Paps, cured Gout, Palsie by touch alone 1669-70 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. 1, Her paps then let the bearded tenters stake 1701 RAY *Creation* (ed 3) ii 235. [Now in ordinary use in Sc and North Eng. to Lancash and Lincolnsh.]

b 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 The Mannatee or Cow-fish, creeps upon her paps. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 49 She had as many teats or paps as pigs 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 299 The distinctions of quadrupedes, or animals with paps, as he [Buffon] calls them. *Mod. (north and north midl.)* A cow's paps

c *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl 103 Inne with a spere poynte atte þe pappe To the harte full thraly he throsthe him. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* i. 13 One lyke vnto the sonne of man gyrd about the pappes [so 1611, WYCLIF teitis; *R. V.* at the breasts] with a golden gyrdle. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Ithad* iv. 577 He strook him at his breast's right pap. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. App. 1, Whether the said Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person? which was proved by a mole under the left pap 1870 BRYANT *Ithad* II. xv. 103 Beneath the pap, it smote him as he came

2 *transf.* Something resembling a pap in form. *a* A small round tumour or swelling, a pimple. *Pap of the hause* (*Sc.* see HALSE *s*. 2). *b* The uvula.

1552 HULOET, *Pappe* or pyle in the fundment of a man *Annales* 1569 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 217 This whay is also good to cure, barbs, pappes, and all fevers. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 109 After the skin [of the porcupine] is taken off, there appear a kind of paps on those parts of the body from whence the large quills proceed 1898 N. MUNRO *J. Splend.* xxxix, Just a tickling at the pap of the hase, he said in English

b *pl.* Formerly, a name for two (or more) conical hill summits, rising side by side; still retained in local nomenclature.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 123 The length of Troy hath been fifteen English miles, lying along the sea side between the three Papes of Ida 1703 MARTIN *Western Isl.* 231 There are four Hills of a considerable height, the two highest are well known to Sea-faring Men, by the Name of the Paps of Jurah 1745 P. THOMAS *First Anson's Voy.* 104 There being two Mountains appearing like Paps those they told us were the Paps over that Harbour 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. ix. 228 We observed two remarkable hummocks, such as are usually called paps 1774 PENNANT *Voy. Hebrides* 217 The other paps are seen very distinctly, each inferior in height to this, but all of the same figure, perfectly mamillary 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv, The great 'Paps of Jura' were hidden in the mist.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *pap-bone* (app) a name for each of the pair of ribs beneath the paps; † *pap-head*, the nipple, *pap-pox*, a name for cow-pox; *pap-shell*, a name for the limpet

1581 MULCASTER *Positionis* xiv (1887) 65 This kind of laughing oftumes therewith both the 'pappbones be loosed. 1530 PALSGR 251/2 'Pappeheed, *bout de la manelle*. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clix 466 In the searing you shall see the ends of the venes stat out like pape heads 1889 *Lancet* 9 Mar. 503/2 A possible origin of the term Cow pox or 'Pap pox' 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No. 10. 36 The Limpet shell is often used to apply Fuller's earth, and similar remedies, to the sore nipples of nurses, hence probably the origin of 'Pap-shell', which Lister tells us is one of its English names. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 157 The Mammarie or 'Pap-veines and Arteries

Pap (pæp), *s*. *pl.* Forms: 5 *papp*, 5-7 *pape*, 6 *pappe*, (*Sc.* *paupe*), 5- *pap* [Known from 15th c. Corresponds to M.L.G., L.G. *pappe*, M.G. *pappe*, *pap*, Ger *pappe*, *papp*, Du *pap* (1573 Plantyn). Cf. also OF *papa* (13th c in Godef.), Walloon *pape*, Sp., Pg. *papa*, It. *pappa* 'pap for children, any kind of pap or water-grewell', *pap-pare* 'to feede with pap' (Florio), also L. *pāpa* (*pappa*) 'the word with which infants call for food', *pappāre* (*papāre*) to eat pap; med L. *pappa* pap As the word appears to originate (like *PAP* *s*. 1) in the early utterance of infants, it may have been formed independently in various langs]

1 Soft or semi-liquid food for infants or invalids, made of bread, meal, etc., moistened with water or milk.

c 1430 *Voc.* in Wr. -Wulcker 600/22 *Papatum*, pap 1530 PALSGR 251/2 Papppe meate for chylde, *bonille* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI 89 Will you have an Englishe infant, whiche lueth with papppe to beee your Kyng and gouernor? 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. 11. 33 Or water-grewell, or those papppe of meale That Maro makes his Simule and Cybeale 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 84/1 Pap, of Nurses called papes, is Milk and Flour boyled together. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 180 Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap! 1806 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 202 To begin with milky arrowroot then to pass on to boiled pap of bread-crumbs and milk

fig 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref 14 Papppe for yonglinges in the feith *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* to Sir T. Lucy (1651) 13 Many doctrines have place in the pap of Catechismes. 1826 SCOTT *Frnt.* 14 Sept. 1, No man that ever wrote a line despised the pap of praise so heartily as I do. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patrol* 223 A self-indulgent moralist, who feeds expensive pap to his personal conscience, but gives a stone to his starving neighbor!

† *b* *Pap with a hatchet* an *obs* ironical phrase.

This expression, says Park (in editing *Harl. Misc.* 1808), 'seems to have been a cant phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner, as it would be so to feed an infant'. But the sense appears rather to be 'the administration of punishment under the ironical style of a kindness or benefit'. It was the title of an anonymous pamphlet in the Marprelate controversy attributed to John Lyly by Gabriel Harvey (*Pierce's Supererogation* 69), who also frequently styles the author *Papp-hatchet*.

1589 ? LYLY (*title*) *Pappe* with an Hatchet. 1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 69 Would God, Lilly had always been Euphuus, and neuer Papp-hatchet, that old acquaintance [i.e. Harvey himself] is neither lulled with thy sweete Papp, nor scarre-crowed with thy sower hatchet. 1592 - *Fourie Lett.* ii. Wks (Grosart) I. 164, I neither name Martin-mar-prelate nor shame Papp with a hatchet. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* i. 101 104 They give us pap with a spoon before we can speake, and when we speake for that wee love, pap with a hatchet 1615 A. NICHOLES *Disc. Marr.* ix. 30 He that so old seekes for a nurse so yong, shall have papppe with a Hatchet for his comfort. 1779 D'URRY *Pills* IV. 329 A Custard was to him Pap with a Hatchet.

2. Anything of the consistence of the preceding, a soft semi-liquid substance; a mash, paste, pulp (such as is made by mixing a powdery substance with water or some other liquid).

1435 MISSYN *Fire of Love* 90 Flee we perfor bodily and wardly lufe q'wos floure is anyott with gall, & þe pape of neddyrs 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 776 Of the pap of barley and the broth of lupines make a cataplasim. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 24 July, They cull the rags .. then stamp them in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammers like the powder-mills 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 139 An oily Pap or Liniment. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* xoro The clay is conveyed into a cylindrical vat, to be worked into a pap with water.

† b. The pulp of an apple, esp. when roasted.

1594 PLAT *Feuill. de la* 45 [To] be given in powder, in the pappe of an apple. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* III xv 287. I hold it not amisse to take Pills in the pap of a roasted apple. 1691 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* 1 Let the Patient take it at Bed-time in the Pap of an Apple. 1761 STERN *Tr. Shandy* III xvi, A child's head is naturally as soft as the pap of an apple.

3 Comb, as *pap-bottle*, *-devourer*, *-maker*, *-meat*, *-pan*, *-spoon*, *pap-feed* vb. See also PAP-BOAT.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. 11, Put him in with plenty of cotton-wool and a 'pap-bottle'. 1841 THACKERAY *St Philip's Day at Paris* Wks 1900 XIII 552 The fool, who have gratified the young 'pap-devourer' with the present of a fine sword. 1809 COBBETT *Pol Reg* XV 872 This measure has been nursed and dandled, rocked, swathed, and 'pap fed' by whom? 1590 NASSE *Pasquil's Apol* 1 B1 b, I warrant you the cunning 'Pap-maker' knew what he did. 1440 *Prompt Parv* 38a1 'Pampete for chylder, *papatum*. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 188 Keep him off, And pamper him with papmeat, if ye will. 1458 *Will of Guybon* (Somerset Ho.), 'Pappepampe. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 My best panne, my best cawden, a pape panne. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* II xxiv, His sacred 'Pap-spoon, and the Virgin's Dish. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Conservative* Wks II 274 His social frame is . . . a universe in slippers and flannels, with bib and pap-spoon.

Pap, v¹ [f. prec. Cf. It. *pappare* to eat pap.] 1 trans. To feed with pap, to feed up.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* IV iv, Oh, that his body were not flesh, and fading! But I'll so pap him up—Nothing too dear for him. 1840 *Examiner* No 657 721/2 It had been . . . swaddled, and papped, and called beautiful like its father. 1878 E. JENKINS *Hawthorne* 97 The babies . . . were taken in, and papped, and provided with toys and soothing syrups.

† 2. To treat with pap; to apply a pap or pulp to. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg* 1 viii 34 Which moisture turns into a water, as we see it in such wounds which are thus papp'd up.

Pap, v² [Echoic] intr. To make a noise of which *pap* is an imitation.

1837 THACKERAY *Rassensuing* II, Big square-toed shoes with which he went papping down the street.

Pap, Sc. dial. form of POP v.

Papa¹ (pāpā). Also 8 *pappa*. [a. F. *papa*, in 1552 *pappa* (Hatz-Darm.) = It. *pappa* 'the first word that children are taught to call their father by, as ours say Dad, Daddie, or Bab' (Florino 1598, 1611), L. *pāpa* father, papa; cf. Gr. *pāpas*, later *pāpas* 'a child's word for father'. From F. also Ger. *papa*, introduced in 17th c. as *papā*, and at first only in courtly use, passing into common use late in 18th c. In Eng. in 17th and early 18th c. the form varied between *pāpā* and *pāpā*; from the latter the American *pāpā*.] A word employed as the equivalent of *father* chiefly used in the vocative, or prec. by a possess. pronoun (as 'my papa'); also without any article in the manner of a proper name (e.g. 'I will ask Papa'); less usually with *a* or in plural.

At its first introduction from Fr., courtly and polite, and used even by adults, long considered 'genteel'; but more and more left to children, and in second half of 19th c. largely abandoned even by them.

1681 ORWAY *Soldiers Fort* 1 (1683) 7 Oh Papa, Papa! where have you been this two days, Papa? 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* I 57 The Maid, in her usual fawning Language calls him dear Papa (ed. 1790 *Pappa*). 1790-1 *Let's Fr. Mist. Jernl* (1792) II 74 Not her Husband, but her Papa. 1791 SWIFT *Strophon & Chloë*, The bashful nymph no more withstands, Because her dear papa commands. 1765 FORT *Commissary* II Wks 1799 II. 25 The right honourable Peer that is to be my papa . . . has flatly renounced the alliance. 1784 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* VI. v, May be he thinks it would not be pretty to be very frisky, now he's a papa. 1824 H. & J. SMITH *Key Addr.*, *Baby's Debut* I, Papa (he's my papa and Jack's) Bought me, last week, a doll of wax, And brother Jack a top. *Ibid.* v, And while papa said, 'Pooh, she may!' Mamma said, 'No, she shan't!' 1845 HOOD *Stage-Struck Hero* vii, Genteelly taught by his mamma To say, not father, but papa. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxi, Papa-in law was well enough, or at least inoffensive. 1887 RUSKIN *Proterit* II vi. 186 How papa and mamma took this new vagary, I have no recollection.

|| **Papa**² (pāpā). Obs. [In sense 1, a med. L. *pāpa*, ultimately a Gr. *pāpas*, *pāpas* father, later *pāpas*; see prec. In sense 2, a. med. L. *pāpa* as translating *pāpas*, *pāpas*.

The Gr. and L. words (meaning 'Father') were, like the latter, and mod. Romanic *pāpā*, addressed or applied to spiritual fathers, in the West at first to bishops generally (as in Prudentius and Gregory of Tours), but gradually confined to the Bishop of Rome (see *Pope*); in the East, in the form *pāpā*, applied more widely, so as to include the lower clergy. In this sense also sometimes rendered in Eng. by 'pope'.

1 The pope (of Rome)

1555 in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1810) II 476 Prester John whom some call Papa Johannes. 1559 in *Strype Ann Ref* (1824) I II App viii 424 In what age the name of *pāpā* had his original. 1563 WINSTON *Four Score Three Quest.* To Rdr., Wks 1888 I 59 The successor of Petr., now commonlie callit Papa. albet Papa be a terme after the myndis of the aunciant Fatheris commoun to ony bishope, as after in this buik is schawin. 1588 *Martinet Epist* (Arb) 29 Here lies Iohn Bridges late Bishop, friend to the *Papa*. 1823 MOORE *Post-bag* iv App 298, I made thee Cardinal—thou mad'st me—ah? Thou mad'st the Papa of the World—Mamma! 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlix (1893) 193 Their spiritual authority had at various times been considerably undermined by the emissaries of the Papa of Rome, as the Armenian called him. 1861 STANLEY *East Ch.* III. (1869) 98

2 A parish priest or any member of the lower orders of the clergy in the Orthodox Eastern Church. Also in Gr. form *papas*.

1592 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 111 Their priests (whom they call *papas*) are made by the bishops. 1679 SIR P. RICAUT *Pres. St of Gr & Armen Ch* 92 From the Monasteries he receives a certain annual Income or Rent and from every *Papa*, or Priest, a Dollar yearly per Head. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 71 The Oriental Christians as well as the Turks, call Papa's all manner of Ecclesiastical Persons that Officiate in Holy Orders, whether Single or Married. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* 1 83 While the *Papas* says some Prayers, the Godfather and Godmother hold a Garland of Flowers. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North Europe* 237 The *papas* or priests are dressed in vestments which very much resemble the Romish. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har* II note, He boxed the ears of the first 'papas' who refused to assist. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar 6/1 Cyprian was now Papa, *Papas* or Pope of Carthage, and he at once began, like the Apostle Paul, to magnify his office.

Papa, obs. form of PAPA W.

Papable (pāpāb'l), a. rare [a. F. *papable* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), after It. *papabile* 'able to be pope' (Florino), f. *pāpa* POPE; cf. med. L. *pāpābilitās* (Du Cange).] Capable of being elected pope, qualified for the office of pope.

1592 WOTTON *Let to Ld. Zouch in Kelig* (1683) 707 By the Death of the other two, the Conclave hath received little alteration; though Mondovio were papable, and a great Soggetto in the List of the Foresters. 1670 G. H. HUNT *Cardinals* III. II. 282 Cardinals, ancient and Papable. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Feb. 538/2 The Cardinal, a man of worth and papable esteemed Crashaw.

Papacy (pāpāsi). [ad med. L. *pāpātia* (Florence of Worcester in Du Cange), f. *pāpa* POPE.] *Pāpātia* appears to have been altered from *pāpātis* papal office, after other abstract nouns in -ia, e.g. *abbātia* abbacy.]

1 The office or position of pope (of Rome), tenure of office of a pope.

[a. 1118 FLORENCE OF WORC. an. 1044 Hic [Benedictus] cum Papam emisset.] 1300 GOWER *Conf* I. 258 This innocent, which was deceived His Papacie anon hath weyved, Renounced and resigned eke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* ccliii (1482) 327 Pope Felix resigned the hole papacye to Nycholas. 1611 CORVAT *Crutates* 121 (*Manua*) This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he undertooke the Papacy was called Aeneas Sylvius. 1759 HUME *Hist Eng* I II. 111 The hope of attaining the papacy 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 23 He engaged that such a number of cardinals, partisans of France should be nominated at the next promotion, as would secure to Henry the absolute disposal of the papacy, in the event of the Pontiff's death.

2 The papal system, ecclesiastically or politically, esp. *Hist* the papal government as one of the states of Europe.

1550 BALE *Eng Volaries* II B11, The Papacy of Rome 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 135 b, In times past before the papacye bare rule. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 The Venetians are Lords of this Sea but not without contention with the Papacy. 1644 BEDFORD *Let* x. 136 The Papacie falsely calling it selfe the Church of Rome is such 1706 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist* 15th C II iv xix 289 We cannot say the Institution of the Papacy comes from Jesus Christ, unless we say that of Episcopacy does so too. 1835 J. TAYLOR *Ser Despat* vi. 285 The preparations for the papacy—that is to say the church ascendancy of Italy and of Rome its centre, had already been carried very far [at end of 4th c.]. 1875 JOVETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 121 Another Roman Empire, existing by the side of the Papacy. *Ag.* a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. xii 331 There is a Papacy in every Sect, or Faction, they all design the very same Height, or Greatness, though the Pope alone hitherto has had the Wit and Fortune to compass it.

† 3. Applied to the Caliphate; cf. *POPEDOM*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 240 Kaim succeeded in the Papacie Anno Hegire 422

† **Papagan**, sb. and a. Obs. *non-use* A hostile formation = Papist, Popish (with allusion to *pagan*).

1641 TRAFER *Theol. Theol* VII. 283 How much cause have wee to blesse God that wee were not *papagans* or *Papagans*. 1647 TRAFER *Comm.* I Cor vii. 9 borne C NESSE *Anti Popery* 12 As there is a pagan superstition so there is a papagan superstition. *Ibid* 19

Papagay, obs. form of POPINJAY

Papain (pāpāin). Chem. Also *papayin*. [f. *pāpāy-a* (see PAPA W.) + -IN.] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half ripe fruit of the papaw (*Carica papaya*).

1890 in *Cent Dict* 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Papain*, a preparation from the juice of the papaw. A whitish, amorphous powder, containing a proteolytic ferment. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 33 The chemical objection which may be urged against the vegetable ferments papayotin and papain.

Papal (pēpāl), a. (sb.). [a. F. *papal* (1380 in Gower *Mirour*) or ad eccl. L. *pāpālis* belonging to the Pope, f. *pāpa* POPE. see PAPA². So Sp., Pg. *papal*, It. *papale* see -AL.]

1 Of or pertaining to a pope, or to the pope, his dignity or office.

Papal cross, one with three transoms; a triple cross. *Papal crown*, or tiara. see quot 1797 1300 GOWER *Conf* I. 257 The Pope. Of his Papal Autorite Hath made the decore 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 395 The clothynge papale taken away, and indueed with secular clothynge. 1524 *Act & Rem. VIII.* c. 19 *Preamble*, That our said holy Fader shoulde . . . be sequestered of & fro all Jurisdiction and admynystracion Papal. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herts* (1840) II. 42 His own font-name was a papal one. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 79 Having received the Papal benediction. 1797 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Papal Crown*, is a deep cap, or mitre of cloth of gold, encompassed with three coronets or circles of gold, adorned

with flowers having a globe at top, finished with a cross. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 601/2 Hildebrand accepted of the papal tiara under the title of Gregory VII

b. That is a pope.

a 1802 BOWLES *Poems* I 200 When it bade a Papal tyrant pause and tremble.

† 2. Adhering to or supporting the pope, belonging to the Church of Rome; popish. Obs.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II vi, To beat the papal monarch from our lands. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 265 Dr Lloyd thinks their time of hurting the Papal Christians is at an end. 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode War Amer.* iv, They who from papal darkness, and the thrall Of that worst bondage Saved us in happy hour.

3 Comb, as *papal-imperial* adj.

1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* I i 6 The permanency of the papal-imperial system.

† B sb. = PAPIST. Obs.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl Brit* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1190 To salute this puppet KING, and to welcome these papals.

† **Papalin**, -ine. Obs. [a. F. *papalin* (17th c. in Hatz-Darm.), relating to the pope, f. It. *papalino*, f. *papale*: see PAPA² and -INE¹.] A member of the papal party or papal church, an adherent of the pope; a papist.

1624 BEDFORD *Let* 1 42 The wise State of Venice haue a little different notion of their Papalines, excluding . . . such of the Nobilitie as are obliged to the Pope by Ecclesiasticall promotions. 1666 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 206 The Doctrine of the Romane Writers, or Papalines. 1669 BAXTER *Power Mag & Ch Past.* II lxiv (1671) 42 The Wars between the German Emperours and the Papalines. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit Ch* (1820) I. 6 Their uncommon holiness distinguished them from the Papalines.

|| **Papalina**, Obs. *rare* -1. [It., fem. of *papalino* see prec.] A female papist

1671 in *Memo Verney Fam* (1899) IV. 203 By y^e best and truest intelligence she did not dy a Papalina, but she made noe profession or confession eyther way

Papalism (pāpālizm) [f. PAPA² + -ISM.] The papal system

1870 *Contemp Rev* XIV 465 Bavaria . . . began to be disposed towards Papalism and Jesuitism. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 7 Oct 4/1 The modern advocate of the new Papalism

Papalist. [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. obs. F. *papaliste*.] A member of the papal party, an adherent of the papal system.

1750 HODGKIN *Chr Plan* (1755) Pref 25 For my reader's satisfaction and reflection, and the Papalists conviction and confusion. 1846 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 373 Unless I wholly mistake, the very hardest of the Papalists pretend not to assert the infallibility of Ecumenical Councils in regard to Facts. 1868 *Times* 12 Aug 7/5 The stage to which the deliberate fury of Papalists and anti-Papalists has carried the quarrel

Hence **Papalistic** a., of the nature of a papalist; papistic.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss* II, *Cath. React* (1898) VII. x. 92 His papalistic enemies could get no grip upon him

† **Papality**, Obs. [a. F. *papalitté*, in med. L. *pāpālītās* (14th c. in Du Cange); see PAPA² and -ITY.] The papal office, dignity, or authority; the popeedom; the papal see.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lau Arms* (S. T. S.) 111 [He] ourthrew wangwisly the legat of the papaltee. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* v. (1520) 541/2 It was in the 6 yere of Seynt Gregories papaltee. 1545 L.D. BERNERS *Pross* II Clk. 440 Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consistorye, sytting in his chayre of papaltee. 1624 UNQUHART *Jewel Wks* (1834) 279 Joynt to the power wherewith he is invested by his Papality, he ruleth over those parts by the right of a temporal prince. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 2), *Papality*, the Popeedom, the Dominion of the Pope, Popishness.

Papalize (pēpālīz), v. [f. PAPA² + -IZE.]

1. intr. To become papal or popish in practice or sympathies, to romanize.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* II. 10 Concerning the behaviour of this Papalizing Church-man. 1783 COWPER *Let to F Newton* Wks 1837 XV. 128 Approaching nearer to the church of Rome than ever any Methodist did, though papalizing is the crime with which he charges all that denomination. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss* II, *Cath. React* (1898) VII x 86 Her nobles became more papalizing in their private sympathies

2 trans. To render papal; to imbue with papal or papist principles or doctrines

1839 *Watchman* 4 Sept. Let him especially look at Ireland, intensely papalised as it is. 1856 E. G. K. BROWNE *Ann Tractarian Movem.* (1861) 470 Mr. Goughly accused Dr. Wilberforce of Papalizing the See committed to his charge. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll & Recoll* IV 55 He believed that he had been divinely appointed to papalize England.

Hence **Papalized** *pph. a.*, **Papalizing** *vbh. sb.* and *pph. a.*, also **Papalization**, the action of papalizing, **Papalizer**, one who papalizes

1624, 1783 Papalizing [see sense 1]. 1824 G. S. FABER *Pross*, *Let* (1844) II. 100 In order to retain these faithful papalizers in our ecclesiastical garrison. 1843 - *Sacred Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xxv, In these evil days of Scepticism and Papalisms. 1879 *Boulton's Hist. Ch Eng* 60 The canon and the civil law of the papalised medieval period. 1884 *Ch Times* 2 Feb 68 The thorough Papalizing of the Church under Cardinal Kemp

Papally, adv. [f. PAPA² + -LY².] In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a pope. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 68 It reigned then Imperially it reigneth now Papally. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Oct 6/3 Henry VIII was one of the most papally-minded men in England. 1901 F. W. MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 25 Very rarely do we see elsewhere the academic teaching of any law that is not Roman imperial or papally Roman.

† **Papaltry**. Obs. [a. OF. *papaltri*, *papaultri* (a 1550 Calvin in Godef. Compl.), mod. F. *papault*, f. *papal* after *royauté*, *royauté*] = PAPALITY. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendaire* C viij b, Through whose aide he might conquer the Papaltrye for him self. 1641 MILROV *Reform*. ii (1851) 42 To uphold the decreet Papaltry. 1859 J. C. HOSROUSE *Italy* II 23 The Papaltry, like the Ottoman Empire in Europe, subsists by suzerainty.

† **Papane**, a and sb. Obs. rare. [f. L. *pāpa* pope, after L. type **pāpānus*. see -AN, -ANE.] = PAPAL a. and sb.

1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 20 Although the same doth not acknowledge your Papane principalitie. *Ibid* 476 Peruse throughly this whole Papane.

Papaphobia (pəˈpʌfə biə). rare-1. [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. *-phōbia* fear.] Distempered dread of the pope or of popery. Hence **Papaphobist**, one who is affected with papaphobia. (*nonce-wd*)

1798 BISSER *Life of Burke* I 32 (Jod.) The pontifical papaphobia. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 189 In the same spirit I excuse the opposite party, the Punitans and Papaphobists.

Papaprelatical, a. *nonce-wd*. Of or pertaining to papal prelates, or prelates who act papally. So **Papaprelatist**, one who supports such prelates. 1654 *Scottish Presbyt. Elog* (1738) 76 She [Ch. of Eng.] is Papaprelatical, nay, she is Archi-papaprelatical. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, To mix in the ranks of malignants, papists, papaprelatists, latitudinarians, and scoffers.

Paparchy (pəˈpɑːrki). rare. [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. *-archia* -archy, sovereignty.] Papal rule or sovereignty; government by a pope. 1839-40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II viii 400 Assumptions on which the Paparchy has been made to rest. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 139 The Paparchy is a law unto itself.

So **Paparchioal** a., pertaining to papal rule. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 132 The Pontiff deserves to himself the full powers conferred upon him by paparchical laws.

Papas, a Greek priest. see PAPA 2.

Papaship (pəˈpʌʃɪp). [f. PAPA 1 + -SHIP] The position of being a 'papa', fatherhood, also (with possessive) as a mock title (*humorous*). 1816 BYRON *Let to Moore* 5 Jan. My approaching papaship detained us. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII 675 The boring intrusions of papa ship. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. x. 191 You will convey the information to his Papa ship.

† **Papate**. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *papat* (15th c. in Godef.) or ad. med. L. *pāpātus* (Du Cange), f. *pāpa* pope: see -ATE 1.] The office of pope, the papacy. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 254 A Cardinal was thikke tide, Which the papat longe hath desired. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 216 [If] the subject had bene avill to the haly papatus as the maister man was.

Papaveraceous (pəˈpævəriəs), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *Papaveraceæ* (f. L. *pāpāver* poppy) + -OUS] Of or belonging to the N. O. *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Brenier's Grace* L. viii. 255 A little golden yellow flower of the papaveraceous family.

† **Papaveric**, a. Chem. Obs. [f. as next + -IC.] In *Papaveric acid*, a synonym of MEROINOIC acid. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 738

Papaverine (pəˈpævəriːn). Chem. [f. L. *pāpāver* poppy + -INE 6.] An alkaloid (C₂₀H₂₁NO₄) contained in opium, obtained in colourless needles. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 282 Papaverine is distinguished from the other opium bases by giving with concentrated sulphuric acid a deep blue colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 762 Opium contains about 1 per cent. of Papaverine.

Papaverous (pəˈpævəriəs), a. [f. as prec + -OUS] Pertaining to, resembling, or allied to the poppy; papaveraceous; *fig. soporific*. 1845 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud.* 89 vii vii (1885) 288 Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odor. 1845 BLACK *Mag.* LVIII. 243 Papaverous volumes, with which only a superhuman endowment of vigilance could hope successfully to contend. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 5 A botanist will class a water-lily with the papaverous or poppy family.

Papaw (pəˈpɔː, pəˈpɛ). Forms: a. 6-7 *papaio*, 7-9 *papaye*, 8 *pappaya*, *papey*, *papey*, 8- *papaya*, (9) *popaya*. b. 7 *pappa*, *pappaw*, *papawe*, 7-9 *papa*, 8 *papah*, *paupaw*, 8-9 *pawpaw*, *poupaw*, 7- *papaw*. [Formerly *papaya*, *papay*, a. Sp. and Pg. *papaya*, *papayo* (the tree), adopted from a Carib dialect. Oviedo, 1535, gives *papaya* as the name in Hispaniola; Breton, *Dictionnaire Caraïbe*, 1665, has *abouba* *papaye*-tree; Gilj, 1782, says that some form of *papaya* is the name among all the peoples of the Orinoco, and that Ottomac (Venezuelan Carib) it is *pappai*. From America the name was taken with the plant in the 16th c. to the East Indian archipelago, where *papaya* now occurs in Malay. The immediate source of the Eng. forms *papa*, *pawpaw*, *pawpaw*, etc., does not appear. F. *papaye* is from Sp.]

1. a. The fruit of *Carica Papaya* (see b), usually oblong and about 10 inches long, of a dull orange colour, with a thick fleshy rind, and containing numerous black seeds embedded in pulp, used in tropical countries as food, either raw, preserved in sugar, made into sauce, or (in an unripe state) boiled or pickled.

a. 1598 PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* i. (1885) II 35 There is also a fruit that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought to Malacca, and from thence to India, it is called *Papayas*, and is very like a Mellon, as bigge as a man's fist. 1698 FROGER *Voy* 128 As for the Papaye it's a thick fruit, and tastes somewhat like a Cucumber. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 Their other fruits, as Papayas, Mameas, etc. can no ways be equivalent to our fruits. 1878 P. ROBINSON in *My Indian Garden*, *Fruits* 50 The rank *papayas* clustering beneath their coronals of shapely leaves.

b. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 (Bermudas) The most delicate Pine apples, Plantains, and Papawes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Amongst other fruits are Lemmons, Pappas, Cocos. 1766 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 350 Those brought us Papas, Guayavas, Cassia, Limes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii xii 267 Another fruit called a Papah. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. 1 318 The *papa* is a fruit about the same size [as the grenadilla]. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II 33 The only fruits seen here were papaws and pine-apples.

b. The tree *Carica Papaya* (N. O. *Papayaceæ*), a native of South America, commonly cultivated throughout the tropics.

Somewhat resembling a palm, with an unbranched stem of soft spongy wood, a crown of large seven-lobed cut-edged leaves on long stalks, and male and female flowers usually on different plants. The stem, leaves, and fruit contain an acid milky juice which has the property of rendering meat tender by means of a ferment which it contains (see PAPAIN, PAPAYOTIN).

a. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The *Papayas* will not grow, but male and female together. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II xxvi 243 Amongst the preserves were the female *papayas*, the male bearing no fruit. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 167 Paul was as much surprised, and as sorrowful, at the sight of this large *papaya* loaded with fruit. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 46 There were bananas, bamboos, papayas.

b. c. 1645 WALLER *Battle of Summer Isl.* i. 52 The palmar-christ, and the fair *papa*, Now but a seed (preventing Nature's law), In half the circle of the hasty year Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1857 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 70 The *Papa* is but a small tree, the top handsomely form'd to the branches. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* iv 6 Thy temples shaded by the tremulous palm, Or quick *papaw*. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, In the midst of the yard grew, side by side the magic trees, whose leaves rubbed on the toughest meat make it tender: a male and female *Papaw*.

2. (Only in forms *papaw*, *pawpaw*.) Name in U. S. for a small N. American tree, *Asimina triloba* (N. O. *Anonaceæ*), with dull purple flowers and ovate leaves (*papaw-tree*); or for its oblong edible fruit, about 3 or 4 inches long, with bean-like seeds embedded in a sweet pulp.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 321 *Papaw* tree of North America, *Annona*. a. 1796 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* I 577 (Ohio) Crab apple tree, *papaw* or custard apple. *Ibid*. 636 (Kentucky) The coffee, the *papaw*, the hackberry. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 261 We got a great many *papaws* a kind of fruit in great abundance on the Missouri from the river Plate to its mouth. 1832 MRS. F. TOLLOPE *Dom. Manners Americans* iv. (1839) 32 Near New Orleans the undergrowth of palmetto and *papaw* is highly beautiful. 1851 MAYNE *Rein. Sculp. Hunt* i. 13 The red-bird flutters down in the copious of green *papaws*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 *Papaw*.

3. *attrib.* as, *papaw-bush* (= 2), *papaw-thicket* (sense 2), *papaw-tree* (= 1 b or 2). 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III 769/1 A Fig-Tree or a *Papaw*-Tree was sold. 1705 BOSMAN *Gunea* 90 Some *Papaw*-trees run up to the height of thirty foot. 1773 *Capt. Wallis's Voy.* in *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII 542 Here [Linnian, Ladrones Is.] they got beef, pork, poultry, *papaw* apples. 1804 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 337/1 Our camping-place was a *paw-paw* thicket. 1866 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 396/1 She kept herself screened behind the ironweed and *papaw* bushes.

Papayaceous (pəˈpæjəʃəs), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *Papayaceæ* (f. *Papaya* see PAPAW) + -OUS.] Belonging to the N. O. *Papayaceæ* (sometimes reckoned as a suborder of *Passifloraceæ*), of which the *Papaw*-tree, *Carica Papaya*, is the type. So **Papayad** (-AD i), a *papayaceous* tree or shrub; **Papayal** a., allied to the *Papayaceæ*; sb. a plant of the papayal alliance; **Papayotin** (pəˈpæjəʃtɪn) Chem., a ferment, akin to *papain*, contained in the sap of the *papaw*-tree.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 320 The *Papayal* alliance. *Ibid*. [The plants] brought into closest contact with *Papayals*. *Ibid* 321 *Papayaceæ*, *Papayads*. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Papayaceæ*, 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 *Papayaceæ* (*Caricaceæ*, *Papayads*), a natural order of calyciflorous dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's papayal alliance of diclinous Exogens. 1885 *Lancet* 21 July 86/2 *Papayotin* (in diphtheritis) exercises a feeble solvent effect on the membrane when it is beginning to decompose. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 33 *Papain* the more powerful product yielded by the fruit of *Carica Papaya* (*papayotin* being derived from the milky sap) has been recommended.

Pap-boated. [f. PAP sb. 2 + BOAT sb. 2 a.] 1. A boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* vi. viii, I have a vast inclination to get a *pap* boat myself, and make him a present of it. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* iii, [She] merely sent her compliments and a silver *papboat* for the baby.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*, as *Turbinella rapha*, used on the Malabar coast to hold anointing oil. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **Pape**, obs. form of PAP; Sc. form of POPE. **Papegay**, -jay, -joy, obs. forms of POPIJAY. † **Papelard**. Obs. Also 5 *papularde*, *papelart*. [a. F. *papelard* adj. and sb. (13th c. in

Littre); in It. *pappalardo* glutton, greedy-gut, hypocrite (Baretti); med. L. *pape*, *papalardus* (Du Cange); f. OF. *pape*, It. *pappare* to eat + *lard*, It. *lard* bacon, fat, lit. a parasite, a sponge, a 'sucker'.] A flattering parasite, a sycophant; a hypocrite. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hypocritical (for greed or gain).

1340 *Ayeb* 26 *Pet me ne* by yhyealde ypcrite ne papelard huer me dret more be wordle panne god. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7283 That papelard, that him yeldeth so, And wol to worldly ese go. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 40r (Add MS.) He, this papularde preste, hathe herde oure Cownsaylle, and hathe deluyered here from syn. 1491 *Caxton Vilas Pair.* i. l. (1495) 106 Lete us entree in. And see this papelart. So † **Papelardry**, † **Papelardy** (*papylardie*), sycophancy, hypocrisy (for greed or gain).

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6796 Bifore the puple pape and prey, And wrye me in my foxerye Under a cope of papelardy. c. 1400 *Secretria Secret.* *Cov. Lardis* 136 In false Papelardy of word or of dede. 1426 *Lvng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13921 *Papylardie* Wych is a maner of ypcrysie.

Papeling, obs. Sc. form of POPELING, a papist. † **Papelote**. Obs. Also 5 *papote*, *paplette*. [app. AF. *pape*, f. *pappe* PAP sb. 2 + -lotte dim. suff. Not in OF. (Godef. has *papelote*, -lotte small piece of paper).] Porridge.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. x. 75 Bope in mylk and in mele to make with papelotes. 14 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 601/46 *Papatum*, an. *Papelotes* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 *Papote* (A *Paplette*), *papatum*.

Papengay, obs. form of POPIJAY.

Paper (pəˈpeɪ), sb. Also 4 *papre*, 4-6 *papir*, 5 *papire*, *papyre*, (*papure*, 5-6 *paupere*), 5-7 *papyr*, 6 *papre*. [a. AF. *papir* = OF. *papier* (= Fr. *papier*, Cat. *paper*, Sp. *papel* 'paper', It. *papiro* *papyrus*), ad. L. *pāpyrus* the papyrus or paper-reef of the Nile, also writing-material made of it, a. Gr. *pāpyros* the papyrus-reed. From the writing-sheets made of the thin strips of papyrus the name was transferred to paper made of cotton, and thence to paper of linen and other fibres. These extensions took place before the word became English, so that here its application to *pāpyrus* is only a later retrospective use.]

1. The simple word. * Without a or pl. (exc. as denoting a particular kind).

1. A substance composed of fibres interlaced into a compact web, made (usually in the form of a thin flexible sheet, most commonly white) from various fibrous materials, as linen and cotton rags, straw, wood, certain grasses, etc., which are macerated into a pulp, dried, and pressed (and subjected to various other processes, as bleaching, colouring, sizing, etc., according to the intended use); it is used (in various forms and qualities) for writing, printing, or drawing on, for wrapping things in, for covering the interior of walls, and for other purposes.

13 *Gow & Gr. Kut* 802 So many pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere. *Pap* pared out of papure purely hit semed. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Prologus* v. 1597 Yourre lettres ful be *papur* al y-pleynted. 1399 *He maketh no Money*, but of Lether emprinted, or of *Papire* (*Roxb.* *papure*). 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A book of *papir* to write in expensia. a. 1509 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garieshe Wks.* 1843 I 131 A reme of *papir* wylt nat hold [all]. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 179 To the Clerkes of the Counsaile for *papir*, pens and ink. 1600 J. FORT tr. *Leo's Africa* 24 All their books are written in parchment, for *papir* they have none. 1711 *Act to Anne* c. 28. § 44 *Paper*, printed, painted, or stained, to serve for Hangings. a. 1716 *South. Serm.* IV. x. 440 He sells his Soul with it, like brown *Paper*, into the Bargain. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Force* II. v. A good handsome large volume, printed on a good *papir* and letter. 1807 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 13/1 A growing tree is now often cut down, made into *papir*, and turned out as a newspaper in thirty-six hours.

b. Also applied to other substances used for writing upon, of similar consistence but differently made, as the *PAPYRUS* of the ancients; or to substances of similar texture, as that made by wasps for their nests (see *papir-wasp* in 12).

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Of these ruschiss. . . bei makeþ & weueþ botes and seiles. & also bei makeþ herof *papir* to write in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 Of the pith or core of the tree, is made *papir* for bookes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 102 The sedgie reeds, . . . called formerly *Papyr*, of which they made *papir*; and whereof ours made of rags, assumeth that name. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 105/1 This [igneous] fibre is made into a *papir*, of which are constructed the combs [of a wasps' nest].

c. Applied familiarly to substances made from *papir*-pulp, used in the industrial arts, such as mull-board, *papier mâché*, slabs prepared for use in roofing, building, and other purposes.

c. 1690 BOYLE *Uses Nat. Things* iv. Wks. 1772 III 485 Though *papir* be one of the commonest bodies that we use, yet there are very few that imagine . . . that frames for pictures and divers fine pieces of embossed work, with other curious moveables, may be made of it. 1778 *Tour thro' Gr. Brit.*, Birmingham, Mr. Clay's manufactory for japanning, &c., making *papir* cases, stands, waiters, tea-boards, coach-panels, &c., all of *papir*, finely varnished, and painted. 1897 BADEN-POWELL *Statistical Campaign* ii.

25 [Bulwayer] well filled with buildings, all single storeyed, some brick, some tin, some 'paper' (i. e. wire-wove, ready-made in England, sent out in pieces), all with verandahs. *Ibid.* in 80 These 'paper' houses are common in Bulwayer — they are really wire-wove, with wooden frames, iron roofs, cardboard walls.

d. In various phrases and connexions, with allusion to writing or drawing, as to *commit to paper*, to write down, to *put pen to paper*, to commence writing, to write. *On paper*: in writing, in print, said esp. of something described or represented in a preliminary sketch or plan, in contrast to the reality; hence = in theory, theoretically.

1382 STANFORD *Notes*, etc. (Arb.) 139 But shall I loose the lady, so as Petrarch Laura regarded? In paper her dandling? her person nearer ataining? 1384 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* iv 161 All those are rather things in words and paper then in effect. 13854 DOR. OSBORNE *Let* (1903) 146 The fellow thought that putting 'pen to paper' was much better than plain 'writing'. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June i. A man may be very entertaining and instructive upon paper and exceedingly dull in common discourse. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let.* With 1892 XLII. 64 All this looks very well on paper, but [etc.] 1865 L. CARROLL *Alice's Adv.* *Wonder!* vi 122 Humpty Dumpty looked doubtful. 'I'd rather see that done on paper,' he said. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men i. iii. 296 The intention . . . of committing to paper some recollections of the holy man.

† 2. Paper bearing writing; written documents collectively. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 40 Vp on a day when he his papir soghte, that [etc.] 1393 LANCI. P. Pl. C. xiv. 38 The marchante mote nede be lette lenger þen he messagere; For þe parcels of his paper and oþer pryuey dettes Wol lette hym, as ich leue.

3 *Comm.* a. Negotiable documents, bills of exchange, etc. collectively. b. Paper money or currency as opposed to coin, bank-notes, etc.

1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 241 The custom, being to make their payments in Paper by Assignations. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. I have no money to give you, but only Paper. Paper indeed as good as ready money. 1798 SWIFT *Answer Memor. Wks.* 1755 V. i. 773 Will foreigners take our bankers paper? 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1855) 1. 497 It will be necessary to send hard money here, as paper will not yet go down. 1844 BRYAN *Yuan* xvi. 221 But rarely seen, like gold compared with paper. 1883 *March Exam.* 14 Dec. 412 For three months' bills the terms were 2½ per cent, but for January paper the rate was stiffer. *Mod.* The bankers will not look at his paper.

4 *slang.* a. Free passes of admission to a theatre or other entertainment; *transf.* persons admitted by free passes.

1873 ROUTLEDGE's *Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 277/1 The house is filling well without the aid of paper or free tickets. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 30 Jan. Another point; I mean the distribution of 'paper', or free admissions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 412 How much paper there was in St. James's Hall yesterday we do not know, but the hall, in any case, must have been remuneratively full.

b. U. S. Marked cards for sharpers. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 43 In America . . . one may still find 'saloons' which are stocked entirely with this kind of 'paper' as the cards are called.

† 5. *Herb paper, water paper*: suggested names for the papyrus plant. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Papyrus*. It may be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper.

** Individual singular with a, and plural. (The earliest sense here is 7, the *papers* which first attained to individual distinction being written documents. In 6 also, the specialized b. naturally took precedence of the general sense.)

6. A piece, sheet, or leaf of paper

1628 EARLE *Microcosm, A Child*, His Soule is yet a white paper vnscribled with observations of the world. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 30 Straite it through a browne paper rowled within a tunnel. 1728 MRS. BALES *Receipt* 5 Let 'em stand all Night in the Pan they are build'd in, with a Paper laid close to 'em. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arms* i. iii. (1876) 85 The mind is often compared to a tablet or paper. . . But, in truth, the mind can never resemble a blank paper. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 19 Papers are medicated leaves or sheets of paper for external use.

b. A piece of paper serving as a wrapper or receptacle; often including the contents, a packet done up in paper, a small paper parcel, a paperful; a sheet or card of paper containing pins or needles stuck in it.

1511 GUYFORD's *Pilgr.* (Camden) 30 The warden toke a basyn full of falden papres with relyquys in ech of them. 1567 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 508 Item xxiiij papir of prenis to the Quene dow. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelsio's Trav.* 227 A paper of Fruits and Conserve for the Desert. 1668 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 82 Two Papers of Thee. 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. on Fevers* (1778) 48 I gave him half a paper more of the Powder. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* i. 229 A little basket which contains a small black bottle and a paper of sandwiches. 1844 — *Mart. Chrus* xix. Give me the paper of gloves. 1901 *Academy* 17 Aug. 138/1, 'I want a paper of pins'.

c. A curl-paper. (Usually in pl.)

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dam* ix. 122 Take their hair out of papers.

7. A sheet, leaf, or piece of paper, bearing writing; a document written or printed on paper, as a note, bill, or other legal instrument; in pl. written notes, memoranda, letters, official documents, etc. With quot. c 1475 cf. F. *être sur les papiers de quelqu'un*, to be in his books, in his

debt. † *Papers of concern.* cf. F. *papiers de conséquence, papiers d'affaires*.

[1364-5 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 287/1 Surmetantz a eux qe sont Dettours, & ce voillent is prover par lour papirs.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 To kepe wel & trewely alle þe points of his papir. c 1475 *Parthenay* 4735 Now full merly demene you amonge, For of his papirres strike oute plain þe ye! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 25 Which he disclosinge read thus, as the paper spake. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 203 His name is Pitiless, so he has writt himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Let. Lst. Men* (Camden) 208 As to my husband's papers I have put them all. into Mr. Dale's hands. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 66 Papers and books a huge Imbrolio! 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xvi. 573 Papers printed by authority of either House of Parliament. 1861 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxvi. 453 Mr. James Paull. moved for papers, upon which he proposed to ground grave charges against the late governor general. 1874 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 99 From a state paper of the Doge Mocenigo we learn some particulars of the trade with Italy. 1902 BESANT *Five Yrs. Tryst* 29 'You've signed some paper or other, of course?' 'I've signed a dozen papers'. *Mod.* the honourable gentleman concluded his speech by moving for papers. 'The Prime Minister promised that papers should be laid on the table of the House.'

† b. A note, fastened on the back of a criminal undergoing punishment, specifying his offence. *Obs.* 1529 SKELTON *Sf. Parol* 472 So myche papers weryng for ryghte a smalle ex[c]esse. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII. 59 He so punished perjurye with open punysshment & open papers weryng, that in his tyme it was lesse vsed. 1577 KNEWTUN *Confut.* (1579) 82 b. Allegories, which are H. N. his best witnesses: as be those men who haue heretofore worn papers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 47 Why he comes in like a periure, wearing papers. 1593 — 2 Hen. VI. ii. iv. 31 Led along, May! d'vp in shame, with Papers on my back, And follow'd with a Rabble. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* iii. 310/1 To stand on the Pillory with Papers of his Offence set on his Back.

† c. Pl. = STATE-PAPERS, as in *Office of His (Her) Majesty's Papers, Clerk, Keeper, Register of the Papers*; cf. also PAPER-OFFICE, a. *Obs.*

Cf. 'Calendar of Documents relating to the History of the State Paper Office' in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr. App.* pp. 212-293. The 'Office of Her Majesty's Papers and Records for Business of State and Council' was established in 1578. About 1800 the terms 'papers of state', 'paper-office' etc. became superseded by those of 'State papers', 'State paper office' etc.

1612 in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr. App.* 225 The Othe of the Clerke of the Papers for matters of State. 1612 *Indorsement* *ibid.* A Register of the later Bookes and Papers of English business . . . delivered into the Office of the Papers at Whitehall, at the death of the Earle of Salisbury, late Lord Treasurer. 1629 SIR I. WILSON *Pettit* *ibid.* 239 Clerk, Keeper and Register of Your Majesty's Papers and Records for business of State and Council. 1782 *ibid.* 70 To preserve the Papers of State for the use of the public. 1799 *ibid.* 287 The King's papers require an arrangement applicable to the dispatch of business.

d. pl. The collection of documents which establish the identity, standing, etc., of an envoy, traveller, or other person; the certificates which accompany an officer's application for permission to resign; hence to *send in one's papers*, to resign; (*ship's papers*) the set of documents carried by a ship for the manifestation of her ownership, nationality, destination, etc.

1608-9 in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (1897) i. 29 To examine them well about their lading and likewise their papers and documents. 1794 in *Story's Pract. Proc. Courts* (1854) 4 Every ship must be provided with complete and genuine papers. *Ibid.* If there be false or colourable papers, if any papers be thrown overboard; . . . if proper ship's papers are not on board. 1796 PRIT. *Let.* 2 Nov. I accompanied your memorial with all your papers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 473 A fine ship named the Redbridge. . . Her papers had been made out for Alicante. 1874 ROUTLEDGE's *Bo. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 302/1, I sent in my papers, packed up my traps, and here I am. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvi. He wished him to send in his papers before his marriage.

e. A set of questions in an examination, usually written or printed on one sheet, also, the written answers to such a set of questions.

1838 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. 114 The recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, that the Examinations should be conducted entirely through the medium of printed papers. *Ibid.* We . . . know the value of printed papers, and we know also the advantages to be derived from a viva voce examination. 1852 BRISTED *5 Years in Eng. Univ.* I. 186 Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xi. 131 The papers suited him excellently. 1861 M. BURROWS *Past & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Mod.* I was busy correcting examination papers.

8. = NEWSPAPER, journal

1624 PH. RUPERT *Declaration* Those impudent unpunished papers cried daily in the streets. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 19 4 The Examiner was a Paper in the last Reign. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. We have daily Papers, weekly Papers, morning Papers, evening Papers, political Papers, literary Papers, Papers of entertainment, etc. 1810 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 2 Jan. Coleridge is bringing out a paper in Weekly Numbers, called the *Friend*. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. She entered the room where St. Clare lay reading his paper. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberado* 57. 14 The office of the local paper (for the place has a paper—they all have papers).

9. A written or printed essay, dissertation, or article on some particular topic. Now esp. a communication read or sent to a learned society.

1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 113 A Paper presented to the Royal Society. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem.* Ser. 6

Com. 2, I know not what Success these Papers will find in the World. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. Nephew* iii. 16 Spectators, especially Mr. Addison's papers, to be read very frequently. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 210 A short paper on the Cinamon tree. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 351/1 The second paper was . . . on the system of diadling introduced on the rivers of France. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 3/2 This new theory, on which a paper was read at the late meeting of the British Association.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Simple *attrib.* in special senses, passing into *adj.* a. Of paper, made or consisting of paper.

(Also, made of paper of a particular form or kind, as in a large-paper copy of a book, a brown-paper parcel, an oiled-paper bag, etc. See LARGE, etc.)

(Often unnecessarily hyphenated to following sb. The hyphen is needed only when the combination itself is used attrib.) 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 173 These Boyes paper-dragons that they let fly with a pack-third in the certain. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 236 Fields whereat hung Paper-Lanterns. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 60 The paper-Bills on the walls . . . remain'd like the Gold unburn'd. 1707 HEARN'S *Collect.* 1 May (O. H. S.) II. 10 The Bp. desires a large-paper Livy. *Ibid.* 1 June 17 A royal paper copy of Mill's N. T. 1708 *ibid.* 8 Apr. 101, 3 small-paper Livys. 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlement. Amer.* II. 297 Money of credit, which they commonly call paper currency. 1780 COWPER *Table-T.* 385 The inestimable 'Estimate' of Brown Rose like a paper-kite, and charmed the town. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 102 Our colonial Council has lately committed a great error in prohibiting . . . all paper issues below one pound. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 167 A thick paper bag. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v. Paper-nests, . . . like those of our tree-wasps at home, hang from the trees. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Paper Collar*, one made from paper in imitation of linen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 477 Seedy young men with us object to carrying paper parcels for fear of being taken for tailors. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 3/4 Paper-cover issues of scientific and other serious books.

b. *fig.* Like paper, slight, thin, flimsy, frail, feeble (as if made of paper).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 The excellent proportion and structure maketh this Paperscence high perill-prooffe. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 177 What Paper Walls such persons are apt to inclose themselves with. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* i. viii. Fox of my paper skull! 1804 COLLINS *Scripturac.* 4 Go patter to paperscul skaps, do ye see. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* i. 85 In some very finely laminated rocks as many as 30 or 40 layers may be counted in the thickness of an inch: such beds are called Paper shales. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Paper Ship*, a ship built of inferior material and badly put together.

c. *fig.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or carried on by means of letters to journals, pamphlets, or books; literary. (Cf. i d.)

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 16 So . . . was this Paper-monster, Pierce Penitence, begotten. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Let.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) i. 223 Meere Paper-bugs, and incke-hornepads: or a greate deale worse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 249 Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brame awe a man? 1636 FLYNN *Unish. Trm.* (1661) Ep. 22 Books of controversie, and paper-battleis. 1642 MILTON *Annusab.* iv. Wks. (1847) 65/1 It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 252 It thought it seasonable to discontinue those paper-skinrishes. 1727 W. STUKELY in *Mem.* (Surtees) i. 199 My retreat secures me from malice and envy and all other kinds of paper-gall. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 187 A very acrimonious paper war. 1805 C. K. B. BARRETT *Surrey* 80 A life of perpetual paper warfare.

d. Written on paper, in written form; esp. existing only 'on paper' (see i d.) and not in reality; theoretical, hypothetical.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Pref. to Auth. 'Charity Maint.' § 18 The paper fortresses of an imaginary Infallibility. 1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 37 If they have a mind to break in upon a paper law. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 122, I determined, from the paper materials that I had at once to construct the models. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 74 We see how insignificant the best constructed paper Constitution will prove when opposed to the interests and passions of men. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii (1857) 50, I remained simply a fictitious or paper cock-fighter. 1874 WHARTON's *Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Paper blockade*, the state of a line of coast proclaimed to be under blockade in time of war, when the naval force on watch is not sufficient. 1882 A. OGILVIE, *Paper baron, paper lord*, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy. 1893 *Times* 5 May 10/2 Paper profits were divided as if they were real.

II. General Combs.

a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or used for, paper or papers; as *paper-case*, *circulation*, *clamp*, *clip*, *colour* (= white), *excise*, *factory*, *file*, *file*, *market*, *merchant*, *payment* (sense 3), *press*, *pulp* (see PULP), *punch*, *siae*, *stuff*, *system* (sense 3 in quotes.), *trade*, etc.

1599 OATTS *Narr. Popish Plot* 48 Who there drew out of a *Paper-Case a Paper. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. A leather paper-case. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* II. 114 The doctrine of unlimited *paper circulation. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Paper-clamp, . . . for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals. *Ibid.* *Paper clip, a clasp for holding papers together. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* xi. He will turn *paper-colour. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp. Tax bills* 6 July (1876) 497 Persons who were interested in this question of the *paper-excise. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Next year a *paper-factory will rise. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. The culture of bamboo for *paper-fibre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Paper-file, a device to hold letters or other papers in a pack. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. To supply the United States *paper market. 1800 J. POWY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 307 Next followeth the streete of the *paper-merchants. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 11 May 353 The

scheme for making *paper-payments perpetual. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 297 The screws employed for *paper-presses are generally formed with such coarse threads, and so rapid a spiral, that the elasticity of the paper is sufficient to force it to run back. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 937 The two sheets of *paper pulp thus united are carried forward by the felt over a guide roller. 1900 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LXI. 146/2 He started a paper-pulp manufactory at Chiswick. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 936 [A] sieve is employed to strain the *paper-stuff previously to its being used in the machine. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 105 Dabblers in the *paper-system 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 398 We can have no war, as long as the paper-system lasts.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *paper-blessing*, *-savings*, *-selling*, *-sparring*, *-using* adjs.; *paper-colourer*, *-dauber*, *-glosser*, *-holder*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-marbler*, *-reader*, *-seller*, *-sorter*, *-spiller*, *-splitting*, *-tester*, *-waster*. c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *paper-bound*, *-capped*, *-clothed*, *-collated*, *-covered*, *-mended*, *-palsaded*, *-panelled*, *-patched*, *-shuttered* adjs. d. Similitative, etc., as *paper-thick*, *-white* adjs., *paper-whiteness*; *paper-like* adj.

1597 DRAVTON *Mortimeriados* 511 b. What *paper-blessing Characters are you? 1598 E. GUYEN *Shal* (1878) 5 So every *paper-clothed post in Poulton To thee (Deloney) mourningly doth speak. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 264/2 To jump through a *paper-covered hoop. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No. 18 (1713) II. 110 We shall ne'er have done, if every whiffing *Paper-dauber must be regarded. 1882 OULVIE, *Paper-glosser, a hot-presser for glossing paper or cards, one who gives a smooth surface to paper. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 93 *Paper-like walls 1857 Mrs. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* (1850) II. 33 Little pieces of his delicate paper like bark. 1573-80 BART *Atv.* P. 77 A *paper maker, *chartarius*. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 330 If the author deals at once with the paper-maker 1816 SINGER *Real Cards* 20 The art of *paper-making not being introduced into England before the reign of Henry VII. 1887 in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 195 We think the West African Colonies specially adapted to the supply of paper-making bast. 1886 CASSELL, *Paper-marbler, one who marbles or colours paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, etc. 1726 SWIFT *Ad. to Grub-Street Verse-Writers* iv. Lend these to *Paper-sparring Pope. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 327 This grand scripturist *paper-spiller. Was strangely tost from post to pillar. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-splitting, two pieces of muslin are firmly cemented on the sides of the paper and dried. By a pull on each piece the paper is split open. 1656 MARC WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* xlv. A Key which hath its Wards and Rose-pipe but *Paper-thick. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand* 67 To supply... a *paper-using country with a required metal. 1682 *Modest Account* 13 For your Lordship to turn *Paper-waster. 1738 CHAUCER *L. G. IV* 1198 Doun, Up on a thikke palfrey *paper whit. 1874 R. TYNWITT *Sketch. Club* 21 You have only the *paper-whiteness to stand for both.

12. Special Combs.: *paper-back, a book with a paper back or cover; *paper-bank, a bank issuing notes; *paper-bark* (tree), name for *Melaleuca Leucaadendron* and species of *Callistemon*, Australian trees, of which the bark peels off in layers; *paper birch* (see BIRCH *sb.* 1 b); *paper-blurrier*, a contemptuous name for an inferior writer; *paper-board, pasteboard = BOARD *sb.* 4 (*obs.*); *paper-boy*, a boy employed to sell newspapers; *paper-chase*, the game of hare and hounds (see HARE *sb.* 3 b) when paper is used for the 'scent'; hence *paper-chaser*, *-chasing* adj.; *paper-cigar, a cigarette; *paper-cloth*, (a) a kind of cloth faced with paper, (b) a fabric made by Polynesians from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry and other trees; *paper-coal*, (a) a variety of coal or lignite of the Tertiary period, which splits into thin layers; (b) = DYSDOLITE; *paper credit* (Comm.), 'credit given on the security of any written obligation purporting to represent property' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1883); 'the term as commonly used includes book-debts, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds' (Bethell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1893), *paper-outer*, (a) a paper-knife; (b) a machine for cutting the edges of paper, *paper day* (Law). see quot.; *paper-faced* a, (a) having a face like paper, i. e. thin or pale; (b) faced with paper; *paper-fastener*, a metallic contrivance for fastening separate leaves of paper together more conveniently than a pin; *paper-feeder*, a workman or contrivance supplying a printing machine with sheets of paper: cf. FEEDER 8 a and c; *paper-folder*, an instrument for folding paper, as a paper-knife, or the folding-stick used in bookbinding; *paper-gauge*, *-gauge* (Printing), = GAUGE *sb.* 12 a; *paper-hornet*, a hornet that makes a papery nest (cf. *paper-wasp*); *paper-hunt* = *paper-chase*, *paper-machine*, a machine for making paper; *paper-man*, a man employed in some way about paper, as a paper-maker, a paper-hanger, etc.; one who sells or supplies papers; *paper-marl*, a kind of marl occurring in thin layers; *paper minister* (*Sc. coll.*), a minister who reads his sermons; *paper-moth, a moth of which the larva devours paper; *fig.* one who is constantly occupied with paper (cf. *bookworm*); *paper-mulberry*, a small tree (*Broussonetia*

papyrifera) allied to the mulberry, from the bark of which paper is made in China and Japan, *paper-muslin*: see quot.; *paper-nautilus* = ARGONAUT 2; *paper paste [= F. carton pâte], *paper milled*; *paper pholas*, see PHOLAS; *paper-plant, papyrus; *paper-plot, the plot of a play, etc., drawn up on paper; *paper poplar* see POPLAR, *paper priest*, ? = *paper minister*, *paper-reed*, the papyrus; *paper-royal: see ROYAL; *paper-ruler*, an instrument used for, or person employed in, ruling straight lines on paper, a ruler; *paper-rush*, the papyrus, *paper sailor*, the argonaut or paper nautilus; *paper-shell*, anything with a very thin shell, as a soft-shelled crab, *paper-spar*, a form of calcite occurring in very thin plates (also called *slate-spar*); *paper-stealth, literary piracy, plagiarism, *paper-stock*, raw material from which paper is made, *paper-table, a sheet or leaf of paper, *paper-tree*, name for various trees and shrubs from which paper is made, as the Chinese *paper-mulberry*, *Daphne cannabina*, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, and *Trophis aspera*, all of the East Indies; *paper-washing* (Photogr.), water in which silver prints have been washed, esp. before toning, which often contains a considerable proportion of silver, *paper-wasp*, a wasp that constructs its nest of a papery substance made from dry wood moistened into a paste; *paper-weight*, a small heavy flat-bottomed object, of stone, metal, glass, etc., often ornamental, intended to be laid upon loose papers to prevent their being removed or disarranged; *paper window*, a window in which paper is used instead of glass, hence *paper-windowed* a; *paper-work*, (a) work in paper, a structure made of paper; (b) a writing, a literary work; (c) the written work of a student in a class or examination; *paper-works*, a set of buildings in which paper is made, a paper-factory, *paper-mill*, *paper-worm = BOOKWORM 2.

1899 R. KIPPLING *Stalky* 35 There are a pile of *paper-backs on that shelf. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 26 Two trading-companies, an Insurance company, and a *paper-bank. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Austral.* I. v. 105 The face of the country was covered with specimens of the red and white gum, and *paper bark tree. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 197 *Callistemon*. The outer bark of some of the kinds... peel off in layers, hence the trees are called Paper Bark trees. *Ibid.* 141 The *Paper Birch, *Betula papyracea*, so called from the brilliant white colour of the bark of young trees, is an American species. 1881 SIDNEY *Appl. Poetrie* (Arb) 61, I, that... am admitted into the company of the *Paper-blurriers. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 182 Every foolish and idle paper-blurrier. 1854 K. H. DIGBY *Comptum* vi. 269 The conventional, exaggerated effusions of mere paper-blurriers. 1549 Bk. Com. Prayer (Colophon), Bounded in *Paper Boordes. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterflies* 38 The *paper-boy was beginning, with the milkman, his round. 1856 DICKENS *Scapgrace in Househ. Wds.* XIII. 28/2 What leapers of books, what runners in *paper chases! 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 There are by-roads and field-paths enough to satisfy the wants of the *paper chasers. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 28/1 There is plenty of cross-country sport promoted by the *paper-chasing clubs. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xvii. A *paper seagrass. 1843 [see CIGARETTE]. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xliii. Walking about, smoking little paper cigars. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Paper coal composed of a congeries of many kinds of leaves. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.* *Paper-coal*, an early name for dysodite, alluding to the paper-like leaves in which it occurs. a 1897 [? POLLEFFEN] *Disc. Trade* A v. *Paper Credit ever was, and will be, necessary for the carrying on of Trade. 1794 *Lond. Gas* No. 3991/3 They have set up a sort of Paper Credit at Strasburg, where they pay in Bills. 1732 PORE *Ep. Balthurst* 39 Elsest paper credit! last and best supply! That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly! 1803 *Bath. Rev.* II. 102 Paper-credit is the visible sign of public credit, and identical with it. 1829 LYVTON *Du. owned* xxxv. A pause ensued. Lord Boroilade played with a *paper-cutter. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 797/1 There he was fitted out with everything he wanted, down to a silver paper-cutter. 1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Crim. Q. B.* (ed. 6) 10 In each of the courts there are certain days in each term called *Paper Days, because the court, on those days, hear the causes which have been entered in the paper for argument before they enter upon motions. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 12 Thou *Paper-fac'd Villaine. Thou thin man. 1892 GREENER *Breach Loader* 174 The wadding used in the shot-gun is of three varieties 3rd, a hard felt paper-faced wad, the 'pink edge' or Field wad. 1864 U. S. Patent Specif. No. 43,435 A new and useful Legal Cap- *Paper Fastener. 1867 Patent Specif. No. 2276 An eyelet and paper fastener combined. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 7/7 [He] secured the envelope... with a paper-fastener, which he ran through the envelope, doubling over the ends. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 123 A useful old jack-knife will buy more than the daintiest *paper-folder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper folder*, a bone knife used in folding paper, folding signatures for sewing, and feeding paper from the bank to the press. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXVIII. 642 The positions of the *paper-hornets' nests, are variously asserted to be indicative of a 'hard' or 'open' winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 52 Hilton backed up Gordon at the *paper-hunt yesterday. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 937 The pulp being diluted to a consistency suitable for the *paper machine, is delivered into a vat. 1619 PURCHAS *Macrocosm.* iv. 522 The Printer..., Inke-man, *Paper-man, Corrector 1753 H. WALPOLE *Leti* (1846) II. 469, I have paper-men to scold. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 87 *Paper-Marle,

which lies near Coals, and [is] like Leaves or Pieces of brown Paper, only 'tis something lighter for Colour. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* v. (1857) 86 The skin-fint wife of a *paper minister. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. 1, Are my clothes so coarse, as if they were spun by those lazy spinners the Muses? Do my hands look like *paper mists? 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 354 Cloth made of the bark of the *paper-mulberry, which we commonly called the cloth-tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 123 The Paper Mulberry furnishes to the Polynesian Islanders the useful Tapa cloth, which is fabricated from its fibrous bark. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paper-muslin, glazed muslin, used for linings, and the like. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 367 This varnish, mixed with ivory-black, is applied. on the dried *paper paste. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxvii § 4 37 This kinde of reede, which I have englished Paper reede, or *Paper plant, is the same that paper was made of in Egypt. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. iii. Enter Palador, Aretus, Corax (with a *paper-plot) 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 56 His Book limited not his design, nor his Paper-Plot his undertakings. 1781 *Reading not Preaching* II. 11 Let our *paper-piests and reading clergy apply this to themselves. 1597 *Paper Reede [see *paper-plant* above] 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xix. 7 The paper reeds by the brookes shall wither. 1707-12 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, The description given by Pliny of the *Papyrus*, or *Paper-rush. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Paper reed, or Paper rush, of the Nile, or of the Ancients. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* *Argonauta*, the *Paper Sailor. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 3/4 The Argonaut or Paper Sailor, so called from the delicate consistence of its shell. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v. When the shell has hardened, the *paper-shell [crab] becomes a crackle. 1893 KATIE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 132, 190 California paper-shell almond trees. 1647 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* i. ii. xxxix, The words that he by *paper stealth had got. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-stock Bleacher, for expressing the bleaching material from paper-stock, without having recourse to the darning-vat. *Paper-stock Washer*, a machine for cleansing shelled 1825 preparatory to pulping. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du. Bartas* I. v. 908 Blush not (my book) To bear about upon thy *paper-Tables [F. *papier sur ton blanc papier*], Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabble of other Insects. 1830 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 940 Processes in China to make paper with the inner bark of their *paper-tree, or Chinese mulberry. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Indian Paper tree, *Daphne cannabina* and *Edgeworthia Gardneri*. *Ibid.* Paper-tree, of Siam, *Trophis aspera*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Paper-weight, a fancy ornament for keeping loose letters or papers on a table or desk from blowing about. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duck* 283 He spread the plan on the table, with a paper-weight on each corner. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn. Chassis*, a *paper window. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing 361 The Journey-men make every Year new Paper Windows, whether the old will serve again or no. 1829 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. a/b We were shown to a clean *paper-windowed room. 1877 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (877) 1 268 Many goodie houses, yet they are rather curious to the eye like *paper works, than substantial for continuance. 1599 *Bronghton's Lett.* ix. 32 Every later paperwork of yours is but a futility of the former. 1898 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent. Nov.* 82 Books are tested, precisely like an undergraduate's paper-work. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 6/1 The paper work is much above the average, though as yet only the well-educated part of the audience undertakes paper work. 1847 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9 246 They reached Mill-Bank *paper-works. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 2/3 The great paper works at Bermondsey, founded in 1803. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 Prynne was one of the greatest *paper worms that ever crept into a closet or library.

Paper (pā'pā), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To write or set down on paper; to write about, describe in writing. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1606). Now rare.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 116 Forthwith then ech one name is papered. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. 10 Rdr. (1612) 337 Set is the souveraigne Sonne did shine when paperd laste our penne. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 341 How farthier to deale with them I will not paper with my sence therin. 1865 F. T. BUCKLAND *Curios Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. (1882) 21 A lady. asked him if he was Robinson Crusoe that Mr. Buckland had papered. 1886 STRYMON *Kidnapped* 185 I'll have to paper your friend from the lowlands.

2 To enclose in, put up in, or cover with paper; to stick (pins, etc.) in a sheet or card of paper.

1590 [see PAPERED] 1683 MOXON *Mech. Ex. Print.* xxi. 22 The Boy Papers up each sort in a Cartridge by it self. 1728 Mrs. BALES *Receipt* 6 Put 'em in Pots or Glasses, paper 'em close. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xix (ed. 3) 183 A woman gains about 15 6d per day by papering [pins]. 1871 3rd *Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 33 The following, being unsuitable for the cartons, have been papered and indorsed.

3 To stick paper upon (a wall, etc.), to furnish or decorate (a room) with paper-hangings. (In quot. 1774 the thing stuck on is the subject of the vb.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaster posts, songs paper ev'ry wall. 1775 ASH, *Paper*, to adorn with paper, to furnish with paper hangings. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 170 Walls may be papered immediately. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 164 I've had my room papered again since you saw it last.

b To line with paper.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. 11 Of Papering and Laying the Case. *Ibid.* The other sides of the Box, he Papers so smooth and tight.

c *Bookbinding*. To paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume) before putting on the cover.

1875 *Unr. Dict. Arts* I. 423 The books... having been 'folded, collated, placed and sewn', and afterwards 'papered'.

d To paper out: to exclude by papering.

1855 Mrs. H. A. ROPES *Six Months Klausas* (1856) 87 We must paper out the cold wind.

4 To supply or furnish with paper.

1883 *N. Y. Even. Post* 13 May, The paper-manufactures are able to paper the country for a year in less than a year. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 583/1 Two stately volumes, very handsomely printed, papered, and otherwise got up.

b. slang. To fill (a theatre, etc.) by means of free passes. see PAPER *sb.* 4 a.

1879 *Webster Suppl.* s. v. The house is well papered to-night. 1885 *Punch* 31 Jan 53/2 When on the first night of a new piece the house is badly 'papered', the effect is likely to be fatal. 1897 *W. C. Hazlitt Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. iii. 1. 229 The modern practice of papering the theatres was comparatively unknown.

5. To treat in any way with paper, *e g* to smooth with sand-paper.

1875 *Carpenry & Join.* 144 This will scrape down the surface of the wood until it is ready for 'papering', i. e. being further smoothed by glass or sand paper.

† Paper-book. *Obs.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + BOOK] 1. A book of blank paper to write in.

1548 *Elvot Dict. s. v. Codex, Cartaceus codex*, a paper book. a 1568 *Ascham Scholern.* 1. (Arb.) 26 After this, the child must take a paper book, and sitting by him self, let him translate into English his former lesson. 1642 *Howell For Trav.* (Arb.) 23 In reading he must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notable occurrences. 1747 *Chesterf. Lett.* (1774) I. xc. 266 To take memorandums of such things in a paper book. 1751 *Earl Orrery Remarks Swift* (1752) 129 On his birth-day I sent him a paper-book, finely bound.

2. Law. A copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action, when the issue is one of law, not of fact.

1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. xli. 377 Copies thereof, called paper-books, are delivered to the judges to peruse. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 152 Pleas and paper books conclude this term. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 472 He had compared the case of Smith v. Parker in the report, with the paper-book, which was delivered to one of the Judges who then sat upon the bench. 1874 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Paper book*, the issues in law, etc., upon special pleadings, formerly made up by the clerk of the papers, an officer for that purpose, but now by the plaintiff's attorney or agent.

Papered (pæ'pərd), *pph.* a. [f. PAPER *v.* + -ED] Covered, lined, decorated, etc., with paper.

1599 *T. Mowett Silkweaves* 56 Their papered board whereon they take repeat. 1785 *Peacock in Phil Trans.* LXXXV. 368 Slip the papered board into the recess. 1810 *Crabbe Borough* xviii. 307 There mark the fractured door and papered pane. 1869 *E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 The ordinary plastered and papered walls.

Paperer (pæ'pəri), [f. as prec. + -ER] One who papers (see the verb); *spec.* one who papers a room, a paper-hanger; one who fixes pins in paper, as the final process in their manufacture.

1844 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* I. 292 The painter, preparatory to the paperer, has kept me expecting him till now. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 580 The pins are then taken to the paperers, who are each seated in front of a bench.

Paperful [-fʊl] As much as fills a paper. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 45 There was a great deal in it (a bag of money), and among it a paper-full by itself.

Paper-hanger. A man whose business it is to cover or decorate the walls of rooms, etc., with paper-hangings.

1809-12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Vranan* xii. The vulgar present, full of upholsterers and paper-hangers, pressed upon his attention with importunate claims. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build. Home Handcr.* 42 It is more general to pass the paperhanger's brush down it first and follow this by applying a paperhanger's roller.

Paper-hanging.

1. *pl.* Paper, usually printed in ornamental designs, used for covering and adorning the walls of a room, etc. (so called as taking the place of the cloth hangings formerly used); wall-paper. Rarely in *sing.* A piece or length of wall-paper.

1693 *London Gas.* No. 2899/4 At the Warehouse for New-fashion'd Hangings, are made and sold strong Paper-Hangings, at Three-Pence per Yard. 1759 *SYMMER in Phil Trans.* LI. 365, I was surprised to find it sticking against the paper-hangings of my room. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 101 The art of printing paper-hangings was introduced by some artists from Rouen.

2. The decorating of a room with wall-paper.

Mod. An expert in paper-hanging.

Paperie, *obs.* Sc. form of PAPER.

Paperiness (pæ'pəri:ns) [f. PAPER *a.* + -NESS] Paper quality.

1860 *Athenian* 26 Apr. 537/3 When he has rid his surfaces of a certain dryness and 'paperiness'.

Papering (pæ'pəri), *vbl. sb.* [-ING] The action of the verb PAPER, covering or decoration with paper. *b. concr.* Paper with which the walls of a room are covered, paper-hangings.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 248 The most suitable colours for the temporary painting, chalking, or papering. 1843 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* I. 203 Your modest allowance for painting and papering. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/1 This room remains in its original state, with the exception of the papering.

Paper-knife. A knife of ivory, bone, wood, or other substance, used to cut paper along a fold, esp. to cut open the leaves of an uncut book.

1806-7 *J. Beresford Miseres Hum. Life* (1826) viii. iii. Being reduced to make a paper-knife of your finger. 1848 *Thackeray Lett.* 28 July, A paper-knife with a Mother of pearl blade. 1889 *Besant Bell St. Paul's* II. 137 Standing thoughtfully at a table, playing with a paper-knife.

Hence **Paper-knife** *v.*, to cut with a paper-knife. 1898 *Academy* 17 Sept. 267/2 A fresh batch of publications

has reached us. The first to be paper-knifed was *The Meaning of Education*.

Paper-mill. A mill in which paper is made. 1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII.* 25 May (in Bentley *Excerpta* (1831) 117), For a reward even at the paper mill, 16s. 8d. 1545 *Elvot, Charitarius officinarum*, paper mlyles. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 41 a 1658 *CLEVELAND Poem* 64 Where Scholars' teeth are their own Paper-mills. 1707 *J. Stevens tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 227 As the Rag-women do for the Paper-Mills. 1825 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 370 A very large and capital paper-mill, at Maidstone, in Kent, which is the principal seat of the paper trade in England. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 482 Paper-mills, moved by water-power, were in operation in Tuscany at the commencement of the 14th century.

Hence **Paper-miller**, a man who works in a paper-mill.

1865 *Dickens Int. Fr.* iv. vi. No jealous paper-miller.

Paper money. [PAPER *sb.* 1, 3.] Negotiable documents used instead of money, esp. bank-notes, passing unquestioned from hand to hand; more strictly, a paper currency, which by the law of the country represents money and is a legal tender.

[Cf. 1400 *MAUNDEV (Roab)* xxv. 127 He [the Grete Caan] makez na monze but owyde of lether or of papir.]

1691 *C. Mather Comrd. Bills Credit* in A. M. Davis *Tracts* (1902) 13, I therefore cannot a little wonder at the great indiscretion of our Countrymen who Refuse to accept that, which they call Paper-Money, as pay of equal value with the best Spanish Silver. a 1697 [POLLEREN] *Disc. Trade* 5 We have improved Paper Credit, and turn'd it into Paper-Money, by giving Notes and Bills the privilege of a new Specie of Coin, and using them for making of most great payments. *Ibid.* A. 4 For promoting the sending of Silver Money abroad, and using Paper Money at home.

1735 *Berkely Querist* 5 219 Whether the abuse of banks and paper-money is a just objection against the use thereof? 1776 *Adam Smith W. M.* II. ii. (1869) I. 291 There are several different sorts of paper money, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known. 1821 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 35 The desolating and damnable system of paper-money. 1880 *Bon Price in Fraser's Mag.* May 669 What is real paper money? The answer is, banknotes. They are written promises by a bank or Government to pay a certain quantity of coin to the bearer on demand.

attrib. 1740 *W. Douglas Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant Amer.* 19 We see in our Paper Money Colonies, the Currencies have incredibly depreciated from Sterling. 1823 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 268 To put an end to the gains of the paper-money people. 1828 *P. Cunningham N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 93 [Each] has charged about the same paper-money price for his articles.

Papern (pæ'pəin), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -EN] 4. Of paper.

1616 *J. Lane Cont. Scr. s. 7. v. 442* With deedles wondes. *papern* shott. *Ibid.* vii. 542 But kinge Cambuscan nould spend mane shott on papern-gunnors barrells (wasunge hott) [Now common in s. w. dial. Hampsh. to Cornw. e. g. 'papern shoes', 'a papern bag'. see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

† Paper-office. *Obs.* An office or place where documents were kept. cf. PAPER *sb.* 7. a. The older name for the STATE PAPER Office; spec. the place near Whitehall where the state papers used to be kept. b. A place attached to the King's (Queen's) Bench where legal documents were kept.

1637 *Wotton Will.* Item I leave his said Majesty all the Papers... that perchance his Majesty will think fit to be preserved in his Paper-Office. 1690 *Evelyn Diary* 21 Oct. Mr. Jos. Williamson, Master of the Paper Office. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. All Letters of Intelligence, and many other Publick Papers communicated to the King's Council, or the two Secretaries of State, are afterwards transmitted to the Paper-Office, wherein they are all disposed in a place of good Security and Convenience within the King's Royal Palace. 1709 *Chamberlayne's St. Eng.* III. 692 The Custos Brevium, Nisi Prius, and the Paper Offices, are in the Queen's Bench Office in the Temple. 1709 in *Hearne Collect.* 3 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 32 The Keeper of y^e Paper-Office at Whitehall. 1782 in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. 270 Paper Office, Application for the old office adjoining to Whitehall Chapel.

Paper-stainer. [STAINER, f. STAIN *v.*]

1. One who stains or colours paper. Humorously used for an author, esp. an inferior author.

1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 42 Let ante man but finde mee meate and drinke while I am playing the paper stainer. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 202 The whole tribe of Paper-stainers, from the sleek Divine, to the more active Devil at the Printing Office. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 The author lacks something of the true poet, but rises far above the mere purposeless paper-stainer.

2. A maker of paper-hangings.

1756 *Mounsey in Phil Trans.* L. 19 Mr. Butler, a paper-stainer, trying to make some discoveries for the better fixing of colours. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct* 353 Vincent & Co. Paper-stainers. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Oct. 4/3 The wife of a paper-stainer.

Papery (pæ'pəri), *a.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -Y.] Of the consistence of paper; resembling paper; thin or flimsy in texture.

1627 *May Lucan* IV. (1631) 5 So the Egyptians saile with woven boats Of papery rushe. 1648 *Herrick Hesper.* *Oberon's Feast*, The homes of papene butterflies. 1853 *SEEMAN in Pharmic Frut.* XIII. 385 Texture from corns ceous to papery. 1900 *Daily News* 12 May 6/5 China silks look meagre and papery except when they are of the best.

[PAPESCENT, error for PAPPESCENT in J. and subseq. Dicts.]

Papess (pæ'pès), [ad. F. *papesse* (1567 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), It. *papessa* 'a shee-pope, a pope-

lone' (Florio), med. L. *papissa*, f. *pāpa* 'sec. -LSS!] A female pope; = POPRESS.

Historically used of the alleged Pope Joan 853-55. 1560 *Br. Hall. Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ix. 196 Was the Historie of their monstrous Papesse of our making? 1698 *R. Barclay Apol. Quakers* x. § 10 294 note, Onuphrius annotations upon this Pappess (or Popess). 1866 *Baring-Gould Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr. & Pope Joan* 170 She is commonly called the Pappess Joan.

† Papeterie (pæ'pətri). [F. = paper-manufacture, paper-trade, stationery-case, f. *papeter* paper-maker, paper-merchant, in med. L. *papeterius* (1414 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) irreg. deriv. of *papier* paper.] A case or box, usually ornamental, for paper and other writing materials, a stationery-case.

1847 in *Webster*. 1880 *Print Trades Jnt. No.* 32. 13 A combination of desk, papeterie, and dispatch-box.

† Pappay. *Obs.* Also pappety. [app a deriv. of L. *pāpa* pope.] A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, or their residence.

1598 *Stow Surv.* 110 Then come you to the Pappety, a proper house, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternite, or brotherhood of S. Chantue, and S. Iohn Evangelist, called the Pappety, for poore impotent Priestes, (for in some language Priestes are called Pappes) founded in the year 1430. 1790 *Pennant London* (1813) 607.

Papay, *obs.* form of PAPAW.

† Pap-pawk. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. PAF *sb.* 1 + HAWK.] A child at the breast, a suckling.

1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Popetys and pap-hawkes [Herod] xal puttyn in pyne With my spere preyyn, pychyn, and to-pende.

Paphian (pæ'fiān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Paphi-us* adj. (i. *Paphos*) + -AN.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite or Venus (the *Paphian Goddess*, *Paphian Queen*).

1614 *Sir W. Mure Dido & Aeneas* II. 753 The Paphyean Queen such brood did never beare. 1829 *Farrar St. Paul* (1883) 403 The orgies of the Paphian goddess.

2. transf. Pertaining to love, esp. pertaining to, or devoted to, unlawful sexual indulgence; belonging to the class of prostitutes.

1856 *Blount Glossogr.* s. v. Hence Paphian fire or shot [is taken] for the fire or arrows of Love. 1742 *Young Night Thoughts* viii. 994 1824 *Byron Ch. Har.* I. vii. Now Paphian girls were known to sing and smile. 1879 *E. Walford Londoniana* I. 27 The Paphian sisterhood.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant or native of Paphos.

2. A devotee of the Paphian Venus, a prostitute.

1821 *Byron Huds. f. Horace* 690 In turns she'll seem a Paphian or a prude. 1828 *P. Cunningham N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 270 A miraculously converted Paphian.

Pap-holy: see POPEHOLY.

Paphood (pæ'phud), *nonce-wd.* [f. PAF *sb.* 2 + -HOOD.] Infancy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 Betrothed to thee as thy 'little wife' since the days of paphood.

Papiay, *obs.* form of POPINJAY.

† Papi-colist. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + -cola worshipper + -IST] *a.* 'a worshipper of the pope', a papist. So *Papi colar* *a.*

1633 *T. Adams Exp. a Peter* 1. 17 The word Trinity, say our papiclists, is not found in the Scriptures. 1644 *Speculum Impletus* 19 The Romish Papiclists are in arms. c 1810 *Coleridge in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 364 As a German would have expressed himself, 'a not-of-the-Roman-Catholic-Papicolar-polemics-unnerved, sneer'.

† Papier mâché (pā'pye mæ'se). Also with hyphen, and with simple *a* in *mâché*, which is also found variously misspelt. [*a.* F. *papier* paper, *mâché* chewed, *pa. pple.* of *mâcher*:-L. *masticare* to chew. (See below.)]

A substance consisting of paper-pulp or paper reduced to a pulp (often mixed with other substances), and shaped by moulding; used for boxes, jars, trays, various fancy articles, etc.; finer kinds consist of sheets of paper pasted together.

1753 *Mrs. Delany Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 262 The ceiling ornamenting with *papier mâché*. 1758 [R. Dossie] *Handmaid to Arts* III. iv. § 1. 407 Paper... is rarely made the subject of japanning till it is converted into *papier maché*. 1799 *Compt. Lett. Writer* (ed. 6) 299 A beautiful and exquisitely carved and gilt chariot of papier mâché. 1766 *T. Martyn Commoisseur* No. 97 Some large and elegant Jars and Vases in *Papier maché*. 1816 *Tingey Varrisher's Guide* (ed. 2) xi. Colouring articles made of papier mâché. 1879 *G. Prescott Sp. Telephone* 305 Thin sheets of papier-mâché.

b. attrib. (usually = made of papier mâché).

1753 *Mrs. Delany Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 260 A *papier-mâché* ceiling. 1777 *Sir A. L. Elton in Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 137 A *papier-mâché* snuff-box. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 8/4 The foundry room, wherein the *papier-mâché* moulds, or matrices, receive the boiling lead and turn out complete castings of pages of type.

[*Note.* Although composed of French words, the name *papier mâché* appears not to be of French origin; it is not recognized in the French Dictionaries of the Académie, Littré, or Hatz.-Darm. (except in the sense of 'chewed paper', *papier mouillé*, and figurative uses of this see Littré). The term is most in the *Description des Arts et Métiers par l'Académie des Sciences* of 1761, the *Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce*, etc. of Sept. 1778, cites it from an English source, translating from the *Handmaid to Arts* of 1758 (see above); so later French works. It seems to be meant as French for 'mashed paper'. Cf. the instructions for making this substance in Boyle's *Uses of Nat. Things* iv,

'First soak a convenient quantity of whitish paper then wash it in hot water', etc.]

Papilionaceous (pāpī-lion-əs), *a.* Also 7 papil-. [f. mod. L. *papilionaceus* (of insects), in *F. papilionaceus* (Réaumur 1734); *papilionaceus* (of plants), Ray 1682; f. L. *papilion-em* butterfly. see -AOEUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a butterfly or butterflies; of the nature of a butterfly; belonging to the butterfly tribe. Now rare or Obs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II v § 2 126 Papilionaceous Fly. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys-Theol.* IV, xiii 235 A good though very brief Description of the Papilionaceous Fly. 1771 *Gentl Mag.* XLII 401 He takes pleasure to impale for days and weeks the papilionaceous race with corking pins. 1837 '1 Hook *Jacob Brag* xviii, Psyche the lovely lively lady with the papilionaceous wings.

b. fig. Having the character of which a butterfly is taken as a type of BUTTERFLY 2.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Boswell's *Johnson* (1857) III 91 A bright papilionaceous creature. 1875 MISS BRADDOCK *Hastings to Fortune* I. 1 37 The women he has admired hitherto belong to the papilionaceous tribe.

2. *Bot.* Applied, from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly, to that form of flower found in most leguminous plants, having an irregular corolla consisting of a large upper petal (the *vexillum* or standard), two lateral petals (the *alae* or wings), and two narrow lower petals between these (forming the *carina* or keel). Also said of the plant.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II v § 5, 56 Herbs Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the blooms of Pease or Beans, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 766 Many papilionaceous and winged Plants. 1797 HOLCROFT *Siberia's Trav.* (ed. 2) III lxxviii 191 I saw the tree of Judas, covered with its red papilionaceous flower. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* 1. 5 Papilionaceous flowers offer innumerable curious adaptations for cross-fertilisation.

Papilionine (pāpī-lion-īn), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod. L. *papilioninus* (sem. pl.), f. *papilio* butterfly, in mod. Zool. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Papilioninae* or swallowtail butterflies.

† **Papilious**, *a. Obs.* rare-1. [irreg. f. L. *papilio* butterfly + -OUS.] Allied to the butterfly. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* 1. x § 4 (1734) 98 Silk-worms, and the other insects of the papilious kind.

|| **Papilla** (pāpī-lā), *Pl.* -æ. [L., = nipple, dim. of *PAPULA* swelling, pimple.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* a. The nipple of the breast; the mamilla. (rare in Eng. use.)

[1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P.* R. v. xxvii, (Bodl MS.), he tette be heed of pe pappe hatte papilla in latyne.] 1693 *Tr. Blancas d's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Papilla*, a red Excrecence in the middle of the Breast. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The lacteal tubes, coming from the several parts of the breasts, terminate in the *Papilla*.

b. Any minute nipple-like protuberance, usually soft and fleshy, in a part or organ of the body e.g. those on the skin, specially abundant at the tips of the fingers and elsewhere, and constituting the apparatus for the sense of touch (*tactile papilla*), those on the tongue (*circumvallate, conical, filiform, foliate, and fungiform papilla*), most of which are connected with the sense of taste (*gustatory papilla*), those at the tips of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney (*renal papilla*); those in the embryo which ultimately produce the teeth (*dental papilla*), and those in various parts of insects and other invertebrates, esp. two malodorous organs which can be protruded from the abdomen in certain beetles *Lachrymal papilla* a slight protuberance on the edge of the eyelid, traversed by the lachrymal duct *Optic papilla* see *Optic A.* 2

1713 DERRHAM *Phys-Theol.* IV. vi 144 Mr. Cowper hath given us very elegant Cuts both of the skin, and the Papilla. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 1. 43 The nervous Papillae which are the immediate Organ in the Senses of Feeling, Taste, and Smell. 1844 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Phys.* § 316 The *papilla*, are little elevations of the surface of the cutis, easily perceptible by the aid of a lens. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) § 270 The Dental pulp makes its appearance in the form of a papilla, budding-out from the free surface of a fold or groove of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 23 Each hair grows from a single dermal papilla only, of which it is the greatly prolonged epidermal covering. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 351 [In *Holothuridae*] The tube feet are either partially or completely retractile, and furnished with a terminal disc, or they are conical *papillae* without discs.

c. Path. A small papule or pimple. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 152 Papillae and pustules, somewhat resembling the small-pox. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Papilla*. Also, a diminutive of *Papula*.

2. *Bot.* A small fleshy projection upon any part of a plant.

1848 CRAIG, *Papilla* in Botany, the minute puncta upon the surface of a leaf, the vesicles on leaves of twigs [etc.] 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 37 Pepperwort *papilla* scale-like when dry. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex and nascent epidermis.

Papillar (pæ-pī-lār, pāpī-lār), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *papillār-is*. see next.] = next.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 143 Small papillar eminences, which are much more distinct upon the denuded dermis, than when seen through the epidermis. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. vi 306 A case of papillar and vesicular inflammation.

Papillary (pæ-pī-lārī, pāpī-lārī), *a.* [f. L. *papilla* (see above) + -ARY; cf. F. *papillaire* (1690 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Of the form or nature of a

papilla; containing, furnished with, or consisting of papillae, of, pertaining to, or affecting papillae.

Papillary body the papillary layer of the skin. *Papillary muscles* bundles of muscular fibre springing from the walls of the ventricle of the heart and attached to the *chordae tendineae*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 Concerning the Tongue, the same Author [Malpighi] has discovered in it many little Eminences, which he calls Papillary. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys-Theol.* IV. v (1727) 140 note, The outward Cover of the Tongue under which he papillary Parts. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II 613 The papillary layer of the cutis. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII 847 Irregular contraction of the papillary muscles.

b. Bot. Of the nature of a PAPILLA (sense 2). 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* II. 54 The papillary edge of the summit of the pistil is the stigma.

Papillate (pæ-pī-lāt, pāpī-lāt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *papillāt-us*, f. *papilla*: see -ATE 2.]

1. Furnished or covered with papillae.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Papillatus* papillate. 1874 E. COURTS *Birds N. W.* 629 Two short, obtuse cornua, which are thickly papillate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disconyctes* 96 Hymenium same colour, papillate, granular.

2. Formed into a papilla, papillary.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **Papillated** (pæ-pī-lē-ted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = PAPILLATE *a.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 69 Branchiae projecting, in the form of scaly plates, papillated, or like cirri. 1834 McMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 141 The neck invested with a plumose and papillated skin. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 A papillated, or a simple mouth.

Papillectomy, *Surg.* [f. *PAPILLA* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision.] The excision of papillae.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jour.* 3 Feb. 248 Renal Papillectomy.

Papilliferous (pæ-pī-lī-fēr-əs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *papillifer*, in F. *papillifera* (Latre), f. *papilla* + -fer bearing + -OUS.] Bearing papillae.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 351 Cauda .5. Papilliferous (*Papillifera*). When at the last segment but one the tail exerts two soft fleshy organs, which secrete a milky fluid and yield a powerful scent. Ex. *Staphylinus* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 84/2 *Papillifera*, *Papilliferous*, covered with minute soft tubercles or excrescences. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jour.* 20 Jan. 137 The perforation of papilliferous cysts.

Papilliform (pæ-pī-lī-fōrm), *a.* (eiron. *papillae-form*) [f. mod. L. *papilliform-is*, f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of a papilla; nipple-shaped.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 395 Anus at the posterior extremity, and a papilliform filament near it. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 11 iv. 143 The Leech then draws a small papilliform piece of the skin into its mouth. 1878 BULL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 139 A thicker cuticular layer is formed on papilliform processes.

|| **Papillitis** (pæ-pī-līt-is), *Path.* [mod. L.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the optic papilla.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Papilla, congestion*. All cases of inflammation of the Optic disc are now usually designated *Papillitis*. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII 657 Attended with headache and a slight degree of papillitis.

|| **Papilloma** (pæ-pī-lō-mā), *Path.* *Pl.* -ata. [f. *PAPILLA* + Gr. ending -*ωμα*, -*ōma* = formation; cf. *CONDYLOMA*.] A tumour of the skin or of a mucous membrane, consisting of an overgrown papilla or group of papillae, usually covered with a layer of thickened epidermis or epithelium, e.g. a wart, corn, condyloma, etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 45 A papilloma is composed of papillae, often very large and irregular in shape. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 151 The Papillomata are new formations resembling in structure ordinary papillae, and like these they grow from cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces. Comb. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 1122 Papilloma-like growths in cysts. *Ibid.* IV. 837 A papilloma-like mass.

Hence || **Papillomatosis**, the formation of a papilloma; **Papillomatous** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papilloma.

1872 FRASER *Ovar. Tumors* 20 The benign papillomatous or dendritic form of tumor. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 683 A small papillomatous growth. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* X. No. 38 182 Family proclivity to cancer and to papillomatosis go together.

Papillose (pæ-pī-lō-s), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *papillōs-us*, f. *papilla*. see -OSE 1.] Full of or beset with papillae or nipple-like projections.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 425 The Anas, with a naked papillose face. The Muscovy Duck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Papillose Leaf*, one whose surface is covered with little roundish protuberances, or vesicles. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 532/1 The tongue becomes soft and papillose. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Rh.* p. xvi, Burdock.—Antlers exerted: filaments papillose.

Hence **Papillocity**, papillose condition. 1881 WEST in *Yrnl. Bot.* X. No. 220 215 The papillocity of the upper part of the back of the new alone thoroughly distinguishes it.

Papilloso-, used as combining adverbial form of mod. L. *papillōsus* PAPILLOSE, as in *Papilloso-sperate* *a.*, rough with closely set papillae.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 491 Surface of the corolla papilloso-sperate.

Papillote (pæ-pī-lōt, -pt). Also 8 papillot, papillot(e, 8-9 papillotte, 9 papillotte. [a. F. *papillote* (Mme de Sevigne a 1696), app. a verbal sb. from **papilloter*, a supposed deriv. of *papillon* butterfly.] A curl-paper.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., I wish you

could see him making squibs of his papillotes. 1778 *Refutation* 19 The wild Devonian still on fashion doats, And turns thy satire into papillotes. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III 169 A papillote having diopped from madame's tête. 1831 BARWSTER *Nat. Magic* II. (1833) 42 Her fingers were in active motion among the papillotes.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUET *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 80 A good supply of papillote paper.

Papilous (pāpī-lōs), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [ad. mod. L. *papillōsus*: see -OUS.] = PAPILLOSE.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiv. § 6 The Particles of the Olfactory Matter must strike with some Force against the Papilous Tegument, to produce the Sense of Smelling. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 486 Cuticle below the mabs, dotted with papilous apertures, oozing fresh matter.

Papillule (pāpī-lūl) [ad. mod. L. *papillula*, dim. of *papilla*.] A minute papilla, in *Entom.* applied to a small elevation or depression with a minute papilla in the centre. Hence **Papillulate** *a.*, beset with papillules.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Papillule* (*Papillula*), a tubercle or varicle with an elevation in its centre. *Papillulate* (*Papillulata*), beset with many papillules. Ex. *Elytra* of *Dynastes Hercules* &c.

† **Papin**, *Obs.* In 5 papyn. [app. a. F. *papin*, now 'pap for children'. Cf. Sc. *Pappin* 'a sort of batter or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or then webs' (Jam.)] A dish composed of milk, flour, and yolks of eggs, sweetened with sugar. 1740 *Two Cookery* like 9 Papyns.—Take fyve Mylke an fflowe, an drawe it porw a staynoure, an set it ouer be fyre, an let it boyle a-whyle [etc.].

Papinga, -gay, -gok, -jay, *obs.* ff. POPINJAY.

Papin's digester: see *DIGESTER* 4.

† **Papion**, -oun. *Obs.* [a. OF. *papion*, ad. med. L. *papio*, -ōnem, of unknown origin.] A carnivorous beast used in hunting, app. the cheetah or hunting leopard.

[1244 JAC. DE VITRACIO *Hist. Orient.* (Du Cange), *Papiones* quos appellant canes silvestres, acioties, quam lupi. a 1375 MAUNDREY (French text) (Roab) v. 14 En Cypre lem chace ouesque papions, q' semblent leopardz pinez, q' preignent trop bien les bestes sauvages.] 1700 (English text) *Ibid.*, In Cypre men hunt with papions [*MS. Coll. Tit. papayons*, v. 11 papions, pampayns], he whilet or lyke to leopardz. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 (in *Ann. fr. Vill. de Rubnigis*, 1553) The Tatars make themselves two gowes, of woolous skins, or Fox skins, or else of Papions [orig. de pelibus lupinis, vel vulpibus, vel papionibus].

Papir, *papire*, *obs.* forms of PAPER.

Papish (pæ-pī-sh), *sb.* and *a.* Now dial. [app. f. *pape*, dial. form of *Pope* (F. *pape*, L. *pāpa*).]

A. adj. Papistical, popish. (A hostile epithet.) 1546 GARDINER *Declar.* *Joye* 21b, This they wyll aske me. Thow papyshe bysshop and folsh, lawer, doest thou deny pdestination? [Side note] They vse the word papish, to stop every mans mouth withall. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Pm. nitive* (1866) 137 The vestments, albs, amesses that belong to the papish priste. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 148 None but apish and papish brats will heed him. c 1877 HOGG *l.ales & S.* III 160 The rebel crew, and their papish prince. 1898 CROCKETT *Stand Barm.* xiv 118 He had been a Papish priest some-gate in his youth.

B. sb. = PAPIST dial. or illiterate.

1604 in R. E. C. WATERS *Parish Reg. Eng.* (1883) 68 Christian Steevens was buried by women, for she was a papish. 1668 DRYDEN *Su. M. Mar-all* iv. i, There are some Papishes, I'll warrant, that he in wait for my daughter. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* Sept. 1, Upon the supposition that, being nothing but French papishes, they would never pay. 1802 COLEMAN *Let. to J. Wedgwood* (1895) 417 The climate and country are heavenly, the inhabitants Papishes. 1828 CRAWEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Papish*, a papist. 1894 LYTTE & BETSY *Gray* 16 (E D D) Ye ca'd him a Papish an a rebel.

Papisher, *Obs.* or *dial.* [see -ER 1.] = prec. B. 1823 SCOTT *Peccol* xxi, This plot that they are pursuing the Papishes, about 1836 J. H. NULMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 199 Dr. Wiseman (somewhat coolly) has sent me down two fresh Papishes last night.

Papism (pæ-pī-zm) [a. F. *papisme* (1578 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. as next + -ISM.] The papal system, popery, Roman Catholicism.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persouled, that hath bene promysed in papisme. 1553 HICCOX *Relig. Rome* (1563) 138 So long as ye Masse endureth, so long shall papisme continue. a 1614 P. LILIE *Two Serms* (1619) 47 Papisme is not a total defectiō, but an aberration, from Christ. 1716 M. DAVIES *Althin Brit.* II 381 Invocation of Saints, Church-Ornaments, Priest-Vestments, Altar-Garments, or such like Fundamental Articles of Papism. 1850 H. W. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 373 He [Bennet] enter, into the whole case of Puseyism, Papism, his own position.

Papist (pæ-pī-pist). [a. F. *papiste* (1525 in *Godef. Compl.*), or ad. 16th c. L. *pāpista*, f. *pāpa* pope: see -IST.]

1. An adherent of the pope; esp. an advocate of papal supremacy; also, more generally, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, a Roman Catholic or Romanist. (Usually hostile or opprobrious.)

[1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 344 The popes holynes & his fauourers, whom he [Luther] calleth so often in deris on papistas, papastros, & papanos, & papenses.] 1534 (title) A Litele Treatise agaynst the Mutteringe of some Papists in Corners. 1657 J. SPURGEANT *Synonym Dis.* pack 1 656 'Tis clear that al Roman-Catholikes, that is, all Communicants with the Church of Rome or Papists (as they call them) hold the substance of the Pope's Authority.

1599 TANNER 28 Apr in *Pepys' Diary* (1870) VI 186 The Papists and other enemies of the Ch. of England 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xv. II. 152 note, In the beginning of the last century, the Papists of England were only a third, and the Protestants of France only a fifth part of the respective nations. 1801 *Times* 10 Oct 5/3 In spite of the clamour of the extreme Papists, the Vatican recognized that it had still to look to the Italian Government for protection.

2 *attrib* or *quasi-adj.* = PAPA. 1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 277 There, and in the bright hopes that opened to them of getting rid of papist government, it is that Bonaparte is a loss to Europe.

Hence **Papistlike** *a.*, **Papistly** *adv.* 1779 FULKE *Refut Rastel* 739 To reason from the authority of men negatively, is Papistlike. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III *Diss Drama* 29 He was suspected to be a Papist or Papistly affected.

Papist, *a.* (*s*) [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. F. *papistique* (16th c. in Littre)]

1 = PAPISTICAL (Usually hostile.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Den* vii. 108 b, Lykewyse in the papist church, what a multitude & variete is there of laudable in sygite ceremonies 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate* 49 The Armie of the Papistue League did extremely rauge the low Palatinate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* xlv. (1840) III 130 Service-books for the old papistic worship 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch.* (1858) II xii 259 note, I do not see why the papistic prelate Dunstan has not a good claim to the honours of a reformer as either Alfred or Ælfred.

2 *absol* or *sb.* = PAPIST 1.

1589 MARSHALL *Epist* (1843) 21 The papistics affirming all their traditions to be agreeable to the word.

Papistical (*pæp'istikəl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papist or papists, adhering to the pope, of, pertaining, or adhering to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, and traditions, popish. Usually hostile or opprobrious (In quot 1568 = PAPA)

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman's Life & Lett* 17 July (1902) II 65 So his grace cannot a little marvel to here of the papistall faction that is mayntained in that town 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 599 Aspiring to ascend to the Papistall Sea. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomaz* 358 Our Protestant Jesuites (as well as the Papistall) care not for converting those Indians that have no Gold 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav* II 66 A papistical or a calvinistic saint. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Sulchester* II 11 17 The decorations had become unpopular Somebody had called them Papistical

Papistically, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY²] In a papistical manner; popishly.

1572 ABP PARKER *Corr* (Parker Soc.) 403 Inquire of such unordained persons papistically set 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech* 30 I have Quakers that Pharisaically and Papistically justify themselves. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 207 What is called papistically inclined

+ **Papisticate**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PAPISTIO + -ATE³] *trans.* To render papistic.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 67 Though he may not make them Traitors, yet he may Popify, or Papisticate them.

Papistry (*pæp'istri*), [*f.* PAPIST + -RY] The doctrine or system of papists, popery; the Roman Catholic religion or faith. (A hostile term)

25 *Pope Helge in Skeltens' Wks* (Dyce) I p cix, Saying it is but papistrie, Yen, fayned and hypocry 1549 *Latimer's and Sermon bef Edw VI* To Rd (Arb) 54 The abolishment of all papestry 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps, *Come Holy Spirit*, Keepe us from sects and errors, and from all Papistrie 1617 MORVSON *Itin* i. 121 There was now small hope of reducing England to papistry 1732 NEAL *Hist Purit* I. 556 Because Papistry was odious. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin* xxix, Beholding The stranger cross his forehead with the sign of Papistrie

+ **Papize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *pāpa* POPE + -IZE] *intr.* To act or play the pope, to act on the side of the pope or papal system; *b. trans.* To render papal or popish. Hence + **Papized** *pp.* *a.*, imbued with popery, conformed to the papal system; + **Papizing** *vbl sb* and *pp.* *a.*, playing the pope, following papal doctrines or practices.

1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent* 42 It is only an opinion of papizing Paganes. 1659 BRENT *St. Jerome's Epist in Sarpi's Council Trent*, ed. 854 When we see that nothing is decreed in the Council, but at the Popes pleasure, why may we not say that the oracles of the Councils doe Papize? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III xxix. (1840) 170 Protestants cut off the authority from all papured writers of that age 1692 *Scott's Presbyt. Elog* (1733) 80 Papizing Prelates. 1843 SOUTHBY *Comm. pt. Bk* III 519 He is accused of Papizing, because he wishes for conciliation.

Paplette, paplote, variants of PAFELOTE *Obs.*

Papolatry (*pæp'olātri*), *nonce-wd* [f. L. *pāpa* POPE + -LATRY¹] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the pope So **Papolatrous** *a.*, characterized by 'papolatry'.

1894 *Contemp. Rev* Aug 302 Preachers of papolatry. *Ibid.* 303 The new papolatrous and dogmatic movement

+ **Papoose** (*pæp'us*). Also 7 *pappoose*, *pappoose*, 8-9 *pappoose* [An Algonquin word: in Narragansett *papous*, Pequot *pouppous* (i.e. *poo-pous*).] A North-American Indian young child.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp* (1865) 108 This little Pappoose travels about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Ice Clambanks 1677 L. MATHER *New Eng.* (1864) 197 They thought to make the English believe those base Papposes were of royal Progeny 1809 KENDALL *Trav* I. xii 152 From *papoose*, a word by which, as it is said, some of the Indians mean a child. 1805 F. PARKMAN *Champlain* xii. (1875) 348 Naked papposes screamed and ran 1890 L. C. D'OLYBE *Notches* 28 Strapped in that queer contrivance in which squaws carry their papposes.

b *Comb.* 1866 *Treas Bot* 844/2 *Papoose-root*, the root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*

|| **Papooosh, papouch(e)** (*pæp'ʊʃ*). Also 7 *papoucha*, 9 *papouch*. see also BABOUCHE, PABOUCH [a. Pers. پاپوش *pāpōsh* (Turkish پاپوش *pābutch*)

slipper, shoe, f. Pers پا *pā* foot + پوش *pōsh* cover-ing.] A Turkish or Oriental slipper.

1682 WHELER *Fourty Greece* II 187 They slip off their Papouchas, or Shoes, when they go in to do their Devotions *Ibid.* v 349 They never wear Papouches, or Slippers, like the Turks 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. lui x15 A ragged and decrepit dervish, with his papouches in his hand. 1847 THACKERAY *Eastern Adv Fat Contrib.* Wks. 1900 XIII 621 His pipes, narghiles, yataghans, and papooches made him a personage of no small importance

+ **Pappe**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. f. *pappe*, ad. L. *pappus*.] = PAPPUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renard's Disp.* 356 Flowers, which wither and turne into pappe or down

+ **Pappe**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [? Connected with PAP sb² and v¹ Cf. It *pappere* 'to feed with pap' (Florio).] *trans* To feed, cram, pamper.

12400 in Wright *Reg. Ant.* II 41 To pappe and pampe her fleische.

Pappescent (*pæp'esent*), *a.* *Bot* Also *errom. pappos*-. [f. L. *pappus* -us: see -ESCENT.] Producing a pappus, as composite plants

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The *Eruca* and *Tithymalus* are Cathartick; tho' both these are Lactescent, yet they differ from those which are Pappescent also 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi (1735) 211 Cooling, lactescent, pappescent Plants, as Cichory, Lettuce, Dandelion. 1732 *Rules of Diet* 346 Some lactescent pappescent Plants as Endive.

Pappet, *obs* variant of POPPET, PUPPET.

Pappiferous (*pæpi'fērus*), *a.* *Bot.* *rare* -o. [f. L. *pappus* -us + -FEROUS.] Bearing a pappus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Pappiform (*pæpi'fōrm*), *a.* *Bot.* *rare* -o. [f. L. *pappus* -us + -FORM.] Having the form of a pappus 1866 *Treas Bot* 844/2

Papple, *dial.* var. POPPLE, cockle (weed).

Papponymy (*pæp'oni'mi*) *nonce-wd*. [f. Gr. *pappōn* -os grandfather, after *patronymy*.] (See quot.)

1875 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed 4) II vii 73 Those who assumed the latter [*Pat*] adopted the father's name or *Patronymy*, while those who took the former [*Pat*], chose the designation of the grandfather, the *Papponymy*.

Pappoose, pappouse, variants of PAPPOOSE.

Papoose (*pæp'us*), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *pappōsus* (in 17th c. botanists): see PAPPUS and -OSE.] Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus, downy.

1697 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 99 That papoose Plumage growing upon the Tops of some of them [Seeds] 1703 J. PLIVIER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1422 Above a dozen papoose spikes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 575 Calyx .. superior, with a membranous or papoose limb

Pappous (*pæp'us*), *a.* *Bot.* [See prec and -OUS] = prec.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 155 The seeds of many pappous or downy flowers 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii (1794) 430 It consists of pappous or villous hairs. 1806 GALENE *Brit Bot* 409 Salix. Seeds pappous.

|| **Pappus** (*pæp'us*). [mod L., a. Gr *πάππος*.]

1. *Bot.* The downy or feathery appendage on certain fruits, esp. on the achenes or 'seeds' of many *Compositæ*, as thistles, dandelions, etc.; hence extended to the reduced calyx of *Compositæ* generally, whether downy, bristly, scaly, toothed, or membranous.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Pappus*, in Botany, is that soft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, etc 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land Disp.* (1818) 405 The capsule is crowned with a feathery pappus 1866 *Treas Bot* 844/2 *Pappus*, the calyx of composites, in which that organ is reduced to a membrane, or scales, or hairs, or a mere rim

Comb. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot* 22 Cal with a superior membranous or pappus like limb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 212 Tragopogon pappus-hairs in many series. *Ibid.* 128 Centaurea nigra .. pappus-scales short unequal or O. 2. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Pappus* *Anat* Term for the first downy beard of the chin 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Pappus*. Also, the downy hair of the skin and cheeks.

Pappy (*pæpi*), *sb.* 1 [dim. of PAPA.] A child's pet-name for 'father'. Now *rare*

1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* 66 Come, be a dear good-natured pappy. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. viii. O no, Pappy has a world of business to settle first. 1897 'Ouida' *Massarones* xi. Now they were doing the same with poor pappy.

Pappy, *sb.* 2 [dim. of PAP sb²] A nursery equivalent of PAP sb² (also *dial.* of PAP sb¹).

1807 E. S. BARRETT *All Talents* 38 A giant spitt'ring pappy from the spoon.

Pappy (*pæpi*), *a.* [f. PAP sb² + -Y.] Of the nature or consistence of pap; soft and wet 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat* v. ix 386, I saw it [his head] swell'd in several places some of the Swellings were big and pappy 1764 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb* I. 137 A sword of their roots laid over a very pappy mud 1849 *Blackw. Mag* LXVI 203 A pappy potato, salted in the boiling 1896 *Albhill's Syst. Med* I 402 Bread crumbs and milk in fine pappy condition

b. *fig.* Feeble in character, 'milk-and-watery'.

1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal* No 9 There would soon be an end of proportion and strength, and it would be weak, and pappy, and thick-headed, like his own works. 1893 G. ALLIN *Scallywag* I 67 You left me to talk half the day to that pappy, sappy, vappy big Englishman.

c. *Comb.* as *pappy-headed*.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. to A Cunningham*, An honest fellow of the numskull race, And, papper-headed still, a very goose **Papre, Papry**, *obs.* forms of PAPER, POPERY.

+ **Papse**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. The name of some game or sport; or peih. *pl* pranks

c 1440 *York Myst* xxix 358 And some schall ye see Howe we schall play papse for pe pages browe.

|| **Papula** (*pæpi'ulā*). Pl. -æ. [L., = pustule, pimple, in form a dim. of **papa*, app. from a root *pap-* to swell]

1. *Path.* = PAFULE 1

1706 PHILLIPS, *Papula*, a Swelling with many reddish Pimples that eat and spread 1873 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ* 22 The papule remain, a hair plainly seen in the centre of each 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 41 Papule are circumscribed, solid elevations of the skin, varying in size from a pin-head to a split pea.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PAFULE 2.

1857 [see PAFULIFEROUS]. 1890 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed 2) 58 Those with one secreting cell placed above the level of the epidermis are frequently termed papule or papillæ.

Papular (*pæpi'ulār*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR] Pertaining to or of the nature of papules or pimples.

1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Tr. Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed 3) 22 These papular affections are peculiar to infants 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 221 Administration interfered with by a papular eruption

Papularæ, *obs.* form of PAFELARÆ.

Papulated, *a* [f. L. *papula* + -ATE² 2 + -ED¹] Covered with or marked by papules or pimples.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV. 463 A harsh papulated or watery rim 1874-88 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed 5) 218 The disappearance of the papulated eruption.

Papulation (*pæpi'ulā'shen*). [*n.* of action f. L. *papulāre* to produce *papula*s or pimples.] The formation of papules or pimples.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk Med.* (ed 3) I. 161 Papulation is deferred till the 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th day 1899 *Albhill's Syst. Med.* VIII. 667 The papulation, is as frequently the consequence of the scratching as its cause.

Papule (*pæpi'ul*). [ad. L. *papula*; cf. F. *papule* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *Path.* A small, solid, somewhat pointed swelling of the skin, usually inflammatory, without suppuration; a pimple

[1857 MAYNE has only *Papula*.] 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 30 Papules and vesicles may exist in abundance with very little erythema 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. The minute anatomy and pathology of papules are very various.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PAFILLA 1 b, 2.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Alga* (1874) 223 Nodules approximate, with their papules appanate.

Papuliferous, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -(T)FEROUS bearing.] Bearing papules; papuliferous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Papuliferous*, *Bot.* Having or bearing papule, as the branches, leaves and calyces of the *Alseobryanthemum papuliferum*: papuliferous.

Papulo- (*pæpi'ulo*), used as combining form of PAFULA, PAFULÆ, in pathological terms, as

Fa-pulo-erythema, *ma*, erythema accompanied by papules; hence **Fa-pulo-erythematous** *a.*, characterized by papulo-erythema. **Fa-pulo-pustular** *a.*, characterized by swellings resembling papules but containing pus. **Fa-pulo-squamous** *a.*, characterized by papules covered by scales. **Fa-pulo-vesicle**, a swelling resembling a papule, but containing fluid, hence **Fa-pulo-vesicular** *a.*, characterized by papulo-vesicles.

1899 *Albhill's Syst. Med.* VIII 808 Gyrate patches of erythema or *papulo-erythema *Ibid* 697 Preceded by a *papulo-erythematous condition. *Ibid* 869 A *papulo-pustular skin-affection 1896 DURING *Dis. Skin* 247 Where the process runs into a *papulo-squamous stage. *Ibid* 67 A great variety of stages of exudation .. giving rise to the papule, *papulo vesicle, vesicle [etc.]. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ* 47 An irritable and *papulo-vesicular patch on the back of each hand

Papulose (*pæpi'ulūs*), *a* [ad. mod. L. *papulosus* -us: see PAFULA and -OSE.] Covered with papules or papillæ; papulose

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* Explain Terms 385 *Papulosum*, papulose, covered with vascular Punctures 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 57 Stigmata. papulose, or pencil-formed.

So **Papulosity**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Papulosity*, fulness of pimples or blisters 1688 in PHILLIPS.

Papulous (*pæpi'ulūs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Covered with or characterized by papules, papulose; of the nature of a papule, papular.

1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Tr. Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed 3) 320 The varieties of papulous eruption are comprehended under three genera. 1899 *Albhill's Syst. Med.* VIII 606 Among the papulous diseases of the skin.

Papure, *obs.* form of PAFER.

+ **Papwort**, *Obs.* [f. PAP sb² (?) + WORT.]

An old name of the herb Mercury. a 1400-50 *Stochh. Med. MS.* 203 Mercurie or papwortz or bemore smerewort *mercureialis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Papwort is Mercurie.

Papy, *obs.* form of POPPY.

Papyllardie, variant of **PAPELARDY** *Obs*.
†Papyr, **papyre**, anglicized forms of **PAPYRUS**.
 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* xiii. al. I. 392 The very bodie of the Papyr it self, serveth very well to twist and weave therewith little boats. 1664 **STILLINGFLET** *Orig. Sacr* Ded. i. Moser, when exposed in an Ark of Nilotic papyre. 1855 **BAILEY** *Shur Leg* in *Mystic*, etc (ed. 2) 88 Nile born papyr.

Papyr, -e, obs. forms of **PAPER**.

Papyraceous (pāpū'jəs), *a.* **Nat. Hist.** [f. **L. papyrus** (see **PAPER**) + -ACEOUS]. Of the consistence or thinness of paper; of the nature of paper; papyry.

1752 **SIR J. HILL** *Hist. Anim.* 169 The violet-purple, papyraceous Solen. Its whole substance is not thicker than that of a sheet of tolerably thick paper. 1824 **C. DUBOIS** *Egit Lamarck's Arrangement Testacea* 142 Shell thin, fragile, and papyraceous. 1836-9 **TODD** *Cycl. Anat.* II. 1564 The scapula is quite papyraceous in some places. 1882 **HUXLEY** in *Nature* 9 Mar. 437 This papyraceous substance has taken the place of the epidermis.

Papyrial (pāpū'ial), *a.* **nonce-wd.** [f. **L. papyrus** + -AL]. Made or consisting of paper.

1848 **LYTTON** *Castles* vii. 11, Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind, drew forth a steaming papyrial monster.

Papyrian (pāpū'rian), *a.* Also -ean. [f. **L. papyrus** of papyrus + -AN]. Pertaining to or composed of papyrus.

1754 **DODSLEY** *Agric. Poems* (1810) 3601 And from whence, A second birth, grows the papyrian leaf, A tablet firm, on which the painter-bard delineates thought. 1836 **I. TAYLOR** *Phys. Theory Another Life* (1838) 77 An inscription, which heretofore had been committed to a leaf, or papyrian scroll.

Papyriferos (pāpū'rifəros), *a.* [f. **L. papyrifer** papyrus-bearing + -OUS. see -(-)FEROUS].
 a. Producing or yielding papyrus. b. Producing or yielding paper, or a substance resembling or serving as paper.

1656 **BLOUNT** *Glossogr.*, *Papyriferos*, that bears or brings forth Paper, or the Rush Papyrus. 1857 **MAYNE** *Expos. Lex.*, *Papyriferos*, Bot. Bearing paper papyriferos. 1866 **J. B. ROSE** in *Quart. Rev.* 403 To steer To Papyriferos seven month Nile.

Papyrin (pāpū'rin), *a.* Also -ine. [mod. f. **L. papyrus** (see **PAPER**) + -IN¹]. The same as **parchment** paper or vegetable parchment. see **PARCHMENT**.

1860 **EDIN. Philos. Trans. N. S. XII. 324 Vegetable parchment—Papyrin. 1863-72 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* I. 819 Un-sized paper plunged into [dilute] sulphuric acid, and then washed with weak ammonia [is] converted into a tough substance very much resembling animal parchment. The formation of this remarkable substance was first noticed in 1847, by Messrs. Poulmarde and Fiquier, who gave to it the name of *Papyrin*. 1864 **WEBSTER**, *Papyrin*.**

Papyrine (pāpū'rin), *a.* [ad. **L. papyrinus** of papyrus: see -INE²].
 a. Made of papyrus. b. Resembling paper (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

1866 **G. S. FABER** *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 211 They made a papyrine vessel, in form represented the head of the deity [Osiris]. 1819 — *Dispensation* (1823) I. 372 The active missionaries whom the great maritime people is to send by sea with papyrine volumes.

Papyritious (pāpū'jəs), *a.* **rare**⁻¹. [f. **L. papyrus** (see **PAPER**) + -ITIOUS¹: cf. **L. cinericius**] = **PAPYRAEOUS**.

1840 **WESTWOOD** *Classif. Insects* II. 206 It is of a white, slender, and papyritious texture.

Papyro, combining form of **Gr. πάπυρος PAPYRUS** (also in sense 'paper'), as in **Papyrocracy** (pāpū'krāsī) *nonce-wd.* [-ORACY], government by paper, i. e. by newspapers or literature; **Papyrology** (pāpū'lōdgi) [-LOGY], the study of papyri; **Papyrophobia** (pāpū'rōfōbiā) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread of paper; **†Papyroplast** *Obs.* *rare*^{-o} [Gr. πωλεῖν to sell], a seller of paper; **Papyrotint**. see *quot.*, **Papyroxilin** (pāpū'ksilīn) [after *papyroxilin*] (see *quot.*).

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 238 A vow against sparing one drop of blood which the tribunals had once devoted to the altars of the *Papyrocracy. 1898 *Athenaeum* 24 Dec. 8871 In the department of 'papyrology', if we may use such a word. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 14013 Papyrology is the Greek study which is denoting all the rest. 1790 **BEATTIE** *Moral Sci.* I. i. 1. § 320 Of this *papyrophobia. I was cured long ago. 1656 **BLOUNT** *Glossogr.*, *Papyroplast, a Seller of Paper. 1897 **WALL** *Dict. Philolog.* (ed. 7) 435 *Papyrotyche*, *Papyrography*, or *Papyrotint, modifications of photo-lithography, in which paper is used as material on which the original transfer is made. 1804 **BORTON** *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 26 Gun-paper, or *papyrotyline, is paper which has been immersed for a few seconds in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then washed in an abundance of water. 1871 If papyrotyline is used, it should be made from stout millboard.

Papyrograph (pāpū'rogrāf), *sb.* [f. **Gr. πάπυρος papyrus** (see **PAPER**) + -γράφος -GRAPH]. Name of an apparatus patented (1874) by E. Zucato for copying documents by chemical agents acting through a porous paper-stencil.

(In *quot.* 1878 erroneously put for *photo-papyrography*). [1876 *Paper Zeiting* 188 (title) Zucato's Papyrograph.] 1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 41 Besides the old-fashioned carbon paper, we have the papyrograph, the auto polygraph, the autographic, and various other systems of so-called printing. 1878 **ABNEY** *Photogr.* (1882) 181 This method has been named by Sir H. James as the papyrograph. It must not be mistaken for another process, used for copying letters or circulars, and known by the same name. 1883 **K. HALDANE** *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 1791/2 In the early days of papy-

rograph printing, a pad, saturated with persulphate of iron, was placed at the back of the stencil.

Hence **Papyrograph** *v. trans.*, to copy with a papyrograph; **Papyrographic** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by a papyrograph or papyrography.

1848 **H. E. STRICKLAND** in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20 If a person] adopts the Papyrographic process, he has merely to draw on paper with lithographic chalk instead of a lead pencil, and to send his design to an anastatic printer, who will speedily strike off the requisite number of impressions. 1874 *Specif. Zucato's Patent* No. 1078, I shall refer to the paper so prepared as papyrographic paper. 1890 **W. R. WARE** *Wood-working Tools* (Cent. Dict.) The first draft of these lessons was printed or papyrographed.

Papyrography (pāpū'rogrāfi), [f. as *piec* + -GRAPHY]. A term applied to a process of writing or drawing on paper and transferring the design to a zinc plate whence it is printed.

The name had already been given in French (*papyrographie*) to various transfer processes introduced in 1819, 1822, and 1840 respectively. More recently it has been loosely applied in English to Capt. Abney's papyrotype, etc. 1848 **H. E. STRICKLAND** in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20, I found that drawings made on paper with this lithographic chalk could be readily transferred to zinc, and would supply an indefinite number of impressions. This new process, the original design being made on paper, I have distinguished by the name of Papyrography. 1849 **P. H. DE LA MORTE** (title) *Anastatic Printing and Papyrography*. 1888 **LITZKE** *Lithographic Processes* 112 Capt. Abney's Papyrography [=Papyrotype].

b. The process of copying with a papyrograph. In mod. Dicts.

Papyrotype (pāpū'rotāip), [f. **PAPYRO** + **TYPE**]. Name given to a modification of photolithography, devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is first painted on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and afterwards transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc.

1874 **ABNEY** *Instr. Photogr.* 122 To make a transfer by Papyrotype. 1892 **BROTHERS** *Photogr.* 159 A process called Papyrotype was patented by Capt. Abney [*Specif.* 615 of 1873].

†Papyrus (pāpū'rōs), *Pl. papyri* (-αἰοῖσι). Also 4-7 papyrus. [**L. papyrus**, a. **Gr. πάπυρος** the paper-rush; also, the writing material prepared from it].

1. An aquatic plant of the sedge family, the Paper Reed or Paper Rush (*Cyperus Papyrus* or *Papyrus antiquorum*), with a creeping rootstock which sends up stems from 8 to 10 feet high, bearing spikelets of flowers on long stalks in a large cluster at the top; formerly abundant in Egypt, and the source of the writing material used by the ancients (see 2), still found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, etc.

1388 **WYCLIF** *Isa.* xviii. 2 The lond that sendith messangeris bi the see, and in vessels of papyrus on watris. 1398 **TREVISA** *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxvi (Bodl. MS), Papyrus is be name of a rusche þat is idryved to tendre fuyre & lanterns. 1548 **TURNER** *Names of Herbes* 60 Papyrus groweth not in Engleterre, it hath the facion of a greete Docke. It maye be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper. 1615 **SANDVIS** *Trav.* (1630) 102 The sedge reeds which grow in the marshes of Egypt, called formerly Papyri, of which they made paper. 1797-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, Besides Paper, they made sails, ropes, and even ships, of the stalk of the Papyrus. 1827 **MOORE** *Ephemer.* xvi. (1839) 173 Planks, bound lively together with bands of papyrus. 1865 **LIVINGSTONE** *Zambezi* iii. 82 The shore was covered with reeds and papyrus.

2. A substance prepared, in the form of thin sheets, from the stem of the papyrus plant, by laying thin slices or strips of it side by side, with another layer of similar strips crossing them, and usually a third layer again parallel to the first, the whole being then soaked in water, pressed together, and dried; used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc., as a material for writing on. 1797-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, Taking the MS. of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice to be written on Egyptian Papyrus. 1824 **J. JOHNSON** *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 Ancient manuscripts written on Papyrus, both in Greek and Latin. 1834 **LYTTON** *Pompeii* i. iii. 14 The few rolls of papyrus which the ancients deposed a notable collection of books. 1877 **A. B. EDWARDS** *Up Nile* xv. 397 These invaluable letters, written on papyrus in the hieratic character.

3. (With pl. *papyri*). An ancient manuscript or document written on papyrus.

1824 **J. JOHNSON** *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 The first Papyrus was at length unrolled, and proved to be a Treatise of Music. 1863 **LD. LYTTON** *King Amasis* I. ii. l. v. 267 This mummy was accompanied by a papyrus. 1875 **SCRIVENER** *Leit. Text N. Test.* 20 Those Biblical codices which most resemble the Hieratican papyri.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1827 **SIR J. G. WILKINSON** *Anc. Egypt* viii. III. 62 Purposes to which the papyrus plant is said to have been applied. 1866 **LIVINGSTONE** *Last Fruits* (1873) I. ix. 234 Papyrus roots are hard to the bare feet. 1875 **SCRIVENER** *Leit. Text N. Test.* 16 The papyrus fragments rescued from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Paquet, -ette, obs. forms of **PACKET**.

Par (pār), *sb.*¹ [a. **L. pār** equal, (as sb.) that which is equal, equality. Cf. **It. pare**, **Sp. Pg.** *par*, **F. par** equal; **It., Ger. pari**, **Pg. paro**, **par** of exchange].

1. Equality of value or standing; an equal footing, a level. Now chiefly in phr. *on* or *upon* a *par*.

1662 **PETRY** *Taxes* 26 A natural par between land and labour. 1672 — *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 63 The most important [is] to make a Par and Equation between Lands and Labour, so as to express the Value of any thing by either alone. 1706 **PHILLIPS** *S. V.*, To be at Par, i. e. to be equal. 1710 **PAINTER** *Proverbs* 255 These matters were brought to a par, and victory stood hovering o're the illustrious combatants. 1726 **SWIFT** *Gulliver* i. iii. The rest of the great officers are much upon a par. 1741 **MONRO** *Anat.* (ed. 3) 16 The Renewal and Waste keeping pretty near par in adult middle Age. 1753 **A. MURPHY** *Gray's Inn* 711 No 61 II. 53 It will set the Ladies upon a Par with the Men. 1767-2 **A. HUME** *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 629 Industry increased as fast as gold and silver, and kept commodities nearly at a par with money. 1802 **H. MARTIN** *Helen of Glenoss* II. 211 Lord Dorville is almost at par with you. 1821 **J. TAYLOR** *Saturday Even.* 481 All are to become themselves as if all were on a par. 1850 **W. IRVING** *Goldsmith* xv. 281 Elevated almost to a par with his idol. 1873 **BURTON** *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 404 Something near to par with what Scotland had to render in return. 1876 **MOZLEY** *Univ. Sermon* v. 120 The rights of natural society are not to be put upon a par with the rude ideas of early ages.

†b. An equal numerical strength. †c. A match, something that is equal or a match to another. *Obs.* 1708 **SWIFT** *Sacr. Test.* Wks. 1755 II. 1 130 So many of our [Irish] temporal peers live in England, that the bishops are generally pretty near a par of the [Irish] house. 1711 **P. H.** *View two last Parts* 234 The Trial of this worthless Tool was made a Par to that of Arch-Bishop Laud's.

2. *Comm.* a. The recognized value of the currency of one country in terms of that of another, in full, *par of exchange*. see **EXCHANGE** *sb.* 4.

1622 **MALYNES** *Anc. Law-Merch.* 416 The duestness of the said Par of Exchanges of thirty three shillings, four pence for the Low countreys, and twenty four shillings nine pence for Hamborough. 1691 **LOCKE** *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 The Par is a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, containing in them an equal Quantity of Silver to that in another Number of Pieces, of the Coin of another Country. 1727-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.* s. v. The Par differs from the course of exchange, in this, that the Par of exchange shews what other nations should allow in exchange, which is certain and fixed, by the intrinsic values of the several species to be exchanged, but the course shews what they will allow in exchange. 1822 **MCCULLOCH** *Commerce* *Dict.* (1852) 579 The thousand circumstances which are daily and hourly affecting the state of debt and credit, prevent the ordinary course of exchange from being almost ever precisely at par. 1838 **PENNY** *Cycl.* X. 1081/2 Between two countries making use of the same metal a par may exist, but between two countries one of which makes use of gold and the other of silver an invariable par cannot exist. 1861, 1868 [see **EXCHANGE** *sb.* 4]. 1861 **GOSCHEN** *For. Exch.* (1864) 6 If the exchanges were at par—that is to say if the indebtedness of the two countries were equal. 1882 **R. BITHELL** *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893), *Mint Par of Exchange*, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country, as compared with that in a coin of another.

b. Equality between the market value of stocks, shares, bonds, etc., and the nominal or face value. Chiefly in the expressions *at par*, at the face value, *above par*, at a price above the face value, at a premium; *below par*, at a discount.

1726 **SWIFT** *Gulliver* i. vi. The exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below par. 1744 **TINDAL** *Rabin's Hist. Eng.* III. Contin. 3361 The credit of the Exchequer notes being thus secured, they daily rose near to par. 1755 **H. WALPOLE** *Lett. to J. Chute* 20 Oct., Lottery tickets rise subsidiary treaties under par—I don't say, no price. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 104 A stock bearing one half per cent. would not find many purchasers at par. 1892 **BARN SMITH & HUDSON** *Arithm. For Schools* 304 When the price of £100 stock is £100 in money, the stock is said to be at par.

c. *attrib.* *Par value* = value at par.

1861 **GOSCHEN** *For. Exch.* 6 Thus those who have the bills to sell are able to obtain more than the actual par value for them. *Ibid.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of transmission of bullion, on the other extreme the par value, minus this identical sum.

3. An average or normal amount, quality, degree, or condition. *On a par*, on an average.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, From five bushels of malt, I find, are brewed, on a par, forty-four gallons of strong, and eighty of small. 1796 **W. MARSHALL** *W. England* I. 12 Taking the par of years, we may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District. 1805 **FORSYTH** *Beauties Scot.* (1806) IV. 255 The nominal farms contain on a par about ninety acres within the head dike, and about 250 acres of moor or hill lands. 1822 **SIR J. SINCLAIR** *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 382 A very small sacrifice of this sort would bring good clover and rye grass to the par of old turf. 1863 **FITZROY** *Weather Bk.* 15 note, Its [the barometer's] average height being 29.95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude, which height may be called 'par' for that level. *attrib.* *Ibid.* 323 The barometer had risen, but not to its normal or par height.

b. *Above or below (under) par*, above or below the average, normal, or usual amount, degree, condition, or quality. *So up to par*.

1767 **STERNE** *17 Shandy* IX. xxiv, For the livre or two above par for your supper and bed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, The last brewing cost but 5d. a gallon, but it is below par. 1782 **MISS BURNES** *Cecilia* II. i. Soon find out if they are above par. 1790 **M. CUTLER** in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 461 Some of them [speeches in the House] far below par. 1809 **MALKIN** *Gil Blas* vii. 17 r. 6 A little below par with respect to your own works in general. 1826 **ANNE ROYALL** *Sketches* 270 The females appeared to be rather under par, as did some of the other sex. 1886 **BARING-**

GOULD *Court Royal* xlviii, I think he caught a chill, and being below par he succumbed. 1899 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Gas* 30 May 4/3 Thanks for your inquiry I am about up to par, and not without hope of rising above it presently.

A. Golf. The smallest number of strokes in which (without chance or fluke) a round has been finished (on a particular course). Also attrib.

1898 *Westm. Gas* 30 Mar 9/2 Comparison between the par value of the different championship courses and the winning scores in the last championship meetings over them 1900 *Ibid* 9 Mar 3/2 The professionals went round in the par of the green—74

|| **Par**, sb² *Anat.* [L. *pār* equal (see *prec*); also, a pair.] A pair, in L. names of the pairs of cranial nerves; chiefly in *par vagum*, lit 'wandering pair', the two pneumogastric nerves

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Par Vagum*, a Pair of Nerves arising below the Auditory ones. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Par Vagum*, or the eighth Pair, is a very notable conjugation of nerves, of the medulla oblongata; thus called from their wide, vague distribution 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Par vagum nervorum*, the two pneumogastric nerves

Par (pār), sb³ *duol* [Related to PAR v¹, ME. *parren* (13th c.), and thus possibly going back to a ME. **parre*, and even to an OE. **pearre*, radical form of *pearric*, PARROCK, q. v.] An enclosure for beasts, also in comb., as *par-yard* see *quots.*

1899 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.). 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals, for calves, perhaps, in particular. *Ibid*, *Par-yard*, the farm-yard, which is itself well separated and inclosed, and contains *pars* for the many and various animals which inhabit it. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, *Par* (Suff., Norf.), an inclosed place for domestic animals

Par (pār), sb⁴ *collog.* A printer's, reporter's, and journalistic abbreviation of *paragraph*.

1899 BLACK *Muscle of D.* xviii. 155 Occasionally a reporter . . . will drop into the theatre on his way to the office, and do a . . . as they call it. 1891 E. NISBIT in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 605 A picker-up of unconsidered *pars*, a reporter. 1891 *Publ. Opin.* 27 Mar 404/1 Knowing something of the way these *pars* are worked in the Continental Press

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/2 He had paid hundreds of pounds for *par* advertisements in the country papers

Par, parr, v¹ Now *dial.* [ME. *parren*; app. related to PAR sb³ *duol*, and possibly representing an unrecorded OE. **pearrian*: see PARROCK.] *trans.* To enclose, confine; to shut up in an enclosure; to fold, pen, etc.

1300 *Havelok* 2439 He bunden him ful swiþe faste, þat he iorede als a bole, þat he wore paried in an hole. With dogges fote bite and beite. c. 1380 *Wiclif. Ser. in Sel. Wks.* I. 25 In enemies schulen, . . . parre þee in Jerusalem, as sheep ben parried in a fold. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 328 Vn al þis [tyme] was sir Ywayne ful straitly parred with mekil payn. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 33 *Cayphas* in pynnyng payne bees he parred. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Par*, to inclose, shut up

Par (pār), v² *rare.* [f. PAR sb¹.] *trans.* To equate in value.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII 789/2 When two countries *par* their gold coins, the object is to arrive at a common term, for which value for value will be paid

|| **Par** (pār, pāz), *prep.* [F. *par*:—L. *per* 'through, by way of, by means of, by'] A French preposition meaning 'through, by' occurring in Fr. phrases, but never itself adopted as an English word

1. Occurring in ME., in certain asseverations and adverbial expressions (where it was sometimes confused with OF. *pur*, F. *pour*:—L. *pro* 'for'). Many of these subseq. became obsolete, some continued into later use with change of *par* to *per*, others coalesced in popular use into words see PERADVENTURE (*par aunter*), PARAMOUNT, PARAVAIL, PARAVAUNT, PARDEE, PERCASE, PERFAY.

† a. **Par** (per) *amour*, by way of love, for love's sake. see PARAMOUR *adv.*

† b. **Par** (per, pur) *oharite* (oheryte, etc.), by or for Christian love, out of charity (chiefly in adjurations). see CHARITY 1. Also *par* sainte charite [OF. (13th c.) *pour sainte charité* (Latre)], for the sake of holy charity.

c. 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune þat cherite þat he me sschilde from helle þin 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6972, I nam noȝt wurþ to be þi sone ac þar sainte charite . . . uor ȝif it me. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20248 (Cott.) Quarfor i prai yuu, parcharite [so G., R. for, Tr. pur charite] Yee sai it me and helis noght. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 Anselme kried, pes þer charite. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxx* (Theodora) 403, & askit hym parcheyte þat scho mycht þaie resawit be. c. 1430 *Free-masonry* (Halliwell) 794 Amen I amen I so mot hyt be I Say we so alle þer charyte. c. 1450 *Guy Warwick* (C.) 455 Yhydde yow now þur charyte, That body ye deluynt to mee

† c. **Par** *ma fay* (fey), by my faith. Cf. PERFAITH. c. 1300 (see *Fay* sb¹ 6b) 13 *Cursor M.* 636 (Gott.) Þai were noght schamed þar ma fay. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 830 Ryght gladly, þar ma fay!

† d. **Par** *ocour* (œur), by heart, accurately: see PERQUER (E).

† e. **Par** *chaunce*, by chance: see PERCHANCE.

† f. **Par** (per) *compaigny* (e), by way of or in company, for company's sake. see COMPANY 1 b.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 653 To sitten in the roof þar compaignye. — *Reeve's T.* 247 The wenche rowteth eek þar compaignye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 218 And tawhte hem þou they sholde ascrie Alle in o vois þer compaignye.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xx. (Caxton 1483) 67 Now lete vs steruen here þer compaignye.

† g. **Par** *entreligneare* [cf. OF. *entreligneure*, etc. (Godef.)], with interlineation.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 298 A chartre is chalangeable byfor a chief iustice. If false laytne be in le jettre he owe it impageth, Or peynted parenterlineare [or] parcesse lower-skipped [1393 C. xiv. 119 *Opere* peynted par-entreligneare]

2 In mod Eng., in advb. phrases from modern French, often hardly naturalized. Such are PARBLEU, q. v.; † *par complaisance*, by deference or indulgence; † *par derrière*, backward, on the back side, behind; *par éminence*, by way of eminence, pre-eminently; *par exemple*, for example, for instance; *par force* = PERFORCE *adv.*, *par parenthèse*, by way of parenthesis.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 21 So yt ys par derriere 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 106 And I became a volunteer *par force* 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Med. Arch.* I. 9 Pointed architecture is not exclusively, but *par éminence*, Christian 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 25 A small European force, and one, *par parenthèse*, by no means extraordinary as to its military character

b. **Par** *excellence* [L. *per excellentiam*], by virtue of special excellence or manifest superiority; pre-eminently; by the highest claim or title to the designation; above all others that may be so called.

1598 TOTTENHAM (1880) 57 My bright Sonne, renowned *per Excellence*, Through the illustrious splendor of her gleames. 1695 EARL OF PERTH *Left.* (Camden) 61 The Santo (which is St. Antonio's church, called il Santo *per excellence*) 1777 in W. Roberts *Memoir Hannah More* (1834) I. 118 The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is reckoned, *par excellence*, the dullest man in it. 1864 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'anecdotes' *par excellence*, M. Kotzebue has given several that deserve notice. 1893 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 86 The fashionable quarter *par excellence* is the east end of the city

Par, *prefix*, repr. F. *par*, L. *per* (see PAR *prep*), 'through, thoroughly', occurring in words from F., as PARBOIL, PARDON, PARTERRE, PARVENU; esp. common in ME. in words now obs., or in which *par* has since been changed to PER- after Latin, as *parceve* PERCEIVE, *parfit* PERFECT, *parfourme* PERFORM, *partene* PERTAIN, etc.

Par, var *PARR* sb, young salmon; obs. f. PAIR.

|| **Para**-1 (pārā). Also 8 *parrah*, *perau*.

[Turkish (Pers) پارا *pārah* piece, portion, morsel; the small coin so called. In F. *para*] A small Turkish coin, the fortieth part of a piastre, in the 17th and 18th c. of silver, but now of copper, and sunk by successive depreciations till its value is at present (1903) about one-twentieth of a penny.

(In other countries formerly Turkish the *para* has a greater value)

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrastus's Trava* II. 62 The *Parastr* Rynl is worth eight *Chais*, and each *Chai* five *Paras*, and the *Para* four *Aspes*, which are all pieces of Silver 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Muhammadan* 68 Three or four *Parrahs*. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 123 The [Albanian] girls wear a red skull cap plated with peraus or Turkish pennies of silver perforated, and ranged like the scales of a fish. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* I. 3 Small fish sell for a *para*, or three farthings English for a Turkish *oka*, which is forty-two English ounces. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., In Greece the *para* passes for about the third of a penny, and too make a diachma. 1880 J. NICHOL *Byron* x. 196 He discarded animal food, and lived on toast, vegetables, and cheese, olives and light wine, at the rate of forty *paras* a day. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The *Para* of Sevia is the equivalent of the French centime.

|| **Para**-2 (parā). Name of a seaport on the south estuary of the Amazon, in Brazil. Used attrib. in the following:

Pará *cress*, a composite plant (*Spilanthes oleracea*), cultivated in tropical countries as a salad and pot herb; **Pará** *grass*, (a) = PIASSABA; (b) a Brazilian forage-grass, *Panicum bispinatum*, now cultivated in the Southern United States; **Pará** *nut* = Brazil-nut see BRAZIL 4; **Pará** *rubber*, an india-rubber obtained from the coagulated milky juice of *Hevea brasiliensis* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceae*), a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

1866 *Tras* Bot. 1083 *Spilanthes*, the leaves . . . have a singularly pungent taste, which is especially noticeable in the 'Pará Cress', *S. oleracea*. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 295/3 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict.* *Trade*, **Para-grass*, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Attalea funifera*. 1898 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 759 *Attalea funifera* furnishes that fibre, resembling whalebone, which is now so much used in this country for making brushes and brooms, their fibre . . . is called in commerce *Piassaba fibre*, *Monkey Grass*, or *Para Grass*. 1897 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The creeping *Para grass* 1848 CRAIG, **Para Nut*, the fruit of the tree, *Bertholletia excelsa* 1866 *Tens. Bot.* 138 Brazil nuts form a considerable article of export from the port of *Para* (whence they are sometimes called *Para nuts*). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX 280/1 The crude rubber, which is the best up-river **Para* that the market affords 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/1 The area producing *Para* rubber extends over 1,000 square miles.

Para-1 (parā), before a vowel or *h* usually *par*-, repr. Gr. *para*-, *nap*-, combining form of *para* *prep.*, occurring in words already formed in Greek, then adaptations, and derivatives, and in modern words formed on the model of these, and, in certain uses, as a living element, in the formation of technical nomenclature.

As a preposition, Gr. *para* had the sense 'by the

side of, beside', whence 'alongside of, by, past, beyond', etc. In composition it had the same senses, with such cognate adverbial ones as 'to one side, aside, amiss, faulty, irregular, disordered, improper, wrong'; also expressing subsidiary relation, alteration, perversion, simulation, etc. These senses also occur in English derivatives: see PARABAPTISM, PARABLE, PARADOX, PARASITE, PARALLEL; PARENTHESIS; PARHELION; PARISH; PAROCHIAL, PARODY, PAROXYSM, etc. Two groups of less usual technical words follow here.

1. Terms (substantival or adjectival) chiefly of Anatomy and Natural History, denoting or relating to an organ or part situated beside or near that denoted by the second element, or standing in some subsidiary relation to it, and of Pathology, denoting diseases affecting such parts, or designating disordered conditions and functions. These last are often Latin in form.

|| **Para-anæsthesia** *Path.*, anæsthesia of both sides of the body, esp. its lower half (Billings 1890). || **Paracanthosis** *Path.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα* prickly + *-osis*], morbid growth of the prickly-cell layer of the skin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Paracary** *Bot.* [Gr. *καρύς* fruit], also in L. form || **Paracarpium**, Link's term for an aborted ovary. **Parachromatin** *Biol.*, that portion of the nucleoplasm (differing from the rest in taking a faint stain) which forms the spindle in karyokinesis.

Parachromatism *Path.*, 'faulty perception of colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893), colour-blindness.

|| **Paracoliptis** *Path.* [Gr. *κόλιπτος* womb], inflammation of the outside of the vagina. **Paracorydyloid** *a.*, applied to a process of the occipital bone adjacent to the condyle. || **Paracope** (pārē'kōpē) [Gr. *παράκοπη*], delirium of fever; hence **Paracopic** *a.* (Billings 1890). **Paracoria** *Bot.*, an appendage to the corolla, as in *Narcissus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

|| **Paracousia**, *paracousis* [Gr. *παρκοῦσις* hearing], disordered hearing. || **Paracousis** *Path.* [Gr. *παρκοῦσις* conception], extra-uterine pregnancy. **Paracyst**, a subsidiary cyst, esp. in the reproductive organs of certain fungi. || **Paracystitis** *Path.*, inflammation in the *paracystum* or connective tissue round the bladder. || **Paradenitis** *Path.* [Gr. *ἀδὴν* gland], inflammation around a lymphatic gland. || **Paradi dymis** = *parēpidāymis*, hence

Paradi dymal *a.* || **Paradflagellum** (pl. -a), a small supplementary flagellum in an infusorian; hence **Paradflagellate** *a.*, provided with a paraflagellum or paraflagella. **Paragerminal** *a.*, situated alongside of the germen in a seed.

|| **Paragenesia** (-gēnē'siā) [Gr. *γενέσις* sense of taste], perversion of the sense of taste; also || **Paragenesis**; hence **Paragenetic** *a.* **Paraglenal** [Gr. *γλήνη* socket of a joint] *a.*, epithet of the coracoid bone or cartilage in fishes; *sb.*, the coracoid bone or cartilage of a fish. **Parahyal** *a.* (see *quot.*).

|| **Parahypnos** *sis*, abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism. || **Parakeratosis** *Path.* [Gr. *κεράτω* to become horny], skin disease characterized by abnormal development of the horny layer. || **Parakinesis** *Path.* [Gr. *κίνησις* motion], disordered motor function; also || **Parakinesis**. || **Parakinesia** *Path.* [Gr. *λαλία* talking, speech], disordered or defective articulation. || **Paralamopsis** *Path.* [Gr. *παράλαμψις*, f. *λάμψις* shining], a pearly-looking opacity of the cornea. || **Paralere** *ma* *Path.* [Gr. *παπαλήρημα* talking nonsense], slight delirium, 'wandering' in speech; also || **Paraleresis**; so **Paralerosus** *a.* [Gr. *παράληρος* talking nonsense], slightly delirious. || **Paralexia** *Path.* [Gr. *λέξις* speaking], a form of sensory aphasia in which one word is read for another; hence **Paralexia** *a.* || **Paralgesia** *Path.* [Gr. *ἄλγος* sense of pain], (a) disordered sense of pain; (b) diminished sensibility to pain. || **Paralgia** *Path.* [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain] sensation akin to pain. || **Paramnesia** *Path.* [Gr. *μνήμη* memory], disordered or perverted memory, esp. of the meaning of words. || **Paramyoclonus** *Path.* [Gr. *μῦς*, *μωο-* muscle + *κλονος* tumult], a form of convulsions in symmetrically placed muscles, **Paramyotone** *Path.* [as *prec.* +

Gr *róvos* stretching], a nervous disease, characterized by persistent tonic spasm. || **Paraneuma** (pl. -mata) *Bot.* [Gr. *vñma* thread] = **PARAPHYSIS**; hence **Paraneuma-tio** a., pertaining to a paranema. || **Paranephric** (-ne-ink) a. [Gr. *veppós* kidney], occurring in the tissue beside the kidneys. || **Paranephritis**, inflammation of the *paranephros* or suprarenal capsule; hence **Paranephritic** a., pertaining to or affected with paranephritis. || **Paraparesis** *Path.* [Gr. *nápeis* letting go, paralysis], partial paralysis of the lower limbs; hence **Paraparetic** a. || **Parapata** *Bot.* [Gr. *páta* a fold], a fold of skin between the neck and shoulder in birds. || **Paraphasia** *Path.* [Gr. *páthos* suffering], moral insanity, pathomania. || **Parapetalous** a. *Bot.*, situated at each side of a petal, as stamens. || **Paraphasia** *Path.* [cf. *APHASIA*], disordered speech characterized by the incorrect use of words; hence **Paraphasic** a. || **Paraphysia** *Path.* [Gr. *páph* sense of touch], disordered tactile sense. || **Paraphyllum** *Bot.* [Gr. *póllon* leaf], (a) a stipule; (b) in certain mosses, a small foliaceous organ between the leaves. || **Paraphysical** a., subsidiary or collateral to what is physical. || **Parapolar** a., situated beside a pole, or beside the polar cells, as certain cells in *Dicymede*. || **Parapoplexy** *Path.*, an attack simulating apoplexy, false apoplexy. || **Paraproctum** *Anat.* [Gr. *proctós* anus], the connective tissue surrounding the rectum, hence || **Paraproctitis**, inflammation of this. || **Pararectal** a., situated beside the rectum. || **Pararhria** *Path.* [Gr. *árrhron* joint, *árrhron* to articulate], defective or disordered articulation of speech. || **Parasalpingitis** *Path.* [Gr. *sálmx* trumpet, taken in sense 'Fallopian tube'], inflammation of the connective tissue around the Fallopian tube. || **Parasecretion** *Path.*, abnormal or excessive secretion. || **Parasinoid** a., situated beside a sinus, e.g. of the brain. || **Parastemon** *Bot.* [Gr. *stémov* thread, taken as 'stamen'], a stamen-like appendage, a staminodum. || **Parastemma** *Path.* [Gr. *stémma* twisting], a convulsive spasm, distorting the face. || **Parasynovitis** *Path.*, inflammation of the connective tissue next to the synovial membrane of a joint. || **Parasyphilitic** a., indirectly related to or arising from syphilis. || **Paratarsial** a., pertaining to the *paratarsium* or lateral portion of the tarsus in birds. || **Parathyroid** (-pá-roid), one of several bodies adjacent to the thyroid gland, hence **Parathyroidal** a., pertaining to a parathyroid. || **Paratomial** a., situated beside the *tomium* or cutting edge of a bird's bill; pertaining to the *paratomium* or lateral part of the upper jaw in birds. || **Paratropia** [Gr. *tropós* rubbing], hence **Paratropia** a., pertaining to or effected by rubbing (Billings 1890). || **Paratrophia**, **paratrophy** *Path.* [Gr. *trophé* food], disordered nutrition; hence **Paratrophic** a. || **Paratyphilitis** *Path.* [Gr. *typhlós* blind, taken in sense 'caecum'], inflammation of the connective tissue next to the caecum; peityphilitis. || **Paracheonium** *Ornith.* [Gr. *áxhyn* neck], Illiger's term for the lateral region of the neck. || **Paravaginitis** = **paracolpitis**. || **Paravescical** a. [L. *vésica* bladder], situated beside the bladder. || **PARABASAL**, **PARACHORDAL**, **PARAGASTER**, **PAROTID**, etc., q v. || **1889 J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women** xvii, (ed. 4) 171. || **Paracolpus** 1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/a Paradoxal deafness the "paracousia of Willis, in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street. 1895 *Physical Dict.*, "Paracousia, noise in the ears which comes from a preternatural motion of the air which is naturally contained in the ears. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 123. || **Paracousis** Morbid pregnancy 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 243 Inflammation of the loose adipose and connective tissue of the lower and lateral parts of the urinary bladder known as "paracystitis. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 856/1 With a single anterior large flagellum or sometimes with two additional "paraflagella. 1876 KLEIN in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVI 116 That portion which is overhanging the "paragerminal groove. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 327 "Parageusia is seen in nearly every form of insanity. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 204 "Parageusia. Morbid taste. 1895 *Athenaeum* 16 Mar 348/3 Dr. Mivart represented two lateral processes of the basihyal (for which he proposed the name "parahyal processes) as probably distinctive of the whole of the Psittaci. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 882 Bowen regard, the disease as a "parakeulous 1878 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV 845 "Paralalia is that affection in which the patient brings forth a different sound from the one he wishes to utter. 1890 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 822/1 On being asked to read aloud from a newspaper his reading was markedly "paralexical. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II 530 The term "cutaneous "paralgia" is applied to itching, creeping, formation. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scatica* 60 Hypaesthesia, paralgia, and anesthesia are also greatly modified. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx (ed. 4) 244 The fre-

quent occurrence of albuminuria in "parametric cases. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 758 "Parametritis is inflammation by the side of the uterus. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxviii (ed. 4) 225 A very common name for parametritis is pelvic cellulitis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxi, Protoplasm, as a rule, is more or less vesicular, consisting of a denser substance (mitome) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (enchylema, "paramitome). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Paramitome. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 896 All cases of "paramitome cannot be hysterical. 1892 GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 540 Ataxic "paramitome. 1866 *Tr. Acad. Bot.* 843/a "Paranemata, the paraphyses of algae and other cryptogams. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 454 "Paranephric cysts. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Paranephritis. "Paranephritic. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi § 2 (ed. 6) 178 note, "Parapetalous, those stamens which stand at each side of a petal, yet not necessarily before a sepal. 1866 A. PRINCE *Princ. Med.* (1880) 657 A difficulty of speech may consist in an inability to use the proper words to express the mental ideas. This difficulty is sometimes distinguished as "paraphasia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 428 A possible cause of "paraphasic speech. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mus. Gloss.* 312 "Paraphylla, variously shaped foliaceous or filamentous bodies produced near the leaves, but not at definite points like stipules. 1866 *Tr. Acad. Bot.* 843/a "Paraphylla, stipules. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX 853 Physical or "paraphysical, logical or paralogical, nay, even metaphysical or paramephistical, nothing comes amiss to a German romancer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Juv. Anim.* xi 653 Cells of the adjacent part of the body ("parapolar cells). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Parapolar cells, a name sometimes given to the peritoneal pouch on either side of the upper part of the rectum. *Ibid.*, "Paraparietal spaces, the spaces in the dura mater which contain the Pacchionian bodies. 1899 *Brit. Med. J.* 25 Nov. 1483 Both tubes and general paralysis are "parasyphilitic affections. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 324 Certain bodies known as accessory thyroids and "parathyroids. *Ibid.*, "Parathyroidal and thyroidal tissue do not play an equivalent part in preventing the development of the symptoms which follow thyroidectomy. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 607 Any process of misnutrition or "paratrophia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Paratrophy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Paratrophy, of or belonging to paratrophy. "Paratrophy, a malnutrition, also, hypertrophy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 879 "Paratyphilitis conveyed the same view of the position of the inflammatory changes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Paracousal pouch, the peritoneal pouch on either side of the bladder.

2 In Chemistry, para- is used to form:

a. Names of substances that are (or have been supposed to be) modifications of those to the names of which para- is prefixed, or that have been produced along with or instead of these, or, sometimes, that merely occur with them.

This nomenclature appears to have been first used by Berzelius in 1830 (cf. Poggendorff's *Annalen* XIX 328, where he introduces *acidum paraphosphoricum* and *paraphosphates*, also *acidum paratartaricum*, a. *paratanannicum*). In some cases the para- derivatives are isomers or polymers of the simply-named substance, e.g. *paraaldehyde*, *paratoluene*, but in others they are neither isomeric with nor closely related to them, e.g. *naphthalene* C₁₀H₈, *paranaphthalene* C₁₄H₁₀.

Parabenzene (**parabenzol**) (C₆H₆)_n a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene, occurring along with it in light coal oil. || **Paraburine**, an alkaloid, C₂₁H₄₈N₂O, obtained from the bark of the box-tree. || **Paracamphoric** a., in *p. acid*, inactive camphoric acid. || **Paracarbin**, a red substance allied to carthamin, contained in the bark of *Cornus sanguinea*, dogwood. || **Paracellulose**, a supposed modification of CELLULOSE, occurring in the cellular tissue and pith of plants. || **Paracitric** a., in *p. acid* = ACONITIC acid. || **Paraconic** a. [ACONITIC], in *p. acid*, one of the isomeric acids of constitution C₇H₆O₄. || **Paraconine**, an artificial variety of CONINE, C₈H₁₅N, differing from it in some of its chemical reactions and physical qualities. || **Paracore** sol., one of the toluol alcohols found in urine, hydroxyltoluene. || **Para-ellagic** a., in *p. acid* = RUFGALLIC acid. || **Parafibrin**, a supposed modification of fibrin occurring in certain morbid conditions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). || **Paraformaldehyde**, a polymer of formal or methyl aldehyde. || **Parafumaric** a., in *p. acid* = MALEIC acid. || **Paralbumin**, a form of albumin found by Scherer in ovarian cysts. || **Paramaleic** a., in *p. acid* = FUMARIC acid. || **Paramallic** a., in *p. acid* = Diglycollic acid, O 2 (CH₂COOH) see GLYCOLLIC. || **Parameconic** a., in *p. acid* = COMENIC acid. || **Paramenispermene**, an alkaloid left as an insoluble residue after the extraction of menispermene, C₁₈H₁₂NO₂, of which it is an isomer. || **Paramic** a., in *p. acid*, derived from paramide. || **Paramide** = MELLITIMIDE. || **Paramorphia**, **paramorphine** = THEBAINE, C₁₀H₂₁NO₃. || **Paramylen** = DECENE, C₁₀H₂₀. || **Paramylum**, -one, a carbohydrate closely allied to starch (AMYLUM) of formula (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n, found in starch-like granules in *Euglena viridis*, a flagellate infusorian. || **Paramyonogen**, a proteid occurring in muscle-plasma. || **Paranaphthalene** = ANTHRAENE. || **Paraniline**, a polymer of ANILINE, C₁₂H₁₁N₃, obtained in long white silky needles. || **Paranthracene**, a crystalline isomeric modification of

anthracene: see quot. || **Parapicric** a., in *p. acid*, C₂₄H₃₄O₂₂, an uncrystallizable acid formed from pectic acid or pectin by long boiling, or by the action of pectose. || **Parapectin**, a neutral substance, C₂₂H₄₀O₃₁, derived, as a translucent jelly, from pectin by boiling and precipitating with alcohol. || **Parapeptone**, a substance allied to syntonin, precipitated on neutralizing the action of gastric juice on egg-albumin. || **Paraphosphoric** a., in *p. acid*, Berzelius's name for pyrophosphoric acid, its salts are **Paraphosphates**. || **Parapi-coline**, an oily base, C₁₂H₁₄N₂, a polymer of PICO-LINE, and formed from it by the action of sodium. || **Pararabin**, a modification of ARABIN, prepared from carrots or beet-root, not yielding sugar on treatment with dilute acids. || **Parasaccharose**, an isomeric modification of saccharose or cane-sugar, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, formed by a special fermentation of a solution of sugar-candy: see quot. || **Parasalicyl**, the salicylide of benzoyl, C₁₄H₁₀O₃; also called *spurin*. || **Parasorbic** a., in *parasorbic acid*, an isomer of SORBIC acid, C₆H₈O₂, a volatile oily liquid obtained from mountain-ash berries. || **Parastannic** a., in *p. oxide*, a name given by Berzelius to the calcined form of stannic oxide, which differs in some properties from the ordinary oxide. || **Paratartaric** a., in *p. acid* (Berzelius, 1830) = RACEMIC acid; || **Paratartramide** = **Racemamide** (see AMIDE 2). || **Paratoluene**, an isomer of TOLUENE, C₇H₈, along with which it occurs in light coal-tar oil; also **Paratoluol**. || **Paraxanthine**, a substance, C₁₅H₁₇N₃O₄, having relations with the xanthine group, obtained by Salomon from urine. See also PARABANIC, PARALDEHYDE, etc.

1866-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 340 "Parabenzene has a faint alliacious odour, less pleasant than that of pure benzene. 1857-62 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III 654 note, Church found a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzol which he terms "parabenol. 1866-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 341 The utricular tissue forming the medullary rays of wood consists of "paracellulose. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* v, "Paracellulose is characterized chemically by being insoluble in Millon's reagent, except after heating to 140° F. for several hours. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 502 According to Hammarsten, metalbumin is a mixture of "paralbumin and other proteid substance. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III 880 "Paramenispermene has the same composition as menispermene. *Ibid.* 873 "Paramide or Melitamide is a white amorphous powder. *Ibid.* 874 "Paramic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 746 This substance was discovered by M. Dumas in 1832, in coal tar, and named by him "paranaphthalin, because from his experiments it appears in its composition to be perfectly identical with naphthalin. c 1865 LUTHERY in *Circ. Sc. I.* 107/1 Finally, a more solid material, named paranaphthaline, distils over. 1883 *Athenaeum* 15 Sept. 343/3 Dr D. Tommasi states that if anthracene is dissolved in benzol and exposed to the direct rays of the sun it becomes turbid and deposits crystals. This photogenic substance has been named "paranthracene. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 331 Identical with Kühne's hemialbuminose and Meissner's "parapeptone. 1877 *WATTS Formes Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 327 Intermediate between orthophosphates and metaphosphates, there are at least three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are the pyrophosphates or "paraphosphates. 1866-72 - *Dict. Chem.* IV. 354 The salts of "parapi-coline are for the most part uncrystallizable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Agar-agar, the Chinese vegetable jelly, is composed of "pararabin. *Ibid.* s.v., "Parasaccharose is more strongly dextro rotatory than Saccharose. 1857-62 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 385 This new acid is identical with the "paratartaric or racemic acid. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II 530 The crystalline body "paraxanthin occurs in traces in the urine.

b (More systematically) Names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives in which the two hydrogen-atoms replaced by another element or radical are symmetrically disposed in the benzene ring, being separated on each side by two other atoms; as 1 and 4 in the ring 1,2,3,4, e.g. *para*dichlorobenzene, C₆Cl₂H₄ClH. So *cinnamic* (1,2) and *para*-*cinnamic* (1,4) acids, etc. See ORTHO-2.

As these compound names are formed systematically, and are in number unlimited, it is not necessary to give any list, of the following

1876 *J. Nat. Chem.* (1) 207 Few chemists employ the terms *para*-, *meta*-, *ortho*-, in any other sense than as denoting 1, 4, 1, 3, and 1, 2 compounds respectively. 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 198 A second series of bi-derivatives of benzene—the *Para*-series—is produced from dimetobenzene. From this compound is obtained *para*-nitrobenzene, which may be converted into para-diazonitrobenzene, and from this may be prepared parachloronitrobenzene, parabromonitrobenzene, and para-iodonitrobenzene. These may be converted by reducing agents into parachloroaniline, parabromoaniline, and para-iodoaniline. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 270 We have called paradihydroxybenzene [or quinol] one of the benzenes, and the prefix *para*- shows which one; there are two others, one of which is *ortho*-dihydroxybenzene, or catechol, and the other *meta*-dihydroxybenzene or resorcinol. There are thus three substances, catechol, resorcinol and quinol, all having the same composition C₆H₄(HO)₂ and distinguished from each other by the prefixes *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*- attached to dihydroxybenzene.

Para-, a *F. para-*, a *It para-*, imperative of vb *parare* 'to ward or defend, to cover from, to

shield, to shroud, to shelter' (Florio), orig. 'to make ready, prepare'—*L. parare*; used with a sb. object, in phrases which have themselves become sbs., as *para-sole* lit. 'defend or shelter from sun', hence 'a sun-shade'; so *parafuoco* fire-guard, fire-screen, *paravento* wind-screen, *parapetto* breast-guard, parapet. (Cf. analogous Fr. and Eng. compounds, as *couvre-chef*, *couvre-feu*, *make-shift*, *spend-thrift*, *ward-robe*) Italian *para-* has been adopted in Fr., which has added *paraphuie* rain-screen, umbrella, *paracrotte* mud-guard, *parachute*, *parados*, etc. Thence English has *PARAPET*, *PARADOS*, *PARASOL*, *PARACHUTE*, with occasional humorous nonce-words, as *Parabore*, defence from bores, and occasional uses of the alien (French) words, *paragrandine* [*L. grandin-em* hail], *paragrêle* [*F. grêle* hail] protection against hail, *parapluie* [*F. pluie* rain] umbrella, *paratonnerre* [*F. tonnerre* thunder] lightning-conductor, *paravent* [*F. vent* wind] defence against wind.

1844 LO BROUGHAM *A Lunel* I 1 36 And sigh for a Bore-net, a "para bore, to protect me, like our musquito-curtains" 1844 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, "Paragrandine, an instrument, the object of which is to avert hailstones, in the same manner as electric conductors avert the danger of lightning" 1886 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, "Paragrêle, 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parasol*. The word is French—that used against rains is sometimes called *parapluie*" 1829 MRS SOUTHEY *Chapt. Churchyards* II, 246 Escorted by Mr Vernon on one side and his own valet, with a *parapluie*, on the other 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xix (1874) 234 She displayed an enormous crimson *parapluie*, which she held between her face and the sun

Parabanio (παράβαιος), *a. Chem.* [f. *PARA-* see below] In *parabanic acid*, a dibasic acid, CO₂(NH₂CO), produced by the action of nitric acid on uric acid or alloxan; crystallizing in colourless prisms. When boiled with dilute acids, it is converted into oxalic acid and urea, whence it is sometimes called *oxalyl carbamide* or *oxalyl urea*. Hence *Paraban*, a proposed substitute for the name *parabanic acid*, to express its parallelism to *alloxan*. *Parabamate*, a salt of parabanic acid, as *argentic parabanate*, CO₂(NAgCO).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III, 635 Parabanic acid forms salts which are exceedingly unstable: parabanate of silver being the only salt which is permanent 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 43 Paraban and alloxan are products of the oxidation of uric acid. 1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* p. xxviii, Kreatin is a monureide, and so are paraban and alloxan, which are obtained by the oxidation of uric acid. 1888 RUSSEN *Org. Chem.* 203 Parabanic acid is formed by boiling uric acid with strong nitric acid and other oxidizing agents.

[Note. The term *parabanic* was introduced by Liebig and Wohler in 1838 (*Annalen* XXVI 285), but without any explanation of its formation. As they made parabanic acid by a reaction in which they expected to obtain alloxan, it is prob. that *para-* was used in the sense 'instead of', 'opposed to', the ending being that of *allox-an*, *-an*, and the *b* merely euphonic. It has been suggested that the latter is a residue of *carb-*, and that the term was formed to express parallelism of constitution to urea or carbamide, CO₂(NH₂), and to alloxan, CO₂(NH₂CO); but as a fact, it was not till much later that the identity of urea and carbamide was discovered.]

Parabaptism (παράβαπτισμα). [ad. late Gr. *παράβαπτισμα* irregular or spurious baptism, *f. para-* aside, amiss, wrong + *βάπτισμα* baptism] Uncanonical or unauthorized baptism (in the early church). So *Parabaptist*, *Parabaptization*.

1715 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* IV, 275 Such Baptisms are frequently condemned in the ancient Councils under the name of *παράβαπτισμα*. Which sort of Parabaptizations are there condemned. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Parabaptism*.

Parabasal (παράβασα), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [PARA-¹] In Crinoids: Situated next to and articulated with a basal plate. *b. sb.* (also in mod. L. form *parabasalis*, pl. *-alia*) A parabasal joint.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 125 In some cases the 'basals' are succeeded by a second row or cycle of plates which are sometimes regarded as something special, and are termed the 'parabasals' or 'subradials'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix 593 A calyx supported on a stem, and composed of five basalia, five parabasalia, and five radialia.

Parabasis (παράβασις). Pl. *-bases* (-bāsēz) [a. Gr. *παράβασις* lit. a going aside, digression, stepping forward, *f. παράβαλναι* to go aside, step forward] In ancient Greek comedy, A part sung by the chorus, addressed to the audience in the poet's name, and unconnected with the action of the drama.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I p. cvi, What steps were used in their parabases to give effect to the rhythm. *Ibid.* p. cxiv, The play originally condemned has come down to us with part of a parabasis (or address to the audience) 1866 LOWELL *Swinnburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks 1890 II 130 Something similar in purpose to the parabasis was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tieck. 1877 WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 407/2 The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play.

Parabema (παράβημα). Pl. *-mata*. [a. mod. G. *παράβημα*, *f. παρά* beside + *βημα* BEMA] In Vol. VII,

Byzantine churches, The part of the edifice on each side of the bema, when separated from the latter by a wall. Hence *Parabematic a.*, pertaining to a parabema, supported on the parabematica.

1850 NEALE *East Ch.* I. II 11 171, (3) The prothesis, (4) the diaconicon or sacristy. When divided as here by walls from the bema, are called parabematica. *Ibid.* 172 Care must be taken to recognize the parabema in cases where there is a passage through it, as it is still architecturally one. *Ibid.*, The Church of S. Theodore, given above, has a parabematic dome.

Parabenzene, -benzol: see PARA-1 2

Parabien, *n. Obs.* [a. Sp. *parabien*, from *para* for, then well, the wish 'may it be for good to you', 'I wish you joy or success', congratulation.] A congratulatory compliment, congratulation.

1622 MASSIE tr. *Alenian's Gnanan* p. Alf. II v 47 My Master rendering me an account of his love, and I giving him the *Para-bien* thereof 1668 LO ARLINGTON in *Temple's Wks* (1770) I 516 So that now I can give you the *parabien* of this great work 1681 MOORE *Baffled* 9 But instead of giving me the *Parabien*, you have disturbed my hour of Eating

Parability, *n. Obs.* [f. PARABLE *a.*] The quality of being easily procured or prepared

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 202 He considereth not the parability, or Propriety of Medicines, it is not unusual for him to prescribe things out of use, or reach, or season

Parablast (παράβλαστ). [f. PARA- + Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, germ see -BLAST]

Parablast, *n. (See quot.) Obs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablasta* term used by Eisenmann for disease with anatomical conversion or alteration a parablast

2. Embryol. The nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum, as distinguished from the formative yolk or *archiblast*; also, a special layer of cells in the embryo, supposed by His to arise from the nutritive yolk, by others to belong to the mesoblast.

1876 KLEIN in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XVI 116 This quaternary portion of the germ I will call *parablast*, in contradistinction to the segmented part or blastoderm of the authors, which I will term *archiblast*. However, according to His, parablast is not a portion of the same substance of which the blastoderm consists, but is a part of the white yolk 1884 SCIENCE IV 341/2 The parablast of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* Oct 195 There are here also plenty of mesoblast—pardon, 'parablast' cells in the neighbourhood

Hence *Parablastic a.*, pertaining or relating to the parablast (sense 2).

1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text bk. Hum. Physiol.* II 128 The parablastic structure of blood and connective-tissue 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* Oct 195 When His regards the nuclei here present as mesoblastic or 'parablastic' cells, his view is just as much a gratuitous assumption as the whole parablastic doctrine.

Parable (παράβλη), *sb.* Forms: 4- parable; also 4-7 -bole, 4-6 -bil(l), 5-6 -byll(e), 7 -bile [ME. *a. F. parabole* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parabola* comparison, in Christian L., allegory, proverb, discourse, speech, talk, a. Gr. *παράβολη* a placing side by side, comparison, analogy, parable, proverb, *f. para-* beside + *βολή* casting, putting, a throw.

From L. *parabola* came the various later forms *paravola*, *paravola*, *parola*, *parabla*, *palabra*, *palavra*, meaning 'speech, word', in the Romance langs. Hence *parabola*, *parable*, *parole*, *palaver* are all representatives of the same original word.]

A comparison, a similitude; any saying or narration in which something is expressed in terms of something else; an allegory, an apologue. Also vaguely extended (chiefly after Heb. or other oriental words so rendered) to any kind of enigmatical, mystical, or dark saying, and to proverbs, maxims, or ancient saws, capable of application to cases as they occur. *arch.* (exc. as in b.)

Parables of Solomon, the Book of Proverbs. (*obs.*) 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii 4 Y shal bowe myn eres in parables [a 1300 *E. Psalt.* forbesinge]. 1340 HAMFOLT *Psalter* *ibid.*, Le me to speke in parables, that is, in lykynys that all men kan nocht vnderstand 1382 WYCLIF *Matth.* xxiv 32 Lerne 32 the parable of a fyge tree 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 369 Been thir none other resemblances That ye may likne youre parables to *Ibid.* 679 And eek the Parables of Salomon. 1420 LYONS *Assembly of Gods* 1987 Hit sowynyd to me as a parable, Derke as a myste, or a feynyd fable 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I v 7 Lete not be paraboles of eldir men displesse be 1593 SKELTON *Gari Laurel* 102 A poete somtyme Spekyng in parabols, how the fox, the grey, The gander, Went with the pecock ageyne the fesaunt 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* Law Pref., All the ancient wisdom and science was wont to be delivered in that forme, as may be seen by the parables of Solomon.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* iv. 194 Accept of the Curates parable, and his sentences in praise of a slender dyet as *Modicum non nocet* 1671 MILTON *Samson* 500 A sin That Gentiles in their Paraboles condemn 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieux Nat.* II, 234 Moses and the Prophets wrote all in Paraboles 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* x, I will reply with a parable told to me by a santon of the desert. 1828 N. T. (R. V.) *Luke* iv 23 Doubtless ye will say unto me this parable (Wyclif likewise, 'IN PARABLE, 1611 proverb, *Rheims* similitude), Physician, heal thyself

b. spec. A fictitious narrative or allegory (usually something that might naturally occur), by which moral or spiritual relations are typically figured or set forth, as the parables of the New Testament. (Now the usual sense.)

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III 352 Pus spekiþ Crist... of dette in þe Pater Noster, and also in o parable. 1382—*Matth.* xiii. 3 And he spak to hem many thingis in parabols. 1526 TYNDALE *Matth.* xiii. 10 Why speakest thou to them in parabols? 13 Therefore speakeþ y to them in similitudes. 18 Heare ye therefore the similitude [*Rheims* and 1611 parable] off the sower 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poete* III xix (Arb.) 251 Whenseuer by your similitude y will seeme to teach any moralitie or good lesson by speeches mysticall and darke, or farie fette, vnder a sence metaphoricall applying one naturall thing to another, the Greekes call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by custome accepted of vs. Such paraboles were all the preachings of Christ in the Gospell 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* II viii 276 The Foundation of all Paraboles is some Analogy or Similitude, between the Tropical, or Allusive part of the Parable, and the Thing couched under it. 1795 SOUTHWY *Joan of Arc* iv. 208 Or rather sing thou of that wealthy Lord, Who took the ewe lamb from the poor man's bosom, .. This parable would I tell, And look at thee and say, 'Thou art the man!' 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i (1877) 2 The parable is constructed to set forth a truth spiritual and heavenly, thus the fable, with all its value, is not

c. dial. Something that may be pointed to as an example or illustration (to follow or to avoid).

[Cf. 1382 WYCLIF *Ser.* xxiv. 9 And y shal yyue them in to repress, and in to parable, and in to prouerbe.] 1880 *Correspondent*, Parable is used near Drumcondra, Ireland, in sense of 'An apt illustration, a case in point'. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* vi 1 218 'Man', says Macfayvish, 'You are just a Parable, oh yes, just a Parable'. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 60r He had three acres in such rotation as a flower garden, his wee patch a parable to the country

d. To take up one's parable [after Num. xxiii 7, etc.], to begin to discourse. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxiii. 7 And takun to his parable [1388 And whanne his parable was takun], seith 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, I then toke he [Balaam] vp his parable, & sayde [etc.] 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 5 In due time, the learned took up their parable.

e. attrib. and Comb., as *parable-poem*, *-poet*, *-reading*, *-writer*; *-like* adj., *-wise* adv.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 b, It is in parablewise, and in way of comparison, that this cite is called Sodome and Egypt 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Chrysol.* *Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 240 His speeches had been hitherto darke and parablelike. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1882) 62 We Jews are a parable people 1884 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec. 725/1 [They] can only be described as parable-poems. *Ibid.* 727/3 The current of the story with the Western parable-writer moves too rapidly

Parable, a. Obs. [ad. L. *parabalis* procurable, *f. parare* to prepare, procure: see -BLE] That can be readily prepared, procured, or got; procurable, 'get-at-able'.

1828 MURCISTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 81, I have kept Galenes rule in choosing these exercises, and that they be all both pleasant, profitable and payable 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. i. v. (1651) 390 This of drink is a most easie and payable remedy. 1691 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* Pref. (1693) 5 Receipts that being Payable or Cheap, may easily be made servicable to poor Country People. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i 1 60 A parable but excellent Medicine in the Stone.

Parable, v. rare. [f. PARABLE *sb.* Cf. late and mod. L. *parabolare* to discourse, talk, whence F. *parler* to speak.]

1. intr. To compose or utter a parable; to speak or discourse in parables.

1571 GOLDING *Catton on Ps.* xlix 4 That is to say, Parable thou in parable. 1820 BLACKBURN *Mag.* VII 437 My store of praise would never fail, Tho' I should parable till I were old.

2. trans. To represent or express by means of a parable, allegory, or similitude.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 32 That was chiefly meant, which by the ancient Sages was thus parabl'd. 1824 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* II. 54 That sign which to my mind it parables or typifies.

Parablepsis. [a. Gr. *παράβλεψις*, *f. παράβλεψαι* to look aside at, to see wrong, to overlook, *f. para-* PARA-1 + *βλέπειν* to see.] False vision; oversight. So *Parablepsys*; *Parableptic a.*, of or pertaining to parablepsys.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablepsis*, term for false vision; side vision, parablepsys *Parablepticus*, of or belonging to *Parablepsys* parableptic. 1886 *Athenaeum* 7 Aug. 169/3 He avoids the difficulty by supposing... the words were omitted through 'parablepsys' on the part of the scribe.

Parably, adv. *Obs. rare* [f. PARABLE *sb.* + -LY², after adverbs from adjs. in -BLE.] In parables, parable-wise

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii 1 And Ihesus bigan to speke parably [gloss or in parabols; Vulg. in parabolis]

Parabola (παράβολα). *Geom.* [a. 16th c. L. *parabola* (also *parabolē*), a Gr. *παράβολη* juxtaposition, application, *spec.* in Geometry, the 'application' of a given area to a given straight line, hence also, the curve described below for derivation and other senses, of PARABLE. In F. *parabole*. See note below.]

One of the conic sections, the plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to a side of the cone, also definable as the locus of a point whose distance from a given point (the focus) is equal to its distance from a given straight line (the directrix).

Sometimes distinguished from parabolas of the higher kind (see b) as the *Apollonian* or *quadratic parabola*. It is approximately the path of a projectile under the influence of gravity.

[1544 *Archimedes Opera* 142 (heading) Archimedes quadratva parabole, id est portiones contenta a linea recta & sectione reatunguli conii. 1558 COMMANDINUS *Archimedes Opera* 18 b, (heading) Archimedes quadratva paraboles.] 1579 DIGGES *Stratist* 188, I demaunde whether then this Eleipsis shal not make an Angle with the Paibola Section equal to the distance between the grade of Randon proposed, and the grade of vitemost Randon. 1656 [see PARABOLASTER] 1668 *Phil Trans* III 876 The Spindle made of the same Parabola by iotation about its Base. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* 1. (1722) 14 The Orbits describ'd will be one of the other Conick Sections, either Parabola's or Hyperbola's. 1706 W. JONES *Syn Palmar. Matheseos* 246 'Tis evident the Parabola has but one Focus. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed Rees), *Parabola*, osculatory, in *Geometrie*, is used particularly for that parabola which not only osculates or measures the curvature of any curve at a given point, but also measures the variation of the curvature at that point. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math* II 136 The Area or Space of a Parabola, is equal to Two-Thirds of its Circumscribing Parallelogram. 1829 *Nat Philos* II *Introduct* Mech. p xviii (U. K. S.), The curve-line which a ball describes, if the resistance of the air be not taken into consideration, is called in geometry a parabola. 1858 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron* xxiii (1870) 124 The orbit of a comet is generally best represented by what is called a parabola; that is, an infinitely long ellipse. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod Geom.* 82 The parabola was so called from the equality of the square of the ordinate of any point upon it to the rectangle contained by its abscissa and the latus rectum. It is reported by Proclus in his Commentaries on the first book of Euclid that the terms *parabola*, *hyperbola*, and *ellipse* had been used by the Pythagoreans to express the equality or inequality of areas, and were subsequently transferred to the conic curves.

b. Extended to curves of higher degrees resembling a parabola in running off to infinity without approaching to an asymptote, or having the line at infinity as a tangent, and denoted by equations analogous to that of the common parabola.

Campaniform or bell-shaped parabola, a name formerly given to cubic parabolas without cusp or node. *Cartesian* ϕ a cubic curve denoted by the equation $xy = ax^2 + bx^2 + cx + d$, having four infinite branches, two parabolic and two hyperbolic. *Cubic or cubical* ϕ ; a parabola of the third degree. *Double* ϕ ; a parabola having the line at infinity for a double tangent. *Helicoid* ϕ see HELICOID. *Neilian* ϕ the semicubical parabola ($ax^2 = y^3$), rectified by William Neil in 1657. *Semicubical* ϕ see SEMICUBICAL.

1664 *Phil. Trans* I. 15 A Method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Parabola's of the higher kinds are algebraic curves, defined by $ay = x^m$. Some call these Paraboloids. 1795 CROKERR *Dict. Arts*, Cartesian Parabola. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II 192 A bell form Parabola, with a conjugate point.

[Note To the earlier Greek geometers, including Archimedes, b. c. 287-212, who investigated only sections perpendicular to the surface of the cone, the parabola was known as $\theta\rho\beta\omicron\upsilon\gamma\alpha\upsilon\alpha\ \kappa\omega\upsilon\omicron\nu\ \tau\omicron\mu\eta$ = sectio reatunguli conii [the [perpendicular] section of a right-angled cone]. The use of *parabolē*, 'application', in this sense is due to Apollonius of Peiga, c. 210 b. c., and, with him, referred to the fact that a rectangle on the abscissa, having an area equal to the square on the ordinate, can be 'applied' to the latus rectum, without either excess (as in the *hyperbola*), or deficiency (as in the *ellipse*). (See C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom.* 195; T. L. HEATH *Apollonius of Perga*, *Introduct* lxxx.) But an explanation of the name, from the much more obvious property of the *paraboloid* of the section to a side of the cone, is given by Eutocius of Ascalon c. A. D. 550, and is frequent in later writers.]

|| **Parabolanus** (pærabōl'ns). Pl. -ni. [late L. (*Cod. Just.*, *Cod. Theod.*), f. *parabolus* reckless man, one who jeopardizes his life, a. Gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ exposing oneself, venturesome, reckless, penurious, f. *para-* aside + $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\nu$ to throw.] A sick-nurse, especially in infectious cases. In the Eastern Church from 3rd to 5th c., name of a class of lay helpers who attended upon the sick in the plague, etc.

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. II (1673) 267 These Parabolanus were a Kind of Clergy Physicians. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The *Parabolanus* were not allowed to withdraw themselves from their function, which was the attendance on the sick. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 563 1853 KINGSLY *Hyggian* v. Philammon went out with the parabolanus, a sort of organised guild of district visitors.

† **Parabolar**, a. *Geom. Obs.* [f. PARABOLA + -AR.] Of the nature of a parabola; parabolic. 1665 *Phil Trans* I. 205 If regular, whether Elliptick or Parabol.

† **Parabolar**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *parabola* PARABLE + -ARY.] Of the nature of a parable; parabolical. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks* (1834) 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologetical, affabulatory, parabolary [etc].

† **Parabola'ster**. *Obs.* [f. PARABOLA: see -ASTER.] A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b. PARABOLOID.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 185, I have exhibited and demonstrated the proportion of the parabola and parabola'ster to the parallelograms of the same height and base. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 233 The line, in which that body is moved, will be the crooked line of the first semi-parabola'ster of two means, whose base is the impetus last acquired. 1670 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 199 A pure unaffected biquadratic parabola'ster.

|| **Parabole** (pærabōl'z). [a Gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ comparison, analogy (see PARABLE); formerly in Latinized form *parabola*.]

1. *Rhet.* A comparison, a metaphor (in the widest sense); *spec.* a simile drawn from the present. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poetrie* III. ix (A. b.) 251 The Greeks call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by custome

accepted of vs; nevertheless we may call him in English the resemblance mytical. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. d), *Parabola*, a Similitude of a thing. In Rhetoric it is a similitudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered and another signified; as in this Example, 'As Cedars beaten with continual storms, so great men flourish'. 1828 WEBSTER, *Parabole*, in oratory, similitude; comparison.

† 2. *Geom.* = PARABOLA. *Obs. rare.* 1684 T. BAKFR *Geometrie*. Key to Though no necessity of invoking a Parabole .to midwife forth the two first classes of Equations.

Parabolic (pærabōl'ik), a. and sb. [ad late L. *parabolicus*, a. late Gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ figurative (Clemens Alex.), f. $\pi\alpha\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ PARABLE; in mod. use referred also to PARABOLA; cf F *parabolique* (14th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a parabola; 'expressed by parable' (J.).

1665 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. i. 11 Traditions; which he wraps up in .parabolic notions. 1804 COLLINS *Scripturaph* 96 And through each parabolic tract, Pursue the trail of moral fact. 1882 A. B. BRUCE (*title*) The Parabolic Teaching of Christ, a systematic and critical study of the parables of Our Lord.

b. Of or pertaining to parabole; metaphorical. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 66 Resolving the whole into a Populus, Moral, or Parabolic Sense. 1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 20 (Cent.) Creation transcends all experience. Hence all the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or parabolic.

2. *Geom.* Of the form of, or resembling, a parabola; of which the section is a parabola; also, having relation to the parabola.

Parabolic asymptote: see quot 1788. *Parabolic branch* (of a curve) a branch which, like the parabola, extends to infinity without approaching an asymptote (opp to *hyperbolic*). *Parabolic conoid*, a conoid of parabolic section, a paraboloid of revolution. *Parabolic point* a point on a surface at which the curvature is cylindrical, the indicatrix thus being two parallel straight lines, i. e. a degenerate parabola. *Parabolic pyramid* see PYRAMIDOID. *Parabolic reflector*, a reflector, usually of polished metal, made in the form of a paraboloid of circular section, so as to reflect parallel rays to a focus, or reflect in parallel lines the rays of a lamp placed at the focus. *Parabolic space* (a) the space between an arc of a parabola and its ordinate, (b) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, of zero curvature, as ordinary or Euclidean space (see HYPERBOLIC a, quot. 1872-3). *Parabolic spindle* a figure formed by the revolution of an arc of a parabola about its (double) ordinate. *Parabolic spiral* = helicoid parabola: see HELICOID.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* *Paraboloid* otherwise called a Parabolic Conoid. 1704 Parabolic spiral (see HELICOID A. 1). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parabolic Space*, is the Area between the Curve of the Parabola and any entire Ordinate. *Ibid.*, *Parabolic Spindle*. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii 357 The parabolic Area equal to 1/4 of the circumscribing Parallelogram. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed Rees), *Parabolic asymptote*, a parabolic line approaching to a curve, so that by producing both indefinitely, their distance from each other becomes less than any given line. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 19 The resistance of the air and other causes occasion projected bodies to deviate considerably from the parabolic curve. 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii § 185 333 Parabolic reflectors made of metal. 1824 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXIII 304/1 The elliptic, parabolic, and hyperbolic cylinders are perfectly distinct. 1859 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii (1874) 225 [They] made experiments with parabolic shot or bombs. 1871 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii 40 Comets which sweep round the sun in parabolic or hyperbolic orbits.

B. *sb.* †1. *Geom.* A parabolic figure; a parabola or paraboloid. *Obs. rare.*

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Perseus* II. 100 Whether those are the portions of Globes or of Parabolics, or other figures, is truly hard to judge. 1807 SOUTHBY *Esplanella's Lett.* II. 137 They were talking of parabolics and ellipses.

2. A parabolic expression, a metaphor. *nonce-use.* 1829 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVI. 736 The grandeur of the house was above all parabolics.

Parabolical (pærabōl'ikāl), a. [see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to parable; involving, or constituting, parable; having a figurative, as opposed to a historical or literal, existence or value.

1554 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 910/2 Nothing can be said more vncertaine, or more aequivocal and vnsensible than so to say. 1641 WILKINS *Mercurius* II. (1707) 10 The Jewish Doctors accustom themselves to a Parabolical Way of Teaching. a 1716 SOUTHBY *Servus* (1717) III. 373 A Parabolical Description of God's vouchsafing to the World the Invaluable Blessing of the Gospel, by the Similitude of a King, Solemnizing his Son's Marriage. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Calend. Prophecy* (1844) 1 6 That parabolical prophecy of our Lord 'wherever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together'. 1866 WHITTIER *P. Wks.* (1889) I. 115 The Scripture they turn unto allegory and parabolical conceits.

† b. Using or addicted to the use of parable. *Obs.* 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 265 He had a parabolical and allusive fancy. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 9, I think aunty's unco parabolical the day.

2. *Geom.* = PARABOLOID a. 2. Now rare. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* Pref. A. 11 b, Archimedes (as some suppose) with a glasse framed by revolution of a section Parabolical, fixed the Romane name comming to the siege of Syracuse. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 313 Not directly downwards, but in a parabolical or some such crooked line. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 234 To compare the orbits, upon the supposition that they are parabolical. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) xxi A Parabolical Conoid.

Hence **Parabolicalness**. *rare* = 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Parabolicalness*, the being of the Nature or Manner of a Parable,

Parabolically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a parabolical manner; with parable or allegory; according to parabole, metaphorically.

1652 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 63 They are spoken parabolically. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, The latter was parabolically spoken. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 148 This doctrine is to be stated emblematically and parabolically.

2. *Geom.* In the manner of a parabola. *rare.*

1755 in JOHNSON.

Paraboliform, a. *rare.* [f. PARABOLA + -IFORM.] Of the form of a parabola.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Paraboloids*, are Paraboliform Curves in Geometry. 1819 PANTOLOGIA, *Para boliform curves*, a name sometimes given to the parabolas of the higher orders.

† **Parabolism**. *Alg. Obs.* [f. Gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ in sense 'division' + -ISM.] The reduction of an equation by dividing it by the coefficient of the unknown quantity of highest degree.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Parabolism*, is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by the known Quantity (when there happens to be one) that is involved or multiplied into the first Term. Thus the following Equation $ax^2 + abx = bc$ will be reduced to this $x^2 + bx = \frac{bc}{a}$.

Parabolist (pærabōl'ist), [f. Gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (L. *parabola*) PARABLE, PARABOLA + -IST.]

1. One who narrates, uses, or deals in any way with, parables or parabole.

1651 H. MORRIS *Second Lash in Enthus. Try*, etc (1656) 196 Now my pretty Parabolist, what is there left to make your similitude good?

2. One who deals with the parabola; in quot 'a partisan of the parabola': cf. HYPERBOLIST 2.

nonce-use.

1831 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 42 The partisans of the ellipsis, the parabola, and the hyperbola. The parabolists believing themselves qualified to act as mediators. . would gravely say much that was very plausible.

Parabolize (pærabōl'iz), v. [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To express or represent parabolically; to set forth in a parable. Also *absol.*

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 20 Otherwise could not the church Catholike be. parabolyzed with a net cast into the sea. *Ibid.* 34 As our Saviour Christ lightly parabolyzed of such. 1623 *Doleful Even-Song* 9 Which muchfull bounty is here parabolyzed unto vs by a certayne man that was a king [etc]. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Narr.* II. vii (1861) 379 He [Christ] parabolyzes the truth.

b. To turn into, treat, or explain as a parable. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 329 Some would parabolyze, or rather indeed, mythologize, the several statements in the Book of Job and the Vision of Micah.

2. To make parabolic or paraboloidal in shape. 1869 W. PUNKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/2 Such curve being afterwards parabolyzed by the polishers. 1878 LOCKYER *Star-gazing* 134 M. Foucault proceeds in a different manner in parabolyzing his glass mirrors.

Hence **Parabolizing** *abl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Parabolizer**, one who parabolyzes.

1601 *Search after Wit* 3 And who first shoud' Trump up, but the Parabolyzers? 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* III. ii xiv (1852) 420 The people then perceived the meaning of the parabolyzer to be that [etc]. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispersions* (1823) II. 302 The parabolyzing Arab. 1869 W. PUNKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/3 The shorter the focal length, the more difficult the parabolyzing becomes.

Paraboloid (pærabōl'oid), *sb.* (a) *Geom.* Also γ -oides, -oid, 8-9 -oid. [In form, ad. Gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ a. (in a different sense), whence in 17th c. use *paraboloides*. see PARABOLA and -OID, and cf. F. *paraboloides*.]

† 1. A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b. 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 315 The parabola is $\frac{1}{2}$, and the cubical paraboloïdes 2 of their parallelograms respectively. 1697 EVERTON *Namism* viii 28 The Equated Isocorne Motion. in a Paraboloid. 1706 W. JONES *Syn Palmar. Matheseos* 245 Those of the Third. Order will be the Cubic Paraboloid. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v. Suppose the Parameter multiply'd into the Square of the Abscissa to be equal to the Cube of the Ordinate, that is, $px^2 = y^3$. Then the Curve is called a Semicubical Paraboloid.

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are parabolas; formerly restricted to that of circular section, generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, now called *paraboloid of revolution*.

Elliptic paraboloid a paraboloid of elliptic section. *Hyperbolic paraboloid* a curved surface of which every plane section is either a parabola or a hyperbola, the curvature being concave in one direction and convex in another (as in a saddle concave towards front and back, and convex towards each side).

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Paraboloid*, is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Ax. This is otherwise called a *Parabolical Conoid*. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 127 The Solid Content of a Paraboloid (or Solid generated by the Rotation of a Parabola about its Axis), is equal to Half its Circumscribing Cylinder. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* vii 22 (U. K. S.) The specula, or mirrors, of all reflecting telescopes are ground into the shape of a paraboloid. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 222/2 *Paraboloid* The simplest form of this surface is the paraboloid of revolution. 1842 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 304/2 For the elliptic paraboloid, let a parabola revolve about its principal axis, and let the circular sections become ellipses. *Ibid.*, Let two parabolas have a common vertex, and let their planes be at right angles to one another, being turned contrary ways

Let the one parabola then move over the other, always continuing parallel to its first position, and having its vertex constantly on the other its arc will then trace out an hyperbolic paraboloid.

B. adj. = PARABOLOIDAL *rare*.
1857 in *Mayne Expos Lex.* 1901 19th Cent Oct 586 The voice aided by a paraboloid megaphone

Paraboloïdal, *a.* [as prec + -AL] Of the form of a paraboloid.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 575 Circular [dome] may be spherical, spheroidal, ellipsoidal, hyperboloidal, paraboloidal, &c 1876 G F CHAMBERS *Astron* 759 Using, instead of a spherical, a paraboloidal speculum.

|| **Parabranchia** (pæräbrän'kiä) [PARA-1.] The modified osphradium of certain gastropod molluscs, considered as a secondary branchia or gill. Hence **Parabranchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a parabranchia; **Parabranchiate** *a.*, furnished with a parabranchia.

1883 E R. LANKESTER in *Encycl Brit* XVI. 648/1 The right olfactory organ only is retained, and may assume the form of a comb-like ridge to the actual left of the ctenidium or branchial plume. It has been erroneously described as the second gill, and is known as the parabranchia. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Antin Life* 479 In some *Aspyrobranchia* the osphradium is large, thrown into folds, and is generally taken for a second but reduced ctenidium (parabranchia).

Parabromalide (-bröu mäloid). *Chem.* [PARA-1 2a.] An isomer of bromal, C_2HBrO_2 , forming colourless rhombic prisms with four-sided summits.

1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV. 340.

|| **Parabysma** (pæräbi zmä). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. *παράβυσμα* stuffing] A term for swelling of the abdomen from enlargement or engorgement of the viscera. Hence **Parabysmic** *a.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Parabysmic tumours of the liver 1842 35/1 On this account I have ventured to change it for Parabysma. 1842 IV. 54 Thus working up a distressing parabysma or visceral turgescence. 1842 316 Parabysmic dropsy of the belly

Paracamporic -to-cellulose. see PARA-1 2.

Paracelsian (pæräsel'siän), *sb.* and *a.* [f. proper name Paracelsus (see below) + -IAN.]

A. sb. A follower or adherent of the celebrated Swiss physician, chemist, and natural philosopher Paracelsus (1490-1541), or of his medical or philosophical principles; in the former sense opposed to *Galenist*.

His true name was Philippus Theophrastus von Hohenheim. 1574 J. JONES (*titls*) *Galen's Bookes of Elementes*. confuting the errors of the Paracelsians 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 108 Our Doctor is pertinaciously either a Galenist, or Paracelsian 1711 W KING *tr Naudé's Ref Politics* 1. 15 The Paracelsians pervert the text of Hippocrates, to establish their visionary imaginations.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Paracelsus.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii. Can all your Paracelsian mixtures cure it? 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 453 It is a paracelsian remedy, that may kill as well as cure. 1857 in *Mayne Expos Lex.*

Hence **Paracelsianism**, the medical principles of Paracelsus

1668 H. MORE *Dw Dial*. v. xviii (1713) 467 Bath in which we all over discover the Foot-steps of Paracelsianism and Familism.

So **Paracelsic**, **Paracelsical** *adjs.*, **Paracelsist** *sb.*, **Paracelsist'ic** *a.*

1602 F. HERRING *Antonyones* 15 Hyperbolical, or rather, Paracelsical Commendations 1625 HART *Anat. Ur* II. x. 119 Our Paracelsists would faine feed vs with many such smoaky promises 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 165 The Galenick and Paracelsick Physick. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* 1. *Paracelsistick Medicines*. 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The Galenists, the Paracelsists, the Vitalists, and the Anti-Hallerians had all their followers.

|| **Paracentesis** (pæräsenti'sis). *Surg.* Also 6 in F1. form *paracentèse*; 7 *error* -thesis, -tisis. [L., a Gr. *παράκέντησις* tapping, couching, f. *παράκέντην* to pierce at the side, f. *παρά*- beside + *κέντην* to prick, stab] The operation of making a perforation into some cavity of the body, esp. for the removal of fluid or gas; tapping; also, couching.

1597 A. M. *tr Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 201/1 We must make the Paracentese to draw awaye the water out of the bellies 1667 FAIRFAX in *Phil Trans* II. 548, I had thoughts of a Paracentesis or Tapping between the Ribs. 1779 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) I. 73 Rode to Chebacco, to attend the operation of paracentesis with Dr. Davis. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 31 Paracentesis of the cornea will also be of service. 1892 *Brit. Med. J.* 1901/1.

Paracentral (pæräsenträl), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρά*- PARA-1 + *κέντρον* centre + -AL.] Situated beside the (or a) centre; in *Anat.* applied to parts of the brain lying alongside the central fissure.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis* 61 The meningitis was localized on two convolutions, the anterior and posterior marginal near the paracentral lobe 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med* VII. 715 Frequent in the parietal and temporal lobes and in the paracentral gyrus.

|| **Paracentric**, *a.* *Kinetics*. *Obs.* [See PARA-1 and CENTRIC.] In *paracentric motion*, rendering *motus paracentricus* of Leibnitz, used by him to express that motion which, compounded

with harmonic circulation, he supposed to make up the actual motion of a planet. Sometimes misunderstood by other writers, and applied to simple motion about a centre.

[1689 LEIBNITZ *Tentamen de mot. caelest. causis*, Opera 1768, III. 216 Motu duplici, composito ex circulatione harmonica et motu paracentrico. 1702 GREGORY *Astron. phys. elementa* I. LXVII. 100.] 1704 C. HAYES *Fluxions* 293 Paracentric motion of Impetus is so much as the revolving Body approaches nearer to or recedes farther from the Center of Attraction 1715 *tr Gregory's Astron.* I. LXVII. 175 The other Motion (namely the Paracentric) arises from a double curve, namely the excursive impression of Circulation and the Sun's attraction compounded together 1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 128 If a slender rod AC revolve round the point C, as a centre, the centrifugal force arising from the paracentric velocity of the rod [etc.]

So **Paracentric** *a.* ? *Obs.* = *piec*
1718 G. CHEVRE *Philos. Franc. Reliq* 33 The Paracentric Motion is compounded of two others, viz. [that] whereby all Bodies moving in a Curve, endeavour to recede from the Center by the Tangent, and the Attraction of the Sun or the Gravitation of the Planet toward it.

Parache, **Parachen**, var. **PARISH**, **PARISHEN**. **Parachito**, *obs.* variant of **PARAKEET**.

Parachloralide (-klöräl'id). *Chem.* [PARA-1 2a.] An isomer of chloral, $C_2HCl_3O_2$, a pungent-smelling liquid, insoluble in water, produced by the action of chloral on wood spirit.

1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV. 341.

Parachordal (pæräk'ördäl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Embryol.* [f. Gr. *παρά*- PARA-1 + *χορδή* chord + -AL] Situated beside the notochord: applied to two plates of cartilage, forming the foundation of the skull in the embryo b. as *sb.* = Parachordal cartilage.

1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit* III. 701/2 The hinder and front cartilages, parachordal and trabecular, are applied to each other unconformably 1881 *Milner Cat* 337 The basiscranial plate or parachordal cartilage 1892 *Syd Soc. Lex.* s v. The parachordals with the cephalic portion of the notochord form the basilar plate.

Parachromatin, -chromatism: see PARA-1.

Parachronism (pæräk'röniz'm). [f. Gr. *παρά*- PARA-1 + *χρόνος* time + -ISM: cf. *ἀναχρονισμός* anachronism Cf. F. *parachronisme*.] An error in chronology; usually taken as one in which an event, etc., is referred to a later date than the true one. (Cf. *ANACHRONISM*)

a 1642 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 186, I much marvel, that our Moderne Critics do not consider so great an Error, and Parachronisme in Iustins Text. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd* v. xvi. 128 The Bride of the Lamb, he interprets of Constantine's Family and Return; wherein he commits a gross Parachronism 1788 R. FORSON in *Mus. Crit.* I. 235 Parachronisms appear in the marble, respecting the age of Phidon the Argive, the assassination of Hipparchus, and the expulsion of Hippas 1873 J. H. SMITH *Notes & Margins*. *Thompson* 114 It cannot be regarded as parachronism if the poets refrain from cutting out the very life and essence of the original tales.

So **Parachronistic** *a.*, marked by parachronism; **Parachronize** *v.*

1668 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* xii. 97 Though he have there over-much Parachronistick stuff. 1690 *Blount Glossogr* (ed. 3). *Parachronisme*, to mistime any thing.

|| **Parachroous** (pæräk'roüs), *a.* *rai* -o. [f. Gr. *παράχρους* -os + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1857 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Parachroous* (L.), of a false or altered colour, deprived of colour, parachroous

So **Parachrose** (pæräk'rös) *a.* [irreg. as if f. *χρῶσις* colouring] see quot.

1847 WEBSTER, *Parachrose*, *a.* (*Min.*) changing color by exposure to the weather. *Mobs.*

Parachute (pæräk'üt), *sb.* [a. F. *parachute*, f. PARA-2 + *chute* fall]

1. An apparatus used for descending safely from a great height in the air, esp. from a balloon; it is constructed like a large umbrella, so as to expand and thus check the velocity of descent by means of the resistance of the air

1785 *Europt. Mag* VII. 401 In Mr Blanchard's late visit to this country, he brought his Parachute to England 1796 STEEDMAN *Switzerland* II. 17 These [flying squirrels] have a membrane, which when they leap, expands like the wing of a bat, and by this, like a parachute, they rest on the air. 1837 *Genl. Mag.* Aug. 190/2 After the parachute was divided from the car, the balloon rose rapidly. 1876 *RENDERN Ann. Paris* 1. 33 The medusa, when extended, forms for them a balloon with its parachute

2. *gen.* Any contrivance, natural or artificial, serving to check a fall through the air, or to support something in the air; e.g. the expandible fold of skin or *patagium* in the flying squirrel, etc. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 82 The Draco amphibianus, dropping safely to the ground, under the protection of a sort of parachute, formed by its extended skin. 1879 *tr Semper's Anim. Life* 11 The parachutes of the flying reptiles. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 304 The fruits and seeds when ripe are provided with wing or parachute and launched upon the wind.

3. Name given to a broad-brimmed hat worn by women late in the 18th century. *Obs.*
1885 *Parachute's Costume* in *Eng. Gloss.*, *Parachute*, a ladies' hat, in fashion in 1779.

4. *a.* *Mining*. A contrivance, such as a safety-catch, to prevent a too rapid descent of a cage in a shaft, or of the boring-rod in a boring.

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

b. *Watchmaking* A contrivance to prevent injury to the balance-wheel from a shock or blow.
1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 181 The idea of the parachute is that if the watch is let fall the balance staff pivots may be saved from breaking by the yielding of the end stones.

c. *Brewing*. An apparatus made to slide up and down the side of a fermenting-vat according to the height of the fermenting wort

1885 *Standard* 14 Mar. 7/7 Brewery fermenting tuns.. with parachutes and attempters preferred

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *parachute-bearing* *adj.*; *parachute* light, a bright light given by a burning composition contained in a small bomb (called a *parachute light-ball*) supported by a parachute so as to float in the air (the parachute being at first inclosed in the bomb, and set free by the explosion of a charge which also ignites the composition); used for observing the position or movements of an enemy.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 192 A parachute light-ball, if it only burns for a few minutes, does not reveal the position of those using it. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowlidge* 22 June 36/2 Other parachute-bearing mammals 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl. & Ferns* I. 110 Very perfect 'parachute' mechanisms 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 4/1 A 'parachute' parasol with the edge fringed with lace of the style.. in vogue at the period of the Crimean War.

Hence **Parachute** *v. trans.*, to convey by means of a parachute; *intr.*, to descend by or as if by a parachute (whence *Parachuting* *vbl sb.*), **Parachutism**, the art or practice of parachuting; **Parachutist**, one who descends from a balloon in a parachute, *esp.* one skilled in such descents.

1807 COLMAN *Broad Grins, Reckoning v. Time* vi. Thy pions next Balloon'd me from the Schools to Town, Where I was parachuted down, A dapper Temple student 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lady who 'parachuted' from Clifton Suspension Bridge. 1888 *Weekly Scotsman* 6 Oct. 4/2 Mr Baldwin, the now well known balloonist and parachutist. 1889 *Graphic* 3 Aug. 127/1 By and by, perhaps, Society may vote parachutism vulgar. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 2/3 Narrow escape of a Lady Parachutist. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 9/2 Thus Baldwin, having made a fortune by parachuting, was able to retire unscathed.

Paracide, *obs. erron.* form of **PARRICIDE**.

Paracitric, etc.: see PARA-1 2.

Paracketto, *obs.* variant of **PARAKEET**.

Paraclete (pæräk'lät). Also 5 -olt, 6 -elet. [a. F. *paraclet* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. eccl. L. *paracletus* (also *paracletus*) Tertull., etc. a. Gr. *παράκλητος* advocate, intercessor, one called to one's aid, f. *παράκαλεῖν* to call in, call to one's aid. Although a passive verbal = L. *ad-vocatus*, *παράκλητος* was at an early date associated by the Greek Fathers with the Hellenistic sense of *παράκαλεῖν* to console, comfort, and the active agent-n. *παράκλητωρ* encourage, comforter. Cf. the active sense acquired by *advocate*.

In Job xvi. 2, where the LXX has *παράκλητορες κακῶν πόνων*, Aquila and Theodotion have *παράκλητοι*.]

1. A title of the Holy Spirit (repr. Gr. *παράκλητος* in John xiv. 16, 26, xv. 26, xvi. 7); properly 'an advocate, one called in to one's assistance, an intercessor', but often taken as 'comforter' (see *COMFORTER* 1 b). Also (rarely) repr. Gr. *παράκλητος* 'advocate' as applied to Christ (1 John ii. 1).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 361/2 For another Paraclet I shall send youe nedefulle. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xiv. 26 The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name. 1659 *PARSON Crad. vii.* (1662) 351 'If any man sin we have a Paraclete with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous', saith S. John. a 1700 *DRYDEN Veni, Creator Spiritus* 8 O source of uncreated light, The Father promised Paraclete! a 1714 *ASH, SHARPS Sermon* (1738) 7. 29 In the Te Deum, 'also the Holy Ghost the Paraclete for that is the word in the original. 1843 *NEALE Hymns for Sick* (1863) 58 Consoler of our hearts, Blest Paraclete! 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 21. *transf.* 1871 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.*, *Carlyle* Ser. 1. 238 With him [Carlyle] The victorious hero is the true Paraclete.

2. *gen.* An advocate or intercessor. *Obs.*

1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. Bbv, Braggynge Winchester, the Popes paraclete in Engleterre, that is mayster of the Stewes at London. 1581 N. BURNES in *Cath. Tract* (S. T. S.) 126 Your paraclet Theodore Beze is constraind to deny this part of the scripture 1701 *tr Le Clerc's Princ. Faiths* (1702) 82 [Plato] has likewise used in one place, the term Paraclete, Intercessor, in speaking of the Reason.

Paraclose, *obs.* variant of **PARCLOSSE**.

|| **Paracme** (pæräk'mē). [a. Gr. *παράκμη* the point at which the prime or strength is past, f. *παρά*- past, beyond + *ἀκμή* culmination, ACME.] A point or period at which the prime or highest vigour is past; the point when the crisis of a fever is past. So **Paracma'stic**, f. **Paracma'stical** *a.* [Gr. *παράκμαστικός*, f. *paracmastique*, 15th c.], past the culmination or crisis.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Paracma'stical*, pertaining to a fever, wherein the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth till it ceaseth. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Paracme*, the declining of a Distemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient judg'd beyond Danger. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Paracme*, that part of life, in which a person is said to grow old, and which, according to Galen, is from 35 to 49. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paracma'stic*, past the prime or the time of

vigour; past the crisis *Paracme*, the point at which the prime is past; the commencement of old age...the period in a fever after the occurrence of the crisis.

Paracarpitis to **Paracresol**: see **PARA-1**, 2
Paracood, obs. f. **BARRACUDA**, a W Indian fish 1885 L. WATER VOY (1799) 340 They have Paracoods also, a long and round fish, about as large as a well grown pike.
Paracrostic (parākro'stik). [f. **PARA-1** + **ACROSTIC**.] (See quot.)

1842 BRANDT *Dict Sci* etc., *Paracrostic*, a poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division. According to Cicero (*De Divinatione*, II 54) the original Sibylline verses were paracrostics.

Paracyanogen. *Chem.* [**PARA-1**, 2.] An isomer or polymer of cyanogen, a dark brown porous substance formed in small quantity when cyanogen is prepared from cyanide of mercury. So **Paracyanate**, **Paracyanic acids**, **Paracyanide**.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Chem.* 500 Cyanide of mercury evolving cyanogen and metallic mercury when heated in a close vessel, and leaving a black residue termed paracyanogen 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Paracyanate*, applied by Berzelius to a fulminate *Ibid.*, *Paracyanicus*, applied by Berzelius to fulminic acid, because, though having the same composition as cyanic acid, it widely differs in relation to its properties. *paracyanic* 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol. I.* 7 In paracyanogen, formed of the same proportions of these elements in higher multiples, we have a solid which does not fuse or volatilize at ordinary temperatures. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 342 Paracyanide of silver.

Paracystis, **Paracystitis** *Path.*: see **PARA-1**.

Paracyst (parā'sist). *Bot.* [**PARA-1**, 1.] One of a pair of sexual organs in certain fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 175 In the middle of these [utricles] are generated elongated clavate cells which Tulane names paracysts. 1884 H. M. WARD in *Q. J. Sci.* *Microscop Sci* XXIV. 280 The paracyst is a club-shaped bractlet, close to the macrocyst, the apex of the paracyst and the hook-like prolongation [of the macrocyst] become united.

† **Parada**, *-ado*. *Obs.* [app. an altered form (see -ADO 2) of *Parade*, which at a later date was adopted unchanged. Sometimes held to be taken direct from Sp. *parada*, but the latter was not used in these senses. See **PARADE** sb.]

1. Pomp, show, display, ostentation; = **PARADE** 1.
 1621 MOLLE *Cameras Liv. Libr* 1. 31 All this parado and goodly shew declineth. 1656 ARTH. HANDSON. 82 The great pomp or princely parada used by Queen Berenice, and her train of women 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 123 No Court Paradoes, or Munificence was read of. 1689 *Def Liberty agst Tyrants* 137 Pompeous Paradoes and Shows.

2. A muster or display of troops; = **PARADE** 2
 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk Hon.* II. ix. § 4 It may be done in March, in Campe or on the head of a Parado 1640 GLAETHORNE *Wallenstein* IV. II. Wks (1874) II 64 In their best furniture of Armes, all drawne into parada

3. Muster, 'turn-out' *rare*.
 a 1599 WORTON *Life Dk. Buckhm* in *Reliq.* (1651) 84 These five [Fr. Charles, Buckingham, and 3 attendants] were at the first the whole Parada of this Journey

4. = **PARADE** sb 4 and 5.

(In quot. 1653, 1690 applied to the *Prado* at Madrid.)

1694 EARL MONM *tr. Benito's Hist. Relat* 121 A large field, between Mastrick and Aquigrane, where the Parado [*placsa d'arme*] was made 1653 A. WILSON *Fas I* 228 The King and Prince had some interviews in their Coaches passing to the Parada to take the Air 1654 EARL MONM *tr. Benito's Hist. Wars Flanders* 383 In midst of the Parado, a Church was intended to be built 1690 SHADWILL *Ann. Brgt* I. 6 In the Evening we'll drive in the Parado.

|| 5. = **PARADE** sb. 6

1865 *tr. Erckmann Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 98 Parada and nposte must have come like lightning

Parada, *ctyl.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *paradactylum* (Illiger, also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *παρὰ* beside, *ΠΑΡΑ-1* + *δάκτυλος* finger.] (See quot.)

1811 ILLIGER *Prodrom. System. Manum et Avium* 178 *Paradactylum*, pagina lateralis digiti, palmatis pars digiti spectans] 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Paradactylum*, applied by Illiger to the lateral portions of the toes of birds, to distinguish it from the inferior surface, the *paradactyle* 1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* III. 531 Side of toes (*Paradactylum*) the sides, in any way distinguished from the toes.

Hence **Parada**, *ctylar* a, of or pertaining to the *paradactyl*

1890 CENT *Dict* s. v., The marginal lobes [etc.] of birds' toes are *paradactylar*.

Parade (pārād), sb. [a. F. *parade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm), 'a (boasting) apparance, or shew, a brauado, or vaunting offer' (Cotgr.); ad. It. *parata* 'a warding or defending; aighting or garish setting forth' (Florio 1611), Sp. *parada* 'a staying or stopping, also a standing or staying place' (Minshew 1599), L. type *parata*, from *parare*.

L. *parare* to make ready, procure, prepare, furnish, in late L. to deck, adorn, developed many senses in Romance; e.g. in It. (1) 'to adorn, digit, deck, beautify, set forth, furnish, garnish, proude', (2) 'to prepare to receive (a blow), to ward off, defend, cover, shield', (3) 'to teach a horse to stop and state orderly', to make 'the stop in the action of horsemanship' (Florio). In Sp. *parar* is 'to stop, stay, rest, end, be at a non-plus, pause' (Minshew). All the senses occur in Fr. The sb. It. *parata*, Sp. *parada*, might occur in any of the senses of the vb used in the lang. Fr. has app. taken senses of *parade* from both. Cf. also L. *magno parare* with great preparation, provision, or display.]

I. 1. Show, display, ostentation. To make a *parade* of, to display ostentatiously.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*, an appearance or shew, a

bravado or vaunting offer 1663 COWLEY *Crownell Wks.* 1710 II. 658 The most virtuous and laudable Deed that his whole Life could have made any Parade of. 1700 T. BROWN *Museum, Ser. & Com* 150 To make a fine Parade of his own good Qualities and Virtues 1799 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) IV. xxviii 16 A new display of that state and parade to which he was so much addicted. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* I. xii 217 Making an empty parade of knowledge which we do not really possess 1812 GEN. *Hist. in Ann. Reg* 22 The unseemly parade of his funeral. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi. Another answers, 'Let him be, He loves to make parade of pain'

2. An assembling or mustering of troops for inspection or display; esp. a muster of troops which takes place regularly at set hours, or at extraordinary times to hear orders read, as a preparation for a march, or any other special purpose

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*, is also a term of War, and commonly used for that appearance of Soldiers in a Garrison about two or three of the clock in the afternoon, to hear prayers, and after that to receive Orders from the Major for the Watch, and Guards next night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 780 The Cherubim stood and To their night watches in warlike Parade 1769-72 *Jennins Lett.* xxx 138, I shall leave it to military men, who have seen a service more active than the parade 1821 LYTTON *Godolph.* vi. He was not very much bored by drills and parade 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 60 Permitted to be absent from afternoon parade

b The men appearing on parade.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms.

3. A march or procession; esp. in U.S., a procession, organized on a grand scale, in support of some political object.

1673-4 DR. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (Camden) III. xxiv. 36 They went up with a Parade of 9 or 10 Coaches. 1731 SWIFT *Strophon & Chloë Misc* 1735 V. 33 The Rites perform'd, the Parson paid, In State return'd the grand Parade 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv. Not a sweet ramble, but a slow parade. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. III. lxxi 580 When a procession is exceptionally large, it is called a Parade *Ibid.* 581 note, In the Cleveland Business Men's parade it was alleged that 1500 lawyers had walked.

b An assembly of people; esp. a crowd of promenaders.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 107 We saw a great parade, or kind of meeting a 1845 *Boon Storm at Hastings* xiii. The gay Parade grew thin—all the fair crowd vanish'd 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 6 Where flocks the parade to Magnus' arches 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thale* xvii. 205 'Did she go into that parade of people?' said Ingram

4 The place where troops assemble for parade, the level space forming the interior or enclosed area of a fortification, a parade-ground.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Parade*, is a Military word, signifying the Place where Troops usually draw together, in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy* III. x. 407 Two hundred soldiers... conducted him to the great parade before the Emperor's palace In this parade, a body of troops were drawn up under arms 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 240 When Barracks are occupied by Troops, the Yards and Parades are to be swept, tolled, and kept clean by them

5. A public square or promenade. Now sometimes the name of a street.

1607 DAMIER *Voy* I. 219 (Leon) The Square is called the Parade 1712 E. COCKE *Voy S. Sea* 149 Before the Church of Santa E is a very handsome Parade 1775 SHERIDAN *Revolt* I. 1, We saunter on the parades [at Bath] 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 29 In what street, parade, place, square, row, terrace, or lane will be explained in due time 1862 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 85 The smart parades and crescents of the former town

II. 6. *Fencing*. = **PARRY**. [Fr. *parade*, It. *parata*.]

1692 SIR W. HOPKINS *Fencing-Master* 20 The Lessons Defensive are commonly called the Parade *Ibid.* Parades or ways of defending *Ibid.* Two Parades, the Parade in Quait, and the Parade in Terce. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There are as many kinds of Parades, as of strokes and attacks 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 502 A parade is a defence of the body, made by an opposition of one's blade to that of an adversary

fig. 1699 LOCKE *Edic.* § 94. 152 Marks, which serve best to shew, what they [men] are, especially when they are not in Parade and upon their Guard

III 7. *attrib* and *Comb* (mostly connected with sense 2), as *parade attire*, -day, -duty, -ground, -major, -march, -officer, -order, -step; *parade-rest*, a position of rest, less fatiguing than that of 'attention', in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, much used during reviews, also *parade-like* adj.

1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass* (1875) 200 If the enemy get within the parade ground. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii 78 The Trenches were levelled, and then I lost the Title of Parade Major 1806 HUTTON *Course Math* I. 149 The slow or parade-step being 70 paces per minute 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* V. 576 They are chiefly parade letters to men of celebrity. 1813 MAR ENOCH-WORTH *Patron*. (1833) I. vii 126 A mere parade officer, who had never been out of London. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II. 11, Andreas too attended Church like a parade duty, for which he in the other world expected pay with arrears. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 465/1 Not a man moved from the military posture of 'parade-rest'

Parade (pārād), v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parader* (1784 in Hatz.-Darm)]

1. *trans*. To assemble (troops, etc.) for the sake of inspection or review. See **PARADE** sb. 2.

1686 [see **PARADING** sb. 3.]. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 73 He [the General] thought me more capable to

parade the Workmen, and detach them for the respective Works. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurwood Desq.* (1837) I. 26 The troops were paraded. 1887 DOWN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 550 Bid him parade his troop in his grandeur's honour. *trans* and *fig.* 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball & Song* (1882) 208 While Memory's art Parades the Past before thy face. 1890 'K. BOLDREWOOD' *Minor's Right* (1899) 87/1 Robbing the mail, and parading every traveller on a certain line of road with almost ludicrous impartiality.

2. *intr*. To march in procession or with great display or ostentation, to walk up and down or promenade in a public place, esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy* II. vi. 196 These troops paraded about the hill with great ostentation practising every art to intimidate us 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlviii (1869) III. 27 He paraded through the streets with a thousand banners. 1800 MRS. HEAVY *Mary's Pam.* ix. 194 If I had my way, I would parade all the morning up and down the fashionable side of Bond Street 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi. In this order they paraded off with a horrible mienment.

3 *trans*. To march through (a place of public resort) in procession or with great display; to walk up and down or promenade (some place) esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1809 W. LIVING *Kneeler* vi. vii. Venus, in semblance of a bear-eyed trull paraded the battlements of Fort Christina 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 84 Have we not seen Pavla's, shameless wife, parade Our towns with regal pageantry? 1855 PURSCOTT *Philop.* II. I. vi. 211 Throwing themselves into a procession, they paraded the streets of the city.

4. To march (a person) up and down or through the streets either for show or to expose him to contempt. Also *16th*.

1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 89 The idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several States as an object of public gaze 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nis.* (abr. ed.) I. 296 They set him on a camel and paraded him about the city

5 *intr*. To make a parade; to behave, talk, or write ostentatiously; to 'show off'. Also in phr. *to parade it*. *rare* or *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 46 The whole family paraded it together 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 He paraded and shewed away concerning the divinely inherent right of monarchs 1807-8 SYP. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 138/2 You parade a great deal upon the vast concessions made by this country to the Irish, before the Union

6 *trans*. To make a parade of, to display or hold out to view ostentatiously, to 'show off'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 32, I thought I would amuse him a little by parading the whole Irish system of things before him 1838 LYTON *Alia* v. 11, A great man never loves so much as when he exhibits intolerance, or parades the light of persecution 1865 MISS BRADY *Sir Jasper's T. want* II. The very last to parade his feelings, before the eyes of his fellow men. 1878 BROWNING *Poet's Crisis* cxi. Don't linger here in Paris to parade Your victory.

7 *nonce-use* To provide (a town, etc.) with a parade or parades

1889 HISSY *Tour in Phaeton* 191 The modern part that faces the sea is paraded, well lighted, well drained

Hence *Parade* *adp.* a

1865 MRS. G. L. BANKS *True & true* in *Harland Lanc.* *Lyrics* 277 From paraded assistance I turn'd with disdain

1876 BROWNING *A Forgiveness* 337 Worse than all, Each day's procession, my paraded life Robb'd and impoverished through the wanting wife

Paradeful, a *rare*. [See -FUL] Full of parade or display

1755 RICHARDSON *Corr* (1804) III. 224 Supper, as paraded a one as if it were a less fungal meal than it always is at Parson's-Green, entus.

Paradigma, **Paradiseal** see **PARADISE**

Paradeless (pārād'les), a. [See -LESS.]

Without parade, lacking a parade.

1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plumes for Pearl* III. vi. 137 A clubless paradeless city.

Paradenitis, etc. see **PARA-1**.

Parader (pārād'er) [f. **PARADE** v. + -ER¹.]

One who parades: in the senses of the verb.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 1 3 What think you, rejecting both your men, and encouraging my parader? 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. Biting me the parader's gage. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 27 Sept. 'The paraders marched in to swell the multitudes.

Paraderm (pārād'erm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *παρὰ*, **PARA-1**, in sense 'subsidiary', 'by-' + *δέρμα* skin.] The delicate membrane enclosing the pro-nymph of some dipterous insects.

1895 CAMBR. *Nat. Hist* V. 164 Lowne, looking on the limiting membrane as a subsequent formation, calls it the paraderm 1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

|| **Paradiastole** (pārād'astōlē) *Rhet. Obs.* [L. a. Gr. *παρὰδιαστολή* 'putting together of dissimilar things', f. *παρὰ* side by side + *διαστολή* separation, distinction] A figure in which a favourable turn is given to something unfavourable by the use of an expression that conveys only part of the truth. b (See quot. 1657).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 *Paradiastole*, when with a mild interpretation or speech we colour others or our own faults, as when we call a subtle person, wise, a bold fellow, courageous, a prodigal man, liberal 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poese* III. xviii. (Arb.) 195 The figure Paradiastole, which, nothing improperly we call the Curry-fauell. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 113 Paradiastole is a diluting or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. A figure when we grant one thing that we may deny another. *Ibid.* 115 Thus

figure paradiastole is by some learned Rhetoricians called a faulty term of speech, opposing the truth by false terms and wrong names. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paradiastole*, a Figure which disjoins things that seem to have one Import, and shews how much they differ.

Hence + **Paradiastolary** *a*

1652 URQUHART *Feuils* Wls (1834) 292 Figurative expressions, paradoxical, paradiastolical, paradiastolary.

Paradidymal, -didymis: see PARA-1.

Paradigm (pæ rādīm, -daim) Also 7-digme. [a. F. *paradigme*, ad. L. *paradigma*, a Gr. *παράδειγμα* pattern, example, f. *παράδεικνυμι* to exhibit beside, show side by side. Formerly also in L. form.]

1. A pattern, exemplar, example.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 208:1 We now have none enterpretour of the parables ne paradygmes. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* B, Give me a paradygme or example, of a deliberative kinde of epistle. 1665 GALE *Crit. Gentilis* 111 in 45 The Universe. was made exactly conformable to its Paradigme, or universal Exemplar. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* v 91 The archetype, paradygm, exemplar, and idea, according to which all things were made. 1875 JOVETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 133 Socrates makes one more attempt to defend the Platonic ideas by representing them as paradygms.

* +2 *Rhet.* (In L. form). See quot. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 100 *Paradigma*, a manner of exhorting or with-drawing by example, as to say 'the nature of the Dolphin is not to suffer the young one of her kinde to straggle vndefenced'. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III xix (Arb.) 252 *margm, Paradigma*, or a resemblance by example.

3. An example or pattern of the inflexion of a noun, verb, or other inflected part of speech.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 20 Now it remaineth to give a Paradigma or example of every Conjugation of their Moodes. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX 358 It will be convenient to Write him out a full Paradigm of some one Verb. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1861) 81 Paradigms of regular and irregular nouns and verbs. 1892 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* 72 Skeleton paradigm of the regular verb

Paradigmatic (pæ rādīgmætīk), *a.* (sb.) [ad. Gr. *παράδειγματικός*, f. *παράδειγμα*: see prec. and -10.] Of the nature of a paradigm, serving as a pattern; exemplary.

1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Intro. Timaeus 372 After this, the demiurgic, paradigmatic, and final causes. 1828 in WEBSTER *Amer. First Philol.* Oct. 294 The Timaeus seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the paradigmatic idea. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* II 37 All these ideas are not paradigmatic only but parental

+ *B. sb.* One who writes lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness. *Obs.* rare

1847 in WEBSTER

+ **Paradigmatical**, *a.* [See -10AL] = prec. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 958 We read that some signes are paradigmaticall. 1678 CUPWORTHY *Intell. Syst.* 1. v 733 Here therefore is there a Knowledge before the world, that was Archetypal and Paradigmatical to the same. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Intro. Timaeus 370 Primary causes, i.e. the producing the paradigmatical, and the final

Hence **Paradigmatically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Annot. Tr.* In mod. Dicts. + **Paradigmatize**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *παράδειγματιζέω* to make an example of, f. *παράδειγμα*: see prec. and -10AL.] *trans.* To set forth as a model, to make an example of.

1647 HAMMOND *Cofy Papers betw. H & Chynell* 123 There is no question concerning any line in those Books so paradigmized by you. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Baptism* 216 Not [to] go about as it were to paradigmize, and stigmatize me throughout the whole Kingdom. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No 36 2/1 To Paradigmatize and explain all obfuscating Quiddities

Parading (pārādīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARADE *v* + -ING¹] The action of the verb PARADE; mustering of soldiers, promenading, showing off, etc. Also *attrib.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 208 The Parading Place that is before it, serves also for a publick meeting Place. 1705 C. SMART *Phaedrus* viii. 28, I value not thy gadding. Nor all thy alameda parading. 1719 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* I 86 There was a great deal of parading, and noise of beating drums.

Para ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] That parades, marching up and down, showing off, given to display, etc.

1777 MAD D'ARLAY *Early Diary* July, She is parading and tolerably uncultivated as to books. 1816 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vii. (1830) 284 It may have been a piece of parading insignificance. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 8/2 The parading bands are now passing along in silence.

Hence **Paradingly** *adv.*

1841 W. SEALDING *Italy & Its Is.* I 66 All that the spirit of liberty had honoured, were protected and brought paradingly forward.

[**Paradiorthosis**. *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. *παράδιορθωσις* a marginal correction, f. *παρά* aside, (PARA-1 in sense of 'improper, false') + *διορθώω* correction.] A false correction.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 2, I cannot choose but take notice of a Paradiorthosis, or false emendation

Paradiplomatic, *a.* [f. PARA-1,] Aside or apart from what is strictly diplomatic or concerned with the evidence of the manuscript texts.

1854 ELLICOTT *Comm. Galatians* Pref. (1859) 17, I have always endeavoured, first, to ascertain the exact nature of the diplomatic evidence; secondly, that of what I have termed paradiplomatic arguments, by which I mean the apparent probabilities of erroneous transcription, permuta-

tion of letters, itacism, and so forth. *Ibid.* 15 The accidental omission seems probable on paradiplomatic considerations. 1879 FARRAR in *Expositor* IX. 29 The passage is still to be retained in spite of evidence both external and internal, both diplomatic and paradiplomatic. 1882—*Early Chr.* II 448 One of those cases in which the reading of the existing MSS is outweighed by other authorities and other considerations. *Note* 10 to express the same thing technically, the diplomatic is outweighed by the paradiplomatic evidence

Paradisaic (pærādīsāīk), *a.* [Arbitrarily f. PARADISE or L. *paradis-us* (after *algebraic, Judaic, Mosau, prosaic*)] = next.

1754 SHEBBEARC *Matrimony* (1766) I 240 The Paradisaic vision of excessive Love. 1843 J. D. ROBERTSON tr. *Mohler's Symbolism* I. 34 1898 J. P. LILLEY *Princ. Protestant* 1 16 Salvation is never represented in Scripture as a mere restoration of the paradisaic condition

Paradisaical (pærādīsāīkāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of Paradise, paradisaical

1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscience Christian* 26 This only permanent and Paradisaical good of an vpright conscience. 1725 *Por. Let. to E. Blount* 13 Sept. We wander in a paradisaical scene among groves and gardens. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I 27 The pictures drawn by some travellers of savagery as a kind of paradisaical state. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 5/1 The Paradisaical groups of Fra Angelico

Hence **Paradisaically** *adv.*

1822 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV 117 A singular and paradisaically luxuriant country. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 532 How happily and almost paradisaically they seem to live.

Paradisal (pærādīsāl), *a.* [f. L. *paradis-us* + -AL] Of or pertaining to paradise.

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) v 19, I fail not pane, I haif no purgatory e, Bot perles, perlyft, paradisall plesour. 1723 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* 118 Apr. (1887) I 241 The paradisical state of receiving visits every day from a passionate lover. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* VI. (1850) 79 [They] each prepare His wing to poise for Paradisal flight. 1880 *Wm. Goethe's Faust* Part I in Heaven 19 'To paradisal day succeedeth The awful presence of the night'

Paradise (pærādīs), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 2-4 paradis, (4-dijs, -dijz), 4-8 -ioe, (5 paradis, paradises, -yss, 5-6 -yoe, 6 -ioe), 5- paradisi. *b.* 2-5 paradis, 3 paradise, 3-4 paradys. [Early ME. a. F. *paradis* (also in early semi-popular form *parais, parais*), ad. L. *paradis-us*, a. Gr. *παράδεισος*, a. OPers. *pairīdēsa* enclosure, park, f. *pairi* around + *dēsa* to mound, form, whence also Armenian *parēdē*, late Heb. *פַּרְדֵּס* *parēdēs* (Neh. II. 8 the park of the Persian king, also Eccl. II. 5); in mod. Pers. and Ar. *فردوس* *firdaus* garden, paradise.

Used in Gr. (first by Xenophon) for a (Persian) enclosed park, orchard, or pleasure ground, by the LXX for the garden of Eden, and in N.T. and Christian writers for the abode of the blessed, which is the earliest sense recorded in Eng. The OE. equivalent was *neorwuna wang*, cf. *Heaven*. St. Basil 16 *Paradysum* dicitur hinc ut ait Anglice neorwuna wang, called also, *Phoenix* 418, se halga wang (*wang* land, territory, surface of the ground)

1. The garden of Eden. Also called *earthly* (*terrestrial, terrene, terrestre*) *paradise*, to distinguish it from the heavenly *paradise*.

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God þa hine brohte into paradys. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo were in pult ut of paradys. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 291 He sæg in paradys Adam and eue in mikel[?] pris. 13 K. *Alis* 585 *Paradys* terrene is right in the Est. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Ase he did to euen and to Adam in paradys terestre. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5496 Evitaton & þe fode Tyger passyn out of paradys purghe the playn Rewne. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 83 Bytwene the grete Inde & ertlyl paradys. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendosa's Hist. China* 397 The river Ganges, one of the foure that cometh forth of paradise terrenall. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 132 He..to the border comes Of Eden, where delicious Paradise. Crowns with her enclosure green the champion head Of a steep wilderness. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 236/2 The earthly paradise, as developed by Christian fancy, is the old garden of Eden, which lay in the far East beyond the stream of Ocean, raised so high on a triple terrace of mountain that the deluge did not touch it. *b.* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 *par* to be eorliche parais. 1225 *Anec.* R. 66 Eue heold in parais longe tale mid te neddre. 13 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 *þe* zates of parais þoruth eue were ioken

b. Hence in names of plants and animals. *Apples of paradise*, the fruit of the plantain, *Musa paradisaca*; *bird of paradise*, see BIRD sb. 7; *grains of paradise*, see GRAIN sb. 4.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, Apples of paradise, which they call muses.

2. Heaven, the abode of God and his angels and the final abode of the righteous. (Now chiefly poetic.)

a. [c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 43 To-dæg þu bist mid me on paradiso [*Heaven* on paradise, *Gr.* *ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ*, *Vulg.* in paradiso, *Wyclif* in paradys, *Tind.* in paradise] c. 1205 LAY 24122 *þat* he. 3efen beom his paradys, þæt heo monend broken blisse mid ænglen. 1240 *Ureissun in Cott. Hom.* 121 I brouht of helle in-to paradys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 *þet* lyf wyb-oute ende þæt is þe blisse of paradys. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v, I have dremed that the Angels had led one of yow in to paradys or heuen. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. A fre choys gevin to Paradise or Hell. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holmshead* III. 1359/1 If he vouchsafeth to call you into paradys, how blessed shall you be. 1625 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* cxxii (1869) 122 You..shall at length arrive at the Celestiall Paradise. 1858-60 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 11 The Jewish Rabbis teach that there is an upper and a lower paradise or heaven. 1862 F. W. FABER *Hymn*, O Paradise, O Paradise..Where loyal

hearts and true, Staud ever in the light In God's most holy sight

b. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 To bon in heuene fulwisht. In toupe(?) sete of parais. 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 *Parais* 3efen aren 3arewe iopenet þe nu. 1230 *Floris & Bl.* 76 Him þuhte he was in parais. 1235 *Song Virg.* 33 in O E. *Misc.* 195 Leuedi quene of parais

b. The Mohammedan heaven or elysium.

c. 1400 MAUNDLY. (1830) xii 132 *þif* a Man aske them [Saracens], what *Paradys* thei mener, thei seyn, to *Paradys*, that is a place of Delytes, where men schulle fynde alle manner of Frutis, in alle Cesounis[etc.] 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. 1 1766 Prophet, take notice I disclaim thy Paradise. 1813 BYRON *Glaucour* 489 *note*, The Koran allots at least a third of Paradise to well-behaved women. 1816—*Siege Cor.* 255 Secure in paradise to be by Hours loved immortally. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts* I 20 Some assert Paradise to be in the seventh heaven, and, indeed, I have found this to be the general opinion of my Muslim friends.

c. By some theologians, the word as used in Luke xxiii. 43 is taken to denote an intermediate place or state where the departed souls of the righteous await resurrection and the last judgement. Cf. 'Abraham's bosom', Luke xvi. 23.

a. 1690 Br. BULL *Serm. Acts* i. 25, Wls. 1816 I 55 Then .he [St. Paul] saw also the intermediate joys of paradise, wherewith the souls of the faithful are refreshed until the resurrection. *Ibid.* 59 1703 D. WHITBY *Paraphr. N. T.* Luke xxiii. 43 1713 A. CAMPBELL *Doctr. Mut. State* (1721) 53. 1739-56 DODDRIDGE *Fam. Expositor* (1761) IV. 523 He was also caught up into Paradise, that Garden of God, which is the Seat of happy Spirits in the intermediate State, and during their Separation from the Body. 1776 WESLEY *Let. to Miss Bishop* 17 Apr. In Paradise, in the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 395 Paradise was certainly some place where our Lord was to be on the very day on which he suffered, and where the companion of his sufferings was to be with him. It was not heaven. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xiv 412 Paradise is not the same as Heaven, but a resting-place at the foot of it. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 518 The *Limbus Patrum* is the Paradise of Luc. xiii. 43, so called because it was a place of rest and joy, though the joy was imperfect.

3. A place like or compared to Paradise; a region of surpassing beauty or delight, or of supreme bliss.

c. 1300 St. Brigidan 147 That is Fowles Parais, a wel joyful place. 1386 CHAUCER *Kut's T.* 379 Fful blisfully in prison maistow dure. In prison? certes nay but in Parady. 1387 LEEVISA *Hugden* (Rolls) VII. 215 No man schulde be i-chose pope but he were of þe paradyis of Italy. 1400 EDEN *Ireat. Newe Lud* (Arb.) 15 A man woulde thynke it were a very Paradyse of pleassure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii 58 There the most daintie Paradise [the Bowre of Blisse] on ground it selfe doth offer to his sober eye. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial* v 230, I was once in Somersetshire, about a place neere Tanton, called 'Landeane'. You speake of the Paradise of England. 1617 [see *HELL* 10]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 297 Among these Buildings as many which appear perfect Paradises. 1814 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 123 These gardens are the most perfect paradise I ever saw. 1891 E. KINGLER *Australian at H.* 136 [Australia] is a rather overdone Paradise of the working man.

b. fig. A state of supreme bliss or felicity. See also FOOL's PARADISE

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Meich T.* 21 Wedlok is so esy and so clene That in this world it is a Parady. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 6 This poore priest brought into this foolhe paradise though his awie fantastical ymaginacion. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 98 Thought would destroy their paradise. 1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron* (1833) II. xxviii. 211 As she seemed entering the paradise of love and hope. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massachusetts* 21, I shall deny him the paradise of your embrace. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. 11 79 Comfort, seems to many Englishmen the only real paradise.

4. An Oriental park or pleasure-ground, esp. one enclosing wild beasts for the chase. *b.* Hence sometimes applied to an English park in which foreign animals are kept

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 75 Betwene Orpha and Caranutt, was the Paradyse of Aladeules, where he had a fortress destroyed by Selim. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. 11. iv (1653) 269 A Persian Paradyse, or pleasant park, could not be more delectable in his sight. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 296 He had moreover an extensive paradyse or park, full of wild beasts. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. 1. 34 Semiramis built a palace, and laid out a paradyse. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/1 A 'paradyse' is the technical term for a preserve in which attempts are made with more or less success to acclimatize foreign birds and animals. The three most successful parades in England are Haggerstone Castle, near Beale, Leonardlee, in Sussex, and Woburn Abbey

+ 5. A pleasure-garden in general; *spec.* the garden of a convent. *Obs.*

Hence sometimes surviving in the street nomenclature of old cities or towns, e.g. 'Paradise Square', Oxford.

[1747-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 180 In reparacione muni circa paradyis.] 1610 HOLLAND *C Camden's Brit.* Irel. II. 111 Minding to replant it like unto a certain garden or Paradyse. 1662 Evelyn *Diary* 9 June, [at Hampton Court] There is a parterre which they call Paradyse, in which is a very pretty banquetting-house set over a cave or cellar. 1686 *Ind.* 4 Aug., Signior Verrio now settled in his Majesty's garden at St. James's, which he had made a very delicious Paradyse. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Paradyse*, ..also the garden of a convent. the name seems originally to have been given to the open court, or area, in front of the old church of St. Peter's at Rome.

+ 6. Sometimes given (perh. orig. in jest) as a distinctive name to a particular apartment. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 372/2 The Keping of the Houses called Paradyse and Hell, within the Hall of Westminster, ..

and also the Keping of the Purgatory within the said Hall, whiche Nicholas Whytfield late had and occupied 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1710) I. 39, I saw in a little studyng Chamber ther cauld Paradise the Genealogie of the Percys. *Ibid* 46

7. *slang.* The gallery of a theatre, where the 'gods' are. Cf. *F. paradīs.* (*Slang Dict.* 1873.)

8. *attrib* and *Comb.* as *paradise body, weather*, etc., also *paradise-like* adj.; *paradise apple*, (a) a variety of apple: cf. *paradise-stock*; (b) the Forbidden Fruit or Pomello; †*paradise-bird* = bird-of-paradise: see *BIRD* s.v. 7; *paradise-duck*, a species of sheldrake (*Casarca versicolor*) found in New Zealand; *paradise-fish*, (a) see quot. 1858, (b) a brilliantly coloured East Indian fish (*Macropodus viridivittatus*) sometimes kept in aquariums; *paradise-flycatcher*, a bird of the genus *Trochilopterus*, remarkable for the length of its middle tail-feathers; †*paradise-grain* = grain of Paradise: see *GRAIN* s.v. 4; *paradise-grosbeak*, an African species of grosbeak (*Loxia erythrocephala*), grey and white, with red head and chin, often kept as a cage-bird; *paradise stock*, a hardy slow-growing apple-tree used as a stock by nurserymen for dwarfing other varieties, *paradise-tree*, a small West Indian tree, *Samaritana glauca*.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* 159 The 'Paradise-Apple is a curious Fruit, produced by grafting a Permain on a Quince. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. (ed. g) 131 Stocks of the Paradise or sweet Apple-kernel 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 191/2 The stocks are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradiſe, and the French paradiſe apple. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Paradise Apple*, common name for the fruit of the *Cydonia*. 1874 K. THROGMORTON in *St. Peter's Col.* (1870) 50 [Sends presents, including] a 'paradise bird'. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* VIII. Index 811b, *Paradise-bird*, an inhabitant of the Molucca islands. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* i. (1693) 1 Some think that the [resurrection body] is to be a 'Paradise body, like Adams before he sinned. 1845 E. J. WAKERFIELD *Adv. N. Zealand* iii. 57 The 'paradise duck' is nearly as large as a goose, and of beautiful plumage. 1854 *Full. Hall G.* 29 June 4/2 He is pretty sure of a good bag of pigeons, with as many 'paradise ducks' as he cares to carry. 1855 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Paradise fish', a species of *Polypterus*, which is esteemed excellent food in India. 1885 C. F. HOLDEN *Marvels Anim.* Life 18 In Sam there is found a fish known to science as the *Macropodus* or *paradise-fish*, on account of its curiously-shaped fins. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 275 One of the most remarkable groups of Muscivora which is that known as the 'Paradise Flycatchers', the males are distinguished by the growth of exceedingly long feathers in their tail. 1905 BOSMAN *Ginea* xvi. (1721) 285 *Malagueta*, otherwise called 'Paradise-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1663 GERBERT *Counsel* c.vj. Your Lordships 'Paradise-like Garden at Newnham 1705 LONDON & WISE *Retired Gardener* I. xvi. 82 An Apple upon a 'Paradise Stock. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 191/2 The doucin or English paradise stock, which is what the English nurserymen usually sell as the 'paradise stock', is intermediate in its effect between the crab and the French paradiſe. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Fyns.* (1897) 38r Last week was a marvel of 'paradise weather.

Paradise (pærādīs), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* a. To make into Paradise. b. To place in Paradise, to imparadise; to make supremely blessed or beautiful. Hence *Paradised* *ppt* a

1592 G. HARVEY *Purce's Super.* in *Archæologia* (1815) II. 173 Your Vertical Star that 'paradised the earth with the ambrosial dew of his incomprehensible wit. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* Wks (Grosart) V. 60 If there be anie sparke of Adams paradized perfection yett embedd yn in the breastes of mortall men. 1600 R. JONES *Muses Gard. Delights* xii. One houre of Paradized joye Makes Purgatorie seeme a toy 1843 E. JONES *Sens & Event* 56 All paradised bright stars did roll.

Paradisean (pærādīsian), *a rare.* [*f. med. L. paradisi-us* (*f. paradisi-us*) + *-AN*, cf. *cærulean*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Paradise. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 73 Spread those boughs, Whereon lifes grapes, those Paradisean cluster grows. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 35r The paradisean years of a tender and sagacious childhood are passing.

2. Belonging to the genus *Paradisea* or family *Paradiseidae*, which includes the Birds of Paradise. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Paradisean*, belonging to Paradise. *paradisean.* *Ornithol.* Applied to a certain bird with beautiful plumage

So **Paradiseid** *Ornith.* a bird of the family *Paradiseidae*, a Bird of Paradise. **Paradiseine** *a.*, of or belonging to the sub-family *Paradiseinæ*, a sub-family of *Paradiseidae*. **Paradiseoid** *a.*, akin to the Birds of Paradise.

1895 *Ibs* 397 One of the most wonderful of the many new discoveries in the Paradiseine family.

Paradisiac (pærādīsīak, -dīzīak), *a.* [*ad L. paradisiac-us*, *a. Gr. napádeīan-ós* park-like, *f. napádeīan-ós* PARADISE. In *F. paradisiacque*] = next 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208 This Paradiſiac [printed -iat] Shamna, is the most beautiful place of all Asia 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Curr.* (1769) 117 This most delightfully rural and paradisiac recess 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* xi. The paradisiac beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt cap* iii. 2 So slept pleasantly away five years Of Paradisiac dream

Paradisiacal (pærādīsīakāl, -zēīakāl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*]

1. Of, pertaining or belonging to Paradise; Eden-like; like that of Paradise, supremely blest; peacefully.

1649 J. ELLISTON tr *Behmen's Epist.* xv §1 (1886) In His pleasant Paradisiacal Garden. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) L. 255 It would bring back the golden age or paradisiacal state again. 1840 HOWITT *Visit Rem Places* Ser. i. 208 Ruins of Bolton Priory, one of the most delicious and paradisiacal scenes the heart of England holds. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins* II. xvi. 540 They are at the paradisiacal age, the young Adam and Eve are strong in them.

2. Of or pertaining to the heavenly Paradise; celestial.

1660 H. MORE *Myt. Godl* i. vi. 17 Clothed with those Heavenly, Ethereal and Paradisiacal bodies which Christ will bestow upon those that belong to him. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) II. xvii. 357 The very moment the heaven-born spirit had escaped from its tortured body, the whole Paradisiacal world was opened upon its senses.

Hence **Paradisiacally** *adv.*

1881 CURTIS tr *Delitasc's Hist. Redempt* 1 §4 21 That human history began and will end paradisiacally is correlated with its sinless commencement and its sanctified ending

Paradisiacal (pærādīsīak, -dīzīak), *a.* [*irreg. f. L. paradisi-us* PARADISE + *-IAL*] = prec.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 426 Immortal men, women, and children, whose paradisiacal plenty and patriarchal pleasures, are elegantly depicted. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 45 No insignificant element in the paradisiacal character of the place.

Paradisiac (pærādīsīak, -dīzīak), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -IAN*] = prec.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 38 O happy sovereign, whose food was paradisiacal; clothing, innocence, conversation, angels. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III. 272 The Golden Cup is fill'd with Paradisiacal Wines 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 18 A fit habitant for paradisiacal groves

Paradisiac (pærādīsīak, -dīzīak), *a.* [*f. Gr. napádeīan-ós* PARADISE + *-IC*] = prec.

1745 BROOM *Ground Relig.* (R), A life Dead of itself to paradisiac bliss. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 196 Kennick stood mute, as if a paradisiac vision had dazed his senses. 1881 CURTIS tr *Delitasc's Hist. Redempt* 1 §4 The condition of childish innocence is in itself paradisiac

Paradisiacal, *a rare.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*] = prec.

1649 J. ELLISTON tr *Behmen's Epist* i. §17 That same Image which dyed in Adam being the true Paradisiacal Image. 1728 NORTH *Memoir of Musick* (1846) 78 In the reign of King Jac. I., and the paradisiacal part of the reign of King Cha. I.

Hence **Paradisiacally** *adv.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 71r [His] paradisiacally happy years of married life.

Parado: see PARADA.

Parados (pærādōs, ||paradō). *Fortif.* [*a. F. parados*, *f. PARA-2 + dos* back.] (See *quots.*)

1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Faith Fortif.* (1851) 107 When the covering masses are intended to protect the defenders from reverse fire, they are called *parados*. 1853 STROCKLEER *Mil. Encycl.* 207 *Parados*, an elevation of earth which is effected behind fortified places, to secure them from any sudden attack that may be made in reverse. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 The conical top of the hill serves as a gigantic natural *parados* or traverse.

Paradox (pærādōks, sb. (a)). Also 6-7-oxe.

[*ad* (perh. through *F. paradoxus*, 14th c in Hatz-Darm.) *L. paradoxus*, *-on*, sb., properly neuter of *parados-us*, *Gr. napádeīan-ós* adj. contrary to received opinion or expectation, *f. napá* past, beyond, contrary to + *deīfa* opinion; in *Gr.* and *L.* also used subst., esp. in pl *napádeīfa* Stoical paradoxes: cf. Cicero *Paradoxa*, *procem.* 4. In *Fr.* and *Eng.* the sb. is the earlier and more important.]

1. A statement or tenet contrary to received opinion or belief; often with the implication that it is marvellous or incredible; sometimes with unfavourable connotation, as being discordant with what is held to be established truth, and hence absurd or fantastic; sometimes with favourable connotation, as a correction of vulgar error. (In actual use rare since 17th c., though often insisted upon by writers as the proper sense.)

1540 FALSGRAVE tr *Acolastus* Pro B. 11, We shall not wylsafe any Paradoxes in noo place, 1 we shall not wylsafe (to speake or make mention of) any thynges, that be aboute or beyonde the common oppynyon of men. 1546 Bp. GARDINER *Declar. Art.* Joye 54 b, Your fonde paradox of only fayth iustifieth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 79r Paradox is a strange sentence, contrarie to the opinion of the most part. Or thus It is a strange sentence, not easely to be conceived of the common sort. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III. i. 115 This was sometime a Paradox, but now the time gives it prooffe. 1666 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.* *Paradox*, an opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirms that the earth doth moove round, and the heauens stand still. 1653 H. MORE *Anim. Ath.* II. xii. 17 (1712) 84 That pleasant and true Paradox of the Annual Motion of the Earth. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess.* & *Chance* (1841) 304 The Bishop speaks often of paradoxes with such scorn or detestation, that a simple reader would take a paradox either for felony or some other heinous crime, whereas perhaps a judicious reader knows, that a paradox, is an opinion not yet generally received. 1697 tr. *Burgesius* *Logic* II. xv. 65 A Paradox is said to be a Probleme true against the common Opinion. such as that, viz., the Earth moves; which, tho' it be true, yet may it be so against the common Opinion, and therefore a Paradox. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks IV. 183 A paradox, you know, is simply that which contradicts the popular opinion—which in too many cases is the false opinion. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 535/3 A paradox is a proposition really or

apparently contradictory to a commonly received idea. It is, as its name indicates, a conceit contrary to opinion, but not contrary to reason. A position contrary to reason is a paralogism.

† *b. Rhet.* [*repr L. paradoxum*] A conclusion or apodosis contrary to what the audience has been led up to expect. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Paradox*. In Rhetoric, it is something which is cast in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hyponoma*.

2. A statement or proposition which on the face of it seems self-contradictory, absurd, or at variance with common sense, though, on investigation or when explained, it may prove to be well-founded (or, according to some, though it is essentially true).

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 187 Your strange Paradox of Christs, eating of his owne fleshe. 1607 J. NORDEN *Swet. Dial* iv. 125. I can tell you a piete paradox. Boggie and spungy ground, though in it owne nature it be too moist, yet if it be overflowed with water, over it will settle and become firme. 1664 HAYWARD *Suprem. Relig.* 3 Three or foure at the table, who esteemed that which I had said, not for a Paradox, but for an Adoxe, or flat Absurditie. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 66 'Tis no less a truth than a paradox, that there are no greater fools than atheistical wits, and none so credulous as infidels. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 127 If you will admit the paradox, it makes a man do more than he can do. 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1812) 369 Of the two parts of a paradox, both are often true, and yet, when proved to be true, may continue paradoxical. 1809-10 COLLINGRIP *Friend* (1805) 54 The legal paradox, that a label may be the more a label for being true. 1885 SHELLEY *Introduct. Polit.* Sc. 1 (1896) 3 In my opinion, to lecture on political science is to lecture on history. Here is the Paradox—I use the word in its original sense of a proposition which is really true, though it sounds false. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/1 Perhaps the only immortal paradoxes are the divine paradoxes called Beatiitudes, for each generation sees their truth, but as no one ever acts upon them, their paradox comes with perpetual freshness to every age.

b. Often applied to a proposition or statement that is actually self-contradictory, or contradictory to reason or ascertained truth, and so, essentially absurd and false.

Hence some (cf. quot. 1639) have denied statements to be paradoxes when they can be proved after all to be true, or have called them 'apparent paradoxes' (quot. 1876), when they are real paradoxes in sense 2.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1299 This monstrous paradox of transubstantiation was neuer induced or receaued publickly in the Church, before the tyme of y^e Lateran Councell. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 253 *Berow*. No face is faire that is not full so blacke. *K'm* O paradox, Blacke is the badge of hell. 1628 WITTIER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 39 Vulgar men, doe such expressions hold to be but idle Paradoxes. 1639 KULLER *Holy War* iii. iv. (1840) 121 It is therefore no paradox to say, that in some case the strength of a kingdom doth consist in the weakness of it. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Mant. xix. 7-8) Wks. (1851) 215 The most grosse and massy paradox that ever did violence to reason and religion. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* ix. 120 This will be no paradox, but a most important and necessary truth. 1822 LD. JEFFREY in *Life* (1852) II. 221 The dulness is increased in proportion to the density, and the book becomes ten times more tedious by its compression. This is not a paradox now, but a simple truth. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxvi. 17 To my mind there could be no more monstrous paradox, than such a proposition would involve. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th Cent. II. 375 The apparent paradox that while no man sets a higher value upon truthfulness than Johnson, no man could care less for the foundations of speculative truth.

3. (Without a or plural.) Paradoxical character, condition, or quality; PARADOXY.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xxix (Arb.) 71 It may be true in manner of Paradox. 1788 GIBSON *Dial & F.* xlv (ed. Milman) IV. 186 They imbibed the love of paradox and a minute attachment to words and verbal distinctions. 1854 WEBSTER *Wks* (1877) II. 91 A distinguished lover of liberty of our time, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 88 A perpetual source of fallacy and paradox.

4. *transf.* A phenomenon that exhibits some contradiction or conflict with preconceived notions of what is reasonable or possible; a person of perplexingly inconsistent life or behaviour. *Hydrostatic paradox*: see HYDROSTATIC.

1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iv. ii. Not let his wife come near him in his sicknesse. Is she refused? and two old Paradoxes, Peece of five and fifty without faith, Clapt in upon him? 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 92 The wonderful Paradox that Englishmen pay Customs as Foreigners for all they spend in Ireland. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 45 He's a down-right Paradox. 1846 LYTTON *Lurchia* II. xviii. One of those strange living paradoxes that can rarely be found out of a commercial community.

5. A shortening of the specific name *paradoxus* of the Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

1825 in O'Hara *Hist. N. S. IV* (1877) 454 The water-mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *paradox-monger*.

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 62 A Paradox-monger, loving to hold strange yea dangerous Opinions. 1879 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1066 Which made the same brilliant paradox-monger [Prof. Clifford] enjoy saying, 'There is one thing in the world more wicked than the desire to command, and that is the will to obey.'

† *B. adj.* = PARADOXICAL *a. Obs.*

1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 220 Let no man then condemn this paradox opinion. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas* I. (1655) 61 Though paradox it may seem, and out of the rode

of common belief 1666 BARROW *Euclid* III. xvi. Cor. Many Paradox and wonderful Consequences

Paradox, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To affect with a paradox, to cause to show a paradox or contradiction. *Obs. rare*

1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xv. 180 The same City that bred him a slave, for his virtues chose him a King; and to his eternal Honour, left his Statue paradox'd with Servitude and Royalty.

2. To bring or drive by paradox. *nonce-use.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, 11/6 (1733) 807 Paradoxing soberer Men than himself out of their Senses.

3. *intr.* To utter paradoxes. Also to *paradox* it. Hence *Paradoxing* *vbl. sb.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 55 If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought, without such paradoxing. 1604 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lviii (1714) 73 There must be no Paradoxing or Playing Tricks with Things Sacred. 1831 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II 46 I could .. dogmatize and dispute And paradox it with the best of you.

Paradoxal, a. *Obs.* in gen. use. [f. L. *paradoxus* adj. (see PARADOX) + -AL] = PARADOXICAL.

† *Paradoxal sailing*, 'sailing on the spiral a ship would describe if she continued sailing round the world on any course except east and west, or north and south' (*Editor's note in Davis' Vols.* (Hakl. Soc.) 233)

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* § 11 v. b. Habile to vnderstand The Proportional, and Paradoxical Compasses (of me Invented, for our two Moscovy Master Pilotes, at the request of the Company) 1594 J. DAVIS (*title*) The Sea-mans Secrets wherein is taught the 3 kinds of Sailing, Horizontal, Paradoxal, and Saying vpon a great Circle. *Ibid.* II. Wks (Hakl. Soc.) 315 By which motion lines are described neyther circular nor straight, but concurred or winding lines, and are therefore called paradoxal, because it is beyond opinion that such lines should be described by plane horizontal motion

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 331 Their paradoxal, pragmatical, and stratagematical doctrine. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks (1851) 338 If it suffic'd some years past to convince and satisfy the uningag'd of other Nations though then held paradoxal 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 678 As Paradoxal as any may please to think it

1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/2 On paradoxal deafness in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street.

Paradoxiar (pæ'rædɒksɪə) [f. PARADOX *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER *1.*] A proponent of paradoxes.

1863 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 2, I shall call each of these persons a paradoxiar, and his system a paradox. 1864 *Ibid.* 187 My friend Francis Bailey was a paradoxiar he brought forward things counter to universal opinion

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr 489 The political paradoxiar is always with us 1888 *Ibid.* 28 Apr 515 We have known paradoxiars who disputed the competence of actors as teachers of elocution.

† **Paradoxial** (pæ'rædɒksɪəl), *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *paradoxia* PARADOX + -AL] = PARADOXICAL *a.*

1624 BARGRAVE *Two Serms* v. Sinne, with all the paradoxial qualities and ridling intricacy thereof

Paradoxio, a. rare. [ad. obs. F. *paradoxique* (Cotgr.), lt. *paradoxico*, f. med.L. type **paradoxicus* see PARADOX and -IO.] = next

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x 486 Shall I. In Paradoxicke passages, Equivocate 1888 *Science* XI. 174/1 Certain propositions of modern economic writers which are so much at variance with the current doctrines of political economy, that, if true, they are certainly paradoxical.

Paradoxical (pæ'rædɒksɪəl), *a.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of a doctrine, proposition, etc.: Of the nature of a paradox, exhibiting or involving paradox.

a. Contrary to common opinion.

1581 [implied in PARADOXICALLY] 1598 FLORIO, *Paradoxe*, paradoxical, contrary to the common opinion. 1607 PEREY *Diary* 10 Apr. Proposing many things paradoxical to our common opinions 1825 COLLIERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 6 Many things may be paradoxical, (that is, contrary to the common notion) and nevertheless true nay, because they are true

b. Apparently inconsistent with itself, or with reason, though in fact true; also, really inconsistent with reason, and so, absurd or irrational.

1628 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 353 Of this point, which perchance may seem somewhat paradoxical, we have studied elsewhere to give sufficient proofs 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 71, I have but one paradoxical and extravagant Quære to make 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. 1. § 34 43 This Philosophy of the Ancients, which seems to be so prodigiously paradoxical, in respect of that Pre existence and Transmigration of Souls 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. v 342 This, however paradoxical it may appear, is evident enough 1825 LAMA *Etha Ser.* II *Stage Illusion*, Comedians, paradoxical as it may seem, may be too natural. 1876 FRFMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 65 It would be true, though it might sound paradoxical, to say that the Norman Conquest made England Saxon.

2. Of persons, etc. Fond of or given to paradox

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 Gopius after his wont paradoxical, holdeth it to be the Hill Paropamisus, or Paropamisus, a part of the Hill Taurus. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks 1755 I. 1. 82 This perhaps may appear too great a paradox even for our wise and paradoxical age to endure 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 529 There is a paradoxical element in the Statesman which delights in reversing the accustomed use of words 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/1 Deist Stanley's paradoxical temper.

3. Of a phenomenon, circumstance, etc.: Exhibiting some contradiction with known laws or with itself, not in accordance with what is theoretically reasonable or possible; now said esp. of natural phenomena that deviate from the normal or are hard to reconcile with known scientific laws.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 107 Among those many

paradoxical and unheard of imitations. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 102 A phenomenon not a little paradoxical, and not yet sufficiently examined. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I (1879) 11 A most paradoxical mixture of sound and silence pervades the shady parts of the wood 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI 231 Zahn gave the name 'paradoxical embolism' to the transportation of emboli derived from veins into the systemic arteries without passing through the pulmonary circulation.

Paradoxicality (pæ'rædɒksɪkəlɪtɪ) [f. prec. + -ITY] Paradoxical character or quality

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks 1843 VIII. 48 But for the apparent paradoxicality and anti sentimentality, instead of economizing, minimizing would, in this case, have been inserted 1889 *Ch. Times* 9 Aug 720/1 Here comes in Ward's paradoxicality

Paradoxically, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY *2.*] In a paradoxical manner; in such a way or sense as to involve a paradox.

1581 SINNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51, I answer paradoxically, but truly. 1606 SIR G. GOSSETT *v. 1* in Bullen O. P. (1884) III. 81 Divinely spoken, Sir, but verie Paradoxically 1788 PRINCELEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lviy 512 Some persons have paradoxically maintained that there can be no inconvenience whatever attending any national debt. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bada* v. Nevertheless, to speak paradoxically, the existence of insignificant people has very important consequences in the world

Paradoxicalness [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being paradoxical; paradoxicality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. iii. (1713) 184 The confident Ignorance of the rude and the unexpected Paradoxicalness of the skilful 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 77 The seeming paradoxicalness of this statement.

Paradoxidian, a. Paleont. [f. mod.L. *Paradoxides*, f. Gr. *παράδοξος* -os. see PARADOX and -IAN] Of or pertaining to the *Paradoxides*, a genus of large trilobites of Middle Cambrian age

1882 GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* 652 1892 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 725 Geologists have grouped the Cambrian rocks in three divisions—the lower or Olenellus group, the middle or Paradoxidian, and the upper or Olenidian.

† **Paradoxion, a. Obs.** [app. error for *paradoxian*] = PARADOXICAL.

1631 J. DOWNE *Polydoron* 40 Of all manner of People I hate the paradoxion babbling wit shewers.

Paradoxism (pæ'rædɒksɪzəm), [f. PARADOX + -ISM Cf mod F. *paradoxisme*.] The utterance or practice of paradox

1593 NASHES *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They would be different in paradoxisme from all the world 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/3 All this may seem like paradoxism of the first water, but it is fact.

Paradoxist (pæ'rædɒksɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST] A dealer in paradoxes; a paradoxer.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 132 For reading; verse him well in inventive Authors, such are generally all Paradoxists, Satyrists 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov 204/3 The race of paradoxists is not confined to our own country 1871 *Athenaeum* 25 Mar 370/1 It was [De Morgan's] intention to complete his humorous exhibition of paradoxists with another series of papers

Paradoxographical, a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. *παράδοξογράφος* -os a writer of paradoxes + -ICAL.] Belonging or addicted to the writing of paradoxes.

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 121 Some such paradoxographical philosopher

Paradoxology (pæ'rædɒksɒlədʒɪ), [ad. Gr. *παράδοξολογία*, f. *παράδοξος* telling of paradoxes. see -LOGY.] A maintaining or putting forward of paradoxical opinions, a speaking by paradox.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr (1650) 3 Who shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty, which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable paradoxology must often put upon the Attentor. 1856 G. F. COLLIER (*title*) Reg. v Palmer, the Paradoxology of Poisoning 1902 *Athenaeum* 14 June 746/2 When Cicero accused Cato of political paradoxology

Paradoxure (pæ'rædɒksɪʊr), *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *paradoxurus*, f. Gr. *παράδοξος* -os (see PARADOX) + *ούρα* tail.] An animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, family *Viverridae*, or of an allied genus, so called because of its remarkably long curving tail; a palm-cat, palm-marten, or palm-civet.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 407/2 The Paradoxure was confounded by Buffon with the Common Genet 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV 436/2 The Paradoxures or Palm-Civets are less strictly carnivorous than the other members of the family. *Ibid.*, *Hemigale*, another modification of the Paradoxure type. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tract. Trees* 99 Paradoxures squeak and scuffle. The jerboas are wide awake

Paradoxurine (pæ'rædɒksɪʊrɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Paradoxurinus*; see prec. and -INE *1.*] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the sub-family *Paradoxurinae*, of which *Paradoxurus* (see prec.) is the typical genus. *b. sb.* A member of this group.

1882 MIYART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 137 Professor Flower conclusively establishes . the Paradoxurine affinity of Arcticists. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* xi. 532.

Paradoxy (pæ'rædɒksɪ), [ad. Gr. *παράδοξος*, f. *παράδοξος* -os (see PARADOX) + *λογία* -logy.]

†1. A paradox. *Obs. rare-1.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 367 With industry we decline such paradoxies, and peaceably submit unto their received acceptions.

2. Paradoxical quality or character; paradoxicality.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II 777 Another well-

known passage stating the paradox of the Christian Creed. 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 186 It may be that ignorance had more to do with it than paradox. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* Pref. 11 Regarding any truth whatsoever which is not of obvious perception in its fullness, paradox is likely to be orthodox.

† **Paradrome, Obs. rare-1.** [ad. Gr. *παράδρομος* 'place for taking the air' (Liddell and Sc.)] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Paradrome*, an open Gallery or walk, that has no shelter over head. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Paradromic (pæ'rædɒmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *παράδρομος* -os running alongside + -IC.] Running side by side; *paradromic winding*, winding in courses that run side by side.

1883 TAIT in *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/1 The consideration of double-threaded screws, twisted bundles of fibres, etc., leads to the general theory of paradromic winding 1884 TAIT *Scientific Papers* II. 91 A subject treated by Listing, which he calls paradromic winding

Paradventure, obs. f. PERADVENTURE.

Parael, var. PAREL v. Obs.

Paræmiac, etc. see PARÆMIAC, etc.

† **Parænesis, paræn-** (pærɪ'nɛsɪs, -en'sɪs). [late L. *parænesis*, a Gr. *παράνεσις* exhortation, recommendation, f. *παράναι* to exhort, advise, f. *παρά* beside + *ἀναι* to speak of, praise, commend. In F. *parænese*.] Exhortation, advice, counsel, a hortatory composition.

1604 EARL STIRLING (*title*) A Parænesis to the Prince 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 105 A short Parænesis touching the present ordering, and disposing of his Majesties Plantations for the future benefit of the Nation. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 38 By way of Apology, or Parænesis, or both, to the Jews in general. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thr. Truth* 229 Clement of Alexandria, in the course of a parænesis on sobriety in the drinking of wine [etc.]

Hence † **Parænesize v. Obs. rare-1.** to exhort.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II To Rdr 15, I Parænesize and endeavour to Proselyte them to [etc.]

Parænetic, enetic (pærɪ'netɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. L. *paræneticus*, a. Gr. *παράνετικός* -os hortatory. see prec. and -IO. In F. *parænétique* (1574 in Hatz-Darm.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parænesis; advisory, hortatory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Parænetic* 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Senneca's Mor.* (1702) 393 Ciceronis allowt the Parænetic, or Preceptive Philosophy; to be in some sort Profitable 1873 W. WAGNER in *Temple's Hist. Rom.* Lit II. 300 Of a practical and parænetic character 1892 DAVIES *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 324 Clauses . of a parænetic or hortatory character

† **B. sb.** A hortatory composition. *Obs.*

1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 38 Let us heare no more Parænetics for Iolation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Parænetic*, are taken for verses full of precepts or admonitions.

Parænetical, enetical, a. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec.

1598 (*title*) A Treatise Parænetical, That is to say: An Exhortation, Wherein is shewed . the right way and true meanes to resist the violence of the Castilian king Translated . into the French, by I. D. Dralymont And now Englished 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon. vi.* (1642) 435 Their writings . both Parænetical and also Apologeticall. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 131 Parænetical Lectures. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 466 The author need desire nothing more parænetical than the criticism of Meuselius.

† **Paræsthesia, -esthesia** (pærɪ's-θi'siə) [f. PARRA-1 'disordered' + Gr. *αἰσθησις* perception, sensation. see ÆSTHESIS.] Disordered or perverted sensation; a hallucination of any of the senses. Also † **Paræsthesis**; hence **Paræsthetic** (-pæ'tɪk), of, pertaining to, or affected with paræsthesia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Paræsthetic 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 217 They include great excitability, paræsthesia of sight and hearing 1889 *Athen. & Nemol.* X 442 A number of paræsthetic symptoms 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 762 Chlorotic and anæmic girls . very frequently suffer from paræsthesia of the throat region. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 567 Various palsies and paræsthesias.

PARAF, paraff: see PARAPH.

Paraffin (pærə'fɪn), *sb.* Also -ine. [f. L. *parum* too little, barely + *affinis* having affinity: so named by Reichenbach 1830 in reference to its neutral quality and the small affinity it possesses for other bodies. See *Journal f. Chem. u. Physik* LIX. 456.]

1. A colourless (or white), tasteless, inodorous, crystalline, fatty substance, solid at ordinary temperatures (chemically a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}), discovered by Reichenbach in 1830; obtained by dry distillation from wood, coal, peat, petroleum, wax, and other substances, and also occurring native in coal and other bituminous strata, subsequently used for making candles, as a waterproofing material, for electrical insulators, and for various other purposes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII 306 Paraffin was discovered about the same time [1830] by Dr. Christison and Dr. Reichenbach; the former called it *petroleum*. 1839 *Urs. Diet. Arts* 942 Paraffine is a . solid bicarburet of hydrogen; it has not hitherto been applied to any use, but it would form admirable candles. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 374 The amount of paraffin, according to these experiments, obtained from 1 ton of peat does not exceed 24 lbs 1868 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 345 It is not from coal, but from certain shales, that the most abundant yield of paraffin is thus obtained 1901 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/5 Until 1873

paraffin as a candle making material had been produced almost wholly in Scotland and Germany.

2. Short for *paraffin oil*. see 4

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 234 There has been lately introduced, for the purposes of light, an oil called 'paraffin' 1865 *Times* 9 Mar. The hon. secretary to the River Dee Salmon Fishery had preserved a bottle of pure paraffin made from the waters of the Dee 1880 Miss BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xii. [He] set his face against paraffin and the whole family of oils

3. *Chem.* A general name, introduced by Watts 1872, for the saturated hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2} , of which the first four members, methane, ethane, propane, and butane (see -ANE) are at ordinary temperatures gaseous, those higher in the series, only liquids, and those higher still, solids, all are remarkable for their chemical indifference, the hydrogen being combined in the highest proportion possible with the carbon.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 705 This substance is a hydrocarbon or a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2} ; the name paraffin may therefore be conveniently used as a generic term for the whole series. 1873 — *Foundry Chem.* 545 Many of the paraffins occur ready-formed in American petroleum. 1894 *Schöerlemmer's Kise & Devel. Org. Chem.* 92 Henry Watts proposed to call the whole series the *paraffins*, and this name has been accepted

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *paraffin candle*, *lamp*, *refiner*; *paraffin oil*, any one of several oils obtained by distillation of coal, petroleum, and other substances (chemically, liquid members of the paraffin series (see 3), or mixtures of these, often with admixture of other hydrocarbons), used as illuminants and lubricants; also called simply *paraffin* (see 2), *kerosene*, or *petroleum*, *paraffin soles*, manufacturers' name for a crude solid paraffin, *paraffin wax*, solid paraffin (=sense 1), as distinct from *paraffin oil*.

1869 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Butter*. **Paraffin butter*, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles. 1869 *PARADAY Hist. Candle* 18 *Paraffin candles made of paraffin obtained from the bogs of Ireland. 1872 *Roscoe's Chem.* 294 The fatty or 'paraffin' group of organic bodies. 1872 *Routledge's Boy's Ann.* 155/1 *Paraffin-lamps were not used in the house. 1874 *MICHAELTOWITZ Altd. Par. Churches* 198 Paraffin lamps are now becoming much used. 1875 *J. Young in Mech. Mag.* LIV. 334 Treating bituminous coal to obtain therefrom an oil containing paraffine which the patentee calls 'paraffine oil'. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 1 Boghead or Bathgate Naphtha, also called Photogen and Paraffin oil. 1882 *SIR R. CHRISTISON Autobiog.* (1883) I. 395 Paraffin-oil had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 527 Sulphur in 'paraffin ointment' is useful. 1880 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* I. 586 The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as 'paraffin scales'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 Dinner was finished by the light of 'paraffine tapers'. 1872 *Routledge's Boy's Ann.* Apr. 307/1 *Paraffine-wax candles form a good source of light. 1894 *Bottom's Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 18 When paraffin is mentioned in this work, paraffin wax is understood, not paraffin oil

Hence *Paraffin v. trans.*, to cover, impregnate, or treat with paraffin (chiefly in *phi. a.* *Paraffined*); *Paraffinic a.*, *Chem.*, of paraffin, as *paraffinic nitride*, a compound of nitrous acid and a paraffin, having the formula $C_nH_{2n+1}NO_2$, also called *nitroparaffin*; *Paraffinize v. trans.*, to treat with paraffin; *Paraffinoid a.*, of the form of or akin to paraffin.

1876 *PREZEE & SWEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 133 An apparatus composed of alternate layers of tin-foil and 'paraffined paper'. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 13 Dry them by pouring the white albumen upon a clean board which has been paraffined. 1891 *Athenaeum* 14 Mar. 347/3 On the Physiological Action of the 'Paraffinic Nitrides'. 1888 *Amor Nat.* XXII. 859 The 'paraffinized preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/3 Transition from tars of the 'paraffinoid to those of the benzenoid or ordinary gas tar varieties.

†*Paraffie, paraffie. Sc. Obs.* [perh. ad *F. parafie, parafie* a flourish added to a signature.] 'Ostentatious display' (Jam)

1816 *Scott's Antiquary* xxi. Whether it is of these grand parafie o' ceremonies that Holy Writ says 'it is an abomination to me'. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. v. The subject of this parafie of words.

Paraffin, -flagellate, etc.: see *PARA-1*.

†*Parafrenesie, -frensis. Obs. rare* [= *OF parafrenasie*, ad med. *L. parafrenesis*, f. *Gr. para-*, *PARA-1*, in sense 'false, spurious' + *L. phrenesis* (in *Celsus* as a *Gr. word phrenesis*) madness, delirium, *FRENZ.*] Temporary delirium, due (as was thought) not to disorder of the brain itself, but to its being affected by the fevered state of some other part

1398 *TREVISA Barth De P. R.* vii. v. (Bodl. MS.), It cometh of fumosite and smoke but cometh vpwrd to be brayne & disturbleth be brayne and hatte parafrenesie, nought vrei frenesie [BARTHOLOMEW, parafrenesie, 1 frenesie non vera, *OF version* (Godef.) parafrenasie, qui n'est pas vera frenesie] *Ibid.*, Parne be brayne turneth agen into his owne good state and panne his yuel parafrenesie is deliueied.

†*Parafront. Obs.* Also 7 *paraphront*. [f. *Gr. para-* beside, alongside of + *FRONT*.] A hanging for an altar, apparently a DOSSAL

1641 *Comm. of Accommod. in Neal Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 462 Advancing Crucifixes and Images upon the Parafront or Altar-cloth. a 1670 *HACKET in Plume Life* (1865) 129 The most curious piece that I have ever seen of purple velvet

flowered with gold and silk, to be placed in the parafront above the cushion a 1670 — *Adp. Williams in* (1692) 107 That religion might have a dialect proper to itself, as *Paten*, *Chalice*, *Corporal*, *Albe*, *Paraphront*, *Suffront*, for the hangings above and beneath the table.

Paragal, variant of PARAGAL.

Paragamy (pærəgəmi). *Biol.* [f. *Gr. para-* beside, alongside + *-gamma* marriage.] Applied to a special mode of reproduction see quot

1891 *HARROG in Nature* 17 Sept. 484 Paragenesis will include the following modes, usually grouped under the term parthenogenesis, apogamy (*pro parte*), &c. — A True Parthenogenesis B Simulated Parthenogenesis C Metagenesis D Rejuvenescence .. D Paragamy or Endokaryogamy .. vegetative or gametal nuclei lying in a continuous mass of cytoplasm fuse to form a zygote nucleus x Progamie paragamy 2 Apocytal paragamy.

Paragaster (pærəgəstər) *Zool.* [f. *Gr. para-* PARA-1 'false' + *γαστήρ* belly, stomach.] The central or gastric cavity of a simple sponge. Hence *Paragastrial a.*, of or belonging to the paragaster

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 The simple paragaster of *Ascidia* may become complicated in a variety of ways 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. xiv, The recesses, known as flagellate chambers, communicate with the cavity of the sac (paragaster) each by a single wide mouth (apopyle), and with the exterior by a small pore (proopyle) *Ibid.* p. xxvi, If endodermal, then the cavity of the vase forming the sponge must be paragastrial

Paragastrial (pærəgəstriəl), *a. Zool.* [cf. *piec.*]

1. [f. *PARA-1*] Situated alongside the stomach or gastric cavity, as certain canals in *Ctenophora* 1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Celent.* 223 Next, radial and paragastric canals appear, the former quickly reaching the surface of the body. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 717 These two vessels are the 'paragastric canals'

2. [f. *prec.*] Pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge.

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 The instreaming currents bear with them into the cavity of the sac (paragastric cavity) both protoplasmic particles... and dissolved oxygen.

†*Paragastula. Embryol.* [f. *PARA-1* + *GASTRULA*] A kind of gastrula occurring in some sponges, produced by invagination of the flagellate cells within the granular. Hence *Paragastrial a.*, of or pertaining to a paragastula, *Paragastulation*, the formation of a paragastula.

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/1 The two layered sac thus produced is a *paragastula*, its outer layer, known as the *epiblast*, gives rise to the ectoderm, the inner layer or *hypoblast* to the endoderm 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Paragastula*. *Paragastulation*.

†*Parage. Obs.* Also 4 *perage*. [a. *F. parage* (11th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*) = *Pr. parage*, *Sp. parage*, *It. paraggio*, med. *L. parālicum*, f. *par* equal: see -AGE. The original sense in med. *L.* and *Fr.* was app. 'parity of condition or rank'; hence, 'noble lineage or extraction': the latter is the sense with which the word entered Eng.]

1. Lineage, descent, rank; esp. noble or high lineage.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 256 Per bub seruaus in þe stage Pat serueþ be maidens of parage. 13 — *E. E. Allt. P. B.* 167 Approach þou to þat pryce of parage noble c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 250 If she be riche and of heigh parage. 1384 CAXTON *Chaucer* 46 Parage is none thyng þat honour aunciently accustomed 1358 *Rob. Rede me* (Arb.) 61 They .. fare moche better at their table þen lordes of worthy parage a 1553 UDALL *Reyner D.* 111 (Arb.) 17 His face is for ladies of high and noble parages. With whom he hardly scapeth great marriages 1628 *NICHOLAS in Selden's Mare Cl.* 282 So did the Kings of Wales of high parage.

2. Worth, value *rare*.

1573 *DOUGLAS Bous* iii. v. 222 Syne to my fader, . Riche rewardis he gaf of his parage

3. Equality of birth or station, as in members of the same family

1573 *DOUGLAS Bous* iv. Prol. 44 Thow makis febill wycht, and lawest the bie; Thow knitis frendship quhar thar bene na parage a 1670 *HACKET Adp. Williams in* (1692) 115 He [Laud] thought it a disparagement to have a parage with any of his rank.

4. *Feudal Law* (As *Fr.* *parā 3.*) See *quots.*

1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Tenur en parage*, to hold part of a fief, as a coheir, or coparcener; or, younger brothers to hold of their elder by homage, and fief, which is therefore due unto him, after partition, because he does homage unto the Lord Paramount both for their parts, and his owne 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s. v. When a fief is divided among brothers, .. the younger hold their part of the elder by Parage, i. e. without any homage or service This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brother, or sisters 1875 *MAINE Hist Inst.* vii. 205 Called in French 'Parage', under which the near kinsmen of the eldest son still took an interest in the family property, but held it of him as his Peers'

Paragenesis (pærədzɛnsɪk), *a. Biol.* [f. next + -IO] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragenesis: see next, 1

1864 *Reader No. 94* 477/1 Observed in paragenetic hybridity 1878 *BARTLEY in Toynbee's Anthropol.* ii. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity, which he calls Homogeneity, thus:—Without offspring Abortive, Agenesis, Dysgenesis, With offspring, Paragenesis, Eugenesic

Paragenesis (pærədzɛnsɪs). [mod. f. *Gr. para-* beside, side by side + *γενεσις* GENESIS.]

1. *Biol. a.* The production in an individual

organism of characters belonging to two different species, as in hybridism 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *spec.* Hybridism in which the offspring is partially sterile.

1892 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Paragenesis* see *Paragenesia* *Paragenesia*, a term applied by Broca to the comparative sterility of hybrids, which consists in their being sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile with members of either parent species

c. A name for subsidiary or unusual modes of reproduction: see *PARAGAMY*

2. *Min.* The formation of minerals in close contact, whereby the development of the individual crystals is interfered with, and the whole locked or interlaced together in a crystalline mass; the structure so formed, as in granite or marble. [So named by Breithaupt in Ger. 1849.]

1855 *DANA Min.* i. 230 1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 *Paragenesis of Minerals* 1878 *LAWRENCE in Collie's Rocks Class* 3 What was termed by Breithaupt *Paragenesis*. By this is meant the law of mutual association or repulsion of certain minerals 1894 *Thimble V.* 342 By *paragenesis*, or by some form of pseudomorphism, one mineral may be changed into another

Paragenetic (pærədzɛntɪk), *a.* [f. *Gr. para-* (see *prec.*) + *γενετικός* (see *GENETIC*)] *a. Biol.* Pertaining to or originating by paragenesis, *paragenetic b. Min.* Originating side by side, as in *paragenetic twins* (crystal). see *quot.* 1883.

1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 The intimate structures of granite, marble, loaf-sugar, and the like, are instances of paragenetic crystallisation. 1883 *M. F. H. DDL in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 367/1 *Twins* [crystals] have .. been divided into 'paragenetic' and 'metagenetic' The first term is applied to the ordinarily occurring twins, in which the compound structure is supposed .. to have been compound in its very origin.

Paragenic (pærədzɛntɪk), *a.* = *prec. b.*

1864 *WEBSTER* cites *DANA*.

Paragerminial to -glenal: see *PARA-1*.

Paraglobin, = next.

1877 *WATTS Foundry Chem.* II. 626. 1893 in *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Paraglobulin* (pærəglɒbʊlɪn). *Chem.* [See *PARA-1* 2.] A name given to distinguish the particular form of GLOBULIN found in blood-serum (and to a slight extent elsewhere in the tissues).

1873 *RALPH Phys. Chem.* 31 *Paraglobulin*. The globulin obtained from serum differs from that of the crystalline lens, in not being precipitated from its solutions by heat or alcohol, and also by the property it possesses of coagulating certain liquids, as the pericardial, peritoneal, and hydrocele fluids This modification of globulin has been called *paraglobulin*, and also fibrino plastic substance from the power it has of forming with the above named fluids, fibrin. 1877 *FOSTER Phys.* i. 1 (1879) 27 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 800 The albumin is mainly paraglobulin.

|| *Paraglossa* (pærəglɒsə), *Pl. -æ. Entom.* [f. *Gr. para-* beside + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] Each of two lateral appendages of the ligula in various insects

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* 111. 359 *Paraglossa* .. lateral and often membranous processes observable on each side of the tongue in some Hymenoptera, etc. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 This has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossae), at its base.

Hence *Paraglossal a.*, of or pertaining to a paraglossa; *Paraglossate a.*, furnished with paraglossæ (*Cent. Dict.*)

Paragnathous (pærəgnəθəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. *Gr. para-*, *PARA-* alongside + *γνάθος* jaw + -OUS.] Having the mandibles of equal length. Hence *Paragnathism*, paragnathous condition.

1872 *COURS Key N. Amer. Birds* 24 All bills .. have been divided into four classes. The paragnathous, in which both [mandibles] are of about equal length, and neither is evidently bent over the other

Paragoge (pærəgɒgɪz), *a. L. paragōgē, a. Gr. παραγωγή* a leading past, in *Gram.* 'addition to the end of a syllable', f. *para-* past, beyond + *ἀγωγή* carrying, leading. In *F. paragoge* (e mu.)

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable to a word, either inorganically as in *peasant*-t, or, as in Hebrew, to give emphasis or modify the meaning.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Paragoge*, of or pertaining to the figure Paragoge, which is when a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word, 1730-6 *BAILLY* (folo). *Paragoge*, this figure is frequent with the Hebrew, מְרִכָּה for מְרִכָּה.

1883 *MARSH Comp. Gram. Anglo-Saxon* § 20. 9 fig. 1658 *J. TOMES in Ovid's Ibis* 75 Thw. Levellers by Apocope would pare off the Superfluities of long Estates; and by Paragoge add to the extremities of their short.

2. The reduction of a dislocation. [*Gr.*]

1730-6 in *BAILLY* (folo). 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. A wheeling from column into line [*Gr.*]

1878 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 485/1 The depth of the whole body was then lessened, and these intervals filled up by the ordinary paragoge, and by the different lochi siding up nearer to each other

Paragogic (pærəgɒdzɪk), *a. Gram.* [ad. mod. *L. paragōgicus*-us. see *prec.* and -IO] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paragoge; esp. of a sound or letter: Added to a word by paragoge.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* *Paragogic*, in grammar, denotes something added to a word without adding anything to the sense thereof. In the Hebrew the *ṭ* is frequently *Paragogic*. 1778 *Br. Lowth Transl. Isa.* Notes (ed. 12) 291 These are infinitives with a paragogic *ṭ*. 1837 *G. PHILLIPS Syntac. Gram.* 81 In the 3rd pers. plu. pret. Peel, some verbs take

the paragogic forms 1887 A. MORF-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 349/2 The infinitives with a paragogic (*curer, sciver, plower*) are not used

Paragogical (parəgɒˈdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec.

1607 HIERON *De finibus* 1.88 They both read it, and that with prickles & took it not to be paragogical 1641 MILTON *Animado* 1 Wks. (1851) 188 You cite them to appear for certain paragogical contempt, before a capacious Pandant of hot-liver'd Grammarians 1751 WESTLEY *Wks.* (1879) XIV 154 Frequently they [Futures] assume a paragogical τ with Kameis

Hence **Parago'gically** *adv.* by way of paragoqe

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii 142 The Letter (i) is Paragogically added.

Paragogize, *v. rare.* [f. PARAGOGE + -IZE.] *trans.* To add as a final syllable

1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nouvel* liv, Bob knew better than to paragogize the feminine termination.

Paragon (pəˈræɡən), *sb.* (a) Also (6 parageon, paragon, 6-7 paragon), 6-8 paragone. [a OF. *paragon* (15th c.), now *paragon* m., in OF. also *para(n)gonne* fem., ad It. *paragone* (also *parangone*) m., 'a triall or touch-stone to try gold, or good from bad' (so in DINO CAMPANI a1324, and Boccaccio, also in 15th c. Fr. see Godef.), 'a comparison or conferring together; a paragon, a match, a compare, an equal' (Florio 1611). Cf. Sp. *paragon* or *paragon* 'an equall, a fit man to match him, one comparable with' (Minsheu 1599). See below.]

1. A pattern or model of excellence. a. A person supreme in merit or excellence.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V 33 b, This prince was almost the Arabical Phenix, and amongst his predecessors a very Paragon 1559 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 178 But therwas neuer Laura more then one, And hei had Petrake for his paragone 1577 B. GOSSE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 168 She was the very Phenix and Paragon of all the Gentlewomen that I euer knewe 1599 GREENE *Phileas* Wks. (Grosart) XI 175 The paragon of Italy for honorable grace 1689 SHADWELL *Bury* i. 1, Your ladyship . . . has been long held a paragon of perfection. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 159 He is a paragon of his sex 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* ix 133 She will turn out a paragon of a wife. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxviii. 17 You chiefly, peerless paragon of the tribe long-locked, Egnatius b. A thing of supreme excellence

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 [Magic] is at this day reputed by most nations of the earth, for the paragon & chief of all sciences a 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 We came down to Antwerp, the paragon of Cities. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I Ded. 1, The dissolved civil constitution, the paragon of perfect polity 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* x, Sir John pronounced it to be the paragon of easy-chairs 1.2 A match, a mate, companion; a consort in marriage; a rival, competitor. (Also of a thing.) 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 Cyrus our prince and lorde, whose paragon we haue chosen you to bee 1597 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1026 Love and Lordship bide no paragone 1598 — *F. Q.* vi. 11. 1 He . . . her worthy deemed To be a Princess Paragone esteemed. 1594 CHAPMAN *Hymnus in Cynthia* Wks. (1875) 15/1 Through noblest mansions, Gardens and groves, exempt from paragons 1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 43 You cannot fish up His like and paragon again 1824 WIFFEN *Tr. Tasso* iv. xlvii, None but himself could be his paragon in vice

1.3 Comparison, competition, emulation, rivalry. [Cf. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* iii xix (Arb.) 241] 1590 SPENSER *Muopotmos* 274 Minerva . . . deign'd with her the paragon to make. 1590 — *F. Q.* iii. 11. 54 Wemen valorous, Which have full many feats Performed, in paragone of proudest men. 1596 *Ibid.* v. ii. 24 Then did he set her by that snowy one. Of both their beauties to make paragone 1664 EVELYN *Tr. Friers's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 2 A Work worthy to go in paragon with it.

II. Specific and technical applications.

4. A perfect diamond; now applied to those weighing more than a hundred carats. [So in mod. F.] In quot. 1616 *fig.* of a person.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. 1, He is no great large stone, but a true paragon. He has all his corners. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law Merch.* 75 The facets must be industriously wrought, which in great stones of 10 or 12 Carats maketh them to be Paragons, that is to say, in all perfection. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 241 That stone, which for a paragon was set. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I 484/1 Only six very large diamonds (called paragons) are known

1. b. Also *paragon-stone*. *Obs.* 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis* Sec. 1. 94 b, Take Crisall, or paragon stone. 1573 *Art of Lunning* 9 Take a beade of Christall or a Paragon stone 1639 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 250 His Rings set with Paragon Stones. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Diamond Without Spots or Foulness, is called a Paragon-stone.

1.5. A kind of double camlet; a stuff used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. *Obs.* [Cf. *F. paragon de Venise*, the finest silk stuffs from Venice (Littré).]

c 1605 *Allegations of Worsted Weavers* (B. M. Add. MS. 12904, art. 64) The Paragon, Peropus, and Philiselles may be affirmed to be double chamblert, the difference being only the one was double in the warpe, and the other in the wools. 1618 *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 74, xij yards of water paragon for my Lady at vs. viij d. 5 yards of French green paragon xxv s. ad 1659-60 *Peters Diary* 8 Mar., Took my wife by land to Paternoster Row, to buy some Paragon for a petticoat and so home again 1674 *Land Gas* No. 854/4 Hangings for a Room of Green Paragon. 1678 *Flennings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 255, 7 yards & an half of black Paragon for a [Undergraduate's] Gowne. 1739 *Observ. Wood & Wooll Mamf.* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 245 Paragon.

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gon . . . stuff of combing wool *attrib.* 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1879) III. 173 The Plowman, the Squire, the Errantier Clown, At home she subdued in her Paragon Gown. 1.6. A kind of black marble: see quot. 1753. *Obs.* [F. *paragon*—a kind of black marble of Egypt and Greece (Littré).]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 267 The floor being curiously indented with intermingled Alabaster and black shining Paragone 1645 EVELYN *Diary* May (1879) I. 227 A niche of paragon for the statue of the Prince now living 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Paragone*, the name given by many to the basalt, a black marble, used as a touchstone

7. *Printing.* Name of a large size of type intermediate between Great Primer and Double Pica, about 3½ lines to the inch. Now usually called 'two-line Long Primer'

1706 *Specimen of Letters* b. i, in H. Hart *Century of Oxf. Types* 67 Paragon Roman (thought 1706) Paragon Italic (thought 1706) 1824 J. JOHNSON *Type* II. 77 Paragon is the only letter that has preserved its name, being called so by all the printing nations 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV 456/1 Of types larger than those employed for book-work, the first, in an ascending series, is called *Paragon*. 1887 T. B. REED *Old Eng. Letter Foundries* 34 The first named [Trafalgar] has disappeared in England, as also has Paragon. B. *adv.* [Perh. originating in *attrib.* use of the sb.] Of surpassing excellence, perfect in excellence. (See also 4 b.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 457 We may be bold to compare them with that Paragon-coronet of the Greeks, which passeth all others. 1632 WENTWORTH *Let.* 24 Sept. in Gardiner *Hist. Chas. I.* Pref. 24 If I do not fall square, and paragon, in every point of duty to my master 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 9 Those jewels were paragon, without flaw, hair, ice, or cloud 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. xv. 245 Presuming to have had opinions, which this paragon Lord does not approve.

[Note. This word appears first in Italian (14th c.), whence in Fr. Sp. etc. The notion of Dietz that *paragon* originated in Sp. from the prep. phrase *para con* (which is sometimes = 'in comparison with') is historically untenable. But it is not certain whether the original sense of It. *paragone* was 'comparison', or 'touch-stone'; in the latter sense it might stand for *pietra di paragone*. For the etymology, Tobler (*Zeitschr. Rom. Phil.* (1880) IV. 373) suggested derivation from the Gr. vb. *παράγων* 'to sharpen or whet one thing against another', f. *ἀκόν* 'whetstone', supposing that this may have developed the sense 'touch-stone', or that the It. vb. *paragonare* may have been formed from *παράγων*, whence *paragone* the act of doing this, *pietra di paragone* 'comparison stone, touch stone'. A med. Gr. *παράγων* is cited as applied to a smooth hard stone used to polish the gold laid on in illuminating. But the suggestion presents various difficulties.]

Paragon (pəˈræɡən), *v.* Also 7-one, paragon, paragon [f. PARAGON sb. cf. F. *para(n)gonner*, It. *para(n)gonare* 'to equal, to paragon, to compare' (Florio), Sp. *parangonar*: see prec.] 1. *trans.* To place side by side; to parallel, compare. (Now *archaic* or *poetic*.)

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) LIij, The picture of Pamela which in little forme he were in a Tablet purposing to paragon the little one with Artesian length. 1600 O. E. (M. STURCLIFFE) *Kept to Libel* i. 1 An excellent and singular woman, to be paragoned with the famous women of ancient time. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 71 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 426 Lucifer, so by allusion calld, Of that bright Starr to Satan paragon 1804 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 312 Baby billows, mere cradles rather, when paragoned with these monsters of the real deep

2. To match, to mate. (Now *poetic*, etc.) c 1615 SIR W. MURR *Sonn.* vii, My love, my life, Bright spark of beutie, paragon'd by few 1697 EVELYN *Numerus* vii 239 Such proof of their Abilities as may rightly paragon them with . . . the Ancients 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. v, [It was] a virtue nature could not paragon, words could not repay 1872 BROWNING *Pylone* xxiii, To join your peers, paragon charm with charm, As I shall show you may

1.3 To excel, surpass *Obs.* 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* ii. i. 62 He hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description, and wilde Fame

1.4 To set forth as a paragon or perfect model. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 230 We are contented To weare our mortall State to come, with her before the primest Creature That's Paragon'd o' th' World

1.5 To serve as a paragon or model of; to typify, exemplify. *Obs.* 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely.* 1. Abstr. of Contents ii, Peter the fitter to paragon the Church, because a great sinner and so apt to shew merie.

1.6 *intr.* To compare, compete, vie with. *Obs.* 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. ix. 123 Few or none could for Feature paragon with her, and much less excel her

Paragonite (pəˈræɡənait), *Min.* [Named 1848, from Gr. *παράγων* pr. pple., leading aside or astray, misleading + -ITE.] A hydrous mica containing sodium, and so distinguished from common or potash mica (muscovite). *Paragonite-schist*, a mica-schist in which paragonite takes the place of muscovite

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 163 The mica slate named paragonite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 The paragonite constitutes the mass of the rock at Monte Campione

Hence **Paragonite** *a.*, characterized by the presence of paragonite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 The rock containing cyanite and staurolite, called paragonitic or talcose schist.

1. **Paragonize**, *v. Obs.* [f. PARAGON sb. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To compare, put in competition or rivalry: = PARAGON *v.* 1.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* iii xix (Arb.) 241 Faire women whose excellencie is discovered by paragonizing or setting one to another 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccaccio's Advis. fr. Parass.* n. xxviii. (1656) 282 Those, who presumed too much upon themselves, and dared to paragonise their privat Nobility, with his immense fortune who reigned. 2. To match, to equal. = PARAGON *v.* 2.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors in Hist. Iustine* Gg ij, He lived without al example, no man euer paragonizing him 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Brondi's Banush'd* i. 178 65 If there was any accomplish'd Gentleman, that paragonized Perosiphilo

3. To serve as a model of, exemplify, typify: = PARAGON *v.* 5

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 147 All those excellencies, which none but her selfe can paragonize.

Paragonless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a paragon, matchless, peerless.

1599 NASH *Leiden Stoffe* (1871) 53 Whilst I loitered in this paragonless fish-town, city, town or county.

Paragoric, *obs.* form of PARAGORIC.

1. **Paragram**, *Obs.* [f. Gr. phrase *τὰ παρὰ γράμμα ἀκρόμακτα*, lit. 'jokes by the letter'.] A kind of play upon words, consisting in the alteration of one letter or group of letters of a word.

By some writers restricted to the change of the initial letter or letters, as in *Biberus Mero* for *Tiberius Nero*, but Aristotle included such as *κόλας* for *κόλας*. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhetoric* III. x. (1682) 116 Paragrams; that is, allusions of words are graceful, if they be well placed. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P. 2 Aristotle describes two or three kinds of Puns, which he calls Paragrams. 1733 M. L. MONT *tr. Cicero's Lett.* iv. xviii, Unless it be some smart pun, or elegant hyperbole, some striking paragram, or some rich and unexpected turn. Note, A Paragram is a species of the pun which consists in changing the initial letters of a name

So **Paragrammatist** [Gr. *παράγραμματιστής*: see prec. and -IST], a maker of 'paragrams'.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P. 3 A Gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest Paragrammatist among the Moderns

Paragraph (pəˈræɡrəf), *sb.* Also 6-7 -graf(e) [a. F. *paragraphe* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.) = It. *paragrafo*, ad late L. *paragraphe*-us, a. Gr. *παράγραφος* orig. a short horizontal stroke drawn below the beginning of a line in which a break in the sense occurs (see Kenyon *Palaeogr.* 27), also = *παράγραφη*, a passage so marked; f. *παρά*- by the side + *-γραφος* written.]

1. A symbol or character (now usually ¶ or ¶) formerly used to mark the commencement of a new section or part of a narrative or discourse; now, sometimes introducing an editorial *obiter dictum* or protest, and sometimes as a reference to a marginal note or foot-note

Its original use is common in Middle English MSS (where the form is often a red or blue ¶, ¶, or ¶). It was retained by the early printers, and remains in the Bible of 1611 (but only as far as Acts xx), no doubt because every verse begins a new line, so that the method of indicating a paragraph by 'indenting' (as done by Tindale, Coverdale, and the Revisers of 1882-3) was not available.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* *Paragaphus*, & *paragaphum*, a paragraphe 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* Intro. 21v, Which he may find out by this Paragraphe ¶. 1623 COCKERHAM, *Paragraphe*, a note set in the margin of a booke, to observe and marke the differing discourses therein 1691 MITCHELL *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 126 Formerly, they used this Figure ¶ termed a Pilcrow, and by the Printers, Paragraph 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 412 A Paragraph ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject, or a sentence not connected with the foregoing. This character is chiefly used in the Old, and in the New Testaments 1824 J. JOHNSON *Type* II. in 52 At present, paragraphs are seen only in Bibles.

2. A distinct passage or section of a discourse, chapter, or book, dealing with a particular point of the subject, the words of a distinct speaker, etc., whether consisting of one sentence or of a number of sentences that are more closely connected with each other than with what stands before and after. Such a passage was at first usually indicated by the mark described above; but afterwards, as now, by beginning on a new line, which is indented or set back by the space of an 'em-quad', and ends without running on to the next passage; hence, in reference to typography or manuscript, a paragraph is a portion of the text between two such breaks; but, in a less technical sense, it is sometimes applied to any passage which, from its nature, might or ought to be so indicated in writing or printing.

1505 *tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T. v. 1. In the xxv chapytre . . . in the seconde paragraphe 1545 ASCHAM *Toxophil.* i. (Arb.) 78, I call that by bookes and chapters, whyche the greke booke deutheth by chapters and paragraphs. 1664 H. MORE *Hyet. Imag.* 470 [He] tells us the best way . . . in a Paragraph worthy to be written in letters of Gold, toward the end of the first part of the Homily. 1705 R. CROMWELL in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 122 This short paragraph hath a deal of matter in it. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paragraphe*, a Portion of Matter in a Discourse or Treatise, contained between two Breaks, i. e. which begins with a new Line, and ends where the Line breaks off. 1830 D'ISABELLI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 103 A chronicle which contracts many an important event into a single paragraph. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vich.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The letter was written in sharp and decisive paragraphs, and in a neat firm hand

b. A distinct article or section of a law or legal document, usually numbered.

1555 HULOET, Paragraffe or sence in lawe wrytten, or opinion written before a sentence in lawe 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 84 Our obligation to submit to the civil law is a principal paragraph in the natural law 1813 WILLINGTON *Let to Earl Bathurst* 3 July in *Gurw Desp* X 507, I beg your Lordship's particular attention to the 13th paragraph of the instructions 1883 *Rules Supr Cr* xviii vii, Every affidavit shall be divided into paragraphs, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and as nearly as may be shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject

3. A short passage, notice, or article in a newspaper or journal, without a heading, or having only a side heading, an item of news.

The paragraphs here are quite independent and unconnected with each other, but they constitute collectively a summary of local or general news or gossip, or of 'notes' on some special subject or department.

1769 *Bucks Corr* (1844) I, 212 He [the newspaper] has made a flaming paragraph of it. 1780 *Newgate Cal* V 202 The writer invented various paragraphs in the newspapers in favour of the unfortunate men 1833 *Hr MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg* II, v. 79 Handling the newspaper to his sister and pointing out a paragraph 1882 *PERODY Eng Journalism* 21 78 The *Morning Post* made a name for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip 1902 *HEBANT Five Plains' Tryst* 95 Next day there was a paragraph in the London papers [etc.]

4. attrib and Comb

1769 *Middlesex Tral* 14-16 Sept 4/1 A paragraph writer shall kill you the stoutest man in the kingdom for his expense, and bring him to life again for another 1798 *Wolcott (P Pindar) Tales of Hoy Wks* 1812 IV 418 The Prince of Paragraph-makers, The Nabob of News 1813 *HAZLITT Pol Ess* (1819) 9 Disposing of their government at the will of every paragraph monger 1881 *Daily News* 22 Mar 6/4 [He] explained that paragraph advertisements were advertisements appearing in the body of the paper amongst the news.

Paragraph (pæ'rāgrāf), v. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans* To sign, to initial; = PARAPH v. 2. *Obs* 1601 J. WHELER *Treat Comm* 90 Given at Prague Subscribed Rudolph, Paragraphed I D W Freymondt 1654 *EVELYN St France Misc Writ* (1805) 68 [They] deliver them [reports] to the Greffier or Clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is, Paragraphed in parchment

2. To mention in a paragraph; to write a newspaper paragraph or short notice about Also *absol* 1764 *FOOTE Paton III Wks* 1799 I 359, I will paragraph you in every newspaper 1774 *Westm Mag* II 489 We'll paragraph and puff 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch Sland* I II, I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and paragraphed in the newspapers 1827 *Examiner* 749/2 The newspapers had already begun to paragraph him as a 'Nonpareil'. 1880 *Daily Tel* 11 Nov, No one was more paragraphed and puffed

†b. To treat (of a matter) in a paragraph *Obs* 1774 R. GOUEN *Let in Nichols Lit Anecd* 1814 c (1814) VIII 611 What the mental tribe would paragraph to the newspapers

c. With extension expressing the result achieved. 1825 in *Southey Life A Bell* (1844) III 573 For very little money you may be paragraphed up to the episcopal throne 1828 *Examiner* 658/1 His enemies squibbed, and paragraphed, and taradiddled him to death 1830 *Ibid* 610/2 The Politician must be quacked, paragraphed, clubbed, and coteried into notoriety

3. To divide into or arrange in paragraphs. (Chiefly in *passive*)

1799 C. WINTER in *W. Jay Life* (1843) 27 The whole is so injudiciously paragraphed, and so wretchedly unconnected 1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Nov 635/2 This... contains H. M. inspectors' reports classified, paragraphed, and summarized

Paragrapher (pæ'rāgrāfər), [f. prec. + -ER] One who writes paragraphs, a paragraphist.

1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag*, XI 362, I detect news-writers—paragraphers—spouting club speechifiers 1839 *Westm Gaz* 10 July 2/1 The play unheralded by the paragraphist or the Press

¶ Paragraphia (pæ'rāgrāf'ia), Path [mod. L., f. PAR- + -ia + Gr. -pneia writing] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another

1878 tr. II *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* XIV 780 Morbid paragraphia, like morbid paraphasia, presents itself in mild and in severe forms 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 412 Paraphasia and paragraphia are incoordinate rather than parietic or paralytic defects of speech

Paragraphic (pæ'rāgrāf'ik), a. [f. PARAGRAPH + -ic] The adj. *παραραφικ-ός* was used in Greek, but not in the English senses] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or form of a paragraph or paragraphs

1790 *Bystander* 24 The stimulating influence of puffing speech and paragraphic Cayenne 1813 *Edin Rev* XXII 201 Some unprosperous member of the paragraphic corps 1848 G. S. FARRER *Many Mysterious Pies* (1851) 41 Translation and paragraphic division of the Christmas Trand to the end of the Fourth Day 1866 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec 870 Sententious and paragraphic common-places

2. Path. Of or pertaining to paragraphia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 435 The writing of other patients may show defects of a paragraphic type *Ibid* 445 In persons who have been much accustomed to write, it is possible that writing (though at first of a paragraphic type) may be executed

Paragraphical (pæ'rāgrāf'ikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec. 1

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let to H. Mann* (1834) II, 242 Adieu! I am very paragraphical and you see have nothing to say 1784 *New Spectator* No. 9 A list of the sums paid to the Editors of six of the morning papers for the paragraphical support of a certain unpopular measure 1795 *CROWTHER Pref to Bp. Wilson's Bible* b ij, The verses being numbered in the margin, and distinguished in the text by para-

graphical marks a 1849 *Poe Marginalia Wks* 1864 III 577 His essays have thus only paragraphical effect; as wholes, they produce not the slightest impression

Paragraphically, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY] 2] a. In or by means of paragraphs, paragraph by paragraph. b. In the style of, or by means of, newspaper paragraphs

a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog* (1765) 293, I began the Book again, and reading it with Pen in Hand, answered it paragraphically as I went 1727 *BAILEY vol II, Paragraphically*, Paragraph by Paragraph, or in Paragraphs 1793 *Sporting Mag* II 108 Frequently announced paragraphically in the papers 1890 *Pall Mall G* 18 J in 6/2 Writing condensedly and paragraphically

Paragraphing (pæ'rāgrāf'ing), vbl. sb. [-ING] The action of PARAGRAPH v. a. The writing of newspaper paragraphs or treating of a subject by means of these. b. Arrangement or division into paragraphs Also attrib.

a 1805 *SURR Winter in Lond* (1806) II, 71 Many powerful rivals have started in the art of paragraphing, and the mystery itself has considerably sunk in its credit. 1893 J. MCCARTHY *P. T. T. T.* 230 About whom every one in the... paragraphs

b. 1881 *Athenaeum* 23 Apr 562/1 The arrangement is different and the paragraphing is altered, but otherwise the matter is to a large extent a reprint 1899 F. C. CONYNGHAM in *Amer Jnl Theol* Oct 705, I have reproduced the punctuation and paragraphing of the MS.

Paragraphism (pæ'rāgrāf'iz'm), [f. PARAGRAPH sb. + -ISM] The system or practice of composing or printing newspaper paragraphs

1846 *Poe Dychuk Wks* 1864 III 64 A brevity that degenerated into mere paragraphism 1890 *Univ Rev* Sept 78 The daily newspapers are overrun with social paragraphism

Paragraphist (pæ'rāgrāf'ist), [f. as prec. + -IST] A professional writer of newspaper paragraphs

1798 in *Spirit Pub Prints* (1799) II 350 Every paragraphist is justly noticing the immense public advantages which await the issue of the late victory 1805 *SURR Winter in Lond* (1806) III 247 A hreling pamphleteer and paragraphist. 1892 *Times* 6 Feb 9/5 I hose powers of darkness, the descriptive reporter and the sensational paragraphist

†Paragraphistia, a. *Obs. rare* 1. [f. as prec. + -IA] = PARAGRAPHIC 1 (but purporting to be used nonsensically)

a 1845 *FARRER Fair Mind* II, 1, Let us a little examine the several conditions of our Paragraphistia suitors

Paragraphize, v. *nonce-wd* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *intr.* To write paragraphs for the newspapers. 1826 *DISRAELI Wks*, *Grey* III viii 123 Do you ever see the 'Age'? Is it true that his Lordship paragraphizes a little?

†Paragraphy, adv. *Obs* [f. as prec. + -LY] 2] Paragraph by paragraph, paragraphically 1678 *SIR A. FORRESTER in London Papers* (Camden) III 124 v 137 That the draught of the intended Adresse might be taken paragraphy into consideration *Ibid* 138 The House had paragraphy and very fully heard and debated it

Paragraphy (pæ'rāgrāf'ī), [f. PARAGRAPH see -GRAPHY] The writing of newspaper paragraphs; newspaper paragraphs collectively or as a class.

1896 *Critic* (N.Y.) 25 Jan 64/2 There has been a whirl of paragraphy over the secession of Mr P. C. from the Lyceum *Ibid* 17 Oct 233 In these days of literary paragraphy it requires some ingenuity to keep up an incognito

Paragratiō, obs. variant of PHAGRATIō.

Paraguay (pæ'rāgwā), [The name of a river and Republic of South America]

1. The South American shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*, commonly called Maté, the leaves of which are dried or roasted, and infused as a beverage in the same way as tea Hence *Paraguay-tea*

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl*, *Paraguay*, a celebrated plant of the shrub kind better known among us under the denomination of South-Sea Tea. *Ibid*, The use of Paraguay began lately to obtain in England, where many people seemed to like it as well as tea 1802 *Brooke's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. The valuable herb called Paraguay, the infusion of which is drunk, in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade*, *Paraguay-tea*, the leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguensis*.

2. Paraguay herb · see quots

1748 *Bailhague of Peru* II 263 They make use of the Herb of Paraguay, which some call St Bartholomew's Herb. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W Afr* 396 Paraguay Herb (*Vern delia diffusa*, L.)—Small herb In South America this plant is used as an emetic

Paraheliotropic (pæ'rāhēliōtr'pik), a. *Bot* [f. Gr. *para-* aside + *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning + -ic. cf. HELIOTROPIC] Of leaves; Turning their edges in the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl* 419 The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep They might be called paraheliotropic. 1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII 409/2 With several species of *Hedychium*, a widely different paraheliotropic movement occurs

Paraheliotropism (pæ'rāhēliōtr'piz'm), *Bot* [f. as prec. + -ISM] A tendency in plants when exposed to brilliant light to turn their leaves parallel to the incidence of the light-rays.

1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/2 This remarkable movement I have called paraheliotropism. *Ibid*, F. Müller

doubts whether so strongly marked a case of paraheliotropism would ever be observed under the dulcet skies of England

Parahyal, -hypnosis : see PARA-1

Parail, -aile, -aille, var. PAREIL, PAREL *Obs*

Parais, Paraison, obs. f. PARADISE, PARISON

Parakeet (pæ'rākēt), paroquet (pæ'rōket),

parr-. Forms: a 6 paroquet, 7 paroquet, paroquet, 7-9 perroquet, (8) parakeet, 8-paro-, paroquet β. 6 (?parakite), parrachito, 6-7 parakit(t)o, 7 parraquito, parakito, -keeto, -chito, -que(e)t; perokito, -chito, par(r)akita, parraketto, paraketo, -cketto, paroqueto, 7-8 parakeeto γ 7 parakeete, parrakeit, 7-8 parakeite, (8) parochite, paroquet, 9 -keet), 7- parakeet, 8- parrakeet. [Several forms, 1epr. (a) OF *parroquet* (14th c. in *Latz-Darm.*), mod F. *parroquet* parrot, (B) It. *parrochetto*, -ucchetto, *perrochetto* (also in *Florio*, *parochito* 'a little Parrot or Parochito'), Sp. *periquito* (recent); (γ) an Anglicized form of this as *par(r)akeet*. The OF *parroquet* is held by Darmesteter to be ad It. *parrochetto*, dim of *parroco* parson (cf. *maneu* sparrow, dim. of *monne* monk), but some think the typical It. form to be *parrochetto*, as dim of *parrocca* 'peruke, perwig', in reference to the plumage of the head in some species In Sp *periquito* is a later dim. of the much commoner name *perico*, supposed to be the same word as *Peruo*, colloquial dim. of *Peto* Peter: cf. PARROT The relations between the Sp. and It forms cannot be settled until the chronology is known; prob the name has been modified by popular etymology in one or both

As the parrot was known in Italy from Roman times downward, the name *parrochetto*, etc., may have originated there rather than (as sometimes assumed) with the Spanish and Portuguese navigators.]

A bird of the parrot kind, now spec applied to the smaller birds included in the order, esp. those having long tails

The species best known and having the widest range is the ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacus krameri*), often kept as a cage bird, another well-known species is the *Alcedo* *parakeet* (*P. alexandri*), the common parakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis*, special genera of parrots are known as grass-parakeets, ground-parakeets,

a 1581 *HAMILTON Cath Tract* in *Cath Tractates* (S T S) 102 For him and his vithens, quha lyk parokettis enterteries the auditions be clattering tollis 1687 A LOVRIE tr *Theano's Trav* III 38 In some places Parroquets are taken after the same manner 1698 *PROGR Voy* 47 Small birds, with fine feathers among them there are Parroquets, Cardinals, and Colubies 1698 *PRYER Acc E India* 3 P. 71 There were some Flocks of Parroquets 1713 *BERKELEY Gnarl No* 49 P. 7, I look on the blues and ladies as so many parquets in an aviary 1718 *Prior Dove* 91, I would not give my Parroquet For all the Doves that ever flew 1776 *Phil Trans* LXVI 574 A parroquet got from his master some of the boiled fish 1795 *STEDMAN Surinam* II xvi 32 Beautiful parroquets, which are a species of parrots, but smaller though not less common 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 179 Parroquets, keeping up an almost continual cry of Parroquet—Parroquet.

β c 1595 CAPT WYATT R *Dudley's Voy IV Ind* (Hakl Soc) 38 Infinite store of parrots, parakeets, and other great birds, of most fine and well mixed colors 1596 R. RICH *Discon Guiana* 61 They brought v. also a sort of Parroquitos, no bigger than wrens 1599 T. MOUNTAIN *Silk-woormes* 66 Millet seeds wherewith Parrochitos are fed. 1603 *Florio Montagne* II viii (1632) 214 Loved for our pastimes, as we do apes, monkeys, or perokitos. 1644 *QUARLES Sheph Orac* iv, We discipline them, teach them how to prate, Like Parakeets, words they know not what a 1652 *BROWN City Wit* I 1 Wks. 1873 I 286 M. d. u. n. e. how does your Monkey, your Parrot, and Parakeets? 1652 S. S. *Secretary's Studie* 37 None of your jiggling Gules, that perch Parakeets on their fists 1675 *Lond. Gaz* No 1014/4 A Green Parakeeto, with a black and red King about his Neck, lost 1682 S. WILSON *Acc Carolina* 12 In the woods great plenty of wilde Turtle Doves, Parakeets, and Pidgeons 1688 R. FORSTER *Almanach* II 282/2 The Scarlet Parakeeto, is no larger than a Black bud 1706 *PHILLIPS, Parroqueto*, a small sort of Parrot, a Bud γ 1621 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lemora Papers* (1886) II 15 A purse of sylck hke a parakeeto. 1688 *Lond Gaz* No 2347/4 A Little Parakeet with a red Head, a green, red, and black Tail... flew out of a Window on Sunday last 1700 WALLACE *Acc New Caledonia in Paris in Atlas Cur* (1708) III 47 Parrots of many kinds, Parakeets Macaws 1705 *DOSMAN Guinea* xv (1727) 255 Two small Parrochites, or Guinea Sparrows 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* III 73 The Parakeite is of the frugivorous kind and about the Bigness of a Thrush 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* (1876) 36 What prodigious chattering and brilliant colors in the macaws and parakeets 1853 *KINGSLY Hypatia* xxii, Strange birds from India, parakeets, peacocks, pheasants 1879 E. ARNOLD *Li Asia* (1889) 151 Wild fruit, plucked by purple parakeet.

b. Applied allusively to persons, i. e. in reference to the chattering or imitative faculty of the birds, or to their gay plumage. cf. PARROT sb 1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen IV*, II, iii. 88 Come, come, you Parroqueto, answer me directly unto this question, that I shall aske 1650 B. *Discollium* 41 Some young Parackettes now nusing up in the Universities 1661 K. W. *Conf Charac, Cambr Minion*, A Cambridge parakeeto is an outlandish ape, whose mimick disposition makes her shipe her seacole vestures into the form of the fashion. a 1668 *DAVENANT Man's the Master* II, 1, That damsel is too pert,

you should keep these paraquitos in a cage 1896 G10. *Elai Dan Der xxi*, The young woman a sort of paraquet in a bright blue dress.

Parakeratosis, -kinesia, etc. see PARA-1 I.
Parakite (παράκιτι) [In sense a, f. PARA- (OURE) + KITE, in b, f. Gr παρά, PARA-1 beyond + KITE] a. A kind of large kite constructed so as to be inflated by the wind like a parachute, proposed by Simmons in 1875 for military use. b. A kind of tailless kite devised by Woglom in 1896 for various scientific purposes.

1875 10th Rep. Aeronaut. Sec. 75 An attempt was made by Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut, to supplement the employment of a balloon in warfare by a kite, which, from the peculiar nature of its construction, he designated the parakite. It was, in fact, a combination of the parachute and kite. 1895 BADEN POWELL in *First United Service Inst.* 888 Simmons, the aeronaut, tried in 1876 an apparatus under the name of the 'parakite' for raising a military observer. 1896 G. T. Woglom (*title*) Parakites, A treatise on the Making and Flying of 'Tailless' Kites for Scientific Purposes. *Ibid.* 25 Inasmuch as 'kite' has been the name for a toy it has seemed proper to distinguish therefrom these 'parakites', using the Greek prefix in its purpose of beyond the kite—an advanced kite. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/4 'The processes of 'Parakite Photography' are minutely described.

Parakite, -kite, -kito: see PARAKEET.

Paralactic (παράλακτις), a. Chem. [PARA-1 2 a.] In *Paralactic acid*, an isomeric modification of ordinary lactic acid, one of the two constituents of sarcocollactic acid, existing in the animal organism, especially in muscular flesh. Its salts are **Paralactates**.

1877 WATTS *Foreigner's Chem.* II. 328 Paralactic acid heated to 130° yields dulcic acid, convertible by water into ordinary lactic acid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. The paralactate is thrown down as a mass of small, colourless crystals.

Paralalia, -lampsis: see PARA-1 I.

Paralament, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Parallax, obs. form of PARALLAX.

Paraldehyde (παράλδαιδ), Chem. [PARA-1 2 a.] A polymer of ALDEHYDE, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, a colourless liquid at ordinary temperatures; used as a narcotic and as a remedy against insomnia.

1857 MULLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 134 A third isomeric body termed paraldehyd, which is liquid, and boils at 250°. 1882 CAPT. ABNEY in *Nature* XXV. 1317 Paraldehyde has three molecules of aldehyde in its one molecule. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 49. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 242 Paraldehyde produces few special effects other than those procuring sleep.

Paralepsis, paralepsis: see PARALIPSIS.

Paralerema to Paragalia: see PARA-1 I.

† **Paral'ian**, Obs. rare. [f. L. *paralius*, a. Gr. παράλιος by the sea, maritime, f. παρά beside + ἄλς, ἁλ- the sea.] A dweller by the sea. So † **Parali'ous** a., dwelling or growing by the sea.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 137 The Mediterraneans the Highlanders muttered at the imposition, alledging that it being a Naval Tax, it ought to be born by the Parali'ous, the Maritime parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remond's Disp.* 247 The branches of parali'ous Tithymal. 1724 D. K. WHARREN *True Briton* No. 66 II. 558 The Parali'ans (or those who liv'd by the Water-side).

Paraling, variant of PARELLING Obs.

† **Paralipomena** (παράλιπρον μένη), *sb. pl.* In 4-6 (7 in Dicts.) paralipomenon (also 4-lyp-), properly gen. pl.; in 9 rarely in sing. paralipomenon (-leip-). [Late L. *paralipomena*, gen. pl. -ōn (Jerome), a. Gr. *παράλιπόμενα* (things) left out; f. *παράλειπεν* to leave on one side, omit.]

† 1. (Almost always *Paralipomenon*, repr. genit. pl. *Παραλιπομένων* (sc. βιβλίων), the title in LXX and hence in the Vulgate.) The Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament: so called as containing particulars omitted in the Books of Kings. Obs.

15340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. i. Grete louyng of þis psalme is shewyd in paralipomenon. 1388 WYCLIF x *Chron. Prol.* This book of Paralipomenon, the firste, bygnneth at Adam rehearsing many thinges whiche ben not wryten in the book of Kings before. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 227 Wyllyam Tyndale, translated the v. bookes of Moyses the bookes of the Kynges and the bookes of Paralipomenon [etc.] 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.* *Paralipomenon*. There are two bookes in the old testament so called, because many worthy histories omitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paralipomena*, the two Books of Chronicles.

2 Things omitted in the body of a work, and appended as a supplement (Rarely in sing. -ōn).

1674 BOYLE *Grounds of Copious Philo.* x. To reserve these thoughts, as a kind of Paralipomena to his dialogue 1690 — *Medic. Hydrast.* Postscr. A supplement to the first tome, containing divers historical paralipomena, that by mistake were omitted. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I Remember* I. 225 One more note, as a paralipomenon to that Autobiography of my brother.

† **Paralipsis** (παράλιψις), *Rhet.* Also -leipsis; *erron.* -leipsis, -lepsy [a. Gr. *παράλιψις* passing by omission, f. *παράλειπεν* to leave on one side, pass by; late L. *paralipsis* (Aquila).] A rhetorical figure in which the speaker emphasizes something by affecting to pass it by without notice, usually by such phrases as 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of'.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 95 *Paralepsis* or

Occupatio, when in seeming to omit passe, omit, or let-slip a thing, we then chiefly speake thereof. 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poet.* in *the* (Arb.) 239 *Paralepsis*, or the Passager. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 165 *Paralepsis*, Præterition. 1842 BRUNDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Paralepsis*, in Rhetoric, the artificially exhibited omission or slight mention of some important point, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, etc.

Parall, variant of PAREL v. Obs.

Parallactic (παράλακτις), a. [ad Gr. *παράλακτις* of or by the parallax, f. verbal adj. *παράλακτος, f. *παράλασσειν* see PARALLAX.] Pertaining, relating, or due to parallax.

Parallactic inequality see INEQUALITY 4. † *Parallactic instrument, telescope*, etc. former names for an EQUATORIAL. 1630 R. N. in *Cameron's Hist. Eliz.* 53 Thomas Digsey, and John Dey have learnedly proued by Parallactic Doctrine, that it [new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the Elementar Region. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Parallactic* 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 363 The parallactic telescope ought to be nearly of equal goodness with the transit telescope. 1789 PIAZZI *ibid.* LXXXIX. 59 By the method of parallactic angles. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* in 84/1 (U. K. S.) The diurnal, or parallactic, libration. 1887 *Tail Mail* G. 10 June 19/1 The parallactic motion of stars has been demonstrated by the Rev. Dr. Prichard, of Oxford, under a process of making the stars photograph their position, perfected by himself.

† **Paralla ctical**, a. Obs. [See -ICAL] = prec. 1671 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men.* (1842) II. 109 The parallactical angle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallactical Angle*, is an Angle made by the Oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Ecliptick.

Parallax (παράλαξ), Also 6-7 **parallax**, 7 **parallaxe**; also 7 in Gr. form **parallaxis**. [a. F. *parallaxe* (1557) in *Hatz.-Darm.*] ad Gr. *παράλλαξις* change, alteration, alternation, mutual inclination of two lines meeting in an angle, f. *παράλλασσεν* to alter, alternate, in mod. L. *parallaxis*]

1. (*Astron.*) Apparent displacement, or difference in the apparent position, of an object, caused by actual change (or difference) of position of the point of observation; *spec.* the angular amount of such displacement or difference of position, being the angle contained between the two straight lines drawn to the object from the two different points of view, and constituting a measure of the distance of the object. Also *transf.* (quot. 1881).

In Astronomy there are two kinds of parallax, viz. *diurnal* and *annual*, the former when a celestial object is observed from opposite points on the earth's surface, the latter when observed from opposite points of the earth's orbit. As the mean or proper position of the body is that which it would have if viewed in the one case from the earth's centre (or a point in a line with it), in the other case from the centre of its orbit, the parallax is actually calculated and stated from these central points, and called *geocentric* and *heliocentric* respectively, the base lines of these being the earth's radius and the radius of its orbit. *Horizontal parallax*, the diurnal parallax of a heavenly body seen on the horizon.

1672 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ol.* xiv. 235 Those learned Mathematicians, by omitting of Parallax and refractions, deceived themselves and posterity. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 33 Which they not irrationally prove by the Parallaxis (or Circular difference betwixt the place of a Star, suppos'd to be taken by two Observations, the one made at the Centre, and the other on the surface of the Earth). 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 He hath deduced the Horizontal Parallax of this very Comet. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* i. (1722) 32 The fix'd Stars, till very lately were thought subject to no parallax at all. 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evangel.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 44, I saw it moving in a Sphere so high, Scarce any Parallax I cou'd descry. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xii. 98 The parallax of Mars was found to be about 23 seconds. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. 1. 2 The problem when solved [gives] the amount of the Sun's equatorial horizontal parallax. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 61/1 In these thermometers no provision is made for avoiding parallax or personal equation.

b. *fig.*

1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans's Secr.* (1607) 19 To amend the parallax of false shadow of your sight. 1599 DANIEL *Imaginatio* 606 Undeceived with the Parallax Of a mistaking eye of passion. 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 3 Many things are known, as some are seen, that is by Parallaxis, or at some distance from their true and proper beings. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1872) 43 Unless we make allowance for this mental parallax between material and spiritual. 1894 *Nation* 7 Apr. 264/3 The sort of parallax which exhibits the light of Whittman's fame at so different an angle in his own country and in England.

† 2 In general sense of Gr. *παράλλαξις*: Change, alteration. Obs. rare-1.

1677 GALE *Cyt. Gentiles* II. iv. 258 The Sun although it is not so variable as the Moon, yet it has its *παράλλας* or *παράλαξις*, Parallaxes and Changes it appears otherwise at rising, otherwise at noon, otherwise at setting.

Parallel (παράλλη), a. and *sb.* Also 6 **parallel**, 6-7 **allele**, **-alell**, **-alel**, **-alell**, **-alele**, **-alele**, **-alele**, **-alele**. [a. F. *parallel* (in Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *parallelus*, a. Gr. *παράλληλος* beside one another, side by side, f. *παρά* beside, alongside of + ἄλλος one another.] A. *adj.*

1. Lying or extending alongside of one another and always at the same distance apart; continuously equidistant: said of two or more lines, surfaces, or concrete things; also of one line, etc., extending alongside another at a continuously equal distance (const. to, with).

In *Geom.* applied to straight lines in the same plane, or to

planes, which never meet however far produced in either (or any) direction, or (according to the definition of modern geometry) which intersect at infinity, more rarely to curved lines or surfaces continuously equidistant, i.e. having common normals at all points (e.g. concentric circles or spheres), or to curves upon a curved surface (e.g. circles on a sphere) which are continuously at the same distance as measured upon that surface, or are in parallel planes.

Parallel bars, a pair of bars, supported on posts about 4 to 6 feet above the ground, used for gymnastic exercises. *Parallel roads* (*Geol.*), name for a series of natural terraces at different levels on the side of a hill.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 47 Cosmographie sal declar the eleuation of the polis, and the lynis parallelis, and the meridian cirkles. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasce* 37 In a sphere the parallelle on equidistant Circles, have all one Pole. 1570 LILIUS IN *Euclid* I. defin. 35 5 b, Parallel or equidistant right lines are such, which being in one and the selfe same superficies, and produced infinitely on both sides, do neuer in any part concur. 1600 HARKLYTT *Voy.* III. 56 Revolutions that are parallel to the equinoctial are also parallel to the horizon. 1655 LUKYNN *Diary* 24 Feb. A chrystall ball sliding on parallel wyers. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* I. 2 One straggling street, three quarters of a mile in length running parallel with The Hanger. 1833 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 131 The parallel roads of Coquimbo, in Chili. *Ibid.* The analogous parallel roads of Glen Roy in Scotland. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 11, I observed that the planes of cleavage were everywhere parallel. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 261 [He] exhibited his skill on the parallel bars, horizontal pole, etcetera.

b. *transf.* Applied to various things involving geometrical parallelism in some way, esp. to mechanical contrivances of which some essential parts are parallel, or which are used to produce parallelism of movement, etc.

Parallel bar (see quot. 1875) *Parallel circuit* (*Electr.*), a term loosely applied to a circuit connecting the same two points as are connected by another circuit; so *parallel connexion*, etc. *Parallel coping* (see quot. 1842-76) *Parallel file*, a file with parallel edges, not tapering. *Parallel forces* (*Dynamics*), forces acting in parallel lines. *Parallel knife*, a knife with two blades set parallel to each other, used for cutting thin sections for the microscope. *Parallel lathe*, a small lathe bearing several grinding wheels of different sizes, besides a brush, a drill, etc., which all run simultaneously, used by jewellers, dentists, etc. *Parallel motion*, (a) the motion of anything which always remains parallel to itself, i.e. in the same direction, (b) a mechanical device by which alternating rectilinear is converted into circular motion, and *vice versa*. *Parallel perspective*, perspective in which the plane of the drawing is parallel to a principal surface of the object delineated. *Parallel rod*, the rod which connects the cranks of the driving-wheels on the same side of a locomotive so as to cause them to move together; the coupling-rod (Webster 1864). *Parallel ruler* (or *rulers*), an instrument for drawing parallel lines, consisting of two or more straight rulers connected by jointed cross-pieces so as to be always parallel, at whatever distance they are set. *Parallel sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere in that position or aspect in which the equator is parallel to the horizon, i.e. at either of the poles; distinguished from *oblique* and *right sphere*. *Parallel vice*, a vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket on the other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Esay* III. i. xviii. (1636) 313 This kind of Sphere is called a parallel Sphere, in which Sphere they that dwell have six months days, and six months nights. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Her body is stuck all over with great black Bristles, set all in parallel order, with their ends all pointing towards the tayl. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallel Ruler*. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. xiii. 59 (U. K. S.) The most remarkable method of converting an alternate rectilinear motion into an alternate circular one, is that known by the name of the parallel motion invented by Watt for his double-acting steam-engine. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 260 Parallel motion, the name is generally applied to all contrivances by which a circular motion is made to produce a rectilinear one. 1842-76 GUILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss. s.v. *Coping*, Coping equally thick throughout is called *parallel coping*. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 381 The parallel motion of the Earth's axis. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* 91 The greatest masters are fond of parallel perspective. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Parallel bar*, a rod in the side lever engine, forming a connection with the pump-rods and studs along the center line of the levers. 1876 *Lumberman's Gas.* 5 Jan. He has successfully adopted the Austen parallel engine.

† c. *loosely* (with to or with): In the same parallel (of latitude) as, in a line with. Obs.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 In this latitude we were parallel to [later add. with] Sierra Leon. *Ibid.* 216 On the eleventh of November, [we] were parallel to the Greene Cape, and to the Gorgades.

2. *fig.* Having the same or a like course, tendency, or purport; running on the same or similar lines; resembling something else, or each other, throughout the whole extent; precisely similar, analogous, or corresponding. Const. as in 1.

1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* II. ii. 355 How am I then a Villaine, To Counsell Cassio to this parallel course, Directly to his good? 1648 STERRY *Serm.* on *Clouds* etc. These Parallel places make those expressions seem Parallel, Angels, Cloudes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* in 175 Parallel and Analogical effects of Electrical with Magnetical Bodies. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* III. lxviii. 287 Sortow, that his Pudence should not be parallel to his Zeal. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ.* *Surg.* (1777) 173 Having observed it to happen before in a parallel Case. 1841 MEYER *Cath.* Th. 66 There is nothing parallel to this in the history of any nation with which we are acquainted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 113 The parallel passage in the ninth book.

† b. Equal in amount or worth. Obs.

1560 HEALEY *Epictetus*, Lij. (1516) Avj. Then hee should have all Epictetus his wisdom inspired into him and so become parallel to that admired father. 1674 S. JEAKE

Arith (1696) 264. If the remain be added to the Number subtracted, the Total will be parallel to the Number from which Subtraction is made.

c. Side by side in time; running through the same period of time; contemporary in duration.

1746-7 *HEAVY METAL* (1818) 174. That the benefits accruing to his people might run parallel in their duration with eternity. 1862 *STANLEY* *Jew Ch* (1877) I. xviii 340. That Prophetic dispensation, which ran parallel with the Monarchy from the first to the last King. 1898 *STUBBS* *Const. Hist* III. xviii. 131. The parallel lines of war and negotiation run on for three years more.

3. *Mus.* a. Applied to parts which move so that the interval between them remains the same (major and minor intervals of the same name, e. g. thirds or sixths, being in this case reckoned the same); also to the movement of such parts (*parallel motion*, a particular case of similar motion, sometimes loosely used as = similar motion); and to the intervals between such parts (usually called *consecutive*). b. Sometimes applied to major and minor keys which have the same signature (usually called *relative*).

1854 *WEBSTER*, *Parallel motion*, the ascending or descending of two or more parts in such a manner as to have constantly the same interval between the corresponding notes in the several parts. 1889 *E. PROUT* *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 93. There are three kinds of motion, *simulæ* (sometimes, though less frequently, called 'parallel') when two or more parts move in the same direction—up, or down, *oblique*, and *contrary*. 1898 *STANLEY & BARRETT* *Dut Mus. I.* *Parallel motion*. Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden (Consecutives).

4. *Comb.* as *parallel-edged*, *-sided*, *-veined* adjs. 1859 *DARWIN* *Orig. Spec.* viii (1872) 224. A little parallel-sided wall of wax. 1861 *BRINLEY* *Man. Bot* 153. We apply the term parallel-veined to all leaves in which the main veins are more or less parallel. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 515. A narrow parallel-edged opening. 1882 *Nature* XXV 228/1. The leaves vary although generally parallel-nerved.

B sb. I. 1. *pl* Parallel lines (see A. 1); rarely in *sing.* A line parallel to another.

1551 *RECORDE* *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin. Here might I note the error of good Albert Durer, which affirmeth that no perpendicular lines can be parallels. 1603 *DRAWING* *Odes* II. 49. Those Parallels so even, Diavne on the face of Heaven. 1733 *POTTER* *Ess. Man.* iii. 103. Who made the spider parallel design, Sure as Democritus, without rule or line? 1805 *CARR* *Mundy in Naval Chron.* XV. 343. Intending to steer on a parallel with the enemy. 1882 *CHRISTIAN* *Nature* XXVI 218/1. In the modern geometrical sense, a parallel (i. e. a line intersecting another at an infinite distance) cannot of course exist in elliptic space except as an imaginary line.

b. *pl* Things running parallel, or having a parallel direction.

1539 *GARENNE* *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30. Thy aged eyes shall be the calendar of my fortunes, and thy gray hairs the Parallels of mine actions. 1681 *CHAFFMAN* *Ind.* xvii. 152. Make thy steps parallels To these of mine. 1695 *H. CROOK* *Body of Men* 552. As it was convenient that the eyes should be parallels, so also the nerves, which because of the motion of the eyes might decline from the right line.

2. *Geog.* Each of the parallel circles imagined as traced upon the earth's surface, or actually drawn upon a map (usually at intervals of 5 or 10 degrees), in planes perpendicular to the axis, and marking the degrees of latitude. In full, *parallel of latitude*. Also *Astron.* each of the corresponding circles on the celestial sphere (*parallels of declination*), or of similar circles parallel to the ecliptic (*parallels of latitude*), or to the horizon (*parallels of altitude*). Also attrib. in *parallel sailing* (*Naut.*), sailing along a parallel of latitude, i. e. directly east or west.

1555 *EDEN* *Decades* 12. A hundred leagues westward to the parallels of the Ilandes. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM* *Cosmogr. Glasses* 37. Seying th' Equinoctiall, the 1 tropiques, and the circles Arctike, and Antartike, be equidistant parallels. 1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 103. Any line drawn Parallel to the Ecliptick represents a Parallel of Latitude of the Stars. 1704 *J. HARRIS* *Lex. Techn.* I. *Parallels of Altitude*. 1710 *Ibid.* II. *Parallel Sailing*, in Navigation, is sailing under a Parallel of Latitude. 1824 *MACINTOSH* *Sp. J. Amer. St. Wks* 1840 III. 463. The prodigious varieties of its elevation exhibit in the same parallel of latitude all the climates and products of the globe. 1877 *G. A. ALLEN* *Amer. Bison* 465. Along the 49th parallel they also pass north in summer and south in winter. 1900 *G. SANTAYANA* *Poetry & Relig.* 261. As the parallels and meridians make a checker-board of the sea.

b. *fig.* Region, level. 1887 *MRS. A. RALPH* *Stnd. in Unseen* 151. Faith, the human hand-clasp which brings God near, is only possible in another parallel than that in which the wise of this world live and move.

3. *Mil.* In a siege: A trench (usually one of three) parallel to the general face of the works attacked, serving as a way of communication between the different parts of the siege-works.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 326. [They] serve for Parallel to cover the souldiers. 1710 *Lond. Gas* No. 4687/1. On the 6th we advanced two new Parallels. 1812 *WELLINGTON* *Let.* 30 Jan. in *Guiv. Desp.* VII. 549. On the night of the 15th we advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill towards the convent. 1865 *F. A. GRIFFITHS* *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 203. *Parallels*, or *Places of arms*, thrown up at sieges, are trenches formed to connect together the several approaches to a besieged place.

fig. 1874 *LISLE* *Carr. Ind. Gwynne* I. viii. 250. She had already undermined the parallel which she felt convinced Judith had opened against the freedom of Cousin Norman. 4. *Printing*. A reference-mark consisting of two parallel vertical lines (||).

1771 *LUCKOMBE* *Hist. Print* 260. The Parallel is another Sign which serves for a Reference. 1861 *ANGUS* *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* xi. 342. (||) the parallels. are used as marks of reference.

5. *fig.* A thing or person agreeing with another in essential particulars (see A. 2), something precisely analogous, comparable, or of equal worth or force; a counterpart, equal, match.

1599 *B. JONSON* *Ev. Man. out of Hum.* iii. i. Why, this is without parallel, this. 1683 *KENNELT* *tr. Erasmus on Volly* 31. Cicero was no less fatal to Rome, than his Parallel Demosthenes was to Athens. 1728 *THEOBALD* *Double Falseh.* iii. 1. None but Itself can be its Parallel. 1871 *FREEMAN* *Norw. Cong.* IV. xviii. 107. Then followed a scene to which we find several parallels in Northumbrian history.

II. 6. Parallel position; parallelism.

In *parallel* (*Electr.*) said of two or more circuit wires connecting the same points (cf. *parallel circuit* in A. 1 b). 1654 *GAYTON* *Pleas. Notes* 22. Had thy full lines run out their Parallel, And not been charm'd in by a waste Spell. 1699 *GARIN* *Dispens.* iii. 33. Lines that from their Parallel decline. 1822 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan., *Abstract*, when a current is divided between two or more paths, these paths are said to be abscast or in parallel.

7. *fig.* Agreement in all essential particulars; close correspondence; analogy, parallelism.

1677 *DANIEL* *To Sir T. Egerton* xvii. Maintaining still an equal parallel, just with the occasions of humanity. 1628 *PYTHAGORAS* *Cens. Casus* 61. Thus fare you have an exact, and perfect Parallel of our authors writings with the Papias. 1718 *Entertainm.* No. 15. 205. Our Case is much upon the Parallel. 1818 *ILLIAMS* *Mod. Ages* (1872) I. iii. 11. 444. The two republics stand in continual parallel. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH* *Carthage* 57. It is the Battle of Megiddo and the book of Kishon that we fancy we see. The parallel is close indeed throughout.

b. Contemporary continuance, in parallel with, contemporaneously, during the same time with. 1878 *STUBBS* *Const. Hist* III. xviii. 124. Negotiations for a peace going slowly on in parallel with the slow and languishing war.

8. The placing of things mentally or descriptively side by side so as to show their correspondence; comparison, or a comparison; esp. a comparison of things as being alike, a statement of parallelism or analogy, a simile.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 22. I craue pardon of his Grace for abusing him in parallel with such an one as thou art. 1639 *Wotton in Reliq. (Reading)* Of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Some Observations by way of Parallel. 1646 *CRASHAW* *Delights* *Muses* 107. How even thou'st drawn this faithful parallel, And match'd thy master-piece. 1710 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 188. 110. You are drawing Parallels between the greatest Actors of the Age. 1869 *P. W. NICHOLSON* *Misc.* 173. The difficulty may be relieved by putting in parallel the Roman armies during two full centuries of the republic.

Pa. rallel, *v* Forms see prec. [cf. prec. adj.]

1. *trans*. To place (one thing) beside another (const. *with*, *to*), or (two or more things) side by side mentally, so as to exhibit a likeness between them; to bring into comparison, compare; esp. to state or exhibit the likeness or analogy of, to represent as similar, corresponding, or of equal worth, to liken, compare as being like.

1598 *BARRETT* *Theor. Warres* v. 172. To consider and parallel his own forces with the powers of the adversary. 1621 *STAND* *Hist. of Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1623) 1236. Well may she be paralleled with the ever-renowned Zenobia. 1693 *HUMPHREY* *Town* 31. I desire you to parallel the Follies and Vices of the Town with the shadows of such in the Country. 1756 *BURKE* *Swif. & B.* in xxv. Let us parallel this with the softness of the beautiful in other things. 1881 *Guizot* 9 Feb. 21. [He] parallels to-day's outcry against Ritualism with yesterday's against Methodism.

2. To make parallel, bring into conformity, equalize. *Obs.*

1603 *SHAKES* *Meas. for M.* iv. 11. 82. His life is parallel'd Even with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1669 *STURMY* *Mar. Mag.* i. 16. [He] will make use of swift-stealing Time, that he may parallel his Art with his Valour. 3. To show, present, or bring forward something parallel, equal, or corresponding to; to find or furnish a match for; to match.

1606 *SHAKES* *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 11. 162. Well may we fight for her, whom we know well, the world's large spaces cannot parallel. 1622 *RAY* *Disc.* ii. 14. (1732) 187. Such unknown Plants as we cannot parallel. 1841 *W. SPALDING* *Italy & Isl.* I. 187. For the Italians, the Middle Ages were an era of such grandeur as even their ancient history had not paralleled. 1874 *MARSHALL* *Soc. Life Greece* ii. 25. I cannot parallel these facts in Homer.

4. To bring or present as a parallel. *Obs. rare.* 1605 *SHAKES* *Macb.* ii. iii. 67. My young remembrance cannot parallel A fellow to it.

4. To be parallel or equal to; to correspond or be equivalent to; to come up to, equal, match.

1601 *SHAKES* *All's Well* iv. 11. 281. For ropes and raishments he parallels Nessus. 1644 *EVELYN* *Diary* 17 Oct. Of all the wonders of Italy, nothing parallels this. 1718 *PENN* *Sandy Found.* *Shaken* Wks. 1726 I. 249. Whose Faction, Prejudice, and Cruelty soon parallel'd the foregoing Heathenish Persecutions. 1861 *MAINE* *Anc. Law* ix. (1870) 306. Reluctance to admitting that there is anything in contemporary manners which parallels the loyalty of the antique world.

5. Often in passive, in which case the distinction between senses 3 and 4 usually disappears, the subject becoming indeterminate: e. g. *it cannot be paralleled* = 'no one can parallel it' (sense 3), or 'nothing can parallel it' (sense 4).

1625 *J. WILLIAMS* *Gr. Brit. Solomon* 37. You never read in your lines of two Kings more fully parallel'd amongst themselves. 1697 *POTTER* *Antiq. Greece* i. viii. (1715) 35. A Master-piece of Architecture, not easy to be parallel'd. 1705 *BOSMAN* *Gambia* 265. This Bird is not to be paralleled for Beauty. 1853 *BRIGHT* *Sp. India* 3 June (1876) 14. A state of things which cannot be paralleled in any other country. 1863 *LYNDALL* *Heat* viii. § 318. (1870) 243. The Phenomena of light are also paralleled by those of sound.

6. *intr.* To be parallel; to correspond or match; to be comparable, 'compare' (*with*). *Obs.*

1626 *BACON* *Sylva* § 125. It [sound] parallelleth in so many other things, with the sight and radiation of things invisible. 1637 *HEYWOOD* *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 307. Will you then, Since that we parallell in number thus, Helpe us to fill a measure? 1697 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 100. The case yesterday, as I apprehend, may directly parallel with this.

7. *trans*. To make parallel (in space). *rare.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE* *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 11. 63. [At the Arois] it [the needle] seemeth equally distracted by both [continents], and diverting unto neither, doth parallel and place it self upon the true Meridian.

8. To run parallel with, run alongside of, go or tend in the same direction as (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1885 *HASPER'S* *Mag.* Api. 695/1. Railroad Avenue has been paralleled by another business street named Gold Avenue. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 52/2. Ribbons of greenest turf, paralleled on both sides by shaded promenades. 1899 *R. KIPPLING* *Stately* 257. He had then crossed over a ridge that paralleled their rear.

Hence *Pa. ralleled ppl. a.*, *Pa. ralleling vbl. sb.*

1606 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* xiv. 1221. (1612) 344. Knewe our Weale-publiques blisse is now a paralleled Creation, Wherem Religion and our Lawes persueve in their Station. 1634 *JACKSON* *Sem. Matt.* ii. 17-18 § 4. The exact paralleling of the type and antitype... they purposely leave to the industrious search of posterity.

Parallelable (pæ rälē'lab'l), *a.* *rare.* [cf. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being paralleled.

1656 *BP. HALL* *Rem. Wks* (1660) 277. Such an advantage, as is not parallelable in all the World beside.

Parallela rity. *rare*-. [ureg. f. *PARALLEL* *a.*, after such words as *curricularly*, *similarly*, etc.] State of being parallel, parallelism.

1804 *MITFORD* *Inquiry* 85. The exactness of the parallelism of its lines.

Parallelepiped (pæ rälē'epiped); earlier in *Gr.* form *parallelepipedon* (pæ rälē'pēdōn), *pl. -a*. Often incorrectly 6-9 parallel-, 7-9 parallel- (whence pæ rälē'pēdōn) *Geom.* [ad *Gr.* παράλληλεπιδον, παράλληλ-ος *PARALLEL* + ἐπί-πεδον plane surface, sb. use of neut. of ἐπίπεδος plane, flat (f. ἐπί upon + πέδον ground)]. In late L. (Boethius) *parallelepipedus*, *f. pæ rälē'pēdō* (1570 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), often *pæ rälē'pēdē*.

A solid figure contained by six parallelograms, of which every two opposite ones are parallel, a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

1570 *BULLINGDAL* *Ly. Euclid* xi. xxxi. 342. Parallelepipedons consisting upon equal bases, and being vnder one and the selfe same altitude, are equal the one to the other. 1666 *BOVI* *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1669) 42. Though Spheres and Parallelepipedons differ but in shape. 1667 *COLINS* in *Rigaud* *Corr. Sci. Men.* (1841) II. 479. By producing the planes of the parallelepipedons, so that their sides shall cut off (viz. each parallelepiped twelve) second segments in the whole equal. 1791 *HAMILTON* *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. vii. 275. White crystals in flat parallelepipedons. 1857 *DRACU* *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 12. These bricks are all parallelepiped, of Nile-mud or clay of a dark loamy colour, held together by chopped straw.

1663 *CHARLETON* *Chor. Gigant* 21. Resembling Parallelepipeds, rather than Cylinders. 1667 *Parallelepiped* (see a). 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 29. This Parallelepiped Figure with oblique Angles is common to many Stones. 1812-16 *PLAYFAIR* *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 183. If a rectangular parallelepiped float in a fluid. 1868 *GRONI* *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 449. A slab of stone of a parallelepiped form. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* i. 31. These most frequently are cubes or rectangular parallelepipeds.

Hence *Parallelepipedal* (-pēdāl), *Parallelepipedous* (-pēdōs), having the form of a parallelepiped.

1794 *SULLIVAN* *View Nat.* I. 438. Cubic... or parallelepipedal forms. 1852 *TH. ROSS* *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xi. 368. Breaking into fragments of a parallelepipedal figure. 1890 *Century Dict.* *Parallelepipedal*. 1866 *KIRBY & SP.* *Zoolog.* IV. 267. *Parallelepipedous*, six-sided, with four parallel longitudinal and two quadrate sides.

Paralleler (pæ rälē'ler), *rare.* [f. *PARALLEL* *v.* + -ER.] One who parallels; one who draws a parallel or comparison.

1641 *R. [JAULIE]* *Parallel Liturg.* v. *Mass* bk. 57. Many other points of agreement might an accurate paralleler find.

Pa. rallelinevrate, a. Bot. [f. after mod. L. *parallelinervus* and *f. parallelinervus*, see *PARALLEL*, *NERVE*, and *-ATE*.] Of a leaf having parallel nerves or veins. Also *Pa. rallelinevred*, *Pa. rallelinevrous*.

1857 *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.*, *Parallelinevrate* parallelinervous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Parallelinevred*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parallelinevrate* *Parallelinevrous*.

Parallelism (pæ'rälēlɪz'm), [ad. Gr. *παράλληλος* comparison of parallels, *f. παράλληλος* to place side by side, to parallel. Cf. *F. parallélisme* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or position of being parallel; direction parallel to or with something. Rarely with *pl.*, a particular instance of this (quot. 1753).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii v 55 Project all Plumb-lines in Parallelisme perpendicular to a Parallel or supposed Common Base. 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII 263 An objection taken from the parallelism of two concentric circles. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iii 19 To give the front of a building, with all its equalities and parallelisms. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* I v 408 So long as the rays preserve their parallelism. 1836 PENNY *Cycl* V 247 The parallelism of the veins of grasses is particularly pointed out. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent* No 38 613 Irregularities in the general parallelism of the stratification.

b. The state or fact of remaining parallel to itself, *i. e.* of maintaining the same direction; constancy of direction, as of a moving line.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 430 1660 INGELLO *Reintz & Ur* ii 116 (1682) 116 The Axis of the Earth being directed to keep a perpetual Parallelism. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* IV xlii App 173 The axis of the earth keeps a perfect parallelism and constant inclination to the plane of the ecliptic. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 117 It is the parallelism of the axis which accounts for the nearly invariable position of the celestial pole above the horizon in each locality.

c. *loosely*. The position of being in the same parallel (of latitude) with *Obs*.

1739 *Descr. of Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 8 They fall into the Trade-Winds as soon as they arrive in that Parallelism of Latitude with Jamaica, which carries them right before it all the way.

2. *fig.* The quality or character of being parallel (see PARALLEL A. 2); close agreement of course or tendency, similarity in details; precise correspondence or analogy.

1638 ROUSSEAU *Heav. Univ.* vii (1702) 99 In this parallelism, the True Internal and Mystical sense of the Mosaic Genesis doth consist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Inh. Syst* Pref 12 This parallelism between the ancient or genuine Platonick and the Christian Trinity might be of some use. 1790 PALEY *Hora Paul* i 5 The connexion and parallelism of these with the same circumstances in the Acts. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 235 The argument rests on the assumption of parallelism in the two cases. 1891 DRIVER *Introduct. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 22 The parallelism of details which prevails between the two narratives is remarkable.

b. An instance of correspondence or analogy; a parallel case, passage, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 261 Proved by Two Parallelisms of Agreements. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i viii (1800) I 153 Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words, have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II 312 Their passages of apparent analogy are but false parallelisms.

3. *spec.* Correspondence, in sense or construction, of successive clauses or passages, esp. in Hebrew poetry; a sentence or passage exemplifying this. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiab. Prelim. Diss.* 10 The correspondence of one Verse, or Line, with another, I call Parallelism. When a Proposition is delivered, and a second is subjoined to it, or drawn under it, equivalent, or contrasted with it, in Sense; or similar to it in the form of Grammatical Construction. 1816 G. GREGORY tr. *Lowth's Lect. Sac. Poetry Hebrews* II. 39 The parallelism is sometimes formed by the iteration of the former member, either in the whole or in part. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 49 The very laws of Hebrew composition which make the second phrase in a parallelism repeat the first in other words.

4. A statement of correspondence or analogy; a comparison, simile. = PARALLEL B. 8. ? *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tr.* (1712) 12 Aristotle makes a long Parallelism betwixt the nature and effects of Wine and Melancholy. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 149, I shall beg leave by a parallelism to apply it to the present matter.

5. ? Levelling, or condition of being levelled.

1794 MARTINEAU *Pure. Lit.* (1798) 6 France had been long looking for that, which her philosophers had taught her to term, the parallelism of the sword.

Parallelist (pæ'rälēlɪst), [f. PARALLEL + -IST.]

1. One who draws a parallel or comparison. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit., Literary Parallels*, The parallelist compares Erasmus to 'a river swelling its waters'. 1830 BERESFORD *Bibliotheca*, etc. 124 For the purpose of carrying on my business of a Parallelist to the last.

2. *nonce-use*. An advocate of parallelism.

1883 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 5/1 Mr. L.—is a strong parallelist. He insists on the hair being dressed, and whatever covering may be put upon the head being made to accord with the parallel lines of the face, and with the line of the eyebrows.

So **Parallelistic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], relating to or characterized by parallelism.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 441 The parallelistic elucidation is nowhere applied with greater force. 1881 CHRYNE *Proph. Isa.* (1884) I. 88 A parallelistic poem.

Parallelivorous, *a. Bot. and Entom.* [f. L. *parallēlus* PARALLEL + *vorōs* -us, *f. verna* VERN.]

Of a leaf, or an insect's wing. Parallel-veined. = PARALLELINERVEATE. Also **Parallelivorous**.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelivorous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Parallelivorous.

Parallelize (pæ'rälēlɪz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *παράλληλος* PARALLEL + *izein* -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make parallel. + *a.* To cause to correspond, to equalize. = PARALLEL *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Dra. Logike* A 11, To parallelize and even it with its object.

b. To place so as to be parallel, in quot., to dispose in parallel columns.

1900 FURNIVALL *E. E. J. S. States* Dec. 5 If the Paris text cannot be parallelized, it will form a separate volume.

2. To place side by side, or beside something else, in contemplation; to trace a parallelism or analogy in or between, to compare. = PARALLEL *v.* 1.

1610 E. BOLTON *Elem. Arithm.* 59 That we should parallelize our Armes with those of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentils* i ii iv 42 As Apollo may be very far parallelized with Joshua in Names, so also in things, or Exploits done. 1701 BLIVREY *Apoc. Quest* 28 His Seven Mountains of Scituation are Parallelized with Seven Heads, Kings. 1889 E. D. CORL *Orig. Hist.* i. ii. 95 The series among Lacertilia of Acrodonta and Iguania, parallelized by Duméril and Bibron.

+ 3. To furnish with a parallel or counterpart.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentils* i ii iv 40 We see how accurate Satan was in parallelising the Names, Attributes, and Worship of the true God.

4. To be a match for, to match (usually in *pass*) = PARALLEL *v.* 3-5. *rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 208 For variety of Gods temporal blessings scarce to be parallelized. 1803 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 54 The astonishing fertility of the average ox-eyed filial woman is parallelized by an infertility of all Europeans and their descendants.

Hence **Parallelization**, the action of parallelizing; **Parallelizer**, one who parallelizes.

1610 E. BOLTON *Elem. Arithm.* 59 Comparisons, or parallelizations of ancient scales. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Enyel. Relig. Knowl.* III 1815 The attempted parallelization between Peter and Paul. 1891 E. A. ABBOTT *Phantomylth* iv 213 The Ecclesiastical Assumulator or Parallelizer *nascitur, non fit*.

Parallelless (pæ'rälēlɪs), *a. rare*. [f. PARALLEL + -LESS.] Without a parallel, unparalleled.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iii 1, Tell me gentle boy, Is she not parallelless?

Parallelly (pæ'rälēlɪ), *adv.* [f. PARALLEL + -LY.] In a parallel manner or direction; so as to be parallel. (*lit.* or *fig.*)

1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial* iv 188 Cutting them straight, from the most boggie places, to the maine brooke, every of them as it were parallelly. 1676 GREW *Anat. Lucas* i iv § 21 betwixt these Ribs there are others much less, betwixt Rib and Rib, Parallelly interposed. 1804 R. JAMISON *Mineralogy* I 154 Some rare varieties (of Quartz) shew a parallelly fibrous fracture. 1881 BENJAMIN in *Proc. Linn. Soc.* XVII 126 Four collateral, more or less parallelly compressed, pollen-masses.

Parallelogram (pæ'rälēlɪgræm) [a. F. *parallélogramme* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parallēlogrammum*, *a. Gr.* *παράλληλογράμμον* sb, neut. of *παράλληλος* PARALLEL + *γραμμή* line.]

1. *Geom.* A four-sided rectilinear figure whose opposite sides are parallel, sometimes *spec.* applied to a rectangle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. xxxiv 44 There are fewer kinds of parallelogrammes, a square, a figure of one side longer than the other, a Rhombus, or diamond figure, and a Rhomboides or diamondlike figure. 1611 COTTER, *Paralogism*, a Paralelogramme, or long Square. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A parallelogram or long square figure. 1726 SEWET *Galliver* iii 11, Cones, cylinders, parallelograms, and several other mathematical figures. 1806 HUTTON *Conn. Math.* I. 288 Parallelograms on the Same Base, and between the Same Parallels, are equal to each other. 1846 ELLIS *Elem. Math.* I. 71 The plan of the generality of the temples of Greece, was that of a simple parallelogram.

b. *Parallelogram of forces* (*Dynamics*): a figure illustrating the theorem that if two forces acting at one point be represented in magnitude and direction by two sides of a parallelogram, their resultant will be similarly represented by the diagonal drawn from that point; hence, a name for the theorem itself. So *parallelogram of velocities*, etc. [F. *Parallélogramme des forces*, Lagrange *Mé. Anal.* (ed. 2, 1811).]

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* v. 50 To verify experimentally the theorem of the parallelogram of forces is not difficult.

2. A thing shaped like the figure described in 1.

+ *a.* An old name for the PANTOGRAPH. *Obs.*

1556 in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) Pref 16 These reductions were made by paralelogrammes. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram*, an Instrument made of five Rulers of Brass or Wood, with Sockets to slide or set to any Proportion, used to enlarge or diminish any Map or Draught. 1723, 1727-41 [see PANTOGRAPH].

b. Anything of this form, or whose section is of this form, as a block of buildings, a space of ground (cf. *square*), a brick, card, domino, etc.

1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I 303/1 Mr. Owen may give his whole heart and soul to the improvement of one of his parochial parallelograms; but who is to succeed to Mr. Owen's enthusiasm? 1862 WILSON *Preh. Man* ii (1865) 14 This [site] the original projectors of the city mapped off into parallelograms. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moor* ii at Picture a parallelogram of canvas quite black, and with a roof only three or four feet above the ground.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram Protractor*, is a Semicircle of Brass, with four Rulers, in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle, one of which Rulers is an Index, which shews on the Semi-circle the Quantity of any inward or outward Angle. 1767 MONRO in

Phil. Trans. LVII. 497 Parallelogram-shaped crystal. 1842 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* II 809 Communities shaped parallelogram-wise.

Parallelogramish, *a. nonce-wid.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat like a parallelogram.

1839 LADY LYTON *Chevelley* (ed. 2) i xi 253 Landing over Monsieur de Rivoli's parallelogramish episode.

Parallelogrammatic (pæ'rälēlɪgræmætɪk), *a.* [f. late L. *parallēlogramma*, -mat- (Boethius 525, for *parallēlogrammum*, after Gr. words in -γραμμα) + -IC] so mod. F. *parallélogrammatique*]

= PARALLELOGRAMMIO

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Beam*, Not only in case of parallelogrammatic, but also of elliptic bases. 1869 TROLOPE *He Knew*, etc. 11 viii I 299 I think it new and parallelogrammatic as an American town.

Also **Parallelogrammatical** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parallelogrammic (pæ'rälēlɪgræmɪk), *a.* Also -gramic. [f. Gr. *παράλληλογράμμιον* PARALLELOGRAM + -IC] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a parallelogram, parallelogram-shaped.

1730 GREENWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII 59 There are two distinguished Parallelogrammic Areas of an intense Red. 1800 HERSCHTEL *ibid.* XC. 529 The lantern has a sliding door of tin plate, in which there is a parallelogrammic hole. 1867 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Medit.* i. x. (1875) 304 The King's palace [at Athens], a factory-looking parallelogrammic building surrounded by gardens.

Parallelogrammical, *a. ? Obs.* Also -gramical. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1647 H. MORE *Song. Soud. Notes* 164/a *Rhomboides*, is a parallelogrammical figure with unequal sides and oblique angles. 1676 STERN *1. Shanty* IV xvi, The table being parallelogrammatical, and very narrow, it afforded a fair opportunity for Yonck of slipping the chestnut in. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Exposit.* I 59 The mosque is in the shape of a large parallelogrammatic hall, twice too long for its height.

Parallelo-meter. [f. as PARALLEL + -OMETER.] (See quot.)

1886 *Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* 35th Meeting 121 A gravity parallelo-meter; by J. A. Bisschop, devised to expedite measurements of deviation from parallelism in glass plates for optical purposes.

Parallelopiped, etc., erroneous spelling of PARALLELEPIPED, etc.

Parallelosteric (pæ'rälēlɪstɛrɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *παράλληλος* PARALLEL + *στερεός* solid.] (See quot.)

1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 432 If bodies of equal atomic volume be denominated *isosteric*, and analogous pairs of compounds exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume, *parallelosteric*, the preceding law may be more shortly stated as follows—Pairs of compounds which are isomorphous and analogous are likewise parallelosteric.

Parallelo-wis, *adv. ? Obs.* [f. PARALLEL + -WISE.] In a parallel manner, parallelly.

1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* I vii, Standing so together parallel-wise, that a man may see them both at one sight. 1763 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIII 188 All the sorts of rays, whether united in a pencil of light, or separated parallel-wise by refraction.

Paralling, variant of PARELLING *Obs.*

Paralogic (pæ'rälɪdʒɪk), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *παράλογος* (see PARALOGY) + -IC] = next.

1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Proc. Geog. Soc.* XXIX 329 He appears, therefore to the civilized man a paralogic being,—a mere mass of contradictions, his ways are not our ways, his reason is not our reason.

Paralogical, *a. ? Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Involving or characterized by paralogism or false reasoning, illogical, unreasonable.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i 101 Whether this Husbandry, had not its Original in that Patriarch, is no such Paralogical doubt. 1756 JOHNSON *Introduct. B's Chr. Mor.* 54 Browne poured in a multitude of evocative words; many, indeed, useful but many superfluous, as a paralogical for an unreasonable doubt. 1826 [see PARAPHYSICAL in PARA-1.]

+ **Paralogician** (pæ'rälɪdʒɪjən) *Obs.* [f. PARALOGIC + -IAN.] = PARALOGIST.

1739 *Regul. Free-thinking* 31 He shall be admitted to the Degree of Paralogicians, which is the highest Honour we can possibly bestow. 1754 HILDROPS *Misc. Wks.* I 23 He would be as accomplished a Paralogician as any Man of his Talents can be supposed to be.

Paralogism (pæ'rälɪdʒɪz'm), [a. F. *paralogisme* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paralogismus* (Boethius), a. Gr. *παράλογισμός*, *f. παράλογος* -εσθαι to reason falsely: see PARALOGIZE and -ISM.] A piece of false or erroneous reasoning; an illogical argument; a faulty syllogism; a fallacy, esp. (as distinct from *sophism*) one of which the reasoner himself is unconscious.

1565 CALFILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* (Parker Soc.) 4 Three kinds of paralogisms of false arguments, or fond cavils, are most familiar with you. 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1633) 81 It is evident that this argument is a Paralogism, depending upon the Equivocation of the name Bishop. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* ii viii 33 That the more easily true Syllogisms may be discern'd from Paralogisms, some Laws are to be observ'd. 1754 HUME *For. Disc.* x 259 He is here guilty of a gross paralogism. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii xv 541 The syllogisms of Rational Psychology are therefore paralogisms, in which the middle term is taken in two different senses.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*: False or erroneous reasoning, illogical argument *rare*.

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 172 Their whole life runs all along upon wrong principles and mistaken

reasonings, and is all over fallacy and Paralogism 1775 CHEVRE Philus Princ Reliq in 44 We shall run into Confusion and Paralogism 1884 Sat Rev 5 July 11:1 A dabbler in paralogism and fallacy

So **Para-logist**, one who commits a paralogism, a false reasoner; **Paralogistic** a [see -istic], of the nature of a paralogism, fallacious

1644 F. WHITE Repl. Fisher 47 You have played the Paralogist. 1677 GALE Cit Gentilis II in 31 Pagan Philosophy was not truly Logic or discursive, but rather paralogistic and sophistical. 1757 Mrs GRIFITH Lett. Henry & Frances (1767) IV 38, I revily think you equal, in this way, to Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, who they say was the best Paralogist in the World. 1879 W. G. WARD Ess. Philos. Theism (1884) I 357 We made no appeal even to Theism which it would have been grossly paralogistic to do, since we are maintaining Freevill as a premise towards the establishment of Theism

Paralogize (para-lō-jī-zē), *v* [Ultimately ad Gr. παραλογίζεσθαι to reason falsely, use fallacies, *f. παραλογία* PARALOGY see -IZE. Perh. immediately ad. med. L. *paralogizāre* (Du Cange) or *F. paralogiser* (15.. in Godef.)] *intr.* To commit a paralogism, to reason falsely or illogically. (In quot. 1599 app. misused.)

1599 NASHKE Lenten Stoffe 14, I had a crotchit in my head, here to haue run astay thorough all the coast townes of England & commented and paralogized on their condition. 1644 F. WHITE Repl. Fisher Pief. 8 What though he paralogize in the seeming direct proposing of his argument 1675 J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal 11 77 The gentle proceeded, in the same way of paralogizing, to the obliteration of humane blood

Paralogy. *Obs. rare*—1 [ad. Gr. παραλογία fallacy, *f. παράλογος* aside from or beyond reason, *f. παρά* beside, beyond, etc. + λόγος reason] Faulty reasoning = PARALOGISM b.

1546 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. vii in 343 That Methusalem was the longest liver we quietly believe but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below Paralogy to deny

Paralous, *obs form of PARALOUS.*

Paralysant (para-lī-zānt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *paralysant*, pr. pp. and *sb.* from *paralyser* to PARALYSE see -ANT 1.] *a. adj.* Paralyzing, producing paralysis. *b. sb.* A paralyzing agent. 1875 H. C. WOOD Therap. (1876) 4 Heubach failed to prove any paralytic action of the drug. Ibid 246 Atropia acts as a paralyzant to the motor nerve-trunks themselves

Paralysis (para-lī-zis), [n. of action *f. PARALYSE*, see -ATION] The action of paralyzing or condition of being paralyzed.

1546 Q. Rev. cited in WORCESTER 1849 JAS. GRANT Kindly of Gr. xx 226 The paralysis caused by the underhand intrigues of Elizabeth. 1865 Q. Rev. Apr. 405 The paralysis of the only legislative organs. 1881 Mrs. PIRKIS Wanted an Hair 1 313 Her limbs felt stiff and cramped almost to paralysis

Paralyse, -ze (para-lī-zē), *v.* Also -ize [app. a. F. *paralyser*, found 16th c. in pa. pp. *paralysé* (Pare), *f. paralyse* of ANALYSE]

1. *trans.* To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs. 188 To paralyze the opposite side of the body. 1844 L. BROUHAM A. Linné II. iii. 106 Some with their spine wounded and their limbs paralyzed in consequence. 1862 DARWIN Pertul. Orchids v. 222 The depending right-hand antenna is almost paralyzed, and is apparently functionless

2. *fig.* To deprive of energy or power of action; to render powerless, helpless, inactive, or ineffective; to deaden, cripple.

1805 London Crier 39 (T.) Or has taxation chill'd the anguish land, And paralyzed Britannia's bounteous hand? 1830 S. WARREN Diary Physic (ed. Trench) I 8 My professional efforts were paralyzed. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighd. xiii. (1878) 265 His pride paralyzed his love.

Hence **Paralysed**, **Paralysing** *pp. adjs.*; also **Pa-lyser**, something that paralyzes.

1843 MANNING Sermon. (1848) I. 249 Under the dominion of this paralyzing fault. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xix. IV. 263 To brace anew the nerves of that paralyzed body. 1876 BARTHOLOW Med. Med. (1879) 296 Opium, acetic, lobelia, and the cardiac paralyzers. 1897 ALBUTT'S Syst. Med. II. 788 It acted... as a paralyser of the motor nerve endings.

† **Paralysis**. *Obs.* Also 4 -asie, 5 -ise, -isy, -ysie, per-, 5-7 paralysis. [a. F. *paralyse*, in 13th c. -isie (Hatz.-Darm), repr. a. L. type **paralytia* for *paralysis*. Hence the reduced form PALSY.] = next.

c 1380 Wyclif Sermon. Sel. Wks. II. 195 And so senewis were confortid, and paralasie was put away. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 339 Criste did heale a man hauenge the peralys 1483 Caxton Gold Leg 428 b/1, xiiu contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same testoryd in good helthe 1581 N. BURNES Disput. in Cath. Tractates 165 Ane young man, and young woman had fallin in ane paralysie and trimbaling of al thair members. 1597 Lowe Chyrurg. (1634) 292 Paralysie is a mollification, relaxation, or resolution of the nerves, with privation of the moving.

Paralysis (para-lī-sis). Also 6 -lisis, -lissos [a. L. *paralysis*, a. Gr. *παράλυσις*, *f. παράλυ-ειν* to loose from beside, disable, enfeeble, *f. παρα-* beside + *λύειν* to loose. The word occurs already in OE. in the Gr.-L. accus. form *paralysin* (so in 12th c. Fr.), but the ME. and 16th c. form from Fr. was PARALYSIS see prec.]

1. *Path.* A disease or affection of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or loss of the

motor or sensory function of the nerves, esp. of those belonging to a particular part or organ, thus producing (partial or total) incapacity of motion, insensibility, or functional inactivity in such part (The earlier name, still in popular use, was PALSY) [c 1000 Sax. Leech II 12 Læcedomas wip paralysin, but is on englisce, left adl] 1525 tr. Brunswick's Surg. lxii Q. b/1 Paralys of the handes 1527 ANDREW Brunswyke's Distyll Waters Cij, Good against paralys. 1563 I. GALE Antidot 11 76 Lhys Gyle is moste pious in pualyses 1566 BLOUNT Glossogr. Paralys, the Palsie 1797 M. BAILLIE Morb. Anat. (1807) 457 A paralysis of a part of the body. a 1876 HALLIV Sermon (1879) 50 Distorted with agony, or with convulsion or paralysis

b With defining word, as *Bell's paralysis*, *crossed paralysis*, *crutch paralysis*, *drover's paralysis*, etc.: see PALSY sb. *General paralysis* see quot. 1873 T. H. GREEN Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 26 This is seen in the various forms of paralysis, especially in the so-called 'essential paralysis' of children. 1893 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Paralysis*, general, of insane, a disease usually affecting persons near the prime of life, and characterised by a stage of mental excitement with exalted delusions, followed by dementia, it is accompanied by a varying amount of loss of muscular power. 1897 ALBUTT'S Syst. Med. II 857 There are cases of general paralysis in which the bodily symptoms are present without any mental alteration

2 *fig.* A condition of utter powerlessness, incapacity of action, or suspension of activity; the state of being 'crippled', helpless, or impotent

1813 J. RANDOLPH 30 Aug. in *Life of Jos. Quincy*, The whole country is in a state of paralysis. 1831 CARLYLE Sat. Res. 1 i, Let him strive to keep a free, open sense, cleared from the mists of prejudice, above all from the paralysis of cant. 1882 Times 13 June 11 The deeds by which the paralysis of law is accomplished.

Paralytic (para-lī-tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms 4 *paralytike*, *paralytik*, 5 *paralytike*, -lytyk, *paralytyk*, -latik, 6 *paralytik*, (6-7) -lytuck(e), -lytuck, 7 -lytyque, 7-9 -lytyok, 8- paralytich. [a. F. *paralytique* (in 13th c. *paralytike*, Littré), ad. L. *paralyticus*, a. Gr. *παράλυτικός*, *f. παράλυειν* see PARALYSIS]

A. adj. 1. Affected with, suffering from, or subject to paralysis; palsied.

13 E. B. ALIT P. B. 1095 Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande bynde, Poyssened & paralyt & pynded in fytes. 1398 Thersiva Balth. De P. R. vii. xiv. (1495) p. 11/1 The lalsey is somtyme in the heed... and somtyme in the membre paralytyk. c 1420 LOVE Bonavent. Myrr. xx. 147 (Gibbs MS.) Off he paralytike man lette doune in his bedde. c 1425 Langland's P. Pl. A v. 61 (MS. V) He was as pale as a pelat & paralytike he seemed. 1549 Comph. Scot. vi. 67 Morpheus gart al my spytous vylar ande animal be cum impotent & paralytic. 1671 SALMON Syn. Med. ii. lvi. 340 If the Paralytic member do grow less and less it is hard to cure. c 1715 BURNETT Omen Time (1766) 1 221 He fell into a paralytic state. 1775 JOHNSON Let to Mrs. Thrale 17 Aug. An old lady who talks broad Scotch with a paralytic voice. 1838 DICKENS Nick Nick xxii, He glanced at his shabby clothes and paralytic limb.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to paralysis.

1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II v. 539 The General, who had sustained a second paralytic attack. 1866 GEO. ELIOT F. Holt 1. (1868) 11 The unevenness of gait and feebleness of gesture which tell of a past paralytic seizure. 1878 KINGZETT Ann. Chem. 53 Paralytic saliva is very thin.

3. *fig.* Deprived or destitute of energy or power of action; powerless, ineffective; characterized by impotency or powerlessness.

1642 NETHERSOLE Consid. upon Affairs 5 Without the strength of that sinew of War, his Cavaliers can have but paralytic Arms. 1791 BENTHAM Draught of Code Wks. 1843 IV. 403 Out of extortion and peculation grow inaccessible justice and paralytic laws. 1844 L. BROUHAM A. Linné I. v. 112 The feelings of the soul, like the nerves of the body, are liable to a paralytic numbness.

b. humorously. Shaky, tickety. 1844 GALT Rothelan III Physiognomist 132 A mean abode, furnished uncouthly with... curiously carved cabinets, paralytic tables [etc.].

† c. In active sense. Having the quality of paralyzing or rendering powerless. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL Trinacch. Hen IV cccxxxv, Richard, bound in Paralyticke Chains Under a Tyrant's Grate.

B. sb. A sufferer from paralysis, a palsied person. *General paralytic*, a sufferer from general paralysis

c 1380 Wyclif Sermon. Sel. Wks. II. 23 Paralytikes ben þo men þat ben suke in þe palsey. 1510 Bonavent. Myrr. Lyte Flus xx (ed. Fynson) G, Oure Lorde fyrste forgave the paralytike his synnes and after he heled him of the bodily palsey. 1641 BR. HALL Sermon Ps. 12 Rem Wks (1660) 77 The Paralytic was let down through the roof. 1757 FRANKLIN Lett. Wks. 1840 V 359 A number of paralytics were brought to me to be electrized. 1897 ALBUTT'S Syst. Med. II 857, 25 per cent of the male and 20 per cent of the female general paralytics were addicted to drink.

† **Paralytical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A

1586 BRIGHT Melanch. xxiv 138 The muscle receiveth a kynde of paralytical disposition for the tyme. 1606 Proc. agst. Late Traitors 392 The state of this Island... was in a manner paralytical. 1650 ELDERFIELD Tythes 89 Many a paralytical or spasmodical fit. 1788 REID Active Powers II. 1 532 Some persons have recovered the power of speech after they had lost it by a paralytical stroke.

Paralytically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a paralytic manner, by or as by paralysis. 1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extens. 188 The Intestines... paralytically relaxed. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop xxiii, The

figure shook its head paralytically. 1899 ALBUTT'S Syst. Med. VI 524 Paralytically disturbed ocular motility

Paralyze, etc. variant of PARALYSE, etc.

Param (para-mē) *Chem.* [F. PARA-1 + AMIDE] A synonym of dicyanodiamide, C₂N₂ (NH₂)₂, a white crystalline compound, a polymer of cyanamide.

1866-77 WATTS Dict. Chem. IV 350 Cyanamide changes into param when left to itself for a long time. 1877 LOWNES' Chem. II 106 Dicyanodiamide, C₂N₂H₄ (Param)

Paramagnetic (para-magne-tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *para-* in sense 'alongside, parallel' + MAGNETIC.] Having the property of being attracted by the poles of a magnet, and hence, when suspended or placed freely in a magnetic field, of taking a position parallel to the lines of the force; also *ferro-magnetic*: opp. to DIAMAGNETIC.

Faraday at first (1846) distinguished *diamagnetic* from *magnetic* bodies, afterwards (1850-51) he called the latter *paramagnetic*, using *magnetic* to include both.

1851 FARADAY Exp. Res. in Electr. No. 2790 in Phil. Trans. 26 As the magnetism of iron, nickel, and cobalt, when in the magnetic field is like that of the earth as a whole, so that when rendered active they place themselves parallel to its axis or lines of magnetic force, I have supposed that they and their similars (including oxygen now) might be called paramagnetic bodies, giving the following division—Magnetic (1) *Paramagnetic*, (2) *Diamagnetic*. Ibid. No. 2834, 39 Masses of paramagnetic matter. 1855 MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea vi. (1858) § 376 Faraday has shown that, as the temperature of oxygen is raised, its paramagnetic force diminishes, being resumed as the temperature falls again. 1895 STORY MASKELYNE Crystallog. 1 § 13 Unmagnetized bodies if brought near a magnetic pole are either attracted or repelled by it, and are said to be magnetized by induction, being described in the former case as paramagnetic and as diamagnetic in the latter case

Hence **Paramagnetically** *adv.*

1890 in Cent. Dict.

Paramagnetism (para-magne-tiz'm). [f. PARA-1 + MAGNETISM, after prec.] The quality of being paramagnetic, the phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic bodies. opp. to DIAMAGNETISM. 1851 W. GILSON Lect. Ann. Magn. p. xv, He does indeed propose to include, under the general term Magnetism, two forms of it viz. Para magnetism and Dia-magnetism. 1877 LE CONTE Elem. Geol. (1878) 186 If the bar be slender, it shows its paramagnetism by assuming the axial position.

Paramaleic, **Paramaleic**: see PARA-1 2

Paramastoid (para-mæ-stoid), *a. (sb.) Anat.*

[f. Gr. *para-* PARA-1 + MASTOID.] Situated near the mastoid process: applied to certain processes of the occipital bone, also called *par-occipital*. *b.* as *sb.* A paramastoid process

1847-9 TODD Cycl. Anat. IV 370/a The paramastoid apophysis is dilated into a prominent plate. 1866 HUXLEY Phil. Rem. Catlin 101 None of the skulls exhibit paramastoid or pneumatic processes of the occipital bone. 1868 DARWIN Anim. & Pl. I. iv. 118 The paramastoids relatively... are generally much thicker than in the wild rabbit

Paramatta (para-mæ-tā) [f. Paramatta (pp. Paramatta), a town in New South Wales.

There formerly existed at Paramatta a convict establishment in which clothing materials were produced. *f. Emucl Brit* (ed. 7) XVII 65/2; perhaps the modern stuff (which according to Beck's *Diaper's Dict* was invented at Bradford) was in imitation of these, there is no evidence for the assertion that the fabric was orig. made of wool imported from Paramatta.]

A light dress fabric having a weft of combed merino wool and a warp formerly of silk, but now generally of cotton

1834 J. D. LANG State N. S. Wales in Tail's Mag. I 420/a Cloth, Paramatta, per yard, 1s 6d. 1844 G. DODD *Tellus Mundi* iv. 137 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Paramatta', apparently formed of worsted, the warp being cotton. 1846 C. P. HOBSON Remin. Australia Notes 307 Paramatta, a peculiar twined, made in the Colony, and chiefly at Paramatta, hence the name. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Paramatta, a kind of bombazine, the weft of which is worsted, the warp of cotton. 1901 Daily News 1 Feb. 5/2 The new leaders were called, not in silk, but in paramatta, which is the proper stuff for the gown of a King's Counsel when mourning is prescribed.

† **Paramecium** (para-mē-siūm). *Zool.* Also *erron*, *mæcium*, *mœcium*. [mod. L. f. Gr. *παράμης* oblong, oval, *f. παρά* against + *μήκης* length, *cf. L. ob-longus*.] A genus of holotrichous ciliate Infusoria, type of the family *Paramæciidae*, of oblong shape, having the mouth near the middle of the ventral surface; also called, from their shape, slipper-animalcules. Hence **Paramécine** *a.*, belonging to this family

1752 Hill Hist. Anim. 4 The Paramécium, with an oblong, voluble body, obtuse at each end. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol. (1877) 97. 1883 H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Sp. W. (1884) 211 By the repeated subdivisions of a single *Paramécium*, no fewer than 268,000,000 similar organisms might be produced in one month.

Paramæconic, **Paramænia**, etc.: see PARA-1 2.

Paramedian (para-mē-dī-ān), *a. Anat.* [F. PARA-1 1.] Situated alongside of the median line, as the *paramedian sulcus* on the dorsal surface of the spinal cord. (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1893.)

† **Parament**. *Obs.* Also 5 *parement*. [a. OF. *parament* (10th c. in Littré), *parament* (13th c.) = It., Sp. *paramento*, late L. *paramentum* orna-

ment (Augustine), f L *parare* to make ready, prepare, fit out, deck, adorn. see -MENT.] An ornament, a decoration *Chamber of parament*, a richly decorated room, hung with tapestry, etc., a state room, a presence chamber

c1385 CHAUCER *L.G. IV* 1106 *Dido*, To daunsynge chaumberys ful of paramentyz. 1 his Enyas is led c1386 - *Sgr's* 1 261 Til he cam to his chaumber of paramentyz. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi 151 The chaumber of paramente, which was hanged right ryche. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i ii Wks. 114 Woulde suffre no such supprfluente in the paramentes of the church. 1589 I L *Adot Q. Eliz* (1651) 49 All the delices, the pomps and paraments of her oppressois, shall vanish as a dreyme. 1654 H. L'ESTRANG *R. Chas I* (1655) 112 Taking away the Crucifixes, Chalices, and Paraments of the Altar 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parament*, an Ornament for an Altar.

b A decorated robe, a robe of state.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1643 Lorde in paramenz on hir courteres. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii 11, One of the best paraments and maketh a womyn most fyrt in her persone is to be shamesfast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Paraments*, robes of state

|| **Paramento**. *Ohs* [Sp. see prec] = piec b a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgrim* i 1, There were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, and other paraments

Paramere (pæ rām'eri) *Biol* [f. Gr *παρά-para-* + *μέρος* part]

1. One of a series of radiating parts or organs, as a ray of a star-fish; an actinomere

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl Brit* XVI 819a The former definition of the term actinomere is corrected by terming each ray a paramere, and its symmetrical halves the actinomers

2. Each of the halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, or of a segment or somite of such

1884 tr *Claus's Zool* i 27 These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane], as opposed to actinomers, may be termed parameres. *Ibid.*, The actinomers of the Radiata also consist of two parameres, and are therefore bilateral. 1888 *Nature* 10 May 471 The primitive proximal paramere of the second visceral arch.

Hence **Parameric** (-m'eri) *a*, pertaining to a paramere; having parameres. (*Cent. Dict* 1890)

|| **Paramese** (pæ rām'si). [*a* Gr. *παράμεσος* the string next the middle, f *παράμεσος* next the middle, f *παρά* beside + *μέσος* mid] In ancient Greek music, the tone next above the mese, the lowest tone of the disjunct tetra chord.

1603 HOLLAND *Pittarch* Explan Words, *Paramese*, next the meane or middle string. A note in music. 1698 WALSH in *Phil Trans* XX 250 Which was in their Music, that from *Mese* to *Paramese* that is in our Music, from A to B. 1760 STURGES *and LI* 702 The paramese of the lyre, though still paramese in position, acquired the power of the mese. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus* 2 v *Greek Music*, In the eight stringed lyre. *Paramese* took its proper place, next to *Mese*

Parameter (pæ rām'eri) *Math* [*a* mod L. *parameter*, -*metrum*, fem. (Mydorge 1631), in F. *paramètre* ('la ligne nommée ailleurs costé droit, paramètre, et icy coadyuteur' Desaugues 1639); f. Gr *παρά-* beside, subsidiary to + *μέτρον* measure]

1. In conic sections: The third proportional to any given diameter and its conjugate (or, in the parabola, to any abscissa on a given diameter and the corresponding ordinate); this is the *parameter of the given diameter*. *spec.* The parameter of the transverse axis (*principal parameter*, or *parameter of the curve*), i. e. the latus rectum, or focal chord perpendicular to the axis

[1633 C. MYDORGE *Prodrom. Catopt & Dioptr. sive Compositum* 3 Def. xxi, Parametrum con sectionis dicimus, rectam lineam à cuiuslibet con sectionis, aut portionis, vertice educatam ordinatim ad contiguum diametrum applicatam equidistantem Quæ, si ab axis termino sit educta, recta parameter dicetur]

1656 HOBBS *Star Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII 250 As much in vain as seek for the focus or parameter of the parabola of Dives and Lazarus. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* i, *Parameter*, by some called the *Latus Rectum* of a Parabola, is a Third Proportional to the Abscissa and any Ordinate. 1795 HURTON *Math. Dict.* *Parameter*, a certain constant right line in each of the three Conic Sections, otherwise called also *Latus Rectum*; being a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes, in the ellipse and hyperbola, and, which is the same thing, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate in the parabola. 1798 - *Comme Math.* (1817) II 123 The Parameter of any Diameter [of a parabola] is equal to four times the Line drawn from the Focus to the Vertex of that Diameter. 1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calculus* 401 If, the parameter of a parabola be made to vary, a series of parabolas will be obtained. 1891 C. TAYLOR *Elem Geom Conics* (ed 7) ii § 27 The Parameter of any diameter of a parabola is the focal chord which it bisects: thus the latus rectum is the parameter of the axis.

2 *gen* A quantity which is constant (as distinct from the ordinary variables) in a particular case considered, but which varies in different cases; *esp.* a constant occurring in the equation of a curve or surface, by the variation of which the equation is made to represent a family of such curves or surfaces (cf quot. 1816 in 1)

1852 B. PRICE *Infinities Calc* I. xiii. 409 If an equation to a curve be given, involving one or more constants, as well as the current coordinates, the position and dimensions of the curve will be changed by a change in the constants, and yet the class may remain the same. A constant that enters into an equation, and varies in the way above explained, is

called a variable parameter. 1899 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 4 The refractive index between the two media is a parameter which varies, (i) if the nature of the light be altered, (ii) if the relation between the two media be altered. 1899 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I. i § 293 1885 LEUPOLDORF *Crenoma's Proj Geom* 63 This anharmonic ratio is called the coefficient or parameter of the homology.

+ b. *Astron* = ELEMENT 7 a. *Ohs*

1829 *Encycl Métroph* Div 2 I Index, Variation of Parameters [*Ibid* 669 Variation of elements of orbit] 1840 Penny Cycl XVII 240:1 The parameters of the orbits are now generally called their elements. 1841 *Proc Amer Phil Soc* II 19 Orbits having small parameters.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the intercepts made upon the axes in a crystal by the plane which is chosen for a face of the unit or primary pyramid

1839 W. H. MILLER *Crystallogr* 2 The parameters are the portions of the axes cut off by a given face. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr*, 18, a, b, c the parameters of the crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELL *Crystallogr* ii § 18 The ratios a b c of the intercepts [on the axes] of some one plane chosen as a standard or parametral plane are termed the parametral ratios or parameters of the system as referred to the axes A, B, C.

Parametral (pæ m'et'rāl), *a. Math.* [f. as prec + -AL] Of or pertaining to a parameter

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr*, 18, ABC, called the parametral plane. 1880 L. FLEISCHER in *Phil Mag* Feb 82 The parametral ratios are permanent. 1895 [see prec 2 c]

Parametric (pæ m'et'r'ik), *a¹ Math.* [f. as prec. + -IC] = prec. Also **Parametrical** *a.*

1864 CAYLEY in *Coll Math Papers* V. 552, μ is the parametric order, v the parametric class, of the system. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 65 When the variable curve depends on a parametric point moving on a given parametric curve. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integr Calc* i. 301 These angles belong to different parametrical systems.

Parametric (pæ m'et'r'ik), *a² Anat* and *Path* [f. Gr. *παρά* beside + *μήτρα* womb, matrix + -IC cf. mod L. *parametrium* the organic tissue beside the uterus] Situated beside or near the uterus, or affecting the parts so situated.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect Dis Women* viii (ed 4) 44 The parametric cellular tissue. *Ibid* xiv 101 The inflammatory disease is generally parametric

Parametric to Paramnesia. see PARA-1 1.

|| **Paramo** (pa rā'mō) [Sp. *paramo*, app. from a native lang. of Venezuela or New Granada.]

A high plateau in the tropical parts of South America, bare of trees, and exposed to wind and thick cold fogs.

1760-72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 422 The most remarkable paramos or deserts of Quito. 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 89a The Indian of the Andes, through whose rude straw hut the piercing wind of the paramos sweeps, and chills the white man to the very bone. 1901 A. II. KLANF *S Amer* I 193 The Venezuelan and Columbian Paramo—a narrow zone of cold bleak terraces

Paramogetic, *ei*ron f. PARAMOLOGETIC.

Paramorph (pæ rām'ōr'f), *Mm.* [mod f. Gr. *παρά-* beside, subsidiary to + *μορφή* form lit. by-form, subsidiary form] A pseudomorph formed by a change of physical characters without a change in chemical composition.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl* 1892 *Amer Naturalist* Jan 55 Many of the supposed paramorphs have been proven to be due rather to the solution of some original substance and its replacement by a new deposition.

Paramorphia, -*morphine*: see PARA-1 2.

Paramorphic (pæ rām'ōr'f'ik), *a. Min* [f. as PARAMORPH + -IC] Of or pertaining to a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism

1886 DANA in *Amer Jural Sc Ser* in XXXII 315 This type of crystal [brookite] is the one which most frequently shows the paramorphic change to rutile. 1894 *Thinker* V. 342 Phenomena like the devitrification of natural glasses ocellate from paramorphic to pseudomorphic

Paramorphism (pæ rām'ōr'f'iz'm), *Mm.* [f. as prec. + -ISM] The change of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but a different molecular structure.

1868 DANA *Mm.* (ed 3) 69 Argonite passes to calcite, through paramorphism. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov 491 Paramorphism includes those changes within the rock-mass, involving changes in the chemical composition of the original minerals and the formation of new minerals

Paramorphosis (pæ rām'ōr'f'is'is), *Mm.* [f. Gr. *παράμορφωσις* to transform, distort: see PARAMORPH + -OSIS] = prec. 1890 in *Cent Dict*

Paramorphous (pæ rām'ōr'f'is), *a. Min* [f. as prec + -OUS] = PARAMORPHIC. 1882 in OHLVIE

Paramoudra (pæ rām'ōr'ā) *Geol* [Suggested by H. Norton (1881 *Proc Norwich Geol. Soc* I. 132) to be Anglo-Irish corruption of Erse *peura muid each* (p'ē-rā m'ūi' rāx) 'sea pears', from their shape, and occurrence on the beach below chalk cliffs] A name given to large flints, pear-shaped, barrel-shaped, or cylindrical (sometimes 3 ft. long and 1 ft. thick), perforated with a central axial cavity, found standing erect in the chalk of the N.E. of Ireland (where the name is local) and of Norfolk (where known as *pot-stones*).

1817 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* IV. 413 These singular fossils are known at Belfast by the name of Paramoudra, a word which I shall adopt because I find it thus appropriated. They have, I believe, never yet been found in

England, except at Whittingham near to Norwich. 1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng & Wales* (ed. 2) 399 These flints are known as 'Pot-stones' or 'Paramoudras'. *Ibid.*, The most celebrated exposure of Paramoudras was in a pit at Horstead on the river Bure in 1838.

Paramount (pæ rām'ōnt), *a* (*s*). Also 6-7 *pera-*, 7 *pere-*. [*a* AF *paramont*, *paramont* above (in place, order, or degree), f OF *par* by + *amont*, *à mont* adv., up, above (of motion or position). -L *ad montem* to the mount or hill.

In AFr *paramont* had the simple sense 'above', e.g. in local position, on a page, or in a book:

1381 GOWER *Alnour* 1007 Il fist le mariage Jadis du Siecle a son lignage Comme je vous contay paramont.]

1. Above in a scale of rank or authority; superior & In *lord paramount*, lord superior; overlord; *spec.* the supreme lord of a fee, from whom other feudatories hold, but who himself holds from none; hence *transf* one who exercises supreme power or jurisdiction. So *lady paramount*, a woman in supreme authority; also *transf* the lady who has made the highest score in an archery tournament

[1339 *Year-Book* 13 *Edw III*, Trin (Rolls) 307 La mort le chief seigneur paramount nest rien a vous. a1481 LITTLETON *Temmes* ii § 29 (1516) A 11, Auttelx services come le donour fait a son seigneur prochain a luy paramount [i.e. 1544, etc., Such services as y^e donour doth vnto his lord next above] 1528 J. PEUAINS *Profitable Books* v. § 430 Mes si en mesme le case le seigneur paramount relees tout son droit en le tenancye al heite, par cest releas le menaleste est determine [tr. 1642, p. 185, If in the same case the Lord paramount release unto the heire all his right in the tenancy, by this release the Menaleste is determined]

1579 FENTON *Guiscard* i (1599) 5 Quarrels..betweene the vassall and the Lord Paramount. 1592 WARNER *Ab Eng* viii. xliii (1612) 207 With Scots Who to our Kings, Lords Paramounts, not waries but vpores bring. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 65 The King is souveraigne Lord, or Lord paramount, either mediate or immediate of all and every parcel of Land within the Realme. 1642 CHAS. I *Answer* Decar 26 May in Clarendon *Hist. Rel* v. § 287 Was not the Interest of the Lord Paramount consistent with that of the Mesne Lord? 1647 DIGGES *Unlawful Taking Arms* xiv 116 He..made all..feudaries to him, so that he remained...Lord Paramount, or overlord in the whole Land. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc & Ind.* I. xxiii 275 Built, of old, by the Portuguese, when they were Lords Paramount of all the Sea-coasts of India. 1851 DIXON *W Penn* xxiii (1872) 202 Penn was now become the lord paramount of territories almost as large as England. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 108 Part of the Upper Shire Valley has a lady paramount, named Nyango. 1903 *Ross Gas* 10 Sept 3/4 The prizes were given away by Lady F. who was the Lady Paramount of the afternoon

b. *generally* Above others in rank or order; highest in power or jurisdiction; supreme

1531 *Dial on Lawes Eng* iii. xxvii. 73 Thei saye that the kyng is patrone paramounte of all the benefices within the realme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 406 He proceeded with the governors of Persia, whether Paramount or deputed. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax* I. iii. 170 There appears to have been a paramount sovereign, a Pen-dragon, or Penteynr. 1828 SCOTT *P. Al Peith* xxvii, The Clan Chattan having for their paramount chief the powerful earl of the latter shire. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess*, *W. Hastings* (1851) 618 To make Britain the paramount power in India

2. In more general sense: Superior to all others in influence, power, position, or importance; pre-eminent.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xix. (1840) 148 The pope that antichrist paramount. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 316 The Cathedral of Salisbury is paramount in this land. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 141 He can, by a power paramount, stop the rage either of Satan or Antichrist. 1784 COWPER *Tast* vi. 58 Man's rights and claims are paramount. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman* Man 359 Sir Philip Sydney—he the paramount gentleman of Europe. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. liv. VI 619 The paramount feeling tended to peace. 1868 GLADSTONE *Five Minutes* iii. (1870) 74 The Achæans were paramount, and the Pelagosi were subordinate members of one and the same community. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 229 Matters of paramount importance

b. *Const. to*

1625 BACON *Ess*, *Of Faction*, Leagues within the State are ever Pernicious to Monarchies. For they raise an Obligation Paramount to Obligation of Soueraintie. 1690 LOCKE *Govt* i. xi (1812) 126 A right antecedent and paramount to all government. 1796 *Junius Lett.* xi. 47 Their first duty, is paramount to all subsequent engagements. 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* v. (1862) 220 They regarded the title by hereditary succession as paramount to any legislative enactment.

c. *With ellipsis of to*

1596 BACON *Mm.* *Con Law* i (1636) 3 In any degree paramount the first the law respecteth not. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbush Tm* (1661) 29 Having no superintendent paramount them. 1643 - *Treach & Disloyalty* 16 A Generall Councell is paramount the Pope. 1822 BROWN *Servant's Law Copyholds* (ed 6) 25 Not...good as against a dowress, whose dower is paramount the debts.

B. *s*. = Lord paramount; overlord, supreme ruler or proprietor

1645 HOWELL *Lett* I. v. xii (1650) 150 (*Hyem*) Blest maid which...rains at Paramount, And chief of Cherubins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 508 Midst came thir mighty Paramount. 1779 FORREST *Poy N. Curlew* 327 These paramounds claim the property of the banks, as well as of the dry land. 1839 FRASER *Mag. Xc.* 41 The parded paramount of Rome hath rung The knell of onslaught.

Hence **Paramountly** adv., pre-eminent, chiefly, above all; **Paramountship**, paramountcy.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I 216 Man communicates by articulation of sounds, and "paramountly by the memory in the ear." 1822 *Examiner* 185/2 Such active instinctiveness of character, as paramountly lives in the canvass of B. Landseer. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 154 He is only the mean Lord, Sir Thomas Allen hath a "Paramountship over him. 1808 *Daily News* 23 Aug 5/1 Four young native [Basuto] chiefs, including the heir to the paramountship.

† **Paramount**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **PARA-MOUNT** a.] *intr.* To become paramount, to rise to the highest place.

1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* v. xi (1715) 274 And dost thou think, thou dirty, servile Woman, To paramount, to cast me out?

Paramounty (pærāmūntsi). Also **paramountcy**. [f. **PARAMOUNT** + **-CY** *paramountcy* is formally more analogical, cf. *tenantancy*, *frequency*, *ency*.] The condition or status of being paramount.

1667 *Waterhouse Fine Land* 90 And add to her Paramountcy of renown. 1834 *Coleridge Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 278 If it were possible to lessen the paramountcy of Volpone himself. 1800 W. WALLACE *Life Schopenhauer* 181 That metaphysical doctrine of the essential paramountcy of the will. 1807 H. M. STANLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr 573 British Paramountcy over the S. African Republic is acknowledged in the (Conventions of 1881 and 1884).

Paramour (pærāmūr), *adv.* *phr.* and *sb.* **Forms.** see below. [ME a. OF. *par amur*, *amour*, -s, by or through love. From an early date the phrase was written as one word, and came to be treated (in Eng.) as a sb., both in sense of 'love' and 'beloved, lover'. This may have come partly through a mistaken analysis of the phrase to *love paramour*, -s.]

A. adv. phr. Forms. 3-4 **par amur**, -s, 4 **par amour**, -s, **per amour**, -s; **paramour**, -s, 4-6 **paramour**, -s (5 **paramours**, -es, -is, 5-6 **peramour**, -s, -owre, 6 -owris, 5 (?) -ore).

† 1. Through or by way of love; out of (your) love, for love's sake (cf. *Love sb* 7); sometimes in weakened sense, Of your kindness, as a favour, if you please. *Obs.*

Perh. sometimes orig. short for 'for love of God'. 173. *Sir Benes* (MS. A.) 118 'Fellowe', a saide, 'par amur' What mai ich finde hemperur? 13 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 1455 A. 1 lat me in sure, paramour? 13 *Coer de L.* 453 Tel me the sothe, I you prey. Off these pouses, paramour? 14 *Recovery of Thynne by Edw. IV. in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 280 He hadde deservyd thanke amonge other paramour. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix xxiv § 143 The Lord Chiefe Justice stood vp, and forbade the proceedings, aloting paramours the Lands, with the satisfying of the Plaintiffs.

† 2. For or by way of sexual love. *Obs.* (or *arch.*) 1836 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 32 They moorne for hym paramour Whan hem were bet to slepe. 1825 SCOTT *Deiroted* xxvii, She is one I could have deated to death upon *par amours*. 1848 LYTTON *How old* vi. 1, Some infidel, to one of whose wives he sought to be gallant, *par amours*.

† b. Phrase *To love par amour* (*amours*) (Usually) To love by way of (sexual) love, to love (a person of the opposite sex), to love amorously or as a lover, to be in love with, sometimes, to have a clandestine or illicit amour with.

In some later instances *paramours* may have been taken as sb. and object of the v. cf. B.

1300 *Floris & Bl.* 485 Ho pat lueh par amur And hap be of ioye mai lueh flues. 1300 *Cursor M.* 52 For now is halden non in curs bot qun pat lueh can paramurs [later MSS. -ours, -ouirs]. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxii, 91 V lovede a clerk al par amours. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xii 485 He his suster paramours Luft. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 297, I telle thee outely for paramour I louned hire first or thow. c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 489 Sir Cleges That I louned peramoure c. 1430 *Syr Gomer.* (Roxb.) 4533 He louneth paramours som wight. 1430-40 *Lyng Boechas* viii. xxvii. (1558) 19 About al women louned her paramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Lij.* To love paramours eche other. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* iii. xxii, The same lady [Cleopatra] Antoni louned alio paramours, abandoning his wyfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* vi. 18 Like as a wench yf louneth peramours is tryly dectate. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 46 And swa bot pane 3c may lufe paramouris. *Ibid* xix 6 For many men ar evill to ken, pat luvys paramour, Wf fengeit mynd, fals and vnkynnd, Brings yow to dishonour [1654 *Asmolee Theat. Chm.* 200 See loveti him paramore and no other].

B. sb. Forms 3- **paramour**, 4-5 -**amours** (5-6 -is; 4, 6-7 -or; 4, 8 -ore, 5-6 -oure, per-).

† 1. Love, esp. sexual love, an amour. *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1412 He..layked him at luyking wip pat faire buide Pleyes of paramours v-parceoyed longe time, So sliche, pat no seg souched non ille. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Cooh's T.* 8 He was as ful of love & paramour As is the hyve ful of hony sweete. — *Merch.* T. 206 By cause of leueful prececcion Of children. And nat only for paramour or loue. c. 1490 HANREYSON *Mor Fab.* iii. (*Pax & Cock*) 110 In all this world was thair na kyndard thing, In paramours he wald do wif plesing. a. 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* i. 27 Pigmaleon, that ane portraiture Be painting craft, did sa decor, Himself thairwith in paramour Feil suddaine, and smert thairfor.

† b. In devotional use, Divine or celestial love: cf. a. b. *Obs.*

13. *Salut Our Lady* 45 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 135 Heil pyured princess of paramour, Heil Bloome of llyre, Brilhest of ble.

2. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a 'love', a lover, a sweetheart; also of animals (quots. 1735, 1801) and *fig. arch.* and *poet.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1534 Mi perles paramours my pleye & my ioye, Spek to me spakli or i spilli sone. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xvii 107 A mayde for a mannes loue her moder for-sakeh, and goof forth with hure paramour. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii 78 Ye knowe well my lady paramours, and that she is of your lynage. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (1856) II 514 Ane fair young man, Hir paramours quhilk in the tyme was than 1a 1550 *Knight of Courtesy* 45 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* III 195 His paramour she thought to be, Hym for to love wyth herte and minde, Nat in vyce but in chastyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 9 The Willow, worne of forlorne Paramours. 1629 *Milton Nativity* 36 To wanton with the Sun her lusty Paramour. 1735 *Somerville Chase* iv 58 Huntsman! For ev'ry longing Dame select Some happy Paramour. 1801 *Southey Thalaba* iv. 1, Pale reflection.. Of glow-worm on the bank, kindled to guide her winged paramour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxi 44 Lord of fair paramours, of youth's Fair affection unites

† b. Formerly, in devotional language, applied (by men) to the Virgin, and (by women) to Jesus Christ; sometimes also to God. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 69 For-þi blisc [I] pat paramour Hyr lue is ay ilike new. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* i (Katherine) 1118 My dere lord Ihesu criste. pat is my luf and paramour. c. 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Warton Club) 48 To his moder then gan he [Christ] say, My swete moder, myn paramour. 1492 *Rymant Poems* lvii 2 in *Archaeo Stud. neu. Syr.* LXXXIX 235 [May to Christ] Myne owne dere sonne and paramoure. 1581 MARBECK *Sh. of Notes* 1171 Thus prune and prick vp your selues, and God himselfe shall be your paramour.

c. The lady-love of a knight, for whose love he did battle, hence, the object of chivalrous admiration and attachment. *poet.*

1503 *Dunbar Thistle & Rose* 180 The common voce vprais of birdis small, Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesans and our paramour. c. 1590 *Greene Fr. Bacon* vi. 37 Suffice to me he's Englands paramour. 1593 G. HARVY *Pierce's Super.* 33 He may declare his deere affection to his Paramour [i. e. Greene] or his pure honesty to the world. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* ad fin., Chloris, the queen of flowers... The top of paramours.

3. An illicit or clandestine lover or mistress taking the place, but without the rights, of a husband or wife. Now, the illicit partner of a married man or woman.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 454 My fourthe housbonde was a reuelour This is to seyn he hadde a paramour. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) iv. 24 He seyde, he wolde ben his lemmen or paramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Lij.* Ones he was gone for to see his paramours in the wynter. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 193 b, She might so fortune of his paramour and concubine to be changed to his wyfe & lawful bedfellow. 1598 *Drayton Ironic Ep.* vii. 175, I sue not now thy Paramour to bee, But as a Husband to be link'd to thee. 1604 H. MORR *Myst. Inq.* 257 Franking up themselves to allure their Paramours. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 85 A woman can seldom possess a lover before marriage, and is as seldom without a variety of paramours after. 1830 G. DOWNES *Let's Count Countesses* 1 224 A Russian princess poisoned by Catherine II, who had her husband for a paramour.

[Paramour, v. 'to love' is given in some Dictionaries on the strength of the subjoined passage; but prob. 'louneth' has been accidentally omitted by the scribe. c. 1450 *Merlin* 47, I knowe a faire lady that Vier paramours. Cf. *Ibid.* 7 That she louned the holy man paramours.]

Paramuthetic (pærāmū'tetik), *a.* [prop. *paramuthetic*, ad Gr. *παράμυθητικός*, f. *παράμυθεῖν* to encourage, console, f. *παρά-* beside + *μυθεῖν* to speak.] Tending to encourage, consolatory.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* II. ii § 12 47 The discipline of the habits or character he [Clemens] would call protreptic, of the actions hypothetic, of the passions paramuthetic.

Paramylene or **-naphthalene**: see **PARA-1**

Paranatellon (pærānātēlōn) *Astrol.* [f. Gr. *παρά-* beside + *ἀνατέλλων* rising.] A star that rises at the same time as another star or stars.

1811 *Sir W. Drummond Edifus Judaicus* xxvii, Now the extra zodiacal stars, which rise above the horizon, or sink below it, during the time that decan takes to rise or set, are what I call its paranatellions. 1882 MARY LOCKWOOD tr. *Lenormant's Begun. Hist.* 568 note, The twelve stars are astronomically the paranatellions of the signs [of the Zodiac].

Parance, **Parand**, var. **PARENCE**, **PARENT** a

Paranema to **Paranephritis**: see **PARA-1**

|| **Paranete** (pærānētē). Also 7 -neate. [f. Gr. *παράνητης*, f. *παρά-* beside + *νήτης* the highest in pitch of three strings.] In ancient Gr. music, The note next below the nete in either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord.

1603 *Holland Philarch Explan. Words, Paramete Hyperbolian*, a treble string or note in musick. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix (1702) 386/1. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 104 The Lichanos, Parypate, Parante, and Trite, are changeable. 1898 STAINER & BARKETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Greek Music*, The scale, for the eight stringed lyre upon the Egyptian or Octave System. Upper Tetrachord, c. Nete. d. Parante. c. Trite. b. Paramece.

|| **Parang** (pārāng). [Malay *بارانڠ* *pārāng*.] A

large heavy sheath-knife used by the Malays for various purposes, esp. as a weapon.

1822 P. Parley's *Anni.* 371 He observed, in the hand of a native woodman, a parang, or wood chopper. 1882 *De Windt Equator* 103 Baker, and a Malay boatman preceded us with parangs to clear the way of branches before us. 1892 *Full Mail* G. 18 Oct 4/2 The pirates, who were armed with spears and parangs, showed fight. *Comb.* 1899 W. H. FURNESS *Folk-lore Borneo* 7 This parang handle sank deep into the rock.

Paraniline, etc.: see **PARA-1** 2

|| **Paranoia** (pærānō'ā), **paranoea** (-nē'ā), *Path.* [mod. L. a. Gr. *παράνοια*, f. *παράνο-ος* distracted, f. *παρά-* beside + *νό-ος*, *vous* mind.] Mental derangement, *spec.* chronic mental unsoundness characterized by delusions or hallucinations, esp. of grandeur, persecution, etc.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Paranoia*. 1891 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 Dec 3/3 (Funk), I should designate his trouble as paranoia. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 Paranoia bears fruit in delusions of persecution, or hallucinations, or delusions of grandeur. 1899 J. FISKE *Cranks in Atlantic Monthly* Mar., A clear instance of the megalomania which is a well-known symptom of paranoia.

Hence **Paranoi'ac**, -**oe'ac**, & *adv.* afflicted with paranoia; b. sb.; also **Paranoi'ic**, -**no'ic** a

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Paranoiac*, or of belonging to Paranoia. *paranoi'* 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 The select portion of the paranoiac race. *Ibid.* The paranoiac suffers from a steady degeneration of the brain through hallucinations and delusions towards the delusion of grandeur. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII 399 The paranoiac is the victim of foul wrong, he is proud, defiant, and self-centred.

Paranomasia, *obs. error* f. **PARONOMASIA**.

Parant, var. **PARENT** a *Obs.* **Paranthelion** (pærānthēl'ion). [mod. f. Gr. *παρά-* beside + *ἀνθ'* = *ἀντί* over against + *ἥλιος* sun.] A diffuse white image of the sun, due to successive reflexions from prismatic ice in the atmosphere, seen at the same altitude as the sun and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°.

1888 A. W. GREFFY *Amer. Weather* xx 262 (Cent.) There is then visible, at 120° from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of paranthelion. || **Paranthume**. *Man Obs.* [f. Gr. *παρά-θ-ειν* to be past bloom, to wither, f. *παρά-* past + *ἄθος* flower + *-INE* 6.] An obsolete name for *Wernerite*. Also † **Paranthite**.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 149 1837-68 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 319 The name *paranthite*, substituted for *scapolite* (and for *Andal* specimens) by Haiiy. 1868 *Ibid.* The name paranthite may well be retained for this section of the Scapolite group.

Paranthracene, etc.: see **PARA-1** 1, 2.

Paranucleus (pærānūkl'us) *Biol.* Pl. -i. [f. **PARA-1** + **NUCLEUS**.] A small subsidiary nucleus, of which there may be one or more, in certain *Protozoa*.

1878 BRILL *Gegenbarn's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Conjugation in the Infusoria is attended by a definite breaking-up of the nucleus and so-called nucleolus (paranucleus) of the conjugating individuals. 1888 RO. LESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 255 The nucleus or endoplast, and paranucleus or endoplastule, sometimes erroneously termed nucleolus.

Hence **Paranu'clear** a, pertaining to or of the nature of a paranucleus, **Paranu'cleate** a, having a paranucleus. So also **Paranu'cleolus**, a body extruded from the nucleus of the mother-cell of pollen-grains or spores just before division.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 864/1 It does not appear to be established that there is any transference of nuclear or paranuclear matter from one individual to the other in the form of solid formed particles. 1887 A. B. MACALLUM in *Q. J. Sci.* *Microsc.* Sc. Mar. 447.

Paranymph (pærānīm'f). Also 6-7 -nīm'ph. [ad. L. *paranymphus* masc., also late L. *paranympha* fem. (Isidore), a. Gr. *παράνυμφος* masc. the best man, fem. the bridesmaid, f. *παρά-* beside + *νύμφη* bride. Cf. *F. paranympha* m. and f. (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The 'friend of the bridegroom', who accompanied the latter when he went to fetch home the bride, also, the bridesmaid who escorted the bride to the bridegroom; hence, a modern 'best man' or groomsmen, or a bridesmaid.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 204 Our blessed Ladies paranymphae Saint Gabriell. 1671 *Milron Samson* 1020 Thy Paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd. 1771 Mrs. GRIFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 274, I hope she is by this time Lady Creswell, and that my sweet little Harriet had the pleasure and honour of being her paranymph. 1829 *Southey All for Love* iv. xx, The Bride and Bridegroom side by side, The Paranymphs in festal pride Arranged on either hand. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFITH tr. *L'Amant's Christ* I. 142 By her side the paranymph, or bridesmaid, kept watch with the ten virgins.

fig. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV 530 The paranymphs of the bridal [of Mary Stuart] were to be the fiends of war.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person or thing that woos or solicits for another; an advocate, spokesman, or orator, who speaks in behalf of another.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 21, I would... it had bene your fortune to have encountered some other Paranymphes, then such as you are now to discipline. 1643 *Trapp Comm. Gen.* xxiv. 35 Ministers, Christs Paranymphs, must likewise wo for Christ. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Paranymph*, an Orator, who a little before the Commencement of Doctors, etc., makes a publick Speech in commendation of their honesty and sufficiency. a. 1693 *Urguhart's Rabalais* iii. xli. 347 To supply the place of a Paranymph, Brail broker, Foxenete or Mediator.

Hence † **Paranymphal** a.

1638 *Ford Lady's Trial* III. 1, Saying grace As at some paranymphal feast.

Parao, obs form of *parahu*, PROA.

Paraparesis to **Parapephone**: see **PARA-1**, 2.

Parapegm (pæ rāpēm). Gr. *Antiq.* Now usually in Gr.-L form **parapegma** (pærāpēgmā). [ad. L. *parapēgma*, pl. *-pēgmata*, a. Gr. *παράπηγμα*, *-πῆγμα*, a thing fixed beside or near, a tablet, calendar, etc., f. *para-* beside + *πῆγμα* anything fastened, Cf. mod. F. *parapégme*] A tablet set up inscribed with some public information or announcement, as a law, a proclamation, or a calendar of annals or astronomical observations; a canon, rule, or precept, a fixed date or epoch.

a. 1641 Bn. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* II (1642) 133 From what Parapegme or root of time, these 70 weeks or 490 years must be current, is a thing much perplexed and involved 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii (1686) 182 Our forefathers set them down in their Parapegms or Astronomical Canons 1755 JOHNSON, *Parapēgm*.
b. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Saci* I. vi. 1 (ed. 3) 89 The want of certain parapegmata or some fixed periods of time. 1753 Phil. *Trans.* XLVIII. 225 We see here an authentic parapegma in ancient history, deduced from astronomy 1788 R. PORSON in *Museum Crit.* I. 234 Diodorus complains that he could find no parapegma on which he could rely, in relating the events that preceded the Trojan war.

Parapet (pæ rāpēt). Also 7-pett, -pit [a. F. *parapet* (Kabelais 16th c.), or It. *parapetto*, f. **PARA-2** protection, defence + *petto* -L *pectus* breast] *lit.* A defence breast-high, a breastwork.

1. *Mil.* A defence of earth or stone to cover troops from the enemy's observation and fire, in permanent works, a protection against shot, raised on the top of a wall or rampart; in field-works, a bank of earth high enough to screen the defenders and thick enough to resist any shot that is likely to be discharged against it.

1595 STOCKER *Civ. II. aris Loue* C. III. 83 b, The Enemy had with batterie, greatly decayed the Bulwarke, Parapets, Maisons, houses, Cloisters and Churches] 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Lambert* III. 11, It must have parapets to hide the musketeers, Consecrates to place the great artillery 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 55 1655 MRO. *Westminster Cent. Inv.* § 73 A transmittable Gallery over any Ditch or Breach in a Town-wall, with a Blinde and Parapet Cannon-proof 1748 *Johnson's Voy.* III. x. 410 A soldier stalked about on the parapet with a battle-axe in his hand. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desch.* I. 444 It wants the earth which has been washed from the parapet into the ditch to be cleared out 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Higher up there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns.

2. A low wall or barrier, placed at the edge of a platform, balcony, roof, etc., or along the sides of a bridge, pier, quay, etc., to prevent people from falling over; sometimes munitly or wholly ornamental.

1598 FLORIO, *Parapetto*, a parapet or wall breast high. 1706 PHIL. *Trans.* I. 115, *Parapet* (Ital. in Masonry), a Wall or Balcony Breast-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building 1720 STILLINGF. (Dk. Buckhm.) *IPes* (1753) II. 224 [The roof] defended by a parapet of ballisters 1779 C. II. 111 (1108) *Bridges* 96. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 320. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *1st Holt* I. The terrace surrounded with a stone parapet in front of the house 1879 *Black's Dictionary* D. xxxvi. 320 Sitting on the weather-worn parapet of the bridge.

b. *transf.* Anything resembling a parapet in appearance or use.

1566 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks* (Ridg.) 744/1 There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulance of our words. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* or After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow, about eight feet high. 1837 SOUTHEY *Wks.* I. p. xvi, The brows of the Surrey hills bear a parapet of modern villas. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 64 [Winter] threw Spangles of silvery frost upon the grass, And edged the brook with glistening parapets.

† c. *Her.* A representation of a parapet. Obs. 1661 MORAN *Sph. Gentry* III. IV. 34 The Mural Crown was raised with Breteches, parapets, and Battlements of Gold.

3. Locally, The side-wall, footpath, or pavement of a street or road.

The ordinary name in Chester, Liverpool, and the district from Crewe to Lancaster, but disappearing eastward.

1840 ('Well known in Liverpool' E. L. B.) 1871 in HOPPE *Suppl. Lex.* (erron. 'North Eng. and Sc'). 1900 ('The regular name in Ormskirk' II. J. R. M.) 1900 M. E. FRANCIS *Daughter of the Sea* III. 26 Occasionally, to the terror of her mistress, hoisting one wheel of the bath-chair on the parapet [1904 See *Manchester City News* Jan. 23-Feb. 20, 'Notes & Q.'].
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *parapet bank*, *walk*; also *parapet line*, the line or level of the bottom of the parapet, esp. on a roof, parapet wall, a low wall serving as a parapet.

1739 C. LABELYER *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 69 The Side-walks to be six Feet in the Clear, between the Parapet-Walls. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 77 The fence is a high broad parapet bank 1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Maryetta* I. x. 185 A low parapet wall defended it from the edge of the rock 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv. Oasis* I. II. 38 The ancient chief entrance above which the parapet wall is continued. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge III.* 284 Wykeham's gateway-tower [at Magdalen Coll., Oxford] rises plain and square above the parapet-line of the chambers. *Ibid.* 285.

Hence **Parapet 2.**, chiefly in **Parapeted ppl.**, furnished with or defended by a parapet; **Parapeted a.**, without a parapet.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hib.* III. vi. (1810) 548 A place naturally formed like a platform, and parapetted with an old ditch. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penn.* II. 11. 108 The Vol. VII.

houses were parapeted to secure the defendants 1859 *Chamb. Junt.* XI. 325 A perilous bridge; high, parapeted 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 1 A wider parapeted trench designed for two rows of infantry.

Parapetalous: see **PARA-1**, 1.

Paraph (pæ rāf), *sb.* Also 4-5 **paraf**, 5-**affe**. [a. F. *paraph*, *parafe*, also 15th c. *paraphie*, *-affe*, *paraffe* = It. *parafo*, med. L. *paraphus*, shortened form of *paraphusius* - see **PARAGRAPH**.]
† 1. A paragraph. Obs.

1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 15 Hostiance, in the paraf ('Quid si clerici' seith [etc.] c. 1440 *Phon. Parv.* 382/1 Paraf of booke (f. or paragraf), *paraphus*, *paraphusius*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Parafie, *paraphus*.

† 2. (?) A paragraph mark on the margin. Obs.

14 A. B. C. *Pam.* 8 in *Pol.*, *Rel.*, & *L. Poems* (1866) 244 Wout is on be bok with-out, v. parafys grete & stoute Dolyd in rove red. *Ibid.* 19 Grete parafys, pat be wondis v.

3. *Diplomatics*. A flourish made after a signature, originally as a kind of precaution against forgery.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 That character which the Laweys do call a Paraph. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.] *Paraph*, the flourish or peculiar Knot or mark set unto, after, or instead of, a name in the signing a Deed or Letter 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Paraph of the Kings of France is a grate, which the secretaries always place before their own, in all letters, etc. 1842 BRAND *Dict.* s.v., etc., s.v., In some countries (as in Spain) the paraph is still a usual addition to a signature. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/1 [Signature of Fr. Bacon] The paraph is a loop-headed triangle, with a lozenge below.

Paraph (pæ rāf), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb. + cf. F. *parapher* (1565 in *Hatz-Darm*.)] in sense 2.

† 1. *trans.* To divide into paragraphs. Obs.

c. 1440 *Phon. Parv.* 382/1 Parafyd, *paraphaphatus* Parafyn, *paraphapho*.

2. To affix a paraph to; hence, to sign, esp. with initials, to initial.

1669 EVELYN *Publ. Employ.* To Rdr., I have yet pursued my antagonist, slightly paraf'd and compared 1836 *tr. Draft Pictm. Peas.* Vienna 1 Feb., The undersigned, after having paraphed it conformably to authorization have agreed that [etc.].

Paraphanalia, obs. erron. f. **PARAPHERNALIA**.

Paraphasia, -phasic: see **PARA-1**, 1.

† **Parapherna** (pærāfērnā), *sb. pl.* [L. *parapherna* pl. (in the Digest), a. Gr. *παράφερνα* pl., f. *para-* beside + *φέρω* dower.]

1. *Rom. Law.* Those articles of property held by a wife over and above the dowry she brought to her husband, and which remained under her own control; see **PARAPHERNALIA** 1.

1705 PHILLIPS, *Parapherna* or *Paraphernalia Bona* (Gr.), those Goods that a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dowry, as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, Jewels, etc. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. = **PARAPHERNALIA** 2.

1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 363 None of the parapherna of the operation should be exhibited before the patient 1890 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXI. 480 A succession of names and a series of disquisitions were of necessity part of the parapherna of every Jesuit father.

Paraphernal (pærāfērnāl), a (*sb.*) [a. F. *paraphernal* (1575 in *Hatz-Darm*), ad. late L. *paraphernalis*, f. *parapherna* - see *prec.* and -AL.]

Of, belonging to, or of the nature of parapherna.

1773 *ENSKINF Inst. Law.* Scott. I. vi. § 15 90 From the *jus mariti* paraphernal goods are exempted. Over these the husband has no power. 1818 COLLEBOCKE *Obligations* 26 Married women may have paraphernal or other separate property.

b. as *sb.* (serving as sing. to next.)

1506 *Will of Love* 415 O. (Somerset Ho.), Paraphernalles 1839 WILSON *Tales* V. 5 (E D D) Go and assign thee thy appurtenances and paraphernal 1851 G. OUFAM *Legal Lyrics* (1887) 95 She had fled And had not left a single paraphernal.

† **Paraphernalia** (pærāfērnālīā), *sb. pl.* [med. L., neuter pl. of *paraphernalis* (see *prec.*), short for *paraphernalia bona*, paraphernal goods.]

1. *Law.* Those articles of personal property which the law allows a married woman to keep and, to a certain extent, deal with as her own.

The word *parapherna* was used by the Roman jurists to indicate all property which a married woman *sui juris* held apart from her *dos* (dower). Over such property the husband could exercise no rights without his wife's consent. In most modern systems of law, based on the Roman, *paraphernalia bona* (in Fr. *biens paraphernaux*) means much the same thing, but in English and Scottish Common law, under which all personal or movable property of a wife vested *in suo jure* in the husband, the *paraphernalia* became restricted to such purely personal belongings of a wife as dress, jewels, and the like. These latter were regarded as, in a sense, appropriated to the wife, and on the husband's death they were not treated as part of his succession, and the right of a trustee over them, in the event of the husband's bankruptcy, was restricted. But in neither England nor Scotland did *paraphernalia* strictly include articles in the nature of household furniture, even though these had been marriage presents to the wife. The effect of the 'Married Women's Property Acts' of 1870, etc., will ultimately be to deprive the term of all significance in English and Scottish legal practice.

1498-9 *Year-bk.* 18 *Edw.* IV. 11 b, Auxy de son appareil quel est appiel en nostr ley *paraphernalia* de ceo per lagreement de son baron el poet faire testament *tr.* (Digby, *Real Prop.* 307) As to her apparel, which is called in our law *paraphernalia*, of this by agreement with her husband she can make a will] 1651 W. STAFFORD *Faithful Counsellor* (1653) 122 The word *Paraphernalia* is used in our Law, but in

the Civil Law the thing is said to be *Paraphernalia*, 1656-74 BLOUNT, *Paraphernalia*. [So 1658-78 PHILLIPS.] 1718 MACCLESFIELD in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxvii, 25 *Paraphernalia* are not devisable by the husband to the wife 1728 VANBR. & CIB *Prov. Husb.* To Rdr., The Ornaments she herself provided seem'd in all respects the *Paraphernalia* of a Woman of Quality. 1766 BLACKSTONE, *Comm.* II. xxix. 435-6. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* to B. Granville in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 33 The law restored them to her as her own paraphernalia. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 265. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 307 note.

2. Personal belongings, esp. articles of adornment or attire, trappings; also, the articles that compose an apparatus, outfit, or equipment; the mechanical accessories of any function or complex scheme; appointments or appurtenances in general.

1736 FIELDRING *Passim* IV. Wks. 1882 X. 176 [Thunder and lightning] are indeed properly the paraphernalia of a ghost [on the stage] 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 257 A Lady whose Paraphernalia fill'd up three fourths of the Breadth of the principal Walk. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* III. (1809) 78 Bridles, saddles, and other equestrian paraphernalia 1809 'M. MARKWILL' *Advice to Sportsmen* title-p., Hints in the Choice of Guns, Dogs, and Sporting Paraphernalia 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* xii. 101 The paraphernalia of justice—the judge, and the jury, and the lawyers 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* II. 26 Dickens, though a temperate man, loved the paraphernalia of good cheer.

b. as collective sing.

1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 14 My paraphernalia is more complete 1822 GALT *Pleasant* 14 (1868) 120 1845 *Disraeli Sybil* III. v, A whole paraphernalia of plums 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv. Oasis* I. 147 A ponderous paraphernalia is a concomitant of respectability.

Hence **Paraphernalian** a. = **PARAPHERNAL**.

1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 337 The Italian law, for the very reason that it regards paraphernalia of more advantage to a wife than dotal property, seizes every opportunity of construing doubts in her favour.

† **Paraphimosis** (pærāfīmō'sis) *Path.* [mod. L., f. **PARA-1** + **PHIMOSIS**] Permanent retraction of the prepuce.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Paraphimosis*, which the *Præputium* too short 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 52 *Paraphimosis* 1846 BURTAN *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 473 *Paraphimosis* only requires two operations—reduction—and, if that cannot be accomplished by the ordinary means, incision of the stricture. 1861 BUNSTED *Van. Dis.* (1879) 114 The term *Paraphimosis* implies exactly the opposite of *phimosis*.

So **Paraphimosed** a., affected with *paraphimosis*; **Paraphimotic** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *paraphimosis*.

1874 VAN BUCHAN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 26 A paraphimosed glans penis 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paraphimotic*.

† **Paraphonalia**, obs. corrupt f. **PARAPHERNALIA**; hence † **Paraphonational**, an article belonging to a married woman's paraphernalia. Obs. 1599 MARSTON *Sea Villains* I. II, Whether as Paraphonational A silver pisse-pot fits his Lady dame?

† **Paraphonia** (pærāfō'nīā) [med. L., f. Gr. *παράφωνος* sounding beside (f. *para-* beside + *φωνή* sound)] applied in pl. to certain harmonies. cf. *παράφωνή* side-sound.]

1. *Gr. Mus.* The harmony or concord of fourths and fifths - cf. **ANTIPHONY** 1 and **HOMOPHONY** 1 a.

1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. 127 note, Two passages shew, that even in their time, thirds and sixths made no part of their *Antiphonia*, or *Paraphonia* 1782-6 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paraphonia*, in Music, is that species of concord, which results from different sounds, as the fifth and fourth: and thus it differs from *homophonia*, which is produced by the same sounds, as in the unison, and from *antiphonia*, or the replication of the same sounds, as in the octave.

2. Alteration of the voice from physiological or pathological causes.

1799 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, *Paraphonia*, alteration of the voice. A genus of disease comprehending six species 1878 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 873 Ite [Mansfeld] distinguishes two varieties of defective speech (in definition), *paraphonia* and *nioglossia* 1 *Paraphonia* The voice is unpleasant, rough, and even harsh.

Hence **Paraphonic** a., of or pertaining to *paraphonia* (sense 1).

1836 W. T. SPURDENS *tr. Longinus* XVIII. 113 In music, the principal sound falls more sweetly upon the ear by means of what are called *paraphonic* variations.

† **Paraphora** (pærāfō'riā). [a. Gr. *παράφορα* going aside, distraction, deangement, f. *para-* aside + *φορά* carrying, bearing, movement.] Slight delirium; a mild form of insanity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paraphoric** a., pertaining to *paraphora*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paraphora*, *Paraphoric*.

Paraphosphate, -phosphoric. see **PARA-1**, 2.

Paraphragm (pærāfrāgm), *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *παράφραγμα* breastwork, parapet, f. *παράφρασ-* to enclose with a breastwork.] One of the outer divisions of an endosternite in Crustacea. Hence **Paraphragmal** (pærāfrāgmāl), a.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 370 The anterior horizontal uniting with its own paraphragmal apophysis, the posterior with the paraphragmal of the antecedent endosternite. 1880—*Crayfish* IV. 158 The outer prolongation of the capital [of the apodemes] is called the paraphragm.

Paraphrasable, a. [f. **PARAPHRASE** v. + -ABLE] Capable of being paraphrased.

1900 *Academy* 17 Nov. 465/1 Shakespeare's text must be corrupt whenever it is not readily paraphrasable.

Paraphrase (παράφρασις), *sb.* Also **paraphrase**, *parafraze*. [a. F. *paraphrase* (1525 in Hatz-Darm), ad. L. *paraphrasis*, a. Gr. *παράφρασις*, f. *παράφρα* to tell the same thing in other words, f. *παρά*- beside + *φρά* to declare, tell: cf. *φράσις* mode of speaking, speech, phrase.]

1. An expression in other words, usually fuller and clearer, of the sense of any passage or text; a free rendering or amplification of a passage. (Sometimes, by extension, of a musical passage.)

Chaldee Paraphrase the Targum.

[1547 *Mém. Ryon* (Surtees) III 47 Una cum empicione diversorum librorum vocatiorum paraphrasez Erasmi.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Pw.* Pief B vj b, Ihou hast here good Christian reader the paraphrase of Erasmus upon the gospel. *Ibid* B vii, A paraphrase, is a plain setting forth of a text or sentence more at large. 1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* vi Gij b, A great nombre, that say not platlye and playnly there is no God, but by certayne circumlocutions and paraphrases. 1646 SIR I. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 2 So it is expressed in the Targum or Paraphrase of Jonathan. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxvii 240 The Hebrew Text, the Chaldee paraphrase by Onkelosius, the Targum, or Arabic Paraphrase by R. Saadiis. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 87 Not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. 1701-1723 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* *Imprisonm. Learned.* Buchanan, in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, composed his excellent Paraphrases of the Psalms of David. 1874 STRASS *Const. Hist.* I 11 31 This description is a mere abstract and paraphrase of the language of the Germania.

b Without a and *ph.*, as a process or mode of literary treatment

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 1 Notes 8 [It] could not be rendered without much Paraphrase. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Transl. Ovid's Epist.* Ess. 200 I 237 Paraphrase, or translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view, but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense; and that too is admitted to be amplified. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii 177 To proceed in the way of Paraphrase. 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi (1875) 227 Most books need comment, explanation, illustration, but if that be the object, paraphrase is the worst way of effecting it

† c A comment. *Obs.*

1642 CHAS I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 616, I will make no Paraphrases upon what you have heard, only this Observation. 1738 *ti. Guasco's Art. Conventual* 153 [Who] make a thousand wrong Paraphrases, and foolish Interpretations of their Actions

d *fig.* A practical exemplification of or commentary upon some principle, maxim, etc.

1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 56 All the Laws of Nations, and wise Decrees of States, were but a Paraphrase upon this standing Rectitude of Nature. 1666 — *Serm. Tit.* ii 15 Ded., All your After-Greatness seems but a Paraphrase upon those promising Beginnings. 1670 HACKER in *Plume Life* (1865) 136 A glittering prelate without inward ornaments was but the paraphrase of a painted wall

2 *spec.* In the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches: Each of the hymns contained in the 'Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture collected and prepared by a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland [1745-81], in order to be sung in Churches'. These are usually appended to the Metrical Psalter in Scottish editions of the Bible or New Testament

The first edition, entitled 'Translations and Paraphrases of several passages of Sacred Scripture, collected and prepared by a Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland', was printed and issued for consideration in 1745. That finally adopted was published in 1781.

1745 *Minutes of Gen. Assembly* 18 May, The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had laid before them, some Pieces of Sacred Poetry, under the title of *Translations and Paraphrases of several Passages of sacred Scripture*, composed by private Persons. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberado* 59 51 You have to learn the paraphrases and the shorter catechism. 1889 D. J. MACLAGAN (*title*) The Scottish Paraphrases, an account of their History, Authors, and Sources. *Ibid* 56 With all their faults, it is yet to be hoped that the time is far distant when the Scottish clergy and the Scottish people are ashamed of their Psalms and Paraphrases. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* iii, 'I hope', he said nervously, 'that you don't sing the Paraphrases'. 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 One Anti-Burgher used to stomp out of church if a paraphrase came on last.

Paraphrase (παράφρασις), *v* [ad. F. *paraphrase-r*, f. *paraphrase* see *prec*]

1. *trans.* To express the meaning of (a word, phrase, passage, or work) in other words, usually with the object of fuller and clearer exposition, to render or translate with latitude.

1630 PAVNNE *Anti-Arman* 168 Those words of Christs, he paraphrasteth thus. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* v (1700) 37 Which emboldened Mary to Paraphrase him [Lazarus] by a *He whom thou lov'st*. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii (1801) 21 A Tutor, when he paraphrases and explains other authors. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 113 An ecclesiastical paraphrase of the Gospel histories. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* ix (1881) 173 Dr. Whately paraphrases Hume, though he forgets to cite him.

fig. 1606 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xiv. lxxix (1612) 361 To paraphrase this Painter were to Age an idle thing. 1628 JACKSON *Worthy Churchman* 45 Virgil paraphrasteth the same virtue, when he compares a meek man to a standing pool

2. *intr.* To make a paraphrase, to comment or enlarge upon a passage so as to bring out the sense.

1633 FRYNE *1st Pt. Istoria* m. vi. iii 339 In his Commentary on the 118 alias the 119. Psalm, verse 37, he paraphrasteth

thus. 1722 SWEET *Hist. Quakers* (1793) I. iii. 185 Such of the family as could make repetitions of sermons, and paraphrase thereupon. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 200 He paraphrased, rather than translated.

† 3 *intr.* To comment on, to enlarge upon a subject. *Obs.*

1644-5 CHAS I *Lett. to Wife* 14 Jan. Wks. (1666) 321, I cannot but paraphrase a little upon that which he calls his superstitious observation. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Print.* ing xvii 78, I must a little digress, to paraphrase on the posture he holds the Bodkin in.

Hence **Paraphrasing** *vbl. sb.*

1640 GLAPHORNE *Wallenstein* i iii Wks 1874 II 27 May . . . thy deames Be free from paraphrasing on my memory. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* i Pief 20 His Paraphrasings and mine differ.

Paraphraser (παράφραστής), *Also* **parhyser**. [f. *prec* sb. and *vb.* + *-ER* 1] One who makes paraphrases or who paraphrases; a paraphrast

1548 Q. KATERYN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i II 152, I knowe not whether ye be a paraphyser or not. 1611 COTGER, *Paraphraste*, a Paraphrast, or Paraphrasor. 1644 GATAKER *Trianstus* 94 Pachymeres the Greeke paraphraser of this Dennis. 1833 J. A. CARLYLE in *Philol. Museum* II 624 The Paraphraser must have read *ὁμιλία* for *συνώνυμα*

† **Paraphrasis** (παράφρασις), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρά*- PARA- 1 + *φράσις* speech] Incoherent or disordered speech.

1878 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 816 This phenomenon should be classed as paralogia and paraphrasia. *Ibid.*, We find . . . paraphrasia developed in conditions of morbid hebetude and intellectual weakness

† **Paraphrastian**, a (oi sb.) *Obs.* 1818-19. [f. L. *paraphrasi-s* PARAPHRASE sb. + *-AN*.] Given to or dealing in paraphrases (or = paraphrast).

a 1548 HALL *Cheron*, *Item* 17 38 b, As the logical paraphrasian and Philosophical interpreters do by a distinction expounding this terme necessary to signifie a thying convenient.

† **Paraphrasis** (παράφρασις), [L. *paraphrasis* : see PARAPHRASE] = PARAPHRASE sb. 1, b.

1538 CRANMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 213 (Stanf.) These words do let and interrupt the course of the paraphrasis. 1547 EDW. VI *Injunct.* in *Cardwell Docum. Ann.* (1839) I 9 The 'Paraphrasis' of Erasmus as used in English upon the gospels. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* ii (Aib) 96 Paraphrasis . . . is not onely to expresse at large with more words, but to strive and contend . . . to translate the best latin authors, into other latin words, as many of the aboutes. 1609 BIBLER (Douay) *Ps.* xv, They replete their new text by this paraphrasis. 1776 BENTHAM *Inaug. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 293/2 A word may be said to be expounded by paraphrasis. 1811-21 — *Univ. Gram.* *ibid* VIII. 356/a On this consideration the paraphrasis may be termed the development

Paraphrastis (παράφραστής) [f. PARAPHRASE + *-IST*] = next.

1834 *March Exam.* 4 July 5/3 The plan, says the paraphrast, was evidently one for 'a military rising, directed by the General'

Paraphrast (παράφραστής), *sb.* [ad. L. *paraphrast-er*, a. Gr. *παράφραστής*, f. *παράφρα* to see PARAPHRASE sb. Cf. F. *paraphraste* (1607 in Hatz-Darm)] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., Touching this notable learned Paraphrast D. Erasmus. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 10 Rdr., More like a Paraphrast than a translator. a 1656 USHUR *Ann.* vi. (1658) 93 As Jonathan the Chaldee Paraphrast expoundeth it. 1764 *Mém. G. Palmanazar* 55 Using all proper helps, as commentators, paraphrasts, books of controversy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 17 Able to understand the Bible, through the aid of a paraphrast.

† **Paraphrast**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *prec* sb.] = PARAPHRASE *v.* Hence † **Paraphraster**, a paraphraser.

1607 HIERON *Defence* i 99 Our owne Church Bible Which paraphrasteth in the margin . . . thus. 1634 LE GRYS *tr. Velleris Patere* 10 Rdr., I do not allow either to my selfe, or any other translator the liberty of a paraphraster. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xiii 102 It is the common Fate of Paraphrasters, to follow the freest method of translation.

Paraphrastie (παράφραστική), *a* [ad. med. L. *paraphrastie-us*, a. Gr. *παράφραστ-ός*, f. *παράφρα* to see PARAPHRASE sb. Cf. F. *paraphrastique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphrase; addicted to the use of paraphrase.

1623 COCKGRAM, *Paraphrastie*, one that still keeps the sense of the Author in a translation, albe that he [etc.] 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 69 9 The paraphrastie liberties have been almost universally admitted. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V 227/2 A paraphrastie translation of the Greek poem of Hero and Leander. 1877 SYMONDS in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/2 The two extremes of laconic accuracy and paraphrastie freedom

Paraphrastical (παράφραστικός), *a*. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*] = *prec.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* II Ded. to Qn. Katherine 1 b, Erasmus hate by a paraphrastical discourse playnly sette forth the ghospelles of the lower Evangelists. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ibad* 10 Rdr., [Who] are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1685 BOYLE *King Notion* Nat. 39 To bear with some Paraphrastical Expressions. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *West* Wks. IV 202 He is sometimes too paraphrastical. 1807 PENNINGTON *Life* *Elis. Carter*, To translate such a book rather in a paraphrastical way

Paraphrastically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2] In a paraphrastical manner, by way of paraphrase.

1557 PAYNLE *Bayclay's Fingurth* Ded., The whiche, because the reader shulde most redelie and plainly vnderstande and perceiue the thinge, doth paraphrastically so open the hole matter. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. iii xxi 545 Every language hath certain idioms . . . which are not rendible in any other, but paraphrastically. 1778 BR. LOWTH *Isaiah*

Notes (ed. 12) 135, I have been forced to render this line paraphrastically, as the verbal translation would have been unintelligible. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 She was plain in her dress, or, more paraphrastically, in the manner of adorning herself

† **Paraphrenitis** (παράφρενιτις), *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA- 1 + PHRENITIS] A term for inflammation of the diaphragm, formerly thought to be invariably accompanied by delirium; hence applied to delirium supposed to be so produced. Cf. PARAFRENSIS.

1693 *Blancair's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrenitis*, Madness, accompanied with a continual Fever, . . . thence the Middle and Lungs are troubled. 1727-41 CAMBRIDGE *Cycl.* *Paraphrenitis*, or *Paraphrenitis*, a secondary kind of phrenzy, supposed by the ancients, to be owing not to any immediate disorder of the brain, or meninges, but to an inflammation of the ventricle, the liver, and especially the diaphragm, whereby the brain and meninges come to be affected by consent of parts. *Ibid.* *Paraphrenitis*, among modern physicians, is an inflammation of the mediastinum, or pleura about the diaphragm. 1876 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV 605 *Diaphragmatic pleuritis* is the disease of which a very expressive general description has been given by the ancient physicians, under the name of paraphrenitis.

Hence **Paraphrenetic** a. (Mayne 1857).

† **Paraphronesis** (παράφρονσις), *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *παράφρονσις* wandering of mind, delirium, f. *παράφρονε* to be beside oneself.] = next. So **Paraphronetic** a.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paraphroneticus*, of or belonging to *Paraphronesis*, or rather *Paraphrosyne* = *paraphronetic*

† **Paraphrosyne** (παράφροσυνή), *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *παράφροσυνή*, f. *παράφρον* out of one's wits, f. *παρά*- beside + *φρόν* mind] A mild form of delirium or temporary mental derangement.

1693 *tr. Blancair's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrosyne*, a slight sort of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 230 The symptomatic species of Mania are, (a) Paraphrosyne from poison, (b) Paraphrosyne from passion, (c) Febrile Paraphrosyne (In mod. Dicts.)

Paraphyllum to **Paraphysical**, see PARA- 1

† **Paraphysis** (παράφισις), *Bot.* Also **paraphysse**, *Pl.-physes*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρά*- PARA- 1, in sense 'by-' or 'subsidiary' + *φύσις* growth; so F. *paraphyse*] A sterile filament accompanying the reproductive organs in certain cryptogams

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 270 Abortive asex, known under the name of paraphyses. 1858 CARPENTIER *Fig. Phys.* § 759 Among the spore cases lie sterile filaments, termed *paraphyses*, which serve to bind them together. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 367 Among the antheridia there are . . . found slender cellular jointed threads, called paraphyses

Hence **Paraphysate** (παράφισα), *a*, having or producing paraphyses (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Paraphysiferous**, bearing paraphyses (Mayne 1857) **Parapicoline**, etc. see PARA- 1 2.

Paraplasma (παράπλάσμα), [ad. mod. L. *paraplasma*, f. Gr. *παρά*- PARA- 1 + *πλάσμα*; see PLASM 1. *Biol.* a. Kupffer's name for the moist fluid part of a cell-substance; called by Flemming *paranucleolus* b. See quot. 1891.

1887 SCHAPIER *Essent. Histol.* (ed. 2) a Paraplasma is often present in sufficient amount to reduce the protoplasm to the condition of a fine sponge-work or net-work. 1891 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 10) I ii 174 note, 'The terms "deutoplasm" and "paraplasma" have sometimes been applied to materials contained within a cell, which are not considered to constitute a part of the actual protoplasm'

2. *Path.* a. Morbid tissue, a neoplasm, b. A malformation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893)

Hence **Paraplasmic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of paraplasma.

1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 29 Mar. 786 Acrobic germs find [a suitable resting place] in paraplasma tissue.

Paraplastic (παράπλαστικός), *a*. [f. PARA- 1 + PLASTIC: cf. *prec.*] Of, pertaining to, or connected with paraplasia; neoplastic.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Paraplastic*, possessed of depraved formative powers, as Carcinoma. 1893 HVAIT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI 97 The stages could be collectively spoken of as paraplastic with relation to the ontogeny of others of their own type or allied types.

Paraplectic (παράπλετικός), *a*. [ad. Gr. *παράπλετικός*, f. *παράπλε* to see PARAPLEGIA.]

1. Affected with paraplegia. = PARAPLEGIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 3 Min 13 Those that are vertiginous, epileptic, apoplectic, paraplectick. 1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

2. *Paraplectic weevil*, a species of weevil (*Lixus paraplecticus*, Linn.) inhabiting a plant the eating of which causes the staggers in horses.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Diag.* (1813) III. 135 The larva of the Paraplectic Weevil inhabits the interior part of the stems of an umbelliferous plant, the *phellandrium aquaticum*.

† **Paraplegia** (παράπληγία), *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *παράπληγία* = *παράπληγία* a stroke on one side, hemiplegia, f. *παρά*- beside, aside + *πλησσειν* to strike.] Paralysis of the lower limbs and a part or the whole of the trunk, resulting from an affection of some part of the spinal cord.

1657 *Physical Diet.*, *Paraplegia*, the same with paralysis. 1693 *tr. Blancair's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Paraplegia*, a Palsy

which seizeth all the parts of the Body below the Head 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VI. 97. When it [palsy] happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called paraplegia 1869 *Gro. Eltor* in *Cross Life* III. 102. He had an attack of paraplegia.

Paraplegic (pærəplɛˈdʒɪk, -plɪ-), *a.* [ad. Gr. παραπληγικός, dial. form of παραπληκτικός: see PARAPLECTIC] Marked by or characteristic of paraplegia; affected with paraplegia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) III 478 Paraplegic palsy. The disease affecting and confined to the lower part of the body on both sides or any part below the head. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 325 Incontinence of urine in children and paraplegic patients. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 708 The contraction may have a hemiplegic or a paraplegic distribution.

† **Parapleroma** tically, *adv.* *Obs.* 1811-12. [f. Gr. παραπληρωματικός expletive + -AL + -LY²] Expletively, as an expletive.

1698 C. Boyle *Bentley's Dissert.* 205, 30 or 40 Instances. where the Particle *av* is used Parapleromatically.

|| **Parapleura** (pærəplɪəˈræ), *Entom.* Pl. -æ. Also parapleurum, pl. -a. [mod. L, f. Gr. παρα- beside + πλευρά, πλευρόν rib, side] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III 382 The Parapleura Two pieces, one on each side of the Postpectus, included between the Scapularia, Mesostethum, and Pleura. *Ibid.* IV 372 Their scapulae and parapleurae are parallel and placed obliquely.

|| **Parapleuritis** (pærəplɪəˈrɪtɪs) *Path.* [mod. L, f. Gr. παρα- PARA- + I + ΠΛΕΥΡΙΤΙΣ pleurisy] 'A slight degree of pleuritis, also, applied to pleurodynia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

† **Parapod**, anglicized form of PARAPODIUM.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parapodial (pærəpəˈdiəl), *a.* [f. next + -AL] Of or pertaining to a parapodium.

1877 *Huxley Anat. Ivo Anim.* v 245 Marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation or parapodial appendages.

|| **Parapodium** (pærəpəˈdiəm), *Zool.* [mod. L, f. PARA- + I in sense 'subsidiary', 'false' + Gr. ποδ- foot (cf. Gr. παραπόδιος at the feet)] One of the jointless lateral processes or rudimentary limbs of annelids, which serve as organs of locomotion, and sometimes of sensation or respiration.

1877 *Huxley Anat. Ivo Anim.* v 227 Those parapodia which lie in the vicinity of the mouth may be specially modified in form and direction, foreshadowing the jaws of the Arthropoda. 1878 *Bell's Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 134 The foot stumps or parapodia. *Ibid.* 237 The parapodia found in the higher Annelata.

† **Parapoint**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. PARA- + I over against + POINT] ? A corresponding point.

1647 *Ward Simp. Collier* 46 The crazy world will crack, in all the middle joints, If all the ends it hath, have not their parapoints.

† **Parapoint**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. PARA- + I over against + POINT] ? A corresponding point.

|| **Parapophysis** (pærəpəˈfɪsɪs), *Anat.* [mod. L, f. Gr. παρα- beside + ΑΡΟΦΥΣΙΣ,] An anterior or ventral transverse process of a vertebra, in some animals greatly developed and serving as articulation for the head of a rib.

1854 *Owen's Shells & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I 168 The haemal arch sometimes includes bones called 'parapophyses'. 1877 *Mivart's Elem. Anat.* vi. 220 One made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, the other made up of capillary processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Parapophyseal**, *a.*, of or belonging to a parapophysis.

1857 in *Mayne's Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 565 Three cervical vertebrae, with large parapophyseal fossae looking downwards and outwards.

Parapoplexy to **Paraproctium**: see PARA-1.

Parapos, an obsolete fabric see PEROPUS.

Parapsidal (pærəpsɪˈdæl), *a.* [f. next + -AL] Of or pertaining to the parapsis of an insect.

|| **Parapsis** (pærəpsɪs), *Pl.* -apsides. [mod. L, f. Gr. παρα- beside + ἀψίς, ἀψίς, in sense 'circle, arch, vault' In mod. F. *parapside*.] Each of the two lateral pieces of the mesoscutum of the thorax of an insect, by means of which it is articulated with the wing.

1830 *MacLear in Zool. Zool.* V 177 note, The lateral pieces of the scutum of the mesothorax, which I call *parapsides*.

|| **Parapsis** ², *Path.* [mod. L, f. Gr. παρα- PARA- + I + ἀψίς touch] Disordered touch.

1822 *Good's Study Med.* III 272 Parapsis Morbid Touch Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost. 1842 in *Dunlop's Med. Lex.*

|| **Parapterum**, -on. [mod. L, f. Gr. παρα- beside + πτερόν wing. In mod. F. *paraplatère*] (See quot.) Hence **Parapteral**, *a.*, pertaining to a parapterum.

1857 *Mayne's Expos. Lex.* *Parapterum*, *Entomol.* Applied to a piece in the lateral parts of each segment of the thorax of hexapodous insects, which has relation with the episternum and wing. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the long feathers directed backwards, which are inserted in the arm near the axilla, and which cover more or less of the wings.

† **Parapy-clite**, variant of BARA-PICKLET, *Obs.*

1731 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I 287 M'Donnellan, his sister, and I breakfast together on coffee and parapyclites.

Paraquito, -quet, -quetto: see PARAKEET.

Pararabin to **salpingitis**: see PARA-1, 2.

Parasang (jæˈrɪsɪŋ) See also FARSANG [ad. L. (It., Sp.) *Parasanga*, ad. Gr. παρασάγγης, of Persian origin, the corresponding mod. Pers. word being *فرسنگ* FARSANG, Arab. *فرسخ* farsax, in

mod. F. *parasange*, *farsange*] A Persian measure of length, usually reckoned as equal to between 3 and 3½ English miles. Also *fig*.

Reckoned by Herodotus, and app. also by Xenophon, as equal to 30 stadia, which, taking the stadium at 610 ft, would make the parasang less than 3½ miles. The Arab geographers according to Freytag reckon the *farsakh* at 3 (Haschemite) miles. But according to Pliny and Strabo the length of the parasang was reckoned differently by authors, some making it = 40 or even 60 stadia. See also *Grote Greece* IX. ii. lxix 20 note.

1555 *Eldon Decades* 315 The lake conteyneth fortie Persian myles cauled *Parasange* 1594 *Blundevill Exerc.* III. II. vi. 1636 382 The Grecians did measure the distances by furlongs, and the Persians by parasangs. 1623 *Bingham Xenophon* 9 From hence, . . . hee marched five Parasangs, even to the straits of Cilicia. 1821 *Byron's Sardian* II. i. Sloth moves more parasangs in its intents Than generals in their marches. 1847 *Grote Greece* II. xxxvi IV 418 He [Artaphernes] caused the territory of each [Ionian] city to be measured by parasangs (each parasang was equal to thirty stadia, or about three miles and a half) 1882 *Floer Unexpl. Baluchistan* 375 A farsakh or parasang varies in length from three to four and a half and even five miles in different parts of Persia.

fig 1621 *Burton Anat. Mol.* II. III. (1652) 325 Thou art many parasangs before me in means, favour, wealth, honour. 1836 *Landor Perc. & Asp.* Wks 1846 II 382 If there are paces between Sculpture and Painting there are parasangs between Painting and Poetry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec. Between a canary and a cook there is distance of many parasangs.

Parascene (pærəˈsɪn) *Gr* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also in *L.* form *parascenium*. [a. F. *parascène*, mod. L. *parascenium*, a Gr. παρασκήνιον, one of the side-entrances to the stage, a side-scene, f. παρα- side- + σκηνή stage.] The part of an ancient theatre on either side of the stage, comprising 100ms to which the actors retired; the side-scene.

1706 *Phil. 115, Parascenium*, the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-house. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 295/1 There was no other architectural exterior than that formed by the Parascene (Παρασκήνιον) and colonnade behind the stage.

† **Parascenastic**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. Gr. παρασκηναστικός (cf. next)] Preparatory.

1872 *Cornell's Diction.* 128 The Latine and Greek, and those other Learned Languages, are the Parascenastic part of Learning.

† **Parascenological**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. In 7-sou- [f. Gr. παρασκηνη preparation (see next) + (-o)LOGY + -IAL] Relating to preparation.

1671 *Salmon Syn. Med.* III. xxxiv 504 The Parascenological Instruments, wherewith Medicines are prepared.

Parasceve (pærəˈsɪv, || pærəˈsɪvɪ). Also 7-8 parasceve. [ad. late L. *parascēve* day of preparation, day before the Sabbath, a Gr. παρασκευή preparation, in Jewish use the 'day of preparation'; f. παρα- against + σκευή equipment, outfit, attire, etc. Cf. F. *parascève* (15-16th c. in Godef.)]

1. The day of preparation for the Jewish sabbath, the eve of the sabbath, Friday; *spec.* Good Friday (from Mark xv. 42, etc.) *Obs.* exc. in R. C. Ch.

[1301 *Parl. Deb.* by's Exp. (Camden) 117 In die parasceve] 1548 *Udal's Examin. Par.* Luke xiii. 167 b. The same lord finished y^e redemption of the world on the sixth day, (which is the parasceve date). 1582 N. T. (Rhenn.) Mark xv. 42 It was the Parasceve, which is the Sabbath-eve. — *John* xix. 14 It was the Parasceve of Pasche. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 123 The fourteenth day being the Parasceve, or preparation. 1697 *Br. Patrick's Comm.* Exod. xvi. 5 From which Preparation this Day was called the Parasceve.

2. Preparation (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.* 1612 J. SHEDDEN *Serm. St. Martin's* 5 Preparing and making a Quadragesime, or fortieth, as a parasceve of Christ his death and passion. 1647 *Herrick's Noble Numbers*, Parasceve, Let's go, my Alma, yet, e're we receive, Fit, fit it is, we have our Parasceve. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 195 This Treaty at Rippon was but the Parasceve, the preparation to another of higher import.

Parasche, -en, *obs.* forms of PARISH, -EN.

Paraschematic (pærəˈsɪsmæˈtɪk), *a.* rare. [mod. f. Gr. type *παρασχηματικός cf. παρασχηματίζω to transform, to form by a slight change] Formed by slight change of an existing element.

1868 *Max Müller's Rede Lect.* II. Sel. Ess. 1881 I. 98 The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Prof. Curtius expresses it, chiefly paraschematic.

Parasecretion: see PARA-1.

|| **Paraselenē** (pærəˈsɛlɪˈnɛ), *Pl.* paraselenēs (-nɛ). [In form, mod. L. *paraselenē*, f. Gr. παρα- in sense 'subsidiary, false' + σελήνη moon (after PARHELION): cf. F. *parasélène* (1547 in Hatz-Darm.)] A bright spot on a lunar halo, somewhat resembling the moon itself; a mock moon.

1653 [see PARASTER]. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1071 Observed together with the Paraselenē or Mock-moons by M. Hevelius. 1790 *Urnerville's Hudson's Bay* 24 Paraselenes or mock moons appear, when the vapours arising from open water become condensed by the frost. 1835 *Sir J. Ross Narr. and Voy.* xxxvi 501 A large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four paraselenes. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gr*

Frozen Sea xv 206 Para-selenae, or mock moons, and auroras were of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Paraselenic** (jæˈrɪsɪˈlɛˈnɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paraselenē. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Parashah** (pærəˈʃɑː). Also 7 (parashioth, from Heb. pl), parash, 8-9 parascha, 9 parasha. [Heb. פָּרָשָׁה pārašāh division, פָּרָשָׁה pāraš to divide.] Each section of the Pentateuch read as the weekly Sabbath lesson in the synagogue. Also, more loosely, any section, chapter, or passage of the Old Testament.

In mod. Jewish use, applied spec. to the section of the weekly lesson publicly recited in the Synagogue by a Jewish youth at the age of 13, when he becomes *Bar-mitsvah* ('Son of, or heir to, the Commandment'). In this sense colloquially called *Parshā* or *Pe'sha* 'the boy read his Parsha well'.

1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 352 They have told us that there be 54 Parashioths or Sections in Moses's Law. 1723 *Mather's Ind. Bible* 352 Read instead of the Parashas of the law. 1853 J. CUMMING *Script. Read. Gen.* vi. 59 One parasha was read each Sabbath.

Parasinoidal: see PARA-1.

Parasital (jæˈrɪsɪˈtæl), *a.* [f. PARASITE sb. + -AL] = PARASITIC.

1839 J. E. READE *Deluge* 24 Idle thoughts Which, like the parasital plants, cling round. 1862 *Lytton's Str. Story* II 344 Round the sides, clustered parasital plants.

† **Parasitaster**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [L. (Terence): see next and -ASTER] A mean or sorry parasite.

1606 *Marston (title)* Parasitaster, or the Fawne.

Parasite (pærəˈsɪt), *sb.* Also 6 parasite, parasyte, parasite, 6-7 parasit. [ad. L. *parasitus*, -a, a Gr. παράσιτος lit. one who eats at the table of another, hence one who lives at another's expense and repays him with flattery, etc.; orig. an adj. = feeding beside, f. παρα- beside + σίτος food. Cf. F. *parasite* (Rabelais 1535)]

1. One who eats at the table or at the expense of another, always with opprobrious application: 'One that frequents rich tables and earns his welcome by flattery' (J.); one who obtains the hospitality, patronage, or favour of the wealthy or powerful by obsequiousness and flattery; a hanger-on from interested motives; a 'toady'.

1539 *Lavener's Erasim Proo.* (1552) 71 It is the fashion of a flatterer and parasite to lyue of an other man's trencher. 1544 *Udal's Erasim Apoph.* 199 Parasites, were called such as smellefeastes as would seeke to bee free geastes at riche mennes tables. 1568 *Grafton's Chion* II. 397 He. distributed the Dukes landes to his Parasites, and flatterers followers. 1607 *Shakspeare's* *Timon* III. vi. 104 You knot of Mouth-Friends Most smiling, smooth, detested Parasites. 1736 *Bolingbroke's Patriot* (1749) 139 Crowds of spies, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers. 1862 *Thackeray's Four Georges* III. The good clergy not corrupted into parasites by hopes of preferment.

fig 1597-8 *Bf. Hall's Sat.* 1 Prol 10 Hath made his pen an hired parasite. 1602 *and 17's Return fr. Parass.* v. iv. 2160 This fond earth Where most mens pens are hired parasites.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* One admitted to the table kept up for a public officer, or to the feast after a sacrifice.

(This is a sense given by the Greek grammarians and late writers, which was app. obs. in a. c. 400, it comes nearer to the etymological sense, but stands quite apart from the general current of meaning in Gr., L., and Eng.)

1697 *Potter's Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi (1715) 147 The *παράσιτοι* is to take care that the Parasites be created out of the People, whose duty 'tis, each of them to reserve out of his allowance an Hicetum of Barly, for the maintenance of the Genuine Citizens Feast. 1706 *Phillips's* *Parasite* (among the Ancients) was the Priest's Guest, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice, whence the word is taken for a small-feast [etc.] 1770 *Langhorne's Plutarch* (1879) I 106/1 note. In the first ages the name of parasite was venerable and sacred, for it properly signified one that was a messmate at the table of sacrificers. 1791-1823 *D'Israeli's Chr. Lit.*, *Confus. Words*. 1807 *Robinson's Archael. Graeca* I. xlii. 100, III. iii. 202. 1868 *Smith's Smaller Dict.* *Ant.* s. v.

2. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives in or upon another organism (technically called its *host*) and draws its nutriment directly from it. Also extended to animals or plants that live as tenants of others, but not at their expense (strictly called *commensal* or *symbiotic*); also to those which depend on others in various ways for sustenance, as the cuckoo, the skua-gull, etc. (see PARASITIC 2 b); and (inaccurately) to plants which grow upon others, deriving support but not nourishment from them (*epiphytes*), or which live on decaying organic matter (*saprophytes*).

See note s. v. PARASITIC 2 a.

1727-41 *Chambers's Cycl.* *Parasites*, in botany, a kind of diminutive plants, growing on trees, and so called from their manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others. . . Such is moss, which, with the lichens and mistletoe, make the family of parasite plants. 1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* xlv. IV. 209 The great body of insect parasites . . . belong to the *Hymenoptera* Order. 1835 *Henslow's Phys. Bot.* § 234 Certain plants . . . obtain their nourishment immediately from other plants to which they attach themselves, and whose juices they absorb. Such plants are true 'Parasites'. 1871 *Darwin's Desc. Man* I. i. 12 Man is infested with internal and is plagued by external parasites. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 151 The Trematodes are leaf like or roundish external or internal parasites.

b Applied, loosely or poetically, to a plant that creeps or climbs about another plant or a wall, trellis-work, etc., by which it is supported

1873 *SHILLER Q Mab* 1 43 Like tendrils of the parasite Around a marble column 1843 *PRESGOTT MEXICO* 11 vii (1864) 114 The branches of the trees were festooned with clustering vines of variegated convolvulid, and other flowering parasites 1876 *BROWNING A Forgiveness* 77 Helpless as the statue Against that strangling bell-blower's bondage tear away the parasite

c. *fig* A person whose part or action resembles that of an animal parasite

1883 *H DRUMMOND Nat Law in Spn. IV, Parasitism* (1902) 95 Instead of having learned to play the ecclesiastical parasite becomes satisfied with being played for. His transactions with the Eternal are effected by commission. 1898 *WESTON Gns* 18 Jan 3/1 If the employer who gives less than the equivalent of work in wages is a parasite, so also is the labourer who gives less than the equivalent of wages in work

d. *Philo* A parasitic vowel or consonant: see PARASITIC 3 b

1888 *SWEET Eng Sounds* 40 The quality of the parasite is often determined by that of the nearest accented vowel

3. *Min* A mineral developed upon or within another, *spec.* [ad Gen. *parasit*] a plumose variety of BORACITE, the result of alteration.

1868 *DANA Min* (ed 5) 596 Parasite of Volger is the plumose interior of some crystals of boracite 1896 *A II CHURCH Dict Names Min., Parasite* (Parasit), because formed as a parasite at the expense of the original mineral The plumose interior of certain crystals of boracite.

4. *attrib* often passing into *adj* = parasitic, *para-sit*-vowel, -consonant, -sound, -letter. see 2 d; *para-sit*-diphthong, a diphthong formed by the development of a parasite beside the original vowel.

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cyel* s v *Moss*, A little plant of the parasite kind 1809-22 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 37 The parasite weeds, that fed on its very roots. 1817 - *Biog Lit* I. 1 6 These parasite plants of youthful poetry 1875 *F. S. HADEN Ear th to Ear th* 60 Not the respectable tradesman but a parasite class which interposes itself 1888 *SWEET Eng Sounds* 40 [see PARASITE v 3] *Ibid*, E fear from OE *fear* shows how parasite-diphthongs begin

5. *Comb*, as *parasite-containing*, -covered, -infested, *parasite-like* adjs.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX 163/2 Fish with thin, parasite-covered bodies 1897 *Pop Sci Monthly* Nov 70 Which effect their dispersal in this parasite-like way 1898 *P. MANSON Trop Diseases* 11 74 Parasite-containing blood corpuscles. *Ibid* 75 Infested parasite-infested corpuscles

Parasite, *v.* *rare*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act the parasite or sycophant.

1609 *Br W BARLOW Answ Nameless Cath* 41 Popes testify ing of themselves, or Canonists Parasitizing to Popes

2. *trans.* To infest as a parasite, to parasitize.

1868 *Amer Naturalist* May 128 Parasitized cocoons and eggs of insects, or living insects and other animals infested by parasites.

3. *intr.* (*Philo*) To develop a parasitic sound.

1888 *SWEET Eng Sounds* 40 (*Parasitizing*) The development of parasite-vowels before and after certain consonants. The first stage in parasitizing is seen in such words as *E lower*, German *bauer* from older *bier*, in which the glide to the (r) has been exaggerated into an independent (e).

Parasitic (perāsī'tik), *a* [ad *L. parasiticus*, *us*, *a. Gr. παρᾱσίτιος*, f. *παρᾱσίτις* see PARASITE sb. and -io. Cf. *F. parasitique* (Litté)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of parasites; having the nature of a parasite, sycophantic

1617 *HAKESWILL Apol* (1630) 3rd Advt, The Bishop received small thanks for his parasitic presentation. 1648 *ELTON Bss* xx. 197 Some parasitic Preachers 1654 *VILVAIN Eph. Bss* vi 79 Parasitic Panegyrics 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw Ho* 1 vii (1866) 150 Somewhat of a gnatonic and parasitic soul.

2. *Biol.* Of, belonging to, or having the nature of a plant or animal parasite.

a. Living, as an organism, in or upon another from the body of which it derives its nourishment, pertaining to or of the nature of such an organism; also, by extension = SYMBIOTIC In *Path.* applied to diseases caused by parasites.

Earlier naturalists included plants which grow upon others but are now known not to derive nourishment from them, e.g. polypody, moss, lichens.

1731-3 *MILLER Gard Diet* s v *Hedysa*, Ivy is a parasitic plant. 1760 *J. LEE Introd Bot* in. iv (1765) 169 Parasitic, when they grow not out of the ground, but on some other plant 1799 *HOOPER Med. Diet, Parasitic*, animals that receive their nourishment in the bodies of others, as worms, polypes, hydras, &c. 1846 *KIRBY & SP Entomol* xlv IV 213 The Ichneumonids that are parasitic upon larvae 1851 *H. SPENCER Social States* iv 449 In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to parasitic growths, such as cancer 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower* Pl IV 80 Lesser Broom-rape occurs chiefly on clover, [but] is parasitic on various other plants 1899 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 Parasitic diseases of the skin

fig 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bpht* 1. § 6 58 Some parasitic untruth which criticism was competent to cut away 1878 *GEO. ELIOT Coll Breadf* P. 564 A parasitic growth on the vast real and ideal world of man and nature.

b. Applied to animals which do not provide for themselves, but depend in some way upon others for sustenance, e.g. by robbing them of their food, as the skua-gull, or by laying their eggs in others' nests, as the cuckoo.

1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 196 The parasitic

gulls (*Lestrus*) derive their chief supply of food by robbing their more feeble congeners. 1838 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 7) XVI 648 *Lestrus parasiticus*, III Parasitic Gull 1860 *All Year Round* No 63 296 Many bees are parasitic, and always lay their eggs in the nests of bees of other kinds 1869 *GILLES & THOMSON Bvol* Sex xix 278 The American cuckoo is occasionally parasitic.

c. Used loosely or poetically of climbing plants, which depend on other plants or on something external for support. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1830 *Hoon, Painted II* 1 ix, Vagrant plants of parasitic breed Had overgrown the Dial a 1845 - *Ode to K. Wilson* xiv, Faith is a kind of parasitic plant, That grasps the nearest stem with tendrillings.

3. *transf.* (from 2) Applied to something subsidiary growing upon or attached to something else, *spec.* in *Min* to minerals found upon or within other minerals; in *Phys. Geog.* to subordinate volcanic cones developed on the sides of the principal cone

1811 *J. PINKETON Petrology* I. 208 The most usual parasitic stones of granite are schist and gneiss 1898 *HUNTER Physogeo* 194 Mount Elba having its flanks studded with parasitic cones 1891 *PERLMAN S. P. Trav* II 112 A number of parasitic buildings on the south side of a church

b. *Philo* Applied to a non-original vowel, consonant, or element, attached to an original phonetic element, out of which it has been developed, or to which it has been added, e.g. the *d* in *thunder*, the *e* in *flower*, the second element in the 'parasite-diphthongs' *ai*, *eo*, *ou*, *io*

1870 *MARCH Compar Gram Anglo-S Lang* 20 The consonants most difficult to make, the *u*, *i*, *l*, *r*, and the gutturals *g*, *g*, *h*, are often accompanied by an involuntary sympathetic movement of other parts of the organs, which produces what may be called a parasitic sound 1871 *Pub Sch Lat Gram* 8 Parasitic *u* or *v* follows *g*, *ng*, and *s*, as, *seguor* or *seguv*, *lingua* or *lingva*, *succors* or *succors*

Parasitical (perāsī'tikāl), *a* [f. as prec. + -AL] 1 = prec 1

1577-87 *HOUGHTON Chron* III 1400/2 This is the parasitical and flattening sermon of a popling 1652-62 *HEVELIN Cosmog* 1 (1682) 79 Courteous enough to strangers, and Parasitical enough to their superiors 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I iv 93 [He] has faith and credulity enough to believe their parasitical Protestations 1864 *MIRVALS Rom. Emp* (1865) VII. lvi 65 Poppaea had entertained a parasitical blood of astrologers about her.

2. *Biol.* = prec. 2

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud Ep* 98 Such as living upon the stock of others, are termed Parasitical plants, as Polydopy, Mousse and many more 1682 *GILW Anat Pl Pref*, I intended to have subjoined the Description of Parasitical, Marine, and Sensitive Plants 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II 209 Cuscuta. This plant is parasitical, without seed-lobses 1846 *KIRBY & SP Entomol* xlv IV 228 When hatched, they cease to be parasitical 1875 *B. McADAMS Clin Observ*, 25 The parasitical disorder removed, the skin was left in an unnaturally irritable state 1879 *V. BALL Jungle Life India* i (1880) 41, I observed a species of *Viscum*, or Mistletoe, parasitical on a *Loranthus*, which was itself parasitical on *Sai* (*Schoea robusta*)

b = prec 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canong* Introd vi, Iron railing, twined round with honeysuckle and other parasitical shrubs 1834 *Mrs SOMERVILLE Connex Phys Sc* xxvii. (1849) 300 Interlaced by creeping and parasitical plants.

3. *Min.* = prec 3.

1811 *J. PINKETON Petrology* II. 22 The slits of a marble, or of a slate, filled with spar or quartz these foreign bodies, or parasitical, as Linnæus calls them, have been [etc.]

Hence **Parasiticalness**.

1797 *BAILEY vol. II, Parasiticalness*, fawningness, flatteringness. 1838 *JACKSON tr Krummacher's Elisha* xii. 277 Our unworthy parasiticalness with respect to the higher ranks

Parasitically (perāsī'tikāl), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a parasite

1635 *PACOTT Christianogr.* 229 Boniface, parasitically insinuated with the Emperor Phocas 1705 *LICKERINGHILL Priest* cr ii iv 46 Priests devoted to Ambition, are apt enough Parasitically to give to Princes more than their due. 1864 *CHAMBERS' Encycl* VI 203/2 The species [of Louse] live parasitically on human beings, mammalia, and birds

fig 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* i xiv 95 Minor oscillations cover parasitically the large ones of a vibrating string.

Parasiticide (perāsī'tisid), *Med.* [f. *L. parasitus* PARASITE + -ICIDE 1] An agent that destroys parasites, e.g. such as infest the skin.

1864 *W. T. Fox Skin Dis* 14 What means its cure by the action of parasiticide? 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap* (1879) 86 Oil of Cayepout is exceedingly destructive to low forms of life, and consequently has been used as a parasiticide 1899 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med* VIII. 771 The destruction of the parasite by means of parasiticide.

attrib 1869 *T. H. TANNER Practice of Med.* (ed. 6) II. 426 To form an opening through which the parasiticide lotion can soak. 1899 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Antiseptic and parasiticide properties.

Hence **Parasiticideal** *a.*, parasite-destroying

1892 *DALZIEL Dic. Dogs* (ed 2) 79 Almost inaccessible to parasiticide remedies 1899 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med* II. 729 Due directly to the parasiticide action of the drug.

Parasitism (perāsī'tizm), [f. PARASITE sb. + -ISM. Cf. *F. parasitisme* (Litté)]

1. The practice of living on or at the expense of another; sycophancy, servile complaisance.

1611 *COTGR., Escorniflorie*, base Parasitisme, leaning, or tale-carrying, for victuals 1659 *GAUDEN Serm* etc (1660) Aivb, Parasitisme differs as much from just and comely praise, as Devils do from good Angels 1860 *A. L. WINDSOR Ethica* v 221 Nor was venality and parasitism less its characteristic than at the worst times of the Restoration.

1874 *Cours Birds N W* 181 Among in animals we have pure parasitism in the asserted relations of the jackal and lion 1899 *Westm Gns* 28 Nov 1/2 Accepting the conditions of parasitism imposed by his time upon the poet and the preacher

2. *Biol.* The condition of being a (plant or animal) parasite, parasitical quality or habits

1853 *G. JOHNSON Nat Hist & Bond I* 258 Numerous microscopic Algae deform the cleanliness of the stems by their excessive parasitism 1870 *ROLLISON Annm Lys* p. xiv, The special habit of parasitism must be regarded as entailing a true morphological degradation

3. *Path.* Parasitical infestation; disease caused by the agency of parasites

1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept 335/1 Vegetarians flattered themselves, they escaped the ill of parasitism 1898 *II W Conn Story Germ Life* v 172 The severity of the disease will depend upon the extent of the parasitism

Parasitize (perāsī'taiz), *v* [f. PARASITE sb + -IZE] *trans* To infest as a parasite. Chiefly in *pa* *pple*, infested with parasites.

1890 *in Cent Dict*, Fish parasitized and consumed limothous spats [Cf. *F. Day Brit Fishes* (1880-1) II 233 These fishes [spats] infested by parasites [i.e. Lancia, luminous] 1895 *HARR* of that

situated by huge clutches of the genus *Smucia* 1899 *Spahr* 5 Aug 124/1 The mosquito which has become parasitized from the blood of a malarial patient

Parasitology (perāsī'tolōjī), [f. *Gr. παρᾱσίτιος* PARASITE + -(-)LOGY] That branch of biology, and of medical science, which treats of parasites and parasitism

1882 *in Ocul H* (Annals) 1893 *Times* 15 May 7/1 The well known Director of the Laboratory of Parasitology in Paris 1901 *Daily Chron* 9 Sept 3/5 A paper on Tropical Parasitology

Hence **Parasitological** *a.*, of or pertaining to parasitology, **Parasitologist**, one who studies or is versed in parasitology

1890 *Cent. Dict, Parasitological* 1862 *T. S. COMBOLD in Intell Observer* No 1 30 It affords the parasitologist a ready mode of ascertaining to what genus the antworm belongs 1901 *Brit Med J* 1 Nov 2098 622 Forms which the parasitologists regard as indicating stages in the life-history of one or other malarial forms

† **Parasitry** *Obs. rare* [f. PARASITE sb + -RY. Cf. *F. parasiterie* (16th c. in Litté).] The practice of a parasite, sycophancy

1638 *MAYNE Lucian* (1664) 312 *Psycholus* But is Parasitry, say you, Simo, an Art then? 1697 373 As if one should ask, What Art 'tis, and we should answer as we doc of Grammar, or Physick, 'tis Parasitry.

Parasol (perāsōl), *sb* [f. *F. parasol* (1580 in *Hatz-Narm*), ad. *It. parasole*, f. *PARA-* + *sole* sun. Smart, 1836, pronounces perāsōl, which is still said by some]

1. A light portable screen or canopy carried as a defence from the sun, a sunshade used by persons of high rank in the East, and hence, by women in Europe, etc., in the form of a small light umbrella, often ornamental or gaily coloured

1660 *F. BROOKF Le Blau's Trav* 52 The Portugals have their Parasol, carried by them 1675-6 *Locke Trav France in Life* (1876) I vii 351 Parasols, a pretty sort of cover for women riding in the sun, made of straw, something like the fashion of tin covers, for dishes 1765 *Metcalf* 50 And two more bore an Indian parasol 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* (1826) III in 49 She took her parasol and descended the stairs 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick*, xviii, 'You naughty creature', said the lively lady, poking the peer with her parasol. 1871 *ALABAMA W. H. of Law* 84 Suthawit, the great Brithia, brought his great royal parasol and extended it. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Di Claudius* II 21 A dainty lace-covered parasol

2. *transf.* Anything serving as a defence from the rays of the sun. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 *DRUMM on HAWTH. Mairing & Epigs*, Wks (1856) 95 Love suffereth no parasol. Sweet I would you advise To choose some other fan than that white hand. 1698 *SAN-CROIT Sermon* (1694) 127 While the World is all on fire about them, they journey through that torrid Zone, with their mighty Parasol, or Umbrella over their heads, and are all the while in the Shade. 1798 *FERRIAR Cent Lar. Man in Illustr* Steane, etc. 200 Feet so large as to shelter the whole body—these were the first parasols. 1801 *SOURIN v Thalaba* iv Notes, Wks 1838 IV 163 This was a greater miracle than that of the cloud with which God defended his chosen people in the wilderness from the heat of the sun, inasmuch as it was a more elegant and fanciful parasol.

3. *attrib*, and *Comb*, as *parasol-handle*, *parasol-shaped* adj.; *parasol* ant, a leaf-carrying ant, esp. *Ecodoma cephalotes* of S America (see *quots*); *parasol* fir, a fir-tree of the Japanese genus *Sitodopsis*, so called from the form of its tufts of leaves, also called *umbrella-fir* or *pine* (Miller *Plant-n*. 1884); *parasol* mushroom, a species of mushroom (*Agaricus pinnatus*) with a broad reddish-brown pileus (Miller), *parasol* pine, (*a*) the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*), from the form of its head or branches; (*b*) = *parasol*-fir, *parasol* probang, a probang with an attachment at the end capable of being opened like a parasol; *parasol* skirt, a spreading skirt worn by ballet-dancers.

1701 *SMITHMAN in Phil Trans* LXXI. 175 note 35 Thove called, in Tolago, 'Para-sol-Ants, because they cut out of the leaves of certain trees and plants pieces almost

circular, which give a very good idea of people walking with parasols. 1871 KINGSLAY *At Last* v. The parasol ants walk in triumphal processions, each with a bit of green leaf borne over its head. 1877 'OUTDA' *Pink & go* Little Cosmo had told me, that 'parasol handles could rap fearfully hard. 1864 W. J. HIGGINS in *Comh Mag.* Aug. 179 Gardens and public walks, adorned with tall 'parasol pines, dark cypress and ilex. 1882 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 103 In two cases, polyp. werc removed with the 'parasol probang. 1896 *Westm Gaz.* 27 Jan. 3/2 Her dress, as is the ballet dress of 1815, with the skirts longer than the 'parasol shirt now in fashion. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life & Afs* (1902) 66/2 Scattered through a grove of the picturesque 'parasol-topped acacias.

Hence **Parasol** *v. trans.* to serve as a parasol for, to shade from the sun; **Parasol** *led a.*, having a parasol; **Parasol** *ette*, a small parasol.

1799 *SOUTHEY Nonsense* 131, And if no kindly cloud will parasol me, I shall be negrosed. 1843 CARROLL *Misc. Ess.* *Dr. Prussia* (1872) VII. 24 Frondent trees parasol the streets. 1851 *Morr. Daisy* II. The parasol'd Chinese. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 418 The crowd of parasol'd ladies. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 223 What a 'rush' there was when the first 'parasollette' made its appearance. 1847 *WESTER, Parasollette*, a small parasol or sunshade. **Parasorbio** see **PARA-1** 2.

Parasphenoid (parāsphēnoid), *a. (sb.) Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. **PARA-1** + **SPHEROID**] Lying alongside the sphenoid bone, epithet of a bone extending in the median line along the base of the skull in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. *b. as sb.* The parasphenoid bone.

1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 137 The para-sphenoid bone encloses it below. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/2 The parasphenoid has the form of a dagger with a very wide guard and short handle. 1884 *Altenheim* 13 Dec. 775/1 Mr. Sutton came to the conclusion that the parasphenoid of fishes was the homologue of the vomer of mammals.

Hence **Parasphenoidal a.** of the nature of or pertaining to the parasphenoid.

Parastacine (parāsstāsīn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. **L. Parastacus** (see **defin.**) + **-INE** 1.] Belonging to the genus *Parastacus* or family *Parastacidae* of fresh-water Crustacea of the Southern Hemisphere. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* v. 253 Diagram, *Parastacine Plan*. **Parastannic, Chem.** see **PARA-1** 2.

Parastas, in pl. *parastades* (parāsstādīz) *Arch.* [a. *Gr. parastās*, -ades, door-posts, gateposts, antæ, f. *para-* beside + root *sta-* standing] In pl. Pilasters, antæ.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Parastades*, the Posts or Pillars, on both sides of a Door, call'd Jaumbs. 1884 *SCHLEMMANN Troja* II. 80 The *parastades* or *antæ* have been used here principally for constructive reasons.

Parastatic (parāstātīk), *a. 1 rare* [ad. *Gr. παρὰστατικός* presentative, impelling, f. *parastā-* to set before, etc.: see **PARA-1** + **STATIO**.]

†1. Having the function of impelling to action. 1856 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 121/1 The souls of the Gods have a judicative faculty, called *Gnostick*, and impulsive to some action, called *Parastatic*.

†2. Having the quality of presenting something before the mind.

1866 *LINDON Banquet. Lect.* (1869) 70 The Shekinah [etc.] only involve a parastatic appearance of God, are symbols of His presence.

†**Parastatic**, *a. 2 Obs.* [f. *Gr. παρὰστατικός* testicles + **-IC**. Cf. *Parastates* in *Phillips*.] Seminal.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabbits* III. vxi. 264 The Parastatic Liquor. 1896 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3), *Parastates*, two little Purses full of winding Nooks, where the Seed remains in Reserve.] **Parastemon**: see **PARA-1** 1.

Paraster, parastron, *nonce-wd.* [f. *Gr. παρα-* beside, etc. (see **PARA-1** 1) + *δορῆν*, *δορῶν* star, after *parhelion*, *paraselenē*.] A (supposed) image of a star, analogous to a *parhelion*.

1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* III. vxi. 59 It should seem a hundred times more easy for natural Causes to hit upon a *Paraster* or *Parastron* (for let Analogy embolden me so to call these seldom or never seen Phenomena...) than upon a *Parhelos* or *Paraselenē*.

Parasternal (parāstērnāl), *a. Anat.* [f. **PARA-1** + **STERNUM** + **-AL** cf. **STERNAL**] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone.

Parasternal line, a line drawn vertically down the surface of the chest from a point in the collar-bone distant one-third of its length from its inner end. **Parasternal region**, the space between this line and the edge of the sternum.

1870 *S. J. GEL. Auscult. & Percuss.* II. § 13 *Parasternal* (i.e. midway between the side-sternal and nipple lines) *Ibid.* I. II. (1893) 39 The position of the impulse [of the heart] is the fifth left interspace midway between the nipple and the parasternal lines. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 16.

Parastichy (parāsstīkī), *Bot.* [f. **PARA-1** + *Gr. -στίχιν*, from *stīx-* or *row*, rank: cf. **ORTHOSTICHY**.] A secondary spiral or oblique rank of lateral members, as leaves or scales, around the stem or axis, in a phyllotaxis in which the leaves, scales, etc. are close together, as in certain leaf-roses, pine-cones, etc.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* I. III. 173 When the members of a spiral phyllotaxis with a constant angle of divergence stand sufficiently close to one another, spiral arrangements are easily seen and followed to the right and left which more or less conceal the genetic spiral. These rows are called *Parastiches*, and are particularly clear in the cones of species of *Pinus*. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner.* 285 Two bundles come into contact—that

from the one side following the parastiches composed of every third leaf, that from the other the parastiches composed of every fifth leaf.

Parastigma, *Entom.* [mod. **L.** f. *Gr. παρα-* beside + *στίγμα* prick, point, spot. see **STIGMA**.] A chitinous spot situated beside the stigma on the wings of certain insects, as dragon-flies. So **Parastigmatic a.**, situated beside the stigma, pertaining to the parastigma.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* III. 377 The Parastigma A corneous spot between the costal and postcostal nerves, distinct from the stigma, observable in the *Libellulina*.

Parasynesis (parāsīnīsis), *Philol.* [a. *Gr. παρασύνεσις* misunderstanding, f. *para-* in sense 'amiss, wrong' + *σύνεσις* understanding.] Misunderstanding or misconception of a word, resulting in an alteration or corruption of it. Hence **Parasynetic (-sine tik) a.**, pertaining to or due to parasynesis.

1877 *HAIDEMAN Outlines Etymol.* 31 *Parasynesis*, a misunderstanding or misconception of a word all of which is present, as when 'Chinese' is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing 'Chinee' in the singular number. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 32 Such parasynetic forms as 'sparier-grass' for 'asparagus', due to misconception of a word, are common enough in Negro.

Parasynovitis, syphilitic, etc. see **PARA-1** 1.

Parasynthesis (parāsīnīsis), *Philol.* [mod. *a. Gr. παρασύνθεσις*, f. *para-* beside, alongside + *σύνθεσις* composition, *SYNTHESIS*.] Derivation from a compound, conjoint combination and derivation, as a process of word-formation. see next.

1862 *CHANDLER Grk. Accentuation* Pref. xii. It is said that *synthesis* does, and *parasynthesis* does not affect the accent, which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known we shall be able to judge whether a *Græc* grammarian regarded that word as a synthetic or parasynthetic compound. 1884 *Amer. J. Philol.* July 193 The principle of *parasynthesis*, i.e. more regularly and extensively developed here [in Portuguese] than in any other one of the Romance group of languages.

Parasynthetic (parāsīnītik), *a. (sb.) Philol.* [mod. *f. Gr. παρασύνθετος* 'formed from a compound' (f. *para-* beside + *σύνθετος* put together, compounded) + **-IC**. In mod. *f. Parasynthétique*.] Formed from a combination or compound of two or more elements, formed by a conjoint process of combination and derivation. *b. sb.* A parasynthetic formation or derivative.

Applied, esp. in *Romantic Philology*, to verbs derived from a combination of preposition and object, with the addition of a verbal ending, as *aborsio*, from *præ* *aborsio*, *about* from *à bout*, *endorser* from *en dos*, etc., also to the derivatives of these, as *en-tablé-ment*, etc. Many of these parasynthetic derivatives have entered Eng. from French, e.g. *accost*, *embark*, *endorse*, *imprison*, but native formations of this kind are rarely if ever made in Eng. On parasynthetic derivatives chiefly consist of adjs. and sbs. formed by combining two words in some grammatical relation, and adding to the combination a formative suffix, e.g. from *black eye*, *black-eyed*, from *silk hat*, *silk-hatted*, from *all ages*, *all aged*, from *big end*, *big-endler*, from *free trade*, *free-trader*, from *at home*, *at homelike*, *at-homeliness*, *at homeliness*, from *get at*, *get-at-able*, etc. Thus *black-eyed*, *big-endler*, etc., notwithstanding the hyphen, are not formed from *black + eyed*, *big + endler*, etc., but from *black eye + -ed*, *big end + -er*, etc., the suffix indicating a formation not upon the element next to it, but upon the combination of the two elements, which, of themselves, without the suffix, are only in grammatical collocation.

1862 [see **prec.**] 1884 (April) *N. E. Dict.* v. *Asb* sb. § 8. *Comb. a.* In a simulative relation passing into parasynthetic compounds, as *ash-bellied*, *ash-colored*. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. J. Philol.* July 186 [reading], Verbal parasynthetics in *a-* in the Romance languages. *Ibid.* 187 That species of word creation commonly designated as parasynthetic covers an extensive part of the Romance field, both in its noun and verb-development, and is usually found more abundant in the later than in the earlier periods of these languages. *Ibid.* 192. *Ibid.* 194.

So **Parasyntheticon**, pl. -*eta* [a. *Gr. παρασύνθετον*, neut. used subst.], a parasynthetic formation. [Cf. *Chærob C* 477. 21 in *Chandler Grk. Accent* (ed. 2) § 417 *Παρασύνθετον* δε το αὐτὸ συνθετὸν γινώσκοντες, ὡς αὐτὸ τοῦ Ἀρριγῶνος συνθετὸν γίνεται τὸ ἀρριγῶνικὸν παρασύνθετον.] Used in German by *Diez Grammat. Rom. Spr.* (ed. 3. 1869) and in the French transl. by *G. Paris* and *Morel-Fatio* 1874 (II. 388).

1870 *MARCI Composit. Gram. Anglo S. Lang.* 134 *Parasynthetic* are derivatives from compounds. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. J. Philol.* July 198 The Neo-Latin parasynthetics in *a-* in the Romance languages. *Ibid.* 187 That species of word creation commonly designated as parasynthetic covers an extensive part of the Romance field, both in its noun and verb-development, and is usually found more abundant in the later than in the earlier periods of these languages. *Ibid.* 192. *Ibid.* 194.

Parat-, -ate, obs. forms of **PARROT**.

Paratactic (parātaktik), *a. Gram.* [mod. *f. Gr. παρα-* **PARA-1** + *τακτικός* pertaining to arrangement, from *τάσσειν*: see **PARATAXIS**.] Pertaining to or involving parataxis; co-ordinative.

1871 *tr. Lange's Comm.* Jer. 49 We change the paratactic mode of expression into the syntactic. 1883 *tr. Goddell's Comm. John* Pro. III. 376 The paratactic form characteristic of the Hebrew. 1898 *Amer. J. Philol.* July 215 The use of *lect* as a conjunction developed from the paratactic construction.

So **Paratactical a.**, **Paratactically adv.**

1886 *MEYER in Proc. Philol. Soc.* 18 June p. xlv, Old phenomena preserved in Teutonic... Such are the paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypo-

taxis, which where it appears is of the simplest form. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 362 We distrust any practical project which instead of co-ordinating side by side, paratactically, to use a phrase of syntax, independent conditions of success, lets them depend hypothetically on a web of mutually conditioning presuppositions. 1890 J. S. RICH *Chiro. Pro Balbo* Notes 50 All the clauses from *futur* to the end of the sentence are paratactically, not syntactically arranged, that is, they are merely put side by side, and not linked together by particles.

Paratarsial, -tartaric, etc. see **PARA-1** 1, 2.

Parataxis (parātāksis), *Gram.* [mod. *a. Gr. παράταξις* a placing side by side, f. *παρά-* **PARA-1** + *τάσσειν* to arrange, *τάξις* arrangement.] The placing of propositions or clauses one after another, without indicating by connecting words the relation (of co-ordination or subordination) between them.

1842 in *BRANDT Duf. Sc.*, etc. 1883 B. L. GILDERSLERVE in *Imar. J. Philol.* IV. 420 Now to make by *hypotaxis* out of parataxis we must have a joint. 1888 W. LEAR *Itad* II. 474 A good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side.

Paratherian (parāthēriān), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. *L. Paratheria* pl., f. *Gr. παρα-* **PARA-1** + *θηρ*, *θηρ* beast.] Belonging to the *Paratheria*, a name proposed (after Huxley's *Protheria*, *Metatheria*, and *Eutheria*) for the *Edentate* Mammals. 1887 *OLDFIELD THOMAS in Phil. Trans.* II. 462 On the left, above, is the *Paratherian* (*Edentate*), and below, the continued *Metatherian* branch.

Parathermic (parāthērmik), *a.* [f. *Gr. παρα-* **PARA-1** + *θερμῶς* warm, hot + **-IC**.] Name given by Sir J. Herschel to invisible rays accompanying the orange and red rays in the spectrum, and having the quality of discharging the colour from paper tinted with certain vegetable juices. so called in reference to the neighbouring thermic or heat rays.

1843 Sir J. HIRSCHL in *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 Certain rays, which accompany in the spectrum the red and orange rays, and are also copiously emitted by heated bodies short of redness. I would propose the term *parathermic rays* to designate them. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiv (1858) 217 A new set of obscure rays in the solar spectrum, which seem to bear the same relation to those of heat that the photographic or chemical rays bear to the luminous.

Parathesis (parāthēsis), [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr. παράθεσις* a putting beside, apposition, juxtaposition, f. *παρά-* **PARA-1** + *τίθεαι* to place beside, f. *para-* beside + *τίθεαι* to place, *θέσις* placing, position, *THESIS*.]

†1 *Gram.* = **APPPOSITION** 2 6 *Obs.*

1857 J. SMITH *Myth. Rhét.* 190 *Parathesis*, *appositio*, apposition, or a putting of one thing to another. Apposition is a continued or immediate conjunction of two substantives of the same case, by the one whereof the other is declared as, *Vrbis Roma*, the City Rome. 1878 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Parathesis* is a Grammatical figure of Construction.

†2 In Greek and Latin grammar Simple composition of two words without change, as in *Διόκουρος*, *res-publica*: opp. to *synthesis* and *parasynthesis*.

1862-81 *CHANDLER Grk. Accentuation* (ed. 2) § 416 Retention of [the accent] was held by the Greek grammarians to be a distinctive mark of *Parasynthesis* and *Parathesis*.

†2. *Rhet.*, etc. The insertion or interpolation of a clause, phrase, or word in the midst of a sentence or discourse by way of explanation or exposition; a parenthesis or parenthetic remark. *Obs.*

1868 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. 1 § 6 45 Discourse. i. Elements. *Parathesis*, *Parathesis*, Exposition. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Parathesis*, a Figure in Rhetoric, when a small hint of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promise to enlarge on it at some other convenient Time. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 *Parathesis* or Exposition, is used for Distinction of such Words as are added by Way of Explanation.

†3 *Printing*. = **PARANTHESIS** 3 *Obs.*

1865 *BOYLE Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God* Advit. Those passages included in *Paratheses*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* s. v. In the Art of Printing, *Parathesis* signifies the Matter contain'd within two Crochets, thus marked [] 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226

†4 *Philol.* The juxtaposition of primary elements of a language, as the monosyllabic roots in Chinese; supposed by some to characterize an early stage in the development of language, prior to the formation of inflexions and connective particles.

1882 in *OGILVIE (Annandale)*.

4. *Gr. Ch.* A prayer pronounced by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

1864 *WEBSTER* cites *WRIGHT*.

So **Parathetic** (parāthētik), *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by parathesis (in quot. in sense 1 b or 3).

1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 126 These are *parathetic* compounds, i.e. there is only a juxtaposition not a fusion. *Ibid.* 127 Such a parathetic compound as *house-top* or *sister-in-law*.

Parathyroid, etc. see **PARA-1** 1.

†**Paratation**, *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. *L. paratatione*, n. of action from *parare* to make ready.] A making ready, preparation.

1657 *BAYNE On Eph.* 1. (1643) 357 If a man fall out of a dead palsy, into a light phrenzy, phrenzy of itself, is no paration to health.

† **Paratitle.** *Obs.* [ad med L. *paratitula* pl., f. Gr. *παρά-ΠΑΡΑ-1* + L. *titulus* TITLE in mod. F. *paratitle* (Littre)] In *pl.* A short explanation of the titles of the Digest and the Code, to make known the subject and connexion. In *sing.* An abstract of any section of the Code. See quot. 1781. 1810 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 263 James Cuiacius readeth Gynacy and in his Paratitulis upon the Code interpreteth it *Sacrum texturum*. [1781 GIBSON *Dict. & P.* xvii II. 47 note, Consult, however, the copious *paratitulus* or abstract, which Godeffroy has drawn up of the seventh book, de Re Militari, of the Theodosian Code.]

Paratoluenes to **Paratomias**: see **PARA-1** I, 2. **Paratomous** (páir-tó-mos), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *παρά-ΠΑΡΑ-1* + *-τος* cut + *-ous*] (See quot.) 1847 in Webster 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Let.* *Paratomous*, *Mineral* applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis.

Paratonic (páir-tón-ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρά-ΠΑΡΑ-1* + *-τονος*; cf. Gr. *παρά-παρόν-ος* stretched beside or beyond] 1. *Path.* Relating to overstrain. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Let.* *Paratonic*, an overstraining *Paratonicus*, of or belonging to *Paratonia* paratonic. 2. *Bot.* *a.* Applied by Sachs to the effect of the varying intensity of light in causing the movements of 'waking' and 'sleeping', *e. g.* opening and closing of the leaves, etc. in certain plants. *b.* Applied to movements of leaves, or of growing organs, caused by external stimuli, as light or mechanical irritation. *c.* Applied to the effect of light in retarding growth in most growing organs, as distinct from its stimulating effect on leaves.

1875 BARNETT & DYER in *Sachs' Bot.* 677 In most leaves endowed with periodic movements the paratonic influence of light is so strong that it neutralises them. *Ibid.* 678 Both the periodic and paratonic movement, is lost when they [the plants] have remained in the dark for a considerable time, such as a whole day; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness. 1878 McNAB *Bot.* 136 In other cases the nutations are due to the action of external causes on growth. Such nutations are called paratonic or kinec.

Hence **Paratonically** *adv.* in a paratonic manner (in quot. in sense 2 a).

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 123 But cotyledons, besides being heliophilic, are affected paratonically (to use Sachs' expression) by light.

† **Paratonnerre** (paratong'r). [Fr., f. **PARA-2** + *tonnerre* (thunder)] An apparatus for protection against 'thunder-stroke'; a lightning-conductor. 1847 *London Encycl.* xv. 74 The stem of a paratonnerre effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre. 1879 NORD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 112 Paratonnerres or Lightning Conductors for the Protection of Telegraph Lines.

Paratopism (páir-tóp-izm), *noun-verb.* [f. **PARA-1** + Gr. *τόπος* place + *-ism* cf. **PARA-OLISMISM**.] (See quot.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 89 We want some word which will bear the same relation to place as *anachronism* does to time—for his *paratopism*, let us say.

Parator, var. **PARITOR**, aphetic f. **APPARITOR**.

Paratory, *var. PARATOR*, aphetic f. **APPARITOR**. **Paratory**, *var. PARATOR*, aphetic f. **APPARITOR**. [ad. L. *paratōrius*, f. L. *parāt-*, ppl stem of *parāre* to prepare: see **-ORY**.] A place of preparation; *e. g.* a vestry or sacristy.

1877 *Lex. Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Paratory*—An old English term for a vestry—See *Paratorium* *Paratorium*—1. A place of preparation. 2. Hence, a vestry, sacristy, or robing chamber for ecclesiastics.

Paratory, var. **PARITARY** *Obs.*, pellitory.

† **Paratragédie**, *v. Obs.* [Ineg. f. L. *paratragēdiā*, f. Gr. *παρά-παρά-1* + *τραγῆδία*, f. *παρά-1* + *τραγῆδία* pseudo-tragic, bombastic; see **PARA-1** I.] *intr.* To speak or write in mock-tragic style; to use bombastic language.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Paratragédie*. 1859 HICKMAN *Justif. Pathos* 4. How doth Mr. Pierce paratragédiate? How doth he tumble in his ugly tropes, and rowle himself in his raving eloquence? 1863 E. HOOKER *Prof. Portage's Mystic Div.* 19 In regard of their paratragédiate.

† **Paratragodia** (páir-trá-dí-ā), [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρά-παρά-1* + *τραγῆδία*] Mock-tragedy.

1891 A. T. MURRAY (*title*) On Parody and Paratragodia in Aristophanes 1897 T. G. TUCKER in *Class. Rev.* XI. 341 The paratragodia of comedy.

Paratripsis: see **PARA-1** I.

Paratriptic (páir-trí-ptik), *a. (sb.) Med.*, etc. [f. Gr. *παρά-ΠΑΡΑ-1* beside, alongside of, against, etc. + *τριπτ-*, deriv. stem of *τριβειν* to rub: cf. Gr. *πατριπτειν* to rub on or against.]

1. Of or pertaining to friction or chafing. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. Having the property of preventing waste of bodily tissue. Also as *sb.* A substance having this property.

1897 W. S. SEARLE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLV. 150 The paratriptic effect persists and daily continues to manifest itself. *Ibid.* The so-called paratriptics—or preventers of waste in the body. Of these the most common and best known are wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco. 1891 T. CHILD *Delicate Dining* xi. 116 Tea, coffee, and tobacco come under the heading to which scientific men have given the name of *paratriptics*.

Paratrophia to **Paratrophitis**: see **PARA-1** I.

† **Parature**. *Obs. rare-0.* [ad. L. *parātūra* preparation.]

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parature*, the matter whereof any thing is made.

† **Parance**. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *παραινέσις*, **APPARENCE** 2.] = **APPARENCE** 2. in *heir of parance*, heir of appurtenance, heir apparent.

c. 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 197 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 315 No mete for monnch sayer be, Bot for kynge or pryncce or duke so fre, For heirs of parance also y-wys.

† **Parant**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [a. OF *parant* apparent, visible, of eminent or distinguished appearance, pr. pple. of *paraître*—L. *parere* to appear.] Apparent, prominent, distinguished.

c. 1450 *Merius* 356 These four were parant a-bove alle the tother, for these dide soche prowessse with her owne bodyes that it was wonder.

Parauter, *-tre, -tur*, *obs. fl.* **PERADVENTURE**.

Paravaginitis: see **PARA-1** I.

† **Paravai**, *adv. (a) Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 **paravai**, 6-7 **-avale**, 7 **paravall(e)** [a. OF *paravai* down (of direction or position), f. *par* through, by (often = Eng. *be-*) + *aval*, *adv.* and *piep*, 'down'—L. *ad vallem* to the valley, as opposed to *amont*, *ad montem* to the hill, up.] Down below or beneath, below one in position, as *tenant paravai*, one who holds under another who is himself a tenant; *spec.* with English legal writers since 16th c., the lowest tenant, he who actually worked or occupied the land, etc. Opposed to **PARAMOUNT**.

The English view of a *tenant paravai* was prob. influenced by the erroneous notion which connected the word with *avale*, because the lowest tenant or actual holder was he who made his avail or profit out of the land. Cf. a. 1534 *Coke On Litt.* ii. (1642) 296 The Tenant of the land is called *Tenant per avall*, because it is presumed, that he hath avale and profit by the land.

[1531 *Fitzherb. Nat. Brew.* 80b, Et le seigneur paramount destaigne le tenant paravale pour les services dont [etc.]] 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D. 113, In respect whereof all other the greatest castelles, honors, and manors, are but mesallies or rather very messuages and tenancies paravai. 1585-6 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 28 Let the Pope no longer count himself Lord Paramount over the Princes of the earth, no longer use Kings as his tenants [ad. 1613 servants] paravale. a. 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 156 The Lord grants his seignior, the Mesne must attune, and not the tenant paravale for the Mesne is Tenant to the Lord. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Court Eng.* i. lx (1739) 124 All degrees from the Lord paramount to the Tenant paravale. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 60 The king therefore was styled lord paramount; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord, and B was called tenant paravai, or the lowest tenant.

b. *Court paravai*, the court below; a lower or inferior court of law.

a. 1650 *Beaumont Poems* (N), But though there lie writs from the courts paramount, To stay the proceedings of the courts paravale.

† **Paravant**, *aunt, adv. Obs.* [a. OF *paravant* *adv.* and *piep*, 'before' in time or place, f. *par* 'through, by, be-' + *avant* before—L. **abante* from before.]

In mod. F. retained only in the archaic *paravant que* before that, and the compound *avant avant* before, in time, formerly. The latter has heaped up successive elements, until it has, for the expression of the simple L. *adv. ante*, the representatives of *ad illud per ab ante*.

Before; in front; before the rest, pre-eminently.

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. 15. 16 Tell me some markes by which he may appeare, If chance I him encounter paravant. 1595 — *Col. Clont* 94 Yet that I may her honour paravant, And praise her worth, though far my wit above. 1596 — *P. Q.* vi. x. 15 But that faire one, That in the midst was placed paravant.

Paraventure, *obs. form* of **PERADVENTURE**.

Paravesical, *-xanthine*, etc.: see **PARA-1** I, 2.

Paraxial (páir-ksí-ál), *a. Anat. and Zool.* [f. **PARA-1** + L. *axis* + *AXIS*: cf. *axial*] Lying alongside, or on each side of, the axis of the body.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calani* 228 The oral extremities of the paraxial canal system. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 123 The 'paraxial system', comprising the paraxial canals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paraxial muscles*, the muscles developed by the side of the vertebral column.

Paray(e), variant of **PARREIL**, **PARREIL** *Obs.*

Parays, *obs.* variant of **PARADISE**.

† **Parazoa** (páir-zō-ā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. neut. pl., f. Gr. *παρά-ΠΑΡΑ-1* + *ζῷον* animal; after **PROTOZOA**, **METAZOA**] In some classifications, a name for the Sponges considered as a division co-ordinate with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. Hence **Parazoan** *a.*, belonging to the *Parazoa*; *sb.*, a member of the *Parazoa*.

1887 SOLLA in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 421 The phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia* consists of two main branches.

† **Parazonium** (páir-zō-ní-um), *Gr. Antig.*

Also 7 anglicized as *parazon*, *-zone*. [L. (Martial), ad. Gr. *παράζωνιον* = *παράζωνιον* a dagger worn at the girdle, from *παράζωνιον* at the girdle, f. *παρά* beside + *ζώνη* girdle, belt.] A small sword or dagger worn at the girdle by the ancient Greeks; also applied by mediæval writers to similar weapons. 1643 COCKERAM, *Parazon*, a wood-knife. [So 1658 in PHILLIPS.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Parazon* (*parazonium*), a dagger, Fauchon, or Short Sword. 1850 LITCH *Tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 424 (ed. 2) 579 The Athenian Anakes in chlamydes with parazonia, on a sardonys as amulet. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* in 49 A weapon.

in general use by all classes of Greek soldiers, is a short sword or dagger, called *parazonium* (belt companion), which sometimes was reduced to the proportions of a knife.

Parba ke, *v. notice-vol* [f. *par-* in **PARBOIL**, taken as 'part' + *BAKE*] *trans.* To bake partially, half bake.

1885 Mrs. RITCHIE *Mrs. Dymond* i. vi, Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about, a few pale-baked figures went quickly by.

† **Parbleu** (páir-blé), *int.* Now only as *Fr.* In 8 *parbleu*. [f. *parbleu* (La Fontaine, Molière 17th c.), a deformation of *par Dieu* 'by God', **PARDIE**] An exclamation or mimed oath.

1709 *Prior Thuf. & Cordet* x, Parbleu, I shall have little stomach to eat. 1833 *Southern March to Moscow* i, The fields were green, and the sky was blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 313 The poor Canadians [exclaimed]. 'Parbleu! this is a sad scrape we are in, brother!'

Parboil (páir-boil), *v.* Forms. *a.* 5 *parbuille*, *-boilyn*, 5-7 *-boyle* (e, (7 *eryon* part-boil), 6-*parboil* *B.* 5 *perbuille*, 6-7 *-boyle* (e, *-boile*, [a. OF *parboill-ir*, *parboillin*, *parboyllin* (Godscf. [pou] *bouiller* Colgr.) :—late L. *per bullire* (Theod. Prisc.) to boil thoroughly, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *bullire* to bubble, *boil*. The prefix has been erroneously identified with *part*, whence sense 2.]

† *trans.* To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 6 Take fayre caboges parboyle hem in fayre water, an panne piec hem on a fayre boid. c. 1450 *Deuce MS.* 55, v. v. If 19 Lete parboulle hem 13th well. 1565 STAPLETON in *Bed's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 122 It might all be perboyled out by the fire of long uibulation. 1611 *Coke*, *perboillid*, to parboile thoroughly. a. 1655 Sir T. MAYLORNE *Aschmole's* v. 1 (1658) 2 Take the Hauc and par-boil hem, then take all the flesh from the bone.

2. To boil partially, half boil.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Parboilyd, *parbullitus*, *parbullus*. 1530 *PARSONS* 652/1 It muste be parboyled first and than bakyn *le fait parboilyd parmyer et puis le mette cyrr au four*. 1555 *Kutyn Deuades* 183 Fleashe can not be preservyd, excepte it be rosted, soddyn or per-boyled. 1613 *Purcell's Pilgrimage* viii in 623 Sometimes they will parboile their meat a little. 1690 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Par-boil*, to boil in part not fully. 1769 Mrs. RAHALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 151 Parboil a calf's head, when cold cut it in pieces. 1853 KANE *Cornell Exp.* xvii (1856) 130 Rub with soda, wash out the soap thus finely made, parboil and pickle.

3. In figurative or hyperbolical use (from 1 or 2); usually in reference to overheating.

1566 *DRANT Horace*, *Sat.* ix. l. 113 b, My haite in cholour perboyled was. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. 1, They should haue bene perboyled, and bak'd too, cuery mothers sonne. 1642 *HOWELL For Trav.* (Aib.) 74 When hee sees the same Sun which only christeth and gently warms his Countrey men, halfe parboyle and tanne other people. 1682 N. O. *Bowman's Lutrin* iv. 12 He parboyl'd in his mellow Sweat lay frying. 1807 W. IRVING *Satanstoe* viii. *On Style*, Being squallid, and smothered, and parboiled at nightily balls. 1879 H. G. CHAMBERS *Prag.* § 100. v. ii. (1881) 263 To get four dollars a day for parboiling themselves two thousand feet underground.

Hence **Parboiled** (páir-boil-id) *pple a.*, thoroughly boiled (*obs.*); partly boiled, half-boiled; also *fig.*; hence **Parboiledness**, **Parboiling** *vb. sb.* and *pple a.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parboilyd, *parbullitus*. 1559 *Muri Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xli. 5 Thian were on poales my parboyled quaters pigge. c. 1644 *CLEVELAND M. A. Assembly* Wks. (1687) 33 Strange Scarlet Doctors these, they'll pass in Story For Sinners half ruin'd in Purgatory, Or parboyl'd Lobsters. 1844 *TURNER Twain* xxiv. 180 My fellow passengers were lying about as weak as parboiled eels. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 154 Sweltering heat and parboiledness seem to be the fashion. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parboilyng, *parbullitio*. a. 1560 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* (1655) 212 The parboiling in hot water. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Parboiling*, in pharmacy, etc. a term applied to fruits, herbs, etc. which are boiled a little while, to draw out the first juices. c. 1450 *Two Cookery bks.* 84 Take fare parcellly, and parboyle hit in a pottle, & parboilyng brope.

Parbreak (páir-brék), *sb. Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. next.] Vomit, spewing.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. 11, Louthsome parbreak of the Stygian snakes. 1590 *SHELTON P. Q.* i. 20 Her filthie parbreaks all the place defiled has. 1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. P. ed.* x. 374 The very parbreak of a youthful poet's indignation.

† **Parbreak** (páir-brék), *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5-7 *parbrake*, 6-*breke*, *-brack*, 6-7 *-break* (e. *B.* 6-7 *perbrake*, *-break*. *Pa pples* 6-*braked*, *-brak'd*, *-brackt*, *-breakt*, 7-*brak't*, *-breakod* [A compound of **BRAKE** *v.* 6, of which it is a synonym; subseq. referred to the more common **BREAK** *v.* The prefix is identical in form with *par-*, and, like it, in Eng. occas. spelt *par-*; cf. **PERBREAK** *v.* to break through or thoroughly. By *Sylvester*, and in recent *Dicts.*, stressed *par-bréak*.]

1. To spew, vomit; = **BRAKE** *v.* 6. *a. intr.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47/2 Brakyng or parbrakyng, *vomit*. 1519 *HORMAN* *Wals.* 39 b, He wyll nat cease fro surffetyng, tyll he be redy to parbrake. a. 1520 *SKELTON Duke of Albany* 322 And virulently dysgorgyd, As though ye wolde parbrake [vomit] to make. 1530 *PARSON* 478/1, I cast my gorge, as a haulte doth, or a man that parbraketh. 1587 *LEVINS Pathway to Health* (1632) 27 b, It will cause a man for to cast or perbrake. a. 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1616) 14 Yesterday, hee sayth, I was wamble-cropt, and (saung your presence) parbrak't.

b. trans.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 128 Marke that the which the chylde doth perbrake, whether it sauer sharply lyke vnyger 1573 *Twyne's Aeneid* x (1584) P v b, His goldbright shield fire perbrakes. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 Thou hast parbrake out thy gorge, and shot out all thy arrowes. 1598 SYLVESTER *Dis Barbas* 1 i iii. *Furies* 253 Come, parbreak here you foul, black, banefull gail.

2. *fig* (trans.) To utter or pour forth recklessly or offensively, to vomit forth.

1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 63 That semeth the beter than with sotil syllogismes to parbrake thi witt. 1523 [COVERD VLT] *Old God & New* (1534) R, Many there are now a daies, which in y^e pulpit do perbrake forth theyr private braulles, hatredes, & pryde. 1597-8 Bp HALL *Sat.* i. v. 9 And when he hath parbrak'd his grieved mind 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 Your virulent letters (parbreakt from a poysonfull stomacke) 1629 *J. Royn Last Battell* 105 One of those in whom Satan hath parbreakt and spewed the spawn of all sort of sinne

Hence † *Parbreaking* *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

c 1440 [see 1 a] 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 *Parbreking, vomissement* 1590 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* 203 Miserably tormented with perbraking and continuall vomiting 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 61 It [Cholic] is eased by parbreaking 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 148 A wud ha' had a coad, ruggelting, parbreaking, piping Body in tha'

† *Parbrulye, v. Sc. Obs.* Erron. f. *BARBULYE*, to confuse, perplex.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 411 Maist confusedlye parbrulyed

Parbuckle (pā'bŭk'ŭl), *sb.* Also 7 -bunkel, -bunkle, 8-9 -buncle. [Orig. *parbunkle*, -*buncle*, of unknown origin; about 1760 associated by popular etymology with *buckle*] A device for raising or lowering heavy objects, either vertically or in an inclined plane, by means of a rope of which both ends are passed round the object. a. A sling formed by passing the two ends of a rope round the object and through a bight of the rope, and tightening, the weight of the object serving to keep it tight. (See also quot. 1627.) b. A rope having a bight looped round a post, etc., at the level to or from which the object is to be raised or lowered, and the two ends passed round the object, and hauled in or paid out to raise or lower it, the object acting as a movable pulley; used in hoisting casks or other cylindrical bodies, also in Capt. Cunningham's method of furling a sail by hoisting the yaid in the bight of the chain.

1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, and parbunkles 1627 — *Seaman's Grammar* v 21 A Parbunkle is two ropes that haue at each end a noose or lunge [loop] that being crossed, you may set any vessel that hath but one head vpon them, bringing but the loops ouer the vpper end of the cask, fix but the tackle to them, and then the vessel will stand strait to heane out, or take in without spilling 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Parbunkle* (in Navigation), a rope seased together at both ends, and so put double about the Cask to hoise it in by 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techni* I, *Parbunkle*, a Rope in a Ship, almost like a pair of Slings; 'tis seized both Ends, together, and then put double about any heavy thing that is to be hoised in or out of the Ship, having the Hook of the Runner hitched into it to hoise it up by 1732-1800 BAILLY, *Parbunkle* (Sea Term). 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776), *Parbunkle*. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Parbunkle* 1831 JANC PORTER *Sir E. Scawards's Narr* II 65 By means of planks, and tackles, and parbuckles, they succeeded in dragging the gun up to the flag-staff 1838 *Encycl Brit*, *Parbunkle* (same as quot. 1704) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s.v., The parbuckle is frequently used in public-house vaults.

attib 1779 in *Almon Remembrancer* VIII 372, 50 fathoms of skid and parbuckle rope

Parbuckle, v. [f prec sb.] *trans.* To raise or lower (a cask, gun, etc.) by the device of a parbuckle see prec b.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* xcvi, We parbuckled Louis into his shore-grave 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* xliii, You might parbuckle it up to the very top 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill Man* (1866) 110 To parbuckle a gun is to roll it so as to cause it to move in either direction from the spot on which it rests 1890 *Daily News* 19 Aug 3/2 The gun has then to be dismounted down the rear on watered skids, moved then on rollers, and parbuckled across a ditch

Hence *Parbuckling* *vbl sb* (also *attrib.*)

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill Man* (1866) 131 Where there is a swell, parbuckling is not to be attempted *Ibid.*, The ends of the parbuckling skids should rest on the dunnage

PARC, obs or alien form of **PARK**.

PARCAS, *parcas* (e, variant of *PERCASE* Obs.

† **Parcage, Sc. Obs.** [a. F. *parcage*, f. *parquer* to *PARK*] Enclosure, shutting up (of stray beasts)

1453 *Truce w Scotl* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI 337 Without Pynding, Parcage or other Distourbing 1576 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser. I II 523 To doubill the pane of the parage or pondage

PARCAR (e, *Parcae*, obs ff *PARKER*, *PARSEE*.

PARCEIT, *Parceive*, obs ff. *PERCITE*, *PERCIVIE*.

Parcel (pā'zēl, pā'zēl'), *sb* Forms a. 4-6 *parcelle*, 5-6 -*cele*, 4-8 -*cell*, (5-7 *passell*, 9 *dial. passell*, 6 *parcell*, -*syll*, 4- *parcel*. b. 4-7 *percel* (1, 6 *persell* [a. F. *parcelle* = Pr. *parcella*, Pg. *parcella*, It. *particella* — L type **particella*, dim. of *particula*, dim of *pars*, *part-em* PART])

I. *gen* A part, portion, or division of anything (material or immaterial), considered separately, as a unit; a small part, a particle. *arch.*

By parcels by parts, a part at a time, piecemeal

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl Pite* 106 What nedeth to shewe parcel of my peyne? c 1391 — *Astrol* 1. § 12 A certain parcell of the body of a man. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* i vii, Where as Naso recordeth. But percell eke of the vnykynedness Of this Jason 1459 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 193 Charyngmy said sonne that he never clayme parcell ne part thereof 1523 FITZHERB. *Surre* Pro. (1539) 2 That there be no parcell thereof loste. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 9 Those onely suffer a little part and parcell of their Haire to growe long 1692 RAY *Disc.* II v (1732) 226 A great Parcel of the Earth is every year carried into the Sea. 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 242 They took up the detached parcels of my miserable attire. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lil. & Dogma* (1876) p xxvi, Truth more complete than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can seize 1879 RUSKIN *Lett to Clergy* 37 The insinuation of having committed the smallest parcel of them [sins]

b. A constituent or component part, one of the parts or members (of something), something included in a whole: emphasizing comprehension in the whole, rather than partitive character. (Often without article) *arch.* (exc as in c.)

Of a parcel with of a piece with, consonant with 1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 60/1 The fees of his seal, which is parcel and partie of his sustentance. 14. 26 *Pol Poems* (E E T. S.) 51/16 Pe leste lygeman whb body and rent, He is a parcel of be crowned 1570 T. NORRON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1859) 204 To praise and magnify God's goodness. is parcel of the worshipping of God 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* i. 1. § 3 That nothing parcell of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention 1784 COWPER *Task* v 247 Being parcel of the common mass. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 275 Franchises which were originally parcell of the royal prerogative 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Lullaby of Nations* 95 Till the soul of man be parcell of the sunlight.

c. *Phrase part and parcel* see PART sb 18.

† d. Share, allotted portion. *Obs.*

1362 LANGE. P. Pl A. xl. 50 Luyte [B ltel] louep he bat lord bat lenep him bat Blisse, Pat bus partep with be pore A parcel whom hum neodep 1393 *Ibid* C. xxiii. 289 Pei shal zeue pe freres A parcel to preyre for hem and maken hem myrve With be remenant of be good 1400-50 *Alexander* 4318 Pe pouet of oure persons for plente we hald, Pe quike is part vs, all pe pake be parcells euyr

† e. A part of the world, of a country, etc.:

= PART sb 13. *Obs.* 1402

1524 STANVHURST *Aeneid*, etc. iii. (Arb.) 85 How beyt thesee parcells in sayling must be refused. *Ibid.*, *Conceits* ii 136 Wheare barcks haue passed, with cart's that parcell is haunted [in winter]

† f. Part (in a play, etc.), rôle. *Obs. rare.*

c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg Princ.* 3055 In lordes courtes bou playest bi parcell.

2. *spec.* a. A portion or piece of land; esp., in Law of Real Property, as part of a manor or estate. (Often without article)

[1321 *Rolls of Parlt* I 387/1 Tenant de dis parcelles de terre] 1449 *Patton Lett* I 93 On lesse then that he sel a parcell of his land. 1530 BIBLE (Great) i *Chron.* xi 13 And there was there a parcell of grounde full of baileye 1604 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 433 For that parcell he shall agree with the lord for his years rent 1611 *Bible John* iv 5 A city of Samaria neere to the parcell of grounde that Iacob gaue to his sonne Ioseph 1642 tr. *Perkins's Prof Bk* iii. § 226 100 A parcell of an acie of land 1700 *Col Rec Pennsylvania* III 108 Owners of certain parcells of Land 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s v *Tunbury*, In this town is a parcell of ground, said to be in the county of Wilts 1883 C. SWEET *Law Dict.*, *Parcel*, in the Law of Real Property, signifies a part or portion of land. Thus, every piece of Copyhold land forms parcell of the manor to which it belongs 1897 *Act 60 & 61 Vict* (Land Transfer Act) c. 65. § 14 (2) Regard being had to ready identification of parcels

b. A small portion, item, instalment, of a sum of money, a small sum Now *rare* or *Obs*

1401 HEN. VII in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* II i 172 The said summe of ten pounds and every parcell thereof 1524 *Churchw Act St Giles, Reading* 20 For the bequest of Pokingers wife in parcell of a more Sm^a. vjs viij d. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* i (1625) 120 To credit him with a small parcell of money in dispatch of a journey. 1590 RECORD, etc. *Gr Artes* (1646) 302 The parcels of these four Merchants made in one summe 240 pounds. 1755 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O H. S.) 287 [The College received the] last Parcel of Lord Coleraine's Legacy.

† c. A small portion or passage of a book, esp. a sacred book, as the Bible or the Koran. *Obs.* (or merged in i.)

1570 T. NORRON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 173 This parcell, 'the communion of saints', doth somewhat more plainly express [etc.] 1577 HAMMER *Ang. Eccl Hist* (1663) 120 He...took the Bible, opened it, and happened upon this parcell of Scripture 1636 FRATLY *Clavis Myst* xiv 185 The parcell of Scripture whence I have taken my text 1655 E. TRARV *Voy E. Ind* 264 The Mahometan priests...read some parcells out of their Alcoran, upon Frydays

† d. *Arith.* A term of a progression. *Obs. rare.* 1544 RECORD *Gr Artes* (1575) 213 Tell how many numbers there are (which numbers here [in progression] wee call places or parcels)

† e. *Gram.* A particle. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* viii 4 This parcell (*Chi*) among the Hebrewes importeth as much as (*Quia*) in Latin, which signifyeth (by cause) in English

† f. Each of the definite parts or units which make up a complex whole (material or immaterial); an item, detail, particular, point; esp. an item of an account. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Liste and I sille rede be parcellles what amounes if any man in dede wille keste in a countes 1393 LANGE. P. Pl C. xiv 38 Pe parcells of hus paper and oþer pruyey dettes Wol lette hym c 1468

Paston Lett. II 332 Ples yow to send me passels of costes and expences 3e here and pay for the said causez. 1509 FISHER *Fun Seru.* Hen. VII Wks. (1876) 277 The fourth parcell of his complaynt 1556 SHAKS i *Hen IV*, iii. ii 159 a 1641 Bp MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* vii. (1642) 513 No Herald could draw downe a better Pedegree, were it possible to prove the parcels.

† 4. A separate portion of a material or substance (rarely of something immaterial); a small piece, particle; a (small or moderate) quantity or amount; a lot. *Obs.* exc as in b and c.

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) i iii. (1859) 4 The Centre was veray derke, withoute any parcell of clereness. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 51 We finde in a corner. a great persell of blood 1684 T. BURNET *Th Earth* ii 67 Such undiscovered parcels of fire, as he fix'd and imprison'd in hard bodies. 1734 SWIFT *Lett Wks.* 1824 XVIII 255, I prophesied a fine parcell of weather from yesterday but I was deceived 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* i ii (1760) 15 Being thus loosely mixed with a moderate Parcel of the Liquor. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech* iii. 32 An inanimate parcell of matter is incapable of changing its state of rest or motion

b. *Mining* (local): see QUOTS.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Parcel*, Com., a heap of dressed ore ready for sale. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Terms Coal-mining*, *Parcel* (S. Staff), an old term for a ton; really 27 cwts. 1903 *Eng. Dial Dict*, *Parcel* (Cornw.), a quantity of tin stone of a certain weight and uniform quality.

c. *dial* A small quantity of new-mown hay spread out to dry.

1863 BARNES *Gloss Dorset* s.v. *Haymæken*, On the following morning the cocks are thrown abroad in passels—parcels—which, after being turned, are in the evening put up into large ridges—walls.

† 5. One of several parts into which a thing is broken or divided; a fragment, piece. *Obs.*

1686 BURNET *Trav* ii (1750) 94 They piece their broken Pots so close, without any Cement, by sowing with Iron Wire the broken Parcels together 1688 STRADLING *Serm.* (1692) 186 To join and re-unite the scattered parcels. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* (Morell) iv. s.v. *Absyrtes*, Being busied in gathering up the parcels of his son's body.

† b. *fig* (Usually contemptuous). *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* iii vii. I muse, your parcell of a souldier returns not all this while 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev* ii. i. What parcell of man hast thou lighted on for a Master? 1607 DEKKER *Gull's Horn* bk v (1862) 27 Get some fragments of French, or small parcels of Italian, to fling about the table.

† 6. A small party, company, collection, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things); a detachment; a group, lot, set; a drove, flock, herd. *Obs.* exc *dial* or as in b

In earlier instances prob. always implying a *portion* of a larger body or of a whole, but eventually losing this implication.

[c 1449 PECCOCK *Regr* (Rolls) II 438 Ech Apostle was heed of oon certeyn parcell of peple] 1588 SHAKS L. L. L. v ii 160 A holy parcell of the fairest dames that ever turn'd their backs to mortal vices. 1615 SIR T. ROR. *Yn* in Churchill *Foy* (1704) i 167/2 [Penguins] do not fly, but only walk in parcels. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brit & Ital* (1857) i 604 When the English horse went, they went but in parcels 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 326 r 5 A parcell of Crows heartily at Break-fast upon a piece of Horse-flesh. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* Appx 34 A parcell of dangerous sunken helms called the Hen and Chickens 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ital* i 96 Sheep are kept in small parcels 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) II xliiii. 128 One day, a parcell of them were run upon so suddenly by the Chocwas 1895 EMERSON *Man & Nat* 89 (E D D.) The arrival and passing over of a parcell of innets

b. In depreciative or contemptuous use. A 'lot', 'set', 'pack'.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm Term* iii i 167 You parcell of a rude, saucy, and unmanerly nation 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* iii Wks 1721 I 533 Of great use, to let posterity see their forefathers were a parcell of blockheads 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 76 Born Lyars; who tell you every Day very seriously a Parcell of insipid unmeaning Lies. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* xiv, I think the English a parcell of brutes 1818 HAZLITT *Eng Poets* vii. (1870) 172 Making a parcell of wry faces over the matter 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coggett* i, I'm not going to be lectured by a parcell of girls

7. A quantity of anything or a number of things (esp. goods) put together or wrapped up in a single package (usually of moderate or small size), an item of goods in carriage or postage; a package: now chiefly used of packages wrapped in brown paper *Bill of parcels* see BILL sb 6.

[a 1566 G. CAVENDISH *Walcley* (1893) 148 Basketts with old plate, and bokes contynynge the valewe and wayte of every parcell 16165 HOWELL *Lett* IV. xlv. I Receiv'd that choicce parcell of Tobacco your servant brought me] 1624 *Oxford Almanack* in *Wood's Life* (1848) 164 For the carriage of the greatest parcel, (all being to be esteemed parcels under one quarter of an hundred weight.) one shilling 1715 *Lond Gas*, No. 5230/3 The General Penny-Post-Office where Letters and Parcels will be taken in as usual 1745 *De Fog's Eng. Travellman* i. (1841) I 6 He sees the bills of parcels of goods bought 1820 W. HUNTINGTON in *Q Rev* (1821) XXXIV. 484 A shoemaker. told me a parcel was left there for me. I opened it, and behold there was a pair of leather breeches. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* ii. The youngest Miss Pecksniff ran out again to pick up his hat, his brown-paper parcel, his umbrella, his gloves. 1897 *Paper parcels* [see PAPER sb 10 a].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. BUNDLE 3.

1785 REED *Intell Powers Man* iii. x. 285 What I call a father, a brother, or a friend, is only a parcell of ideas in my own mind. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II xii (1869) 246 It is true I can. rake up a parcell of half-forgotten observations. 1824 A COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 73 A continuation of the circular fibres of the gullet, which divide into two parcels.

c Comm. A quantity (sometimes definite) of a commodity dealt with in one transaction; *esp.* in the wholesale market. *a lot.*

1822 McCulloch Comm. Dict. (1852), *Parcel*, a term indifferently applied to small packages of wares, and to large lots of goods. In this latter sense, so hogheads of sugar or more, if bought at one price, are denominated 'a parcel of sugar'. **1882 Times** 19 July 13 At to-day's cloth market, considerable parcels of winter stock were taken for Italy, Austria [etc.] **1897 Daily News** 17 Feb 11/4 Cocoa.—At public sale to day the parcels offered went off freely at dearer prices.

8. Law. (*pl.*) The name given to that part of a conveyance, lease, or other deed dealing with property, which follows the operative words, and contains the description of the property dealt with, in the case of lands, generally beginning with such words as 'All that piece or parcel of land', etc.; forming the last of the clauses called the PREMISES.

1766 Blackstone Comm. II App No 11 (margin) **1837 T. Martin Conveyancing II** 84 Of *Parcels*. The word 'parcel', seems to have been originally applied, in the sense of 'a piece', to land only [see *sense* 2], but in modern usage the expression 'parcels' is used to signify the description of the property, be it what it may. **1882 C. Sweet Law Dict.**

9 Naut. = PARCELLING *vbl sb* 4 b.
1875 Knight Dict. Mech. 1631/2 *Parcel (Nautical)*, a wrapping of tanned canvas on a rope to prevent chafing.

II. attrib and Comb.

10. Ordinary attributive uses and combinations, chiefly in sense 7, as *parcel book*, *boy*, *company*, *lift*, *man*, *office*, *porter*, *van*, *parcel-carrying*, *-packing*, *-tying* *sbs* and *adjs.*, *parcel-carrier*, one who or that which carries a parcel, *spec.* a basket or cage slung from a cable, etc. for transporting parcels, *parcel(s) delivery*, the action of, or an agency for, delivering parcels (also *attrib*), *† parcel ground*, a 'parcel' of land (see 2 a), *† parcel like* (*-lyk*), *adv.*, 'in part, partly' (= PARCELLY *adv* 2); *parcel paper*, stout paper, usually brown and unsized, made or used for wrapping parcels, *parcel-wise* *adv.*, by 'parcels' or portions, but by bit, piecemeal. See also PARCEL-MAKER, PARCEL POST.

1893 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade. **Parcel book*, a merchant's register book of the dispatch of parcels. **1897 Daily News** 13 Dec. 8/4 By day these boys are errand boys, 'parcel boys', van boys, office boys. **1893 Western Gaz.** 19 Sept. 3/1 The railway companies fancied that this new development of Post Office enterprise would destroy their 'parcel-carrying business'. **1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ.** xv 125 At present there are a great number of 'parcel companies'. **1844 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.** I. 291 Send me some books by the 'parcels delivery'. **1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.** *Parcels Delivery Company*, a company in London which receives, and delivers by vans, packages and small parcels over the metropolis. **1892 Daily News** 14 Oct. 5/3 Tips to omnibus men and parcels delivery men are unknown in London. **1862 LINGGOW Trav.** iv 166 If these Timariots were not rewarded, with such absolute possessions of 'parcel grounds'. **1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.** **Parcel Lift*, a dumb waiter used in stores and warehouses. **1426 Lynde De Guil. Prig.** 9759 Flor, fyrst, the sowl pryncypally Susteneth & bereth the body; And 'parcel-lyk' The body bereth by accident. The sowl. **1567 MARLET Gr. Forest** 26 The rest of time hath he in part and parcel like so disposed and ordered of Nature to lay holde on the other life above this. **1882 Ostrivie, *Parcel office, a place where parcels are received for delivery. **1897 Latin. Rev.** XLV 429 Some have a 'parcel-packing action'. **1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt** (1868) 59 A pence-counting, 'parcel-tying generation, such as mostly fill your chapels. **1847 TRAPP Comm. Heb.** ix 8 The mystery of Christ was manifested piecemeal and 'parcel-wise'. **1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.** II xvi 45 Looking at life parcel-wise.**

B. adv or quasi-adv or adj. [Cf. similar use of *part*, *part-*]

1 In part, partly, partially, in some degree, to some extent. *† a qualifying vb or phrase.* *Obs.* **c 1402 Lynde Compl. Bl. Knt.** 224 The salte teres that fro myn eyen falle, Parcel declare grounde of my paynes alle. **c 1420 — Thebes Prol.**, Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 256 b/1 To moiowe euily we will forthe, parcel afore prime. **1430-40 — Bochas VIII** xxvii (1558) 13 b, Parcel for pride, parcel for gladnesse.

b qualifying *adjs.*, as *parcel blind*, *deaf*, *drunk*, *Greek*, *guilty*, *Latin*, *mad*, *Popish*, etc. Also PARCEL-GILT *Obs.* since 17th c., but revived by Scott and used by later writers.

In these often hyphenated, but properly so only when the *adj.* is used *attrib*. Cf. *part*, *half*.

1465 [see PARCEL-GILT] **1601 B. Jonson Poetaster v.** iii, Parcel-guilty. **1609 DEKKER Gull's Horn** ii (1862) 12 Their parcel Greek, parcel-Latin grubbers. **1618 FLETCHER Chances** iv iii, She is parcel-drunke. **1661 FULLER Worthies, Somerset** (1662) 19 The Author being parcel-Popish. **1862 Scott Woodst.** iv, The worthy dame was parcel-blind, and more than parcel-deaf. **1854 Athenaeum** 1 Apr. 399 The humour, parcel-jocose, parcel-stupid. **1873 F. Hall Mid. Eng.** i 23 Penny-line and such parcel-learned adventurers have had their fellows in every age. **1897 W. C. Hazlitt Ourself** 26 Our Church is a mixed institution, parcel divine, parcel terrestrial.

c qualifying *sbs*, as *parcel ass*, *barrow*, *broker*, *devil*, *heresy*, *lawyer*, *poet*, *Protestant*, *soldier*, etc. *Obs.* since 17th c., till revived by Scott.

Often hyphenated, but properly so only when it has an *adj.* force, as in quotes. **1602, a 1661, c 1665, 1672, 1867.**

1602 DEKKER Satirom. Wks. 1873 I. 235 Nay and thou dost, the Parcel poets shall sue thy Wrangling Muse. **1603 SHAKES Meas. for M.** ii 1 63 He Sir a Tapster Sir a parcel Baud one that serves a bad woman. **1608 Day Hum. out of Br.** i 1, I rue, she's parcel poet, parcel fidler already. **1610 B. Jonson Alch.** iv vi, That parcel broker, and whole-bawd, all raskall. **1611 BARRY Ram. Alley** i 1 in Hazl. **Doddley X 175** Parcel lawyer, parcel devil, all knave. **1640 HARRINGTON Queen of Arragon** i, Who vents him For ought but parcel-asse may be in danger. **a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Yorksh.** (1662) 213 He was at the least a Parcel-Protestant. **c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson** (1848) 135 He, then, I know not how, got to be a parcel-judge in Ireland. **1672 Sir C. WYVILL Triple Crown** 70 Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black Coal of parcel Heresie. **1820 Scott Abbot** iv, He was a jester and a parcel poet. **1829 — Friar** 25 Apr., A ventiloquist and parcel juggler came in. **1849 TICKNOR Spain** Lit. i 242 *not.*, The principal personage is Marcela,—parcel witch, wholly shameless. **1867 Lowry Study Wnd.** (1870) 95 Gilbert, Hawkins, Fobisher and Drake, parcel-soldiers all of them.

† 2. ellipt. = PARCEL-GILT (Nares.) *Obs.*
1613 BRAUN & Fl. Caxton iv iii, The Turkey carpet, And the great parcel salt, Nan, with the cruets.

Parcel (pā'sel, pā'sl'), *v.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* Cf. mod. F. *parceler* to divide into parcels or very small portions. The connexion of sense 3 is not apparent, and it is perhaps a distinct word.]

1. trans. To divide or distribute into 'parcels' or (small) portions. (Usually with *out*.)

1584-5 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) 160 Devydinge, peccelling, and portioning of tenements. **1610 WILLIS Hesperia Dan.** 319 H. Houghton doth thus parcel out the ycars. **1639 FULLER Holy War** v iii, (1840) 245 Whose verdict we will parcel into these several particulars. **1727 Pope, etc. Art of Sinking** 114 Divided into several branches, and parcelled out to several trades. **1796 MORSE Amer. Geog.** II, 532 The empire was parcelled into twelve grand divisions. **1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop** xv, The mean houses parcelled off in rooms. **1885 Act 48 & 49 Vict.** c 77 § 16 Tracts of land to be parcelled out in allotments.

b. To distribute in parcels, or lots.

1599 BURNETT 39 Ari. xxii. (1700) 242 St Stephen's and St James's Bones might have been then parcelled about.

1863 Ld. LYTON King Amis I i 12 Before nightfall we shall be parcelled off to our different destinations.

† c. To put asunder or separate as parts; to part, divide. *Obs.*

1652 J. HALL Height Elog. p. lxxx, Things being scatter'd and parcel'd one from another can never close into any Height.

2. To make into a parcel or parcels, to put up in parcels.

1775 ASH, Parv. *to parcel* *v.* *to parcel* *v.* bundle. **c 1887 J. CHOLL in J. C. L.** Learned in the mechanical art of weighing and parceling up the tea. **1898 Daily Chron.** 24 Sept. 10/6 Girls wanted for parceling card-board boxes.

3 Naut. *a* To cover (a caulked seam, etc.) with canvas strips and daub with pitch. *b* To wrap (a rope) round with canvas strips or *parceling* (to be then bound with spun yarn).

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Grammar ii 13 *Parceling* is most used upon the Decks and halfe Decks; which is, to take a list of Canas so long as the seams is you would parcel, being first well calked, then powre hot pitch upon it, and it will keepe out the water. **1691 T. HALL Acc. New Invent.** p. xx, The Bolt heads, &c., being fairly parcelled. **1775 FALCK Day's Diving Vessel** 54 These rings were parcelled with canvas, and served with inch rope. **1842 BRANDT Dict. Sci.**, etc., *Parcel* *v.* *1896*, in Naval language, to convert smoothly with tarred canvas, which is then bound over with spun-yarn. **1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.** 1632/2 Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. **1875 BRIDPORT Sailor's Pocket Bk.** x (ed. 2) 360 Three men can worm, parcel, and serve a fathoms of 12-inch in an hour.

† In the following passage the *vb* has been variously but not satisfactorily explained. Johnson took it as 'To make up into a mass', Schmidt, 'To enumerate by items, specify'. Cf. quot. 1894 in *Parcelled* below.

1606 SHAKES. Ant. & Cl. v 1 163 O Caesar, what a wounding shame is this, that mine owne Servant should Parcel the summe of my disgraces, by Addition of his Envy.

Hence *Parcelled*, *parcelled* (pā'seld) *ppl a.*, divided into parcels, parts, or portions, distributed, etc. see the verb. In first quot. opposed to *general*: Schmidt explains it as 'particular'. **1594 SHAKES. Rich. III.** ii. 81 Was neuer Mother had so deere a losse. Alas! I am the Mother of these Greefes, Their woes are parcel'd, mine is general. **1649 G. DANIEL Trimarch.** Hen. V. cxxxix, Not living Men, but as fixt Statues grew, Polish'd by English Swords; cut into halles And parcel'd faces. **1776 SOUTH Sea** (1744) XI 289 There was no building any solid confidence upon a parcelled, curtailed obedience. **1887 W. G. PALGRAVE Ulysses** 162 The wringing emerald of the parcelled ice-field.

Parcel, parcellay, *obs.* forms of PARSELY.

Parcel-gilt, *a (sb)* *Forms.* see PARCELSB and GILT *ppl a.*; also *7 Se. persyall gilt, enson partial-gilt*. [f. PARCEL *sb.* B + GILT *ppl a.*] Partly gilted, *esp.* of silver ware, as bowls, cups, etc., having the inner surface gilt.

a. In participial construction, after the substantive. (Usually as two words.)

1465 in *Heath Graces' Comp.* (1869) 424, u Basens and i ewers of sylver parcel gilt. **1482 MARG. PASTON Will** in *Lett.* III 286 My standing cuppe chased parcel gilt. **1546 Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.**, etc. (Surtees) 87 Jewells all gilt. Jewells, parcel gilt. **1504 DIED of Morif.** *Arithmetick of that Ill. (Am.)*, I was fan sylver salt fattis, and dull ougilt, maid in the styell fessone, the other on the bel fassone

persyall gilt. **1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.** *Parcel-gilt* Meaning partly gilt. Silver ware gilt inside.

b. In attributive construction (hyphenated). **1596 BAKER Jewell of Health** 101 b, Into which if you put persyall or double gilt cuppes or pottes, the Sylver shortly after will be dissolved. **1597 SHAKES. 2 Hen. IV.** ii 1 94. **1620 BRATHWAT Five Senses in Archana** (1815) II 12 Desiring rather a direction in her way to eternity, than to have partial-gilt corruption her best solicitor in this vale of misery. **1894 Times** 7 Apr. 9 Art Sales. A parcel gilt beaker, engraved with scroll, foliage, and strap ornament.

c quasi-*sb.* Parcel-gilt ware. Also *fig.*

1610 B. Jonson Alch. iii ii, Or changing His parcel gilt to massive gold. **1614 C. BROOKE Ghost Rich.** III, Poems (1872) 60 Fortune's fauorites, Whose parcel gilt, my touch will not endure.

So Parcel-gilder, Parcel-gilding.

1867 A. BARRY Sir C. Barry ii 55 Parcel-gilding was gaudy. **1884 Bham Daily Post** 23 Feb. 3/4 Advancement, Wanted, an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxycider.

Parcel-ation. *1818* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ATION] Division into separate parcels or portions.

1885 American IX. 350 *Rash* as such a parcel-ation of his troops might seem.

Parcelle, *obs.* form of PARCEL, PARSELY.

Parceler, *rare* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ER] One who or that which 'parcels', divides, or distributes.

1664 Spelman's Gloss. *Parceler* *Quasi parcello*, id est, rem in parcellos dividens. Hence **1670** in *Mount Lawe Dict.* 1671 in *Cowell's Interpreter*.

Parceling, parcelling, *vbl sb* Also 7-8 (in sense 4) *parcelling*. [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb PARCEL, or its result, etc.

† 1 A part, portion. *Obs.* *1818*.

c 1449 Peacock Rept. in xviii 400 Titulus and offingis and such other smale parcelings of payments.

2 Division into parcels or portions; partition.

1584-5 [see PARCEL v.] **1803 JANI PORTI 1 Thaddeus** (1826) I xi 236 He did not observe the parceling out of his temperate meal, one lumping in the fowl, another the bread.

1834 Sir W. Napier Pennine II xi xiv viii, The parceling of an army before a concentrated enemy. **1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt** xvi, An ingenuity of device fitting them to make a figure in the parceling of Europe.

3. The action of putting up in a parcel or parcel.

1876 Mrs. WHEATON's Sight & Ins. vi 31 The buying and selling and crowding and parceling and callings of 'Cash'.

4. Naut. *a.* The putting of a canvas strip over a caulked seam, bolt, etc., and covering it with hot pitch; also, the wrapping of a rope round with canvas strips.

1627 [see PARCEL v.] **1668 WHITKINS Real Char.** ii. xi § 4 283 *Parcelling* *1891 T. HALL Acc. New Invent.* 25 The parceling, or laying with Tarr and Han all the Iron-work under water. **c 1866 H. STUART Sumner's Catech.** 28 To begin sewing, you should begin where you leave off parceling.

b. concr. A strip of canvas (usually tanned) for binding round a rope, in order to give a smooth surface and keep the interstices water-tight.

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1770), *Parceling*, cut in long narrow slips of canvas, dished with tar, and frequently bound about a rope. **1879 N. II. Bishop & Monks in Sneath-Box** (1880) 13 There were piles of old negging, non bolts and mags, tinned parceling.

5 attrib, as *parceling machine*, (*a*) a machine for making up parcels of yarn, cloth, etc.; (*b*) a machine for making parceling (4 b).

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1632/2

† Parcelize, *v.* *Obs.* *1818-1*. [f. PARCEL *sb* + -IZE] *trans* To subdivide; = PARCEL *v.* 1.

1605 STANLEY Du Barbas ii iii iv, *Captains* 1751, 'That same Majesty is not extinguish'd nor extenuate, by being parceliz'd to a plurality of petty Kingdoms.'

† Parcelly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -LY] 1 By parcels or portions; in detail, item by item.

1469 Paston Lett. II 334 Following apperth, parcelly, dyvers and sondry maner of writynge, **1525** in W. H. 1 *Inner Select Rec. O. Ford* 51 a, here after parcelly followeth.

2. In part, partly. *Parcelly gilt* = PARCEL-GILT.

1509 in *Suss. Archael. Coll.* XLII 27, y chalices of sylver parcelly gilt.

Parcelly, *obs.* form of PARSELY.

† Parcel-maker (pā'sel-māk), *Obs.*, *exc Hist.* In *pl.* Two officers in the Exchequer, who formerly made the parcels of the exchequer's accounts, in which they charged these with everything they had levied for the use of the Sovereign during their period of office, delivering the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

1627 in *MINSHUR Dictor.* **1642 C. YVENON Consid. Rev.** 111 The decree lately procured by the parcel makers for Sheriffs to account before them for Exchequer, etc. **1658 Sir T. FANSHAW Fraud & Cheque** 100 They by themselves by the parcel-makers, which be the whole Charge of the Exchequer. **1704 J. HARRIS Lett. Techn.** I.

† Parcelmeal, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb* + -MEAL] By 'parcels' or portions, in small portions at a time; bit by bit, piecemeal.

1365 LANG. P. PL. A iii 72 Men, þat must harm wun hen, To þe pore people þat þe parcel-meal buggen. **14...** *Chaucer's Prol.* 7, 532 (Petw. MS.) þow shalt schryve þe of alle þi synnes to oð man and nouȝt þe parcel mele to *Laund. MSS.*; other MSS. a parcel) to oon man and þe parcel mele to a noþer man. **1476 Will of Crosby** (Somerset Ha.), I ley down the said Ch. parcelemele as the werkis thereof go forthward.

1548 UDALL Erasme Par. Matt. ii. 26 Which in time and by

parcel meale, should be promulgated 1596 *Br W. Barlow Theat. Sermon* 11 64 We will examine them parcell meale.

Parcelment. *rare.* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -MENT.] Division into parcels (of land).

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV 560 That [small holdings] have succeeded in the Channel Islands is owing not so much to the plan of parcelment, as to the state of tenure.

Parcel post. (At first called erroneously *Parcels post.*) [f. PARCEL *sb.* + POST *sb.*] That branch of the postal service which undertakes the carriage and distribution of parcels.

1889 *Househ. Words* XIX 393 They urge that a small parcels-post ought to be forthwith organised 1883 *P. O. Guide* 1 Oct 3 Inland Parcels Post In order that a packet may go by Parcels Post, it must be tendered for transmission as a parcel, and should bear the words 'Parcels Post' [so up to 2 July 1884, 1 Oct 1884, 'Parcel Post'] 1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 278 *Remarkable Occurr.* 1883 August 1, New Parcel Post first in operation 1908 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The parcel post was recommended by Rowland Hill just sixty years ago. It was proposed to Parliament with success by Mr. Fawcett twenty years ago, and came into force in 1883.

Parcelye, obs. form of **PARSLEY**.

† **Paroen**, *v.* Obs. *rare* = 1. [app. 16pr an AF. **paroen*, for OF. *parconer* = L. type **par(i)ōn-āre* to divide] *trans* To divide among parceners.

1641 *Br Mountagu Acts & Mon.* u (1642) tit Be it, that such estates, entire or parcellled, might lawfully be by Femals dismembered

Parcenary (pā isēnāri) *Law.* Also 7-*cim-* [a. AF. *parcenari* = OF. *parconer*, *pei sonnerie*, etc. (mod. L. type **partionaria*), f. *parconer*. see -*ARY*, -*ARY*.] Joint heirship = **COTARBENARY** 1.

[1481 *LITTLETON Tenures* xxiii (1516) D j b, Les autres parties (tenuer le remenant en parcenarie & occuper en comen sans particion) 1544 *transl.* H v j b, The other may holde the remenant in parcenary and occupy in common without particion 1658 *PHILLIPS, Parcenary*, in Common-law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more *pro indiviso*, or by Joint-Tenants, otherwise called Copartners 1821 *JEFFERSON Antiquary* Wks 1859 I 43, I proposed to abolish the law of primogeniture, and to make real estate descendible in parcenary to the next of kin

† **Parcenel**, *sb.* Obs. Also 5 *parsonal* [Corruption of **PARCENER**.] A sharer, partaker. Hence † **Parcenel** *v.*, to share, partake

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* x 8 *comm.* p, the rightwisnes of god, in the whilk all rightwisemen are parcenel [v r partner] *Ibid* lxxxi 6 3e cie ayres & pccenels in pe bliss of heuen *Ibid* cxxi 3 Jerusalem be whike is made as cite whas parcenelynge [Vulg. *pro hereditate*] of it in itselfe This is iherusalem as cite in see degrees of honur and meryt, and parcenel of godis stables 1438 *Bk Alexander Gt* (Bain. Cl.) 91 Baith he & he Suld parsonals & lordis be

Parcener (pā isēnāri) *Forms.* 3-4 *parciner*, 4 *parsenner*, *-sainer*, *-sauer*, *-soner* (e, -*conner*, -*conar*, -*cyner*, -*oner*, *personer*, 4-5 *parcenerre*, *parceynere*, 5-*senere*, 4-*parcener*. [a. AF. *parcener* = OF. *parconer*, *parsuner*, *parsoner*, etc. = med. L. *partionarius*, for *partitōnarius*, f. *partitōn-ari*, in OF. *parcon*, *PARTITION*: see -*ER*.] † 1. One who shares, or has a part in, something with another or others, a partner; a sharer, partaker. Obs. in *geni* sense

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6309 And ich mot ek of engeland be þi parcenel a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27907 (Cott.) O sin þan es he þi parcenel [i. *par*] *parcener*. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth v* pr v 132 (Camb. MS.) As we ben parsoners of Reson c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statutes* v. *Thomas* 139 *3ear* now *Parsonaris* of Ierland lyfe. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III 152 Þei ben parceners of þis grette synne. c 1440 *LOVE Bonavent on Sacram Christ's Body* 124 (Gibbs MS.) Desyryng þat þe kynges schulde be partyner or parcenere of þat grette and so worthy a sygyle 1621 *Br Mountagu Distrib.* 178 1o diuide betwixt Partner, or Parceners

2 *Law* One who shares equally with another or others in the inheritance of an estate from a common ancestor; a coheir = **COPARCENER**

1292 *BRITTON* iii iv § 23 Mes nul parcenier ne sa issue ne jurge fenuit a autre si noun a son eygnere parcenier 1865 *NICHOLS* i 1, But no parcenier or his issue shall swear fealty except to the eldest parcenier 1574 *tr Littleton's Tenures* iii. 1. § 247 And if there be two daughters to whom the land descendeth, then they be called two parceners. 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt Eng.* i. xli (1739) 66 It equally concerned all, both Sons and Daughters, as Parceners. 1883 *Jessop* in 1916 *Cent. Feb.* What had been hitherto a single lordship became 3 lordships, each of the parceners looking very jealously after his own interest

† **Parcery**, *Obs. rare* = 1. [Erroneous form of **PARCENERY**.] Appointment, division.

1585 *STANVYURST Aeneis* iii. (Aib.) 8r This part was to Helenus by wylled parcerye lotted.

Parceve, -*cew*, -*ceyre*, obs. ff **PERCHIVE**.

Parch (pārtʃ), *v.* *Forms.* 5-6 *perch*, *parche*, 6 *partoh* (e, 7 *perch*, 6-*paroh*. [Evidenced since c 1400, origin unknown. See note below.]

1. *trans.* To dry by exposure to great heat; to roast or toast slightly (corn, pease, and the like); 'to burn slightly and superficially' (J.). (The subject is usually a person.)

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi (Bodl. MS.) If 223/2 *Somme peper* is blacke and ryuely wip perching and rosting of hete of the fire 1573-80 *BARRET Atto* P 98 A burning, or parching, *ambusto* 1560 *tr Jean & Ulla's Voy* (1772) i 288 They have several methods of preparing the maize, one is by parching 1868 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. xi A severe cold in the chest, with deep-seated rawness, soreness and parching.

Parchoing, *ppl. a.* [f. **PARCH** *v.* + -ING 2.] That parches; drying to excess, scorching.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Acer*, *Sol acer*, parching hoate 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen VI.* i 77 Whilste I to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheeles. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) II 206 Having of water at hand, especially in dry parching Times 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xxi, Then will this parching thirst be quenched at last.

b. *Becoming excessively dry and hot.*

1699 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii 844 The slow creeping Evil Consumes the parching Limbs. 1859 *KATTS Ode Grecian Urn* iii, A burning forehead, and a parching tongue.

Hence **Parchoingly** *adv.*, **Parchoingness**.

1847 *WEBSTER, Parchoingly*, scorchingly 1797 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Parchoingness*, burning & Quality.

Parchment (pārtʃmēt), *sb.* *Forms.* a 3-4 *parchemen*, 4-*men*, 4-6 -*myne* (e, -*mine*, a *parohymene*, 5 *perohymyn*, *perohymyn* (e, -*men*, 6 -*meyne*, -*mine*; 4 *parohmen*, 5-6 *perohymyne*, 6-7 *parohmine*. 8, 5-6 *perohement*, 5-7 *paroh*, (7 *partah*), 6-*parohment*. [ME. a. F. *parchemin*, in 11th c. north. F. *parcamin*: cf. Fr. *pergamene*, -*mi*, Cat. *pergam*, Sp. *pergamino*, Pg. *pergamino*; It. *pergamena*, *pergamina* (Florio), ad. L. *pergamēna*, in Isidore *pergamēna*, abs. use (sc. *charta*) of *Pergamēna*, fem. of *Pergamēnus* adj., or of belonging to *Pergamum*, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor. The Romanic forms (exc. It.) point to a L. neuter form *pergamēnum*, -*minum* (both in med. L.), OFr. shows a further change, evidenced in med. L. *percaminum*, and in Du., of original *g* to *c*, which before *a* became *ch* in Fi. and thence in Eng. The later Eng. form in -*ment* corresponds to a med. L. by-form *pergamēnum* (11th c. in Wright-Wulcker) with falsified suffix, seen also in OHG. *pergement*, *perment*, Ger. *pergement*, MDu. *parca-*, *parcement*, Du. *perka-*, *percement*]

1. The skin of the sheep or goat, and sometimes that of other animals, dressed and prepared for writing, painting, engraving, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8503 Als written es in parchemin 13 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statutes* xxiv (Alexis) 337 Some askyt he pene, ink, and parchemeyne. c 1400 *tr Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 113 [Pei] peynyt his figure in peche-myn 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 316/1 Bryngte to me perchymyn & ynle 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c 19 § 10 The said Commissioners shall deliver by one parte of theyr wrytyng in parchemyn triplicate. the hole some 1594 *R. ASHLEY tr Loys le Roy* 21 Thicker then double parchmine.

2 *a 1400-50 Alexander* 5305 *par* in parchment depayntyd his person scho schewyd 1456 *Paston Lett.* I 405, I sende you the copie of your patentes, in parchment. 1560 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 279 The drum is covered with parchment. 1578 in *Mail. Cl. Misc.* I (1833) 4 Four volumes. covert with quibite parchment 1608 *SHAKS Ham.* v. 1 123 *Ham.* Is not Parchment made of Sheep-skynnes? *Hor.* I my Lord, and of Calve-skynnes too. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 257 Mine Entrails shrink together like a scrowl Of burning parchment 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N T* 17 [The vellum] is often no better than coarse parchment made from sheep's skins

b. With defining word, applied to substances resembling parchment, as *cotton parchment*, a parchment-like material made by soaking cotton fibre in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets; *vegetable parchment* = parchment-paper (see 4 b).

1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXX. 192 M. Pelouze states that if .. paper be plunged into nitric acid, and immediately washed a species of parchment is produced 1860 *Edm. Phil. Anal.* XII 324 Vegetable parchment—Papyrus. 1860 *HORMANN in Uie's Dict. Arts* III. 406 In its appearance, vegetable parchment greatly resembles animal parchment.

2. A skin, piece, scroll, or roll of parchment; a manuscript or document on parchment.

13.. *Seyn Sag* (W.) 3011 The knight toke vp the parchemeyne, And red the Franche, ful fayre and fyne. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v met. iv. 123 (Camb. MS.) Thilke storyens wenden þat the sowle hadde ben naked of it self as a myroure or a cleene parchemyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/1 A Parchement, *membrana*, *pergamenum*. 1559 *N. T. (Genev.) 2 Tim.* iv. 13 Bryng with thee the booke, but specially the parchements [so 1611, Wyclif parchemyn, 1719 *INDALE parchment*]. 1555 *SHAKS John v.* vii. 33, I am a scribled forme drawne with a pen Upon a Parchment 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 29 Carathis was privately drawing from a filigree of urn, a parchment that seemed to be endless. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereward*, 2, He glanced with awe at the books, parchments [etc.]

3. A skin or membrane resembling parchment; *spec.* the husk of the coffee-bean; in quot. 1879 short for *parchment-beaver*; in 1883 for *parchment-coffee*

1697 *GREW Anat. Fruits* v § 13 The Case is lined with a dry and thin Parchment, as smooth as Glass. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. p. xxi, Coffee brought over in the inner skin

60

Anat. Abus ii (1882) 37 To make the sooles stiffe, and harde, they must be parched before the fire 1601 *HOLLAND Phryx* xvii. vii, After they haue parched them all well, they blend them together and grind them in a quern. 1693 *Sir T. P. BLOWNT Nat. Hist.* x15 The Goodness of Coffee chiefly consists in an exact way of Parching and managing the Berries 1853 *SOVER Pantheoph* 41 Dry, near the fire or in the oven, barley flour, then parch it 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 Parching the oats, as is done in some parts of Scotland.

2. To dry to extremity, to make hot and dry; to 'scorch'; said esp. of the action of the sun's heat, or of fever or thirst.

1555 *W. WATERMAN Farille Facions* i ii 30 The earth beyng more parched by the heate of the sonne, ceased to bring furthe any mo greute beastes 1573-80 *BARRET Atto* P 97 The feuer parcheth him *Ibid* P 98 Thurst parcheth them. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vii 79 Parch'd are the Plains, and frying is the Field. 1707 *Cicero, in Husb. & Gard* 126 To hinder the extreame Heats of Summer from parching them up 1875 *W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World* 95, I am parched with thirst

b. *transf.* To dry, shrivel, or wither with cold.

1573-80 *BARRET Atto* P 95 Parcheth, *aduri* *Solis calor*, *aduri etiam frigus* *Ibid* P 98 They suffer themselves to be latten, or parched in the cold hilles, *peruocant venatores in nure, in montibus vris se patuntur*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii 594 The parching Air Burns froze, and cold performs th' effect of fire 1793 *SOUTHEY Triumph of Woman* 6 Who felt the storm Of the bleak winter parch his shivering form 1888 *SWINBURNE in 19th Cent.* XXIII. 320 The live woods feel not the frost's flame parch.

3 *intr.* To become very dry and hot; to shrivel up with heat.

1550 *PALSGR.* 653/2, I parche by heate of the sonne, or the fyre, *je me retire*. 1608 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* i iii 370 We were better parch in Affricke Sunne 1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 162 New coffee will never parch or mix well. 1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rider* 26 The grass never parches upon these downs 1877 *Black Green Past* xx (1878) 160 He would sooner parch with thirst

[Note: Koch suggested the identity of *parch* with OF. *percher*, *parcher*, now *percher*, Picard form of F. *percer* to pierce. Phonologically this would be possible, but the difficulties involved in respect of the chronology and sense seem insuperable, esp. when the history of *PERCER* is compared. A more plausible conjecture would see in it a repr. of L. *perstricere* to dry thoroughly, cf. obs. F. *parsecher* (Godef.), but here also the historical and other difficulties appear to be too great.]

Parch, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of parching or the condition of being parched.

1894 *Mrs. WATSON We Girls* xi 232 The summer had not gone only the parch and the blaze were over. 1900 *S. PHILLIPS Paolo & Francis* ii ii, I love not, I, the long road and the march, With the clunk, chink, chinking, and the parch

Parchable (pārtʃəbəl), *a. rare* = 0. [f. **PARCH** *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being parched.

1611 *COTGR.* *Adustible*, burneable, parcheable

Parchance, obs. form of **PARCHANCE**.

Parched (pārtʃt, pārtʃd), *ppl. a.* [f. **PARCH** *v.* + -ED.]

1. Dried by exposure to great heat; roasted. said esp. of the effect of fire upon farinaceous substances.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parchyd, as peysys, or benys. 1530 *Hitte* (Great) i *Sauv.* xcy 18 Fyue measures of parched corne 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 93 The perched or bursted peasen called in Northumberland carlines 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 213 The Hens in eating taste like parched Pigs 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Fine Coffee-Powder, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate 1841 *EMERSON Lect.*, *Man Reformer* Wks (Bohn) II 243 Parched corn eaten to-day that I may have roast fowl to my dinner on Sunday, is a baseness

2 Deprived of natural moisture, by the sun's heat, fever, etc., dried up, 'scorched'. see **PARCH** *v.* 2.

1554 *HULST.* Parched with heate, or the sunne, *retorridus* 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) Jer. xvii. 6 He shal inhabit the parched places in the wilderness 1595 *SHAKS John v.* vii 40 To make his bleake wines kisse my parched lips, And comfort me with cold 1799 *STEELE Taiter* No. 94 72 A parched Soil and a burning Climate. 1833 *C. BRYOTE Vellute* xxii, As good to me as the well is to the parched wayfarer

Hence **Parchedly** (pārtʃdli), *adv.*, **Parched-**

ness.

1598 *FLORIO*, *Aridamente*, barrenlie, dryly, parchedly 1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabbal*, *Def. Mor. Cab.* i 206 A waste silent Solitude, and one uniform parchedness and vacuity. 1887 *CLARKE RUSSELL Frozen Piate* II. iv 95 A dryness and parchedness of old age

Parcheesi, -*chisi*, *erron.* ff. **PACHISI**, a game.

Parchemen, -*mener*, obs. ff. **PARCHEMENT**, -*ER*.

Parchemin (pārtʃmēn), *v. rare* [ad. F. *parche-*

mine = *f. parchemin*, *PARCHEMENT*] = **PARCHE-**

MENTIERE *v.*

1884 *ESSLER Mod. High Explos.* i v 123 The more readily a fibre is parchmented by the action of sulphuric acid.

Parchemin (e, -*myne* (e, obs. ff. **PARCHEMENT**.

Parchemynner, obs. f. **PARCHEMENTER**.

Parcher (pārtʃə), *rare* [f. **PARCH** *v.* + -*ER* 1.]

One who or that which parches.

1593 *BARNES Parthenoph.* xl in *Arb. Garner* V. 361 That proud, commanding, and swift-shooting Archer; which.. more than Phebus, is an inward parcher!

Parcheryte: see **PAR** *prep.* 1 b.

† **Parchofully**, *adv.* Obs. *rare* = 1. In a parched or burning state.

1584 *STANVYURST Aeneid* etc. (Aib.) 137 In the den are drumming gads of Steele, parchfully sparkling, And flam's fiercely glowing from fornace flashybe be whisking.

Parching (pārtʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **PARCH** *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **PARCH**.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi (Bodl. MS.) If 223/2 *Somme peper* is blacke and ryuely wip perching and rosting of hete of the fire 1573-80 *BARRET Atto* P 98 A burning, or parching, *ambusto* 1560 *tr Jean & Ulla's Voy* (1772) i 288 They have several methods of preparing the maize, one is by parching 1868 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. xi A severe cold in the chest, with deep-seated rawness, soreness and parching.

Parchoing, *ppl. a.* [f. **PARCH** *v.* + -ING 2.] That parches; drying to excess, scorching.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Acer*, *Sol acer*, parching hoate 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen VI.* i 77 Whilste I to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheeles. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) II 206 Having of water at hand, especially in dry parching Times 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xxi, Then will this parching thirst be quenched at last.

b. *Becoming excessively dry and hot.*

1699 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii 844 The slow creeping Evil Consumes the parching Limbs. 1859 *KATTS Ode Grecian Urn* iii, A burning forehead, and a parching tongue.

Hence **Parchoingly** *adv.*, **Parchoingness**.

1847 *WEBSTER, Parchoingly*, scorchingly 1797 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Parchoingness*, burning & Quality.

Parchment (pārtʃmēt), *sb.* *Forms.* a 3-4

parchemen, 4-*men*, 4-6 -*myne* (e, -*mine*, a

parohymene, 5 *perohymyn*, *perohymyn* (e,

-*men*, 6 -*meyne*, -*mine*; 4 *parohmen*, 5-6

perohymyne, 6-7 *parohmine*. 8, 5-6 *perohement*, 5-7 *paroh*, (7 *partah*), 6-*parohment*.

[ME. a. F. *parchemin*, in 11th c. north. F. *parcamin*:

cf. Fr. *pergamene*, -*mi*, Cat. *pergam*, Sp. *pergamino*,

Pg. *pergamino*; It. *pergamena*, *pergamina* (Florio), ad. L. *pergamēna*, in Isidore *pergamēna*,

abs. use (sc. *charta*) of *Pergamēna*, fem. of *Pergamēnus* adj., or of belonging to *Pergamum*,

a city of Mysia in Asia Minor. The Romanic forms (exc. It.) point to a L. neuter form *pergamēnum*,

-*minum* (both in med. L.), OFr. shows a further change, evidenced in med. L. *percaminum*, and in Du., of original *g* to *c*, which before *a* became *ch* in Fi. and thence in Eng. The later Eng. form in -*ment* corresponds to a med. L. by-form *pergamēnum* (11th c. in Wright-Wulcker) with falsified suffix, seen also in OHG. *pergement*, *perment*, Ger. *pergement*, MDu. *parca-*, *parcement*, Du. *perka-*, *percement*]

1. The skin of the sheep or goat, and sometimes that of other animals, dressed and prepared for writing, painting, engraving, etc.

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2 *a 1400-*

or parchment only 1879 D'ANVERS *Le Verne's Fur Country* i xvi, 'The beavers' skins were labelled as 'parchments' or 'young beavers' according to their value 1883 Cassell's *Fam Mag* Aug 528/1 The 'parchment', as it is called, is sewn up in stout bags and dispatched by bullock carts to the nearest railway station 1893 *Kew Bulletin* No 78 129 The hawk or parchment protects the [coffee] bean from atmospheric influences which affect the colour

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* a *attrib* or as *adj.* Made of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parchment; also, existing only on parchment, i e in writing.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, ii 1. 64 England is now bound in with shame, With Inky blotches, and rotten Parchment bonds 1679 E. PYCKLING in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) i 331 The parchment deed I delivered to Mr Pack 1827 J. MARSHALL *Const Opin* (1839) 231 Its effects cannot be restrained by parchment stipulations 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc i 124 A look of pity overspread his parchment features

b *Comb* Instrumental, parrsynthetic, etc., as *parchment-covered*, *-faced*, *-like*, *-skinned*, *-spread* *adjs.*, *parchment-beaver*, name for beaver skins taken in summer after the hair has been shed; 'dry beaver' or 'dry castor', *parchment-coffee*, the coffee-bean while still enclosed in its husk: cf. sense 3; *parchment-glue*, a glue made from parchment cuttings; *parchment-maker*, a maker of parchment; *parchment-paper*, a tough, translucent, glossy kind of paper resembling parchment, made by soaking ordinary unsized paper in dilute sulphuric acid, *parchment size* = *parchment-glue*, *parchment-skin*, a piece of parchment; also *fig*; also, a disease of the skin in which it becomes dry and rough so as to resemble parchment. Also *PARCHMENT-LACE*

1781 PENNANT *Hist Quad II* 186 'Parchment Beaver, because the lower side resembles it' 1819 RICHES *Cyrt s v*. *Castor*, Beaver skins are distinguished by the name of coat beaver and parchment beaver, by traders 1864 in WESTCOTT 1894 J. M. WALSH *Coffin 62* The best seed being what is known as 'parchment' coffee 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I* 209 Then, with 'parchment glue, mix it into a mass 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 271 The remarkable white 'parchment-like' skin of the Orchids 1899 J. HURCHINSON in *Arch. Surg X*. *Descr Plate xvii*. It was quite impossible to pinch the skin up anywhere, as it was tight and parchment-like 18483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 47/9 Iosse the 'parchment-maker' sold me a skyn of parchemyn 1609 D. ROGERS *Harl MS* 2044 If 25 in *Digby Myst* (1882) p xxii. Glouers and Parchment makers. 1851 in *Illustr Lond News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 (Occup of People) Parchment maker 1860 HOFMANN in *Urb's Diet Arts* (ed. 5) III 465. I have carefully examined the new material, called vegetable parchment, or 'parchment paper' 1899 CAGNEY *in Falsch's Chin Diagn* i (ed. 4) 84 Spread in a thin layer on a parchment-paper dialyser. 1758 [R. Dossier] *Handmaid to Arts* 411 It is better to employ the glove's or the 'parchment size' 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 501/308 He wrot so faste til bat he want, For his 'parchment-yen' was so scant 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 65/2 Good night, old bal, old parchment skin, old sixty per cent 1893 *Syd Soc Lex*. *Parchment skin*, see *Xeroderma*. 1899 CORNWALLIS *New World I*. 295 A dried-up looking, parchment-skinned attorney, styled Eldon 1847 ELIZA COOK *Room of a Household III*. The 'parchment spread' breadlore

Parchment, *v* [f. prec. sb.] = *PARCHMENTIZE v* So *Parchmented ppl a.* see quot, and cf. *parchment-skin* (*PARCHMENT sb* 4 b).

1893 *Syd Soc Lex*. *Parchmented*, applied to a hard, tough condition of the skin in certain diseases 1899 *Ind s v*. *Xeroderma*. The skin is parchmented, and the epidermis is wrinkled and thinned out

Parchmentarian *nonce-wd* Applied to a book bound in parchment

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 58 The parchmentarians have all been rubbed and scrubbed *Ind* 63 Brackets in my study support the parchmentarians.

† **Parchmentier**. *Obs* Forms: 5 *parche*, *perchy*, 5-6 *perch(e)*;-; 5 *-myner(e)*, *-mener*, *-menter*, 6 *-mentier* [a. OF *parchementier* (13th c. in Hatzl-Darm.), in med L *pergamēnarius*, *-inerius*.] A maker or seller of parchment (In quot. 1576, a maker of parchment-lace; cf. *PASSEMENTER*.)

1415 in *York Myst Introd* 20 Parchmentyners Bulkynders. 14.. *Nominale* in W. Wulcker 685/14 *Fic membrarius*, a parchmenter. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Stale* 61 (Aib) 80 When drapers draw, no games by giuing day, When parchmenters, put in no ferret Silke

Parchmentize (*pā'čmētīz*), *v*. [f. *PARCHMENT sb.* + *-IZE*] *trans.* To convert into parchment; to make parchment-like in texture. Hence *Parchmentized ppl a.*, *Parchmentizing ppl sb.* 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* (1881) 44 Sulphuric acid parchments paper when it is immersed in it, that is, renders it tough and of close texture 1888 J. SWAN in *Nature* 10 Aug 357 A carbon filament produced from parchmented cotton thread 1893 *Harvard's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 153 The effect of the previous parchmentizing

† **Parchment-lace**. *Obs* A kind of lace (*LAOE sb* 5), braid, or cord, the core of which was parchment (See Mrs. Palliser's *Hist Lace*, ed. 1902, 37-8, and quot. there given.)

1542-3 *Privy Purse Exp. Pcess Mary* (1831) 97, if payr of Sleeves wherof one of gold w^t parchmene lace c1370 *Pride & Lowl* (1847) 19 Of xx^a a yard, as I beleve, And layd upon with parchment lace without. c1645 R. HARPER *Mock-beggar Hall in Road, Ball* (1874) II. 133 No gold,

nor silver parchement lace Was worne but by our nobles. [1678-9 *Wardrobe Acc Chas II* (in Palliser (1902) 38) [198 yds] auree et argenteae pergamene lacinae] 1900 Mrs F. N. JACKSON & E. JESURUM *Hist Lace* 65 The parchment lace, as it was called, when silk, gold or silver thread was twisted over the thin strips of cartilage or cardboard which formed the main lines of the design 1902 M. JOURDAIN & ALICE DRYDEN *Palliser's Hist Lace* 37

Parchmenty (*pā'čmēntī*), *a.* [f. *PARCHMENT + -Y*.] Of the nature of parchment

1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc* § 396 The wings are usually of parchmenty consistence. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Briggs* 207, I look back with a shudder upon the number of parchment sandwiches which I ate 1899 G. GISSING *Neither World II* ii. 18 Parchmenty cheek and lack-lustre eye

† **Parchy** (*pā'čī*), *a.* *Obs rare*-. [irreg. f. *PARCH v.* + *-Y*.] Dried up, parched.

1746 *Brit Mag* 156 When minute show'rs refresh the parchy ground

Partial, *l*, etc, *obs* form of *PARTIAL*, etc

Parcendatate, *a Zool.* [f. L. *parcus* sparing + *DENTATE*.] Having few teeth or tooth-like processes. 1890 in *Cent Diet*

† **Parciology**. *Obs rare*-. [ad L. *parciologium* speaking sparingly, f. *parcus* sparing + *logui* to speak] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Parciology* (*parciologium*), a sparing or niggardly speech. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Parciology*, a moderation in words, a speaking little

Parcomonious, *-only*, var *PARCHIMONIOUS*, *-ONLY*

Parcomary, *-mer*, *obs* f. *PARCHENARY*, *-MER*

† **Parcity** *Obs* Also 6 *-cyto*, *-cite* [ad L. *parcitys* sparingness, f. *parci* + *-tis* sparing - see *-TIS*]

Sparingness, frugality, scantiness, smallness

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of holsys Argt* (1874) I 17 As nere as the parcity of my wyt wyl suffice me 1526 *Pilgr Voyag* (W de W 1531) 52 These moall vertues, mclence, abstinence, sylence, & discrete parcity or scauness 1620 VLAMET *Van Rectoria* vii. 175 If they shall at any time exceed, they must make amends with a following parcity 1658 PHILLIPS, *Parcity*, thurst, sparingness, frugality

Parclose (*pā'člōz*), *perclose* (*pē'člōz*),

sb. Forms. a. 4-6 *parclos*, (5 *-cloos*, *-klos*), 5 *perclos*, *-cloos*, B. 4-7, 9 *perclose*, (6 *-closes*, 7 *-closes*, 9 *para*-); 5-8 *perclose*, (6 *-closes*) [ME. *parclos*, *perclose*, a. OF. *parclos* m, *parclose* fem, pa pple of *parclere* (see next) used subst.]

† L. *Close*, conclusion (esp. of a sentence, discourse, or writing) *Obs*

13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 611/75 Now his schal beo þe parclose. No more to speken of his prose 1602 WARNER *Al Eng Epit* (1612) 377 Omitting the particulars of King Harold's answer, the Parclose was, that by his Sword he would maintain his Scepter 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* vii 97 Let the Perclose of her thoughts be this, To study what Man was, and what Man is 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg Necess* 174 The perclose of that Law

2 A partition, screen, or railing, serving to enclose or shut off a space in a building; esp (now only) a screen or railing in a church enclosing an altar, a tomb, etc., or separating a chapel, etc. from the main body of the church

c1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 11281 They made affter a parclose That al a-boute that fair werk goe c1422 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 423 By-twix hem nas þer but a parclose Of borde. c1440 *Proup Parv.* 382/2 Parclose, *parclum* 1504 *Nottingham Rec* III. 314 For making of a parclose in the Shomaker Both 1513 in *Madox Formil Anglie* 440 My body to be beryed before the rode within the new perclose 1530 PALSGR 257/2 Parclose to parte two roumes, *separatio* 1611 FLORIO, *Vacaria*, a raille or perclose of timber wherein something is closed 1867 ELLACOMBE in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archæol Soc.* Ser II 105 The nave is separated from the tower by a parclose of three bays.

† 3. An enclosed space, enclosure, cloister, closet; esp one in a building, separated from the main part by a screen or railing. *Obs.*

1454-6 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 394 Pro ij fenestus de lez parclose Regis et Regine 1516 *Ind II* 244 A doore into the perclose there 1523 Lb BERNERS *Froiss I* ccvii 460 The other Englysshemen were on the felde, and the Constable tyll in his parclose. 1571 in Nicolson & Burn *Cumbrland* (1777) 90 A decent perclose of wood, wherein morning and evening prayer shall be read.

4 *Her. (perclose)*. See quot.

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry II* Gloss. *Per close*, or *Denn-garter*, is that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed. [*Per close* = 'limber-hole', in Smyth *Sailor's Wd* - bk, is an error, founded on F *parclose* limber-board, see Littre.]

Parclose, *perclose*, *v*. [ad. OF. *parclose*, pa. pple. *parclos*, *-close*, f. *par*, L. *per* through, thoroughly, quite + *close* - L. *claudere* to CLOSE]

† 1. To bring to a close, close, conclude. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry III* xxi (1660) 230, I purpose. so to perclose this Treatise. 1626 BOYLE in *Lansome Papers* (1886) II 187 Raphe Curteis this day perclosed all accounts with me for the same 1667 *Ormonde MSS* in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App v. 52 Orders to satisfy your petition the remaining 1200, after perclosing their worke.

2 *trans.* To enclose, to fence in or shut off with a parclose (see prec. 1). *rare*

1577 STANVHURST *Deer Irel* in *Holmshad Chron* (1807-8) VI 30 The towne was not perclosed either with ditch or wall. 1855 *Ecclesologist* XVI 113 The sanctuary is parclosed, the organ standing on its north side

Parcoure, *Parculis*, *obs* f. PARKER, PORTCULLIS *Parcy* in *diaw parcy*: see *PERYUE sb*. **Parcyal**, *Parcyol*, *obs*. var. *PARTIAL*, *PARSLEY*.

Pard (*pā'd*). Also 4 *parde*, (5 *perde*). [a. OF. *pard*, *part*, *parde*, ad L. *pard-us* (male) panther, a Gr *πάρος* (later formation from *πάραδαις* fem.), panther, leopard, or ounce, an Eastern word; cf. Pers. پارس *pārs* panther] A panther or leopard (Now only an archaic or poetic name)

a1300 *Chr. sor M.* 11629 Leon yode Jam als Imid, And pades als þe dragons did 1382 WYCLIF *Jer v*. 6 A pade wakyng on the citeis of hum 1398 *Trivisa Barth De P R* xviii lxxxi (1495) 834 The perde varieth not fro the pantera, but the pantera hath moo white speckes 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* ii vii 150 Then, a Soldier, Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the Pard 1657 W. MORICE *Couina quasi Koury* Def xxiv 240 As mute as a Dogg bitten by a Paid 1725 *Perr Odes* iv. 616 Sudden, our land a spotted paid restrain 1817 J. F. PLNNIL *Royal Mistrul* ii 409 Hrs the fierce mountain paid assail'd the flock? 1820 K. A. Ode *Nightingale* iv, I will fly to thee, Not charioted by Bacchus and his pades

b *Comb* 1821 *Sibilily Adonais* lxxxi, A paid-like Spirit beautiful and swift

Pard (*pā'd*) *slang*, chiefly U.S. [Abbreviation of *partner*, *PARTNER*] A partner, male

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* (1900) II vi 68 He was the bulliest man in the mountains, paid! 1883 *Lough* *Nov 97* He's a sucker, paid! 1889 A. A. HALL *Sam's King* 300 Don't go back on your old paid

Pard, *obs* f. *PART*, *obs* f. *PARCE*, in t of *PARCE v*

Parda, *pardah*, var spellings of *PURDAH*.

† **Pardal**. *Obs* Also *-ale* [ad. L. *pardalis* a female panther, a. Gr. *πάραδαις* fem a panther; cf. obs F *pardalide* (Godt.) see *PARDAL*.] Another name for the panther or leopard, more commonly identified with the leopard when this was supposed to be distinct from the panther

1553 BRENDL *Q. Cynus* v. K. viij b, Cheat nomines of hoies with Lyons, and Pardales ke in cages. 1559 *Spenser* *Q. I* vi 26 The spotted Panther, and the tusked Boar, the Pardale swift, and the huge cruel 1594 *Johnson* *Q. I* vi 26 The spotted Panther, and the tusked Boar, the Pardale or Leopard 1661 *Johnson* *Q. I* vi 26 The Pardale or Leopard 1661 *Johnson* *Q. I* vi 26 The Pardale or Leopard 1661 *Johnson* *Q. I* vi 26 The Pardale or Leopard

b In L. *loim pardalis*. 1887 *Johnson* *Q. I* vi 26 The Pardalis [old ed. *Pardalis*] spotted

Pardalote (*pā'dālōt*) *Ornith.* [ad. mod. Zool L. *Pardalotus*, a Gr. *παρδαλωτός* spotted like a pard, f. *παρδαλις* *PARDAL*] A bird of the Australian genus *Pardalotus*, consisting of small birds allied to the flycatchers

1848 J. GOURN *Birds Australia II* 35 *Pardalotus punctatus*, Lemm Spotted Pardalote *Ind* 46 *Pardalotus punctatus*, Gould Red head Pardalote

† **Pardao**. *E. Ind Obs.* Forms: 6 *pardaw*, *perdao*, 7 *pardawo*, *perdaw*, -au, *pardai*, *pardain*, 6-7 *pardao*, (9 *pardo*) [f. *pardai*, ad. 15th c. Western Indian form *pardai*, ultimately -Sk. *प्रादप* splendour, majesty (Yule).] A coin circulating in Goa, worth at the end of the 16th c. about 45 *da*, but afterwards diminishing in value to 10 *da*, used also as a money of account

1582 N. LICHFIELD *Castanheda's Camp. P. Ind* i. iv. 17 In ready money there was found two hundred thousand Pardaos 1598 W. PHILLIPS *in Linschoten* i (1885) II 222 Every Quintal standeth them in twelve Pardawes 1613 PURCELL *Pleynunge* (1614) 473 A brother of his offered one hundred and fiftie thousand Pardawes. 1653 H. COLEMAN *Ind's Trav* iv 9 Two hundred Pardaos, which are worth three shillings and nine pence a piece of our coin 1662 J. DAVIS *in Alondado's Trav* 107 Six Tangles make a Pardai 1858 SIMMONS *Ind Trav* 146, *Pardai*, a money of account of Goa of 4 or 5 tangas, and worth about 25 *da*.

Parde, *perdee* - see *PARDIE*.

Parded (*pā'ded*), *a.* [f. *PARD* + *-ED*.] Spotted like a pard.

1806 J. GRATHAME *Birds Scot* 39 How prettily, upon his parded breast, The vividly contrasted tints unite 1890 *Rock Text Fabr* 123 Giraffes with their long necks and parded skins

[**Pardelun**, a little pard (Wyclif *Jer* xiv. 5); an error, see s. v. *CAMELION*]

Pardenystour: see *PARDENISTER*.

† **Pardessus** (*pā'dēsū*). *Obs*. [f. 'a man's overcoat', sb. use of *par-dessus* adv, 'over-alove']

A name for a kind of lady's cloak, worn c1850-60. 1850 *Harper's Mag* I 375 Pardessus of pink gaud silk. edged with a narrow silk fringe 1862 *Eng. B. om. Lonn. Mag* IV 237/2 The pardessus is composed of black corded silk, trimmed with narrow velvet.

Pardie (*pā'dī*), *perdie* (*pā'dī*), *int.* or *adv. arch.* Forms: a (3 *par deu*), 4-6 *parde*, (5 *pardee*), 5- *pardie*, 7-9 *pardi*, (5 *par dy*, 6 *pardey*, 6 *pardey*, 9 *pardy*, 9 *pardiou*). β. 4-6 *perde*, (5 *per dieu*), 6 *per de*, (*per deo*, *perdeo*, *perdy*), 6- *perdie* (*perdy*). [a (1f. *par di* (13th c.), mod. *pardieu* (also colloq. *pardi*), by God.] A form of oath = 'By God!'; hence as an asseveration: Verily, certainly, assuredly, indeed.

a c1290 *Becket* 206 in *S. Ang I* 165 Nai par deu, noust a fote. c1386 *Chaucer* *Monk's Prolog* 22 A good sike hoost I haue wedded be Three monthes, two and moore nat pardee (v. r. parde). 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Causton) i. v. (1859) 12 Parde, some wight wyll haue vpon me routhie. c1475 *Rauf Gylgair* 168 The hous is myne, pardie. c1540 J. Heywood *Pour P P B* 11 b, In that ye palmer as debyte May clerly dyscharge him pardie. 1630 WALSWORTH

Pilgr. ii. 10, I pardie demanding how they could take such an oath. they answered 1754 *Fielding Fathers* iii. 11, Pardie! Sir, your most humble servant 1841 *Thackeray and Pyn Napoléon* ii. 66 Not their deeds of arms alone, pardie! 1844 *Tennyson Day Dream, Revival* iv. 'Pardie', returned the king, 'but still my joints are somewhat stiff or so.' 1843 *Lytton Last Bar* i. 1, But, pardieu, he knows all the Nevilles by eye.]

8 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 545 Bot how that euir it fell, perdie, I trow he sall the varrior be 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. cxxxvi, Perdie a twelve-moeth will be soone gone 1548 *Udall, etc Erasmus Par John* xix. 115 A place perdie detestable c. 1550 *Bale K Johan* (Camden) 81 Symon of Swynsett my very name is per dee 1602 *Shaks Ham* iii. 1. 305 For if the King like not the Comedie, Why then belike he likes it not perdie 1748 *Thomson Cast Indol* i. xxi, Not to move on, perdie, is all they can. 1858 *Kingsley Red King* 32 There's Tyrral as sour as I, peidie!

Pardine (pā'dīn), a rare. [f. L. *pard-us* PARDI + -INE] Of or pertaining to the pard.

1850-63 *Wood Illustr Nat Hist* i. 182 The Marbled Cat partakes more of the proverbial pardine spotted character **Pardo**: see PARDIAO

Pardon (pā'dn, pā'd'n), sb¹ Forms 3-4 **pardon**, **pardon**, 3- **pardon**; also 4 **perdune**, 4-5 **per**, **pardone**, 4-6 **perdon**; per-, **pardon**, -e, 5 **pardown**, -e. [ME a OF. *perdun*, *pardun*, *pardon* = Pr. *perdo*, Cat. *perdó*, Sp. *perdon*, Pg. *perdão*, It. *perdono*, med. L. *perdonum*, f. *perdonare*, late L. *perdonāre* (see next), assimilated in form to *dōnum* gift.] **gen.** The act of pardoning or fact of being pardoned, forgiveness.

† L. Remission of something due, as a payment of any kind, a debt, tax, fine, or penalty **Obs.**

1390 *Gower Conf* i. 115 Thei His grace scholden go to schol. And pardon of the deit besche 1444 *Rolls of Parli V* 121/2 To rere the peyne or peynes of him or hem so forfeited, withouten any pardon 1449 *Ibid.* 146/2 If eny such persone, accept or take eny pardon of you, of the said Subside 1461 *Ibid.* 149/1 Grantes, Relies, amenshunger and pardons of Feermer. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 4 His mooste gracious pardonee and releasce of the said firste frutes and tenthe

† b. Remission of sentence, granting of mercy, sparing (So in F) **Obs. rare.**

1555 *W. Watremans Fawle Facions* ii. viii 176 Without pardon, they kille him, and make a feast with him.

2 The passing over of an offence without punishment; the overlooking of an offence and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed, forgiveness (but often more formal than this, and coloured by sense 4).

1300 *Cursor M.* 1168, I am ouertan wit shi treson Pat 1 agh not to haf pardon 1470 *Henry Wallace v* 975 Pardown he ast off the reppreiff befor. 1590 *Spenser P* 97 xii 18 Therefore I ought crave pardon, ull I there have beene 1603 *Shaks Meas. for M* iii. 1. 173 Let me ask my sister pardon 1646 *Crashaw Delights of Muses* 109 Speak Her pardon or her sentence, only break Thy silence I speak 1754 *Hume Hist Eng* (1812) i. 275 [Robert] craved pardon for his offences, and offered to purchase forgiveness by any atonement 1875 *J. P. Horne Prince Relig* xv. 47 Pardon, or forgiveness, is an act or feeling which frees the wrong doer from the resentment of an offended person, or from outward penalty 1887 *Bowen Vurg Eneid* ii. 184 To invoke Pardon for great transgressions.

b. Theol. Forgiveness of sins.

1300 *Cursor M.* 11002 he annunciacion O crist, bat brought vs al pardun 1400 *Yvonne & Gawn* 857 Of his sins do him pardowne. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* iii. iv. 100 Bot, with offerandis and ek devote prayer, That wald we suld perdoun and pece requier 1599 *Burner 39 Art* xvi (1700) 142 Our Saviour with us, the measure upon which we may expect pardon from God. 1742 *Young Nt Th.* iv. 322 A Pardon bought with Blood! 1836 *J. Gilbert Chr Atomum* Notes (1852) 370 Pardon supposes law and sin.

3. **Ecc.** = INDULGENCE 3a, b.

c. 1290 *Becket 2421 in S Eng Leg* i. 176 pe pope 3af alle pardon bat budere wolden gon, bat men nusten in Engelande suyuch pardon non 1300 *Cursor M.* 21624 (Edin.) De quene wip hir menie [went] upon be fridat efturward Of perdon [vrr] pardon, -doun] for to serue hir parte 1340 *Hampoll. P. Conc.* 326 Pus pardon in purgatory availles, Als I talid. 1362 *Langl P Pl.* A. ii. 128 And 3af pardun for pons poundmele a-boute. 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III 331 Pus bishop of Rome stireh men bi grete perdon to breke opynly Goddis hestis 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 17, I gyue to hem alle pardon of her penance and relece all theyr synnes. 1560 *Daus tr Steidane's Comm* i. b, Lamenting that the ignorant people, should be so far abused as to put the whole trust of their salvation in pardons 1840 *tr D'Aubigny's Hist Ref* (ed. 3) i. 268 The penitent was himself to drop the price of his pardon into the chest.

b. A church festival at which indulgence is granted; the festival of the patron saint

1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dices* i. The Jubilee & pardon at the holy Appostle Seynt James in Spayne. c. 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 28/28 The procession of countree; The pardon of syon shall be at the begynnyng of august. 1536 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 139 [The king] passit to Sanctandros and thair remant quhill the Michallmas perdoun. 1840 *T. A. Trollope Summ. Brittany* II. 300 Many of these are situated in villages where Pardons are held 1859 *JERSON Brittany* v. 62 To-day was the village 'Pardon', and the whole population were assembled in the church to celebrate it.

4. **Law.** A remission, either free or conditional, of the legal consequences of crime; an act of grace on the part of the proper authority in a state, releasing an individual from the punishment imposed by sentence or that is due according to law.

General pardon, a pardon for offences generally, or for those committed by a number of persons not named individually.

1328 *Act 2 Edu. III*, c. 2 De ceo que chartres de pardoun ont este si legierment grantees avant ces heures, des homicides, etc.] 1450 *Rolls of Parli V* 202/2 Your Letters of pardon under your grete Seale 1473 *Ibid* VI 73/1 Lettres of prive Seale, of Pardon generally or speciall 1559 *Murr Mag. J. Cade* xviii, With generale pardon for my men halfe gone 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr Conestaggio* 314 Offering to all such as were in the Iland a general pardon in his Maesties behalfe, if they would yeeld. 1603 *Shaks. Meas for M* iv. 1. 75, I hope it is some pardon, or repreeue For the most gentle Claudio 1611 *Collection of Statutes* 292 b (anno 43 Eliz.), A general pardon with many exceptions, as followeth 1762 *Hume Hist Eng* (1812) VI liv 373 The farmers and officers of the customs were afterwards glad to compound for a pardon by paying a fine of 150,000 pounds 1772 *Junius Lett* lxviii 356 He might have flattered himself with the hopes of a pardon. 1809 *TOMLINS Jacob's Law Dict* s. v, A Pardon, if pleaded, must be averred to be under the Great Seal except a Statute Pardon, or what amounts thereto

5. The document conveying a pardon: a. in sense 3; b. in sense 4

a. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prol* 687 His walet [lay] bifrom hym in his lappe Bret ful of pardon comen from Rome al hoot 1348-5 *BRINKLOW Lament* (1874) 100 Their pardons, and other of their tromperye, hath bene bought and solde in Lombard strete 1667 *MILTON P L* iii. 492 Then might ye see... Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Dulls, the sport of Winds b. 1603 *Shaks Meas for M* iv. 1. 132 Signe me a present pardon for my brother 1879 *DIXON Windsor II* xxi. 237 The king sent him a full pardon for his past offences.

6 (In weakened sense, from 2) The excusing of a fault or what the speaker politely treats as one; courteous forbearance or indulgence; allowance; excuse, acquittance of blame Often in phrases of polite apology, esp. in *I beg your pardon*, a courteous form of expressing dissent or contradiction, = 'Excuse me', e.g. 'I beg your pardon, it was not so'; and interrogatively = 'I do not catch what you say', or 'what you mean'.

1548 *FORREST Ploas Poyse* 6a Perdon I have askte for my symplenes 1607 *MIDDLETON Michalun Term* iii. iii. 283 Yet, under both your pardons, I'd rather have a citizen 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* ii. 1 Wks. (Ridge) 116/2a Captain, I beg your pardon, you will not make one at ombre? 1806-7 *J. BRADFORD Miseres Hum.* Lf. 1826/6 vii. xxviii, Endeavouring in vain to hear a person's question addressed to you; and after repeatedly saying 'I beg your pardon, Sir,' &c still not hearing him 1873 *L. CARROLL, The Two Looking Gl.* vii, 'I beg your pardon?' said Alice 'It isn't respectable to beg,' said the King 'I only meant that I didn't understand,' said Alice.

† b. Leave, permission. **Obs.**

1548 *UDALL, etc Erasmus Par. Acts* xxvi. 84 Thou haste pardon to speake for thy selfe 1602 *Shaks. Ham* iv. vii. 46, I shall (first asking your Pardon thereunto) recount th' Occasions of my returne 1606 — *Aut & Cl* iii. vi. 60 My Lord Marke Anthony acquainted My greued eare withall. whereon I begg'd His pardon for I returne

† c. Allowance for defect, toleration **Obs.**

1607-12 *BACON Ess., Beauty* (Aib.) 212 Noe youth can be comely, but by pardon and by considering the youth, as to make vpp the comelines 1639 *Wotton Swm Educ.* Ep. Ded., A slight Pamphlet, about the Elements of Architecture hath been entertained with some pardon among my Friends.

† 7. 'A plea in law by which land was claimed under a gift special' (Editor *Plumpton Corr.*) **Obs.**

1489-90 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 91 Fech your pardon & my ladyes, & send them both. *Ibid* 146 They have made search in the Eschequer for the perdon that was pletet 1500 *Ibid.* 147, I pled for your mastership x yere agoo a Perdon for Wolfe-hunt lands about Maunsefeld in Shirwood, by which plee ye claimed the land by felement of my master, yore father

8. **attrib. and Comb.** (chiefly in sense 3), as **pardon-bull**, -monger, -office, -pedlar; † **pardon-beads** = pardoned beads. see **PARDON** v. 4; **pardon-bell**, a name for the angelus-bell (because special pardons were formerly granted to those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly); **pardon-chain**, a confessional; **pardon-screen**, a screen around or in front of a confessional, **pardon-stall**, a stall from which pardons are read, or in which confessions are heard (see *Gloss. Liturg. Terms* 1877).

1516 *Will of R. Simpson* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of *pardon beads 1538 *Br. STAXTON Inyunch* in *Burnet Hist Ref* (1829) III i. 202 That the bell called the *Pardon, or Ave Bell, be not hereafter in any parts of my diocesse any more tollyd 1872 *ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch.* ix in *Ch Bells Devon* 433 The Pardon Bell was silenced by Shaxton, Bishop of Sarum, in 1538. 1856 *OLDF Antichrist* 74 The *pardon bulls which they offere to sell for large money to men 1870 *FOXES A & M* (ed. 2) 971/2 The vnuordinate outrage of those hys *pardonmongers, whiche so excessively did pyll and pole the simple people. 1874-7 *WYLLIE Hist. Protestantism* (1899) 257 The whole population of the place had come out to welcome the great pardon-monger 1681 *FLAVEL Night M Ref* 209 Gods faithfulness. is as it were that *pardon-office from whence we fetch our discharges. 1693 *URQUHART Rebelous* i. l. 10 Porters and *pardon-pedlars [pardonmongers].

† **Pardon, sb.² Obs.** [app corr of a native name.] The wine obtained from a species of palm on the Guinea Coast, app. *Raphia vinifera*, the wine from which is called by P. Beauvois (*Flora d'Oware et de Benin*, l. 77) *Bourdon*. Hence Pardon-tree, -vine.

1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* xvi. 286 The third sort is drawn at Anlober, Abokro, Axim and goes by the name of *Pasdon* *Ibid* 288 The Pardon-trees grow like the Coco-nuts, though on a much thinner stalk *Ibid* xxi. 438 Their Drink Water and Pardon-Wine

Pardon (pā'dn, pā'd'n), v. Also 5 **pardone**, -donne, **perdoun**, 6 **perdon** [a. OF. *pardoner*, *perduner* (11th c.), F. *pardonner* = Pr., Sp. *perdonar*, Pg. *perdoar*, It. *perdonare*, late L. *perdonāre* (Carolingian Capit.) to grant, concede, remit, condone, indulge, f. L. *per-* through + *dōnāre* to present, give, perh after OHG. *forgeben*, FORGIVE.]

† 1. **trans.** To remit or condone (something due, a duty, obligation, debt, fine, or penalty) Sometimes with induct (dative) obj of the person **Obs.**

1433 *Rolls of Parli V* 478/1 That the Bailliffs abnegge ne pardon no maner of duty that length to the said Comynalte 1465 *Eng Chron* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng paidoneth the thy drawing and hankyng, but thyn bed shalle be smyte of atte tourhille. 1547 *GARDINER in Burnet Hist Ref* (1829) II ii. 136, I am by nature already condemned to die, which sentence no man can pardon. 1596 *Shaks Merch V* iv. 1. 374, I pardon thee thy life before thou askest 1604 — *Leary* iv. vi. 111 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xlv. (1820) 165 Who had their lives paidoned on condition to cleanse the city 1643 *FRYNE Sower Power* Parl. ii. 75 The King cannot pardon nor release the repairing of a Bridge or Highway, or any such like publike charges.

2. To remit the penalty of (an offence); to spare over (an offence or offender) without punishment or blame, to forgive

Pardon is a more formal term than *forgive*, being that used in legal language; also often in theology.

a. With the offence as obj. sometimes with the offender as induct obj., or governed by to.

c. 1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Aymon* 1. 47 Paidone theym the dethe of your sone. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 1 No personne shall have any power to pardon or remitte any tresons or any kyndes of felonnyes what so ever they be but that the Kinges Higheesse shall have the hole and sole power and auctorite therof. 1604 *How to choose good wife* v. iii in *Hazl Dodslay IX* 90 On my knee I beg Your angry soul wuld pardon me her death 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxiii. 21 Provoke him not, for he will not pardon your transgressions. 1759 *Hume Hist Eng* (1812) v. xlv. 418 Her father would never have pardoned so much obstinacy 1861 *J. A. ALEXANDER Gospel Chr* xxvii. 369 God pardons nothing or He pardons all

b. With the offender as obj

c. 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 3239 And he pardoned Generides thoo Of al the wrathe betwix hem twoo 1450 *MARG. PASTON in Lett* i. 115 The Duke of Suffolk is pardonyd, .. and is in the Kyngs gode grase 1459 *Paston Lett.* i. 499 My maistr, whom Iesu for his mercy pardonne. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Bese* ii. x, I pryve the that thou wylt paidonne me of thoffense that I have done to the 1533 *LD BEARNES Huon* lxxiv. 266, I holde you quyt & pardon you of all myn yll wyl 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* v. 18 In this thing the Lord pardon thy seauant 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. 103 Pardon you I said he, What! when you don't repent? 1754 *Hume Hist Eng* (1812) i. vi. 321 That the adherents of each should be pardoned. 1841 *LANE Arab Nts* i. 82 Pardon me, and kill me not, and so may God pardon thee.

c. **absol.** To grant pardon or forgiveness.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 138 But for no amonestement she wolde not pardone. 1611 *BIBLE Isa* lv. 7 Hee will abundantly pardon

d. To put away by pardon. (*nonce-use*)

1875 *J. P. Horne Prince Relig* xv. 48 We cannot pardon away a wound or forgive away a disease

3 To make courteous allowance for; to excuse:

a. a fact or action.

1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseeche you to pardon my boldnes 1603 *CRASHAW All Fools* Plays 1873 i. 136 Ladie, youle pardon our grosse bringing up? 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 194 Pardon my impatience. 1762 *Hume Hist Eng* (1812) vi. 405 You will be pleased to pardon my infirmity 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* ii. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon it

b. a person, formerly esp. in asking to be excused from doing something (now *excuse me*. see *EXCUSE* v. 7)

1509 *Hawth Past Pleas* xx. (Percy Soc.) 98 To pardon me of my rude wrytting 1570 *FOXES A & M* (ed. 2) 2291/1 Her graces Cooke answered, my Lord, I will neuer suffer any stranger to come He [Ld. Chamberlain] said they should But y Cooke said, his Lordship should pardon hym for that matter. 1599 *Shaks Much Ado* ii. 1. 131 *Beat.* Will you not tell me who told you so? *Bene* No, you shall pardon me. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 142 *Duke.* What (I prethee) might be the cause? *Luc* No, pardon 'Tis a secret must bee lockt within the teeth and the lippes. 1764 *FOOTE Patrym* iii. Wks. 1799 i. 359 My hand! what, to a poet hooded, hussed, and exploded! You must pardon me, Sir. 1795 *ANNA SEWARD Lett* (1811) iv. 81 Pardon me from dwelling so long on this sad theme. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 46 Men who had been so long oppressed might have been pardoned if they had eagerly seized the first opportunity of obtaining revenge.

† 4. **Ecc.** To hallow (beads) so that pardon or indulgence for sins was attached to their use **Obs.**

1524 *Will of R. Hallay* (Somerset Ho.), Beads &c pardoned at Sun 1553 *BECON Rehg Rome* Wks. (1564) iii. 358 b, To all good christen people disposed to say our Ladyes psalter on any of these beades, the which bene pardoned at the holye place of Shene, shal have ten thousande yerres of pardon.

Hence **Pardoned ppl.** a.; **Pardoning vbl sb** and **ppl a.**

1530 *FALSGR 251/2* Pardonyng, *pardonnance* 1547 *HOMILIES* i. *Good Wks* iii. (1859) 59 All things which they had were called holy, holy cowis, holy girdles, holy pardoned

beads. 1678 *South Sermon* II x 379 That solid and substantial Comfort . . . which Pardoning-grace, for the most part, never gives. 1692 *Luttrell Brief Rel* (1857) II 347 One of the witnesses against him, being a pardoned robber. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xvii, Thou thyself shalt preach up the pardoning of injuries. 1896 *Academy* 12 Dec 520/1 Reformers whose essential integrity of intention wins for them at last a pardoning respect.

Pardonable (pā'donāb'l), *a.* [a *F. pardonnable* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm*), *f. pardonner*. see *PARDON* *v* and *-ABLE*] That can be pardoned or forgiven, admitting of pardon; excusable.

a. Said of an offence

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Mark* iii 23 *Erreur* and ignorance are pardonable. 1712 *Addison Spect* No 285 *p. 3* Such little Blemishes we should impute to a pardonable Inadvertency. 1800 *Med. Juris* III 361 It is a very pardonable error. 1876 *Tennyson Harold* iii 1, Of all the lies, that ever men have lied, Thine is the pardonablest.

b. Of an offender (or his condition). Now 1912 1638 *Baker tr. Balsac's Lett* (vol III) 118 The Italian women are more pardonable than the French. 1803 *Jane Porter Thaddeus* (1826) III iii 68, I dare say your daughter is pardonable. 1846 *Trinchi Miac* vii (1862) 195 To bring the culprit to a free confession, and so to put him in a pardonable state.

Hence Pardonableness; Pardonably *adv*
1564 *LD Falkland, etc. Infidelity* (1566) 48 This difficulty of using this means, (and so pardonableness of erring). 1674 *Boyle Excell Theat* i 1 23 The Stoicks absurdity. (but much more pardonably than Mr Hobbs) would have men to spring up like mushrooms out of the ground. 1871 *L. Stephen Playgr. Eur* (1894) v 132 Our thoughts pardonably concentrated themselves on the question of food. 1892 *Chambré* 13 Aug 514/2 A conviction of that neighbour's pardonableness.

† Pardonance. *Obs. rare* ¹. [a. *OF pardonance* (12th c.), *-ance* (Gower), *f. pardonner* to pardon ² see *-ANCE*] Pardonning; a pardon. 1413 *Pulg. Sowle* (Caxton) i xxxiv (1859) 40 This present pardonance is my yest.

Pardonee (pā'donē) [*f. PARDON* *v* + *-EE*,] One who is pardoned, the recipient of a pardon.

1895 in *Frank's Stand. Dict*
Pardoner ¹ (pā'donər) Now only *Hist* Also 4-6 *perdon-*, (5 *perden-*), 5 *-er*, 5-6 *-are*, *-ar*, *-ar*. [In *AF* *pardonier*, *f. pardonner* (Palsgr.), *f. PARDON* *sb.* + *-ER* ² cf. *gardien-er*; also *obs. F. pardonnaire* in *Rabelais*] A person licensed to sell papal pardons or indulgences.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol* 65 *Per* prechee a pardoner, As he a prest were. 1380 *Wyclif Eng. Wks* (1880) 154 *Per* comeþ a pardoner wif stollen bulis & false ielekis. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prol* 670 With hym ther was a gentyl Pardoner That streit was comen from the court of Rome. 1486 *Bk St Albans* Fvii, A Lyeng of perdenieris. 1500 *Collethe Sow* i 120 A perustier perdonair, And practand palmair. 1536 *Proclam* in *Lyot's Gov* (1883) Life 124 Light persons called pardoners and sellers of indulgences. 1672 *R. Wild Declat. Lib. Cons.* 13 The old Pardoner will never get Peter-pence enough here to buy him a pair of breeches. 1706 *Tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist* 16th c. II iii 18 The Complaints which the Faithful made of the Pardons. 1808 *Scott Marm* i xx, Or pardoner or travelling priest.

Pardoner ². [*f. PARDON* *v* + *-ER* ²; cf. *F. pardonneur*] One who pardons or forgives.

1581 *Fulke in Conser* ii (1584) N, Be present as a pardoner of our excesses. 1675 *Traherne Chr. Ethics* 288 An injury forgiven is forgotten by him that did it, and the friendship continues at the expense, and to the honour and comfort of the pardoner. 1866 *Miss Mulock Noble Life* xii 220 [He] who is at once the Judge and the Pardoner of sinners.

† Pardonister. *Obs. Forms* 4-5 *pardon-yster*, *-ter*, *pardenyster* [ME. *pardonistie*, *app. repr* an Anglo Fr. **pardonistie*, by-form of **pardoniste*: see *-ISTER*] = *PARDONER* ¹.

1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 *Bi* pardonystours & procurators. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 78, I trowe thou menyis the pardonysters that rennen so fast aboute. 1496 *Dives & Panp* (W de W) vii xiv 306/2 Bothe the prest & the pardonyster be bounde to restytucion.

Pardonless (pā'donlēs), *a.* [*f. PARDON* *sb.* + *-LESS*] Without pardon; unpardonable.

1567 *DRANT* *Horace, Arie Poetrie* Bvii, He In one thing ofte is pardonles. 1630 *Heywood Rape Lucrèce* Wks. 1874 V 218 My example might in my servants breed encouragement So to offend which were pardonlesse. 1867 *J. B. Ross tr. Virgil's Aeneid* 83 If that offence be pardonless, then cast The living in you main.

† Pardonous, a. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f. PARDON* *sb.* + *-OUS*] Abounding in pardon.

1670 *MARCELLINI Triumphs* 7as I 94 Thy Pardons are too pardonous, and thy Indulgences, have too much indulgence.

Pardiche, -yeche, obs. ff. PARTRIDGE

Pardure, -durable, obs. ff. PERDURE, -ABLE.

Pardy(e) see *PARDIE*

† Pare, sb. *Obs. rare* [*f. PARE* *v.*]

1. That which is pared off, the paring or parings collectively.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Take a part of Applys, & do a-way be corys, & be pare.

2. A piece of turf, a sod.

1651 *tr. Ben's Pim. Verses on Calvyn* in *Fuller Abel Rediv* 284 How happens it that this is Calvyn's share, To lye under this little, unknowne pare? Is not this he who living did appeare, Decaying Romes continued dread and feare?

Pare (pē'ā), *v.* ¹ Also 4-6 *payre*, 6 *paire*, 7-8 *pair*. [*a. F. pare-r* to prepare, trim, dress, etc.,

'also, to pare the hoofe of a horse' (Colgr.) :- *L. parāre* to make fit or ready: see *PREFARE*.]

I + *1 trans.* To get ready, to prepare; to adorn, deck out. *Obs.*

1392, 1444 [see *PARING* *vbl. sb.* 1]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4208 *Quen* it [a boat] was done at his duyse & diagen ouer with hulis, Pared & Parred at his pay, pickid & taloghid. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 67 It is syune to haue so mani diuerse clothes, and to do so moche coste to pare the foule body. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, To Pare, to make readie.

† 2. To form, shape (or ? to cut). *Obs.*

13 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1408 Lyfte logges bei-ouer & on loffe coruen, Pared out of paper & poynted of gloude [? golde] *Ibid* 1536 A fust faylaynde be wryst, Pared on be parget, purtrayed letres. 173 *Gaw & G. Knt* 802 Pared out of papure purely hit semed.

II. 3. To trim by cutting off projecting, irregular, or superficial parts, to cut close to the edge so as to make even or neat; to cut away the outer edge or outside of (something), *e g* the skin or rind of (a fruit), in thin layers, slices, or flakes.

c 1300 *Sir Trist.* 542 *Brd* þu pard and schare, Ynouþ þu hadde at etc. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxvi (*Beatus*) 1099 To payre *me* *pil* & *l* etc. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* ii v 243 To wey pens with a peye, and pare þe heuyest. c 1400 *Pallad* on *Husd* vii 2 At luyne a floor for thrashing thus they make. They pare hit first, and lightly after gete hit dolen smal. c 1530 *H. RICHES* *Bk. Nurture* 171 in *Babees Bk.* 76 Your hands cleane, your nayles paide. 1530 *PALSGR.* 252/1 Paryng yronne to pare a horsehoof with. 1563 *Got Ding Casar* vii. (1595) 199 b, A littel hit notably fortified, and on all sides, pared *et cetera*. 1626 *Middl. etor. Anything for Quick Life* iv ii, What a cursed wretch was I to paye my nails to-day! *I Friday*. 1686 *Long Gas.* No. 212/4 *Stolen*, about 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared. 1769 *Mrs RAFFALD* *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 215 Take some pippins, pare, core, and boil them. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi IV 602 The practice of paring down money, was far too lucrative to be so checked.

b. Phrase to *pare to the quick*, to cut away the epidermis, or other superficial part, so deep as to reach the 'live' or sensitive parts, to pare so as to hurt. Also *fig.* So to *pare too close* or *near*.

1538 *ELVOT, Rescure ad vinum*, to pare to the quick, to touche the quick in a mater. 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 8 Great fins so neere did pare me. 1598 *CHAPMAN* *Itad* 'To Rdr. (1865) 91, I entreat my Reader, that all things to the quick he will not pare. 1683 *BURNET* *tr. More's Utopia* (1685) 14 Whom, to raise their Revenues, they pare to the Quick. 1708 *SWIFT* *Sacram. Test Wks* 1755 II i 134 His claws pared to the quick. 1790 *HAN, More Relig. Wash. World* (1791) 49 The prevailing mode of living has pared real hospitality to the very quick. 1846 *J. BAXTER Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I 452 The Smith proceeds at once to 'pare the corn out to the quick, till the blood stais'.

c. To prune by cutting off superfluous shoots (*obs.*); to reduce the thickness of (a hedge, etc.).

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii xxviii (Bodl MS) If 214 b/1 The apple tree waxþ bareyne but he be pared and isched. 1598 *SYLVESTER* *Du Baies* ii i 1, *Eiden* 86 He plants, he prons, he pares, he trimmeth round Th'er green beauties of a fruitful ground. 1633 *G. HERBERT* *Temple, Paradise* iv, When thou dost with thy knife but prune and pare, Ev'n fruitful trees more fruitful are. 1884-5 *Act* 18 § 49 *Vet* c 13 § 2 It shall be lawful to cut, prune, or pare the said hedge.

4. To slice off the turf or other vegetation covering the surface of the ground *a* with the ground or land as object; esp. in plu. *pare and burn*, to cut the turf to the depth of two or three inches, and burn it, in order to use the ashes as manure, as is done in denshiring or burn-beating.

1530 *PALSGR* 652/2 He hath pared his grounds, he loketh to have saffron shortly. 1761 *STERNE* *Tr. Shandy* IV xxxi, The expense of paring and burning and fencing in the Ox-moor. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 40 Seventeen acres were pared and burned in 1779. 1830 *Glauc. Fin* in *Rep* 14 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husd* III, When the saint-fon plants begin to fail, which is about the sixth year, the land is pared, and burned, and sown to turnips.

b. with the turf as obj. (cf 6)
1577 *B. Gooze Hereschach's Flus* (1586) 20 They cast into their Folders such Turves pared from the ground. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* *et Urb* s. v. *Burning*, With a Breastplayt to pare off the Turf. 1845 in *J. Baxter Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) II 181 This system of culture consists in paring off the grassy sward or surface of the land, with an instrument called a breastplough, the turf pared off being burnt.

5. To reduce (a thing) by cutting or shaving away, hence, to reduce or diminish little by little, to bring down in size or amount. Also *absol*.

1530 *PALSGR* 701/2, I have, I have away any thing by thynne portions. 1643 *MILTON* *Dworce* ii xx Wks. (1851) 170 We never leave subtilizing and casuistry till we have staund'd and par'd that libellal path into a narrow edge to walk on, between a precipice of unnecessary mischief on either side. 1722 *RAINSAY* *Poet's Wish* i, Lay and Tweed's smooth streams, Which gently, and daintily, Pare down the flow'ry braes. 1825 in *Cobbett* *Rur. Rides* (1885) II 76 They pare down the wretched souls to what is below god allowance. 1864 *BOWEN* *Logic* iii. 57 To pare down the complexity and redundancy of rhetorical expression.

6. To cut, shave, or shear off or away (an outer border, surface, rind, or skin, a projection, formerly also, any part on the outside of something).

1387 *TRIVISA* *Figiden* (Rolls) IV 47 Pete the Affres closed hym [Regulus] in a sheit tree, and pared of his ype liddes. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 13407 He pared her chekes all aboute, That all here the felleu oue. c 1490 *Pallad* on *Husd* iii. 532 Now is to repaire Rosayres olde & drynesse of to pare. 14 *Sir Beus* 197/3939 (MS M) Halfe the helme he can pare Than myght men se his hede bare. 1530 *PALSGR.*

652/2 Pare your crust away, *parez la crouste de vostre pain*. 1613 *Heywood Silver Age* i 1 Wks. 1874 III 90 Whose head wee by Minneues aide par'd off. 1686 *HORNICK* *Crucif. Jesus* xvii 536 Let them pare away that poysonous rind. 1787 *WINNER* *Syst. Husd* 105 Where ants inhabit, their hills should be pared off. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi IV 623 To pass a halfcrown, after paring a pennyworth of silver from it. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 20 June 4/3 The edges are pared off by the old-fashioned bookbinders' plough.

b. fig. To cut off or remove

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm Par Col* ii 5 b, Nor haue ye a litle piece onely of the carnall man pared away. c 1610 *Sir J. MELVIL* *Mem* (1735) 401 Conditions and Articles might be added and pared at the pleasure of their Friends. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR* *Gr. Examp. Pief* § 47, I was diligent to remarke such doctrines, and to pare off the mistakes. a 1677 *NARROW* *Serm* Wks 1716 1 To Paring away the largest uses of wealth. 1883 *ANNIE THOMAS* *Mod. Housewife* 32, I did not see how it was possible for me to pare and prune off any more of our expenses.

c. To make or form by paring or cutting away.

1708 *J. PHILLIPS* *Cider* i 27 Slow house-bearing snails, that creep O'er the ripe fruitage, paring slimy tracts, In the sleek rinds. 1713 *WARNER* *True Amazons* (ed 2) 121 To pare away with a sharp Chisel a place for the Shide.

Hence Pared (pē'ād), *poet* (pē'ād) *phl* *a*

c 1440 *Proup* *Paro* 384/1 *Paryd*, as briede, *decustatus* c 1500 *For to serve* *Ld. in Babees Bk* 367, in or v lous, of puryd brede. 1597-8 *Bp. HALL* *Sat* iv iii 89 Not his pūrl nyle will he forego. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi IV 643 Huge heaps of pared and defaced crowns and shillings.

† Pare, v. 2 *Obs.* [Shortened from *compare*]

intr. To 'compare', admit of comparison.

c 1430 *Pulg. Lyf Manhode* ii. civ. (1865) 114 *Pat* j haue prys of alle, and *pat* noon be paringe to me.

Pare, obs. form of PAIR *sb.* ¹ and *v.* ², **PEAR**

Parea, obs. form of PAMIAH.

Pareable (pē'āb'l), *a. rare* [*f. PARE* *v.* ¹ + *-ABLE*] That can be pared or cut off.

c 1449 *PECOCK* *Refr.* ii. iv 260 The yuel is pareable and kuteable away.

† Parecorisis (pā're'krisis) *Path.* [mod.L., *f. PARA-* 1 + *Gr. ἐκκρίσις* secretion. In mod.F. *parecorise*.] Improper or disordered secretion.

1857 in *Mayne* *Expos. Lex.*

Pareche, -chen, obs. form of PARISH, -EN

† Pare drial, obs. rare. [*f. Gr. παρὰ πλά* a sitting beside + *-AL*: cf. next.] = next

1652 *GAULE* *Magastrom* 270 He had a devil his paredrial or assessor.

† Pare'drus, obs. rare. [late and mod.L., *a. Gr. παρὰ πρὸς* sitting beside, one who sits beside, an assessor, *f. παρ(α)-* beside + *δρᾶ* seat.] One who sits beside; a familiar spirit.

[1603 *HOLLAND* *Plutarch* *Explan* Wks., Assistants he had twaine, named *Pasidri*, who sat in communion with him.] a 1642 *Br. MOUNTAIN* *Acts & Mon* iii (1642) 161 Witchs.. having Familiar Spirits, Pare'dros, Assistants to them.

† Paregal, peregal, a and sb *Obs. Forms* *a.* 4 *parigal*, *-agal*, (*paringal* (le, -ingale, *paruyngal*, *parmyngalle*), 5-6 *paregall*, 6 *-egale*, 7 *-egal*. *β.* 4 *perigale*, 4-7 *perregal*, 5-6 *-egalle*, (5 *perengale*, *peringall*), 6 *pergall*, (*perregal*). [*a. OF* *parigal*, *paringal*, *paregal*, *peringal* (12th c. in *Godef.*) - *L* type **per equal-ent*, *f. per-* through, thoroughly + **equal-ēs* *EQUAL*. *Button*, III xx § 4, has the deriv. *sb* *perigallē* With *peringale*, cf. *nightingale* from (*Obs.* *nightegale*.)

A. adv. 1. Fully equal, equal (esp. in power, rank, value, or the like).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 776 (Cott) He dos it for he ne wald see were *Parigal* (*Gott* *paringale*) til him ne per. *Ibid* 2096 *þof* he world es. *Dclt.* in thirn parten principale, þe parties er night perigale. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Prologus* v 840 *Ilis* herte ay wip þe beste and wip þe beste *Stod* *perigal* to dorre don that hym kiste. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Londst* 64 Alexander, kepe by most noble saule high, and to angles perengale. c 1450 *Melhus* 163 The bichle hem *peringall* 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Aeneis* vi. xiv 50 Schynand with clyk armys paregale. a 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* *Hen VII* 44 Although in degree they were not perregal with these great lordes. 1636 *Pascie* *Florrum* § 273 63 All goodly fair, in years, all *Puegall*.

b. Adequate, adequately qualified, worthy.

14. *Hocceve* *Aungelles* *Song* ii Wks (E. E. T. S.) III p. xlvii, No prasyng is, þat may be perregal. c 1560 *A. Scott* *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 20 Wald God þat I wer perigall, Vnder þat redolent ross to rest!

¶ 2 *catachr.* Equal to any other, of the highest rank or standing.

1600 *W. WATSON* *Decacordon* (1602) 274 Our noble Elizabeth, prince perregal, paramount and paragon. *Ibid* 236 An absolute statesman paramount, peregall (1622 *T. JAMIS* *Fessuts* *Downton* 66 *Paregall*).

B. sb. One who is fully equal to another in some respect, an equal, peer, match.

c 1395 *Floumann's Tale* 130 That holdeth no man his peringall. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Rededes* i 71 þoru partinge of youre powere to þoure paragals. 14 *Sir Beus* 104/1238 (MS S.) At hoorn y am his parmyngalle (In parmyngal; *C.* In hys contre y am hys pere) 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Aeneis* ix x. 152 Nor na disdene at the sal haue, sythly, To be hys peregall into archery. a 1555 *LYNDESAY* *Tragedy* 45 Duryng my tyme, I had no perigall. 1602 *MARSTON* *Ant & Mel.* iii Wks 1856 I. 39 *Bal.* How likst thou my suite? *Cat.* All, beyond all, no peregall.

† Paregmenon. *Rhet.* [mod.L., *a. Gr. παρὰ γένον* derived, neuter of perf. pple. pass. of *παράγειν* to lead aside, change.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Paregoricon* in Rhetoric, is a Figure in which are words conjoined, which are derived out of another, as *Discreet, Discretion*.

Paregoric (parēgorik), a and sb. Also 8 para- [ad. late L. *parēgoricus*, a. Gk παρηγορικ-ος encouraging, soothing, f. παρηγορος consoling, soothing, f. παρα- PARA-1 beside, on the side of + -γορος in sense 'speaking', f. ἀγορά assembly of the people, cf. ἀγορεύειν to speak in the assembly. In F. *parégorique*]

A. adj. Of medicines Assuaging pain, soothing. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc Compt* vi 190 The fury of the blood is restrained by a paregoric draught of Diacodium 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 75 It [lar-water] is both paregoric and cordial 1784 T. COLBY in *Med Commun* II 18, I directed a paregoric draught to be taken at night.

b. spec. *Paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured with aniseed and benzoic acid. Formerly, also, the ammoniated tincture of opium (*Scotch paregoric elixir*), see Buchan *Dom Med.* ed 1790, App 698 1751 STARK tr. *Mead's Med Precepts* v 113 Of all this tribe [unodynes] I know no better medicine than the paregoric elixir 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Paregoric Elixir*, name for the *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or English paregoric elixir, to distinguish it from the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, which was formerly also called paregoric elixir 1893 in *Syd Soc Lex*.

B. sb. A medicine to assuage pain, an anodyne 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techni* I, *Anodynes*, are sometimes also called Paregorics 1780 GRANT in *Phil Trans* LXX 129 Taking only a paregoric at night 1815 Mr John Deane's I 36 This acted like a paregoric for a little time **b. spec.**, in the British Pharmacopoeia = *Paregon* in *elixer* see A. b.

1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl Med* I 457 The above mentioned mixture of paregoric and wine of opium 1885 'F. ANSTY' *United Venus* xv 180, I never sell paregoric to children 1892 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/5 In the third reprint of the [British Pharmacopoeia], issued in November, 1888, the Council drew attention to a prefatory notice to their insertion of paregoric—on page 411, 1888 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 131 We endeavour to relieve cough, particularly at night, by paregoric and other anodynes

† **Paregorical**, a Obs. [See -ICAL] = prec. A. 1857 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 113 Some are Paregorical or lulling. 1857 B. W. *Expert Physician* 66 Diaphoretic and Paregorical Medicines

† **Pareil**, a and sb Obs. Forms: 5 pareille, -eille, -eylle, parelle, parail, parayl, -le, -lle, 6 parayl, 7 parail. [a. F. *parail* adj and sb, like, equal (12th c. in Halz.-Daim.) = Pr *pareil*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *paracchio* 'equal, even, like' (Florio) = late pop. L. *pariculus* dim. of *par* equal]

A. adj. Equal. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v 11 Vnto yow is none lyke ne paraylle in Crystendome 1483 CAYTON *Gold Leg*, Who is he that is founde paraylle or lyke to thys sacrefyce 1610 G. WILKINSON *Christ's Vict.* i lxxvii, Was never sight of parail fame

B. sb. a. Equality. b. A mate, fellow, companion. c. An equal, a match

1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 61 She beleud for to haue pareille to God 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek Nurture* 343 Suffere youre parulle to stond stille to be botom 1495 *Egitaße*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks* (1813) II 392 Whos parayl alyue thou can not fynde 1512 *Helgas* in *Thoms Prose Rom* (1828) III 51 He ne knew his parayl in prudence of understanding 1638 JER TAYLOR *Sermon Annus Gunpowder Tr* 7 We shall quickly fynde out more then a parail for S. James and S. John the Doanerges of my Text

Pareil, obs form of **PARREIL**

Pareira (pārē'ra). [ad. Pg. *parreira* vine trained against a wall; whence *parreira brava* wild climbing vine, the name given to the Brazilian plant] A drug made of the root of a Brazilian shrub, used in disorders of the urinary passages. Originally understood to be the root of the climbing shrub *Cissampelos Pareira* or 'Velvet-leaf', the *parreira brava* of the Portuguese, whence the name, now said to be that of a different shrub, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*; the 'Velvet-leaf' being distinguished by some as *Spurious Pareira* (The fact is that, historically, the latter is the real *pareira*, 'pareira' of pharmacy being a misnomer)

1715 *Phil Trans* XXIX. 365 The *Pareira Brava* is a Root which comes to us from Brazil by the way of Lisbon 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed 6) 721 Pareira Brava is a climbing shrub indigenous in Brazil 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med* 187 Pareira is a bitter tonic, like calumba, but scarcely ever used as such, it is thought to act as a diuretic 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry* IV Afr 514 Pareira brava (*Cissampelos Pareira*) Velvet-leaf or spurious Pareira.

Pareis, Pareiss, obs ff **PARISH, PARIS**.

† **Parail, parail**, sb. Obs. Forms: 4 parail, -aille, 4-5 -aille, -ayl(e), 5 -ayll, -eylle, 6 paraille, 6-7 parrell, -el, parail, -ell. [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail*, APPAREL v, q. v.]

1. Preparation, equipment = APPAREL sb. 1.

1400 *Land Troy Bk* 1750t We schal come on suche parayle That Of his purpos schal he be rent 1450 *Coat of Arms* xxv (Shaks Soc) 246 Jewgys that knowyth the parayl this matere to amende

2 A body of troops = ARMY sb. 4.

13 *Coer de L.* 1644 Kyng Rycharde wente, with his parayle, To Marcey they ganne ryde 1512-13 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 *Preamble*, Much partye of the commalle and parail of the Realme .be not of power nor abillite to bye theym longbowes.

3. Apparatus, outfit, furniture, tackle. = APPAREL sb. 2, 3.

1400 *Chron. Vitod* 448 Bis chapelle w^t alle be parayle h^t longede p^{er}to 14 in *Tynedale's Vis* (1843) 114 Or of hur bed was there any parayle of gold or sylke 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wells* (1890) 100 All the parrell belongyn to the plowe

b. Clothing, array, attire = APPAREL sb. 5. 1377 *LANGT P Pl B xi* 228 For his pore paraille and pylgrymes wedes. 1393 *Ibid* C. xiii 131 In be parail of a pilgrim 1400 *Octonau* 1680 Melk whyte armes, yn ryme 1 rede, Was hare parayle a 1547 *SURREY Bneid* IV 337 A shining parail of Turian purple 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobbler* 14 Fling all his old parrell after him

4. Ornament, decoration. = APPAREL sb. 7, 7 b; cf. **PARURE** 1.

1546 *Inv Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) 138 Two albes and parrelles (MS transcript parrelles) of ymagerye. 1554 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 38 Item, for parrelle for albus yd 1668 *Land Gas No 330/4* Stole, one piece of Cloth, marked in the Parrel, 10 H.

b. A chimney-piece, mantelpiece.

1533-3 in *Bayley Hist Tower London* (1821) I App Pt i xxix, The setting of vij. new parails in vij. chimneys evy parail v fote in wyndes. 1541 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* III. 571/2 (Dartford) Parails of stone for chimneys 1845 *PARKER Gloss Archt* (ed 4), *Parrell*, a chimney-piece; A set of dressings or ornaments for a fire-place

5. A preparation of eggs, etc. put into wine to refine it (see *quots.*).

1594 *PLAT Jewell ho* iii 66 Which parrell for the most part in one night will cause them (the wines) to fine 1700 B. E. *Dut Cant Crust, Ferail*, Whites of Eggs, Bay-Salt, Milk and Conduit-Water beat together, and poured into a Vessel of Wine, in order to Fine it. 1703 *Art & Myst Vintners* 14 They make a Parail of burn'd Alum, Bay-Salt, and Conduit Water.

6 (?) Cf. APPAREL sb. 6.

1430 *Roland & V.* 196 Fele housand of sarazines, Swipe heize of parail 1390 *Gowra Conf* III 119 Lich to tuo twinnes of mankind So be they bothe of o parail. 1400 *St. Alexius* (MS. Laud 622) 27/165 To be church of saint Bonifas Wip his maiden par token be pas, Pat heize was of paraille *Ibid* 56/80 He hidde bete noman shulde ywrite, His book of gode paraille 1528 *PAYNTL Salern's Regim* H, The ruddier wines of the same parail are more nouryshyng than white.

7 *Naut* See **PARREL**

† **Parail, parail**, v Obs. Forms: 4 parayle, 4-5 parail, 5 parael, parrail, -aille, parrell, parale, parrel, 6 parail, 7 parail [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail*, -ayle, APPAREL v, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, put in order = APPAREL v. 1

1400-50 *Alexander* 480 Bis dere kyng Had parrelld him a proude feste *Ibid* 765 (Ashm) He parraills (*Dubl. ap- pels*) him a proude ost of prynces & opbre

b. To give a 'parail' to (wine): see prec. 5 1615 *MARSHAM Eng Housew* II iv. (1668) 113 Parail it with six Eggs, yolks and all, one handfull of bay salt, and a pint of conduit water to every parail.

2. To clothe, dress, array, attire: = APPAREL v 5 1330 *Will. Palerne* 1900 Al be pepul is parayled and passid to cherche. 1393 *LANGT P Pl C iii* 224 Ac marchaus metten with hym [Guile] And paraild hym lyke here prentys 14 *Thomas of Erceldoune* (ed 1875) 94 But I am a lady of anoper cuntrie, If I be paraild moost of price.

3. To adorn, embellish = APPAREL v 7.

1510 *DOUGLAS K Ilart* i ix, And said be suld it parail all with fyn And fresche delyt, with mony florist flour.

Parail, -e, obs. forms of **PERIL**.

|| **Parailcon**. *Gram Obs.* [mod. L., a Gr. *παράλκων*, pr. pple. of *παράλκω* to draw aside or along, spin out, prolong.] (See *quot.*)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Parailcon*, Protraction, a figure wherein a word or syllable is added to the end of another, as *Nunnam, Etianunnam*.

Parelectronomy (pærēlekt'rōnōmī) *Physiol.* [ad. F. *parelectronomie*, f. Gr. *παρά- PARA-1* against + *ἤλεκτρο- electric* + *-νομία*, f. *νόμος* law, etc.] (See *quot* 1893.) Hence **Parelectronomic** a,

pertaining to or marked by parelectronomy

1877 *ROSINERIAL Muscles & Nerves* 208 Called parelectronomy by E. du Bois Reymond, because it differs from the usual electric action of muscles 1878 *FOSTER Phys* i 11 § 2 52 It is not until this parelectronic layer, as he calls it, has been removed that the natural current can manifest itself in its proper strength 1893 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Par electronomy*, name applied by Du Bois Reymond to the weakened condition of the electrical current of muscle, while the natural transverse section at the tendinous ends is maintained The condition is due to the presence of an opposite current across the natural transverse section

Pareille, Pareilon see **PARREILION**.

Parail, -e, var **PARREIL, PARREIL** Obs; obs. f **PERIL** **Paraillic** (päre lik), a. *Chem* [f. Bot. L. *parella*, f. F. *pareille*, formerly *parele*, ad. med. L. *paratella*, name of a plant.] In *Paraillic acid* (C₆H₄O₄), obtained from a crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora Parailia*, also called *Parailia*. Hence **Parailate**, a salt of parailic acid

1866-77 *WATTS Dict Chem* IV 355 *Paraillic acid* or *Parailin*. Parailic acid forms colourless needles, very slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. Parailate of barium is a white powder insoluble in water

† **Parrelling**, vbl. sb Obs Also 5 parral-, 5-7 parail-. [f. **PARREIL** v. and sb. + -ING.] The action of the verb **PARREIL**; preparation, equipment, arraying, etc; also *concr.* equipage, furniture, apparatus (= **PARREIL** sb. 3).

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I 322 For xxxⁱⁱ sparris, to mak a parailing of ak for the gunnys 1505 *Ibid* III 142, vij dosan of sauchters to be coys in the schip and parailing gif tha com to ony segis 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The upright Stones retain their Angles, Airs, and a Shew of paralling, conspicuous, fair, and perfect even to Admiration

b. attrib. in parrelling staff, a stick used by vintners in 'parelling' (see **PARREIL** v 1 b).

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho* iii 68 A hazell sticke of the bignesse of a good cudgell, (the Vintners call it then parrelling staffe) 1703 *Art & Myst Vintners* 16 They add more Wine, and stir them together in a Half-tub, with a Parrelling staff

Paremayn, obs. f **PARMAIN**, kind of apple

|| **Parembolē** (päre mbōlē). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. *παρεμβολή* insertion, interpolation, parenthesis, etc., f. *παρά- PARA-1* + *ἐμβολή* throwing in, insertion] A kind of parenthesis: see *quot* 1753

[1668 *HARRINGTON Perog Pop Govt* Wks (1700) 356 In which is contain'd the Parembolē or Courses of Israel before the Captivity] 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Parembolē*, *Παρεμβολή*, in rhetoric, a figure when something relating to the subject is inserted in the middle of a period. All the difference between the *parembolē* and *parenthesis*, according to Vossius, is, that the former relates to the subject in hand, whereas the latter is foreign to it

Parement, variant of **PARAMENT** Obs

|| **Paremptōsis**. *Rhet.* [a. Gr. *παρέμπτωσις* irruption, insertion, f. *παρά- beside* + *ἐμπτωσις* falling in, incidence] = **PAREMBOLÉ**

1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Paremptōsis*, a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word] 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc* s v *Parembolē*, It is also called *parēptōsis*, and is a species of parenthesis

Parence, obs. f. *parents*, pl. of **PARENT** sb.

|| **Parencephalon** (päre-nēfālōn). *Anat.*

[mod. L., f. Gr. *παρά- PARA-1* + *ἐγκέφαλον*, -os brain, *ENCEPHALON*; cf. Gr. *παρεγκεφαλίς* cerebellum.] The cerebellum. Hence || **Parencephalitis** (-ōis) [-ītis], inflammation of the cerebellum; **Parencephalocoele** (-sīl) [Gk. *κήλη* tumour], hernia of the cerebellum. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techni* I, *Parencephalos*, the same as the *Cerebellum* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parencephalus* 1822 *DUNGLISON Med Lex.*, *Parencephalocoele*, hernia of the cerebellum, a very rare disease. 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Parencephalitis*

Parenchyma, -me (päre'nkim). [ad next, or

a. F. *parenchyme* (1546 in *Hatz.-Daim.*) = next 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 67 Obstructions in the very parenchym of that bowel 1811 *PINKERTON Petral* II, 514 Fossil beds of a light marl, which contains leaves.. whose fibres are in the most beautiful preservation, but whose parenchyma is black and carbonised 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1838) I 50 Cellular tissue is frequently called *Parenchyma*. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* Oct. 3 In the parenchyma of the organs.

Parenchyma (päre'nkimā). Pl. *parenchymata*. [a. Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, -ματ-, lit. 'something poured in beside' (f. *παρά- beside* + *ἐγγύμα* infusion), used by Erasistratus in sense 1 a below, the substance of the liver, lungs, etc., being anciently supposed to be formed of blood strained through the blood-vessels and coagulated.]

1 *Anat.* and *Zool* a. The special or proper substance of a gland or other organ of the body, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, etc., as distinguished from the connective tissue or *stroma*, and from muscular tissue or *flesh* proper. (In *quot* 1682 applied to the connective tissue forming the true skin, as distinguished from the nerve-fibres distributed through it.)

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pot Flying-Ins* 115 Physicians determine the Parenchyma of the Liver to be a certain flowing of blood, as if nothing else were there but conglutinated blood 1664 *ETHICREDGE Com Revenge* v. 1, I fear that the parenchyma of the right lobe of the lungs is perforated 1682 T. GINSON *Anat* (1684) 13 The true skin... is made up of nervous fibres closely interwoven and of a parenchyma that fills up the interstices 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 293 Wks 1827 II 32 An inflammation of the parenchyma, or substance of viscera 1893 *Syd Soc Lex* s.v. The parenchymata of glandular organs are vascular

b. The soft tissue composing the general substance of the body in some invertebrates, as sponges and certain worms; spec the undifferentiated cell-substance or protoplasm of unicellular animals.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr* xxii 138 In a Sponge, the Parenchyma, it seems, is but a kind of mucous jelly. 1878 *BEILL Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 106 The calcareous bodies (spicula) always lie in the connective tissue of the parenchyma *Ibid* 131 The body-parenchyma of this sporocyst becomes differentiated 1881 *MIVART Cat 9* Histology enables us to understand the structure and nature of the ultimate substance or parenchyma of the body

2 *Bot.* Tissue consisting of cells of approximately equal length and breadth placed side by side, usually soft and succulent, and often with intercellular spaces; found in all the systems of tissues, but chiefly and typically in the fundamental or ground tissue, as in the softer parts of leaves, the pulp of fruits, the bark and pith of stems, etc.; hence sometimes used as a synonym for 'fundamental tissue' (Distinguished from **PROSENCHYMA**) 1651 *Biggs New Disp* 7 79 Beginners must learn to distinguish the blood of plants, from their gore and Parenchyma

or garbage. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* 1 § 18 Next to the Cuticle (in a bean), we come to the *Paranchyma*. I call it the *Paranchyma*. Not that we are so meanly to conclude of it, as if it were a meer concreted Juice. For it is a Body very curiously organiz'd. *Ibid* iv. § 7 The Paranchyma of the Leaf, which lies betwixt the Nerves, and fills all up. 1786 GENT *Mag* LVI 1 436 They make corks of the paranchyma, the second bark of the black poplar. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* vii 141 The green cellular substance, called paranchyma, which fills up all the interspaces in leaves. 1875 BLUNELL & DICKER tr *Sachs' Bot* 78

3 attrib. and Comb. as *parenchyma-cell*.

1899 Albutt's *Syst Med* VI 249 Emboli of air, of fat and of parenchyma-cells.

Hence **Paranchymal**, **Paranchymatic** *adjs*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of parenchyma, parenchymatous; **Paranchymatous** *Path*, inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl Anat* III 485/2 The bloodvessels remain on the parenchymal aspect of the mucous tissue. 1897 Albutt's *Syst Med* II 1111 Probably they are actually derived from the parenchymal layer. 1861 BIGGS *New Disp* v 213 The parenchymatous laboratory of the Liver. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med* (ed 4) IV 300 Inflammation of the brain, and particularly parenchymatous inflammation. 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, '*Paranchymatous*'

Paranchymatous (παρεγχυματός), *a*. [f. Gr. παρεγχυμα, παρεγχυματ- (see prec) + -OUS.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. Consisting of or having the nature of parenchyma (sense 1), *spec* applied to intestinal worms whose bodies are composed of solid parenchyma with no visceral cavity.

1867 Phil *Trans* II 498 Then Liver is of a dark Green, inclining to black, and Parenchymatous. 1766 UNDERWOOD *Ibid* LVII 5 Under this kind of parenchymatous substance was a muscular mass. 1835 KIRBY *Tab & Inst* iiii 1 xi 370 The Parenchymatous intestinal worms of Cuvier. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl Anat* I 19/2 The abdominal viscera may be subdivided into the membranous and the parenchymatous.

b. Of or belonging to the parenchyma of an organ; occurring in or affecting the parenchyma.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med* (ed 4) II 88 Parenchymatous or deep-seated inflammation distinguished from meningic. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 54 The cells in inflamed parts undergo parenchymatous degeneration. 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 210 Parenchymatous hemorrhages.

2. *Bot.* Consisting, or having the nature, of parenchyma (sense 2); of or belonging to the parenchyma.

1792 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II ii iii 1 122 The ligneous parts are more easily pointed than the parenchymatous parts. 1861 BENNETT *Man Bot* (ed 2) 7 Cells have been divided into parenchymatous and proscymatous, parenchymatous being applied to those cells which are placed end to end, and proscymatous to those which are attenuated, and overlap one another, but various transitional states occur which render it impossible to draw a distinct line of demarcation between them. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 571 Narrow ligneous bundles are separated by broad parenchymatous medullary rays.

Hence **Paranchymatously** *adv*.

1834 *Therapeutic Gas* VIII 555 The injection of tincture of iodine parenchymatously is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular.

Paranchyme: see PARENCHYM.

|| **Paranchymella**, *Embryol.* [mod L. dim of PARENCHYMA] = PARENCHYMELLA.

1887 METSCHNIKOFF in *Amer. Naturalist* XXI 419 There finally arose a two-layered paranchymella, which, by abbreviation of the embryonic process, became changed into a gastrula. *Ibid* 421 How does the Paranchymella theory agree with the facts of embryology in general?

Paranchymous (παρεγκίμος), *a*. Now rare [f. PARENCHYM + -OUS.] = PARENCHYMATOUS.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 185 The flesh of the body is of three sorts, Parenchymous, Glandulous, or Muscularous. 1771 GREW *Anat. Plants* i § 7 The Cortical Body, or Parenchymous part of the Baigue. 1766 BARNARD in *Floyer Hot & Cold Bath* ii (1790) 381 The parenchymous Substance of the Liver. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL III xxix 91 [The eggs] are usually deposited in the parenchymous substance of the leaves. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 121 Among the Gorgonidae the polypier ceases to be parenchymous—that is, spongy and cellular.

|| **Paranchymula** (παρεγκίμιλλα), *Embryol.* [mod L. dim of PARENCHYMA] (See quot.)

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc Boston Soc Nat Hist* (1885) 1 91 It [Sycandra] is a form with concentrated development, in which the gastrula appears without the paranchymula. 1886 — in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci. Ser.* III XXXI. 341 (*Org. Tissue*). The Paranchymula is a recently discovered stage of the embryo immediately succeeding the closed blastula. A differentiated colony, like the amphiblastula, with the cells at one end becoming better fitted to take in food, could be transformed into a paranchymula by the migration of differentiated feeding cells into the interior, and the paranchymula could then have been transformed into a true gastrula.

Paranesis, **Paranetic**. see PARENESIS, etc.

Parent (παρὲν), *sō*. [a. OF. *parent* (11th c. in Littré), pl. *parens*, *parens* (cf. Eng. pl. *parenice* in 16-17th c.) = Pr. *parent*, *paren*, Sp. *parente*, Pg. *Il. parente* — L. *parent-em* (nom. *parentis*), *sō*, use of old pr. pple. of *parere* to produce, bring forth, beget, prop. a father or mother, or by extension, an ancestor; in mod. Romanic langs. any kinsman.]

1. A person who has begotten or borne a child; a father or mother. Also *parent-in-law*, a father-in-law or mother-in-law.

c 1450 *Myrrour Saluacion* 501 To Nazareth was sho had home vntil hire parentes house. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 294 in *Babes Bk* 341 In thy parence presence Humbly salute them with all reuerence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 397 He . . . sealed without right or title all the goodes of the sayde Duke Iohn his parent. 1623 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O T XVIII. iv. Children are but the pieces of their Parents in another skin. 1647 *Husbandman's Pla. agst. Tithe* 61 From our Ancestors, and natural parent. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. He was not undutiful to his parents. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II 335 The bequest was not made by a parent or person standing in loco parentis. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp. W.* (ed 2) 257 No man can select his own parents. 1899 EARL ROSEBURY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2 The crusty old parent-in-law.

b. By extension (already in L.): A progenitor, a forefather, esp. in our first parents, Adam and Eve.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv 105 There might thou behold thyn owne parentes Adam and Eue. 1552 DAVIES *Inuolut. Sont* Introd. 11, God's Hand had written in the Hearts Of our First Parents all the Rules of Good. 1567 MILTON P. L. III 65 On Earth he first beheld Our two first Parents, yet the only two Of mankind. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W. W.* vii 1838 V. 65 The glad promise, given 'To our first parent, that at length his sons . . . Should form one happy family of love.

a. *transf* A person who holds the position or exercises the functions of a parent, a protector, guardian; sometimes applied to a father- or mother-in-law. *Spiritual parent* a sponsor, god-parent; also, a person to whom one owes one's spiritual life or conversion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 In the fayth of theyr spiritual parentes. 1570 *Monarch in Rebellion* III (1850) 570 The rebels do not only dishonour their prince, the parent of their country, but also do dishonour and shame their natural parentes. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Gust.* 358 A publick parent of the state. 1885 in *Charity Organ. Rev.* May 231 The 'house parents' receive their fixed salary.

† 2 A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. [So in Fr. and other Romanic langs.] *Obs.* or *alien* (Common in 16th c.)

1540 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 150 Fulle goodly thea reuerenced and obeyed eche to other as longyn cosynes and parentes. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 11 The man ys nyghe kynne and parent of y^e goddis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Cyprien's Quest* Ch. viii. 9, 11, 12 As bretherne, and cosyns, or other parentes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Top.* iv. xxvii. 145 b. Being by her next parents brought vnto her husband. 1621 J. RIVINGTON *God's Revenge* 1. 131 Hee sends the chiefe of his Parents to Veinader. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II 172 She should be saluted with the frowns and upbraidings of a wronged husband and incensed parent [her uncle]. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 267, I had many times thought of returning to Brancon, of throwing myself at my only surviving parent's feet, and of endeavouring to obtain her pardon.

3 Any organism (animal or plant) considered in relation to its offspring.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 182 The parent began to change her note, and send forth another cry. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Annot. Kingd.* (ed 4) 366 The ultimate derivation of every animal is from an egg. Mediatly, or immediately, there is always not merely a parent but a mother. 1877 DARWIN *Formis of Pl.* v. 212 Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their parents, and only 38 . . . to the third form distinct from either parent.

4. *fig.* That from which another thing springs or is derived; a source, cause, origin. (Usually of things, less commonly of persons, in relation to their 'productions'.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N. II.* i. 117 And this same progeny of evils, Comes from our debate, from our dissention. We are their parents and original. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. 1 § 4 We have reason to think that all true virtues are to honour true religion as their parent. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 8 Half sister springs, Parents of silver-frothed rills! 1754 GRAY *Poet.* 14 Parent of sweet and solemn-breathing airs. 1841 MALLI in *Newcomf. L.* The evils of which it is the parent. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dw. Worship* 243 It [the Liturgy of St. James] is undoubtedly the parent of the Armenian Rite.

5 attrib. and Comb. a. Appositive (with or without hyphen), chiefly in sense 4; cf. *mother-country*. (Unlimited in number.)

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 3 Such the maiden gem. . . Peeps from her parent stem. 1674 DRYDEN *and Pl. Cong.* *Granada* IV iii, Speak, holy shade; thou parent-form, speak on. 1717 PRIOR *To Cress Devouishere* 37 When the parent sun with genial beams Has animated many goodly gems. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* IV. 26 New blooming Honours to the Parent-Tree. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi 446 To let the parent bird go free. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 500 In the contentions between a parent state and its offspring. 1827 SHELLEY *Adonais* xvi, So long as fire outlives the parent spark. 1869 DARWIN *Anim.* & *Pl.* I. iv 105 The parent form must have been a burrowing animal. 1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S.* 2 Theoretical roots given by grammarians as those of the Parent Speech. 1878 GUTHRIE *Pract. Physics* 46 To find with what pressure the vapour separates itself from the parent liquid. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 380 The parent-substance can scarcely have been used up or annihilated.

b. Other combinations. (a) attrib. (b) instrumental, as *parent-blest* *adj*; also *parent-like* *adj*. (adv.); c *parent-cell* (*Biol.*), a cell from which other cells are derived, a cytula; *parent-kernel*, the nucleus of the fertilized egg-cell; a cytococcus. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1882) 150 He was bent on winning a 'parent-blest' bride. 1880 LEZ *Odes of Pindar* (1880) 486 Forth from thy 'parent-bosom' swarml'd Thy Dorian sons, to lead the way. 1884 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. 36 He earthed himself under his mother's bed in the 'parent' cabin. 1897 tr *Haeckel's Biol. Man* I 176, I therefore assign a peculiar name to the new cell, from

which the child really proceeds usually inaply called 'the fertilized egg-cell'. I shall call it the 'parent-cell' (*cytula*), and its kernel (*nucleus*) the 'parent-kernel' (*cytocoocus*). a 1835 Mrs. HIRMAN *Relin. Poems* (1875) 453 'The holy player Of the child in his 'parent-hall'. 1608 DON & CLEAVER *Expos Prov* xi-xii 75 Marvellous is the efficacy of a 'parentlike blessing'. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* 1 371 He my great Work Will Parent like sustain. 1899 E. PHILLIPOTS *Human Boy* 197 With fathers or women he [the master] had an expression known as the 'parent-smile'.

† **Parent**, *a*.² *Obs.* Also *5* -ant, -aunt, 7 -and. [Either a OF. *parent* apparent, visible, pr. pple. of *parou* — L. *parere* to appear, or aphetic form of *aparent*, APPARENT] = APPARENT *a*. 4. in *parent hear, heir parent*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 112 The mooste parent beyro of the lynage. 1464 FABIAN *Chron* vii cccxxiii 268 The sayd Henry shulde be proclaimed, for heyre parent *Ibid*. 533 By auctorite of the same parliament sayr Roger Motmyner, ale of the Maiche was soome after proclaymyd heyre parent vnto y^e crowne of Englonde. [1567 *Lowes Quarrel* iv in *Child Ballads* iv. cix B. (1886) 447/1 My heir and parent thou shalt be.]

† **Parent**, *a*.² *Obs.* rare-^o [ad. L. *parēns*, *parēnt-em* obedient, pr. pple. of *parere* to obey] 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parent*, obedient, dutiful, serviceable.

Parent (pē'ri-ənt), *v* rare. [f. PARENT *sō* cf. OF. *parenter* (14-15th c. in Godef.) in same senses] *trans*. a. To be the parent of, beget, produce. b. To be or act as a parent to; to 'father' or 'mother'.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* II (1685) 23 Churchiness and Close handedness patented by Avance. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb for Man* (1894) 192 Even a republican government is compelled to parent such of its people as are not capable of self-government.

Parentage (pē'ri-əntidz) [a. F. *parentage* (12th c. in Littré), f. *parent* PARENT + -AGE.]

1. Exercise of the functions of a parent, parental conduct or treatment rare.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 123 Our fader, sholde have slayne vs, if it hadde not be our lord, that kepte vs therfro. Sore harde parentage dyd he shewe to vs, our naturell fader. 1623 WOODROFFE *Marrou 1st Tongue* 478/2 Good Amitie is a second Parentage. 1867 LITWIS *Hist. Philos.* (ed 3) I 269 Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts parentage.

† 2 Parents collectively. *Obs.* rare.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* i. 185: This blessed Audry from her yonge age Was Obedient lowly vnto her parentage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 27, He. Inquyid, which of them most did love her parentage?

3 Derivation or descent from parents, esp. in reference to the particular parent or parents, 'buth', lineage.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Parentela*. Parentage: auncelure. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen VI.* iv. 1 152 'The elder [child], ignorant of his buth and parentage, Became a Bricklayer, when he came to age. 1664 POWELL *E. & P. Philos.* Pref. 18 The doubly Honourable (both for his paits and parentage) Mr. Boyle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix 363 Settlements by parentage all legitimate children being really settled in the parish where their parents are settled. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed 2) I App 714 The alleged parentage of her son Harold was generally doubted.

b. *fig.* Derivation from an author or source, origin.

1581 MULCASTER *Posithons* v. (1887) 35 This woide, γαμματα-τικη, with γαμματα, both the two of one parentage and pedigree. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. i (1648) 9 We shall find it to spring from honourable parentage. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand* by Lane 153 The superstition is of very ancient and respectable parentage. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 436 Sin shows by ethical likeness its Satanic parentage.

4. *spec.* Derivation or descent from parents in relation to inherited rank or character; hereditary degree or quality, 'family', 'birth'. Usually with qualifying *adj*; in quot. 1608 *absol* good birth, high rank.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 They whiche ben borne of basse parentage. 15148 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 38 Cicile Duches, of Yorke a woman of small stature, but of muche honour and high parentage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 649 Heyrie, of great parentage in the South part. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III iv. 39 He askt me of what parentage I was, I told him of as good as he. 1608 DON & CLEAVER *Expos Prov.* xi-xii 49 Poore women which neither haue parentage, nor beauty, nor riche apparel to set them forth. 1754 SHERRLOCK *Disc.* (1750) I iii 95 They upbraided him with the Meanness of his Parentage. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* i. xi, Born of humble parentage.

† 5. Relationship, kinship; *concr.* relations collectively, kindred *Obs*.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* Aivb, By maringe one bloude, one lignage and parentage, is made of two. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshud* III 1001/1 By equalitie and loue, which is by parentage and marriage. 1657 EARL MONM. tr *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 56 If Cato had not despised the Parentage offered him by Pompey. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Farnal* xv. Notes (1697) 382 The Souldier is also priviledg'd to make a Will, and to give away his Estate, which he got in War without consideration of Parentage, or Relations. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* II. (ed 2) 93 Signor Luigi Gaffieri who had a numerous parentage.

6. The condition or status of a parent; parent-hood. Also *fig.*

1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr* 165 This supposes that Tyre, since it had reached the age of political parentage, must have come into possession of considerable power some time before. 1877 Mrs. PHILLIPS *Story of Avis* xv. 275

Romances, in which parentage is represented as a blindly deifying privilege, which it was an irreverence to associate with teething or an insufficient income 1887 BRACKNOR *Springhaven* III. 54 Another race, with doubts whether marriage could make parentage between them.

7. = PARAGE 4

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Parage*. This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brothers and sisters, some have called it *Parage* and *Parentage*.

Parental (päre näl), a. [ad L. *parentälis*: see PARENT and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parental* (16th c. in Godef.)]

1 Of or pertaining to a parent, characteristic of or resembling a parent; fatherly or motherly

1623 COCKTRAM, *Parentall*, of or belonging to the parents. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 143 It overthrows the careful course, and parentall provision of nature 1798 MALRUS *Popul.* (1806) II. iv vii 399 One of the most delightful passions, in human nature—parental affection 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* iv. vi. The finger pressed on the parental lip warned him to silence 1856 FAUCON *Inst. Eng.* (1858) II. vii 159 The early English held almost Roman notions on the nature of parental authority

2 Of the nature of a parent; fig. that is the source or origin from which something springs.

1647 WARD *Simp. Colher* 15 If I can but find the parentall root, or formal reason, of a thing, I am quiet 1727-46 THOMSON *Sumer* 577 To Parentall Nature pay The tears of grateful joy 1833 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI 477 The first appendix attempts to show that it [Sanskrit] is parental to the Low-Dutch and other Gothic Dialects of Europe 1877 OWEN *Mary Wellesley's Desch.* p. xxi. The principal, and (so to speak) parental agent in that scheme 1904 II. BURNETT in *Chr. World* 1 Feb. 21/5 When the nesting season is over, the parental robins retire to the thickest woods and copes

Hence **Parentality** (pärēntēlītē), the state or condition of being a parent, parenthood; **Parentally** *adv.* in the manner of a parent

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legal* xvi. § 50 It involves in it divestment of parenthood, to wit, of patriarchy, or of maternity, or of both 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII 578 It involves debauchery from the cares of parenthood 1791 BURKE *App. Rights Wks.* VI 197 Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always parentally exercised 1837 SIR E. B. ELPHINSTONE in *Narr. Ant. &c.* (1839) 319, I parentally called upon them [the Canadian Indian leaders], as then Governor, to avoid the diffusion of human blood

|| **Parentalia** (pärēntēlīā) *pl.* [L. *parentalia* lit. parental things or rites] Among the ancient Romans, Periodical observances in honour of dead parents or relations, also *transf.* as title of a work (so L. in Ausonius)

1706 in PHILLIPS 1750 WARD (title) *Parentalia*, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens. 1807 SHAW in *Southey's Thalaba* viii. note. For two or three months after any person is interred, the female relations go once a week to weep over the grave, and perform their parentalia upon it.

† **Parentate**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *parentātē*, ppl. stem of *parentāre*, f. *parent-em* PARENT see -ATE. Cf. F. *parenter* in same sense.] *intr.* To celebrate the funeral rites of parents or relations, hence in general sense, to offer funeral obsequies.

1620 BARRETT *Dev. Southwell's Poems* (Turnbull) 246 Not to perish unrevenge, they parentated themselves with the blood of the Senate 1623 COCKTRAM, *Parentate*, to celebrate ones parents funerals 1654 R. COMBERGON tr. *Justine* xi. 159 He did parentate to the Tombs of those who fell in the Trojan war. *Ibid.* xxxix. 470 By her death [he] did parentate to the Ghosts of his wife

Parentation (pärēnt-, pärēntā'shən). ? Obs. [ad. L. *parentation-em*, n. of action from *parentāre*: see prec. So F. *parentation* (16th c.).] The performance of the funeral rites of parents or relatives, hence, any memorial service for the dead

1627 MAY *Lucan* iv. 867 Let Fortune this new parentation make For hated Carthage's dire spirits sake. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Girard* II. 265 An happy voyage over the procellous ocean of your funeral parentation 1807 ROMANSON *Archaeol. Ginea* i. xxxiv. 124 Children and heirs were to perform the accustomed rites of parentation

Parentdom, *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PARENT sb. + -DOM] The realm, domain, or body of parents

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX 168 All parentdom is up in arms against it

Parented, *a.* *rare* [f. as prec. + -ED] (In comb.) Having parents (of a specified kind)

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The best parented children have to suffer exile at times

† **Parentile**, *Obs.* [a. F. *parentile* (15th c. in Italz.-Darm.), ad L. *parentēla* relationship.]

1. Kinship, relationship, kindred

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* 834 Certes parentile is in two maneres outther goodly or fleschly 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 163 Honestly hym he Playd with his grete Parentile awchyle hym dyppote 1542 *St. Pagan's Hen VIII.* III. 346 The Judges inclined to parentile and unlawful favour unto their parentile and affynyue

2 = PARENTAGE 3, 4.

1497 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. 54 b/2 They ben comen of grete parentile and lygnage in worldly honour c. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 57 He hath spoken of his parentile and bryngynge vp in youth. a. 1734 NORTH *Eliam* i. iii. § 156 (1740) 223 Not so many...as there were Cities strove for the Parentile of Homer.

Parentilism, *Ignorance*: see *PARPREP* 1 g

† **Parentise**, *v.* *Obs. rare* [f. PARENTISE-IS or its F. form *parentise*] *trans.* To intersperse as with parentheses.

1625 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 A faint voyce, whose lamentations were often parentised with sighes and teares *Ibid.* 228 Shee (parentising her words with greedy kisses) thus bespake him

Parentesis (päre nē'sis). Pl. -theses (-sēz). [a. med. L., a. Gr. *παρένθεσις*, f. *παρένθεσθαι* to put in beside, f. *παρ(a)-* beside + *έν* in + *τίθεσθαι* to place, *θέσις* placing. Cf. F. *parenthèse* (15th c.), It. *parentesi*]

1 An explanatory or qualifying word, clause, or sentence inserted into a passage with which it has not necessarily any grammatical connexion, and from which it is usually marked off by round or square brackets, dashes, or commas

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 811 The Duke somewhat marvellously at his sodaine pauses, as though they were but Parentheses, with a high countenance sayde 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Parentesis*, an intercluding of a sentence commonly set between two halfe circles, as thus, I am content (not in respect you deserve so much at my hands) only for pittie sake to hearken vnto you 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doct. Sabb.* 218 Note M. Breechwoods Parentheses 1659 in *Boston's Diary* (1828) IV. 283 You see the inconvenience of a long parenthesis, we have forgot the sense that went before 1762 STERNE tr. *Shandy* V. xvi. The phenomenon had not been with a parenthesis 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* Intro. 12 What is illegible, but obvious from the context, is in italics, within marks of parenthesis ()

† b. A passage introduced into a context with which it has no connexion; a digression. *Obs.*

1600 HUYWOOD 1st Pt. *Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I 29 Away with this parenthesis of words 1654 GATAKER *Disc.* Apol. 4 But let this go for a Parenthesis; return we to our task 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Manns* May (1846) III. 288, I thought you would prefer this parenthesis of politics.

c. As a grammatical or rhetorical figure

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poems* III. xi. (1.) (Arb.) 180 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is (Parenthesis) or by an English name the (Insertion) 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* xi. (1862) 333 He is full of involution, parenthesis, and awkward transposition 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/3 That essential quality of the amusing storyteller, the art of parenthesis, the dropping in of the appropriate and unexpected word, the swift and illuminating phrase.

2. *transf.* An interval, an interlude; a hiatus.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii. I ne' knew tobacco taken as a parenthesis, before 1628 EARLE *Microcosm* i. *Antiquary* (Arb.) 29 A Manuscript he pores on eagerly, especially if the cover be all Moth-eaten, and the dust makes a Parenthesis between every Syllable 1654 R. COMBERGON tr. *Justine* III. 62 In the Parenthesis of time whiles the Infant grew up, he made Laws for the Spartans 1796 BURNETT *Mem. Metastasio* II. 162 Rural amusements usually serve as a parenthesis to music 1899 STORR *Brooks' Eng. Lit.* 152 During that parenthesis of bad government and national turmoil which filled the years between the death of Alfred and the renewed peace and order under Ceolwulf

3 The upright curves () collectively, used to include words inserted parenthetically; now usually in pl. *parentheses*; 'round brackets'

Also extended to the 'square brackets' or crochets [] 1713 in Somers *Tracts* II. 436 Our old Bible, had these Words in small Letters, and sometimes in a Parenthesis 1771 LUCKMERE *Hist. Printing* 274 The Parenthesis serves to inclose such parts of a Period as make no part of the subject 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Intro. Crystallogr.* 238 This symbol is placed in a parenthesis to distinguish it from a combination of three simple or mixed decrements 1824 [see PARENTHETIC] 1831 CARVILLE *Sari Res.* i. iv. Sentences in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes) *Ibid.* The words in parentheses

b. *transf.* A pair of curved lines or figures resembling 'round brackets'

1608 DAY *Law-Tricks* III. E. J. Doost see Vulcan with the herring parenthesis in his fore-head 1820 LAMB *Esa. Ser.* i. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Y's ago*, Weaving those ingenious parentheses called cat-cradles.

Parentesist (päre nē'sist) [f. PARENTHESIS-IST. see -IST] One who introduces a parenthesis. 1901 *Q. Pioneer* Dec. 27 His poverty is here put to silence by this parenthesis—(but thou art rich) No doubt, the parentesist had in his eye Polycarp's riches towards God exclusively

Parentesize (päre nē'size), *v.* [f. PARENTHESIS + -IZE cf. *emphasize*.]

1. *trans.* To insert as a parenthesis; to express or state in parenthesis (Usually with obj. clause) 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxix. IV. 181 Sir Kenelm Digby observes that 'it is a common speech (but he parenthesisizes, only amongst the unlearned sort) *ubi tres medicæ duo atheni*' 1854 LOWELL *Trist. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 167 Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to parenthesisize here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia.

b. *intr.* To introduce a parenthesis, to say something in parenthesis.

1880 BRIGHT *Sp. at Bham* 10 Mar. I was going to observe—but your friendly interruptions forced me to parenthesisize

2. *trans.* To insert a parenthesis in; to interlard or intersperse with parentheses

1889 *Lancet* 22 June 1897/1 The amount of constant practice that is required to take a verbatim report of a complicated and much parenthesisized speech.

3 To put between marks of parenthesis; to bracket.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 470 If our parenthesisized question admit of a negative answer 1866 *Sat. Rev.* XXI. 26 Each word or member of a phrase, with its explanation appended in parenthesis clauses.

4 To curve into the shape (). *humorous*

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 771/1 Legs somewhat parenthesisized by usage to the saddle.

Parenthetic (pärēn'jē'tik), a. [ad med. L. *parentheticus*, a. Gr. *παρηνθετικός*, f. *παρηνθετός* 'put in beside', f. *παρηνθεύειν*. see PARENTHESIS]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

1776 G. HORNE *Comm. Ps.* lxiii. xi. I would rather sup pose the foregoing verse (to whomsoever it may belong) to be parenthetic 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 4) I. 410 The parenthesis itself does not supply the place of a point between the parenthetic clause, and the word immediately preceding it 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 6 They speak of him with many parenthetic qualifications

b. *fig.* Interposed in the course of something else.

1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Def.* xxiv. Deronda took in these details by parenthetic glances 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* 61 About a year . of parenthetic peace and happiness.

2 = next, 2. *rare*.

1782 TYRER *Rhapsody on Pope* 33 Cleland (whom he describes as a man of sense, and to be very parenthetic, who was the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator's club)

Parenthetical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL]

1 = prec. 1.

1624 T. SCOTT (title) *Votivæ Angliæ* on the Desues and Wisluc of England, in 1. Parenthetical Discourse 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 128 The three first verses . being a Parenthetical Interposition 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. 62 Returning from this parenthetical discussion 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xlii. 508 It had many times found parenthetical employment in urging upon Salisbury yet one expedition more

2. Characterized by parenthesis, addicted to or using parenthesis.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 141 We call it levity, when the mind is easily diverted, and the discourse is parenthetical 1846 DOB. A. S. *Staphens Wks.* 1864 III. 62 [Style] involved, needlessly parenthetical 1859 HENRI *Friends in C.* Ser. II. v. 112 Then there is the parenthetical talker

3 Curved like (), bandy *notice-use*.

1856 R. F. BURTON *El-Mednab* xxvii. III. 217 An Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features and her thin parenthetical legs.

Parenthetically (pärēn'jē tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY] In a parenthetical manner, in a parenthesis, by way of parenthesis or interlude.

1664 II. MORI *Myst. Inq.* 390 If we referre *ovro* to the great City, and read (which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt) Parenthetically 1803 BRYANT *Observ. Script.* III. 103 The intelligence is certainly mentioned parenthetically 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xlii. (1883) 339 Many of whom are parenthetically devout 1874 H. R. RYLAND *John Bapt.* v. § 3 337 The clause is brought in parenthetically, and is not the main point of the statement

Parenthood (pärēnthud). [f. PARENT sb. + -HOOD.] The state or position of a parent, fatherhood or motherhood

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halfp.* xxv. Those on whom the Father of all men has bestowed the holy dignity of parenthood 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1874) 371 Parenthood produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible

Parenticide (pärēntisid). [f. L. *parent-em* PARENT sb. + -CID-] One who murders his parent.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a. 1834 COLFRIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 249 Pain, dark Eury's uncouth child, blameless parenticide!

Parenticide, *rare* -o [f. as prec. + -CID- 2] The murder of a parent.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Parenticide*, a killing of ones Parents.

Parentile, variant of PARENTELE *Obs.*

† **Parentine**, *Obs. rare*. [Derived in some way from PARENT. cf. OF *parente* (AF. *parentee*), *parentesse*, *parentous* parentage.] Parentage

c. 1400 *Beryn* 841 Nourture & connyng, bewte & parentyne. *Ibid.* 3241 3it for his parentyne, to pipe, as douth a mowse, I woll hym tech

Parentless (pärēntles), a. [f. PARENT sb. + -LESS.] Without parents, fatherless and motherless, orphaned. Also *fig.* Having no (known or traceable) parents, author, or source

1651 T. NORTON *Calm's Inst.* II. xvi. (1634) 245 He will not leave them as parentless, but will come againe to them 1650 *Murr. Mag.*, *Eng. Illus.* Induct. 778 Ihy Orphans left poor parentless alone. c. 1800 H. K. WILKIN *Wand Boy*, I am a parentless wandering boy 1852 MANWALC *Ram. Eng.* (1865) VII. ix. 289 Thus it is that the Colosseum, the most conspicuous type of Roman civilization, is nameless and parentless.

Parentship (pärēnt'ship) [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a parent

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 510 In the sphere of parentship there are two human providences. 1895 J. KIMB *Moral & Relig.* viii. 337 The ideas that flow from it are not kingship and citizenship, but parentship and sonship.

|| **Parepididymis** (pärepidid'mis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A)- + EPIDIDYMI-] The organ of Girdles, a mass of convoluted tubules just above the epididymis. Hence **Parepididymal** a., pertaining to the parepididymis.

1881 [see PAROPHORON]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anat. Lys.* 355 Remnants of the non-sexual part of the mesonephros may persist (par-epididymis, paro-phoron, of Mammalia). 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Parepididymal*

Parepigastic (pärepi'gastrik), a. *Anat.* [f. PAR(A)- + EPIGASTRIC.] Situated or occurring beside or about the epigastrium.

1876 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* VI. 30 This pulsation is designated in general terms 'epigastic'. But still to avoid confusion with another form it is better to designate the first mentioned as 'parepigastic'.

|| **Parepithymia** (pārepīthimīā). *Path.* [mod L., f. PAR(A-1 + Gr ἐπιθυμία desire.] A mental disorder characterized by perverted desires. Hence **Parepithymic** a., relating to parepithymia.

1857 MAYNOR *Expos Lex.*, Parepithymia, Parepithymic **Pareplum**, obs. form of **PARAPHUM**.

+ **Parepochism**. *Obs.* [f. PAR(A-1 + ΕΠΟΧΗ + -ISM: cf. *parachronism*.] An error of date.

1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* x. 63 A gross Parepochism committed by Josephus *Ibid* xi. 81 And so fairly committed a Parepochism, the taking one Epoch for another

Parer (pē'rar). [f. PARER v. + -ER¹.] a. An instrument for paring.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb* (1878) 98 A hone and a parer, like sole of a boot, to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III. 271 The women with short peckers or parers, doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and olde stubbes of corne stalks. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xlii (1833) 89 A sharp shoemaker's parer. 1883 LOVETT in *Proc R Geog Soc.* 29 Jan. 68 The shoeing-smith drawing this parer or gouge over the hoof

b. A person that pares, in various senses.

1852 Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. *Halib* i. xx, There were parers, grounders, leather sorters, dyers, cutters, makers-up, and else 1889 GISSING *Thyras* III. iii 62 The old man must have friends about him, and not cold-blooded punchers and parers.

Parer, obs. form of **PARURE**.

Parergal (pārē'gāl), a. [f. PARERGON + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon, subsidiary, supplementary So + **Parergetic**, -ical [cf. *energetic*] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I 53 On the morrow of this parergal sabbath, as being the beginning of the barley-harvest, they were directed to bring a sheaf of the first-fruits for a wave-offering 1643 R. BAILLIE *Let.* to Spang a June (1841-2) II 72, I take Wednesday, either before or afternoon for some parergetic Diatribes 1607 WALKINGTON *Opp. Glass* xv 150 If there be any parergetical clauses, not suiting true judgement

+ **Parergastical**, a. *Obs. rare* [f. PARERGON, after Gr. ἐργαστικός working + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon, done as by-work

1597 G. HARVEY *Trunning Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III 15 But to leave these parergastical speeches and to come to your trimming, because I will deal roundly with you

Parergic (pārē'gik), a. *Obs. rare*. [f. as PARERGON + -IC.] Pertaining to by-work.

1900 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Confessions* Ded 27 Tame spirits of a parergic pen.

|| **Parergon** (pārē'gon). Pl. *parerga* (in 7 *erron parergas*) [L. *parergon* an extra ornament in art, a. Gr. παράργον by-work, subordinate or secondary business, etc., sb. use of neuter of παράργος beside or in addition to the main work, f. παρά beside + ἔργον work.]

1. In Painting. Something subordinate or accessory to the main subject; hence, generally and fig., ornamental accessory or addition, grace, embellishment? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 542 He painted among those by-works (which painters call *Parerga*) certain small galleys and little long barks, to show thereby the small beginnings of his art 1612 PRACHAM *Grapple* 45 For your *Parergas* or needless graces, you may set forth the same with Farm-houses, Water-mills, Pilgrims travelling, &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary* s. v. *Landship*, All that which in Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landship, Parergon, or by-work. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Landship*, The persons are called the Argument, the Landship the Parergon or By-work. 1724 R. WODROW *Life & Wodrow* (1828) 68 These were the proper parerga to and the gentlemanly learning of a minister.

2. By-work, subordinate or secondary work or business; work apart from one's main business or ordinary employment

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercrit.* iv. iv, For that the Subject is rather *Parergon*, then the thing it self I write of 1673 O. WALKER *Edm.* xiv 197, I advise to, but only as a parergon, not an employment 1897 *Athenium* Jan. 51/3 [He] pursued astronomy as a parergon (to use his own favourite phrase)

+ 3. A supplemental work. (As title of a book.)

1726 AVLIFFE (title) *Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani* or, a Commentary by Way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England

+ **Parergy**. *Obs.* [f. prec. with change of suffix.] A thing beside the purpose in hand.

1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud.* Ep. vii. xvi 373 The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such Parergies, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemn all laughter 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 12 Whether Roman Vitrol may not be justly referred to the Classis must be a parergy here to dispute it 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Parergy*, *Parergon* or *Parergum*, ... any thing that is besides the principal question, point or purpose in hand

Pares, **paresoche**, **pareshe**, obs. ff. **PARISH**

Paresi: see **PARISIS**, a French coin.

|| **Paresis** (pā'risis). [mod L., a. Gr. πάρεσις letting go, slackening of strength, paralysis, f. πάρεσις to let go, let fall, relax, etc., f. πάρα- by + ἐλναι to let go.]

1. *Path.* Partial or incomplete paralysis, paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. *General paresis*, a term used by some for progressive paralysis of the insane.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paresis*, a sort of

Palsie. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II 491 He had been subject to . paresis or palsy. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 144 The paresis of the olfactory nerves. 1867 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 645. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 108 The form of insanity was general paresis in eight cases 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VII. 301 There was paresis of the left side of the face, paresis of the arm, and complete paralysis of the hand and foot

fig. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 208 The slowly-creeping desolation, the gradual paresis, that was seizing upon the late full and happy life of our hotel

2. The 'letting go' or 'dropping' of elements of a word.

1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* App. p. xxxi, He [the Negro] has simply taken the principle of *paresis*, or word-neglect—a principle by which *maculate* becomes *note* (a spot)—and worked it out to its ultimate consequences.

Paresish, **paresehe**, obs. forms of **PARISH**.

Paresthesia, variant of **PARÆSTHESIA**.

Paretic (pā'et'ik), a. *Path.* [ad mod. L. *pareticus*, f. Gr. πάρετος relaxed, palsied see -IC.] Of or pertaining to paresis; affected with or characterized by paresis.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 A debilitated and paretic state of the liver. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Sept. 101 The increase of paretic dementia, and the increase of alcoholic insanity 1896 *Albani's Syst. Med.* I 350 The use of the kathode for paralytic or paretic states.

Hence **Paretically** *adv.*

1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 361 He proved that currents [of galvanism] travelling in both directions act parietically **Par excellence** see **PAR** prep II b.

Parayll, obs. f. **PERIL** **Paraylle**, var. **PARIL** **Parfait**, -ayt, -ect, -et, -it, -ite, etc., obs. ff. **PERFECT**. **Parfay**: see **PERFAY**.

|| **Parfilage** (parfīlā'g). [F., f. *parfiler* to unravel thread by thread: in OF. *pou filer*, f. *pour* for + *fil* thread.] The unravelling of gold or silver thread from laces, epaulets, tassels, etc., fashionable as a pastime among ladies, esp. in France, in the latter part of the 18th century.

1894 A. DONSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. 256 Of the Austrian Court and its decors, of its *parfilage* and its *cad-parties*, Lady Mary has much to say 1896 *Godley's Mag.* Feb. 177/2 The business was known as *parfilage*, and the thread-pickers (called *parfiluses*), when they went to court, took large bags to hold whatever they received from the men. *Ibid.* The countess introduces a scene in one of her novels ridiculing *parfilage*.

|| **Parfleche** (parfī'ch). Also -flesh. [app. Canadian Fr.] Among some tribes of North American Indians: A hide, usually of a buffalo, deprived of the hair and dried by stretching on a frame; an article made of such hide.

1870 KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 168 Opposite the chief lay several very fine robes and *parfleches* finely painted 1881 R. I. DODGE *Our Wild Indians* xix. 254 *note*, Among all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is 'parfleche', and almost everything made of it is also 'parfleche'. 1899 G. B. GRINNELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 25/2 In an Indian village... the hand that scrapes the *parfleche* rules the camp

Parforce, obs. f. **PERFORCE**. **Parforme**, -fourme, -fourne, obs. ff. **PERFORM**.

Parfornyshe, var. **PERFURNISH** *Obs.*

Parfyght, **parfyft**, obs. ff. **PERFECT**.

Pargana, -ganna, variants of **PERGUNNAH**.

Pargasite (pā'gāsīt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pargasit* (Steinheil 1814), f. *Pargas* in Finland, where found: see -ITE 2 b.] A green or greenish variety of **HORNBLEND**.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XI. 469 A new mineral called *pargasite* has been sent to this country 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 235 *Pargasite* is usually made to include green and bluish-green kinds, occurring in stout lustrous crystals, or granular.

Parge (pā'dz), v. ? *Obs.* [Shortened from **PARGET** v.] = **PARGET** v. 1.

1701 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 176 *note*, To point the garret and to Parge the chimneys with good Lime mortar 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 31 They do not Parge, or (which is all one) Plaster their Garrets. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 57 The chatch should be properly parged with lime mortar on the inside, to prevent any dust falling upon the milk.

So + **Parge-work** = **PARGET** sb. 2, **PARGETING** 2 1649 in *Archæologia* X 403 Above which [waynscot] is a border of fret or parge worke wrought. the seeling is of the same fret or parge worke.

Parge-board, = **BARGE-BOARD**

1845 PARKER *Gloss. As chat* (ed. 4) I. 42 Barge-board, Berge-board, Verge-board, or Parge-board.

+ **Pargen**, v. *Obs.* Altered form of **PARGET** v. Hence + **Pargener** (-ur), = **PARGETER**.

1449-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro le pargenyng eocl par supradicte. 1489 *Prory of Finchale* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I 272 Pro le pargenyng et weschyng ecclesie de Fynkhal

Parget (pā'idzēt), sb. Also 5-7 *pariet* (s = j), 6-*pergit*, 7 *parjet*. [app. f. **PARGET** v. (or from same source).]

1. Plaster spread upon a wall, ceiling, etc.; whitewash; roughcast, in mod. dial. *spec.* a plaster made of lime and cow-dung with which the flues of chimneys are lined.

13 E. E. *Allit* P. B. 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed letters. c 1430 *Pallad.* on

Husb 1 414 The parget of thi wough be strong & buyght c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 383/2 *Pa[r]get*, or playster for wallis, *gypsum, ... luthra*. 1530 *Falsgr.* 252/1 *Pargette* for wallis, *blanchisseure* 1545 *Joye Dan.* v. 69 Wrytinge in the whight parget of the wall of the kynges palace 1639 HORN & ROE, *Gate Lang. Univ.* xlviii (1643) § 546 With his trovell hee roughensteth all over with plastering, to wit, with slaked lime and with parget 1789 M. MADAN *tr. Persius* (1795) 120 *note*, The plaster, parget, or rough cast of a wall 1842-76 *Gwilt Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss, *Parget*, a name given to the rough plaster used for lining chimney flues, and formed of lime and cow's dung.

fig. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1628) 162 Wipe out the parget of thy flitting honours, and take a naked view of thy naked selfe 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kour* Def. xx 172 With what parget soever men may daub.

2. *spec.* Ornamental work in plaster, a facing of plaster with ornamental designs in relief or indented, used for decoration of walls: also called *pargeting* (+ Also applied to other wall-decoration, as gilding: cf. next, 1 c.) *Obs.* or *Hist.*

[a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5285 A chambre, parailled all of plate-gold, pariet and obire.] 1569 SPENSER *Visions Bellay* ii, Golde was the parget, and the selyng eke Did shine all scaly with fine golden plates 1606 *Sylvester's Du Barlas* II. iv. ii *Magnificence* 1162 All the Parget canyd and branched trim With Flowers and Fruits, and winged Cheubum 1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* II 171/1 Unles, you will grant the name of painting to a parget of various colours... This parget may be made of red oker burnt.

+ 3. Gypsum used for making plaster; plaster-stone 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 27 Many Poysons are diawn from Minerals as Quicksilver, red-Lead, Parget. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 56 Near Bardi, among the parget and chalk-veins, are found sexangular crystals.

+ 4. *transf.* Paint (for the face) - cf. next, 2. *Obs.* 1593 DRAVTON *Eclogues* iv. 77 And Beauties selfe Scorn'd Paintings Parget, and the borrowed Haire.

Parget (pā'idzēt), v. Also 4 *parchet*, 5-6 *pargett(e)*, *pergette*, (5 *pergete*, 6 *pargytt*), 6 *pariet* (s = j), 7 *pariete*, *perget*, 7-8 *parget*. [app. a. OF. *pargeter*, *pargeter* to throw or cast over a surface, in Liège *pargeter* = *joindre* (Godef.) ('a term of masonry, to fill up the joints of stones with mortar or plaster' Littré), f. *par* through, all over + *jeter* to throw or cast (cf. (1557) 'they cast it all over with clau, to keepe out the wind', *CAST* v. 57, and see *ROUGHCAST*. The synonym *spargite* (found only in *Prompt. Parv.*) has suggested to some a connexion with L. *spargere*, or a med. L. frequentative *spargitare*; the spelling *pariet* (i. e. *parget*) has been by others ineptly connected with L. *pariet-em* partition-wall.)

1. *trans.* To cover or daub with parget or plaster, to plaster (a wall, etc.); to adorn with pargeting or ornamental plaster-work.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 10 And he haldeid a wal, forsothe thei dawbeden [glass or pargetiden] it with fln with outen chaffis 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxiv (Bodl. MS.), Cement .to 10yne stonew. togredes and to pargette and to whitelime wallis 1555 W. WATKINMAN *Parle de Jaconis* II. xii. 301 The wallis to be pargeted without, and within, and diuersly painted 1632 Lc. Gvys tr. *Vellanus Patere* 125 Quintus Catulus shut himselfe up in a place lately pargetted with lime and sand, and withall suffocating his owne breath, died. 1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 Let the floor of your Vault be pargetted. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 That no iron chimney bars supporting the arch are absent, and that the flues are pargeted

+ b. To daub or plaster over with (anything)

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. vii (Bodl. MS.), Heene pargeteth þe roof off her hyuyes with wode and gomme. 1594 *PLAT* *Teuelli* iii. 31 Then parget over whatsoever thou wilt with this composition. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Adels* fr. *Parassus*. i. lxxvii (1674) 104 They saw the Wretch pargeted with apparances 4 inches thick, all over his body 1698 *FRYER Acc. B. India & P.* 424 The continual confluence of Flocks of Water-Fowl, having paved or pargetted the whole Rock [Ascension] with their filth

+ c. To cover or decorate (a surface) with ornamental work of any kind, as gilding, precious stones, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargettis [pargettid] of plate as pure as þe noble 1576 BAKER *Teuelli of Health* 34b, The vessels of Glasse are pargetted and fained 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Their outside tyling pargetted with azur stones resembling turquoises. 1664 MONTAUX *Rabelais* v. xxxviii, The Roof and Walls of the Temple all pargetted with Porphyry and Mosack Work 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab Nts* (abi. ed.) I. 85 The couch of juniper wood, pargetted with gold and silver.

+ 2. *transf.* To daub or plaster (the face or body) with paint, to paint. Also *intr.* for *rest* *Obs.* 1581 *PETTIE Gnasso's Cw. Conv.* iii (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermillion dide faces. 1609 L. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. ii, She's aboute fiftie too, and pargets 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 192 They delight much to parget their bodies with a reddish earth.

3. *fig.* To cover with a fair appearance; to 'whitewash', to smooth or gloss over. ? *Obs.*

1592 *Cousper Pretended Ref.* 6 The sinke of these sinnes in him, hee always smoothie couered and pargeted over... with a very rare outward earnestnesse 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps* ii. C, Thus they did parget, or roughcast their vices. 1824 CARLYLE *Wilhelm Meister* II. xii. 237 If one did not try to parget-up the outward man as long as possible.

Hence **Pa'rgeted** *pph.* a

1538 *ELVOR, Calceatus*, pargetted or whyte lymed. 1552 HULOET, Pargetted house, *calciata*. 1645 BURGESS *Serv. Ho. Comm.* 30 Apr. 51 With faure, (specious, pargetted, glosing words). 1888 *Athenium* 16 June 760/2 Some charming pictures of old pargeted houses.

† **Pargeter** (pārdžetər). *Obs.* Forms: 6 pargetour(e, pargeter, 6-g pargetter, 7-gettor, -jetter, 9-giter, 8-geter. [orig pargetour = OF. *pargetteur, agent-n from parget-er. see prec.] 1 A plasterer; a whitewasher.

1538 ELIOT, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargetters, rowghe masons, whiche do make onely walles 1568 BROMHALL *Treat Specter* s 1 8 Not far from the Town, he met to Pargetters. carrying with them their tools 1826 J. BAILEY *Forcellum, Dealbator*, one who white-washes, a pargeter 2 fig One who 'bedaubes' with flattery; a sycophant.

1856 USSHER *Power Princes* i (1683) 71 Let those pargetters of great men now come forth

Pargeting (pārdžetɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of PARGET *v.*, plastering; adorning with plaster-work; † *transf.* painting (of the face).

1536 *Comptrols Wall Chert Custodis Coll Cavituar. Oxon* (1881) 33 Item pio carecta calcis pro parchetting vjs. viij c 140 *Promp Parv* 384/1 Pargettyng (or spargettyng of wallis), gipsacio, gipsatura 1588 T THOMAS *Dict* (1606), *Incrustatio*, a laying over, a pargetting, a rough-casting 1661 *Rust Origin's Opim.* in *Phanix* (1721) I 42 If the House be ruinous... all the external Painting and Pargetting imaginable can neither secure the Inhabitants from its Fall 1703 T N City & C. *Purchaser* 218 Pargetting signifies the Plastering of Walls. 1853 TURNER *Dan Archt.* II u 45 Impressed on the plaster in the same manner as pargetting was performed.

Fig 1657 W MORICE *Coena quasi* Kovh Diat. v. 247 Much pargetting there is, to show a disparity between the Word and Prayer and the Sacraments.

2 *concr.* Plaster or plaster-work, often ornamental = PARGET *sb.* 1, 2.

1538 WYCLIF *Exek* xiii. 12 Where is the pargetyng [1382 dawhyng], which 30 paigiden? 1538 ELIOT, *Tectorum*, the playtyng or pargettyng of a house. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Tunis* (1621) 543 The wals glistered with red marble, and pargeting of divers colours. 1750 BP *Pococks Trav* (1889) II. 228 All the old houses in Herefordshire are built with frames of wood and cage work between, call'd pargeting 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch.* *Prinl* I. 212/2 The practice is to coat the inside of the flue with a composition of lime-mortar with cow dung, called 'pargetting' 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May 9 The pargeting of ceiling and of wall Was fresco'd o'er with figures manifold

3. *attrib.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. i. 550 They annoynt it with a kinde of pargeting mortar

Pargeting, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. -ING 2.] That pargets; † that 'whitewashes', glosses or smooths over.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Cerem* Ep. A 11 b, You must not acquiesce in the pargetting verdict of those who are wealthy and well at ease.

† **Pargety**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. PARGET *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of plaster, sticky.

1684 tr. *Fambresan. Art Physic* i. 42 Four sorts [of flegm]; the Watery and the Pargety

Pargo, *pargie*: see PORGO, FORGY

Parhedral (pārhe'diāl), *a rare* [f. Gr *pápe-dros* adj., sitting beside, sb. an associate, coadjutor + -AL, cf. PARHEDRIAL.] Attendant, subsidiary.

1834 *Guide to Exh. Gall Brit. Mus* 94 Besides the principal gods, inferior or parhedral gods, personifications of the faculties, senses, and others

Parhelion (pārhe'liŋ) Pl *parhelia* (-iā), rarely -ions Also 7 *parelion*, pl (*error*) -elias, -helias, 8 *parelium*, -helium, also 8, 7 *parelius*, -elios, -helius, pl. -elii, -helii; 7, 7 *parelie*. [a. L. *parhelion*, a. Gr. *parheliōn*, also *parhēlios*, f. *para-* beside + *hēlios* sun. Early forms represent also the latinized *parelius*, *parelium*, and F *parelie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.) The insertion of *h*, after Gr. *hēlios hēlios*, is later.]

1. A spot on a solar halo at which the light is intensified (usually at the intersection of two halos or bands of light), often prismatically coloured, and sometimes dazzlingly bright, formerly supposed to be a reflected image of the sun; a mock sun

Two or more parhelia are usually seen at once, on a level with and on opposite sides of the sun, and sometimes vertically above and below it

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. 111 xxv, Glistring Parelies or other meteors. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii (1700) 61 As absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his Sacrifice to a Parhelion [as the Greeks call that Meteor] instead of adoring the Sun. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp* i. ii. 71 The Sunne reflecting upon a cloud produces a Parelus, or a representation of his owne glory 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip*, 259 As parbelions [1675 parheliions] to the sun 1685-6 Phil *Trans.* I. 220 At the two extremities appeared two Parhelia's or Mock suns 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parhelium* or Parhelium, a Mock Sun 1727 W. WHISTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 213 Two plain Parhelia, or Mock-Suns 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 55 The parheliions are observed in Iceland chiefly at the approach of the Greenland ice 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I. xii 301 A fine circular prismatic halo was seen round the sun with a distinct prismatic parhelion at the usual distance on each side and above it.

2. *fig.* Applied to a fainter image or reflection of something else.

1647 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1861) III. 277 Parhelii, and resemblances, and shadows of those thoughts the mind secretly conceives and forms 1683 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 341 Only the parhelus or reflection of the visible glory of him 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ War* I. xxxiii. 563 The sky was full of parheliions of delusive glory.

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Hence **Parheliacal** (pārhe'liākāl), **Parhelio** (pārhe'lik or -he'lik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling a parhelion.

Parheliacal ring or **parheliac circle**, a horizontal circle of light passing through the sun, seen in connexion with halos, with parhelia at certain points on it

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii (1852) 546 Parheliacal gods which mocked men's minds. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl* V. 521/2 The Parheliac circle, which is a white circle passing through the sun and parallel with the horizon.

|| **Parhidrosis**. Also **parid-**. [f. PAR(A-1 + Gr. *hidrōs* sweat; see -OSIS.] 'Secretion of sweat of an abnormal kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict*

Parhomologous (pārhom'olōgəs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. PAR(A-1 + HOMOLOGOUS] Applied to parts apparently but not really homologous: see quot. So **Parhomology** (pārhom'olōdʒi), the condition of being parhomologous.

1888 H. GADWY in *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Two plexuses may be homodynamous, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. This is expressed by the term 'imitatory homodynamy', more happily by parhomology *Ibid.*, 'the muscles together with the nerves, undergo metamorphic changes until they are only parhomologous

|| **Parhypate** (pārhi'pātē). Also 8 *parypate*. [a. Gr. *παρυπάτης* (sc. *χορδῆς*), f. *παρ(a-* beside + *υπαρος* uppermost.) In ancient Greek music, The name of the lowest note but one in either of the lowest two tetrachords

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch Explan Wds*, *Parhypate hypatōn*, Subprincipal of principals A string or note in Musick C, FA, ut *Parhypate Mesōn*, Subprincipal of means a string or note in Musick F, RA, ut 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parhypate*, the Sound of the String next the Bass. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Parypate*, in ancient music... that note or chord of a tetraorch which lay next to the hypate.

Pariah (pē'riā, pā'riā) Forms: 7 *pareia*, (*pariaw*, *parrier*, 8 *parear*, *bareier*), 8-9 *paria*, (*pariar*, *parriar*, 9 *pareiya*), 8- *pariah*. [ad. Tamil *paraiyār*, pl. of *paraiyan* name of the largest of the lower castes in Southern India, lit. '(hereditary) drummer', f. *parai* 'the large drum beaten at certain festivals' (Yule & Burnell.)]

1. *prop.* A member of a very extensive low caste in Southern India, especially numerous at Madras, where its members supply most of the domestics in European service

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 494 The Pareas are of worse esteeme, reputed worse than the Duell 1665 *Ibid* (ed. 4) 998 The worst wherefore are the abhorred Pariares 1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *Acc Malabar* xxxii. 127 Bareier (or a sort of poor People that eat all sort of Flesh) 1807 F. BUCHANAN *Mysoore* I i 20 The Pariah, and other impure tribes would be beaten, were they to attempt joining in a procession of any of the gods of the Brāhmans. 1856 R. CALDWELL *Dravidian Gramm* App. 494 The Pariares [ed. a *Paraiyas*] constitute a well defined, distinct, ancient caste, and has subdivisions of its own, its own traditions, and its own jealousy of the encroachments of the castes which are above it and below it 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss* s.v., There are several castes in the Tamil country considered to be lower than the *Pariahs*, e.g. the caste of shoemakers, and the lowest caste of washermen. And the *Pariah* deals out the same disparaging treatment to these that he himself receives from higher castes.

2. Hence, extended to a member of any low Hindoo caste, and by Europeans even applied to one of no caste, an outcaste.

This extension of application began among the higher castes of Hindoos, because the Pariahs are lower than the lowest caste of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean and thus, practically, outcasts.

1711 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) II 125 A resort of basket makers, Scavengers, and other Pariares, to drink Toddy 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 550 As little [to] be looked for... as a brave heroic spirit among the outcast Pariares of the Hindoos now 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 317 To show that Gipsies were of the lowest and most degraded cast of Pariares or Suders. 1823 BYRON *Yuan* xii lxxviii, They lose their caste at once, as do the Pariares. 1844 PRICHARD *Nat Hist Man* 164 This may be true with respect to the Pariares, or outcasts.

3. *fig.* Any person (or animal) of a degraded or despised class, a social outcast

1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks 1888 II. 286 Such remembrances as an exile and a Pariah may be permitted to address to an acknowledged member of the community of mankind. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 245 A king's daughter, thrown forth to prowl with the Pariares of society 1884 *Expositor* Feb 206 The sparrow, a very Pariah amongst the feathered tribes 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar 244 Ibsen is the supreme pariah of the English stage.

b = *Pariah dog*: see c b

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 39 But soon some Paria's appear. *Note*, The Paria puppies of Bombay. 1895 MAS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 58 I'll get you an old pariah out of the bazaar, and give you fifty rupees to buy him a collar!

4. *attrib.* That is a pariah, consisting of or belonging to pariahs; also applied to animals of low breed or things of base quality (see also b)

1711 C. LOCKVER *Acc. Trade India* 1 20 The Company allows two or three Peons to attend at the Gate, and a Parreer Fellow to keep all clean 1716 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) II 230 A Pariah woman of the Right hand castes 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 122 People here talk of high-caste and Pariah horses, Pariah dogs, &c. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II. 387 Some men appear to feel that they belong to a Pariah caste.

b. † **Pariah-arrack**, a deleterious native spirit made in India (*obs*); **pariah-dog**, a yellow vagabond dog of low breed which frequents towns and villages in India and the East; **pariah-kite**, the Scavenger-kite of India (*Milvius govinia*).

1671-2 SIR W. LANCHORNT in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) III. 422 The unwholesome liquor called 'Pariah arrack' 1780 I. MUNRO *Narr. Aluhl Operat* iv (1789) 36 A species of the common cur, called a 'pariah dog' 1898 E. ARNOLD *Prof. P. Robinson's in my Ind. Gard.* 9 The very pariah dogs are classic to those who know Indian fables 1897-98 V. BALL *Jungle Life* xiv (1880) 655 The scavenger or 'pariah kite' (*Milvius govinia*), though generally to be seen about the tents, are not common in the jungles.

Hence **Pariahdom**, the condition of a pariah.

1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo & Campanella* 16 The men of whom I speak were conscious of Pariahdom.

Parial (pē'riāl), *a rare*-. [f. L. *pari-* equal, in pl *paria* pair + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting a pair; paired

1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Circ Sc, Organ. Nat.* I. 215 [The plastron consists of nine pieces,—one median and symmetrical, and the rest in pairs] *Ibid.* 216 The parial pieces of the plastron are the 'hæmaphophyses' [etc.]

Parial, *obs form of PAIR-ROYAL.*

Parian (pē'riān), *a. (sb)* [f. L. *Par-*us of Paros + -AN: in F *parien*]

1. Belonging to the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades, famed for a white marble highly valued among the ancients for statuary.

Parian Chronicle, a famous chronicle of Grecian history from the reign of Cecrops b.c. 1450 to the archonship of Diotimus b.c. 354, engraved on marble, formerly kept in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundel Marbles at Oxford

1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 46, I had rather have a good piece of rough Parian marble 1700 PRIOR *Carmines* Sec. 370 The King shall there in Parian Marble breathe 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwrecks* III. 278 The port an image bears of Parian stone. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Snow Storm*, Mockingly, On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths

2. Name given to a fine white kind of porcelain. Usually *absol.* as *sb.*; also *attrib.* made of parian.

1850 *Frnl. of Design* IV. 45 Messrs Minton and Copeland almost simultaneously introduced the new 'body' in pottery called Parian, statuary porcelain, carraran, &c. 1864 U. S. *Tariff in Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware.

† **Paria'tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pariatiōn-em*, n. of action from *pariāre* to make equal, balance.] The action of making equal; equalization, balancing.

1623 CROKERAM, *Parriation*, Euenesse of account. a 1656 HALLES *Gold Ren. in. Serm* (1673) 17 Nothing clears our accounts with God but parriation of Expenses with Receipts.

Parich, *obs. f. PARISH, PERISH.* **Parichone**,

-oner, -yngher, *obs. ff. PARISHEN, PARISHIONER.*

Paricidal, **Paricide**, *obs. ff. PARICIDAL, -CID.*

Paridigitate (pæridi'džitāt), *a. Zool.* [f. *pari-* stem of L. *par* equal + *DIGITATE*.] Having an even number of toes on each foot; artiodactyl.

1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN.

Paridrosis, variant spelling of PARHIDROSIS.

† **Parient**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *parient-em*, pr. pp. of *parire* (*pari-*) to bring forth.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parient* (*pariens*), travelling with yong, lying in travel, bringing forth yong.

|| **Paries** (pē'riēz). Pl. *parietes* (pæri'ētēz). *Anat., Nat. Hist.* etc. [L. *pariēs*, *parietem* wall, partition-wall.] A part or structure enclosing, or forming the boundary of, a cavity in an animal or plant body or other natural formation; a wall (of a hollow bodily organ, a cavity of the body or of a shell, an abscess or wound, an ovary or capsule of a plant, a cell of a honey-comb or wasp's nest, etc.) Chiefly in pl.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The parietes of the two ventricles of the heart are of unequal strength and thickness 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 543 Between this membrane and the dorsal parietes, are situated all the various convolutions of the intestine 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 191 In the opposite parietes of the ovary of Brunonia. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont* 150 A central portion, which is termed the 'paries', which is attached by its base to the 'basis' of the shell

Pariet, -ette, *obs. forms of PARGET.*

Parietal (pæri'etāl), *a (sb)* [a. F. *pariétal* (c 1560 in Paré), ad. L. *parietāl-is*, f. *paries*; see **PARIES** and -AL]

1. *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or connected with the wall of the body or of any of its cavities.

Applied *esp.* to a pair of bones (*parietal bones*), right and left, forming part of the sides and top of the skull, between the frontal and occipital bones; and to structures connected with these, or situated in the same region (*parietal region*) of the head, as the *parietal eminence*, *protuberance*, or *tuber*, a central elevation on the outer surface of the parietal bone, corresponding to a depression (*parietal fossa*) on the inner surface, *parietal lobe*, the middle lobe of each hemisphere of the brain, composed of the three *parietal convolutions* or *lobules*, etc. Also applied to those parts of the peritoneum and pleura which line the body-wall (*parietal peritoneum*, *p. pleura*), as distinct from the parts investing the viscera and lungs.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Br Chirurg* ff. xv b/2 The two bones, the Foreheade, and the Parietale. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techni* I, *Parietal* [printed parietal] Bones 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parietals*, or *Parietal Bones*. 1854 OWEN *Skel.*

1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Return* Wks. (Grosart) L. 109 Strange

trickes, and deuses, betweene the Ape and the Owle, the like was neuer yett seene in Paris garden. 1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier Wks* (Grosart) XI 253 Bager to catch him, as a dog to take a bear by the eares in Parish-garden. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 11 172 Bred up, where Discipline most rare is, in Military Garden-Paris. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent* 31 Their Churches Paris-Gardens are become 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Paris-Garden* is the place on the Thames Bank-side at London, where the Bears are kept and baited, and was antiently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a House there in Richard the second's time

Parish (pær'ish), *sb* Forms: *a.* 3-7 *paroch(e)*, 4-8 *paroch*, (4 *proche*, 6 *parroch(e)*). *β.* 4 *parosche*, -osshe, -osse, 5 -oish, -ossh, -os; 4-5 *parizs*, -yzsh, (-ise, *parshs*, *persoshe*), 4-*parish*, (5 *parisoh(e)*, -isshe, -issche, -isse, -esche, -essh, -es, -eche, -ysch(e), -ysh(e), -yssh, -ysse, *parrosche*, -ych, *peresche*, *parsoche*, 5-6 *parishe*, -ish, -asche, -esshe, *Sc* *paris*, -eis, *parriche*, -ish). [Two forms: (a) *paroch(e)*, a *AF*. *paroch(e)*, *OF*. *par(r)och(e)*, app. a learned form, ad late-L. *parochia*, (B) *parosshe*, etc.:—*OF*. *parousse*—popular L. **parocia* for *parochia* The latter (in Sidonius, c 472) was a form substituted for Christian L. *paraceta* (Augustine, Jerome), a. Gr. *napoula*, in Christian use, the charge of a bishop, a diocese, later the charge of a presbyter; a parish see Note below. With *parochia*, *parocia*, *parousse*, cf. *brachia*, *bracia*, *F. brasse*. With Eng *parosshe* from *parousse*, cf. *ML*. *marish*, *marsh*, from *OF*. *marais*, *marois*; also *brush*, etc. The stress was already c 1300 on *par-*, whence the *o* was weakened to *e* and *i*, giving *parische*, *parisshe*, *parish*.]

1. In the United Kingdom, and some of the Colonies, the name of a subdivision of a county applied to it primarily in its ecclesiastical aspect, but also as an area recognized for various purposes of civil administration and local government

The name occurs in Norman French in the Laws of William I, c 1075, but has not been found in Eng. before the 13th c. Although the parochial system was more or less developed in many (perhaps most) parts of England before the year 1000, there is no word formed from *parochia*, nor any directly answering to it, in OE., the nearest equivalents being *preost setl* 'priest-shure' (*Beetes*. *Inst.* xiv in *Thorpe Laws*), and *scrift-setl* 'shrift-shure' (*Causons of Edgar* vi, *Ecc. Laws of Cnut* xii), both of 11th or late 10th c., the latter rendered *parochia* in the 13th c. L. version.

a. *orig.* A township or cluster of townships having its own church, and ministered to by its own priest, parson, or parish clergyman, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or originally were) paid. *b.* A later division of such an original parish for ecclesiastical purposes only, having its own church and clergyman.

The latter includes the ancient *parochial chapelry* of some of the large northern parishes (CHAP. 3 b, CHAP. 1 x), and the more recent ecclesiastical districts constituted under the powers given by the various Church Building Acts, distinguished as *new ecclesiastical parishes*. In Scotland these are called *parishes quoad sacra*, while the original parishes which remain such for all purposes are *parishes quoad omnia*. The original parish when retained for civil, although subdivided for ecclesiastical purposes, is commonly distinguished as the *civil parish*, in Scotland a *parish quoad civilia*

Most of the older colonies have parishes, both for ecclesiastical and civil purposes, frequently as electoral districts or divisions, in the newer colonies where there is no established Church the parish has often no official existence, though the Church of England (and, in some cases, other Churches) has applied the name to areas formed for the organization of its own work, and the term is used in the same way by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

a. [1592 BRITTON II xix 4] Car en une vile porrount estre plusours paroches, et en une parochie plusours maners, et hamelets plusours porrount appendre a un maner. 1805 NICHOLS *tr.* For in one town there may be several parishes, and in one parish several manors, and several hamlets may belong to one manor.] 13 *Cursor M.* 2505 If pou did a sin Anoper preistes parochin. 1464 *Rolls of Parit.* V. 542 In the parochie of Cleobury. 1533 CRANMER *Let to Cromwell in Musc Writ* (Parker Soc.) II 265 My friend was born in the same parochie. 1682 in *Long Gas* No. 1649/2 The Ministers of each Paroch. 1742 CAMPBELL in *Phil Trans* XLII. 240 John Ferguson, a Native of the Paroch of Killmellfoord in the Shire of Argyle.

b. [c 1075 *Laws of William I*, I. 11 1 E de mere iglise de parosse [v. r. parosse] xx souz, e de chapel x souz] 1340 *Aynb.* 42 Ine ham bet ye yefes. yuep be proenders and be parosses ober opre benedices of holy cherche. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 413 Dis shufles teche cherche perones to take more hede to per paryzshis. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Prolog.* 149 In all the parishes [v. r. paryshe, -ich, -issche, -isch(e)] wif ne was ther noon That to the offryng be hure sholde gon. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V 69 Denys. to deled parishes [v. r. parishes, parishes, 1432-50 parishes] and church hawes, and assigned to everich a preost 1393 LANG. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 263 Pilours and pyke-berneys in eche parshe [v. r. parshe] a corsede. 1440 *Primp. Parv* 384/2 Paros, or parysche (S. pares, or parych), *parochia*. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 17 Meadows. in the parichie of Ewerst. 1526 TINDALS *1 Pet. v.* 3 Nott as though ye were lordes over the parishes 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Nocht ane boroustone nor landuair paris vitit in the realme 1589 GREENE *Menaphan* (Arb) 45 A heardsmans daughter of the same parish. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. Sk.* III. xxiv. 220 Otherwise Palestine was a great Parish, and some therein had an hundred miles to Church. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 201, I look upon all the world

as my parish. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 9, I am going to settle in my native parish 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I 141 Parishes are frequently intermixed with one another This seems to have arisen from the lord of the manor having had a parcel of land detached from the main part of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself 1875 STRUBBS *Const Hist* I viii 227 The parish, then, is the ancient *vicus* or *tūn-scape* regarded ecclesiastically As many townships were too small to require or to support a separate church and priest, many parishes contain several townships 1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl Brit* XVIII 296/1 Under the powers given by the Church Building Acts, many populous parishes have been subdivided into smaller ecclesiastical parishes

c. Used as the English name for the corresponding ecclesiastical areas in ancient times or in foreign countries

1839 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 7) XIX 432/1 There are in Rome 54 parishes, and 300 churches 1880 E. HATCH in *Dict Chr Antiq* 1560/1 In Gaul and Spain a single presbyter or a single deacon was sometimes put in charge of a parish That a deacon might be 'rector' of a parish is clear from many instances, e.g. Conc. Illib c 77

d. As many as would fill a parish; a parishful 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* IV. ii. 168 I'd led a parish of such Clorens blood.

e. A district, often identical with an original parish, but often having quite different limits, constituted for various purposes of civil government, and thus designated a *civil parish*. *a.* primarily, Such an area constituted for the administration of the Poor-law, and sometimes distinguished as a *poor-law parish*; legally defined by Act 52 & 53 Vict. c 63 § 5 as 'a place for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed'. (This area at first coincided with the original parish in sense 1) Hence the phrase *On the parish*, in receipt of parochial relief; so to go on the parish, to be brought up by the parish, buried by the parish, etc. Also *b.* An original parish, or other area, separately assessed for land-tax; a *land tax parish*. They are described in the series of land-tax accounts from 1692 to the present time, and are also defined in the Taxes Management Act of 1880 (Elton in *Encycl Brit* XVIII 296)

c. An area treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts, from 1854 onward, a *Burial Acts Parish*. *d.* A district, larger or smaller than an original parish, which constitutes a unit for the maintenance of its own highways; a *Highway Parish*.

1608 *Act 43 Eliz c 2* Overseers of the Poore of the same Parish 1632 N. FERRAR *Story Bks Little Gidding* (1899) 219 That a father should leave his children on the Parish through. unthriftines 1830 *Examiner* 803/2 He shall either go upon the parish or starve 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) II 553 The selection of the 'parish' as the territorial division likely to prove the most convenient for the purposes of poor-law administration, was, no doubt, fully justified by the circumstances of the country in Queen Elizabeth's reign But the 13 and 14 Car II, c 12, enabled townships, under certain circumstances, to erect themselves into parishes for poor-law purposes. 1885 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 385 An ordinary parish may be continuous with and practically the same thing as a highway parish. 1885 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 14 Oct 6/1 The township, the hundred, and the county In place of the three sets of districts which never overlap we have overlapping areas, highway parishes and land-tax parishes, as distinguished from poor-law parishes, and other anomalies. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fain*. 6 The boy will certainly be sent to the parish, if you don't pay for him. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 There are civil parishes and ecclesiastical parishes, which do not exactly coincide either in number or in extent.

3 The inhabitants of a parish; parishioners collectively.

c 1290 *Becket* 1845 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Ech preost somenede is parochie [v. r. (Percy Soc.) paroshe] c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 Everuch a paroshe he polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle c 1345 *Poem Times* *Edw. I* 102 lib. 328 And thus shal al the parish for lac of lore spille. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 418 yep harmen hem silf & per pariz & oþer puple a 1450 *Mvrc* 678 When this parisse is togidur mette. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 102 Sic preist, sic pariche what suld mar? 1680 BAXTER *Answe Shillingf* xxxiv 54 Not the Tenth Part of the Parish can come to Hear him in the Church 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 42 By this time all the Parish know it. 1876 BARING-GOULD *R. S. Hawker* ix 220 The parish offered to give the church a roofing of the best Delabole slate.

b. *U. S. a.* The body of people associated for Christian worship and work in connexion with a particular local church; a congregation; hence, a denomination.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* *Minister's Black Veil*, All the busybodies and impertinent people in the parish 1858 — *Fr & L.* *Note-Bks* (1883) 25 Being of another parish, I looked on coldly, but not irreverently 1875 H. JERSON *Lansons Ch. First Three Cent.* vii. ii. 308 The term 'parish' is applied in America to congregations, considered as the minister's 'cure of souls' without the reference to local limits with which in England it is associated

4. *U. S. a.* In colonial times, and still in some of the southern States. A subdivision of a county made for purposes of local self-government. *b.* In Louisiana, the name of the (58) territorial divisions corresponding to the counties of other States. Cf. COUNTY 5. 3.

1772 *Aniherst* (Mass) *Rec* (1884) 60/1 The Vote taken respecting the Dividing of the District into two Districts or parishes was past in the Negative 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 174/1 For political and civil purposes Louisiana is divided

into thirty-one parishes. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 639 In the parish of Opelousas (parish, in Louisiana, is equivalent to county) there were many

5. *East* In sense of Gr *napoula*. A diocese, or district under the spiritual charge of a bishop.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman Vade M* II 10 Let not a Bishop be allowed to leave his own parish, and leap into another. 1898 JESSOP in *19th Cent* Jan 50 Parish indicated originally the geographical area over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extended.

6 *Curling*. The ring with the tee in the centre. 1893-4 *R. Caled Curling Club Ann* 104 (E D D) He has plenty of running to win into the parish.

7 *attrib.* and *Comb* often = 'parochial' *adj.* *a.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, as *parish altar*, *bell*, *bounds*, *constable*, *drudge*, *dungeon*, *duty*, *feast*, *knell*, *living*, *meeting*, *officer*, *parson*, *preacher*, *pulpit*, *rate* (so *parish-rated adj.*), *school*, *vestry*, *wall*, for the service or use of the parish, as *parish doctor*, *magazine*, *mill*, *nurse*, *pond*, *pump*, *room*, etc; maintained or provided by the parish, as the recognized unit of poor relief (see 2 a), as *parish-boy*, *child*, *coffin*, *girl*, *house*, *poor*, *relief*, *shell*, *workhouse*; characteristic of a parish, parochial, as *parish-jest*, *-wit*; also *parish-pensioned adj.* *b.* Special Combs. *parish blue*, cloth supplied as a pauper dress (see BLUM *sb.* 3); *parish-book* = *parish-register* (*b.*); *parish lands*, landed property belonging to a parish, and administered by the churchwardens; *parish lantern* (*dial* and *slang*), the moon; *parish-register*, † (*a.*) the registrar of a parish; (*b.*) a book recording the christenings, marriages, and burials which take place at the parish church; *parish-rigged a*, cheaply rigged, † *parish-top*, a top kept for the use of the parishioners, † *parish-watch*, a parish constable. See also PARISH CHURCH, OLERK, etc.

1481 *Peebles Charters* (1872) 188 Chaplanis and serwandis at the 'parochie alter in Sant Andros kyrk, as pleban and curat. 1864 TRIMNYSON *En. Ar.* 616 Though faintly, merrily—far and far away—He heard the pealing of his 'parish bells 1830 GEN. T. THOMPSON *Essex* (1842) I 212 A mark and a suit of 'parish blue 1894 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasze* G's Wks. (Rldg.) 131/2 For proof he was my child, search the 'parish book. 1861 J. BRENT in *Archaeol Cant.* IV. 36 Approaching St. George's 'parish-bounds. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iii, Who, together with seven 'parish-boys, was learning to read and write 1663 *Perry's Diary* 20 Aug. A good likely gyle, and a 'parish child of St. Brides, of honest parentage 1725 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 187 They will rather take a Child, who hath been educated in a way of Industry, than any other Parish-Child. 1897 RHOSCOMBY *White Rose Arno* 195 Playing 'parish constables and apprehending vagrants. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 580 A simple and obscure 'parish-drudge, to whom no one pays any manner of attention 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. 1, Ye Night-Toads of the 'Parish-Dungeon. 1798 SOUTHEY *Old-Mansion-ho* 1, Old friend I why you seem bent on 'parish duty, Breaking the highway stones. 1755 GAY *What d'ye Call* at Pref. The Ghost of the Embryo and the 'Parish-Girl are entire new Characters 1764 GOLDSM. *Cit W.* xxvii, In every 'parish-house the poor are supplied with food, clothes, fire, and a bed to lie on. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1889) 273 The 'parish-knell, which begins when all is over. 1896 POLLOCK *Land Laws* II. 40 Sometimes these 'parish lands are within the modern boundaries, but by no means always. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, 'Parish lantern 1887 J. ASHTON *18th Cent Ways* 235 note, The link-boy's natural hatred of 'the Parish Lantern', which would deprive him of his livelihood. 1827 COBBETT *Prot Ref.* II. 47 The Bishopricks, the 'Parish-livings, the Deanships, . . . are all in their gift 1712 PEAUPEUX *Direct Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 55 They have a Vote in the 'Parish-meetings. 1765 GOODY *Two Shoes* (1766) 1, Introd. He stood up for the Poor at the Parish Meetings 1894 [see PARISH COUNCIL]. 1676 WOLIDGE *Cider* (1691) 96 Carry your fruit to a 'parish mill. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 345 Venerable Alms-women and experienced 'Parish-Nurses 1889 S. JOHNSON *Rem. on Sherlock's Bk.* 37 Without a Constable or 'Parish-officer. 1746 LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter of Cambrich & Tea Bells* 23 Bad tenants, and the 'parish-pension'd band. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii (1697) 179 And shew his Tally for the Dole of Bread, With which the 'Parish Poor are daily fed. 1705 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 3 Nicolas de Bouthsiller, 'Parish-Precacher of Sasseville, 1721 Prior *Epti*, Interr'd beneath this marble stone 33 They paid the Church and 'Parish Rate. 1653 *Acts & Ordin Parit.* c. 6 (Scobell) 237 Some able and honest person, to have the Keeping of the said Book [a Register of Marriages, Births, and Burials], and the person so elected, approved and sworn, shall be called the 'Parish-Register 1712 PEAUPEUX *Direct Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 96 The Parish-Register is a Parchment Book, in which all the Christnings, Marriages, and Burials of the Parish are Recorded. This was first ordered by the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell. . . 1738 1816 MRS. MARCET *Convers. Pol. Econ.* x. (1861) 151 'Parish relief thus became the very cause of the mischief which it professed to remedy. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 163 She was what sailors call 'parish rigged, meaning that all her gear was of the cheapest. 1812 W. TENNANT *Astler F.* II. xix, That day the doors of 'parish-school were shut. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 24 Save the sexton the charge of a 'parish shell. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monads*, Rallying round a 'parish steeple 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii 44 A Coward and a Coystrell that will not drinke to my Neece, till his braimes turne o'th toe, like a 'parish top. c 1616 FLETCHER & MASS. *Thierry & Theod.* II. iii, A boy of twelve Should scourge him hither like a parish-top, And make him dance before you. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 284 Lete Duke Naymes lunge at hame To kepe 'parische walles for schame a 1745 SWIFT *Story Injured Lady*, I must maintain a 'parish watch

against thieves and robbers **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 521 To him that fluster'd his poor 'parish wits.

[*Note.* (1) Gr. *παροικία* was the abstr. sb. from *παροικέω* adj. (f. *παρά* by, beside + *οἶκος* house, dwelling), in cl. Gr. 'dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, a neighbour', in LXX, N.T., and Christian writers, 'dwelling temporarily or sojourning in a foreign land, a sojourner'. As to which of these notions was present, when *παροικία* passed into ecclesiastical use, opinions differ, the earlier etymologists (Diez, etc.) have taken it as 'the body of persons dwelling beside, and hence, the district lying about, a church or ecclesiastical centre', but more recent writers, founding their conclusions upon the usage of the LXX and N.T., take it as 'the body of sojourners', holding the appellation to have been primarily applied to colonies of Jews of the Dispersion sojourning in Alexandria and other Gentile cities, and to have been from them continued or adopted as a name for 'the Christian brotherhood sojourning in a town or district', perh. not without reference to the spiritual use of *παροικία*, *παροικία* (1 Pet. 1. 17, v. 11) see Lightfoot *S. Clement II.* 6, Hatch in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s. v. *Parish*. (2) According to Lightfoot, *παροικία* was at first used in a much more general sense than *diocesis*, diocese, of which it was later a synonym, as were its L. representatives *paracia*, *parochia* down even to the 12th c. The modern sense 'parish' appears already in St. Basil a 370. Although *parochia* was used in the wider sense at the Councils of Chalcedon 451 and Clovesho 845, and is so rendered even in 12th c. glossaries (cf. W. Wülcker 537/50 *Diocesis* vel *parochia*, *biseparchie*), *parish*, as an English word, is found only with the modern meaning (exc. when used by later writers as a literal rendering of the Gr. or L. word, sense 5). (3) The relation to the original *παροικία*, *paracia*, of later and med. L. *parochia*, presents difficulty. The latter could not arise out of the former by any normal phonetic process; and it has been suggested by various scholars independently that *parochia* is really a derivative from *parochius* (Gr. *παροικός*), the name of a local official in the country parts of Italy who supplied public personages with entertainment, etc., when they came into his district; and that this familiar term was popularly substituted for the unfamiliar *paracia*. Cf. what is said under *PARROCK*, as to the OHG. rendering of *parochia* by the apparently native *parra*, *parre*].

Hence **Parished** *a.* (in comb.), having parishes **1864** *Life H. Murray in Comment Bible* 1 The county is somewhat wide and many-parished.

Parish (*pærish*), *v.* dial. [f. *PARISH sb.*] *intr.* To belong to or go with as part of a parish.

1833 *Drakard's Stamford News* 8 Oct. A village that parishes with one adjoining. **1886** *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

Parish church. Forms: see *PARISH, CHURCH, KIRK*. The church of a parish.

12380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 14 Ane hem what charite it is to laten parische churchis fallen down. **1448** *Paston Lett.* I 72 Being at messe in one Parosch Church. **1563** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 248 The parochiaris of the parochie kirk within this realm. **1584** *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 Divers have made men paye twelve pence a Saboth for being absent from their parische Church. **1600** *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II vii 52 The why is plane, as way to Parish Church. **1732** *BERKELEY Alceste* I 8 x Crito, whose parish-church is in our town. **1841** *MACAULAY Ess.* *W. Hastings* (1865) II 243/4 Behind the chancel of the parish church of Daylesford, was laid the coffin of [Warren Hastings]. **1890** *STUBBS Study Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1900) 457 The parish church where for generations their fathers have been baptized, married and buried.

Parish clerk. An official appointed by the incumbent of a parish to assist in various duties connected with the church and its services: before the Reformation usually a member of one of the five minor orders; after the Reformation a layman, the office being often conjoined with that of sexton; by the Act of 1844, which at present regulates the office, the duties may be undertaken by a curate. See *CLERK sb.* 2 b.

One of his most prominent duties in former times, that of leading the responses (often without any following) is now generally given up (being performed by the choir and congregation), except at baptisms, funerals, etc.

1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 126 Now was ther of that church a parish clerk. **1439** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 The brederhede of seynt Nicholas founded by parash clerkes in London. **1591** *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 557 And craftie Reynold was a Priest ordained, And th' Ape his Parish Clarke procur'd to bee. **1674** *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I 71 Parish-Clerks, being the Leaders of those Tunes in their Congregations. **1774** *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiv (1775) II. 395 Plays acted by the society of the parish clerks of London. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Plumouth*. This town has two churches, which have each so large a cure of souls, that the parash-clerks were, till very lately, in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the sacerdotal functions. **1840** *DICKENS Barn Rudge* 1. The little man was the parish clerk and bell-ringer of Chigwell. **1857** *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 297 The 'Parish Clerk' is not the clerk to the Parish, in the modern sense of the word 'clerk'. **1883** *C. I. ELTON in Encycl. Brit.* XVIII 596/1 It is said that the only civil function of the parish-clerk now remaining is to undertake the custody of maps and documents, deposited under the provisions of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845.

Hence **Parish-clerkly** *a.*, characteristic of a parish clerk, **Parish-ole rishship**, the office of parish clerk.

1513 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* VI 361 The paroch clerkship beand vacant be the decease of Thomas Wemys **1886** *G. R. Sims Ring o' Bells*, etc. 1. 1. 8 In a parish-clerkly way he swore to humble the lady's pride.

Parish Council. A council of a parish; *spec.* the local administrative body created in rural

civil parishes of more than three hundred inhabitants by the Act of 1894. Hence **Parish Councilor**, a member of this body

1772 *NUGENT tr Hist. Friar Gerund* II 350 All royal councils must prove their descent to have been from parish-councils **1893** *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 Every one which has a population of three hundred and upwards will have a Parish Council. **1894** *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 1 There shall be a parish meeting for every rural parish, and there shall be a parish council for every rural parish which has a population of three hundred or upwards *Ibid.* § 3 (5) The parish councillors shall be elected by the parochial electors of the parish

† **Parishen**¹, **parishion**. *Obs.* Forms. *a.* 3 *paroschian*, 4 *-oschien*, *-oschen*, 4-5 *-osshien*, 5 *-oshyn*; *β.* 4-5 *parischien*, *-isschien*, 4-6 *parishen*, (4-5 *-izschen*, 4-6 *-iscen*, *-is(s)chen*, *-is(s)hen*, *-ysshen*, *-yschen*, *-in*, *-yn*, *-ene*, *-ion*, *-in*, *-ing*, *-yn*, *-on*, 5 *paraschen*, *-es(s)chen(e)*, *-eshon*, *-echen*, *-ishon*, *-yshohon*, *parschen*, *-one*, *par*, *perrishen*, *-yshyn*, 6 *paryschoon*, *-yn*, *-esshen*, *-achen*, *parishen*. [*ME. paroschen*, *-oisshien*, etc., *a.* OF. *paroussier*, *f. paroussie* *PARISH*, after med. L. *parochian*-us: see *PAROCHIAN*. Subsequently, following *parosche*, *parish*, it became *parshen*, with many variations of spelling, and sometimes phonetic reduction to *parschien*. OF. had a parallel form *parochien*, a closer adaptation of the med. L., whence also *ME. parochien*, *parochien*, etc.; these forms are treated under *PAROCHIAN*, though they often show a mixture of the two types, *ch* not being distinguished from *sh* or *sch*.] One of the community of a parish; = *PARISHIONER* *a.* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 128 þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre, vnderling his prelat, parochian his preost **1325** *Metz Hom.* 89 þat þei sholden shryuen heie paroschienes **14** *Let. Mag. Anyon & Bp. Bechington* (Camden) 46 The paroschienes of the said parish

β. **13** *Cursor M.* 2632 (Cott.) Alsua if þi parischen [*parish* parochian] In sin lang has ligand bene *Ibid.* 26315 (Cott.) Alsua þou prest, if þou ha ben In plight wit þi parischen [*parish* parochian] **1386** *CHAUCER Prol.* 482 Hise parishienes [w.rr. parischien, *-isschien*, *-isshien*, *-isschen*, *-isschen*] devoutly wolde he teche **1393** *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* 1 8a Persones & parshepretes pleynd þat hure parshien [w.rr. parschone, *pareschene*, *-ischene*, *parshen*] ben poore. **1449** *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) II. 391 That the parschien so 3aue **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Whoys parshon also y was. **1533** *MORE Debell Salem Wks* (1557) 1018/1 If the person wolde take it of his parshen by force **1536** *Wriothesley Chron.* (1875) I. 55 The curates should preach and teach their parishes the 'Pater noster', 'Avee', and 'Creede'. **1566** *Thurs 15th Cent. Chron.*, etc. (Camden) 138 Suche quarrynyng was between y^e mynysters and parishonies that to quyt y^e mattar y^e church dores wer fayn to be cloyd, and y^e paryschens to departe

Parishen². *Sc. dial.* In *parichoun*, *-schone*.

[f. *PARISH sb.*: the suffix is obscure' of *PARISHING* and *PAROCHIN* in same sense.] = *PARISH*.

1555 *LYNDSEY Tragedy* 367 Mak hym persone, quhilk his parischoun can teche. **1596** *DALRYMPLE tr. Leshe's Hist. Scot.* viii go Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto **179** *BURNS The Cowdrie* d. ii, Yet I haee seen him on a day The pride of a' the parishen. **1896** *Shetland News* 6 Aug. (E D D)

† **Parishenaut**. *Obs.* (See quot.) **1534** *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 44 Every clerke officer ijd., and every oide clerke paryshenaut 3d

Parish garden: see *PARIS GARDEN*.

† **Parishing**. *north. Eng. Obs.* [f. *PARISH sb.* + (app.) *-ING*]; but nature and function of the suffix not clear] = *PARISH*. (Chiefly Yorksh.)

(It is not certain that quot. c. 1450 belongs here)

1450 *Bidding Prayer in Lay Folks's Mass Bk* 71 We sall pray also for all women bat er bun with childer in his parichin **1486** in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 48 A gentleman borne in the parishing of Estrington. **1511** *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V 24 To the well of my parishing 11 s. 111 d. **1524** *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I 19, 1, William Hall of the parishyng of Pannall **1584** *Ibid.* 145 My neighbours and pource of the parishing

† **Parishional**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *parishionall*

[f. *PARISHION* (EB + AL)] Of or pertaining to a parish; *patochial*; of parishioners

1604 *H. JACOB Reas. Ref. Ch. Eng.* 7 A Parishionall Bishop, who is a Pastor of one ordinary Congregation only **1614** *J. ROBINSON Relig. Communism* 20 These parishionall assemblies want not onely all such power. **1641** in 'Smectymnus' *Vind. Ausw.* § 13. 153 By Congregation cannot be meant a parishionall meeting **1786** in *F. Chase Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 526 The town have for a considerable time past indulged one parishional division of about 3,000 acres, round and near the College. **1803** *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* I 419 Various parishional experiments were tried to employ them [the poor] profitably

Hence **Parishionally** *adv.*, as a parish or body of parishioners.

1617 *P. BAYNE Dioces. Tryall* (1621) 2 That which was more numbersome than could meet Parishionally, was no Parishional but Diocesan church

Parishioner (*pærish'னர்*). Forms. 5 *parishoner*, 6 *paryshoner*, *-issyoner*, *-ischoner*, *pari*, *parishon*, *parishener*, *-iner*, *-ner*, *-nore*, *parichyngner*, 6- *parishioner* [f. *parishion*, *PARISHEN* + *-ER*]; for the form cf. *practitioner*, etc. See also the doublet *PAROCHIAN*] One of the inhabitants or community of a parish.

1471 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 221 Item, I bequeath to the church werkes of the church of Brewton where I am parishioner of 20s. **1523** *Visitation Dean & Chapter York* (MS). With the mynds & holle consent of the Parichyngners of the same **1540** *Act* 32 *Hen VIII.* c. 44 Beyng parichioners of the said fye parish churches. **1546** in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 221 For the Comfort of alle the parisyoners there **1561** *T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) 11 v. b. A Priest of the Countie saying Masse to his parishioners. **1567** *HARMAN Cavalr* 29 Your poore, indygent, and feable parishioners. **1591** *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 561 Th' euill will Of all their Parishioners they had constrund **1617** *MORVSON Itm.* 1 193 The King was the chiefe Parishioner. **1726** *AYLIFFE Paragon* 407 A man is said to be a Parishioner in respect of his Dwelling or Habitation. in such a Parish **1857** *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 1 The practical duties and rights of every Parishioner

Hence **Parishionership**, the status of a parishioner.

1842 *CARLYLE in Daily News* 5 May (1899) 6/3 Shocked to admit that, after seven years of parishionership, I did not know the face of him **1882** *Ch. Times* 6 Apr. 245 A shorter sojourn would have created sufficient parishionership for purposes of banns

Parish priest. The priest in charge of a parish

1300 *Cursor M.* 26173 (Cott.) To þi pariche priest þou he bede. **1491** *Chast. Golden Chylt* 29 Neyther to the pope ne to the parysche prest **1504** in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 282 Who-so-euer be pesson, vycary, or parische prest **1559** *HOWELL Levicon*, *Hom. Prop.* 1 The Parish Priest forgot that he was ever a Clerk. **1865** *SARAH AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* II 83 The parish priest of Cronach was one of the first who married

Parisian (*pærish'ian*, *-i'z'ian*), *sb.* and *a.* Also *6 -ien*. [a. *F. parisien*, med. L. *parisiānus*, f. *Parisi* Paris. see *-AN*.]

A. sb. A native or inhabitant of Paris

1530 *PALSGR.* 34 In this woike I moost folowe the Parisiens. **1683** *Apol. Prot. France* iv 48 During that rage the Parisiens were then shired up to. **1779** *J. ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355, I admire the Parisians prodigiously **1831** *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II 95 The Parisians, as usual, had a number of novelties.

B. adv. Of or pertaining to Paris; resembling Paris or that of Paris.

1614 in *Crit. & Times* *Yas I* (1848) I 346 For fear a Sicilian vesper, or Parisian matins, did ensue **1688** *South. Serim* I 477 Perhaps the Cut-throat may rather take his Copy from the Parisian Massacre **1828** *Lights & Shades* II 72 No gown sat well that was not of Parisian make.

Hence **Parisianism**, Parisian character, habit, or practice; **Parisianize** *v. trans.*, to make or render Parisian (whence **Parisianization**); **Parisianly** *adv.*, in a Parisian fashion or manner **1829** *Athenaeum* 25 June 821/3 All his good points—his gaiety, his shrewdness, his Parisianism—appear excellently **1851** *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII 413 He has become irreparably Parisianized. *Ibid.* A considerable amount of Parisianization. **1876** *G. MEREDITH Beach.* *Career* I. x 139 Where folly had danced Parisianly of old

¶ **Parisienne** (*parizyēn*) [*F. fem.* of *Parisien* Parisian.] A female Parisian.

1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 22/2 A black-eyed, red-cheeked Parisienne **1887** *Contemporary Rev.* May 718 She is a Parisienne, if you will, but a very exceptional Parisienne.

† **Parisis, parisee**. *Obs.* Also *5 -ysee*, *-esi*, *6 -yse*, *8 -iais*. [a. *F. parisis* = L. *parisiensis* Parisian, f. *Parisi* Paris.]

I. A word, orig. *adv.*, meaning 'of Paris'; used to distinguish deniers struck at Paris, which were worth one-fourth more than those struck at Tours; hence *sb.* a denier of Paris.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 17664 To tourne, by hys soylte, A Tourneys to A parysee **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* iii xix (1869) 145 Bi enchantementes she maketh it [denier tournois] in to parisis. **1528** *SIR R. WILSON* in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 93 Forfeytes for every soche tree cut x li. parysee. [1901 *SHARPE Cal. Let. Bk.* C. 230 In part payment of the value of £58 9s. 4d. parisis.]

¶ *2.* In the old French Custom-house practice, etc.. A surtax of one-fourth upon the duties fixed by the tariffs and pancartes.

1714 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 17 The Augmentations of Anno 1644, 1647, 1654, and the Paris 12 and 6 Penny, of all the said Duties. *Ibid.* 265 The Duties of the Paris, the 12th and 6th Deniers, shall be levied and collected by the said Measures in the accustomed Manner.

Parisite (*pærish'it*) *Min.* [Named 1845 after the discoverer, J. J. Paris: see *-ITE*.] A fluo-carbonate of the metals of the cerium group, found in small brownish-yellow crystals in the emerald mines of Colombia.

1846 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* II II 415 Parisite was discovered in the valley of the Musso **1899** *Ibid.* Ser. iv VIII. 21 Crystals of pyrite and parisite.

Paris mutuels: see *PARI MUTUEL*.

Pariso'logy. *rare.* [f. Gr. *πάριος* almost equal, evenly balanced + *-λογία* speaking: see *-LOGY*.] The use of ambiguous language.

18 *CAMPBELL* cited in *WORCESTER* (1846).

¶ **Parison**¹ (*pærish'ōn*). *Rhet.* Pl. *parisa*.

[a. Gr. *πάριος*, neuter of *πάριος* exactly or evenly balanced, f. *παρά* beside + *ίσος* equal.] An even balance in the members of a sentence

1886 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Membrum* or *Parison*, when one or more members do follow in equal sentences. **1889** *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 *Parison*, or the Figure of equen. In this figure we once

wrote these verses. The good is reason, and short is his above, 'I had bides long, and ease to be found. Our life is loathsome, our sinnes a heavy lode, Conscience a curst iudge, remorse a priue gade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 988 His *parisa*, standing upon equal weight and measure of syllables. 1894 C G CARLO *Lyle & Euphuism* 52 As Lyle's first thought is evidently to be antithetical, the use of parison, though constant, enters as a secondary matter.

Hence (irreg.) †*Parisonal*, *Parisonic* *a.*, characterized by 'parison' or exact balance of clauses. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 203 The harmony of a well concerted period, in its isocloetic and parisonal members (cf DIODORUS XII 53 *ισοκλωα και παρισωα*) 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks Predecessors* xiii. 512 [Euphuism] is characterized by antithesis of thought and diction, enforced by alliterative and parisonic use of language. 1894 RALPH *Eng Novel* II. (1903) 33 Almost every sentence being balanced in two or more parisonic parts.

Parison ² (pæ rī'sən) *Glass-blowing.* Also *paraison*. [a. F. *paraison*, deriv of *parer* to prepare, corresp. to L. *parātionem* from *parāre*.]

1. *orig.* The rounded mass into which the molten glass is first gathered and rolled when taken from the furnace. Also *attrib.* as *parison-hole*.

1834 G R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 166 By this means the particles of glass are agglomerated in a cylindrical form, which is then called by the workmen a *parison*. 1903 K A MACAULAY (Chance Bros) *Let*, The word 'parison' survives among our workmen, not as directly applied to the piece of glass, but to the 'hole' or opening into a furnace for reheating the glass after moulding it, which they call a 'parison-hole'.

2. Hence, in a bottle-making machine: see quot. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb 6/6 The present machine consists first of a receptacle, called a 'parison', in which the exact quantity of molten metal required to form a bottle is placed, there being no overplus or waste. At the lower part of the 'parison' is the collar mould which forms the lip.

Parissoner, obs form of *PARISHIONER*.

Paristhmic (pār'isthmik), *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. *παρίσθμιον* *tōnsil* (f. *παρ(a)-by + ισθμός* neck, narrow passage or connexion) + *-iōs*.] Pertaining to the tonsils. So **Paristhmiotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting] (see quot.); **Paristhmitis** (pær'isthmī tik) *a.*, pertaining to paristhmitis, || **Paristhmitis** (-it'is), inflammation of the tonsils.

1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 322 In the second or Paristhmic variety, the morbid virus is chiefly directed to the fauces. *Ibid* (1822) II 339 The common quinsy of the present day, the paristhmitis tonsillaris of the system before us. 1857 MAYNIE *Expos. Lex* 884/1 Of or belonging to the *Paristhmia* or tonsils paristhmic. *Ibid*, An old instrument with which the tonsils were cut or scarified a paristhmiotome. *Ibid*, *Paristhmitis*, inflammation of the tonsils; the same as *Tonsillitis*.

Parisyllabic (pær'isilæ'bik), *a* and *sb* *Gram.* [f. L. *par*, *para-* equal + *syllaba* (a Gr. *συλλαβή*) syllable + *-iōs*. cf. *syllabic*.]

A. adj. Of Greek and Latin nouns: Having the same number of syllables in the nominative as in the oblique cases of the singular.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s. v. *Parisyllabical*, We say in Grammar, the first declension of Nouns is Parisyllabique, because all the cases of such Nouns in the singular number especially have even syllables, as *Gemma, gemmae, gemmarum, gemmā, gemina, geminae, et* 1775 in ASH 1876 KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4) 104 I-nouns come under four chief Heads (A) Parisyllabic I-nouns with Nom Sing 1-s. (B) Parisyllabic I-nouns in 1-s (f s).

B. sb A Parisyllabic noun.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug 1892/2 The classification cannot be commended. The distinction of parisyllabics and imparisyllabics is barely indicated.

†**Parisyllabical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. as prec. + *-AL*] = prec adj.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Parasyllabical*, that hath equal syllables. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Parasyllabical Nouns*.

Paritarie, variant of *PARITARY sb.* *Obs.*

†**Paritor** (pær'itōr). *Obs.* Also 6 *parritour*, -ator, 7 -itor, 8 -ettor, -otter, 6 *perittore*, 6-7 *parator*, 8 -iter. [Aphetic f. *APPARITOR*.] An apparitor or summoning officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1530 PARAGR. 252/1 *Parytorie* [parytor] somoner, *bedeau*. 1587-8 in SWAYNE *Savini Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 135 Sparkes the parritour for smoke fardings to the use of of Ladie church. 1600 HEYWOOD and PI. *Edw IV*, Wks 1874 l. 165 We are the Bishops Parators, my friend. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun* 19 l. the greatest part from the Prelate to the Paritor are i. irreligious. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Contempt Clergy* (1705) 16 Unless I should have turned Parritour or Informer. 1682 N O *Baileau's Lintin* in 187 Where Doctors, Proctors, Paritors together Shau't leave upon thy Naked back one Feather. 1716 *Finghall Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), Paid To the Paritor 12 9d. 1748 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes and Gleanings* (Exeter) II, 38/1 Paid the Parritour 12. 6d. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, A paritor, or summoner of the ecclesiastical court.

Paritorie, -ory, variant of *PARITARY sb.* *Obs.*

Parity ¹ (pær'itē) [ad L. *paritās* equality, f. *par* equal. Cf. f. *parité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The state or condition of being equal, or on a level, equality.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Paritie*, equalitie, likeness. 16. WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckolds* 1, Equality in birth, parity in years. 1666 DRAMHALL *Replie* v. 190 For the clearing of which point, I showed that there was a parity of power among the Apostles. 1783 W F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 326 Men and women (in marriage) are obliged to pay a paritary regard to the parity of years. 1848

Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 101 The bodies in which this parity of force has been discovered are small compared with the exceptions.

2. Equality of rank or status, social, political, or ecclesiastical; esp., equality among the members, or among the ministers, of a church.

1572 in Neal *Hist Purit.* (1732) I 284 There ought to be a Parity among the ministers in the Church. 1593 BILSON *Good. Christ's Ch.* 413 What conflicts and uproars your paritie of Presbyters will breede. 1642 CHAS I *Answ* 19 *Prop* 22 The Common people grow weary of Journey-work, and set up for themselves, call Parity and Independence, Liberty. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) II 173 l. o. introduce Presbyterian parity among our Clergy. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amem. Lit.* (1867) 442 With the disciples of parity, a free election was a first state principle. 1903 F W. MAITLAND in *Camd. Mod. Hist* II xvi 594 A call for 'parity', for an equality among all the ministers of God's Word, and consequently for an abolition of all 'prelacy'.

3. Equality of nature, character, or tendency; likeness, similarity, analogy; parallelism, as in *parity of reason or reasoning*. (Cf. L. *pari ratione*)

1660 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 55, I think that there is a nearer parity of nature between the flesh of Follow-Deere, and of the Red. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Court* 1 33 Argument from the paritie and likeness between the covenant of works, and the covenant of grace. 1652 NEDHAM tr. *Seldan's Mare Cl* 23 Truly there is a paritie of Reason also for this. 1662 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 12 325 We may infer by parity of Argument. 1734 BRICKLEY *Hylas & Phil* (ed. 3) ii. Wks. 1871 I 329 There is no parity of case between Spirit and Matter. 1834 MUDIE *Brit Birds* (1847) I 172 By parity of reasoning that house on which the magpie perches is in no danger of falling.

†4. Of numbers: The fact of being even and not odd; evenness. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. x § 4 (1622) 308 It [unity] is not VOTABLE, by parity; or imparine. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 115 If we survey the total set of animals, we may in their legs observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration; that is, not any to have an odde leg.

5. *Comm.* Equivalence in another currency; a standard of price expressed in another currency.

1886 *Wool Report* 22 June, Public sales of wool were held in Berlin 1800 bales are reported to have been all sold at full London parity. 1886 *Times* 7 July, Prices generally soon advanced above the parity of Saturday night's closing quotations in New York. 1894 *Ibid* 8 Dec 5/2 The London parity will be about £94.50.

b. = PAR ¹ 2 b, 3 b.

1900 *Stock Market Report*, Buying on days when the market is weak and below parity, and selling when prices are put above parity by the operations of local speculators.

6. In Monetary parlance. Equality, as legal tender or money, between coins of one metal and coins of another in certain definite proportions of weight and fineness, fixed by law.

1894 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 157, Convinced that silver can be raised by legislation to a 'parity' with gold. 1900 L.D. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* 280 The object was to maintain the parity between Gold and Silver money. The parity which they have in the United States is a National parity between the coins, not between the metals. What I desire is International parity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *parity-preaching*; *parity-canton*, a canton in Switzerland where the Catholic and Protestant Churches are on an equal footing in their relations with the State.

1659 W. BROUGH *Schism* 549 Have all doors shut upon you for your parity-preaching. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 27 July 3/3 In the 'Parity-Cantons' of the Swiss Confederation, where two *Landeskirchen* are established—a Catholic and an Evangelical Church.

Parity ² (pær'itē) *Obstet. Med.* [f. PAR-OUS *a.* + *-ITY*.] The condition of being parous, the fact of having borne children.

1878 SIR J. WILLIAMS in *Obstet. Trans.* (1879) XX 173 Diagnosis of Parity. *Ibid*, Circumstances in which proof of parity or nulliparity may turn out to be proof of innocence or guilt. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 4) Index 533 Signs of Parity. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis Women* ix 87.

Parizes, -chen, obs. ff. *PARISE*, *PARISHEN*.

Parjet, obs form of *PARGET*.

†**Parjetory**, *Obs.* [f. *PARGET* ?] = *PARGET sb.* 2.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd. Wks (1851) 263 This prevaricator of America, brought us homethings butameer tankard drolery, a venerous parjetory for a stewes.

Parjure, *Parjuri*, obs. ff. *PARJURE*, *PERJURY*.

Park (pārk), *sb.* Also 3-4 *parc*, (also 9 in senses 5, 6), 3-7 *parke*, 5 *paark*, *perke*, 8- *Sc* *perk*. [ME *a.* OF. *parc* preserve for beasts of the chase, etc. The OF. was ultimately identical with WGer. **parruk*, whence OE. *pearruc*: for the history see PARROCK. The Welsh *parc* and Gael. *pàirc* are from Eng. In senses 5 and 6 from later uses of F. *parc*. The Fr. word has also passed into Du and Ger, where it is used alongside of the native forms descended from WGer. **parruk*.]

1. *Law.* An enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping beasts of the chase. (Distinguished from a *forest* or *chase* by being enclosed, and from a *forest* also by having no special laws or officers.)

1160 *Charter of Friburg of Surrey* (dated 1075) in Kemble *Cart. Dig.* V 18 Bivvene de shrubbes and Winebrst goinda adun norðwite binude ða parkes gate. 1275 LAY 1432 3e hontep in his kinges parke [c. 1205 fribu] par fore 3e solle dege. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 12 Englelonde is vol

inoy of frut & ek of tren, Of wodes & of parkes. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2845 A pris place was vnder þe pakeys a park as it were þat whilom wip wilde bestes was wel restored. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 498/2 To make a Park in Grenewyche. 1440 *Sir Degrev* 362 Have ye nat perkus and chas? 1524 BOORDE *Dyetary* IV (1870) 239 A parke repleted with dere & conyes is a necessarye and a pleasaunt thyng to be anexed to a mansyon. 1617 MORVSON *Itin* iii 139 Woodstocke Towne is famous for the Kings House and large Parke, compassed with a stone wall, which is said to have been the first Parke in England. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 249 I here are only two small parks of deer in Connecticut. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 255 To a park three things are necessary: 1. A giant from the King. 2. Inclosures by pale, wall, or hedge. 3. Beasts of park, such as buck, doe, &c. And where all the deer are destroyed, it shall no more be accounted a park.

b. Hence extended to a large ornamental piece of ground, usually comprising woodland and pasture, attached to or surrounding a country house or mansion, and used for recreation, and often for keeping deer, cattle, or sheep.

In these the name has either come down from a time when the ground was legally a park in sense 1, or has been more recently given to a ground laid out in imitation of such as were originally parks. It is thus not possible to separate the quotations accurately.

1775 Dr. FOR. *Parit. Instruct* 1 iii. (1842) I. 63 Nor walk out in the park or fields any more on the Lord's-day. 1813 MAn. EDGORTH *Patron* (1833) I. xvi 265 Hungerford Castle—a fine old place in a beautiful park. 1850 LYTTEL *Statist. Visit U S* II. 326 Having never remarked this splendid tree in any English shrubbery or park. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Minat & Mining* 226 Giving to the pine woods... the aspect of beautiful natural parks. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1890) 175/1 One of those natural forest-parks peculiar to Australia.

c. In this sense now often forming part of the name of a country house or mansion; and thence of suburban districts, as Addington Park, Osterley Park; Clapham Park.

1848 MISS SEWELL *Amey Herbert* viii (1858) 92 She felt a little unwilling to acknowledge that her home was neither a park nor a hall. *Ibid* x. 127, I darsay you have been dreaming of having a large house like Rochford Park.

d. *fig.* 1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Serm. Tim* 899/1 Wee must bee so much the more watchfull, and keepe our selues still within the paikes wherein God impaled vs with his word. 1606 SIR W. HARBERT *Proph. Cadwallader* clxxvi, Wolsey... did erect those glorious towres of yore [Christ Church, Oxford], Learning's receptacle, Religion's parke. 1698 H. M. STANLEY *Introd. Capt. Burrows' Land Pigmes* p. xi, This vast slave park whence Dongolawi and Arab, Bakongo and Portuguese half-caste slave traders culled their victims.

2. An enclosed piece of ground, of considerable extent, usually within or adjoining a city or town, ornamentally laid out and devoted to public recreation, a 'public park', as the various 'parks' in and around London, and other cities and towns. *The Park* (in London). in 17th c. St. James's Park, now esp. Hyde Park, as the place of fashionable promenade.

This application has its origin in some of the royal parks (in sense 1) near London (i.e. St. James's, etc.) developing into ornamental grounds to which the public were conditionally admitted.

1662. see FALMALL 2 and 3 b) 1663 PERRY *Drary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell. 1666 *Ibid* 15 July, Walked to the Parke, and there lay down by the canal. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* iv. 11, There will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Parke, the Play, and the Drawing-Room. 1777 FRIEDING *Love in Sen. Mag* 11, Come, my dear, by this, I believe, the park begins to fill. 1820 BRON *Bites* II. 150 But 'tis now nearly five, and I must to the park. 1855 *London as it is* 112 Victoria Park was first opened in 1847, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the east side of London. The park has been most admirably laid out. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332 To create there a charming park filled with summer cottages for themselves and other wealthy New Yorkers. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/4 It is not etiquette to bow or curtsy to Royalty in the parks. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 25 June 2/3 The Jubilee celebrations... included among other things the opening of a new park.

b. An extensive area of land of defined limits set apart as national property to be kept in its natural state for the public benefit and enjoyment, as the *Yellowstone Park* (65 miles long by 55 broad) in the United States.

Up to Jan. 1903, seven such *National Parks* had been established by Act of Congress in the United States. [1842 CATLIN *N Amer Ind.* (ed. 2) I 262 What a beautiful and thrilling specimen for America to preserve and hold up to the view of future ages! A nation's Park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty.] 1872 N. P. LANGFORD (in *N Y Tribune* 28 Jan.), This new field of Wonders [the Yellowstone Park] should be at once set apart as a public National Park for the enjoyment of the American people for all time. 1879 *Rep. Regents of Smithsonian Inst.* (1873) 28 A proposition, originally made by Mr. Catlin as early as 1832, has been revived and presented to Congress, to reserve the country among these geysers as a public park. 1879 U. S. *Statutes* XVII. 32 An Act to set apart a certain Tract of Land lying near the Head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public Park. 1903 *Ibid*. XXXI 765 An Act To set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

3. a. In Ireland, Scotland, and north of England: An enclosed piece of ground for pasture or tillage; a field; a parrock or paddock.

Town parks (Ireland), small fields or plots of ground lying

round a town or village, usually let for tillage or pasture to the townsmen or villagers.

1851 *Law in Genl. Mag.* Sept. (1851) 257 The four parkies by the green which Richard and John Shanganine holdeth of me for years. 1702 *Scott. Charac. in Harl Misc.* (ed. Park) VII 379 Upon inquiry how many deer his father had in his park, the truth will out, that they call an inclosure a park, in his country. 1802 *Mar. Edgeworth's Ennis* viii. Many a ragged man had come with the modest request that I would let him one of the parks near the town. 1802 Just what would feed a cow is sufficient in Ireland to constitute a park. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11/1 Mr. Healy, explained in a graphic way that a 'town park' was accommodation land, by means of which in the wretched villages, misnamed towns, scattered throughout Ireland, the hucksters eked out a miserable business by growing potatoes or feeding stock for early slaughter. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 13 Mar. 1/3 Kodaks from the Kingdom [i.e. Fife] 'Old Kist' lived all alone, far up in the 'parks', as we say of the wide stretches of old pasture which reach away inland till they merge into gorge and heather.

† **Any enclosed piece of ground.** *Obs. 1 are.* 1858 *Evelyn Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 In what manner you should inclose your melon ground. In this park (which may be of what extent you think good) you shall make beds of horse-dung.

4. Applied in some parts of the United States, esp. Colorado and Wyoming, to a high plateau-like valley among the mountains.

1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) ii. 123 Passed the Park, which is ten miles round, and not more than three quarters of a mile across. 1842 *Mayne Rem. Scap. Hunt.* xix. 137 Hence the cases, such as the 'parks' that lie among these mountains. 1877 *J. A. Allen Amer. Bison* 560 Adventurers and miners exterminated them [bisons] in the parks and valleys of the mountains. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 523/1 Then it had descended into a great 'park', crossed it, and begun a new ascent.

5 *Mil.* The space occupied by the artillery, wagons, beasts, stores, or the like, in an encampment; these objects themselves when thus placed together; a complete set of equipment of artillery, of tools, etc.

1683 *Sir J. Turner Pallas Armata* iii. xx. 294 As to these Oblong Quadrangles, wherein are encamped several bodies, you may if you please, call them as the French do, Parks, and that properly enough. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I, *Park of the Artillery*, is a certain Place in a Camp without Cannon-shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Ammunition are kept. 1802 *Park of Provisions*, is another Place in the Camp, on the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Suttlers, who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers. 1755 *Washington Writ* (1886) i. 160 The whole park of artillery were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march. 1799 *Stuart in Owen Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 123 The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Sedapore. 1827 *Napier Penins. War* vi. 14, A vast park of carriages. 1836 *Alison Europe* (1849-50) V. xxvi. § 29 Kray, despatched his grand park, consisting of one hundred and sixty pieces and eight hundred caissons. 1859 *Marcy Prairie Trav.* vi. 221 If a small party be in danger of an attack from a large force of Indians, they should seek the cover of timber or a park of wagons. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 8 Sites for the artillery, engineer, and grand magazine parks should now be prepared. 1900 *Westm. Gas* 19 Mar. 5/1 There is no reserve of boots in the supply column or supply-park.

6. An enclosed area in which oysters are bred, communicating with the sea so as to be overflowed at every high tide; an oyster-park. (In quot. 1603, applied to a similar enclosure for fish.)

1603 *Owren Pembrokehire* (1891) 117 They have ready at their call sault water fishes as yt were in a park of wild fish. 1867 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/6 In the shallowest of these parks not one of the young oystering was known to have been killed. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/1 In some of the French 'parks' the water is renewed every tide. 1883 *F. G. Sola Fisheries Spain* 5 The Government is laying down a model park for oyster culture.

7. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *park-deer*, *fence*, *gate*, *hound*, *land*, *lodge*, *pale*, *paling*, *†pale*, *robbet*, *wall*; *park-like* adj.; *†park-bote*, the repair of the fence or wall of a park; the impost levied for this, *park-breaker*, one who breaks into a park (cf. *house-breaker*); so *park-breaking*; *park-hack*, a horse for riding in the park; see *HAOK* sb. 1 b; *park-time* (*nonce-wd.*, after *dinner-time*, etc.), time for riding in the park; *park-way* (U.S.). see quot. Also *PARK-KEEPER*.

1634 *Coke Inst.* iv. 308 *†Parkbote*, to be quit of enclosing of a Park or any part thereof. 1822 *Scott. Kenilw.* v. If you take him for a house-breaker, or a *†park-breaker*, is it not most natural you should welcome him with cold steel or hot lead? 1834 *Landon Exam. Shaks* Wks. 1846 II. 267 Venerable laws against *†park-breaking* and deer-stealing. 1868 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 9/5 Animals held more or less in confinement whether they be *†park-deer*, rabbits, pigeons, or animals in menageries. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/4 Legislation for the suppression of park-deer hunting. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits Aristocr.* Wks. (1901) II. 84, I pardoned high *†park-fences*, when I saw that besides does and pheasants, these have preserved Arundel marbles, Towneley galleries. 1840 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxv, If the huntynge shall be in a park, alle men shuldun abyde at be *†parke gate*. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 48 The exploit of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his Parkgate. 1848 *Thackeray Van Fair* li, *†Park-hacks* and splendid high-stepping carriage horses. 1851 *Mayne Rem. Scap. Hunt.* i. 11 Views *†park-like* and picturesque. 1860 *R. Boldrewood Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 Green park-like woodlands. 1837 *Lytton E. Maitray* ix, The chase..stopped at the gates

of a *†park lodge*. 1850 *Image Ipcor* ii, in *Shallon's Wks.* (1843) II. 434 He came tell many tales, Of many *†parke pale*, Of budgets and of males. 1846 *Greener Sri Gummy* 14 Birmingham is the emporium of the world for guns, from the *†parke paling* so called, of the slave trade up to the elaborately-finished gun of the peer. 1899 *R. Kipling Stalky* 12 The high Lodge gate in the split-oak park palings. 1845 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Walcker 812/21 Hoc wallum*, a *†parke paly*. 1713 *Swift Cadmus & Vanessa* 46 From equipage, and *†Park-palades*. 1881 *Mrs. O'Donoghue (title)* Ladies on Horseback, Learning, *†Park-riding* and Hunting. 1688 *R. Holmes Armoury* ii. 184/2 The Blood-hound hunts Beasts, or Men, that are *†Park Robbeis*. 1439 *Rolls of Parit V* 15/1 They came by a *†Park side*, called ye *†Park of Prye*. 1754 *Wycheley Love in Wood* i. 11, Play Mr. Ranger, let's go *†us* *†Park-time*. 1673 *Dayden Marr. à la Mode* iv. 14, What a clock does your lordship think it is? It is almost park-time. 1866 *Godey's Mag.* (U.S.) Apr. 350/1 The right to travel upon the public roads and *†park-ways*. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 585 *†Park-ways*, to connect the great outlying woodlands with the Metropolitan Parks of Boston and the surrounding townships. These park-ways are broad boulevards with margins of grass, wood, and river. 1672 *Wycheley Love in Wood* ii. 1, Then you are a *†Park-woman*, certainly.

Park (pā'k), v. [f. *PARK* sb.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, as in, or as, a park.

1526 [see *PARKING* 1]. 1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glassa* 144 A certain hill, whiche they must needs go over that go by land from Egypte to Arabia Petrea, that parketh them. 1800 *Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong. Enclo.*, to enclose and park in. 1591 *Shaks I Hen VI*, iv. 11 45 How are we park'd and bounded in a pale! 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* iii. 456 We fare fine ladies, who park out our lives From common sheep-paths.

b *Park about*, to surround with a park

1876 *Browning Shop* vi. Some suburb palace, parked about And gated grandly, built last year.

c. To lay out or plant in the manner of a park. see *PARKING* 2.

2. *Mil.*, etc. To arrange compactly (artillery, wagons, etc.) in a park: see *prec.* 5.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 756/2, 6000 Cossacks took six pieces of cannon, which were parked. 1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 180 At night the wagons are to be parked, so as to occupy as little space as possible. 1883 *Army Corps Orders in Standard* 23 Mar. 3/2 The Artillery will be parked to the east and west of the south end of the Race course. 1887 *Police Arrang. in Jubilee Process.* 21 June, The area is reserved for parking carriages belonging to the Procession.

8 *intr.* To walk or drive in a park.

1783 *H. Brooke Love & Vanity Poems* (1810) 416/2 Then all for parking, and parading, Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.

Hence *Parked* (pā'kt) *ppl. a.*

1807 *J. Barlow Columbi* vi. 375 Deep squadron'd horse And park'd artillery. 1841 *Miall in Noncon* i. 57 A residence compassed round with parked and slaven acres.

Parker (pā'kər), n. Also 4 parkers, 5 -are, parcars, -oures, 5-6 -ar, 6 perker. [a. Anglo-F. *parker* (= OF. type *parquer*), in med. L. *parcarus*, f. *PARK* sb.: see -ER 2.]

1. A man who has charge of a park; a park-keeper. *Obs. exc Hist.*

1322 *a Rolls of Parit I* 397/2 Ses geantz, c'est a savoir Johan soun Parker, & Richard [etc.] 1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 8, I bequeathe to Roger, my parker, c.s. 1130 *Lynde Lyke thyn Audience* 28 in *Poi. Kel & L. Poems* 26 Mawgre the wache of fosters and parkerries. 1440 *Promp. Paro* 382/a *Parcare*, *indagator*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/a *Parcoure* (A. *Parcare*), *parcarus*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 458/1 This parker bloodyeth his clothes. 1643 *Prynne Son Power Parit* in 17 If the Parker negligently suffer the Deere to be killed, or kill the Deere himselfe, it is a direct forfeiture of his Office. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 147 An annual fee of 40*l.* had been given to the parker, issuing out of the king's manors in the county of Surry.

2. A rabbit that lives in a park

1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 325 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits with them they are warreners, parkers, sweatharts, and hedgehogs. The parker's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds. 1890 *Blair's Encycl. Kn. Sports* (ed. 3) § 2683.

Hence *†Parkership Obs.*, the office of parker.

1461 *Rolls of Parit V* 473/1 The Offices of Constableness and Parkership of the same Castell. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 81 b, The office of a Parkershippe of a Parke. 1671 *Brydall Law Eng. relating to Nobility & Gentry* (1675) 35 As if a Parkership be granted to an Earl.

Parkin (pā'kin), n. *north. dial.* Also -en, perkin. [Origin unknown: perh. from proper name *Parkin* or *Parkin*.] A kind of gingerbread or cake made of oatmeal and treacle.

1828 *Crazeen Gloss* (ed. 2) *Parhin*, a cake made of treacle and oat meal, commonly called a treacle-parkin. 1884 *Mrs. G. L. Banks Synilia*, etc. III. 145 Bribed by a cake of parkin from Dame Dorothy's capacious pockets. 1889 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Addenda*, Perkins. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 404, The diet should be varied, and should include whole meal bread, 'parkin', gingerbread and molasses.

Parking (pā'kin), n. sb. [f. *PARK* v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of *PARK* sb. (in various senses) 1526 in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 82 If he dunge it with parkynge of shepe or of bests, he to have 3*ij.* wijd, for every acre. 1607 *J. Milward Jacobs Gd. Day* (1610) 11 v, The parking in of beasts, and the depopulating Townes, to shut out Christians.

2. *concr.* Ground laid out in the style of a park; also, in U.S., a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the centre of a street.

1885 *Yolius Hopkins Hist. Studies* Ser. III. Mar. 109 Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green and parking for the palace. 1888 *H. Gannett in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV.

382/a In some cases, similar parking has been left in the middle of the streets. 1888 *Appleton's Cycl. Amer. Bug.* IV. 578/1 In 1871 he [F. L. Olmsted] urged the so-called 'parking-system' for the broad streets of Washington.

Parkish (pā'ik), a. [f. *PARK* sb. + -ISH 1.] Resembling a park, somewhat park-like.

1813 *J. Forsyth Ram Italy* 86 The immediate approaches are planted in the open parkish style. 1844 *Scott. St. Roman's* xx, A rage to render their parkish, as was at one time the prevailing phrase. 1838 *Mason's Mag.* XVIII. 148 A parkish-looking sort of pleasant ground.

Park-keeper, n. The keeper of a park.

1624 *Middleton Game at Chess* IV. 11, Some falconers, some park-keepers, and some huntsmen. 1785 *Barker in Phil Trans* LXXV. 354 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 34 All that the Queen could do was to order the parkkeepers not to admit Sir John again within the gates.

So *Pa rk-kee pers* (*nonce-wd.*), a female park-keeper, or park-keeper's wife.

1852 *JAMES Peguillo* III. 161 They had been park-keeper and park-keeperess to the Westwood family thirty years and six months.

Park-leaves, ? *Obs.* [app. f. *PARK* sb. + *leaves*, pl. of *LEAF*.] A name for the shrub *Tutsan* (*Hypericum Androsaemum*). Also, with early herbalists, the tree *Vitex Agnus castus*: the name *agnus castus* having app. been applied to both (see *Turner Names of Herbes*, A. vii b).

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS* 157 Totsane or parkleuns *agnus castus*. 1545 *Elvot, Agnos*, is a tree, commonly called *Agnus castus*, in englyshe parkle leaves, it hath the leaves lyke to wylow. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* i. xlv. 66 If Androsomon be Tutsan or Parke leaves, it groweth plentifully in woodes and parkes, in the west partes of England. 1611 *Cotgr., Amerine*, Agnus castus, chast or hempetree, Parke-leaves. 1682 *Wheller Journ. Greece* ii. 205 On the top succeedeth a large yellow flower, much bigger than Parks-Leaves. 1857 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Park Leaves*, the *Hypericum androsaemum*, All-heal, or St. Peter's-wort.

Parklos, obs. form of *PARCLOSP*.

Parkly (pā'ikl), a. *rare*. [f. *PARK* sb. + -LY 1.]

Of the nature or character of a park, park-like. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 37 The same with goodli & parkly prates to beautifie adorne and decorate. 1886 *Ruskin Praterita* I. v. 164 Among the gentry of that town and its parkly neighbourhood.

Parkward, adv. [f. as *prec.* + -WARD.] Towards the park. Also *†Parkwards*.

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. 1. 5 Merry Sir, the pittle-ward, the Parke-ward, every way olde Windsor way, and every way but the Towne way. 1886 *G. Allen Mammie's Sale* xxi, She took a stroll out parkwards.

Parky (pā'ik), a. *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -Y.] Of the nature of a park, or abounding in parks.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 613/1 Some of the parky purlicue of London.

Parky, a. 2 *slang*. Cold, chilly.

1898 *Pink 'un & Pelican* 273 (Farmer), 'Morning William; cold 'mornin'?' It is a bit parky, assented William. 1900 *G. Swift Somerset* 109 Oh! stars! this water is parky.

Parl: see *PARLE*.

† **Parlage**, a. *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [app. a. F. *parlage* babbling, palaver, useless talk.] ? Babbling, full of empty talk; yelping.

1615 *Sir W. Murray Sonn* xi, A parlage cur, a broken staffe for stay.

Parlament (ə-mentt), obs. ff. *PARLIAMENT*.

Parlance (pā'läns), n. Also 7 -enoe. [a. AngloFr. and OF. *parlance*, -launce, f. *parler* to speak. (Not in mod. French)]

1. Speaking, speech; esp. debate, parleying, parley. *arch*

13. LANGTORT *Chron.* I. 147 Le ray William le Roux. A countes et barouns. Par lettre maunde et prie venir a sa parlance [tr. BRUNNE 87 parlement]. 1590-80 *North Plutarch*, *Crassus* (1595) 614 Word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted parlance. 1611 *Spenser Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. 575/2 King Edward signifies to the Pope, that Battel and not Parlance should determine his right, and title. 1701-2 *Case of Schedule Stated* 26 The Place of that Common Parlance was call'd the Parliament Chamber. 1824 *Examiner* 585/1 He was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance. 1830 *Tennyson Isabella*, A hate of gossip parlance and of sway. 1879 *Boutwell Hist. Ch. Eng.* 45 After some parlance, the stranger foretold deliverance.

2. Way of speaking, mode of speech, language, idiom. Usually with defining words, as *in common*, *legal*, *ordinary*, *vulgar parlance*, etc.

[a 1481 *LITTLETON Tenures* vi. (1516) Av. Mes per comune parlance [1544-1608 tr. language] cely qui tient pur terme de sa vie demesne est appelle tenant pur terme de vie.] 1787 *BENTHAM Def. of Usury* xii. 180 Birmingham claims in common parlance, the title of a projecting town. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 183 In common law parlance an execution is not an action. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II. 267 A wise woman, by which I do not mean in vulgar parlance one who pretends to prophecy. 1841 *L. Hunt Ser.* ii. (1864) 70 A curious specimen of English parlance. 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* ii. vii, The political opinions were what in ordinary parlance are styled Tory. 1884 *Sir W. B. Brett in Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 191 In legal parlance there might be a debt.

† **Parlant**, *Obs.* [a. F. *parlant* speaking, pr. pple. of *parler* to speak.] One who parleys or takes part in a conference.

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iii. xix. (1589) 79 The place appointed, Parlates him in simple meaning meete Parre from their Arme all wnam'd.

Parlasy, *Parlasyk*, obs. ff. *PALSY*, *PARALYTIC*.

Parlatory (pā-lā-tōrē). [ad med L *parlā-tōrium*, It *parlatorio* (-tōr) parlour, f *parlāre* to speak, L. type **parabolātorium*] The reception-room or room for conversation in a convent

1651 HOWELL *Venue* 185 What he had overheard in a Parlatory of Nunnes 1768 J. BARRETT *Acc Mann Italy* II 12 They were shown into the parlatory *Ibid* 17 Both in the morning and afternoon they are allowed some hours of parlatory, as they call it 1772 AUGUST tr *Hist Fr Gerund* I III vi 557 The drawing-rooms of the ladies, or the parlatories of nuns 1890 in *Cent Dict*

Parlay see PARLEY v 2

Parle (pāl), sb. arch and dial. Also 7 parl. [app. f *PARLE* v Cf also f *parole* word, speech]

1. Speech; talk; conversation
1587 *Murr Mag*, *Brennus* xxvi. There could no parle of peace preunyle 1611 CORVAT *Cruides* 2 After this familiar parle, [he] dismissed us to our lodging. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Ep Ded A v. I have learned from our Saviours parle with Peter, not (childishly) to strive for the last word 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* ix. 109 But fully to content Thy wishes Demands my further parle α 1850 ROSSITT *Dante & Cure* i. (1874) 213 There with dames and maids hold pretty paroles

b. Speech, language, parlance *nonce-ud*.
1793 BURNS *Mag o' the Mill* iv. A tocher's nae word in a true lover's parle, But, gie me my love, and a fig for the war!

2. A conference, discussion, debate, *spec.* a meeting to discuss terms (between enemies or opposed parties) under a truce; a truce, = PARLEY sb 1 2. † To break parle see BREAK v 24

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1871) 123 Cloking pretensed mallice vnder a parle and communication of peace 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* i. xix 23 A whyte banner should call the enemies too a Parle 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers* iii. iv. Drum, sound a parle to the Citizens 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 1. 62 When in an angry parle He smot the sledded Pollax on the Ice 1650 HUNBLER *Pill Fornality* 204 There is no cessation of Assaults, no parle to be admitted 1671 MILTON *Samson* 785 Lot weakness then with weakness come to parl. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* i. ii. 618 1807 J. DARLOW *Columb* v. 284 When sudden parle suspended all the field 1868 WHITTIER *Dole of Tal Thicket* 5 'So be it I' cried the young men, 'There need, nor doubt nor parle'

3. Comb Parle-hill = Parley-hill (PARLEY sb 1 3)
1664 *Speelman's Gloss*, *Parle hill*, Collis ulu convenire olim solabant Centuria, aut vicinia incolae ad lites inter se tractanda; & terminanda

† **Parle** (pāl), v. Obs. or arch and dial. Also 6-7 parl. [a. f. *parler* to speak = *Fr. parler*, Sp *parlar*, It. *parlare*, med L. *parlāre*, late pop. L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, f *parabola* PARABLE, discourse, speech.]

1. *intr.* To speak; to talk in conference.
1377 LANGE *P 11* B xviii 268 Patriarkes and prophetes han parled her-of longe, pat such a lorde & a lyzte shulde lode hem alle hennes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 31, I would be loth to have stanch an orator to parl for me in a wettier matter. 1582 STANVHURST *Ames* i (Arb) 36 Brieflye then heree Dido, with downe cast phynomye, parled. *Ibid* iv. 106 At length thus briefly dyd he parle 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii 43 His delights were with the sonnes of men with whom he parled in Paradise. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* ii. 229 He parled with them, and told them, that if any Body came in, he would certainly Drown 'em.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms, parley (*with* an opponent); to hold a parley.

1558 in *9th Rep Dep Kfr Irel* 84 Commission to Sir Henry Radclif. to parle with, take pledges from... the Irish of the said counties 1587 in *Ilakny's Voy* (1600) III 816 They within 5 or 6 houres fight set out a flagge of truce and parled for mercy. 1643 TRAF *Comm. Gen.* iii. 1 When the Spaniard comes to parle of peace, then double bolt the door 1675 J. EASTON *Narr* (1858) 25 They had demanded the Indians' Armes, and went againe to parrell with them. 1709 DE FOE *His Union* in *Arnot Hist. Edinb* i. v. (1788) 188 The Jacobite and the presbyterian... parled together

b. *trans.* To treat with, parley with. (Cf. PARLEY v. 2 b)

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 65 Whilst the Bishop of Rome parlethe a faction which receiveth union from himselfe onely 1838 S. BELLAMY *Beth ayal* 94 To throw the gate, already jarring on its mutinous hinge, To the parl'd foe.

c. To discuss, debate.

1631 HEYWOOD and Pt. *Maid of West* II Wks. 1874 II. 360 Where kings affairs are questiond, Or may be parled

Parle, obs. f. PARREL. **Parleoue**, **parleyoue** (Sc.); see PURLIOW. **Parlement**, obs. f. PARLIAMENT. **Parlence**, **Parler**, obs. ff PARLANCE, PARLOUR. **Parlesie**, etc., obs. ff PALSY

Parley (pā-ly), sb. 1 Also 6-7 parlye, -lie, -lee, (7-1e, -1e), 6-9 parly. [Either from PARLEY v, f. *parler* vb. inf. taken sbst., or a. OF. *parlée*, fem. sb. from pa pple. of *parler* to speak.]

1. Speech, speaking, talk; conversation, discourse, conference; debate, argument. (Now usually coloured by 2)

1582 STANVHURST *Ames* iv. (Arb) 97 Her bye tale owt hanking amynd off her parlye she choocketh 1893 W. FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. I II 292 I know not what other parlee Mr. Nowell can pled 1589 GREENE *Menaophon* (Arb) 46 They dyd frolicke amongst themselves with manie pleasant parlies. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) III. 25 Admiration, that you should come to so great a Master of those Languages both for the Pen and Parley. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i. 330 They meet each evening in the grove; Their parley but augments their love. 1791 COWPER *Ibid* xxii. 148 A nymph and swain soft parley mutual hold. 1860 HOLLAND

Miss Gilbert vi. 105 Arthur without further parley commanded him to be silent 1887 BOWEN *Purg. Aeneid* iii 481 Why with longer parley the rising breezes delay?

† b. A public discussion or disputation in a University. *Obs*

1577 FULKE *Confut Purg* 441 This were a pretty question for a Sophister in Oxford to demand in their parleys

2 A conference for the debating of points in dispute; *esp. Hist.*, an informal conference with an enemy, under a truce, for the discussion of terms, or the mutual arrangement of matters, as the exchange of prisoners; a discussion of terms. *To beat or sound a parley*, to call for or request a parley by sounding a drum or trumpet

1581 FERRIS *Guazzo's Cro. Conv* iii (1586) 138 b, Castles that come to parley, are commonlie at the point to render. 1607 DEKKER *Hist Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 97 *stage-direct*, The Herald soundes a parlee, and none answers 1607 *Schol. Disc. Antictr* I L 38 Sound for Parle, and thinke upon conditions of peace 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 262 When this drummer had beaten for a parley he made this speech to Mansoul 1720 DE FOE *Capit. Singleton* xvi 278 Carrying a white flag, and offering a parley. 1838 PRESCOTT *Perd & L.* (1846) II. vii 60 We find them proposing a parley for arranging terms of capitulation

b. *Sc. dial.* A truce or armistice in certain games; the place of truce. Cf. BARLEY *intr* 1723 MESTON *Knight Poet Wks* (1767) 7 On it [his skull] you might thresh wheat or barley, Or tread the grape ere he cry'd parley.

c. (See quot.) Cf *beat a parley* in a 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Parley*, that beat of drum by which a conference with an enemy is desired. Synonymous with *chamade*

3. *Comb.* † Parley-hill, in Scotland and Ireland, formerly, a mound, usually fortified, where the local disputes of neighbouring districts were debated and settled.

1641 in D. Beveridge *Cutross & Tulliallan* (1885) I vi. 196 Those who stand in the Lirkyard or parlyhill discoursing 1664 *Speelman's Gloss* s.v. *Mallobergium*, Que in Hibernia *parlyhills*, placitandi vel interloquendi montes appellatur

Parley, sb 2 *Sc* and *dial* Also parly. [Short for *parliament*] A thin cake of gingerbread, a parliament-cake.

1825 JAMISON s.v. *Parliament-cake*, Here's a bawbee tae ye awa' an' buy parleys wi't 18 MCGILVERA *Poems* (1864) 108 (E D D) Pies, parlies, taites, and butter bakes 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 3 A little boy pressed forward and offered him a sticky parly

Parley, sb 3 *humorous*. [Short for PARLEYVOO.]

A Frenchman

1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) II. 78 The girls are led out by unknown parleys, who caper by their sides and then give them back to my care

Parley (pā-ly), v 1 Also 6-7 -lie, 6-8 -ly, (7-lee). [Either f. *Fr. parler* to speak, *parles* speak!, or f. PARLEY sb (if the latter was earlier)]

1 *intr.* To speak, talk; to converse, discourse, confer (*with*) Now arch. (and tending to be coloured with 2)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i iii 663 As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by, Parley in silence with their hand or eye 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit*, *Irel* ii. 116 Usses, when hee went down to parlee with those in hell 1791 COWPER *Thiad* xxii. 147 It is no time With him to parley, as a nymph and swain 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iii. 1, Is it not the land upon whose mountains the Creator of the Universe parleyed with man?

b. *trans.* To speak, utter; *esp.* to speak a foreign or strange language.

1570 J. PHILLIPS *Frendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (Parker Soc) II 526 Not bashing such pernitous talke To parley and reporte 1691 WOOD *Alii Oxon* I. 257 That Beauty in Court which could not parly Euphismus, was as little regarded as those now there that cannot speak French 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II ix. ix. 147 An Italian, who could parley French and Spanish

2 *intr.* To treat, discuss terms; *esp.* to hold a parley (*with* an enemy or opponent); to come to parley. Also *fig*

1600 DVMOK *Ireland* (1843) 34 The Lord Lieutenant sent the Lord of Cayre to parly with him. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silo*, *Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 143 Upon them, when we parlee with our foes 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xi. We offered a truce to parley 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, Major Bridgenorth advanced, as if to parley 1866 DE ARVILL *Reign Law* ii (ed. 4) 53 And so we see the men of Theology coming out to parley with the men of Science.

b. *trans.* To grant a parley, or an interview for discussion, to (a person); to hold discussion with, speak to, address

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III 48 Beare Saturne first to prison, We'll after parly them. 1631 *Maid of West* v. Wks. 1874 II. 321 Conduct him safe where we will parly him 1696 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog* xi (1848) 347 They parled Lambert 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 79 Would'st parley Lumel on her silver seat?

Hence *Parleying* *vbl sb* and *phl a*

1692 *Davry Siege Lymereck* 16 The Cessation which began yesterday upon the Besieged's Parlyng, continued till Ten a Clock the next Morning 1803 WORDSWORTH *Sonn. to Men of Kent*, No parleying now! In Britain is one breath 1887 BROWNING (*title*) Parleyings with certain People of Importance in their Day

Parley, v 2 U. S. Also parlay, parlee. [Corruption of PAROLI q. v.] In faro and horse-racmg, To apply the money staked, together with the money won on a bet, in continuing to bet on the

same card, or as a further stake on another horse or combination of horses. *trans.* and *intr*

1895 *How to Make Money on Small Cap* 63 Were he, however, to what is termed 'parley' his money—that is, to say, if he put his \$5 on his choice on the first race, and, if the horse should win, put all the winnings and his original \$5 on the next race, and so on *Ibid*. Gloss. 126 1895 *Bank's Stand Dict* s.v., To parlay one's bet

Hence *Parley sb 4* = PAROLI

1904 *American Consp.*, In horse-racing the parley must be for the whole 'caid' of races. In faro, and in rouge-et-noir, one lays a bet and, winning, leaves it on the table once more only.

Parleyvoo (pā-liv-ū), sb *humorous* Also 8 parlee-vous, 9 parlez-vous, parlyvoo. [f. *Fr. parlez-vous* (parlevū) in *parles-vous français*? do you speak French?]

1. The French language, French, school-study of French; *pl.* French utterances or talk

1754 FOOTE *Knight's* II Wks. 1799 I 76 In comes a French fellow with his muf and parlee-vous. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, But he look'd white and he look'd blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! When parlez-vous no more would do 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* xii 290 But the bodies hae a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their parleyvoos 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 No words to spell, no sums to do, No Nepos and no parlyvoo!

2. A Frenchman

1815 *Sporting Mag* XLV 164 Jockies, Jews, and Parlee-vous, Courtizans and Quakers. 1884 *Par. Enslace* 91 You'll have the honour of going to fight the frog-eating parleyvoos

3 *attrib* or as *adj* = French, or foreign.

1828 MORRIS *Manse Wauch* xi 95 His waistcoat was cut in the Parly-voo fashion.

Parleyvoo, v. *slang* or *humorous*. Also 8 parlee-vous, 9 parlez-vous, parleyvoos. [Formed as *prec.* sb] *intr.* To speak French, to speak a foreign tongue, to palaver.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II 28 You know I can't parlee-vous 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, He would rather parlee-vous than fight 1823 GALT *Enslav* II xxviii 205 Me and your honest grandfather had no foisting and parleyvooging, like your novelle turtle-doves 1824 MACAULAY *Gr. Lawsuit* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 94 He kept six French masters to teach him to parleyvoo. 1881 *Sat Rev* 9 July 44/2 They will be tempted to ask, with their grandfathers, where is the use of all this parleyvooging?

Parliament (pā-limēt), sb 1 Forms 3-8 parlement, (4-5 perle-), 4 parly-, (perly-), 4-6 parlea-, 5 parli-, 5-7 parla-, (5-6 perla-), 5-parliament, (5 perlia-, 5-7 parlya-, 7 parlee-ment); also occas. 4-6 -mente. [ME a. OF. *parlement* speaking (*Chans Roland* 11th c), f. *parler* to speak + *-ment*, in It. *parlamento*, med.L. *parlamentum*, whence also 15-16th c. *parlament*; the form *parliament* corresponds to an Anglo-Lat. *parlamentum*, found in 13th c., founded perhaps on the ME forms in *parly-, parli-*.]

† 1. The action of speaking; a 'spell' or 'bout' of speaking; a speech; a talk, colloquy, conversation, conference, consultation; a discussion or debate *Obs*

[1216-59 MATT PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 197 Quod [Lodowicus] voluit habere per intermedios parlamentum pacificum cum eo [Huberto de Burgo] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3519 Pere he hulde is parlement war were best to done. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 866 Gret perlyment they han 1-nomen α 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. iv 284 Takep good tennet pat he holde no paylyment Wip no custen mon Whon he come þe Churches with Inne. 1413 *Pier. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. ix 5 Thenne herde I within the curteyne a longe parlament. c 1450 *Merlin* 521 Thus ended the parlement betwene the fuder and the sone c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* vi. 136 After Bourgoyns hadde taken Tholouse, he made a grete parlamente to his folke, And sayd to theym, 'Lordes, ye knowe well [etc.]' 1542 *St. Piers Hens VIII*, IX. 219 Who wil shortly. comme to Bononye to be at parlament with th'Emperour

† b = PARLEY sb 1 2. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7844 Porow trust of trues, of on assent, Pey sette a day of Parliament, Upon þe Playne of Salesbury. *Ibid* 16226 Til Cadwalyn his sonde he [Oswy] sent, pat he wolde com til parlament 1596 DANETT tr. *Commes* (1614) 169 Wherefore they fell to parlament and yielded it by composition 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* ii 194 In Caibry, after a certain Parliament ended betwene the Irish and English, there were taken prisoners.

† 2. A formal conference or council for the discussion of some matter or matters of general importance; *spec.* the name applied in the early times of the French monarchy to the assembly of the great lords of the kingdom, and in England, in the course of the 13th c. to great councils of the early Plantagenet Kings; hence, retrospectively applied to those of earlier kings before and after the Norman Conquest, and in ME. widely and vaguely, or allusively, to any similar councils of ancient times or foreign nations. (Now only *Hist.* and as an earlier stage of sense 3, into which, in use, it passed without any break.)

[12 in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I xii 570 Parliamentum Runimede. 1237-59 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II 393 De magno parlamento habito Londonis in octavis Epiphaniæ ubi rex exagebat tricesimum regni. [Before this, the word is colloquium] 1246-59 *Ibid* III. 5 Convent ad parlamentum generalissimum regni Anglicani totius nobilitas, tam prelatorum quam militum. c 1290 *Becket* 531 in S. Eng.

Leg. i 122 Jo heo comen to be parlement [to clardone] be king axede heom a-non 3wepur heo wolden holde be lawes ase heore Ancestres holden ech-on. *a* 300 *Cursor M.* 597 He [Pharaoh] gedur[d] him a parlement *c* 230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 Be barons To mak distub-
aunce bei held a parlement. [This was the Mad Parliament] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv 115 (143), Pryam be kyng ful soome in general let here-vpon his Parlement to holde. *c* 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9379 Palomdyon a parlement puruait anon. And the grete of be grekes gedrit he somyn *1432-50* tr *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 111 After that he kepede a parlement [1387 TREVISIA, made a parlement] at Oxenford, where Ynglische men and Danes were accorded to observe the lawes of kyng Edgarus. *c* 1440 *Boetus* (Laud MS. 559 f 10), A noon forthe they wente And kepde a grete parla-
mente. 1563 *Golding Caesar* i. (1565) 22 They made request that it might be lawful for them to sommon a Parlement of Gallia at a certain day. 1570 *Levins Maning* 68/14 A Parla-
ment, *senatus consultus*. 1766 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xii. 9 In a parliament, summoned at Oxford (for the great councils began about this time [1222] to receive that appellation). 1862 H. Cox *Justit.* i. 115 In the reign of Edward I the word 'Parliaments' was frequently applied to the assemblies of the four great courts as well as to the Great Council of the realm. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 275 *marg.*, Parliament of 1242. First report of a debate.

3. The Great Council of the nation, which forms, with the Sovereign, the supreme legislature of the United Kingdom (formerly of the Realm of England), consisting of the three Estates, namely the Lords Spiritual and Temporal (forming together the House of Lords), and the representatives of the counties, cities, boroughs, and universities (forming the House of Commons). By some legal writers, the Sovereign, as part of the Legislature, is included in the Parliament; but this is not usual.

a. Viewed as a temporary assemblage of persons, summoned by the Sovereign, and after a time (the length of which is now limited) again dissolved, to be succeeded (formerly at an uncertain and often distant interval, but now within a very short period) by another assemblage similarly constituted.

This is, in its origin, merely a development of sense 2, corresponding to the gradual evolution of the modern parliament from the Great Council. *Stubbs Const. Hist.*, following the chroniclers, uses 'parliament' from 1242 onwards; but the 'parliaments' previous to 1275 belong rather to our sense 2, with progressive approaches to this sense.

In this sense the word may be preceded, by *a* or *the*, and have a plural; so we speak of a new parliament, or of the first, second, or third parliament of Edward I, or of Queen Victoria, and historians individualize many parliaments by distinctive appellations: see 8.

1275 *Act 3. Edw. I* (*Statute of Westminster*) Preamble, Ces sunt les Establissemens le Rey Edward, le fiz le Rey Henry, fez a Weymester a son primer parlement general apres son couronnement par son Conseil e par le assentement des Erceveskes, Eveskes, Abbes, Priours, Contes, Barons, & la Communauté de la terra illekes somons. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 To London he [Edw. I] 1286 went. He sent to his barons, a parliament to hold. 1344 *Faston Lett.* i. 17 Be billes in the too last parlementz holden at Westminster and at Leycestre. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 379/2 By th' advice of his Lords Spiritual and Temporell, and by you his Commons in this his presente Parleamente assemblyd 1466 *Syngh. Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 65 They were not all sturdy beggers that were in the Parliament when this lawe was established. 1659-60 *Peiris Diary* (1875) 1.2 To acquaint him [Monk] with their desires for a free and full Parliament 1666 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. (1848) 268 Grievances, for whose prevention or redress, Parliaments are wont to be assembled and Laws to be enacted 1765 *Blackstone's Comm.* i. ii. 160 These are the constituent parts of a parliament, the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons. 1818-19 *HALKAM, M.P.* *Agas* (1875) III. viii. 19 As to the meeting to which knights of shires were summoned in 38 Hen. III, it ought not to be reckoned a parliament. *Ibid.* 37 The usual object of calling a parliament was to impose taxes 1860 C. INNES *Scott. Hist. Ages* vii. 213 The earliest Parliament that can be proved to have resembled the present legislative constitution of England by summons of citizens and burgesses is 40 Hen. III, A. D. 1265. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 92 The famous parliament of Simon de Montfort was called together by a writ issued on the 14th of December, to meet at Westminster on the 20th of January, 1265. 1885 *GLADSTONE Sp. Ho. Commons* 16 Nov. After sitting in 12 Parliaments a man begins to have, if he has any brains at all, the capacity and faculty of knowing what a particular Parliament can do and is likely to do.

b. Viewed as a permanent or continuous institution, the composition, character, and size of which have changed from time to time, but which has itself a continuous history. In this sense usually without *a* or *the*, or *plural* (except in speaking of such institutions in different countries, as, 'the Scottish and Irish Parliaments are now incorporated in that of Great Britain').

Act of Parliament, a law made by the Sovereign with the advice of his Parliament; a statute passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by the royal assent. *Clerk of the Parliaments* († *Parliament*), the chief official of the House of Lords, who reads the royal assent to bills before Parliament assembled as a corporate body in the House of Lords, *Imperial Parliament* see *IMPERIAL A.* 2b *Member of Parliament* see *MEMBER WRIT* of *Parliament*; see *Writ*. 1361 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. iv. 34 Bene Pees com to parlement and put vp a Bille, Hou þat Wrong 3yeem his wille his wylf hedde I-take. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III. 329 þes worldly prelatz þat sitten in Parlement 1393 *LANGEL P. Pl.* C v. 185 Pow shalt nat ryden hennes. Bote be my chyf chanceler in chekyr and in parlement. And consencence in alle my courtes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 If the said Thomas should be released by Privilege of Parliament. 1455 *Ibid.* 371/2 The Office of Clerk of oure Parlement. 1566 *Purp.*

Peif (W de W. 1531) 16 By acte of parlyament 1628 *Coke On Litt.* ii. x § 264, 109 b, Parliament is the highest and most honourable and absolute court of justice in England, consisting of the king, the lords of parliament, and the commons. 1647-8 (18 Jan) CHARLES I. *Declar. fr. Caris-brooke Castle*, Which I would have rather done, by the way of my two Howses of Parliament 1680-2 *Wood Liff* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 84 Providing convenience for the lords to sit in parliament in the schools [at Oxford] 1706 *Act 6 Anne* c. 11 § 3 That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by One and the same Parliament to be called The Parliament of Great Britain 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. 102 The privileges of parliament. *Ibid.* ii. 161 Some have not scrupled to call its power, by a figure rather too bold, the omnipotence of parliament 1774 *PRYNANT Tour in Scot.* in 1772 161 This Shire and that of Cathness send a Member to Parliament alternately 1800 *Act 39 & 40 Geo. III* c. 67 Art. iii, That the said United Kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be called the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1839 *Knightley Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Parliament was prorogued on the 24th 1896 *Law Q. Rev.* July 20 We are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

c. *High Court of Parliament*, a name formerly applied collectively (as in Bk. of Common Prayer) to the two Houses of Parliament in session; now mostly said of Parliament in its judicial capacity. 1450-1466 [see *COURT* 2b. 10].

d. *transf.* The place where Parliament meets; the Parliament House *rare*.

1628 *EARL MARCH in Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm.) i. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you [with a lodging] not far from the Parliament

4. The title of the corresponding legislative bodies which formerly existed in Scotland and Ireland, and of the existing legislative bodies of certain British colonies or dependencies, as the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth, the separate colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania; also popularly applied to the legislative assemblies of other colonies, and to those of foreign countries, as the French Chambers, the German Reichstag, the Spanish Cortes, etc.

In Scotland and Ireland, as in England, the earliest use was that of a meeting or session of the legislature, as in 3 a.

a. 1292 *Acts Parl. Scot.* i. 445 Coram 1250 Rege et consilio in parlamento suo primo 1296 Entry in *Liber Niger* of Chr. Ch. Dublin, 26 Edw. I, Justiciarius ordinavit et statuit generale parliamentum hic ad hunc diem 1398 *Acts Parl. Scot.* i. 573 Item it is ordanyt þat ilke yhere þe kyng sal halde a parlement. 1428 *Close Roll of Ireld.* 7 Hen. VI, Ye lordes spiritual and temporell, & communes of your land of Ireland, at your parliament last holden at your cite of Dyvelia (Dublin) 1467 *Morvson Itin.* vi. 7 In an Irish Parliament he put vp his petition, that he might there have the place and title of the Earle of Tyrone. 1561 *Chr. & Times Gas.* i. (1849) II. 267 The King of Denmark is gone back to a Parliament in Denmark

b. 1444 *Sc. Acts Gas.* i. (1597) § 29 It is statute and ordained, that the breakers of the actes of Parliament be punished 1596 *SPENSER State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 671/1 Howe will those be redressed by Parliament, when as the Irish which sway most in Parliament shall oppose themselves agaynst them? 1706 (*title*) Speech in the Scotch Parliament concerning the Union 1707 *Acts Parl. Scot.* XI. 407 (Act of Union 16 Jan) At the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland 1778 *MISS BURNBY Epistola* xxxii, A senator of the nation! a member of the nobility parliament in the world! 1800 *GRATIAN Speech* 65 With connexion is a wise and profound policy; without connexion without an Irish Parliament is connexion without its own principle... without the pride of honour that should attend it. 1896 *LEICHT Liberty & Democracy* (1896) I. 1 14 The system of direct election of members of Parliament was not established in France till 1875. *Ibid.* II. vi. 44 A law was carried through the Prussian Parliament giving the Government a discretionary power 1904 J. E. C. BODLEY in *Engchl. Brit.* XXVIII. 491/1 The [French] opportunist minister of War understood the feeling of parliament

5. Applied to various consultative assemblies.

a. In the Stannaries, a representative assembly or convocation of tinners for Devon, or for Cornwall, formerly held for the redress of grievances, and general regulation of the stannaries. Now only *Hist.*

1574 in T. Pearce *Laws & Customs Stannaries* (1795) 240 The Great Court, or Parliament, of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth of the Dutchy of Cornwall holden at Crockerentor before... Frances Earl of Bedford Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. 1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 A high rock, called Crocken-Tor, where the parliament for stannary causes is kept. 1686 in *Cair Treas. Pap.* (1868) 18 His Lordship's letter for the speedy calling a convocation or parliament of tinners. 1754 in *Laws of Stannaries* (1808) 14 We, the above-said four and twenty stannators being duly elected to serve in this present convocation, or parliament of Tinners, do agree that [etc.] 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 441/1 These assemblies were called parliaments, or convocations, of tinners, and were summoned by the lord warden of the stannaries, under a writ, issued by the duke of Cornwall, or by the king, when there was no duke, authorizing and requiring him to do so The last convocation was held in 1754.

b. A consultative assembly of the members of the Middle or the Inner Temple.

1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel* (1857) I. 94 Last week there was a parliament held in the Inner Temple to debate the affairs of the house 1706 *PHILLIPS* s.v. The Societies of the two Temples, or Inns of Court, do likewise call that Assembly a Parliament, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXIX. 480/1 The Treasurer conducted him [Prince of Wales] to the new Parliament Chamber. A Parliament was then formed of the Masters of the Bench present.

c. *fig. and transy* uses

a. 1400 CHAUCER *Epil Cant T.*, The book of seint Valentynes day of the parlement of buiddes. *c* 1430 *LYNG Man Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall lyon lete call a parlement, All beestes aboute hym every on. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 22 A man neuer abandoneth euill, untill hee abandon euill company for no good is concluded in this Parliament 1640 *DAY (title)* The Parliament of Bees. 1797 *FIELDING Love in Sev Masq.* ii. 1, I sometimes look on my drawing-room as a little parliament of fools, to which every different body sends its representatives. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1883) II. 100 This would bear a smart debate, I fancy, in a parliament of women 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 128 Till... the battle flags were furld In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world 1893 J. H. BARROWS (*title*) The World's Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/4 The Cuckit Parliament at Loid's

+ d. *Pamlico* Parliament: see *quot.* Obs.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* a Feb. 2/4 One thousand citizens, with a sprinkling of what is here [Dublin] called the Pamlico Parliament, or mob.

6. Foreign uses.

a. In Fiance (before the Revolution of 1789), the name given to a certain number of supreme courts of justice, in which also the edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the king were registered. Of these there were twelve, of which the Parliament of Paris was of greatest importance in French history. [= *F. parlement*]

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleanaie's Comm.* 454 The Senate of Paris, whiche they call the Parliament 1626 in *Chr. & Times Gas.* i. (1848) I. 84 The French king, by sentence of the parliament of Rouen and Rennes hath arrested and in his possession above the worth of £300,000 of our merchants' goods 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. In Fiance, those high Courts of Justice... are called Sedentary Parliaments; and their Assembly of States General is onely equivalent to our Parliament. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The Parliament of Paris is the principal, and that whose jurisdiction is of the greatest extent. This is the chief court of justice throughout the realm. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 82 His majesty has thought fit to banish the parliament of Paris into five different parliaments, under the denomination of superior courts. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 228 The parliaments took up their judicial arms in defence of abuses, and against reform.

b. In Florence. [= *It. parlamento*]

1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* i. 22 This meeting of all the men of the state capable of bearing arms was called a parliament 1900 E. G. GARDNER *Florence* II. 56 The State was reorganised, and a new constitution confirmed in a solemn Parliament held in the Piazza.

7. Short for *Parliament-cake*: see 9.

1821 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr. Tale Drury Lane*, Crisp parliament with lollypops, And fingers of the Lady 1888 *Moir Mansie Wauch* iii. 30 As for the gingerbread I shall not attempt a description: roundabouts, and snaps, and parliaments. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxviii, Gorging the boy with apples and parliament 1881 *Proc. Geog. Soc.* III. 515 They [walls] look exactly as if they were made of the sort of gingerbread called 'parliament'.

8 With qualifying words, in the names applied to various parliaments, chiefly in sense 3 a (but also in senses 2 and 4). Many of these are not contemporary, being due to later chroniclers or historians.

Added († *Addie*) Parliament, that of 1614: see *quot.* 1614, 1862. Barebone's P., a nickname given to the *Little P.* (q.v.), from the name of Praise God Barbon, one of the members for London. Cavalier P. = *Pensioner P.* Convention P. see *CONVENTION* 5 a. Devil's P. (*Parliamentum diabolicum*), that held by Henry VI at Coventry in 1459, which attainted the Duke of York, his son the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV, and their chief followers. Drunken or Drunken P., the Scottish parliament which met after the Restoration on 1 Jan. 1661. Good P., that which met in 1376, and endeavoured to reform abuses. Great P.: see *quot.* Lack-learning or Lay P. = *Unlearned P.* Little P., the assembly of 120 members, nominated by Cromwell and his Council of Officers, which sat from 4 July to 12 Dec. 1653. Long P., that which met on 3 Nov. 1640, commenced the Civil War, and brought about the death of Charles I; being 'pugged' by Col. Pride and the Republicans in 1648, dispersed by Cromwell in 1653, and twice restored in 1659, it was finally dissolved in March 1660, after restoring Chas. II, also the Parliament of Chas. II, which continued from 1661 to 1679. Mad P. (*Parliamentum insanum*), name given to the meeting of the barons at Oxford in 1258, which passed the 'Provisions of Oxford'. Marvellous, Merciless, Unmerciful, or Wonderful P., that of 1388, which condemned the favourites of Richard II. Nominated P. = *Little P.* Pension, Pensionary, or Pensioner P., a nickname of the Long Parliament of Charles II. Rump P., the remnant of the Long Parliament, in its later history: see *Rump*. Running P., name for the Parliament of Scotland, from its being shifted from place to place (Brewer). Short P., that which sat from 13 April to 5 May 1640, before the Long Parliament. Unlearned P., P. of Dunces (*Parliamentum indoctum*), that convened by Hen. IV at Coventry in 1404, from which all lawyers were excluded. Unmerciful P. see *Merciless P.* Unreported P., that which sat from 1768 to 1774. Useless P., the first parliament of Chas. I, 18 June to 22 Aug. 1625. Wonderful or Wonder-working P. see *Marvellous P.*

1624 in *Chr. & Times Gas.* i. (1849) I. 323 The parliament is dissolved, without the ratification of so much as any one act;... thereby rendering it, as they term it here, an 'addie' parliament. 1862 *Ann. Eng.* II. 253, A. D. 1614 'The parliament meets April 5, and is dissolved June 7, without passing a single act... It was in consequence nicknamed the 'addie' parliament'. 1697 *LD. SAY & SEALE Let.* 29 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1895) X. 107 'A *barbones Parliament, as they call it, without choice of the people at all, is not worse than this. 1663 J. HEATON *Brief Chron. Civil Wars* 648 It was better known... by the name of Barebones Parliament,

passengers at a rate not exceeding one penny a mile, which, by Act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is obliged to run daily each way over its system. So *Parliamentary carriage, fare, ticket*, etc.

1845 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug 5 Fares between London and Brighton—Passengers by 1st class 1½ hour trains, 14s. 6d.; 2nd class, by 2½ hour trains, 8s.; third class, 5s.; parliamentary trains, 4s. 3d. 1849 ALB SMITH *Pottolton Leg* (repr.) 65 In a parliamentary carriage, very like a rabbit-hutch. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Clover*. Foot xxxviii. He went early on Tuesday morning by the parliamentary train. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 178 A parliamentary ticket by the slow train from Dorsetshire to Hillborough.

3. Consonant with the usages or agreeable to the practice of Parliament; according to a parliamentary constitution

1635 *Commons' Debates* (Camden) 94 His Majesty promised a more particular, and, as I may term it, a more Parliamentary answer, article to article. 1688 in *Crit. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 354 We now sit in parliament, and therefore must take his Majesty's word no otherwise than in a parliamentary way. 1856 in *Burton's Diary* (1888) I. 206 It is not parliamentary, under colour of a petition, to bring in a Bill. 1771 *Fingall MSS* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 116 He desired money in a parliamentary way from his people.

b. Of language: Such as is permitted to be used in parliament; hence *allusively*, Admissible in polite conversation or discussion; civil, courteous. Sometimes, of a peculiar or novel word or phrase: that has been used by some one in Parliament.

1818 *Parl. Debates* 1409 Mr. Brougham asked, whether the last expression ['totally false'] of the hon. gentleman was intended in a parliamentary sense? 1844 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. bxxii. He was 'free to confess'—(whence comes this phrase? Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary) [i.e. used by the Younger Pitt, 1788–9]. 1844 GALT *Rothelani* I. vii. 205 The taste and discrimination with which we so give them the go-by, to use an elegant parliamentary phrase. 1854 EMERSON *Letts & Soc. Anim. Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 192 The speech of the man in the street is invariably strong, nor can you mend it by making it what you call parliamentary. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx. The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 Two gentlemen politely and in strictly Parliamentary language calling one another incompetent administrators.

B. sb. I. 1. a. A member of Parliament. 1686 in *Crit. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 116 The eight parliamentaries who gave their charge against him to the Lords will not accuse him in that court. 1825 Mrs. SHERIDAN *Let to Parr* 13 Dec in P's Wks. (1828) VIII. 468 An unlucky word, has made some little confusion in the heads of a few old Parliamentaries. 1878 MORRIS in *Mackail's Life* I. 362 On Monday our Parliamentaries began to quake.

b. = PARLIAMENTARIAN sb. 2. 1649 *Declar. Bps. & Clergy at Clonmacnoise* 4 Dec. in J. C. Monahan *Rec. Dioceses Ardagh & Clonm.* (1886) 101 The Commander in Chief of the Rebel Forces commonly called Parliamentaries.

2. Short for *parliamentary train*: see 2b. above. 1864 TRAFORD (Mrs. Riddell) *G. Gath* (1865) II. vi. 54 Our pleasures travel by express, our pains by parliamentary. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junction*, She's a Parliamentary, sir.

II. 3. A person sent to parley with the enemy, to make or listen to proposals. [*F. parlementaire*.] 1865 MARFEE *Brigand's Life* I. 155 On the 20th of May he sent a parliamentary to the Piedmontese garrison, summoning them to surrender. 1898 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disf.* 15 Apr. 1/2 The colonial government is to send Senors Giberger, Dolz and Viondi in the character of parliamentaries, to treat with the insurgents.

Hence *Parliamentaryism* = PARLIAMENTARISM. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 105 They have no taste for the journalism, the budgetism, the parliamentarism of the 19th century. 1898 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 531 The inharmonious working of parliamentarism.

† *Parliamentation*. Obs. rare-1. [a. *F. parlementation* (16th c.), f. *parlementer*: see PARLIAMENT v. and -ATION.] The holding of a parliament or council; conference.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 4 With the Parliamentation and Consultation of all the Parts together about these Causes and Remedies.

Parliamenteer (pārlimēntēer), sb. Also 7 -eer, 7-8 -ier. [*F. PARLIAMENT sb.* + -EER.]

1. Hist. = PARLIAMENTARIAN sb. 2. 1641 *Pr. Rupert's Yrnl.* to Nov. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 731 The Parliamenters came to treat at Colebrook. 1643 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. *ibid.* 735 1643 PRYNNE *Pepish R. Favourite* 73. I beseech all protestant cavaliers, and Anti-parliamentaries whatsoever. 1697 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 463 He left five sons who all (one excepted) proved zealous Parliamenters. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* App. M's Wks. 1738 I. 84 The very Destroyers of the King (whom the first Parliamenters call'd Rebels). 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1885) I. 175 A Committee of Parliamenters went with him.

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN sb. 3. rare. 1893 *National Observer* 15 Apr. 543/2 Novelist or playwright, painter or parliamenteer.

Hence *Parliamenteerish* nonce-*wd.* 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. If your Protectorship is nothing; what in the name of wonder is your Parliamentership?

Parliamenteer, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] Rarely used exc. in *Parliamenteer* vbl. sb., engagement in parliamentary affairs, electioneering; *ppl. a.* occupied with parliamentary affairs. (Cf. *moun-taineering*, etc.)

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No 151. 2/2 A Parliamenteer to Chelmsford I lately rid down. 1722 (*title*) The Art of Parliamentering. 1789 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks' Life & Writ* (1832) II. 63 All are engaged in parliamentering. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 374 William Harcourt, the now lawyering, parliamentering, &c., loud man.

† **Parliamentier**. Sc. Obs. [*f. PARLIAMENT + -ER*.] A parliament man, a member of Parliament. 1787 TAYLOR *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.) Some Parliamenters may tak bribes. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 117/1 Ye are aye complaining of the parliamenters, Robin. 1845 VLDNER *Poems* 120 If I'd been fluent, do you see, I'd been a parliamentier.

Parliament-house, Parliament house. The building in which a parliament meets.

Formerly applied to the (Old) Houses of Parliament at Westminster; still used of the building in Edinburgh in which the Scottish Parliament met (now used as the general waiting room and lounge of persons engaged in the business of the Court of Session), and of those of various Colonial Legislatures.

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Creds* 202 Y set on lofte; As a Parliament-house. 1545 LO. BERNERS *Prose* II. cxviii. 363 The constable hath entred his quarell and plees agaynst you in the parliament house of Parys. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 27 Ye that be lordes and burgesses of the parliament house. 1605 in *Crit. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) I. 36 There was placed under the Parliament House, where the King should sit, some thirty barrels of powder. 1706 *Loud Gaz.* No. 4270/3 His Grace was attended in his going to the Parliament-House [Edinburgh] by most of the Nobility. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 Their first intention was to bore a way under the parliament house from that which they occupied. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Muth.* v. The hall Parliament House was speaking of naething else. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* 23 July. A wearisome and fruitless debate on the plans for the new Parliament-houses.

Parliament-man, parliament man. Now *Hist.* or *diab.* Also 8 *parliamentman*.

1. A member of the Parliament, orig. of England, also of Scotland and Ireland, later of the United Kingdom; occasionally applied to a member of the House of Lords, but usually, like 'Member of Parliament' now, to a member of the House of Commons.

1605 SIR E. HOBY in *Crit. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) I. 35 Sunday parliament men are dead since the last session, as Sir Thomas Atye, Sir Edward Stafford, young Sir Henry Beaumont, &c. 1681 J. MEAD *Ibid.* II. 265 We talk here as though the Earl of Southampton should refuse to answer the commissioners, because he is Parliament man. 1622 R. BRUCE in *Serm.* etc. (1843) 131. I spoke not with a [Scottish] Parliament-man, except the Lord Kilisly. 1660 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July. All the Parliament-men, both Lords and Commons. 1668 *Felwa Diary* 5 Dec. My great design is to get myself to be a Parliament-man. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pl. W.* xviii. I set him down in my own mind for nothing less than a Parliament-man at least. 1802 ANDERSON *Camdell*. Ball. 22 Our squire's to be parliament man. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Muth.* iv. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd Koe* vii. Fur 'e's moor good sense na the Parliament man 'at stans fur 'e're

† b. Applied loosely to members of other legislative bodies. Obs.

c. 1729 W. BYRD *Hist. Drivding Line* (1866) I. 36 Letting us know he was a Parliament Man [described as 'one of the Senators of N. Carolina'].

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN sb. 2. rare. 1853 WHITTIER *Prose Wks* (1889) II. 419 The pious enthusiasm of the old Cameromans and Parliament men of the times of Cromwell.

† **Parliance, parliance.** Obs. [Altered from *Parliament* after *parley*.] Parleying, parley.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 229 If you shall be invited into any Lords or Rules house, to dinner, or other parliance. 1615 HENWOOD *Four Prent Lout.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 222 He sound my Drumme To down his voyce, that doth for parliance come. 1622 HENWOOD *End Pt Iron Age* iv. i. Wks. 1874 III. 399 After some amorous parliance.

† **Parlie**, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. *F. parlier* after *parley*: cf. *Ger. parlieren*.] *intr.* To speak French. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct Paint.* iv. vi. Then draw. Not homewards, but for Flanders, or for France; To draw to parlier a while.

Parliamento, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Parling, vbl. sb. [*f. PARLE v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PARLE a. Speaking, conversing. 1582 STANTHURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 104 In myd of his parling from gazing mortal he shrunketh. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidel* 155 Their melodious parling.

b. Parleying, a parley, a conference. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 492 The Judges. should be discharged from hosteinages, parlings, roodes, and jorneyes. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Prynne's Trial* 61. I followed the Enemy. fell from fighting, to Parling.

c. **Conb. Parling-hill**: = PARLEY-hill. 1664 in *Speelman's Gloss.* s. v. *Parliamentum*.

Parling, ppl. a. [*f. PARLE v.* + -ING 2.] Speaking, parleying.

1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 200 But she that neuer cop't with stranger eyes, Could picke no meaning from their parling looks. c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl* i. i. The king calls a council for return of answer Unto the parling enemy.

Parlour, parlor (pārlor) Forms: 3-5 *parlur*, (5 -lure), 4-6 *parloire*, 4-5 *perlowr*, 5 *parlowr*, (6 -lere), 5-7 *parler*, -loure, (6 *perler*, -lour, *parlar* (e); 4- *parlour*, 6- *parlor*. *Parlour* is now usual in Britain, *parlor* in America. [*ME. parlur*, etc. a. *AF. parlur*, from *OF. parlor*, *parleur* (12th c.), *parleur* = *Fr. parolador*. It. *parlatore*, -toio = med.L. *parlātorium* (L. type **parabolātorium*), f. *parlāre* = *parōlāre* = *parabō-*

lāre to speak. Cf. the more usual med.L. *locūtōrium*, f. *loqui*, *locūt-us* to speak.]

A. Forms.

a. 1225 *Parlur*, c. 1330 *Parlour* [see B. 1] c. 1290 *South Eng. Leg.* I. 286 'Swat In be parloire?' sent Domenic seide. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 114. Fresch perlowres glased as bryght as day. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Parloir*. 384/2 *Parlowre*, *locutorium*. 1445 AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* I. 59 The parlor and the chapel at Paston. 1483 *Somersel Medieval Wills* (1901) 242 The hall parlor chambers Chapell Kechin and other houses of my maner of Assheton. 1509 *Nychodemus Gospel* (W. de W. 1518) 4 Than wente our lorde ihesu out of the parloire. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xviii. 33 Then was the kynges sorowfull, and wente vp in to the perler vpon the gate, and wepte. 1554 HOOPER *Breaf Treat* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxiv. 69 Mr. Hales came into the parloire. 1610-*Parlor*, *Parlour* [see B. 2] 1676 D'URFAY *Mad. Pickle* ii. 11. I've led him into the Parlor.

B. Signification. I. 1. An apartment in a monastery for conversation with persons from outside, or among the inmates.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* (Camden) 68 Nimeð offer hwules þeo oðre men & wummen to be parlurs þurle, spoken uor neode. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon. Wace* (Roll.) 7066 He asked leue atte priour 1o speke wyþ Constant y þe parlour. c. 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in *W.-Wulcker* 670/5 *Hoc locutorium*, parloure. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 52 Thorough y^e pailer, a place for mechaunte to vtter their wailes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Parlour, Parlor*, in nunneries, a little room, or closet, where people talk to the nuns, through a kind of grated window. Anciently there were also parlours in the convents of the monks, where the novices used to converse together at the hours of recreation. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 421 A chat with us in the parlour. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 238 The utter or outer Parlour, Locutorium, or Spekehouse, was usually on the western side of the cloister... There was always an inner parlour for more strictly monastic conversation.

2. In a mansion, dwelling-house, town-hall, etc., orig. A smaller room apart from the great hall, for private conversation or conference (e.g. a banker's parlour, the Mayor's Parlour in a town-hall). Hence, in a private house, the ordinary sitting-room of the family, which, when more spacious and handsomely furnished, is usually called the drawing-room. Formerly often simply = 'room' or 'chamber', sometimes a bedchamber.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 33 (82) Two oþere ladyes sette and she, Wyþ-Inne a pauered parlour. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5304 In-to a preue parlour þai passe bathe to-gedure. a. 1425 *Cuſsor M.* 16033 (Trin.) Anoon pilate vp he roos. And 3ede in to be parlour [earlier MSS pretor]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myet* 11. 133 Make in this ship also, Parlours, oons or two, And house of offyce mo. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 Pe Counsell House and be Parlour vnder lut. 1549-62 *STRICKLAND & H. P.* iv. 16 For mischiefe raght in their hall and parlour wheare they dwell. 1589-90 in *Wills & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 382 A forme for the College parlor. 1598 *Ibid.* The parlor all seiled with waynscott. 1595 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 129 [To] permit my wyfe to have two parlors or other conueniente places to her use. 1610 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat* (1614) 78 Extremopore deuotions in your Parlors. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 549 To haue, at the further end, a Winter, and a Summer Parlor, both Faire. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 235 The Parlor, Drawing-room, and Dining-hall are in the second story. 1798 WASHINGTON *Writ* (1893) XIV. 130 note, Mr. Lear informed me that a gentleman in the parlour below desired to see me. 1884 J. QUINCY *Signes of Past* 367 He stood at one end of the low parlor of the President's house. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Geo. Eliot* III. 106 Jane Austen bore her part in the little world of the parlour that she described.

b. Used as a dining or supper room.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. x. 97 To eten bi hym-selue In a pryue paf'loure. and leue þe chief halle. 1516 *TINDAL Mark* xiv. 15 He wyll shewe you a grete parlor, paved, and prepared. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoth.* 69 b. Neither could he wishe a more galsante parloure to eate in. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1629) 15 To the Parler where they used to sup. 1689 in *Taylor Wakefield Manor* (1886) 126 Duas cenaculos, anglice parlors. 1796 *Hist. Ned. Evans* I. 199 In the parlour was a table elegantly covered, and a servant in a laced livery behind every chair. 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 63 The Oak Parlour was the only room for the service of dinner. 1904 Lb. ALDENHAM *Let to Editor*. In my youth [1830-50] the room on the ground floor which is now called the Dining Room was always called the Parlour.

c. In different parts of England, the inner or more private room of a two-roomed house, cottage, or small farm-house, variously used according to locality, kind of household, etc., as the living-room of the family distinct from the kitchen, or as the 'best room' distinct from the ordinary living room (or sometimes as a bed-room). See *Eng. Dialect Dict.* s. v.

[1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45. I will that the said Denyse haue the new hows callyd a parlne, wyth the kechyn, and the chambrys parteynyng to the said parlne and kechyn. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Will* in *Lett.* III. 286 My fetherbedde. in my parlour at Mauteby. 1599 *Acc. bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII* 243 In the chamber vnder the hawle and parloure. 1829 MACKINNON *Acct. Messingham* 25 (E. D. D.) The cottages had only a house and parlour, the parlour being used as a dormitory for the whole family, both male and female.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'chamber', 'inner chamber'. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* v. (1634) 8 He hath framed his Parlours in the waters, that the clouds are his chariots. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. 15. 156 He had also discover'd that the Duke every afternoon us'd to play at Cards in the Parlour of his Tent. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 63 Forgetful to entertain strangers, at least in the parlour of his heart.

3. A room in an inn more private than the tap-room, where people may converse apart.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shirl* II. 146 A private entrance led to the back parlour or inner room. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 818/1 He was sitting in the 'parlor'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr 1/2 A tavern consisted of three open rooms, freely inviting class distinctions—the saloon, the parlour, and the tap-room.

4 U.S. (Commercial cant.) An elegantly or showily fitted apartment, for some special business or trade use, as a *musfit parlor*, *oyster p.*, *photographer's p.*, *consortial p.*, etc. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II +5 Conversation, colloquy, conference. *Obs* [Cf. OF. *parlor*, 'ce qu'on dit dans une assemblée' (Godef.)]

1243 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A *Parlow*, *colloquium*, *colloquium*. 1507 *Douglas Parl.* II. 1471, *Vpau* is the count, and all the parlor cest.

III. 6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *parlour art*, *case-ment*, *cat*, *door*, *fire*, *game*, *novel*, *sofa*, *table*, *wall*, *window*, *parlour-boarder*, a boarding-school pupil who lives in the family of the principal and has other privileges not shared by the ordinary boarders, *parlour-car* (U.S.), a luxuriously fitted railway carriage, a 'drawing-room' car; so *parlour cattle-car*; *parlour child*: see *quot.*; *parlour-floor*, the floor of a parlour; the floor or story of a house which contains the parlour, *parlour-jumping*, *slang*, robbing of rooms by entering at a window; so *parlour-jump v.*; *parlour-magic*, feats of legerdemain, etc., performed in and suited to a parlour; *parlour match*, 'a friction match which contains little or no sulphur' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); *parlour-organ*, a reed-organ suitable for a private room; *parlour pew*, a family pew in a church, furnished like a small parlour, sometimes occupied by the lord of the manor or squire with his household, *parlour-preacher*, a preacher who preaches to a private congregation, so *parlour-sermon*, *parlour-worship*; *parlour-skate*, a roller-skate (Knight *Dict. Mach.* 1875); *parlour tricks*, society arts or accomplishments; *parlour trimmer*, a parlour servant. See also PARLOUR-MAID.

1877 *Crit. Rev.* Apr., Romantic enough to satisfy all the 'parlour-boarders of ladies' schools in England. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xx, Surely it must be Miss Swaitz, the parlour boarder. 1885 *SALA Anver. Rev.* (1885) 88 A couple of fauteuils in the Pullman 'parlour' or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room car'. 1908 E. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 302, I saved that amount to pay my parlour-car fee and a late dinner on the train. 1885 *Chicago Times* 30 Apr., The first 'parlour cattle car' left to-night for New York. 1874 *Temple Bar* Oct. 346 Such an only child used to be called 'a parlour child', to denote that there was more intercourse between child and parent than exists in a 'nursery child', to whom the nurse seems his natural guide and ruler. 1560 *Daus tr. Sledand's Comm.* 209 b, Streight waies cometh one of the women to the 'parlour dore'. 1566 SHAKS. *Tam Shrew* v. 11. 202 They sit conferring by the 'Parler fire'. 1888 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Simon Glover placed him in a chair by his parlour fire. 1780 MRS. HARRIS in *Lett. Earl Malinesbury* (1870) I 453 We illuminated the 'parlour floor and the drawing-room floor'. 1894 I. ZANGWILL in *Critic* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 322/2 In the 'parlor game' of 'Consequences'. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 260 No boy would 'parlour-jump nor dip the lob for him. 1879 *Autobiog. of Thos. in Macm.* Mac XL 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game, who used to take me 'parlour-jumping'. 1896 *Daily News* 30 May 8/5 The village church, lately in possession of a 'squire's pew', carpeted, with fireplace, chairs, and tables; a snugger wherein the great man snored unobserved, now the 'parlour pew' is gone. 1879 NASH *Paquits Return* Wks. (Grossart) I. 100 In the tippe of the tongue of some blind 'Parlor-preacher'. 1846 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* 131 His 'parlor-sermons' rather were those to the eye, than to the ear. 1554 HULOET, 'Parlour seruaute or trimmer, *trichinarius*'. 1663 P. HENRY *Diary* (1882) 128 Agreed to give me 30s. for y^e 'Parler table'. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 56 This book has lain for exhibition on the parlour-table of all our polished families. 1839 LONG *Footst.* *Angels* II. Shadows, 'Dance upon the 'parlour wall'. 1900 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 15 Her 'parlour window stuck with herbs around Of savoury smell'. 1643 T. SCOTT *Highw. God* 72 He will haue a 'parlor-worship, a religion by himselfe.

+ *Parlouring*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + -ING¹.] Tapestry for the walls of a parlour: cf. HALLING. 1496 *Will of Bruce* (Somerset Ho.), My two hallings & ij parlourings one of theme peynted with fenne Countreys & boured with histories of the bible.

Parlour-maid. A female domestic servant who waits at table in houses where indoor men-servants are not kept.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi, Miss Monfather's parlour-maid inspected all visitors before admitting them. 1887 I. R. LADY *Rancho Life* 119 Here am I, cook, parlour-maid, house-maid, and scullery-maid all rolled into one.

Hence **Parlourmaiding**, parlourmaid's work. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xv, I'd go back again willingly to the parlour-maiding. 1889 I. R. LADY *Rancho Life Montana* 17, I do all the housemaiding and parlourmaiding.

Parlous (pā'ūs), *a.* (*adv.*) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *perlous*, (4-5) *-louse*, 5-*lewse*, 7-*les*. *β.* 4-*parlous*, (4-5) *-lows*, 5-6 *-louse*, 6-7 *-les*, 9 *dial.* *-lish*. *γ.* 4-5 *perlous*, *-laous*, 5-6 *parlous*, (6-7) *-yous*, *-yus*. [A syncopated form of

PERILOUS (ME. also *peralous*, *peralous*, *paralous*), found from 14th c. alongside of the fuller forms, but since 17th c. more or less arch. in literary use; common dialectally from Durham to Hampshire.]

1. *Perlous*, dangerous; hazardous.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3949 Out of his perlous place he past with his ost. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii 108 (Hart MS) Then hit shall be to the perlous case. 1535 COVERDALE *Alcibi.* II. 3 It will be a perlous tyme. 1566 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 165 His course was perlous to be staid. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* v. i. Upon a Perles ground too.

β. 1380 *Lay Folks Calach* 1225 (Lamb. MS) Sum men lynke bat his is a ful parlous heresy. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Thoro the which the hys wey shall be parles both for man and best. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11 Cards I tel you though they bee without homes, yet they are parlous beasts. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 I 161 The tongue is a sharp and perlous weapon. 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Glass*, *Parlous*, perlous, dangerous, wonderful, also acute, clever, shrewd. An old word—*Parlish*, a variation in dialect. 1885 *Lipson Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/8 Suggestions which in these perlous days ought to receive practical attention. 1886 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 26 Aug., Their position is very perlous. They are in a very parlous state. 1894 M. C. F. MORRIS *York. Folk-Talk* 259 The word *perlous* forms one of the very commonest components of our dialectic vocabulary—*perlous roads*, *perlous way*, *perlous tahn*, &c.

γ. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vii 24 Many perlous hauens er þerin. 1447 BOKENHAM *Syntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thou stondest in a ful perlous case. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 19 *Pre-amble*, Whiche ys perlous and terrible example to all Cristen fayth. 1536 BORDS *Let in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Foreword, 59 Persons. *pat* be lvs aduersarys, & speketh parlyus words.

b. *Kisky* to deal with; ticklish, awkward, precarious.

1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* III. ii, This London wine is a parlous liquor. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk* 1. 269 Mother Church, to her we make appeal By the Pope, the Church's head—A parlous plea, Put in with noticeable effect it seems. 1884 H. C. MERRIVALE *Fascist of B.* II. 106 Snipe—a parlous bird to hit, at the best of times.

2. *Dangerously cunning, clever, eager, etc.; keen, shrewd; capable of harming, mischievous; very bad, 'shocking'; surprising, extraordinary, excessive, 'terrible'; 'awful'.* (In later use *collog.* and *dial.*)

a. 1400 *Pistill Susan* 53 Whon þeos perlous [v. r. *perlous*] prestes percyneid hir play. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* III. 14 Berlake, a parlous feare. 1594—*Rich.* III. II. iv. 35 A parlous Boy go too, you are too shrewd. c. 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barnavel* II. ii, He is a Scholler and a parlous Scholler. 1641 MILTON *Amrad* 1. 6 Sure some Pedagogue stood at your Elbow, and made it itch with this parlous Criticisme. 1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v. vi, You have a parlous wit. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Parlous*, a kind of made Word, signifying shrewd, notable. 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew*, *Parlous*, or *Perillous Man*, a notable shrewd Fellow. 1730 FIELDING *Coffee Ho. Polit.* Ep. Oh! may our youth whose vigour is so parlous, To Italy be wafted with Don Carlos! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 176 Oh! you are a parlous little infidel.

B. as *adv.* Excessively, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'desperately', 'precious'.

1599 MASSINGER, *ed. Old Law* III. ii, I am old, you say, Yes, parlous old, kids, an you mark me well! 1796 *Hay. Ned Evans* I 133 The night is parlous cold. *Ibid.* 136 He's a parlous rich man. 1877 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 54 'Would be a parlous good thing. 1843 LYTON *Lat Bar.* I. iv, There's parlous little care from the great. 1870 EDGAR *Ruinyne* 618 She is parlous handsome, and bewitching to look upon.

Hence **Parlously** *adv.*; **Parlousness**.

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 45 How moche more 'parlously are they traytours to god. 1535 COVERDALE *a Macc* IV. 16 For the which they stroue perously. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed* I. ii. in *Hazl. Dialect* XIV. 35 Scorning me, who (by this hand) lov'd her parously. 1713 C. JOHNSON *Generous Husb.* v. 51 How parously he talks. Well, he is a sweet Gentleman. 1840 BARRAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Leach of Folkest*, Thou art parously encompassed. 1863 GOLDING *Cesar* VIII. (1565) 265 Our soldiers were hundred both with the 'perlousness of the encounter, & with the disadvantage of y^e place. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Parlousness*, uncapableness of being equalled, spoken commonly in an ill Sense. 1755 JOHNSON, *Parlousness*, quickness; keenness of temper.

+ *Parls*, *parles*. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Paralysis, palsy. *a.* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 324 With parles and pluries opprest, And nipt with nicles. c. 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* xii. Wks. I 58 *Parl*, perjur palliard, played wth the parls.

Parlsy, **Parlune**, **Parly**(a)ment, *obs.* ff. **PALSY**, **PURLOIN**, **PARLIAMENT**. **Parly**, colloquial abbreviation of **Parliamentary** (tram).

+ **Pharmacety**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *pharmacete*, *-ctie*, *-stie*, 6-7 *-cctie*, 7 *-cety*, *-city*, 7-8 *-sity*, 7-9 *-oetty*, *-citty*; 7 *pharmacetty*, *-ceti*.

1. A popular corruption of **SPERMACEUTI**.

1545 *Records of Customs* III, *Pharmacete* the pounde iiii liiij. 1577-87 *HOLMESHEDE Chron.* III. 1259/2 The oile being boiled out of the head was *pharmastie*. 1596 SHAKS *I. Hen.* IV. I. II. 58 The Sovereign'st thing on earth was *Pharmacety*, for an inward bruse. 1644 *Althorp MS* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* App. 56 *Metridate*, *Dies cordin*, and *pharmacety* of every one of them a little. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dignity* II. 1 (1734) 34 *Pharmacety*, or *Sperma Ceti*. 1828 *Crozier Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pharmacety*, *Sperma-ceti*. now considered vulgar or antiquated.

b. *Poor man's pharmacety* a name for the plant Shepherd's Purse (*Capella Bursa-pastoris*). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxiii § 2. 215 Shepherds purse or Scrip of some poore mans *Pharmacete*. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* xxv. 71 Shepherds pouch and poor mans

Pharmacety, it being in some sort effectual for the same things that *Pharmacety* is.

2. In full *pharmacety whale*: The Cachalot, or Sperm whale.

1730 S. DALE *S. Taylor's Hist. & Antiq. Harwich* 413 The *Pharmacety*-Whale, or Pot-Wall-fish. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvi, 80 Chewed up, crunched by the monstruous *pharmacety* that ever chipped a boat.

Pharmanable, **Pharmayn**: see **PERMANABLE**, **PEARMAYN**.

Parmeliaceous (pārmīli'ē-sh), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Parmelia* (f. Gr. *πάρος*, L. *parma* small round shield) + -ACEOUS.] Belonging or allied to the lichens of the genus *Parmelia*, repr by the Common Yellow Wall-lichen. So **Parme lioid** *a.* [-OID], resembling the genus *Parmelia* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Parmenidean (parmenid'ēan), *a.* (*sb.*) Also *γ-ian*. [f. Gr. prop. name Παρμενίδης + -AN.] Belonging or relating to Parmenides of Elea, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C., or his philosophy. *b.* *sb.* A follower or disciple of Parmenides.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21 387 That Controversie, betwixt the Heraclitics and Parmenideans. *Ibid.* § 36 580 The most Refined Platonick and Parmenidian or Pythagorick Trinity. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Methop.* (1847) II. 576/1 This search after an organ or instrument for the Parmenidean philosophy.

+ **Parmenter**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *parmentier*, in med. L. *parmentarius* (1148 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin.

Sometimes assumed to be f. L. *parmentum*, f. *parment*, *PARMENT*; but the *a* of the second syllable would not be lost in med. L. and Fr.]

A tailor. So + **Parmentery**, -try *Obs.* [OF. *parmenterie*, ? the trade of a tailor.

1302 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 246/1 Nich[ols] le Parm[en]ter blabuit die [prædicto]. 112. In furatura et pellibus agnitus 1 marc] a 1307 in *Riley Liber Abus* (1861) 198 *Parmentery*. [a 1400 in *Gross Gold Merck* II. 206 Item nul parmenter estrange neyt cuse ne counfite en sa mesone] 14 Voc. in Wv. Wulcker 604/39 *Peniturnus*, a parmenter (or a scynner). a 1695 *Wood City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 492.

Farnesian (pārmīzēn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 *parmeson*, *parmasen*, -zen, -sine, -sian, 7 *parmesan*, *parmasan*, -sine, *parmisian*, 7-9 *parmasan*, 8 -zene, 7- *parmesan*; also 7 *parmesant*, (-18-, -18-), *parmesant*, (*permoysant*). [a. F. *parmesan*, It. *parmegiano*, f. *Parmia*.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Parma, a city and province (formerly a duchy) of Northern Italy; esp. applied to a celebrated cheese made there and elsewhere in North Italy. (Now with capital P.)

1549 HORMAN *Vulg.* xvii, Ye shall eate parmeson chese. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 It becomes firm as *Parmasan* chese. 1883 STEVENSON *Trans. Isl.* IV. xix (1886) 135 In my snuff-box I carry a piece of *Farnesian* chese. . . very nutritious.

B. *sb.* 1. *Farnesian* cheese: see *A.* (Now usually with capital P.)

1556-68 WITHALS *Dict.* 49 b/1 *Parmeson*, *casus parmensis*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 147 b, The best Cheeses are counted the *Parmasines*. 1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* I. 11, A mouse that spoiled him a *parmesant*. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* I. iv, He loved her almost as well as he loved *Parmentis*. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Prescript* 1 Wks. 1716 III. 26 *Whist Men* live like Rats and Mice, only to eat *Parmentis*, and run squeaking up and down. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 84, I mean to take down a *Thucydides*, to feed on. like a whole *Parmesan*.

+ 2. Some Italian fashion of drinking. *Obs.*

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinners* (Arb.) 12 Drunke, according to all the learned rules of Drunkenness, as *Vpsey-freese*, *Crambo*, *Parmentis*. 1617 T. YOUNG *Eng. Danc.* D. 13, [To] quaffe *Vpsey-freese* crosse, Bowse in *Parmoyasant*, in *Pimlico*, in *Crambo*.

+ 3. The duchy or territory of Parma. *Obs.*

1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3822/1 Some of our Men being seized in the *Parmesan*. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4396/1 Those Troops which lie in the Mantuan and *Parmesan*.

Parmyngalle, corrupt form of **PARAGAL** *Obs.*

Parmytte, **Parmyxtiue**, *obs.* ff. **PERMIT**, **PERMITIVE**.

Parnassian (pānās-siān), *a.* and *sb.* Also *γ* **Parnassean**, **Parnassian**. [f. L. *Parnās*(s)-us, -eus (f. *Parnāsus*, *PARNASSUS*) + -AN. Cf. F. *Parnassien*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to Parnassus; of or belonging to poetry, poetic.

1264 QUARLES *Sol. Recent* Sol. 21, 49 Hadst thou what strength the *Parnassean* Muse Can bless thy fancy with. 1734 FORD *Ess. Man* IV. 11 Twind with the wreaths *Parnassian* laurels yield. 1875 E. C. STEEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1876) 272 Its composer holds a place in the *Parnassian* hemicycle as legitimate as that of Robin Goodfellow in Oberon's court. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 335/1 What *Parnassian* flowerets have strewn its course.

b. *spec.* Epithet of a school of French poetry of the latter half of the 18th c., from the title *Parnasse contemporain* of a collection of their poems published in 1866; also *transf.* Cf. B. 1 b.

1902 E. GOSSE in *Daily Chron.* 20 May 5/2 This school was that of the *Parnassian* poets, who ruled French verse from about 1850 to 1890. 1902— in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 256/1 The name of the 'Parnassian School' has been given to a group of poets who belonged to the generation succeeding that of the Rossetts and Wm. Morris.

2 Entom. Belonging to the genus *Parnassius* of butterflies, found in mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere.

B. sb. 1. A poet: cf. A. 1.

1859 *Flora on Cleveland* 49 C.'s Wks (1887) 278 Such was this pure Parnassian, whose clear Nature To gain a World could never brook to flatter. **1899** *Q. Rev.* July 90 There are two souls in these Parnassians

b. spec. A French poet of the Parnassian school.

1882 J. CLARETIE in *Athenaeum* 9 Dec. 774/2 He does not speak the tortured language of the Parnassians, but the free and clear language of the Mathurin Régnier. **1893** *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 101/2 Leconte de Lisle is the head of the Parnassians

2. Entom. A butterfly of the genus *Parnassius* or subfamily *Parnassiinae*.

Parnassus (párnəs'ss). Also formerly: 6 Parnasse, Parnasse, 7 Parnass. [a. L. *Parnāsus*, *Parnassus*, a. Gr. Παρναρός, later Παρνασσός; in Fr. *Parnasse*.] Name of a mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to literature, esp. poetry. (Cf. CASTALIA.)

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's Prol.* 49, I sleepe newe in the Mount of Parnaso Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Scythero. **1557** GRIMALD *Funeral Song in Totel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 With loyes at heit, in this parnasse [Cambridge] I bode. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 41 And eke you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell. **1591** — *Tears of Muses* 58 Our Syre, that rainist in Castalie And mount Parnasse. **1597** (title) *The Returne from Parnassus*. **1735** POPE *Poet. Sat.* 4 All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out. **1850** S. DOELL *Roman* vii, There are good feet that do not walk Parnassus

b. As the title of a collection of poems.

1600 ALLOT (*hills*) England's Parnassus or choyest Flowers of our English Poets. **1657** J. POOLE (title) *The English Parnassus* or, a Helpe to English Poetrie. **1810** (title) Gannet Gurton's Garland, or, the Nursery Parnassus

c. Parnassus Grass, Grass of Parnassus, a white-flowered marsh plant, *Parnassia palustris*; also extended to other species of the same genus.

1578-1854 [see GRASS 1012 b].

† Parnel. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 pernele, pernele, 6 peronall, 7 parnell, pernell, 7-8 parnel, (9 dial. panel). [a. OF. *Peronele*, *Pernele*; — L. *Petronilla* a woman's name, a saint so named; popularly viewed as a feminine deriv. of *Petrus*, Peter.] A priest's concubine or mistress; a harlot; a wanton young woman.

1352 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 102 Tyl lordes and ladies louen alle treube, And perneles porlyf be put in heote whucche. **1393** *Ibid.* C. xviii 71 Of hat pat holychurche of be olde lawe cleyneþ, Priestes on aparail and on pernele spenen. **1508** DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 232 A tender peronall, that myght na put thole. **1560-4** BECON *Display Popish Mass* Wks. iii. 41 b, Your noppie Ale and Toste, which your pretty Parnel hath full lounyng prepared for you against your Masse be done. **1606** *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 70 His dainty Parnell hath no paragon. **1678** PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parnel*, an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman. **a. 1800** *Old Lincolnshire Ballad* (Halliwell), Panels march by two and three, Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.

b. Prating Parnel: an old name for the plant London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cclxiii. 645 Of our London dames prating Parnell.

Parnellism (párnə'li:z'm). [See -ISM.] The principles or policy of the party of Irish members in the House of Commons led by Charles Stewart Parnell from 1880 to 1891, whose aim was to establish Home Rule in Ireland. So *Parnellite*, a member of this party, a follower of C. S. Parnell.

1885 *Spectator* 20 June 808/2 We desire... to see the Liberal party win at the next elections, and win so completely that both Toryism and Parnellism will be powerless. **1889** *Ibid.* 28 May 723/1 The shameless and persistent obstruction of the Parnellite members.

Parnor, obs. form of *PERNOR*.

† Parnter, obs. rare. Perh. a contracted form of *PARMENTER*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Parnters, painters, pynters also.

PARO: see PROA.

Paroccipital (pærɒksi'pitəl), a. (sb.). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. PAR(A-I + OCCIPITAL).] Situated at the side of the occiput, or beside the occipital bone; applied *spec.* to certain bones, or processes of bone (also called *paramastoid*), as the angular process of the occipital bone. **b.** as sb. A par-occipital bone or process.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* i. 205 The transverse processes are called the 'paroccipitals'. **1881** MIVART *Cat. 62* External to each condyle is an expanded process of bone called the par-occipital process.

Parooh (pærɒk), rare. [ad 16th c. L. *parochus* parish priest, for earlier *parochianus* (12th c.): cf. It., Sp. *parroco*, Roumanian *paroh*, parish priest.] A parish clergyman.

1900 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* (1902) VI. xxxviii. 106 note, It was as much as to say, You nonconforming parochs, at least you must put on a suplice.

Parochial (pærɒ'kiəl), a. (sb.) Also 5 per-. [a. OF. *parochial*, *parro*, *perr*-, in AF. *parochiel* (Britton, etc.), ad. late L. *parochialis* (S. Greg. Ep. a 600), f. late L. *parochia* diocese, PARISH. In ME. the *ch* was prob. (f).]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, or parishes in general. **a.** Of the ecclesiastical parish.

[1292] BRITTON i. xix § 1 Deeglises cathedrales parochiales et religioles. **1314-15** *Rolls of Part I* 297/1 L'Eglise de Bosham, q'est parochiale. **1393** *Complaint in Peasant's Rising* (1890) 47 After thoffertorie the masse parochiel. **1426** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 But in his church than parochiale Of Saint Johan he came with good entent. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* iii. 11 § 618 344 A church parochiall may be donative and exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi Wks (1851) 122 The poore dignity or rather burden of a Parochiall Presbyter. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. ii (1739) 598 Tithes are the main legal Support of the Parochial Clergy. **a. 1817** T. DWIGHT *Traw New Eng.* (1821) I. 16 In these countries what may be called parochial schools are everywhere established. **1842** BURN'S *Eccl. Law* (ed. 3) i. iv. 209 A parochial chapel is that which hath the parochial rights of chusing and burying; and this differeth in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment.

b. Of or pertaining to the civil or poor-law parish *Parochial board.* in Scotland, an elective board charged with the administration of the Poor Law in a parish (now merged in the Parish Council).

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ix. 361 The statute of queen Elizabeth; in which the only defect was confining the management of the poor to small, parochial districts. **1836** DICKEENS *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 4 It was at this period that he applied for parochial relief. **1861** W. BILL *Dict. Law Scot.* 641/1 Assessments [for the relief of the poor] are imposed by the parochial boards of the several parishes. **1894** *Act* 56 § 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 2 (4) Every parochial elector may, at any parish meeting give one vote and no more.

2. fig. Pertaining or confined to a narrow area or region, as if within the borders of one's own parish; narrow, provincial. (Said of affairs, interests, etc.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks (Bohn) II. 113 Parochial and shop-hill politics betray the ebb of life and spirit. **1867** LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) II. 276 The larger part of contemporary fame is truly parochial everywhere. **1899** C. TRILVELYAN in *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/1 Many Conservatives call social reform 'parochial'. We claim that it is the first duty of an imperial people.

3. Ch. Hist. Of or pertaining to the *parochia* or charge of a bishop in the early Church.

1861 J. C. SHEPPARD *Pall Rom.* xi. 644 To the parochial cities were attached bishops, to the provinces metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

B. sb. (rare.) (elliptical uses of the adj.) **a.** A parish church. **b.** A parish clergyman.

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Buxton* 189 Cathedrals have ever had certain rites which have not been used in parochials. **1853** R. W. CHURCH in *Life Dean. Lake* (1901) 184 In all the matters that happier parochials are so full of, and find the work and enjoyment of their lives in

Hence *Parochially* adv.; *Parochialness*

1600 STILLINGFLET *Charge* 40 By the Fourth Council of Toledo, the Bishop was to visit his whole Diocese, Parochially, every Year. **1840** J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to F. Rogers* 21 Mar. I have little or nothing to do at Oxford parochially, and a great deal at Littlemore. **1866** G. DAWSON *Addr. Open Free Libr.* Histories, minute in their parochialness, large in their amplitude.

Parochialism, a. *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] = prec. **1848** *Tait's Mag.* XV. 490 Eloquent speeches were made to precede patriotic or parochial resolutions.

Parochialism (pærɒ'kiəlɪz'm). [See -ISM.] 1. 'Parochial' character or tendency; confinement of one's interests to a narrow sphere, with indifference to the world outside; local narrowness of view; petty provincialism.

1847 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXVI. 369 The narrow and jealous spirit of parochialism. **1881** *Athenaeum* 30 July 121/2 A natural impatience of the parochialism of the petty Greek state. **1894** *Times* 7 Mar. 3/3 Able to reconcile the conflicting claims of parochialism and nationalism.

2. Absorption in parish duties.

a. 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* ii (1885) 91 They took pains with their sermons—were, in short, steeped in parochialism.

Parochiality (pærɒ'kiəlɪ'ti). [f. late L. *parochialis* = PAROCHIAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being parochial. In pl. Parochial matters, affairs of the parish.

1769 SIR J. MARRIOTT *On Rights Univ.* 32 [This] would be for the justices to take upon themselves in effect to determine the parochiality of colleges. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 237 Neighbour Chalmers, great in parochialities, did his best. **1889** *Ch. Times* 28 June 587/2 A rigid parochiality is a thing of the past.

2. fig. Absorption in petty local interests; also pl. narrow or restricted interests or affairs.

1887 *Athenaeum* 25 June 829/2 Her limited knowledge of real life, her intense strain of 'parochiality'... form a rather depressing combination. **1892** C. RHODES in *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/2 Home Rule will lessen that absorption in trivialities and parochialities.

Parochialize (pærɒ'kiəlaɪz), v. [f. PAROCHIAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make parochial.

a. 1846 *Brit. Crit.* cited in WORCESTER **1870** GOULBURN *Cathedral System* i. 15 Do not parochialise [the Cathedrals], or turn them into vast parish churches. **1886** G. L. GOMME *Lit. Local Inst.*, A private act... to enclose, allot, and parochialise and make it chargeable to the poor.

2. intr. To do parish work; to work a parish.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 310 Young ladies who helped the parson in any way were said to *parochialize*. **1881** *Ch. Times* 10 June 382 There are crowds of people who have not the very slightest aptitude for parochializing.

Hence *Parochializing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a; *Parochialization*.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) § 5 It can well be put, whether

the parochialising of great men may not be in some way an immoral kind of pursuit. **1884** *Nonconformist* 11 Dec. 179/2 The new constituencies ought to be able to rise above parochialising influences. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 11/2 The 'parochialization' of our borough contests. A man who is nobody out of his own ward is often within his proper district a great gun. **1896** *Antiquary* June 171 The scheme included the parochialization of the cathedral

† Parochian, sb. and a. Obs. Also 4-6 parochien, (4 -oohin, 6 -oohen, perrochioun).

[(a) In ME form, a. OF. *parochien*, ad. med. L. *parochianus* f. *parochia*, (b) in early mod. Eng. conformed to the med. L. see PARISH and -AN. The ME. forms are not always separable from the parallel series *parochien*, etc., which gave at length PARISHEN, *parishien*.]

A. sb. 1. An inhabitant of a parish, a parishioner.

a. 1357 *Ley Folkes Catech.* 61 Enioyue thair parochiens and thaire soules. [13 *Cursor* 11 26292 (Fairf.) Alsquif at bi parochin [Cott parischen] In synne lange lyande has bene. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 426, I kan Construe oon clause wel and kenne it to my parochienes [v. r. parishens].] **1503-4** *Act* 19 *Hen VII.* c. 20 *Præamb.* Amongste the poure parochiens of the payche Church aforeseid. **1552** LYNDI SAY *Monasche* 4692 Bot he is oblyste, be isoun, To picche on tyll perrochioun

b. 1502 *Will of Bartle* (Somerset Ho.), Whereas I am parochian. **1529** CROMWELL in *Merriman's Lett.* (1902) I 62, I gyue and bequeeth to the poure parochians. **1705** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 21 387 In this act a pension is directed to be distributed among the poor parochians.

2. A parish clergyman rare

1621 BR. MOUNAGU *Diatribe* 401 For payment of the Tenth of a Tenth, from the Parochian unto the Diocesan. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I 177 Edward Brown, Parochian of Sandwich in Kent.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to a parish, parochial.

13. *Cursor* II. 28429 Til oþer men þan to my ȝicht priest parochian. **1604** BACON *Consid. Ch. Eng.* Wks 1879 1 357/2 A computation taken of all the parochian churches. **1644** MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* 72 The Parochian Pope, or independent Sovereign in every Parish.

Parochianar, -or: see PAROCHINER

Parochien, -in: see PAROCHIAN.

† Parochin, -ine. Sc. Obs. Also 6 par-. [f. late L. *parochia*, OF. *parochie*, or ME. *paroch(e)*, doublet of PARISH: the suffix is obscure, cf. PARISHING.] = PARISH.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 56 Sum givis parochynins ful wyd, Kinkis of Sanct Barnard and Sanct Bryd. *Ibid.* lviii. 24. **1563** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 246 The town and parochin of Dunfermling. **a. 1578** LINDSEAY (Piscatorie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 159 [He] preicht to the said parochin him self.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 35 The general Confession of Faith, sworn and subscribed by the several Parochies in the Land. **1819** W. TENNANT *Papists v. Storm* i. 1. (1827) 11 The tither. In landward parochins gae stretchin'. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. He was lying in the auld kirkyard of Redgauntlet parochine.

† Parochinal, a. Sc. Obs. rare. [f. PAROCHIN + -AL.] = PAROCHIAL a. 1. a.

1536 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 65 The Parochinall and Classicall Elderships

† Parochiner. Obs. Chiefly Sc. and north. Eng. Forms: 5 parochoner, -anar, 6 -ianar, -ianor, 6-7 -inar, -iner, -ener. [f. PAROCHIAN (in its ME. forms) + -ER.] A doublet of PARISHONER.

c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 71 So xulde every curat in this werde wyde 3eve a part to his parochonere, that to povert slyde. **1481** *Peables Charters*, etc. (1872) 188 Parochanaris. **1534** CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 278 A Controversy between you and divers of your parochianar.

1554 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Suites) II. 89 The sayd curate and parochianonars. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 That ye reid the samyn Catechisme to your awin parochianaris. **1561** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. 1. 205 All and sundrie parochianaris, takkumens, possessours and byars. **1578-9** *Ibid.* III. 95 Quhen the parochinners war abent. **a. 1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 46 The parochinners of Restalrig

† Parochrie. Sc. Obs. [f. *paroch*, PARISH + -RY.] A parochial area; a parish.

1581 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. (1814) 211/1 That euerie parochie kirk and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent parochie [ed. 1597 § 100 Parochin] sall have pair awin pastoure with a sufficient and Reasonable stipend.

Parock, Parocket: see PARBOOK, PARAKEET.

Parode (pærɒd). [ad. Gr. παρά- or passage, entrance from the side, esp. that of the chorus in the orchestra, also the first song sung after entrance, f. *par(a)-* by, by the side + *ōdōs* way.] In the ancient Greek drama, The first ode sung by the chorus after its entrance.

1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 206 Between the opening speech of Silenus and the parode. **1870** R. C. JESS *Sophocles Electra* (ed. 2) 49/1 The parode or entrance-chant

Parode, obs. variant of PARODY sb.

Parodiable (pærɒ'diəb'l), a. [f. PARODY v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being parodied.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 Plenty of things... which, if criticisable and parodiable... are as unmistakably poetry as anything that was ever written. **1895** SAINTSBURY *Corr. Impress* viii. 73 It is when a thing is imitable, not when it is parodiable, that it stands confessed as second-rate.

Parodial (pærɒ'diəl), a. [f. L. *parodia*, a. Gr. *παρῳδία* PARODY sb. 1 + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parody.

1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 124 This parodical *jeu d'esprit* raised the glow of the company. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 A specimen of the parodical banter to which their productions are subject.

† **Parodic**, *a*.¹ *Math. Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. *παρῳδικός* passing, f. *παρῳδία* a passing, a passage: see -IO.] Applied to any one of the series of degrees or powers of the unknown or variable below the highest that occurs in an equation.

1884 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* 18 Of the Construction of Cubic Equations, affected under no Parodic Degree; or of Quadrato-quadratic, affected under the first Parodic Degree. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. A Cubic Equation where no Term is wanting; but having all its Parodic Degrees. 1775 ASH, *Parodic*, regularly ascending or descending as the indices of the unknown quantity in affected equations.

So † **Parodical** *a*.¹ *Obs.* = prec.

1874 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 336 All Magnitudes under the Power proposed, are called Parodical to the Power. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. sv, Parodical Degrees in an Equation in Algebra.

Parodic (*pār'ōdīk*), *a*.² *rare*. [ad. Gr. *παρῳδικός* burlesque. see PARODY *sb*¹ and -IO.] Of the nature of a parody, burlesque.

1888-92 in WRIBLER. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Tenipil's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 583 A parodic poem in derision of P. So **Parodical** *a*.² = prec.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lviii (1810) III. 343 This version [Dante's *Horace*] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes parodical. 1834 *Examiner* 227/1 Profane, parodical muse of Ilione, Be pleased to keep your distance!

† **Parodious**, *a*. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *parodia* PARODY *sb*¹ + -OUS.] Of the nature of a parody, parodical.

1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antientis* Wks. 1730 I. 22 The Sill of the Greeks were parodious from one end to the other, which cannot be said of the Roman Satires.

Parodist (*pār'ōdist*). [ad. F. *parodiste* (1723 in Hatz-Darm), f. Gr. *παρῳδία*: see -IST.] The author of a parody.

1742 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* xlix. (1749) II. 18, I have observed in most of the modern Latin poems a remarkable barrenness of sentiment, and have generally found the poet degraded into the parodist. 1794 Mrs. PROZET *Synon.* II. 276 Numbeless have been the parodists of Johnson. 1889 J. JACOBS *Æsop's Fables* I. 197 Æsop's Fables have suffered too from the parodist.

Parodistic (*pār'ōdistīk*), *a*. [f. prec. + -IO.] Of the nature of a parody; that parodizes. So **Parodistically** *adv*.

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* viii. 234 note. That gorgeous and seductive adulteress whom the stern voice of inspiration parodistically denounces as the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 July a/2 The conceit included some curious parodistic variations by Ernst Scheiz on the 'Carnival of Venice'.

Parodize (*pār'ōdaiz*), *v*. [f. Gr. *παρῳδία* PARODY *sb*¹ + -IZE.] = PARODY *v*. (*trans* and *intr*).

1658 BURTON *Hum. Anton* 76 If first you will give me leave a little to parodize. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Parodize*, to change the signification of a Verse, by altering some words. 1834 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1836) I. 52 At that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies.

Parody (*pār'ōdī*), *sb*¹. Also 7 *parode*. [ult. ad. Gr. *παρῳδία* a burlesque poem or song, f. *παρ*(a-) beside, in subsidiary relation, mock-, etc. + *ῳδῆ* song, poem; perh. immed. from L. *parodia* or F. *parodie* (1622 in Hatz-Darm).]

1. A composition in prose or verse in which the characteristic turns of thought and phrase in an author or class of authors are imitated in* such a way as to make them appear ridiculous, especially by applying them to ludicrously inappropriate subjects; an imitation of a work more or less closely modelled on the original, but so turned as to produce a ridiculous effect. Also applied to a burlesque of a musical work.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. v. *Clem.* [reads some poetry] How? this is stol'n! E. K. A Parodie, a parodie I to make it absurd then it was. 1607 T. WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* v. 35 All which in a parodie, imitating Virgil we may set downe. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 34 From some Fragments of the *Silv.*, we may find, that they were Satyrical Poems, full of Parodies, that is, of Verses patch'd up from great Poets, and turn'd into another Sense than their Author intended them. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 132 note. The history of Aristæus is nearly a parody of the histories of Orpheus and Cadmus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 The derivations in the *Cratylus* are a parody of some contemporary Sophist.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A poor or feeble imitation, a travesty.

1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 5 Oct. The Brussels riot . . . is a wretched parody on the last French revolution. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 106 Tuscanella, . . . now a petty hamlet, had a government whose complication looked like a parody on the Lombard republics. 1900 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Mar. 210 Such a parody of justice could be paralleled only by the very worst acts attributed to the Inquisition.

¶ [A popular maxim, adage or proverb'] (Bailey 1730-6). *Some error.*

† **Parody**, *sb*². *Obs. rare*. [Only in Chaucer, and (after him) in Lydgate; app. a distorted form of F. *période* (14th c.), PERIOD (not found in Eng. in its proper spelling till later).] A period; a term of duration, life, etc.

† c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1548 Among al þis þe fyn of

þe parody e [gloss (*Harl. MS.* 2280) duration] Of Ector gan approachen wonder blyue 1422-30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii (MS. Digby 230) If. 129 b/2 When þe parodye of þis worþi knyȝt [Hector] Apochen shal. *Ibid.* v. xxviii If. 190/2 And howe þat he [Ulysses] myȝte not escape 1'he Parodye þ' was for him y shape. For Purchas han his laste terme set 1430-40 — *Bochas* iv. x (MS. Bodl. 263) If. 227/2 Parodie [ed. 1554] parody of pryncys may nat chaunged be The terme sette for which they may nat flee

Parody (*pār'ōdī*), *v*. [f. PARODY *sb*¹; perh. after F. *parodier* (1690 in Furetière)]

1. *trans*. To compose a parody on (a work or author); to turn into parody; to ridicule (a composition) by imitating it.

1745 POPE (J.), I have translated, or rather parodied, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. 1753 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 149 The best Men, as well as the best Tragedies, were parodied or ridiculed more commonly than the worst. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 24 He parodied music as well as words. 1894 LOWELL in *Century Mag.* May 24/2 [Milton] is easily parodied and easily imitated.

2. *intr.* To write or compose a parody. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 3365 Archippos punned, Hegemon parodied.

2. *trans*. In general sense: To imitate in a way that is no better than a parody.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. note. I could show that it is the trick of Beelzebub to parody the costume of religion. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W.* N. I. Pref. 20 After his death, his [Pitt's] finance was parodied by incapable successors. 1878 MISS J. E. A. BROWN in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 42 Children of the period, who parody the ways and the worldliness of men and women.

Paroe, *obs* form of *prahu*: see PROA.

† **Paroece**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *parœcia*, a. Gr. *παρῳκία*. see PARISH.] A parish (Are-formation of the word after L. and Gr.).

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** ij b. As yf i ou saw in one of your paroecees, what is convenient for the whole Realme. *Ibid.* ***** ij. It shall not be lawfull for you to vse them before your paroecees.

† **Paroeceian**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *parœcia* (see prec.) + -AN.] A parish priest.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I v. 85 The Priests ordained for the Government of these Churches were call'd also Priests of a Parish, or Parœceians, and in fine, Rectors or Curates, a name which is become most common.

Parœceious (*pār'ōsīōs*), *a*. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *παρῳικός* dwelling side by side, *παρῳκία* the condition of so dwelling (see PARISH) + -OUS; after *dicaeus*, etc.] Having the male and female reproductive organs growing beside or near each other, as in certain cryptogams. Hence **Parœceiously** *adv*, **Parœceiousness**; so **Parœceism** (*pār'ōsīz'm*), the condition of being parœceious.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

¶ **Parœmia** (*pār'ōmīā*) *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *παρῳμία* by-word, proverb, f. *παρῳμ-ος* by the way, f. *παρ*(a-) by + *ῳμ-ος* way, road.] A proverb, adage. Hence † **Parœmial** *a*. = PARÆMIA *a*. 1.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 Parœmia, called amongst vs an Adage, or common saying, as thus Who so toucheth pitch, shall be defiled therewith. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* (Arb.) 199 Parœmia, or Proverb, or, as we vse to call them, old said sawes, as thus As the olde cocke crows so doeth the chick. A bad Cooke that cannot his owne fingers lick. 1652 URQUHART *Æneid* Wks. (1834) 292 Allegories . . . parabola, enigmata, or parœmia. 1716 M. DAVIES *Arabian* Brit. II. To Rdr. i. I take these eighteen Parœmial Effata's for unquestionable Axioms.

Parœmiac (*pār'ōmīāk*), *a*. (*sb*). [ad. Gr. *παρῳμιακός* (in both senses), f. *παρῳμία*: see prec.] 1. *prop.* Of the nature of a proverb, proverbial; in quot. = PARABOLIC (after *παρῳμία* = *παρῳβλή* in St. John's Gospel).

1850 A. KNOX in *Corr. w. Field* (1834) II. 45x It is a transcendental piece of parœmiac composition.

2. *Gr. Pros.* Applied to a form of verse: see B. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 133 The Anapest Feet run on to the Parœmiac, that is, to the end of the Set, as if the whole had been a single Verse. 1778 B. LOWTH *Philom. Diss.* *Isaiah* p. xxxii. Somewhat like the parœmiac verse of the Greeks.

B. *sb*. *Gr. Pros.* The short line (anapaestic dimeter catalectic) with which an anapaestic system usually ends.

1803 R. PORSON *Let. Daisel* in *Mus. Crit.* I. 334 The proportion of parœmiacs to other anapaests is scarcely one in ten.

Parœmiographer (*pār'ōmīōgrāf*). [f. Gr. *παρῳμία*: see PARÆMIA, -O, and -GRAPHER.] A writer of proverbs. So **Parœmiography**, the writing of proverbs; a collection of proverbs.

1797-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.*, *Philos. Proverbs*. The royal parœmiographer classes among their studies, that of 'understanding a proverb and the interpretation.' *Ibid.* note. England may boast of no inferior parœmiographers. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 404 It seems to have been the model of the Parœmiography of Howell.

Parœmiology (*pār'ōmīōlōgī*). [f. as prec.: see -LOGY.] The subject of proverbs. So **Parœmiologist**, one who treats of proverbs.

1822 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 501 A faithful historian of the parœmiology of his country. 1861 W. K. KELLY *Prov. all Nat.* (ed. 2) 93 That is all that Scotch parœmiologists could descend to tell us.

Parœcious, *a*. *Bot.* = PARÆCIOUS.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parœish, -ien, *obs.* ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Paroke, **Parokeet**, *obs.* ff. PARROCK, PARAKEET.

Parol (*pār'ōl*), *sb*. and *a*. Forms -5-8 *parole*, 6 *parall*, 6-7 *paroll*, 7 *parroll*, 6-*parol* [Orig. *parole*, a. AF and F. *parole*—late pop. L. *paraula*—*paravola*:—*parabolā* word, speech, orig. story, PARABLE.]

A. *sb*. 1. Something said or spoken; an oral statement or declaration; an utterance, a word. Chiefly in Law, now only in the legal phrase by *parol*, by word of mouth.

1377 LANGE P. II. B. xv. 113 3e aren enblanchued with bile *paroles* and with clothes also. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 12 The symple parole or worde of a pryncce. 1567 T. PAYNELL tr. *Amadis de Gaulle* To Rdr. The dulcet and sweete parolls of his paramour. 1594 WEST and P. *Symbol* § 43 If the submission were by parol. 1654 BENTLAW *Theoph.* xiii. civ. 250 But Saints with an attentive hope from high On Heav'n's Paroll do live and die. 1714 SCROGGES *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 160 A Lease for three Years by Parol is a Forfeiture. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 389 A tenancy at will may be created by parol, or by deed.

2. Law. The pleadings filed in an action (formerly presented by word of mouth).

1598 KITCHIN *Le Court Lette at Court* Baron 193 b, Parol fuit mise sauns iour in picipie vers prius. 1625 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 360 If the tenant plead a variante with assets against him, the parroll shall demurre. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Garret* vi. 108 And the youngest Son . . . shall have his Age, or the Parol shall demur. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 300 1774 *Jacob's Law Dict.* *Parol*, or *Pleadings*, are the mutual allegations between the plaintiff and the defendant, which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing, tho' formerly they were usually put in by their counsel *ore tenus*, or *viva voce*.

B. *adj* [attrib. use of the *sb*]

1. Expressed or given orally, verbal, oral. Now only in Law, in such phrases as *parol evidence*, as distinguished from documentary evidence.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 31 Topping the heads of the highest Poppies there growing, without any anverre parole, [he] dispatched them away. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 334 He gave him a Law Parole; and subscribed it in his heart. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Will*, *Will Parole* or *Nuncupative Will*, a Will only by Word of Mouth. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xliii. 367 Proofs, (to which the name of evidence is usually confined), are either written, or parol, that is, by word of mouth. 1876 DICKE *Real Prop.* x. § 379 The other terms of the tenancy may be proved by parol or verbal evidence without writing.

2. Law. Made (as a contract or lease) by word of mouth or in a writing not sealed.

1590 *Acts Priory Council* (1899) XIX. 178 A lease parol for three years of certain ground. 1600 *Manchester Court Rec.* (1885) II. 158 Adam Smythe bouldeth a Dunghill . . . of James Radcliffe by lease paroll. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 35 Let to Ralph Wilson by paroll-lease, . . . for seven years. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 195/1 Binding by deed poll, or by an agreement to execute an indenture, or a parol binding, have been held not to constitute an apprenticeship.

Parole (*pār'ōl*), *sb*. Also 7-ol, -oll. [a. mod. F. *parole* (parol) word (see prec.), in sense 'formal promise, engagement', *parole d'honneur* word of honour, honourable engagement.]

1. In full, *parole of honour*: Word of honour given or pledged; esp. *Mil.* the undertaking given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape, or that, if liberated, he will return to custody under stated conditions, or will refrain from taking up arms against his captors for a stated period, generally for so long as the war then going on shall last. A person so liberated is said to be *on parole*.

1616 BEAUMONT *Antipatonic* iii. Loves Volney inhale each others soule, Till both of them live but upon Parole. c 1648 *Short Abridgem. Britan's Distemper* 93 Upon his word of honour, or upon his paroll, as soldiers now call it. 1658-9 in T. BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 6 Mr. Turner and Mr. Trevin moved that his parole might be taken. Sir Arthur Hasleridge The word parole is a new word; I move that the Sergeant take his bond. Sir George Booth Seemg that we all understand not French, let us take his word, that is English. Sir Richard Temple His word is sufficient. 1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 108 Licens'd to go upon their Paroles. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Maudslow's Trav.* 130 Finding means to make an escape, contraine to their parole. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedi-a-Faxardo* I. 235 Aspersions upon him for the Breach of his Parole. 1722 De For Ccl. *Jack* (1840) 315, I . . . took their paroles of honour for my safety. 1776 R. J. MEIGS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 265, I arrived here the 22d instant, from Quebec, on my parole of honor, to return when called for. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxvii. note, A good many French officers, prisoners of war, had been living on parole in Melrose. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxviii. 259 They had broken their parole and fled.

b. *elipt.* The condition of being on parole.

1567 ANNE WYNDHAM *King's Concealment* (1601) 76 They had lately obtained their Paroles. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. (1871) 1735 This man [Rich Hamilton] had violated all the obligations, . . . had forfeited his military parole.

2. *Mil.* The password used only by the officers or inspectors of the guard; distinguished from the *countersign* given to all the men on guard.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Tram. Sp. & Port.* xliii. The governor of Madrid, having received the parole, he enters the room of the ambassadors. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Officers to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line where they are to receive the old Parole.

1872 JOHNSON 8 May in *Boswell*, Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1812 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/a A considerable number of officers have... been ordered into confinement, for breaches of their parole engagements. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept 4/a It is difficult to see how we can with any show of fairness inflict any severe punishment on the parole-breakers.

Parole (pārōl), *v* [f. PAROLE sb.]
+1 *intr.* To pledge one's word. *Obs.*
1716 *Br. Nicolson* in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i III 392, I dare parole for him, if the Government sends him back he'll never petition for another return into his native country.
2 *trans.* To put (a prisoner) on his parole, to liberate on parole.

1863 *EMERSON EMANCIP. PROCLAM.* (Cent.), The President by this act has paroled all the slaves in America, they will no more fight against us. 1893 *LELAND MAM* II 100 If you get [him], don't parole him. Shoot him at once.

b. U.S. To liberate (a prisoner) on his own recognizances.

1888 *Troy Daily Times* 7 Feb (Farmer Amer.), The defendant was paroled on his own recognizance. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July (ibid), He was paroled until August 8.

Hence **Parole** led ppl. a., put upon parole.

1898 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The Spanish are already in American debt for paroled prisoners.

Paroli (pārōli), sb. [a. f. *paroli* (Oudinot 1653), a. It *paroli* 'a grand part, set, or cast, at dice'; cf. *parolare* 'to set or play at a grand part at dice' (Florio 1611); *deriv.* of *pao* pair, couple.] In faro and similar card games, the leaving of the money staked and the money won as a further stake; the staking of double the sum before staked. Cf. *PARLEY* *v.* 2.

1707 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* II 1, I can dance a minuet, play at piquet, or make a paroli, with any Wildair in Christendom. *Ibid.* II 11, The capot at piquet, the paroli at baset. 1709 *CORRIGTON Compl. Gamester* (ed. 3) 179 The Paroli is... having won the Couch or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a *Sept-et-le-va*, you crook the Corner of your Card, letting your Money lie without being paid the value of it by the *Talliers*. 1762 *H. WALTOLÉ Lett. to Mouton* cxxx, My friend-ship goes to sleep like a paroli at Pharoah, and does not wake again till their deal is over. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV 43 That no parolis stand which are lost, and should return. 1835 *Hoyle's Games* 46 At Rouge et Noir. Paroli. Double the sum staked the first time. 1844 *THACKERAY B. Lyndon* ix (1886) 127 When I turned up the ace of hearts and made Paroli.

Hence **Paroli** *v.* to stake one's money over again, plus that gained by it.

1835 *Hoyle's Games* 61 When a punter gains, he may either take his money or paroli. should he again prove successful, he can paroli for quince and le va.

Parolist (pārōlist), *rare* [In sense 1, f. PAROL sb.; in 2, f. PAROLE sb. + -IST.]

+1 A user of affected words. *Obs.*
1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* iv 1. 122, I heard once one of these worthy parolists who had got by the end the word 'intricat'; he would. that such a gentleman and he did bear most 'intricat' love one to another [meaning] inter.

2. One released on parole.

1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/3 Parolists. admit that further resistance signifies daily increasing misery for all.

Parolivary (pārōlivari), *a. Anat.* [PARA-1 + *v.*] Adjacent to the olivary body of the brain.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parolivary body*, the Root-zone, anterior.

Paromoeon (pārōmōēon), *Gram.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *παρόμοιον*, neuter of *παρόμοιος* closely resembling, f. *παρ(a)-* PARA-1 + *ὁμοιος* like.] The beginning of two or more words in a sentence with the same letter; alliteration.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Paromoeon*, a Figure in Grammar when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter, as *O Tite, tute, Tute, tibi tanta Tyraene tulisti.* 1793 *HELV. tr. O'Riherby's Ogygia* II 74 In every fourth part of a distich, there should be a paromoeon of two words.

Paromology (pārōmōlōjī), *Rhet.* Chiefly in L. form *paromologia*. [ad. Gr. *παρομολογία* partial admission, f. *παρ(a)-* subsidiary + *ὁμολογία* agreement, admission, Homology.] A rhetorical figure in which something is conceded to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own position.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II (1665) 97 *Paromologia*, where we grant one or more things meet to be marked or alleged, and forthwith do infer thereupon sufficient whereby to overthrow it. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 115 Sometimes we confess that which will not prejudice us; and this is called *Paromologia*, confession as I grant that they are isolate, but to their own undoing. 1864 *Wessner, Paromology*; so in later Dicts.

So + **Paromologie** *tic* *a* [f. Gr. *παρομολογέιν* to admit], of the nature of an admission.

1624 *URQUHART Jewel* Wks. (1834) 392 Figurative expressions: paradoxical, paromologick, paradiastolary.

Paromphaloele (pārōmfālōel), *Path.* [f. PAR(A)-1 + Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel + *κήλη* tumour.] 'A hernia near the umbilicus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). Hence **Paromphaloele** *tic* *a*.

1857 *MAYNE Exp. L.*, *Paromphaloele*, *Paromphaloele* [f. *Paromphaloele* (pārōmfālōel, -iā). Also *erron.* 7-8 *paran.*]

[L., a. Gr. *παρονομασία*, f. *παρ(a)-* PARA-1 + *ὀνομασία* naming, after *παρονομαζέιν* to alter slightly in naming.] A playing on words which sound alike; a word-play; a pun.

1799 *E. K. Spenser's Sketch*, Cal. Jan. Gloss, A Paronomasia or playing with the word, where he sayth *I love thilke lasse*, alas etc. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* Let

Sir R. Howard, The jingle of a more poor paronomasia 1797 *Pope, etc. Art of Sinking* 97 The Paronomasia, or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxiii, A most idle paronomasia. 1879 *Exposition* X. 20 Both classes of paronomasia are found in St. Paul.

Hence **Paronomasia**, **Paronomasian**, **Paronomasia** *stic* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to paronomasia; characterized by paronomasia; so **Paronomasia** *stio*, *-ical* *adjs.*, **Paronomastically** *adv.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII 108 [This] raised a ludicrous paronomasiacal association in the minds of some of the audience. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept 302/a The playful, paronomasiacal method of the poet. 1902 *Speaker* 4 Jan. 400/1 The finesses allusive, paronomasiastic, and the like of the Erasmus Latin. c. 1820 *COLERIDGE in Lett. Rem.* (1838) III 266 The very letter of the famous paronomasiac text proves that Peter's confession, not Peter himself, was the lock. 1664 *H. MORE Exp. 7* *Epist.* Pref. b. 11, The sound of *ὀνόματα* and *ὀνομασία* are near enough for paronomasiacal allusion in any indifferent man's judgement whatsoever. 1888 *Bookworm* I 273 Cleverly paronomasiacal is 'A Cursory History of Sweating' by Julian Shalman. 1846 *TRIGELLIS Gesenius' Hebr. Lexicon* s. v. *אֲרָזָה*, For the purpose of paronomasiacally answering to the words.

+ **Paronomasy**, *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* *paran.* [a. f. *paronomasie* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.)] = **PARONOMASIA**.

1601 *B. JONSON Postaster* III 1, A kind of paronomasie, or agnomination. 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1726 I. 142 Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetoric paronomasies, oxymorons and the like, frequently used by the best speakers.

Paronychia (pārōnīkiā), *Also 7 paro nychie* [L., a. Gr. *παρωνυχία* a whitlow, f. *παρ(a)-* PARA-1 beside + *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχ*- nail. In *F. paronychia* (Paré c. 1560). Cf. also **PARONICIUM**.]

1. *Path.* An inflammation about the finger-nail, a whitlow.

1597 [See **PARANICIUM**] called *Panaris* or *Paronychia* 1665 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II v. xi. 220 Tormented with a *Paronychia* for four days together. 1656 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3), *Paronychie*, a preternatural swelling in the finger-ends, very troublesome. 1741 *A. MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of *Paronychia*. 1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* 120 The pain will be intense, like that from a paronychia.

2. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants (N. O. *Illecebraceae*), with narrow leaves, and conspicuous silvery stipules usually concealing the minute apetalous flowers; whitlow-wort.

1666 *LOCKE Lett. to Boyle* 24 Feb. B's Wks. 1772 VI 537, I have endeavoured to provide paronychia, and I think I shall be able to forward pretty good store of it. It begins to be in flower about a fortnight hence. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* II. 315

Hence **Paronychial**, **Paronychio** *adjs* (*Path.*), pertaining to or of the nature of paronychia.

1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Paronychie*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paronychial*.

Paronym (pārōnim), [ad. Gr. *παρόνυμος*, from neuter of *παρόνυμος* 'formed by a slight change of the word, derivative'.] A word which is derived from another, or from the same root; a derivative or cognate word.

1846 *SMART Suppl.*, *Paronymy*, a paronymous word. 1888 *P. SHORRY in Amer. J. Philol.* Oct. 290 Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its paronyms for the abstract studies he delighted to honor.

b. 'A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890): cf. **PARONYMIZE**, **PARONYMY** 3.

Hence **Paronymic** *a.* = **PARONYMOUS**.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paronymize (pārōnimīz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a paronym; to adapt (a foreign word) by giving it a native form. So **Paronymisation**.

1884 *B. G. WILDER in Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIII. 520 note, I have suggested that, in English works, so far as possible, the names be given an English aspect by paronymisation. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 July 58/3 The Latin words are commonly paronymized rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms, e.g. *pedunculus* is Anglicised as *peduncle*, not *footlet*.

Paronymous (pārōnimōs), *a* [f. Gr. *παρόνυμος* (see **PARONYM**) + -OUS.]

1. Of words: Derived from the same root; radically connected, cognate.

1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paronymous* (Gr.), pertaining to words or terms that have denomination from the same thing, but differ in case or termination. 1697 *tr. Burger's* *dictus* has *Logic* I. xxv. 100 A Paronymous is a Concrete Word, and so denov'd from the Primitive, as that it differs only from it in Termination. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* III. viii. 157 The Fallacy that paronymous words (i. e. those belonging to each other, as the substantive, adjective, verb, &c. of the same root) have a precisely correspondent meaning, which is by no means universally the case. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxiv. 482 The term 'delictum' is exactly coextensive with the paronymous expression 'delictor'.

b. Derived from a word in another language with the same or similar form. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* +2 (See *quots.*)

1836 *SMART, Paronyms*, near to another word in meaning, as distinguished from *synonyms*... it may be said that there are few if any synonymous words in a language, but many that are paronyms. 1846 *WORCESTER, Paronyms*, alike

in sound, but differing in orthography and signification, as, *aur* and *heer*.

Paronymy (pārōnīmī) [f. Gr. *παρόνυμος* (see **PARONYM**) + -Y. (Gr. *παρωνυμία* = a by-name, a surname.)]

+1. = **PARONOMASIA** *Obs.*

1657 *W. SLATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 29 *Tribulation to them that trouble.* The paronomasie, or paronymie, I thinke is not casual, but intended to point at the *Tato* God holds in recompencing.

+2. The family of words derived from one root. 1682 *Weekly Meut. Ingen.* 375 The Paronymie or derivatives from thence.

3. Formation from a word in another language with but slight change; adaptation of a foreign word to native word-types.

1885 *B. G. WILDER in J. Nervous & Ment. Dis.* July (title) Paronymy versus Heteronymy as Neuronomic Principles. 1885-9 *Buck's Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII 579 (Cent.) The relation between the Latin *pons* and the French *pont* is one of paronymy; but between *pons* and the English *bridge* it is one of heteronymy.

Paroo, *obs.* var. *prahu*. see **PROA**.

Paroophoron (pārōp'fōrōn) *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A)-1 + *oophoron* ovary] a = **PAROVARIUM**. b A small remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the parepididymis in the male. So **Paroophoritis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parts adjacent to the ovary.

1872 *PEASLEE Ovar. Tumors* 12 The paroophoron, or parovarium, is a rule of embryonic life. 1881 *BALFOUR Comp. Embryol.* II xxiii 597 Remnants of the anterior non-sexual parts of the Wolffian bodies have been called by Waldeyer parepididymis in the male, and paroophoron in the female. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paroophoritis*.

Paropa, -pos, a fabric; see **PEROPUS**.

Parophite (pārōfīt), *Min.* [Named 1852, f. PAR(A)-1 + *OPHITE*, from its resemblance to ophite or serpentine.] A variety of *PINITES*, allied to agalmatolite, of various colours (greenish, yellowish, reddish, or greyish).

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 67. 61 The Parophite of Hunt is a rock of similar composition, from Canada.

Paropis, *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρ(a)-* PARA-1 + *opsis* sight, vision.] (See *quot.*)

1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 128 Paropsis is literally 'diseased or depraved vision'. The ophthalmic monographs... have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Paroquet (pārōket), [Another form of **PARAKEET**.]

1. = **PARAKEET**, q. v. for forms and quotations.

2. *Comb.* **Paroquet** (perroquet) *auk*, a small auk, *Ombria psittacula* (*Cyclorhynchus psittaculus*), inhabiting the coasts and islands of the northern Pacific; paroquet-bur, a name in Jamaica of the plants of the genus *Trumfetta*: see *quot.*

1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 345 The Perroquet Auk is found in flocks in Kamtschatka, in the Isles toward Japan, and on the western shores of America. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 101/f The Perroquet Auk is about eleven inches in length... The head, neck, and upper parts are black, blending into ash-colour on the fore part of the neck, the under parts from the breast are white, the legs are yellowish. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1176 In Jamaica the name Paroquet Burr is given to them [species of *Trumfetta*], on account of the green paroquets feeding on their ripe fruits or burrs.

Paroral (pārōrāl), *a. Zool.* [f. PAR(A)-1 + *ORAL* 4.] Situated beside the mouth: applied to a series of cilia in certain infusorians.

1822 *W. SAVILLE KENT Infusoria* II. 762 A fourth, but as yet rarely observed, series [of cilia] obtaining in *Gastrostylis* he proposes to distinguish as the 'paroral' one.

Parorchid (pārōrkid), *Anat.* Also in L. form *parorchis*. [ad. mod. L. *parorchis*, f. PAR(A)-1 + Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle. cf. *orchid*.] The epididymis.

1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 614 The vasa efferentia pass to a parorchis. *Ibid.* 617 The primitive kidneys are partly united with the testes, and there form the parorchids (epididymes).

Parorexia (pārōrēksiā), *Path.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A)-1 + Gr. *ὄρεξις* appetite.] Perverted appetite.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 500 In neurasthenia this anorexia or parorexia leads to emaciation.

Paros, **Parosche**, (-osse, -osshe), -en, -ian, *obs.* ff. *PARISH*, -EN.

Paroschen, ? scribal error for *parosche*, *PARISH*. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5774 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordered paroschens [v. r. *parisches*, *Wace* parosches] for to be.

Parosmia (pārōzmiā), *Path.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A)-1 + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] Perverted sense of smell. Also (irreg.) **Parosmia**.

1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 254 *Parosmia*. Morbid Smell Sense of smell vitiated or lost. This is the *parosmia* and *anosmia* of many writers. 1884 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 472 *Parosmia* is often met with in lunatics. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 695 *Parosmia*, or perversion of the sense of smell, in which imaginary or subjective perceptions of odours are present.

Parosteal (pārōstēāl), *a. Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. Gr. *παρ(a)-* PARA-1 + *ὀστέον* bone: see **OSTEAL**] = **PAROSTOTIC**.

1854 *JONES & SIEV. Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 146 Osseous tumours... and especially articulations, called by Virchow parosteal tumours. 1890 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 36 Those

'parosteal' bones which are developed from the skin and the subcutaneous and aponeurotic tracts underlying it. So **Parostic** (pār'ostik), *a. Path.* [f. mod L. *parostia*], pertaining to or characterized by *parostia* or defective ossification.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV 248 A parostic diathesis seems from some cause or other to have existed

|| **Parostosis** (pār'ostōsis), *Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. as prec. + -OSIS] The formation of bone outside the periosteum, as in the integument or connective tissue, or the sheaths of blood-vessels. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893) Hence **Parostotic** *a.*, of or formed by parostosis.

1870 *Rollston Anim. Life* Introd. 63 No 'parostotic' bones are ever developed in relation with either limb-girdle.

Parot, obs. form of **PARROT**.

Parotic (pār'otik), *a. Anat. and Zool.* [ad. mod L. *paroticus*, *F. parotique*, *f. PAR*(A-1) + *Gr. oūs, ōr-* ear, *ōrōus* of the ear] Situated beside or near the ear; parotid.

1857 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* The parotic region in birds is the turn of the ear. 1871 *Huxley Anat. Vert. Anim.* v. 220 The parotic apophysis on the posterior face. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Parotic process*, in the skull of the *Telostei*, formed by the union of the *Pterotic* and *Epitotic* bones.

Parotid (pār'otid), *a. and sb.* Also 7-8 *ide.* [a. *F. parotide* (1545 in *Hatz-Darm.*), or ad. L. *parotis*, *parotid-*: see **PAROTIS**.]

A. adj. (Anat., Zool., Path.) Situated beside or near the ear; applied esp. to a lobulated racemose gland (in man, the largest of the three salivary glands), situated one on each side, just in front of the ear, and having a duct (*parotid duct* or *Stenson's duct*) opening into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth; also to the arteries, nerves, veins, etc. belonging to the same region, and to inflammation, tumours, etc. occurring in it.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 486 Neither was there any swelling formed in the Maxillary or Parotid Glandules. 1798 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 10 The Parotid is not a single Gland. 1807-26 *S. Cooper First Lines Surg.* IV. (ed. 5) 311 The parotid duct passes beneath the integuments of the cheek over the masseter muscle. 1877 *Roberts Handb. Med.* (ed. 3) 178 Mumps is chiefly characterized anatomically by inflammation of one or both parotid glands. 1898 *Kingszett Anim. Chem.* 53 Parotid saliva is alkaline and viscous.

B. sb. 1. Anat. and Zool. The parotid gland. 1770 *T. Percival Ess.* (1777) I. 383 Indurated parotids, and deafness have ensued. 1841-71 *T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 835 The parotids vary principally in their proportionate size.

2. *Path.* A parotid tumour. *Obs.* 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 214 Parotids, which are nothing else but tumified lymphatic, not salivary glands, situated about the neck, ears, etc. These tumours have given occasion to two different systems for their explication. 1808 *Med. Frut.* XIX. 450 We saw some parotids, but almost all were mortal, notwithstanding the stimulating topicks.

So **Parotidæal**, **Parotidæan** *adjs.* = **PAROTID** *a.*;

|| **Parotiditis** [see **ITIS**] = **PAROTITIS**

1821 *R. Knox Clouet's Anat.* 99 The breadth of the face is limited on each side by the parotidæal edge of the inferior maxillary bone. 1842 *E. Wilson Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 275 The Parotidæan Arteries are 4 or 5 large branches given off from the external carotid. 1878 *T. Bryant Pract. Surg.* I. 520 Parotiditis, or 'Mumps', is a simple, although an infectious disease.

|| **Parotitis** (pār'otitis); usually in pl. **parotides** (pār'otidēz) [L., *a. Gr. parotis, parotid-*, *f. nap(a)-PARA-* 1 beside + *oūs, ōr-* ear: see **-ID**]

1. The parotid gland.

1615 *H. Crooke Body of Man* 823 Under the eares and behind them there are many glandules called Parotides. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 246 When the parotitis begins to suppurate, let the suppuration continue for some time

2. A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Parotides*, also a preternatural Swelling of those Glandules. 1720 *QUINCY tr. Hodges's Linnæologia* 148 Deafness joined with Drowsiness were signs the Parotides would soon appear. 1873 *T. Bussey tr. Lucretius* II 25 (Jod.) The hard dry parotides induced mortification. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Parotitis*, Also, an old term for a swelling of the parotid gland.

Parotitis (pār'otitis), *Path.* [irreg. for **PAROTIDITIS**, *f. prec.* - see **ITIS**.] Inflammation of the parotid gland, or of neighbouring structures, usually constituting the disease called *mumps*. Hence **Parotitic** (-it'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with parotitis.

1822 *Good Study Med.* II. 337 In advanced life parotitis is sometimes apt to run into a chronic form. 1857 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Parotitic* 1880 *J. W. Legg Bile* 469 Such symptoms as a parotitis, and injection of the conjunctivæ. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III 358 Though it [i.e. *Mumps*] is called Parotitis, the other salivary glands as well as the parotid are usually affected.

Parotoid (pār'otoid), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [irreg. *f. PAROTIS* + *-OID*.] Applied to certain glands of the skin forming warty excrescences near the ears in some batrachians, as toads. Also as *sb.*

1873 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* XII 488 The so-called 'parotoid' glands, as in the common Toad. 1875 *Huxley in Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 In many Anura and Urodela these glandular structures attain a greater complication of structure, and constitute what are termed the 'parotoid' glands.

Parott(e, Parour, obs. ff. PARROT, PARURE.

Parous (pār'ous), *a. Obstet. Med.* [f. L. element *par-us* bearing; see next Cf. **PARRY** 2.] Having brought forth offspring.

1868 *G. E. Herman Dis. Women* ix 87 In text-books of anatomy it is stated that the parous uterus is normally larger than the virgin uterus.

-**parous**, *suffix*, *f. L. -parus* bearing, producing (belonging to *par-ēre* to produce, bring forth, in *Fr. -paré*) + *-OUS*, as in *oviparus* oviparous, *viviparus* viviparous; so in numerous later and modern formations, as *albuminiparus*, *biparus*, *criniparus*, *larviparus*, *multiparus*, *uniparus*, etc.

|| **Parovarium** (pār'ōvēr-ium) *Anat.* [f. *PAR*(A-1) + *OVARIUM*.] A remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, consisting of a group of closed tubules lying between the ovary and the Fallopian tube; corresponding to the *epididymis* in the male (Also called *organ of Rosenmüller*) 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 594/1 The parovarium is formed out of the Wolffian body. 1872 [see **PAROOPHOREN**] 1888 *Rollston & Jackson Anim. Life* 426 The anterior portion of the mesonephros is in this case converted into epididymis in the male, parovarium in the female.

So **Parovarian** *a.*, pertaining to the parovarium. 1878 *T. Bryant Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 269 The majority of the pure unilocular cysts are broad ligament cysts or parovarian. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 585 The variety of tumour most likely to be mistaken for free fluid in the peritoneum is the parovarian cyst. *Ibid.* IV. 432 Ascitis or parovarian cystoma.

Parowre, obs. form of **PARURE**.

Paroxysm (pār'ōksiz'm), *Also 7 -isme, -ysme, -im(e, 7-8 -ism* [a. *F. paroxysme* (16th c.), earlier *peroxime* (13-14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. med. L. *paroxysmus* irritation, exasperation, *a. Gr. παροξύσμις, f. παροξύειν* to goad, exasperate, irritate, *f. nap(a)-PARA-* 1 + *ōxū-* to sharpen, goad, render acute. In 16th c. used in Greek or L. form.]

1. *Path.* An increase of the acuteness or severity of a disease, usually recurring periodically in its course; a violent temporary access of disease; a fit.

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyfull Newes* II. 86 When the bee in their traunce, or *paroxysmus* the smoke of it maketh them to awake] 1604 *THO. WRIGHT Passions* v 2 161 When the paroxime was upon them 1605 *B. Jonson Volpone* III v. Againe, I feare a Paroxisme 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 83 If they can go but so far, as to call the fit of an Ague, a *Paroxysme*, my admiring Patient taketh him to be a great Schollard 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 34 They may give wonderful Relief in the Paroxism. 1802 *Med. Frut.* VIII. 409 In the course of the paroxysm she felt great aversion to water 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 16 The period in which the symptoms make their appearance is called the paroxysm or attack.

2. A violent access of action or emotion; a fit, convulsion (e.g. of laughter, excitement, rage, terror, etc.; also said of physical processes, as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions).

1641 *MILTON Reform* I. Wls. (1851) 30, I will not run into a paroxism of citations again on this point. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi. In one or two of the more violent paroxysms of the siege. 1839 *JAMES LOUIS XIV.* IV. 42 He was cast into paroxysms of rage and despair which were frightful to behold 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuvius* III 48 In this violent paroxysm the whole top of the mountain is believed to have been swept away.

b. (Without *pl.*) The extreme height or violence, the acute stage (of any action, etc.). Now rare.

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* IV v. 84 And four-score [Years] in the paroxysms of their [Egyptian] bondage. 1693 *R. FLEMING Disc. Earthquakes* 110 By a falling down of the greatest Darkness, he brings their case to some higher Paroxism. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in Davies Metr. Syst.* III (1871) 145 At the very moment of fanatical paroxysm of the French revolution.

c. Violent or convulsive (physical) action.

1893 *A. W. MOWBRIDGE in J. H. BARTOWS World's Parit. Relat.* I 277 It is manifest that the species themselves .. have been created not by paroxysm but by evolution.

3. A violent outburst; an open quarrel. *Obs.*

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* IV i 23 The greatest contention happening here, was that Paroxysme betwixt Paul and Barnabas 1655 - *Ch. Hist.* II. 11. § 88 The paroxisme continued and increased betwixt the Scotch Bishops and such who celebrated Easter after the Roman rite 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* III II III (1852) 372 The misunderstanding did proceed so far as to produce a paroxism

Paroxysmal (pār'ōksiz'māl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a paroxysm; marked by paroxysms; violent, convulsive.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 144 The cruel Tertian did not forget to keep its paroxysmal course and return 1811 *SHELLEY St. Irvyne* x Pr Wks 1888 I 200 In a paroxysmal frenzy of contending passions 1866 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 253 Asthma is essentially a paroxysmal disease 1878 *BAYNE Pract. Rev.* 488 A tick of their being elected in some paroxysmal mood of feeling.

b. *spec. in Geol.* Of or pertaining to a violent natural convulsion; sometimes = **CATASTROPHIC**, **CATAOLYSMIC** (In quot. 1877, Holding the theory of paroxysmal or catastrophic changes.)

1850 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 463 Paroxysmal convulsions are usually followed by long periods of tranquillity. 1841 *TRIMMER Princ. Geol.* 169 These paroxysmal disturbances which have hitherto occurred at intervals from the remotest geological periods, may be renewed. 1877 *A. H. GREEN Phys. Geol.* XI § 4 584 The Paroxysmal School of Geologists 1882 *J. GRISIE in Nature* XXVII 44/2 We have had experience of paroxysmal changes of level

Hence **Paroxysmalist** *Geol.* = **PAROXYSMIST**;

Paroxy smally adv., in a paroxysmal way, by or in paroxysms or fits

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 249 A line of shoals, therefore, or reefs, consisting of shattered and dislocated rocks, .. ought first to have been pointed out by the paroxysmalist 1859 *SEMPLE Diphtheria* 85 The hæmorrhage .. is suspended and paroxysmally renewed.

Paroxysmic (pār'ōksiz'mik), *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IC*.] = **PAROXYSMAL**.

1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xv. (1874) 130 They fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and paroxysmic 1889 *A. W. TOURANGE in Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. 114 The slender figure writhed with the paroxysmic effort [of coughing].

Paroxysmist (pār'ōksiz'mist), *Geol.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who attributes certain phenomena to paroxysms or sudden and violent natural convulsions; a catastrophist.

1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* XI 357 The argument of the Paroxysmist would probably be something like the following

Paroxytone (pār'ōksitōn), *a. and sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* [ad. mod L. *paroxytonus*, *a. Gr. παροξύτων-ος, f. nap(a)-* beside, past + *ōxūtos* OXYTONE. In *F. paroxyton* (1570 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] *a. adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable but one. *b. sb.* A word so accented.

1764 *W. PRIMATE Accentus redituvi* 106 The Ionians .. when they turned proparoxytone nouns of the second declension in *ēta* into *ūta*, at the same time they made them paroxytones. 1881 *CHANDLER Greek Accent.* (ed. 2) 2 A word with the acute on the last syllable is called Oxytone, on the penultimate, Paroxytone.

Hence **Paroxytonic** (-t'nik) *a.*, characterized by paroxytone accent or stress, **Paroxytone**, **Paroxytonic** *adjs.*, to accent on the penultimate syllable.

1887 *A. MOREL-FATIO in Encycl. Brit.* XXII 349/2 As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse proparoxytonic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Paroxytone* vb.

Paroyall, obs. form of **PAIR-ROYAL**.

Parpal, perpal. *Sc.* In mod. *Sc.* purple.

[app. var. of **PARPEN**] In full *parpal wall*, partition-wall, partition. Hence **Parpalling**.

1540 *HENRYSON Mar. Rab. II. Town & C. Monse* xxvii, I thank yone courtynne and yone perpal [i.e. parpane] wall Of my defence now fra yone cweill beast. *Ibid.* xxvi, Vp in haist behind ane parpalling [MSS paralling, perpal, ed. 1624 parpelling] Scho clam sa he 1558 *Acts Council Edin.* (Jam.) The counsellors did, give order to the Dean of Guild to big within the said church [St. Giles's] parpall walls of stone. 18 JAMIESON, *Perple*, a wooden partition. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.), Ye can hear the mice abint the parple

Parpen, parpend, parpent (pār'pēn, -ēnd, -ēnt). Forms: 5-8 *perpend*, (5 *perpoynt*), 6-8 *parpen*, (parpin(e, 6-9 *parpan(e, 9 parpoint*), 6-9 *perpen*, (7-8 *perpin*, 7-9 *perpent*, 9 *perpeyn*). [a. OF. *parpain* (1304-1550 in *Godef.*), *parpain* (1306), *parpin* (1394), *parpan* (1498), *parpoin* (16th c.), *perpin* (Colgr. 1611), mod. F. *parpaing* (Littré), in med. L. *parpanus* (1402 in Littré). Of doubtful origin (see Note below), hence the etymological spelling is unsettled. In OFr. the word was used as an adj. with fem. *parpaigne*, *-paigne*, *-peigne*, also ellipt. as *sb.* (for *pierre parpaigne*): see also *parpine* in Littré.]

1. In Masonry, A stone which passes through a wall from side to side, having two smooth vertical faces, a stone squared or dressed for this purpose. In quot. 1579-80, *perh* adj. 'with perpendicular faces'.

15429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 Pro xxxij ped' de perpoynt' xvij'. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 88 The pillars of this temple are cut out of a quarry of marble called pentlike marble, and they were squared parpine, as thick as long. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III 111/1 *Perpin*, are less than the size of Ashlers. *Ashler*, is a Stone a Yard long, and 8, 9, or 10 inches square. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 208 Lay here and there Stones that reach the whole Thickness of the Wall, that is to say, such as make the Surface on both Sides, which Workmen call Making a Parpin. 1890 *Tablet* 28 June 1026 The church is .. built of brick-faced Yorkshire parpoint.

2 Short for *parpen-wall*: A wall built of parpens; a partition-wall. Also *fig.*

1591 *Brace Sermon* I vjij, Sinne casteth a balk and a mist betuixt the sight of God and vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a parpane. *Ibid.* Tvj, Gif thou build vp an perpen of thine awn making betuixt thee and him 1624 - in *Sermon*, etc. (Woodrow Soc.) 20, That I should take the full burden upon me, until this parpan was demolished 1825 JAMIESON v. 2 The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wall*. *Aberd.* 1828 *Cyclop. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parpoint*, a thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge. *Ibid.* The parapet of a bridge is called in Scotland, *parpane*, which, in general, consists of a single stone in width.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* *parpen ashlar, stone, work.* 15429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445, lxxxij et di' foit of 'perpendaschler' vj'. 1756 *Ibid.* 529 The ashler under the Plinth of the Ballustrade is parpin ashler. 1781 *J. WOOD Cottages* (1806) 8 The freestone is sawed out with a common hand-saw into what is called perpen-ashlar, that is, stone of four, six, eight or ten inches thick. 1771 *BALBY, *Perpend-stone* (among Builders) a stone fitted to the Thickness of a wall, so as to shew its smoothed ends on both sides. 1845 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Perpend-*

stone, a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it; the same as what is now usually called a border, bond-stone, or through, except that these are often used in rough-walling, while the term *perpet stone* appears to have been applied to squared stones, or ashlar, ... in Gloucestershire, ashlar thick enough to reach entirely through a wall, and shew a fair face on both sides, is called *Parping ashlar*. 1600 *HOLLAND Lvy* XLIV. xi. 1177 A new wall, not built to the thickness of the old, but with *perpend wolve, laid with one course of bricks and no more.

b. *Parpen wall*, a thin wall built of parpen stones or of single bricks, as commonly in interior partition-walls; hence, a thin partition-wall of any kind, also locally, a parapet wall, as of a bridge.

1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 297 Ane braid dail to be ane porpen-wall to the lill hous of the portell in the counsell hous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 451/1 A parpen wall, is a single stone wall. 1720 *Wodrow Lye R. Bruce in B's Sermon*, etc. (Wodrow Soc.) 80 The King discharged the taking down of a parpen wall in the Great Kirk, to enlarge the East Kirk. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archaeol Cant* III. 126 The altar set on a foot pace about three feet from the east wall, with a low stone perpen wall at its back. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 195 At Rievaulx the five eastern altars were divided by perpen walls of stone.

[Note: For the derivation of the French word, M. Antoine Thomas suggested in *Romania* XXVI. 437, 442 a L type **perpignum* (f. L. *per* through + radical of *com-pignum*, *per-pignum*), with the notion of 'something fastened or driven through'. M. Gaston Paris, *ibid* XXVII. 481, indicated some difficulties in this, and suggested a popular L **perpendiculum*, related to *perpendiculum*, referring to the smooth vertical faces of the parpen stone. He admitted however the difficulty of thus accounting for the corresp. Sicilian *parpagun*, Engadine *parpam*, and Sp. *perpiado*, unless these are more or less altered adaptations of the Fr. word.]

Parpetrat, etc., obs. f. *PERPETRATE*, etc.

Parquet (pärket, || pä rket), *s* [a. (in specific senses) F. *parquet*, OF. *parche* (14th c.) a small compartment, part of a park, theatre, court, etc., wooden flooring; dim. of *parc* PARK: see -ET.]

1. A flooring; *spec.* a wooden flooring composed of pieces of wood, often of different kinds, arranged in a pattern; a flooring of parketry.

1826 *TINGRY Painter & Varmer's Guide* (ed. 2) 384 Disposition for parketry, or floors of inlaid work. *ibid*, The name of parkets is given to boards of fir intersected by pieces of walnut-tree, or disposed in compartments of which the walnut tree forms the frame or border. 1832 tr *Your Germ Prince* II. xiii. 254 The large blocks of wood on the fire, the tile parket,—all recall vividly to my mind that I am in France, and not in England. 1867 'OUIDA' *C Castle-maine* (1879) 10 None such as these could cross the inlaid oak parket of Lilliesford.

2 (Also erroneously *parquette*.) Part of the auditorium of a theatre, the front part of the ground-floor nearest the orchestra, or sometimes the whole of it. Chiefly U.S.

1848 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 34 Ladies with their gay dresses, make what is the parkette in other theatres look like a bed of flowers. 1883 M. SCHUIVER in *Harper's Mag* Nov. 880/1 No actual handship is attached to a seat in the parket. *ibid* 881/4 The partition which runs from the floor of the parkette to the floor of the gallery is of fire-proof blocks. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 6/6 In New York the stalls occupy the whole of the parket.

|| 3 In France, etc.: The branch of the administration of the law concerned with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime.

1821 *Fall Mail G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 The orgies reported last week as having taken place in a Paris restaurant have attracted the attention of the parket. 1901 *Encycl Brit* XXVII. 289 The head of the whole Parquet in France is the Procureur-Général. 1903 *Speaker* 29 Sept. 536/1 An unwise economy in the pay of the native Parquet or prosecuting body.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *parquet-flooring*, -work.

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Ilbiers's Kambie* II. ii. (1878) 245 The lacquered borders of the parquet floor. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polysh of parquet-flooring. 1901 *Westm. Gns.* 14 Mar. 4/2 Scottish tweeds are some of the heering-bone pattern; others, again, what is called 'parquet', imitating a parquet flooring.

Parquet (pä'ket, || pä rket), *v.* [a. F. *parqueter* (1382 in Hatz-Darm.), f. *parquet*: see *prec*.]

trans. To provide (a room) with a floor of parquet-work; to construct (a flooring) of parketry; to make of inlaid wood-work.

1698 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Aug. The rooms are wainscotted, and some of them parketted with cedar, yew, cypress, &c. 1865 J. C. BILLEW *Blount Tempest* I. 58 The flooring was parketted very curiously, and so highly polished, that... it was as unsafe as ice. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xxi. 239 From the parketted floor to the open oaken-raftered roof.

To turn into, or make like, a parquet floor. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 277 We ascended a path greasy with dizzle, parketted by negro feet.

Parquetage (pä'ketedz), [a. F. *parquetage* (1676 in Hatz-Darm.) flooring, wooden mosaic, f. *parqueter*: see *prec* and -AGE.] = *PARQUETRY*.

1845 *Art-Union Tral* June 169 Twelve different patterns of parquetage, or inlaid wood flooring. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Sept. 170/2 Carved oak, stained glass, parquetage.

Parquetry (pä'ketri). Also || *parqueterie* (pä'kettri) [a. F. *parqueterie* (1855 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *parquet*: see -ERY¹.] Inlaid work of wood, in which a pattern is formed by different kinds of wood; esp. in flooring: cf. *PARQUET* *s*. I.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Parquetry* 1877 *Gd. Words* XVII. 10/1 The floors are in parketerie. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 184/2 Parquetry is a beautiful species of flooring, consisting of various patterns formed of different woods. 1883 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* x. The floor left a free opportunity for parketry round its margin.

attrib. 1883 *Times* 19 Nov. 4 The floor... is a parketry floor. 1895 *Daily News* 10 May 9/2 A Louis XVI. parketerie secretaire of tulip and rosewood.

Parri, *par* (päi). [app. of Scottish origin; derivation unknown.]

1. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; distinguished by the parallel transverse bands on its side; = *BRANDLING* *s* 2.

Formerly supposed to be a distinct species.

1715-22 *PENNECOCK Descr. Tweeddale Wks.* (1813) 107 Salmo salmulus, Samlet, or Par. a 1771 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven Water*, The scaly brood in myriads cleave thy crystal flood;... The salmon, monarch of the tide, The ruthless pike, intent on war, The silver eel and mottled par. 1820 SCOTT *Abbey* xvi, Par, which some suppose infant salmon. 1827-7 *Tral* 9 May, Warm dispute whether par are or are not salmon trout. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 327 note, Brandling-trout, fingerling, par, smolt, &c. all denote the same fish. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 2 'Salmon' shall include bull trout, smolts, par, and any other migratory fish of the salmon kind. 1868 *PEARCE Water-Farm* x. 203 The ova deposited in our boxes have long since become par.

2 A young coal-fish or black cod, less than a year old (see *BILLEW* 3); a sillock. *local*.

1769 *PENNANT Brit Zool* III. 153 *Coal Fish*, The fry are called at Scarborough *Parri*, and when a year old, *Billets*. About nine or ten years ago such a glut of *Parri* visited that part, that for several weeks it was impossible to dip a pail into the sea without taking some. 1832 J. COLN *Scarborough Guide* 108 The principal fish brought to Scarborough for sale are... herrings, whiting, par, billus, colesfish.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *parri-fishing*, *parri-marks*, the dark transverse bands which characterize the salmon in the parri stage; *parri-tail*, an artificial fly used in salmon fishing.

1889 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 What better means of diminishing the population of salmon can be invented than free **parri-fishing*? 1897 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 305 With bands or marks on the sides known as **parri* marks. 1866 CROFTON *Ramble in Arcades* 129 Though we spun the **parri*-tail assiduously we did not succeed in moving one [salmon]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 294

Parri, *diad.* Also *parre*, *par*. (See *quot*.)

1847 *HALLIWELL Parre*, a young leveret (Devon). [Thence in WEBSTER, etc.]

Parrachite, -chito: see *PARAKEET*. **Parrah**: see *PARA*, Eastern coin. **Parraill** (le, var. *PARRE*. **Parraleet**, -ket, variants of *PARAKEET*.

+*Parraketism*, *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec* + -ISM.] Acting like a parrot, i.e. speaking without understanding what one says.

1668 *HARRINGTON Provenc. Pop. Govt Wks.* (1700) 254 Did you ever hear such a Parraketism? for to speak a word without understanding the sense of it, is like a Parra.

Parral, *Parraling*, var. *PARRE*, *PARRELLING*.

Parraill, obs. f. *PARRE*, *PAROL*. **Parramatta**: see *PARAMATTA*. **Parraquito**: see *PARAKEET*.

+*Par-rational*, *a nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [f. L. *pär* equal (see *PAR* *s* 1.) + *RATIONAL*.] Equally rational or reasonable.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 30, I know no difference in these Essentials between Monarchies, Aristocracies, or Democracies; the rule will be found par-rational say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will.

Parrator, obs. f. *PARITOR*. **Parre**: see *PAR*, *PAR* *v*. 1, *PAR* 2. **Parrear**, obs. f. *PARIAH*.

Parree, *Parreiall*, obs. ff. *PARRY*, *PARIAH-ROYAL*.

Parrel, *parral* (pä'räl), *s* *Naut.* Forms: 5 *perell*, 6 *parle*, 7 *parel*, *parrell*, (8 *parell*), 7-*parrel*, 9 *parral*. [app. the same word as *PARRE* *s* 6 Cf. OF. *parail* rigging (1345 in Godef.)]

A band of rope, chain, or iron collar by which the middle of a yard is fastened to a mast. 1485 *Naval Acc'ts* II. vii. (1869) 37 Layners for the truss perell. 1591 *PRICIVAL Sp. Dict.* Ramenton, the parle of a shipyard, *Aplustre* 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* v. 20 Parrels are little round balls called Truck, and little peeces of wood called 11b, and ropes which doe incircle the Masts, and so made fast to the Yards, that the Yards may slip up and downe easily upon the Masts. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 The parrel of the mizen topmast yard giving way. 1764 *VITRUVIUS in Phil Trans* LIV. 286 From the parrel of the main-yard down to the upper deck of the ship. 1847 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 518 *Parrails*, or *Parrels*. Those bands of rope, or sometimes iron collars, by which the centres of yards are fastened at the slings to the masts, so as to slide up and down freely.

b. *Comb.* as *parrel-lashing*, -rope, -truck.

1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shyphild Assnt* 142 *Parrel Rope*, as big as the Pendants of the Brace. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Parrel-rope*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mach* v. 1. The parrel has strung upon it parrel-trucks, that is, small wooden globes to prevent friction, in hoisting or lowering.

Hence *Parrel*, *parral* *v*, to fasten by means of a parrel (in *quot.* 1895 *intr.* for *refl*).

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The masthead men parrel the yard. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) Apr. 46/1 Hook them on to the trysail gaff, the jaws of which parrel on to the mast.

Parrell, *Parrer*, *Parresche*, *Parret*, *Parrettor*, obs. ff. *PARRE*, *PERIL*, *PABURE*, *PARISH*, *PARROT*, *PARITOR*.

[*Parrett*, copyist's error for *parrell*: see *PARRE*. 1546 in *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.* etc. (Surtees) 138-9.]

|| **Parrhesia** (pä'ri zia, -rē'siä). *Rhet.* Also 6 *parresia*, *parisia*; in 7 anglicized as *par-rhesy*. [Late L. *pari hēsia* (Isidore *Orig.* II. 20), a. Gr. *παρρησία* free-spokenness, frankness, f. *παρ-* beside, beyond + *ρῆσις* speech.] Frankness or freedom of speech.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 90 *Parrhesia*, or liberty to speak, when by winning of courtesy to our speech we seek to avoid any offence therein, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious. 1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poetie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 *Parisia*, or the Licentious. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* III. iv. 274 An honest and innocent parrhesy, or freedom of speaking, such as becomes the Messenger of heaven. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Parrhesia*, liberty in speaking, in Rhetoric it is a figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to envy. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Oct. 1900, I do not the less admire the womanly sweetness and beauty of characters like Perdita and Miranda because of their occasional parrhesia.

Parrhesiastic (pä'rē'siästik), *a rare*. [ad Gr. *παρρησιαστικός* free-spoken, f. *παρρησιαστικός* (L. *parrhesiasticus*), ult. f. *παρρησία*: see *prec*.] Bold and open in speech; free-spoken; outspoken.

1835 *WHATLY Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 120 The supposed superiority of wisdom attributed to cautious, reserved characters, as compared with the more open, unreserved, energetic and parrhesiastic.

Parriah, -iar, -ier, obs. ff. *PARIAH*. **Parriah**, -all, **Parriehe**, obs. ff. *PARIAH-ROYAL*, *PARISH*.

Parricidal (pä'rissiäl), *a*. [ad L. *parricidä* *s*: cf. obs. F. *parricidal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *parricida* *PARICIDE* 1.] Of, pertaining to, or the nature of a parricide; guilty of parricide.

1627 *MAY Lucan* VII. N.vj. On brothers, and on fathers empty beds! The killers lay their parricidal heads. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 194 The parricidal Oedipus. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 270 Swegen's parricidal war with his father.

Hence **Parriol** *daily adv.*, in a parricidal manner. 1866 *MISS MULOCK F. Hylax* xxiv. Dust of the dead ages... never parriolically profaned by us the living age.

Parricide 1 (pä'rissiä). Also 6-8 *pari-*, (6 *para-*, 7 *parra-*) [a. F. *parricide* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad L. *parricida*, *parricide*, of doubtful derivation, by Quintilian thought to be for **patri-cida*, f. *pater* = father: see -CID- 1. See also *PARICIDE* 2.] One who murders his father or either parent, or other near relative; also, the murderer of any one whose person is considered specially sacred as being the ruler of the country or in some position of trust; one guilty of the crime of parricide: see *next*; *transf.* one who commits the crime of treason against his country.

1554 *W. PRAT Africav. Giv.* They have a sharpe punishment for the paradices [sic] and manslers. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 270 The Romans were accustomed to sow paradices in sacks. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Steadman's Comm.* 61 b. Luther exhorteth all men that they would come to destroye these wycked theves and parricides. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* (1583) 755/2 Thus was Solymian murdrer & parricide of hys owne sonnes. 1673 *PURCIAN Pilgrimage* (1674) 812 *Parricides*, which slew their Parents, or which slew their wives or children. 1633 T. ADAMS *Esq.* 2 *Peter* ii. 5 If a woman murder her husband, she is judged by the civil law a parricide. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Dante's Lett.* (vol. III) 170 They lend the Spaniard their blood, and their hearts, to make a slave of their country, and are parricides of their Mother. 1644-58 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems* (1677) 171 My Compassion to my Country must not make me a Parricide to my Prince. c. 1696 *Prior Caput Mistaken* 11 *Parricide*! Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. 1703 *Rowe Par. Penit.* v. 1 1810 *Th. Paricide*... Shortens her Father's Age, and cuts him off. 1853 *MERVILLE Rom. Rep.* 1 (1867) 5 Should a victorious general dare to turn his arms against his own country, where was the nation which should rise and overwhelm the parricide?

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = *PARRICIDAL*.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 58 Persons that had dipp'd their Paricide Hands in his Blood. 1796 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV. 295 To exalt the French character, and, with parricide impulse, to depreciate that of England?

Parricide 2 Also 7-8 *pari-*. [n. f. *par-icide* (15th c. in Littré), ad L. *paricidium*: see *prec.* and -CID- 2.] The murder of a father, parent, near relative, ruler, etc.; the crime of a parricide: see *prec.*; *transf.* the crime of treason against one's country.

Parricida and *paricidium* had already in Latin a very wide application, including all uses found in English. In Codes in which distinctions are or were made between different kinds of murder, *parricida*, besides meaning the murder of parents and near relatives, has been variously extended, English Common Law distinguishing 'in no respect between the crime of paricide or that of killing a husband, wife, or master, and the crime of simple murder' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1590 T. NORWON tr. *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 132 If it be for every private man, parricide to kill his private parents. 1664 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin* xxxix. 405 The Father being compelled to parricide, did make sad all the Court with the execution of his Son. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Ref.* xi. § 244 This unparalleled murder and parricide was committed upon the 30th of January. 1782 *COWPER Lett. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 225 The Americans... seem to me to have incurred the guilt of parricide, by renouncing their parent, by making her ruin their favourite object. 1866 R. LOWE *3d Reform.* 31 May (1867) 212 To precipitate a decision, is parricide in the case of the Constitution, which is the life and soul of this great nation. 1879 *FRANKE Cassar-vill.* 87 They denied that they had themselves killed Sextus Roscius. They said the son had done it, and they charged him with parricide.

wished the Catechism taught, not *parrotwise, but Christianwise, 1806 *Edu Rev* VII 468 Avoiding what he calls *parrot-work. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 599 Certain tropical species of herring and *parrot-wrasses.

Hence (*notice-wds.*) **Parrotise** [see -ISE], parrot-language; **Parrothood**.

1889 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* xiv 361 The parrot never speaks parrotese. 1894 *Daily Tribune* (N.Y.) 5 July, From early parrothood the lost one displayed a keen sense of the conventionalities of polite speech.

Parrot (pæ'rət), *v.* [f. prec. q. v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To chatter like a parrot; to repeat words or phrases in a mechanical manner, like that of a parrot taught to speak. Also to *parrot* it. Now only as *absol.* use of next.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 136 Hee would do nothing but crake and parrot it in Print, in how many Noble-mens fauours hee was. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III 82 If you Parrot to me long. 1647 TRAFER *Comm.* i Cor. xiv 15 It is not praying but parroting. I have read of a Parrot in Rome, that could say over the whole Creed.

2. *trans.* To repeat (words) mechanically or by rote like a parrot, to iterate to weariness; to repeat or imitate without understanding or sense.

1549 HEVLIN *Relat. & Observ.* ii 202 If the Ministers will not parrot forth the new States Doctrine to you, they shall be starved out of their Pulpits. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I, 132 Boys parrot what they hear. 1823 DE QUINCY *Leit. Educ.* v. (1860) 94 To parrot the *exquisite verba* of Kant. 1871 F. HALL *Falsch Philol.* 31 The verb *experientia* is, to Mr. White, parroting Dean Alford, altogether objectionable. 1880 GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* I 225/2 An idea which has been parrotted by incapable critics.

3. *trans.* To teach to repeat in a mechanical parrot-like manner; to drill like a parrot.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* iii (1793) I 9 The most sensible people are frequently parrotted; they think as they are bid to think, and talk the dull dialect of their teachers, from the cradle to the coffin. 1827 LAMB *Let. in Hazlitt Mary & C. Lamb* (1874) 278 We are parrotted into delicacy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 196/2 The rank and file are tutored and parrotted by author, by manager, or by stage-manager.

Hence **Parroting** *abl. sb.* and *pl. a*; **Parrotter**, one who mechanically repeats something learned by rote.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheni N. T.* (1618) Pref. 5 Which had been like unto the prating, prattling, and parating of birds. 17100 in D'Israeli *Curr. Lit. Hist. Theat. during Suppression*, Those proud parroting players, a sort of supercilious ruffians. 1840 DE QUINCY *Style* iii Wks. 1890 X 208 Passages of great musical effect vulgarized by too perpetual parroting. 1861 MILL *Autobiog.* i (1874) 31 Mere parroters of what they have learnt.

Parrot-coal. *sc.* and *not th. dial.* [Origin of *parrot* uncertain. (Quot. 1853 offers a fanciful guess.)] The Scotch and northern name of cannel coal.

1789 BLACK in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 242 note, or kennel coal. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Fish.* VIII 451 There is, on the north parts of Torry, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 231/1 Cannel coal is found in Lancashire, and in different parts of Scotland, where it is known by the name of *parrot coal*. 1853 FLEMING in *Pharmac. Jyrd.* XIII 124 'Parrot' might be applied to them, from the fact that, when burning, they 'chattered' somewhat like a parrot. 1897 L. DE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 343 Cannel or parrot coal is a dense, dry, structureless, lustreless, highly-bituminous variety, which breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

Parrot-fish. A name given to several fishes on account of their brilliant colouring, or as having a strong hard mouth resembling the bill of a parrot; *spec. a.* A fish of the family *Scaridae* found in tropical seas and having a very strong jaw. *b.* A fish of the Australian labroid genus *Labridichthys*, esp. *L. pinnatula*. *c.* One of the gymnodonts.

1711 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 28 We also took here that they call the Parrot-Fish. 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX 113 *Pinnatus Pinnis, viridis, Bahamensis*. The Parrot-Fish, so called from the Shape of the Head, and its beautiful Variety of Colours, green, blue, red, and yellow. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 446 The Parrot-fish. This fish has the most beautiful lures of any I have ever seen. The jaws thick and strong resembling the beak of a parrot. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marr. Anim. Life* i The gorgeous parrot fishes are the sun-birds of the sea. 1902 Sir W. KENNEDY in *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 3/1 A very curious specimen, known in the tropic seas as the parrot fish, from its formidable beak, like a macaw's.

Parrotism (pæ'rətiz'm), *rare* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -ISM.] Action like that of a parrot, mechanical repetition or imitation; parrotry.

1773 Mrs. GRANT *Let. fr. Mount.* (1813) I, xxi 170 You have traced all this premature reflection to its true source; and you will possibly call it parrotism. 1877 M. WALLACE *Russia* 413 The 'monkeyism' and 'parrotism' of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs.

Parrotize, *v. rare*. [f. PARROT *sb.* + -IZE] *intr.* To act or speak like a parrot, to repeat parrot-like, to parrot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 That Language be adapted to the Theme, He that to Parrots speaks, must parrotize. 1789 Mrs. GRANT *Let. fr. Mount.* (1813) II, xxxi 156 You will hear many people parrotizing about enthusiasm, when they mean bigotry or fanaticism.

Parrotry (pæ'rətri) [f. PARROT *sb.* + -RY] The mechanical or servile repetition or imitation of the sayings, language, etc., of others.

1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 3, 93 note, This senti-

ment is so logged into every debate, that it has degenerated into mere parrotry. 1847 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I p. xliii, To render the ordinary religious confidences little more than parrotry or gibberish.

Parrotter, var. **PARROTTER** *Obs.*, apparitor.

Parrotty (pæ'rəti), *a. rare* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -Y] Like or characteristic of a parrot.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 45 Terence reckons it, together with cat's eyes and a parrotty nose, as an insurmountable objection to a proposed bride. 1890 A. LANG *Old Friends* (1892) 138 You will have a parrotty time.

Parry (pæ'ri), *sb.* Also 8 *parree*. [f. PARRY *v.* Substituted for PARADE, a. F. *parade*, ad. It *parata* (to which Fr. has no answering **parée*)]

1. The act of warding off or turning aside a blow or weapon by opposing one's own weapon or other means of defence, = PARADE *sb.* 6.

1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing Master* 7 The Parry for Carte and Tierce is both from the Wrst. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III 1, O cursed parry! that last thrust in tierce was fatal. 1828 SCOTT *J. M. Perth* xxiv, You were taught the thrust, but not the parry. 1863 WYTHE MELVILLE *Gladiators* 31 A fatal thrust, and irresistible by any parry yet discovered.

2. *gen.* The warding off of any attack.

1709 SACHVERELL *Sermon* 15 Aug. 11 We may observe many Politicians to act always on the Reserve, and hold their Adversaries at a parry. 1801 Mrs. Piozzi *Let. in Satoby's Sale Catal.* (1899) 24 Nov. 122, This must be a Severe Parry [Battle of Copenhagen] to the Chief Consul. 1834 NORTH *Learn.* III, vii 11 (1740) 589 Sir George Jeffries, and one of the Prisoner's Witnesses, had a Parree of wit.

Parry (pæ'ri), *v.* Also 7 *parrie*, 8 *parry* [app. repr. F. *parrez* from *parer*, ad. It. *parare* 'to ward or defend a blow' (Florio), a development of the sense 'to prepare, make ready' -L. *parare*. Probably an echo of the F. imperative *parre* as a word of command, constantly used in giving fencing lessons.]

1. *intr.* To ward off or turn aside a weapon or blow by opposing to it one's own weapon or other means of protection.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1 139 Excellent at parrying and fencing. 1692 Sir W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 4 To Parrie is to put by a thrust or blow, so that you are not touched with it. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Good fencers push and parry at the same time. The Spaniards parry with the poniard. The ancients parried with their bucklers. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vii. 116 They never parry with the blade.

1777 Prior *Alma* III 382, I could With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Parri to Boardo vary. 1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron* (1833) II, xxxiv 327 Too angry to parry, as she usually did, with wit. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsas* 404 Fancy thrust and Reason parry!

2. *trans.* To stop, ward off, or turn aside (a weapon, a blow, etc.) in this way.

1692 Sir W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 26 After you have Parried him, you are ready to go to the Parade again. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing Master* 7 Carte must be parried partly by the Edge of the Foile or Sword. Tierce must be parried with the Flat. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I 290, I might as well have attempted to parry a cudgel with a small sword. 1857 HUGGINS *Tom Brown* II, iii, He now fights cautious, parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

b. gen. and fig. To avert or turn aside from oneself (anything threatened); to meet and turn aside (an awkward question, demand, etc.) by an adroit reply, to avoid, evade.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 75 They retort upon the Aggressor the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1766 CHRISTIE *Let. Gadson* (1800) 196 Nothing is more usefull either to put off or to parry disagreeable and puzzling affairs. 1803 *Med. Jyrd.* X 472 The effects of moisture must have been, in a great degree, parried by his labour. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 32, I parried her questions by the best excuses I could offer.

Hence **Parried** *pl. a.*, **Parrying** *abl. sb.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Mirror* 13 I've warrant there has been Parrying and Fencing. 1815 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 306 He would not trifle or delay or make any parrying with temptation. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II 26 Argumentative parryings and thrustings. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsas* 165 Estimating what was come of parried thrust.

† **Parry**, app. obs. form of PARRY.

1490-x *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 Pro ij trowez pro strenyng del parry, viij d.

Parrych, obs. form of PARISH.

† **Parz**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [a OF *parz*, pl. of *part* PART] Parts; parts of speech, grammar.

1300 St. Gregory 480 in Herrig *Archiv.* LVII 64 Gregory can ful wel his parz, he can ful muche also of lawe [Cf. *Vie du pape Gregoire* 41 (Godef.) A douze ans soit bien ses parz Lire et entendre des ars.] 13 K. *Alis* 665 The seventh master taught his parz, And the wit of the seven ars. c. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg.* Princ. 480 O lordes, yeue vnto your men hir parz.

Parvable (pæ'zəb'l, -zəb'l), *a.* [f. PARSE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being parried.

1889 W. G. JENKINS in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 105 A sentence or phrase perfectly parvable.

Parzainer, *parzainer*, obs. f. PAROENNER.

Parsoche, -en, -one, obs. f. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parse (pæ'is, pæ'iz), *v.* Also 6 *peirze*, 7 *parce*, *pearse* [app. f. PARS, or f. L. *pars* part. (The pronunciation pæ'is is historical, and accords with the analogy of all words in -ise.)] *trans.* To describe (a word in a sentence) grammatically, by

stating the part of speech, inflexion, and relation to the rest of the sentence, to resolve (a sentence, etc.) into its component parts of speech and describe them grammatically.

a 1553 COKE *Let.* in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 1395/2 He [Prince Edward] hath learned almoste foure bookes of Calo to construe, to parse, and to say without booke. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i (Arb.) 27 Let the childe, by and by both construe and parse it ouer againe. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 ii. 11. (1666) 12/2 The child reads, construes, and pearces his Lesson as the Master saith. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 200/2 The important rule, that we should scrupulously parse every word we use. 1881 F. G. LFE *Reg. Barentyne* i v 59 Joram himself, they say, can't parse his own sentences which never scan.

b. intr. or absol.

1575 LANCHAM *Let.* (1871) 61, I could my rulez, could conuer & parv with the best of them. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 75 His Schoole-master neuer heard him penne or conser, but he cryed out, O accuue. 1799 HAN MORR *Fenn. hanc.* (ed. 4) i 241 Why in parsing is he led to refer every word to its part of speech?

fig. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxv, The Earl, therefore, parsed and prosed away to good Mrs. B.

c. intr. for pass. To admit of being parsed.

1880 GRANT *White Every day Eng.* Pref. 13 Anxious whether his sentences will parse.

d. trans. To put (one) through his parsing; to examine minutely.

1867 FITZGERALD *75 Brooke St.* II. 77 Look here, Mrs. Archbold, parse him well on that.

Hence **Parseing** *abl. sb.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i (Arb.) 28 Plaine construinge, diligent parsinge. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 211 What is called Parsing, or assigning words to their parts, is a juvenile exercise.

Parsecucion, **Parsecut**: see PERSECUTE, etc.

Parsee (pæ'si). Forms 7 *Parsee*, *Parsee*, -sie, -sey, -sy, 7-9 -si, *Persee*, 8- *Parsee*. [a. Pers. *Pārsī* Persian, f. *Pārs* Persia.]

In earlier use, *Persee*, -seis, -seys, occur as variants of *Parsee*, -is, F. *Perses*, L. *Persas*, Persian.

1398 TREvisa *Dist.* De P. R. xv, cxviii (Harl. MS. 644, ff. 131v), *pe* first Perceys weron clepyd Elamytes. 1495 *Ind.* xviii. civ, The Persees callen an arowe Tigris.]

1. One of the descendants of those Persians who fled to India in the seventh and eighth centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their religion (ZOROASTRIANISM); a Guebre. 1515 TERRY in *Puchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. 1479 There is one sect among the Gentiles called *Percees*. 1690 LOND. (title) The Religion of the Persees, As it was Compiled from a Booke of theirs. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 71, The Persis believe that there is but one God, preservec. of the Universe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 157 The *Persees* are of the old stock of the Persians, worship the Sun and adore the Elements. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I, xv 158 The *Persees* are numerous about Surat. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xii. 260 The Mahometans are the next in number, and the *Persees* the least. 1881 MONMUR-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* March 500 The *Pārsis*, who are merely colonists in India, derive their name from *Pārs* (in Arabic, *Fārs*), the proper name of a particular province of their mother country.

b. attrib. or as adj.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. Table, Parsy-Tombs in Persia the same as in Indir. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix 555 Daily objects of Parsee-worship. 1894 R. II. ELLIOT *Gold.* etc. in *Mysore* 224 A *Parsee* gentleman, whose unceasing efforts to aid the progress of India entitle him to be placed in the very highest rank.

2. The language of Persia under the Sassanian kings.

1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVII 479/2 As to the Deri or Parvi, after it became the language of the court, it was very much cultivated by the Sassanian kings. 1881 MONMUR-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Jan. 160 *Pārsī* is merely a form of vernacular Persian, later than Pahlavi.

Parsee, *parsie*, in hunting. see PERSUE *sb.*

Parseeism (pæ'si'iz'm). Also **PARSIISM**. The religion of the Parsees, Zoroastrianism.

1843 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* viii. (1858) 212 Constrained to make himself acquainted with *Parseism*. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 877/2 *Parseism* with its fully-developed idea of God as light.

Parseil (pæ'si'iz), *obs.* forms of PARSLEY.

Parsenop, -nip, *obs.* forms of PARSNIP.

Parsener, *obs.* form of PARCENFR.

Parser (pæ'iszi, -zai) [f. PARSE *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who parses; a book on parsing. 1864 in WEBSTER 1869 MARCH (title) A Parser and Analyzer for Beginners. 1882 Mrs. RAO's *Triumph* II. 99 An expert parser need not be an intelligent reader.

Parser, *obs.* f. **PIERCER** *Parseue*, -seyue,

obs. f. **PERCEIVE**. **Parsehe**, *obs.* f. **PARISH**.

Parsi, **Parisiem**, var. **PARSE**, **PARSEISM**.

Parsic (pæ'sik), *a.* [f. Pers. *Pārsī* Persia (see PARSEE) + -IC.] Pertaining to the Parsees.

1876 tr. *Keil's Ezek.* I 26 The seven Parsicam-chaspanda. **Parsil**, dial. form of PARSLEY.

Parsimonious (pæ'simɒniəs), *a.* Also 7 *perci*, 7- *parci*. [f. L. *parsimonia* PARSIMONY + -OUS. Cf. It. *parsimonioso* (Florio 1598), F. *parsimonieux* (1788 in Hatz-Darm.)] Characterized by parsimony; careful in the use or disposal of money or resources; sparing, saving; 'close'.

Said of persons, their expenditure, etc. 1598 DALLINGTON *Math. Trav.* II, Such a parsimonious sparer was Lewes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.*

(1603) 238 Being so peccimonious and sparing in his expenses. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* iii. 1. § 28 Afterward he proved most parcimonious. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, xi. 111 315 He husbanded the provisions with the most parcimonious economy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist*, vii. § 3. 364 Her expenditure was parcimonious and even miserly.

b. *fig.* Sparing or niggardly in the use or disposal of immaterial things.

1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1744) IX vii. 212 These are those inexorable spiritual Cato's, those parcimonious dispensers of mercy. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl* i. v. (1833) 46 Nature deals out her Favours in the present State with a parcimonious Hand. 1865 SHELLEY *Ecc Homo* i. (ed. 8) 4 I hey asked, is God so little parcimonious of his noblest gift?

c. Of things. Yielding sparingly, unproductive; meagre, scanty; showing parsimony, poor, mean. 1713 CRESS WYNCHESLA *Misc Poems* 169 Tallay thy envy'd Gains, Unthought of, on the parcimonious Plains. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* i. ix. Her dress, though parcimonious, was too neat for a beggar. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic* (ed. Tauchn.) I. xi. Our parcimonious fare hardly deserved the name of food.

Hence *Parsimoniously adv.*, *Parsimoniousness*.

1671 L. ADDISON *IV. Barbary v.* 130. I find them without Parsimoniousness, and placing no Character of good House-keeping in abundance of Viands. 1745 SWIFT (J.). Our ancestors acted parcimoniously, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity, whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. 1822-56 DR. QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 161. I continued... to live most parcimoniously in lodgings. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. v. 110 It should tend to... generosity rather than to parsimoniousness.

Parsimony (pā'simōnī). Also 5- parot-, (7 perōemōnī). [ad. L. *parcimonía* or *parcimonía*, f. *parc-ēre*, ppl. stem *parc-* to spare, save. Cf. It. *parcimonía* (Florio 1598), F. *parcimonie* (1567 in Hatz-Darm.), *parcimonie* (Colgr. 1611); adm. in Dict. Acad. 1798 as *parcimonie*, altered 1835 to *parcimonie*. Latin scholars appear to agree that *parcimonía* was the actual spelling in classical L.] Carefulness in the employment of money or material resources; saving or economic disposition. a. In good or neutral sense.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 35 The nowble man Ligurgus movenge that parcimonie scholde be hade of alle men, leste the laboure of cheualry scholde faile thro plente. c. 1540 tr. *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden No. 36) I. 90 A prince of great parcimonie, and in noe respecte ambitious. 1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.* *Parsimonie*, thriftines, sparing. 1623 COCKERAM, *Parsimonie*, thriftinesse, good husbandrie. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Tradis* (1876) 170 Without profuseness, or too much parcimonie. 1644 AMES *Marrow Div* 378 Parsimony is a vertue whereby we make only honest and necessary expenses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV N. v. ii* (1869) II. 509 The want of parsimony in time of peace, imposes the necessity of contracting debt in time of war. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* ix. 268 In... all domestic matters, they use the ancient parsimony.

b. In dyslogistic sense. Stinginess, niggardliness. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navis* Pref. By miserable countousnes and parcimonie. 1673 *Lady's Call* ii. iii. § 5 This is one of the most pernicious parcimonies imaginable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* i. 28. Nor be with harmful Parsimony won. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. vii. It is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without entering the territories of parsimony. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* v. viii. By parsimony, vulgarity and meanness [he should] render riches contemptible. 1871 *Daily News* 3 Jan. What is not just economy may fairly be charged with the opprobrious name of parsimony. 1896 *Times* 1 Sept. 7/4 Due to ill judged Parliamentary interference and to the misplaced parcimony of the Treasury.

c. *fig.* With reference to immaterial things.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parsimony*, brevity or sparingness in the use of words. 1667 SOUTH *Sermon* I. 286 That Parsimony in God's Worship were the worst Husbandry in the World. 1867 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 40 Dante's parsimony of epithet.

d. *Law of parsimony*: the logical principle that no more causes or forces should be assumed than are necessary to account for the facts.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix (1870) II. 395 The law of Parsimony, which forbids, without necessity, the multiplication of entities, powers, principles, or causes, above all, the postulation of an unknown force, where a known impotence can account for the effect. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 17 By the law of parsimony, language makes up its millions of names or designations out of comparatively few words. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell* (1891) 174 We do not know enough about the causes of variation to be rigidly bound by the law of parsimony.

Parsism (pā'sizm). [f. *Parsi*, PARS-EE + -ISM] = PARSEISM.

1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 89 It was the development of Parsism in settling finally the vast question of the double principle. 1892 T. K. CHEYNE *Orig Psalter* vii. 437 Inconceivable on the principles of Parsism.

Parsley (pā'sli). Forms a. i. *petersilie*, 4-5 *petrosyle*, -sili. β. 3-5 *percel*, 4-5 *persil*, *persil*, -sel, -cel, -cyl(i), -sile, -syle, -sille, -cile, -cyle, -cell(e), -cylle, 4-7 -cell; 5 *parcyl*, -celle, 6 *Sc.* -sell, 8 *Sc.* -sel, 8-9 *dial* -sil, -cel 7 4-6 *persely*, 4-7 *persely*, 5 -selye, -selee, -cel, -celli, -cyl, -sol(e)y, 5-6 -celly, 6 -seley, -celey, 6-7 -selie, 5 *parcel*(ly), 6 -selye, -celeye, -celay, 6-7 -sely. δ. 5 *persle*, 5-7 (8 *dial*). *persley*, 6 -lie, 7 -ly; 6 *parslye*, 6-8 *parsly*, 6- *parsley*. [In a forms (cf. OIIG. *petersilie*,

MHG. *petersil*, Ger. *petersilie*, MDu. *petersilie*, Du. *petersiele*, ad. late L. *petrosilium*, an unexplained alteration of cl. L. *petroselinum*, a. Gr. *πετροσέλιον* 'rock-parsley', f. *πέτρα* rock, or *πέτρος* stone + *σέλιον* parsley. In 8 forms, a. OF. *peresil* (13th c in Hatz-Darm.), later *persil* -late 1 *petrosilium*; in It. *petrosillo* (Florio), now *pétrosellino*. In γ and δ, *perselye*, etc., app. a mixture of the OF. forms with the ending of the OE.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Petroselinum sativum*, sometimes classed as *Apium* or *Casum Petroselinum*), a native of the Mediterranean region, having white flowers, and aromatic leaves which in the commonly cultivated variety are finely divided and curled, and are used for seasoning and garnishing various dishes; in another variety (*Hamburg parsley*) the large spindle-shaped root is dressed and eaten. Hence, the leaves of this plant, or the plants collectively. (Not used with a or in *pl.*, exc. as = kind of parsley.) Also extended to the genus *Petroselinum* a. c. 1000 Sax. *Leichd.* I. 240 Hy musen men petersilie hater. 1398 *Tervisa Barth De P. R.* xvii. cxxx. (MS. Bodl.) If 223/3 Petrosile; [1495 Petrosili] hatte Petrosilium and is an herbe pat groweth in ardynes v. p. goede smel. β. [c. 1265 *Voc. Plantar.* in Wt. Wulcker 555/1 *Petrosilium*, persil, i. stonsuke. 1362 LANGE. P. VI. v. 273. I have porettes and percyl [or persil(e), peysyle], a. 1400 *Pistill Sisan* 107 *pe* persil, *pe* passenepe, porettes to preue. c. 1440 *Ass Cookery* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 171 Take sage and percyl. γ. *Nom.* in Wt. Wulcker 555/1 *Hoc petroselinum*, persyle. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 159 *Persile*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/5, 275/2 *Perselle*, *Perselle*, *petrosilium*. δ. *Tract Gardening* in *Archæologia* LIV. i. 164/26 The kynde of percyl. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* *Petroselinum*, persell. 1688 *Caveat Glas* (ed. 2), *Persil*. 71. δ. c. 1786 CHAUCER *Cook's Prnt* 26 Of thy perselle [or persile, sele, -sely, -celly] yett they fare the worst. 1793 LANGE. P. VI. 370 Ich habe poret plontes perselye [or percelle] and scalones. c. 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 Take perselye and sage and grynde hit wele. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv* 393/2 *Persley*, herbe (K. percyl, S. percyl, P. percyl), *petrosilium* vel *petroselinum*. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Take perselle, Sauge, Isoppe, Rose Mary. 1530 *Palsgr* 252/1 *Parsley*, *parsil*. 1542 BOODE *Dietary* xix (1870) 278 The Rootes of perselye soder tene. 1570 LEVINS *Mansp.* 99/32 *Parselye*. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xxxi (1636) 50 I the chief vertue of perselle is in the roote. 1594 *Lvly Moth. Bomb.* iii. iv. Me thought his hose were cut and drawn out with persely. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Parsley*, *Perselle*, *Persly*. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vi. 133 Soden with Orgaine and Parsely. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 8 Fried in fresh Butter crisp with Parsely. 1747 WESLEY *Princ Physick* (1762) 39 A Plaster of chopt Parsley mixt with Butter. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 581 Parsley yields an aromatic volatile oil.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various plants (almost all umbelliferous), mostly with finely-divided leaves; as

Bastard Parsley, the genus *Caucalis*, esp. *C. daucoides*; Beaked Parsley, the genus *Anthriscus* (from its beaked fruit); Black Parsley, (a) Stone Parsley, *Sison Anomum*, (b) a shrubby umbelliferous plant of Madeira, *Melanoselinum* (*Thapsia*) *deciptens*; Corn Parsley, a cornfield weed, *Petroselinum segetum*, allied to the common parsley; Garden Parsley, *Hamburg Parsley* (see 1); Great Parsley, an old name for *Alexanders*, *Smyrnum Olusatrum*, Hedge Parsley, (a) = Bastard Parsley, (b) *Torilis Anthriscus* (see HEDGE 20), or the genus *Torilis*; Macedonian Parsley, *Seseli* (*Subon* L.) *macedonicum*; also identified by Lyte, etc. with various other umbellifers; Marsh Parsley, (a) an old name for smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens*; (b) *Eranthis Lachenalis* and the genus *Elaeostemum* (Miller *Plant* n. 1884); Milk Parsley, a name for species of *Peucedanum* and *Selinum* with milky juice, Mountain Parsley, (a) an umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum Orontium*; (b) the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus* (*Cryptogramme crispa*); Pig's Parsley, 'probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*', Cowparsley (Britten & Holland), Rock Parsley, (a) Stoneparsley, (b) the Parsley Fern, (c) Rose Parsley, a name suggested by Turner for the garden anemone, Square Parsley, (a) applied by Turner to *Cornu Bulbocastanum*; (b) now usually applied to *Ptychotis heterophylla* (*Carnum heterophyllum*); Thorough-bored Parsley, 'an old name for *Smyrnum aphrologum*' (Miller), from its hollow stem; Wild Parsley, name for various wild umbellifers with finely-divided leaves. See also ASS PARSLEY, BUR PARSLEY, COW PARSLEY, DOG'S PARSLEY (DOG 56, 18 d), FOOL'S PARSLEY (FOOL 56 17 c), HEMLOCK PARSLEY, HORSE PARSLEY, SHEEP'S PARSLEY, STONE-PARSLEY, WATER-PARSLEY.

1548 ELYOT, *Caucalis*, .an herbe like fenel with a white flowre and short stalks, and is supposed to come of naughtye perselye seede. It is also called *bastarde persely. 1578 *Lyte Dodons v.* xliiii. 622. 1841 *Withering's Arr.* Brit. Pl. (ed. 9) 143 Common *Beaked-parsley. Fruit egg-shaped. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 139 b, Sison is called of som *black perselye. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III 3 A shrubby plant of this Order. called the Black Parsley. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* ii. cccc. 107 Of *Corne Parsley, or Hone-wort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 931. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Corn, Sison. 1578 *Lyte Dodons v.* xli. 605 *Garden Parsley hath greene leaves, ragged, and in diuers places deepe cut, and snypt. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 A plant which resembles our Garden-Parsley. 1578 *Lyte Dodons v.* xlv. 608 Of *great Parsley or Alexander. *Ibid.* 609 The seede of great Parsley is of lyke vertue to the seede of the garden Parsley. 1796 C. L. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 245 Parsley broad leaved, as an esculent root, is commonly called *Hamburg parsley and is eat as carrots. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* ii. ccccii. 1022 *Caucalis minor flos rub.* I have thought good to call *Hedge, or field Parsley. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. 7 Hedge, or Bastard Parsley. 1578

Lyte Dodons v. xlv. 607-8 Of stone Parsley... The which is the true Parsley, called by the name of the place, where as it groweth most plentifully, Parsley of *Macedonie. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 924-5. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Macedonian Parsley*, otherwise called *Alexanders*, one of the Furnitures of Winter-Sallete. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 230 Two Persons, who had eaten these roots, mistaking them for Macedonian Parsley. 1578 *Lyte Dodons v.* xlii. 606 Of *Marsh Parsley, March or Smallache. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* 290. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Marsh, *Elaeostemum*. 1806 GALTIFER *Brit. Bot.* 131 *Milk parsley (Selinum). 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Peucedanum palustre*, Brimstone wort, Milk-Parsley. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 928, I have entituled it in English, Wild *milkie Parsley. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Milky, *Selinum*. 1578 *Lyte Dodons v.* xliii. 607 The Auncientes haue alwayes described a kinde which they name *Mountayne Parsley. albeit it be nowe grown out of knowledge. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Mountain, *Alchamania*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 163 Curled Rock-brake, Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Mountain, *Peucedanum Orontium*. a. 1607 AUBREY *Wills* (R. Soc. MS. p. 120) (Br & Holl s. v. *Pig's Parsley*), The taylor's wife made a puitesse of *Piggs Parsley stamp with oate-meale gruits, and tooke of the swelling in a very short time. 1611 COTGER, *Persil de roc*. *Rocke Parsley, stone Parsley. 1861 [see *Mountain Parsley*]. 1548 TURNER *Nantes of Herbes* 13 Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany it may be called in english *rose perselye. *Ibid.* 22 Bunium... may be called in english *square perselye. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Square, *Ptychotis heterophylla*. 1597 GILARDE *Herbal* ii. cccc. xxvii. 869 Smyrnum in English. *Thoroughbored Parsley. c. 1405 *Voc. Plantar.* in Wt. Wulcker 555/12 *Closerie*, i. *alissandre*, i. *wilde persil. a. 1450 *Stockh. Mid MS* ii. 783 in *Anglia* XVIII. 326 *Wilde persyle* most is he lyk. 1548 TURNER *Nantes of Herbes* 74 Sison... The groweth a kinde of this besyde Shene, and it may be called in english wyld Perselye. 1611 COTGER, *Persil agrum*, Wild Parsley, great water Parsley, sallade Parsley. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Wild, of America, *Cordospermum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 23 *Petroselinum segetum* (Corn Parsley)... This is the truly Wild Parsley.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *parsley-crown*, -leaf, -pie, -root, -wreath; *parsley-flavoured*, -like adjs., † *parsley apple*, a (? green-skinned) variety of apple; *parsley-bed*, (a) a bed of parsley; (b) see quot. 1622 [cf. Gr. *σέλινον*]; *parsley breakstone* = PARSLEY-PIERT (see BREAKSTONE); *parsley camphor* = APIOL, parsley fern, name for the Rock Brake (*Allosorus crispus* or *Cryptogramme crispa*), also applied to a variety of the Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-femina*), from their finely-divided fronds; *parsley haw*, a species of hawthorn (*Crataegus apifolia*) of Southern U.S., with finely-cut leaves; † *parsley-more*, *parsley-root*; † *parsley vine*, some variety of grape-vine. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) xxiv. 28 *per come so swete a savour oute of his parcell bed & his erbis*. a. 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, iv. iii. She is like a frog in a parsley-bed. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf* i. 25 *margen*, That phrase which we use to little children, when we tell them they were borne in their mothers Parsly-bed. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 51 Little less Poetical, then Parsly-beds for the conception of Children. 1796 FROUDE *Anonym.* i. § 91 (1809) 52 The child, when new-born, comes out of the persley bed, they will say in the North. 1822 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* iii. in 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App. iii. 1594 In the West country about Bristow they call this Herbe Percepier; but our herbe women in Cheapside know it by the name of *Parsley Breakstone. 1845-80 JAMIESON, *Parsley Break-stone*, Parsley-Piert. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 118 *Apiol*, or *Parsley Camphor, is a crystalline substance, extracted... by distilling parsley seeds with water. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Ephgr.* to *Larr*. No more shall I from mantle-trees hang downe, To honour thee, my little *parsly crown. 1693 G. STEPHEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 212 The poor Renown Of putting all the Grecian Actors down, And winning at a Wake their Parsley-Crown. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 655 *Osmunda crispa*.. Crisped Fern *Parsley Fern. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 489/2 Fern, Parsley, *Allosorus crispus*; also sometimes applied to *Athyrium Filix-femina crispum*. c. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. Take þe leues of leekes, and of *persle leues. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. ii. Take the Juice of *percelly Moris otherwise calde percelly Rootes. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 79/2 In Cornwall it is largely used in *parsley pies, which are peculiar to that part of England. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggis d's Dan.* vii. 93 A parsley-pie in which tender young chickens nestled in a bed of parsley and cream. a. 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS* i. 429 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Take, sawge and *percelly-rotys. 1657 AUSTEN *Princ Trees* i. 59, I know none so good, and fit for our Climate as the *Parsley Vine.

Parsley-piert (-piert). Also *parsley pert*. [app. a popular corruption of F. *perce pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', according to Littré, one of the Fr. names of this plant. cf. BREAKSTONE.] A dwarf annual herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*), allied to the Lady's Mantle, growing on dry barren ground, hedge-banks, etc., with jagged leaves and minute green axillary flowers. (Erron. applied to the Knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*; see quot. 1597.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxii. 454 Knawel, which herbe is called (as I saide before) Parsley Piert. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* iv. xvi. 449, I shewed you before that the word Parsly pert, was but a corruption of time in the vulgar sort, and Percepier also, derived from the French word *Percepierre*, which, signifieth as much as pierce stone, or breakstone in English. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Delors* i. 105 *Aphanes vulgaris*, parsley piert. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* v. 96 *Alchemilla arvensis* (parsley-piert) is an extremely debased moss like descendant.

Note 7 The ecclesiastical use of *L. persona* does not appear before the 12th c. It was app. still new at the Council of Clermont 1096, when it was said, c. iii 'Ecclesie vel decimarum... æpiscopis ab Episcopis sub palliata avaritia venduntur mortuum, munitum, sex mutatis Clericis, quos Personas vocant' (Mansi *Concilia* XX, 602) Various views have been taken of its genesis. English legal writers, Coke, Blackstone, etc., have referred it to the Civil Law sense of *persona*, the parson being viewed as the legal 'person' by whom the property of God, the Patron Saint, or the church, in the parish, was actually held, the person to use and be sued in respect of this property. Du Cange (ed. 1762), pointing to the nearly equivalent use of *persona* and *dignitas*, would derive it from the sense 'personage, great or dignified person, dignitary' (Schaefer, *Flurherrschaft und Stift zum Deutschen Nationalstift*). It was originally applied to the holder of a parish, a parochial living who was non-resident, being either a conventual body, a chapter, or member of one, or often a mere layman, the spiritual duties being in either case discharged by a vicarius or substitute, who received a small portion of the revenues. He

refers the designation to the fact that the holder of the living merely figured in the character or rôle (cf. *L. persona*) of parish clergyman, without actually discharging the duties. He explains the frequent early equivalence of *persona* and *dignitas*, adduced by Du Cange, in the case of conventual or collegiate rectors, by the usual application of *dignitas* to the superior personages or 'dignitaries' of a chapter, and the fact that it was by these that the parochial parsonages were held. It would appear however that in England the appellation must have been early interpreted in the Civil Law sense, else how should it have been extended from the *persona immortalis* to the *persona mortalis* or resident rector, and have become in England his legal designation?]

Parson, obs. form of PERSON.

Parsonage (pā'sənədʒ) Forms see PARSON; also 6-edge, -igē, 7-adj. [Altered form, as in prec., of *personage*, a AF. *personage*, OF. *person(n)age*, ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, = late *L. personaticum*, med.L. (from Fr or Eng) *personaticum*: see PERSONAGE.]

1. The benefice or living of a parson; a rectory. Obs. exc. in Law

a. [1292] BRITTON iv iii § 7 II. 179 A prendre garde le quel ele est de tut voidé, ou seulement le personage Nichols *It* It must be observed whether it [the church] is entirely vacant, or the parsonage only] c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 433 Pe fourpe part shulde be dispended to kepe be housse of be personage. 1425 *Rolls of Part II* 300/2 Noun residents of Persons of holy Church, upon there Personages 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 93 A certain knyght that was patron of a chyrche solde a personage to a certain clerke for xxvij marke. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen VIII* (E E T S) 34 Other pations have presented their clerkes to personages & vicarages 1642 *Milton Apol Smeat* iii Wks. (1851) 288 Whether a good Personage, or Improprietion bought out for him would not improve him

B 1377 LANGE P I B. xiii. 245 And I hadde neuere of hym Nother prouender ne parsonage jut of be popis jute. 1450 *Rolls of Part V* 206/1 Churches, Parsonages, and other Possessions 1588 *Fraunce Leuiers Log* Ded Fivb. Their fathers haue either compounded with their Landlord for some pelling vicarege, or payd ready money for a better parsonage. 1646 *Royalist Comp Papers* (Yorksh Rec. Ser) II 57 He offers the parsonage of Hornsey worth £100 for £1000 a 1704 T Brown *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks 1730 I 5, I cannot exercise the Office without some Curacy, Vicarage, or Parsonage 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed 2) III 60 The rectory or parsonage, which comprises the parish church with all its rights, glebes, tithes, and other profits whatsoever

2 (= *Parsonage-house*). The house attached to a parson's living, the rector's house. Also, in later use, the house of a vicar, perpetual curate, or other incumbent of a parish or parochial district; sometimes (esp in U S and Colonies) applied to the residence provided for any minister of religion.

1474 *Will in Rec St Mary at Hill* (E E T S) 26 The parsonage & Churche of seynt Botolphes Churche. 1523 FITZHERB *Serv xx* (1539) 41 The syte of the personage standeth between the sayd hye way 1628 *EARLE Microcosm*, *Surgeon* (Arb) 62 It is offer out of reparations, then an old Parsonage. a 1704 T Brown *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks 1730 I 10 An old rotten Parsonage or Vicarage-house. 1806 *Bowles Banwell Hill* ii 34 Where the white parsonage, among the trees, Peeped out

3. The parson's or rector's tithe. *Sc Obs*.

1818 *Scott Hrt Midl* viii, What have I been paying stipend and teind, parsonage and vicarage for, ever sin the aughty-nine, and I canna get a spell of a prayer for't?

4. attrib., as *parsonage-garden*, *house*, *land*

1566 *Eng Ch Furniture* (ed Peacock) 145 Burnite by the said Churchwardens at the said parsonage house. 1620 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS Comm) Var Collect I 82 The building of the said cottage upon the parsonage land of Calne 1796 *Mrs. M. Robinson Angelina* i 26 We have but few houses of any note, and please your honour—only three. The parsonage-house, the poor-house, and the public-house. 1838 D F. STRAUSS *Lutheran Clergym* iii 273 The door of the parsonage garden opened.

Parsonage, obs. form of PERSONAGE.

Parson-bird. [See PARSON 3.]

1. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthenadara novae-zelandiae*), so called from its dark plumage and white neck-feathers; also called *poa-bird* or *tui*.

1857 C. HURSTHOUSE *N Zealand* i 118 (Morris), The most common, and certainly the most facetious, individual of the ornithology is the tui (parson-bird). 1866 *LADY BARKER Sint Life N Zeal* 93 (ibid.), The tui, or parson-bird, most respectable and clerical-looking in its glossy black suit, and white wattles of very slender feathers.

2 Applied to the Rook.

1902 *Westm Gas*, 7 Jan 2/3 Entirely devoted to the glorification of our friend Mr. Rook, the parson-bird *Ibid* 14 Feb 12/1 We have no doubt that the 'parson birds' will keep up the ancient tradition and celebrate their weddings to day

Parsondom (pā'səndəm). [f. PARSON + -DOM] The state or quality of a parson; the domain of parsons, parsons collectively

1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 3 All parsondom is up 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P* xiv, His sins against parsondom were grievous.

Parson, -elly, obs. ff. PARSON, PERSON, -ALLY.

Parsoned (pā'sənd), *pp. a.* [f. PARSON + -ED 2.]

1. Made or penned by a parson.

1742 *Young Nt* 14 iv. 840 Ye Deaf to Truth! peruse this Parson'd Page, And trust, for once, a Prophet, and a Priest.

2. Furnished with a parson, as a parish.

1882 in OGLVIE.

3. Married in church or chapel. *collog.*

1886 *Cassell's Encycl Dict., Married and Parsoned* A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed. 1892 *EMERSON Son of Fens* 154 (E D D) Don't you wish you was married?... Don't you wish you was parsoned?

Parsoner (ə, obs. form of PARSONER.

Parsoness (pā'sənəs), *collog.* or *humorous*. [See -ESS 1.] The wife of a parson.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* 1 121 The few good ladies, such as the parsoness, were extremely concerned 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. 1 3 A lady who was par-oness of the parish 1898 *Contemp Rev* 75 The parson reigned supreme in the church, and the parsoness in the school

Parsonet (pā'sənət) *collog.* or *humorous*.

[f. PARSON + -ET]

1. A parson's child.

1812 G. COLMAN *Br Grims*, *Two Parsons* xxv, The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets, Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged, Parsonets

2 A petty or newly-fledged parson

1834 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* III 15 This is all 'hay, straw, stubble'—the stuff to make over to hureling preachers and fashionable parsonets 1877 P. BROOKS *Lect. Preach.* ii (1895) 45 The people in the neighbourhood dubbed us 'parsonettes'

Parsonic (pā'sən'ik), *a.* [f. PARSON + -IC (after words from Gr)] Of or pertaining to a parson; resembling or characteristic of parsons.

1785 *Mrs S. Boys Coalition* II 74 He felt himself bold, not entertaining any great idea of parsonic valour. 1847 C. BRONTE *J Eyre* xxviii, His manners are not to your taste?—parsonish and parsonic? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N Brandon* I 284 A secular as well as a parsonic view of life.

Parsonical (pā'sən'ikəl), *a* [f. as prec. + -ICAL] = prec. So *Parsonically adv.*, after the manner of a parson

1750 *CHESTERF Lett* (1774) III 14, I am not stoically advising, nor parsonically preaching to you 1834 L. SHERBROOK, in *Life* 97 Please to let me know how your parsonical duties go on

Parsoning, *vb. sb.* [f. PARSON + -ING 1.]

Acting as a parson; doing parson's work

a 1792 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Parson dealer*, Meaning by parsoning to support a table 1887 I. E. KEBBEL *Eng Country Life* (1891) 8 There were many very bad clergymen, to whom what they called 'parsoning' was a simple bore

Parsonure, obs. variant of PIERCE

Persuadable, -suasion, obs. ff. PERSUADABLE, -SUATION. **Parry**, obs. form of PARSEE

Part (pārt), *sb. (adv.)* Forms 1, 3-*part*; also

4-5 *paart*, (pard), 4-6 *part*, 4-7 *parte*, 5 *perte*, 6 *partt*, 6- *Sc part*. [In OE, ad *L. pars*, *part-em* (in sense 2 a); in 13th c. a *F. part* = *Pr. part*, Sp., It. *parte* = *L. part-em* part. The pl in ME was sometimes *PARS*, after OF. pl. *pars*, earlier *parz*.]

1. Portion or division of a whole

1. That which together with another or others makes up a whole (whether really separate from the rest, or more often only separated in thought); a certain amount, but not all, of any thing or number of things (material or immaterial); any one of the smaller things into which a thing is or may be divided (in reality or in idea); a portion, division, section, element, constituent, fraction, fragment, piece. (Now the ordinary word for this, in OE., and usually in ME., expressed by *DEAL sb.*)

When denoting a number of persons or things, often construed as a noun of multitude, with plural verb.

[c 1050 *Eyrthfirth's Handbo* in *Angha* (1885) VIII 317 Rabanus cwyð þæt se dæg hæfð parties, þæt synt dælas.] a 1300 *Cursor M* 2056 Þof þe werld es... Delt. In thrin parties principale, þe parties er noght perigale c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* III. 339 Christus churche hath þree parties Þe first part is in blis, wip Cris. The secounde part ben sentis in purgatorie. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (1839) ii 13 O part is at Parys, and the other part is at Constantynoble. c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 385/1 *Paart*, or deele, *porcio* 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot* (1858) I. 37 In equal partis this kinrik to diuide. 1538 *STARKEY England* i ii 51 One lounyng one a nother as membris and parties of one body. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euchd* i. Post 14 8 The whole is equal to all his partes taken together. 1574-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser i II 426 With all partis pendicles and permentis tharof 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Deut.* vii 22 He will consume these nations in thy sight by litle and litle and by parties 1638 *JUNIUS Paint* *Ancients* 202 Of all parts of the countenance the eyes are most powerful, being as the soule's window. 1726 *Tr Gregory's Astron.* I 392 Let the Diameter AB of the Circle be divided into two equal Parts in the Point C a 1774 *GOLDSM Hist Greece* II 264 The greatest part of the Indian cavalry were cut to pieces. 1794 *Riggings & Seamanship* I. 168 *Leading part*, that part of a tackle which is hauled upon 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxvii (1870) II 338 Whatever is the part of a part, is a part of the whole. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I agree, Socrates, in the greater part of what you say 1882 *Times* 25 Sept 8 They formed but a small part of deaths caused by infectious fevers.

b. Often idiomatically used without article: *part of* = a part of, some of; so *great part of* = a great part of, much or many of; *most part of*, the majority or greater part of, most of.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 3534 (Fairf) Gif me part of þat þou grynde a 1425 *Ibid* 12049 (Trin.) A mon crook in þe palsey And had ben moost-part of his dayes [so *Land MS*; *Cott* & *Gott* must all]. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I 107 And part thereof sold, and part ther of yaffe, and the remenaunt thei

departed among them. 1531 *TINDALE Expos* i *John Wks* (Parker Soc.) II. 524 Part of his laws are ceremonies. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xlv 16 He burneth part thereof in the fire with part thereof he eateth flesh 1760 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 97 ¶ 5 The road was passable only part of the year. 1778 *Learn-ing at a Loss* I 155, I shall probably spend great Part of the Summer with him 1807 *SOUTHEY Hist Pennus War* II 705 Great part perished before they could reach the wall. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* Prol 47 Part were drown'd within the whirling brook 1860 *WHEELER in Life* (1881) 512 We were at Oxford great part of last week, for the meeting of the British Association

c *spec.* An essential or integral portion; something essentially belonging to a larger whole; a constituent, element (Also without article)

1732 *LAW Serious* C. i (ed. 2) 9 They must be made parts of our common life 1742 *Young Nt Th.* ix. 413 This a prime Part of Happiness, to know How much Unhappi-ness must prove our Lot 1816 *SCOTT Bl Duwari* vi, The rider sate as if he had been a part of the horse. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 14 That formed no part of our discussion. 1879 *MOZLEY Serm.* 276 Affection is part of insight.

2. Specialized uses of sense 1.

† a. = *part of speech*: see 19. *Obs.* (The earliest use in English)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xvi (2) 107 Þry eacan synd med, þte, ce, þe man eacan on leden-spæce to sumum casum þises partes. *Ibid.* xvii 108 Anfeald getel byð on ðisum parte ego ic, tu þu, ille he. *Ibid.* xxxix. 224 þes part mæg beon gehaten dælnumed a 1300 [see *PARS*] c 1483 *CAYTON Dialogues* viii 38 Donetis, partis, accidents 1615 *BRINSLEY (title)* The Posing of the Parts. a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.* ix. Wks. (Rldg) 777-8 In our English speech we number the same parts with the Latins. Only we add a ninth, which is the article.

b The name of a division or section of a book, play, poem, or other literary work; in mod. use also *spec* Each of the portions of a work issued at intervals, at a uniform price, and in thin covers, and intended to be afterwards bound up into one or more volumes.

c 1450 tr. *De Initiatione* 64 Here begynneth þe third parte of inwarde conversacion Capitulum primum 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i Prol, I have set one part of a great herbal 1562 (title) The seconde parte of Guiliam Turners herball. 1564 (title) The First Part of the Contenton betwixt the two famous houses of Yorke and Lancaster. 1677 *LADY CHA-worth in 12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 44, I have presented your Lordship with the last part of *Hudibras*, to help to heighten your mirth this Christmasse 1744 *YOUNG Nt Th* vii 12 Thro' various Parts our glorious Story runs; Time gives the Preface 1873 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I Pref 7 The architect had read his third part of the Stones of Venice to purpose. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 3/3 The new Dickens would have to find a second Cruikshank to illustrate any novel issued in separate weekly parts *Mod* The work is now coming out in monthly parts.

† c. An element or constituent of some quality or action, considered by itself (and with no stress on its being merely a part); a point, particular. (Usually in *pl.*) Hence *absol.* Point; matter, affair; respect (= *PARTY sb.* 3). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* ii *Repentance* vii. (1859) 545 Ye heard of the true parts and tokens of repentance. 1589 *FUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii xxiv (Arb) 295 But at all insolent and unwonted partes of a mans behaviour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustful. a 1639 W. WHATLEY *Protophyes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 43 Perfection of parts, is when all the parts of goodness are found in a man. 1692 *LOCKE Educ.* § 142 Nothing can cure this Part of ill-breeding but Change and Variety of Company. 1719 *Br. ROBINSON in Perry Hist Coll Amer Col. Ch.* I 200 If we neglect our duty in that part.

3. A portion of an animal body: either definitely, a particular member or organ; or indefinitely, a 'spot', 'place' (cf 13). Usually *pl*; often with defining adj., as *hinder parts*, *inward parts*; also *absol.* (*euphem.*) = *privy parts*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 884 Iason, a noyntide hym anon.. Bothe the face and þe fete, & all þe fore partes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1532) 3 God hath no lineament nor parties corporall 15 *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 73 In a previe place and a secrete part, He shoote harte in at the left oxters, The arrowe quett through the harte 1535 *Back parts* [see *BACK a.*] 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii 41 Her neather partes mishappen, monstrous. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ed. Man in Hum.* iv. 1 1617 *MORRISON Hum.* iii. 115 The inner parts of Goates are esteemed great dainties, especially in Tuscany. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav* 41 A cloth which should cover those partes, made to be private. 1747 *WESTLEY Prim Physic* (1762) 80 Wash the parts with Juice of Calamint 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed 4) II. 136, I had occasion to examine the parts [of a child] very attentively at the birth. 1899 *Al-l-hell's Syst. Med.* VIII 358 The patches in such parts may then assume a salmon tinge

† 4. A minute portion of matter, a particle *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard.* 31 The Entrance of some such small aqueous Parts, as may excite the Fermentation. 1709 F. HAUKESBEE *Phys-Mech. Exp* ii. 1 (1729) 36 Woollen impregnated with saline and spirituous parts. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Serv Exp Philos* (1776) II 88 Now the part; of the air, being in this case driven asunder by some external interposition, such as fire, or any other agent 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II 278 The earthy principle, which is confounded with the indigo and some mucilaginous parts.

5. *spec.* (with a numeral): Each of a number of equal portions into which a whole may be divided; an aliquot part, exact divisor, submultiple.

(a) With an ordinal numeral indicating the number of such portions in the whole, as a *third part*, *two third parts*; now more usually omitted by ellipsis, the ordinal thus

becoming a sb, as a *third*, *two thirds* (b) With a cardinal numeral, implying a number of portions one less than the number which constitutes the whole, as *two parts* = two thirds, *three parts* = three quarters (formerly also as collective sing., as *two parts*.)

c 1290 *St Michael* 665 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 318 3eot nis bare, to women inne, onnepe he seunep part a 1300 *Cursor M.* 973 He half part gladli or be thrid We wil be giue, if pou it bid 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v 47 Mair than twa part of his rout War herbeit in the toune tharout c 1386 *Chaucer Sgr's T* 545 Ne koude man by twenty thousand part Countrefete the Sophymes of his Art. c 1475 *Raif Colgear* 123 He tyt the King be the nek, twa part in tene. 1503 *Owri n Fumbiobushire* ii (1892) 11 Ffourte partes of five of this sheere 15 compassed with the sea c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* x. 223 Two parts of night are past, the third is left t' employ our force 1660 *Barrow Euclid* v Def 1, A part is a magnitude of a magnitude, a less of a greater, when the less measures the greater 1706 *E. Ward Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 12 The Queen allots him three Parts in eight for his singular Hazards 1813 *MAR. EDG. WORTH Patron* (1813) III xli 130 Possession being nine parts of the law. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carthage* 319 He was himself only three parts Roman.

† b. Used by confusion or error as if = 'times', as in (by) a *thousand part(s)* = a thousand times, a thousandfold; by the *seventh part* = seven times, sevenfold. *Obs.* (Cf. *DEAL* sb 1 E.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2157 Pai pleyme more be pource, of bar horis pan be soroge of ham-selle by he seuynt parte (*Dub. MS. de la*) 1460-70 *El. Quentessence* 7 3e schule haue soure licour by an hundrid part bettir gile. 1548 *TINDALE Wks* (Parker Soc) I 149 A thousand parts better may it be translated into the English, than into the Latin 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* II 14 48 Not he.. Might be compar'd to these by many parts c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* To Rd. (1865) 88 They are ten parts more paraphrastic than I. 1845 *B. JONSON Simple of N.* III. 11, I have better news from the bake house, by ten thousand parts, in a morning

c. In expressing the proportion of the ingredients of a mixture or compound. One of a number of equal portions of indeterminate amount.

1565 *CHAPMAN Odyss.* ix 298 It was so strong, twas before allaid With twentie parts in water. 1756 *C. Lucas Ess. Waters* III. 298 Two parts of this water poured into one part boiling milk 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 512 Take of pure sulphate of copper, two parts, subcarbonate of ammonia, three parts 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed 2) I. 183 One part of carbon consumes in burning to carbonic acid 2½ parts of oxygen

† b. A mediæval measure of time, equal to 1/12 of an hour, or 4 minutes see *AROM* 7. *Obs.*

1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi 158 Each admits of four different subdivisions, into four points, ten minutes, fifteen parts or degrees, and forty moments.

II. Portion allotted, share.

7. A portion of something (material or immaterial) allotted or belonging to a particular person; a share. Sometimes almost in abstract sense. Sharing, participation; interest, concern.

To have part. To share, partake (*in*, *to*). To have neither part nor lot in. To have no share or concern in, to have nothing to do with (see *LOT* s. 2b) See also *ari* and *part* *ART* sb 16

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 522 He moste kunne muchel of art pat pu woldest; yeue per-of part a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19583 Has pou na part, coth petre, here. 1381 *Wyclif Rev.* xx 6 Blessed and holy be, that hath part in the first 32en rising. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 104 Cham Upon his part Aufrique nam. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. 1 277 The prestus and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the fuste parting of the lond of Iewry 1477 *EHR. RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 2 Aduerites, Of the whiche I haue had my parte 1538 *BALF. John Bapt. in Hari Misc.* (Malh.) I. 216 My ways.. with mennys ways haue no part 1602 *BARLOW Sermon. Paulus Crux* 23 We haue no part in Dauid, nor inheritance in the son of Isay 1611 *BIBLE Acts* i. 17 1750-72 *H. BROOKES Foot of Oual.* (1800) I 151 We had neither art or part, concern or interest therein. 1850 *S. DOBELL Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I 14 Death Can have no part in Beauty. 1891 *DOUGLAS Beggars All* (ed 2) 271 That she would have neither part nor lot in his dishonest career.

b. Allotted portion (without definite notion of division or sharing); possession (*concr.* or *abstr.*); one's lot in life. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxi. 11 [lxix. 10] Thei shul be taken in to the hond of swed, the partis of foxis thei shul be c 1386 *CHAUCEER Clerk's T.* 594, I haue noight had no part of children twyne But first sknesse, and after wo and payne c 1500 *Three Kings* 56 To obete and abide the wille of oure lord, & to take suche part yn pacience, as he wol sende 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Has* v. 7 Now shal a moneth deuoure them with their partes 1858 *NEALE Bernard de M.* (1865) 36 The Lord shall be thy part

8 A person's share in some action; what one has to do; function, office, business, duty. Formerly in *pl.* when referring to a number of persons

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xi 245 Be liklynes the mast cownt Semyt till do richt weill his part. 1451 *MARG. PARSON* in *P. Lett* I. 201 He seyde it was not his parte to do it. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus Apoph.* 297 The partes of menne is, to reioyce in the behaif of the commonweale 1563 *Holmes* in *Repenance* ii. (1850) 544 It is therefore our parts.. to pray unto our heavenly Father 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* iii. 13 But if hee will not doe the part of a kinsman to thee, then will I doe the part of a kinsman to thee, as the Lord heth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 561 Accuse not Nature, she hath don her part 1722 *ADDITION SHEET* No 418 7 It is the part of a Poet to humour the Imagination. 1865 *THOLLORE Belton Est* xxii 254 Was it not a brother's part to go to a sister in affliction? 1882 *Times* 23 Sept 4 The artillery did its part with its usual devotion

9. *Theat.* The character assigned to or sustained

by an actor in a dramatic performance, a rôle Also, the words assigned to or spoken by an actor in such a character, hence, a written or printed copy of these.

1495 in *Shap Cow Myst* (1825) 36 Payd for copyng of the 11 knyghts partys, & demons 1584 *Ibid* 38 To Jhon Cope stafe, for playenge of Ebron his part xxd 1600 *SHAKS. A Y L* ii. vii 142 All the world's a stage And one man in his time playes many parts. 1622 *MABBE* in *Alaman's Guzman d'Alf* i 264 Let every man take his Qu and perfect his owne part. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No 180 7 6 They must be called off the Stage, and receive Parts more suitable to their Genius 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii viii 7 2, I was sent on the boards in children's parts 1882 *H. C. McRIVALE Faust* of B I 145 Minna in the 'Pirate' would be more the line of part to fall to you

b. *fig.* A character sustained by any one, either as a special office or function (nearly = 8), or as assumed or feigned.

To play (act) the part of to act as or like; to perform the function of To play (act) a part to perform a function, or pursue a course of action, also, to sustain a feigned character, make a pretence, act deceitfully.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 361 Pan be figour of a freke he sall take eftre, And preaully in bat part a-pere gove be-foine a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich III 50 Homfrey Cheney playng the parte of a good blood hounde, folowed the tract of y^e flyer 1590 *SELNERS P. Q.* II 14 27 Where left, he went, and his owne false part playd 1663 *BUTLER Hud* i 1 205 None ever acted both Parts bolder, Both of a Chieftain and a Soldier a 1732 *GAY Fables* ii. vi. 2 The man of pure and simple heart Thro' life disdains a double part 1886 *BARING-GOULD Court Royal* xxxv. He was unskilled to act a part and speak half the truth. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36½ The Referendum and the Initiative have a great part to play in the future of Switzerland

† c. *transf.* One who performs a part, an actor. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Comment Verses Fletcher's Dram. Poems.* That some who sat spectators have confessed [they] felt such shafts steal through their captured sense, As made them rise Parts, and go Lovers thence.

10. *Mus.* The melody assigned to a particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or a written or printed copy of this for the use of a particular performer; each of the constituent melodies or successions of notes which make up a harmony. Hence *transf.* Each of the voices or instruments which join in a concerted piece.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf* 1481, I syng of two partys without a mene c 1586 *CRESS PENBROKE Ps* LVII vi, Thou my harp the consort make, My self will beare a part 1597 *MORLEY Intro. to Mus.* i Musick booke, being brought to the table the mistresse of the house presented mee with a part, earnestly requesting mee to sing 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* III. x The Parts of Musick are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty, thirty, and forty parts. 1706 *A. BEDFORD Temple Mus.* iii 55 This one Voice or Part is mentioned as the greatest Excellency of the Temple Musick. 1889 *E. PROUT Harmony* (ed. 20) iv. § 94 Most music is written in four-part harmony, and the parts are generally named after the four varieties of the human voice. The highest part is called the *treble*, or *soprano*, the next below this, the *alto*, the third part, the *tenor*, and the lowest part the *bass*

† 11. A piece of conduct, an act (usually with qualification expressing praise or blame). *Obs.*

1561 *T. HOBY tr Castiglione's Courtier* ii (1577) Mj, Alonso Carrillo, hauing committet certaine youthfull parties was by the Kings commaundement carried to prison 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1895) III. 333 Pausanias committed many insolent parties by reason of the great authority he had 1596 *RALPH DISCO. Germania* Aij, For your Honors many Honorable and friendlie parts, I haue hitherto often returned promises a 1632 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgem.* I. ii 1 (1642) 155 He, after shewed him many other unkinde and unchillidly parts.

12 A personal quality or attribute, natural or acquired, esp. of an intellectual kind (? as a constituent element of one's mind or character, or ? as allotted to one by Providence. cf. *gift*, *talent*), almost always in *pl.* Abilities, capacities, talents Usually with an adj. expressing excellence, also *absol.* = high intellectual ability, cleverness, talent. Now *arch.*, rare in speech

1561 *T. HOBY tr Castiglione's Courtier* ii (1577) Gvij b, To set his delite to haue in himselfe partes and excellent qualities 1598 *B. JONSON Eo Man in Hum.* ii. i, I ne saw any gentlemanlike part [in him] *Ibid* iv. 1, A gentleman, of very excellent good partes. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. ii. 64 For which of my bad parts didst thou first fall in loue with me? 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxvii 88 We magnifie the wealthy man, though his parts be never so poor. 1678 *BARCLAY Apol* (1841) 283 Three things go to the making up of a minister 1 Natural parts, that he be not a fool 2. Acquired parts, that he be learned in the languages [etc.] 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 197 7 5 Courage is the natural Parts of a Soldier 1710 *HEARNE Collect* (Oxf Hist Soc) II 351 A Man of Parts, but a most vile, stinking Whigg. 1806 *G. CANNING Poet. Wks.* (1827) 49 But if, amongst this motley crew, One man of real parts we view. 1844 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Earl Chatham* (1887) 818 Some of them were indeed, to do them justice, men of parts 1894 *I. AN MACLAREN Bonnie Brar Bush* (1899) 5 A Lad o' Parts. a 1901 *BESANT Five Years' Tryst*, etc (1902) 196 At school the son was a steady lad, of good, not brilliant parts

III. Region, side

13 A portion of a country or territory, or of the world; a region, quarter. (Usually in *pl.*; often with a vague collective rather than plural sense)

(When the words of the world or the like are added, the sense is 2 above e g c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* i. 4 If a man come flo þe west

partys of þe world 1538 *BOORDE in Introd Knowl* (1870) Forewds 53 Few frendys ynglond bath in theys partes of Europe 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 132 Going into the fourte partes of the world

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 217 And all prouyns and peites þi pes shall desyre 1558 *Knox First Blast* (Aib) 20 Women in those partes, were not tamed nor embased by consideration of their own sex and kind 1607 *MINDERTON Michaelm Term* iii in 52, I am a mere stranger for these partes a 1674 *CLARENDON Suro Levath* (1676) 2 One who ha's spent many years in foreign partes 1717 *BERKELEY Proposal Supplying Ch in For Plant.* Wks III. 215 To piopagate the Gospel in foreign partes. 1833 *Rep. Sel Committes on Munie Corporal* 331 The mixed jurisdiction in the Parts of Kesteven. 1861 *E. FITZGERALD Lett* (1889) I. 277 Let me know when you come into these partes

b. *Part of Fortune* (*Astrol.*) that point of the heavens in which the moon is when the sun is in the ascendant or 'horoscope'.

1696 in *PHILLIPS* (ed 5). 1819 *WILSON Dict Astrol.* a 1836 *SMEDLEY Oculit Sc.* in *Encycl Metrop* (1855) XXXI 311 The Part of Fortune, is the distance of the moon's place from the sun, added to the degrees of the ascendent

† 14. *Side* (*lat*), hence, direction in space. *Obs.* c 1380 *Sir Ferriumb.* 3517 Y schal take out to anoper pard & prykie fro hem anon a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen IV* 30 Made a bridge ouer the river on the part of saint Denis stiet, and so escaped 1551 *ROBINSON tr More's Utop.* i. (1895) 34 Some here and some there, yea, veyre manye of bothe partes. 1574 *BOURNE Regiment for Sea* (1577) *Introd.* 5b, If that the Sonne be unto the North part, or South part of the Equinoctiall 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xvii 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shyneth vnto the other part vnder heauen 1774 *T. HUTCHINSON Diary* 7 Sept. (Norwich) is on every part walked in.

b. = *HAND* sb 321. Now *rare*.

1483 *CAXTON Parus & V.* 67 On that other parte he had greke drede 1534 *CROMWELL Lett.* 17 Nov in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 391 Neglecting of those parte the kinges highest honour to be preserved, of thother partes as it were contempnyng all frendship in giuing place to a little Lucre. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* iv. 40 On the contrary part, his mind seeth not itself, but only turneth into itself 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab Nts* (1884) 133 On the other part, I judged that I might lose nearly as much.

† c. *fig.* (Father's or mother's) Side (in genealogy). (Cf. *HALLE* sb. 2) *Obs.*

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1700) I. ii. App. v. 398 All other your majesty's ancestors of the part of your said mother (cf. *L. ex parte maternal*).

15 *Side* (*fig.*), in a contest, dispute, question, contract, or any relation of opposite persons or bodies of people; party; cause.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vii. 624 Clyffurd and wauss maid a melle, Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole, And athir syne drew to partes c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks.* III. 363 þe fnd hab þe stronger part here þan be part of treupe. 1396 in *Scott Antig* XIV. 217 This indenture made, betwix Scher Henry Synclar, on the ta part and Scher John of Der-mounde on the tother part. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xlvii. 179 Of that other part, they marked well that wyth subyon were grete fuson of men 1526 *TINDALE Mark* ix. 40 Whosoener is not agaynstye you is on youre parte. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* A. 1 by A *Senatus stat.* 11. he is on the senates part 1592 *KYD Sp. Trag* i. ii. 64 The victory to neither part inclinde 1700 *PRIOR Carmen Seculare* 356 Betwixt the Nations let her hold the Scale, And, as she wille, let either Part prevail. 1882 *H. C. McRIVALE Faust* of B I 107 No word had been spoken on either part. 1884 *Bylwood & Farnham's Proc in Conveyancing* (ed 4) I 402 An agreement made Between — (the vendor) of the one part, and — (the purchaser) of the other part.

b. *concr.* A party; a body of adherents or partisans; a faction. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10455 When boþe partis come to be fight. c 1386 *CHAUCEER Knt's T.* 1794 Arcite & eek the hondred of his parte 1534 in *Lett. Synopress Monasteries* (Camden) 9 Bothe the seide partes hathe ben more ardentis now then they were before. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 400 He in dede would gladly have pleased both parts 1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* iv. 25 Then gan the part of Chalers aneu To range the field, and victorie to raine.

† c. *pl.* ? = *part-fray* (see 20). *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Look About You* i. iii. in *Hazl Dodsley* VII 401 Shift for thyself, good Skink; there's gold, away Here will be parts. 1626 *B. JONSON Epigrams* cx, [Cæsar] lived scarce one just age, And that midst envy and partes.

IV. [f. PART v] Parting.

† 16. Parting, separation, leave-taking. *Obs. rare.* 1605 1st *Pt. Ieremias* ii. vi 27 O cruell part; Andreas bosome bears away my hart.

17. The parting of the hair. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Century Mag* Aug 429/1 His straight, smooth hair, with its definite part.

V. Phrases

18. *Part and (or) parcel.* (The addition of *parcel* emphasizes the sense of *part*.)

a. *Part and parcel*, emphasizing sense 1 c: cf. *PARCEL* sb 1 b.

[1474 see *PARCEL* sb 1 b] 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VII*, c 11 This present Act, and every part and parcel thereof, shall extend [etc.] *Ibid* c. 26 The Lordships. to be part and parcel of the same hundred [of Wesebery] 1592 *WAST 1st Pt. Symbol* (1647) 100 [To] suffer the same and every part and parcel thereof to descend come and remaine according to the true meaning of this Indenture. 1664 *Complete Clerk* 795 The said Capital Messuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premises, and every part and parcel thereof. 1837 *GOSING & PRITCHARD Metrop* 106 This being part and parcel of my present subject. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 194 The places referred to are, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the metropolis. 1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* v. i § 2. 272 The moral law of the conscience is part and parcel of man himself.

partie neuere company 21500 CRESS FIMBROKE PS CIVIL
ki, Of seas and winds he partes the fight 1599 SHAKS.
Much Ado v. 1. 114. Welcome signior, you are almost come
to part a fray. 1698 FRYER Acc, E India & P. 46 The

Vice-Admiral left not off till Night parted the Fray 1720 STEELE *Tahter* No 250 F 4. I could name Two, who after having had Seven Children, fell out of parted Beds upon the boiling of a Leg of Mutton. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chas* xxxvii. They parted company at the gate of Farnival's Inn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 380 He parts company from the vain and impudent talker. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Sp IV* 11 (1884) 76 The point at which the scientific man is apt to part company with the theologian.

b. To dissolve, break up (an assembly). *rare*.

13. *Cursor M* 13850 (Gött.) Wid þu þai partuð þair semble 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom* Ref II. ix. 132 The Night coming on, parted the Assembly, before anything was decided

4. To put asunder, separate, sunder (two or more persons or things, or one from another), to separate (combatants) so as to stop the combat, to make a separation between (companions, lovers, etc.). Also *fig* to separate in thought, to put in a different class or category, to distinguish.

c 1325 SHORHAM 1 2089 Eche hordom ne parteb nauzt þe mane al fram hys wyfe. 13. *Cursor M* 390 (Gott.) 'To part þe dai fra þe night. c 1400 *Genyrdes* 2205 The kyng of kynggys partyd thein twayn. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 7 How canst thou part sadness and melancholy? 1602 — *Ham* v. 11. 312 Part them, they are incens'd. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 17 The Lord doe so to me, and more also, if ought but death part these and me. — *Luke* xiv. 51 While he blessed them, hee was parted from them, and caried vp into heauen. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 242 A fool and his money is soon parted. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II (1760) 87 [Horse beans and tares] are easily parted with a riddle. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* II. To part Error from crime. 1853 KINGSLY *Hyphasia* III. 25 The women shrieked to their lovers to part the combatants.

b. To keep asunder or separate, to separate, as a boundary, to form a boundary or interval between.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett* (1871) 50 Each windo arched in the top, and parted from oother by flat fayr bolted columns. 1632 LITTELOW *Trav* II. 56 Which Ruer parteth also Dacia, from Mysia. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 20 Where seas or deserts part them from the rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1218 As two wild men supporters of a shield, Painted, who stare at open space, no glance 'tho one at other, parted by the shield. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* I. 1. x. 1 The peninsula which parts the Baltic from the Northern seas

c. *spec.* in technical uses: (a) *Metallurgy*. To separate (gold and silver) from each other by means of an acid (b) *Paper Manuf.* To separate (the damp sheets) after pressing. (c) *Comb-making*. To cut (a pair of combs, or their teeth) from one piece of material by a special method, so that the teeth of each correspond to the spaces between the teeth of the other (d) *Turning*. To separate (a piece) from the block, as with a *parting-tool*. see PARTING *vbl.* sb. 2, quot 1879.

1871 *Act 4 Hen VII.* c 2 *Preamble*. It was of old Time used . . . to fine and part all Gold and Silver . . . needful for the said Minis. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 The gold and silver to be parted ought previously to be granulated. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 597 Fine papers are often twice parted and pressed. *ibid.* 1061 The one space is allotted to the processes of dissolving the silver, and parting the gold. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed 7) I. 905 The teeth of the larger descriptions of comb are parted, or cut one out of the other with a thin frame saw, then the shell, equal in size to two combs with their teeth interlaced, is bent like an arch in the direction of the length of the teeth. Smaller combs of horn and tortoise-shell are parted whilst flat, by an ingenious machine with two chisel formed cutters, placed obliquely, so that every cut produces one tooth.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To make or cause separation, division, or distinction.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease, and parteth between the mighty [COVERD], parteth the mightie asunder. 1750 *Boston Rec* (1887) XVII. 252 In a range with the Fence and Trees which parts between John Richardson Esqrs. Land, and Samuel Wells Esqrs. Land. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* xlviii. Her cate is not to part and prove

II. 5. *intr.* To become or be separated or sundered (from something); to be liberated or detached, to proceed, emanate; to come off. *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 20755 þau partid his hend fra þe bere. 1596 CONSTABLE *Diana* vi. 12. But from his bow a fiery arrow parteth. 1679 *Establ. Test* 13 A stolen smile will part from me. 1717 *Forss. Eloisa* 95 Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part. 1802 *Borrow Wild Wales* III. xv. 168 The sheep caught the disease and the wool parted.

6. In reciprocal sense: To go or come apart or asunder, to separate. Of persons To go away from each other, quit one another's company.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6153 þe kinges & muche of hor folc alene partede away a 1300 *Cursor M* 20254 Allas! hou sel we part in tua. 13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2473 þay acolen and kyssen. and parten ryte þere. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxh.) xii. 57 Þare þare it and Iordan partes as a grete brigg c 1475 *Kent Colledge* 372 Thus parteth thy twa 1596 SPENSER *P* Q vi. 1 to So both tooke goodly leave, and parted severall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 A Tale. 'Would . . . Make . . . Thy knotty and combined locks to part. And each particular haire to stand on end. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* xix And, when life's sweet fable ends, Soul and body part like friends. 1725 *Gay Black-eyed Susan* iv. We only part to meet again. 1734 — *Have & Friends* 61 But dearest friends, alas! must part. 1821 SHELLEY *Rev. Islans* i. xviii. Her lips grew pale, Parted, and quivered. 1842 TENNYSON *Edmund Morris* 70 We met to part no more. 1897 MARY KINGSLY *W. Africa* 392, I give my guides buttons, reels of cotton, fish-hooks, and matches, and we part friends. *Mod.* Here our roads parted.

b. Part from (a) to separate from, go away from, leave (see also 7); (b) = next b (now rare)

a 1225 *Ansr R.* 64 Hwon he parteb urom ou *Ibid.* 106 But þifich partiuon ou, þe Holli Gode ne mei not kumen to ou a 1300 *Cursor M* 13033 Herodins wend to part fra herod. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* vi. 492 The hwind hym luft swa. That he wold part na vis hym fra c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 10694 For al his myzt & his prowes He parted neuere fro him harmles 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 60 Fare well, she sayde, for I must partte you fro 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* iv. iv. 102 This Ring I gave him, when he parted from me 1727 C. GOLDEN *East Five Ind Nat.* 3 This extremity obliged the Adirondacks to part from those of the Five Nations. 1853 GRO ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 365 Our poor boy Thorne parted from us to day 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* in 174, I gne them with this ring. Which when you part from, loose, or gne away. Let it please the tune of your loue 1640 CLAPHAM *Wallenstein* III. iii. That jewell which you seeme To part from so unwillingly 1793 *Minstrel* III. 30 Grasping the shadow of power, whilst their poverty constrained them to part from the substance 1860 GRO ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 166 His precious bag, which he would by no means part from

c. Part with. (a) = prec a (now rare), (b) to let go, give up, surrender; to get rid of, send away, dismiss; in mod. use also of a body or substance to lose, give off (heat, or a constituent or element).

To part with child (bairn); to be delivered prematurely, to suffer abortion (Sc.)

13 *Cursor M* 17022 (Cott.) Kynd na saul suffers ar to part wit [so Gott]; *Prim. & Laud* parte fro] man o lue 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* v. 1. 221 He was with me then, Who parted with me to go fetch a Chaunc. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. 1. 235 How parted he with thee? 1643 TRAPP *Comit Gen* xiii. 14 Abram had now parted with Lot, to his great grief 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic.* IV. ix. The ladies seemed very unwilling to part with my daughters 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 97 Just after I had parted with him at his lodgings.

c 1350 *St. John Evangel* 109 in Horstmann *Alteleg Leg* (1881) 38 He dreads his gude sal fro him fall, So þat he dar nocht part with all 1581 *Primer Guazzo's* (v. 1. 1. 1586) 28 b. The Dutches was driven to part with one of her chiefe women c 1592 MARIOWE *Jew of Maldis* iv. 412 Oh, that I should part with so much gold! 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colons* III. xlix. Annot. 11, Luxuriate salts dispose them [vegetables] to part readily with their uncture. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 92 F. 3, I would part with all my Jewels, to be but Twenty. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Misc Tr 327/1 Such substances as are known to contain oxygen in the greatest abundance, and to part with it with the greatest facility. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach* v. 131 Men will not part with what they have until you give them something better a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 61 The year following the queene partit with baime. . . The baime was born quick and deceisit with in short space thaufter. 1725 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. iii. viii. § 7. 432 All which put her to such Fright that she parted with Child, and never recovered. 1883 GRAHAM *Writings* II. 20 (E. D. D.) Maggy had parted w' bairn.

d. *absol.* To part with something, esp. money; to give or pay money. *slang* or *collog.*

1873 *Slang Dict* v. 1. 'He's a right un, he is; I know'd he'd part'. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 107 'The master of Dorien was wily—what the country folk call 'unwilling to part'. At least, he would only part for a consideration

T. *intr.* To take one's leave or departure, to depart, go away; to set out. *arch* [Cf. F. *partir*]

In perfect tenses, it often took *be* 'he is parted from Rome'. a 1300 *Cursor M* 12975 Sum opir ansuar sal þou sai, Ar I fia þe yit part a wai. c 1300 *Havelok* 2962 Hwan he wored parted alle samen, Havelok, bi-lefte wit 101e and gamen In engeland 1384 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 42 Anoon the lepie partide [Vulg. *discessit*] away fro hym. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 384 For to dye it were my nigh, And hennes to party. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 Who moued you to leue me, and to parte so? 1521 SHAKS *Two Gent.* I. 1. 71 But now he parted hence to embarque for Millain 1622 J. DONOVAN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 129 Mr. Norgate is parted from Rome for England. c 1642 TWYNE in *Wood's Life* i. Sept. (O. H. S.) 1. 58 The deivisted and parted away quietly. 1676 *Land Gas* No. 1151/2 The Queen of Poland was parted from Janowitz, to go and meet the King at Leopold 1724 Dr. FOR MEIN. *Cavalier* (1840) 44, I parted from Vienna the middle of May 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* vi. 142 Aged and poor He parted thence. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xxiii, 'But ere he parted', said she, 'he conferr'd On thee the irrecoverable boon'.

b To part (hence, out of this life, etc.); to die. c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw* 297 Whan þei sholen parten henne, Ful wel þei sholen here was kenne Riht to be blisse of paradys. 13 *Chron. Eng.* 422 (Ritson) Er he partede of thisse live 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* II. iii. 124 [= he] parted eu'n iust between Twelve and One. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. xxii, At six months' end, she parted hence 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. iii. 50 An angel sent from pitying heaven To bid him part in peace. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 14, I know it well and yet in peace I part.

† 8. *trans.* To depart from, go away from, take leave of, leave, quit, forsake; = DEPART v. 8. *Obs.*

In quot 1609, app a mixture of 'had parted this life' and 'had been parted from this life'. Cf. PASS v.

a 1529 SKELTON *Epit. Dh. Gaspar Wisen* 1843 II. 398 But or I parte the place, Up his hede he caste. 1587 TURNER *Trag. T.* (1877) 39 That I should part my country, to avoide My monstrous charge 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. 1. 3 Since presently your soules must part your bodies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) a *Macc* v. 5 As though Antiochus had bene parted this life 1787 *Minor* iv. vi. 222 My regret at parting this second Eden. c 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xiv. I thought loth to part his country, he could rather part that nor me 1822 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 1881 One of the transports, having parted the convoy, was captured.

b. To part with, give up. = 6 b (b), c (b). *dal.* 1823 SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1868) 2 (E. D. D.) O we maun part this love, Willie. 1899 MACMAHON *Chim. Corners* 73 (E. D. D.) He wouldn't part his wife Molly at home for all the princesses in the world.

III. 9. *trans.* To divide to or among a number of recipients, to distribute in shares, apportion. (With various const.) Somewhat *arch*.

13 K. *Alis* 4678 He nam Daries tresour, And perit hit among his kynne. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 He parted his wyngynng tille his men largely. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4318 Þe quike is part vs, all þe pake, þe parcels euyñ. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 153, I will part them all you among c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* cviii. iii. Let me part out Sichems fields. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* v. 20 And there were parted to Simon three thousand men, to goe into Galilee. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 503 She parted herself, whilst living betwixt these three places 1715 POPE and *Ep. Miss Blount* 15 To part her time 'twixt reading and bobbe. 1809 BAWDWIN *Domesday Bk* 332 This land was parted between 41 Burgeses who have 12 ploughs 1876 FRETMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 209 Lands which seem to have been parted out among the magistrates and chief burghers

10. To share with another or others; (of one person) to give a share of to another; (of a number of persons) to take each a share of, divide among themselves. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. *dal.*

13 *Servus Sagis* (W.) 2053 Yif thou wilt half parte with ons, Thou schalt hit have, Sire Cressus 1302 LAMOT, P. Pl. A. xi. 50 Luyte loup he þat lord. Pat þus parteb with þe pore a parcel whon him neoleþ 1382 WYCLIF *Joh.* xix. 24 Thei partiden my clothis to hem, and in to my cloth thei senten loit c 1386 CHAUVET *M. A. H.* 3. 386 [He] thanked god. That no wight his blisse parten shal. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. xviii. Ye shalle parte to gydyr your good 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 5 Giff thame the pelffe to part among thame 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. 11 249 Long Let's part the word. *Blas* No. 116 he not the your halfe 17. FORT. (J.) Jove himself no less content would be To part his throne, and share his heav'n with thee 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Skop* xlv. Her friend parted his breakfast . . . with the child and her grandfather

† b. To part stakes (also to part shares): to share, partake, participate, 'go shares' (with a person, in a thing). In quot. 1581, to make division or distribution (of a thing between persons)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 133 The Devil and they shall parte stakes with them one daie. 1581 J. BELI *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 406 b. To make Invocation to the dead, to part stakes of honour betwixt God and his Saints 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 304, I might part shares with my wife. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegy.* 7 To share the Honour with him, and part stakes in the Prayse 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comment Two Tales* 42 This was before they parted Stakes.

† 11. *intr.* To make division into shares; to give or impart a share; to take or have a share; to share, 'go shares', participate, partake (with a person; of or in, rarely with, a thing) *Obs.*

c 1320 *St. Brendan* 264 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226 Heo wollez party þar-of mid us a 1330 *Chaucer* 1058 And zef we ani good winne, For soþe þou schalt parten þer unne. 1340 *Ayene* 38 Þe þeyuees be ueladye de þe þo þet parteb of þe þyefte. 1426 LYCO. *De Guit. Pilgr.* 4706, I steale folk that hongry be And parte with hem off my plemente a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 154 Let me and the Frinchemen part among ws. 1612 BIBLE i. *Sam.* xxx. 24 As his part is that goeth downe to the battell, so shall his part be that tareth by the stuffe. they shall part alike. 1670 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 519 Who longs to hear of some here willing to part in the impression of my things at Leyden.

† 12. *trans.* and *absol.* To give a part or share of, hence, To give away, bestow, impart. *Obs.*

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* I. 156 Bote 3e loue þe pore, And such good as God sent Treweliche parte, 3e naue no more merit [etc.] 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 17 [Thi] neither parten to seeke man, neþer to beggyng. c 1430 *LVIG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 With glad herte parten thyn almese 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazi Dodsley* I. 243 Kor poverty I part in many a place To them that will not obedient be

† 13. To mix or temper (wine) with other liquors or substances. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *couper le vin*.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Frece*, a thin Cyder . . . us'd by Vintners in parting their Wines, to lower the Price of them. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 67 To part a Butt of Muskadel Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lags of all sorts that do not prick, and so much Syrup as will not prick; beat them up, and let it rest after you have blown the froth from off it [etc.]

IV. † 14. *trans.* To side with, take part with. (Cf. PARTY v. 2 a.) *Obs.* *rare*.

1652 [see PARTING *vbl.* sb. 6]. 1666 MACPARKLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) I. 58 Alexander Earl of Argyll parted the Balliol 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 89 The influence of High Church in England, who parted our disaffected party, and stopped all prosecution of them.

† Part, *pple. a. rare*. *Obs.* pa. pple. of prec. vb. = PARTED. Part per pale = party per pale; as sb. = an escutcheon party per pale.

1708 *Brik Apollo* No. 3. 2/a He, that selleth Ale, Hangs out a Chequer'd Part per Pale. Part per Pale sells Ale and Beer. 1862 LONG *Waynde Inn* Pref. 107 A Wyvern part-per-pale addressed upon a helmet barred.

† Partable (pā'tā'bl), a. *Obs.* [a OF. *partiable*, f. *partir*, *partant* to divide, to PART]

1. Capable of being parted or divided; = PARTIBLE.

1729 BRITTON III. viii. § 5 Sont acune foiz le cors del eglise divisible ou partable de antiquité c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 63 Watris remuynge, freele, and partable. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secretorum*, Gov. *Lordsh* 88 It ys partable in flour. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 33 § 1 To be partable amonges the said Robert Dymok, Thomas Laurence, and Kateryn. 1632 I. L. *Women's Rights* 5, I have some kind of doubts . . . whether . . . be partable as among coheires.

2. Capable of having a part or share in; able to partake of; participatant.

1426 *LYNG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 928 For he wyl also be partable Off thy merities & gerdouns. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 61 He shalle be partable in the synne. 1527 *Golden Legend in Docum. St Paul's* (Camden) 188 Vouchesafe to make hym partable of thy excellent ioye

Partack, obs. form of **PARTAKE**.

Partage, sb. [a. F. *partage* = It. *partaggio*, med. L. *partagium* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *partir*, It. *partire*, to PART. see -AGE. Formerly naturalized (pär-tiedg); but, since 18th c., treated as F. (partāz). ('A word merely French' J)]

1 The action of dividing, division; partition; esp. division into shares. Also attrib.

1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav* F iv, The Comfrerie were against the Leaguers, for their partage. 1599 *DANIEL Let Octavia* Wks 177 I 75 Unequal partage, to b'allow'd no share Of Power to do of Life's best Beneath. a 1656 *USSHER Ann* (1658) 335 In the partage of the kingdom she seemed a little inclined to her youngest son. 1757 *T. DICEY Hist Acc. Guernsey* 61 The Fief Noble goes directly to the Eldest, unless he will put it into Partage with the rest. 1857 *MUSGRAVE Pilgr into Dauphine* I 11 58 The partage system, which parcels out the land into these infinitesimal patches

2. A part, portion, share, lot

1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S T S) 160 Thir pure folk has na charge, na takis na lyfing, na partage of the weris. 1504 *Old Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) v 11 370 Deth eternal unto hym is his partage & propre heritage. 1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav* E ii 11 67 That the younger sonnes of the King cannot have partage with the Elder. 1633 *tr. Faunus's Heat* Hon 11. 1 67 [Such] as should fall to their lot and partage. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III 388 Divine Providence stopped the flowing of those salt-springs till the poor were restored to their partage therein. 1763 *H. WALPOLE Let. to H. S. Conway* 21 May, Vivacity is by no means the partage of the French. 1843 *Mrs. ROMER Rhone, Darro*, etc. I 281 Exempt from the cruel pounding that is the partage of inside places

¶ *Mistaken. L. compāgēs.*

1593 *Q. ELIZ. Boeth* II pr v 31 What is there that wantes a spirit and lymnes partage [CITACER jointure], that justly may seeme fayre to the myndes and Reasons nature?

So + **Partage** v. trans. [F. *partager*, a 1400], to divide into parts. Obs. rare

c 1285 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* XLV. viii, Children thou shalt bring, Of partag'd earth the kingdoms and lords to thee.

Partakable, -takeable (pär-tāk'bl), a. rare. [f. next + -ABLE.] +a Capable of partaking. Obs. b. Capable of being partaken.

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biand's Erromena* 96 He neither saw his favours participated, nor any person partakable of them. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* I v 256 Seeing in what degrees his Divine essence was imitable or partakable.

Partake (pär-tāk), v. Also 6-7 partake, 7 Sc. partack. [Back-formation (after 1550) from PARTAK-ING, PARTAKE-ING, which were 16th c. syncope-forms of the earlier regular combinations part-taking, part-taker, repr. L. *participes*, -cipium. Cf. *housekeep* vb. from *housekeeping*, *housekeeper*.]

As a direct formation, a vb. *part-take* would have been against Eng. idiom. In 16-17 c., the feeling of connexion with *take* vb. was so weak, that the pat. and ppl. were often *partahed*.

1. trans. 1. To take a part in, to share in.

1598 *GREEN'S Menaphan* (Arb) 32, I lent you sighes to partake your sorrowes. 1594 *CAREW Hurdis's Exam. Wits* vi (1590) 96 The properties of the generally is equally partaked by the special. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* ix 362, I never will partake his works, nor counsels, as before. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 3, I had never partaken one triumph over a conquered fox. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in *W.* xiii, The old man Partook that feeling. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1870) I. xiv. 234 Adventurers who were willing to partake his fortunes.

b. To share (a meal), to take (food or drink) in company with others; hence (without the idea of sharing), To eat or drink of, to take some of, to 'take'. Now rare or Obs. (Cf. 4.b.)

1617 *Sir W. MURRE Misc. Poems* xxi 124 Thou may partack such as this soyle affords. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* iv 298 Alternate all partake the grateful springs. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* iii 29 They, reclined Beside him, and his frugal fare partook. 1837 *TICKNER in Life*, etc. (1870) II iv. 71 When the cardinal had partaken the sacrament he administered it to her

†c. To share in (a communication or news), to be informed of, he made acquainted with. Obs.

c 1598 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* v. 296 And, Gouverneur, now partake my policy. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronymo* II. iv. 70 But has the King partooke your embassy? 1607 *DEKKER Northw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 III. 5 May we without offence pertake the ground of it? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII 598 Let her with thee partake what thou hast heard

†2 To give a part of (something) to or share it with another or others, to impart, communicate; esp. to communicate information about (something), to make known. Obs.

1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) K v, A liberal man that partaketh his goods in common with his friends. c 1585 *CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne Answer* 87 Christ, who hath partaked into him his holy spirit. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHES Dido* iv 11, If you would partake with me the cause Of this, I would be thankful for such curtesie. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* I. v 11 33a Go together... your exultation Partake to every one

†3 To make (a person) a sharer or partaker (of information or news), to make acquainted with something; to inform of. Obs.

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1565 *MS Cott. Cal B* ix 1f, 218 Your lordship, I am sure, is partaken of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II iv 20 My friend, I think Philemon, I did partake Of all my love and all my privie.

II. intr. 4. To take a part or share in some action or condition; to have a portion or lot in common with others, to participate. Const. *with* (or *with*) the thing; *with* the person sharing.

c 1585 *R. BROWNE Answer Cartwright* 69 Howe then should the people partake with them in the sacrifices? 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 412 As for Cleopatra, as she partaked of the sin, so shee did of the punishment. 1640 *HAMINGTON Edw IV* 105 The King having even after death partaked with the troubles and disgraces of his life. 1664 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II 161 The King my Master has sent me... to congratulate in His stead, and peake of Your Majesty's present felicity. 1708 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* (1709) IV 244 This Care you have partook of 1771 *GOLDSMITH Hist. Eng.* IV. 308 Bred in a luxurious court, without partaking in its effeminacy. 1838 *WHITTIER Quaker of Old Time* iii, He felt that wrong with wrong partakes, that nothing stands alone. 188a *SPURGEON Treas. Daw.* Ps. cxix. 74 We do not only meet to share each others' burdens, but to partake in each others' joys.

b. esp. (with of) To receive, get, or have a share or portion of. Often used without any notion of sharing with others, esp. in reference to eating and drinking, = to take some of, take of, take.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Knave & Connuer* (1603) 122 There is no cittle that doth more absolutely inioy her owne commodities, and doth more freely partake of others. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 14 The streets do almost all the night long partake of their musick. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biand's Banish'd Vire* 34 If it... partaked of its substance and colour. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Parasite*, a flatterer, one that is still hanging on some rich man to the end to partake of his good cheer. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/3 Nonjuring clergymen and their families partook very largely of his benevolence. 1805 *EMILY CLARK Banks of Douro* III 41 Her solitary meals she partook of in the apartment next the eating room. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II 254 He would of course have no right to partake of the money, till their claims were satisfied. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Your papa invited Mr. R. to partake of our lowly fare.

†c. To share the nature of; to have some of the qualities or characteristics of. Obs.

c 1585 *R. BROWNE Answer Cartwright* 61 They did partake with such watchmen. 1620 *T. GRANGER Dm. Logike* 104 So true partakeeth more of warre then of peace

d To have something of, possess a certain amount of (a quality or attribute); †formerly also, To contain some of, have an admixture of (a material substance) (Obs.).

c 1615 *BACON Adv. Sir G. Villiers* II. § 16 The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xvi 28 For that which doth partake on both it makes Just God, a friend to unjust man, without being unjust. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 40 Where the Gravel partook of Mud. *Ibid.* 43 Sea-water that partook of putrid Water, running from a foul Sewer. 1838 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* 4. iii 21 Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence.

†5. To take part with a person, take sides. Obs. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxlix, When I against my selfe with thee partake.

†**Partakener**. Obs. rare Erroneous variant of **PARTAKER**.

1565 *STARPLETON tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 48 And it is mete suche men were partakeners, and inheretors with the Angels in heauen. — *Fortif. Faith* 113 b, I am partakener of all those that feare thee and kepe thy commandmentes

Partaker (pär-tāk'ar). Forms: a. 5-7 partaker, (5-6 parte taker, 6 parte-taker, partetaker, parttaker, 6-7 part-taker). b. 6-partaker, (6-7 per-). [Comb. of PART sb. + TAKER (peih. after part-taking; rendering L. *particeps*). In 16th c. the combination of the two t's in *part-taker* began to be simplified, giving *partaker*.]

1. One who takes a part or share, a partner, participator, sharer. (Now viewed as agent-noun from **PARTAKE** v. = one who partakes.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2183 (MS after 1500) And part taker of my payne with pnyking in hert. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/a A Parte taker (A. Partitaker), *particeps*. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* v 20 James and Jhon the sonnes of Zebedee which were partetakers with Simon. — *x Cor* ix 10 He which throsseth in hope shulde be part taker of his hope. 1561 *EDEN tr. Cortes' Arte Nauig.* Pref., All the other are part-takers therof more or lesse. 1602 *DEKKER Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I 244 Thou shouldest have been hang'd, but for one of these part-takers. 1611 *SHEDD Hist. Ct. Brit.* (1632) 1024 You wolde make them part takers of your myscheyfe. 1634 *BACONES Brev. Health* xxii, Partaker of good or euill. 1665 *COOPER Thebanus, Conuersiones particeps*, a partaker of the conspiracie. 1690 *PRYNNER Anti-Armu.* 125 All men are partakers of it. 1691 *Sir S. D'Erves Autobiog.* 26 Apr (1849) II 37 Went to Lavenham, where I was a partaker of a good sermon. 1692 *Perry Pol. Anat.* Ded., To be partaker with him in new Scenes of Action. a 1774 *HARTKE Bonerus to Ruschiana* 14 Joint partner of my life, my heart's relief, Alike partaker of my joys or grief. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii (1878) 129 Man must be a partaker of the Divine nature.

†2. One who takes another's part or side; a supporter, adherent, partisan. Obs.

1500 *Chester PI* viii 321 (MS c 1600) And all his part-takers I shall slea and beate downe. a 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 4 To command the said Donald and all uteris his part takers. 1593 *Tell. Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1870) 8 When a woman distrusts of any

helps to come from any part-taker, shoe will bee glad to please hir husband. 1633 *Nissenia* 66 That they would not want assistants and part-takers even in the very Court it self.

8. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV 20 To the great displeasure and long unquieting of kyng Henry and his part-takers. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* iv (1658) 35 There grew a long war between his partakers and the partakers of David. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 844 The Partakers of Lewis were to be indemnified.

Partaking (pär-tāk'ing), vbl. sb. Forms: a. 4-6 part(e) taking, 6-7 part-taking, parttaking; also 8 6-7 parts-, parts taking. 7. 6-partaking. [Comb. of PART sb. + TAKING vbl. sb. (peih. orig. a literal rendering of L. *participatio*). As in prec., simplified in 16-17th c. to *partaking*, in which modified form it gave rise to the vb. **PARTAKE**, of which it is now viewed as the vbl. sb.]

1. The taking of a part or share, sharing, participation.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* x 16 The breed which we breken, wher it is, not the delynge [glass or part taking]; v r parting, *vbls* participatio] of the body of the Lord? c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 In part taking of be default. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/a A Part takinge, *participacio*. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* x 16 Ys not the breed which we breake partetakinge of the body of Christ? a 1714 *SHARP Wks.* (1754) IV. Sermon vi. 108 In order to the partaking of his benefits.

†2. The taking the part of some one; the action of taking sides (in a dispute or contest). Obs.

a 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi Par. Math.* II. 27 No rede of helpes, riches, power, parte taking. 1611 *SPFED Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix xx (1623) 976 Remembering withall the mischiefs of part-taking. 1646 *EARL MONM. tr. Biand's Civil Warres* vii. 84 Hearing that there was part-taking, and tumults raised in the City.

8. 1599-40 *ABF PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) ix We should by our disagreement, cause a murmur and parts taking among themself. 1593 *ABF BANCROFT Damm. Post.* I 1 3 To draw them into partes taking. 1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* R iv, The ambition of the house of Guise, and the part-taking with them, and those other of Burbon, is guilty thereof.

7. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII 21, Forgettyngne clerely the diuersite of factions & voyce of partaking. a 1618 *RALEIGH Maxims* St. (1651) 23 Joyning with them in their partakings and factions. 1657 *EARL MONM. tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 50 There was no siding nor partaking studied amongst them.

Parta-king, ppl. a. [orig. *part-taking*; cf. prec.] That takes part, or partakes; †taking another's part or side (Obs.); sharing.

1639 *LD DUGBY, etc. Lett. com. Relig.* (1652) 113 Mens part-taking subtilties have given to God's Word many various acceptations. *Ibid.* 131 Through any partaking passion, or forelaid designe. 1756 *H. JONES Lett. of Essex* 52 The kind condoling comfort of a dear Partaking friend.

Partan (pär-tān) Sc and north dial. Also 6 partane, partane, 7-y parten, 9 partan, parton. [app. from Celtic: in Gael. *partan*, Manx *partian*, Ir. *partán*, *partán* crab; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A crab; esp. the common crab, *Cancer pagurus*. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron* I. 813 In to be watyr of Ganges wormys als of hugis strenythe, Lyk to partanyas heyr ar þa, And on þar cors has armys twa. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 159 Plutarque reheris an exempli of the partan, quhillk repreunt ane of hyr 30ng partans, be cause the 30ng partan vald nocht gang euyn furth, bot rather sche seid crukit, bakwart, and on syd. 1693 *WALLACE Descr. Orkney Isl.* II. 14 Lobsters, Partans, Mussels. 1710 *SIBBALD Fife* II. 11. [iii.] 55 *Cancer marinus* *Vulgaris*, the Common Sea Crab; our Fishers call it a Partan. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xi, A half-a dozen o' partans to make the sauce. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 75 Progressing, as the partan is said to do, backwards.

b The shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*. 1790 *GROSE Probosc. Gloss.* MS add. (C) (E D D), *Partan*, a kind of small crab, not eaten, as it is said to be poisonous. 1880 *ANTRIM & DOWN Gloss.* *Partan*, the shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*.

2 *fig.* An ill-favoured or ill-natured person. 1896 *BARRIE Tommy* iv 45 Tak' that, you glowering partan! 1899 *CROCKETT A. Mark* xx. 163 A silly partan o' a bairn like this

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* partan-cage, a crab-trap; partan-crab = sense 1, partan-face, an ill-favoured or sour-faced creature, a term of abuse. cf. sense 2; pa rtan-fu'll a, as full as a crab is of meat; pa rtan-hand'd a, close-fisted, stingy; partan-toe, a crab's claw.

1899 *CROCKETT A. Mark* xviii 140 To set his 'partan cages in Byness Bay. 1893 *STEVENSON Catrina* xxi, A boat, that was backed like a 'partan-crab. 1895 *ROY Horsman's Wd.* xii. (E D D), Answer yourself, 'partan-face, gin you're grown sic a wonder o' wisdom. 1897 *TAYLOR Poems* 56 (E D D) She was sae 'partan-fu' o' pride, 1823 *GALT Entail* xci, Ye 'partan-handit, Mammon o' unrighteousness, a 1868 'Listis Lordis, I sall yow tell' 57 (Bannatyne MS) With ten 'partane tais, And nyne knokis of windil strais.

Partargo, obs. form of **POTARGO**, **POTARGO** c 1640 *(SHIRLEY) Capt. Underwint* in. in *Bullen Old PI* (1883) II 377 Oh the Neats tongues and partargoes that I haue eaten.

Partch(e, Parte, obs. ff. PARCH v., PART, PARTY.

Parted (pär-tēd), ppl. a.

1. [pa pple. of **PART** v.: see -ED 1]

1. Divided into parts; severed, cloven; divided, as the hair, by a parting.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids N.* iv. 1 294 Me-thinks I see these things with parted eye, When every thing seems double.

1607 *MILTON P. L.* iv 302 Hyacinthum Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering. 1817 *KEATS*

'Woman! when I beheld thee' n, Light feet, dark violet eyes, and parted hair.

b. *Bot.* Divided or cleft nearly to the base, as a corolla or calyx, esp. with a numeral indicating the number of divisions, as 3-*parted*, tripartite.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi § 5 (ed. 6) 245 The calyx or corolla . . is said to be divided (3-parted, 5-parted, etc.).

c. *Her.* = *PARTY* a 3, hence of cloth, trappings, etc. cf. *PARTY* a 2.

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii Sij, A mylk whyte stede . . trapped with cloth of gold and rede pated [ed. 1520 pated] to geder. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* D iij, Armys partit after the long way. *Ibid.* D vi, In armys partit it is requyrit alway that the partys of the colours be equal. 1568 LITTON *Armour* 44 Parted per Pale. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II 387 Two fayre stedes, trapped in niche cloth of Golde, parted of red and white. 1583 RUTTER *Fonthill* p xxi, Beckford, Parted per Pale Gules, and Azure.

† d. Of diverse kinds or colours intermixed; parti-coloured, pied. *Obs.* (cf. *PARTY* a 2.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 471 Herfore biddiþ God in his lawe þat his men shulden not be cloþid in wollun & lynnun partid to gidere. 1570 NORTH *Dion's Philos.* (1888) 70 So goodly a beaste with his parted hide (halfe blacke, halfe white) and blased starre in the foreheade.

2 Separated, sundered; placed or standing apart. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Indiv.* v 898 So soon his wound's parted sides ran close in his recure. 1797 GAY *Fables* i xxxiv 38 A while the parted warriors stood. 1879 BLACK *Musical* of D xli 372 With her saucy eyes and her laughing and parted lips.

3. Departed, gone away, deceased, dead. *arch.* 1593 SHAKES *2 Hen. VI*, iii 116 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodlesse. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. 1. 3 Their parted fathers Ghost. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii 93 And hymn the requiem to his parted soul. a 1838 CAMPBELL *Last Man*, Yet mourn I not thy parted way, Thou dim disowned king of day!

4. Divided between two or more; shared. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 11. 48 So off he did his shield, and him up thereon did reare, And twixt them both with parted paines did beare.

II. [f. *PART* sb + -ED²]

† 5. (Usually with qualifying word) Furnished with or having (good, mean, etc.) 'parts' or abilities (see *PART* sb. 12), gifted, talented, accomplished. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Pref. 7 A Man well parted, a sufficient Scholler. — *Cynthia's Rev.* v 11, A man rarely parted, second to none in this court. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Detractor* (Arb.) 43 A detractor commonly some weak parted fellow. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* ii. Wks. 1873 IV, 226 Better parted, more polite and vers'd in the Rules of courtship.

6 Charged with a dramatic part or character. (See also *OVER-PARTED*)

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* (1841) 28, I have seen Tragedies, Comedies, publicly acted, in which the graduates . . have been specially parted. *Mod. News* 1, I have seen Sir Henry better 'parted' a score of times, and Miss Ellen Terry a hundred times.

Hence *Partedness* (in quot., in sense 5).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 12 Wisdom, though but knavery, men afford so many grains of esteem, as to term partedness, and cunning.

Partee, Partainer, obs. ff. *PARTY, PARTNER*

Parteis, obs. pl. of *PARTY*.

[*Partel*, spurious word; mis-reading of *PAROEL* (*Reliq. Antiq.* II 57)]

Parteless (e, -let, obs. ff. *PARTLESS, PARTLET*.

† *Parten*, v. *Obs.* [f. *PART* sb. (?) + -EN⁶ 2. in sense a synonym of *PART* v; perh. in b associated with *partener, PARTNER*]

a. *intr.* To bestow a part or share, impart some of: = *PART* v 11. b. *trans.* To share, partake (with a person): = *PART* v 10.

1597 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* viii xxix (Bodl MS), And soo fattens of þe matere letich distibucioun and partenyng of þe schynnyng pat is fonge. c 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 98 And also the pore man praiede to the apostlis to parten of her almes. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1104 Ane wonder peailous poynt, partenyng grete plight. 1567 T. HOBY *Castiglione's Courtier* i (1577) Cjb, That if any blame happen it may be also patined with you. *Ibid.* iv. (1577) X viij b, A shynging beame of that light, whiche is the true image of the Angelike beaute partened wyth hye, whereof shee also partneth with the body a feeble shadowe.

Parten, var. *PARTAN*, crab. *Partanar*, -er, *Partene*, obs. ff. *PARTNER, PERTAIN* v.

Parter (pā'ter). Now rare. [f. *PART* v + -ER¹.] One who or that which parts; a divider, separator, distributor, etc.: see the verb.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 231 Who made me iuge and partere among you? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii vii, The knyghtes parters of the lystes toke vp sere Mard. 1487 *Act & Hen. VII.* c 2 (*Preamble*), Fines and Parters of Gold and Silver by Fire and Water. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 62 b, To be a defence and a partour of our neighbour his ground and ours. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III 40 Not we Sir, we are no parters of fraies.

Parterliche, obs. form of *PARTIDGE*.

Parterre (pā'tēr). Also 7 *parterra, partier, parterr.* [a. f. *partierre* (1549 in R. Estienne); absolute use of the adverbial phrase *par terre* on or over (the surface of) the ground.]

1. A level space in a garden occupied by an ornamental arrangement of flower-beds of various shapes and sizes.

a 1639 CAREW *Coat. Brit. Wks.* (1824) 288 A delicious garden, with severall walks and parterra's set round with low trees. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Esq. Philos.*, *Collage*, A Parterre of Flowers. 1663 GERBIE *Commet* d 11 b, Paradise like gardens . . with Parters. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 187 Large Parters in the middle, and large fountains of Water, which constantly play. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. Cress. Bristol* 1 Apr., Like a parterre of tulips. a 1739 PRAD *Poems* (1864) II 53 A paling, cleaned with constant care, Surrounds ten yards of neat parterre. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* ix, A parterre of rose-trees.

fig. 1709 MRS MANLEY *New Ail* (ed. 2) II 197 See! that Chamber! are you not, as you look round, in a beautiful Parterre? 1872 GRO ELIOT *Middlem.* i 1, The casket was soon open before them, and the various jewels spread out, making a bright parterre on the table. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Mar. 322, I cull these flowers from two parterres of opposite politics.

2 A level space on which a house or village stands.

1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 79 (Stanf) Moreover it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great Partierre. 1896 *Conch. Mag.* Sept. 318 The village stands upon a small parterre.

3 The part of the ground-floor of the auditorium of a theatre behind the orchestra, later, in U.S., the part beneath the galleries. Also, The occupants of this part of a theatre.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 8 The Chorus gives the Parterre frequent Opportunities of joining in Consort with the Stage. 1753 MURPHY *Gay's Inn* *Trul* No. 42 (1756) I 263 The Parterre turned their Backs to the Stage, and blew their Noses. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III 373 The parterre or pit is likewise adorned with several statues. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/1 The parterre and the 'first' tier are distributed among the stockholders.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *parterre-like* adj.

1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i 11. 66 The brilliant season's gay parterre like room. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 6/3 The American parterre system, which has been so successful at the Theatre Royal.

Hence *Parterre* a, laid out in parterres.

1816 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed. 3) 203 What must have been the beautiful Hougmont,—with its wild orchard, its parterre flower garden, its gently-dignified chateau.

Partessant, partezan, obs. ff. *PARTISAN* 2.

Partey, Parteyn, parteyange, obs. ff. *PARTY, PERTAIN*. *Parteyner, parthenare*, -ere, obs. ff. *PARTNER*.

Partheniad (pār'thēniād), ? *Obs.* [f. as next + -AD c.] A poem or song in honour of a virgin (in quot. 1589, of Queen Elizabeth).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xix (Arb.) 224 In another Partheniad insinuating her Maesties great constancy in refusal of all marriages offered. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.*, *Apol. Poetrie* ¶ 119, Diverse pieces of Partheniads and hymnes in praise of the most praiseworthy.

Parthenian (pār'thēniān), a. rare [f. Gr. *παρθένιος* (f. *παρθένος* virgin) + -AN] Of or pertaining to a virgin.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parthenian* belonging to virginity, or to a Maid. 1892 W. W. PYTON *Memorab.*, *Jesus* iv 88 Nature is not cheated of her rights when a parthenian birth takes place in the human family.

Parthenic (pār'thēnik), a¹ rare [ad Gr. *παρθενικός*, f. *παρθένος* virgin] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a virgin; fig. unviolated, 'virgin', 'maiden'.

1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epich.* ii xvii, The virgin towers Of Coni, whose parthenic crest a flag Hostile ne'er sullied! 1869 J. EADIE *Comm. Galatians* 91 Through her parthenic maternity, the mystery of mystics realized—God manifest in the flesh.

Parthenic, a² Chem. [f. L. *parthenum*, a name of several plants, in the herbalists a species of camomile (*Matricaria Parthenum*), now, in Botany, a genus of Compositæ: see -IO 1 b.] In *Parthenic* see quot.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 357 *Parthenic acid*, the name given by Peretti to the acid which forms in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parthenic acid*, a non-crystallisable acid occurring in combination with *Parthenine* in the *Parthenum hystrophorus*.

So *Parthenine* (pār'thēnin), Chem. [-IN⁶], an alkaloid, C₁₀H₂₂NO₆, obtained from *Parthenum hystrophorus*, an American composite plant, used as a remedy for fever and neuralgia. Also called *Parthenoine* (pār'thēnoin) [f. L. *parthenice* = *parthenum*].

1885 *Lancet* 21 July 85/2 Parthenine has recently been studied as a remedy for facial neuralgia. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 June 1324/2 The physiological and clinical trials that have been made with 'parthenine'.

Parthenism (pār'thēniz'm), rare⁻¹ [f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + -ISM] = next.

1892 W. W. PYTON *Memorab.* *Jesus* iv 88 These creatures show parthenism or sexless generation.

Parthenogenesis (pār'thēnōdʒez nesis), Biol. [f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + *γένεσις* origin, birth, nativity, GENESIS.] Reproduction without coöperation of opposite sexes or union of sexual elements.

Now usually restricted to reproduction by the development of a single sexual cell (as an ovum or ovule) without fertilization by union with one of the opposite sex (which occurs, normally or occasionally, in certain insects and other invertebrates, and in rare instances in plants); formerly used more widely to include asexual reproduction, as by fission or budding (cf. AGAMOGENESIS).

1849 OWEN (*title*) On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive

Productions of Procreating Individuals from the Single Ovum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv (1878) 387 The term parthenogenesis implying that the mature females are capable of producing fertile eggs without the concurrence of the male. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 805 note, *Parthenogenesis* is a phenomenon of very rare occurrence in the vegetable kingdom. 1879 T. Haeckel's *Evolut. Man* I ii 28 'The so-called parthenogenesis, or viginal generation, of Bees has been proved by the meritorious zoologist, Siebold, of Munich, who also showed that male Bees develop from unimpregnated, and female bees only from impregnated eggs. 1886 VINN's *Physiol. of Plants* xxiii 674 When these gametes, having failed to conjugate, germinate independently, it must be assumed that both male and female parthenogenesis takes place. 1889 GIBBONS & THOMSON *Evolut. of Sex* xii § 1 In 1701, Albrecht observed that a female silkworm, which had been isolated in a glass cage, laid fertile eggs. The occasional parthenogenesis of this insect has been repeatedly confirmed by competent observers. fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Hls* Ser. i (1873) 223 How one sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal parthenogenesis.

Parthenogenetic (pār'thēnōdʒētik), a. [f. as prec. + -GENETIC.]

1. Biol. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parthenogenesis, reproducing by parthenogenesis.

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv (ed. 6) 387 To accelerate parthenogenetic reproduction by gradual steps to an earlier and earlier age. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii 446 The terms anetotokous and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. 1889 GIBBONS & THOMSON *Evolut. of Sex* iv. § 1. 46 In the artificial environment of a greenhouse, equivalent to a perpetual summer, the parthenogenetic succession of females [aphids] has been experimentally observed for four years.

2 Born of a virgin, nonce-use.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II 279 The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound parthenogenetic deity.

Parthenogenetically, adv. [f. prec. : see -ICALLY.] In a parthenogenetic manner; in the way of or by means of parthenogenesis.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 48 Ova developing parthenogenetically, without fecundation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 382 Amongst the creatures which are parthenogenetically produced is the male, or drone, of the hive-bee.

Parthenogenic, a. [cf. Gk. *παρθενογενής* virgin-born.] = *PARTHENOGENETIC* 1. So *Parthenogenicous* a. in same sense; *Parthenogenicy* = *PARTHENOGENESIS*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

¶ *Parthenogonidium*, Bot. [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + *γονιδium*] A gonidium in certain algae, as *Volvox*, by which they are reproduced asexually.

1895 KERNER & OIVIER *Nat. Hist. Plants* II 634 Daughter colonies [of *Volvox Globator*] are developed from special cells, usually eight in number, called *parthenogonidia*, . . . larger than the ordinary vegetative cells.

Parthenolatry (-pār'thēlātrī) [f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + *λατρεία* worship, -LATRY] Virgin-worship.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 174 Frispy patches, cribbed from the tynning Room of Romish Parthenolatry.

Parthenology. [f. as prec. + -LOGY] The part of physiology which deals with virginity.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Parthenopian (pār'thēniān), a and sb [f. mod. L. *Parthenopæ*, a. Gr. *παρθένωπη*, name of one of the Sirens] a. adj. Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or family *Parthenopidae* of crabs. b. sb. A crab of this genus or family. So *Parthenopine* a and sb.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 289 (heading) Parthenopians.

Parthenospore (pār'thēnosporē) Bot. [f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + *σπώρα* + *SPORA*] A reproductive cell resembling a zygospore, but produced without conjugation, in certain algae. Also called *Parthenosperm* [see *SPERM*].

1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 261 (*Mesocarpacæ*) In Gonatonema, parthenosperm, are said to be formed closely resembling zygospores. *Ibid.* 292 (*Oleocineæ*) The non sexual propagative cells, zygospores or parthenosperm.

Parthian (pār'thēniān), a. and sb. [See -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient kingdom of western Asia.

The Parthian horsemen were accustomed to baffle the enemy by their rapid manoeuvres, and to discharge their missiles backward while in real or pretended flight, hence used allusively in *Parthian fight, shaft, shot, glance*, etc.

1590 C. TRIS *Prembroke* *Antonie* 107 Thou canst no more for Parth nor Parthian bow. c 1640 WALLIS *Philist.* 26 To look upon this Parthian Fight Of Love. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vii 14, The fugitive Britons . . performed their flight with the same Parthian rapidity that characterized the assault. 1874 LEST. CARR *Jud. Layme* i. 1. 31 Casting back Parthian glances of scornful hostility. 1902 GRAY *NOUGH & KITTEDGE Words* 380 A 'Parthian shot' was very literal to CRASSUS to us it is only an elegant and pointed synonym for our method of 'having the last word'.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Parthia.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii 9. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* i. vi 20 Or like the Parthian I shall flying fight. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii Heroic Ep. 173 You wound, like Parthians, while you fly, And kill, with a Retreating Eye. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. YH.* ii 335 Whose Yesterdays look backward with a Smile; Nor, like the Parthian, wound him as they fly.

|| **Parti** (partz) [Fr. = party, side, match, resolution taken for oneself]

1. A marriageable person considered in reference to means or position, or what kind of a 'match' he or she may be

184 BYRON *Let to Moore* Oct. It is likely she will prove a considerable *parti* 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II 278 He was looked upon as quite a *parti* 1899 MRS DYAN *All in a Man's K.* 72 He was an eligible parti in every way.

2. *Parti pris*, side taken, mind made up, bias 1871 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser. I *Carlyle* (1876) 289 'I hat fatal spirit of *parti-pris* which has led to the rooting of so much injustice, disorder, immobility and darkness in English intelligence' 1880 OUIDA *Motifs* I 60 Lady Dolly scanned the garment with a critical air and a *parti pris*.

Parti, obs. form of **PARTY**.

Parti¹ (also **partie**), extended use of the first element in **PARTI-COLOURED**, earlier *partie-coloured*, after which Shakspeare has **partie-coloured**, having a party-coat, i. e. a parti-coloured or motley coat. So, in later use, *parti-coloured*, decorated part in one way, part in another, **partie-membered**, having members or limbs of two kinds, **parti-named**, having diverse names.

1638 SIR J. BAUMONT in *Yonsonius Vindictus*, When heretofore, the Vice's only note, And sign from virtue was his 'party-coat.' 1588 SHAKS *L. L. V.* II 776 As Loue is Varying in subjects as the eye doth route, To euerie varied object in his glance Which 'partie coated' presence of loose loue Put on by vs [etc.] 1894 *Weston Gaz.* 3 Oct. 7/1 One finds the drawing-room 'parti-decorated' one half is adorned with sporting pictures the other presents a Scriptural text and other signs of sanctity 1642 MILTON *Ch. Goot* I v. Wks. (1851) 119 So was Jereboams Episcopacy partly from the patterne of the law, and partly from the patterne of his owne carnality, a parti colour'd and a 'parti-member'd' Episcopacy 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Though the meat be particoloured, or 'partly named, yet the ground and meate is Pele and no other

Parti², combining form of *L. pars, part-em*, **PART**; as in *parti-partial a. (Logic)*, applied by Sir W. Hamilton to a proposition in which both terms are partial or particular; *parti-total*, in which one term is particular and the other universal 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1856) 162, iii. *Parti-total*—Some is all *Ibid.* 162, iv. *Parti-partial*—Some is some

Partial (pär'säl), *a. (sb.)* Forms 5 *parcial*, -*cial*, 5-6 -*cial* (1-*cial*), (6 *percial*, -*cial*), 6-7 *parcial*, (6 *Sc. percial*), 6- *parcial*. [a. OF *parcial* (14th c. in Godef.), F. *parcial*, and in sense 2 *parcial*, It. *parziale*, Sp. *parcial*, ad. late *L. parzial*-is (S. Gregory), cf. *parzialiter* adv. in Caelius Aurel., 5th c.]

Fr. now distinguishes *parcial* in our sense 1 (Amyot 16th c.), from *parcial* in our sense 2 (*Dict. Acad.* 1762), but this distinction is recent, for *parcial* was used by Oresme a 1400, and *parcial* by Calvin 16th c., = mod. F. *parcial*.

1. 'Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other' (J.); unduly favouring one party or side in a suit or controversy, or one set or class of persons rather than another, prejudiced; biased; interested; unfair. (The opposite of *impartial*)

Partial counsel (Sc. Law), improper advice or communication to one of the parties in a cause.

c 1420 LYDC. *Assembly of Gods* 153 Yef ye in this matyr be nat parcial. 1442-3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) I 148 For the quik that was purswit be process of a parcyale Juge. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* x 34, I perseuue, that God is not parcial. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V 36 A percial interpreter marieth the sentence 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* I 97 Your Worldliness, your Luxury, your sinister partial Dealing. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) iv. xliii. § 9 Witnesses become inhabile, by giving partial Council 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xviii 582 The witness is produced on either hand. For this or that the partial people stand 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Partial counsel*, is one of the circumstances which throws discredit upon a witness's testimony *Ibid.* *Partial counsel* is a ground of declination of a judge 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v 67 It is inconsistent with justice to be partial. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 54 Who sits supreme in righteous state Above man's partial mood.

b. Favouring a particular person or thing excessively or especially; prejudiced or biased in some one's favour, hence in weakened sense. Favourably disposed, favourable, kindly, sympathetic. Const. to Now rare, or merged in prec. or next.

c 1585 FAIR *Em.* iii. 126 And never could I see a man, methought, that equalled Manville in my partial eye. 1586-7 Q. ELIZ. *Let. Jas VI.* 24 Feb. Who shall otherwise persuade yow, judge them more partial to others than to yow. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 148 So obliging, so partial to our Sophist. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) v. xli 275 Men naturally believed she had been influenced by an affection still more partial than that of friendship 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* xlv 253, I am not so partial to the royal judgment as to affirm [etc.] 1804 M. G. LEWIS *Bravo of Venice* (1856) I vi. 280 Rosabella, a creature in whose formation partial nature seemed to have omitted nothing which might constitute the perfection of female loveliness 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xv. 102 Not the partial Father, loving one alone

c With to: Having a liking for, fond of *colloq.* 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 16 Athens. Where people knew love, and were partial to verse 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II 189, I am not partial to the family. 1807 LYTTON *Pellham* lxxxvi, I am not more partial to my arm chair, nor more averse to shaving than of yore. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* xvi 133 He brought out some cold sausage (to which Alphonsus was partial).

† d. Inclined, apt (to do something) *Obs.* 1512-1 1615 in *Cit & T. Jas* I. 1 363 They are too partial to think themselves *sacrosanct*, that they may not be touched e. Comb., as *partial eyed*.

1593 NASH *Four Lett. Comfort* Wks. (Grosart) II 248 A discontented Scholler tragicalie exclaiming vpon his partial and fortune.

II. 2. Pertaining to or involving a part (not the whole), 'subsisting only in a part, not general or universal, not total' (J.), constituting a part only, incomplete *Partial cause*: see quot. 1697 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 22 A total Prolepsis of an entire story before another there may be, and yet no partial of one part of that story before another 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 225 Idols are content with a partial obedience, because they are but partial in bestowing of good things 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logice* I xv 51 'I hat [cause is] Partial which, joynd with the other Causes of its own Species causes the Caused only in Part. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 114 Or partial Ill is universal Good 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvi (1809) II 35 This partial defeat was balanced, however, by partial success. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Insurance*, A partial loss is one short of a total loss, or, where the articles insured are actually landed at the port of delivery, the injury will amount to a partial loss. *Ibid.* In all cases between the insurers and the insured, there is no question as to the legality of the capture or the change of property, but simply whether it be a total or a partial loss, and whether it admits of an abandonment. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 61 Our representation is necessarily partial, as not including all its Marks 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict.* *Fire Insurance*, Partial damage to merchandise

b. *spec.* That is one of the parts which make up a whole; constituent, component.

1481 CAXTON *Myrre* I. xii 40 Who that myght haue the parfayt science therof [of astronomy], he myght wel knowe how the world was compassed and plente of other parcyal sciences 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. iii. (1849) 17 The whole force which disturbs a planet is equivalent to three partial forces.

† c. *spec.* Particular, individual, personal. *Obs.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xx. 63 A true counsellor seeth more to the comyn wele than to his owne parcyall profit 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* ProL. 224 Ilk man takis his proper part partiall a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 87 The murres done to any of them would be equal partial to thame all

† d. Using or dealing with only a part, not the whole, of something; sparing. [? associated with *L. parcius*] *Obs. rare*

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 81, I thought good, first not to touche, secondly to be parciell of my pen *Ibid.* 245 Howe parciell and sparing in diet, how moderate in apparell.

3. In several technical uses.

a. *Astron.* Applied to an eclipse in which part only of the disk of the luminary is covered or darkened

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. s. v. *Eclipse*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Partial eclipse* occurs when the moon enters but in part into the shade of the earth, or when it covers a part of the disc of the sun

b. *Math.* (a) Applied to differentials, differentiation, etc. relative to only one of the variables involved, the rest being for the time supposed constant (b) *Partial determinant* = MINOR determinant.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 146 Usually expressed by saying that one is the partial differential relative to x, and the other the partial differential relative to y 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys.* Sc. 346/1 Theory of Partial Differences. 1898 CROLEY's *Coll. Math. Papers* Index, *Partial Differential Equations*; system of.

c. *Bot.* Forming one of the parts or divisions of a compound structure; secondary, subordinate: as *partial umbel*, each of the smaller umbels of a compound umbel; so *partial involucre*, the involucre of a partial umbel, an involucre.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. viii. (1765) 17 The Umbellula which proceeds from the universal Umbel, a partial Umbel 1819 *Pantologia*, *Partial umbel*, in botany, otherwise called umbellule. The involucre at the foot of this is called the partial involucre a partial peduncle, is a subdivision of a common peduncle. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii 82 The entire inflorescence forms a compound umbel; the umbels of single flowers being the partial umbels.

d. *Acoustics and Mus.* Applied to any one of the simple tones which together form a complex tone. *Upper partial tones* (or *upper partials*) those higher in pitch than the fundamental tone, produced by the vibrations of the aliquot parts of the sonorous body; also called *harmonics* or *overtones*: see *HARMONIC* B. 2

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 96 That characteristic of a musical note or clang, which is called its quality, depends upon the number and relative intensities of the partial tones which go to form it. 1880 GROVE's *Dict. Music* II. 654/1 Notwithstanding the difficulty of hearing the upper partial tones, many musicians have been able to do so by their unaided ears.

e. *R. C. Ch.* Of an indulgence: see *quots.*

1885 *Cath. Dict.* (Ed. 3) s. v. *Indulgence*, *Divisions of Indulgences*.—Plenary remit all, which is called its quality, depends upon the number and relative intensities of the partial tones which go to form it. 1880 GROVE's *Dict. Music* II. 654/1 Notwithstanding the difficulty of hearing the upper partial tones, many musicians have been able to do so by their unaided ears.

f. *Acoustics and Mus.* Short for *partial tone*: see 3 d. above.

1880 GROVE's *Dict. Music* II. 654/2 From the mass of compound tone each re-entrant singles out and responds to that partial which agrees with it in pitch, but is unaffected by a partial of any other pitch 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Those combinational tones which result from the union of the upper partials

† **Partial-gilt**, obs. error form of **PARCEL-GILT**.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I II 269 Twa silver saltfatts, and thair of partial gilt with gold

Partialism (pär'jäliz'm) [See -ISM]

1. A partial theory or view, which does not take into account the whole of the facts or subject.

1872 H. W. BERCHER *Lect. Preach* I. 25 Your mode of presenting the truth will be imperfect, your partialism are full of danger 1897 C. A. BERRY in *Chicago Advance* 2 Dec. 779/3 The Gospel also is in danger. In danger from partialism, because men do not fully realize what Christ is in his three offices of prophet, priest and king.

2. *Theol.* = **PARTICULARISM** 1.

1864 in WEBSTER. Hence in later Dicts.

Partialist (pär'jälizt) [f. **PARTIAL** a. + -IST]

1. *gen.* A partial, prejudiced, or biased person; one who favours one party or side unduly, a partisan.

1597 DANIEL *Philotas* iv. 11, To satisfie The most stiffe partialist that will not see 1664 VILVAIN *Theol. Tract* iii. 89 Which dissent cannot falsify their consent and harmony as partialists infer 1788 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Jan. I have not been willing to deny myself the pleasure of letting my equally blind partialists hear 1892 *Chicago Advance* 22 Dec. How all these things came to be is not a matter to be settled by partialists.

2. One who holds a partial view or theory; one whose knowledge or outlook is limited.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. viii (1876) 198 Very fitly, therefore, I assert, that every man is a partialist. 1874 H. W. BECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* VI. 239/1 We are all of us ignorant, we know in part; we are partialists.

3. *Theol.* = **PARTICULARIST**.

1864 in WEBSTER. In later Dicts.

Hence **Partialistic** a., belonging to partialists; characterized by partialism.

1896 W. GLADDEN in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 141 The whole partialistic scheme of a rulership which is for a portion of mankind and against the rest.

Partiality (pär'jäliti). Forms: a. 5 *parcialte*, -*tee*, -*oyalte*, *parcialte*. b. 5-6 *parcialite*, -*talite*, (6 -*onlyte*, -*oyalte*, -*tye*, -*tie*; *parsealyte*, *percialitee*, *persealyte*, etc.), 6- *partialty*. [In a, a OF. **parcialte*, -*aulte* (15th c. in Godef.), in b, a OF. *parcial*, *parcialité*, in Pr. *parcialitat*, Sp. *parcialidad*, It. *parzialità*, med. L. *parzialitās*, f. *parzialis* **PARTIAL**: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being partial (see **PARTIAL** 1); 'unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason' (J.); prejudicial or undue favouring of one person or party, or one side of a question; prejudice, bias, unfairness; an instance of this.

a. 1422 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 176/1 With out favour or eny maner parcialtee or fraude. 1462 *Ibid.* V. 464/1 Abusion of the Lawes, partialte, notte, rape and vicious lyvynge. 1451 *Parliam. Lett.* I. 212 Whiche myght weel by knowe for open parcialte

b. c 1430 LYDC. *Mm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 Injuste promocioune and parcialte. 1556 in *Archaeol.* (1831) LIII. 374 Empanell a queste withoute partialte or maintenance. c 1533 LD BERNERS *Heon* lxxxix 250 Gyse trewe yugement without ony fauoure or parseyte. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1808) XVII. 112 Without partialtye, indirect dealinge or prejudice to anie partie. 1648 NETTERSCOLE *Problems* I. 5 Whether Neutrality or Partialtie be more agreeable to the duty of good subjects, in such a Warre. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 2 We had our partialities, our prejudices, our favourites of less merit. 1876 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach* viii. 249 Rebekah's treatment of Jacob may bring home to parents the sin of partiality.

b. Excessive or especial preference for, or prepossession in favour of, a particular person or thing; hence, favourable disposition, predilection, fondness, or affection for some one or something. Const. to, for, towards.

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 120 b, If he shall ever understand this your partialtie, I doubt me.. that he will beshrew me for it. 1669 R. MONTAGUE in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 425, I have no partialty in the world towards him. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xlii. 330 Another favourite who at this time received some marks of her partialty. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggen* II. iv 66 Miss Storey had always more partialty for our people 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. x, Henry's partialty for St. John's Chapel had prevented it from being desecrated by the Vicar-General.

† 2. Party-spirit, rivalry; factiousness. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1500) 5 b/1 Hircanus after the decesse of his moder succeeded in the kyngdom, in the which he had lytel prosperite for parcyalte of the people. 1563 STROCKER *Chr. Warres Low.* C. iv 38 There was greute partialtie betwene the Cite of Groenynge, and the Countrey men, by reason of certain Rightes and Priviledges 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. v, His State being turbulent, factious, and full of partialtye 1758 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 427 What domestic confusion, jealousy, partialty, revenge, heart-burnings, must tear those cities.

† b. A party, a faction. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, There is greutte nombre of parcialties, Catiuities, Catoniens, Peripateticiens, Academiens, and Epicuriens. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 165 Mutezuma hath envionned them about, because they were of the parcialty of Tlaxcallan. 1623 tr. *Favine's*

Theat Hon vii xv 287 The inhabitants were in former times past divided into two Leagues and partialities

II. 1. A political division, a province *rare*. [*Cf Du Cange, "Parcialidad, vox Hispanica, Patria, regio", with quot. of 1585 "nomina, cognomina, paentes, et regionem, vulgo Parcialidad, et oppidum"*]
1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd & Commonw (1603) 198 They [Japan Islands] are in number sixty six, and divided into three partialities

III. 4. The quality of being partial as opposed to universal; relation to a part and not to the whole; partialness *rare*.

1822-34 Good's Study Med (ed. 4) III 49 Without any attention to the universality or partiality of the disease.

Partialize (pär'tiäliz), *v.* [*ad. F. partialis-er (Amyot 1559), f. partial*; see **PARTIAL** and **-IZE**.]

† **1. intr.** To take a part or side; to favour one side unduly or unjustly. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL Dohn, etc. Compl. Rosamond K 117 Thus stood I balland equalize precise. Till world and pleasure made me partialize *1596 S. H. Gold. Law 15* But yet fully to clear it, that I partialize not in my plea in behalf of his Highness.

2. trans. To render partial or one-sided; to bias; † to divide into parties (*obs.*).

1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. i. 1. 120 I make a vow, Such neighbour-neeriness to our sacred blood, Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize The vn stooping firmness of my upright soule *1568 SYLVESTER Mirac. Pence xxvi* O how I hate these partializing words, Which show how wee are in the Faith devised *1567-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. lxii. 239* His hate will partialize his Opinion. *1802-22 BENTHAM Ratione Juris. End. (1827) V. 624* The fact may have influenced, perverted, and partialized, the perceptions presented by it.

† **3. intr.** ? To concern oneself with a part and not the whole. *Obs. rare.*

1594 Zephoria vi My tears, my sighs all haue I summ'd in these, Conceit the total, do not partialize

4. trans. To make partial as opposed to universal.

1882 Chicago Advance 13 Apr. To confine, to partialize, is to destroy. *1885 Tablet 30 Nov.* 856 Such a unification... is only partialised knowledge.

Partially (pär'tiäl), *adv.* [*f. PARTIAL + -LY 2*]

I. = F. partialement. **1.** In a partial or biased manner, with partiality; so as unduly to favour one side, or a particular person; unfairly, unjustly. *Now rare.*

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 24 Preamble, Officers making panels partially for rewards to the them given *1526 TINDALE 1 Tim. v. 21* Do nothinge partially [*1561 by partiality*] *1576 Reg. Privy Council Scot. Ser. I. II 516* Intending partiallie under colour of justice to put thame to death *1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 634* Their own transgressions partially they smother. *1643 PAYNE Soc. Power Part III. 124* Nor are Noble-mens crimes to be more partially censured, then ignoble ones. *1776 SOUTH. Serm. V. xii. 562* We act partially, in gratifying one Sect, who can pretend to no more Favour than what others may as justly claim. *1755 JOHNSON, Partially*; with unjust favour or dislike [no quot.]

b. With special favour or affection. *Now rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. II. vi (1821) 23 All which for feare of their estates, were partially affected to the English. *1718 J. HUGHES, in J. DUNCAN Lett. (1773) I 193* May you always persist in thinking so partially of me. *1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH Willm.* One of whom you lately appeared to think so partially.

II. = F. partiellement (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

1. In a partial way or degree, as opposed to totally; to some extent; in part; incompletely, restrictedly; partly.

1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 24 Sikirly alle opere maner of fevers pestilence may be curid partly withoure 5 essence. *1599 G. HARVEY Letter to Camden* 59 They were budid and bungid upp in more haste then good speede partially at the urgent and importune request of a honest good-naturid and worshipfull yonge gentleman *1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud Ep. 112* Which was but partially true *1794 U. PRICE Ess. Picturesque 21* Those obstacles themselves, either wholly or partially concealing the former ones. *1827 G. S. FABER Sac. Calend. Prophecy (1844) II. 12* The two feet, branching out into ten toes, are partially of iron, and partially of clay *1889 SWINBURNE Stud. B. Jonson 11* As to whether *The Case is Altered* may be wholly or partially or not at all assignable to the hand of Jonson.

b. Comb. (usually with *pa. pple.*)

1813 T. BUSBY Lucretius I i Comm 17 A progressive, partially-potent, and finite being, like man. *1833 LYTTEL Princ. Geol. III. 311* Layers of partially-rolled and broken flints. *1895 Educ. Rev. Sept 112* Science is only partially-unified knowledge.

Partialness. [*f. PARTIAL + -NESS*.] The quality of being partial as opposed to total or universal; incompleteness.

1701 NORRIS Ideal World i. 11. 23 He did as truly view and contemplate it as I do now, only with an intreness instead of my partialness *1838 H. C. KING in Chicago Advance 24 Mar. 388/1* The many-sidedness of truth, and the necessary partialness of one's own view.

† **PARTIAL. Obs. rare**—¹. [*f. L. pars, part-em PART (or f. parti PARTY) + -AN.*] = next, **A.**

1624 Br. MOUNTAGU Gagg 41 He is not of that desert or esteeme to be ranked with the Fathers of the Primitive times; being .a Partian many wayes for which cause I answere him not.

Partiary (pär'tiär), *sb.* and *a. rare* [*In form ad. L. partiarius adj., f. partiarius, that shares, or is shared, with another, sb. a sharer. But in sense A. 1, app. f. F. parti PARTY + -ARY.*]

† **A. sb. Obs.** **1.** One who supports a particular

side or party, esp in a narrow or prejudiced way, a partisan.

1624 Br. MOUNTAGU Gagg Pref 24 The Councils of Trent, of Florence, of Laterane, are not all Councils. We refuse them as factions, as bastards, as partialties, as having nothing but the names of Councils. *1625 — App. Caesar 14* Not any man but Partianes would have taken them spoken Dogmatich.

2 (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Partiary (partianus), a partaker, a follower, a copartner: It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to persons

B. adj. That shares something with another; taking or having a share. In quot. *1654*, ? Having only a portion or part of the office, that is so in part, partial

1654 HAMMOND Answ. Annato. Ignat. iii § 4 74 The Epistles of Ignatius are the best records on which to build this second Order of Secundarie, or Partianes Presbyters *1880 MURHEAD Gains II § 254* He is in the position of a party legatee, i. e. a legatee to whom a share of the estate is legated

Partibility (pär'tibiliti), [*f. next: see -ITY*.] The quality of being partible, divisibility.

1644 Digby Nat. Bodies xi. § 10. 97 Water when it is in a payle hath the effect of gravity predominating in it; but if it be poured out, it hath the effect of partibility more *1741 T. ROBINSON Gavelkind 1 4* The partibility of lands in other countries. *1869 Pall Mall G. 22 July 10* The substitution of partibility for primogeniture in cases of intestacy of real property would work very little alteration in the first instance at all events

Partible (pär'tibil), *a.* [*ad. post-cl. L. partibilis, f. partiri to part, divide: see -BLE*.] Capable of being parted or separated; capable of being divided or distributed among a number; subject to partition; divisible; separable.

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 20 Landes, by a custom partible between and amongst heires males. *1586 FRANKS Hist. Centre 293* That their land should be partible, as in Gavelkind *1626 BACON Sylva § 502* It were best to make the Moulds partible, glued, or cemented together, that you may open them when you take out the Fruit *1767 T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass. (1768) II. 66* The principal point in view was to make real estates partible among the children of an intestate. *1863 W. BEAUMONT in Domesday Bk., Cheshire 13* For more than a century after this Survey, a father's land was partible among all his children

b That involves partition of inheritance

1653-4 WHITELOCKE Frut. Sweed. Emb. (1778) I 218 The like partible land takes place generally in Germany, Denmark, and other countries, both for goods and lands. *1835 REVUE De Tocqueville's Democrat I. iii. 55* The law of partible inheritance

Particulate (pär'tikulä), *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also particat. [*ad. med. L. particata (also particata), f. partica a PERICH: cf. bouate, carricate*.] A Scotch rood (as a measure of land); one fourth of the Scotch acre, containing 40 square fells, rods, or 1111, each of 36 sq. ell; or 13,690 sq. ft.

(The Imperial rood contains 10,890 sq. ft.)

1597 SKENE De Verbo Signi, Particata vel particata terra . . . one rood of land *1673 in Macfarlane Genealog. Collect. (1900) II. 368* Four Several Tenements of Land with a Particat of Land and Kiln and house built thereon *1793 Statist. Acc. Scotl. VIII. 526 note*, Taxed with one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half particate *1864 JEFFERY Hist. Roxburgh IV. viii. 272* Each tenant is named in the charter (to the Burgh of Hawick), with the number of particats which he was possessed of.

b. Comb. as particate-man, the holder of a particate of land.

1864 JEFFERY Hist. Roxburgh IV. viii. 283 The bestial belonging to the particate man

Partice, *obs. pl. of PARTY.*

Partician, -on, -oun, obs. forms of PARTITION.

Participable (pär'tisipäbl), *a.* [*n. OF participable, f. participer to PARTICIPATE: see -BLE*]

† **1.** Liable or entitled to participate or share. *Obs.* *1450 Manhand (Brandl 1898) 26* Pat 30 may be partycypable of hys retribucyone.

2. Capable of being participated or shared.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey I. vi. 11 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to the Plot together with other Places. *Ibid. II. ii. 50* A mutuall propertie or duety participable to the Contermentants, as banking, balking, dyking. *1701 NORRIS Ideal World i. iii. 246* According as the essence of God is in this or that degree participable by things without *1822 T. TAYLOR Apuleius 296* An union with that which is participable.

Hence **Participability**, capability of being shared.

1701 NORRIS Ideal World i. v. 254 So far as it states the ideality of God upon his imitability or participability.

† **Participal, a. Obs. rare.** In 5 pertycypall. [*ad. L. participäls partaking, f. particip-em a partaker*] = next, **A. 1**

1497 Br. Accock Monus Perfect Cuyb, And also setteth hym amonge angels there to be pertycypall of the eternall beatytude.

Participant (pär'tisipänt), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. participänt-em, pr. pple. of participare: see PARTICIPATE v.* Cf *F. participant (13-14th c.)*]

A. adj. **1.** Participating, partaking, sharing *1549 Compl. Scot. 131* To reuel it ill diuerse men to gar them be participant with vs. *1551 GARDINER Episcop. Presence 54* In this Sacrament, we be made participant, of his Godhode. *1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. I. ii. 79* It maketh the Church participant with the popish super-

sition *1687 Evelyn Diary 20 Mar.* The Communion followed, at which I was participant. *1795 Southey Joan of Arc vii. 101* In the ill of that defeat Participant *1865 CARLYLE French Rev. II. vii (1872) IV. 170* Of which we propose to make the reader participant before going farther

† **b** Having a share in the knowledge of, cognisant, informed *Obs.*

1527 W. KNIGHT in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. I 280 The Kyngs Highnesse wolde that your Grace shulde be participant of that that occurred or is. doone here *1568 in H. Campbell Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots (1824) App. 54* In this sort, they were now made participant of the whole state of the cause, even as largely as the rest of His Majesty's Privy Council were

† **c.** Sharing the nature of something *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. 12 [The penguin] is rather participant with the water than land.

† **2.** Giving out, imparting *Obs.*

1595 Southwell Hundred Mledit (1873) 215 O my God, Who art infinitely more noble and more participant than any other creature

B. sb. 1. One who participates in anything; one who takes part in, possesses, or experiences something in common with others; a sharer, partaker, participant.

1564 Reg. Privy Council Scot. I. 216 That sal be reknynt as participant with the saids thevis. *1599 Fulker Haskins's Part 145* Christe instituted a communion of many participants. *1699 J. GOODMAN Penitent Penitent III. v (1723) 348* That none of the participants may go away without full measures of what is desirable to them. *1839 STONEHOUSE Axholme 74* He [Vermayden] sold shares to several of his countrymen, who thus became Partners, or Participants, with him in this great undertaking, by which latter demonstration the holders of these lands have ever since been distinguished

1891 Leeds Merc. 25 May 5/2 The chief participants in the recent massacre are now in custody.

† **b.** With *poss. pron.* One who takes part with another; a partisan, adherent; a partner *Obs.*

1562 Reg. Privy Council Scot. I. 222 He and his saids connis and utheis than participants *1650 HOLLINGWORTH Everc. Usurped Powers 66* Alurham rescued Lot from Chederlaomer and his participants. *1675 G. R. in Le Grand's Man without Passion 145* All her Participants take share in her Grandeur

† **c.** A sharer of information; one to whom news is communicated. *Obs.*

1639 Sir T. STAFFORD in Lissone's Papers Ser. II (1888) IV. 37 I beseech you make me a participant of their safe accession to the Army

† **d.** That which has something of the quality, or contains some amount, of something else. *Obs.*

1686 Goad Celest. Bodies II. iv. 201 Fog being a Participant of both Dryth and Moisture.

† **2. Mus.** In the ecclesiastical modes; A particular note in each mode, constituting one of the 'Regular Modulations'; normally, in the authentic modes, either between the Final and Mediant or between the Mediant and Dominant, and in the plagal modes the lowest note of the scale. *Obs.*

1889 W. S. ROCKSWOLD in Grove Dict. Mus. IV. 592 [A close] may terminate upon the Dominant, or Participant of the Mode.

Hence **Participance**, **Participancy**, the fact or quality of participating.

1869 Mrs. WHITNEY Hitherto XIV. 191 An Infinite Participance and Sympathy *1883 Longm. May July 263* That sense of long participancy which is one of the pleasures of age

Participate (pär'tisipät), *pple. a. (sb.)* *Now rare or Obs.* [*ad. L. participät-us made to share, pa. pple. of participare: see next*]

† **1.** Made to share; = prec **A. 1. Obs.**

1450 Manhand (Brandl 1898) 18 Oneto hys blyssye 30 be all predestynat. Every man for hys degre, I trust, shall be partycypant. *1657 HAWKE Killing is M. 20* To be participate of the fraude of the Fox as well as the force of the Lion

2 as *pa. pple.* = PARTICIPATED.

† **a.** Communicated *Obs.*

1567 in Robertson Hist. Scot. (1759) II. App. 37, I have participat the contents thereof to such as I thought meet.

b Shared, participated.

1850 Mrs. JAMISON Leg. Monast. Ord (1863) 399 Well has he been named *I Beato* and Angelico whose life was participate with angels even in this world!

† **B. sb.** One made to participate; a participant: = prec **B. 1 b. Obs.**

1648 in H. Cary Mem. Gt. Cav. War (1832) II. 29 The committee of estate, which I supposed did consist of the earl of Lanerick and his participants.

Participate (pär'tisipät), *v.* [*f. L. participät-, ppl. stem of participare, f. participare, particip-em partaking, a partaker, f. parti- PART + -cip-, weak form of cap-, stem of capere to take. As with many other vbs. in -ate, the L. pa. pple. in -ätus was adapted as -at-, -ate, before any other part of the vb.: see prec. and -ATE 3.*]

I. trans. **1.** To take or have a part or share of or in; to possess or enjoy in common with others; to share: = **PARTAKE 1**

1531 Elvot Gov. III. xiv, The one [the soul] we participate with goddes, the other [the body] with bestes *1611 CHAMMAN Hist. ix. 579* Since half my honour and my realm thou mayst participate. *1756 WASHINGTON Lett. Writ 1889 I 249*, I see their situation, know their danger, and participate their sufferings. *1807 ROBINSON Archael. Græca III. viii. 233* Dione. is said to have participated with Jupiter the incense burnt at the temple of Dodona. *1847 R. W.*

HAMILTON *Disq Sabbath* iv (1848) 128 This 'general assembly' is not called to behold or to participate combat.

†2. To give (a thing) to be shared, to share (a thing) *with* others; to give a share or portion of (it) to or *unto* another; hence, to communicate, impart; to impart (information), make known, = **PARTAKE** 2. *Obs.*

c1540 *tr Pol Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden No. 36) l. 92 [He] hadde participate his whole council with her. 1588 *Kyd Househ Phil. Wks* (1602) 245 A friende and neighbor . who often time participates the profit of his sports with my son. *Ibid* 251 A matter which my Father, participated vnto me a few yeeres before his death. a1677 *HALI. Pim Orig Man.* iv. 14 323 God Almighty must be called in to distribute and partake the portions of this Mental Nature. 1707 *FREIND Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 203, I have resolved to write and participate to you this Opportunity

†b. To impart, give. *Obs.*
1597 *A M tr Guillemain's Fr. Chirurg* b1v/b1 The Ingravere hath participated some propre and perpolite fashone to the handle.

†3 To make (a person) partaker. *Obs.* (Cf. **PARTAKE** 3)

1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 376 He used to maintaine herds of whores, with whom he participated his friends and servants.

II. *intr.* 4. To take part; to have a part or share, to share. = **PARTAKE** 4 (but not now said of sharing in material things). Const. *with* a person, *in* (+ of, + *with*) a thing.

1505 *Reg Pray Council Scot* l. 362 To draw in strangearis to participate with theme in their attemptatus. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xxii. (1877) 1 339 Our red and fallow deere will not let to participate thereof [mast] with our hogs. 1699 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV 548 His aunt, who participated of the same dose, . . . is like to recover. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer* i. n. 97 Their eagerness to participate of the same favours, removed all their fears. 1805 *SYD SMITH Sermon*. l. 64 Fourteen or fifteen youths, who have long participated of your bounty. 1873 *HOLLAND Arch. Bonnac* xii 207 Milie and I talked of many things and participated very little in the general conversation. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* v. (ed. 2) 106 One member of the human body has to bear the burden and participate in the grief of another

†b. To share the nature, have some of the qualities or characteristics of, have a common character or something in common *with* (another thing or person): = **PARTAKE** 4 c. *Obs.*

1533 *ELVOT Cast Helthe* (1541) 37 The spryng tyme dothe participate the fyste parte with wynter, the later parte with sommer. 1652-62 *HELWYN Casuistry* iii (1682) 143 The people in their persons, habit, and Religion, participate somewhat of the Arabians. 1870 *CAPT. J. SMITH Eng. Impulso Reviv'd* 32 All Earth simple or compound doth participate with the Clime wherein it lieth

c. To have something (of a quality); †also (quot. 1594) to contain some (of a substance). = **PARTAKE** 4 d. Const. of, + *with*.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* vii 103 This fist Muscle, participating with the propretie of every action. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret. Biv*, Your abode in England hath made you participate with the nature of an Englishman. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho* i. 20 Not any one thing in the worlde, which doeth not participate of this salt. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii § 33 139 Such a force as participating of order, proceeds as they were methodically. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 90 r. 14 Both members participate of harmony. 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) l. 113 The Participial derives its name from its participating, not only of the properties of a verb, but also of those of an adjective

Hence **Participated** *pp. a.*, **Participating** *vb. sb* and *pp. a.* (*spec. profit-sharing*), **Participatingly** *adv.*

1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. xxix. § 7 Any inherent or participat splendour. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* ii. xii. 520 A certain participated similitude of the increatd Light. 1561 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) i. 1 xxiv 244 A great part, forbeare coming to church, and *participating of the Sacraments. 1762 *R. GUY Pract. Obs. Cancer's* 15 Signs of their participating of the Disease. 1846 *SIX T. BROWNIE Pseud.* 86. 294 Absurdities of a middle and *participating nature. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 805 The great majority of participating houses combine the two systems. 1845 *BLACKBURN Mag.* LVII. 385 As if [Shakspeare] had stood personally, confidentially, *participatingly present in the heart of all human transactions.

Participation (pɑːtɪsɪˈpeɪʃən). [a. F. *participation* (13th c. in Littré), ad L. *participatiō-em*, n. of action from *participāre* to **PARTICIPATE**.] The action or fact of participating.

1. The action or fact of partaking, having or forming part of, †the partaking of the substance, quality, or nature of some thing or person (*obs.*).

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. 75 (Camb. MS.) But alle thing pat is good quod she grauntisow pat it be good by the participacioun of good or no? a1450 *Markand* (Brandl) 1898 199 Of þe very wysdaum 3e haue participacyone. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* iv. 20 Eneas abode a longe tyme ynough lyke a corps withoute participacyon of sensityf moenyng. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 30 The sea Mediterraneum so named because it is in the myddlande as is the Caspian sea withoute participation of the great Ocean. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii (1634) 695 *marq.* This Sacrament being instituted for the participation of Christ by faith. 1631 *GOUGH God's Arrows* i. § 67. 112 As for the thereof a 1744 *BENTLEY* (J.), and they retract. 1796 have the least participation of thought, and they retract. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 324 They first conquered Glaris and Zug, and admitted them to an equal participation of their rights. 1866 *J. G. MURPHY Conn. Exod.* xii. 8 The eating of it is a figure of the participation of pardon, acceptance, and full blessedness.

2. The fact or condition of sharing in common (*with* others, or with each other), association as partners, partnership, fellowship, profit-sharing.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* III 477 God wille me to haue communio and participacio with his creatures and werkes. 1570 *DRE Math. Pref.* 2 A strange participation betwene thinges supernatural and thynges natural. 1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 87 For thou hast lost thy Princely Prudence, With vile participation. 1604-5 *BACON Cerevis. Comm.* *Union* Vile. 1879 l. 460 The communion and participation by commerce. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 49 r. 6 Their Satisfaction are doubled, their Sorrows lessend by Participation. 1812 *L. HUNT in Examiner* 14 Sept 578/1 Participations of empire have long been out of fashion. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 809 Sharing in whatever surplus profits are realised by the more efficient labour which participation calls forth

b. A taking part, association, or sharing (with others) *in* some action or matter.

1667 *DICKEY Elvira* i in *Hazl. Dodsley* XV. 11 Of all this I have not only had knowledge, But great participation in your joys. 1789 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II 567 It is probable the States General will obtain a participation in the legislation. 1858 *BRIGHT Sp. Reform* 27 Oct. (1856) 379 Many persons are shut out from any participation in political power. 1875 *GLADSTONE Glan* VI l. 135 Will it increase the active participation of the flock in the service?

† The alleged sense 'Distribution, division into shares' (Johnson), appears to arise from a misunderstanding of the passage cited; that of 'Community, fellowship' (Schmidt) to be merely a contextual use of sense 2.

Participative (pɑːtɪsɪˈpeɪtɪv), a. [f. med L. type **participatiivus* (L. *participāre*, -*āt* - see -*IVS*) cf. F. *participatif*.] Having the quality of participating. Hence **Participatively** *adv.*

1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cent. Reliq.* i. 32 The word Catholic is taken in three several senses, formally, casually, and participatively. Participatively, because particular Churches agree, and participate in Doctrine and Communion with the Catholic. 1818 *TODD, Participative*, capable of partaking

Participator (pɑːtɪsɪˈpeɪtər), a. Also 8 -er [a. late L. *participātor*, agent-n from *participāre* to **PARTICIPATE**.] (In earlier L. supplied by *particeps*, in F. by *participant*.) One who participates; one who takes or has a part; a partaker, sharer

1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Mischance* i. 106 Leaning on the faithful participator of her grief. 1876 *E. MELLOR Priesth.* vi. 281 The sacrament will remain a witness and a warning, even if its participators should eat and drink unworthily. 1880 *Mc CARTHY Own Times* III 141 Four persons were put on trial as participators in the attempt

Hence **Participatress**, a female participator. 1847 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* i. 97 Not in the selfish view of becoming participatress in a large fortune.

Participatory (pɑːtɪsɪˈpeɪtəri), a. [f. L. *participātor* or stem *participāt-*: see -*ORY*.] Characterized by participation or profit-sharing. 1881 *10th Cent.* May 803 A survey of the ground already covered by participatory operations abroad

† **Participle**, v. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *participle* (14th c.), or ad L. *participāre* to **PARTICIPATE**.] *intr.* To participate.

1508 *Kalendar of Sheph. T.*, Prayers . . . and orysons in which y^e mayste rendre participypinge thy frendes and kynnesmen. c1520 *Ibid.* xlii. lviij. He is called the lytel wolfe, for he partycypheth of all, or he is called all creatures, for he partycypheth and hath condycion of all creatures

Participial (pɑːtɪsɪˈpiəl), a and sb. *Gram.* [ad. L. *participiāl-is*, f. *participi-um* **PARTICIPLE**. Cf. mod. F. *participial*.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a participle; of, pertaining to, or involving a participle. **Participial adjective**, an adjective that is a participle in origin and form

1597 *FRANCIS SP. Dict. Divb*, You shall sometime finde a participiall voice of the present tense, as *Amante* but they are rather nounes adiectives then participles. 1612 *BAINESLEY Pos. Parts* (1666) 83 Do all Nouns Participales require a Genitive Case? 1755 *JOHNSON Dict. Pref.* r. 36 A thinking man, a man of prudence; a *peaching* horse, a horse that can pace; these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I 213 *note*, In the participial constructions of this chapter . . . the sentences sometimes have an unfinished look.

B. *sb.* A verbal derivative of the nature of, or akin to, a participle.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 89 *Mete* is also the signe of some verbals in *bis*, and of participals in *dis*, as, *Mete* to be loved. 1590 *STOCKWOOD Rules Construct.* 47 A participial is taken for an adiective like a participle, but yet in deede no participle, because he doth not signifie time. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3), *Participial* an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an absolute Participle. a1861 *GIBBS* (Ogilvie), The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of participals

Hence **Participiality**, participial character; in quotes (*nonce-use*) addition to the use of participles; **Participialize** v. *trans.*, to make participial, turn into a participle; **Participially** *adv.*, in a participial manner, as a participle.

1632 *SHERWOOD, Participially, Participialem.* 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), Participially. 1786-1805 *H. TOOKER Purley* II. iii. (1829) 93 Their most usual method of speech was to employ the past tense itself without *participializing* it, or making a participle of it by the addition of *ed*, or *en*. 1885 *GILDERLEVE Pindar's Odes* l. ix. 111 A good specimen of Pindar's terse participiality. 1888 - in *Amer. Philol. IX.* 144 A well participialized or eumetochic sentence. 1902 *Ibid.* LXIII. 259 Nothing could be more exotic than

Caxton's participialities. His *Eneydos* (1490) begins thus 'After dyverse werkes made, translated and achieved, having no werke in hande, I sitting in my study e' [etc.]

Participle (pɑːtɪsɪp'l), sb (a) [a. OF *participle* in Grammar (13th c. in Hatzl-Darm.), by-form of *particpe*, ad. L. *participium* a sharing, partaking, in Grammar a participle]

†1. A person, animal, or thing that partakes of the nature of two or more different classes. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II 167 The people of the sowthe is meke and quete, the peple of þe northe is more moveable and cruelle, the peple of the myddelle partes be in maner as a participulle [Highest *participiū vicem tenet*] 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. v § 12 In all Diversities of things there bee certayne Participles in Nature, which are almost ambiguous to which kinde they should bee referred. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 In the mountanes dwelt the Curdi, that were Participles or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahomet. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 385 Bats, flying fish and Seals be participles of nature and species of a doubtful kind, participating both of Bird and Beast. 1694 *R. BURTHOGGE Reason* 248 Extreams are Knit and United by Participles that partake of Both.

2. *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective (or 'noun adjective'); a derivative of a verb which has the function and construction of an adjective (qualifying a noun), while retaining some of those of the verb (e.g. tense, government of an object); a verbal adjective. Formerly often reckoned a separate part of speech.

1388 *WYCLIF Prolog.* 37 A participle of a present tense, either preterit, of actiū voiz, either passiv, mai be resoluod into a verbe of the same tense, and a coniunctioun copulativ. 1530 *PALSGR* 65 In the frenche tong be ix partes of speche, article, . verbe, participle, adverbe [etc.] 1590 *STOCKWOOD Rules Construct.* 16 There are three kinds of adiectives, a noune adiective, a pronoune adiective, and a participle adiective. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* i. 12 To whom coming as unto a living stone the participle notes a continued motion. 1752 *HARRIS Hermes* i. x (1780) 184 If we take away the assertion, and thus destroy the Verb, there will remain the Attribute and the Time, which make the Essence of a Participle. 1866 *MASON Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 38 Participles are verbal adjectives, differing from ordinary adjectives in this, that the active participle can take a substantive after it as its object.

†B. *adj.* Participating in the nature of two things or classes; belonging partly to one and partly to another. *Obs. rare* -1.

1694 *R. BURTHOGGE Reason* 141 By the Gradation of Shades, or Participle intermediate Colours.

Particle (pɑːtɪk'l), sb. Also 4 -ycle, 4-6 perticle, 5 -ykyl, 6 -ikole. [ad. L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *part-em* **PART**. cf. **PARTICULE**.]

1. A small part, portion, or division of a whole. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, or merged in 2.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb MS) 243 Eche on of þese thre parties coterms many partyclys. c1400 *Langfauc's Curig.* 192 A blood leting is good þerfore, if oþere partikis accord þerfore. 1579 *Earl Mar's Househ. Bk.* in *Chalmers Alfrey* (1818) I 178 Ane particel of beif. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Persians accounted the Sunne the greatest God, and worshipped the Fire as a particel thereof. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 7 (*Horse Fly*) You shall most fairly see a pulsing particel (which certainly is the heart). 1745 *tr. Columella's Herb.* xi. 11, One particel or degree of the Ecliptic. 1836 *EMERSON Nature* i, I am part or particel of God

b. A very small part of any proposition, statement, writing, or composition; a clause; an article of a formula.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 The thyrdie particel of this first article of our fayth, is *Creatorum celi et terri*. 1563 *Reasoning Cravynghell & Knox* E. ii. b. Of the former perticel I mark two heads in special. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 156 Just when they are praying that particel. 1789 *T. TAYLOR Proclus' Comm.* II. 202 Those who enunciated this proposition, and at the same time omitted the particel, having one side p^r oduced.

c. A small piece or plot of ground. *local.*

[1540 see **PARTICLE** 1] 1839 *WILSON Tales Borders* V 330/2 Confiscation of a' gudes, gear, chattels, parties, and pendicles. 1890 *A. W. MOORE Surinamese Isle Man* 318 Small portions of land which, though not intact, were, for some unknown reason, not included in the designation of *Quartirland*, are called *Particles*. they are now on the same footing as the *Quartirlands*

2. A very minute portion or quantity of matter; the smallest sensible, component part of an aggregation or mass; formerly often = atom or molecule; in *Dynamics*, a minute mass of matter which while still having inertia and attraction is treated as a point, i. e. as having no magnitude.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. x. iii.* (Bodl. MS) If 10x b/1 An element is simple and leste particel of a bodie pat is compownded [orig. Elementum est simpla & minima corporis composita particula] *Ibid* viii. i (1495) 295 Pertykyl. 1662 *GLANVILL Van Dugm.* x. 88 The different effects, which fire and water have on us, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their Particles. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 57 Camphre (which spends it self by continually effluviating its own Component Particles). 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 263 To find the Motion of any Particel of the String as suppose of X the middle Point. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* l. 43 It is impossible to comprehend the size or form of an elementary particel of water. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II 271 The oxide of copper combines easily with the greater part of the colouring particles precipitated by acids. 1871 *TYNDALL Frigim.* 56. (1879) I. xii 373 Every particle of matter attracts every other particel. 1878 *ANNEX Photogr.* (1881) 21 When we

say particle we mean to convey the idea of the smallest visible quantity of matter. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurt's Atom Th* 39 The particle is a collection of a definite number of molecules in a definite situation, occupying a space incomparably greater than that of the volume of the molecules. 1890 BRYANT *Three Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 117 Through the open windows were borne black particles and a smell as of a bonfire.

b. A very small or the smallest conceivable portion or amount of something immaterial.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 32 Performed by and in all actions, and things, to the least particle. 1742 YOUNG *Ni Th* vii 824 This Particle of Energy divine. 1794 PALSY *End* (1825) II 384 They had never entertained a particle of doubt. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 361 No one who has a particle of understanding.

c. R. C. Ch. The portion of the Host given to each lay communicant.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Particles is also used in the Latin church for the crumbs or little pieces of consecrated bread, called *Memories* in the Greek church. 1847 C. L. WISMAN *Unreal Anglican Belief* Ess 1853 II 406 The word 'particle' being equally applied to the Host given in lay communion, and to the smallest visible fragment. 1853 DALY tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 104 After which he receives the Sacred Particle.

3. *Gramm.* A minor part of speech, esp. one that is short and indeclinable, a relation-word; also, a prefix or suffix having a distinct meaning, as *un-, -ly-, -ness*.

1533 UDALL *Flourish* 107 Compounded with them selves, they signify as moche as if they were compounded with this particle *cinque*, as *quingus*, 1. *quingune*. 1535 JON: *Apot Tridale* (Arb) 38 These thys particle (and) expowneth what yt is to come to Crist. 1611 FLORIO, *It*, a Particle or Preposition local and of pruation. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. vi. 452 Their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more easie than that of the Latin. 1711 STEELE *Spect No.* 147 ¶ 3 Emphasis improperly placed on some very insignificant Particle, as upon *it*, or *and*. 1762 KAMIS *Elem. Crit* xviii (1833) 305 Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and such like accessories, passing under the name of particles. 1845 STODDART *Gramm in Encycl Meth* (1847) I 651 These inferior Parts of speech have been called particles, and, as such, are sometimes distinguished from words, and sometimes treated only as a separate class of words. 1868 GLADSTONE *Two Minds* ii (1870) 54 To hold that it attains its initial vowel by junction with the particle *a* in its intensive or any other sense.

Hence (*nonce-uds.*) † Particle *v. trans*, to connect by a particle or conjunction; † Particled *a.*, composed of particles, particulate.

1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exec. Unsurp Powers* 48 If they be not the same persons, how come they to be thus particled together? 1883 C MORRIS in *Nature* 24 June 148/2 An ether whose condensation yields particled matter.

† Particolour, particoloured, a. (*sib*) Obs. Shortened from PART-COLOURED. cf. *rose-colour*, etc. Also as *sib*.

1610 HALEY *St Aug. Cite of God* xii. xxv. 466 For he [Jacob] liking the particolours [i. e. sheep] cast white straked robes into the waiting places. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient* ii (1668) 15 The divine way of working is not parti colour or humoursome.

† Particolour, party-colour, v. Obs. rare. [Back-formation from next.] *trans*. To make parti-coloured, colour variously. So Particolouring *vbi* sb.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i x 28 Being inter-medied by the plow with the soyle, it puffes lights and party colours the same. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* iii. Disc. xiv 27 A bubble which himself hath made and the sun hath particoloured. 1880 BURTON *Regen Q Anne* I 1 38 In the feminine element there was relief in a party-colouring of rich costumes.

Particoloured, party-, particoloured (*pārti,kw lard*), a. Also 6 partye-, 6-7 partye-. [The first element appears to be *parti*, PARTY *a*, which itself occurs from c1380, in the sense 'parti-coloured', and in such phrases as 'party red and white': see PARTY *a*. 2. Of the three spellings current from late in the 16th c., Johnson admitted only *party-coloured*, which still remains the main form in dictionaries; but *parti-coloured* or *particoloured* is now more prevalent, at least in Great Britain.]

Partly of one colour and partly of another; variegated in colour, diversicoloured.

† a. *partie-coloured (partie-)*. Obs. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxi. 35 The speckled and partie coloured goates, and all the spotted and partie coloured kydes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush*, (1580) 139 The police of Jacob in procuring of partie coloured Lambes. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 143 A Guard of Swisse, attired in partie-coloured-Cloth. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test* 178 A rich partie-coloured vest.

b. *party coloured, party-coloured*. 1593 T. WATSON *Traues Hancu* vi. Beames That welnigh burnt lones party coloured wings. 1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1897) I 296 The new sergeants putt on their party coloured robes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect No.* 265 ¶ 5, I looked on this little party coloured Assembly, as upon a Bed of Tulips. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv 31 Party-coloured garments gay. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & Fi Note-bks* I 80 A party-colored dress, striped with blue, red and yellow, white and black. 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* iv 1. All party-coloured threads the weaver Time sets in his web.

γ. *parti-coloured*. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur* (1599) 48 Iuno.. mounted on her parti-coloured Coach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 127/2 A Baiber is always known by his Cheque parti-coloured

Apron. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracco Hall* xvi. 183 Making gailands of parti coloured 1825 1879 G. MURDOCH *Egoist* xxvi (1889) 305 The Pope's parti-coloured body guard. 1893 E. B. HEATON in *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., The slopes are parti-coloured.

b. *particoloured*. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth Trav.* I ivb. A Gard of Swisse, attired in particoloured Cloth. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii 72 This kinde of particoloured maible. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* i. vi. The particulou'd gay Alcove. 1839 BAILEY *Iustus* xix (1852) 274 Double and triple particoloured suns. 1852 R. S. SURTELL *Sponges's Sp. Tour* (1893) 373 Broad-backed particoloured jockeys.

b. *fig.* Varied, diversified, 'chequered'. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1697) xio Their delights..particoloured and spotted with mixture of sorrow. c. 1710 PRIOR *Own Monument* 12 In life party colour'd, half pleasure, half care. 1803 *Edm. Rev.* II 96 By their quaintness and party coloured learning. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 184 He got to bed with these parti-coloured thoughts.

Particular (*pārti,kw lard*), a and sb. (*adv*) Forms: 4-7 partic(u)ler, (5-ere), 5-6 par-, per-, tyculer, 6 partycular, 6-7 perticuler, (6-ar, -ere), 6- particular, (6 Sc. -air, 6-7 -are). [a. OF. *particular* (mod.F. -ier), ad. L. *particularis*, of or concerning a part, partial, particular, f. *particula* PARTICLE: see -AR; in 16th c. conformed in spelling to the L.] A. *adv*.

I +1. Belonging to, or affecting, a part, not the whole, of something, partial, not universal. Obs. (exc. as implied in 2.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 Pe bridde particular flood [orig. *tertium divinum particulare*] in Thessalia. 1542 BOORDE *Dyciary* xxvii. (1870) 207 They the whiche haue the Palsey, vnyuersall or perticuler, must beware of anger. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Vices Things* (Arb) 560 The three yeeres Drought, in the time of Elias, was but Particular, and left People Aloue. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i § 22 'This ridiculous to put off, or drowne, the generall Flood of Noah, in that particular inundation of Deucaleon.

2. Pertaining or relating to a single definite thing or person, or set of things or persons, as distinguished from others; of or belonging to some one thing (etc.) and not to any other, or to some and not to all; of one's (its, etc.) own; special; not general.

Often preceded by a *poss. pron.*, as 'its particular advantages' = the advantages which it, as distinct from other things, possesses, 'my particular sentiments' = sentiments which are my own, not those of some one else.

Particular Average see AVERAGE sb. 4. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl.* T. 394 As yonge clerkes..Seken Particular sciences for to lerne. - *Clerk's Prof* 35 Or lawe or other Art particuler. 1465 *Rolls of Parl.* V 535/2 To be perceived by the handes of the particular Receyvoir of the Lordship of Heigham Feres for the tyme beyng. 1553 (*title*) The xii Bukes of Eneados.

Translatet by Gawin Douglas Every Buke hauning bys particuler Prologe. 1559 in *Syrre Ann Ref* (1709) I 11 App viii. 423 The first byssopps of Rome were particuler byssopps of a certain precinct. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Red v.* There are conscientious and learned men who either deny universal or assert particular redemption. 1656 EARL MORN tr. *Boccaccio's Adovs* *fr. Parnass.* i lv (1674) 71 We prohibit the writing particular Histories of any whatsoever City. 1677 MARVELL *Corr Wks.* 1872-5 II. 554 This was reported to the House, who..named a particular Committee to that purpose. 1709 STILES *Tatler* No 83 ¶ 1 We live in an Age wherein Vice is very general, and Virtue very particular. 1780 BURKE *Let to W. Watts in Athenaeum* (1893) 27 May 672/1 These are not my particular Sentiments, they are the unanimous Sentiments of all who are distinguished in this Kingdom, for learning, integrity, and abilities. 1850 McCOSK *Dev Govt.* (1852) 176 There have been disputes in all ages as to whether the providence of God is general or particular. Philosophers, so called, have generally taken the former view, and divines the latter.

† b. Belonging only to (a specified person or thing); proper, peculiar, restricted (*to*). Obs.

1597 MORLEY *Inb of Mus* 179 The light musick particular to vs in England. c. 1703 LORD GOLDFINCH in *Buchelch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 352 What the Queen has commanded is not particular to that office, but general to all others. 1725 tr. *Dignin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I vi 11. 228 His System upon Original Sin..was particular to him.

c. *Logic.* Applied to a proposition in which something is predicated of some, not all, of a class of things opp. to *universal*.

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be vnyuersall or particular, affirmative, or negative. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* ii 27 A, denotes a Universal Affirming I, a Particular Affirming. *Ibid.* A Proposition Universal or Particular. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. iv § 4 (1846) 115 A particular proposition is that of which the subject is undistributed. 1860 ASH THOMSON *Laus Th* § 74 (ed. 5) 127 A judgment about part of a conception as 'Some lakes have an outlet' is a particular judgment.

d. *Particular Baptists*: a body of Baptists holding the Calvinistic doctrines of *particular election* and *particular redemption*, i. e. the Divine election and redemption of some, not all, of the human race. Opp. to *General Baptists*.

1717 [see BAPTIST 3 b] 1738 T. CROSBY *Hist. Baptists* I 173 Those that have followed the Calvinistical scheme of doctrines, and from the principal point therein, personal election, have been termed Particular Baptists. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 176 The leading principles of the regular or particular baptists. 1847 Particular redemption [see PARTICULARISM 1] 1895 BRANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1897) 210 A face which..conveyed the impression of a Particular Baptist who was also in the oil trade.

† 3. Belonging to, concerning, or known to an individual person or set of persons and no other; private, personal, not public. Obs.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 265 Dattail particulare is ay for hid caus that may nocht be kyd oppnyly. 1459 *Paston Lett* I 499 There be many and diuise particuler billes put inne, but noon redde. 1474 *MS Reg. N Cant Cath Libr* If 236 Youie gramerscole in Canterbury.. send your commandment that noon othir particuler scole be kept nygh by. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 244 Persons without any particular intetest, and voyd of all passoun. 1565 *Ibid.* 414 Untrew and groundit upoun priticular malice. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* v. 1 30 For these domesticke and particular boiles, Aie not the question here. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav* 3 They about the Court procured me a particular audience. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Houses, both Publick and Particular. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii (ed. 2) 120 Their want of union, which made particular animosities take up their attention.

† b. Of persons. Not occupying a public office or position, private. Obs.

1883 STOCKER *Civ. Wars* *Love C.* iv. 4 b, All the rest of the Nobilitie, Knights, particuler Gentlemen, and Subjects. 1863 GERBER *Counsel* a viij, Not only to particular but to Publique Builders. 1748 ANSON's *Voy* i. a 238 Enriching the Jesuits and a few particular persons besides.

† 4. *Particular numbers*, the individual components or factors of a number. Obs. rare.

1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 3 This numbrie eke of sex is prayed for his particule numbres, which be on, too, thes.

5. *Particular estate* (Law): see quot. 1876. So

particular tenant, the tenant of a particular estate. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 251 b, A particular estate of any thing that lies in grant cannot be forfeited by any grant in fee by deed. 1642 *Perkins's Prof. Bk* viii § 495 217 Upon which particular estate the remainder is expectant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 274 Alienations by particular tenants, when they are greater than the law entitles them to make, and devest the remainder or reversion, are also forfeitures to him whose right is attacked thereby. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v § 3 (2) 225 Where a tenant in fee simple has created an estate in tail, for life, or for years, he has left in him a present estate, which will come into possession or enjoyment on the expiration or sooner determination of the estate tail, the estate for life, or the estate for years. The smaller estate thus granted is called the 'particular' estate.

6. That is a unit or definite one among a number; taken or considered by itself, apart from the rest; individual, single, separate.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. (1557) 261/2 Who was there euer that laid vnto another all the particuler euill dedes of any one other man. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 64 Every man particular and also the hole commonalty. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. 1 97 That I should loue a bright particuler starre, And think to wed it. 1602 - *Hann.* i. v. 9 Make each particuler haire to stand an end. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 401/2, I shall set down each particuler Letter. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 207 Particular and well attested Facts are stubborn Things. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II vii. 135 This particular tax was a painful and hateful badge of national disgrace. 1893 LONDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xviii. 417 The Ancient Fathers bring the thought of particular Churches into communion with the thought of the Universal Church, when outwardly united.

† b. Existing by itself apart from others; standing alone; actually separate or distinct; independent.

1547 BOORDE *Bew Health* Pref 3 b, Dylygentlye to con syder yf the syckenes or impediment, be particuler by hym selfe, or els that it have any other infirmite concurrant with it. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* i. vi. 6 Alger is as it were ordered as a particular common wealth. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy E. Ind.* 78 Thirty and seven several and large Provinces, which antiently were particular Kingdomes.

7. Distinguished in some way among others of the kind; more than ordinary; worth notice; marked; special.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gr.* 195 Al creatures resonable owen to gyue synguler honour & pertyculer loue to hym that hath gyuen to them beyng. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Particular pains particuler thanks do ask. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1879 I. 785/2 Of this prince [Arthur] there is little particuler memory. only..that he was very studious and learned. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 200 The politician takes up the paper and tells his friend that it contains nothing particular, when he means that it has nothing important. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxv, He was a sturdy old fellow..with no particular waist. 1861 M. PARRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 To tender particular thanks to Anne..for the felicitous suggestion.

† b. Remarkable, noteworthy; peculiar, singular.

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 27 They were men of a particular and peculiar Spirit. 1713 A. BAYNE in J. Duncombe *Lett* (1773) I 109 There is something very particular in my story. 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I vii. viii 544 The nyghnau's manner of fighting is very particular. 1791 BOSWELL tr. *Johnson* an 1737, Johnson's mode of penmanship, which at all times was very particular.

† c. Peculiar so as to excite surprise or wonder, singular, strange, odd. Obs.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii, Peg..loved anything that was particular..Jack was her man! for he neither thought, spoke, dressed, nor acted like other mortals. 1772 WALKER *Wks.* (1872) V 322 Do we not many times dispense with religion and reason together, because we would not look particular? 1817 HOGG *Tales & Jks.* V. 75 His gait was very particular. he walked as if he had been flat-soled.

d. In *Hymns*, used in the names of certain modifications of ordinary iambic metres, viz. *Common Particular Metre* (8.8.6.8.8.6), *Long Particular Metre* (8.8.8.8.8.8), *Short Particular Metre* (6.6.8.6.8.8). Now chiefly U.S.

8. Relating to or concerned with the separate parts, elements, or details of a whole; describing

or setting forth something in detail; detailed, minute, circumstantial.

a. Of a narrative, account, etc.

1450 *Paston Lett* I. 173 The advertisement of you and my friends that have more particular knowledge yn such matters. 1558 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 223 A more playne and particular declaration of the malicious & trayterous intentes of the sayd Elizabeth. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* II. 1. 47 The particular description of the several Instruments. 1786 *Jefferson Writ* (1859) I. 536 It is as particular as the four-sheet maps from which it is taken. 1798 in *Times* 28 June 174 To be prepared true and particular Lists, signed by them or their Agents, to be made out in the form prescribed.

b. Of a person in giving a description or account

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded. Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.]? 1727 *Swift What passed in Loud. Wk.* 1755 III. 1. 179, I think myself obliged to be very particular in this relation, lest my vacillancy should be suspected. 1803 *Jane Porter Thaddeus* I. (1831) 6, I am thus particular in the relation of every incident.

† **9. Specially attentive to a person; bestowing marked attentions; familiar in manner or behaviour.** *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch* IV. i, *Mam.* Sweet madame, let me be particular—*Dol.* Particular, sir? I pray you, know your distance. 1694 *Congreve Double Dealer* III. vi, So unaffected, so easy, so free, so particular, so agreeable. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* XI. iv, Never suffer this fellow to be particular with you again. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* 31 May, I must tell you, in confidence, he was a little particular; but perhaps I mistake his complaisance, and I wish I may, for his sake.

b. Closely acquainted, familiar, intimate. (Now associated or identified with 7.)

1706 *Phillips, Particular*, intimate, familiar. 1713 *Eitwood Autobiog.* (1714) 3, I became an early and particular play-fellow to her Daughter Gull. 1779 *Sheridan Critic* II. 11, These are particular friends of mine. 1817 *Jane Austen Lady Susan* XI. in *Mem.* (1871) 223 On terms of the most particular friendship. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* I, Paul, my dear, my very particular friend Miss Tox.

10. Attentive to details of action; specially careful; precise, exact, scrupulous; hence, exacting in regard to details, nice in taste, fastidious.

1814 *Wellington* 11 June in *Gurw Desp.* (1838) XII. 50, I am very particular about the appointment of my chaplains. 1865 *H. Kingsley Hilyars & Burtons* XXVII, More particular over their relations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. 1879 *Black Macleod of D.* XVII, People who have to work for their living must not be too particular.

II. Absolute uses.

11. The particular. That which is particular (see the prec. senses); † the individual (*obs.*).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 73 This argument is from the particular, to the universal. 1632 Sir T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperity* 259 It is the interest both of the particular, and publicke, that the wicked perish, and the good prosper. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Com.* VI. (ed. a) 36 Thou mightest have been that, either for the kinde, or for the particular.

12. In particular. **a.** (Each) by itself, one by one, individually, separately, severally; in detail? *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 49 For to declare what is to be seen of euery article in petycular. 1611 *Dible* I. Cor. XII. 27 Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular [R. V. severally members thereof]. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 18 Every thing in General and particular, we could think of.

b. As one of a number distinguished from the rest; in distinction from others; particularly, especially. † *In more particular* (quot. 1628), more particularly (*obs.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. 11. 13 It apperteyneth in particular & in especiall unto the godfaders & godmoders. 1628 W. SCLATER *Three Serms.* (1629) Ep. Ded. The other is, your undeserved favours towards my selfe in more particular. 1734 *Wesley Wks.* (1830) I. 163, I observing the tears run down the cheeks of one of them in particular. 1859 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 16 Ready to swear at 'things in general', and some things in particular. 1879 J. PAVN in *19th Cent.* Dec. 994 The Bar, with its high road leading indeed to the woollstack, but with a hundred by-ways leading nowhere in particular.

† c. Privately, in private. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. XVII. 122 b, They are waged either publicly, or of som in particular. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 162 Preachers who offering us the kingdom of Heaven in publick, solicit in particular a small benefit with the utmost importunity.

† 13. In the particular. In the particular or special case, with regard to the individual instance; opp. to *in the general* (see GENERAL A. II d). *Obs.*

1639 L.D. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. com. Reliq.* (1651) 47, I do not think him more in the wrong in the particular, than I believe him right in the general. 1807 *Foultanque Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 44 Though Mr. Canning was often in the general the avowed enemy of oppression, we never in any one single instance found him so in the particular.

III. 14. Comb.

1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 318 Rail at the believer, wrapt up in a particular-fashioned habit.

B. sb.

† **1. A part, division, or section of a whole; a constituent part or element; spec. a division or 'head' of a discourse or argument; in quot. 1494, a part-payment or instalment.** *Obs.*

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* VII. 320 For the which he payed vnto the archbishop 111 m. marke, and to the other, by partyculers xv m. marke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 36 Let us devide the discourse. into foure

particulars. 1630 *Ibid.* 496 The ancient Provinces were divided into three particulars. 1650 *Weekes Truth's Conf.* II. 54 If you please to minde the first particular in the 11. Verse (For) which is a Rationative Particle. 1660 *Mrs. Worcester Water-Comm. Engine* 14 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars. 1694 *Salmon Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 168/1 This done, put in the several Particulars into the Liquor. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 17 In constructing the systematic argument, a 'particular', as it is called, will be bestowed on the Divine mercy.

2. A minute or subordinate part of a thing, statement, or whole of any kind, considered apart from the rest; a detail, item, point, circumstance.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 As by the particulars thereof here after shalbe expressed. 1555 *Edm. Decades* 176 This particular of the mynes of gold, is a thing greatly to bee noted. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 414 Examine mee vpon the particulars of my Life. 1622 J. BOROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 130 A private Library. to be sold, and [I] am promised a Catalogue of the particulars. 1683 *Robinson in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 The *Sesali gratense Monspelienus* agrees with our English Meadow Saxifrage in every particular. 1790 *Paley Horæ Paul. Rom.* I. 10 Turn to the second epistle and you will discover the particular which remains to be sought for. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *A Lunel.* I. iii. 67 Every particular of it remains deeply engraven on my memory.

b. spec. (pl.) Items or details of statement or information; information as to details; a detailed account. In the textile industry, Detailed specifications, subsequently given, as to the manner in which an inclusive or general order or contract is to be carried out.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* I. 1. 57 But how, but how, give me particulars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theonot's Trav.* I. 74 A French man told me all the particulars, and the order of it very exactly. 1716 *Lord Gas. No. 5415/3* Particulars of the said Estate may be had. 1830 *Syd. Smith Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. 305, I have not heard the particulars of Jeffrey becoming Lord Advocate. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. (Bradford), There is an absence of orders, but 'particulars' come to hand without delay and keep spinners fully employed. 1902 *Besant Five Years' Tryst.* etc. (1902) 197, I shall be prepared to give you further particulars as to the persons to whom this sum is due.

† **3. A statement setting forth the several points or details of a thing or matter; a minute account, description, or enumeration; a minute.** *Obs.*

1600 *Dymock Ireland* (1843) 26 A particular of such strengths and fastness of woode and bogge as are in every province of Ireland. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 521, I have seen a particular of his daily expenses. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tachely* III. 82 A loose Sheet in which they made a Particular of the Cruelties which had been practised against several Persons of Note. 1786 L.D. NORTH *Lett.* 6 Jan. (in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 28), I send you the descriptive Particular of Cudworth corrected according to my last letter from the country and as I believe perfectly accurate.

† **4. a. A single thing among a number, considered by itself; each one of a number or group of things, an individual thing or article.** *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Synecdoche*, when by one particular we understand a number. 1660 *Sharrcock Vegetables* 3 The ways of increasing the particulars of each kinde. 1691 *Ray Creation* II. (1692) 57 That they [vertebres] should be all perforated in the middle and each particular have a hole on each side. 1743 *New Jersey Archives* XII. 190 The above Particulars were stolen by one Robert Fryar.

† **b. An individual person, an individual; sometimes spec. a private person, one not holding a public position.** *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. 11, And, for your spectators, you behold them what they are, the most choice particulars in court. 1656 *Earl Monm. tr. Boccalini's Adits fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 142 (This) was publicly praised by all, and in private abhorred by every particular. 1741 *Warburton Div. Legat.* II. 30 Ahimelech is described without his guards as a simple particular. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 75 In the case of a few particulars, who have public spirit, and private ability sufficient to lead them.

5. More vaguely: A particular case or instance; an individual thing in relation or contrast to the whole class. (Usually in *pl.*; opp. to *generals* or *universals*).

1600 *Shaks. Sonu* xci, But these particulars are not my measure. All these I better in one general best. 1651 *Hobbs Leviath.* I. vi. 29 Reasoning is in general words, but Deliberation for the most part is of Particulars. 1722 *Wollaston Reliq. Nat.* III. 41 We reason about particulars, or from them, but not by them. 1773 *Monsboodo Language* (1774) I. 1. 5 These conceptions are either of particulars, viz. individual things, or of generals. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* Introd. § 13. 18 When the universal is made a mere form and coordinated with the particular, as if it were on the same level, it sinks into a particular itself.

b. Logic = Particular proposition (see A. 2 c).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 24 b 1553 *Edm. Treat. Novus Ind.* (Arb.) 9 *margin.* A particular propositio non vniuersali. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. 27 Now Indefinite Propositions are all here taken for Particulars.

† **6. (One's) individual case; personal interest or concern; part.** Chiefly in *phr. for, in, as to, etc.* (*one's*) particular = in (one's) own case, for (one's) own part, as far as (oneself) is concerned. *Obs.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 324 Nawys willing to impend the publick peax for his particular. 1623 *Heming & Condfill Wks. Shaks.* Ep. Ded. Whilst we studie to be thankful in our particular, for the many favours we haue receiued. 1637 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Perreus* II. 281 This loose concerns the whole Common-wealth, as much as mine own particular. 1744 *Warburton Tracts* (1789) 72 To return from the common Cause to what concerns our Particular. 1790 *Cowper Lett. to Mrs. King* 31 Dec, We

have all admired it and for my own particular, I return you my sincerest thanks.

† **b. In stronger sense: Personal or private interest, profit, or advantage.** *Obs.*

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. § 9 Such, as doth not propose to itself to show our own particular, the partial and immoderate desire whereof openeth wheresoever it taketh place. 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 297 Some of the Lords whose Particulars he promised to set forward. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 17 If the gentleman had kept all the allowance for his own particular, I should have doubted his affliction.

† **c. Private matter or business.** *Obs.*

1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 66 My Companion told the Emperor, that I had a Particular with his Majesty. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Going to England in about a fortnight upon some particulars of his own.

† **d. Personal relation, close acquaintance, intimacy; personal interest, regard, or favour.** *rare.*

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* v. 1. 3 He. Which was sometime his Generall who loued him in a most deere particular. 1621 *Weever Anc. Fun. Mon.* 797 Out of his particular to their Towne, hee procured of Queene Elizabeth a Charter of Incorporation.

7. collog. or slang. a. Something specially belonging to, or characteristic of, a place or person, one's special choice or favourite.

London particular (a) a special quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market (? *obs.*), (b) a humorous name for a London fog.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* II. *Acc. Friends*, I uncorked a bottle of London particular. 1852 *Dickens Black H.* III, This is a London particular. A fog, miss. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 10/6 'The London particular', the fog which, four or five years ago, assumed the consistency of pensous. 1902 *Farmfr. Slang, Particular* a special choice e.g. to 'ride one's own particular', a glass of one's particular, etc.

b. A special friend, a favourite.

1828 *Craven Glass* (ed. 2), *Particulars*, old particulars, very old friends. 1830 *Gen. P. Thompson Exerc.* (1842) I. 285 Except you and your particulars, who are living on the taxes. 1902 *Farmfr. Slang, Particular*, subs. (old), a favorite mistress. *Fr. une particulière*.

† **c. adv. Particularly, individually.** *Obs. rare.* 1600 *Nash's Swimmers last will Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 146 Innumerable monstrous practises, .. Which t'were too long particular to recite.

† **Particular, v. Obs. rare.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To mention particularly, to particularize.

1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 274 Slandering all the Company, but being wrged, would not particular any thing. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The Text, wherein is only particularized that it was the fruit of a tree good for food and pleasant unto the eye.

† **Particularian, a. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *particularis* + *-AN*] Relating to particles of matter: = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1674 *Boyle Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 169 Those things, which are alledged in the praise of the corpuscularian philosophy established by the inventors and promoters of the Particularian hypothesis.

Particularism (pär'tikyläriz'm). [*a. F. particularisme* (Bossuet, 17th c., in sense 1), or ad. mod. L. *particularismus*, Ger. *partikularismus*. see PARTICULAR and -ISM.]

1. Theol. The doctrine of particular election or particular redemption (see PARTICULAR A. 2 d); the dogma that Divine grace is provided for or offered to a selected part, not the whole, of the human race.

1828 *Murnock cited in Webster* 1847 Buch tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 255 The Calvinists adopted the notion of particular redemption (*Particularism*).

2. Exclusive attachment or devotion to one's particular party, sect, nation, etc.; exclusiveness.

1824 *Coleridge in Lett. Rem.* (1838) III. 82 A jealous spirit of monopoly and particularism, counterfeiting catholicity by a negative totality. 1828 *Pusey Hist. Eng.* I. 144 The sole object of the Epistle to the Romans was to oppose the particularism of the Jews. 1846 *Gro. Ennot in Cross Life* (1885) I. 135 'Habits of thought' is not a translation of the word *particularism*. If he decidedly objects to *particularism*, ask him to be so good as substitute *exclusiveness*. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 4) IV. 36 An abstract principle strong enough to override all the particularisms of mankind.

3. Politics. The principle of leaving each state in an empire or federation free to retain its own government, laws, and rights, and to promote its own interests, without reference to those of the whole; esp. in German politics since c. 1850.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 387 The other protests against all centralization, seeks to confederate the estates, to establish universal independence, separation and extreme division of powers, which has lately been denominated *particularism* in Germany. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Apr. The faults and excesses of 'particularism'—weakness abroad, discord at home, and obstacles in the way of trade and traffic. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July, The majority returned at recent elections [in New South Wales] is believed to be opposed to Federation, and in favour of particularism. 1893 *Times* 15 May 9/5 The old particularism has again attained formidable proportions [in the German Empire].

4. Exclusive attention to a particular subject; specialism.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *General Lichenium* I The marked particularism which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years.

Particularist (pär'tikyläriz't), sb. (a) [*f.* as prec. + -IST. Cf. *F. particulariste* (1701 in *Fuettiere*)] An advocate or adherent of particularism (in any sense: see prec.)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Particularist*, among polemical divines, a person who holds for particular grace, i. e. teaches, or believes that Christ died for the elect only. 1842 BRANDIS *Diet Sci*, etc., *Particularist*. As a party name, it seems to date from the Synod of Dort. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept. They are known as 'Particularists'; that is men who would maintain unaltered the petty governments which still hinder Germany from displaying the strength of a united country. 1874 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1128 We do not believe that the unity of Germany has anything serious to fear from the particularists of Bavaria. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Oct., The desire of the scientific particularist.

B. *adj.* = next.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII 338 During the administration of Washington the particularist tendencies were mostly quiet. 1888 G. W. SMALLER *Lond. Lett.* I 5 The German analogue for parochial is Particularist.

Particularistic, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -*istic*: see -*istic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or upholding particularism (in any sense).

1881 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 375 To overcome the particularist tendencies of the single States. 1886 C. P. TIELE in *Engycl. Brit.* XX. 369/2 Buddhism, Islām, and Christianity were neither national nor particularistic.

Particularity (pātīkīlāriti) [a. F. *particularité*, ad. late L. *particulāritas*-em (Cassiodorus, Boethius), f. *particulār-is* PARTICULAR see -*ity*.] The quality of being particular; something that is particular.

1. The quality of being particular as opposed to general or universal; the fact of being or relating to one or some (not all) of a class; relation to an individual thing, individuality.

1587 FLEMING *Coutn. Holmshæd* III. 1027/1 So also was it generalise done throughout all England, in which generalise this city was of a particularity. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. ii. vi. Not wedd'd in strait particularity. But grasping all in her vast active spirit. 1566 tr. *Robbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 22 A common name set by itself without any note either of universality or particularity, as *man*, *stone*, is called an indefinite name. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. § 4. Any common name whatsoever is made proper by terms of particularity added to it. 1863 MOZLEY *Mitrac.* II. 42 That does not alter the particularity of the fact, or make it at all the more a universal.

† b. A particular or individual matter or affair; a particular case or instance. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI.* v. ii. 44 Now let the general trumpet blow his blast, Particularities, and petite sounds To cease. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* I. § 3 (1615) 22 There is no principle or ground so generally, that there is not some particularity exempted out of it.

2. The quality of being special or of a special kind; the fact of being in some way distinguished or noteworthy, speciality, peculiarity. *Now rare.*

1590 DAE *Math. Pref.* Civ. Sufficient to notice, the particularity, and excellency of the Arte. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 ¶ 8 To... have the Esteem of a Woman of your Merit, has in it a Particularity of Happiness. 1793 SMYTH *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Further augmented by the particularity of the Tide.

† b. Peculiarity such as to excite surprise, singularity, oddity; an instance of this, an odd action or characteristic. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 An habitual Humour, Whim, or Particularity of Behaviour. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1758) VI. xxiii. 132 Mr Greville has frequently surprised us with his particularities. 1799 J. REYNOLDS in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1739, One instance of his absence of mind and particularity, as it is characteristic of the man, may be worth relating.

3. An attribute belonging particularly to the thing in question; a special or distinctive quality or feature; a peculiarity. *Now rare.*

1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 343 It is thought that they doo descend of the tartares, by some particularities that is found amongst them. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acesta's Hist. Indies* III. xii. 159 To speak what we know of the particularities of the Antartike straight. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 ¶ 7 Some particularities in the garb of their Abbés may be transplanted hither to advantage. 1779 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 75 The particularity of this Isl. eruption was, that the lava was now chiefly thrown up from its Crater. 1844 LD BROUGHAM *A Lunel* III. viii. 231 He has, however, some of the particularities of the family. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 175 Seeking for the general conception through the particularities of the individual.

† 4. Personal interest or advantage: = PARTICULAR B 6 b, also, regard to personal or private interest, an act dictated by this. *Sc. Obs.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* 158 The quhilk graces and properteis ar nocht grantit be god for thy particularite, but rather to be an dispensatour of his gyftis among the ignorant pepil. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 The correction of his thevis is rather done for greedines nor any kynd of particularite. 1585-6 *Ibid.* IV. 47 Mair respecting their awne particulariteis nor the commonweill of the said cite.

† 5. A particular point or circumstance, a detail. = PARTICULAR B. 2. *Obs.* (Common in 16-17th c.)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. of Ref.* I. l. 103 And so from such good words entered into the particularities of the matter. 1536 CROMWELL 24 May in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1702) II. 12, I write noo particularities, the things be soo ahomynable, that I think the like was neuer harde. 1632 SANDERSON *Serms.* 305 In this particularity whereof we now speake. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbt Conti* 29 May, When I spoke of their religion, I forgot to mention two particularities. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 The particularities related of this animal would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath.

6. Minuteness or detailedness of description,

statement, investigation, etc.; treatment of the particulars of a matter.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xviii. 130 Yomentations... for a gangrene, whereof I meane to discourse in a particularity. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* II (1700) 53 There is no part of the Gospel writ with so copious a Particularity, as the History of his Sufferings and Death. 1790 PALCY *Horæ Paul.* I. 5 The very particularity of St. Paul's Epistles. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xix. 95 Charges which, ponderous as they are, are so deficient in particularity. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE in *Law Ref.* 9 App. Cases 180 It is necessary to examine the proceedings with some particularity.

† 7. Special attentiveness to a person; an instance of this, a particular attention; familiarity. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 All the remarkable Particularities which are usual for Persons who admire one another. 1734 FILLING *Univ. Gallant* III. ii. Wks. 1882 x. 76 Sister, I am surprised at you. This particularity with a young fellow is very indecent. 1853 JANE AUSTIN *Emma* III. xiv. 380 Behaving one hour with objectionable particularity to another woman.

8. Attentiveness to details of action; special carefulness, preciseness, fastidiousness.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 255 With great weight, and much particularity, I heard internally that Verse of the Psalm. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. viii. 36 Sir Rowland himself, as you will guess by his particularity, is an old bachelor. 1834 J. P. KERNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 14 It [the letter] flouted my opinions, laughed at my particularity. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Amo* 96 A particularity as to the saving of string.

† 9. *Phr.* In particularity in detail; individually, specially: = *in particular* (PARTICULAR A 12 a, b).

1599 PARKER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 362 Which mine disability I might allead at length in my particularity. 1599 *Act. 11. Elias* in Bolton *Stat. Ire.* (1621) 317 Your Majesties title in generalitie to the whole Realme of Ireland, and in particularitie to the dominion and territories of Ulster. 1888 FRAUCHE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ 1b, There is no Law maker so provident, as that hee can in particularity foresee and prevent the infinite variety of future inconveniences.

Particularization (pātī kīlāraizē [ən]). [f. next + -*ation*.] The action of particularizing.

1. Individual or detailed mention, description, or treatment; specification.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Schism. Disput.* 420 With such allusion to his name, and other particularisations, as. are apt to breed an expectation of something particular in the thing promised. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Memor. of W. Taylor* I. 217 Enterprises, for the particularization of which they afford ample materials. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 240 This power of particularization is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth.

2. The action of making particular as opposed to general; restriction to a particular thing. *rare.*

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Integr. Calculus* 583 note, The difficulty arises from the particularization of the meaning of δ being made a little too early in the process.

Particularize (pātī kīlāraizē), *v.* [a. F. *particulariser*-r (15th c. in Littré) see -*ize*.]

1. *trans.* To render particular (as opposed to general); to apply, appropriate, or restrict to a particular thing or class. *rare.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 440 And who can directly discourse, or particularize the æquation, and over-great generalitie of Interregni, and Anni sanguinis propago? 1697 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. 41 10 particularise the general information. I have sent you the names of the most considerable and mischievous of them. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Stud.* IV. 135 You can not particularize a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object.

2. To mention or describe particularly; to name or state specially, or one by one; to speak or treat of individually, or in detail; to specify. (The usual sense.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierced's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 321, I dare not Particularise hea Deception according to my conceit. 1596 NASTIR *Saffron Walden* 154 Except he particularize and stake downe the verie words. 1694 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 161, I doe beleve the Howse of Commons will Vote the King a Supply. but not particularise the same. 1741 EARL ORRERY 7 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 241 In mentioning your friends, I must particularize Mr. Pope. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* Pref. 6 Various causes, needless to particularise here. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Ref.* L. 345/1 The plaintiffs... might particularise more distinctly the grounds on which they claim relief.

b. *intr.* To mention, speak or treat of, or attend to, particulars or details; to go into detail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pheny xxxvi.* xlv. 580 They would require many volumes to particularize upon them. 1606 C. FOTTER tr. *Scipio's Hist. Quarrile* 196 It sufficed to say they had many Reasons, being not able to particularize in any. 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 68 But to a little more particularise. 1799 E. WARD in *Cervantes* 34 He took such Pains to particularize upon every Point of his Happiness. 1834 W. H. ARNSWORTHY *Roadwood* III. xiii, In our hasty narrative of the fight, we have not paused to particularize.

3. *trans.* To place or represent apart as an individual thing; to render distinct or separate; to individualize, distinguish, differentiate. *rare.*

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Rehg. Med.* (1644) 84 Particularize a few drops of the Sea, by filling a glasse full of them, then that glasse-full is distinguished from all the rest of the watery Bulke. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 The place... not sufficiently particularized in his memory in so wide a common. 1893 *Black & White* 24 June 164/2 In dress, in manner he particularises himself from his fellows.

† b. *intr.* To be distinguished. *Obs. rare.*

1637 EARL MONM tr. *Maiweza's Romulus & Tarquin* 45 Beyond the common equalitie amongst brethren, they did particularise in being equally at the same time borne.

Hence Particularized *ppha*; Particularizing *vbl sb* and *pph. a.*

1611 COYGR *Particularist*, Particularized, distinguished. 1632 G. HERBERT *Præst to Temple* xiv, If the Parson were ashamed of particularizing in these things, he were not fit to be a parson. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Schism. Disput.* 420 If then it were spoken after a particularizing way. 1841 BORROW *Zurich* I. xii. 1 207 We may be well excused from particularizing. 1881 KIRTO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. 440 He dwelt with particularizing emphasis on his persecution of the believers in Jesus. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xx. § 840 462 Irrespective of the particularized facts and phenomena which we have been considering.

Particularly (pātī kīlāriti), *adv.* [f. PARTICULAR *a.* + -*ly*.] In a particular manner, or with a particular reference.

1. a. In the case of, or in respect of, each one of a number; one by one, severally, singly, individually. *Now rare or Obs.*

1398 *St. Paper* 26 Oct. in Rymer *Foedera* (1709) VIII. 56/1 The quhilkis the said Commisairs ne may night, for fault of laisure, particularly ger be reformed and amendit. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Every such somme and sommes of money, that in their said account shal be particularly expressed. 1566 *Pier. Payf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 And every hand and foie hath his fyngers & toos particularly distinct. 1567 MARLETT *Gr. Forest* 30 Treating of Plants as of Herbes, Trees, and Shiubs, pericularly and Alphabetically. 1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armin.* 146 They are all particularly redeemed by his death. 1766 GORDON *Vic. IV.* xvi, He amused them by describing the town with every part of which he was particularly acquainted. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 100 The different images that are used also particularly agree with each other.

b. In relation to, or in the case of, some one thing, person, or class, as distinct from any other, individually, personally, specifically, in particular; in a particular case, for a particular purpose, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 246 Also I do not, nor shal not, dispruno no man in this booke pericularly. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. No, Jew, we take particularly thine To save the ruine of a multitude. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Regum Health* (Arb.) 59 It is hard to distinguish, that which is generally held good, and wholesome, from that, which is good particularly, and fit for thine owne Body. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 130 It signified a lord or prince, and was particularly assumed by the sons of Chus. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. x. (1879) 61 There is still much more to be learnt, both about the system generally, and the planets particularly.

c. *Logic.* In the manner of a particular proposition; in relation to some, not all, of a class.

1860 AMP THOMSON *Law's Th.* § 65. 105 Such an image is a conception, used particularly, i. e. only some part of it is called up. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 139 Equivalent to quantifying the Predicate particularly.

2. With respect to the several parts of a whole; in relation to particulars or details; minutely, circumstantially, in detail.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xv. 133 It semeth me gode to adde more particularly thoo things, that be gode and propyete to assaile Cytoes, Castelles and Townes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Albiet it do not so largely or particularlye entreate of euery parte. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 28. 398 My purpose of answering them more punctually and particularly. 1765 *Act. 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 *Preamble*, Their appurtenances more particularly described. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Ref.* LII. 569/1 It becomes necessary to consider more particularly the facts out of which those issues arise.

3. In a special degree; more than others, or more than in other cases; especially, notably, markedly, *collog.* more than usual, much, very.

1676 tr. *Guilliere's Voy Athens* 270 In matters of Commerce, he is particularly intelligent. 1697 DRYDEN *Envid. Ded.* *Ess.* (Ker) II. 207 By some passages in the Pastorals, but more particularly in the Georgics, our poet is found to be an exact astronomer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 10 This is Fame a thing difficult to be obtained by all, but particularly by those who thurst after it. 1813 MAR EDGEWORTH *Patron* (1833) I. vii. 123 What I particularly admire in him is his candour. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I, Which he would have been very unwilling to do, more particularly as he had a wife and family. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 714/2 One does not feel... particularly drawn towards the heroine.

† 4. Personally, familiarly, intimately. *Obs.*

1680 BURNET *Rochester Pref.* (1692) 7 He was particularly known to few of the clergy. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* III. 1, Admitting Mr. Cumberland as particularly here, as if he were married to you already. 1749 FILLING *Tom Jones* xi. viii, Her Lady, with whom he was very particularly acquainted.

† **Particularment**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -*ment*.] A particular or individual thing; a particular, a detail.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. n. xv, Upon this universal Odoas is founded every particularment. *Ibid.* II. iii. xxx, With straight lye it binds down strongly each particularment of every edifice.

Particularness, *rare* [f. as *prec.* + -*ness*.] The quality of being particular (in any sense); in quot. 1859, Preciseness, fastidiousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Particularness*, peculiarness, singularity. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* I, You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for particularness.

† **Particularly**, *adv.* *Obs. Sc.* form of PARTICULARLY.

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 66 As his bill beris,

particularity examined at the Chalkere. 1567 Reg. Privy Council Scot. 1. 551 The days particulate abonespecificit 1571 a *Ibid.* II. 179 Under the panis particulate under-mentioned. 1589 *Escheq Rolls Scot* XXII 22.

Particulate (pär'tikü-lät), *a.* Only in scientific use. [ad. med. or mod. L. *particulat-us* divided into particles: see next.] Existing in the condition of minute separate particles.

1874 SIMON *Rept. of Med. Dept.* P. C. 30 July 6 [In] the common septic contagium or ferment particulate, as above described, there seems now to be identified a force acting disintegratively upon organic matter 1880 *Lancet* 17 Jan 85 The contagium . . . is particulate—that is, consists of definite particles of organic nature 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 46 Chauveau was the first to prove experimentally that in vaccinia and in variola the active principle is a particulate non-diffusible substance 1891 A CARPENTER in *Fall Mail* G. 2 June 1/3 Showing that particulate matter can be conveyed many thousands of miles in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

b. Of or relating to minute separate particles.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Yrnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 121 The ingestion of fats in a particulate form by Vertebrata. 1888 *Times* 30 Jan. 10/5 The particulate and undulatory theories of smell are not exclusive of each other.

† **Particulate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *particuläre* (cf. late L. *particulatio* division into particles, Mart. Capella c. 425), f. *particula* PARTOLE] *trans.* = PARTICULARIZE 2.

1579 FENTON *Gucciard* Ded., I am bolde to leave to particulate in my epistle any part of the argument 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 605 If I should particulate the scuffings and skirmishes 1656 H. VILIN *Surv. France* 140 Many acts . . . which I will not stand here to particulate.

b. intr. = PARTICULARIZE 2 b.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxv. (1612) 277 But why particulate we thus, that would in few words write? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 14 That I may not particulate of Alexander of Hales, the Irrefragable Doctor. *Ibid.* 27, I could particulate in many more.

Particule, *Obs.* exc. in sense 2 b, as Fr. (particule). Also 6 particule. [a. F. *particule* (1484 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *particula* PARTOLE.]

† 1. A small part or portion (in quot. 1540, of land), a particle. *Obs.*

1540 *Sc. Acts* Jas V. (1814) 376/2 He landis and barony of Lxtemwis aduocaton and donatoun of kirkis tenentis tenandrys particulis pendiculis and pertinentis barof. 1647 JULY *Chr. Astrol.* xxix. 193, I ever tooke . . . that very particule of hour when it was proposed.

† 2. *Gram.* = PARTICLE 3. *Obs.* exc. as in b. c. 1620 A. HUMER *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 *An* is a noun of number, . . . as a particule of determination preceding a vowel || *b. spec.* Applied to the French preposition *de* used as a prefix of nobility in personal names.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXI. VI. 270/1 We generously add a 'de' where no particule is, with no consciousness that we are thus conferring nobility 1898 BODLEY *France* I. 191 Of the 1500 boys 200 have names prefixed with the particule, signifying that they claim to be of gentle birth.

|| **Partie**. [mod. F. *partie* (part)] A match in a game, a game. *Partie carrée*, † *quarrede* [F. = square or quadrat party] a party of four 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. ii. Well, I have won the partie, and revenge 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 16 The parties at Cards are doubled. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II, Champignac was very fond of écarté, and made many parties with the Colonel of evenings 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 13 *Partie*, the same players playing two rubbers consecutively, or should it be necessary, a third rubber, to decide which is the best of the three rubbers

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 186 Very often in a *tête à tête* and sometimes in a *partie quarrede*. a. 1845 BARHAM *Inglol Leg. Ser.* III. *Ld. Thoulouse*, The *partie quarrede* had like aldermen fed 1890 'R. BOLDERWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 130 A *partie carrée* composed of George . . . his mother, sister, and Mr. John

Partie-coated: see PART-1.

† **Parti-fellow**. *Obs.* In 5 partifellowe, 6 partie-. [f. *parti* PARTY sb. + FELLOW.] One who shares, a partner: cf. *parting fellow* s. v. PARTING ppl. a. 4.

1422 tr. *Soci. et. Secret.* Priv. Priv. 219 [In] the Passions of that one, that other is Parcenore, or Partifellowe 1530 PALGRA. 252/1 Partie fellowe, *parsonner*.

† **Partify**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY sb. + -FY.] *trans.* To render partisan; to give a party complexion to, or imbue with party spirit

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen.* *Bri.* I Pref. 8 Adulterations of party'd Collectors and additional Refiners of the perverted Text. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 67 Publications manag'd, and party'd by the respective Romanists.

Partile (pär'til, -til), *a.* Also 7 partil(l). [ad. L. *partilis* divisible, f. root of *partire* to divide: see -ILE, also, partial (in adv. *partially* partially, in part). In mod. Fr., in sense 2, *partil*]

† 1. = PARTIAL a. II. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 178 The light of my renowne, shal not suffer a partile eclipse, but it shal be in maner, wholly daikned 1888 J. HARVEY *Dust. Prob.* 116 Being but a Partile not a Total Eclipse 1878 W. ADAMS *Dialham Pulpit* 67 There are many beginnings of fulfilling them, partile accomplishments 1893 E. HALL in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 28 The *Penumbra* or Partile shade of the Sun 1897 *Ibid.* 445 A Partile Account of a Book long since published

2. *Astrol.* Of an aspect. Exact to the same degree and minute, or, at least, within a degree; e. g. *partile conjunction*, exact conjunction; so

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partile opposition; *partile trine*, positions exactly 120° apart. Opposed to PLATIO.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 199 Mars being in the seventh house in a partile aspect with the Horoscope 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) b. ii. His Fiery Partil Trine, to actuate The Active House to a more Active Fate. 1701 MOXON *Math. Diet.* s. v. The Sun in one Degree of Taurus and the Moon in one Degree of Cancer make a Partile Sextile. 1839 J. WILSON *Diet. Astrol.* s. v. An aspect in partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude. This can seldom happen, but a few minutes can make no difference. 1839 BAILLY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 Your aspects, dignities, ascendances, Your partile quartiles, and your platil trines.

† **Partily**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [app. f. PARTY a + -LY 2.] With respect to a part, partly.

1497 HEN. VII. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 57 That the said Kings of Fraunce and Spayne . . . be in this behalf contributory, partile in men, and partile in money.

† **Partiment**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 partymment.

[ad. med. L. *partimentum* (1292 in Du Cange) partition, division; f. *partire* to PART: so It. *partimento*] a. A part or division; a company.

b. ? A constituent part or element.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 39 And efter that the trumpet blew a sing, Than every partymment bowyns to thare stand 1641 LD BROOKS *Eng. Episc.* vii. 40 Estates and Revenues . . . which are the Partiments and Supporters of Noble Honours.

Partin, **Partinar**, -er, *obs.* ff. PARTAN, PARTNER.

Parting (pär'ting), *obl. sb.* [f. PART v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb PART, partition; the result, or place, of this action; something that parts.

1. The action of dividing or fact of undergoing division into parts; division, breaking, cleaving: see PART v. I, 2.

1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Partying of any thyng, *partaige*. 1555 ADAMO (*title*) An Anatomi, that is to say a parting in peeces of the Mass 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iii. 146 There being great danger of the ship's parting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Parting*. (Nautical) Breaking cable, leaving the anchor in the ground

b. The division or dividing line of the hair when combed: see PART v. I c.

1608 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. 1, Does the parting of my fore-top show so thin? 1864 MRS H. WOOD *Mrs. Hall's* I. i. (1864) 6 Smoothing the parting of the glossy brown hair on her well-shaped head 1887 J. ASHBY *STERRY Lazy Mustrel* (1892) 193 My hair is getting thin. . . Old Time has made my parting wide, And sunk my hopes to zero.

2. The action of separating or putting asunder, or fact of being separated; separation. (*b*) *spec.* in technical uses: see PART v. 4 c.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 66/1855 3ef he by wyl serueþ bat flesch, Ry3t partying worthe hym none 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1803 Dede es noght elles Bot a partying of þe saul and body. c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 385/1 Partyinge a-sundyr, *separacio* 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Parting*, is one of the Refiner's ways to separate Gold and Silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1050 In parting by nitric acid, the gold generally retains a little silver. 1879 H. NORTHICOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 71/2 Tools chiefly for 'parting', or cutting off pieces of work from the main cylinder or log.

b. That part in which separation is realized; the place at which two or more things separate or are separated: as *the parting of the ways*, the place or part at which a road divides into two or more that proceed in different directions (often fig. in reference to a choice between courses of action); *water-parting*, the line separating two river-systems, a WATERSHED. (*b*) *spec.* in *Founding*, the division or meeting-surface of two parts of a mould (see also c)

c. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxv. When he is passed þe partyinge of þe quarter and entered into a newe quarter, he shulde blowe hi, moot and seke forth 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 The King of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use diuination 1860 LOWELL *Parting of the Ways* I, Who hath not stood doubtful at the Parting of the Ways? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 An exact *parting* is now made with the trowel along the median line, if the casting be symmetrical *Ibid.* 1634/4 *Parting* 4. (*Founding*) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag 1888 *Fall Mail* G. 20 Dec 5/2 Take the Nile valley and the water partings on each side from Berber. 1897 MARO. SALISBURY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 Jan. For the difficulties in which we find ourselves now, the parting of the ways was in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas's proposals were rejected

G. coner Something that parts or separates two things; *esp.* in technical uses, as (*a*) *Mining* and *Geol.* A layer of rock, clay, etc. lying between two beds of different formations; (*b*) *Founding*. Fine sand (*parting-sand*) or other powdery substance used to prevent adhesion of the surfaces of the parts of a mould (cf. *b*).

1708 J. C. COX *Collier* (1845) 23 A sort of bad foul Air, or Fume exhaling out of some Minerals, or partings of Stone. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 466 The laminae are occasionally marked by very thin carbonaceous partings. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 67 The partings of the shafts consist of strong beams of wood. . . longitudinal timbers are nailed to these so as to form the shaft parting 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1461/2 The charcoal-dust of the black-wash acts as a parting.

3. Mutual separation of two or more persons; *esp.* the action of quitting one another's company; leave-taking.

c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 325 Gret sorwe that made at her parting c. 1410 LOVE *Bonaent Murr.* xlviii (Gibbs MS) If, 101 A my dere sone a byttere partyinge was thys. 1552 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 186 Good night, good night, Parting is such sweet sorrow, 'that I shall say good night, till it be morrow 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1003 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. T. while 20 Mar.* The last parting is very afflictive. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 70, I said a few words to the boys at parting.

b. With *with*: see PART v. 6 c.

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* 149 To purchase it by parting with their Armes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 482 The parting with a beloved Child is at any time an Affliction. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennu* xxi, The parting with a watch and some other trinkets. enabled me to pay this money

4. The action of going away or setting out, departure; also fig. (*euphem.*) Decense, death. *arch.*

a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 684 He droȝ forþ a riche ring His moder him 3af at his parting. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 57 Her pardoun is ful peit at her parting hennes 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 He shal be purcheid before his parting 1603 JAS. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 78 My sonne, that I see you not before my parting impute it to this great occasion. 1656 HEVLIN *Extraneus Vapilans* 64 To let him know, that the Company was upon the parting 1719 DE FOR CRUOE II. ii. Nothing troubled me at my parting from the island. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 194 Who can, at parting, picture his return?

† 5. Division into shares; division among a number, distribution; the giving of a share to another, imparting. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 342 Chesying of cardenalis, & parting of benefices. c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 385/1 Partyinge, or delynge, *particio, distribucio* 1560 DAVIS ti. *Slendane's Comm.* 80 b. They fell out about the partying

† *b.* The taking or having of a share, sharing, participation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 14 Sothli what partyinge [*gloss* or comunynge] of r3t3wysnesse with wickednesse!

† 6. The action of taking parts or sides. *Obs.*

1652 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* *Preserv. agst Schisme* 31 With them there will be Siding and Parting. There cannot be Unity and Order.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to parting, i. e. leave-taking, departure, or (*euphem.*) death; *esp.* (in adjectival construction) Given, taken, performed, etc. at parting, 'farewell', concluding, final. (See also PARTING-OUT.)

1592 GREENE *Upsd. Courther Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 219 Thus much I must say for a parting blow. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* I. iii. 34 Ere I could Guee him that parting kisse. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 77 Hark! she is call'd, the parting hour is come 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii. If you go out without the parting look you might as well dance out 1794 SOUTHEY *Prædike* 6 That deep cry seems to sound My parting knell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 This seems to be indicated by his parting words. 1894 HALL *Caine Mautzman* 75 With this parting shot. . . Nancy flung into the house. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 Forgetful of his mother's parting injunctions

b. Of or pertaining to parting or separation, as *parting-pot nt*; *esp.* in names of various technical appliances used for separating something, etc., as *parting-assay* (see quot. and ASSAY sb. 6); *parting-bead* = *parting-strip*; *parting-glass*, a glass flask used in 'parting' gold and silver (see PART v. 4 c (a)), *esp.* in assaying; *parting-line* (*Founding*), the line in which the 'parting' of a mould (see 2 b (b)) meets the surface of a pattern as it lies in the mould; *parting-rail* (see quot.), *parting-sand* (*Founding*), fine dry sand, free from admixture of clay, used to prevent adhesion of the parts of a mould at the 'parting' (see 2 b (b)); *parting-shard* (*Pottery Manuf.*), a thin piece of baked clay placed between pieces of unbaked ware to prevent adhesion; *parting-strip*, a strip of material used for separating two parts, e. g. the vertical strip of wood inserted at the side of the frame of a sash window to keep the sashes apart when raised or lowered; *parting-tool*, name of various tools used in different kinds of work for separating pieces of material, or for trimming, cutting fine outlines and markings, etc.; † *parting water*, nitric acid as used in 'parting' gold and silver (*obs.*).

In some of these, e. g. *parting bead, rail, shard, strip*, the attrib. use of the vbl. sb. can hardly be separated from that of the ppl. adj. (see next). Thus a *parting strip* may be viewed either as a strip used for parting, or as a strip that parts. When the hyphen is used, the former is implied. cf. a *walking-stick*, a *walking leaf*.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 56 This method . . . is called the 'Parting Assay'. 1845-76 GWILL *Archit. Gloss.* **Parting Bead*, the beaded slip inserted at the centre of the pulley style of a sash window, to keep the two sashes in their places. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* IV. 349/1 The washing may be performed in one of the conical precipitating or 'parting' flasks. 1894 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 79 Water in a 'parting' glass upon warme imbers. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 Parting glasses . . . ought to be very well annealed, and chosen free from flaws 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 The 'parting-line' is that line upon the pattern, as it lies in the sand, above and below which the sides of the pattern run inward from the perpendicular. 1835 in Laddon etc. *Life Pusey* (1894) I. xv. 350 Mr. Maurice . . . made up his mind that it represented the 'parting-point' between him and the Oxford School. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* **Parting Rail* . . . A rail intermediate between

the bottom and top rails of a door or partition. 1864 WILKINSON, **Parting-sand* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 Some dry parting sand is next scattered over the surface 1886 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 123 Having only 'parting-shards, i.e. thin bits of old pots put between them, to keep them from sticking together. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man. his own Mechanic* 648 207 The 'parting-tool is a sort of gouge or grooving tool, with an angular edge. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 90 Side tools to cut at the side, parting tools, narrow and sharp for parting work. 1862 MERRITT *tr. Ner's Art of Glass* xxxviii 62 (heading) How to make Aqua-fortis call'd 'parting water, which dissolves silver and quick silver.

Parting, ppl a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That parts (in various senses of the verb).

(See also prec. 7 b.)

1. Separating, dividing, forming a boundary or interval between two things.

1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII 233 The gate in the parting line between Mr. Winthrop's land and Major Townsends farm. 1733 *Lull. Horse-Hoing Husb.* xi. 121 The Parting Space is that Distance which the Drill leaves between the Row it plants in going one Way, and that Row which it makes in returning back. 1833 *Livell Princ. Geol.* III 239 Occasionally there is a parting layer of pure flint.

2. Undergoing division, dividing, breaking, going to pieces.

1719 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Dec. At the parting way came up with Col. Quincy, 1736 *Gray Statute* II 21 Parting surges round the vessel roar. 1762 *Falconer Shipw.* III. 511 The parting ship that instant is no more!

3. Going away, departing; fig. dying.

1577 GASCOIGN *In praise Gentlewoman* Wks. (1587) 284 And she to quyte hys loue dyd yield her parting breath. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. v. 115 And Pence, no Waite, befall thy parting Soule. 1667 MILTON *P. R.* ix. 276 Both by thee informed I learne, And from the parting Angel overheard. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 1, The curlew tolls the knell of parting day. 1866 *Nesbitt Sequences & Hymns* 121 To forlorn the parting soul.

4. Sharing, participating; *parting fellow*, sharer, partner = PARTI-FELLOW. Obs.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. III. 206 If pacience be owne partyng felawe, And pryue with vs bothe. 1386 CHAUCER *Part. 7* 563 These scooneres been partyng felawes with the deuel. 1514 *Will. of Stanney* (Somerset Ho.), Parting felow.

Parting cup, a. A drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides, used by two persons in taking a draught of liquor at parting. (Cf. *LOVING CUP*) b. A kind of 'cup' or compound beverage, made with ale and sherry, sweetened, and with soda-water added just before drinking.

1868 J. MARRIAT *Pottery* (ed. 3) 481 Marshal de Bassompierre, when about to return had called his friends together that he might drink their health in a parting cup.

† **Partion**, obs. rare = a. [ad. L. *partitio-em* a bringing forth, f. *parire*, *pari-* to bring forth.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Partion*, a bith, a breeding, a lying in travail of children or young, a laying of Eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partisan, *partizan* (pā'tizən, pā'tizən n), sb.¹ (a.) Also 6 *partisen*, -sann, -sant, 7 *partizan*, -zen, -zane. [a. F. *partisan* sb. and adj. (15th c. in Littre), ad. It. dial. form = Tuscan *partigiano*. cf. Roman and Neapol. *partisano*, -esano, Upper Italian *partezan*, *partizan*; f. *parte* part. cf. *comitesan*, *parmesan*.]

Flechia, in *Archivio Glottolog. Ital.* II (1876) 12-17, finds the origin of the Italian suffix in the adj. ending -ese -L. -ensis, *his*, whence a derivative (originally sb.) -esiano, as in *corresio*, *corresiano*, *corresio*, *corresiano*, *Parmesio*, *Parmesiano*, *Parmigiano*, on the analogy of these, derivatives of the same type were subseq. formed directly from their primitives, without the intermediate adj. in -ensis, -ese. Adaptations of these have passed from It. into Fr. and other Romance languages.]

1. One who takes part or sides with another; an adherent or supporter of a party, person, or cause; esp. a devoted or zealous supporter; often in unfavourable sense: One who supports his party 'through thick and thin'; a blind, prejudiced, unreasoning, or fanatical adherent.

1555 *Eden Decades* 62 They newe capytayne. placed his soldiers as pleased hym in the forward and rearward, and sume as pertisens about his owne person. 1569 STOCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* i. iv. 6 [To] have a number of men in every citie to be his Pertisanes or garde. 1595 DANIEL *Civil Wars* II. iv. These partizanes of factions, often tride. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggia* 202 The Portugals, pertizans vnto Anthonie. 1602 *Archpriest Controver.* (Camden) II. 198 The partizans and fauoures of the late seditious puritane Erie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1298 They made themselves partizans to the one to oppress the other. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* 4^r (1789) II. xvi. 429 Why the inhabitants of every other country should become partizans of America, is not so apparent. 1780 BENHAM *Princ. Legisl.* II. § 4 A partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii (1878) 234 The clergyman must never be a partizan. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1 274 The Duke of Gloucester had now placed himself at the head of the partizans of the war.

2. Mil. A member of a party of light or irregular troops employed in scouring the country, surprising the enemy's outposts and foraging parties, and the like; a member of a volunteer force similarly engaged, a guerrilla.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 523 Lieutenant colonel Manwaring brought in 50 French partizans, with excellent arms. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 319 The numerous bands of partizans which are carrying on a destructive warfare. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VII. 36 The qualities

of a partizan or irregular soldier are inherent in the national character of the Spaniard.

b. A leader of such a party of light or irregular troops; a guerrilla chief or captain.

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. In the Art of War, a good Partisan is an able Soldier well skill'd in commanding a Party. 1731 BAILLY vol. I, *Partisan* (in *Military Affairs*) a Commander of a Party. 1760 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 261a This march would have been thought an astonishing exploit in a partizan at the head of a small and disencumbered corps. 1827 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 38 1853 STODOLSKY *Milit. Encycl.*, *Partisan*, also means an officer sent out upon a party, with the command of a body of light troops, generally under the appellation of the partizan's corps.

3. Comb., as *partisan-like* adj.

1841 I. TAYLOR *Sp. Chr.* 190 None commands our servile or partisanlike support.

B. attrib. or as adj. [cf. F. *partisan*, adj.].

1. Of pertaining to, or characteristic of a partizan; supporting a party, esp. zealously or blindly; biased, prejudiced, one-sided.

1842 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* II. 380 Nothing but partisan malice could blame such hospitality. 1882 HINDS *Garfield & Edue* II. 363 One spot across which the shadow of partisan politics has never fallen. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Every obstacle which partizan malevolence could create.

2. Mil. Of or pertaining to military partisans (see A. 2); pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. *Partisan danger* = RANGER 13.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4447/3 Our Partisan Parties have lately been very successful. 1731 BAILLY vol. II, *Partisan Party*, a small body of Infantry commanded by a Partisan, to make an incursion upon the enemy, to lurk about their camp to disturb their foragers, and to intercept their convoys. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VII. 35 The system of guerrilla or partizan warfare (in Spain). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 226 The Enniskilleners had never ceased to wage a vigorous partizan war against the native population.

Hence **Partisanism**, a., supporting a party zealously or blindly; **Partisanism**, the practice of partisanship; partisan spirit; **Partisanize** v. trans., to render partisan; **Partisanly** adv., in the manner of a partisan; **Partisanry**, partisanship. 1790 in *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* I. 329 Violent attacks to gratify 'partisanizing and temporizing resentments. 1830 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 29 Mar. As long as 'partisanism continues rampant in the legislature. 1866 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. Loyal Protestants are neither 'partisanized old men, nor spoiled children. 1882 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/5 'The World', which is 'partisanly Irish, calls the sentence outrageous. 1889 *Dreux Plant. Negro* 67 Whose 'partisanry conforms.. to the seductions of bribery.

Partisan, *partizan* (pā'tizən), sb.² Also 6 *partizyne*, *partesant*, *partison*, 6-7 *partezan*, *partison*, 7 *partizane*, 7-8 *partusan* (e, 8 *partusan* (e, 9 *arch partuzian*. Obs. from c. 1700, till revived by Scott and 19th c. antiquaries [a. 16th c. F. *partisane*, *parti-*, *partisane*, ad. It. *partesana*, *partigiana*, in med. L. *partesana*, *partisana*; in Sw. *partisan*.]

The origin of the It. word is disputed. Diez associates it with *partigiano* PARTISAN¹, as if the weapon carried by partisans, others would identify the first part with OHG *partia*, *partia* halberd, leaving the rest of the word unexplained. In Fr. popularly corrupted in 15-16th c. to *partisane*, *partisegne*, *partisane*, mod. F. *partisane*, as if from *partus* a hole, *partiser* to bore, pierce.]

1. A military weapon used (under this name) by footmen in the 16th and 17th c., consisting of a long-handled spear, the blade having one or more lateral cutting projections, variously shaped, so as sometimes to pass into the gisarme and the halberd; in some of its forms used also in bear-hunting.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. 25 Byk, bowes, partisance, pikes. 1557 *Will. of W. Oliver* (Somerset Ho.), A staffe called a Partizyne. 1573-80 BARETT *Al. P.* 138 A Partison, a maelme to skirnish with, *hastia velutars*. 1583 *Rates of Customs* Dv, Partisants or Bore speares vngilt the dosen xxvii viij. 1596 *Lanc & Chesh. Wills* III. 4 A pertison and a leadinge staffe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxiv 570 Shewing their swords, lances, pertisanes, and other armes. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 14, I had as lue haue a Reede that will doe me no seruice, as a Partizan I could not heaue. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 5 Their weapons shall be faire Partizans of strong and short blades. 1638 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 40 The Pike and Partisan are the onely Armes proper to stop the fury of the Cavalry. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Partisan* or *Partusian*, a Weapon like a Halbard, sometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* IV. xx. On battlement and bartizan Glean'd axe and spear and partizan. 1855 MOTLEY *Decl. Rep.* II. ix (1866) 317/2 Others had the partisans, battle-axes, and huge two-handed swords of the previous century. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 145 The terms *partizan*, *halberde*, and *guisarme*, denote the same class of weapon, which admitted various modifications. In all these examples a lance-head and an axe are present.

b. Used as a leading-staff, and borne as a halberd by civic and other guards.

1611 CORGER, *Pertusane*, a Partisan, or leading staffe. 1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* I. (1684) 213 Of the Yeomen of the Guard One half, borne in their hands partizans. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1661/3 His Royal Highness was received by the Provost, Magistrates and Council, and by a Band of the Young Men of the Town, bearing Gilded Partizans. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. They have brought two town officers with their partizans, to guard their fair persons, I suppose. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 277 One of King Charles II.'s yeomen of the guard has been here copied. He carries a partizan in his right hand and a sword by his side.]

2. *transf.* A soldier or civic guard armed with a partizan.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2869/2 First marched the City Partizans in new Liveries bare-headed. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii. They were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of partizans, came in thirsdman, and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.]

Partisanship (see PARTISAN¹) [f. PARTISAN¹ + -SHIP.] The state, condition, or practice of a partizan; zealous or blind support of one's party.

1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. Not out of blind sectarian partisanship. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 268 The frenzy of religious partisanship.

Partise, obs. pl. of PARTY.

† **Partising**, *Sc. Law Obs.* Also 6 *part-*, [app. corrupt. of OF *partison*, -isson, -esson partition, separation, departure (-L. *partitio-em*), the ending being confused with *Sc. -in, -ene, -ing*, of vbl. sbs.] Legal parting or separation, formal divorce. *Libel of partising*, bill of divorce.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 105 b, Sumtyme a man haiffand displeure at his wife wald gene to hir a libel of partising and put hir fra him. c. 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love lett. Min. y. Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 April 26, The first precept for the partising of the Ede of Bothwell and his wyf was direct futh from the Commissarys of Edinburgh. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chion. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 217 To advyse of the partising of the queen and my lord bothwell.

Partisman, see PARTISMAN.

Partison, obs. form of PARTISAN².

Partite (pā'tit), a. [ad. L. *partit-us* parted, divided. Cf. BIPARTITE, QUINQUEPARTITE, etc.]

a. Divided into parts or portions.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/40 Partytte, *partitus*, a. 1680 MORDEN *Geogr. Rech.*, *Spain* (1685) 170 Spain fell into a 12-partite division.

b. Bot. and Entom. Divided to the base, or nearly so, as a leaf, corolla, or insect's wing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Quinquelpartite Leaf*, one which is separated into five parts down to the very base. In the same manner a leaf is said to be *bipartite*, etc.] 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Partite*, divided, when they are separated down to the base. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. 296 *Partite* (*Partita*), divided to the base. 1851 BRITNEY *Man. Bot.* 232 The corolla may be partite, cleft, toothed, or entire. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Nat. Med.* 180 The leaves are palmate, five-partite.

† **Parti ted**, ppl a. *Her Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into parts: said of a cross used as a bearing, having each arm doubled, or tripled (TRIPARTITE).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* cvij, He berith Sable and a cross double pertuid of Silver. *Ibid.* cvij b, Then hit is called a cross double partiud florishid, as here.

Partition (pā'ti'shən), sb. Also 5-6 *per-* [a. F. *partition* (Oiesme, 14th c.), in 12th c. *particion*, ad. L. *partitio-em*, from *partire* to PART.]

1. The action of parting or dividing into parts, the fact of being so divided, division.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* 1 (Perry Soc.) 5 An ymage With two fyre handes stretched out along, Unto two hye wayes there in partition. 1552 HULOT, Deuision or partition of a praye or spoyle in warre. 1567 MARL. *Gr. Forest* 28 Some ioynted or deuised as the Reede, some without any such partition. 1572 DIOGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. Oj, Certayne questions for the partition and diuision of ground. 1590 PRICIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Crèche*, the partition of the haire, *comu. diffinio*. c. 1620 A. HUMR. *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 16 Quhen a word fales to be diuided at the end of a lyne, the partition must be made at the end of a syllab. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* 21 II. 436 The partition of the Empire. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. 1 § 8 (1864) 88 The threefold partition of mind into Feeling, Volition, and Intellect.

b. Division into shares or portions; distribution. c. 1430 LYNG *Min. Poems* (Perry Soc.) 170 Al tho that make suche a particioun Amonge theyr subytis. 1580 SIDNEY *Pr.* xxii. xi, Of my poore weedes they do partition make. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 71 He spent out of the general booty, before the partitions were made. 1751 *Affect. Narr.* of *Wiger* 102 A final Partition was this Day made of the remaining Flour. 1799 W. LOCKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 327 At the first partition of Poland in 1773. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Pr. War* of 1793 Wks. 1846 III. 179 We cannot imagine that a greater evil could befall the human race than the partition of Europe among the spoilers of Poland. 1902 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 275 The partition of sovereignty between... the State governments that the people created, and the government of the United States.

c. fig. (Cf. 2 *Tim.* II. 15.)

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy Magn.* 9 We may briefly take partition of this parable.

2. The action of parting or separating two or more persons or things, the fact or condition of being separated; separation, division.

1530 PALSGR. 165 *Separarissu*, a partition. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 b, We make no partition between y^e men and the women whyle they are in bathing. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 38 Can we not Partition make. Twixt faure, and soule? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 233 Every wall of partition it throws down. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 104 Walls of ancient, harsh partition Twixt the people, and the crown.

3. Something that separates (either a material structure, or more rarely an immaterial boundary or dividing line); esp. that which separates one part of a space from another; e.g. a structure separating rooms or parts of a room (esp. when of

dotard, thou art woman-ty'd vnroosted By thy dame Partlet heere 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let to G. Montagu* 22 May. The partlets have not laid since I went. 1785 Hoon *Tale of Trunget* xliii. Like the call of Partlet to gather her young. 1885 *Punch* 13 June (*Forwards of Boy*). Do you think an old Partlet who's taken to preaching is like to be heard?

Partlet ². *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms 6-7 partlet, 6-8 partlet, (6-lett(e), p(e)telet). [app. a corrupted form of *palelet*, *PARTLET*] An article of apparel worn about the neck and upper part of the chest, chiefly by women. orig. a neckerchief of linen or the like; a collar or tuff; also, a kind of habit-shirt.

1599 *Hart MS* 2284 If 42 b, x yerd of russet satten for a Jaquet & a partlet for the kinges grace. 1526 *Lanc IV* 11. 13 To Emme my daughter myne other bonett and a partlet. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xii. 12 From his body were brought unto the sick napykins and partlettes. 1528 — *Obid Chr Man Wks* (1573) 131 Paul sent his p(e)telet or jerkin to the sick, and healed them also. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn collet, ou gorgias de quoy les femmes courent leurs postrines*, a p(e)telet. 1585 SIDNEY *Acacia* iii. (1629) 274 Parthenia tearing off her linnen sleeves and partlet to serve about his wounds. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. ix. 364 To see Lazarus come forth bound about with his partlets. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Partlet*, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on or taken off by it self without the bodice, also a womans neckerchief. 1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* III. No. 65. 44 A close-bellied dublet coming down with a peake behind as far as the cuipper, and cut off before by the breastbone like a partlet or neckerchief. [1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 245. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar* i. iv. She turned aside, and took off the partlet of lawn.]

attrib or *Comb* 1597-8 *Dr. Hall Sat* iv. vi. 9 Tyr'd with punned ruffs, and fans, and partlet strips. 1641 *Dial. Rattle-h.* 8 *Remind-h.* 8 Let Law-sleeves serve instead of Buffe, And for your Arms your partlet ruffe. + *Partlike*, *adv* *Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. *PART sb* + *LIKE*] Proportionally

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.) And suld half part their part patlyk and he had tynnt *ibid.* XVI. Partlyk. + *Partlings*, *adv* *Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. *PART sb*. + *-lings*: see *-LING* 2.] = *PARTLY*.

1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 78 Partlings according to their naturall ewill inclination. **Partly** (pā'tli), *adv*. [f. *PART sb* + *-LY* 2]

1. With respect to a part, in part; in some measure or degree, not wholly. (Usually repeated in reference to each of the parts considered.)

1523 SKELTON *Gent. Lawe* 1054 Partly by your counsell, Was my fleshe coronell. 1593 SHUTE *Archil* B.ij. Partlye for their beautye, partlye for their fortitude and strenght. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 101/3, 6 Partly reide, rubicundus. Partly fayre, pulchrellus. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 The Curdi, that were Participle, or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahumet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 12 Healing the Knight's Reflexions, which were partly private, and partly political. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c. 85 § 8. Even y such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

b. Usually hyphenated to a participial adjective when preceding its substantive.

1888 J. PAYN *Mystr. Mrbridge* xxiv. A partly heard conversation. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lvi. (1900) 179/2 Within the partly-closed door. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/2 The whole of the partly-paid shares of the new company.

+ 2. *Partly-coloured*, *parti-coloured* *Obs*. 1581 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 430 Scottyshe cappes partle colored.

Partly, *obs.* form of *PARTLY*.

+ *Partment*, *Sc. Obs* In 7 partment [f. *PART v* + *-MENT*] Departure

1663 T. MARLOWE *Let in J. Russell Haig* x. (1881) 276 To express what grief your mother doth sustain since your partment from hence.

Partner (pā'tnər), *sb*. Forms: 3-8 partener, (4) partener, partenare, -ere, 4-5 partenere, partener, -yner(e, 4-6 partenar, -iner, -yner(e, 5) partoner, parteynor, 5-6 pertiner, -eyner, 6 partemer, -eyner, -inar, 7 *Sc* partenar), 6-partner. [In 13th c. *partener*, app. an alteration of *PARCNER* under the influence of *PART sb*.]

In the earliest examples it appears as a variant MS. reading of *partener*; it has been suggested that, in some cases at least, this was due to a scribal confusion of *c* and *t*, but, as *partener* was in 13th c. very commonly written *partener*, it is evident that such a scribal error could not have been perpetuated but for sense-association with *part*.

1. One who has a share or part with another or others; one who is associated with another or others in the enjoyment or possession of anything; a partaker, sharer. (Before 1600 of much wider application than now.) Const. *with*, rarely *of* (a person); *of*, *in*, *to* (a thing).

1297 R. GLOUCE *Chron.* (Rolls) 633 Ich as bi partciner [i.e. partiner, -yner(e)] half engeland mid be. 1340 HAMPOLE *Feather* x. 8 In be whilk all rightw-men are parcenel [M.S. *S. partiner*] c. 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 15 Pe fleche is partynere of be payne. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Samis* xxi. (Clement) 808 God has [send] me til now here of your crone to be partchere. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 At be laste bey were partyners with the Romayns, and deled lordschipe with hem. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 15 He shal be partener to the Ignorance of froward folke. 1480 in *10th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 316 He... shall desire and require his partener, to whom half the gutter appartained, to repaire and amende his half of the same. 1567 SIR N. THROMMORTON *Let. to Leicester* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.*

(1759) II App. 47 It may please your lordship to make my lord Stuard partner of this letter. c. 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. BROWNE *Answe* C. 95 Partners of impietie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 24 A groome of base degree, Whose of my love was partener Paramoure. 1617 MORVSON *Im.* 1. 43 He intreated a gentleman of Friesland to admit me partner of his bed. 1728 ROWE tr. *Lucius* i. 174 No Faith, no Trust, no Friendship, shall be known Among the jealous Partners of a Throne. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 131 Acknowledged as partner of Arridæus Philip in the empire. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 716 A wife worthy to be the partner of his Empire.

+ b. With the notion of participation with others weakened or lost. One who has a part or share in something, a partaker. *Obs*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 380/126 Blessede eov for pat 3e scholden of heouene beo parteners. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. i. (Add. MS.), Angelus is partner of immortallite. 1535 FISHER *Ways Perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 382 You shall be partener to the more plentiful abundance of his love.

2. One who is associated in any function, act, or course of action; one who takes part with another or others in doing something; an associate, colleague (sometimes merely = companion). Formerly often in reference to evil deeds: An accomplice. Now *rare*, *exc.* in specific senses: see 3.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* x. 7 [xi. 6] Pe gost of tempestes ys partener [i.e. paicener] of her wyckednesse. 13 *Chorser* M. 26677 (Cott.) Bot bar be samen partener sekand til an sakful dede. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars* T. 1894 They bat eggen or consenten to the synne ben parteners of the synne. c. 1430 *Joyr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 9724 Think wel, How that ye ar parteners Of that we have don to ling Aulfris. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 31 § 2 The said hile was not plevy nor partener to the offenses of his said sonne. 1602 MAISTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. 1, The Florence Pinnoc. I, made a partner in conspuacie. 1611 BIRLL *Pious* xlix. 24 Who so is partner with a thiefe haileth his owne soule. 1660 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* 1872-5 II. 39, I suppose this day my good partener Mr Ramsden will arrive at Hull. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 Laches and I are parteners in the argument.

+ b. One who takes part in some action *Obs*. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 641 He wyth other parteners of that counsaile, drew aboute the duke. c. 1565 NORTON (title) A Warning against the dangerous practises of Papistes, and specially the parteners of the late Rebellion.

3. *spec.* a. *Comm.* One who is associated with another or others in the carrying on of some business, the expenses, profits, and losses of which he proportionately shares.

Sleeping (or *dormant*) *partner*, a partner who has capital in a business and shares in its profits without taking any part in the management. *Predominant partner*, see *PREDOMINANT*.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 (2) They occupie here not onely for them selfe, but also colourably for other straungers, then flendes, and partiners. 1534 TINDALL *Luke* v. 10 Iames and John which were parteners [i.e. partetakers] with Simon. 1613 *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 240 Iua puncheonum. Wyne pertaining to Walter Kynneres & parteners. 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Bland's Trav.* 4 Which losse brook my fathers partner, Robert Pointone. 1817 SLEWYN *Law Nisi Pruis* (ed. 4) II. 1055 How far the Acts of one Partner are binding on his Co-partners. 1826 WILSTRAUS *v. Dormant, Dormant partner*, in commerce and manufactory, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership. He is called also sleeping partner. 1833 H. MARTINI *Au Bertheley the Banker* i. 18 In Scotland, there are a great many partners in a bank, which makes it very secure. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 126 He has been the sleeping partner who has supplied a great part of their capital. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 On attaining his majority he was elected partner in the firm, of which at the present moment he is sole partner.

b. One associated in marriage, a spouse; more frequently applied to the wife

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. vii. What means the gentle partner of my heart? 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. i. viii. So forth I set And took the partner of my life with me. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 69 The believing wife or husband might win to the faith the unbelieving partner.

c. One's companion in a dance

1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 104 Lead in your Ladies eu'ry one Sweet Partner, I must not yet forsake you. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 13, I at first Entrance declared him my Partner if I danced at all. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi. Isabella Wardle and Mr. Trundle 'went partners'.

d. In various games, e.g. whist, tennis, etc. A player associated on the same side with another.

1660 COTTON *Compt. Gamster* x. 84 If he can have some petty glimpse of his Partners hand. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 60 It appears to you that your Partner has the last Trump. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* i. (*Whist*). The players are divided into a couple of groups, each group being partners, and therefore winning or losing together. Partners sit opposite each other. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 49 He never thinks of his partner at all, but places himself in front of his own hoop!

+ 4. One who is on the side (of any one); a partisan. *Obs*

1388 WYCLIF *Hor.* iv. 17 Effraym is the partener [i.e. par-cener] of idoli, leue thou him. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 58, I am partener [i.e. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps* cxviii. 63 par-cener] of alle that dreden thee.

5. *Naut.* (in *pl*) A framework of timber fitted round any hole or scuttle in a ship's deck, through which a mast, capstan, pump, etc. passes, and serving to strengthen the deck and to relieve strain. 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 48 My main mast being in the partners rent to the very spindell. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 219 Our Main mast breaking in the Partners of the Upper deck, disabled both

our Pumps. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 273 In some ships the partner-plates have been cut away in order to allow corner chocks of the wood partners to pass down through in one length. 1874 TIEBART *Naval Archit.* 47 The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft partners, cross partners, and angle chocks.

6. *attrib* : formerly quasi-*adj* = associated.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. x. (1840) 195 This great overthrow, to omit less partner causes, is chiefly imputed to the Templars... breaking the truce with the sultan of Babylon. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Heb.* 1. 6 The manhood hath a partner-agency in the work of redemption and mediation. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 3/2 He calls them [Colonies] rather happily 'Partner-States'.

Partner (pā'tnər), *v*. [f. *prec. sb*.]

1. *trans.* To make a partner, to join or associate. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* i. vi. 121 A Lady, So faire... to be partner'd With Tomboyes. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 592 A respectable accompaniment of lads and 'lasses free'; with whom it is time to partner ourselves on the green. 1898 *Times* 10 June 11/4 Harry Vardon, who was partnered with Bob Simpson.

2. To be or act as the partner of; to associate oneself with as a partner.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The Colonials had scored 192 for the loss of four wickets, on resuming Bonnor partnered Giffen. 1890 *Daily News* 16 July 3/6 Prince George, partnered by one of his officers, proved himself a most skilful player at tennis. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 1 Sept. 5 Golf. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour. had a couple of rounds, partnering Mr. A. M. Ross against Mr. R. M. Harvey and Mr. Ben Sayers.

Partnerless, *a* [-LESS] Without a partner.

1852 MISS YONGE *Two Guard* xiii. (1861) 241 That rosy tall boy standing partnerless. 1869 LADY BARKLEY *Station Life N. Zealand* vi. (1874) 37 Some of the pretty and partnerless groups of a London ballroom.

Partnership (pā'tnərʃɪp). [See *-SHIP*.]

1. The fact or condition of being a partner, association or participation.

1576 FLEMING *Pamphl. Epist.* 23 Shee... might runne the race of herage in his pleasant partnership. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cutro* II. viii. 196, I have faithfully performed to him every duty which our partnership in office, required. 1769 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xv. 1 *margin*, This is the 27th year of Jeroboam's Partnership in the kingdom with his father. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. App. 786 A scandal which charged Emma herself with a partnership in the deed.

2. *Comm.* An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of a business, of which they share the expenses, profit, and loss.

a. 1700 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A necessary rule in alliances, partnerships, and all manner of civil dealings. 1801 MAR EDGEMORTH *Irish Bulls* xiv. 276 His brother took him into partnership. 1849 FLEMING *Comm. Class-bk* 117 An entry to the debit or credit of each Partner, in the proportions agreed upon in the articles of Partnership. 1861 DICKENS *Leet* (1880) II. 145 He has been for some time seeking a partnership in business.

b. The persons collectively composing such a business association.

1802-12 BLINTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 74 The rate at which business is done, when the partnership is ashamed or afraid to put it off any longer. 1813 MAR EDGEMORTH *Patron* (1833) II. xxi. 20 He had obtained the partnership's permission to go over to the Dutch merchants.

3. *Arith.* The rule or method for the calculation of a partner's share of gain or loss in proportion to his share of the capital or other determining conditions, = *FELLOWSHIP* 9.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Partnership*, a Rule in Arithmetick, the same with the *Rule of Fellowship*, which see. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 508 Fellowship or Partnership.

4. *attrib*.

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 70 The charge must be made for partnership-profit. 1817 W. SLEWYN *Law Nisi Pruis* (ed. 4) II. 1058 A general partnership agreement under seal. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 487 The sort of partnership sovereignty, which the Nabob and the Company had established in the Carnatic.

+ *Partnit*, *-nyt* *Obs. rare*. [app. f. *PART sb*. + *NIT*.] The public house or CRAB-LOUSE.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partnyt that breedeth under ones aine, northou. 1547 SALLSBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Krumbleuen*, a partnyt.

Parton, **Partoner**: see *PARTAN*, *PARTNER*.

Partoriche, *obs.* form of *PARTURIDGE*.

Part-owner. [f. *PART sb*. + *OWNER* : = *owner* in *part*.] One who owns something in common with another or others; each of two or more joint-owners or tenants in common.

1564 *Act* 5 *Ella* c. 5 § 8 Bottoms whereof... Strangers born then be Owners, Shipmasters or Part-owners. 1677 in MARVELL *Growth Popery* (1678) 62 The John and Elizabeth, English built, Thomas Riving, Master and part-Owner. 1817 W. SLEWYN *Law Nisi Pruis* (ed. 4) II. 1273 If one of two part-owners of a chattel sue alone for a tort, and the defendant do not plead in abatement, the other part-owner may afterwards sue alone. 1884 SIR W. B. BACHT in *Law Rep.* 16 Queen's Bench Div. 65 A part-owner might be compelled to incur expense against his will.

Partridge (pā'tridg). Forms: see below. [ME. *pertrich*, *partrich*. cf. OF. *perdris*, *pertrus* (mod. F. *perdriz*), alteration of *perdris* (= Fr. *per-dits*, Sp. *perdris*, It. *perdrice* (l'orio), now *per-nice*) : -L. *perdrax*, *perdrice*-em, a. Gr. *πέριδος*, *πέριδος*-a (the Greek) partridge.

The change of orig. *perdr* to *pertr* is occasional also in OF.

(*partris*, *petris*, *pertrisel*, *pertriset*, Godef.), the further change to *par-* is as in *clerk*, *heart*, and also occurs in OF *paridix*; that of *-ich*, *-rich*, to *-idge* is as in *enouliche*, *knowledge*, etc. The change of *perdix* to *paridix* (perh from a mixture of *perdis* and *paris*, *petris*) occurred in French, the second *r* being present in Eng from the first. But no explanation has been found of the representation of the Fr. *-ris*, *-ris*, by Eng *-rich*, nor of the notable fact that this became *-rik* in northern Eng, like the final element in *heavenriche*, *heavenrik*, *kingriche*, *kingrik*, etc.]

A. Forms (The collective *pl.* is often like *sing*)
 a. a. 3-8 (9 *duel*). partrich, 4-6 -riche, 5 -erliche, -orliche, (parthryrd), 5-6 partrych(e), -riche, -rytoche, -reche, pardriche, -dryche; 6- partridge, (6 -rydge, -rege, -yregge, -erige, 7 -rige, -ridg, -rage). β . 4-6 pertrich(e), -ry(t)che, 5 -erych, 6 -rige. γ . *duel*. 6-9 partrich, 7-9 -ridge.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 411/316 A 3ong partrich he bar on his hond. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 349 A fat partrich [v. *rr* partrich, pertrich, partriche], c. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi 73/15 Of pe partriche and he quayle. *Ibid.* 73/17 A goode goshaunke for he partriche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Prolog.* 245 Padriches, culures. 14. *Metz Voc* in W. Wulcker 625/2 Perdux (glassed) partrichyd. 1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Partriche and fesante pyes, nytegales. c. 1440 in *Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 450 Rosted pejons, eggetys, partriches. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 395/1 Pettyche, byrd, *perdi*. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 484 A plummed partridge all redy to fly. 1530 FALCON 164 *Perdis*, a partridge. *Ibid.* 253/2 Partriche a byrde, *perdis*. 1544 UDALL *Erasm.* *Aphor.* To Rdi 3b, One yth seruth his stomake with a Pettridge. a. 1550 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. in. III. 71, I sende you by this bringer half a dosen partridges. I sende owe my hawk this day to kyl youe partridge for suppe on Monday. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* in. (1877) 57 Parlyche, quayles, and other wyld fowle. 1578 COOK *R. Thesaurus*, *Canab.*, to call like a partrich. 1599 E. K. GOSSEN *Spenser's Shep.* Cal. Apr. 118 A Couey of Partridge. 1598 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, xij couple of quicke partridges. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* II. 29 The painted Partrich lyes in every field. 1674 CLARNDON *Hist. Rel.* XIV. § 76 (1704) 404 To see a Dog set partridge. 1829 HENRY *Peas. Sp.* 12 (E. D. D.) Zo plump's a partridge.

b. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* a. 4-6 partryk, (4-5 -ryke, 5 -rike), 4, 9 -riok. β . 4-6 pertrik, (4-5 -ryke, 4-6 -riko, 5-6 -ryk, -ryoke, 6 -rek, 6-7 -riok, 6-9 partriock, 8 peatrriock). γ . 8-9 partrick, partriok, 9 partriok, peatrriok.

13. *E. E. Allit P. B.* 57 My polye bat is penne-fed & partriches hope. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis v. (Yokanues)* 157 A fule quihik we are partrich cal. 1388 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 47 In v. pertrichs emptis. 1408 *Ibid.* 53, xv pettriches. c. 1425 *Voc* in W. Wulcker 620/1 *Hic perdis*, pettrich. 1438 *Bk. Alexander* *Grt.* (Gloss.) 14 Sparhalk, Pertrich, or Quail. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Pacin.* *Crimus* 139 b, Pettrichs, Plovers, Blackcock. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 11, v. Pettricks, teal, moor-powis, and plivers. 1784 BURNS *Ep.* to *J. Rankine* vii, I brought a partridge to the grun'. 1807 TANNHILL *Poems* (1817) 229 (E. D. D.) The partrick sung his evening note. 1824 MACLAGART *Galland Encycl.* (1876) 176 Wha had shot a partrick or hare. 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 63 Shooting moor-cocks, an' partricks.

B. Signification.

1. The name of certain well-known game-birds; specifically the Butch and Cental European species *Perdix cinerea*, also called distinctively *Common* or *Grey Partridge*. More widely, used to include all species of the genus *Perdix*, and some allied genera; see 2.

c. 1290, etc. [see A. a and b] 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii 11 The partrich nurhede that she bar not. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Lyche to lyche evere doth applie As sheep to sheep and man to man Pertriche to patryche and swan to swan. 1513 *Bk. Keiynge in Babes Bk.* 275 Wyng that partriche. c. 1529 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv 14, Hee hides and buies it vp, as Partridges doe their egges, vnder the earth. 1621 BIBLE 1 Sam. xxvi 20 The king of Israel is come out to seeke a flea, as when one doeth hunt a partridge in the mountains. 1699 SYMMER *Spir. Poie* i iv 14 The Partridges of Paphlagonia have two hearts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 206 The partridge is now too common in France to be considered as a delicacy. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus* xxv, Plump as any partridge was each Miss Mould.

b. In British Colonies and U. S. popularly applied to several birds of the *Tetraonidae* or Grouse Family and *Phasianidae* or Pheasant Family, esp. in New England, the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa o. Tetrao umbellus*), in Pennsylvania, etc. the Virginian Quail, Colin, or Bob-white (*Oryz. virginianus*). see also 2.

By some earlier naturalists extended to include the Tinamous of S. America (*perdixes* of Spanish and Portuguese).

1634 *Relat. La. Baltimore's Plant* (1865) 16 Every day they are abroad after squerrels, partridges, turkies, deer, and the like game. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1882) 194 Partridges there are, much like our Partridges of England. 1808 FICK *Source Mississ.* (1810) 73 My Indians killed fifteen partridges, some nearly black, called the Savanna partridge. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 53 The neighbouring woods abounded in partridges, and hares. [Note] The birds, here intended, are red grouse. c. 1823 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) II. 230 The food of the Partridge (*Oryz. virginianus*) consists of grain, seeds, insects, and berries. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 440/1 This, the Quail of the inhabitants of New England, the Partridge of the Pennsylvanians, has the bill black. 1849 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* v. The grouse, that wears A sable ruff around his mottled neck, Partridge they call him by our northern streams, And pheasant by the Delaware. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xii. (1863) 243 In June the partridge

(*Tet. ao umbellus*) led her brood past my windows. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 By English colonists the name Partridge has been very loosely applied, and especially so in North America. There is sometimes a difficulty at first to know whether the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) or the Virginian Colin (*Oryz. virginianus*) is intended. 1895 *Ibid.* 694 Buffon and his successors saw that the Tinamous, though passing among the European colonists of South America as 'Partridges', could not be associated with those birds.

c. The bird, or its flesh, as used for eating.
 13.. *Coer de L.* 3526 There is no flesh so norrysaunt, .. Partrich, plover, heroun, ne swan. 1475 *Sgr. leue Degre* 318 With deynity meates that were dere. With partriche, pecko, and plover. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* chix, Partrich of all foules is most soonest digested. 1773 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Sept. Din'd with Fry'd Lamb and Partridge.

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Perdix*, or of the sub-families *Perdixinae*, *Odonophorinae*, and *Caccabinae*, of family *Phasianidae*, also to some species of *Tetraonidae*, all of Order *Gallinae*, in S. Africa, to some of Order *Pterocletidae* (Sand-grouse). The following are the chief species:

African or **Barbary P.**, of N. Africa, *Caccabis petrosa*; **Bamboo P.**, of North China, *Bambusicola thoracica*; **Bearded P.**, of E. Siberia, *Perdix barbata*; **Black-headed P.**, of Arabia and Abyssinia, *Caccabis melanocephalus*; **Bonham's P.**, of W. Asia, *Ammodendrus Bonhami*; **Buff-breasted P.**, of W. Africa, *Ptilopachys ventralis*; **California P.** (or Quail), *Callipepla californica*; **Capoeira P.**, of Brazil, *Odonophorus dentatus*; **Chukar P.**, of India, *Caccabis Chukar*; **French P.** = *Red-legged P.*; **Gambel's P.**, of California, *Callipepla gambelii*; **Greek P.**, of Southern Europe (the original Gr.-L. *perdis*); *Caccabis saxatilis*; **Grey P.** (a), the *Common P.* (sense 1); (b) the Indian genus *Oryzomys*; **Guana P.**, of S. America, *Odonophorus guianensis*; **Hey's P.**, of Asia, *Ammodendrus Hey's*; **Hill P.**, the genus *Gallopardix*, esp. *G. lunulatus* of India, *Himalayan P.* = *Snow P.*; **Hodgson's P.**, of Bhutan, *Perdix hodgsoniae*; **Massena P.**, of New Mexico, *Callipepla montezumae*; **Mountain or Plumbed P.**, of California, *Oreortyx pictus*; **Namaqua P.**, of S. Africa (Sand-grouse), *Pterocles namaqua*; **Painted P.** (or Francolin), of S. Africa, *Francolinus pictus*; **Red-legged P.**, of Europe, *Caccabis rufa*; **Rock P.**, a synonym of *Greek P.* and **Barbary P.**; **Sanguine P.**, of China, *Geoffroy's Blood-Pheasant*, *Thibetian geoffroyi*; **Snow P.**, *Lewia novae*, also *Tet. agallus Himalayensis*; **Spruce P.** = *Canada Grouse*, *Tree or White-browed P.*, of Central America, *Dendrocygna leucophrys*.

Also, **Night Partridge**, a name locally given in U. S. to the American woodcock, *Philohela minor* (Webster, 1890). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The French Partridge has several congeners, all with red legs. In Africa north of the Atlas there is the 'Barbary Partridge'. 1821 COLE, *Perdix gaille* the great brown-bodied, and red-legged Partridge, the 'French Partridge'. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 695 The common Red-legged Partridge of Europe, generally called the French Partridge, was introduced into England toward the end of the eighteenth century. 1844-5 *Stand Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 204 A genus of 'gray partridges, styled *Oryzomys*, is found in India and Ceylon. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 note, In India the name Grey Partridge is used for *Oryzomys potticarius*, which is perhaps a Francolin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., 'Indian Partridge, the name given by the Spaniards to a bird of the West Indies, of which there are three or four species, all which, Niebuerg says, are properly of the partridge kind. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 161 The 'Namaqua partridges'. Every morning and evening visit the vleys and fountains in large covys for the purpose of drinking. By watching the flight of these birds mornings and evenings. I have discovered the fountains in the desert. 1821 COLE, *Perdix range* the great 'red-legged Partridge'. 1878 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 167 The Red-legged Partridge, *Perdix rufa* Aldrov called in Italy Coturnice and Coturno. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Red-legged Partridge* is not found in England, but is sometimes shot in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 443/1 The 'Sanguine Partridge' may be considered as uniting the Partridges with the Pheasants and the *Polyplectron*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The group of birds known as Francolins and 'Snow-partridges' are generally furnished with strong but blunt spurs, the genus *Lewia* contains but a single species, *L. novae*, which is emphatically the Snow-Partridge of Himalayan sportsmen. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 218/1 The 'spruce partridge' abounds here.

3. *Mil.* a. A kind of charge for cannons consisting of a number of missiles fired together, similar to language or case-shot; also *partridge-shot* see 5. See also quot. 1788 *Obs*.

1678 *Land Gas* No. 1361/1 He Steered from us, falls a Stern, loaded his Guns with double Head and round Partridge. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3318/3 We had time enough to give her four entire Broad-sides with Round and Partridge from Aloft. 1726 SHILLLOCK *Voy. round World* 62 We had no more ammunition than two round shot, a few chain bolts and bolt-heads, the clapper of the Speedwell's bell, and some bags of beach stones to serve for partridge. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* in 1788 *Gros. Mt. Antig.* Descrip. of Plates 15 5 The Partridges. A mortar that threw thirteen grenades and one bomb at the same time, the bomb representing the old hen, and the grenades the young partridges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Partridges*, grenades thrown from a mortar.

b. (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *Partridge* (Cunn.), large bombards which were formerly used. [So in later Dicts.] This is app. an error, due to a misunderstanding of Grose, quot. 1788 above. But cf. OF *perdrum* 'an engine for throwing stones' Guait 1304, in Du Cange and Litté.

4. *Sea partridge*. 1a. A name of the sole. [Cf. F. *perdriz de mer* 'the sole-fish' (Cotgr.).]

b. A local name of the Golden Wrasse or Gilt-head, *Ctenolabrus melops* (Webster 1890).

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* t. xvi. 89 The Sole is without exception a good and dainty Fish. It is for this cause called the Sea-partridge. 1740 R. BROOKS *Angling* II. xv. 120 The Sole in some Countries, they stile it the Sea-Partridge. 5 *attrib* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *partridge brood*, *chuck*, *dance*, *drive* (see *DRIVE* sb. 1 c), *eye*, *fillet*, *ground*, *hackle*, *mew*, *net*, *poult*, *prairie*, *season*, *wing*. b. objective, etc., as *-breeder*, *-drawing*, *-hawking*, *-killer*, *-shooter*, *shooting*, also *partridge-like* adj. c. Special Combs. *partridge-bird*. see quot.; *partridge-breast*, *-breasted* (aloe), the name of an American species of aloe (*Aloe variegata*); *partridge-cane*. see *PARTRIDGE-WOOD* 1, *partridge cochin*, a variety of cochinchina fowl (*Cent. Duct.*); *partridge-dove*, a local name given to a ground-dove of Jamaica (*Geotrygon cristata*), also called mountain-witch (ground-dove), *partridge-hawk*, the North-American goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*), *partridge-legged clover*: see quot., *partridge pea*, (a) a speckled or mottled variety of field pea; (b) a yellow-flowered leguminous plant (*Cassia Chamecrista*) of U. S. called also *sensitive pea*; (c) a plant (*Elettaria coccinea*, N. O. *Oleaceae*) having red fruits enclosed in an enlarged fleshy calyx; *partridge-pigeon*, an Australian pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*), one of the bonzeowings; *partridge-shell*, a large univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*) with partridge-like mottlings, a *partridge tun*; *partridge-shot*, (a) = sense 3 a; (b) shot suitable for shooting partridges; \dagger *partridge tun*, *Conch.*, a shell of one of the two groups into which Cuvier divided the genus *Dolium* (see *TUN*, *TUN-SHELL*); *partridge-vine* = *PARTRIDGE-BERRY* a. (Funk 1895). Also *PARTRIDGE-BERRY*, -W. OOD.

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 120 Here I met my beautiful singer, the hermit-thrush. A boy said it was the 'partridge-bird', no doubt from the resemblance of its note, when disturbed, to the cluck of the partridge. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 103 *Aloe variegata*, 'partridge-breast'. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every day Bk.* 191/1 The various Aloes, of which the 'Partridge-breasted' is at the head. 1864 TOWNSON *Aylmer's F.* 362 These 'partridge-breeders' of a thousand years. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 19 Some of the smallest palms are imported. for walking-sticks, under the names of 'partridge and Penang canes, etc. 1854 C. W. HOSKINS *Tulpa* 127 The 'partridge-chick' had found cool moisty cover under the young turnip-leaf. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1823) II. 3 This is not a professed 'partridge country'. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 380 In these 'Partridge-dances', the birds assume the strangest attitudes. 1859 GREENER *Breach-Loader* 223 In 'partridge-driving' the stations are frequently changed, and the object is to break up the coveys as early as possible in the day. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Rab* ix (*Wolf & Fox*) xxvi, It is an side of salmon, as it war, And callour, py pand like ane 'partrike ee. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 The 'Partridge Hackle. Dressed similarly to the last fly. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 1 78 This bird was sent from Severn River, Hudson's Bay, where it was called 'Speckled' 'Partridge Hawk'. 1807 YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 8 If the 'red' land yields clover, but the plant will fatten nothing, they call it 'partridge leg'd clover', with red stalks and small leaves. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 438/2 The 'Partridge-like' plumage of the Quails. 1900 *Westin. Gas* 23 June 8/2 The tinamous, a partridge-like bird of South America. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. 14, I must take care of my 'partridge mew. I shall have some man or other set all my partridges at liberty. 1759 H. WATFOLD *Lett. H. Mann* 13 Dec. (1846) IV. 7 Fourteen thousand soldiers and nine generals taken, as it were, in a 'partridge-net'. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hist.* Scot. i. 225 The 'partridge pea' may be sown in May, but no other field variety. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Partr.* II. 370 The *partridge*, *grey magpie*, or *Marlborough pea*, is suited for light soils and late situations. 1866 *Tras Bot* 571/1 *Hestertia coccinea*. is a native... particularly of Mauritique, where the French call it Bois perdrix, which is a corruption of Bois perdrix, signifying partridge pea, the fleshy red fruits forming a favourite food of pigeons and other birds. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* I. 8 The 'partridge pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*) abounded in the Acacia groves. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* in, [They] felt like a brace of 'partridge-poult covering in the stubble. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 436/1 The well known object of every European 'partridge-shooter. 1863 R. D. SLATE *of Turkey* 153 Laden with... pieces of iron, and 'partridge-shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sachets de mitraille*, grape-shot, or partridge-shot. 1833 G. A. McCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 263 A load of partridge-shot. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 456/1 *Dolium*. Cuvier has separated the species into two sections, viz. the Tuns (*Dolium*) and the 'Partridge Tuns (*Perdix* de Montfort). 1599 SHAKS, *Much Ado* II. 1 155 There's a 'Partridge wing saued, for the foolle will eate no supper that night.

Hence *Partridging* *vbl. sb.*, shooting partridges; (cf. *blackberrying* and *-ing* 1 c).

1894 STEEL *Potter's Thumb* (1895) 208, I don't remember how it happened. We were partridging, I suppose.

Partridge-berry. Name of two North American plants, and their fruit: a. *Mitchella repens* (N. O. *Cinchonaceae*), a trailing evergreen herb with edible but insipid scarlet berries; also called *partridge-vine*. b. *Gaultheria procumbens* (N. O. *Ericaceae*), the *CHERRY-BERRY* or *WINTER-GREEN*, whose red berries furnish food for partridges and other animals.

1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 63 Another Plant, .. Partridge-berry, excellent in curing the Dropsy. 1748 H. ELLIS

Hudson's Bay 169 Shrubs bearing red and black berries, which the Partridges feed on, therefore called Partridge Berries 1891 J. BURNBOUGHS *Wake Robin, Henlocks* (1884) 79 At the foot of a rough, scraggy yellow bush, on a bank of club moss, so richly inlaid with partridge-berry and curious shining leaves 1895 T. HILL *True Old Stud* 81 Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, in others Partridge-berry.

† **Partridger**. *Obs.* Also 7 *partringer*. [a *AF. *perdrichour, perdrigeau*, in *OF. perdriseur* partridge-hunter, f *perdruch, -rus* partridge.] One who hunts or catches partridges

1601 F. TATE *Housch Old Edw.* II § 59 (1876) 45 A partringer 1611 *Cotgr. Perdriseur*, a Partridger, or Partridge-taker, also, an Officer that hath the command of that Game, in France

Partridge-wood.

1. A hard red wood, much prized for cabinet work, also used for walking and umbrella sticks, obtained from the W Indies, having darker parallel stripes, once thought to be the wood of the partridge-pea, *Heisteria coccinea*, now supposed to be (at least in part) obtained from the leguminous tree *Andira inermis*; called also *pheasant-wood*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 78 The wood of *Heisteria coccinea* is the Partridge wood of the cabinet-makers. c1805 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc* I 174/4 [Deser. of a machine] These tubes are terminated by circular knobs, which enclose jets of partridge-wood, shaped of a cylindrical form, and having a jet somewhat resembling a bat's wing gas-burner 1898 MORRIS *Austri. Eng.* Partridge-wood, another name for the Cabbage-Palm.

2. A name for the appearance of wood when attacked by the saprophytic fungus *Stereum frustulosum*, on account of its speckled colour.

1894 SOMERVILLE & WARD in *Hartig's Dis Tres* 203 Thelephora *Perdix* A form of disease which is very common in the oak throughout the whole of Germany is known as 'partridge wood', on account of the peculiar discoloration which it induces in the wood. 1899 MASSIE *Text bk. of Plant Diseases* 172

† **Partschnite** (pā tʃɪnɪt) *Alin.* [f. Ger *partschin*, as named 1847 after Prof Partsch of Vienna + -ITE¹] A silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in auriferous sand.

1854 DANA *Min* 501 Partschin found in grains in small monoclinic crystals 1868 *Ibid* 293 Partschnite.

† **Partsman**. *Sc Obs.* In 6 *partsman*. [f. *partis* = *part's*, possessive of *PART sb.* cf. *daysman*.] One who has a part or share, a partaker, sharer.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii vii 132 To mak the partsman of grete vengeance 1563 WINSTON *Vols.* (1890) II 45 marg. Observe guid Christianse, that you be partsman of their blissing.

† **Part-song**. [f. *PART sb.* + *SONG*] A song for three or more voice-parts, usually without accompaniment, and in simple harmony (not with the parts independent as in the *glee*, or contrapuntally treated as in the *madrigal*).

[1597] DOWLAND (*Tute*) The first Booke of Songes or Ayres of fowre partes with Tableture for the Lute. 1698 PURCELL *Onpheus Britanni* 39 A Two Part Song, in *Epsom-Wells* 1850 (*Tute*) Novello's Part Song Book No 1 *Ibid* p. 1, it is intended to select some of the most striking of these German choruses and part-songs, for insertion 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iv vi 221 He went over to the piano and they sang a part song.

† **Parts-taking**: see *PARTAKING* 2 β.

† **Partterig**, *obs* f. *PARTRIDGE*. *Partuisan*, *obs* f. *PARTISAN*². *Parturb*, *obs* f. *PURTURB*.

† **Parture**¹. *Obs.* [f. *PART v.* + -URE, after *departure*; but cf. *OF. parture, partura* division, separation, from *partir* see *PART v.*] *Departure*

1597 TURBERV *To his Love, long absent* Epit. etc 65 b. For since your parture I have lead a lottome state 1597 I. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* v 1 in *Haz Doidley* IV 335 Yet let my death and parture rest obscure 1622 C. FITZ GERRAY *Alisba* i. Alisba his complaint at the parture or rapture of Elijah from him into Heaven

† **Parture**². *Obs.* [ad *L. partura*, f. *parere*, *parti-* to bring forth: see -URE] The bringing forth of young, or bearing of fruit, that which is brought forth, offspring, produce

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probi* 67 The flowers, seedes, berries, fruits, gums, or other parture of trees or shrubs 1597 A. M. GUILLEMEAN'S *Fr Chirurg* 35 b/2 Some women are to much affrighted of the parture or Childbirth

† **Parturiate** (partiuō riāt), *v rare*. [irreg. f. *L. parturi-re* + -ATE³] *a. intr* To bring forth young, to bear fruit. *b. trans* To bring forth

1660 HICKCRINGILL *Yamaca* (1661) 33 This Tree Parturates every Moneth, and will have fifty or sixty Nuts at a burthen 1866 J. B. ROSE *Tr Ovid, Met* 18 And then did mother earth parturate spontaneously *Ibid* 161 The goddess great, parturating twins — *Fasti* i 660 The matrons vowed not to parturiate, And slew their offspring in its embryo state.

† **Parturience** (partiuō riēns). *rare*¹. [f. *L. parturient-em*. see *PARTURIENT* and -ENCE.] The action of giving birth; parturition

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V 361 His helpmate in annual parturience is seen.

† **Parturiency** (partiuō riēns). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Parturient condition or quality. (Usually fig. in reference to ideas, etc.)

1654 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 210 From whose brains have already issued offspring every what as considerable, with parturiency for greater births. 1686 H. MORE *Real*

Pres vii 49, I believe in the Authors thereof there was a kind of Parturiency, and more confused Divination of that Truth 1736 BERRIFF *Quercus* App 11 § 253 A more general parturiency with respect to politics and public counsels.

† **Parturient** (partiuō riēnt), *a.* [ad *L. parturiens*, -ent, pr. pple. of *parturire* to be in labour, to travail, to be pregnant, desiderative of *parere*, *part-* to bring forth.]

1. About to bring forth or give birth; travailing; *transf.* bearing fruit

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* in *Wks* (Grosart) I 299 More then the whole Supplication of the Parturient Mountaine 1597 A. M. GUILLEMEAN'S *Fr Chirurg* 35 b/2 Of the parturient woman 1657 HAWKE *Killing in M* 56 Thus have Allen's parturient mountaines produced a pittiful and ridiculous Mouse 1667 J. R. TAYLOR *Serm for Year, Suppl* iii 37 The plant that is ingrafted, must also be parturient and fruitful 1861 W. B. BROOKS *Out w Garibaldi* in 26, I saw Annita Garibaldi, the now parturient mother, lie down... to die

2. fig. Ready to bring forth or produce something; big or 'in travail' with (a discovery, idea, principle, etc.)

1599 NASHES *Lenen Stufe* Wks. (Grosart) V 248 Not the diminutest nooke or creature of them but is parturient of the like superfluities 1668 M. CASABON *Credulity* (1670) 121 That the whole world in a manner, since the Creation, hath been parturient, or in travel of this great truth, and mystery, till the birth of Christ 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* viii 144 Freedom, parturient with a hundred states, Confides them to your hand. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii lxviii. VIII 621 The fresh and unborowed offspring of a really parturient mind

3. Of or pertaining to parturition

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VII xcii 382 Describing the parturient throes 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* 40 Because the parturient process in domesticated animals is easy or difficult, in proportion as they are subjected to a life of toil 1893 SYD. Soc. Lex. *Parturient apoplexy*, a puerperal disease occurring in cows

† **Parturifacient** (partiuō riēnt), *a* and *sb.* [f. *L. parturire* to travail + -FACIENT¹.] *a. adj.*

Serving to accelerate parturition. *b. sb.* A medicine having this property. = *OXYTOCIC a. and sb.*

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Parturifacient*, parturient 1867 C. H. HARRIS *Dict Med Terminol.* *Parturifacient*, in *Obstetrics*, that which promotes or causes parturition 1886 *Brit Med. J.* 27 Mar. 614/2 [He] calls attention to the value of mistletoe as a parturifacient

† **Parturiting**, *pl. a. Obs rare* [After *L. parturiens*] Parturient.

1597 A. M. GUILLEMEAN'S *Fr Chirurg* 35 b/2 Certified hereof, as well of the parturiting woman, as of the Midwife Parturimeter (partiuō riēnt mītar). [irreg. f. *L. parturire* (see next) + -METER.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent Dict* 1893 SYD. Soc. Lex. *Parturimeter*, *Leaman's* An instrument for indicating the effective movement of the advancing part of the ovum or foetus at any moment during parturition.

† **Parturitious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. *L. parturire* to bring forth, or *partura* bearing + -OUB.]

Of or pertaining to parturition.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* in *Poems* (1810) 482/1 Staring with pain in the parturitious throes

† **Parturitie**. *Obs. rare*. In 5 parturite [f. *L. partur-ur* about to bring forth (or f. stem of *parturi-re*) + -ITY] = *PARTURIUM* I.

1440 LONTLICH *Mein* 924 Swich as to mester scholde be That longeth to wommans parturite

† **Parturition** (partiuō riēnt). [ad *L. parturition-em*, n. of action f. *parturire* see *PARTURIENT*]

1. The action of bringing forth or of being delivered of young, childbirth. (Chiefly in technical use; also fig.)

1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 116 The conformation of part is necessarily required also unto the parturition or very birth it selfe. 1799 *Med. J.* 157 Case of difficult Parturition 1877 SHIELDS *Journ Philos* 127 What Rospe termed Nature in the act of parturition

† 2. That which is brought forth; a 'birth'; offspring. In quot. *fig. Obs. rare*

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* viii 117 The arduity of love, which we have to any new parturition, is by some space of time abated, after that we have diverted to some other employment.

† **Parturitive** (partiuō riēnt), *a. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. parturire* + -IVUS] Inclined or tending to parturition, in quot. *cat.achr.* Relating to parturition; obstetric.

1852 LYRON *My Novel* xii xi, According to the prophecies of parturitive science

† **Party** (pā ti), *sb.* Forms 3-7 *partye*, (3-4 *partize*), 4-5 *parti*, (4 *perli*, 4-5 *-y*, 5 *parte*, *perle* (?), *pl* 4 *partijs*, 4-5 *partois*, -*ey*, *partise*, -*yse*, 5 *partioes*, -*yce*), 4-7 *partie*, (5, 7 *partae*, 6 *Sc. partie*, -*y*, 7 *partee*), 4- *party*. [ME. *partie*, *partye*, a f. *partie* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *partida*, It. *partita* lit. a parting or division, from fem. pa. pple. of *L. partire*, It. *partire*, F. *partir*. see *PART v.* This sb. (analogous to those in -*ata*, -*ada*, -*ade*, -*de*, -*y*) in some senses coincided with or superseded *part*, *PART sb.* But in some uses the Eng. sb. answers to F. *parti*, It. *partito* = *L. partitum* that which is divided, shared, or allotted. Final mute *e* in Eng. being often dropped or added with-

out reference to derivation, it is not possible to separate the senses belonging to *parti* from those belonging to *partie*, and the arrangement here is in many points provisional.]

1. Part, portion, side. [= F. *partie*]

† 1. A division of a whole, a part, portion, share; an aliquot part, a part or member of the body; cf. *PART sb.* 1-7 *Obs.*

c1290 *S Eng Leg* I 231/418 Pat he for clef is foule bouk in þe parties at þe laste 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8112 Hi departed verst hor ost as in your partye a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2094 Þe world es Delt in thrin parties [v r parties] sere. *Ibid* 13583 O godd him semes ha na perti 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. 1 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple 1387 *Talvisa Higden* (Rolls) I 103 Judea is a kyngdom of Syria a party of Palestyna 1433 *Rolls of Parl* IV. 475/2 In party of payment of the said li 1497 Bp ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E ij b/1 Bewteuous in colour of al parties of theyr bodyes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* xxvii 51 The vayne of the temple was rent in two parties 1541 R. COPLAND *Guyden's Quest.* *Churche*, In what partye of the sholdre is it? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 Out of a general, a party may be excepted, as out of a manor an acre 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol.* 60 To prov the truth concerning an over great partie of them.

† b. Phr. *A party* (see A-PARTY), in *party*: in part, partly; somewhat, a little. Also (15-17th c.) simply *party* (elipt. or advb.), partly, partly (= *PART sb. (adv.) B*). So for the more party, etc., a great party, in great part, to a large extent; (cf. *PART sb. V*). *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11749 When þei were stilled a party, firsti spak sire Ohel. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* iii 292 He sall eschew It in party. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 389 In sum londis hoole, & in ynglonde for þe more party. *Ibid*, Þe lordis ben vndo in grete party 1382 — 1 *Cor* xlii. 12 Now I knowe of party, thanne forsooth I schal knowe as and I am knowyn c1400 *Gaueyn* 392 Now I haue aspid thou art a party fals c1440 CARGRAVE *Life St Kath* iv 850 Thus party with witte, party wyth nygmaunche þe perueneth oure lond in wonder wise c1450 *Merlin* 21, I knowe thynges that be for to come a grete partye. 1480-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 58 Lake to this in party 1473 *Warkw Chron.* (Camden) xi Alle Englonde for the more partye hatyd hym 1578 *Lyte Doleous* ii lxxvii 251 Sometimes all white, and sometimes partie white. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 157/1 Their [Deacon's] Office is party Humane, party Divine.

† 2. A part of the world, region, district (usually pl.): = *PART sb.* 13. *Obs.*

13. K. Ahs. 4910 Thoo that woneth in the est partie. c1400 *Distr. Troy* 305 Many prounys and perties were put out of helle. c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 123 In all þe parties & kyngdoms of þe cest 1538 *STARKE England* i. 2 Dyueise parties beyond the see. 1578 T. NICHOLAS *Ir Cortes Hist.* IV. Ind. (1596) 17 Freely to goe and traffike into those parties

† b. Side; direction, 'quarter' of the compass: = *PART sb.* 14. *Obs.*

c1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb) xx 91 And a man þare take a spere and sett it euen in þe erthe at midday, it makez na schadowe tyll na party. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 1793 They hangd thykke on ilke party. 1547 *Boorde's Intod Knowl* xxii. (1870) 177 Marchauntes passeth from both parties by the water of Tiber. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr Nicholas's Voy* ii xviii 51 The Northeast wind coming from the party of Actus which in greck signifieth a she Bear. 1588 J. MILLIS *Briefe Insti* Div. In the Debtor partie. And in the Creditor party of the Leager.

† 3. ?A part of a matter, a point, particular, matter, affair; respect. (Cf. *PART sb.* 2 c.) *Obs.*

1390 GOWLER *Conf* III 46 His houres of Astronomie He kepeth as for that partie Which longeth to this peccion Of love and his affection 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 115 Y bequeth to eche of my seide executors for his labor in this party to be had, Cs 1509 *Hawes Past Pleas* xi. (Percy Soc) 47 Nowe after this, for to make relacyon Of famous rethoryke so in this party, As to the fourth part, Pronouncacyon, I shal it shew anone ryght openly.

† 4. ?State, condition, plight, predicament *rare*

c1440 *Genevieve* 3528 If thu, quod he, 'had done after my rede, This shuldest not now have ben in this parte' [vices vici, i. ewelly] 1485 CAXTON *Laris & V.* 5 Ye see in what party we be now

5. Side in a contest, in a dispute, a contact, or the like, cause, interest: = *PART sb.* 15. ?*Obs.* or merged in 6 + *On* (in) a party: on one side + *To draw to parties*: to take sides.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 720 Bath ar now on a partie to confound [him] wit trecherie. *Ibid* 7470 And her i bede mi self redi, For to fight for vr party [v r party]. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C ii 95 And for no lordene loue leue þe trewe partye. 1411 *Rolls of Parl* III 650/1 The ordinance.. made between William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Iir-whit on that other partie c1450 *Merlin* 113 And when they were alle assembled to-geder, they were well viym on his partye 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 10 A paire of Indentures made between your Highnes on the oon partie and William Counteney on the other partie. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm.* *Par* Pref 16, I cannot tell on whose partye first to commence 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 289 Many feates of armes were there done on both parties. c1586 CRESS *Prmirooke* *P's* cxviii vj, Jehova doth my partye take. 1649 in J. HARRINGTON *Def Rights Univ Oxford* (1690) 32 What hath been said on either party 1754 FIELDING *Joy Wild* i xi, By the contrary party men often made a bad bargain with the devil. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* vii v. (1864) IV 153 Rome was on that party which at the time could awe her with the greatest power or win her by the most lavish wealth.

† b. *On* (or of) my party: on my behalf, on my part (OF. *de ma partie*, F. *de ma part*). For, on (in, of) my party: as far as I am concerned, as for my part, on my part so for, on, his party, etc. (cf. *PART sb.* 25, 27, 28). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12810 (Cott.) Tell þam soth, o [Gott,

Trin on, Farf of [m] parti *Ibid* 15196 (Cott) TII he lauerd o bat hus yee sat on mi parti, bat he yow wald len sum place. 1390 *Gowth Conf* III 196, I thenke also for mi partie Upon the laue of Juerie. c 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliwell) 29 Ihey schul enquire every mon On his party, as wyl as he con. 1505 ARKYNSON tr *De Inuitatione* III xi 206 Thou, good lorde, fulfill that I want of my partye. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 10r If they beleved any offense on their partie against the Goddes.

c. + *To hold party* (obs.), *to make one's party* good. *to make good one's cause, or position* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3643 His men miht nougt meyntene here owne, Prestly to hold party to puple bat hem folwed. 1631 *Hrvn St George* 53 *To make good his party*, aginst these seveall Squadrons. 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius Voy Ambass.* 6 A man hath much ado to make his party good against them [gnats]. 1809-12 MAR EDGEWORTH *Travels* xii, Julia has made her party good with him, for he writes me word he cannot part with her.

+d. A league, confederacy; a conspiracy, plot. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* 88 Hee had such parties with all his bordering neighbours. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App 261 The said Marquess made many proffers of great parties within the Realme of Scotland.

II. A company or body of persons.

6. *concr* Those who are on one side in a contest, etc., considered collectively, a number of persons united in maintaining a cause, policy, opinion, etc., in opposition to others who maintain a different one; a body of partisans or adherents. In early instances (usually), One of the two 'sides' or bodies of combatants arrayed against each other, as in a battle or tournament.

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 1445 He sei bat hor partie [v r] partize] ibroyt was nei to ssame. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1150 Bope parties here partie pertliche had chosen. c 1380 WYCLIF *IVhs* (1880) 372 If be clergi gete his swerde conys fully in her power, be secular party may go pipe wib an yuyf for eny lordeschip bat be cleriks wille zeus hem agen. c 1430 *Lvng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4. The meyer

Made hem hove in rengis twayne, A strete betwene eche party lyke a walle. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol 5 Taking part yt suche prechers weren of y^e party of Ihesu crist. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambrora* 284 Euerie partie returned home. a 1625 *Fletcher's Chances* v iii, My end is mirth, And pleasing, if I can, all parties. 1714 *Porz Let to Terzas* 27 Aug. I expect no greater from the Whig party, than the same Liberty—A Curse on the Word Party, which I have been forced to use so often in this Period! 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, vi Wks 1826 IV 24 Thus ended a war in which both parties exerted their utmost strength. 1813 *Sourirey March to Moscow* v, It was through thick and thin to its party true. Its back was buff, and its sides were blue. 1871 *Freeman North Comp* (1876) IV xviii 126 A party of order had sprung up among all classes of Englishmen.

b. *abstr* The system of taking sides on public questions, the system of parties, attachment to or zeal for a party, party feeling or spirit; partisanship.

1729 *Butler's Seren Looi Neighb* in Wk. 1874 II 163 The spirit of the party, which unhappily prevails amongst mankind. 1774 *Goldsm Relat* 34 Here lies our good Edmund [Burke]. Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind. 1821 J W CROKER *Diary* 22 June, Party is in England a stronger passion than love, avarice, or ambition. 1841 GEN P THOMPSON *Ever.* (1842) VI 32 Party means being of any but the right party, which is every man's own. For when it is the right, then none will call it party. In fact it is the ill-natured, or as Jeremy Bentham called it, the dys-logistic word, for everybody except a man's self and friends. 1893 *Westm Gas*, 1 Feb 1/3 Party is the embodiment of certain principles, beliefs, persuasions, which are commonly held by all who belong to it as essential to the right conduct of public affairs.

7. *Mil.* A detachment or small body of troops selected for a particular service or duty.

1645-6 *Pr. Rupert's Yrnl in Eng Hist* Rev (1898) XIII. 740 March 7, Sunday, a partie from Oxford, surprise Abington; but were beaten out. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist.* 263 vi 250 Sir John Berkeley with a good party volant, of horse and dragoons, visting all places in Devon, took many pusioners of name. 1772 *Ann Reg* 73 1/2 Surprising several of their posts, routing their parties, and destroying their magazines. 1853 *Stroquer's Milit. Encycl.* s. v. *Recruiting Parties* are a certain number of men, under an officer or non commissioned officer, detached from their respective battalions for the purpose of enlisting men—*Firing Parties* are those who are selected to fire over the grave of any one interred with military honours.—*Working Parties* consist of small detachments of men who are employed on fangues which are not purely of a military nature. 1900 *Westm Gas* 2 June 7/2 A few minutes after they had passed our demolition party destroyed the line.

+b. *Upon party*, on the service upon which such a detachment is sent. *Obs.*

1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 28 p 6 They have been upon Parties and Skirmishes, when our Armies have lain still. 1795 *WASHINGTON Lett* Writ 1889 I 334 Complaint that the officers and soldiers upon party, take up the strays they find in the woods.

c. *transf.* A gang of prisoners working together. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/3 There are numbers of gangs or 'parties', as they are officially termed, working in the open. There is the quarry party, which works about two hundred yards from the prison.

8. A company of persons (rarely of animals); esp. a company formed or gathered together for a temporary purpose; a body of persons travelling together or engaged in any common pursuit; a number of persons met together for amusement or entertainment.

Thus, a hunting or fishing party, a reading party, a house party; to form a party to go to Switzerland, etc.

1773 G WHITE *Selborne xxxviii* (1789) 97, I have found these birds in little parties in the autumn cantoned all along the Sussex downs. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian Pilol* (1826) 3 One of the party pointed him out to the friar. 1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD 16 Dec in *Nicolas Disp* (1846) VII 242 Truly sorry am I that Calder was not of the party. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxi, A bench, which one might appropriate to the entire and unparticipated use of one's self and party. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xxi, 150 A party of gentlemen had started at three o'clock for the summit. 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III 141 When the party were once more on their horses.

9. A gathering or assemblage for social pleasure or amusement, a social gathering or entertainment, esp. of invited guests at a private house.

Thus, a dinner, tea, or supper party, a garden or picnic party, to give a party, to go to parties, etc.

1716 LUDY M W MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs Smith* 5 Aug. I rather fancy myself upon parties of pleasure. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr *Mine de Gomes Belle A* (1732) II 99 To entertain we would favour her with our Company, to make a Party of Pleasure, which her Daughter had put her in mind of. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. Newbury* iv 24 Decline their parties with civility. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* viii ix. p 6 After the example of his excellency, I determined to give parties of my own. Scipio, too, had his parties in the servants' hall. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xv, The party was as stiff and formal as such assemblies invariably are. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 20 Nov 7/3 The luncheon-party included four or five of Lord Rosebery's personal guests.

+10. A game or match, esp. at piquet = *PARTIE* (F. *partie*) *Obs*

1726 [see *QUADRILLE sb*] 1727 *GAY Beg. Op* I iv, He hath promis'd to make one this evening at a party of quadrille. 1731 *FIELDING Mod. Husb.* III. xi, I am confident that he lost the last party designedly. 1770 C JENNER *Placid Man* I. iii, vii. 188 Sir Isaac was within a few points of winning the party. 1796 MRS M ROBINSON *Angelina* II 33 Let's play a party at back-gammon.

III. A single person considered in some relation.

11. Each of the two or more persons (or bodies of people) that constitute the two sides in some proceeding, as the litigants in an action at law, the persons who enter into a contract, who contract marriage, etc.

c 1290 *Beket* 577 in *S Eng Leg.* 123 3if bi-tweene twele lewede men we ai struings, Oþur bi-tweene a lewed man and a clerik. Þe king wolde þat in his count þat plai scholde beon i drue, For ase muche ase a lewed man be o partye was. 1377 *LANGOL P. Pl* B xiv 268 A mayden þat is maried þowþe brokage, As bi assent of sondry parties. c 1420 *Lvng. Assembly of Gods* 146 Enenly dele twene these parties tweyn. 1467 *Waterf. Arch* in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App v 305 There shal none of the saide counsaile passe in no juce betwene party and party. 1489 *Caxton Pyntes of A* iv x 257 The party playntif that is to saye he that calleth that other whiche is party defendant. a 1568 *Satir Poems Reform* xlvii 200 Because their handis we redy to be proclamat the parties mett and maid a fair contract. 1596 *DANETT tr Cornues* (1614) 190 The King neuer meant to accomplish this marriage, because there was no equalitie between the age of the two parties. 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I s. v. Those that make any Deed, and they to whom it is made, are called Parties in the Deed. 1796 *AVLIEFFE Parergon* 138 If a Bishop be a Party to a Suit, and ex-communicate his adversary, such Ex-communication shall not disable or bar his Adversary from his Action. 1853 *MAURICE Proph. & Kings* xx 343 It appears to be a narrative written by a third party. 1857 *BADEN POWELL Chr without Judasism* 139 The word *δωδύκην* signifies, generally, any legal act or deed; whether of one party, as a will or 'testament', or of two, as a covenant.

Hence *attrib.*, *party-and-party*, as between the two parties in an action at law.

1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/6 The levelling down of solicitor and client costs to the party-and-party scale. 1898 *Westm. Gas*, 4 May 1/3 The distinction which is known as 'party and party' costs and 'solicitor and client' costs.

+b. Hence, An opponent, an antagonist *Obs*. (Cf. *F. forte partie*, a powerful antagonist.)

c 1500 *Melusine* 262, I doute me to haue shortly a strong werre & to haue a doo with a strong partye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. 138 Ilk ane besy his party for to irk. 1572 *ti Buchanan's Detect.* E 113 b, He is denyit of his frendis and seruandis quha suld haue accompanyt him to his honour and suretie of his lyfe, in respect of the gretnes of his partie.

12. One who takes part, participates, or is concerned in some action or affair; a participator; an accessory. Const. to, formerly also in.

1399 *Thirning in Rolls of Parti* III 451/2 That he was nevere partie, no kaster, no willyng ne assentynge to the dethe of the Duc of Gloucestre. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c 9 *Preamble*, The said Edward was not previe ne partie to the offence of his Sonne. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v 1 86, I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Inuurie. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd.* & *Commw.* 244 He also made himselfe a partie in the present quarrell. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 128, I would willingly have been a party in any kind of wickedness. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chus* lii, He was a party to all their proceedings. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 198 1/2 The defendant was a party to the making of the codicil.

+13. One associated with another as counterpart, a fellow, a partner (esp. in marriage), a mate *Obs* (chiefly *Sc*). [OF. *partie* (Godefroy).]

1562 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S.) 1. 198 Thow wes King Frances party mat and peer. 1563 *WYNJET Four Scotts Three Quest* Wks 1888 I xio Quididid gift a man or woman being lang absent fra thair party, or halfand thair party imponent thow selknes, may mary an wthir? 1651 tr *De las-Coronas Don Fenise* 249 They fell upon this discourse of marriage, saying that it was necessary for every one, to take a party conformable to his disposition.

+b. An equal in a contest; a match. *Sc. Obs* a 1578 LINDSEAY (Piscotie) *Chron Scot.* (S T S.) I. 118 Thinkand he could be partie to the king and gif him battell. *Ibid* II. 20 The governour nor cardinal durst nocht . gif thame battell because thay mycht nocht be partite at that tyme to thame.

14. In extended sense: The individual person concerned or in question; more vaguely, the person (defined by some adjective, relative clause, etc.). (Formerly common and in serious use; now shoppy, vulgar, or jocular, the proper word being *person*.)

In the plural, *the parties*, meaning 'the persons', is more tolerable, being susceptible of explanation as 'the groups of persons'.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs & Lim Mon* xv (1885) 145 To make hem also flauorable and parcial, as were the same seruantes, or the parties bat so moved hem. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 The sergeant of the pantrie, shall . . . give bread to the partie that shal haue his hande so stricken of. 1599 W WILKINSON *Confut Famlye of Love* 12 [They] thought the parties baptizd of heretiques, ought to be re-baptizd agayne. 1597 BP ANDREWS *Serm Zach* xii 10 *Serm.* (1631) 347 Not onely, it is we that have pierced the Party thus found slaine, but, that this Party, whom we have thus pierced, is even the Only begotten Sonne of the most High God. 1611 B JOHNSON *Catiline* II. II. 111 'Tis the party, madame. What party? Has he no name? 1621 BURTON *Ant Mel.* III. IV. 1. 11 (1651) 655 [As] used by such parties as Moses, Elias, Daniel, Christ, and as his Apostles made use of it. 1631 HEYLIN *St George* 303 That the partie nominated, bee a Gentleman of name and armes. 1684 R JOHNSON *Man Physick* I. III. 33 When the fit is coming or upon the Party, blow up some sneezing-powder into the Nostrils. 1772 COI LIGNON in *Phil Trans* LXII 467 If done immediately after the party's death. 1823 WORDSW. *Prose IVhs* II. 206 The party was not known to me, though she lived at Hawkshead. 1843 J H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 59 St Paul's supernatural power was doubted at Cornth by the very parties who had seen his miracles and been his converts. 1888 *BURGON Loves* 12 *Gd Mon* II. v. 63 'Do you know, my Lord', (said the old party solemnly).

b. With a. A person. Now low colloquial or slang. (In early examples from sense 11.)

1650 EARL MONM. tr *Senault's Man bce Guilty* 191 She should be innocent, if she were not fastened to so guilty a Party. a 1654 GATAKER *Antid Erroris* (1670) 14 A partie offends and wrongs his Neighbor. 1686 *Lord Gas* No. 2149/4 A Red Scalet Clak . . . delivered to a wrong Party by Mr Capers at the Bell of Osney. 1770 *Footie Lanie Lover* III Wks 1799 II 81 There is, likewise, another party, for whom a place ought to be kept. 1855 *BAGHOT Lit Stud* I. 304 'From what you tell me, sir', said an American, 'I should say he was a go ahead party'. 1859 *HELPS Friends in C* Ser II. IV. 185 Calumny herself has been a most culminated 'party', to use the mercantile slang word of the day. 1870 M COLLINS *Wivian* II. vi. 116 She was a professedly pious party.

IV. Senses of doubtful affinity, mostly repr. F. *parti*.

+15. A decision on one side or the other, a determination, resolution. *esp. in take a party* (cf. *F. prendre son parti*). *Obs*.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* I. xix 23 The soldiers setting al honor aside, . . . concluded together to take some party. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* 1. Wks (1810) 398 1/2, I am not come to ask counsel my party is taken. 1760 *Hill in Ann Reg* 6-7 He had two parties to take, either to keep within the town, . . . or to march out. He resolved on the latter party.

+16. A person to marry, considered in respect of desuability; a (good or bad) match or offer. (See *PARTY*.) The first quot. is quite uncertain.

1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. xlviii, Now gif there was gud partye, god it kinge. 1555 *Theophania* 169 She easily condescended to so advantageous a party. 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinda* (1814) V 200 Try to make him look upon either of your daughters as a desirable party for him. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I 296 A girl in our society accepts the best party which offers itself.

+17. A proposal, an offer *Obs*.

1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xlix. 241 As such a one I accept of the party thou dost present me with, obliging myself to render thee the two passages of Savindy free. 1765 H. WALPOLF *Otranto* v. (1834) 241 Manfred accepted the party, and, to the no small grief of Isabella, accompanied her to her apartment.

V. 18 *attrib.* and *Comb.* +a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with sbs.) or as *adv* (with ads), in sense 1 b: In part, partial (or partially). = *PART B*, *PARTIAL B*. as *party-bawd*, *fulfilling*, *-halting*, *-payment*; + *party-gilt* *adj* = *PARTIAL-GILT*. Also *party-verdict*, one person's share or part of a joint verdict.

1473 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 226 A couple of salt salers party gilt. 1497 *Naval Act* *Hen. VII* (1896) 140 In partie payment of the sayd warrant. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. iii. 234 Thy sonne is banish'd vpon good aduice, Whereto thy tongue a party-verdict gave. 1610 B JOHNSON *Alch* III. ii. 18, My deare Delicious compeer, and my partie-bawd. 1633 *Ford Love's Sacr* II. iii. Unfold What by the party-halting of thy speech Thy knowledge can discover. 1691 *BEVERLEY Thom. Years Kingd. Christ* 30 For all the swelling Rhetoric and seeming Hyperboles, had but Party-fulfillings before.

b. *attrib* or as *adj.* with sense as in *PARTY-WALL*, q v, as *party arch*, *fence-wall*, *structure*.

1822-26 J SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 267 They must have a party-wall, with a party-arch or arches of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 363 Proprietors of houses and grounds must give three months' notice to pull down old party-walls, party-arches, party fence walls, or quarter partitions. 1824-26 GWILF *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Party Fence Wall*, a wall separating the open ground in

one occupation from that in another; each owner having a right up to the centre of such wall. 1855 *Act 18 & 19 Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party structure' shall include party walls, and also partitions, arches, floors, and other structures separating buildings, stories, or rooms which belong to different owners.

19. Ordinary attributive uses (often hyphenated) and combinations, chiefly in sense 6 (often = PARTISAN s.b. 1), as *party-administration*, *-author*, *-chief*, *-contest*, *-cry*, *-division*, *-feeling*, *-fury*, *-government*, *-leader*, *-lie*, *-list*, *-making*, *-malice*, *-measure*, *-monger*, *-pamphlet*, *-paper*, *-politics* (hence *party-political* adj.), *-prejudice*, *-quarrel*, *-rage*, *-spirit* (hence *party-spirited* adj.), *-woman*, *-writer*, *-zeal*, *-zealot*, etc.; also (sense 1 or 5) † *party-taker* (= PARTAKER); (sense 7) *party-making*, *-war*, (9) *party frock*, *-giving*, *-goer*, (11) *party-hunting*, *-witness*.

1725 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* v. 56 The Abettors of a 'Party-Administration' 1725 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 4 Our 'Party' Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects 1865 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) v. 274 Mr Johnson has chosen to revive the paltry 'party-cry' 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* v. 2 Maintaining, or renewing our 'Party Divisions' 1770 GENT *Mag.* XL 122 The Earl of Bute had not for a great while gone out of his own house, without being followed by one of those 'party-dogges' 1793-1813 DISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Suppl.* of MSS., All 'party feeling' is the same active spirit with an opposite direction 1885 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 130 Party feeling ran fightfully high 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 'Party frocks for girls aged from 11 to 16 years' 1728 BLACKMORE *Alfred* xi. (1723) 400 And 'Party-Fury took the Rebels Side 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Edward Conscience* II. vii. It did not seem a time for 'party-giving' 1831 *Society* I. 257 That young woman has the manners of a practised 'party-goer' 1899 FROUDE *Cesar* III. 28 'Party government turns on the majorities at the polling places' 1728 ROWLEY *Lucan* I. 492 And bring the Potent 'Party-Leaders low 1725 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 2 That abominable Practice of Party-lying '... Party-lying is grown as fashionable an Entertainment, as a lively Catch or a merry Story 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 201/2 This voting, carried on by 'party-lists on differently coloured cards is practically open 1702 C. MATHER *Magna* Ch. vii. 1 (1854) 490 Little piques have misled all the neighbors... into most unaccountable 'party-making' 1724 RAMSAY *Ten-i Misc.* (1733) III. 280 If any is so zealous 10 be a 'party-minion 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 59 The magic of the 'party-mongers' 1757 *Pope's Wks.* v. 161 He began under twenty with furious 'Party-Papers' 1773 MILLMOT *Rem.* on *Cato* 142 The narrow and polluted channels of 'party-politics' 1788 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 99 Every 'party-prejudice has been overcome by a display of genius' 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 50 By such profitable Condescensions on either side... they would lay down all 'Party-quarrels' 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 4 That 'Party-Rage which of late Years is very much crept into their Conversation' 1813 SCOTT *Robbery* vi. viii. Bute and blindfold party rage 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 ¶ 3 A furious 'Party Spirit' everts it self in Civil War and Bloodshed 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 87 Any lie, however often refuted, is good enough for party spirit 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/4 A Party taker (A 'Partutaker'), *particeps* 1722 Dr For Col *Jack* (1840) 209 The latter part of the campaign we made only a 'party war 1829 BENJAMIN *Justice & God* *Petit.*, *Abr. Petit.* Justice 33 Say accordingly 'party-witnesses, or testifying parties' 1725 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) IX. 55 Fortune is both blind and deaf, and a Court-lady, but then she is a most damnable 'Party-woman 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 567 ¶ 3 Our 'Party-writers are so sensible of the secret Virtue of an Imuendo to recommend their Productions 1835 H. ROGERS *J. House* i. (1863) 12 note, That splenetic party-writer Anthony Wood a 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 401 Passion and spleen may so far blind an Historian as to make him prostitute his character to 'party zeal' 1711 POPE *Temp.* *Pam.* 464 Priests, and 'party-zealots, murtherous bands.

Hence **Partyism**, the system of parties; excessive attachment to a party, party spirit, so **Partyist**, a partisan; **Partytin**, a small party, † **Partytship**, the being of a party, partisanship. 1844 MARY HENNELLS *Soc. Syst.* 101 It [human nature] persists in living in industrial incoherence and family 'partyism' 1886 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm.* *Mag.* Aug. 247 Allowance being made for all the partyism... by which the great issue was obscured. 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 1904/4 The vast canvas whereon he has painted American partyism with all its deformities 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Jan. The temperance men in the Republican party outnumber the 'third 'partyists seven to one' 1855 THACKERAY *Let in Virgin* (1903) Introd. 19. I had a very pleasant 'party-knight, 1890 HOLINGWORTH *Esays*, *Unwashed Powers* 5 The Kingdom is divided by 'partieship with them, on the one side or the other.

Party (pā'ti), a. Also 4-7-1, 5-ye, 5-8-1e. [a F. *parti*—L. *partit-us* divided, pa. pple. of *partir*, *l. partire* to part, divide]

† 1. Parted, divided; separate; *fig.* separate in character, different. *Obs.*

a 1400-30 *Alexander* 668 Oft storbis me þi statour and stingis me þerne, þat þi personale proporcion sa party is to myne

† b. *Gold party*, *party gold*: beaten gold, gold leaf. *Sc. Obs.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 193 For 1/2 of gold party to the Duke of Jorkis banar. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 404, iij quaris parti gold.

† 2. Parti-coloured, variegated. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 195 She gadereþ floures party white & rede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 312 Juno let bende hie parti bowe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Party clothe, or clothe made of dyvers colourways 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 225, vi quarters of cramesyn satyne to be half a party dowlbat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 201 The party popill grane Heidit his heid wyth sking Heacu-

leane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* III. 38 Partie letters and other fanesies 1707 MORTIMER *Inst.* (1721) II. Q. Some [Hyacinths] are more double, as well White as Blew, and therefore are to be esteemed because of their Party-flowering.

† b. *fig.* Combining two different qualities; of composite character. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 316 Fortune, the goddess, with her party face. 1563 WYNTON *Vincul. Lyrn* Wks. 1890 II. 6, I hef prepaire a litle, partie, handsum, instrument that may suffice us, bayth for a warppin and a werk-lume, for a spear or a spade

3. *Her.* Said of a shield divided into parts of different tinctures, usually into two such parts by a line in the direction of an ordinary (indicated by *per*); thus *party per pale*, divided by a vertical line through the middle; *party per fess*, by a horizontal line through the middle; so *party per bend*, *party per chevron*—see PALE, FESS, etc.

(In blazoning now usually omitted *per pale*, etc. being used instead of *party per pale*, etc.) Also PARTED, q. v. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Heraldry* Fij. He berith party after the longe way of 11 colouris golde and goulis 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 43 b. Party per Fesse, Argent, and Vert *Ibid.* 45 Partie per Chemon, Or, and Geules 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 225 John Beauford bare party per pale Argent and Azure a bend of England with a labell of France. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* *Partie*, or *Party*, signifies in French divided, but their Heraldry use it only to denote what we call *Party*, or *Parted per pale*. 1822 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* v. (ed. 3) 72 A Shield is never *party* of any of the Diminutives, or of the Chief or Bar

† b. *Party per pale* (*fig.*): Having two different, esp. opposite or contrasted, qualities; of mixed or composite character; half-and-half (Cf. 2 b) *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxiii. Your *partie per pale* picture one half drawn in solemn cypres, the other col-web-lawne a 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* i. 1 Wks. 1873 II. 13 O thou party per pale, or rather pabold Bawd. 1717 HEARNE in *Reliq.* (1857) I. 376 It was, as I hear, a party per pale sermon viz both for the whiggs and for the Tories. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C. Less* *Ossory* 18 Dec. A grandee hopping with one foot on the *haut du pavé*, and fother in the kennel, *partie per pale*, ermine and mud!

4. *Comb.*, as † *party-livered*, of divided loves, see also PARTI-, PARTI-COLOURED.

1501 CHURCHER *Love's Mart* etc. (1898) 180 Not like that loose and partie luer'd Sect of idle Louers, that... Change their Affections with their Mistris Sights.

† **Party**, v. *Obs. rare.* [F. *PARTY* s.b.]

1. a. *trans.* To take the part of, side with. b. *intr.* To side (with). = PART v. 14. *Sc.*

a 1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 412 The Lords Levingston and Elphinstoun did party the committers. 1644 HUME *Hist. Dong.* 16 This house of Abernethie... did assist and party them in all their enterprises. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. xl. 122 The Earl of Huntly had, it seems, an unfixed Resolution what Side to party with 2. To party w. to take sides; to form a party. 1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 72 To incense the people to faction or party it against him. *Ibid.* 81 Hence † *Partying* *obl. sb.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 37 Such kind of partyings in Religion... are like the *Heterie* or Cabals in Civil Government 1717 *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 323 And you'll scarce now meet with a case, but... in ten minutes' time, you'll see a partying of ministers and great men

Party, adv.: see PARTY s.b. 1 b.

Partycion, obs. f. PARTITION. **Party-coat**, **Party-coloured**: see PART-1, PARTI-COLOURED

† **Party-jury**. *Obs.* [f. PARTY a. + JURY.] = *Jury de medietate*: see JURY s.b. 2 c.

1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 11 § 13 There shall not be any Party Jury but such only as are the natural and free born Subjects of the King 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Modiatus Lingue*, or *Party-Jury*, whereof the one half consists of Denizens, the other of Strangers, and is used in Pleas, where one Party is a Denizen, and the other Stranger.

Party-man. [f. PARTY s.b. + MAN.]

† 1. *Mal.* A soldier belonging to, or officer commanding, a party (PARTY s.b. 7). *Obs.*

1593 *Mim. Cnt.* *Tichely* II. 112 The Male-contents, much better Party Men than the Imperialists 1740 Dr. Fox *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 186 Prince Rupert, a most active vigilant party-man, and fitter for such than for a general.

2. A man belonging to, or devoted to, a party (PARTY s.b. 6) = PARTISAN s.b. 1

1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1755 II. 1 49 Bibulus the party-man is persuaded, that Clodius and Curius do really propose the good of their country as their chief end 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187, I am no party-man I think the distinctions of *whig* and *tory* odious. 1798 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 327 Mr. Burke became a professed party-man. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 1. 12 Although a party man, he was by no means a man to swallow the whole party platform.

Partynere (e), obs. form of PARTNER.

Partyrege, obs. form of PARTBRIDGE.

Party-wall. [f. PARTY a. + WALL] A wall between two buildings or pieces of land intended for distinct occupation, in the use of which each of the occupiers has a partial right.

The primary and most common meaning in law is 'a wall of which the two adjoining owners are tenants in common'; but three other cases are included under the term in Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. Deeds* (1883) Gloss. The structure of party-walls between houses, and the rights and duties of their owners have been the subject of much legislation.

1667 S. PRIMATE *City & C. Build.* 93 The Builder is to receive of his next Neighbor, if they have the benefit of all his Party walls and Peer-stones, sixty five pounds and ten

pence. 1677-1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 145 No Light can be placed in the Stair-Case, because of the Party-walls 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* II. 405 The moiety of the cost of a party wall is a personal charge against the builder of the second house and lien upon the house itself 1855 *Act 18 & 19 Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party wall' shall apply to every wall used or built in order to be used as a separation of any building from any other building, with a view to the same being occupied by different persons.

fig. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gramm. Assent* i. v. 95 Not as if there were in fact, or could be, any line of demarcation or party-wall between these modes of assent.

Hence **Party-walled** (-wōld) a., having a party-wall.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 145 Our Party-walled Houses in London

Partyzyne, obs. form of PARTISAN s.b. 2

Partzite (pā'tsit). *Mm.* [Named 1867 after Dr. A. Patz.] A hydrous oxide of antimony containing other metallic oxides, and varying in colour from yellowish-green to blackish-green.

1867 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* XLIII. 362 Partzite occurs together with argentiferous galena. 1868 *DANA Mm.* (ed. 5) 188 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 411 This was the partzite ore of which so much has been said

Parumbilical (pærumbil'ikāl), a *Anat.* [f. PAR(A-1 + L. *umbilic-us* navel + -AL.] Situated around or close to the umbilicus or navel.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Parumbilical veins* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 178 The passage of blood from the portal vein, by the parumbilical vein to the epigastric system.

¶ **Parure**. *Obs. or alien.* Also 5 parowre, -ur, perur, 5-6 parour, 6 parrer, parer [a. OF *parure*, *parer* paung, peeling—L. *parātin* a. f. *parire* to prepare, make ready, F. *parer* to PARE. In sense 3 an alien word from mod.F. (*parure* 1)]

† 1. An ornament for an alb or amice. *Obs.* Cf. *PAREL* s.b. 4 a, APPAREL s.b. 7 b.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. vi. 596 The Byschape Waltyr .. Gave twa lapp coddis off welwete .. Albus wyth paruris to tha lyk c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parowre of a vestiment, *paratura*, vel *parura*. 1449-50 in Nicolas *Test. Vetus* 267 One coope, chesible diacones, for decones; with the awbes and parures 1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For washyng of the churchere gese and settyng on the parours iij vijid 1567 in Fiddes *Walters* (1726) II. 104, 7 payer of odde parers for children [scholars]

† 2. A paring, peeling. *Obs.* 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 (Pynson) Parour of frute, *idem quod parure* (H. parowre) 1587 TURNER *Trag. T.* (1837) Ded. 4 Dedicating to you these few Poetical parers, and pensive Pamphlets.

¶ 3. A set of jewels or other ornaments intended to be worn together; a set of decorative trimmings or embroideries for a dress.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 47 A red leather case containing a beautiful *parure* of amethysts 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Esse* V. iv. (1892) 51 The woman who ornaments of plain gold adorn more than any other *parures* 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. (1876) I. 223 Wrists and ankles were laden with heavy rings of brass and copper, the *parure* of the great in Pan-lan. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* II. 49 Sir Tristram has given her a *parure* of diamonds

¶ **Paruria** (pā'ri-ri-ā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *map(a)-PARA-* 1 + *οὐρον* URINE.] 'Disordered micturition, or dysuria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paruric** a., pertaining to *paruria*.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 438 Paruria. Mismicturition Morbid secretion or discharge of urine. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Paruric*

Paruyngal, corrupt form of PARAGAL *Obs.*

Parvanimity (pār'vān'mī-ti). [f. L. *parvus* small + *anim-us* mind; a suggested antithesis to *magnanimity*.] Littleness of mind, meanness; also, an instance of this, or *transf.* a person characterized by it.

a 1691 BOYLE *Disc. agst. Swearing* Pleaxin. They will justly esteem your parvanimity so great that you deserve derision 1829-30 Dr. QUINCEY *Sh. Prof.* Wilson Uncoll. Writ. 1890 I. 260 The meanness and parvanimity of Bonaparte. *Note.* I coin this word *parvanimity* as an adequate antithesis to *magnanimity*. 1840—in *Tait's Mag.* VII. 37 Memorably connected with the parvanimites of the English government at one period. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 33 note, Persons of the class of hopeless parvanimites of the true insular stamp.

¶ **Parvenant** (pār'ven-ān). [F, pr. pple. of *parvenir*: see PARVENU] A person who is acquiring a position, or on the way to being a parvenu.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Caar* III. 184 A specimen of the worst kind of emulation—that of the *parvenant* already giving himself the airs of the *parvenu*!

Parvenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE 1.

¶ **Parvenu** (pār'ven-ū, pār'ven-ū, s.b. and a. Also in fem. form *parvenue*. [F., 'said of an obscure person who has made a great fortune' (Littre), sbst. use of pa. pple. of *parvenir* to arrive (at a destination), to rise to a position, make a fortune—L. *pervenire* to arrive, attain.]

A. s.b. A person of obscure origin who has attained wealth or position beyond that of his class; esp. such a one when unfitted for his position, or when making large assumptions for himself on account of his wealth; an upstart.

1802 W. GIFFORD tr. *Juvénal* v. 228 note, His patronage... like that of many other *parvenus*, was so burdensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake

it off entirely. 1826 *DISRAELI* *Two Grey* II. xiv. 'Ah! there is nothing like old families!' remarked Mrs. Milford, with all the awkward feelings of a parvenue. 1834 *L. RICHIE* *IVand by Seine* 68. The Donapite people were parvenus, and clung to all the prestige of the preceding dynasty. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van F.* xxi. The ladies their wives, who could not bear the parvenue [Rebecca] 1891 *M. O'KEEFE* *Frenchman in Amer* 209. The parvenu is a person who makes strenuous efforts to persuade other people that he is entitled to the position he occupies.

B ady That has but recently risen to wealth or position; like or characteristic of a parvenu in manners, vulgar display, etc.

1839 *PORR* *IV Wilson* Wks 1874 I. 347. A young parvenu nobleman. 1899 *Q Rev* July 14. Other monarchs had treated the parvenu ruler of France with distant arrogance. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746. There was nothing parvenu in the penniless lad.

Hence **Parvenu dom**, the domain of parvenus; **Parvenism**, the habits or practices of parvenus, parvenu character.

1854 *LOWELL* *First Italy* Prose Wks 1890 I. 205. A Roman column standing near statues silently their tawdry parvenism. 1868 *W. R. GREG* *Lit. & Soc. Judgm* 280 [A] piece of inflated affectation in the richest style of parvenism. 1891 *Star* 12 Dec. 473. The seville grovelling of parvenu dom. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 31 Jan 374. How far it is true as a study of Berlin parvenudom, few could say.

Parvers, obs form of **PERVERSE** a.

Parvi- (pā'vi), comb form of *L. parvus* small, as in **Parvifolious** a (*Bot L. parvifolius*), having small leaves; **Parvipension** [*L. parvus* a weighing, cf. *phr parvi pendere* to esteem little], slight estimation; **Parvi potent** a [*POTENT*], having little power; **Parvipsoas** [*Gr. ψῶα* lumbar muscle], a name applied by Coues to the *psaos parvus* or small *psaos* muscle, hence **Parvipsoatic** a; **Parvirostrate** a [*L. rostrum* beak], having a slender beak; **Parviscient** a [*L. scient-ari* knowing], knowing little.

1857 *MAVNE* *Expos. Lex.* *Parvifolius*, having small leaves, *parvifolious*. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1675 R. BURKHOGGE *Causa* D144. When we consider in it that Contempt, Scorn, and *Parvipension* of God, which does compose it. 1878 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Parvipension*, a setting lightly by, an esteeming at a small rate. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152. The ignorance of a single soul keeps it *parviscient*, *parvipotent*. 1857 *MAVNE* *Expos. Lex.* *Parvirostris*, having a slender beak, *parvirostrate*. 1884 T. J. SCOTT in J. M. REID *Doomed Relig.* 160. Brahma alone is neither parviscient nor omniscient.

Parvis (pā'vis). Also 5 parvys, per-, parvyoe, 5-9 *erron*, *parvise*. [a *F. parvis*, 'place in front of the principal door of a church, particularly of a cathedral, as the Parvis of Notre Dame', in *OF. parvus* (12-13th c. in *Hatz-Darm*), earlier *parvis* (*parais*, *ays*, *parvus*) (Godef) — *L. paradisi-um* **PARADISE** (a name given in the Middle Ages to the atrium or court in front of St. Peter's at Rome, and to the courts before other churches — see *Du Cange*). From *F.* also a med.L. form *parviusus*, *parviusius*].

1. The enclosed area or court in front of a building, esp. of a cathedral or church; in some cases, surrounded as a cloister with colonnades or porticoes; whence, sometimes applied to a single portico or colonnade in front of a church, and (in dictionaries) explained as a church-porch.

The parvis of St. Paul's in London was a noted place of resort, esp. for lawyers.

c1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog* 310. A Sergeant of the Lawe war & ways That often hadde been at the Parvy. c1440 *Promp. Parv* 385/a. Parvyce, *parlatorium*. 1476 J. EASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 156. I pray yow as ye se hym at this parvyce and ellys where, calle on hym for the same letter. c1485 in *Digby Myst.* *Mor. Wids.* (1882) 167. At the parvyce I wyll be A Powlys, be-twyn two and three. 1587 A. LOWELL tr. *Bevenot's Trav.* II. 80. Before this Mosque there is a Parvis or Walk of many Angles, and in the middle of it a Bason of Water likewise Polygone. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or stately House. 1745 *Blomefield Norfolk* II. 748. In 1300, I find Mention of a Publick School for Children to learn to read and sing, kept in the Parvis of this Church [St. Martin's, Norwich]. 1864 *Longer Drv. Commedia* in, Canopied with leaves *Parvis* and portal bloom like trilled bowers. 1875 H. JAMES *Trans. Sh. Rom. Naigh* 179. It stands perched on a terrace as vast as the parvis of St. Peter's. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 37. Its illuminating power was clearly proved by the two lamps on the parvis of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1886 [see sense 2]. 1895 H. RASHDALE *Universities* II. II. xii. § 5. 448 *note*, The word 'Parvis' is used of the Cloister of Notre Dame at Paris, the Palace Yard at Westminster, etc.

¶ B. By some 19th c. writers applied in error to 'a room over a church-porch'.

App. originating in a misunderstanding of quot. 1745 above. See *Penny Post* 1868, pp. 159, 273.

1836 *PARKER* *Gloss. Archit.* *Parvus*, a small room over the porch, formerly used as a school. 1838 *Ibid.* ed. 2 s. v. 1842 *GWILT* *Archit. Gloss.* *Parvis*. It seems also to have signified a room over the church porch, where schools used to be held. 1848 *Richman's Archit.* p. 151. A plain porch with a room over it (commonly but erroneously called a parvis). 1852 *HOOK* *Ch. Dict.* (1872) 568. 1856 J. ALLEN *Lisheard* viii. 120. 1867 *Gwilt's Archit.* (ed. 6) 956. A Norman porch, with an upper story or *parvis*, a chamber which appears to have been variously appropriated. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Parvis* or *Parvus*... Modern writers have applied this term, but apparently without any good authority, to

a room often found over church porches. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 203/1.

† 2. A public or academic conference or disputation. (So called from being originally held in the court or portico of a church.) *Obs.*

1496 *Dines & Pang* (W. de W.) III. vi. 149/1. There [in church] they hold they parvys of many wynges whiche they thynke to doo. c1550 *MORE* *Answer Frith* Wks 847/a. When he was a young sophister he would I dare say have been full sore ashamed so to haue overseene himselfe at Oxforde at a paruse. 1579 *FULKE* *Heshun's Parl* 206. M. Hesk will set a boy in the Parus to answer the Bishop. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Parvus*, a Court before a Church-Porch, whence that Disputation at Oxford, call'd *Disputatio in Parvis*. It is also apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Disputes among young Students at the Inns of Court. 1886 H. C. MAXWELL *Lyttel Univ. Oxford* 205. A 'general sophister' was required to attend the logical 'variations' that were held 'in the parvis' for at least a year, 'disputing, arguing, and responding' on sophisms... The parvis being a cloister, paved platform, or other open space, immediately adjoining a church. A curious instance of the survival of old names is to be found in the 'testamur'... which is now-a-days [down to 1893] issued by the examiners at 'Responsions', to the effect that a successful candidate has answered to the questions of the Masters of the Schools 'in parvis'.

Parvitude (pā'vritud), *rare*. [*f. L. parvus* small, after *magnitude*.] (The *L.* derivative was *parvitas*.) Littleliness, smallness.

1657 *TOMLINSON* *Renon's Dist.* 34. Magnitude, Parvitude, and Number. 1661 *GLANVILLE* *Van. Digm.* 59. Because of its parvitude it cannot reach to the same floor with them. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 89. They differ in magnitude and parvitude. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 59. A continued preference for the slum... would confess parvitude in the point of view.

† b. An absolutely small or minute thing, an atom. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 189. These perfect Parvitudes which are so infinitely subtle, that no Touch can perceive them. 1659 — *Immort.* *Soul* II. i. 125. By a meer point of Matter I doe not mean a meer Mathematical point, but a perfect Parvitude, or the least reality of which Matter can consist. 1698 *CUDWORTH* *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 777. To suppose Incorporeal Substances, Unextended and Indivisible, is to make them Absolute Parvitudes.

† **Parvity**. *Obs.* [*ad L. parvitas* smallness, *f. parvus* small. see -ITY] = *prec.*

1650 *VENNER* *Via Recta* viii. 130. Through parvity of exercise many crude humours are bred. 1650 *BULWER* *Anthropom.* 4. Such a kind of turbotated figure represents a certain parvity. 1691 *RAY* *Creation* I. (1692) 159. But what are these for their fineness and paivity?

Parvoline (pā'rvōlin) *Chem.* [*f. L. parvus* small, little + *-oline*, after *quinoline*.] A ptomaine $C_9H_{12}N = C_9H_2N(CH_2)_2(C_2H_5)_2$ dimethylethylpyridine, obtained as an oily liquid with a disagreeable odour, from decaying mackerel and horse flesh, and also from certain shales and bituminous coals. 1855 *GREV* *WILLIAMS* in *Q. Frml. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106. I propose to assign it the name of Parvoline in allusion to its small volatility as compared with its associated bases. c1865 *LETICIA* in *Circ. Sc. I.* 118/a. Of the alkaline matters there are leucoline, and parvoline ($C_9H_{12}N$). 1887 A. M. BROWN *Ann. Alkal.* 31. Parvoline $C_9H_{12}N$.—This was the first ptomaine chemically analysed and defined. It was discovered by MM. Gautier and Etard in the putrefactive products of the mackerel and horse flesh.

Parvule (pā'rvul). *U. S.* [*f. L. parvulus*, -um very small, dim of *parvus* small.]. (See *quot.*)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Parvules*, an American speciality, similar in all respects to 'granules'; made up with a fixed, but very small, quantity of some active drug.

Parwanah, *wanna*, variants of **PURWANNAH**.

Parwary, *obs.* form of **PERIWINKLE** 1.

† **Pary**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad F. parier* or *L. parire*, to be equal, to tally, *f. pān*, *par-em* equal.]

1. *intr* To tally.

1716 *BENTLEY* *Lett. to Abp. Wake* 15 Apr. in *Monk Life* (1893) I. 399. When I came to try Pope Clement's Vulgate, I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian, and that would by no means pary.

2. *trans* To bet, stake.

a1462 *HENRYSON* *Practyns of Med.* 84 (Bann. MS.) Sur, minister this medecyne at evyn to sum man, And, or pryme be past, my powder I pary, They sall bliss yow or ellis bittirly yow ban.

Pary, *obs.* *f. PARRY*. **Paryll**, *obs.* *f. PERIL*.

Parysche, *parysse*, -yzsh, *obs.* *ff. PARISH*.

Paryschoon, -shchon, var **PARISEEN** 1. *Obs.*

Paryse (e) see **PARISIS**. **Parytory**, *obs.* *f. PARIETARY sb.*

¶ **Pas** (pā). [*F. pas* step, precedence, etc.].

1. The right of going first, precedence. Phrases, to dispute, give, take, yield, the pas [*F. prendre, chier le pas*, etc.]. Also *fig.*

1507 *Vilpona* 23. It appears they have always fiercely contended for the pas among themselves. 1712 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 293. 77. Aristotle would have the latter yield the Pas to the former. 1771 *SMOLLETT* *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov. My aunt and her paramour took the pas. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Sh.* *Snobs* xvi. He takes the pas of dukes. 1885 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 1909/a. It is difficult to give any one portion of it the pas of the others.

2. A step in dancing; a kind of dance; mostly in names of special dances, as *Pas de deux*, a dance or figure for two persons, *Pas grave*, a slow or solemn dance; *Pas seul*, a dance or figure for one person.

1775 *SHERIDAN* *Rivals* III. iv. Mine are true-born English

legs, they don't understand their curst French lingo! their *pas* this, and *pas* that, and *pas* t'other. 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH* *Conversations*, etc. I. 140. She... shewed a new *pas grave*, which her dancing-master had lately introduced. 1839 T. HORNE *Amastatus* (1880) I. vii. 136. A *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Nov. The father of some 'young phenomenon' of a minor theatre fiddling in an ecstasy of admiration at his little daughter's rehearsal of her 'pas', before going on. 1870 *Miss BRIDGMAN* *Rob. Lynne* I. viii. 165. Fanny, performed a *pas de sent* up the garden path.

3 *Pas-de-souris*. (*Fortif.*) [*F. lit.* 'mouset-steps'] A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pas de Souris*. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man* (1862) 268. *Stairs*, or *Pas de souris*. These steps of masonry are made at the gorges of the several works, and at the salient, and 1e entering angles of the counterscarp.

Pas, *obs.* form of **PACE**, **PASS**.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2. Deferryt tyl his lauchfull day next after pas.

Pasan, **pasang** (pā zān, -ān). Also 8 **pazan**, 9 **pazun**, **paseng**. [*a. Pers.* پازان *pāzan* the mountain goat; *erron*, analysed as *f. pā* foot + *sang* stone.]

A species of wild goat (*Capra Egagrus*), found in Western Asia and Crete; the bezoar-goat.

1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* III. 74. The eighth is called the *pazan*; or, by some, the bezoar goat. 1834 J. B. FRASER *Peria* xii. 470. Two of the most interesting creatures to be met with in these countries are the... *Pazan* (the mountain goat) and the *Argali*. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 289/a. Cuvier considers the *Pasang* (*Capra Egagrus*) to be the parent-stock of all the varieties of the domestic goat. 1893 *LYDEKKER* *Horns & Hoofs* 107. The bezoar stone is a concretion obtained from the stomach of the *pasang*.

¶ Mistakenly identified by Buffon (1764, XII. 212) with the oryx or gemsbok, a S. African antelope; the error was formerly followed by some English compilers, and is reproduced in some recent dictionaries.

Pasco, **Pasce**, *obs.* *ff. PASCH*, **PASS**. **Pasceage**,

Pascal, *obs.* *ff. PASOUAGE*, **PASORAL**, **PASQUAL**.

Pascent (pā'sent), *a. rare* 1. [*ad L. pascent* *em*, *pr. pple.* of *pasce* to feed, graze.]. Feeding.

1763 *GOLDSM.* *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 538. The pascent creature finds a bed which at once supplies food and protection.

Pasch (pask). Now *arch* or *hist.* Forms:

2-4 *pl.* *pasches*, 3 (*Orn*) *paske*, 3-7 *pascho*, 4-6 *paske*, *pask*, 5, 9 *pasque*, 4- *pasch*, (4 *pasok*, 5 *pasco*, *pascoe*, *pascho*, *passh*, 5-6 *passee*, 6 *passee*, *Sc.* 5 *pasoh*, 6 *pashe*, *pees*, *peice*, 7 *peace* see also *PASCH sb.* 2; in *L.* form, 4, 9 *pascha*). [*a. OF. pasche* (Phil. de Thaum, etc.) and *pasque* (mod. *F. pāque*), *ad. L. pascha*, a *Gr. πάσχα*, *ad. Heb. פֶּסַח pasakh*, in Aramaic emphatic state *ܦܫܬܐ paskhā* a passing over, the Passover; *f. פֶּסַח pasakh* to pass over. The *OF. pl. pasches* — *L. pasches* (acc. *pl.*) occurs already in the *OE. Chron.* a. 1131. Cognate forms from *L.* were *OS. OFris pascha* (*MDu. paschen*, *Du. paschen*, *MLG. pasche* (u, *LG. pāschen*, *pāsken*), *Icel. páskar* (*Sw. páska* (a, *Da. paske*); the Northern Eng. forms in *paske*, *pask* (whence *pass*, *pace*, etc.), were perh. from Scandinavian. Formerly often *pl.* with *sing.* sense, as in *F.*, *Du.*, *LG.*, Icelandic, etc.]

1. The Jewish feast of the Passover.

c1200 *ORMIN* 15850. Forr Passke, — 3uff þu turnmenn wilt þait word till Englishsch spache, þa tacneþ þitt tatt us burþ 233. *Uss* sittenn toward Criste. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3157. Dat nigt sal ben fest pasche, forð-for, on engle tunge, it be a 1300 *Curior M.* 616/a. (Cott.) Quat wise þai suld þair paskes [later MSS. *paske*] hold. *Ibid.* 16814-2. If an man At pasche to dede wote brought. 1328 *Wyclif Exod.* xlii. 43. This is the religious of phasch [*Vulg.* phase]; ech alien shal not ete thereof. — *Mark* xiv. 14. Wher is my fulfilling [glow or etyng place] where I schal ete pask [*1382a Rheun* the Pasche] with my discipulis. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 92. There made our Lord his Pask with his Discipulis. c1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 29. þe lambe of Pasce. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1. *Exod.* 1. 1. Josias made a Pasch in Ierusalem. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints*, James 1. May (1847) V. 16. In the second year of Christ's preaching, soon after the Pasch, in the year 31. 1850 *NGALE* *Med. Hymns* (1867) 114. Heal our Pascha, That wast dead! 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 281/a. The Churches of Asia Proconsularis... kept the feast of Passover or Pasch at the same time as the Jews — viz. 14 Nisan.]

2. The Christian festival of Easter. *arch* or *local* cf. *PASCH sb.* 2. (In *ME.* often in *pl.* with collective sense = Easter-tide: cf. *F. les Pâques*.)

a1131 *O E Chron* an 1122. On his geare was se king Heanri on Cristes messian on Northwic and on Pasches he weas on Norththamte. x3. *Coer de L.* 6475. Hys brother Ihon, Wolde do corowne hym anon, At the Pask. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9267. At Londone his Pasches he [Uther] held. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 322. Anes in the yhere, That is at sat, at paskes. c1450 *Mertin* 104. Syr, we pray yow that the swerde be suffred yet in the ston to Passh. 1482 *CAXTON* *Godfrey* clxiii. 241. There helde they the feste of ester or pasque, the x day of Apryll. 1535 *LYNDESEY* *Satyre* 2004. And holds me 3it vnder that same proces, That gart me want the Sacrament at Pasche [*v. r. pess*]. 1557 *Tusser* 100. *Poems* *Hush.* lxviii. Spare meddowes at shroftude, spare marshes at paske. 1596 *DARVMPLE* tr. *Leike's Hist. Scot.* iv. 234. To grant the ryl celebratione of the Pashe. 1638 *CRILLINGHAM* *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 30. 349. Who had assigned the fourteenth of the Month of March for the observation of the Pasche. 1722 S. SEWALL

Diary 21 Dec. They kept not Yule nor Pasch. 1885 *Catholic Diet* (ed. 3) 284/2 The great majority of Christians celebrated the Pasch on the Sunday after Nisan 14. because on that day Christ rose again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb* in many collocations = Easter-, as *pasch-even*, *-lamb*, *-mass*, *-morn*, *-tide*, *-week*. Also PASCH-DAY, -Egg.

c 1200 ORMIN 15849 Pa frellenn þess þatt witt tu wel, Gastlike Passkemse a 1300 *Cursor M* 18617 þe seuend dai in paske tide, He ras aril, wit vten bide. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv 101 Quhill the tysday in pask owk [v r r pay-y wouk, Pasche Ouk] On athir half þat trowis tuk *Ibid* 105 Apon paske evin all richt To the castell come schippis xv c 1460 *Towneley Mss* xxiii 666 That Lord that rose on pasche morn 1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lord Cvi b*, I wyll compare circumcisioun with baptysme and the pasche lambe with Christes supper 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii in iii *Lam* 583 Th' Israelites, whose doores were markt before, With sacred Pass Lambs Sacramental gore

Paschal (pa skāl), *a* and *sb* Also 5-6 paschal (l, 6 paschal (l, pasqual, 8 pasqual. [a F. *paschal* (12th c in *Hatz-Dam*), ad. late L *paschalis* (Codex Theod.), f *pascha* PASCH. see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Jewish Passover. *Paschal lamb*, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; applied to Christ, hence also to various symbolic representations of Christ = AGNUS DEI b and c. c 1430 *LYND Hovs, Sheep & G* x in *Pol Rel & L Poems* 15 This pascale Lambe with owte spot, alle whyte 1586 *LINDALE Mark* xiv. 12 The first daye of swete breed, when they offered the paschal lambe. 1658 *LIGHTFOOT Horw Hebraica* (1859) II 136 That Judas after the paschal supper could make his agreement with the priests, and get his blades together ready to apprehend our Saviour a 1714 *SHARP Wks* (1754) VII serm. xii 223 The paschal feast, from whence our Saviour took his sacrament of the Lord's supper. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl Metaph* (1847) II. 891/1 The paschal lamb they called the body of the Passover

2. Of or pertaining to Easter, used in Easter celebrations.

Paschal candle, a large candle blessed and lighted in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar there to remain till Ascension day

1432-50 tr. *Hygden* (Rolls) V 377 The giete cicle of the terme Paschalle is finisched or complete in this viii yere of Insunus, which is of v s yere and xxxix of the passion of Criste, and after Marianne vi and lx yere. 1477-9 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 92 For making of the paschall taper weyng xxx lb 1565 in *Glascock Rec St Michael's Bp* *Storford* (1882) 31 For the paschal sylver at Easter eve 1599 in *Nash Churchw Acc St Giles, Reading* 6 For mending and scouring of the Pascall canstick 1653 *JER TAYLOR* 25 serm. 39 They then thought that when the Paschal taper burn'd, the flames of hell could not burn, till the holy wax was spent 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict*, *Paschal Rents*, are rents or yearly tributes paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon at their Easter Visitation. 1772 *NUCENT tr Hist Fr Gerund* I 61 At the time of confession and pasqual communion. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 56 Polycarp. visited Rome, hoping to adjust the Paschal controversy.

B. *sb.* Various absolute uses of A. 1 and 2

1. A great candle lighted at Easter: see A. 2. b A candlestick to hold the same. Cf JUDAS 2 1497 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 A pece of tymbre to be newe Paschall *Ibid*, A dysch of peuter for þe Paschal 1519 in *Nash Churchw Acc St Giles, Reading* 5 For wax and making of the Pascall. 1505 *MUNDAY Eng Romayne Life in Harl. Misc.* (Malh) II 186 After the Iewes .be baptizd, they be brought into the church, and there they see the hallowing of the paschall, which is a mightie great wax taper 1593 in *Rites & Mon Ch Durh* (Surtees 2003) 11 On the height of the s^d candlestick or paschal of latime was a fair large flower wherein did stand a long pece of wood . whereon stood a great long square tap of wax called the paschal 1866 *HUNT Every Day Bk* I 436 The paschal or great Easter taper at Westminster Abbey was three hundred pounds' weight *Ibid*, The paschal in Durham cathedral was square wax, and reached to within a man's length of the roof

2. The Passover celebration, Passover supper, or Passover lamb

1579 *FULKE Heskins's Part* 46 He did desire to eat the Pascall of the lawe. 1581 R. GOADE in *Causer* iii (1584) 119, There was some distance of time between the Pascall and the Supper. a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supper* (1677) 16 The Levites killed the paschals. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* i. 11 34 To suffer them [Jews] to celebrate their Paschal with all possible Solemnity.

† **Paschalist**. *Obs rare* -1 [f. prec. + -IST.]

An adherent of (the Greek or Roman) Easter.

1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc. Wks* (1851) 80 That which Church Histories report of those East, and Western Paschalists

† **Pasch-day**. *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.*

Forms: see PASCH, PAGE sb. 2. Easter-day. (Sometimes applied to Good Friday.)

c 1200 ORMIN 15552 Forr þatt iudisskenn Passkedagz þa sholde cumenn newenn a 1300 *Cursor M* 13227 (Cott) Sant ion .was slan in pasch dais [f. paske dawes] 1474 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 25 The Lord sall reperiþ be Pasce day 1595 *DALRYMPLE tr Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv 227 Anent the celebratione of the Pasche day a 1670 *SPALDING Tribes Chas.* I (1850) l. 262 No preaching nor communion . wes vsit and wont, nor yit given on pasch day.

Pasch-egg (pas'k-eg). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: see PASCH, PAGE sb. 2; also corruptly *paste-egg*. An Easter egg an egg dyed of various colours, and boiled hard, as an Easter gift

1579, 1611, etc [see PAGE sb. 2] 1677 *COLDS Eng. Lat. Dict.*, Pasch eggs, Eggs given at Easter, *Ovum paschale crocenum* or *luteum*. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig* 310 Of Pasche, or as they are commonly called, Paste Eggs. 1845 *BROCKETT*

N C Gloss, Paste-eggs 1847 *MARY HOWITT Ballads* 80 And kindly county-women, yet, Their Pasch-eggs, ready make, Of divers colours beautiful, To give for Jesus sake 1898 *Dublin Rev* July 153 In France it is, or was until recently, usual to eat the Pasch egg before any other food was partaken of on Easter Day.

Pasch-flower. see PASQUE-FLOWER.

Paschite (pæ skīt). [f. Gr. *πάσχα*, PASCH + -ITE.] One who observed Easter on the date of the Jewish Passover, the fourteenth of Nisan; a quatodeciman 1890 in *Cent. Dict*

Pascible (pæ sīb'l), *a. rare* [ad. L type **pascibilis*, f. *pascere* to feed. see -IBLE.] Capable of serving as pasture.

1795 J. BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* (1798) 52 Land.. when pascible for the remaining month, of little value from being overstocked.

Pascoun, Pasck, obs. ff. PASSION, PASCH

Pascuage. *rare* -o. Also 7 pascuage [a. OF. *pascuage* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L *pascuātium* (med. L *pascuātium*), f. L *pascu-um* pasture, neuter of *pascuus* ad], PASCUOUS, f. *pascere* to feed: see -AGE.] The grazing of cattle.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Pascuage*, grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex*

Pascual (pæ skwāl), *a.* Also 7 pascal. [a. OF. *pascual*, *pascuel*, ad. med. L. *pascuāl-is*, f. *pascu-um* grazing: see -AL. Cf. med. L. *pascuale sb.*] Of or pertaining to pastures; growing in pastures

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Pascal*, feeding here, and there abroad, belonging to pasture. 1803 J. G. BAKER *N York's Stud* 133 We may employ a series of adjectives such as sylvestral, pratal, pascual, ericetal [etc.] 1883 A. FRYER in *Irish Bot. Brit & For* XXI. 375 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Pasquant (pæ skwānt), *a. Her* [f. L *pascu-um* pasture, grazing + -ANT.] Said of deer, oxen, etc. represented as grazing

c 1885 *BERRY Encycl Herald* I. *Pasquant*, or *Pasquant* (French *paisant*), is a term used for sheep, cows, &c. when feeding 1882 *CUSANS Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 90 *Pasquant* Applied to Deer, Oxen, etc., when grazing.

Pascuous (pæ skwūs), *a* [ad. L. *pascuōs-us* abounding in pasture, f. *pascu-um* pasture, grazing: cf. OF. *pascueux*] = PASCUAL

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Pascuous*, serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts 1866 *Trevelyan, Bot.*, *Pascuous*, growing in pastures.

Pase, obs. form of PAUSE, PASS.

Pasement, obs. f. PASSEMENT. **Paseng**, var. **PASANG** **Paseporte**, **Pase-tyme**, **Pas-flower**, **Pasgardo**: see PASSPORT, PASTIME, PASQUE-FLOWER, PASS-GUARD.

Pash (pæʃ), sb. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* A head.

1611 *SHAKS Wint. T. l. ii.* 128 Thou want'st a rough pash, & the shoots that I have, To be full like me. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Wds*, *Pash*, 'a mad pash', a mad-brain. *Chesh.* a 1697 *CLELAND Poems* 66 Some turning up their gay Mustachoes, And others robbing [i. e. rubbing] their dull pashes. 1799 *RAMSBY To Arbuckle* 118, I [wig-maker and poet] took the out, and line the made of money a dounce and witty pash. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychnell* ii 6 Where's Jock Arnell's lang witty pash? [In E. D. D. as *Scotch and Cheshire*]

Pash (pæʃ), sb. 2 Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PASH v.]

1. A smashing or crushing blow or stroke. *raye*. 1611 *COTGR*, *Gourmade*, a cuffe on the mouth, a pash on the nose

2. A crashing blow or fall; a crash. Now *dial* 1677 O. HOLYWOOD *Dierces*, etc (1883) III 149 There was suddenly a pash of a chamber-floore. 1782 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caes* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pash*, a sudden crash 1838 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pash* 'I fell wike a pash'

3. A heavy fall or dash of rain or snow *dial* 1790 *MARSHALL Midl Counties* (1796) II Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pash* (of rain), a heavy fall of rain 1838 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pash* 'We hev had a sad pash last week' 1885 *Q Rev* Apr 350 The soil would have been run together like lime by a 'pash' of rain.

4. *transf.* 'The fragments produced by a smash' (E. D. D.), debris; hence, a collection, a medley, a great quantity or number.

1790 *GROSE Prov Gloss Suppl.*, *Pash*, a great many. *North* 1894 *Sat Rev* 14 Apr 386 (title of Article) A Pash of Heraldry

Pash, sb. 3 Aphetic form of CALPASH.

1764 *FOOTE Patron* i. 1, Not the meanest member of my corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee.

Pash (pæʃ), *v.* Also 4 *passche*, 4-6 *pas* (s) *he*. [app., like many other vbs in -ash, of onomatopoeic origin: cf. BASH, SMASH. In sense 5 doubtfully related to Sw. *dial. paska*: see PASK.]

A much used word (esp. in sense 2) from c 1575 for some 60 years, but now chiefly *dial.* see *Eng. Dial Dict.*

1. *trans.* To hurl or throw (something) violently, so as either to break it against something, or smash something with it, to dash. *Obs. exc dial* 1362 *LANGL P. Pl* A v. 16 Pines and Plomtres weore passchet to be grounde. 1590 *GREENE Oris Fur.* (1599) 17 As the sonne of Saturne in his wrath Pasht all the mountaines at Typhus head. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel* i. 1, And in that sorrow, As he was washing it [the lute] against a tree, I suddenly stept in 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v., To pash a thing is, to hurl or dash it violently, from a short distance.

2. To break or dash (a thing) in pieces or to atoms; to crush or smash by blows.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl* B. xx. 99 Deth cam dryuende after and al to doust passhed [v. 11 pasche, passhe] Kynges & knyghtes kayses and popes c 1540 J. REDFORD *Mor Play* *Will & Sc.* (Shaks Soc.) 8 Pash head, pash biayne, The knaves are slayne 1628 *GAUL Pract The* (1629) 9 One should ryse from her Loynes, and pash that wily Serpents head a 1693 *Ugualter's Kabeless* iii. xxxiii. 282 It pasheth into pieces the Steel Sword a 1825 *FORBY Voc & Anglia*, *Pash*, to beat any thing brittle into small fragments. 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph* *Apol* 843 Planned and studded club Once more has pashed competitors to dust

3. To strike or knock violently, usually so as to bruise or smash. Also *absol*

c 1440 *York Mss* xlv. 38 þei dussed hym, þei dussed hym, þei pushed hym, þei pashed hym. 1570-83 *FOVE A. & M* 295/2 In the meane while the Christians were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stood about 1606 *SHAKS Tr & Cr* ii. iii 273 If I goe to him, with my armed fist, Ile pash him oie the face. 1611 *COTGR*, *Gourme* cuffed on the mouth, pashed on the nose, or face 1791 *COWPER Odyssey* xviii. 119 He his adversary on the neck Pash'd close beneath his ear, he split the bones 1803 *COWDI N CLARK Shaks Char* xiv. 362 Never wouldst thou have pashed that venerable face with this rude flint-stone.

b. With obj. of cognate meaning

1602 *How man may chuse good wfe* ii. iii, *Per Jewem of Junonem* I hoc Shall pash his combech such a knock

4. To drive out by a violent blow, to dash out (brains, etc.)

1530 *PALSOR* 652/2 He pashed out his braynes with a stone 1587 *HOLINSHED Chron* III 79/2 They left him [Becket] not till they had cut and pashed out his braynes. 1647 H. MORR *Song of Soul* Quot. xlv. 199 So may their scattered Brain Pash'd from their curv'd Sculls the Pavement stain 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2) s. v., I'll pash thy brains out 1855 *BROWNING Childe Roland* xii, 'tis a brute must walk Pashing their [dock leaves] life out.

5. *intr.* Said of the dashing action of sudden heavy rain (now *dial*); also of that of a wave upon a rock; and of the action of beating or striking water as by the feet of a horse (*raye*).

[With the last of these cf. ME *Pask*, to dabble, but this sense does not appear to have come down dialectally, and Browning's use is prob. due to the exigency of rhyme.]

1589 [see PASHING below], 1855 *BROWNING Up at a Pillavi*, There's a fountain to spout and splash! horses with curling fish-tails, that prance and paddle and pash round the lady altar in her conch 1892 *STORP, Brookers Early Eng Lit* ii xvi. 87 The black sea waves pash and pash upon it. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict* s. v., It [the rain] pash pash'd down The water was pashing out of the broken spout The rain came pashing against the windows

Hence *Pashed*, *Pashing* *ppl adjs.*

1589 *NASHE Anat Absurd*, 24 Ye watire clowdes with pashing shewres-vncessantlie, sending down their vnreasonnable moystrure. 1593 - *Christ's T* (1613) 39 1606 *SHAKS Tr & Cr* v. v. 10 Wauning his beame, Vpon the pashed courses of the Kings 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pashed*, dashed. 1847 *Bairnsia Annu* 12 (E. D. D.), *Pashin* rain.

|| **Pasha, pacha** (paʃa, pāʃa). Forms 7-8 *pasha*, 7 *passa*, 9 *pashaw*, *pacha*, 8- *pasha*. [Turkish *pāshā*, generally held to be the same as *bāshā* from *bāsh* head, chief, in some Eastern Turkish dialects *pāsh*. The form with *h* was app. the earlier, being that first adopted in Western languages see BASHAW.]

In Turkish there is no hard-and-fast line between the breath and voice stops; and in the case of *p*, *b*, the confusion is increased by the absence of *p* in Arabic and the occasional replacement of Persian and Turkish *p* by *b* (cf. *papoush*, *pabouch*, *babouche*, etc.): this may have been conducted to interchange of *b*, *p*, and survival of the *p* in *pasha*. Some however think *pāshā* and *bāshā* originally distinct words (cf. quot 1687), Zenker distinguishes *bāshā*, the officer of the janizaries, from *pāshā*, which is now largely a civil title; but Barbier says that the title, in either form, was under the ancient régime exclusively a military one. The best Turkish scholars think there is no ground for connecting the word in any way with Pers. *pādshāh* king or emperor, Turkish *pādshāh* the Sultan.]

A title borne in Turkey by officers of high rank, as military commanders, and governors of provinces. Formerly, esp. in the case of military commanders, written BASHAW.

There are three grades of pashas, formerly distinguished by the number of horse-tails displayed as a symbol in war, the highest grade (of three tails) corresponding to a commanding general, admiral, or governor of equivalent rank, the second (of two tails) to a general of division or vice-admiral, etc., the third (of one tail) to a general of brigade, rear-admiral, or naval officer of corresponding rank.

[For earlier quotations (1534-1860) see BASHAW.]

1646 *CRASHAW Deo Nostro* (1652) 293 The aged Pascha pleads not years, But spies love's dawn, and disappears. 1687 *Lond Gas* No 229/2 The Chaus Bessa is made a Passa, which is a Preference to his Love 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to Abd Count* 17 May, Every pasha has his Jew, who is his *homme d'affaires* 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* l. 4. The price of bread . is fixed by the pashaw of the province 1828 *SHALLEY Hellas* 565 The freedman . has beat back the Pasha of Negropont 1848 *THACKERAY Rh* *Snobs* iv, I am like the Pasha of three tails 1867 *LADY HERRERT Cradle L* 1. 3 The rest of the party went on to see the Pacha of Egypt's Palace.

Hence **Pasha-like** *a.*, like or after the manner of a pasha. **Pashadom**, the domain, realm, or estate of pashas.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 172, I . began to feel quite supreme and Pasha-like. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 1/2 On the 23rd of October last year I was at Cairo. Pashadom seemed fairly ablaze with decorations and ribbons. 1885 *March. Exam.* 24 July 5/3 The Sultan and all pashadom have been filled with growing anxiety and concern.

Pashalic, pachalic (pa'jalik, pā'jalik), *sb* (a) Also -lick, -lik. [Turkish *pāshālik*, from -*lik*, suffix of quality or condition.] The jurisdiction of a pasha; the district governed by a pasha.

1745 Pococke *Descr of East II* 176 The place of residence of the pasha of this country, on which account it was called the pashalic of Saphet. 1802 *Edin Rev.* I 52 A pachalic is divided, for military purposes, into certain districts, called sangiacs, or standais. 1813 Byron *Br Abydos* II xv, Abdallah's Pachalic was gain'd. 1804 *Times* 11 Oct 10/6 In September, 1877, he was appointed Consul for the pashalics of Adana, Aleppo, and Tripoli, residing at Aleppo B. as *ady.* Of or pertaining to a pasha.

1863 Woolner *Beautiful Lady* 129 Seizing pachalic power by a swift blow. 1884 *Mauch Exan.* 16 Feb 4/7 There is to be an end to military exactions and Pashalic oppression [in the Sudan].

† **Pashe, Obs.** Also 6 *pashe*. App. short for *passion*, in the asseveration 'for the pashe of God': cf. the full 'for the passion of God', by the same speaker in IV. iii.

a 1533 UDALL *Royster D.* IV iii, Nay for the pashe of God, let me now treat peace. *Ibid* vii, Backe for the pashe of God, backe sirs. *Ibid* viii, R. Royster Away, or else die shall. *M. Meys.* Away for the pashe of our sweete Lord Iesus Christ. *Ibid* v. v

Pashe, Pashion, obs. ff. PASCH, PASSION

|| **Pashm** (pæ'f'm). [Pers. پشم *pashm* wool, down.] The under-fur of hairy quadrupeds in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas, esp. that of the goat, which is the material of Cashmere shawls. So || **Pashmina** (pæ'f'mīnā) [Pers. *pashmina* adj., woollen]

1880 Mrs A G F E JAMES *Ind. Indust.* xxxi 364 The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Tibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas. 1885 *Balfour Cycl India* III 154 Pashm and pashmina are specially applied to the fine shawl-wool of Turfan and Changthan. 1893 *R. Nat Hist* (ed. Lydekker) I 7 This under-fur is greatly developed in Mammals of all groups inhabiting Tibet, where it is locally known as 'pashm', and it is this pashm of the goat of these regions which affords the materials for the celebrated Kashmir shawls.

Pasigraphy (pās'grāfī). [irreg. f Gr πᾶσι for all + -GRAPHY.] A name given to a system of writing proposed for universal use, with characters representing ideas instead of words, so as to be (like the ordinary numerals 1, 2, 3, etc.) intelligible to persons of all languages. Applied originally to a system proposed in 1796; subsequently to others having a similar object.

1796 in *Monthly Rev* XIX 357 *Pasigraphy*, from πᾶσι to all and γράφω I write, will not explain the sounds of any known language but the sense of the words of every language, even of that which people have never learnt. 1797 J. Brown in *Welsh Life* I (1825) 35 1808 *Sk. Paris as it was* II xi 45 It is also in contemplation to teach a blind pupil pasigraphy, or universal language, invented by Demai mieu. 1805 *Idea Fm* XIV. 189 Essay on geological Pasigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs. 1870 Bachmaier *Pasigraph. Dict. & Gram.* Introd. Pasigraphy teaches people to communicate with one another in writing by means of numbers, which convey the same ideas in all languages.

Hence **Pasigraph v trans.**, to express or represent in pasigraphy; **Pasigraphic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pasigraphy.

1796 in *Monthly Rev* XIX 357 At the end of a very few hours, any intelligent person may pasigraph his own idiom, by consulting the method, characters, and the twelve invariable rules. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XXIV 563 Over each column is stationed one letter of the pasigraphical alphabet. 1804 — in *Crit. Rev* Ser. III I 382 The figures of arithmetic are already pasigraphic. 1839 *Proc Amer Philol Soc* I. 121 The Chinese alphabet forms a sort of pasigraphic system. 1854 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II 221 BACHMAIER (*title*) Pasigraphical Dictionary and Grammar. **Pasially** (pæ silāh). *rare*. [irreg. f. Gr. πᾶσι for all + -αλῖα speaking.] A spoken language for universal use.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann Rev* III 14 It appears that the Indians have invented, what a recent French writer calls a *pasially*, a method of talking to people of all languages, without understanding theirs. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Pask, v. Obs.** [Appears to be cognate with mod. Sw. dial. *paska* to dabble in water (Rietz); cf. Norw. *baska* in same sense. cf. also *PASH v*, *PLASH v*.] *intr.* To dabble or plash (in water).

c 1305 *St Andrew* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Here nettes gonne forsake And sudeu him .. Hem was so betere þan to pasken in þe water twis While oure louerd an vipe was.

Pask, -e, Pasmain, obs. ff. PASCH, PASSEMENT.

† **Pasme**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *pasme* (Godef.) swoon, faint = Pr. *pasme*, Sp. *pasmo* (and *espasmo*), It. *spasmo* = L. *spasmus* SPASM, treated as *ex-pasmus*, *pasmus*, and with altered meaning; cf. mod. F. *pâmer* to faint.] A swoon.

1591 GREENE *Freew.olly Wks* (Grosart) IX 315 Semyramis no sooner heard of the death of her husband, but she fell into a pasme, and was hardly brought to life.

Pasment, -mond, obs. ff. PASSEMENT. **Pasnepe** (pe, -nepe, obs. ff. PARSNEP. **Paspy**, var. PASSEPIED. **Pasque**, var. PASCH, EASTER.

Pasque-flower (pa'skī'flawr). Forms: a 6-7 *Passe*, 7 *Pas-flower*. β. 6- *pasque*, 7-8

pasch-flower. [Orig. *passeflower*, a. F. *passe-fleur* (1539 R. Estienne) 'a variety of anemone' (Hatz.-Darm.); changed by Gerarde to *pasque-flower*, after *pasque*, PASCH, EASTER.] A species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*) growing on chalk downs in England, and elsewhere in Europe, blossoming in April, with bell-shaped purple flowers clothed with silky hairs. Called also *pasque anemone*.

With distinctive adjuncts the name is applied to other species of Anemone, as the American *Pasque-flower*, *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, Japanese P., the Autumnal Anemone, *A. Japonica*.

a. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* III lxxv 422 *Passeflower* or the first Anemone, hath leaves like Coriander. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii 300 *Passe flower* is called .. after the Latin name Pulsatill, or Flawer flower. 1611 CORTE, *Passe fleur*, the *Passeflower*, bastard Anemone, or Windflower. 1651 J. FIREAKE *Asperula Occ Philos* 39 Poisonous things delight in the Plant called *Pas-flower*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Passe-flower*, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called Pulsatill.

β. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii 300 They flower for the most part about Easter, which hath moved me to name it *Pasque flower*, or Easter flower. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 201 The yellow *Pasque flower*. Red *Pasque flower*. White *Pasque flower*. 1785 MARTYN *Roussais's Bot* xxi. (1794) 301 The *Pasque-flower*, so called from its flowering about Easter, .. adorns some of our dry chalky hills, with its beautiful bell shaped purple flowers. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III (ed. 4/175) The *pasque flower*, purple anemone.

Pasquil (pæ'skwil), *sb* Also 6 *pasqual*, 7 *pasquell*. [ad. med. L. *Pasquillus*, ad. It. *Pasquillo*, dim. of *Pasquino*; in F. *Pasquille*: see PASQUIN. The L. form is known as early as 1509 see PASQUIN. The Fr. appears in *Les Visions de Pasquille*, 1547 (Ebeit)]

† 1 = PASQUIN I. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOT *Wise Man* Proheme A v, For there be Gnathos in Spayne as well as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englands as well as in Rome — *I pasquil the playne* A ij, Pasquille is an olde Romane, but by longe sittinge in the strete, and heryng market men chat, he is become rude and homely. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 67 These two verses were written to the Pope, as worthe such a one, and sette upon Pasquill in Rome. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk* I. (1862) 9 I'm the Pasquil's madcap that will do it. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 66 Making the Pulpit often-times a Pasquill to ease their spleenes. 1651 WELDON *Cit. K Chas* 205 The Councell Table was growne more like a Pasquil then a grave Senate.

2 A lampoon posted up in a public place; any circulated or published lampoon; a pasquinade.

1542 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IX 12 Here hath been also after the manner of Rome, a pasquall set up upon Sanct Marques day laste, tanyng the Emperour. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 56 The Labeller to set out his *Pasquill*, raketh all things. 1616 T. JAMES *Jesus's Downfall* 38 They blame others for Labells and verie vnpietly Pasquills, and yet write themselves. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 92 ¶ 1 All the Pasquills, Lampoons and Libels, we meet with now-a-days. 1805 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* xix 315 The pasquills formed a body of satire which struck indiscriminately at everybody within its range.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pasquil-maker*, -*pulpit*. c 1642 A. BROME *On Death & Shute* 35 Nor such as into pasquill pulpits come With thundering noise, but to beat the drum To civil wars. 1770 BARETTI *Journal*, Genoa II. 1 They only put one in mind of the Pasquil makers of Rome or the Monthly and Critical Reviewers of England.

Hence **Pasquillie a**, of the nature of a pasquil. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc* (1872) V 66 Verse (be it heroic, be it pasquillie).

† **Pasquil, v. Obs.** [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To compose pasquills b. *trans* To libel or satirize in a pasquil, to lampoon. So **Pasquillant sb**, the writer of a pasquil; *adj.* lampooning; **Pasquiller**, the composer of a pasquil or pasquills.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I. ii. iv. (1651) 148 Princes .. are grievously vexed with these pasquelling libels and satyr. 1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland and other places he was pasquill'd at. a 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 609 There wanted not some, who took occasion to pasquil it.

1817 COLCERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 204 [The character] of a gossip, backbiter and pasquillant. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc* (1872) V 125 A Pasquillant verse. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat* v. l. 14 Or Lucile's muse. Or Memps old, or Pasquillers of late. 1659 OSBORN *Luther Vand. Wks* (1673) 408 This favour did so work with him, and the rest of the Pasquillers of the time, that none used the like Invectives.

Pasquin (pæ'skwīn), *sb*. [ult. ad. It. *Pasquino*, in L. *Pasquinus*, F. *Pasquin*.]

Pasquino or *Pasquillo* was the name popularly given to a mutilated statue, or piece of ancient statuary, disinterred at Rome in the year 1501, and set up by Cardinal Caraffa at the corner of his palace near the Piazza Navona. Under his patronage, it became the annual custom on St Mark's Day to 'restore' temporarily and dress up this torso to represent some historical or mythological personage of antiquity; on which occasion professors and students of the newly restored Ancient Learning were wont to salute Pasquin in Latin verses which were usually posted or placed on the statue. In process of time these *pasquinade* or *pasquinades* tended to become satirical, and the term began to be applied, not only in Rome, but in other countries, to satirical compositions and lampoons, political, ecclesiastical, or personal, the anonymous authors of which often sheltered themselves under the conventional name of Pasquin. According to Mazzocchi, in the preface to the printed collection of the *pasquinade* of 1509, the name *Pasquino* or *Pasquillo* originated in that of a schoolmaster ('*litterator seu magister ludus*') who lived opposite the spot where the statue was found; a later tradition given by Castelvetro, 1558-9, made Pasquino a caustic tailor or shoemaker, another of 1544 calls him a barber. See L. Morandi in *Nuova Antologia* 1889 L. 271; 755; D. Gnoli *ibid.* 1890 I 57,

275, *Storia di Pasquino*. The latinized form *Pasquillus* was already a 1544 applied both to the author and the *pasquinade*, in which extended application it was subseq. followed also by *Pasquin*].

1 The Roman Pasquino (man or statue), on whom pasquinades were fathered; hence, the imaginary personage to whom anonymous lampoons were conventionally ascribed.

1566 (*title*) *Pasquino* in a Traunce. A Christian and learned Dialogue. Wherunto are added certayne Questions then put forth by Pasquino, to haue bene disputed in the Councell of Trent. 1581 ALLEN *Apol. Eng. Collages* 97 b, Neither the Old Comedie, nor Pasquino, nor any ruffian or Carneall-youth in Rome. 1595 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 680 The Gabell of Sixtus's time, which Pasquin told him of. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1 135 At one end of this market place, in a corner of a street opposite to a publike Pallace, is the statua of Pasquin, upon a wall of a priuate house. 1670 LASSELS *Voy Italy* II 299 This Pasquin is an old broken statue, seeming writt up here, and fashed upon poore Messer Pasquino, their Satyrical yeasis, called from him, Pasquinades. 1686 DRYDEN *Add. Hiclen* 2 The Grecian wits, who Satire first began, Were pleasant Pasquins on the life of man. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memoirs* Geo II, 1 283 If Pasquin has seen wittier, he never saw more severe or less delicate lampoons. 1885 *Engel. Brit.* XVIII 341 The 16th century was indeed Pasquin's palmy time, and in not a few of the rare printed collections of his utterances Protestant polemic is mingled. *attrib.* 1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxxii, A Pasquine piller erected in the despite of Loue.

† 2 = PASQUINADE, PASQUIL 2. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Pasquino*, an old statue in Rome on whom all Satires, Pasquins, rayling rimes or libels are fastned and fathered. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas* I 53 On him some unhappy Wit vented this Pasquin. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 371 Wrote from Rome, the French had caused a pasquin to be fixt reflecting on the pope for conniving at the protestant alliance against his eldest son. a 1745 SWIFT *Answer Sheridan* 34 Wks 1841 I 761/1 But enough of this poetry Alexandrine; I hope you will not think this a pasquine.

Hence **Pasquin v trans.** [= It. *pasquinare* (Florio); F. *pasquiner*], to lampoon, pasquinade. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* Ded, Not that any Man delights to see himself pasquin'd and affronted by their inveterate Sciblers.

Pasquinade (pæskwīn'ād), *sb*. [ad. It. *pasquinata*. cf. F. *pasquinade*, and see PASQUIN and -ADE.] A lampoon affixed to some public place; a 'squin', libel, lampoon, or piece of satire generally. 1592 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 656 A *Pasquinata* set forth against him in form of a Prophesie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pasquinade*, a Satyrical Inveective or Libel, savoring of the Pasquin at Rome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 23 ¶ 4 This Pasquinade made a great Noise in Rome. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 136 The very person who .. contrived the honour of the pasquinade on my back this day. 1843 PRASCTOTT *Mexico* VII. 1 (1864) 411 The white walls of the barracks were covered with epigrams and pasquinades levelled at Cortez. *attrib.* 1858 BORROW *Rom. Rye* I. 10 A pasquinade picture was stuck up at Rome.

Pasquinade (pæskwīn'ād), *v* [f. prec. sb.] *trans*. To satirize or libel in a pasquinade.

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 312 One of the candidates has already been pasquinaded. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* I 5 We dined and voted together, and together pasquinaded our opponents.

Pasquinader (pæskwīn'ād-er), [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER.] a. A writer of pasquinades. b. (*nonce-use*). A collector of pasquinades.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1882) 19 He was not a black-letter man or a pasquinader. 1868 N. & Q. 7th Ser. V 511/1 Pasquinades often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the impact.

† **Pasquina-do. Obs. rare**—1. [See -ADO] = PASQUINADE *sb*.

1600 O. E. Rep. *Libel* III. Pref. 2 His great practise and skill in Pasquinadoes.

Pasquinian, a rare. [See -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Pasquin; pertaining to a pasquin, satirical.

1796 BURNET *Memo. Metastasio* I. 189 You have exhausted all your friendship, in transports of true Pasquinian passion in my defence.

Pass (pas), *sb* 1 Also 4 *pas*, *pase*, 5 *passe*, 5-6 *passee*. [In ME. *pas*, *paas*, a. F. *pas* = L. *passus* step, pace, track, trace, etc. Orig. the same word as *PAOR*; in later use often associated with *PASS v*, and thus in some senses not easily separated from *PASS sb*. 2, F. *parsee*.]

I. *Obs. senses* = *PAOR*, *PASSUS*.

† 1. Occasional spelling of *pas*, *PAOR sb* 1 (in various senses), q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1070, I and mi wijf on ald tas, Of barns er we passed þe pass [v r pas]. 1375 BARROW *Brue* VII. 203 Tili hym that yaid a full great pass. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Fra þe kirke of þe sepulchre .. aight score passez as þe temple *Domini*. 1653 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IX 734 A little pass Beyond our fore-deck from the fall there was.

† 2. A passage (in a narrative or writing); a canto of a poem, a chapter, section, or division of a book; = *PAOR sb*. 1 2, *PASSUS*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 161 *pas* passed is þe first *pas* of his pris tale. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2845 Here a *passe* endes. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art.* *Joye* 27 So as in this *passe* of saynt Paule, saynte Chrostome is verie dyligente to note and conferme vnto vs. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* III. It is to be nout of this *pas* of Scripture abone reherst. 1573 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II 275 In quillik Act, besyde many others *passis* and *clausis*, it is statute and ordanit [etc.]. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1871) V. 152/1 Dispensiss for ever In all .. heades articles *clausis* obles-

ments pointes passus of the samyn 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* Prol ¶ 7 A summary view of the cardinal passages of the government of this Kingdom.

II. A passage

3. A way or opening by which one passes through a region otherwise obstructed or impassable, or through any natural or artificial barrier. *esp. a.* A narrow and difficult or dangerous passage through a mountainous region or over a mountain range, also (less usually) through a forest, marsh, bog, or other impassable ground.

In ME. applied to a road or passage in a wood, over a heath, etc., such as was exposed to ambush, robbery, etc., in its later application prob. a re-adoption from Mod F. *pas* a 1300 *Cursor* 11. 2519 þan he broght þam til a pasc [G. pas] þat men cald in þat land thems [w. r. thems]. c. 1345 *Met. Hom.* 52 In out gat his Stenas Wit his felawes, als theif in pas 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1239 Thefs and out-laws, þat held pases, and iobbes and ievcs þen of þat þai have 1377 *LANG.* P. 11. 14 v. 300 þe sekte is a path of pees. 3e, þow þe pas of alþoun Pouerte myste pasc withoute peril of robberyge 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 208 Into the pas whanne he was falle, Them buisschementz tobraken alle. 1538 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* 111. 7. I have cut divers pases, and made suche smoth wayes 1680 *MORLON Geog. Rect.* Piedmont (1685) 205 Pignerol... a Commodious Pass from France to Italy. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Ferns* (1732) 35 Having gone thro' a very rugged and uneven Pass. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 226 Glenkiln, a pass in the Highlands of Athol, famous for the dangerous road which runs through it. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* v. 11, 'he guide, abating of his pace, Led slowly through the pass's jaws. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* 1. 388 1/2 The chief pass of the Lepontian Alps is that of the St. Gothard. The height of the pass is 6890 feet 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* 1. 106 The wooded pass of Alton on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire, which was not disafforested until the end of Henry's reign, was a favourite ambush for outlaws, who there awaited the merchants and their trains of sumpter-horses travelling to or from Winchester fig. c. 1500 *Melusine* 31 But one, as he said he should pasc the cruel pass of the death 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 209 But Edith's eager fancy hurried with him Snatch'd thro' the perilous pases of his life.

b. *esp. in Mil.* Such a passage viewed strategically as commanding the entrance into a country or place; hence, by extension, any place which commands or holds the key to such entrance. Also fig., and in various phrases, as to gain, hold, keep, sell the pass. †Pass of arms [F. *pas d'armes*]: see quot. 1747-48.

1683 *KENNEDY Tr. Erasmi* on *Folly* 98 They would be able to keep their Pass and fence off all assault of Conviction 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 108 The City Mohlow on the Dniester, a place of great Importance, as being the pass into Moldavia. a 1704 T. BROWN *Stat. agst Woman* Wks 1730 L. 56 Thus all the unguarded pases of his mind she'll try. 1747-48 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Pass of arms*, in chivalry, a place which the ancient knights undertook to defend, e. g. a bridge, road, &c. which was not to be passed without fighting the person who kept it. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 105 ¶ 2 The pases of the intellect are barred against her by prejudice and passion 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* I. 171 74 Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the pass of a bridge against the whole Tuscan army. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 283 When Philip reached Thermopylae, he found the pass strongly guarded. 1897 *Westin Gas.* 6 Dec. 7/1 He now warned the men that by accepting the proposal they would be 'selling the pass' for all other trades. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 5/1 He... accepted the settlement, and at once fell from his pre-eminence, being viewed by his followers 'as one who had 'sold the pass'.

c. More generally: A way by which to pass or get through; a passage, road, route. Also fig.

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Trng.* Plays 1873 II. 204 Let your Armie Have the directest pasc, it shall go safe. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ix. § 92 The force of both counties... should be drawn to Ivertton, and upon that pass, to fight with the rebels 1689 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 617 The Danish horse... are ordered to march for Scotland, being the shortest pasc for Ireland 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 395 Through the Sandusky and Scioto lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Missisippi. 1798 *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy*, *Spring* 302 [He] Sees every pass secur'd, and fences whole fig. 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* II. xvi (1739) 84 The King and Council seemed to have the sole power... to open and shut the pases of Trade.

d. A passage across a river; a place at which a river can be crossed by ford, ferry, or, rarely a bridge. Now rare

1649-50 *CROMWELL Let. to Lenthall* 15 Feb. in *Carlyle*, Desirous to gain a Pass over the Suir; where indeed we had none but by boat, or when the weather served 1650 *Ibid.* 2 Apr. By which means we have a good pass over the Barrow, and intercourse between Munster and Leinster. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 384 The royalists chiefest strength consisted in two pases they possessed over the river of Severn. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* I. 815 To guard the Pases of the German Rhine 1864 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. 111. 55 The watch-tower of Peniel, which years afterwards guarded the pases of the Jordan

e. A navigable channel, esp. at a river's mouth, or in a delta.

1608 *FYER Acc. E. India & P.* 123 The next Morning, with only sending my Servant ashore to acquaint the Rendo, I quitted the Pass 1704 *ANDISON Italy* (1733) 56 Pases that lead to the City from the Adriatic. 1758 *Ann Reg.* 109 The greatest part [of the vessels] escaped by running into the pass of Touloungue 1817 J. W. HENRIUS *Phys. Observ. Topog. & Dis. Louisiana* 23 The main branch of the Mississippi has three mouths, or, as they are called, pases. 1895 J. WINSON *Mississ. Basin* 154 A fort was soon built at the Balize, on the edge of the Gulf, but which today is nine miles up the pass.

f. Applied to other narrow passages e. g. in a road or street.

a 1710 *POPE Alley* 2 A narrow pass there is with Houses low 1712 *STELLER Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 4 While he whipped up James-Street, we drove for King-Street, to save the Pass at St. Martin's Lane. *Ibid.* No 498 ¶ 2 'Till he came to the Pass, which is a Military Term the Brothers of the Whip have given the Strait at St. Clement's Church 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 7/2 How Royal and Coronation processions got through the Pass is a secret which our London forefathers have taken to their graves.

g. A passage or alley in a church *Sc. dial.*

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi (1892) 68 He was going along the pass to shut the door. 1873 *GILMOUR Pen-Fth* 51 (H. D. D.) William McLeerie... steps noiselessly up the 'pass', asking kindly for each as he slips along

h. A passage for fish over or past a weir.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 23 Any Proprietor of a Fishery with the written Consent of the Home Office may attach to every Dam... a Fish Pass, of such Form and Dimensions as the Home Office may approve. 1867 *Land. Rev.* 22 June 666/1 To restore our rivers to their former prolific condition, it is indispensable that salmon pases should be provided. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 11/2 In 1863 a salmon pass or ladder was made at Wood Mill, with the result that fish were enabled to ascend into the non-tidal waters

4. *Mining.* (See quot.)

[May perh belong to Pass sb.]

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 After the Ore is landed, 'tis brought and unloaded at the head of the Pass (i. e. 2 or 3 bottom-boards with a side board sloping wise) in which the Ore slides down into the Coffe 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II. s. v. A Frame of Boards consisting of 2 or 3 bottom Boards and two side ones set slope wise, thro' which the Ore slides down into the Coffe of the Stamping-Mill, for the Tin-works, is called by the Workmen the Pass. 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

Pass (pas), sb.² Forms: 4-7 *pas*, (6 *pas*), 7-*pass*. [Partly a. F. *pas*, f. *passer* to pass, partly immed. from *PASS* v. Not always clearly separable from *PASS* sb.¹, with which, since 1600, and occasionally earlier, it has been identified in spelling.]

I. 1. An act or the fact of passing; passage.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2778 Þe pepill of þe palais quen þai his pasc [D. hym pasc] saþe, Rusches vp in a res rynes in to chambri 1599 *SILKES. Ilen* V. 11 Choi 39 Charming the narrow seas To give you gentle Pases 1600 W. WATSON *Deccardion* (1602) 45 In the pasc and repasse out of England into France. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iii. 242 Out of his ample breast, he gave his great voice pass. *Ibid.* iv. 406 He went; and safely had his pass Back to Asopos flood. *Ibid.* xv. 422 One ear it enter'd, and made good his pass to th' other ear 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. xx (1739) 38 This privilege of Safe Pass being ancient and fundamental, resteth still in force. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. § 31 The Sap moving in the Barque, towards the Pith, through the Insertions, thenceinto obtains a pass. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise Glasgow* 121 There are four or five hundred pases and repasses in the same period. 1844 D. WELSH *Serm.* 186 How dread must be the pass from the substantial fabric of this earthly state to those abodes

b. Departure from life, death. Also fig.

a 1645 *FLETCHER in Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Reynolds (1867) II. 238 Whose happy pass, agreeable to his godly life, God forbid that any should deplore 1744 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iii. 234 For Man you smile, Why not smile at him too? You share indeed His sudden Pass, but not his constant Pain 1827 *FOLLOK Course T.* III. This pass of human thought, This wilderness of intellectual death

†2. (?) Demeanour, 'walk'; (?) course of action.

1555 W. WATKIN *Farid Rations* II. 111 269 To be honestly apparelled, and accordingly to use their pasc and conversation 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. 1. 375 When I perceive your grace, like powre diuine, Hath look'd vpon my pases.

†3 The fact of passing as approved; reputation, estimation; currency *Obs.*

1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. 1. 442 Or that their slubbered lines haue currant pasc, From the fat iudgements of the multitude 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. v. 58, I do know him well, and common speech Gues him a worthy pasc

4. The passing of an examination; esp. in a university examination, the attainment of such a standard as satisfies the examiners without entitling the candidate to honours Often attrib. see 17.

1838 *ARNOLD Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 127 A pass little go, or even great go, is surely a ridiculous thing, as all that the University expects of a man after some twelve or fourteen years of schooling and lecturing. 1860 M. BURROWS (*title*) *Pass and Class*, an Oxford Guide-Book through the Courses of Literae Humaniores, Mathematicae, Natural Science, and Law and Modern History. 1874 *BURNARD My time* xxxvi 388 Honours were out of the question, and a pass we must of us obtained 1884 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 109 If, however, there are only three marks or less, there is 'no pass'.

II. That in which the fact of passing is embodied; the condition to or through which anything passes.

†5 Event, issue; completion, accomplishment.

[1481- see 6.] 1542 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 1. Soc. § 93 n. 38 a, [He] shall easily bring the same to suche ende, and to such pasc and effecte, as he would dooe. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* I. 1m. 287/2 God will bring all to good pasc. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Son. Cui.* To no other pasc my veises tend Then of your graces and your gifts to tell 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee haue at the length, through the good hand of the Lord vpon vs, brought the worke to that pasc that you see 1649 *MILTON Ethon* in 85 By this reckning his consents and his denials come all to one pasc

6. Phrases. (Now somewhat arch.)

(Here to *pass* is often regarded as infinitive of the vb.; but see quot. 1549 in a, 1542 in b, and cf. prec.)

a. To bring to pass (rarely † into pass) to bring to accomplishment, fulfilment, or realization; to carry out; to accomplish, produce, bring about

1523 *SKELTON Gayl. Laurel* 1228 A tnatyse he deuynd & brought it to pas, Callid *Spectulum Principis* 1530 *TINDALL Gen.* xli. 22. That the thynges is certainly prepared of God, and that God will shortly bynyge it to pasc 1538 *STARKEY England* II. 11. 195 Thys were a comyn tennedy, fy hyt myght be brought to pasc 1539 *BIBLE (Great Ps. xxvii)* 5 Commytte thy waye vnto the Lorde, and put thy trust in hym, & he shall bynyge it to pasc 1549 *LAURENCE 1st Ser. m. bef. Edw. VI* viii b, Many hath taken in hande to bynyge manye thynges vnto pasc [printed pasc] c. 1550 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* v. 111. Doe but bring this to pasc which thou pretendest. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Alphonsus Plays* 1873 III. 225 Huge wonders will Alphonsus bring to pass 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 They [faith and sanctity] are not Miracles, but brought to pasc by education.

b. To come to pass. To come to the event or issue; to be carried out, accomplished, or realized; to turn out in the event, to eventuate; to issue, come about Also, † to go to pass. † To come well to (our) pass, to come evil to pass, to turn out well (for us), to turn out ill

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xl (Arb.) 108 The wulf threw the foxe al plat vnder hym, whiche cam hym euyl to pasc [Lett. text, 1479, xli, dat hem seer misuyl] 1566 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2134 Magni I am Magnyfycence, that vntym thy mayster was. Lyb What, is the wolde thus come to pasc? 1526 *INDALE John* xiii. 29 Nowe tell I you before it come that when yt is come to pasc, ye myght beleue that I am he. a 1533 *LD BERNES Huon* lvi. 226 Alas, why dyd not Huon knowe his entente? if he had, the mater had not gone so to pasc. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 336 'A man that sleth will renewe battail agaim' is a prouerbiall veise by whiche we are warned not to be brought in despaire, if some thyng haue not well come to our pasc. — in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 If it had succeded and cum to pasc accordyng to my request. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* xi. 23 Thou shalt see now whither my word shall come to pasc vnto thee [COVLRD shall be fulfilled in dede], or not. 1662 *SILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 5 When therefore any Prophets did foretell things, and those things did not come to pasc, it was a certain evidence of a false Prophet 1887 *LACKY Eng.* in 1818 C. VI. 121 If the projects foreshadowed by De Mauidie had come to pasc.

c. quasi-impers., with *it*, and subord. clause. To come to be the fact, to come about, to turn out, to happen (*esp. in Scriptural lang.*)

1526 *TINDALL Matt.* xli. x And it came to pasc when Iesus had ended his preceptes... he departed thence. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxii. 1. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 49 After this it came to pasc that the Athenians, and their confederates fought against the Medes 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 3 But how comes it to pass, that we should take delight in being terrified or dejected by a Description 1796 H. HUNTLEY in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 44 It comes to pass, that those places only, which are situated in the point of divergence... experience two tides a day

7 A position or situation in the course of any affair; esp. a position, qualified in some way, a critical position, a juncture, a predicament.

Cf. F. *être en belle pasc, dans une mauvaise pasc*, etc. see *Litté. Pass* 5. But in Eng. app. sometimes associated with *PASS* sb.¹ as if a fig. use of sense 3a.

1566 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 58 Yet all thynges lyke to come to such a pasc 1581 *PETIT tr. Guazzo's Cro. Conv.* II. (1586) 49 b, The worlde is come to this pasc, that it counteth anye thing to be lawfull which is delighfull 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. 11. 24 Him seemed fit that wounded Knight to visite, after this nights perillous pasc 1596 *SHAKS. Taml. Shr.* v. 1. 124 Lord let me neuer haue a cause to igh, Till I be brought to such a sillie pasc. 1610 R. ARBOTT *Old Way* 27 To that desperate pasc they are brought by the writings of the authors 1732 *Law Serious.* C. iv. (ed. 2) 66 To such a pasc are we now come 1822 *SHELLEY Triumph* *Life* 302 How and by what paths I have been brought To this dead pass 1833 *MT. MARTINEAU Pr. Wmes & Pol.* vi. 98 Where is the patriotism of bringing things to this pasc? 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Patriot. Fleet* 9 Neglecting, at this critical pass, to secure the maritime approaches to his realm.

†b. To pass (?) To (proper) position; in position. [Cf. Du. *te pasc*. But see *Well to pass*.]

c 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. IV. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 Her ordinance lyinge well to pass, shee went as upright as a church 1644 *NVE Gunmery* II. (1670) 5 If the first shot had stuck under the Mark, then bring the Peece in all points as before to pasc.

III. Permission or authorization to pass.

8 'Permission to go or come anywhere' (J.); esp. a written permission to pass into, out of, or through a country or place, or between places within a country; a passport; also, a document authorizing the holder to pass, e. g. through the lines of an army; authorization or leave to pass.

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 936 He cast to leave The Court, not asking any pasc or leave 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 472 They shall haue a letter of pasc guen vnto them. a 1604 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 120 To give him Pases to see adventures in some forraigne country 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 44 He had given pases to many obscure persons, to go into and return out of that kingdom. 1667 *FELPS Diary* 3 Apr. The Dutch have ordered a pasc to be sent for our Commissioners 1722 *Dr. Foe Plague* (1754) 9 To get Pases and Certificats of Health... for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1798 *NELSON Let.* 27 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 163, I am much displeased that you should grant Pases to the Ships of any Power with whom we are at War. 1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Pass*, or *Passport*, a permission granted by any state to a vessel, to navigate in some particular sea without molestation. 1900 [see 17 a].

b. *Mil.* (See *quots.*)

1671 MORVSON *Itin.* II 253 No souldier should bee discharged but by Passe from the Lord Deputie, Principall Gouernour, or chiefe Commanders. 1853 STROCKELLER *Mil. Encycl.* *Pass*, also a certificate of leave of absence to a soldier for a short period. 1887 *Times* 28 Sept. 7/3 Passes to remain out after hours for well-conducted soldiers.

† c. An order passing a pauper to his or her parish; 'an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode' (J.). *Obs.* 1646-7 in *Swayne Sarum Church w. Acc.* (1896) 325 Pore woman traveling from Ireland by passe, *id.* 1743-4 *Act* 17 Geo. II, c. 5 Incongruous rogues who being apprehended refuse to go before a magistrate, or to be examined on oath, or to be conveyed by a pass. 1886 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II 37/2 Paid a woman that had a Pass to Wexford in Ireland of 6d.

d. A document or ticket authorizing the holder to travel free on a railway, etc. Usually *free pass*.

e. A ticket or order giving free admission to a theatre or the like.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pass*. a free journey-ticket on a railway, an unpaid admission to a place of amusement.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch* II ix 270 He has... railway-passes. 1894 [see *FREE* a. 32].

IV The causing of something to pass.

9. *Fencing.* The act of passing the sword or rapier; a lunge, a thrust; a round or bout of fencing.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II 1 233 In these times you stand on distance your Passes, Stoccos, and I know not what.

1604 — *Hann.* II 11, 173 In a dozen passes between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in P.* I, i, 1 I put by his Pass, clos'd with him and threw up his Heel.

1692 SIR W. HOWE *Fencing Master* (ed. 2) 79 A Pass is that with which a man goeth quick, by and behind his adversary, the second kind which is called a Pass (but improperly) is that with which a Man goeth only close to his Adversary, and commandeth his Sword.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* VII M's Wks. (1851) 173 You see every where so open to blows, that if any one were to make a Pass at any part of you, he could hardly miss.

1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV, i, Thy bloody pass cleave thro' thy brother's breast. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* VI, He drew his sword and made a pass at Mr. Sicklep.

† b. *fig.* A sally of wit; a witty thrust or stroke: in phrases *pass of pate, wit, Obs.*

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* IV 1 244 Steale by line and lenell is an excellent pass of pate. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser. II, VII (1869) 173 This is a curious pass of wit.

10 The manipulation of a juggler, the transference or changing of the position of anything by sleight of hand, or the like, a trick.

To make the pass (in card tricks), to alter the position of the cards in the pack, by dexterously bringing the lower cards to the top, or shifting the top or bottom card.

1599 MINSHU *Span. Dict.* *Passa*, as juego de Passa, iuglers playing passe and repasse. 1824 BYRON *Diary* 8 Apr., He will yet play them a pass.

1822 *Philosoph. Recreations* 97 No 151 How to make the Pass (i.e. with cards—a full description). 1836 MARYAT *Yaghet* XI, For hours and hours was I employed by his directions in what is called 'making the pass' with a pack of cards, as almost all tricks on cards depend upon your dexterity in this manoeuvre.

1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Hindon* IV 38 He performed the most difficult 'passes' with a coolness no one would expect him to possess.

1861 *Boy's Own Comp.* Bk. 94 As, a friend is not always present who can perform the pass, I will endeavour to describe it. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 346/1 To make the Pass (*sauter la coupe*).

11. A passing of the hands over or along anything; manipulation, esp. in Mesmerism.

1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* XXII, Alexis, after a few passes from Dr. Elliotson, despatches pain, reads with the back of his head. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 180 The employment of mesmeric passes as a local means of tranquillizing the nervous sensibility. 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* II XIV (1879) 553 The delusion was kept up by a frequent recourse to 'passes', resembling those of the Mesmerists.

12. *Football, Lacrosse, Hockey, etc.* A transference of the ball by one of the players to another on his own side.

1801 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/1 A. who took the ball well from a difficult pass by C secured a try after a capital run. 1894 *Badminton Libr., Football (Assoc.)* 109 Inside forwards must, like the outside, be on the look-out for making a pass to the opposite wing. *Id.* (Rugby) 332 Some of the leading clubs soon discovered that for a 'pass' to be accurate it must be short.

13. In a rolling-mill. 'A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1861 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Pass*. When the bar passes 'on the flat' it is called a *flattening-pass*; if 'on the edge', an *edging-pass*.

V. † 14. An iron ring through which the ball was driven in the game of PAUL-MALL [F. *passee*].

1611 CORON, *Leve*, a Mallet wherewith the bowle is layed, and cast through the Passe at Paletaille. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, s. v. *Mall*, The Ball is stuck... so as to run through an iron Arch at the End of a long Alley. This Arch is call'd the Pass.

15. The aperture formed by the corresponding grooves in a rolling-mill.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1635/1 The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

16. More fully *pass-hemp* the third quality of Russian hemp, next to *outshot*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*, V, III 87 There is another Sort from Russia, called *Pass-hemp*, which is a very shaggy, coarse, cheap Sort, used altogether for Roping. 1812 [see *OUTSHOT* 3]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pass*, a name for the third classification or quality of Russian

hemp. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance, Pass-hemp*.

VI. 17. *attrib* and *Comb* a. *attrib.* (a) relating to the passing of an examination (sense 4); *pass degree, divinity, examination, schools, etc.*;

(b) relating to the issue of passes (sense 8), *pass-form, inspector, law, warrant, etc.*

1838 [see 4] 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* XII, He had gone to a farewell pass-party. 1868 M. PATISON *Acad. Organ* VI, § 2, 236 When a pass-examination was instituted.

Id. 238 The university should cease the pass-business altogether. *Id.* 239 It is not possible, nor is it proposed, that such a measure as the abolition of the pass-degree should be taken at once. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 Some pass-examiners set a continuity of traps whereby the unwary examinee was brought to grief. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., We quite see the use of a pass examination in health for all appointments, because the State does not want to be burdened with invalids. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/2 The pass-schools are once more upon us, and the pass-men in their white ties monopolize the High-street after breakfast and lunch. 1900 *Id.* 23 Feb. 6/4 He also bribed the 'pass inspectors', whose business it was to see natives had proper passes.

b. Special combs: † *pass-bank, pass-boat, see quots*; *pass-box*, a box for transferring cartridges from the magazine to the guns on the field; *pass-check*, a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment allowing the holder to withdraw and re-enter (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *pass-door*, a door of communication between the stage and the house in theatres; † *pass-gilt* (Sc.), 'current money'; *pass-hemp*, see sense 16, *pass-holder*, one who holds a 'pass' to a theatre, etc. (Simmonds 1858), *pass-note*, 'a certificate from an employer that the bearer has regularly left his last employment' (Webster Suppl. 1879), † *pass-penny*, the obolus placed by the ancient Greeks on the tongue of the dead to pay their fare over the Styx; *pass-shooting* (U.S.), the shooting of wild ducks as they pass to and from the feeding-grounds in autumn; *pass-ticket*, a ticket empowering the holder to pass in (or out); *pass-warrant*, see *quots*; *pass-woman*, a woman-student who passes an examination without honours. cf. *PASSMAN*.

Also *PASS-MASTER*.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Pass-bank*, the Stock or Fund thereto belonging [i.e. to the game of passage]; also the playing Place Cut out in the Ground almost Cock-pits.

1721 in BAILEY 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pass-boat*, a broad, flat-bottomed boat. *A flat or punt*. 1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I 431 The wall dividing the front from the stage still remained, and the iron 'pass-doors' stood ajar.

1867 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I 300 Money not 'passgit'. The officers are ordained to advertise the inhabitants not to receive this new brought in base couper coyne. 1869 W. GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* II (1724) 169 His Prayers, his other Service done to God, his Alms-deeds, &c. are not Pass-git before God, since they came not from a right Principle in his Heart his sacrifices have been an abomination. 1869 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peres* II 50 Whether the Egyptians also were wont to put a **Pass-penny* in the mouth of the dead. 1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman*, 204 Another method is 'pass shooting', that is, standing... in belts of woods, over which the birds fly when travelling in their afternoon flights to the roosting and feeding grounds. 1871 *Ann. Reg.* 229 The friendship of Mr. Rolles, who had procured me a 'pass ticket', as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the hall and the abbey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 401/2 Paupers who have no settlement must be maintained by the parish in which they happen to be, as casual poor, unless they were born in Scotland or Ireland, or in the islands of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey, in which case they are to be taken under a 'pass warrant' of two justices to their own country. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1/3 One of the resolutions... proposes that only women who have taken honours shall be eligible for the degree, a diploma being offered to the 'passwoman' in lieu thereof. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 349 If there should ever be a large influx of pass women of the same type as passmen, difficulties of discipline will be greatly aggravated.

† *Pass*, sb. 3 *Obs.* rare Also 5 *passee*. [ad. L. *passum* raisin-wine, made from dried grapes, neuter of *passus* spread out, (of fruit) spread out to dry, dried, pa. pple. of *passere* to spread; cf. *passus* raisins.] Raisin-wine; also attrib. *pass-wine*.

Now in L. form *passum*.

1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* XI 491 Now *passee* is maad that Affryk vseth make Aforn vyndage. 1671 CHARLENT *Lett. Customs Mauritania* 37 They are forc'd to make use of Pass wine, or Raisin wine, for they call Raisin of the sun Pass, it is a white Wine, but muddy. 1821 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* *Passum*, Raisin-wine. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I 381 The *passum* was made from raisins.]

Pass (pas), v. Forms. 3-5 *passee* (n, (3 *passu*, 3-5 *-y*, 4 *pas*, *pasl*, -ye, 4-5 *passya*, *pasyn*), 3-7 *passee*, (4 *pasce*, 4-6 *pas*, *pasce*, *pasce*), 4-*pass*. Pa. t. and pple. *passed*, *past* (now rarely as pa. t.), also 4 *paced*, *passed*, 4-6 *Sc. passit*; 3-5 *ipassed*, *ipast*, 4-6 *ypassed*, *ypast*. [a F. *pass-er* (11th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), a Com. Romance vb.; in Pr. *passar*, Sp. *pasar*, It. *passare* -late pop. L. **passāre* (med. L. in Du Cange, with derivs. of 11th c.), f. *pass-us* step, pace, track (*Pass* sb. 1). The primary signification was thus 'to step, pace, walk', but already in 11th c. OF. it had come to denote progression or

moving on from place to place. *Pass* and *pace* are the same word, the forms having been in later times differentiated, and *pace* restricted to those senses which are akin to or derived from *PAUSE* sb., while *pass* has been retained for the other original senses and the newer ones developed from them.]

In Eng. *pass* has become the most general verb expressing onward motion, *passing* may consist in going, running, riding, flying, swimming, sailing, floating, gliding, or in being carried, drawn, driven, impelled, or moved on, in any way. In many cases the intrans. sense can be expressed by *go*, especially when construed with, or extended by, prepositions or adverbs expressing varieties of direction, etc., but it can be used in many transitive senses in which *go* is inapplicable, e.g. to *pass* into a new state or condition, or to a new subject. It differs from *move* in expressing the effect rather than the action. Without any prepositional or adverbial extension, the original and intrans. use is now chiefly confined to branches V and VI, being otherwise less frequent than the derived trans and causal uses in B and C.

As in other intrans. vbs of motion (*go, come, depart, etc.*), the perfect of resultant condition has originally the auxiliary *be* (he is passed, they were passed) cf. sense 1, *quots* c1380, 1 b, 14, 2, c1400, etc. This was sometimes retained even when *pass* was transitive cf. sense 34, *quots* 1375, 38, *quots* 14, 1526, etc. Hence arose the later *Pass* prep, q. v.

A. Intransitive uses.

1. To go, proceed, move onward.

I. To go on, move onward, proceed; to make one's way. Now usually with some preposition, adv. or adverb, extension = *go* (with same extension).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4498, & vor to passy vor he mouns he jarkeduste is route. c1300 *Sir Beues* 2043 (MS A) Euer a was passunt, 111 a com to Mombiaunt. c1380 *Sir Perceval* 2026 Wan pay weren alle yn y-paste. Florippe het schitte pe dore faste. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XXII, Out of my contree Be se to pa, tike I myn aventure. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 178 He understode nocht that he suld pas be see and thare sa mony that may pas land gate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 6 Thei durst none of that grit compaignie pas bakwart nor foward. 1593 SHAKS *Illus* VI, II 1 69 Most part of all this Night I was employ'd in passing to and fro, About relieving of the Centinels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 1031 A Bridge by which the Spirits perverse With easie intercourse pass to and fro. 1727 GAY *Fables* I xv, 7 But where he past, he terror threw.

b. With adverb, accusative, expressing route or distance, as to *pass that way*, to *pass a mile*, etc.

1420 *Cursor M.* 8806 Quen he moght pass nanoper gatt. 1420 *Sir Beues* 87/1725-7 (MS. C) When he was paste a myle fro Damasce. c1475 *Ranf. Culbreth* 170 Sex gatis pas thay, Baith to Paris in May. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V, II 6 For never wight he lets to passe that way Over his Bridge. But he him makes his passage penny pay. 1621 *Convay Crutches* 93 After I was passed a few myle from Vercelli, I came into the Dukedome of Milan. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I, 183 She once had past that way.

c. Of something inanimate or involuntary: To move on under any force, to be moved, carried, conveyed, transported, impelled onward; to flow as water, a stream, etc.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 140 From perlese paradis passel pe stonde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* III vii, 80 If the water do passe above the gyrdlested, they have a hundred Aspres. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I, 146 A bridge.. with three Arches, vnder which the boates passe. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 177 That the Pole may pass from one Puppet to the other, as the Work may require. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, The river was gay with boats passing to that city. 1846 M'COLLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 11 No official accounts having been kept of the quantity or value of the articles passing between the two countries. 1899 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII, 23 While the rheophore is thus placed and the current still passing, the patient should be made to exercise these muscles.

d. Of a line, string, path, etc. To extend or be continued, to have its course, 'run'.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Each two Centers, shall have an imaginary AXIS pass between them. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron* I 439 A Diameter of the Ellipse passing thro' the given Points B and A. 1793 SMARON *Edystone* I § 254 note, Two strong ropes, on passing from the head of the shears to the rocks. 1833 HOBHOUSE *Journey* 485 The path passes round a bay, where there is a solitary cottage. 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 297 Branch bundles passing down through the cortex.

e. To proceed or go on in narration, consideration, or action. Now usually *pass on*: see 65 a.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 265 But hit were alle to longe to rede The names and therefore I pace. c1386 — *Prol.* 36 Er that I ferther in this tale pace. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Fij, The whiche pillar of 60 foote in height shalbe deuided into 9 partes, where of the Episthium occupieth one such part, and so passing forward as necessite shall require in order as is before mentioned. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II viii, 42, I will not passe further without first making a description of the yle. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dru Logike* 309 One being finished, we immediately passe to another. 1899 F. HARRISON *Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill*, etc. 1 To so far we have been considering the lyncal foun of the *In Memoriam*. We pass to its substance.

2. With reference to place or object of destination. Chiefly with *to* (*unto, into*).

c1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 75 Till araby some gan he pas. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A, vii, 77 To Penauence and to pilgimage I wol passe with his obure. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II 212 [It] stant eke in so Juste a place That every soune mot to hyt pace. 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 5606 Now ben the alle to batayle paste. 1423 *Cursor M.* 1034 (XIII) A well.. Pat renneb out of four stremes Passyng into dyuerse remes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 2 Democles.. elected two of his chiefe Lordes to passe vnto Delphos, 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ix, 334 This ruier taking his original from mount Atlas.. passeth southward. 1728

A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 15 The marrow passes into the articular cavities 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 326 She rose And past into the little garth beyond.

b. Of spiritual destination; esp. in to pass to God, heaven, etc.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 þæt we moten þuith rudi scheome passen to þe heouene. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Adrian*) 150, I sal cume & cal þe to pass to God quhen we are done 1453 *Pastou Lett.* I 256 He passyd to God on Monday last past, at 1 of the clok befor none 1517 *Knaresborough Walls* (Surtees) I. 6 All my good freindes passyd to the mercie of God 1602 SHAKS. *Hamlet* i. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature, to Eternity 1859 TENNYSON *Ginevere* 690 She past To where beyond these voices there is peace.

II. To go about, circulate, have currency (in some capacity or character)

† 3. To go about, to travel; to move about, be astir, be alive and active. To pass on earth (mold), to have one's active being, to exist. cf. *G. O. V. B.* i. b. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 741 Whi fauure 3e þanne falce godus, and folliche seggen þat þe haue power of peple þat pacen on molde? 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 7 þe moste part of þe peple þat passeth nou on corpe. 1393 *Ibid.* C vii. 67 Hadde he wysshes at will, Sholde no lyf lyuue, þat on hus lond passede. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 162 That na skippans, mariners, nor uthers pass in company with thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 45 He did his Apostillis teiche, Thow all the world for to pas, And till all Creature for to preiche. 1851 WASHINGTON *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. 114 Yong men, passing as I haue said, in the nightes to goe about the streets.

† b. Well to pass, well to do, well off (cf. *well to live*) *Obs.* see WELL *adv.*

4. To be handed round or about; to circulate, be in circulation, be current, have currency To pass current († for current) see CURRENT *a.* 8.

1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd Wks.* (Grosart) I. 65 Vpstart reformers, cōueting to haue new opinions passe vnder their names. 1639 T. BAUCUS tr. *Cannus Moral Relat.* 248 This foolish and false rule of honour, which passeth among the Nobility and Gentry of France. 1775 BURNI *Own Time* vi. (1754) II. 167 Our money they thought would not pass, and so the Markets would not be furnished. 1772 SWIFT *On Death Dr. Swift* 189 And then, to make them pass the gibber, Revised by Tibbalds, Moore, and Cibber 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. song; Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 1850 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* vii. From hand to hand the whirling halffence pass. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* i. 1. 3 The courage of Constantine passed over the greater part of the Eastern world 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 A certain quantity of paper engraved and signed so as to pass instead of gold.

5. To pass for, as, to be accepted as equivalent to; to be taken for; to be accepted, received, or held in repute as. Often with the implication of being something else.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* i. ii. 61 God made him, and therefore let him passe for a man. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm.* Term II. iii. 289, I might make my bond pass for a hundred pound 1st city 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. 17 Had Lucretius been only a Poet, this might have passed for a handsomely described Fable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 29/1 The Double Rose Noble passes for thirty nine or Forty shillings. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. p. 5, I sometimes pass for a Jew in the Assembly of Stock jobbers at Jonathan's. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix. vii. p. 1 You pass for a kind hearted gentleman 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 664 Something happened which at least passed for a regular election 1884 H. SPENCER *Man v. State, New Toryism* i. Most of those who now pass as Liberals, are Tories of a new type

b. To pass by to be currently known by (a name or appellation).

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 518 Davis, discovered the Straits which pass by his name. *Ibid.* (1806) IV. ix. 460 A low room, which passed by the appellation of 'hell' 1894 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* Prolegon. 13 That progressive modification of civilisation which passes by the name of the 'evolution of society'.

c. To pass on, upon; to impose upon; to gain credit with.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1202 'Tis true, I thought the Trick would pass upon a Woman well enough. a. 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) I. 229 Illiterate Dunces undiscern'd pass the Rabbles for the learn'd 1728 tr. *Guanxi's A. 1. Conversation* 192, I am now sensible that you have passed upon me very pleasantly 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. & Voyager* I. 193 This imposition was too gross to pass upon him 1804-22 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Bond.* (1827) V. 60 Such modes of speaking as would not pass for reasons upon any body.

III. To go from one to another, be transferred.

6. To go or be transported from one place or set of circumstances to another (Usually with prep.) *Hey pass!* a conjurer's exclamation, professing to order something to go from one place to another.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 8 Fowheles þat passes fra a land to a nothure 1573-80 BARETT *Adv. P.* 163 A griefe passed from the side into the heart 1797 GAY *Fables* i. xlii. 35 'See this bank-note; observe the blessing, Breathe on the bill' Heigh! pass! 'tis gone 1860 TINDALL *Glac.* ii. iv. 248 Nothing is more common than to pass, in descending a mountain, from snow to rain.

7. To undergo transition from one form or state to another, 'to be changed by regular gradations' (J.); to undergo chemical, mineralogical, structural, or other gradual conversion into

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1583 *Hyppol.* And from foime in to forme it [matter] passyn may 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* i. 197 Jove's will was, The good should stoop into heavenly natures pass. 1674 PLAYFORD *Shill Mus.* iii. 5 That which is a fifth shall pass into a third. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ.*

Hum. Knowl. § 124 Ancient and rooted prejudices do often pass into principles 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 197 It is said that peat has been discovered passing into mineral coal. 1851 WRIGHT *Richardson's Geol.* 126 Thus granite passes through syenite and greenstone into basalt, and this last to pitchstone 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 228 Our Earth passed from a state of chaos into an orderly world 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. 179 The hatred of theologians has passed into a proverb 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 84 A substance passes from the solid to the liquid state 1899 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 595 The patient then passes into a severe general lichen, after the ordinary type.

8. Law. Of property: To be conveyed to a person; to go by conveyance, or come by inheritance to, into the hands of

1429 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 344/1 Neyther be colour or occasion of leffement or of yeff of gode meible passede be Dede, nor other wyse. c. 1449 *Peacock Rept.* II. 404 The sifte so mad to him passid into him fulli and hooli. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 47 All the rente and service bee incidences to the reversion and passe by the graunte of reversion 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxvii. 7 Thou shalt cause the inheritance of thy father to passe into them. 1642 tr. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* ii. § 204 91 If liuerie and seisin bee made unto the Monke, nothing shall passe thereby 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 51 The advowson passed, because it was clearly referred to in the grant. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 337/1 There is no case in which the benefit of a personal covenant, not assignable on the face of it, has been held to pass by assignment.

9. To be uttered between two (or more) persons mutually; to be interchanged or transacted, as discourse, communications, letters, mutual offices.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitt.* (1879) 91 Remember yet the friendly wodes, ypass betweene vs twaine. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* ii. 462 Here must no speeches passe, nor swords be drawne. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iii. v. 63 Now M. Broome, you come to know What hath past betweene me, and Ponds wife. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 p. 5 Two Letters which passed between a Mother and Son very lately. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. I know what has past between you. 1819 SHILLING *Julian & Maddalo* 158 The Count entered Salutations passed 1885 *Gd. Words* 258/2 Then, by-and-by, the vesper bells at ten ring out from the steeple, some moral reflections pass

IV. With reference to place left. To go away.

10. To go away; to go forth, depart, remove from († of, off) a place, thing, or person. Of a thing To be taken away or removed (from).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13731 Giue vs þi dome, and lat vs pas. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 49 That schul ye witen ar ye pasc. 1330 *Cursor M.* 4001 (Gott) If þu wilt þat sal pasc, And cum noht in his hand percas c. 1384 CHAUCER *R. Fame* i. 239 And shortly of this thyng to pace c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1866 Pas for my presens on payne of þi lyffe c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1483 Fro the wyld bestis gam be passe To an hye hyll 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 147 To pas of the contree. 1530 PALSGR. 653/2, I passe, I go forth or away, þe passe. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 39 If it be possible, let this cup passe from me. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. cx, The sand swam round and round, and all his senses pass'd. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* iii. (1883) 66 The holy man...made The eight prostrations, Then turned and passed

† b. To pass one's way to depart. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 384 þane þe apostolis cam assay out of þe land to pass þar way *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 346 [He] lape one horse & passit his way. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* ix. 184 In þess leste thame pass þar way c. 1386 CHAUCER *Milner's T.* 38 That we may fiely passen forth our way c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 771 And bys way fast ageyn dyd pase

c. fig. To depart, diverge from a course, practice, principle; to pass from († of) = to leave, abandon, forsake; † to pass of wit, to go out of one's wits.

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8685 Sum walt into wodenes, & of wit past c. 1449 *Peacock Rept.* I. 176 A man leueth, and passith fro that that he hath toke upon him to kepe as lawe of God 1497 B. ALCOCK *Mons. Perfect* C113 As a henne yf passeth fro hei eggis & suffre them to be colde. 1777 WATSON *Philist.* II. i. x. 283 Intreating him to pass from the other taxes.

11. To depart from this life, decease, die. a. with various extensions, as to pass hence, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17019 þe. wittes fiue all sal be tint er saul pas c. 1330 *Roland & V.* 130 To sende him myt & space. Er he hennes passe. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 295 (MS B) And for þo soules þat bethen are past. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 The sowlys that passyn hens out of this world. 1823 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* Pref. 74 Lyk to our faithful pastois past before. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII.* iv. ii. 162 His long trouble now is passing Out of this world 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiv. 153 No handul of earth shall bury me, pass'd to the shadowes. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Homes in Library* (1892) I. vii. 237 There passed from among us a man who held a high position in English literature.

b. simply Now arch. or dial.

1340 *A. 214* Non ne wot huanne he seel sterue ne huanne he seel pacel c. 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 5 T. 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace 1418 in *E. & Wills* (1883) 333 þat I passe Rather þan sche. 1593 SHAKS *a. Hen. VI.* iii. 115 Dysturb him not, let him passe peaceably 1605 — *Lea. v.* iii. 312 Vex not his ghost, O let him passe 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. lx.* He past; a soul of nobel tone 1878 SEELY *Stem* III. 560 About 6 o'clock [he] was seen to turn on his left side, breathe a deep sigh, and pass.

V. To go by, move past.

12. To go by. Now the leading intransitive sense of the simple verb. (Not in J.)

c. 1300 *Spr. Beus* 849 (MS. A) A wende pasi in grip & pec, þe stward cride, 'Leit on & sles' c. 1430 *Spr. Tryam* 219 An olde knyght that may hur lede, Tylle sche be paste 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 99 There passed a thief before alexandre 1549 *Compt. Scot.* Ded. 6 The Magistrates past neu to the camp of their enemies 1611 BIBLE *i. Sam.* xvi. 10 Againe Iese made seven of his sonnes to passe before

Samuel. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4445/3 The Right of the Foot, pass'd yesterday in Review before his Grace. 1842 TENNYSON *Voyage* vi. And hills and scalet-mingled woods Glow'd for a moment as we past. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iii. 1. 205 At a distance I have seen these pass. *Mod.* Allow me to pass, please. Looking on as the procession passed.

b. Of things: To be moved, conveyed, impelled past; to flow past. Also fig.

13. *K. Als* 2192 That launce paced without harme. Ac Alr-aundie him smot thowgh the brest 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xii. 14 At the beginning of the valley pasc two smal riuers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 22 And high hath set his throne where Tiberis doth pas 1594 SHAKS. *Ruh.* III. i. 11 38 My Lord stand backe, and let the Coffin passe 1596 — *a. Hen IV.* iv. 1. 95 The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, that daft the World aside, And bid it passe a 1689 Mrs. BEHN *Dream.* The grove was gloomy all around, Mumbling the stream did pass. 1748 THOMSON *Coast Indol.* i. vi. Gay castles in the clouds that pass 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Prayer* ii. in *Lyn Apost.* (1849) 65 The pageant of a kingdom vast, And things unutterable, past before the Prophet's eye.

c. With various complementary adjs., mostly of negative meaning, as to pass unheeded, unnoticed, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm.* Term ii. i. 109 Do I pass altogether unnoticed, think you? 1624 QUARLES *Dvo Poems, Son's Sonm.* (1717) 382 Those crimes which pass unthought of in my prosperous times. 1766 FORDYCE *Serut. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. 1. 23 It is done every day, and passes unregarded 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 37 Nor unnoticed pass The sycamore, capricious in attire. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Si. Rev.* 255 Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here?

13. Of time and temporal things, conditions, etc.

a. Of time: To elapse, glide by, come to an end.

13 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. XX. 578 Twelf hundred & sistene þer to 3eres were ipassid, ar þis were ido. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 416 And wighles and fastyng dayes alle þise late I passe, And liggie abedde in lentan. 1388 WICLI. *Job* xxvii. 11 Mi daies ben passid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *J. 10115*. I. 84 The first day passed without any thing doying 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iii. 82 More Ages. Than have from Tithon past to Casar's Days 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I 42 If the husbandman lets his seedtime pass, without sowing, the whole year is lost to him 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. x. The first few days appear to pass very slowly. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. iv. 148 As we advance in age so do the years pass more rapidly. *Mod.* Make haste, time passes!

b. Of things in time.

13. *Cursor M.* 27630 If þou be fair, it passes sone. 1382 WICLI. *Luke* xxi. 33 Heuene and erthe schulen passe; but my wordis schulen not passe 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Inuolutione* i. xx. 160 The worlde passeth with all his plesant delites 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 75 So passeth, in the passing of a day, Of mortal life the leafe, the bud, the flowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 453 Not to let th'occasion pass. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* ii. 20 Beauty's a Charm, but soon the Charm will pass. 1777 GRAY *Song* 10 Skies scene passed not always winter past. 1841 JAMIS *Brigand* i. Thus passed the earlier part of the day's journey 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* vii. Kings and realms that pass to rise no more.

VI. To go or get through.

14. To go or get through (esp. by a narrow or contracted passage, or in face of obstructions and difficulties); to have, obtain, or force passage, to make one's way. Also of things

c. 1300 *Spr. Beus* 447 (MS. A) To lesu he made his priere þat he moste pasc wip is lif. To sen is children and is wif. c. 1325 *Meir. Hon.* 70 What thyng sal passe quyte, And be noht in this snarres tane. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1149 The yates þau stake, Neuer in purpos with priue to þu, at hom eft. 1509 Act. i. *Hen VIII.* c. 9 *Preamble.* The Kynges Subiectes schal not passe on horsebacke, not on fote by that way. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 129 Through which narrow streights, Alexander made his armie to passe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 290 *Mut.* My Lord you passe not heere 1711 *What villain* Boy, bar't me my way in Rome? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 480 And they who to be sure of Paradise Dying put on the weeds of Dominic or in Franciscan thie to pass disguis'd. 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew* s.v. [At] Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* iii. (1883) 80 At the gates he set A triple guard, and bade no man should pass By day or night, i-suing or entering in.

fig. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 12 No man salbe admittit to the philosophes that has nocht passit be the first or second claue of humanite.

† b. To make the passage of a channel or sea.

1588 B. C. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 135 From Dunkerke is lately come to Lisbon a smale shipp, having passed in vii. daies. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandello's Trav.* 102 A hundred small vesels, which came from Cananor and the coasts of Malabar, and had pass'd, notwithstanding the blockade of Dutch vessels

c. Of things: e.g. to be admitted through a customs barrier.

1637 *Star Chambr. Decree* § 6 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 12 Nor shall any Searcher, Wayter, or other Officer belonging to the Custome-house, suffer the same to passe 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 115 The officers of the customs allowed the superstitious garments and trinkets to pass.

d. To go through a duct; to be voided.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. vi. (1735) 17 Such [substance], whose Tenacity exceeds the Powers of Digestion, will neither pass nor be converted into Aliment. 1801 *Med. J. v.* 480 When a bougie can readily pass, there is no necessity for using any other method. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 181 If large quantities are given, much passes by the bowels 1897 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 233 The patient was progressing satisfactorily, save that... the button had not passed.

15. To be allowed or not stopped by a censor, to go uncensored, to go without check or challenge; to be tolerated or allowed to serve the purpose; to be successful as an expedient or trick, to 'go down', to 'do', to pass muster

13 *Cursor M.* 28707 (Cott.) For quen a sin was wroken sua, Hu sal he passe has hundert ma. 1565 ABP PARKER in *Left Lit. Men* (Camden) 28 We think it maye so passe well ynowhe 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, Prol. 11 Those that come to see Onely a show or two, and so a gree 'he Play may passe 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v. iii, Indeed and indeed, the tuck will not pass, Jonas 1781 COWPER *Wks* (1837) XV. 92, I never suffer a line to pass till I have made it as good as I can. 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ* 1 (1874) 108 This sonnet might be divided yet more nicely, and made yet clearer; but this division may pass. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 130 Pranks that pass in a palace, though the police would interfere in a dancing garden

16. To be allowed and approved by a court, legislature, or deliberative body, to 'get through', to receive legislative sanction; to be ratified

1568 GRAYTON *Chron* II. 110 Upon him onely whome the king nominated, he compelled most commonly the election to passe 1579 FULKE *Ussher's* Part 376 The bill will passe neuer the sooner. 1672 MARVELL *Colr* Wks 1872-5 II. 409, I tell him that we must get the Patent passe before Parliament 1711 ANDERSON *Spect* No. 72 p. 5 This Resolution passed in a general Club *Nemine Contradicente* 1768 CHOU in *Ann Reg* 154/a A motion was lately made in the Irish house of commons to address his majesty. But it passed in the negative 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks V. 61 I hat great body of our statute law which passed under those whom they treat as usurpers 1880 McCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. 1711 285 The bill passed without substantial alteration.

17. To go or get through any trial successfully; spec. to be successful in an examination, to reach or satisfy the required standard To pass master, etc., to graduate as master, etc. (in some faculty)

1600 O E (? M. SUTCLIFFE) *Rept. Libel* i. viii. 217 Parsons is not only a practitioner, but also has passed master in this faculty. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Degree*, To pass bachelors of divinity, the candidate must have been seven years master of arts 1833 MARVAT *P. Simple* xxxviii, If I pass, which I trust I shall be able to do. 1840 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 7) XXI. 498/a The candidate for mathematical honours must, in the first instance, 'pass' in classics. 1843 *Penny Cycl*. XXVI. 29/a Candidates will pass who show a competent knowledge in any two of the subjects The list of the candidates who have passed is to be published 1872 in *Athenaeum* 11 May 583/a Lest it should be supposed that no Lawrence could pass for the artillery. 1876 LUBBOCK *Elem. Educ. in Contemp. Rev.* June 79 Only 62,000 passed in any extra subject

18. To succeed, to be successful. Obs.

1400 *Distr. Troy* 825 Than Troiel Wold haue led the lord o-lyne to be towne; But... That pulld him with pyne, but passid hit noght 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cviii. 301 They answered that it should be hard to be had, not withstanding they muste essaye, for they myght passe in none other maner 1580 NASHC *Martins Mouths* *Minde* Wks (Grosart) I. 16r Howe they meane than to proceede (if they passe) shall bee a Munchance for me

VII. To go beyond, exceed, excel, surpass.

19. To excel, to surpass; to go to excess. Obs. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks*, (1880) 392 pouz þai be lesse in oo church, þai passen in an ober 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 846 Þaunrauntes y mure Passen þar aenture, & in som poynt erren 1440 *Phonoyon* 116 In alle the feld was none so wight, But if it were my lord the kyng, For he is pa-sand in euery thyng 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1401 So dyd he excede & passe. 1530 — *Ph. Sparrow* 151 Because that she dyd pas in posity to endyte 1573-80 BARRT *Atto P* 169 Onely Demosthenes passeth, or excellet 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. 11 123 My faith compar'd with thine as much shall pass As doth the diamond excel the glass. 1611 CHAPMAN *Imag* ii. 594 The fairest man Of all the Greeks, save Peleus' son, who pass'd for gen'ral frame.

10. *quasi*-impersonal, *It passes* 'it exceeds all ordinary limits, passes description, 'beats everything'. Obs.

1540 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. on Polly* K. 11, It passeth, to see what spoite and pasetyeme the Godds them selues haue, at suche folie of these selie mortal men 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom* *Abingd* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 352, I, hearing hei, led her such a dance in the dark as it passes 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* i. 11 178 There was such laughing, and Hellen so blusht, and Paris so chaf, and all the rest so laught, that it past 1628 CLEVELAND *Wks* (1687) 376 You keep such Hurly burly that it passes. 1689 SHADWILL *Bury F.* i. 1, And were as merry as pass'd

VIII. 20. Of events To go on or proceed in the course of things; to take place, occur, happen. Formerly with indirect obj see quot 1542

1542 WYATT *Let in Wks*, (1861) p. xix, That I should write and declare such things as haue passed me whilst I was in the Emperor's Court 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 30 If he did know Of strange adventures, which abroad did pas. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 173 Heav'n is for thee too high To know what passes there 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph* i. 85, I am attentive to all that passes. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* i. 11, 17 Reflect coolly upon what has passed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xvi. 111 726 Intelligence of what was passing was conveyed to the Lord President.

IX. Used in reference to process of law. [AF. *Passer*, orig. to proceed, go on of the legal sense of 'process', 'proceedings'.]

21. Of a jury (assize, inquest): To sit in inquest on or upon; to decide or adjudicate between parties; to give a verdict for or against. arch.

1293 *Yearbks* 20 & 21 *Edw* I (Rolls) 399 Lassise passe, he dyt ke Willem sun pere ne morut poynt seyry. *Ibid* 401 [see 22 below] 1377 *Liber Assisarum* (Repts. of Edw. III, ed. 1679) 5 Si l'assise passe pur le demandant.

Ibid. 46 Et l'assise passa sur le point contre le baron et la feme] 13 *Boing Niod* 243 in *Herrig Archiv* LIII. 396 He chessed a quest, on him to pas 1437 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 509/a If the said Thomas Stanford, peiceye that any enquest wolt not passe with his entent 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr* (Rolls) II. 215 We avis not lightly to passe upon suche graunts of your demaynnes 1454 *Rolls of Parli* V. 239/a By the Jure that passed betwene the said Duke and the said Thomas, it was founde that the same Thomas was gylty. 1473 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett* III. 84 The jure that passyd againe Sandie 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 22 Such persones as passen and ben impanelled upon issues joined between partie and partie in the Countes of the same Citie 1599 *Warn Fasse* *Wom* ii. 1209 Master Shrif, ye shal not need to returne any lury to passe upon him, for he hath pleaded guilty 1688 *Fruit Ho. Comm* (1803) X. 22 Jurors, which pass upon Men in Tryals for High Treason, ought to be freeholders. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 203 The Clerk saith to the Prisoner 'these Men which you shall hear called... are to pass between our Sovereign Lord the King and you, upon Trial of your Life and Death' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 Judge Stephen has decided that a jury could not be trusted to pass upon the question of Endacott's good faith 1901 *N. Amer Rev* Feb. 248 Sheriffs juries should never be asked to do more than pass upon the estates of the alleged lunatics.

b To serve or 'sit' on (upon, + *in*) a jury, assize, or trial.

1574 *Waterf. Arch* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 333 Thinhabitantes used to passe in juries of trial 1597 in *Ferguson & Nanson Minic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 277 Yf thes [slander] may goe unpunished, it is not for noe honest man to pass upon any jury 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 40 With a List of the Assizers Names and Designations, that are to pass upon his Assize. *Mod. Jurymen's Oath* (See Criminal Cases), You fifteen swear by Almighty God you will truth say and no tuth conceal, in so far as you are to pass on this assize

c Of a court, a judge, the law To adjudicate, pass sentence upon, on. Also *transf* (With indirect passive)

1532 TINDALE *Pathw Script* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 11 When the law hath passed upon us, and condemned us to death. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Marynide* *Piol.* C. 11, Yf euery thyng in this wourld should be wayed and passyd vpon after this sorte 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 137 The law must further passe vpon him 1605 SHAKS *Learn* iii. vii. 24 We may not passe vpon his life Without the forme of Iustice 1640 D. CAWDEY *Three Serms* (1641) 12 A Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which passes upon life and death 1680 HICKTRINGILL *Narr. Tryal* Wks 1716 II. 208 The wicked World cannot pass upon it till they have first defiled it with Lies and Slanders. 1863 C. P. DALY in *C. Comm. Plans, New York in Herald & Genealog* (1865) 345 It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question 1896 *Law Times* C. 497/x The conception of a judge to pass on questions of law, and a jury to pass on questions of fact.

22. Of a verdict, sentence, or judgement: To be rendered, given, or pronounced, of justice To be executed; + (rarely) of a case or suit. To be determined or decided (quot. 1453).

1293 *Yearbks* 20 & 21 *Edw* I. 401 Unkes jugement ne passa sur le verdyt de le assise kar, apres le Assise passe, les parties aveient jour pur oyer lur jugement, e la partie demandant ne voleynt plays venyr en Court. *Ibid* 41x Entre ky e ky passa le jugement? 1230 in Horstmann *Allegische Legenden* (1878) 1. 32/a Pe sentence, mayden, asoylpe be, Whon bat hit passeh on me 1453 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 267/a If... the mater pleaded pass or be demerd for the Plaintiff therein 1580 SNEYE *Ps* xvii. ii. O, let my sentence passe from thine own face 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* i. xxxix (1739) 59 After Verdict, Judgment passed according to the letter of the Law 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng* II. 82 A similar sentence passed against some of his adherents 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 190 Before his arrival, unlimited condemnation had passed on the whole of his proceedings. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 78/2 The verdict and judgment passed for the plaintiff.

+ b Of the accused To undergo trial and sentence; to be sentenced. Obs. rare

1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 254 To dyssymell the matter vyleth not, syn that Huon must passe by jugement; howe saye you, shall he be hangyd or drawn?

X. + 23. To care, to reckon. (Usually with negative.) Obs. a. Const. for: to pass for, to care for, regard, mind

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 60 Paule and Sylas, not passyng for theyr whyppyng played and song hymnes 1565-73 *Durh. Depos* (Surtees) 109 She said that she dyd not passe yf all ropers were hangd. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholens* 1 (Arb) 82 They passe for no Doctors They mocke the Pope. They raile on Luther. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice* xiv. 6x Neither doe I passe greatly for my life. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* vi. Yet if you go, I passe not; take your way. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 392, I do not so much pass for the body.

+ b Const. of (cf. to rock of), on, upon. Obs.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 24 The scolding of brathels is no more to be passed on then the squekyng of welle wheels 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw* II. 212 For he passed htle, either of the pain of his seruauit, or of his charge and expence 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Thinhabitantes passe not on them. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1577) H. J., In our country of Lumbardy these matters are not passed vpon. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 47, I passe of my honour more than life. 1598-9 [see d].

+ c. Const. with *infin* or *at*. To care, concern oneself, trouble oneself; to scruple, hesitate, stickle; to take any heed; to 'mind', object. Obs.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 4 Y^e couetous Phariseys passed lesse at the violacion or breakyng of gods preceptes, then of their tradicions 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. F. iv. 22 Of friendship to neglect the bandes they passe or care no whit 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Place Prayer* ii. (1859) 349 Much

wicked people pass nothing to resort to the church. 1578 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm* 24 *Aug.* A. i. b, I passe very litle to be iudged of them 1625 E. CHALONER *Six Serms* (1699) 149 'To retaine it, it passeth not to forgoe halfe the controuersies. + d. Const. with clause, becoming at length object of *pass*; in later use with obj. sb. = care for, regard. Obs.

Cf. 'I care not who he is' 'Not regarding his entreaties' 1549 in *Disc Common Weal Eng* (1893) p. lii, He pass-ythe not what he saythe, nor what he dothe, so that he may satisfie his vngodlie desires. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* ii. viii (1895) 255 Nor the Vtopians passe not how many of them they bring to destruction. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush*, (1878) 104 Three poles to a billock (I pas not how long) 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss* (1634) 340 Passe not you who doth give sentence against you 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* ii, I passe not, I, what of the rest become 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. ad fin., Signiors, for you, I pass you not, though I let you pass, for in truth I pass not of you 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* iv. (1642) 270 Not passing his much and often intreaties he continued her refusal 1649 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. xlii, [He] deemed it no small disgrace That that bold young're should so little passe His learned speech.

+ e With emphatic expansion, to pass nothing at all, not to pass a fly, pin, straw, whit. Obs.

1556 OLDF. *Antichrist* 132 They passe not a pyne of the Magistrates 1572 J. JONIS *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 5 So for the reprochfull words of the backbiting Zolius I passe not a strawe 1593 G. HARVEY *Letter* bk. (Camden) 27 He said he passid not any thing at al of the displeasure 1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serms* i. iii. 54/a We passe not a fife for it 1599 GREENE *Alphonius* i. Wks (Rldg.) 228 Whoe'er it be, I do not pass a pin 1610 *Dan. Festivals* iii. (1615) 63 Nor doe we passe a whit what few or Gentile can say against it.

XI. Elliptical or absolute uses of B or C.

24 *Fencing*. To make a pass; to thrust, lunge.

Const. on, upon.

1558 SAVIOLO *Practice* *** J, You may suddenly passe with your left foot... and tune your point vnder his Rapier 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* i. v. (1616) 17 Bob A well experiend hand would passe vpon you, at pleasure *Mat* How meane you, Sir, passe vpon me? *Bob* Why, thus Sir (make a thrust at me) come in 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* iii. 1. 48 Nay, and thou passe vpon me, Ile no more with thee 1602 — *Ham* v. ii. 39 Laertes, you but dally, I pray you passe with your best violence 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* i. iii, And if a horned diuell should burst forth, I would passe on him with a mortal stroke 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc* ii. 126 They lash, they foim, they pass, they strive to bore Their Corslets.

25 *Conjuring*. To cause any object to pass, as by magic, from one person or place to another

1589 *Passquill's Ret* D. 119, No body knowes how it came o how it went, for, since she was deliuered, (passe and repasse) the childe was neuer heard of 1627 H. BURTON *East Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 79 They are like cunning jugglers, that can passe and repasse at pleasure

26. *Cards and Dice*. a. In primero, poker, etc. To throw up one's hand, retire from the game.

1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.* *Dial* iii. 26, I am come to passe againe. 1717 *Prior Alman.* 1. 284 As in a luckless gamester's place, She would not play, yet must not pass. 1816 SINGCR *Hist. Cards* 246 When the first player says *Pass*, every one is obliged to discard, notwithstanding any one may have an ace or a six in hand 1889 *American Hoyle* in *Farmer Americanisms*, 'I pass' is a term used in draw poker, to signify that a player throws up his hand, and retires from the game.

b. In euchre, napoleon, etc.: To decline or voluntarily forgo one's opportunity (as of making the trump) see EUCHESE sb. i.

1884 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 229/r The eldest hand may decline to play, when he says 'I pass' If the eldest hand passes, the next player to the left has a similar option of standing or passing, and so on all round... If all pass, the hand is not played.

+ c To win in the game of PASSAGE, q. v. Obs.

1600 MUNDAY & DRAYTON *Sir Y. Oldcastle* *Fiv. Hunt*. I must haue the dice, What do we play at? *Snuff* Passage if ye please... *Har.* George, You are out Gue me the dice, I passe for twentie pound 1680 [see PASSAGE 15] 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* *Passage*, a Camp-Game, with three Dice, Doublets, making up Ten or more, to Pass or Win, any other Chances lose. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

27. a. To pass the ball at Football, etc. see 46 b. 1888 [see sense 46 b].

b (U. S.) To throw and catch a ball: see quot.

1889 *Fruit Amer Folk-lore* II No. 5 In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. 'Let's go out and pass'.

B. Transitive uses. (From A V, VI, VII.)

I. To go by (something). Trans. of A V.

28. To go by, to proceed past (a person or thing); to leave behind or on one side as one goes on.

1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 273/50 Po heo be crouz i passede hadden a-gein to be were he cam. 13. *Reliq. Pieces fr Thornton MS.* 39 Swa þat nan houre passe the þat pou ne sall be swetely cupped. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 564 The perouse pointes þat passe you behoues, Hit is vnlike any lede with his life pas. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* II. 3 There have not passid Thetford, not passing cccc 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. 11 31b, [We] followed on along the coast to passe the cape Malee 1635 CHAPMAN *Odyss* vi. 306 Thus, passing him, she to the virgins went. 1784 COWPER *Tash* iv. 211 Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing, Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound. 1822 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 85 So pass I hostel, hall, and grange *Mod* Many carriages passed the door. I never pass the spot without thinking of him

b. To get to the other side of; to avoid, escape.

Obs. or dial.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4603 To passe þat persecu

cioune. 1804 R. Rind *Poems* 88 (E D D) The heids wad gang five mile about 1ae pass this lanely brae.

†29. *fig.* To go by without attending to; to leave unnoticed; to neglect, disregard, omit. *Obs.*

c1380 *Wyclif* *1P* 1880 148 Wedding wib þes newe blawfuls, þat wedding wib goddis lawe, makis þes newe rotun sectis. 1505 *Shaks* *John* II. 1. 258 If you fondly passe our proffer'd offer. 1607 *Cor* II. 1. 207 You should passe our advantage of his Choller. And pass'd him vnelected. 1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig. Med.* I. § 20, I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could pass that great and indisputable Miracle, the cessation of Oracles. 1645 *Evryln Diary* 21 May, We dined at Sienna, where we could not passe admiring the great church.

b. To omit in narration, to leave unmentioned.

1585 *T. Washington* *tr. Nicholas's Voy* IV. xxxiii 156 Other goodly ordinances, which I passe with silence. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* I. 469 To passe the papist and the Lutheran, their trans and consubstantiation. 1697 *Dryden Purg. Georg.* I. 239 Nor must we pass untold what Arms they wield. *Ibid.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Females sake. 1800 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 We may pass the cleaning-rod and the downhill position; they are not of much consequence.

c. *U. S.* To omit payment of (a dividend, etc.).

1800 *Financial News* 7 July, A few days ago the National Bank of — passed its interim dividend, and now the Banco Nacional of — has suspended specie payments.

†d. To pass one's flag (Naval), to decline promotion to flag rank, and become a retired Captain.

1805 *Nelson* in *Nicolas Diss.* (1846) VII. 41 When you passed your Flag, I wrote my regret that the Service was to lose your abilities at Sea.

II. To go through, across, or over (something).

30 To go from side to side of, or across, to cross (a sea, channel, river, barrier, frontier, mountain-range), also (less frequently), to go through, traverse (a forest, way, street).

To pass the pikes see *Pike*.

c1390 *Beket* 1773 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 157 For godes loue: ne passe nouȝt þe se. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12375 þan he yode þe flum to pass. 1380 *Sir Perceval* 3523 So þat god me graunte grace, þe brigg of Mantrible sat to pace. 1430-40 *Lyng. Boetius* viii. 1 (1558) 3 b, They of Almayne the Alpes dyd pace. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The fyrst people — entred & passed the red see. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 They — are — pointed at commonly as they passe the streetes. 1590 *Spenser P. Q.* I. v. 33 They pass the bitter waues of Acheron. 1592 *Shaks* *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 24 The waues are dangerous to passe. 1667 *Milton P. L.* II. 776 To keep these Gates for ever shut, which none can pass Without my opening. 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 23 They measure their way in these countreys, by the time they spend in passing it. 1743 *T. Jones in Buechrich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 405, 15,000 men had passed the bridge at Aschaffenburg. 1819 *Byron Juan* II. cv, He could, perhaps, have pass'd the Hellespont, As once Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 222 At Cambridge the river and the marshy ground beyond had to be passed.

b. Of a book or printed work. To go through (the printing-press, or successive editions). *Obs.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 which hath already so far passed the Press. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Pref. 4 This Work.. has passed several editions within a short period.

†31 To pierce, to penetrate: said of a spear or other weapon, also of the person driving it. *Obs.*

1588 *Parker tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 331 Their weapons are strong bowes and arrowes wherewith they will pierce and passe a shirt of mayle or plate coate. 1630 *Capt. Smith Trav. & Adv.* 12 At the sound of the charge, he passed the Turke throw the sight of his Beaver, face, head, and all. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* xvi. 567 From strong Patroclus' hand the javelin fled, And pass'd the groin of valiant Thrasymed.

32. *fig.* To go or come through in the way of a course of study or treatment, experience or suffering; *esp.* to experience, undergo, endure, put up with, suffer. Now usually *pass through* (§8 b).

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* cxviii. 1 þaim þat ere passid þe perils of þis world. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1204 Thies passet the perellis of the pale yetes, Hout on the hegh sea, held hom o fere. 1603-7 *Buchanan Reform.* *St. Andros* Wks (1802) 12 In the three yenis thir regentis sal þas þe greis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, physic, and metaphysik. 1582 *N. Lichfield tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xv. 39 b, Having past many troubles and daungers upon the sea. 1588 *Parker tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 252 The Spaniards remained a good while, and passed great heate. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* I. iii. 132 The storie of my life, From yere to yere the Battaille, Sieges, Fortune, That I have past. 1654 *J. Wright tr. Caneus Nat. Paradox* v. 249 Withdrawing himself secretly out of that Province (where he had passed so many perills). 1755 *J. Shebbeare Lydia* (1769) II. 191 After having past the previous ceremonies. 1849 *M. Arnold Consolation* II, And countless beings Pass countless moods.

b. To pass one's time, life, etc.: see 44.

33 To get through the process of being considered, examined, and approved. a. Said of a measure approved by or carried in Parliament; hence, to be agreed to, accepted, sanctioned by (anybody). To pass the seals, to receive royal (or other) sanction or ratification expressed by sealing. 1409 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 343/a In alle thynges that owth to passe and be agreed be the seide Counseill. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* III. i. 29 Hath he not pass'd the Noble, and the Common? 1667-8 *Perry's Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament, for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1670 *Ld. Roos in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 14 My Bill hath passed the Lords House and was this day read in the House of Commons. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4728/3 Their Commissions are passing the

Seals accordingly. 1725 *Berkely Let.*, to Prior 3 June Wks. 1871 IV. 111 Yesterday the Charter passed the Privy Seal. 1771 *Junius Let.* lxxv. 327 These bills passed the house of lords such bills could never have passed the house of commons without his knowledge. 1793 *Smearon Edystone L.* § 335 Estimates were approved, and passed the common seal of the Corporation.

b. Said of a person or thing that goes satisfactorily through a test, trial, or examination: to undergo and come out successfully; to come up to the standard required by (the examiners or examination); to be allowed by.

1536 *Cromwell Let.* 6 Dec. in *Merriman Life & Let.* (1902) II. 38 This manner of dealing is such as I am right sorry to see pass you that should be a man of honestie. 1599 *Chapman Hum. Days Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 69 Then have you passed the full list of experiment. 1653 *H. More Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 47 There is nothing in Nature but what passes the Approbation of a Knowing Principle. 1722 *Steele's Spect.* No. 128 7 3 All things among Men of Sense and Condition should pass the Censure, and have the Protection, of the Eye of Reason. 1834 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlv. 808 On the scales being weighed over or 'passing the scale'. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 616 All (Russian Rhubarb) that does not pass this examination is burned. 1885 *March Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/1 Very few could pass even the most elementary examination. 1901 *Besant Love Years' Tryst* (1902) 26 You'll pass your exams with distinction, you'll get appointments.

c. To pass muster. see *MUSTER*.

III To go beyond, surpass, exceed. (fi A.VII.)

34 To go beyond (a point or place), to overshoot (a mark), to outrun, outstrip in a race; to rise above, surmount.

1364 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. II. 164 Soþnesse .. seide hote luyte, Bote prike on his halfrey and passede hem alle. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xx. 432 The lord dogglass passit we. All the folk that was chassand then. 1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 2231 For gentil mercy ȝhte to passen right. 1400 *Mandev. (Roxb.)* III. 8 In þis le es þe mount Caucase þat passer þe clowdes. 1425 *tr. Higden Hal. Contin.* (Rolls) VII. 505 The sea overfleweth and passide the clyves. 1535 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy* IV. xxiv 140 Mount Athos is so high, that it passeth the skies. 1871 *R. Ellis Catulius* IV. 4 Nor yet a timber o'er the waves alertly flew She might not aim to pass it.

35 To go beyond or outside of; to overstep (bounds, limits); to transgress. *fig.* To go beyond (one's province, warrant, knowledge, etc.).

1320 *Cast. Love* 1057 þat hose passede Godes heste, He scholde be myn. 1364 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. I. 102 He þat passeth þat poynt is a-postata in þe ordre. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 346 þis stward passeth his power, & failth in governance of þe Chirche. 1456 *Sir G. Hays Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 119 And holdis it nevertheless in his ryght teule, that is, þas nocht his mesure. 1560 *Daus tr. Sinsdang's Comyn.* II. 17 b, Let hym loken that in no wyse he doe passe the boundes of his commission. 1604 *T. Wright Passions* (1606) 114 Let not the colier passe his pantofle. 1607 *Chapman Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 6 A pooler staid fisherman, that neuer past his countreys sight. 1794 *Gray Frag. Poetry* 98 He pass'd the flaming boundes of Place and Time. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 192 He marks the bound which Winter may not pass, And blunts his pointed fury.

36 To exceed or be beyond the compass or range of (any faculty or expression); to be too great for, transcend.

1382 *Wyclif Phil.* iv. 7 And the pees of God, that passith al witt, kepe þoure hertis and vnderstandings in Crist Jhesu our Lord. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. 1 (1859) 73 Hit passed his wytt, thenne muste hit nedes passen the power of his speche. 1589 *R. Robinson Gold. Murr.* (1851) 6 It passeth all my skill the halfe for to indite. 1624 *R. Daventr. City Nightingale* I. 1 in *Hazl. Dodley* XII. 106 Where each word stands so well-plac'd, that it passes Inquisitive detractor to correct. 1701 *Norris Ideal World* I. vi. 304 It passes all comprehension to conceive such a thing. 1820 *W. Irving Sketch Bl.* I. 229 To express that grief which passes show.

37 To surpass or excel in some quality; to surpass or exceed in degree.

c1320 *Halt Med.* 43 Als wa passed meiden onont te mhte of meidenhand, widewen & weddede. 1300 *Beket* 1037 For gold ne passeth nouȝt in boundis so moche leode. 1515, As dignit of preosthod passeth the lewed man þat is. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 61 (Lamb. MS) þis pater noster passys oþer prayers. 1386 *Chaucer Pro.* 448 Of clooth making. He passed him of ypres & of Gaunt. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. 1. 2 The doctrine of crist passeth þe doctrine of alle seintes & holy men. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxxii. 244 None coude passe hym in beaute. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 2 Sam. I. 26 Thy loue to me was wonderfull, passing the loue of women. 1604 *E. Giffmston's D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 83 Ethiopia passeth Affrike and Barbarie in heat. 1704 *Collect Voy* (Chapman) III. 25/a The Milk — has a sweetness, which surpasses ordinary Milk. 1850 *Neale Med. Hymns* (1867) 27 Of rival towns thou passest all.

b. To exceed in number, measurement, or amount. Now rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1237 Adam had pastid nine hundred yere, Nai selcut þof he wex vntere. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 198 That in hy assenblit then, Passand, y trow, a thousand men. 1440 *Geueydrat* 505, Þrom hens it passith not a myle or twayne. 1468 *Sir J. Blyton in Lett.* II. 399 The uttermost pryse had not passid y mark. 1522 *Davies Immort. Soul* viii. xx (1714) 54 Tho' they in number pass the Stars of Heav'n. 1628 *Chapman Hesiod* 183 Let Jove steep the grass Three days together, so he do not pass An ox's hoof in depth. 1874 *Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Churches* 164 The whole chest should not pass four feet in height.

†38 To get beyond (a stage or condition of life or existence). *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* from 34).

1315 *Shoreham Poems* (E. B. T. S.) 74/1111 On wenddeþ, þofer abyde schel [H]wet oþer passet age By kende. 14..

Tundale's Vis. 1464 A blissed soule y may be calle For þou art passed thy paynes alle. 1450 *Gesta Rom.* x. 33 (Harl. MS) Withoute dowte, wenne we shal passy þis life, he shal yelde to vs þe fourfowld. 1510 *Barclay Murr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E. vj b, When he passed childe, And come to mannes estate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20, I am passed my purgatory, and I am saued. 1554 *Holcott, Passe boyes age, ex. ephraim, nel pueris excedere.* 1611 *Bible* I. Cor. vii. 36 If she passe the flour of hei age. 1685 *Evryln Diary* 15 Sept., On purpose that they might whilst young pass that fatal disease.

†b To go beyond or exceed (a defined time).

c1384 *Chaucer H. Fame* l. 392 How he forswore hym ful falsly, And falsly gan hys terme pace. 1607 *Middletown Mich. Term.* II. iii. 342, I never pass my month, you know.

IV. 39 To pass the lips, the mouth of to come out of the mouth of, be spoken or uttered by.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 b, Kepe it in the, that it passe not thy mouth. 1611 *Chapman Iliad* 1. 493 Iove at this satilient, not a word in long space pass'd him. 1755 *H. Walpole Lett. to Mann* 15 June, I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it pass your lips. 1819 *Shirley Prom. Unb.* I. 219 Mother, let not aught Of evil pass again My lips.

C. Causative uses.

I. 40. To cause or enable (a person or thing) to go, proceed, or make his way anywhere; to carry, convey, send usually with prep. or adv. specifying the direction, etc.; *esp.* to convey across a river, a ferry, etc., to transport.

a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* clvi. 597 Me thynke ye be none of the layrey, wherfore I am not contente that I haue passed you over. 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy* IV. xxiv. 140 The way whereby Xerxes passed his army. 1600 *E. Blount tr. Comestagio* 30 The most of them were harkes to passe horse and munition. 1611 *Cotgr. Pile trigone*, a triangle peece of yron to be thrown at a ring, through which he that passes it wins the game. 1668 *Fyver Acc. E. India* & P. 126, I sent to the Havaladar, to know when he would Pass us up the Gaot. 1722 *Dr. For Plague* (Ridg.) 164 Every vagrant Person may. be. pass'd back to their last legal Settlement. 1798 *I. Allen Hist. Vermont* 254 A canal — sufficient to pass boats of 25 tons burthen into said lake.

†b. 1. *1st* = *intr.* to pass, proceed, depart, cross.

1500 *Lancelot* 362 So the king propound And for to pass hymne one the mome dispart. 1615 *Chapman Odys.* xiv. 260 He pass'd him for the Pylan shoe to find his long-lost father.

†c With double object: To send or convey

(a thing) over or across (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1522 *W. Knight in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 199 Which can shew you. with what besynes the [the Spaniards] have passyd thaire Artillarie the gete mountayns.

41. To make (a thing) go in any specific manner or direction; to move, draw, push (a thing), as to pass one's hand over, to pass one's eye over (to glance rapidly or cursorily over), to pass a wet sponge over (often *fig.* to obliterate the memory of), to pass the sweeper over a floor, to pass a rope or string round anything.

1705 *Addison Italy* 434, I had only time to pass my Eye over the Medal, which are in great Number. 1853 *M. Arnold Sokrat* 94 O'er his chilly limbs his woollen coat He passed. 1859 *Jernison Britanny* II. 21 Washing their hands by having water passed over them. 1867 *Smvtn Sailor's Word-bk.*, To pass, to take certain turns of a rope round a yard, etc. 1868 *Yates Rock Ahead* II. 11, He had passed the wet sponge over the slate containing any records of his early life. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 437 If the nurse cannot pass the catheter into the orifice at once. *Mod.* Pass a rope round its hind legs.

†b. = *pass through*. to pass through a sieve, etc.

1530 *Palsgr.* 654/2, Je sasse. I left hym passynge of synnammom. 1639 *J. W. tr. Guibert's Char. Physic* II. 66 Two..searses or sieves to pass butter thangs.

42 To cause to pass or go by. To pass in review. (*orig.* *Mil.*) To cause (troops) to march by for inspection, hence *fig.* to cause writings or proceedings to pass before the eye or mind for examination or scrutiny.

1824 *Grote Greece* II. lxxix. IX. 24 Here Cyrus, halting three days, passed the army in review. 1865 *M. Arnold Ess. Crit.* II (1875) 52 The works of other writers.. might also be passed under the Academy's review. 1878 *Browning La Sausas* 162 Passing lightly in review What seemed hits and what seemed misses in a certain fence play.

43 To cause or allow (a person or thing) to go past or through some barrier or obstruction.

1611 *Shaks. Wint.* T. II. ii. 57 Madam, if't please the Queene to send the babe, I know not what I shall incur, to passe it, Having no warrant. 1867 *Macgregor Voy. Alone* (1868) 39, I had letters for the highest authorities to pass the Rob Roy as an article entered for the Paris Exhibition. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 215/1 The men who pass tobacco, wine, and spirits into England by contraband.

44 To cause or allow to pass or go by, to spend (time, or any portion of time, one's life, a season, etc.). sometimes merely in reference to staying through or to the end, as to pass the winter at a place; but oftener with reference to occupation or mode, as to pass one's time in sleep, pass a pleasant evening, pass an anxious day. Cf. *pass away* (60 f.), *pass forth* (62 c).

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 115 Thus passen thei that wofull nyht. *Ibid.* III. 316 Thus passen thei a day or tuo. 1594 *Shaks. Rich.* III. 1 v. 2 O, I have past a miserable night, So full of fearful Dremes, of vgly sights [etc.]. 1674 *Boyle Excell. Theol.* I. 1. 35 A very pleasant way of passing one's time. 1709-10 *Addison Teller* No. 153 7 15 A Friend.. invites me to pass the Evening at his House. 1779 *J. Moore*

View Soc. Fr. II lvi 63 He generally passes the summer in the country. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A Bede* xxiv, Those whose lives are passed in humble everyday work 1860 *THACKERAY Round Papers, Lazy Idle Boy* (1876) 1, I had occasion to pass a week in the autumn in the little old town of Coire 1878 J. C. MORRISON *Gibbon* 2 The longest period he ever passed at school were two years at Westminster.

† b To cause to pass away, dispel *Obs. rare*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acquisere in re aliqua*, to take delight and pleasure in to pass his sorrow and phantasies

II † 45. To carry through its stages, transact, to bring to an end, to accomplish or execute (a matter, a business); to complete (a voyage) *Obs.*

c 1450 *COO. MYST* 89 We beseeche 30w of 3oure pacyens, That we pace these maters so lythly away 1473 *Rolls of Parli VI* 66:1 In cas all other things were thoroughly passed and concluded betwixt his Highnes and theym 1596 *SHAKS Iam Sh* iv 157 Then at my lodging, there this night Weele passe the busynesse puiately and well 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev* iv 1, If you but meditate of what is past, And what you plot to passe 1605 B. JONSON *I olpone* iii v, I told his son, brought, hid him here, Where he might hear his father pass the deed. 1748 *Anson's Voy* iii x 403 The contract being past, it was some satisfaction... to be certain that his preparations were now going on

b To cause or allow (anything proposed) to proceed, esp. after examination or scrutiny, to carry or get carried (a measure in Parliament, a resolution in a meeting); to agree to, declare correct, confirm, sanction, endorse

1549-62 *STERNHOLD & HOPKINS P. CXIX* iii 24 They serve in stead of councillors my matters for to passe 1624 *CAPT SMITH Virginia* 185 The greatest matter passed, was a Proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes. 1666-7 *MARVELL Corr. Wks* 1872-5 II 206 His Majesty came yesterday to the Lords' House, and there past five publick Bills 1669 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm App v* 104 Several rectories and impropriations... have been passed into patent in the name of his Grace. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov, Brooklyn is pass'd to be a Township by the Council 1707 *WATTS Hymn, 'Life is the time'* vi, There are no acts of pardon pass'd in the cold grave to which we haste. 1799 *JFFRERSON 1791* (1859) IV 263 Their majority will pass the bill 1836 *Penny Cycl.* v. 206 1/2 Boyle clearly proved that he passed his accounts in an irregular and dishonest manner. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* iii. vi 663 He was required to pass under the Great Seal the requisite authority to Commissioners 1868 *FERRMAN North Cong* II x 483 They began to pass decrees in utter defiance of the royal authority. 1878 *MONTAGU Browne's Pract Taxidermy* ii 21, I have submitted the foregoing to a practical butcherer, and he has 'passed' it as correct 1885 *Law Rep* 29 Ch Div 796 A scheme of arrangement passed by the shareholders 1892 A. S. WILKINS in *Bookman Oct.* 26 1/2 He had already passed for the press all the sheets of the present volume

c. To allow or enable (a person) to pass an examination; to get (him) through.

1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xxviii, Come Mr. Simple, stand up again. Don't be afraid, we wish to pass you 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chua* xxvii, I'll pass you. I can conscientiously report you a healthy subject. 1889 *Nature* 18 Apr 577 His first duty is to pass his men, and as our systems of examination are at present ordered, the passing is more a question of the facts than of the principles

† d. To allow (something) to pass or go unchecked or without notice, to overlook, excuse, pass over *Obs.*

c 1621 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iii. 114 An old man will consent to pass things past, and what succeeds He looks into 1768 *Woman of Honor* II 212 Pass me this digression 1802 II. MARTIN *Notes of Glenross* I. 247, I tell you, I will not, cannot pass that boy's bravado.

III. 46. To cause to go from one to another; to hand over, hand round, hand, transfer

1596 *SHAKS. Tani Sh.* iv. 15, If like a Father you will deale with him, And passe my daughter a sufficient dower, The match is made, and all is done. 1576 *Sourtr Seru* (1797) IV. 75 When God makes a Man wealthy and potent, he passes a double Obligation upon him 1824-8 T. HOOK *Sayings & Doings* 222 (Stram.) Shall I pass you a spoon? 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xxvii, Desire the sentry to pass the word for the butcher, I want to speak with him 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* II, I intendingle was 'passed round' in an instant. 1891 *ECESANT Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 117 They passed buckets of water from hand to hand

b Football, etc. To transfer (the ball) to another player on the same side. Also *absol.* (sense 27 a). Cf. *PASS sb.* 2 12

c 1865 F. WOOD *Beeton's Football [Assoc.] Rules* 36 No player shall carry the ball, hold it, throw it, pass it to another with his hands, or lift it from the ground with his hands. 1888 *IRVING, etc. Football, Laws Rugby* 9 It is lawful for any player who has the ball to throw it back towards his own goal, or to pass it back to any player of his own side who is at the time behind him. 1897 *Never* pass blindly, and be very chary of passing at all near your own goal. Never throw forward, for it is illegal. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 3/4 Seven years ago hockey was an utterly unscientific game. The Moulsey Club was the first to adopt a passing game. 1900 *FEDAM, etc. Hockey* 125 The ball may often be passed as usefully from forwards to halves, or from halves to backs, as in the contrary direction.

c. To put into circulation, give currency to (coin, or the like); esp. used of putting base coin into circulation. Also *fig.*

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 237 One whom his mistress burdened with some vnkinde speeches which he had past her. 1634 *WOOD New Eng. Prose* (1865) To Rdr., There hath been many scandalous and false reports past upon the Country. 1802 *MAR EDGEMORTH Moral P.* (1856) I. xix 155 This bank-note he was afraid to pass, till all inquiry had blown over 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov, Utters of base coin have a trick of passing a bad shilling between two good ones.

47. Law. To convey, make over, in legal form or with legal effect.

1587 *LD. BURLING in Collect (O H S.)* I 204 You passe a lease to the Ladie Stafford 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* ii. xvi 186 Nor does it at all alter the Case no more than it excuses the Force, and passes the Right, when I deliver my Purse myself to a Thief, who demands it with a Pistol at my Breast 1897 *Law Rep Weekly Notes* 201:1 The delivery of the key of a trunk was held to pass the trunk and its contents

48. To give in pledge (one's word, promise, oath); to pledge (one's faith, honour, etc)

1469 *SIR J. PASTON in Lett II.* 269 3e wryeth in your letter that ye durst not passe your credens. 1528 *WRIOTHELSEY in Pocock Rec Ref I* xli 79 To pass his promise on such sort might make much broyery 1588 *SHAKS L.L.L.* I 1 49 Your oath is past, to passe away from these. 1601 1 *Quel N. v.* 86 Sir Toby will be sworn that I am no Fox, but he wil not passe his word for two pence that you are no Foole 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* i 114 He (King of Sweden) had passed his Honour to the Noremburgers, that he would not leave them 1837 *KEBLE Chr Y* a Sun Lent viii, That Name, by which Thy faithful oath is past. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xiii 329 Half the sum was raised, and Dundee is said to have passed his word for the remainder 1866 *EDITH THOMPSON in Monthly Packet* Christm No. 97 He had passed his word of honour that he would report himself at the fort of Haraf

† b To give or tender (a vote). *Obs.* 1624 *G. MONTAGU in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist MSS. Comm.)* I 298 These are the votes, which passed shall be published in a Declaration to the kingdom 1685 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I. 266 Everie person, shall passe his vote when required, the town clerke shall proceed from person to person till the whole Councill have passed their votes.

IV. † 49. To send forth or out, to emit To pass the ghost; to give up the ghost, to die. *Obs rare* c 1400 *Desir. Tray* 8216 Tha he gird to the ground & the gost past 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii, Here is a vent to passe my sighes. 1621 *QUARLES Agalush & P* (1678) 46 She past a sigh, and said, O ask not who

50 To discharge from the body by excretion. 1698 *SIR R. SIBBALD in Phil Trans XX.* 266 He hath past none by the Yard since he past these the other way 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II 264 She passes her stools naturally 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 394 He was incapable of passing a motion by any means 1899 *CAGNEY Tr Falshch's Clin. Diagnosis* vii. (ed 4) 292 Hairs have been known to be passed with this fluid

† 51. To discharge (a volley). *Obs.* 1681 *Land Gas No. 1628* 1 One of them, shooting a-head and passing his Broad-side, fell a stern, by her Lee side

52. To give utterance or expression to; to utter, pronounce (speech, criticism, censure); rarely, to put (a question). Sometimes, to exchange (words)

1625 *CHAPMAN Odeys* i 274 On him again the grey-eyed Maid did pass this kind reply 1697 *MORSON Jm.* ii 38 Tyrone saluted his Lordship standing on the other banke, and there they passed many speeches. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol* 35 To passe a censure, or to whisper seditiously against the Actions of Princes. 1694 *ATTEBURY Seru* (1726) I 186 A Way of exposing Things sacred and serious, by passing a bold Jest upon them. 1698 *SOUTH Seru* III I. 30 By all this (it seems) our Saviour was only teaching those about Him, how to pass Compliments upon Almighty God 1828 *SCOTT P. M Perth* xi, No man shall brook life after he has passed an affront on Douglas 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) V 6 They are dissatisfied with the free criticisms which the Athenian passes upon the laws of Minos.

b. To utter or pronounce judicially. (Cf. 21, 22.) 1590 *SHAKS Com Err.* i 1 148 Thou art adjudged to the death, And passed sentence may not be recal'd 1600 — A Y L I iii 86 Firm and irrevocable is my doombe, Which I have past upon her. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & Arcite* i 266 If our doom be past in bonds to be 1820 W. IRVING *Sketchs Bk II* 265 When sentence of death was passed upon him 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* vi viii, The Deemster in the half-lit court was passing sentence

c. In various phrases, as to pass the time of day (dual, or colloq.), to exchange salutations or gossip in passing; so, to pass (a) good morning, the good day, the compliments of the day.

1836 A. A. PARKER *Trip to West* 165 Two Indians halted within a few rods of us, stared a moment, and then civilly passed the time of day 1875 *SUSSEX Gloss* s. v. Time of Day, 'I doant know any more of him than just to pass the time o' day' 1882 B. HART *Phy* iii, Dropping in to pass the time of day, with her father 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 180 She had simply passed him a pleasant 'Good morning' 1894 *Outing (U S)* XXIV. 10/2 Nothing has happened to prevent my passing the compliments of the day with Mrs Crombie

V. † 53 Fencing To make or execute (a thrust).

1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* ii. ii 26 To see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant

54. To perform the pass on a pack of cards; see *PASS sb.* 2 10.

1884 *St. James's Gas* 5 Dec. 5/4 [To] prevent him from watching the operator too closely when engaged in 'readying' and 'passing' the cards 1894 *Striking feats of dexterous 'readying' and 'passing' which his companion performed.*

D. With prepositions and adverbs.

I. With prepositions. *Pass* (intrans, trans, or causal) may be followed by any preposition of motion or direction, with its object, both words having their own senses. Sometimes the prep appears to be more closely united with the verb, so as to form with it a verbal phrase, often expressible by a single verb with its object Thus *pass across* = cross, *pass through* = descend, *pass into* = enter, *pass up* = ascend, etc. Of these, the following are the more important.

Pass at —. See 23 c.

55. Pass beyond —. a. See simple senses and BEYOND prep.

b To pass the limits of, exceed, transcend. 1819 *KEATS Lania II* 32 His spirit pass'd beyond its golden bound into the noisy world 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) IV. 257 No effort of reflection will enable us to pass beyond the limits of our own faculties.

56. Pass by —.

† a. To go through or by way of. *Obs.*

13. K. ALICE 1200 Anon they Passeth by Tere, and by Cidoynne, Alle til they come to Babloyne 1390 *GOWER Conf* III 63 Wher as sche passeth be the stretes. 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen VIII* 61 [They] assaunt the Alyens as they passed by the stretes 1573-80 *BARET Alv P* 162 As we came to this Citie, we passed by Lions, where we sojourned two daies

b To go past; to pass; = 28.

13. K. ALICE 668 Heo passen by a quenes lond, That hette Candace, Y understond 1386 *CHAUCER Merch T.* 340 I thanne sholde he se ful many a figure pace By his Mirour 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 54, I supposed to have passed by hym peassibly toward this feste 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr* 34 b, As he paste by a pasture most pleasaunte to se 1606 *SHAKS, Tr & Ch.* iii. iii 39 Please it our Generall to passe strangely by him, As if he were foigot 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No 63 ¶ 6, I heard several double Rhymes as I passed by them 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman, Chamonix*, If I thou hast passed by The sleeping savage dreadful still in sleep

c To pass without stopping, or without notice, to take no notice of, disregard, omit —. See 61 c.

Pass for —. See 5, 23. *Pass into* —. See 7.

Pass of —. See 10, 10 c, 23 b.

Pass on —. See 5 c, 21 b, c, 24.

57. Pass over —.

a. To cross above or on the surface of (a sea,

river, or expanse); to cross, to traverse; = 30. c 1275 *LAY* 1341 Seyles drawe to toppe, leten lade pane wind, passi ouer hieres 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 228 Supbe he ssulde mani lond ouer passi & wende 1300 *CURSOR M.* 1020 Do me to passe be dikes [or ditches] ouer 1335 *Lai le Freine* 141 The maide passed ouer a wild heth 1340 *Melayne* 878 Lo Charls now will I torne agayne Pat passes ouer Mountayne & playne. 1440 *PROMPT Paru* 376 1/2 Pacyn ovyr, *transgredior* 1600 *SHAKS, A Y. L.* v. iii. 19 It was a Loue, and his lasse, . That o'er the greene corne feild did passe 1600 J. PORY *tr Leo's Africa* Intro. 39 A man must beware how he passe ouer deepe riuers with them 1887 *BOWEN Virg Aeneid* ii 28, O'er thy people and city, alas! what sorrows have passed. *Mod.* A change passed over his countenance

b To pass the hand over.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* xiv, He took a harp, and passing o'er its chords Made music 1899 *SIR E. ARNOLD Lt Asia* iii (1883) 52 So sigh we, passing o'er the solemn strings 10 c. *trans.* To spend (time), = sense 44. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf* III 64 The queene.. passeth ouer thilke nyght, Til it was on the morwe lght. 1548 *UDALL, etc Erasmus Par Malt.* i. 20 So that the rests of the life be passed ouer after the rule of Christ. 1597 F. de *Lisle's Legendarie* A viij, He neuer medled with matters of estate but passed ouer his time in pleasure. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 298 Many times he pass'd over the Winter therein

d. To pass a thing without dwelling upon it, or without notice or remark, to omit —. See 67 e.

58. Pass through —.

a To go from side to side of, to cross, traverse.

c 1300 *CURSOR M* 6265 Pe see on alper side pam stod, . Til pai war passed thoru bat fiod. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* xvi 319 That he was passit throu all Irland Fra end till end. c 1385 *CHAUCER L G.* W 746 *Thise*, And with a soun as softe as ony shryfte They lete here wordis thour the clift pace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 131) 12 b, Ye people of god passing through the same see drye fote 1530 *PALSGR.* 653/2 f He shall passe thorowe fyre and water or he get it 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Not cause their children to passe through the fire. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 44 ¶ 4 On Saturday last he passed through Staines. 1885 *LEUBSDORF Cremona's Proj. Geom* 237 If two conics which are inscribed in a given quadrilateral pass through a given point.

1839 T. BRUGES *tr Causus Mor. Relat* 31 All the Idea's which passe thorow our mindes. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig Nat* i 11 Abimelek gave greater credit to that information which passed through his eye.

b. In reference to times, stages, states, conditions, processes, actions, experiences, etc.

c 1320 *SIR BEVES (MS A.)* 1035 Erst how schelt pase þourz min hond And þourz Morgelay, my gode brond! 1362 *LANG.* P. Pl A viii 12 [The] Han pardoun þowr þagorie to passen ful sone. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosia's Hist Indies* iv. 211 Golde which hath often passed through the fire, keeps his colour. 1660 F. BROOKS *tr. Le Blanc's Trav* 128 Men having passed thorough all sorts of animals at last became Gods 1711 *ADDISON Spect* No 115 ¶ 5 How many Hands must they pass through before they are fit for Use? 1747 *Genil Mag* XVII 325 Having pass'd thro' his Degrees in Arts, he became domestick Chaplain to Dr Tho Smith. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxi (1877) 233 We. are passing through times of speculative unbelief.

c. To make or force a passage through; to penetrate; to pierce through; to shoot through, send a shot through

14. in *Tundale's Ps.* (1843) 133 And thorow thy sowle shall a scharp swyrd pace. 1412-20 *LYDG Chron. Troy* iv. xxx, For he felte thorugh his herte pace The persyng stremys of hir eyen two 1470 *Col & Gaw* 708 Throw platys of polist steil thair poyntis can pase 1530 *PALSGR.* 654/2 He passed thorowe his harness and his bodye at one shotte, *il transpassa son harnays et son corps a vng trait.* *Mod.* The bullet passed through his shoulder.

1638 *JUNUS Paint Ancients* 211 No man is able to passe through the secrets of Art, unless he first overcome the pompe of vaine glorie.

d. causal To cause (a thing) to pass or go through; to put, thrust, or impel through

1330 *Palsgr.* 654/2. I passe thorowe, as spyce. thorowe a sarce, or pepyr thorowe the queene, or meale thoiove a boulder 1731 *Medley Kolben's Cape G. Hope II* 67 The ground becomes frequently so hard, that twenty oxen are not sufficient to pass a plough through it. 1853 *Soyer Pantroph.* 288 Take a flour sieve, and pass the cheese through it. 1857 *Borrow Rom Rye xxiv.* The principal component parts were burnt wine and rosemary, passed through an alembic. 1885 *Lauw Rep.* 15 Q B D 316 A catch which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing 1898 *Florence Montgomery Tony* 20 Passing his arm through the strap of the window. 1899 *Albion's Syst Med VIII.* 84 The preparations being much reduced in virulence by passing the culture through rabbits. *Mod.* A dragoon passed his sword through him.

Pass upon — See 5 c, 21 c.

† **50. Pass with** — To have done with, take no notice of. *Obs rare*

1841 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 27 Neither have they gratified the king with the release of the lo. Montrose or with the passing with the Ea. of Traquair

II. With adverbs.

60. Pass away. **a.** See simple senses and *AWAY* *adv.* **b. intr.** Of persons To depart; also, to get or break away (as from restraint)

1445 *Cursor M.* 12975 (Trn.) Somme oþere vnsweare shaltow say *Me* I passe from þe away. 1430 *Syr Tryam* 317 The queene passydw away & fledd On fote. 1590 *Spenser P. Q. i.* vl. 48 But, when he saw the Damsell passe away, He left his stond, and her pursuew apace 1879 *E. Arnold Lt. Asia iv* (1883) 88 But that ox-king . . . trampled the warders down, and passed away

c. intr. To die, expire.

1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B) 112 God lord graunt rest and pese þat lastis ay to cristen soules passed away 1806 *Southery Lett* (ed. Warton) I 96 Immediately as he uttered the words he passed away 1829 *Lauw Times* XCII 144/2 Mr Richard Williams passed away on the 21st ult., at the great age of ninety years

d. intr. Of time: To elapse, come to an end 1445 *Cursor M.* 20558 (Trn.) Tyme passeth faste away 1711 *Addison Spect* No 93 ¶ 2 The Moments that are to pass away before the happy Meeting 1847 *Marrat Childs N. J. Pot* iv, Thus passed the winter away so rapidly, that [etc.],

e. intr. Of things: To pass out of existence, come to an end, cease to be, be dissolved, perish.

13 *S. Paulin* Horstman *Allegory Leg* (1878) 4/1 Precious stones þat wip þis world and corþe heia Passen away al in fere. 1339 *Bible* (Great) 2 Pet iii 10 The heavens shall passe awaye. 1557 *N. T. (Genev)* Matt xxiv 35 Heauen and earth shall passe awaye [Wyclif passe, TINDALE perishes], but my wordes shal not passe awaye 1814 *Southery Ode War Amer* xiii, Dominion passeth like a cloud away. 1845 *M. Pattison Ecce* (1889) 1 96 His anger passed away. 1856 *Froude's Hist. Eng.* (1858) 1. 59 All the convulsions of the world were passing away, never to return. 1884 *March. Exam* 20 May 5/2 The fears of a general crisis are passing away.

f. trans. To spend (time, etc.); to while away, to pass + emphatic of 44

1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley II.* 46 What shall I do now to pass away the day? 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 139 Going than to Wittenberge, they passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1594 *Shaks Rich III.* 1. 1 25 Why I Haue no delight to passe away the time 1665 *Earl Dorset Song Written at Sea* vii, To pass our tedious hours away. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No 106 ¶ 1 An Invitation . . . to pass away a Month with him in the Country. 1848 *Thackeray Lett* 12 Aug., One day is passed away here very like its defunct predecessor.

† **g. To transfer away; to relinquish, surrender (rights, etc.); to convey away (property).** *Obs*

1651 *Hobbes Leviath* ii xxi 111 What Rights we passe away, when we make a Common wealth. 1690 *Locke Govt.* ii. viii. § 126 Because our Fathers or Progenitors passed away their natural Liberty 1769 *Polluxen Disc. Trade* (1697) 28 A Man that is to pass away Lands, or Goods 1781 *Cowper Hope* 11 Riches are passed away from hand to hand.

61. Pass by.

a. intr. To go or proceed past; to move on without stopping, to flow past

1430 *Syr Tryam* 278 There the queene schulde passe by 1568 *Grafton Chron* II 301 The Englishmen passed by without anye approching. 1611 *Bible Lam.* i 12 Is it nothing to you, all ye that passe by? 1712 *Steele Spect* No 398 ¶ 1 He saw Robin the Porter passing by. 1799 *Southery Runned Cottage Wks.* 1838 III 32 The countrymen learning o'er the bridge, . . . would all look up When she pass'd by. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* xix, There twice a day the Severn fills, The salt sea-water passes by.

b. fig. and in reference to time.

1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 1026 But I lete all his storie passen by, Of Custance is my tale specially. 1821 *Keats Son.* *Human Seasons*, To let fair things Pass by unheeded, as a threshold brook 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 30 June 5/5 A generation would pass by before the adversaries . . . would find their way back to power.

c. trans. To go past (a thing or person) without stopping, or without taking notice; to fail to notice, to overlook; to omit; to take no notice of, dismiss from consideration, disregard, ignore; = *pass over*, 67 c, f.

When the object is a sb, it usually comes after *by*, so that the construction can be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. with a preposition and its object, as in *to pass by his eldest son*; cf. *to pass him by*

1430 *Cursor M.* 15634 Quer i sal þis calice drinc, or i sal pass þar-by? 1560 *Bible* (Genev). *Prov.* xix. 11 His glorie is to passe by an offence 1611 *Lo T. Howard in Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 393 He was

overcharged with confusion, and passed by admiring the dressing of the hoise. 1621 *T. Williamson tr. Goulart's Wise Vaillard* 77 Better to wink at, and passe by an iniurie. 1638-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 3, I would hear him first, and then pass it by. He must come as a delinquent on his knees. 1677 *Hornbeck Gt. Lauw Consid.* v (1704) 297 These observables are passed by as things out of his element 1869 *J. Martineau Ess.* II 76 Instances . . . which legislation passes by in silence 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* III. xiii 278 That Edward might rightly pass by an incompetent minor 1871 *R. H. Hutton Ess.* (1877) I 71, I pass them by with the remark.

62. Pass forth.

a. intr. To go out or away (*arch.*) † *To pass forth of use, to go out of use, become obsolete (obs)* 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 2970 He sey þe contrees as he passede vorþ & destrued & bar in ecche half. 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 66 Leue noust on þo losels but let hem forþ pascen. 1530 *Palsgr.* 654/1, I passe forth, I go forth, as an army when it is removing, or a company byfore a great estate 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 332 Understanding the privileges of the Scottis merchants to decay and pass furth of use in the parts of Flanders. 1566 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. iii. 16 He passed forth with her in faire array

† **b. To go forward, advance, go on, continue** 1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 181, This passeth forth fiod day to day this Absolon So wotheth hire. 1450 *S. Culbert (Surtees)* 7505 He was a sele paste forþe in age 1568 *Grafton Chron* II 391 The yongest say their opinions first, and so passe forth in order vntill it come to the highest.

† **c. trans.** To spend or pass (time) *Obs*

1509 *Hawes Past Pleas* xvi (Percy Soc) 73 She wyll wyth love her grene flouryng age Passe forth in joye, pleasure, & courage. 1554 *Hulfort, Passe forth* the day or tyme, *agitate diem, exagere tempus* 1573-80 *Barret Alu P.* 158, I will passe forth this day by little and little [Paulatin hunc p. oduecan diem] with sipping and drinking.

63. Pass in. *trans.* To hand in (e.g. a cheque to a bank). *To pass in one's cheque, to die (slang)* 1874 *MARK TWAIN 'Roughing It* 332 (Farmer) One of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send-off 1894 *H. Nisbet Bush Girl's Rom* 108 The best thing I can do for you is to give you a cheque of my own made payable to yourself at sight, with an introduction to the bank as well, and I will pass in the form myself next time I am down there 1900 *IV Lond Observ* 4 May 3/1, I see that young M. has passed in his checks.

64. Pass off.

a. intr. To go off or disappear gradually said of sensations, physical conditions, moisture, etc.

1845 *Budd Dis. Liver* 266 In the presence of some medicines that pass off in the bile 1861 *Headland Med. Handbk* 160 Remittent fever instead of intermitting at distinct periods, passes off after a variable time, and then recurs *Mod.* After a little the feeling of faintness passed off The hydrogen unites with the oxygen to form water, which passes off in steam The smell of the paint will pass off in a few days

b. intr. Of a proceeding. To be carried through and completed (with more or less success).

1886 *Times* 23 Nov 9 In every sense the festival passed off as its promoters must have desired 1892 *Lewis Merc.* 2 May 6/3 The Labour Demonstrations throughout Europe yesterday passed off on the whole more peaceably than was anticipated *Mod.* How did the wedding pass off? Everything passed off very well

c. trans. To put into circulation, or dispose of (esp. deceptively); to palm off; to impose

1799 *HAN MORE Fem Educ.* (ed. 4) I 297 They might be tempted to pass off for their own what they pick up from others 1857 *Borrow Rom. Rye* xvii, And other customers came in, who, also passed off their jokes upon me *Ibid* xli, [He] sometimes shortened money, and at other times passed off what had been shortened by other gentry 1865 *M. Arnold Ess Crit* 11 65 Trying to pass off their wares as excellent 1884 *Lauw Times Rep.* LI. 222/2 The applicants pass off their goods for those of the Baron de Geer.

d. To cause (a person) to be accepted in some false character; esp. refl. (with for or as), to give oneself out as what one is not, to pretend to be.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. 1. 12 He passed himself off for my servant *Ibid* 178 The insolence of this scoundrel who fancies to pass me off for a highwayman. 1871 *SMILES Charac* vi (1876) 181 He does not seek to pass himself off as richer than he is. 1885 *H. Conway Family Affair* 1, A child still young enough to be passed off as a child in arms.

e. To ward off or adroitly put aside (a remark, etc.) without seriously meeting it; to parry

1890 *A Gissing Village Hampden* III xi. 238 The young man passed off lightly all such reference

65. Pass on.

a. intr. See simple senses and *ON* *adv.*; esp. to proceed on one's way, in one's course, in one's discourse or writing; to continue one's course; to proceed or advance, as a transaction or progressive state; to pass, as time.

1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+395 þe day is passed on, no farrer may þou wyne 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. xx. Soo this paste on alle that wynter with alle manere of huntynge and haukyng. 1573-80 *Barret Alu.* P 163 The more time that passed on, the more [etc.] 1611 *Bible Gen.* xviii. 5, I will fetch a morsell of bread, and comfort ye your hearts, after that ye shall passe on. 1660 *C. POTTER tr. Sargh's Hist. Querebe* 46 The Pope spake all this with so great heat, that the Ambassador did not judge fit at that time to passe on further 1634 *MILTON Comm.* 430 Yea there, where very desolation dwells. . . She may pass on with unblench'd majesty 1842 *Tennyson 'Come not when I am dead'* 11, Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie. 1899 *Albion's Syst Med.* VII 651 The optic neuritis is passing on to post-neuritic atrophy *Mod.* Pass on, please, and do not obstruct the way. The preacher passes on to his second head But we have said enough on this point, we pass on

b. trans. To send or hand (anything) to the next member of a series.

1791 *'G. GAMBADO' Ann Horsem.* xvii (1809) 139 No Vagrants past on 1877 *Spurgeon Sermon* XXXIII 357 Getting rid of a case by saving your own pocket and passing the applicant on to another. *Mod.* Please read this and pass it on.

66. Pass out.

a. intr. See simple senses and *OUT* *adv.*; chiefly, to go out through a passage. *To pass out of, to issue from, leave; to pass out of sight, to go beyond the reach of sight.*

13 *K. Als* 6246 Ther no schal schip out passe 1375 *Cursor M.* 12127 (Fairf.) How lange þi life sal laste or þou passe out of þis werde 1425 *Ibid.* 17350 (Trn.) þei sent assies also aboute þat he schulde not passen oute 1574 *Ir. Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 That he should passe out of Asia into Macedonia 1711 *KEN ART. Visit Wks* (1838) 492 When any one is passing out of this life 1833 *KELCE Sermon* (1849) I. 147 He may pass out of this world, before he see any abatement in the triumph of disorder and irreligion 1842 *Tennyson Locksley Hall* 34 Love Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight.

† **b. trans.** To spend the whole of (a time).

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 55 The poore Sultan utterly discouraged, returned againe to Constantinople, and there passed out the rest of his dayes

67. Pass over.

a. intr. To go across; to cross to the other or opposite side. In *Chemistry*, said of the volatilized substances which pass from the retort in distillation, and are condensed in the receiver.

1330 *Ottol 707* Ouer þe brugge þei wenten iseme, & þo þei ouer passed were, Such aunter þei funden pere. 1611 *Bible Dent.* iii 18 Ye shall passe ouer armed before your brethren the children of Israel. 1641 *FRENCH Distill* vi (1651) 196 Adde the tartarizated quintsence, yet so that that passe ouer with it 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* v I 601 The hope that some of those regiments which he had formerly commanded would pass over to his standard 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 20 That which passes over towards the middle must be redistilled to free it from copper mechanically carried over 1864-72 *Ibid* II 337 Some organic compounds boil at so low a temperature that, when heated in a retort, they pass over unchanged. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot* 802 The contents of one of the conjugating cells pass over into the other which remains stationary 1879 *HARLAN Hygeint* ii. 25 After lining the inner surface of the lids, it [mucous membrane] passes over to the ball, forming a loose fold.

† **b. intr.** Of a period of time: To go by, elapse, be spent, come to an end *Obs.*

1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1 271 This passet our, quhill diuers dayis war gane 1659 *H. PLUMPTRE Let in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollities

† **c. intr.** With compl., as *to pass over unpunished, to go unpunished* *Obs*

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 470 Words of dishonour quhill nucht noch to pas owir unitryt and unpunest.

d. trans. To hand over to another; to transfer.

1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 306b, [They] leaving behind them no children, passed over the government to their youngest brother 1577 *HARRISON England* ii xxiii, (1877) 1. 355 But then I should exceed the limits of a description Wherefore I passe it ouer to others [etc.] 1631 *WELVER Anc Fun Mon* 687 This house satisfied the said Sir Richard, who theueupon past it ouer to Q. Mary. 1686 *T. WATSON Body Drinn* (1692) 460 The Covenant of Grace . . . by vertue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God 1852 *DANA Man Geol.* 583 Geology here passes over the continuation of the history of man to Archaeology.

e. To pass (a thing) without touching it, or without remark or notice, esp. in narration; to omit, to skip, to disregard; to ignore the claims of (a person) to promotion, etc., to pass by in selection for a special post or duty.

As in *pass by* 61 c, when the object is a sb., it usually comes after *over*, so that the construction can then be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. followed by a preposition with its object, as in the literal *he passed over the bridge*. Cf. also the vb. *OVERPASS*, of which *pass over* was formerly the decomposed form used in certain verbal constructions.

1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Ser. Wks II 226 Paul passith over þes two vertues, and praieth after charite. 1386 *CHAUCEUR Pard Proh.* 17 This is a pitous tale for to here. But natheless passe ouer is no fors 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf* 646, I will passe ouer the circumsaunce, And shortly shewe you the hole substaunce. 1530 *Palsgr.* 654/2, I haue many mo thynges to saye. but, for faulte of tyme, I passe them ouer 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk* (Camden) 8, I pas mani sutch misusages ouer. 1625 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 54, I he matter of Yelverton is of such ymportance as yt cannot be paste ouer 1711 *Addison Spect* No. 1 73 As for the rest of my Infancy I shall pass it over in Silence. 1839 *JAMES Genl. Old Sch* xiv, This gross offence . . . was not to be passed over 1890 *W. E. NOURIS Misadventure* viii, He does not think it would be right to pass over his son 1890 *T. W. REID Monckton-Niles* (1891) I. viii. 360 He had again been disappointed of his expectation of office, Peel having once more passed him over.

† **f. To let go unpunished, to overlook (an offence).**

1388 *Wyclif Prov* xix 11 His glorie is to passe ouere wicked thingis. 1611 *Bible* *Ibid.* It is his glory to passe ouer a transgression. 1814 *WELLINGTON* 16 May in *Gurw. Desp* (1838) XII 21 If conduct such as that . . . be passed over, it will be impossible to maintain the necessary discipline of the army. 1877 *Spurgeon Sermon* XXXIII 662 The sin . . . was not to be winked at and passed over as a mere trifle.

† **g. To surpass = OVERPASS *v* 7.**

1390 *GOWAN Comf. II.* 264 A goddesse . . . what hir liste. . . Sche dede, That passeth ouer manneskinde.

68. Pass through; emphatic of sense 14.

1400 *Pwaine & Gawe.* 15 Thurgh I past, with mekyl payn,

a 1693 SOUTH *Sermon* II v 176 His Heart lies open for all the Sin and Villany in the World freely to pass through. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural* 7, *Fakenham Ghost* xi, So long it [the gate] swung That Ghost and all pass'd through. 1832 TENNYSON *Dreams* *Four Women* 83 Pass freely thro' the wood is all time own.

Pass-, the vb-stem or imper. of PASS *v*, used in a few combinations, mostly nonce-words. † *pass-dice* = PASSAGE 15 [cf *It passa-dice*: see quot. 1598 s v]; † *pass-man* *a*, surpassing man, superhuman; *pass-out* *a*, of a ticket: that enables the holder to pass out and return to a place of entertainment, † *pass-praise* *a*, transcending praise, beyond praise.

1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* II 56 To. idle away part of the four and twenty hours at hazard, pass dice, piquet [etc.]. 1806 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* II iv ii *Magnum* 1254 The passe-man Wisdome of th' Isaccian Prince, A light so bright, set in such eminence. 1804 A CHEVALLIER *Record by Himself* 107 An attendant proffering her a pass out check respectfully asked if she intended to return. 1896 *Western Gas* 24 Nov 1/3 The agitation for pass-out checks at the variety theatres. 1896 SIDNEY *Asir & Stella* lxxviii, That skin, whose passe praise hue scorns this poor team of white.

Passable (pa'səbəl), *a*. Also 5-6 -yble, 7 passable. [a. F. *passable* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm), f. *passer* to PASS see -ABLE Cf *It passabile*. In OF. the word had most of the senses retained in Eng.; mod.F. retains only sense 4.]

1 That may be passed, crossed, or traversed. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iiii. (1899) 4 Ryght as the flyeing ayer genyth place to the flyght of byrdes, right so was all this erthe passyble to spirites. 1507 KNIGHT in Pocock *Rec Ref* I. lxxviii. 57 The rivers not being always passable. 1570 *Act 18 Eliza* c. 10 § 7 For the better keeping of the Highways passable for her Majesty's People. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad* 4 Since Brutes time the Alpes have been passable enough. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III (1634) 106 To leave at their backs a wood scarce passable. 1685 *Land Gaz.* No. 2080/3 The Streets were hardly passable. 1722 Dr FOR COL *Jack* (1840) 104 The ford was not passable. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 1. 38 The river is passable for boats to the Mediterranean, a distance of nearly sixty miles. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog* iv 302 The last time that the Thames at London was passable on ice was in 1814.

2 Able to pass or have passage. *Obs.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 Fouasmuche as they [sunbeams] are not passyble in them selues, as doth manifestly appeare by the snowe lynge continually vnmoled vnpon certeyne hygh montaynes. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* x 131 So that it. Soul otherwise passable of her self would be necessarily drown'd in this one foul Deluge of Guilt. 1745 HALLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 502 All passable Stones which have lately fallen from the Kidneys into the Bladder, might readily and easily be brought out thence. 1762 DUNN *ibid.* LII 454 The Sun's rays become passable through such a length of medium.

3. Of money: That may be circulated, that has valid currency, current; of a book qualified or fit for circulation. Also *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Never Too Late* Wks (Grosart) VIII. 26 Sterling coyne passable from man to man in way of exchange. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 13 The vertue of your name, I'st not heere passable. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquet* (ed 2) 196 He would have prevailed with some of them to authorize his Book, that it might have been more passable. 1702 ENG *Theophrast* 188 It is with Men, as it is with false Money; One piece is more or less passable than another, as it happens to have more or less Sense or Starling in the Mixture. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of Star* III x 186 The coin may cease to be of value as a passable thing, as money, but as a relic it must always live.

4. That can pass muster; tolerable, fairly good, fair; moderate, sufficient, presentable.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xii. 33 Take gode hede that noon be reneyed but he be passable so no fawte be in his persone. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 122 At that time I thought it excellent, but now I feare it will be found scant passable. 1637 LAUD *Sp. in Star-Chambr.* 14 June 6 Our maine Crime is that we are Bishops, were we not so, some of us might be as passable as other men. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii 8 There were many women deemed passable who were inferior to herself. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlv (1862) 398 A passable knowledge of living languages. 1893 *Times* 12 June 4/2 Potatoes appear in eight departments very good, 13 good, 17 satisfactory, 18 passable, six mediocre, and three bad.

5. Passing, transient, ephemeral. *Obs. rare* -1. 1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Things acted are too more retainable than the passable tones of the tongue.

6. [f. PASS *v*. 45 b + -ABLE.] Capable of passing or being passed by a deliberating assembly. 1813 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I 66 It is a task of double difficulty to frame what shall be at once an improvement and passable in Convocation [of Oxford University].

7. quasi-adv = PASSABLY. 1581 SAVILE *Tacticus*, *Hist* I. lxxviii (1591) 43 Things which the cares at hande made passable good. 1675 MARVELL *Wks* (1872-5) II 431. I have a passable good estate. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 41 But for him, the Ship's Crew would be passable good Christians. Hence **Passableness**, the quality of being passable.

1737 BAILEY vol II, *Passableness* capableness of being passed. 1790 WOLFE *Danish Ord-bog*, *Tennmelighed*, mediocrity, passableness. 1834 *Blackw. Mag* XXXV 176 There was a river to cross, the passableness of which was very questionable. 1888 J. Q. BITTINGER *Hist. Haverhill* (N.H.) 191 The roads of Haverhill will average in passableness and comfort with the roads of neighboring towns.

Passable, *obs.* erroneous form of PASSIBLE.

Passably (pa'səbəl), *adv.* [f. PASSABLE *a*. + -LY.] Tolerably, sufficiently well to pass, fairly well, moderately.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr (1636) I ij b, The French is eleant enough, passably copious, happie in composition. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xlix 379 [She] is mighty pretty, and passably genteel. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Gd French Governess* Wks 1832 III 175 Miss Fanshaw had learned to speak French passably. 1874 Mrs H. Wood *Nast Greylands* xxvii 315 The night was passably bright.

|| **Passacaglia** (passākā lyā). [It, a Sp. *pasacalle* (pasākā lye), f. *pasar* to pass + *calle* street; because often played in the streets.] An early kind of dance tune (of Spanish origin) having a movement slower than the CHACONNE, generally constructed on a ground bass and written in triple time; also the dance to this.

1659 HOWELL *Yvab* Sect 50 Giggis, salibrands, chaconas, passagios, galaris. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II i. 1. Pray let me hear it. I hope it will go to the tune of one of our *Passacalles*. 1724 *Short Explic. For Wds* *Ans Bks*, *Passacaglio*, or *Passacalle*, or *Passagilio*, is a kind of Air somewhat like a Chaconne, but of a more slow or graver Movement. 1880 Grove *Dict Mus* II 660/1 The feature which, in common with the Chaconne, has elevated the Passacaglia above the majority of dance forms, is the construction of the music on a ground bass, generally consisting of a short theme of two, four, or eight bars. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Perf. Vagante* 31 There are passacaglias on ground basses, canons ad hypodiapente.

|| **Passacaille** (pasākā ly) [a F. *passecaille* (Foretière 1690), ad. Sp. *pasacalle*. see prec.] = prec.

1711 E. PEMBERTON (*title*) Essay for the Further Improvement of Dancing, to which is added Three Single Dances a Chaconne, a Passacaille, and a Jig. 1862 E. FAUSER *Programme* 8 Mar, 1 The origin of the Passacaille is Spanish.

Passade (pāsād), *rare*. [a. F. *passade*, ad. Pr. *passada* or It. *passata* (Sp. *pasada*), f. *passare* to PASS see -ADE, -ADA, -ATA.]

1 Horsemanship. (See quotes.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* [from Cotgr], *Passade*, the manage of a Horse, backward and forward. 1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passade*, in the manage, signifies a turn, or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same plot of ground, passing or repassing from one end to the other. 1824 B. HINTON *Lord's Return* 214 The action of Sir Walter was like the passade in the manage, a turn backward, forward, without being able to extricate himself.

2. An alms given to a passer-by. *Obs. rare*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* [from Cotgr], *Passade*, an alms, benevolence or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger. 1658 in PHILLIPS 1737-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

3. = next, 1. *Obs. rare*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Passade* or *Passado*, a Pass or Thrust in Fencing. 1737-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

|| **Passado** (pāsādō). *Obs.* [Altered from F. *passade*, or Sp. *pasada*, It. *passata* (both of these also in early use): see prec and -ADO.]

1. Fencing. A forward thrust with the sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 184 The Passado hee [Cupid] respects not, the Duello he regards not. [1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* K ij, You may with much sodaneness make a passata with your left foote.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. v, I would teach these 19 the special tricks [ed 1616 rules], as your Punto, your Reverso, your Stocato, your Imbrocato, your Passado [ed 1616 passada], your Montano. 1636 DEKKER *Wond. Kingd.* i. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 222, I have my Passees Sir and my Passadoes. 1830 JAMES *Darriell* xv, We'll have no crowd. to crucise our passados.

attrib. 1648 *Misc. Acad.* No. 1. 6 After a Passado complement with his Chancellorship.

2. = PASSAGE 13 b.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe 1 in Bullen O. Pl. III 19, I am sure I past one Passado of Courtship upon her. 1556 HEYLIN *Sun. France* 39 In the Passados of their courtship, they [the French] express themselves with much variety of gesture.

3. Way, going, passage. *rare*. 1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* (1871) 89 Angelo went off, and all wind instruments blew in his passado to the Pope's ordinary or dining-chamber.

Passage (pæsədʒ), *sb.* [a F. *passage*, *passage* (17th c. in Hatz-Darm.) = Pr. *passatge*, Sp. *passage*, It. *passaggio*, a Romanic formation from *passer*, *passare* to PASS: see -AGE.]

1. The action of passing, and cognate senses. The action of passing; a going or moving onward, across, or past; movement from one place or point to another, or over or through a space or medium; transition, transit.

Const. (of or with possessive) indicating the person or thing that passes; more rarely of = objective genitive.

1390 Becket 682 in S. Eng. Leg. I 126 He wende eft in-to be se, he passe for-to fonde. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 233 He wolde The passage of the water take. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The passage of the children of Israel from Egypte. 1558 GRAFTON (*title*) The Passage of our most drad Sovereigne Lady Queen Elizabeth through the City of London to Westminster. 1581 STANHYURST *Ennis* i. (Arb.) 10 Yield to the wynds passage, duck downe there flette with a tempest. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 4 So as the Water may be staied from passage. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* II 1 546 Not far from hence The Captives were to wait the Emperors Passage. 1768 *Ann. Reg* 67 To observe... the passage of Venus over the sun's disk on the 3d of June 1769. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes*

Lect. Light 20 In the passage from one medium to another of a different refractive index, light is always reflected. 1885 WATSON & BURNBY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 236 A cell in which no chemical actions can take place on the passage of the current.

b. The passing of people; hence nearly = people passing, passers. *rare*.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 99 If by strong hand you offer to breake in Now in the stirring passage of the day. 1604 *— Oth* v. 1 37 What hoa? No Watch? No passage? Murther, Murther. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr Jekyll* 4 Even on Sunday, when it [the street] lay comparatively empty of passage.

c. The 'passing' or extending of a line, string, or the like, from one point to another.

1615 CROOK. *Body of Man* 485 They are like to nerves in their passage, colour and use. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquel's Anat* 227 It divides, after a short passage, into four very distinct bundles.

d. The migration or migratory flight of birds. See also quot 1879.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 267 At the approach of winter, it totally disappears, and its passage can be traced to no other country. 1879 E. D. RADCLIFFE in *Enycl. Brit.* IX. 7/2 The line herons take over a tract of country on their way to and from the herony when procuring food in the breeding season is called a 'passage'.

e. Of passage (= F. *de passage*): † (a) That passes through a place or state, without continuing in it; transitory. *Obs. exc* as in (b) *bird of passage*, a bird that migrates from one region to another at a particular season and returns at another, a migratory bird (also *fig*); so *fish of passage*.

1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Trade* *Irish* Wks. 1720 I 220 The poorer Traders, or the young Beginners, or those of Passage. 1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v, *Birds of Passage*. There are also fishes of passage, as herrings, mackerel, etc. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 97 In Man, the judgment shoots at flying game, A bird of passage I gone as soon as found. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxiv. 348 The sword fish is a fish of passage. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xxviii, I am only in town as a bird of passage.

2 In various *fig* senses: Transition from one state or condition to another (*spec.* from this life to the next, by death), the passing or lapse of time; the going on, course, or progress of events, etc., or of a person through a course of action; a passing in thought or speech from one point, idea, or subject to another. † *In passage*, in passing, by the way (*obs.*).

15430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 67 With good passage out of this lyf. 1546 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr our Lady* p. lii, A lytel before hir blessed passage out of this world. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famae of Love* 50 The bookes of H. N. do make a more easie passage to the understanding thereof. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II Ded § 8 These fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage. 1769 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Diss.* II (1876) 317 Students, this day rewarded for their happy passage through the first period. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. 206 There is a passage between this and ordinary travelling. 1839 MURCHISON *Satur. Syst.* I. xxiv. 450 The passage of the red marl into the lias is here well exposed. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 85 The passage of bodies from the solid to the liquid state.

† b. *absol.* 'Departure', death. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 261 Bot ate laste of thi passage Thi deth was to the houndes like. 1509 in Wood *Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 116 By pestilence I had my passage. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 86 When he is fit and season'd for his passage. 1693 *Humours Town* 13 A perpetual Requiem for your Soul before its Passage.

3 Possibility, power, or opportunity of passing; liberty, leave, or right to pass. (*lit.* and *fig*)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 303 Pei purueied hir passage, And led hir vnto France, spoused for to be. 1477 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iv. I. 63 That ye our Chancellor doo make unto thaim sufficient Writtes of passage. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 She made passage to her choller in these termes of contempt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 122 All approach farr off to flight, And guard all passage to the Tree of Life. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Bur. Nat. India* II 79 The refusal to give a passage through Nepal to a British force intended to take possession of Lassa.

† b. Admission or permission. *Obs.* 1622 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xvii. vii, He [Solomon] gave not passage onely to the Idolatry of his heathenish wives, but furtherance.

4. A definite passing or travelling from one place to another, by sea, or formerly sometimes by land; a journey; a voyage across the sea from one port to another, a crossing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10990 Jus it was be first passage Pat be apostels in parti Mad mang be folk o paenl. 13 E. *—* *Alit.* P. C. 97 Jus he passes to pat port, his passage to seche, fyndez he a fayr schyp to be fare redy. 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 324 Prepayre yow, Parrot, breuely your passage to take, Of Mercury undyr the trynal aspect. 1581 STANHYURST *Ennis* iii. (Arb.) 87 Forth we take our passage, our sayles ful winged vp hoysting. 1776 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg* 8/2 Nor was the march by land more eligible than the passage by water. 1815 *Chron* *ibid.* 108/1 A vessel is arrived in the Thames from New South Wales after an extraordinarily short passage of less than five months. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xi, He had suffered all the horrors of a passage in a slave ship. 1877 TALMAGE *50 Serms.* 16 You have found a rough passage.

b. Right of transit or conveyance as a passenger, esp by sea; accommodation of a passenger.

1631 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evomena* 6 Carasio. having agreed with the mariners for their passage, acquainted therewith Polemiro. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 199 That the Governor would give us a Pass, and

that we would work for our Passage 1782 JOHNSON *Lct. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 June, I have this day taken a passage to Oxford 1864 TENNYSON *En Ard.* 646 And clothes they gave him and free passage home

† 5. A charge or custom levied upon passengers: a toll. *Obs.*

1200 *Charter K John in Reg S Osmunda* (Rolls) l. 212 Sint quieti de theoloneo, pontagio, passagio 1c 1525 *Robyn Hode* in *Child Ballads* (1857-9) V 425 Yet was he never so curteyse a potter, As one peny passage to paye. 1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surveying* iv 70 Immunities and Exemptions from theoloneo, Pontage, Passage, Tranaage, Carriage, &c. 1710 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* II, Passage, Passagium, was a tribute or Toll paid by Passengers or Travellers for the Repair or Maintenance of some Road or Passage. 1812 SEYAR *Bristol Charter's Engl* i My burgesses of Bristol shall be quit both of toll and passage, and all custom, throughout my whole land 1883 PICTON *L'pool Munic Rec*, l. 6 They claim to be quit of passage, pontage and lassage.

† 6. The fact of 'passing current' or being generally accepted, as coins, customs, etc., currency, general reception. *Obs.*

1545 *Reg Privy Council Scot* l. 10 Double dukatus quibilibz commonly has course in France for lxxv and xvii and ar worth samele to have passage in this realm 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* i v § 3 As if the multitude... were not ready to give passage rather to that which is popular and superficial. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* vii 53, I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man (among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, then among those that are already deeply imbued with other principles)

7 The passing into law of a legislative measure.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii viii. (1877) i 178 This is the order of the passage of our laws. 1668 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* 1872-5 II 249 It is a business of that weight that I scarce believe it can have a passage this session 1669-70 *Ibid.* 311 [The Bill] had but a narrow passage, there being only 20 for it against 99 1866 C BECK *Age Petromus Arbitr* 73 Soon after, for the precise time of its passage is not known—the lex Furia Caninia was enacted. 1893 *Times* 2 May 20/1 The passage of any measure resembling this would be a deadly blow at landed property in Ireland

8 Horsemanship See *quots.* (= F. *passage*)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Passage*, in the manege, an action wherein the horse raises two legs together, a hind and a fore leg, in form of St. Andrew's cross, when, setting those two on the ground again, he raises the other two, and thus alternately 1884 E L ANDERSON *Mod Horsemanship* ii xvii 146 The Passage is a slow brilliant trot, in which the horse brings each pair of diagonal legs to the ground at exactly the same moment Usually employed in traversing

9. Med. An evacuation of the bowels, a 'motion', also *concr.*

1716 PR OF WALES in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) i. 478 He took medicine three or four times during the day in order to procure a passage 1809 *Med. Jnl* XXI 180 He has been repeatedly from eighteen to twenty-five days without a passage. 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 106 Late in the attack the passages are in most cases very light clay-colored, or even whitish

10. The action of causing something to pass (in various senses: see PASS v.); transmission, transference, etc. *rare.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i 20 As fine as if produced by the passage of a rake 1890 in *Financial News* 31 July 1/4 The passage of the preferred dividend by the directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway is regarded as consistent with policy. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug. 197/1 The passage of a great measure has become as difficult to effect as the passage of a cannon ball through earthworks. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i 531 The virulence of many organisms may be permanently or temporarily increased by passing the organisms through a series of animals (a process which is called 'passage') 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 73 The unskilful passage of an esophageal bougie

11. That by which a person or thing passes or may pass; a way, road, path, route, channel; a mountain pass; an entrance or exit

Locally a name for a narrow entry or lane in a town, etc., serving as the approach to a row of houses, or as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers, e.g. *Norman Passage*, *St Helen's Passage* (Oxford), *All Saints' Passage* (Cambridge).

1290 *Becket* 56 in *S. Eng. Leg* i 108 Heo cam to be se and redi fond hire passage 12300 *K Horn* 123 To kepe his passage, Fram horn pat is of age. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1394 His world es be way and passage, purgh whilk lyes our pilgrimage. 1350 *W. Will. Palmer* 2139 And loke bat hirde-men wel kepe be komune passage. And eche bruge ber a-boute bat burnes ouer wende 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii 222 At an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.*, c. 41 In any towne or village being a thoroughfare or common pass within this realm 1553 EDEM *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb) 8 Into the frozen sea and so forth to Cathay (yf any such passage may be found) 1585 T WASHINGTON *tr Nicholas's Voy* i. xxii 29 Doia... was taryng for vs at the passage with 5 principal galleys. 1601 R. JOYNSON *Kingd & Common* (1603) 6 Inuironed with mountains which hath fewe and secret passages. 1607-8 in *Swayne Saym Church w Acc* (1896) 187 The open passage in the middell of the Church. 1795 *De For Voy* i *ownd World* (1840) 6 He had already sent one ship for a new attempt upon the North-West or North-East passages 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xiv, Was it the toil of human hands Had hewn a passage in the rock? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg* 137/2 They weighed anchor, and made sail through the passage Taigneuse. 1828 [see PASSERGER] 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv (1858) 217 As the passage of Beth-horon led up to Gibeon, so the passage of Michmash and Ai led up to Bethel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV 22 Freeing the liver and its bile passages from their injurious presence.

b. *spec.* A place at which a river or strait is or may be crossed, a crossing; a ford, ferry, or bridge. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14012 An heremitage Byside Chymoun, at a passage 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. vi, There was a giete ryuere and but one passage 1477 *Paston Lett* III 203 Wherefore my lord hath do brokyn all the passages excep Newham bryge 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 176 When I cam to ony passage of water he wolde caste me in his necke & beie me ouer. 1611 *Bible Judg* xii 6 Then they took him, and slewe him at the passages of Iordan 1779 S. RUDDER *Gloucestershire* 492 In this parish are two ferries over the Severn The uppermost, or *Old Passage*, is in the Tything of Aust The *New Passage* is at Redwick. 1853 KANE *Grunnell Exp* vii (1856) 50 Its several 'crossings' have been divided into the South, the Middle, and the Northern passages.

c A way giving access to the various apartments or divisions of a building, or affording communication from one apartment to another, a corridor or gallery; a lobby or hall.

1611 CORVAT *Cruddius* 202 At the West end of this glorious Council hall, there is a passage into another most stately room. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 By convenient passages about or under them 1707 MORIMER *Husb* (1721) I 371 In Building of Houses long, the use of some Rooms will be lost, in that the more room must be allowed for Entries and Passages 1722 *Dr For Col Jack* (1840) 207, I was in the passage, or entry of the house. 1810 CARRUT *Borough* xx. 66 Hark to the winds! which through the wide saloon And the long passage send a dismal tune. 1835 G A. MCCALL *Lett fr. Montreal* (1868) 280 'The house was one of those structures called in the West 'two pens and a passage'

† 12. ? A means of passing; a vessel or vehicle in which a person or thing may pass; a conveyance. Cf CARRIAGE. *Obs. rare.*

1473 *Paston Lett* III. 94, I praye yow wrycht ageyn, and sende it by the next passage.

13. Something that 'passes', goes on, takes place, occurs, or is done, an occurrence, incident, event; an act, transaction, proceeding *Obs* or *arch.* (exc. as in b and c).

1568 GRAYTON *Chron* II 731 Surely it was a daungerous passage to conuey a prince in a straunge realme, by such a straye. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* iii ii 77 There is no christian can euer beleuee such impossible passages of grotesse 1612 WOODALL *Sing. Male Wks* (1639) B v j b, Observing the whole passages of the diseased people, considering both when they began to bee sicke, what hath been applied [etc.] 1624 DK BUCKH. in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser i III 180 [It] will facilitate those passages of favors, grace, and goodnes which his Majesty hath promised for the ease of the Romaine Catholics. 1671-2 SIR C LYTTLETON in *Hutton Corr* (Camden) 76 There has lately happened a very strange passage upon occasion of [etc.] 1710 STILLE *Tailor No.* 198 f x Her Life has lately met with Passages very uncommon. 1747 T CHALKLEY *Jrnl.* an 1734 Wks. (1751) 265 A remarkable and dismal Passage he related to me 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser i *Old Benchers*, I remember a pleasant passage, of the cook applying to him, for instructions how to write down edge bone of beef 1866 KINGSLY *Heav. xvi*, The magnificent young Scot spiang to him, .. talked over old passages.

b. Something that passes between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange of communications, confidences, or amorous relations.

1612 N FIELD *Woman's w Weathercock* ii i in *Hazl. Dostley* XI 33 And such strange passages and mutual vows 1647 SPRIDGE *Anglia Rediv* iii vi. (1854) 165 Several passages between the pince and his excellency, and between his excellency and Goring 1649 MILTON *Eikon* viii 68 The King gives order to stop all passages between him [the Governor of Hull] and the Parliament. 1845 R W HAMILTON *Pop Educ* vi (1846) 138 Would not both parties profit in these passages of confidence? 1901 BLASANT *Free Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 108 She was by no means ignorant of certain passages and rumours of passages between Will Stephen and this simple country maid.

c (Now usually *passage of* or *at* arms.) An exchange of blows between two combatants, a fight; also *fig.* a verbal altercation or dispute, an amorous fence or encounter.

1599 B. JOYNSON *Cynthia's Rev* v ii, You have your passages and imbiocatas in courtship; as the bitter bob in wit. 1612 *Two Noble K* v iv 114 The conquered triumphs, The victor has the losse; yet in the passage The gods have beene most equal. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I ii 267 Luther. had not forgotten his early passage at arms with the English Defender of the Faith 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* i iii 136 That passage of arms against the champions of the Utilitarian Philosophy. 1879 STVENSON *Trav. Covenues* (1886) 12, I returned it to its maker, with whom I had so contumelious a passage that the street outside was crowded with gossip. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar 6/2 The most interesting part of the debate was a smart passage at arms between his Grace and Lord Bramwell.

14. An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing, usually of small or moderate length, taken by itself; a part of a speech or literary work relating to some particular matter.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii Comm. (1865) 57 His interpreters must needs come [short] of him in his strait and deep places, when in his open and fair passages they halt and hang back so. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II ix 386, I shall give you the whole Passage in his own Words. 1711 STRELL *Spect.* No 2 f i He gained universal Applause by explaining a Passage in the Game-Act. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xv. 130 To look for the passage in the original author 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The paper contains brilliant passages, notably an admirable estimate of Gautier.

† b. A part of a discourse or writing in which the author passes or turns aside for a time to some other subject; a digression. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Eliz. Dispatch* (Aib.) 247 Prefaces, and Passages, .. and other Speeches of Reference to the Person,

are great wasts of Time 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 102 The first discourse, was. intermixt with recreative passages.

† c. The 'passing' or utterance of an opinion or the like; a remark, observation (in speech or writing); a phrase, expression. *Obs.*

1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1831) I 247 One of the assistants using some pathetic passages of the loss of such a governor in a time of such danger. 1651 W. LILLY (*title*) *Monarchy or No Monarchy* in *England*, Grebner his Prophecy Passages upon the Life and Death of the late King Charles. 1667 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant* (1850) 307, I would deliver y^e truth as nere as I can, in their owne words and passages 1660 *Trial Regis* 44 Being there, I did observe some Passages fall from the Prisoner at the Bar, the words were to this purpose

d. *Mus* (a) ? *orig.* A progression from one note to another by intermediate notes (*passing-notes*); hence, A short series of such notes, or of small notes in general; a run or flourish, a figure or phrase. *Obs.* exc. as applied (rarely) to ornamental runs or flourishes introduced for display.

(b) In mod. use (associated with 14) A portion of a composition, of indefinite but moderate length, and forming more or less of a unity

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i xi 39 Observing the same Rule in making the passages of Division by some few Quavers to Notes and to Cadences, not exceeding the Value of half a Semibreve at most 1797-41 CHAMBLIS *Cycl.*, *Passage*, or *Passo*, in music, a portion of an air, or tune, consisting of several 'short notes', as quavers, demi quavers, etc. lasting one, two, or at most three measures. 1767 *Ess* in *Ann. Reg* 199/2 The Italians solfd^r our most pathetic airs, without discovering either passage or tune. 1776 BURNLY *Hist Mus* (1780) i v 62 In no one of the seven treatises upon ancient music is a single air or passage of Greek melody come down to us. 1859 LANSYON *Lancelotti & Blaine* 89-2 As a little helpless innocent bird, That has but one plain passage of few notes, Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er For all an April morning. 1860 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II 661

e In the phraseology of art criticism: A particular part or detail in a picture.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* i. 142 In the earliest Saxon and Old English MSS are to be found passages of transparent colour 1897 *Mag. Art* Nov 39 There are passages which represent the original with curious felicity

f. *gen.* An indefinite portion of a course of action, an episode. (Cf. 13) *rare*

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* xiv. (1879) 315 The track to day was an easy one, and indeed the whole route from Sinai offered no passages of extreme difficulty. 1897 LD TENNYSON *Life Tenyson* i ii. 40 Despite such passages of gloom he worked on

IV [The *passing* or exceeding of ten = It. *passa-dici*, F. *passee-dix*, i. e. *pass-ten*.]

† 15. An obsolete game at dice see *quot.* 1680.

1246 LYNG *De Guil Pilgr* 11194 And after playn at the metellys, Now at the dees, in my yong age, Bothe at hassard & passage 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dostley* I 266 And then we will with lombards at passage play 1598 FLORIO, *Passa dieci*, a game at dice called passage or about ten. 1602 and *Pt Return fr. Parnass* Prol 12 You that knowe what it is to play at primero, or passage 1680 COTTON *Compt. Gamester* 19 Passage is a Game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three Dice The Caster throws continually till he hath thrown Dubbles under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or Dubbles above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins. 1739-40 *Act 13 Geo II.*, c. 19 § 9 A certain game called Passage is now daily practised and carried on, to the ruin and impoverishment of many of his Majesty's subjects 1755 *Memo. Capt P. Drake* II. xvi 262, [1740] The Games of Rowly Powlly and Passage, .. all these Games were suppressed by Parliament, and, on severe Penalties, not to be played after the 25th of March 1745

V 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Used or serving for the passage or conveyance of passengers, esp. across the sea or a river, as *passage-barge*, *-bark*, *-cane*, *-hoy*, *-ship*, *-wagon*, of transition, transitional, as *passage-form*, *-time*; also in other senses, as *passage-bell*, *-gallery* (11 c), *-work* (14 d). b. Special combs: *passage-bed* (*Geol.*), a stratum showing transition from one formation to another; *passage-bird*, (a) = *bird of passage* (see 1 e); (b) = *passage-hawk*, *passage-board*, a board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible for tuning or repairs; † *passage-book* = PASS-BOOK 1; † *passage-gelt*, *-gilt* [see GILT sb.2] = PASSAGE-MONEY; *passage-hawk*, a falcon taken when full-grown, during its 'passage' or migration, for the purpose of training (opp. to *eyas*); † *passage-house*, a privy; *passage-penny*, a penny charged for passage or fare; *passage-room*, a room serving as a passage to another, or through which one passes to another; † *passage-thermometer* (see *quot.*) Also PASSAGE-BOAT, -MONEY, -WAY.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 443/1 Going from Fontainebleau to Dijon, in the 'passage barge' 1865 *Reader* No 247. 465/1 The 'passage beds' of Herefordshire. 1825 *Eng. Life* II. 231 The 'passage-bell' rung loudly. 1825 R. F. BURTON *Kaloury in Valley of Indus* iv 41 Hawks, .. are of two kinds, the 'eyes' (or nyess), and the 'passage-bird'. 1898 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* v. 139 The passage bird is never lost. High over the waves of the Atlantic it strikes a right path to its home a thousand leagues away. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 59 A 'passage-board' for the use of the tuner 1816 in *Merivale Rep. Cases Chancery* I. 535 A book, called a 'passage-book', is opened by the bankers, and delivered by them to the customer. 1901 *Nature* 3 Jan. 234/2

He finds that *passage-forms prove to be the rule, while sharply defined and typical species are the exception. *a* 1615 Sir S. D'EWE'S *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 334 My Lord laid it in a *passage-gallery, in several papers. 1712 THOMSON'S *Diary* (1830) II. 164. Baldock-lanes, notorious for their badness, as the neighbourhood for exaction of *passage-gelt through the enclosures. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Dec. Ind.* I. xxiii. 388 In the whole, it cost me about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterl for Passage-gilt. 1745 [see GALT *sb* 7]. 1828 Sir J. S. SLIBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 30 The falcons are obliged to keep the *passage-hawks somewhat low, from the fear of losing them. 1854 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* IV. 42 The birds when taken up are as wild as passage-hawks. 1797 SWIFT *Parish Acc. E. Curll* Wks 1755 III. 1. 161 And thence be drawn but by bit, to the *passage-house. 1795 *London Gas Co.* 414/4 Employed in the *Passage-Hoys between London and the Nore. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. 11. 6 But he him makes his *passage-penny pay. 1665-6 PRYDS *Diary* 23 Feb. I and my wife in a *passage-room to bed, and slept not very well because of noise. 1838 *Gentl. Mag.* IX. 255/2 A passage-room and staircase. 1734 BERKLEY *Let. to Prior* 30 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 227 You can tell what *passage-ships are on this side of the water. 1793 Sir B. THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 51 As this instrument is calculated merely for measuring the passage of heat in the substance whose conducting power is examined, I shall give it the name of *passage-thermometer. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Let. & Dogma* (1876) 352 There will be a *passage-time of confusion first. 1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 29 Aug. Here we saw two or three *passage wagons, a vehicle with four wheels, contrived to carry many passengers and much baggage. 1865 *Athenianum* No. 1068. 89/2 The *passage-work in Astolfiamante's two aurs.

Passage (*pæ* sedg), *v. 1* *Horsemanship*. Most freq in vbl. sb. *passager* [a *F. passager*, altered by pop. etymol. from *passéger*, ad it *passagiere* to walk, pace (cf. *passagere* walk), deriv. of *L. passus*: see *PASS*, *PAGE*] *a. intr.* To move sideways in riding, by pressure of the rein on the horse's neck and of the rider's leg on the opposite side. said of the horse, or of the rider. *b. trans.* To cause a horse to 'passage'.

1796 *Cavalry Instr.* (1813) 220 These doublings of ranks are performed by reining back, and passing. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 18 The men passing light, or left, *a.* may be necessary. 1833 *Id.* 181 The motion of the horse's legs in 'Passaging' is the same as that in 'Shoulder-in', but the head is turned differently. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 647 He [the pony] should be able even to 'passage' at a canter. *trans.* 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 263 The ship plunging and passing upon the anchor cable.

Passage, *v. 2* [*F. PASSAGE sb.* cf. *voyage*] *1. intr.* To make a passage, as in a ship or boat; to move across, pass, cross.

1824 GALT *Rothelin* I. xv. 141 Few pastimes are more soothing to a wounded spirit than easy passagings, at that delicious season, on the bosom of the generous river Thames. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 21 Low stifled growling, and rapid passing to and fro against the bars of the dens. 1833-40 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 79, I earnestly desired to find some brother who might passage with me over the brief wave of this life. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xvm. (Ridge) 161 Beauclerc passed to Lady Davenant.

(2) To carry on a passage of arms; *fig.* to fence with words, etc. (cf. *PASSAGE sb.* 13 c).

1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale* 59 They answer and provoke each other's song. With skilful and capricious passagings. 1862 CARLYLE *French* Gt. xii. ix. (1874) IV. 188 'There was diplomatic passing in these weeks. 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss Hags* 45 It was a curious sight to see them passaging with little ans and graces, like fighting cocks matched in a pit.

† **Passageable**, *a. Obs.* [*F. PASSAGE sb.* + -ABLE] Affording passage, passable.

1794 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* (1583) 75 To discourse the third way, that is not known, but supposed that it may be passageable. 1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xvi. (1623) 96 In making ways passageable from place to place.

Passage-boat. A boat for the conveyance of passengers, plying regularly between two places, upon the sea, or a river or canal.

1598 FLORIO *To Rdr.* b. j. They were many to steere a passage-boat. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 281 Being to passe in the ordinary passage boat from England to Dublin, they were taken by a French Pirate. 1738 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 529 He also keeps a Passage-Boat to ply between New-York and Amboy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi. The party embarked in a passage-boat bound for Gravesend.

Passage-money. Money charged for passage; fare, + a payment for permission to pass.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Fletar*, to pay passage money. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav.* *Persia* 347 Those Thow-fairs are a sort of Places for the skinning of strangers. They must always there pay Passage money. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xvi. Others had sold their clothes to raise the passage-money.

† **Passager**. *Obs. rare*-. [app. a *F. passagère* fem., passing, a female passer or passer-by.] A name for a curled lock on the temples.

1600 EVELYN *Mundus Mulieris* 6 Nor Cruches she, nor Confidants, Nor Passagers nor Bergers wants. 1819 (*For Dict.*) *Passagere*, a Cur'd Lock next the Temples.

Passager (*e*), *obs.* form of *PASSENGER*.

Passage-way, *passageway*. A way affording passage; a path by which a person or thing may pass through, in, or out; a passage, esp in a building: = *PASSAGE sb.* 11 c. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sea Gables* vii. There was a step in the passage-way, above stairs. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 64. 1876 W. PATER *Wks.* (1902) VIII. 177 The realities .. of the greater world without steal in upon us,

each by its own special title passage-way. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 227 A net-work of narrow passageways and blind alleys. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The deceased was lying in the passage way bleeding from the mouth.

Passaging: see *PASSAGE v.* 1, 2

Passagour, -iour, -jour, *obs.* variants of *PASSENGER*. *Passameasure*, -meso, -meze, -mezzo: see *PASSEMEASURE*.

† **Passance**. *Obs. rare*-. [*F. PASSANT*. see -ANCE] Journey.

1580 SAKER *Narbois* I. 131 Thus passed they their passance, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses.

Passand, -e, *obs.* pr. pple. of *PASS v.*

Passant (*pæ* sánt), *a* (*só*) Also 4-5 -aunt, -e, 7-ent. [*a. F. passant*, pr. pple. of *passer* to *PASS*] 1. Surpassing, exceeding, excelling, = *PASSING* *pp.* 1, 3 *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1249 For every wight that wolde his thanks han a passant name Hath pleyd pat he myghte been of that game. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. 76 The stones sholde nought have kept them from syngyng, for the passant ioye. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 612 *Mynde*. Coryous array I wyll euer haunt. *Vnderstondyng*. And I, fyll[sh]esse, to be passant.

2. Passing, transitory, transient, fugitive. *Obs.* c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Cov. Lordsh.* 57 Coueyte noight pines corruptibles & passant. 1604 W. FLETCHER *Ode in Arch's of Triumph*. For pleasure's stream is like a dream, Passant and fleet, as is a shade. a. 1677 *Barrow Wks.* (1686) II. Sermon. xvi. 223 Our actions (even our passant words, and our secret thoughts) 1725 JANE BARKER *Exodus* II. 11 55 All the Glories of this World are passant.

3. Passing, going on, journeying, proceeding. 1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 56 So as it be with an honor passant and transcurrent from and through it to the Creator. 1609 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 291 Richard Paikyns to be passant to and fro. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* IV. 472 When they [Lionesses] watch For passant Heads. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. III to Fiery Trajectories, and Passant Meteor. c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 124 It was a fine thing and would have delighted me severall dayes but I was passant.

4. *Her* Of a beast. Walking, and looking toward the dexter side, with three paws on the ground and the dexter fore-paw raised.

Passant guardant see quot. 1787 *Passant regardant*, passant with head contain'd or looking back-waids. *Passant repassant*, walking as above in opposite directions.

c. 1500 *Sc. Poem. Heraldry* 128 in *J. Ellis. Acad.* 98 A lionne Third saliant, the fourth, passant I was. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* III. 4 His goodly shield That bore a Lion passant in a golden field. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 205 Passant regardant softly they [two lions] replye. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 156 A Leopard or Wolfe, must be portray'd going, step by step, which is termed *Passant*. 1787 *Pony Elem. Her.* (ed. 4) *Dict. Techn. Terms*, *Passant guardant*, is when an Animal is in the same posture as passant, but with his face turned, so that his eyes are both distinctly seen. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 2 (ed. 3) 359 An ox of the second, passant over a foid ppr.

5. Current, in general use, in vogue. *Obs.*

1611 COTCH. *Passant* Passing, also, passant, current, velle tollerale. 1619 HALES *Gold Rem.* II. (1673) 90 This as yet is all the Newses that is passant. 1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 118 Many opinions are passant concerning the Baquish. 1680 in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1195 Ay, said she, .. I believe thou hast no hand in the plot (a casual word that was passant at that time). 1844 C. MACFARLANE *Camp of Refuge* I. 67 It came to be a passant saying with men who would describe anything that was super-excellent.

6. Cursory, done in passing. *Obs.*

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. i. iv. (1686) I. 185 He doth not inspect our Actions with a passant and cursory View, as things of little or no Moment. 1693 Sir P. PETT in *Ep. Barlow's Rem.* Ep. to Rdr. A iv. On a *Passant* review of what I wrote to the Bp.

7. quasi-adv. = EN *PASSANT*, in passing. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadodon* (1602) 162 As is evident by sundrie bookes written, and to be written and may be gathered passant in these Quodlibets. a. 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 112 The eye of the body taketh a double view, the one passant in transitu, the other fixed. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. *Schol.* § 1 (1712) 160 Johnston briefly and as it were passant tells the same story.

8. *B. sb.* (pasan). [*French* uses]

1. One who passes, a passer. 1890 *Athenianum* 18 Jan. 89/a A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through the town [Dover]. Amongst the 'passants' appears the name of 'Severin Durfy'.

2. 'The French term denoting a piping without a cord running through it' (Caulfield & Seward *Dict. Needlework* 1882).

† **Passantly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2]

a. Exceedingly, very greatly. *b.* Cursorily, passingly, in passing.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 98 (Harl. MS.) This knyght lowd passantly be grehounded, with the faucon. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadodon* (1602) 330 As before hath beene passantly touched here and there.

† **Passarado**, *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 *passarado*, *passerado*. [Cognate with next: the ending -ADO (*q. v.*) for -ada in Sp. and Pg. = -le in Fr. Known only in Capt. J. Smith, or as cited from him] = next.

1606 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Bend your passerado to the mayne sayle, gite the sailes to the yards. 1607 — *Seamen's Gram.* ix. 42 They hale them downe with a Passarado, which is any rope wherewith wee hale downe the sheats blockes of the maine or fore saile. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1867 [see next].

† **Passaree** (*pæ*sári), *sb* *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 *pass-a-ree*, 9 *passaree* [Origin obscure. Littre has *F. passerette*, fem. of *passer* 'passer', applied to small ropes serving to supplement the brails, but connexion is uncertain.] A rope or tackle used to spread the clews and haul down the sheet-blocks of the foresail and mainsail when sailing large before the wind. see quot. 1867.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. II. 28 Haul aft the fore Sheet, bring him down to the Cat-head with a pass-a-ree. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Passaree*, a rope used to fasten the main-tack down to the ship's side, a little behind the chess tree, very rarely used, in light breezes of wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Passaree*, or *Passarado*, a rope to haul out the clews of the fore sail to tail-blocks on the booms, so as to full-spread the foot of that sail.

Hence † *Passaree v. trans.*, to spread the clews of the foresail and mainsail with a *passaree*.

1884 LUCE *Text-Bk. Seamanship* 435 (Cent.) With stunsails both sides, *passaree* the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the foresail, and 10ve through a bull's eye on the lower boom.

Passata, variant of *PASSADO* 1.

† **Passate mpo.** *Obs.* [*It. passatempo* 'a pastime, a solace, a sport' (Florio 1598). see *PASSETEMPS*] = *PASTIME sb*

1628 T. REVELL in *J. Hayward's tr. Biondi's Erotica*, No. 14 are thy *Passatempo* fruits, and they lusted by a judicious palate may Have a good relish.

† **Pass-book**. [app. = book passing to and fro between bank (or tradesman) and customer]

1. The account-book supplied by a bank to a person having a current or deposit account, in which entries are made of all sums deposited and drawn, so that the customer may at any time see what is his balance at the bank: = *BANK-BOOK b.*

Formerly app. called *passage book*

1828 GILBERT *Banking* (ed. 2) § 3 The person is supplied with a cash book, called in some houses a *Pass book*. 1847 *Minutes Cst. Direct. Bank Eng.* 6 May, Resolved. That the following notice be inserted in the *Pass Books*. [Similar entry of 11 Jan. 1827 had Bank Books.] 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 366 He was credited with the dividends in his pass-book. 1866 *Camp. Banking* 135 A banker's pass-book affords a complete history of the expenditure for the year. a. 1901 BCSANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 91 Your pass-book shall be made up to day, and you shall have the book to-morrow morning, when you can draw your balance.

2. A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the latter.

1839 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* U. S.

Pass-by (*pa* sby), [*F. PASS v.* + *By adv.*]

† 1. The act of passing by. *Obs. rare.*

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 73 This is the Lordes Passeby, or Passequer, euen so sayth Christ in the newe Testament. 1661 GLANVILLE *Vm. Dign.* 66 We see the face of Truth, but as we do one another, when we walk the streets, in a careless Pass by.

† 2. ? = *Passer by*, by-passer. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadodon* (1602) 135 There is alwaies some dogge in the dorte of Gods Church waking, ready to barke at euerie passe-by out of the way.

3. *Manning*. A siding in a working, where trucks, etc. can pass one another.

1823 GRESLEY *Gloss Ternus Coal Mining* v. A plan of a pass by as sometimes constructed upon a self-acting inclined plane. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/7 'Pass-bys', as they are called, have to be placed at short intervals along all passages in which there is, less than about 4½ feet of clear space between the rails and the wall.

Pass-dice: see *PASS*-in comb.

† **Passé** (*pasé*), *a.* Also (in fem. form) *passée* [*F. passé*, *passée*, p. pple of *passer* to *PASS*, used as adj., in same sense] Past, past the prime; *esp.* of a woman, past the period of greatest beauty, also, out of date, behind the times, superseded.

1775 MME D'ARLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 101 Others say that she is *passée*. 1823 BYRON *Span.* xiii. lxxx, The passport shrouds The 'passée' and the past, for good society is no less fam'd for tolerance than piety. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* v. viii. Even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different. 1865 'OUIDA' *Stathmore* I. viii. 133 Malice is for *passées* women. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 71 They. pronounce Fielding to be low, and Mozart to be *passé*.

Passé, *obs.* f. *PAGE sb.* 2, *PASCH*, *PASS*, *PEISE*.

† **Passé**, repr. *F. passé*, vb-stem, orig. imp. of vb. *passer* to *PASS*; used in a few words more or less naturalized from Fr., chiefly in 16th and 17th centuries, as *PASSE-PAROLE*, *PASSE-PARTOUT*, etc. Not a living prefix in English: cf. *PASS*-in comb.

† **Passé-pierre**: *Parsley-piert*. † **Passé-pomme** [*obs.* *F.*, 1544, Godef.], name of a rich table-apple.

Passé colmar, a variety of pear, ? = *COLMAR* 1. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 323/4 Fruit Trees. for a moderate Plantation. Apples. *Passé-pomme*, *Pomme d'Isis*, *Cour pendue* [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Passé-pierre*, or *Pierced-pierre*, a sort of Stone-Parsley, an Herb. 1823 *Garden* 14 Jan. 184. The most useful of all Pears which we have is *Passé Colmar*.

Passéo flemingo: see *PASSER-FLAMINGO*.

Passéboard, *obs.* corrupt or erron. *F. PASSPORT*.

Passed (*past*), *pp.* *a.* See also *PAST* *pp.* 1, 2. [*F. p. pple. of PASS v.*]

1 That has passed or has been passed, in the various senses of PASS *v.* Also with advbs *Passed pawn* (Chess) see quot 1837

1512 *Wall of Risyph* (Somerset Ho), As is accustomed for people passed to God 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IV 640/2 The advantage of a pawn is this for example, if [etc.] 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 51/2 *Passed Pawn*, a pawn is called *passed* when it is no longer obstructed by any adverse pawn on its own file, or either of the adjoining ones 1885 O CRAWFORD *Woman's Reput* I 1 4 Such a condition of society as this, with its passed-away modes of life 1902 *Recollect Dublin Castle & Soc* 17 Another of these regularly 'passed on' veterans was Everard

† b. *spec.* Dead, passed away, 'gone', deceased. 1449 J MITHAM *Auror & Claph* (E E T S) 307 But now the bothe be passyd; & after schil I 1555 W WATREMAN *Recollect Faciona* v 79 V kinde-folke of the deade signifie to the frendes of this passed, y^e day of y^e burial

2. That has passed an examination; qualified by examination, esp. *Naut.*, in *passed midshipman*, etc. 1829 MARRVAT *F Midway* xii, One of the passed midshipmen 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, *Passed boys*, those who have gone through the round of instruction given in a training-ship 1879 *Spectator* 31 May 680 Dr Coleman, who is a passed expert in Zulu matters. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 17 Dec. 8/2 They concluded that there was more promise in that plucked student than in many a passed man.

Passed-day, variant of *PASQU-DAY*.

Passed-master. One who has passed as a master; a qualified or accomplished master. cf. *to pass master*, PASS *v.* 17, and see *PAST-MASTER*.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform St Andros* Wks (1892) 13 Ane of profession of medecine passit master, and a ne regent in humanite. 1882 H C MERVILLE *Parrot of B* i vi, Faucit was a passed master as a guide to the classics 1894 *Athenaeum* 24 Mar. 383/r We praise ourselves, rather than such a passed-master of the art, by saying 'ditto' to his axiom. *Mod.* A passed master in the art of swindling.

Passe-flemingo: see *PASSER-FLAMINGO*.

Passe-garde: see *PASS-GUARD*.

† **Passemeasure.** *Obs.* Forms: a 6 *passse*, *passameze*, *meso*, 8 *passamezzo*. β. 6 *passameasure*, 7 *passy*, *passse*, *pace-measure*. [Per-version of It. *passse*, *passa-mezzo*. see quot. 1776, 1880] A slow dance of Italian origin, app. a variety of the pavan; the music for this, in common time. Also called *passameasures paven*, *passy measures pavyn* = It. *passamezzo pavana*.

α. 1568 *Alford's Instruct.* for *Lute*, *Passameze*. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 *Pastorellas* and *Passamizos* with a ditte and such like 1776 Sir J. HAWKINS *Hist Music* IV. 386 As a Galliard consists of five paces or bays in the first strain, and is therefore called a Cinque Pace; the *Passamezzo*, which is a diminutive of the Galliard, has just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name 1880 W B SQUIER in *Grove Dict Mus* II 662/1 Tabouret in his *Orchésographie* [1590] says that when the Pavan was played less solemnly and more quickly, it was called a *Passamezzo*. It is probable that the name *Passamezzo* (in which form it is found in the earliest authorities), is simply an abbreviation of *Passo e mezzo*, i. e. a step and a half, which may have formed a distinctive feature of the old dance.

β. 1597 BRETON *Vits Tranchmour* (1879) 15/r With a *Passse* measure pace coming toward her sweet presence. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* v. 1 205 Then he's a Rogue, and a passy measures Pavyn. I hate a drunken rogue. [1607 *Lingua* iii. vii Gai b. Thou must dance nothing but the passing measures] 1611 FLORIO, *Passo mezzo*, a cinque-pace, or pace-measure 16 MS. *Camb Dd.* 2 11 *Passmeasures* Paven. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Beside* *Wom* v. 1 162, I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly, A strain or two of *passa-measures* galliard. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Passamezzo*. The long-disputed phrase *passy-measures pavyn* is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr Collier in the *Shak. Soc. Papers*, i. 25, 'two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, re-prynce back.' It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a 'passy-measures pavyn'.

Passement (pæsmént), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms a 6 *pasmond*, *pasment*, 6-8 *pasment*, 7-9 *pass*, 8 *pace*, *psment*, 6- *passa*, *passement*. β. 6 *passemain*, *mayne*, *min*, *passamen*, *maine*, *psmain*. [a *F. passement* (in this sense in 16th c.), pl. *mens*, *f. passer* to pass: see -MENT The forms in *-main*, etc. appear to correspond to It. and Sp. *passamano*, app. *f. passare* to pass + *mano* hand: the meaning of this name, and the relations between this and the Fr. form in *-ment* are not clear.] Gold or silver lace, gimp or braid of silk or other material, for decorative trimming; = LACE *sb.* 5.

α. 1539 *Inv R. Wardr* (1815) 31 Ane uthir gowne of purpore sayne with ane braid pasment of gold & silvr. 1542 *Ibid* 70 Item ane hat of velvett with ane pasmond of silvr. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poessie* iii. 1 (Arb) 150 As the embroiderer [setteth]... passemens of gold vpon the stuffe of a Pimocely garment. 1619 in *Ritchie Ch. St. Baldred* 115 He had brown claires and black passemens on him. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Yrnl* (1884) 66 The finest liveries quite covered over with pascemnts 1869 Mrs. PALLISER *Lace* iii. 21 Many of the earlier laces were made by the threads being passed or interlaced one with the other, scarcely more than a white braid; hence they derived the name of *passament*. 1902 M. JOURDAIN & ALICE DRYDEN *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 26 The earlier laces, such as they were, were defined by the word 'passament'—a general term for gimps and braids as well as for lace. Modern industry has separated these two classes of work, but their being formerly so confounded renders it difficult in historic researches to separate one from the other.

β. 1565-6 *Roy Procl.* as to Apparel 12 Feb. Any finge, lace, or passamayne, of gold, sylver, or silke fig 1637 RUTHERFORD *Leit* (1671) l. xlvii 104 These broad passemens and buskings of religion *Ibid* clxvi 326 This love would be fair and adorning passemens.

† b. *attrib.*, as *passement lace*, *silk*, *Obs.*

α. 1546 *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) I 239 Half ane pund of black pasment silk. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* 11 xxv 66 Gownes of velvet set with passament lace and buttons of golde or silver 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Measur's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod.* T 960/r Lacing their Cloakes, Doublets, and Hose, with passament laces of fine Gold.

β. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped Scot* Cviij b, Hemmed round about verysubtly with pasmain lace of grene caddis 1549 *Egeiton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare any cloth of gold, silver, tussie, or purple silke, any embroidery, passamen lace [etc.] 1583 *Rates of Customs D* 11, Passemim lace of Ciuell the dosen 1519 1519 1600 in *Nichols Progresses* (1893) III 509 Item, one cloake of blacke taphata .. with passamaine lace of Venice golde and silver.

Passement (pæsmént), *v.* [f. *PASSEMENT sb.*, perh. after *F. passément* (Rabelais, 16th c.)] *trans.* To adorn with passament or lace; to edge (a garment) with decorative braiding or trimming.

1539 *Inv R. Wardr* (1815) 31 Item ane gowne of quibite velvot all droppit oure with gold wyre pasmentit with the samyne. 1599 Z. Bovy *Last Battell* 620 Ashamed to be seene among these who are pasmentit with gold. 1818 SCOTT *Hi. Met.* xiv, The doomster, arrayed in a fantastic garment of black and grey, pasmentit with silver lace 1888 — *F. M. Perth* iv, 1 The Flemish hose and doublet were . . . pasmentit (laced, that is) with embroidery of black silk α 1894 S. RIVLISON *St. Ives* xxviii (1898) 212, I mind I had a green gown, pasmentit

fig. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Leit* (1671) II xxix 490 Your cross is pasmentit over with the faith and comforts of the Lords faithful Covenant with Scotland

|| **Passementerie** (pasmántré). [F. (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), f. *passement*: see above and -ERY] Trimming of gold or silver lace, or (in later use) of gimp, braid, or the like, or of jet or metal beads.

1851 *Harper's Mag* II 431/r A cloak having three rich . . . fastenings of *passementerie*. 1879 Miss BRADDOCK *Vixen* x. 76 The purchase of an artistic arrangement in black silk and jet, velvet and *passementerie*. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/r Open-worked boots made of a kind of *passementerie* or gimp 1893 *Daily Tel* 6 Oct. 5/2 The Duchess wore a velvet and *passementerie* mantle.

† **Passen**, *pp. a* *Obs rare*—1 [Erroneously f. *PASS v.* after strong *pa. pples*, e.g. *washen*, *waxen*.] = *PASSED*.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia Pref.* 4 And know both *passen* and *vnpassen* road

Passen v., pseudo-archaic for *PASS*.

1748 THOMSON *Cant. Indul* i. lvi, These I *passen* by, with nameless numbers too

Passenep, *obs form* of *PASNEIP*

Passenger (pæsendʒə). Forms: α. 4-7 *passager*, (5- *agour*, 6- *agere*) β. 5 *passyngere*, 6- *anger*, 3c. -*ingeoure*, 6-8 *passinger*, 6- *passenger* [ME *passager*, a *F. passager*, -*ier* a passer by, a sojourner, a passenger on a ship, sb. use of *passager*, -*ier* adj., passing, fleeting, temporary, sojourning, f. *passage* + -*ier* (= L. -*arius*). In late ME. *n* was phonetically inserted before -*ing* (-*dʒar*) as in some other words, including *harbinger*, *messenger*, *ostringer*, *porringer*, *scavenger*, *wharfinger*, etc.: cf. also *popynay*. (See Jespersen in *Engl. Studien* XXXI. 239)]

1. a. A passer by or through. b. A traveller (usually on foot), a wayfarer. Now unusual, exc. in *foot-passenger*: see FOOT 34 b.

α. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16593 By passagers wel here he seye pe venimouse eyr was al a-weye 1426 LYON *De Gul Pilgr* 1639 A Pilgrim or a passagour that cometh frof floreyne Cuntres

β. α 1450 MYRC 845 Of scoler, of flotterer, or of passyngere Here schyrt lawfully þou myst here 1538 H. MEDWALL *Nature* (Biancl) 41/66, I let the wyrt thou arte a passager That hast to do a great and longe vyage. 1538 STARKY *England* i. 11. 60 Not as a passenger only 1583 STUBBS *Anat Abis* i. (1879) 87 To beholde the passengers by 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. 1. 129 A bloody Muitherer, Or foule felonious Theefe, that fleedd poore passengers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* i. 266, I cannot think you a foot passenger. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 3 The passengers in mockery had Christ come down from the cross. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* i. vii. (1699) 74, I have nothing to do with this World, . . . I am only a Passenger α 1710 POPE *Alley* 19 The snappish cur (the passenger's annoy) Close at my heel with yelping treble flies 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She avoided the High Street . . . and reached the wynd by the narrow lanes. Even these comparatively lonely passages were now astir with passengers 1875 EMERSON *Leit & Soc Aims* iv. 123 Every passenger may strike off a twig with his cane.

† c. *Rhet.* Puttenham's name for the figure *PARALIPSIS* *Obs rare*—1.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poessie* iii. xix (Arb) 239 *marg.* *Paralepsis*, or the Passenger

2 One who travels or is carried in some vessel or vehicle, esp. on board ship or in a ferry- or passage-boat; later applied also to travellers by coach, and by railway, tramway, or the like, now always with the implication of a public conveyance entered by fare or contract. (The prevailing sense.) 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr* (Camden) 72 Syr Christopher Palusyn and the best passengers aforesayde lefte and forsoke oure galye. 1611 CORYAT *Cruddites* 168 There are..

ferries or passages where passengers may be transported in a Gondola. 1786 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 129 They brought with them the Spanish Captain, and some of the chief Passengers. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* ii Wks VIII 239 They were then only passengers in a common vehicle. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 248/2 The experiment of forming a railway for passengers as well as general merchandise traffic, had scarcely been tried α 1902 BESANT *Free Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 246 We stood on deck watching the arrival of the passengers

† 3. A vessel that carries passengers; a passage-boat; a ferry-boat. *Obs.*

[1392 *Earl Desby's Exp.* (Camden) 279 Et pro vj passaiours et j balinger conductis de Calays vsque Doue] 1473 Sir J. Paston in *P. Leit* III 98 Yesterday y^e passenger, off Dover wer takyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enuys* vi 118 Vnleful war, and ane forbodin thing Within this passenger our Sux to bring One leifand wycht 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II lvi 197 He took the see in a passenger, & aryued at Calays. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd & Commu.* 113 Three great ships and fiftene gallies, layed purposely to intercept all English passengers

† 4. A ferryman, a ford-keeper. *Obs rare.*

α 1533 LD. BERNERS *Union* clvi 597 When they wer ouer, the passenger, who was named Clarimodus, demanded of Huon what he and his wyfe were 1534 *Act 26 Hen VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Oneles the said *passangers* haue good knowledge of such person 1573-80 BART *Atto P* 167 A passenger, one that conuegeth our *maio*, *convector*.

† 5. A bird of passage. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutus* ch (1595) 26 Which hath giuen some occasion to holde that the vultury are passengers, and come into these partes out of stauinge countries. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 175 Sometimes are also seene Falcons but because they come seldom, they are held but as *passengers*. 1672 Sir T. BROWN *Let. Friend* § 4 Passenger and migrant Buds . . . whom no Seas nor Places limit

† b. *spec.* An adult hawk caught on its migration, a passage-hawk, also, a name for the Peregrine falcon, in full, *passenger falcon*. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 176 Many times our happe is to haue Haggards or *Passengers*, or Lintiers, the which haue flown either to the Ruier, or prayed for themselves 1611 Cotcar, *Pelern*, the Faulcon teamed a Passenger. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Contents, Of the Passenger, or soare hawk. 1617 MINSULU *Ductor*, A Passenger falcon 1694 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv lvi (1737) 236 Merlins, Haggards, Passengers, wild rapacious Birds.

6 *slang.* One of the crew of a racing-boat who adds to the weight without contributing his share to the work; hence, an ineffective member of a football team, etc.

1885 [Remembered at Oxford]. 1892 *Guardian* 25 May 791/3 In the ordinary amateur band there are always several 'passengers' 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 4/3 The two inside men on the amateur side were practically 'passengers'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to passengers, esp. by ship, railway, or other mode of conveyance; carrying passengers, paid by a passenger, etc. as *passenger automobile*, *boat*, *car*, *carriage*, *coach*, *department*, *depot*, *fare*, *jetty*, *hner*, *pier*, *service*, *ship*, *station*, *steamer*, *ticket*, *trade*, *traffic*, *train*, *vehicle*, etc.; of a passenger train, as *passenger engine*, *guard*, *locomotive*, etc.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 7 The 'Laurel' is not a regular passenger-ship 1839 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 7) XIX 49/2 Expense for some coals drawn by passenger engines. *Ibid.* 50/r The passenger boats, going 10 miles an hour, charge from 1d to 12d per passenger, per mile 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 258/2 The weight of the ordinary passenger coaches, when empty, is mostly from three to five tons. *Ibid* 260/2 The passenger tax amounts to one-eighth of a penny per mile for every passenger carried 1844 *Act 7 & 8 v. c.* c. 85 § 6 All Passenger Railway Companies shall provide for the Conveyance of Third Class Passengers to and from the terminal and other ordinary Passenger Stations of the Railway. 1846 *Penny Cycl* Suppl. II. 660/2 One third-class passenger train all along the line, on every day [etc.]. *Ibid* 670/r Coupled wheels . . . are now largely and increasingly employed for passenger traffic. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Passenger-agent*, a broker, licensed to engage passages in ships for emigrants 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Alld Railw* 264 Some discrepancy in the account of the passenger receipts per train mile. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June The passenger-caris rival all competing lines in the magnificence of their finish. 1882 *De Windt Equator* 13 It is to be wondered how the passenger fares of this line can even be made to cover the outlay 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764/r The passenger automobile is an accepted and rapidly-increasing institution. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 19/r On the Clyde they manage things better in the way of passenger-steamers service than is done on the Thames.

Passenger-pigeon. [See *PASSENGER* 5; in *F. pigeon de passage*.] The 'Wild Pigeon' of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*), noted for its exceptional powers of long and sustained flight, and formerly for the countless numbers in which it passed from place to place.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) II 225 Passenger Pigeons visit, in enormous flocks, the different parts of North America. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 366/2 The passenger-pigeons . . . have their first quill-feather as long as any of the others—a sure indication of that rapid and long-continued power of flight they are known to possess. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Passenger-pigeon*, so called in books, but in North America commonly known as the 'Wild pigeon', . . . famous in former days for its multitude, and still occasionally to be found plentifully in some parts of Canada and the United States.

Passent, *erron. form* of *PASSANT*.

|| **Passe-parole.** *Obs. rare.* Also *pass-parole*. [F. (1642 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad It. *passaparola*, lit. 'pass-word': see *PASSE*.] (See quot.)

[1591 *Garrat's Art Warre* 172 And as they say, according to the word *Passé Parole*, advance the word] *Id.* 11 Those words, which the Captaine gives over to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to *Passé Parole* appertaines 1797-4 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Pass-parole*, a command given in the head of an army, and thence communicated to the rear, by passing it from mouth to mouth

|| **Passe-partout, passepartout** (pas-pai-tu) [F. *passé-partout* (16th c. in Littré), f. *passé* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *partout* everywhere]

1. That which passes, or permits to pass, everywhere, *spec.* a key that opens any or many doors, a master-key; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

[c.1645 Howitt *Left IV* xix 52 A travelling warrant is call'd *Passport*, whereas the Original is *passé par tout*] 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wits* 1. Now may I be, in short, the *Pass par tout* of the town. 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* v. 1. 55 With this *Passé par tout*, I will instantly conduct her to my own Chamber. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* in vii. Why this wench is the *passé-partout*, a very master-key to everybody's strong-box. 1709 MRS MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 279 One of my Servants, who is gone with two of Monsieur le Envoy's, and his *Passé par toute* to Nova. 1749 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Cress Bute* 30 Nov. He opened his door with the *passé-partout* key. 1760 FOOTER *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 237 My art, sir, is a *passé-partout* I seldom want employment. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 46 Their master-key was allegory, a *passé-partout* to all difficulties. 1833 C. MACFARLANE *Banditti & Robbers* (1837) 365 Shortly after the pilot went with a *passé-partout*, and opened the door of his cell

2. a. An engraved plate or block with the centre cut out for the insertion of some other plate or block, thus forming a fixed engraved border to receive any engraving or picture of suitable size. (Used largely in illustrated books of 16th-17th c.) Also a fixed typographical border for a printed page. (So in Fr.; English use doubtful.)

1842 BRANDT *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Passepartout*, in Engraving, a plate or wood block, whose centre part is entirely cut out round the outer part, whereof a border or ornamental design is engraved, serving as a frame to what may be placed in the centre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Passe-partout* This is common in wood-engraving, where an ornamental border may be made to do duty with changing central advertisements or labels

b. An ornamental mat or plate of cardboard or the like, having the centre cut out so as to receive a photograph, drawing, or engraving, to which when framed it serves as a mount or border. Hence *passé-partout frame*, a frame ready made with such a mount for reception of photographs, etc.

1867 MRS WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vi. 120 There were engravings and photographs in *passé-partout* frames. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 514 A Information as to gilding cardboard for gold *passé-partouts*. 1873 ALDRICH *Marjorie Davu* vii. There is an exquisite ivorytype of Marjorie in *passé-partout* on the mantlepiece. 1889 *Anthon's Photogr.* Bull. II. 60 A plain *passé-partout* greatly assists in 'setting off' a picture which otherwise would be but a plain print. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 54 Reproductions in colour and autolithographs printed on choice Dutch, Japanese, and Chinese paper, and very handsomely mounted with a *passé-partout* to each work.

|| **Passe-passe.** *Obs.* [F., f. *passé* vb. imperative, as said by conjurors.] Juggling, sleight of hand, skilful deception. *Tour de passe-passe* [F. *tour de passe-passe*], a turn or feat of adroit manipulation or clever trickery.

1587 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist.* *Tames* i. 82 After this, and in the Next Parliament, they had Another *Tour de Passe-Passe*

|| **Passepied** (pa'si'pye), + **paspy** (pa'spi). [F. *passé-pied* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *passé* vb. imp. (see PASSE-) + *pié* foot, *lit.* pass (the) foot.] A French dance, resembling the minuet, but quicker, which became popular in England towards the beginning of the 18th c. (Grove); also, the music for this dance, in triple rhythm.

Said to be of Breton origin, and to have been first danced in Paris by street-dancers in 1587. (Grove *Dict. Mus.*)

a. 1605 PURCELL in Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (*title of piece*). *Paspy*. c. 1700 CROFT *ibid.* (*title of piece*). The English *Paspy* 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 284 A kind of *Gavotte* or *Bravade*, in which the Men and Women are mingled, as at *Passepied* in France. 1794 *Short Explan. For. Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.* *Passepied*, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all respects, only to be played more brisk and lively. 1808 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Paspy*, the English name for the dance *Passe-pied* Hawkins says it 'is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet'. From the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time

Passer (pa'sar). [f. *PASS* v. + -ER 1]

1. One who passes, travels, or goes by; a passer-by.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 20 Crie to the passeres, for to trode ben alle thil loueres. 1554 HULSTRE, *Passer* by the contrey, *unator*. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 133 Without troubling the *passer*, or borrowing Stentors voice, you may confere with any in the towne. 1800 SOUTHEY *Left* (1856) I. 172 This must exclude the great body of passers and repassers. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Ecks.* i. 11 Men who surrender their time to the first passer in the street

2. One who passes an examination.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 26 Nov. 680 Successful passers of the London University B.A. [Examination]

3. One who causes to pass, in the various senses of the verb. (See *PASS* v. C.)

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab.* *Pol. Terms* Intro. 70 The passers of bad money. 1871 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. xii. 173 The passer of the Roman Catholic Bill

|| **Passerage.** *Obs.* rare. [a F. *passerage* cress (16th c. in Litté), f. *passé* (see PASSE-) + *rage* madness, from its supposed property of curing madness.] The French name of Garden-Cress. *Wild Passerage* (F. *passerage sauvage*), a synonym in Lyte of the Cuckoo-flower or Meadow Cress, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. 14 626 The wild *Passerage* or Coccow flowers. 1879 PRIOR *Plant names* (ed. 3) 178 *Passerage*, the garden cress

|| **Passer-by.** [f. *pass* by: see *PASS* v. 61.] One who passes or goes by, *esp.* a casual passer. 1568 MANCH. *Cri. Let. Rec.* (1884) I. 117 Placed. to the Displeasure of Neighbours and passers by. 1650 *Sc. Metr.* Pr. lxxxix. 41 He to all passers by [earlier versions comers by] a spoil, to neighbours is a scorn. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ruined Cottage* Wks. 1838 III. 32 Methinks I see her Raising her eyes and dark-rim'd spectacles To see the passer-by. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv. The steps of the passers-by kept her awake

|| **Passeres** (pæ'seriz), sb. pl. *Ornith.* [L. pl. of *Passer* sparrow.] An order of Birds typified by the genus *Passer*, including the perchers generally, and comprehending more than half of existing birds: see first quot. 1894

1872 NICHOLSON *Falconet* 395 The 6th order of Birds is that of the *Passeres*, or Perchers—often spoken of as the *Passeres*, or *Passerine* Birds. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 607 *Passer* is the name given by Linnaeus to his Sixth Order of Birds, which though for a time set aside in favour of other designations, *Passerines* and the like, or modified into such a form as *Passerina*, has been restored to use of late years, and approximately in its author's sense—the genera *Certhia*, *Sitta*, *Ornith. Gracula*, *Corvus*, and *Parus*, which he had placed in his *Proc.* being added, while *Cypripedium*, the portion of *Hirundo* containing the Swifts, and *Columba* have been removed. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds* Gt. Brit. I. The deep planar tendons of the *Passeres* are of the simplest kind

|| **Passer-flamingo.** *Obs.* Forms: see quotes [app. f. L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + *FLAMINGO*] The Flamingo

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iii. 275 Wild-geese, Ducks, Pelicans, Passes, Flemings [sic], and Crows. *Id.* iv. 536 Larks, Wild-geese, Ducks, Passerflannogs [sic], and many others. 1830 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 54 The best and greatest is a *Passer Flamingo*, which walking at her length is as tall as a man. 1834 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 (Engraving) *Passche Flemingo*. *Id.* 212 *Passche-Flemingoes*, Geese, Pows, Swallows

|| **Passerici** dal, a. *nonce-wd* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -CIDES + -AL] Sparrow-killing.

a. 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 32 They will be glad to bring back the exiled birds, after the manner of certain passerici dal villagers whom Longfellow has immortalised

|| **Passeriform** (pæ'serifōrm), a. *Ornith.* [f. L. type **passeriformis*, f. *passer* sparrow: see -FORM.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Passeriformes* or *Oscinine* group of the *Passeres* or passerine birds.

In mod. Dicts. **Passerine** (pæ'serīn), a. (sb.) *Ornith.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -INE 1.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Passeres* or *Perchers*, an order of birds.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 254 Order V *Passerine*. 1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer.* ii. 1. 165 A bird of the passerine tribe and very common about the houses. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 15 Among passerine birds the raven has the widest range. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds* Gt. Brit. I. 1. *Passerine* or *Perching Birds*

2. Of about the size of a sparrow. In various bird-names, as *Passerine* Ground-dove (*Chamaepelia passerina*), *Passerine* Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*), *Passerine* Parrot (*Prilicula passerina*). 1883 *List Animals* *Zool. Soc.* (1886) 343 *Passerine* Parrot. *Id.* 379 *Passerine* Owl. *Id.* 465 *Passerine* Ground-Dove

B. sb. A passerine bird. 1842 BRANDT *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v. All the *Passerines* have short and slender legs, with three toes before and one behind. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Intro. 57 The *Aves* *Passerine*, divided [by Gloger] into two Suborders—Singing *Passerines* (*melodius*), and *Passerines* without an apparatus of Song-muscles (*anomalus*).

|| **Passé-temps, pastemps.** *Obs.* [F. *passé-temps* (pas'tan), 15th c. in Littré = It. *passatempo*, f. *passé*, *passa* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *temps*, *tempo* time. Cf. *PASTANOE*] = *PASTIME* sb.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 151 The incommodeites or displeasures. it caseth with honeste *passetemps* & recreation. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. A Contemning provocacions of all vayne *passetemps*. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempt* Ep. Ded. 8 Such Meditations which are the *passetemps* of your severest hours.

Passetime, -tyme, *obs* forms of *PASTIME*.

|| **Passé-velours.** *Obs.* [F. *passé-velours* (pas'valur), lit. 'surpass velvet', 16th c. in Hatz-Darm.: see PASSE-] A former name for the COOK'S-COMB (*Clusia cristata*), called also by Cotgrave *Flower value*, *Velvet flower*; cf. *FLORAMOUR*. 1567 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xl § 3 254 *Amaranthus Tricolor* Floramor and *Passé-velours*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxi. x. 92 The *Passé-velour* or *Flower-gentle*. 1611 FLORIO, *Amaranto*, the flower gentle or *Passé-velours*. 1706 in PHILLIPS

|| **Passé-volant.** *Obs.* Also 6 *pasvolan*, *Sc. pasvolent*, -voland, 7 *pas*-, *pass*-, *passevolant*. [a. F. *passé-volant* (pas'volan), 1590 in Hatz-Darm., lt. *passavolante* (Florio), f. F. *passé*, lt. *passa* (see PASSE-) + *volant*, *volante* flying]

1. A small cannon used in the 16th and 17th centuries, = *BASE* sb. 6

1523 Acc. *Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 487 Item, to Alexander Routh for viij new *pasvolentis*, the price of the pece is li. greit. 1524 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 79 The meane shot, as *sacres* and *pasvolans*, were in great number. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1814) 172 Item ane *pasvoland* of brace upon ane traist. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pasvolant*, the Artillery called a *Base*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Passé-volant*, a name applied by the French to a Quaker or wooden gun on board ship, but it was adopted by our early voyagers as also expressing a movable piece of ordnance.]

2. (See quotes.) (So in Fr.)

[1611 CORRA, *Passévolant*, also, a hireling whom a Capitaine, on Muster dayes, fasteth into his company; and generally, any such skipkape, or base mumblebeie.] 1617 MORVSON *Tim* ii. 105 Letters from the Lords in England, requiring that no Captain should supply his Company with *Passé-volants* at pleasure. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passé-volant*, or *passe-volant*, a faggot, or a pretended soldier, .. whom the captain or colonel makes pass in review, or muster, to shew that his company is complete, or to receive pay thereof to his own profit. In France the *passé-volants* are condemned to be marked on the cheek with a flower de luce.

|| **Pass-guard.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6-9 *pacegard* (e), 7 *pace-guard*, 7-*passguard*, 8-*pass guard*, *pass-guard*, (9) *passegarde*, *pasguard*. [app. f. *PASS* sb. 2 g + *GUARD* sb. (Littré has F. *passé-garde* only as a neologism of 19th c.)

If *passé-garde* were Fr. it would necessarily mean 'that which is used to pass a guard' (see *PASS*), as an Eng. compound it would naturally mean 'the guard of a pass'.]

An item of ancient tilt armour; according to Hewitt, a separate piece provided to accompany the grandguard, being screwed upon the left elbow as an additional defence in the tournament; also called by recent writers *elbow-shield*.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 One sorte had the vambrases the *pace gardes* the grandgardes parted with golde and azure. 1660 *Tower Survey* in *Archaeol. Journ.* (1847) IV. 346 Sundry parcels of Tilt Armour. *Pace-guards*, viz. Russet, 7, White, 3. 10. Granguards, viz. Russet, 7, White, 2. 9. 1668 *Tower Survey* (in Hewitt) One complete arm capape engraven with the ragged staffe with a maine-guard and *passguard*—made for the Earle of Leicester. 1876 J. HEWITT in *Stothard's Monum. Effigies Gt. Brit.* 190 This would seem to fix the name of *passguard* to the additional elbow-defence. 1898 VISCT. DILLON in *Archaeol. Journ.* Ser. ii. v. 313 The *passguard* is also latched on a pin.

By some writers on armour, followed by dictionaries, French and Eng. the name has been erroneously applied to the *gorde collet*, a raised ridge-like projection of the pauldron or shoulder-piece, to turn aside the blow of a lance, used on armour before and after 1500. See 1786 GROSSE *Anc. Armour* 24, 1824 MEYVICK *Antient Armour* II. 228, III. Gloss., 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 225-6, and Glossary s. v. [connected in ed. 1885], 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 155; Littré *Dict. Française* s. v. *Passe-garde*, and recent Dicts.

Pasch, Passhion, *obs* ff. *PASCH*, *PASSION* **Passibility** (pæ'sibi'liti). [ad. late L. *passibilis* (Arnobius), f. *passibilis*. see -ITY. Cf. F. *passibilité* (15th c.), OF. *passibilité*.] The quality of being passible; capability of suffering, or of receiving impressions from external agents.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxv. 10 Don led vs in til be snare of passibilite. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. 1 (Bodl. MS.), Pis woulde schal passe touchinge pis passibilite and kinde and schappe pat it hap nowye, butte it schal abide euer more touchinge be substance. 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 69 The fourmes and qualites sensible, which in dede are subiecte to passibilite. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. (1640) 2 He was defective in nothing, not in passion, as God, not in passibility, as man. 1893 FAIRBAIN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* ii. 11 III. 1. 483 The very truth that came by Jesus Christ may be said to be summed up in the passibility of God.

|| **Passiveness, inaction, sloth.** *Obs.* rare. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 119 Sa kepys the vertu cardinale the activitee, or passibilitee of mannis governance in his lyf. 1526 *Piler Per.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b. Shall bryng with them theyre olde grosnes, heynenes, & passibilite

|| **Passible** (pæ'sibi'l), a. Also 7 *erron*-, -able. [a. OF. *passibile* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. late L. *passibilis* capable of feeling or suffering (Tert.), f. *pass*-, ppl. stem of *patis* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering, liable to suffer; liable to impressions or feelings, susceptible of sensation or of emotion (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generations in passibiles, pat ar of generations passibiles. 1384 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 23 Whiche thingis the prophets and Moyses spoken for to be comynge, if Crist passible [gloss or able to suffer] 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* v. xi. (1495) 341/2 For the loue of the, he was made man *passible* & mortal, which was Immortal & Impassible. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* xix Pythagoras was of opinion, that the first cause was not sensible, nor passible. 1697 BAXTER *Relig. Benefit* 6 The Paradise Saints have bodies of flesh, passible, and such as must have food. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christi's Divinity* xxvi. (1720) 474. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 425 God is a being morally passible.

2. Liable to suffer change or decay. *Obs.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 253 The Sonne and Mone echpe bothe, That be hem lieve or be hem lothe, The soffre; and what thing is passible To be a god is impossible. 1602

DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Dwells* 83. The air is both passible, and corruptible, and may easily be corrupted and changed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* I: 15 That Bodies are passible and divisible, in infinitum, and continuous as are also a line, superficies, place, and time.

8 Capable of being suffered or felt. ? Obs.

1358 Bp WATSON *See Sacram* xv. 92 Although God doth punish and afflict vs, yet he doth it not with passible anger. 1641 BURTON *Anat Met* I: 11 vi (1651) at His [the Sensible Faculty's] object in general is a sensible or possible quality, because the sense is affected with it.

† 4. = PASSIVE. *Obs. rare*

1532 Du Wrs *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 1057 What it is of understanding active & passible

Hence **Passibility** = PASSIBILITY. *rare*.

1614 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig* xlv. 181 It [heresy of Eutiches and Dioscorus] drew after it, the heresie of the passibility of the deitie. 1858 BUSINELL *Serm New Life* 347 After all there must be some kind of passibility in God, else there could be no genuine character in him.

|| **Passiflora** (passiflōrā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. L. *pass-* as stem of *passio* PASSION + *-floris* flowering. Formed by LINNÆUS, 1737, on the earlier L. name *flos passionis*, flower of the Passion.] The genus of plants containing the Passion-flower.

1763 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 1052 The fruit of the Passiflora was cut in high perfection, at Castle-Howard, in Yorkshire - the best of the tropical fruits. 1869 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* III. 279 The elaborate series of *chevaux-de-frise*, by which the nectary of the common Passiflora is guarded

Hence **Passiflora coccinea**, pertaining to the Passifloraceæ, the Natural Order containing the Passion-flower. **Passiflora al.**, applied to the alliance (*Passiflorales*) of Natural Orders allied to Passifloraceæ. **Passiflorine Chem.**, an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Passion-flower

1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* 333 *Passiflora quadrangularis* is said to owe its activity to a peculiar principle called Passiflorine. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Passiflorin*, term for an alkali little known, which Ricord-Madama has obtained from the roots of the *Passiflora*.

|| **Passim** (pæ sim), *adv.* [L., = 'scatteredly', f. *passus* spread abroad, scattered; hence 'here and there, at random, anywhere, everywhere'.] A Latin word, used chiefly after the name of a book or author, to indicate the occurrence of something in various places throughout the book or writings. Rarely *attrib.* or quasi-*adv.*

1803 *Edin Rev.* July 474 Our readers may find abundance of this in these volumes, *passim*. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. cxi, I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is, From Aristotle *passim*. 1895 *Vestm Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/3 In these *passim* allusions one often 'nods'.

Passing (pæ sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PASS *v.* + -ING 1.]

1 The action of the verb, PASS in various senses. going, going on, going by, going away, departing, dying; getting through an examination, going beyond, surpassing, etc.

In *passing*, by the way; in the course of some procedure, narrative, speech, etc., parenthetically, = *En passant*. 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxv. 4 [cxvi. 17] I said in my passing, Ich man is lyer. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxvii. [cxix.] 226 Passynge of waters led myn eghyn. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Here is nocht gret passynge and exces in [chele] nobel in beste. 1400 *Death, Troy* xxxv heading. Of Pyrrus and of his passynge from Troy. 1512 in *Southwell Visit* (1893) 175, I wyl that at the howre of my passynge the greitest bell in the church be rongen. 1691 A. H[ALL] *Acc New Invent.* p. 1, Mens passing about the Affairs in the Night. 1733 *Socls Mag.* Nov. 524 The question for the bill's passing was put. 1849 C. BROOME *Shirley* vi, It may be remarked, in passing. 1869 TENNYSON (*little*) The Passing of Arthur.

b. In causative senses: Causing or allowing to pass, carrying over, transportation, transference, carrying into law, uttering, pronouncing, etc.

1565 *Act 8 Elix.* c. 23 § 5 The Ordinary Passing and Carrying of the Queen's Majesty's People, and from as other Watermen do. 1674 *Expos. Papers* (Camden) I. 276 Neglecting to take any Securities upon y^e passing of Wool. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Penning-Master* (ed. 2) 79 My next Lesson is of PASSING, or making of a Pass. 1739 LABLIND *Short Acc. Peter's Water, Bridge* p. iii, Before the passing the first Act for Building the Bridge. 1821 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV.* c. 64 § 1 The passing of any Rogue, Vagabond, or other idle and disorderly Person, to his or her Place of legal Settlement or Place of Birth. 1855 CAULFIELD *Hist Eng.* xv. III. 602 The passing of the sentence was therefore deferred. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 38 Carter got in once more, owing to a good piece of passing between himself, Stokoe, and Browne. 1892 F. MARSHALL *Football* 121 For a time, passing was confined to the forwards exclusively, and was what is termed 'short' passing.

c. A means of passing; a passing-place, a ford. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 597-8 O'er it [the river] are three passings, and three knights defend the passings.

2 With adverbs. see PASS *v.* D. II.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 193 Of whos ende and passing for it is expressed in jinges bat goob before. 1420 *Love Bonavent Mirr.* xlv. ll. 95 (Gibbs MS.) He pusteide bodily by cause of be gret passynge out of blode. 1573-80 BAKER *Adv.* P. 261 A passing ouer, or carrying ouer, *transitive*. 1597 A. M. in *Gallemeau's Fr. Churche* 181 The remedies, which in passage by, it seemed convenient unto me to rehearse. 1796 LEON *Albert's Architect* I. 74 Ants, with constant passing up and down, will wear traces even in flints. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 181a The passing-away of the educational enthusiasm.

3. *concr.* A gold or silver thread made by winding a thin strip or ribbon of the metal about a core of silk. Cf. PASSEMENT.

1882 in CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* iv. 73 A diaper in string worked over in gold passing. *Ind. v.* 82 Gold and Silver Passing and Tambour. 1901 L. WIS F. DAY & MARY BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* xxix. (ed. 2) 245 Japanese gold does not tarnish so readily as 'passing'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *passing knell*, *† peal, rule*; *passing-braid* (see quot.); *passing certificate*, a certificate of having passed an examination or the like; *† passing-cloze*, *Mus.*, an interrupted cadence; *passing nippers* (see quot.), *† passing-penny* = *pass-penny* (PASS *sb.* 2 17 b); hence allusively, a passport to the future world; *passing-place*, a place where persons or things may pass, *spec.* (a) a ford, (b) a railway siding; *passing-stroke*, *Croquet* (see quot.). Also **PASSING-BELL**.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Passing Braid*, a description of Braid employed in Embroidery, made with gold or silver thread, such as used on military uniforms. 1789 NELSON 20 July in *Nicolas Disp* (1845) I. 248, I transmit to you a *Passing Certificate, with two Warrants, for Mr James Ballentine. 1833 MARRIAT *P Simple* xxxviii, My passing certificate was signed, and the captains did me the honour to shake hands with me, and wish me speedy promotion. 1597 MORLEY *Introd MS* 127 They be 'passing clothes, which we commonly call false clothes, being deused to shun a final end and go on with some other purpose. 1798 SOUTHWICK *Bishop Bruno* 1, The sound it gave was his 'passing knell. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Passing Nippers* (Nautical), a strong hank of untwisted but mailed yarn used in binding the messenger to the cable. 1533 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 202 For a 'passynge pole xij d. 1551 JFR. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. 89 (1727) 178 It is good so to carry our *Passing-penny in our hand. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 89 May Church. ask'd the French men where their 'passing Place was? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 257/2 The manner in which switches are applied at passing-places and crossings. 1900 *Vestm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 8/1 The competing cars steamed off in single file with strict injunctions as to observance of the 'passing rule. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Sept. 10/4 The 'passing stroke' is used when it is necessary that the player's ball should go further than the ball which has been requested.

Passing, *ppl. a* (*adv.* and *prep.*) [f. PASS *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That goes or passes by

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3297 Al day of passande men þey herd. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cxlii. (Bodl. MS.) Passande men comeþ and beþ spoyled and lobbod and ofte slayne. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving Georg* iv. 679 Th' Infernal Troops like passing Shadows glide. 1794 SOUTHWICK *Wat Tyler* i. The green corn waves to the passing gale. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Concl* xxvi, The shade of passing thought. 1874 L. STEPHENS *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 1. 26 Some passing traveller from distant lands.

2. That passes away or clapses, of time or things measured by time; transient, transitory, temporary, fleeting; ephemeral, vanishing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 14 þis luf is nocht passand bot lastand. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test Lona* ii. viii. (Skeat) l. 102 How passing is the beauty of fleshly bodies, more flyting than mouable floures of sommer. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xi. (Bodl. MS.) Nohinge is more passande þanne tyme, for tyme resteth neuere. 1567 HARMAN *Canoe* xi. 55 When they had thus wrong water out of a flint in spoyling him of his euyll gotten goods, his passing pens, and fleting trashe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 157. 1 The History of the passing Day. 1899 A. AUSTIN in *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/5 The confounding of the Passing with the Permanent.

b. Done, given, etc., in passing, cursory.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 80 Some frail memorial implores the passing tribute of a sigh. 1806 CALLOUT *Mus Gram* vi. 66 The Passing Shake is expressed in Germany by a particular character. 1819 PAULINGIA, *Passing-shake*, a short trill, made *en passant*, in flowing passages of quavers or semiquavers, without interrupting the natural course of the melody. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Poet* xxvii, Few opportunities of exchanging even such passing greetings. 1862 MILL *Utilit* 8 A passing remark is all that needs be given.

3. Surpassing, pre-eminent, transcendent; extreme. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (Eugenius) 342 Quhat passand luf hit hym so had. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 61 He is a man heigh of discreoun I warne you wel he is a passyng man. 1533 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 841 The passynge bounte of your noble estate. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) 1. 254 Tokens of passing workmanship. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* i. ii. 17 Pardon deare Madam, tis a passing shame. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 195 To the passing content of her grand-parents.

4. Having the charge of testing and passing candidates, examining.

1788 NELSON 26 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp* (1845) I. 277 On his going to be Examined the Passing Captains had refused to examine him. 1840 MARRIAT *Old Pat* III. 28 The passing captains suffered from the heat of the weather.

B. adv. (= PASSINGLY). In a passing or surpassing degree; surpassingly, pre-eminent, in the highest degree; exceedingly, very. (With adjs. or adverbs only.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Pan Menelaus gadrede passyng strong men. 1465 *Paston Lett* II. 226 He gave the baly of Cossey a passyng gret rebuke. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xviii, Hee hath done passyng ylle and shamefully. 1510-20 *Everyman* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 128 It pleaseth God passing well. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 66 Vitellius who is noted to have been a passing great eater. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill* 142 A man he was passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov. I liked them all passing well. 1839 DRAKE *Venetia* ii. 1, Strange, passing strange indeed, and bitter! 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xli. (1900) 100/2 It would be passing mean to enrich herself by a legal title to them which was not essentially hers at all.

† **b. Passing old.** of advanced age, superannuated. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* 96 Quethur a passand alde ancien man be law of armes may be haldin prisoner.

c. quasi-*prep.* Uses in which the *pr. ppl.* (governing an object) through some ellipsis approaches the character of a preposition with its object. (The participial character remains more perceptible in 2, 3, than in 1.)

† 1. Beyond (some definite measure or number), more than. After 1500 app. only with negative: *not passing*, not more than. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 422, I have be prest and parsoun passynge threthty wynter. 1393 *Ind. C.* xxiii. 218 Proude preostes crm with hym passend an hundred. 1418 26 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. I. S.) 63 þat borweþ moche he geteþ hate, Spende waste passynge his rent. 1483 *Chon. London* (1827) 116 The whiche hadde nought passynge v^e fytyngne men with them. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Markynede* 68 To a woman geue neuer passynge a drame at once of safiane. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* i. xix. 22 The trenches of the Salams beeing not passynge 150 paces from the Castle. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet* ix. 57 He was not passynge fifty nine years when he died. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 24 It is not passynge four Month's ago, that I must needs let my Girl go to an Assembly.

† 2. Beyond in degree, to a greater degree than, more or better than, also, in preference to, rather than. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 201 He syngeth, daunceth, passynge any man That is or was uth þat the world bogan. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xi. 44 He gett sla his wyf, whilk he luffed passand all oþer cemenites. 1539 [see PASS *v.* 37].

† 3. Beyond the limit, range, or compass of; so as to surpass; as in *passing measure*, beyond measure. *Obs.*

1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 36 Thenne he dide a maistre passynge his power. 1561 T. HOVE tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) Q. v. Men paste feare, and hardie passynge meauure. 1830 L. RENNISON *Talking Oak* 58 The slight she slips of loyal blood, And other, passing praise.

Passingalia. see PASSAGGIA.

Passing-bell. [f. PASSING *vbl. sb.* (cf. PASS *v.* 11) + BELL *sb.* 1.] 'The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: often used for the bell which rings immediately after death' (J.), = DEATH-BELL.

The name still widely survives, but only in rare cases is the bell now rung until after death. See *N. & Q.* xth ser. I. 308, 350, 3rd ser. II. 246. For the original use, cf. *Constit. & Canons* (1603) lxviii, And when any is passing out of this life, a bell shall be tolled, and the Minister shall not then slack to do his last duty. And after the party's death, if it so fall out, there shall be rung no more than one short peal, and one other before the burial, and one other after the burial.

1526 in *Ellacombe Ch. Bells Devon* (1872) 463 The clerke to have for tollynge of the passynge belle, if it be in the day, or ad. 161600 *Distracted Emph* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 243 If I but chance to toule his passynge bell And give the paryshe noyce who is dead. 1604 DOWNE *To Sir H. Wotton going to V. iv.* As playners ascend To Heaven in troops, at a good man's passynge-bell. 1691 NORRIS *Tract Disc.* 149 If his Senses hold out so long, he can hear even his Passing-Bell without disturbance. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, Before the passynge-bell begun, The news through half the town has run. 1795 SOUTHWICK *Juan of Arc* i. 332 More mournfully than dunge or passing bell, The joyous carol came. 1866 MONCELL *Passing Bell*, Listen! it is the Passing Bell! Lift up thy heart to God and pray. A soul is passing—who can tell How prayer may help it on its way.

b. *fig.* That which forebodes or signalizes the death or passing away of anything; the 'knell'.

1577 WHETSTONE *Rememb. Gascogne* xxv, The Swan in songs, dooth knolle her passing bel. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open*. 62 The Sounding of the Seventh Angel, Is the worlds Passing Bell. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 39 Knowing well That but a moment's thought is passion's passing bell. 1821 SHILLER *Hellas* 666 And my solemn thunder knell Should ring to the world the passing bell Of tyranny!

† **Passing-by.** *Obs. rare.* [See PASSING *vbl. sb.* 2.] = PASSOVER.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord D.* 15, Where is this geste chamber where I myghte eate the passing by with my disciples?

Passingeoure, -ger, *obs.* forms of PASSENGER. **Passingly** (pæ sɪŋli), *adv.* [f. PASSING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a passing manner. a. For the time, temporarily (*obs.*); in passing, cursorily.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 1 Pat 3e here not passandly, all þat wonnyþ be warid. 1340 *Ayene*, 172 þe zenegeer ssel god in-to his house. 1420 *Boke of the Game*, 150 þat ne blefþ naht blepheliche in his house. 1530 PALSCA. 383 All these actes be but passyngly brought in. 1584 in *Wodrow Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. iii. viii. 388 Not having been for several years there, but passyngly. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 633 They are passyngly noticed in the last stanza. 1891 C. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. xii. 289 Victor commented passyngly on the soundness of them.

b. In a surpassing degree or manner, surpassingly; pre-eminently, exceedingly; = PASSING *adv.* (qualifying adj., adv., vb.), *arch.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (Rolls) 311 þei ben passyngliche holy. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 483 Oon preyed hym in more passyngliche in his manere. 1450 S. T. Cuthbert (Surtees) 253 Passandy so loued cuthbert. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. iii, He was passyngly wel vysaged and passyngly wel made. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelags & Hyf.* (1878) 56 She loves their wisdom passynghe. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. 1, You, forsooth, were contented, Passyngly pleased. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 37, I, who thought myself so strong, am passyngly weak.

Passing-measure, var. PASSEMEASURE *Obs.*

Passing quality; transitoriness

Passing-note *Mus.* A note not belonging to the harmony, interposed between two notes essential to it, for the purpose of passing smoothly from one to the other. Sometimes also applied to *auxiliary notes* (see **AUXILIARY** *a* 2 b).

Passion (pæʃən, *sō*. Also 2-6 -iun, -ioun, -yo(u)n, etc., 4 pascioun. [a. OF. *passiun*, *passion*, ad. L. *passiōn-em* suffering (Tertullian, etc.), n. of action f. *pāl*, *pass-* to suffer. In L. chiefly a word of Christian theology, which was also its earliest use in Fr. and Eng., being very frequent in the earliest ME.]

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 119 Vre dihtnes hahie passiun, þet is

† **b.** Used allusively in asseverations; also *transf.* applied by persons to themselves, as in *passion of me, my heart, my soul* *Obs.*

c. The narrative of the sufferings of Christ from the Gospels, also, a musical setting of this.

the *Cypriotes*; 12505) A Mus saia sun opinin, Bot ssa ssa
 night be passion. *x4533* Ld. BERNERS *Hion* cxlix 566
 After that your deuyne seruyce be done, and the passyon of
 our lord Ihesu Christe red *x844* LINGARD *Anglo-Sat. Ch.*
 (1588) II ix. 64 That every deacon read two passios: x880
 in Grove *Dich. Mus.* II. 664/2 until the latter half of the
 16th century the *Missa* was always sung by the three
 Deacons alone. *Ibid.* 666/1 Bach[']s 'Passion according
 to S. Matthew' is...the finest work of the kind.

†d. Passion-tide or Passion Week. *Obs.*
1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 1078 þe Sonenday of þe passion.
Ibid. 11330 Wiþinne þe passion Wiþ is ost he wende uorþ
& arerde is dragon.

2. The sufferings of a martyr, martyrdom. *arch.*
xxviii St. Markers. Her beginning be infide & to passion
of seint margarete. 1377 *P. Pl. B. xv, 265* What
penaunce and pouer to 1378 passion be [the saint] suffered
c. 1440 *Varco.* *Life St. Kath v* 1568 The emperor com-
manded. This shulde be led on-to her passyon. 1503
Gale. Leg. Colophon. The luyes passyons and myracles of
many other sayntes. 1574 *Lave Prim Chr i*, vii. (1673) 160
The great reverence they had for Martyrs. Their passions
staied their Birthday. 1754-8 T NEWTON *Observe Proph.*
Dan xii 204 Cyprian ordered the passions of the Martyrs
in Africa to be registred 1790 T R GLOVER *Life & Lett*
14th Cent. 250 With the martyrs came their relics, the tales
of their passions, their tombs and their images.

transf. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* III. iv, A
fasting day no sooner comes, but . . . poore cobs they smoke
for it, they are made martyrs o' the gridiron, they melt in
passion.

+3. Suffering or affliction generally. *Obs*
 a1225 *Ancre. R.* x88 In all ower passiuus, bencheñ euer
 inwardliche up o Godes pimen a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter*
 xv. 7 in wrangis & temptaciouns & passiuus 14 in *Win-*
dale's Vis. (1843) 130 *See* exempt from all such passyon
 [of travel]. 1309 *HAWES Conv. Sufferers* xlv, The wounde
 of synne to me is more passyon Than the wounde of my

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syde for thy redempcyon 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. 1. 63
Giue her what comforts The quality of her passion shall
require. 1606 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Redw.*, *Natw.* 15 Great
type of passions! Come what will, Thy grief exceeds all
copies still.

4. A painful affection or disorder of the body or of some part of it. *Obs* exc in certain phrases, as *colic*, *hysterical*, *iliac*, *sciatic passion*, for which see the adjs

x382 WOLFEY *Lev. xv 13* If he were helid, that suffreth
 achte a maner passion *in hymaniteit gassonneit*. x398-
 1956 [see ILIAC 1] x460 CARGRAY *Pharm.* (Kolls) 40 154,
 Kyng of Juda had sore feet, which passion our bok
 sey it was podagra x520 WOLSEY *in Four C. Eng. Lett* so
 Beyng entered into the passion of the droppe 7547
 BOORDE *Brev Health* (1557) 33 In latyn it is named *Ves-
 tralis passio* In English . the belly ache, or a passion in
 the belly x563 T. GALE *Antidot* ii 29 It is of yight good
 effecte in the passions of the ioyntes x684 tr. *Bone's Merc
 Compt* xvi 566 Thurst is a Passion of the Mouth of the
 Stomach x828-34 [see HYSTRIC 1]

†b A violent access, attack, or fit of disease.
 x390 GOWER *Conf.* III 7 As a drunke man I swerve, And
 suffice such a Passion. x641 HINDE *ſ Bruen* xlvii. 150 His
 fits and passions were much after this manner.

* II The fact of being acted upon, the being passive [Late L. *passio*, used to render Gr *πάθος*]
 5 The fact or condition of being acted upon or affected by external agency, subjection to external force: = *AFFECTION* *sb.* 1; +an effect or impression produced by action from without Now rare or *Obs.*
c.1374 CHAUCER *Boeth v* met iv 130 (Camb MS) The passion, but is to seyn þe suffraunce of the wit in the quwyke body goth þyoun exchaunge and moeuynge the strengthis of the thoghȝ. *1413* *Pilgr. Soules* (Caxton 1483) v xiv, x08 Al that is done withouȝten might, it lacketh the dignyte and the name of dede, but it is cleped passion. *1530* PALSGR. *ixi* Verbes meanes betokenen nyether action nor passion. *1620* GUILLEN *Heraldry* iii in (1660) 109 The brightness of these [Sun and Moon] is . subject to the passion of darkning or eclipsing. *1668* WILKINS *Real Char* iii 1 303 That kind of word adjoyned to a Verb, to signifye the quality and affection of the Action or Passion, is stiled an Adverb. *1745* WATTS *Logic* l. iv. § 7. The word passion signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense. *1846* TRENCH *Mirac* xxviii. (1862) 470 That woik shall be the word of passion rather than of action

†b A way in which a thing is or may be affected by external agency; a passive quality, property, or attribute; = AFFECTION 11, 12. *Obs.*

1570 BILINGREY *Enchir.* I. xxviii. 44 In this Theoreme, are demonstrated three passions or properties of parallelogrammes 1606 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. What's the proper passion of mettalls? 1557 W. MORICE *Coenae qnass* Korynt. Diat. lii. 139 Frigidity is the proper passion of water, which is sometime accidentally hot. 1606 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 33 Of certain Passions and Properties of the Five Regular Bodies 1579 FLOVER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 400 The different Manners, produc'd by a particular hot or cold Diet, or Air, Exercise, and Passions peculiar to each Nation.

III. An affection of the mind. [L. *passio* = Gr. *πάθος*]

6 Any kind of feeling by which the mind is powerfully affected or moved; a vehement, commanding, or overpowering emotion; in psychology and art, any mode in which the mind is affected or acted upon (whether vehemently or not), as ambition, avarice, desire, hope, fear, love, hatred, joy, grief, anger, revenge. Sometimes personified.

c 1372A CHAUCER *Traylus* iv.676 (704) As she bat al his mene
 whil biende Of oþer passion þan he wil yende 1266
Soule *Perf* (W. de W 1531) 18 He wyll stere vp in his
 foule y^r passyons of ire & impraceny 1268 TINDALE *Obed.*
Chr. Man Wks (Parker Soc.) i. 246 A poor woman with
 child, which longed, and, being overcome of her passion, at
 flesh on a Friday 1502 SHAKS. *i Hen. VI.* v. 18 Of a
 base passyons, Feare is most accurst 1611 *Bible Acts* xiv.
 15 We also are men of like passyons with you. 1647 COWLEY
Mistr., Passions i., From Hate, Fear, Hope, Anger, and Envy
 flee, And all the Passions else that be 1710 NORRIS *Chr.*
Prid. vii. 323 By the Passions I think we are to understand
 certain Motions of the Mind depending upon and accom-
 panied with an Agitation of the Sprits 1732 POPE *Ex.*
Bathurst 154 The ruling Passion conquers Reason still
 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i., A man whose passions
 often overcame his reason. 1797 ENCYCL BRIT (ed 3) XIV
 a/1 The common division of the passions into *desire* and
aversion, *hope* and *fear*, *joy* and *grief*, *love* and *hatred*, has
 been mentioned by every author who has treated of them.
Ibid. 14/2 Passions, in painting, are the external expressions
 of the different dispositions and affections of the mind, but
 particularly their different effects upon the several features
 of the face. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. viii (1864) 401 It
 was as easy to curb the hurricane in its fury, as the
 passions of an infuriated horde of savages. 1879a RUSKIN
Engle's N § 169 Their reverence for the passion, and their
 guardianship of the purity, of Love.

b. Without article or *pl.*: Commanding, vehement, or overpowering feeling or emotion

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i v. x Such restless passion did all night torment The flaming courage of the Faery Knight.
1604 SHAKS *Oth.* iv. 1 Is this the Woman Whom Passion could not shake?
1611 BACON *Sermon Sermon* (1607) II. x. . . Passion is the Drug Demerol of the Mind
1624 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* the Drug Demerol of the Mind
1634 J. J. HOLD me, with a great deal of passion, that he loved me above all the rest.
1670 WESLEY *Letter to J. Benson* 5 Oct. . . Passion and prejudice govern the world
1800 *Bl. Black Culture & Restaurant* iv. 166 Philosophy is a feeble antagonist before passion.

c. A fit or mood marked by stress of feeling or abandonment to emotion; a transport of excited feeling; an outburst of feeling.

1990 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 49 In this great passion of unwonted lust, Or wanted feed of doing ought amiss, He starteth up.
1999 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* plays 1873 l. 92 Come, come, leave your passions, they cannot moove me. 2628
HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1829) 119 They sent these men thither in passion
1795 POPE *Odys.* iv 150 From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. 1 (1864) 19 98 Henry fell on his knees and in a passion of grief entreated her merciful interference. 1865 W. COLLINS *After Dorth* (1862) 214 She burst into an hysterical passion of weeping

d. A poem, literary composition, or passage marked by deep or strong emotion; a passionate speech or outburst. *Obs.* or *arch.*

198a T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* i. heading, The Author in
 in this Passion taketh occasion to open his estate in loue
 190 SHUX. *Mids* N v i 32r Heere she comes, and her
 passion ends the play 190 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* i. i.
 Wls. (Ridge) 416r These very passions I speak to my
 father [Gifford note These pathetic speeches.] 1641 TOMKINS
Albannax 111 i in Hazl *Dorothy* 11 32r Not a one shakes
 his tail, but I sigh out a passion 187x BROWNING *Balanston*
 193 Now it was some whole passion of a play
 197 spec. An outburst of anger or bad temper.

1730 PALSBO 330/1 Passionate, inclined none to be in
a passion. 1731 STEWART Q 114 v 11 It's eath to
calme the tempest of his passion word 588 MIREX P.
Dict s.v. *Bryne*. To bring a Man in a passion [*trahere*
de colore] to himself 1773 *Gentil. Mag.* 1 391/1 They put
Bluster into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in
a Pet. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 Aug. Warburton kept
his temper all along, while Lowth was in a passion 1819
Metropolis II 212 She chose, woman-like, to fly in a passion
and to abuse the sheriff's officer 1842 *Browning's Poet* Piper
x. And folks who put me in a passion May find me pipe
after another fashion

b. Without a: Impassioned anger, angry feeling
 1254 WOLSEY *Let to Knight* in *Shryve Eccl. Mem.* (1721)
 I. i. v. 57 Whatsoever they might speak in passion or otherwise, 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* iv. 1 125, I pray you
 get Costanzo, Take truce with passion 1628 HOBBS
Good (1822) 33 [of] undergo the danger with them and
 that without passion against you 1797 BURTON *Serv.*
Resentment Wh. 1874 II 98 Passion; to which some men are
 liable, in the same way as others are to the epilepsy 1798
 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* xviii, Passion made his dark face turn
 white. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I 143 We can stifle
 the hot word of passion.

8. Amorous feeling; strong sexual affection; love, + also in *pl*, amorous feelings or desires Often *tender passion*

1288 SHAKS *Tit. A* ii 1 36 My sword shall plead my
passions for Launina's love 1290 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii v 30
But, when shee better him beheld, she grew full of soft
passion and unwonted smart 1292 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* ii
Pro1 23 Passion lends them Power, time, means to meete.
1298 PHILLIPS, *Passion*, an affection of the mind, in Poems
and Romances it is more peculiarly taken for the passion of
love 1310 STEELE *Tatler* No 128 ¶ A Fairest Unknown .
I have conceived a most extraordinary Passion for you
1354 FIELDING *Amelia* ii 1, I declared myself the most
wretched of all martyrs to this tender passion 1355 MILMAN
Lat. Chr viii (1864) v 423 Seized with a poetic passion
for Eudoxia, wife of William

b *transf* An object of love, a beloved person.
 1783⁺ LADY SUFFOLK in *Lett. C'sess S.* (1824) II 275 Lord
 Buckingham's former passions go off very quickly poor
 Lady Northampton is dead 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle*
Papers Wks (Biogr ed.) IV 295 Whenever one of my
 passions comes into a room, my cheeks flush.

9. Sexual desire or impulse.
1641 WILKINS *Math Magic* I i (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i, 454 Sions daughters . Whose wanton passions in the sacred Porch Ezekiel saw 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* iii iii (1806) II 132 Delaying the gratification of passion from a sense of duty 1842 LONGF *Quadron Girl* x. He knew whose passions gave her life, Whose blood ran in her veins.

10. An eager outreaching of the mind towards something; an overmastering zeal or enthusiasm for a special object; a vehement predilection.

1698 BAKER tr *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II). 70 Concerning his passion of horses, which he calls his malady, never counsell him to cure it. 1697 tr *Frey's Voy. Mauritania* 1 A passion of meriting the esteem of a considerable Company of Merchants 1708 SWIFT *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Mau* Wks 1755 II. 1. 61 That mighty passion for the church, which some men pretend [etc.] 1780 COWLEY *Let 5 May*, 1780 *Let 10 May*, 1780 *Let 11 May*, 1780 *Let 12 May*, 1780 *Let 13 May*, 1780 *Let 14 May*, 1780 *Let 15 May*, 1780 *Let 16 May*, 1780 *Let 17 May*, 1780 *Let 18 May*, 1780 *Let 19 May*, 1780 *Let 20 May*, 1780 *Let 21 May*, 1780 *Let 22 May*, 1780 *Let 23 May*, 1780 *Let 24 May*, 1780 *Let 25 May*, 1780 *Let 26 May*, 1780 *Let 27 May*, 1780 *Let 28 May*, 1780 *Let 29 May*, 1780 *Let 30 May*, 1780 *Let 31 May*, 1780 *Let 1 June*, 1780 *Let 2 June*, 1780 *Let 3 June*, 1780 *Let 4 June*, 1780 *Let 5 June*, 1780 *Let 6 June*, 1780 *Let 7 June*, 1780 *Let 8 June*, 1780 *Let 9 June*, 1780 *Let 10 June*, 1780 *Let 11 June*, 1780 *Let 12 June*, 1780 *Let 13 June*, 1780 *Let 14 June*, 1780 *Let 15 June*, 1780 *Let 16 June*, 1780 *Let 17 June*, 1780 *Let 18 June*, 1780 *Let 19 June*, 1780 *Let 20 June*, 1780 *Let 21 June*, 1780 *Let 22 June*, 1780 *Let 23 June*, 1780 *Let 24 June*, 1780 *Let 25 June*, 1780 *Let 26 June*, 1780 *Let 27 June*, 1780 *Let 28 June*, 1780 *Let 29 June*, 1780 *Let 30 June*, 1780 *Let 1 July*, 1780 *Let 2 July*, 1780 *Let 3 July*, 1780 *Let 4 July*, 1780 *Let 5 July*, 1780 *Let 6 July*, 1780 *Let 7 July*, 1780 *Let 8 July*, 1780 *Let 9 July*, 1780 *Let 10 July*, 1780 *Let 11 July*, 1780 *Let 12 July*, 1780 *Let 13 July*, 1780 *Let 14 July*, 1780 *Let 15 July*, 1780 *Let 16 July*, 1780 *Let 17 July*, 1780 *Let 18 July*, 1780 *Let 19 July*, 1780 *Let 20 July*, 1780 *Let 21 July*, 1780 *Let 22 July*, 1780 *Let 23 July*, 1780 *Let 24 July*, 1780 *Let 25 July*, 1780 *Let 26 July*, 1780 *Let 27 July*, 1780 *Let 28 July*, 1780 *Let 29 July*, 1780 *Let 30 July*, 1780 *Let 31 July*, 1780 *Let 1 Aug*, 1780 *Let 2 Aug*, 1780 *Let 3 Aug*, 1780 *Let 4 Aug*, 1780 *Let 5 Aug*, 1780 *Let 6 Aug*, 1780 *Let 7 Aug*, 1780 *Let 8 Aug*, 1780 *Let 9 Aug*, 1780 *Let 10 Aug*, 1780 *Let 11 Aug*, 1780 *Let 12 Aug*, 1780 *Let 13 Aug*, 1780 *Let 14 Aug*, 1780 *Let 15 Aug*, 1780 *Let 16 Aug*, 1780 *Let 17 Aug*, 1780 *Let 18 Aug*, 1780 *Let 19 Aug*, 1780 *Let 20 Aug*, 1780 *Let 21 Aug*, 1780 *Let 22 Aug*, 1780 *Let 23 Aug*, 1780 *Let 24 Aug*, 1780 *Let 25 Aug*, 1780 *Let 26 Aug*, 1780 *Let 27 Aug*, 1780 *Let 28 Aug*, 1780 *Let 29 Aug*, 1780 *Let 30 Aug*, 1780 *Let 31 Aug*, 1780 *Let 1 Sept*, 1780 *Let 2 Sept*, 1780 *Let 3 Sept*, 1780 *Let 4 Sept*, 1780 *Let 5 Sept*, 1780 *Let 6 Sept*, 1780 *Let 7 Sept*, 1780 *Let 8 Sept*, 1780 *Let 9 Sept*, 1780 *Let 10 Sept*, 1780 *Let 11 Sept*, 1780 *Let 12 Sept*, 1780 *Let 13 Sept*, 1780 *Let 14 Sept*, 1780 *Let 15 Sept*, 1780 *Let 16 Sept*, 1780 *Let 17 Sept*, 1780 *Let 18 Sept*, 1780 *Let 19 Sept*, 1780 *Let 20 Sept*, 1780 *Let 21 Sept*, 1780 *Let 22 Sept*, 1780 *Let 23 Sept*, 1780 *Let 24 Sept*, 1780 *Let 25 Sept*, 1780 *Let 26 Sept*, 1780 *Let 27 Sept*, 1780 *Let 28 Sept*, 1780 *Let 29 Sept*, 1780 *Let 30 Sept*, 1780 *Let 1 Oct*, 1780 *Let 2 Oct*, 1780 *Let 3 Oct*, 1780 *Let 4 Oct*, 1780 *Let 5 Oct*, 1780 *Let 6 Oct*, 1780 *Let 7 Oct*, 1780 *Let 8 Oct*, 1780 *Let 9 Oct*, 1780 *Let 10 Oct*, 1780 *Let 11 Oct*, 1780 *Let 12 Oct*, 1780 *Let 13 Oct*, 1780 *Let 14 Oct*, 1780 *Let 15 Oct*, 1780 *Let 16 Oct*, 1780 *Let 17 Oct*, 1780 *Let 18 Oct*, 1780 *Let 19 Oct*, 1780 *Let 20 Oct*, 1780 *Let 21 Oct*, 1780 *Let 22 Oct*, 1780 *Let 23 Oct*, 1780 *Let 24 Oct*, 1780 *Let 25 Oct*, 1780 *Let 26 Oct*, 1780 *Let 27 Oct*, 1780 *Let 28 Oct*, 1780 *Let 29 Oct*, 1780 *Let 30 Oct*, 1780 *Let 31 Oct*, 1780 *Let 1 Nov*, 1780 *Let 2 Nov*, 1780 *Let 3 Nov*, 1780 *Let 4 Nov*, 1780 *Let 5 Nov*, 1780 *Let 6 Nov*, 1780 *Let 7 Nov*, 1780 *Let 8 Nov*, 1780 *Let 9 Nov*, 1780 *Let 10 Nov*, 1780 *Let 11 Nov*, 1780 *Let 12 Nov*, 1780 *Let 13 Nov*, 1780 *Let 14 Nov*, 1780 *Let 15 Nov*, 1780 *Let 16 Nov*, 1780 *Let 17 Nov*, 1780 *Let 18 Nov*, 1780 *Let 19 Nov*, 1780 *Let 20 Nov*, 1780 *Let 21 Nov*, 1780 *Let 22 Nov*, 1780 *Let 23 Nov*, 1780 *Let 24 Nov*, 1780 *Let 25 Nov*, 1780 *Let 26 Nov*, 1780 *Let 27 Nov*, 1780 *Let 28 Nov*, 1780 *Let 29 Nov*, 1780 *Let 30 Nov*, 1780 *Let 1 Dec*, 1780 *Let 2 Dec*, 1780 *Let 3 Dec*, 1780 *Let 4 Dec*, 1780 *Let 5 Dec*, 1780 *Let 6 Dec*, 1780 *Let 7 Dec*, 1780 *Let 8 Dec*, 1780 *Let 9 Dec*, 1780 *Let 10 Dec*, 1780 *Let 11 Dec*, 1780 *Let 12 Dec*, 1780 *Let 13 Dec*, 1780 *Let 14 Dec*, 1780 *Let 15 Dec*, 1780 *Let 16 Dec*, 1780 *Let 17 Dec*, 1780 *Let 18 Dec*, 1780 *Let 19 Dec*, 1780 *Let 20 Dec*, 1780 *Let 21 Dec*, 1780 *Let 22 Dec*, 1780 *Let 23 Dec*, 1780 *Let 24 Dec*, 1780 *Let 25 Dec*, 1780 *Let 26 Dec*, 1780 *Let 27 Dec*, 1780 *Let 28 Dec*, 1780 *Let 29 Dec*, 1780 *Let 30 Dec*, 1780 *Let 31 Dec*, 1780 *Let 1 Jan*, 1781 *Let 2 Jan*, 1781 *Let 3 Jan*, 1781 *Let 4 Jan*, 1781 *Let 5 Jan*, 1781 *Let 6 Jan*, 1781 *Let 7 Jan*, 1781 *Let 8 Jan*, 1781 *Let 9 Jan*, 1781 *Let 10 Jan*, 1781 *Let 11 Jan*, 1781 *Let 12 Jan*, 1781 *Let 13 Jan*, 1781 *Let 14 Jan*, 1781 *Let 15 Jan*

216 *growing passion for the possession of mind.*
b. transf. An aim or object pursued with zeal, 1773 *Pope Ess Man* ii 261 What'er the Passion, knowledge, fame, or pelf 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1838) l i 69 The drama was the passion of the people 1874 *Bancroft Footpr. Time* i 82 To rule was her passion 1883 *H Drummond Nat. Law Spr W.* i i (1884) 4 The pursuit of Law became the passion of science. *Mod. Golf* has become a passion with him.

II attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *passion-fever*, *-fit*, *-monger*, *-pitch*, *-verse*, *-wage*; objective and instrumental, as *passion-biasing*, *-breather*, *-kindling*, *-thrilling*, and esp. with any pa. pple. of suitable sense, as *passion-coloured*, *distracted*, *-driven*, *-filled*, *-guided*, *-knotted*, *-led*, *-ridden*, *-shaken*, *-smitten*, *-stirred*, *-strung*, *-swayed*, *-torn*, *-tossed*, *-roasted*, *-winged*, *-worn*; also *passion-like*, *-proud* adjs., *passion-* adv.,
 1804 *Hunting* (U. S.) XXIII, 362/1 Then turns his "passion-brazing eye and stamps impatiently with shackled feet. 1899 *Crockett Kit Kennedy* 406 Curious freaks of violent and "passion-driven men. 1897 M ARNOLD *Last Ess on Ch & Relig.* 22 The "Passion-filled reasoning and rhetoric of

Pascal 1844 FABER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 105 When in a passion-fit I spoke. 1844 QUARLES *Sol Recant*. Sol. iv. 03 A self-concept may bridle thy passion guided Will to take up Arms 'Gainst sovereign Reason. 1895 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Genius singing to Love*, The 'passion-kindled Poet' might seem to gush from Sappho's fervent heart. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas, Hope* i. 121 Congenial Hope I thy 'passion-kindling power, How bright, how strong, in youth's untroubled hour! 1893 F. GREENWOOD *Lover's Lex.* 275 Then we shall be at peace from the 'passion-mongers. 1899 BLACK *MacLeod of D xxxvii*, Your feelings supposed to be always up at 'passion-pitch. 1899 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 241, I began to waxe 'passion-proud. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 11 *Magnificence* 520 O why is my Minde More 'passion-stirred, then my hand is strong? 1605 *Ibid.* iii. iv. *Capitans* 1070 What Sea more apt to swell Then is th' unbridled Vulgar, 'passion-toss't? 1880 O. CRAWFORD *Portugal* 360 Modern 'passion-verse generally in its lyric form. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lives in Concert* Room ii, Nature's 'passion-warbled plaint. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* ix, The 'passion-winged ministers of thought. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv, One countenance So strongly mark'd, so 'passion-worn.

b. Special Combs. 1. **passion-banner**, a banner inscribed with the tokens of Christ's Passion; **Passion cross**, see *quot.* and *Cross of Passion* in 1, 1. **passion-day**, the day on which a martyr suffered, **passion-fruit**, the edible fruit of some species of *Passion-flower*; **passion-lettuce**, an early kind of spring lettuce; **passion-music**, music to which the narrative of the Passion is set (cf. 1 c); so **passion-oratorio**; **passion-play**, a mystery-play representing the Passion of Christ; **passion-tide**, a tide or flow of passion, see also *PASSION-TIDE*; **passion-tree**, a species of *Passion-flower* cultivated for its fruit; **passion-vine** = *PASSION-FLOWER*. Also *PASSION SUNDAY*, *PASSION WEEK*.

1852 *Inventory in Ecclesiologist* XVII 125 A 'passion banner of red sarsnet. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her. II* Gloss., 'Passion Cross, the same as the *Cross Calvary*. *Cross Calvary*, the *Cross of the Passion*. 1828 COUSANS *Hand-bk Her. iv* 60 The Latin Cross is sometimes called a *Passion Cross*, but in the latter, all the limbs should be couped, that is the top and bottom of the Cross should not touch the extremities of the shield while still retaining the distinctive features of the Latin Cross. 1874 *Cave From Chr.* i vii (1673) 204 We celebrate the 'passion days of the Martyrs. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1845) II 454 A garden of Eden, from which my sister-in-law long ago gathered 'passion-fruit. 1881 MRS. C. PHAED *Policy & P.* I. 145 A high fence overgrown with passion-fruit. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 148 Another sort of Lettices, called 'Passion Lettuce, prosper well in light Ground. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 665 Here then we have the first idea of the 'Passion Oratorio. 1873 *Baedecker's South Germany* (ed. 3) 128 Ober-Ammergau, celebrated for the 'passion-plays performed there every ten years. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonn.* 27 While its 'passion-tides serene flow. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii 362 If you now plant, and make Layers of the 'Passion-tree, in most Places, it will make it bear Fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/1 A dish of the edible fruit of the 'passion vine.

Passion (pæ'sjən), *v.* [a. OF *passionner* (Godef.) f. *passion* *PASSION sb*]

1. *trans.* To affect or imbue with passion.

c. 1488 *Paston Lett.* II. 324 The seyd Fastolf, mevyd and passionned gretly in his soule, seyde and swar by Cryst ys sides [etc.]. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* Ded., To see the follye of a foolish lover passioning himselfe upon credit. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix 41 Great wonder had the knight to see the mayd so strangely passioned. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 248 For whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles Passion their voices cooingly. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. August.* *Holiday* 214 The land where Jordan passioneth His poetry of waterfalls night and day.

† b. To move or impel by passion. *Obs. rare* -1. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 67 That he be incyned and passionned to take vengeance.

c. To express with passion or deep feeling. 1824 W. C. SMITH *Kildronan* i. iii. 6 In the old home... She sits alone, and passions her sharp pain.

† 2 To affect with suffering, to afflict. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 205/1 A dysciple of his that was sore passionned & tourmented of a greuous maladye. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 125 b, It especially helpe the stranguite and those passionned with the stone. 1626 B. ANDREWS *Serm.* *Passion* 1 (1661) 222 Whom in body and soul they have pierced and passionned. on the Cross.

3. *intr.* To show, express, or be affected by passion or deep feeling; formerly *esp.* to sorrow.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* i. i. 264 1591 - *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 172 'Twas Ariadne, passioning For Theseus perjury, and vnist flight. 1598 CHAPMAN *Bt Beggar Alex.* Plays 1873 I. 33 How now Queene, what art thou doing, passioning over the picture of Cleantes? 1650 SHAKS *Tempest* v. i. 24 Shall not my selfe, One of their kinde, Passion as they? 1819 KEATS *Lamia* i. 182 She stood By a clear pool, wherein she passioned To see herselfe escaped from so sore ills. 1870 *Ed Words* 418 Larks passioning hung over their brooding wives. 1887 W. SHARP *Shelley* 98 There can be few of us who so passion for this passion as did Shelley. Hence *Passioning vbl sb*.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* cxxxv, Burns, with pungent passionings Set in his eyes. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* 102 Your blood is crimson with my passioning.

† **Passionable**, *a. Obs. rare* [a. F. *passionnable*, f. *passion*] Subject to passion, passionate. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel* ii. ix. (1623) 106 Kildare was open and passionable, in his mood desperate. 1575 G. HARVEY *Lett. bk.* (Camden) 92 An inflamed passionable minde.

Passional (pæ'sjənl), *sb.* (Also in L. form.) [ad. med. L. *passionalis*, neuter of *passionalis* (see

next) of or pertaining to passion, to the Passion, used as sb = *liber passionalis* (Du Cange).]

1. A book containing accounts of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festival days. 1590 G. LANGRAINE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 352 A good old Book, which was sometime the Passional of the Monastery of Ramecy. 1849 [see *PASSIONARY*] 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 276 Missals, Troparies, Passionalis, Hymnaries, Collectaria, and Benedictionals. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 27 Oct. 674, 53d chap. [of Isaiah] known since the days of Polycarp as the Golden Passional. 1901 A. C. WELCH *Anselm & his Wk* v. 89 The Archbishop ordered Osbern... to have a passional composed to his memory.

† b. *fig.* A story of suffering or woe. *Obs. rare.* a. 1500 *Colheine Sow* Problem 19 Q. What is the world without plesance or play Bot passionale?

2. 'A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I to Edward VI., took the coronation oath' (Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 1872).

Passional (pæ'sjənl), *a.* [ad. late L. *passionalis* (Tertullian), f. *passion-em* *PASSION* - see -AL. Cf. OF *passional*, -al, inspired by passion, causing suffering.] Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; inspired by or imbued with passion, characterized by passion.

1700 J. WODROW in R. WODROW *Life* (1828) 35 This is rational, the other passional. 1845 O. A. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 37 The Fourierists place, the passional nature at the summit of the psychical hierarchy. 1857 MAYNE REID *War-Trial* xiv, Three elements or classes of feeling the moral, the intellectual, and what I may term the passional. 1867 F. PARKMAN *Jessie's N. Amer.* xiv. (1875) 175 A mystic of the intense and passional school.

† **Passional** *Obs.* [a. OF *passional* (Her., -al, ad. med. L. *passionalis*, -arius - see next. (Med. L. *passionalis* was from the Fr.)] = next.

14. *Nominal* in W. Wulcker 720/6 *Hic passionarius*, a passionary.

Passionary (pæ'sjənəri), [ad. med. L. *passionarius* - see -ARY, Cf. mod. F. *passionnaire*.] = *PASSIONAL sb* 1.

c. 1475 *Pich. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 755/16 *Hic passionarius* (unit), a passionary. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 694, As declareth the true Passionary A boke wherein her holy lyfe wryten is. 1774 WARREN *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxvii. (1840) II. 371 The passionaries of the female saints, Werburgh, Ethelred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public education in the choir of the church. 1823 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Passional, or Passionary, had in it the lives of martyrs and saints.

Passionate (pæ'sjənət), *a* (*sb*) [ad. med. L. *passionalis*, corresponding to F. *passionné* (Pr. *passionato*, It. *passionato*), pa. pple. of *passionner* see *PASSION v*]

1. Easily moved to angry passion or wrath; prone to anger, hot-tempered, irascible.

c. 1450 *Tr. de l'Invitation* ii. iii. 43 A passionat man turnip good into euel. A gode pesible man drawip all jinges to good. 1530 PALSGR 320/1 Passionate, inclyned one to be in a passyon. 1613 CHAPMAN *Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 144 Homer made Achilles passionate, Wrathful, revengefull, and insatiate in his affections. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 64 A temper passionate and fierce May suddenly your joys disperse. At one immense explosion. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, L. *Hunt* (1887) 614 Though passionate and often wrong-headed, he [Collier] was a singularly fair controversialist.

† b. Possessed by angry passion, enraged, angry. a. 1500 *Colheine Sow* 903 Susan angry heerr, as oft woman is, Quibbe passionat that all consents kennit, I uk in dudane this gift. 1628 HOBBS *Thynoyd.* (1822) 39 Men are more passionate for injustice than for violence. 1837 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 278 He was violently passionate when he conceived himself wronged.

c. Of language, etc. Marked by angry passion, angry, wrathful.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* iii. ii. 220, I am amazed at your passionate words. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 240 This passionate expletive. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 F. I. To vent peevish Expressions, or give passionate or inconsistent Orders. 1879 MCCARTHY *Omn. Times* II. xx. 93 The debates were long, fierce, and often passionate.

2. Of persons: Affected with passion or vehement emotion; dominated by intense or impassioned feeling; enthusiastic, ardently desirous; † zealously devoted, attached, or loyal (*obs*).

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 51 To renne hedlyng without feare vpon all leopardys, as commonly passionate persones doth. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 2 (1727) 65 That by enkindling thy desire to heavenly banquets, thou may'st be indifferent and less passionate for the earthly. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 127 Cicero, (a passionate defender of Liberty). 1671 *Tr. Freytag's Voy. Mauritania* 15, I am Your Majesties most Humble, most Obedient, and Passionate Servant. 1805 SOUTHEY *Made in W.* x. ii. He swept with passionate hand the ringing harp. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 573 Her husband's house and garden were daily thronged with her passionate admirers. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xiv. 215 The army was now passionate for an engagement.

b. Of language, etc.: Imbued with passion, marked or characterized by strong emotion; expressive of strong emotion, impassioned.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iii. § 42 To these he made a passionate speech, to exhort them to unite. 1771 *Ynnus Lett.* lviii. 303 Forgive this passionate language. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 174/1 The interjection rises from a scarcely articulate sound to a passionate, and almost to an enunciate sentence.

c. Of an emotion. Vehement.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., The one thick powdered with mainly passionat pangs, the other watered with womanish teares. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 3 By such passionate sorowes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 243 They bear a passionate affection to their Princes. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron*, vi, His declaration of passionate attachment to Caroline. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ode Death of Charlotte* iii, With a passionate sorrow we bewail'd Youth on the untimely bier.

3. Subject to passion, swayed by the passions or emotions; easily moved to strong feeling; impetuous, susceptible; of changeable mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xii (Arb.) 44 To make him [God] ambitious of honour, angrie, vindictive, indigent of mans worshipps finally so passionate as in effect he should be altogether *Anthropopathus*. a. 1619 FITCHER *Wit without Money* ii. iv, Thou art passionate, Hast thou been brought up with girls? c. 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* ii. ii, You have the power To make me passionate as an April day, Now smile, then weep; now pale, then crimson red. 1685 SOUTHEY *Serm.* (1697) I. 466 God will not admit of the Passionate man's Apology, That he has so long given his Unruly Passions their Head, that he cannot now Govern or Controul them. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 78 Those hot and sudden friendships which men of passionate temper rush into.

† 4. *spec.* Affected with the passion of love, dominated or swayed by the 'tender passion' *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32 Seeing by the shepherds' passionate looks, that the swain was halfe in loue. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* i. ii, My wife is passionate and affects this Knight. 1704 SHELLEY *Lying Lover* (1747) 18 Judge what the condition of a passionate Man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for.

† 5. Moved with sorrow, grieved, sad, sorrowful.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 118 These things, permit you not, for such losse of riches, possessions, children or friends to become passionate. 1595 SHAKS *John* ii. i. 544 She is sad and passionate at your highness' lent. 1613 CHAPMAN *Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 157 Be not so passionate, rise, cease your tears. 1665 SIR T. HERRICK *Trav.* (1677) 71 Ecba! (who loved him dearly) becomes so passionate, that for some time [he] refused to be comforted.

b. Inclined to pity, compassionate. Now *dialect*.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* i. iv. 121, I hope this passionate humor of mine, will change, It was wont to hold me but while one tels twenty. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16 iii. (1679) 190/2 Them that have had the longest and passionatest treaty of mercy. 1703 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Dorsetshire) Master's very good to his workpeople, he's so passionat.

† c. That moves to compassion, pitiful. *Obs.*

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 294 b, Melting with compassion at so passionate a sight. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clont* 427 In tragick passions and passionate mischance.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use.) One who is influenced by passion, † *esp.* one who is in love (*obs*).

1651 tr. *De las Cueros' Don Fense* 78 It came into my fancy to give a serenade to my wife, counterfeiting the amorous passionate. 1751 RICHARDSON *Clar.* (1804) III. 182 When the passionate (forgive the word) break fences, leap from windows, climb walls, swim rivers. 1819 J. HOBSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 234, I could, have joined the passionate in clapping.

† **Passionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. F. *passionner* = It. *passionare*, f. *passion* *PASSION sb*; see -ATE § 6.]

1. *trans.* To excite or imbue with passion, or with a particular passion, as love, fear, wrath, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 107b, This traitour passionated not with Loue, but rather with rage and fury. 1612 CAPT SMITH *P. oc. Virginia* 88 It shall not so much passionate me, but I will doe my best for my worst maligner. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* *Pestil. for Author*, Beaumont and Fletcher coynd a golden Way T'express, suspend, and passionate a play. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr Char.* xi. 38 Thaire passionate an elegie by interrupted sobbs.

2. To express or perform with passion.

1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 330 Nowe leaue we this amorous Heirmit, to passionate & plaine his misfortune. 1588 SHAKS *Titus A.* iii. ii. 6 'Thy Nece and I want our hands And cannot passionate our tenfold griefe, With fouled Armes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 246 Play-houses, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally passionated.

3. To desire passionately.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calpene's Cassandra* i. 2 The Knight whom powerfull Reasons obliged to passionate the others Rum.

4. To compassionate.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (1654) II. 48, I finde more contentment in your passionating me.

Hence *Passionating vbl sb.* (in quot. exciting of angry passions).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 If there be any banding, secting or passionating among them, he is to appease and compound the same.

Passionately (pæ'sjənətli), *adv.* [f. *PASSIONATE a.* + -LY².] In a passionate manner.

1. With passion or intensity of feeling; enthusiastically, ardently; † zealously, with zealous attachment (*obs*).

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 18 As I begun passionately, I brake off abruptly. 1644 DR. BUCKHUR in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 Bang passionately in love. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 11 David was so passionately moved for Absalom. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 P. 5 Many a Hand, which the fond Mother has passionately kissed. 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 135 Passionately fond of conversation. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 139.

† 2. With sorrowful emotion, sadly. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. i. Wks. (Ridd) 126/2 *Gnoth.* Oh, wife, wife! *Ag.* What ail you, man, you speak so passionately! *Gnoth.* 'Tis for thy sake, sweet wife.

3. With angry feeling, wrathfully; with heat.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 334 They saved some but those our Boats took up presented our dealing so passionately as they seem'd more willing to be drown'd. 1692 LOCKE *Edue.* § 67 They lay the Blame on the poor little Ones, sometimes passionately enough. 1801 BENTHAM *Five Years' Tryst* (1802) 41 'Man! I must be paid for the risks I run!' He spoke passionately. He raised his voice.

Passionateness (pæ'sjən'tness) [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being passionate; susceptibility to passion, intensity or vehemence of emotion, susceptibility to anger; wrathfulness, irascibility.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* 1 Wks 1772 I 240 To love even with some passionateness the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. 1804 iv. 255 Seraphic Love (whose passionateness is its best complexion). 1868 E. EDWARDS *Railroad* I Introd. 33 A passionateness of self-assertion. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III 51 This man concerns himself burning, and with passionateness and fanaticism, respecting things that are not of the earth and of time.

† **Passionative**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. PASSIONATE v. or a + -IVE see -ATIVE.] Having the character of passionating. a. Subject to passionate desire; b. Of impassioned nature or tendency.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. G. y b* God forbid I should be so Luciferous passionative-ambitious. 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 185 The more enjoying and passionative part performed chiefly by the will.

Passion-dock, *local* [app. f. PASSION sb. + DOCK sb. 1. but cf. PATIENCE 4.] The plant *Bistorta* (*Polygonum Bistorta*): see PASSIONS.

1828 CRADEN *Gloss. s. v. Patience Dock*. The leaves of the passion dock were a principal ingredient in herb puddings, which were formerly made in this district, about the season of the passion. 1870 HAZLITT *Brand's Pop. Antig.* I 89 (*Good Friday*). In the North of England, they [used] to make a herb-pudding, composed, among other ingredients, of the passion dock, on this day.

Passioned (pæ'sjənd), *pp. a.* [f. PASSION v. or sb. + -ED Cf. F. *passionné*, med. L. *passionātus*.]

1. Affected with or possessed by passion, marked by or indicating passion; = PASSIONATE a. 2.

1807 SIR F. DRAKE *W. And Voy. in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) IV. 17 Wherewith the General being greatly passionated, commanded the Provost-Marshal to cause a couple of Friers then prisoners presently to be hanged. 1850 REG. *Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I IV 424 We have nocht shawne our selfe rashe passioned. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II 201 Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor passion'd moan. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Edin.* *Interpret.* 76 All words that have any import... are obviously distinguishable into passioned and unpassioned... the one indicate thoughts, the other sentiments. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dusk* 211 The purest and most mightily passioned human souls.

2. Affected with suffering or sorrow; grieved, sad; = PASSIONATE a. 5. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Abassionado*, sicken, grieved, passioned. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* I 17 Between the passioned powers of his soul, and whatsoever might refresh him, there was a traverse drawn.

Hence **Passionedly** *adv.* passionately

1611 COTGR. *Passionément*, passionately, passionedly

Passion-flower. [f. PASSION sb. 1 + FLOWER; in 16th c. L. *flos passionis*, Sp. *flor de la passion*, F. *fleur de la passion*; see quot. 1885.] The name of plants of the genus *Passiflora*, consisting mostly of climbing shrubs, many of which have an edible fruit, so called because the parts of the flower, etc., were fancifully thought to resemble the instruments of Christ's Passion, or suggest its attendant circumstances.

1582 MONARDUS *Simplex Medicament ex Novo Orbe* 16-17. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. 11. 616 The flower of the Granddille they say hath the marks of the Passion, Nailes, Pillars, Whippes, Hornes, Wounds. 1633 JOHNSON *Geard's Herbal* (1636) 1591 Mauncoe or Passion-floure. The Spanish Frier, for some imaginative resemblances, first called it *flos passionis*. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 100 Three species of passion flowers are found in this island. 1833 WHITTIER *Toussaint L'Ouverture* 17 The passion-flower, with symbol holy, Twining its tendrils long and lowly. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 343 The name passionflower—*flos passionis*—arose from the supposed resemblance of the corona to the crown of thorns, and of the other parts of the flower to the nails, or wounds, while the five sepals and five petals were taken to symbolize the ten apostles—Peter... and Judas being left out of the reckoning.

Passionful (pæ'sjən'fəl), *a. rare*. [f. PASSION sb. + -FUL.]

1. Full of suffering, sorrowful. *Obs. rare*—1

1605 A. WORTON *Answer. Pop. Articles* 55 In this passionful agony and agonizing griefe

2. Full of passion, passionate

1821 FAIRBAIN *Sund. Life Christ* v. 86 A queen, strong, passionful, pitiless. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 138 Shaking the senate with peals of passionful thunder.

3. Full of anger, wrathful.

1901 'ZACK' *Tales Unmistakable Weir* 187 'You mustn't go like that,' she burst out, passionful.

Passionist (pæ'sjən'ist), *sb. (a.)* [= F. *passionniste*, Sp. *passionista*, f. *passion* sb. 1. see -IST.]

1. R. C. Ch. A member of 'The Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ', founded in Italy by Paolo della Croce in 1720.

In addition to the usual vows, they take an obligation that they will do their utmost to keep alive in the hearts of the faithful the memory of Christ's passion.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I 363/1 The monastery of the Passionists. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. iii. 206 The oblong platform now occupied by the garden of the Passionists. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. The life of a Passionist is very austere.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/1 The English and Irish Passionist clergymen of the Avenue Friedland confraternity. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. There are now five Passionist houses in England, two in Ireland and one in Scotland.

2. *Ecol. Hist.* = PATRI-PASSIAN

1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.*

Passionless (pæ'sjən'less), *a.* [See -LESS.]

1. Void of passion, unpassioned.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vi. 346 An Honest, Noble, Warie, Retired, and Passionlesse woman. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 98 The stricter examination of a now passion-less judgment. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Grief*. Hopeless grief is passionless. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 574 An excellent digest of evidence, clear, passionless, and austere just.

2. Without suffering, painless, *rare*.

1858 NEALE *Hymn*. 'Brief life is here our portion' iii. The crown of full and everlasting And passionless renown. Hence **Passionlessly** *adv.*, **Passionlessness**.

1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II 185 The intense disinterestedness and passionlessness of his system. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philippi* (1885) 273 Passionless-ness (*ἀπαθία*) was the sovereign principle of [Zeno]. 1876 G. MCREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xviii. 294 How passionlessly pure the little maidenly sentiment was. 1899 A. B. BRUCE *Moral Ord.* World iv. 130 The apathetic sage, passionlessly yet passionately following reason, is the beau idéal of Stoicism.

Passionometer, *nonce-wd* [f. PASSION sb. + -OMETER.] An (imaginary) barometer for registering the rise and fall of passion.

1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 24 Oct. While I have so much quicksilver left, I fear my passionometer will be susceptible of sudden changes.

† **Passions**, *Obs.* Also 6 *pationes*, 6-7 *pas(s)ions* [app. in origin a corruption of PATIENCE, name of a dock, *Rumex Patens*, early cultivated for its leaves eaten as spinach; subseq. associated by popular etymology with *Passion-tide*, and transferred locally to the *Bistorta*, also in some parts used as a pot-herb, which, says Lyte p. 22, 'hath long leanes, like Patience, but smaller, and not so smooth or playne'.]

A name given in the north and north-west of England to the *Bistorta*, *Polygonum Bistorta* (See also PASSION-DOCK, PATIENCE 4, PATIENCE-DOCK.)

1568 T. URNELL *Herbal* iii. 12 *Bistorta* is called in some places Astrologia, and in some places Pationes, but there is no general name for it. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxi. 32 *Bistorta* is called in Cheshire Passions, and there used for an excellent potherbe. 1611 COTGR. *Britannique*, Brittanica. Snake-weed, Passions, Ousterloite. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bistort* or *Snake-weed*, an Herb otherwise call'd Adders-wort, English Serpentry, Ousterlich and Passions.

[Note. Mod. Ital. has *Lapazio*, sorrel, an herb so called (Baretto), Florio (1611) has *Lapato*, the wild Dock, or Patience. These names represent L. *lapathum*, -ium, Gk. *λappaθον*, sorrel, a kind of rumex. Some have conjectured that the name 'passions' or 'passion-dock' arose from a corruption of *la lapazio* to *la passio* the Passion (of Christ), but this takes no note of the chronological sequence of the names *patens*, *patience*, *pationes*, *passions*, *passion dock*.]

Passion Sunday. [tr med. L. *Dominica in Passione*] The fifth Sunday in Lent, reckoned as the beginning of Passion-tide.

1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 686 (Table of Lessons, etc.) Passion Sunday. Palme Sunday. Ester day. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) a Passion Sunday, the xxix Day of Marche [Easter Sunday was 12 April] 1550-60 *Crocombe Church v. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 48 Paid for bred and wyne from passing Sunday. 1623-4 LAUD *Diary* 14 Mar. Passion Sunday I preached at Westminster [Easter Sunday was 28 Mar.]. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 154. 5. Sunday [in Lent] This is called Passion Sunday. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* 227 Durand tells us, that on Passion Sunday the Church began her public Grief, remembering the Mystery of the Cross, the Vinegar, the Gall, the Reed, the Spear, &c. 1903 *Ch. Times* 9 Apr. 176/4 The fifth Sunday in Lent is Passion Sunday, and marks the commencement of Passiontide. Holy Week, also called Passion Week, commences with Palm Sunday.

Passion-tide. The season immediately before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated: see prec.

1861 Mrs. Brock (*title*) *Daily Readings for Passion-Tide*. 1876 (*title*) *Sermons for the Church Year*. Vol. I. From Advent to Passion-tide. By J. M. Neale. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/5 'Passion Week' is the second week before Easter, and commences on the fifth Sunday in Lent. The fortnight which includes Passion Week and Holy Week is commonly termed 'Passiontide'.

Passion Week. [f. PASSION sb. 1 + WEEK; cf. med. L. *hebdomada passionis*, *hebd. pœnalis* (Du Cange).] The week immediately before Easter, in which the Passion of Christ is commemorated, also (more recently) called Holy Week.

1849 *Acc. of High Treas.* Sc. I. 151 Item, in Passion Week again Payce, for vj elne of smal brad clayth to be fut scheytis. 1530 PALSGR. 252 Passyon weke, *sepmaine pœnove*. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 334 b, On Maundy thursday in the passion weke. 1664 *Privy Diary* 24 Mar. I went to see if any play was acted, and I found none upon the post, it being Passion week [Easter Sunday was 30 March]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Passion Week*, the Week next before the Festival of Easter. 1797-1812 [see HOLY WEEK]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 687/1 Maundy Thursday is the Thursday in Passion week. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* Ref. II. 157

On Palm-Sunday no palms were strewed; and in Passion-Week the ceremony of laying down the cross and raising it again, was omitted. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. iii. (1864) II. 246 Palm Sunday, the commencement of Passion week.

b. In recent use applied by some to the fifth week of Lent, beginning with Passion Sunday.

This appears to have originated in the adoption of the continental name *Holy Week* (*sestimana santa*, *semaine sainte*) for the week of the Passion, and the consequent tendency to differentiate the English name *Passion Week*, and associate it with Passion Sunday.

1854 Hook *Ch. Dict.* s. v. Some persons call the week, of which Passion Sunday is the first day, Passion Week, and the real Passion Week they call Holy Week. This is, however, a piece of pedantry, founded on a mistake. 1891 [see PASSION TIDE]

Passionwort, *Bot.* [f. PASSION (-FLOWER) + WORT.] A plant of the N.O. *Passifloraceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 332 *Passifloraceæ*—Passion-worts. 1846 333 *Smeathmannia* forms a connecting link between Passion-worts and Samyds.

Passion-nole, *nonce-wd* [f. PASSION, with dim. ending -nole, after Hartley's *vibraturnole*.] A petty or contemptible passion.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks 1889 I 174 Now, of men and women generally, parodying that terminology, we ought to say—not that they are at all capable of passions, but of passuicness. 1840—*Soc. of Lakes* ibid. II. 385 Many of whom I have already said, borrowing the model of the word from Hartley, that they have not so much passions as passuicness.

Passival (pæ'si-vəl), *a. Gram. rare*. [f. L. *passivus* PASSIVE + -AL; cf. *adjectival*, *subjunctival*.] Pertaining to or used with the passive voice.

1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 523 Our ears are still familiar in Bible English with this passival of

Passive (pæ'si-v), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *passivus* capable of suffering or feeling, f. *pati*, *passi-* to suffer: see -IVE. Cf. F. *passif* (Oresme 14th c.).]

A. adj. 1. Suffering; exposed to suffering, liable to suffer. *Obs.*

(Quot. c. 1400 is of doubtful sense.)

[c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 God may not autorise þat actyfe cursyng. But passyve cursyng, þat is peyn be it self wþ synne folowand, is iust.] c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 962 For man diete the maker of all, By his manned passyve. 1611 COTGR. *Patible*, patible, passuue, sufferable. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Resurr. & Immort.* II. His passive Cottage; which (though laid aside), Shall one day rise.

2. Suffering action from without; that is the object, as distinguished from the subject, of action; acted upon, affected, or swayed by external force; produced or brought about by external agency.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. lx. (1850) 57 Thou were in me actyff as fire is in the wood, and I in to the passyff as woode is in the fyre. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 Their Canoes are of the bark of birch, fit for actiue or passive carriage. 1654 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 66 The Active informations of the Intellect, filling the Passive reception of the Will. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 p. 2. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. 1 v. 46 The mind is to be considered as merely passive, receiving like wax the impressions of external objects. 1824 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 245 Such passive impressions are deeper than we can explain. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 173 Receptive and passive of her [Nature's] influences and forces.

b. Of movements or physical states of an animal or plant: Produced by external agency.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 171 Passive contraction is that which every muscle is continually prone to undergo. 1857 MAYNE *Eryth. Lex.* *Passive Motion*, term for motion exerted not by the patient himself but gently by another person. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scintilla* 71 The patient is directed to resist the passive movements practised by the attendant.

3. *Gram.* An epithet of Voice in verbs used transitively: opposed to ACTIVE 3. Applied to that form of, or mode of using, the verb, in which the action denoted by it is treated as an attribute of the thing towards which the action is directed; or, in which the logical object of the action is made the grammatical subject of the assertion.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actiif vois, either passif, mai be resoluud into a verb of the same tens, and a conuoccioun copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. 124 Verbes passyves be such as be token suffring. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 8 The verbes actives, passives, and anomales. c. 1600 A. HUMC *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 The passive verb adheres to the person of the patient. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Passive Voice of a Verb* is that which be tokeneth suffering or a being acted upon, as *Docetor* I am taught. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Melroth* (1847) I. 33/2 It often becomes necessary to state the object of a verb active, or the agent of a verb passive. Hence arises the necessity for two other cases, which have been called the accusative and the ablative. 1904 C. T. ONIONS *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 27 In the Passive Construction of Verbs taking one Object, what was the Object in the Active becomes the Subject.

4. *Sc. Law.* Of a title to an estate: Under a liability. Of an heir or executor. Liable for the debts of an estate. Also in general sense: Of the nature of a liability.

1576-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 664 In the saidis Margaret Dundas as relict executrice and hir said spous for his interres passive. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) III. vi. § 3 The Reason of introducing this passive Title, is in favour of Creditors, that they be not unsatisfied, or shifted by the Heirs of the defunct Creditors. 1797-42 CHAMBERLAIN *Cycl.* s. v. *Debt*, *Active Debts* are those whereof a person is creditor. *Passive Debts*, those whereof he is debtor. 1773 ERSKINE

Inst. iii. viii § 87 That apparent heirs might not, upon gratuitous dispositions from their ancestors, enjoy their estates without being liable for their debts, the passive title of *proceptio* was introduced, by which an heir, if he accepts of a grant from his ancestor, of any part, however small, of that estate to which he would have succeeded as heir, is subjected to the payment of all such debts due by the ancestor as were contracted previously to the grant. *1861 W. Bell, Dut. Law Scot.* 615 A passive title, by which the heir, without acquiring an active title, as by service or confirmation, tacitly and by implication subjects himself to the responsibilities belonging to the character of heir. *1875 Postre Gains iii. (ed. 2) 350* A curator was appointed, and instead of selling the active and passive universality of the insolvent's estate, merely sold the active residue.

5 Suffering or receiving something without resistance or opposition; readily yielding or submitting to external force or influence, or the will of another, submissive.

Passive obedience, prayer, resistance, righteousness see the substantives.

1626 Jackson Creed viii xii § 7 All passive obedience doth properly consist in patient suffering such things as are enjoyed by lawful authority. *1634 Chapman Revenge for Honour Plays 1873 III. 311* Your soft passive nature do's like jet on fire When oyls cast on't, extinguish. *1691 New Disc. Old Intrigue in 4* While passive Zenobis their Harangues applaud; Their Dictates swallow. *1732 Fiddling Mock Doctor 1* You know my temper is not over and above passive, and that my arm is extremely active. *1856 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. vi. iii (1872) II. 163* Passive she, all the while, mere clay in the hands of the potter. *1873 H. Rogers Orig. Bible 1* (1875) 28 The passive virtues—those of patience, humility, meekness, forgiveness of injuries.

6. Not active, working, or operating; not exerting force or influence upon anything else; quiescent, inactive, inert.

1797 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm (1652) 54 Heate, and Cold, be qualities Active; Moisture, and Dimes, be qualities Passive. *1604 Bacon Apol. Wks 1879 I. 436* I am merely passive, and not active in this action. *1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. I. Passive Principles*, so the Chymists call Water and Earth, because either their Parts are at rest, or else at least not so rapidly moved as those of Spirit, Oil, and Salt, and so do serve to stop and hinder the quick Motion of the Active Principles. *1710 Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. to Mrs. Hewet (1887) I. 30* I am passive in their disputes, and endeavour to study my Italian in peace. *1902 Westm. Gas. 20 June 4/3* Passive loyalty being, under the circumstances, to my mind, as great a virtue in a Dutchman as active loyalty in an Englishman.

7 In various technical uses related to sense 6

a. *Path* Of an inflammation, congestion, or the like. Characterized by sluggish or diminished flow of blood.

1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 129 The change from active to passive, or from acute to chronic inflammation, is frequently seen in the progress of ophthalmia. *1842 Dunglison Med. Lec. 2*, *Passive*, an epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of strength, or which are without apparent reaction. *1871 W. A. Hammond Dis. Nerv. Syst. at Passive Cerebral Congestion*, *1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., Haemorrhage*, *passive*, haemorrhage occurring without any increase in the activity of the circulation, also, haemorrhage occurring with impeded circulation.

b. *Chem.* Not possessing active chemical properties; not readily entering into chemical combination; inert, inactive.

1849 Noad Electricity (ed. 3) 183 A voltaic battery, consisting of zinc and passive iron, or of active and passive iron. *1864-72 Watts Dict. Chem. II. 430* This effect is evidently due to the formation of a thin coating of oxide. The iron thus treated is no longer attacked by strong nitric acid, but may be preserved in it for any length of time without change, it is said to be *passive*. Iron may be rendered passive by holding it for a few seconds in the flame of a spirit-lamp, whereby it becomes superficially oxidized.

c. *Law and Comm.* Of a debt, bond, or share: On which no interest is paid. Of a trust: On which the trustees have no duty to perform; nominal. *Passive commerce*: commerce in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another; opposed to *active commerce*, in which a country transports as well as produces its own goods. *Passive use*: a use in which one person had possession of the estate while another enjoyed the profits arising from it; a permissive use. *1837 W. Hayes Conveyancing (ed. 3) 83* The right of the wife of a sole owner of the legal inheritance to be endowed of one-third of the land at his death, also gave occasion to passive trusts. *1848 Wharton Law Lex. s. v.* In order to guard against the forfeiture of a legal estate for life, passive trusts, by settlement, were resorted to and passive trusts were and are created in order to prevent dower. *1882 Brit. Counting-ho. Dict., Passive Bonds or Shares*, Bonds or Shares issued by a Government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some future benefit or claim. *1883 Lett. Wharton's Law Lex. (ed. 7), Passive debt*, a debt upon which, by or without agreement, no interest is payable.

B. *sō*. [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. That which is the object of the action of something else; a passive thing, quality, or property. Now usually in *pl.*

1877-8 T. Usk Test. Love i. ii (Skeat) I. 12 Every active woortheth on his passive. *1884 R. Scott Discov. Witcher xiv. vi. (1886) 308* The artificial appleing of the actives and passives of gold and silver. *1846 Sir T. Brown Pseud. Ed. 44* A due conjunction of actives and passives. *1877 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. iv. v. 338* Man by applying Actives to Passives, may do things of not unlike a nature, as the acceleration of the growth of Seeds by Mineral Preparations.

2 *Gram.* The passive voice; a passive verb. *1530 Palsgr. Introd. 34* Changing the gendre and nombre of the participle lyke as though they were passives. *1533 Udall Flores 104 b, Indio* is one of the verbs that governe a double accusative after them, and of al suche verbes their passives require the later accusative of both. *1669 Milton Accidence Wks. (1857) 450* The Passive signifieth what is done to one by another. *1755 Johnson Dict. Gram. (1765) M. 11*, The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb to be. *1894 O. F. Emerson Hist. Eng. Lang. § 35* The place of this old inflected passive has been supplied in the Teutonic languages by a compound passive using auxiliaries.

3. A passive, unresisting, or submissive person or creature. Now *unusual*.

1626 Jackson Creed viii i § 3 His patience in all His sufferings did farre exceed the patience of dumb creatures, of lambs themselves, of wormes, or meane sensible passives. *1749 Richardson Corr. (1804) II. 215* Poor Passives! not allowed to have wills of their own! *1755 Ibid. III. 223* Down goes the passive, finds them, either tied with their walk, or discontented with the want of variety in the neighbouring fields or lanes.

† *Passiveless*, a. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹ [inieg. f. PASSIVE a. + -LESS] Not passive, impassive. *1602 J. Davies Mirum in Modum G. 11 b, Weir (=were it) in him, as in vs, a passive moode, He were not God, for God is Passiveless.*

Passively (pæ sivi), *adv.* [f. PASSIVE a. + -LY²] In a passive way or manner. a. In various senses corresponding to those of PASSIVE a. *1590 Swinburne Testaments 203* He... is inestable, both actively and passively he can neither make a testament, nor receive any benefit by a testament. *1643 Prynne Sov. Power Part. III. 5* The whole State and Kingdom may lawfully... not only passively, but actively resist their Prince, in such his violent, exorbitant, tyrannical proceedings. *1775 Johnson Tax. no 131* 68 Incendiaries, that... tors brands among a rabble passively combustible. *1837 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) III. 40* Soft iron is only passively magnetic. *1864 Bowlin Logic i. It [the mind] is passively receptive of any impressions that may be made upon it. 1895 Brinnitt & Dyer tr Sachs' Bot. 713* The tissues which are passively distended may be said to be in a state of negative tension.

b. *Gram.* In the sense or with the construction of the passive voice; in a manner asserting the undergoing of some action.

1530 Palsgr. 302 All... whose significacion may serve bothe actively and passively, as *variable*, *apte* or *mete* or *able* to change, or *apte* or *mete* or *able* to be changed. *1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. xxxviii 3* (Ragna) should be taken passively, (to be fed). *1686 Case Doubt. Conscience 63* Sometimes it is taken Passively, and then the Signification of it is this, to be Divided.

Passiveness (pæ sivi-nēs), [f. asprec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being passive, passivity, in *Grammar*, the being in the passive voice.

a. *1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc. iv. 75* Meie body, which will be recolling back perpetually into its own inert and sluggish passiveness. *1678 R. Barclay Apol. Quakers v. § 17* 149 In him that is saved, the working is of the Grace and not of the Man; and it's a Passiveness, rather than an Act. *1798 Wordsw. Expost. & Reply 41* I deem that there are Powers Which of themselves out minds impress; That we can feed this mind of ours In a wise passiveness. *1832 H. Martineau Ireland v. 78* Doia's passiveness arose from a sense of the uselessness of opposition. *1845 Stoddart in Encycl. Metrop. (1847) I. 41 x* It signifies activity with actives, and passiveness with passives, but indeed it always savours, in some degree, of passiveness.

Passivity (pæ si viti), [f. L. *passivus* PASSIVE + -ITY, cf. F. *passivité*, *passivité* (17th c.)]

† 1. Capability of suffering; passibility. *Obs.* *1664 H. More Synopsis Proph. 517* The passivity of that divinity lodging in Christ. *1680 Baxter Cath. Commun. (1684) 20* As Man, his knowledge and will must have somewhat of Passivity, though not of Pain.

2. The quality or condition of being subject to external force; the state of being affected or acted upon by an external cause or agent. Also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a passive quality or affection; *transf.* a thing that is, merely passive.

1659 H. More Immort. Soul ii. 11 128 a. 1667 J. R. Taylor Serin III. v. (R.), God in the creation of this world first produced a mass of matter, having nothing in it but an obediencial capacity and passivity. *1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. ix. (1724) 187* These affections of matter are proofs of its passivity, deadness, and utter incapacity of becoming cogitative. *1865 Masson Rec. Brit. Philos. iii. 184* The mind must be more than a mere passivity or receiving-surface. *1885 J. Martineau Types Eth. Th. I. i. 11* § 2. 156 The liability of matter to be shaped, and the liability of the mind to have perceptions and ideas, are pure passivities.

b. *Gram.* Passive meaning or construction.

1871 Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue § 523 This of as the instrument of passivity has given place to *by*, *Ibid.* § 525 The preposition *with*... in the fourteenth century... was used like the *by* of passivity.

3. Submission or tendency to submit to external force or to another's will; submissiveness.

1681 H. More Exp. Dan v. Notes 155 The purity, mildness and passivity of their Spirits. *1849 Robertson Serm. Ser. i. ii. (1866) 33* The soul resigns itself in pure passivity. *1871 R. Ellis Catulus xxviii. 20* You did apply finger My passivity, fool'd me most supinely.

4. Want of activity, quiescence, inertness; inertia.

1667 Waterhouse Fire Lond. 115 The passivity of a potent Army and Party formerly against him. *1740 Chryse Regiment 311* Its Passivity or Inertia cannot be infinit, but lessens as its Density does. *1866 Good Bk. Nat. (1834) I. 69* Passivity, inertia, or vis inertia, is the tendency in a body to persevere in a given state, whether of rest or motion.

b. *Chem.* Chemical inactivity; see PASSIVE 7 b. *1866 R. M. Ferguson Electr. (1870) 140* The passivity of iron can be produced in various ways.

Pass-key (pæ s, ki), [f. PASS v. or *sō* + KEY *sō*.¹] A key (other than the ordinary key) of a door or gate, with which a person can let himself in or out at times when the door or gate is shut. *spec. a.* A key that will open any of a number of locks, a master-key; also *fig.*; b. a private key to a gate, etc.; c. a latch-key.

c. 1817 Hoag Tales & Sk. (1837) IV. 164, I gained the gate; but it was fast locked, the Countess having the pass key. *1825 Court Mag. VI. 31 1/2* The baron, by means of a pass-key, entered the chamber of his son. *1846 Mrs. Gore Eng. Char. (1852) 26* Depeacation, whether in tone, manner, or phraseology, is an universal pass-key. *1861 M. Arnold Pop. Educ. France 152* The Nancy inspector who went round the schools of that town with me, had a pass-key by which he let himself into any one of them when he pleased. *1872 H. W. Beecher Lect. Preaching x. 184* There is only one pass-key that will open every door, and that is the golden key of love. *1881 J. Hawthorne Fort. Fool i. xxxi*, If she returned late, she would let herself in with her pass key.

Pass-lamb, paschal lamb: see PASCH 3.

Passless (pæ s, les), a. [f. PASS *sō* + -LESS]

1. That cannot be passed, impassable. *poetic* *1656 Cowley Pindar Odes, Plagies Egypt xvii*, Behold what passless Rocks on either hand Like Prison walls about them stand! *1794 Coleridge Lines on a Friend 47* Is this piled earth our Being's passless mound? *1887 G. B. Smith Life Bright I. ii. 19* Prejudices which formed an almost passless barrier.

2. Without a pass or passport (PASS *sō*.² 8).

1900 Daily News 1 Jan. 3/3 To the discomfort of the passless and the terror of the suspect.

Passman (pæ s, mæn), [f. PASS *sō*.² 4 + MAN.]

In some universities. A student who reads for and takes a 'pass' degree; opposed to *honour* or *honours-man*, *class-man*.

1860 Burrows Pass & Class 1 6 A place in either Class List will distinguish him from the Pass-men. *1888 Baycl. Amer. Commu. III. vi. cu. 446* That separation which has grown up in Oxford and Cambridge between pass or poll men and honour men. *1894 J. C. Jeaffreson Bk. of Recoll. I. iv. 56* More scholarship than a mere Oxford passman usually possesses.

† *Pass-master*, *Obs.* [f. PASS v. or *sō* + MASTER *sō*.]

1. One who has passed as a master. = PASSED-MASTER.

1599 Jas. I. Basil. Admon. (1603) 58, I would have you reasonably veyed in them, but not pressing to bee a passe-master in any of them.

2. = PASS-MASTER 1.

1785 W. O. V. Three Knocks at Door of Free-Masonry 2 The Pass-Master hath the Compasses and Sun, with a Line of Cords about his Neck, viz. 60 Degrees.

3. An officer of a poor-law district having the charge of passing on paupers to their own parish or union.

1818 Alp. Wood in Parl. Debates 1020 There was a penalty of £20 upon the pass-master who suffered vagrants to escape. *1887 Riston-Lurner Vagrants & Vagrancy x. 241* The Pass Master for the City of London.

† *Passock*, *Obs. rare* Also *7 pessock* [cf. *pass* 'a hassock to kneel on at church' (Forby), also *hassock*.] ? = HANSOCK Cf. PASS *sō*.² 2.

1680 in Glascock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford (1882) 79 Pd for passocks for the church. *1687 Ibid.*, Payd for two Passocks for the Pulpitt and Deske.

Passo-porto, *obs.* form of PASSPORT, q. v.

Passover (pæ s, ovər), [f. verbal phrase *pass over*, see PASS v. 67 c.]

1. The name of a Jewish feast, held on the evening of the fourteenth day of the (first) month Nisan, commemorative of the 'passing over' of the houses of the Israelites whose door-posts were marked with the blood of a lamb, when the Egyptians were smitten with the death of their firstborn. Extended to include the seven following days, the whole making the 'days of unleavened bread' (*Exod. xii. 8*).

1530 Tindale Exod. xii. 11 And ye shall eate it in haste, for it is the Lordes passeover. *1535 Coverdale Exod. xii. 43* This is the mane of the kepnyng of Passeover. *1662 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. verse 19. iv. § 4 (1679) 495 1/2* Baptism is clearer than Circumcision, Lords Supper than Passover. *1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XIV. 172* The modern Jews observe in general the same ceremonies that were practised by their ancestors, in the celebration of the passover. *1840 Penny Cycl. XVII. 304* Passover, also called the feast of unleavened bread.

b. *transf.*

1726 Ayliffe Parergon 236 Thus the Lord's Passover, which we commonly call Easter, was order'd by the Canon-Law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday, otherwise stiled the Lord's-Day.

2. *Contextually*, The lamb sacrificed at the Passover, the paschal lamb. b. *fig.* Applied to Christ, of whom the paschal lamb was regarded as typical (1 Cor. v. 7).

1530 Tindale Exod. xii. 21 Chouse out and take to euery householde a shepe, and kylle passeouer. *1530 Bible (Great) 1 Cor. v. 7* For Christ oure passeouer is offered vp for vs. *1581 R. Goode in Confer. iii. (1534) X. j. b*, The Pascall lambe is called the passeouer. *a. 1680 Charnock Christi our Pass-over Wks. (1849) 266* The lamb was called the passover. The sign for the thing signified.

3. *attrib.*, as *passover-bread*, -cake, lamb, offering. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament*. 16 The passover lambe was a sygne, a token, and a remembrance. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron* xxxv 7 Iosiah gaue to the people, of the flocke, lambes and kiddes, all for the Passouer offerings. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Passouer bread, Passouer-cake*, a thin unleavened cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

II (pa'spɔr't). In general senses from the verbal phr *pass over* (PASS *v.* 67).

4. A passing or going over; a passing from this world to the next, a going over from one religion to another.

a 1666 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 530 On the Evening before his [Laud's] Passover, the night before the dismal Combate betwixt him and Death. 1889 S J EALES *St Bernard* I 35 When he made his passover, that is when he was converted from Judaism to Christianity.

5. Sc. An act of passing over something, or something passed over, in speech or writing; an intentional omission.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv, I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name, but let that be a pass-over. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. i. 1. (1849) 4 A passage in my history that should not be a pass-over. 1833 *Kraser's Mag.* Oct 396, I could master the tenth chapter of Nehemiah, without making above a dozen pass overs.

Pass-parole, variant of PASSE-PAROLE.

Passport (pa'spɔrt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 6 *passer*, *passpote*, (*passer*, *passpote*), 6-7 *passpote*, *passpote*, (*error*). 6 *passpote*, *passpote*, 7 *passpote*, 6-8 *passpote*, 6- *passpote*, (7 *pass port*, 7-8 *pass-port*). β 7 *passo-porto*. [a. F. *pass-port* (15th c. in Littré) = It. *passaporto*, f. *passer*, *passa*, imper. of *passer*, *passare* (see PASSE-) + *port*, *porta*, *Port*, *seaport*].

† 1. Authorization to pass from a port or leave a country, or to enter or pass through a country. *Letters of passport*, a letter or document giving such authorization, = sense 2. *Obs*.

1500 *Con. Corp. Chr. Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 23/670 Youre passe-porte for a C deys Here shall you haue of clere command, Owre meere to labur any weys. 1522 DR ALBANY in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser.* iii 1. 287 Send me 3rd letters of passport for mysaid secretarie. c. 1540 *in Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No 36) 276 His sowldiers, covenanteing with the Normans for hie passpote. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 237 To cary theym [clowes] home thence into other regions, they paye for passpote xviii fanans the bahar. 1583 in Tolstoy *1st 40 Yrs. Intell. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 266 [He] sent certain his folks owte of our cuntry without our princelie know ledge or licence, and without passpote letters. 1606 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (2d ed.) Introd. 37 Suffer no man to return butt by passpote from the President and Counsel.

2 A formal document authorizing a person to pass out of or into a country or state, or to pass through a foreign country; in the latter case orig. = safe-conduct, and granted usually with defined limitations of destination, time, and purpose; but gradually extended in use, until it now means A document issued by competent authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, and authenticating his right to protection.

1546 EARL OF SURREY in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser.* iii III 286 Now ther resteth nothing to be don, but then passpote and redy dispatch from you. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw IV* 227 b, Adviuinge the Frenche kyng to send to him in Harault, to fetch a soue conduyte & passpote. 1551 I. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 43 In time of warre it is euill traunling without a passpote. [1580 passpote] 1573-80 BARET *Alb P* 172 A Passpote, or safe conduct to passe. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* i viii (1821) 112 To graunt mee your passpote and safe-conduct through all your Garrisons. 1655 DIGGES *Compt. Ambass.* 326 The Lord Livingston desireth most earnestly to have a passpote to pass through England. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Apr. I, was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, where he was to stay for his passpote. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Pass-port*, a licence, or letter from a prince, or governor, granting liberty and safe-conduct to travel, enter, and go out of his territories, freely and without molestation. The pass-port is, properly, given to friends, and the safe-conduct to enemies. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 304/2 *Passport*, a printed permission signed by the secretary of state of the home department of a country, which allows a subject of that country to leave it and go abroad. When he has obtained this, the bearer must have his passport signed by the minister or agent of the state to which he intends to proceed. . . Such a document states the name, surname, age, and profession of the bearer, and serves as a voucher of his character and nation. The system of passports has become much more rigid and vexatious during the last half century. The only civilised countries in which passports are not required are the British Islands and the United States of North America. 1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc s v, In France, and in many continental countries, home passports are necessary for the native traveller. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i 7 The French, during their intrusive occupation of Spain, introduced the severe machinery of police and passports.

† b. A permit for discharged inmates of a hospital, soldiers, paupers, etc. to proceed to a specified destination, and (often) to ask alms on the way. *Obs*.

1548 *Act a & 3 Edw VI*, c. 2 s 10 No Captain shall give to any of his Soldiers, any Licence or Passports to depart from his Service. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App xvi 308 At their departure [as cured], to geue unto them a passepote. *Ibid.* 336 [Form of] A passeport to be deliuered to the Poore [to pass them to their place of nativity]. 1574 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. (1903) XII. 414/2 To a pore man having a passpote to go to the Cyte of Bathe, vj. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.*

IV. 158, 11 sodyors havyng a passpote to pase from Oxford to New Castyll. 1591 SPENSER *11 Hubberd* 196 Ere we farther passe I will devise A passpote for us both in fittest wise, And by the names of Souldiers us protect. That now is thought a civile begging sect. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass* i. i 184 Thou might'st betake thyselfe in *forma pauperis* to a boxe and a passpote. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* (1632) v, Counterfats [which] begge under the Passe-port of Love.

c. *transf.* (See *quots*) 1606 Brookhouse *Temple Open*. 2 These Marks confirm and ratifie their Claim, and give them a *Passo porta* to enter into the Millennium, which is the promised Land of the Christians. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 12 Feb. They are heirs-general to all the money of the laity, for which, in return, they give them formal pass-ports, signed and sealed for heaven. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 79 (Russian funeral) The priest produces a ticket, signed by the bishop and another clergyman, as the deceased's pass-port to heaven. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 361/2 This is what all you foreigners call the passport, and you relate, in books of travels, that we believe no soul can go to Heaven without it: it is nothing more than a declaration, or certificate, concerning the death of the deceased.

3 *Naval*. A document granted to a neutral merchant-vessel, esp. in time of war, by a power at peace with the state to which it belongs, authorizing it to proceed without molestation in certain waters, a sea-letter.

1581 L. ALDERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 183 Our captaines passpote and the gift of 100 chelkins discharged all. 1642 *Ord & Declar. Lords & Comm.* 20 Oct 3 Other Vessels, not having on board them a Passpote or Licence from the Commissioners of the Admiralty. 1798 NELSON 25 Oct in *Nicolas Dispatch* (1845) III 158 You will grant Passports for all Vessels which the Inhabitants may wish to send to Sicily. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) XVII. 112 *Passport*, or *Pass*, is also a permission granted by any state to navigate some particular sea, without hindrance or molestation. 1867 in *Smvra Sailor's Word bk*

4. A licence to import or export dutiable goods without paying the usual duties, or contraband goods on payment of the duties.

1715 *Lond. Gas No.* 5344/2 The Pass-port granted to the Prussian Minister for sending from this Country 14225 Cannon Balls. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, *Pass-port*, a licence granted by a prince for the importing, or exporting merchandizes, &c without paying the duties. *Pass-port* is also a licence obtained for the importing or exporting of merchandizes deemed contraband, and declared such by tariff.

5. *fig. a.* An authorization or permission to pass or go anywhere; † a dismissal (*obs*).

15 in *Rel. Ant.* I 250 Kepe hym as longe as he cann lyve, And at hys ende hys passpote geve. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Epil 7 Goe lyttle Calender, thou hast a free passpote. c 1586 CRESS PEMROKE *Ps. LXXVI* vi, Without his praise No nights, no daies Shall passpote have to go. 1632 *Celestina* xviii 182, I will give him his passpote, I warrant you, unless hee betake him to his heeles, and runne away from me. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* (1865) 108 This little Pappose woold about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Ice Clammbanks after three or four dayes of age have vealed his passeboard and his mothers recoverie. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v iii, I made his passport for t'other world about four years since. 1706 BAYNARD in *Su J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath* ii 318 She told me that she was in a dying condition, and I wished her a comfortable passport to the other World. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* iii, Give me free passpote hereafter to come and go as I list. 1837 SOUTHERY *Wks* i p xxx, The approbation of the reviewers served as a passport for the poem to America. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 47 The Phoenicians, true to their general policy, to trade with those countries only where trade was its own passport and its own security.

b That which gives the right or privilege of entry into some society, state, or sphere of action; a warrant of admittance.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Neyther Phylosopher nor Historiographer, could have entred into the gates of populer iudgements, if they had not taken a great passport of Poetry. a 1700 DRYDEN *Death of Annyas* 76 His passport is his innocence and grace. 1715 SOUTHERY *Wks* (1727) IV. viii. 339 Without a Passport from the Judgment, it [Religion] will never gain a full and free admittance into the Affections. 1826 DISABILL *Voy. Grey* i. vii, In England personal distinction is the only passport to the society of the great. 1837 LYTTON *Pelham* xlvii, If you are rich enough to afford it, there is no passport to fame like eccentricity. 1883 S C HALL *Retrospect* I. 185 The man to whom intellectual ability was the surest passport for attention.

c A certificate intended to introduce, or secure admittance, a voucher.

1578 WHITSTONE *Promos & Cassandra* i iii B y b, La. Thou shalt haue a Passpote. *Ros* Yea, but after what soite? *La* Why, that thou wait my man. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 5 For a more ratefied passport that I haue read it and digested it, this title it beareth. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* iii. 58 Looko on his Letter Madam, here's my Passport. 1676 TOWNSON *Decalogus* 124 Looking upon their images as fit passports of his worship. 1757 FOOTE *Author* ii Wks 1799 I 153 What apology can you make me, who was your passport, your security? 1875 FORTNUM *Mayolica* v 50 A few of these forgeries have found their way into public museums under a false passport.

† d. Authorization (*to do something*). *Obs*.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass*. ii 1 783 When ragged pedants have there passpots sealed To whip fonde waggos for all there knavery. 1603 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Ded, Plays 1733 I 111 Least by others stealth it be unprest, Without my passpote, patcht with others wit.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passport clerk*, *letter* (see 1); *passport port*, a port for the entrance of which by foreigners a passport is required; † *passport-maker* (*humorous*), a maker of 'passports' to another world, a halter-maker.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 136 The gentleman . . . was a very eminent passport or halter-maker. 1862 F. A. TROLLOPE *Martinet* I. ii 32 Drawn with an accuracy which might move the envy of a passport clerk. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 12 May 2/2 Talian-Wan has now been at different times 1. A free port. 2 An open port. 3. A treaty port. 4 A passport port. † *Pass-port*, *sb* 2 *Obs. rare*— [cf. *Pass* + *Port* *sb* 1] A port by which to pass, an outlet.

1676 GREW *Anat. Leaves* iv § 2 The Skins, of at least many Plants, are formed with several Offices or *Pass-ports*. **Passport**, *v.* [f. *PASSPORT* *sb* 1] *trans.* To furnish (or trouble) with a passport.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV 473 Parched, passported, . . . plundered, starved, and stenchd, for 1200 miles. 1883 G. W. CABLE *Creeoles of Louisiana* xii 81 Their ships must be passported.

Passportless, *a* [f. as prec. + -LESS] Without a passport, unprovided with a passport.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet of Sense* Ded, Wandering like passportless men. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix 481 Regarding fugitives or passportless wanderers in general. *Pass-time*, *obs* form of PASTIME.

Passulate (pæ'sju:læt), *a rare*— [f. med. or mod L. *passulatus* for It. *passolato* dried (as raisins) in the sun, f. *passola*, *passola* was dried grape, raisin, f. L. *uva passa* raisin. see *PASS* *sb* 3.] (See *quot* 1857.) So **Passulate** (pæ'sju:læt) *v. trans.*, to make into raisins, to dry (grapes); **Passulation**, the drying of grapes into raisins.

1857 MAYNE *Etymol. Lex.* *Passulation*, applied to certain medicines of which raisins formed the chief ingredient. *passulate*. 1871 HURDICH *Cantab. Lect. Wines* 251/1 Grapes which had been strongly passulated in the sun. 1884 *Alcoholic Drinks* 14 These grapes. have the peculiar faculty of becoming very sweet without passulation, or shrivelling to raisins.

|| **Passus** (pæ'ss) [L. *passus* step, pace; in med L. passage of a book, etc.] A section, division, or canto of a story or poem. (Used in reference to mediæval works in which it was used as Latin.) Cf. *PAGE* *sb* 1 2, *PASS* *sb* 1 2.

[a 1400-50 *Alexander* p. 7 Secundus passus Alexandri a 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* C p 15 (MS Cott Vesp B xvi) Hic incipit secundus passus de uisione Willelmi de petro ploughman] 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 42 At this, the minstrell made a pauze & a curtesy, for *l'imus passus*. 1885 *Shaks Langland's P. Pl.* Gen Pref p xi, MS Rawl Poet 137 contained a complete copy of the A-text, and preserved the whole of *Passus XII*. *Ibid.* p xvi, Prefixed to the Notes on each *Passus* of the C-text is a Scheme of Contents.

Passvolant, *obs.* form of PASSE-VOLANT.

Password (pa'swɔrd), [f. *PASS* *sb* 2 + *WORD* *sb* 1] A word authorizing the utterer to pass, a word appointed as a token to distinguish friends from enemies, esp. *Mil.* a parole, a watchword.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sketches* I 293 The other retaliated the blame on the wounded youth, for his temerity in coming without the pass word. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii 535 Ferguson longed to be again the president of societies where none could enter without a pass-word. 1866 SALLA *Seven Sons* II viii 206 [He] gave the pass-word to the sentinel, and was admitted.

b. *fig* = Watchword; secret of admittance.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 127 My pass-words are 'Hope! Resolution! and Perseverance!' 1850 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 122 That flesh, uncowled, girlish heart to which he alone had the password.

† **Passwort**, *Obs* = PALSYWORT, the Cowslip.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Botan.* *Passwort*, Flores Primule verna, contr. a Palsy-worts (i. e.) Paralyseos.

Passyble, *obs.* form of PASSABLE, PASSIBLE.

Passy-measure: see PASSEMEASURE.

Passyngere, *obs.* form of PASSENGER.

Passyng Sunday, corrupt f. PASSION SUNDAY.

Past (past), *pple* a *sb* 2. Forms: a. 3-9 *passed*, (4 *7*-, 5 -id, -yd, -1-, 5 *Sc.* *passit*, 7 *pass'd*), β 3- *past*, (4-6 *paste*). [Pa. pple of *PASS* *v*: cf. F. *passé*, L. *præteritus*]. A *pple* a

I I Predicatively after be. Gone by in time, elapsed; done with; over. (L. *præteritus*.)

This was really the perfect tense of resultant condition, (cf. *PASS* *v* 13), formed, as in other vbs. of motion, with *be* instead of *have*. Cf. he *is* come, he *is* gone, the sun *was* risen, Babylon *is* fallen. Also *past* and *gone*. 13 -1388 [see *PASS* *v* 13] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xviii 133 Sith þis barn was born æt lxxxii wynter passed. 1387 *Travisia Hagden* VIII 59 When þe 3ers were 1 passed he sent to Rome. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1033 When paste was the pes, parties were gedut. c 1430 *Syr Tryan* 799 The nyte was paste, the day was come. 1506 TINDALE *Rom.* iii 25 Hee forgetheth the synnes that are passed [yngher passed]. 1599 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 380 My daye is daye's delight is passed. 1601 BIBLE 1 *Sani.* xv. 32 Agag past, my horse is gone. 1601 BIBLE 1 *Sani.* xv. 32 Agag said, Surely the bitterness of death is past. 1784 COWPER *Task* i 639 The dream is past; and thou hast found again Thy homestead thatched with leaves. 1822 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iv 69 What! the flower of life is past.

II. *attrib.* (orig. after its *sb*).

2 That is gone, passed away, bygone; elapsed (of time); belonging to or having existed or occurred in former days, or before the time current.

a 1340 *Ayenh.* 59 On is preteit, þe is to zygge; of þinge ypassed. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test Love* i Frol (Skeat) 177 Al the vainglory that the passed Emperours, Princes, or Kinges hadden. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 5 Long tyme in olde daies passed. 14. *Voc* in *Wr-Wulcel* 604/13 *Præteritus*, . . . ypassyd. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lendish*. 63 Repent þe noight of þinge passyd. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron* II. 761 Things passed cannot be called agayne. 1678 WALTON

Life Sanderson 53 This Relation of my pass'd thoughts
1781 COWPER *Truth* 256 While danger passed is turned to
present joy. a 1821 KEATS *In a dreamy nighted December*
iii. But were there ever any Withred not at passed joy?

β 13 *Cursor M* 12125 Nought allan be time past [*M.S. F*
paste] Bot elles hu lang bi life sal last. a 1450 *Con. Myst*
viii (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Fro perellys past, present, and future
1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy* i viii 8b, [The
city] in times paste was by the Empeours of Rome honoured
1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* iii ii. 34 My past life Hath been
as continent, as chaste, as true, As I am now unhappy
1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* iii ii, Past sorrows, let us
moderately lament them 1781 COWPER *Truth* 491 Past
indiscretion is a venial crime 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 266
A narration of events, either past, present, or to come

3. Gone by immediately before the present time;
just passed. Often strengthened by LAST, q. v.
(B. 2 b).

a. Following words expressing a space of time,
and indicating a date removed by this space.
Passed away, gone by, bygone, agone, ago.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6716 If his laured kneu [he ox] kene o
horn This dais passed [Gott pascid] par befrom [1377
LANGL. P. 2. B. Pro] 189, I heide my sirs seyn is seune
pere ypassed, [ere [etc.]] 1393 *Ind. C* xvii 368 As ich tolde
be with tonge a lytel tyme passed 1444 *Rolls of Parli. V.*
117/2 As they used to bye hem a xx or xxx yere past. 1572
J. JONES *Balthes of Bath* i 2 More than two thousande
yeres passed. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Sermon* 25 Sept. Ep
Ded, Above twenty yeres last past yre erected, and ever
since continued, at your own proper cost, an Arabick
Lecture 1670 WALTON *Lives* iii 156 About forty yeres
past 1747 *Mem. Nuttrebian Crt* i. 170 Some time past
1790 *Bystander* 153 Some numbers past it was announced in
this publication, that [etc.] 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng* ii 135
According to a plan prescribed a hundred or more yeres past.

b. with *for* = during the space just gone by

1732 BENKLEY *Alphar.* i. § 1 For several months past,
I have enjoyed such liberty 1756 AINSWORTH *Uncle* (1770) II
164 He has been for a year and a half past in Italy.
1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 112 Drier, than it has been for some
yeres past. 1834 G. MOORE *Ether Water's* 179 Esther ad-
mitted that she had for some time past neglected her religion.

c. Following a date of month or week =
preceding this, last Cf LAST B. 2 b.

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 The Saturday negest after
the feast of Saint Michael last passed 1475 *Pastynay* 6182
The twisday passed Afone pentecost, the yere a thousand
four hundred & seyn wend 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres*
Love C. 1. 36 The fifth of Aprill the yere last past. 1666
C. PORTER *Tr. Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 37 In the Month
of May last past.

d. *eliph.* Of the past month, last month, *ultimo*.

1711 *Lord Gas* No. 1833/4 Our Letters of the Thirty-first
past bring an Account 1751 WARBURTON in *Lett. w*
Hurd (1809) 93, I have yours of the 28th past to acknow-
ledge. 1765 CHESTER *Lett.* (1774) IV. 246, I received
yesterday your letter of the 30th past.

e. *generally*. Of time or order: That has just
passed, bygone, foregoing, preceding. (Usually
preceding its sb)

a 1450 *Morw. Saluacion* 4283 The passed Chapitleshewed
vs the last exanyacione 1588 PARKER *Tr. Mendosa's*
Hist. China 1765 Of whom we made mention in the
Chapter past 1765 BOVILL *Occas. Refl.* *Disc.* *Occ.* *Med.* iv.
v. If you should imagine, that in the passed discourse I
have [etc.]. 1803 *Edmon* x. 241 On the past day Adelaid
had departed into Deiri 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb.
1817 Famous in the religious history of the past century

4. Of or relating to bygone time; in *Grammar*,
Expressing past action or state, predicate. as in
past tense, past participle.

Past imperfect see IMPERFECT A. 5 and B. *Past perfect*
= PLUPERFECT. *Past tenses*, applied to the aorist, imper-
fect, perfect or preterite, and pluperfect tenses

1530 *Palsgr.* *Intro* 32 The three general distinctions of
tyme, present, partly past, and to come c 1600 A. HUME
Brit. Longue (1870) 31 Tyme is an affection of the verb
notating the differences of tyme, and is either present, past, or
to come. Tyme passing before, quihle we cal imperfectle
past. I was writing, or did wryte. 1772 PRICESTLEY *Inst.*
Relig. (1782) II. 113 There is nothing past or future in his
ideas. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 230/2 Mine, alas! has long
ago been all of it, in the past tense. 1832 BYRON *Juan* xiii
xl, The past tense, The deary 'Futur' of all things, human
1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 314/1 The past-imperfect and aorist
tenses of the Greek verb 1889 *Academy* 23 Nov. 343 The
form 'scipit', the traditional 'past perfect', was now called
'present perfect'; 'scipit' was called past-perfect.

5. In the usage of various societies. Having
served one's term of office. Cf PAST-MASTER.

B. sb. [elliptical uses of A.]

1. *The past*. The time that has gone by; all
time before the present; bygone times or days
collectively, past time.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii 30 She speaks no more Of past.
true is, that true love hath no powre To looken backe.
c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii, Not wondering at the present
and the past 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 52 Then see how little
the remaining sum, which serv'd the Past, and must the
times to come. 1832 TENNYSON *Love Thon thy Land* a Love
thou thy land, with love far-brought From out the storied
Past, and used Within the Present. 1875 SMILES *Charac.*
vii (1876) 201 Men of a comparatively remote past.

b. That which was done or happened in the past.
1665 G. THOMSON (*title*) *Loinotomia*; or the Past Anatom-
ized. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 9 Oh, Mother! past is
past! 'tis o'er. 1824 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 18 No re-
pentance on earth can undo the past.

2. A past life, career, or history; a stage that one
has passed through; esp. in pregnant sense, a past
life over which a veil is drawn.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) III. xlii 366 Is it

never maintained, that a Christian Minister is off his past?
1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pr* i. (1870) 6 Why we should
occupy ourselves with the past of our language. 1876 OUIDA
Winter City v. 86 In real truth a woman is easier to manage
who has had a past 1880 R. KIPLING in *Contemp. Rev*
July 28 The Lords of Life and Death would never allow
Charlie Gears to speak with full knowledge of his pasts.

3. *Gram. (eliph.)* = *Past tense*. See A. 4.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. ix. 187 An aorist, or indefinite
past 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Method.* (1847) I. 57/1 The
present imperfect implies something of the past, and some-
thing of the future.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from A.), as *past-profit a.*,
concerning past profits; *past-time a.*, belonging
to a bygone time, ancient, antique, old-fashioned.
1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phædon* 89 These past-time inns
how they delight the eye of the nineteenth century traveller
1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/2 There will be no valuation or
past-profit statement

Past (past), *prep.* and *adv.* Also 4 *passed*,
4-6 *passed*, *passit*. [The prepositional use
appears to have arisen out of the perfect tenses of
PASS *v.*, formed with *be* instead of *have* in the
statement of resultant condition (see *prec*); *be* was
illogically used even when the vb. was transitive,
as in the following examples:

c 1305 *St. Cristoph.* 52 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 Po he be croice
passed was, he tournde age to be clene 1387 I. *Visa*
Higden (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne pey were unnepep-
t-paved A reden [to v. ready] marys. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622)
283 pe Cee of grece he passed is. c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 61
Now ys the kyng passid the see. c 1460 *Unwelly Myst*
x 168, I am old passed I am all pycuay play 1600 ABR
Abbott *Exp. Jonah* 273 Ionas was passid the pikes, and now
entering upon a victory, when [etc.].

In these we can substitute for *passed*, *passed*, or
past, the prep *beyond* (as expressing the result of
passing); whence it was natural to treat *past* as =
'beyond' in other contexts]

A *prep* I. Beyond in time (as the result of
passing), after; beyond the age for or time of.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10970 (Cott) Of barns [Gott child]
er we passed be pass [Trin] [We] aie past tyme childe to
welde c 1386 CHAUCER *Fraser's T.* 176 The day is short
and it is passed pyme. c 1391 *Astrol* i. § 3 It was
passed 8 of the clokke the space of a degree. 1432-30 *tr*
Higden (Rolls) VI. 343 Noon of theym lyvede passede oon
yeie. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxvii (Percy Soc.) 119, I
thought me past all chydly ygnorance 1566 TINDALE *Heb.*
xi 11 Sara was delivered of a childe when she was past age
1573-80 BARDET *Alu P* 162 Old houndes past hunting
Ind 177 A disease past the worst 1613 PURCHAS *Pil-*
grimage (1614) 119 When it was halfe an houre past the sixt
houre 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 15 Children not yet
come to, and old men past, helping of themselves. 1709
HEARNE *Collect* (O. H. S.) II. 309 After he was past the Age
of one hundred Yeres 1760-71 H. BROOK *Fool of Qual.*
(1809) III. 68 This horse is quite passed mark of mouth
1885 *Truth* 28 May 833/4 Dancing was kept up till past two.
Mod. The time is half past three.

b. In stating age *past* sometimes follows Cf.
Past ppl A. 3 c.

1676 *Lord Gas* No. 1153/4 A light gray Gelding five
years old past 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5898/9 Lost... a black Mare,
aged three Yeres past

c. *eliph.* Beyond the age of (so many yeres).

1560 DAUS *Tr. Sleddane's Comm* 33 The Emperor beyng
now past one and twenty yeres of Age 1718 *Entertainer*
No. 20 134 Augustus unjoin'd Marriage to all past 25 Yeres
of Age 1767 WARBURTON in *Lett. w Hurd* (1809) 406 His
being able, at past eighty, to perform this expedition on foot
1838 LYTRON *Alceia* i. The elder lady, the guest of her com-
panion, was past seventy

† d. Of time measured backwards: Going back
beyond, of older date than Cf. *BEYOND prep.* 5.

1575 *Reg. Pray Council Scot* Ser. i. II. 472 [This] has
bene in use within the said Burgh past memor of man

2. Beyond in place (as the result of passing),
further on than; at or on the further side of.

Past sight, (gone) out of or beyond the reach of sight.

c 1305-1430 [see above in Etymology] 1523 LD BERNERS
Frances i. 154 When he was past the iyyer, he thanked God
1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* v. iii 345 My Lord, the Enemy is
past the Marsh. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxi. 22 Until we be
[R. V. have] past thy borders 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 459
She again 'Tum'd to a cormorant, dived, past sight, the
main 1660 He lives in the first house past the corner.
1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ProI (1890) 6/2 When we are
passed the French and English stait]

b. Of motion. By (in passing). *To go past*,
to pass, go by; so to *flow, ride, run, hurry*, etc. *past*
(a person or place).

1544 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apop.* 137 He. behelde hir after that
she was gon past hym. 1808 SCOTT *Marion* iii. xii, He drew
his mantle past his face. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iii. xxxiv,
As past the pebbly beach the boat did flee 1836 MARRAT
Japhet vii, Crowds of people were running past our shop.
1863 Mrs OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xv. 256 He pushed in past
the pails.

3. Beyond the reach, range, or compass of; not
within the scope or reach of; incapable of chiefly
with nouns of action or mental state. Sometimes
with some notion of time: = No longer capable of,
or within the scope or reach of.

In more or less permanent combinations with various sbs,
many of which survive in literature, chiefly as Shaksperian
or Biblical echoes, as *past belief*, *compare*, *comprehension*,
(all) *cure* (cf. *Cure* sb. 6 b), *doubt*, *endurance*, *finding out*,
grace, *hope*, *imagination*, *question*, *recovery*, *redress*, *remedy*,
saving, *shame*, etc. Other have become colloquial, as *past*
praying for, etc. (See *BEYOND prep.* 5, 6)

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylde* (1874) II. 55 Some ar so past
shame in theyr langage So fowle and lothly, that [etc.]
1526 TINDALE *Eph* iv. 19 Beyng past repentance [1611
past feeling] 1534 *Rom.* xi. 33 How vnserchable are his
iudgements and his wayes past finding out 1560 DAUS
tr. Sleddane's Comm 5 I est in proces of tyme it be paste
remedy 1590 SHAKS *Mids W.* iv. 1. 211, I had a dreame,
past the wit of man, to say, what dreame it was 1593 *Rich.*
II. ii. 11 171 Things past redresse, are now with me
past care. 1596 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 211 Nay, that's past
praying for; I have pepp'd two of them. 1599 Q. ELIZ
Lett. to Essex 14 Sept in Moryson *Itin* ii. (1617) 41 It is to
Us past comprehension c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* cxvix, Past
reason hunted, and no sooner had, Past reason hated 1607
MIDDLETON *Mich. Term.* ii. iii 384 Nay, 'tis done now, past
mending. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 494 It is past
my power to compromise a difference between two so great
persons 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge Wks* 1755 II. 1. 258
Yesterday world was brought me, that he was past hopes.
1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 25 Well, I protest 'tis
past all bearing 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 289 He
now saw nothing past common a 1901 BESANT *Five Years'*
Tryst, etc. (1902) 129 'I cannot help your face', said the
herb-woman; 'that is past my skill'

b. Beyond the ability or power of *collog.*

1611 BEAUM & FL. *King & No K* iii. i, You are welcome,
sir, I think, but if you be not, 'tis past me 'o make you so.
for I am here a stranger Greater than you 1859 G.
MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* ix, It's past passions to console us

† c. Beyond the limits of; without. *Obs.* or
arch. *Past himself*, beside himself (now *dial.*).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxi, So he brenned in loue
that he was past hym self in his reason 1600 W. WATSON
Decadon (1602) 132 He was so vexed, lacerated, and
calumniated, that he became almost past himself c 1611
CHAPMAN *Itin* ii. 331 But Jove hath cast My life into
debates past end 1618 *Hesiod* (Hooper) 180 I hat man,
put to his fit task, will see it done past talk With any fellow.
1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 156/2, I Am nowise
God to give man bliss Past ending 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
(Dunham), Past bussel

† d. More than, above (in number or quantity).

(Cf. also 1 c.)

1469 MARG. PASTON in *Lett* II. 385, I have sent to Hary
Halman and he canne not gette passy'd v. or vij, at the most
1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. iv, There were founde but lytel
past two hundred men slayne a 1533 LD. B. RIFFES *Huon*
iv. 7 They. departed by Parys without restinge past one
night in a place. 1598 B. JONSON *Bo. Man in Hum.* i. iii
191 Faith I have not past two shillings, or so 1608 TOPSELL
Serpents (1658) 744 I her eggs are not past so big as peas
1627 CAPT SMITH *Seamans's Gram* x. 47 They have it not
past once in five yeres 1668 SEDLEY *Hubb. Gmd* ii. i
Wks 1722 II. 22 The Portion I can give with you does not
deserve a Man of past half his Fortune.

† b. Above in rank or degree. *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 168 But spent all in
rayment past your degree 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beg.*
Alexandria Plays 1873 I. 27 My husband is a Lord, and
past a Lord

c. Beyond in manner or degree. Now *rare*.
Also *dial.*, in negative sentences.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Itin* i. 284 He affects, past all men,
height *Ibid* xv. 105 His greatness past all other God's,
and that in fortitude, And evry godlike pow'r, he rugns
past all endu'd. 1847 C. BRONTË *Eyre* xxvii, He set
store on her past every thing 1897 *Bionaid Rec* 9 Dec
(E. D. D.), Fortunately, past a profusion of soot and water,
no damage was done.

B. *adv.* (absolute use of the prep.; = past the
speaker, or the person, point, or place spoken of.)

1. So as to pass or go by; by.

1805 WORDSWORTH *Fidelity* 32 The sounding blast, That, if it
could, would hurry past 1836 MARRAT *Japhet* iv, We had
watched her past. 1846 WORCESTER s.v., Sometimes in-
correctly used for *by*, as 'to go past' 1855 M. ARNOLD
Balder Dead 65 Painfully the hinds With goad and shout-
ing urge their cattle past 1862 LONGF. *The Cumberland*
4 The alarm of drums swept past. 1884 W. C. SMITH
Kildislan 43 The tread of time as it hastens past.

2. On one side, aside; as *to lay past*, to put
aside or away, to lay by or save up. *Sc.* and
north Ir.

1830-2 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1843) 260
(E. D. D.) It is not to lay them past to rust. 1847 *Jrnl. R*
Agric Soc VIII. 11, 377 It is stacked past until the following
year *Ibid* 388 It enables the farmer to store past his crop.
1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 570, I had to put it past in the attic
1894 STEVENSON *Puddin* iii. 65 I'm proud to think ye're
layin' past siller

C. *Comb.* (of *prep.* or *adv.*) a. By 16-17th c.

poets, rarely by prose-writers, phrases consisting of
past prep. with object (A. 3), which predicatively
are written as two words, were frequently used
attrib., and then necessarily hyphenated to make
the syntax clear: thus 'a malady past cure', but
'a past-cure malady'. Among such syntactical com-
binations are: *past-comfort*, *past-cure*, *past-feeling*
(whence *past-feelings*), *past-good* (whence *past-*
good sb.), *past-helings*, *past-hoping*, *past-price*,
past-savings, *past-shame* (whence *past-shame* sb.);
also *past-human* *adv.*, superhuman; *past-pro-*
portion sb., immeasurableness, immensity. Some
of these have been employed by recent writers.

1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 15 Thei judge
bashfull men to be rude, and past-shames to be well mannered.
1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1576) 107 The extreme wickednes of
some pastgood roisters. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. Wks. 1724
II. 445 Sorrowing not only his own sorrow, but the past-
comfort sorrow which he foreknew his mother would take.
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 124 To prostitute our past-cure
maladie To empericks. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 158 What a past-savings
slauce is this? 1606 J. DAVIES *Murum in Modum* (1878) 6

The Soule is such a precious thing, As cost the price of past-price dearest blood. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* II. 29 Will you with Counters summe The past proportion of his infinite? 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Verities* Royall 1257 Immortal Beauties of past-humane Soules. 1631 CHAPMAN *Caesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 143, I be forc't To helpe my Countrey, when it forceth me To this past-helping pickle. 1767 S. PATRICKSON *Another Iraw* I 332 Enable me to rejoice the past-hoping heart. 1876 FARRAR *Marib Seim*, xii. 124 The past-feelings of a miserable despair.

b In various nonce-wds (adjs.), as *past-prime*, *past-the-middle-age*, *past-due*, *overdue*; *past-gone*, *bygone*, *former*, *late*, *past-meridian* (*fig.*), *past one's prime*, *elderly*, *past-ordinar* *Sc.*, *extraordinary*, *exceptional*, *uncommon*, 'by-ordinar'.

1806 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 158/1, I wrote out the *past-due subscription bill. 1784 R. BAGE *Basham Downs* I 109 When you reflect upon your *past-gone occupation. 1808 G. MERRIDITH *Odys. By Hist.* 14 Like dotage of the *past-meridian dame For some bright Sungod adolescent. 1823 GALT *Entail* xiv, A man of *past-ordinar sense. 1826 *Laid* xii, The Doctor is a past ordinar young man. 1883 J. GARFINKL *Wood Odd People in Odd Places* xiv. 204 These *past-prime bells of the garden. 1844 J. T. HEWITT *Parsons & IV* x, A *past the middle-age college bed-maker.

Pastique, var. **PASTEUR** *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastall, obs. form of **PASTEL**.

† Pastance. *Obs.* Also 6 *pastance* [app. a phonetic repr. of *F. passe-temps* (in 15-16th c. also *passestamps*, *passestans*, *Godef.*), *f. passe* vb. imper. (*PASSE*) + *temps* time, in *It. passatempo*. For the final -ce, cf. *TENSE*, in early use also *tence*. See also *PASSE-TEMPS* and *PASTIME*].

Recreation, = **PASTIME** *sb.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 409 Quhat gudlie pastance? and quhat ment-ualite? 15 SKILLTON *P. Sparrow* 1095 To haue in remembrance Her goodly distaunce, And her goodly pastance. 1555 HEN VIII *Pastance with gude companye* 1, For my pastance, hunt, syng, & daunce, my hart is sett. *Ibid.* 11, Youthe must haue sum daliance Off good or yll, sum pastance. 1598 YONG *Diana* 1, They haue no kind of pastance Which you think not to excuse. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. xii in. 298 His fine ballad, 'Pastance with good company', rank[s] among the better known.

Pastay, obs. form of **PASTY** *sb.*

Paste (*pæst*), *sb.* Also 4-8 *paste*, 5-6 *paast*, 6 *payat* (e, 6-7 *paist* [a. OF. *paste* (13th c. in Littré), mod. F. *pâte* = Fr., Sp., *It. pasta* — Com. Romanic *pasta* (instantiated in L. in a medical sense 'a small square piece of a medical preparation', Marc. Empir. c 400), generally supposed to be ad. Gr. *πάστυ*, also pl. *παρά*, *μαρτα* barley porridge, *sb.* uses of *μαρτύ* sprinkled.]

1. **Cookery** Flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, dough; esp. (now only) with addition of butter, lard, suet, or the like, as used in making pastry, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 250 Þanne wolde I be prest.. þate [w. rr. past, paast] to make, And luxome and busy aboute bred and drynke. 1390 GOWLA *Conf.* I. 294 The leuen of the bred, Which soueth all the past. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Make fayre past., and keure þin cofyns with þe same past. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1537) 39 b, Mixtyng water with flour, & werkynge it in to paste. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) v. 6 A little leuene corrupteth the whole paste. 1605 SHAKS. *Leas* II. iv. 124 Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when he put 'em i' th' Paste aloue. 1766 MRS RAFFALL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 144 To make crisp Paste for Lards. 1838 MRS BRETON *Old House Management* § 1676 Common Paste for Family Use. 1 lb. of flour, 1 lb. of butter, rather more than 1 pint of water.

b. Name for various sweet confections of doughy consistence. **† Paste royal**, a confection of sugar and spices: see quot. 1676.

1389-90 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 596 In 11 Coffins de pastreall. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 A half pound of past royale. 1591 in *Lyly's IVhs.* (1902) 1. 449 Preserues, . . . jellies, . . . marmalades, pasts, comfits, of all sorts. 1653 W. I. *True Gentlew. Delight* 53 To make Paste royal in Sauces. Take Sugar four ounces, very finely beaten and seared, and put into it an ounce of Cinnamon and Ginger, and a grain of Musk, and so beat it into paste, with a little Gum Dragon. 1662 *Stat. Ir.* (1765) II. 461, Past of Jean, the pound 7s 6d. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 635 Making marmalades and perfumed pastes, which exceed those of Genoa. 1853 SOYER *Pantrough* 285 Oublies, were thin sheets of paste composed of flour and honey. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., The term paste is applied to the inspissated juice of liquorice, and some other vegetables.

c. Applied to compositions of this consistence (usually sweet) used as baits in angling.

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 169 The Carp bites either at worms or at Paste. *Ibid.* 170 As for Pastes, there are almost as many sorts as there are Medicines for the Toothach. 1704 (*Little*) *The Compleat Fishman*. . . Being a Clear way of Taking all Sorts of Fresh-Water Fish with the Worm, Fly, Paste, and other Baits. 1898 *Weston Gas* 5 Oct. 9/3 Salmon 10c is his favourite and usual lure, and with this bait—the 'paste' he calls it—he works sad havoc.

d. A relish made of some fish or crustacean cooked, pounded, and seasoned; as *anchovy-paste*, *shrimp-paste*.

1817 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (1823) 320 [Receipt for making] Anchovy Paste or le Beurre d'Anchois. 1836 *Guide to Worcester Adv.* A stock of anchovies and anchovy paste. 1855 HASSALL *Food & its Adulteration*, 505 One of the samples of bloater paste was adulterated with starch or flour. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The pots were first made for the shrimpers of Pegwell Bay—to contain the shrimp-paste prepared there.

2. A mixture of flour and water (sometimes strengthened with starch) boiled together, used as a cement for sticking paper and other substances.

1530 *FALSGR.* 250/2 Paast or glewe, *cole*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 393 The common past that we vse, made with the finest flour of wheat. 1720 HEARN *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 46 Small bits of Paper sticking with some of the Past with w^{ch} 'twas fix'd. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 29 47 Bush paste, not gum, lightly over the back.

† b. = **PASTEBORD** 2 *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), The same bounde in paste or in boordes. 1562 in *Comm. Ld. Gray* of 11 11 on (Camden) 59 A schocheon of armes wrought on p[er]ste.

3 gen. Any composition or mixture containing just enough moisture to render it soft and plastic: see quot. and *b*, c below.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xx. 383 An idoll made of paste of wheate and mayes mingled with hony. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v. *Porcelain*, With the sediment, collected at bottom in foam of a paste, [they] fill a kind of mould. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 92 The egg is involved in a sort of paste, which serves at once for the young animal's protection and nourishment. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 30 Forming corrosive muriate of mercury into a paste with water. 1839 *Urre Dict. Arts* 631 A species of rapid crystallization ensues, and the thin paste soon acquires a solid consistence.

b. A mixture of clay and water (sometimes with other ingredients) of which earthenware or porcelain is made; distinguished as *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and power of resisting heat.

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* v. *China*, To make your paste of this powder, first dissolve an ounce of very white gum arabic in a pail of water [etc.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Dict. Suppl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, The china-ware being made of a paste, part of which is made of a substance in itself scarce possible to be vitrified. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art. 55 There is very little difference in hardness between the hard paste and the soft paste.

c A soft composition applied to the skin, medicinally or as a cosmetic (or taken internally). 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transfom.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and creams, to smooth her skin, or hide its seams. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Paste*, a compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. 1853-76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 The confection of black pepper known as Ward's Paste, in great repute as a remedy for piles. The usual dose is a drachm three times a day. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2057 39 A variety of pastes are also useful in this stage [of eczema].

4 fig. The material of which a person is figuratively said to be made (in reference to quality).

c 1645 HOWITT *Lett.* I. xiv. (1655) 60 The inhabitants of that Town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another paste. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Ded. Others were more sweet and affable, made of a more plant paste. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 174 To us with the German paste in our composition. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* vi. 329 But you, who are so quite another paste Of a man,—do you obey me?

5 A hard vitreous composition (of fused silica, potash, white oxide of lead, borax, etc.), used in making imitations of precious stones; a facitious or artificial gem made of this. Also called *SRASS*. Also *attrib.* Made of, or adorned with, paste.

1664 MERRITT *tr. Neri's Art of Glass* xxi. 143 This past imitates all Jewels and colours, and hath a wonderful shining and lustre, And in hardness too it imitates the jewels. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Chas. Bristol* 10 Apr., That paste with which they make counterfeit jewels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* v. *Pastes*, in the glass trade, a sort of compositions of the glass kind, made from calcined crystal, lead, and metallic preparations, to imitate the several natural gems. 1796 *BURNS Poem on Life* iii, Tho' fiction out may trick her, And in paste gems and frippery deck her. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 28 High heeled shoes with paste or diamond buckles. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* i, The diamonds went to the jeweller's, and Lady Frances wore paste.

6. Men. A mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† 7. Some kind of ornamental head-dress (app. made with a foundation of pasteboard) worn by women. *Obs.*

1529 *MORE Suppl. Souls* L. j. b, Wyth partelettes and pastis garnished wyth perle. 1530 *FALSGR.* 183 *Vnes paces*, a payre of pastes for the attyre of a womans heed. *Ibid.* 252 Paste for a lady or woman, *unes paces*. 1542-4 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 Every other person whos Wyff shall were any Frenche hood or bonnet of Velvet, w^{ch} any habiliment, past, or egge, of golde, peile or stone. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* ii. 320 If ye draw the like formes in matter that wil bowe and geue place, as most aptly ye may do in fine pasted paper, such as paste-wines made womens pastes of. 1592 GREENE *Vision Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 227 The Bride.. was very finehe dizoned in a little Cappe, and a faire paste. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 174 The bride, when a maiden, wore her hair flowing, and nothing but a wreath of jewels, called a 'paste', or flowers, about her head.

8. Comb. as (sense 2) *paste-bowl*, *-brush*, *-pot*; (sense 3) *paste-blackening*; *paste-outter*, an instrument for cutting paste into shapes for pastry; *paste-eel*, a small nematoid worm (*Anguillula glutinis*) found in sour paste; *paste-fitter*, a workman who fits together with paste the parts of boot-uppers for the machine; **† paste-god**, an idol made of paste; *paste grain*, split sheep-skin with paste put on the back to harden it and give a better grain; *paste-horn*, a cow's horn used as

a receptacle for paste, **† paste-house**, a building where pastry is made; *paste-kettle*, a kettle for boiling paste; *paste-maker*, (a) a person employed in making paste; (b) a machine for mixing the ingredients of paste; **† paste-meat**, pastry; **† paste-pin**, a wooden pin for rolling paste; a rolling-pin; *paste-point* (*Printing*): see quot., and *POINT sb.*, *paste-rock* (*Geol.*), a shaly formation found in Wales, also called *Taranon shales*; **† paste-roller**, a rolling-pin = *paste-pin* (*obs.*); *paste-wash*, *paste-water*, paste much diluted with water, used in bookbinding, **† paste-wife**, a woman who made and sold 'pastics' (sense 7) and other articles of female attire (*obs.*).

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 394/1 Tools for small work.. 'paste-bowl'. 1893 BARNING-GOULD *Chap. Tack* Zita II. 84, I sold a box of *paste-cutters at one and nine. 1857 C. E. OTTÉ *tr. Quatrejagers' Rabbies* I. 282 Certain *Paste-eels which belong to the Helminthes. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Boot Trade.—Wanted, an experienced *Pastefitter for General Men's Work. 1626 PUNCHA *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) Table, *Paste-god of the Mexicans (cf. 1805 the Religious Virgins or Nuns mingled a quantity of Beets with roasted Maiz, and moulded it with Hony, making an Image of that paste). 1880 *Bookseller* 3 May 471 Cuden's Concordance in limp *Paste grain and Morocco. 1885 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 236 Books in padded paste grain and German calf. 1834 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. 1, Working on tanned hides, amid pincers, *paste-horns, rosin, swine bustles. 1871-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro nova constructione unius *Pastehous juxta osium Coquinae. 1480-1 *Ibid.* 97, j. pipa et j. tubba in le Pastehous. 1844 GALT *Quadr.* in *Kothman* III. 187, I showed the *paste-impression of the seal. 1825 *Spring Mag.* XVII. 5 A somewhat truant disposition, coupled him to a *paste-kettle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Paste-maker, a stirring-machine for mixing the components of paste. 1598 *Ephraim D. U.*, These *past meates would be yellow with Saffron. 1612 FLORIO, *Pastecacium*, all manner of pyes or paste meates. 1769 MRS RAFFALL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 145 Roll it up tight, then with your *paste-pin roll it out again. 1825 HANSARD *Typographia* 912 The blocks being inked with the requisite colours in proper succession, and united by means of those sheet-anchors of pressman, ship called points, three or even four of which are fixed by what a printer calls *paste-point) upon the tympan, so as to touch upon the margins of the print. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* s.v. *Paste-points*, very fine points—usually drawing-pins—used for very closely registered work on a hand-press. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Barnet* v. 52 There was little furniture, except a desk, a deal counter, and a *paste-pot. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxvii (ed. 4) 431 A set of beds of fine light grey or blue shales, termed 'paste-rock', which overlie the Upper Llandovery strata. 1660 HENHAM *Dict.* *Best Red stock*, a *Paste roller to make Pyes with. 1875 *Urre's Dict. Arts* I. 424 (*Bookbinding*) The leather is, softened by the application of *paste water to make it pliable. 1550 CROWLEY *Ephr.* 32 Her mydle braced in, as small as a wand, some blily wastes of wyle at the *paste wyfes hande. 1570 [see 7].

Paste (*pæst*), *v.* [*PASTE sb.* 2, 3.]

1. *trans.* To make to adhere or stick by means of paste; to fasten with paste. *To paste up*, to stick up (on a wall, etc.) with paste.

1561-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 142 For pasting y^e table of the x commandementes *ij*d. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 18 b, Such as paste up their papers on every post. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 With Parchment pasted or glewed upon them. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Several pieces of Cloth pasted together. 1710 SWIFT *Banquet & Phil.* 94 The ballads, pasted on the wall. 1804 M. G. LEWIS *Biogr. of Venice* (1856) II. 310 The following address was pasted against the corners of the principal streets. 1843 PERSCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. v. 122 The feathers, pasted on a fine cotton web, were wrought into dresses.

b transf and *fig.* To cause to adhere closely or firmly (as if by pasting).

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* for 1862, 387 General diffuse peritonitis, many coils of intestine being pasted together by adherent lymph. 1883 H. W. V. STUART *Egypt* 425 A perfect tempest of wind, which drove the Eea against the western bank, where she remained hopelessly pasted. 2. To cover by (or as if by) pasting on or over. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* iv (1869) 24 [A] door, pasted and plastered up with serving-mens' supplications. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xii. 79 Paste it well with good Paper. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 1090 With diving dust his cheeks are pasted o'er. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 38, I have been busy . . . pasting a screen . . . all over with prints.

3. To incorporate with or into a paste, as a colour in dyeing.

1862 C. O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print. & Dyeing* v. *Resists*, Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes, and the colour so preserved is said to be 'pasted'.

4. *slang* To beat, thrash cf. *BASTE v* 3. 1851 [see PASTING] 3. 1873 *Slange Dict.* *Paste*, to beat, to thrash vigorously. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 1/2 No matter how he punches her and 'pastes' her. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* 132 'Is ribs is gon' black where father pasted 'em.

5. The verb-stem in *Comb.*, as *paste-down*, an outer blank leaf of a book pasted on the cover; *paste-in* a, pasted in, inserted by pasting. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/3 Seeking the cause of this paste-in fly leaf.

Hence *Pasted ppl. a*, fastened or covered with paste, **† pasted paper**, pasteboard. 1570 [see PASTE sb. 7] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 393 Long streaks between the pasted papers. 1563 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxvii. 37 Ears of pasted Paper. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 53 The pasted side of the paper.

Paste, obs. form of **PASTY** *sb.*

Pasteboard (pæ'stəbɔ:rd), *sb.* (a.) [f. PASTE *sb.* or *v.* + BOARD *sb.* (I and II are really of distinct formation).]

I. +1. A substitute for a thin wooden board made by pasting sheets of paper together; *esp.* a board of a book so made (cf. BOARD *sb.* 4) *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Consecr. Abps* etc. (Colophon), Bounded in leather, in paste borders or clasps 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 66 The superficial [model] describeth only the lineaments in paper, borders or past-boards. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. It was as thick and stiff as a Past-board. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) I. 32 Put it upon a dry fresh pasteboard, and, covering it with fresh blossom paper, let it remain in the press [etc.]

2. As a material: A stiff firm substance made by pasting together, compressing, and rolling, three or more sheets of paper.

These sheets consist of 'outsides' and 'middles', in ordinary pasteboard, the 'middle' is of inferior quality, and generally of a greyish colour. Cardboard is pasteboard made of superior paper, and of the same quality and colour throughout, a finer and more highly-finished form made with starch paste is called *very board*. The name 'pasteboard' is sometimes improperly given to *paperboard*, made not by pasting, but of compressed paper pulp.

1552 in *Comm. Ld Gray of Wilton* (Camden) 59 Item iij. grete schocheons wrought with metal on payste boorde 1606 PRACHIAM *Graphice* (1612) 94 Take of the finest and smoothest pasteboard you can get 1793 DENDON *Math. Evid.* 21 A model of each triangle cut out in pasteboard 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat Phil., Hydrol.*, etc. 196 A conical reflecting shade, the best material for which is paper or paste board.

b. *fig.* As the type of something flimsy, unsubstantial, or counterfeit, cf. B. b.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 270 Doings in the world of pasteboard. 1838 EMERSON *Addr Cambridge, Mass Wks.* (Bohn) II. 203 The new worship to the goddess of Reason,—to day, pasteboard and fillagree, and ending to-morrow in madness and murder.

3. *slang.* A card. a. A visiting-card b. A playing-card; also, playing-cards collectively c. A railway-ticket.

a. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* 1. They lodge their pasteboard and away they go 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii. 'We shall only have to leave our pasteboards, Arthur' He used the word 'pasteboards', having heard it from some of the ingenious youth of the nobility about town, and as a modern phrase suited to P.'s tender years 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs Bob* (1891) 70 The unutterable fag of paying calls, and leaving pasteboards

b. 1859 THACKERAY *Vigil* xv. Three honours in their hand, and some good count cards, hour after hour delightfully spent over the pasteboard 1865 FARJON *Deceitful* 3. *Fordham* III. 277 I'm that neat with the pasteboards. I can shuffle 'em any way I want c. 1901 *Daily Chron* 11 Nov 5/2 Season ticket holders may not travel indefinitely without producing their 'paste boards'.

II. 4. *Cookery* (Usually with hyphen.) A board on which paste or dough is rolled out for making pastry, etc. (cf. BOARD *sb.* 2)

1808 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paste-board* a wooden board on which dough is rolled out for pastry 1888 Mrs BELTON *Bk House Management* 8 1674 Make the paste, using a very clean pasteboard and rolling-pin 1894 A ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 51 She dropped the rolling-pin on the paste-board 5. The board used by a paper-hanger in cutting and pasting wall-paper.

1901 *J. Black's Carp & Build., Home Handicr.* 41 The length of paper should be laid on the pasteboard supported by the trestles.

B. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) Made of pasteboard

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* 1 Wks. (Rildg) 76/2 As if we practised in a paste board case. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 42 To blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards 1668 WOOD *Life Mar.* (O.H.S.) II. 131 Bound with a past-board cover and vellum over it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1722) I. 200 Put them into a Paste-board Box. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 111 105 The pantomime was still running, and Mar played a demon with a pasteboard head.

b. *fig.* Unsubstantial, unreal, counterfeit, sham 1659 MONTAIGNE *Signore Carthage*, a pastboard Lord, a Lord of Clouts. 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 150 The pasteboard triumph and the cavalcade. 1898 WYNDHAM *Poems Shaks.* p. lxx. The alarms and excursions of these paste-board hostilities.

C. *Comb.*, as *pasteboard-cutter*, *-maker*; *pasteboard-like*, *-looking* *adjs.*; *pasteboard-wasp*, a species of wasp which makes a nest resembling pasteboard (cf. *paper-wasp*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 *Pasteboard-cutter, for grooving and cutting pasteboard strips employed for making boxes 1662 GERBET *Principles* 18 Nor are the wooden Shutters such *Pasteboard-like things, as are put on the London Houses 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 295 The Agency was a large *Pasteboard-looking house 1669-96 AUBREY *Lives, Cavendish* (1808) I. 153 His wife, sold this incomparable collection to the *paste-board makers for waste paper 1864-3 WOOD *Homes without H* xiv (1868) 259 The nest... of the *Pasteboard Wasp (*Chartergus nidulans*)

Hence **Pasteboardy** a. (*nonce-wd.*) 1878 Scribner's *Mag.* XV. 574/2 The construction is of the thinnest, most pasteboardly kind

Pastec, var. PASTIQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastee, *obs.* form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste-egg, corrupt of *pasch-egg*; see PASH *sb.* 3

Pastel¹ (pæ'stél). Also 6 -all. [a. F. *pastel* (1510 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pr. *pastel*, It. *pastello* 'wood to dye blew with' (Florio), dim.

from *pastia* paste; 'the name having been applied first to the colouring matter obtained by reducing to a paste the twigs of the plant, then to the plant itself' (Hatz.-Darm.).

OF. had *pastel* in the senses 'paste, plaster, cake', etc.] The plant Wood, *Isatis tinctoria*; also, the blue dye obtained from it.

1598 LYVE *Dodona* I. xlv. 66 This herbe is called . in English Wood, or Pastel in French *Guende* or *Pastel* in Spanish also *Pastel* in Italian *Guendo* 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pastel*, otherwise called Wood It is of great use among the Dyers 1783 JUSTAMOND in *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 13 Indigo, when mixed with pastel, rendered the colours more lasting 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 Thus prepared, pastel has a yellow or greenish-yellow colour

b. *Comb.* Pastel-vat see *quots* 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 To prepare the pastel vat, 4 parts of indigo, 50 parts of pastel, 2 parts of madder, and 2 parts of potash are employed 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 *Pastel*, wood. It gives its name to the vat in which pastel and indigo are used, the *pastel-vat*

Pastel² (pæ'stél). Also 7-9 -al, (9 *erron* -elle). [a. F. *PASTEL* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pastello*: see PASTELL¹]

1. A kind of dry paste made by grinding pigments and compounding them with gum-water, used as a crayon or for making crayons In pastel, drawn with pastels - cf. CRAYON *sb.* 1 b.

1664 EVLYN *Chalcogr* v. MIST Wilt (1805) 314 Rubbing in the shades with pastills and dry compositions 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Pastils are rouls of Plaster or Clay to draw withal 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5) 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pastel*, or *Pastel*, a sort of paste made of several colours, ground up with gum water, either together or separately, in order to make crayons to paint with on paper, or parchment 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. Also the crayons themselves, are call'd pastils. 1829 GULLICK & THOMSON *Paint* 326 Coloured crayons, or pastels, are made by the mixture of colour with a colourless base 1866 GROBLIER *P. Houk* 1. Portraits in pastel of pearly-skinned ladies with hair powder

2. A drawing in pastel; also, the art of drawing with pastels.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiii. What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! 1882 HAMPTON *Graphic Arts* xvii. 152 The principle of pastel is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 205 It is a question among artists whether pastel should be called a process of drawing or of painting 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 154 Two charming portraits, two pastels standing in all the perfect incompleteness of a rapid reality

b. *transf.* to a kind of literary sketch. 1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 22 Apr. 249/1 The French pastel is really a little study (without a very definite beginning or end) of a trifling topic which lacks complexity, and needs little more than a very moderate space.

3. Applied to certain soft tints of dress-material, usually *attrib.*

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 The soft, wrath-like tints are now in fashion again. The modern name for them is 'pastels', for these soft, half-faded tones bear the same relation to real colours as pastel, do to oil-paintings *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 7/6 Pastel blue or pink, hyacinth blue or pastel green 1899 *Illustr.* 9 Mar. 3/1 A gown in the new pale blue we call pastel 1900 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 3/1 Pastel tones are ubiquitous in both silks and woollens.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastel painter*, *picture*, *pastel-like* *adj.* (See also 3.)

1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 207/1 The pastel painters of to-day 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 2/3 His 'Leisure Hour' is very decorative and pastel-like 1900 *Weston Gaz.* 10 Feb. 3/1 The strongest hues of the pastel-box

Hence **Pastelleter** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *pamphleter*], a writer of literary pastels (2 b); **Pasteling**, the production of pastel-pictures.

1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 22 Apr. 249/1 Mr Harrison S. Morris, who has given to *Arctadia* a neat parody-burlesque of the pastel, adds a few pungent sentences upon it. He calls it Ollendorffian; and the 'pastelleter' the seeker after 'odd similitudes'. 1899 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/4 The Artistic Ghost moves in higher circles than those of pavement pastelling

† **Pastelade**, *Obs.* Also *pystelade*, *petelade* [app. repr. an OF. **pastellade*, deriv. of OF. *pastel* paste, etc., or *pastelle* a dish see PASTEL¹] A dish in old cookery.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery Bks* 59 Spaulde de Mofum Capoun Roitvd Pastelade *Ibid.* 62 Pystelade chaud. Pystelade fryd. Petelade Fryd.

Pastelar, -ler (cf. variants of PASTER).

Pastellist, **pastelist** (pæ'stélíst). [f. PASTEL² + -IST: in mod. F. *pastelliste*.] An artist who works with pastels or coloured crayons.

1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 4/1 Mr Whistler succeeds in combining something of the brilliancy and purity of the pastellist with the general effect of the oil and water-colour painter 1888 *Academy* 3 Nov. 294/2 M. Machard, who may be accounted the Rubens of the French Society of Pastellists, 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 6/1 The Shah has become quite a pavement favourite. The open air pastellist has taken him up and is doing a roaring trade in the last novelty

Pastemaker: see PASTE *sb.* 8, PASTY *sb.* c.

Pastemps, var. PASSE-TEMPS *Obs.* = PASTIME *sb.* || **Pasteque**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 *pasteque*, 7 *pasteque*, -aque, 9 *pasteo* [a. F. *pasteque* (paste) k, † *pasteque* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm., 1610-79, Pyard de Laval in Yale) = Pg. *pateca*, Sp. *albadica*, *badica*, ad. Arab. *البطخة* *al-battikha*, vulgar form of

-*battikha*; cf. Heb. *מבטח* *dbattikha*, Syr. *ܡܒܬܝܚܐ* *pattikha* (Numbers xi. 5).] The Water-melon.

1585 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvi. at Ther grow good Melons, Raues, and paterques 1660 F. BAOOKT in *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 A little kernel like that of a Pastique, or Pumpkin 1677 J. P. in *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 80 There are also *Pateques*, or Water-Melons in abundance 1696 *Tr. Du Mont's Voy.* Levant 131 The Pastique is a Fruit very much resembling a Citrus, but not quite so big. There are two sort of it, one red and the other white 1826 [J. R. BRST] 4 *J's France* 321 Melons and paterques, or water melons

Paster (pæ'stə) [f. PASTE *v.* + -ER¹]

1. One who pastes see PASTER *v.*

1737 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 86 Three Pastes for fixing on the said Label, at 50¢ per ann each 1885 *Ann. Rep. Camb. Univ. Libr. Syndicate* a 1 he wages of R. F., Senior Paster, were raised from 38s. to £2 a week

2. U.S. (See *quot* 1888)

1888 BRUCE *Ann. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 494 Small slips of paper gummed at the back are called 'pasters' or 'stickers', because the independent voter pastes them over the name or names he objects to on the ticket which he is about to place in the box 1889 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Sept. Persons may paste slips over names, providing the names so substituted by pasters are printed or written in red ink.

Paster, *obs.* form of PASTURE.

† **Pasterer**, *Obs.* Also 6 *pastrer*, *paisterer*.

[f. *pastere*, PASTRY + -ER¹ cf. *fizzpeter*] A pastry-cook, confectioner.

1552 HULOT, Paster, *ceagius* 1586 T. B. La P. *maud.* *Pr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Sobrietas caused Alexander the Great to refuse those Cooks and Pasterers which Ada Queen of Cam sent unto him. 1600 SURTET *Comitie France* v. 1. 709 The flower of meale whereof the pasterer, or cooke for pastrie, doe make wafers. 1660 HOWITT *Lexicon*, A pastier, *pasteler*, *on pastier*, *pastissier*, *pasticier*.

Pastern (pæ'stərn), *sb.* Forms: 4 *pastron*, 6 *pastron*, 7 *pastrone*; 6 *pasto(u)rne*, -tour, 6-7 *pasterne*, 8 *pastorn*, 6- *pastern*. [ME. *pastron* = OF. *pasturon* (1530 in Palsgr.), mod. F. *paturon*, deriv. of OF. *pasture* used in sense 2, also a shackle or cord with which a horse is tethered by the pastern-joint (mod. Norman dial. *pdture* clog, shackle); held by French etymologists to be the same word as OF. *pasture*, F. *pâtin* a PASTURE, transferred first to the tether of a horse at pasture, and then to the joint. Cf. It. *pastina*, *pastina* (Florio), a shackle for a horse, also a pastern, part of a horse's foot (Baret); *pastura* pasture]

† 1. A shackle fixed on the foot of a horse or other beast at pasture, or of an unruly horse to confine his movements, a tether, a hobble *Obs.*

c. 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suites) 543 In lxij capistris, iij paubus, de pastons [etc.] 1347-8 *Ibid.* 545 Et in vj pai de Pastornes novis 1469 *Ord. Dk. Clarence in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 97 Sadelles, harness, halts, turnelles, pastons, and all suche other 1570 NORTH *Dani's Philos.* (1888) 258 A tying Coller, a paise of Pastornes, and a Cianeel 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 1. 104 [Some] will put a verie strong pasterne vpon one of the horses hinder feete, then passing the other end of the corde thoro the pasterne, bring it againe to the saddle pommel *Ibid.* VII. lxxxi. 78 Shackle gall is any soie got by wrauing pasternes, shackles, or other fetters 1611 COLE, *Empas*, shackles, fetter, or pasternes for vnruile, or vnbroken horse. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* 1. ix. Ye found an easie foote that let you get it [a child], Sh' had better have worne pasternes. [1824 BARTT *Ital. Eng. Dict.* (ed. 7), *Pastora*, a pastern, a shackle for a horse]

2. That part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof, corresponding in extent to the two pastern-bones.

1530 PALSGR *252/2* Pastron of an horse, *pasturon* Pastren, *pasturian* a 1533 LD. BERNES *Ilion* cxxx. 477 The bloode of them that were slayne, ranne in the strettes to the horse pastours. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk.* Flor. III. 1 Wks. (Rildg) 177/2 He trends weak in his pasterns 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. III. 1. 347 A tail which hangs down to the pastern 1843 LEVY *J. Union* VII. (1878) 43 A strong hackney, whose flat rib and short pastern showed his old Irish breeding

b. The corresponding part in other quadrupeds; also *transf.* the human ankle.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 There are also Alces muche lyke vnto hartes, with longe legges without any bowinge of theyr houx or pasternes. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. iii. Let me see your leg;—she reads but low in the pasternes. a 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 52 So straight she walk'd, and on her pasterns high 1845 YOUATT *Dog* II. 33 The low placing of the pastern.

3. = Pastern-bone (see 4 b).

1666 BROWN *Glossogr.*, *Pastern* (*talus*), the ankle or huckle-bone of a Beasts foot. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 633 The lesser pastern or coronary bone . . receives the great pastern below.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastern artery*; *pastern-deep* *adv.*, so deep as to cover the pasterns; *pastern-joint*, the joint or articulation between the cannon-bone and the great pastern-bone.

1682 *Land Gaz.* No. 1747/4 A black Gelding, . . standeth cripled with his pastern joints. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 451 There is a dryness of the hoof, throbbing of the pastern arteries. 1863 MISS BRADDON *F. Marchmont* II. vi. 135 Pools of water through which the wretched animals floundered pastern-deep.

b. **Pastern-bone**, each of the two bones (*upper* or *great*, and *lower* or *small p.*) between the

cannon-bone and the coffin-bone, being the first and second phalanges of the foot of a horse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 351 The Once. hath that which somewhat resembles a pasterne bone. 1746 POPE *Odes* xx. 367 Where to the pastern-bone The well-horn'd foot indivisibly join'd. 1855 HOLLAND *Horn Ode* 170 The three joints of this finger answer to those called 'great pastern bone', 'little pastern bone', and 'coffin bone' in the horse.

Hence **Paster** *v.*: see *quot*; **Paster** *n.* a [-ED?], furnished with or having pasterns in parasyntetic compounds, as *short-, thick-pasterned*. 1598 FLORIO, *Pastern*, to fetter, to clog, to shackle, to pastern, to grieve. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* 1. 1. (1668) 2 Short pastern'd, strong jointed. 1808 MISS YONGE *Founded on Paper* xxi, Poor broken-kneed, thick-pasterned Jack [an old horse].

Pastery, obs. form of **PASTRY**.

† **Pasteth**. *Obs.* Also *pastyth*, *pastheth*. [perh. an alteration of OF *pasid*, mod F. *pitte*, *PASTY*. cf. *bounteth*, *danteth*, etc.] = **PASTY** *sb.* c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 661/2a *Hec pastillus*, .. *pastyth*. 1483 *Cath Aug* 271/2 A *Pasteth*, *pastellus*.

Pasteur (pastor), *v.* [From the name of the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822-95).] *trans* = **PASTEURIZE**.

1893 Chambers' *Encycl* X. 685 This effect of time may be imitated by art—by Pasteuring the wine.

Pasteurian (pastōri'ān), *a* [See *prec.* and -IAN.] Of or belonging to Pasteur.

1888 Scott *Leader* 23 Aug. 4 The latest extension of the Pasteurian system. 1898 F. MANSON *Trop Diseases* vii. 138 Protective inoculations prepared on the Pasteurian system of attenuation.

Pasteurism (pastōriz'm). [*f.* the surname *Pasteur* (see above) + -ISM.] A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur for preventing or curing certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with attenuated virus gradually increasing in amount.

1883 J. H. CLARKE (*title*) *Physiologicall Fallacies* The Millennium of Pasteurism. 1894 CANON WILBERFORCE in *Westm. Gas* 26 Feb. 2/2, I do not believe in Pasteurism. On the contrary, I think it is the greatest delusion of the age.

Pasteurize (pastōriz), *v.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To sterilize by Pasteur's method; to prevent or arrest fermentation in (milk, wine, etc.) by exposure to a high temperature so as to destroy contained microbes or germs.

1881 *Pharmaceut. Jnrl* 29 Oct. 358 Beer previously 'pasteurized'—and exposed to direct sunlight. At the end of three weeks the non-pasteurized beer commenced to lose its clearness, but the pasteurized sample remained quite bright. 1896 *19th Cent.* Sept. 458 Cream should be pasteurized before being sent out from the dairy.

2. To treat by the method of **PASTEURISM**.

1886—[implied in **PASTEURIZATION**, see below]

Hence **Pasteurized** *pl. a.*, **Pasteurization**, the action or process of Pasteurizing (in sense 1 or 2).

Pasteurizer, an apparatus for Pasteurizing milk. 1885 *Times* 21 Oct. 4/5 Hydrophobia mortality fluctuates widely. What value then for or against Pasteurization can attach to the returns of a single year? 1895 *Westm. Gas* 30 Sept. 1/3 The Pasteurization of beer has become a phrase. 1897 *Melbourne Argus* 4 Mar. 6/7 The pasteurizer is a circular tank of tin into which the milk is received.

Pasty (*e*, obs. form of **PASTY** *sb.*).

|| **Pasticcio** (pasti'tjo). [*It.* *pasticcio* 'any manner of pastie or pye' (FLORIO), in med.L. *pasticum*, deriv. of Com. Romanic *pasta* **PASTE**.] A medley of various ingredients; a hotchpotch, farrago, jumble; *spec. a.* An opera, cantata, or other composition, made up of various pieces from different authors or sources, a pot-pourri; *b.* A picture or design made up of fragments pieced together or copied with modification from an original, or in professed imitation of the style of another artist; also, the style of such a picture, etc.

1706 *Art of Paint* (1744) 67 Those pictures that are neither originals nor copies, which the Italians call *Pasticci*. because as the several things that season a pasty are reduced to one taste, so counterfeiters that compose a *pasticcio* tend only to effect one truth. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Letter to Mann* 1 Nov. Our operas begin to morrow with a *pasticcio*, full of most of my favourite songs. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Natural Son* 1. 1. 7 What a pasticcio of gazes, pines, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dressed woman. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Letter Italy* (1805) I. 7 My Letters will be a *pasticcio*, a mere hotch potch. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTON in *Grove Dict Music* II. 668 *Pasticcio* A species of Lyric Drama, composed of Airs, Duets, and other movements, selected from different Operas, and grouped together. In such a manner as to provide a mixed audience with the greatest possible number of favourite Airs in succession. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 11 May 349/2 His pasticcio, or remembrance, rather, of Ronsard, is fairly delightful.

|| **Pastiche** (pasti'tj). [*F.* ad. *It.* *pasticcio*—see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball Ser.* II. 129 (*title*) *Pastiche* 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 396/2 Mr. Buine-Jones is not accused of plagiarism, but of *pastiche*, which is a very different thing. 1899 E. GOSSE *Life of Donne* I. 62 It was left to his [Donne's] Caroline disciples to introduce, a tick of pastiche, an alloy of literary pretence. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 22 Nov. 3/1 It is an extraordinarily clever and unabashed lightning-pastiche of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Pastil, **pastille** (past'il, pest'il), *sb.* Also 7 *pasteel*, 7-8 *pastill*, 8 *pastel*, 8-9 *pastile*.

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[*n.* F. *pastille* (1561 in Halz-Darm.), ad. L. *pastillus*, -um a little loaf or roll of bread, a round lozenge, a troche, esp. an aromatic lozenge: a word of dim form of which the primitive is uncertain, but which in Romanic was app. associated with *pasta* **PASTE**, cf. *It.* *pastilli* 'little pasties, pastelets, chews' (FLORIO 1611); Sp. *pastillas* 'kinds of mixtures or pastes for to perfume withal' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. A small roll of aromatic paste prepared to be burnt as a perfume, now esp. as a fumigator, deodorizer, or disinfectant.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. 14, To know how to make Pastillos of the Dutchesse of Braganza, Coquettes! 1658 tr. *Portia's Nat Magic* vi. 11 179 Artificers call those pellets which are made of the salts, and the forenamed powder and water, Pastils. 1659 SHADWELL *Am. Begot* iii. 1, I've got some Pastels and stuffen my Whiskers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Pastills*, are Odoriferous Tablets, or Trochisks made up of Perfumes or Odorous Bodies, with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. 1715 tr. *Cicero's D'Amy's Whs.* 422 Certain Spanish Pastils spread a fragrant Odour round the Room. 1835 Mrs. CARLYLE *Letter* I. 19 Burning pastilles before a statue of Jupiter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 Pastilles of benzoic acid or of the chloride of ammonium are also of service.

2. A kind of sugared confection of a rounded flat shape (often medicated); a troche, lozenge.

a 1648 Dugby *Closet Open* (1677) 104 Put into the sack some ambergece or ambered-sugar or Pastils. a 1690 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 205 Divers pastils or lozenges that he was wont to carry in his pockets. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Among Confectioners, Pastils are a kind of perfum'd Sugar-paste of several Colours. a. Apricot-Pastils, Cinnamon-Pastils, Orange flower Pastils, etc. 1888 F. ANSTEE *Black Poodle* etc. *Sugar Prince* 47 Rows of glass jars, containing pastilles and jububes of every colour, shape, and flavour.

3. = **PASTEL** 2, *q. v.*

4. A paper tube containing the composition which, when ignited, causes a pinwheel or similar firework to rotate. In recent Dicts

5. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daul* 1 ix. 95 His pastile-burning diabolism. 1845 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xiv. 58 Incense-wood for my pastile lamp. 1853 Miss E. S. SHEPARD *Ch. Ancestor* (1875) 7 The bronze pastille-box. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Pastille Paper*, paper prepared with an odouriferous composition.

Hence **Pastil**, **pastille** *v. trans.*, to fumigate with pastils.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Q. Rev.)

† **Pastilicate**, *v. Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f.* L. **pastillicare*, inferred from *pastillaceus* of globular shape.] (See *quot.*) Hence † **Pastilica** *tion*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Pastilicate* (*pastilico*), to make in form of little round Balls, to minister Pills. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pastilication*, a making any thing into the form of a pill or round ball.

Pastime (pa'stīm), *sb.* Forms. 5 *pass tyme*, 5-6 *passse tyme*, 6 *passse tyme* (past-time, paste-time, past-time), 6-7 *passse-time*, 7 *pas-time*, 7-9 *pass-time*; 5- *pastime* (5-6 *passetyme*, *passetyme*, *pastyme*). [*f.* **PASS** *v.* + **TIME** in sense 1, tr. F. *passse-temps*: see **PASTANCE** Sense 2 may be an independent formation.]

1. *gen.* That which serves to pass the time agreeably; recreation, diversion, entertainment, amusement, sport, occas. + occupation (*obs.*) (No *pl.*) 1490 CAXTON *Exneydes* xii. 43 The fayr passe-tyme that they take therat. 1491 *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. 104 b/2 [They] came thider every daye in maner of passe tyme. 1526 TINDALE *Heb* xiii. 9 Which have not profited them that have had their pastym in them. 1574 *Nottingham Rec. IV*. 139 For pastyme in beytting of a bulle. 1635 *Quarles' Ambl.* 1. 2 (1718) 41 Brave pastime, readers, to consume that day, which without pastime flies too swift away. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 p. 1 A Huge Leviathan takes their Pastime as in an Ocean. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I App. 746 On the road, seemingly by way of pastime, he ravages Gaul.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A specific form of diversion or amusement; a recreation; a sport, a game.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn xxii* 76 Tournoyne and behourdyngaremy passe tyme. 1513 BRADSHAW *Sz Werburge* 1. 1052 The elder prynces. Vsed haukyng, huntynge, for a past-tyme. 1566 ROWBOROUGH *Playe Cheasts* * 11 b. The same game being a pastime w/out all tediousnes, malice, gyle, or deceit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 121 The Wood Nymphs deekt with Daisies tim, Their merry walses and pastimes keep. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 204 He could not go to bowls or any other pastime. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar* 1. 1, The spots and pastimes of the inhabitants.

† 2 A passing or elapsing of time; a space of time; an interval between two points of time. *Obs.* 1494 FARBAN *Chron* vii. 645 In whiche passetyme the kyng sent vnto the forenamed John and hym by many meynys instansyd to leue the company of the lordys. 1616 In the whiche passetyme dyed innumerable people in the sayd cytie. 1529 RASTELL (*title*) The pastyme of people The Cronycles of dyuers realmys and most specially of the realme of Englonde. 1612 (1812) 261 In this pastyme [i.e. during this campaign] dyed Geoffrey Plantagenet. [1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Passtime*, time passed.]

3 *attrib.*, as *pastime-ground*, -*reading*, -*student*. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar* iii. 14, The stranger of the pastime-ground was before her. 1902 *Daily Chron* 22 Jan. 1/2 No sensible person in search of pastime-reading will waste time and attention upon the ponderous pseudo-novels,

Pastime, *v.* Now *rare* [*f.* *piec. sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To pass one's time pleasantly; to take one's pleasure; to divert, entertain, or amuse oneself; to play. *Obs.*

1523 IX *Drunkardes* title p. Storyes ryght plesante and frutefull for all parsones to to pastyme with. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 They pastyme in theyr prelacies with galaunte gentlemen. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 77 The Cat vsyth to pastime or play with the Moue ere she deuoueli hir. 1592 *Kyd Sol. & Pers* 1. 11 6 When did Perseda pastime in the streets, But her Eriastus ouer eied her sporte?

† *b. trans.* To divert, amuse *Obs.*

1577 HAMMER *Am. Eccl. Hist* (1663) 162 He being linked with malefactors to pastime and sport the people. 1579 TOMSON *Cabin's Sermon* Tim. 324/2 Then must they goe to play & pastime them selues.

2 *trans* (*nouice-use*). To make a diversion of, to amuse oneself with, to find amusement in.

a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosh. of Jesus* iv. 50 The man who pastimes Christ and His religion, who allows the Church a place among his sources of amusement may imagine that he really respects religion.

Hence † **Pastiming** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*; also † **Pastimer**, one given up to pastimes, one engaged in sport.

1573-80 BARETT *Adv. P* 179 Pastiming, or sporting, estate-ment. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Estate-ment, pastiming. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded. In all campustial prowes and pastyming exploits. 1608 SIX J. HARRINGTON *Nugae Ant.* (1804) I. 382 Some idle pastimers did diuert themselves with huntinge mallards in a ponde.

† **Pastina** (*ceotus*, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* L. *pastināca* *parsnip* + -EOUS.] Of the nature of or akin to the parsnip.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 246 Its root is carnosus of a pastinaceous sapour.

Pastinacine (pastinā'sein). *Chem.* [*f.* L. *pastināca* *parsnip* + -INE *s.*] The name given by Wittstein to a volatile alkaloid distilled from the seeds of the parsnip; also found in the root of the broad-leaved water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*). 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357. 1881 *Ibid* 3rd Suppl. 1497.

† **Pastinate**, *pl. a. Obs.* [*ad.* L. *pastināt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *pastināre* to dig: see **PASTINE** *v.*] Of land: Dig, prepared for planting.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* iii. 50 This mon ek al thy soyles pastynate With wyne wold be filde. *Ibid* iv. 177 Now melon seed is sette In places wel ywrought or pastynate.

So † **Pastinate** *v. trans.*, to dig, to loosen by digging; † **Pastinated** *pl. a.*, dug, delved, † **Pastination** [*ad.* L. *pastinātio-nem*], digging. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* iii. 130 In this pastinated lond 1623 COCKERAM II. To Delue, *Pastinate* A Deluing, *Pastination*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Pastinate*, to delve or dig in a Garden. 1708 KERSEY, *Pastination* (in *Husbandry*), the opening, breaking fine, and laying loose of earth in order to be planted. 1721 in BAILEY 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb* iii. xvi. The pastinated ground is proper for planting, when it is a little moist.

† **Pastine**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [*ad.* L. *pastinum* a two-pronged dibble, the digging and trenching of ground; also *pl.* ground so prepared (Palladius 4th c.).] Ground prepared for planting by digging and trenching.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* iii. 429 This mone in places tem-pate, olue In pastine or in tables brynes sette. *Ibid* xii. 86 Now ther is hoot. The pechis boon in pastyne is to sette.

† **Pastine**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*ad.* L. *pastināre* to prepare ground (for planting) by digging and trenching (Pliny, Columella).] *trans a.* To dig and trench (ground) for planting, etc. *b.* To plant in prepared soil. Hence † **Pastining** *vbl. sb.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* i. 772 Lete delue hit deepe Thre foote or iij in wise of pastynynge, That hit may in hit self his moystour kepe. *Ibid* ii. 77 With dicke or forgh to pastyne hit, no drede is. *Ibid* iii. 651 Pastneppes seed or plauntesfaat & rare, Pastinede depe, ysette in this mone are.

Pastiness (pasti'nes). [*f.* **PASTY** *a.* + -NESS.] Pasty quality, condition, or consistence.

1608 TORSILL *Serpents* (1658) 783 Insarled with the binding pastiness, and tenacious glewish substance of the Web. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem* 433 They assume the condition of intermediate pastiness. 1872 *Echo* 4 Oct. 6 Their diamonds were conspicuous by their pastiness.

Pasting (past'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **PASTE** *v.* + -ING *1*] The action of the verb **PASTE**.

1. Sticking or fastening with paste. Also *attrib.* 1596 *Petry Bks.* (Surtees) 271 For making a new borde, and pasting on of the table of Consanguinitie and Affinitie set up in the church, 1114. 1609 STURMY *Manner's Mag.* v. 111 63 Allow more than 3 diameters for the pasting. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wily Cumb* I. vii. 47 There I carried on my pasting operations. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Pasting Lace*, a narrow kind of Couch Lace, used to conceal rows of tacks. 1883 *Globe Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 5/2 A patent paper pasting machine.

2. The process of reducing to a paste. 1884 WATT *Soap making* v. 42 Well-prepared soft soda is employed to produce the pasting in the first operation.

3. *slang* A beating, a basting. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 475 He..gave me a regular pasting.

Pastique, var. **PASTEUR** *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastisar, var. **PATISSER** *Obs.*, pastry-cook.

† **Pastle**. *Obs. rare* [corrupt, or altered form of *pastour*, **PASTER**. (Cf. **PASTLE**)] = **PASTER**.

1554 ELVOT, *Astragalus*, the pasture bone in a beast
1611 COTGR., *Clappanmere*, the huckle, pastle, or pasterne,
bone of a beast

† **Pastler**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *pasteler*(e), 5
pastlere, -iller, 6 *pastlar*, *pastelar*, *pastlier*, 6-7
pastler. [ME. and AF. *pasteler* = OF *pastellier*,
pastiler (Godef.), Sp *pastilero* 'a man that maketh
pies or pasties' (Minshew 1599), in med.L. *pastil-
larius*; f. OF. *pastel* little pie, pasty.]

OF *pastel* was cognate with Sp *pastel* 'a little pie made
of small meat' (Minshew), It. *pastello*, in pl. *pastelli*, -egiti
'fine little pasties or paste meats, tartes, pyes' (Floio),
all -L *pastillus* (see PASTIL), but in sense asso-
ciated with Com. Romanic *pastia* paste.]

A maker of pastry; a pastry-cook; a baker.
1390-1 *Earl Derby's Expt* (Camd.) 64 Pro xliij shephell
farine frumeti emptus de Hankyn Edeyne, pasteler, pro
diuersis pastelleis in domo suo factis. c1420 *Liber Coco-
rums* (1862) 1 Pasteler 1426 LVGG De Guil Pilgr 5442
Charyte gan neyhen ner, And wolde be-come a pasteler,
Off that flou to make her bred. c1440 *Promp Parv* 385/2
Pastelere, *pastillarius*. 1530 PALSGR 252/2 Pastler that
baketh, *pastisier* 1554 HULLOT, Pastiler, or maker of fyne
paist, *pastillarius* 1598 Stow *Surv. x* (1603) 82 Cookes or
Pastelars for the more part in Thames streete 1657 HOWELL
Londynob 307 Which Cooks (or Pastlers) were admitted to
be a Company

Past-master, past master (pa'st, ma'star)

1. One who has filled the office of 'master' in a
guild, civic company, freemasons' lodge, club, etc.
1761 *Key to Free Masonry* (1785) 7 (Plan) Past-Master,
with the Sun and Compasses, and a String of Cords 1786
Laus Soc. Royal Arch Masons 15 That the three Prin-
cipals, and all Past-masters are stiled, *most excellent*
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, Past-master, one who has
been master of a civic company, or has filled the chair of
freemason's lodge. Past-master's Jewel, a freemason's
honorary distinction or decoration, worn by one who has
filled the master's chair 1874 *Fraser's Mag* 245 Past-
master of the Alpine Club

2. One who is thoroughly proficient or has ripe
experience in any subject or sphere of action; a
thorough 'master' (of a subject). Const. *iii*, of.

App. this use has arisen partly in allusion to the efficiency
which results from having passed through such an office as
that of master of a freemasons' lodge, etc., sometimes it
alludes to the efficiency resulting from having 'passed' the
necessary training or examination to qualify as 'master' in
any art, science, or occupation; see also PASTED-MASTER
1868 (implied in PAST MISTRESS). 1877 BESANT & RICE
Son of Vulc i. xiv. 149 He was Past Master, Right Worship-
ful Grand, *Frère Venerable*, in every kind of vice. 1882
H. C. McRIVALE *Fancit* of B I 42 He was a past master in
the art. 1890 *Spectator* 33 Sept. 334 A past-master of
electioneering tactics. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound*
46 They are past masters in extras at some of the largest
hotels. 1894 *Lo Wolsley Life Marlborough* II. lvi. 117
Marlborough was a 'Past Master' in fluency of speech

Past-mistress. [After prec.] A woman
well skilled in some accomplishment or study.

1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fish* (ed. Taucha) II. vi. 90
The lovely proprietress, was past-mistress in the art 1892
Athenaeum 23 July 129/1 Her portrayal of Grimalkin in his
fiercer mood proves her a past-mistress of cat character.

Pastness. *rare*. [f. PAST ppl. a. + -NESS.]

The state or condition of being past.

1829 JAS MILL *Hum. Mund* (1865) II. 119 To our
conclusion, that 'Time' is the equivalent of Pastness, Present-
ness, and Futureness, combined, it may be objected, that the
word 'Time' is applicable to all three cases. 1873 WHITNEY
Orient Stud. 266 He will thus at a blow reduce to a state
of irretrievable pastness, a host of philosophical systems.

Pastophor (pa'stɒfɔːr), f. **pastophorus**
(pa'stɒfɔːr). *Archaeol.* [a. F. *pastophore*, ad.
L. *pastophorus*, pl. -phori, a. Gr. *παστοφόρος*, f.
παστός a shrine, + *-φόρος* carrying. More usually
in L. form.] One of the order of priests who
carried shrines of the gods in procession, as fre-
quently represented in Egyptian art.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pastophorus*, (Greek) the most honourable
order of Priests among the Egyptians. 1706 - (ed. Kervey),
Pastophori, certain Priests, whose business it was, at solemn
Festivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity 1753-97 (see
below). 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Hist. Sc. Relig.* 1 437
Singers, pastophores, herodules and others

So f. **Pastophorium** [L. a. Gr. *παστοφόριον* or
παστοφορείον], the apartment of the pastophori
in the temples of the gods; applied to a similar
division of the Temple at Jerusalem (LXX, Jer.
xlii. 4). Hence, Each of the two apartments, one
on each side of the bema, in ancient churches,
retained in the Greek Church

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pastophoria*, in antiquity,
the apartments near the temples where the *pastophori* were
lodged 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XIV 6/1 The cells or
apartments near the temples, where the pastophori lived,
were called *pastophoria*. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii.
(1847) 133 It has an outbuilding which accords with the
descriptions of the ancient pastophorium.

Pastor (pa'stɔːr), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *pastour*, 6
-oure, -ure, 6- *pastor*. [ME. and AF. *pastour*,
= OF. *pastor*, *pastur* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L.
pastor-em shepherd, lit. 'feeder, giver of pasture',
agent-n from *pasce-re* to feed, give pasture to.
In 16th c. the ending was changed to -or after L.]

1. A herdsman or shepherd. Now *unusual*.
1361 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 300 Fore peple as ploumen and
pastours of bestis 1484 CAXTON *Book of Expt* iii. 1, Of
the pastour or herdman 1505 FITZ GIFFRAY *Sir F. Drake*
(1882) 19 Above the pitch of pastors rural reede. 1609

BIBLE (Donay) *Esch xxxiv comm.*, Pastors do lawfully
eate of the milke of their flock 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.*
in 1772 107 Flocks of sheep, attended by little pastors.
1885 A. H. KEANE in *Genl Anthropol Inst.* XV 225 Of
these nomad pastors there are two classes 1. Those who
always stay with their herds 2. Those who migrate to
the coast.

2. A shepherd of souls, one who has the spiritual
oversight over a company or body of Christians,
as bishop, priest, minister, etc.; *spec.* the minister
in charge of a church or congregation, with par-
ticular reference to the spiritual care of his 'flock'.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 488 Bei wil[ne] a name, To be
pastours and preche c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 80 Fayne
wold I wyte, . . . Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and pape.
1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com Prayer, Catech.* To submite my
selfe to all my gouernours, teachers, spiritual pastours, and
maisters 1596 *Order Priests*, To be the messengers, the
watchmen, the Pastours, and the stewards of the Lorde,
to teache, to premonish, to feede, and prouyde for the
Lordes famyle 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph* iv. 12 He gaue
some to be Apostles, . . . and some Pastours [earlier versions
shepherd] and 1 teacher. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's*
11st Scot viii. go Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the
parishone of Minio 1597 *Cont's Collect. Priv. Devot.*
Prayer Embr Weeks 356 So rule and gouerne the hearts
and munde of thy seruants, the Bishops and Pastors of thy
Flocke, that they may lay hands, suddenly on no man, but
[etc.] 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* i. iv. Wks. (1853) 112 Wherein
is the office of a Prelat excellent above that of a Pastor?

1782 PRIESTLEY *Corinth. Chr.* III. x. 233 Each city was to
have its own pastor 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Thurs Ages* ii.
36 A young Presbyterian clergyman, the beloved pastor of
a large congregation. 1878 R. W. DALL *Lect. Preach* viii.
224 Most of you are to be pastors of churches, not mis-
sionaries or evangelists.

3. One who exercises protecting care or guidance
over a number of people.

c1400 tr. *Servata Secret*, *Go Lordeh*. 94 Kyng ys þe
Pastour of Barouns. a1509 SKELTON *Bk Thre Pooles*
Wks. 1843 I. 203 Romulus and Remus . . . were pastours, for
they established lawes in the cite. 1605 BACON *Adv*
Learn ii. xxi. 8 A Moses or a David, pastours of their
people 1715-20 *Poet. Acad.* xiv. 612 His people's pastor,
Hyperenor fell 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 4/1 Two good
'Unionists' told against their pastors and masters on the
Treasury bench.

4. *Ornith.* A genus of stailings (Temminck, 1815)
of which the species *Pastor roseus* (see OUZEL 2 b)
is an occasional visitor to the British islands

1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 94 The Rose-coloured
Pastor, the Rose coloured Ouzel of different ornithologists.
1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 100 In the genus
Pastor the bill is compressed. 1894 R. B. SHARPE
Handb. Birds Gt. Brit. I. 36 In addition to its brilliant
plumage, the Pastor has an enormous crest

5. 'A small tropical fish (*Nomius Gronovii*)
that lives among the tentacles of the hydrozoan
Physalia or Portuguese man-of-war; hence called
Portuguese man-of-war fish' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

6. *Comb.*, as *pastor-like* adj.

1641 MILTON *Reform* ii. Wks. (1851) 68 The Pastorlike
and Apostolick imitation of meeke and unordly Discipline.
1670 - *Hist. Eng.* iii. 107 To the ignominy and scandal
of this pastoral profession 1851 J. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852)
240 The less skillful, or the less pastor-hearted, minister.

Hence **Pastress**, a female pastor; **Pastor-
hood**, a body of pastors; = PASTORATE 2; **Pastorize**
v. trans., to provide with a pastor or pastors;
Pastorless a, lacking a pastor; **Pastorling**,
a feeble or incompetent pastor.

1897 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Mar. 75 The industrial
training is now under the direction of the Pastresses,
Mrs M. . . 1839 *Times* 15 July, The political wranglings
of the dissenting Pastorhood 1882 *Guardian* 5 July 933/3
Difficulties of Pastors among small scattered bodies. a1712
KEN *Hymnbook* Poet. Wks. 1712 III. 30 Pastors the
Flock remain'd 1644 R. HALL tr. *Ep. Hall's Noah's*
Dove 7 Negligent Pastors which have more heed to
their owne hudes, than to the soules of their people

Pastor (pa'stɔːr), *v.* [f. prec. sb. cf. to herd,
to shepherd]

†1. *trans.* To take care of (beasts); to shepherd.
1597 CHURCHYARD *Worth Wales* (1876) 97 Nor heard of
Beasts, to pastor and to feede.

2. To take charge of (a spiritual flock) as pastor.
1872 J. ROSS *Ministry of Reconcil* 47 When any church is
pastored by a minister as his sole work 1884 *Regions*
Beyond Mar., The flock which he lovingly pastored.

Hence **Pastoring** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*
1623 AILESBUURY *Serm* 5 But I repaite, for the Catholike
veritie, to the Church, where the pastoring eagles are 1894
Knigdom (Minneapolis) 20 Apr., Having given half his life
to pastoring and preaching

Pastor, *obs. form* of PASTURE.

|| **Pastora**, *Obs.* [It, Sp. *pastora*, in OF.
pastore shepherdess; fem. of *pastore*, *pastor*.] A
shepherdess.

1612 SHILLTON *Quix* ii. iv (1620) 81 She that goes vp and
downe these plains and hills among vs in the habite of a
Pastora 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 354 The Princesses
of Rhodes was like a Pilgrime, of Lemnos like a Pastora.

Pastorage, variant of PASTURABLE.

Pastorage (pa'stɔːrɪdʒ), *rare*. [See -AGE.]

†1. The function of a pastor, spiritual oversight
or guidance. *Obs. rare* -1.

1664 PERRY *Taxes in Tracts*, etc. (1765) 2 A third branch
of the public charge is that of the pastorage of men's souls.

2. A pastor's house, a parsonage or manse.

1883 B. HART *Caryguines Woods* 11 39 The 'pastorage',
as it was called, [was] built of brick. 1897 P. WARWICK

Tales Old Regime 226 The Protestant chaplain in the
pastorage

Pastoral (pa'stɔːrəl), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron*
pastural [ad. L. *pastoralis*, f. *pastor-em* see
PASTOR sb and -AL Cf F *pastoral*, in 12-13th c.
pastural, Sp *pastoral*, It *pastorale*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to shepherds or their
occupation, of the nature of a shepherd; relating
to, or occupied in, the care of flocks or herds

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) II 229 Tubal excecivede firste
musike to alleuante the tediousnes pastorale [L. *tudium*
pastorale] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Pastoral and rustical
occupacions 1600 HOLLAND *Imy ix* xxxvi. 340 They weie
clad in pastoral weeds, like headmen 1634 MILTON *Comus*
345 Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops 1794 Mrs
RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* vi. Fruits, cream, and all the
pastoral luxury his cottage afforded 1821 ELLINGSTON
Hist Ind II 613 Inhabited by pastoral tribes, who live in
tents 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 532/1
Pastoral farms, devoted to sheep 1859 CORNWALLIS *New*
World I. 108 The Green Hills, a pastoral station, and
twenty-five miles from Melbourne.

2. Of land or country. Used for pasture. Hence
of scenery or its features; Having the simplicity or
natural charm associated with such country

1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict* 53 Once we call'd the past'ral
house our own. 1794 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* i.
The pastoral landscapes of Guenne and Gascony 1814
WORDSWORTH *Yarrow Visited* vi. The grace of forest chains
decayed, And pastoral melancholy 1847 GROEL *Greece* ii.
xxiv. III. 564 Epirus is essentially a pastoral country
1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 42 The scenery
round Esthwaite Water is purely pastoral

3. Of literature, music, or works of art: Por-
traying the life of shepherds or of the country;
expressed in pastorals.

1828 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Aib) 43 Is it then the Pastoral
Poem which is mislaid? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Intro.
Wks. (1847) 43/2 The Scripture . . . affords us a divine pastoral
drama in the Song of Solomon. 1751 Mrs DILLANY in *Lyle*
& *Corr.* (1861) III. 52 Pretty pastoral music. 1779-81 JOHN-
SON L. P. *Phallop* Wks. IV. 193 The Italians soon transferred
Pastoral Poetry into their own language, and all nations
of Europe filled volumes with Thyis and Damon, and
Thetys and Phyllis. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V ix. 1 198
Pastoral, . . . consisting usually of simple landscape, . . . with
figures, cattle, and domestic buildings. 1895 C. H. HICFORD
Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Intro. 27 Drama and romance,
dialogue and lyric, satire and epigram, had all invested
themselves in pastoral disguise. Nay, there were examples
even of the pastoral sermon and the pastoral prayer.

II. 4. Of or pertaining to a pastor or shepherd
of souls; having relation to the spiritual care or
guidance of a 'flock' or body of Christians.

Pastoral epistles, a collective name given to the epistles
of Paul to Timothy and Titus, which deal largely with the
work of a pastor. *Pastoral staff* = CROZIER 3
1526 Bp TUNSTALL *Proclam* in Foxe A 3 M (1583) 1017/2
By the duty of our pastoral office 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com*
Prayer Cert. Notes Ministr Things, His pastoral staffs
in his hande. 1605 *Statutes in Hist Wakefield Gram Sch.*
(1892) 63 Not called, to a pastoral charge 1640 WHITE
in R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-Connect* 75 Some private forms
of pastoral collation with their flock. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.*
& *P. xxxii*. III. 184 The pastoral labours of the archbishop
of Constantinople. 1836 ARNOLD in Stanley *Lyle* (1845) II.
22, I am engaged upon the three Pastoral Epistles 1853
J. PURCHAS *Direct. Angl.* 18 The Pastoral Staff in form
somewhat resembles a shepherd's crook.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.)

I. †1. A person of pastoral occupation, a shepherd
or herdsman. *Obs. rare* -1.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 5 Old Elpin with his sweete
and louely May Would oft prepare (as Pastors vic to doe)
To keepe their sheep.

†2. *pl.* Pastoral games or pastimes. *Obs. rare* -1.
a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) M v. To know whether it
were not moie requisite for Zelmaes hurt to rest, then sit
vp at those pastimes; and she . . . earnestly desiring to haue
Pastorals, Basilinus commanded it should be at the gate of
the lodge.

3. A poem, play, or the like, in which the life
of shepherds is portrayed, often in an artificial
and conventional manner; also extended to works
dealing with simple rural and open-air life.

1584 in Cunningham *Accts. Revels* (Shaks. Soc.) 188 A
pastorall of Phyllyda and Choryn presented and enacted
before her Ma^{ty} by her highnes seruantcs on St. Stephens
daie. 1589 FLEMING (*title*) The Bycoliks of Pvllyvis Virgilus
Maro. . . otherwise called his Pastoralls, or Shepherds Meet-
ings. c1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* Ded. 5 Some
Chronicles and Warlike strains admire; Others a deepe
conceited Pastoral 1706 WALSH *Lett. to Pope* 24 June,
In looking over my old Italian Books, I find a great many
Pastorals and Piscatory Plays. 1838 LYTON *Alice* v. vii.
Persons of our rank do not marry like the Corydon and
Phyllis of a pastoral.

b. A pastoral picture or scene in art.

1819 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 45 O Attic shape! Fair
attitude! with brede Of marble men and maidens over-
wrought, With forest branches and the trodden weed; Thou
silent form. Cold Pastoral! 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov
2/2 The most striking of the Gainsboroughs, is the large
'pastoral' which hangs in the middle of the North Wall.

c. *Mus.* = PASTORALE 1.

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1853) 176 The pretty little
personages of the pastoral . . . dance their loves to a minuet-
tone played on a bird-organ.

4. Pastoral poetry as a form or mode of literary
composition.

1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 284 As Theocritus in Greeke,
Virgil and Mantuan in Latine, Sanazar in Italian, . . . are the
best for pastorall, 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 426 The best

Actors in the world, either for Tragedy, Comedy, Historie, Pastoral 1713 *Penn Guard* No. 40 p. 2 The first rule of pastoral, that its idea should be taken from the manners of the golden age, and the moral formed upon the representation of innocence. 1829 Hood in *The Gem* 181 The Golden Age is not to be regit; Pastoral is gone out, and Pan extinct. 1895 C. H. HERFORD *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Intro 36 Pastoral, from Vergil onward, has been persistently allegorical.

II. 5. a. 'A book relating to the cure of souls' (J.).

Cf. the title of St. Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis*. 1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 3 This article is taught by seynt Gregory in his morals and in his pastorals 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b. So sayth saynt Gregory in his pastorales. 1832 HERBERT *Country Parson* To Kdr, Others may add to those points which I have observed, until the Book grow to a complete Pastoral 1844 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* I. s. v. *St. Gregory*, A Pastoral, or a Treatise on the Duties of a Pastor 1894 C. G. McCr. *Publ. Worship Presb. Sect.* 1. 20 Among the books are a Pastoral [etc.]

b. A letter from a spiritual pastor to his flock; esp. a letter from a bishop to the clergy or people of his diocese.

1865 *Lecky Ration.* (1878) I. 143 The pastorals of French bishops occasionally relate apparitions of the Virgin 1885 *Mauch Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/6 The Lenten pastoral was read in the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin on Sunday.

c. pl. The pastoral epistles see A. 4.

1901 Dons in *Expositor* July 71 In considering the authorship of the Pastorals. 1902 DENNY *Death of Christ* III 125 Leaving out the Pastorals, Paul wrote his other epistles within the space of ten years.

6. A pastoral staff, a crozier. 1658 *Hist. Queen Christina* 407 They showed her the rod of Moses, the pastoral of Aaron, *Arca Foederis* [etc.]. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6704 The Officers at Arms carrying the Pastoral and Mitre 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 1/2 Twenty-eight tiaras ornamented with precious stones, sixteen pastorals in gold and precious stones.

7. Comb., as *pastoral-maker*, *-monger*

1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 30 p. 2 The generality of pastoral-writers. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm) *IVs* (1753) I. 146 Whose simple profession's a pastoral-maker. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) III 123 Our common pastoral mongers Hence *Pastorally adv.*, *Pastoralness*.

1752 NEWTON *Milton, Lycidas* 193 note, Mr. Richardson conceives that by this last verse the poet says (pastorally) that he is hastening to, and eager on new work. 1887 'SARAH TYLER' (Miss H. Keddie) *Disappeared* IV 72 There was a curious sort of gentle pastoralism tempering its profundity. . . There was not a don that did not appear intimate with wild flowers, and wild birds 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 232 A life pastorally compounded of Petty Sessions and lawn-tennis parties

Pastoral (pa'stōrāl), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* in phr. to *pastoral* it, To play the shepherd or shepherdess 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 298 Misses pastoring in it their . . . sausage curls 1891 J. W. HALES in *Athenaeum* 1 Aug. 1893/3 Simichidas proposes that they shall *pastoral* it together. —Βουκολισμός

Pastoral, obs. variant of PASTORAL.

|| **Pastorale** (pa'stōrāl'e), *pl.* -ali (-ā'le), -ales. [It., sb. use of *pastorale* adj. PASTORAL.]

1. *Mus.* a. An instrumental composition in pastoral or rustic style, or in which pastoral sounds and scenes are represented; usually a simple melody in 6-8 time. b. An opéra, cantata, or other vocal work, the subject of which is pastoral

1794 *Short Explic. For Wds Mus. Bks*, *Pastorale*, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle manner, in imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play. 1788 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 11/2 In Christmas time, all quarters of Naples resound with *Pastorals* or *Sicilians*, a kind of simple rural music, executed by . . . shepherds, upon a species of bagpipes. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Music* 1. 9 The theme of the Pastorale in Handel's 'Messiah' has been derived from the Pifferari, Italian peasants. 1880 W. B. SQUIRE in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 670 Pastorales had their origin in Italy, where . . . the study of the Eclogues of Theocritus and Virgil led to the stage representation of pastoral dramas.

2. = PASTORALLE.

1864 TREVELYAN *Comet. Wallah* (1866) 197 When one couple is dancing 'Trélie', and another 'Pastorale'.

Pastoralism (pa'stōrāl'izm). [See -ISM] Pastoral quality or character, the action or practice of dealing with pastoral or rural life; the pastoral style in literature, a pastoral trait or affectation 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* in 167 Claude embodies the foolish pastoralism. 1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* iv 38 There is something of the same sustained pastoralism, the same poetical tact. 1880 VERN *Lect. St. Stud. Italy* III. 148 The effeminate pastoralisms of the dying seventeenth century.

Pastoralist (pa'stōrāl'ist). [See -IST.]

1. A writer of pastorals. 1793 *Drayton's Wks.* 188 Spenser is the prime Pastoralist of England. 1882 GROSART *Spenser's Wks* III p. liv. Quotations from representative 'Pastoralists' (if the name be allowable)

2. One who lives by keeping flocks of sheep or cattle; *spec.* (*Australia*) a sheep-farmer, a squatter 1880 *Genil. Mag.* CCXLVI. 62 The outside districts, occupied only by pastoralists. 1890 *Times* 24 Oct. 7/1 Representatives of the newly formed Pastoralists' or Squatters' Union.

Pastorality (pa'stōrāl'itē). [ad. med.L. *pastorālitas*, f. *pastorālis* PASTORAL: see -ITY.] Pastoral quality or character; *transf.* something pastoral; a little pastoral figure

1881 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 190 Little

china pastoralties. 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I 17 The cockney pastoralties of Wiesbaden. 1875 W. CORV *Let. & Frills.* (1897) 383 Even sentiment has a touch of natural pastorality in it

Pastoralize (pa'stōrāl'ize), *v.* [See -IZE]

1. *trans.* To make pastoral or rural.

1825 *Examiner* 34/4 A pretty little pastoralized edition of Kensington Gardens

2. To put into or celebrate in a pastoral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 536 It would never have answered to pastoralize the prattle which was heard in the streets and forums of Syracuse. 1842 *United Service Mag.* II 6 Isaac Walton pastoralized the art into popularity 1895 C. H. HERFORD *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Intro 43 A somewhat clumsy attempt to pastoralise Bion's dainty myth

3 To guide or take charge of pastorally.

1870 TYRMAN *J. Wesley* I. 420 The time of the two Wesleys was now employed in pastoralizing the societies they had formed.

4. *intr.* To 'do' the pastoral; to occupy oneself with pastoral music. *colloq.*

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII 39 A second set pastoralising over the little musical pieces of the 'Vaudeville'.

Pastorate (pa'stōrātē). [ad. med.L. *pastorātus* office of pastor; in mod.L. *pastorat* (Littré)]

1. The office or position of a pastor; the tenure of such office.

a 1795 EZRA STILES cited in Webster 1828. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pastorate*, the office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xi. 124 They insisted on his assuming the pastorate 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 8/8 Recollections from a Border pastorate of twenty years.

2. A body of pastors, pastors collectively.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pastorate*, the office or body of pastors. *Ec. Rev.* 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* 1. 23 The pastorate of Scotland, dependent for its existence on its representing the national feeling. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/3 It is not a question of celibate brotherhoods versus a married pastorate

† **Pastorel**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *pastorel*, in mod.F. *pastoreau*, L. *pastorālis*: see PASTORAL.]

A shepherd, a herdsman

14 1400 *Morie Arth.* 3121 Ponerelle and pastorelles passed one after, With porkes to pasture at the pice gates

Pastorel to **Pastorling**: see PASTOR sb.

† **Pastorical**, a *Obs. rare*. [f. PASTOR, after *oratorical*, etc.] = PASTORAL a.

1559 J. SANDFORD in *Agricola's Van Artes* 97 b. Pastoral songs of love. 1603 H. CHETTEL *Eng. Mour. Garm.* Civ. Euer to heare Pastoral song againe.

† **Pastorist**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PASTOR + -IST]

An actor of pastoral plays.

1666 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenborough* v. 1. 77 Comedians, tragedians, pastorists, humourists.

† **Pastoristial**, a. *Obs. rare* [f. L. *pastoricius*, -itius (f. *pastor* PASTOR) + -AL] Of a pastoral sort or kind, pastoral.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xiii. 160 Such rare straines, and so exactly sung, rais'd their opinion, that it was not pastoral, nor any Dorus that sang 1728 NORTH *Men. Music* (1846) 8 Considering how useful singing was in the pastoralist life

† **Pastoristious**, a. [f. as prec. + -OUS] = prec. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Pastoral*, *Pastoristious*, belonging to a Shepherd, or Pastor, Shepherdly, Rural

Pastorly (pa'stōrāl), a. [f. PASTOR + -LY 1.]

Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

1626 CHAMNEY *Voc. Bps* 222 A fatherly, or pastorlike admonition to the Emperor. 1841 MILTON *Reform* II Wks. (1851) 62 How he can reject the Pastorly Rod, and Sheephook of Christ, . . . and not fear to fall under the iron Scepter of his anger 1859 BUSHNELL in *Life* xx. 423, I shall look back with longings . . . on these pastorly works and cares.

Pastorn, obs. form of PASTERN

Pastorship (pa'stōr'ship). [f. PASTOR + -SHIP.]

The dignity, office, or function of a pastor; a pastorate.

1593 FOXE *A. & M.* 1353/1 He [Latimer] dyd of his own fre accorde resigne his Pastorship. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 153 The Pope's Universal Pastorship 1684 BAXTER *Par. Convergence* 32 They null not the Parochial Pastorship 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LI 35 It occasioned his being invited to a pastorship at Riga. 1882-3 W. M. TAYLOR in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 334/1 An office which he held in conjunction with his assistant pastorship

† **Pastory**, a. [ad. L. *pastōrius* of or belonging to a shepherd, f. *pastor*: see -Y.] Pastoral.

1752 THYER in *Newton's Milton, Lycidas* 163 note, So the Pastory Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney.

Pastose (pa'stōs), a. *Painting*. [ad. It. *pastoso* pasty, 'full of paste, plum-fat; also soft and yet full in handling' (Florio), 'soft, plump, fat' (Baretto). Cf. *IMPASTO*] Charged or loaded with paint. So *Pastosity*.

1784-98 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint* vi (1848) 223 To have a greater degree of pastosity or charging of colour on those parts. 1893 *Mag. Art* 237 That pastosity peculiar to the master. 1901 *Athenaeum* 31 Aug. 293/2 The rich and liquid handling of the paint, the luminous shadows and pastose lights

Pastour, obs. form of PASTOR, PASTURE.

|| **Pastorelle** (pa'stōrē'lē). [Fr., = little shepherdess, shepherdess's song, fourth figure in a quadrille; fem. of *pastoreau*; = It. *pastorella* 'a pretty Shepherdess' (Florio), fem. of *pastorello*, dim. of *pastore* shepherd.] One of the figures in a quadrille, resembling the dance of shepherdesses and shepherdesses. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pastpo, obs. corrupt form of PASSPORT.

Pastren, -on, -one, obs. forms of PASTEREN.

Pastry (pā'stri). Also 6 *pastrye*, *paistrie*, 6-7 *pasterie*, -tery (-e, -trie, 7 *pastree*, 8 *paistrey*. [app. f. PASTE sb. + -ERY, -RY. Cf. OF *pastaierie*, -orie, -erie in same sense, f. *pastaiier*, -oier, -cier, -eer pastry-cook (L. type **pastātūrnus*, f. *pastāta*: see PASTY sb.)]

1. The collective term for articles of food made of paste (see PASTE sb. 1), or of which paste forms an essential part; now only applied to such articles when baked, as pies, tarts, etc.

1539 [see *pastry-house* below] 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) II iii, Beware of spicey pastry, and bread not very well leuened. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To *Tus Books* xiii, Lest rap from hence, I see thee lye Torn for the use of pasteine Or see the grocers in a tice, Make hoods of thee to serve out spice. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II 343 Meats of noblest sort. In pastry built. 1841 *Lanc. Arab. Nts* I 124 The diet . . . includes a large variety of pastry. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xii, Tarts wherein the raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself behind a lattice work of pastry

† 2. A place where pastry is made. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/21 A *Pastrye, pistorium*. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 101, Hereby is a Back-house and a Pastie with two Ovens. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 2 They call for Dates and Quinces in the Pastrie 1667 PRIMAAT *City & C. Build.* 190 A Pastery or Larder 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 66 Their kitchen, pastry, and pantry. 1883 A. DOBSON in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 8/2 To the light . . . were inferior buildings and offices, —kitchens, cellars, pastries, spice-ries, bakehouses.

† 3. The art and business of a pastry-cook. *Obs.* 1710 [see *pastry school* below] 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 p. 13 The whole Art of Pastry and Preserving 1752 J. MIDDLETON & H. HOWARD (title) *Five Hundred New Receipts in Cookery, Confectionery, Pastry* [etc.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pastry-board* (= PASTEBOARD 4), -*cutter*, -*deity* (cf. *bread god*, BREAD sb. 1 10), -*house* (cf. sense 2 above), -*making*, -*man* (= PASTRY-COOK), -*meat*, -*school*, -*shop*, -*slab*, -*vendor*, -*work*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 8/4 Strew fine bread crumbs over the 'pastry board' *Ibid.*, Stamp them into fancy shapes with a 'pastry cutter' 1826 BP *HALL Sermon Def. Cruelty* Wks. 1837 V. 229 They fall down upon their knees, and thump their breasts; as beating the heat, that will not enough believe in that 'pastry deity' 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 24 Apr. in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II 220 Jennyns sergeant of yon graces 'pasterye house' 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* xxxii, In 'pastry kings and queens' thallotted mite to spend 1682 G. ROSS (title) *Perfect School of Instructions shewing the Whole Art of a Master of the Household, Master Cook, and Master Pastryman* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 251 p. 10 The Pastryman, commonly known by the Name of the Colly-Molly-Puff 1691 *tr. Emiliann's Frauds Romish Monks* 222 Confests, Neats-Tongues, Bononia Sausages, and fine Pastry-meat 1710 in *Ashton Soc. Life & Anne* (1882) I. 24 To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's 'Pastry School in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery [etc.] 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 281 The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education 1656 EARL MORN. *a. Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. xiv (1674) 59 The 'Pastry Shop in the corner of the Herb-market' 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. The propriety of enforcing the heated 'pastry-vendor's' proposition. 1865 COOPER *Thesaurus, Opus pistorium*, 'pasterye woork' 1705 *Pastry-Cook's Vade Mecum* title-p, Receipts for making all sorts of Pastry-work

Pastry-cook. One whose occupation it is to make pastry or articles of food in which pastry is an essential part, now esp. one who makes such articles for public sale

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 304 p. 4 He may be allowed to sell them to his good Customers the Pastry Cooks. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westm. Hol.* viii, As a ragged boy eyes the cakes in a pastry-cook's window.

attrib. 1802 *Med. Jurid.* VIII. 159 They ought to give place to lac amygdale, pastry-cook-whey, or even common water. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/3 One of the most successful new notions for the toque is suggested by a chef, cap. . . The pastry-cook clown is the name to which this very *seyant* toque answers.

Hence **Pa'stry-cook kery**.

1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 275 This Arabian Nights' pastrycookery.

Pasttime, *past-tyme*, obs. forms of PASTIME.

Pasturable (pa'stiūrāb'l), a. Also 7 *pastorable*. [f. PASTURE sb. or *v.* + -ABLE: cf. obs. F. *pasturable* (1534 in Godef. also in Cotgr.)] That may be pastured; fit for pasture; affording pasture

1577 HARRISON *England's* viii in *Holinshead Chron.* I 14/1 The South part is pasturable and breedeth Conyes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi 292 We pitched our Tents in a pasturable plaine. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II iii 34 All these species, of pasturable common, may be and usually are limited as to number and time. 1840 FRASER's *Mag.* XXII. 665 Some forty or fifty acres, aable or pasturable.

Hence **Pasturability**.

1879 *Athenaeum* No. 2566. 817 According to the arability, or, if we may coin a new word, pasturability of the land

Pasturage (pa'stiūrā'j). Also 7-8 *pastorage*. [a. OF. *pasturage* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compt.*), mod.F. *pâturage*, f. *pasturer* to PASTURE: see -AGE.]

1. The action or occupation of pasturing; grazing. 1599-80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 377 That they should make the Countrey a Desert so that it should never after serve for other thing, but for pasturage of Beasts. 1696 BP *HALL*

Rem Whs (1660) 257 The grasse in the Church yard may not be used to any pasturage. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 261 p. 2 For the shelter of woods or convenience of pasturage. 1883 *Hr. MARTINEAU Vandalism* § 5 v. 100 [He] lamented that this soil was not already fit for pasturage.

2. Grass or other herbage for cattle to feed on; = PASTURE *sib.* 3

1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 7 § 1 Tithes of corns, hay, pasturages 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II 47 Abounding in corns, wines, bestiall and pasturage. 1702 *ADDISON Dial Medals* II 124 The riches of the Country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 21 379 A waste of barren lock, with pasturage only for a few goats *transf.* and *fig.* 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1 *Machinery End*, She was tumbled into a spacious closet of good old English reading, and bowed at will upon that fair and whole some pasturage. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 92 Pasturage—Those who are desirous of profiting by their bees should plant, to a certain degree, for their provision.

3 Pasture-land; a piece of grazing land; = PASTURE *sib.* 4.

1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* cv. 357 A, ye vyllaynes, this pasturage is myn, in an yll houre ye put your besties here to pasture. 1623 *W. P. BELL Zacherly in Sermon* I Cor. 2 v. 18-19, etc. (1623) 159 Within their proper grounds and pasturages 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 254 The Flesh of Oxen, Sheep, and Deer in different Pasturage. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* 1, The sheep-walks and hills annexed to the township, to serve as pasturage to the community 1900 *G. C. BRODRICK Men & Impressions* 297 They are greatly inferior in forests, pasturages, and picturesque chalets.

4 *St. Law.* The right of pasture.

1693 *STAIR Inst.* (ed. 2) II. vii. § 14 Common Pasturage is ordinarily constitute by the Charter of the Dominant Ground, expressing the Clause with common Pasturage. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 6) 446 Pasturage is the right to feed cattle or sheep on another's ground, or on a common.

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pasturage-land*, -*right* 1897 *FULLER-BURRY Blotted Out* xv. 98 Lovely woodland and pasturage land

† *Pasturagious*, a *Obs.* rare [f. *prec.* or *med.* *L. pasturagium* + *-ous*] Devoted to pasturage.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 14 Playne and pasturagious fields.

Pastoral (pa'stū'al), *sib.* and *a.* Also 6 *erron pastoral*. [f. *L. pastura* PASTURE + *-al*.]

† *a. sib.* Pasture, pasture-ground. *Sc. Obs.*

1206 *DALRYMPLE in Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 12 Bath abounds in fertility of the ground, and nobill pastoral. *Ibid.* 29 Ane ample and plesand pastoral called the forest.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to pasture.

1725 *MS Indenture* (Rotherham, co York), All pastoral tithes 1854 *CLOUGH Poems*, etc. (1856) I. 221 The pastoral eminence of Primrose Hill 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4 Our most common pastoral ornaments the daisy, buttercup, and primrose.

¶ An occasional error for PASTORAL, *q. v.*

Pasture (pa'stū'r), *sib.* Also 4-6 -ur, -our, 5 -urre, 5-6 -or, -er. [a. *OF. pasture* (12th c. in Littré), mod. *F. pâture* = *Pr.* and *It. pastura*.—late *L. pastura*, lit. feeding, grazing, f. *pâst-*, ppl. stem of *pâst-ere* to feed, graze, attend to the feeding of (beasts). see -URR.]

1. The action of feeding (said of animals); *spec.* the grazing of cattle, *rare*.

1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 365 Leue I this Chauntecleer in pasture. 1486 *Bk. St Albans* v. b, If ye se where the haire at pasture hath bene. 1530 *PALSGR 252 a* Pasture fedynge, *pasture* 1658 *PHILLIPS Pasture*, a feeding 1878 *BROWNING La Sausan* 318 The leaf, its [the worm's] plain of pasture.

† 2. Food, nourishment, sustenance *lit.* and *fig.* 1540 *LYNG Ekeby's Fab* I. 119 Among rude chaffe to scrape for my pasture. c. 1430 — *Chichevache* & B Min Poems (Percy Soc) 133 By cause that pasture I fynde none, Therefore I am but skyn and boon. 1590 *SPENSER F* Q III. x. 50 Todes and frogs, his pasture poysonous. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pens.* Ep. III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required a solid pasture, and a food congenious to the principles of its nature. 1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 60 What effect changes of pasture and temperature would have on the fishes.

3. The growing grass or herbage eaten by cattle.

Common pasture, the use of such by the cattle of a number of owners. *Common of pasture* see *COMMON* *sib.* 6

a. 1300 *CURSOR M.* 2445 (Cott) To pasture commun þai laght þe land (*Trin.* To commune pasture þei took þe lond) þe quik þam neist lay to hand. *Ibid.* 2448 (Gott.) Bot fra þair stoi bigan to spiede þau pasture gan to wax all nede (*Cott* bigan to knele) 1480 *CAXTON Deser Brit* 45 Her londe is fruytefull ynough in pasture. 1526 *TINDALE John* x. 9 He shalbe safe and shall goe in and out and fynde pasture 1687 *A. LOVELL Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 28 We entered a Plain, which abounds in Pasture 1700 *Prior Robt's Geog* 27 Twenty acres. For pasture ten, and ten for plough 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 283 Pasture has a great influence on the fineness of the fleece.

4. A piece of land covered with grass used or suitable for the grazing of cattle or sheep; grass land; a piece of such land

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 310 Þorgh pastours forto faie, for bestes to lardeie. 14 — in *Trundale's Vis* (1843) 97 To bynyng the lost shepse ageyn Owt of desert unto hys pasture. c. 1550 *For Populi* 78 in *Hazl. E. P.* III. 293 Suche lyke comenweleth wasters, That of erable groundes make pastes 1595 *SPENSER Col Clont* 238 And where may I the hills and pastures see, On which she useth for to feed her sheepe? 1776-26 *WITHERING Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II. 432 Wild white Campon. Pastures, hedges, and fallow fields. 1815 *J. SMITH Panayama Sc. & Art* II. 518 Grass lands for the growing herbage, to support cattle, in which state they are called pastures. 1862 *WHYTE MELVILLE Ins. Bar* 21. 388 A low swampy pasture patched with rushes

b. fig.

13 *CURSOR M.* 18449 (Gott) Þat pasture cald heuen blis, Þat till vs bring iesus wid his l 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* 241 v. 7 Folke of his pasture & shepe of his hand 1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Famylie of Loue* 42 They will... drive vs to poysoned pastures 1712 *ADDISON Hymni*, The Lord my Pasture shall prepare. 1901 *Scotman* 5 Mar. 9/3 The pleasant literary pastures of Oxford's bookshops.

5. U. S. (a) That part of a deep-water weir which the fish first enter (*Cent Dict* 1890). (b) An inshore spawning-ground for cod-fish (*Frank's Standard Dict.* 1895)

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pasture-field*, -*grass*, -*ground*, -*land*, -*man*, -*master*, -*right*, -*sheep*, -*sod* c. 1830 *Globe Farm Rep* 17 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.* *Husb* III, The dry *pasture-field 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV 53 Alternate frosts and thaws... greatly injure the *pasture-grass. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1890) 130/1 The pasture grasses... burgeon with tropical rapidity of growth 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 79 Scotland upon that Marche is ane *pastour ground 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoeing Husb* x. 104 One Acre of Turneps will then maintain more than Fifty of Meadow or Pasture-Ground. 1591 in *A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 361 We give and grant all the meadows, pastures, and *pasture-lands. 1875 *SWINBURNE in Examiner* 6 Nov. The green pasture lands and golden harvest fields of that noble book of songs. 1821 *CADY Sermon*, 11 Bootes, the heard or *pastureman. 1833 *MS. Indenture* (York city), *Pasture-master of Walmgate Ward 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps* c. 11, We are his owne focke and *pasture sheepe

Pasture (pa'stū'r), *v.* [a. *OF. pasturer* to feed flocks (12th c. in Littré), mod. *F. pâtreur*, f. *pasture* see *prec.*]

† 1. *intr.* To feed, to eat (said of animals). *Obs.* 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 118 The cok began to crowe and pasture

b. spec. Of cattle, sheep, etc.: To graze.

1390 *GOWER Conf* I. 140 So that he lich an Oxe schal Pasture. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1830) xxx. 302 Thai sende forth tho Mares, for to pasturen aboute the Hilles 1587 *FLRMING Contrin. Holmshed* III. 1003/1 Such cattell as were found pasturing abroad nere to the wals 1604 *ADDISON Poems, Virgil Misc.* Wks. 126/1 16 No sheep nor goats must pasture near their stoies 1786 *tr. Bechford's Valike* 53 The steeds that pastured in his uncle's domains 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life* S. Afr. (ed. 2) I 67 The springboks and wildebeests pastured before the door

fig. 1590 *SPENSER Muoghot* 176 He pastures on the pleasures of each place. 1861 *LIVTON & FANS Tannhäuser* 56 Who hath embraced thee And pastured on thy royal kiss

† 2. *trans.* To feed, supply with food *Obs.* a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5425 3it ware þai pasture of pepir Of gyloffre & of gingere c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxvi. 98 (Harl. MS.) To fede or to pasture him with pappe

b. spec. To feed (cattle) by letting them graze on a pasture, to lead or put to pasture.

1413 *Palgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 84 Alle suche labourers that traueleyn in pasturyng of besties 1885 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xii. 24 [The country] pastureth in the valley a great number of oxen. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* I. xxi. 33 Here Uzzah pastured his cattle 1778 *ADAM SMITH W. M.* I. xi. 11. (1805) I. 232 The land is manured by pasturing the cattle upon it. 1877 *BRYANT Sella* 332 Whose flocks were pastured on the borders of the stream.

transf. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 103 The coach leaves W. at five and one must breakfast . at . four, . the passengers being pastured gregariously.

† *c. intr.* To afford pasture. *Obs. rare*

1651 *R. Child in Earl of Harlow's Legacy* (1655) 156 That the place might pasture the better for their young Cattle

3 *trans.* (Of sheep or cattle) To graze upon (herbage, grass-land), to eat down; (of persons) to put sheep or cattle on (grass-land, etc.) to graze.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII*, c. 13 § 10 They shall permitte the lessees . to manure and pasture the saide quillettes

1590 *SIR R. BOWEN in Hodgson Hist Northumb.* (1828) III. 11 211 These Cattell doe pasture & eate the said ground

1604 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 435 No man shall pasture the stubble while the come is upon the ground. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 68 Do not mow it, but pasture it every summer. 1890 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life* S. Afr. (ed. 2) I. 178 The plains... were pastured short and bare by the endless herds of game.

Hence *Pastured ppl. a.*; *Pasturing vbl. sib.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* pasturage, pasture-land; *Pa sturing ppl. a.*, grazing

1552 *HULOTR*, *Pastured, *pastus* 1777 *R. PORTER Eschylus* I. 28 Thy woes, beneath the sacred shade Of Asia's pasture'd forests. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Ecl.* v. 24 None . their pastured oxen did lead, to drink of the cold clear rivulet 1538 *ELVOT, Pastio, ouis*, *pasturing, or feding of cattell 1759 *T. SMITH Trin.* (1849) 273 A fruitful summer, especially in pasturing and hay 1819 *REES Cycl.* s. v. *Pasture-land*, An increase of fertility is produced by the pasturing of lands with sheep 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1109 The Indian Herdsman shunning heate... tends his *pasturing Herds 1842 *J. ARON Domest. Econ.* (1857) 183 A wholesome and acceptable food for every kind of pasturing animal

Pasturer, *rare* [f. *prec.* vb + *-er* 1] One who pastures cattle, a herdsman or grazier

1558 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) I. 327 The people are all men of warre, and pasturers of cattell 1619 *SIR J. STOWELL Sacrilege Handled* App. 38 Will any man say, that this one, or all Pharisees, were labourers or Pasturers? 1904 *C. EDWARDS Hammurabi Code* 69 If a man hire a pasturer for cattle and sheep

Pasty (pa'sti, pā'sti), *sib.* Forms: 4-5 *pastee*, *paste*, 4-6 *pastey*, 5 -eye, -ay, 5-7 *paste*, 6 -ye, 5- *pasty*. [*ME. pastee*, a. *OF. pastée*, adj. of ppl form (*L.* type **pastāta*), from *Rom. pasta*

PASTE, i. e. something made of or with paste *OF.* had also the coriesp masc *pastē*, (*L.* type **pastātum*), whence perh. *ME. pastē*]

A pie, consisting usually of venison or other meat seasoned and enclosed in a crust of pastry, and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

a. 1300 *Land Cokayne* 54 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Al of pastens þeþ he walles, Of fleis, of fisse, and 11ch met. c. 1300 *Havelok* 644 Bred an chese, butere and milk, Pastes and flannes. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Cook's Pr.* 22 Many a pauce hastow laten blood 1390 *GOWER Conf* II. 208 And had ordene for here mete 1400 *Pastes* c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 490 Venessoun bake, Kut it in þe paste 1525 *LD BERNERS Froiss* II. cxlii. 325 Bouteilles of wyne, and pastyes of samonde, croutes, and eyle. 1559-60 *Percy's Diary* 6 Jan. The venison pasty was palpable beef, which was not handsome. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbe Conti* 17 May, Bakers, with cakes, loaves, pasties. a. 1839 *PRALD Poems* (1864) II. 432 A pasty of game and a flagon of hock 1880 *MISS BRADDON Barbara* xlii. 295, I sold my comfort to Billy Blake for a whortleberry patty

† *b. ?* A confection. cf. *PASTE* *sib.* i. b. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. cxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Of þis seipente Vipera beth made pasties þat þeþ cleped Crowsit

c. Comb. as *pasty-crust*, -*led*, -*maker*, -*wench*

1311 *Letter Bk. D City of London* if 133 b, Ricardus filius Gregori le Pastemakere attachatus . pio co quod indicatur in Warda do Bisshoppegate quod ipse est noctivagus c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 631 Open þe paste 1562 *TURNER Baths* 14 Beware of . pices and pasticutes and all vnuenued beade 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 Hard cussis, and Pastecrussis, doe engender adust chollier 1631 *Calestina* xv. 256 That old paste-wench.

Pasty (pā'sti), *a.* [f. *PASTE* *sib.* + *-y*.] Like or resembling paste; of the consistence, appearance, or colour of paste; esp. of the complexion pale and dull

1659 *H. MORR Immort. Soul* II. vii. § 13 197 Supposing that the Soul's Centre of perception could be sealed in such dull pasty Matter as the Pith of the Brain is 1793 *SMERDON Edystone* I. § 185 A soft pasty substance 1864 *H. AINSWORTH John Law* III. iii. (1881) 163 His fat, pasty face 1878 *HUXLEY Physioz* 193 Little cavities formed by the disengagement of gas or vapour when the matter is in a pasty condition 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 388 A white pasty fur on the tongue is looked upon as a sign of atony and weakness. *fig.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 2 His pasty sophistries concerning prison discipline.

b. Of or pertaining to paste jewellery.

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Pr.* I. x. A pasty sort of glitter.

c. Comb., as *pasty-faced* adj.

1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER North Hoe* I. D's Wks. 1873 III. 10 You pasty-footed Rascals. 1878 *E. YARNS W'ched in Port* vi. 51 Fat, pasty-faced, straight-haired

Pastyme, *Pasuolan*, *Paswax*, *obs.* ff. *PAS-TIME*, *PASSEVOLANT*, *PAXWAX*.

Pat (pæt), *sib.* 1. Also 5 *patle*, 7-8 *patt*. [Late *ME. pat*, *patle*, was prob. onomatopoeic, as an instinctive expression of the action by 'vocal gesture'. The later uses are to a great extent nouns of action from *PAT* *v* 1 in its various applications]

I. The action.

1. A stroke or blow with a flat or blunt surface.

Obs. exc. dual.

(Perh. formed anew from the vb in 17th c.)

c. 1400 *Land Prop.* 11. 884: He gaff heim ayeyn suche patris. That thei fel down as dede cattis. *Ibid.* 16777 Schie zall him certis suche a pat That thou to grounde he fel flat.

a. 1440 *Sir Eglam* 1241 Syr Eglamowen turnyd wylde flati, And gaff hys some soche a patte, That to the erthe he ys gone 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof* S. II. v. 66 The flat hand of Rhetorick. rather gives pats than blows.

1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iv. 1, Hit her a pat for me there. a. 1764 *LLOYD Fam. Ep.* to *J. B. Esq.* Poems (1790) 207 He . would not for the World reprove, Beyond a pat, the school-boy Duke 1823 *E. MOOR Suffolk Words* s. v. A pat, is the punishment inflicted by a pedagogue on the palm of unruly boys. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Son. Word-bk* s. v. Hares and rabbits when caught, are killed by a pat on the poll.

2. *a.* A stroke or tap with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth

Met. Give the earth a pat with your trowel

b. spec. A gentle stroke or tap with the hand or fingers, esp. as a caress, or in expression of soothing or approbation. Also *fig.*

c. 1804 *LADY HAMILTON in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 241 Sir William never got even a pat on the back. c. 1850 *Irish Nts.* (Rtldg) 214 She frequently gave him gentle pats with her hand 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Pr.* I. 14, To give him a kiss and a pat or two on the cheek 1882 *DORAN Drury Lane* II. 213 A pat on the head from a master's hand is the supreme delight of the ever-faithful dog 1888 *QUILLER-COUK in Stevenson's St. Ives* 306 A word of approbation—a little pat on the back, as I may say

II That which is formed by patting.

3. A small mass of some soft substance (e.g. butter), formed or shaped by patting.

1754 *WHITAKER in World* No. 83 III. 116 He has produced a clap of thunder which blew out a candle with a flash of lightning which made an impression on a pat of butter 1788 *COWPER Let. (to the Rev. J. Keble)* (1807) 29 Apr. 20, One ounce of Castile soap scraped fine, with a half honey as will bring it to a consistency for rolling into pills. Liquorice powder is very proper to dust the patts with while forming it into pills. 1844 *J. T. HAWLEY Parsons & W.* II. ii, The butter is served up in such very diminutive pats. 1891 *L. HOBBHOUSE in Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Butterine was made up into pats and sold from the retail shop

b. transf. Something of the shape and size, or appearance, of a pat of butter (or the like).

185a R. S. SURTEES *Sponges' Sp. Tour* (1893) 93 Both volumes richly bound and lettered, with the Jawleyford crests studded down the backs, and an immense pat of arms plastered on the side. 1888 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct 776/1 It was raining, in torrents, with great pats of water coming over, almost like stones.

III The sound (Cf. PAD sb 6)

4. The sound made by stulting lightly with something flat; esp. that made by a light foot in walking or running, hence, rate of walking or running, pace.

1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj.* i. vi. 219 The least Noise is enough to disturb the Operation of his Brain. The Patt of a shuttle Cock, or the creaking of a Jack will do his Business. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii. Up hill and down hill all at the same pat. 1889 Miss OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* xvi. I 295 No sound but the pat of those footstep which scarcely touched the ground.

b. Reduplicated, to express repetition.

1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xvii. The peculiar wooden-sounding pat-pat of a lady's fashionable boot. 1899 WERNER *Capt of Locusts* 67 The pat-pat of bare feet on the matting.

Pat (pæt), sb.² [Abbreviation of the Christian name *Patrick*.] A nickname for an Irishman; cf. PADDY. Hence *Pat-ess*, an Irishwoman.

1835 SCOTT *Let to Morritt* 3 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The habit of the more youthful Pats and Patesses is, decent and comely. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. Here's fun! let the Pats have it about the ears.

|| **Pât, pant** (pât), sb.³ [Hindi *pât* leaf, indigo plant, jute.] An East Indian name for a Jute fibre; b. The leafy part of the indigo-plant, as cut off a foot from the ground, and made into bundles for delivery.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 235 Specimen of Paper from Pant fibre. 1881 JAS. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 798/a Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times, under the name of *pât*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.

Pat (pæt), v.¹ [Related to PAT sb.¹, and perh. directly formed from it in senses 1 and 2.]

†1. *trans.* To cause (something) to strike or hit upon any surface, to throw (something) upon anything so as to strike it. *Obs. rare.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xii. 508 Like haylestons from a tyled house, or as a man should pat Small stones vpon a diomlet's head.

2. To hit, to strike, properly with a flat or blunt implement; also, to drive or impel by so striking, as a ball with the hand. *Obs. esp. dial.*

In later use, perh. ironical from 5.

1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 196 Thus was the patted of Goliah resisted, when David with his sling stone prated him on the pate. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 166 One takes a stick, and pats the Irish man on the pate, another pricks him behinde with a pinne. 1825 *Jew's Daughter* i. in *Child Ballads* v. (1888) 251/1 And all the boys and guls to-day Do play at pat the ball. *Ibid.* ii. They patted it into the Jew's garden. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Son Word-bk.* *Pat on the poll*, phr., to kill by a blow such as would dislocate the neck.

3. *intr.* To tap or beat lightly (upon any surface).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xii. 1 358 To heare the showels of raine to pat drop by drop, and rattle over his head upon the leaves. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 63 It is Children's sport, to pious whether they can lay vpon their Brest with one hand, and pat vpon their Foie-head with another. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 447 Pating upon the Face of the Letter where it liang, with the Balls of the Fingers. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsman W. Prances* xxi. 344 Asked them who could 'pat' as an accompaniment to a dance and song. 1902 J. S. PHILLIMORE *Poems, Rain at Naples*, On dusty road and tree Diop, kicking up the faint smells where they pat.

4. *trans.* To strike (something) more or less gently with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth; to flatten down by such action.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 127 The Hyacinth . . . patted down to the Earth with suddain drops of Rain. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 67 Cover the loose ground about the tree, and pat it smooth with the back of your spade. 1801 in *Southey's Thalaba* iii. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 111 After they have kneaded the cake they pat it a little. 1901 H. McHUGH *John Henry* 48 Clara Jane patted her hat-pins and grabbed her gloves.

b. *Brickmaking*. To remove the rough edge of (green bricks) with a stamper.

1895 in *Frink's Stand. Dict.*

5. *esp.* To strike or clap gently with the inner surface of the fingers, esp. as an expression of approbation, encouragement, soothing, or sympathy; hence *fig.* to express such feeling to (any one), esp. in to pat on the back.

[1668] DRYDEN *Evam. Love* ii. i. We love to get our mistresses . . . and let them go a little way; and to pat them back again. 1714 BYRON *Phæbe* v. in *Spect.* No. 603 Phæbe to my dog said, Come hither, poor Fellow, and patted his Head. 1791 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 243. V. 198 'Brava!' quoth he, patting the neck of his mule. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron* iii. The child patted Caroline's cheek, played with her hair. 1821 *Examiner* 770/1 This is the already inflated faction patted up against the irritated majority. 1874 GARDEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3 363 She [Elizabeth] patted handsome young Susan on the neck when they knelt to kiss her hand. 1884 *Chr. Continw.* 14 Feb. 424/3 We pat every man on the back who has the courage of his convictions.

6. *intr.* To tap or strike lightly so as to produce a characteristic sound; *esp.* to walk or run with a light step emitting such sound. Cf. PAD v.¹ 2. Also reduplicated, *pat-pat*.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 135 A humming of mixed voices, and pating feet was heard. 1767 E. JENNINGHAM *Abba* ix. She fondly cried—Oh that is he! While patted fast her heart. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* *Fakenham Ghost* vi. A short quick step she hears Come pating close behind. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 91 It makes a body shiver to hear you pat-pating in those tiny slippers. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov. A small, white dog pats along—we can hear the beat of the four light paws upon the country road.

b. *trans.* To beat with light-sounding steps.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vii. 205 When ye heard My feet in childhood pat the palace-floor.

7. The vb. stem used advb. or as an interj.

1681 ORWAY *Soldiers Fort.* v. i. What's that upon the Stairs? Hist, hark, pat, pat, pat. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* *Fakenham Ghost* xiii. Still on pat, pat, the Goblin went, As it had done before. 1849 HOLMES *Spectre* Pp. xxi, Little muncing feet were heard Pat, pat along the floor.

Hence *Patting* vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR. *Marchus*. a path beaten out by often patting, or treading. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle Man* (1865) 65 Smiles, pattings on the cheek, and all the marks of a most sincere and tender passion. 1797 GAY *Fables* i. vii. 22 He stands, To feel the praise of patting hands. 1885 L. MALET *Cat. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) II. iii. vi. 44 She slowly settled her mantle into its place, with sundry dainty pattings and smoothings.

† **Pat**, v.² *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PAT adv.] *trans.* To bring out 'pat'.

1575 R. B. APPINS & VING. Bjb. *Manipulus*. By the gods how vnglaciously the vickens she chatteth *Manipula*. And hee euen as knaushly my answer hee patted.

Pat (pæt), adv. and a. Also 6 *patte*, 7 *pat*.

[app. closely related to PAT sb.¹, v.¹. perh. immediately from the vb. stem, as in the expressions to fall crash, come pop, go bang, etc. A frequent early use was to hit pat, as if to hit with a pat, i. e. with a flat blow; hence with fall, lie, come, etc.]

The predicative use (sense 2) was in origin adverbial, cf. *he pat, come pat, be pat*, but after *be* it had the same function as an adv. in the predicate, hence the transition to the attrib. or adj. use (sense 3), at first after a sb. was easy.]

1. *adv.* In a way that hits, and does not miss its object or aim; in a manner that fits or agrees to a nicety with the purpose or occasion, so as exactly to suit the purpose; appositely, aptly, in the very nick of time, opportunely; so as to be ready for any occasion, readily, promptly.

1598 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* iv. vi. I chaunst to light on one, Hyt me as pat as a pudding Pope lone. 1580 LILLY *Englishes* (Arb.) 296 When I heard my Physition so pat to hit my disease. 1581 *Conf. Consc.* ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 62, I will pay them home pat. 1589 NASH *Attond for Ferrat* 6b, Haue not I hit you meaning patte in this comparison? 1592 GREENE *Art. Conny-Catch* in Wks. (Grosart) X. 151 Seeing things fadge so pat to his purpose. 1595 NASH *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 52 If they will hit the nayle on the head pat. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* iii. in 74 Now I might do it pat, now he is praying. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxi. (1840) 218 An unhappy nation whose heads lie pat for every one's hands to hit. 1658 W. BURTON *Tim. Anton* 176 Camden . . . seems to have lighted pat upon the place. 1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb. I came just pat to be a godfather. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 61 And here a simile comes pat in. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Walter's Garden Party* 259 He had the whole story pat enough.

2. *predicatively*. as *adv.* or *adj.* (as in 1 or 3).

1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 41 Whose Words are more pat to the purpose. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 80 A passage very pat to his purpose. 1720 in HEANE *Collect* 7 Mar. (O H S) II. 355 A Mitre may be pat to his Mind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 124 To tell a rather broad story out of Joe Miller, that was pat to the purpose. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 482 He has pat the denunciations of sacerdotalism with which the same deputed ones will attack the Church of England.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That comes or lies exactly to the purpose; exactly suitable or to the purpose, apposite, apt; ready or suitable for the occasion, opportune. (Said esp. of things spoken.)

1646 J. HALL *Poems*. To young Author, With phansies quaint and gay expressions pat. 1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Play for King* 3 Having a pat occasion offered them. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. Serm. xiv. 195 Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in pat allusion to a known story. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 47 Concerning . . . these Winds, perhaps some others may give pater Guesses than my self. 1788 COWER *Pty for Africans* 18 A story so pat, you may think it is coined. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. 11, Backing his opinion with a score of pat sentences from Greek and Roman authorities.

b. *Pat hand* (in the game of Poker): see quot.

1889 FARMER *Americianus*, *Pat Hand* (in poker), an original hand not likely to be improved by drawing, such as full, straight, flush, or pairs. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. Suppl. 28/2 Anybody's liable to play a pat hand too strong.

Pat, obs. f. PATE, var. PATTE; dial. f. POT, obs.

or dial. pat. of PUT.

Pat-a-cake. The first words of a nursery rime, said or chanted to accompany the action of patting or gently clapping together the child's hands; hence, the game which the nurse plays with the child in doing this.

A usual form of the rime is 'Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker's man! Bake me a cake as fast as you can, Shape it and prick it, and make it with [B], And put it in the oven for [Baby] and me!'

1897 Ld. TENNYSON *Life Tennyson* I xviii 371 [He] would play pat-a-cake with them.

Hence *Pat-a-cake* v, *nonce-wd.*, to superintend

or direct any one's action as the nurse does the baby's hands in this game.

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *Ive Girls* ii. 42, I can be contrary I don't like to be *pat-a-cake*.

|| **Patache**. Forms (6 *pataxo*, 6-8 *patacho*), 7-8 *patach*, *patach*, *patacho*, 6- *patache*. [F. *patache* (pata'j), or Sp. *patache* (pála'je), in Pg. *patacho*, † *pataxo*, It. *patachia*, *palasura*, *palasno*, Du. and Ger. *patas*, of uncertain origin.]

†1. A small ship used for communication between the vessels of a fleet, an advice-boat. *Obs. rare Hist.* 1589 GREENE *Span. Masq.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 274 Hee had in his Fleete, of Gallions, Hulkes, Pataches, Zabies, Glesse, and Gallies 130. 1596 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 61 By the help of two pataches which they had with them, they took a small English bark. *Ibid.* 6 Patachees. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Lusitania* 192/2 Other small ships Pataxos, y^e came to seaue as messengers from place to place. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. vii. (1821) 551 There was a Spanish patach landed the night before. 1666 *Lond. Gns.* No. 98/3 A Genouee Petach is arrived here with Oyls. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 729/2, 6 Patacho's or Yachts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. 11 20 A Patache of twenty guns. 1887 R. WELFORD *Hist. Newcastle* III. 321 The St. Peter, a Spanish patache, entered the harbour of the Tyne. 2 *transf.* A small kind of public conveyance used in France.

1833 L. RICHIE *Wand by Loire* 20 Little country carriages called pataches (which in general are nothing more than a cart covered with leather, like a cabriolet).

† **Patacoo** n. *Obs.* Also 6 *patachine*, 7 *patagon*, 7 *patacoone*, *-coon*. [a. Sp. *patacon*, in It. *patacone*, also *patachina*, a. Pg. *patacão*, augment. of *pataca* piece of eight, dollar.] A Portuguese and Spanish silver coin, worth, in the 17th c., about 4s. 8d. English.

1584 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) II. 411 There is also a sort of silver money, which they call Patachines and is worth 6 Tangas. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 31 Unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and peppercons for patacoons and pistolls. 1665 G. TURNBULL *Diary* (S. H. S.) 315 We hired two wagons for 10 patagons. 1679 OATIS *Narr. Popish Plot* 5 The Letter was caried by a special messenger, for which he had 10 Patacoones. 1749 *Wealth of Britain* 30 The Dutch oblige themselves to pay. 800,000 patacoons.

|| **Patagium** (pætádgi'um). *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [med L., from ancient L. *patagium* a gold edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic = Gr. *paratyrior*.]

a. A fold of skin or membrane extending along the side of the body of certain flying mammals and reptiles, capable of expansion so as to act as a parachute; the wing-membrane of a bat or similar animal. b. *Ornith.* The fold or integument occupying the angle between the upper arm and the forearm of birds. c. *Entom.* The name for each of a pair of processes or appendages on the pronotum and thorax of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 368 *Patagia*. Two cornues scales observable in Lepidoptera, fixed on each side of the trunk, just behind the head, and covered with a long tuft of hair. *Ibid.* IV. 381 The patagia or pupets that adorn their evanescent thorax. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 374 An expanded flying membrane or 'patagium'. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 311 The patagia. are of some interest in connection with the question of wing-like appendages on the prothorax of Palaeozoic insects, and they have been considered by some writers to be the equivalents of true wings. *Ibid.* 312 These appendages are frequently erroneously called patagia, but have also been called scapulae, pterygodes, parapera, and shoulder-tufts, or shoulder lappets.

Hence **Patagial** (pætádgi'äl) a., of, pertaining to, or connected with a patagium; **Patagiate** a., formed into or furnished with a patagium.

1887 *Science* 5 Aug. 71/2 Dorsal View of the Patagial Muscles of a Woodpecker. 1894 NEWTON *Dut. Birds* 607 Garrod devoted much labour to the elucidation of these patagial muscles. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* Patagiate.

† **Patagon**. *Obs.* [a. Sp. *patagon* large clumsy foot.] A member of a tribe of South American Indians, whence Patagonia received its name.

1579 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) IV. 257 1605 SYLVSTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. in *Lav.* 211 A Pagan (a proud Infidel), A Patagon, that tasted nought so well as Israel's blood.

1698 *Froger Voy.* 75 The famous Patagons whom some Atheists avouch to be eight or ten feet high. However . . . the tallest among them was not above six foot high. 1773 JOHNSON *Hebrides, Osting in Sky*, If we have not searched the Magellanick regions, let us however forbear to people them with Patagons. [1871] G. C. MURSTERS *At Home w. Patagonians* 162 Hide overshoes are worn besides, and the footprints thus made are really large enough to convey the idea of giants' feet, and partly explain the term 'Patagon', or large feet, applied to these Indians by the Spanish discoverers.]

Patagon, obs. form of PATACON.

Patagonian (pætágōni'än), a. and sb. [See PATAGON and -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants (see B); hence, formerly, † Gigantic, huge, immense.

1767 *Frml. Byron's Voy. rd World* 24 + 5 The Patagonian system of education is quite gymnastic. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farwe Odes R.* *Acad.* viii. 26 This year, of picture, Mister West Is quite a Patagonian maker. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 101 Seeing a number of ants carrying off a Patagonian centipede. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I xvii 202 Their numbers were not as great, nor their size as Patagonians as some of us had been disposed to fancy.

B. sb. A South American Indian of a race inhabiting southern Patagonia, said to be the tallest known people (their stature, however, being much exaggerated by 17th and 18th c. travellers and romancers); hence, *fig.* † a giant, a gigantic specimen. 1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd World* 24, 25 A petty Patagonian, not seven and a half feet high. 1886 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Boswell* 63 Two huge Patagonian pockets. Which Patagonians would fairly both his Dictionary hold. 1871 G. C. MUSTERS (*title*) At Home with the Patagonians.

Patail, obs. form of **PATEL**.

Patamar(e), **Patan**(d. see **PATTAMAR**, **PATTEN**).

|| **Patana** (pa'tāna). Also *erron* patena, -ina. [Sinhalese *patana*, f. Skr *pat* to descend, fall.] A glade in the jungle-covered mountainous districts of Ceylon, usually with sloping sides.

1854 BAKER *Rifle & Hownd in Ceylon* viii. 218 Instead of taking across the patnas (glades), she [the elk] doubled back to an immense pathless jungle. 1880 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 24 These verdant openings to which the natives have given the name of patenas generally occur about the middle elevation of the hills. 1886 Mrs. E. H. EDWARDS *Penas in Macm. Mag.* No. 253, 79 In a small store standing alone on the patna.

Patant, obs. f. **PATENT**. **Patararo**, -r(r)ero, obs. var. **PEDRERO**, a small gun.

Patarin, -one (pa'tarin, -rīn), *sb.* and *a.* Also *9* **Paterin**(e). [ad med. L. pl. *Patarini*, *Patarini*, F. *Patarin*, *Paterin* (13th c. in Littré), commonly understood to be derived from *Pattaria*, name of a low quarter of Milan (see Du Cange s. v. *Paterini*), or to be identical with It. *pat(f)arino* 'a Porter or day-labourer, a base mechanical fellow' (Florio 1611), which had prob. the same origin.]

A. sb. A name which began to be applied at Milan in the middle of the 11th century to the deacon Arialdi and his followers who opposed the marriage of priests; also applied in the 12th c. and later to the Albigenes, Cathari, and others; and generally employed as a term of opprobrium, identified with Manichean, etc.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Albigenses*. They were also known by various other names; as, Arnoldists, Cathari, Patarians, Publicans, Passagers, etc. 1854 MILMAN *Lit. Chr. vi* iii. 111. 63 The Lombard Clergy affected to treat their adversaries as Paterines or Manicheans. 1855 *Ibid.* ix. viii. 111. 186 In the twelfth century Manichæism is rampant. Everywhere are Paterines, Paterines, Populans. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerdot. Celibacy* 221 The meetings of Landolfo and Arialdi [at Milan 1044] were held in a spot called Pataria, whence they soon became known as Paterines—a term which for centuries continued to be of fearful import as synonymous with Manicheans.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Patarins.

Hence **Patarnism**, the doctrine of the Patarins. 1854 MILMAN *Lit. Chr. vi* iii. 84 The lowest rabble, infected with Patarnism, furtively placed female ornaments in the chambers of priests.

† **Patart**, obs. [a. of. *patart*, *patard*, med. L. *patardus*, *patarus* (Du Cange).] A former coin of Flanders, Picardy, etc.; see *quots*.

1383 STROCKER *Civ. Warrens Louv.* c. iii. 85 b, A Proclamation made, that no Butcher should sell a pound of the best Beef above a patart. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patart*, a Low-country coin worth a *Sol* *inverso*, or the Silver. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patart*, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coin*, Flemish Coins those of copper, patards. *Ibid.*, *Patart* or penny.

|| **Patas** (pa'tā). [F. *patas*, from a dialect of Senegal.] The red monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*) of West Africa.

1745 *New Collect. Voy* (Astley) II. 68 The Sieur Brue, on his anchoring at Tuabo (in 1698), found a new kind of monkeys, of so lively a red, that they seemed painted. The Negroes call them Patas. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. 1. 505. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 466 The Patas, or Red Monkey, inhabits the same country (Gumbea, Congo, &c.) 1893 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (Lydekker) I. 98 The West African patas, or red monkey, from Senegambia.

Patata, obs. f. **BATATA**, **POTATO**.

Patavinity (pa'tāvi niti). [ad L. *patavinus*, f. *Patavinus* of or pertaining to *Patavium*, now Padua, the birth-place of the Roman historian Livy.] The dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, as shown in Livy's writings; hence *gen.* Provincialism in style; also an instance of this, a provincial word or usage. (Cf. **PADUANISM**.)

1807 R. (CARP) tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 111 b, Find Solcimes in Tullie, and I know not what Patavinitie in Livie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4 s. v.), Livy was censured by Asinius for Patavinity in his writings, by which was meant that he had too much used the phrases or affectations of Padua, and neglected those of Rome. 1745 H. WALFOLD *Lett.* (1846) II. 54 None of the critics could make out what Livy's Patavinity is. 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotchmen in 18th C.* (1888) II. xvi. 544 If a few Patavinites in phraseology or pronunciation escaped them. 1830 MACKIN- 105H *Edin. Philo.* Wks. 1846 I. 240 Such critics as those who exulted over the Patavinity of the Roman historian.

Pataxo, **Patayn**, obs. ff. **PATAHOE**, **PATTEN**.

Pat-ball (pa'tbəl). [F. *pat v. 1* + *ball sb. 1*.] The game of rounders.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* vii. (1783) I. 96, I might go home, and play at pat ball with my sister. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Cal. Newman* 3 We had cricket and rounders, patball and trapball, and multifarious games of marbles. 1896

Westm. Gas. 9 May 31/ Facetious Undergrad (at tennis, to his partner) Our opponent isn't much good at pat-ball, I take it.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.* 1 **Forms.** 4 **pacche**, 4-6 **patche**, 5 **pachoe**, **pacch**, 5-6 **pache**, **pachoh**(e), 6- **patch**. [ME. *pacche*, *patche*, of unascertained origin. If native, its OE form would be **pacce*.]

Some have conjectured an earlier **platche*, with subsequent loss of *l*, comparing mod. Sc. *PLATCH*, *q. v.*, but for this there is no evidence. Ger. dial. *patsche* puddle, mire, 'mess', also instrument of striking, hand, *patschen* to splash, dabble, dash, clap, tap, suits the form but not the sense.]

1 A piece of cloth, leather, wood, metal, or other material put or fastened on to mend a hole or rent in something, or to strengthen the weak place.

1382 WYCLIF *Marks* ii. 21 No man seweth a pacche [1388 *patche*] of rude clothe to an old clothe. 1456 LYNG. *De Gnat. Pilgr.* 1719 A garment. Wyche se were de vp-on hyr bak. Gret noubre thei-on I tolde Off cloutys and off pachchys olde. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 320 A brassen cloth of ij galons and more, a pacche cloutid in the brem w' laken. 1592 SHAKS *John* iv. 11. 32 As patches set upon a little breach. Discredit me. Then did the fault before it was so patch'd. 1675 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 152 The hole and the patch should be commensurate. 1875 HELLS *Ess. Fract.* *Ward* 6 To prefer a good open visible rent to a time-serving patch. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 The 'patch' included in the 'ordinary [bicycle] outfit' is by no means large enough for an ordinary buist.

b A piece of court-plaster or the like put over a wound or scar.

1591 LONGE *Catharos* (Hunter. Cl.) 6 Better to wear patches on my cloake, than to beare the patch on my head. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. 1. 93 Patches will I get vnto these cudgell scarres. 1875 HAZLITT *Dodsley's Plays* XI. 140 note, Feesimple alludes also to the patch on the face of Tearchaps.

c A pad or piece of cloth worn to protect an injured eye.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Wks. 1873 I to Though he.. want an eye. Wearing a veluet patch upon the same. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3847/4 [He] had a Patch on his right Eye. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* *Fere & Ale* ix, Over the horse's left eye was a patch, To keep it from burning the manger. 1891 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 221 You can change your face, put a patch over one eye.

d A piece of cloth sewn upon a garment as an ornament, badge, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/3 Spots, such as black silk on scarlet velvet, black or coffee-brown on blue, pale blue on green... These 'patches' are now the very height of the fashion. 1900 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 5/1 One juvenile wearer of the 'patch', belonging to H.M.S. Aurora, was in the thick of the fire carrying messages to and fro.

e. *Not a patch on (colloq.)*, in no way comparable to, nowhere near.

1860 RLADE *Cluster & H.* xxxvii, He is not a patch on you for looks. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii. 85 A fine handsome-looking young man, but not a patch upon his father. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Dec. 779 The adventures with savages, and so on, are, to speak familiarly, not a patch upon the adventures which Captain Mayne Reid would have made out of the same materials. 1889 *Westm. Gas.* 30 Feb. 10/1 We have some strange weather in England, but it is doubtful whether we are a patch upon Australia. On December 6 the thermometer in many places there fell over 40 deg. within six hours.

2 A small piece of black silk or court-plaster, often of fanciful shape, worn on the face either to hide a fault, or, more usually, to show off the complexion by contrast. (Fashionable, esp. among women, in 17th and 18th centuries; cf. **PATCH-BOX**.)

1592 LYLIV *Madas* iii. 11, *Licio* Take Mastucke else. *Pet. Mastucke's* a patch. Mastucke does many a fool's face catch. 1601 MARSTON *Passim* & *Kath.* v. 220 Black patches are worn. Some for pride, some to stay the Rheume, and Some to hide the scab. 1611 CORON. *Moucheron*, the little blacke patch that glued by Mastucke, etc., on the faces of many. 1665 FLETCHER *Elde. Bro.* iii. v, Your black patches you wear variously. Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges. 1706 PRIOR *Philis's Age* 6 Her patches, pants, and jewels on. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Eccl.* Saturday 49 Hours pass'd in deep debate, How curls should fall, or where a patch to place. 1876 FLANCK *Cycl. Costume* I. 388, 1897 ROSCOMBE. *White Rose Arno* 23 The patch that lent piquancy to the cheek of beauty.

3 A portion of any surface markedly different in appearance or character from what is around it; a large or irregular spot.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) With twitches and patches, as brode as a grote. 1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3745/4 A Patch near the Flank on the near Side [on a horse]. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 126 Those detached and unmeaning patches of different colours, which compose what opticians call an *anagnorismus*. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. 1. (1875) 50 The sky will not come right, it is all spots and patches. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 818 The Surf-Duck with a white patch on the crown and another on the nape.

b A small piece or area of undefined shape, of ground, or of anything lying or growing on it.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. 17 (1871) 98 In Buckinghamshire, there is a piece of Hartfordshire, this patch is not above three miles in length, and two in breadth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. 14 We go to gain a little patch of ground that hath in it no profit but the name. 1684 *Contempr. St. Man* ii. iii. (1699) 154 Why doth he content himself with some patch of the Earth, when he may be Lord of the whole Heavens? 1748 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* v, A patch so green, On which the tribe their gambols do display. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe Ryl* iv. 66 Like a patch of April snow. 1847 GROVE *Greece* ii. xvi. IV. 35 Patches

of cultivable soil. 1894 HOWELLS *Trav. fr. Altruria* 103 The chief crop was hay, with here and there a patch of potatoes or beans.

c An area of floating pieces of ice, joining and overlapping one another, of more or less circular or polygonal form.

1817 SCORESBY *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 531/1 If it assume a circular or polygonal form, the name of patch is applied. 1820 *Ibid.* ii. 134 A patch is a collection of drift or bay-ice of a circular or polygonal form. In point of magnitude, a pack corresponds with a field, and a patch with a floe. 1850 *Natural Phenomena* 106 If the field [of ice] is broken up into a number of pieces, none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a patch; if the pieces are broad they are called a patch; and when long and narrow a stream.

d *Anat.* and *Path.* A small well-defined area of the skin, etc. distinct in colour or appearance.

Peyer's, Peyerian patches, the agminate glands in the small intestine.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 153 In other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 132 As the patch expands, the centre of it gradually assumes the natural colour of the skin. 1849-50 *Tonn. Cycl.* *Anat.* IV. 830/1 Each Peyerian patch consists of but a single layer of gland-veicles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 226 It undergoes a process of division whereby it is converted into the embryonic patch or cicatrula. 1899 *Albini's Syst. Med.* VII. 296 A patch of softening was found in each hemisphere.

4 A piece of cloth sewed together with others of varying shape, size, and colour to form patch-work or to adorn a garment.

a 1599 SKELTON *Bowge of Court* 358 His cote was checked with patches rede and blew. 1560 DAUST *Stedman's Comm.* 424 The other two had as they were sowed together certain fragments and patches. 1658 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Pol-pool* (Arb.) 45 His Verses are like his clothes, miserable Cento's and patches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xix. (1695) 400 A pie-bald Livery of coarse Patches and borrowed Sheds.

5 A small scrap, piece, or remnant of anything.

a 1599 SKELTON *Replie* 3 A lytel lagge of rhetoric. A pece or a patche of philosophy. 1599 FULKE *Haskins's Parl.* 81 They read but patches out of other mens notes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 102 A King of shreds and patches. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 9 And fills up the time with some patch of poetry. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* to Mrs. Thrale Apr. This letter is written by scraps and patches. 1835 ARNOLD *Lett.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1845) I. 435 Much of ancient history consists apparently of patches put together, without any redaction.

6 Applied to various things suggesting a patch (sense 1) in the way they are fastened, or in shape or size, or otherwise: a. The operculum of a periwinkle; b. A greased piece of cloth, leather, or other material used as the wadding for a rifle-ball; c. 'A projection on the top of the muzzle in some guns, doing away with the effect of dispar in laying' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); d. *Printing*: A piece of thin paper used to fill up low places in the impression; = **OVERLAY** *sb.* 2; e. 'A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anm.* I. ix. 279 We find the mouth of its [periwinkle's] shell closed by a horny organ called the patch. 1835-40 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 439 Something that will go down the throat like a greased patch down a smooth rifle. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunmery* 375 The use of patches, on the score of protecting the ball, and also cleansing the tube. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life & Afr.* (1902) 93/2 [These] contained balls and patches, two sharp clasp-knives, a compass, flint and steel.

7. **Patch-up** [f. the phrase to patch up: see **PATCH** *v.*] An act of patching up, or repairing in an imperfect fashion.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 178 He is returned from a patch up abroad. 1868 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Dec. 1/3 We must avoid any speedy patch-up which would bring us to another letter of resignation twelve months hence. 1901 MISS E. HOBHOUSE *Ibid.* 29 June 9/1 It is all only a miserable patch-up on a great ill.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † patch-coat, a patched coat; † patch-grease: see *quot*; patch-ice, pieces of ice overlapping so as to form a patch (Webster 1864); patch-leather, leather used in patching; patch-ornament, an ornament resembling a patch in shape or otherwise; patch-poll'd *a.*, having a patch of colour on the head, esp. in patch-poll'd coat = **PATCH-HEAD**. Also **PATCH-BOX**, etc.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 The jacket... with two patch breast pockets with pleats. 1830 LENNARD *Tr. Charron's Writ.* 1. Pref. (1670) xix See then how strange and monstrous a patch-coat man is. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Hush.* i. (1668) Table Hard Wds, *Patch-grease is that tallow which is gotten from the boiling of Shoo-makers threads. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 188 Each man has also a sufficient quantity of patch-leather. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. ii. 27 These dots are arranged so as to form bands; and in others simply 'patch' ornaments.

Hence **Patchwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a patch. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1875) II. xxxix. 684 Statute law stuck patchwise on a body of judiciary.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.* 2 [According to T. Wilson 1553, and Heywood 1562, orig. the name or rather nickname of Cardinal Wolsey's domestic 'fool' or jester, his real surname being *Sexton*.

Supposed by some to have been so called from his patched garb, or patched face, but perh rather an anglicized form of *It passio*. It seems however to have been later associated, or taken as identical with PATCH *sō*¹, as in Shakespeare's 'patch'd fool'. The following quotes bear on the history of the word.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 176 As to call one Patche or Coulson, whom we see to doe a thing foolishly, because these two in their tyme were notable fooles. 1562 J. Heywood *Epigr.* i. xlv (1867) 106 A saying of Patche my lord cardinal's fool. Master Sexten, a paison of knowne wit, As he at my lord Cardinals boord did sit [etc.] 1590 SHAKESPEARE *Mids W* iv. 1. 215 But man is but a patch'd fool, if he will offer to say, what me-thought I had. (See also WARTON *Hist Poet* (1840) III. 87; Douce *Illust Shaks* I 258.)

A domestic fool, a fool or foolish person generally; a clown, dolt, booby. Now only *dial.* or *collog.* applied to an ill-natured or ill-tempered person, esp. a child. See also CROSS-PATCH.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm* on *Folly* Gij, This kynde of men whom commonly ye call foolcs, doltcs, ideotes, and paches 1561 PRESTON *Cambyyses* E, Hob and Lob, a ye Cuntry patches. 1588 MARPLE *Epist* (Arb) 3 M. Budges was a verie patch and a duns, when he was in Cambridge 1590 SHAKESPEARE *Mids W* iii. 1. 9 A crew of patches, iudemechanicals 1598 FLORIO, *Passo*, a fool; a patch, a madman 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* iv. 1. § 19 (tr. *Gouvi*) But Jack the mad patch men and houses does snatch 1830 SCOTT *Doom of Devoigou* ii. 1, Thou art a foolish patch 1900 O'NEILL *Glens* 50 (E D D) As ugly as need be, the daik little patch

Patch (pætʃ), *v.* [f. PATCH *sō*¹]

1. *trans.* To put a patch or patches on, of a thing, to serve as a patch to. *Patch up*, to mend or repair in some sort by putting patches on. 1516 [see PATCHED 1] 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1209 With piteche she patchid her pitecher shuld not crase. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par Luke* v. 60 b, He renteth a newe vesture to patche vp an olde 1602 SHAKESPEARE *Ham.* v. 1. 239 Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII 256 It either makes a new web, or patches up the old one 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 77 Why patch up that tawdry gown? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Windows patched with rags and paper 1888 F. HUMPHREY *Midas* i. Prol. It had one mast, and a small sail all torn and patched.

b. In *pa. pple.*, said of a person in reference to his clothing, etc.

c. 1500 *Howe's Plowm, larned Patern*. 127 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I 214 He was patched, torne, and all to rente. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat.* iv. 1. 9 Himself goes patched like some baie cottier 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Plays 1873 III. 214 Zounds I am so patcht vp, she cannot discouer me.

d. To fit (a bullet) with a patch (PATCH *sō*¹ 6 b). 1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 545 If the bullet is the right size and properly patched, the patch will not be torn in putting the cartridge into the chamber.

e. 'To overlay or bring up an impression sheet with pieces of thin paper' (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*). 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 470 *Patching the Sheet*. 1890 JACOBI *Printing* 175 Where the type stands low it should be patched up with the very thin set-off paper.

2. To mend, repair, or make whole, in various fig. applications. (Usually with *up*, and implying a hasty, clumsy, imperfect, or temporary manner.)

1573-80 BARETT *Alv. P.* 184 To Patch, or make whole againe to botch. To make amends for that is done amisse. 1597 SHAKESPEARE *Ham.* iv. 1. 252 When wilt thou leave fighting and begin to patch vp thine old Body for Heauen? 1601 *Twel. N.* i. v. 32 Any thing that's mended, is but patch'd: — sin that amends, is but patch with vertue 1906 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1908) 34 The Surgeon takes care to patch him up with Speed. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 40 You'll have to patch up your quarrel.

3. To make up by joining pieces together as in patchwork; hence, to make up, put together, or frame hastily or insecurely; to botch *up*.

a. 1599 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garuesche* Wks 1843 I 225 The nexte halter ther xall be I bequeth y^e hole to the, Soche pelfry thou hast patchydyr 1563 MAN *Musculus Commont* 40 b, An aparne patched together of figge leaves. 1593 LONGE *Def. Poetry* in G. S. Smith *Eth. Crit. Ess.* I. 84 Out of what booke patched you out Cicero's Oration? 1560 FULLER *Pisgah* i. xi 34 The Samaritans quitted their... Idols, and patched up a religion amongst themselves 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23/2 Houses, which they patch'd up of Reeds and Bullrushes. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trug.* III. 1. 146 Any formal, heartless matrimony Patched up by Court intrigues. 1879 BLACK *MacLeod of D.* xxxiii, To patch together a pair of homespun trousers.

4. To put on or in as a patch; to fit (a thing) into something so as to diversify it, as in patchwork. Also *fig.*; often depreciatory.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par Gal.* v. 16 b, To haue newe clothe sowed or patched to an olde garmente. 1593 NASH *Christs T. Wks* (Grosart) IV 186 It is so vgly daubed, plaistred, and patcht on 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 Things Patcht or glewed against a Wall. a. 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v, He patched it upon me, who knew nothing of the matter. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I 19 The present windows have been patched into the wall in such a manner as to make it impossible to trace accurately the original state of it.

b. To join as one patch to another; to piece together.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & de fat* Wks. II. 71/2 Thy person's odd, vnparallel'd, vnmatch'd, And yet thy action's to the person patch'd. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* I iv. 239 It is just possible to patch the two narratives together.

5. To mark (a surface) as patches of different colour or material do; to diversify or variegate with patches. (Chiefly in passive.)

1595 SHAKESPEARE *John III* i. 47 If thou wert grim. Patch'd with foule Moles, and eye-offending makes 1711 ADDISON *Specul.* No. 115 P 6 His Stable-doors are patched with Noses that belonged to Foxes of the Knight's own hunting down 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot* in 1772 32 Grey locks patched with moss 1853 KANE *Cornwall Exp.* xlv (1856) 423 The slopes of the hills were heavily patched with snow. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvi 290 Yellow lamps patching with faint light an isolated statue, or a pulpit.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become coloured in patches 1896 G. L. BECKE *Pacific Tales, Holist's Debt* (1897) 120 The red, bloated face of the skipper, patched and mottled, and his breath came in quick, short gasps.

6. To adorn (a person, the face) with patches. 1674 R. NEWCOURT in T. Flatman's *Poems* 7 Which like their Misses Patch't and Painted are 1704 SHELLEY *Lyring Lover* iii (1747) 46 But alas, Madam, who patch'd you today? 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic W.* iv, Their hair plastered with pomatum, their faces patched to taste 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* ii. 1 (1883) 123 We now went with faces patched, to the new church in Queen Square.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. 1, Your ladyship has patched and painted violently. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* II (1732) 18 She will find it as impossible to patch or paint, as to curse or swear.

7. *intr.* Patch off, to come off in patches. *rare* 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vi, The plaster is patching off the walls.

Patchable (pætʃəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ABLE] That can be patched

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Tour* (1882) Pref 6 Like a ragged coat, not patched or patchable any longer

Patchaw, *obs.* variant of PADISHAW.

Patch-box. [f. PATCH *sō*¹ 2 + BOX *sō*²] A box for holding patches for the face

1674 *Lord. Gas.* No. 89/4 Lost, two silver powder Boxes, and a patch Box 1712-14 *Pope's Rape Lock* iv 162 Thrice from my trembling hand the patch-box fell 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 16 June, If they send a patch-box to Lord George Sackville, it will hold all his laurels 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dam.* xi 157 The poets of a patch box and powder period

† **Patchcock**, *patcock*. *Obs. rare*—1. [Known only in the passage cited; in which also the reading is uncertain. The first element is app. PATCH *sō*¹ (or ?), the second may be COOK, or the dim. suffix -OCK. See note below.]

A term used by Spenser of the degenerate English in Ireland, either in reference to their character and habits, their mongrel breed, or their costume: 'a base or mean fellow, a ragamuffin.'

1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* (Wks Grosart IX 104; Globe 636/2). The rest which dwell about in Connaght and Munster, and some in Leinster and Ulster, ar degenerate and grown to be as very Patchcocks [v. r. Patchcock(s)] as the wild Irish

[The Lambeth MS. 510, which was the copy submitted to the Abp. of Canterbury for licence, dated by Spenser and initialed E. S. from which Grosart prints his text, reads, If 39, Patchcocks; but three other MSS. B. M. add 2202a (printed in the Globe text), Harl 7388, Camb Dd 10. 60 have Patchcocks, -cks Camb Dd. 14 28 has Rakehells. If the word was patchcocks, it was perhaps the same as Shakespeare's 'very Paoocks', if this is read *paycoke*. Cf. same play III. iv. 102 'a King of shreds and patches']

Patched (pætʃt, pætʃtəd), *pp. a.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb. Mended with patches; made up of pieces as in patchwork; mended, made up, or put together hastily, clumsily, or insecurely. Also *patched-up*.

1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. 1, In dede for very vniuersal pouerte .she had broght patchydy sleuys a. 1599 H. SMITH *Wks* (1867) II 405 Mahomet's religion is a patched religion, mixed partly with Judaism, partly with Gentilism, partly with Papisim, partly with Christianism 1599 NASH *Leuten's Stuffe* (1871) 42 With it, the patched leather pilche laboratho may dine like a Spanish Duke 1764 MEM. G. PSALMANAZAR 152 When he heard my patched up story. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 38 Let us have peace, . but let it be honourable, let it be secure. A patched up peace will not do. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi, The patched woolen trousers.

b. Adorned or marked with patches.

1667 PERYS *Diary* i May, Peggy Pen with only her husband's pretty sister with her both patched and very fine, and in much the finest coach in the park. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* ix, A painted, patched, fuscued, periwigged, bolstered, Lama!

† c. *Patched work* = PATCHWORK. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 51 Such Bits and Scraps of patch Work-Citations

Hence † **Pa. teddy** *adv.*, in manner of a patch.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par Gal.* v. 16 b, Nor can he beare with to haue . olde clothe be patchedye sowed into a newe

Patcher (pætʃə), [f. PATCH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who patches. see the verb Also *patcher-up*.

1528 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc) I. 135 He is no patcher; he cannot build on another man's foundation 1552 HULOET, Bodger, botcher, mender, or patcher of olde garmentes 1611 CORRA, *Renouuer de vieilles causes*, . . . a peccer or patcher vp of ruinous causes 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 214 Patcheis, Clowters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* *Conservative* (1884) 259 A timid cobbler and patcher. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 295 A mender of old shoes, or patcher up of clothes

Patchery 1 (pætʃəri). [f. PATCH *sō*¹ or *v.* + -ERY.] The action of patching or mending clumsily or hastily; anything made up of pieces or fragments put together; a patchwork (usually *fig.*).

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 239 The Greeke Article is so placed, as it can abide no such patcherie. 1623 R. BERNARD *Looke beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 4 A new vpsaint Religion, a patcherie of Iudaisme, Paganisme and Heresie 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II xxiii (1852) 467 Vile human inventions and patcheries stee into the service of the Lord. 1834 GEN P. THOMPSON *Leaver* (1842) III 31 Designating such performances as jargon and patchery 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud Shaks* (ed. 2) App. 232 A thin sample of poetic patchery cobbled up and stitched together

† **Patchery** 2. *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sō*² + -ERY.] The conduct of a 'patch'; roguery, knavery.

1582 STANYHURST *Ancis* II. (Arb) 64 From the fathers sermons shal such fond patcherie flicker? *Ibid.*, *Concerts* (Arb) 140 Cleane too the sound *Castle*, flee from thee patcherie *Cant.* 1607 SHAKESPEARE *Timon* v. 1. 99 You heare him cogge, See him dis-embell, Know his grosse patcherie.

¶ In the following the sense is uncertain.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. ix 79 Tis a bagge of Rye in dede vsiree, periuiree, pitcheree, patcherie, pilferie, bribeee, snatcherie, catcherie

Patch-head. A local name in Maine, U. S., for the snif-scoter (*Oedemia perspicillata*), a kind of duck, from the white patches on its head.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Patchiness (pætʃɪnəs) [f. PATCHY *a.* + -NESS.] Patchy quality or condition.

1862 H. SPENSER *First Princ.* II. XIX § 150 (1875) 407 Irregularities of distribution, would produce that patchiness which distinguishes the heavens 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* VII. 128 Nothing seems to have struck him so much as the general patchiness of the country

Patching, *vb. sō*¹ [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PATCH, in various senses; also, the condition of being patched, or an instance of this. Also *patching-up*.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 452 It is evyll patchynge of that is torne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 An olde sacke axeth much patchynge 1691 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent* 98 That patching and botching with Solder that appears upon all the Cast-lead Coverings 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, A little patching up would make it comfortable enough 1832 JAMES H. MASTERSON xxiii, The eye detected some rather anomalous patchings and darnings. 1893 *British Printer* 157 Underlay wherever possible, as the less patching there is on the cylinder the less chance is there of wrinkling.

2. The putting of patches on the face by way of adornment

1656 *Artif. Handson* 78 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering. 1765 GOLDSMITH *Double Transform* 40 Shal'd in no other arts was she, But dressing, patching, repartee 1883 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* III 35 The custom of patching amongst ladies

3. The wadding for a bullet (f. PATCH *sō*¹ 6 b).

1887 E. EGALSTON *Graysons* xlii (1888) 144 Taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the patching

4. *Comb.* as *patching-cloth*, -*rubber*, -*work*. c. 1680 *Robt. Ball* VII 468 The Taylor . . . had patching-work for a whole season 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr 371/2 A circle of patching-cloth pushed through to the bottom of the tire. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 Always carry in your tool-bag a fairly large piece of patching rubber

† **Patching**, *vb. sō*² *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sō*² + -ING 1.] The behaviour of a 'patch', = PATCHERY 2.

a. 1550 *Image Ipor* in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 446 With peltinge and patchinge, With findinge and fatchinge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Pion & Epigr.* (1867) 171 After catching and snatching, Pylling and pollying, we fall, to patchynge.

† **Patching**, *pp. a*¹ *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sō*² + -ING 2.] Acting like a 'patch'; deceiving, knavish. Hence † **Patchingly** *adv.* deceptively.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1491/2 Others . . . dyd dissemblingly and patchynge vse some part of them. 1591 GREENE *Duc. Coynage* Wks (Grosart) X. 33 These cony-catchers geumg to diuers vile patching shiffes, an honest and godly tile 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* in 127 Some slippery persons or patching companions. 1647 WARD *Sung. Cobler* (1843) 37, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines

Patching, *pp. a*² [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING 2.] That patches or covers with patches.

1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, The patching houseleek's head of blossom winks Through the chinks.

Patch-leaf. Also *putch-*, *putcha-leaf*. [A part-transl. of Bengali *pacha-pāt*, f. Bengali *pāt* leaf.] = PATCHOULI.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 209 Goods from Acheen . . . Patch Leaf, 2 Bahar Maunds 7 20 *Star.* 1885 VULF & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 517 Patchouli, Patch-leaf, also Patch- and Putcha-leaf.

† **Patchment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PATCH *v.* + -MENT.] A patchwork.

a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1613) 205 A patchment of untruthes.

Patchcock: see PATCHCOCK.

Patchouli (pætʃəʊli, pætʃəʊli). Also 9 *pach-*, *päch-*, *patchouli*, *patchouly*, *paoeli*. [a. *patchouli*, 'the vernacular name over the greater part of the Madras Presidency' (Sir G. Birdwood in *Athenaeum* 22 Oct. 1898), the elements of which are referred by some to Tamil *pach*, *pachai*—green and *lai* leaf: cf. the Bengali *pacha-pāt* (*pāt* leaf), and Eng. *putcha-leaf*, or PATCH-LEAF.

The spelling *patchouli* appears to be French, and may have arisen in the French possessions on the Comorand coast. If there is anything in the conjecture in Hatz-Darm. that it is a phonetically-spelt adaptation of Eng. *patch-leaf*, this would necessarily carry back the name in Fr. to a period anterior to the earliest Eng. examples. But in

French dictionaries it was entered as a neologism by Littré in 1875, and was admitted by the Académie in 1878, long after it was known in English.]

1. An odoriferous plant (*Pogostemon Patchouli*, N.O. *Labiatae*), native to Silhat, Penang, and the Malay peninsula, the dried leaves of which are used for various purposes in the East; it yields an essential oil, from which the scent (see 2) is derived.

1851 FORBES in *Art Jnl Illustr Catal* II p vii f. The aromatic herb, the lavender and rosemary, hyssop and peppermints, patchouli and thyme, all yielding volatile oils. 1856 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Patchouli*, an Indian herb. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 357 Patchouli, Pachuput or Patscha pat 1879 *Ibid* VI. 902 Volatile oil of patchouli gradually deposits a camphor.

2. A penetrating and lasting perfume prepared from this plant.

1845 ALB SMITH *Scattergood Fam* I vii, Evening-party odours patchouli, white-wine vapours, and cut oranges. 1856 C. HEARNE *Honour Dom. Phys* p xi, Patchumery, particularly musk, hartshorn, camphor, paccioli. 1866 *Treas Bot* grove III effects, such as loss of appetite and sleep, nervous attacks, etc., have been ascribed to the excessive employment of Patchouli as a perfume.

3. *attrib.*, as *patchouli camphor*, oil.

1881 WATTS *Dict Chem* VIII. 1497 Patchouli camphor, C₁₅H₂₀O... forms regular hexagonal crystals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Patchouli oil, is a viscid oil, boils at 282°-294° F, and separates out on standing as *Patchouli camphor*.

† **Patch-panel**, *sb.* and *a*. Obs. [f. PATCH *v* + PANEL *sb*.] 1

A *sb.* One who patches panels, ? a jobbing or botching carpenter, an abusive appellation.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super Wks* (Gosart) II. 280 The starkest Patch-pannell of them all, or the grossest hammer drudge in a county. 1604 DEKKER *Satirum Wks*. 1873 I. 229 (Woman to retired Captain) Hang these patch-pannell, I am none a thy Charing-Crosse.

B. *adj.* Fit for patching panels or putting into patchwork; of little value as material.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. Why, noble Caribous, nothing but patch-pannell stuff, old gallinawhites, and cotton caudle eloquence.

Patchwork (pætʃˈwɜːk) [f. PATCH *v* or *sb*. + WORK *sb*.]

1. Work composed of pieces or fragments put together, esp. in a makeshift or incongruous manner; a thing patched up, a medley, jumble. Now often viewed as *fig* from 2.

1694 POLLEXFEN *Disc Trade* (1697) A iv, It cannot be expected they should have any effect for common Good, at best, but Patch-work. 1739 *Wks. of Learned* I. 103 He that thinks the Iliad and Odyssees the Patchwork of a Beggar's Rhapsodies. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* lxiv, This imperfectly-taught woman, whose phrases and habits were an odd patchwork. 1889 W. S. PRATT in W. GLADEN *Parish Probl* 457 Latin and German hymns—clever patch-work often resembling real poetic creations.

b. Work of patching up. see PATCH *v* 2. *nonce use*.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec, I should ruin myself with endeavouring to mend them, and I have been too much engaged in patchwork already.

2. *spec* Work consisting of small pieces of various kinds of cloth, differing in colour and pattern, and sometimes in size and shape, sewed together by the edges, generally with ornamental effect, so as to form one article, as a counterpane, cushion, tea-cosy, etc. *Crazy patchwork*, that in which the pieces are quite irregular in shape and size. cf. CRAZY 5.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I vi, My clothes looked like the patch-work made by the ladies in England, only that mine were all of a colour. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* III iv, Every woman wore pockets fashioned with patch-work into many curious devices. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wife's Cumb.* I in 17 The bed was covered with an equally charming counterpane of silk patchwork. 1892 Mrs. ALFRED MAMMILLON xix 268, I wish, Claude, you would do a little of my crazy patchwork, you work so beautifully.

b. Any surface divided into many small compartments of various shapes and kinds.

1805 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 243 A glorious little world of Devonshire scenery, carpeted to the rim with the picturesque patchwork of Devonshire verdure. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* xii, A patchwork of fields spread out and ran down to the cliffs.

3. *Mining*, (*local*) See quot.

1807 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* Mar 177 The ironstones were formerly dug out in extensive open air workings [in S. Wales] known as 'patchworks'.

4. *attrib* a. Made up of miscellaneous pieces or fragments; composed of a combination of odds and ends.

1713 GAY *Guard* No 149 ¶ 17 What Horace [Ars Poet. II 15-20] says of his patch-work poets 'Purpureus late qui splendet unus et alter, Assutur pannus—'. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXIII 463 Those second-hand minds and patchwork intellects. 1896 N. AMER. REV. CXXIII 420 The patchwork rubric of the English church.

b. Made of, or of the nature of patchwork. see 2. 1840 HOOD *Kilnseye*, *Dream* vi, No patchwork quilt, all seams and scars. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I xv, There was the old patch-work counterpane. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* I, A low chair with a patch work cushion.

5. *Comb.* 1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 234 Spread with clean calico and adorned with patchwork covered pillows.

Patchy (pætʃi), *a* 1 [f. PATCH *sb*. + *-y*.] Abounding in or diversified with patches; consisting of patches or small separate areas or tracts, resembling patchwork in appearance or structure.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 185 [A crop] in many places patchy, with intervals of four or five feet without any plants at all. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* VI. 1 84 The land is patchy and of different qualities. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* III. 65 The layer appears patchy or spotted. 1882 *Gardener's Chron* 4 Mar 295 A stone or tile edging is certainly preferable to a patchy Box one. 1895 KEGAN PAUL in *Month Aug* 458 Such a Life is often patchy and scrappy.

Hence **Pa tchly** *adv.*, in a patchy manner.

1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept 5/4 Shops, started with some dim idea of being beautiful, have finished by becoming patchy tin.

Pa tchy, *a*, 2 *collog.* or *dial* [f. PATCH *sb*. + *-y*] Of the nature of a 'patch'; cross, ill-tempered, fractious.

1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F. II*. lii 20 He'll be a bit patchy... just for a while. To-morrow morning maybe he'll be just as sweet as sweet.

Pate 1 (pæt). (Also 7, 9 pat) [In common use from c. 1300; origin unknown.]

Some have conjectured it to be a by-form of *plate*, comparing *med L. platia* the clerical tonsure, and *Du and Ger. platte* a shaven or bald head. But evidence is wanting.]

1. The head, the skull, more particularly applied to that part which is usually covered with hair. (In modern use, more or less ludicrous or humorous; not in serious or dignified use.)

1305 *Judas* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 He smot him wip a ston behynde in be pate pat he sculle to-dasche he brayn ful out perate. 1394 *P. Pl. Cade* 839 He myte no maistre ben kald (for Crist hat defended). Ne puten no pylion on his pild pate. 1430 *Lyng. Jacke Hare Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Now wessel N. unto thi jousy pate, Un-thrift and thou to gidre be mett. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vii 16 His vnhappyenes shall come vpon his owne heade, and his wickednes shall fall vpon his owne pate. 1593 SHAKS *a Hen* VI. v 1 335 He is a Traitor, let him to the Tower, And chop away that factious pate of his. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ire* (1809) 325 A fool gave him such a blow vpon the pat, that the blood ran downe his eares. 1626 R. C. *Times Whistle* III 96 Some curle their pates to make their lockes more faire. 1632 *Lytton Trav.* ix. 396 An Eagle taking his bald pate for a white rocke, let a shell-fish fall on it. 1820 COCK *Strains* I. 236 (E. D. D.) W! powdered pats; The auld blue Bonnet's laid aside, They main ha'e Hats. 1883 *19th Cent* Dec 1092 The stubbles are close shaven as a monk's pate.

2. The head as the seat of the intellect; hence put for skill, cleverness, 'brains', and formerly sometimes for a person possessed of such.

1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV. i 244 Steale by line and leuell, is an excellent pate of pate. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* i, 109 The Able-most for Pate, Frowes, Furze. 1687-77 FULTHAM *Resolves* i. xlii 70 To lay the plot at first, will, is matter of more pate. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *King's & Common* 39 The greatest Sages of the kingdom, and the best pates of Spaine. 1797 *Enquirer* 113 355 An odd conceit, As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. 1730 *Young Ep.* to Pope 65 Each shallow pate, that cannot read your name, Can read your life, and will be proud to blame. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Amph & Ascend* 88 Made manifest to meaneest pates.

3. The skin of a calf's head.

1687 *Land Gas*, No 225/4 Prohibiting the Exportation of all sorts of Linen Rags, Glove Clippings, Parhamment Shreds, Calves Pates. 1881 *Sci Amer* XLIV 408 [The hide] is sold to the salters with the pates and tails on.

b. In the fur trade, The fur from a black patch on the head of a rabbit or hare.

1878 *Ur's Dict. Arts* IV 381 At present hare wool is not sorted, but formerly it was divided into *black back*, *brown back*, *sides*, *pate* (useless), *cheeks* and *tail*, as in the case of rabbit wool.

Pate 2 (pæt). *north. dial.* Also 7 *payte*, *payte*, 8 *pat*. [Of obscure origin.]

Perhaps from *piec*, in reference to the white top of its head, suggesting a bald pate.]

A badger. Also in *Comb.*, *pate-head*.

1628 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 91 Whosoever shall take any fox, or pate, or badger, in this parish and bring the head to the church, shall have twelve pence paid by the churchwardens. 1653 *Ibid* 104 To George Burne for a pate head, 6d. 1728 *Finghall Church-w. Acc* (MS), For 3^d Pat Head, 12. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pate*, a badger. 1883 T. & K. MACQUOID *About Yorksh* 126 The last pate is said to have been killed hereabouts some twenty-eight years ago.

|| **Pâté** (pâté). Also 8 *patée* [f. *pâté*—OF. *pâté*: see *PASTY sb*, *PATTY*]

1. A pie, pasty, or patty. *Pâté de foie gras*, pie or pasty of fattened goose liver, Strasburg pie.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Petty Patees*, a sort of small Pies made of March-pane, and fill'd with Sweet meats. 1768 STERN *Sent Journ.*, *Le Pâtissier*, A chevalier de St. Louis selling *pâtés*. 1833 *Sh. Character* (ed 2) I 117, I sent off the woman with an oyster *pâté*. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* III. 4 His *pâtés* superb—and his cutlets sublime! 1827 LYTTON *Pellham* vii, To help myself to the *pâté de foie gras*.

2. *Fortif.* See *quot* (Erroneously written *pate*.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Pate*, in Fortification, is a kind of Platform like what they call an Horseshoe, generally oval, encompassed only with a Parapet. It is usually erected in Marshy Grounds to cover a Gate of a Town. 1802 JAMES *Milit Dict.*, *Pate*, Ft.

Paté, *pate*, -ée, var. *PATTÉE* (in Heraldry).

Pâtée (pâtée), *a* [f. *PATE* 1 + *-ée*.] Having a pate (of a specified kind).

1580 *Livly Euphues* (Arb) 439 Grose and dull pated

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 210 Let him be found never so idle pated. 1756 *Tollemys Jnl* 2 *Orphans* III. 173 So jealous pated a fellow. 1834 H. BULWER *France* II. 111 144 The emptiest-pated of the male creatures that she meets.

Patedelion. see *PEDLION*.

† **Patefaction**, *Obs*. [ad L. *patefaction-em*, n. of action from *patefacere* to *PATEFY*] The action of making open, visible, or known; a disclosing, manifestation, revelation, declaration.

1553 *Bale Vocacyon in Harl Misc* (Malh) I 364 The patefaction of Christe in the gospel. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp* 2 *Peter* I. 11 The like patefaction was to Peter; he 'saw heaven opened'. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* I. 11 44 God hath also made frequent patefactions of his Deity. 1703 B. R. *On N. J.*, *Acts* xiii. 26 By way of patefaction and discovery. 1872 F. HALL *Recent Exemph. False Philol.* 27 And now for—not to shock a clergyman by profanely applying the term revelation,—the new *patefaction*.

† **Patefy**, *v*. *Obs*. Also 6-7 -fy [ad L. *patefacere* to make open, to open, f. *pate-re* to be open + *facere* to make. cf. *liquefy*, and see -fy] *trans*. To make open, to disclose, manifest, reveal to the eye or mind.

1533 *CRANMER Let to Bp. of Hereford in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II 263 When the verity and truth of them shall be patified and made open unto you. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 282 He hath patified himself to us by an heavenly light. 1667 *WATERHOUSE True Lond* 63 Thus God patefies the way to his displeasure. 1788 *Th. after No* 25 323 It dimoves every discrediting pain from the stomach, adjuvates digestion, and patefies obstructions.

† **Patel**, -ell (e). *Obs*. Also 5 -yl, 6 *patille*. [ad L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, f. *patelle* knee-pan.]

1. A pan, a frying-pan. b. The paten or shallow dish used with the chalice at Communion.

1481 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, 11 frying patyls ferr. 1546 *Conyfat N. Shaxton* F viij, Three crosses one wth your thombe in your foreheade, an other vpon your cowne wth the patell of the chalice.

2. The patella or knee-pan; also *patel-bone*.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* 1 35 This Patel was ordained to couer the toynt betwene the thighe and legge. 1598 *FLORIO, Kotula del ginocchio*, the while bone ordained to cover the ioint of the knee, the eie-bone, i. the patille-bone.

|| **Patel** 2 (pātēl) *East Ind.* Also 9 *patell*, -eil, -ail, *patell*, *potail*. [a. Marāthī *patil*, Hindūstānī *patel*, app. f. Marāthī *pat* 'roll or register' (Yule).] The head-man of a village in India: the title used in the Central and Western Provinces, and frequently in S. India, but not in the Gangetic Provinces.

1802 *Chon* App in *Ann. Reg.* 526/2 The potail or killedar of Trunkull has been hanged. 1816 *Quiz* 2 *Grand Master* vii. 12 All his attempts could not compel The village rascally patel to get him a few fowls and rice. 1885 G. S. FORNUS *Wild Life in Canara* 16 Village constables under the potails, or heads of villages. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept 5/2 The patel decoyed him out of his house at night, and hacked him to pieces with a hatchet.

Patelot, variant of *PATELET*, a ruff.

|| **Patella** (pātēlā) [L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, dim. of *patina* pan, *PATEN*]

1. *Anat*. A small movable bone, flattened and convex in shape, covering the front of the knee-joint, the knee-pan or knee-cap.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Mola, Patella*, or *Kotula*, a round and broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patella*, Among Anatomists, the round, broad Bone, at the joynting of the thigh and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee. 1840 G. V. LITTON *Anat* 622 On each side of the patella is the condyle of the femur. 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Cnc Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I 252 The patella [of the lion] is well ossified. 1882 MIVART *Cat* 109 The knee-pan, or Patella, is a small bone of an elongated oval shape.

b. *transf.* In insects, the first joint of the coxa.

2. *Archaeol*. A small pan or shallow vessel; the vessel so called by the Romans.

1398 *1 REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) nnj 1 *Patella* is a panne as it were an open crocke. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh Ann.* (1863) I. 111 80 Two brass vessels which appear to have been Roman *Patellae*. 1857 *BIRCH Al. c. Pottery* (1858) II 331 One is a dish, *patera*, or *patella*.

3. A natural formation of the form of a shallow pan.

a. In animals. A cup-like formation; a cotyle. b. In plants: see *quot*.

1671 *Phil Trans* VI. 2165, I have often observed on Plumb trees and Cherry trees; also on the Vine and Cherry-Laurel certain *patellae* or flat Hawks containing worms.

4. *Zool*. A genus of Mollusca, containing the common limpet.

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*

Patellaceous, *a*. *Zool*. Allied to the limpet.

1857 in *MAINE Expos. Lex*

Patellar (pātēlār, pātēlār), *a*. [f. *PATELLA* + *-ar*. Cf. *F. patellaire* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to the patella or knee-pan.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatia* 25 Some writers on sciatia have mentioned the absence of the patellar reflex as occurring in this malady. 1899 *Albott's Syst Med* II. 367 The physiological deep reflex called the 'knee-jerk' or 'patellar reflex' is sometimes exaggerated. 1899 *Ibid* VI. 707 The patellar tendon reactions were lost.

Patellaric (pātēlārīk), *a*. *Chem.* [f. *mod. Bot. L. Patellaria* a genus of lichens, deriv. of *patella*: see above.] In *Patellaric acid*, an acid (C₁₇H₂₀O₁₀) obtained by Weigelt from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 902 Patellaric acid. yields with cold baryta-water a salt having a transient blue colour.

Patellate (pæ'tellāt), *a.* [f. PATELL- + -ATE² 2.]

Furnished with, or formed into like, a patella.

1865 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Patellate*. when the whole joint is dilated and shaped something like a patella or platter.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 370 *Patellaria melasanthia*. Fries. Sessile, waxy, dry, patellate.

Pate lidan. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patellidæ* the limpet family (f. *Patella* limpet) + -AN.] A member of the limpet family, in pl = *Patellidæ*.

1835 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* I v. 272 Lamarck proceeds immediately from the Chitonians to the Patelidans or Limpets [1855 W. S. DALLAS *Zool. in Orr's Care Sc.*, *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 443 *The Patelidæ*, or Limpets are inclosed in a conical shell.]

Patelliform (pæ'tellifŏrm), *a.* [ad mod.L. *patelliformis*, f. *patella* see above and -FORM.] Having the form of a patella; shaped like a shallow pan, knee-pan, or limpet-shell.

1839 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 128 *Patelliform* tarsi. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II 352 The embryo of *Platylarva indica* is patelliform. 1842 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 263 The shell spiral, sometimes patelliform. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 80 Cups scattered or gregarious, patelliform, fleshy, pale buff.

Patelline (pæ'tellīn), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *Patella*, in *Zool.* 'limpet' + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the *Patellidæ* or limpets. So **Patellite** [-ITE¹], a fossil limpet, **Patelloid** [-OID], *Conch.*, a of the form of a patella, limpet-shaped; *sb.* a patelloid shell.

1868 WEBSTER *Patellite*, fossil remains of the patella, a shell. 1881 RICHARDSON *Geol.* VIII (1855) 243 Some shells have a patelloid form. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Patelline*.

Patellula. [mod.L. dim. of *patella*] A small patella; one of the sucking disks or cups on the tarsus of water-beetles (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **Patellulate** *a.*, furnished with or formed into a patellula (*ibid.*); **Patellule**, a sessile receptacle in some lichens (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Paten (pæ'tēn). Forms 4 *pateyn* (e, 4, 7-9 *patin*, 5 *payten*, 5-6 *patyn*, 5-7 *paten*, 5-8 *patien*, 5-9 *patene*, 7-9 *ine*, 5- *paten*. [ME. *patene*, -*eyne*, *a.* OF. *patène* (1380 in *Hntz.-Darm*), ad. L. *patena*, *patina* wide shallow vessel, pan, basin, cf. Gr. *πάρις* a kind of flat dish. Cf. It. *pa tēna* 'any kind of dish, platter, or charger, a treene dish or wooden tray', *pa tēna* 'a dish or platter, a great charger' (Florio).]

1. The plate or shallow dish, usually circular and of silver, on which the bread is laid at the celebration of the Eucharist.

c 1300 *Havelok* 187 A wol fair cloth bringen he dede, And her-on leyde he meschok, he calis, and he pateyn ok. c 1350 *SIORHAM Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 52/1444 He takþ he chalys wyþ he wyne, And brede of he pateyne c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 648/8 *Hec patena*, patent. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cccxxx. 245 Charlys leyde his right hond on the paten with goddes body, and his left hond on the mysale and said we sweren on goddes body and the holy gospels. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun. Rubric*, Laying the bread upon the corporas, or els in the paten, or in some other comely thyng, prepared for that purpose. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Examp.* II Ad 22 96 The bread of the Paten, and the wine of the Chalice. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun. Rubric*, Here the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands. 1718 *HICKES & PRIESTON & Kettellwell* II xxii 136 The Vessels, (being a Patten, two Chalice, a Flagon and a Bason). 1852 *MISS YONGE Canons* (1877) II xxii 238 In full canonical attire, with the chalice and paten in his hands.

b. Used as a cover for the chalice.

c 1430 *LYDC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 99 For to make a declaracione, On the chalice payn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/a *Patene*, or patyne of a chalyx v. 447 patent, paten, payten, *patena*. 1509 *Invent* in *Heorne Collect.* (O. E. S.) V. 366 A Gilt chalyx w. the patent gilt. 1526 *Pigr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The chalice (betokeneth) the sepulchre, the paten the stone that covered the sepulchre. 1612 *COTGR.* *Patine*, the Patine, or cover of a Chalice. 1668 *PHILLIPS, Paten*, a little flat saucer used by the Priests with the chalice at Mayne. 1801 *A. RANKEN Hist. France* I. v. 468 Sixty chalices and fifteen patens or covers of pure gold.

2. *gen.* A shallow dish or plate. *arch.* or *Hist.*

[c 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 203 In coquina. 2 patene bone. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (B. M. MS.) ydo in concaves of yre and a paten or a shelle ydo per vnder. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Patun*, a great Platter, a Charger, a Bason to wash in. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Patun*, a sort of Vessel wherein the Priests used to bring their sodden Meat to Table. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks 1730 I 203 A little silver patin, peculiarly dedicated to the Gods. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Masque Q. Berrabe* 13 Fed from the gilt patens fine. 1883 *SOLON O. E. Potter* I. 8 [Articles found in mounds] are jugs, pipkins, piggins, patens or bowls, all articles made for the poor.

3. A thin circular plate of metal; anything resembling or suggesting this.

(In later writers after the Shaks. quot., in which the Qq. and Fol. 2 have *patens*, the later Folios *patens* Levins 1570 has both *paten* and *patens* as = L. *patopyon*. But cf. OF. *patenne* = *lame plate*, 'un bas de bois couvert de patennes d'argent', Godef.)

1596 *SHAKS Merch.* V v 59 Sit Iessica, looke how the floor of heaven I, thick enlaid with patens of bright gold. 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* vii. The Ipomea Bona-nox, whose snow-white patines, as broad as the hand, open at night-fall on every hedge. 1888 *Archaeol. Rev.* Mar. 7 Patins of gold on both sides of the back of his head to confine his hair.

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4. *attrib.* + *paten*-bred (see BRED *sb.*); *paten*-cover, a paten forming the cover of a chalice.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 73 Item for 11 paten-breddis of ivory bane to the Gray Friars of Strivellin. 1515 1880 *Archaeol. Cantiana* XIII. 417 The silver Communion cup, of date 1693-4, has a paten-cover.

Patén, obs form of PATENT, PATTEN

Patency (pæ'tēnsi). [f. PATENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or condition of being open or exposed to view; openness, manifestness, obviousness.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Patency*, a lying open, or uncovered. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son Wks.* (1673) 202 From this patency, his Policy was not only eneviated, but rendered more destructive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV 325 The patency of error is ever a sure prelude to its extirpation. 1886 J. E. C. WELLDON *Aristotle's Rhet.* 122 The patency and notoriety of the facts.

2. The condition of being open, expanded, or unobstructed, as a passage. (In scientific use.)

1845 G. MOORE *Power of Soul* (1846) 129 The patency of his bowels. 1861 *BUMSTEAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 302 Unless the patency of the canal be kept up. 1858 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 700 Complete patency of the foramen ovale.

Patener (pæ'tēnar). [ad. L. *patenarius*, f. *patena* PATEN, see -EN².] In the mediæval Church, An acolyte who held up the empty paten during a part of High Mass.

[1439 *Mem. Rypon* (Surtees) III 232 Uni subdiacono, uni thuribulario, uni patenaro.] 1833 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* IV xii 194 This offertory-cloth was not as now cast about the shoulders of the 'patener', but folded round the paten itself. 1897 *MICKLETHWAITE Ornament of Rubric* 35 The patener or third minister when he brought in the chalice and when he held up the paten.

Patent (pæ'tēnt, pæ'tēnt), *a.* Also 5 *patant*, 5-8 *patent*, 6 *patenti*, *patent*, *paten*, 6-7 *paten*. [In branch I, a. F. *patent*, -*ente*, ad. L. *patēnt-em* open, lying open, pr. pple. of *patēre* to lie open, esp. in *lettres patentes* (1292 in Britton), med.L. *litteræ patentes*; in II, directly from L. (For the analogy of pronunciation, cf. *latent*, *pærent*; (pæ'tēnt) prevails in U S So in the derivatives. In official use in England, branches I and II are sometimes differentiated as (pæ'tēnt) and (pæ'tēnt).]

I 1. In *lettres patent* (Lat. *litteræ patentes*, Fr. *lettres patentes*, whence, 15-18th c., *lettres patentes*; also, in 14th c., *lettres patent*). An open letter or document (see quot. 1891), usually from a sovereign or person in authority, issued for various purposes, e.g. to put on record some agreement or contract, to authorize or command something to be done, to confer some right, privilege, title, property, or office; now, especially, to grant for a statutory term to a person or persons the sole right to make, use, or sell some invention.

[1292 BRITTON I. 1. 10 Nous les manduement par nos lettres patentes.] 1387 *TREVISIA Hygden* (Rolls) VIII 55 Kyng William seþ in his own lettre patent [L. *litteræ suas patentes*, 1432-50 *lettres patentes*] that he and his successors and men of Scotland schulde doo homage leageance and feaute to the kynges of Engeland. 1398-8 *Barth. De P. R.* xix. li. (1495) 808 Letters ben sealyd wyth we cloyd and patent. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1865) 3 Thomas Roger to whome it pleased the Kyng by his letters patentes vnder his grette seal to graunte thoffice of keper and clerk of his Shippes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 252/a Patent letters, *lettres patentes*. 1558 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I 153 In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patentes. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 6 He gave license by his letters patent. 1797 *CHAMBERLAIN Pres. St. Eng.* II. 179 The King, By his Lettens Patent may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals, etc. Ind. xiv 189 Here [High Court of Chancery] are sealed and enrolled Lettens Patentes. 1863 H. Cox *Instnt.* I. vii 65 Richard II was the first to confer the prerogative by letters-patent. 1891 *SCARILL-BIRD Guide to P. R.* 2. 0. 3 The Letters Patent were written upon open sheets of parchment, with the Great Seal pendent at the bottom, [while] the 'Litteræ Clausæ', or Letters Close, being of a more private nature, and addressed to one or two individuals only, were closed or folded up and sealed on the outside.

fig. a 1592 *GREENE Yae* IV. II. i Wks. 198 Living by your wit as you do, shewing is your letters-patents. a 1625 Boys in Spurgeon *Treas.*, *Dev.* Ps. xix. Introduct. It is a letter patent, or open epistle for all. 1660 *GAUDEN God's Ct. Demonstr.* 58 By the Lettens patentes of the holy Scriptures, whereof noman can without sin be ignorant. 1712 *SHAFTESBURY, Charac.* (1737) III 358 That party by virtue of any immediate testimonial from heaven are thus intitled? Where are the letters-patent? the credentials?

2. Conferred by letters patent; endowed with a patent. Of a person: Appointed by letters patent. 1597-8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 4 All... Proctors, Procurors Patent Attorneys or Collectors for Gaols Prisons or Hospitals. 1660 *PEPYS Diary* 4 May, In case the King do restore every man to his places that ever had been patent. 1707 *CHAMBERLAIN Pres. St. Eng.* III. 501 Patent-Officers (of the Customs) in the Out-Ports. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* IV. 11, Lord Deloraine, held a good patent place which had been conferred on his descendants by the old chancellor. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/2 The three great patent houses—Her Majesty's, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden—which enjoy the proud privilege of opening their doors without seeking the permission of the Lord Chamberlain. 1897 L. EDMUNDS *Law Letters patent* 18 The subject of a patent privilege.

† *b.* *joint* or *joined patent*. sharing by letters patent in some privilege or office: cf. PATENT *sb.* 1, quot. 1450. Also *fig. Obs.*

1552 *HULOT*, Ioynt patent with another, as where, if men have one office ioyntly, *assumunt*. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1622) 207 So incredibly blinded, that hee could thinke such a Queene [Artaxia] would be content to be ioynted with another [Brona] to have such an husband. 1608 D. T[ITULI] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 37 Where Prayse and Honour have been ioynt'd patent with Exercise.

3. Of an invention: Protected or covered by letters patent; appropriated by letters patent to one or more persons for manufacture, use, or sale.

Also in the names of inventions formerly patented, for which the patent has expired, as *patent fuel* (quot. 1894); *patent inside* (or *outside*), a newspaper supplied to local publishers printed only on one side, the blank side being left to be filled with local matter; *patent leather*, see LEATHER *sb.* 1.

1707 *MORTIMER Husband* I ix 124 Madder, in King Charles the First's time was made a Patent Commodity. 1787 'G GAMBADO' *Acad. Dissert.* (1809) 34 Provide yourself with a pair of patent stirrups. 1799 *Europ. Mag.* XXXVI 179 The vendors of patent or quack medicines, 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi xxvi, He read an article the king attacking, And a long eulogy of 'Patent Blacking'. 1852 *MORRIS Tanning & Currying* (1853) 453 Glazed or Varnished Leather. known in commerce as *patent leather*, is very largely used for dress boots and shoes. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1883 No greater proof of credulity than the belief in patent medicines. 1894 *Patent Specification* No. 13299 1 By patent fuel we mean any kind of small coals, or any mixture of various kinds thereof, moulded or compressed into blocks or briquettes of various shapes and sizes. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 1/1 Thousands of country weekly papers fill up their pages by what are known as 'patent insides'.

b. fig. and transf. To which one has a proprietary claim; also, special for its purpose; sovereign, superlative.

1797 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Lett.* II. 246 There is a saying in the fleet too flattering for me to omit telling—viz 'Nelson's Patent Bridge for boarding First Rates', alluding to my passing over an enemy's 80 gun ship. 1807-8 *SVO SMITH Flynn's Lett.* II. 80 That patent Christianity which has been for some time manufacturing at Clapham. 1819 *CRABBE T. of Hall* iii. 94 He claims a right on all things to decide; A kind of patent-wisdom. 1838 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxxviii, Put your hand into the cupboard, and bring out the patent digester [a black bottle half full of brandy].

II. 4. Open as a door, gate, or aperture, so as to allow free passage.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 240 Sall mak the house of the Armytage patent at all tymes to hir Hienes. a 1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 16 [He] gave command how oft scho pleisut to have entres to the castell that it should be patent. 1584 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 52 At the quhilk patent portis thair sail be ane daylie wache. 1639 in *Spalding Town Chas.* I (Spald Cl.) II. 36 How much he is obliged to respect and give a patent er herefter to there fader grievances. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3 231 Throwing them [the fluids] off by the safest and most patent Outlets. 1868 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 4/2 One extremity of the tube is sealed, the other end is patent.

5. Open as to situation; not shut in; unenclosed; of unobstructed access; freely accessible. Now rare.

1432-50 *tr. Hygden* (Rolls) I. 61 And also for the patente magnitude flete by more efficacie the strengthe of he moone then a seecortate. *ibid.* 179 [Constantinople] Whiche is patente on euery syde to men sayleage from Asia and Europa, compassed alle moste with the giete see. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scot.* To Rdr. 411, The Romanis had thair statutus, writtin in Tabillis, and fixit in the maist publique and patent placis. 1839 *BAILY Festus* xix (1859) 285 A circular temple, patent to the sun. 1867 *CARLYLE Rymen* II. 137 Nuth valley lay patent to the S.

6. Spreading, expanded; *spec.* † *a. Her.* Applied (in early works) to a cross having expanded extremities; = PATTERNS *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Cij* b, An oder cross. straythyr in the myddis then in thendys with opyn corners. but is calde a cross patent. And ye shall say... He berth Sable a cros paty of Silver. *ibid.* Cij, Hit is calde a cros fluri patent for he hath his endis opyn. 1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* II. vu. 68 This is called a Crosse Pattee, because the ends are broad and patent.

b. Bot. Spreading, opening wide, as petals, diverging widely from the axis, as branches or leaves; = OPEN *a.* 6. *Zool.* Patulous; having a wide aperture, or a shallow cavity.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Patent Leaf*, one which stands almost straight out from the stalk, or nearly at right angles with it. 1859 *CRABBE T. of Hall* ix. 288 Long were the learned words, and urged with force, Panduriform, pinnatifid, premorse, Latent, and patent, papulous and plane. 1890 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 178 Branches of cyme patent or reflexed after flowering.

7. Open to view, exposed to sight; hence, exposed to the mental view; clear, plain, evident, manifest, obvious; = OPEN *a.* 5, 12.

1508 in *Rypon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 230 Stone, with a scriptor to be paynted upon the same. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 528 Yat ye King our broyeris gude mynd may be maid patent to oure derrest son. 1639 N. N. tr. *du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. Cij, That which is patent even to our senses, cannot be proved but very hardly with the force of our reason. 1887 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* III. 126 The geologic evidence is so complete as to be patent to all. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 39 A patent fact, as certain as anything in mathematics. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Comman.* I v. 56 The disadvantages of the American plan are patent.

8. Open to general knowledge or use; generally accessible or available for use, public.

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scot.* To Rdr. 411, To cause publis and make patent the Lawis. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii lxx (1612) 294 For Guinne, in her highnesse raigne acquird and patent made. 1834 *Sir W. HAMILTON Discus.* (1839) 474 The Colleges would be equally patent to such dissenters.

as were not averse from their observance. 1838 — in *Reid's Wks.* II. 683 note. The greater number of those [works] now extant were preserved and patent during the two centuries and a half intervening between the death of Aristotle and their pretended publication by Tyndalmon.

9^o Comb, as patent-winged (cf 6 b), having wings spreading widely apart.

1754 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 79 The patent-winged Phalaena **Patent** (see prec.), sb. Forms. see prec. [orig. short for *letter(s) patent*: see prec. So F. *patente* (for *lettre patente*), med (Anglo-)L. *patens* (1367 in Du Cange), It., Sp *patente*.]

1. A document conferring some privilege, right, office, etc.; = *letters patent*. see **PATENT** a.

[1347 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 1692 Queles poveres, appochent a l'essor, & monstrent lour Patentes & Obligacions.] c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxv (*Gulian*) 160 Pare-one gaf þame his patent [L. *scriptis*] þat quha-eur were traweland by þat sted þai suld helpe þame. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452 That all the Patentes and Charters, that they, & any of hem hath be solden uppe into the Chauncellerie. 1423 *Ibid.* IV. 256/1 The Officers made by his patenties iolax. 1429 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 60 Alsoe for y^e seale of owre greute patente £8 5 0. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 129 As for the Duchie on this side Trent, Sir Thomas Tudenham had a joynte patent with the Duke of Suffolk. 1451 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 221/1 The annuell xx marcs graunted, in there Patenties of their creation. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1245/1 The kings patent, or open writ, or commandement, vnder the seale of Edward the kings eldest son. 1589 *Pasquil's Ref.* D. 11, I mean to be Clarke of their Audit. my Paten is already sealed. 1695 *SIBBALD Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I was examined and gott my patent of Doctor thei a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 270 They thought fit to take out a patent, which constituted them a body, by the name of the Royal Society. 1821 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 243 The grant by a state of a patent of nobility. 1896 *Law Times* C. 357/1 An outgoing Insh Attorney-General received a patent of precedence entitling him to take work at the bar immediately after the Law Officers of the Crown.

† b. A papal licence or indulgence; = **INDULGENGE** 3. Obs.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. vii. 104, I sette þowre patenties and þowre pardounz at one ptes hale. *Ibid.* xiv. 191 Ac þe þeichemy of þis patent of poverte be moste. c1386 *CHAUCER Parth. Prof.* 9 Thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some Oure lige lordes seel on my patente.

† c. An official certificate or licence generally; esp. a health certificate. Obs.

1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 226 Every ship had a neat Patent to shew that those places from whence they came were free from the infection. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. 336, I am newly come from Jerusalem, and loe there is my Patent. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bianca's Eromena* 37 It being not lawful for them, to commerce or traffike without their patent of health, from the place whence they parted. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 48/1 But he immediately departed. without Patent, and is gone Westwards.

2. A licence to manufacture, sell, or deal in an article or commodity, to the exclusion of other persons; in modern times, a grant from a government to a person or persons conferring for a certain definite time the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling some new invention.

c1588 G. LONGI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 157 Dollyne and Carye obtained the Patent for making of Glass in England in September the 15th year [1566-7] of the Queene's Majesties raigne for xij years ensueinge, which Patent was fully expired a year ago. 1597 in D'Ewes *Tracts* 573 Abuses practised by Monopolies and Patents of privilege. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 799 The community is never well provided for, if monopolies or patents bee permitted. 1701 J. PETER *Truth* 23 This Invention being limited by the Patent, to the Patentee, or his Assigns. 1702 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 69, I shall be able to get a patent for it, which cannot but prove very lucrative. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Will.* v. He advises me to take out a patent for the dye. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 618 The term of the patent being now expired, many other manufactories of this cement have been established. 1876 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xvii (ed. 3) 226 The law protects inventors and authors by patents and copyright. 1897 L. EDMUNDS *Law of Letters Patent* a In consequence of the very numerous grants of patents for inventions, the word 'patent' has, in common parlance, come to suggest a patent for an invention only.

3. A process or invention which has been patented, or for which a patent has been taken out.

1864 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* I. Class viii. 8 The great distinctive feature of this Company's patent. 1867 J. HATTON *Tailants of B.* i. He secured shares in several important patents. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The word *patent* is taken to signify either the letters patent by which the monopoly is granted, or the subject-matter of the grant.

b. Elliptically for some patent commodity the name of which is understood from the context.

1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 24 A handsome ivory handled Thomas's patent lying on the table. It carries a heavy bullet. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 9/5 An improved demand prevailed for flour. In American brands, patents ruled at 3/1 to 3/1 6d. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 4/5, I say, it's rather rash to do gardening in patents, isn't it?

4. A territory, district, or piece of land conferred by letters patent. *U.S.*

1632 in *Winthrop Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 93 note, [Stephen Batchelor was, at a court, 3 October, 1632] required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our patent. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. 1, It is not my intent to wander far from our Patent. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* viii. This term, Patent, meant the district of country that had been originally granted to old Major Effingham, by the 'King's letters patent'.

5 fig. A sign or token that one is entitled to

something; authority or commission to do something; leave or title to possess something.

1590 *SHAKS. Mult. N.* i. f. 80 So will I grow, so hue, so die my lord, Ere I will yield my Virgin Patent vp Unto his Lordship. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. 1. 209 Guine her patent to offend, for if it touch not you, it comes neere no body. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* (Grosart) II. 34 Nature's Patent, Stamp with Heaven's Great Seale. 1836 H. ROGERS *Howe's* x (1863) 273 Dr Crisp had a patent for nonsense and vulgarity, which defied successful imitation. 1874 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Rose in June* i. That hand was in itself a patent of gentility.

6 attrb and Comb, as *patent age*, -*infringer*, *law*, -*monger*, *solicitor*; patent office, an office from which patents are issued and where the claims to patents are examined, patent-right, the exclusive right conferred by letters patent; patent-roll, a parchment roll containing the letters patent issued in Great Britain (or formerly in England) in any one year: see quot 1888.

1819 *BYRON Juan* i. cxxxi. This is the 'patent-age of new inventions For killing bodies, and for saving souls' 1801 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 11/1 To prevent cutting by wicked 'patent' infringers and others. 1832 *BARRAG. Econ. Manuf.* Introd. (ed. 3) 8 The important subject of the 'Patent-laws. 1803 *Poet. Petit agst. Tractorising Trumphy* 49 While a spruce young 'patent-monger' contrives to wheedle simple ninnies. 1882 W. H. PALMER in *Standard* 29 Aug. 2/4 It had checked the rapacity of Company promoters and patent-mongers. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3248/4 The 'Patent Office' is removed from Symond's Inn to Sir Richard Pigott's House. 1890 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* vii. 129 The patent-office, where are the models from which every hint is taken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 651 The principle upon which his 'patent-right' is founded. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v. In the United States an inventor takes out a 'patent right' in England, 'letters patent'. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 802 The 'Patent-Rolls' of this Year. 1838 W. RYF *Rec. & Rec.-searching* xiii. 98 The Patent Rolls extend from 3 John (1201), and contain innumerable grants of offices and lands, fairs and markets, confirmations, licenses to crenellate or fortify, licenses for the election of bishops, abbots, &c., creations of peers, pensions, &c., and of later years the patents for inventions.

Patent (pæ'tent, pæ't-), v. [f. **PATENT** sb. and a.] 1. *trans.* To grant a patent to; to admit to some privilege or rank by letters patent. *rare*.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Patent*, to grant by patent. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to patent an invention. to the author. 1821 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 186 An oval link with a stay in it had been before patented to captain Brown. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* II. 10 They would have been patented as the dukes of Little Manchac and Barrataria.

2. To take out or obtain a patent for; to obtain by letters patent the sole right to produce and sell. 1822 *Technical Repository* II. 214 He patented many different modes of carrying his invention into effect. 1876 *ROUTLEDGE Discov.* 14, 20 years before, Watt had patented—but had not constructed—a locomotive engine.

b. *fig.* To originate and be proprietor of. (*familiar*.)

1900 *Academy* 21 July 49/1 A tendency...to fall into a style patented by Ouida.

3. To obtain a patent right to land. *U.S.*

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 510 Several lodes are held in common, and are so situated that they may be patented in common or worked in common. 1883 *AMERICAN VI.* 19 Another very large quantity [of public land] has been voted to the railroads, and, although much of it is not yet patented, it is open to their claims as fast as they construct their roads.

4. [from **PATENT** a. 7] To make patent or open to sight or notice. *rare*-1.

1889 *Chamb. Jnl.* 2 Feb. 66/1 The charming fair one has unwillingly patented upon the snow the hideous fact that she wears high-heeled boots.

Hence **Patented ppl.** a.; **Patenting ppl.** sb.

1837 *Penny Cyc.* viii. 98 The patented invention of Arkwright. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Nov. His excessive anxiety to anticipate the free decision of the colonies by occupying them with a staff of patented bishops. 1883 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Patenting was unnecessarily and unwisely expensive, and the poor patentee was left almost without any aid or guidance.

Patent, obs. f. **PATEN**, **PATTEN**; *erron.* form of **POTENT**, *stiff*.

Patentable (pæ'tentəb'l, pæ't-), a. [f. **PATENT** v. + -ABLE.] That may be patented, capable of being patented. Hence **Patentability**, capability of being patented.

1847 in *WEBSTER*. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 499 The sense in which patentable inventions can be adopted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The kinds of inventions that are patentable. 1883 H. C. MERVIN (*title*) The Patentability of Inventions.

† **Patentary**, a. Obs. *rare*-1. [f. **PATENT** sb. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a patent.

1734 *FALLS Jersey* vii. (ed. 2) 192 Here then lay the Point in dispute, whether the Ordinance of Henry VII., or the Patentary Clause, should stand.

Patentee (pæ't-), pæ'tent'. Also 7 *patenty*, *patentio*. [f. **PATENT** sb. + -EE¹, cf *mortgagee*; perh. first in an Anglo-Fr. form *patentié*. (Mod.F. *patentié* in same sense is only of 19th c.)] One to whom letters patent have been granted; b. now esp. one who has taken out a patent for some new invention, or the like: cf **PATENT** sb. 2.

1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 62/2 Delivered by the Fermours, Patentees, Tenants and Occupiers. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*

c. 26 The Kinges Committees or his patentees for the keepyng of the said Town as afore is said. 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 189 With expresse prohibition against all others, which shall go thither without the licence of the patentee or his assignes. 1602 *E. MISSLEDEN Free Trade* (ed. 2) 72 The question is, who is then the Monopolian, whether the Patentee, or their Assignes? 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 330 In all Publick Acts they were desired to be admitted joynt Patentees with his Majesty in the Regality. 1724 *SWIFT Prometheus Wks.* 1755 III. 11. 150 Wood the patentee's Irish half-pence. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 2 The patentees of the Northern colony. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* in 1747, David Garrick, having become joint patentee and manager of Drury-lane theatre. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 492 John Hawkins, the heir of the said Joan, upon a *scire facias* against the patentee, had judgement to recover the lands.

b. 1691 f. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 1, The Patentees of these New Lights. 1701 [see **PATENT** sb. 2]. 1731 *Gentil. Mag.* I. 432 Patentees of a new invented Plough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/1 Provided the patentee is the first person who has produced the substance in a sufficient quantity to make it a marketable article.

c. *fig.* † One to whom something has been granted (obs.); an inventor and proprietor of something.

1616 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 15 So God. Joyneth them patentees heere together. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 2/2 Mr. Plunkett is the patentee of the policy of killing Home Rule by kindness. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/3 Mr. Spencer may indeed be called the inventor and patentee of evolution.

Hence **Patentee's ppl.** a., made a patentee, provided with letters patent.

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 144 note, Since the patented race of Daublets set foot in their land.

† **Patenter**, Obs. *rare*-1. [f. **PATENT** sb. + -ER¹] A patentee.

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 585/1 Pe saidis patenters be þe forsaid act obleist them thair aires...not to seek any greater dewties.

Patentizing, *vb* sb. *nonce-wd* [f. **PATENT** sb. + -IZE + -ING¹.] The granting and taking out of patents.

1820 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 417 It is a strange disease in England, the said patentizing.

Patently (pæ'tentli, pæ't-), *adv.* [f. **PATENT** a. + -LY².] In a patent manner; openly, obviously, manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly.

1863 D. G. MITCHELL *Farm. of Edgewood* 245 So patently and egregiously wrong. 1879 *STEVENSON Trav. Ceylon* 171, I saw with regret my revolver lying patently disclosed.

Patentor. [f. **PATENT** + -OR.] 1. One who grants a patent: correlative to *patentee*.

2. One who takes out a patent, a patentee. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (no quotation).

Patentoternate, a. *rare*. [f. *patento*, irreg. combining form of L. *patent-em* **PATENT** a. + *TERNATE*.] Patently or widely ternate.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 390 The large patentoternate spicula. **Patenty**, obs. form of **PATENTEE**.

Pateque, var. **PASTIQUE** Obs., water-melon.

|| **Pater**. [L. *pater* father.] 1. (pæ'tar) = **PATERNOSTER** 1 (being the first word of the Lord's Prayer in Latin).

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Pat for him with deuocoun said *pater & ave*. 13 — *E. E. Allit. P.* A 484 Neuer nauþer pater ne crede. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 411 Pattering an abridged Pater. 1842 *BARRHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Ingol. Penance*, Let a mass be sung, and a *pater* be said. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 278 Saying a *pater* perhaps in silence for St. Edythe's intercession.

† 2 A priest, a monk: = **FATHER** 6 b. Also in *Comb. pater-guardian* (see quot.). Obs.

c1630 *Scot. Pasquil* 7 A sprinckle held in hand of vested Pater. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Pater-guardian*, a Father-guardian, a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friars in their Monasteries.

3 (pæ'tar) Familiarly used for *father*, chiefly in schoolboys' slang.

1728 *RAMSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 25 A youth sprung frae a gentle pater. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xiv, You are not afraid of your *pater* being caught by her elderly wiles. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* II. 200 Don't let us get into a sentimental strain, pater. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 126 The pater will say I'm a fool, the mater'll say the girl isn't good enough for me.

|| **Patera** (pæ'terā). Pl. -æ. Also 9 *pattera*, [L. *patera*, f. *patere* to be open Cf. *patina*, *patella*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A broad flat saucer or dish, used esp. in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

1698 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 39 Sacrificing patera's, and vessels of libation. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Heris.* 5 Many Urns, and Pateras of fine red Earth. 1842 *RICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 190 Some hold in their right hand a drinking-cup, and in their left a patera. 2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a shallow dish; any flat round ornament in bas-relief.

1776 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to W. Mason* 23 Feb. A sphinx, masks, a patera, and a running foliate of leaves. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lett. Paint.* v (Bohn 1848) 108 The triglyphs and pateras ordinarily used. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 59/2 The ceiling is divided into compartments, and ornamented with enriched mouldings and *pateras*.

Pateraro, -ero, var. **PEDRERO**, a small gun.

Patercoove, **PATER**; see **PATRICO**, **PATTERER**.

† **Paterfamiliar**, a. Obs. *rare*. [f. next, after *familiar*.] Of or pertaining to a pater-

familias, paternal, patriarchal. Hence † **Pater-familiarly** *adv.*

c 1650 NEEDHAM *Case of Commw* Stated 6 The Pater-familiar way of Government being insufficient to correct those grand enormities, there was need of some one more potent than the rest 1654 GAYTON *Pleas* III. vii. 17 They send for their friends of both sexes, and very pater-familiarly, advice them [etc.]

|| **Paterfamilias** (pā tər-, pæ tər-fā-mī-lās). [*L. paterfamilias* the father or head of a household (*familias*, archaic genitive of *familia*)]

1. *Rom. Law*. The head of a family or household having the authority belonging to that position over the persons composing it; also, a person of either sex and any age who is *sui juris* and free from parental control.

1850 MERIVALL *Rom. Eng.* (1865) I. 1. 20 The colonies of Roman citizens planted in the provinces... held the position of the son towards the paterfamilias 1859 T. SANDERS *Justinian* (ed. 2) 99 The head was the *paterfamilias*, a term not expressive of paternity... but merely signifying a person who was not under the power of another, and who, consequently, might have others under his power. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 379 The authority of the Patriarch or Paterfamilias over his family is... the element out of which all permanent power of man over man has been gradually developed.

2. The (male) head of a family or household.

c 1430 LYDGE *Men. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Paterfamilias, wise and expert of olde 1609 DRKKER *Gulls Horn*-bb. (1812) 163 It would make the vintner believe you were *paterfamilias*, and kept a house 1688 Sir E. HERBERT *Hales Case* 21 In this Notion the Estate of every Paterfamilias may be said to be *pro dono communi* of his Family. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* 79 (1756) II. 188, I am here a kind of *paterfamilias* with all my little brood of Hens and Chickens around me 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, *Let's Diary* (1862) 186 The habit of running up bills with the milliners, and swindling paterfamilias on the house bills. 1891 Mrs. KIDGELL *Mad Tour* 69 The inevitable English party... paterfamilias, materfamilias, and many daughters.

Fig. 1628 VENNOR *Baths of Bath* (1650) 356 The stomach which is, as I may so say, the *paterfamilias* of the body 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxiv. 326 The bounty and munificence with which this great *paterfamilias* hath provided for the necessary sustenance of his creatures.

Pateriform (pæ'terif(ə)r(ə)m), *a.* [*f. PATERA* + *-FORM*]. Of the shape of a patera.

1826 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Pateriform*, when the joints are somewhat dilated and very short, shaped somewhat like a shallow bowl

Patern, *-e*: see **PATARIN**.

Paterish (pā'tēr(ə)sh), *a. local*. [Origin obscure; the word appears in some districts as *patherish* or *patherishk*.] Of a sheep: Affected with water on the brain, causing giddiness and stupidity.

1794 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 225 The disorders that attack (few) are the red-water, and being paterish, which last disease is never cured 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 706 Sheep in this situation among South Down sheep farmers are said to be *paterish*. 1808 A. YOUNG JR. *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 335 A paterish sheep appears to be deprived entirely of its senses, and is continually turning round instead of going forward.

Patern, *-ize*, *obs.* forms of **PATERN**, *-ize*.

Paternal (pāt(ə)n(ə)l), *a.* [*f. late L. or Com. Rom. type paternū-lis* (med.L. 1438 in Du Cange), *It. paternale*, Sp. *P. paternal*, *f. paternal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. L. paternus* fatherly (*f. pater* father): see *-AL*.]

1. Of or belonging to a father or to fathers; characteristic of a father; fatherly.

Paternal government, government as by a father, paternalism.

1605 SHAKES *Learn* I. i. 115 Heere I disclaime all my Paternal care, Propinquity and property of blood 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 350 The government which this Nation underwent was first paternal 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 353 God still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal Love 1788 GIBSON *Dial.* & *F. aliv* IV. 203 The Roman legislators had reposed an unbounded confidence in the sentiments of paternal love 1843 MIALI in *Noncomf.* III. 744 Report... that our government, grown suddenly paternal, were about to abandon their proslavery in Ireland. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annals Water* xix. He kissed her on the forehead with almost paternal gentleness.

b. Of or belonging to one's father; (one's) father's.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 259 Th' Omniscient World... on the Wings of Cherubim Uplifted, in Paternal Glorie rode Farr into Chaos 1802 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 46 Throwing himself at the paternal feet.

c. That is a father.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 750 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 185 Cynus sacrificeth to Paternal Jupiter 1711 KEAT *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 432 Paternal God in Filial shines, And in our Bliss with Filial joys.

2. Inherited or derived from a father; related through a father or on the father's side.

1611 MUNDAY *Brief Chron.* 240 He affecting his paternall Kingdome forsooke Poland. 1700 DRYDEN *Horace Ep.* II. 9 Who plow'd with their own, Their small paternal field of corn. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 ¶ 8, I have a good Fortune, partly paternal, and partly acquired. 1886 RUSKIN *Forerunner* I. iii. 94 My paternal grandmother... ran away with my paternal grandfather when she was not quite sixteen.

Hence **Paternally** *adv.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* II. (1892) 28 Paternally descended... of that Ancient Brittain line. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 17, I am descended paternally from the

family of Rose of Kilravoe 1820 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 67 The Lenapes paternally styled the other Algonquins children or grandchildren.

Paternalism (pāt(ə)nāl(ə)z(ə)m). [*See -ISM*]

1. The principle and practice of paternal administration; government as by a father; the claim or attempt to supply the needs or to regulate the life of a nation or community in the same way as a father does those of his children.

1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, There is nothing in the proposal that looks in the direction of paternalism, or the ownership and administration of industrial enterprises by the government. 1888 *Co-operative News* 7 Apr. 324 Kindly paternalism has resulted in a perfect understanding between employer and workers. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII 563/2 Luther was in questions of government the most pronounced advocate of paternalism.

2. The principle of acting in a way like that of a father towards his children.

1893 *Standard* 13 Apr. The old spirit of paternalism which induced the British lender to place the Australian States on a higher footing than foreign borrowers

Paternalistic (pāt(ə)nāl(ə)st(ə)k), *a.* [*f. as prec*: see *-ISTIC*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paternalism

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Mar. There is a 'paternalistic' law on the statute books of Minnesota to which the coal combination has made itself liable.

Paternality (pætə'næl(ə)l(ə)ti), *rare.* [*f. PATERNAL* + *-ITY*.] Paternal quality or condition; a paternal personality.

1854 *Tit's Mag.* XXI. 269 Worth all the accidental paternalities and passing patriarchs, whom... absolutism has contributed to the 'stream of time'. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 20 Absolute human paternalities

Paterner, *obs.* form of **PATRON**, **PATERN**.

Paternian, *Ch. Hist.* [*ad L. Paternianus*: see *Du Cange*.] A member of a Manichean sect (condemned in a council held at Rome in 367), who held that God made the upper and Satan the lower parts of the body.

c 1449 PECKOC *Regr* (Rolls) II. 500 The sect of Paternianys, which held that the lower parties of a man's body were made of the fiend 1659 HOWELL *Vocab. Sect. x*, Paternians 1881 in OUDRY (Annandale)

Paternity (pāt(ə)n(ə)ti), [*a. F. paternité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad. L. paternitatem*, *f. paternus*: see **PATERNAL** and *-ITY*.]

1. The quality or condition of being a father; the relation of a father; fatherhood.

1521 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrons* II. 6 This truth maketh hir to feele that there is in this true paternite. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 15 The Father of our Lord Iesus Christ, of whom all paternite in the heuens and in earth is named 1667 JCR TAYLOR *Serm.* III. iv (R). Where a spiritual paternity is evident we need look no further for spiritual government 1786 ti. *Beckford's Vathek* 33 Having been spared the cares as well as the honour of paternity 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth, the Paternity of God

† b. The rule or government of the father; patriarchal rule. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 159 That he [Nimrod] first brake the rule of Eldership and Paternity. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Christ. Praesth.* (1847) II. 287 It is not only an empire but a paternity

2. The quality or personality of an ecclesiastical father: used as a title, *Your, His Paternity*; also, † an ecclesiastical father, a monk or priest (*obs.*).

1432-43 *Petit to Bp. of Bath in Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elm.* (1827) I. Intro. 24 Please on to you gracious lord of your reverent paternite, and of youe hie gracious lordship to consider [etc.] 1659 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* II. 11 They took their leave of them and the rest of the paternities, and returned into their owne Couents. 1662 Whether their paternities had better eate flesh or fish 1855 R. BOYLE *Boyle versus Wiseman* 47 His Paternity coincides with the opinion which I had entertained.

3. The paternal relation viewed from the standpoint of the child; paternal origin or descent.

1668 GLADSTONE *Two Mundi* v. (1870) 137 The foreign paternity of a group of distinguished men who had cast their lot in that country 1881 OUIDA *Maremma* I. iii. 69 She resolved to keep the secret of the baby's paternity from all.

4. *fig.* Authorship, source, origin (of a work)

1827 SCOTT *Introd. Chron. Canonate*, These Novels of Waveley, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks* (Bohn) III. 215 Many of the historical proverbs have a doubtful paternity

Paternoster (pætə'm(ə)st(ə)r), *sb.* Also 6 *-nostrē*. [*a. L. pater noster* 'our Father', the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin; in OF. *paternostre* (11th c.), *paternostre* (12th c.), later *paternostre*, mod.F. *paternôte* in same uses.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in the Latin version.

1200 *Sal. & Sat.* 39 (Gr.) Dæt ge-palmtwizede Pater Noster heofonas ontyneð. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 þu singest þe salm þat is cleped paternoster. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 20 Every brother & sister shal seyn... xx. sythes ye pater noster. 1450 *Bk. Churlsey* 145 in *Babes Bk.* 303 þu pater noster he wille þe teche. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i. John* (1537) 16 Christ teacheth us to pray in oure Pater noster. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 309 Queen Marie, who got the crown by *Our Father*, and held it by *Pater noster*. 1711 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii. Peg had taken a fancy not to say her Paternoster. 1803 SOUTHEY *Alderman's Funeral*, The multiplication table was his Creed, His Pater-noster, and his Decalogue. 1876

BANCROTT *Hist. U. S.* II. 222 248 She could repeat the paternoster fluently enough, but not quite correctly 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. t. x.* (1891) 228 Look at Nature She never wears of saying over her focal pater-noster

b. A repetition or recital of this as an act of worship † *The space of a paternoster* (*obs.*): = *paternoster-while* see 6.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2997 Seye a pater-noster stille, For him þat haueth þe rym(e) maked 1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. xi. 302 Souteris & seweris suche lewede iottis Percen wip a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 4275 And o pater noster more weygh in swete deuocyonne Than a sattuere with sleuth. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Let it so abyde the space of halfe a Pater-noster 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 13 Nine hundred Pater-nosters every day. And thirise nune hundred Aves she was wont to say 1681 *Grw. Museum* I. 175 The Worm will die within the space of a Pater Noster 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 471 They do not play here for money, but for *ave maria's*, *pater-nosters*, and other prayers. 1856 J. H. NIWMAN *Callista* (1885) 330 He said out his seven pater nosters as he walked

2. *transf. a.* Any form of words repeated or muttered by way of a prayer, imprecation, or charm. *Black P., White P.*, names given to specific charms *Devil's P.*, a murmured or muttered imprecation; a low murmuring or grumbling to oneself. *Ape's P.*, a 'dithering' or chattering with the teeth: see *APP* sb. 6.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 299 Ihesu Crist and seint Benedight Blesse this hous from euery wikked wight For nyghtes uerye, the white pater noster. = *Pater T.* 434 Yet wol they seyn harm and grucche and murmure priuily for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the deuiles Pater noster. 1530 PALSER *644*, I murmur, I make a noyse, I bydde the dyuels Pater noster 1550 J. HERWOOD *Prose* (1867) 32 Pattryng the dyuels Pater noster to hir selfe. 1601 J. WHITE *Way True Church* To Rdr. § 13 cii. White Pater noster, Saint Peters brothe... Open heauen yates, and steake hell yates And let euery cryson child creepe to it owne mother. White Pater noster, Amen 1687 *Concordia Old Back* iv. vi. A prayer-book I. Ay, this is the devil's pater noster 1851 LONGER *Gold. Leg.* II. 14 This is the Black Pater noster. Open, open, hell's gates! Shut, shut, heaven's gates! All the devils in the air! The stronger he, that hear the Black Prayer 1880 OUIDA *Altohs v. Noblesse oblige*, that paternoster of princes.

b. A long nonsensical or tedious recital or utterance, a 'homily' or 'preachment' a prating. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii. Hold you prating, Frances, or I'll put you out of your Pater Nosters, with a sorrow to you 1821 GALT *Provost* 221 (1868) 94 When the bailie had made an end of his paternoster

3. A special bead in a rosary indicating that a paternoster is to be said, usually occurring every eleventh bead and of different size or material from the rest. b. Also applied to the whole rosary

c 1250 *Lutal. Solik. Serm.* 67 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Atom [= at home] his hire pater noster bloken in hire teye. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xviii. 197 The Kyng... hath abbotted his Nelke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A peyre of bedys with pater nosters of gold, and on ech e syde of the pater nosters a bede of coral, and the Ave Maryes of colour after marbil 1643 tr. *De Morfart's Serm.* *E. Ind.* 28 A certayne kind of wood called Calamba for which the Portugals pay 100 crownes a pound, to make Pater Nosters with 1714 *Pr. Bl. of Rates* 59 Pater-Nosters wooden 1870 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. xii. 334 In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jewelled paternosters was attached to her girdle.

4. Applied to things resembling a rosary: a. in *Fishing*, = *paternoster-line* see 6.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* III. Here's your gudgeons and minnows, sir, and here's that paternoster as you gave me to rig up 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Reverend* lxiv. He saw, through the osiers, the hoary old profligate with his paternoster pulling the peach out as fast as he could put his line in 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 427/1 Fishing with an ordinary two-hook paternoster will catch many more fish

b. *Arch.* A row of bead-like ornaments.

In Chambers *Cycl.* from Fr., and repeated in some later works, but app. never in Eng. use.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Pater nosters, in architecture, a sort of ornaments cut in form of beads, either round, or oval, used on baguettes, astragals, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 1842-26 in *GWILT Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss.

† 5. *Paternoster of flax*. see *quots.* *Obs.*

1658 *N. Riding Re.* VI. 14 [A woman presented for stealing three pounds of] paternoster flacks. 1688 R. HOUM *Armoury* III. 106/2 *Pater Noster*, ten handfulls [of flax] in a strick, is 2 pounds.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *paternoster-maker*, *-man*, *-monger*, *-ring*, *paternoster-line*, a line used in fishing, to which hooks or groups of hooks are attached at intervals, and also weights to sink it; *paternoster-pea*, the seed of jequity (*Abrys precatorius*), often used as beads, *paternoster-pump*, a chain-pump: see *quot*; *paternoster-tackle*, the tackle appertaining to a paternoster-line; *paternoster-wheel*, 'a water-raising device having a number of buckets on a chain' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); *paternoster-while*, the time it takes to say a paternoster

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* xvi (Cassell) 153 [Bleak] may be caught with a *Paternoster line that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 148 1866 Routledge's *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 388 A paternoster line, with a good-sized bullet above the highest hook. 1928 STOW *Surre.* 274 (*Pater*

Noster Rowe) There dwelled also, turners of Beades, and they were called *Pater Noster makers 1681 T. PLATMAN *Heractius Ridens* No. 26 (1713) I. 172, I believe e'er long plotting will be no Treason in a *Pater-noster Man 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomus* 349 Priers, far more prevalent, than those Verbal *Pater-nosti-Monger, utter over a Bead-roule. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 5001 (Chain pump) When packed pistons are used, they are termed **pater-noster pumps*, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary. 1502 *Will of Bradmire* (Somerset Ho.), A *Pater noster ryng with a diamonde. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 427/2 Two rods, on both of which was light *paternoster tackle. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 192 He pissede a potel In a *pater-noster while. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Al thys was don, as men say, in a Pater Noster wyle. 1600 J. PART-RODE *Treas. Hid. Secretis* xxvii, Let them seeth three or four Pater noster whites. 1658 FARINDON *Serm.* (1849) IV. 241 We may do it in a Pater noster-while. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 84 As though the bearer had run for a pater-noster-while.

Paternoster (pæ tæmp stɔɪ), *v.* [f. prec. 4 a.] *intr.* To fish with a paternoster-line. So **Paternostering** *vbl. sb.*

1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dograins* (1888) 19 An adept in trolling, paternostering, fly fishing. 1867 — *Angling* iii. (1880) 96 Paternostering is a very skilful branch of angling. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/2 He paternostered while I spun.

Paternostre (pæ tæmp stɔɪ), [In 1, a. OF. *paternostre* (13th c. in Little), in mod. F. *patenidrier*; in 2, f. PATERNOSTER *v.* + *ER* 1.]

†1. A maker of paternosters or rosaries. *Obs.* 1577-8 in *Riley Mem. London* (1868) 20 (Roger de Bury) paternostre 1311 in *Cal. Lett. Bk. D. Lond.* (1902) 154 (Sewel, late apprentice of Richard de Godensname) paternostre (admitted).

2. One who fishes with a paternoster-line. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 824/3 To be a good paternostreer much practice is required.

Pateron, **pateron**, *obs. forms of PATBOON.* **Paterophobia** (pæ tɛrɔːfə biə) *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pater* or Gk. *πάτερ* father + *-phobia*.] (The proper form would be *patro-*.) Dread or fear of the Fathers (of the early Church).

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Ded. 20 In despite of the judgment of the Anglican Church, his distressing Paterophobia so confuses his discriminating powers, as to make him fancy, that [etc.]

Patero, *obs. form of PEDEREO.*

Patesing, *var. PATISING Obs., bargaining.*

Pateyn, *-e*, *obs. forms of PATEN, PATTEN.*

Path (pæθ), *sb.* Pl. *paths* (pæθs, pæðz) *Forms:* 1 (pæθ), pæp, (pæθ, pæpas), 1-4 pæp, 3 pl. pæthes, pætes; 4- path (4-5 pæppe, 4-6 *Sc.* peth, (5 pethth, 6 path), 4-7 pæthe, 5 pæth, 6 path, -e). [A Com. WGer. word: OE. *pæp* corresponds to OFris. *path*, *pad* (WFrns. *pad*, EFrns. *pad*, *path*, *pat*, *Sail pad*, Wang. *path*), OLG. *pad*, MDu. *MLG* *pad* (*pad*), Du. *LG* *pad*, OHG. *phad*, *phath*, *pfad*, *fad*, MHG. *phad*, *phat*, *pfat*, Ger. *pfad*:—WGer. *pap*; not in OE. nor Goth. The forms show that the word must have been in WGer. before the Christian era. Ulterior origin uncertain.

WGer. *pap* has naturally been compared with Gk. *πάρος* 'trodden or beaten way', and with Zend *pāp* (*pāpan*, *pāpan*) 'way'; but to these it could be related only as a borrowed term, which with a word of such a sense is most unlikely. On the other hand, the occurrence of original initial *p* in Teutonic is uncertain; if this is, an example, *pap* would correspond to pre-Teut. *bat*, which has suggested the root of L. *battire* to beat.]

1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage between places, rather than expressly planned and constructed to accommodate traffic; a narrow unmade and (usually) unenclosed way across the open country, through woods or fields, over a mountain, etc., a footway or footpath, as opposed to a road for vehicles; hence applied also to a walk made for foot-passengers, in a garden, park, wood, or the like. Sometimes said more vaguely of any way or road: cf. sense 3.

c700 *Kentish Charter of Wiltred* in O. E. T. 428 Terminos, id est, bereuz et meguines pæð et stietez. c725 *Corpus Gloss.* 429 (O. E. T.) *Callis* pæat c1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in Wr. Wulcker 146/35, 36 *Semita*, manna pæð *Callis*, deola pæð. 1045 *Charter of Eadward* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 Andlang ðæs wuduweges on ðone grene pæð; of ðam pæðe on ðane gæstan born. c1205 *Lay* 1120 Leode nere þar nane ne wepmen ne wifmen bute westige pæðes (cf. 1275 *bote weste pæðes*). c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* IVace (Roll.) 8432 Of þe Walsche, he tok to companies, Pæbes to waite, & stretes, & styes. c1302 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.*, As duerpe path, leden duerpe folke the 11hte way to Roome. c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Peicy Soc.) 114 He thought yt was a longe way to the pathes end. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 26 The horsmen fast forth spreutis to wyl beknavin pethis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 11 That path they take that beaten seemd most bare. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 37 Their way Lies through the perplex't paths of this dear Wood. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxxix, Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Paths can't be made without feet. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* i. 1, There is no path across it that I can discern.

b. A track specially laid for foot or cycle racing. c. A track constructed for some part of machinery to run upon.

1883 [see *cinder-path*, *CINDER sb.* 7] 1887 *Times* 31 Oct.

9 II has achieved many excellent performances on the cinder path. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/1 The turret paths of the Inflexible. These paths—that is, the circular planes on which the rollers for the revolving of the turrets travel—are of cast iron. 1901 *Oxford Mag.* 24 Apr. 291/1 The path (for foot-racing) after the recent frosts was loose and crumbling.

2 a. In Old Northumbrian used to render L. *vallis* vale, dene, and *chaos* abyss, gap; hence, *north dial.*, A hollow or deep cutting in a road. Locally pronounced, and often written, *peth*.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Eghueic pæð vel dene [vallis] gefylled micel. 1142 *Avl.* 26 Bituh iuth & usih dene vel pæð [chaos] micel zefastnad. 1548 PATTEN *Esaped Scott.* B. ii, We marched an viii mile til we came to a place called y^e Pæthis [i.e. Cockburnspath]. It is a valey... a xx-*skore* [yards] brode from banke to banke above. So stepe be these banques on eyther syde and depe to the bottom [etc.]. 1855 *N. & Q.* 1st ser. XLII. 74, I was told that a fatal accident had occurred to a person 'going down the peth', a hollow wooded part of the road [near Durham]. 1904 J. T. FOWLER in *Let.*, Two of the main roads leading into and out of Durham are in cuttings through hills and are called respectively 'Crossgate Peth', or 'The Peth', and 'Shincliffe Peth'.

b. In *Sc.* a rd north. Eng. A steep road or path, a steep ascent or hill on a road.

(Common name of a steep ascent in a road, and hence occurring in many names of places and of steep streets or lanes in towns, in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, etc.) 1375 *Burbour Bruce* xviii. 366 Ane ciaggy bra And a grit peth wp for to gang. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 297 To diaw the gunnis in peththis and myrris. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. 4. 68 Him self ascendis the hie bund of the lyl. Thai for a pratik of weir deyvis will I, And ly at wait in quyet embusment At athu pethis, hed or societe went. [1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 5 A little path, that was both stepe and long.] 1808 JAMIESON *v. Peth*, A peth is a road up a steep bae, but is not necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot-path. On the contrary the most of *peths* are on public roads, as *Kirkcaldy peth* on the highway between Edinburgh and Lamlughgow, [the *Peth* and *Peth-head* near Kirkcaldy, etc.]

3. The way, course, or line along which a person or thing moves, passes, or travels (not necessarily a made or marked way, but more usually the imaginary line described or indicated by the moving body).

1000 *Cardinal's Exord.* 487 Nemhton forhabban helpendra pæð, meistemes troad. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* vii. 9 The fishis of the see that passen bi the papis of the see. 1335 *Covell. Ld. Ps.* lxxviii. [19] Thy waye was in the see, and thy pathes in the grete waters. 1680 *FLAMSTEED Doctr. Sphære* I. iii. 6 Every Point on the Globe describes a Circle about its Axis, which I call the Path of the Vertex. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in *Ant.* xiv, The populace follow to the palace in his path. 1879 SIR R. BALL *Mechanics* 138 The curved path in which the ball will move.

4 *fig.* A course of action or procedure, line of conduct, way of behaviour, less commonly, a course or line of thought, argument, or the like.

1900 *Age* Ps. (Th.) xxiv. 3 [Av. 4] 750 me þine wegas cude, and lær me þine pæðas. c1070 *O. E. Chron.* an 1067 (MS. D) Forþan þe heo sceolde þone kyng gerhitan of þam dwelendan pæðe. c1200 *Trun. Coll. Hom.* 131 Godes pæðes ben ure gode dedes þe us shule leden to eche lue. c1430 *Lydg. Reas & Sens* 2273, I shal folwen and pursweye Your pathis pleyndly and doctyne. 1530 *BIBLE* (Great) Ps. xvi. 11 Thou shalt shewe me y^e path of lyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. J. S.) 97 The pathis of the Iust, God dois direct. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. Stat.* iv. xiv. 34 Seldome two successive Kings tread in the same path. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, The paths of glory lead but to the grave. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 29 The true path of expediency is the path of right.

5. *Comb.*, as *path-deep* adj. (DEEP a. 2), *-side*, *-walker*, *path-cleaver*, one who cleaves or cuts a path, e.g. through a forest; *fig.* one who strikes out a new track, a pioneer, *pathfarer* [after *wayfarer*], a traveller along a path; *path-finder*, one who discovers a path or way, an explorer; †*path-fly*: see *quots.*; *path-hewer* = *path-cleaver*, *path-racer*, a bicycle made for racing upon a prepared path or track; so *path-racing*.

1896 *Godley's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 360/1 The indefatigable *path-cleaver (Fremont) who crossed mountains even the Indians believed impassable. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* vi (1892) 88 One who knew how to outstrip *path-faileis. 1840 J. F. COOPER *(Hill)* The *Pathfinder. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 32 A great forerunner among the pathfinders across the continent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 14/1 The higher capacities of the mountaineer, the instinct of *path finding. 1634 *Mourct. Insect Theat.* i. xii. 75 In semitis inventor, unde ab Anglis vocatur *The gray path flye*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Vacuifly*, the name given by us to the fly called in Latin *hummus*; it is found in foot-paths, and supposed to live by sucking the ground. 1877 TWINDALL *Fragus*, *Sc. & Man*, Two great *Path-bewers, as the Germans call them. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 7/2 His prettiest machine being a fine *path racer. c1862 TROUBADOUR *Yankee in Canada* ii. (1866) 42 A little one story chapel-like building, close to the *path-side. 1887 *Century Mag.* Sept. 704/1 The *path-walker is... plugging the smallest holes with sod... in ordinary times each walker has a stretch of fourteen miles to watch.

†**Path**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *pæþan*, *pæþan*, *f. pæþ*, *PATH sb.* cf. *MLG.* *pedden* to tread. But the vb. may have been formed anew in ME. and 16th c.: cf. MHG. *pfaden* to make a path.]

1. *trans.* To go upon or along, to 'tread' (a way, etc.), *lit. or fig.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxi. 10 *lc.* mearc pæðas Walas træd, moras pæðde. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxxi. 10 Summe fotum twam

foldan pæðpæð, summe fiefete. 1577 *WHEATSTONE Life Gasconne* xiv, I left this vaine to path the virtuous waies. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic.* Ep. xiv. 91 Pathing young Henries unadvised waies. 1612 — *Polyolb.* i. 24 White, from the neighbouring hills her passage Wey doth path. 1728 *Ramsay Robt. Richey, & Sundry* 32 My up that bears the bell And paths the snaw. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 48 The dales disclose 1 her meadows path'd with files of savage foes.

2 To tread, beat down by treading, as a path; usually *fig.*

1648 *Rogiers Naaman* 423 [They] become more pathed in their sinnes by much beating upon. a 1653 *BINNING Serm.* (1845) 138 They choose the way that is best pathed and trodden. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jyrl.* (1814) 287 What a mercy for weak and halt me that the way is here pathed.

3. *intr.* To go in or as in a path; to pursue, one's course. Also *1st*, in same sense.

1598 *DRAYTON Heroic.* Ep. *Rosamond to Ilen II* Notes, Poems (1605) 5 1 his Ruier did so strangely path it selfe, that the foote seemed to touch the head. 1601 *SHAKS Jyrl.* C. ii. 1. 83 For if thou path thy native semblance on, Not Erebus it selfe were dimme enough, To hide thee from preuention.

4. *trans.* To pave. (*Peih. prop. pæthe*)

[App. either a simple phonetic substitution of *p* for *v*; or from the association of a *path* with *paving*, or due to the two causes combined. Cf. *PATHEING*, *PATHEINT*.]

c1400 *MAUNDVELL* (1890) xxi. 307 The stetes also ben pathed of the same stones. [1522 *xxvii.* 152 þe stietez ar paved, þe les iues spunt bien pauls de uels pierres.] c1440 *CALCHAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 285 A stete which was pathed with stoon. c1475 *Cibthonsy Reg.* (1886) 60 The Prioresse set vp the ymages, and pathed the church and the quere. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 411 To the mayons of Lamlughgow that pathit the chapell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vii. 9 The large stetes pathit by and by.

†**Pathaire**, *Obs. rare*. [Origin uncertain.]

Mr. Gollancz conjectures a variant of *patar*, *petar*, *PETARD* (*Lamb's Specimens* (1893) I. i. 297).]

? A passionate outburst.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. v. 16 iv, Such depe pathanes lyke to a cannons burst, Discharge against a ruminated wall, Breakes my relenting hart in thousand peeces.

Pathed (pæθt), *pph. a rare*. [f. *PATH* *v.* or *sb.* + *-ED*] †a Beaten or trodden down as a path. *Obs.* b. Having or furnished with a path.

1597-8 *BP. LALL Sat. Defame* *Ernest* 28 Nor suttile Snake doth lurke in beaten wayes. c1614 Sir W. MURRI *Didos & Æneas* 5 Path'd wayes I trace, as Theseus in his need. 1900 *Daily News* 21 July 3/1 A huge hayfield, not fenced in, geometrically bisected, pathed hayfield, but a hayfield run wild.

Pathematic (pæθmæ tik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *πάθημα*-*ōs* liable to passions or emotions, f. *πάθημα* what one suffers, suffering emotion, f. stem *παθ-*: see *PATHETIC*.] Pertaining to the passions or emotions; caused or characterized by emotion. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 203 In the Pathematic variety [of complicated labour], the joint emotions operative upon the patient's mind, are bashfulness and apprehension for her own safety. 1830 *MACKINOSH J. H. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 161 We find no trace of any distinction between the percipient, and what perhaps we may venture to call the emotive, or pathematic part of human nature. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 384 Which accounts for the loss of hair as a pathematic symptom.

So **Pathematically** *adv.*; **Pathematically**, the doctrine of passions or affections of the mind.

1811-31 *BENTHAM Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 230/1 Pathematically passive, corresponding to those corporeal impressions which are accompanied either with pleasure or pain. 1811 App. 288/1 Pathematology, by this name may be designated the science of psychology, in so far as pleasure or pain are taken for the subject of it. 1857 *MAYNE & Pops. Lex.*, *Pathematologia*, term for the doctrine of passion or affection of the mind. pathematology.

Pathetic (pæθetik), *a. (sb.)* 16-6-7 pathétique. [ad. late L. *patheticus*, a. Gr. *πάθη-τικός* sensitive, f. *πάθητός* liable to suffer, f. *παθ-*, root of *πάσχειν* to suffer and *πάθος* suffering. Cf. F. *pathétique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patetico*.]

1. Producing an effect upon the emotions, exciting the passions or affections; moving, stirring, affecting. †a. In general sense. *Obs.*

1598 *MARSTON So. Villanie* x. Hiiij, Some new pathétique Tragedy. 1665 *BOYER Ocean Refl.* iv. ix (1848) 224 The more instructive and pathetick passages. 1762 *SHMMLR* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 450 A very proper speech, delivered in a noble and pathetic manner.

b. In modern use. Affecting the tender emotions; exciting a feeling of pity, sympathy, or sadness; full of pathos.

1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 232 The Boys and Girls whom charity maintains, Implore your help in these pathetic strains. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiv. vi, Mrs. Miller saying, in the most pathetic voice, 'Good Heaven! let me preserve one of my children at least.' 1798 *FLANNERY Illustr.* *Sterne* vi. 174 There is one passage... which the circumstances of Sterne's death render pathetic. 1825 *LYTTON Devereux* i. ii, Our parting with our uncle was quite pathetic. 1895 *CLODD Alysia & Dr.* ii. x. 212 Indian mothers in pathetic custom drop their milk on the lips of the dead child.

c. Used *adverbially*.

1725 *POPE Odyssey* iv. 149 Thus pathetic to the Prince he spoke. 1792 *ALTMANN'S Trav.* xxvi. 119, I spoke as pathetically as possible.

†2 Expressing or arising from passion or strong emotion; passionate, earnest. *Obs.*

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ii. cxc, Her cordial Thanks and her pathetick Vows. 1681 *D'UNNERY Progr.* *Honesty* viii, She out of patience grows, And quells the little Rebel with

pathetic blows 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks 1757 IV. 241 Heaven... joins my pathetic wish.

†3. ? Causing a physical sensation or affection; affecting the bodily senses. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. MASON *Let to Auth.* in *Baker's Anthropol.*, The stem, bark, leaves, and fruit are of such various pathetic qualities.

4. Pertaining or relating to the passions or emotions of the mind. (In early use applied to bodily movements expressive of emotion)

1649 BULWIER *Pathology* i. 17 16 That species of motion which they call Pathétique. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* *Free Treat.* xvii 17 This Nerve serves also for the producing some pathetic motions of the Eye. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng Clergym* Wks 1755 II. ii. 7 Tully considered the dispositions of a less mercurial nation, by dwelling almost entirely on the pathetic part. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* III. iv. xii § 5 160 All violent feelings produce a falseness in impressions of external things, which I would generally characterize as the 'Pathetic fallacy'

5. *Anat.* A name for the fourth pair of cranial nerves, also called *trochlear*. So *pathetic muscle*, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, connected with the trochlear nerve.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks* Vocab. *Pathetic*, to passion belonging, nerves so called by Dr. Willis [Cf. quot 1681 in 4, and PATHETICAL 4] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pathetic Nerves*, are the Fourth pair arising from the Top of the Medulla Oblongata 1844 DUNGLISON *Duct. Med. Sc.* *Pathetic*, a name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and also, to a nerve 1881 MIVAR *Cat. 271* The fourth pair of nerves, called also the Trochlear or Pathetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pathetic muscle*, the Obliquus superior muscle of the eyeball, fancifully supposed to express, by its action, the passions and affections.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol.* The *pathetic*: that which is pathetic; pathetic quality, expression, or feeling.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 P. 2 The Pathetic may animate and inflame the Sublime, but is not essential to it. 1858 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 59. I very much doubt the Irish capacity of receiving the pathetic.

2. †a. *img.* Pathetic language, feeling, etc.; pathos, or the expression of pathos. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 84 Holy Job's pathetic is upon a like dismal accident 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 218 What a contrast to the drunken pathetic of his weeping client!

b. *pl.* Pathetic expressions or sentiments: cf. *heroics*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xxviii 248 Miss Pitt, none of your pathetics, except in the right place 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* II. [He] went at once into such deep pathetics, that he knocked the first speaker clean out of the course 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 212, I find pathetics among them, and quaint humorous.

3. *pl.* The study of the passions or emotions. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 263/a Pathological Pathetics, had almost monopolised the conversation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 Pathetics is, or should be, the name of a study of the effects on a personality caused by an artistic appeal to the emotions.

4. *Anat.* Short for *pathetic nerve*: see A. 5.

Pathetical (pápe'tikál), *a.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] I. = PATHETICO A. 1

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 23 Certain loud pathetical exclamations, and broad hyperboles 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 203 Sweet invocation of a child, most pretty and pathetical. 1660 F. BROOKER *Le Blanc's Treat.* 129 They... play on flutes dulcible and pathetical strains, to excite devotion 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 512 P. 7 That pathetic Soliloquy of Cardinal Wolsey on his Fall 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 64 In one page, Elizabeth is a fool for listening to these pathetical 'love letters'; in the next she is hard-hearted for not listening to them.

†2. = PATHETICO A. 2. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* *Pathetically*, vehement, full of passions, or moving affections. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 13 The pathetical words of a Psalm can be no certain decision to a poynt 1664 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. i. viii (1666) 247/a Thou may'st play much in these pathetical Salutes of thy Soul to Heaven

†3. = PATHETICO A. 4. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Prudence and wisdom reduceth the power of this sensuall and pathetical part, unto a civil and honest habitude.

†4. = PATHETICO A. 5. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* *Free Treat.* xiv. 110 Wherefore from this... conjecture concerning the use of these Nerves, we have called them Pathetical.

Pathetically (pápe'tikáli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a pathetic manner

1. So as to excite passion or emotion; movingly, affectingly. †a. In general sense. *Obs.*

1599 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks (Grosart) I 195 Pathetically intermix with sundry dolefull pageantes 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 247 Some devout compositions are so pathetically penned, that [etc.] 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) I. viii. 243 This Mr. Pelham answered finely, seriously, and pathetically

b. So as to excite pity or other tender emotion; in a way full of pathos

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 99 Wilks... seem'd more pathetically to feel, look, and express his calamity. 1824 GALT *Rehearsal* I. ii. x. 232 Pathetically ruminating on the vanity of human wishes. 1896 MRS. CARRYN *Quaker Grandmother* 269 Her lips drooped pathetically;... her eyes filled with real tears.

†2. With passion or strong emotion; passionately, vehemently; feelingly, earnestly. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. ii. I do hate a fooler most

most pathetically. 1663 BLAIR *Antilog.* viii (1848) 105 A gracious woman pathetically pouring out her heart to God 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 P. 21 The Duty of the Place [Church] being... pathetically performed.

†3. So as to express emotion. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* *Free Treat.* xvii. 120 The parts of the Face, usually moved pathetically and unthought of. [Cf. PATHETIC A. 4, 5, PATHETICAL 4]

Patheticalness. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS] = PATHETICNESS

1667 BRIGHTMAN *Bright. Redu.* ii (1647) 26 He doth with great Patheticalness of affection breake forth to the prosecuting of the Doctrine of Scandall in general 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* (1727) I. 339 The patheticalness, grace and dignity of the sentence

Patheteate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PATHETICO + -ATE 3 of *authenticate*] *trans.* To make pathetic.

1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 221/1 To see how Bishop Percy sentimentalized and pathetized the old ballad.

†**Pathetically**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -LY.] = PATHETICALLY.

1661 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr's T. v.* 596 The motives were vtgd so pathetically. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. x. 105 His Oration that speaks pathetically

Patheticness, *rare* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Pathetic quality or character.

1874 'OUIDA' *Two Wooden Shoes* v. 98 The familiar history had a new patheticness for her.

Pathetism (pápe'tiz'm). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πάθησις* passive + -ISM.] A name for mesmerism or animal magnetism. So *Pathetist*, a mesmerist.

1854 A. BALLOU *Spir. Manifestations* ix. 131 Placing the phenomena [of 'spiritualism'] on the same footing with those of Pathetism, Biology [etc.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pathetist*.

Pathic (pá'pik), *sb* and *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad L. *pathicus*, a Gr. *πάθους* suffering, remaining passive, f. stem *παθ-* suffer]

A. *sb* 1. A man or boy upon whom sodomy is practised, a catamite.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. i. He was the noted Pathick of the time 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connection O. & N. Test.* II. ii. 101 The first was his pathic, the second his concubine. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) I. 495 The persons who suffered this abuse were called pathics, and affected the diess and behaviour of women

2. One who suffers or undergoes something.

1656 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. 1. A mere pathic to thy devilish art 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempl.* i. Divc. ii. 92 Pathicks in Devotion, suffering inavishments of Senses 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 561/2 The pathic looks like an especial goose during the operation.

B. *adj.* 1. That is the subject of sodomy; being, or pertaining to, a catamite.

1657 THORNTON *tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 196 To become Gnatho's Pathic-boy. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* II. (1697) 26 Thy Form seems for the Pathick Trade design'd 1804 GURDIN *tr. Juvenal* ii. 144 A murrer—pathic Otho's boast.

2. Undergoing something, passive *rare*—o.

1857 MAYNE, *Pathicus*, remaining passive pathic

3. Pertaining to suffering or disease, morbid. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pathicism** (pápe'piz'm), the practice of a pathic

1879 LLWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.* *Pathentia* B In partic[ular], submission to unnatural lust, pathicism.

†**Pa thing**, *obl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. PATH v. 4 + -ING.] = PAVING *obl. sb.*

1428-9 *Norwich Sacr. Roll* (MS), Duobus Masons pro pathyng iuxta Sanctum Willelmum 1491-2 *Ibid.* Roberto Blome pio le pathyng in parte boriali summi altaris 1504-5 *Ibid.*, Pro petalis, [glo-s] an^o pathyng stones 1541 in Kirkpatrick *Reliq. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 52 [Seventeen loads of small] pathyng tyle (or pavements) as we now call them]

Pathless (pa'ples), *a* [f. PATH *sb.* + -LESS] Having no path through or across it; destitute of paths, untrodden, trackless. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 199 What Guide conducteth... your Legions Through path-less paths in unacquainted Regions? 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 170 Striving to entangle men In pathless error 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 14 Having travelled 7 miles in those wild pathless Woods. 1734 THOMSON *Liberty* iii. 42 Oibs, Myriads on Myriads, thro' the pathless Sky, Unerring roll 1873 J. GERKE *Gl. Ice Age* v. 52 In the silent and pathless desolations of central Greenland.

Hence **Pathlessness**.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, etc. (1879) 92 The street resolved into a drearier pathlessness than when the forest covered it 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr. An African forest may stretch, like the forest of Aruwhum, in unbroken gloom and pathlessness over an area equal to five Englands.

Pathlet (pa'plet), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LET]

A little or diminutive path

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 325 This pathlet was formed with the frame level in hand 1896 A. J. C. HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxv. 175 An old man guided me up a steep pathlet in the rocks.

†**Pathment**, *sc. Obs.* Also 4 *payth*—4-5 *payth*—5 *payth*—6 *payth*—6 *paythment*. [app. an alteration of *pavement* (*pament*, *payment*) after *path*, due to similarity of sound and association of meaning: cf. *PATH* v. 4.] = PAVEMENT. (In quot.

c1470, the ground)

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipcians*) 719 Pan done I fel one be payment c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xl. 3704 To stampe on halowyd pathment. c1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 936 The pathment was cled in tendyr greyn 1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVII. (Jam.), The pathment of the kirk.

1644 in W. ROSS *Pastoral Wh. in Covenant* Times ii. 27 Sums of money... for pathment stones.

Patho- (pá'pə, pá'pə), repr. Gr. *παθο-*, comb. form of *πάθος* suffering, disease, etc. (see *PATHOS*), used in scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see then alphabetical places.

Patho-anatomical, pertaining to morbid anatomy. **Pathomologal**, relating to living organisms (e.g. bacteria) which cause disease; so

Pathobiologist, one who studies these. **Patho-germ**, a germ that causes disease, hence **Patho-germic**, pertaining to or of the nature of a pathogerm. **Pathography**, the, or a, description of disease (Dunghison *Med. Lex.* 1853); hence

Pathographical, pertaining to pathography (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). || **Pathomania**, see quot. **Pathometer**, a (hypothetical) instrument for measuring the passions or emotions. **Patho-**

metry, (a) the measuring, estimation, or diagnosis of different diseases; (b) measurement of the passions or emotions. **Pathomystomist** *nonce-wd.* [f. *Pathomystoma*: see quot. 1649], one who studies the muscles concerned in the expression of emotions. || **Pathophobia**, (a) morbid dread of disease, hypochondria; (b) morbid fear of any kind. **Pathophoric**, **Pathophorous** *adjs.* [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing], conveying or causing disease.

|| **Pathopoeia** [Gr. *-ποίη* a making], (a) *Rhet.* a speech or figure of speech designed to arouse passion or emotion; (b) *Path.* production of disease, so **Pathopoeous** *a.* [Gr. *-ποιός* making], producing disease.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Feb. 113 Frank P. Billings, Director of the 'Patho-Biological Laboratory of the State University of Nebraska. *Ibid.* 117 It is far more practical for 'pathobiologists to stick to the name cocci for all round objects (not spores) 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 8/5 It was the 'patho-

germ which was deadly, the microbe was inimical to the pathogerm 1887 A. M. BROWN *Ann. Alkal.* 158 Dr Koch thought he had found the 'pathogermic entity. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pathomania*, a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations, and natural impulses, without any remarkable disorder of the intellect

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 We believe that machines (which should naturally be called 'pathometers) for registering the physical effect of music on hearers... have been planned.

18 Moxon in *Lancet* (O), The poor little thing, who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head

Futifully accurate 'pathometry for such a time of life 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 A... rough-and-ready observation in pathometry [1649 BULWER *(title)* Pathomystoma, or a Dissection of the Significant Muscles of the Affections of the Munde] 1659-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 294 Passions with the 'Pathomystomists are, as it were, the muscles of the soul 1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1850) 854 The name hypochondriasis... has very little significance as indicating the character... of the affection. The name 'pathophobia is much more expressive. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 750 'Pathophoric bacilli 1898 PHILLIPS, 'Pathopoea, an Expression of a Passion, in Rhetoric it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pathopoea*, term for the induction, production, or formation of affections or diseases. *Pathopoeus*, inducing or creating... diseases. 'Pathopoeous.

Pathogen (pá'pə'dʒen), *Also -gene.* [f. PATHO- + -GEN.] A micrococcus or bacterium that produces disease.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 647 Pathogen [the micrococcus of] contagion

Pathogenesis (pá'pə'dʒenesis), *Med.* and *Path.* [f. PATHO- + GENESIS] Production or development of disease; the process or manner of origination of a disease or bodily affection. Also

Pathogenesy (-dʒenesis), **Pathogeny** (pá'pə'dʒeni), in same sense. So **Pathogenetic** (-dʒenetik), **Pathogenic** (-dʒenik), **Pathogenous** (pá'pə'dʒinəs) *adjs.*, producing, or relating to the production of disease or bodily affection; hence

Pathogenicity (-dʒenisi), quality or capacity of producing disease

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 235 'Not more certainly known is the 'pathogenesis of the... acute dropsies in tropical countries 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 1687, Heredity is a most potent factor in all pathogenesis. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 1015 A contracted mitral orifice, evidently of slow pathogenesis. 1882 A. C. POPE *Homoeopathy* 41 A medicine, the 'pathogenesis of which may bear a likeness to several forms of disease 1897 *Homoeop. World* 1 Nov. 490 The medicine has in its pathogenesis many symptoms of a neuralgic character. 1838 H. DUNSFORD *(title)* The 'Pathogenetic Effect of some of the Principal Homoeopathic Remedies, translated from the German 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 249 Infective emboli containing pathogenetic bacteria. 1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 246 In the torrid zone, the people multiply 'pathogenic causes at will. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 70 Under ordinary pathogenic conditions suppuration is induced by the growth of micro organisms within the tissues. 1899 A. C. HOUSTON in *Nature* 7 Sept. 434/2 Allowing... virulent bacilli... to develop and display their full power of 'pathogenicity. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 4 Dec. 354/3 The distinction of the bacteria into 'pathogenous and non-pathogenous is here unimportant 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pathogeny*, the branch of pathology, which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease. 1898 J. HURCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36 351 It would be unwise to assume that in that fact its whole pathogeny is included

Pathogerm, -germic see **PATHO-**.

Pathognomic (pæθɒgnɒmɪk), *a.* [f. **PATHO-** + **GNOMY** + **-IC** (*παθoγνομικός* in Gr. is said to be 'a false form')] 1 Of or pertaining to pathognomy, or to the signs and expression of the passions or feelings.

1682 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Vocab.* *Pathognomic*, that moveth the affections c 1714 *Port.* etc. *Mém. M. Scribblers* i. xi. He has the true pathognomic sign of love 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I 178 Count Einste had a fine pathognomic eye. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) III 403 The possession of speech, the pathognomic countenance, the efficiency of the hand, a longevity beyond the lower animals.

2 = **PATHOGNOMONIC**.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* vi 185 The Pathognomick Symptoms of this Disease, and that which first invdied the Patient 1766 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 100/1 Its most pathognomic symptoms 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* viii 205 Constant tremulous agitation. pathognomic of the earlier stages of general paralysis.

So **Pathognomical** *a.* = prec. 1 and 2.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 128 Such symptoms as are Pathognomical, and proper and peculiar to them 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 193 With the advance of power of pathognomical expression, coincides a certain loss of grandeur.

Pathognomonic (pæθɒgnɒmɒnɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.* and *Path.* [ad. Gr. *παθoγνομονικός* (Galen) skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, f. *παθo-*, *PATHO-* + *γνομονικός* able to give an opinion, f. *γνώμω* judge, knowing person.] Applied to a sign or symptom by which a disease may be known or distinguished, specifically characteristic or indicative of a particular disease.

1645 *HART Anat. Ur.* i 11 79 The absolute knowledge of the disease, by means of the signs Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to every disease. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 This bath no Pathognomonic Sign by which it is distinguish'd from other Fevers besides its Duration 1758 *MUNCKLEY in Phil. Trans.* L 613 It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii 77 The black pigment (in malaria) is a pathognomonic feature.

B *sb.* A pathognomonic sign or symptom.

[1645 *HART Anat. Ur.* i 11 79, Ioyne as most pregnant testimonies of the disease, these inseparable accidents of the same, commonly called *pathognomonica*] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Pathognomonicus*, a term in the Art of Medicine, is a proper Inseparable Sign [etc.] 1795 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physic* 87 These inseparable Symptoms we call their Pathognomonic or distinguishing Characters 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 674 It is not a symptom to be depended on as a pathognomonic

So **Pathognomonic** *a.* rare

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* x 70 The only pathognomonicall signe of a true convulsion.

Pathognomy (pæθɒgnɒmi), [*f.* as prec., after *physiognomy*, from Gr. *φυσιογνωμία*] 1. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions, or of the signs or expressions of them.

1793 *HOLCROFT Lectures on Physic* i. 24 Pathognomy is the knowledge of the signs of the passions 1820 *Blackiv. Mag.* VI 651 Physiognomy takes cognizance of the shapes, and pathognomy of the motions of the features. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172.

2. The knowledge of the signs or symptoms by which diseases may be distinguished. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 546 A voluminous classification of pulses. This branch of pathognomy.

Pathogony, *rare* = **PATHOGENY**.

1881 in *OGILVIE* (Annandale).

Pathographic, -graphy: see **PATHO-**.
Pathologic (pæθɒlɒdʒɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παθoλογικός*, f. *παθo-*, *PATHO-* see **-LOGIC**: cf. F. *pathologique* (Coigr. 1611)] Of or belonging to pathology.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Pathologic*, pertaining to Pathologie 1821 *Th. Rosa Humiditatis Tract.* II xlvii 500 That vague feeling of debility produced by want of nutrition, and by other pathologic causes.

Pathological, *a.* [f. as prec. + **-AL**.]

1. Pertaining to or dealing with pathology, relating to or treating of diseases or bodily affections

1688 *BOYLE Final Causes Nat. Things* iv 159 The Physiological and Pathological parts of Physick 1809 *Med. Frit.* XXI. 297 He has given up all hopes of any thing important being discovered from pathological anatomy 1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dis. Chest* x. (ed. 4) 347 Noticed by almost every pathological anatomist. 1879 *CALDERWOOD Mund. & Br.* iv 80 The interest in it was stimulated and guided by pathological observations

b. That is or may be the subject of pathology; involving or of the nature of disease; morbid.

1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 166 In certain pathological states of the system. 1858 *Buckle's Civitas* (1869) II vii. 381 The laws of their normal and pathological development. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 122 Conditions which are pathological in one animal are natural in others.

2. Pertaining to the passions or emotions *rare.* 1800 *COGAN Passions* ii. § 2 Its pathological effect (i. e. of surprise) is that of a simple stimulus whose sole object is to arouse the attention. 1894 *ILLINGWORTH Personality* iv 105 It is not the physical effect of the desire, the mere pathological feeling, but the metaphysical action of the mental image that ultimately determines my action.

Pathologically, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY**.]

1. In relation to pathology, or to its subject-matter, disease.

1828-32 in *WEBSTER* 1868 D. COOK Dr. *Muspratt's Patients*, etc. 228 His book on the Heart—physiologically and pathologically considered. 1879 *TYNDALL Pyrogn.* 52. (ed. 6) II xiii 335 The bacterium of splenic fever (Pasteur's investigations regarding the part it plays pathologically

2. In relation to the passions or emotions *rare.* 1824 DE QUINCEY tr. *Kant's Idea Univ. Hist.* Wks XIII 133 A social concert that had been pathologically extorted from the mere necessities of situation. 1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man.* (1834) II ii iii 237 The objects which he chooses to entertain, and the emotions which pathologically result from them.

Pathologic, combining form of Gr. *παθoλογικός* **PATHOLOGICAL**, used in the sense 'relating to pathology and . . .', as *pathologico-anatomical* (relating to pathology and anatomy), *-clinical*, *-histological*, *-psychological* adjs.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Juridic.* Evid. (1827) V 167 The branch of the pathologico-psychological system here in question 1855 tr. *Wells's Ration. Pathol. Histol.* (Syd. Soc.) Pref. 5 The pathologico-histological course pursued in this work 1876 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XI 28 Pathologico anatomical changes in the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 408 Pathological clinical groups

Pathologist (pæθɒlədʒɪst), [*f.* **PATHOLOGY** + **-IST**] One versed in pathology, a student of or writer upon diseases.

1650 *CHARLETON tr. van Helmont's Incongruities Deflusa*. Translator to Rdr., No one among the numerous swarm of Pathologists, has discoursed of the nature and causes of such Diseases. a 1862 *Buckle's Civitas* (1869) III v 417 The philosophic pathologist is as different from the physician, as a jurist is different from an advocate

Pathologize, *v. rare*. [See **-IZE**] *trans* To treat pathologically; to treat the pathology of

1649 *Bulwer Pathomyst* Pref. 7 Neither the great Parents of Physick, nor then Learned Offspring had pathologized the Muscles

Pathology (pæθɒlədʒi), [*ad. mod. or med. L. pathologia*, f. Gr. *παθo-*, *PATHO-* + *-λογία*, **-LOGY**: cf. F. *pathologie* (c 1600)]

1. The science or study of disease; that department of medical science, or of physiology, which treats of the causes and nature of diseases, or abnormal bodily affections or conditions.

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Pr. Chirurg.* i b 1 *Pathologia* treatise of the cause and occasione of the sicknesses] 1611 *Coigr.* *Pathologie*, of, or belonging to, Pathologie. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 76 This, in the Pathology of Plants, may be the Disease of *phylloxera* 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* Pref. Wks 1827 I 470 The many hypothetical doctrines of the Humoral Pathology 1845 *Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat.* I 28 Pathology is the physiology of disease. 1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Graces* iv 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology

b. *transf.* The sum of morbid processes or conditions

1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 If Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandæas Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. v. We shall take to our knowledge of the pathology of the body 1807 *Med. Frit.* XVII. 211 Among the variety of diseases few are involved in more obscurity as to their pathology, than tetanus. 1881 *Med. Temp. Frit.* Oct. 17 The pathology as indicated in the changes which took place in the body.

c. Extended to the study of morbid or abnormal mental or moral conditions.

1822 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I 124 Understand the pathology of the human soul, and be able to cure its diseases. a 1878 *Lewes's Study Psychol.* i. (1899) 35 Mental Pathology has run a course parallel to that of Mental Physiology.

2. The study of the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med.* Wks Vocab. *Pathologia*, the doctrine of the passions 1821 *BENTHAM Princ. Civil Code* i. vi. Wks 1843 I 304/2 Pathology is a term. not hitherto employed in moral, but equally necessary here. . . Moral pathology would consist in the knowledge of the feelings, affections, and passions 1837 — *Table Springs of Action* 205 Psychological dynamics has for its basis psychological pathology. 1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man.* (1834) II ii ii 180.

Pathomania to **Pathopoeous**: see **PATHO-**.

Pathos (pæθɒs), [*mod. a. Gr. πάθος* suffering, feeling. so F. *pathos* (Molière 1672)]

1. That quality in speech, writing, music, or artistic representation (or *transf.* in events, circumstances, persons, etc.) which excites a feeling of pity or sadness, power of stirring tender or melancholy emotion, pathetic or affecting character or influence.

1668 *DRYDEN Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I 81 There is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and pathos in their more serious plays. 1748 *YOUNG M. Th.* ix 1632 There dwells a noble pathos in the skies, which warm our passions 1855 *PRESBURY Philip* II, I xi 203 He dived on the woes of the land with a pathos which drew tears from every eye 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii § 6 399 The tale of Protestant sufferings was told with a wonderful pathos. by John Foxe.

b. A pathetic expression or utterance. *rare.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 180 And with A very Poetical pathos [ed. 1592 pathos] a 1674 *WESTFIELD Eng. Face* (1646) 127 'Lord If thou wilt pardon this people!' It was a vehement pathos. 1853-8 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Books* (1879) II 294 Little pathoses are abundant enough.

2. Suffering (bodily or mental). *rare.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Pathos*, vid *Pathema* [*Pathema*, all preternatural Conturbation wherewith our

Body is molested] 1842 *TENNYSON Love & Duty* 82 Shall sharpest pathos blight us, knowing all Life needs for life is possible to will? 1853 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Pathos*, Affection, Disease.

3. In reference to art, esp. ancient Greek art: The quality of the transient or emotional, as opposed to the permanent or ideal: see **ETHOS** 2.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

Pathway (pæθweɪ), *a.* A way that constitutes or serves as a path, a way by or along which one may walk or go; a path, track, way. (Often *fig.*)

a 1536 *TYNDALE Pathway* Wks (1573) 377, I supposed it very necessary to prepare this Pathway into the Scripture for you, that ye might walke surely and euer know the true from the false 1546 *BALE Eng. Vocab.* i. I viij b, Iohan Baptist prepared a playne pathwaye to Christ and hys kyngedome 1555 *EDEN Decades* 87 A pathway in the myddest of a fyeled 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii 270 There was but one path way which led through the woods 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iv, High in his pathway hung the Sun 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV. Africa* 388 The great, black, winding river with a pathway in its midst of frosted silver where the moonlight struck it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 If its channels be constricted the blood takes the pathway through the locomotor organs

Hence **Pathwayed** (pæθweɪd) *a.*, furnished with a pathway.

1839 *CLOUGH Early Poems* iii 4 Again in vision clear thy pathwayed side I tread.

-pathy, repr. Gr. *-πάθεια*, lit. 'suffering, feeling', the second element of the word **HOMOEOPATHY** (Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια* the quality of suffering or feeling alike, the having of like affections, sympathy), extended to **ALLOPATHY**, and applied, with the sense 'method of cure, curative treatment', to other compounds, as *lydiopathy*, *kneseopathy*, *electrotherapy*, etc.

1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab* iv, [They tried] Hydropathy. . . Pyropathy, as successfully employed by the old inquisitors to cure the malady of thought. Geopathy, or burying him. Atmopathy, or steaming him. . . With all other ipathies and opathies which Noodle has invented, and Foodle tried. 1888 *St. James's Gas* 20 Sept., Pelopathy, or treatment by means of mud baths. . . Raxopathy, or the grape cure, is more favoured in vine producing countries than it is in England. Glossopathy is now added to the list. . . [to express] the good effects which dogs can produce upon suffering humanity by applying their tongues to wounds and sores. This gentleman is now collecting a staff of suitable dogs, with a view to opening a glossopathic establishment in the neighbourhood of Zurich 1900 *Westm. Gas* 6 June 10/1 Never before. . . has light treatment taken definite shape as it is undoubtedly doing now in a distinct 'pathy', which our contemporary christens 'photopathy'

† **Patiate**, *v. Obs. rare* = **-I**, [irreg. f. L. *pati* to suffer + **-ATE**.] *trans* To suffer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* *Moles* 7 Though he patiate infirmities, yet he shall recover

† **Patible**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibulum* a fork-shaped yoke placed on the necks of criminals, a fork-shaped gibbet, etc., f. *pati* to lie open + **-bulum**, forming names of instruments or utensils.] A gibbet, a cross, the horizontal bar of a cross.

1428-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Also paid for a patible to serie. Also paid for iij Ewangelistes, makyn & keryng c 1450 *M. our Salvacion* 4127 The patible of the crosse for sheeld and targe hadde hee a 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 74 On the sultane was a deske or halpace, whereon stode a patible of the Crucifix of fine golde. 1745 *Blomfield Norfolk* II. 638 The Patible over the Perke (Rood-loft). attrib. 1620 *GUILLIM Ilverdny* ii. vii. (1660) 79 This manner of bearing of the patible Crosse is warranted by Rolls of greatest Antiquity

† **Patible** (pæθɪbəl), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibilis*, f. *pati* to suffer. see **-IBLE**.]

1. Capable of suffering or undergoing something; liable to undergo something; subject to something.

1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impost* 115 The deuil looked like a patible old Condon, with a payre of homes on his head and a coves jayle at his breech 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ All* 134 [Light] is an accidental form or a patible quality. a 1834 *COLLIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 211 [Man] is a passive as well as active being he is a patible agent

b. Capable of or liable to suffering; passible.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 48 The patible and withall impatible body of our Saviour Christ 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 813 The Demoniack Bodies. have. . . Gross Matter in them, and are Patible. 1691 *BAXTER Repl. Beverley* 6 The raised wicked have not bodies less sensible, patible, or that need less food.

2. 'Capable of being suffered, endurable, tolerable'. (In Dictionaries.)

1623 *COCKERAM, Patible*, to be suffered 1658 *PHILLIPS, Patible*, to be suffered or endured 1731 *BAILEY, Patible*, . . . sufferable. 1755 *JOHNSON, Patible*, sufferable, tolerable.

Patibulary (pæti biʃlɪəri), *a. rare*. [f. L. *patibulum* + **-ARY**.] Cf. F. *patibulaire* (15th c. in *Haiz.-Darm*.)] Of or pertaining to the gallows; resembling the gallows; suggesting the gallows or hanging. Chiefly *humorous*.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. (1686) 216 Some patibulary affliction after he was slain. 1697 *DENNIS Plot & no Plot* v. I never saw a more patibulary phiz 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 155 A certain Corn-Buyer, which had undergone the discipline of a patibulary suspension on a gallows 1837 *CARLYLE Dram. Neckl.* xvi. Ess. 1888 V 193 Yes, infinitely terrible is the Gallows; it bestrides with its patibulary fork the Pit of bottomless Terror! 1898 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 767 The 'I ad Grecum Pil' of the German students (in allusion to the patibulary form of that letter).

So *Patibulate v trans* [cf. *L. patibulat-us* gibbeted], to hang. *humorous notice-wd*
 1666 *Blount Glossogr*, *Patibulated*, hanged on a Gibbet, OF. *patience*, *patience* (12th c.), ad. *L. patientia*, f. *patient-em* suffering, *PATIENT* see -ENCE.]

Patience (pə'fjens), *sb* Forms: 3-6 *pac-*, 4-6 *pac-*, -ence, -ens(e, 6- *patience*. [ME. a. OF. *patience*, *patience* (12th c.), ad. *L. patientia*, f. *patient-em* suffering, *PATIENT* see -ENCE.]

1. The practice or quality of being patient.

1. The suffering or enduring (of pain, trouble, or evil) with calmness and composure; the quality or capacity of so suffering or enduring.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 To be uttre temptacun is need patience, þet is þeolomdesse. 1340 *Ayeb.* 33 Æs he ne may no þing here be þeolomdesse, he ne may þolue þe patience. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II pr vii (Camd. MS.), Yif þat he wolde han suffrid lightly in patience the wronge, þat weeren don vn to hym. 1440 *Love Bonavent.* *Mir.* v (Shepard MS.), 3if we cowde wel kepe patience in tyme of aduersite 1553 *DR. NORTHUMB.* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 99 God grant me patience to endure. 1594 *SHAKS Rich. III.* I. 126 *Rich.* How hath your Lordship brook'd imprisonment? *Haist.* With patience (Noble Lord) as prisoner's must 1658 *Whole Duty Man* II § 2 Patience is nothing else, but a willing and quiet yielding to whatever afflictions it pleases God to lay upon us. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv 330 That thus We may with patience bear our moderate ill. 1849 *M. ARNOLD To Gypsy Child by Sea Shore* 13 Drugging pain by patience 1868 *SWINBURNE Blake* 63 He endured all the secret slights and wounds with a most high patience.

b. Forbearance, longsuffering, longanimity under provocation of any kind; *asp* forbearance or bearing with others, their faults, limitations, etc.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* xiv 99 Pere parfit treuthe and pouere herte is, and patience of tonge; Pere is charite. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxi. (Arb.) 73 He shold the better have patience and pyte on Reynard. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 116, I doe intreat your patience To heare me speake. 1598 *Merry IV.* I. iv 5 Here will be an old abusing of Gods patience, and Kings English. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II vi. § 23 The patience and long suffering of God, leading men to repentance. 1764 *FOOTR Patron* II. Wks. 1709 I 348 *Bev.* I am happy, Sir Thomas, if— *Sir Tho* Your patience. There is in you, Mr. Bever, a fire of imagination [etc.] 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II 93 His disciplinary patience when Rousseau told him that his verses were poor, is a little uncommon in a prince.

c. The calm abiding of the issue of time, processes, etc., quiet and self-possessed waiting for something; 'the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent' (J.).

1375 *St. Leg. Saints* III (*Andreas*) 405 3et wil I with paciens a quhil here þe 1384 *Wyclif Luke* xxi 19 In 3oure patience 3e schulen wold 3oure soules [1556 *TINDALE*, With your patience possesse your soules] 1475 *Sir J. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* III. 130, I beseeche yow off pacience tyll the begynnyng of the next year 1526 *TINDALE Ysa.* v 7 The husbunde man wayt for the precious frute offe the outh, and hath long patience thes wypon, untill he receave the yerly and the latter layne. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 153 He had not the patience to expect a present, but demanded one. 1654 *WHITLOCKE 3rd Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 401 Their ambassador, was put to the patience of staying an hower and a halfe before he was called in to his highnes. 1796 *H. HUNTER* in *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 87 Behold the fruits of eleven years patience 1866 *RUSKIN Eth. Dyst.* iv. 61 Patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude,—and the rarest, too

d. Constancy in labour, exertion, or effort

1517 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 55 The same nyght, with greit difficulty and moche paciens, we war Delivered a borde into ower Shippe. 1774 *W. HARRIS Eulogus* Poems (1810) 382/2 He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught. 1795 *SOUTHWY Joyn of Arc.* II. 190 We, in the fight opposed... to the exasperate patience of the fox, Desperate endurance. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* III. xix (1874) 565 Genus has been declared by a great authority to be patience, and patience, in this sense, means unflinching, undaunted perseverance.

e. Personified, or represented in a figure.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* xii. 99 Pacience in þe paleis stode in pilgrymes clothes, And preyde meite for charite 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas* xx. (Percy Soc.) 96 To wofull creatures she is goodly leche, Wyth her good syster called Pacience 1601 *SHAKS Twel. N.* II. iv. 117 She saie, like Patience on a Monument, Smiling at griefe. 1884 *HENLEY & STEVENSON Three Plays, Beau Austin* I. 11, I cannot away with your pale cheeks and that Patience on a Monument kind of look.

f. Phrases and locutions.

† *Patience perforce*, patience upon compulsion, i. e. when there is no other course (*obs.*) *My patience!* an ejaculation of surprise (*collog.*) *Patience!* I have patience! be patient; wait a little; give or allow sufficient time. *To have patience with* († in, inward), to show forbearance toward; so, to have no patience with (*collog.*), to be unable to bear patiently, to be irritated by *Out of patience*, advb. phr. (sometimes adj.), provoked so as no longer to have patience (*with*). † *To take in patience*, to receive or accept with resignation (*obs.*)

1575 *GASCOIGNE Weedes* (title) *Patience Perforce Content thyselfe with patience perforce. 1607 *Heywood IVom. Killed w. Knave.* Plays 1874 II. 138 Here's patience perforce. He needs must trot afoot that tires his horse. 1670 *RAY Proverbs* 130 Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad dog 1873 *MURDOCH Doric Lyre* 33 *Ma patience, that beats a! 1848 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* 158 My dere moder *haue a lytlyl pacience. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confid.* in II, *Flap* Have patience, and it shall be done. 1765 *GRAY Shakespeare* 1 A moment's patience, gentle Mistress Anne. 1847 *TENNISON Princ. Concl.* 72 'Have patience,' I replied, 'ourselves are full of social wrong'. 1864 *Th.* This world of ours is but a child yet in the go-cart. Patience! Give it time To learn its limbs. 1884 *WYCLIF Matt.* xviii 26 *Haue pacience in me, and alle thingis I shal geelde to thee. 1526

TINDALE 1 *Thess.* v 14 Forbear the weake, have continual pacience toward alle men 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* lxiv, I have no patience with the Colonel. 1544 *UDALL Eras.* *Apoph.* 341 Archias beeyng thoroughly *out of patience threatened to pull hym porforce out of the temple. 1686 *tr Chardin's Trav Persia* 34 Which put the Vizier so out of Patience. 1804 *M. G. LEWIS Bravo of Venice* (1856) II iv 316 [He] was out of all patience with himself. 1836 *CHAUCER Kn.* 12 226 *Taak al in pacience Oure prison, for it may noon oother be

g. *Muscle of patience, patience muscle*, the levator muscle of the shoulder

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Patentia musculus* (with Anatomists), the muscle of patience, so called from the great service of it in labour. It is the same as *Levator Scapulae*

2 With of. The fact or capacity of enduring,

patient endurance of Cf. *IMPATIENCE* I b. rare

1530 *TINDALE Answ. More* III xiii Cij b, Why setteth he not his eyes on the thankes geuyng for that pleasure and on the patience of other displeasures? 1728 *Prior Solomon* II 890 Patience of toil, and love of virtue fails 1745 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II x 366 Patience of injuries 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 That patience of hunger, and every kind of hardship.

† 8 Sufferance, indulgence, leave, permission;

chiefly in by or with your patience. *Obs.*

1558 *FRANCE Lawyers Log.* Ded. Fij b, By your patience be it spoken 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 66 And thus much with their patience be it spoken briefly hereof 1591 *SHAKS* 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii 78 Nor other satisfaction do I crave, But only with your patience, that we may Taste of your Wine. 1610—*Tempest* III. iii 3, I can go no further, Sir, by your patience, I need must rest me.

II. Special senses.

4 Name for a species of Dock, called by the old herbalists *Patientia* (*Rumex Patientia* Linn.), formerly used in Britain instead of spinach, in salads, etc. Sometimes extended to other species of Dock: Wild Patience, *Rumex obtusifolius*. See also *PATIENTOR-DOCK*, *PASSIONS*, *DOCK* sb. 1 b.

[The origin of this name has not been traced.]

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacience, herbe, *paciencia*. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II 66 Take Colys, Betus and Borage, auens, Violette, Malvis, parsie, betayn, pacience, þe white of the lekes, and þe croppes of þe nettle. 1538 *1 UERNER Libellus* Bij, *Hippolapathon*, officine *patientiam* uocant, vulgus *Patientia*. 1546 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 37 Let patience growe in your garden alwaie 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II lxxviii § 7 314 The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex sativum*, and *Patientia*, or Patience, which worde is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Patientia* 1611 *FLORIO, Lapato*, the wild Dock or Patience 1649 *PARKINSON Parad.* in *Sole* II xiv, 483 Garden Patience is a kinde of Docke 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 44 The Leaves are like enough those of Wild Patience. 1882 *J. SMITH Dict. Econ. Plants*, Herb of Patience (*Rumex Patientia*), 1886 *G. NICHOLSON Dict. Gard.*, *Patience* or *Herb Patience*, a hardy perennial the leaves of which were formerly much used in the place of Spinach.

5. A game of cards (either ordinary playing cards, or small cards marked with numbers), in which the cards are taken as they come from the pack or set, and the object is to arrange them in some systematic order; usually for one person alone (in which case also called *solitaire*)

1816 *W. WARDEN Lett. Conduct Napoleon* (ed. 4) 198 He is sent to the sideboard to play at Patience until the new pack would deal with more facility 1884 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I 220 We were occupied all yesterday evening with conjuring tricks and patiences of every kind 1861 *DICKENS Gr. Expect.* xi, Playing a complicated kind of Patience with a ragged pack of cards. 1874 *LADY CADOGAN (title)* Illustrated Games of Patience 1891 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXIV, 873/1 This is a difficult Patience to get; its solution depends on watchfulness and luck

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *patience-trying* adj.; (sense 5) *patience card, case, pack, player.*

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 119 It was tiresome, patience-trying work and reminded me of the old dissected puzzles of my boyhood 1898 *Weston Gas* 11 Jan 2/1 Always, like a skilful patience player, leave vacancies for last chances 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXIV, 872/1 It is much more satisfactory to use a regular Patience pack than to play with ordinary cards. The Patience cards are only two and a half by one and three fourths inches.

Patience, v. rare. [f. prec.]

† 1. *trans* To endow with patience, make patient; *refl.* to be patient, have patience. Cf. *PATIENT* v. 1.

1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks* (1878) I, 159 Patience but yourself awhile.

2. *intr.* To have or exercise patience

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* D ij, To warne the blue-coate Corrector when he should patience and surcease 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV, 337, I had 'swam on a gondola at Venice, and 'patience' in a punt at Putney

PATIENCE-DOCK. *Herb.* Also 9 patient-dock.

[f. *PATIENTOR* sb. 4 + *DOCK* sb. 1.]

1. Properly, The dock called *PATIENCE*, *Rumex Patientia*.

1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Patience-Dock*, *Rumex Patientia* *Idid.*, *Rumex Patientia*, Monk's Rhubarb, *Patience*, or *Patience Dock*.

2. In the north of England, applied to the Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*), there also called *PASSIONS*, *PASSION-DOCK*, of which 'the leaves are by some boiled in the Spring, and eaten as greens' (*Light-foot Flora Scot.* 206).

1776-96 *WITHERING Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II 383 *note*, The young shoots are eaten in herb pudding in the North of England, and about Manchester, they are substituted for greens under the name of *Patience Dock*. 1865 *Science Gossip* 36 (E. D. D.) In Cheshire the edible qualities of the

plant are well known, but it is there called 'patient dock', 1874 *Rouledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 631/1 The young shoots are eaten under the name of *Patience Dock*.

Patiency (pə'fjensi), *rare*. [f. *PATIENT* (after agency): see -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being patient or passive: see *PATIENT* a. 3, sb. 4.

1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 217 Which .has the truest Notion of Agency in it, without any Mixture of Patiency; because the Body moved cannot re-act upon it. 1823-27 *BENTHAM Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 207/1 They are each one of them agent and patient at the same time. No one exhibits more of agency, no one more of patiency, than any other. a 1832—*Logic* *ibid.* 228/2

Patient (pə'fjenti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *pac-*, 4-7 *pac-*, 6- *patient*, (6 *paty*). [a. OF. *patient*, *passient* (13-14th c.), later *patient*, ad. *L. patientem*, pr. pple. of *pati* to suffer.]

A. adj.

1. Bearing or enduring (pain, affliction, trouble, or evil of any kind) with composure, without discontent or complaint, having the quality or capacity of so bearing; exercising or possessing patience.

1320-40 [implied in *PATIENTLY*] c 1370 *Hymns* *Virg.* 106 In peyne be meke and patient 1384 *WYCLIF Rom.* xii. 12 Loyng in hope, patient in tribulacioun c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 Studie to be patient in suffring. 1506 *SHAKS Merch.* V. 1, iii 120 Many a time, you have rated me.. Still haue I borne it with a patient shrug 1643 *MILTON Divorce* I. viii. Wks. (1851) 39 Job the patientest of men. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 407, I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair, For ye are worthy 1844 *TENNISON St. Sim.* *Styl.* 15 Patient on this tall pillar I have borne Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet, and snow.

b. Longsuffering, forbearing; with to, towards, lenient towards, bearing with (others, their infirmities, etc.).

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* xv 195 Paciente of tonge, And boxome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes. 1384 *WYCLIF* 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Resceyue 3e syke men, be 3e patient to alle men. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man* in *Hum.* II. iv, You'd mad the patient'st body in the world, to heare you talke so, without any sense or reason 1606 *CHAPMAN Gentlem. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 325 Thou weariest not thy husbands patient eares 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* I, Ellena was the sole support of her aunt's declining years; patient to her infirmities. 1852 *Baugh Hymn*, 'And now, O Father', Most patient Saviour, who dost love us still.

c. Calmly expectant, not hasty or impetuous, quietly awaiting the course or issue of events, etc.

1384 *WYCLIF Eccl.* vii. 8 Betere is a patient man than the enhaucinge hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, Better it is to haue a pacient soule, than to do myracles 1550 *in Dunsbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 312 Gif 3e wald lufe and luvit be, In mynd kep weill thr thisis thre, Be secret, trew, and patient 1598 *CHAPMAN Blind Beggar* Plays 1873 I. 33 He patient my wench and lie tell thee. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* I, 1 the ruffian.. bid him be patient awhile. 1866 *RUSKIN Eth. Dyst.* iv. 61, I know twenty persevering girls for one patient one, but it is only that twenty-first who can do her work, out and out, or enjoy it 1883 *R. M. BENSON Sprr. Read.* Advent 115 We must form a habit of patient expectation.

d. Continuing or able to continue a course of action without being daunted by difficulties or hindrances, persistent, constant, diligent, unweaned

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I viii. 45 Take to you wanted strength, And master these mishaps with patient might. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* II 7 Who by patient continuance in well doing seeke for glory, and honour, and immortalitye. 1797 *NEWTON (J.)*, Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 283 Methinks her [Holland's] patient sons before me stand 1886 *STOUGHTON Sir Percival* II. 55 So many years of patient labour.

e. *fig.* of things.

1800 *KEATS Hyperion* I 353 And still they were the same bright, patient stars. *Idid.* III. 98 The most patient brilliance of the moon! 1861 *MRS. BROWNING Little Mattie* III, Smooth Down her patient locks

2 With of. Enduring or able to endure (evil, suffering, etc.), enduring of. (Cf. *impatient* of.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacient of sufferynge. 1600 *J. FORTY tr. Leo's Africa* ix. 338 Neither are they so patient of hunger as of thirst. 1611 *CHAPMAN Lind.* x 145 Old man, that never tak'st repose, Thou art too patient of our toil. 1706 *EVERYMAN Kul. Hort.* (1720) 227 Plants least patient of Cold 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iv. 3 Thine Ear is patient of a serious Song. 1780 *COWPER Table Talk* 224 Patient of constitutional control, He bears it with meek manliness of soul 1846-54 *Wordsw. To May* x, Streams that April could not check Are patient of thy rule.

b. Of words, writings, etc.: Capable of bearing or admitting of (a particular interpretation).

1638 *CHILLINGW. Reliq. Prot.* I Pref to E. Knott § 20 That their xxxix Articles are patient, nay ambitious of some sense wherein they may seem Catholicque. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* II xxiii 297 A way open for them to despise the law which was made patient of such a weak evasion. 1879 *LD. COLERIDGE in Law Rep. Com. Pleas* Div IV 304 His language is at least patient of such an interpretation 1894 *ILLINGWORTH Personality* *Hunn. & Div.* vi (1895) 269 The picture is patient of various interpretations

3. Undergoing the action of another; passive. (Correlative to *agent*.) *rare*

1651 *CHAPMAN Ibad* To Rdr. (1865) 78 [Translators] apply their pains and cunning words for word to render their patient authors. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 293 This motion betwixt the agent spirit, and patient matter, produceth an actual heat.

B. sb.

1. A sufferer; one who suffers patiently. Now *rare*. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xiv 99 So þat þoure patient is þarfiest lif of alle, And alle þarfiest preestes to þouerte

sholde drawe. 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Dk Clarence* xxi. The pacientes grief and Scholers payne 1621 *Lady M. Wroth Urania* 547 No payne was in her that hee was not a patient of 1654 *GAYTON Pleas Notes* v. 1211 275 Nor would the Jewes, who did all in disgrace of the blessed Patient 1712 *Addison Spect* No 486 ¶ 2 Let them not pretend to be free . . . and laugh at us poor married Patients 1795 *Southern Vis. Maid Orleans* ii. 217 A scoffing fiend, 'Mock'd at his patients, and did often strew Ashes upon them, and then bid them say Their prayers aloud

† *b. esp.* One who suffers from bodily disease; a sick person. *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 2).

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Avice* 1, When the pacient or seke man sawe her, 1530 *PAISGR* 250/2 Pacient a sicke body, *patient*, 1631 *JORDEN Nat Balnes* xvi. (1669) 150 Those patients which think to cure themselves, are oftentimes dangerously deceived.

2. One who is under medical treatment for the cure of some disease or wound, one of the sick persons whom a medical man attends; an inmate of an infirmary or hospital

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* i. 1034 (1090) And, as an esy patient, be love Abit of hym pat got aboute his cure. c 1386 — *Meliu* ¶ 46 To vs Surgiens apertenech . . . to oure patients that we do no damage. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 39 The physician is not sure, for amongis his patients he may take sekenece 1547 *BOORDE Brev Health* Pref 3 b, Chierurgions ought not to be boystouse about his patients, but lovingly to comfote theym. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen VIII*, iii. 11 41 He brings his Physicke After his Patients death, 1799 *Med Jvnl* II 345 As house-surgeon, he must have attended the patient. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 96/2 He endeavoured . . . to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

† 3. A person subjected to the supervision, care, treatment, or correction of some one. *Obs.* (exc. as *transf.* from 2)

1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) VII 341 Scharpe correecion and hasty movethe the patiente rader to vice then to vertu. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf* 2415 *Red. Syr*, is your pacient any thyng amended? Good Ye, syr, he is sory for that he hath offendyd 1657 *Pemist Conf* ix. 287 The Priests may rather justly complaine of the scarcity of then Patients.

4. A person or thing that undergoes some action, or to whom or which something is done, 'that which receives impressions from external agents' (J.), as correlative to *agent*, and distinguished from *instrument*; a recipient.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb) 404 The eye of the man is the arrow, the bewtie of the woman the white, which shooteth not, but receiveth, being the patient, not the agent. 1620 *T. GRANGER Div Logike* 72 The mutuall touching of the agent, and patient, id est, of the fire heating, and thing heated by it. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. 11 54 When a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, . . . the iron is the patient, or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense. 1797 *WRIGHT Sermon* LVII. 1 4 Wks 1811 IX 222 He that is not free is not an Agent, but a Patient. 1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 54 To you he [Shakespeare] leaves it, to love or hate, applaud or condemn, the agents and the patients of his mundane scheme

† *Patient*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *PATIENT* *a.* cf. *F. patienter* intr. (16th c. in *Littre*)]

1. *trans.* To make patient, esp. *refl.* to calm or quiet oneself, be patient.

1511 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop* 1 (1895) 76 'Patient yourself, good maister Fieare' (quod he), 'and be not angry'. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit A L* 1 121 Patient you selfe, Madam, and pardon me. 1619 *W. SCLATER Eap* x *Thess* (1630) 185 It should patient vs a while. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* 2 *Thess* i. 4 Faith patienteth the heart.

2. *intr.* To be patient, to show patience.

1561 *NORTON & SACKV Cordobus* iv. 11 11 b. Patient your grace, perchappes he lueeth yet. 1644 *DIBBY Innort Souls* (1645) 128 An overflowing reward for thy enduring and patienting in this thy darksome prison.

Patientless (pē'sjēntles), *a* [f. *PATIENT* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no patients, without patients

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII 310 Any young aspiring surgeon, or patientless physician 1850 *B. TAYLOR Eldorado* xxiv. (1862) 257 Patientless physicians, and halfstarved editors.

Patiently (pē'sjēntli), *adv.* [f. *PATIENT* *a.* + *-LY*.] In a patient manner, with patience. (See the adj.)

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1157 He suffred hit alle pacyently. c 1340 *IIAMPOLDE Prose* 1r 38 How oure Lorde suffred vs pacyently in dure syne and tulle on vengeance of vs 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xvi. 3 For which thing, I biseche, heere me pacyently 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* 21 (Arb) 25, I can not better it, I shal take it pacyently 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Esam. Par. Matt* (1551) 74 The other besought his lord, saying; deale pacyently with me 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. v. 118 Since patiently and constantly thou hast stucke to the bare Fortune of that Begger Posthumus 1684 *NORRIS Hierocles, Gold. Verses* 20 Bear patiently what ill by Heaven is sent. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* xlii. (1869) II. 580 He patiently endured the hardships of a savage life. 1874 *GRIFFIN Short Hist* iii. 7 249 He listens patiently to the advice of his friends

b. Hyphenated to adj. (before its sb.)

1829 *PATR PWs* (1901) VII 209 Wave upon wave, of patiently wrought stone. 1900 *Daily News* 21 May 3/3 The steps of the patiently-pursued policy.

Patientness. Now rare. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being patient; patience.

c 1470 *G. ASHBY Active Policy* 326 Do it with pite & patientness, With no vengeance 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxviii. 492 Who hath not cause here to honour the patientness of God? 1609 *TOURNEUR Fun. Poem on Sir F. Vere* 301 Hee, . . . with a most un-weary'd patientness Would labour to . . . impress His demonstrations 1829 *LD LYTTON King Poppo* vii. 279 Suffer it with queenly patientness.

† *Patientry*. *Obs. rare*. [f. *PATIENT* *sb.* + *-RY* cf. *tenantry*.] The body of patients or persons under medical treatment

1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* (1876) 161 To see how prettily these young gamesters, Male and Female, lay about them, and engrosse the greater part of Patientrie in all places wheresoeuer

† *Patif*, *-yfe*, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. Of uncertain origin and sense; possibly a scribal error, or, peih., in cross *patif*, = (cross) of (Christ's) suffering or passion

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* civ. ix. For there he [Egbert] had the felde and victorye. . . By vertue of the crosse patyfe [or *patife*, *patyff*, *MS Harl* 661 *patife* and] piecyous, For whiche alwaye [after] in hys banner, Of azur whole the crosse of golde he bear in mynde of Chistes lore, His crosse, his death, and his holy passyon

Patin, *obs.* form of *PATEN*, *PATTEN*.

Patina (pə'tinā) [In sense 1, *a. L. patina*, -ena, a broad shallow dish or pan, in med. L. the plate used in the Eucharist. In sense 2, *ad. F. patine* (18th c.), of uncertain origin, but prob. from the *L.* word.]

† 1. *a. Archaeol.* The ancient Roman vessel so called (see above). *b. Eccl.* = *PATEN* 1.

1857 *BIRCH An Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The *patina* was flat, and held soup, and was the generic name for a dish. 1868 *MILMAN St Paul's* 85 The *patina* and chalice were taken from his hands.

2. A film or incrustation produced by oxidation on the surface of old bronze, usually of a green colour and esteemed as an ornament. Hence extended to a similar alteration of the surface of marble, flint, or other substances

1748 *H. WALPOLE Lett to H. S Conway* 6 Oct., Squibs bronzed over with a *patina* of gunpowder 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 509 The vase is of bronze, covered by a *patina* of very fine green 1876 *MATTHEWS Cottage Introd* 5 The thin green coating called the *patina*, which occurs on coins which have been long buried 1892 *PATR PWs* (1901) VIII. 227 The old black front, with its inestimable *patina* of ancient smoke and weather and natural decay

Hence *Patinated*, *Patinous* *adjs.* covered with a *patina* (sense 2); *Patination*, formation of or incrustment with a *patina*

1848 *DR QUINCY Sorites & Astrol.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 274 Rather more patinous, if numismatists will lend me that word 1880 *Limes* 29 Nov 2 The little bronze head of Zeus finely patinated 1883 J. D. BUTLER in *N & Q* 7th Ser. V 364 A *patina*, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-baked patination. 1898 *Nat. Science* Feb. 206 The origin of the patination of flints has been frequently discussed.

|| *Patine* (pə'tin) [F. *patine*] = prec. 2.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag* Feb 388/2 Like an old bronze with a most valuable 'patine' on the surface.

Patine, var. of *PATEN*; *obs.* form of *PATTEN*

Patined, *ppl. a.* rare-1. [f. *patin*, var. of *PATEN*, after the *Shaks.* passage in sense 3.] Set like inland 'patens'.

1894 *Persian Pui* 89 Night, revealing the great depths of heaven and the patined stars

|| *Patio* (pə'tiə). [Sp. = court of a house.]

1. An inner court, open to the sky, in a Spanish or Spanish-American house

1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) II. 287 The patios planted with orange and citron trees, and refreshed by fountains. 1887 J. BALL *Nat in S Amer.* 162 The building included three small courts, or patios 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVII 38/2 The typical Mexican house is built in the form of a hollow square. In the unroofed quadrangle, or *patio*, as it is called, is spent the greater portion of what open air life the women enjoy 1900 *ST BARRE Mod. Spain* 48 Crowding round the *patio* door each morning

2. *Manning*. (See quot 1881)

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 343 Amalgamating, which has been worked by the old Mexican process on the *patio* 1881 — *Mining Gloss*, *Patio*, the yard where the ores are cleaned and assorted; also, the amalgamation floor, or the Spanish process itself of amalgamating silver ores on an open floor. 1882 *Rep to Ho Repr Proc Mat U S* 588 Our Spanish American neighbors, by the *patio* produced a very slow and incomplete contact

† *Partis*, *patise*, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* In 5-6 *patiz*, *patyso*. [a OF *patiz*, -is, later *patizis* = *L. patitium*, -itum, sb. use of *patitius* agreed upon, stipulated, f. *patium* *PACT*.] Terms (of peace); a bargain or treaty; tribute.

c 1500 *Melusine* 301 The *patiz* or *tybut*, that thou takest through thy grette pyde, of my lord, my fideles peple. 1610 324 To teate with hym for som *patyso* or for som peas.

† *Patise*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* A kind of red pigment. see *quots.* Also *patise-red*

1598 *FLORIO, Saudice*, *patise* or *arsenike*, a kinde of stone, or colour made of ceruse and red okre buned together 1603 J. H. *Mirr Vorldly Fame in Harl. Misc.* (1811) VIII. 42 The *patise*, and *arsenick red*, must be ground for colours. 1622 *PRICHAM Compli Gent.* (1661) 156 *Patise*, or a kinde of red or *Arsenick* colour

† *Patise*, *patish*, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *-yse*, 6 *-es*, *-yshe*, *patush*. [a. OF. type *patiser*, in mod. F. *patisser* to make a *pat*, f. *patiz* *PATIS* *sb* 1 or *pacte* *PACT*. Cf. It. *patteggiare*, *iggiare*, to covenant, bargain, f. *patto* = *L. pactum*]

1. *intr.* To make a covenant or agreement, make terms, treat, bargain, covenant, agree

1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 73 Many of theym duelling upon

the marches *patised* to youre adverse partie also to dwelle in rest 1530 *PATRSG* 655/1, I *patyse*, as one frontier towne dothe with an other in tyme of warre to save them bothe harmlesse 1548 *UDALL Erasmus Par. Pref* 5 She would readily *patyse* and covenant with God 1570 *LEVINS Mantu* 144/33 I o *Patish*, *patisc*. 1610. 148/2 I o *Patise*, *patisc*, *conspirare*.

b. trans. To covenant or stipulate for.

1548 *UDALL Erasmus Apoph.* 263 Upon the bryngyng of the money whiche the pirates *patysed* for his ransom.

2. *trans.* To exact tribute from, to tax

c 1500 *Melusine* 304 This fals traytour geaunt shal neuer more *patyse* you, For he as now hath neyther lust nor talent to aske any tribut of you

Hence † *Patising* (*patising*) *vbl. sb.*, making of terms, bargaining, treating, † *Patisement*, a private or underhand pact.

1529 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, II. 150 Impositions, . . . that at an entre or exployte shalbe imposed or had, by way of *patysment* or agreement, upon thememyse 1530 *PATRSG* 252/2 *Patysing* a treatie of peace, as frontier towne take one of another, *patysage*. 1560 *AN. PARKER Corr* (Parker Soc) 124 I o *pat* the state of our churches by exercising any extraordinary *patising* for packing and purchasing.

† *Patisser*, *patistisar*. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *patesar*, *paticear*, *potisear*. [a. F. *patissier*, in OF. *pasticier*, *pastisser*, = It. *pasticcario*, *pasticcere* = *L.* type **pasticiarius* (in med *L. pasticerius*), f. med *L. pasticum* *pasty*, f. *pastu* *PASTU*.] A seller of pastry, a pastry-cook.

1569 in Chalmers *Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 177 Ane *Pastisar*, callit *Patrick Rannald* c 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 72 It is not leasum to any fleshour to be ane *Paticiear* 1610 585 Ony Cukils or Pottvearis, quha bakis pyis. 1588 *Exch. Rolls Scotl* XXI 358 Jhon Rannald, aid to the baxter and *patesar*.

|| *Patisserie* (*pat'isē*). Also 8 *patiscery*.

[F. *patisserie*, f. as prec + *-erie*, *-erie*.] Articles of food made by a pastry-cook; pastry.

[1768 *STRINE Sent Journ.*, *Le Patissier*. He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *patisserie*.] 1784 in *Waverley Marchmont* (1894) 160 [She] became the best Confectioner and Pastry cook, by making *patiscery* for him which he liked 1828 *Harrobian* 44 (Stanf) The young gourmands appeared to be luxuriating in a vision of 'patisserie'. 1899 *MALLOCK Individualist* xix. 187 Confiding to Lady Cornelia that 'she never touched *patisserie*'

† *Patlander*. *slang*. [f. *Patland*, slang for

Ireland, f. *PAT* *sb* 2.] An Irishman

1820 *Sporting Mag* VI 277 The game of the *Patlander* claimed the praise of all present 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise 'Midge'* 1. (1836) 4 There spoke your mother, you *Patlander*, you—there shone out Kilkenny. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev* CXXXVI. 259 Their success against brother *Patlanders* seemed doubly welcome

† *Patlet*. *Obs.* Also 5 *patelet*, 6 *patlett*, -led, *Sc patlet* (t, -lat, -s -lich [app. a. OF. *patelette* 'band of stuff' (Godef), '*patelette* de la testiere' 'the head-dag, the broad piece of leather that runs over-crosse, or through, the top of a head-stall' (Cotgr.); dim. of *patte* paw, flap. The sense-history is obscure.] An article of attire; the same as *PATLET 2* (of which it was the original form).

a 1500 *HENRYSON Garment guide Ladys* 27 Hir *patelet* of gude paning. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 64 Sic skuth and scoine, so mony *patlatiss* wome Within this land was never hard nor sene 1522 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 153 A *patlet* of velvet 1610 154 My velvet jacket, to make his childer *patlettes* and cuffyes. 1526 *SKELTON May* 1107. 2100, I plucked hei by the *patlet*. 1585 *Bugh Rec. Edin.* (Rec Soc) IV. 445 Cumand to any nighbouris howsais to offer to thair seruands any clath, paytlet, slevis, gowns. 1786 *Harst Rig* lxxvii. (1801) 28 They sair bemane some *patlich* gown

Patly (pæ'tli), *adv.* [f. *PAT* *a.* + *-LY*.] = *PAT* *adv.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Biomena* 133 This businessse, so *patly* proposed a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog* (1765) 317 Herein Demetrius and they most *patly* agree 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xxvi. The mere idea, which he talked about as *patly* as if it were a settled thing.

Fatness (pæ'tnəs). [f. *PAT* *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being *pat* or to the point; suitability to a purpose or occasion; aplness

1653 *WATERHOUSE Apol Learn* 116 Till the *fatnesse* of the Conviction assured them [etc.]. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 86 A closeness of reference, and *fatness* of similitudes. 1888 *CLARK RUSSELL Death Ship* I. 245, I could not but admire the *fatness* of the mechanism to the condition of the ship.

|| *Patois* (patwa). [F.; 'origin unknown' (Hatz.-Darm.), see conjectures in Diez and Littre.] Properly, a dialect (esp. in France or French Switzerland) spoken by the common people in a particular district, and differing materially from the literary language. In England, sometimes used loosely as a contemptuous designation for a provincial dialect or form of speech.

French scholars distinguish *dialects* as the particular forms presented by a language in different regions, so long as there does not exist a common written language. When a common language has become established as the medium of general literature, the dialects lose their literary standing and become *patois*.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig Med.* II. 8 The *Yargon* and *Patois* of severall Provinces. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ France*, etc. I 314 At Venice, the sweetness of the *patois* is irresistible. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iii. 65 The Italian language, spoken at his court, first rose above the *patois* in common use throughout Italy. 1851 *MAYNE Relig*

Scalp Hunt, xx. 142 Their language was a Spanish *patois*. 1893 *Scalps Trav.* S. E. Africa 7 The Dutch *patois* spoken in South Africa.

b. *transf.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 107 Their language is in the *patois* of fraud 1880 *Standard* 20 Dec. A fashion of introducing children in novels who talk an impossible gibberish utterly unlike real baby *patois*.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a *patois* or illiterate dialect.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 138 'Alas' cried she, in a *patois* dialect, between French and Spanish 1799 HAN MORE *Penn. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 103 To ascertain that she has nothing *patois* in her dialect 1809-12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Memo. de Fleury* x. She remembered his *patois* accent 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 90 His *patois* of conversation in *patois* Pushtoo

Patoun, obs. Sc. form of *PATTERN*.

Patonce (pā'ons), a. *Her* [Of uncertain origin. app. first in Leigh, wrongly attributed to Hadding (who has *crosse patise*), perh. a mistaken use of *F. crosse potence*. see *POTENCE*.] In *crosse patonce*, a cross with its arms usually expanding in a curved form from the centre, having ends somewhat like those of the cross fleury

1564 LEIGH *Armoire* 59 He bereth Geules, a crosse patonce [so add 1568-97; ed. 1612 *crous patée*] Or Harding writeth, y^e kynge Egbert bare this crosse in his left hand, in battayle, and in his banner like wise 1612 63 b. Cosses fleures, and Cosses Patonces [add 1591, 1597, 1612 *Potences*] 1638 *Guillam's Heraldry* II. vii. (ed. 3) 92 The Field is Jupiter, a crosse Patonce Sol 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. A crosse Patonce, i. e. whose ends are both broad and as it were three ways hooked 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii. Whose [Abbot of Abingdon's] arms I have seen over a stone chimney in the hall,— a crosse patonce [i. e. patonce, ed. 1803 *patonce*] betwixt four martlets. 1868-82 CUSSEANS *Her. iv* 62 The Cross Patonce resembles a Cross Fleurie with the extremities expanded.

Patorne, obs. form of *PATRON*, *PATERN*

† *Patoun*, obs. rare. [Origin and meaning uncertain. Possibly = *F. pāton* lump or bolus of dough, pellet of paste to feed chickens, *f. pāte* paste.

In the Ben Jonson passage some compare *PTRUM*, obs. name of tobacco. Gifford suggests 'moulding of the tobacco, which was then always cut small, into some fantastic or fashionable form for the pipe'. The word in quot. 1495 may be different.]

1495 *Aboldeen Regr.* (1844) I. 57 The salbe gevin to our soueraine In xxiii in wyne, xix of patoune iii lib xoz, xii lib skorchentis, xxviii s. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv. His villainous Ganymede and he have been doing a tobacco pipe there ever since yesterday noon. They have hued a chamber and all, private, to practise in, for the making of the patoun, and a number of other mysteries not yet extant.

† *Patrate*, a. obs. rare. [ad. L. *patrāt-us*, pa. pple (in active sense) of *patrāre* to effect, conclude.] In *father-patrate*, tr. L. *pater patrātus*, 'the fætal priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites' (Lewis & Short)

1533 BELLENDEN *Imp. l.* ix (S T S) 55 The fader patrāt was omdant to stenth & corrobait bandis and contractis with maist solempne faith.

† *Patratōn*, obs. rare = [ad. L. *patrātōn-em*, n. of action from *patrāre* to accomplish, effect.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patratōn* (*patrātōn*), the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making a thing

Patre, **Patrel**, **Patremoyne**, **Patriak**, obs. ff. *PATTER*, *PEITREL*, *PATRIMONY*, *PATRIARCHE*

Patral (pā'trāl), a. (sb.) rare [f. L. type **patral-is*, in obs. *F. patral*, -el (16th c. in Godef.), *il. patrale*, f. L. *patra* fatherland.]

1. Of or belonging to one's native country.

1569 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 206 The Image of his patrāl ill god, whose Priest he was 1755 J. SUEBBARD *Lydia* (1769) II. 322 Honour, the contents of riches, and patrāl loves were strenuously inculcated 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 237 Bequeathing the language and customs of their patrāl mountains to another transatlantic country.

2. *Gram.* Applied to a word denoting a native or inhabitant of the country or place from the name of which it is derived; also to a suffix forming such words. Also as *sb.* A word of this class.

1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Gram. Lat. Lang.* § 100 A *patral* or *gentile* noun is derived from the name of a country, and denotes an inhabitant of that country. Most *patrals* are properly adjectives, relating to a noun understood 1870 MARCII *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* (1883) 125 *Patral* *iss* connotes origin from a place or stock: *Lunden-iss*, *Londonish*; *Engl-iss*, *English*

Patriarch (pā'triārk), sb. Also 3-4 -ark, 3-7 -ark, (4 -ak, -oke), 4-6 -archo, 4-7 -arke, -arok(e); 4-6 -patry-. [ME. a. OF. *patriarche* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *patriarcha* (Teitull.), ad. Gr. *πατριάρχης* chief or head of a family, *f. πατρίς* family, clan + *-αρχης* in comb. 'ruler'.]

1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; *spec. (pl.)* in N. T., and uses thence derived, the twelve sons of Jacob, from whom the tribes of Israel were descended; also, the fathers of the race, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their forefathers. *Antediluvian patriarchs*, the line extending from Adam to Noah.

In the Septuagint *πατριάρχης* is applied to a head of a family or division of a tribe of Israel (cf. Chron. xix. 8, xxvi. 12; cf. x Chron. ix. 9 *ἀρχοντες πατριῶν*, v. r. *πατριάρχαι*), and to the heads of the tribes themselves (*πατριάρχαι τῶν φυλῶν* *Ἰσραήλ*, x Chron. xxvi. 22); in the Jewish Book of Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, of and c. n. c., as by St. Stephen in Acts vii. 9, to the twelve sons of Jacob; in

4 Macc. vii. 19 (cf. xvi. 25), to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. In Acts i. 29, applied to King David, but rarely to any one later than the 'Twelve Patriarchs'.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 *pes patriarchas*, also *abel* and *noe* and *abraham* 1612 153 He sende his patriarchen & propheten for to bodien his tokume. 1700 ORMIN 7680, & Aser was, patt witt to wel, An off be Patriarkess. 1730 *Becket* 2301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172 Of Aungles and of patriarks [v. r. -arck] and of apostles al so 1730 *Cursor M.* 9047 (Cott.) *pe patriarches* [v. r. *patriarches*, -is] *pat com wit-al* Be-for *pat fete* he let him fal. 1738 *Wyclif Acts* II. 29 To seye to 300 of the patriarch Dauid 1747 vii. 9, 10 Ysaac gendrine Jacob, and Jacob the twelue patriarchis And the patriarchis haunge enuye to Joseph, solden hym into Egypt. 1787 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 Adam deide and was 1-buried in Ebron, bat is 1-cleped also Canatharhe, be cite of fume, bat bep patriarches bat bep 1-buried pere, bat bep Adam, Abraham, Ysaac, and Jacob. 1799 SKELTON *Ph. Sparrow* 256 *Noe* the patriark, That made that great arke 1867 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 376 So spake the Patriarch of Man-kinde, but Eve though last, replid. 1797 Dr. FOS *Syst. Magic* I. i (1840) 8 Such a degree as was ordinary to the patriarchs of the antediluvian age 1854 LONGER *Jew Cemetery at Newport* 50 In the background figures vague and vast Of patriarchs and of prophets rose sublime

b. By extension, One occupying a similar position in the history of any race

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 78 That God created other men to be the patriarchs of the Europeans, Africans, and Americans.

2. In later Jewish history, applied (as repr. Heb. *אב*) *nāsī* prince, chief) to the Chief or President of the Sanhedrin in Palestine, established under Syrian rule c. 180 B. C., and ending with the death of the last of the Gamaliels A. D. 429. Sometimes incorrectly applied to the Exilarch or Head of the Jewish college in Babylon.

Both the Patriarch or Prince in Palestine and the Head of the college in Babylon had to be of Davidic descent. (H. Gollancz)

1795 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 371 Jewish Patriarch, a dignity [The article is erroneous.] 1880 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1573/2. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) XVIII. 410/2 The head of the synagogue at Babylon appears also to have been known as patriarch until 1038.

3. *Ecc.* a. In reference to the primitive Church, before the rupture of East and West: In earliest use, a rhetorical or honorific designation of bishops generally, which became at length the official title of the bishops of the great sees of Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome, also (from the 4th c.) of Constantinople, and (from 5th c.) of Jerusalem. b. Hence, in the *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, The title of the bishops of the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the Patriarch of Constantinople being the Head of the Church or *Oecumenical Patriarch*. Also the title of the heads of the other Eastern Churches, as the Abyssinian, Armenian, Jacobite, and Coptic.

c. In the *R. C. Ch.*, A bishop second only to the Pope in episcopal, and to the Pope and Cardinals in hierarchical rank, and next above primates and metropolitans. The title of the Latin bishops of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; also, of those of the three minor patriarchates, the Indies, Lisbon, and Venice.

For various other ancient or mediæval uses of the term (in its Greek or Latin form, whence occasionally in historical use in Eng.) see *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. s.v. 'It was sometimes given to any metropolitan who had other metropolitans under him' (cf. b. below) 'It was adopted as the designation of their chief bishop by the Vandals'; also under the Lombard kings of Italy as the title of the bishop of Aquileia, whose patriarchate was subsequently transferred to Grado, and is now represented by that of Venice 1707 R. GLOUCE *Chron.* (Rolls) 986 *pe* king of Jerusalem *sur guy* was *per* income, & *pe* patriark aslawe, & *pe* cristine overcome 1700 *Havelock* 428 *Haue* he be malisun to-day Of alle *pat* ure speken may! Of patriark, and of pope! 1736 CHAUCER *Fard. Prolog.* 15 Bulles of popes and of Cardinales Of Patriarkes & bishoppes I shewe. 1740 MAUNDREY (1839) III. 181 He *pat*riark hath as meche power over the See, as the Pope hath on this Syde the See. 1749 PUCKOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 416 Above alle patriarkis is oon pope for to rule and amende the gouernauces of patriarkis. 1817 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Duke with all the Senyorye rowed in to the see, with the assistens of ther Patriarchie, and Ther Spoused the see with a ryng 1847 BOORDE *Introduct. Knowl.* i (1870) 119 There was a patriark of Jerusalem, ther is a patriark at Constantinople, & ther is a patriark at Venice. 1898 A. BRAND *Emil Muscovy to China* 5 Russia has its own Patriarch, who exercises the same Authority, as the Pope does in Roman Catholic Countries. 1770 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 47 The present Czar, on the death of the late Patriarch, sequestered the office 1847 MRS. A. KERR *tr. Ransk's Hist. Servia* 36 These events determined the Porte not to suffer the election of another Serbian Patriarch 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 126 In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. 'The Sixth Canon of the first Nicene Council recognises an ancient, customary, and legitimate authority in the Bishops of the three sees of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch (named in this order) over their respective provinces. The title of 'Patriarch', however, is not given; the thing is recognised, but not the word. The title came into use in the fifth century. *Ibid.* Since the Greek schism, &c. severed all these four sees from Catholic unity, the Popes have continued to nominate bishops to the lost Patriarchates;

but these bishops have resided at Rome, except lately in the case of Jerusalem, the Patriarch of which commenced to reside at his see in 1847 Besides the Latin Patriarch of Antioch, the Holy See admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of the same see, a Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldaic, etc.

b. *transf.* Applied unofficially to the chief dignitaries of other Churches, & formerly also to the heads of other religious systems (obs.).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 The patriarkes & prelates that were for that tyme cam and sayd to hym God hath yewe to the [Alexander] lordship upon many royemes. 1563 WINGER *Four Score Three Quest.* To Chr. Rdi., Wks. 1888 I. 56 Delinquent thame. to Iohne Knox, as to him, quha was haldin in the partis principal Patriark of the Caluiniane Court 1600 J. FORT *tr. Leo's Africa* viii. 301 A certaine craftie Mahumetan patriark made the rude people believe, that [etc.] 1637 HUTTON *Brief Answer* 64 The learned workes of Dr. Adrian Saravia against your Patriark Theodore Beza. 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* I. 187 The Lord Keeper's Letter sent to that Worthy Patriarch of the North [Abp. Toby Matthew] 1733 NEAL *Hist. Pirrit.* II. 156 He [Laud] was ambitious of being the Sovereign Patriarch of three Kingdoms.

4. One who is regarded as the father or founder of an order, institution, or tradition, or (by extension) of a science, school of thought, or the like.

1566 *Pasquane in Trance* 56 b. Among these Patriarches are accounted Saint Dominicke, who instituted the order of preaching. Why are they called Patriarches? Because they are the chiefs of the Fathers, that is to say of the Friars who call themselves Fathers. 1622 W. M. (title) The Life of the Holy Patriarch S. Ignatius of Loyola 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 135 The Turk's Patriarch Mahomet was the first great Reformer. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 2 St. Benedict, the patriarch of the monks among the western Christians 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. 162 He was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol.* xxx. For John Hawkins, Admiral of the port, is the Patriarch of Plymouth seamen, if Drake be their hero. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 158 The patriarch of political economy, Adam Smith 1871 R. ELLIS *Cautilus* xxi. 1 Sire and prince-patriarch of hungry starvelings.

5. A venerable old man; esp. the oldest man, the 'father' of a village or neighbourhood; the veteran or oldest living representative of a class, profession, art, or the like.

1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 310, I was rather viewed as their chief, next at least to the patriarch 1840 W. IRVING *Sketch. Bk.*, *Rep. Van Winkle*, He was revered as one of the patriarchs of the village 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 291 The patriarch of that great house was now a knight so poor that he craved leave of his lord to leave his service. 1888 BYRON *Amer. Conniv.* I. iii. 28 Mr. George Bancroft, now the patriarch of American literature.

b. *transf.* The head of a flock or herd, of trees, etc., the oldest and greatest, *gen.* the most venerable object of a group

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Ari.* III. 1058 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii. A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 243, I shot the patriarch of the herd, which as usual brought up the rear

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *patriarch-age*, *-pupil*, *-throne*, *-ant*; patriarch's age, the lifetime of a patriarch (sense 1), a very long time

1693 *Humours Town* 107 Some old, nonsensical Translations, which have serv'd a Patriarch's Age to the Library of Moore fields. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 479 That golden age When Patriarch-wits surviv'd a thousand years. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Par.*, *Oceans* 129 Till thou didst quit Thy patriarch-throne at length 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Rydberg's Tent. Mythol.* 95 Then the second mythic patriarch age begins.

Hence *Patriarch v. nonce-wd.*, in to *patriarch* *ii.*, to play the patriarch; *Patriarched a.*, having or containing a patriarch.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 237 Hebrons Patriarch'd Tombe 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. 237 Whilist Heracles did Patriarch it in Jerusalem, one Haymerius made the same honour at Antioch 1766 STRANGE *Leit.* 25 May (1775) II. 260 A delicious Chateau where I have been patriarching it these seven days with her ladyship

† *Patria rehacy*, obs. rare = [f. prec. + -ACY, after *papacy*.] The see of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

1681 H. MORR *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 222 Uium Papai may indiguate the Patriarchy of Constantinople

Patriarchal (pā'triārkāl), a. Also 6-7 -chall, 7 -call. [ad. late L. *patriarchāl-is* (Alcuinus c. 500), f. *patriarcha* *PATRIARCHE*: see -AL, Cf. *F. patriarchal* (14-15th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

1. Of or belonging to a patriarch; or of characteristic of the patriarchs or their times.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patriarchal*, of or belonging to a Patriarch. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.*, To Dr. Plot ii. Who could to Patriarchal years live on 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 160 Here might we attest the Patriarchal World 1729 Dr. FOS *Hut. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 Some are of the opinion, by the sons of God, there is meant the patriarchal heads of families 1763 BYRON *Disinterested Love of God* iv. This Love the patriarchal Bye, And that of Moses could descry. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 120 Servants, indeed, do not now stand to their masters as they did in patriarchal times.

2. *Ecc.* Of or belonging to a hierarchical patriarch; ruled by a patriarch; of the nature or rank of a patriarch.

Patriarchal church, a title of the five great Roman basilicas viz. St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Mary the greater, and St. Lawrence extra muros.

1570 FORT A & M (ed 2) 11/2 The cause why the sea of Rome, among all other patriarchal seas, is numbered for the first sea by the ancient fathers 1570 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 545 The Pope did erect patriarchal Seas at Aquileia, and at Senis. 1670 LASSLIS *L'oy Italy* II. 162 [St. Lawrence] is one of the five Patriarchal churches, and therefore is not titular of any Cardinal 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer* Bd III. 11 42 Letters were addressed from Rome to the Patriarchal Vicar of Mount Lebanon.

b. *Her. Patriarchal cross*, one with two transverse pieces, the upper being the shorter, an emblem of the patriarchs of the Greek Church.

1682 GIBSON *Introduct ad Latin. Blason* 78 *Cross Patriarchal* As the Staves of the Popes are twice crossed, so those of Patriarchs and Cardinals are but twice 1882 CUSANS *Iter* iv (ed. 3) 60 The Patriarchal Cross is a Greek Cross, the upper limb of which is traversed by a shorter.

3 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a patriarcharchy

1882 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. To testify their acceptance of the patriarchal chief who claimed their allegiance. 1844 EMBRSON *Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic 1883 MAINE *Early Law* vii. 196 The Patriarchal theory of society is the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant 1902 A. MACBAIN in *Skene's Highlanders Scot.* 402 The succession among the Scots was Patriarchal

4 Resembling a patriarch, venerable, aged, like that of a patriarch.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. 11 34 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people. 1862 BURTON *Bh. Hunter* i. 43 The patriarchal head of an agreeable and elegant household 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 3/4 Abraham is a splendid figure with his long, white, patriarchal beard

b. *transf.* Of an animal, tree, etc.. Oldest of a flock or group, aged, ancestral; of things generally. Ancient, primitive.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Fin.* i (1844) 15 To limp through primitive ists and patriarchal bridle-paths 1839 LONGER *Voces Nt. Prel.* iii. Beneath some patriarchal tree. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 141/1 Along the spoor of the patriarchal old black buck

Hence *Patria rohalia adv.*, in a patriarchal way. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 482 Why might not [they] have continued to flourish patriarchally in the woods of Virginia?

Patriarohalism. [See -ISM.] A patriarchal system of society or government.

1847 BARMBY in *Past's Mag.* XIV. 267 Small farms would also be a return to Patriarohalism 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 649 A sort of midway state between the heaven-derived patriarchalism of Russian theory, and the anarchy of democracy. 1887 *Athenum* 1 Jan. 21/2 His own hypothesis as to the evolution of mother-right into patriarchalism.

Patriarchate (pā'triārkāt) [ad med. L. *patriarchātus*, in F. *patriarchat* (c. 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patriarcato*. see -ATR-1]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 76 After that the Patriarchate of Aquileia in Histria, was by the Popes authority translated thither. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Comm.* (1642) 41 His ancient right to the patriarchate of the whole Isle of Britaine 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade M.* ii. p. lxxxv. 'The prevailing opinion that at the time of the Synod of Nice Patriarchates were not set up 1885 [see PATRIARCH 3]. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 6/3 Mardin (the modern seat of the Syrian Patriarchate).

b. The province or see of a patriarch.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Comm.* 36 They will have us to believe that within the bounds of his own Patriarchate he [the pope] is a prince 1681 BAXTER *Ans. Dodwell* 140 [He] forbade the Orthodox to Fract in his Patriarchate 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxiv (1877) 610 The great Eastern patriarchates of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem had all held themselves equal or superior to Rome

c. The residence of a patriarch; the administrative office or official staff of a patriarch

1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 537 Leaving the Armenian patriarchate, you perceive, in a narrow lane to the night, the remnant of an old wall. 1897 *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 It appears the Patriarchate was unwilling to make any representations to the Porte.

2 The rank or authority of a patriarch of a tribe; a patriarchal system, = PATRIARCHY 2.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xvii. 220 To have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a Patriarchat, and their children be enough to possess all the regions that they saw 1797 DR. FOX *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 98 An ark for every family, or patriarchate, or tribe 1856 OLINGEN *Slave States* 87 Never two dwellings of mankind without sight of each other, only, at long distances, often several miles asunder, these isolated plantation patriarchates 1866 F. B. JEVONS *Introduct. Hist. Rugs.* xiv. 180 The patriarchate with monogamy prevailed.

Patriarchdom (pā'triārkdom). *rare.* [See -DOM.] The state or office of patriarch; patriarchate, patriarchship.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 21 The Pope in his supremacy, is Abell, in Patriarchdom Abraham 1642 MILTON *Reform* i. Wks. (1851) 7 The Bishops fall to scrambling, catch who may, hee a Patriarch-dome, and another what comes next to hand

Patriarchess (pā'triārkēs). *rare.* [ad med. L. *patriarchissa* (Du Cange), OF. *patriarchesse*, -esse, -esse (Godef.).] The wife of a patriarch; a female patriarch; a woman of patriarchal age; the oldest woman of a community

1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxxix. (1840) 102 She was generally saluted the patriarchess. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid* 19 Sarah (if I may so call her) the Patriarchesse. 1732

Hist. Litteraria III. 199 The History of the Patriarchess of Constantinople is not so improbable. 1882 *Echo* 14 Apr. 1/2 Yesterday the patriarchess of the district, attain[ed] her 100th year, being born on the 12th April, 1782

Patriarchic (pā'triā'rik), *a. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *patriarchicus*, a. late Gr. *πατριάρχικος*, f. *πατριάρχης* PATRIARCH: see -IG.] = next, 2.

1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 47 The term of Nimrod's life, extend it to the utmost of Patriarchic age, could not have sufficed for this.

Patriarchical (pā'triā'rikāl), *a. ? Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of, belonging to, of the nature of, an ecclesiastical patriarch or patriarchate: = PATRIARCHAL 2. 1606 J. DOVE *Def. Ch. Govt.* 23 In that Council, were prouincial, Diocesan, and patriarchal Bishops 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 111. 84 It was establish'd, that in every Patriarchal Church in Rome, there should be two Priests.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the ancient patriarchs, or of the patriarchal system of government; like a patriarch, venerable. ? *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* iii. 116 Whose government was at first Paternal and Patriarchal 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* iv. xvii. 519 The Patriarchal Tradition and Practice before the Law of Moses 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 56 His Meen was Patriarchal

Hence *Patria rohalia adv.* = PATRIARCHALLY.

1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1172 It is no use to take a little bit from despotically or patriarchally ruled countries and apply it to ours.

Patriarchism (pā'triā'rizm) [See -ISM]

The patriarchal system of social or ecclesiastical organization, government, etc.

a. 1666 A. BROOME *To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.* 18 Who split the Church into so many Schisms. The seals of these seals tothers Patriarchisms. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 6 Their form of government was pure patriarchism; that is, they were all subject to the heads of their respective families. a. 1807 J. HAMILTON *Moses* (1870) xxi. 332 We call Paganism a corruption of Patriarchism

Patriarchize, v. rare. [See -IZE] *intr.* To follow or practise a patriarchal system.

1818 G. S. FABER *Hore Mosae* II. 222 To convince the patriarchizing children of Israel that they might safely and piously receive a new legislator.

Patriarchship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical patriarch; a patriarchal see, a patriarchate.

1566 STABLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 188 His owne dyocese, or patriarchship of Rome 1691 LUND *Gas. No.* 2654/1 The King [of Spain] has given the Patriarchship of the Indies to Don Pedro de Porto Carrero. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pargson* 113 Prelacies, may be termed the greater Benefices; as that of the Pontificate, Patriarchship, and the like.

2. The position or authority of an ancient patriarch.

1619 SIR J. SEMMILL *Sacrisse Handl* App. 10 Shall we divide Abrahams Patriarchship from his Promises?

Patriarchy (pā'triā'rkī) [ad. Gr. *πατριάρχια* office of a patriarch (cf. *monarchy, tetrarchy*). Cf. also med. L. *patriarchia*, F. *patriarchie* a patriarchal church, *patriarchium* patriarchal residence or dignity (Du Cange).]

†1. The dignity, see, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch; = PATRIARCHATE 1. *Obs.* b. The government of the Church by a patriarch or patriarchs.

1562 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. vii. (1634) 551 All the old Synodes command bishops to be consecrated by their owne Metropolitans; and they never bid the bishop of Rome to be called unto it, but in his owne Patriarchie. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Ans.* (1653) Post. 86 Whence perhaps it is that the Sea of Canterbury hath affected a Patriarchy in our dayes. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach* 148 To limit the Pope's Patriarchy to a particular Province of Italy.

2. A patriarchal system of society or government; government by the father or the eldest male of the family, a family, tribe, or community so organized.

1632 LITTON *Govt.* v. 225 The posterity of which Patriarchy continued in bondage two hundred and fifteen years. 1835 J. HARRIS *(title)* Patriarchy, or, the Family its Constitution and Probation 1894 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/4 'Hierarchy and patriarchy' summed up Alexander III.'s Slavonic policy.

†**Patrice.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a F. *patrice* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patrice*, ad. L. *patricus* belonging to the rank of the *patres*, 'fathers' or senators of Rome; as sb., a member of the ancient Roman nobility: see PATRICIAN sb. 1.] = PATRICIAN sb. 1.

1592 RASTELL *Pastyme, Rome* (1811) 27 Made him a patrice, and Consul of Rome

Patrice, *Patrich*, var. **PATRICE**, **PATRIDGE**.

Patrician (pā'tri'cian), sb. 1 and a. 1 Also ? -tician [f. L. *patricius* (see PATRICE) + -AN; cf. F. *patricien* (14th c.), which was perh. the model]

A. sb.

1. A person belonging, or reputed to belong, to one of the original citizen families or *gentes* of which the ancient Roman *populus* consisted, and out of whom, in the first ages of the republic, the senators, consuls, and pontifices were exclusively chosen; a Roman noble. Opp. to PLEBEIAN sb.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 377 No plebeian may tak the daughter of any patrician but his consent 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. ii. 15 There hath beene in Rome strange Insurrections. The people, against the Senators, Patricians, and

Nobles. 1695 LO. PRESTON *Booth Life* 25 He also design'd upon the Lives of several others of the Patitians 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xvii. (1846) II. 24 'The proudest and most perfect separation between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians', in the first age of the Roman republic 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* vi. 54 He [Sulla] was a patrician of the purest blood.

b. In the later Roman Empire, A member of a new noble order nominated by the Emperor at Byzantium; also, an officer, orig. a member of this order, sent or appointed as representative of the Emperor to administer the western provinces of Italy and Africa. The title was afterwards assumed by Charlemagne and his successors.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 271 Nicholous the patrician, honoured and luffed moche of the seide Yrene 1653 HORCROFT *Procopius* i. 13 The Emperor Justine sent Probus, Sisters son to the late Emperor Anastasius, a Patituan, with money to raise an army of Hunnes for his ayd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xvii. (1846) II. 25 He [Constantine] revived the title of Patricians, but he revived it as a personal, not as an hereditary distinction 1788 *Ibid.* xlix. IV. 486 The importance and danger of those remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate, and was indifferently styled the *exarch* or the patrician 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 187 Theoderic set forth to take possession of his new inheritance, in the character of 'Patrician by the emperor's appointment'. 1872 [see EXARCH 1] 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 471/1 It was as patrician of Rome that the emperor Henry IV. claimed the right to depose Pope Gregory VII. The title was abolished by Pope Eugenius III. in 1145.

c. Applied to the hereditary noble citizens of some of the mediæval Italian republics, as Venice, Genoa, etc. (= Ital. *patrisso*, *†patrisso*), and to the higher order or 'gentlemen' of the Free Cities of the German Empire (= Ger. *patricier*).

1611 CORVAT *Cruities* 125 Some worthy Duke or Patritian of Venice. 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 93 [It. Latin Inscr.] To Lodwick Ariosto Poet, a Patrician of Ferrara. *Ibid.* iii. 239 The Patritians [of the Imperial Free Cities] hue upon their reuenues, as Gentlemen *Ibid.* 240 (*Nunberg*) The Senate consists of forty persons, whereof thirty foure are Patricians or Gentlemen 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal* i. ii. 50 The sentence pass'd on Michel Steno, boin Patritian 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 318/1 At Venice, the name of patrician was given to the members of the great council and their descendants. *Patritio Veneto* was a title of nobility, considered equal to that of any feudal nobel not of a sovereign house 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 169.

d. *gen.* A person of noble birth or rank; a nobleman, aristocrat. Opp. to plebeian.

1621 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 If you sue to a [City] Company consisting of many persons Tradesmen, you must enquire who be the most potent Patritians .. amongst them. 1842 EMBRSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 264 The battle of patrician and plebeian .. reappears in all countries and times 1861 THACKERAY *Howe Georges* iii. (1862) 22 At the accession of George III. the patricians were yet at the height of their good fortune.

2 One versed in the writings of the Fathers; a patristic scholar. *rare.*

c. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 279 So great a scholar, so profound a Patrician, as JULIUS TAYLOR was. a. 1834 *Ibid.* (1839) IV. 47 Luther was no great Patrician

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or composed of the patricians of ancient Rome; see A. 1. Opp. to PLEBEIAN a.

1620 BARRET *Deed. Southwell's Poems* 70 Sulpitius, a Gentleman of Patrician blood 1773 ADDISON *Cato* i. i, His horse's hoofs wet with Patrician blood 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 59 The power thus vested in the senate truly belonged to the patrician order; because the senate was originally composed entirely of that class 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 85 He had a patrician disdain of mobs and suffrages and the cant of popular liberty.

b. *gen.* Of or belonging to the Patricians in Italian or German cities, etc.; of noble or high birth or rank; noble, aristocratic. Opp. to plebeian

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., Let Death then reave My life now lost in our patrician loves 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 193 In five Cities, here the Patritian Order, there the common people, and elsewhere both with mixed power govern the City. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal* ii. 1. 75 You have strange thoughts for a patrician dame. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Synon. Brit.* 143 'The dignity of ages afforded by the Oak, that truly patrician tree 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vii. xxxiii, His handsome countenance, his patrician air

c. Applied to various aristocratic or non-popular parties in later times

1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Annu. Reg.* 205/2 The patrician body of troops .. turned out the whole of their officers from the barracks 1860 MOLEY *Nether!* (1868) II. ix. 3 'The Earl in his quarrels with the patrician party rapidly forming against him in the States

Hence **Patricianate**, bad form for PATRICIATE; **Patricianhood**, the condition or rank of a patrician; also, patricians collectively; **Patricianism**, patrician quality, style, or spirit; also, patricians collectively; **Patricianly adv., in a patrician manner, aristocratically, **Patricianship** = *patricianhood*.**

1850 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 225 It was the endeavour of the people and nobles to deprive Leo III. of all temporal power, that made him apply to Charlemagne, and merge both the republic and the 'patricianate in the imperial title of the Frank 1895 A. FORBES *Sowerens Continents, Amer. Society* 226 In Virginia, there was a good deal of ancestral 'patricianhood. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 223 To claim it at the feet of 'Patricianism. 1864 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 230 Honest dice, uncogged by those three hoary sharpeners, Preogative, Patricianism and Priestcraft. 1893

GUNTER *Mis Dividends* 117 Trying to take her *patricianly gloved hand in his. 1884 *Blackw Mag* XVI 266 Estimating the *patrician*, or 'patricianism'—an aristocracy of a different kind from that of feudal nobles—as the most powerful and enlightened party. 1867 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett* (1895) I 376 Burgishship and patricianism being hereditary

Patrician, *sb* 2 *Ch Hist.* [ad. L. (pl.) *Patricianus*, f. the name of their founder, Patricius, predecessor of Symmachus the Marcionite.] A member of a heretical sect which arose in the fourth century, and held that the substance of the flesh was the work of the devil, not of God

1659 HOWELL *Vocab* x. The Patricians, Heronians, Proclanits 1797-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*

Patrician, *a*, 2 *rare*. [f. L. *Patricius*, proper name (see PATRIK) + -AN] Pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.

1883-3 in Schaff *Encycl Reliq Knowl* II 1113 The Patrician Church was independent of Rome. 1890 J. HEALEY *Irel Anc Sch* 67 The history of the Patrician Church in Ireland.

Patriciate (patri'ciāt), [ad. med. L. *patriciatus*, f. *patricius*: see PATRICIAN *sb* 1 and -ATE 1. So F. *patriciat* (1690 in Furetière)]

1. The position, dignity, or rank of a patrician; nobility of rank.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Patriciate*, the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Patrician*. This new patriciate was erected by Constantine, who conferred the quality on his counsellors. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* viii. ii. III. 292 The Patriciate and Defender of the city of Rome. *Ibid.* viii. ix. 544 The republic recognised the sovereignty of the Pope; the patriciate was abolished, a prefect named with more limited powers.

b. The term or period of holding the dignity of a patrician (see PATRICIAN A 1 b).

1875 FREEMAN *St Venice, Spalato* (1882) 145 The villa near Salona where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the patriciate of Odoacer.

2. A patrician order or class; the aristocracy.

1795 in *Mercator's Fragm Pol & Hist* I. 331 The patriciate was the gangrene of the republic, and had attacked the Senate itself. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1869) II. xi. 32 No aristocracy was ever more thought of at the crisis of its fate than the once glorious patriciate of Rome. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Cong.* I v. 238 The English inhabitants formed a dominant class or patriciate.

Patricidal (patri'sidāl), *a*. [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a patricide; patricidal; in quot. *fig* involving treason or faithlessness to one's country or fatherland.

1821 JEFFERSON *Autobog* Wks. 1859 I 73 The States General, indignant at this patricidal conduct, applied to France for aid. 1827 *Blackw Mag* XXII. 613 They acted in the most wild, unconstitutional, and patricidal manner.

Patricide 1 (patri'sid), *rare*. [f. L. type **patricida*, f. L. *patr-em* father + *-cida* killer, in most cases a later alteration or MS. variant of *patri-*, *parricida* PARRICIDE, associating the word more explicitly with *pater*, *patrem* father (or, sometimes, with *patria*).

In one place, Cicero *De Domo* 10 § 28, where the word is conjoined with *fratricida*, *sororicide*, Muller's text keeps *parricida*, which occurs in 1 MS., while 3 have *parricida*]

A murderer of a father (or of some one so regarded); = PARRICIDE 1.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 2 We cannot think that Brute was a patricide. 1654 HENWOOD *Gumsh* ix. 436 Touching Patricides, Solon, made no law to punish such, as thinking it not to be possible in nature to produce such a monster. 1649 ORMOND *Let to Col. Jones in Milton's Wks.* (1853) II. 543 They have murdered Gods Anointed, and our King, not as heretofore some Patricides have done, to make room for some Usurper. 1694 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* iv. liii. (1737) 219 Worse than Patricides

Patricide 2, *rare*. [ad. L. type **patricidium*, after prec.: see -ICIDE 2.] The action of killing one's father, = PARRICIDE 2.

1645 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argents* iii. iii. 156 My Father... should die by my patricide. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Patricide, Matricide and Regicide. 1707 L. B. HAVEN *Sp Union w. Engl.*, Patricide is worse than parricide. 1802 B. KIDD *West-Civilis* vii. 236 Their patricides, fratricides, and murders.

b. *attrib.* (In quot. associated with *patria* fatherland cf. PATRIODIAL.)

1901 *N Amer Rev* Feb. 212 That they should have covered their country with insults, while her sons were exposed to the enemy's bullets. This patricide policy will appear unpardonable in the eyes of future generations.

Patrick. *Obs.* [From the Christian name Patrick=L. *Patricius*, name of the patron saint of Ireland. Cf. *Paddy*, *Pat.*] An Irish coin of the value of a halfpenny, current in the 17th century.

1673-4 *Cal. St. Papers Dom* 160 The priest says Mass, for which he demands and receives from all the communicants 4 patricks which makes 2d English. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 307a A Patrick of Ireland. worth an half penny... was Coined in the time of King Charles the Second

Patrick, *Sc.* and dial. variant of PARTIDGE

Patrico (patri'ko). *Vagabonds' Cant.* Also 6 (patriaroh-co), *pater*, *patter*, *patring* cove. [First element uncertain: ? *pater* or *patter* + Co 2, *lad*.] A priest or parson; *esp.* a hedge-priest. 1550 *Hye Way to Spytell* How 1047 in *Harl. E. P. P* IV. 69 The patring cove in the darkman cove. 1561

AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab* 6 A Patriarke Co doth make marriages [etc.] 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xv. 60 For as much as these two names, a Iarkeman and a Patrico, bee in the old briefe of vacabonds. There is a Patrico, and nota Patriarcho 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. vi. You are the Patrico, are you? the patriarch of the cut-purses? 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* iv. 11, Where's the old Patrico, our Priest, my Ghostly Father? 1784 *Gentl Mag* LII. 16 Patrico, or patercove, strolling priests that marry under a hedge. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxx. Myidea at the moment was to disguise myself in the dress of the pater cove. 1875 in C. Kingsley's *Life & Lett* xxviii (1879) II. 347 The gipsies of Eversley Common... used to call him [Kingsley] their 'Patrico-rai' (their Priest King)

Patridge, dial. form of PARTIDGE.

Patricie. *Obs. rare* 1. [a. F. *patricie*, ad. L. *patria* fatherland, prop. fem. of *patrus* ad], of one's father, paternal (sc. *terra*), f. *patr-em* father] Fatherland, native country.

1589 JAS. I in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 427, I could have abstinent langair nor the weill of my patricie could have permitted

Patrimonial (pætri'mōniāl), *a*. [ad. L. *patrimonialis*, f. *patrimonium*. see next and -AL. Cf. F. *patrimonial* (in *Palsgr.* 1530).] Pertaining to or constituting a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

1530 *PALSGR.* 320/1 Patrimonyall, belonging to a mannes enherytance or patrimony, *patrimonial* 1640 *Consid touching Ch. of Eng.* 17 Their Office is elective and for life, and not patrimonial or hereditary. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F* lxii (1866) III. 550 Their patrimonial estates were mortgaged or sold. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm Gen.* xlvii 22 The surrender of their patrimonial rights.

Hence **Patrimonially** *adv.*, in the way of patrimony, hereditarily, by inheritance from a father.

1641 EARL MONM tr *Blond's Cent Warres* v. 125 All which did patrimonially belong to him in Anjou and Maine. 1700 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants* Introduct. A distinction between what was their own patrimonially, and what the state had an interest in.

Patrimony (pætri'mōni) *Forms* 4 *patre*, *patrimoine*, *patrimoine*, 4-5 -*moyne*, 4-7 *patrimoine*, -*ye*, 5- *patrimony*, (5-7 *patrimoine*, -*ye*). [a. F. *patrimoine*, *patrimoine* (12-13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *patrimonium* paternal estate, patrimony, f. *patr-em* father: see -MONT 1.]

1. Property, or an estate, inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage, inheritance.

1377 *LANG.* P. Pl. B. xx. 233 For þei ærn poure. For patrimoine þei failthe. c. 1424 HOCCLIVE *De Reg Princ* 3760 Plato, his patrimoine and his contres Lette and forsook, and dwelte in wilderness. 1513-14 *Act 5 Hen VIII.* c. 1 *Preamble*. To recover the Royallme of Fraunce his very true patrimoine and enheritance. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen. VI.* v. i. 187 To rease the Orphan of his Patrimoine 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 534 The Shepherd with him all his Patrimoine bears. His House and Household Gods 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 p. 2 The second son of a gentleman, whose patrimony had been wasted. 1854 H. REED *Lect Brit Poets* vii. (1857) 260 He spent his whole patrimony in the hopeless cause of his king.

b. *transf.* The estate or property belonging by ancient right to an institution, corporation, or class; *esp.* the ancient estate or endowment of a church or religious body. *Patrimony of St. Peter*, a name for the Papal States, or territory formerly held by the Pope in Italy

1340 *Ayeb.* 41 Po þet þe guodes of holy cherche, þe patrimoine of Iesu crist despendeþ me kneade us. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 24 [He] held a grete part of the patrimoine of haly kuk on force. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 496 The patrimony of the said bishopric. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 112 The patrimony of St. Peter, bequeathed to the church by the countess Matilda. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 192 That the Goods of the Church were the Patrimones of the Poor. 1756-7 tr *Keyser's Trav* (1760) II. 432 Viterbo, Perugia, and the mountainous parts of St. Peter's patrimony. 1862 BUCKLEY *Civilis* (1860) III. 1. 89 In a really Christian land, the patrimony of the Church would be left untouched.

c. *fig.* Applied to things (usually immaterial) received or 'inherited' from ancestors or predecessors, 'heritage'.

1581 MUICASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 Learning... is the patrimony to wittis pouertie. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud.* lxx. i. (1627) 10 To see their children to have the best education, which is the chiefe patrimony 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. x. ii (1869) I. 128 The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxix. 60r The Gospel, the especial patrimony of the poor and the illiterate

+2. The fact of inheriting from an ancestor; inheritance *Obs*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* iii. It was come to hym by inherytance and by patrimony. c. 1489—*Sonnet of Aymon* xiv. 327, I was crowned Kyng accordyng to the right of my patrimonye. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) Dv. The Emperour to inherite the empyre by Patrimonye. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 364 The lands... pertaining to his Majesty in proper patrimony.

Patrin (pætri'n) *Gypsy Cant.* Also *erron*, *patteran*. [Romany *pa trin*, in Turkish Gypsy *patrin*, orig. 'leaf' (cf. Skr. *patra*), but now known to Eng. Gipsies only in the sense explained.] An indication which gipsies leave of the way they have travelled, by throwing down handfuls of grass or leaves pointing in the direction taken.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Patteran*, a gypsy trail, made by throwing down a handful of grass occasionally. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE

Katerfelto 21, 'Your *patrin*? What is that?' asked my lord 'The sign that none of our people will pass un-noticed'. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* i. 21, Maybe it's the gipsy's patteran they mean. 1879 *Engel Brit X.* 677 A handful of grass or leaves, or some such mark (*patrin*, 'leaf') to guide the stragglers of the band. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylmer* 71/2 I've bin there the last three weeks on the patrin-chase, and not a patrin could I find.

Patrinite (pætri'nait). *Man. Obs.* [Named after E. L. M. Patrin. see -ITE] An obsolete synonym of a laminar felsite, B. Aikinite

1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 161 note. It is probably of the same nature with patrinite, or laminar felsite. 1856 CHESTER *Dict Names Min.*

Patriot (pæ'triūt, pæ't-, *sb.* (a) Also 6-7 -ote. [a. F. *patriote* (15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. late L. *patriōta* fellow-countryman (in St. Greg. *Epist* 6th c.), ad Gr. *πατριώτης*, f. *πάτρις* of one's fathers, *πατρις* one's fatherland. see -OT 2]

+1 A fellow-countryman, compatriot. *Obs rare*. 1595 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (ed. 2) 246 Tenham where our honest patriote Richard Harrys planted the sweete Cherry 1611 COGGE, *Patriote*, a patriote, ones countryman 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 285 If hee finde kinde vsage of the natives and patriots of the country.

2. One who disinterestedly or self-sacrificingly exerts himself to promote the wellbeing of his country; 'one whose ruling passion is the love of his country' (J.), one who maintains and defends his country's freedom or rights.

In this use, at first, as in French (see Littré), with 'good', 'true', 'worthy', or other commendatory adjective of 'good citizen'. 'Patriot' for 'good patriot' is rare before 1680. At that time often applied to one who supported the rights of the country against the King and court.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1, Such as were known patriots, Sound lovers of their country. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. 8 Was Cathline therefore an honest man, or a good Patriot? a. 1642 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* ii. (1642) 147 Nehemias, a true and faithful Patriot. a. 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infalibility* (1646) 176 The Catholiques were knowne good Patriots under our former Kings. 1699 DRYDEN *To F. Dryden* 171 A patriot both the King and Country serves, Preogative and privilege preserves 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patriot*, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick 1716 *Port. Edit on Trumbal* 5 An honest Courtier, yet a Patriot too, Just to his Prince, and to his Country true 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 262 So spake the patriot, and his heart o'erflow'd 1750 BERKLEY *Patriotism* § 24 A patriot is one who heartily wisheth the public prosperity, and doth also study and endeavour to promote it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxvii. Was the patriot's burning thought, Of Freedom's battle bravely fought. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* l. ii. x. 255 A band of patriots ready to do battle for the liberties of their country.

b. The name has been at various times borne or assumed by persons or parties whose claim to it has been disputed, denied, or ridiculed by others. Hence the name itself fell into discredit in the earlier half of the 18th c., being used, according to Dr. Johnson, 'ironically for a factious disturber of the government'. So sometimes, at a later date, 'Irish Patriot'.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 117 The specious and spurious pretences of our glorious Reformers, and zealous Patriots today. 1677 G. HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. ii. IV. 42 Encouraged by their foresaid patriots, whereof some wish the ruin of the Church, and all of them the ruin of my Lord Duke. 1682 DRYDEN *Adv. & Actus* 665 Gull'd with a Patriots name, whose Modern sense is one that would by Law supplant his Prince. The People's Brave, the Politicians Fool! Never was Patriot yet, but was a Fool 1771 EARL MALMESBURY *Lett.* (1879) I. 218 [This country] does not wish a war, whatever wicked patriots may endeavour, or lying newspapers print 1780 COWPER *Table-l* 143 A band, called patriots for no cause But that they catch at popular applause 1798 CANNING & FRERE *New Horality* 113 in *Anti-Jacobin*, A steady patriot of the world alone, The friend of every country—but his own. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* (1842) II. 405 1833 MACAULAY *Ess.* H. *Walpole* (1865) I. 284/1 The name of patriot had become [1744] a by-word of derision. Horace Walpole scarcely exaggerated when he said that the most popular declaration which a candidate could make on the hustings was that he had never been and never would be a patriot. 1888 *Times* 17 Aug. 7/2 Much to his credit, he refused to interfere in favour of the Irish patriots.

+1 c. *Erron.* (with *of* or possessive) as if = lover, devotee, upholder ('confused with *patriot*). ? *Obs.*

1631 WELVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 440 A careful Patriot of the State 1633 PRYNN *Histrionastix* 380 Adulterers, Whore-masters, Whores, &c. are the greatest Patriots, frequenters, upholders of these lascivious Stage-plays. *Ibid.* 826 Advancers and chieftest patriots and propoguers of Monarchy 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* Ep. Ded. A. 11 b. The Truth which it professeth will gain it some measure of acceptance with so profest a Patriot of Truth.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a patriot; belonging to or characteristic of a patriot; patriotic

1732 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* xiv. My Patriot Breast a nobler Warmth shall feel. 1738-49 BOLINGBROKE (*title*) *Letters*, On the Spirit of Patriotism on the Idea of a Patriot King. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 95 So truly patriot an attachment to the manufactures of Old England. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1822) I. iv. 163 The same patriot passion... that characterized... the ancient Romans 1856 *Harper's Mag* XCII. 761/2 The growing activity of the German patriot guerilla.

Patriotess, *rare* [See -ESS.] A female patriot. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. ix. A Patriot (or some say, it was a Patriotess, and indeed the truth is undiscoverable)

1894 *Daily News* 12 June 5/4 The inevitable 'patriotesses' were present.

Patriotic (pə'tri:ɒtɪk, pæ't-), *a.* [ad. late L. *patrioticus* (Cassiodorus), *a.* Gr. πατριωτικός, *f.* πατριώτης PATRIOT. see -IO Cf. *F. patriotique* (Rabelais, 16th c.)]

1. Of or belonging to one's country *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Robulus* II vi 31 Whilst we preistole the coming of the Tabellaries from the Penates and patriotick Lares [*F. lares patriotiques*]

2. Having the character of a patriot, worthy or characteristic of a patriot; marked by devotion to the wellbeing or interests of one's country.

1757 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I 82 Dastardly! in not daring to hazard, a patriotic service to their king and country. 1777 JOHNSON *Patriot's Isl.* Wks X 64 During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time of which the patriotick tribes still more ardently desire the return 1774 - *Patriot* ibid 88 By the howling of patriotick rage, the nation was for a time exasperated to such madness, that [etc.] 1833 HT. MARTINCAU *Charmed Sea* 1. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chants 1867 SMITH *Huguenots Eng.* v (1880) 85 The threatened invasion of England roused the patriotic feeling of all classes 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II vii 79 The predominance of the patriotic party.

b. quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* Patriotic songs or utterances. *nonce-use* (Cf. *heroics*)

1899 F. HARRISON *Tennyson*, etc. I 48 A real love of high poetry... can take delight in the patriotic of Burns, the war-songs of Campbell

So **Patriotical** *a.* (*rare*) = *prec.*; hence **Patriotically** *adv.*, in a patriotic manner.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* II 179 Speeches against the Bishops were much applauded among the patriotic Party 1797 BURKE *Régis Peace* in Wks VIII 277 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory. 1821 BLACKBURN *Mag.* IX. 63 Like patriotic folks, all for the good of their country 1884 SIR H. JAMES in *Low Times* 122/1 This sacrifice, which had been so patriotically made 1898 19th Cent. Apr. 523 The so-called patriotic assumption, that France can never be in the wrong

Patriotism (pə'tri:ɒtɪzəm, pæ't-), [*f.* PATRIOT + -ISM. cf. *F. patriotisme* (1750 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The character or passion of a patriot; love of or zealous devotion to one's own country. Sometimes ironically: see PATRIOT 2 b

Local patriotism, devotion to the wellbeing of one's own locality, as distinct from that of the country or nation

1726 BAILEY (ed. 3), *Patriotism*, the acting like a Father to his Country, public Spitedness. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*, II (1749) 100 Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues 1790 BARRINGTON (*id.*) *Maxims* concerning Patriotism. *ibid.* § 2 Being loud and vehement either against a court, or for a court, is no proof of patriotism 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr. Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1825 EDWARDS *Acc. Canb.* (1842) I. 255 He continued his exertions with the courage and patriotism of a Wallace. 1826 HOW SMITH *Trumps* (1876) 270 Patriotism—too often the hatred of other countries disguised as the love of our own 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii 146 It shows the strength of local, as distinguished from national, patriotism, the ideas of municipal freedom which were growing up.

† **Patriotically**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*f.* PATRIOT + -LY.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a patriot; patriotic.

1691 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* p. liii, Some such Patriot Hero *ibid.* p. lix, To account it a Patriotly thing to promote its preservation.

† **Patriotship** *Obs. rare*—*o* [See -SHIP]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Patriotship*, Office, Dignity, or Quality of a Patriot

Patripassian (pə'tri:pə'si:ən), *sb.* and *a.* *Ch. Hist.* Also *error* patro-. [ad. late L. (4th c.) *patripassianus*, *f.* *pater*, *pater*-father + *passus* having suffered. so mod. *F. Patripassien*.]

A. sb. One who held, as certain early heretics, that God the Father suffered with or in the person of the Son for the redemption of man.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Part* 61 Vnesse M. Heskins will be a Sabellian and a Patripassian, to confound the persons of the Godhead, and say, that God the father, yea, the whole Trinitie is likewise transubstantiated in the Sacrament 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 318 The Patripassians, or Disciples of Noetus, distinguished no Hypostases in the Deity, and maintained that the Father had suffered as well as the Son 1823 E. BURTON *Ecol. Hist.* xxi. (1845) 454 The doctrine of Praxeas, must lead us to believe that the Father himself was born of the Virgin Mary, that he suffered on the Cross. The name of Patripassians was given to persons who held this belief

B. adv. Belonging to, or involving the doctrine of, the Patripassians

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Patripassian heresy was first broached by Praxeas at the beginning of the third century. 1822 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 209 Even the Patripassian mode of thought had something attractive, because it, at any rate, comprehended the presence of God himself in Christ

Hence **Patripassianism**, the doctrine of the Patripassians; **Patripassianly** *adv.*, in the way of Patripassianism

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I 49 Praxeas, being charged by Tertullian with Patripassianism 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Dillinger's Hippolytus & Call.* iv 268 A little while ago she [the Church] was in general Patripassianly disposed.

Patriast (pə'tri:st, pæ't-), *rare*—*o*. [*prob.* a back-formation from next, as if *f.* Gr. πατήρ-father

+ -IST] One versed in the lives or writings of the Fathers of the Christian Church.

1822 in OGILVIE (Annandale)

Patriastic (pə'tri:stɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [*mod. f.*, as if from *patriast*, *patriasm* (*f.* L. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ-father) + -IO: cf. mod. *F. patristique* (neologism in Littré, 1875), Ger. *patristisch* (Engelhardt 1822)]

A. adv. *a.* Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Church, as in *patristic learning* or *scholarship*; *b.* hence, loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings, as in *patristic works*, *writings*, *doctrines*

a. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II in § 9 404 Theological controversy, became more patristic, that is, appealing to the testimonies of the fathers 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean* V. xxiv 99 A diligent student and a master of patristic learning. *b.* 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 113 The chief works of Latin Literature, patristic or classical. 1875 SCHWENKER *Lect. Text N Test.* 10 Since each primitive version was first made, or each Patristic work first published. 1885 CLONN *Myths & Dr.* II. 222 A doctrine, due to Patristic theories of incorporeal souls

B. sb. 1 A student or adherent of the doctrines or opinions of the Fathers.

1842 G. S. FADER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II 149 The system of the schoolmen was opposed by the old-fashioned Bibliocists and Patristics

2. *pl.* The study of the lives, writings, or doctrines of the Fathers [Ger. *patristik* (1846 in Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.*), *F. patristique*]

1847 [see PATROLOGY] 1822-3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 1765 Patristics and Patrology are the names of that department of theology concerning the lives, writings, and theological doctrines of the Church Fathers

Hence **Patriistical** *a.* = PATRISTIC *a.* (hence **Patriistically** *adv.*, **Patriisticalness); **Patriisticalism** (*-isim*), properly, a system founded upon the study of the Fathers; loosely, the doctrine or mode of thought of the Fathers themselves**

1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1890) I 251, I have received a present of books consisting of thirty-six volumes of the Fathers, I am now set up in the 'patristical' line. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. § 27 Chillingworth was a man versed in patristical learning 1849 CURTIS *Corpus Ignat.* 291 'O Agōes Θεός, so frequently occurring in the earliest Patristical writings. 1855 J. J. BLUNT *Right Use Early Fathers* Ser. I. 1 (1857) 6 Consistent with ancient patristical precedent 1882 OGILVIE, **Patristically*, in a patristic manner 1836 PUSEY *Lett. to Newman* in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xviii. 421 There is a good deal of close argument from the text of Scripture no imagination, or *patristicalness 1854 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. I 305 *Patristicism, or the science of the Fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 338/2 High-pitched devotional patristicism

Patric (pə'tri:k) Also **patric** Pl **patricies**.

[*mod. f.* L. *pater*, *pater*-father, as a correlative term to *matric*, in Ger. *patric* (Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.* 1846).] A die, punch, or pattern used to form matrices in type-founding, etc.

1883 *Times* 24 Mar. 12 First making a model in wax or clay, and then cutting a similar model in relief in steel, which is hardened and tempered, and is known as the hub or patrice If an article has to be reproduced, it furnishes itself the model from which a patrice is made in cast iron 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/7 The edges are filed off, and the patric removed from the matrix.

† **Patricize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 7 -*issate* [*f.* L. *patrici-*, ppl. stem of *patriciare*, in cl. L. *patriciare* to act like or take after one's father, as if from a Gr. type *πατρίκειν (the actual Gr. being πατρίκειν)] *intr.* To take after, imitate, or follow the example of, one's father (or ancestors)

1663 CROCKRAM, *Patricize*, to resemble ones father 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford* (1662) 22 In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son (he) presented it to the young Earl, conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to patricize. [1666] M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks 1853 II. 619/2 Some of the branches of the family, who did not patricize, were uneasy at his being there.]

So † **Patricization**, imitation of one's father or ancestors; † **Patricize** *v.* = PATRICIZE.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) Ep. Ded., The Son moulded into the like forme of piety, by a zealous *patricization 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 32 So did they preserve this Memory of their Ancestors, to excite them to a patricization. 1624 GER. *Foot out of Shave* xii. 78 His worthy (truly *patricizing) Sonne. 1624 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv (1704) 446/1 They do Patricize [sic] and follow the steps of their Predecessors.

† **Patrocinate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *patrocinā-*, ppl. stem of *patrocināre* to patronize, defend, related to *patron-em* PATRON. Cf. *F. patrocinare* (1367 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), It. *patrocinare*, Fr. *sp.*, Pg. *patrocinar*.] *trans.* To defend, champion, maintain, patronize (a cause, etc.)

1621 COTER, *Patrociner*, to patrocinate, maintain, defend, protect, support, uphold. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 29 Not cold out to patrocinate every less necessary opinion 1653 URQUHART's *Robulus* iii v 1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN *Langbeath* III. 200 Oh! that I had the eloquence of a Cicero, to patrocinate that glorious freedom

† **Patrocination**, *Obs. rare* [*n.* of action from L. *patrocināre*: see *prec.* and -ATION.] The action of supporting, maintaining, or patronizing. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* i. xi. 42 To maintaine our owne

Truths, without all feare of the patrocination of Popery 1647 M. HUDSON *Dev. Right Govt* Ep. Ded. 10 This trifling Treatise, for the Patrocination whereof I have presumed to make my addresses to Your most Sacred Majesty.

† **Patrocine**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* [*a* *F. patrocine* (1409 in Godef.), ad. L. *patrocinum* patronage, protection: see PATROCIN] Protection, patronage, = PATROCIN

1596 R. BRUCE *Lett.* in *Maitland Hist. Edin.* i. iii. 49 The godly Barons had taken on them the Patrocine of the Church 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ep. Ded. 12 The love and reule which have necessitated me to take recourse to Your Honours patrocine

† **Patrocine**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*1*. [*a* *F. patrocine*, or ad. L. *patrocinā-re*] = PATROCINATE *v.*

1680 E. F. *Hist. Edin.* II (Octavo ed.) 75 When it is... not only vicious and ill affected, but doth patrocine [*Folios ed. patronize*] and maintain it in others.

† **Patrociny** (pə'tri:sɪni), *Obs.* [*ad* L. *patrocinium* patronage, defence, *f.* *patrocināre*: see PATROCINATE *v.*] Patronage, protection, defence, countenance, support (of a person or cause).

1450 *Mankind* (Bianth) 891 Mankynd y, deliuered by my sueuall patrocinye 1529 WORREY *Lett. to Gardener* in *Styke Ecol. Mm.* I App. xxiii 92 To take hym and his pore causes into your patrocinye and protection. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold Mine* Ep. Ded., That your honour will vouchsafe to take on you the Patrocinye of this Treatise 1629 REG. *Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 23 Sir John... takes upon him the patrocine and defence of the said James. 1675 BURNET *Sam. Roy Mar.* (1710) 47 It gave a Patrociny to those Practises

Patrology (pə'tri:lɒgi) *nonce-wd.* [*f.* Gr. πατήρ, *pater*-father, after *theology*] A genealogy of the Fathers (of the Christian Church).

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Christian O. stud.* 23 The 'Book of Generations of the Fathers', a sort of Patrology

† **Patroillart** *Obs.* [*OF.*, also *patrouil(l)*, *patrullart*, *f.* *patrouil* puddle, mud: see PATROL *v.*] Corrupt or 'muddled' language.

1340 *Ayench.* 211 Huo pet hit god wyh-oute deuocion of herte; he spek to god patroillart [*f.* *il p. udon. patrullart*], use he like pet spek half englis and half urons.

Patrol (pə'trɒl), *sb.* Also 7-9 *patrole*, (7) *petrol*(1), 8 *patrouille*, *petrouille*, -ouille, *padrole*, *patroill*, *patroul* [*a* *f.* *patrouille* (1539 in R. Estienne, 1611 in Cotgr. 'a still night-watch in warre; faire la patrouille, to be drunen to linger, and spend his time idly, as one that forced to watch'), vbl. *sb.* from *patrouiller*: see next. Hence, also It. *patuglia*, Sp. *patrulla*, Pg. *patrulla*; Du. *patrouille*, Ger. *patrolle*, Da. *patrol*, Sw. *patrull*, Russ. *матруль patrol*. In Eng., as *sw.* in some of the other langs., the *sb.* appears before the *vb.*]

1. The action of going the rounds of a garrison, camp, etc. for the purpose of watching, guarding, and checking irregularity or disorder, the perambulation of a city, town, or district by a police constable or detachment of police for the protection of life and property

1654 BUTLER *Hum.* II. iii. 80r These consecrated Geese in Orders, being then upon Petrol, With noise alone beat off the Gaul 1693 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rot.* (1857) III. 245 II¹ majesty has ordered a nightly patrole 1708 *Land Gaz.* No. 4419/5 The Diacons kept Patrols all Night, a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* in vii § 68 (1740) 580 The Sheriffs' rule the Petroville about the City almost all Night, and no one attempted to make a Bonfire 1833 HT. MARTINIAU *Icon & Ligger* i. v. 91 You are dressing your patrol to night because it is beginning to snow. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xv, The same vigilant patrol was kept up.

b. fig. and transf.

1797-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1605 Send forth the saving virtues round the land in bright patrol. 1821 CHAMBERLAIN *Minstr.* II. 23 The fox is loth to giv a long patrol. 1883 B. HARTE *Carynes Woods* in 61 Mr. Brace had begun his fruitless patrol of the main street.

2. 'Those that go the rounds' (J.); a detachment of the guard told off for the purposes above mentioned; also, a police constable, or a detachment of such, told off to the beat of a particular district for its protection, the prevention of disorder, etc.

1699 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* in 1 289 He send, Petrols of Soldiers constantly about. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lett. Tichon.* I, *Patrouille*, or *Patroul* as we generally pronounce it, is a Round of Soldier, to the Number of Five or Six, with a Sergeant to command them 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Misc. Tr. 229/2 The patrol of the city consists of 12,000 men, who receive a daily allowance of one fannam each. 1826 *Times* 5 Jan. 'This here man' (pointing to the patrol), 'has told a false affidavit' 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 903 Regiments encamped near villages, are to send frequent patrols into them, to apprehend any Soldiers who may be there.

3. A detachment of troops sent out in advance of a column, regiment, etc., to reconnoitre the country and to gain information of the presence and movements of the enemy.

1702 *Land Gaz.* No. 3825/1 One of our Parties met with their Patrol near Pradella 1710 *ibid.* No. 4719/2 Our Patrouilles met with two of the Enemy's Parties 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 273 Patrols must examine all villages, hollow ways and woods, that lie in the direction of their march, taking care to reconnoitre from the heights, the country below. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penns. War* II. 513 The French pushed their patrols of cavalry near the town 1853 STROUVER *Mit. Enyel.* s. v. Patrols are also sent out to gain intelligence of the position and force of an enemy.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *patrol boat*, *box*, *duty*, *stroller*, *jack*, *tent*, *vessel*, *patrol-wagon*, *U. S.* (a) a wagon in which the police convey prisoners, a prison-van; (b) 'a light open wagon used by the underwriters' patrol in hastening to fires to protect insured goods' (Funk 1895). Also *PATROLMAN*.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II 67 These patrol tents made of light canvas, weighed about twenty five pounds 1892 *Welsh Rev* I 724 A solution, would be for certain ranges to be kept clear by official patrol boats. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 1/3 For the protection of her coasts, America will depend mainly upon her monitors and emergency patrol vessels. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII 770/2 With clamor of urgent gong, the patrol wagon rounds the corner, carrying two policemen 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 11/2 Some gendarmes on patrol duty.

Patrol (pátról), *v.* *Infr.* *patrolled*, *-olling*. Forms: 7-8 *patroll*, 7-*patrol*, (8-*rouille*, *rouil*, 8-9-*role*) [a. F. *patrouill-er*, in same sense, orig. to paddle or piddle in the mud, altered from earlier *patrouiller* 'to paddle, or dabble in with the feet, to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring' (Cotgr.): cf. OF. *patouel* pool, puddle, mire (1473 in Godef.), mod. F. dial. *patrouil* mire; also *patouillas* 'a plash or puddle' (Cotgr.), mod. F. dial. *patouillat* a puddle or pool in the road. The military use (already in Cotgr. in *patrouille* sb) was prob. at first a piece of French camp slang, patrolling consisting often of tiamping through mire and wet. After its recognition, it passed into most of the western langs., Sp. *patrullar*, Pg. *patrullhar*, It. *patugliare*; Du. *patrouilleren*, Ger. *patrouill-*, *patroullren*, Da. *patrullere*, Sw. *patrullera*.]

1. *intr.* 'To go the rounds in a camp or garrison' (J), to go on patrol, to act as patrol; to reconnoitre as a patrol. b. To traverse on duty a particular beat or district as constable or patrolman

1891 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2702/a They lay there undiscovered till a Trooper that was Patrolling first saw them. 1901 *Ibid.* No 3722/a Several Boats with Soldiers were ordered to Patrol on the River. 1909 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 219 They left him to take his test with Martinez and twelve Men to Patrouille about 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* II vii 284 The appointment of a considerable number of persons to patrole as watchmen during the night. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II 57 Numbers of armed guards patrolled around them. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Prussensraub* (1857) IV. 360 Patrolled over by mere irrational monsters 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii 215 Finding the Europeans on the alert, and the native guard valiantly patrolling and shouting out their national war-cries

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1791 WICOTT (P. FINDER) *Maggie & Robin* 17 Leaving behind their bodies for rich mould, That pliable from form to form patroles, Making fresh houses for new souls. 1821 CLARKE *Vill Minst.* I. 94 The labouring mice To sheltering hedge and wood patrole.

2. *trans.* To go over or round (a camp, garrison, town, harbour, etc.) for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; to perambulate or traverse (a beat or district) as constable or patrolman; to traverse leisurely in all directions.

1765 R. ROGERS *Yrvis*. (1883) 80 We were continually employed in patrolling the woods between this fort and Ticonderoga. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc., *Engl. Hist.* 241 A strong body of horse patrolled the sheets 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xx 171 Christy often patrole the park with his dogs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/1 Armed boats will be provided for patrolling the Nile

Hence *Patrol*'d *pph. a.*, *Patrol* ling *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1758 LD. SACKVILLE *Let to Ld. Egremont* 22 Oct (in *Pearson's Catal.* (1900) 68), We have detached Posts all along the Lippe, and even Patrolling Parties as far to our right as Benheim. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 205 Silence [is] indispensable in patrolling. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan 9/1 A patrolling policeman heard cries for help. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/5 A few yards away was the busy and patrolled Strand

Patrolatry (pátról látri), *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πατήρ*, *πατήρ* father + *-latry*.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the Fathers (of the Church)

1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 237 Now that our church is threatened with a revival of patrolatry, notice should be drawn to the defects, as well as to the excellences of the Fathers.

Patro-ller, *rare* [f. *PATROL* v + *-ER*.] One on patrolling duty

1879 *Tourner's Poet's Err.* xxxviii 281 He ordered some patrollers to ride up and down the streets and prevent any interruption.

Patrolloism (pátról'lotizm), *nonce-wd.* [repr. F. *nonce-wd.* *patrouillotisme*, f. *patrouille*, after *patrouillisme*.] The system of patrols.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I vii. 1 The Cancaturist promulgates his emblematic Tablature *Le Patrouillotisme* chasing the *Patrouillotisme*, Patriotism driven out by Patrouillotism *Ibid.* iii, Sullen is the male heart, repressed by Patrouillotism; vehement is the female, unrepressible.

Patrolman (pátról mæn), *nonce-wd.* Also *patrolsman*. Chiefly U. S. A man who is on patrol *spec. a.* A police constable attached to a particular beat or district of a city or town.

1899 in *Webster Suppl.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323 At the beginning of each watch two men set out from the

station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the patrol-men from the adjacent stations 1893 *STAD* *If Christ came to Chicago* (1894) 266 The nearest patrolman who sees it [a fire] hastens to his patrol-box and sends in a fire alarm

b. A man told off to watch and inspect a line of electric wires, etc., to insure their continuing in good order.

18... *Electric Rev.* (U. S.) XVI. 16 (Cent.) The chief line-man should also have charge of the carbon setters and arc-patrolmen.

Patrology (pátról'ládgi), [mod. f. Gr. *πατήρ*, *πατήρ* father + *-λογία* *-logia*. Cf. mod. L. *patrologia* (16th c.), F. *patrologie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The study of the writings of the Fathers (of the Church), patristics; a treatise on these writings.

1600 NORTHBROOK *Poor Man's Gard.* Ep. Ded. 3 May rather therefore be called Patrology, then Theology 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III. 49 To lay open the least deformity they could discover or search out in the earliest Patrology. 1849 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I 7 note. The distinction made by some writers, between Patristics and Patrology, appears to us unfounded.

Hence *Patrologic* (pátról'ógik), *-ical* *adjs.*, belonging to patrology (whence *Patrologico-apostolical a.*, pertaining to the Apostolic Fathers); *Patrologist*, *one versed in patrology*.

1713 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I Pref. 12 The last mention'd genuine kind of Patrologico-Apostolical Epistles 1716 *Ibid.* II 278 The Patrological Memoirs of those earliest Post-Nicen Centuries *Ibid.* III. 39 Printed.. by the erudite Protestant Patrologists. *Ibid.* 49 Well read in all the Patrological Prints. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 359 The Basilian and Benedictine patrologic mythology.

Patron (pátrón), *sb.* Forms. 3-6 *patroum*, 4-7 *patrone*, 5 *patrone*, 3- *patron*. [ME.

patroum, a. OF. *patrum* (12th c.), *patron* (13th c.), = Pi. *padron*, *padro*, Cat. *padró*, Sp. *patron* (*padron*), Pg. *patrono*, It. *padrone* (+ *patrone*), ad. L. *patron-us* protector, defender, patron, *denov.* of *patr-*, *patr-em* father.

L. *patronus* had the senses of protector and defender of his clients (viz. of individuals, of cities, or provinces), also, the former master of a freedman or freedwoman, an advocate or defender before a court of justice, or, generally, of any person or cause. In med. L. and Romanic it acquired the senses of patron saint, patron or advowee (*advocatus*) of a church, and that of lord or master, in many specific connexions, also that of exemplar, pattern. Most of these senses are represented in Eng. *patron*, but the order in which they were taken into Eng. does not correspond to that of their appearance in Latin and Romanic, sense 4, 'patron of a church', being the earliest to be adopted. The order here followed is one of convenience; the chronological order may be seen from the quotations. The sense *PATERN* is now differentiated in spelling, and is treated as a distinct word.]

1. Senses connected with ancient L. *patronus*.

1 One who stands to another or others in relations analogous to those of a father; a lord or master, a protector; † a lord superior, † a founder of a religious order.

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 6 Hit watz Ennias þe athel, & his highe kynde, Pat siþen depreed prounes, & patronnes bicom Welnege of al þe wele in þe west lles c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 285 Also crist & his apostolis techen vs to lyue betur þanne þes patronus of þes newe ordnis 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) I 33. c. 1430 LYNG. *Mm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 110 'Syr', she sayd, 'ye be over lord, over patron, and over precedent'. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 6 Unto that doughtie Conquerour they came, And Their Lorde and Patronne loud did him proclame 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x 444 The Patronne of so great a Monarchy. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 The Dominion for all that remaining to another Patron. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. 1 While you, great Patron of Mankind I sustain The balance'd World, and open all the Mann. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 415 In these wards there are 77 mansions belonging to sokemen who have their own lands in demesne, and who may choose a patron where they will. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece V.* 322 Sparta could not easily bring herself to think of the son of Amyntas, as a patron, or a master.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* One who had manumitted his slave, and who retained legal claims, of a paternal nature, upon him as freedman. Also, b. A person of distinction who gave his protection and aid to a client (see *CLIENT* 1) in return for certain services. Hence used allusively.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 72, I shoulde gyve an occasion unto Clientes to offende against their patrones. 1623-34 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Lover's Progr.* v. 1, It is the client's duty To wait upon his patron 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The principal right which patrons had, was that of being the legal heirs of their freed-men, if they died without lawful issue born after their enfranchisement, and intestate 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 260/1 Patron and client were not permitted to sue at law, or give evidence against one another. Originally patrons only could be patrons. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 78, I wait on Appius Claudius, I waited on his sire Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire!

c. *Rom. Antiq.* A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, a pleader; hence *fig.* In reference to ancient Greece, used to render *πρωτοτύπος*, as applied to a citizen under whose protection a resident alien (*μέτοικος*) placed himself, and who transacted legal business for him and was responsible to the state for his conduct

1387 *Trivisa Hyden* (Rolls) IV 219 Iulius Cesar, þat was his patron and his yome..pleted for hym 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 14 He shold to them be a patronne in heuen.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. vi. 25 Conscience as a Witness, Patron, or Judge within us, accuseth, excludeth, condemneth, or absolveth. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* III 219 On mans behalf Patron or Intercessor none appeer. 1875 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* (1879) § 67 At Athens domiciled strangers—*metecoi*—needed a patron for the transaction of legal business.

3. 'One who countenances, supports, or protects' (J); one who takes under his favour and protection, or lends his influential support to advance the interests of, some person, cause, institution, art, or undertaking; *spec. in* 17th and 18th c. the person who accepted the dedication of a book. (Always implying something of the superior relation of the wealthy or powerful Roman patron to his client.) Now a chief sense.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii 227 Ac kynde is þe pyes patron and putteth it in huse etc. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* II 254 þe world is his patron, and þe fadir of pryde also. 14 *Twynedale's Vis* (Wagner) 2159, I was some tyme thy patronne fre, To whom thou shuldest buxum be 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii 13 Off sic he feustis of saintis in glorie, Quhair lordis war patrones, oft I sang thame *Cardas pro Dei amore*. 1568 GHARTON *Chron.* II 770 As though God and Saint Peter were the Patrones of vngracious luyng 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I in § 9 Books (such as are worthy the name of books) ought to have no patrons but truth and reason 1735 *POPE Prolog. Sat.* 249 May some choice patron bless each grey-goose quill! 1749 JOHNSON *Van Hum Wishes* 160 There mark what ills the scholar's life assail, Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail 1847 TRIMNYSON *Princ. Cond.* 88 A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, A patron of some thirty charities. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 1 iv 213 Kings, at various periods have been most effective patrons of art and science *fig.* c. 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Sleep* a Soft Sleep Sweet pation of the peaceful hour

b. A supporter, upholder, advocate, or champion of a theory or doctrine. Now *rare*.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter be* (Camden) 10, I was a great and continual patron of paradoxes 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 103 Patrons and favourers of the circular motion of the blood, as Harvey. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 224 Those very Epistles, where the main Strength of the Patrons for a naked and unfruitful Faith is supposed to lye 1796 BR. WATSON *Agol Bible* 42 This fancy has had some patrons before you.

c. One who countenances or supports a practice, a form of sport, an institution, or the like. Also (in tradesmen's language), One who supports with his custom a commercial undertaking, a shop, store, etc.; a regular customer; one who uses or frequents any institution or place of resort

1605 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* II. 1, [Volpone, disguised as a mountebank Doctor addressing the crowd gathered before him] Most noble gentlemen, and my worthy patrons! 1891 *Palmer's Herald* 18 July 1/5 The Proprietor thanks his Patrons for the support they have extended to him for the past 11 years. *Mod.* A great patron of the turf and the prize-ring The patrons of the public-house, the gin-shop, etc.

II. Senses arising in mediæval Latin.

4. One who holds the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the holder of the advowson; so called from his original function of advocate and defender: see *ADVOWE* 2, *ADVOWE* 2 (The earliest sense in Eng. use.)

1298 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 51/1 Les eyres Wauter Ledet sunt verres patrons de la dite Eglise. c. 1300 *Bakst* (Percy Soc.) 570 And that he, other the patron, furst the 31st 3eve. c. 1325 *Poem Times* *Ridw.* II 16 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Some so a parson is ded and in corthe I don, Thanne shal the patron have giftes anon 1303 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vi 78 Popes and patronnes poure gentyl biot refuseþ 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 42 The knight was lorde and patron of the churche 1883 *BABINGTON Commandm.* To Gentlem. Eng. (1900) 211 v b. They should defend and tender the estate of the Churches whereof they bee patrons. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1357 Lawes danger to prevent, The patron with the parson will indent That he shall have the living 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvii. 276 The right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present 1861 W. BELL *Duct. Law Scoll.* s. v. *Patronage*, It would appear that patrons were originally merely the guardians of the temporal property of particular churches. 1878 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* xix III 311 In 1253, he [Innocent IV] recognized in the fullest way the rights of patrons, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions

5. 'A guardian saint' (J.); the special tutelary saint of a person, place, country, craft, or institution. (Now usually *Patron saint*: see I 2 c.)

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 73 Neþer þei make Baptist ne Jesus Crist þer patron 1511 GUYLFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) ix Many 1elyques, as the bed and the arme of seynt Blase, which is there patron. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 437 b, S. James the Patronne of Spain 1846 CRASRAW *Deo Nostro* (1652) 196 Ah, then, poor soul! I what wilt thou say? And to what patron choose to pray? 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 26 f. 4 Saint Nicholas is the great Patron of Mariners 1828 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 89 [St. George] was the patron of England as early as the time of Richard I. He is also patron of Malta, of Genoa, of Valentia and Arragon

† b. A tutelary (pagan) divinity. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 4 You fiers god of armes Maas the rede That. Honored art as patron that of that place 1597 *DAVENN. Bnied* xii. 556 Then to the patron of his art he [the physician Hippis] pray'd

† c. *ellipt.* for *patron day* (see II): = *PATTERN* sb. 12 *Obs.*

1890 J. HALEY *Insula Sancti, et Doctor.* 82 A holy well where a 'patron' was formerly held on the last Sunday of July.

III. Senses repr. modern Romanic uses

(=It. *padrone*, *patrone*, Sp. *patron*, *padron*, F. *patron*)
CF *PADRON*, *PATROON* 2-3

6. The captain or master of a galley, or of a coasting vessel in the Mediterranean; also, the steersman of a longboat. *Now rare.*

[1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 232 Item pro vino empto per manus Johannis Payn in galea de Gilberto famulo patoni] 14. in *Hist Coll Citizen London* (Camden) 115 Certayne lordys faughtyn white carykys of Gene, and toke in of them and hyr patronys. 1484 *Caxton Fabes of Page* ix. There was a caryk of Jene, of the whiche carrik the patone bare in his shield painted an oxe hede. 1568 *Grafton Chron* II 464. 1 three of the greatest Caricks with their patrones, and Monsire Inques de Burbon their Admirall were taken. 1566 *Lond Gas* No 1066/3. These particulars, come from Naples, brought thither by the Patron of a Felucca. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s v, *Patron* is a name given in the Mediterranean, to the person who commands the vessel and seamen; sometimes to the person who steers it. 1820 *Byron Mar. Fal.* i. 11. 294 How I did you say the patron of a galley?

† b. Extended to the captain of an ancient ship. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxvii. 95 Eneas called to hym all the patrons & all the maystres of the shypes 1533 *Douglas Aeneis* v. 14. 5 That the patrone Gyas, amyde the flude, Callis on his steris man, hat Menest by name

† 7. A master or owner of slaves or captives (in the Levant and Barbary states). *Obs.*

1628 *Dioisy Voy Medit* (1868) 13 [They] gaue me lenue to came away all the English captives that remained here (which were near 50), paying onely the money they cost vnto their patrones 1597 *Le Cess d'Annoy's Trav* (1706) 227 Heletofoie a Patron might have killed his Slave as he might have killed his Dog 1795 *Di. For Cyrene* i. 11. My new patron or master had taken me home to his house

† 8. The host or landlord of an inn (in Spain): cf *PADRON* d.

1878 *Lady Brassey Voy. Smebeam* x 170 [They] carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the patron, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths

IV. Applied to things.

† 9. The earlier form of the word *PATTERN*, q. v. for illustrations of this form. *Obs.* (in this spelling)

† 10. A case for holding pistol-cartridges. see quot 1834. (F. *patron*, *patronne*.) Also, A cartridge (Ger. *patrone*). *Obs.* exc *List*

1683 *Sir J. Turner Pallas Anata* 173 All House-men should always have the charges of their Pistols ready in Patrons, the Powder made up compactly in Paper, and the Ball tyed to it with a piece of Packthread. *Ibid* 176 He hath no more to do but to bite of a little of the Paper of his Patron 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 375/2 The Patron was an upright semi-cylindrical box of steel, with a cover moving on a hinge, filled with a block of wood with five perforations to hold as many pistol-cartridges. 1860 *Fairholt Cost. Eng.* (ed. 4) Gloss 1862 *Cat Spec Br.* s. *Kens* No 473-2 Steel patron for holding cartridges, with embossed figures in front Sixteenth century. Leather patron, with steel mountings and cover, and ball bag attached. Seventeenth century

V. attrib. and Comb

11. attrib., as *patron business*, -*worship*; *patron* call (*Sc.*), see quot; *patron* day, the day of a patron saint, esp. in Ireland: see *PATRON* s 12; † *patrontashe* *Mil.* [Du *patrontasch*, Ger. *patrontasche*], a cartridge-case or ammunition-pouch. 1825-30 *JAMISON*, **Patron-call*, the patronage of a church, the right of presentation. 1710 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 599 In the act... is a clause against papists frequenting their saints wells on particular *patron days 1842 *S. C. Hall Ireland* I 280 The patron day... attracts crowds of visitors 1689 *Acts Parl. Scot* (1822) IX 30/2 Money was given for buying baggenots and *patrontasches to their Captains of every Company. 1828 *Bentham Ch Eng.* 280 Not only in the line of public service, but in every other line, even in the line of *Patron-worship, will exertions cease

12. In appositive construction or combination. often equivalent to an adj. a. That is a patron 1781 *Cowper Hope* 414 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord.

b. Tutelary, as *patron deity*, *god*, *martyr*, etc. 1700 *Dryden Pal. & Arc* iii 561 The bloody colours of his patron god. 1726 *Pope Odeys* xix. 468 Hermes, his Patron god, those gifts bestow'd. 1869 *Lacey Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. iii 464 Almost every hamlet soon required a patron martyr and a local legend. 1895 *Savoy Egypt of Hebr. & Herodotos* 122 Its [Thebes] patron deity was Amon.

c. Patron saint: = sense 5.

1717 *Fenton Ep. T. Lambard Poems* 213 By France the Genius of the Fight contest, For which our Patron-Saint adorns his breast. 1823 *G. Downes Leit. Cont. Countries* I. 176 The festival of Justus, the patron saint, had attracted crowds to the village. *transf.* 1866 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Manners* s. Wks. (Bohn) II 50 Sir Philip Sidney is one of the patron saints of England.

Patron, *v. rare*. [cf. mod. F. *patronner*, med. L. and It. *patronare*, f. L. *patronus* *PATRON*] *trans.* To act as patron to, to champion or favour as a patron, to patronize.

c. 1624 *Chapman Battrachion* xxii. This Dedication calls no greatness, then, To patron this greatness-creating pen. 1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 Wiser Princes Patron the Arts. 1661 *Glanville Van Dogen* 186. I am not likely to Patron them. 1805 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. Why am I to be patroned and patronised as if the patrons and patronesses treated me?

Patronage (pæ'trɒnədʒ), *s 0* [a. F. *patronage* (14th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*) = It. *patronaggio*, in med. L. *patronaticum*, -*agium*, f. L. *patronus* *PATRON*: see -*AGE*.] The office or action of a *PATRON*: in various senses of the word.

1. *Ecc.* The right of presenting a qualified person to an ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. Originally, the protection and defence of the rights of a church, which carried with it the right of presentation

1412 in *Lamg Charters* (1899) 24 He sal noth inuie na dresse the place thouch na tith of patronage bot as it is grantit .in this indenture 1513-14 *Act 5 Hen VIII*, c. 11 § 2 The said Erle [shall] have and enjoye all and singler Advowsons and Patronages of Churches. 1528-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 99 The patronage of the said bishopric of Glasgow 1730-6 *Bailiv* (folio) s v, *Lay Patronage*... is a right attach'd to the person either as founder, or heir of the founder, or as possessor of the see to which the patronage is annexed, and is either *real* or *personal* 1782 *Paristley Corrupt Chr.* II. x 246 Patronage was introduced in the fourth century 1876 *Fri. Can. Man. Cong. V.* xxiv 501 In either case, patronage involved, what in later times has come to be its whole substance, a right of nomination 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 328/2 By an act of parliament in 1874, patronage was abolished [in the Church of Scotland]

2. Guardianship, tutelary care, as of a divinity or a saint *at ch* or *Obs.*

1582 *Stanhurst Aeneis* II (Aib) 49 And so to bee shielded yet agayn with patronage antique 1609 *Blount* (Douay) *Gen. xlviii Comm.* The ancient Fathers teach the patronage and Invocation of Angels 1702 *Addison Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 295 Among the Roman Catholics, every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint 1805 *Sourin Madoc in Ast.* x 139 His the other pile, By whose peculiar power and patronage Azatlan was blest, Mexitli, woman born.

3. The action of a patron in giving influential support, favour, encouragement, or countenance, to a person, institution, work, art, etc. Originally implying the action of a superior.

1553 *T. Wilson Rhet. Ep.* (1567) Ajb, I therefore commend to yours Lordeschypes tuition and patronage this tractise of Rhetorique. 1567 *Drant Horace* Ded. 11b. Nor any thing doth add more estimation to thy nobility, then patronage of learning 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No 194 ¶ 4 My fear of losing the patronage of the family. 1813 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Patron* xiv. Obtain for your girls what I call the patronage of fashion 1839 *Lightfoot Hist Eng.* II 75 Henry's patronage of letters was highly commendable 1860 *C. Knight Pop. Hist Eng.* VI vi 91 Thanks to the example of the 'poor author' who threw the tardy patronage of lord Chesterfield in his face. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* i. Harold had gone with the Embassy to Constantinople, under the patronage of a high relative, his mother's cousin.

b. *spec.* Protection, defence, protectorship. ? *Obs.* 1590 *Sternes F. Q.* II viii. 26 Leave unto me thy knights last patronage [i. e. of his dead body] c. 1621 *Chapman Iliad* vi 466 Lost, of a father's patronage, the bulwark of all Troy, Thou leav'st him a poor widow's charge. 1706 *Philips, Patronage*, Protection, Defence 1844 *Thirlwall Greece* VIII 365 Without having been able to effect anything for the newly expelled Spartan exiles, who had likewise reckoned on his patronage.

† c. Advocacy, countenance, support. *Obs.*

1610 *A. Willet Ilexapia* Dem. 114 The multitude of those that erre, is no patronage for error 1612 *T. Taylor Comm. Titus* II 11 This place rightly interpreted, yieldeth no patronage to that deuse of Unversall election 1730 *Owen Holy Spirit* (1693) 10 He doth therein undertake our Patronage, as our Advocate.

d. Countenance or favour shown with an air or assumption of superiority; patronizing.

1829 *Carlyle Misc* (1857) I. 279 A distinct patronage both of Providence and the Devil 1870 *Dickens E. Drood* ii. With a pleasant air of patronage, the Dean as nearly cocked his quant hat as [etc.] 1883 *Jos. Quincy Figures of Past* 61 If there was a little savor of patronage in the generous hospitality he exercised among her simple neighbors, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence

e. In commercial or colloquial use: The financial support given by customers in making use of anything established, opened, or offered for the use of the public, as a line of conveyances or steamers, a hotel, store, shop, or the like.

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II 187/2 That the institution has all that claim to general patronage... we are disposed to deny 1856 *Olmsford Slave States* 76 The appearance of the other public-house indicated that it expected a less select patronage. *Med.* Messrs. A. and B. have opened a new establishment for the supply of, and hope for a share of public patronage.

4. The right or control of appointments to offices, privileges, etc., in the public service.

1769 *Jamies Lett.* iii 28 Is the command of the army, with all the patronage annexed to it, nothing? 1792 *Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 259 The ministers possess more patronage than any monarch since Louis the Fourteenth 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Proc. E. Ind* Ho 116/1 Why had they confined their inquiry to one individual charge of the abuse of patronage—that of the sale of writers appointments? 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLII. 577 The senators of each State divided their patronage to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next

5. *Arms of Patronage* (*Her*): see quot

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s v, *Arms of Patronage*, in heraldry, are those, a top whereof are some mark of subjection and dependance. The cardinals on the top of their arms bear those of the pope, who gave them the hat, to shew that they are his creatures. 1823 *Crabb Technol. Dict.* *Patronage*, *Arms of* (*Her*), those arms which governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms to betoken their right and jurisdiction.

6. attrib. (chiefly in senses 1 and 4), as *patronage reform*, etc.; *Patronage Secretary* (in Great Britain), the Secretary of the Treasury through whom the patronage of that department of the

government is administered and appointments to departments under its control made.

1875 *Le Fanu Will. de* xxix. That judicious rewarder of public virtue, and instructor of the conscience of the hustings, the patronage Secretary of the Treasury 1881 *Daily Tel* 4 Mar. 2 Whether it was with the Sanction of the Government that certain draft Editorials have been forwarded to organs of the press, by the noble lord the Patronage Secretary 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 8/7 Archbishop Benson was greatly disappointed at his failure to get his patronage reforms, as embodied in the Benefices Bill, through

† *Patronage*, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; peih. influenced by It. *patroneggiare* to patronize] *trans.* To give patronage to, to countenance, uphold, protect, defend; to *PATRONIZE*

1587 *GRIFFIN Supplius Censure* Ep. Ded. For that the goddess [Pallas] did most patronage learning and souldiers. 1592 *SHAKS* x *Hen VI.* iii. 1 48 Ye, as an Out-law in a Castle keepes, And vseth it, to patronage his theft. 1596 *Edward III.* iii. iii. To patronage the faithlesse and poor 1598 *R. HAYDOCK* i. *Lomazzo* To Rdr., I o patronage them from the insolent inchoaching of men of no desert. 1669 *Sturmy Masmer's Mag.* Aaaa ii. That I may charge you to Patronage no more than you had

Hence † *Patronaged ppl. a.*; † *Patronaging ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1597 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 124 That it should be rackt to the patronage of Tlmo's cosenage 1650 *Don Bellianus* 254 The quiet shote of you most gentle and patronaging favours 1756 *AVULF* *Parverson* 111 The Patron ought to have Honours done him in such patronag'd Church, as the best seat therein and the like.

Patronal (pæ'trɒnəl, pæ't-), *a* [a. F. *patronal* (1611 in *Colgr*), ad. L. *patronālis*, f. *patronus* *PATRON*: see -*AL*. For the pronunciation cf *personal*; but some say (pæ'trɒnəl); cf. *DOCTRINAL*.] Of or pertaining to a patron or patron saint; of the nature of a patron.

1611 *COTGR*, *Patronal*, patronall; of, or belonging to, a Patron, done in remembrance, or solemnized in honour, of a Patron 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* 14 12 Then Penates and Patronal gods. 1755 *JOHNSON, Patronal*, Protecting; supporting, guarding, defending, doing the office of a patron 1834 *L. RICHIE Wand by Some* (1832) 220 One night he thought that it was the patronal fête of the town. 1868 *SMITH'S Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Patronus*, It was the duty of the patron to support his freedman in case of necessity, and if he did not, he lost his patronal rights

Patronate (pæ'trɒnət, pæ't-), *rare*. [ad. L. *patronātus*, f. *patronus* *PATRON*: see -*ATE* 1.] The position, right, or duty of a patron; the jurisdiction or possession of a patron.

1694 *FOUNTAINHALL* in *M. P. BROWN Suppl. Dels. Cri. Session* (1826) IV. 143 The Lords doing the Bishop's, presenting, as patron, made it a patronate, but not a patronal mensal kirk 1805 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) I 75 That was the idea which the master of Roso and Cellini formed of his patronate of letters 1880 *MURRAY AD Gains* 563 *Patronate* was the relationship that existed between a freedman, and his *patronus*

attrib. 1879 *P. LORIMER Lechler's Wicif* I. 46 The Curia encourages all who have patronate rights to make pastoral appointments of a like kind.

Patrondom, *nonce-wd.* [See -*DOM*] The estate or order of patrons.

1878 *P. LORIMER Lechler's Wicif* I. 36 To that end.. behaved to be subservient both priestdom and patrondom, bishopdom and popedom.

† *Patronne*, *Obs.* Also *patronne*. [a. F. *patronne* (= *galère patronne*), fem. of *patron*.] The galley which carried the lieutenant-general (= vice-admiral) of a squadron of galleys, and was usually the second galley of the squadron (the first being the *capitana* or *CAPTAINESSE*, in the French squadron the *réale*).

1585 *T. WASHINGTON* in *Nicholas's Voy* i. xx. 25 b. About the evening were brought into our Patronne the Gouverneur Vallier and the Spanish Argovin *Ibid* i. xxii 28 There died also two gallic slaves and four in the *patronne*. *Ibid* ii. iii 33 b. We began to way out the buket... in the Patronne there was scarce lefte for foure dayes

Patrone, *obs. form of PATRON, PATROON.*

† *Patronee*, *nonce-wd.* [See -*EE*.] A recipient of patronage, a presentee to a benefice

c. 1807 *Syd. Smith* in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 32 My request to him was, if any patroness of his preferred the North to the South, that I might be allowed to gratify so singular a wish by exchanging with him.

Patroness (pæ'trɒnəs, pæ't-), *sb.* Also *-nyse*, *-5-7* -*nesse*, -*onnesse*. [ad. med. L. *patronissa*, fem. of *patronus* (after *basilissa*: see -*ESS*); cf. mod. F. *patronnesse* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*), Du. *patrones*]

1. A female patron (in senses 1-3 of *PATRON*); in modern usage, esp. one who promotes and takes a lead in social functions, as balls, bazaars, etc.

c. 1440 *Prunp. Parv.* 386/2 *Patronesse, patronissa* (P. *patrone*). 1509 *FISHER Ann. Serm. Cress Richmond Wks* (1876) 301 All the learned men of Engletole to whom she was a veray patronesse. 1592 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* (in *Archæica* (1815) II 10), The excellent gentlewoman my patroness, or rather championess in this quarrel. 1623 *Br. Mountagu App. Caser* 56 The Church of England no Patroness of Novell opinions. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* i. 12 Margaret Queen of Navarre patroness of literary men. c. 1820 *Byron Charity Ball* note, Lady Byron had been patroness of a ball. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb.* xxiv 192 After much discussion by stewards and lady

patronesses. 1875 *Post* tr. *Gains* III § 49 Patronesses had only the same rights as patrons under the statute of the Twelve Tables.

2. A female patron saint.

1526 *Pilgr. Purf.* (W de W 1532) 57 b. Take her for thy chiefe patronesse & advocatye. 1555 *Eden Decades* 73 To take unto hym the holy virgin to bee his patronesse 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2979/2 That the Relics of St Genevieve, Patroness of this City [Paris], should be carried in Procession 1828 *Scott Chron. Canongate* Ser II Introduct, the venerable guardian of St. Bridget probably expected the intercession of her patroness

b. A female tutelary deity, said also *fig.* of personified principles, etc

c 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 376 Dame Venus .Patronesse of pleasure, be namyd well she myght 1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 342 b. Minerva was thought the patronesse of al witte c 1630 *Milton Passion* v. Beftend me Night be- Patroness of grief. 1784 *Lowrer Task* iv 780 Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease And contemplation, .. Hail, rural life!

3 A female holder of an advowson.

1538 *Cranmer Let to Cornwall in Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc) II. 362 The bishop of London gave the institution unto the said sir Heugh Payne, leaving the patroness in suit at the common law for the same. 1818 in *London*, and in later Dicts

† 4. A woman who is a pattern or model to her sex see *PATTERN Obs*

c 1430 *Lydg. Reas. & Sens* 6833 Which ys Merour and patronesse, To yive example of stedfastnesse To women though hir noble fame.

5 Comb., as *patroness saint* = sense 2

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. s/r The image of Ste. Anne, the patroness saint of Brittany.

Hence *Patroness v.* to play the patroness to; *Patroness-ship*, the position or office of patroness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag* XLI 8 The intrigues of Almack's—the petty patronship of patronessing. 1840 *Mrs Gorr ibid.* LX 51 In London life, patronesship is a matter of elocution. 1846 — *Eng. Chas.* (1852) 79 Her ladyship refused the patroness-ship last season. 1865 *Patroness* [see *PATRON v*]

Patronization (pætrɒnɪzəˈʃən). [f. next: see -IZATION.] The action or fact of patronizing.

1794 *Char. in Ann. Reg* 295/1 He received his first patronization under lord chief justice Singleton. 1894 *HAKT Mem. Eighty Years* 77 Pope was made a fashion through patronization

Patronize (pæˈtrɒnɪz), *v.* [f. *PATRON sb.* + -IZE: cf. OF. *patroniser* (1456 in Godef.), med.L. *patronisare* (1382 in Du Cange) to lead a galley as patron] 1. *trans.* To act as a patron towards, to extend patronage to; to protect, support, favour, countenance, encourage: orig. as the act of one in a superior or influential position.

1539 G. HARVEY *Pierres's Supper* Wks (Grosart) II. 166 Lordes on both sides, that Patronise good causes. 1610 *PARSONS Leicester's Ghost* (1611) 4 Some others took mee for a zealous man, Because good Fencers I did patronize. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Vase Vailland* A j b. A good Booke in these dayes had need of a good man to Patronize it. 1772 *ADDISON Spect* No. 469 p 2 He patronizes the Orphan and Widow, assists the Friendless, and guides the Ignorant. 1801 *STRAUT Sports & Past.* Introduct 12 Henry the Seventh patronized the gentlemen and officers of his court in the practice of military Exercises. 1899 *GEO. ELIOT A Bode v.* It will hardly do for me to patronise a Methodist preacher, even if she would consent to be patronized by an idle shepherd

abol. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 102 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side, Who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. 1878 E. YALDEN *Wrecked in Port* x 98 Silly heads are apt to take airs at the mere idea of being in a position to patronise.

† b. Said of a patron saint or tutelary deity. *Obs.*

1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 391 And thou, great Juno! which . The lawes of wedlock still dost patronize. 1604 *HANMER Chron. Irish* (1809) 117 At Gemblacum in Flanders, where the Church (say they) is patronized by Saint Machutus, alias Maclovius. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 28 Vnto this falsely patronized Chappell, they offer yearly many rich gifts

† c. To defend, support, stand by; to advocate; to justify; to countenance. *Obs.*

1595 W. W. tr. *Plautus' Menechmus* in *Nichols Plays* (1779) 133 Facing out bad causes for the oppressors, and patronizing some just actions for the wronged. 1693 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* i. iv 18 Christ patronizeth his Disciples, plucking the eares of Corne 1690 *MARVELL Corr* Wks 1872-5 II. 327 Elect such an High Steward as may always be ready . to patronize the justice of your actions. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III 348 Nor. may we patronize our Sloth or our Sullenness, by a pretence of incapacity to do the publick Service 1785 *JEPSON Writ* (1859) I. 485 Appointed by their country to patronize their rights.

† d. Said of things. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 4 That which is patronized by usualness, slips into the opinion of lawfulness 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 40 It is so corruptly translated that it is made to patronize several of their superstitious follies. 1710 B. BULL *Serm* xviii. Wks 1821 I 436 There is no action so foolishly done, but that the examples of wise men may be alleged to patronise the folly of it.

† 2 With *upon*. To lay the responsibility for (a thing) upon some one; to make or declare a person responsible for; to father upon any one. *Obs.*

1626 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III 246 For all the Kinges Royall bounty amongst them, they patronized upon the Queen debtes to the value of above £1000 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 1 Let this teach . You of the laity, not to patronize your sins upon the example of others. 1643 *HOWELL Twelve Treat.* (1661) 205 That warre (which some

by a most monstrous impudence would patronize upon their Majesties).

3 To assume the air of a patron towards, to treat with a manner or air of condescending notice.

1799 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. The musical genius whom she patronised 1800 *HANMER Lect Dram Lit* 10 Feeling much the same awkward condescending disposition to patronise these first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse 1845 *DISRAELI Spill* i. 11, Spruce .. had a weakness for the aristocracy, who . patronized him with condescending dexterity 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, I don't want to be patronized.

4 In commercial or colloquial use. To favour or support with one's expenditure or custom; to frequent as a customer or visitor; to favour with one's presence, resort to, frequent.

1801 *MAR ENGEWORTH Out of Debt* ii. 'Positively, ma'am, you must patronize my spring hat,' said the milliner. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 24/1 One side of it was patronized by several flocks of Egyptian wild geese. 1885 *Daily Tel* 17 Sept. (Cassell), Chop-houses, patronized by the clerk and the apprentice.

Hence *Patronized ppl. a.* *Patronizing ppl. sb.*; also *Patronizable a.* capable of being patronized or treated patronizingly

1654 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 547 Rather the taking of it away then the Patronizing of it 1837 *ARNOLD Lett* in *Stanley Life* (1845) II 72 A friend made the same objection to Victor Cousin's tone 'It was', he said, 'a patronizing of Christianity'. 1884 'BASIL' *Wearing of the Green* II. xviii. 23 Norah's modest dress made her seem more patronizable than ever. 1897 D. SMILTON *Smollett* v 62

Patronizer (pæˈtrɒnɪzəɪ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER¹] One who patronizes.

1596 J. TRUSSELL in *Southwell Tr. Death Ep.* Ded. I. I. have darde, lo make you Patronizer of this waide 1649 *BURTON Eng. Improv.* (1653) To Husb etc., Though some esteem it matter of greatest moment, yet you will not all be found patronizers hereof. 1709 *SACHVERELL Serm.* 5 Nov. 20 The Author, and Patronizer of Lycs 1844 *Blackw. Mag* LVI. 574 His youthful protégés were glad to become patronizers in their turn.

Patronizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] That patronizes, esp. with an air of superiority; ostentatiously condescending or superior.

1797 *BAILEY vol II. Patronizing*. acting the Part of a Patron. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* ii. No patronizing condescension to little people. 1828 *SCOTT & M Perth* viii. The knight received them with a mixture of courtesy and patronising condescension. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) I. p. xviii. The patronizing style of Protagoras.

Hence *Patronizingly adv.*, with the condescension or air of a patron.

1837 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett* I. 64 'A man of sense' (as Mrs. Buller said patronisingly of the Apostle Paul). 1883 A. DOBSON *Fiddling* vi. 165 The hitherto unfriendly Gentleman's patronisingly styles [it] an 'excellent piece'.

Patronless, *a.* [f. *PATRON sb.* + -LESS.] Without a patron

1647 *FULLER Good Th.* in *Worse T. Pref.* (1841) 74 If any wonder that this treatise comes patronless into the world 1710 *SHAFLES Adv. to Author* ii. 1, The Arts and Sciences must not be left Patron-less. 1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 71 He was penniless and patronless.

Patronly (pæˈtrɒnli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a patron

1832 *Examiner* 433/2 The ermine is surely not more liable to patronly impression than the epaulette! 1899 A. REED *Alice Brage* 193 He protected little boys from bullies with patronly kindness

Patronomatology, *rare* = *o.* [f. Gr. *πατήρ*, *patr*- father + *νομία* (r-) name + *-λογία* -LOGY.] The study of the origin of personal names.

1847 in *WEAVER*; and in later Dicts.

† **Patronour**, *sc. Obs. rare*. [Answers to an OF. type **patroneur*, -eur, *f. patroner*, L. *patrōnāre*: see *PATRON v*] = *PATRON sb.* 5.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 934 Sa byrd al galouya hym honoure, Pat to pame is sic patronoure.

Patronship (pæˈtrɒnʃɪp). [f. *PATRON sb.* + -SHIP] The office of a patron (in various senses of the word); † patronage.

1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb) 148 Patrons be charged . not to seke a lucre and a game by his patronship. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabini's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 431 For whereas the Scripture is full of many formes of praiser, there is no example found of this patronship [of saints]. 1688 *Emperor's Answer to Fr. King's Manifesto* 12 His Imperial Office, and the Patronship of all Churches, thereunto annexed. 1875 *MIRVILLE Gen. Hist Rome* II. (1877) 13 The patriarchate and patronship belonged more or less to all the nations which surrounded Rome

Patronym (pæˈtrɒnɪm). *rare*. [f. Gr. *πατρώ-νυμος* named from the father, *f. πατήρ*, *patr*- father + *νομία*, Doric *δνυμα* name. cf. *πατρωνυμία* a patronymic.] = next, B

1834 *New Monthly Mag* XL. 506 Not over-enamoured of my monosyllabic patronyme.

Patronymic (pæˈtrɒnɪmɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *patrōnymicus* -us, *a.* Gr. *πατρωνυμικός* derived from or like a father's name, *f. πατρώνυμος* -os: see prec. and -IO Cf. *f. patronymique* (Cotgr. 1611), It *patronimico* (Florio 1598)]

A. adj. Of a personal or family name: Derived from the name of a father or ancestor, esp. by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix

1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. 1. xi. 59 Abraham., was called

an Hebrew; by which Patronymic name, he and his Posteritie were distinguished 1880 *KARL Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed 3) § 318 It is sometimes patronymic, that is to say it was the name of a family from a common ancestor 1894 O. F. EMERSON *Hist. Eng. Lang* ix 157 The English patronymic suffix corresponding to the Danish -son is -ing.

B. sb. A patronymic name, a name derived from that of a father or ancestor; a family name

1612 *Selden Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* viii. 132 To some of these, other Patronymiques are given 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram* II. iii. When the proper name is used to note one's parentage, which kind of nouns the grammarians call patronymics. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Patronymicks*, those names which men derive from their fathers or ancestors with some little addition, as *Aeneas* from *Aeneas* 1832 *SCOTT Rob Roy* Introduct, Their original patronymic is MacAlpine 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong* I App 563 Glastingsbury, a genuine patronymic, has been corrupted into Glastonbury

So *Patronymical a* = prec A; hence *Patronymically adv.*, by, or in relation to, a patronymic.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Patronymical* 1751 *MACFARLANE Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II 306 He Assumed the Designation of Dominus De Stouvan, And Patronimicallie in the Irish way, Robertus filius Duncan Dominus de Stouvan 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot* i. Wks. 1831 I. 21 Distinguished by some common appellation, either patronymical or local 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 25 Every one of whom is named, and personally and patronymically described

Patroon (pæˈtrɒn). Also 7-8 *pateroon*, (8-9 -tr-, -rr-), 8 *patroons*. [A variant form of *patron*, chiefly in some foreign applications of the word.

In senses 1-3, ad. *f. patron*, Sp. *patron*, etc., in sense 4, a Du. *patroon* (patrōn), as used in the former Dutch colony of New Amsterdam In the former case, of phonetic origin, -oon being an Eng. imitation of the Fr. or Romanic sound, as in *baboon*, *dragoon*, *harpoon*, *maroon*, *saloon*; in the later case a retention of the Du. spelling with the Eng. pronunciation of *oo*]

† 1. = *PATRON sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv i. And do you now forget your Patroon, sirrah? do you forget your Patroon? 1667 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 28, I could never have imagin'd that you could have been Patroon of so foul a cause

† 2. A master (esp. of a slave), = *PATRON 7 Obs*

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 195 He was forced to travel with his Patroon four or five Miles overland to Damanscottee, where he was compelled to row, or paddle in a Canoe about fifty five Miles farther to Penobscot. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* i. (1738) 20 In this Town I lived many Years with my second Patroon.

3. The captain, master, or officer in charge of a ship, barge, or boat; the coxswain of a long-boat, = *PATRON 6*. Now *rare*.

1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy. S Seas* III Mr C—the Patroon prevail'd on 'em to return to Captain C—p *Ibid.* 166. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Maitre de chaloupe*, the coxswain, or patron of the long boat 1775 *ROMANS Florida* 186 The vessel draws one third, the patroon or master, two shares of the remaining two thirds. 1803 *STEVENSSON Catrona* xxii. 261 Both our master and the patroon of the boat scrupled at the risk.

4. In U. S. A. possessor of a landed estate and certain manorial privileges, granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey, to members of the (Dutch) West India Company.

The New Netherlands Co., in 1629, issued a charter providing that whoever brought 50 permanent settlers should be invested with an estate of 16 miles frontage on the Hudson, extending back indefinitely. The patroons held manorial courts. Their privileges were finally abolished about 1850.

1758 L. LYON in *Mit. Fins.* (1855) 13 Marched into the Patroon Lands to Landlord Lovejoys 1776 C. CARROLL *Yrnl.* (1845) 42 Vast tracts of land on each side of Hudson's river are held by the proprietaries, or, as they are here styled, the Patrones of manors. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* i. 1. (1887) 5 To see the world and rub off a little of the patroon rust. 1797 *JEPSON Writ* (1859) IV. 186 What with the English influence and the Patroon influence, little is to be hoped. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. xii 183 Tracts of country wider than that which belongs to the Albany Patroon 1839 *MARRVAT Diary Amer.* Ser. i. I. 123 Mr. Van Ranssaler still retains the old title of Patroon. 1870 *BURRILL Law Dict., Manor*, in American Law is a tract held of a proprietor by a fee farm rent in money or in kind, and descending to oldest son, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* 921/1 The patroons brought many colonists with them.

Hence *Patrooness*, 'a woman with the rights or privileges of a patroon; a female patroon' (*Pink's Stand. Dict.* 1895). So *Patroonary*, the system of patroons; *Patroonship*, the position, or estate, of a patroon.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. ix, Magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great patroonships in the wilderness *Ibid.* III. v, The patroon Kilian Van Rensselaer, who had come out from Holland to found a colony or patroonship 1858 *N. York Tribune* 30 Jan 5/3 Another Blow at Patroonry.—The land-holders of Rensselaer county had a meeting at West Sandlake on the 27th 1884 *Mag Amer. Hist.* (N. Y.) Jan. xi His estate would be constituted a manor, or in Dutch parlance a patroonship, with privileges similar to those of a baron in England.

† *Patroona*, *Obs.* [ad. Sp. or obs. It. *patrona*, fem. of *patron*, *patrone*, with Eng. *oo* for Romanic *ō*. cf. prec.] A mistress of slaves, in the Levant.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 47 By the solicitations of the Patroonas, or Mistresses themselves. *Ibid.* ix (1738)

277, I was in hopes that my Patroona, would now have given me my Freedom.

Patronate, -*sinie*, **Patrouille**, -*roul*, **Patrouin**, obs ff **PATROCIN**, **PATROL**, **PATRON** + **Patruel**. *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *patruēlis* a father's brother's (or sister's) child, a cousin-german, f. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle; cf. med L. *patruohus* brother's son, nephew (Du Cange)]

1623 **COCKERAM**, *Patruels*, Brothers Children.

Patruity (pātrū'iti). *rare* [f. L. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle, f. *patr-em* father] The position or relationship of an uncle

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & IV*. xxxvi. Visible signs of paternity, or patruity

Patryarch, -*ark*, obs. forms of **PATRIARCH**.

+ **Patt**, *sb.* (a.) *Chess Obs.* [= Du. and Ger. *patt*, f. *pat* (in *jeu des echecs de Greco*, 1669), all in same sense, ad. It. *pattio* 'covenant, agreement, pact'; hence, in Chess, 'a draw by consent', and, by extension, 'a drawn game' generally.

So used already in 1511 in Chuchi's MS. collection of Chess Problems (MS., Casanetense Lib., Rome, 791, ff 28 a) 'li andati ad fronte et sera pacta'. Specialized in F., Ger., Du., and Eng. to denote a particular kind of draw.]

The position of stale-mate. b as *adj* In this position.

1735 **BERTIN** *Chess 67* Situation of the Game named *Patt* 168 And the white loses the game, the black king being *Patt* 169 And if the white queen takes the black queen, it loses the game by the *Patt* 1700 H. J. R. MURRAY in *Let.* In England from 1672 to 1750, and in out-of-the-way places till 1805, the player who put his opponent into 'patt' lost the game. Why, no one knows, but as the same rule held in certain continental varieties of chess which appear to have a Tatar rather than an Arabic origin, I suspect it was an innovation brought from Russia by some Elizabethan traveller. The rule, so far as book evidence goes, was never followed in France or Southern Europe, where 'patt' was always = a draw.]

Pattable (pæ'tābl), *a rare*. [f. *PAT* v. + *-ABLE*.] That may be patted.

1802 *Spence Moments* 2 Jan. 7/3 It was a plump, pretty and pattable hand

Pattacoon(e), obs. forms of **PATACOON**.

|| **Pattamar**, **patamar** (pæ'tāmār). *E. Ind.* Also 7 *pattē*, 8-9 *patti*-, *pattymar*, -*maur*, 9 *petamare*. [a Pg. *patamar*, a. Konkani *pātmār* courier, *pātmārī*, Malayāl. *pattamārī*, Marāthī *pattēmārī*, Gujarātī *pattēmārī* dispatch-boat, f. Marāthī *pattia* tidings + *mārī*, in Marāthī, carrier.]

+ 1. An express foot-messenger, a courier *Obs.* 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* 73/2 There are others that are called *Pattamars*, which serve onlie for Messengers or Posts, to carry letters from place to place by land. 1698 *Fryta Acc. E. India & P.* 111 The *Pattamars*, the only Foot posts of this Country, who Run so many Courses every Morning. 1757 J. H. GROSS *Poy. E. Ind.* x 192 Betwixt Surat and Bombay there is a constant intercourse preserved by *Pattamars*, or foot-messengers, over land 1784 *Char. in Ann Reg* 50/1 This mendicant order of religious often supply our *patty-maurs* with provisions on their journeys

2. An Indian advice-boat or dispatch-boat; *spec.* a lateen-rigged sailing-vessel, with one, two, or three masts, used on the west coast of India.

1704 *Collect Voy* (Churchill) III 140/2 *Pattamars* are Indian Advice-boats covered all over for the Carriage of Letters. 1800 *WELLINGTON Suppl. Desp* (1858) II 341, I take the opportunity of the dispatch of a *Pattamar* boat from hence 1845 *STOCKWELL Handbk Brit India* (1854) 101 To engage a *pattamar*, or large sea-going boat. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II 103 Among the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arab, the *petamars* of Malabar, the dhoneyes of Coromandel.

Pattane, **Pattararo**, obs. ff. **PATTEN**, **PEDREIRO**.

|| **Patte** (pat, pæt). Also 8 *pat*. [f. *patte* paw, familiarly hand, also as in sense 2.]

+ 1. A paw; *humorously*, a hand. *Obs. rare*. 1797 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Ode to Livery of London* 11 And on his honest earnings lay his pats (ffs. 1812, pates).

2. A short band or strap of cloth or stuff, attached by one end, and buttoning at the other, used to 'button' a coat, etc., whose edges do not overlap; also a similar band or strap attached at both ends for holding a belt or sash in place; or sewn on as a decoration or trimming of a dress.

1835 *Court Mag* VI p xvi/2 There are some also closed, and these latter are trimmed with *patties* of a very novel kind. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept 7 Two long *patties*, rounded and trimmed with lace, fall on each side.

Pattée, **patée** (pāl, pæ'ti), *a Her.* Forms. 5-7 *paty*, 5-8 *patee*, 7-9 *patée*, 8 *pattee*, 9 *patte*, *paté*. [a. F. *patée*, *patée* 'pawed', in *croix patée* 'a cross of which the extremities are widened in form of an open paw' (Littré).]

But in *Bk. St. Albans*, *cross patée* or *paty* is taken as repr. L. *cross patens* 'cross patent' (see **PATENT** And in ed. 1612 of Leigh's *Armorie*, *cross patée* is substituted for the *cross patence* of edd. 1562-97.)

Applied to a cross the arms of which are nearly triangular, being very narrow where they meet and widening out towards the extremities, so that the whole composes nearly a square.

Pattée-fichée: applied to a cross having three arms as above, but the lowest sharpened to a point (see *FITCHÉ*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her* Cij b, *Crucem argentatam* patentem vng cross *patée* dargent Anglice sic. He berith Sable a cross *paty* of Silver. *Ibid.* This cross patent is made dyverse in the foote of the same as hit apperith here. And then hit is calde a cross *patée* fixible. c 1500 *So. Poem Heraldry* 137 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99, xv manner of crosses arms bere . the iij, *paty* in feir . x iovmre 1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* 120 The felds is Gules, a Cheuron between three crosses *pattee* [printed *patie*] dargent 1616 *MIDDLETON Cautatis Amor Wks.* (Bullen) VII 285 The pectoral of black leather, with a cross *paty* of silver theieon 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* (1787) Dict., *Patee*, or *Pattee*. This is said of a cross which is small in the center, and so goes on widening to the end. 1868 *CUSSANS Her* iv 59 The Maltese Cross differs from the Cross *Paté* in having the extremities of each of its limbs indented or notched 1891 'Phil' *Penny Postage Jubilee* 74 The next issue [of penny stamps] was in 1864. Instead of the upper angles having crosses *pattee*, letters were inserted

Patte, variant of **PATTEL**.

Patten (pæ'tn), *sb.* Forms: 4 *patayn*, 4-7 -*en*, 5 -*eyne*, 5-6 -*yn*, -*an*, 6 -*in*, -*ent*, 6-9 -*ine*, 9 *Sc. pation*, 6- *patten* (also 6 *patyyn*, 6-8 -*in*, 7 -*ent*, -*ane*) [ME a F. *patin* (13th c. in Littré), in med. L. *patinus* (14th c. in Du Cange), it. *pattino* 'wooden pattin or choppin' (Florio 1611); origin uncertain; perh. a derivative of *patte* paw]

1. A name applied at different periods to various kinds of foot-gear, either to such as the feet were slipped into without fastening, to wooden shoes or clogs, or to the thick-soled shoes, 'choppins', or 'corks', formerly worn by women to heighten their stature. Still sometimes applied to the thick-soled or wooden shoes of the Chinese or other foreign peoples; but now, in Great Britain and America, only in sense b.

1390 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 243 Omnes ministri Ecclesie utuntur in Ecclesia et in processione patens et clogges contra honestatem Ecclesie. 1397 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II 575/4, a pr. *patayns* (ff 14. c. 1440 *Pronp. Paro.* 385/2 *Patene*, fote vp berynge (patene of tymbre, k. or yron, to walke with, n), *calapadui*, *ferragadui* 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I 29 To Caldwele of hire chalmure, to pay for *patyns* and corks xij s. 1480 *Warder Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 119, ij pair *patyns* of leder, price the pair xij d. 1522 *Moor De Quat Noviss.* Wks. 94/1 Wretches y^e scunt can crepe for age . . . walk pit *pat* vpon a paire of *patens* 1530 *PALSGR 255/a* *Paten* for a fote, *galoches* 1530 *Cri Love* 1087 See, so she goth on *patens* fane and fete 1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 69 b, Some go on treen shoes or *Patyns* 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Crepida*, *Patens* or shoes hauing little or no vpper leather, but a latched 1885 21. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholson's Voy.* II, vii 37 b, Their hosen and *patins* (of Scote ladies) are of colour white 1811 *Corcor, Galoches*, a wooden Shoe, or *Patten*, made all of a pece, without any latched, or ty of leather, and worn by the poore clowne in Winter. 1823 tr. *Faunne's Theat Non* II, xii 224 The Romane Ladies doe yet weare their high *Patens* and *Pantofles* 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong China* 35 They [Chinese ladies] seldom wear shoes . . . but they often use fair *Patins*, which they make three fingers high. 1658 J. CAULI *Muscovy* 80 A kind of Shoes or *Patins*, made of Bark of Trees 1796 *Morgan Amer Geog.* II, 62 Without doors they use kind of wooden *patten*, neatly ornamented with shells 1874 G. W. CURTIS *Hovudn in Syria* III, iv 308 (Funk) They all walk upon *patens* four or five inches high, of ebony inlaid with pearl.

b. *spec.* A kind of overshoe or sandal worn to raise the ordinary shoes out of mud or wet; consisting, since 17th c., of a wooden sole secured to the foot by a leather loop passing over the instep, and mounted on an iron oval ring, or similar device, by which the wearer is raised an inch or two from the ground.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 153 He was faynt to cum on *patyns*, bycause of y^e great wet 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* G. 5 Wks. (Ritldg) 134 A womans eyes are like a pair of *patens*, fit to save shoe-leather in summer, and to keep away the cold in winter. 1623 *CLEVELAND Poems* 55 When night-wandering Witches put on their *patins* 1650-60 *PEPYS Diary* 24 Jan, My wife . . . in the way being exceedingly troubled with a pair of new *patens*, and I vexed to go so slow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 14/2 *Pattanes* are Irons to be tied under shoes, to keep out of the Dirt. 1714 *GAY Trivia* I. 212 Good housewives Safe thro' the Wet on clinking *Pattens* tread 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) I. 84 She tramps it in her *patens*, 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* III, v. 137 She heard the clatter of *patens* in the room below.

c. To run on *patens* (said fig of the tongue): to make a great clatter.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D* i iii (Arb) 20 Yet your tongue can renne on *patins* as well as mine 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Some talke as though their tongue went of *patyns*. 1575 *Gammur Gorton* II iv in *Hazl Dodsley* III 209 The tongue it went on *patins*, by him that Judas sold 16.. *Tanning of Shrew*, But still her tongue on *patens* ran

2. A round plate of wood fastened under the hoof of a horse to prevent it from sinking in boggy ground. Cf. *patten-shoe*

1845 *DICKSON Agric Lancash* 183 Horse-Pattens. are used for the hind feet of horses in first breaking up and cultivating the more soft moss lands in this country. 1834 *Brit Husb* I 165 *Pattens* are not necessary for the fore feet of horses, but are often required for the hind feet, more especially when the moss is first ploughed.

3. Applied to snow-shoes, used by northern races in winter. [So F. *patin*.]

1555 *EDEN Decades* 298 In the wynter they [of Permia] journey in *Artach* as they doo in many places of Russia *Artach* are certeyne longe *patentes* of woodde of almost

sixe handfulls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fiete with latchedtes 1875 *Wonders Phys World* II, iii. 267 Furnished with wooden *patens* such as the Lapps use.

4. A skate (local or alien). [= F. *patin*]

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III 94 They [waters frozen over] will beare some hundreds of young men and women, sliding vpon them with *patins*, according to their custome 1726 *LEONT Albert's Archib.* II, 12/a A sort of wooden *patens* with a very fine thin bottom of steel, in which they slip over the ice with so much swiftness 1754-5 tr. *Negotiations Comte d'Avaux* III 132 With iron *patins* on her feet 1887 *FENN Duke o' the Penns* (1888) 17 We shill get no ice for our *patens* 1893 *BARING-GOULD Cheap Jack* 2 I, xii 184 *Skates* are termed *patins* in the Pens

5. In various architectural uses = Base or foot: the base of a column; the sole for the foundation of a wall, a bottom plate or sill. [So F. *patin*]

[1449 in *Bloue Monum. Rem xxiii* (1826) 17 (*Contract Monum.* R. *Beauchamp*) Reredoses of timber, with *patand* of timber, and a crest of fine entail] 1643 *Boston Rec* (1877) II 74 To give notice to all men that have set up *patens*, and shores against their fences in the common streets to the annoyance of the wayes. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Patten* or *Patinn*, also that part of a Pillar, on which the Base is set [1845 *PARKER Gloss Archit*, *Patand*, the bottom plate or sill of a partition or screen. (See quot. 1449)]

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *patten-nail*, -*ring*, -*sandal*, -*string*; + *patten-shoe*, a shoe designed for a lame horse see quot 1819 Also **PATTEN-MAKER**.

1545 *Rates of Customs* ciiij, 'Patten nyles the some iij s. 1681 *Lond Gas* No 1638/a Stolen, a dark Brown Nag, . . . marked on the near Shoulder with a 'Patin-Ring. 1725 *Ibid.* No 6388/7 Samuel Gower, late of Birmingham, *Patin-Ring* maker 1763 *Brit Mag.* IV 547 Of *paten-rings* I mark the track along 1639 T. DI GRAY *Compl Ho sem.* 306 Putting a 'patten shoe upon the contrary foot 1754 *BARTLET Farriery* 224 The setting on a *patten* shoe, to bring the lame shoulder on a stretch, is a most preposterous practice 1819 *Pantologia*, *Patten-shoe*, a horse shoe so called, under which is soldered a sort of half-ball of non, hollow within a *patten* shoe being only necessary in old lamenesses, where the muscles have been a long while contracted 1840 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II, iii 89 Hardly worthy to be her 'patten-strings

Patten (pæ'tn), *v* [f. prec *sb.* Cf. F. *patimer* to skate (1732 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *itr.* To walk or go about on *patens*.

1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho* xxvii, These household cares involve much *pattening* and counter-pattening in the back yard

2. To skate. (local)

1850 *KINGSLEY All Locke* xii, He. questioned me about the way 'Lunnon folks' lived, and whether they got any shooting or 'pattening'—whereby I found he meant skating

Patten, obs f. **PATEN**, **PATTEN**, **PATTEN**.

Pattened (pæ'tnd), *a* [f. **PATTEN** *sb.* + -ED 2.]

Wearing pattens

1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northanger Abbey* xliii, Wherever they went some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy. 1823 in Joanna Bailie *Collect. Poems* 295 By slovenly footboy, paces slow, With *patten* d feet and hooded brow 1889 A. MARY F. ROBINSON *Middle Ages, Ladies Milan* 313 The long train of brocade . . . so carefully arranged not to encumber nor hide those little *pattened* feet, that were so fain of dancing and seem so ready to awake and dance again

Pattener. [In sense 1, a. Af. *patimer*, OF. *patimer* (1416 in Godef.), f. *patin* **PATTEN**. see -ER 2. In sense 2, f. **PATTEN** v. + -ER 1.]

+ 1. A *patten-maker*. *Obs.*

1466-7 *Mann. & Housch. Exp* (Roxb.) 390 My master paid to the *patyner* fore *patyns*, xv d. 1664 in Holmes *Pontifical Bk Entries* (1882) 372 Ordinance for the good governance. of the cowpers, *patenners*, turners, sawers.

2. A skater (local).

1893 *BARING-GOULD Cheap Jack* 2, I, xii. 185 They passed many 'patiners', men and boys.

Patten-maker. A maker of *patens* now esp as the name of one of the London City Companies.

[1406 *Close Roll Hen IV* (dorso), Johannes Child, *paty-makr*] 1416 (see *Clog* sb 6). 1464 *Rolls of Parli* V. 567/a The Crafts of *Patynmakers* of the Cite of London 1552 *HULOET*, *Patten maker*, *solarius*. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 235 The cutting knife, used by druggists and *pattenmakers*, to cut the woods they use a 1845 *Hood Twister* I, Two London Aldermen, no matter which, Cordwainer, Girdler, *Patten-maker*, Skinner

Pattent, **Pattentie**, **Patte-pan**, obs ff. **PATENT**, **PATTEN**, **PATENTEE**, **PATTYPAN**.

Patter (pæ'tr), *sb.* 1 [f. **PATTEN** v. 1, sense 3.]

1. The cant or secret language of thieves or beggars, 'pedlars' French', the peculiar lingo of any profession or class; any language not generally understood.

1758 *Jon. Wild's Adv. to Successor* (Hotten's Slang Dict.), The master who teaches them [young thieves] should be . . . well versed in the cant language commonly called the slang *patter* 1798 *PARKER Life's Painter* 136 *Gammoun* and *Patter* is the language of cant. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gammoun* and *Patter*, common-place talk of any profession; as the gamon and *patter* of a horse-dealer, sailor, etc 1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Katerfelto* x. (1876) 110 'That's my name in your *patter*', said the gipsy. 1884 *MAY CROMWELIN Brown-Eyes* vi 57 It was so delightful to walk demurely . . . and talk a *patter* not understood of the other children.

b. The slang or cant name for the oratory of a Cheap Jack in disposing of his wares, a mountebank, conjurer, or the like; also, for talk, 'jaw', 'speechifying' of any kind.

1798 *PARKER Life's Painter* 136 *Gammoun* and *Patter*, *Jaw* talk, etc 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 36 [He] was obligated to tip them a little *patter*. 1828 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*,

Patter'd, tried in a court of justice, a man who has undergone this ordeal, is said to have *stood the patter*. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 222, I heard, also, of boys having of late 'taken to the running patter' when anything attractive was before the public. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girls* II. 139 'He ain't no good, that teacher', said the boy. 'You go on with your patter. We're a listen' to you'. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MATLAND in *Grove Dict Mus* II. 673/2 'Patter' is the slang name for the kind of gabbling speech with which a cheap-jack extols his wares, or a conjurer attracts the attention of the audience while performing his tricks.

c *collog* A contemptuous designation of 'talk', mere talk, chatter, gabble.

1858 GRN P THOMSON *And All* I. 119 191 There had been a patter 100, about 100, which had strengthened the belief that justice was the glory of a nation. 1865 CORNH MAG Dec 664, I think you might have saved her from the chatter and patter of Mr. Watson. I can only stand it when I am in the strongest health. 1887 *North Star* 2 May 3/3 All this, of course, was mere platform patter.

2 Rapid speech introduced into a song; also, familiarity, the words of a song, comedy, etc.

1876 *Athenaeum* 11 Nov 603/2 He speaks admirably what is called 'patter', and he delivers a jargon in ridicule of scientific terminology. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MATLAND in *Grove Dict Mus* II. 673/2 Mozart and many other composers often introduced bits of 'patter' into buffo solos, as for instance the middle of 'Madamina' in 'Don Juan', etc. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 53 In the provinces, I have known a three-act comedy put on without any rehearsal at all, and with half the people not even knowing the patter.

3 *atrb* and *Comb.*, as *patter-allusion*, -*speech*; *patter-song*, a humorous song in which a large number of words are fitted to a few notes and sung rapidly.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. xxxix, Little Swills, in what are professionally known as 'patter' allusions to the subject, is received with loud applause. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MATLAND in *Grove Dict Mus* II. 673/2 The operettas of Messrs Burnand, Gilbert, and Sullivan, in all of which patter-songs fill an important place. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov 3/2 Foote's patter-speech beginning 'So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple-pie'.

Patter (pæ'tər), *sb* 2 [f. PATER *v.* 2] The action or fact of patterning; a quick succession of pats, taps, or similar slight sounds.

1844 J. T. HEWITT *Parsons & IV* 11, The patter-patter of horses' feet. 1863 LD LYTTON *Ring Anais* II. 11. 111. 11. 192 The dead leaves kept up a continual patter on the window panes, like the tapping of elfin fingers. 1883 LD R. GOWIE *My Remin.* II. 21. 28 The patter of little feet, and the unconscious joyousness of children.

Patter (pæ'tər), *v* 1 Forms 4-5 *patre* (n, 6 *pattur*, (*Sc.* -ir), 6-*er*. [f. PATER *v.* 1 = *Paternoster*: from the rapid and mechanical way in which the Latin prayers were often repeated.]

†1. *intr.* To repeat the Paternoster or other prayer, esp. in a rapid, mechanical, or indistinct fashion, to mumble or mutter one's prayers. *Obs.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 6794 For labour might me neuer please I haue well leuer, sooth to say Before the people patter and pray. 1844 *Id.* 7241 Vs that styten neuer mo 10 patren while that folk may v. see. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suttees) 1672 He saw him wende into the water Nakyd and thar in stande and pater In his playes. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii 18 Sum patre is with his mouth on beidis, That hes his mynd all on oppressioun. 1530 PALSGR. 655/r, I patter with the lippes, as one dothe that maketh as though he played and dothe nat, *je papelerde*. 1612 *Trav. four Englishm.* Pref. 22 Others patterning on beads, and making large vowels. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 333 How shall we speake to this purpose but patter?

2. *trans.* To say over, repeat, or recite (prayers, charms, etc.) in a rapid mechanical manner.

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 6 A and all myn A b c after haue y leined, And patred in my patter noster iche poynt after oþer. 1530 TINDALE *Answer More* Wks (1573) 271/2 While the Priest pater noster S. Johns Gospel in Laune over their heades. 1538 STARKY *England* I. 14. 132 They can no thyng dow but patter vp theyr matyns and mas. 1545 J. HIRWOOD *Poet.* (1867) 32 Patternyng the dunnels Pater noster to her selfe. 1632 LINGGOW *Trav.* ix 421 For want of patterning an abridged Pater. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasen Gen.* (1693) 980 To patter out prayers, recitare. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss Douglas' Eneis* s. v. *Patteraris*, In some places they yet say to patter out Prayers, i. e. mutter or mumble them. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. vi, For mass or playe can I rarely tary, Save to patter an Ave Mary. 1866 BRYANT *Agas* xx, The well-fed inmates pattered prayer, and slept.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly, fluently, or glibly, without much regard to sense or matter, to chatter, jabber; to prattle. b In *Peddlers' slang*, To talk, to speak, to 'speechify' as a Cheap Jack does in extolling his wares, or a conjurer while performing his tricks. c. To talk the slang or 'patter' of thieves, beggars, etc.

c. 1420 *Lyde. Shry Thelms* Prol 163 Shot your portos a twenty denelwaye! Is no dispoit so to patere and selo. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv 266 Me thyneke he patris like a py. 1589 NASH *Month's Mind* Wks. (Grosart) I. 173 See how like the old Ape this young Monkey pattered eth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 344 You were as good hold your tongues as patter about them. 1814 C. DIBDIN *Poor Jack* I, Go patter to lubbers and swabs, d'ye see. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI 137, I pattered in flash, like a covey knowing. 1885 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 309/2 Those who sell something, and patter to help off their goods, those who exhibit something, and patter to help off the show. 1897 *Sporting Times* 23 Mar 1/2 She did it in a sort of 'it's of no consequence' way that fairly amazed the learned counsel who was patterning on her behalf.

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4. *trans. (slang)* To speak or talk (some language). *To patter flash*, to speak slang.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Patter*, to talk, as He patters good flash. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. 1, You all patter French more or less. 1872 *Punch* 6 July 2/2 A gentry cove of the ken does not patter family lingo.

Hence *Pa tter'ing* *vbl sb* 1 and *ppl a* 1. c. 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt* vi Wks (1573) 232/1 How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the patten in; of many wordes. 1557-8 PHACE *Eneid* vi Pij, Whan first her [the Sibyl's] pattering mouth and raging lumes wer left at 164, Eneas prinse began. 1665 BRATHWAT *Comment Two Tales* 16 What a pattering with their Lips, as if they would cry out! 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* I. (1854) 22 Leaving the nursery and its pattering by rote of elementary truths.

Patter (pæ'tər), *v* 2 [Dim and frequent. of PAT *v* 1 see -ER 5.]

1. *intr.* To make a rapid succession of pats, taps, or slight sounding strokes, such as those of rain-drops against a window-pane; often referring mainly to the sound produced.

1611 CORER, *Pettiller*, to paddle; or, as *Pettiller*; or to patten; to beat thicke and short. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasen Gen.* (1693) 980 I hey come patterning down as thick as hail. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 176 The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard. 1808 MRS SHALLEY *Pleasant* v. (1865) 65 The rain pattered dismally agunst the pane. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketches* II. 11. 79, I heard the sound of little feet patterning outside of the door. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 82/r The acorns patter at their feet.

2. *intr.* To run with a rapid succession of short quick sounding steps.

1806-7 J. BRERSTON *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx xii, 269 Hearing a large party patterning up stair, and all talking at once. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Julia* viii, Away she pattered full speed. 1864 TENNISON *G. and another* xv, Patterning over the boards, she comes and goes at her will. 1895 F. E. TROLOPE *F. Frodo* II. ix. 162 She pattered downstairs and bestowed a silver supence on the old pauper.

3. *trans. (causal)* To cause to come or fall with a rapid succession of short slight sounding strokes. 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvi, The first wind patterning the sharp sleet Against the window-panes. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* I. 20 Tempest, beetling loud, Patterning the acorns from the cup, adown. 1884 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit* *Fay* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/r And the fluttering scallop behind would float, And patter the water about the boat.

b. To pelt or bespatter as with a shower.

1870 STEVENSON *Trav. Carnarvon* 62 The trees would patter me all over with big drops from the eaves of the afternoon. Hence *Patter'ing* *vbl sb* 2 and *ppl a* 2. 1607 DAVDEN *Eneid* ix. 970 Patter'ing Lull comes pouring on the Moun. 1792 MRS D. ABBEY *Leit* 2 Oct, In the midst of patterning showers and cloudy skies. 1803 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xlviii, The patterning of the shower. 1844 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* II. 14, Lager to hear the little patter ing feet. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 283 Cliffs, with a pretty patterning steam at the bottom. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 116/2 A patterning of hoofs on the soil of the field.

Patter (pæ'tər), *v* 3 *Austral* 'pigeon-Eng.' [App from a native lang. In Collins *Vocab. Port Jackson Dialect*] *trans* To eat.

1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. vii 223 He himself did not patter (eat) any of it. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life* xvii, 172 'You patter (eat) potchum?' 'Yohi' (yes), said John, not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat.

Pattera, **Patteran**, var. **PATERA**, **PATRIN**

Patteraro (e, var. **PEDRERO**, a small gun.

Patterer (pæ'tər), [f. PATER *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

One who patters. a. One who says paternosters,

or mechanically repeats prayers, formulae, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii Prol 105 Prestis [quib] suld be pateris and for the peple pray. 1835 COURT *Mag.* VI. 108/1 This pale-faced patterer of prayers and retailer of grave sayings. 1889 J. S. NICHOLSON *Dreamer of Dreams* I. 4 Enthusiasts for freedom and patters of creeds.

b. One who speaks rapidly or glibly with little regard to sense or matter, one who 'speechifies' like a Cheap Jack; one who speaks the 'patter' or cant of a set of people.

1524 HULOT, Superfluous patterer of wordes, *battologus*. 1849 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* Pref. (1878) 30 Its meaning must be perfectly clear and perspicuous to the practised paterer of Romany, or Pedlar's French. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 213/r The class of street-orators, known in these days as 'patterers' and formerly termed 'mountebanks', -who strive to 'help off their wares by pompous speeches in which little regard is paid either to truth or propriety'. 1870 F. JACOB *Rec. of a Recluse* I. 17 The street paterers of London, and those who buy their wares.

Pattern (pæ'təm), *sb* Forms: a 4-8 *patron*, (5 *patroun*, 4-6 *patrone*) *β*. 6 *patarne*, 6-7 -*erne*, -*ern*, *patrone*, 6- *patteron* *γ*. 6 *patten*. [ME *paton*, a *F. patron*, which still means both 'patron' and 'pattern'. In 16th c. *patron*, with shifted accent, evidently began to be pronounced (pa'tin, pa'təm) as in *apron* (æ'pəm), and spelt *patarne*, *paterne*, *patteron*. By 1700 the original form ceased to be used of things, and *patron* and *pattern* became differentiated in form and sense.]

1 'The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar' (J.); an example or model deserving imitation, an example or model of a particular excellence.

a. c. 1350 CHAUCER *Deile Blanche* 970 Truly she Was her cheit patron of beaute, And cheit ensample of al her werke. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii, 31 O! towne of townes, patrone and hot compare London, thou art the

floure of Cities all. 1581 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 114 An exemple and patron of guid and godlie order to uther Nationne.

β 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x 64 These haue in them an ensample of innocencie and simplicitie, after the patarne wherof, pious malicious persones, must be forged a newe. 1587 FLEMING *Count Holmshed* III. 1344/1 His gouernement, which he would fashion out after the patarne of his predecessors and great vncles. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, v. v. 23 She shall be A Patterne to all Princes liuing with her, And all that shall succeed. a. 1745 SWIFT *Post. fr. Life* Wks. 1841 I 768/r A housewife in bed, at table & slattern, For all an example, for no one a patten. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Ralf Shirl* III. 183 A pattern of the domestic virtues.

γ 1570 LYTTON *Mans* 61/10 Lätten, *curriculum* A Patten, *prototypon* [Cf. *Id.* 82/5 A Pasterne A Paterne, *prototypon*, A Tauerne.]

†b. *trans* An image *Obs rare*

1582 STANVUERT *Eneis* II. (A1b) 49 Vlisses Attempted lewdly to the church to imbezell an holy Patterne of Pallas. 2 Anything fashioned, shaped, or designed to serve as a model from which something is to be made; a model, design, plan, or outline.

a. [1552 in Brayley & Britton *Westminster* (1836) 183 To John Lambard, for two quatern of royal paper for the painter's patons 15 8d. 1815.] 1387 *Contract in Registr. Cart. Ecclesie S. Egidii de Edinb.* (Bann. Cl.) 25 Voutyt on the maner and the masonry as the vouite abovyn Sant Stevyns auter the qwhylk patrone thay haf sene Alsua a wyndow with threlychtyls in fourme samonelye the qwhylk patrone thay haf sene. 1421 *Lett. Marg. Ayoun* & *Bp. Becheington* (Camden) 20 The fundement of youie chappell, wherof I send you the patrone c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 386/r Patrone, forme to werk by. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 As hit apereth by patrons of blacke paper in our Comen Kofor of record. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii 5 For take hede that thou mēke all thynges accordyng to the patrone [1611 paterne] shewed to the in the mount. 1551 RECORD *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def, Thereof doemasons, and other worke mēne call that patron, a centre, whereby they drawe the lines [etc.]

β 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) R. 11, Those that you haue taken vp wilde, and be well framed, and proportioned, according to my paterne. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ii § 5 That Law which hath been the Patten to make, and is the Caud to guide the World by. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* Play. 1873 I. 316 He was a patterne for a Potter, fit to have his picture stamped on a stone Jugge. 1644 *Direct Path. Worship* 19 A Patern of Prayer. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. 11, That proper oides should be... transmitted with one of Evelyn's dresses, as a pattern for length and breadth. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iv 37 Almost all the common things we use now, are made by machinery, and are copies of an original pattern.

γ 1621 SHAKS *Wint.* T. iv. iv 393 By th'patterne of mine owne thoughts, I cut out 1 the purtie of his. 1665 in *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 8, I promise to shape my assistance by the Patterne of your commands.

3 *spec.* in *Founding*. †a. A matrix, a mould. *Obs.* b. A figure in wood or metal from which a mould is made for a casting.

1508 ACC. LD *High Treas. Scot.* IV. 109 Item, for making of ane patoun to cast gun pellocks in, 11/5. 1821 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 10 In making patterns for cast iron, an allowance of about one eighth of an inch per foot, must be made for the contraction of the metal in cooling. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (d. 7) II 471 Before metals can be cast, patterns must be prepared of wood or metal, and then moulds constructed of some sufficiently infusible material capable of receiving the fluid metal. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 18/r The workman places the plaster statuette, which is now his 'pattern', on a bed of soft moulding-sand.

†4. Something formed after a model or prototype, a copy; a likeness, similitude. *Obs rare*

a. 1557 M. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* viii. 5 Priestes serve unto the patrone and shadowe of heavenly thynges. 1709 BRIDGLEY *The Vision* § 121 Visible figures are patrons of, or of the same species with, the respective tangible figures represented by them.

β 1570 HOMILIES *ii. Wifol Reb.* iii. F. 3 b, The rebels them selves are the very figures of feends and deuyll, and their captayne the vnguarant patrone of Lucifer & Satan, the prince of darknesse. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ix. 23 It was therefore necessary that the patterns [Wyclif's 'saumplers', TINDALE's 'Genev.', similitudes, *Rheims* examples] of things in the heauens should bee purified with these, but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than these. 1714 STABLE *Lover* 15 Feb (1723) 4 Mr. Severn has at this time Patterns sent him of all the young Women in Town.

5. 'A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest' (J.); a sample. Also *fig.*

1644 G. PLATTES in *Harill's Legacy* (1655) 252 If I could have his knowledge of that seed, a pattern of it, and ten or fifteen pound weight of it by, or before April. 1648-60 HEYHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Staal ofte Monster*, a Paton or a Proofs of any marchandize or wares. a. 1745 SWIFT (J.), A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of stuff, if he likes it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iii. 1, For thee, Demetrius, did I go to Rome, And bring thee patterns thence of brothers love. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* ii. 1, A tailor, with his books of patterns just imported from Paris.

6. An example, an instance, esp. a typical, model, or representative instance, a signal example.

1555 W. WATTSMAN *Paralle. Nations* Pref. 12 The first patternes of mankind (Adam and Eue). 1612 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. II. 11, What a lueyly patterne doe I see in Abraham of a strong faith. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub. Apol.* It is another pattern of this answerer's fair dealing. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 249 Instead of descending into a minute discrimination of every species, let us take one for a pattern, to which all the rest will be found to bear the strongest affinity. 1822 LAMB *Ella Ser. I. Mod. Gallantry*, The only pattern of consistent gallantry I have met with.

†7. A precedent, an instance appealed to. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* in 44 A. patterne, president, and lovely warrant, For me to performe thelike 1595 — *John* in 16 Well could I beare that England had this praise, So [the French] could finde some patterne of our shame 1630 EARL MANCHESTER in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 272 It would be a good pattern for other places 1672 MARVELL *Reli. Transp.* 167 There is not a scold at Billins gate but may defend herself by the pattern of King James and Archbishop Whitgift

8. A decorative or artistic design, as for china, carpets, wall-papers, etc.; hence, this design carried out in the manufactured article, fabric, etc.; style, type, or class of decoration, elaboration of form, or composition of parts.

1582 STANIHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 38 Of plate great cupboards, thee could embossed in antique Patterns 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 7 To direct then operations and to draw patterns 1783 JUSTAMOND in *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VIII 235 Pais surpassed Pavia in her carpets, in the elegance of her patterns, and the beauty of her dyes. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* xi, 'Ah!' cried I, 'what a pretty Manchester pattern this is'. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 359 The forms and patterns of the various weapons 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* Pl. 1, 'The pattern of his check shirt being larger.

b. *transf.* Applied to a style of figuring or marking of natural or fortuitous origin

1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii. Forming a sort of pattern or figure inside and out 1870 DICKENS *E. Droad* xii. The broken frames cast patterns on the ground. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII 237 In other cases, the lesions display a 'pattern'. *Mod.* The patterns made by the frost on the window panes. Butterflies of the same general type, but the markings showing different patterns.

9. A specimen model of a proposed coin, struck by a mint, but not subsequently adopted for the currency. Distinguished from a *proof*.

1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII 320/1 Henry VIII struck some patterns for a silver crown, but the first crown for currency was struck by Edward VI. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 12 A fine Gothic pattern crown of Queen Victoria never adopted for the national coinage 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 8/2 A pattern farthing of 1601 was sold at Sotheby's on Saturday for £78.

10. A sufficient quantity of material for making a garment, esp. a dress; a dress-length. *U. S.*

1847 in *WALSTER*

11. *Gunmaking* The marks made by the shot from a gun on a target, in respect of their closeness together and evenness of distribution within a certain radius from the central point.

Declared pattern. a statement by the maker of the number of pellets a shot-gun will deliver and distribute within a given radius under specified conditions, as in quot. 1892

1881 GREENER *Gin* 303 Sportsmen cannot attach too much importance to regular and uniform patterns, especially in pigeon shooting, where one thin pattern will probably cause a shooter to lose a match 1892 — *Bruch Loader* 124 When a gun is said to make a pattern of 200, it means that 200 is the average number put within a circle 30 in. in diameter on the target, the butt of the gun being forty yards from the target, the load being 3 diams of black powder, or the equivalent in nitro powder, and 1½ ounces of No. 6 shot, 270 to the ounce (304 pellets to 1½ ounces), which is called the standard load, and originated at the Field Gun Trials of 1875, when the charge of shot was first counted. *Ind.* 140 Sportsmen seem slow to grasp the fact that pattern is the all-important factor in the killing range of the gun 1886 *Badminton Libr.* *Shooting* I. 98 The coarse grain burns evenly all along the barrel, and hence gives a better pattern in regard to the shot.

12. In Ireland, A patron saint's day; the festival of a patron saint, hence *transf.* the festivities with which it is celebrated: cf. PATRON sb. 5 c.

1745 *Season. Act. Protest* 19 The Papists will squander their Substance at Fairs and Patterns. 1827 HOME *Everyday* Bk. II. 383 The usual fair day or 'patron', or, as it is usually pronounced, *pattern* or *patten*, is a festive meeting to commemorate the virtues of a patron saint 1892 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 560 'Patterne' primarily meant the day of the patron saint. Then it came to mean the dance on the festival day, and now is used of a dance on any holiday. 1893 W. C. BORLASE *Age Saints Cornwall* 44 Observances practised in the names of Patrick, or Bridget, or Delcan. on their pattern or festival days.

13. a. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Serving as a pattern or model; typical, archetypal, 'ideal', 'model'. Sometimes hyphenated to following sb.

1809 — 12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Vincent* i. I never set myself up for a pattern man 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II 272 This pattern-convict is now in the service of a dissenting clergyman in the colony 1840 J. BULL *Farmer's Companion* 24 The average annual profit of the pattern-farm 1849 C. BRONIE *Shirley* xxi. Two pattern young ladies, in pattern attire, with pattern deportment. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xvi. He felt himself a pattern father

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pattern-cutter*, *engraver*, *girl*, *paper*, *ring*, *store*, *suit*, *tile*, *trade*, *work*, etc.; *pattern-like*, *-phrased* *adjs.*; *pattern-wise* *adv.*; *pattern-book*, (a) a book of (industrial) patterns or designs, as of fabrics, lace, wall-papers, etc.; (b) a blank book of cardboards to hold patterns, pattern-box, *Weaving*, (a) a box containing several shuttles, any one of which may be sent along the 'shed' as required by the pattern in colour-pattern weaving, a shuttle-box; (b) 'the box perforated for the harness-cards in the Jacquard loom' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), *pattern-card*, (a) a sample-card (of cloth, etc.), also, a book of such cards, a *patten-book*, (b) *Weaving*, in a

Jacquard attachment = CARD sb.² 10; also *attrib.*, as *pattern-card cutter*, *maker*, *mounting*, etc.; *pattern-chain*, *Weaving*, a device for bringing the shuttles automatically from the pattern-box to the picker in the required sequence; *pattern-cylinder*, 'a means of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed' (Knight); *pattern-designer*, *-drawer*, a workman who designs or draws patterns; so *pattern-designing*, *-drawing*; † *pattern-line*, in earthworks, a narrow bank of earth whose height serves as a guide for raising a piece of ground cf. LINE sb.² 20; *pattern-maker*, one who makes patterns, *spec.*

(a) 'one who arranges textile patterns for weaving' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (b) *Founding*, one who makes patterns for iron castings; so *pattern-making*, *pattern-moulder*, 'a designer and maker of patterns for cast-iron foundries' (Simmonds), *pattern-reader* = *pattern-maker* (a), *pattern-room* = *pattern-shop*; *pattern-setter*, a workman or workwoman who decides upon the manner of filling up a lace or other pattern already designed and stamped; *pattern-shop*, that part of a factory or foundry in which patterns are prepared; *pattern-wheel*, (a) a count-wheel (see COUNT sb.¹ g) or locking-plate, whose notches determine the striking of a clock (Knight); (b) = *pattern-cylinder*; (c) 'a pricking-wheel for marking out a pattern' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-book*, a book with designs for selection 1876 J. HASLEM (1816) Old Derby China Factory, facsimiles copied from old Derby pattern books. 1882 W. IYING *Brace Hall* (1883) I. 98 [Commercial travellers] changing the lance for a driving-whip, the buckle for a 'pattern card'. 1847 MRS. SHEARWOOD in *Life* vi (1854) 95 Picket Pere was the very pattern-card of an old French courtier. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People. Pattern-card maker. *Mod. Adv.*, Pattern Card Mounters, Cutters, and Gummers wanted 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1857/2 The 'pattern-chain' has links of varying height, which, as they pass beneath the roller on lever I, raise it to a greater or lesser height and so bring the required shuttle in position to be struck by the picker. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 **Pattern-designer*, *-cutter* 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 78 Morris was a pattern designer and decorator 1881 W. MORRIS (1816) Some Hints on **Pattern-Designing*, *Ind.* x By pattern design, I mean the ornamentation of a surface by work that is not imitative or historical, at any rate, not principally or essentially so 1856 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-drawer*, is a person employed in drawing patterns for silk weavers, calico-printers, embroiderers, lace-workers, quilters [etc.] 1823 J. BAPCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The Kaleidoscope an assistant to pattern-drawers of every description 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilnarnock* 249 He has become skilled in 'pattern-drawing' 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 171 There is a wide gap between an ordinary mill-hand and a 'pattern-engraver'. 1838 SVD SMITH *Let. to Ld. & Russell* Wks. 1859 II 299/1 They preserve a childish and 'pattern-like' uniformity in Cathedral 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 126 These 'Pattern-Lines' may be from twelve inches to two feet broad. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-maker*, *Pattern-reader*.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man has own Mechanic* § 37 [Alder] works very smoothly, and is much used by turners and pattern-makers. *Ind.* § 623 **Pattern-making* is rather an important branch of the wood-working art 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 95 Beeswax, melted and mixed with brick-dust, is very useful in pattern-making, to stop up holes, cracks, &c. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 264 The safe and 'pattern-phrased' style [of literary criticism]. 1867 *Criminal Chronol. York Castle* xxi Thomas Stearman a 'pattern-ring maker' 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 224 When the stamper has imprinted on the net the outlines of the device, a 'pattern-setter' decides on the manner in which the pattern shall be filled up. 1900 *Electr. Rev.* (U.S.) 17 Aug. Our 'pattern stores, which were built next the wall, were completely demolished. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4062/8 A 'Pattern-Suit, to contain Five Yards of Cloth, dark-grey; a Pattern-Shirt, a Pattern Hat. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* II. 43 'Pattern tiles, chiefly meant for use in fireplaces, went on being produced. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 93 Not any letters of the alphabet wrought syllogistically 'pattern-wise' 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/1 He had designed some of the best 'pattern-work' of our time.

Pattern, v. Also 6-7 *pattern*, *patterne*, [f. prec. Cf. F. *patronner* (1437 in *Hatz.-Darm.*),]

I. † I. *trans.* a. To make a pattern for; to design, sketch, plan. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 That way of patterning a Common-wealth was most absolute, though hee [Sir T. More] perchance hath not so absolutely performed it.

b. To be a pattern for; to give an example or precedent for; to prefigure. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *Tit. A. iv.* 17 See, see, I such a place there is, Pattern'd by that the Foet here describes. By Nature made for murders and for rapes 1593 — *Lucr.* 639 When pattern'd by thy fault fowle sin may say, He learned to sin, and thou dost teach the way 1603 — *Mas. for M.* II. 1. 30 When I, that censure him, do so offend, Let mine owne judgement patterne out my death, And nothing come in partiall. 1644 R. BOREMAN *Pamphlet*, *Dr. Conbar* 2 A duty, which is patterned to us by the practice of Heathens, Jewes, and Christians in all ages.

2. To make (something) after a pattern or model, or according to some fashion; to model, fashion. *Const. after, on, upon*; † also *by, from, to*.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II 151 The Lord doth teach us to patterne our obedience to the holy Angels. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 163 [A temple] patterned from that which Adam reared in Paradise 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 249 All the rest of the language should come to be patterned after that model 1890 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Apr. 301/1 He has patterned his conduct on the example of his father

† b. *Pattern out*: to work out or construct according to some pattern. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. For men, by their example, pattern out their imitations. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. (1851) 10 Judge whether that Kings Reigne be a fit time from whence to patterne out the Constitution of a Church Discipline

3. To match, to parallel, to equal; to compare (a person or thing to, with another). *Obs.* or *arch.* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1590) 109 The likeness of our mis-haps makes me presume to patterne my selfe vnto him 1589 NASH *Almond for Parrot* 19 Such a packet of male and female professors, as the world might not patterne. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* III. ii. 37. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Phalar.* Juvenilia (1633) 609 By her self must therefore she, Or by nothing patterne'd be. 1843 SVD SMITH *Let. Amer. Debit* Wks. 1859 II. 327/2 History cannot pattern it.

4. To take as a pattern, to imitate, copy. *rare.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Prunelle. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 735 The fire here beneath doth aptly patterne him. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. in Wks. (1851) 110 This, vey word of patterning or imitating excludes Episcopacy from the solid and grave Ethical law. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lvi. So the spider spins, And eke the silk-worm, pattern'd by ourselves 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 23 Apr. 4 The Highland Board has 'patterned' the Irish method in buying and allocating pure-bred animals

† 5. To exemplify, afford an example of. *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice* xiii. 86 To patterne and manifestly shew in him, the frailties that man's life is subiect vnto 1620 FORD *Luca V.* in *Ined. Tracts* (Shaks. Soc.) 48 Whatsoever in those collections is inserted to patterne and personate an excellent man.

6. *intr.* To take example (by something). *rare.*

18 Mrs. DONCE *Tale of Thanks* 14 (Funk) Not a charm of earth or sky But comes for my gill to pattern by.

II. 7. *trans.* To work or decorate with a pattern, to work over with artistic designs; also *transf.* to adorn with light and shade, or with variegated marking or colouring. *To pattern out*: to lay out in a pattern.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. (1868) 120 But we let the walls fall that Giotto patterned. 1862 W. W. STORR *Roba di R.* vii. (1865) I. 135 One of the Roman kitchen-gardens, patterned out in even rows and squares of green. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 659 The same kind of cartonnage, patterned in many colours on a white ground. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anierley* II. v. 94 Patterned with the same zigzag. 1898 MRS. H. H. WARD *Hebeck of Bannisdale* 397 The damson trees were all out patterning the valley.

8. *intr.* Of a gun: To distribute the shot in a pattern: see PATTERNS sb. 11.

Hence **Patterning** *vbl. sb.*, the production or arrangement of patterns; *concr.* work done according to a pattern, design, or fashion, also **Patterner**, one who draws or composes patterns.

1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 388 The patterning of the pillars with chevrons is remarkable. 1882 F. WILDMORE in *Academy* 14 Jan. 32/3 The upholders of beautiful patterning, who say that exquisite painting is the first and last business of a painter 1880 RAWLINSON *Phanacia* 203 This sarcophagus, the edges of which are most richly adorned with patterning 1889 *Standard* 13 May 3/1 Human emotion—the force which a mere patterner of spaces, a mere contemner of 'subjects', would banish from pictorial art—plays a great part in the piece.

† **Patterneable**, a. *Obs.* [f. PATTERN v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being matched or paralleled.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. cclvii. Our Souls it would not torture to be ty'd in patterneable slavery.

Pattered, *pph. a.* [f. PATTERN sb. and v. + -ED.] Having a pattern or patterns; decorated or worked with a pattern or design. Often with defining word, as *large*, *small*, *fancy-pattered*.

1797 — 1805 S. & H. LEE *Contrb.* T. V. 24 Neat window curtains, pretty-pattered sofa, and unsoiled carpet. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* 292 The horizontal sun, piercing the forest with a patterned glory. 1882 *Archaeol. Cant.* XIV. 104 A pavement of coloured and patterned tiles.

Patternize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.]

† I. *trans.* To conform to a pattern. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. viii. § 6 In our works patternized to His image, renewed in our minds, as towards children express their noble ancestors' worth, by lively resemblance of their personages, and real imitation of their virtues.

2. To reduce to or arrange in a pattern.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 551 When human eyes shall be happily gifted with a Kaleidoscope power to patternize all confusion, then will Turner be a greater painter than ever the world yet saw.

Patternless, a. [f. PATTERN sb. + -LESS.]

† a. Unmatched, peerless. *Obs.* b. Void of pattern or design; plain, undecorated.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 128 Thy curtesie equals thy actue power. And thou in both art chief and patternlesse. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* v. Turkey carpets, trodden patternless and threadbare with the use of years. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 133 A room with blank patternless walls.

Patterny, a. *rare.* [f. PATTERN sb. + -Y.] Characterized by the (obtrusive) presence of pattern; having too much pattern.

1885 MRS. CADDOY *Footsteps Jeanne d'Arc* (1886) 130 An

enchanted church outside, but within, how coloured and patterny. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Apr. 3/1 A patterny element like lace.

Patteroon, obs. form of PATROON.

Pattamar, **Pattin**, obs. ff. PATAMAR, PATTEN.

Pattinsonize (pæ'tinsə'iz), *v.* [f. name of H. L. Pattinson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom the process was described at the meeting of the British Association in 1838 see *Penny Cycl.* XIII 372/1] *trans.* To extract silver from (argentiferous lead-ore) by the Pattinson process. Hence **Pattinsonization** or **Pattinsonation**.

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Pattinson process*, a process in which lead containing silver is passed through a series of melting-kettles, in each of which crystals of a poorer alloy are deposited, while the fluid bath, ladled from one kettle to the next, is proportionately richer in silver. In *mechanical pattinsonation* the operation is performed in a cylindrical vessel, in which the bath is stirred mechanically, and from which, as the richer alloy crystallizes, the poorer liquid is repeatedly drained out. 1882 *OGILVIE, Pattinsonize* 1895 *Pink's Standard Dict.* *Pattinsonization*

Pattipan, **Pattish**, *var.* PATTYPAN, PATISE

Pattle, **pettle** (pæ'tl, pet'l), *sb.* *Sc* and *north. dial.* Also 4-5 pat(t)yl, 5 patil(l), 6 pattle. [Origin obscure; app. another form of PADDLE sb, with which it partly coincides in meaning.]

1. A tool like a small spade with a long handle, used chiefly to remove the earth adhering to a plough; a plough-staff

a. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv (*Yulian*) 130 A housband a-gane our lay Telyt his land one sownday. 1. Pe patyl his hand clewy to, he mudebreid quhen he suld mvk [yme tuk] 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, 11 plogh patyl. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab* x (*Fox & Wolf*) 11, The husband, cryit, and caist his patill and grit stanis. 1570 *Sahr. Poems Reform.* xii 72 Hirdmen sall hunt 30w vthrow Garranis gyll, Castand thair Pattis, and lat the pleuch stand still 1785 *BURNS To Mouse* i, I wad be laith to in an' chase thee Wi' mird'ang pattle 1800 *SCOTT Monast.* xi, If he liked a book ill, he liked a plough or a pattle worse

B 1786 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, Or faith! I'll wad my new plough-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang 1824 *SCOTT Reliquantlet* Let x, A hand that never held plough-stilt or pettle 1858 *M. PORTHOUS Sonnet Johnny* 24 Pettle or plough staff, with which he cleaned the ploughshare.

2. = PADDLE sb. Obs. (See PATTLE v.)

3 *Comb.* as pattle-shaft, -tree, the shaft or handle of a pattle.

1868 *D. GORRIE Summers & Winters in Orkneys* viii (1871) 298 Using a pattle-tree to clear away clods 1871 *W. ALKXANDER Johnny Gibb* xv. (1873) 92 Nae the vera pattle shafts but was broken

4 **Pattle**, *v.* *Sc.* Obs. rare. [f. prec. 2] *trans.* To scrape with a hoe (*Sc* paddle) or mud-scraper.

1553-4 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 351 Item for ane pattle to patil the knik with 1554-5 *Ibid.* 296 To Thomas Hallis servand for paittelling and deiching of all the steppis of the turngriss of the tolbuith, viii d

5 **Pattle-bone**, *Obs.*, the knee-pan see **PATTEL sb.** **Pattock**, *local.* Also **puttock**. [? Altered from *mattock*] A grubbing mattock: see *quots.*

1728 *JAS DOUGLAS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 572 To take up the Saffron Heads, or break up the Ground, they sometimes plough it, sometimes use a forked Kind of Hough called a Paddock. [So 1766 *Complete Farmer's v. Saffron.*] 1903 *WRIGHT Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Paddock* Manufacturers of tools, whose works are in Birmingham, have frequently had the grubbing or stocking mattock asked for under this name.

Pattrell, obs. form of **PATRELL**.

Patty (pæ'ti) Also 9 *patties*. [Alteration of *F. pâté*, *OF. pasté* **PASTY**.] A little pie or pasty.

1710 *P. LAMB Cookery* 75 Your Mushroom Patty. is proper for second Course. a 1756 *MRS. HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 171 To make Veal Patties. 1769 *MRS. RAIFALD Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 25 Lay over it fried oysters, or oyster patties. 1848 *DICKINSON'S Donkey* v, I see cold fowls—ham—patties—salad—lobster 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iv (ed. 18) 72 His mistress dabbed her fork into the patty

Patty-cake. [f. **PATTY** + **CAKE**]

1. A patty.

1865 *HOLLAND Plain T.* viii. 293, I will make patty cakes and pastry

2 *Error* for **PAT-A-CAKE**.

1889 *C. F. WOOLSON in Harper's Mag.* June 119 He played patty-cake steadily with Pouley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.

Pattymar, **maur**, obs. forms of **PATTAMAR**.

Pattipan (pæ'tipən). Also 7 *pateepan*, *patipar*, 8-9 *patte-*, *patapan*. [f. **PATTY** + **PAN sb.**]

1. A pasty baked in a small pan; = **PATTY**. *Obs.* 1644 *MORREUX Rabelais* iv. xxxvi. 142 Lin'd with a great number of Forrest-Puddings, heavy Patti-pans (*Gout-veant* massifs), and Horse Sawages. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pateepan*, a little Pye, or small Pasty

2. A small tin pan or shape in which patties are baked.

1710 *P. LAMB Cookery* 67 It is proper you bake your Oysters on a Mazarine you serve it in, or a little Patty-pan 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i 1109 First lay a thin Crust into your Pattipan 1769 *MRS. RAIFALD Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 259 To make Bread Cheese Cakes bake them in raised crusts, or patty-pans. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* ii 1 (1862) 93 The iron tray of nicely laden patty-pans goes into the oven 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Sol.* *Biographical Wks* (Bohn) III. 24 One man is brought to the boiling-point by the excitement of conversation in the parlour. He has a two-inch enthusiasm, a patty pan ebullition

Patulent, *a rare*. [app. f. *L. patul-us* spreading, *PATULOUS*, with ending as in *patent*] Open, expanded, gaping.

1709 *P. BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXVII 72 The Hairs are more loose and the Pores more patulent and obvious 1803 *Medical Virul.* X. 435 Pressure would approximate the sides of the uterus, and close these patulent vessels

4 **Patulicate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. ppl stem of *med* or *mod.L. patulicāre* to open, spread out, f. *patul-us* *PATULOUS*] Hence 4 **Patulication**

1656 *BLOUNT Gloss.* *Patulicate*, to be opened, or made wide

1658 *PHILLIPS, Patulication*, a being opened, or made wide.

Patulipallate, *a. Zool.* [f. *mod.L. Patulipalla* (f. *patulus* open + *palla* mantle), Latille's name for an order of Conchifera having an open mantle deficient in siphons: see -ATE.] Having the characters of the *Patulipalla*.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Patulous (pæ'tuləs), *a* [f. *L. patul-us* standing open, spread out, spreading, f. root of *patere* to be open cf. *ubulus*, *cradulus*, etc.]

1. Open; expanded; opening rather widely

1616 *T. ADAMS Tanning of Tongue Wks* 1862 III 15 The ear yet hears more than ever the eye saw, and by reason of its patulous admission, derives that to the understanding whereof the sight never had a glance. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX 407 The Mouth was a very large patulous opening 1778 *DA COSTA Brit. Conch.* 16 On the under side it is quite patulous, or wide open 1865-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II 60/2 By elasticity the proper patulous condition of certain canals and outlets is secured

2. Spreading: said esp. of the boughs of a tree, after *Virg. Ecl.* i. 1

1682 *GIBSON Introduct. ad Latinam Blasonum* 84 This Cross is always made patulous at its ends. 1790 *Eystander* 72 Reclining under the umbrage of a patulous beech 1875 *R. F. BURTON Gorilla* L. (1876) I 39 His hands and feet are large and patulous 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* xv (1882) I 227 The boughs of the patulous tree.. afford a noble amplitude

3 *a. Bot.* (See *quots*)

1756 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers. 1806 *GALPINE Brit. Bot.* 11 Calyx setaceous, patulous, longer than the spikelets 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 223 The sepals are spreading outwards. divergent or patulous.

b *Entom.* (See *quot*)

1826 *KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL.* IV 337 *Patulous*..when wings at rest partly cover each other.

Hence **Patulosity** *adv.* **Patulousness**.

1881 *WATSON in Yrnl. Linn.* Soc. XV. 274 Inner lip spreads patulosity 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 4 Exposed to atmospheric influences in consequence of its permanent patulousness 1876 *ti. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 329 Patulousness of the fetal openings is a not infrequent consequence of extensive congenital atelectasis.

Paty, obs. form of **PATRE**.

Patyent, **Paty**, obs. ff. **PATIENT**, **PATIEL**

Patyn, **Patyse**, *var.* **PATEN**, **PATTEN**, **PATISE**.

Pauash, obs. form of **PAVIS**.

4 **Paucht**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [f. the stem of *pauchy*, *PAUGHY*, or a back-formation from that word.]

trans. To fill with pride, elate, uplift

c 1602 *JAMES VI Let. G. Euz.* (Camden) 145, I reassured your letter, quiche hath so pauchted my heart with contentment, as nather my tongue nor my penne is able to expresse

Pauchy: see **PAUGHTY**.

Pauci- (pō'si-), *comb. form* of *L. paucus* few, little, used in *Zool* and *Bot* to form adjs., as

Pauciartid *ulate*, -ated, having few joints, in *Bot*, slightly or loosely jointed; **Paucide** *ntate*, having few teeth, slightly dentated (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Pauciflor** *ous*, having few flowers (*ibid.*); **Paucifoliate**, having few leaves or folioles; so

Pauciflorous; **Paucifoliar**, having few loculi;

Pauciflorate, slightly veined, said of a leaf, etc. (*Mayne*); so **Pauciflorous**; **Pauciflor** *nnate*, pinnate with few leaflets; **Pauciflor** *ntate*, -ated, having few rays, as the fin of a fish, or the umbel of a plant (*Mayne*); **Paucispiral**, having few whorls, as a shell, so **Paucispirated**.

1825 *DANA Crust.* ii. 1312 A "pauci-articulate flagellum

1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, "Paucicartiliculated 1805 *Cambidge Nat. Hist.* III 433 Holohepatia—Cerat mediodorsal, serrate or not, usually "paucifoliate, liver never ramified 1872 *PEARL Ovar. Tumors* 31 "Paucilocular, in opposition to polycystic 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV 386/1 Operculum "paucispiral on the left border 1857-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 102 The operculum is described as Paucispiral, or few-whorled, as in *Littorina*

4 **Paucify**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. paucus*, *pauc-* few, little. see -FY] *trans.* To make few, diminish.

1648 *Brit. Bellman in Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VII 626 To paucify the number of those you conceived would countervote you. 1792 *COWPER Let. to W. Hayley* 26 Dec, My opportunities of writing are paucified, as perhaps, Dr Johnson would have dared to say

Pauciloquent (pō'silōkwēnt), *a rare*—o. [f. *PAUCI* + *L. loquent-em* speaking, pr. pple. of *loqui*. cf. next.] Uttering few words, speaking briefly.

Hence **Pauciloquently** *adv.* with few words.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Pauciloquent*, that speaketh little.

1882 *WALLACE Reporters* (ed. 4) 340 The pauciloquently praising Eldon

Pauciloquy, *rare*. [ad. *L. pauciloquus-um*, a speaking but little (*Plautus*), f. *PAUCI* + *-loquitum*,

f. *loqui* to speak.] The utterance of few words, sparingness of speech

1623 *COCKERAM, Pauciloque*, few words 1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* xi ciii, Fear no Discredit by Pauciloque 1658 *PHILLIPS, Pauciloquy*, a speaking few words, little talk 1721 in *BAILEY* 1755 in *JOHNSON*

Faucity (pō'siti). Also 5 *paucyte*. [a *F. paucitē* (14th c in *Godef. Compl.*), or ad. *L. paucitās*, f. *paucus* few. see -ITY]

1 Smallness of number, fewness; a small number.

c 1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 35 Whom the grace of God from the forsayd paucyte encreased yn-to 1447 to 1566 *Form Com. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elias* (Parker Soc.) 534 That they, neither respecting their own weakness and paucity. may by thy power obtain victory 1709 *BERKELEY 1st Vision* § 70 The greater paucity of rays arriving at the eye 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I 235 In danger of having to capitulate owing to the paucity of its defenders

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 230 Small Feet argue paucity of matter 1680 *BOVI & Prodr. Chem. Princ.* ii 64 It afforded so little oil, that the paucity seemed strange 1868 *BUCKLE Civilis* (1873) II viii 434 From paucity of evidence, we are unable to measure them with precision.

Fauillon, -elo(u)n-, -eylon, obs. ff. **PAVILION**.

Fauaise, -es(æ), -ews-, -eys, obs. ff. **PAVIS**.

Faughie: see **PAUGIE**.

Faughty, **paughty** (pō'ti, *Sc* pāxti), *a* *Sc* and *north. dial.* Also *Yoksh* *pafty* [Origin unknown] Haughty, proud, saucy, insolent, impertinent.

1572 *A. ARBUTHNOT Mss. pure Scolar* in *Pinkerton Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 153 Pauchtie pyrd richt sar do I detest. 1637-50 *Row. Hist. Ch. Sc* (Wodrow Soc.) 395 Maxuelli, Bishop of Rosse, (that proud and paughtie peccle) 1790 *RANSAY Wealth* 99 Even handicraftsmen strut for paughty in the alley. 1808 *SCOTT F. M. Poet.* xxvi, The disgust which the paughty Highland varlet had always shown for my honest trade 1876 *WUTTY Gloss. Pafty*, impertinent 1890 *EDWARDS Mod. Scot. Poets* 169, I never fletch the paughty fair.

Faugie (pō'gi), *local* *U. S.* Also *paughie*, *porgy*. [From the ending of the Narragansett Indian name *mushcuppaug*, pl. of *mishcup*, literally 'thick-scaled', from *mush* large, and *cuppi* scale.]

Local name of a North American fish, of the beam kind, *Pagrus argyrops*, also called *scuppaug*

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Porgy* or *Paugie*, a fish of the *scarus* family, common in the waters of New England and New York. It is singular that one has the original name, *scup*, should be retained for this fish in Rhode Island, and the other half, *paug*, changed into *paugie* or *porgy*, in New York 1864 *WEBSTER, Paugie* A kind of fish, the porgy 1870 *Patrian's Mag.* VI. 525 Porgy, Slup, and Scuppaug, names in different sections of the Northern States. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paughie*, same as *porgy*

4 **Fauh**, *int.* *Obs.* *rare*. Variant of **FAH int.**

1693 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* ii 1, Ead he's a brave Fellow—Fauh, I am quite another thing, when I am with him

Fauhaugen (pō'hō'gen) *local* *U. S.* Also

pauhaugen, *poghaden*, *pohagan*, *pookagan*, etc. [Abnaki (dial. of Algonkin) *pukaganē* (Rasles)]

Local name of the menhaden, a N. American fish.

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Menhaden*, Also known by the names Bony-fish, White-fish, Hardhead, Mossbunker, and Pauhaugen *Ind.*, *Pohagen*, or *Pauhaugen* 1864 *WEBSTER, Pauhaugen* 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Poghaden*, the menhaden. Also *pauhaugen*

Fauice, **pauish**, obs. forms of **PAVIS**.

Faulion, -il(l)on-, -ilun-, etc., obs. ff. **PAVILION**

Fauk, **Fauky**, etc.: see **PAWK**, **PAWKY**, etc.

Faul (pō'l). Also 4 *Poul*, *Poule*; *genitive* 4

Fowlys, 4-6 *Poules*, 5-7 *Paules*, 6 *Pawles*, *Powiles*, 6-7 *Powiles*, 6-8 *Pauls*, 7- *Paul's*

[a *OF. Pol*, mod. *F. Paul* = *It. Paolo*, *Sp. Pablo*—*L. Paulum*, in nom. *Paulus*]

1 The English form of the Latin personal name *Paulus*, well known as that of the 'Apostle of the Gentiles' (Acts xii. 9) Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with **PETER**, q. v.

2. [tr. *It. Paolo*, *Paul*] The **PAOLO**, an obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1767 *STURGE Tr. Shandy* IX xxiv, I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs. 1854 *LOWELL Yrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks 1890

I 191 You give the *custode* a paul for showing you the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus

3. **Paul Pry**: name of a very inquisitive character in a comedy of the same name by John Poole, 1825; often used allusively (also *attrib.*).

1829 *MACAULAY Southey's Collog.* Soc. Ess. (1887) 128 The magistrate ought to be a perfect jack-of-all-trades a Paul Pry in every house, spying, eaves-dropping, relieving, admonishing [etc.] a 1845 *HOOE Tale of Trunpet* xi, She admonishing [etc.]

4 **Paul** (pō'l), a notable set of had much of the spirit that has Perdu in a notable set of Paul Prys 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN Red Lynne* II. 4 It will cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks 1882 *Knevel* *Br.* XIV

cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks 1882 *Knevel* *Br.* XIV cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks 1882 *Knevel* *Br.* XIV

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cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks 1882 *Knevel* *Br.* XIV cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks 1882 *Knevel* *Br.* XIV

geis, gossips, etc. *Obs* (Now always *St Paul's*.) Hence *attrib.* in *Paul's Alley*, *Paul's Chain*, now London lanes, *Paul's Cross*, etc.

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xiii 65 þis freke bifor þe den of poules bieched of penances. [1393 *Ibid. C. vii* 70 At saint pauls by-for þe people what penaunce þei suffered in a 1360 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 98 Powlys Crosse. The which was piousynd at Powlys Crosse 1373 *BART. Abt. To Rdr.* 1. The right Worshipfull M. Nowell, Deane of Pawles 1397 W. WICKERSO *Confut. Famylie of Loues* 9b, Protesting the truth of HN, his bookes openly at Pauls crosse. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii 14 576 Thus only Rascall is knowne as well as Poules 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* ii 14 58, I bought him in Pauls 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v 14 16 We may as well push against Powles as sturre 'em. 1613 *MIDDLETON Triumphs of Truth* B. 1, The Angell and Zeale conduct him to Pauls-chaine. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) IV 83 While you adorn your Churches here, we destroy them here Among other, poor Pouls looks like a great Skeleton Truly I think no Turk or Tartar would have us'd Pauls in that manner

5 Phrases and Combinations with *Paul's*. *Paul's betony* (erron *St Paul's betony*), name for a species of *Veronica*, the Wood Speedwell (*V. officinalis*), described by Paulus Aegineta as a betony; improperly applied to *V. serpyllifolia*; † *Paul's foot*, a lineal foot, the standard of which was the foot of Algar carved on the base of a column of old St. Paul's, London (*Gent. Mag.* July 1852, 57); † *Paul's man* (see quot.); † *Paul's pigeon* (see quot. a 1661), † *St. Paul's tide*, the season about the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan 25); † *Paul's walk*, the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral as a resort of loungers, newsmongers, etc. in 16th and 17th c.; so † *Paul's-walker*, one who frequented St. Paul's as a lounge or gossip; † *Paul's-walking a.*; † *Paul's work*, (?) botched work, a 'mess'.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes to Betonica Pauli aegmeti*. may be called in englishe *Pauls betony or wodde Peny ryal 1551 — *Herbal* I f 14b, Pauls betony is myche dyffying from Dioscorides betony, as Paulus witnesseth his selfe. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii vi 102 Betonica Pauli, or Pauls Betony, hereof the people have some conceit in reference to S. Paul, whereas indeed that name is derived from Paulus Aegineta, an ancient Physician of Aegina. 1879 *PRIOR Plant. n.* (ed. 3) 178 Paul's Betony, *Veronica serpyllifolia*. 1886 *BRITTLER & HOLLAND Plant-n.* Paul's Betony, *Veronica officinalis* [1459 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 279 Paement vii pees et deny en longui, et de le pee de Saint Paul] 1442 *Rolls of Paulineus* V. 441f The seide newe briggge so to be made with a diaghel left contenyng the space of iii fete called *Pauls fete in biede. 1447 *Will of Sharyngton* (Somerset Ho.), Height of two poules fete. 1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum. Diam.* Pers, Cap. Bobadill, a *Pauls-man. 1816 *GIRROD B. JONSON'S Wks* I. 6 note, A Paul's man, i. e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains, sharpers, gulls, and gossips. c 1661 *FULLER Worthes, London* (1871) II 65 One of St. Anthomes Pigs therein (so were the Scholars of that School commonly called, as those of St. Paul's, *Paul's Pigeons) [cf. *Stow Surv.* (1663) 75] 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 The Furs held at the City of Bristol at St. James-Tide, and at St. *Pauls-Tide 1628 *EARLE Microcosm* (Arb.) 73 *Pauls Walke is the Lands Epitome 1658 *OSBORNE Jas. Wks* (1673) 177 Edward Wimarke the *Pauls-walker *Ibid.* Index 2 The *Pauls-walking News-mongers—report no thumbelnd too intimate with P. Henry 1602 *DEKKER Satyricon* Wks 1873 I 212 And when he had done, made *Poules wouke of it 1620 in *Court & T. Jas. I* (1843) II 203 But I doubt, when all is done, it will prove, as they say Paul's work 1673 *Stow him Bayes* 25 But I must despatch, for I see He's making Paul's work on't already.

Paul, -e, paulle, obs. forms of **PALL**, **PAWL**

Pauldron, another form of **POULDRON**, a piece of armour covering the shoulder, a shoulder-plate.

1394, 1394, etc. [see **POULDRON**]

Paulfrey, obs. form of **PAULFREY**.

Paulian (pō'liān), sb. and a. [f. *L. Paul-us* Paul: cf. *Christ-tan*] A. sb.

1. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect who rejected the personality of the Logos and the Holy Spirit, and denied the pre-existence of Christ as 'the eternal Son of God'; founded by Paul of Samosata in the 3rd century.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) II. 498 The sect of Paulianys, which helden that Crist was not before Marie, but took his begynnyng of Marie 1764 *MACLAIN tr Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I 83/2 Paul of Samosata, left behind him a sect, that assumed the title of Paulians, or Paulianists 1877 M. CLINTOCK & STONE *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VII 835 One of the canons of Nice required the Paulians to be rebaptized.

2. A follower or disciple of St. Paul. *nonce-use*. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Deut.* xxv *comm.* They are called Christians, not Paulians, whom S. Paul converted.

B. *adj.* That is a follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use*. 1638 *FREATLY Strict. Lyndom.* i. 213 The Iesuit should have said, a Paulian heretique, for Clemanges and Wickliffe professe with Paul, Act 24. 14.

So **Paulianist**, **Paulianite** = A. i. 1666 t. *Duplin's Eccl. Hist.* I. n. 6 The errors of the Ebionites, Paulianites, Sabellians and Arians *Ibid.* 44 The Paulianists, who distinguish'd the Word from the Son of God, and the Paraclete from the Holy Spirit 1764 [see **PAULIAN** A. 1]. 1821-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xviii (1845) 501 His [Paul's] followers, who were known by the name of Paulianists, continued till the beginning of the fifth century.

Paulician (pō'li-jān), sb. and a. *Ch. Hist.* [ad. *L. Pauliciani*, a Gr. Παυλικιανοί, of obscure origin, thought by some to be from *Paulus PAUL*.]

a sb. A member of a sect which arose in Armenia in the 7th century, holding modified Manichean opinions. b. *adj.* Of or belonging to this sect. Hence **Paulicianism**, the doctrine of the sect.

1757-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Paulicians*, so called from their chief, one Paulus, an Armenian, in the seventh century 1764 *MACLAIN tr Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I 211/2 1840 *MACLAIN Rankin Eccl. Hist.* 375 The Paulician theology spread rapidly through France and Languedoc 1883 *SCHAEFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2407/1 The Bulgarians finally united with the Eastern Church, and only a small body of Paulicians are now Catholics.

Paulie, **pallie** (pō'li, pō'li), a. (sb.) Sc. Also **pawlie**, **pale**, **paley**. [Origin not ascertained.] a. *adj.* Undersized, weakly, impotent. applied esp. to the smallest or poorest lambs of a flock, also to a poor weakly child. b. sb. An undersized lamb, one of the smallest lambs of a flock.

1818 *HOGG Browne of B. I.* ix 158 There was Geordie the fletcher, that took away the crooks and the paulies, and my brockit-lamb 1822 W. J. NABER *Pract. Store-farming* 237 The summer-lambs throughout, bear a proportion to the second lambs and paleys as two to one 1835 *HOGG Tales* (1860) 360 As for your paulie toop lamb, what care I for it? 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 10 Defamed and crippled specimens in Scotland are termed 'pallie lambs'.

Paulin. [app. second element of **TARPAULIN**.] A trade name for waterproof coverings of the nature of tarpaulin, whether tarred, oiled, or painted.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Pauling*, a covering for a cart or wagon *Line* 1882 *Englishman* a Dec 4/5 These Paulins are prepared from the best English Tarpaulin Canvas. *Ibid.*, Tarred, Oiled and Painted Paulins.

Pauline (pō'li-n), a and sb. Also 8-n [ad. *L. Paulinus*-us *adj.*, f. *Paulus* Paul: see -**INE** 1.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of St. Paul, his writings, or his doctrines.

1817 *COLERIDGE Bug. Lit.* II. xiii. 307 Passages, so thoroughly Pauline. 1860 *WICKERTON Introd. Study Goss.* iv (ed. 5) 243 For him [Maicon] the Pauline narrative was the truest picture of the life of Christ 1876 C. M. DAVIS *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 36 Selections from the Pauline Epistles.

B. sb.

1. A member of certain religious orders so named. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* ii 76 In witness of whiche þing, wrong was to be fustie, Þer þe prudenor, Paulines doctor 1393 *Ibid. C.* iii 110 Of Paulines queste c 1483 *Chron. London* (1827) 43 In the same year [1310] began the order of Paulines, that is to say Coweden Friars. c 1550 *Imago Ippocriste* iii. in *Skeleton's Wks* (1813) II. 441 Some be Paulines, Some be Antonines, Some be Bernardines, Some be Celestines

2. A follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use*.

1740 J. DUPRE *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 32 The Primitive Christians never called themselves Johnians, Paulians, nor Barnabites

3. A scholar of St. Paul's School, London.

1867 *Athenaeum* 30 Nov 715/1 [Sir Philip] Francis was a London boy by education, and a Pauline The Paulines were especially famous for calligraphy 1897 *ANNOT & CAMPBELL Life Youngell* I. ii 42 He returned to London, bringing with him the 'blue ribbon' of Oxford, an honour which at that time no Pauline had won

Hence **Paulinian** (-i-niān), a. = **PAULINE** a.; sb. = **PAULINIST**; **Paulinism** (-ini-z'm), the doctrine of St. Paul, Pauline theology, **Paulinist**, an adherent of St. Paul or his doctrine, **Paulinistic** a., of or pertaining to a Paulinist or Paulinism; **Paulinize** v. *intr.*, to follow the doctrine of St. Paul, *trans.* to make Pauline, imbue with Paulinism (in quot., to represent as Pauline)

1874 *Superlat. Relig.* II. ii v. 5 The rapid growth of *Paulinism doctrine 1883 *LOOS & BEITINGLER tr J. Grob's Life Youngell* I. vi 136, I preach as Paul writes, why do you not rather call me a Paulinian? 1887 M. PATRISON *Eccl.* (1896) II 234 The antithesis of Petrinism and *Paulinism. 1888 A. FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 92 Christians who wished to stand aloof alike from *Paulinists and Judaists 1860 *Lit. Churchm.* 16 Nov. 427/1 Too much inclined to see sharp distinctions between the Jewish-Christians and the heathen converts, attributing a *Paulinistic tendency to the latter 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born at Bethlehem?* 51 Luke's view has a strong Paulinistic character. 1865 tr *St. Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. 178 The account given in Luke with its *Paulinizing sections 1885 *Athenaeum* 3 Oct. 429/1 St. Luke's Gospel is Paulinized too much

Paulism (pō'li-z'm) *nonce-wd.* [f. **PAUL** + -ISM.] The doctrine of St. Paul; Paulinism 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 367 Whatever is in Paul, and is not in any one of the four Gospels, is not Christianity, but Paulism

Paulist (pō'list). [f. as prec. + -IST]

1. (See **quots**)

1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* ii i xii 77 The Jesuits at Goa, are known by the name of Paulists 1757 J. II *GROSE Voy. E. Ind.* 79 The Jesuits, who are better known in India by the appellation of Paulists, from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic association, the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded at New York in 1858 1883 *SCHAEFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1778

† **Paulistine**, *Obs.* = **PAULIST** I.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 3 P 70 A College belonging to the Jesuits here, more commonly called Paulistines *Ibid.* 150 St. Paul's was the first Monastery of the Jesuits in Goa, from whence they receive the Name of Paulistines.

Paulite¹ (pō'laɪt) *Ch. Hist.* [f. name of *Paul*, *L. Paul-us* + -ITE 1.]

1. One of an order of monks, also called Hermits

of St. Paul, founded in 1215, at Budapest Also *attrib.*, or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1884 G. B. MALLISON *Battle-Fields of Germ.* vii 221 Priests and monks of all denominations, the Benedictines, the Jesuits, the Carmelites, the Paulites 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I 418 He retired to a Paulite monastery

2. *nonce-wd.* One who is 'of Paul' see 1 *Co* i 12.

1839 *WHATELY Dangers Chr. Faith* iii. iv (1857) 74 The Sects of Paulites, and Apollonians and the rest, would have gradually diverged more and more in doctrine

Paulite². *Min* [ad. Gr. *Paulit*, name given by Werner, 1812, from St. Paul Island, Labrador: see -ITE 1 2] A synonym of **HYPERSTHENE**

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 24 Hypeistene, Labrador hornblende Paulite 1853 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 199.

Paulle, obs. form of **PALL**

|| **Paulinia** (pō'li-niā) *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1737), from the name of C. F. Paullini, a German botanist] A genus of tropical American and West African climbing shrubs (N. O. *Sapindaceae*); a plant of this genus.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Paulinia* 1833 *WHITTIER Toussaint's Omelette* 16 The little paulinia's verdant fold

Palmer, obs. form of **PALMER**.

Paulo-post-future (pō'lo-pōst-fū-tū-rā), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *paulo post futurum*, the current rendering, from the time of Lascaris 1494, of the Greek name δ μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλον, the future after a little, in Sp. *el futuro de aquí a poco* In 16th c. called also *mo futurum* 'immediate future'; and in 19th c. Grammars, 'third future', 'futurum exactum', 'futurum perfectum', 'future perfect'.]

1. A name of a tense of the passive voice of Greek verbs, the chief use of which was to state that an event will take place immediately

[A good example of the Greek use is in Aristoph. *Phnt.* 1027 φράζε, καὶ περὶ παρέρται, Speak and it shall be done at once, or as soon as said.]

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. ii. vi. 161 Some grammarians have alleged, that we should also admit the dual number, the paulo post future tense, the middle voice found in Greek

2. *allusively* A future which is a little after the present; a by-and-by, belonging to an immediate or proximate future.

[1822 *SHELLEY Lett.* Pr. Wks 1880 IV 260 My post must be transformed by your delay into a paulo post futurum] 1848 *LOWELL Fable for Critics* 936 Here comes Dana, abstractedly loitering along, Involved in a paulo-post-future of song, Who'll be going to write what'll never be written Till the Muse gives him the mitten 1887 *DOWLING Life Shelley* I. vi 246 Shelley's... anticipated profits were in the paulo-post-future 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 7/4 An accumulation like this of time-expired men has a paulo-post-future effect on the working of the short-service system

Hence **Paulo-post-futuratively** *adv.*, as belonging to the near future. So **Paulo-po-st a.** [*L. paulo post* a little after], a little subsequent; also **Paulo-past a.**, a little past, relating to something lately finished (*All nonce-wds*)

a 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor Interch.* ix (1818) 494 While I am treading of it paulo-post-futuratively, as of a possible case 1849 *THOMAS H. Week Concord Rev.* Wed. 205 Our to-morrow's future should be at least paulo post to theirs. 1876 C. M. DAVIS *Unorth. Lond.* 289 Convinced with little knots of his paulo-post congregation. 1892 *SILVERSON Accoss Plans* 106 All that I say in this paper is in a paulo-past tense.

|| **Paulownia** (pō'lo-niā, pō'lo-niā) *Bot.* [Named, 1835, after Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Tsar Paul I.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceae*, comprising the single species *P. imperialis*, a Japanese ornamental tree with purplish trumpet-shaped flowers blossoming in early spring; cultivated in some parts of Europe and America.

1847 J. MITCHELL *Lett. & Rem.* (1891) 206, I prefer them [myrtles] to Victoria Reginas or Paulones, or other things with hard names, and gigantic leaves. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730/1 The golden Catalpa I purpose cutting down every year, as is done with the paulownia

Paulsgrave, obs. form of **PALSGRAVE**.

Pault, **Paulter**, etc.: see **PALT**, **PAITER**, etc.

Paum(e), **Paumer(e)**, obs. ff. **PALM**, **PALMER**.

Paument, obs. form of **PAVEMENT**.

Paun, variant form of **PAGNE**, a loin-cloth.

1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV Africa* 223 The native dress for men and women alike is the cloth or paun.

Paun, var. **PAN sb.**, obs. f. **PAWN sb.** and *v*

Paunage, obs. form of **PANNAGE**

† **Paunce**. *Obs.* Also 4 paunz, 6 pans,

paunce. [var. of *pauche*, **PAUNCH sb.** 1: cf. **PAUNCHER**; also, obs. f. *paunce* 'the paunch...'; also the fashion of a great bellied doublet, or the great bellie of a doublet' (Cotgr).]

1. = **PAUNCHER** I.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10028 Breche of maille, wyþ paunz non iche. 1359 *Tut. Karleol* (1893) 92 Item lego Johanni fratri meo unum par de paunce et de brases et j. jac. 1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 594 In j. paunce, v. 1411 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 10 An holle breast-plate, a paunce of stele. 1495 *Acc. Lid. High Treas.* Scot. I. 226 Item, by quarters of sayne to lyne his pance. 1541 *Ibid.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 317 Twa Panis of maille.

2. = **PAUNCHER** 2.

a 1500 *Medulla in Cath. Angl.* 42 note, *Renale*, a breke gyrdle or a paunce.

3. Comb, as *pauncle-cloth*

1552 in *Swire Ch Goods* 16 Item a pauncle cloth of blew.

Paunce, obs. form of PANSY

† **Pauncer, pauncher**. Obs. In 5 pauncere, paunchere, pawncere, (pawun-), paunchoer, pa(w)noherde [a OF. *pauncere, paunchiere* fem (also *pauncie* masc) = It *panciera, panciera*, med L. *panciera, -eria*, thence also MIG *panzier* (Ger *panzer*), MLG *panzier, panscher, panzer*, MDu *panziser, Du panziser, f OF. panze, panche*, now *panse*, It *pancia* PAUNCH sb.¹]

1. Part of the armour of the 14th and 15th centuries, which covered the lower part of the body
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4960 Nymes of your nethergloure & nakens 30me leggis, Pessan, pauncer, & platts, all to 30me prene clathis. 1411. *Mettr Voc.* in Wt-Wulcker 629/17 Pauncher, *epifennu*.

2. A belt or girdle for the breeches, a breech-belt.
c 1440 *Promp Paris* 387/2 Paunchiere, *humbare, renale* c 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 8/38 Upon the leuerchief Chertes, buches, With the pauncher 1483 *Cath Angl* 272/2 A Pauncherde (A Pancherde), *renale*, etc.; vbi a brechebelt

Paunch (pōnʃ, pānʃ), sb.¹ Forms 4-6 paunche, paunche, 4-8 paunch, (5 pawnche, pownche), 6- paunch. Also *Sc.* and *north dial.* 6 paunche, paunche, 8-9 paunch, 9 paunch, paunch. [ME a ONF *panche* = OF. *pance*, now *panse* = Pi *panca*, Cat *panca*, Sp. *panca*, Pg *pança*, It *pancia*:-Com. Rom type **panica*, f. L. *panis*, *panis-em* paunch, bowels]

1. The belly, abdomen, the stomach, as the receptacle of food (= BELLY sb.⁵)

Now, as said of the human subject, usually dyslogistic, and implying prominence, gluttony, etc.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix 398 Our lordis of france, that ay With gud moivelis fuisis their paunch. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl* B. xii 87 He shal haue a penaunce in his paunche. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* E.ii b. All thyng with in the wombe saue onli the gall The paunche also. 1548 *Lattimer Ploughers* (Arb) 26 So troubled with Lordelye luyunge, pamperynge of theyr paunches. 1583 *Leg. Bp St. Andrews* Pref 124 Packard and their penche lyk Epicurians. 1668 *Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anat. Introduct.* The lowest belly, commonly called Abdomen or the Paunch. 1777 *G. Forster Voy. round World* II 68 He had a most potty paunch 1871 *R. Ellis Catulius* xxix 1 A frugal Umbrian body, Tuscan hulk of paunch 1871 *B. Taylor Faunt* (1875) I. xxi 156 Spide's foot and paunch of toad

Fig. 1582 *Stanhurst's Aeneis* iii (Aib) 84 Deadlye Cha-lybidis In to gut vsopung three tymes the flash water angie, From paunch also spung tooe the sky the plash hasliey leceused 1596 *Nashe Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 163 Throughout the whole pawnc of his booke, hee is as infinite in commending her. 1602 *Marston And. & Mel* I Wks 185 l. 17 Straight chops a wave, and in his sluffed paunch Downe fals our ship

2. The first and largest stomach of a ruminant, the rumen

1420 *Pallad. on Husband* 1 955 A rammes paunche 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* i 94 In place of pots and silk sitting vesels, the paunches of one or, or one kow that vset 1713 *CHRYNE Philas Princ Ruler* i (1716) 360 As in Beasts, the Paunch, the Read, and the Peck 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II 117 The food is received into the first stomach which is termed the paunch

b. pl. Entrails, viscera (Now *Sc.* and *north.*)

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 172 b. The kyng in huntyng tyme hath slain iii C. dere, and the gurbage and paunches bee cast round about in euery quarter of the Paikie 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons, Spring* 3 Himself w' penches staw'd, he (an eagle) dignts his nebe

c esp as used for food; tripe.

c 1340 *Two Cookery-bks* 7 Type de Motoun—Take be pownche of a chepe 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* LXXXII 25 Paunches, pudings, of Jok and Jame 1665 *LD. FOUNTAIN-HALL* *Frul* (1900) 79 We haue eaten paunches heir. 1784 *RAM-AY* *Tea Tr. Misc* (1733) I 91 Well scraped paunches. 1825 *BROCKTON N. C. Gloss.* Paunches, tripe 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* lxiii. I will sooner feed my poodle on paunch and liver.

3. Comb: † paunch-bellied a., big-bellied, pot-bellied, † paunch-clout, the membrane enveloping the bowels, the omentum; † paunch-gut sb., a big belly, a pot-belly; a. = paunch-bellied (also [paunch-gutted a.]; paunch-kettle, the paunch of an animal used like a kettle to boil flesh in; † paunch-porer (tr. L. *extispex*), an augur who divined by inspecting the entrails of animals; so † paunch-poring; † paunch-pot, ? a pot of a bulging shape; paunch-swollen a., having a swollen paunch; paunch-wrap a., wrapped in the paunch (in quot., *in utero*) 1672 *Rev. Ball* (1888) VI. 500 A *paunch-bellied Hostess 1733 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans* XXXVIII. 179 She [female beaver] was very thick, paunch-bellied. 1740 *Prompt* *Paro.* 381/1 *Paunchclout, or type 14 *Voc.* in Wt-Wulcker 599/2 *Omentum*, and a paunchclout 1683 *KINNETT in Erasmus on Polity* 17 O swinish *paunch-gut God send us they. 1748 *JARVIS Quix* ii. iii xi (1749) 247 All that paunch-gut and little can cause of thine. 1766 *ARBUUTHNOT Diss. Drunking* (ed. 5) 6 These *Paunch-gutted Fellows 1805 *TYLOR Early Hist Man* ix 268 The Asiatic *paunch-kettles. 1856 *W. D. n. Comenius's Gate Lat Und* § 599. 183 ketles, or *paunch-poring, where the extispex, or *paunch-porer, did it by viewing the entrails of the sacrifices. 1800 *Will of Sir R. Bedingfield* (Somerset Ho.), [The] parcell guilt *paunch pot given at her Christening. 1838-48 *G. DANIEL Belag* iii 156 Till *paunch-swolne Bromus sleeps a 1596 *MARLOWE Ovid's Eleg.* ii. xiv, She that her *paunch-wrapt child hath slain.

Hence **Paunchful**, bellyful

1824 *New Monthly Mag* X. 507 Four times can an active fellow Eat his paunchful in a day

Paunch, paunch (pōnʃ, pānʃ), sb.² *Naut* Also 8 paunch [app. the same word as prec., and PAUNCH sb.; in sense prob derived from the latter] a. A thick strong mat, made of interlaced spun yarn or strands of rope, employed in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. b. A wooden covering or shield on the fore side of a mast (rubbing paunch), to preserve it from chafing when the masts or spars are lowered or raised.

1626 *CAPT SMITH Acad Yng. Seamen* 15 Paunches, and such like 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* v 25 That which we call a Paunch, are broad cloths, woven of Thims and Smnet together, to saue things from galling about the maine and fore yards at the ties, and also from the masts [etc.] 1794 *Riggus & Seaman's* I 13 The front fish, or paunch, is a long plank of fir, hollowed to the convexity of the mast, and fastened on the fore side of the mast over the 1100 hoops. 1848 *G. BIDDLECOMBE* *Art Riggung* 23 Paunch, a covering of wood, or thick texture made of plaited rope yarn, larger than a mat, to preserve the masts, &c, from chafing 1882 *NARI S Seaman's* (ed. 6) 9 Rubbing paunch, a batten up and down the forepart of a lower mast, to keep the lower yards clear of the hoops when going up or down

c. Comb, as paunch-mat, paunch-piece (= b) 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catalog* 16 Bowsprit, paunch piece, or gammoning fish. *Ind* 31 Describe a paunch mat and its use 1867 *SEYMOUR Saylor's Word-bk.* Paunch-mat, a thick and strong mat formed by interweaving sunnet or strands of rope as close as possible, it is fastened on the outside of the yards or rigging, to prevent their chafing

Paunch (pōnʃ, pānʃ), v.¹ Also 6-7 paunch(e), Now rare or dial. [app. f. PAUNCH sb.¹ Paunch translates the English verb by a F pauncher which is not otherwise known, but Morio has It. *pauncare* 'to paunch or vnbowel']

1. *trans* To stab or wound in the paunch; also loosely, to stab.

1550 *PALSER* 652/1, I panche a man or a beest, I perysshe his guttes with a weapon, *ye panche* a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V 50 b. On 98 Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake 1699 *GARTH Dispers* v (1706) 91 One Pass had paunch'd the huge hydropick Knight. 1819 *KELT'S K. Stephen* i 42 He flung The hell away It paunch'd the Earl of Chester's horse. 1848 [see PAUNCHING below]

2. To cut open the paunch of (an animal) and take out the viscera; to disembowel, eviscerate.

1590 *LEVINS Mant* 22/35 To Panche, *eviscerare*. 1598 *FLORIO, Viscerare*, to panche, or pull out the bowels 1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat* 80 Then he is to pounce [at 1721 paunch] him, rewarding the Hounds therewith 1769 *Mrs. RAITARD Eng Househld* (1778) 135 When you have paunched and cased your hare 1884 *K. JERREMS Red Deer* v 99 When a stag is killed and paunched

† 3. To stuff the stomach with food, to fill the belly, to glut. (Also *intr.* for *refl*) Obs.

1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Aepoph* ii. 344 b. Now ye see hym full paunched, as Lyons are And in dedde the Lyons are more gentle when their beylies are well filled 1597-8 *Bp HALL* Sat ii 62 Rather pale with learned cares, than paunched with thy choyce of changed fares 1612 *tr. Boverius's Passenger* i 139 If you did but see him in what sort he vseth to glut and paunch himselfe 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* i. ii. (1718) 10 Now glutty paunches

4. To swallow hastily or greedily. *rare.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffs* Wks (Grosart) V 279 The Fisheman pauncht him up at a mouthfull 1892 *San Francisco Examiner* 28 Aug. Paunching blobs and dullops of fat.

Hence **Paunching** vbl. sb.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* Desolladus a, paunching, *Evisceratio*. 1848 *CHAMBERS Inform for People* I 590/1 When the (cow's) stomach [is] so much distended with the air, that there is danger of immediate suffocation or bursting—in these instances the puncture of the maw must be instantly performed, which is called paunching. 1892 *Pall Mail* G 24 Mar 2/1 The least pleasant part of the luncheon hour is the paunching of the birds which is often a disgusting evidence of the slaughter

† **Paunch**, v.² Obs. *rare.* [a F *pancher*, obs form (16-17th c. in Littré and Cotgr.) of *pancher* to incline] *intr.* To incline, lean, have a penchant, physically or mentally

1577 *F. de Lesle's Leg* G iv. They determined a while to let her paunch some times one way, and some times another, curiously watching to what end her behaviours would come 1595 *HUBBROCK Apot. Infantis Unapt* 14 The ground and foundation is weakke their building also vpon it, pauncheth

Paunched (pōnʃt, pānʃt), a. [f. PAUNCH sb. + -ED.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied, paunchy Also in comb., as full-paunched

1649 *G. DANIEL Truarcl.* Hen. V. li. These full-paunched Boetian, Contemne all Bodies lied in puer Ayre, As Atticke leanness 1805 *Spirit Pub Fruts* IX. 251 The band of paunch'd Hellous.

Pauncher, variant of PAUNCHER Obs.

Paunchway, variant of PANCHWAY.

Paunchy (pōnʃi, pānʃi), a. [f. PAUNCH sb. + -Y] Having a large paunch; big-bellied

1598 *FLORIO, Ventroso*, paunchy, that hath a great belly 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X 99 The mayos and sheriffs, in paunchy order, will go down 1861 *Frut Roy Agric Soc* XXXII. i 142 Calves which are in the habit of drinking too fast are detected by a glance at their 'paunchy' condition.

Hence **Paunchiness**.

1879 *Scribner's Mag* Dec. 178 All had grown rivals in pious paunchiness.

Paund, obs f PAWN sb.², obs. pa. pple. PAWN v.

Paune, obs. form of PAWN

† **Pauned**, obs form of PANED.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 69 Long and large garments of Blewe satten pauned with bipes

Paunflet, obs f PAMPHLET

Paunse, -sie, **Paunt**, obs. ff PANSY, PAINT

Paouise, -oyse, obs. forms of PAVIS

Pauper (pō pər), sb. [a L *pauper* poor: its English use originated in the legal phrase *in forma pauperis*, in the form or character of a poor man or woman see sense 1]

1. A poor person

a. In Law One allowed, on account of poverty, to sue or defend in a court of law without paying costs (*in forma pauperis*. see || IN 4) cf also DISPAUPER.

[1495 *Act 11 Hen VII.* c. 12 (*heading*) An Acte to admytt such persons as are poore to sue in forma pauperis] 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 73 My Lord Keepe pronounced this order, that the plaintiff should continue pauper. 1641 *Spiritual Courts Epist in Harl Misc* (Malh) IV 420 *Busy-body* Many of them were *in forma pauperis*. *Scraps* all. I had rather the judge would have given sentence against my client, than bestowed a pauper on me a 1680 *BUTLER Rem* (1759) I 252 No Court allows two single Paupers, 1 encounter Hand to Hand at Daus, and trounce Each other Gratis in a Suit at once 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm* III. 211. 400 Paupers, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 11 Henry VII c. 12 to have original writs and subpoenas gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee *Ibid.* It seems however agreed, that a pauper may recover costs, though he pays none, for the counsel and clerks are bound to give their labour to him, but not to his antagonist.

b In general sense: A person destitute of property or means of livelihood; one who has no means, or who is dependent on the charity of others, a beggar. (Now associated with c.)

[1493 *H. PARKER (title)* Dimes and Pauper] 1516 in 101/1 *Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v. 396 No lazer nor infecte paupers or poore shall come within the town. 1812 *CARRS Tales in Verse* xvi *Resentment* 274 And he, a wand'ring pauper, wanting bread. 1821 *SCOTT Nigel* iv. He classes me with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland, who disgrace his court in the eyes of the proud English—that is all 1880 *MISS BRADTON Barbara* xlii 315 You would have found me a disgraced man, a pauper without a chance of fortune 1892 in *Daily Paper* (Stead) 4 Oct 11 We (the British Aristocracy) are, many of us little better than splendid paupers 1894 *W. T. STREAN (title)* The Splendid Paupers a Tale of the coming Plutocracy.

c *spec.* A person in receipt of poor-law relief.

1775 *T. MENDHAM (title)* A Dialogue, in two Conversations, between a Gentleman, a Pauper, and his Friend, intended as an Answer to a Pamphlet published by the Rev Mr Potte, entitled, Observations on the Poor Laws 1788 *W. MASON (title)* Animadversions on the present Government of the York Lunatic Asylum; in which the case of Parish Paupers is distinctly considered 1800 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eccl. Wedding* 110 A parish shell at last, and the little bell toll'd hastily for a pauper's funeral! 1841 *T. NOEL Kymes & Roundelayes, Pauper's Drive*, Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a Pauper, whom nobody owns! 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability*, The pauper lives better than the free labourer, the thief better than the pauper.

2. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. *attrib* (in apposition) or as *adj.* That is a pauper; destitute.

1809 *Mad. Frml* XXI. 185 To have pauper patients committed to him. 1833 *HT MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i 10 Our pauper-bourgeois have taken his work from him. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) I. 11 The fasteners of emigration ought to begin by educating pauper children for that purpose 1869 *LD. LYTON Oron* 34 A pauper prince Paid from the plunder of a pauper people.

b. *attrib* Of, belonging or relating to, or intended for a pauper or paupers, as pauper-asylum, -coffin, -grave, -list, -palace, -rate, -system; also in objective and instrumental comb., as pauper-breeding, -making, pauper-fed *adjs*

1823 *COBBETT Rev Rides* (1885) I 305 Here has been the pauper-making work! 1834 *HT MARTINEAU in Tail's Mag* I 209/1 The result of introducing a legal pauper-system into Ireland 1837 — *Soc Amer* III 190, I was grieved to see the magnificent pauper asylum near Philadelphia, made to accommodate luxuriously 1200 persons. 1845 *J. E. CARPENTER Poems & Lyrics* 97 Poor-law minions, pauper-fed 1854 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gen Bounce* xix, Her child is in that pauper-coffin which she is following to the grave

Hence **Pauper v trans** = PAUPERIZE; **Pauperage** = *pauperdom*; **Pauperate** v. *trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pauperdom**, (a) the condition of a pauper, destitution, (b) the realm of paupers, paupers collectively; **Pauperess**, a female pauper.

1879 *TENNISON Falcon* i 1, Why then, my lord, we are *pauper'd out and out a 1847 in *Medwin Shelley* I. 307 Those who had just risen above *pauperage 1890 *LD OSBORNE Gleamings* 76 'This seething mass of female pauperage 1866 *Lowell Lett* (1894) I 404 We would not rob you [England] of a single one of your valuable institutions—state church, peerage, and pauperage 1839 *J. ROGERS Antipophor* xiv 306 It has *pauperated many a lawful hei 1870 *Contemp Rev* XIV 491 Its duties towards *pauperdom and those on the verge of pauperdom 1882 *Leisure Hour* July 424/2 The rules under which their pauperdom places them 1860 *DICKENS Uncanny Trav* ii, The wards-woman, an elderly, able-bodied *pauperess

Pauperism (pō pər'iz'm), [f. PAUPER sb. + -ISM

Hence mod F. *paupérisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878), mod Ger. *pauperismus*] The condition of

paupers; the existence of a pauper class, poverty, with dependence on public relief, as an established condition or fact among a people. Hence *concr.* the pauper class, paupers collectively.

1815 W. CLARKSON (*title*) An Inquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor's Rates 1818 in 1000. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 273 Be astonished, if you can, at the pauperism and the crimes, that disgrace this once happy and moral England 1827 *Whately Logic* (1837) 229 An increase of pauperism, i.e. of the habit of depending on parish-pay. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 145 Thenceforth 'pauperism' became a caste in England 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii 232 Pauperism is still one of the most formidable social and economic difficulties

Pauperization (pə'pəɪzɪʃən) [*f. next + -ATION.*] The action of pauperizing or condition of being pauperized

1847 in WEBSTER 1849 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 2 Apr (1876) 174 Demoralization and pauperization will go on in an extending circle 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 1 § 4 805 The pauperization of families who relied on them for support.

Pauperize (pə'pəɪzɪz), *v.* [*f. PAUPER + -IZE*] *trans.* To make a pauper of; to reduce to the condition of a pauper, or to poverty or destitution; *esp.* to make dependent on public relief.

1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* II 47 The indigent who have been pauperized by the undue depression of wages 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* VI (1880) 99 I thought they were poor, they were not pauperized, but thrifty and self helping 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. IV. 141 There is nothing so fatal to the manhood of a people as the charity that pauperizes

Hence **Pauperized**, **Pauperizing** *pp. adjs.*, also **Pauperizer**, one who pauperizes.

1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* II 75 The dreary haunts of our pauperized classes 1844 TUPPER *Heart* I 9 When did heart ever gain money?—bahl! heart indeed—pauperizing but of muscle! 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 60 Asabi drove out the pauperizers of the people 1886 in J. F. MAURICE *Lett. Danegat* 4 Pauperizing charity produces the ordinary fruits which all the best friends of the poor have preached that it does. The people become regular acting beggars

† **Pauperous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. PAUPER + -OUS.*] Relating to or connected with the poor.

1621 S. WARD *Happ. of Practice* (1627) 47 Hauē a stocke employed in Gods Bankes, to pauperous and pious vses **Paupire**, *obs.* form of **PAPER**

Panometabolous (pə'nɒmɪtə'boʊləs), *a.* [*Entom.* [*f. Gr. παῖς* little, small + *ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΟΥΣ*] Having, or of the nature of, slight or imperfect metamorphosis, as in orthopterous insects.

1805 *Canbr. Nat. Hist.* V 190 The changes of form [in the Orthoptera] are much less abrupt and conspicuous than they are in most other Insects The metamorphosis is therefore called Panometabolous

Paupod (pə'pɒd), *Zool.* [*Anglicized sing. of mod. L. Paupododa, f. Gr. παῖς* little, small + *-ποδός* footed, *f. ποῦς, ποδ-* foot.] A myriapod of the order *Paupododa*, resembling centipedes, but of very minute size.

1897 *Amer. Nat.* XXXI. 71 It may be added that the paupods can climb, though scarcely as well as *Polyxenus*

† **Pausable**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. PAUSABLE* (*f. PAUSE* + *-ABLE* in a vague use) + *-LY* 2.] In the way of pausing or dwelling upon something; deliberately, without haste; pausefully.

1873 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* vi (1890) 13 Answers (in church) are to be done not in a huddling or slubbing fashion, but gently and pausable, thinking what they say

Pausal (pə'zæl), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. L. pausa* *PAUSE* + *-AL*; cf. *causal*.] Of or pertaining to a pause or the pause in a sentence; in *Heb. Gram.* applied to the form which a word receives in the pause, in which, in certain cases, a vowel is changed (usually lengthened), or a weakened vowel reappears in full.

1877 C. T. BALL *Merch. Taylors' Heb. Gram.* 76 In the pausal form, an original vowel, shortened to *sh'wa* out of pause, is preserved 1882-3 SCHARR *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 928/1 פָּאָזָל, probably the Pausal of פָּאָזָל.

† **Paustation**, *Obs.* [*ad. late L. paustationem* (St. Jerome, in sense 'death'), *n.* of action from *paustare* to *PAUSE*.] The action of pausing; a pause, intermission.

14. *Lydg. Ball. commend. Our Lady* 61 To wery wandered tent and pavilion, The feynite to freshe, and the paustacion 1460 *Play Sacram.* 603 Hauē do faste and mak no paustacion. 1485 *Dugby Myst.* v. 463 Ther make a paustacion.

Pause (pəʊz), *sb.* Also 5-7 *pawse*, 6 *paws*. [*f. F. pause* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), *ad. L. pausa* halt, stop, *f. Gr. παύω*, *f. παύω* to cease, stop; in the musical sense, *immed. ad. It. pausa*]

1. An act of stopping or ceasing for a short time in a course of action, *esp.* in speaking; a short interval of inaction or silence; an intermission; sometimes *spec.* an intermission arising from doubt or uncertainty, a hesitation.

1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, of stynty(n)ge, or a bydy(n)ge, pausacio, pausa 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I. 21. 57 Efter the first paws, and that courr neir gane, The gobletis greit with mychty wynis .Thou fillit. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. L. 96 At this point, His holiness making a pause, I. said [etc.] 1595 SHAKES *John* IV. II. 231 Hadst thou but shooke thy head, or made a pause When I spake darkely 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 627 A Pause in Grief, an interval from Woe 1709 STERNE *Taylor* No. 94

175 It cures or supplies all Pauses and Hesitations in Speech 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ProI. 238 Lake innets in the pauses of the wind 1863 G20 ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, There was a pause before the preacher spoke again.

b. (Without article) Intermission, delay, waiting, hesitation, suspense

1593 SHAKES *Lucr.* 277 Sad pause and deep regard beset the sage 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. 17 Inure of chance Puts backe leane-taking, rustles roughly by All time of pause. 1683-4 Wood *Life* 14 Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 89 He told me after a great deal of paus and shifting, that [etc.] 1809 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Here speech is the one thing needful—pause the one thing damned

c. *Phr.* To give pause to, to put to a pause to cause to stop or hesitate; to check the progress or course of; to 'pull up'. In or at pause († under a pause) pausing, not proceeding, temporarily inactive or motionless, hesitating, in suspense

1602 SHAKES *Ham.* III. 1 68 For in that sleepe of death, what dreames may come, Must giue vs pause *ibid.* III. 42, I stand in pause where I shall first begin 1709 STEELE *Tales* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive, and all Nature in a Pause 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilium* II. 84, I was under a little Pause, not knowing readily what to reply 1719 Dr. FOR CRUISE I. 111, These considerations .put me to a pause. 1752 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem.* I. 102 When the slow dial gave a pause to care. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x 271 One of those profound reflections that give one pause in studying these fine pictures of human nature 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 154 You stand there at pause, and silent

2. *spec.* One of the intermissions, stops, or breaks made, according to the sense, in speaking or reading, in *Prosody*, such a break occurring according to rule at a particular point in a verse, a caesura, also, a break of definite length in a verse, occupying the time of a syllable or number of syllables. Also *transf.* in a piece of music.

1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, yn redynge of bokys, *periodus*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poeme* II. v. (A1b) 87-8 Three maner of pauses. The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma*. The second they called *colon*. The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause *ibid.* 88 In a verse of seauen syllables the Cesure ought to fall either vpon the fourth or none at all, the meeter very ill brooking any pause. 1704 LOCKE (J.), *These* partitions and pauses which men, educated in the school, observe 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 9 ¶ 2 The variety .of the pauses with which he has diversified his numbers 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 16 Where Rhythm, Pause, and Accent are peculiarly attended to by the Composer 1819 SMITH *Prometh.* *Und.* II. 143 As you speak, your words fall, pause by pause, my own forgotten sleep With shapen 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. 1 364 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible space of time.

3. *Mus.* † a. A character denoting an interval of silence; a rest. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 *Ph.* What stokes be these? *Ma.* These be called rests or pauses 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voice or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time.

b. The character *∞* or *ω* placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that its duration is to be lengthened indefinitely. (Also placed over a double bar at the conclusion of a piece, and rarely over a single bar in the course of it to indicate a short but indefinite interval of silence.)

1806 CALLEOTT *Mus. Gram.* vi. 73 The Pause is placed over a Note to signify that the regular time of the Movement is to be delayed. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 676/1 Pauses at the end of a movement, over a rest, or even over a silent bar, are intended to give a short breathing-space before going on to the next movement

4. *Heb. Gram.* In the expressions *in pause* (orig. in sense 2), *into pause*: the form that a word or vowel takes before one of the chief stops: cf. **PAUSAL**

1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1880) 27 In general only the two greatest Prose accents, (*vr Silhu*, marking the end, and *Athnah*, marking the middle of the verse) throw vowels into pause. 1877 [see **PAUSAL**]

5. *Comb.* 1880 MASSON *Life Milton* VI 577 The pointing is a mere empirical compromise, for the reader's convenience, between pause-marking and clause-marking

Pause (pəʊz), *v.* Also 6-7 *pawse*. [*f. PAUSE* *sb.* or *ad. L. pausare* to halt, cease, or *F. pauser* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), both derived from the *sb.* *L. pausare*, as a living word, became in *It. posare*, *F. poser*, whence *Posi*, *q.v.*]

1. *intr.* To make a pause; to cease or intermit action (*esp.* movement or speech) for a short interval; to stop (temporarily), to wait, to stop for the purpose of deliberation, or on account of doubt or uncertainty; to hesitate, hold back

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody.. Begin all at ones, & ende all at ones, pause all toggyder. 1560 DAVID *in Standaes Comm.* 289 b, After he had paused and taken deliberation. 1596 SHAKES *Merch.* V. IV. 1 335 Why doth the Jew pause? take thy forfeiture 1602 — *Jul.* C. III. II. 36 If any, speak. I pause for a Reply. 1655 *Milton Son.* 10 *Cyrack Skinner*, Let Euclid rest and Archimedes pause 1669 — *P. L.* v. 64 This said he paus'd not, but with ventious Aime He pluckt, he tasted 1781 COWLEY *Expostulation* 605 If Business Can pause one hour to read a serious rhyme 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 347 The little boat Now pausing on the edge of the riven wave 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 140 Decide not ere you

pause 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XVIII. 124 We paused upon the summit to look upon the scene

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare*—1.

[Cf. *F. se pausant* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*)] 1597 SHAKES 2 *Hen.* IV. iv. 9 Wee pause vs, till these Rebels Come vnderneath the yoke of Government

2 To stop for a time over some particular word or thing, to dwell, rest, linger upon.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 21 There is no woide of one syllable that they use to pause upon 1596 SHAKES. 1 *Hen.* IV. v. 15 Other Offenders we will pause vpon 1846 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* 88 I rips From this to that, then pauses there. 1863 Mrs OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xvii 304 The eyes.. paused at him for a moment *Mod.* He paused upon the word The singer paused upon the closing note.

† b. To stay, remain, or continue temporarily in some place or state; to stop; to rest. *Obs.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 881 There they commoned and paused that night 1571 CAMPHON *Ilust. Isl.* xv (1633) 52 While the Prince, and Potentates pawed in this good mood.

Pause (pəʊz), *v.* 2 *diat.* [*Derivation uncertain*; connexion with *F. pauser* has been suggested, but neither the vowel nor sound of the *s* agrees.] *trans.* To kick, repulse with a kick.

1673 O. HEYWOOD (of Bolton, Lancash.) *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 204 He pawed her with his feet 1828 CRADEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pause*, to kick with the foot. [*In Eng. Dial. Dict.* from *Yorksh. and Notts*]

Pauseful (pə'zʊl), *a.* 1 *adv.* [*f. PAUSE* *sb.* + *-FUL*] Full of or abounding in pauses

1877 FURNIVALL *Introd. Leopold Shaks.* p. xcviij, Professor Spalding contrasts the broken and pauseful verification of Shakspeare with Fletcher's smoother end stop and double-ending lines 1892 *Gd. V. in d. Oct.* 658/2 Pauseful harmonies.

Hence **Pausefully** *adv.* (*in quot.*, so as to cause a pause).

1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xiv, I feel her finger light Laid pausefully upon life's headlong train

Pauseless (pə'zles), *a.* *rare.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LESS*] Having no pause, uninterrupted, ceaseless.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 684 Richard's course had been busy, hurrying, pauseless 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 2/1 The dusky giants sweltering naked or half naked at their pauseless task

Hence **Pauselessly** *adv.*, without stopping 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xi (1852) 124 This heart let cease from prayer, these lips from praise, Save that which life shall offer pauselessly 1883 SILVERMAN *Silverado Sp.* II. 24 A broad cool wind streamed pauselessly down the valley.

† **Pausement**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. PAUSE* *v.* 1 + *-MENT*] The act of pausing; pause. To take *pausement*, to pause.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abused.* (Percy Soc.) 58 Go too, take pausement, be aduisee

Pauser (pə'zə), *rare.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ER* 1] One who pauses.

1605 SHAKES *Macb.* II. III. 117 Th' expedition of my violent Loue Out-run the pauser, Reason

|| **Pausimonia**, *Physiol.* [*mod. L. f. Gr. παῦσις* cessation + *μῆν* month: cf. *CATAMENIA*] Cessation of menstruation; menopause.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 687 **Pausing** (pə'zɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. PAUSE* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1] The action of the verb *PAUSE*; stopping, intermission, hesitation.

1530 PALSGR. 252/2 *Pausyng, interpos.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* III. (A1b) 80 After long pausing thus she sayd elysike. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 214 Such pawings as well reproved by Palladio 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) IV. xxi. 128 Thy tearful pawings shall not be helped out by me *attrib.* 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 796 Thrice they sound, with pausing space.

Pausing, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2] That pauses: see the verb.

1719 TICKELL *On Death Addison* 16 The slow solemn knell The pealing organ, and the pausing choir. 1844 BROWNING *Boy & Angel*, With that weak voice of our disdain, Take up creation's pausing strain. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. II. 97 Lawn and lake enough. I had, in the North Inch of Perth, and pools of pausing Tay

Hence **Pausingly** *adv.*, with pausing.

1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* I. II. 168 With demure Confidence, Thus pausingly ensue'de

Pauste, *-ti, -ty, var. POUTIE* *Obs.*, power.

Paut (pəʊt), *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*Origin obscure*] *intr.* Of a horse: To paw the ground, stamp with the foot. Also said of a person.

1697 CLEVELAND *Poems* 66 [He] did not cease to cave and paut, While clyed back was puct and gald. 1800 Lord *John* IV. in *Child Ballads* I. 397 O where was ye, my gude gey steed. That ye didna waken your master? I pautit wi' my foot, master, Gaird a' my bridles rung 1828 CRADEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paut*, to paw. To paw off: 't' happen', to kick off the bed clothes. [*In Eng. Dial. Dict.* from *Scotl.* to *Lincolnsh.*; also in various more or less allied senses.]

† **Paut**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. App. a var. of **PALT** *v.*, to pelt.

1611 COTGR., *Espauter*, to paut, pelt, thrash [etc.]. **Paut**, variant of **PAT** *sb.*

† **Pautener**, *sb.* 1 (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 4 -ere, *Sc.* *paytner*, -tynere, 5 *pawtner*, *pautonere*. [*f. A.F. pautener* = *OF. pautomer* (so in Gower), earlier *paltionier* (12th c., Godef.), 'a lewd, stubborn, or saucy knave' (Cotgr.); in *med. L. paltionarius*, in *It. paltioniere* 'a paltree, cheating, loitring companion, also a carrier or drouer' (Florio); deriv. of *It. paltone* 'varlet, knave, rascal' (Florio),

Pr *paltom* (Diez). Referred by Diez to a L type **paltio*, -*ōnem* vagabond, vagrant, f. *pālītārī* (Plautus), iterative of *pālārī* to wander up and down. A possible source has also been sought in L.G. *palt* bit, piece, e g of bread, whence 'beggar', Sc 'gie's-a-piece'. A vagabond, rascal.

In numerous places modern editors have misread and misprinted *pautener*. This is here corrected.

13 *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) Pou lighes now, eber pautener! *Ibid.* 15075 Yp par steit tua pauteneis. c1380 *Str Rerum*, 859 Pou ne askapest noit ouz, pautener, bot her ryt pou schalt dye. 1426 *Audelav Poems* 16 Apon his partē pautener ys apayd. c1450 *Morlin* 258 A full fell pautener is he that twies this day thus hath yow smyten to grounde. [1843 *Carlyle Past & Pr.* II xii, The Norfolk barrator and pautener.]

B. *ady* [So in OF.] Rascally, wicked.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 320 A boye fulle pauteneie he had a suerd that bote, He sturte vnto be Cofiere, his handes flust of smote. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* II 194 Thar wes nane off lyft sa fell, Sa pauteneie, na sa cruell. c1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* 11 (*Ninian*) 1111 3et was he be mast fellone man bat mycht be, & cruel and paytynieie

† **Pautener**, sb. Also 4-5 pawtener, 5 -ere, -yner, pawtner, pauteneere, 6 pawtēnar, pautner. [a. OF. *pautomere* (1419 in Godef.) a purse, 'a shepherd's scrip' (Cotgr.)] A small bag, a wallet, scrip, purse.

c1325 *Poem Times Edw II* 86 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pautener an honne and a komb. 1395 *Will of Leyghthon* (Somerset Ho.) My pawtēneie w't Rynde of siluer & gylde pawtner. c1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III xxii (1869) 148 Cloutes and pauteneies and bagges. 1465-4 *Rolls of Parlt V* 505/2 For weying eny Purces, Pawtēners, or Crounes of Cappes for Children. c1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 41/5 Lyon the pursuer hath purses and pautēners. 1530 *Palsgr* 252/a Pautner, *malette*.

† **Pautre**, Obs. [app. a F. *poutre* (OF. *poultre*, *poustre*, 1332-85 in Godef. *Compl.*)] A beam.

c1425 *Voc in Wr-Wulcker* 667/20 Nomina pertinencia domorum. *Hec jama*, pautre *Hec trates*, balk. 1538 *Nottingham Rec* III 376 Tymbar for groynseles and pautres.

Pauvilon, *pauvillon*, obs. forms of PAVILION.

Pauwau, obs form of POW-WOW

|| **Pauxi** (pō'ksi). *Ormith.* [a Sp. *pauxi*, now *pauzi* (pau'zi), a Mexican *pauzi* (pau'zi), in Pg. *pauzi* (pau'zi), F. *pauxi*, mod L. *Pauxis*. See also altered forms under POWESS.] The Galeated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*) see CURASSOW.

[1661 *HERNANDEZ Annual Mexican Hist* cxxii, De Pauxi vocata ave.] 1753 *CHAMBERS Cyc Supp.*, *Pauxi*, the name of an American bird. 1897 *GRIFFITH Currier's Ann.* K. VIII. 119 It possesses all the characters of a genuine Pauxi. 1852 *Th Ross Humboldt's Trav* II. xviii 151 The *pauxi* and the *guacharaca*, which may be called the turkeys and pheasants of those countries.

Pauyee, -yee, *pavache*, obs forms of PAVIS.

[**Pavade**, *pauade*, misprint by Thynne of *PAMADE* in Chaucer's *Reeve's T.* 9 and 40, followed by Levins, Camden, Tyrwhitt, etc.; also an erroneous reading for *pauys*, PAVIS in Lydg. *Troybk.* III. xxii. (1555)]

1570 *LEVINS Manu* 8/40 A *Pauade*, *pagio* 1505 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1657) 209 Lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pauad, baselard, launcegay.]

Pavage (pā'væg) Also 5 *pavag*, *pawage*, 6 *pavadge*, 7-8 -age, 9 -eage. [a F. *pavage* (1331 in Hatz-Darm.), in med.L. *pavagium*, f. F. *paver* to PAVE; see -AGE.]

1. A tax or toll towards the paving of highways or streets; also, the right to levy such a tax or toll.

[1305 *Rolls of Parlt I.* 163/1 Quod velit ei concedere muragium & pavagium in villa War[ewic] 1324-5 *Ibid* 123/1 Par qua il prient pavage & murage a doier par vii annz.] a1500 *Ch. Charter Rich II* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 22 Quyt for euer of pavage pontage and murage. c1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xiii in *Child Ballads* III. 110/a Wed well y non leffe, seyde be potter, Nor pavag well y non pay. 1628 *Coke On Litt* 58 b, Consuetudo significeth also tolls pavage, and such like. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt. Brit.* III. 1. 240 The goods of Clergymen are discharged . . from Tolls and Customs of Aveage, Pontage, Murage, Pavage. 1883 *PICOT Liverpool Munic Rec* I 10 Pavage conceded to the town of Liverpool. 1904 *SHARPE Cal Let. Bk.* D 279 Allow citizens of York to pass free from payment of murage, pavage, . . and other customs.

2. The action of paving, the laying of a pavement. Also *attrib.*

1553 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v 414 Massons workinge uppon the workes of murage and pavage. 1853 *Turner's Dom Archit* II 110 The Roadway was kept in repair by pavage rates. 1860 *Biog & Crit. Fr.* 'The Times' 272 Street regulations as to pavage.

Pavais, -e, variants of PAVIS.

Pavan (pæ'vān). Forms: (6) *pavion*, -yon, 6-9 *pavane*, -in, -en, 7 -ian, -ine, 9 -sun, 6-*pavan*. [a. F. *pavane* (1524-30 in Godef. *Comp*), ad. It. *pavana* (Florio), or Sp. *pavana*, *pavana* (Minsheu). of disputed origin. See note below.] A grave and stately dance, in which the dancers were elaborately dressed; introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

1530 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xx, We haue nowe base daunsis, . . pavions, turgions, and roundes.] 1535 *LYNDSAY Satyre* 365a We sall leir how to dance . . Ane new pavie of France. 1585 *PUTTENHAM Eng Poeme* I. xxiii (Arb) 61 Daunced by measures as the Italian Pavan and galliard as at these

daies in Princes Courts. 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt, Master-Const* IV. ii, He dances the Spanish pavin. 1622 *News fr Love-Compt* 7 Can any dance The Spanish Pavin, tricks of France. 1776 *HAWKINS Hist Music* IV v 1 387 The Pavan derived from the Latin Pavo a kind of dance, performed with such circumstances of dignity and stateliness as shew the propriety of the appellation. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xvi, Your leg would make an indifferent good show in a pavin or a galliard. 1893 *McCarthy Red Diamonds* I 254 Those beautiful old fashioned dances, pavanes, and minuets, and gavottes.

b. Music for this dance or in its rhythm, which is duple and very slow.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Aib) 39 Whether these galliards, pavanes and daunces be lyker the Muske of the Lydians, or the Dorians. c1639 *ELTCHER Mad Lover* II. i, He pipe him such a Paven. 1789 *BURNIE Hist Mus* III v 203 Dance tunes such as the pavan and passamezzo. 1887 *W B Squire in Dict Nat Hist* IX 95/a The only extant compositions of his are some instrumental pavans.

c *attrib* and *Comb*

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Pavamer*, a pavane-maker; a dauncer of Pavanes. 1636 *BUTLER Princ. Mus* 8 The triple is oft called Galliard-time, and the duple, Pavin-time

[*Note.* According to the Spanish Academy, *pavana* (found in D. Pineda 1552) is a derivative of Sp *pavo* peacock, 'in allusion to the movements and ostentation of that bird'; so Chambers 1727, from *Dict. Prévois* 1721, 'a grave kind of dance, borrowed from the Spaniards, wherein the performers make a kind of wheel or tail before each other, like that of a peacock whence the name'; so in M. Compan, *Dict de la Danse* 1787, *Littre*, etc. See also *Elyot's Governor*, ed. Croft, I 237, 241 notes, *Gloss* II 580; and of the German name *Pavementans* 'peacock dance'. Others have attributed to the dance an Italian origin, and viewed *pavana* as reduced from *Padovana* 'Paduan' (which occurs in A. Rotta 1546); a 17th c. MS collection of airs and dances by Dowland, Holborne, and others, in Camb Univ Lib, Dd 4 23 contains (near the end) a piece entitled *Padovana de la Milanessa*. But the phonetic difficulties in identifying the two words are serious, and they are prob. distinct terms, which may afterwards have sometimes been confused by those who knew the history of one of them only cf. e g. J. B. Besardus *Thesaur. Harmon.* (Cologne 1604) Pref.]

Pavas, *pavashe*, obs. forms of PAVIS

Pave (pæ'v), v. [a. OF. *paver* (12th c. in *Littre* and *Hatz-Darm.*), either from L. *pavire* to beat, strike, ram, with changed formative suffix and sense, or (as Darmesteter thinks more likely) a back formation from F. *pavement* PAVEMENT.]

1. *trans.* To lay or cover with a pavement (a street, road, court, yard, floor, hence, a town, house, etc.): see PAVEMENT 1.

c1320 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The barouns of Flaunce thider come gon, Into the pales that paved is with ston. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8070 Alle þe stretes of þe cete and þe lanes War even paved with precyouse stanes. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1661 A flore þat was fret all of fyne stones, Pavyt prudly all with proude colours. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy* I. xvi 17 b, The court is pavid with Mosaicque stone. 1600-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 483 Flauders tyles to pave the chimney in the . . great chamber. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav Persia* 390 The Tomb is pavid with Tiles of Cheney. 1707 *MORTIMER's Hist* (1721) II. 104 Some pave their Walks all over with large Pabbles or Flint-stones, and lay their Gavel on the Top of them. 1840 *DICKENS Barn Rudge* II, The roads even within twelve miles of London were, ill paved. 1904 *Daily Chron* 23 Aug 6/1 The area—one and a quarter acres—is tar-paved.

b To overlie or cover as a pavement

1600 *ROWLANDS Lett. Humours Blood* 147 They had more Rubies than wold pave Cheapside. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. ix, The slab which paves the princely head.

2. *fig.* a To cover or overlay as with a pavement

c1400 *Land Troy Bk* 7214 Priamus wolde, that Troye hadde be paved With hethen hond and eury a membre. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen V.* III. vii 87, I will trot to morrow a mile, and my way shall be paved with English Faces. 1611 *BIBLE Song Sol.* III. 10. 1647 *TAAFF Comm* I Cor. 1. 26 Hence it grew to a Proverb, 'That Hell was paved with Priests shaven crowns, and great mens head-pieces'. 1711 *Hell* is paved with good intentions [see INTENTION sb.]. 1820 *SOUTHEY Curse of K. xiv.* v, Their self devoted bodies there they lay To pave his chariot-way. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Rancho Life Montana* 154 Van grumbles, . . and says 'the ground is paved with pigs'.

† b. To render (a surface) hard or callous as if paved *Obs rare.*

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* I. viii (1718) 34 But when the frequent snell-departing bell Has pav'd their ears with her familiar knell. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat* 9 How can you drink your Tea so hot? Sure your Mouth's pav'd.

3 *Phrase.* To pave the way: to prepare the way (for, to something to come); to facilitate or lead on to a result or an object in view.

a 1585 *CARTWRIGHT* in R. BROWNE *Answe Cartwright* 86 The way will be paved and planned for mutual intercourse. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Som.* IV. xxvi. (1896) 99 More able to have paved a Way to future Felicity. 1747 *BRERLEY Let to Hales on Tar-water* Wks III 490 This may pave the way for its general use in all fevers. c1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* V. 92 One he always paved the way for another. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* I 250 Addressing audiences to pave the way to the great work they ultimately accomplished.

Pave (pæ'v), sb. Chiefly U.S. [app. f. PAVE v, or ?short for *pavement*.] = PAVEMENT.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192/1, I fancy them on every pave in Rome Toward the palace faced. 1901 H. McHUGH *John Henry* 45 Pounding the pave in front of Boose Bazaar. *Fig.* 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 42 The Pit and the horseshoes o'er it Had smiles for their happy pave.

|| **Pavé** (pavé) Also 9 *pavée* [F *pavé*, sb. use of pa pple *pavé* paved.]

1 A paved street, road, or path: = PAVEMENT 1, 1 b.

On the pave: see on the PAVEMENT

1764 in J. H. Jesse *G. Salwyn & Contemp* (1843) I 272, I am in no danger of being on the *pavé*! 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Namptun*, The postillion . . set off upon the *pavé* in full gallop. 1815 *SCOTT Paul's Lett* (1839) 287 The old dame of Babylon is in some measure reduced to the *pavé*. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxix, He has walked the Pall Mall *pavé* long enough. 1888 *PENNEL Sent. Journ* 29 We went up *pavé*, and down *pavé*, and over long stretches of *pavé* its vileness went beyond our expectation.

2 A setting of diamonds or other jewels placed close together like the stones of a pavement, so that no metal is visible. Hence *attrib.*, as *pavé-design*, -effect, -setting.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Aug, The stones surmounted with the legend, 'Ni obliviscaris' on a *pavé* of diamonds. 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Dec 4/a The *pavé* setting makes a mosaic of the stones.

Paveage, obs form of PAVAGE.

Paved (pæ'vɪd), *pph.* a [f. PAVE v. + -ED 1.]

1 Laid with a pavement; having a pavement; † set or laid together as a pavement (*obs.*).

c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 33 (82) And fond two opere ladies sette and she With-Inne a paved parlour. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 The glasse wyndows, the bynkes, the paved floie. 1500 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xii 13 The joyous people with their garments stowes the paved street. 1611 *BIBLE Exod* xxiv 10 There was vnder his feet, as it were a paved worke of a Saphire stone. 1795 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* II 125 Surrounded with a paved area. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* x, He arrived in a square paved court.

2. Compactly set so as to form a structure resembling a pavement. said of the teeth of some fishes.

1890 in *Cent Dict*

† **Pavefy**, v. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *pavefacere* to frighten, f. *pavere* to be afraid + *facere* to make: see -FY.] Hence † *Pavefaction*, *rare*-.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Pavefie*, to make afraid, to fright. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Pavefaction*, a terrifying or making afraid.

Paveice, -eise, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Paveleon, *paveleon*, obs. forms of PAVILION.

Pavement (pæ'vɪmənt), sb. Forms: a. 3-*pave-*ment, (3-5 *pau-*, 3-6 *pauy-*). β. 4-5 *paw-*, (5-6 *pau-*), 4-6 *pa-*, 5 *pay-*, 8-9 (*diac.*) *pammēt* [a. OF *pavement* (12th c. in *Littre*) = Fr. *pavamen*, Sp. *pavimiento*, It. *pavimento*, ad. L. *pavimentum* a beaten or rammed floor, f. *pavire* to beat, ram, tread down.]

1. A piece of paved work, a paved surface; the superficial covering or layer of a floor, yard, street, road, or area, formed of stones, bricks, tiles, or, in later times, blocks of wood, fitted closely together, so as to give a compact and more or less uniform and smooth surface; also, an undivided hard surface of cement, concrete, asphalt, or other material, used for the same purpose. *Mosaic* or *tessellated pavement*: see these words.

(The original sense of 'hard floor formed by beating or ramming' had become obs. before the word became English.)

a. c1290 *Becket* 2122 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 167 With bulke stroke þut brain ful on þe pavement. c1320 *Str. Buikes* (MS. A) 4384 Pourz is bodi wente þe xxv. Dede a fel on þe pavement. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydas* xxvii. 102 Som. he shal doo cast out of y^e windowes down to y^e pavement. 1530 *CROMWELL Let.* 18 Oct in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II. 237 That you shuld cause the stretes and Lanes there to be vened for the pavementes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy* I. vi 4 b, The pavement . . was of Marber stone. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odysse* x 307 The pavement rings With imitation of the tunes she sings. 1766 *Pope Odysse*, xxi 44 With polish'd oak the level pavement shines. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F. xlv* (1790) VIII. 36 The works of Justinian represent a tessellated pavement of antique and costly, but too often of incoherent fragments. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 435 Floors constructed of stone are more particularly denominated pavement. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 35/a The wooden pavement, properly so called, seems to have been first used in Russia.

β. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 9180 Þe pavement of seven may lykened be, litle a pavement of precyouse stanes and perré. 1384 *WYCLIF Ps. cxviii* [1] 25 Myñ soule cleude to the pavement [1388 pavement]. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xviii. 188 The pavementes of halles and chambres ben all square, on of gold and another of sylver. c1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 64 [She] putt ass on her head, & laid her down on þe pavement & wepid bitterley vii dayes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 251/2 Pavementes of a strete, *pavement*, *pavee*. *Ibid.* 252/2 Pavement, *pavee*. 1895 *PATTERSON Man & Nat.* 73 (E. D. D.) Red handkerchiefs dot the hard cold pavements.

b. The paved part of a public thoroughfare (*obs.* in general sense); now *spec.* the paved footway by the side of a street, as distinct from the roadway. *On the pavement* (after F. *sur le pavé* 'on the street'), walking the streets, without lodging, abandoned.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 270 Þe Turbeule Drawen is a while on London pavement, & sþen was he hanged as theif for treson. c1400 *Sege Jerus.* 1244 (E. E. T. S.) Myt no man stonde in þe stret for stynde of ded coises; þe peple in þe pavement was pite to byholde. 1602 and *Pi Return fr. Paruass* I. 1. 119 In a sinne gulco coach not closely pent, logging along the harder pavement. 1745 B. HIGGONS *Rem. on Burnet Hist* Wks 1736 II. ii. 104 They, who had lavish'd their own in his [the King's] Defence, were suffered to starve on the Pavement. 1793 *Govv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ* (1832) II. 226 His retreat must be slow till he gets to the pavement within about a league of Antwerp. a 1818 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I 28, I was left completely on the pavement. 1874 *Graphic* 5 Sept.

226/1 The humble 'artist on stone' has found a convenient 'pitch' and with his stubby bits of various coloured chalk he is rapidly making sketches on the pavement. 1879 *Black Macled of D. v.* The crowd of footmen who stood in two lines across the pavement in front of Beauegard House 1900 *Shaw Plays for Puppets* p. 11, 'They mistook, as pitifully as a poor girl of the pavement will pretend to be a clergyman's daughter

c. transp. and fig.

1592 *GRENE Selimus* 498 Were his light steed, as swift as Pegasus, And trode the aspie pavement with then heeles 1606 *SHAKS 1. 3 Cr III* in 162 Or like a gullant Hoose faine in first rank, Lye there for pavement to the abject reere 1647 *H. MORR Cupid's Conflict* lxxxv, Gathering my limbe from off the green pavement 1827 *POTTER Course T.* vi 58 Stirs, walking on the pavement of the sky. 1887 *HALL CAINE Demetrius* x 65 Large white patches came moving out of the surrounding pavement of deep black, where the vanishing apples left the dark sea smooth

d. The floor of a mine (Raymond *Mining Gloss* 1887) e. A seam of fire-clay underlying a seam of coal

2 Anat. and Zool. A structure or formation resembling a pavement; a level hard surface formed by close-set teeth, bony plates, or the like

1847 *ANSTED Anc World* xii 270 The flat pavement of palat. bones with which these animals were provided 1857 *H. MILLER Fest. Rocks* i 62 A palate covered with a dense pavement of crushing teeth 1897 *DARWIN Desc Man II* xii 6 [The] teeth are broad and flat, forming a pavement

3 A stone, brick, or tile suitable or made for paving. local

1797 *W. MARSHALL Norfolk* (1795) II Gloss (E D S), Pavements, square paving bricks, flooring-bricks, paving-tiles. 1800 *Thomas Stately* in Child *Ballads* (1857-9) VII 309 At last he sold the pavements of his yard, which covered were with blocks of tin. 1825 *FORBES Voc E Anglin*, Pavement, a square paving brick.

4 attrib. and Comb., as pavement-dealer, floor-side, -stone, -tile, etc.; pavement-artist, one who draws figures or scenes on the flagged pavement in coloured chalks or pastils in order to get money from passers-by: cf. quot. 1874 in 1 b, + pavement-beater (see quot.), pavement-epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and arranged in layers like the tiles of a mosaic pavement; lamellar, squamous, or tessellated epithelium, pavement-rammer, a power machine used to ram down the blocks with which a road is paved, pavement-tooth, a broad flat tooth forming with others a pavement in sense 2, as in the Port Jackson shank

1899 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 No one but the *pavement-artist can have any notion of how great the amount of dust is in London's streets 1611 *CORR s.v. Pavil, Rater de pavas*, a 'pavement-beater, a rakehell, without, loose youth, disolute or debauched fellow. 1870 *ROLANDSON Anim Life* 120 An internal layer of 'pavement epithelium' 1873 *SCOTT Robbery* vi 222, But floundered on the 'pavement-floor' The steed, and down the side bore. 1608 *MACHIN & MARKHAM Dumb Knight* iii 1 in Hazl *Dorset* x 159 Thus are the 'pavement-stones' before the doors worn smooth With clients dancing fore them 1845 *Gentl Mag* XXIV. 43/1 The ancient *pavement tiles found in this neighbourhood

Pavement (pā'vēmēt), v [f. prec sb; cf. L. *pavimentare* to cover with a pavement, to pave, OF. **pavementier*, in pa. pple. *pavementé*, It. *pavimentare* to pave, all from the sb.] *trans.* To lay with a pavement; to pave. Chiefly in pa. pple.

1634 *B. HALL Content*, *N T* iv vi, The pavements waves yielded a firm causey to thy sacred feet to walk on. 1648 — *Select Th.* i. vii. 23 What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gloriously arched, how richly paved! 1839 *Hist Revenues* 33 All paved with stone and shell

Pavemental (pā'vēmētāl), a [f. PAVEMENT sb + AL.] Of the nature of a pavement, consisting of pavement-tiles.

1880 *MACDONALD in Fyrd Lann Soc.* XV. 166 The dentition is typically pavemental in the Monococcus and ribbon-like in the Diococcus Gasteropoda.

Paven (pā'vən), ppl. a. Chiefly poetic [irreg. f. PAYE v, after *shaven*, etc.] = *PAVED* ppl. a.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 886 Rise, from thy coral-pav'd bed 1762 *St. James's Mag* I. 60 Beating the panic-paven ground. 1822 *SHIRLEY Sp. Plato* 2 To what sublime and star-y paven home Plotest thou? 1869 *STEVENS Let to Mother* 18 June in *Scrimmer's Mag.* (1869) XXV. 42/1 One catches a cool glimpse of a paven entrance-count.

Paven, variant of *PAVAN*.

Paver (pā'vər), Also 6 *pavore* [f. PAYE v. + ER.] (The 16th c. example of *pavore* seems to be imitative of words of Fr. origin; = *F. paveur*)]

1. One who paves, a paviour.

1477 in *York Misc* Intro. 21 note, Kidbears, Garthyners, erthe wallers, pavers, dykes 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Paveye, paviourator. 1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Musica Rec Carlsle* (1887) 276 We deseyte yor worshippe and yor breithen to let us have an able sufficient man for our burd, and so lykwyse for of pavore 1688 *R. HOLM Armoary* iii 342/1 A Pavers Pick hath a long head and back part, that it may strike deep into the ground 1706 *Churchill Acc Holy Cross, Canter* (MS), Pd for Lowances for the pair 00 02 07 1807 *Hutton Course Math* II 89 Pavers' work is done by the square yad.

2. A paving-stone or -tile 1666 *A. DR L. PAVEN Diary* (Surtees) 79 The pavement consisting of large four square pavers all leaded. 1802 *W. POWELL Lettering of an Engraving*, A representation of

Norman Pavers on the floor at Harrington 1894 *Athenaeum* 29 Sept. 427/2 The altar face [at Walton Priory] was still tiled with yellow and black pavers arranged diamond fashion

3 The bed-stone of a porcelain mill

1881 *Gude Worchester Porcel Wks* 12 The particles are abraded between the runners and pavers.

Ilence **Pa vership**, the office of paver

1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Musica Rec Carlsle* (1887) 274 Disvaying yor worshippe to consider of me concerning the paveshippe of the cite.

Paves, Pavesade, -ado see *PAVIS*, etc.

Pave-stone. [f. stem of *PAVE* v + *STONE* sb] = *PAVING-STONE*.

1852 *Ecchologist XIII* 312 The pavement is full of pave stones with the merchants' mark, of the old burghers of the town. 1894 *H. SRIJOUR Niddale* 380 Remains of this old thoroughfare in the shape of large pave stones.

|| **Pavia** (pā'viā), Bot. [mod. L. named by Boerhaave 1720, in honour of Peter Paav (Pavus), Professor of Botany at Leiden 1589-1617.] A genus of trees and shrubs (N. O. *Sapindaceae*) closely allied to the Horse-chestnut, from which they are distinguished by having a smooth, not prickly, capsule; hence called Buck-eye, or Smooth-hunted Horse-chestnut. *Pavia rubra*, the Red Horse-chestnut, a slender tree, twenty or thirty feet high, a native of the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, is a well-known ornamental tree.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pavia*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants described by Boerhaave and Lamour. 1766 *J. BARTRAM Fruit* 27 Jan in *W. Stoik Acc E Florida* 54 Now the *Pavia* is a *Pavia*, are all green. 1882 *Garden* 1, 1, constitute a group of trees all

Pavage, Pavian, Pavice, obs. forms of *PAVAGE, PAVAN, PAVIS*.

Pavid (pā'vid), a. rare. [ad. L. *pavidus* fearful, trembling, f. stem of *pavere* to quake with fear.] Fearful, timid.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Pavid*, fearful, timorous, quaking, stinging 1667 *WATTS House Fire Lond* 92 That Dread and pavid manlessness, that seized the Inhabitants. 1847 *THACKERAY Contib to Punch Wks*, 1902 VI. 468 The pavid man within the one vehicle, shuddered and trembled 1863 — *Round. Papers*, *Medal Geo IV* 355 Eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the pavid kid

Ilence **Pavi dity**, fearfulness, timidity rare =

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Pavidity*, d. fear, timorousness

Pavie (pā'vi), s. [Origin unascertained.] A clever or nimble movement of the body, as of a juggler in performing a trick; hence, a trick

1598 *BIRKBECK Diary* in *Dalyell Fragm. Sc. Hist* (1798) 47 A juggler playt sic sowple tricks upon ane lowe lyk was never seen in this countree, as he said doune the tow and playt sic manye paves on it 1688 *COTTE Whig's Suppl.* 72 For some of such had play'd a pavis. 1697 *CLARENDON Poems* 41 Well versed in Court Modes, In French Pavies, and new Com'd Nods 1801 *J. EYRE in Compl. Scot. Gloss*, To play sic a pavis, or pavis, is a common expression in the south of Scotland 1868-18 *JAMESON, Pavis, Pavi, i.* Lively motion of whatever kind

Pavie, iron. f. *PAVIS*. **Pavior**, obs. f. *PAVIOUR*.

Paviin (pā'viin), Chem. [f. *PAVIA* + -IN.] A fluorescent substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₁₀, existing in the bark of *Pavia* and other trees, also called *Praxin* 1864-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem* II 708 Stokes in 1858 gave the name *paviin* from the genus *Pavia*, in all species of which it appears to exist in greater abundance than in the genus *Aesculus* 1873 *POWELL Chemistry* (ed. 11) 639

Pavilion (pā'viliən), s. f. Forms 3-5 pavilion, -un, (pauy, pause, pauser, -ion, -loun, -lun, -lown(e), 4-5 paviloun, 5-7 -ion, (5-6 pauy, pause, -lio(u)n, -lyo(u)n, -lyun, -leone(e), -llion, -llyon, -leion), 5-6 pavillon, (-yllo(u)n, -ellion, pafelion, pavilion), 6-8 pavillion, 7 pavilloun, 7- pavilion. *Pl. Sc.* 4-5 pavilgeoun, -yeoun, 5-6 paviljo(u)n, -joun, paviljon, 6 pavilgeon; pavil, pavlie-3(e)oun; pavjoun(e, -3eo(u)n, -youn, -ione, pavlioun, -ion(e); pavliegeoun, pavlioun [ME. a *F. pavillon*, OF. *pavellun* (12th c.), 'tent, pavilion, canopy', also 'standard' — L. *papilionem* 'butterfly, moth', transf. 'tent, pavilion' (Iampridius a 1300), 'a similitudine parvi animalis', Papias; in *Pr. papallo, papallo, pav-, Cal. papello, pav-, Sp. pabellon*, It. *paghione*. The Sc. form arose from vocalization and loss of the v.]

I 1 A tent chiefly applied to one of a large or stately kind, rising to a peak above

1297 *R. GLOUC* (Rolls) 1116 Pe emperor adde ipst his pavilions [f. r. pavilion, -ylon] 12300 *Chorser* II 8195 (Cott.) Ilkan to sett pair pavilion [f. r. pavilion, -ylon, -youn], 1387 *Tarvisia Hydan* (Rolls) III 169 Cirus sette his pavilions with yone be lond 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvi 121 Pui curi pure housez with pam upon caries, as men in oter cuntreuz doue tentes and pavilions [MS Cott. pavilions] 1422 *Pr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv Priv* 129 Al the company of the londe wolde not suffice hir tentes and pavilions to Piche 1428 *Caxton Reynard* xvi (Arb.) 59 He hath gunnes, bombardes, tentes and pavilions. 1535 *COVERDALE Kings* xx 12 When Benadab heide yt (even as he was drynkynge with the kynges in y pruyllion) 1600 *J. POPE tr Leo's Africa* iii 165 His owne great tent is pitched in a fower square forme like unto a castle. 'His royal pavilion hath fower gates. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iv. vi. 220 This mountaine .. resembling perfectly the fashion of a pavilion, or of a sugar loaf. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav* 54 A mile from this

Towne we see threescore blacke Pavillions. These are a people, who live wholly in Tents, and observe the customes of the Tartars 1774 *WATSON Hist Eng Poetry* (840) I Diss in p. cxc, The royal pavilion, or booth, which stood in the fair about 1280 1857 *LAVARD Pop Acc Discov Vineyard* iv 65 Amongst them rose the white pavilions of the Turkish irregular cavalry 1870 *BYRON Hist I* iv 269 Atides brought the assembled elder chiefs, To his pavilion *Pl. Sc.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi 139 Sun ligit without the townys, In tentis and in palgownys *Ibid* xiv, 542 I hat that the palgownys mycht maile fall on thum thit in thum war. 1470 *Gol. & Genu* 312 That plantit downe ane pavlyeoun, vpon ane plane lee 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal Hon* ii. xlv, Law in the mid ane Pavleoun picht I se, Maist gudliet, and richest that might be 1750 *MONTGOMERY Hist Meludu* Ps. xix 28 There he a throne set for the sunne, And paylion pight, his mansion to abide. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr Lister's Hist Scot* vii 4 Edward cumis in Scotl with ane armie, and stantis his pavillions at Renfrow 1700 *Battle of Otterburn* xv, They lighted hit on Otterbourne, And threw their pavilions down

b *Her* A tent as a heraldic bearing.

1725 *COATS Dict. Her.* s. v. The Pavillions are we generally represent them are round at the Top, as we see in the Company of Merchant Taylors of London 1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The pavilion consists of two parts, the top, which is the chapeau, or coronet, and the cutain which makes the mantle.

+ c A canopyed litter. *Obs.*

1666 *W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 439. 127 Closely covered a litter, borne up above ground, a sedan, having a delicate cover besides, a pavilion 1703 *MAUN DUFFE Journ. Terns* (1732) 127 A large Pavilion of black Silk, pitch'd upon the back of a very great Camel, and spreading its Curtains all round about the Beast.

2 fig. Anything likened to a tent.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxii. 12 He made darkness his pavilion rounde aboute him, thicke water in the cloudes of y^e ayre 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 9 h, Floweys, which being vnder the trees, the trees were to them a Pavilion, and they to the trees a moscal floore 1760 *Pope Ode* xiv 516 The warm pavilion of a dreadful boar 1753 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 131 ¶ 8 The call of convenience will pierce the closest pavilion of the sluggish 1822-26 *111. QUINCY Confess* (1802) 269 The blue pavilion stretched over our heads

II In transferred or technical uses, chiefly from French

+ 3 A covering or canopy. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng Glids* (1870) 233 [A] pavilion [of cloth of gold]. c 1468 [see *PAVILLON* v. 1b] 1585 *T. WASHINGTON in Nuholley's Voy.* ii xxii 60 b, This vessel thus garnished is covered with a rich pavilion of velvet or crimson satin set with gold and silver.

+ b The velarium or awning of an amphitheatre.

1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphit.* 320 Women, who went to the top of the Building, to manage the Curtain or Pavilion *Ibid* 347 This Pavilion was called *Vela*, or *Velasum* by the Latins.

4 A French gold coin struck by Philip VI of Valois in 1329, the obverse of which represented the king seated under a canopy or pavilion. Also applied by collectors to the *royal d'or*, struck by the Black Prince for use in Guennee, etc.

1755 *DUCARI L Anglo Gallie Coins* v (1757) 25 A Royal or Pavilion the prince appears, but he is seated under a magnificent pavilion. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 331/1 Edward the Black Prince added the hardi of gold and the pavilion. 1894 *C. F. KILBY in S. Lane Poole Coins & Medals* v 111

+ 5. An article of apparel worn by lawyers; ? a gown or cloak. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGEL P Pl C* iv 452 Shal no seriaunte for jat seruyse were a sell house, Ne plovyn in hys pavilion [? paviloun, B. iii 294 no pelure in his cloke] for plyingd at be barre.

6. A light ornamental building or pleasure-house, such as those common in parks and public gardens, used generally for purposes of temporary shelter; also, a building attached to a cricket, football, or other ground, for the convenience of spectators and players.

The name is also sometimes given to a building appropriated to purposes of amusement. The *Marine Pavilion* at Brighton was begun in 1784 as a summer casino, it is named for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV; it is now used as a museum and place of entertainment

1687 *A. LOVELL tr Theatrot's Trav* i 23 On the side of the Port, over against Galata, there is a Kiosk or Pavilion upon the Key 1695 *MORTIMER St Olon's Morocco* 72 That Palace consists of a great number of Pavillions, or small distinct Buildings *Ibid* 76 Some little Pavillions or Summer Houses, in each of which is a Fountain and a Watering-place for Horses. 1748 *LADY Luxborough Lett to Shenstone* (1775) 38 My pavilion, when almost finished, was pulled down again in part, to add to it a shrine for Venus. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) III xxviii. 295 The Marchioness came to them from one of the pavilions in the garden 1766 *ENTICK London* IV 419 [Description of rotunda in Vauxhall gardens] The pavilions or alcoves are ornamented with paintings. Each pavilion has a table in it, that will hold six or eight persons. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiv. lxxxiii, Shut up — no, not the King, but the Pavilion, Or else 'twill cost us all another million. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Travts, Stonehenge Wks* (Bohn) II 127 We came down into the Italian garden and into a French pavilion, garnished with French busts, and so, again to the house. 1872 *Bulwer* i June 424/3 The proposed new pavilion at the Trent Bridge cricket ground, Nottingham. 1873 *LITTON Pausanias* i 1 (1876) 30 In the centre of the deck was a wooden edifice or pavilion having a gilded roof and shaded by purple awnings 1892 *W. G. GRACE Cricket* 207 The handsome pavilion which was recently built [at Lord's]... It is capable of accommodating 3,000 people.

7 A projecting subdivision of a building or facade, distinguished by more elaborate decoration,

or by greater height and distinction of sky-line, forming a connecting part, an angle, or the central feature of a large pile.

c 1696 WREN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 534 The building next the court with the pavilions for the staircases. **1797** *New Gen. Atlas* 307 Each Corner of this main Building has a fair Pavillion, one for the Governor's Lodging and Council-Chamber. **1797-41** CHAMBERS *Cyclop.* Pavilions are sometimes also projecting pieces, in the front of a building, marking the middle thereof.—Sometimes the pavilion flanks a corner, in which case it is called an angular pavilion. **1901** RUSSELL STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* II Pl. 27 (s. v. *Louvre*) The whole front including the end pavilions, is nearly 600 feet long

b. One of the several detached or semi-detached blocks or buildings into which a hospital is sometimes divided. (See 14, quots. 1885, 1903.)

1898 FLOR NIGHTINGALE *Notes on Hospitals* (1899) 3 The example which France and Belgium have lately set us of separating their hospitals into a number of distinct pavilions. **1863** *Ibid.* (ed. 3) iii. 56 By a hospital pavilion is meant a detached block of building, capable of containing the largest number of beds that can be placed safely in it, together with suitable nurses' rooms [etc.] **1864** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 298 The hospitals are to be formed by detached buildings, or pavilions arranged in line, or side by side.

c. Bee-keeping. 'The middle hive in a collateral system' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

† 8. A flag or ensign, esp. the flag carried by a ship to indicate her nationality. *Obs.*

1661 CHAS II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 111 Certainly never any ships refused to strike their pavilion when they met any ships belonging to the Crown of England. **1666** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pavilion*, the flag of a General Officer in a Fleet. **1778** J. ADAMS *Diary* 29 Mar. Wks. 1851 III. 113 The pilot says war is declared, last Wednesday, and that the pavilions were hoisted yesterday at every port and lighthouse

† 9. Bot. The spreading part of the corolla of a flower; the vexillum or standard in a papilionaceous flower. *Obs.*

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 386 The *Musa* is a Liliaceous Plant, with a monopetalous, irregular Flower, composed of a Tube, which is filled with the Ovary, and a Pavilion divided into several Lobes, and forming a kind of Mouth. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 108 You distinguish in them [papilionaceous flowers] a pavilion, two wings, and a ridge.

10. The part of a brilliant-cut diamond between the girdle and the collet

1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explain Techn. Terms. Pavilions are the under sides and corners of the Brilliants and lie between the girdle and the collet. **1875** *Uie's Dict. Arts II.* 25 **1889** *Century Dict.* v. *Brilliant*, The girdle forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the crown, and the lower part, called the pavilion

11. Anal. a. The pinna or auricle of the ear
1824 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., The Pavilion of the Ear is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. **1854-67** C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* Pavilion of the ear, the expanding portion of the ear.

b. The fibrinated extremity of a Fallopian tube.
1857 BULLOCK *Casaneau's Midwife* 66 The existence of supernumerary pavilions, or fibrinated extremities, upon the same tube. **1893** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

12 = PAVILLON.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1642/x The insertion of the hand into the pavilion of the French horn regulates the inflection of the sounds

13. Chinese Pavilion. a musical instrument consisting of little bells attached to a frame which are rung by striking the staff of the frame on the ground.

1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 617 The Chinese pavilion, the triangle [etc.] are almost entirely confined to military music, though sometimes used in theatrical orchestras

14. attrib. and Comb., as pavilion place, principle, room, system, pavilion-maker; pavilion-like adj., -wise adv.; pavilion-bed, a bed with a pavilion-roof or canopy, a tent-bed; pavilion-facet, any one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant-cut diamond, pavilion-roof, 'a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides' (*Guill's Archit.* 1876); † pavilion-tow, Sc., a tent-rope

1704 *Land. Gas. No.* 4033/4 A *Pavilion Bed of striped Worsted Stuff. **1632** LITTON *Trav.* x. 499 There Fabrickes are advanced three or four yards high. *Pavilion-like inclining. **1900** COLQUHOUN *Overland to China* vii. 173 In the red lacqued pillars, curved roofs, and pavilion-like character of the buildings. **1684** WILKES *Monuments Hen. Wks.* (Ridg.) 366/a John of Veckesley, King Edward the Third's *pavilion-maker. **1594** *Battle of Balafrance in Scot. Poems* 1616 C. (1801) II. 350 He said, ere he should cease The standing stones of Southboige Should be his *palace place. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/4 The new hospital is built on the *pavilion principle. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 5/4 The *pavilion system—of which St. Thomas's is the only example in London—is the ideal. **1578** LINDSAY (Pitcote) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 175 [He] desiryt thame to take one of his awin *pallieoun towis and bind his handis. **1795** *De For. Voy. tr. World* (1840) 237 Beds, made *pavilion-wise, after the Spanish custom

Pavilion (pav'lyon), v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. trans. To set or place in or as in a pavilion; to enclose in or as in a pavilion; to canopy.

13 *K. Alis* 2038 Daies folk is all ordeynt, And y-pavylounded in a pleyn. **1715-20** *Popr. Qdys.* xx. 9 Thus pavilion'd in the porch he lay. **1804** J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 105 The moon Pavilioned in dark clouds. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* II. 56 A wild rose tree Pavilions him in bloom. **1830** SIR R. GRANT *Hymn, 'O worship the King'* 1, Our VOL. VII,

Shield and Defender, The Ancient of Days, Pavilioned in splendor And girded with praise

† b. To cover (a dish) cf. *PAVILLON sb.* 3. *Obs.*
c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1840) XXXI 335 Apon the saide table xvi dishes, every dish pavilioned, one every pavilion a penon of armes. And when the Duke was sett, the tentes and pavilions were taken from the messes

2. To furnish or set (a field, etc.) with pavilions.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 215 The field Pavilion'd with his Guardians bright. **1824** *New Monthly Mag.* X. 494 The pavilioned shores of the Thames.

Hence *Pavilioned* *Thames*.
1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 5 See yon pavilion'd Council sitting round. **1824** [see 2].

† Pavilioner. *Obs.* [See -ER¹, -ER².] A maker or constructor of pavilions; a tent-maker
c 1600 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Coupers, Smythes, Ingyners, Pavilioners, Maryners, Armours. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord.* *Edu.* II (1876) 11 The taloun, armorer, pavilioner

|| Pavilion (pav'lyon). [*f. pavillon pavilion*; in mod. F. also as below.] The bell-shaped mouth of a trumpet or similar musical instrument

1879 STAINER *Musical Bible* 79 This last instrument [the English horn] does not terminate in a direct bell or pavilion. *Pavilyeas*, *obs.* Sc form of *PAILLASSE*.

Paviment, *obs.* form of *PAVEMENT*.

† Pavimented, *phl. a.* *Obs.* [*ad. It. pavimentato*, pa. pple. of *pavimentare* to pave.] Pavemented

1777 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 560 The Pavimented Piazza was Magnificent.

Pavin, -ine, variants of *PAVAN*

Paving (pāvin), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING¹] The action of the vb. *PAVE*; *concr.* the product of this action, a pavement, the material of which a pavement is composed.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Payd for certeyne paynyng & mevyng of pewes in the cherche. **1448** *Hrn VI Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 The cloistre to be sette but 11 fete lower than the paynyng of the church. **1497** *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 230 Malynge of 11 overmes & paynyng the Kychnyn. **1608** WILLIET *Hexapla Exod.* 554 A stone worke, such as they use in pavings. **1807** tr. *T. de Germans* III. 59 The clattering hoofs were heard upon the paving of the outer courts. **1863** H. COV *Instist* III. ix 73 Local Acts for paving, lighting, &c of boroughs

b. attrib. and Comb., as *paving-beetle*, -brick, -flag, -hammer, -machine, -ram, -rammer, -rate, -roller, -sand, -slab, -wood, etc.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 89 Paving rammers of tymbre. *Ibid.* 44 Paving rammers of tre. **1538** ELVOT, *Pavincula*, a paving bytill. **1703** T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 40 Paving-bricks are by some call'd Paving-Tiles. **1756-7** tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 314 Paving-sand, upon which, as good a foundation, most of the houses in Amsterdam are built, ples being first driven into it. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 41 With paving Hammers we chipped off so much more of the Bank. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 544 Paving-slabs and chimney pieces are found by superficial measure. **1862** H. MARRAT *Year in Sweden* II. 319 These paving-slabs form a staple of Oland commerce. **1869** E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* vii. 66 Men who pay for the paving-rate.

Paving-stone. A stone prepared for paving.
c 1440 *Prosp. Pav.* 386/2 Pavynge stone, or pathynge stone, *pavahum*. **1500** in *Gross Gold Merck* II. 122 Morters of Marbill et Pavynstons of marbyll. **1563** SHUTE *A. chet.* B. j. b. Covered the basket with a square paving stone. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bvils* viii. 190 One of the combatants threw a small paving-stone at his opponent. **1884** J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 34 In tearing up the foundations of human belief, idealists have prepared paving-stones as missiles of anarchy and bloodshed.

Paving-tile. A tile used for paving floors, yards, courts, foot-pavements, etc., often glazed, and sometimes bearing an ornamental design on its surface.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 Payd for xiiii pavynge tile. **1573-80** *BARET ALP* P. 191 Paving tiles of divers colours, finishe set with figures of birds, or other things, or having like pictures wrought upon them. **1703** T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 40 Paving-Tiles are of several Sizes, viz 6 8 10 and 12 in square. **1777** WOULD in *Phil. Trans.* LXL 126 The composition, which is used for making paving-tiles, answers very well.

Pavion, *obs.* form of *PAVAN*

Pavioir, -ior (pā'viat) Forms 5-9 pavier, (6) pavyer, 7- -ior, -iour. [*f. PAVE v.*; the later form *pavioir*, -ior, was an alteration (perh. after *saviour*) of earlier *pavier*, -yer, which again appears to have been altered from *PAVER*, after other sbs. in -IER 1, q. v.]

1. One who paves or lays pavements.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 66 A pavier and his man to pave in loue lane. **c 1525** COCKE *Lorell's B.* 9 Paviers, bell makers, and brasers. **1579** FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 672 The pavier hath made the lyke woork of historie vpon the pavement. **1649** *Poem attrib. to Chas I* (L). The cornei-stone's misplaced by every pavioir. With such a bloody method and behaviour Their ancestors did crucify our Saviour. **1662** GREIBER *Princ.* 33 The Pavioirs (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. **1743** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. lxxxviii. 307 He may be reduced to turn pavioir. **1845** HOOD *To M. Adam* II. Thou stood'st thy trial, Mac! and shaved the road. So well, that pavioirs threw their rammers by.

† 2. *Miss D. QUINCY in Friendships of Miss Miford* (1882) II. vii. 207 A great pavioir in the way of good intentions.

b. A rammer for driving paving-stones.
1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 188a in *OUILVIE*.

2. A paving-stone = *PAVER* 2. In quot. 1611 *collectively* (or ? ad. OF *paveure* pavement).

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 185 The walke a little without paved with Diamond paver Contrived partly with free stone, and partly with red marble. **1829** *Glover's Hist Derby* 188 Flags or pavers, and slate or tile stones. **1843** *Mack. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between malm pavers and stocks was fifteen shillings per thousand.

Pavis, pavis (pæ'vis), *sb.* Now *Hist* Forms: 4-6 paves, (4 *error*), -ews, 5-6 pavis, (pavis, -es, -yes, 5-6 -eis, 6 -iss, -yss, -eiss, -ois, -oys, -ash, Sc paves, 6-7 pavis, paluise), 5-7 pavis, -ice, (5 -yee, -yse, -ysse, payuesse, 5-6 pavisse, -esse, -eice), 7 pavis, -ese, 7-8 pavis, 7- pavis, -ise, (8 pavis, -ache, -ashe, 8-9 -ais, 9 -isse, -esse, -oisse, -as). *Pl. orig.* (a 1500) same as sing. paves, -is, etc. (hence new sing. 6 pavis); but in 5 pavis(es), 5-6 -esses, 6 -oises, 6-7 pavisches, 8 pavisches; 7- pavisches, etc. [*ME. paves, -eis, a. OF. pavis* (1337 in *Hatz.-Damm*), now *pavis*, ad. It. *pavese*, in Sp. *paves*, med. L. *pavensis* or *pavense* (1299 in *Du Cange*), also (from It., etc.) *pavensis*, *pavensis*, *pavensium*, *pavensis*, -um, *pavensis*, *pavensis*; app. f. the name of *Pavia* in Italy, where these bucklers were originally made (*Hatz.-Damm*). *Obs.* in actual use since 17th c., and without any fixed current spelling. A final *e* is not etymological, but taken over from the pl *pavises*, or the obs. *pavice* for *pavis* (cf. *mice*, *twice*).]

1. A convex shield, large enough to cover the whole body, used in mediæval times as a defence against archery, and esp. in sieges; the term has also been extended to denote any large shield.

The pavis of a knight or archer was usually carried by his valet, page, or attendant, and was deep enough to shelter him in front of his master.

1390 [see 8] **1440** *TREVISIA Vegesius* II. xxiv (Roy MS 178. A. XII) If 47 Foot man with paves and shelde. **1440** *LDG. Esop's Fab* in 141 Agayne shapre quarels helpeth a pavis. **1412-20** — *Chr. Troy* III. xxii (1513) N. y. b. Some wyl have a target or a spere And some a pavis his body for to were. **c 1475** *Pict. Voc* in W. Wulcker 784/20 *Hec sestus*, a pavis. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pavisse, castrum. **c 1500** *Melusine* 362 Thenne they retourned to Lusynen where geffray dide doo hang the paves, that he had wonne. **1513** *DOUGLAS Bess* VII. xii. 67 A ballen pavis couerts than left sydis, Maid of hart skynnis and thik oxin hydys. **1530** *PALSGR.* 252/a Paves to defend one with, *pavans* 1598 *FLORIO*, *Pavese*, *Pavese*, a kinde of target or shield called a paluise. **a 1600** *Flodden F. ix.* (1664) 83 No shield nor pavis could prevail. **1658** *PHILLIPS*, *A Pavise*, or *Pavice*, a large shield which covereth the whole body. **1786** *GROSS Anc. Armour* 27 The Pavis, Pavache, or Tallevas, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot. **1795** *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 345 The knights below, Each by his pavis bulwark'd. **1860** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 322 In battle they carry the Pavise, or large hide shield, affected by the Kafirs of the Cape. **1874** *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. 137 The knight had his pavis carried before him by a page or valet. Square in outline, and convex in form, this pavis was sufficiently large to shelter both the page and his master.

8 *Phural*, **1390** *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Johanni Peyntour pro pictura lxvii paves domini de Wilbye. **14140** *TREVISIA Vegesius* IV. vi (Roy. MS 8. A. XII) If 101 Good plente of targets, payusses, and sheldes. **1426** *LDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 726 Pavys also that wer stronge. **1497** *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 95 Trestellles for hakbusses. **1513**, Pavesses for the same. **1514**, **a 1548** *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 42 The shotte they defended with Pavises. **1617** in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 432 Payde for the paynting and guylding of three paveses colourred in oyle. **1808** *SOUTHEY Chron.* Cid 15 King Don Ferrando, ordered mantles to be made, and also paveses to protect his people. **1828** *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxix, Preparing to cover themselves by large shields, called pavisses.

7 Curtailed sing. *pavis*
c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks*, *Sea Lawis* c. 91 (1754) 631 The Admiral may alswa put poldiers, paves, and speis... to wit, a pavis and a fyre spear for three tunnis

† b. As used on board a ship (being ranged along the sides as a defence against archery). Cf. sense 2 and *PAVISADE*. *Obs.*

14140 *Morte Arth.* 3626 Ledys one leburde, lordys & oper, Pyghte payvese one porte, payntede scheldes. **14...** *LDG. Siege Harfleur* in Arb. Garner VII. 16 These goodly ships lay there at 10ad On every pavis a cross red. **1512-13** *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 473 Item, for vj dusan of slottis and bandis for the pavisis of the James. **1549** *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Pavels veil the top vint pavess and mantillis. **1562** *LEIGH Armourie* 35

† c. A soldier bearing a pavis. *Obs. rare.*
c 1500 *Melusine* 142 Thanne had the sawdan. a. oideyned his batayilles, and his Crosbowes & paves [f. *pavilliers*]

2. A screen of pavis; a pavisade; any screen or shelter used in fighting.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* *De P.* R. xvii. cxlix. T. vi. 1/2 Of thornes men makith hedges and payveses [Bodd. N.S. 113bes] wyth whyche men defende and accoute themselves and theyr owne. **1582** N. LICHPFIELD tr. *Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* I. lxxv. 130b, Carrieng his boats with him well armed and fenced, with certene paveses made of Boordes, and sette with flagges. *Ibid.* 135 b. With the paveses of our boates, the which were made of boards of two fingers thicke we did defend them off.

† 3 *fig.* A defence, protection. *Obs.*
c 1430 *LDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 233 Jhesus Ageyn al ennyes sheld, pavis, and diffence. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* xxxvii. 36 He wes our mychte pavis, and our scheld. **a 1529** *SKELTON Death Earl Northumb.* 48 He was their bulwark, their paves, and their wall. **1534** *MORC Compt.* 78

act Trib. Wks 1780 Clipped in on euery syde wyth the shilde or paunce of God.

4 attrib. and Comb. as *pavis-shield*
12400 Moris Arth. 3460 And one he hentus a hode of scharlette fulle riche. A paunys pillione hatt. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit Fleet* 270 Sheltering behind their leather-covered wooden pavis shields

Favis, pavis (pæ vis), *v. Obs. or Hist.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. trans. To cover, shelter, or defend with a pavis. Hence *Pa'vised ppl. a.*

1489 CAXTON *Payles of A* i xiv 76 One syde of them shelded o paueysed with hylles. c1500 *Melusine* 167 There was the Captayne of the place & his peple wel paueysed 1582 N. LICHTFIELD *tr Castanheidis Cong. E. Ind* i lxii 125 If so be y^e our boates had not ben paueiced or fenced with the shields 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. II.* Piosse Add. 156 The Troians l-boured in trimming, paushing [1612 -ishung] and furnishing theyr Naue. 1803 SOUTHWY *Mador in Ast* xv. 90 And shew'd, like iain, upon the pavisaid barkes. The rattling shafts.

†2. To act as a shelter against. *Obs. rare*—1.
 1557 G. FENTON *Trag. Disc* 134 b. The shade and shadowe of the trees pausinge the vyolence of the sun

Favisade, pavesade (pævisæd). Now *Hist.* Also 6-8 *pavoisade*. [*a. F. pavesade, pavesade* (1550 in Hatz-Darm), *pavoisade* (Cotgr.), *ad. It. pavesata* (Floio), in Sp *pavesada* (Minsheu), *f. It. pavesse*—see PAVIS and -ADE 1] A defence or screen made of pavises or other shields joined in a continuous line, used both in land warfare and on board ship; hence, a screen of canvas run round the sides of a ship in order to defend the crew from missiles, and hide the operations on board from the view of the enemy

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. 373 The pavoisade or toltuse fence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgr.), *Pavesade*, any Target-fence, that of Gallies, whereby the slaves are defended from the small shot of the Enemy 1685 COTTON *tr Montaigne* III. vi (1711) III 159 A Number of Harquebusers, drawn up ready, and charg'd, and all cover'd with a Pavesade like a Galliot. 1708 KERSY, *Pavesade* or *Pavesado*. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pavesade* (Mil.), *pavoisade*, or *pavesade*, French for a sail cloth hung round a galley during action to cover the slaves that row on the benches.

†Pavisado, pavesado. *Obs. Forms:* 7 *pavoisado*, -esado, 7-8 -esado, 8 -isado. [Altered form of *prec.*, after Sp. *pavesada*.] = *prec.* [1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Pavesada*, a battell of targetters, or a battell at sea with some defence, that they be not seene of their enemy] 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 178 Aquileia was compassed about with a double pavoisado of shields 1611 FLOIO, *Pavesada*, a pavesado, or arming of a ship with cloth and canause to hide the Mariners from sight of the enemy. 1775 ASH, *Pavisado*

Paviser, -or (pæ visæ). *Forms:* see *quots.* [Altered from OF *pavesier*, *-visier*, *-vaisier*, *-vaisier*, etc. (14th c. in Godef.), also *pavisier* (15-16th c., also *-vaisier*, *-voisier*, *-vescier*, Godef.), *f. pavesis*, *pavois* PAVIS sb. see -ER 2.] A man armed with or bearing a pavis.

12400 Moris Arth. 283 His pelours and paunysers passede alle nonbyre. *Ibid.* 3005 2749 in *Mores Nomina* 90-100 (transl. Acts of Edw. III.) Pavoisurs.. pavoisurs.. pavesours 1826 W. C. STAFFORD *Sir Everhard* 188 These pavisers bore a large shield, somewhat resembling a boat with the stern cut off, which they raised as a bulwark before the archers when in battle 1846-50 FAIRHOLT *Hist. Costume Eng. Gloss.*, *Pavise*, a large shield.. managed by a pavisor or soldier, who attended to it, and who was placed in front of an archer.

Pavois, -e, variants of PAVIS.

[**Pavon**, a spurious word, originating in a misreading by Meyrick, *Ancient Armour* III. Gloss., of OF *panon*, PENNON.

Hence accepted by Fairholt *Costume Eng.* (1860) 97, new ed. (1885) (where a supposed figure is given), by Cussans *Handb. of Heraldry* (1882) 275, Preble *Hist. Flag* (1880), in Ogilvie's *Imperial*, Cassell's *Encyclopaedia*, Webster's, Century, and Funk's *Standard* Dictionaries.

†Pavona, ceous, a. *Obs. rare* [Cf. PAVONAZZO.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonaceous*, Pea-cock colour, a shining bluish green

Pavonated (pæ vōn'ed), *ppl. a. rare.* [*f. L. pavō, pavōn-em* peacock + -ATE 3 + -ED 1] Coloured like a peacock's feather, as peacock copper-ore.

1798 G. MITCHELL *tr Karsten's Min. in Leskean Mus* 243 Very beautifully pavonated copper pyrites. *Ibid.* 291 Hematites pavonated in the most lively manner.

|| Pavonazzo (pavona'ttso), *a. and sb.* Also 9 -azza. [*It. pavonazzo*, also *pavonaccio* 'of the colour of a peacock' (Floio), 'of a violet or purple colour' (Baretti):—*L. pavōnaceum*, *f. pavōn-em* peacock see -ACEOUS 1] Peacock-coloured; applied to a kind of red or purplish marble or breccia, often veined with a fine variety of colouring. So **|| Pavonazetto** [*It. dim.*], a similar stone.

1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculp.* VI. 346 A Saicophagus.. of pavonazzo marble. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Marble*, *Pavonazzo* and *pavonazetto* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias. The most beautiful pavonazetto is that called. Phygian marble. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Jan 6/1 Pavonazza marble lines the walls of this saloon.. a fine dado of rouge jaspé running beneath it. 1901 J. M. M. CHARLTON *East Macarion* Intro 3 A golden cross, flanked with white roses and lilies in vases of pavonazetto.

† Pavone (pāvōn) *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. It.*

pavone—*L. pavō, pavōn-em*.] A peacock. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 47 More sondry colours then the proud Pavone [rimes stone, alone, shone] Beates in his boasted fan.

Pavonian (pāvōn'ian), *a.* [*f. L. pavō, pavōn-em* peacock + -IAN: cf. *F. pavonier* (Littre).] Of or pertaining to a peacock; pavonine.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 179 [He] has described this phantom as of pavonian colours. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxal (1852) 506 O'er her head attendants Pavonian canopy of azure held 1870 E. PRACOCK *Ralf Shui* III. 97 The pavonian shiek of the Justice's voice

Pavonine (pævōn'in), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. pavōn-in-us, f. pavōn-em* peacock see -INE 1.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to, resembling or characteristic of a peacock.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pavonine*, of or belonging to a Peacock or a Peahen. 1848 THACKRAY *Bl. Snobs* xx. The lanky, pavonine strut, and shall genteel scream 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) II. 11 20 Groups of peacocks and lions not expressive of very accurate knowledge either of leonine or pavonine forms

b. Zool. Of or pertaining to the genus *Pavo* or sub-family *Pavoninae*, including the peafowl.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*
 2. Resembling the neck or the tail of the peacock in colouring

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonine*, Peacock colour, or Peacock like 1813 J. FORSYTH *Italy* 162 Plain marbles were stained or inlaid hence their pavonine beds 1851 S. JUMP *Margaret* xvi. (1871) 135 Everything became a sort of pavonine transparency 1897 MAYN. *Expos. Lex.*, *Pavoninus*, *Bot.*, having the eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail, as the *Acheris pavoninus* pavonine

B. sb. 1. An iridescent lustre found on some ores and metals; peacock-tail tawiness

1805-17 R. JAMISON *Char. Man* (ed. 3) 80 *Pavonine*, or *Peacock-tail tawiness* This is an assemblage of yellow, green, blue, red, and brown colours, on a yellow ground Example, Copper-pyrites 1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Arts & Sc.*, *Pavonine* In *Painting*, peacock tail tawiness

2. Zool. A bird of the sub-family *Pavoninae*.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*
Pavonious, a. *rare* [*f. L. pavōn-em* peacock + -IOUS] 'Ocellated, like a peacock's tail' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pavonize, v. rare. [*f. L. pavōn-em* peacock + -IZE: cf. *It. pavoneggiare* 'to peacockize it' (Floio).] *intr.* To comport oneself as a peacock; to strut.

1822 in OGDEN
|| Favor. *Obs. rare*—o. [*L. favor* quaking fear.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Favor*, great fear and dread. **Favore**, *obs. form* of FAVOUR.

Pavy (pævi). [*a. F. pavis*, from *Pavis* Pavia] A hard clingstone peach or nectarine.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 373 Plums, Peaches, Pavies, Apples and Pears 1685 TEMPLE *Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 183 Of the Pavies or Hard Peaches, I know none good here but the Newington. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The French distinguish those we call peaches into two sorts, viz. pavies, and peaches 1894 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 824.

Pavver, Pavyon, Pavyse, *obs. forms* of PAVIOUR, PAVAN, PAVIS.

Paw (pō), *sb.* 1. *Forms:* 4-5 *powe*, 4-6 *pawe*, 5-6 *Sc. pow*, (poll), 6- *paw*. [*ME. a. OF. powe, poue*, var. of *poe* (pōe) = Pr. *pauia*; app. of Frankish origin, pointing to an Old Low Ger. (Niederhein.) **pauia*, whence MDu. *pōle*, Du. *poof*, 14th c. Niederhein. *pōte*, whence HG. *pfote* paw. *F. paille* is generally supposed to be related.

The ulterior history and relationship of OLG **pauia* is unknown. Franck has suggested the existence of a Germanic ablaut series *peut-, pau-, pūt-* (pōt-) in the sense 'poke, stir', to which he would refer the frequentatives, Du. *peuten* to finger, pick, LG. *pōteren*, and Eng. *potter*]

1. The foot of a beast having claws or nails. (Distinguishing from hoof.)

13 *Coer de L.* 1082 Fast aboute on the woves, Abrod he [the lion] spiedde alle hys powes. 1400 *Inmbrs* 181 So come a lyoun And in hir pawes scho hent the childe 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 249 The wod lyoun .With his rude polis in the mantill rocht sa 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xiii 70 Ane hyddus wolffs..With chafins braid, quhyte teith, and bustuins powis 1550 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 288 The lyons in theyr rage, Myght cathe the in theyr pawes, And gnawe the in theyr lawes 1550 PALSGR. 252/2 Pawe of a best, *pauite* 1611 BIRCH *Lev* xi. 27 Whatsoeuer goeth vpon his pawes, among all manner of beasts 1698 *Fraser Voy* 150 An old Monkey .with a great piece of Bacon in his Paws. 1774 GORDON *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 28 The squirrel .sits up on its hinder legs, and uses the fore paws as hands 1871 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-Glass* i. Kitty sat on her knee, now and then putting out one paw and gently touching the ball [of worsted].

b. The foot of any animal, esp. the claw of a bird, *rare*. Cf. *F. paille* (not however said of birds of prey).

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fausse* II. 33 And with hys grym pawes stonge. Me he [the eagle] hent. 1573 L. LYON *Marrow of Hist* (1652) 5 The gripping paws of a hungry Sparhawk. 1607 HIRVOD *Wom. bilied w. Kinda* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Mine .said a Fowle Within her talents; and you saw her pawes Full of the Feathers 1814 MMR. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 138 Where not even a bird could find a twig for the sole of his paw 1843 MARKYAT *Mr. Violet* xlv. The mud vampire, a kind of spider leech, with sixteen short paws,

c. ? Short for CAT'S-PAW

1824 GALT *Robtlan* III. 225 His money became as paws to my vices.

2. Contemptuously or jocularly applied to the hand, esp. when clumsy, or awkwardly used. *collog.* 1605 CHAPMAN *Al. Foibles* Plays 1873 I. 142, I made no more adoe, but layd these pawes Close on his shoulder. 1711 SWIFT *Midas* 70 Midas' dirty paws. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 323 He held both Hands out, and a fine pair of Paws, shew'd he 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 219 He laid his hand upon my knee! 'Take away your paw', said I 1887 MISS E. MONLY *Dutch Maids* (1888) 331 He stuck out his paw, and said Good bye

b. trans. 'Hand' in the sense of handiwork; handwriting, 'fist', signature.

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 3 You may discover the Authors qualities and condition, by this his Paw, and Handywork. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Mag. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 610 To this instrument were set the paws of Edgeremet and five more of their sagamores 1784 MMR. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Apr. The sight of your paw would be well worth all the pence I have

3 [*f. PAW v.*] The action, or an act, of pawing. 1611 CORN. *Onglade*, a scratch, or paw with, on the punt, or make of, nayles, a nayle-marke 1847 WHITTIER *Drifters* vi. With toss of horn and tail, And paw of hoof..They leap some farmer's broken pale

4. Comb.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 256 The artist's beautiful handiwork .upon its paw-like feet. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 6/2, I examine the powder round the door, for foot-marks, or paw treads 1902 J. CONRAD *Heart of Darkness* 110 Playful paw-strokes

Paw (pō, pā), *sb.* 2. *Sc.* [Origin unknown. Identity with *F. pas* 'step', and *PAW sb.*, has been suggested, but there are difficulties with both.] In the phrases, to play a paw, to play a trick; to play one's paws, to play one's part in acting or in life; (not) to play paw, (not) to make the slightest movement with hand or foot.

c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxv. 14 Remane with me and tary still And se quha plays best thair paws. 1690 *Killicrankie in Jacob's Songs* (1887) 99 They thought the devil had been there, That played them sic a paw then 1700 *Jock o' the Side* xiv. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 480/1 His neck in twa I wat they hae wrung, Wi hand or foot he neer played paw. 1823 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 313/2 Some day when ye couldna play paw to help yourselves.

† Paw, sb. 3. *Obs.* An anglicized representation of *F. pas* 'step'. *Grand paw*, *F. grand pas*.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 30 They indeed allowed to merits rewards and admissions to honour by grand paw's, and deliberate steps of ascent 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 139 They are taught little more than the Grand Paw, and to make a Salam.

† Paw (pō), *a. slang or colloq. Obs.* [app. a variant of *pah* 'nasty, improper, unbecoming', *adj.* use of *PAH int.*, q. v. Cf. *PAW int.*] Improper, naughty, obscene. See also *PAW-PAW*.

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* IV. 1 Wks. 1874 V. 72 This Tarquin-steward would have kist me by force. *Stroph.* Kiss you! fy, that's a paw-woid 1695 CONGRUVE *Love for L. v* iv, O fie, marrying is a paw thing. 1706 E. WILLIS *Answ. Dowley* 46 A paw word which is not fit to be written. 1730 T. CHABRI *Lover* II. 23 *Let.* So you hold it poltick to be a Rogue? *Graun* Oh, that's a paw Word.

Paw (pō), *v.* [*f. PAW sb.* 1. Cf. to claw.]

1. To touch or strike with the paw.

a. trans. Also with *adv.* expressing the resulting condition (quot. 1891).

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Gullie* III. iii, I ha sent for a couple of beares shall paw him. 1605 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 161 The sporting Lyon Paws the wanton Bear. 1791 COWPER *Odes* x. 264 [Circ's lions and wolves] Paw'd them in blandishment 1891 MISS DOWIE *Gull in Karp* III. 177 One of his eyes was pawed out by a bear.

b. intr.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 464 The Tawnee Lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* i. Nov (O. H. S.) II. 67 A Lyoness, pawing upon y^e arm of France. 1713 STEELE *Guard* No. 146 r. 5 He [a young lion] did some mischief by pawing and playing with people.

2. To strike or scrape the ground with the hoofs: said of a horse, etc. **a. intr.**

1611 BIBUL *Job* xxxiv. 21 He paweth in the valley, and rejoyceth in his strength 1690 *Newsletter* 30 Aug. in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 339 The two horses pawed over the iron spikes with their forefeet 1704 POW *Windson Por* 152 Th' impatient courser..pawing, seems to beat the distant plain. 1877 TALMAGH *50 Serms* 8 The horses paw and neigh to get into the stream.

b. trans. (the ground, etc.). Also *transf.* of a man (quot. 1887). Also with *adv.* (quot. 1891).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 749 He paw'd the Ground 1735 BOWMERVILLE *Chas. II.* 92 With ears And tail erect, neighing he paws the Ground. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amey Brown* 468 The bulls are. fond of pawing the ground 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xii. 78 He listened with..his foot pawing the mat 1891 MRS. L. ADAMS *Romney Kate* II. iii. 77 No more roans would paw up the roadway.

3. a. trans. To pass the hand over, touch with the hand, handle; esp. awkwardly, coarsely, indelicately, or rudely. *collog.*

1604 T. M. Black *Bk. in Middleton's Wks* (Bullen) VIII. 27 His palm shall be pawed with pence. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 17 The obscene, and surfeited Priest scruples not to paw, and mammon the sacramental bread, as familiarly as his Tavern Biskit 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir Harry Wildair* II. i. Have you been pawing me all this morning with them dirty fists of yours? 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 20 Our great court-Galen .paw'd his beard, and mutter'd

'catalepsy' 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug 699/3, I wish she would not *paw* me so

b. intr. To pass the hand clumsily, awkwardly, or rudely. *To paw on over*, to handle, feel, or finger awkwardly.

1848 KINGSLEY *Satanstoe* iv. 134 You will not let the mob paw over all my limbs 1876 T. HARDY *Madding* *Country* viii. A hand pawing about the door for the hobbin 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Free* 22 Dec 2/4 Those young ladies who paw upon the pianoforte.

Hence **Pawing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl* *a*

1726 LEONTI *Albert's Arch* i. 96/2 Under Horses, make planks of Holm or Oke, that by their pawing they may not spoil both their hoofs and the pavement. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* v. 211, Like a pawing horse let go, She made a sudden bound 1880 M. ARNOLD *Ess Crit* Ser. II *Keats* (1888) 104 Admirers whose pawing and fondness does harm to the fame of Keats.

Paw, *int* variant of PAH.

1678 DAVDEN *Limberham* iv. i, Paw, paw! that word honour has almost turned my stomach.

Pawage, Pawaw, obs. *f* PAVAGE, POWWOW.

Pawed (pōd), *a. rare*. [*ED* 2.] Having paws. 1611 COTGR., *Emptet*, pawed, pounced, clawed, talented. *Ibid.* *Pail*, pawed, broad-footed.

Pawen, variant of PAWN *sb.* 4 *Obs.*

Pawes, obs. *Sc.* form of PAVIS.

Pawl¹, **pauk** (pōk). *Sc.* and *north dial.* Also **6 palk**, (?palk). [*Derivation unknown*] Tuck, artifice, cunning device.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 81 Pratts ar reput policy and perellus paukis [rimes walkis, talk is, baulkis] 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III. 274 Grait wonder had quha playit had that palk 1583 *Leg Bp St Andrews* 255 Maid to be punisist for his palk [printed palk]; But he was stubborn in his talk. *Ibid.* 838 Aneither Lunden palk he playit. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* xviii. 68 Throu pearking of a pyet Beyeide thame, vhaik thair palks epyde 1768 W. WILKIE *Fables* i. 18 Pawks and wiles whar pith is wantin 1811 MACNELL *Bygone Times* 18 (E. D. D.) W' saftening sound, And pawks, to bring lik project round.

b. In north. Eng. dial. (Yorkshire). Impertinence, forwardness, sauciness, also, an impertinent or saucy person. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence **Paw'kery**, trickery, cunning

1800 HOGG *Wint. Even.* T. II. 41 Onye sukkan wyild sneekdriawinge and pawkerye 1830 GALT *Lavonia* T. I. viii. (1849) 29 Pawkrie is no' an ill nest-egg to begin with!

Pawk 2, *local*. A small lobster.

1768 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool* (1777) IV. 10 If they be under four inches, they are called [at Scarborough] *pawks*, and are not saleable to the carriers.

Pawky (pōki), *a. Sc.* and *north dial.* Also **8 paukie**, **9 pauky**. [*f* PAWK¹ + *y*] Tricky, artful, sly, cunning, crafty, shrewd; esp. humorously tricky or sly, 'arch'.

1676 W. ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiog* xii. (1848) 407 [Leighton] canying like a pawky prelate, refused the title of Lord. 1711 RAMSAY *Maggie Johnston* viii. The pawky knack Of brewing ale amast like wine. 1785 BURNS *To James Smith*, Dear Smith, the sleepest, paukie thief That e'er attempted stealth or rief 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 310 A story told of a pawky old Scot 1870 RAMSAY *Remin* (ed. 18) p. xvii. This quiet pawky style. 1884 *Athenæum* 28 June 819 A new school, marked.. by the same pawky humour

b. In north. Eng. dial.: see *quots.*

1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss*, *Pauky*, saucy, squeamish, scrupulously nice—also proud, insolent, artful 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pauky*, proud it does not signify here, arch or cunning, as asserted by Glose, or, sly and artful, as Dr. Jameson explains it.

Hence **Paw'kily** *adv.*, cunningly, artfully, slyly;

Paw'kiness, artful character, slyness

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy on F. Couper* vii. He pawkily on them could steal, And spoil their story. 1832 GALT *Edinb* III. 221 299 'Indeed!' said Walkinshaw pawkily, 'that's a very important circumstance' 1883 A. FORBES in *10th Cent.* Oct. 724 For the pawkiness of this proposal, the man should have been a Scotsman! 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb 193 Pawkiness and poetry seem to meet and mingle in most of these Highland stories.

Pawl (pōl), *sb.* 1 Also 7 pawle, 7-9 paul, 8-9 pall. [*Derivation uncertain*: perh. = *F. pal* stake, *L. pālus* stake, prop, stay, cf. *Du. pal*; also Welsh *pawl* pole, stake, bar. But the early history of the word in Eng. is unknown.]

1. *Naut.* Each of the short stout bars made to engage with the whelps, and prevent a capstan, windlass, or winch from recoiling

In a capstan the pawls are now usually attached to a part of the barrel called the *pawl-head*, and engage with the whelps in a *pawl-rim* attached to the floor or platform on which the capstan works, in a windlass, etc. (formerly also in capstans) the *pawl-rim* forms part of the barrel, and the pawls are attached to the separate *pawl-bit* or *post*.

1666 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seaman* 13 The Capsterne, the pawle, the whelps. 1697 — *Seaman's Grammar* ii. 8 The Paul is a short piece of iron made fast to the Deck, resting upon the whelps to keepe the Capstaine from recoiling 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. They say, *Heave a Pawle!* That is, Heave a little more for the Pawle to get hold of the Whelps. And, *lik*, they call *Pawling* the Capstaine. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 88 The palls or stops.. of the windlass. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bf Mast* xxiv. By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, pawl after pawl 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp* xi. (1856) 83 'All hands' walking round with the capstan-bars to the click of its non palls. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes 3 Parts of the Capstan*. Drum head, palls, paul 111, paul stops, paul beds, whelps.

2. A bar pivoted at one end to a support, and engaging at the other with the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, so as to hold it in a required position, a lever with a catch for the teeth of a wheel or bar.

1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 197 Such a Contrivance, that the Pall or Lever does so communicate with the Catch, that.. the Catch always takes 1798 *Trans Soc Arts* (ed. 2) III. 159 A pall or stop, which prevents the crane running back 1865 LITREBY in *Circ. Sc. I.* 131/1 The latter carries a double paul, which locks into the cog 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 80/2 A ratchet and pawl keeps the plates in position

3 *Comb.*, as *pawl-bit*, *post (Naut.)*, a strong vertical post in which the pawls of a windlass are fixed; *pawl-head (Naut.)*, the part of the capstan to which the pawls are attached see sense 1; *pawl-press*, a press used in bookbinding, having ratchet-wheels and pawls (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *pawl-rim (Naut.)*, a notched cast-iron ring for the pawls to catch in; see sense 1, *pawl-stone*, a stone placed at the base of a pillar, wall, or fence, to protect it from damage by wheels.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Pawl butt* *Pawl run*. 1874 LITREBY *Naut. Arch.* 109 Mast and pall butt beams, and beams under the heel of bowsprit, .. must not be less in size than the midship beam 1897 KIRKPATRICK *Captains Courageous* 80 Under the yellow glare of the lamp on the *pawl-post. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Parts of a Capstan The bed, *pawl rim, drum head, palls and bars 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I. 151 A *pawl-stone should be placed on each side of every pillar

Pawl, **pāl**, *sb.* 2 *East Ind* Also **pāl**, **pāl**. [*Hindi pāl*] A small tent with two poles and steep sloping sides.

1811 KIRKPATRICK *Tippeco's Lett* 49 Where is the great quantity of baggage belonging to you, seeing that you have nothing besides tents, *pawls*, and other such necessary articles? 1874 E. BRADDON *Life in India* v. 185 Public and private tents, shamanahs, and servants' palls or canvas wigwams *Comb.* 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 403 A pal-shaped tent, bellying on its ropes

Pawl, *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [*f* PAWL *sb.* 1]

1 *trans.* To stop or secure (a capstan, ratchet-wheel, etc.) by means of a pawl or pawls.

1704 [see PAWL *sb.* 1] 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Pawl the Capstan*, to stop it with the Pawl 1840 R. H. DANA *Bf Mast* xv. 41 We manned the windlass he ordering us when to heave and when to pawl 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipton Louise* III. xli. 286 We could 'heave and pawl' no further *fig.* 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 91 He 'e'en paul'd Capstan, and turn'd a sociable Sot.

b. intr. *for passive.*

1819 PANTLOGIAS *v. Windlass*, If, in heaving the windlass about, any of the handspikes should happen to break, the windlass would pall of itself

2 *fig (colloq or slang)* *a trans.* To bring to a standstill, stop, check, 'bring up short', 'pull up'. **b. intr.** To stop, cease, *esp.* to stop talking. 1825 CHOCOR *Log Jack Tar* (1801) 55 This pawled us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Pawl there, my hearty* Tell us no more of that.

[*Pawl* in *cross-pawl*, error for SPALL, SPAWL.]

Pawle, Pawfire, Pawltre, obs. *ff* PALL,

Pawl, PALFREY, PALTRY

Pawm (e), obs. *f* PALM *sb.* 2 and *v.* **Pawment**,

obs. *f* PAVEMENT. **Pawmer** (e), **Pawmpelon**,

pilyon, obs. *ff* PALMER, PAMFELION.

Pawn (pōn), *sb.* 1 *Forms.* 4 poun, 4-5 poune,

5 poun(e), 6 pon, 5-7 pawne, 6 paune, 5- pawn.

[*ME.* a *AF. poun*, *OF. poun*, *poun*, var. of *peon*,

earlier *pehon*, *pedon* foot-soldier, pawn at chess

(Godef.) = *Pr. peso*, *Sp. peon* footman, pawn, *It.*

pedone footman, *pedona*, *pedna* fem. a pawn =

L. pedo, *pedm-em*, in med *L.* a foot-soldier, *f* *pō*,

ped-foot. The chess sense was in *OF.* in 13th c.]

One of the pieces of smallest size and value in the

game of chess

There are eight pawns on each side, set at the beginning

of the game in the rank or line immediately in front of the

other pieces, and named each from the piece in front of

which it stands (*king's p.*, *queen's p.*, *king's bishop's p.*, etc.)

Three pawns gambit, an opening at chess, now generally

called from its supposed inventor Cunningham's gambit

1366 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 661 (Fairf) Ma in the

myd poynt of the chekere With a poune errante 1413

Pilgr Soule (Caxton): xxi. (1859) 27 When that a poun

seyth to the kyng chekmate 1474 CAXTON *Chess* iii. 1. 1

first pawne, that is in the playe of the chesse 1566 ROW-

bothum *Play Chess* A vii b, The marchynge forth of the

Pawne, for the first tyme, is to make two assaults or leapes,

yf he wyll 1665 F. B[CALE] tr *Bochano's Roy Game Chess*

Play 4 If any Pawne can arrive unto any house of the

uppermost ranke of the adversary, you may make him a

Queen 1735 BERTIN *Chess* v. The king's pawn, the bishop's

pawn, and the queen's pawn must move before the knights

Ibid 5 Another defence of the three Pawns gambet 1859

Geo. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. To show you what a foolish move

you made with that pawn

b. fig. (usually of a person).

1809 *Peggy w Hatchet* 3 For a scaddle pawne, to crosse

a Bishop in his owne walke 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* i.

iii. Councillors of S ate playing their white chess-game,

whereof the pawns are Men 1874 Mrs WHITNEY *We Girls*

xi. 245 She had put forward a little pawn of compliment

toward us 1884 LABOUCHERE in *Fortin Rev* Feb 210 The

constituencies had been but pawns in the game of rival

c attrib. and *Comb*

a 1900 *MS Ashmole* 244 (Bodl) If 3b. Chek w thy Roke in thy Pon Ward. 1674 BARBER *Sant's Pam Game Chess* play iv. The King must either remove himself out of the said Pawnes checke, or if he cannot, it is Pawne-mate 1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pict.* 51 A strong pawn-and-two-move player.

Pawn (pōn), *sb.* 2 *Forms.* 5-6 (8) paun, 6 paune, 6- Sc. and *Ir.* paund, paund, 6-7 pawne, 7- pawn. [*a. OF. pan* (rarely *pand*, *pant*) 'pledge, security, surety'; also 'booty, plunder, spoil taken from the enemy', app. the same word as *OFris. pand*, *MDu. pant* (*pand*), *Du. pand*, *OLG. *pand*, *OHG.*, *MLG. pfant*, *Ger. pfand* pledge, pawn, security, surety. The *Sc.* form *pawn* may have come from *LG.*, *Du.*, or *Klemish*.

The ulterior history of the word is uncertain: *F. pan* pledge, was in form identical with *pan* cloth, piece, portion, pane, etc. — *L. pannus* a cloth, a rag, some take it as the same word, and as the source of the *WGer* forms (in which however the final *-d*, already in *OHG.*, *-t*, makes a difficulty); others think the *WGer* **pand* to be the source of *F. pan* pledge; and see in it also the primitive of *pawning*, *pawning*, *PRANK*. See *Diez* ii. c (in favour of *Romanic* source), *Kluge* (doubtful), *Frank* (inclined to *Teutonic*, so *Skeat Concise D.* 1901)]

1. A thing (or person) given, deposited, or left in another's keeping, as security for a debt or for the performance of some action; a pledge, surety, gage. (Now rare, the ordinary word being *pledge*) *a. int.*

[1245 *Charter David I* in *Charters of Edinb* (1871) 8 Prohibeo ne aliquis capiat pandum super terram Saute Crucis] 1496 *Gateway Arch.* in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 386 Who so ever takith anny manys pledge or pawn with his own proper hande 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vii. 164 Livinia, the scheme may, Quhilk is the pand or plege. *Of* peax to be kept inviolate. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man* in *Hum* iv. vii. We have no store of monie but you shall have good pawnes, .. this lewell, and this gentlemen silke stockings. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* iii. 1. He must leave behind, for pawns, His mother, wife, and son 1736 BECKLEY *Querist* ii. § 62 Wks. 1871 III. 521 Whether this bank doth not lend money upon pawns at low interest? 1875 *Poste Gaus* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 366 If the pawnee buy in the pawn by means of a collusive bidder, the sale is void.

b. fig. = 'Pledge'

1573 *Edinburgh in Wood Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 152 Ten tender babes on me he gate, the pawnes of marriage bed. 1786 in *Pinkerton Anc Sc Poems* (1786) 265 My hart. Quhilk is the gadge and pand Maist surr that I can geif. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof* St. v. in 370 The precious ashes of the Saints (the pawn for the return of their souls) *a* 1677 MANTON *Exp. Isa.* liii. 8 Wks 1871 III. 352 By Christ's resurrection God giveth us a pawn and earnest, as it were, that we may expect the raising of our own bodies 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop Educ.* vii. 174 As the schoolhouse rises, at the very base of the Rocky Mountains,—there is the emphatic pawn, which that great Republic gives, of enlightened freedom, extending civilization, and pure religion.

to A pledge or gage of battle; = *GAGE* *sb.* 1 2. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* i. 1. 74 If guilty deed hath left thee so much strength, As to take vp mine Honors pawne, then stoop.

d. A person held as a pledge or security for debt, and used as a slave.

1837 J. J. H. BURGOME in R. R. Madden *Life Lady Blessington* (1855) III. 519 Every English merchant on that coast [Cape Coast Castle] was possessed of a retinue of 'pawns' or slaves 1887 A. B. ELLIS *Tsh-speaking Peoples* xvii. 237 Careful to recount the names of his pawns and slaves, the amounts for which he holds the former.

2 The condition of being deposited or held as a pledge, state of being pledged (*int.* and *fig.*). Almost always in phrases in *pawn*, at *pawn*, *io pawn* (The usual current sense.)

1584 *Gateway Arch.* in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm.*

App. v. 415 Whatsoever plate or silver is left or put in

paund. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* i. 1. 293 Redeeme from

broaking pawne the blemish'd Crowne. 1597 — *a Hen*

IV. ii. iii. 7 My Honor is at pawne, And but my going,

nothing can redeeme it. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smeit* vii

Wks 1851 III. 294 To lay the integrity of his Logic to

pawn 1667 *Perys Diary* 3 Oct., Her plate and jewels are

at pawne for money 1698 SOUTH *Serm.* III. i. 381 He

gives his veracity in pawn to see it fully performed 1712

PUCKLE *Club* (1877) 69 My poor wedding-ring and best

petticoat in pawn for forty shillings. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf*

xi. 62 All who set their honesty at pawn

b. The action of pawning or pledging.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. i. vi. 57 Certain trinkets which

I have here for sale, or pawn 1883 F. TURNER (*little*) *The*

Contract of Pawn as it exists at Common Law

3. Short for *pawnbroker*. (*vulgar colloq or slang*)

1851 MAYHEW *Loud Labour* (1861) II. 109 Perhaps they

comes to sell to me what the pawns won't take in.

4 *Comb.* as *†pawnee-keeper*, 'slave' (cf. *i* d),

†taker; *†pawnee-laid* *a*, 'laid to pawn', deposited

as a pledge, pledged; *pawnee-ticket*, a ticket issued

by a pawnbroker in exchange for a pledge deposited

with him, and bearing particulars of the loan.

Also *PAWNBROKER*, *PAWNSHOP*

1558 HULOET, **Pawne keeper, depositarius* 1597-8 Bp.

HALL *Sat.* iv. i. 25 Bearing his *pawnee-laid lads upon his

backe As snails their shells. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W.*

African Stud xviii. 435 I have known of several men who,

in order to save their family from ruin. have given them-

selves up as *pawnee slaves to their accusers. 1697 *View*

Penal Laws 31 Goods sold to such Brokers, Trippers or

*Pawnee-takers 1848 CARLYLE *Predk Gt* iv. v. 1. 431 Hold-

ing such a *pawnee-ticket. 1875 JUVONS *Money* xvii. 210 The

kind of promissory document, represented by bills of

lading, pawn-tickets, dock-warrants [etc.] *a* 1652 BROME

Eng Moor III 1, Take my keys of all, In my *pawnd waide-
10be you shall find to fit you

† **Pawn** (paun), sb.³ Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms: 5-6 *povne*, 6 *pown*, *pown*, -e, *paun*, 6-7 (9) *pawn*, -e. [a. OF. *paun*, *paon* (Godef.) F. *paon* (= Fr. *paon*, *paio*, *paon*, Sp. *pavo*, *pavon*, Pg. *pavão*, It. *pavone*):—L. *pāvo*, *pāvōn-em* peacock.] A peacock.

c.1450 *HOLLAND Novit* 614 The plesand Powne 1530
LYNDESAY *Test Papynge* 728 The plesand Pown, moste
angelically of hew a 1578 LYNDESAY (Piscott) *Chron Scot*
(S.T.S.) 1, 337 Thair was of meitis pertrick and plover, duke,
Brissill cock and pownis a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie &*
Slas (revision) II, The paynted pawn with Argos eyes. 1627
DRAYTON *Nooncall* in *Agincourt* etc. 158 As pyde and garish
as the Pawne [1864 BOURRELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x 64 A Pea-
cock or Pawne, having its tail displayed, is 'in its pride']

† **Pawn**, sb.⁴ Obs. Forms 6-7 *pawne*, (6) *pawen*, 7 (9) *pawn*. [= Du. *paand*, in Plantijn
1573 'pau'd vn pan de muraille, ou vne gallerie ou
cloistre, lieu ou on vend quelque marchandise, ou
ou on se pourmeine, *xystis*, *peristylum*, *ambu-
lacrum*'; so Kilian 1599; Hexham 1678 *pau'd*,
'covert-walking-place, or gallery where things are
sould, place or court environed with pillars, as in
cloisters'; in mod Du. Dict. 'a storhouse, maga-
zine'; a Du. development of F. *pan* see PANE
sb.¹ senses 3, 4.]

A gallery or colonnade, a covered walk or passage,
especially one in a bazaar, exchange, or arcade,
alongside of which wares are exposed for sale

1575 Sir T. GRISHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden)
59 The buildings called the Royall Exchange, and all pawns
and shoppes adjoininge *Ibid.* 60 The saide buldinges.
pawens, shoppes 1579 TWYNE *Pysche agst Fort* II iv 166
Martes and pawnes stored with outlandish merchandize.
1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* xvii 95 If thou but please to walke
into the Pawne, To buy thee Cambricke, Callico, or Lawne
1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II 261 (*Pegu*) This house is five and
fifty paces in length, and hath three pawnes or walks in it,
and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betwene the
walks. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell 342 To crie out
along the Buses, Lombards and Pawnes, That the Common-
wealth and all were lost 1688 *Land Gas* No 2404/4 The
West-Pawn of the Royal Exchange, being the Place now
prepared for the purpose aforesaid 1888 BESANT 50 Yrs.
ago 35 Jernan's Exchange had an inner cloister and a
'pawne', or gallery for the sale of fancy goods.

† **Pawn**, sb.⁵ Obs. 1 rare [Erroneous back-
formation from PANNAGE, perh. an error of Spel-
man.] Mast of trees.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* Pannagium Quasi Pannagium,
silvestrium enim arborum fructus & glandes quidam pawns
vocant Hence 1674 CORWELL *Interp.* Pannage or Pannage,
Pannagium, Which is that Food that the Swine feed on in
the Woods, as Mast of Beech, Acorns, etc. which some have
called Pawnes

Pawn (pōn), v. Forms: 6 Sc. *pand*, 6-7
pawne, *paune*, (*pa pple.* *paund*), 7- *pawn*.
[f. PAWN sb.². cf. Du. *panden* to pawn, Ger.
panden to distraint upon, *pawn*] *trans.* To give
or deposit as security for the payment of a sum of
money or for the performance of some action
(something to be forfeited in case of non-payment
or non-performance), to pledge; to stake, wager;
to risk. a *ut*: esp. to deposit with or hand over
to some one (usually a pawnbroker) as security
for the repayment of a loan.

1570 LEVINS *Alphabet* 44/26 To Paune, *pignurare*. a 1578
LYNDESAY (Piscott) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) I 340 The king
gait her pand an hunder couns and an tunc of wyne
wpon the Inglichemenis handis. 1598 GREENE *Groat's W.*
Wit (1617) 28 His lands solde, his Jewels pawnde 1639
FULLER *Holy War* III vii (1840) 128 The Island he pawnde to
the Templars for ready money. 1711 SWIFT *Let* (1767)
III, 253 He is over head and ears in debt, and has pawnd
several things. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, To Rhea, These
presents be the hostages Which I pawn for my release. 1890
W. LIVING *Goldsmith* II 36 Obligated to raise funds . by
pawning his books.

b *fig.* (e.g. one's life, honour, word, etc.).

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV, 55
My life I pawn for his 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Oliver*
Plays 1873 I 218 If I knew where I might pawne mine
honour, For some odd thousand Crowns, it shall be layd.
1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* I (1653) 17 He will not Pawne his
credit for many things that he therein delivers 1741
RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xvi 28, I will pawn my life for
her, she will never be pert to your honour. 1860 MOTLEY
Netherl. (1868) I. vii 385, I daie pawn my soul

† c. *slang* (See quot. a 1700) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 72 This poor man finding
himself pawn'd, and not having money to discharge the
reckoning a 1700 B. E. DICK *Cant Crew* v, 10 *Pawn*
any Body, to steal away and leave him to Pay the
Reckoning 1795 in *New Cant Dict.*

¶ *Erron* (Confused with PALM v. 4.)

1787 *Minor* I. xi 40 Those qualities which we desire to
pawn upon the credulous world 1832 MARRIAT *N. Foster*
xxviii, He has sent out his daughters to me—pawnd them
off upon me

Hence *Pawned ppl. a.*, *Pawning ppl. sb.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 314 The pawning
of thy horse 1723 *Land Grs.* No. 6153/4 That the Borrowers
do make full Payments . in Money upon the pawnd Stock
1886 *Athenaeum* 6 Mar. 333/3 The business-like air which
belongs to continental pawning 1903 *Times* 29 Sept., The
fact that the account was then light did not prevent the
flood of pawned stock—especially 'git-edged' securities—that
has been poured on the market since then.

Pawn, obs. f. PAN sb.⁵, betel-leaf, var. PAND.

Pawnable (pō'nābl'), a. [f. PAWN v. + -ABLE.]

That can be pawned

1742 JARVIS *Quint* I. iii. xxi (1889) 137 A thing neither
pawnable nor saleable 1886 G. R. S. in *Daily News*
9 Dec. 5/7 They have nothing pawnable to fall back upon.
Pawning is the first thing to which the poor resort when the
wolf comes to the door.

Pawnage (pō'nēdʒ), 1 rare [f. PAWN v. +

-AGE.] The action or object of pawning

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 20 No Man so dearly
payed the pawnage of folly 1858 CARLYLE *Fredh. Gt* II
xiv (1872) I 129 Sigismund pawned the Newmark too,—
the second Pawnage of Brandenburg.

Pawnage, obs. form of PANNAGE.

Pawnbroker (pō'nbrōkə), [f. PAWN sb.² +

BROKER 2.] One engaged in the business of lending
money upon interest on the security of articles of
personal property pawned or pledged

1687 *Land Gas* No. 2305/3 Encouragement and Con-
venience from Petty-Tradesmen, Pawn-Brokers, and others.
1730 FIELDING *Amphib.* 1 *Parce* I iv, Fetch my other hat
hither Carry it to the pawn-broker's 1786 *Ir. Act* 26
Geo III, c. 43 *title*, An Act to establish the Business of a
Pawnbroker 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* II. v.
86 All the knives and scissors were at the pawnbroker's.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pawnbrokage**, **Pawn-**

brokering, the business of a pawnbroker, pawn-

broking, **Pawnbro'keress**, a female pawnbroker;

Pawnbro'kery, (a) a pawnbroking establishment,

(b) pawnbroking

1896 *Century Mag.* Feb. 540 Every Jew must have a
notarial authorization for 'pawnbroking' 1833 LAMB
Let. Maxon Lett. 1888 II 202, I wrote for the 'Pawn-
brokeress's' album. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. III 4/1 Employed
in various 'pawnbroking' establishments 1821 W. TAYLOR
in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV 493 Madge Necker, founded a
charitable 'pawnbroking' at Paris. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.*
XXXVIII 84 Pawnbroking is, a rational proceeding, for
the pledge always retains the value for which it is engaged.

Pawnbro king, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.: see -ING¹.

cf. *broaking pawne* in Shaks. *Rich. II.* II. i. 1. 293,

BROKING vbl. sb. 3.] The action or business of

a pawnbroker; the occupation of lending money

on the security of articles pawned

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 6 Pawnbroking

is regulated by law 1875 T. A. TROLOPE *Diamond cut*

Diamond (1876) 338 There is always an especial run on the

Government pawn-broking establishment. 1884 HORNER

Florence (ed. 2) I. App. 566 The Montu di Pietà were rather

pawnbroking carried on by the Municipality

So **Pawnbroking ppl. a.**, that carries on the

business of a pawnbroker.

1765 POOT *Commissary* I Wks 1799 II 7 That canting,

couzening, money-lending, match-making, pawnbroking—

† **Pawnde**, obs. form of PANED cf. PAUNED.

1552 in DILLON *Calais & Pale* (1892) 97 One of Clothe of

golde and blew velvet pawnde with flowers of golde.

Pawne, obs. form of PAN sb.⁵, PAWN.

Pawnee (pō'nē), [f. PAWN v. + -EE] The

person with whom something is deposited as a

pawn or pledge. (Correlative to *pawner*.)

1683-5 *tr. Croke's Rep.*, Jac. 245 *mayr*, Tender of the

money to the executrix of a pawnee, and her refusal to re-

store the goods, reverts them in the owner. 1745-1875 [see

PAWNER] 1875 *Poste Gaus* III, (ed. 2) 369 The pawnee

could not become the purchaser.

Pawner (pō'nā), Also (in legal works) -or.

[f. PAWN v. + -ER¹, -OR.] One who pawns; one

who deposits something as a pledge, esp. with

a pawnbroker.

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 412 The pawner, or his assignee, have

no other security for the return of their goods but the honour

of the pawnee. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 211 A

pawnee has no better title than the pawner 1875 *Poste*

Gaus III, § 202 The owner or pawner who steals a pawn is

suable for theft by the pawnee. 1902 *Times* 22 Mar. 4/5

Not recording the full name and address of the pawner

upon the tickets

Pawnshop (pō'nʃɒp), [f. PAWN sb.² + SHOP]

A pawnbroker's shop or place of business

1849 J. P. ROBSON in *Bards of Tyne*, The *Pawnshop* in a

Breeze, The world was better far an sure When pawnshops

had ne yem [= no name] 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.*

I. xv 246 For these there seems no other resource now

that their weekly wages are stopped, but the pawn-shop

1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian* at H. II 10 Pawnshops, with

their three golden balls dangling in front

Paw-paw (pō'pō), a. *slang* or *collog.* ? *Obs.*

[Reduplication of PAW a.] A nursery expression

for 'naughty, improper, naughty', used euphemisti-

cally for 'indecent, obscene, immoral'.

1796 *Gosse's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Paw paw Tricks*,

naughty tricks an expression used by nurses, &c. to children

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. End* (1827) IV. 338

Administering a little fatherly or motherly correction for

paw-paw tricks. 1812 G. COLMAN *Bar Grins*, Two *Parsons*

vii, All proprietors of paw-paw houses. 1825 T. H. LISTER

Grankly iv (1836) 55 Then went to say paw paw things of

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu 1830 *Scott's Tril* 9 July,

Touching the songs, an old *roué* must own an improvement

in the times, when all paw-paw words are omitted.

Hence **Paw-pawness**.

1828 *Examiner* 434/1 Churches will cover a multitude of

actresses Our paw-pawness hedged with sacred stone,

and abundantly excuseth itself with Glebe Houses. 1829

Ibid. 491/2 Proposals for the better rewarding of paw-pawness.

Pawpaw, var. PAWAW. **Paws**, **pawse**, obs.

ff. PAUSE. **Pawsey**, obs. f. PAUSE sb.

† **Pawson**. *Obs.* Shortened form of DIAPASON.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim* (1880) 77 His nimble
hand, guided by supple veynes, With heavenly pawsons,
clos'd his doleful steines

Pawtenar, -er, **pawtnere**, var. PAUTENER sb.²

Paw-waw, variant of POWWOW.

Pax¹ (pæks) Also 6 *pex*. [a. L. *pax* peace,

in Christian L. also the kiss of peace.]

¶ 1 The Latin word meaning 'peace', *Obs.*

The Latin word is familiar in certain legal phrases, as *Pax*

Dei, *Ecclensæ*, the peace of God, the Church, the

king's peace, so *pax Romana*, the peace which reigned

between nationalities within the Roman empire; so *pax*

Britannica, the peace imposed by British rule

a 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks* (1869) 476 We shulde fuste have

unite and pax within our land 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot*

III 72 Ane man he wes of polidice and pax 1664 *Spelman's*

Gloss, *Par. Deu.*, *Pax Ecclesie*, *par. Regis* 1874 WHARTON

Law Lex (ed. 3), *Pax regis*, the king's peace—a verge of the

court 1899 *Vestm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/2 The wonderful lion

which figured in the Post Laureate's 'Pax Britannica' poem

b *Eccl.* In Latin salutations and blessings, as

Pax vobis peace be with you! (see quot. 1885).

1593 PFELDE *Edw. I. Wks.* (Ridg.) 381/2 *Pax vobis*, *Pax*

vobis I good fellows, fair fall ye. 1840 HARRMAN *Inglol. Leg*

Ser. 1 *Grey Dolphin*, 'Of course I shall,' said St. Austin

'*Pax vobiscum*!'—and Abbot Anselm was left alone. 1885

Cath. Dict. (ed. 3), *Pax vobis* is said by bishops after the

'Gloria in Excelsis'. If the 'Gloria' was not said, then the

bishop's salutation is the same as the priest's—viz. 'Dominus

vobiscum'. The fact that 'Pax vobis' was our Lord's

Easter greeting to the Apostles made it unsuitable for

penitential days.

c *quasi-int.* (in schoolboy slang). 'Keep quiet!'

'Truce!'

1852-82 ROBERT *Thesaurus* § 493 *Silence* *Int* hush!

silence I soft! whist! tush! tush! tush! tush! 1872 *Rout-*

ledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 615/1 There's been a sort of 'pax'

called all round 1899 Kipling *Stalky*, In *Ambush* 4 'Pax,

Turkey I'm an ass.

2 *Eccl.* The kiss of peace: see PEACE sb.⁴;

the ceremony of kissing the pax: see sense 3 *1 rare*.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax, of kyssynge (v. r. or

kyssynge), *osculum*, *vel osculum pacis*. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*,

Rich. III 26 The Cardinal song the masse, and after pax,

the kyng and the quene descended 1568 GRAMTON *Chron*

II 802 The sate still vntill the Paxe was geuen 1853 ROCK

Ch. of Fathers IV xii 160 The Sali-buric rubric was to

send, just before the communion, the 'Pax' all about the

church. This was conveyed from one to another by a kiss

upon the cheek

3 *Eccl.* A tablet of gold, silver, ivory, glass, or

other material, round or quadrangular, with a pro-

jecting handle behind, bearing a representation of

the Crucifixion or other sacred subject, which was

kissed by the celebrating priest at Mass, and passed

to the other officiating clergy and then to the

congregation to be kissed, an osculatory.

It came into use during the 13th c. as a symbolic substitute

for the kiss of peace: see PEACE sb.² In England it was died

out after the Reformation, in the Roman Church it is now

used in certain monastic communities on special occasions.

c.1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B. 1) 514 *pere* when po

piest [po] pax wil kis, knele pou bi praye ben þis. c.1386

|| **Paxilla** (pæk-sil-lä). *Zool* Pl. -æ. [mod L., from classical L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] A pillarlike pedicel in echinoderms, surmounted by a tuft of minute calcified spinelets attached to the integument.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 The spines may carry a coronet of numerous calcified setae on their apices when they are called 'paxillae' 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 205 The incompletely calcified stalk of the pedicellaria corresponds to the stalk of the paxilla of the Asterida.

Hence **Paxillar** *a.*, of or pertaining to paxillae; **Paxillate** *a.*, having paxillae; **Paxilliferous** *a.*, bearing paxillae; **Paxilliform** *a.*, having the shape of a paxilla.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lar.* 892/1 Having the body furnished with appendices, paxilliferous 1889 SLADEN in *Challenger Rep.*, *Zool* XXX 286 Plates of the abactinal area more or less truly paxilliform 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paxillate

† **Paxillary**, *a. Obs.* Eriaceous form of **BASILARY**, applied to the sphenoid bone.

Med L. *basillus* appears to have been written *passillus*, and associated with *paxillus*, giving *passillare*, *passillare* [c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 (Ashm.) Pe. vi] boon is cleid passillare, he which is not of be boones of he heed, but he susteyneþ alle þe opere boonyes of he heed [Add MS. 20440 ff. 2, adds] & he is vnterbyenge in þe hynder patie al þe bones of he heed, & þerfore he is cleid þe paxillus] 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 28 The seventh and last [bone] of the head is called Paxillarie, or Bazillarie; the which bone is, as it were, the wedge vnto all the other seven bones of the head, and doth fasten them together. And thus be all numbered: the first is the Coronal bone, the seventh is Paxillarie, or Bazillarie

Paxilloso, *a.* [f. L. *paxillus* or mod L. *paxilla* (see above) + -oso] *a. Geol.* Resembling a small stake (Ogilvie, Annandale, 1882). *b.* Of or pertaining to the *Paxilloso*, a group of echinoderms bearing paxillae (Funk 1895).

|| **Paxillus**. *Zool* [L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] = **PAXILLA** (Webster 1890).

Paxwax (pæk's-wæks). Now *dial* and *collog* Also 5 **paxwex**, **paswax**, 7 **pax-waxe**, 7-9 **pack-wax**, 9 **paxywaxy**. [A word used in many dialect forms, e.g. **FIX-FAX**, **fix-fac**, **fix-fag**, etc., the earliest known being **fax-wax** or **fax-wex** (W. de Bibbesworth 13.), which appears to contain OE. *fax*, ME. *fax*, *fax* (see **FAX**), the hair of the head, and OE. *wæax* growth, from *wæacan* to grow, wax; cf. the parallel Ger. synonym *haarwachs* snew, f. *haar* hair + *wachs*, *wax*-, growth; cf. also MDu. *geel haar* 'yellow hair' = tendon]

In German, Grimm instances the second element in various forms, e.g. in OHG. *uualto-uualso*, *uunnuuualso*, nerve, etc.] A name for the stout elastic tendon extending from the dorsal vertebrae to the occiput, and serving as a support for the head, in various mammals, as the horse, ox, sheep, etc., in others, as in man, existing in less developed form; the nuchal ligament, *fixfax*, *whitlather*.

[13. *Gloss IV de Babberon* (MS. Camb Gg. 1. 1f 280 b/2). Et si ad derere le wen ait col (*gloss fax wax* [v. fax wex])] c 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 388/1 **Paxwax**, synewe (*Pyson* **paxwax**) 14. *Alund* MS. 42 ff. 41 b. Delle helpe for brumures of þe paxwax and of þe brown 1400 b. It [*Galdunum*] is gode for þe shote in þe lacertys, i. in þe **paxwax**. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. 329 This [snew] of the common **Faxillers** is called **paxwax**. c 1682 Sir T. Browne *Treatise* viii Wks 1836 IV 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angles counties; as *brumwax*, *brumny*, *thurech*, **paxwax**. 1691 RAY *Coll. Vind. Pref.*, **Paxwax** is a word not confined to Norfolk or Suffolk, but far spread over England; used, to my knowledge, in Oxfordshire 1692 — *Creation* i (1692) 150 Which Aponeurosis . . . is taken notice of by the Vulgar by the name of **Fixfax**, or **Packwax**, or **Whitlather**. 1713 DIERHAM *Phys-Theol.* (1713) 323 That strong . . . ligament . . . called the **Whitlather**, **Packwax**, and **Fixfax**. 1848 CARPENTR *R. Anim. Phys.* 33 The ligament of the neck of many quadrupeds, commonly known as the **paxywaxy** 1865 BANKS *Wakefield Wds.* As tough as **pax-wax**

Pay (pæ), *sb.* Also 4 **pai**, **pay**, 4-7 **paie**, **paye**, 5 **pey**. [a. OF. *paie* = Fr. *paie*, *paga*, Sp. Pg., *li paga*, f. the vb. *pagar*, *payer* to PAY.]

† 1. Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, liking. To **pay**. to a person's satisfaction, acceptably. Chiefly with possessive: to, at (a person's) **pay**, as he likes, so as to please him. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul in Slaps' Poems* (Camden) 334 A body . . . That hadde ben a mody knyght, and lute served God to paye. 13. *K. Als* 3796 Yut yscholre, of myn paye, Or Y go hennet, more assay 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 1164 Hit watz not at myn pynce paye, Hit payed hym not þat I so floce 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 39 For þauh I Sigge hit myself, I seue him to paye 1373 *Cursor M.* 2239 (Fair) A potter quene he his new vessel for-doe & hit be nogt vnto his pay. c 1425 *Ibid* 3655 (Trin) Venisoun þou hast him nomen Deyntly digte to his pay [earlier MSS. behoue] c 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 5665 Of horsen & skelton & Runnyng 395, I dranke not this sennet A draught to my pay 1602 *Archpriest Controver* (Camden) II 4 He answered him not to his pay.

2. The action of paying, payment (esp. of wages or hire); with *pl.*, one of the periodical payments of wages to workmen or others.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 377/1 Pay, or payment, *solucio*. c 1570 R. TURLYN in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) Intro. 19

Payenge to the said victuallers from paie to paie that was made ther by the queenes majestie theyr saide sommes of money 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* iv v, At the fixed day of pay 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiv (1739) 133 Rather to score it up against the future, than require present pay. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* iii, 'No pay no play' is as good a rule for priest as for layman 1874 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 The 'pays' are the markers in the chronological table of the miner He refers to a past event as having occurred so many pays back

b. The condition of being paid, or receiving wages or hire chiefly in *phr.* in **pay**, in receipt of wages; in the **pay** of, in the paid employment of.

1596 SHAKS i. *Hen. IV.* iii. 126 Like enough, To fight against me vnder Percies pay. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Armed troops which he keepeth in continual pay and action. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 509 His provisions for sea were already made, his men raised and in pay. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they look'd upon themselves as their own Masters 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 127 Unless we should suppose that the murderers were in the pay of Sparta. 1865 DICKENS *Mut.* Pt. i. xv, People in your pay or employment

3. *concr.* Money paid for labour or service, wages, hire, salary, stipend.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 262 The kyng his pay has nomen, and in cofres has c 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliwell) 23 Whenne the mason taketh his pay of the mayster. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 To terrifie their soldiers from demanding of their payes due 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Parnass's Pol. Disc.* 172 They take their lands and possessions, making *Timari* thereof, which are Pays or Revenues assigned over to the Soldiers. 1757 Jos. HARRIS *Coins* 41 Is not their pay, scanty enough already? 1824 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. iii, I take the Queen's Pay in Quin's Regiment.

† b. *Dead pay*: see **DEAD PAY**. *Obs.*

† c. (?) A soldier in receipt of pay. *Obs.*

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 189 That the lancenkynys being not past with the Countie Felix 7000 pays, wer at Porte Sus la Sone.

4. *fig.* Payment, or that which is paid, in any metaphorical sense, retaliation, punishment or blows inflicted; penalty or retribution suffered; recompense, etc. bestowed. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul in Slaps' Poems* (Camden) 335 3eot schaltuys come . . . and I the with, for to kepen oure harde pay. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gow.* 2476 The geant gaf he ful gode pay, He smate away al his left cheik 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x 31 Fame is my meed, and glory vertues pay. 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 89 But when her lips were ready for his pay, He winks, and turns his lips another way 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 106 That you have tane his tenders for true pay.

5. To be good (etc.) pay to be sure to pay one's debts (collog.), *fig.* to be profitable, afford profit.

1777 GAY *Fables* i. x. 64 If you'd employ your pen, Against the senseless sons of men, No man is better pay than I am 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iii. iii. 73 Great men are good pay in the long run, they often marry rich heresses, and then old scores are wiped off. 1842 *For Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 187 They were excellent pay.

† b. *Better pay*, something more profitable or advantageous; an advantage. *Obs.*

13 *Coeur de L.* 364 [He] came agayn by another way, And thought to make a better pay. c 1330 *Roland & V.* 840 Mine worp þe raper pay. 14 *Sir Eneas* (MS. M.) 501 He se, it was no better paye, But shifte hym in the beste way.

6. *Mining.* A remunerative yield of metal in a bed of ore of **PAY**-2.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 91 It is in this stratum of 40 feet where the rich pay will be found 1882 *Rep. to 110 Repr. Prec. Met U. S.* 105 Brown & Co. work a sluicing claim with good results. William George, just below, has lately got good pay. *Comb.* see **PAY** in combination 2

Pay (pæ), *v1* Pa t. and pple. paid (pæd).

Forms 3-5 **paie(n)**, **paye(n)**, (3 **paize**, 4 **pai**, 5 **payze**, 5-6 **pey**), 4-7 **paie**, **paye**, 4-**pay**. Pa t.

paid, in senses 13, 14 **payed**; 3-6 **payde**, **paide**, 4-6 **Sc. payit**. Pa. pple paid, in senses 13, 14;

payed; 4 **payed**, 4-6 **payde**, 5-12, 5-6 **Sc. -it**; also 3-4 with prefixed *r*, 3-6 *r*-, (5 **payrht**). [M.E.

a. F. *payer* (12th c. in Littré) to pay, in OF. also to appease, satisfy, please (so in Cotgr 1611) = Pr.

Sp. Pg. *pagar*, It. *pagare* — L. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, reduce to peace, in med.L. also 'to pay', f. *pāx*, *pācē* peace. The sense 'pacify', applied specifically to that of 'pacify or satisfy a creditor', came in Com. Romance to mean 'to pay a creditor', and so 'to pay' generally. In some of the Romance

langs. the vb. has still both senses, but in Fr. as in Eng. the sense 'satisfy, please' is now obs.]

† 1. *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy, content, please, gratify, to be acceptable to, gain or meet with the approval of: = **APAY** 1. Most freq. in *pa. pple*.

Satisfied, content, pleased; also strengthened by *well*; so all *paid*, displeased, dissatisfied. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 And yet ne wile þe lound ben paid mid his richte mol. c 1225 *Ancre R.* 318 Pus I souhte delit. huw I mest muhte paen mine lustes brune

c 1275 *LAV* 10535 þis thorpe þe kaiser And him paide swiþe wel. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7814 Wei he wend wit his tþing For to pai dauid þe king. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1379 How payez you his play? c 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 7558 The long terme did hir not pay To abide so long the marriage. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 377/1 **Payyd**, and *quemyd*, or *pleysyd*, *placatus* c 1460 *Towneley Myst* ii. 244 Luke well that thou negh not the tree of life, for if thou do, he beset

all *paide*. 1496 *Dives & Payn* (W. de W.) vii. 14 280/a

Poore folke be not payed with sufficyent luyngþe but couete more than theyn nedeth 1501 DOUGLAS *Pai Hon* ii vii, I held me payit of their estat

† b. *intr.* To be satisfactory or pleasing (to). *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III 49 þat spirit þe which is vernli kyndelid wiþ þe fier of þe Holy Goost, to be which no passing þing payeth, but al fleschli lust. lobþ is vile to it c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xx 198 My profer may both pleas and pay To all the lordys.

2. *trans.* To give to (a person) what is due in discharge of a debt, or as a return for services done, or goods received, or in compensation for injury done; to remunerate, recompense.

c 1250 *O Kent Serm.* in *O E Misc.* 33 Se sergant so paide þo werkmen and yaf euerich ane peny 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 61 Him for his handdandi Redifliche he payede. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 135 The marchand salbe payit of his hors. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* i. ii. 56 Sixe pence that I had To pay the Sadler for my Mistris crupper 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. ii, I will pay you in private. 1720 SWIFT *Letit* (1767) III 69 Tell me how accounts stand between us that you may be paid 1813 MAR EDGEWORTH *Patron* iii, He had been paid by the job 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62, I expect they will pay me for the outlay

b. To pay off (rarely *up*) to pay in full and discharge; to give all that is owing to and thus settle accounts with; *spec.* to pay and discharge the crew of (a ship) upon completion of a commission To pay out: to get rid of by paying.

1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 ¶ I desired her to pay off her Coach, for I had a great deal to talk to her. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plain Mar.* Syst. 23 They shall be paid off, and discharged. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iii. ix. 72 The establishment was paid up and discharged 1836 MARRATT *Midd. Easy* xi, The ship to which he had been appointed was paid off 1836-9 DICKENS *S. B.* *Broker's Man*, The money was raised, and the execution was paid out 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blaser's Hero* ix, The Man in Possession had been paid out

c. To pay off (intr. for passive, of a ship. see b) 1891 *Daily News* 27 July 5/4 The Thrush will then go to Cowes and afterwards to Chatham, where she will pay off 1896 *Ibid.* 21 Aug 2/5 The Meteor . . . is to pay off immediately and proceed to lay up.

3. *fig.* or *gen.* To reward, recompense, requite, give what is due or deserved to (a person). *a.* in good or neutral sense

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5789 (Trin) Say I shal hem soone pay. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. xix, Thenne is the tyme come that he must be payed of his Werkes and dedes 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* ii. 1 37 So you't paid a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 232 He was sure to be paid on the double in treats for his condescension 1898 H. PAUL *Men & Leth.* (1901) 170 Mr. Place and his associates, to adopt a French phrase, payed themselves with words

b. in *malem partem* To give (one) his deserts, visit with retribution, chastise, punish. Formerly often *pay home* (*HOME* *adv.* 5); later also *pay off*, and in mod. collog. use *pay out*. To pay any one in his own coin. see *COIN* sb. 7 b.

a 1490 *Knt de la Tour* (1688) 90, Y canne not telle you the half of her crueltie . . . But she was paid atte the last. 1567 MAPLET *For Forest* 101 b, If any man come neare hir behinde she payeth him home 1628 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. B.* Ind. i. xlv. 102 b, He would paye him for all his fained lyes. 1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 242 He pay's off Aristotle and his Followers with too violent a Zeal 1863 [see *Pack* *adv.* 8] 1863 COWDEN CLARKS *Shaks. Char.* viii 128 'I hey, in return, (as the vulgar phrase has it) 'pay him out' 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Tig. Myst.* ii, They would bear Hanier a grudge, . . . and would plot together to pay him off 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pauers* II. 252 The only way . . . was to pay them back in their own coin

c. *spec.* To inflict bodily chastisement upon, beat, flog. Now *dial* or *slang*

1581 W. FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 285 Yet were they all soundly payed, and sent home to their masters. 1667 PERYS *Diary* 22 Apr, Thence home, and find the boy out of the house and office. I did pay his coat for him. a 1806 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* I 329 There I paid her baith back and side, Till a' her banes play'd clatter. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, Pay, to beat, to drub. 'The rascal pays his wife' 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 312 He had been paying somebody with the 'fore-top-sail sheet'

4. To give a recompense for, to recompense, reward, requite (a service, work, or action of any kind): in a good or bad sense. Also, of a thing, To yield a recompense for, to reward.

14. *Sir Eneas* 153/3381 + 2 (MS. M.) Your service I wyll well payn! c 1586 CRESS *PENBROKE Ps. LXII.* v. Lord, each mans work is paid by thee 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* v. i. 125 Hastie still pates haste 1620 — *Temp.* v. i. 70, I will pay thy graces Home both in word, and deede 1642 J. SWALE *Satire & Hagard* (1649) 178 The Sin of Oppression, sure enough, will be payed home, either here, or in hell, or in both. 1748 CHRISTOPHER *Lett.* (1774) I. 347 It will more than pay the trouble I have taken to write it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* ii. 1 'I hope it's a good business?' 'No. Poorly paid' 1868 G. MACDONALD *Gospel Women* ix. 1, Enough he labours for his hire, Yea, nought can pay his pain.

5. To give, deliver, or hand over (money, or some other thing) in return for goods or services, or in discharge of an obligation, to render (a sum or amount owed). Also with double obj. or dat. of person ('I paid him the money'), and hence in indirect passive ('he was paid the money' = 'the money was paid to him'). Also *transf.*: cf. b. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 290 Hire wurd þet he paide uor hire. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10244 Sixe & sixti þousend marc

hui paiden him atten ende *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6745 Qua stels seep, or ox, or cu, Oxen five for an he pai 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B* xiii 381 He profied to paye A peny or tweyne More pan it was worth. *c* 1410 *Love Bonavent* *Mirr.* ix (Sherard MS), When Joseph hadde payed be money for hym 1526 *TINDALE Matt* xviii 29 Have patience with me, and I will paye the all 1596 *SHAKS I Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 202 The Monie is paid backe againe *a* 1694 *POLLIXEN Disc Trade* (1697) 12 He will pay but Sixteen Shillings of the Pound 1771 *JUNUS Lett* xix 256 Every shilling of it was scrupulously paid 1848 *THACKERAY Gt Haggarty Diamond* xii, That in which poor Mr Tidd invested his money did not pay *ad.* in the pound. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept 9/2 Irish wool that had never 'paid the King a farthing'.

b. With advbs. *To pay away, in, over, out, etc.* *Pay down* to lay down (money) in payment; to pay immediately or on the spot (also fig.: see 7).

1557 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Paying vjth done. 1623 *Nottingham Rec.* iv 383 Alexander Staples shalbe made burgesse paying xth downe in hand 1668 in 10th *Rep Hist MSS Comm App* v 61 Paying over the third part of the profits. 1722 *De For Col Jack* (1840) 60 He had paid in all the money. 1809 R. LANFORD *Introd. Trade* 95, I was to have paid away your note tomorrow. 1878 *JEVONS Prim Pol Econ.* vi § 41 50 He has already paid out a large sum as wages 1885 *Manch Exam* 27 July 5/2 They had to pay down one fourth of the price in ready cash. *a* 1902 *BESANT Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 38 Now, sir, I pay over to you... the sum of £178 4s. 10d.—here it is.

6. To give or hand over the amount of, give money in discharge of (a debt, dues, tribute, tithes, ransom, fees, hire, wages, etc.).

c 1380 *act* [see *DEBT* s. 1] 1382 *WYCLIF Matt* xvii. 23 30me maister payeth nat tribute? *c* 1386 *CHAUCER ProL* 539 Hise tithes payde he ful faire & wel 1413 *Peter Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. viii. 63 It passeth his power to payen his launson. 1448 *Paston Lett* i 69 He hath paid hys feys. 1522 *SKELETON Wily not to Court* 245 They were nat paid their hyre *Ibid* 250 Theyr wages were nat payde. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* iv. 13 Then will they not pay tolle, tribute, and custome. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod Rand.* xxiv, I have paid scot and lot and the King's taxes 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV ii. 11. 180 The prices which we paid for everything were preposterous 1889 *Harper's Weekly XXXIII.* 984/2 The Company. was able to pay dividends

b *transf.* Of a thing. To furnish or yield (money, etc.) for the discharge of (a debt or other obligation); also said of goods on which duty, toll, or the like is paid.

1656 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* (1659) 204 Parliament gave him but two subsidies, which would hardly pay Advance money to the Officers and souldiers 1818 *Cruiser Digest* (ed. 2) II 468 That this estate should be liable to pay these debts. 1840 *MARRVAT Olla Podr.* (Rildg.) 325 Everything must pay toll 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par* i 555 Cops that had paid the Cassa's debt Could he have laid his hands on them.

c. With advbs. *Pay off* to pay in full, and thus discharge the obligation; to clear off (a debt or claim) by payment (also fig.; see 7) *Pay up*: to pay the full amount of (what is) owing up to the time; to make up arrears of payment

1434 *Rolls of Paill V* 437/2 The residue to be paid up to the Kyng 1771 *BUGELL Spect* No 150 p 9 I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting* 10 27 If, he should voluntarily pay up the abatement 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* xvii 17 Arrears were paid up 1885 *Law Rep* 29 Chanc. Div. 459 To enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities

7. fig. (or in figurative expressions). To give or render (anything owed, due, or deserved), to discharge (an obligation). (Also, with double obj., or dat. of person, and hence in indirect passive: cf 5)

a. To give, render (something that is due, or that the other person has a right to); to discharge, perform (a vow); to give up, surrender (something figured as owed, e.g. one's life) *To pay one's debt to nature, or nature's debt.* (*spec.*) to die. see *DEBT* s. 4 b

1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 716 A fair pokok of pris men paien to tuno *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 804 When he wolde paye his wyf hir dette 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 162 A-mendes the be hovytthe to pay 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. 1 3 You haue indeede pay'd downe More penitence, then done trespas 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* ii. 217 Nor would [they] pay [their] own vows to thee 1657 R. LIGON *Bas badoes* (1673) 3 Our stomachs told us, it was full high time to pay Nature her due. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past* vi 40 To you the promisd Poem I will pay 1707 *WATTS Hymn*, Praise, everlasting praise, be paid To him that earth's foundation laid 1878 *BROWNING La Sausas* 117 Paying piteous duty, what seemed you have we consigned [to the grave].

b. To inflict, bestow, give (punishment, a blow, etc.) as being deserved, or in return for the like; to render in retribution or retaliation.

13 *Coe de L* 4028 Kyng Richard hys ax in hond he hente, And payde Sauezynys her rente *a* 1533 *Lb. Bernas Huan* lxxvii 265 Ye traytours were payed ther desertes. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii 60 Hee payes vs shot for shot *a* 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) V xii 482 If Popery ever comes in by English Hands it will fully pay the Scores of money that brought it in. 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myrt* iii. To pay off some grudge

c. To suffer, undergo (a punishment, penalty, etc.), figured as a price paid to the person or authority that inflicts it; also, pain or trouble, as a price paid for some advantage; to suffer in retribution or requital, or as the price of anything gained.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 But he hadde i leide down his knyfe, bope schul have i-payde be payne. 1587 *Mirr Mag.* *Rumor* vi, Made mee pay the price of pillage with my blood. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odysse* v Argi, Ulysses builds A ship, Pays Neptune pains 1674 *BREVENT Saul at Endor* 244 Christ took and paid fully all the punishment due for our sins *a* 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) V 5 Inflaming themselves with Wine, till they come to pay the Reckoning with their Blood. 1820 *Spectator* 15 Feb, To forget the pain he paid for his discoveries.

d. Arith. In Subtraction, To compensate for 'borrowing' (see *BORROW* v. 1 c) by mentally adding a unit to the subtrahend of the next higher denomination (an easier practical equivalent for the more logical process of subtracting the unit which has been 'borrowed' from the minuend). Usually to *pay back*.

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 When some of us were boys at school we knew no other way of doing a sum in subtraction but the way of borrowing and paying back.

8. (With the notion of debt weakened to that of duty or fitness, or lost.) To render, bestow (something considered as due, deserved or befitting, e.g. attention, heed, respect, court, a compliment, a visit, etc.). Usually with *to* or simple dat.

1590 *SHAKS Aids* N v. 1 99 Not paying me a welcome 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 381, I went . . . to pay her a visit 1771 *ADDISON Spect* No 122 p 5 After having paid their Respects to Sir Roger 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, Farmer Williams had paid hei his addressee. 1796 *MRS. E. PARSONS Myst Warning* II 222 The Gentlemen paid her many compliments 1866 *DR. ARGYLL Rogn Law* vii. (1871) 386 Too little attention being paid to the progress of opinion. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Alan* vi. (1883) 152 They paid little heed to the sermon

9. absol. or intr. To give money or other equivalent in return for something or in discharge of an obligation; also fig.: see prec. senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14040 Pai had noght quar-of for to pai. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 213 Get vs som mete and drynke. . . And we wil payen trewely atte fulle. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxviii. 21 The vngodly borroweth and payeth not agayne. 1650 N. WALLINGTON *Hist Notices* (1869) I Introd 49 Serve honesty ever. . . she will pay, if slow. 1657 *HEVLIN Undecore. People* 4 If any . . . desired not to pay in kinde. *a* 1786 *COWPER Yearly Distress* 19 He that takes, and he that pays 1855 *DICKENS Drorri* ii xiii, 'Now, then! Pay up!' 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 205, I will pay when I have the money.

10. absol. or intr. Of a thing or action: To recompense one's expense or trouble; to yield an adequate return; to be profitable or advantageous.

1812 H & J SMITH *Ref Addr. Rebuilding.* The workmen thought it would not pay To dig him out. 1830 *G&N. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I 200 If land is uncultivated, it is because it will not pay 1885 *ANSTRUTED Venus* iv 44 You won't find it pay in the long run

b trans. To be profitable to, profit (a person).

1883 *Manch Exam* 19 Dec. 5/2 A practice of insuring with a view to wreck would not pay the shipowning community

11. Pay for. To give money or other equivalent value for; to hand over the price of (a thing), to bear the cost of, to recompense (labour or service) in money or otherwise. Also *transf.* Of a thing, sum of money, or other thing of value. To furnish or constitute an equivalent for; to be sufficient to buy or defray the cost of.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A* iii 132 Heo leteþ passe prisons, and payeþ for hem ofte Heo 3eneþ be layter Gold and gnos. . . To vn-fetere be False *c* 1386 *CHAUCER ProL* 834 [He] shal paye for al þat by the wey is spent. 1534 *MORSE Conf. agst Tyb* ii. vi (1847) 105 To take no thought, but make meny, and then let Christ's passion pay for all the shot. *a* 1616 *BEAUMONT To F Fletcher*, It was thy hap to throw away Much wit, for which the people did not pay 1804 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Pop. T.* Will ii, The bonnet's all I want, which I'll pay for on the nail *Mod* Half a crown will pay for a front seat. The fowls will soon pay for themselves in eggs.

b. fig. To make amends for, atone for; more usually, To suffer or be punished for (cf 7 c)

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvii 31 *Operis satisfactio* þat for synnes payeth. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 69 God . . . laid all our synns apone hime and he payit for thyng 1622 *By Hall Contempl.* O. T. ii v, Lot payes deare for his rashnesse 1706 *E. WARD Wooden World* Disa. (1708) 94 He's resolv'd never to be a Rogue, when he's sure to pay for it 1800 *LONDON Letter* 23 Feb 286/2 An attendant, who wantonly prodded it with a fork, . . . paid for his cruelty, as he was knocked down, trampled upon, and ripped open by the elephant.

12 trans. = Pay for. see 11

1656 *EARL MONM. in Boccacini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* ii. lxii (1674) 213 Their Liberty cannot be paid by Mountains of Gold 1744 *SARAH FIELDING David Simple* II v 79 She immediately paid her Lodging. 1822 *Ym. R. Agric. Soc.* III ii 185 Chalking land costs little more than *al.* per acre; pays itself often in the second year

b. fig. To compensate, make up for. *Q. Obs.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE T. Leslie's Hist Scot* i 5 The beimes of the Sone . . . the hail nychte ar seu, the space of two moneths.

c. Contrare in winter, the lenith is payed with the schortnes. 1605 *USHER Answ. Jesuit* 171 If Montanus comes short in his testimonie, Origin . . . payes it home with full measure. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat* 31 Miss says nothing; but I warrant she pays it off with Thinking. 1790 *Bystander* 246 Heimocrates was . . . silent, but . . . he paid it off with thinking.

18. Naut. (trans.) To let out (a rope or chain) by slackening it, to allow or cause to run out. (Also in reference to something let out by the rope.) Now always with *out* or *away*.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram* vii 30 Pay more Cable, is when you carry an Anchor out in the boat to turne ouer. Pay cheap, is when you ouer set it, or tune it ouer boord faster 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* II s.v, Seamen say *Pay more Cable*, that is, let out more Cable. 1769 *FALCONER Dict Marine* (1789), *Pay away the Cable* slacken it, that it may run out of the ship. 1793 *SMELTON Edystone L.* § 143 We paid out the Hawser by which we were riding, at the same time paying out the hawser of the catch anchor 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xv 41 'Pay out chain', shouted the Captain, and we gave it to her 1871 L. ST. HILIN *Player. Eur.* (1894) iii 84 By throwing all my weight on to the rope, I gradually got myself paid slowly out.

b. intr. for passive.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxiii 68 We paid out on the chain by which we swung.

14. Naut. (trans.) To cause (a ship) to fall to leeward, or fall away from the wind. Now always with *off*.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 As she turns wee say shee is payed. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xii, The commander payed his vessel off before the wind. 1884 Sir J. HANNEN in *Law Times Rep* L 127/2 Her master was vainly trying to pay her head off to the eastward.

b. intr. for passive. To fall to leeward.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag* i ii 19 The Chase pays away more 100m [cf. *infra*, The Chase goes away room. . . she is right before the Wind] 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 By slow degrees her head to Port Pays 1802 1835 *MARRVAT Misch. Essay* xxvi, The frigate flew round, describing a circle, as she payed off before the wind. 1899 F. T. BULLI *N Log Sea-walk* 213 There was a great bundle to get sail off hei, but unfortunately she paid off rather smartly.

15. In various phrases, as the DEVIL to pay, God pays on to pay, to pay through the NOSE, to pay the PIPER, to pay one's WAY. see these sbs.

Pay (pay), v. 2 Chiefly *Naut.* Pa. t and pples. *payed* (paid). [A ONF. *peior* (= Central F. *peior*, *payer*) = Pr, Sp. *pagar*:—L. *picāre*, f. *pix*, *pic-em* pitch; cf. It. *peccare*.] *trans.* To smear or cover with pitch, tar, resin, tallow, or the like, as a defence against wet, etc.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram* ii. 13 Okum . . . being well payed over with hot pitch, doth make her more tight 1720 *De For Capt Singleton* ii. (1840) 30 Itemp, pitch and tar, to calk and pay her seams 1831 W. IRVING *Columbus* (abr. ed.) 307 Drawing his canoe on shore . . . he then payed with a coat of tar 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 180 Above these were laid stalks of the cotton-plant and loose grass; the whole being payed over with clay.

b. With the covering substance as object.

1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 231 Broad-headed nails hammered in close together, on which was paid a compost of tallow and resin.

Pay- in combination. [*PAY* s. 6, or, in some cases, the stem of *PAY* v. 1.]

1. In sbs. denoting persons or things connected with the payment of money, esp as wages. *a.* Charged with the payment of workmen, employees, or subordinates, as *pay-agent*, *-clerk*, *-commander*, *-corps*, *-director*, *-inspector*, *-sergeant*; *PAYMASTER*, *PAYMISTRESS*. *b.* Indicating, or containing a statement of amounts to be paid or the persons to whom they are to be paid, as *pay-bill*, *-book*, *-list*, *-roll*, *-sheet*, *-ticket*, containing pay or wages, as *pay-envelope*. *c.* At, from, or on which payment is made, esp. of wages to employees; as *pay-box*, *-car*, *-gate*, *-office*, *-place*, *-room*, *-shed*, *-table*, *-train*, *-wicket*; *PAY-DAY*, *-night*, *-week*. *d.* For which payment is charged (opp. to *free*); as *pay-bridge*, *-hospital*, *-meal*, that pays for something (e.g. education) instead of getting it free; as *pay-boarder*, *-boy*.

1879 E. J. CASTLE *Law Rating* 98 Payments were made by the 'pay-agent of the troop. 1828 WEBSTER, 'I'ay-bill, a bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company 1897 *Rep Comm. Welsh Education*, Howell schools. Amongst the 'pay boarders, numbering in all thirty, there were six Nonconformists 1669 W. PLANN in *St Papers*, Dom 286, I send the muster and 'pay books for the 'Harp'. 1896 *Idler* Mar 251/2 We checked my figures in the pay book with the money. 1771 in J. PHILLIPS *Hist Inland Navig.* (1792) 334 'That the 'pay-clerk do attend on the canal. . . to receive the returns of the number of labourers, and to pay them . . . the amount of their several returns. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pay-corps, in the United States navy, the corps of paymasters. *Ibid*, *Pay-director, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Apr 1/7 The Hampstead Home Hospital, although a 'pay hospital, has a free accident ward. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pay-inspector, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Pay-times, tickets issued a day before pay day to each workman stating the particulars of his pay, thus allowing him time to make any complaints as to amounts, etc., before being paid 1757 *Act 31 Geo. II c. 10* Abstract § 3 Every inferior Officer or Seaman . . . shall be paid by Proper 'Pay Lists, all the Wages due to him. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 15 Mar. 5/2 Very few officers or non-commissioned officers could keep a pay list or a pay and mess sheet. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlii, 'This is 'pay-night', she said. 1797 CHAMBERLAIN *Pres. St. Eng* iii. 21 385 The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, 'Pay Office [etc.] are of lesser note. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 173 The plaintiff expected . . . to receive his money . . . at the usual 'pay place. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxix. 203 When the crew were paid off . . . the owners . . . generously refused to deduct the amount from the 'pay-roll 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 An employer with a total pay-roll of £30,000. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Sept. 4/4 An attempt was made to break

into the 'pay-room of the workhouse 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* x 365 Jarvis Matcham was 'pay-sergeant in a regiment, 1800 *Westm Gas* 14 Aug 3/2, I have before me a 'pay-sheet of a Trinidad cocon estate for the month of May 1830 1. McCaric *Mem Sir A Agnew* v1 (1852) 134 Saturday-night 'pay-tables established in public-houses to tempt the tradesman 1721 *Lond. Gaz* No 5931/3 Several Blank Seamen's 'Pay-Tickets 1766 W GORDON *Gen. Counting* no 364 The acceptance of bills in the second or third 'pay week 1895 *Westm Gas* 11 June 5/1 The manager was at the 'pay-wicket.

2. *Mining* Containing precious metal or other mineral in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked; as *pay-channel*, *-chimney*, *-chute*, *-dirt* (also contemptuous, for 'money'), *-dust*, *-gravel*, *-lead*, *-ore*, *-rock*, *-shoot*, *-strike*, *-vein*, *-zone* 1857 *Pay dirt* [see DIRT s. 3 c]. a 1871 B HARTER *Her Let* ix, O, why did papa strike pay gravel in digging on Poverty Flat? 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 87 An exception to the general rule of the 'pay' dirt lying nearest the bed-rock. In this claim the pay-lead is many feet above the bed rock 1874 *Ibid.* 327 The pay-vein is narrow, and the lode probably only a spur 1877 *Ibid.* 40 Golden Gate mine, length pay-zone, 100 feet *Ibid.* 107 The gold is evenly distributed through the pay chimneys 1880 *Daily Tel* 3 Dec, Towns which depend upon 'bonanzas' and lodes of pay ore 1884 *Century Mag* Nov 60/2 He lives in a style that proves that he has lots of pay dirt some where

3 The verb-stem in combination with object; as *pay-all*, he who or that which pays all, or bears the whole charge; *pay-rent a*, serving, or furnishing money, to pay the rent, *†pay-way a*, (Sc.), 'vale-dictory; given when one is leaving, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road' (Jam). a 1652 BROWNE *Danvers* iv, 1. Wks 1873 I 436 You were not wont to be a Boordend-King, a 'pay-all in a Tavern 1796 COLTRIDGE *Watchman* No. 1, 29 The sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be paid on the first day of April next, at the office of John Bull, Esq. Pay-all and Right-all to the several High contracting Powers 1744-50 W ELLIS *Mod. Husband* IV 1 39 A 'pay-rent crop of turnips 1764 *Mus. Rust* III. xxxii 144 Horse-beans 'will yield a pay-rent crop. 1823 GALT *R. Gillies* II xii 131 After partaking of Captain Hepburn's 'pay-way supper

Payability (pəˈbɪləti), rare [f. PAYABLE + -ITY] a. Ability or willingness to pay (*nonce-usage*). b. Capability of being profitably worked, as a mine. see next, 3

1856 *Blackw Mag* XIX 351 Let me say one word for 'his payability. He (Sheridan) is... written down as little better than a very pleasant swindler, whose purpose was to pay no man a shilling, whom he could put off with a joke 1854 *N B Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 5 The payability of the Denny-Dalton field has been proved.

Payable (pəˈbeɪl), a [f. PAY v1 + -ABLE. Cf. F. *payable* (13th c. in Godef.), It. *pagabile*.] 1. Comm. Of a sum of money, a bill, etc.: That is to be paid; due, owing; falling due (usu. at or on a specified date or to a specified person).

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 1.400 Item payable of the said assignment at the testes of the Anunc' of our lady and saint michell [etc.]. 1590 Sir F WALSHINGHAM in *Wills Doctors' Com* (Camden) 70 After the satisfying of all things payable by her as executor 1688 *Col Rec. Pennsylvania* I 233 Drew a bill payable to y^e Chief Proprietor. 1725 BRACKLEY *Let to T. Prior* 3 June, Wks. 1871 IV 111 A bill of forty pounds, payable here at the shortest sight 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Laura* iv, To whom can I make the cheque payable?

b. Of a person: That is to be paid; whose services or salary is to be paid. *rare*.

1617 MONYSON *Itin* II. 52 Divers Officers payable out of the revenues

2. That can be paid; capable of being paid. *rare*. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest

3. *Mining* (In active sense.) Of a mine, a bed of ore, a vein of metal, etc.: That can be made to pay, or yield an adequate return for the cost of working; capable of being profitably worked. Hence *transf* in general sense: Capable of yielding profit, commercially profitable; paying.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 361 Positive individuals, there are, who still assert that gold will one day be discovered in this region, in payable abundance 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 117 Never again did we hit upon payable gold, although we burrowed like rabbits 1889 Mrs D DALY *Digging & Squalting S. Austr.* 266 The Northern Territory only requires capital... to become a fine and payable country. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/2 An opportunity to put the Tay ferries on a more payable basis

Hence **Payably** *adv* (cf. sense 3).

1878 *Ure's Dict Arts* IV. 427 Their lower beds have been found to be payably auriferous

Payage, obs. var. of **PEAGE**, toll.

Payane, variant of **PAYEN Obs.**, pagan.

Payce, variant of **PRIZE Obs.**, weight.

Pay-day. [PAY - I] The day on which payment is, or is to be, made; *esp* a periodically recurring day (e.g. weekly or monthly) on which wages are, or are arranged to be, paid; on the *Stock Exchange*, the day on which a transfer of stock has to be paid for.

1529 J WHALLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11, 162 The next pay day the which shalbe upon Satterdaye come seeyght. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev for Hon. Plays* 1873 III 289 Where in the Suters palace on pay day We may the precious liquor quaff 1744 YOUNG *Nz.* 7/1 II. 602 Our Day of Dissolution!

-Name it right; 'Tis our great Pay day 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I xv. 122 He had been known to be without a shilling for the last week before pay-day 1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/4 On the Saturday following a Stock Exchange pay day.

Payee (pəˈiː) [f. PAY v. + -EE. cf. F. *payé* paid] The person to whom a sum of money is, or is to be, paid; *esp* the person to whom a bill or cheque is made payable

1758 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrows's Rep* II 676 As soon as a note is indorsed by the payee, the indorser is the drawer 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II xxx 467 The third person, or negotiator, to whom it is payable is called the *payee* 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III. 83 It is always advisable to cross cheques... if the name of the payee's banker be known.

Payelle, obs. form of **PAIL sb.**

†Payeme, obs. Erron. form of **PAYEN**, or **PAYNIM**. So **†Payemy** for **PAYENY**.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1870) 103 Ageyn be paemy be Cristendand to saue c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints xxvii* (*Machor*) 877 A man pat. was payeme and richt crafty c 1400 *Destr.* 1702 2162 Fro the parties of payeme present at home

†Payen, sb. and a. Obs. Forms 3-4 *paen* (e), *paeyn*, *payene*, *payn*, *paen*, 3-5 *paen*, 3, 76 *payne*, 4 *paian*, *paieue*, 4-5 *payen*, 4-6 *payane*. [a. OF. *paen* (11th c.), *paian*, *payen*, mod. F. *paier* = Pr. *paian*, *pagano*, Sp., It. *pagano*, Pg. *pagão* -L. *pāgānus* - see PAGAN] = PAGAN (*including Mohammedan*).

A sb. = PAGAN A. I.

c 1390 *S Eng Leg* I 84/20 Among be paeyns euerechone 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2536 He was cristine, & 30 [v. rr. heo, schel] payene [v. r. c 1390 a paynen] was a 1300 *K Horn* 59 Pe paine come to londe. *Ibid.* 85 Payns him wolde slen a 1300 *Cursor* II 7440 To-quis come in philistiens, pair felun faas pat war paens [v. r. payens]. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints xii* (*Marcus*) 175 Pe paianis vald haf brynt His cois. 1390 *Gowcr Conf.* III 123, I am paen, that other seith. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 125 This childe, that mightly maintained Goddes lawe ayenst the payent. a 1550 in *Skellon's Wks Ept. De Japhar* (1843) II 393 Katyfes vnknd tho leuest behind, paynis, Tuikes, & Iewis

B. *adj.* = PAGAN B. I.

a 1300 *K Horn* 147 Seie be paene kyng Pat ich am hol and fer On þis lond arised her. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* IVace (Rolls) 7355 þis ar Godes of oure paen lay c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1512 To doon his sacrisse With alle the rytes of his payen wyse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I Prol. 466 Caliope nor payane goddis wyld May do to me no thing bot harme, I wene

Hence **†Payenhode**, *pal-* Obs., paganism.

c 1470 [see PAYNIMHOOD].

†Payeny, -ie. Obs. In 4 *paeni*, -y, *payne*, *paynye*, -ie, *peyn*, *pani*, 4-6 *pany* [ME a. OF. *paenie*, *paeme*, *paime*, *payenne* (in It. *pagani* a (Florio)), f. *paeni* PAYEN + -IE = -Y. Cf. *German-y*.] The lands of pagans, the heathen (in the Middle Ages including the Saracen) part of the world; heathendom.

a 1300 *Cursor* M 1099a (Edin. MS) þe first passage þat þapostolis in partie made to sailt folc as a bill [v. rr. paeni, paeny]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5243 A noper sara-syn of paynye. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A) 3746 þe soudan haf his folk y-sent. Into al peyni his sond is sent. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib*, 122 In al paynye ny pryncz ne kyng, þat berþ so gret a name. a 1330 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2409, I wolde not for al þany Se the dewyl, that made that crye!

Payer (pəˈɪə). Also 4 *paiero*, 4-5 *payere*, 5 *payare*, *paier*, 9 *paycr*. [f. PAY v1 + -ER: cf. F. *payeur* (in 13th c. in regimen *paiero*), peih. the origin] One who pays (in senses of the verb); *esp.* one who pays a sum of money. (As correlative to *payee* occas. spelt *payor* - see -OR 2 d.)

1364 LANGL. P. PL. A. vi 47 He is þe prestetate payere þat pore men habbeþ; He with-halt non hyne his huire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Payere, *solutor*. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 39/2 The same sommes to the payers of the same shuld be restored. 1540 *Act 34 Hen VIII*, c. 25 In the handes of the payers of the sayd pencion. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt Malta* v. 1, Ingratful payer of my industries. 1754 E. BASKING *Wks* (1871) III. 486 Fear not: though downed in debt Thy husband is the payer 1880 S. D. HORTON *Gold & Silver* 172 Can payees demand, or can payors give in payment, whatever merchandise they prefer?

Payer, **Payes**, obs. ff. **PAIR sb1** and **v2**, **PEACE**, **Payane**, -end, obs. ff. **PAGAN**, **PAGEANT**.

Payging (pəˈɪŋ), *vb1*, sb1 [f. PAY v1 + -ING 1.] The action of PAY v1

†1. Pleading, indulgence. Obs.

c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perfe* (W. de W. 1494) I lxvii, Wayne gladnes & well payng of thiselfe

2. The action of recompensing (a person) with money, or giving (money) for something; payment, also *fig.*: see senses of PAY v1

1456 Sir G. HAYC *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 174 He is nocht... to put him self in povertie for his fynance paying. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 58 While this summe was in payenge 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 60 They aie to manange the paying of their own workmen. 1759 *Hume Hist Eng.* (1812) XIV. xxviii. 13 The paying of court to the haughty cardinal. *Mod* Cant we go in without paying?

b With adverbs: see PAY v1 Also *attrib.*

1890 *Pall Mall G* 4 Oct 7/1 Keeping a watchful eye on the indicator on the paying out drum;... he knew the amount of cable paid out 1896 *Strand Mag* XII 349/1 The life-line and pipe are attached, and the diver is ready to step over the side. There is a great splash, a rapid paying out of life and pipe lines a 1901 BESANT *Five Years Tryst* (1902) 89 Market day is also the one busy day

at the Bank. All day long there is paying-in; all day long there is paying-out

Paying, *vb1* sb2 [f. PAY v2 + -ING 1.] The action of PAY v2, q. v.

1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Inuent.* 36 The only Defence of Ships against the Worm was the paying the Hulls from the Waters edge downwards with Stuff 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I s. v. A new Coat of Tallow and Soap, or one of Train-Oil, Rosin and Brimstone, is put upon her, that is called *Paying of a Ship* 1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* IV 137 A mere paying it over with four coats of tinted lead-pigment.

Paying, *ppl* a. [f. PAY v1 + -ING 2.] That pays, remunerative see the verb.

1882 DE WINDT *Egnator* 123 The latter is the most paying [crop] of all 1893 *Sealot* *Trav S. E. Africa* 1 It was a very paying business 1900 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 790/1 Some few of her young men 'paying guests' appeared to recognise the drug.

Payir, obs f. **PAIR sb1** **Pay-jacket**, obs f. **PEA-JACKET**. **Payl(e)**, **Paylays**, -eyse, obs ff. **PALE**, **PAIL**, **PALACE** **Paylet**, **paylet**, obs. ff. **PALLET sb2** **Paylion**, obs. Sc. f. **PAVILION** **Payllard**, -art, obs ff. **PALLIARD**.

Payman, var. **PAIN-DEMAINE Obs.**, fine bread.

Paymaster (pəˈmaːstə). [f. PAY- + MASTER] An official (*esp* an officer in the army or navy) whose duty it is to pay troops, workmen, or other persons. Also *fig*

a 1350 *Vox Pop* *Par Dei* 710 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 293 Paymasters such as bythe With Trappes your golden mythe 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 71 The captain and the other officers, as the treasurer, paymaster, commissaries. 1615 Br. HALL *Content*, O. T. x. 15, Both good and eull are sure paymasters at the last 1643 *Flam English* 24 Let the Parliament appoint pay-masters to every Regiment. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi (1841) 1 37 If he comes to deal with the same tradesman again, he is treated like one that is but an indifferent paymaster 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xvi III. 618 All the paymasters of regiments were directed to send in their accounts without delay 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v § 1 218 Edward [III] became the pay-master of the poorer princes of Germany.

b. **Paymaster-general** the officer at the head of the department of the Treasury through which payments are made - see quot. 1863.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Receiver and Paymaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I 22 The paymaster-general of the States. 1710 WALPOLE *Off. Not.* 25 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/3 Which is to be paid by the Pay-Master-General. 1846 S. SHARPE *Hist Egypt* ix. 307 Antikes at first gave Rabrius, the office of royal treasurer, or paymaster-general 1863 H. Cox *Instit* III. vii. 607 All payments for civil salaries, allowances, and incidental charges payable in England, and all payments for the army, navy, and ordnance, are made upon the special authority of the Treasury by the Paymaster-General

Hence **Paymaster-ship**, the office of a paymaster; so **Paymaster-generalship**.

1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1866) II. 308 One Paymaster-ship of the Forces is vacant. 1868 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 Through the transference of the Earl of Hopetoun from the Paymaster-Generalship to the office of Lord Chamberlain.

Payment (pəˈment). Also 4-5 *paement*, 5 *paient*, 5-6 *payments*, *payement* (e), 6-7 *paiment*, (6 - e). [a. F. *paement* (12-13th c. in Hatzl-Darm.), f. *payer* to PAY: see -MENT, Cf. Pr. *pagamen*, Sp., It. *pagamento*.]

1. The action, or an act, of paying; the remuneration of a person with money or its equivalent; the giving of money, etc. in return for something or in discharge of a debt.

†*Bills of payment*. vouchers or receipts for moneys paid, receipted bills. *Equation of payments* see EQUATION 4. 13... *E. E. Allit*, P. A. 597 And þou to payer com hym byfore. 1390 *Gowcr Conf.* II. 297 The jueler anon forth sette The gold and made his paement 1422 *tr Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv* 133 Good paement to al men he makyd. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* II 219 He must inquere what mony he hath payd to all men and see his billes of payment, and take theiof a titling 1559 *Mirr Mag.* 117 *Varwick* xv, Their payementes wer delayd. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 9 The Sellers would take their Pieces of Five Sous in payment. a 1732 *GAY Fables* II. ii. 98 'Twas agreed His payments shuld in corn be made. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 28 July 2/1 It was Mr. Lowe who first introduced the great principle of payment by results. 1893 *BITHELL Counting-ho.* *Dict.* s. v. When goods are offered in exchange for goods, it is popularly distinguished as 'payment in kind'

b. Const. of the thing given or discharged (money, a debt, etc.).

c 1430 *LYDG Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 43 If payment of dette be so renewed 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Etc. York* (1830) 92 Payment of a bill 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 130 The payment of a hundred thousand Crowns 1818 *Cause Digest* (ed. 2) III. 325 Before the day of payment of the half year's rent

c. Const. of the person who is paid. 1838 *People's Charter* (in *Charist Circular* 5 Oct 1839, 7/2), Payment of Members 1. Be it enacted that every Member of the House of Commons. shall be paid £500 per annum.

†d. Const. of the thing bought (cf. PAY v1 12).

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf* 2168 They pynche at the payment of a podyngne prycke

2. A sum of money (or other thing) paid; pay, wages; price.

c 1449 *PECCOCK Repr* (Rolls) II. 392 Titiths and offingus and other like paymentis 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* v, He demaunded his salary and payment. 1660 F. BROOKE

tr *Le Blanc's* 1740 44 Most of those payments fall to the Officers and receivers shares. 1722 Dr Fox Col. Jack (1840) 45 Two or three small payments of money, which lay by themselves. 1878 JEVONS *Prim Pol Econ* vi. § 43. 53 Wages are the payments received by a labourer in return for his labour.

† b To run for good payment (fig.): to 'pass current'; be generally accepted or believed. Obs. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 851 Every man thought he had been slain, and it ran for good payment among all the Grecians.

3. fig The action, or an act, of rendering to a person anything due, deserved, or befitting, or of discharging an obligation; the infliction of punishment or retribution, the giving of reward or satisfaction, a yield in return for labour, etc.; the thing so rendered or given.

13. *Cori de L* 6097 Whenne the Sarezyne hadden syghte, Hou plente was his payment, Non ther durst abyde lys dent. 1375 BAROUR *Brace* vi. 148 (Brace) sa gud payment can thaim ma. That fiftum in the furd he slew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. x. Syre launcelot claie his hede and neck vnto the throte. Now hast thou thy payment that long thou hast deserued. 1581 W. FLETCHER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 284 We examined all the seyd roogs and gave vnto substantial payment. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. iii. 466 The Countrey is so fertile, that at what time soeuer come be put into the ground, the payment is good with increase. 1738 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Father of Lights, from *Whom proceeds*' ii. Blessings, the Payment of the Poor, Our Lips and Hearts return. 1884 *Pae Eustace* 76, I never forget payment for a blow.

4. attrib and Comb.

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 386 To stay all payment-making. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Proc. Parl. 23/2 On the payment side, the customs and freight are calculated on the quantity of goods expected. 1892 *Dimby News* 26 Mar. 3/1 A House of Commons elected under a payment system.

Payment², rare [f. PAY + -MENT.] The action of paying a ship's bottom, etc. (see PAY²); hence the composition used for this.

1778 *PAYCE Min. Cornish* Contents i. ii. No payment, however poisonous, will prevent the Teredo-worm from boring ships' bottoms.

Payment, obs. form of PAVEMENT.

Paymistress (pē'mistres). [f. PAY- + MIS-TRRESS, after *paymaster*.] A woman who superintends or manages the payment of persons or services; also fig. something, personified as female, that pays or remunerates a person.

1883 T. WATSON *Centurie of Louie* fin, The Labour is light, where Louie is the Paymistress. 1900 GREENE *Never too late* (1900) 115 Thou shalt finde folly the paymistress that rewards all amorous trauels. 1651 *Relat. Poisoning* Ser. T. Overbury 20 He charged, Mrs. Turner to be, the pay-mistresse of the Poisoners rewards. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 359/1 Hissing the Attorney-General's Sovereign and paymistress.

Payn, -e, obs. ff. PAIN, PANE; var. PAYEN Obs.

Paynet, obs. form of PAINT v.

† **Paynen**, obs. variant of PAYEN, PAYNIM.

13. *Cursor M.* 7440 (Gott) Pair feloun fairs, bat were painens [v. rr. painens, payens, paynemes] c. 1390 [see PAYEN A. quot. 1297].

Paygnier, obs. form of PANNIER.

Paynim (pē'nim), sb (a) arch. Forms: 3-6 painime, 3-7 pay-; 4 peynim, -yme, 4-5 paynyme, (-en, -yn, painen), 4-7 paynym, 4-8 painim, 5 paynem(e, -eyme, painem, -ym, 5-6 paynym, 6-1m, 6-7 -yme; 3- paynim. [ME. a. OF. *paenime*, *paen-*, *paenimne*, from earlier *paen-*, *paenime*—late L. *pāgnimus*—us (Augustine), 'the religious system of the pagans, heathenism', later 'the lands or countries in which this prevailed, heathen lands': see PAYEN, PAGAN, and -ISM.]

† 1. Pagan or non-Christian lands collectively; pagandom, heathendom. Obs.

1390 O. Kent. *Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 28 Ihesucrist anuied of þo þrie kinges of painime. 13. *Coar de L* 612 They were redy for to wende, As palmers were in Paynym. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Loue* ii. l. (Skeat) l. 49 These thinges were figured by the sterre to painims kinges. 14. *Sir Beues* 3887 (MS M) In payneme ne in Surry, I wys, Ys none the lyke of lose ne of pike.

2. A pagan, a heathen; a non-Christian; esp. a Mohammedan, a Saracen. arch. and poetic.

1382 Wyclif *Matt* v. 48 Whether and paynymys don nat this thing? c. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) xxiv. 295 Job, that was a Paynym. 1489 CAXTON *Paynes of A* iii. xxiv. 225 They that were paynymys & of euyl byleue. 1551 ELYOT *Gov* iii. iii. Apollo, whose the paynymes honoured for god of wisdom. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr St Ambrose Pref.* The Goths burnt as many books of the ancient Paynims as they could find. 1723 TICKELL *Prospect of Peace* Poems (1700) 159 Where one champion's arms Slay paynims vile, that force the fair. 1848 LYTON *Harold* vii. iii. The godless paynims muttered the Norman.

B adj. (orig. attrib. use of A.) Of pagans; pagan, heathen; non-Christian; chiefly = Mohammedan or Saracen. In modern writers poet. or Hist. c. 1390 *Sir Beues* 496 (MS A) 3if þe seh schipes of painim londe. c. 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 To dwelle among Sarazynes or oþir paynym sectis. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 Pompeus that was so cheualrous a paynym knight among the Romans. 1561 T. NORTON *Cato's* *Inst.* i. xi (1634) 34 It is much shame, that the painie writers are better expounders of the law of God than the Papists are. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 705 Champions bold

Defid' the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat, or career with Lance. 1742 *Young M.* 14. ii. 615 By Genus unawak'd, Panim or Christian. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har* i. xxiv. The Paynim turban and the Christian crest. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Loves, Snake-Whisk* 41 When he returned From Paynim lands beyond the sea.

Hence † **Paynimhood** Obs., the condition of being a paynim, paganism (incl. Islamism). **Paynimry**, paynims collectively, pagandom, heathenry. † **Paynimy** (panemye) Obs., pagandom.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron* xciii. iii. Where the the kyng Kynnyll of 'paynymhode [v. r. painhode], Baptized, and made a Christen manne full fyne. 1382 Wyclif *Rom* Prolog 300 The vices of her 'paynymrie iathere myndende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Paynymy, gentilis, paganismus. 1835 A. FLEMING in *Harp. Renfrewshire* Ser. II (1873) 184 Paynimy's bravest and best are arrayed. 1886 FRYMAN *Methods Hist. Study* vi. 240 Robert son of Godwine, who cut a path through the ranks of opposing paynimie. 1481 CAXTON *Godoffroy* xcix. 150 It was anon known in the 'panemye.

Paynize (pē'nize), v. [f. *Payne*, name of the inventor of the process. Cf. KYANIZE.] *trans.* To impregnate (wood) with a solution of calcium (or barium) sulphide followed by one of calcium sulphate, so as to harden and preserve it.

1844 *Mirror* 7 Sept. 158/1 Wooden Rail 5220 cubic feet, as per foot Paynizing Wedges, labour, and carriage. 1850 G. GOWDIN in *Cunningham Handbk. London* 240/2 All the wood employed in the construction is Paynized.

Paynman, -mayn(e), var. PAIN-JEMAIN Obs.

Paynt, etc., obs. ff. PAINT, etc. **Paynye**, **Paynym**(e, -yn): see PAYENY, PAYNIM.

Payor, occas. var. PAYER **Payr**(e, obs. ff. PAIR, PEAR.

Pays, obs. f. PEACE; var. PEISE Obs.

† **Paystage**, Obs. exc. as Fr (pē'zā'z). Also 7-8 passage, 7 pessage [F. *paysage*, f. *pays* country + see -AGE.] A representation of rural scenery. b. A rural scene, landscape.

1611 *Cotgr.* *Paysage*, *Paysage*, *Landship*, *Country-woike*; a representation of fields, or of the country, in painting, &c. 1633 *Gloria & Narcissus* i. 248 A delightful pessage, where many flocks of sheep seemingly, pastured by a goodly river side. 1661 *Evelyns Diary* 9 Aug. Some incomparable pessages done in detempe. 1790 *Porr. Thad* xviii. V. 1454 (*Observ. Shield Achilles*) Between the Siege in the fourth Picture, and the Battle in the sixth, a piece of Paysage is introduced. 1843 *Scott. Quentin D.* Intro. The Paysage was rather like Fontainebleau than the wilds of Callander. 1883 H. JAMES *Portr. Places* xviii. 344 A pessage which is two thirds ocean.

Hence **Paysagist** (pē'zādzist) [F. *paysagiste*], a landscape-painter.

1816 *Sporling May* XLVIII. 78 Few Paysagists of the present school handle the brush with less quackery. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 42 (Cent) The lists are now open to some clever paysagist to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all.

Paysan, obs. or alien form of PEASANT.

Paysand, variant of PEISANT Obs., weighty.

† **Paysanne** (pē'zā'n). Also 8 *paysanne* [F. *paysanne*, fem. of *paysan*: see PEASANT.] A peasant-woman; a countrywoman. (Properly, in reference to France, or a French-speaking country.)

1748 *Smollett Rod. Random* xlii. The young *paysanne* had no reason to complain of my remembrance. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 190 Their only servant is a mere West country *paysanne*. 1816 *Byron Let. Wks* 1899 III. 352 On the steps of a cottage I saw a young *paysanne*, beautiful as Julie herself. 1843 *Scott. Quentin D.* Intro. A lively French *paysanne*, with eyes as black as jet.

Paysant, -yne, obs. forms of PEASANT.

Payse, **Payseable**, obs. ff. PEACE, PEACEABLE.

Payse, **payse**, variant of PEISE Obs.

Paysen, obs. form of *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Paytamine (pē'tāmin) Chem. [f. *Payta* + AMINE.] An amorphous alkaloid, obtained from *Payta-bark*, a pale variety of cinchona bark, shipped from Payta in Peru. So *Paytine* (pē'tāmin), a crystallizable alkaloid obtained with paytamine.

1875 *Watts Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 347 *Paytine*, C₂₁H₂₁N₄O₄ has a bitter taste. From alcohol it crystallises in beautiful colourless rhombic crystals. 1879 *Ind. 3rd Suppl.* 497 *Paytine*, C₂₁H₂₁N₄O₄ H₂O *Paytamine* is an amorphous alkaloid obtained with paytine.

Payte, **Payten**, **Paytener**, **Paytent**. see

PATE², PATEN, PAUTENER sb. 1. PATENT

Paytre, -ell(e, etc., var. **PETRE**, **POITRE**.

† **Paytture**, Obs. Altered form of **PETRE**, q. v.

13. *Gov. & Cr. Nat.* 268 Pe pendantes of his paytture, þe proude cropure, & alle þe metall anamayd was þenne *ibid* 601 þe apparayl of þe paytture, & of þe proude skyrtz.

Payuse, **Payze**, obs. var. PAVIS, PEISE.

Pazan, variant of PASAN, the bezoar goat.

† **Pazar**, obs. form of BEZOAR [Pers. *pāz-sahr*] q. v. a. = BEZOAR 2. b. = BEZOAR 3. (In the latter use app. confounded with *pazan*, PASAN.)

1563 *Wardro. tr. Alex. Secr.* ii. 7 b. Two granes of Pazar, which is a stone that cometh out of Portugal, and is grene & tawny. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 The Bezar-stones are likewise taken out of the maw of a Persian or Indian Goat, which the Persians call *Pazar*. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 75 The word bezoar is supposed to take its name either from the pazan or pavar, which is the animal that produces it, or from a word in the Arabic language, which signifies antidote, or counter-poison.

Pazarre, variant of PASSARRE.

Pe, variant of PEE Obs., coarse coat, pea-coat.

Pea¹ (pē). [A new singular evolved from the earlier sing. and pl. *pease*, by writing this *peas* and treating the final -s as a plural inflexion. For earlier history see PEASE.]

1. The seed or plant.

1. The round seed of *Pisum sativum* (see 2), a well-known article of food.

Also occasionally applied to the similar seeds of other leguminous plants (see 3), esp. when used for food.

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No K* ii. 11 (1619) 30 Did not his Maieste say, he had brought vs home Peas for our money? 1666 *Boyle Orig. Fables & Qual* vii. iii (1667) 170 A little vegetable bud. not so big as a Pea. 1677 *Pier. Oxfordsh.* v. § 83 Much smaller, not exceeding the Rouncival pea in bigness. 1711 *GREENWOOD Eng. Gram.* 49 Some words are used in both numbers, as Sheep Pease but it is better to say in the Singular Pea, in the Plural Peas. 1797 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Peas* *coq*, the shell or husk of a pea. 1851 *Borrow Lavengro* o. liiii. To find the pea, which I put under one of my thumbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 282 The peculiar form of these peas [seeds of the chick-pea] has given rise to the specific name of the plant *arretinum*.

b. *Green peas*: peas gathered for food while still green, soft, and unripe.

[c. 1440-1833. see *FRASE* sb. B a b.] 1789 *Bath Jnl.* 8 June, Green peas begin now to come to market. 1883 *LADY GILGOLVIN For. Rev.* x Oct. 375 A liberal dish of green peas.

c. Proverbial phr. *As like as two peas*, etc.

[1830, 1681. see *PEASE* B a.] 1778 *MISS BURNBY Freeline* xxi. As like as two peas are to one another. a. 1845 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* iii. *Bras. Breckington* xii. A Brother, As like him in form, as one pea's like another. 1864-8 *Browning's* *Let's Wife* ix. iii. We both should be like ns pea and pea. 1889 *MISS TYLER Buried Diamonds* xii. As like papa as two peas.

2. The plant *Pisum sativum*, a hardy climbing leguminous annual, which has long been cultivated in many varieties; it has large papilionaceous flowers succeeded by long pods each containing a row of round seeds (see 1). Usually distinguished as *pea-plant*.

1609 *EVELYN Acetas* in 136 Another Process for the raising early Peas and Beans. 1731-2 *MILLER Gm. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, 1. *Pisum hortense majus*, the greater Garden Pea with white flowers and fruit. a. 1770 M. BRUCE or LOGAN *Cuckoo* v. What time the pea puts on the bloom. 1872 *BLACKMORE Maid of Sher* xliii. To go away from my home and garden. with no one to sow a row of peas.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties. (In quot. a. 1812 = SWEET *PEA*.)

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light land that is somewhat rich. 1731-3 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pisum*, The Species are [sixteen]. 1. Hot-spur Pea. 2. Dwarf Pea. 3. Sickle Pea. 4. Green Rouncival Pea. 5. Grey Pea. 6. Rose Pea. 7. Union Pea. 8. English Sea Pea. 9. Pig Pea. 10. Mus Rust III. Index, Grey Peas not to be harrowed in on a chalky soil. a. 1812 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ode on Crim. Cou.* The fragrant pea with blooms so thick, That curl her tendrils round a rotten stick. 1828 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* s. v. *Peas*, The common garden pea (*Pisum sativum*), and the common gray or field pea (*Pisum arvense*), are the most generally cultivated. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 38/2 From the Isle of Wight comes the pretty Blue Pea. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *French-Peas*, an old name for garden Peas.

3. Applied with defining words to leguminous plants more or less akin to the common pea. as

Angola Pea = Congo Pea, Beach-pea = Sea-pea; Butterfly-pea, (a) *Chloria Maritima* of S. America and India; (b) *Sporred Butterfly* pea, the genus *Centrosema* (chiefly American), having a short spur on the standard of the corolla; Congo Pea, a variety (*color*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see CAJAN), with yellow flowers marked with crimson; Desert-pea, *Chanthus Damper*, a native of the desert parts of Australia, with bright scarlet flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); Earth-pea, *Lathyrus amphicarpos* of Syria, which bears its pods under ground (*Peas. Bot.* 1866); Earth-nut Pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (J. Lee *Intro. Bot.* (1768) App. 322), Egyptian Pea, the Chick Pea, *Cicer arretinum*; Everlasting Pea (see EVERLASTING, A. 4 b), *Lathyrus latifolius*, a variety of *L. sphaeris*, cultivated for the beauty of its variously-coloured flower, also extended to other species resembling this; Fiat Pea, the Australian genus *Platylobium*, from its flat pods (*Peas. Bot.*); Hoary Pea, the genus *Tephrosia*, which has leaves covered with a grey down (Miller 1884); Meadow-pea, the Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (ibid.); Milk-pea, the N. American genus *Galestra* (*Peas. Bot.*); No-eye Pea, a variety (*flavus*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see CAJAN), with pure yellow flowers; Painted Lady Pea (see PAINTED); Poison-pea = Swainson Pea, Sea-pea, Sea-side Pea, *Lathyrus maritimus* (*Pisum maritimum*), a sea-coast species rare in England; Sensitive Pea, *Cassia mictans* of N. America, with sensitive leaves; also C. *Chamaecrista*, partridge Pea (PARTRIDGE 5 c); Swainson Pea, the Australian genus *Swainsona* (Miller 1884); Sweet-scented Pea = Sweet Pea; Tangier Pea, *Lathyrus tingitanus*; Tuberosus (rooted) Pea = Heath-pea (Miller 1884); Winged Pea, the genus *Tetragolium*, having quadrangular winged pods; Wood-pea, (a) *Lathyrus sphaeris*, a British wild plant, the original of the Everlasting pea; (b) = HEATH-PEA. See also CHICK, CHICK-PEA, CHICKLING, COW-PEA, GLORY-PEA, HEART-PEA, HEATH-PEA, MOUSE-PEA, PARTRIDGE-PEA, PIG-PEA, SWEET PEAS. 1783 *JUSTAMOND tr. Reynal's Hist. Indes* V. 319 This shrub is called the *Angola pea. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 300 The Butterfly Pea, *Chloria Maritima*,... is a slender twining plant with... flowers of a light blue colour. *Ibid.* 189 *Cajanus indicus* is now naturalised and cultivated in the West Indies, [etc.]. The variety *bicolor*... is called the *Congo pea in Jamaica. The variety *flavus*... is called the No-eye pea. *Ibid.* 282 *Cicer arretinum* is the Chick-pea, or *Egyptian Pea of the English. 1897 *GERARDE Herbal* 104 The first is called *Lathyrus*,... in English

*Pease everlasting, great wilde Tare, and Cichling. 1705 Everlasting pease [see EVERLASTING A. 4b]. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Pease* in 379 Tangier Pea, Everlasting Pea, and sweet-scented Pea. 1866 'No eye Pea [see Congo Pea] 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Norfolk *sea Pease 1733-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Psium*, English Sea Pea is found wild upon the Shoar in Sussex, and several other Counties. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 180 The Sea-Pea is a native of this country. During a famine in 1555, the application of the seeds, as an article of food was extensively practised. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Lathyrus distoplatyphyllos*, commonly called *Sweet-scented Peas 1742 *Compl. Fam. Pease* in 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as. *Tangier Peas, sweet-scented Peas. 1785 MARIYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xlv. (1794) 357 Tangier Pea, another of the bilious section 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Winged-Pea, a name by which some call the Lotus 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 1235 [*Tetragonolobus*] *edulis* or *pinnatus*, the Winged Pea, a native of Sicily. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* 1237 *Astringalus sylvaticus*, *Wood Pease, or Heath Pease 1711 FITTNER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 386 14s Flowers and Pods resemble our Wood-Pea. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 129 *Vicia Orobus*. This Wood-vetch or Wood-pea.

II. Something small and round like the seed.

4. The eggs, roc, or spawn of certain fishes 1758 *Descr. Thames* 172 The Female [Salmon] discharges her Pea or Spawne. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 120 A roc, which is here called a pea. 1802 SAMSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 330 The ova, or pea [of salmon], continue in the sand or gravel for three months

5. Applied to a small point of flame. Cf. PEAK s.b. 4

1890 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* 43 There was gas in the room, turned down to a pea when not required for light.

6. See ISSUW-PEA, ORANGE-PEA.

III. 7. attrib. and Comb., as *pea-bloom* (also attrib. in reference to form or colour), *-blossom*, *-crop*, *-flower*, *-hull* (HULL s.b. 1), *-picker*, *-picking*, *-plant*, *-pudding*, *-rich*, *-root*; also *pea-like*, *-picking*, *-sized* adjs.; *pea-bean* (see BEAN 3); *pea-beetle* = *pea-bug*; *pea-blower* = *pea-shooter*; *pea-bone*, the pistiform bone of the wrist, resembling a pea in shape and size, *pea-bough*, the same as *pea-stick*; *pea-bug*, a small coleopterous insect (*Bruchus pisi*), a native of North America, now found also in Southern Europe and Britain, which infests peas, to which its larva is very destructive, also called *pea-beetle*, *-chafer*, *-weevil*; *pea-bush*, an Australian heath-like leguminous shrub, *Burtonia scabra*, with purple papilionaceous flowers; *pea-chafer* = *pea-bug*; *pea-coal* (U.S.), coal in very small pieces like peas (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); *pea-coat* = PEASECOAT (obs. exc. dial.); *pea-comb*, a triple comb occurring in some varieties of the domestic fowl (from its fancied resemblance to a pea-blossom); *pea-crab*, a small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, commensally inhabiting the shell of a bivalve mollusc, as a mussel or oyster, *pea-dove*, a species of pigeon, *Zenaidura macroura*, found in W. Indies and Florida; *pea-dropper*, a contrivance for sowing peas singly (Knight *Dict. Agric.* 1875); *pea-finch*, local (midland) name of the chaffinch; *pea-flower*, flour made of peas, *pease-meal*; *pea-green* *a.* and *adv.* (of) a colour like that of fresh green peas, a nearly pure but not deep green; *pea-grit* (see QUOT.); *pea-gun* = *pea-shooter*; *pea-hook*, a hook for reaping peas; *pea-maggot*, a caterpillar which infests peas, the larva of the *pea-moth* (Ogilvie 1882); *pea-make* (dial.) = *pease-make* (see PEASE s.b. 5); *pea-meal* = *pease-meal* (ibid.); *pea-measle*, a 'measle' or hydatid which infests the rabbit and other animals, being the larva of the tapeworm of the dog; *pea-moth*, a small moth (*Toxotrypa*) which lays its eggs on pea-pods; *pea-ore* (see QUOT.); *pea-rake* (see QUOT.); *pea-rifle*, a rifle with a thick barrel and a small round bullet like a pea; *pea-rise*, a branch of the pea-plant, esp. as a heraldic bearing; *pea-shell* = PEASHELL, *pea-sheller*, (a) one who 'shells' peas, i.e. takes them out of the pods; (b) an instrument for shelling peas; *pea-shod* *a.*, having peas in the shoes, as a pilgrim doing penance, *pea-shooter*, (a) a toy weapon, consisting of a long tube from which peas are shot by the force of the breath; (b) a person who shoots with this; so *pea-shooting* (whence *pea-shoot* v); *pea-spawn* = sense 4, *pea-stake*, *pea-stick*, a stake or stick upon which a garden pea-plant is trained; *pea-straw*, the stalks and leaves of the pea-plant, used as fodder; *pea-stubble*, the stubble of pea-plants left standing after gathering the crop; *pea-urchin*, a very small species of sea-urchin of rounded form, *Echinocyanus pusillus*; *pea-weevil* = *pea-bug*. See also PEABERRY, PEAFLOWER, PEANUT, PEAS-POD, PEASOUP, PEASTONE, PEATREE, PEAVINE. 1815 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* II (1818) I. 39 *a.* cargo, or even a sample, of peas from North America might present us with that ravager of pulse, the 'pea-beetle' (*Bruchus pisi*, L.) 1675 see *pease-bloom*, PEASE s.b. 5. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Hist.* III. 238 The flowers are of the 'pea-bloom', or

butterfly, kind. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho* 321, 1 piece peabloom [cloth] [1590 see *pease-blossom*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 79 The delightful fragrance of their smell, somewhat resembling the 'pea-blossom'. 1821 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 59 The three eldest boys kept the house in misery for two or three days by 'pea blowers'. 1885 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 'Branchy' pieces are sorted into 'pea-boughs' and fagot-wood. 1841 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injurious Veget.* (1862) 62 This little insect, the *Bruchus pisi* of Linnaeus, the 'pea-weevil', is better known in America by the incorrect name of 'pea-bug'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/1 Another horror has supervened in the shape of a pea bug, which attacks market gardens. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pea-bush, Burton's, *Burtonia scabra*. 1882 OGILVIE s.v. *Pea-beetle*. Called also *Pea-bug*, *Pea-chafer, and *Pea-weevil*. 1778 H. BROOKE *Contending Bros.* II. 2, A mere niggardly good for nothing, with a heart as squeeze and narrow as a young 'peacock'. 1819 SCOTT *Islandic Hist.* xix, They are as like thine own, as one green peacock is to another. 1874-4 L. WRIGHT *Be. Poultry* 247 This title or 'pea-comb' has been found on the pure Malay breed. *Ibid.* 249 The comb-known as a pea-comb—is described as resembling three small combs joined into one, the centre one being higher than the two outside. 1836 THOMPSON in *Entom. Mag.* III. 85 (*title*) The Metamorphoses and Natural History of the Pinnotheres, or *Pea-crabs. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 583 'Pea crops'. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm. II.* 371 The produce of the pea-crop is either in abundance or a complete failure. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 308 The 'Pea-dove' is frequently seen in the middle of dusty high-roads. 1860 — *Romance Nat. Hist.* 17 The peadove from the neighbouring woods commenced her fivefold coo. 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, [The bullock] took kindly to the turnips; and on the sixteenth I began to give him, with his turnips, 'pea-flower' [= pea-flour]. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 22 Japan of the 'pea-green' kind. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 99 All the adjacent deep is a luminous green. 1859-65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Pea-grit, a coarse psilicite limestone composed of concretionary bodies. 1885 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* I. 48 The Pea-grit at the base of the inferior Oolite in which the grains are as large as peas. 1823 SCOTT *Lett. to Terry* 14 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The 'pea gun' principle. 1874 *Kentledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* July 451/2 I gave my pea-gun. [1674-1769 see *pease-hoof*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1833 *Waindley Farm Rep.* 110 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, They are cut down either with the scythe, or the 'pea-hook'. [1377-1664 see *pease-hull*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* v, Poor fencers now may chew 'pea-hoofs. Since Lucky's dead 1855 ROBINSON *Watby Gloss.*, *Pea-hulls*, the shells of green peas. [1629-1725 see *pease-hike*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 163 The chrysaline humour in fishes, being that little hard 'pea-like substance which is found in their eyes after boiling. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 248 *Crotosoma*. The large and elegant pea-like flowers. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 42 The poachers had armed themselves with 'peamakes' (a long staff with a curved knife at the end, with which peas are cut). [1820— see *pease-meal*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 45 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Chaff or cut hay enriched with a few potatoes, or a little 'pea-meal'. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 352/2 The sides and hams are powdered over with pea-meal, and are then hung in the smoke. 1840 W. HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, etc. *Pea ore is the pistiform iron-stone of Kirwan. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1, I came across a party of 'pea-pickers'. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* x. 250 'Peapicking' gangs were generally very large. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 7/7 Instances in which children had started to work pea picking as early as two o'clock in the morning, and then had put in a full day at school. [1798— see *pease-pudding*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm.* II. 239 An excellent leg of pickled pork, served with 'pea-pudding'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pea-rake, a rake adapted for gathering the field pea. [1530 see *pease-rick*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, I gave my sheep access to some 'pea-ricks'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi 22 *Pea rifles for rabbit and sea-fowl shooting. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her. II.* Gloss, *Pea-rise, a name given by Heraldists to a Pea-stalk leaved and blossomed. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pease-coat*, *Peashell, the husk that contains peas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pea-sheller, an implement for taking garden pease from their pods. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/2 The pea-shellers look as if they have been at work for hours. 1902 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 3/1 At the Exhibition was a pea-sheller which will shell fourteen tons in ten hours. 1882 SOPHIA E. DE MORGAN *Memoir A. de M.* II. The two pilgrims who went 'pea-shod to Loretto'. 1861 KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxvii, Dick Ferrers carried a peasooter, and 'pea-shot the noses of the leading horses of a dragful of Plungeis, which followed them. 1899 A. LURBROCK in *Daily News* 2 June 8/4 It was a favourite pastime, for the boys, whenever the room was a bit dark, to pea-shoot at his bald, shining head. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, With their 'pea shooters', and long whips. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 100, I became the object of the attentions of a party of young pea-shooters fresh from the excitement of a 'wake'. 1873 W. CORRY *Lett. & Frills* (1897) 332 Two girls within 'pea-shooting' distance. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 773 *Pea-sized, smooth, white bald spots. 1840 *Cottager's Man* 41 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Onions protected by 'pea-stakes' or bushes, from being injured by frosty winds in the spring. 1855 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* (1861) 170 Secure a supply of 'pea-sticks' for early spring [1375— see *pease-straw*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The small 'pea-straw' or haulm, is commonly used as rack-meal for horses. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 171 Give them as much clover and green pea straw as they will eat up. [1523 see *pease-stubble*, PEASE s.b. 5] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The 'pea stubbles are dressed with six or eight hogheads of lime per acre, and sown with wheat. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11 5 Green *Pea Urchin 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix (ed. 2) 237 The pea-urchin is particularly common in Herk. 1841 *Pea weevil (see *pea-bug*) 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 23/2 The common Pea weevil is very injurious to young Pea and Bean plants.

† *Pea*². Obs. rare. [A parallel form of *pa*, Po, OE. *pāwa* and *pea* peacock; in late use perhaps

deduced from the compounds: see PEACHICK, PEACOCK, PEAFOWL, PEABEN.] A peafowl.

18000 *Phamx* 312 Se fuzel is on hwe onlost pean. 1658 tr *Portia's Nat. Magic* II. xiv 46 The Indian-hen, being mixt of a Cock and a Pea, though the shape be liker to a Pea than a Cock

*Pea*³ (pī). Also *pee*. [Said to be shortened from *peak* cf. *PEAK* s.b. 2 c.] The peak or bill of the fluke of an anchor.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 505/1 The bill or peak (Note, Seamen by custom drop the k in *peak* and *fluke*, which they pronounce *pea* and *flue*) c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 53 The parts of an anchor. The ring or shackle, the shank, crown, arms, palm, pee or bill, and stock. 1885 *Tunis* 3 Dec. 3/4 The pea of the fluke had penetrated

*Pea*⁴. local. [prob shortened from *pease*, *peis*, *PRISE*, weight, mistaken for a plural. cf. history of *PEA*¹] The sliding weight used on a steelyard, safety-valve, etc.

1761 *N. Jersey Archives* XX. 529 To be sold a large quantity of old refuse cast iron, . . . Sash-weights, Stove plates, Steelyard peas, &c. 1838 *HOLLOWAY Dict. Provincialisms*, *Pea*. The weight which is used in weighing anything with the steel yards. *Hants.* 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*, 1874 J. RICHARDS *Mech. Humour* 43 The boilers had a single safety valve, . . . with a large rectangular block of cast iron as a weight, or 'pea', as it was termed

† *Pea* (pī), *inf.* ? Obs. An exclamation of contempt; = *pooh*!

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* I. i B. 14 b, Oh fie, fie, wife! Pea, pea, pea, how have you lost your time?

Peaberry (pī-berri). [f. *PEA*¹ + *BEERRY* s.b. 1]

Name for the single round seed of the coffee-plant, occurring towards the end of the branches, through abortion of one of the usual two seeds in the fruit.

The peaberries have a higher commercial value, and are sifted out from the ordinary beans

1879 *Spon. Encycl. Arts, Manuf.* etc. I. 691 The 'berms', usually a pair of oval, plano-convex seeds, though sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, 'peaberry'. 1893 Sir G. WATTS *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* s.v. There are three commercial types as to form. Mocha, small round peaberry, Bourbon, pointed and medium sized, and Martinique, large and flattened

Pea-bird, *pee-bird*. A local name for the Wryneck, from its note.

1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers*, *Cuckoo* 1, 'Pee! pee! pee!' says the merry Pea-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 103 Wryneck (*Tyrax torquilla*) Pea bird. From its sharp utterance of the word 'pea-pea'

Peable, obs. form of *PEBBLE*.

Pease (pīs), *sb.* Forms. 2-4 *paiss*, 2-6 *pes*, (3-5 *pays*, *peys*, 3-6 *peis*, 4 *payes*, 4-5 *payse*, *peese*, *pees*, *Sc.* and *north.* *peess*), 4-6 *pece*, (5 *peesse*), 5-6 *peas*, *pease*, (*peesse*, *Sc.* *peice*, 5-7 *peax*, 6 *Sc.* *peiss*, *pace*), 6- *peace*. [Early ME *paiz*, a OE *paiz* (11th c. in *Littre*), mod. F. *paix* (= Pr. *paiz*, Sp. *Pg.* *paiz*, It. *pace*) = L. *pac-em* (nom. *paiz*) *peace*. The vowel has passed through *ai*, *ei*, *ē*, to *ae* (meaning successively *a*, -ē, *ē*, *ē*), final -*ae* represents earlier final -*as* in *advance*, *mitic*, etc.]

I. Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at war with another

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1322 *pe* prinse nis to preist nogt *pat* in time of worre as a lomb is bope mek and milde And in time of pes as leon bope cruel and wilde. 1275 BARBOUR *Brucie* 1.80 At that tyme was pes and rest Betwix Scotland and Ingland. 1284 CAXTON *Rablis of Jehop* II. viii, After grete verre cometh good peas c. 1489 — *Blanchardyn* 11 The Right happy wele of peas flourid in alle Cristen realmes 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xviii. 12 Because of his peace he was beloued 1594 SHAKS *Rich.* III. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* *Cromwell*, Yet much remains To conquer still, peace hath her victories No less renowned than war 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ.* & *Govt.* 41 Fix and improve the polish'd Aits of Peace. 1804 MRQ WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 443 Peace is the fairest fruit of victory 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 723 In vain. Walpole battled against the cry for war. He stood alone in his desire for peace.

b (With article.) A ratification or treaty of peace between two powers previously at war. († Also, formerly, a temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce.) In *Hist.* often defined by of with the name of the place at which it was ratified.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17536 He had hem mak Be-twe-ne hem of Grece—iff thei moste—A fynal pes, what-so it coste. c. 1400 *Dests. Troy* 10333 When paste was the pes, sturnly bai foghtyn. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 333 With their consent Wallace this pece has tayne, till x moneth war gayne. 1560 DAUS tr *Stieadane's Comm.* 344 b, Thambassadours of England and Fraunce at the last conclude a peace. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 42 He would not . . . break the peace, which his ancestors had made with the Christians of Malacca. 1713 SWIFT *Fruit to Stella* 10 Mar., They are not sure the peace will be signed next week. 1803 CANNING *Sp.* 24 May, Supporters and approvers of the Peace of Amiens 1877 T. H. DYER *Mod. Europe* xl, The advisers of the Peace of Utrecht.

† c. With *possessive* or of (the peace of any one, his peace, etc.): A state or relation of peace, concord, and amity, with him; esp. peaceful recognition of the authority or claims, and acceptance of the protection, of a king or lord. Obs. (Has affinities with senses 2, 4, 9 a.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1857 And granted hym pat kinedom and pat pes of rome 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* viii. 424 To the

kingis pees he brocht The forest of selcyrk all hale *Ibid* 17. 540 Sum of the men of the Cuntre Com till his pees, and maid him ath *c 1245 Eng. Cong. Lett* 86 Afyrr al pe tra-uayl hat be kynges haddie, come be sonnes to be fadyres pees, & madden asseth, falsly *Ibid* 92 Obren, the kyng of Thomon, ayeine hys touth & ayein the kynges pees, began to withdrawn hym from the kyng *c 1430 Syr Genet.* (Roxb.) 329. I beseeche you gylant now your pees Vnto oure felow (Generedei) *1523 Lb. Berners Poems* I clxxx 215 The prouost of the marchantes of Parys hadde gette hym his peace of the duke *1570 Satir Poems Reform.* xxiii 28 Thow knowis thy self giu he was diligent To get thy peax, and slak the of that weir *1590-6 LAMBARDE Peramb.* *Kntz* (1826) 183 The Bishops and Noble men (for veue feare) became petitioners to the King for his peace, and in the ende procured it

2. Freedom from civil commotion and disorder; public order and security. (See also 9.)

c 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1155 Durste nan man mi, don wið oðer on his time Pus he makede men & der *Ibid* an. 1140. & lard wud some suytthe god pau *c 1275 LAY* 2520 Al Brutane 300 wists. In gripe and paise [*c 1205 in fribe*] *13 Solom. Coronat* 54 in *Adam Davy*, etc. (2878) 98 Good paise was in hil londe, her while he kyng was *1223 Rolls of Parli.* IV. 176/1 Execution of lawe, and keepyng of Pees, stant myght in Justice of Pees *c 1533 Lb. Berners Huon* lxxvi. 228. I haue . . . maynteyned the cowntre in peace & rest and good iustyce. *1670 CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1797) 209 Peace is that harmony in the state, that health is in the body *1794 tr. Brissot's 'To his Constitu'* Pref. 24 Roland and the Brissotins . . . endeavouring to preserve peace. *1861 M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 47 [In the Steadyard] Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness.

3. Freedom from disturbance or perturbation (esp. as a condition in which an individual person is); quiet, tranquillity, undisturbed state. Also emphasized as *peace and quietness*. *Bill of peace*, see quot. 1848.

a 1225 Ancr R. 22 Siggeð. be oðer viue [psalmes] uor be peis of holi church *c 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 21/70 Seint Dunston cam hom a-3en. . . And hadde his Abbeie al in paise. *1384 Wyclif Lube* xi. 21 Whanne a strong armed man kepith his hows, alle thingis that he weldith ben in pees. *1480 CAXTON Chron.* Eng. clxxiii 156 The poure comons were in pees and in rest. *1581 LAMBARDE Exerc.* I. 11. Sometimes the worde *Peace* is taken for *Protection*, or *defence*: as where M. Bracton calleth the Writtes of Protection, *Breua de pace* *1624 DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. 107 The king commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in peace. *1798 GRAY Child* 6 Let him sleep in peace *1848 WHARTON Law Lex.* *Peace*, bill of, a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which from its nature may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions. The obvious design of such a bill is to secure repose from perpetual litigation *1859 Mrs. CARVILLE Lett.* III. 6, I shall breakfast here in peace, and quietness. *1864 TENNYSON En. And* 147 And pass his days in peace among his own

b. In and after Biblical use, in various expressions of well-wishing or salutation.

Following L. *pac* and Gr. *εἰρήνη*, 'peace' often represents Heb. *shalom*, properly = safety, welfare, prosperity. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 17648 (Cott.) Joseph sli greeting ham gaf, 'Godde's peis mot yee all haf'. *1312 Wyclif* (Gott.) Pus Jacob his tale bigan, Pes haue Pharaos be king. *c 1325 Met. Hom.* 19 Ga, he said, woman in pes. *1384 Wyclif Lube* x. 3 In to what euer hous se schulen entre, first seye 3e, Pees to this hous *1526 TINDALE John* xx. 19 Cam Iesus and stode in the myddes, and said to them peace be with you [Wyclif Pees to you; 1530, 1611 peace be vnto you]. *1593 SHAKS, 2 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 26 Peace to his soule, if Gods good please be. *1611 BIBLE x Chron.* xii. 18 Peace, peace, be vnto thee, and peace be to thine helpers *1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* vii. Farewell! and peace attend you *1816 Scott Antiq.* xxiii. Ah! I are Ben Jonson! long peace to thy ashes! *1847 TENNYSON Princ.* iv. 118 Peace be with her. She is dead.

4. Freedom from quarrels or dissension between individuals; a state of friendliness; concord, amity. (See also 10 a, 14.)

Kiss of peace a kiss given in sign of friendliness; *spec* a kiss of greeting given in token of Christian love (see *PAX*) at religious services in early times; now, in the Western Ch., usually only during High Mass.

a 1225 Juliana 74 Ha custe ham a cos of pes. *c 1250 Gen & Ex* 8 To alle cisteinen men been paise and lue bi-utene *1384 Wyclif Esh* iv. 3 Bisy for to kepe vnite of spirit in the bond of pees *c 1440 Generydes* 3476 The pees shall some be twix vs two *1534 CROMWELL* in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 396 All malice and euill will being . . . expulsed . . . good amity peax & quyetnes may take place *a 1648 Lb. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 61x But that this question . . . might well be omitted for Peace sake *1794 COLERIDGE Domestic Peace*, Tell me, on what holy ground May Domestic Peace be found, Halcyon daughter of the skies. *1825 [Kiss sb.]* *1865 DICKENS Mit.* 1. 11. We should haue no peace in our place if that got touched upon

b. *transf.* An author or maintainer of concord. *1384 Wyclif Esh* ii. 14 He is oure pees, that made both oon *c 1414 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 5386 Cnt þus said hir vnto, I am pees verray. *1503 DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 18: Our princis [i.e. princess] of honour, Our peax, our play, our plaine felicity *1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Micah* v. 5 And he shalbe our peace

c. = *Kiss of peace*, *PAX* 1: see 4 above *1505 JEWELL Repl. Harding* in (1611) 114 The Peace giuen to the Bishop, was not a little Table of Siluer or somewhat else, as hath bene used in the Church of Rome, but a very Kisse indeed

d. *With the peace of* (repr. L. *pax*) = without offence to; begging pardon of *rare*—*1*. *1669 FLAMSTED* in *Rigand Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 80 With the peace of that industrious deceased astronomer, . . . I dare affirm [etc.]

5. Freedom from mental or spiritual disturbance or conflict arising from passion, sense of guilt, etc.; calmness; *peace of mind, soul, or conscience*.

c 1200 Piers & Virtues 50 Sicc dat tu haue pais ayeanes gode *1340 Ayenb.* 152 Pei non ne may habbe paise of herte ne stedfast iuyty. *1384 Wyclif Phil.* iv. 7 The pees of God, that passith al witte, kepe youre herte *1508 ARMYNSEN tr. De Institutione* in xxviii. 102 Lete not þe pees be in þe moupes of men *1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 21st Sund. 11mity. Grant to thy faithful people pardon and peace. *1671 MILTON Samson* 1334 *Off.* Regard thy self. . . Sam. My self? my conscience and internal peace. *1737 Fort. Her. Esh* ii. 1. 65 He stuck to poverty with peace of mind *1821 ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. xi. 198 Peace then, is the opposite of passion, and of labour, toil and effort. Peace is that state in which there are no desires madly demanding an impossible gratification *1899 B. TAYLOR Stud. Germ. Lit.* 92 Peace of soul comes only through Faith and Obedience.

6. Absence of noise, movement, or activity; stillness, quiet; inertness. (See also 12.)

13 Coer de L. 1341 Beth in pes, lystenes my tale! *1377 LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xix. 149 The iewes pleyed hem pees. *c 1400 MAUNDEV* (1839) xxvii. 273 The See . . . is never still ne in pes *c 1515 Coche Lovell's B.* 13 The banished prayer, peas, and sadnes, and toke with them myrthe, spoile, and gladnes. *1620 MILTON Astrolog.* 68 In the peace of mid-night. *1750 SHENSTONE Kur. Elegance* 5 Oh! peace to yonder clamyrous horn! *1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. 1. vi. § 2 Not like the dead and cold peace of undisturbed stones and solitary mountains. *1850 TENNYSON In Mem.* xi. Calm and deep peace on this high world.

b. *ellipt.* as exclamation. see *PEACE* v. 1.

7. In generalized sense including several of the above.

c 1380 Wyclif Sermon Sel. Wks I. 321 Per ben two peesis, verri pees and fals pees. Very pees is groundid in God. . . and to þat pees sueþ pees wip alle creaturis. . . And þis pees stondiþ in pacience, and mekenes, and oðer vertues. . . Fals pees is groundid in reste wip oure enemies, whanne we assente to hem wipouten agestonding. *1530 MILTON On Time* 16 When every thing that is sincerely good. With Truth, and Peace, and Love shall ever shine. *1690 NORRIS Beatitudes* (1694) I. 194 God is the God of Peace; and the greatest Peace, that which passes all Understanding, is called the Peace of God. *1839 BAILEY Festus* xx. (1852) 354 Peace is the end of all things, fearless Peace. *1859-8 SEARS Athan.* xvii. 140 Peace is not rest or repose. It is the highest activity, the activity of concurring elements

II. Phrases.

8. Phrases belonging to I. a. *Peace at any price* [*1645 Lb. Dugby* 27 Aug. in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1891) 87 Demonstrations that they will purchase their own, and . . . the Kingdom's quiet, at any price to the King, to the Church, and to the faithful of his party.] *1823 ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1843) Suppl. III. 455 Hannibal, probably felt that, by purchasing peace at any price his countrymen might again find an opportunity to recover their losses. *1887 G. W. SMALLY Lond. Lett.* I. 153 Palmerston sneered at him [John Bright] as a peace-at-any-price man *1894 LUBBOCK Use of Life* xl. 165 'Though not a "peace-at-any-price" man, I am not ashamed to say I am a peace-at-almost-any-price man. *1896 Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/2 Men who are neither faddists in general nor peace-at-any-prices in particular.

b. *Peace with honour*. [*1607 SHAKS Cor.* iii. ii. 49 That if [your policy] shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in warre *Ibid* v. vi. 79] *1650 WALTON Crt. Jus.* I. 185 [Jas. I.] had rather spend 100,000 l. on Embassies to keep or procure peace with dishonor, than 10,000 l. on an army that would have forced peace with honour. *1770 GEO. III. Sp. open. Parli.* 13 Nov. The hope of being able to continue to my subjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and security. *1822* [see *Honour* sb. c.] *1878 Lb. BRACONFIELD Speech* 16 July, Lord Salisbury and myself have brought you back peace— but a peace I hope with honour, which may satisfy our Sovereign and tend to the welfare of the country *1887 N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 96/2.

9. Phrases belonging to 2.

a. *The king's peace* [= OE. *cyninges griþ*] *0115*. The protection secured to certain persons by the king, as those employed on his business, travelling on the king's highway, etc.; hence, the general peace of the kingdom under the king's authority.

[*12 Flores Historiarum* (Rolls) II. 180 Cept unum de iusticiariis regis in pace regis per stratum regium itinerantem. *1292 BRITTON* I. 1 § 4 In dreit des Justices de terminer apeaus et auties trespas fetz encounter nostre pes. *1307 Proclam. Edw. III* in *Walsingham Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 187 Ne quis dictam pacem nostram infringere seu violare presumat] *1428 in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 He suld here be kynges paise to John Holgate marshall. *1433 Rolls of Parli.* IV. 479/1 Any affray in offence of the Kynges pees. *1467 Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Glids* 388 That no man go armed. In disturbyng of the kynges pease and people. *1485 Act x Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 2 To any of your Counsell or to any of the Justices of your peax of the Countie *1558 Q. ELIZ* in *Sullye Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. 1 389 We straightly charge . . . our said subject, of every degree, to kepe themselves in our peax. *c 1575 Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 106 At the peax of our soveraine Lord. *1607 Com. rill. Interp.* *Signy of the Kings peace* . . . is the perswering a man for breach of the K. peace *1624 DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 85 The Irish, which were not in the King's peace, are called enemies *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ix. 350 The king's majesty is the principal conservator of the peace within all his dominions, hence it is usually called the king's peace *1769 Ibid.* IV. xiv. 198 To kill an alien, a Jew, or an outlaw, who are all under the king's peace or protection, is as much murder as to kill the most regular born Englishman. *1844 Lb. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 He [the King] could grant 'his peace', that is, a protection from the pursuit of enemies, to any one *1883 GREEN Cong. Eng.* v. 212 The public peace, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's peace, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord. *1890*

Sir F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 88 By the end of the thirteenth century . . . the king's peace had fully grown from an occasional privilege into a common right

b. *The peace* = the king's peace, in its wider sense; the general peace and order of the realm, as provided for by law.

Hence many phrases, as to *keep the peace* (see 13), *break the p.*, *breach of the p.*, *bound or holden to (keep) the peace* to swear the peace against (any one), i.e. swear that one is in bodily fear from another, so that he may be bound over to keep the peace; also, *commission of the peace*, *conservator*, *constable*, *justice*, *officer*, *sergeant of the peace*, *precept of the peace*, *sessions of the peace*, to be sworn of the peace, to be made a justice of the peace or magistrate

1328 Act 2 Edw. III. c. 3 Burghaldres, constables, & gardiens de la pees deinz lour gardes. *1341 Rolls of Parli.* II. 134/2 Felonies ne Trempas fait conie in Pees] *1386 Ibid.* III. 225/1 In the same yee, the fonsaid Nichol, withouten nede, ayein the pees, made diuysse channynge. *c 1440 Avon* *Chanc. xxii.* [116] I shalden to the pees. *1444 Rolls of Parli.* V. 110/2 Every chief Constable of the pees of the said Shire. *1499 N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 180 Ther was a precept of the peax made *1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus* s. v. *Conventus, Alimnes conventus*, sessions of the peace. *1575 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 361 The peace might be broken *1595 HACON Misc.* & *Uses Com. Law* (1653) 10 At this day, conservators of the peace are out of use, and in lieu of them, there are ordained justices of peace. *1598 SHAKS Merry IV* iii. iii. 54 *Shallow*—I am sworn of the peace. *1643 FAYNE Soc. Power* Part. I. iii. 21 They may swear the peace against them. *1681 O'way Soldiers Fort* iii. 1, I'll have him bound to the Peace instantly *1755 Hume Justice of Peace* (1764) II. 477 *Swamy for the peace*, the acknowledging a recognizance, or bond, to the king, for the keeping the peace. *1874 Struss Const. Hist.* I. vii. 180 *note*. The peace is the relation in which all stand whilst and in so far as all continue in the union and in the right on which the community rests. He who acts against this commits a breach of the peace.

c. In analogous senses: e.g. the peace of any territorial lord; *God's peace*, God's requirement of peace and good order; the *Roman peace* (*pax Romana*), the *British peace* (*pax Britannica*), that established within the Roman empire or the British dominions. Cf. *PAX* 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 6803 Swych ryche men hat are agens Goddys pes. *1491 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. 74 All manner of men, assembled here in Armes, this day, against Gods Peace and the Kings. *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. iv. 117 Offences were said to be done against his peace in whose court they were tried, in a court-leet, *contra pacem domini*. *1897 Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 As time passed, the English peace annoyed them exceedingly. *1900 Ibid.* 16 July 6/3 In Durham, it was correct to speak, not of the king's peace, but of the bishop's peace

10. At peace. a. In a state of concord or friendliness; not at strife or at variance; *† at* (any one's) peace, at peace with him (*obs.*). b. In a state of quietness, quiet, peaceful. (See *At* pref. 20, 21.) *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 88 þei oulliged þam to gyve, Fourty thousand pound, at his pes to lyue *c 1425 Cursor M.* 4074 (Trin.) Fro þis tyme forþ Wip isophre were þei neuer at pees. *1560 BECON Common-Pl. of Script.* Wks. iii. 68 'I o set at peace by hym through the bloud of hye crosse both things in heuyn and thinges in earth. *1568 BIME* s. (Bishops) *Jeb xxii* 2x Reconcile thee vnto God, and be at peace. *1601 SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. 11 2 Nor Heuene, nor Earth, Haue bene at peace to night. *1641 HENDE V. Bruen* lii. 173 Being so at peace with God, we haue peace with our selues. *1853 A. J. MORRIS Business* i. 7 I those who are never at peace but when they are at war. *1860 WARTER Sea-board* II. 175 He is at peace with this world and the next!

† 11. *On, o, of peace*: in peace, in quiet. *Obs. 1416*. *1410 A. theur* 525 þe walsch man clepþ vs Say-wyn, And seþ. taw or Peyd, Sayson lrount [*Marg.* Jul. 9]. Styngkyng Saxone, be on pees! *c 1440 Ceneryes* 3202 In his harnes clepyng still opece. *c 1470 HENRY Wallace* viii. 933 Seit sillil off pees the ost luygt all nycht.

12. *To hold*, (less usually *keep*) *one's peace*: to remain quiet or silent; to keep silence, refrain from speaking. *arch.*

a 1320 in Wright I. ync P. 42 Holdeth nou or pees *13 Sully Sag.* (W.) 65 When this was said he held his pees *1384 Wyclif Rad.* xiv. 14 The Lord what fil for 30w, and 3e shulen hold 3oure pees *1423 Pilgr. Simele* (Caxton) ii. lxxv (1859) 59. I held my pees, and wold no more 945. *c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 157 He had grite luste to speke, for 3f he had kept his pees [etc.] *1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Let him now speake, or els hereafter for euer holde hye peace. *1672 Vili* ii. 185 (17k. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* iii. ii. (Arb.) 81 Pr's thee hold thy peace. *1745 G. WASHINGTON Rules Civility* vi. Speak not when you should hold your peace. *1828 CONBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 346 If we hold our tongues upon this subject, let us, for decency's sake, keep our pees as to the dependance of Canning. *1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean* 11 ag. xavi. III. 16. I held my peace on this new . . . crax

13. *To keep the peace* († *keep peace*): to refrain, or prevent others, from disturbing the public peace (see 2, 9); to maintain public order; to prevent, or refrain from, strife or commotion.

1422 [see sense 2] *a 1425 Cursor M.* 6680 (Trin.) Wher of serueþ any asswe. But for to kepe pees [*Cott* to yeme be pes] in londe? *1444 Rolls of Parli.* V. 123/2 'I hei shal well and truly kepe the pees within the said Town. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 162 Caused him to be newly sworn to kepe the peace of the lande *1605 SHAKS. Lear* ii. ii. 57 Kepepe peace vpon your lines, he dies that strikes againe. *1663 BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 710 To keep the Peace 'twixt Dog and Bear. *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xiii. 411 To provide a determinate quantity of such arms as were then in use, in order to keep the peace. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. i. 294 Dragoons . . . stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of keeping the peace among the mountstroopers of the border. *Mod.* The defendants were bound over to keep the peace.

14. a. To make peace to bring about a state of peace, in various senses (a) to effect a reconciliation between persons or parties at variance; to conclude peace with a nation at the close of a war, (b) to enter into friendly relations with a person, as by a league of amity, or by submission; (c) to enforce public order, (d) to enforce silence

c 1154 [see 2]. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 141 Sunneid makede uie dihten pes bitwone heouene and eorde 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A. iii* 214 De kyng Meedeþ his Men, to maken pees in londe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii* 234 Thei seyn to certeyn Officeres, Maketh Pees And than seyn the Officeres, Now Pees I lysteneþ! 1535 *COVERDALE Josh. x. 1* They of Gibeon had made peace with Israel 1611 *BIBLE Isa. xxvii* 5 I'll shall make peace with me. 1654 *CROMWELL Sp. 4 Sept* in *Carlyle*, Its a Maxim not to be despised 'Though peace be made, yet it's interest that keeps peace'. 1863 [see *MAKE v* 9 c]

b. To make one's, or a person's, peace. to effect reconciliation for oneself or for some one else, to come, or bring some one, into friendly relations (with another). (In quot. c 1400, to admit a person to friendly relations with oneself.)

c 1315 *SHOREHAM (Percy Soc)* 39 Thos 3e mote Make thy pes with alle this, Sorwe, schryfte, and edbote c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 252 This bargeyn ende may never tale, But if that he the pees will make c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3779 Dame Calstride comes with hire ladiis, Mas hire pes with our prince c 1533 *LD. BERNERS Hist. xxii* 62 By his meanes my peace was made with the kynge 1600 *SIRAS Proel. N. iii* 195, I will make your peace with him, if I can 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. ii. xix* 120 Those who have made their peace with God 1662 *TROLOPE Oley P. iv*, Mrs. Furnival had gone to make her peace in Red Lion Square.

III. 15. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib., as peace army, belt, congress, hero, party, principle; + peace-breach, -cry, -day, -haven, -mistress, -peace, -plant, -tax, -time, etc. b. objective and obj gen., as peace-breathing, -bringing, -giving, -inspiring, -loving, -preaching, -procuring, -restoring adjs.; peace-bearer, -bringer, -concluder, -crier, -looker, -lover, -prater, -preserver. c. locative, instrumental, etc., as peace abiding, -blessed, -enamoured, -like, -lulled, -trained adjs. d. Special Combs.: peace establishment, the reduced amount of troops under arms and of military supplies maintained in a standing army in time of peace; peace-guild (*Hist.*), a guild established for the maintenance of peace (= *frith-guild* - see *FRITH sb* 1 3); peace-parted a., that has departed this life in peace; peace-pipe, the tobacco-pipe of the N. American Indians, used as a token of peace (see *CALUMET*); peace-pledge = *FRANK-PLEDGE*, OE. *FRITHBORH*; peace-warrant, a warrant for arrest, issued by a Justice of the Peace, peace-wright, one who arranges a peace. Also *PEACE-KEEPER*, -MAKER, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gas.* 28 July 3/3 Should not our brave and patient 'peace army' [the police force] be considered? c 1650 *Rolls of Parli. II* 435/4 His ship called the Portpays or 'Peace Bearer' 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* i v. Nor had this peace bearer then skipped away 1758 *N. Jersey Arch.* XX. 297 Peace was solemnly ratified by a large 'peace belt' 1779 *CLARK Campaign Illinois (1869)* 45; c 1600 in *Fair S. P. Jas.* I 315 Your wisdom, bounty, and 'peace-bless'd layne' 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* i 350 For Robbery, 'peace-breach and Foistell' 1862 A. A. WATTS *Bachelors Dilemma* vii, Pensive and 'peace-breathing beauty. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argens* i xx. 64 This day was not to be honoured as a 'peace-bringer. 1677 *GILPIN Demostol.* (1867) 466 The comfortable and 'peace-bringing promises of the gospel. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Pall. Achor* 5 Had not God moved them to be the Peace-keepers, which were not the 'peace-concluders. 1852 *GROTT Greece* ii. lxxxix. X. 360 The 'peace congress at Delphi. 1860 *LONGR. Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* xxii. vi, Love against hatred, 'Peace-cry for war-cry! 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 3 June 17/1 A fall in Kaffirs is the fact which fell to be recorded in the closing hours of 'Peace-Day' 1900 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* ii. xi Triumph not, ye 'peace-enamoured few! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II 6 A 'peace establishment of 300,000 men 1833 H. BLUNT *Hist. St. Paul* ii. 126 To receive in all its 'peace-giving blessedness, the gospel 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Newu*, etc. 223 Pleasure-bound and 'peace inspiring days. 1895 *DANIEL Civ Wars* i lxxv, 'Peace-lover Wealth, hating a troublesome State 1877 *TENNISON Harold* i. ii 113 Peace-lover is our Harold. 1891 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv 710 Sea's Sovereignest, 'Peace loving Queen 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1840) 122 Peace-loving man, of humble heart and true! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i v 67 'Peace-lulled seas. 1850 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 6 Our most roval 'Peace-Mistress holds the steine 1602 *SHAKES. Ham.* v. i. 261 To sing sage Requiem, and such rest. As to 'peace-parted Soules. 1880 *GLADSTONE Sp. at Edinb.* 17 Mar. What is called the Manchester School, or sometimes the 'Peace party. 1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign Illinois* 45; I told them I would defer smoking the 'Peace Pipe until I heard that they had called in all their Warriors. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiii 330 Four old men advance bearing the peace-pipe, brilliant with many colored plumes. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Lew* 1314 The 'peace plant Olive. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 123 All were annually thus personally bound in 'peacepledge'. 1862 *GRATTAN Beaten Paths* II 306 The 'peace-preaching politicians. 1715 *SPENCER'S L. 7* What are called 'Peace principles. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parli.* i. (ed. 2) Pref. Aij b, State-securg. 'Peace-procuring verities. 1780 *COWPER Table-t.* 79 To touch the sword with conscientious awe, 'To sheathe it, in the 'peace-restoring close, With joy 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 236 They have

seen an income tax take the successive forms of a 'peace-tax, a war-tax, and then a peace-tax again. 1631 *MASSINGER Believe as You List* iii. ii, You keepe in pay some 'peace-taynd' troops. 1826 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/5 [He] was brought before M. Swabey Esq. at the instance of his wife, on a 'peace-warrant. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Ref.* vi. iii (1860) 814 The 'peace-wrights of Cologne.

† *Peace*, a. Obs. rare. [f. *PEACE sb.*] Peaceful, quiet, silent, unmentioned.

c 1440 *Generydes* 320 But ye must kepe this mater husht and c 1500 *Childs of Bristowe* ii. in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 111, Y pray yow in this place of your talking that ye be pes

Peace (pēs), v. Forms: 4-5 pees, 5 peass(e), 5-peace, (6 *Sc* peose, peiss). [f. *PEACE sb.*] The earliest examples are in the imperative, and may have begun as interjectional uses of *PEACE sb.* (The ME. vb. was *PEASE* (cf. *APPEASE*), found in some senses after 1600 Modern editors have in various places (e.g. Parker Society's Publ.) erroneously substituted *peace* for the original *pease*.)

1. *intr.* In the imperative as an exclamation: Be silent; keep silence. (Cf. *silence* 1) arch.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Proel* 838 What amble or trotte or pees or go sit down. *Ibid.* 850 Oure hoost cride pees and that anon And seyde lat the woman telle hire tale 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C. xvi.* 234 'Pees!' quaiþ pacience, 'Ich praye þe, syre acty!' c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 400 Peasse, man, for Godis payn! 1526 *TINDALE Mark* iv. 39 He sayde vnto the see, peace and be still [*ῥῆναι, ῥῆναι*]. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 359 Peace brother, be not over-exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1735 *PORR Donne Sat.* iv. 256 Peace, fools, or Gonson will for Papists see you 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* iii. 230 Peace, you young savage of the northern wild!

† 2. *intr.* To be or become still or silent; to refrain from, or cease, speaking; to keep silence.

1450 *Paston Lett* i. 180 Heruppon the people peacyd, and stilled c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 1 Peasse I byd euereich Wight! *Ibid.* 13 Will ye not peasse when I bid you? 1563 *SACKVILLE Induct. Murr. Mag.* lxxii, He peaste and couched while that we passed by. 1570 *LEVINS Mamph* 204/47 To Peace, tacite, silite. 1593 *SHAKS Rich. II.* v. ii. 80 York. Peace foolish Woman. *Dnt* I will not peace. 1605 *Leir* iv. vi 104 When the Thunder would not peace at my bidding a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit. Whitsunday* (1635) 154 When to speake, and when to peace

† 3. *trans.* To reduce to peace; to still, calm, appease; = *PEASE v* 4. Obs.

(Often a later alteration of *pease*) 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* x. ii 110 Quhen he spak, all cessit. The hevynly heich hous of Goddis was peat (ed. 1553 *peissit*). a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold Bk. N. Aurel* xiv (1535) H. This good emperor laboured to pease [to 1536, edd. 1546, 1559 *peace*] this furie of the people, and to sette pease among the neybhors of Rome 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VI 98 For the peacyng [other ed. *peasyng*, *GRAFTON* *peasyng*] of the said quarels and debates

Peace, var. *PEISE* Obs.; obs. form of *PIEON*

† *Peaceability*. Obs. Forms: 4 *peabilete* (e), *peabilete*, 5 *peabilete*, *peabilete* [ME. a. OF. *passibile* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *passibile* *PEACEABLE* - see next.] Peaceableness, tranquillity, calm. 1382 *WYCLIF a Macc.* ii. 23 The Lord maad helpful to hem, with all *peabilete*. - *Luke* vii 24 The tempest cesside, and *peabilete* was maad c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lordsh* 114 Many heres and softe bytokyns *peabilete* and coldnesse of þe brayn c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxxviii, Vertues of pacynce & myldenes *peabilete* and lowred to his euencyrten.

Peaceable (pēs'ābl), a. (sb., adv.). Forms: a. 4-5 *peisable*, 4-6 *pais*-, *pesible*, (also with *y* for either 2, and -el or -il for -le; also 4 *peyseible*, -belle, *payisable*, 4-5 *peeseible*, 5 *peeseble*, *peasybyl*); 4 *peoible*, 6 *Sc.* *peoibil*, (*peoieabil*); 5-6 *peaseible*, -yble, (5 -eble, *peasse*); 6 *peoioible*, (-eble, -sibil), *Sc.* *peoioibil*, (*ebil*) 8 4-6 *peaseable*, (4-5 -bil, -byl (le, 5 *peeseable*, -bel); 6 *peoieable*, -bil, (*peeseable*), 5-6 *peaseable*, (6 *peasse*-, *pease*-, *peoieable*, *Sc.* *peoioieable*); 6-*peaceable*. [ME. a. OF. *passibile* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *peis*-, *pesible* (= *Fr* *passible*, *passible*), f. OF. *pass* *PEACE* - see -BLE. Subseq. conformed in pronounc. and spelling to *peace*, *PEACE*, and to words in -ABLE (cf., for sense, *comfortable*, *favourable*, *serviceable*.)]

1. Disposed to, or making for, peace; avoiding, or inclined to avoid, strife; of a peaceful character, disposition, or tendency; not quarrelsome or pugnacious. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4040 *Pesable* he was. 1340 *Aeneid*. 96 Yblissed hys þe payssable uor his soille by ycleped godes zones. 1386 *Rolls of Parli. II* 225/1 Bi gode and payssable avys of the wyssset and trestest. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 177 She. made hym payssable vnto her and vnto alle other peple 1535 *COVERDALE Zach* vi. 13 A peaceable counsell shalbe betwixte them both 1600 *GUILLM. Heroldry* ii. vi. (1611) 56 Those gallants in times of warre, proud, peaceable and calmer then they should be 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 6 She shall give Security for her peaceable Intentions 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 94 The Stag is one of those innocent and peaceable animals that seem made to embellish the forest. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) 173 The inhabitants are shepherds, simple, peaceable, and inoffensive.

† b. Not talkative, taciturn; not noisy, violent, or restless; calm; quiet in behaviour. Obs.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 74 Our lorde accepteth

him for noble, that doth goode werks though he be peisable of litle wordes. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iv. He beganne to be peysable and gate his wytte ageyne. 1826 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) li. 49 To make the house peaceable enough to enable me to keep on his back.

2. Characterized by peace; free from disturbance; quiet; = *PEACEFUL* 2 (now the usual word).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7833 Pare es peysebelle loy ay lastand. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ix. xxviii. (1558) 31 In full peysible and hole possession 1522 *MORE De quat Noviss.* Wks 98 Salomon saith of vertue thus: her wayes are al ful of plesure, & her pathes are peisable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Remaining peaceable Lord of the Realme 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. Introd. ii. 73 To make a particular custom good It must have been peaceable, and acquiesced in not subject to contention and dispute 1845 M. PAITISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times

† b. In physical sense: Peaceful. Obs.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lordsh* 73 Pe wyndes litel blowyn, þe se ys payssible. c 1491 *Chast Goddess Chyld* to Whan there is no tempest in a pesible weder 1555 *EDEN Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 717 I his Inkie Sea, through which I vndertake a Pilots office to conduct my Readers, is more peaceable then that.

3. Comb.

1690 *NORRIS Beattitudes* (1692) 178 This peaceable-minded ness. 1716 *BLACKL. Wks* (1713) I 89 A peaceable minded Man. shews his 'Desire of Peace all manner of ways

† B. as sb. (only in *pl.*, repr. L. *pacifici*, *pacifica* of the Vulgate). a. A peaceable or friendly person. b. A peace-offering. Obs.

13 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxii. 675 Blesset be þe pesybles i tald, Godus children schul þe be cald 1382 *WYCLIF Esch* xvi. 2 Prestis shuln do his brend sacrifice and his pesybles. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold Bk. N. Aurel.* (1546) 27. He hath conquered realmes, altered [-waxed, harassed] peassables, dystroyed cities 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Jer.* xx. 10 The men that were my peaceables.

† C as adv. Peaceably. Obs.

1478 *Sir J. Paston in P. Lett.* III. 222 That it was peysible my Lordys off Suffolk. 1606 G. WLOONOCK tr. *Hist. Justine* xxxviii. 122 Colchoe, Paphlagonia, and Bosphorus, which he now peaceably held. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 221 They cannot live peaceably together.

Peaceableness (pēs'āblnes). Forms: see prec. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality, character, or condition of being peaceable a Disposition to peace; b. Freedom from strife or disturbance, tranquillity.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7832 Pare es alkyn delyces and eese, And syker peysyblenes and pese. 1382 *WYCLIF Alail.* viii. 26 He ryssyng comandeide to the wyndis and the see, and a grette peysiblenesse is maad 1530 *PALSGR.* 253/4 *Pesablenesse, tacturnit* 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Our heaven hath not floushid so much here before thorough peassableness. as it is like shortly to decait thorough contentiounes. 1612 *SPED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xlv. (1614), Carausius. governed the Province with exceeding peaceableness. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii 332 That City was able to govern it self in much honesty, justice, peaceableness and religion. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) I. iii 37 The spread of knowledge, bringing in its train a selfish peaceableness

Peaceably (pēs'ābl), adv. Forms: see *PEACEABLE*. [See -LY 2.] In a peaceable manner.

1. With peaceful or friendly disposition, intention, or behaviour; amicably; so as to make for or maintain peace; without making strife, opposition, or disturbance; without quarrel or dispute

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7300 3yf swylyk be comen, & peysibly be hauene han nomen. In pes lat þem take þe rest. 1380 in *Eng. Glde* (1870) 52 Honestliche and peysiblyhe to gon to be forseyd church. c 1449 *PROCKE Repr.* iii. xiii (Rolls) 363 Regniden in succession euemore oon emperor after an other pesibly to gudere 1535 *COVERDALE Zach* viii. 16 Execute iudgment truly and peaceably. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* v. ii 72 Thou and I ate too wise to woode peaceable. 1599 *NASHLE Lenten Stiffe* Wks. (Grossart) V. 228 Not any where is. a warlike people peaceablier demeanour 1709 *ANDISON Tailor* No. 96 ¶ 2 Good Subjects, that pay their Taxes, and live peaceably in their Habitacions. 1845 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 190 With assurances that the city should be peaceably surrendered.

2. Without being subject to disturbance or opposition; in peace, quietly; tranquilly, peacefully.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 231 It annoyis me, That the clyffid sa pesabily Bruikis and haldis the senjory That suld be mine. 1471 *FORTESCUE Wks.* (1869) 527 Kyng Knoght kepte and occupied the same lande, and died peassibly seased tharof 1593 *SHAKS a Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 25 Disturbe him not, let him passe peaceably 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 71 We come to desire your leave, that we may go peaceably, and do the duty of our worship 1824 *MACKINTOSH Speech* 15 June, They saw the laws obeyed, justice administered, and the revenue peaceably collected.

3. Comb.

1692 *Wicked Contriv. Steph. Blackhead in Select. fr. Harl Misc.* (1793) 512 Some other good and peaceably minded man 1782 *COWPER Conversation* 90 The clash of arguments and jar of words. Divert the champions prodigal of breath, And put the peaceably-disposed to death.

Peace-breaker (pēs'brei kər). [f. *PEACE sb.* + *BREAKER* 1 2.] One who breaks or violates peace; one who causes or stirs up strife; one who commits a breach of the peace, a violator of public order and security.

1552 *LATIMER Sermon*, *Matt.* v. (1562) 75 b, These whispeis be peacebreakers, and not peace-makers. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 38 The saids thevis and peace biekars 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 173 Are the peace-makers blessed? Then, certainly, the peace-breakers are

1806 *Peppes & Qual* 1 iii Wis 1772 111. 72 A "peach-uid doe"
 change the sap that comes to it into a fruit very different
 from that which the stock naturally produceth. 1799
 Kinder Bild. *Stad* 1790 A "peach colour, *peruisc colour*."
 1806 *Pradigati* 1 B3b D "peach colour" written twice
 very clearly of a peach colour. 1798 D *Polygraph* s. C. C. To
 make a Peach colour in Mass. 1798 D *Pradigati* IV ii
 19 Take note how many pair of silk stockings thou hast
 (Viz. these, and those that were thy "peach-colour'd ones).
 1822 *Beck's Florist* June 131 *Daphn. Meserum*, pretty
 peach coloured blossoms. 1804 *Mss. D. VAN ALLING* Van

K (1899) 170 She smoothed one *peach-down cheek with complacency 1796 *New Ann Reg* 165 Not the shade Ambrosial, waving its 'peach-flowers that blow To pearly glaucous, and kiss the turf below 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Mus.* (ed. 2) 1. 29 Peach flower 1ed—pale whitish red. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1. cxi. 366 *Campanula Persicifolia* *Peach-leaved Bell flower hath a great number of small and long leaves, rising in a great bush out of the ground, like the leaves of the Peach tree. 1834 M. SCOTT *Crossed Midge* (1863) 169 His downy cheeks as *peach-like and blooming as ever 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept 230/3 The *Peach Myrtle is one of the many beautiful Australian plants. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amzon* x. (1864) 325 The celebrated *'peach-palm' is a common tree at Elga. The name, I suppose, is in allusion to the colour of the fruit, and not to its flavour 1880 HOLLYBAND *1. cas. Fr. Tong. Peschonoix*, a *Peach stone 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art in Scot* xiv 288 [Naumyth] used largely a colour he called peach-stone grey, made from calcined peach stones. 1822 INISON *Sc. & Art* II 186 *Peach-wood gives a colour inferior to Brazil.

Peach, *sb* ² *Min local* [f. *piec.* see quot. 1811.] Cornish miners' term for chloite slate (see CHLOITE 1. 2); also distinguished as *green peach*. *Blue peach*. see quot. 1877, 1881.

1798 PRYCE *Min Cornub* 225 When a lead is composed mostly of this sort of stone, it is called a peach 1811 PINKLTON *Petal* I. 128 Chloite is the green talc of Born, and the Samantide of old German writers, perhaps from its velvety appearance. To the Cornish miners it is also known by the name of *peach*. 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 75 The green peach of the Cornish tin mines is undoubtedly chloite. *Blue peach*, is probably a bluish-grey variety of Tourmaline 1881 RAYMOND *Min. Gloss.* **Blue peach*, *Coal*, a slate-blue, very fine-grained schist-rock.

|| **Peach**, *sb* ³ *Obs.* Also *peech*. [a. Russ. *печь* *pech* oven, stove.] A (Russian) stove.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Comm.* xxviii. (Hakl Soc) 247 All the winter time they heat their peaches, which are made lyke the German bathstoves, and so warme the house 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 207 A number of billets of wood are placed in the peach or stove.

Peach (*pā*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *peche*, 6- *peach*. [Aphetic form of *a-peche*: see *APPEACH*, and cf. *IMPEACH*.]

† *1. trans.* To accuse (a person) formally; to impeach, indict, bring to trial. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Townsh. Hist.* xiv 239 At the day of dome I shall thyn my peche. 1534 WALDEHEIST *Chron.* (Camden) I. 25 The Lord Dakers was peched of high treason 1693 *Lett. in Dryden's Fennel* 1. (1697) 27 Shoud Verris peach Thieves, Milo Murderers, Clodius tax Bawds, Cethegus Catiline. 1797 GAY *Bees Op* 1 x. Have him peach'd the next sessions. 1816 CHILLOW, *Relig. Prot.* 1. Pref. § 18 Does he not in the same place peach Tertullian also?

b. To give incriminating evidence against, inform against (an accomplice or associate); to 'round upon'. Now rare.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1401/1 The sayd Fier secretlye praced to peach him by letters sent vnto the Cleigie here in England 1607 MIDDLETON *Plautus* v. 1. 246 Let me have pardon: I beseech your grace, and I'll peach 'em all 1690 MRS. BEHN *Widow Ranter* iv. 11, Wilt thou betray and peach thy friend? 1722 *De For Col Yach* (1840) 177 He has peached me and all the others, to save his life. 1903 A. LANG in *Pilot* 20 June 591/2 Godfrey could not peach Coleman without peaching himself.

† c. *fig.* To betray. *Obs.*

1641 EVLLYN *Diary* 1 Jan. I did not amidst all this peach my liberty nor my virtue with the rest who made shipwreck of both

d. *transf.* To blab, divulge. *collog.*

1824 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii 1x. What! the *soubrette* has peached to the *amoureux* 1883 HASLAM *Yet Not* I 105 I'm so thankful this has all come out without my peaching a word.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To inform against an accomplice; to turn informer. Const *upon*, *against*. Now chiefly *slang* or *collog.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen* IV. ii. 11 If I be tane, Ile peach for this 1624 B. JONSON *Mag. Lady* iv. 11, Will you go peach, and cry yourself a fool at grannam's cross! I be laugh'd at and despis'd! 1717 SAVAGE *Love in Veil* 1. iii. Save my life, and I'll peach. 1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 34 An oath not to peach upon each other. 1847 JAMES *Convent* xxvii. He might have got off himself if he had peached against others. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* xii. (1886) 110 I'm not going to peach if the pector don't send again in the morning

Hence *Pea ching* *vbl sb.* and *apl. a.*

c 1460 Gregory's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 186 There was a peching made upon the Erie of Oumonde, for certayne poyntys of treson 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 216 b. In Tyberis dayes many stode in seapord of peching or of theyr lyfe 1603 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro* iii. 11, You chip pantler, you peaching rogue, that provided us These necklaces! 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fami Paris* vi 82 Give me the useful peaching rat. 1869 GERRN *Oxf. Stud.* ii § 7. 92 By peaching, our hero obtained a pardon.

Peach, *obs.* form of *PECH* *v* *Sc.*

Peach-bloom, *a.* The delicate powdery deposit on the surface of a ripe peach (BLOOM *sb* 1. 4), hence, in reference to complexion, a soft pink flush like that of the peach. *b.* = next, 1.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 30 A clear skin, a peach-bloom complexion, and good teeth, are found all over the island 1884 BLACK *Fud. Shaks.* 1x. The peach-bloom of health on her cheek.

Peach-blossom.

1. The blossom of the peach-tree.

1664 EVLLYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March* Grape Flowers, Almonds and Peach Blossoms. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 174 Peach-blossoms.—These are us'd only in a Syrup.

2. *attrib.*, *esp.* Of the colour of a peach-blossom, a delicate purplish pink

1702 *Land Gaa* No 3835/4 Lin'd with a Peach-Blossom Silk 1836-41 BRANDE *Chen.* (ed. 3) 889 The cobalt ore, called peach-blossom cobalt, is a hydrated diamine of cobalt 1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan 6/7 A soft, pale tone of mauve, almost peach blossom colour

3. Name for a species of moth (*Thyatira bates*), from the colour of the spots on its wings

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 250 Peach blossom moth 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 109 On the leaf of the Bramble feeds the caterpillar of the Peach-blossom Moth. 1860 GOSSE *Rom Nat Hist* 25 What is this approaching, with its ten patches of rosy white on its olive wings? The lovely 'peach-blossom', certainly

Peach-blow. [See *BLOW* *sb* 3.] A delicate purplish-pink colour; cf. *piec.* 2. b. A glaze of this colour on some Oriental porcelain c. A variety of potato of this colour (*Cent. Dict.*)

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Isabey's* 176 The berg is immersed in almost supernatural splendour. The blue and the purple pass up into peach-blow and pink *attrib.* 1886 *Pail Mall G.* 10 Apr 15/1 The little peachblow or crushed strawberry vase which sold for over £4,000. The peculiar peach-bloom colour of the vase is what gives it its value 1896 *Godley's Mag.* (U.S.) Feb. 112/1 The colorings are exquisite, peach-blow pink and lime green

Peachen (*pī* [tʃən]), *a. rare*. [f. *PEACH* *sb* 1 + *-EN* 4.] Of or resembling a peach; having a surface like that of a peach; peachy

1825 HOGG *Q. Hyde* 26 That full set eye, that peachen chin 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. viii 171 Wrinkles mar a peachen cheek

Peacher (*pī* [tʃət]), *rare* Also 6 *pecher*. [f. *PEACH* *v.* + *-ER* 1, or aphetic f. *apecher*, *APPEACHER*.] An accuser, indicter, informer.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 548/2 Named *Appellatores*, (accusers or pechers of others yf we a gillies) 1675 CORTON *Enrlesque on B* 1. Who, I be judge against my Father! Thy peacher and thy Hanganm rather

† **Pea chery** 1 *Obs. rare* [f. *PEACH* *v.* + *-ERY*] The action or practice of 'peaching'.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 118 The latter, (being base Peachery) brings anothers life to a Halter

Peachery 2 (*pī* [tʃəri]). [f. *PEACH* *sb* 1 + *-ERY*] A place where peaches are grown; a collection of growing peach-trees.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr* I. 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherries 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi. Hothouses for peacheries, pineries and graperies.

Pea-chick. [f. *PEA* 2 + *CHICK*] The young of the pea-fowl.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xv. (1870) 270 Yonge peechyken [*phural*] of a halfe a yere of age be prayes 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simkinson Washington* (1860) App p. xlii. To Mr. Prestwood for 1 peacock and a pea hen 00 13 00 10 hum for 3 peackiches 00 07 06. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* xi. 120 The peackicks, about seven or eight months old, are deliciously tender and well flavoured

b. Applied to a young and vain person.

a 1746 SOUTHERNE (J.), Does the snivelling peackick think to make a cuckold of me? 1848 KINGSLY *Saint's Trag* 1. i. 134 How these young pea-chicks must needs ape the grown peacock's finery!

Peachify (*pī* [tʃi]) *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *PEACHY* *a.* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To make 'peachy', give a 'peachy' complexion to.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 55 A race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewooding.

Peachiness (*pī* [tʃi:n]). [f. *PEACHY* *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being 'peachy'.

1860 C. R. MATURIN *Malmoth* xxvi. (1892) III. 88 The rose-leaf tint and peachiness of their delicate cheeks 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 397 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitness, and juiciness, and pulpiness, and downiness, and peachiness.

Peachlet, *nonce-wd.* [f. *PEACH* *sb* 1 + *-LET*] A small or undeveloped peach; a tiny peach.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr* xii 115 The cold wind has killed every little peachlet which was beginning to swell out on its tiny stalk

† **Peachment**, *Obs. rare* [Aphetic f. *apeachment*, *APPEACHMENT*] Accusation, charge *Peachment of waste*: see *IMPEACHMENT of waste*

1559 *Richmond Walls* (Surtees) 131, I gyve also to my younger sone Jhone Wandisford, all my landes in Thymyl-bye for the terme of hys natural lyfe and after hys deith to retorne to my son Christopher Wandisford and hys hayres without any pichement of wayst

Peach-tree. The tree *Amygdalus persica* which bears peaches.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. Ye shall put in be pechome be lus of be peches of a peche tree ymenged w' quykelyme. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 48 b. The peche tree flourith with the almond tree. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 63 Perseus is said to have planted the peach tree at Memphis. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 561 Peach trees ripen their fruit very well as standards in the open air.

Peachwort (*pī* [tʃwɜ:t]), [f. *PEACH* *sb* 1 + *WORT*, tr. the med. L. name *perucaria*, f. *persica* peach, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the peach-tree.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cix. 361 Dead Arsmart is called *Perucaria* or Peachwort, of the likeness that the leaves have with those of the Peach tree 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854.

Peachy (*pī* [tʃi]), *a.* [f. *PEACH* *sb* 1 + *-Y*.] Of the nature or appearance of a peach, esp. in colour or texture; chiefly of the cheeks: Round, soft,

and having a delicate pink flush like a peach, also *transf.* of a person. Having 'peachy' complexion.

1599 T. MOUNTY *Silvornus* 28 No peachy marke to signifie disdaine No greene to shew a wanton mind and vaine 1775 BARRY *Obstrct Arts Eng* vii 102 A delicate, peachy, bloom of complexion, very common in England 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 332 When I was a youth, Some twenty summers on my peachy cheeks 1882 DICKENS *Black Ho* lviii. One of the peachy-cheeked charmers

Pea chy, *sb.* *rare*. [f. *PEACH* *sb* 1, after *perry*.]

A fermented liquor made from peaches 1781 S. PERRI *as Hist. Conn.* 245 They make peachy and perry; grape, cherry, and currant wines.

Peacible, *obs.* form of *PEACEABLE*.

Pea-coat. [f. after *pea-jacket*] = *PEA-JACKET* 1845 R. BROWN in *Mem* 11. (1866) 24 Most of the pea coats have been laid aside 1848 CLOUGH *Bothe* v. In heavy pea-coat his trouserless trunk enwrapping 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect* liv. We had our pea coats with us, and I took a bag

Peacock (*pī* [kɔ:k]), *sb.* Forms a. 4-6 *pecock*, -e, (4-5 *pekok*, 5-6 -*cock*(e), 5 -*cock*(e), 6-7 *peacocke*, (6 *peacock*, *pycock*), 6- *peacock*. b. 4 *poncock*, 4-5 *pecock*, -koc, *pokok*(e), 5 *po-kokke*, *poocok*. γ. 4-5 *paocok*, (4 -*ookke*, 4-5 -*kok*(e), 5 -*koc*) [f. ME. **pē* - O.E. *pea* + *COCK*; beside which ME. had *peocok*, f. *pō*, *po*, and *pacok*, f. (northern) *pa*, *pa-*, both repr. O.E. *pāwa*, a L. *pāvō*, see *Pō* Cf. the parallel fem. *PEAHEN*, formerly *pehennie*, *pehen*; *PEAFOWL* is modern.]

1 The male bird of any species of the genus *Pavo* or *peafowl*, especially of the common species *P. cristatus*, a native of India, now everywhere domesticated, and well known as the most imposing and magnificent of birds; from this and its strutting gait it is treated as a type of ostentatious display and vainglory.

a 1377 LANGEL *P. Pl.* B. xii. 240 *pat* is *pe kokok* [v. rr. *pacok*, -kok, *pekok*, -kok] & *pe* *pehennie*, *proude* *riche* *men* *bei* *bitoketh*, *For* *pe* *pekok*, and *men* *pursue* *hym*, may *noutye* *fleighe* *heighe* c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 6 As *en* *pekok* he was proud and gay c 1400 *Primit Parv* 389/1 *Pekokke*, *byrde*, *pavo*, *pauns*. 1553 BODEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 7 Gold, Silver, Apes, Peacocks, & Elephants teeth. 1560 DAUS in *Sleidan's Comm* 119 They are as bragge and as proude as pecockes, and *lette* *vp* and *downe* in all places. 1594 DAVIES *Inmorte Soul* xxxiv viii. Take heed of ouer-wearing, and compare Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's traine 1780 COWPER *Truth* 38 The self-applauding bird, the peacock, see—Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 1. 50 Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson barr'd. 1883 STURTEVANT *Silverado Sq* 142 Happy and proud like a peacock on a rail. 1891 *Chambers's Encycl* VII 824/2 Peacock (*Pavo*) including at least two species—the Indian and Singalese *P. cristatus*, domesticated in Britain and other countries, and the Malayan *P. muticus*, inhabiting Java, Borneo, and similar regions. β. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in *E. E.* (1862) 153 *ffolure* and *xx* wild *ges* and a *peacock* 1340-70 *Alia*, & *Drud* 716 A fair *pekok* of *prns* *men* *paen* to *nuo* c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 610 The *pekok* me may *re* *vp* *esly* c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in *Wulcker* 760/3 *Hic pavo*, a *peacock*. γ. c 1374 [See β.] *paloc*. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vi 25 He has on his heued a creste as a *pacok*, but it es mykyl mare *ban* *pe* creste of a *pacok* c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 81 That is the pleasant *pacok*, precious and pure 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii 14 A *nuchungall*.. *Quhois* *angell* *federis* as the *pacok* *schone*.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. referring to the vainglorious habits and ostentation attributed to the bird. To play the peacock, to comport oneself vaingloriously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 154 (210) And yet as proud a *pekok* [v. rr. *pacok*] can he pulle 1538 BALE *Three Lanes* 526 The *syppes* are for the *hycock*, And six more for the *chycok*, Thus maye my praty *pycock*, Recover by and by. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* 1. in 81. c 1598 GREFFE *Alphonsus* v. 1780 *Nen*, proud *pekok*, since thou art so stout [etc.] 1666 EARL MONM. tr. *Beccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* 84 Proudly playing the Peacocks, and publicly professing severity. 1745 G. WASHINGTON *Rules of Civility* liv. Play not the Peacock, looking everywhere about you, to see if you be well deck'd. 1828 *Sparting Mag.* XXII 134 Ben Champion, a peacock of fox-hunters. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* v. How came he to have such a nice stepping long-necked peacock for his daughter?

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 605 For a standard, vensoun rost, kyd, favne, or cony... *pekok* in *hakille* *ryally*. 1c 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 318 He serued the kynge With *de* *ny* *meates* that were dere, With *Partryche*, *Peckole*, and *Plouere* a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* iii *Blasphemy's* *Warn*, There were peacocks served up in their pride (that is tails) 1872 TENNYSON *Garreth & Lynette* 828 A feast Held in high hall. And there they placed a peacock in his pride Before the damsel.

2 One of the southern constellations (*Pavo*).

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron* 1. iii § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations, posited about the South Pole, 3 The Indian, 4 The Peacock, 5 The Bird of Paradise 1868 LOCKYER *Guillumin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phoenix, below which, returning to the horizon, and to the meridian, are found Toucan, the Crane, the Indian, and the Peacock † 3. *Peacock of the sea*, *Sea P.* = *PEACOCK-FISH*. c 1500 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* iii. lxvii, *Pauus* *maris* is the *Peocke* of the *Se*, & is lyke the *peocke* of the *londe*, bothe his backe, necke, & hede, & the nether body is *fish*.

4. Short for *peacock-butterfly*, *peacock-moth*

1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade M.* xii *Vanessa* 10, *Peacock*. 1832 RENNIE *Conspectus* *Butterfly*, & *Moths* 143 The *Peacock* (*Macarua notata*) appears the end of May and beginning of June. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 87 The *Peacock*. *Ind.*, The Sharp-angled Peacock.

5. attrib and Comb. **a.** Of, belonging to, like, or of the nature of a peacock or peacocks; that is (*fig.*) a peacock; as *peacock-behaviour*, *-Christian*, *colour*, *-fool*, *-green*, *-justiciary*, *pride*, *ritualism*, *-slave*, *-train*, *-yewtree*; *peacock-spotted*, *-voiced*, *-witted* adjs.; *peacock-plumage* vbl. sb.

1804 Miss Coburn *Life* I 174 Watching their victim and exploding with glee at his 'peacock behaviour' **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif* 454 Ape-Sun, and 'Peacock-Christians' (as Luther truly calleth them) **1611** COROT s. v. *Gemine*, *Conchur gemine*, a peacock, or 'peacocke colour' **1622** PEACOCK *Compl. Gent* (1661) 136 Peacocke colour, i. e. changeable blew, or red blew **1893** Scribner's *Mag* June 768/1 Their exquisite pale peacock color is without equal among the eggs of our Eastern birds **1875** GASCOIGN *Wks*, *Weeks* vi 281 For thou hast caught a proper paragon A theefe, a coward and a 'peacocke foole' **1895** *Proc Zool Soc.* 264 The four wings are 'peacock-green, black in the centre' **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif* 206 Apish Saints, and painted 'Peacock-justiciaries' **1896** NASH *Saffron-Walden Wks* (Grosart) III 179 His 'peacock-plumage' her like another Pandora through his incredible praising of her **1880** SUNDY *Ps* xi. 11, Who bendes not wand'ring eyes I to greates mens 'peacock pride' **1860** EMBLSON *Cond Life* vi (1861) 122 In Christians never was such levity, witness the heathenisms in Christianity, the 'peacock ritualism' **1609** MARKHAM *Ram Wks* (1868) 24 Cheaters, braggarts and the 'peacock slave, whose words and clothes are all the wealth they have' **1820** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* I, 22 A plague upon these envoys, I hate their 'peacock trains' **1883** HELLEN F. MARTIN in *Blackw Mag* Jan. 10 [Cymbeline's Queen's] handsome 'peacock-witted son Cloten' **1864** TENNYSON *En Ard* 609 The 'peacock-yewtree and the lonely Hall.

b. Special combs.: *peacock arrow*, an arrow furnished with a peacock's feather; *peacock-bit-tern*, a name of the South American sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*; *peacock-blue*, the peculiar lustrous blue of a peacock's neck; *peacock-butterfly*, a European butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) with ocellated wings; *peacock-coal*, iridescent coal; *peacock-copper*, an early name for bormite, from its iridescent colours: cf. *peacock-ore*; *peacock-eye*, the ocellus on a peacock's feather: also *attrib.*; *peacock-fan*, a fan made or trimmed with peacock's feathers; *peacock-fly*, *-hackle*, an artificial fly dressed with a peacock's feather; *peacock-flower*, a name applied to two leguminous trees, (*a*) *Poinciana regia* (*Royal peacock-flower*), and (*b*) *Cassia* (*Poinciana*) *pulcherrima* (also *Flower-fence*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *peacock flower-fence*, a leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina* (*ibid.*); *peacock-hatter*, 'in the Middle Ages, a plumist or milliner' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *peacock-iris*, a bulbous plant of South Africa, *Moraea* (*Vrieseuxia*) *glauca*, also known as *Iris pavonia*, also applied to other species of *Vrieseuxia*; *peacock-moth*, *Macanota notata* and *M. alternata*, of family *Geometridae*; *peacock-ore*, iridescent copper ore; *peacock-stone* (see *quots.*); *peacock-throne*, the former throne of the Kings of Delhi, now in the possession of the Shah of Persia; adorned with the representation of a peacock's tail fully expanded, composed of precious stones; *peacock treasure-flower*, a S. African composite plant, *Gesania pavonia*, with large orange-coloured flower-heads **c. 1836** CHAUCER *Proh.* 104 A sheef of 'pecock [p. r. pocok] arwes bright and kene vnder his belt he bar ful thurly' **1886** Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, 'Peacock-blue' **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xxiv 553 The butterflies show themselves off in the sunlight, in their canary coloured, crimson, and peacock blue liveries **1802** BINGLEY *Ann. Biog.* (1813) III 209 The 'Peacock Butterfly' **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 214 The black spinous caterpillars of the common peacock-butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) **1886** PIOT *Stagförl.* 126 The 'Peacock-colour' is much softer than the Cannel, most vividly representing all the colours of the most glorious feathers in a Peacock's train **1890** *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Peacock*, 'Peacock-eye marble', an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color. **1893** *Spectator* 3 June 773 Ornaments... on the train of the peacock, best described as the 'peacock eye' **1861** Mrs. BROWNING *Christmas Gifts* vii, The eyes in the 'peacock-fans' winked at the alien glory. **1876** Corson *Watson's Angler* vii 325 There is also... the 'Peacock-fly' the body made of the whirl of the peacock's feather. **1850** W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 658 The copper pyrites, or ordinary ore of copper, consists of a double sulphide of copper and iron... The variety, called variegated, or 'peacock ore', contains a larger proportion of sulphide of copper. **1897** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 310 A large body of fine 'peacock' ore **1890** VOGAN *Black Police* vii. 352 (Australian), The prismatic tints of a material sulphide known to miners by the name of 'peacock ore'. **1793** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pavonius-lapis*, the 'peacock-stone', a name given by Ludovicus Dulis. Probably it was one of the variegated agates. **1833** Penny *Cycl.* I. 467/1 The catilages of some large shells are sold by the jeweller, under the name of *Peacock-stone*, or *black opals*. **1813** JAS. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* xxx. III. 84 The most superb article of this imperial spoil was the Tucht-Taos, or 'peacock-throne', in which the expanded tail of the peacock, in its natural size, was imitated in jewellery **1895** *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 55/1 In 1739, Nadir Shah, the Persian ruler, then left Delhi, carrying immense treasures including the renowned and beautiful peacock throne.

Peacock (pē'kōk), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.] **1. trans.** To make like a peacock; to render vain or conceited, to puff up with vanity; *esp.* 1. *cf.* to

strut about or pose in order to display one's beauty, elegance, or accomplishments; to make a display; to plume oneself

a. 1886 SIDNEY *Aradia* (1622) 56 A desire onely to please, and as it were, peacock themselves. **1834** MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helens* xiv, *Pavoneggiarsi* / untranslatable. One cannot say well in English, to peacock oneself **1872** TENNYSON *Garth & Lynette* 702 He was tame and meek enow with me, 'I'll peacock'd up with Lancelot's noticing' **1883** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Tone* xviii, He 'peacocked himself' not a little on the deffness of his manipulation **1888** — *Thro' Long Night* iii v, It is no longer a matter for vanity, for self-glorification, for self-peacocking

2. intr. **a.** To strut about ostentatiously, to make a vainglorious display, pose. Also to peacock *it* **b. *Anglo-Ind.*: see *quot.* 1888.**

1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III 122 Every man has his speculations, but every man does not hood and peacock over them till he makes a false conceit and deceives himself **1826** SCOTT in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII 310 How a modern drawingroom would look if filled with courtiers peacocking it about in long sweeping trains **1897** RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xvii, You working men have been cowering and peacocking at such a late lately **1888** SIR R. BURTON in *Lady B. Life* (1893) I vii 136 Some preferred 'peacocking', which meant idling in white grass clothes and idling... to call upon regimental ladies **1890** J. MIDDLEMAN *Two False Moves* II. vii 89 People of various nationalities... peacock about in fine feathers

Hence *Peacocking* vbl. sb. and *phl. a.* **1837** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* I 17/2 This sort of peacocking in borrowed plumes is no less dangerous than despicable **1870** *Daily News* 19 Apr, When the 'peacocking business' (to use a slang term of military art) was over, the 3rd and 4th divisions, continued their march round the curve of the horse shoe. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I 227 Alas! never again shall I see him mount that peacocking steed **1891** *Whelan* 25 Feb. 409 He felt that 'peacocking' at the Military Exhibition had taken the place of real work on many Saturdays last year.

Peacockery. [*f.* PEACOCK sb. + *-ERY*.] The practice of the (human) peacock, foppery.

1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mortiboy* I, Francis Melliship is the greatest Peacock in Market Basing I hate—Peacockery in man or woman! **1882** BESANT *All Sorts* Proh. II, There were none of the peacockeries, whims, and fancies, gumerckerries which proclaim the chamber of a young man **1883** S. W. BICK *Gloves* 5.

Peacock-fish. A European labroid fish, the blue-striped wrasse, *Crenilabrus pavo*, from its brilliant colouring, green, blue, red, and white.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mim.* 234 Peacock-fish.. Is an insipid and ignoble fish. The flesh is fat and gentle **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App, *Peacock-fish*, the English name of a fish of the Turdus, or wrasse-kind

Peacockishly, *adv.* [*f.* PEACOCK sb. + *-ISHLY*.] *See* PEACOCK sb. + *-ISH*.

Peacockish (pē'kōk'ish), *a.* [*f.* PEACOCK sb. + *-ISH*.] Of the nature or character ascribed to a peacock; like a peacock or that of a peacock. Hence *Peacockishly* *adv.*; *Peacockishness*.

1850 BALD *Eng. Votaries* II. 104 The kynge not beyng so Peacockish as he iudged hym, dyscretely and wysely deferred the tyme **1834** SOUTHBY *Doctor* (1848) Pref. 9 This is to write *pavonequelement*, in English peacockially or peacockishly, whichever the reader may like best. **1864** *Spectator* 27 Feb. 240 An audient, almost peacockish vanity **1892** W. W. FAYTON *Mem. Jesus* xlii 360 An ostentatious variation, a peacockishness of modern philosophy.

Peacockism, *vart.* [*f.* *-ISM*.] = PEACOCKERY. **1861** J. HOLLINGSHEAD in *Ed. Words* 198 Peacockism in dress has increased to an alarming extent.

Peacockize, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *-IZE*.] *intr.* To act the peacock; to peacock oneself

1898 FLORIO, *Zazzare* to go letting idly or loytring vp and downe peacocking and courtng of himselfe. *Ibid.*, *Zazzare* peacocking stroker vp of his owne haire.

Peacocklike, *a.* and *adv.* **A.** *adj.* Like a peacock or that of a peacock; peacockish.

1876 KLEMMING *Panopl. Epist.* 290 Som swelling in arrogance and peacocklike pride **1887** TURBURY *Epit & Sonu.* (1837) 366 O dimes, I would not wish you peacocklike to looke. **1898** *Westm. Gas.* 26 May 3/2 The model makers... are now providing us with these extensive peacock-like tails to our bodices.

B. adv. After the manner of a peacock. **1887** TURBURY *Trag. T.* *Hist. i. Lennyoy*, You stately Dames, that peacocklyke do pace. **1898** SYLVESTER *De Bartas* II. i. 14 *Haude-Crafs* 179 And Peacock-like himselfe [Adam] doth often view.

Peacockly, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [*See* -LY 1 and 2.] **a.** *adj.* Peacocklike. **b.** *adv.* In the manner of a peacock, with vainglorious display

1850 LUTON *Singula* 20 There is such gawdie going, and such peacockly and new fashions, eury day *Ibid.*, Why should we that are earth, ashes and dust, pricke vp ourselves so Peacockly? **1668** TARTLTON *Cobler Canter* (1844) 113 When Gentlemen leave of such peacockly suites.

Peacock's feather, peacock feather.

1. A feather of the peacock, *spec.* one of the long feathers forming the tail coverts, adorned with iridescent ocelli or 'eyes', and used for various ornamental purposes. Hence, **b.** Taken as a symbol of vainglory, or a decoration of rank or station, **c.** (in reference to the fable of the jay decked with peacock's feathers) A 'borrowed plume', a borrowed ornament of style or passage in a literary composition

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xliii 106 Made of gold and precious stanes and pacok fethers. **1800-20** DUNBAR *Poems*

lxviii 8 The sason soft and fair, Come in als fresche as pacok feddir **1545** ASCHAM *Taaph.* (Aib) 129 At a shoit but, ye Peacock fethers doth seldom keepe vp ye shaft eyther right or leuel **1560** PILKINGTON *h.p. Algeus* (1562) 107 It would make our proude peacockes feathers too tall **1575-85** AUB. SANDYS *Sermon* vii. 37 If we did looke upon our blacke feete, our faire Peacocke fethers would soone fall downe **1837** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* I 17/2 We meet with a peacock's feather of some length in the following passage **1848** THACKERAY *Blk. Snobs* xx, All these people might be so happy, and easy, and friendly, but for an unhappy passion for peacocks' feathers in England

2. Name for a small moth, *Yponomeuta compilella*

1832 KILNICK *Consp. Butterfl.* & *Moths* 198 Hence *Peacock-feathered a.*, fitted or adorned with peacock's feathers.

1829 Test *Elbor* (Suites) I. 419 Pakok-federid arrows **1896** *Westm. Gas.* 16 Nov 2/1 The famous peacock-feathered cap began to show above the floor of the platform.

Peacock's tail.

1. The tail-coverts of the peacock collectively, which the bird is able to erect in a resplendent vertical circle behind its body

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b. 13, As with a Peacock's tayle **1653** WAITON *Angler v. 117* The Black-fly, the body made of black wool, and lapped about with the herl of a peacock's tail **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat* II 26 The luminous and coloured circle, tinged like the peacock's tail *Mod. P. orn.* (Sc.), When March comes in with an adder's head, it goes out with a peacock's tail

2. Hence in various transferred applications:

† a. An old name for the eighth proposition of the third book of Euclid, in reference to the figure.

1570 BILINGSLY *Euclid* II. viii 88 Thus Proposition is called commonly in old booke amongst the barbarous, the Peacockes tale

b. The beautiful seaweed *Padina pavonia*, having broadly fan-shaped fronds marked with concentric fringed lines.

1857 WOOD *Comm. Oby. Sea-shore* 50 The name of it is the Peacock's-Tail, deriving its title from its shape. **1866** TREAS. Bot. 835/1 *Padina pavonia*, our Turkey-feather Laver or Peacock's Tail, is one of the most remarkable species.

† c. A colour in alchemy. *Obs.*

1650 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. 11, Your seuerall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the Greene Lyon, the crow, The peacockes taile

d. (*See* *quot.*)

1744-50 W. KELIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. 1. 84 [Maple] wood is of more value than ordinary woods are, for their diapered knots and curled grain, that have given it the name of the peacock's tail.

e. A kind of pyrotechnic shower.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 This shower is commonly called the peacock's tail, on account of the various colours that appear in it.

f. *Peacock's tail* (*Peacock-tail*) *tarnish*: the iridescent lustre found in some ores and metallic products; = PAVONINE B. 1 (see *quots.* s. v.).

Peacockwise, *adv.* *rare* [*f.* as next + *-WISE*.] After the manner of a peacock.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Prel.* I. in *Holmshed Chron.* (1587) II. 12/2 He... that... peacockwise setteth himselfe forth to the gaze.

Peacocky (pē'kōk'ē), *a.* (*adv.*) [*f.* PEACOCK sb. + *-Y*.] Suggesting a peacock in walk, bearing, self-display, or showiness; assuming airs, showy; said of a person, or of a horse in reference to its bearing.

1866 RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* iii. 192 You fancy, perhaps, that there is a severe sense of duty mixed with these peacocky motives? **1891** *Daily News* 23 Sept. 1, There was a peacocky jauntiness about the whole regiment that is in keeping with the traditions of the light dragon. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 The handsome, if somewhat peacocky chestnut stallion, Trocadero. **1898** J. ARCH *Story of Life* ii. 31 These peacocky youngsters would check the lads in smock-frocks, whenever they got a chance.

B. as adv. In the manner of a peacock; with a showy air.

1861 G. MCDRITH *Evan Harrington* II ix, She's grown since she's been courtessed, and does it peacocky.

Pea-cod to Pea-dropper: see *PEA* 1.

Pea-flower. **a.** The flower or blossom of the pea, or any large papilionaceous flower resembling this. **b.** Name for several West Indian leguminous plants having such flowers, as *Vilmorina multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*.

1823 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 90 Elegant orange-coloured pea-flowers, on singular Australasian evergreen shrubs. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.* Pea-flower, *Vilmorina*, *Purple*, *Vilmorina multiflora*.

Hence *Pea-flowered a.*, having papilionaceous flowers like those of the pea.

1866 TREAS. Bot. 299 *Clitoria*, a large genus of pea-flowered plants.

Peafowl (pē'fowl). [*f.* *PEA* 2 + *FOWL*.] **A**

bird of the genus *Pavo*; a peacock or peahen.

1804 WILLIAMSON *Oriental Field* 54, 98 There could not be less than twelve or fifteen hundred pea-fowls... within sight of the spot where I stood **1888** Mrs. B. M. CROWER *Diana Harrington* ix, I thought was falling, and the cries of the jungle cock and pea-fowl were hushed **1896** List *Anim. in Zool. Gardens*, London 433/4 *Pavo cristatus*. Common Peafowl. *Hab.* India... *P. nigripennis*. Black-winged Peafowl. *Hab.* Coch. China (Roxb.). *P. speyeri*. Javan Peafowl: *Hab.* Burmah and Java.

Peag (pēg), *peak* (pēk). Also 7 *peage*, *peauge*, *peacke*. [*Orig.* *pē-ag*, ad. Massachusetts Indian *piak*, pl. of *pi* (= Abnaki *biak*, *bi*), a strung bead of shell-money; found in *wampumpag* (in Rasles

Abnaki Dict 1691 *wanban-ab*; f. Massach Ind. *womp* (Delaware *wap*) white + *paak*]. Beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished, strung together into belts, necklaces, etc.; formerly used as a currency by the North American Indians; wampum.

Two qualities were distinguished, *white peag* (see WAMPUM) and *black* (or purple) *peag*, the latter being reckoned double the value of the former.

1549 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1850) I 217 Noe person. shall take any black peage of the Indians but at four a penny 1664 *Providence* (R I) *Records* (1894) V 305 He saw Scattup... receive a considerable Some of peage of William Harris. 1696 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans* XI 633 Their money is of two sorts, one made of a white kind of shell, they put them on a string after the manner of Beads; this they call Peacke 1697 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 108 Having fetched out of a Swamp had by, a large Belt of Peag 1705 BRUCE *Hist. Virginia* 58 The peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colours, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts; the wampumpeak at eightpence the yard, and the white peak at ninepence *Ibid.* III 1 (1722) 141 Upon his Neck, and Wrist, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1832 J. DUFFEL *What Cheer* III xxii, 'Tis not the peag, said the sagamore, Nor knives, nor guns, nor garments red as blood, That buy the lands I hold dominion o'er 1875 JEVONS *Money* IV. 27 A foot of black peag being worth two feet of white peag

† **Peage.** *Obs.* Also 5-8 *payage*, 6- *paage*. [n. F. *peage*, in OF. also *paage* (12th c.), *paage*, *paage*, *payage*, etc. - **pedage* = Pr. *pesatge*, It. *pedaggio*, med. L. (f. F.) *pedigium*, *paegnum*, *paegnum* (Du Cange): - late pop. L. *pedicium*, f. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: see -AGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country, = *PEDAGE*. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.* or only in reference to France, etc.).

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 238 That shuld nouthir pay custume, na payage, quhill that ar on thair voyage 1563 tr. *Emperors Safe Conduct* in Foxe A & M. 191/2 Without paying of any manner of imposition or dane money, peage, tribute, or any other manner of tolle 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 168/1 The Bull fearing neither Payage or Poundage for his Trespass. 1706 in *Picton L. pool Mimic Rec.* (1886) II 21 Quitt of all custome, toll and payage 1714 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 136 All Duties of Importation, Octois, Peages, and all others, which used to be levied upon the said Grain by the Cities, Communities, and particular Lordships 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. Wks 1812 V 609 The payment of tolls, passages, peages, pontages and innumerable other vexatious imposts 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N V* I. (1866) II 403 The turnpike tolls in England, and the duties called *peages* in other countries 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Peage*. Obsolete

Hence † **Peager** *Obs.* [F. *peager*, OF *peagier* (13th c. in Littré)], a collector of toll, a toll-keeper. 1494 CAXTON *Chesse* III vii, The peagers ner they that kepe passages ought not to take other peage ne passage money but such as the pryncer or the laws have established

Peagle, Peagoose: see *PAIGLE*, *PEAK-GOOSE*.

Peahen (pī-hen) *Forms* a. 5-6 *pehen*, -henne, (6 *peyhen*), 7 *pea-henne*, 7- *pea-hen*. 6-5 *pohenne*, -hen, *pohenne*. [f. ME. *pē*, OE. *pēa* + *henna* HEN. Collateral form *po-hen* (see, f. PO, *po*:-OE. *pāwa* + *henna*.) A female peafowl, the female of the peacock

a. 1400 [see 1377 in B] c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 *Pe-henne*, *paouia* 1523 FITZGER. *Husb* § 146 All clowen foted foules wyll syt but three weeks, except a peyhen 1570 LEVINS *Manus* 61/11 A *Peheh*, *paia*, 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III vii 121 The daily Incubation of Ducks, *Peahens*, and many other 1845 DISNEY *Sybil* III. viii, His daughters who tossed their heads like *pea hens*-Lady Joan and Lady Maud. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII 347/1 The *Peahen* is much smaller than the male bird, has no train, and is of dull plumage, mostly brownish

B. 1377 *LANGLE P Pl B* XII. 240 *pe pokok* & *pe pohenne* proude / *rr* *pehen*, *pohen*. 1398 *Trivisa Barth De P R* XII. xxxii (Bodl. MS.) *pe* *pohenne* sitteth abroad xxx. daies and a litel what more

|| **Peai** (pī-ai), *sb* Also 7 *peai*, *peel*, 8 *paye*, 8-9 *peii*, 9 *paye*, *piat*. [ad Carib *piat* (Tainanac *piache*); in F. *paye* (A. Biet *Voyage en Cayenne* (1664) III. 385).] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Guiana and other parts of South America. cf. *PIACHE*

1673 R. HARCOURT *Guiana* 26 Their *Peaios*, Priests, or Southsayers, at some special times haue conference with the duell 1669 G. WARREN *Surinam* 26 Their impostors, oi, as they call them, *Peaios* 1732 BARBOT *Guiana in Collect Voy* (Churchill) V 553 A *Paye*, or Doctor among them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1806) I 414 Exorcised by the *Peu* or priest. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53 These *Peai* sorcerers of the aborigines

b. Now usually *pear-man* (also *pee-ay*, *pe-i*, *piat*, *pee-ay*, *pee-a*, *peaman*).

1825 WATERTON *IVand. S. Amer* II 191 They have a kind of a priest called a *pee-ay-man* 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit Guiana* (1855) I. 83 After application to a *Pe-i*-man or *Peai*-man or conjurer. 1883 *Academy* 8 Dec. 375/3 The *peaimen*, or tribal medicine men 1899 KENWAY *Guiana Wilds* 119 In the opinion of his friends some enemy was at work, and the *Peaiman* would drive him away

Hence **Peai** v. *trans*, to practise the arts of a *pear-man* upon; to treat by witch-doctoring; **Peaiing**, **Peaiism**, the practice and system of a *pear-man*.

1896 C. B. BROWN *Brit Guiana* VI, *Peai* ing. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53, I was warned that they were going to *peai* me, that is to cause sickness or death. 1882 In *Thurn in Zool. Anthropol.* Inst. 366 To explain the

system of *peanism*. 1896 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 39 We are fortunate in finding an educated observer who submitted to be *peai*ed.

Pea-jacket. Also 8 *pay*-, 9 *pee*-, *P-jacket*. [The first element is evidently the same as *PEE sb* 1 (*pe*, *pey*, *P*), (which however is not evidenced after the 17th c., but may have come down later in the comb. *pe*- or *py-gown*). *Pea-jacket* may have been on the analogy of the latter, or may have been formed direct from Du. *py-jakker*. It is very common in the New Jersey Archives, 1725-40. Marryat's notion that the original form was *P-jacket*, for *pilot jacket*, appears to be a mere gratuitous surmise.]

A stout short overcoat of coarse woollen cloth, now commonly worn by sailors.

1725 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 97 Run away, a Servant Lad Named Philip Dawatt, he had on a Kersey *Pea-Jacket* 1727 *Ibid.* 124 Run away, a Servant Man, he has on a dark Druggat *Pea Jacket* 1757 *Mem. of Last War in N. America* 8 The Consumption made of their coarse Woollens by the Men employed in the Fishery, reckoning for each a Blanket, Watch Coat, Rug, *Pea-Jacket*, etc. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 77 He ventured to remark, that no other coat than a *pay-jacket* could become a sea-boy. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Nov 1/2 He had on a sailor's blue *pea jacket* 1825 BROCKTUN *N. C. Gloss*, *Pea*, or *Pea-jacket*, a loose tough jacket or short coverlet much used in severe weather by mariners. It was formerly the holiday outer-dress of the keelmen 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple x*. The men wore *pea jackets*, which are very short great coats made of what they call Flushing. 1840 - *Poor Jack* xxii, A short *Pea-jacket* (so called from the abbreviation of *pilot's jacket*) reached down to just above his knees

Peak (pīk), *sb*. 1 *Forms* i. *Péao* (in Anglo-L. records 1-2 *Peoh*, 2 *Peo*); 3-4 *pek*, 6 *peke*, 7 *peake*, 7- *peak*. [OE *Plac* (only in comb. *Placdon*) of unknown origin: perh. British.

The name *Peak's Arse* (OE. **Places ars*, Domesday *Pechesers*), applied to the *Peak* Cavern, has suggested a conjecture that *Plac* may have been a name for a demon (cf. the later *Devil's Arse*) cognate with OE *Plica*, Puck, Cf. other place-names, as OE *Places-del* (Kemble *Cod Dipl.* cccxxii), *Pechesdon* (Domesday) now *Pegsdon*, Bedfordshire. From the 17th c. the name has naturally been associated with *PEAK sb* 2; but the history of the latter makes any etymological connexion impossible.]

1. The name of the hilly district in the north-west of Derbyshire, England; divided into the High Peak and the Low or Lower Peak, approximately corresponding to the modern Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth respectively.

In 12-13th c. the word seems to have been apprehended as the proper name of the Castle Hill at Castleton, under which is the *Peak* Cavern. The post-Conquest use of *Peak* in the sense of OE *Placdon* seems to have arisen through the application of the name of Peverel's castle to the district thence governed. The Ordnance Map, without any warrant in local usage, gives the name 'The Peak' to an elevated plateau or mountain mass in the High Peak Hundred (see quot. 1874), in which it is followed by geography books, etc. 1240 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.), Edward cuning for þa þanon on Peac lond to Bædcan weollon. 1230 HEN. HUNT. *Hist. Angl.* I. § 7 Quatuor autem sunt, quæ mira videtur in Anglia Primum quidem est, quod ventus egreditur de cavernis terræ in monte vocato *Peac*, tanto vigore ut vestes rejectas repellat et in altum elevatas procul rejiciat. [a. 1235 *Charter of Hen I* in *Dugdale Mon VI* 1272 Ea die qua Wilhelmus Peverell dominum meum de Pecco dedi.] 1273-4 *Pipe Roll* (Pipe Roll Soc) XXI 61 In operationibus Castellorum de *Peck* & de Bolesour 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 124, þat oþer wonder is Vpe the hul of þe *pek*, þe wind þere wis viþ of þe þerfe ofte comp of holes [c. 1350 *Rolls of Parli* II. 391/1 Le Roi gianta... la Franchise de l'haute *Peck* en le Comte de Derby.] 1560 BROWN *Jewel of Joye* Wks. II. 6, I trausayed into Derbyshire and from thence into the *Peke*. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit*, *Derbyshire*. The western part beyond Derwent... ismeth high and peaketh vp with his mountains, whence in old time it was called in the old English tongue *Peac* lond, and is at this date named the *Peake* 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob* xxvi, 453 Yet for her Caves and Holes, *Peake* only not excels, But that I can again produce those wondrous Wells, Of Buckston. 1636-66 HOBBS (title) *De Mirabilibus*, *Pecci* (1678 *11ms* The Wonders of the *Peake*) 1667 LACY *Savvy the Scott* v (1698) 43 We'll put her doon intill a Scotch Coalpit, and she shall rise at the Deel's arse of *Peake* 1802 LAMB *Let to Manning* 24 Sept. To visit the far-famed *peak* in Derbyshire, where the Devil sits, they say, without breeches. 1874 *Murray's Hand-bk Derby* etc (ed 2) 53/2 The great block of mountain called in the Ordnance Map 'the *Peak*' is really an extensive plateau comprising the several summits of Kinderscout, the Edge, Fairbrook Naze, etc

2. *transf.* A cave *Obs.* *rare* 1. Cf. *PEAKISH* a 2, quot. 1600.

So called app. from the famous *Peak* Cavern 1600 HOLLAND *Levy* x. 1. 351 Into this cave or *peak* [speculatively] the Romanes entred with their ensignes displayed 3. *attrib* and *comb*, as *Peak country*, *hill*, *lead*, *scenery*; in quot. 1659 for *Peak-stone* = millstone grit from the *Peak* as material of millstones; † *Peak's arse*, a former name for the *Peak* Cavern (later the *Devil's arse in the Peak*); *Peak-castle*, the castle at Castleton in the *Peak*; † *Peak-wheat* (*pecke*), a poor variety of wheat mentioned in the 16th c.

1086 *Domesday Bk*, *Derbyshire*, Terra castelli in *Pechesers* Wilhelm Peurel tenuer. Gernebern & Hundinc. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 13 Bere-barleye, þathe an eare three ynches of lengthe or more, sette foure-square, lyke *pecke-wheat*, small cornes, and lyttel floure, and that is the worst bailey.

Ibid § 34 Englyshe wheate hath a dunne eare, fewe anis or none, and is the worst wheate, saue *pecke-wheat*. *Pecke-wheat* hath a red eare, full of anis, thyn set, and ofte tymes it is lyntered *Ibid* § 35 The poorest man of the *pecke* countrey, and suche other places, where as they vse to mylke theyr ewes 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 265 The *Mines* in Ireland doe containe more siluer than these *Mines* of Darbeshire and Somerseshire called *Peake* and *Mendippe* Leade. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab* I, Cullen meal the purest, *peak* or French grinding 1681 CORTON *IVand. Peak* 47 Under this Castle yawns a dreadful Cave, [A] *Peake's* Arse, the sixth wonder 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 45, I never saw any of them but on the barren *peak* Hills 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4540/7 To be Lett some very good Mills at Kidlington, one pair of *Peck* Stones, one pair of French Stones 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 425/2 The *Peak* castle is now an 'all shapen ruin', situated on the verge of the rocky precipice that forms the roof of the *Peak* cavern at Castleton.

Peak (pīk), *sb*. 2 *Forms* 6 *pek*, *peke*, 6-7 *peake*, 8 *peek*, 7- *peak*. [Known from 16th c. as a later equivalent of *PIKE sb* 1; in 15th c. the deriv. *peked*, *PEAKED*, appears as an equivalent of *PIKED*. The phonetic relations are difficult to understand; but cf. MLG. *pēk*, *peik*, 'pick, pike, pointed iron instrument' It is notable that in sense 1, *peak* is identical with *beak*. (Ir. *peac* is from Eng.).

The connexion between *PIKE sb* 1 and *peak* appears in the ads *piked*, *peaked*. From *pike*, the long point of a 14th c. shoe, instanced in Wyclif c. 1380, we have *piked schone* in *Langland P. Pl*, 1377 These appear c. 1450-60 as *pekyd*, *peked schone*, being the first appearance of the *peke*, *peak*-form. *Peak* itself is exemplified in *Palsgr*, 1530. In the 16th c. the forms *pīke* and *peak* appear to have gone apart in sense, *pīke* being confined more to a sharp piercing or pricking point (perhaps under the influence of *PIKE sb* 3, the weapon, introduced early in that century), while *peak* is more associated with the notion of a projecting point, not specially sharp or acuminate. *Peak* as a pointed mountain-top, or conical mountain (sense 5) is a still later (17th c.) substitution for an earlier *pīke*].

1. A projecting point; a pointed or tapering extremity; † a beak or bill. Now *rare* (cf. 5 c)

1378 LYRRE *Dodoens* I. xxxii 45 The floures are smal, of a pleasant light redde; after these floures followeth certayne small narrow peakes or beakes as in the others. 1626 SORFT & MARKIS *Countys Farme* 405 There breed in Trees certayne small beasts almost like to Weenils, certayne of them haue long and sharpe pointed *peakes* or bills, these doe great harme to grafts and other young Trees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peak*, the sharp Point of any thing 1818 KEATS *Endym* IV 497 The moon put forth a little diamond *peak*, No bigger than an unobserved star.

† b In specific applications. The projecting front of a head-dress, formerly *esp.* of a widow's hood. *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr* 253/1 *Peake* of a ladyes mourning heed, *biquoquet* 1611 *Cotgr*, *Biquoquet*, the *peake* of a Ladies mourning hood 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. IV, Widow Trusty, why so fine? Why dost thou thus in Colours shine? Thou should'st thy husband's death bewail In Sable vesture, *Peak* and Veil 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* II. 11 The Buxom Widow with Bandore and *Peak*.

† c Any pointed projecting part of a garment or article of apparel. *Obs.*

1594 *Nashe Unfort Trav* Wks (Grosart) V 145 A close belled dublet coming downe with a *peake* behinde as faire as the crupper. 1677 MORVSON *Hum* II. 170 The colours of their coats weare raised with a *peake* behind to keepe the necke warme. 1650 FULLER *Pysgah* IV. vi. 114 Frontlets were worn betwixt their eies hanging down on a *peak* from their foreheads. 1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3234/4 A Childs *Peak* with a Scarlet Ribband, a red Riband Stomacher 1795 ANDERSON *Brit Embassy China* 108 The women of *Pekin* wear a sharp *peak* of black velvet or silk, which descends from the forehead almost between their eyes. 1808-18 JAMISON, *Peak*, a triangular piece of linnen, binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's toy

d. The point of a beard; † a pointed beard.

1592-3 *Nashe Four Lett Confit* Wks (Grosart) II. 220 A lolly long red *peak*, like the spire of a steeple hee cheisht continually without cutting 1619 H. BUTTON *Folbe's Anat* A viij, Haueing his beard precisely cutt iij. *peake*. c. 1620 FLITCHER & MASSINGER *Douglas Marriage* II. i, How he has run your beard into a *peak* of twenty! 1698 *Freder. Acc. E. India* & P. 390 His Beard is Cut neatly, and the Whiskers in fashion of an Half-Moon on the upper Lip, with only a decent *Peak* on the under

e. The projecting part of the brim of a man's cap or the like

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav*. 136 A Cap of Crimson Tissue, with a Chapplet of gold, that hath a *peake* before, not unlike the Flower-Deluces. 1866 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 356 A *cap* is best for the head, and it is not a bad plan to line the *peak* inside with green. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* I, The rain that fell off the *peak* of his sailor's cap.

† f. An advancing or retreating point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.*

1823 *Bray Tannar & Tany* (1836) III. xxxviii. 193 Wishing that he should have a pair of fine *peaks*, as they were called, one being on either side the forehead, she caused the hair to be regularly shaved off. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* viii, She had on her forehead what is sometimes denominated a 'widow's *peak*,'—that is to say, her hair grew down to a point in the middle.

2. A promontory or point of land, a headland. Now *local*.

The lofty headland at Ravenscar, forming the southern extremity of Robin Hood's Bay, is stated in the Whitby guide-book to be called 'The *Peak*'

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par Acts* xiii. 46 Barnabas and Saul went to Seleucia, whiche is a great promontorye, or *peake* on the weste parte of Antioche

† 3. Lace; also *spec.* a lace-ruff (quot. 1591). *Obs.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Huntanen Cl) 57 Our picked

youngsters having their peakes starched for feare of stirring.
1694 COLES, *Peak*, (old word) lace. *a. 1700 B. L. Dict. Cant.*
Crew, Peak, any kind of lace. [Hence in Glose, Halliwell, etc.]

4. *Naut.* a. The narrowed extremity of a ship's hold at the bow, the **FOREPEAK**; also the corresponding part at the stern, the *after-peak*.

1693 [see **FOREPEAK**]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I v. v. There is also a Room in the Hold of a Ship, that is called the Peak: 'Tis from the Butts forward to the Stem. Here Men of War usually keep their Powder; and Merchant-men, Outward-bound, place their Victuals here. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *After peak*, the contracted part of a vessel's hold, which lies in the run, or aftermost portion of the hold, in contradistinction to *fore peak*. 1895 SUTTLING *Land of Roads* 25 Forward in the peak is a small American cooking-stove.

b. 'The upper outer corner of those sails which are extended by a gaff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); also, the upper end of a gaff. Hence *gaff peak*, *mizen peak*.

1711 [implied in *peak brail* see 6] 1762-3 FAICOMER *Shipwrecks* II 387 The head. In balance near the lofty peak they bound; The halcyon throat and peak are next applied. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 Nelson directed his fleet to hoist four lights at the mizen peak. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Albat* ix, A long, sharp bug, with English colours at her peak. 1894 *Times* 16 June 1894 Healy had to gybe, but, though warned to lower his peak, he performed the operation with unshortened sail.

c. The point at the end of a fluke of an anchor; = **PEA** sb 3

1793 SMYTH *Edystone L* § 143 The anchor became suspended by the bowsprit, with the Peak upwards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Peak of an anchor*, the bill or extremity of the palm, which, as seamen by custom drop the *k*, is pronounced *pea*; it is tapered nearly to a point in order to penetrate the bottom.

II. Later form of **PIKE**, as used of a mountain. This comes up in 17th c., and fast in uses representing Sp, Pg, *peco*. (But in the names of mountain summits in the NW of England **PIKE** remains unchanged.)

5 The pointed top of a mountain; a mountain or hill having a more or less pointed summit, or of conical form.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 112 The top of the high Peake of Damoon. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 121 We were some three Leagues off of Sannas, it makes a Peak, but the Hill is higher than the Peak [*tr* il faut un pic, mais la montagne est plus haute que le pic] 1718 *Prior Close Hunting*, On Meander's bank, or Latus's peak. 1759 *tr. Adamson's Voy. Senegal* 8 The Peak of Tenerif [*tr* le Pic de Tenerif]... appeared to us in the form of a pyramid, or more properly, of a sugar-loaf. 1798 STOCKDALE *Philosophy* Pop. *Volcan Bay* 10, Travellers have delighted to speak of the Peak of Teneriffe as the highest mountain in the ancient world. 1798 II. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 92 This mountain is called the Three Paps, because it is three peaks have that form. 1865 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. 76 The next day we ascended the highest peak of the Sinai range. 1865 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xii. § 6 The notable range of jagged peaks which bound the horizon to the North East of Mont Blanc. 1897 LADY BRASSY *Voy. Sindeban* 11, We all rose early to catch the first glimpse of the famous Peak of Teneriffe. It was quite ten o'clock before we saw the Peak, towering above the clouds, right ahead, about fifty-nine miles off.

b. *fig.* Highest point, summit.

1784 COWPER *Talk* III. 157 Some travel Nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height; And tell us whence the stars. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Apollo* v, I stand at noon upon the peak of Heaven. 1822 — *Triumph of Life* 222 The peak from which a thousand climbers have before fallen, as Napoleon fell. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 233 Every summit in Evolution is the base of some grander peak.

c. *transf.* The pointed top of anything.

(Appears to combine sense x with 5)
1840 DICKENS *Barry Rudge* IV, It was a shy, blinking house, with a conical roof going up into a peak over its gabled window of four small panes of glass. 1849 LYTON *Castans* II v, Roland's forehead was singularly high, and rose to a peak in the summit. 1895 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi 1, The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd, Caught and cuffed by the gale.

d. 'The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a setter-dog' (*Cent. Dict* 1890, citing *Sportsman's Gazetteer*).

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *peak-cap* (sense 1e), *-climber* (sense 5), *peak-capped*, *-like*, *-nosed*, *-roofed* adjs; *peak-arch*, a pointed or Gothic arch (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875), *peak brail Naut.*, a brail attached to the peak of a sail; *peak downhaul Naut.*, a rope or tackle for hoisting the peak of a gaff, *peak piece Naut.*, a piece of canvas used to strengthen the peak of a sail, *peak purchase Naut.*, see quot., *peak tye Naut.*, a tye used for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff (Ogilvie 1882).

1711 W. SUTTLING *Shipbuilding Assist* 29 *Peak-brails 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 5/1 *Peak caps are coming into fashion. Every second young man, and every third man of years, was wearing a cap in the pattern of those used for motoring. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 56 Let the 'peak-climber' reflect that there are between fifty and sixty heights in the chain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Peak downhaul, a rope 100 ft long, used for hoisting the peak of the gaff to haul it down by. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ship*, Plate Fig. 1 8 *Peak Hallyards. 1836 [see **HALYARD** x b]. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1890) I 260 Just as this little 'peak-nosed' pison does. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I

93 Mizens, have a nock-piece and a *peak-piece. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Peak purchase, a purchase fitted in cutters to the standing peak-hallards to sway it up taut.

† **Peak**, sb 3 *Obs.* Also 6 *peke*, *peke*. [Origin unknown: chiefly used in the combination *body-peke*, *HODDYPEAK*, q. v., also *peke hoddie*, *noddie*] A dolt, noodle, silly creature. Cf. **PEAK**-GOOSE.

1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 409 The doteill, that folysh peke. — Col. Cloute 264 Of such Patenoster pekes All the woulde spekes. 1540-80 [see **HODDYPEAK**], 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Niez*, an idiot, a peke hoddie [1593 *noddie*], a simple soule, a snakesbie.

Peak, sb 4, *peek*. *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: in Sc. dialects distinct in pronunciation (*pik*) from **PEAK** sb 2 (*pik*), to which otherwise it might be referred.] A small point of flame. Hence *Peekedum*.

1897 DONALDSON *Suppl. Jameson*, *Peak*, *peek*, a very small quantity, a mere peck; as, 'a peak o' licht, a peak o' fire'. 1893 J. SMITH in R. Ford *North Peck* 306 Right eerie at night was yon peekie o' licht. 1903 *Druidic Advertiser* 22 Dec. 7 By the feeble light of the gas jet, which was burning at a 'peck'.

Peak, sb 5, variant of **PEAC**, wampum.

Peak (*pik*), v. 1 Also 6 *peeke*, *peke*, *peoke*, 6-7 *peake*. [Found early in 16th c.; origin uncertain.]

It is not even certain that all the senses here collected have the same origin. Sense 1, and esp. 1b (which also appears as *peche*), may be related to **PECK** v 2; sense 3 is possibly related to **PEAK** sb 3. Cf. **PRANKING** *ppl.* a. 1, **PIKISH** a. 1; sense 4 is usually taken as referring to the sharp or emaciated features of a sick person; but this may be a later association with **PEAK** sb 2. Cf. **PRANKING** *ppl.* a. 2, **PIKISH** a. 1 3, **PEAKY** a. 2.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To fall, drop, sink. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxvii, Alas! I wrotche and yet unhappy peke Into such trouble, misery, and thought.

† b. To peak over the perch: *lit.* to topple or tumble off the perch, *fig.* to die. *Obs.*

App. orig. a phrase of hawking. See **PERCH** for various parallel phrases, e.g. *to tip over the perch*, *hop the perch*, etc. 1575 TURBURY *Paulownia* 219 If it continueth three or four dayes, most assuredly the hawks will pecke ouer the perch, and dye. 1633 HILLYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortuna by Land* III. 11. 3 Wks. 1874 VI. 398 If he should peak over the perch now, and all fall to our elder Brother.

† 2. *intr.* To shrink, to slink. *Obs.*

1550 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* 70 Wyat him selfe and v. c. men peked on styll all alonge vnder saint lames parke wall, vntill he came to chaunge crosse. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Puramb. Kent* (1826) 325 'This done, our Lady shanke againe into her shine, and the Clanke peaked home to patch up his broken sleepe. 1598 *Tor. re Alba* (1880) 70 Not like vaine pleasure, who away doth peake, When hee his Bark through want perceiues to leanke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 42 He over-ules him in his journey, that hee might not peake aside into this corner or that.

† 3. To move about dejectedly or silently; to mope; 'to make a mean figure, to sneak' (J.). *Obs.*

1568 *Yacob & Esau* II. i, Eye brother Esau, what a foly is this? About vaine pastime to wander abroad and peake, Til with hunger you make your selfe thus faint and weak. 1594 CARI *W. Tasso* II. xvi, And she or scornes, or seeth not, or gane No semblance, so till then par [poor] thrall he peakt [*tr* *umero ha servito*]. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham* II. ii. 594 Yet I, A dull and muddy-metled Rascall, peake like John a-dreams. And can say nothing. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confit. Rhem.* N. T. Pf. (658) 29 How much more would they, let him goe peaking alone after he hath been so corrupted.

† 4. ? To droop in health and spirits, waste away; 'to look sickly' (J.). or emaciated. Chiefly in *peak and pine*, a Shaksperian expression repeated by many later writers, chiefly as emphasizing *pine*.

1573 TISSER *Trush* (1878) 158 Poore silken hen, long wanting cock to guide, Soon droopes and shortly then begins to peake aside. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* I. iii. 23 Weane Se'nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. 1652 BROWNE *Eng. Moor* I. i, What I suffer you to pine, and peak away! In your unnatural melancholy fits. 1700 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/1 This is no Pin-buttock'd Wench, That Peaks as if she'd took a Drench. 1780 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinda* (1814) V. 291 After pining and peaking away twelve or fourteen years of your best-looking days. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xiv, If he will but go right on about his business, instead of peaking and pining over what people think of him. 1885 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* *Peak*, to waste and dwindle in flesh.

Hence **Peak** and *pine* as sb., *nonce-use*, for *peaking* and *pining*.

1868 BROWNING *Rings & Bk.* v. 1605 The Babe's face, premature with peak and pine, Sank into wrinkled ruinous old age.

Peak (*pik*), v. 2 Also 6 *peke*, *peke*, *peoke*, 6-7 *peake*. [f. **PEAK** sb 2.]

1. *intr.* To project or rise in a peak. Now rare. 1577 STANFORD *Descr. Irel.* in *Illustrated* (1577) I 14/2 To eschew the danger of the craggy rocks there on euery side of the shooe peaking. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 51 Another sort are content with no kind of Hatt, without a great bunche of feathers, peaking on the toppe of their heades. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell* xv. 47 In these Cottian Alpes... there peaketh up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger. 1620 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 556 The Western part [of Derbyshire] iseth high and peaketh up with hills and mountaines. 1865 *Coruh. Mag.* Aug. 330 The woolly hair peaks down over the low forehead.

2. *trans.* To bring to a head; *fig.* to accentuate. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 770 The accumulation of the national wealth serves mostly to heighten and peak the great social inequalities as between the capitalist and the jobbing day labourer.

Peak, v. 3 *Naut.* Also 7 *pikes*, 7-8 *peek*.

[f. *pike* or *peak* in the adv. *a-pike*, A-**PEAK**, vertically, straight up and down, or aphectic from the adv. itself; cf. in same sense, F. *apiquer* (1751) from *a pec* advb. phrase, vertically.] *trans.* To place, put, or raise a-peak or vertically.

a. To tilt up a yard vertically, or nearly so, by the mast; to top a yard; esp. *to peak the mizen*.

[Cf. F. *Apiquer*, Disposer les vergues d'un bâtiment à peu près verticalement.]

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 30 When you ride amongst many ships, pike your yards. 1627 — *Seaman's Grammar* ix. 45 To ride a-pike is to pike your yards when you ride amongst many ships. 1632 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Grammar* xvi. 70 *Peak* [printed *Speck*] the mizen, that is, put the Yaid right up and down by the Mast. 1729 CAPT. W. WIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the 'Jelly'* 18 Nov. At night it blowing hard with Rain, Peaked the Yards, and hauled up a Range of the Sheet Cable. 1769 FAICOMER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Apiquer une vergue*, to top a sail-yard, or peak it up. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 212 They peak the yard against the mast to shift the sail. *Ibid.* II. 255 To *Peak the Mizen*, to put the mizen yard perpendicular by the mast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Peak*, to raise a gaff or lateen yard more obliquely to the mast.

b. To peak the oars. see quot. (Cf. A-**PEAK** d.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Peak*, to raise the oar upright amidstships. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackfriars* 27 Ship, man! Peak your oars, and sit down tight on the bottom. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Oar*, To *peak the oars*, to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat.

c. Of a whale: To raise (his tail or flukes)

straight up in diving vertically. Also *intr.*

1839 T. BLAKE *Sparrow Hawk* 44 The flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal descends, peckingly ulnarly. This act is called by whalers 'peaking the flukes'. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* vi, How could he go down head foremost without peaking his tail in the air? 1885 WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* V. 537 A whale had dived perpendicularly—'peaked' in whaling language.

Peak, adv. (*sb*) *Naut.* [Aphecticf. A-**PEAK** adv., which, by separation of its elements, appears sometimes to have been treated as a *peak*, indef. article and sb.]

† a. In reference to the yards: (from *ride* + *a-pike* or *a-peak*: see A-**PEAK** adv. c), to ride a broad peak. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS *s. v. Peak*, To *Ride a broad Peak*, is much after the same manner [as to ride a peak], only the Yards are raised up but half so high.

b. In reference to the cable and anchor: To stay peak, to ride a short stay peak = short stay a-peak; a long peak = long stay a-peak. See A-**PEAK**.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man* 117 A stay peak is when the cable and forestay form a line. A short stay-peak is when the cable is too much in to form this line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. To stay peak, or ride a short stay peak, is when the cable and forestay form a line. A long peak is when the cable is in line with the main stay.

Peak, *obs.* or *dial.* var. **PIQUE**.

Peaked: see **PEEK** sb 1, v 1 and 2.

Peaked (*pik*), (*pk*), a. Forms: 5 *pekyd*, *peked*, 6-8 *peaked*, 7-*peaked*. [f. **PEAK** sb 2 + -ED. Cf. **PICKED**, **PIKED**. In sense 2, app. connected with **PEAK** v 1 4.]

1. Having a peak; pointed, acuminate; cut, trimmed, or brought to a peak or point; cf. **PICKED** *ppl.* a, **PIKED**.

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv (Shaks Soc) 241 Off flyne corderwan a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon. c. 1467 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 251 With youtie longe peked schone, Theifor your thrifte is almost don. 1578 LYT. *Doctores* III. vi. 320 The clapper or pestill is long and thicke, and slarpe poynted peked lyke to a horne. 1637 MONTGOM *Itin* III. 177 The Gentlewomen weare vpon their heades a black vaille of Cipers, peaked at the forehead, with a vclut hood hanging downe behind. 1640 SOMMER *Intep. Canterb.* 171 The ocular and peked or pointed form of the arch. 1721 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiv, Her chin was peaked. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shiph. Guide* 191 (E. I. 5) [Aldin's tongue has] a peaked leaf or stalk. 1787 MRS. D'ARNT *iv. Diary* June, Enumerating various changes in the modes, from square shoes to peaked. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* E. v. (1887) 19 [Charles the first] his Vandyke dress, and his peaked beard.

b. *spec.* Of a mountain, hill, etc. Having, or rising into, a peak. Also in comb., as *two-, twin-peaked*, etc. So of a roof.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Trav. in Acc. Sea late Voy.* I. (1691) 39, I went... to the peaked Rock. 1797 MRS. RAULIN *Italian* xii, Its peaked head towered far above every neighbouring summit. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv, § 10 It is curious how rarely an instance can be found of a mountain ascertainment peaked in the true sense of the word—pointed at the top, and sloping steeply on all sides. 1868 MRS. BRADDOCK *Dead Sea* I. i. 12 The quaint peaked roofs and grand old churches. 1874 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 325 The bulky mass of Helvellyn and the peaked summit of Catbedecan.

2 Sharp-featured, thin, pinched, as from illness or want; sickly-looking, 'peaky'. Chiefly *collog.* 1835-40 HALSBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 38, I am dreadfully sorry, says I, to see you looking so peaked. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* v. 220 The dumb derivation of that gray peaked face. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Branks* I. iv, He looks peaked than ever. 1883 J. HAN THORNE *Dust* xxxv, 295 As pale and peaked as a charity-school-girl. 1892 *Sporting Life* 26 Mar. 1/5 He still loses weight, and the peaked look in his face is ominous.

3 Comb., as *peaked-nosed*, -roofed adjs.
 1842 MIALLE in *Nonconf* II 865 Going about the world, like a very peaked-nosed woman 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 197/2 A peaked-roofed construction
 Hence **Pea kedness**, a, the quality or condition of being peaked or pointed, b (in sense 2 above).
 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B III (1865) 43 The peculiar peakedness of her nose. 1865 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* IV v 11 No mountain in the Alps produces a more vigorous impression of peakedness than the Matterhorn 1884 J. C. HARRIS in *Century Mag* Nov 121 Her general aspect of peakedness.

Peake-devant, variant of **PIKEDEVANT** Obs.
 † **Peak-goose**, **pea-goose**. Obs. Also 6 **peak**, **pick**, 7 **pe-goose**. [app. f **PEAK** sb 3 + **GOOSE**] A dolt, simpleton, nunny, poor creature.
 1568 ASCHAM *Scholien* I (Arb) 54 To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to face. Poule waies in Court to win men grace If thou be thall to none of these, Away good Peak goos, hens Iohn Cheese. 1593 G. HARVEY *Purcell's Supper* Wks (Glosart) II 64 The Book woome was neuer but a pick-goose 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons D'Olive* III Phys 1873 I 223 Courtesies a verie peagoose 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophates* IV ii, Come, march on and humour him for his mirth. Tis a fine peak-goose 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* III 28 I'm a pe-goose with a Lady, but I'm the devil with a chamber-maid 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Pea-goose*, a silly Creature 1835 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Peagoose*, one who has an aspect both sickly and silly

Peaking (pēkin), **ppl** a. Now dial. Also 7-9 **peeking**. [f. **PEAK** v. 1 + -ING 2]
 1. Sneaking, skulking; mean-spirited; (sometimes), app = prying. but in that sense app. belonging to **PEEKING**)

1598 SHAKS *Merry IV* III v 71 The peaking Curmuto hea husband, dwelling in a continual rum of eloustie. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKLER *Virg Martir* II 1, I stole but a dirty pudding, and the peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it. 1650 T. BAYLY *Hisba Parientis* 51 That peaking devil, jealousy. 1668 I. MULE *Let to Ld Arington* Wks 1732 II 169, I mean not Virtue, in a peaking, formal Presbyterian Sense. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony*, *Moner* Concl. III. Wks 1716 II 470 Not every sneaking Register and peaking Surgeant could send a Soul to Satan. 1872 W. ALFANDER *Johns Gibb* XIV (1873) 84 What Tam had said was that 'Benjie was an orpie, peakin, little snner

2 Emaciated, sickly, drooping, pining, peaky.
 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Peaking fellow*, a thin weasel faced fellow 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peaking*, that is of a sickly Constitution 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph* Cf 8 Aug, Let 1, Poor Liddy is in a peaking way. I'm afraid this unfortunate girl is uneasy in her mind 1823 LADY L. STUART *Lett* (1901) 325 She looks but peaking and has had a good deal of illness. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Words* 66, *Peaking*, sickly; drooping; said of young poultry for the most part. 'A wet May's bad for turkeys; I've lost several, an' their's more looks very peakin'

Hence **Pea'kingly** adv., in a pining or poor way;
Pea kingness, sickliness, pining condition
 1611 COTGR. s v *Cuncture*, They thinke their wiues lue peakingly at home, and pull straws or blow their fingers 1797 BAILEY, vol II, *Peakingly*, sickly, wearily *Peakingness*, Sickliness, Unthrivingness.

Peakish (pē kish), a. 1 [In sense 1 app. f **PEAK** sb 3 (also in Skelton), perh. associated with **PEAK** v 1 3, in sense 2 f **PEAK** sb 2; sense 3 goes with **PEAK** v 1 4, **PEAKING** ppl. a. 2, **PEAKY** a. 2. see -ISH 1]
 † 1 Slothful, spiritless (L. *ignavus*), stupid, ignorant, silly: an epithet of contempt, of which it is difficult to ascertain the exact meaning. Obs.
 (In quot. a 1560 with play on **PEAK** sb 1, cf. **PEAKISH** a. 2)
 1519 NORMAN *Vulg* vi 61 Heis shamefast but nat pekysshe, *verecundus est sine ignavia* 1550 SKELTON *Warre Hauke* 225 The pekysh parsons brayne Cowde not rech nor attayne What the sentence ment. 1550 BRYCEN *Jewel of Joye* Wks II 6 *Philem* I traueyld into Darbyshire from thence into the Peke. 1 Theoph. I thynke you founde there verye peakeish people. *Pha* Not so, I confesse to you that I founde there very good wyttes and apte vnto leanyng 1568 JACOB & ESAN II 1, I will see, if any [meat] be ready here at home, Or whether Iacob haue any, that peakishe nome 1570 LIVING *Mans* 145/40 Peakish, *imicus*, a. 1563 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rheim* N. T. (1618) 512 These dreamers diame night and day, -otherwise to proue a sect or peakish order of Franciscans, etc

2 Somewhat peaked or pointed. **dial**
 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph Guide* 151 A peakish Head and Tail.
 3 Somewhat 'peaky' (**PEAKY** a. 2).

1836 SMART, *Peakish* *collog* having features that seem thin or shap, as from sickness. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grisel* XXVII 327 He was rather peakish but he had not complained.

Hence † **Pea'kishness** Obs., spiritlessness.
 1519 NORMAN *Vulg* v. 55 He rebuked hym of hys dastardnes and pekyshnes (*ignavia*) 1575 PILKINGTON *Exp Nehemiah* IV. 11-15 Wks. (Paiker Soc) 436 God requereth not such peakishness in a man, that he suffer himself to be wounded, that by the law of nature alloweth every man to defend himself.

† **Peakish**, a. 2 Obs. [f. **PEAK** sb 1 + -ISH 1.]
 Of, pertaining to, or resembling that of the district of the Peak in Derbyshire.

In quots 1592 and 1646 the sense may be 'rude, outlandish, remote as in the Peak'

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng* VIII xlii. (1612) 201 Once hunted he, vntill the Chace, long fasting, and the hente Did house him in a peakish Graunge within a Forest great. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph Gm* I, v, Her skin as soft as Lemster wool, As white as snow on Peakish Hull, Or swanne that swims in Trent 1600 HOLLAND *Lrey* XXXVIII xlix 1015 To prevent those Thracian theeves that they should not hide themselves

within their peakish holes [*notis sibi latebris*] and ordinarie court musels. *Ibid* xlv xxvii 1229 After hee had seene the mouth of that peakish caue [*as specus*] into which they use to descend that would haue the benefit of the Oracle 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob* xi, From thence he [Mersey] getteth Goyt down from her Peakish spring 1646 B. HALL *Batle* Gm xiv 11, A plain villager in the rude Peak returns his this answer in his peakish dialect, Nay even put fro thee, my son

Hence † **Pea'kishly** adv., ? obscurely, ? remotely.
 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VI. (1593) 144 [He] led her to a pelting grange that peakishly did stand In woods for growne [*silens obscura vetustis*]

Peakless (pē kles), a. rare. [f **PEAK** sb 2 + -LESS] Without a peak.

1859 CHAMBERS *Jrnl* XI 296 Turning his peakless cap hind before.

Peakrel (pē krēl). Also 7-8 -rill, 8 -ril. [f. **PEAK** sb 1: cf. *cockerel*, *mongrel*.] An inhabitant of the Peak district in Derbyshire; also applied to horses, sheep, etc.

1681 COTTON *Wood Peak* (1682) 18 Two hob nail Peak-rills, one on either side, Your arms supporting, like a bashful buide. And thus, from Rock to Rock they slide you down. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* III 78 The Peakrills, as they are called, are a rude boorish Kind of People; but bold, daring, and even desperate in their Search into the Bowels of the Earth 1808 W. MARSHALL *Review* I 523 The stock of the more southerly heathlands are native mountain sheep, of a light frame and bear the name of 'Peakrills' 1899 *Daily News* 31 July 8/7 The credulous tourist fails to perceive at a glance the purport of the Peakrills humour

b. *attrib* Of or belonging to the Peak district
 1779 *Archaeol* V. 375 The weight of this pig [of lead] is a proper load for a small peakril horse to travel with
Peakward, adv. [See -WARD] Towards the peak (of a mountain).

1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 65 Look on the eagle wheeling up peakward

Peaky (pē ki), a. 1 [f **PEAK** sb 2 + -Y.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by having, peaks.
 1822 TEMNYSON *Palace of Art* xxix Hills with peaky tops engrail'd. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mont Blanc* viii 182 The peaky ridge just described. 1858 CHAMBERS *Jrnl* X. 227 The sun approached the edge of the peaky horizon.

2 Peaked, pointed; peak-like.
 1869 MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 47 (E D D) A face, with a peaky little bit of a nose 1878 LADY BURTON *Arabia*, etc. xii 270 The Konkams (weat) peaky slippers 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxxviii 251 A poor mongrel dog, with ragged ears, a peaky nose 1899 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 209 The peaky thoughtful countenance.

Pea ky, **peeky**, a. 2 *collog* and *dial* [Connected with **PEAK** v. 1 4, and with **PEAKED** a. 2, **PEAKING** ppl. a. 2, **PEAKISH** a. 1 3] Sickly, feeble, wasted, puny; = **PEAKING** ppl. a. 2.

1853 [implied in **PEAKYISH**] 1873 RUSKIN *Fori Clav* xxvi III. 16 A poor peeky, little sprouting crocus 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* ix, The second child has sickened, and the third is reported to be looking 'peeky'. 1889 BLACKMORE *Kit viii*, *Peaky*.

Hence **Pea kyish** a., somewhat 'peaky'.
 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i. vii, *Peakyish* you feel, don't you?

Peaky, var. form of **PEOKY** a.

Peal (pēl), sb 1 Forms: 4-6 **pele**, (5 **peell**, **peyll**, 5-6 **peel** (e, 6 **peeyle**, **peille**), 6-7 **peale**, (7 **paile**), 6- **peal**. [ME. *pele*, in sense 1, aphetic f. *apele*, **APPEAL**; in branch II, supposed to be the same word, but the evidence is not irrefragable; no other origin, however, has suggested itself.]

I. † 1. = **APPEAL** sb. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl B. xvii 302 For here paty pursueth, he pele [C xx 284 *apeel*, *or peel*] is so huge, paty be kyngne may do no mercy til bothe me acorde. 1440 *Gesta Rom* xliii 78 (Hart MS) Pou shalt come afore my lord, and avow til pele. 1471 *Pastor Lett* III. 19 Which woman seyde to me that che seywd never the pele

II. † 2. (?) A call or summons (e.g. to prayers, to church) made by ringing a bell, a stroke on a bell, or the ringing of a bell, as a call or summons. Obs.
 a 1380 St. Augustine 1642 in Horst. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 89 To euensong Men rongen he breo peles long. 1440 *Prompt Parv*. 391/1 Pele of bellys ryngynge (or a-pele of belle ryngynge), *classicum*. 1444 *Rolls of Parli*. V. 125/1 That the Baillifs make ryng the comune belle in pele, to gedre the Comunies togedre 1561 Bp PARKHURST *Injunctions*, This shal be doon immediatlye after the last peale to euening prayer. 1675 KIN *Man Scholars Wnich*. Coll 4 Go into the Chappel between first and second Peal in the morning, to say your Morning Prayer

3 The loud ringing of a bell, or of a set of bells; *spec*, a series of changes rung on a set of bells: see **BOB** sb 6, **CHANGE** sb 8 b, **GRANDSIRE** 6

1511 FABYAN *Will in Chron*. Pref 8 Ringyng at the said obite, 800 that oon pele over nyght be rong wth all the bellys, and oon pele upon the mornynge 1512 in *Southwell Visit*. (Camden) 115 At my buriall a peyle with all the bells 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pele of belles, *son de cloches* 1578-3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc*. (1896) 287 Ringers y^e Ringed ih pelle when Mr. Hooper was buried 1671 *Trinitatologia* 102 This Peal of Grand sire is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent Peal of Grand sire bob had its beginning and method. 1671-1883 [see **GRANDSIRE** 6] 1789 *Europ. Mag*. XII 434 The bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 444 The bells rung quick a joyous peal 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii, George had the satisfaction, as the bell rang out its farewell peal, to see Marks walk, to the shore. 1879 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2, 12 [bells], the largest number ever rung in peal

transf and *fig* a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* 193 To haue her fauor and folowe her desyre rather then to haue a lowryng countenance, and a ringyng peale, when he should go to his rest and quietnes 1567 SHAKS *Macb* III. 11 43 Ere. The shad-borne Beetle, with his drowsie hums, Hath rung Night's yawning Peale 1656 MASSINGER *Gt. De. Plar* III. 1, My pockets ring A golden peal 176 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* VII. 2 Wks. 1811 IX 86 The husband may ring his wife a peal concerning her duty

4. A set of bells tuned to one another, a ring of bells.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* 321 The day of the arrival of this tuneable peal was observed as an high festival by the village. 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* xxx VI 33 First began St Paul's, then, one by one, every peal which had been spared caught up the sound 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. i 208 Sometimes a peal of bells is cast in harmony, in which case it is called a maiden peal, and no tuning is required.

transf. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* III 61 A tiny campanula whose lavender bells clustered in a peal about the stem

† 5 A discharge of guns or cannon so as to produce a loud sound; esp. as an expression of joy, a salute, etc. Obs. exc *Hist*.

c 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B* 13 A pele of gonnes gan they ryng 1577 in *Hulshy's Voy* (1589) 157 The Castle discharged a pele of ordinance 1589 FLEMING *Conty. Holinshed* III. 1347/1 The duke of Brabant caused a pele of a twentie or thirte thousand harquebusses to be shot off a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH *Hist* *Gas* 71, Wks (1771) 36 The king caused discharge a pale of ordinance together 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II 68 The best part of this day's entertainments was the peals of ordinance both from the vessels and the shore 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xiii. III 347 The peal of a musket. was the signal

6 A loud outburst or volley of sound

1535 COVERDALE *Jer* iv 19, I haue herde the crieinge of the trompettes, and peales of warre. 1568 SHAKS, *Merch. V* II. ii. 146 Still gazing in a doubt Whether those peales of praise be his or no. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Urania* xii. (1656) 137 At whose command clouds peales of Thunder sound 1670 DRAYDEN and Pt *Cong Grenada* v. ii, Like the hoarse peals of vultures, When over fighting fields they beat their wings. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 233, I myself, vanquish with a peal of words Gave up my fort of life to a Woman 1697 DRAYDEN *Alexander's F* 126 Break his bands of sleep asunder, And rouse him, like a rattling peal of thunder 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 63 ¶ 7 Which very often produced great Peals of Laughter. 1848 GALLANGA *Italy, Past & Pr* I. 121 A peal of the organ is antiphonal to a flourish of trumpets.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *peal-book*, -ringer, -ringing
 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch Bells Devon*, etc. iii 236 The peal book contains a record of peals

Peal, **peel** (pēl), sb 2 Forms. 6 **pele**, **peall**, **Se. peill**, 6-8 **peale**, 7- **peal**, 8- **peel**. [In 1533 *salmon pele*: origin unascertained.] A name given to, a. A grise or young salmon (now esp. one under two pounds in weight); b. A smaller species of salmon, *Salmo cambricus* (or *S. trutta*) (Cf. Günther *Introd. Study of Fishes* (1880) 644 Note 2.)

a. *salmon peal*.
 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII*, c 7 The yonge frye, .. called lakspynkes smowtis or salmon pele 1661 *Lovelly Hist Antin* & *Ann*. 220 The Salmon peales or Sea Trout, are a more light, wholesome, and well tasted meat 1741 *Compl. Penn Piece* II. ii. 347 Salmon Peal are taken by dropping your Line, baited with a Brandling, gradually into the Hole. 1758 *Dicer*, *Thames* 177 Salmon Peale. .. seems to be a Species of the Salmon.

b. *peal*, *peel*
 1577 *Reg. Provoy Council Scot* II 657 Ten thowsand peill fischeis, killing and ling 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron*. III 1009 Plentiful of samon, trout, peale, dace, pike, and other like freshwater fishes. 1623 R. CARPENTIER *Concomable Christian* 89 The line sometimes breaketh too, when a Peale or great fish is to be drawne vp. 1758 JAGO in *Corlase Nat Hist. Cornwall* 271 The Black-fish head and nose like a peal or trout. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 33 note, Graul, called in the north a grise and on the Shannon a peal. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict*. c 109 § 4 Migratory fish of the genus salmon, known by the names foxtail, mort, peal, herring peal, may peal, pugg peal, harvest cock. *Conch* 1903 *Longm. Mag*. May 41 When a man goes peal-fishing all day.

Peal, v. 1 Obs. exc *dial*. Forms: (1 **pillan** (?)), 5 **pele**, **pa**, t. **peylde**, -id, 6 **peil**, 7-8 **peal**, 9 *dial*. **peyl**, **peighl**. [Origin uncertain.]

Cotgr. uses *peale* to render *F. piler* to pound or bruise as in a mortar -L. *pilare*, already in O.E. as *pillan*; but *peal* could not answer phonetically to *pilare*, esp. as it seems to be the same word that is often written in mod. *dial* *paal* or *pale* (pēl). The inclusion here of sense 1 is therefore provisional (See also **PELL** v, **PALE** v, **PALE** v 2)

† 1. *trans*. To pound or bruise as in a mortar

[c 1000 *Alfric Gloss*, in Wv -Wulcker 114/25 *Pihrus*, uel *pistor*, se be *pilap*, uel *tribulap*] 1611 COTGR. *Pile*, pealed, beaten, bruised, crushed, pounded, stamped *Ibid*, *Pilement*, a pealing, pounding, stamping, braying, beating, a crushing, or bruising *Ibid*, *Piler*, to peale, pound, stampe, to bray, beat, or brake, in a mortar.

2. To strike or beat with repeated blows, to batter, to pelt.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth* 3042 Paysede and pelid downe plays-terede walles 1593 STROCKER *Cro. Warrens Low* C. III 86 Fifte or three score of them lustily charged then betwene the gates, and valiantly pealed them with harquebuse shot 1592 WYRLIE *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 54 Some one did weld 1592 *A mightie stone*, that head a peeces peild Of Lord Mucedent 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. 1 144 Is it certain then that Aspect is able to Peal us with a Showr? 1735 SOMER-ville *Chase* IV 150 [A ram] Shall with his cur'd hard Front incessant peal The panting Wretch 1828 *Croven Gloss*. (ed 2), *Peal*, to beat, to strike [Cf 1824 Balford *Dial* (Lancash) (E D. D. s. v. *Paal*), *Awv* *paill* him weel.]

b. *intr*. To shower blows, to hammer on; *fig*. to 'pitch into'.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigns* 304 Bene plucke out by swerde, & peles on hym faste 1874 *WAUGH Chm. Corner* (1879) 215 [Lancash.] They thunge't 'n' peel at one another full bat 1884 *CUDSWORTH Dial. Ss* 125 (E D D) Just let me finish this bird cage, an I'll peyl intut an 'eight an' all' 1895 *CLEGG Sketches* 429 Aw've had to peighl away like a nowman. +3. *intr.* Of blows To come or fall in a shower c 1400 *Rowland & O* 302 So thikke bare dyntys to gedu pelyde, Thare amous hewenn laye in be felde.

Hence + **Peal** used advb. in *peale pelled*; **Pea-ling** vbl. sb. and ppl a¹, a see sense 1; b. battering, beating, pelting

1884 *STANWORTH Buses II* (Arb) 56 Now be we peale pelted from top of baraban hautye. *Ibid.* II. 59 Pyrrhus. Downe beats with pealing thee doors 1816 *SURR. & MARKY Country Farms* 373 Apples must be gathered in faire weather, and that by hand without any pole or pealing downe 1740 *SOMERVILLE Tobacco II* 155 On her pale Cheeks Ghastly he gar'd, nor felt the pealing Storm.

Peal (pīl), v. 2 Now dial. Also 5 peale. [Aphetic f. *apele*, *APPEAL* v. cf. *PEAL* sb.¹ 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* = *APPEAL* v. (in various senses)

c 1400 *Langl's P Pl C* III 186 On poure prouysois & on a peles in [v. 7. pat peletch to] pealeches. c 1440 *Primp Parv* 391/1 Pelyn or apelyn, *appello*. c 1450 *Bl. Curatye* 594 in *Babees Bk.* 318 To A baion of chekker jay mun hit pcle 1648 *Chas I's Messages for Peace* 120 What reason those men had thus to 'peale him' 1855 *GURRALL Chs in Arm* v. 11. 1. 1. 53 They peale one of another, shifting the 'n' rather than suing for mercy. 1894 *Northumb Gloss.* *Peal*, to appeal, a 'hotenated form' *Ibid.* *Peel off*, to appeal off A happy man was he who could peel off from the militia.

Peal (pīl), v. 3 [f. *PEAL* sb.¹ 1]

1. *intr.* To sound forth in a peal; to resound

1634 *MILTON Penseroso* 151 There let the pealing Organ blow, To the full wood'd Quire below 1719 *ICKELL On Death* 16 The pealing organ, and the pausing choir 1728 *Bonn. Dunc.* II. 258 There, Webster! peal'd thy voice, and, Whitfield! thine 1841 *H. AINSWORTH Old St Paul's II* 102 A loud clap of thunder pealed overhead. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. II.* 602 Behind it rode the body guards with cymbals clashing and trumpets pealing.

+ 2. *trans.* To storm, din, or assail (the ears, or a person) *with* (loud noise, clamour, etc.). *Obs.*

Perh. with admixture of sense of *PRAY* v. 1 to batter 1647 *MILTON Ch. Govt* 62 They never lin pealing our ears that unless we fat them like boores, all learning and religion will goe underfoot 1667 - *P L* II 920. 1717 *FENTON Homer in Milton's Style*, *Odysseus* XI Poems 114 To Woman's Faith Unbosom nought momentous; tho she peal your Ear. Unlock not all your Secrets. 1719 *J. T. PHILLIPS in Thirty-four Confer.* 158 Priests, and people pealed me with Maledictions and Abusive Words.

3. To give forth in a peal or peals; to utter loudly and sonorously.

1714 *GARTH Dispens v* (ed 7) 64 Pestiles peal a martial Symphony 1745 *T. WARTON Plens Mel.* 198 The many-sounding organ peals on high The clear slow-dittied chaunt, or varied hymn. 1889 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid I.* 90 Loud thunder is pealed from the skies

Hence **Peal** ling ppl a²

1634. 1719 [see sense 1] 1794 *MRS RADCLIFFE Myst Udolpho* xxix, The pealing thunder rolled onward 1824 *W. IRVING T. Tree I.* 115 The pealing notes swelled through the lofty aisles.

Peal (pīl), v. 4 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Origin uncertain. ? Related to *PEEL* sb.²] (See quotes.)

1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Peale* the pot; cool the pot 1703 *THORNTON Let to Ray* (E. D. S.), 'Peel the pot', cool it with the ladle, taking out and pouring in again. 1755 *JOHNSON, Peal*. - 2 To stir with some agitation; as, to peal the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. 1890 *GLoucestersh. Gloss.*, *Peal*, to pour out a liquid.

Peal, obs. form of *PALL*, *PEEL*.

Peale meale, obs form of *PELL-MELL*.

Pealer. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Aphetic f. *appealer*: cf. *PEAL* v.²] = *APPEAL* v. in various senses.

1333 *LANGL. P Pl C* XXI. 39 Thenne put hym forth a pelour by-for plat, and seyd, a 2445 tr. *Ilgden* (Rolls) VII. 519 Gunnedas noly karf the fals pelours hamme. 1509 *HAWES Past Pleas* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 159 Vyle peller, in lykewyse also, His tonge was scaped that he suffered wo 1894 *Northumb Gloss.*, *Pealers*, appellars, applicants.

Pealite (pīlīt). *Min.* [Named after A. C. Peale: see -ITE 1.] A variety of geyserite, containing only 6 per cent. of water.

1873 *F. M. ENDLICH Let to A. C. Peale in 6th Rep U. S. Geol. Surv. of Territories* 154, I wish to distinguish it as a well defined sub-species of opal, and propose to name it 'Pealite', as you were the first to find and collect the mineral.

Peall, **Pealok**, **Pealt**, obs. ff. *PELL* sb., *PELLOK* 1, *PELT* sb.¹

Peau (pāu). *Her.* [Origin uncertain: identity with *PANE* sb.² has been suggested, but evidence is lacking.] One of the furs, represented as Sable powdered with 'spots' of Or

1564 *LEIGH Armorie* 121 The sixth doublyng, is called Peau, which is, the field, Sable, and the pouders Or. 1620 *GUILLM Heraldry I* IV 14 This is blacke powdered with yellow; and in Blazon is termed Peau 1864 *BOURLEY Her. Hist & Pop* IV. (ed 3) 20, 4 Peau Gold spots on a black field.

Peau, **Peane**, obs. ff. *PEAN*, *PAIN*; var *PEEN*.

Peanut (pīnūt) [f. *PEA* 1 + *POD*] The fruit or seed of *Arachis hypogaea*, or the plant itself, a native of the West Indies and West Africa, much cultivated in warm climates; the fruit is a pod ripening underground, containing two seeds like peas, valued as food and for their oil. (Also called *ground-nut* or *ground-pea*.) Also applied

to allied plants of similar character (or their fruit), as *Voandzeia subterranea* of Madagascar, Africa, and S America, and *Amphicarpea monoca* of N. America (*hog-peanut* see II 06 sb.¹ 13 d).

1835 C. F. HORTMAN *Wentes in West II* 206 Wrenching it from its roots as a Lilliputian would a peanut! 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grasses Ind* 127 Half the weight of peanut-nuts is oil. *Ibid.*, Peanut-nuts. yield a cake well adapted for feeding cattle.

b. *attrib* *Peanut politics* (*U S slang*), 'under-hand and secret tactics' (Farmer *Americanisms*).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Peanut-digger Peanut-picker 1887 *N York Mail & Express* 27 May (Farmer *Amer.*), If the Governor would consent not to play peanut politics.

Peapon, variant of *PEON*.

Pea-pod. [f. *PEA* 1 + *POD*]

1. The pod or legume of the pea-plant, which contains the peas. (Earlier name *PEASE-COD*)

1882 *OGILVIE, Pea-pod*, the pod or pericarp of the pea 1884 *BROWNING Ferishlah, Two Canals* 7 House, ass, and mule consume then provender Nor leave a pea-pod

2. Local name of 'a "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. *attrib*. *Pea-pod argus*, collector's name for the butterfly *Lamprodes batra*.

1898 *Daily News* 20 Aug 6/3 The pea-pod argus is very scarce in this county that it is little to rank as a British butterfly at all is doubtful. 1900 *Ibid* 6 Mar 8/7 Monotonous shades of an unpleasant pea-pod tint.

Peapon, variant of *PEON*.

Pear (pīr), sb. Forms. 1 *peru*, *pere*, 3 *poore*,

4-6 *peere*, 4-7 *pere*, (5 *peyr* (e, 7 *pyrre*), 5-6

peer, 6 *Sc peer*, 6-7 *peare*, *pare*, 6- *pear*.

[OE. *pera*, *peru* = MDu., MLG. *pere*, Du *peer*,

LG *peer*, *pē* - WGer *pera*, a late L *pīra*, *pīra*

fem. sing., for L *pīra* pl. of *pīrum* pear. From

pīra a come also IL, Sp., Pg. *pera*, F. *poire*

The mod. bot. L. *Pyrus*, is a mod L corruption, connected

by false etymology with Gr. *pīr* fire (*psidon*) & *pyramis*]

1. The fleshy fruit of the pear-tree (see 2),

a pome of a characteristic shape, tapering towards

the stalk; in the very numerous cultivated varieties

much esteemed as a dessert fruit, or for stewing, etc.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram vii* (2) 20 *Iloc pīrum* seo *peru*. c 1290

Beket 1191 in *S Eng Leg.* I. 140 Apples, & peoren, and

notes also 1340 *Aeneid* 208 God nele be yeu pere ne

eppel aye me dep aye childe c 1430 *Lyng. Min Poems*

(Percy Soc.) 41 Apples and pears that seemen very gode, Ful

of tyme are roten by the coie. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe*

II vii (1541) 22 Peares are muche of the nature of apples,

but they are heavier 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson The*

Washingtons (1860) App. p. xvi, A journey to Windsor for

pears. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 63r The juicy pear Lies,

in a soft profusion, scattered round 1859 *DARWIN Orig*

Spec I. (1873) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate

melting pear from the seed of the wild pear

b. In various similes and allusions; formerly as

a type of something of very small value

c 1380 *Sir Rorumb.* 572a Of byne ne schalt þow lese nogt,

þe worthy of a pere. 1399 *LANGL Rich Reddes* Pro 73 It

shulde not apene hem a peere. 1503 *HAWES Examp* *Piri*

vii lxi, Nor fortune without me auayleth not hym a pere.

1598 *SHAKS Merry W IV* v 103 As crest-falne as a diide-

peare. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem Ser. & Com* 93 His body

was as rotten as a Pear 1845 *DISRAEL Sybil* IV xi, 'But

is the pear ripe?' said the diplomatist. 'The pear is ripe if we

have courage to pluck it', said Lord Marney.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis* (N O. *Rosaceæ*), or

other species with similar fruit; found wild in

Europe and Asia, and widely grown in many

varieties for the fruit (sense 1), which under cultiva-

tion becomes edible and rich-flavoured. More

usually **PEAR-TREE**, q. v.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 8a þe popeayes On peren and

pympall þei toyken in pees 1495 *Trevisa Barth De*

P. R xvii ccxiv. (W. de W) 685 *Pīru*, *pyre* is a tree that

beith fruyte. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot* vii (1794) 73

The pear and apple are two species of the same genus

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 200 In raising

of standard pears for the orchard.

3. Applied, with defining words, to various other

fruits or plants in some way resembling the pear

as **ALLIGATOR PEAR**, **ANCHOVY-PEAR**, **AVOCADO**

PEAR, **GARLIC PEAR**, **GRAPE PEAR**, **PRIORLY PEAR**,

STRAWBERRY PEAR (see these words), also **Hard**

PEAR (S Africa), *Olivia cynosa*; **Vegetable**

PEAR = **CHOCHO**, **Wild Pear** (W Indies), *Clethra*

tinifolia; **Wooden Pear** (Australia), *Xylomechum*

pyriforme (*Treas Bot.* 1866).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App. 322 Batchelor's Pear, *Solanum*

1880 S. Africa (ed 3) 127 In these kloofs grow... the Hard Pear the White Pear. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept.

5/2 The chocho of Jamaica, the pipinella, chayota, or

vegetable pear of Madeira 1889 in *Boston (Mass.) Frui*

25 May 6/6 The vegetable pears are an excellent substitute

for butter.

4. *transf* Applied to things resembling a pear in

shape; e.g. the fruit or hip of the rose; a pear-

Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee 1690 *ELVELYN Mundus Mulicbris* 4 Diamond Pendants for the

bars, or two Pearl Pearls. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc*

E Ind II xlv 150 Some beautiful Pearls among them a

Fair of Pearls worth 50L. 1817 *GOSSET Creation* 223

From the side of this 'pear' [*Batrachus*] another was de-

veloped by gemmation

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *pear-bim*, *-bud*, *-eater*,

-hoard, *-leaf*, *-orchard*, *-pearl* (cf. 4), *-stock*, *-wood*;

pear-growing, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; + *pear-apple*,

a rough variety of apple see quot. 1707, + *pear-*

bit, a kind of bit for a horse (? shaped like a pear),

pear-blight, (a) a destructive disease of pear-trees,

caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus amylovorus*)

which turns the leaves rapidly brown; (b) a disease

of pear-trees caused by a beetle (*Xyleborus*) which

bore into the bark (*pear-blight beetle*, also called

fin-borer), *pear-drop*, (a) a pear-shaped sweet-

meat, usually flavoured with jaguonello-pear essence;

(b) a pear-shaped jewel used as a pendant: see

DROR sb. 10 c, a; *pear-encrinite* (+ *encrinurus*),

an encrinite of the genus *Aporcrinus*, from its shape;

pear-gauge, a gauge invented by Smeaton, consist-

ing of a pear-shaped glass vessel and a hermetically

closed tube, for measuring the degree of exhaustion

of air in an air-pump (see quot. 1822), *pear-haw*

= *pear-thorn*; + *pear-jonet*, *-jonet*, an early-

ripening kind of pear (cf. *JENNETTING*); *pear-louse*,

a kind of plant-louse (*Psylla pyri* or *pyrilinga*)

which infests the leaves and young shoots of the

pear-tree; *pear oyster scale*, a scale-insect (*Aspi-*

ditotus ostreaformis) infesting the pear-trees; *pear-*

plum, name of several varieties of plum (? some-

what pear-shaped); *pear-quince*, a kind of quince

with pear-shaped fruit, *pear-shell* (see quot.),

pear-slug, the slug-like larva of a saw-fly, *Selandria*

cerasi (*Ericocampa lunicata*), which infests

the leaves of the pear and other fruit-trees; also

called *plum-slug*, *slug-worm*, etc.; *pear-sucker*

= *pear-louse*; *pear-thorn*, an American species

of hawthorn (*C. argus tomentosa*); + *pear-war-*

den, a kind of pear: see *WARREN*; *pear-wise*

adv., in the form of a pear; *pear-withie*, a West

Indian and South American climbing shrub, *Tan-*

num Jaroba. Also **PEAR-MONSTER**, **-TREE**.

c 1440 *Primp Parv* 394/1 *Peere apple, *pyrum pomum*

1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) II. 293 The Pear Apple is a

curious pleasant Apple of a tough Coat. 1607 *MARRIHAM*

Caval. II. (1617) 57 That bytt which is called the 'peare

bytt' 1881 *MISS MORRIS Old Man. Injur Insects* (1890) 330

In America this species of beetle, known under the name

of *Xyleborus pyri*, popularly as the 'Pear Blight', is in-

jurious both to Pear and Apple 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monist's*

Theat. Ins. 1034 Such [caterpillars] as have snyl-yards, such

as are called *Neutis* & *Pear-eaters. 1826 W. SMITH *Strata*

Ident. 30 That extraordinary fossil roophite the 'pear en-

crinite' is confined to the middleoolite 1783 *Phil Trans*

LXXXIII 436 The degree of rarefaction shewed by what is

called the 'pear-gage. 1822 *IMISON Sc & Art I* 155 The

pear-gage... shows the true quantity of atmospheric air left

in the receiver 24 *Voc in Wr.* Wulker 605/20 *Pincernum*,

All your kindness is pure, entire, *pearl-like for roundness and completeness. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* iv 87 It is October that brings most often those days faultless, *pearl-pure, of affecting influence 1852 HULOT. *Pearle seller, *margaritarius*. 1609 MARKHAM *Farm Where* (1868) 45 That *pearl-set mouth 1877 in *Archæologia* XIX 296 Mending my *Pearle Spoons 115 vjd 1642 H MORE *Song* *Soul* ii App xcix, Fair comely robes, rose cheek'd, ruby-lip'd, *pearl-teeth'd, star-ey'd 1896 *Westm Gaz* 4 Jan. 3/2 The City of London contributing the famous *pearl-sword with its splendid scabbard which Queen Elizabeth presented to the Corporation. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Pearl-worker, a workman who cuts up mother of pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, papier mâché [etc.] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 377 Like the pure *pearl-wreath which enwrings thy brow.

18 Special combs. *pearl-berry, the fruit (a small drupe) of an evergreen rosaceous shrub (*Margaricarpus selousii*) often cultivated on rock-work; also the shrub itself; pearl-bird, (a) the guinea-fowl, so called from its white-spotted plumage, (b) the pearl-spotted barbet, an African bird of genus *Trachyphonus*, pearl-bush, a large handsome Chinese shrub (*Spiræa* or *Exochorda grandiflora*), bearing racemes of white flowers; pearl button, (a) a button made of a pearl; (b) a button made of mother-of-pearl or an imitation of it; pearl-coated a, (a) dial. see quot 1828; (b) covered, as a pill, with a smooth pearly-white coating; so pearl-coating, † pearl-cordial, a cordial containing powdered pearl; pearl-disease, tuberculosis of the serous membranes in cattle, pearl-everlasting, the common white everlasting, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* (Treas. Bot. 1866), pearl-eye, † (a) cataract in the eye (obs); (b) an eye of a pigeon or other bird, resembling a pearl; so pearl-eyed a, pearl-fish, † (a) a shell-fish producing pearls; (b) a fish (e.g. the bleak) from the shining scales of which artificial pearl is made (Fishes Stand. Dict. 1895); pearl-fly: see quot; pearl-fruit = pearl-berry (Treas. Bot. 1866), pearl-glimmer = pearl-mica; † pearl-gooseberry, a variety of gooseberry; pearl-grain, the grain or unit of weight by which the value of pearls is estimated; a catat-grain, one fourth of a catat; pearl-hardening, a preparation of gypsum used to give body and substance to poor paper; pearl-hen, the guinea-fowl; † pearl-julep, a sweet drink made with sugar of pearl; pearl-lashing *Naut.*, 'the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff' (Cent. Dict 1890); † pearl-moa, an obsolete synonym of Margarite, pearl-moss, a name for carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); pearl-moth, a pyralid moth of the genus *Botys* or *Margaritella*, so called from its shining appearance; pearl-mussel, a species of mussel bearing pearls; pearl-nautilus, the pearly nautilus; pearl-onion: see ONION 2, pearl-opal = CAHOOLONG; pearl-perch, a sea-fish of New South Wales (*Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percide*), excellent for food; † pearl-plant: see QUOTS.; pearl-pottery: see quot; pearl-powder, a cosmetic used to impart whiteness to the skin, = pearl-white, hence pearl-powdered a.; pearl-sago, sago in small hard rounded grains; pearl-side, the name of a fish, the Sheppey argentine (*Scapelus Pennanti* or *Humboldtii*), having pearly spots on the sides; pearl-sinter, a synonym of Fionite; pearl-smail, the pearly nautilus; pearl-spar, 'an early name for crystallized dolomite showing a pearly lustre, including also some ankerite' (Chester Dict. *Names Minerals* 1896); † pearl-spice, spice in small rounded grains; pearl-tea, gunpowder-tea (Cent. Dict. 1890), pearl-tree: see quot; pearl-tumour, (a) an encysted tumour, the surface of which is covered with white pearly scales; (b) a tumour in the brain, containing small calcified particles resembling grains of sand; (c) in cattle = pearl-disease, pearl-weed = PEARLWORT; pearl-white a, pearly white; sb = pearl-powder: see QUOTS. Also PEARL-ASH, -BARLEY, -DIVER, etc.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pearl-berry 1884 *Garden* 3 June 384/2 The Pearl Bush, one of the finest of the *Spiræa* tribe. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Mar* 1 Apr., The 'waistcoat' should have diamond or *pearl buttons 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People pearl-button maker 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 97 The makers of pearl buttons, also suffer from chronic bronchitis. 1823 *Craven Glass* (ed. 2), *Pearl-coated, a sheep with a curled fleece. The small globules of the wool are supposed to resemble pearls. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/2 A pill is a pill, no matter how beautifully it is 'pearl-coated'. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/4 Pill-making - Wanted, a person who understands *Pearl-coating. 1750 Mrs DELANY *Lett & Corr* (1851) II. 550 Your letters 'have been my pastor, *pearl cordial, and sol volute 1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVI. 770 The *pearl disease of cattle was recognised as a disease equivalent to tuberculosis. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Ternus Med.*, *Pearl-eye, ... old name of cataract 1821 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 7/2 The points were good profile, the cere or ring round the eye, pearl eye, compactness, and good colouring. 1755 JOHNSON,

*Pearl-eyed, having a speck in the eye 1864 WEBSTER, *Pearl-eyed*, affected with the cataract. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bassas* i v 370 While the *Pearl-fish gaping wide doth glister, Much Fry (allured with the bright silver lustre Of her rich Casket) flocks into the Nacre 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 72/2 Very little is known of the natural history of the pearl fish 1847 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No. 5. 226 The grub[s] or larvae of the Hemerobidae or *pearl-flies 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IX. 486 Margarite, or Pearl Mica, called also corundellite, *pearl-glimmer 1769 Mrs RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 321 To make Pearl Gooseberry Wine Take as many of the best *pearl gooseberries when ripe as you please 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* 279/2 The troy ounce contains 600 *pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4-5ths of a troy grain 1871 *Specif. Damm's Patent* No 2237 2 To obtain *pearl-hardening for the manufacture of paper or papier mâché. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 340/1 Numida Meleagris the *Pearl Hen, Guinea Hen, for common Guinea Fowl is... well known 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens* 404 Its use is for the making up of *Pearl Juleps 1880 F. MOHS *Charact. Nat. Hist. Syst. Min.* 53 *Pearl-Mica Rhombohedral 1880 [see *pearl-glimmer*]. 1832 *Lond. Gardener's Mag.* VIII. 94 Sold in Covent Garden Market under the names of oak lungs, carrageen, or Irish *pearl moss. 1600-10 SYLVESTER *Woodmans Bear* lvi. Her knuckles dight With curled Roses, and her nailes With *pearle-muscles' shining scales 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol* v (1858) 202 When the river was low, I used to wade into its folds in quest of its pearl muscles 1878 LYVE *Doctores* ii civ 290 Cromel, ... some name it also *Pearle plante 1864 *Prior Plant-n.* (1879) 179 Pearl-plant, from its smooth hard pearly seed, the growmwell, *Lithospermum officinale* 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The *pearl pottery is a superb kind for elegant and tasteful ornaments, and is so much valued, that the workmen are usually locked up, and employed only on choice articles The components of the clay are blue and porcelain clay, Cornish stone, a little glass, and lead 1632 SHURWOOD, *Pearle-powder, *margariton* 1802 MAR. ENDGORTH *Mor. T.*, *Gd. Fr. Governes* (1832) 225 Ladies who wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Sc.* ii (1863) 294 Plumed, and trained, and spangled, *pearl-powdered, or rouged 1883 *Truth* 31 May 75/2 The face of a lady properly pearl-powdered. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 313/2 Of this granulated sago there are two varieties, the common or brown sago, and *pearl sago 1850 YARRILL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 331 The designation of *Pearl-side is now substituted for that of Argentine. 1811 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Pearl Sinter, or *Fionite*, a variety of siliceous sinter. Colours white and grey. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 199 1731 MENDEL *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 21 The shells of the *Pearl-smails are frequently cast ashore by the sea 1807 ALKIN *Dict. Chem* II 205 *Pearl-spar 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 208 Calcedony disposed on pearl spar 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Or's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 19 The primitive angle of pearl-spar is 106° 5' 1890-1 *Mem. Rijn. Societ.* III. 216 *Pale-spice, 6d 1693 *Phil. Trans.* (XVII). 620 *Pearl-Tree of Surinam, which is a kind of Eucalyptus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lett.*, *Pearl impure, a name for *Cholestonia*; also, for *Peanunonia*; also, for *Pearl disease* 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.*, *Sagina*, *Pearl Weed, Pearlwort 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 148 The white oxide of bismuth, now more generally known as a cosmetic under the name of *pearl-white 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Pearl-white*, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic 1872 SYMONDS *Introd. Study Dante* 173 The pearl-white rose that opens to the rays of God's immediate glory.

†PEARL, sb.² Obs. [Goes with PEARL v. 2 q v] A clearing preparation for wine.

1682 *Art & Myst Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 3 If your Canary hath a flying Lee, and will not find down, draw him into a fresh Butt or Pipe with fresh Lees, and give him a good pearl with the whites of 8 Eggs, and beat them with a handful of white Salt. 1604 16 A Pearl for Muskadine. 1604 Then beat your Butt an hour, then put in your Pearl 1604 43 The same Pearl serves for White Wine

Pearl (pāl), sb.³ ? Obs. [perh. a transposed form of *prill*, *pryll*, a 15th c. var of BRILL¹; but prob. associated in colour or otherwise with PEARL sb.¹] A local name of the fish BRILL.

1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyog.* (1680) Tab. F. 1 Rhombus non aculeatus Squamosus, a *Pearle* Londinensis 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.*, *Pearl*, in ichthyology, a name given by us in the parts about London, to that fish which is called in the west of England, *lug-a-leaf* 1766 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 148 Fish brought 867 Brill or Pearl 1803 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Brill*, The pearl likewise obtains the name of *bril* in some parts of the country.

Pearl (pāl), sb.⁴ [app. another form of PURL, q. v.] One of a row of fine loops forming a decorative edging on pillow-lace, braid, ribbon, gold-lace, etc. Chiefly in Comb., as *pearl-edge*, -loop, -purrl, -tie: see QUOTS.

The oldest spelling seems to be PURL, app. connected with PURL v., but whilst this has become established technically in the machine made lace trade, popular etymology seems to favour the spelling *pearl*, prob. because the ornamental loops somewhat resemble an edging of pearl-drops.

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Sc.* I. (1863) 214, I could not always count a certain wandering inclination for figured patterns and pearl edges. If Mossy had an aversion to anything, it was to a pearl edge. 1831 PORTER *Silh Mann's* 230 Ribands are frequently ornamented by having what is called a pearl-edge given to them. 1841 G. DONN *Textile Manuf.* vii 228 A 'pearl edge', or something similar, is sewn on by hand round every edge 1869 Mrs FALLESER *Hist. Lacet* iii. 26 The flowers are connected by irregular threads overcast (buttonhole stitch), and sometimes worked over with pearl loops (*snoot*). To these untwined threads, called by our lace-makers 'pearl ties'—old Randle Holme styles them 'coxombs'—the Italians give the name of 'legs', the French that of 'brides' 1880 JAMESON, *Pearl*, a kind of ornamental lace used for edging, called also *pearl-lace* 1886 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Pearl-purrl*, a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

Pearl (pāl), v.¹ [f. PEARL sb.¹ or immed. a. F. *perler*, f. *perle*. Both in Fr. and Eng. the first part found is the pa. pple. (*peril*, *pearled*), which may have been formed directly from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, set, or stud with or as with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. (Only in *pa pple*) c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 65 A pins of lether Tasseled with gene [or r 5 MSS. silk] and perled with latoun. 1558 Elvot *Dict.*, *Clauns* is a garment pirled [1545 pyried] or powdered with spangles, lyke nyles heedes 1864 *Riv. Prwy Council Scot.* I. 308 Ane cowp with aue cover perlit with cristalline within 1893 NASIR *Chriss's T.* (1513) 144 Women (seeing them so sumptuously pearled & bespangled), 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1852) 25 The pictured moon Pearled round with stars

2 To sprinkle with pearly drops.

1595 B. BARNES *Son. Sonn.* lxxx, A moining-dew perling the grasse beneath. c 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 22 You trees, With purest gummes perfume and pearle your ryme 1632 QUARLES *Dro. Fancies* i xviii, The Dew that pearls the morning grass a 1818 K. A. S. *Caldoie* 90 The evening dew had pearled their tresses.

3 To furnish (a stag's horns) with pearls. Only in *pa pple*.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 53 When the beame is great, burnished and well pearled

4 To make pearly in colour or lustre; to suffuse with a pearly light or hue.

18. *Moir Snow* xi, Chain up the billows as they roll, And pearl the caves with light 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. 11. 13 & 14 All the other whiteness of his pictures are pearled down with grey or gold. 1874 SYMONDS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. iv. 71 The peaked hills, blue and pearled with clouds

5 To convert or reduce (barley, sago, etc.) into the shape of small round pearls

1600, etc. [see PEARLED *ppl* a¹ 3]. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1080 s. v. *Sago*, The starchy matter is pressed through a metal sieve to corn it (which is called *pearling*), and then dried. 1883 C. H. KARNHAM in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/2 The barley for soup is pearled in a large wooden mortar with a pestle shaped like a pickaxe.

6 To cover (comfits) with a coating of 'pearl' sugar: see PEARL sb.¹ 13. Also *intr.* for *refl*

1883 R. HALDANE *Winkshap Receipts* Sur. ii. 162/2 They will be whiter and better, if partly pearled one day and finished the next. 1604 Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to pearl alike.

7. *intr.* To form pearl-like drops or beads

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 507 With silver dew upon the roses pearling c 1626 *Dict. of Devon* iv. 1 in Bullen O. 17. II. 62 A cold sweat pearled in drops all ore my body 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, It flushes violently out of the Cock, and then stops on a sudden and pearls and smiles in a glass like any bottled beer. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 379 The perspiration pearl down your face

8. *intr.* To seek or fish for pearls

1639 [see PEARLING *vbl* sb. 1] 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 An Act specially dealing with the natives pearling. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Lost Legion* (1897) 97 We've pearled on half-shales in the Bay

†PEARL, v.² Obs. [Goes with PEARL sb.², app. from PEARL sb.¹, in reference to clearness and pellucidity] *trans.* ? To render clear and pellucid, to clarify (wine) with a clearing preparation

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 10 As you pearl your Muskadine, so you must your Malmosey, but use not the Whites of Eggs.

Pearl, v.³ [cf. PURL v.¹] 'To edge with lace' (Jamieson 1880). See PEARLED *ppl* a²

Pearl, variant of PURL v. and sb. in knitting. Pearlaceous, occasional var. PEARLACEOUS.

Pearl-ash (pāl'āsh). The potassium carbonate of commerce, so called from its pearly hue. Orig. only in pl. *pearl ashes*.

a. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ashes*, divers sorts of ashes imported from abroad as pot-ashes, pearl-ashes. 1776 J. CLEGG in T. Percival *Ess. III.* App. 335 Into one vessel I put a small quantity of pearl ashes 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 321 It assumes a spongy texture, with a bluish or greenish colour, and is then denominated pearl-ashes

β. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Pot-ash*, The purity of pearl-ash points out the method in which it has been prepared 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 269 Take one part of the roasted Ore, 3 of Pearl Ash. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 160 This is the crude potassium carbonate, called, when purified by recrystallization, *pearl-ash*.

Pearl-barley. [Cf. PEARL v.¹ 5] Barley reduced by attrition to small rounded grains; used in making barley-water, broths, and soups.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 112. 2/2 The Pearl-Barley bears the Preference 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 Pot or pearl barley. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 376/2 Barley prepared by grinding off the outer cuticle, which forms 'pot barley' When the attrition is carried farther, so that the grain is reduced to small round pellets, it is called 'pearl barley'.

Pearl-diver. One who dives for pearl-oysters So *Pea ri-di ving*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 863 The greatest length of time, that Pearl-Divers in these parts can hold under water, is about a quarter of an hour; and by no other means but Custom. For Pearl-diving lasteth not above Six weeks 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii viii 217 The fish that is said frequently to destroy the pearl-divers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 392 Diemerbroeck relates the case of a pearl-diver, who, under his own eye remained half-an-hour at a time under water, while pursuing his hunt for pearl muscles.

Pearled (pēild, poet. pē'iled), *ppl a.* [f PEARL sb.¹ and v¹ + -ED]

1. Furnished, set, or adorned with pearls, composed of or fitted with pearl or nacre. Chiefly poet. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 126 Many a perled garment Embroidured was ayen in the dai. a 1568 *Wald my gud Ladye that I luf* 43 in *Bannatyne Poems* 558 With perlit prenis of pauce, For hir wishpoh to weir. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 834 The water Nymphs Hld up their pearled wrists and took her in 1839 BAILEY *Pastus* viii (1852) 94 Within some pearled and coral cave 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* iii. (1868) 31 Galathea in her car of pearled shells

† b. Containing or yielding pearls. Obs.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud* *Fr Acad.* iii. (1618) 853 This pearled fish maintaineth the kinde thereof by the egges which it breedeth 1619 T. MILLES tr *Mexia's*, etc *Treas. Anc & Mod. T.* II 976/2 Taking pearled Oysters.

2. Formed into pearly drops, dew-besprinkled 1586 CRESS *Pemroke Ps* cx ii. As thickly sett As pearled plane with drops is wett 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. in *Colonus* 427 To pearld Auroras saffron colour'd bed 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc Eccl* vii. 1 Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steep 1753 WATSON *Ode Applaud* Summer 161 From pearled bush The sunny sparkling drop I brush. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess* c. i. v (1875) 219 That lay of pearled tears in, the wide famed Lament

3. Formed into small rounded grains; granulated 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii. xxiv. The Manna on each leaf de pearled lie 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 476/2 This pearled Nitre is good in all hot Diseases 1885-86 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xviii. A honey-cake Of pearled barley mix'd with hydromel

4. In boiling of sugar for confectionery. Brought to the degree called 'pearl'; see QUOTS and PEARL sb.¹ 13

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), Pearled Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipp't the tip of one's Fore-finger into the boiling Sugar and applied it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String continues sticking to both

This degree of Boiling may also be known, by a kind of round Pearls that arise on the top of the Liqueur 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* l. 1 92 Boil four Pounds of Sugar till it be pearled

5. Like pearl in colour or lustre; pearly.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 209 The red, and pearled, or white sort, called in English, Currans, produce Bunches, which are ripe in July 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 5 Red sun, blue sky, white snow, and pearled ice.

† 6. Covered with a pearly scurf. Obs 1667 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* 6 To whom are all kinds of diseases, deformities, pearled fishes, if not to drunkards?

Pearled, *ppl a.* [cf PEARL sb.¹] 'Having a border of lace, ornamented with a worked border' (Jamieson 1825).

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Spald Cl) II. 388 Haddochie preparit him self noble for death He had on his heid ane white perlit mytche He had no cot, bot ane pair of blak breikis. 1886 Cassell's *Engl. Dict.*, *Pearled*, having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.

Pearler (pē'lar). [f PEARL v¹ + -ER.] A trader engaged in pearl-fishing, an employer of pearl-divers; also, a small vessel employed in this trade.

1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. Unless the Colonial authorities look very sharply after the pearlers, they will soon exhaust the banks. 1902 *Blackw Mag.* Apr 534/1 He had been in his time soldier, sailor, missionary, pearler, outlaw and mail carrier.

Pearlet, rare. Also 6 perlet, 9 pearl-let. [dim. of PEARL sb.¹: cf. F. *perlette* (a 1560 in Littré), It. *perletta* seed-pearl.] A little pearl.

a 1569 in Nichols *Progr Q. Elis* (1823) I. 271, 61 for her half yerres wages for translating the Queenes perlets 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodist* 64 The infant dew . . on every blade, Like pearl-lets showers'd 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 38 Who circled his brow with pearllets white?

Pearl-fisher. One who fishes for pearls.

1748 *Anson's Voy* ii. viii. 218 Great heaps of shells . . left by the pearl-fishers from Panama. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* 1. He had practised it as a preparation for becoming a pearl-fisher.

So **Pearl-fishery**, a. the occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; b. the place where this is carried on, with all its apparatus. **Pearl-fishing** = *pearl-fishery* a.; also *attrib.*

1667 SPAT *Fish. Roy Soc* 169 The Pearl-fishing is dangerous, being the Divers commonly make their Will, and take leave of their Friends, before they tread the Stone to go down. 1694 *Phil. Trans* XVII. 659 A Letter from Sir Robert Redding concerning Pearl-Fishing in the North of Ireland 1748 *Anson's Voy* ii. viii. 218 Having mentioned the pearl-fishing, I must . . recite a few particulars relating thereto. 1766 *Hist. in Ann. Reg* 131/2 A very profitable pearl fishery in the river Spey in Scotland. c 1840 *Arab Nts.* (Riddg) 123 I then engaged myself, with the other merchants, in a pearl-fishery, in which I employed many divers on my own account. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct 6/4 The pearl fishing trade of Northern Australia.

Pearl-grass. [f PEARL sb.¹ + GRASS.]

1. The large quaking-grass, *Briza maxima*. [From the shape and aspect of its spicules]

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* i. lxxv 67 In English they call it Pearle-Grass, and Garden-Quakers. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xiii. xvi 1166 The greatest white Spanish Quakers, or Pearle gras.

2. = PEARL sb.¹ 8 b. Also *perl-grass*.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot* XI 374 Over-run with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt, or perl-grass.

Pearliness (pē'lines). [f. PEARLY a. + -NESS.]

Pearly quality or character

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom White* (1861) 121 Let me teach

you to understand the heavenly pearliness of these lines 1884 *St James's Gas* 5 Dec. 6/2 That pearliness in which lies the greatest beauty of the human skin 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II 145 Let . . our whole spirit, soul, and flesh, be sacred to His Humanity, that through His Pearliness in us we may become His incorruptible and eternal race.

Pearling (pē'ling), *sb.* Sc. and north. dial. Also 7 -ine, 7-9 -in. [Goes with PEARL sb.¹, PEARLED *ppl a.* 2: see -ING¹.] A kind of lace of thread or silk, for trimming the edges of garments: also called *pearling-lace*. In pl *pearlings*, edgings of this lace, also *transf* clothes trimmed with it.

1621 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV 625/2 That no person of whatsoeuer degree salhave pearling or Ribbening vpon pair Ruffes, Sarkis, Neipkines, and Soksies, except be persons before puiuedged, and be pearling and Ribbening To be of those made within the kingdom of Scotland. 1644 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1819) VI 76/2 On everie elne of imported pearline of threed or silke betwix three and six punds

00 12 00 a 1700 *Cock Laird* iii. in *Ramsay's Wks* (1877) II 222, I maun hae pinners With pearling [ed 1829 purllins] set round 1724 in *Ramsay Tea-T Misc* (1733) I 89 Sae put on your pearlings, Marion, And kyrtle of the cramasie 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix. Let Jenny Dennison slip on her pearlings to walk before my niece and me. 1818 — *Ht Mull* xxvi. Pearline-lace as fine as spiders' webs.

Pearling (pē'ling), *vb. sb.* [f. PEARL v¹ + -ING¹] The action of PEARL v¹, in various senses.

1. Seeking or fishing for pearls. Also *attrib* 1639 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1817) V 259/1 The patent to James Bannatyne for the pearling Ibid. 261/1 The article against Mr Mellwill's patent of pearling 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug 11/1 Their rations consist of only a little flour when they are engaged in pearling 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr 5/2 The most important of the Australian pearling grounds.

2. a. Formation into pearl-like grains or pellets; b. Coating of comfits with 'pearl' sugar: see PEARL v¹ 5 and 6. Chiefly *attrib.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Caramel*, The Fruits being thus dispos'd on the Bottom and Sides of the China-Dish, a Pearling-Pot is to be used 1839 [see PEARL v¹ 5]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pearling-mill*, a mill for preparing hominy, pearling barley, etc 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii 161/1 A ladle and a 'pearling cot'. This last somewhat resembles a funnel without the tube

3. (See PEARLY a. 5 b)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan 4/1 The perfect pearling of her runs equalled the perfection of a musical box.

Pearling, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²]

† 1. Forming pearls or pearl-like drops. Obs. 1595 SPENSER *Euph.* 155 Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre, Sprinkled with perle, and perling flowres a tweeken 1596 — *P. Q. v* 11. 50 But rather let . . to fall few perling drops from her fair lampes of light.

2. Fishing for pearls

1804 G. BOOTHBY *In Strang Company* ii. iv (1806) 48/2 Numbers of white sailed pearling craft dotted the bay.

Pearlish (pē'lish), *a* [f. PEARL sb.¹ + -ISH¹]

Slightly pearl-coloured or pearl-like.

1805 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* i. viii 260 The bluish and pearlish tint you notice in oyster-shells. 1890 — *Ocean Voy.* II. viii 96 The pearlish gleam of canvas.

Perlite (pē'loit). [f. PEARL sb.¹ + -ITE¹]

1. *Min.* Variant form of PERLITE, = PEARL-STONE

2. *Metallurgy*. One of the forms in which carbon and iron are combined in cast steel. see QUOTS.

1889 *Nature* 14 Nov. 371/2 Prof Howe, of Boston, even suggests mineralogical names, such as 'cementite', 'perlite', 'ferrite', for the various associations of carbon and iron 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 752/1 This substance, which has received the name of perlite, is an intimate mixture of thin lamellæ of ferrite and yet thinner lamellæ of a chemical combination of iron and carbon, Fe₃C, which bears the name of cementite. Low-carbon irons and steels are composed of a conglomeration of ferrite and perlite, but when the carbon reaches about 0.8 per cent. the ferrite granules disappear, and only the perlite remains.

Pearl-oyster. A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusc of the family *Aviculidae*; spec. *Meleagrina margaritifera* of the Indian seas.

1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat Hist* 169 The Pearl-Oysters are so very hard and tough, . . that they always throw them away. 1748 *Anson's Voy* ii. viii 219 The pearl oyster was incapable of being eaten 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 422 The pearl oyster is not in reality an oyster at all, but is more allied to a mussel, having, like the latter animal, a byssus, or cable by which it secures itself to the rocks

Pearl-shell.

1. A shell having a nacreous coating; mother-of-pearl as naturally found. Also *rhetorically*, something resembling such a shell.

1614 SYLVESTER *Balthus's Rescue* iv 379 Her soft sleek slender hands With purest Pearl shell had each finger tipt. 1887 GUILLELMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* II. 321 To send schooners to the northern coast for pearl shell and gum-dammar 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/4 The pearl shell from which mother-of-pearl ornaments are made

2. Any shell producing pearls; a pearl-mussel 1788 *Rcra Chambers' Cycl.*, *Pearl shell* or *gaper*. See MYA

[*Mya* a bivalve shell gaping at one end On being squeezed, they will eject the pearl.] 1815 JAS ARBUTHNOT *Fishes Buchanan* 34 *Mytilus Margaritifera*, Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called Pearl Shell

3. *attrib* Of or resembling a pearly shell.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ode Astraea* xvi. These five nimble brethren small Arm'd with Pearl-shell helmets all 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 215 Hattie, listening with all her pearl-shell ears.

Hence **Pearl-shell-er**, one who fishes for pearl-

shells; **Pea-ri-she-ling sb.**, the collecting of pearl-shells. *adj* engaged in this.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 11/1 Its timber and pearl-shelling industries Ibid 11/2 Cossack is the great rendezvous of the pearl shelling fleet. Ibid. 28 Nov. 12/1 Pearl shellers working on the north-west coast of Australia with twelve schooners, seventy-five luggers, and 642 men 1889 H. H. KOMILLY *Veraudah in N Guinea* 23 He has been everything—overlander, explorer, gold-digger, pearl-heller! Ibid., Reports of pearl-shelling and Bêche de Mer fishing

Pearl-stone. The same as PERLITE

1800 HENRY *Ept Chem* (1808) 364 The same skillful analyst has found potash in Hungarian pearl-stone. 1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii 102, I consider even the pearlstone as an untrifled obsidian.

Pearlwort. A book-name for the genus *Sagina* of caryophyllaceous plants.

1660 RAY *Catal Plantarum* 151 *Saxifraga Anglica Occidentalis* Pearlwort, Chickweed-Breakstone 1787 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II 215 *Sagina*, Chickweed-Breakstone. *Trailing Pearlwort* 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl* (ed 4) III 186 Pearlworts, inconspicuous plants, with narrow leaves

Pearly (pē'li), *a* (*adv*, *sb*) [f PEARL¹ + -Y.]

1. Round and lustrous like a pearl, as a dewdrop, etc. c 1430 LYNG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 242 Whan Aurora, Sent on herbs the peery drops sheene 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 14 The peery doppelis schake in silvir schouris 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 113 The treasure of thy peery dew 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn Sc* (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

b. Like pearl in appearance or lustre

1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* vi. xviii. The silver Tient on peary sands dooth slide. 1651 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year II.* xi. 136 Casting its peary seeds for the young to breed, it (the silk-worm) leaveth its silk for man 1776 GIBSON *Decl & P.* xi (1806) I 232 Her teeth were of a peary whiteness 1811 PINKERTON *Petology* 1 380 Lustre, from glimmering to shining, between pearly and vitreous. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat Philos.* 393 A tough, pearly opaque membrane, termed the sclerotic coat 1873 *Daily Tel.* 26 May 4/1 The pearliest complexions did not shrink from exposure to the morning air

2. Abounding in, having, or bearing pearls

1619 T. MILLES tr *Mexia's*, etc *Treas Anc & Mod. T.* II 977/2 The flesh, or body of the Pearly Oyster 1714 GAY *Ep to Lady* 24 Here I, call'd the Nerides from their peary cells a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* i 355 Like to a diver in the peary seas.

b. Abounding in, or characterized by, mother-of-pearl; nacreous.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 407 Through Groves Of Coral stray . . Or in their Pearlie shells at ease, attend Moist nutriment 1714 GAY *Trivia* iii 127 The man . . that on the rocky shore First broke the oozy oyster's peary coat. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol* 286 The Pearly Chambered Nautilus, or Sailor. 1822 OWEN (*title*) *Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus*

3. Made of, set with, adorned with pearls or pearl.

1742 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 44 Deck'd with peary pride. 1818 KEATS *Endym* ii. 137 The peary cup Meander gave me Ibid iii 212 Beside this old man lay a peary wand. 1853 C. F. ALEXANDER *Hymn*, 'The roseate hues', Oh! for the peary gates of heaven! Oh! for the golden floor!

4. Of the clear greyish- or bluish-white colour of pearl.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art II.* 61 Beneath the eyes, the pleasing peary tints are to be observed, composed of verditer and white 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv 53 The dressing room lamp shed a peary light through the room. 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeon* xxix. A costume of peary grey

5. *fig* Exceedingly precious (like a precious pearl), of supreme (spiritual) purity or lustre. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet of Qual* (1809) IV 69 You are too much, too peary, too precious a treasure 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 148 We begin to long . . that we may be peary and Christ-like throughout.

b. Having a clear, round, sweet tone.

1890 in *Cent. Diet*

6. Comb, as *peary-coated*, *coloured*, *teethed* adjs 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv in *Schism* 401 By night, the Moon denies to fading Flowers Her silver sweat, and peary-purled shows. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol*. 30 A peary-coated Shell.

B. as *adv*. After the manner of, or in respect of, pearl or pearls.

1818 KEATS *Endym* iii. 760 Here is a shell; 'tis peary blank to me 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* II 193 The little bell flowers, peary blue 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii 361/1 A peary-lustrous material.

C. *sb.* in pl. Clothes adorned with pearl-buttons, such as are worn by costermongers (*vulgar colloq.*) 1886-96 MARSHALL *Pomes fr.* 'Pink 'Un', *Bleary Bill* 60 (Farmer) Oh! why are your pearlies so bright, bleary Bill? 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan 7/5 A sharp-looking urchin, wearing a complete suit of coster 'pearlies'.

Pearmain (pē'mān). Forms: 5 *parmayn*, *permayn* (e, parment); 6-7 *pearmain* (e, 7-pear-main, 7 per-, pear(e), pair-, pare-, peer-main (e, -mane, -mayn, 7-9 *permain*). [ME a. OF *par-*, *permain*, app ad l. **parmānus* of Parma: see W. Foerster in *Zeitschr. f. Rom Phil.* 1899, XXIII 423 In mod. Ger *parmane*.]

† 1. A variety of pear; app the same as the WARDEN. Obs.

[1285 *Ld Treas. Roll* 14 *Edw I* m. x Walterus de Burgo reddidit ad Scaccarium cc para parmenorum et duo modia vini pro se et Galfrido de Fontibus et Waltero de Billingey pro manerio de Runham quod de Rege tenent] c 1425 *Voc. in Wr* -Wulcker 647/29 *Nomina Fructuum Hoc volumini*, *permayne* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 270/1 A *Parmayn*, *volumini*, Anglice a warden. 1611 [see 3]

2. Name of a variety of apple, of which there are many sub-varieties.

1597 *GERARDE Herball* III. xcvi. 1274 Of the apple tree The summer Pearmerme. The winter Pearmerme 1602 In *Lyle's Wks* (1902) I. 492 Wee haue jentlings, pearmayns, russet coates, pippines. 1622 *DRAYTON Polyb.* viii. 675 The Pearmerme, which to France long eke to us was knowne. 1663-4 *Wood Life* 2 Jan. (O H S) II. 1 For a peck of pearmerme, 6^l, given to Mary to fetch them, 1st. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) II. 287 The Russet Pearmain partakes both of the Russeting and Pearmain in colour and taste, the one side being generally Russet, and the other streak'd like a Pearmain. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 100/1 Hubbard's pearmain Autumn pearmain Adam's pearmain Lamb Abbey pearmain 1875 *BLACKMORE A Lorraine* III. vi. 81 A tempting and beautiful apple, a scarlet pearmain

3 attrib and Comb

c 1425 *Poc* in W. Wulker 646/10 *Hec nolentius*, pearmayntie 1483 *Cath. Angl* 270/1 A Purnayntie (A payment tre), *nolentius* a wardenlike. 1611 *COCKER, Paire de paimain*, the Pearmerme Pear 1616 *SURF & MARKIN Country Parnie* 395 It is grafted upon the Thome on Quince tree, and upon the Pearmerme-tie 1679 *BLOUNT Anc Times* 69 It is worth the observing that in King Edward the first time Pearmain-cider was called wine.

Pearmonger (pē'mɔŋŋɜː) [f. PEAR sb + MONGER.] A dealer in pears. *Usu.* in alliterative phrase as *part* as a pearmonger.

1505 J. HARDING *Confut. Jewell's Apol* v. v. 247 Hea picketh forth this hasty Defendee, as penit as a pearmonger. a 1732 *GAL New Song on New Similes* 9 Part as a pear-monger I'd be, If Molly were but kind 1738 *SWAN Pol. Conversat* 69 You are as peit as a Pearmonger this Morning.

Pears(e, obs. forms of PIERCE.

Peart (piːt), *a.* Also 6 peirt, 6- piert, 9 peert. A variant of PERT *a.*, with lengthened vowel, found already in 15th c., and formerly occurring in all the senses; still widely used in the dialects, and sometimes as a literary archaism or localism in senses no longer expressed by *peit*, esp. *a.* Lively, brisk, sprightly, active; *b.* Clever, intelligent, sharp of comprehension. See PERT.

Pear-tree. Forms see PEAR sb. and TREE. 1. The tree which produces pears. See PEAR sb. 2. a 1300 *Cursor M* 37 Of node perie come god peirs 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 The frute of the seid perie and of an appultie 1579 *SPENCER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 121 Crows That in our Peetree haunted 1609 *DRYDEN Virg Geor* IV. 214 He knew For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose 1866 *Tras. Bot* 945 The Common Pear tree, *Pyrus communis* ... The branches are thorny... Under cultivation the thorns disappear.

2. The wood of this tree, pear-wood. 1669 *STURMY Mower's Mac* II. xvi. 92 Smooth dry Box Wood or Pear-tree 1850 *Rutim Newig* (Weale) 131 Pieces of pear-tree or comb

3 attrib and Comb c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III. 701 The perie's plaunte is sette in places colde 1633 T. JAMES *Voy. Q.* Old seasoned Pear-tree-wood.

Peary, variant of PERRY, a peg-top.

Peas, obs. form of PEACE.

Peasant (peːznt), *sb* Forms *a.* 5 paissaunt, 6 paissaunte, peasant, peysant, -aunt, peasant, -aunt, pezzant, 6-7 paysant, peasant, pezzant, 6-8 paissant, 6- peasant. *B.* 6 paysan, -yne, peysan, 7 paيسان, peasant. [a AF. *paissant*, in OF. *paissant*, *paissant*, *paysant* (12th c. in Godef.), mod F *paysan* (13th c. in Littré), f. *paiss*, *pays* country; -L. *pāgensis*, sc. *ager*, the territory of a *pāgus* or canton, the country. Cf. It. *paesano*, Sp. *paisano*. The *B* forms here are conformed (more or less) to later Fr.

The OF. ending, *-ant*, *-ent*, is difficult. It cannot represent L. *-anus*; French etymologists incline to refer *paissant* to an earlier *paissens*, formed with the German suffix *-inc*, *-ing*.

1. One who lives in the country and works on the land, either as a small farmer or as a labourer; the name is also applied to any rustic of the working classes; a countryman, a rustic.

In early use, properly only of foreign countries, often connoting the lowest rank, antithetical to *noble*; also to *prince* a 1341-2 *Year-bks* 26 *Edw. III.* Hill. No. 13 (Rolls) 65 Vostre tenant. resceit la rente par mayne des paissantz [v. r. paysans, paysains] et villeyens. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The pore comons, laboretz, paissautes of the saide duchie of Normandie a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 46 The comen people and peysantz of the countree assembled in greute nombre. 1566 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl* (Arb.) 57 The Peasant he should labor for their ease 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron* III. 1199/1 The pezzants about gathered themselves together, and set upon him and his souldiers. 1598 *DALLINGTON Meth Trav* K. iv. b. There is also the 'Subiect', that is, the pore peasant that laboureth and tilleth the fields. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 275 Heaven lies no more open to a Noble mans performances and merits, than a peasants. 1664 H. MORR *Met Inq* I. xxii. 85 There being a like fear of it... in Princes and Peasants, in Gentle and simple 1678 *LOCKE in Ld. King Life* 77 In Xantonge, and several other parts of France, the peasants are much more miserable 1763 *Chron. in Ann Reg* 61/2 An address lately presented to the king of Sweden, by the speaker of the house of Peasants, assembled in diet. 1807 *WORKMAN Wks Doe* vii. 313 Help did she give at need, and joined The Whordlike peasants in their prayers 1844 *DISHAIRL Connegby* III. iii. What can it signify whether a man be called a labourer or a peasant? 1859 *LECKY Europ Mor.* (1877) I. 1. 146 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more

propeious 1878 *SELLEY Stern* I. 433 Farnished drudger who, if they cannot be called serfs, can still less be called peasants, for a peasant properly so called must have a personal interest in the land

B 1511 *GUYLORDE Pilgr* (Camden) 64 They herde of the peysans and suche as they mette that all the Galeys were relecte 1523 *CROMWELL* in *Meriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 39 Victuallly, that by the diligence of the peysans myght be conuaye to the next strong holdys 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Ir Herald* § 66 (1877) 79 We knowe your commons be vylaynes peysynes, not able to abyde the countenance of an Englyshman 1642 *HOWELL Twelve Treat* (1661) 5 In France you shall see the poor Aynne Peasant half weary of his life a 1656 *USSELL Ann* (1658) 91 A few miserable boots, or peasants 1690 *LO LANDSDOWNE Brit Eucharist* s (1779) 177 A rural dance of Peasants

† *b* With various inferential connotations: = Serf, villen, also boor, clown *Obs.*

1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon* bef. *Edw VI* 13 They oppressed the poore. They made them slaues, peusantes, villains and bondmen vnto them 1590 *LEVINS Alonph* 25/16 A Peasant, *perna, seruus* 1596 *FLEMING Panophi Epist* 344 Defied by a compurse of bussardly peasantes 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav Wks* (Grosart) V. 19 A number of peasant and warlets 1613 R. CRAWFORD *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Peasant*, clowne

† *c* Hence, as a term of abuse (cf. *villain*).

Low fellow, rascal. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal* *Edw* (1893) 94 The subiectes of france, in ierpoche of whome we call them paissantes 1591 *Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 28 Base headgroom, coward, peasant, worse than a thiesing slaue 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV* II. ii. 294, I will predominate ouer the peasant, and thou shalt lye with his wife. 1601 *YARINGTON Two Lament Tray* III. ii. Thou weathercocke of mutabilitie, White-livered Peasant

2. attrib *a.* Appositive, That is a peasant, as *peasant-proprietor*, † formerly, sometimes passing into adj. Of peasant nature, base Also derivatives of these, as *peasant proprietorship*, *peasant-proprietary* adj.

c 1550 *CROMWELL Way to Wealth* B. ii. b. The pore men (whom ye cal paissaunte knaues) have decaied more then you can deuise to lue upon them 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 576 Oh what a Rogue and Peasant slaue am I 1702 *Rowe Tamorl.* iv. i. 1621 The Peasant-Hind, begot and boin to Slavery 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 391 A peasant-boy loved the daughter of a rich Odalbonde 1878 *JONES Primer Pol Econ* x. 88 One of the best modes of holding land is peasant proprietorship 1896 *Daily Tel* 5 Feb 6/7 This hardy race of peasant-farmers 1903 *Westm Gaz* 25 Mar 2/1 The peasant-proprietary clauses did not work, rackrenting continued, evictions increased

b. Of or pertaining to a peasant or peasants.

1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen VI* Induct 33 This haue I rumour'd through the peasant-Townes 1813 W. S. WALKER *Poems* 84 Recent from toil, the weaty peasant train Reclined their languid limbs along the plain. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Arguid* 34 Where in his peasant-dress he loved to sit 1878 *N. Amer. Rev* CXXVII. 171 The Tuscan peasant-plays still performed in various parts of the province

3 *Comb.* as *peasant-shooting*, *peasant-born* adj ;

peasant-like adj, like or proper to a peasant

1600 *HURWOOD and Pt. Edw.* IV. Wks. 1874. I. 118 Peasant-like, viheard of treachery. 1703 *STEELE Tend Husb* II. 1, What a Peasant-like Amour do these coarse Words import? 1844 P. HARWOOD *Hat Irish Reb.* 145 To check the system of torture, house-burning, and peasant-shooting 1886 W. J. TUCKER *B. Lw of* 303 The 100m. was partly peasant-like in its appurtenances and partly burgher-like. 1895 *Westm Gaz* 5 Nov 2/1 A grand of Greek grammar by night will not eliminate the peasant in the peasant-born

Hence **Peasantess**, a female peasant, **Peasant-hood**, peasant quality or condition; **Peasantship**, peasanthood; a peasant community, a commune (Ger. *bauerschaft*).

1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 88 Here were 'peasantesses, presiding over their homely waies in enormous winged caps 1889 *tr Mme Carlet's Emprress Eugenie* vii. 223 A handsome and strong peasantess was selected to nurse the Prince. 1890 *Examiner* 773/1 The homely dress she wore in the days of her 'peasanthood. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst Geog* IV. 339 These pfectures consist of parishes, and the parishes in them of 'peasantships, which are properly small villages, in which many peasants reside together

† **Peasant, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec sb.] *trans.*

To make a peasant of; to subject as a peasant, bondman, or serf

1599 *MARSTON Sco Villanus* I. ii. But now (sad change!) the kennell snicke of slaues. Peasant great Lords, and serule seruice craues *Ibid.* III. xi. That now poore Soule (Thus peasant) to each lewd thoughtis controule

Peasantly (peːzntli), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.*

[f. PEASANT sb + -LY.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a peasant or peasants.

1569 *STOCKER tr Diod Sic.* II. ix. 52 To play and require suche payssauntie slaues of passagc and recourse. 1598 *DALLINGTON Meth Trav* S. b. Vertue makes Nobility, for there are noble Peasants, and peasantly Nobles. 1611 *COCKER, Coteret*, ... a kind of peasantly weapon used in old time. 1659 *Gentl Calling* v. § 17 An opinion that it is a mean and peasantly thing for a gentleman to give himself the trouble of looking after his fortune. 1697 *COLLIER Inimor Stage* v. § 3 (1730) 145 This Peasantly Expression [Sack-wine] agrees neither with the Gentleman's figure, nor with the rest of his behaviour

Peasantry (peːzntri). [f. as prec + -RY.]

1. Peasants collectively, a body of peasants.

c 1553 *Edw VI* in *Burnet Hist Ref* (1681) II. Collect Records 70 The Gentlemen and Seruicemen ... ought not to have so much as they have in France, where the Peasantry is of no value. 1622 *BACON Hen VII* 74 In France, and Italie, and some other Parts abroad, where in effect all is Noblesse, or Peasantry. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des Vill* 55 A bold

peasantly, then country's pride. When once destroy'd, can never be supplied 1877 *CONRITT Telling Lovers* 6 'The Labouring classes... are called, now-a-days, by these gentlemen, 'the peasantry' This is a new term as applied to Englishmen 1842 *JAMIS Brigand* III. His gaub was unlike that of the peasantry of Savoy 1903 W. RAITON *Forbesworth* 172 The peasantry—if that word may be used without pioducing to designate all those who live on the land by their own labour

2 The condition of being a peasant; the legal position or rank of a peasant (or German *Bauer*), the conduct or quality of a peasant, rusticity

1596 *SHAKS Merch. V* II. ix. 46 (Qo 2) How much low Peasantry would then be gleaned From the true veldc of honour? and how much honour Picked from the chaff of the times 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* II. ix. § 2 74 Colours so borne, shew Bastardy, peasantly, or dishonor a 1680 *BUTLER Rom* (1759) I. 332 Else, as a Gentleman, you could have descended to such Peasantry of Language 1762 *tr Busching's Syst Geog* IV. 208 Whoever would appear at the Diet, must previously become a countryman, or a sume the peasantly 1824 *LAMB Rha Ser.* II. *Ralesmoor*, Till, vny dieg of peasantry purging off, I received into myself Vay Gentility.

† *b* A small territorial division in Germany (= Ger. *bauerschaft*), a commune *Obs.* 1812

1762 *tr Busching's Syst Geog* IV. 348 One hundred and twenty-one villageships (= *dorfschaften*) and peasantries (= *bauerschaften*)

Peasced. see PEASEOOD.

Pease (piːz), *sb* Forms: 1. piise, (piose), 1, 4-5 pyse, 4 peose, 4-6 pese, peese, pees, 5 pes, Sc. pees, 5 (6 Sc.) peise, 6 Sc. peas, 6-7 peaze, 5-8 (9 arch) pease; 6 pees, peas (also 7-9 in com.), and as pl of PEA. *Pl a.* 1. pisan, pisan, 2. 6 pesen, 4 peosen, -un, 4-5 pesyn, 5 pesome, 5-6 peson, 6 peessen, peaysyn, (paysen), 6-8 (9 dial. and arch.) peasen, peason. *B* 4 peases, -ial, 6 peesos 7. 5-6 peese, 6- peaso (as in sing.). [OE. *piise* (*piose*, *fyse*) wk. fem., pl. *piisan*, a L. *pisa* (pl. -m), late collateral form (4th c. in Palladius) of *pisum*, pl. *pisa*, a. Gr. *πίσος*, earlier *πίσος*, pulse, pease. In ME *pise*, pl. *piisen*; 16th c. *pease*, pl. *peasen*, *pees*, *pease*. Through this reduction of the pl. to *pise*, *pease* (identical with the sing.), which became at length in pronunciation equivalent to *pis*, *peas*, the final sibilant was c 1600 taken for the plural s (s), and a new singular *PEA* arose, q.v.]

1. Singular.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (O E T) 1208 *Lenticula*, pioue. c 1000 *Sax Leechb* II. 190 Sum pyse cyn hatte lenticulas c 1050 *Cotton Cleop Gloss* in W. Wulker 432/25 *Lenticula*, piue 13 *K Als* 559 A pese nys worth the riche slaunder. 1362 *LANGT P Pl* A. vii. 155 A waystour countde pers at a peose [1377 B vi 171 peen] and his plough bope 1380 *Sir Perunb* 5847 By Mahoun y nolde 37ue a pyse, for cryt ne al ys myzie 1390, c 1400 *Pese* [see B 2] 1483 (*alt* Angl. 273/1 A Peise, *pisa* 1530 *Palsgr.* 158 *Vne poyt*, a pees 1580, etc *Pese* [see B 2]. 1614 *KALLIGH Hist. World* I. iv. § 2 Of the bigness of a great Pease.

2. Plural (and collective)

a c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (O E T) 1256 *Pisum*, piosan. c 1000 *Sax Leechb* II. 180 *Pis* in geodena on cede and on wette c 1200 *Pies & Vert* 43 To eten benen and pesen. 1362 *LANGT P Pl* A. vii. 176 A potful of peosyn. *Ibid.* 285 *Peosyn*, and *Peosyn* c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 648 *Chopra*, He poutryth peyn vp on the hachis. c 1420 *Liber Cecorum* (1862) 45 Take boyled water. Sethe in by peosone 1523 in *Vist. Southwell* (Camden) 121 My tuffall of payсын. 1533 *ELVOR Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 25 b. Peasyn aye muche in the nature of beanes 1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph* 90 To take up peasen out of y^e pottle. 1545 *Pesen* [see B 2]. 1553, 1573 *Peson* [see B 2] c 1578 *FRONISIER in P. Loc. Rec Comm.* (1833) 561 But one hogged of rotyyn peosyn weth hogges wolde not eytte. 1777 *Poor Robin* (M.), Cherries, gooseberries, and green peasen 1829 *HONE Poor Humphrey's Cal May*, This month Mackarel comes in season, And also reckon upon peason. 1880 *BROWNING Pietro of Abano* aliu, A taste, which—craving manna—kecks at peason

B 1377 *LANGT. P Pl* B. vi. 189 A potful of peses. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon Sel. Wks.* II. 71 *Pes* ben diuers from whete. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr* in *Palgr* 915 *Peas*, *peis*, *peis*. *Y.* c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) 21 129 Thae groweth. ne benes, ne pese. *Ibid* (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 *Pai* hafe nowper piue ne wotes. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take whyte pese and washe hom lebe c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 241 If ye fynd par cale & peas & bunys, & no noder meat. 1479 *Acta Domi Concl* (1839) 461/1, 111 bolle pss 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w Kennedie* 115 Thow lull full pyrdles in the peise 1523 *FITZGER. Husb* § 10 11ly beanes.. wolde ranker gronde than peave. *Ibid* § 12 Two bushells of gray peas 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 80 Sum vset breid of ry.. sum of peise or beanes. 1681 [see B 2]. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 245 Pease are sown by hand.

B. Signification. The earlier form of *PEA* 1, q.v.

1. The plant, *PEA* 2. With defining word, applied also to other leguminous plants, as *Everlasting Pease*, etc.: see *PEA* 3.

c 1000 [see A. 1]. c 1380 [see A. 2] 14. *Metr. Voc* in W. Wulker 625/13 *Ordium*, faba, *pisa*, [glossed] barly che, beene, pyse. c 1425 *Voc* *Ibid* 664/22 *Hee pisa*, pese *Ibid* faba, bene 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. viii. 80 In this contree [Pese] groweth a pexe whiche is so hot that it skaldeth the handes of them that holde it. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. P. 11 b. The herbe whiche groweth in woddes. with floures lyke vnto a pease. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 54 It yeldeth nothing els but Wheate, Barley, Beanes, and Peason. 1634 *SIR I. HERBERT Trvo*, 128 Carauances or Indian Pease. 1676 *GHEW Anat. Leaves* II. § 9 The Leaves of Beans and Peasen. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) s. v., That sort called Pease

Everlasting, hath a very fine flower or blossom 1795 BURKE
The Scarcity Wks VII 408 My ground under pease did
not exceed an acre but the crop was great

2 A single seed, a pea (PEA 1) Obs. or arch.
Often used as a standard in comparison of size.

c 1000, c 1200, 1362, c 1385 [see A 2] 1390 GOWER Conf
II. 275 He wol ayeinward take a bene, Ther he hath lent
the smale pease. c 1400 MAUNDEN (1839) XIV 158 Men fynden
summe (Dyamanthes) as grete as a pease 1545 RAYNOLD
Ryrrh blakynde 69 Make pylls of them to the byggenesse
of pesen. 1580 LVLV Euphuus Ep Ded. (Arb) 215 As lyke
as one pease is to an other 1632 B JONSON Magn Lady
v. I'll cleanse him with a pill, as small as a pease 1649
A. ROSS Alcoran 406 A Pigeon being by him taught to come
and pick a Pea-e out of his ear 1698 J. PHILLIPS Tavernier's
Troy II xv 183 A few flat peasen, bruised, and steep'd half
an hour in water 1688 T. FLATMAN Heracitus Ridens
No. 37 (1713) I. 240 Rebellion and Witchcraft are as like as
two Pease. 1713 DERHAM Phys. Theol. VIII vi (1727) 387
note, It grows bigger, to the size of a large white Pease
1885-94 R. BRIDGES Eras & Psyche Sept. 12, A little bleb,
no bigger than a pease.

† b As a type of something of very small value
or importance. Obs.

13, 1362, c 1380 [see A 1] a 1400-50 Alexander 2370
Loke quere if pofet þam a pease, all þare proud strenth
1534 MORE Conf. agst. Trib II, Al our penance without
Christs passion wer not worth a pease c 1550 R. BIRTON
Bayle Fortius Aiv. Not worthy two peason 1598 T.
BASTARD Chrestoleos (1880) 52 He learned Logick and
Arithmetique Yet neither brauls nor cyphers worth a pease

c. Green pease, † pease = green peas see PEA 1

1 b. Also the name of a variety green when ripe.

c 1440 Anc Cookery in Household. Ord. (1790) 426 Take
yonge grene pesen, and sethe hom 1496 Naval Acc.
Hen VII (1869) 166 Green pesyn at viii the bussell 1620
VENNYR Via Recta VII 133 There are three sorts of Pease
the white-Pease, the gray-Pease, and the greene-Pease.
The two first are usually eaten greene before they be ripe.
1657 T. BARKER Art of Angling (1820) 4 About the bigness
of a green pease 1789 MRS PIZZET Journ. France II 191
Scace hve you tasted green pease or strawberries, before
they are out of season 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU Berkeley the
Banker I. v. 98 They were quite used to pluck green pease

† 3 pl. The eggs or spawn of fishes: see PEA 1 4
1398 TREVISAR Barth De P. R. XII. xvi (Bodl MS), Pe
female leyeþ eggs ober pesen Ibid. Alle þe eggs ober pesen
[that] þeþ touched wip þe mylke of þe male schal be fisch.

† 4. = Issue-pea see ISSUE sb 15. Obs

1604 SALMON Bate's Dispen. III (1713) 783/4 Pisa Rubra,
Red Pease These are stronger than the former, and attract
Humors more powerfully

5. attrib and Comb., as pease-bannock, -bloom,
-blossom (also attr. ib.), -cart, -earth, -field, -haulin,
-hull (-hole, -hele, -hule, HULL sb 1), -porridge,
-pottage (also attrib.), -pudding, -rick, -stack,
-swad, pease-fed, pease like adjs., pease-bolt =
pease-straw (obs. or dial.); pease-bread, bread
made of pease-meal; † pease-earthnut, the HEATH-
PFA, † pease-oddish, pease-etch, pea-stubble:
see EDDISH 2, ETOCH sb.; pease-hook = pea-hook
(PEA 1 7); † pease-hooker = prec (obs.); † pease-
loaf, a loaf of pease-bread (obs.); pease-make,
-meak (dial.), an implement with a long handle
and a crooked iron at the end, used to pull up
peas, = MEAK sb.; pease-meal, meal made by
grinding peas; also fig. a medley, 'mess' (quot.
1820); † pease-rise, -straw, -stubble = pea-rise,
etc. PEA 1 7. Also PEASEBROOD.

1824 SCOTT St. Roman's xvii, Breaking them [long fasts]
with sour milk and 'pease bannock' 1675 LISTER in Phil.
Trans X. 391 They call the second sort the 'Pease-bloom
Damp', because, as they say, it smells like Pease-bloom
1590 SHAKS Mids N III i 189 Bot. Your name honest
Gentleman? Peas. *Pease blossom [1774] see pea-blossom,
PEA 1 7 1807 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 355 Airing their
pease-blossom breeches. 1573 TUSSEN Husb (1878) 45
With straw and 'peasebolt' with fenne and the brake.
For sparing of fewel, some brewre and do bake. 1674
RAY S & E C Words 74 Pease bolt, i. e. Pease straw,
Ess c 1425 Voc. in Wt. Wulker 657/28 Panis pisacius,
*pesbred 1601 DENT Pathw Haven or Hee [the covetous
man] will eat pease bread, and dunke small drinke
1593 NASH Four Lett Confut. Wks (Grosart) II. 232
They mounted into the 'pease-cat in Cheape-side and
preacht. 1616 SURFL. & MARK Country Farme 550 Neither
is it ever sown upon the fallowes, but upon the 'Pease-
earth. 1548 TURNER Names of Herbes 18 Astragalus may
be called in english *peaserthnut. 1693 ROBINSON in Phil.
Trans XVII 826 Lathyrus tuberosus, call'd Pease-
Earthnut, digg'd up and eaten by the poor People 1804
DUNCUMBER Herfordsh Gloss. *Peas-oddish, peas-stubble. 1886
ELWORTHY W Somerset Word-bk, Pease errish 1573
TUSSEN Husb (1878) 47 White wheat upon *peaseetch doth
grow as he wold, but fallow is best Ibid. 45 Fat *peasefed
swine 1716 B. CHURCH Hist Phil's War (1865) I 31
They got unto the Fench of Capt Aylmer's *Pease-field.
1432 in Gross Gild Hord (1797) 197 Cover with dry Straw, or
PEVE hame 1868 GLENNY Card Every-day Bk 223/2
Peas haulm makes an excellent litter. 1674-91 RAY S & E
C Words, Meag, or Meak, a 'pease hooke. 1769 De Foe's
Tour Gt Brit II. 209 They are now lost, or converted to
other Uses, even literally to Plough-shares and Peas-hooks.
1833 see pea-hook, PEA 1 7 1841 BEST Farm Bks.
(Surtees) 57 Then doe wee seeke out our 'pease-hookers,
grinde them [etc.] 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B VII 294, I sette
30wre patentes and 30wre pardouns at one 'pies hele [i. e. r.
30wre hule, peese hole] 1664 J. WILSON Projectors III, From
the Pease-Hulls in the Kennel, the Invention of Shaping.

1717- see pea-hull, PEA 1 7 1629 PARKINSON Parod. in
Sole 338 Purplish 'pease-like blossomes 1725 BRADLEY
Ram Dict. s. v. Lupul, The Pease-like Sort of Seeds [1774-
see pea-like, PEA 1 7] 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A VII. 166

Hongur beot so þe boyes, he harst neih heore ribbes, Nedde
Pers wip a *peose lof I-payed him to leue 1765 Chron in
Ann. Reg. 171/1 They fell upon [them] with such arms as
they had, 'pease makes, hedge-stakes, etc. [1834] see pea-
make, PEA 1 7 1820 Blackw. Mag VII 466 Nothing but a
*pease-mel of clishmaclavers. [1830. see pea-mel, PEA 1 7] 1844 J.
Arron Domest Econ (1857) 235 Give barley-meal or
pease-meal, but not bean-meal 1538 BALE Thre Laves
1566 They loue no *pease porrige, nor yet redde hearynges in
lent 1587 HARRISON England II vii (1877) 172 Hewes
as 'pease porrige tawmie. 1669 PEPYS Diary 7 Apr., This
house being famous for good meat, and particularly pease-
porridge 1605 ARMIN Foote upon F (1880) 38 In Lent,
when 'pease pottage bare great sway. Ibid., Thus simple
John dyed the inside of his pocket, pease pottage tawny
1670 EICHARD Comt Clergy 20 [He] had much better chuse
to live with nothing but beann, and pease pottage 1758
JOHNSON Idler No. 33 P 20 *Pease-pudding not boiled
enough. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk I. 165 The
roads were better, and not so much like peas pudding 1530
PALSGR 252/2 'Pease reke, peaster. [1766. see pea-rich,
PEA 1 7] c 1325 Gloss. IV de Bibbesw in Wright Voc. 154
Unwarok de peys, a 'pease rys. [1780. see pea-rise, PEA 1 7] 1546-7
Test Labor. (Surtees) VI. 254, The 'pease stacke that
I have bought. c 1325 Gloss IV de Bibbesw in Wright
Voc 156 De peassas, 'pease stee. 1580 TESSER Husb (1878)
134 Choose skilfullie Saltfish goe stack it vp drie, With
peasestawe betwene it, the safer to lie 1844 H. STEPHENS
Bk Farm II. 375 An ox will eat pease-straw as greedily as
he will hay 1523 FITZHERB Husb § 34 In some places
they sowe they wheate vpon theyr 'pees stubble. [1807
see pea-stubble, PEA 1 7]

† Pease, v. Obs. Forms: 3-5 paise(n, pay-
se(n), 3-6 peyse(n, 4-5 pese(n), pees, 5 peese,
(pease), 5-6 pease, 6-7 peaze, (7 pease). [ME
paise-n, a. OF. paise-r, paise-r, f. pais, PEACE sb.]

1. trans. To make peace between, reconcile (two
persons, or one person with another).

c 1275 LAY. 8783 Þenche of mine neode And pause [c 1205
sæhtne] me wip Romleode 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 12029
Vor þis trespass He 3ef þe king tself hundred marc & ipaisad
was a 1300 Cursor M. 17083 Ur blissed leuedi nu be And
pauis us wit þu suet sun a 1400-50 Alexander 5362, I priu
be. pesse now my childie. Ibid. 5379 þus ware þu bath
pesed. 1485 CAXTON Chas Gt 213 He peased them &
& accorded a 1652 BROME Mod Compt I. 1 Wks 1873 I 2
He has peec'd me with my Unkle

b intr. To make peace, be reconciled.

1671 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3371 þu he adde dyt al þat he
wolde & ypaid [i. e. r. payed] wip þe son 1612 SPEED Hist
Gt Brit IV. vii § 17 The two Kings peased againe, and
settled a new league

2. trans. To quell the wrath or hostility of, to
appease (a person); to satisfy, content. Also,
to calm the feelings of, quiet, pacify.

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl Synne 1206 Shryfte. peseth
God when he ys wrope. c 1440 PROMP Parv 305/1 Peseyn,
or styllyn of wrethe 1480 CAXTON Chron Eng VII. (1520)
157/1 For to peas the comyns the Duke of Suffolk was
exyled 1526 TINDALE Matt xxviii. 14 And yf this come
to the ruleis eares, we wyll pease him, and make you safe
1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par John Pref 5 Whiche
doeth so peyse the munde that it be not tossed 1561
NORTON & SACKV Gorbodach III. 1, Their death and myne
must pease the angrie Gods

3. To make satisfaction or amends for. rare

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 5570 And þey mowe peyse
here dedys ylle.

4. To reduce to peace, set at rest, still, quell,
appease (strife, wrath, etc.). Also, to quiet, calm,
still, pacify (sorrow or violent feeling).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 97 þus gate was þat werre
pesed. c 1386 CHAUCER Manciple's Pral 98 (Harl MS) For
þat wol tounce rancour and desere To accord and loue and
many rancour pese [so Corp. Lansd., i. Blesm etc. apesle]
1483 CAXTON Gold Leg. 127 b/2 To pease alle dyscordaunce
and stryf 1541 BROWN News out of Heaven Early Wks.
(Parker Soc.) 49 Able to pease the diuine wrath

5 To reduce (a country or community) to a
state of peace or tranquillity; to pacify

c 1340 Cursor M. 8372 (Gott) Þe kimgriche þu had gret
malese For to stabill it and to pese [other MSS in þin pes]
1407 BR ALCOCK Mons Perfect Cui b, Obedyence peaseth
all y^e wolde. a 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. V 70 (Art. Peace
c 7) That realme to be defended, peased and gourned
after night and equite

6. To reduce to stillness or silence, to quiet

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 11549 When þe
noyse was wel pesed 1340 HAMOLE Pr Cons. 4320 He
sal trobel the se... And peset it and make it be stille c 1450
Thesur, Mercy 113 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 206 Pul
gret clamour þan gon þou pesse 1526 TINDALE Acts xv 12
The multitude was peased and gaue audience.

b. intr. (for refl.) To become still.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4159 Sone as þe wedre wex wele &
þe wynde pesid.

hence † Pea-sing vbl. sb. Obs.

c 1275 LAY. 11664 þe wise of þisse londe Makede paisinge
[c 1205 husting]. 1425 Rolls of Parli IV 268/2 For þe
pesinge of diverse cleyms c 1440 PROMP Parv 305/1
Peseynge, or qweynyng, pacificacio. 1629 WORTON Lett to
Sir E. Bacon in Relig (1672) 445 The King of Spain, upon
the peasing of his affairs in Italy was resolved [etc.]

Pease, obs. f. PEACE, PEISE v. and sb., PINE.

Peasecod, peasecod (p^rzkd). Now arch.

or dial. Forms: 4 pees-, 4-6 pese-, 4-7 pes-,
5 peys-, 4-6 -codde, -code, 5-7 -cod, 6- pease-
cod, 7- peasecod. [f. PEASE sb. + COD sb.] The
pod or legume of the pea-plant; a pea-pod.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A VII. 270 Al þe pore peple pease coddes
fetten. 1415 Hoccleve To Sir J. Oldcastle 466 The worm
for to sleen in the peasecod 1522 SKELTON Why not to
Court 108 They may garlycke pyl [Or] peasecoddes they may

shyll 1600 SHAKS. A Y L II iv 52, I remember the
woeing of a peasecod instead of her. 1755 SMOLLETT Quia.
(1803) IV 72 A post that will not afford victuals, is not
worth a pease-cod. 1794 COLERIDGE Parl. Oscill., One
peasecod is not liker to another 1878 HUXLEY Physiol.
220 The pea that may be extracted from a ripe peasecod

† b In mock imprecations Obs

1666 DAY Ile of Gules v (1881) 98 Not come 'a peasecod
on him' 1652 URQUHART Jewel Wks (1834) 218 Ho now I
peasecod on it, Crauford Lord Landsay puts me in minde
of him

c attrib. and Comb., as peasecod-cart; † pease-
cod ale, (?); peasecod-bellied a, epithet of a
doublet fashionable about the end of the 16th
century, having the lower part stuffily quilted and
projecting; shoiten-bellied, (also peasecod-doub-
let), peasecod boat, a boat resembling a pease-
cod (cf. PEA-POD 2), peasecod-cuirass, a cuirass
made like the peasecod-bellied doublet, † peasecod-
plum, name of some variety of plum; † peasecod-
time, the season for peas; † peasecod-tree, the
BRAN-TREFOIL or Anagyris.

1562 J. HEYWOOD Pron & Epigr (1867) 144 Thy tales
taste all of ale Not of *peasecod ale, syr, my tales are not
stale 1846 FAIRHOLT Costume 263 The long-breasted doub-
lets were carried down to a long peak in front, from whence
they obtained the name of 'peasecod-bellied' doublets.
1898 VISCI. DILLON in Archæol Jnl Ser II v 313 The
peasecod-bellied doublet is reproduced in steel 16 DAY-
NANT, Step into one of your 'peasecod boats, whose tilts are
not so sumptuous as the roofs of gundaloes. 1715 ti Cress
D'Anois Wks 374 You would have thought him some
Draught-Horse taken from a 'Pease-cod Cart 1597 SHAKS.
2 Hen. IV. II. iv 413, I have knowne these these twentie
nine yeeres, come *Peasecod-time. 1611 CORN. Anagys,
the plant called Beane Trifolia, or *Pescod tree

Peasen, peason, obs. or dial. pl. of PEASE.

Peaseweep: see PEASEWEEP.

Pea-soup. Also pease-soup [f. PEASE sb.,
PEA 1 + SOUP.] A soup made from peas Also
attrib. (chiefly in reference to its usual dull yellow
colour and thick consistency).

1711 SWIFT Jnl to Stella 21 Apr, I refused ham and
pigeons, pease-soup, stewed beef. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM
M. S. Wales (ed. 3) II. 205 With a sort of pea soup com-
plexion. 1835 Gentl Mag. Dec 629/2 Mr. Effingham Wil-
son's pea-soup and porter dinners 1899 Westm Gaz. 13 Mar.
2/3 A peaseoup fog in March is going a little too far in the
way of meteorological jokes

Ilence Pea-sou py a colloq., resembling pea-soup

(said esp. of a thick yellow fog)
1860 RUSSELL Diary in India II. i 6 Half an-hour or so
had passed away in a sort of dreamy, pea-soupy kind of
existence 1883 W. SHARPE in Gd Wks 124 Nov 723/2 The
'pea-soupy' character so distinctive of those [fog] in cities.

Peasse, variant of PEASE Obs

Peastone (p^rstōn). [f. PEA 1 + STONE sb.]

A variety of limestone consisting of large rounded
grains like peas, also called PISOLITE
1821 URE Dict Chem, Peastone, a variety of Limestone.
1876 PAGE Adv. Text-bk Geol xviii 311 Pisolite or pea-
stone when the grains are large and pea like

Peasy (p^rzi), a [f. PEASE sb. + y]

1 Sc. Abounding in or composed of peas, as
peasy bannock.

2 a. Of the size of peas. b. Of the appear-
ance, colour, etc. of peas or pease-meal

1778 PRYCE Min Cornub Gloss. s. v. Figgings, In the
Lead Mines, the Jigger Ore goes by the name of Peasy
1822 SOUTER Surv Banffsh 57 A granite, called peasywhin,
is found in large blocks near the surface of the moor

Peat¹ (p^ri). Forms: 3-6 pete, (5-6 pett,
5-7 pet), 5-9 peet, 6-7 Sr. peit(t), 6-peat [In
13th c. pete, in Anglo-L. petta, known from c 1200
in Scoto-Latin documents, where, like the associated
turba 'tuif', it was app. from the venacular.
Origin unknown: see Note below.]

1. (With a and pl) A piece of the substance
described in sense 2, cut of a convenient form and
size for use as fuel, usually roughly brick-shaped.
(Chiefly Sc and north dial)

[c 1200 in Liber de Metros (Bann. Cl) 76 Tantum terre mee
ubi sufficienter possint exsiccare petas suas et liberum
transitum ad ipsas petas abducendas 1262 in Chartas &c
of Peebles (1872) 5 Jurati dixerunt quod burgenses de Pee-
bles foderunt petas suas in petarum de Walmshope. 1278
Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 488 Henrico de Horneye et
Emérico ad petas findendas et cauidas, for 1299 Ibid.
500 In 163 carratis petarum carandis 395. 843 1333 Patent
Roll 7 Edw III. 1. in 24 Reddunt octo carcarum tur-
barum que dicuntur petas cum pert in Skypwhyr c 1400
Burgh Laws c 35 (Sc Stat I) Na man aw to punde þaim
at byrgis wodd or petys bot for wodd or petys. 1497 Acc.
Ld. High Treas Scot. I 344 Item, for petis and collis to the
schip viijs yds. 1538 LELAND Itin V 91 Ofentimes in
diggyn in this Mosse for Petes or Turves they finde the hole
Trees. 1572 Satir Poems Reform xxii 19 With Petits,
with Turris, and Monny tourse of Hedder. 1607 NORTON
Surv. Dial 122 Those that are first cut vp, are called
Turves of the vpper part, and such as are taken downward,
are called Peates. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. I 542 It
yeeldeth Pets in the mores 1710 in Phil. Trans. XXXVII.
300 It does now afford good Peats. 1828 SCOTT Hrv. Midl.
xxix, I often wish there was a het peat down their throats.
1873 BLACK Pr Thule I, He stirred up the blazing peats in
the fire-place. Ibid. xviii, I asked you to bring one peat, and
of course you brought two.

† b. A turf or sod in general. Obs.

1570 LEVINS Mamph. 212/16 A Peate, cespes. 1612 HEYWOOD

Appl. for Actors 1. 22 Of turfe and heathy sods to make their seats, framed, in degrees, of earth and mossy peates. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* 1. 374 Their Corps are Covered with green Peates. The place full sett with flowers.

2 Vegetable matter decomposed by water and partially carbonized by chemical change, often forming bogs or 'mosses' of large extent, whence it is dug or cut out, and 'made' into peats (in sense 1).

1248 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of IV* (1888) II. 56 To wyn and ger labourer, turfe pete and hatur ghar-umour that may be fundin wythin the said lands. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Turfe and Peat and Cow-sheards are cheape fuel. 1652 FRENCH *Yorkish Spa* 1. 2 An unctuous bituminous earth, which the country People cut... making Turfe, and Petes thereof. 1754 BURR *Lett. N. Scot.* xviii. In digging of Peat, there have been found Fir-trees of a good magnitude. 1803 WALKER in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 3 Peat is a word used in Scotland and the north of England, but seldom to be found, till of late years, in English authors. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 233 Accumulations of partially decomposed vegetable matter form the substance known as peat or turf.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *peat-barrow*, *peat-bed*, *peat-brick*, *peat-charcoal*, *peat-cake*, *peat-ciel*, *peat-dealer*, *peat-fire*, *peat-fuel*, *peat-gas*, *peat-ground*, *peat-knife*, *peat-marsh*, *peat-moor*, *peat-mould*, *peat-pit*, *peat-smoke*, *peat-soil*, *peat-swamp*, *peat-water*; b. objective and obj. genitive, as *peat-caster*, *peat-casting*, *peat-cutter*, *peat-cutting*, *peat-digger*, *peat-filler*, *peat-making*; c. instrumental, as *peat-coloured*, *peat-roofed*, *peat-smoked* adjs. For other combinations, with many illustrative examples, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1885 A. WINCHELL *Walks Gool. Field* 245 Spread it over the whole vast peat bed. 1897 R. MUNRO *Pictish Prob.* 254 A machine for making peat-bricks. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 353/2 Incorporating peat or coals melted in a cauldron with as much of the peat-charcoal ground to powder as will form a tough doughy mass, which is then moulded into bricks. 1875 (title) On the Economical Production of Peat and Peat Charcoal. 1889 DOYLE *Irish Char.* 228 Peat-coloured streams splashed down these valleys. 1879 *Reg. Prov. Council Scot.* III. 292 Breking of than peat creills and sleds. 1736 COLLIER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 114 No body happened to be there at that time but the peat-cutters. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 127 The said Trees are found very seldom unless in this Peat Earth. 1754 BURR *Lett. N. Scot.* xvi. My Landlady sat by a little peat-fire in the middle of the hut. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herow* xix. Over the peat fire sat a very old man. 1807 VANDERVALE *Agrie. Devon* (1823) 109 Digging and curing peat-fuel upon Dartmoor. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* IV. 64 Oars, scythes, hampoons, peat knives, and hay-forks. 1884 A. CAMPBELL *Rec. Argyll* 320 The people would be all off at peat making. 1895 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 82 The squamous covers of the Germina or Fuchs are found in many Peat Marshes. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 215 In June, 1747, the body of a woman was found six feet deep, in a peat-moor in the Isle of Axholm. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. 221 372 It appeared as if peat mould had been strewn over it. 1814 SCOTT *Waverl.* Poor old Janet, bent double with age and lacerated with peat smoke. 1896 N. MUNRO *Last Pictish* 19 The step mother with hate in her peat-smoked face. 1878 *Knaresborough Wills* I. 233 Three peat waynes.

d. Special Comb.: *peat-ash*, the ash of burnt peat; *peat-bank*, a bank from which peats are cut; *peat-bog*, a bog composed of peat, *peat-coal*, a soft earthy lignite; *peat-cote*, = *peat-house*; *peat-flannel*, flannel with peat in its texture; *peat-hag*, broken ground whence peats have been dug. see *HAAS* s.v. 4; *peat-house*, an out-house in which peats are stored; *peat-machine*, a machine for grinding peat and pressing it into 'bricks' for fuel, *peatman*, a man who digs, dries, or sells peats for fuel; *peat-marl*: see *MARL* s.v. 1 c; *peat-mire*, a miry peat-bog, *peat-pan*: cf. *PAN* s.v. 1 8, quot. 1875; *peat-pot*, a hole out of which peats have been dug and in which water has collected, *peat-road*, a rough track on a mountain-side for the hauling down of peats, *peat-spade*, a spade made of a shape for cutting and 'casting' peats; *peat-stack*, a stack of peats built up to dry for fuel; *peat-wool*, wool impregnated with peat; also *attrib.* Also *PEAT-MOSS*, -*REEK*.

1669 WORLIDOR *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 70 Turf and Peat-ashes must needs be very rich. 1887 Mrs. Saxeby *Lads of Lunula* (1888) 198 A snow-wreath, filled one of the peat-banks, a pit some six feet deep. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 219 Andromeda in peat-bogs in the Lowlands not unfrequent. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 A considerable portion of the European peat bogs are evidently not more ancient than the age of Julius Caesar. 1859-65 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 282 Lignite beds, others soft and earthy, and known as 'peat-coal'. 1898 CHAMBERLAIN *Irish Mar.* 187/2 Peat flannel—for so it is called—is a fine, delicately shaded flannel, containing a considerable portion of peat in its texture. 1878 SCOTT *Hot Midl.* xii. Warbling w' hunger and could upon wet brae-sides, peat-hags, and flow mosses. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No 8 Brown barren moors, varied with peat-hags and covets of whins and of broom. 1339-40 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 538 Super reparacione del Pethouse. 1880 *Reg. Prov. Council Scot.* III. 320 Within the peat-houses of the neddur bailie. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 149 Betty Landsborough set him to chop wood, and stack it in the little peat-house. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 207/2 As James Johnstone, peatman, was levelling moss. 1479 *Prory of Hexham* (Surtees) No. 45. 51 Habent comunam de Petenyre ad foliendum et capendum inde petas. 1828 *Crown Gloss.* (ed. 2), Peat pan, a very hard stratum below the peat, impregnated with iron, impervious to water.

c. 1245 WINTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 46 And hyd thame in a pete-pot all. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 268 Out of the Peat Pot into the Mire. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiogr.* 28 Then eldest son having missed the road, fell into a peat pot, as it is called, and was drowned. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 122 Mount the hill by a peat road, which leads to Eel Tarn. 1873 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 242 A gavellocke, y. hack, y. peat-pades, y. flange spades, a garthe spade, vjs. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 208 The peat-spade is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also, with a cutting wing on the right side, to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss. 1883 *Reg. Prov. Council Scot.* III. 577 Certane housis, barnis and peit-takis. 1802 SCOTT *Lit. to Ellis in Lockhart*, The formidable hardships of sleeping upon peat stacks. 1898 *Chambers Jnl.* Mar. 187/1 Peat-wool dressing. This surgical wool is extremely absorbent... its deodorising power is great.

(Note. *Peat* has from the beginning been applied in the north, not to the substance, but to a shaped and prepared piece of it (cf. the expressions 'to make peats', 'peat-making'), the suggestion is offered that we may have in it one of several instances in which a word or meaning 'pieces' has become at length the term for a piece of some particular substance. If this be so, there may be etymological connexion with the stem *petite* which gave med. L. *petra*, *petra* (= *petra*), *petra*, *petra*, *petra*, *petra*, and is held to be of Celtic origin (Thurneysen *Keltos. oman* 20). The Old Celtic entries in the *Book of Deer*, have *pet*, genit. *pette*, in sense 'portion, piece', with which Stokes, *Goidelic* (ed. 2) 120, compares O.I. *pet* portion of food (in *terc. fit. leth. fit*). (This word is supposed to have passed into Goidelic from a Brythonic dialect of Welsh *pet* portion.))

Peat (pēt). *Obs.* or *arch.* [Common from c. 1570 to 1640; re-introduced by Scott. Origin uncertain. (Not Sc., exc. in sense 3.)

Cf. MDu *pete*, in Kilian 1599, 'god mother', also = *peten*, god-daughter, *lustica siliola*, *silia initials*, *vulgo profilia*. (See also *PET*.)

1. Used as a term of endearment to a girl or woman = pet of a woman; hence with various shades of meaning = girl simply, light or merry girl, fondled or spoiled girl, etc. *Obs.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Abb. Antie* (1879) 202 Alas good simple peate, Of dull and feeble haine. 1575 T. NEWTON *Lennies Complex*. (1633) 215 To invite and call into their companies some beautiful Damozels, and pleasant Peats to passe away the time more merrily. 1581 RICH. BARROW *Milk Prof.* (1846) 172 Being hallowe convicted by the confession of the gentle peate, his new wife. 1593 J. BRATTON *Man in Moon* ix. G. up, Heie might you many a Shepherdes have seen, Lettice and Parnell pretty lovely peates. 1596 SHAKESPEARE *S. 1* 1. 78 A pretty peate, it is best put finger in the eye, and she know why. 1605 JONSON, etc. *Basta. Hoe* v. 1, God's me life, you are a peat indeed. 1620 MASSINGBY *Maid of Ilon* II. 11, Of a little thing You are a pretty peat, indifferant fair too.

b. Applied to a pet animal.

a. 1577 GASCONE *Prise* 1. Sparrow Wks. (1587) 265 As if you say but find out Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

2. As a term of obloquy for a woman: esp. in proud peat. *Obs.* in 17th c., but revived by Scott.

1599 B. JONSON *To Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers. Fallace. Deliro's wife and Idoll, a proud micing Pet, and as peruse as he is officious. 1623 FLETCHER *IV. 1* for Mouth i. 1, And ye proud peat, He make you curse your insolence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, Eae he [Rothsay] takes back yonder proud peat to his table and his bed... Douglas must be King of Scotland. 1895 MISS TYLER *Macdonald Lass* xii 164, You were always a proud, undaunted peat of a lass.

b. Applied as a term of dislike to a man

[By Scott and his imitators.] 1828 SCOTT *Hot Midl.* h. I have angered the proud peat now, he said to himself, 'by finding out a likeness'. 1866 Gd. Words 2 Apr. 267/2 The presumptuous peat! the light-headed auld fule! to mint sic madness.

3. Formerly, a lawyer, supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of any particular judge, was indviduously termed his peat or pet' (Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, note). Hence † *Pea try*, † *Pea tship*, the personality or office of a peat

c. 1680 R. COOK'S *Petit agst the Peats* in *Maidment Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 224 Now humbly doth shew to the Lords of the Seat, That he's likely to starve unless made a Peat. 1825 Old Nevo by all is judged such a sott, That his peatship could never be thought worth a groat. Yet John Hay of Mune, his peatship, as I hear, By virtue of his daughter, makes thousands a year. Newbyth heretofore went snips with the peats, Bot haveing discovered them all to be cheats, Resolves for the future, his some Willie Baird, Shall be Peat of his house, as well as Young Laird. 1680 *Scot. Pasquils* (1827) xxii 49 *Sat on Fann of Stairs*, His mother's tongue learn'd him his father's law, Lyke prentice taught the trade by ear, bot book, In seven years petship e'er he wrote or spoke. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, As like being akin to a peatship and a sheriffdom, as a sieve is sub to a middle.

Peatery (pētəri). [f. *PEAT* + *-ERY*; in the forms *petury*, *peatary* after med. (Anglo-) L. *petū*, *petū*, *f. petū* peat.] A place from which peats are dug or 'cast'; a peat-bog or -bank.

[c. 1200 in *Liber de Melros* (Bann Cl) 76 Sciatis me deduxse quandom partem petarie mee in territorio de faringdum. 1337 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 536 note, In petaria de Beaurepore, pro focali pro Abbacia. 1810 C. CHALMERS *Calcedonia* II. iii viii 328 [H] granted them a peatery. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord* I. 175 Gathered specimens of a Callitriche in the peatery at Grant's house. 1879 COSMO INNES *Scot. Legal. Antiq.* 227 They say upon their oath that the burgesses cut their peats in the peatery of Walmat-shope. 1873 J. ORRIS *Gl. Ice Age* xxiii 308 Petaries became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Sooto-Saxon period. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser*

5 June 5 Here also are the peattries, where no end of that valuable commodity may yet be had.

Peat-moss. [f. *PEAT* + *MOSS*]

1. A peat-bog: the regular name in the North. 1260 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 71 Per vnum qure vocatur Petemosway. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 39 My peat mosse at ye Stonyford byrge, and ye peat cote theie bulied. 1765 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 187 In almost every peat moss, there are the remains of oak trees. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 Gradual conversion of a dry tract into a swamp, and lastly a peat-moss.

b. Without a or pl. The substance peat. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 42 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl.*, *Irish*, III. Peat moss was regularly mixed with it in 1815. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xx. 202 The fires were of peat-moss greased with the fat of the bird-skins.

II. 2. The bog-moss (*Sphagnum*); pl. the family of mosses that grow in peat-bogs. 1802.

1880 BRAITHWAITE (title) The Sphagnaceae or Peat Mosses of Europe and North America.

Pea-tree. Name for several leguminous trees or shrubs with flowers resembling those of the pea.

a. The genus *Caragana*, of Siberia, China, etc. b. The tropical genus *Sesbania*. c. *Eschynomene* (*Aguti*) *grandiflora*, of the East Indies, cultivated in tropical countries. d. *Adenanthera pavonina* of the East Indies (Coral Pea-tree), called also Red Sandal-wood. e. The Common Laburnum. *Sc.* 1822 POLLOCK in D. POLLOCK *Life* 157 The pea tree bunched its modest head, covered with locks of lovely yellow. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Caragana*, the Siberian Pea Tree. *Ibid.* 855 Pea-tree, *Sesbania*. 1884 MILLER *Plant* n. Pea tree, Chinese, .. Coral, .. West Indian.

Peat-reek. [f. *PEAT* + *REEK* s.v. 1, smoke]

1. The smoke of a peat-fire. Also *attrib.*

1803 Sir A. BOSWELL *Spirit of Tintoe* Post Wks. (1873) 120 He smelt like a peat-reek waiving pan. 1860 (3. II. K. in *Vac. Tour*. 264 They aver that it is the loss of the peat-reek and its crescent, which now goes up the grand stone chimney. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* xxii. 308 There was a scent of peat-reek in the air.

2. A cant name for whisky distilled over a peat-fire and so supposed to be flavoured with peat-smoke; orig. the produce of a moorland illicit still, 'mountain dew'; also loosely, Highland whisky generally.

The 'peat reek' flavour is really that of any alcohol, due to imperfect rectification.

1844 MACTAGART *Galland's Encycl.* (1896) 91 A male o'sic food, washed down by a few glasses of peatreek. 1862 R. H. STORY in *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 270 We sat till twelve o'clock, paying our devotions to the peat reek. 1890 J. K. HUNTER *Studies* 131 A shoemaker, who had imbibed strongly of peat-reek whisky.

Peaty (pētī), a. [f. *PEAT* + *-Y*.] Of the nature of peat, abounding in peat.

1765 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 183 To free the blue from the peaty matter. 1776 WHIRRING *Brit. Fl.* (1796) III. 813 On Hampstead Heath near London, in dry peaty places. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xv. 244 A thin seam of peaty matter, along the bottom of a bed of clay.

Peaucellier cell (pōselye sel). [f. from name of the inventor, Lieut. Peaucellier, 1864.] A plane linkage consisting of a jointed rhombus fixed by three bars to two distinct centres, so that when it oscillates about these, its angle opposite to the centres describes a straight line, thus developing a rectilinear out of a circular motion.

1875 CAYLEY *Col. Math. Papers* IX. 377 The assumed transformation... can be effected immediately by a Peaucellier cell.

1. **Peau-de-soie** (pōdēsōi). [f. *peau de soie*, lit. 'silk skin, silk kid', introduced in the second half of the 19th c. as a trade name, referring to the somewhat leathery consistence of the silk; peil suggested by the earlier term (for a different material) *pou-de-soie*: see PADUASOY, POULT-DE-SOIE.] A rich and somewhat thick silk with a dull satin face on both sides; also applied to various inferior imitations of this, and now (1904) chiefly used in the trade to designate those called 'Rhazimirs'.

1866 READE *Griffith's Gaunt* xvii. II. 56 Mrs. Gaunt... gave her the promised petticoat, and the old Peau de soie gown. 1902 *Civil Service Supply Ass. Price List* Nov. 340 Silks, Satins, etc.—22 in Peau de Soie 2/4 to 2/11.

Peauter, obs. form of PEWTER.

Peavey, pevy (pēvi). U.S. [From the surname, Peavey, of the inventor.] A lumberer's cant-hook having a spike at the end of the lever.

1898 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 Mar. The best cast steel Pevy made in the world. 1893 *Scrivener's Mag.* June 714/2 The banking-ground swarms with men armed with peavies (which are cant-hooks furnished with strong pikes in the end). 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Oct. 289/3 Our hands are hard-called by peavies and poles.

Pea-vine. U.S. [f. *PEA* + *VINE*.] a. The 'vine', or climbing stem, with its foliage, of the pea-plant, or of any plant called 'pea'. b. Name for two leguminous plants: (a) the Hog-peanut (see *HOG* s.v. 1 3 d); (b) the American vetch, *Vicia americana*, Pea Vine of California.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 6 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 25 The last frost killed the... pea-vines, sun-flowers, [etc.]. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Praries* 17 The horses banqueted luxuriantly on the pea-vine. 1841 CATTIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxii 17 The grass is filled with wild pea-vines.

† **Peaw**, dialectal var. of **Po**, peacock. *Obs.*

1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 970 Next under the three Coal Veins is the Peaw Vein, so denominated because the Coal is figured with Eyes resembling a Peacock's Tail, .. which Bird in this Country [Somerset] Dialect is called a Peaw. [*Cf. peacock-coal*, s.v. **PRACOCK** sb. 5 b.]

Peawe, obs. f. **PEW**. **Pea-weevil** see **PEA** 1

7 **Peax**, obs. f. **PEACE**, **PICE**, **Peaze**, obs. f. **PEASE**, **PEISE**.

|| **Peba** (pēba). *Zool.* [Shortened from Tupi *tatu-peba*, i. e. *tatu* armadillo, and *peba* low] An American species of armadillo, *Tatusia* (*Dasyurus*) *peba*, found from Paraguay to Texas, the Seven- or Nine-banded Armadillo.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Bras.* 231 *Tatu peba* Brasilienus, armadillo Hispani]

1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 352 The *peba*, .. called by the Guaranis *tatuhou*, or black *tatu*, is extremely common in Paraguay. *Ibid.* The length of the peba, from the snout to the origin of the tail, is about sixteen inches, that of the tail fourteen. It is commonly called in Brazil, *tatu-peba*.

1893 *MIVART Types Anim. Life* (1894) 259 The peba or nine-banded armadillo ranges from Paraguay to Texas. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 195 *Peba Armadillo*, South America.

Pebble (pe'b'l), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 **papol**, **popel-stan**, 6 **pipple**, **pybble**, **pibble-stan**(e); also 6 **poppell**, 7 **pipple**. B. 4 **pobble**; 3-6 **puble**, 4 **pibbil**, 6 **pybble-ston**; 6 **pyble**, 6-7 **pible**, 6-7 (*dial.* -9) **pibble**; 6- **pebble**, 6-7 (*dial.* -9) **peable**, **pebble**, 7-8 **peble**. [Existing in many forms, some going back to OE, the phonetic relations of which are obscure, and as yet undetermined.]

1. A stone worn and rolled to a rounded form by the action of water; usually applied to one of small or moderate size, less than a *boulder* or *cobble*. Also, a stone similarly rounded by attrition of ice or sand. (OE. examples, see **PEBBLE-STONE**.) c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* *Magdalena* 469 Huy i-seizen bi he stonde: a luytel child gon playe with pibles on is honde 131. F. E. *Alut. P.* A 117 For vche a poble in pole per pyzi Watz Emerad, saffer oder gemme gent. 1544 *Boorde's Dytary* x (1870) 253 Ryuer or broke water, ronyng on pibles and grauyal. 1570 *LEWINS Manuf.* 41/7 A Pebble, stone, calculus. 1644 *BP. HALL* *Serm. at Revell'd Chappell of Exeter in Vor. Trent.* (1627) 531 A pible out of the brook. 1635-56 *Cowley's Davideis* i 677 The chaste stream that 'mong loose pebbles fell. 1695 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1837) III. 515 There being two great gins, they charged them with pibles instead of bullets. 1750 *SMOLLETT Ode to Leven Water* 10 With white, round, polish'd pebbles spread. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 22 June, At peorling another stupendous cairn formed of rounded stones or pebbles brought from the shore. 1813 *BLACKWELL Introduct. Geol.* in 52 Rounded fragments from the magnitude of a pea to that of a melon are generally called pebbles. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 132 [The fragment of rock] may ultimately be rubbed into the form of smooth round pebbles.

† b. (without a) Used collectively, or as a material; a bed, deposit, or heap of pebbles.

1574 *W. BOURNE Regiment for Sea* xxii (1577) 60 You shall finde 38. fadom, and poppell as bigge as beanes. 1588 *GRENE Pandosto* (1607) 20 Precious Diamonds are cut, when despised pebble lye safe in the sand. 1592 *LVL Galathea* i 13 A heape of small pyble. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 211 54 The proper Stone for this purpose is Marble, Pible, Blew hand Stone.

c. *fig.* (*Aushaban slang*) A person or animal very hard to deal with.

1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* vi. (1890) 49 He was a regular pebble, and the old cow hadn't been in the yard since he was branded.

2. A name for various gems or valuable stones.

† a. Applied to a pearl (quot. 1600). b. A colourless transparent kind of rock-crystal, used instead of glass in spectacles; a lens made of this. c. An agate or other gem found as a pebble in streams, esp. in Scotland (*Scotch pebble*); also, various kinds of agate, as *Egyptian pebble*, *Mocha pebble* d. Applied rhetorically to the magnetic 'stone' or 'loadstone' (quot. 1850).

1600 *TOURNEUR Trans. Metam.* xi. The pearly pible which the Ocean keeps. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii 39/2 The Chystal, and Bristow Stone, or Pipple. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iv (1723) 200 Flints, Agates, Onyxes, Pebbles, Jaspers, Cornelions. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 23 June, Sandonyxes, and other beautiful stones, indiscriminately called Scotch pebbles. 1793 *W. & S. JONES Catal. Optical etc. Instr.* i Best double-jointed standard gold spectacles with pebbles. 1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 233 Like one of our Scotch pebbles, so common in their rude state. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability* Wk4 (Bohn) II. 37 More than the diamond Koh-i-noor, they prize that dull pebble whose poles turn themselves to the poles of the world. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 59 Those spectacle lenses which are said to be made of 'pebbles'. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Brasiliun, Brazilian pebbles*, lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil.

e. A kind of earthenware invented by Wedgwood; see *pebble-ware* in 5 b.

1768 *WEDGWOOD Let. to Bentley* xi Nov in *Life* (1866) II. 97 We can make things for mounting with great facility and dispatch, and mounting will enhance their value greatly. 'Pebble will in this way scarcely be discover'd to be counterfeit. 1776 — *Let. 27 Jan* in *Eliza Meteyard Wedgwood & Wks.* (1873) 44, I observe what you say about Pebble vases. If we mean the general complexion of the pebble to be light, and they meet with a heavy fire in the basket oven, the tints will be many shades darker than intended.

3. a. Short for *pebble-leather*: see 5 b. Also, VOL. VII.

the rough irregular grain produced on leather by pebbling: see **PEBBLE** v. 3.

1875 [see **PEBBLE** v. 3] 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xxix. 500 The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the 'colored pebble'.

b. Short for *pebble-powder*: see 5 b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 328/1 Large cannon powder, such as 'pebble' is, enclosed in cases.

4. A collector's name for certain Cuspidate moths (so called from the wavy markings on their wings resembling those of agate) a. The *Pebble* or *Pebble Prominent*, *Notodonta ziczac*. b. The *Pebble Hook-tip*, *Platypteryx falcata*.

1834 *RENNIE Conspectus Butterf. & M.* 33 The *Pebble* (*N. ziczac*) 1869 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 231 The *Pebble* *Prominent*. *Ibid.* 207 The *Pebble* Hook-tip.

5 *attrib* and *Comb.* a simple *attrib* Of or pertaining to a pebble or pebbles; made or consisting of pebbles, or of agate or 'Scotch pebble'.

1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* in 1, Round the fig'd green and pebble walks. 1796 *W. COMBE Boydell's Thames* II. 279 Four large stones, which seem to be of the pebble kind. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* II. 112 My veined pebble floor. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* viii, Her mamma's large pebble brooch.

b. *Comb.*, as *pebble-beach*, *-bead*, *-bed*, *-crystal*, *-paving*, *-ridge*, *pebble-covered*, *-paved* (poet. *-paven*), *-strewn* adjs.; *pebble-cast*, the casting or throwing of a pebble or pebbles, or a mass of pebbles cast up, *e.g.* by the sea; *pebble-dashed a.*, treated with pebble-dash or -dashing, i. e. mortar with pebbles incorporated in it; *pebble-hearted a.*, hard-hearted, stony-hearted; *pebble-leather*, pebbled leather (see **PEBBLE** v. 3); *pebble powder*, a slow-burning gunpowder prepared in the form of cubes or prisms of the size of pebbles; *pebble-vetch*, a cultivated variety of *Vicia sativa* (Britten & Holl.); *pebble-ware*, a kind of Wedgwood ware in which clays of different colours are incorporated in the paste. Also **PEBBLE-STONE**.

1818 *KEATS Endym.* II. 149 Free from the smallest 'pebble-bead of doubt. 1868 *FITZGERALD tr Omar* (ed. 2) xlvii, As the Sea's self should heed a 'pebble-cast. 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils of Eng.* (1790) I. 32 A Pebble, about the bigness of a Wallnut. 'Tis wholly pellucid. This kind the Lapidaries call 'Pebble-Crystal. 1809 *SIR E. BURNE-JONES in Mackail W. Morris* I. 51 'Iumbly old buildings, gable-roofed and 'pebble-dashed. 1816 *SCOTT in Q. Rev.* Oct. 198 Lake Lances' 'pebble-hearted cur. 1837 *P. I. MARZIALS Dickens* v. 64, I am afraid I must be rather pebble-hearted. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xviii. 357 In the manufacture of 'pebble and grain leathers. 1841 *BRYANT Poems* 41 The rush of the 'pebble-paved river. 1821 *SHWELLEY Epitaph* 546 The 'pebble-paven shore. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 391/2 A constant repairs being required to the 'pebble paving of the stables. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Pebble-paving*, pavement laid with pebbles from 3 to 4 inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as *boulder-paving*. 1871 *E. CARDWELL in Daily News* 3 Jan, We set to work to adapt our machinery for the use of 'pebble powder. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4. The powder charge consists of 425 lb of pebble, or 450 lb. of prismatic powder. 1722 *LISLE Observ. Husb.* (1757) 125 The 'pebble-vetch is a summer-vetch, different from the goat-vetch and not so big; they call it also the rath-ripe vetch. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* I. 475 The small black-seeded vetch, which some call rathripe, and others pebble, or summer vetch.

Hence **Pebbleless a.**

1894 *Naturalist* 297 The unaltered pebbleless laminated shale below.

Pebble, v. [*prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pelt with (or as with) pebbles.

1605 *B. JONSON*, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* in i, We'd so pebble them with snowballs as they come from Church! 1826 *SCOTT Antig.* xviii, The peasants, betook themselves to stones, and having pebbled the priest pretty handsomely, they drove him out of the parish. 1818 — *Hrt. Mod.* iv, When we had parliament men o' our ain, we could aye pebble them wi' stones when they werena gude banns.

2 To pave with pebbles

1825 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 9 For the wise purpose of pebbling alleys in quaint Mosaic patterns.

3 *Leather Manuf.* To produce a rough or indented surface, such as might be produced by the pressure of pebbles, upon (leather), by a special kind of graining, done by means of a roller having a pattern upon it. Hence *Pebbling vbl. sb.*; also *attrib*, as *pebbling-machine*.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1616/4 *Pebbling*, an operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance. In the *pebbling-machine*, the skin is subjected to the action of a roller with a surface the reverse of the grain or pebble to be produced. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xxvi. 454 In carrying it [Martin's Machine] will 'set out' pebble, 'stone out' entirely without hand labour. *Ibid.* 467 Patents for *Pebbling Leather*.

Pebbled (pe'bld), *a.*

1. [*f. PEBBLE sb. + -ED*] Covered, strewn, or heaped with pebbles; pebbly. (Chiefly *poetic*.)

c. 1600 *SHAKS Sonu* ix, Like as the waves make towards the pibled shore. 1720 *GAY Dione* iii. iii, Each pebbled brook that winds along the dale. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 82/2 The pebbled terraces of the beach.

2. [*f. PEBBLE v. + -ED*] Of leather. 'Treated by the process called pebbling: see **PEBBLE** v. 3.

Pebble-stone. Forms: see **PEBBLE** sb. and **STONE** sb. = **PEBBLE** sb. 1.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 64 Gao to ðære see strande, and

feccað me papolstannas. c. 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* 1815 (Napier 1900) *Lapillulus*, i. parvus lapides, papelstannas. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* xx. 17 And after shal be fulfilled the mouth of hym with a lutil pibbil ston. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Whan oþer wepene failleþ þey [the Irish] haueþ good piblestones redy at hond. 1530 *PALSER* 259 Pible stone, *caillon*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 12 Two pible stones of gould weighing an vnce. 1612 *PYPple* stones of gold. *Ibid.* marg. 1, Pipple stones of golde. 1573 *TWYNE Bneid* x. (1584) P v j b, On tother side, where as the streame of pebblestones great store together rouled had. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 63 Opposed by rugged roots and pible stones. 1838 *Crit. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 391/2 The pebble stones, firmly fixed in a matrix of concrete, are found to answer completely. *fig.* 1599 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iii. 11 Yet did not this cruel-hearted Curre shrede one teare he is a stone, a very pible stone.

b. As a material. = **PEBBLE** sb. 1 b.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* (1664) 90 Pavement with Pible-stone, fifteen and eighteen pnce the yard, square.

Pebbly (pebli), *a.* [*f. PEBBLE sb. + -Y*] Abounding in pebbles; covered or paved with pebbles.

1600 *SURFLET Countess Farnu* II. xlii. 269 Hounds-toong growth in pebble and untilled ground. 1632 *DRAYTON Poly-olb* xxvii. 4 Runers rushing downe Upon their pebbly shoales. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 10 July, A small bay with a pebbly beach. 1849 *C. BROWN* *J. Eyre* v, We went up a broad pebbly path.

|| **Pebrine** (pebrīn) [*mod. F. ad Prov. pebrino*, f. *pebe* pepper, in reference to the black spots] A destructive epidemic disease of silkworms, characterized by black spots and stunted growth. 1870 *TYNDALL in Nature* 7 July 1871/2 The name *pebrine*, first applied to the plague by M. de Quatrefages, and adopted by Pasteur. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 946 [The transmission] of the sporozoa of pebrine from the silkworm moth to its eggs and caterpillar.

Peccadille, obs. form of **PICKADILL**.

Pecan (pīkæn). Also 8 *pacan*, 9 *pecanne*, *peccan*(e), *pekan*. [In 18th c. *pacan* = *F. pacane*, Sp. *pacana*, from the native name of the nut in various Algonkin dialects, e.g. Cree *pakan*, Ojibway *pagani*, Abnaki *paganni*.]

The common hickory nut was called *Pacan*, a general name for all hard shell nuts, meaning that which is cracked with an instrument, by a stone or hammer. Strachey's Virginian vocabulary has *Paukanus* for walnuts, Baraga, for the Chippeway, *Pagan*, nuts, walnuts, hazel nuts. At the West and South, this name, as *Pacanes* and modern *Pekans*, has been applied to a single species, the fruit of the *Carya olivae-formis*. Trumbull *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 1872, 25.]

The nut or fruit, olive-shaped and finely flavoured, of a species of hickory (*Carya olivae-formis*) common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, often attaining a very great height; also, the tree itself, the pecan-tree.

1773 *P. KENNEDY Jrnl.* in T. Hutchins. *Descr. Virginia*, etc. (1778) 52 The timber, Bois Connu, or Pacan, Maple, Ash, Button Wood. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Venus Louisiana* (1814) 61 The pecanne, found on the low grounds, is a large tree resembling somewhat the hickory, but has a more delicate leaf. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 376/2 Spending a few days at Congo, gathering pecans.

b. *Butler pecan*, bitter seeded hickory (*Carya aquatica*), a smaller species native to the southern States. Also called *water- or swamp-hickory*.

c. *Comb.*, as *pecan-nut*, *-tree*.

1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 506 To procure me two or three hundred pacan-nuts from the western country. *Ibid.* II. 74 The pacan-nut is, as you conjecture, the Illinois nut. The former is the vulgar name south of the Potomac. 1827 *J. COLDESTREAN in Balfour's Biogr.* II. (1855) 23 Amongst them is a pecan nut-tree. 1883 *Fall Mail* C. 17 Sept. 4/2 He buried her under a big pecan tree [in California].

Pecari, *-y*, variants of **PECARU**.

Peccability (pekābiliti). [*f. as next + -ITY*.]

Capability of sinning, liability to sin.

a. 1631 *DOWNE Six Serms.* i. (1634) 34 The peccability, that possibilitie of sinning, which is in the nature of the angels of heaven. 1721 *J. CLARKE Moral Enl.* 44 Finite intelligent beings necessarily suppose peccability. 1855 *MISS COMB. Intuit. Mor.* 98 note, Our imperfection and peccability.

Peccable (pekābl), *a.* [*f. F. peccable* (13th c. in Littré) or ad. med. L. *peccābilis*, f. *peccāre* to sin, after L. *impeccābilis* sinless (cited from Gelius)]

1. Capable of sinning, liable to sin.

1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. § 4. 210 All men by nature are sinners, are peccable, the just offend often. 1741 *BRERKELEY Let. to Sir J. James* 7 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. 1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* iii. 154 Fitting and preparing peccable, imperfect man, for a perfect impeccable future state.

† 2. Sinful, wrongful. *Obs.*

1633 *FRYNE Histriom.* 563 Is not the selfe same sinne as sinfull, as peccable?

† **Peccadilian**. *Obs.* Also *-dulan*, *-dulun*. Early corrupt forms of **PECCADILLO** (prob. from It. *peccadiglio*).

1529 *MORE Suppl. Sonets* Wks. 310/1 He calleth them al smal enormities, and as a man would say lytle pretty peccadilians. 1534 — *Confut. Tyndale* *ibid.* 423/2, I founde in the tone some pretty peccadulians. 1567 *DRANT Horace, De Arte Poet.* Biiij, Certayne Peccadilians which scape, yea in the beste. 1569 *CROWLEY Soph. Dr. Watson* II. 145 Such as the Italians call Peccadulians, little pretty sinnes.

† **Peccadill**. *Obs.* [*f. F. peccadille* (16th c., in early examples *peccadillo*, *peccatille*), ad. It. or Sp.: see below] = **PECCADILLO**.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Gonart's Wife Vreillard* 61. The slippis and peccadills of their youth. 1695 COTTON *Burlesque on B.* 16 For so small a Peccadill to send a man up Holborn-hill [i. e. to Tyburn] 1736 J. SERCLS *Poetry an Enemy to Script* 63 The Faults are not peccadilles.

Peccadill, -dilly, -dillo. see **PEKADILL**, etc.

† **Peccadillie**, anglicized form of next.

1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Bachelier's Trav* 59 'Tis but a peccadille for a Master to lye with his slave.

Peccadillo (pekādīlō). Also 6 **peccadilla**, 7 -dill(1)10, -digho, 8 -dilla; 7 **peecha**, **peca**, **peccadillo**; **peccadillo**, **peccadilla**, 8 **peccadiglo** [a. Sp. *peccadillo* (-del'lo), dim. of *peccado* sin, or It. *peccadiglo* (Florio, 1611).] A small or venial fault or sin; a trifling offence.

1591 HARRINGTON *Apol. Post Ori Fur* 119, I omit as his *peccadilla*, how he incknameth puests 1600 O. B. *Repl. Libel* i. viii 205 The Spaniard is saide to account it but a *Peccadillo* or little fault. 1607 SIR J. II in *Ilustration's Nugae Ant.* (ed. Park 1809) II. 7 Some peccadillos of yours 1637 BASTWICK *Library* i. 39 Accounted. but peccadillos 1647 SIR R. STAPLTON *Journal* vi. 85 Lust appears a peccadillo *Ibid.* xii. 241 Yet these are peccadillos. 1652 BROOKS *Precautions Remedies* (1653) 29 When this peccadillo . . . and a hot fiery furance stood in competition 1670 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobog* 143 This is but a picadillo. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. iii, Mr. Bull said it was a Peccadilla. 1708 NELSON *Let Hanger in Secietan Life* (1860) 192 Never reckon an excess in drinking a small fault, a *peccadillo*. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 206 She'll know enough of me, not to wonder at such a peccadilla. 17845 HOOD *Ode R. Wilson* xiv, Schemes That frown upon St. Giles's sins, but bloom The peccadillos of all Piccadilly.

1716 1606 tr *Amynadus's Treatise* conc. Relig. iii. vi. 421 Those which they look upon as peccadillo sins 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 222 The . . . amours of him whose peccadillo follies are the subject of universal ridicule

† **Peccaminous**, a. Obs. rare [f. late L. *peccāmin-*, -āmin- (in Christian writers) + -OUS] Full of sins, sinful.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1668 H. MORE *Dia Dial* ii. vii (1713) 109 In regard of our peccaminous terrestrial Personalities here

Peccan(e), variants of **PECAN**.

Peccancy (pekānsī). [ad. L. *peccāntia* (Ter-tull 31d c.), f. pr. pple. of *peccare* to sin; see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being peccant.

1. Moral faultiness, sinfulness.

1656 IRELLIN *Surv.* France 41 The peccancy of an old English Doctor 1679 T. GOODWIN *Election* iv. xii, Sins of commission have more of peccancy in them than sins of omission 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 72 Where all deserve And stand exposed by common peccancy To what no few have felt. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig.* 277 As if our tears broke through an inveterate inner dam, and let all sorts of ancient peccancies and moral stagnancies drain away

b. A sin, offence, transgression

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xii § 2 This distorting of equivocal words, which passeth commonly for a trivial peccancy 1671 *True Nonconformity* 39 Waving the immodest terms of impudence and other variant peccancies against truth 1879 G. MCDONNELL *Egoist* xxvii, Above most human peccancies, I do abhor a breach of faith

† 2. Faultiness, incorrectness. Obs. rare -1.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* iii. Comm. But to make a fool non peccans verbiis, will make a man nothing wonder at any peccancy or absurdity in men of mere language

3. Corruptness or disorder of the humours, etc

1665-6 Phil. Trans. I. 178 To cure the manifold peccancy of this juice by Evacuations. 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 105 The saliva is impregnated with a general peccancy.

Peccant (pekānt), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *peccānt-em*, pr. pple. of *peccare* to sin; in sense 3, a. OF. *peccant* (13-14th c. in Italtz.-Darm.)]

1. That commits or has committed a fault or moral offence; sinning, offending.

1604 R. CANNERY *Table Alph.* Peccant, offending, doing amiss. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* ii. xxi, The shadows err'd Of thousand peccant ghosts, unseen, unheard 1642-3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declat.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) v. 234 To prove them to be peccant against any authentic Rule. 1690 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 295 'Tis that a peccant Creature should disapprove, and repent of every Violation of, and Declination from the Rules of Just and Honest. 1862 CARLYLE *Predk.* Gt. xiii. iii. (1872) V. 39 'The peccant Officials' fell on their knees

b. Said of things.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* iii. vi. 123 [Our own statutes] precisely prohibit the satyricall depraving, traducing, or derogation of the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in any Enterludes, Playes or Rimes (in which kinde Playes had bene formerly peccant) 1874 W. E. HALL *Right's & Duties Neutralists* iii. 127 He serves the peccant property

2. Offending against or violating some rule or principle; faulty, incorrect. ? Obs

1604 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 116 This Sillogisme is peccant in forme 1726 AVLETT *Parergon* 177 If the Citation be evidently peccant in point of Form or Matter 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lib.* *Hum.* B. *Johnson*, If true learning in the art of the drama be peccant, our poet is a very saintly sinner

3. Causing disorder of the system, morbid, unhealthy, corrupt: used esp. in the humoral pathology, also, including disease.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Chimney Years* 15 Some few peccant humours. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Famae* 103 Adjourning Plagues they use to bring. In Peccant Autumns or the Spring. 1667 Phil. Trans. II. 621 It was not at all probable that his blood was peccant in the quantity 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peccant*, among Physicians, the Humours of the Body are said to be Peccant, when they contain some Malignity, or else abound too much 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 742 The patient, pointing to the peccant tooth as the source of

his woe. *Ibid.* VIII. 495 Purgatives and diuretics may be given to eliminate any peccant matter.

b. In figurative use.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv § 12 Thus I have gone over these three diseases of learning besides the which there are some other rather peccant humors, than formed diseases. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Smoking* iii, A discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding puerile mirth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks* 1808 V. 58 The change is to be confined to the peccant part only 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Power Wks* (Bohn) II. 333 Where is great amount of life, though gross and peccant, it has its own checks.

B. sb. A sinner, an offender

1621 I. C. in T. Bedford *Sin into Death* v. 17 b, No time nor age, hath bene more likely to bring forth plenty of peccants in this kinde 1803 C. K. SHARP *Let* 3 Apr. in *Corr.* (1888) I. 165 A swinging blow on some peccant's lump from the cudgel of the sergent!

Hence **Peccantly** adv.; **Peccantness**.

1847 WEBSTER, *Peccantly* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Peccantness*, offensiveness, hurtfulness

Peccary (pekārī). Forms: 7 **pakeera**, 7-8 **peary**, 7- **peccary**, (8 **picary**, 9 **picaree**, **pec(o)ary**). [ad. *pakira*, *paguina*, the name in Carb. of Guiana]

Spelt by the Spaniard Oviedo 1535 *Jaquira* or *vaguira*, *paguina* is used by the Frenchmen *Diét. des Galibis* 1664, and Breton 1665, and is frequent in Fr. and Sp. writers of 18th c. In It. Claviger spells *pachira* G. Warren in 1667 has *pakeera*, and the form is still current in the Apala and Unayana dialects of Guiana. An English writer in 1613 spells *pachira*, which is also in the 18th c. Dictionary Galibi, Dutch 18th c. voyagers have *paguira* A *Peccary* appears in 1699 Buffon has *pachira* and *pachira*, Cuvier *pachira* (Jas. Platt Junr. in *Athenaeum* 8 June 1901, 727/31) *Bibliothèque Langue*, *Amér.* XV. 1892]

A gregarious quadruped of South and Central America, allied to the swine, of which there are two species, the *collared peccary* extending north to Texas, and the *white-lipped* p. of South America.

1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy to Guiana* 29 Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called *pachira*, the other is called *pachira* 1667 G. WARRIN *Descr. Surinam* 11 Of the hogs, there are three kinds. One lives like an otter the other two are called the *Pakeera* and *Pinko*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 9 He hunts about for Peccary. 1699 L. WATER *Descr. America* 104 The country has of its own a kind of hog, which is called Peccary. 1799 E. BANCROFT *Res. Nat. Hist. Guiana* 125 The Peccary is considerably smaller than the ordinary European Hog. 1794 GORDON *Nat. Hist.* III. 183 That animal which of all others most resembles an hog, is called the Peccary, or Tajuco. 1807 HUME in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 154 The stomach of the peccary differs from that of the common hog 1807 H. BOLINGBROKE *Voy. Demerary* 227 There are two kinds of hogs numerous in all parts of Guyana, the *picaree* and the *waree* 1846 G. A. MCCALL *Leti. fr.* *Fr. on the* (1858) 440 The Mexican wild boar, the Peccary, has no tail, and it has a musk-pouch on the after-part of the back, which exudes a strong smell of musk.

Peccation (pekāshən). rare [ad. L. *peccā-tiō-em*, n. of action from *peccare* to sin] The action of sinning, sin

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* vi, Though he loared out peccanti most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to peccation very soon after promising amendment

† **Peccavi** (pekāvī, pekāvī). Also 7 **peccavis**. [L. *peccāvī* 'I have sinned'] 'I have sinned', in the phrase 'to cry peccavi'; hence an acknowledgement or confession of guilt.

So *peccavimus* 'we have sinned'; *peccavisti* 'he has sinned' [1509 FISHER *Pim. Serm. Hen. VII* Wks. (1876) 272 Kynde Dauid that wrote this psalme, with one worde spekyng his herte was changed sayenge *Peccavi* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 65 Much sinner shall all other be subject unto him, and cry *Peccavi*. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 199 That he which in the ruffe of his freshest idollity, was faine to cry a mercy in printe, may be wonderfull driven to cry more peccancies, then one. 1600 W. WATSON *Decorum* (1602) 179 Then were the seculars not only bound to obey and succore, but also to cry *peccavimus* and submit themselves to doe such penance as [etc.] 1626 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.* 2. xi. 115 'Dread Dame' (quoth she), 'because hee cries "peccavit" Wee bothe will sue his speciall supplicant'. 1628 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* i. 160 A true information and conviction, which may bring me to the most open peccancy or confession 1730 SWIFT *Sheridan's Submission Wks* 1755 IV. 129 Now lowly crouch'd, I cry peccavi, And prostrate, supplicate *four mea vie* 1814 MRS. J. WISE *Alcina de Lucy* II. 291 Her ears were alternately assailed by the peccavits of penitence, and the well-a-days of love. 1862 [see **PECCATION**]

Pecco, variant of **PEKOR**.

† **Pece**. Obs. Also 5 **pyece**, **pece**, 6 **peeco**, **Se**, **peis**, **peys**. [ad. med.L. *pecia*, 'vas, calix, cyathus' (Du Cange).]

In other uses, *pecia* represents F. *pièce*, e g. *pecia terra* = F. *pièce de terre*; but the sense 'cup, vase', is not known for F. *pièce*. In Eng. however *pece* is a common early spelling of *piece*, and this may be a sense of English development Cf. 'piece of plate']

A cup (esp. a wine-cup); a drinking-vessel.

1362 LANOL P. Pl. A. iii. 23 Coupes of clene Gold and peces of seluer 1400 *Ywaine & Gow.* 760 A pot with riche wine And a pece to fill it yne. 1432-50 tr. *Hygden* (Rolls) III. 433 After that he hade drunke wyne sende to hym by the kynge, he putte the pece [Higden was, Trevisa the vessel] in his bosom 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 *Pece*, cuppe, *pecia*, crater. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. ii, He took the pyece with poyson and dranke frely. 1485 *Digby Myst.* 1882 ii. 535 Felle a pece, taverner. 1553 DOUGLAS *Annals* vi. iv. 27 The warme new blude keppt in coup and peis. 1594 PLAT *Chem. Concl.* 20 Putting them into a little pewter pece,

b. ? A wine-cask or butt.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bassins* II. iv. iii. *Schism* 545 As Claret wine from a peac't Peeco doth spout

Pece, obs. form of **PEACE**, **PIECE**.

Pech (pēx, pēx'), sb. Sc. and north. dial. Also 7-9 **pegh** [Goes with **PECH** v.] A short laboured breath, a pant after exertion

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 53 Jung monks, thair hat flesche dantis, Full faderlyk, with pechis and pantis 1574 *Lament Lady Scot.* 400 lie gair and great pech, lyke aue weill fed surk. 1624 B. M. SMITH *Serm.* xiv (1632) 257 He made but a pegh at it, saying, She gaue me, that, that without cruelty she could not take from me. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 89 Don't conclude your draught with a pegh like a pavour. 1884 *Ibid.* Feb. 231 With a 'pech' of satisfaction

Pech (pēx, pēx'), v. Sc. and north. dial. Also 6 **peigh**, 7 **peach**, 8-9 **pegh**, (9 **peich**, north Eng. dial. **peff**, **peck**). [app. onomatopoeic, with the p of *puff*, *pant* and other explosive words, and the imitative ending found also in *hech*, *stech*] *intr.* To breathe hard from exertion, to fetch the breath short, to pant.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 84 For pechyng als pilgrymes that putte are to pees. 1574 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 269 Now mon thay wuk and labour, pech and pant. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Anhele*, to peigh or pant a 1598 ROLLOCK *On the Passion* xv. (1616) 188 He will tye the burthen of them on their owne backes, whilst they grone and pech 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 73 Peching fou sair 1780 MAYNE *Seller Gun* ii. v, They who had corns, or broken wind, liegood to pegh and limp behind 1786 BURNS *Wille Chalmers* i, My Pegagus I'm got astide, And up Parnassus pechin [prime brechin]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peff*, to breathe with difficulty 1894 CROCKI *rt. Raides* (ed. 3) 199 At a pace that made me pech . . . like a wind galled nag

Pechan (pē'xān, pē'x'ān). Sc. [Derivation uncertain: cf. *prec.*] The stomach.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 62 Yet e'en the ha' folk fill their pechan [v. *peghan*] W' sauce, ragouts, and sic like trashtrie 1862 HICSTON *Prom. Scotland* 81 He puts it in a bad purse that puts it in his pechan.

Pechar, -er, obs. forms of **PEPPER**, **PEACHER**.

Pechblende see **PITCHBLEND**.

Pechie, obs. f. **PEACH**. **Pecht**, var. **PICHT**.

† **Peccify**, obs. Sc. form of **PACIFY**.

1533 BELLINDEN *Levy* i. viii. (S. T. S.) 46 Al nychtbaris hand pame about war mest and peccify

Peck (pek), sb. 1. Forms. 4 **peco**, 4-6 **pek**, **pekke**, (5-6 **peke**), 5-7 **peoke**, (7 **Sc. peot**), 5-**peck**. [ME. *peche*, = OF. *pech* (13th c. in Godef., only one instance), frequent in AF., also latinized as *peccum* (or ?-us), *pekkia*; ulterior history unknown]

Godefroy's OF. instance refers to oats for horses, which was also a chief use of *pek* in ME. In this, 16th cent. *pek* was synonymous with F. *picotin* 'a pecke or the fourth part of a boisseau', used only in the measuring of oats' (Cottgr.), a horse's feed of oats (Scheler); in med. L. *picotinus* 'but the latter was evidently a deriv. of med. L. *picotus*, -ta a liquid measure, in OF. *picote* a wine-measure (14th c. in Godef.). The radical part of these words may be cognate with *pek*. The formal resemblances of *picote* to F. *picoter*, 'to prick often, to peck as a bird', and of *pek*, *peck* to *pek*, *pekke*, *PRCK* v., is notable; but *pek* sb. is known long before the vb., and cannot easily be derived from it.]

1. A measure of capacity used for dry goods; the fourth part of a bushel, or two gallons. The imperial peck contains 554.548 cubic inches, that of the United States 537.6.

The Scottish peck was the fourth part of the firlok and contained 4 hiepies=553.5625 cubic inches for wheat, but 507.35 for barley, rye, pulse, salt, and other commodities. In England, the peck formerly varied greatly according to locality and to the commodity measured. See O. C. and *Jarm. Words* (Ed. Dial. Soc.) 173.

c. 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (1887) 14 Et debet cariare j ambram, j bussellum, et pek salis. 1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1846) II. 584/1 In j pekko salis. *Ibid.* 584/2, xliii, [equi] quorum quilibet j pekko. 1351-2 *Rolls of Just.* II. 240/1 Soient les Meures, c'est assaver bussell, demi bussell, et pec, galon, potel, et quarte, en chescun Countee acordantz a l'estandard. 1352 *Mem. Rapon* (Surtees) I. 236 Cuidam leproso unum pek frumenti 1386 CHAMBERLAIN *Reve's T.* 90 'The Millere shold nat steele hem half a pekko Of corn by sleighte 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 6 Pro 11^{bus} bussellis et j pecco auenarum, xixd. ob. *Ibid.* 29. 1464 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 545 Paid for a pekke of otemelle, iij d. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 30 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 33 Hid in 3 pekkes of meele [So COVERD, *Great B.*, *Genova*, *Rheims*; in Wyclif *meurir*, 1611 measures] 1534 *Ord. Govt. Ire.* in *W. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 210 They [Irish lords] take a pekke of ootes of every plough in the sede tyme, called the greatte horse, or chiefe horsis pecke 1537 *Ibid.* 495 Item, that the greatte pekkes of otes . . . and suche other nedeles extortions . . . be clerly abolysheid. 1603 in *Rec. Old Aberde.* (1899) 33 That na drar druff be sauld . . . nor four d. ilk peck. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gallon*, In Liquids two Pottles . . . make one Gallon. . . But in dry Measure, two Gallons, which is six Pottles, make one Peck. 1789 BURNS *Happy Trio* x. O, Willie brew'd a peck o' maut. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract.* *Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 272 Nine imperial pecks to the statute acre, of good and clean Riga seed.

b. In various proverbial expressions.

1603 DEKKER *Grisel* (Shaks. Soc.) 6, I think I shall not eat a peck of salt. I shall not live long, sure. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* lxxix. 221 *title*, Every man must eat a Peck of ashes before he dies. *Ibid.*, Every man must eat a peck of dirt in his life 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To measure to another a peck out of one's own bushel', to think or treat others like himself. 1862 *Histor. Prov. Scot.* 31 Before ye choose a friend eat a peck o' saut with him. 1901 *Daily*

Chron 23 Aug. 5/2 'A dry summer never made a dear peck', says an old weather proverb.

c. A swarm of bees such as would fill a peck: cf. *peck-swarm* in 5.

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 37 Put a Swarm of Bees of a Peck, in May, into a Hive of Glass. *Ibid* vi (ed. 2) 77 One Peck of Bees in one Hive, will get much more Honey than two half Pecks will do in two Hives.

d. A liquid measure of two gallons. *dial*.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Work-bk* s.v. *Peck* is a measure of liquids = two gals. 'I do hear how Farmer Burge is zillin' o' very good cider vor a shillin' a peck'.

2. A vessel used as a peck measure.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 158 Et pro j pecco ligno pro mensura auenarum, 1192 1404 *Dunham Acc Rols* (Surtees) 397, j pek pio prøbenda 1598 SHAKS *Merry IV*, iii v. 123 Next to be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point, heele to head 1641 *Bestr Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Yow must take a spade and a pecke, and goe twice a day to the aunt-hills, take up the moulles and altogetheer, and putte into the pecke 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv Wks. 1716 III 229 Can a Peck contain all the Water in the Sea? 1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis Scot* I. xi 458 In 1492 three men were put in the pillory for having pecks of too small measure

b. In the Isle of Man: see quot. 1903

1889 HALL CAINE *Deenister* iii 12 The bread-basket known as the 'peck' 1894 = *Maxman* 32 The peck, the parchment, oak-cake pan. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Peck*, .A wooden hoop, about 3 or 4 inches deep, and about 20 inches in diameter, covered with a sheep's skin, and resembling the head of a drum, it is used to keep oaten cakes in

3. *loosely*. A considerable quantity or number, a great deal, a 'quantity', 'heap', 'lot'. Chiefly fig. in phr. a peck of troubles

c 1535 in *Archaeologia* XXV 97 The said George . . told hym that Mr More was in a pecke of troubles 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (Spald. Cl.) I. 159 Calling of hur commond vyld frenis hyr that scho was, that has an pek of lyss betuix th' shouderis 1664 [SCUDAMORE] *Homer d. in Mode* a Did bring upon the Grecians, double Foure or five hundred pecks of trouble 1891 HUGHES *Tom Brown* viii, A pretty peck of troubles you'll get into

4. An ancient measure of land. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt V* 59/x A pek of Londe, Paster, Hethe and Maresse *Ibid.*, Half a pek and a nayle of Londe, Pasture and Hethe.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *peck loaf*, a loaf made from a peck of flour; + *peck-swarm*, a swarm of bees that fills a hive of the size of a peck see i c. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iv. ii, I never durst eat oysters, nor cut 'peck-loaves. 1806 *SURR Vintner in Lond* I 196 The lord mayor ordered the pice of bread to be raised one penny in the peck loaf 1609 C BUTLER *Fem Mon.* v L. iv, All 'pecke-swarmes, and other single swarms after Mid-Cancer [are fitted] with the least, or half-bushell hie

Peck, sb. 2 *Obs* or *local*. [app. a local variant of *PIOK sb.*, *PEAK sb.* 2]

1. A local name of various tools: see quotes.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1806) 72 Gonne hamurs . . ij, Gonne pekkes . . viij. 1514 *Letit & Pop Hen VIII*, I. 5721 (P. R. O.) xxii pekkes for to hewe gounys stony. 1544 *Knares Wills* (Surtees) I 47 One Carillie axe, one pekke 1784 *YOUNG Ann. Agric* II 50 (*Essay*) They cut their beans with a tool they call a peck, being a short handled scythe for one hand, and a hook for the other 1813 = *Agric Essex* I. 163 The Flemish scythe is used in Foulness for cutting beans. It is called a bean peck 1883 *Hamphs Gloss*, *Peck*, sb. a pick-axe. 1884 *Updon-on-Severn Gloss*, *Pick*, or *Peck*, (1) A pick-axe, (2) A pointed hammer for breaking coal *Ibid*, *Peck-shaft*, the handle of a pick-axe

2. A peak.

1481-90 *Houard & Housell. Bks* (Roxb) 139 For ij coschyn clothis with pekkes xxij s 1884 *Updon-on-Severn Gloss*, *Peck*, a point (peak) 'The peck of the shou'dr'

Peck (pek), sb. 3 Also 6 pekke, 6-7 pecke. [cf. *PEOK v.* 1]

1. An act of pecking; a stroke with the beak or bill; (humorously) a snappy kiss: cf. *PECKY a.* 2. 1611 COTGR., *Bequade*, a pecke, iob, or bob with a beake 1844 *MISS MITTFORD Village Ser* i (1863) 17 The robin red-breast and the wren would stop for two pecks. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* I. ii 314 Argyle's audacious but feeble peck at the throne in Scotland 1893 SALIUS *Madam Scappura* 84 Bending toward his wife he received from that lady a rapid and noiseless peck.

2. The impression or mark made by pecking; a prick, hole, or dint; a dot, a slight surface injury. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Picado*, a picke, a pecke, *morsus*, *punctura*. 1676 J. BRAUMONT in *Phil. Trans* XI 727 These [Trochites] have also a small peck in the middle making but very little impression in the stone, and seldom passing through it. 1740 DYCH & PARDON s.v. A little hole made in fruit as it hangs upon trees, is called a bird peck. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI 671/2 In engraving the flesh, the effect may be produced in the lighter parts and middle tints by long pecks of the graver, rather than by light lines. 1854 WIGGINS *Embanking* 15 Raising a bank of great bulk, turning or gravelling the sea face, and mending every little 'peck' or injury as it occurs

3. *slang*, orig *Thieves' Cant*. Food, meat, 'grub'; provender

Peck-alley, the throat. *Peck and perch*, board and lodging. *Peck and piddle* (booze), meat and drink.

1567 HARMAN *Canent* 86 She hath a Cackling chete, a grunt-ting chete, ruff Pecke, cassan, and popplart of yarum 1641 BROME *Journall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III 188 Here, safe in our Slupper, let's cly off our Peck. 1706 MRS CANTLIVRE *Basset Table-Prol.*, Poor House-keeping, where Peck is under Locks. 1734 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr* I 346 We went to supper and had a profusion of peck and booze. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II 206 What's peck and perch, and a pound a-week? 1865 DICKENS *Mud. Fr.* iv vii, The serving of the 'peck' was

the affair of a moment 1893 *Kennel Gas* Aug 221/2 He [a dog] wants a little more peck.

Peck (pek), v. 1 Also 4-5 pekke, 4-7 pek, pecke. [app. a collateral form of *PIOK v.* 1, with which it formerly often interchanged, as it still does dialectally Cf. *MLG. pekken*, to peck with the beak]

I. 1. *trans* To strike with the beak, as a bird; to indent or pierce by thus striking. Often with advb. extension; esp. *peck out*, to put or pluck out by pecking

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* xxx 17 The eye that scorneth the fader, and that dispiseth the birthe of his moder, pecken hym out crows of the stremes [1388 crows of the stremes picke out thilke 13e] 1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii, viii (Bodl MS.), *pe rauen*, fondetp wip his bulle to pecke oute his 13en. [*Ibid*, Small briddes bat resch on hym to picke oute his 13en] 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 71 b, She flieth and flacketh about his eies and face, and pecketh and scatcheth out his eien 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* i, i, These parrots peck the fairest fruit 1795 COWPER *Pairing Tune Antic.* 57 Soon every father-bird and mother Grew quarrelsome, and pecked each other 1863 *KINGSLY Water-Bab* vii, All the other scaul-crows set upon her, and pecked her to death

b To make (a hole, etc.) by pecking: cf. *PIOK v.* 1 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I. 640 The beetle . . lies sprawling upon his back, until the little tit-mouse comes, pecks a hole in his side 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI 160 A truce to pecking holes in the coat of this gentleman's book

2. *intr.* To strike with or use the beak, as a bird. 1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii, viii (Bodl MS.), *3ite* *pe asse* haue a sore . . *pe* sparowes leph *peron* & *peckep* wip here bulles. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 71 b, They neuer leaue off pecking til they haue made it verie sore. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 27 He that strueth against Loue, with the Cockatrice pecketh against the Steele. 1794 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1796) VI 15 They peck and combat with their claws. *transf.* 1901 in *Publ. Circ.* 7 Sept. 221/2 The modern printer merely pecks on a key-board

b *Peck at*, to aim at with the beak, to try to peck, also *transf.*

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* i. 1 65 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heat vpon my sleuee For Dawes to pecke at 1766 HOBBS *Ihad xv* (1677) 229 Better in close fight to die than peck in vain at a weak enemy 1687 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Finding we slighted him, [he] stretched to Windward, and thereby pecking at us. 1831 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II 175 The more the Devil pecks at me, the more vehemently do I wing his nose. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i 9 It was the greatest of triumphs when birds . . pecked at the grapes in a picture

c. *Peck at* (fig): To try to 'pick holes' in, or 'pick to pieces'; to carp, cavil, or nag at.

1641 *SMCTYNNIUS Vind Ansv* v. 70 The Scripture hee pecks at. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 475 Without pecking at the Bible, they can find matters to joke upon elsewhere 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* viii, She had pecked at him so long, he could not have digested his dinner without his usual dessert.

3. *trans* Of birds To take (food) with the beak; esp. in small bits at a time Often with *up*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 147 Pekke [v. r.], pek, pecke, *Cantib*, pikke, *Harl.* pikke hem vp right as they growe and eta hem yn 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* ii. 1 50 Grain pecked up after grain makes pullet fat. 1798 WORDSW *Old Cumbria Beggars* 20 The small mountain birds Not venturing yet to peck their destined meal 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 460 Where little birds. Light on the floor, and peck the table-crumb. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 324 The fowls were left to peck up anything they might find 1869 F. VERNON in *A Lang Vale's Trng* etc (1903) 51 I fear you can peck but little satisfaction out of it

b. *intr.*

1798 *Sporting Mag* XI 220 The pigeon is still alive, and pecks as well as usual.

4. *trans* and *intr.* Of persons: a. To eat, to feed *colloq.* (orig. *Thieves' Cant*) b To bite, to eat hastily or in a nibbling fashion.

a 1550 *Hoy Way to Spytell* *Mon* 1050 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 69 Thou shalt pek my jere In thy gan for my watch it is nace gere 1620 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter Cl.) 39 Pekke is taken to eat or byte as the *Buffa* pecks me by the stamper, the dogge bites me by the shinnies. 1665 *HEAD Eng. Rogue* i. iv (1680) 33 Most part of the night we spent in Boozing, pecking rumly 1703 *Levellers in Harl Misc* (ed. Park) V 454 So they all fell heartily to pecking till they had consumed the whole provision 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxx, The ladies with more moderation mingled In the feast, pecking less than I can tell. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss* (E. D. S.), *Peck* for one's self, to gain one's own livelihood 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs Curgenven* lvi, Thanks, I'll peck a bit

II. 5. *trans*. To strike (something) with a pick or other pointed tool, so as to indent, pit, pierce, or break it up; also, to mark with short strokes. Often with advb. complement, as *peck down*, *peck in*, *peck up*, etc.

a 1530 *HEYWOOD Weather* (Brandl) 752, I haue peckt a good peckyng 370 to naught. 1573-80 BARRET *Alp* P 219 A stone pecked, or dented in as a millstone 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 79 Because they cannot make their mills grow, as they daily decay by grinding, they are faine to supply that want by often pecking their millstones. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Jan. The Father was pecking Ice off the Mill wheel. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii 537 [Soil] stony or gravelly, so as to require to be pecked with a mattock or pick 1854 BARTLETT *Rex Boundary* II xxix 195 Boulders covered with rude figures of men, animals &c all pecked in with a sharp instrument 1874 WOOD *Out of Doors* 213 The best way to dig for insects is to peck up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully down wards 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Rec. O. Country Life* xvii. 204 Part of a wall was pecked down and carried away.

† b. *intr.* To strike with a pick or the like, to pick. Also fig. *Obs.* or *dial*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy* 78 A happy fellow, pecking betwixt the ice, strooke vpon it. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 379 His Gentle being more prone to easier and smoother studies, than in pecking and hewing at Logicke 1883 *Folk Lore Jnl.* I. 317 Away they pecked at it hard and fast

† 6. *trans*. To dig or root up with something sharp *Obs.* or *dial*.

1764 *Mus Rust* III. lxxvi 338 When harvest is done, the stubble may be got up at one shilling per acre, this is called pecking the haulm, from the method of performing the work. 1868 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect & Recoll* xxiii. 298 He wandered about the lanes . . pecking up primroses with a spud

III. 7. Phrases: † To *peck mood*, to change one's tune (*Obs.*). To *peck a quarrel*. see *PIOK v.* 1 13 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 252 And sone sche gan to pekke mod c 1422 HOCCLYV *De Reg Princ* 4347 But on *pei* twynned pens, *pei* pekkid mood.

† For other occasional *Obs* uses see *PIOK v.* 1 Hence *Peeked* (pekt) *pp* a. *Pecked lane*, a line formed by short strokes thus -----

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop xvii* § 2 (ed. 3) 270 A mill-stone arg, pecked sa 1866 *Spectator* 26 May 567/1 An aggressive game cock . . sent him in with a pecked and bleeding face 1874 *Usef. Knowl Soc. Atlas*, Map of World *margu*, Pecked lines are the co-tidal lines, or the series of points on the surface of the ocean where high water takes place at the same instant

Peck, v. 2 Now chiefly *dial*. Also 6 peke, 7 pecke. [Variant of *PIOK v.* 2 = *PIECH v.* 1]

1. *trans*. To pitch, cast, fling, throw, to jerk, move suddenly. *Obs* exc *dial*.

1611 COTGR., *Vergette*, a boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points. 1813 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, v. iii 94 You 't' th' Chamblert, get vp o' th' ralle, Ile pecke you o're the pales else 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, I can walk with a courant slur, and at every step peck down my head 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvi 217 'Pecking back' her elbows (as they call it) from the waist upwards. 1890 *Glosses. Gloss*, *Peck*, 2 To pitch, fling

† 2. *intr.* To have a pitch, to incline. *Obs.*

1639 LD DIGBY, etc. *Letit conc Relig* (1651) 118 He that would reduce the Church now to the form of Government in the most primitive times would be found pecking toward the Presbytery of Scotland 1666 LORIMER *Goodman's Disc.* vii 50 Such a Man seems to be pecking towards the Socinians.

3. *intr* To pitch forward, esp of a horse: to stumble in consequence of striking the ground with his toe instead of coming down on the flat of his foot *dial* and *colloq*

[When said of a horse, often associated with *PECK sb.* 2, v. 1, 5] c 1770 MS *Addit.* in *Grose Praeuv. Gloss* (1790) (E. D. D.) 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Peck*, .(4) To stumble *Yorksh* 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words & Ph.* *Peck*, *pick*, to pitch forward, to go head first, to over-balance 'Mind the child dunna peck out on 'is cheer' 1881 MRS P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* i. 11. 42 Your horse might be apt to peck, and so give you an ugly fall 1898 A. HORNE *Rupert of Hentzau* vi, The horse pecked and stumbled, and I fell forward on his neck 1899 *Pravost Cranbld Gloss* (E. D. D.) s. v. A horse that goes rather 'close to the ground' with his fore feet, will frequently touch the ground with his toe and make a stumble—such an one pecks from want of vigour.

† 4. *Peck over the perch*. see *PEAK v.* 1

† *Peckage* (pekedz) *Obs. Cant.* Also *peck-idge*. [cf. *PECK v.* 1 + *-AGE*.] Food, victuals.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter Cl.) 40 *Peckage* meat or *Scroffe* scraps 1621 B. JONSON *Melan Gynous* Wks (1602) 615 With the Convoys, Cheats, and Peckage a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peckage*, Meat.

Pecked, a *Obs.* exc *dial*. = *PEAKED a*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod Husbandm* IV. i 92 This we shoot down in our fields in a round pecked head *Ibid*, 129 (E. D. S.) Aram that is pecked-arsed 1884 *Updon-on-Severn Gloss* s. v., A boat is pecked-at at both ends, and a trow is round at both ends

Pecked (pekt), *pp* a. see *PEOK v.* 1

Peckedenaunted, var of *PIEKEDVANTED Obs.*

Pecker (pekər), [cf. *PECK v.* 1 + *-ER* 1]

1. One who, or that which, pecks; a bird that pecks; the second element in various bird-names, as *Fig-pecker*, *Flower-pecker*, *Nut-pecker*; also short for *WOODPECKER*.

1697 DRYDEN *Verg Georg.* iv. 18 The Titmouse, and the Peckers hungry Brood. 1761 GARTH tr *Ovid's Met.* xiv, 'Twas here I spy'd a youth in Parian stone His head a pecker boie [orig in *verruce picum*] the cause unknown To passengers 1883 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr *Grimm's Teutonic Mythol* III 973 The pecker was esteemed a sacred and divine bird 1884 G. ALLEN in *Langens Mag* Jan. 294 By far the greater number of modern birds belong to the . . oideis of the perchers, the peckers, and the buds of prey

b. An eater, feeder (with qualifying adj.). *slang*. 1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Dict. Leeds* (E. D. D.), He's a rare pecker. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Peck*, A hearty eater is generally called 'a rare pecker'.

2. a. An implement for pecking; a kind of hoe. 1587 T. HARROT *Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1600) III. 272 The women with short peckers or parers, of a foot long, and the women with long peckers, doe onely breake the upper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and the stubbes of corne stalks with their roots *Ibid*, For their corne, with a pecker they make a hole, when they put foure graines 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* IX. ii 551 A small narrow hoe or pecker. . A small hand-pecker

† b. *Telegraphy*. An obsolete type of relay *Obs* In the old 'pecker' the end of the lever was V-shaped, and its up-and-down motion resembled the pecking of a bird 1858 H. C. F. JENKIN *Papers*, etc. (1887) I. p. lxxxvi, Click, click, click, the pecker is at work

Peck *v.* [freq. of **PECK** *v.* 1; perh. after **F. pecker**, or **bequer**] *trans* and *intr.* To peck repeatedly, to continue pecking.

Peck, *v.* [freq. of **PECK** *v.* 1; perh. after **F. pecker**, or **bequer**] *trans* and *intr.* To peck repeatedly, to continue pecking.

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Peck, *v.* [freq. of **PECK** *v.* 1; perh. after **F. pecker**, or **bequer**] *trans* and *intr.* To peck repeatedly, to continue pecking.

Peckle (pek'l), *v.* 2 *rare*. [dim. or freq. of **PECK** *v.* 1] *trans* To peck slightly or repeatedly.

[a 1500 *Colubine Sow* 912 (Bann MS) Hir best biid hen callit lady Peckle pes] a 1800 in *Cromek Rem. Nithdale Song* 245 (Jam) Come, byde wi' me, ye pair o' sweet birds, Ye sall peckle o' the bread an' drink o' the wine 1827 Hood *Misc. Poems* v. And all [birds] were tame And peckled at my hand where'er I came

Peckled (pek'ld), *a* Now *dialect* Also 6 peckled, 7 peckled, 8-9 pecklt. [f. **PECKLE** *sb.* or *v.* 1 + -ED: or perh. directly from **SPECKLED**.] Spotted, variegated, speckled; parti-coloured. Also *comb* 1553-3 *Inv. Ch. Gds. Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV 20 Itm, iij albes, on cope of saten bruges, & on of peckled silke. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 138 You must looke beside, that his toong bee not black, nor peckled. 1611 Corser, *Gelnots de bois*, the pied, or peckled Phœnix, or wood Henne. 1615 W Lawson *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 2 When Summer cloathes your borders with greene and peckled colours. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Hobbin) *View Lancs Dial* 5 The pecklt jump [coat] 1858 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XIX 11 386 1 he 'peckled-faced' ones are rejected as breeding sheep. [Still in many English dialects]

Hence **Peckledness**, spottedness, speckledness. 1611 Corser, *Gelnots de bois*, peckledness, or speckledness.

Peckly, *a*, *rare* [f. **PECKLE** *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by speckles or spots, 'peckled'. 1859 *All Year R* No 29 58 Shropshire and Staffordshire [had] the once famous peckly-faced breed. *Ibid.* 61 The 'peckly' face which once distinguished the hill sheep of Shropshire has become a uniform grey.

† **Peckman**. *Obs.* ? An officer of the royal stables.

1525 in *Household Ord* (1790) 202 The six sumpter men and one Besage man, The Peckman, The King's Foole 1684 E CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St Eng.* i (ed. 15) 185 A Yeoman Peckman, a Yeoman Buttnakly.

† **Peck-point**. *Obs.* [f. **PECK** *v.* 2 + **POINT** *sb.*] 'A boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points' (Coigrave (1611) s. v. *Vergette*).

1653 URQUIHART *Rabelais* ii. xviii, Panurge. played away all the points of his beeches at *pinus secundis*, and at peck point (in French called *Lavergette*).

Pecksniff. [A proper name of fiction. the *Warwickshire Words* of G. F. Northall 1896 has 'Pecksniff, Pecksniff, despicable; an insignificant, paltry, contemptible person'.] The name of a character in Dickens' novel 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (1844), represented as an unctuous hypocrite, habitually prating of benevolence, etc. Used allusively. Hence **Pecksniffery**, **Pecksniffism**, conduct or utterance resembling that of Pecksniff; **Pecksniffian** *a.*, resembling Pecksniff; whence **Pecksniffianism** (*nonce-word*).

1874 J HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 101 It seemed to smile a Pecksniffian smile of pity upon her 1885 *Pail Mall G.* 17 Mar 3/1 This odious compound of Tartuffism, Pharisaism, and Pecksniffery. 1888 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 Feb 7 Ask Thackeray to express your chagrin, or Charles Dickens to expose Pecksniffianism. 1893 *Athenaeum* 8 Apr 430/3 He lectures Pepsys for winebibbing, and we feel very much disposed to take him to task for Pecksniffism. 1901 *Scoitsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 A fine benevolence of phraseology... which, we fear, is not free from a Pecksniffian twang

Peck stone, **Peck-wheat**: see **PEAK** *sb.* 3

Pecky (pek'i), *a* 1 *U. S.* Also *pecky*, *peaky*.

[app. f. **PECK** *sb.* 3 + -Y.] (See *quots*)

1848 DICKSON & BROWN *Rept. on Cypress Timber of Mir. & La.* 8 That species of decay to which it [the cypress] is most liable, shows itself in partial and detached spots at greater or less distances, but often in very close proximity to each other. Timber affected in this way is denominated by raftsmen *Pecky*. 1876 GUILT's *Archit. Gloss.*, *Pecky*, timber in which the first symptoms of decay appear. An American term.

[BARTLETT 1859-60 v. v. *Pecky*, or *Pecky*, misquotes Dickson as using *pecky*; thence, Webster 1864, *Pecky*; Century *Pecky* (also *pecky*, *pecky*), Funk *pecky*, associated with *PEAK* *a*, *PEAK* *v.*]

Pecky (pek'i), *a* 2 *collog.* [f. **PECK** *v.* 1, 2 + -Y.]

1. [f. **PECK** *v.* 2] Pitching, choppy; apt to stumble. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, Knocking about on a pecky sea. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Pecky*, inclined to stumble 'The old hons goes ter'ble pecky'.

2. [f. **PECK** *v.* 1] Like the peck of a bird.

1886 F C PHILIPS *Jack & Three Jills* I vii 90 My sisters administered flabby, pecky kisses.

Peco, variant of **PEKOE** (tea).

† **Pe corous**, *a*. *Obs rare* -o. [ad. L. *pecorōsus* -us, f. *pecus*, *pecor* - cattle.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pecorons* (*pecorōsus*), full of Cattle, or where many Cattle are.

† **Pect**, *obs.* form of **PECKED** *phl.* *a*: see *quot.*

1633 GERARD *Descr. Somersct* (1000) 132 Their market is.. full of pect eles as they call them because they take them in those waters by pecking an eale speare on them.

Pect, *obs* Sc. f. **PECK** *sb.* 1

Pectase (pekt'ās), *Chem.* [f. **PECTIN** or **PECTOSE**, after *diastase*.] A ferment supposed to exist in fruits, etc., and having the property of converting pectin into pectic and other related acids. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 According to Frémy, all vegetal tissues which contain pectose.. contain also a kind of ferment called pectase, comparable in its mode of action to *diastase*. 1893 [see **PECTIC**].

Pectate (pekt'āt), *Chem.* [f. **PECTIN** + -ATE 1.] A salt of pectic acid.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 122

Braconnot is of opinion that the soluble pectates constitute a complete antidote against all metallic poisons. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 368 The pectates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble and gelatinous

† **Pectaele**. *Obs rare* -1. ? (app. some kind of wild fowl; but cf. *pect eles* in **PEOR** *phl.* *a*)

1579 E. HAKL *News out of Powles Chyd.* iv. D. ij b. Stonetructs, Feale, and Pectaeles good, with Husterd fat and plum

Pecten (pekten). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectines** (pekteniz), **pectens**. [a. L. *pecten*, *pectus* - a comb, a heckle or caid, a rake, the public hair, an instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a scallop-shell, etc.; f. *pec-t-ere* to comb, cognate with Gr. *pek-eiv* to comb. In earlier use generally with L. plural *pectines*]

† 1. The set of bones in the hand between the wrist and fingers, the metacarpus. *Obs.*

1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 157 *Pe boonyz* of *pe hand* bat ben clepid *pectens* 1541 R. COPLAND *Gryphon's Quest Chyrurg.* G. ij. In the thyrdie conunction be foure bones. That conunction is called the brist of the hande or pecten.

2. The pubes; also, the pubic bone or share-bone. ? *Obs* [prop. L.]

1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 176 *bat boon* bat goib ouerweit vndir *pe* als about *pe yerde*, & 15 *clepid os pectinis* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 15 Applied to the pecten and genitalia, in a plaster it helpeth the Gonorrhoea 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Pecten*, in Anatomy, is the same with the *Regio Pubis* 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet.* Med 5 The smallest of the three divisions of the os innominatum is the os Pubis, Pecten, or Share Bone, situated anteriorly.

3. Applied to various comb-like structures in animal bodies. a. A pigmented vascular process which projects from the choroid coat of the eye into the vitreous humour in birds, and in certain reptiles and fishes; also called *nasupium*.

1713 D. RHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. 11 104 In birds... the Choroides hath a curious pectinated work seated on the optic nerve The structure of this Pecten is very like that of the *Ligamentum Cutaneum*. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 23 In birds, there is a remarkable plicated, comb-like process of the choroid, termed the pecten.

b. Each of two comb-like appendages behind the posterior legs in scorpions.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 540 The poisers of Diptera and the pectens of scorpions 1835 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 126 1888 ROLLERSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 523 Class Arachnida. The abdomen has appendages only in *Scorpionida*, the pectines or combs, organs probably of touch.

c. A comb-like organ, usually formed of small stiff hairs, on the legs of certain insects, as bees. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1818) II. 118 [Humblebees] the males. Their posterior tibiae also want the corbicula and pecten that distinguish the other sex.

d. The pectinated structure on the claws of certain birds. e. The **CTENOPHORE** or comb-row of a ctenophoran.

4. A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a rounded shell with radiating ribs suggesting the teeth of a comb; an animal of this genus, a scallop.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Lett.* 15 Mar. Wks. 1836 f. 336 The pectines or skollops. 1778 KING in *Phil. Trans. LXIX.* 40 Pectens, cockles, limps 1825 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 264 Those elegant shells the Pectens or Comb shells. attrib. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 717/2 In the Pecten family. 1849 H. MILLER *Faun. Creat.* xi. (1874) 202 Layers of mussel and pecten shells.

Pectic (pektik), *a*. *Chem.* [ad. Gr. *πηκτικ-ός*, f. *πηκτ-ός* congealed, curdled, f. stem *πηγ-* of *πηγνύειν* to make firm or solid.] In *pectic acid*, a transparent gelatinous substance formed by chemical action from **PECTIN**, and forming an important constituent of fruit-jellies.

(By further transformation it is converted into *parapectic acid* (PARA- 2 a) and *metapectic acid*.) *Pectic fermentation*, the fermentation supposed to be produced by **PECTINASE**, which converts pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 120 Braconnot gave it the name of pectic acid, from the great tendency which it has to form a jelly with water. 1863 MITCHELL *Farm. of Edgewood* 225 Pears have a modicum of pectic acid at a certain stage of their ripeness. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 365 Under the influence of acids or alkalis, pectin is gradually modified, and ultimately transformed into a strongly acid compound called *metapectic acid*, passing however through a series of intermediate modifications called by Frémy *parapectin*, *metapectin*, *pectosic acid*, *pectic acid*, and *parapectic acid* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pectase*, an organic albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruits and roots, which determines the *Pectic fermentation*.

Pectin (pektin). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of **PECTIO** + -IN 1.] A white neutral substance, soluble in water, formed from **PECTOSE** by heating with acids, or naturally in the ripening of fruits, and constituting the gelatinizing agent in vegetable juices; in the further process of ripening, it is converted into *parapectin* (PARA- 2 a), *metapectin*, and other related substances (see **PECTIO**).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* 146 Vauquelin, who found pectin in the tamarind, considered it as the same with pectic acid. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 364 Green fruits... do not contain pectin ready formed, but only pectose. . . When the fruit is ripe, the juice... contains a large quantity of pectin, and still more of parapectin. . . Lastly, fruits in the over-ripe state no longer contain a trace of pectin, that substance having been converted into *metapectic acid*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 122

Hence **Pectinaceous** (-*ā* fəs) *a.*, related to or containing pectin.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Pectinaceous*. A pectinaceous or pectinaceous vegetable principle. 1887 *tr Sachs's Physiol Plants* 328 The share in metabolism taken by some other organic compounds, such as pectinaceous substances.

Pectinal (pektināl), *a.* (sb.) ? *Obs.* [ad med *L. pectinālis*, f. *L. pecten*, *pectin-* + *-āl*]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the 'pecten' or pubes; *pectinal bone*, the pubic bone, sharebone

1542 R. COPLAND *Gydeon's Quest Chaucer* 11v, Two great bones... that be conjoined wth this spondyle of the holowe bone behynde and before in makeyng the pectynall bone

2. *Nat. Hist.* Of the nature of or resembling a comb; applied by Sir T. Browne to flat-fish, from the resemblance of the spine with its apophyses to a comb. Also as *sb.*, in *pl* flat-fish

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* iv. 1. 181 Other fishes... as pectinall, or such as have the Apophyses of their spine made laterally like a comb. *Ibid* x 203 Pectinall [fishes], whose ribs are rectilinear 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pectinall*... their back-bone, and ribs do in some sort resemble a comb 1705 EVELYN *Sylvia* ii. 11. (1729) 119 The Silver-Fir is distinguished from the rest by the pectinal Shape of it.

Pectinate (pektinēt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad *L. pectinātus*, f. *pecten* comb + *-ātē* 2] = **PECTINATED**.

1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* *Pectinatum folium*, a pectinate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Pectinate*. Antennae furnished on one side with a number of parallel stiff branches, resembling somewhat the teeth of a comb. 1833 A. EATON *Man. Bot.* N. Amer. 11. (ed. 6) 120. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 594 Margin of the pinnules pectinate 1870 HOOKER *Stind. Fl.* a 189 Bracts with pectinate tip and margins

Pectinate (pektinēt), *v.* [f. *L. pectinātus*, ppl stem of *pectināre* to comb, f. *pecten* comb]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—

1623 COCKERHAM, *Pectinate*, to comb 1656 in BLOUNT

2 To fit together in alternation like the teeth of two combs; to interlock †*a. trans.* *Obs. rare.*

b. intrans. in reciprocal sense: = **INTERDIGITATE**.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* v. xxi 266 To sit close leggd, or with our fingers pectinated or shut together is accounted bad 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Plant.* 231 The bundles are separated from one another by other bundles, which pass between them, and pectinate with them.

Pectinated (pektinēd), *ppl a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. as **PECTINATE** + *-ED*] Formed like a comb; having straight narrow closely-set projections or divisions like the teeth of a comb

1671 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2278 The Tongue was of an equal breadth to the very tip, which was toothed or pectinated about the edges 1766 PINNART *Zool.* (1768) 1. 200 The edges of the toes [of Grouse] pectinated 1861 Miss PRATT *Flora*, Pl. 1. 4 A pectinated leaf is one whose narrow segments resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pectinately, *adv.* [f. **PECTINATE** *a.* + *-LY* 2] In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Branchlets, long and pectinately arranged 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 333 The tentacles are set pectinately on two arms.

Pectination (pektinā'fən), [*n.* of action from *pectināre* to **PECTINATE**; see *-ATION*.]

†1. The action of combing (the hair) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. Frequent pectination is recommended by many physicians as an exercise.

2. The action of interlocking or condition of being interlocked like the teeth of two combs ? *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* v. xxi 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of impediment.

3. The condition or character of being pectinated, *concr.* a pectinated or comb-like structure.

1819 G. SANOUVILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 248 Antennae with a double series of pectinations 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 513 Absence of pectination of the middle claw. 1876 F. BRODIE in G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 1. 15 The pectinations which fringe the whole of the edge of the umbra.

Pectinato- (pektinā'tō), combining adverbial form of *L. pectinātus* **PECTINATE** *a.*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'pectinately'... or 'pectinate and...' as in *pectinato-denticulate*, *pectinato-ovate*, *pectinato-fimbriate*, *pectinato-pinnate* 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 210 Lamellae deeply pectinato-ciose, or penetrated by oblong cellules *Ibid* 232 Lamellae finely and elegantly pectinato denticulate

Pectineal (pektinēāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. mod *L. pectine-us*, f. *pecten* comb + *-āl*] Pertaining to the pecten or pubic bone applied to certain parts of this bone and connected structures: see *quots* 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 630 The *pectineus* muscle arises from the pectineal line of the pubes between the spine and pectineal eminence 1875 Sir W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828/2 The pectineal border forms part of the line of separation between the true and false pelvis.

|| **Pectineus** (pektinē's), *ANAT.* *erron.* -*æus*. [mod *L.*, f. *pecten*, *pectin-* comb; cf. *humaneus*, *virgineus*, etc.] For *pectineus musculus*, name of a flat muscle arising from the pectineal eminence of the pubic bone and inserted into the thigh-bone just behind the small trochanter.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pectineus*, is a Muscle on the Thigh 1878 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 246 The pectineus and adductors of man

Pectini-, before a vowel *pectin-*, combining form of *L. pecten* comb, used in the formation

of scientific words. **Pectinibranch** (-brēnj), -*bra nchian*, -*bra nchiolate* [BRANCHIA] *adjs.*, belonging to the *Pectinibranchia* (or -*branchata*), a family of gastropod molluscs having comb-like gills, or ctenidia (also called *Ctenobranchia*); also as *sb.*, a mollusc of this family **Pectinicorn** [*L. cornu* horn] *adj.*, having pectinate antennae, as the division *Pectinicornia* of lamellicorn beetles (also **Pectinicoxate**); *sb.*, a beetle of this division. **Pectiniferous** [*L. ferus* bearing], bearing a pecten or comb-like structure **Pectiniform** *a.*, (a) comb-shaped; (b) of the form of a scallop (PECTEN 4). **Pectiniliac** (-riliāk) *a.* = **ILIO-PECTINEAL**. **Pectinirostrate** [*L. rostrum* beak], having a comb-like beak or snout (Mayne). 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 The *Pectinibranchia* Mollusks 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pectinicornus*, applied to an insect having pectinate antennae *Pectinicoxate* [*ibid.*, *Pectiniferus*, having combs. *Pectiniferous* 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Nat. Hist.* 135 This salt crystallizes in *Pectiniform* needles 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pectiniform septum*, the median connective tissue septum between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis

Pectinid (pektinid), *Zool.* [f. mod *L. pectinidus*, f. *PECTEN* + *-id* 3] A mollusc of the family *Pectinidae* or Pecten family, a scallop.

Pectinite (pektinēt), *Palæont.* [f. *L. pectin-* PECTEN + *-itē* 1] A fossil pecten or scallop

1677 Plot *Oxforde* v. 572 Stones resembling escallops the next following Pectinites 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 4) 1. 81 Impressions or petrifications of muscles, snails, corals, pectinites 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 124 The oysters and pectinites

Pectinoid (pektinoid), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + *-oid*] Resembling a pecten or scallop (Mayne.)

Pectinosus (pektinō's), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *PECTIN* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or related to pectin: = **PECTINACEOUS**, **PECTINOSUS** *b.*

1844 [see **PECTINACEOUS**] 1892 Chambers' *Encycl.* IX. 788/1 The juice of the [beet] root contains aluminous, pectinous, and other substances.

Pectize (pektizē), *v.* [f. Gk. *πηκτίζω* fixed, congealed (cf. *PECTOTIC* + *-ize*] *trans* and *intr.* To change into a gelatinous mass; to congeal 1828 OCHVIE, *Pectize*, to congeal, to change into a gelatinous mass II *Spence*. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts Ser.* IV. 101/1 The zinc compound does not sufficiently pectize cellulose *Ibid.* 105/1 The film of pectized cellulose. *Ibid.*, Pectizing is brought about by the copper solution

Pectolite (pektōlīt), *Min.* (Also *pek-*) [Named (*pectolith*) 1828 by Von Kobell, f. Gr. *πηκτ-ός* congealed + *-lithē*] A whitish or greyish hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium, found in close aggregations of acicular crystals, usually fibrous and radiated in structure.

1828 EDIN. *Min. Sc.* IX. 367 Pectolite... a mineral which is found on natrolite 1899 *Amer. J. Sci.* VIII. 275 Experiments relative to the constitution of pectolite.

Pectoral (pektōrāl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *peccoral*, 6-7 *peccorel* (1, -all. [As *sb.*, in sense 1, a OF. *peccorel* (1355 in Du Cange), ad *L. pectorāle* breast-plate, *sb.* use of neuter of *pectorālis* *adj.*, f. *pectus*, *pector-* breast; as *adj.*, direct from the *L.* *adj.*, or a. F. *pectoral* *adj.* (15th c. in Litté). Senses 2-4 of the *sb.* are absolute uses of the *adj.*]

a. sb. 1. Something worn on the breast.

a. An ornamental plate, cloth, or other decoration, worn on the breast; an ornamental breast-plate, *spec.* (a) that worn by the Jewish High Priest (= **BREAST-PLATE** 2); (b) *R. C. Ch.* that formerly worn by a bishop in celebrating mass.

1440 PROMPT *Parv.* 389/1 Pectoral of a vestment, or other a-rayment, *Pectorale, racionale*. 1445 *Instr. Queen's Coronat.* in *Rymer Foedera* (1722) XI. 93 A Pectoral of Gold garnished with Rubies, Perles 1506 GUYLORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7, 11 crowns of fyne golde, and xij pectorals and a riche cappe 1633 T. ADAMS *Ep.* a *Peter* i. 26 The twelve stones in Aaron's pectoral. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 84. 1894 *Times* 26 May 191/1 A Royal pectoral, on which two crowned hawks support the cartouche of Uxasen II

b. A piece of armour for the breast. = **BREAST-PLATE** 1.

1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 31 b, Lighting vpon their shaftons, cranets, or Steele pectorells. 1706 PHILLIPS, *A Pectoral*, a Breast-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breast 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 29 A border of metal to the collar, which acted as a pectoral

†*c.* An ornamental cloth for the breast of a house of **PRÉFÈRE**, **POÏRE**. *Obs.*

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil.* & *Civ.* II. xi 71 His horse saddled with black leather, the pectoral of black leather with a cloose patty of gold, hanging before the horse feet 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 11 The Bridles, Pectorals, Cruppers, Saddle-clothes set so thick with jewels of divers sorts, that the beholders are amazed 1662 *Act 14. Chas. II.* c. 3 § 23 A Bitt and Bridle with a Pectoral and Crupper.

d. A chest-protector

1881 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 150 The great majority... still stuck to coarse linen next the skin, and use woollen pectorals only as counter-irritants.

2. A medicine, food, or drink, good for affections of the chest, i. e. the lungs and other respiratory organs (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny II* Explan. Wds. Art, *Pectorals*, i such medicines as bee fit for the breast and lungs. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 89 There are Pectorals for the Breast and Bowels. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 22 June, They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as sago, barley, turnips 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice, which is much esteemed as a pectoral.

3. *Anat.* Short for *pectoral muscle*, *pectoral fin*.

1758 J. S. Le Drac's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 157 The Ball... came out under the Pectoral. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 164 Dorsal fin conical, situated above the pectorals 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* (1864) 203 The great pectoral bringing the arm forward, the deltoid lifting it away from the side

†4. (See quot.) *Obs. nonce-use*

1677 Janna Ling *Adv.*, To render the volume as portable and if not as a manual or pocket-book, yet a pectoral or bosome-book, to be carried twait ierkin and doublet.

B. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or upon, the breast or chest; thoracic Chiefly *Anat.*

Pectoral arch or *girdle*, the shoulder girdle (see *GIRDLE* *sb.* 4 b) *Pectoral fins*, the pair of lateral fins attached to the pectoral arch in fishes, usually thoracic in position, corresponding to the fore limb, of other vertebrates. *Pectoral muscles*, the muscles of the chest, esp. the *pectoralis major*, 'a large fan-shaped muscle forming the main fleshy mass of the chest on either side', and the *pectoralis minor*, 'a flat triangular muscle situated beneath the *p. major*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893) *Pectoral respiration* (see quot. 1834, and cf. *COSTAL* *a.* 1) *Pectoral ridge*, the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, into which the *pectoralis major* muscle is inserted.

1878 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1, 21 The produced partes of the pectoral Spindles 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny II* 352 The rheume or catarrhe that hath taken a way to the breast or pectoral parts 1625 CROOK *Body of Man* 776 The first is called *Pectoralis* the Pectoral Muscle, so named from his situation, because it occupieth the forefront of the Chest 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 84 The pectoral fins are very large 1782 MONRO *Anat.* 167 The eight upper ribs were formerly classed into pairs, with particular names, the crooked, the solid, the pectoral, the twisted. 1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 33 In general, the pectoral cavity is symmetrical 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 13 If the abdomen dilates with comparatively much greater force than the chest, the respiration is named abdominal; if the contrary obtains, it is called pectoral 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 341 All Vertebrata possess typically two pairs of limbs—the pectoral and pelvic.

2. *Med.* Of a medicine, food, or drink Good for diseases or affections of the chest (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* II. lxxxvi. 85 A pectorall water, or water for the breast, .. that especially availeth in the weakness of the stomacke. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Prop.* (1679) 23 Some pectoral physick to ease his cough 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. in *Attenuat.*, etc. 246 Peaches are cordial and pectoral 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 314 The leaves [of Ferns] generally contain a thick astringent mucilage, with a little aroma, on which account many are considered pectoral and lenitive. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pectoral Alos*, a common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius*.

3. Worn, or intended to be worn, on the breast.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* *Pectoral*, belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast. 1727-35 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. In the Romish Church Bishops and regular Abbots wear a pectoral Cross 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 175 We are led to believe that the formal use of the pectoral cross, as now worn over the chasuble, goes no farther back than the middle of the sixteenth century.

4. *fig.* Proceeding or derived from the 'breast' or 'heart', i. e. from one's internal feeling or consciousness.

1630 DONNE *Serms. Matt.* xxviii. 6 Let... no Angell of the Church, proceed upon an *ipse dixit*, upon his own pectorall word and determination 1633 EARL MANCHI. *Al Mondo* (x636) 184 At this time a good mans tongue is in his breast, not in his mouth, his words are then so pithy and so pectorall 1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life Jesus* I. i. viii. 44 The inflated language here used betrays already the pectoral colouring which Keim expressly claims for his work. 1890 J. F. SMITH *tr. Pfleiderer's Developm. Theol.* iii. (1892) 281 Neander's pectoral theology involved a serious lack of historical criticism. [Cf. next.]

Pectoralist. [f. *prec.* + *-ist*] (See quot., and cf. *prec* B 4.)

1886 FARRAR *Hist. Tutor* viii. 415 [Neander's] motto was, *pectus facit theologum*, and many sneered at his followers as pectoralists

Pectorally, *adv.* *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a pectoral manner or position. in *quots*, *a.* in relation to one's inward feeling, at heart; *b.* on a 'pectoral' diet: cf. **PECTORAL** B 4, 2

1662 M. MASON *Friendly Admon. Rom. Cath.* 4 Would you not then have been pectorally glad of that Indulgence? 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 22 Aug. Be regular, and live pectorally

Pectoriloquy (pektōrīlōkwī) *Path.* [ad. F. *pectoriloquie*, f. *L. pectus*, *pector-* breast + *-loquium* speaking] The transmission of the sound of the voice through the wall of the chest to the ear in auscultation; usually a sign of a cavity or some other affection in the lung.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 36 This peculiar phenomenon (which I have denominated Pectoriloquy) 1853 MARKHAM *tr. Shoda's Auscult.* 250 The pectoriloquy is, much clearer and louder, in a gangrenous excavation, than in one formed by pulmonary abscess

So **Pectoriloquial** (pektōrīlōkwīāl), **Pectoriloquous** (pektōrīlōkwō's) *adjs.*, of, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy; **Pectoriloquism**, pectoriloquy. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pectoriloquial*, relating to pectoriloquy. *Museum* 1834 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 524 To this

apparent transfer of the voice to the chest [Laennec] has given the name of *pectoriloquism, or mediate auscultation of the voice 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III 475 There was no metallic tinkling, *porrosonement*, or pectoriloquism. 1864 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 111 The production of *pectoriloquous resonance

Pectose (pektōs) *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of *PECTIO* + *-ose*.] An insoluble substance related to cellulose and occurring with it in vegetable tissues, esp. in unripe fruits and fleshy roots; by the action of acids, etc. it is converted into *PECTIN*. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 83 The cellular tissue of many fruits, and of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c., contains a substance which he [Fémy] terms *pectose*, and which is quite insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV 365 *Pectose* gives the hardness to unripe fruits. It is probably isomeric with cellulose, or differs from it only by the elements of water.

Hence **Pectosic** (pektōsik) *a.*, in *Pectosic acid*, an acid formed immediately from pectin by the action of pectase or alkalis, and converted by further action of the same into pectic acid. 1866-77 [see *PECTROUS*]

Pectostracan (pektōstrākān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. *Zool.* *L. Pectostraca* (f. Gr. *πηκτρος* congealed + *στρακων* tile, potsherd, shell) + *-an*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the division *Pectostraca* of *Crustacea* in Huxley's classification, a synonym of *Curripedia*. *b. sb.* A crustacean belonging to this division, a curriped. So **Pectostracous** *a.*

Pectous (pektōs), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πηκτρος* congealed + *-ous*.] *a.* Congealed, solidified; said of modified forms of substances ordinarily fluid. *b.* Related to pectin. **Pectous acid**, name of a particular acid related to pectic acid (cf. *-ous c*)

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 184 Fluid colloids appear to have always a pectous modification. 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV 364 Pectase immersed in water for two or three days, is decomposed, and is then no longer capable of acting as a pectous ferment. 1867 The conversion of the pectin into pectous and pectous acids. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 104 In course of time the vital tissues become thickened, *oi*, to use the technical term, 'pectous'.

† **Pectron**, *Obs.* [An erroneous formation (thought by Barret to be French), app. derived in some way from *L. pectus*, *pector-* breast.] = *PEITREL*, *POITREL*

1598 BARRET *Thes. Varres*, Gloss 252 *Pecton*, a French word, is the arming of the breast of the horse. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Br. War* v. 11 § 4 166 The horse's head, neck, breast, and buttocks barbed with Pecton, Trappings, Cuirasses, and Cheffrons

† **Pectuncle**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of *L. pectunculus* a small scallop (dim. of *pecten* - see *PECTEN* 4), a name formerly given to the cockles

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Pecten*, The genus of pectuncles, or cockles, has been named by all authors, a very extensive one 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 802 There are shells universally allowed to be pectens or scallops, which have no ears, and others as universally allowed to be pectuncles or cockles which have

Pectunculate (pektōnkūlāt), *a. Entom.* [f. mod. *L. type *pectunculāt-us*, f. *pectuncul-us*, dim. of *pecten*. - see *prec.* and *-al*.] Having a row of minute spines or bristles; finely pectinate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 310 Under Jaws. Pectunculate. When the stipes below the feeler has a row of minute spines set like the teeth of a comb.

|| **Pectus** (pektōs), *Anat.* and *Zool.* *Pl. pectora*. [*L.* = the breast.] *a.* The breast or chest. *b. Ornith.* The thoracic region of the under surface of the body of a bird; usually, the anterior protuberant part. *c. Entom.* The lower surface of the thorax or prothorax of an insect.

1693 U. BLANCAU *Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Pectus*, the foremost part of the Thorax reaching from the Neck bone, down to the Midriff. 1834 McMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 150 In the other Nemertea, the proboscis is directed perpendicularly or curved on the pectus.

† **Pecuarious**, *a. Obs.* 1610-20. [f. *L. pecu-* *ari-us* of or belonging to *pecu* cattle + *-ous*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pecuarious*, serving for, or belonging to Beasts or Cattle. 1658 in PHILLIPS

Pecudiculture (pekūdīkūltūr), *(-for) rare.* [f. *L. pecud-* *em* a beast, in *pl. cattle* + *CULTURE*: after *horticulture*, etc.] The rearing of cattle

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX 363 Agriculture and Horticulture Pecudiculture.

Pecul, variant of *PECUL*; obs. form of *PECKLE*

† **Peculate**, *sb. Obs.* Also *7 -at*. [ad. *L. peculāt-us* embezzlement, f. *peculārī*: see next. In *F. peculat* (1568 in Hatz-Dam.), *il. peculato*, *Sp. peculado*] = *PEULATO*

1619 DRUMM or HAWTH *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks (1711) 24 Articles being forged and urged against them, especially of peculate, as sale of crown-lands, waste of the king's treasure, transporting lands to themselves and their friends. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks (1700) 150 Such as were an aid or try'd for Peculat, or Defraudation of the Commonwealth. 1866 BURNETT *Trav.* III (1750) 153 One of the Nobles was accused of Peculat. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Peculator*, one who is guilty of the crime called *peculate*

Peculate (pekūdāt), *v.* [f. *L. peculāt-*, ppl. stem of *peculārī* to embezzle, f. *peculūm* private property, orig. in cattle, f. *pecu* cattle, money.]

† *trans.* To rob (the state or country) by speculation. *Obs.*

1749 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* II. 17 In Massachusetts they speculated the Country by ruinous unnecessary Expence of Money.

2 To embezzle or pilfer (money).

1802 H. MARTIN *Notes of Glenross* III 223 Two thousand pounds what she justly charges me with having speculated from her Father. 1827 *Southey Hist. Penns. War* II. 619 The people accused them of having speculated the public money. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 1 Oct 4/5 Several millions of tael, which they have speculated from the Imperial funds

3 *intr.* To practise speculation

1861 LOWELL *E. Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks 1890 V. 45 They have speculated in advance by a kind of official post-obit

1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* 21. 135 The honesty of a servant or manager, who does not embezzle or speculate.

Hence *Peculating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 93 An opprobrious rapacious, and speculating despotism, with a direct disavowal of obedience to any authority at home is the state of your charter-government over great Kingdoms. 1895 *Athenaeum* 7 Sept. 328/1 [The endowments have] long since vanished, no doubt, into the pockets of speculating pashas

Peculation (pekūdālān) [*n.* of action f. *L. peculārī* to *PECULARE* (put for *L. peculādus* *PECULARE* *sb.*): see *-ation*.] The appropriation of public money or property by one in an official position; the embezzlement of money or goods entrusted to his care.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculation*, a robbing of the Prince or Common wealth. 1784 COWPER *Tash* II. 667 The family of plagues That waste our vitals, — *peculation*, sale Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds. 1821 *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (ed. 13) III. vii 181 To be used for *peculation*. 1874 GALT *N. Short Hist.* ix § 9, 700 Marlborough was dismissed from his command, charged with *peculation*, and condemned.

Peculator (pekūdēlāt), [*a. L. peculātor* an embezzler, agent-*n* f. *peculārī* to *PECULARE*.] One who peculates; an embezzler, esp. of public money or property.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peculator*, that robbeth the Prince or common treasure. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 77 The supposed speculators and destroyers of Oude revenue in all security in the bosoms of their accusers. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II v. (1866) 217 An infamous speculator. 1899 *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* ix § 9, 700 Marlborough was dismissed from his command, charged with *peculation*, and condemned.

Peculiar (pekūdīlāt), *a.* and *sb.* Also *5 -ier*, *6 -er*, *-yer*, *-er*, *-yar*, *6 -yare* [*a. obs. F. peculier* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. *L. peculārī-us* of or relating to private property, f. *peculūm* property in cattle, private property, that which is one's own, f. *pecu* cattle. Cf. also *OF peculīare* (15th c.) in same sense.]

A. adj.

1. That is one's own private property; that belongs or pertains to, or characterizes, an individual person, place, or thing, or group of persons or things, as distinct from others. Const. with preceding possessive (*my own*, *the king's own*), or with *to*. *Peculiar* to now always denotes 'belonging exclusively to'; formally it might denote 'belonging specially to'

† *a* Of property, material possession, etc. *Obs.*

1610 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 How necessary it is that the king have grete possessions, and peculier livelod for his owne suite. 1658 HALL *Chron.* II. vi 112 The Duke of Gloucester had not so muche advanced... the common wealth and publique vtilde, as his owne private things & peculier estate. 1652 NICHOLSON tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 6 The Sun, Aer, Water, Nature did not frame Peculiar, A Public gift I claim. 1668 DAYLANT *Man's Master* IV. 1. Now even all peculier fields are turn'd to common loade, about this populous towne. 1724 DE FOI *Tour Gt. Brit.* I 123 Sturbridge fair... This square is separate and peculiar to the wholesale dealers in the woollen manufacture.

b. In general sense, esp. of qualities, features, characteristics, etc.

† *Peculiar institution*, a cant phrase in U S for negro slavery, formerly often spoken of in the southern states as 'the peculiar domestic institution of the South'. *Obs.* 1509 FISHER *Pinn. Sermon*, *Cress. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 The dayes, that by the church were appointed, he kept them diligently and seriously, & in especy all the holy lent. beside he other peculier fastes of deuotion, as saint Anthony, mary Maudeleyn. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* 1 (1895) 51 There is an other [cause] which as I suppose is proper and peculare to yow English men alone. 1555 *Fastid. of Factions* II v. 148 It was a peculier manner of the Kynges of the Medes, to have many viuers. 1708 PORT *Jam & May* 52 All other goods by fortune's hand are giv'n, A Wife is the peculier gift of heav'n. 1721 BAILLY, *Pirch*, A Tree peculier to Great Brittain. 1766 FORTESCUE *Sermon* *Ing. Wom.* (1767) II xiii. 222 A timidity peculier to your sex. 1826 DISRAELI *Pro. Grey* vi. 11, Imitating the peculier sound of every animal that he met. 1852 *S. Carolina Gas.* (Farmer *Dut. Amer.*) The dangers which at present threaten the peculier domestic institutions of the South

† *2.* Of separate or distinct constitution or existence; independent, particular, individual; single.

1507 FISHER *Pinn. Sermon* *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1876) 272 He sente money to be distributed for .x. M. masses peculier to be sayd for hym. 1551 RICHMOND *Pathway Knowl.* II. 119 Introd. Minding to reserve the proofes to a peculier booke which I will set forth. 1602 SHAKES *Ham.* III. iii. 21 The single and peculier life is bound. To keepe it selfe from noyance. 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evangel.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 155 Every Thorn gave a peculier Wound. 1799 W. TOOKES *View Russian Emp.* II. 50 The Khanate of Kazan subsisted as a peculier state till the year 1552

3. Distinguished in nature, character, or attributes from others, particular, special.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 Detracting the excellent effects of our peculier and singular weapon the Long Bowe. 1628 FLETCHER *Resolves* II. 222, We seldom find any, without a peculier delight in some peculier thing. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr, Sermons are more peculier for the suppressing of vicious manners. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV. N. v. ii.* (1866) II 437 A more proper subject of peculier taxation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. 117 VI. 66 The position of the Corinthian, was peculier. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv 35 This latter point is one of peculier interest.

4. Having a character exclusively its own, *sui generis*; unlike others, singular, uncommon, unusual, out-of-the-way, strange, odd, 'queer'.

1608 TORSILL *Serpents* (1658) 598 The tongue of a serpent is peculier; for it is also cloven at the tip. 1726 BUTLER *Sermon*, *Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 113 We are in such a peculier position, with respect to injuries done to ourselves, that we can scarcely see them as they really are. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land Dis.* III (1818) 445 The odour is peculier and aromatic; the taste gratefully acid. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xx, Mr. Weller's knowledge of London was extensive and peculier. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Faint* *Threes* I. 4 She is a girl of peculier temper. *Mod. colloq.* He was always thought a little peculier.

5. *Peculiar jurisdiction* (*authority*, etc.), in *Canon Law*, a jurisdiction proper to itself, exempt from or not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. Cf. *B. 5*

1525 ABP. WARHAM *Let. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. cxxxv. The value of the benefices within the diocese of Cantelburie and the jurisdiction peculier of the same. 1555 J. PHILIPOT in *Foxe's A. & M.* (1583) 1799, I have not offended in your Diocess. For that whiche I spake, was in Paules Church, which is a peculier jurisdiction belonging to the Diocess of Paules. 1726 AVONING *Paragon* 94 The Archbishop whereof has also a peculier Jurisdiction in thirteen Parishes within the City of London [etc.]. 1822 D. & S. LONDON *Brit. Devon*, Colyton. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the Vicarage. The Church is in their peculier jurisdiction. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 103/2 The living of Dorchester (Dorset) is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculier court of Dorchester.

6. *Peculiar People*, *a.* a name applied to the Jews as God's own chosen people; hence *transf.* in religious sense (Also *p. race*, *nation*, etc.)

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 550 Of his great mercy he hath vntyed vs, I truste, his peculier people. 1535 COWARD *Deut.* xiv 2 The Lord hath chosen thee to be his awne peculier people from amonge all the nations. — *Titus* II 14 To poure vs to be a peculier people vnto himselfe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 187 Having chosen out one peculier Nation for his Subjects. 1738 WELLS *Vs Pl.* xxi. The dear peculier Race Their grateful Sacrifice shall bring

b. A modern religious sect (called also the *Plumstead Peculiar*) founded in 1838, and most numerous about London.

They have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization, and they rely wholly on prayer for the cure of disease, rejecting medical aid, this last is the feature which brings them specially under public notice.

1875 *Punch* 19 June 267/1 Of course the Peculiar People have the right to believe in miracle and also the right to disbelieve in medicine. 1892 *Spectator* 15 Mar. 391 Drugs may be dispensed with altogether, as by the Peculiar People or the Faith Healers. 1902 *Essex* *Il. Weekly News* 29 Mar. 2/4 'Peculiar' parents censured at Barking.

† *7.* In *peculiar*, as a peculiarity; in particular.

1607 TORSILL *Four. Beasts* 315 Egypt had this in peculier, that no other order, no not a senator, might be president or govern among them. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi § 162 One may as well say, this Dominion was to belong in peculier to one of his Issue. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 435 As for Truth he must be a great stranger to her and to himself too, that shall look upon it as a possession in peculier.

B. sb. (absolute uses of the adj.)

I. In general senses.

1. *a.* A peculier property or possession; a property or privilege exclusively one's own.

1560 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 105 Leue was obtained... that he might be buried in Windsor Castle (where there is a peculier for the family). 1737 WATSON *Josephus*, *Hist.* v. xi § 2 They would preserve... that temple which was their peculier. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 543 How far the peculier of the primitive Sparta extended we have no means of determining. 1865 *Photo* I. xiv 451 A peculier appertaining to philosophy, distinct from though analogous to the peculier of each several art.

† *b.* = *peculier people* (*A. 6 a*): said of the Jews, and of Christian believers. *Obs.*

1609 BURE *(Douay)* *Mat.* III. 17 And they shal be to me to my peculier, and I will spare them, as a man spareth his soune. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 116 Believers are a peculier to God, are set apart. 1658 MILNE *Wks.* (1672) 181 We who are God's peculier, must demean our selues peculierly both toward God and man. 1659 H. MORGAN *On Ps.* cvi. 40 He would own them for ever as his peculier.

† *c.* One's own wife or mistress. *Obs.*

1625 G. SANDS *Trav.* 66 Yet are they [Turks] to meddle with none but their owne peculier: the offending woman they drowne, and the man they gansh. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peculier*, a Mistress.

† *2.* One's peculier, one's private interest or special concern. *Obs.*

1625 in *Cosm's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 60 In respect of my peculier I am better. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malobessi's David Persecuted* 54 Hee is governed by that which appertaines to the King, and not by his owne peculier. 1720-2 *Lett. fr. Miss's Jynl.* (1722) II. 256 The Concern they will learn for the Affairs of the Universe, will naturally lead them to a close attention to their owne Peculier.

†3. A peculiar attribute or quality; a peculiarity; a special or exclusive characteristic. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poem* 1. u. (Arb) 21 A peculiar, which our speech hath in many things differing from theirs.
1625 BR MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 231 Omnipotence is the absolute Peculiar of the Almighty. 1657 W RAND tr *Gas-sendi's Life Perseus* 1. 150 Peradventure [those Stigmata, or insensible parts] might belong to some peculiar of that disease which is termed Elephantiasis. 1707 NORRIS *Ideal World* 206 There is this peculiar in vision that is not in our other senses, that it includes an outward objective perception. 1750 A HILL *Wks* (1753) II. 396 Your poetry is a peculiar, that will make it impossible, you should be forgotten.

†4. An individual member of a class or part of a collective whole; a particular, item, or detail.

1670 HEALEY *St Aug Cite of God* vii. ii. (1620) 247 Why could not he extend his generally power through each peculiar? 1773 DRYDEN *Phys-Theol.* vi. v. 365, I shall speak only of two peculiars more.

II Specific and technical senses

5. *Ecl.* A parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, either as a *royal peculiar* (i. e. a chapel exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign) or as subject to the jurisdiction of a bishop of another diocese, or to that of a dean, chapter, prebendary, etc.

Court of Peculiars, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury. (Peculiars were, for most purposes, abolished by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 98.)

1562 BR W. ALLEY in *Strype Ann Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi 370 That Bishops may have jurisdiction to call all criminal causes before them, and to reform other disorders in all Peculiars, and places exempt, which be *speculum latronum*. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Mon.* 309 Shorham is but a Peculiar to the Archbishop, who holds his prerogative wheresoever his lands do lie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *The Court of Peculiars* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lax Techn.* I, *Peculiar*, signifies a particular Parish or Church that hath jurisdiction within its self, for Probate of Wills, &c. exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. v. 65 The court of peculiars is a branch of and annexed to the court of arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary's jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 9/1 Burial, the royal deanery, has been a peculiar since the days of Athelstan, and kept its privileges when other peculiars were abolished. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 10/2 The Dean of the Arches took his title from the old Court of Peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who formerly exercised jurisdiction over thirteen exempt parishes in the diocese of London and fifty-seven parishes called 'peculiar' in other dioceses. These 'peculiars' were abolished about fifty years ago, and the Court of which the Dean of the Arches was Dean went with them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A place, district, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu* (Hakl Soc.) 37 Out of the province of Vagha, there is given him for a peculiar exempted out of the Chetford of Potosky, 32,000 rubbels. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 That Scotland was by them accounted an exempt kingdom, and a Peculiar properly appertaining to the Roman Chappell. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 It [the Chancery] soon becomes a kind of Peculiar, exempting it self from the ordinary course in manner of Trial, and from the ordinary rules of Law.

†6. In the colonies and provinces of New England: A district, or piece of land, not included in any 'town', nor as yet incorporated as a 'town'.

1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872-4) VI. 210 Resolved. That Mr John Read, who dwells between Fairfield and Danbury, be likewise annually listed, as a peculiar to Danbury. 1737 *Ibid* VII. 133 All peculiars, or lands not as yet laid within the bounds of any town, shall be assessed by the rates of the next town unto it. 1739 *Ibid* 230 Being informed that a certain piece of land in the county of Windham is not in any town but still remains a peculiar. Be it enacted. That the said tract of land be annexed to the town of Voluntown. 1799 *Vermont State Papers* (1823) 207. 1809 KENDALL *Trav* I. ii. 17 Precincts or peculiars are in some cases ordered to be rated at or in certain towns, and in such cases are rated and governed by the town.

7. a. A nickname in Oxford (c. 1837-8) for members of the 'Evangelical' party (Cf. A. 6 a.)

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Let in Purcell Manning* (1895) I. 224 The amusing thing is that the unfortunate Peculiars are attacked on so many sides. 1838 BR. WILBERFORCE *Diary* in *Ashwell Life* (1879) I. 119 [He] had all the faults of the low tone of the Peculiars strongly marked. 1895 PURCELL *Manning* I. 114 'Puseyites and Peculiars' stood shoulder to shoulder.

b. One of the Peculiar People: see A. 6 b.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unworth Lond.* 175 (heading) The Plumstead 'Peculiars' *Ibid* 176 The risk of having a contagious disease spread by the manipulations of these 'Peculiars'. 1893 in *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 All you who mean to follow in the same old way and be Peculiars follow me.

†Peculiarism. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ISM] The doctrine or practices of 'Peculiars' (B. 7 a.)

1836 NEWMAN *Let in Liddon, etc. Life Percy* (1893) I. xvi. 368 London is overrun with peculiarism. 1838 BR. WILBERFORCE in *Ashwell Life* (1879) I. iv. 119 A good man, but a poor creature, evidently set up by Peculiarism.

Peculiarity (pēkūli'ærēti). [f. PECULIAR + -ITY, cf. late L. *peculiaritās* (St. Gregory)] The quality or condition of being peculiar.

†1. The condition or fact of belonging exclusively to oneself; exclusive possession, private ownership. 1670 BR. HALL *Epist.* v. ii. 24 What needs we to disclaim all peculiarity in goods?

†b. *spec.* The condition of being God's peculiar people. *Obs.*

1661 BAYTER *Mor Prognost.* II. xlviii. 62 Some of them [Jews] Re-established in their own Land. But not to their ancient peculiarity, or policy and Law. 1777 FLITCHER *Bible Calvinism* Wks. 1795 LV. 255 If God had made his covenants of peculiarity with all mankind, would they not have ceased to be peculiar?

2. The quality of being peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; also, an instance of this, that which is peculiar to a single person or thing, a distinguishing or special characteristic.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. v. 90 That a piece of opium will dead the force and blow [of a bullet] I finde herein no such peculiarity, no more then in any gumme or viscoso body. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78/2 We shall speak first of those things wherein they agree, and of their peculiarities afterwards. 1850 McCOSH *Div Govt* II. 1. (1874) 114 The peculiarity of a miracle is, that it has not a cause in the natural powers operating in the Cosmos. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch.* (1873) II. 1. 61 It is a peculiarity of Asia that its regions are either very hot or very cold.

†3. A particular liking or regard; a partiality.

1687 BOYLE *Martyr's Theodora* xi. (1703) 152 He could discern in her Brenst such a resentment of his Services, as imply'd a peculiarity for his Person. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks* Wks. (Bohn) I. 376 Shakspeare has no peculiarity, no important topic, but all is duly given.

†b. Special attentiveness to a person; cf. PARTICULARITY 7. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. I had not value enough for him to treat him with peculiarity either by smiles or frowns.

4. The quality of being *sui generis* or unlike others; singularity, uncommonness, oddity; also, an instance of this, an odd trait or characteristic.

1751 LD ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 17 She died towards the end of January absolutely destroyed by the peculiarity of her fate. 1777 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept. I said, in writing a life, a man's peculiarities should be mentioned, because they mark his character. 1817 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 1. 18 There is another very singular peculiarity about Mr Talfourd, he can't spell. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew Temp.* xvi. (1877) 179 You will have noticed the peculiarity of the expression.

†5. = PECULIARISM 6. cf. PECULIAR B. 7 a. *var.* 1838 BR. WILBERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. iv. 114 They will disgust some well-intentioned Churchmen by a fanciful imitation of antiquity, and drive them into lower depths of 'Peculiarity'.

Peculiarize (pēkūli'ærize), v. [f. PECULIAR + -IZE] *trans.* To make peculiar.

†1. To appropriate exclusively to. *Obs.*

1644 HEYWOOD *Glean.* III. 140 He only peculiarized to himself a fit part of the people, and the rest were employed in agriculture and tillage. 1654 SCLATER *Finn. Sent.* 25 Sept. (1654) 15 *Xápiara*, a word not used in any Heathen Author, but peculiarized to the inspired penmen of Holy Writ. 1704 N. L. FOSTER *Fasti* 3. 112 There was to be no more distinction betwixt the Children of Abraham and other People, and no one Land more peculiarized than another.

2. To give or impart peculiarity to.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 75 Touching that Title, which doth peculiarize Dianna's Monarch from all other. 1796 COLLIERIDGE *Let.*, to *Thalwall* (1895) 197 This, I think, peculiarizes my style of writing. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 515 Those distinguishing marks which peculiarize the Latin original. 1854 STONE *Ballon's Sprr. Manifest.* 1. 15.

Peculiarly (pēkūli'ærli), *adv.* [f. PECULIAR + -LY 2.] In a peculiar manner.

1. In a way that is one's own, and not another person's; as regards oneself; individually.

1573-80 BART *Adv. P.* 220-2 Things that were his owne peculiarly. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mol.* vii. 89 Any Vault that were exquisitely built, would peculiarly answer to some determinate Note or other. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Insl.* 86 A certain sort of sea-coral, wonderful small, and peculiarly called comb. 1823 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 19/1 He would bring him to account for his conduct to himself peculiarly. 1871 MONTEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Many of his ideas were in the air, and did not belong to him peculiarly.

2. In a way distinct from others; particularly, especially, also *collog.* more than usually.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* I. vi. 3 Whereby the faithful have alway been peculiarly seuered from the prophane nations. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 13 The very course of the words requieth, that hee should make mention here peculiarly of his owne dewtie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 391 Table of shew-bread, made of that gold, which his Father David had peculiarly prepared for that purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii. To render the lot of one man more peculiarly unhappy than that of others. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 A little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond. 1821 HELPS B. HARRIS *Apol. Aristides* i. 5 The Arabs regard the spot as peculiarly sacred.

3. In a way unlike others; unusually, strangely, oddly, queerly.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix. If you knew it, you are peculiarly situated; very near happiness; yes, within reach of it. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/1 [He] is one of those peculiarly-constituted Englishmen who rather enjoy the West Coast climate than otherwise.

Peculiarness (pēkūli'ærness). Now rare. [f. PECULIAR + -NESS.] The quality of being peculiar; peculiarity.

1561 DAVID tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 110b, Their peculiarness or diuersitie is, that Sathan hath sown sundry heresies in the Church [etc.]. 1638 MERE *Wks* (1672) 5 Things sacred, which have upon them a relation of peculiarness towards God. 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* 1. (1680) 25 Done to shew a peculiarness in that day and the meetings on it.

†Peculate, v. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *peculāre* to provide with a peculium.] So †Peculation

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *peculate* to punish by the purse, to take away a man's goods; also to enrich. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculation*, a taking away a man's goods.

†Peculium (pēkūli'um), [L. *peculium* private property; deriv. of *pecu* cattle.]

1. *Rom. Law.* The property which a father allowed his child, or a master allowed his slave, to hold as his own.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1767 SIR J. D. STEUART *Pol. Econ.* I. II. v. 193 Why was a *peculium* given to slaves, but to engage them to become dextrous? 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. v. (1864) II. 26 The *peculium* over which full power was vested in the son was extended by Augustus, to all which he might acquire in military service.

2. A private or exclusive possession, property, or appurtenance.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. 167 They know the Soul survives the Body, and therefore make then bargain sure for the possession of it as their Peculium after death. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* II. 51 They [the Jews] were his *peculium*, his chosen People, and. He was in a more eminent manner their God. 1772 BURKE *Let.* to *Ed. Chester* (1844) I. 297 This is the *peculium* of blame, which your lordship has portioned out to me, and separated from the common stock. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 348 Believe not they have snatched it [this planet] as their *peculium* quite out of the Supreme Hand. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1906 The office has thus come to be regarded as a *peculium* for the youthful sons or personal friends of Judges.

†Pecunial, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pecuniālis*, f. *pecunia* 'money', in earlier sense 'property', f. *pecu* cattle; cognate with OTENT. **fehū*, Goth. *faihu*, OE. *feoh*, *fēo*: see FEE.]

1. Consisting of or exacted in money; = PECUNIARY a. 1. b. Having to do with pecuniary penalties.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pror.* T. 16 If any persone wolde vp-on hem pleyne Ther myghte asterte hym no pecunyal peyne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. (1550) 57 Englishmen dyd litle passe upon the obseruacion and keepynge of penall lawes or pecuniall statutes. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI.* (1804) 171 They should offer him a certain pecunial sum in recompence. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 46 Condemned in pecunial punishment. 1714-26 in *Mem. Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 54 We were all sentenced, they to penal and pecunial mulct, and I to banishment.

2. Of or pertaining to money; = PECUNIARY a. 2.

1508 *Kalendar Sheph.* (1890) III. App. 180 Cease of you pecunyal pensemence. 1530 PALMER, 320/1 Pecunyal, belonging to money, *pecunial*.

†Pecuniar, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *pecuniare*] = PECUNIARY a. 1. Hence †Pecuniarly *adv.*, pecuniarily.

1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 15 All and singular peynes of death peynes corporal and pecunyal. 1656 EARL. MONM. II. *Boccalini's Adv.* f. *Parvius* II. 11 (1674) 145 They should make poor mens faults pecunially punishable.

Pecuniarily (pēkūli'ærli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a pecuniary manner; in respect of money; † by exaction of money (*obs.*).

1614 DONNE *Balbanes* II. II. § 2 (1644) 94 Salique law punishes a witch, which is convict to have eaten a man, pecuniarily, and at no high price. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 195 There was no foundation to charge him criminally or pecuniarily, to which he had not answers incontrovertible. 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* 9 Milton's father's circumstances were not such as to make a fellowship pecuniarily an object to his son. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 389/2 P. and N. became pecuniarily embarrassed.

Pecuniary (pēkūli'ær), a. (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pecuniarius*, f. *pecunia* money; see -ARY 1. In F. *pecuniāre* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. Consisting of money; exacted in money.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 238 Or doth pynycions pecuniaries princypally by his auaryce. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 146 He. inflicted both corporal smart and pecuniary mulcts upon them. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 121 Whether they received any pecuniary reward for pleading. 1766 tr *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xvii. (1793) 68 There was a time when all punishments were pecuniary. 1873 STRUAS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 138 The many pecuniary aids that he has been obliged to ask for.

b. Of an offence or law: Having a money penalty, entailing a fine.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 211 Hee cast in a dead sleepe all bloody lawes, and in a slumber all pecuniarie lawes which might offend, & aggrueue them. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* II. ix. (1739) 54 Having learned how to make capital offences pecuniary.

2. Of, belonging to, or having relation to money. 1623 COCKERAM, *Pecuniarie*, of or belonging to money. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* I. III. 11 Their Impostures deluding not only upon pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. 1794 *Anecd. IV Pitt* I. xxi. 333 The legacy of £10000 had amply supplied his pecuniary wants. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Impudent genius, struggling for years with paltry pecuniary difficulties.

3. Having regard to money; of which money is the object. ? *Obs.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 20 Strong and healthful Generations, which happen but contingently in mere pecuniary Matches. 1775 FALCK *Day's Dring Vessel* 2 His disposition benourous; his views pecuniary.

†B. sb. Money; in *pl.*, resources in money; money matters. *Obs.*

1604 R. CRAWLEY *Table Alph. Pecuniarie*, coyns. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. ix. 63 Old Antony has already given the mother a hint which will make her jealous of pecuniaries. 1767 J. PARSONS *Rem. Zaphet* 36 To pecuni-

aries, the Earl of Hillsborough hath wisely added the means of instruction

Pecunious (pē'kū-ni-əs), *a.* Now rare. Also 6 *pecunios*. [ad. L. *pecuniosus* abounding in money, moneyed, *f. pecunia* money: see -OUS Cf obs. *F. pecunieux* (Oresme 14th c.), perh. the immediate source. The negative *impecunious* is much more used.]

1. Well provided with money; moneyed, wealthy 1333 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. viii* 11 *Fraies wullen be louye*, And praye for be, pol by pol, yf how be pecunious 1535 *W. STEWART Cron. Scot. (Rolls)* III 523 *Trowand that tyme tha war pecunios* 1632 *SHERWOOD*, Pecunious (or full of money), *pecuniosa, quia hancous d'argent* 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Pecunios*, Moneyed, or full of Money 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Dec. 789/1 *Shesuccumbed to the blandishments of pecunious squelching*

+ 2. Money-loving, avaricious. Obs. rare—1.

1559 *SKELTON Bk. 3 Poles Wks* 1843 I 200 *Pecunious* footles, that bee avarice, weddeth these olde wydded women, which hath sackes full of nobles

So **Pecunio** *city*, the state or fact of being supplied with money.

1883 *G. A. MacDONNELL, Chess Life-Pict.* 166 A Frenchman, whose be-ringed fingers betokened a certain amount of pecuniosity.

+ **Pecun**. Obs. Also 5 -unio, -uine. [a. NF. and AF. *pecunie* = Central OF. *pecunie*, ad. L. *pecunia* money.] Money.

1333 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv*, 393 *Be be pecunie y-payed pauh parties chide*. c. 1450 *Laf. St. Cuthbert* (Suites) 8041 And night for an pecunie Mending of pair lyues pelyone. 1484 *Saxton Fables of Avice* II, The second fable is of the commysion of pecunie or money.

Ped. Also 4-6 pedde, 7 pedd. See also **PAD** *sb.* [Of unknown origin.] A wicker pannier; a hamper with a lid

Chiefly in use in the Eastern Counties from Northants to Essex, and in Devon and Somerset.

1390-1 in *W. Hudson Lett. Ford. Norwich* (1891) 73 Thomas Penningy asuetus est accipere equos cum peddys, diversorum extraneorum et duce in domum suam, unde Ballivi amittunt custumiam suam; et est communis forstallator piscium. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 *Pedde*, idem quod *panere* 1473 *SIR J. PASTON in F. Lett.* III 102 Whyche I praye yow and Berney to gedre joyntly, to trusse in a pedde, and sende them me hyddre 1565 *T. Jernam Lett. to W. Paston* 31 Jan. (MS). To the peddeles packe or the botom of his pedde or hamper 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Dorset* 1 (1662) 978 *Doisers* are *Peds* or *Panniers* carried on the backs of *Hoisers*, on which *Haglers* use to ride and carry their Commodities. 1691 *SHADWELL Scavengers* iv, 1. I flung down all the peds with pippins about the Streets. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Ped*, a large wicker basket with a lid. Two are commonly used, one on each side of a horse, in which pork, fowls, butter, and eggs, are carried to market, and fish hawked about the country. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 58 The fish are packed in 'peds' or small boxes.

b. *Comb.* as *ped-belly*, *ped-market*. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Ped-belly*, a belly round and protuberant like a ped 1865 *Wax in Promp. Parv.* 389 note, The market in Norwich, where wares brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the ped market. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Som. Words* *sb.* v, There is a large ped-market at Taunton every Saturday

Ped. Abbreviation of **PEDESTRIAN** slang. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 87 *White and Rowan*, champion peds, bangs a' the lot for racin'. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/6.

Pedage (pe'de-dj), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *pedagium* (11th c. in Du Cange), for earlier L. *pedatium*; see **PRAGE**.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country. = **PRAGE**.

138a *Wyclif. Exa. iv*, 13 *Tribute*, and *pedage* [1388 *tol*, *Vulg. vtegal*], and *peris* *rentus* the shul *tol*. c. 1425 *MS. Cott. Claud. A. 21 f. 124 b*, Alle bat vnyrthefully settyth tallages vpon men of holy churche, as *pedage* [*pr* *pedage*], *gwyage*, or any other vnskyful thraldom 1607 *COWELL Interpr. Pedage* (*pedagium*) signifieth money given for the passing by foot or horse through any country 18. tr. *Charter to New Salisbury* an 1228 in *Q. Rev.* (1826) XXXIV 327 *its citizens* should be kept throughout the land, of toll, pontage, passage, *pedage* [*orig. pagio*], lastage, carriage, and all other customs 1843 *SOUTHWICK Comm. pi. Bk.* III, 396 The abbot was to wall the town, and receive *pedage*

Pedagogal (pedāgō'gāl), *a. rare*. [f. L. *pedagogus* PEDAGOGUS + -AL.] Of or belonging to a pedagogus.

1775 *S. J. Pratt Liberal Opin.* xlviii (1783) II 19 The threatening tone, the brow austere, bespoke pedagogal tyranny. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII 386 He smirked his way to a pedagogal desk.

Pedagogic (pedāgō'djīk), *a. and sb.* Also *pedd.* [mod. f. L. *pedagogicus*, a. Gr. *paidagōgus*, *f. paidagōgus* pedagogus: see -IO. So *F. pedagogique* (1702 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedagogus or pedagog; having the office or character of a pedagogus.

1781 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* I III, 259 In the pedagogic character he [Higgins] also published Holcot's [Hilloc's] *Dictionary*, newly corrected &c. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discurs.* (1852) 558 *Pedagogic* and didactic theory 1866 *MASSON Exa.* 393 The pedagogic era of the worthy and long dead Mr. Luke Fraser 1881 *Nature* XXXIII, 615/1 A *Pedagogic Congress*. 1885 *J. PAVN Talk of Town* I, 41 The pedagogic tone in which he had spoken.

B. sb. (usually *pl.* *Pedagogos*.) The science, art, or principles of pedagogy.

1864 *WEBSTER, Pedagogic*, (Ger. *pädagogik*) The science or art of successful teaching; *Pedagogics*. The same as *Pedagogic*. 1888 *Frail. Educ.* i Aug. 365 *Pedagogics* can no more than theology be put on the shelf

Pedagogical (pedāgō'djīkāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL] = **PEDAGOGIC**.

1619 *HALES Lett. Synod. Dort* i Jan. in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 443 The putting of interrogatories, which thing they much disdained as Pedagogical. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII 314 *Voltaire*, was in a thousand degrees superior to the pedagogical fanatic 1834 *H. MILLER Scenae & Log.* xlviii. (1857) 410 He relinquished his pedagogical charge for a chapel in Kilmarnock.

Hence **Pedagogically** *adv.*, in the manner of a pedagogus; in relation to pedagogy.

1877 *Echo* 31 July 2/4 'The results have been most favourable', says one, 'spiritually, morally, and pedagogically'.

1884 *Athenaeum* 26 Jan. 171/1

Pedagogism: see **PEDAGOGISM**

Pedagogist (pe'dāgōdjist), [f. **PEDAGOGY** + -IST] One versed in pedagogics

1894 *Edin. News* (U.S.) 14 Apr. 230 To profess one's self a Hebraist is not to reject any of the truths discovered by previous pedagogists 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 164 Considering the meagre attention that pedagogists have given to the principles

Pedagogue (pe'dāgōg), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *pedagogue*, 6-8 *pedagog*, 6-8 (9 in sense 1) *pedagogue*, 7 *pedagog*, 6- *pedagogue* [a. OF. *pedagoge* (Oresme 14th c.), also *pedagogus* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pedagogus*, a. Gr. *paidagōgus* a trainer and teacher of boys, *f. paid*, *paidō*-boy + *gōgus* leader]

1. A man having the oversight of a child or youth; an attendant who led a boy to school. Obs. exc. in reference to ancient times.

1823 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 101/1 He durst not for his pedagogus or his governor whyche was with hym. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus, Aposph.* 183 Alexander... had many pedagogues, nourturers and school masters 1547-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 206 The careful education of the children of noble men... the sending them out of the country, under the charge of pedagogues suspect in religion 1770 *LANGHORN Plutarch* (1879) I 203/1 The office of a pedagogus of old was to attend the children. 1855 *J. J. BLUNT Right Use Early Father*, Ser. i. (1869) 23 The *Pedagogue* of Clement Alevandrus contains a number of precepts which the *Pedagogue* (who gives a name to the treatise) is supposed to impart to his pupil as he takes him to school

b. *fig.* (chiefly in reference to St. Paul's use of *paidagōgus* in *Gal.* iii. 24.)

1538 *STARKEY England* ii in 206 The law as Sayn Poule sayth dymely, ys the pedagogus of Chryst. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Gal.* iii. 24 The Law was our *Pedagogue* in Chint [Wyclif vnduminter, TINDALE scolemaster, 1611 Schoole-master] 1609 *BIBLER (Douay) x Kings Comm.*, S. Paul teaching that the whole law was a *Pedagogue* guiding men to Chust. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 268 The Law, is but the *Pedagogue* to the Gospel. 1653 *BINNING Serm.* (1845) 22.

2. A man whose occupation is the instruction of children or youths; a schoolmaster, teacher, preceptor. Now usually in a more or less contemptuous or hostile sense, with implication of pedantry, dogmatism, or severity

1387 *TRIVISA Ifigen* (Rolls) VI, 7 Siebertus... ordeyned scoles of lettuie, and asygnede pedagoges and maistres, for children 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxviii, 117 [He] ordeyned ouer them scole masters and pedagoges 1566 *NASH Saffron-Walden Epistle Dedicat.* 1613 *SIR E. HOWE Countess-suarle* 39 As if I were now to learne of such an Hippodascalian Pedagogue to measure my phrase by his rule and line 1660 *PERRY Diary* 25 July, A Welsh schoolmaster, a good scholar but a very pedagogus 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii 96 Cow'd by the ruling Rod, and haughty Frowns Of Pedagogues severe. 1875 *GLADSTONE's Gleam*, VI v 145 Without any assumption of the tone of the critic or the pedagogus

b. An assistant teacher; an usher. Obs.

1563-7 *DUCHESNEAU Reform. St. Andros Wks* (1892) 11 The studentis... salbe order cure of the principal or vnt regent or pedagogus lemit and of judgement, quon sal haif care of thair studie and diligens 1673 *R. CRAWFORD Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pedagogus*, vsher to a Schoole-maister.

+ 3 A schoolroom or school building. Obs.—1 1745 *Pococke Descr. East* II. ii. 232 Another part [of the university of Halle] is what they call the *pedagogus*, which is for noblemen and gentlemen, there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.

Hence **Pedagogue** *v. trans.*, to instruct as a pedagogus; **Pedagoguery** (pe'dāgōgri), (a) a pedagogic establishment, (b) the occupation of a pedagogus; **Pedagoguing** (pe'dāgōgin) *vb. sb.*, the acting as, or following the occupation of, a pedagogus (*attrib.* in quot.), **Pedagoguish** (pe'dāgōgī) *a.*, characteristic of a pedagogus.

1689 *PAIOR Epist. F. Shepherd* 82 This may confine their younger Selves, Whom Dryden *pedagogues at Will'. 1724 *WILKINSON Wks.* (1877) 130 To pedagogue a man into this sort of knowledge 1820 *SIR SMITH Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 200 The children are to be taken from their parents, and lodged in immense *pedagogueries 1883 *T. C. HADDOX in W. R. W. Stephens Life Freeman* (1895) I 8 In a long life of pedagoguery 1803 *A. Wilson in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I, 103 The same routine of *pedagoguing matters 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII, 428 A climax of *pedagoguish vanity. 1878 *MOZLEY Lect.* i. (1883) 15 Those narrow and pedagoguish tactics of law

Pedagoguism, **pedagogism** (pe'dāgōgiz'm, -gōdiz'm). [f. **PEDAGOGUS** (or its Gr. original) + -ISM. Cf. obs. *F. pedagogisme* (16th c. in Littré).] The character, spirit, or office of a pedagogus; the system of pedagogy (quot. 1836).

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* vii 34 German ruttlers, of meat, and of ink, which may prove good to heale this tetter of Pedagogisme that bespreads him 1656 *BLUNT Glossary, Pedagogism*, the office of a Pedagogue 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL 594 Pedagoguism should be made so universal, that every mental study should be included and confined within the schools. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII, 768 Literature and pedagogism are in Germany identic in spirit

Pedagogy (pe'dāgōdji, -gōdji, -gōgi). Also 6-7 *peda-pedagogy*, 7- *pedagogy*. [a. *F. pédagogie* (Calvin 16th c.), ad. Gr. *paidagōgia* office of a *paidagōgus*: see **PEDAGOGUS**. So mod. Ger. *pädagogie*.]

1. The function, profession, or practice of a pedagogus, the work or occupation of teaching; the art or science of teaching, pedagogics.

1623 *COCKLAM II, Skoole-mastri* ship, *Pedagogy* 1659 *HELVIN Coramant.* *Epist.* 234 Prince Charles, was committed to the Pedagogy of Mr. Thomas Murray, a Scot by Nation. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I 219 He continued, not withstanding in his beloved Faculty of Pedagogy. 1868 *BLUNT Nat. & Supernat.* xii. (1864) 379 With disquisitions, theories, philosophies, pedagogies, schemes of reformation 1900 *G. C. BARNUM & Allen & Impt.* 12 An excellent old fashioned teacher blissfully ignorant of 'pedagogy'

2. *fig.* Instruction, discipline, training; a means or system of introductory training. (In 17th c. frequently used of the ancient Jewish dispensation, in reference to *Gal.* iii. 24. Cf. **PEDAGOGUS** 1 b.)

1583 *STURM's Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 37 He would that this then meane and base attyre should be as a rule, or pedagogie, vnto vs. 1614 *RATHEUS Hist. World* ii. v. § 5 'The law of Moses was... ordained to last until the time of the Pedagogy of Gods people, or introduction to Christ, should be expired. 1703 *BURKE On N. I. Acts* x. 2 *Prophets* of the covenant, that is, such Gentiles as submitted themselves to the whole Mosaic pedagogy

3 A place of instruction; a school or college. (Also *fig.*) Obs. exc. *Hist.*

c. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* *Ps.* vii. vii. 1, 2 S. Paul was in a higher Pedagogy, and another manner of University, caught up into the third Heavens, and there he learnt much. 1783 *W. F. MARTIN Geog. Mag.* II 151 An incredible number of colleges, gymnasies, pedagogies 1895 *H. RASHDALE Univ. Rev.* *Mid. Ages* II, ii. 609 'The poorest students could not afford the cost of residence in a Pedagogy. *Ibid.* *ix* 'The Proctors should go to the Colleges or Pedagogies of the offenders

Pedagrew, *obs.* form of **PEDIGREE**.

+ **Pedale**. Obs. Forms: 4 *pedale*, -aille, *pytalle*, *pitale*, 4-5 *pedale*, 5 *pedale*, *pedel*, *pettail*, *pitail*. [a. AF. *pedale* = (OF. *pitaille*, *pitaille*, *f. ped*, *ped* foot, with collective suffix -aille of CANALLIS.) Foot-soldiery, infantry.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1814) 191 *pe duke* at bat *bataille* lost *sex* & *brity* knyghtes, *pe hundred* of *pedale*. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 895 *Wypoute* *seruants* & *oper* *pytaille* [*v. r.* *pedale*] 1332 *Minor Poems* vii. 56 *Of pitale* was *bare* *mekill* more. 1400 *Land. Troy Bk.* 4867 A thousand knyghtes. With alle the *pedel* better and werre. *Ibid.* 17025 Thousanddes, ten *Off* men of Armes & dought men, Withoute comune & other *pedale*.

Pedal (pe'dāl), *sb.* [app. a. *F. pedale*, used by Rabelais in the sense 'feet' or 'trick with the feet', by Oudinot 1642, of the pedals of the organ, ad. It. *pedale* a foot, foot-stool, footstalk, stock of a tree, etc (Florio), *pedale d'organo* 'the low key of organs' (Baretti); *f. L. pedāl* is *adj.*: see next. The English use of the word by Cotgrave in 1611 before this sense is recorded in Fr. is notable.]

1. A lever worked by the foot, in various musical instruments, and with various functions

a. In the organ: (a) Each of the (wooden) keys played upon by the feet, resembling those of the manuals in form and arrangement, but much larger, together constituting the *pedal keyboard* or *pedal-board*, and usually operating upon a separate set of pipes of bass tone (*pedal-pipes*) forming the *pedal organ* (see *ORGAN* *sb.* 2 d). (b) A foot-lever for drawing a number of stops out or in at once (*COMBINATION-pedal* or *COMPOSITION-pedal*). (c) The foot-lever by which the swell-box is opened and shut (*SWELL-pedal*). (d) Any one of various foot-levers, occasionally used, e.g. for coupling two keyboards. (e) Short for *pedal organ* or *keyboard*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Basses marches*, *pedals*; the low keyes of some Organs to be touched with the feet. 1664 *MORI ux Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turbith, and the Clavier... of Scammony 1776 *SIR J. HAWKINS Hist. Mus.* IV. i. 150 The German organs have also Keys for the feet called *Pedals* 1829 *Specif. Organ*, *St. James's, Bermudez* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 599 Three Composition Pedals to Great. Pedal to couple swell to Great 1863 *J. R. GIBBS Lett.* (1901) 121 A. is learning the organ... and is already great in the pedals. 1880 *E. J. HOPKINS in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 606 The 'Sforzando coupler' is a movement worked by a pedal, by the aid of which the Great Organ is suddenly attached to the Swell. It reinforces the strength of the Swell to a far greater extent than by the 'crescendo' pedal

Other subsidiary pedals are occasionally introduced. b. In the pianoforte, etc.: (a) A foot-lever for raising the dampers from the strings, thus sustaining the tone and rendering it fuller (*dampner-pedal*, often loosely called *loud* or *forte pedal*). (b) One for softening the tone (*soft* or *piano pedal*), either by shifting the hammers so as to strike only one or two strings instead of three for each note, or by diminishing their length of blow, or by interposing a strip of cloth between them and the strings (*celeste pedal*). (c) Any one of various others occasionally used; e.g. the *swirling-pedal* for sustaining a particular group of notes after they are struck; and several in late harpsichords and early pianofortes for modifying the tone, or for special effects. (d) Each of the keys of a pedal-board like that of an organ, sometimes attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord.

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 141 In foreign piano-fortes we find many pedals, but in the English we have scarcely ever more than two—one for piano effects, and the other for forte. *Ibid.* Fig. 5. 4. Damper pedal after 1861 *Wyntra Soc. Beech* 431 There was something so innocent in her bearing, that you instinctively put down the soft pedal in your voice when addressing her 1880 A. J. HINKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 678 J. S. Bach had a harpsichord with two rows of keys and pedals

c. In the harp Each of a set of seven foot-levers by which the pitch of the notes may be raised either one or two semitones by stopping the strings at different points, thus enabling the performer to play in any key.

1772 BURNBY *Pres. St. Music* (1775) I 59 note. This method of producing the half-tones on the harp, by pedals, was invented at Brussels, about fifteen years ago, by M. Simon. 1880 A. J. HINKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 683 In the Harp the pedals are not keys but it is their province to alter the pitch in two gradations of a semitone each

d. Sometimes applied to the treads by which the bellows are worked in a harmonium or reed-organ.

1884 OGLVIE s. v. On the harmonium and parlour-organ, the pedal works the bellows

2. A lever worked by the foot in various machines or mechanical contrivances; a treadle: esp. in a bicycle or tricycle

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II (1791) 56 Inventress of the wool, fair Lina flings the flying shuttle through the dancing strings. Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise 1869 *Knowledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 477 The Pedals or stirrups (of a bicycle) are made of various shapes 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 288 f. When the pedal is depressed, the rod is raised 1888 J. & ELIZ. PENNELL *Sent. Jour.* 182 Every turn of the pedals I felt must be the last 1897 *Westin Gaz.* 20 Aug. 8/2 Von Bander first constructed a velocipede with pedals in 1820.

† 3. A footstalk, pedicel. *Obs. rare*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 The best general token of maturity is its looseness from the pedall by which it is joined to the stock *Ibid.* 117 To serve as a foundation to the pedall of the blossom.

4. *Mus.* A note (regularly either tonic or dominant) sustained (or reiterated) in one part, usually in the bass, through a succession of harmonies some of which are independent of it; in organ-music usually sustained by holding down a pedal.

Also called *pedal-point* (see 7) or *organ-point*. *Double pedal*: two notes (regularly tonic and dominant) so sustained simultaneously *Inverted pedal*: a note so sustained in any other part than the bass, esp. in the highest part.

1844 tr. *Cherubini's Counters* point 66 The pedal is a note prolonged and sustained during several bars. 1886 Mrs. C. CLARK tr. *Berlioz's Instruments* 5 The bass string can cross an upper open string while the open string remains as a pedal. 1869 OUSLEY *Country* 231 177 Towards the end of a fugue it is usual to place a dominant pedal

5. *Geom.* A curve or surface which is the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from a fixed point (the *pedal origin* or *pole*) upon the tangents to a given curve or surface.

Negative pedal: that curve or surface of which a given one is the pedal. *Oblique pedal*: the locus of the feet of lines drawn from a fixed point to the tangents at a constant angle with them other than a right angle. *Second pedal*: the pedal of the pedal (of a curve or surface): so *third pedal*, etc. (the pedal itself in relation to these is the *first pedal*)

1863 CAVLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V 114 If rays proceeding from the point S are reflected at the given curve, then the epicycloid (or pedal) in question is the secondary caustic. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 183 If perpendiculars be drawn to the tangents to the pedal, we get a new curve called the *second pedal* of the original, and so on. With respect to its pedal, the original curve is styled the *first negative pedal*, etc. 1888 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. Calc.* (1885) 24 The locus is called the pedal of the curve with respect to O, and O is called the pole of the pedal

6. Humorously or affectedly used for 'foot'.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 88 1/2 [At Shanghai] I did see the celebrated shrunk or dwarfed feet. The first two or three pairs of these stunted pedals that I noticed excited my pity

7. *attrib.* and *comb.* Of, belonging to, connected with, worked by, having, or constituting a pedal or pedals (in sense 1 or 2), as *pedal action*, *clavier*, *coupler* († *copula*), *harp*, *key*, *keyboard*, *mechanism*, *pallet*, *pipe*, *rod*, *soundboard*, *stop*, *tracker*; played upon the pedals of an organ, or constituting or involving a pedal (in sense 4), as *pedal bass*, *note*, *passage*; in *Geom.* relating to a pedal curve or surface (see PEDAL sb. 5, a, 3); *pedal-board* (see 1 a); *pedal-check*, a device for preventing the pedals of an organ from being pressed down; *pedal-piano*, a pianoforte fitted with a pedal-board like that of an organ; *pedal-point* = sense 4.

1784 E. JONES *Mus. Rel. Welsh Harp* (1794) 105 Sometimes the Pedal Harp is called the German Harp 1839 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 599 Pedal Organ. *Double Pedal Pipes*. 1834 *Ibid.* 600 Manual and Pedal couplers. Radiating Pedal-board. 1851 SHELTON *Organ* 33 The pedal-copula is a contrivance made of oak *Ibid.* 70 The pedal-copula is a contrivance by which the manual may be joined or coupled to the pedale 1869 *Knowledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 475 Ornamental pedals 1869 *Knowledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 475 Ornamental caps to keep the pedal-stays (of a bicycle) firmly in their places. 1880 F. CORDER in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 678 While the *point*, is the sustaining of a note by one part while the other parts proceed in independent harmony...The sustained, or pedal note, when first sounded or finally quitted, must form part of the harmony *Ibid.* 683 The following passage is so far a pedal passage. Songs and short pieces have been occasionally written entirely on a Pedal bass 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 369 1/2 A bicycle of peculiar pedal-mechanism 1898 *Cycling* 6 The pedal dismount, is effected by waiting till the left pedal is at its lowest and throwing the right leg over the saddle and back wheel.

Vol. VII.

Pedal (pe'dāl, p'dāl), a. [ad. L. *pedāl-is* of or pertaining to the foot, of the size or dimension of a foot, f *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: see -AL. (The pronunciation p'dāl is restricted to sense 1, 1 b)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the foot or feet. a. *gen.* *rare*.

1665 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I vi (1635) 150 The Nadir is directly under our foot, and therefore may be called the Pedal point 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II 71 Places appropriated to pedal races 1883 CHILDERS *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 May, A bicycle would be held to be propelled by. pedal power

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.*: usually in reference to the 'foot' or *podium* of a mollusc.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 187 Mouth small, probosciform, retractile into the pedal notch 1866 TATE *Bot. Mollusca* II. 18 The pedal muscles retract the foot.

† 2. Of the length or measure of a foot. *rare*.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

3. *Geom.* Relating to the feet of perpendiculars, of or pertaining to the pedal of a curve or surface.

Pedal curve or *surface* = PEDAL sb. 5. *Pedal line*, the line through the feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumscribed circle *Pedal origin, pole*: see PEDAL sb. 5.

1863 CAVLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 113 If the given curve be a parabola, then the locus or pedal curve is a curve of the third order. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 184 The tangent at any point on the pedal locus. 1877 - *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 144 In this case, the pedal area is a minimum. The distance between the pedal origins

4. *Mus.* That is, or relates to, a pedal or pedals:

see PEDAL sb. 1, 4, 7.

Pedal (pe'dāl), v. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* a. To play upon the pedals of an organ. b. To work the pedals of a bicycle, etc. so as to propel it; also *trans.* with the bicycle, etc. as object. Hence *Peddalling*, *pedalling* *vbl. sb.*; also *Peddaller*, *pedaler*, one who pedals.

a. 1866 [To pedal on the organ is remembered]. 1889 *Athenaeum* 9 Feb. 188/1 [Organ-music] having the best method of pedalling indicated for all the difficult passages b. 1888 *Art. J. L.* 125/2 These the travellers ceased to pedal (on a bicycle). 1888 P. FURNIVAL *Phys. Training* 7 One of the difficulties of pedalling at a high speed. 1892 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 9 July 667/3 To do what? Pedal a bicycle or swing a tennis racket? 1881 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 455/2 The peddler of the big wheel.

Pedalian (pē'dā-li-ān), a. *rare* Also 7 -ean. [f. L. *pedāl-is* of or pertaining to a foot, of a foot long + -AN: cf. *sesquipedalian*]

† 1. Of a foot long; 7 lengthy, tedious. *Obs.*

1634 in *Antiq. Sabba.* Err. (1636) A1v, His Pedalean penne delivered us a Theological decision

2 = PEDAL a.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.* *Pedalian*, pertaining to the feet.

Pedallier (pedāl-ī-er), a. [a. F. *pedalier* (1831 in Littré *Supplément*), f. *pedale* PEDAL sb.] The pedal keyboard of an organ; a similar set of pedals attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord, 'an independent bass pianoforte to be played by pedals only' (*Grove Dict. Mus.*)

1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. The lowest key on the pedallier of a large organ 1885 J. H. MCC in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV 324 While learning the organ his step-father let him have a pedallier attached to his harpsichord

Pedalism (pe'dāl-iz-m), *nonce-wd.* [f. PEDAL a. + -ISM] Pedal agency, action of the feet.

1863 DE MORGAN *Pref. in From Matter to Spirit* 41 Miss Hayden was seated at some distance from the table, and her feet were watched by their believers until faith in pedalism slowly evaporated.

Pedalist (pe'dāl-ist), [f. PEDAL sb. + -IST] One skilled in the use of the pedals (of an organ, or of a bicycle, etc.).

1880 A. J. HINKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II 678 An eminent pianist and remarkable pedalist 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 26 Sept. Instead of silk waist, like her sister pedalist, she has a belted blouse.

† **Pedality**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PEDAL a. see -ITY.] The fact or quality of being pedal, going on foot, or having feet, the possession of feet

1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Persp.* Inst. 216 Cloven-footedness includes pedality. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedality*, a bleness of foot; a measuring by or going on foot. 1694 COLES, *Pedality*, measuring by, or able going on foot. So 1775 ASH.

Pedament, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

† **Pedaneous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pedānus* of the dimension or size of a foot, petty (f. *pēs*, *ped-* foot: see -ANOUS) + -OUS. In F. *pedané* (16th c.)] Of low standing, of small account, petty. 1657 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii 321 What pedaneous author have not they made a father of? [1656] BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pedaneous* (*pedaneus*), that goeth on foot

Pedant (pe'dānt), sb. (a) Also 7 *pedant*. [a. F. *pedant* (1566 in Hatz-Darm.) or its source It. *pedante* teacher, schoolmaster, pedant.

The origin of the It. is uncertain. The first element is app. the same as in *pedagogue*, etc., and it has been suggested that *pedantus* was contracted from a med. L. *pedagogant-ent*, or ppl. of *pedagogare* to act as pedagogue, to teach (Du Cange), but evidence is wanting.

† 1. A schoolmaster, teacher, or tutor (= PEDAGOGUE 2, but often without implication of contempt; in quot. 1662 = PEDAGOGUE 1). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* II. 179, I that have beene. A domineering pedant ore the Boy 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II i, Hee louses to have a fencer, a pedant, and a musician, seeme in his lodgings a mornings 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* III. ii 80 Like a Pedant that keeps a Schoole 17th Church 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I.* (1657) 145 From a Countrey Pedant, he became, a Peet of the Realm 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 48 He kept a small school in Rome, which he left to serve Cardinal Malileo Barberino, to wait upon his nephews as a pedant, conducting them every day to school to the Roman College and bringing them back again a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* 1730 I. 27 Oldham ow'd nothing to his birth, but little to the precepts of pedants.

2. A person who overrates book-learning or technical knowledge, or displays it unduly or unseasonably; one who has mere learning untampered by practical judgement and knowledge of affairs; one who lays excessive stress upon trifling details of knowledge or upon strict adherence to formal rules; sometimes, one who is possessed by a theory and insists on applying it in all cases without discrimination, a doctrinaire.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 43 O, tis a precious apothegmatical Pedant, who will finde matter inough to dilate a whole daye of the first inuention of *Py. Jm.* 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. 1. 94 A Babylonish dialect, Which learned Pedants, much affect 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 § 4 A Man who has been brought up among Books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is what we call a Pedant. But, methinks, we should enlarge the Title, and give it every one that does not know how to think out of his Profession and particular way of Life 1821 Miss MIRROR in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) I. vi. 179, I mean your learned young ladies—pedants in petticoats. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII § 2. 465 He [Jas. I.] had the temper of a pedant; a pedant's love of theories, and a pedant's inability to bring his theories into any relation with actual facts.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a pedant; of or pertaining to a pedant; pedantic. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* vi. 2505 Each pedant Tutour 1670 DRYDEN and Pt. *Cong. Granada* III. ii, It points to pedant colleges, and cells 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. 1, The pomp of words, and pedant dissertations. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV 71 Respectable Pedant persons. 1875 L. MORRIS *Evansons* chlii. The pure thought smurched and fouled, or buried in pedant lore

4. *Comb.*

1611 CORR. *Pedantesque*, pedanticall, inkhornizing, pedant-like. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Preface* vii 263 The honours of that pedant-ridden Parnassus

Hence **Pedantess**, a female pedant; **Pedant-hood**, the condition or character of a pedant.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I 75 Unfeeling pedantess, says I. thou art no wife for me 1843 CARLYLE in *Last Words of T. C.* (1892) 277 Hard isolated Pedanthood.

† **Pedante**, *-antie*, *-anty*. *Obs.* Also 6-7 *ped-*, 7 -ti, -tee. [app. a. It. *pedante* PEDANT (cf. *county* 2); the ending being afterwards assimilated to Eng. -ie, -y, whence app. sense 2.]

1. = PEDANT.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9 Why should not a Moonke be as credible as a Pedant? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii § 3 So was the state of Rome in the hands of Seneca a *Pedant*. 1645 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* A111 b, Rated, as if it had beene a Schoole-boy, by some austere Pedante. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charon's Wind* (1658) 142 The Pedantie or household school master.

2. A company of pedants. *rare*—1.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 1. 56 You cite them to appeare... before a capricious Pedantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians

Pedanterie, -ery, obs. forms of PEDANTRY.

Pedantic (pē'dānt-ik), a. (sb.) [f. PEDANT or It. *pedante* + -IC. Of English formation: the corresp. It. adj. is *pedantesco*, F. *pedantesque*. So mod. G. *pedantisch*, Da. and Sw. *pedantisk*] Having the character of, or characteristic of, a pedant, characterized by or exhibiting pedantry; exaggeratedly, unseasonably, or absurdly learned. (In first quot., *Pedagogic*, schoolmasterly.)

1600 DOWNE *Sunne Rising* i, Busie old foole, unruly Sunne, Sawcy pedantique wretch, goe chide Late schoole-boys. c. 1631 T. CAREW *On Death of Donne* 25 The Muses garden with Pedantique weeds O'spread, was purg'd by thee. 1788 RETD *Aristotle's Log.* VI. § 1 28 He was without pedantry even in that pedantic age 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Nelson* 1 He does not sacrifice sense and spirit to pedantic refinements. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. i (1866) 338 Rather a pedantic than a practical commander, more capable to discourse of battles than to gain them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lvi. 7 Bookish brethren, a dainty pair pedantic.

† B sb. A pedantic person, a pedant. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* V111 b, That proud pedantick, who promised immortality to those to whom he dedicated any of his works 1638 FRANK *North. Mem.* (1694) 27 This Age degenerates from Potentates to Pedanticks.

Pedantical, a. 1 Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -IOAL.] = PEDANTIC a. (Rare after 17th c.)

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. 11 406 Three pil'd hyperboles... Figures pedantical. 1603 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 This banished pedantical companion Seneca (so did she [Agrippina] qualify him) 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 29 Without a pedantic exactness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 303 Fisher... was weak, superstitious, pedantic; but he was a singlehearted man

† **Pedantical**, a. 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. after It. **pedante*, ppl. sb. from *pedare* 'to foot it' (Florio).] Travelling on foot, pedestrian.

1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Mech.* 53 A way one Road broad, is called a high-way for passengers Pedantical

Pedantically, *adv.* [f. PEDANTICAL *a* + -LY.] In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

1631 BRATHWAITE *Whistles*, *Abraham-maker* 14. Some stolen threads he hath raked out from the kennell of other authors which most pedantically he assumes to himself. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 7 A profusion of learning is scattered all round, but not pedantically or impudently. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks* (Bohn) II 374 'Tis frivolous to fix pedantically the date of particular inventions. So **Pedanticness**.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II viii § 2. 204 Narrowness, Pedanticness, Littleness of Mind.

Pedanticism (pɛdˈæntɪzəm). [f. PEDANTIC *a* + -ISM.] A pedantic expression or notion; a piece of pedantry.

18 *Portfol.* No 235 129 (Cent.) Perhaps, as Cunningham suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some pedanticism of James I. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Not so larmoyant as the first-named pedanticism.

Pedantically, *adv.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LY.] = PEDANTICALLY. So **Pedanticness**.

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* xxxviii. What thou dost Pedantically object Concerning my rude rugged uncouth style. 1653-4 WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 388 He spake latin fluently, but not pedantically. 1830 W. D. COOLEY *Marri & Ind. Disc.* (1846) III v. xviii. 274 He does not pedantically shun theories.

1656 EARL MONTE *to Boccassini's Advers. fr. Parnass.* I. xliii 35 Moral Sciences are reputed mere pedanticness.

Pedantism. see PEDANTIC *Obs.*

Pedantism (peˈdæntɪzəm). Now rare. [f. PEDANT + -ISM. Perh. immediately a. F. *pedantisme* (Montaigne, 16th c., in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The office or authority of a schoolmaster; the state of being under a schoolmaster or teacher, pupillage. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 78 The first fifteen or sixteen years of his life, are due unto Pedantisme, the rest unto action. 1611 CORRAE, *Pedagogus*, th' Office of a Teacher; also Pedantisme. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 1232 Nor have not since my pedantisme and junior practise in the medical profession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pedantism*, the Office or Function of a Pedant. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. The character or style of a pedant, pedantic phraseology, treatment, or method; pedantry.

1593 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. Ded. Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 Love poetry, hate pedantisme. 1628 FELTHAM *Rehearses* II. xlv. They conversing onely among bookes, are put into affectation and pedantisme. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I. 32 How unutterably frivolous this apotheosis of pedantism would appear to a serious-minded Jew.

3. With *a* and *pl.* A piece of pedantry. 1. a. The proceeding of a pedant or dogmatic pedagogue. b. A pedantic expression or characteristic. 1655 J. HARRINGTON *Oceanica Wks* (1700) 59 To make a man, engage to believe no otherwise than is believ'd by my Lord Bishop, or Goodman Presbyter, is a Pedantism, that has made the Sword to be a Rod in the hands of Schoolmasters. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's* G. vii. i. (1872) III. 1 These confused Prussian History-Books, opulent in nugatory pedantisms and learned marmosettes.

Pedantize (peˈdæntaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, or a. F. *pedantiser*, -iser (Cotgr).]

1. *intr.* To play the pedant, to speak or write pedantically. Also *to pedantize st.*

1611 COTGR., *Pedantiser*, to pedantize it, or play the Pedant to domineer over lads. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Disp.* 161 8 That I am a detestable person, one of the *didicos* (as he pedantizes it). 1783 AINSWORTH *Theatrum* (ed. Morell), To pedantize, or play the pedant, *literaturam ostentare, vel venditare*. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan 221 To vegetate and pedantize on the classics.

2. *trans.* To turn into a pedant; to make pedants. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III 89 That bare reading without practice, which pedantizeth a student but never makes him a clever lawyer. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 17 July 88 2 The cramping and pedantizing influence of a pseudo-system.

Pedantocracy (peˈdæntɒkrəsi). [f. PEDANT + -OCRACY. App. first used in French form *pedantocratie* by J. S. Mill writing to Comte.] A system of government by pedants; a governing body of pedants. So **Pedantocrat** (pɛdˈæntɒkræt), a ruler who governs on pedantic principles; **Pedantocratic** *a.*, characterized by 'pedantocracy'.

1842 MILL *Lett. to A. Comte* 25 Feb (1890) 28 Il ne pourait en résulter que ce qu'on voit dans la Chine, c'est-à-dire une *pedantocratie*. 1842 COMTE *Lett. to Mill* 4 Mar. ibid. 35 Votre heureuse expression de *pedantocratie*. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 203 If we would not have our bureaucracy degenerate into a pedantocracy. 1872 FARRAR *Widn. Hist.* v. 184 A Pedantocracy of unpractical Philosophers. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 314 He (Gambetta) was not a corrupting pedantocrat like Guizot. 1886 MORRIS *Crit. Misc.* (1888) III. 214 The fastidious or pedantocratic school of government.

Pedantry (peˈdæntri). Also *pedanterie*, *-ery*. [ad. It. *pedanteria* (used by Sidney), f. *pedante*, or its F. repr. *pedanterie* (Pasquier, 1560 in Hatz.-Darm.): see PEDANTIC and -ERY, -RY.]

1. The character, habit of mind, or mode of proceeding, characteristic of a pedant; mere learning without judgement or discrimination; conceit or unseasonable display of learning or technical knowledge.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* II. 201 When wilt thou shake off this pedantry Of being taught by sense and fantasy? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I vi 24 A practise that savours much of Pedantry. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 244 77 Pedantry proceeds from much Reading and little Understanding.

1766 FORDYCE *Sermon* *Yng Wom.* (1767) I vii. 298 That men are frightened at Female pedantry is very certain. 1802-25 SYD SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 95 Pedantry is an ostentatious obtrusion of knowledge, in which those who hear us cannot sympathise. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amien. Lit.* (1867) 100 The pedantry of mixing Greek and Latin terms in the vernacular language is ridiculed by Rabelais.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this: a piece of pedantry, a pedantic form, expression, etc.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Skill of government, was but a Pedanteria in comparison. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pedanteries*, pedantick humors, phrase affectings, Inkhorn terms. Br. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. II. 133 The narrow pedantries of monastic education. 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* I. 1 19 A series of feudal pedantries.

2. Undue insistence on forms or details; slavish adherence to rule, theory, or precedent, in connexion with a particular profession or practice.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. The pedantry of a draper in the terms of his own trade. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III 124 Even Erasmus, spite of the favour he enjoyed at court, found no mercy from monkish pedantry. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 119 He who slavishly adheres to rule displays pedantry at every turn. 1869 VISCT. STRANGE *Str. Lett.* I 92 Pedantry, we take it, signifies undue stress laid on insignificant detail, and over-valuation of petty accuracy. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. 11. 410 To require that every element in a figurative word be found again in the reality it denotes, is not *exegesis* but pedantry.

† **Pedantry**, *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. It. type **pedante* from *pedare* to foot it (Florent).] 'Running footman' (Latham).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv xcl. 369 For most, like Ichu, hurrie with Pedantes two or three.

Pedantry: see PEDANTIC *Obs.*

Pedarian (pɛˈdɪəriən), *a.* and *sb.* *Rom. Antig.*

[f. L. *pedāri-us* of or belonging to a foot, of a foot long, also in *pedāri senatores* (see below); f. *ped-em* foot see -ARY¹ and -AN.]

a. *adj.* Applied to Roman senators of an inferior grade, who had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another.

b. *sb.* A *pedarian* senator.

The reason of the appellation is not rightly known: see the Latin Dictionaries.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Pedarian*, in antiquity, those senators who signified their votes by their feet, not their tongues, that is, such as walked over to the side of those whose opinion they approved of, in divisions of the house.

† **Pedary**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *pedarius*: see *prec.* and -ARY¹.]

1. Of or relating to a foot or to the feet; in quot. used absol. or ellipt. with *pl.* = A pardon or indulgence for a pilgrim (who had vowed to perform a pilgrimage on foot).

1537 tr. *Lutimer's Sermon* *def. Convoc.* D. j b. Some brought forth Canonizations, some pardons and these of wonderful variety, some Stationaries, some Iubilaries, some Pocalaries for drinkers, some mannaires for handiers of reliques, some pedaries for pilgrims, some oscularies for kysers.

2. *Rom. Antig.* = PEDARIAN *a.*

1598 GRENEWYCH *Tactica*, AN. III. xiv (1622) 84 Also many pedary Senators rose up & stoupe, who should propound things most base and abiect.

3. *fig.* Second-class, second-rate, inferior.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovi* Def. ii. 228 All the School (*omnes qui de hac re meminerunt*)—saith no pedary schoolman! [Vasquez]

Pedate (peˈdæt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pedāt-us* having feet, f. *ped-em* foot, see -ATE².]

1. Having divisions like toes, or like the claws of a bird's foot, *spec.* in *Bot.* applied to a compound or lobed leaf having a slender midrib passing through the central leaflet or lobe, and two thicker lateral ribs which branch at successive points to form the several midribs of the lateral leaflets or lobes (instead of these all arising from a common central point as in a *palmate* leaf). Applied also to the venation of a simple leaf when thus arranged.

Also † **Pedated** (in same sense).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Botany Table 2, Distinctions of the Leaves of Plants. *Pedated* 1760 J. LIE *Introduct. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 154 *Arum*, with pedate Leaves. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 359. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 95 *Palmate* (or *digitate*) leaves are such as have a number of distinct leaflets arising from one point. The only true modification appears to be the *pedate* leaf, analogous to the *pedate* simple leaf, but with distinct leaflets. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* Index, *Pedate* venation.

2. *Zool.* Furnished with or having feet, footed.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 272 Two classes, *Apodous* larvae, or those that move without legs,—and *Pedate* larvae, that move by means of legs. 1865 *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 365 In proportion as pedate animals approach to the human type, their motions are accomplished by fewer organs.

3. *Anat.* Expanded (at the end) like a foot.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27 (Common Fowl). The similarly expanded, or 'pedate' extremity of the external hyposternal process overlaps the posterior sternal ribs.

Hence **Pedately** *adv.*, in a pedate manner.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangement Brit. Pl.* 71 [Leaves] pedately cut. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 10 *Helleborus*. . . Leaves palmately, pedately or digitately lobed.

Pedati, combining form of L. *pedātus* PEDATE, in botanical terminology in *adjs.* relating to leaves. **Pedatifid** (pɛdˈætɪfɪd) [L. *-fidus* split],

pedately cleft or divided at least half-way to the

base; **Pedatifid** (pɛdˈætɪfɪd), approaching a pedate form, or having the ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatilo** *bate*, **Pedatilo** *bated* (pɛdˈætɪlɔ-), pedately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Pedatinerved** (pɛdˈætɪnɜvəd), having the nerves or ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatipartite** (pɛdˈætɪpɑrtɪt) [see PARTITE], pedately divided nearly to the base; so **Pedatisect**, **Pedatisected** (pɛdˈætɪsɛkt) [L. *sectus* cut].

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Pedatifidum folium*, a pedatifid leaf, the parts of the leaf not being separate, but connected, as in the feet of water fowl. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 93 The general prefix *pedat-* may be used in the words *pedatifid*, *pedatisect*, or *pedatipartite*. 1857 MAYNI *Expos. Lex.* *Pedatifid*, *pedatilo*, *pedatipartite*, *pedatisected*. 1866 TREAS *Bot.* 855 *Pedate*, *Pedatifid*, *pedatifidum*, *pedatilo*, or *pedatilo*, *pedatinerved*, *pedatipartite*, or *pedatisect*, when a pedate leaf has segments separated into so many distinct leaflets.

Pedation, *rare*. [In sense 1, ad L. *pedation-em*, n. of action f. *pedare* to furnish with feet or props; in sense 2, n. of condition f. *pedāt-us* PEDATE.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pedation*, a staking, propping or setting up of vines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Condition as to feet (*Cf. dentition*).

1857 MAYNI *Expos. Lex.* *Pedatio*, term employed by Fabricius to denote the manner in which the feet of insects are developed, the number of articulated pieces . . . the form of the different parts [etc.] *pedation*.

† **Pedature**, *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *pedātūra* space or extent of a foot, f. *ped-em* foot.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pedature* (*pedatur*), a proportion of digging, building, etc. of so many foot assigned to Souldiers or workmen. Hence in PHILLIPS.

† **Peddellapo** *teary*. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. PEDDLE *v.*]

† **Peddle**, *Obs.* form of PEDLAR.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, I my selfe have sene a strange peddellapoecary minister to the commun people, that two or three dyed of it.

Peddler, *Obs.* form of PEDLAR.

Pedder (peˈdɛɪ). Now *Sc.* and *dia.* Forms: 3 *peoddare*, 4-6 (9 *dia.*) *pedder*, 5 *ped(d)aro*, *peder*, 8 *peddar*, 9 *dia.* *pether*, -ur. [app. a derivative of PED, panner, basket, although *ped* has not yet been found so early. Cf. also PEDLAR.]

One who carries about goods for sale (? in a 'ped' or pack); a pedlar. (But in one MS. of *Promp. Parv.* app. 'a maker of panniers, a basket-maker'.)

1225 *Anc. R.* 66 *Pe wreche peoddare more noise he maked to jenen his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorwurde ware*. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 24 *Pedderis* berynge . . . pious pelture and forrours for wyemen. 14. *Noni* in *W. Wulker* 686/18 *Hic iuvetus*, a *pedder*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/2 *Peddare*, *calatharius* (K. *qui facit calathos*), *quasillarius*, *quasillarius*, (P. *puscarius*) c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 *Bullerys*, *mercerys*, *grocerys*, *vynterys*, *pedderys*, *owyn* to payn þe tythe of here getyng þe here craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A *Pedder* (A. *Pedare* or A. *Pedallus*), *revolutus*, *negociator*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Armen.* viii. *Prolog.* 55 'The print pressis to peyll the pedder his pnik. 1597 *Ski. n. De Verh.* Sign s. v. *Pede-pedderosus*, *Ane pedder*, is called an marchand, or creamer, quha beari, an pack or creamie vpon his back. 1764 *J. Kirby's Suffolk* I *war.* (ed. 2) 53 It is unusual thing for Peddlars to attend the Tides regularly, receive and pack up the Fish, on the common Key.

1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 188 To guard the door, An' bark at pethers, boys, an' whips. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pedder*, one who carries wares in a *ped*, pitches it in open market, and sells from it. 1825 BLOCKERT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pedder*, *Pether*, a pedlar—a travelling merchant.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedder-coffe* (COFFEE sb. 2), -man.

c. 1550 LYNDSEY *(title)* *An Description of Peder Coffeis*, having na regard till honestie in their vocacion. *Ibid.* 3 This hole pertye genologie of pedder knavis superlatyve.

1552 HULLOET, *Pedderman*, *institor*. 1800 SCOTT *Monast. xxix*, The *pedder-coffe* who travels the land.

Peddle (peˈdɪl), *v.* [Of obscure history: probably I and II are historically distinct words.]

Branch I (exemplified 1532 in PEDDLING *pp.* a.) was app. a back-formation from *pedder*, PEDLAR, taken as *pedder* implying a verb *peddle*. Branch II (1597-8 in PEDDLING *pp.* a.) appears to be an alteration of PEDULL *v.* (evidenced from 1545). The two seem subsequently to have acted upon each other, esp. in the derivatives. In both branches a derivative in -ing is known much earlier than the finite verb; cf. the relation of *gawdying*, *instoring*, formed on the *stis*, to the rare finite *vbs.* *to garden*, *to tailor*.]

1. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a pedlar; to go about carrying small wares for sale.

1532 [see PEDDLING *pp.* a. 1]. 1591 [see PEDDLING *vbl.* sb. 1]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix 16 As a pedlar that first fil's his pack with reports and rumors, and then go's peddling up and down. 1651 OUDRY *Expos.* (1665) 30 To deal with those [that] bear packs and peddle. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *Jahn Null* II. iv. To go hawking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissors, and shoe-buckles. 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* *The Rump*, The most innocent . . . those whose talents had been limited by Nature to peddle and purloin.

2. *trans.* To trade or deal in as a pedlar; to carry about and offer for sale. Chiefly U.S.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-T.* T. (1851) I. xvi. 249 Going to peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1856 OLDMSTED *Slave States* 630 Many negroes were in town, peddling eggs, nuts, brooms, and fowls. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 455 To peddle wares from town to town. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* ix. 28 He had peddled sacred relics through Russia.

b. *fig.* To deal out, or offer for acceptance, in small quantities; to 'retail'.

1837 EMERSON *Amer. Scholar Wks.* (Bohn) II. 175 This

original unit. has been so minutely subdivided and peddled out 1864 *Bowling in Century Mag.* (1889) Sept 703/a Going around peddling his griefs in private cars 1869 *A Bunch of Lads* *Judic* v. 132 The usual fortune of those who peddle new ideas.

II. 3. *trif.* To busy oneself with trifles; to work at something in a trifling, paltry, or petty way; to trifle, dally. (Cf. **PIDDLE**.)

1897-8 [see **PEDDLING** *pl. a.* 2]. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Peddle*, *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. It is commonly written *piddle* 1812 WILLINGTON in *Gurw. Desq* VIII 658 The court of Directors must be prevented from meddling with or peddling in the discipline of the Army. 1865 LOWELL *Ode Harvard Commem.* II, No science peddling with the names of things. Can lift our life with wings far from Death's idle gulf. 1867 J. HATTON *Talents of B.* xv, It doesn't suit me to be peddling about in the old style of fainings. 1877 SYMONDS *Reveries* II v. 367 Coteries peddling with the idles of all literary problems.

b. *trans.* with away. To fritter away on trifles 1880 J. H. HARRIS *Hodge & M.* I 290 The square's time . . . was peddled away

Peddler: see **PEDLAR**

Peddling (pe dlin), *vbl. sb.* [See **PEDDLER** *v.* and -ING 1.] The action of the verb **PEDDLER**.

1. The occupation of a pedlar, the carrying about of small goods for sale *Peddling out*, dealing out or retailing in petty quantities.

1597 PIERCEVAL *Sp. Du.* *Ragatona*, pedling, buying of small wares 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil Trans* XVII 792 The best of Trade that can be driven is only a sort of Scotch Peddling 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) II 109 That lower species of trade called Peddling. 1862 T. H. CLAYTON *Orley* II, v. I call it hawking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade. 1898 KIRLING *Heart in Being* II. 22 A slow peddling-out of Admiration allowance for the month.

attrib. 1641 LUTVELL *Diary* 8 Oct., Little wagons . . . full of peddling merchandises, diawne by massive dogs. 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III 227 Here are two Fairs, viz. on September 12th, and Whit-Tuesday, (a Pedling Fair). 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 515 Neither on peddling voyage am I come.

b. *concr.* Pedlar's wares; small goods. *nonce-use* 1737 JAS MURRAY *Let.* (1803) 37 We send our peddling to the neighbouring colonies, for which we have European or other goods at their price.

† c. *Peddling French* = Pedlar's French (**PEDLAR** 3 b). *Obs.*

† a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttyl Houe* 1054 in *Harl. F. P. P.* IV 69 Thus they babble, . . . I wote not what with theyr peddling frenche.

2. The action of dealing with trifles, or in a paltry trifling way. (Cf. **PIDDLING** *vbl. sb.*)

1668 FARRAR *Seckers* Concl. (1875) 332 The 'moial peddling', the pedagogic display . . . we have had to point out 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 120 What can be done quickly and thoroughly will probably be beneficial, and prolonged peddling the reverse.

Peddling, *pl. a.* [See **PEDDLER** *v.* + -ING 2.] 1. Of persons: Plying the trade of a pedlar; going about with small goods for sale.

1534 MORRIS *Confit Tindale* Wks 639/a Yet se we wel ynough how gredely the peddelyng knaves that here lye on their bookes, gryspe aboute an halfe peny 1662 J. DAVY in *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 24 There was a passage . . . from the Castle to the Church, along which came first several pedling Merchants, who sold wax Candles. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* Pref. ix The peddling Traders, which the wealthy Dons deem Interlopers 1834 JAMES & MARSTON *Hall* xii, I began conversing with him as a peddling Jew.

2. **a.** Of persons. Busyng oneself with trifles, or in a trifling way; occupied with petty details, or characterized by such occupation. **b.** Of things. Of small consequence; trifling, contemptible, petty, mean, paltry, trashy. (Cf. **PIDDLING** *pl. a.*)

1597-8 Br. *HARL. Sal.* II. iii. 25 Since peddling bai barismes can be in request. 1613 PURCINUS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 274 Threecore and eight sects of name, besides other peddling factions 1693 *Appl. Clergy* Scot. 37 Our Peddling little Reformers. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks 1840 III 500 The province was to receive it in so peddling a way, as rendered it in a manner useless. 1828 CROWE *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peddling*, trifling, of little value. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 1 Poor peddling Dilettantism 1885 CLOND *Myths & Dr.* I. 19 We find place given to inane peddling details.

Hence **Peddlingly** *adv.*, in a peddling way. 1892 *Graphic* 22 Oct. 478/3 A Minister who . . . is peddlingly unambitious

Pede (pīd). [*f. l. pēs, ped-em* foot: cf. *Il. pīde*.] A foot or base. Only *attrib.* as in *pederal*, an altar-carpet; *pede-window*, a term formerly applied to the west window of a cruciform church (being at the foot of the cross)

1812 *Eccelesiologist* I. 209 Two specimens of a *pēde cloth*, or Altar carpet. 1846 *Ibid.* V 187 It struck us that lychno scopes help to explain, and were themselves explained by, *pēde-windows* 1870 ROCK *Text Fabr.* I 66 A carpet for covering the top of the higher step at the altar, called by some a *pēde cloth*

Pedee, pedie (pīdē). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *peddee*, *pedee*, *pedy*, *pedee* (pīdē), *p. P. D.* [Derivation uncertain: several early writers associate the word with *l. pēs, pedem* foot, *pēde* on foot.] A serving-lad, footboy, groom; in 19th c., on the River Tyne, the boy on board a keel.

1624 L. B. *Essex in Autig Rep.* (1807) I 397 No Trooper shall suffer his Peddee to feed his Horse in the Corne, or to steale men's hay 1646 *Se. Acts Chas. I.* VI 233/a No allowance . . . is to be given . . . for the tenth man, or the

Pedee or Boys and Horse 1658 J. JONES *tr. Ovid's Ibis* 160 *note*, Who can blame Dolon, a poor Pedee, for adventuring his life for Gold? 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedee* (from *pēs*), a (commanders) Foot boy 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 160 About 30,000 men beside boys, pedees, lackies, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pedee*, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Dudge, as 'What must I be your Pedee upon all Occasions?' † a 1800 in *Gilchrist's Songs* (1824) 11 So P. D. and his marrow were e'en pawk'd ashore. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pee-dee*, a young lad in a keel, who has charge of the rudder 1853 in *Lyneside Songs* 6 Woi blagued lad, the young Pee Dee. 1894 *Histor. Northumbld.* *Gloss.* s.v., The crew of a keel consisted of the skipper, two bullies, and the pee-dee, who was generally a boy from twelve to fourteen years old

b. *Comb.*, as *pedee-solicitor*.

1675 A. HUYBERTS *Cornet Stone* 3 A Junior Doctor of the gang they employed to be their Pedee-Solicitor

† *Pe degorize*, *v. Obs. rare*—1 [app. rudely *f. pedegre*, *PEDIGREE* + -ize.] To make a pedigree; to derive through a pedigree

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 Abuzvez Deilamshaw, the hundredth in descent from Adam as they pedigree.

Pedegre (e, -grewe, -grow, etc., *obs. ff.* **PEDIGREE**. **Pedel**, **Pedeler**: see **PEDALLE**, **PEDLAR**.

† **Pedelon**. *Herb. Obs.* Also *6 patedelon*, *6-7 padelon*, *lyon*. [*n. f. pīd* (or *† pīd*) *de lion* 'Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle, . . . Padelon' (Cotgr.)] Also *f. pas de lion* in same sense, and *pate de lion* 'Bastard blacke Ellebore, Beanes-foot, Settlewort . . . also, as *Pied de lion*' (Cotgr.). *Litté* has *pied de lion* and *pate de lion* both as = *alchémulle*, lady's mantle.] A name of certain plants: **a.** Black Ellebore; **b.** *Leontopodium*; **c.** Lady's Mantle: cf. *Lion's foot*, *Lion's paw*, *LION* *sb.* II b.

14 *Stocks Med MS* i 108 in *Anglia* XVIII. 207 Late take a gies Pat men clepe pedelyoun 1516 *Grete Herball* civiii K ij b, *De elleboro nigro*, Pedelyon, or Lyons fote 1578, 1611 [see **PADLION**] 1589 J. RIDER *Lat. Dict.* 1751 An herb called patedelon or pied de lion. *Leontopodium* 1597 *GERARDE Herball* App. *Pedelon* is *Helleborus niger* 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 538 We in English [call it] *Padelon*, after the French. 1864 *Prior Plant-n* (1879) 175 *Padelon*, . . . from the resemblance of its leaf to the impress of a lion's foot, the lady's mantle.

Pedement, *obs. form* of **PEDIMENT**

† **Pedera**, **Pederote**. *Obs.* [*cf. obs. It. pederer*, *pederetti*, *pederite* the opal] Old names of the opal.

1585 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xi 123 b, In this place are also found . . . the *Pederote*, which Plinie calleth Opalus 1620 W. WOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii 5 The purple Amethyst, greens Emerauldes, and Opall Pederas

Pederast, *etc.* see **PEDERAST**, etc.

Pederero, variant of **PEDRERO**, a small gun.

† **Pedescript**, *nonce-word*. [*f. l. pede* with the foot + *scriptum* written, writing; after *manuscript*] Something written by the foot; humorously used for the imprints of kicking.

1652 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Manum* iv i, I tell you, sir, *verbum* . . . for a need, I have it all in pedescript

Pedeshaw, *obs. form* of **PADISHAH**.

† **Pedesis** (pīdēs), [*a. Gr. πῆσις* leaping.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the *Brownian movement* of minute particles: see **BROWNIAN** *a.*

1878 JEVONS in *Q. Trans. S. A.* 170/i Some writers have called it the Brownian movement . . . I have ventured to coin a new word, and call the motion *pedesis*, from *Gr. πῆσις* leaping or bounding. 1892 *Nature* XLV 430/i The fact that *pedesis* is stopped by the addition of an electrolyte would appear to indicate that the water complexes are disintegrated in the presence of ions.

Pedestal (pe-déstál), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 6- pedestal (also 6 -alle, -ale, *pettestale*, 6-7 pedestal, 7 -estall, -istall). **β.** 6-8 pedestal (1, 7 pedestal (1, -stoole, *pedistall* [ad. *f. pīdestall* (1547 in *Hatz-Darm*), ad. *It. pīdestallo*, *† pīdistallo*, 1 *e. pie di stallo* foot of a stall, 'the base of any frame or engine' (Florio 1611), *f. pīd*, *pēde* foot + *stallo* stall, hovel, shed, stable. In Eng. *pīd* - became *ped* -, conformed to *l. ped-em* foot.) 1. The base supporting a column or pillar in construction; the base on which an obelisk, statue, vase, or the like is erected; also, each of the two supports of a knee-hole writing-table, usually containing drawers.

a. 1593 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, If ye will set Stylobata, or Pedestal, vnder your pillar, . . . you shall make a foure square, . . . one ende shalbe the height of the square or body of the Pedestal *Ibid.*, Thus endeth the Pedestale or Stylobata 1599 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poese* II xi (Arb) 170 The Pillar . . . is considered with two accessary parts, a pedestal or base, and a chapter or head; the body is the shaft 1599 DALLAM *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 Tow ranks of marble pillars; the pedestales of them are made of brass 1663 GERBICER *Cornel* 30 It seldom happens that a Pedestal is put to the Tuscan Order 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 20 This serv'd for a Pedestal to a Throne erected upon it. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C. Hess Bristol* 20 Apr., An obelisk . . . is placed . . . upon a pedestal of square free stone, full of figures in bas relief on two sides. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pedestal* or *Footstall*, a substructure frequently placed under columns in Classical architecture. 1866 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C's Let.* III 254, I have discovered in drawers of pedestal these mournful letters. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Let. Archit.* I 87 The singular ornamentation of the pedestal or basement of the doorways.

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras.* Fr. *Tong*, *Piedestal d'une*

colonne, the foot of a pillar, a pedestal 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1277 Little statues upon great basins and large pedestals 1792 *Resid. in France* (1797) I 348 His bust erected on the pedestal.

2. A base, support, foundation (material or immaterial).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii 1027 Heaven's chastest Spouse, supporter of this All, This glorious Building's goodly Pedestal 1638 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 165 Obedience being the strongest pedestal of concord, and concord the principal pillar of state. 1649 J. R. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* 1 Disc. iv 120 Self denial and mortification, which are the Pedestal of the Croise 1748 YOUNG *Nt. H.* viii 492 Fain would he make the world his pedestal 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Mem.* *Uses* Wks (Bohn) I 276 The true artist has the planet for his pedestal; the adventurer has nothing broader than his own shoes.

b. Humorously applied to the foot or leg.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Præ. Diary* I 13, I wish my fairer countrywomen would . . . adopt the exterior neatness, even if nature should not . . . be as gracious in moulding the shape of the pedestal 1827 *Mist.* or *II* 387/i My now knock-knee pedestals bend to the bandy.

3. In technical uses. **† a.** On a railway, the 'chair' used to support the rails, or a base to support the chair (*obs.*), **b.** an axle-guard or horn-plate; **c.** the standard or each of the standards or supports of various machines or pieces of mechanism, e.g. the upright standard of a boring-machine or similar tool, that of a pillow-block which holds the brasses in which the shaft turns, etc.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* iv. 43 Set the Brass Pedestal on a firm Support. Then hang the Quadrant on the Pillar, and by the Spirit-level and Screws in the Feet, the Pillar may be set perpendicular 1816 *Specif. of Losh & Stephenson's Patent No. 4067* 2 The joinings of the rails with the pedestals or props which support them 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Machine* 553 A chain is placed on a pedestal at every three or four feet distance, . . . according to the length of the cast iron rails 1825 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 228 The pedestal for the joint . . . to be fastened to the sleeper with cotter bolts. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 202/i *As-le-guas d.* one of the pedestals in which the boxes of an axle play vertically as the springs yield and recoil.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pedestal-dancer*, *-dancer*, *trunk*, *pedestal-box*, a journal-box (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *pedestal-coil*, *-coiler*, an upright coil of steam-pipe for use as a radiator (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *pedestal-cover*, the cap of a pillow-block; *pedestal-rail* (*Naut.*), see *quot.*; *pedestal-table*, one with a massive central support or foot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1704/2 (figure of Pillow-Block), *c.* 'pedestal cover. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/7 The fancy truck and burlesque bicycle act and *pedestal dance. *Ibid.*, On the authorised printed programme the Dundee Troupe were duly put down for two performances as bicyclist, and *Middle*. Donegan as a *pedestal dancer. 1890 *Ridm. Navig.* (Wenle) 135 **Pedestal-rail*, a rail about a inches thick, that is wrought over the foot-space rail, and in which there is a groove to steady the heels of the balusters of the galleries. 1895 OLMPER *Slave States* 383 Cypresses, with great *pedestal trunks, and protuberant roots.

Pedestal, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To set or support upon a pedestal; to furnish with a pedestal. *lit* and *fig.*

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 All the fabric is pedestal'd upon those precious piles. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 The Theater is Grounded, Pedestal'd and Carpeted over 1804 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II 255 There is nothing I detest more than being pedestal'd for a genius 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/3 He seems to us to miss the significance of the true Imperialism which pedestals itself on Nationalism.

2. To form a pedestal for, to support as a pedestal.

1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax Freedom* 121 Every convenient stump pedestal'd its orator.

Pedestalled, *-aled* (-āld), *a.* [*f. prec. sb.* or *vb.* + -ED.] Provided with, set upon, or having a pedestal.

1839 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 825/3 The clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases. 1893 SALUS *Madam Sapphara* 38 The pedestalled lamps, the yellow shaded candles. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 340/x A pedestalled cup and small bowls of marble

Pedestral, *a.* [*f. l. pedester* on foot, going on foot (*f. ped-em* foot, *pedes* footman) + -AL.]

† 1 On foot, going on foot, **PEDESTRIAN** *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 289 Statues of worthy personages, partly equestrial, partly pedestral 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 252 All . . . being mounted on Mules saue only pedestral I. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 Not a stones cast further, sleeps Tom Coniats bones, consumed in his pedestral, ill contrived Pilgrimage.

† 2. Of archery. Performed with the bow drawn against the foot. *Obs.*

1792 MOSELEY *Ess. Archery* iv. 86 A curious expedient of this pedestral Archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting Elephants. *Ibid.* 93 The facts relating to pedestral Archery

3. Fitted for walking; as, the pedestral legs of a crab. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Pedestrially** *adv.*, on foot.

1632 W. LYNNESAY in *Lithgow Trav.* Bui, A length of no such course, by ten to one, Which thou thy self pedestrially hast gone. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pedestrian (pīdēs-triān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. l. pedester* (see *prec.*) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. On foot, going or walking on foot; performed on foot; of or pertaining to walking.

1791 WORDSW. in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* (1851) I. 7: Your wish to have employed your vacation in a pedestrian tour.

1829 LYTTON *Disown'd* 1. A greater degree of respect than he was at first disposed to accord to a pedestrian traveller.
1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii. Grinner used his natural legs for pedestrian purposes. 1880 G. MARRIOTT *Tragic Com.* vii. By the aid of a common stout pedestrian stick
b. Of a statue: Representing a person on foot, as distinguished from equestrian
1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII 1. 268 The statue.. is to be pedestrian.

2 Applied to plain prose as opposed to verse, or to verse of prosaic character; hence, prosaic, commonplace, dull, uninspired; colloquial, vulgar. [L. *pedester* = Gr. *πῆδός* in prose, prosaic, plain, commonplace. Sometimes contrasted with the winged flight of Pegasus.]

1776 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. 139 The rest moulded upon Lucretius's Splay-footed numbers, with some pedestrian spoiling out of Horace's Epistles. 1805 ROSCOE *Leo X* Pref (1827) 28 Burcardus.. his diary is written in a pedestrian and semi-barbarian style. 1819 BYRON *Franklin* Ded. vii. Who wandering with pedestrian Muses, Faint not with you on the winged steed. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Bug* XIII. 112 Crane's verse is of a very pedestrian order.

B. *sb.* One who goes or travels on foot, a walker, *esp.* one who walks as a physical exercise or athletic performance.

1793 *(title)* The Observant Pedestrian, or Traits of the Human Heart, in a Solitary Tour from Caernarvon to London. 1802 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII 338 Pedestrians (under which name the moralizing travellers of the present day are well described). 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 1202 A well-known pedestrian who had been in the habit of supplying the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, with ballads. 1813 [see PEDISTRIANISM] 1832 MARRIOTT *N. Forster* 1. As happy as a pedestrian who had accomplished his thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 2 Mar. 9/2 Professor Blackie in his younger years was a great pedestrian, and he used to boast that there was not a mountain in Scotland on the top of which he had not been.

Pedestrianate (pēdē'striānāt'), *v.* [f. prec. + -ATE 3 7.] = PEDISTRIANIZE.
1864 *N. & O.* 3rd Ser. VI. 1182 I have been pedestriating through a corner of Oxfordshire. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 29 June 402 1/2 The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedestriating. 1890 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* VII 37 The poor wretches who have to pedestriate slowly on.

Pedestrianism (pēdē'striāniz'm) [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1 The practice of travelling on foot, walking, walking as an exercise or athletic performance

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV 162, I do not intend to level the least sarcasm at pedestrianism. 1813 W. THOM (title) Pedestrianism, or, An Account of the Performances of celebrated Pedestrians during the last and present Century. 1843 B. COOPER *Life of Sir A. Cooper* (L), Captain Barclay's famous feat of pedestrianism—a thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1884 *SALA Amer. Revis* (1885) 400 Comfortable pedestrianism in the greater number of young American towns is next door to an impossibility.

2 Prosaic or commonplace quality of style
1824 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 602 1/2 An almost Wordsworthian pedestrianism of style.

Pedestrianize (pēdē'striānīz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the pedestrian, to go or travel on foot; to walk. Also *pedestrianize* *it*. Hence **Pedestrianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 SHELLEY in *Hogg's Life* (1858) I. 399, I intend to pedestrianize. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 2 You must pedestrianize it for a few unmeasured miles over hill and dale. 1834 A. WALTON *Tour Banks Thames* 141 Setting forth the advantages of pedestrianism. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 275 Englishmen are distinguishable among the nations of the earth as pedestriating animals.

† **Pedestrious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot + -OUS.] Going on foot, esp. as opposed to flying or swimming.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. 105 Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all pedestrious animals. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedestrious*, not winged, going on foot. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 335 The mortal genus of bodies is divided into the terebre and terrestrial (or pedestrious) [etc.].

Pedetentous (pedētēntōs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pedetentus*, -tent- step by step, cautiously (f. *pedo*-m foot + *tend-ere*, tent- to stretch) + -OUS.] Proceeding step by step, advancing cautiously.

1837 SYD SMITH *Lett. to Archd. Singletoun* Wks. 1859 II 286 That pedetentous pace and pedetentous mind in which it behoves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. 1862 *Edu. Rev.* Jan. 65 Then admission to political privileges should be one of gradual and pedetentous elevation.

Pedetic (pēdē'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πηδῆτικος*, f. *πηδῆν* leap: cf. PEDISTIS.] Of or pertaining to pedesis. **Pedetic movement** = BROWNIAN movement

1878 JEVONS in *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* Apr. 171 The pedetic movement cannot be better seen than by taking a drop of old common ink which has been exposed to the air for some weeks, and examining it under thin glass with a magnifying power of 500 or 1000 diameters. 1892 *Nature* XLV 429 1/2 The pedetic or Brownian motion of small particles

Pedi-, the usual Latin and Eng. combining form of L. *pēs*, *ped-* foot, used in numerous compounds, as L. *pedissequus*, Eng. *pedisquire*, *pediform*, *pedipalp*, etc. *q. v.*

Pediad (pēdī'ād), *a. Cryst.* [ad. Gr. *πῆδᾰς*, -ādā adj. flat, level, f. *πῆδω* a plain.] Of or pertaining to pedina, consisting of pedia. see PEDION
1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* xi. 148 The class may be called the pediad class of the anorthic system

|| **Pediagia**, *Med.* Also -algia. [f. Gr. *πῆδιον* the metatarsus + -αλγία ache, pain.] Neuralgia in (the sole of) the foot

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pediagia*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pediagia*, *p.* pedialgia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pediagia*, pain in the sole of the foot. As a neuralgia of the foot... this occurred on a large scale in 1762 at Savignano in Piedmont

Pediatric, var. of **PEDIATRIC**: see **PEDO-**. So **Pediatry** = **PEDIATRICS**; **Pediatrist**, a paediatric practitioner.

1884 *Archives of Pediatrics* I No 1 Important contributions to pediatrics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pediatrics*, *Pediatry*, same as *pediatrics*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX 44, I wish to speak more especially to the general practitioner and pediatricist.

Pedice (pēdisē), Also **pedicel** [f. mod. Bot. L. *pedicellus* (Linnaeus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 'Pedicellus est Pedunculus parvulus'), dim. of *pediculus* little foot, footstalk, dim. of *pēs*, *ped-* foot. In mod. F. *pedicelle*]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk or stalk-like structure in a plant; applied by Grew to the filament of a stamen, in mod. use *esp.* each of the secondary or subordinate stalks which immediately bear the flowers in a branched inflorescence (the main stalk being the *peduncle*); also, a single main flower-stalk when short or slender; a small peduncle.

1696 GROW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 2 That Sort of Attire, which may be called Semimform; being a little Sheaf of Seed-like Particles, standing on so many Pedicels. *Ibid.* § 4 Standing sometimes double upon each Pedicel. Sometimes fastened to their Pedicels at their middle. 1822 S. F. GRAY *Arrangement. Brit. Pl.* 105 Flowers either sessile or upon pedicels. 1854 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* 11 The stalk of the flower is its peduncle and if the latter is divided into many small stalks, its divisions are called pedicels. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 7 The pedicel, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic Orchids the pollen-masses are attached.

2 *Zool. and Anat.* Applied to various small stalk-like structures in animals (most of which are also called **PEDUNCLE**).

a. In insects, the third joint of an antenna, esp. when geniculate and forming a base for the succeeding joints; also, the basal joint of the abdomen when long and slender.
b. The stalk on which the eye is supported in some Crustacea, etc., an eye stalk. c. The stalk by which a brachiopod, curried, etc. is attached. d. Each of the ambulacral feet of an echinoderm. e. The *Pedicle* of a vertebra

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* III 366 *Pedicellus* (the *Pedicle*) The second joint of the Antenna. 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 26 Others have compound eyes supported upon a moveable pedicel. 1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 25 The pedicel of terebratula. *Ibid.* 104 *Strombida* Animal furnished with large eyes, placed on thick pedicels. 1854 [see eye pedicel, *EYE* sb. 18] 1883 G. J. ROMANES in *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 349 1/2 The righting movements of a sea urchin when inverted on its ab-oral pole (which are performed by means of the pedicels). 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 546 The tube feet or pedicels

3 *attrib.*, as *pedicel-cell*, a cell forming a pedicel, e. g. that supporting the antheridium in *Characeae*. 1882 VINCS *Sachs' Bot.* 238 Beneath the pedicel-cell of the ascus shoot out filaments which form the envelope of the fructification. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 86 These twenty-four cells, together with the pedicel cell of the globe

Hence **Pedicular** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pedicel; **Pedicelled**, -*elled* *a.*, having a pedicel, pedicellate; **Pediceiform** *a.*, of the form of a pedicel.

1806 GALPIN *Brit. Bot.* 11* *Ruppia*. Seed *a.*, pedicelled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 154 Fertile flowers subsessile, males pedicelled. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* II 618 Ramuli pedicelliform, ascending, septate. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 287 *Brissus carinatus*. There are 5 pedicellar pores on each side of subanal area.

|| **Pedicellaria** (pēdisēl'ārīā), *Zool. Pl. -ae.* [mod. L., f. *pedicellus*: see prec.] In Echinoderms, Each of a number of small pincer-like organs, with two, three, or four valves, on the outside of the body, usually among and around the spines.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 114 The modified pincer-like spines.. known by the name of 'pedicellariae'. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 193 The stalk of the Asteroid, unlike that of the Echinoid pedicellaria, is formed entirely of soft structures. *Ibid.* 558 (*Echinodermata*).

Pedicellate (pēdisēlēt'), *a. Bot. and Zool.* Also **pedicellate**. [f. mod. L. *pedicellus* + -ATE 2.] Having a pedicel or pedicels; *spec. in Zool.* belonging to the division *Pedicellata* of Echinoderms.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Flowers usually sessile, sometimes pedicellate. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 302 The true or pedicellate Echinodermata. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 194 Pedicellate eyes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 81 In Wallflower, the peduncle gives off successively a number of short-stalked (pedicellate) flowers.

So **Pediceolate** *a.* = prec.; **Pediceolation**, the condition of having a pedicel or pedicels.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 302, 6th [joint], terminated with a pedicellate vesicle. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 39 In the cells of many plants pedicellate concretions occur

Pedicle (pēdik'l), *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *pediculus* footstalk, dim. of *pēs*, *ped-* foot, or ad. F. *pedicule* (1557 in *Hatz-Darm*), see -CUL-.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk, footstalk, pedicel; formerly, the stalk of a leaf (= *petiole*), or of a flower or

fruit (= *peduncle*), now usually, a minute stalk-like support, as those of seeds, glands, etc.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. G v b, Ye flowers grow vpon a long small pediculo, that is a footling or footstalk.] 1266 BACON *Sylva* § 592 The close and compact substance of their leaves and the pedicles of them. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV 210 The flowers stand on long pedicles, affixed several together to one common peduncle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 466 Leaf stalk beset with minute glands on pedicles. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 158 The funicle (the pedicle by which the ovule is attached to the placenta).

2 *Zool.*, etc. A small stalk; a pedicel or peduncle. *spec. a Path.* A stalk by which a tumour or morbid growth is attached to a part of the body. b *Anat.* Each of the two narrow thickened parts of a vtebia connecting the centrum with the lamina, and forming part of the neural arch. c *Zool.* The process of bone supporting the horn of a deer or any animal of the family *Cervidae*.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Ganser. Sore Throat* 39 A whitish Eschar held by several little Pedicles, (or stingy Fibres, like a Cancer). 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 249 [The cerebrum and cerebellum] may each be divided. . . Into similar halves; each of the halves sends forth a pedicle, pedunculus, or crus. *Ibid.* 473 We observe the eyes, on moveable pedicles, . . . as in crabs and lobsters. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 348 Tribe. . . Sphegides base of the abdomen narrowed into a long pedicle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 23 This vertebra has a small rib-like bone placed transversely before the pedicle, which connects the process to the body. 1842-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 552 In . . . *Orbicula*, the pedicle is wanting, the lower valve of the shell being fixed immediately to the rock. 1876 PAGO *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 53 Garnets . . . projecting from pedicles of felspar. *attrib.* 1852-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 229 Cardinal and pedicle impressions conjoined

Hence **Pedicle** *a.*, having a pedicle, pediculated. 1880 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* vi. 305 The pedicled exostoses which are common on the femur and humerus.

† **Pedicle** *sb.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. *pedica* shackle for the feet; cf. *manicle*, *MANACLE* (L. *manicula*).] A shackle for the feet, a fetter.

1627 E. KRILLER *Rat. Rat. Argv.* 39 What. they could not effect vpon you . . . by manicles and pedicles of iron

Pedicular, *obs.* form of **PEDIGREE**

Pedicular (pēdik'ulār), *a.* [ad. L. *pediculus* -is, f. *pediculus* louse. Cf. F. *pediculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a louse or lice, lousy.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 26, I am not subject to breed Lice and other Vermin; And whereas this pedicular disease [etc.] attend Mankind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pediculus* is morbus, Herod. is said to have died of the pedicular disease. 1843 SOUVERAIN *Doctor* cxiii. (1848) 573 The souls of their friends who are undergoing penance in the shape of fleas, or in loathsome pedicular form. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 343 Impetigo in children limited to the back of the head is often of pedicular origin.

Hence **Pedicularity** (*nuncio-wd*), the nature or personality of a louse.

1876 RUSKIN *For. Claw* lxxvi. 183 Is there . . . a Divine Pedicularity?

Pediculate (pēdik'ulāt), *a. (sb.) Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pediculus* footstalk + -ATE 2.] 1. = next. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pediculatus*, *Bot.* having foot-stalks pediculate.

2. Belonging to the group *Pediculati* of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm. Also as *sb.* A member of this group.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* viii. 469 Pediculates are found in alacsa.

Pediculated (pēdik'ulāt'ed), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having, or borne upon, a pedicel; stalked. (Chiefly in *Path.* of morbid growths.)

1822-34 Good's *Study Aled* (ed. 4) I 469 We observe on the surface of the lungs single vesicles. . . apparently pediculated. 1846 BRITTON *et. Malgaigne's Man. Surg.* 359 Cancer of the tongue . . . sometimes . . . is a pediculated tumour. 1856-8 VAN DER HOVEN'S *Zool.* I. 58 Phalanx. . . Body pediculated

Pediculation, *Path.* [ad. late L. *pediculatio*-em, f. *pediculus* louse: see -ATION.] Infestation with lice = **PEDICULOSIS**

1719-26 QUINCY *Med. Dick.* (ed. 3), *Pediculation*. Is a particular foulness of the Skin very apt to breed Lice. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pediculatio*, . . . pediculation. otherwise called *Morbus pedicularis* and *Phthiriasis*

Pedicule (pēdik'ul), *Nat. Hist. rare* = 1. [a. F. *pedicule* (1557 in *Hatz-Darm*), ad. L. *pediculus* PEDICULE] A pedicel, pedicle, or peduncle.

In modern Dicts.

Pediculine (pēdik'ulēm), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *pediculus* louse + -INE 1] Belonging to the group *Pediculina* of heteropterous insects, comprising the true lice. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pediculo-, comb. form from L. *pediculus* footstalk; in *pediculo-fro* ntal *a.*, (a section) through the base of the frontal convolution; so *pediculo-parietal* *a.* **Pediculophobias**: see quot.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pediculophobia*, term for a morbid dread of *Pediculina*, associated with the delusion of its being present when it is not so in reality. 1899 ALBUI'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 328 The second section through the base of the frontal convolutions forms the pediculus frontal section. *Ibid.* The fifth [section] is formed by dividing the hemisphere three centimetres posterior to the fissure of Rolando and. constitutes the pediculus-parietal section.

|| **Pediculosis**, *Path.* [f. L. *pediculus* louse + -OSIS.] Infestation with lice; a diseased condition marked by the presence and multiplication of lice upon the skin; phthiriasis.

the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, etc. It is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes an arch of a circle. 1737 CHAMBERLAIN *St Gt Brit.* i. 111 xi. 272 Claendon Printing-House [Oxford]. On the Top of the South East, and West Pediments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr St Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) II. 373 On one side of the pediment which crowns it is stretched along an ancient River-god 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 110 Presenting, on the pediments of the windows, the letters S. P. I. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vi. The carved and gilded pediments over the doors

2 Referred to L. *pēs*, *pedem* 'foot', and used for: A base, foundation, a pavement. (Cf. next.)

1726 DART *Cantab. Cathedr.* 14 The Pediment of St. Thomas's Altar. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 362 His Neapolitan majesty has paved several parlours of his new palace with mosaic and other pediments taken up entire. 1880 W. GRANT *Christ our Hope* x. Three pediments support the viaduct of life along which Christians pass to glory.

3 Comb. as *pediment-like* adj., *pedimentwise* adv. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1850) II. App. C. 338 At the gable ends, the trunks [of which the walls were built] rose gradually pedimentwise to the height of fourteen feet. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 45 An elevated visor or frontlet of a triangular pediment-like form.

[Note. *Pediment*, in Evelyn *pediment*, in Randle Holme *pediment*, has the appearance of a derivative in *-ment*, of L. *pēs*, *ped-* 'foot'. But L. *pedimentum* was a 'vine-stake' or 'prop', it *pedamentum* 'any foundation, ground-work, base, or footing' (Florio) senses with which the modern 'pediment' has no connexion. Evelyn's word was evidently an attempted improvement upon the workmen's *perment* or *permentum*, which the translator of *Hyphorotomachia* considered to be 'corrupt English' for *perimeter*. But the corruption of *perimeter* to *perment* is difficult to imagine, and the connexion of sense (see Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Midd. Ages* 37 note) is far-fetched, and it seems more likely that *perment* was a workman's corruption of *pyramis*, which a triangular gable sometimes resembles in section, and which is actually pronounced *perment*, or *pyramment* by the illiterate in some districts of England (e.g. in West Somerset) at the present day. This would also better explain 'the perment of the Countess' in 1602-2 above, since the fountain in question had no 'pediment', but a curved roof in form of an ogre cupola. If this is the derivation, we have the series *pyramis*, *perment*, *permentum*, *peda-*, *pede-*, *pedimentum*.)

† *Pediment* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [Ineg. ad. L. *pedimentum*, f. *pedire* to prop (a vine): see -MENT.] A stake or prop for vines

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chesnut*. It makes the best Stakes and Poles for Pallisades, Pediments for Vine Props and Hops.

Pedimental, *a.* [f. *PEDIMENT* 1 + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pediment, of the nature of a pediment.

1852 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin's Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 406 The necessities of pedimental composition first led the artist to place the river-god in a reclining position. 1864 *Athenaeum* 27 Feb. 304/2 Externally, the ends of the naves and transepts will present eight pedimental façades flanked by supporting turrets.

b. Shaped like a pediment, rising to a vertical angle; applied esp. to the 'diamond-shaped' head-dress worn by women in the 16th century.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Commonly called by writers on costume the pedimental head-dress. 1895 *Travels Soc. Eng.* III. 138 The butterfly and steeple head-dresses died out with Henry VII, and a head-covering, called the kennel, pedimental, or diamond-shaped head dress, took its place.

2. Of or pertaining to a pedestal: see *PEDIMENT* 1. 2. 1891 G. MCDONALD *One of our Cong.* xxvi. Shered off the honorific pedimental letters of a handsome statue, for a sign to herself that she passed it.

Pedimented (pe-dimēnted), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having a pediment; formed with or made like a pediment

1845 *Eccl. Arch.* *Irish* 248 The only example of a pedimented lintel, which I have met with in Ireland. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 1999 247/2 The pedimented windows. 1875 J. C. COX *Churches of Derbyshire* I. 245 Two female figures kneeling at desks wear pedimented head-dresses. 1894 340 A plain incised cross with a pedimented base

Pedimeter, another form of *PEDOMETER*. Hence *Pedime-* 'tri-, *Pedimetry*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedion (pe-dion). *Cryst.* Pl. *pedia* [a Gr. *pedion* a plain, a flat surface.] A term introduced to denote any face of an anorthic crystal; each face being bounded by a set of faces of which no two are necessarily parallel, and which are connected only by a law of rational indices.

1890 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* xi. 148 Each form consists of a single face, and will be called a *pedion*

Pedionomite (pedi-onōmēit). *rare*. [f. Gr. *pedion*-os plain-dweller + -ITE] An inhabitant of a plain, a dweller in a plain.

1876 BURTON *Etruscan Bologna* 16 They would overspread the surrounding lowlands, and become pedionomites.

Pedipalp (pe-di-palp). *Zool.* Also in L. form *pedipalpus*, pl. -i. [f. mod. L. *pedipalpi* sb. pl. (Latreille, 1806), f. L. *pēs*, *ped-* foot + *palpus* feeler, PALP.]

1. An arachnid of the group *Pedipalpi*, distinguished by large pincer-like palps; formerly included the true scorpions, now restricted to the *Phrynidae* and *Thelyphoridae*, or *whisp-scorpions*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anni* II. xvi. 89 In the *Pedipalpi* the first pair of legs of Octopods seem to wear the

form and in some measure to discharge the functions of antennae

2. Each of the pair of palps or feelers attached to the head just in front of the ambulatory limbs in most Arachnids; in some cases, as in scorpions, large and pincer-like or chelate

1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. III. xxv. 684 The first pair of pedipalps are not chelate. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 184 Processes behind representing jaws and pedipalpi. 1884 A. SEDGWICK *Clans' Text Bk. Zool.* 510 [Scorpions] seize their prey with their large chelate pedipalps.

Hence **Pedipalpal** (pedi-pāl-pāl) *a.*, pertaining to a pedipalp; **Pedipalpat** *a.*, provided with pedipalps; **Pedipalpus** *a.*, belonging to the group *Pedipalpi* (see 1); having large pedipalps.

1864 WRISTLER, *Pedipalpus*, pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalps. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Annu.* vii. 384 The pedipalpal portion of the proboscis.

Pedipulate (pedi-pi-lāt), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēs*, *ped-* foot, after *manipulate*.] *trans.* To work with the feet. So *Pedipulation*, *Pedipulator*.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 92/2 Pedipulation, on the analogy of manipulation, clearly means doing something with the feet. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 208 My very first attempt to manipulate, or rather pedipulate those slippery engines [snow-shoes]. 1895 *Globe* 19 Feb. 1/4 Who ever saw a [foot-ball] player of any note incapable of using both 'pedipulators'.

1900 O. ONIONS *Comp. Bact.* xl. 158 Bactera must have been as busy in his pedipulations as an organist.

Pedireme (pe-dī-rim). *Zool.* [f. *PED-* + L. *rem-us* oar.] Proposed name for a crustacean whose feet serve for swimming; a copepod.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anni* II. xvii. 133 The tribe of crabs termed swimmers, these I would call *Pediremes*.

† **Pedissequent**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pedi-* sequi following on foot, a foot-follower, f. *PEDI-* + *sequi* following, *sequi* to follow, the ending conformed to L. *sequent-em* following.] A follower, an attendant. So † **Pedissequous** *a.*, following, attendant upon something.

1607 TOPSEL *Fons-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Untill he [a deer] be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of all the observant pedissequants of the hunting Goddess Diana. 1659 TOMLINSON *Reynolds' Disp.* 505 The melancholic Captain-humour, also the Bilious which is pedissequous.

Pedistal, *obs.* form of *PEDESTAL*.

Pedlar (pe-dlār), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *pedlere*, 5 *pedlare*, 5-6 *pedeler*, 6 *peddelar*, 7 (9 in Dicts.) *peddler*, 6- *pedler*, *pedlar*. [Origin obscure.]

The 14th c. *pedlere* has the form of an agent-noun, but occurs long before there is any trace of the vb. *pedle*, *PRDLE*, in any sense, from which therefore it cannot be assumed to be derived. It is app. synonymous with *PEDDER*, and may possibly have been a modification of that word (cf. Scotch *tinkler* for *tinker*), or formed on the same basis *ped*. But the Promptorium (c.1440) has both *pedder* and *pedlere* with distinct explanations, and without any reference to each other.]

1. One who goes about carrying small goods for sale (usually in a bundle or *pack*); a travelling chapman or vendor of small wares. (Now technically distinguished from *HAWKER*, q. v.)

1377 *LANGL. P. P.* B. v. 258, I have as moche pitē of pore men as pedlere hath of catres, bat wolde kille hem, yf he cacche hem myste, for coueiseite of hese kynnes. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 Now coorbed is this bakke; Or some shal bene as pedeler to his pakke. 1599 *SPENSER. Sheph. Cal.* May 238 All as a poore pedler he did wend, Bearing a trusse of trylles at hys bakke. 1660 *MILTON. Griffith's Sermon*. Wks. 185: V. 390 Not unlike the Fox, that turning Pedlar, opened his pack of War before the Kid. 1860 *SMILES Self-Help* II. 40 Articles of earthenware were hawked about by pedlers, who carried their stocks upon their backs.

b. *fig.* One who 'deals in' something in a small way, a 'retailer'.

1688 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* II. (1726) 454 My Zeal against those Pedlers of Wit. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 152 The pedlers of rumor in the North.

c. A female pedlar, a pedlress.

1795 *VANBRUGH Confederacy* i. 11, The rogue had a kettle-drum to his father, and has a pedlar to his mother.

2. A contemptuous designation [app. f. *PEDDLE* v.] for. One who peddles, or works in a petty, incompetent, or ineffective way.

1758 *POLWART Phylangw Monigomeri* 153 Pedler, I pitie theesa punde. 1845 *COBBETT Rev. Rides* (1885) II. 41 The poor deluded creature, who knew nothing about such matters, was a perfect pedlar in political economy.

3. *attrib.* and *Combd.*

a. 1553 *Edw. VI in Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 71 The Farmer, will be a Pedlar-Merchant. 1592 *tr Junius on Rev.* xiii. 16 Pedlerlike abuse of indulgences. 1598 *E. GILPIN Shal* (1878) 4 To reade these pedler rimes. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.* III. iv. (1869) I. 418 In pursuit of their own pedlar principle of turning a penny wherever a penny was to be got. 1842 *THACKERAY Sultan Stork* Wks. 1900 V. 739 An old pedlar-woman, who was displaying her wares.

4. Combinations with *pedlar's*. a. *Pedlar's basket*, a local name for the Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; also for *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Britten & H.); *pedlar's pad*: see quot. 1828 *Craze Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pedlar's Basket*, Ivy leaved snap-dragon. *Pedlar's Pad*, a walking stick.

b. *Pedlar's French*, the language used by vagabonds and thieves among themselves; rogues' or thieves' cant; hence, unintelligible jargon, gibberish. (In quot. 1610 *transf.* A rogue, vagabond.)

1530 *PALSGR. 727* 1 They speke a pedlars fienche amongst them selfe. 1567 *HARMAN Cavalier* 23 Their language—which they terme pedlars fienche or Canting. 1850 *Illustrations* iv. 1, When every Pedler-French is termed Mon-sieur. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pedlar's French*, a sort of Gibbish used by Gypsies, &c. Also the Beggars Cant. 1807 *HALL Catech. Deceit* xxxii, Kidnapped? No such matter! What pedlar's French!

Hence † **Pedlar** v. *trans.*, to make a pedlar of; *intr.* to act as a pedlar; **Pedlress**, a female pedlar; **Pedlaring**, **Pedlarism**, the occupation of a pedlar, itinerant retail trade, petty dealing, **Pedlarly** *a.*, belonging to or besitting a pedlar.

1661 I B in *A Braine's Songs* etc. 176 Why 'pedler'st thus, thy Muse? Why dost set o'pe A shop of wit, to set the fiddles up? 1673 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 128 Some foule sunne burnt Queene that, since the terrible statute, recanted Gypsisme, and is turned *Pedleresse. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 266 *Pedlaring did not continue to be a pretty thing. 1892 W. W. FLYTON *Memorab. Jesus* i. 22 This is historical pedantry and critical pedlaring. 1699 T. BROWN in *Fam. & County Lett.* (1700) 182 If they are not at last reduc'd to their old ancient *Pedlarism. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* i. iv. 182 You long to be vntuassing your *pedlerly fardles.

Pedlary (pe-dlārī), *sb.* (a.) Also 6-*arie*, 6-7-*erie*, 6-9 *pedlery*, 9 *pedlery*. [f. *PEDLAR* + -Y: cf. *beggary*.]

1. The business or practice of a pedlar. Also *fig.* 1604 *HIERON Ansvr. Popish Rime* Wks. 1613 I. 569 Those sacraments, which holy be, You stayn'd haue with youi pedlery. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 119 ¶ 6, I might have been doomed to the grossness of pedlary, and the jargon of usury. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metall* II. 320 Those 'small wares', the sale of which constituted . . . the staple of ancient pedlery.

b. Small goods sold by pedlars; pedlars' wares. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks* (Gros.) IV. 142 The third time, they shall haue base commodities; the fourth time Lute strings and gay Paper. When thus this young Vniuer hath thrust all hye pedlary into the hands of nounce heyers, he [etc.]. 1759 *Bk. of Paro. & Mwns.* Cammartenenshur, Aug. 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. 1858 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Land of No-man's-land* 120 An unbelievable accumulation of pedlery. 1890 *HALLER 1000 Miles in Shan States* 4 You may see parties of Shans with sundry articles of pedlery.

2. Trifling or contemptible practices or things, trumpery, trash, rubbish.

1530 *TINDALE Ansvr. More* (Parker Soc.) 170 To confirm his preaching of euil-confession and pardons, with like pedlary. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* r. 252 More ridiculous pedleries than the pageantries and puppetries of Bartholomew Faire. 1816 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon*, 341 Wandering, with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls, fetiches, and the like pedlary.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1. *lit.* Belonging to a pedlar or his occupation; pedlar's.

1550 *BALD Eng. Votaries* II. 99 Saynte Godlyche . . . went first aboarde with pedlary wares, and after wardes on pilgrimage. 1587 *HARRISON England* III. xv. Little else than good drinke, pie, and some pedlerie trash. 1630 *Tinker of Turney, Tinker's T.* (1850) 18, I would haue pawn'd all the pedlary packes that euer I carried. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* III. let. 2. 1844 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1865) 216 Solid old-fashioned silken pincushions, such as Autolycus might have carried about amongst his pedlery-ware.

† 2. *fig.* Fit for a pedlar; pedlar-like, peddling, trashy, 'trumpery', 'rubbishy'. *Obs.*

1555 R. TAYLOR in *Foxe A. & M.* (1570) 1705/1 Hys pedlary pelle packe is contrary to the playne simplicitie of Christes supper. 1563 *BECON Dispt. Pop. Mass* Wks. II. 43 Your peuishe, Popish, pnuatepedlary peltynge Wks. 1674 *EVELYN Navng & Commerce Misc. Writ.* (1805) 634 Condemning the pedlary and sordid vices of retailers.

Pedling: see *PEDDLE*, *PEDDLING*.

Pedo-: see *PEDO-*.

Pedouevre (pē-dō-vrē), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ped-em* foot, after *maneuvere*.] A planned movement or performance with the feet.

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1873) 193 The bees had recourse to the same manoeuvre (or rather pedouevre).

† **Pedography**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *pedōr* the ground + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 140 This description of the dry-land separated from the Waters, we haue termed *Pedography*.

Pedomancy, *nonce-wd.* [Hybrid f. *pedo-* for *PED-* foot + Gr. *-μανία* -MANOY.] A jocular term of Gabriel Harvey's for divination by the soles of the feet: taken by some later authors seriously.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 132 Pedomancie [is] fitter for such Coniurers, then either Chromance, or Neuro-mance, or any Familiar Spirit, but contempt. 1652 *GAULE Magastro*. 165. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Pedomancy*, a kind of divination by the lines of the sole of the feet. 1709 *Pedomancy* [see -MANCY] 1882 *N. Brit. Advert.* 19 May 5/5 *Pedomancy*, or divination by the soles of the feet, may also in these times become as interesting and useful a study [as palmistry].

Pedometer (pē-dō-mē-tēr). [ad. F. *pédomètre* (Bion 1723), hybrid f. *pedo-* for L. *pedi-* foot + Gr. *-μετρον* measure, -METER. French had also the etymologically more correct form *podomètre* (1712 in *Hatz-Darm.*). In sense 2, the first element might be *pedōr* ground.]

1. An instrument for recording the number of steps taken, and thus approximately measuring the distance travelled on foot: usually somewhat resembling a watch in size and appearance, having

a dial-plate marked with numbers, round which a pointer or index-hand travels.

[1712] HAVITTEUIL *Machine arpentante* to Le podomètre ou conte-pas 1723 *Dion Instr. de Mathém.* 96 Cet instrument se nomme Podomètre ou Compte-pas 1723 E. Strong tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* iii. 11 88 Construction of the Podometer or Waywiser. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Podometer, or Podometer, way-wiser, a mechanical instrument, in form of a watch; consisting of various wheels, which by means of a chain or string fastened to a man's foot advance a notch each step. 1783 J. Fischer *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 The podometer or pace- and step-teller. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) IV. 194. 1876 *Handbk. Sci. App.* S. KENS 25 1880 MARK TWAIN *Travels* Abr. xi. 83 Harris can tell the little watch like machine called a 'podometer', whose office is to keep count of a man's steps and tell how far he has walked.

2. (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Podometer is sometimes also used for a surveying wheel, an instrument chiefly used in measuring roads; popularly called the way wiser. *Ibid.*, Perambulator, in surveying, called also podometer.

So **Pedometric**, **Pedometrical** *adv.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pedometer; serving to measure a distance travelled on foot; hence **Pedometrically** *adv.*; **Pedometrician** (-i-an), a maker of pedometers; **Pedometrism**, one who uses a pedometer.

1783 J. Fischer *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 A pedometrical watch can be made also with two dial plates. 1885 ARV. SHAW *71st Ben. News & Glencoe* ix. A method of pedometrical ascertainment the maximum and minimum of spring temperatures. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 465 No Pedometrician will ever make a fortune in a mountainous island. *Ibid.*, One tolerable pedestrian who is also a Pedometrist.

Pedomotive (pe dōmō'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [erron. f. *pedo-* for *PEDI-* + *MOTIVE*, prob. after *locomotive*.]

a. *adj.* Actuated by the foot or feet. *b.* *sb.* A vehicle worked by the foot or feet; a velocipede.

1824 *Mechanics Mag.* II. 81 Pedomotive Carriage. 1830 *Ibid.* XIII. 34 The pedomotive-carriage seems to require rather too much labour. 1843 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 389 We have two or three elegantly-formed pedomotives in Birmingham now, that work upon the simplest plan possible. 1884 *Cycl. Tour* Chib. Monthly Gas. Dec. 300/2 A sociable is the steadiest of all pedomotive machines.

Pedomotor (pedōmō'tōr). [erron. f. *pedo-* for *PEDI-* + *MOTOR*.] A contrivance or device for the application of the foot as the driving power in a machine, as a treadmill, pedal, etc.; esp. a pedomotive vehicle, as a bicycle, etc.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 370/2 The numerous velocipedes, pedomotors, manumotors, &c., which have been brought before the public during the last thirty years. 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 665/2

Pedopleural = **PLEUROPEDAL** (a ganglion in mollusca). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedotrophic, etc.: see **PEDO-**.

|| **Pedregal** (pe dreg'al, pe'dreg'āl). Also *erron.* *pedragal*. [Sp. *pedregal* 'a stonier place' (Minshew), f. *pedra* stone = *L. petra*.] In Mexico and south-western U.S., A rough and rocky tract, esp. in a volcanic region; an old lava-field. Also *transf.* An ice-field resembling such a tract.

1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXII. (1826) 289, I am struck more and more with the evidences of gigantic force in the phases of our frozen *pedregal*. 1826 - *Arct. Expl.* I. 197 An area more like the volcanic pedregal of the basin of Mexico than any thing else I can compare it to. 1881 BRYANT & GAY *Pop. Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 378 Iis (Santa Anna's) position was flanked on the west by a rugged field of broken lava, called the Pedregal, and on the east by marshy ground.

Pedrero (pedrē'ro). Now *Hist.* Forms: a *pedrera*, 8 *peder-*, *pidr-*, *pedrero*. *B.* 6-7 *petrera*, 7 *petrara*, *peterara*, *petarero*, 8 *petarero*, 8-9 *pet(ter)ero*. *γ.* 7-9 *paterero*, 8 *patar-*, *paderero*, *pattarero*, (*paterro*), 8-9 *pat(t)er-*, *patararo*, *patter-*, *patarero*. [*a.* Sp. *pedrero* 'a murdering peccer used in warres, to shoot chaine-shot or stones from' (Minshew) = Cat *pedrier*, Pg. *pedreiro*, It. *petriere*, Pr. *petrier*, F. *perrier*, formerly *perrier*, all repr. *L.* type **petrārus*, -um, in mod. *L.* *petrāra* a stone-throwing engine (Du Cange), from *petrārus* *adj.*, f. *petra* stone: cf. *PETRARY*, *PERRIER*. The English forms show many corruptions of the original, the later ones being app. influenced by *PATTER* v.] A piece of ordnance originally for discharging stones; formerly also used to discharge broken iron, partridge-shot, etc.; and for firing salutes.

a. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Vvarres* v. 124 The Cannon and double Cannon; the Pedrera, Basilisco, and such like. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pedra*, or as it is usually called by the Seamen, *Petterero*, is a small piece of Ordnance, most used on board of Ships to fire Stones, Nails, broken Iron, or Partridge-shot. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pedrero*. 1712 E. COOK *Voy. S. Sea* 346 A Ship carrying 20 Guns, and 30 Brass Pedreros. 1748 ANON *Voy.* iii. viii. 380 The galeon... had... twenty-eight pideros in her gunwale. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marins* (1798), *Clef de prierier*, the forelock of a pedrero or swivel-gun.

b. 1600 J. PORY in *Lo's Afr.* Intro. 40 Stricken with a little gunne called Pedra. 1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1838) 104, [I] will get and fit up a Petarra for Capt. Chambers. 1675 THORON *Diary* (1825) 65 Our greete guns... and our petarreros humming. 1676 *Land Gas.* No. 1130/4 Three Guns, and one Petarra. 1759 FALCONER *90-Gun Ship* 47 While petareros swell with infant rage. 1827 SIR J. BAR-

RINGTON *Pers. Recoll.* (1876) 9 The hereditary petareros scarcely ceased cracking all the evening.

γ. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 620 A French privateer of 22 guns and 15 petareros. 1693 R. LYDE *Relating of Ship 'Friend's Adventure'* 2 A Privateer of St. Malloes, of twenty-two Guns, eight Pattereros. 1726 SHELVOCK *Voy. round World* 274 This ship... of 700 tons, 8 guns, and 10 petareros. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xii. 86 He directed the Grenadiers to march with Paterro's, and some Field-pieces to follow. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xix. Had it been his last crown, he would have sat down and hammered it into a paderero, to have prevented a single wish in his master. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Frills* 527 They fired a four pound paterero. 1844 TUPPER *Cock of G. Int.* 337 The patereros on the lawn thunder a salute. 1886 V. LOVETT CAMERON *Cruise 'Black Prince'* xix. 230 The fort mounted twenty-two iron guns besides patereros.

Peduncle (pēdŭnk'l). *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. Bot. *L. peduncul-us* footstalk (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 D, *Pedunculus*, truncus partialis elevans fructificationem nec folia), dim. of *ped-em* foot.

In *L.* only as a late variant of *pediculus*, *pedunculus* louse. In F. *peduncle* (1765 *Encycl.*), *peduncle* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).

A comparatively long and slender part forming a support or attachment for some other part or member in a plant or animal body; a footstalk.

1. Bot. The stalk of a flower or fruit, or of a cluster of flowers or fruits; the primary or main stalk, or one of the general stalks, of an inflorescence, which bears either a solitary flower, a number of sessile flowers, or a number of subordinate stalks (*pedicels*) directly bearing the flowers. (Distinguished from a leaf-stalk or *petiole*.) Also sometimes applied to other stalks, as those that bear the fructification in some fungi.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Peduncle*, among botanists, expresses that little stalk which grows from the trunk or branches of a plant, and supports the parts of fructification; the flower and the fruit, or either. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 83 Of equal length with the peduncle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 139 Leaves either opposite or alternate; in the latter case opposite the peduncles. 1874 COOK *Fungi* 39 In all the Pucciniae, the peduncles are permanent.

2. Zool., etc. A stalk or stalk-like process in an animal body, either normal or morbid.

spec. *a.* The stalk by which a curved, brachopod, actinozoan, etc. is attached to some foreign body. = *PEDICEL* 2 c. *b.* A slender part or joint by which some part or organ is attached to another, as that of the abdomen in some insects, and the eye stalk in some crustaceans. = *PEDICEL* 2 a, b. *c.* Anat. Applied to several bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain, connecting one part of it with another (some of which are also called *crura* see *Crus* 2 b). *d.* Path. A stalk or slender process by which a tumour or morbid formation is attached to some part: = *PEDICLE* 2 a.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 348 Attached to... the inner surface of the tunica vaginalis testis, by very small processes or peduncles. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 123 Lamarck divides the class *Cirripedia* into... *Pedunculata*. Body supported by a tubular moveable peduncle, of which the base is fixed upon marine bodies;... *Sessilia*. Body destitute of peduncle, and fixed by the shell. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 29 The crura cerebelli, or anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 405 Peduncles of eyes slender. 1868 WOOD *Homes without* H. xxx. 573 The abdomen is... attached to a slender footstalk or peduncle. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walker Geol. Field* 123 Living species of *Langula*, clinging by their fleshy peduncles to the wharves.

3. Comb.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1210/2 The peduncle-like post-abdomen forms a receptacle for the ova.

Hence **Peduncled** *a.*, furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles, pedunculate.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 51 Spikes peduncled. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangement* *Brit. Pl.* 247 Fruit oblong, peduncled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 Umbels peduncled.

Peduncular (pēdŭnkŭl'ār), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. *L. pedunculār-is*, f. *pedunculus*: see *pedic.* and *-AR-I*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a peduncle (in any sense).

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 51* Vexicils peduncular, many-flowered: dichotomous. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 407 To restrain polypus, as a term, to peduncular excrescences in the nostrils. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 694 The body of the Brachiopod lies at the peduncular end of the shell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 325 The corpus callosum is a decussation of the peduncular fibres.

Pedunculate (pēdŭnkŭl'āt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. *L. pedunculāt-us*, f. *pedunculus*: see above and *-ATE* 2. In mod. F. *pedunculé* (1798 in *Hatz-Darm*.)] Furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles, supported by a peduncle, stalked.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 61 When many pedunculate flowers are produced out of one common calyx. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. IV. 306 *Pedunculatæ*, when the head is constricted behind into a distinct neck. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 7 The species with pedunculate eyes. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Intro. Anim.* vi. 298 A typical pedunculate Cirripede.

Pedunculated, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ED*.] = *prec.* 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 97 The angular-bodied Sepia, with long pedunculated tentacula. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 264 The singular pedunculated eggs from which these larvae proceed. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 512/2 The eyes are... either pedunculated or sessile.

Pedunculation (-i-jōn). *Nat. Hist.* [n. of condition f. mod. *L. pedunculāt-us*: see above and *-ATION*.] The formation of a peduncle; the condition of being pedunculate.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 120/2 A Pedunculation (single or multiple) is not uncommon [in lipomata].

† **Pedware**, *Obs.* [Origin obscure.]

Perh. from *PED*, basket, though this hardly accounts for the sense, or perh. an error in Google for *PODWARE*, copied by Worlidge and Phillips, but *pedware* is itself of doubtful history, since *pod* = *cod* has not been found till about a century later than *podware* and *pedware* s.]

Pulse; pease or beans: cf. *CODWARE* 1, *PODWARE*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* 24 Fuites of the earth... that beareth Coddes, as all kinde of Pulse, or pedware. *Ibid.* 25 If after two seasons of Coine, you sowe Pulse or Pedware, the barrenner ground must rest three yeeres. *Ibid.* 26 Wheate, Bailey, Pedware. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Pedware*, Pulse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pedware*, a Country-word for Pulse, as Pease, Beans, etc.

Pedygru, *obs.* form of **PEDIGREE**.

† **Fee**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 *pee*, 5-6 *Se. pe*, (*pl.* *peys*), 5-7 *pie*, 6P, 7py. [In 15th c. *pee*, *pe* = late MDu. *pie*, now *py*, *pye* 'coat of coarse woollen stuff'; found from 14th c. in comb. *courtepy* = Du. *karle pie* short coat of this kind. Ulterior history obscure: see *Frank*. Now only (in the spelling *pee*) in *PEA-OAT*, *PEA-JACKET*, q. v.] A coat of coarse cloth worn by men, esp. in the 16th century.

1483 *Acta Domini Auditorum* (1839) 112/1 Two pee govns are of french black and are vpr of tanny, price of ye black pee v. 12. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. 1 191 Item, to Dave Caldwell, James Dog and Wille Belflowe, x elne of russet to be thaim pees. 1494 *Ibid.* 233, viij eliks of chamlet, rede and quhite, to be ilkane of thame a lifray pe. 1498 *Aben den Regr.* (1844) I. 427 To Mabys belman xxx. to by him and pee for to pass lake Monday throucht the toun. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 Coughrane... was clad in ane ryding pie of black velvet. 1585-6 *Will of R. Thorpe* (Somerset Ho.), One grene P. or maundillon. 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. 1, Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a velvet pee. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 127 A soldier's pee was put upon him.

b. Comb., as *py-doublet*, *pee-*, *py-gown*.

1483 *Fee govnis* [see above]. 1648-78 HUYCHAM, *Pye*, *Py gown*, or *Rough-gown*, as *Souldiers* and *Seamen* wear. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 23 (Jam.) *Pectorale*, a *py-doublet*.

Fee (pī), *sb.* 2 *Mening.* [History unknown.] The portion common to two veins which intersect.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 44 (E. D. S.) Some take me for one thing, some for other fee, As New thing, Old thing, Crosse vein, Tee or Pee. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Oij, If one Miner have a right to this Vein, and another has a Right to a Vein which crosses it, and makes the *Fee*; he that comes to the *Fee* first takes it. 1851 *Act* 14 § 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 13 If any Vein shall cross another Vein, the Miner who comes to the *Fee* or Intersection first shall have such *Fee* or Intersection.

Fee, *sb.* 3 *Mening.* [Origin uncertain? = *PEA* 4.]

A small piece of ore.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S. J, The first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a Morning by Purchasing. 1824 MANDER *Miner's Gloss.* (E. D. D.), 'Fee of ore', a piece of ore gotten from the vein free from all spar, kevel.

Fee, *sb.* 4 Abbreviation of **CALIFEE**.

1764 FOOT *Patron* I. 1, Not the meanest member of my Corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee. **Fee**, variant of *PEA* 3.

Fee (pī), *v.* north. *dial.* [Origin unascertained: cf. *PEEK* v. 1] *intr.* To look with one eye (as in taking aim); to squint; to peer.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 He pees. He looks with one eye. 1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Fee*, is also to look near and narrowly. 1818 TODD, *To Pee*, to look with one eye. In use to this day in Cumberland. 1825 BROCKITT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Fee*, to squint, to spy with one eye—to look through contracted eye-lids. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Fee*, to look with one eye, to squint, to take aim.

Hence **Fee-pee** *a.*, peering, squinting. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 20/2 Says I, that can't be Hoga's head, for Hoga had little pee pee eyes.

Fee, *Fee* and *kew*: see *F*, the letter.

Feeble, **Feece**, *obs.* forms of **PEBBLE**, **PIECE**.

Feed (pīd), *a.* north. *dial.* [f. *PEE* v. + *-ED* 1.] Blind of one eye.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Feed*, blind of one eye. 1801 RICHY *Madsummer* xix. 197 He had evidently got to the 'feed' side of Mr. Tinklemere.

Feedgre, -eugre, -1gre, *obs.* ff **PEDIGREE**.

Peek (pīk), *sb.* 1 Also *peak*. [f. *PEEK* v. 1] A peep, a glance, a 'keek'.

1884 RAY *Nat. Ser. Story* vi. Their father gave them a peek into the... brooding-room. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 54 Eyelid closing indolence, varied by sudden peeks of wide-staring alertness.

Peek (pīk), *sb.* 2 [f. *PEEK* v. 2] The shrill note or pipe of a small bird.

1834 MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 291 The birds [meadow-pipits] continue uttering their feeble and complaining peek.

Peek (pīk), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-5 *puke*, *pyke*, 5-7 *peke*, 6 *peake*, *peake*, 7- *peke*, *peake*, (*9 dial.* *piok*) [In ME. *puke*, *pyke*: origin obscure.]

The verbs *peek*, *peek*, and *peep* are app. closely allied to each other. *Kile* and *pele*, as earlier forms of *peek* and *peep*, occur in Chaucer; *pele*, *peep* is of later appearance (15th c.). *Kike*, *keek*, has Teutonic cognates (see *KENK*) which are wanting for *peek* and *peep*; whether the latter have in some way arisen out of *keek*, or are distinct in origin, is unknown. Quot. 1330 gives a F. *pipe* = *pele*; but this sense of *pipe* has been found nowhere else, and is app. an error of Falsgrave. The phonetic relations between the forms *pele*, *peek*, *peake*, are as yet unexplained.]

intr. To look through a crevice, or out of or into a recess, etc.; to peer, peep, pry, look in, or out.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 11 (60) And Pandarus Come nere, and gan yn at þe curtyng pike [Campall MS. pyke]. And said God do bote on al sylk! **c1376** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 667 Why, can ye not put out that foule froke? No, in euery corner he wyll peke **c1380** PALSGR 655/2, I peke or prie, *je pipe hors* **c1386** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Aib) 68 That one eye winks, as though it were but blynd, That other pikes and peakes in euery place. **1377** STANFORD *Descr. Ital* VI. in *Holmshed VI* 50 If he once but frowne at them, they dare not be so hardie as once to peake out of their cabbins **1382** HFWOOD *1st Pt. in Age* III. 1. Wks. 1874 III. 312 We shall haue him come peaking into the Tents of the Greeks **1681** T. FLATMAN *Heracles Ritus* No. 39 (x713) I 255 As like one of your Smithfield Lions, as ever he can peke out of his Nyes **1739** 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus Grobianus* I. iv. 36 He (Crocodile) gapes the wing'd Inhabitant of air Does to his mouth in hopes of prey repair, In ev'ry hollow Tooth securely peak, And pick from thence th'Incumbance with his beak **1848** LOWELL *Biglow P.* II. (1859) 18 You see a feller peekin' out **1886** MORSE *Jap. Homes* VII. 317, I was guilty of the impertinence of peeking into the cupboard. **1893** *Field* 27 May 1790/3 Salmon were reported as showing, or rather 'picking', to use the local phrase.

Hence **Peeking** *phl. a.*, prying.

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peeking Fellow*, a meer Sneaks, one that peeps in every Hole and Corner **1855** *Worcester Transcripts* Apr. (Barlett), The members behaved in such an undignified, ludicrous, peeking, bombastical manner, that they obtained the appellation of the 'smelling committee'.

Peek (*phl.*), *v. 2 dial.* Also **peak** [*phl.* Echoic.] *intr.* To speak in a thum piping voice; to peep, squeak; to utter the slightest sound.

1808-25 JAMIESON, *To peak, peak*, to peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken **1820** COCK *Strains* II. 135 (E. D. D.), I wanna hear my fien's musca't, Sae dinna meat to peak. **1881** *Leicester Gloss, Peak*, to cry like a young bird; squeak like a young mouse, etc.

Peek, obs. form of **PEAK**, **PIQUE**.

Peek-bo, peek-a-boo. Now chiefly U. S. [*PEEK* *v. 1*, cf. *peek-bo, KECK* *v. 3*] = **BO-PEEK, PEEP-BO** (See *N. & Q.* 10th ser. II. 85, 153.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* IV. 11 (fol 1610), Nay, neuer play peeke-boe [fol 1610 boepe] with me **c1880** *American Song* (in N. & Q., as above), Peek-a-boo! Peek-a-boo! I see you hiding there. **1903** C. COPLAND *School of Abodes* (U. S.) 29 Like a mischievous child playing at peek-a-boo.

Peel: see **PEAK** *sb. 4* **Peeky**, var. **PEAKY** *a. 2* **Peel** (*phl.*), *sb. 1* Forms: 4-5 *pel*, 4-9 *peyl*, 4-9 *pele*, (5 *pell*, -e), 5-6 *Sc. peill*, -e, (6 *peyll*), 6 *Sc. peil*, (piel, paille), 6-7 *peele*, 4, 8- *peel*. [Known *a1300* in latinized form *pēlum* (later sometimes *pēla*), in AF. *pel*, *peil*, in 14th c. ME. *pel*, *pele*, whence 15-16th c. *Sc. peel*. In sense 1 = OF. *pel*, *peil* (mod. F. *pelle*) stake: -L. *pāl-us*, *pāl-um* stake. The development of sense 2 is parallel to that of the cognate **PALE** *sb. 1*; that of senses 3 and 4 is more obscure, but cf. the synonymous **PILE**.

For a detailed historical examination of the word, see *Peel: its Meaning and Derivation*, by Geo. Neilson F.S.A. Scot. 1893.]

1. A stake. [The usual sense in OF.] *Obs. rare.* **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2120 He 3ede and clambre vpp on a pele *v. 1* *rr* *pel*, *peyl*, *rim* eche dele, F. *encuete en pel* se *adversus*. And hyng heron by pe-hond *1nd* 2166 þou art a-cursed, þou woste weyl, And hange wele wurpy on a peyl. **c1330** - *Chon on Ware* (Rolls) 461r Longe pyles [MS. *peyl* peyles; Wace *aus* *ferres*] & grette dide þey make; Faste yn temese dide þey hem stake, Euerykon wyb nen schod. *1nd*. 4637 Iron-schod was ilka peel [*rim* ilka del].

2. A palisade or fence formed of stakes; a stockade; a stockaded or palisaded (and moated) enclosure, either as the outer court of a castle, or as an independent fort or defensible position. *Obs.*

1298-9 *Acts*, in Jos. Stevenson *Hist. Docum. Scotl* II 361 Pro vadis xlvij operumque venientium de Westmerland et Cumberland usque Loghmanan, ad faciendum pelum ibidem. Et pro vadis [iv sarvatorum] euntium apud Loghmanan ad sarranda ligna pro constructione peli ibidem per ij dies. Et pro vadis carpentariarum missorum apud Loghmanan pro factura peli ibidem peli ij dies. **1299** *Let. Pat. Edw. I*, *1nd* II 404 Ad ordinandum et providendum de secura custodia clausi extra castrum de Loghmanan palatio firmati. **1300** *Indenture* 2 Jan. *1nd* 408 Et que les meisons qui [Robert de Clifford] ad fait en le pel de Loghmanan lui demoeigent pur luy et pur ses geniz **1300** (Sept.) *Liber Quatuordecim Contrarot.* *Gardens* 105 Carpentarius facientibus pelum in foresta de Ingelwoode assidendum circa castrum de Damfries **1300** (Oct.) *Letter fr. Edward I.* Stevenson II. 296 Cest a savoir, que nostre seigneur le 101 est ale a Dounefries pour lever son pel e effoier le chastel. **1301** *Let. fr. R. de Tilhol gardeyn de Loghmanan* to Edw. I. 10 Sept. in Stevenson II. 432 Sachet, sire, que sue Johane de Soules, sire Ingram de Humfraville, nous ardyent nostre vile et assalyrent nostre pele demwynt prime dekes a heure de nounge. **c1430** FORBUND & BOWLA *Scotch* xii. 1 (1759) 220 Hoc in anno [1301] municipium de Linlithgow, quod Anglice *Pele* vocatur, per regem Anglie constructum est.]

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15912 Ful baldely & stille Dide he vitaille þe toun ful well, Defensable wyb bretaxes & pel. - *Chron* (1810) 157 þe Romancer it sais, R[ichard] did mak a pele, On kastelle wile alle wais, wioht of tre fulle well. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 137 And at lythkow ves than a peill, McKell, and stark, and stufft weill with ynghis men. **c1425** WYNTOUN *Cron* VII. 614r The Pele of Lyddale. **c1470** HENRY WALLACE ix. 1093 The peyll thar tuk, and slew that was tharin **1528** *St. Papers Hen VIII* IV. 492 One strong pele of ill Will Armistraigues, buylded after sicke maner that it couth not be brynt ne destroyed, unto it was cut downe with axes.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas V* (1814) II 346 That euery landit man duelland in þe Inland or vpon þe bordoun, havand þare ane hundreth pund land sill big ane sufficient barmkyn apoun his landis. of Stane and lyme for þe Ressett and defens of him his tennents and þer gudis in trubulous tyme wt ane toure in the samyn for him self gif he thinks it expedient And þat all vther landit men of smallar Rent big pelis and gret strenthis as þai ples for saifing of þare selhs men tennents and gudis. And þat all the saidis strenthis barmkynn, and pelis be buggit and completit within twa yeris vnder þe pane. **1599** *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 236 For pulling down of a peill of the said George Chalens and sta and awsytyke xt ky and oxin **1589** in *Exch. Rolls Scotl* XXII 25 The femailis of the park and peil of Lanlithquew. **1596** *Darvymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl* I. 98 Bot thay far staidor do make, four nuked, of earth only, quhillke nathir can be burnte, nor w/out a gret force of men of weir dounne can be castne thir ar thair pailles.

3. A castle; esp. a small castle or tower; = PILE *sb. 2* *Obs.* (app. only in English writers.)

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 220, I gan to romen til I fonde The castel yate on my ryght honde. Ther mette I cryngne many oon, A luges, larges, hald vp wel, God saue the lady of this peil **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 273/2 A Peille A castelle **1793** CHURCHWARD in Nichols *Progr. Q. Edin.* (1823) I 399 A littell Bastillion, builded on a hil to the which piel the soulders of the man fort did repayre. **1679** [see **PILE** *sb. 2*]

4. The general name, in modern writers, for the small towers or fortified dwellings built in the 16th c. in the border counties of England and Scotland, for defence against hostile forays; consisting of a massive square edifice, the ground-floor of which was vaulted, and used as a shelter or refuge for cattle, while the upper part (the access to which was by a door on the level of the first floor, with external ladder or movable stair) was the abode of the owner and his family.

(In this sense, probably orig. short for *peel-house* (see 6), i. e. house defended by a peel (in sense 2). But the name is now applied in many cases in which it has no historical support.) It is evidently akin to sense 3.

1726 GORDON *Itin. Septent.* 54 At this Town [Kirkintilloch] there is another Fort upon the Wall, called the Peel **1792** *Archæologia X* 102 This kind of building was called in Scotland a *peel*, and in England, a keep or dungeon **1805** SCOTT *Last Minst.* I. xav, He passed the Peel of Goldiland. *1nd*. IV. 11, The frightened flocks and herds were pent Beneath the peel's rude battlement **1846** BROCKPIT *N. C. Gloss* II 69 The 'peel' was a square tower strongly fortified, where cattle were secured in the bottom story at night, and the family occupied the upper part **1882** J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3 425 The mansion . . . is an adaptation . . . of an old fortified peel to modern requirements **1894** R. S. FRANKSON *Westmorland* xviii 280 These peels are small and massively built towers of stone, with high-pitched roof, of slate

5. Hence, the proper name of a place in the Isle of Man. (Cf. *Castletown* in the same island.)

1399 *Charter of Hen IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII 95/1 Concessimus eidem Comiti Northumbrie Insulam, Castrum, Pelam, et Dominium de Man **1478** in *Kable Life Bp Wilson* vi. (1863) 129 The Ordinary hath used to send for aid unto the Constable of the Castle, or of the Peel **1765** *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, All the islands, castle, pele, and lordship aforesaid

6. *attrib.*, as peel-dike, the wall or rampart of a peel; peel-house, -tower = sense 4.

1505 *Acc. Lad. High Treas. Scot* III. 84 To bigging of the peil dikis of Lanlithgow. **1586** *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV. 106 Ane peel house, with byre, hall and berne **1814** SCOTT *Peel*, xlii, Had you put this gentleman into the pit of the ivawash at Balmawhapple. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 11 In the border countries these towers, commonly called *Pele* towers, are very usual. **1856** J. C. BRUCE *Bayeux Tap. Elucidated* II. 36 The ancient 'peel houses' of the North of England. **1874** HARRIS *Story of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 258 An occasional peel-tower stands like a milestone of history.

Peel (*phl.*), *sb. 2* Forms: 4-7 *pele*, 5-7 *peele*, 5- *peel*, (6 *peile*, 6-7 *peale*, 8-9 *peal*, 9 *dial. pale*). *β. 5, 9 dial. pylle* [ME *a. OF. pele* (mod. F. *pelle*) shovel] :-L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel. Cf. **PALE** *sb. 3*]

1. A shovel or shovel-shaped implement; now locally or dialectally applied to a fire-shovel, and in some technical uses = see quotes.

Some of the early quotes may belong to 2

14 *Voc* in Wr. Wulcker 599/36 *Pala*—Item dicitur latum instrumentum ferreum ad opus ignis, a pele. **1572** *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees) I. 349 The Kitching. One Raking croke, one Iron por, one pele, one iron coulcrake **1574** *vij*. **1586** in *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 237 Mending a shovell and a pele, **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 8r This Past is very white. They serve it upon little Wooden Peels made on purpose. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 9 Two men set a stirring of it with wooden peels **1743** *Land & Country Brev.* IV. (ed. 2) 237 [They] burn it 22 Hours into a Coak which they break and divide into pretty large Pieces with an Iron-Peel **1807** *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 214 The cream may be removed into an open vessel, and there moved by hand with a stick about a foot long, at the end of which is fixed a sort of peel, with which about 22 lbs of butter may be separated from the butter-milk at a time **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 360 At the top of the table is a large triangular non peel or shovel, with its fore part bearing upon the edge of the table. **1828-32** WEBSTER, *Peel*, in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.

2. *spec.* A baker's shovel, a pole with a broad flat disk at the end for thrusting loaves, pies, etc., into the oven and withdrawing them from it.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 155 Pis boon is lich to a pele

wip þe whiche men setten breed into þe ouene. **c1495** *Pict. Voc* in Wr. Wulcker 608/33, 34 *Hoc furnorum, Hoc phia*, pyle. **1519** *Horman Pyle* 151b, Sette in the bedde with a pele. **c1537** *Theriacles* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 424 The backster of Ball'dockbury with her baking peel **1554** *Hulot*, Pile for an ouen. Loke in pele. **1596** *Union Inv.* (1841) 2 On iron pele, i searces, j great bread gale. **1614** B. JONSON *Barb. Fair* III. 11, A notable hot Baker 'twas when hee ply'd the pele **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 85/2 A Baker, with a Peel in his both hands. **1750** W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 75 Set them on a peel, and lay them to bake at the oven's mouth **1886** T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* (1895) 320 (E. D. D.) Hearing a noise, out ran his wife with the oven pyle **1887** S. *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., We have two varieties of peels, viz. bread-peels and pie-peels. **1890** *Glosses, Gloss., Pale, or Peel*, a flat, spade-shaped tool used by bakers, to take dishes, etc., out of the oven

3. *Printing.* A T-shaped instrument used to hang up damp freshly printed sheets to dry.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc. Printing* xxv. 1 He Loads and unloads his Peel again successively, till he have Hung up the whole Heap. **1771** LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 487 He takes the Handle of the Peel in his left hand, and lays the top part flat down upon the Heap **1838** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Peel*, a printer's tool for hanging up damp printed sheets on a line to dry.

4. The blade or wash of an oar. *U. S.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Peel* 3. (*Nautical*.) The wash of an oar. **1890** WEBSTER, *Peel* Also, the blade of an oar.

5. *attrib.*, as in two-peel, three-peel machine, sizes of the cutting-machine in biscuit-making; peel-end, the portion of a biscuit- or cracker-machine beyond the cutter.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*

Peel (*phl.*), *sb. 3* Also 6-7 *peele*, (7 *peul*). See also **PILL** *sb. 1* [Appears first in 16th c., as a collateral form of the earlier **PILL** *sb. 1* (still widely used in the dialects) after **PEEL** *v. 1* (Cf. also **OF. pel**, mod. F. *pau* skin, iind, peel :-L. *pell-em* skin)]

The iind or outer coating of any fruit; esp. in *orange*, *lemon*, *citron*-*peel*; candied peel, the candied iind of various species of *Citrus*, esp. the citron, used as a flavouring in cookery and confectionery.

[**1388-18** : see **PILL** *sb. 1*]

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) II 269 For churned milke we gaue them bread and pomgranat peeler, wherewith they vse to tanneth their goats skines which they churne withall **1611** COTGR. *Follicule*, a huske, hull, peele, or skin inclosing seed. **1615** [see **ORANGE-PEEL**]. **1672** *Lemon peel* [see **LEMON** *sb. 1*]. **1712** tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 123 A Nut, having a green Bark or Peel. **1751** 151 Candied Orange Peel. **1861-80** MRS BERTON *Househ. Management*, s. 1871 Ingredients. 2 oz. of sweet almonds, 1 oz. of candied peel, cut the peel into neat slices *1nd* s. 1878 Add the sugar, peel, ginger, spice, and treacle. **1875** EMERSON *lett. & Soc. Atms* viii. 192 The rich feed on fruits and game,—the poor, on a watermelon's peel

b. *Comb.*, as peel-maker, one who prepares candied peel.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug (1854) 119/3 Occupations of People Peel-maker

Peel, *sb. 4* *Sc.* [Goes with **PEEL** *v. 2*] A match, an equal.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* VII. ii, In time of peace, he never had a Peel. So courteous he was, and so genteel. **1813** PICKIN *Poems* II. 132 (Jam.) She flush him John Gilpin, nae sang is its peel. For a pattern to work by. **1881** STRATHFERN *More Bits* xiv, When time was called, the numbers on each side were equal, or *peels*, in curling phraseology.

Peel, *sb. 6*, collateral f. **PILLOW**, now *dial.*

Peel (*phl.*), *v. 1* Forms. (3 *peolien*), 4-5 *pelen*, -yn, 5-6 (9 *Sc.*) *pele*, 6 *peele*, *piel*, 6-8 *Sc. peil*, (*peill*, *peile*), 7 *peal*, 7- *peel*. [A collateral form of **PILL** *v. 1*, formerly used in all the senses of the latter; in later use, in Standard English, appropriated to the sense 'decorticate' and uses thence derived. For the phonology see **PILL** *v. 1* (It seems possible that the comparatively modern sense-differentiation of *pill* and *pele*, *peel*, may have been influenced by the example of F. *pillier* to pillage, iob, and *peler* to deprive of hair, to strip of skin, to peel.)]

I. To pillage, rob.

1. *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil, rifle, strip of possessions (a person or place); = **PILL** *v. 1*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2357 Certys beste 137t wykkyd ys. Namly, pore men for to pele Or robbe or bete with-oute skylle. *1nd* 6790 Lorde! how shall these robbers fare That the pore peyyl pelyn ful bare **c1386** CHAUCER *Parv.* I. 7 693 What seie we than of hem that pelyn & don extorcion to holley chirche? **1450** *Rolls of Parit V.* 204/2 Hit [the said Isle] hath be so pelyd and oppressid. **a1600** *Yak Up-lands Compl.* in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 231 Pure Commons pre-entice ar peilid. **1648** SYMONS *Vind. Chas.* I. 161 All the people . . . who have been wronged, peeled and oppressed. **1690** MITTON *Rest Eng.* I. Archigallo. by peeling the wealthier sort, stuff'd his Treasury. **1722** BERKELEY *Alciphron* II. s. 11 Would it not be a disagreeable Sight to see an honest Man peeled by Sharpers?

2. *trans.* To exhaust or impoverish (soil); = **PILL** *v. 1* i. b. *Obs.*

1820 W. FOLINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix 35 Oates doe well in a leane dry Clay, though they peeel a better and prepare a moist.

2. To seize or take by violence or extortion; to make a prey of; = PILL *v. 1* 3. *Obs.*

[**c1350-1618** see **PILL** *v. 1* 3.]

1450 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 91 A man gais

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV.* 1. ii. 238 There is not a dangerous
action can peepe out his head, but I am thrust vpon it.

coward head to date my age. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I
115 Hiding himself in the belfry, and occasionally peeping
a bit of his head out. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* l. 871 A well
Whose patient level peeps its crystal eye Right upward.

4. *trans.* To spy out by peeping. 1796
1817-18 CORBETT *Resid U. S.* (1822) 235 Telling them the
story of Baker's peeping out the name, marked on the sack,
which the old woman was wearing as a petticoat.

Peepal: see PEEPUL.

† Peep-arm. *Obs. rare* [f. PEEP *v* 2 + ARM
cf. next] In *phr.* To play peep-arm, to let the
arm be seen as briefly as possible.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. I.* A broken [i. e. worn out
at the elbow] sleeve keeps the arm back And thence we
say, that such a one plays at peep-arm.

Peep-bo (pēp'bō). *colloq.* = BO-PEEP. Cf.
PEEK-BO.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* x, Small restless black eyes, that
kept winking and twinkling on each side of his nose, as if
they were playing a perpetual game of peep-bo with that
feature. 1849-78 HALLIWELL, *Peep-bo*, the term is extended
to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused
of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient. 1889 J. S.
WINTER *Mrs Bob* (1891) 40 The afternoon sun playing
peep-bo among his thick golden curls

Peep^{er} 1 (pēp'pēr) [f. PEEP *v* 1 + -ER 1]

1. One who or that which peeps or cheeps.

1611 CORG. *Pepeur*, a peeper, cheeper, puler.

2. *spec. a.* A young chicken or pigeon.

1591 LVLV *Endymion* v. i. I preferre an ancient henne before
a yonge chicken peeper. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumarch*,
Hen. V., colvii, But nobly cover with a Wing wide Spread,
Featheries above 'em to surround them All, Amated peepers
1733 BRAMSTON *Mau of Taste* 14 Snails the first couise,
and Peepers crown the meal 1755 JOHNSON, *Peepur*, a young
chicken just breaking the shell

b. *U. S.* A name given to various tree-frogs, esp.
the Hylodes.

1884 ROB *Nat Ser Story* vi, He said they were peepers.
1889 G. H. ELLWANGER *Garden's Story* l. 19 The chorus
of the *Hylodes*, or peepers, that piercing treble that
nothing—even the katydid—can equal in strident intensity.

Peep^{er} 2 (pēp'pēr). [f. PEEP *v* 2 + -ER 1]

1. One who peeps or peers, esp. one who looks
or pries furtively, a pryer, a 'Paul Pry'.

1652 GAULE *Magistrum* 375 He. had his eyes put out,
an apt punishment for all peepers and star gazers 1663
KILLIGREW *Parson's Word* v. ii in *Hall's Dictionary* XIV 519
that would not I give for a peepers place at the meeting?
1711 SHEL *Spitator* No 53 p. 8, I doubt not but you will
think a Peepers as much more peevish than a Stater 1795
WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Convention Bill* Wks 1812 III 380
Then let the bullet dismiss the saucy Peepers to the dead.

2. *slang.* An eye. Chiefly *pl.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Peepers*, Eyes. 1755 J.
SHEBBE *Lydia* (1769) II 181 An understanding as much
distorted and awry as his two peepers. 1786 GROSSE *Dict*
Vulg. T., *Peepers*, eyes; *single peeper*, a one eyed man
1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 6 A slight cut on the right peeper.
1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, A secret invisible to the
stupid peepers of that young whiskered prig.

3. a. *Cant.* A looking-glass; also (quot. 1785)
a spyglass, *pl.* a pair of spectacles. b. A small
window (*nonce-use*).

1694 *Ladies Dict* 380 *Peepers*, a Looking-glass. a. 1700
B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Queere-peepers*, c. old fashion'd,
old'nary, black framed, or common Looking glasses. 1785
GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Peepers*, a spying glass, and also
a looking glass, (*cant*) 1825 JAMIESON, *Peepers*, . . . a cant term
for spectacles, *Roeb.* 1899 BARRING GOULD *Ed of West* I 11.
30 The windows are small, and the brown thatch is lifted
above these peepers.

4. As a local name of animals and plants: a. A
species of Tub-fish, *Trigla cucullus* (Cornwall)
(*Eng Dial. Dict.*). b. A local name of the Pim-
pernel (*Lees Flora W. Yorksh.* (1888) 795).

Peep-eye (pēp'pēi). *rare*. = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO.

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 791 The baby made futile
efforts to play 'peep-eye' with anybody jovially disposed in
the crowd

Peep-hole (pēp'hōl). A small hole through
which one can peep

1611 ORWAY *Soldiers Fort* l. 1, And then for a peep-Hole,
odds fish I have a peep Hole for thee. 1716 LADY M. W.
MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept. The Comedy began with
Juinter's falling in love out of a peep-hole in the clouds
1827 J. H. NEWMAN in J. Jennings *Life* (1888) 119 We see
each other as through the peep holes of a show. 1890 F. W.
ROBINSON *Very strange Family* 3 Mr Barnett had put up
the shutters, and had glass peep holes made in every one of
them

Peeping, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. PEEP *v* 1 + -ING 1] The
action of PEEP *v* 1; cheeping.

c. 1403 [see PEEP *v* 1]. 1554 MULLOT, Pipyng or peeping
of bydes, or fowles. 1709 W. DILLIAM in *Phil. Trans*
XXVI. 491 The Peeping of Chickens in the Egg. I have
my self divers times heard that 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON
Army Life (1870) 71 No sound but the peeping of the frogs
in a marsh. 1868 A. K. H. Lloyd *Less Mad Age* 353 The
feeble peeping of two weak voices singing a long duet.

Peeping, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. PEEP *v* 2 + -ING 1] The
action of PEEP *v* 2: looking through a narrow
opening, peeping, prying; emergence into view

1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 185 If at the
first peeping out of the shell, a young Student sets not a
gaue face on it, he is cast of and discouraged. 1593 SHAKS
Lear, 1089 Why pryst thou through my window? leave thy
peeping. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xvi 210 In a morning up
we rise Ere Auroras peeping. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst. v.* No
one has paid for peeping since Tom of Coventry's days.
attrib. 1624 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* civ. 98 The Fox spy'd
him . . . through a Peeping Hole. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.*

No 8 49 A next Room, into which there were the peeping
Holes frequent in Taverns. 1880 BROWNING *Mulgrave* 65,
I have found me a peeping-place

Peeping, *ppl a.* 1 [f. PEEP *v* 1 + -ING 2] That
peeps or cheeps; cheeping.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amute* (1870) 76 The Robine small,
and peeping Wien 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Resc* II
455 The peeping chicken 1643 HORN & ROSE *Gale Lang*
Unt xiv § 147 Young chicks, callow and unfledged called
peeping chicks 1804 R. D. SHARPE *Handb. Birds Cl Brit*
I 107 The Meadow Pipit uttering a 'peep-ing' note

Peeping, *ppl a.* 2 [f. PEEP *v* 2 + -ING 2] That
peeps or peers; that peeps forth or emerges slightly
into view, † (*slang*) drowsy, nodding, 'winking'.

Peeping Tom. see quot. 1837, hence allusively

1554 WYRLEY *Armorie* 13 Putting forth a little cressant,
or a peeping mollet c. 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. i. Whilst
we show reverence to yond peeping moon a 1700 B. E.
Dict Cant Crew, *Peeping*, Drowsy, Sleepy. 1707 MORTIMER
Husb (1721) II. 34 The first peeping red Buds and Leaves
1784 COWPER *Trocin* 235 Else he yet begun To vulg the
peeping down upon his chin 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*,
Peeping Tom, a nick name for a curious prying fellow
1837 *Penny Cyc* VIII 1181 The story (of Godiva) is em-
bellished with the incident of Peeping Tom, a prying inquisi-
tive tailor, who was stuck blind for popping out his head
as the lady passed. 1884 *Sat Rev.* 14 June 1791/2 A mossy
tecess surrounded by peeping flowers.

Peep^{le}: see PEEPUL.

† Peep^{ing}. *Obs. rare*—1 [f. PEEP *v* 1 + -ING 1]

A little 'peeping' animal; a chicken

1594 O. B. *Quest Profit. Concern* 29 She returns into
the house to her peeping, singing, I have her, I have her

Peep of day. [See PEEP *sb.* 2 b]

1. The first appearance of daylight, the earliest
dawn.

[1530 see PEEP *sb.* 2 b.] 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III
1131/2 The morrow . . . by the peep of day, all the batteries
began 1824 J. PARKER *Apost Life* I 118 The first sacrifice
was offered at the very peep of day *fig* a 1836 Miss T.
MORTIMER (*ibid*) The Peep of Day, or a Sines of the earliest
religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving
attrib 1854 SMDLEY L. *Arundel* 612 Always supposing
our peep-of-day amusement goes as it should do.

2. *Peep-of-day boys*, a Protestant organization in
the North of Ireland (c. 1784-95), whose members
visited the houses of their Roman Catholic op-
ponents (see DEFENDER 1 d) at daybreak in search
of arms. So *Peep-of-day clergyman*, *principle*;
also *Peep-o'-dayism*.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent
bandits of Looes, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'-day Boys, White
Boys, &c. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 267
[He] joined the peep of day boys in full cry. 1845 SPY.
SMITH *Pragm. Irish Rom. Cath. Ch. Wks.* 1859 II. 340/2
A peep-of-day clergyman will no longer preach to a peep-of-
day congregation 1890 LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* xvi. VII.
20 A corps of volunteers which had been originally raised
on Peep of Day principles

3. A local name of the plant Star of Bethlehem,
Ornithogalum umbellatum (*Shrosh Wordbk* 1879).

Peep-show (pēp'shō). [f. PEEP *v* 2 or *sb.* 2 +
SHOW *sb.*] A small exhibition of pictures, etc.,
viewed through a magnifying lens inserted in a
small orifice. Also *fig.*

1861 in *Mayhew Lond. Labour* III. 881/2 Being a cripple,
I am obliged to exhibit a small peep-show. 1865 DICKENS
Mut. Fr. iv. vi, A Peep-show which had originally started
with the Battle of Waterloo, and had since made it every
other battle of later date. 1869 SUTTON *C. P. Ploughm.*
Talk 18 As boys see sights in a peepshow at our fair. 1870
LOWELL *Study Wind.* 25 The peep-shows which Nature
presents with such endless variety for her children.

Peepul, pipal (pēp'pāl). Also 8-9 peeples,
pipal, peepal, pepal, -ul, pipul. [Hindi: *pīpāl*:—
Skr. *pīpālā*.] An Indian species of fig-tree (*Ficus*
religiosa), regarded as sacred: = BO-TREE. Often
attrib. *peepul*, *pīpāl*-tree.

1788 *Anatich. Res* I 390 An excavation in the ground,
filled with a fire of pipal wood. 1798 W. TENNANT *Ind.*
Recreat (1803) II 356 The seeds of the people tree, as often
as they fall upon an old edifice spring up into trees with
great rapidity 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II.
162 A large pepul tree grew near. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist.*
Ind. I. 241 The country is often scattered with old mangoe
trees and lofty tamarinds and pipals. 1887 LANG *Myth.*
Ritual & Relg. II 235 The village Gods which in India dwell
in the pepul or the bo tree. 1891 KIRING *Life's Handicap*
Pref 7 Great pipal trees overhung the well windlass.

Peepy (pēp'i), a. *dial.* and *colloq.* [f. PEEP *v* 2
or *sb.* 2 + -y.] a. Drowsy, sleepy. (Cf. PEEP *v* 2 b.)

b. Characterized by peeping.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Peepy*, sleepy, drowsy. Go to peepy-
by, i. e. to sleep. *Var. dial.* 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver*
8 (H. D. D.) With long waiting we fell peepy. 1898 M. P.
SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 150 Peepy little bewitching eyes.

Peer (pēr), *sb.* (a.) Forms: 3-5 per, 3-6 pier, 4
peor, 4-5 pare, peyre, 4-6 pere, 4-7 peere, 4-8
peir, 5 pir, pyre, peyr, pyze, persee, 5-7 piare,
6 peare, 4- peer. [ME. a. OF. *per*, *peer* (10th c.
in Littré), since 16th c. *pair*, = Fr. *Sp* *pair*, *il pare*,
L. *par-em* equal. In OF. *per* was both adj. and
sb.; in English the adj. use is quite subordinate,
and only in the expression *peer to*, where it might
also be viewed as the *sb.*]

1. An equal in civil standing or rank; one's equal
before the law

[1215 *Magna Carta* l. xxi, Comites & barones non americi-

entur nisi per pares suos. *Ibid* xxxix, Nullus liber homo
capiatur, vel imprisonetur, nisi per legale iudicium parium
suorum, vel per legem terrae.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne*
6076 Men *pat* mot weyl, at alle pers, lyue as lordes, and be
here pers. 1390 GOWER *Court* III. 168 By his side He set
him down as pier and pier c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi.
89 Whether he suffice of his piete or of his piete, or of his
lower 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xi (1877) 1. 222 When
soever anie of the nobilitie are conuicted of high treason by
their peeres, that is to saie equals 1660 R. COKE *Justice*
Vind. 16 Nor must Stafford suffer by an ordinary way of
judicature by his peers, he must die by Act of Parliament.
1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. xii 403 As the lords, though
different in rank, yet all of them are peers in respect of
their nobility, so the Commons all are in law peers, in
respect of their want of nobility 1808 SCOTT *Alam* I.
xxviii, He strode across the hall of state, And flouted
Marmion where he sate, As he his peer had been 1877
MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 79 The sacred chain of
friendship links together those who are unequal in rank as
well as those who are each other's peers.

2. One who takes rank with another in point of
natural gifts or other qualifications; an equal in
any respect. Said also of things.

c. 1290 *J. Eng. Leg* I. 453/166 Sent Martin was apostolene
pier for be holie gost a-lighte in him ase in be Apostles.
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7970 Of al be psalmes o be sauter his
psalme o penance has na per c. 1386 CHAUCER *Non's P.* I.
30 Chauntecleer In al the land of crowing nas his peer
1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. vi, I knowe wel thou hast not
thy pyne of ony ertely synful man 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey*
civ. (1893) 242 He had moche leyd down his pryde he
wende to have faughten peer to peer. 1535 COVE RIDALE
Acclins vi. 15 A faithfull frende hath no peare 1624 SIR T.
BROWNE *Ch. Mor* I. § 36 Fidelity, Houty and generous
Honesty . . . wherein the true Heroick English Gentleman
hath no Peer. 1791 COWPER *Utad* II. 491 Ulysses Jove's
peer in wisdom 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 158 (1890) 134
When we wish to overcome molecular forces, we must attack
them by their peers 1888 BRYCE *Ames.* *Commun* lxixv
(1890) II 607 Some of those men were the peers of the best
European statesmen of the time

† 3. One who is associated or matched with
another; a companion, mate; a rival. In quot.
c. 1330 = wife. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13 K. *Alis.* 1576 Damosells plaien with peoren alle.
c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 205 Malde pe quene hi,
pere in God scho did endyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xi 16
Childien sittynge in cheeprynge crynge to hir peers
[etc.]. c. 1400 *Destr Troy* 3673 Pollux the peir kyng
and his pere Castor 1467 *W. atterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep*
Hist. MSS Comm. App v 300 Every Maite and Maues
pare shal have his own vice to telection of the Maure.
1591 SPENSER *Vis Worlds Van.* vi. An hideous Dragon
Strove with a Spider his unequal peare 1657 COWLEY
Death Will Harve II. My sweet Companion, and my
gentle Peere. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 493 O, glorious
he, beyond his darning peers! 1837 KEATS *Endym* iv 271,
To stray away into these forests dear, Alone, without a peer.

4. A member of one of the degrees of nobility
in the United Kingdom; a duke, marquis, earl,
viscount, or baron.

Peers are of three classes: *peers of the United Kingdom*
or *of the realm* (up to 1707 called *peers of England*, from
1707 to 1801 *peers of Great Britain*), all of whom, when of age
and not otherwise disqualified, may sit in the House of
Lords, *peers of Scotland*, of whom sixteen are elected to
each Parliament as representative members; to sit in the
House of Lords, *peers of Ireland*, of whom twenty-eight
representatives are elected for life to the House of Lords.
By a declaration of the House of Lords in 1892, Bishops are
only lords of Parliament, and not peers

[1321-2 Act 15 *Edw* II. Nous piers de la terre, Countes &
Barouns, en la presence nostre Seigneur le Roi, agaidoms
que Sir Hugh le Despenser le fitz et Sir Hugh le Despenser
le pere soient desheritez. 1332 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 68/2
Le Seigneur de Wake & autres Piers de la terre.] 1382
WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 524 By counsil of peeres of pe
rewme. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 15 Thai Besocht him
fair, as a peyr off the land, To cum and tak sum gouernail
on hand. 1595 MARR *Mag. Rich* II 5 The Piers and Loides
that did his cause uphold 1599 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI.* iv. vii.
127 The proudest Peere in the Realme shall not wear a
head on his shoulders vnlesse he pay me tribute. 1654
VILVAIN *Ept Ess* II. 1. 26 Kings rule is good, wots the
Peers optumacy. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng* II.
iii 276 All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's
Hereditary constant Counsellors 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey*
II. viii, The neighbouring peer, full of grace and gravity.
1900 Whitaker's *Alm* 120 The House of Lords . . . consists
of the Spiritual Peers of England . . . the Temporal Peers
of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and,
in addition, 16 Hereditary Peers of Scotland selected to each
Parliament, and 28 Hereditary or created Peers of Ireland
elected for life.

b. In reference to France; (a) One of the
twelve peers of France. see DOUZEPERS; (b) One
who possessed a territory which had been erected
into a lordship, and who had a right to sit in the
Parliament of Paris; (c) A member of the Upper
Legislative Chamber, 1814-1848.

[c. 1205, c. 1310: see DOUZEPERS.] c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x.
911 The peryss off France was still at thair parlement. c. 1489
CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 453 Rowland was a ferde
for his vnclie charlemagn. wherfor he went anone nyght
hym and soo dyde oliver, ogyer, & all the xii peers 1494
FABYAN *Chron.* I. clv 143 [Charles Martel] chase xii perys,
which, after some wyrters, are callid dozeperys. 1611 CORG.
s. v. *Pair*, *La Cour des Pairs*, the Parliament of Paris
wherein the Peeres of France may sit as Assistants 1630
R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commun.* 178-9 The Twelve Peers
of France have the precedence before all the rest of the
Nobility Of these Peeres, there be six of the Clergie.
1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v, The title peer, in France, is
bestowed . . . on every lord or person, whose fee is erected into
a lordship or peerishp. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxxiii, When
Rowland brave and Oliver, And every paladin and peer, On

Roncesvalles died! 1848 W H KELLY tr *J. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I 131 Measures... directly opposed to the constitutional charter, to the constitutional rights of the chamber of peers, to the laws of the French.

6. Applied to the *honor* of Sparta, i.e. those citizens who had equal right to hold state offices.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 373 All who were unable to defray this expense, were... degraded into a lower class, from the rank of Peers to that of Inferiors, or Commoners. 1854 GROTE *Greece* II. LXIII IX 344 A Spartan citizen, but not one of that select number called The Equals or The Peers.

5 In generalized sense: A man of high rank, in any country, state, or organization, a noble.

c 1350 *Will. Patern* 3976, & alle be lordes of bat lond & be best burgeys & be pers of spayne bat were to prison take c 1440 *Bone Flor* 233 Go we to owre counsell pers. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Basin Par* Heb XII 25 An innumerable syght of angels the heade peares & inhabitauntes thereof. c 1585 CRESS *Pembroke* Ps LXVIII xi, Egypis greates peeres with homage shall attend. 1665 MEDHAM *Med. Medicines* 21 Summoning all the Peers of the Faculty to a solemn Assembly. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 427 P 8 The Statute and Behaviour of Satan and his Peers. 1701 Dr FOR True-born Eng 27 Pride, the first Peer, and President of Hell.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. That is a peer. 1693 G. STREVEN in *Dryden's Journal* VIII. (1697) 209 A Peer Actor is no monstrous thing, Since Rome has own'd a Fidler for a King. 1889 *Daily News* 31 Jan 3/6 Their peer critic had expressed his willingness [etc.] 1895 *Vestm. Gaz.* 11 Aug 1/3 The fashion of Peer Mayors' delights provincial townsfolk and their womenkind. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 11/4 Lord Cardigan was the first peer-prisoner to be defended by members of the Bar.

b. Comb. as peer-maker, -making; -ridden adj. 1884 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. at Denigh*, The cup is nearly full. We have been too long a peer-ridden nation. 1894 *Vestm. Gaz.* 30 Mar 6/3 Mr Gladstone has been the greatest peer-maker of this, or perhaps of any, century. 1900 *Ibid.* 29 May 2/2 Peer making used to be considered a dearly cherished prerogative of the Crown.

B. adj. or quasi-adj. Equal (to). [a 1300 *Cursor* M 450 To godd self wald he be pere. 1387 *REVISAS Heyden* (Rolls) I 49 Asia is most in quantite, Europa is lasse, and pere (HIGDEN *par*, 1432-50 egalle, CAXTON lykel in nombre de peple. *Ibid.* 179 Pe grete Constantinus bulde and made his citee eueue and pere to Rome [equum Roma]. 1567 SATUR *Poems Reform.* vi. 36 Jour strength to thairis on a way mycht be pei. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 He is Peer to the great Lords of the Countrey. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 More than one artist whose hand has not been peer to his feeling.]

Hence Peerhood, the condition of being a peer, peerish. Also (nonce-words) Peerish a., of or pertaining to a peer; Peerling, a peer's son, an embryo peer; Peerly a., abounding in peers (so peeriness).

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 704 His flourishing period of poet-hood and peerhood when Louis Philippe was king. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. II § 141 (1740) 309 Any other Peer might have been taken and made a Peerish Example of. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life of Ld. Bury* 62 The gay Peerling, who is barely entitled to the honors and immunities of manhood. 1865 *Spectator* 25 Nov 1302/2 A monopoly of power can no more be safely allowed to peers, peerlings, and peers' sons-in-law, than to autocrats. 1895 *Vestm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 The new Cabinet is 'peery to the end' no one less than an earl gets anything this morning.

Peer (piər), v. 1. Forms: 4-5 pere(n), 5 peere, peyre, Sc. peer, 6- peer. [a OF. *peer*, var. of *pairier*, *parier*:—L. *pariāre* to make equal, f. *par-ēn* equal, PEER.]

†1. trans. To make equal; to class as equal; to put in the same rank or on an equal footing with.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 666 [Bruce] To quhom, in-to guide cheualry I dar peer name. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVIII (*Egipciane*) 1312 To be quibell al be waird ma nocht be peryd. c 1610 SYLVESTER tr. *Mahomet's Mem.* Moral XXXII, Man Presume not yet to peer the wath thy God. c 1666 HEYMAN *Hist. Frendry*, II. (1670) 347 Being now Peered with the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Essex.

2. To equal, to rank with.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1887 Was never perus myght hym peyre By resone ne ryght. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps cxix 162 Of Homer it is said that none could ever peer him for poetry. 1796 BURNS 'O what is she that lo'es me' (Chorus), O that's the queen o' woman-kind, And ne'er a one to peer her. 1886 MARY HOWITT *Surrey in Captiv.* v, Young Surrey—that brave heart That knight-hood might not peer.

3. intr. To be equal, to rank on an equality.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B xv 410 Acres and hermytes, and monkes and freres Peren [v. r. peeren, peres] to apostles how her parfit lyuynge. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 62 He wolde haue peerd with god of blis. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 b, Hertford may well with the best peere. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Old Mill-stream* II, The Thames of Old England... Could not peer with the mill-streamlet close to my home.

4. [f. prec sb.] trans. To make (a man) a peer; to raise to the peerage, to ennoble. colloquial.

1753 *Dedication on Dedication* 11 He was to be peerd and pension'd. 1883 TENNYSON in *Life* (1897) II. xv. 300 Her Majesty must decide as to when I am to be peerd.

Peer (piər), v. 2. Also 6-7 peere, (8 pier) [Known from c 1590: of uncertain origin and history.

Exactly the same sense as 1 below was expressed in the 14th c. by *PIRE* v (app. = LG. *piren*), and *peer* has accordingly been assumed to be merely a later form or spelling of *pire*. But, besides that there was a clear chronological gap between the two words, *peer* is not a phonetic development

of *pire*, and cannot, so far as is at present known, be formally identified with that word; whether there was any irregular or ulterior connexion does not appear. In 15-16th c., *peer*, *peere*, were also ordinary spellings of *PEAR* v = *appear*, and, in many instances (see senses 2, 3 below) the use of *peer* comes so close to that of *peer* (*appear*), that it is difficult to believe that there was not some blending of the two words, attributable to the fact that when *peer*, to look out, is said of inanimate things, the meaning is that they *appear* as if they were looking out. In several of the Shaksperian uses of *peer* it is difficult to determine whether the things are thought of as looking out, or as just appearing.]

1. intr. To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out.

1591 *1st Pt. Isotonimo* I 1 209 One peeres for day, the other gappes for night. 1596 SHAKS *Meach* V. I. 129, I should be still Peering in Maps for poits, and peers, and 10des. 1623 JAS I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 139, I have bene troubled with Hamilton, who would needs peere over my shoudlet quhen I was reading thame. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 275, I walked about peering and peeping into every door and window I came near. 1831 POE *Raven* v, Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* XXXI, How dare you pry, and peer, and stare at me, suiah?

b. trans. To search out, to pry out. 1838 *Litt. Jr. Madras* (1843) 181 We did not want him to go and peer out all the gossip concerning them.

2. intr. (fig.) Said of inanimate things figured as looking out. To 'peer out' so as just to be seen, to appear slightly or in a half-hidden manner.

1592 SHAKS *Rom.* & *Jul.* I. 1 126 An hour before the worshipst Sun Peer'd forth the golden window of the East. 1596 — *2 Hen. VI.* v. 1 110 How bloody the Sunne begins to peers About yon busky hill. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lakonia* xv. viii, Domes, and pinnacles, and spires were seen Peering above the sea. 1830 TENNYSON *Dryg* vi, The frail blue-bell peeth over Rare bioidy of the purple clover. 1831 CARLYLE *Sat. Rev.* III. 21, Already streaks of blue peer through our clouds. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* I. 30 Towns and villages peer out from amidst vineyards, or clumps of the dark flat-topped pine.

3. intr. (transf.) To show (itself); to come in sight; to be seen, to appear: nearly = *PEAR* v.

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 86 Like a dive dapper peering through a wave, Who, being look'd on, dives as quickly in. 1594 PLAT *Timon* II. iii. 91 One inch of the neck (of the viol) only to peer about y'ashes. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 88 For yet a many of your horsemen peer, And gallop ore the field. 1611 — *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 3 No Shepherdess, but Flora Peering in Aprils front. 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. (1757) 28 Darkly a project peers upon my mind. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Flood of Thessaly* II. 314 The horrid rocks peered up as black as death. 1830 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* II. 124, I spy the ship; too gallantly it peers To cheat mine eye. †4. trans. To make to appear or peep out, to show a little. Obs. 1700.

1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 472 Who ore the white sheet peers her whiter chin, The reason of this rash allarme to know.

Peer (piər), v. 3. Sc. and dial. Also 6 peer, pere [Origin unknown.] trans. To pour.

(We commonly use *pour*, when greater quantities issue forth, and *peer*, when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threads.) Riddiman *Gloss.* to Douglas.)

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 19, 37 The fat oile did lie 3et and peer [æ. 1553 pere] Apoun the entrails, to mak thaim bui cleir. 1863 MONCKLIT *Dream* 37 (E D D) She was hindered on peering the flick. 1881 *I of Wight Gloss.* *Peer*, to pour out lard.

Peer, obs. f. *PEAR* sb., *PEAR* v., *PIER*.

Peerage (piərɪdʒ), [f. *PEAR* sb. + -AGE.]

1. The body of peers. a. in the United Kingdom.

1454 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 221/2 The obseissance that I owe to doo... to you the Peage of this lande. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I § 11 Having so great an Influence upon the Body of the Peage, that [etc.] 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. II 157 A bill passed the house of lords, and was countenanced by the then ministry, for limiting the number of the peerage. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* xxi, We have said Bull knows nothing—he knows the birth, arms, and pedigree of all the peerage.

b. in reference to France.

1667 MITON *P. L.* I. 586 When Charlemaun with all his Peerage fell by Fontarabia. 1875 STUBBS *Const.* Hist. II. xv. 283 The very limited peerage which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility.

c. in generalized sense. Nobility, aristocracy.

1725 POPE *Odes* I. 355 Convoke the Peerage, and the Gods attest. 1817 J. TAYLOR in Paulding *Litt. Jr. South* (1835) I 213 The peerage of knowledge or abilities can no longer be collected and controlled in the shape of a noble order. a 1884 H. REED *Lett. Brit. Poets* vi (1887) 229 The peerage of Pandemonium stood mute in expectation of Satan's voice.

2. The rank or dignity of a peer.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Names* 434 The Viscounts, a Title no longer ago than the Reign of King Henry the sixth, turned into a Dignity Titular, or Peerage. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxvii. (1772) II 308 My humble congratulations upon the glorious success of peerages and pensions, so lavishly distributed. 1841 PELL in *Croker Corr.* II 410 The satisfaction of answering a letter which does not apply for a baronetage or a peerage. 1885 FRYLMAN in *Engel Brit.* XVIII 458/2 The peerage differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or acknowledged as noble. 1894 GLADSTONE *Lett. to Lyon Playfair* 13 Aug, If it is agreeable to you I should have sincere pleasure in submitting your name to her Majesty for a peerage. 1896 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxviii. (1714) 202 When a Reasonable Soul descends to Abandon the whole Man to the Sensuality of Brutal Satisfaction, he forfeits his Peerage, and the very Privilege of his Character and Creation.

†b. The territory or fief of a peer: = *PEERDOM* 2.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 539 Many of

the abbies and priories had been erected into temporal peerages.

3. A book containing a list of the peers, with their genealogy, history, connexions, titles, etc.

1709 A COLLINS (title) *The Peerage of England* 1766 A JACOB (title) *A Complete English Peerage*, containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Peers of this Realm, together with the different branches of each family. 1856 WHYLL *Melville Kate* Cox xvii, His name was in the Peerage.

†4. Equality. Obs. rare-1.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xlv. 279 He had a peerage or equality with his father in glory.

5. attrib. and Comb. as peerage-book, -maker.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v. v, The twelve peers created at once in the late reign, was a main argument in behalf of the peerage bill. 1736-7 SAVAGE *Volunteer* *Lamcat* No 6, Wks. 1775 II 224 No—trust to honour! that you ne'er will stain From peerage-blood, which fires your filial vein. a 1823 J. PLNNLY *Lundthgowshire* (1832) 90 note, This peerage-maker, is however, mistaken. 1863 J. HACKLHAY *Round Papers*, *Carb at Sans Souci*, A pedigree as authentic as many in the peerage-books.

Peerch, obs. form of *PERCH*.

Peerdom (piərɪdɒm), [f. *PEAR* sb. + -DOM.]

1. The condition or rank of a peer; = *PEERAGE* 2. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xli (1632) 138 The women that succeeded in the Peerdomes of France, had right to assist and privilege to plead. 1895 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 13 May, Wherever the suspicion of peerdom attached, a Committee must be appointed to inquire into the case.

†2. The territory or fief of a French peer. Obs.

1611 CORGE, *Perie*, a Peetedom, the estate or dignity of a Peere. 1690 COTTON *Experton* I. iii. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it was voun... advanc'd into a Dutchy, and Peerdom, under the Title of the Dutchy de la Valette. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 297 Memm is one of the twelve peerdoms, or *Pati* nats.

3. The condition of being peer or equal; equality.

1891 W. O. NEWNHAM *Ariesford Ess.* 102 Terms of perfect loving intimacy and equality, perhaps I may be allowed to coin a word and to add 'peerdom', with our Father. 1898 *Dublin Rev. Ap.* 405 Supremacy. could not thus efface the peerdom of those over whom it was exercised.

Peerre, obs. form of *PEAR* sb. and v., *PIER* sb.

Peeress (piərɪs), [f. *PEAR* sb. + -ESS.] The

wife of a peer. *Peeress in her own right*, a woman having the rank of a peer by creation or descent.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2441/4 Tickets for the Peers and Peeresses Servants to attend at the Coronation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xii. 402 A peer, or peeress (either in her own right or by marriage) cannot be arrested in civil cases. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 439 There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbesses being summoned... to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as peeresses. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* 18 The rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son, or, in default of a son, by a daughter.

Peerie, var. *PEERY* sb., peg-top.

Peering (piərɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. *PEAR* v. 2 + -ING 2.]

That peers; looking narrowly and curiously; 'peeping', just appearing.

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 140 Hell it self will pass away, And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day. 1765 FOOTE *Commensary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 The king bags of tea, and the cargo of brandy, then peering rascals took from me in Sussex, has quite broken my back. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 83 A tender plant, whose peering blossoms have been blighted by some chilling blast. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 236 Down on the sea-farers did he gaze now With curious peering eyes.

Hence *Peeringly* adv.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 503 Jack squinted peeringly at his revered father. 1876 G. M. REDITH *Beauch.* *Cavcer* I. viii. 115 An Austrian sentinel looked on passively, and a police inspector peeringly.

Peerle (e, obs. form of *PEARL*).

Peerless (piərɪləs), a. [f. *PEAR* sb. + -LESS.] Without peer; unequalled, matchless.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1141 To bat pte, peeres we pri y pou vs bryng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 285 His daughter, which it was pierles Of beaute. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. cxli 281 He [Henry II.] was pierles in chualry, in warre, and in lechery. 1579 SPINER *Sheph. Cal.* June 32 Such pierlesse pleasures haue we. 1667 MILTON *P.* I. iv. 608 The moon, Rising in clouded Majesty, at length Apparent Quecn unvaild her peerless light. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 691 A person wonderful for his peerless industry. 1871 MALCOLM *Mem. Patnos* xix. 268 It stands out by itself with peerless grandeur, in annals sacred and profane.

b. in advb. constr.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 4 Sa pierles proud, as na young of man is able to discurie.

Hence *Peerlessly* adv., *Peerlessness*.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. 14, The Gentlewoman is not so peerlessly to be doted upon. 1611 CORGE, *Singularit.*, singularitie, excellencie, peerlessness. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Thess.* II. 3 That breathing devil, so portentously, so peerlessly vicious. 1865 KINGLEY *Herew.* xviii, She is peerlessly beautiful. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 8 Feb., To exhibit the peerlessness of Christian Theism.

Peerly, adv. rare. Also 5 peerlich. [-LY 2.]

†1. In the manner of a peer or equal. Obs.

1398 *REVISAS Barth. De P. R.* xviii. 1. (Bodl. MS.), 31f man is defouled wip luste, þan man is made pere & vnwise pere-lich to vnreasonable bestes.

2. In the manner of a peer. *humorous nonce-use.* 1888 W. S. GILBERT *Yeomen of Guard* I. 13 The song of a merry maid, peerly proud, Who loved a lord, and who laughed aloud.

Peerse, obs. form of *PIERCE*.

Peership (piərʃɪp), [f. *PEAR* sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a peer; = *PEERAGE* 2.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* C 11 b, Parliament did also expulse the Duke of Guise from his fore sitting, which by reason of his Peership he chalenged above a prince of France. 1587 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* (1818) 52 Say whether Peership is honesty

† b. The thief of a (French) peer; = PEERAGE 2 b. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Lays le Roy* 35 b, Dukedom, Principality, and Peerships patrimonial 1797-41 [see PEER 2 b]

2 Parity, equality.

1641 *Lords Spiritual* 15 These is much more parity or peerish between the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, than between the Commons and any one of them 1884 W. C. WILKINSON *Edw. Arnold* n. vi 156 He claims that Buddha raised woman to peerish with man.

Peery, obs. or dial. form of PEER.

Peery (pī'ri), *sb.* *Sc* and *North*. Also *piry*, *peary*, *peerie*. [perh. dim. of *pere*, PEAR, from its shape.] A peg-top, made to spin with a string. 1805 McINDOON *Moses's Compl. Poems* 40 Bowls, and ba's, and taps, and prys. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x, Mony's the peery and the tap I worked for him langsyne. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1, § 106 It is the case of a common spinning-top (peery), spinning on a very fine point 1882 *Life of Clerk Maxwell* iii, 51 He took some interest in the spinning of 'pearies'.

Peery (pī'ri), *a.* 1 [f. PEER v. 2 + -Y.] Inclined to peer; given to peering or looking narrowly or curiously; hence, prying, inquisitive, suspicious.

1700 B. E. DICK *Can. Crew*, Peery, fearful, shy, sly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 71 They engaged a peery servant to watch all her motions 1822 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, ix, Two peery gray eyes, which had a droll obliquity of vision. — *Pirate* xxxi, And here we have been wasting our precious time, till folk are grown very peery 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 365 Eyes small, bright, 'peery', and quick glancing.

b. *Rogues' Cant.* Knowing, sly.

1577 CIBBER *Refusal* iii (1777) 49 Are you peery, as the cant is? In short do you know what I would be at now? 1864 COLLINS *Scriptures* 24 An old peery Sharper, deep vers'd in the game

Peery, *a.* 2: see under PEER 3b.

Pees(e), obs. ff. PEACE, PEASE, PEISE, PIECE.

Peesk, obs. form of PEACH.

Peesweep, peesweep (pēz'wēp). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 *peesweep*, *peeswip*, *peesweep* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing or pewit 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XVII 251 *Tringa vauclius*, . Lapwing, Teuchit, peesweep 1810 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 18 The peeswip's scighin' owie the spunkie earn 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In pursuit of the Whaup and the Peesweep 1891 BARRIE *Lit. Minister* xxv, The plaintive cry of the peesweep as it rose in the air.

b. A local name of the Greenfinch. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names B. it. Birds* 59 Greenfinch. Peesweep Because one of its notes, sounding thus, closely resembles that of the pewit

Peet, Peeter, obs. form of PEAT, PETER.

Peetweet (pī twā), *U.S.* [Echoic; cf. *peewit*] A popular name of the spotted sandpiper or sand-lark of N. America (*Tringoides macularius*).

1844 J. E. DE KAY *Zool. New York* ii. 247 The Spotted Sand-lark known among the people by the name of Peetweet, in allusion to its notes. 1858 THORAU *Maine* IV. 11 (1861) 135 A company of peet-weets were twittering and beating about over the carcass of a moose. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 811 The Common Sandpiper. In America its place is taken by a closely-kindred species, the 'Peetweet' or Spotted Sandpiper, so called from its usual cry.

Peevish (pē'vī), *a.* Forms 4 *peyuesshe*, 5-6 *peuysh*, 6 *peuis*(s)h(e), -ische, -ys(s)he, -yche, -ess, *puish*(e), -isse, *puyshe*, *pieuish*(e), *pewech*, *peuish*(e), -esh, 7 *pevish*, *pevish*, 7- *peevish*. [First evidenced in end of 14th c., but rare before 1500. Derivation unknown. The exact sense of the adj. in many of the early quot. is difficult to fix, and the following treatment is in many respects only provisional.

None of the etymological conjectures hitherto offered are compatible with the sense-history.]

† 1. Silly, senseless, foolish. Obs.

1393 *Langl. P. H. C.* ix. 151 And had hym 'go pisse with his ploth, peuysshe shewe! [A. vii. 143 piloted schewe, B. vi. 157 for pyned schewe] 1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 21 b, Some make serche and dyuynacion by water, some by basyns, some by conyuring of a soule, and suche other and al be acurst or puysshe [partim execrabilia, partim merta ludibria]. 1529 MORC *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 271:1 The puiwe pleasure of the wayne prayse puffed oute of poore mortall mens mouthes. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi* Apoph. 94 b, To laugh such a peuishe trisleyng argument to skorne 1565 *JWELL Def. Apol.* (1567) 666 That whole tale .is nothing ch, but a peuishe fable. c 1586 C. TRISS *Pembroke's* P. 211 v, These, whose race approves them peuishe wite [1611 This their way is their folly]. 1633 FORD *Tr. Pity* v. iii, This is your peevish chattering, weak old man! 1676 *Doctine of Devils* 56 Christ did his Miracles among a peevish, foolish, sottish people, (as the World accounted them).

† b. Beside oneself, out of one's senses, mad 1523 SKELTON *Gari. Laurel* 266 Some tremble, some gund, some gaspid, some gasid, As people halfe peuysshe, or men that were mayyd 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmi Par Acte* xii. 15 [They] answered to the mayden, Surely thou arte peuysshe. 1578 *LVT. Dodocms* iii. lxxvii. 426 Suche as by taking of poyson, are become peuishe or without vnderstanding 1591 *LVT. Endym.* i. 1, There was neuer any so peuishe to imagin the Moone eyther capable of affection, or shape of a Mistris.

† 2. Spiteful, malignant, mischievous, harmful 1468 [implied in PREVISINESS 2]. ? a 1500 *Chesler P.* viii.

377 Alas! what presumption should move that peuishe page, or any elish gedling to take from me my crowne? 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. xiv. 111 This ilk Aruns thys peuwch man of weir schuke in hand his oneschewabill spyr 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* Ep. Ded. 2 b, Their peuishe petlinge and pickinge practyses 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 176 In denision of the king, they made certayne peuishe and mocking rymes which I passe ouer. 1570 LEVINS *Mans* 145/42 Peuishe, *prauus*. 1601 ? MARSTON *Paquis* § *Kall.* ii. 245 This crosse, this peuishe hap, Strikes dead my spirits like a thunder-clap.

b. In *mod. dial.* Of the wind: Piercing, 'shrewd'. 1828 *Crawen Gloss* (ed. 2), *Peewish*, piercing, very cold, a peewish wind. 1863 MRS TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The wind is very peewish to night

† 3. An epithet of dislike, hostility, disparagement, contempt, execration, etc., expressing the speaker's feeling rather than any quality of the object referred to. Obs. Cf. *mod. plaguy*, *wretched*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. viii. 78 For thou sal neuer los. . Be my wappin nor this right hand of myne, Sik are peuyche and catiue saule as thyne [Nisquam animam talent de tra hac. *anulles*]. 1523 LUT. BERNERS *Prose*, I. cccxi. 58 Sus, howe is it thus that this peuyche doucheuse holdeth agaynst vs so longe? 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Tris.* Wks. 1185 The wold spyed a fayre cove in a close, as for yonder peuishe cove semeth vnto me in my conscience woth not half a groat. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 113 Such craftie imaginers, as this peuishe painted Puzel was

† 4. Perverse, refractory, forward; headstrong, obstinate; self-willed, skittish, capricious, coy. Obs.

1539 CRANMER *Great Bible* Pref., Not only foolyshe frowarde and obstinate but also peuysshe, peuisse and indurate. 1553 UDALL *Royder* D ad fin, These women be all suche madde peuishe elues, They will not be woonne except it please them selues 1559 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 39 Nothing is so great an enemy to a sounde iudgment, as the pge of a peuishe conceit. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent v* ii. 49 This it is to be a peuishe gyle, That flies her fortune when it folowes her. 1622 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Dianthe* 515 Diana, evermore a peuishe angry goddess. 1623 WILSTER *Duchess of Malf.* iii. 1, We read how Daphne, for her peevish flight, Became a fruitless bay-tree. 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 269 It would be unnatural and piewish in a child to forsake his mother. 1671 H. FOULES *Hist. Rom. Treas.* (1681) 23 Birds were not so shie and peevish formerly.

5. Morose, querulous, irritable, ill-tempered, childishly fretful. *a.* Of persons.

In early quot., often referred to as the result of religious austerities, fasting, and the like. c 1530 *Hickescorner* D ij, And I sholde do after youre schole, To leine to pater to make me peuysshe 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* 1. 1 86 Why should a man whose blood is waime within, Sit like his Grandure, cut in Alabaster? . and creep into the laundries By being peuishe? 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serms for Year xxxix*, Some men fast to mortifie their lust: and their fasting makes them peevish 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.*, Excellent materials to keep children quiet when they grow peevish 1744 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* ii. 175 Body and soul, like peevish man and wife, United, jarr, and yet are loth to part. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. in 77 One whose state of health renders him fretful and peevish in his own family.

b. Of personal qualities, actions, etc. Characterized by or exhibiting petty vexation.

1577 FULKE *Answer. True Christian* 89 Without any contention of peuishe enue. 1650 FULLER *Purges* iv. in 57 Gods providence on purpose permitted Moses to fall into this peevish passion [at Kadesh]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 P. 1 Unapt to vent peevish Expressions 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. iv. 73 With a peevish whine in his voice like a beaten school-boy.

† c. Const. *to, with.* Obs. rare

1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He is uery peuishe to Mr. Ouerton and will tell him uery lile 1697 FLOYER *Cold Baths* i. iii. (1700) 61 The People grew peevish with all Ancient Ceremonies.

† d. See quot. (Perhaps some error.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Peewish*, witty, subtile

7 in *advb* constr. = PEVISHLY.

1529 SKELTON *EL. Rummyng* 589 She was not halfe so wyse As she was peuysshe nyse [= foolishly particular] 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 417 (*Qo* 1, 1597) Be not peuishe, fond in great desires. *Qo* 2 peuishe, fond; *Qos* 3-8 peuishe fond; *Folios* peuishe fond; *Malone* conjectured peuishe fond, the reading adopted in *mod. ed.*

Peevishly (pē'vīsh), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a peevish manner; † foolishly, spitefully, perversely, skittishly (obs.); with petty vexation or discontent, morosely, querulously, petulantly

1530 PALSGR. *840/2* Peuysshe, *vergouneusement* 1566 T. SHARPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* 17 You do but peuisly, to build your untruth upon that reason 1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 219 An inuious Gentleman . who with despightfull taunts hath abused the Gentlewomen of Sicilia, most peuishe describing their apparell, and presumptuously decyphering their nature 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. 14 Come sir, ou peuisly threw it to her, and her will is, it should be so return'd. 1638 MCCR. *Wks.* (1672) 1 If they should unwisely disvalve and peevishly refer the whole for some passages not agreeing to their particular Sentiments. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. iii (1713) 310 Men will be always sighing and complaining and peevishly refuse consolation. 1680 ROCHLESTER *Song* iv. Poems (1790) 17 Then if, to make your ium more, You'll peevishly be coy. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Poet.* (1786) III. 209 Ratchelfe replied peevishly, Tell him he may do any thing with it but paint it. 1838 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 46 Peevishly complaining of manifold evils that was impossible to remedy.

Peevishness (pē'vīshness), [f. as prec. + -NESS]

The quality of being peevish.

† 1. Silliness, foolishness, folly; madness. Obs. 1523 SKELTON *Gari. Laurel* 637 With a pellet of peuisshenes they had suche a stroke. 1540 HYND. tr. *Vives Instr.*

Chr. Wom. ii. ix. (1557), The more wee mocke you and gene vnto you abundantly that peuisshenes [ineptias illas], which you call honour 1558 HOLBOT, Peuisshes, *insania*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 45 Were the peeuishnesse of my conceits correspondent to those vaine glorious humours of yours.

† 2. Perverse, refractory, obstinate, or spiteful character or behaviour; malignity, perversity. Obs.

1468 *Panton Lett.* II. 326 To be depyrred de omni beneficio ecclesiastico for symony, lechory, perjury, and double variable peuysshesse. 1582 G. MARTIN *Discoo. Corrupt* To Rdr § 11 Why do they change the title, striking out S. Paulas name? what an heretical peuisshes is this 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 223 [A] sumptuous toombe . . which by the barbarous and dolish peuisshes of some body, is pitifully defaced 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* ii. xxii. 468 Undoubtedly our Heroical Reformers did not act out of peeuishness and spite, and please their own humour and impetuosity of spirit.

3. Disposition to be vexed at trifles; moroseness, querulousness; fretfulness, petty or childish ill-temper.

1561 T. NORTON *Caloun's Inst.* iv. xx. § 29 Parents shew themselves so hard that with their peuisshenes [morositate] they doe unmeasurably weanie them. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. ix. § 33 Some dispositions we have seen . assaulted by peeuishnesse through immoderate fasting 1706 BUTLER *Serms. Resentm.*, That which in a more feeble temper is peeuishness, and languidly discharges itself upon everything which comes in its way, in a temper of greater force and stronger passions, becomes rage and fury. 1837-8 SCARS *Athas.* xiv. 122 What we call the moroseness and peeuishness of age are none other than the real disposition . coming forth without disguise 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, Timid people always wreak their peeuishness on the gentle.

Peewee, pee-wee (pē'wē). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.]

1. *Sc.* A lapwing = PEWIT.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii. 213 The moorfool and the peewees cying upon it 1894 CROCKFORD *Raiders* 384 The spotted eggs of the pee wees.

2. 'A name in New S. Wales for the Magpie Lark, *Grallina picata*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

3. Applied to a small child.

1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 169 She can play with those two peewees of Miller's, while he and I look over the stock and drive about the place a little.

4. See PEWEE.

Peewep, peewep (pē'wēp), *piewipe* (pēi-wēip), *local*. [Echoic, from the bird's cry.] A lapwing; = PEWIT 1.

a 1835 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pie-wipe*, the pewit or common lapwing 1888 FENN *Duck & the Pen* 87 I'll show you where there's more peewipes' eggs. 1892 STRAART *Shetland Tales* vi. 65 Listening to the murmuring waves and the faint cry of the 'peewep'.

Peewit, another form of PEWIT, the lapwing

Peeyle, Peezle, obs. forms of PEAL, PIEZLE.

Peff, dial. variant of PECH, PECH v.

Peg (peg), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5-7 *pegge*, 5 *page*, 7-8 *pegg*, 6-*peg*. [First mentioned in Piomp. Parv. c 1440, of obscure history, but app. of LG. origin; cf. dial. Du. *peg* plug, peg, small wooden pin (Franch), LG. *pygge* peg (Kluge); also MDu. *pegel* 'little knob used as a mark': -ODU. **pagel* little peg, pin, or bolt, esp as a mark (Franch); also dial. Du. *pegel* icicle, LG. *pegel* stake. Some also compare Da. *pig*, Sw. *pigge* pike, point, spike.]

1. A pin or bolt made orig. of wood, also of metal or the like, usually of a cylindrical or slightly tapering shape, and used to hold together portions of a framework, parts of machinery, etc., or for stopping up a hole, as the vent of a cask; also, a similar pin driven into or fastened in a hole in a wall, board, etc., or into the ground, and left projecting to serve for hanging up hats, clothes, etc., for holding the ropes of a tent, etc., or for marking boundaries, the level of a surface, the score in cribbage, etc. Also short for *clothes-peg*.

c 1440 Piomp. Parv. 390/1 Pegge, or pynne of tymbyr, cavilla. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pegge (A Pegge). 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pegge of woode, *cheuille* 1570 LEVINS *Mans* 53/23 A Pegge, *clavus*. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 276 To take a Iunypier sticke, or suche like drye tymlber, and thereof to make a small sharpe pegge. 1593 NASHE *Christis T.* 24 May it be as a pegge in a vessel, to broche blood with plucking out 1598 FLORIO, *Cantua*, any ring or peg fastned in the wall to tie horses to. 1634 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 39 As it is with an Archer when he hath hit the white or cloven the peg. 1660 BOYLE *New Eng. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 8 A tapering Peg of brass. 1664 EVERTON *Sylvia* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for . pynns and peggs for tyling 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P. 20 His Hat that hung upon a wooden Pegg by him 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 593 There are pegs and pins in a building as well as beams and columns. 1854 in C. ROBINSON *Kansas Conflict* (1892) 76 A great many Missourians have already set their pegs in that country. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 718/2 A crabbage-board . possesses holes for the scoring of each party, and the scoring is effected by means of pegs. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 235/1 Lay a verge of turf close to these pegs, and thus permanently mark one side of the road 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 19 The recognised method of naming the hoops is by threes, first hoop, second hoop, third hoop, hoops three to peg (or post), two to peg, one to peg, &c. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxvii. 317 The tents were torn from their pegs and blown away.

b. Phrase. *A round peg in a square hole* (or *vice versa*), a man placed in a station unsuited or incongenial to his peculiar capacities or disposition. 1836 FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) III. 342 Sir Robert Peel was a smooth round peg, in a sharp-cornered square hole, and Lord Lyndhurst is a rectangular square-cut peg, in a smooth round hole. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec 2/a Was there ever a more glaring case of square peg in round hole and round peg in square?

† c. A broach of a deer's horn. = BROACH sb 7. 1611 COCHR. *Chenilleures*, the broches of a Deeres head, all the pegs above the two lowest.

d. Applied to something resembling or suggesting a peg. see quot.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pegs*, small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

2 In special applications

a. In stringed musical instruments, A pin of wood or metal to which the strings are fastened at one end, and which is turned to adjust the tension in tuning, a tuning-pin. Often in fig expressions (with some of which cf. 3).

1604 SHAKS *Olh.* II. 1. 202 Oh you are well tun'd now But lie set down the peggs that make this Musick. 1645 Br. HALL *Remedy Discontents* IV. 14 Like to a skillful Mustian, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* Introd. x. (1687) 18 Pops of high spirit and bold face did ever aspire to scrue Papal authority to the highest peg. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Pr.* IV. Wks 1722 II. 65 He takes a Base Viol, and while he is Tuning, one of the Bullies, unwinds the Pegs over his Head. 1824 LENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 87 Let me screw thee up a peg, Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x, My love of life screwed to the topmost peg. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Tuning*, Stung instruments of the violin, guitar, and pianoforte class are tuned by altering the tension of the strings at the end where they are carried round a moveable peg.

b. One of a set of pins fixed at intervals in a drinking vessel as marks to measure the quantity which each drinker was to drink.

See STURTT *Complete View* (1775) I. 48. 1796 PEGGE *Anonymous* (1809) 183 The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second to the next pin, etc. 1851 LONG *Gold. Leg* IV *Refectory*, Come, old fellow, drink down to your peg! But do not drink any farther, I beg! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* IV, We ourselves drink here by the peg at midday.

c. The metal pin on which a peg-top spins. 1740, 1812 [see PEG-TOP] 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 A top with a long peg is best at this game.

d. Shoemaking. A pin of wood or (latterly) of brass or condensed leather, used to fasten the uppers to the sole, or the lifts at each other.

1765? implied in *pegging awl* see PEGGING vbl. sb 3] 1825 JAMILSON, *Peggin-awl*, a kind of awl used by shoemakers for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes. 1874 *Japanese in Amer.* 206 Shoes... are fastened on the bottom by wooden pegs, thereby creating peg factories.

e. A wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweller's board.

1799 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/1 In the centre of the hollow is a small wedge shaped projecting piece of wood, called the *peg*, on which he performs all his operations.

3. *fig.* ? The interval between two successive pegs; a step, degree. Chiefly in phr. *to take, bring, let (or pull) (a person) down a peg (or two), a peg lower, etc.*, to lower him a degree in his own or the general estimation, to humble, snub, mortify. Also, passively, *to come down a peg*. Cf. 2 a.

1789 *Paphe vs. Hatchet* To Huffe, Ruffe, etc. Now have at you all my gaffers of the rayling religion, say I that must take you a peg lower. 1765 in *Crit. & Finesse* Chas. I (1848) I. 58 Talking of the brave times that would be shortly, when the Bishop of Chester, that bore himself so high, should be hoisted a peg higher to his little ease. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 522 We still have worsted all your holy Tricks. And took your Grandees down a peg. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb (O. H. S.) I. 236 You'll bring me down a peg lower in my Conceit. 1771 BERKELEY *Alcibi.* vi § 18 He is a peg too high for me in some of his notions. 1781 C. JOHNSON *Hist. & Summary* II. 247 An opportunity for letting him down a peg or two. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV 32 Chance has raised these gentlemen a peg higher. 1894 Mrs H. WARD *Marcella* II 324 I must take that proud girl down a peg.

4. *To move, start, stir a peg*, to make a move.

1810 SIR J. BARROW in *Croker Papers* 27 July, Our whole squadron in the Downs, not one of which attempted to move a peg. 1841 *Punch* I 243/r You'll not stir a peg. 1854 Mrs STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, You've got to fork over fifty dollars, flat down, or this child don't start a peg. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* III. 18 One condition without which I don't stir a peg.

5. *fig. A peg to hang* (a discourse, opinion, etc.) upon, an occasion, pretext, excuse, or theme for.

1812 J. NORT *Dalke's Gull's Horn-bk.* 30 note, The remark of a St. James's-street chairman, that 'a crust of bread and cheese was an excellent peg to hang a pot of porter upon'. 1858 R. S. SURTELES *Ask Mamma* I. [A quarrelsome fellow, who merely wanted a peg to hang a grievance upon. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 750 The chief use of a fact is as a peg to hang a thought on.

6. A drink; esp. of brandy and soda-water. Chiefly in Anglo-Indian slang. (Cf. 2 b.)

1864 TREVILIAN *Compt.* *Wallah* (1866) 158 Brandy and belattée pannee, a beverage which goes by the name of a 'peg' (according to the favourite derivation, because each draught is a 'peg' in your coffin). 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mrs. Isaacs* 7 Trial... who could absorb the most 'pegs'—

those vile concoctions of spirits, ice, and sodawater. 1896 A. FORBES *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 263 [She] brewed him a mild peg with her own fair hands.

7. a. A tooth, esp. a child's tooth. Now *dial* and *nursery prattle*.

1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat.* VI. 1. 290 Her grinders shall waxe as ill As Caut Canine, which wont every night Lay vp her holly pegs till next day light. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pegs*, teeth.

b. A wooden leg (*colloq.*); also, a leg (*humorous*). Cf. *peg-leg* in 11.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* III. 79 It had been left three inches too long, so he had to jerk himself up to the top of his peg at every step. 1845 HOOD *Faithless Nelly Gray* III, The army-surgeons made him limbs Said he,—'They're only pegs'. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Peg* (4) a leg, or foot.

8. An implement furnished with a pin, claw, or hook, used for tearing, harpooning, etc. a. a piong or tine fastened to a pole or string, used for harpooning turtles, a turtle-peg, b. a husking-peg.

1731-48 CARTSLEY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 39 Turtle are most commonly taken at the Bahama Islands by striking them with a small iron peg of two inches long, this peg is put in a socket at the end of a staff twelve feet long [and] fastened by a string to the pole. 1847 G. A. McCALL *Let's fr. Frontiers* (1868) 178 The Colonel had directed Maximo to bring with him his turtle seine, his 'peg' and all other appliances for hunting the green turtle. 1846 [see *Peg-stricker* in 11] 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 162 Cain husker's peg never ripped out fulla ear.

9. a. A hustling blow *dial* or *slang*.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* xviii, Many cross buttocks did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number. 1796 *Gosse's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3) v, A peg is also a blow with a straight arm. 1825 BROCKITT *N. C. Gloss*, *Peg*, a blow or thump.

b. An act or effort of 'pegging on' (PEG v 10); a stiff effort to make one's way. *rare*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) Apr. 36/2 From there to the next mark was a dead peg to windward.

10. Short for PEG-TOP 1. *rare. Peg in the ring*; see quot. 1847-78.

1835 MARRIAT *Jacob Faithful*, In playing at marbles, and peg in the ring. 1840 P. Farley's *Ann.* I. 85, I wish you would change tops with me. 'I'll give you my two pegs for your boxer. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Peg in the ring*, at top, is to spin the top with a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed. 1895 *New Bk. Sports* 311 It is the full game of peg-in-the-ring being played, [there is] a good deal of excitement and varied interest.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peg-hole*, *-maker*; *peg-like* adj.; *peg-board*, a board with holes and pegs used in some games; *peg-outer*, *peg-float*; see quot.; *peg-ladder*, a ladder, usually fixed, with a single standard having rungs fixed through it, or to one side (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *peg leg*, a wooden leg (see sense 7 b); one who has a wooden leg; *peg-man*, a tent-pegger; *peg-pole*, an upright pole pierced with peg-holes, for ascent by a gymnast having two pegs in his hands which he inserts alternately; † *peg-roots*, local name of the Green Hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*); *peg-stricker*, one who catches turtles with a peg (sense 8 a); *peg-strip*, a strip or ribbon of wood from which pegs are split off in the pegging-machine; *peg-tankard*, one with pegs inserted at regular intervals to mark the quantity each person is to drink (see sense 2 b); *peg-tooth*, a peg-shaped tooth, a canine tooth; *peg-wattled*; see quot.; *peg-wood*, dogwood used in small splinters by jewellers for cleaning the pivot-holes of watches.

1809 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 246 We can merely mention bean bags, 'peg-boards', size and form boards, as some of the apparatus found useful for the purpose [of amusing and instructing the weak minded]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1548/r **Peg-cutter*, an instrument or machine for removing the ends of pegs from the insides of boots and shoes. A float. *Ibid.*, **Peg-float*, an implement for rasping pegs from boots and shoes. 1874 HARTLEY *Clock. Alm.* 48 (E. D. D.) Besides, he's a 'peg leg. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug 3/r The days of the old 'peg' legs have gone by. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 404/a A wooden leg, in the sense of a peg-leg, Lord Uxbridge never wore. 1773 *Land Gas* No 6193/3 Thomas Atkins, ... **Pegmaker*. 1859 F. A. GRANTHUS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 35 Pole men, 'peg-men, and unpackers of tents. 1737 S. DALL *Pharmacologia* (ed. 3) 177 Deum fibros radicium hujus per vulnus transadigit, unde **Peg-roots* dicuntur. 1846 WORCESTER, **Peg-stricker*, one who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. *Holbrook*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1650/r **Peg-strip*, invented by Sturtevant, 1858. 1796 PEGGE *Anonymous* (1809) 183 **Peg-Tankards*, of which I have seen a few still remaining in Derbyshire, hold two quarts, so that there is a gill of ale, i.e. half a pint Winchester measure, between each pin. 1884 *Leisure Hour* May 209/2 The peg-tankard... had pegs in it, dividing the height into eight half-pints. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 43 The Teeth are about threescore, thirty in each Jaw; **Peg-Teeth*, not much unlike the Tusks of a Mastiff. 1765 *Treat. Dend. Pigeons* 82 The wattel ought to be broad across the beak; short from the head towards the apex, or point of the bill, and tilting forwards from the head, for if otherwise, it is said to be **peg-wattled*, which is very much disesteemed. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 184 A watch maker would be quite at a loss without a stock of 'peg wood. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 327/2.

Peg (peg), sb 2 [An alteration of *Meg* = *Margaret*; cf. *Polly* = *Molly, May*]

1. A pet form of the female name *Margaret*:

cf also PEGGY Hence in proverbial nicknames *Peg Trantum*, a romping, hoydenish gull. † *Gone to Peg Trantum's* (*Cyancum's*), dead (*obs. slang*).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v vii (1777) 30 That will sink you down to Peg-Trantums, an hundred fathom under Ground. 1700 B. E. DIAL *Caut. Crew*, Gon to Peg-Trantums, Dead. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 8 He fulfills to a Tittle the never-failing Proverb, 'Set a Beggar on Horse-back, and he'll ride to Peg-Trantums'. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peg-Trantum*, a galloping, rantipole gull; a hoydenish maulther.

2 *Old Peg* (*dial*) Skim-milk cheese

1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Old Peg*, poor Yorkshire cheese. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Peg*, *Old Peg*, poor hard Suffolk or Yorkshire cheese. 1825 BROCKITT *N. C. Gloss*, *Old-peg*, *And-peg*, an inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not inapily, *lather hungry*.

Peg (peg), v [f. PEG sb 1]

1. Uses in which an actual peg is in question.

trans. To fix or make fast with a peg, to fasten with or as with a peg or pegs. Also with *down*, *in*, *out*, *up*, etc.

1598 FIORIO, *Cavicchare*, to peg or pin in. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. 1. 295, I will lend an Oak, And peg thee in his knotty entrails. 1664 EVERTAN *Sylvia* (1679) 13 Peg it [branch] down with a hook or two. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 19 127 After he has mounted his Box, and methodically pegged his Cloak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 23 The plants... must be trained close to the wall, or pegged to the bank as they grow. 1857 F. L. (H. M. S. S. I.) *Journal*, *Le vas* 96 When the corner [of the tent] was pegged out by the flat iron pegs attached, on night quarters were ready. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 10 Flamed of oak trunks, split through the centre and roughly pegged together. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Lignine* (ed. 3) 416 Sometimes boots are not sewn, but pegged. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 86 'I hey, left him a whole day under a broiling sun pegged to the ground.

b. *fig.* To confine; to tie or bind *down*, to restrict.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Milton & Marvel* Wks. 1816 I. 123, I will not be pegged down to any plot. 1829 SCOTT *J. M.* 17 Mar, Here are two pleasant and pretty women pegged up the whole day 'In the worst inn's worst room'. 1872 BAGTHOR *Phylus & Pol.* (1876) 219 Before he is pegged down by ancient usage.

c. *fig.* To fix the market-price; to prevent the price from falling by buying freely at a given price, or to prevent it from rising by selling freely. *Stock Exchange slang*.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 6/r Arbitrarily raising prices against them—'pegging prices up', it is called. *Ibid.* No doubt there will be new 'peggings up'. 1891 *New York Herald* 31 May 6/2 (Farmer) Portuguese have been well pegged, but other 'Internationals' have been featureless.

2. To insert a peg into, provide with a peg.

† a. To insert or thrust a peg in the nose of (a swine, etc.) to prevent it from rooting. *Obs.* 1543 *Act. 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 15 Unless the same swyne be sufficiently ringed or pegged. 1631 R. BIVILL *Dial. Sabb.* 100 He intended to pegge or ring an hog. *Ibid.*, He put the pegge into the nose of the swine.

† b. To plug; to spike (a cannon). *Obs.*

1551 CRANMER *New Gardener* III. Wks (Parker Soc.) I. 202 And I trust I have either broken your pieces, or pegged them, that you shall be able to shoot no more. 1553 BLOKKE *Civ. Warres* Lowe C. IV. 60 b, Thei... broke one peece of Ordnance, and pegged or poysoned another. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 117 Take a live lobster, boil it in salt and water, and peg it that no water gets in.

c. † (a) To broach (a cask, etc.) (*obs.*). (b) To provide with a vent and peg.

1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil. No.* 34 (1754) 181 He peg'd several butts, and gave me a glass of each to taste. 1742 *Land & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 69 There should be first an Examination made by pegging the Vessel to prove, if such Drink is fine, the Hop sufficiently rotted, and it be mellow and well-tasted.

3. To strike or pierce with a peg; to strike with the pike of a peg-top; to transfix with a turtle-peg (PEG sb 1 8 a); to harpoon. b. *intr.* To aim at with a peg or a peg-top, to use the turtle-peg.

1740 DRYDEN & PARDON, *Peg*, also to strike or hit anything with the iron point that is fastened or put into children's toys, called castle-tops. 1806-7 J. BERRIS *Old Aliseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. 2, Attempting to peg it [a top] down into the ring. 1815 *Mus. in Ann. Reg.* 547/a Turtle abound amongst the islands. we could neither peg any from the boat, nor yet catch them on shore. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 The moment it [a peg-top] rolls out, he may take it up, and peg at those which still remain inside. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* III. vi, Silas pegged at him with his wooden leg. 1884 BARRING-GOULD *Alalahah* xi. 156 She turned sharply round, [and] pegged at him with the umbrella.

4. *Cribbage*. To mark (the score) with pegs on a cribbage-board (also *abstr.*); rarely, to mark the score of (a person); hence *transf.* to score (a given number of points).

1821 [see PEGGING vbl. sb. 1]. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 217 Dear Moscy could neither feel to deal and shuffle, nor see to peg. 1868 PARDON *Casid Player* 22 You must be careful how you peg your opponent. 1870 HARRY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 76 The Cribbage-board, which contains sixty-one holes, divided into compartments of five each, in which each player pegs or marks the game as follows. *Ibid.* 77 Suppose your opponent leads off with a nine, you play a six and cry 'fifteen', and peg two holes.

5. To mark with pegs; *esp.* to mark the boundaries of (a piece of ground, a claim for mining or gold-digging, etc.) with pegs placed at the corners; usually *peg out*.

1824 W H HALL *Pract Exp Digging Victoria* (ed 3) 23, I selected an unoccupied spot pegged out eight square feet, paid the licence-fee, and returned to my mates. 1858 GLYNNE *Gard Every-day Bk* 230/1 Ranging its [a line] further progress with the work already pegged in. 1861 BREMER, *Horc Eng Cathedr* 19th C vii 256 An electrolyte would be cast straight from the master's clay, while the stone or marble has been pegged and touched out by his journeyman. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 17 Several other claims have been pegged out and registered. 1894 A. ROBINSON *Nuggets*, etc. 102 He pegged the ground, and applied for a lease.

II Transferred and figurative senses

† **To cram, gorge, glut** *Obs rare*—
(It is uncertain whether this is the same word.)
1400-50 *Alexander* 427 Surfet vs whitus, To pegge vs as a penny hogge bat praysis not oure lazies
† **To drive in as a peg** by repeated blows. *Obs.*
1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Decemring* 354 Unless we doe so pegge and hammer them [holty thoughts] in. 1618 — *Two Treat. in Schoole Afflict* (1618) 340 No doctrine can enter, unless it be pegged, and hammered, and knocked into vs by the fists of this sowre and crabbed schoolemaster [affliction]. 1647 *TRAPP Comm a Pet in* x So must Ministers with one Sermon peg in another.

S. intr. To aim with, or as with, a weapon at (or for); to drive at. **b. trans.** To aim (a missile) at.
1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Peg at Cocks*, to throw at them at Shrovetide. 1830 *Boston Gas* 26 Oct 4 Roe continued 'pegging' at Hearson. 1875 F I SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 155 He 'pegs' for larks but is not disdainful of sparrows. 1895 FRANCIS *Daughters of Sol* iii 34 She pegged a stone at me.

o. Peg it: to let drive, to 'pitch' into. *collog*
1834 DOWLING *Othello Trav.* ii. v. You peg it into him, and play don't spare him. 1889 *Lic. Vict. Gas*, 18 Jan. (Famer), Peg it into him, snacks.

d. trans. Of a pointer or setter: To point at, set (a game bird).

1829 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Then Satin found birds, and directly after pegged a single bird that Crab had passed. 1862 695/3 Directly after he pegged birds properly, making a good point.

S. intr. To make one's way with vigour or haste. Also with *away*, *off*, etc. *dial* and *collog*.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *To Peg off, or away*, to go off quickly. 1808 *Crauen Gloss* (ed 2), *Peg-away*, to move hastily. 1859 *Blackw Mag.* Mar 305/2 Bleeding with a 'rapidité sangal', pegging away with a unanimity that was really delightful. 1880 MISS BRADSHAW *Just as I am* iii, Geoffrey Blake pegged along the hard road of indistinct poverty till he came to the Temple of Fortune. 1884 *LE FANU* in *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug 48: Away with me out of the hall-door and down the street I pegged like a madman.

10 intr. To work on persistently, to 'hammer' away, esp. *peg away*; also *peg on*, *along* *collog*.

1805 STAGG *Misc Poems* 132 I 'th' meanteime th' fiddlers change an playt As hard as they cud peg. 1809 MAI KIN *Gul Blas* iv 21 ¶ 6 Slices of toast meat, at which we began pegging with all possible pertinacity. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, The particular friends resumed their attack upon the breakfast. 'Pegaway, Bob', said Mr. Allen to his companion, encouragingly. 1864 THACKERAY *Philip* vii 1864 ABR LINCOLN in *Leland Life* xi 196 [Lincoln, when asked what he should do if the war should last for years, replied] 'We'll keep pegging away.' 1867 J R GRIM *Lett* ii (1902) 172 It is no good pegging away at one little point. 18 *Amer Hebrew XXXIX* 52 (C. D) We have gradually worked and pegged along year by year. 1892 *Spectator* 16 July 83/2 Mr. Field pegged on 'till the annual value of the paper' had become £150.

11 trans. (See quot.) *slang*.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* 80, I first was hu'd to peg a Hack. *Note*, To drive a hackney coach.

12 intr. To consume pegs (Peg sb. 1.6), tipples. *slang*.

1873 in *Slang Dict* 1901 *Blackw Mag* Nov 601/1 Samuel has an Indian liver. He pegs.

III. 13. Peg out: see also 1, 5.

a. trans. (?) To exclude entirely. *Obs.*

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp* II 262 You have made my Lord Summus Pontifex and Pontifex Maximus to the pegging out of the Pince.

b. Croquet. To put (a ball) out by making it hit the winning-peg.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 48 A rover may be pegged out by the adversary, but only if he be a rover also.

c. To pay off give out (a line, etc.). *dial*.

1895 NICHOLSON *Kilwudde* 160 (E. D. D) Let her gang—Gianne! peg out the line.

d. intr. *Cribbage.* To win the game by reaching the last holes before the 'show' of hands.

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 81 He may with a very poor hand be just able to 'show' or peg out.

e. intr. To peg or pitch one's tent.

1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom Canavass Town* 5 The bright idea of 'pegging out' struck some smart pilgrim.

f. To die; to be ruined. *slang*.

1855 *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence, Kansas) 29 Sept. 2/5 Both parties are badly out, and we are happy to state that the free-voller is in a fair way to 'peg out', while the pro-slavery man is out and ready for another 'till'. 1870 *Echo* to Mar (Famer), Then the heart-broken man exclaimed, 'Oh, George, George, why did you peg out?' 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort Hood* i xxii, When old Tabanaka pegs out, you'll be chief for certain. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African Stud.* i 7 Then follows full details of the pegging-out of J. and his funeral, &c.

|| Pegall (pegli). Also peggall, packall. [a. Du. *pagaal*, ad Carib *pagaia*.] A basket of native make used by the Indians of Guiana.

1796 STEDMAN *Surrenam* (1800) I xv. 404 A few baskets called *pagaia*. 1825 WATTS *Wand, S. Amer.* iii. 293

Hither the Indians come with monkeys, parrots, bows and arrows, and pegalls. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Packall, Pagala*, a kind of basket made of the outer rind of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*). 1899 ROWLEY *Guiana Wilds* 107 They placed these articles carefully away in their pegalls, or wicker trunks.

Pegall, variant of PEGGLE.

Peganite (pe'gānit), *Min.* [Named 1830 (in Ger *peganit*) f. Gr. *πηγανον* rue (the herb), in reference to its colour see -ITE 1.2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, of a greenish colour, usually occurring in incrustations on quartz.

1834 SHEPARD *Min.* 178. 1868 DANA *Min.* 522 *Peganite* .. Lustre greasy to vitreous. Color deep green, greenish-gray, greenish-white.

Pegasus (pe'gāsūs), [L., a. Gr. *Πήγασος*, f. *πηγή* spring, fount, named from the *πηγά* or springs of Ocean, near which Medusa was said to have been killed. Formerly also, as in Fr., *Pégase*, in ME *Pegasee*.]

1. Gr. and Lat Mythol. The winged horse fabled to have sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus, and with a stroke of his hoof to have caused the fountain HIPPOCRENE to well forth on Mount Helicon. Hence, by modern writers (first in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, c 1490), represented as the favourite steed of the Muses, and said allusively to bear poets in the 'flights' of poetic genius.

a. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglages* iv (1570) Cvi b/2 Against the Chimer here stoutly must he fight, Here must he vanquish the fearful Pegasus. **a.** 1548 H. L. *Chron. Hen. VIII* 66 Then entred a person called Report, sitting on a flying horse w' wynges & fete of gold called Pegasus. 1599 DAVIES *Imagery* *Soul* vii (1714) 21 When she, without a Pegasus, doth fly. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* iii v. 156 l. 35 The scoules swift Pegasus, the fantasie. 1657 LOVELL *Palm* 44 The heion mounted doth appear On his own Pegus a lancer. 1711 SHARPS *Character* v. iii i (1737) II. 382 For this purpose I will allow you the pegasus of the poets. 1809 BYRON *Barads & Rec* ix, Each spun his jaded Pegasus apace. 1846 LONGER, (title) Pegasus in Fount.

b. c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr's* 7, 139 Lye the Pegasee The hors that bridle wynges for to fle. c 1439 LYONS *Lyfe St Albion* (1534) A. ii, With full swyfte wynges of the pegasee. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor* lxx v. (*Pari Beasts*) xiv, The warwolf and the pegasee perillous. **c.** *attrib* and *comb.* 1596 FITZ-GERTRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 8 Th' ambeel-weeping Pegasee hoofs-made fount. 1599 MARSTON *Scot Villanie* viii, The sprits Pegasee Fantasie Should hoysse the soule from such base slauery. 1600 TOWNSEND *Transp* *Metam* i, Awake and Meleuete And Pegasee-winged pace the milkie way. 1639 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Comm Veres* in *Diurnal of Hawth's Wks* (1717) p. iv, Neie did Apollo raise on pegase wings A muse more near himself.

b. Ite. A winged horse as a bearing, etc.
1562 LUTIN *Aimorie* 202 b, He beneath Azure, A Pegasus Aigent, called the horse of honour. 1678 LIND *Gen.* No 1334/4, For his chest an helmet mantled, a Pegasus holding in his mouth an oaken branch. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 251 Supporters, Two Pegasus argent, wings, crests, tails, and hoofs, or. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop* x. § 2. 334.

c. Astron. One of the northern constellations, figured as a winged horse, containing three stars of the 2nd and magnitude forming with one star of Andromeda a large square (the square of Pegasus).

1606 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Pegasus*, Perseus's winged Horse, a Celestial Constellation. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* § 355. 165 The square of Pegasus is a very marked object.

2. Zool. A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pegasiidae*, of peculiar form, with body somewhat like a horse's head, and one dorsal and one anal fin, suggesting wings; also called *flying sea-horses*. 1835 *Encycl Brit* (ed 7) XII 227/2. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 518 The Pegasus the pectoral fins are large, and are spread out in a wing like manner, whence these curious Fishes have derived their name, which signifies Flying Horses.

Hence † *Pegassarian*, *Pegasean* (-sian, -sian), *Pegasean* (-sian) *adjs* [L. *Pegasi-us*, *Pegase-us*], pertaining to, connected with, or resembling Pegasus, swift; poetic; † *Pegasee* *v. trans* (*nonce-wd.*), to serve as a Pegasus to; † *Pegaid* *Zool*, a fish of the family *Pegasiidae* (see 2); † *Pegaid* *a*, resembling Pegasus; belonging to the *Pegasiidae*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 253 The Pegasusian courses of France, by the like change of Horses, run from Lyons to Rome in five or six days. 1614 C. BROOK *Ghost Rith* 117, Poems (1872) 140 My winged horse did 'Pegasee my desire. 1590 T. WATSON *On Death* *Sir F. Walsingham* Poems (Arb) 153 Weepe ye sisters of the learned hill! That you 'Pegasean springs may leape their bound. 1606 WALLER *Navy* 16 We, who can fear no Force But winged Troops, or Pegasean Horse. 1608 FELTHAM *Resolues* ii. xxxii. 101 Death with a Pegasean speede, flies vpon vnwarie Man. 1647 H. MORE *Cypri's Confit* iii, An unexpected Pegasean song. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 4. Above th' Olympian Hill, Above the flight of Pegasean wing. 1717 *Belgrade* 6 Pardon, that thus my Pen Should strive to raise its Pegasean Flight. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shqip* iii. 26 From earth upborne on Pegasean wings. 1599 MARSTON *Scot Villanie* v, How now! What drapes the newe 'Pegasean Inne? 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* ii. ii, Ye Sisters of the Mountaine, Who waile his loss from the Pegasean Fontaine.

† *Pegagee*, *Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. *PEG* *v.* + -AGE.] The action of fastening with pegs.

1611 CORG, *Chenille*, a pegging, or pinning; pegage, punnage.

Pegged (pegd), *pp. a.* [f. *PEG* *v.* + -ED 1.] Made fast, fixed, or fastened together with pegs.

1611 CORG, *Chenille*, pegged, pinned; fastened with pegs. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Pegged Boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or brads. 1893 SLOUS *Tran.* S. E. Africa 135 Judging by the length of the pegged-out skin [of a lion].

Pegger (pe'gēr), [f. *PEG* *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who pegs. in the sense of the verb.

1611 CORG, *Chenille*, a pegger. 1818 TOND, *Pegger*, one who fastens with pegs. Not now in use. 1873 *Slang Dict*, *Peggers*, people who constantly stimulate themselves by means of brandy and soda-water. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Nov. 2/6 The pegger of a block of claims.

2. = *PEGGING machine*. (Cant. Dict. 1890)

Pegging (pe'gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *PEG* *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *PEG* in various senses.

1611 CORG, *Chenille*, a pegging; a fastening with pegs. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* cii. 317 Called, I. Bear-foot, Setterwort, and Settergrasse, because Husbandmen use to make a hole, and put it into the Eare or Dewlap of their cattle, which they call Pegging or Settering. 1822 LAMB *Eha Ser.* 1 *Mrs. Battel*, The pegging [at cribbage] teased her. 1847 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed 4) I. 446 The poor animal has to undergo the painful operations of pegging, blistering, swimming, and firing. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss* s. v. *Peg*. 1884 SYMONDS in *Pail Mail* G. 22 Feb 2/2 Propelling his toboggan with the sticks—or 'pegging', as it is technically called. 1885 *New Bk Sports* 311 A great many boys never master the true overhand fashion of pegging. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Mines Right* ii. 32 The adjacent lot was to be had for the pegging out first.

2. *concr.* Pegs collectively, material for pegs. † *b. dial.* (see quotes.).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mad Husbandm.* VI. iii 60 This we call Pegging, being composed of those Corals that were swept off that Heap of Wheat after Throwing. 1750 — *Country Housew.* 2 What we in Hertfordshire call Pegging, being what comes from the Underline or Blighted, or other Wheat Ears, most of which contain in them very thin little kernels, that will easily part from their Chaff.

3. *attrib* and *comb.*: pegging-awl, an awl for drilling holes for the pegs of shoes; pegging-jack: see quot., pegging-machine, a machine for driving in the pegs of shoes; pegging-rammer: see quot.; pegging-top = *PEG-TOP*.

1765 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 158/2, 85 pair of shoemakers' nippers and pincers, 33 pegging-awls, 37 awls of other sorts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 138 *Pegging-awl*, has 4 sharp edges towards the point and is smaller than a stabber. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.* 1648/2 *Pegging-jack*, an implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged. 1862 1650/1 *Pegging-rammer* (*Founding*), a pointed rammer for packing the sand in molding. 1899 *Century Mag.* Oct 958/1 The poor boy's combs' toun' as fast as a peggin'-top.

Peggle (pe'gl), *sb dial* Also pegall, pigall.

[Origin unknown by some associated with *peg*.] A local name for the fruit of the hawthorn, a haw.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk* II 1598 'Haws' in the west are called *pegalls* or *pegalls*. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in *S. Co* v. 223 Pigeons feed on the pegalls which cover the great hawthorn bush so thickly as to give it a reddish taint.

Peggle, v. local. [Variant of *PECKLE* *v.* 2.]

intr. To peck, continue pecking.

1868 FRANK in *Amst Judy's Mag.* 1 Aug. 241 Thrush comes to dig and peggle away at the plums. [General in midland counties: see *Eng Dial Dict*.]

Peggy (pe'gi), *sb* [Altered from *Meggy*, *Maggie* = MARGARET, of which it is a familiar equivalent (cf. *PEG* *sb.* 2); hence in various local and dialectal uses.]

1. A man of feminine habits, a molly, a simpton.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Peggy*, a simpton.

2. A local name of various species of the Warblers (*Sylvia*) and allied genera of birds; also of the Pied Wagtail. See quotes.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 (Leicestersh.) The whitethroat [is] a 'peggy', which term includes also the garden warbler. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words* 8 v, The Willow Warbler, the Chiff-chaff; and the Wood Warbler, are respectively and alike called *Peggy* and *Peggy-Whitethroat*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*, *Peggy*, a name given to the garden warbler, the black-cap, both the whitethroats, the sedge-warbler, and probably others of the family. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 44 *Pied Wagtail*, *Peggy* dishwasher (Kent). 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Peggy*, *Peggy-wash-dish*.

3. = *DOLLY* *sb.* 1.4 a. Hence *peggy-tub*.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 153 Family linen or home-made cloths may be bleached with much less wear and-tear, than is experienced in the use of the Yorkshire *Peggy-tub*. 1860 BRIERLEY *Tales Lancs Life*, *Teddlepin* *F* ii. 144 How well she looked at a tub—how dexterously she twisted her fat red arms about when 'plying the 'peggy'. 1885 FRANK *Patience Wins* (1886) 160 Clothes were washed in the peggy tub, and kept in motion by a four-legged peggy with a cross handle.

4. *Peggy-will* (-her-) *lantern* = JACK-A-LANTERN. 1855 *Shevill Ann.* 9 (E. D. D.) As bad as fallen Peggy wit lantern. 1869 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IV. 503/2 Occasionally in the plashy meadows 'Jack or Peggy-with-lantern' was visible after dark. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Sheri* II. 31 Dazed so as not to discern the flicker of a peggy wit her lantern from the light of day.

Peggy (pe'gi), *a.* [f. *PEG* *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Of the form of or resembling a peg.

1822 QUAIN *Med Dict.* 1595/1 The lower incisors are peggy and pointed.

† *Peggy-mast*, *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 *peggy mast*, *pygy mast*, 6 *pege mast*, *ellipt.* (*pl.*) *pygeists*. A yard to which a pennon was attached,

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 253 Ane gret mast, ane ra, ane swken, a pygy mast. 1496 *Ibid.* 300 A baid of pyk and a pegy mast to the said schip. 1505 *Ibid.* III 86 To Robert Bertoun, for ane mozan mast and ane pegy mast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi 4 For the south wyndis blast Our peggeis and our pinsails wait fast.

Pegh, Peght, variants of **PECH**, **PIOT**.
Pegless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Not having a peg.
1896 *Daily News* 25 Nov 6/5 [The bullet with a peg] its effect is much more deadly than the pegless one.

Peglet, [See -LET.] A little peg.
1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar 416 A couple of tent-pegs, which, he tightens by diving in supplementary peglets.

† **Pegma, pegme**, *Obs.* [*a. l. pēgma, a. Gr. πῆγμα* framework fixed together, movable stage or scaffold in a theatre, *f. πῆγ-νέιν* to fasten.] A kind of framework or stage used in theatrical displays or pageants, sometimes bearing an inscription; hence *transf.* the inscription itself.

1603 B. JONSON *Fas. P's Coronat. Entertainment* Wks. (Ridg.) 520/1 In the centre of the pegme, there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written. 1612 CHAPMAN *Indoors T. II* Plays 1873 III. 34 We shall heare what Reuells what presentings are towards' and who penn'd the Pegmas. 1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integrit.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 386 Four other triumphal pegmes, aie planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 26 The Verses aie even enough for such odde pegma's.

Pegmatite (pēgmātīt), *Min.* [*f. Gr. πῆγμα, πῆγμαρ* in sense of 'thing joined together or conglutinated' + -ITE.] A coarsely crystallized kind of granite, containing little mica. Hence **Pegmatitic** (-it'ik), **Pegmatoid** *adjs.*, resembling or having the structure of pegmatite.

1832 DARWIN in *Lyle & Lell.* I 238 At Bahia the pegmatite and gneiss in beds had the same direction. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv 460 The pegmatites, or graphic granites. 1864 WENSTON, *Pegmatite*, a variety of granite, in which the quartz, as seen over the surface, has some resemblance to Oriental writing,—called also *graphic granite*. 1896 *Natural Science* Aug. 86 The pegmatitic structure of so many igneous veins.

Pegomancy (pēgomānsi, pē go-), *rare*. [*f. Gr. πῆγν spring* + -MANY: in mod. *f. pēgomancus* (Litté)] Divination by springs or fountains. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1824 McCulloch *Scotland* IV. 43 *Waters* are obtained by the mode in which the air bubbles rise. This was the Pegomancy of the Greeks.

Pegoose, *Obs.* form of **PEAK-GOOSE**.
† **Pegrall, a Sc. Obs.** Also **peggrell, pygrall**. [Origin unascertained.] Petty, paltry, trifling.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 253 Ane peggrell thief that stellis ane kow. 1555 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 126 That fals and degenerate said Of Douglas, that of his blude re-savit be pygrall pryce. 1567 *Ibid.* in 121, I did read, 'How Acan tulk the excommunicat guid Gif God was wraith at ane small pegrall stouth [etc.]

Peg-top, pegtop, [*f. Peg sb. + Top sb.*] 1. A pear-shaped wooden spinning-top, with a metal pin or peg forming the point, spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound about it.

1740 DYCHE & FARDON, *Peg*, also the name of a small piece of steel or iron put into children's toys, called castle-tops. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* iv. 341 The peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions. 1814 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* *Baby's Debut* iii. Quite cross, a bit of string I beg, And tie it to his peg-top's peg. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* viii. 110 Here we saw several Hindoo children spinning tops, precisely like the common peg-top used by children in Europe. 1887 JESSOP *Arady* viii. 238 If there are two men in my parish who can spin a peg-top, I don't know the second.

2. A game of spinning peg-tops. 1828 *Boys Own Bk.* 12 Regular games at peg-top are played. The object of each player being to split the tops of his companions. 1841 T. A. TROLOPE *Summ. W. France* I. viii. 122 The pupils and their ecclesiastical masters began playing peg-top together. 1888 *New Bk. Sports* 313 Peg-top, like marbles, appears to have very much gone out in London.

3. *pl.* = *peg-top trousers*: see 3.
1859 FARRAR *Fulham Home* xx. Cut-away coat, and manue-coloured pegtops. 1864 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxvi. Better than pegtops and a black bowler hat, which strike no awe into the beholders.

4. *attrib.* Having or suggesting the shape of a peg-top, as *peg-top form, vase, whisker*; **peg-top trousers**, a form of trousers very wide in the hips and narrow at the ankles, in fashion c 1858-65.

1858 TRAVELMAN *Canib. Dionysia*, Nor picked a pocket; nor worn peg-top trousers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Piact. Hygiene* (ed. 9) 415 The much-laughed at pegtop trousers seem to be, in fact, the proper shape. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/3 The form of trousers inclines to change to the peg-top style. 1898 *Ibid.* 17 Jan. 8/6 'The early sixties'—or Crinolines and peg-top trouser period. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 8/3 The sleeve shows a new pattern, called 'the peg-top', which is pleated above, and at the wrist is banded with taffetas, fixed with buttons.

Hence **Pe gotopped ppl. a.**, having peg-top trousers. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 June 549/2 Two white hatted and pegtopped ineffables.

Pegyl, *Obs.* form of **PIOKLE**.
Pehlevi, Pehlvi: see **PAHLAVI**.

Peice, *Obs.* *f. PIECE*; *Obs.* *Sc. f. PAOE sb. 2*, **PASCH**, **PEACE**, **PEICH**, **PEIGH**, *var.* **PROH**.
Peiede, Peiere, *Obs.* *ff. PAID, PAIR*.

† **Peignoir** (pēn'wār), [*F.*, in 16th c. *peignoir* (in *Ilatz*, -Darm), *f. peigner* to comb.] A

loose dressing-gown worn by women while their hair is being combed; a kind of linen or flannel gown put on on coming out of a bath; misapplied to a woman's morning-gown.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xxi/x *Pelisse* robes, or peignours of light materials are now universally adopted in promenade dress. 1837 1 HACKERAY *Ravenswing* i. I shall have on my peignour. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. x. Coolly wrapped in a white peignour by her window.

Peignt, *Obs.* *f. PAINT*. **Peil, peill(e, Peller)**, *Obs.* *Sc. ff. PAIR v., PEEL, PEELER*.

† **Peimander** *Sc. Obs.* [app. corrupt ad. OF. *pimentier*, med. *L. pimentarius*, *f. piment*:-*L. pigmentum* a spiced drink.] A preparer of or dealer in spices or perfumes; a perfumer.

1630-56 GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* (1813) 438 Their owne claime from Gahelmus de Sancto Claro, the king's peimander.

Pein, Peine, *Obs.* forms of **PAIN**, **PAIN**.
Peinot, peint, *Obs.* forms of **PAINT**.

|| **Peine** (pē'n), [*F. peine* (pēn), **PAIN**] Pain, punishment. In phrase *peine forte et dure* (†occas. partly Anglicized): 'severe and hard punishment', a form of punishment, formerly inflicted on persons arraigned for felony who refused to plead, in which the prisoner's body was pressed with heavy weights until he pleaded or died, pressing to death. Also used allusively. (Cf. **PEMANOR sb. 5**.)

1554 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xli 133 He shal haue paine fort and dure (that is to say) he shalbe pressed to death, and he shall there forsaik his goods, and not his lands. [So 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 277.] 1815 SCOTT *Gry M.* xxviii. I hope she has had the conscience to make her independent, in consideration of the *peine forte et dure* to which she subjected her during her life time. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The 'peine forte et dure' .. was not abolished till the middle of the 18th century. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXIII. 405/4 A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1796. At times tying the thumbs with whiplcord was used instead of the *peine*.

Peon, -oun, -onie, *Obs.* *ff. PIGEON, PEONY*.
Peip, Peiple, *Obs.* *Sc. forms of PEEP, PEOPLE*.

**Peir, Obs. *Sc. f. PEAR sb. and v.*; *Obs.* *f. PIER*.
Peiramer (pēirām'ar), [*mod. f. Gr. πείρα trial, attempt, endeavour* + -METER.] (See *quots.*)**

1824 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Peiramer*, an instrument, invented by Mr. J. Macneil, which indicates the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads, of different constructions, to the passing of wheel carriages, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Peiramer*, a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

Peirandlie (*Sc.*), apparently: see **PEAR v.**

Peirastical (pēirās'tik), *a. rare*. Also **pir-** [*ad. Gr. πειρατικός* of the nature of trying, tentative, *f. πειράω* to try.] Involving, or performing, an attempt or experiment; experimental, tentative. So † **Peirastical** = *peirastic*; **Peirastically** *adv.*, in the way of attempt or experiment, tentatively.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1702) 175/1 Of Plato's Dialogues are *Physick*.. *Logicke*.. *Politick*.. *Puastick*. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 582 This work is wholly of the *piastic* kind. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Tomponson* I. 215 One .. belonging to a merely speculative and peirastic school. c 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Disc. Taking Use for Money* (1678) 4 A Father to stir up the industry of his Son, doth lend him an hundred pound with a 'peirastical Covenant for gain not intending to take any interest at all. 1817 T. L. PRACOCK *Melincourt* xviii. Proceeding *pedetentum*, and opening the subject 'peirastically'.

Peiroe, Peire, *Obs.* forms of **PIERCE**, **PAIR**.
Peirl(e, Peirrie), *Obs.* forms of **PEARL**, **PERRY**.

Peire, *var. PERSE a. Obs.*; *Obs.* *f. PIERCE, **PARSE**.
Peirt, *Obs.* form of **PERT**.*

Peis, *Obs.* *f. PEACE, **PEASE**, **PEISE**, **PIEOR**.
† **Peisage, pesage**, *Obs.* [*ME. a. OF. pesage, f. peser* to weigh, **PEISE** + -AGE.] A duty paid for the weighing of goods.*

1321 *Rolls Parli.* II. 39 Concessamus Ricardo de Byflet custodiam Pesagu in Portu et Villa Suthantome. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 311 Profitless and Emolumentes of Waters, Fishynges, Mylne, Cragges, Stallages, Pesages, Passages. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pesage*, a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandises or Waies. 1894 MRS GREEN *Town Life* in 15th C. I. v. 183 'Pesage', [a toll] for the weighing of goods.

† **Peisant, pesant, a. Obs.** Forms. 5-6 **peasant**, 6-7 **peisant**, 5 **peysant**, 6 **peysant**, **peissant**, 7 **peizant**; (also 5-6 *Sc.* **paisant**, **pay-sant**). [*ME. a. OF. pesant*, pr. pple. of *peser* to weigh, **PEISE**; in spelling *peisant* assimilated to the Eng. form of the vb., the *Sc. paisant* was prop. pr. pple. of *paise*, **PEISE** = *peising*].

Heavy. a. *lit.* Having great weight, ponderous.

b. *fig.* As a blow given with a heavy body.

c. *fig.* That weighs or presses heavily upon one; oppressive; toilsome. d. Weighed down, oppressed, as with drowsiness, etc.

a. c 1450 MARLOWE *110* This smote on his helme grete strokes and peasant. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv. His hede was 1yght peasant and heuy. 1500 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 55 He had seen Your Grace weldde one [sword] more peasant then the same. 1564 HUDSON *Du Bartas* Judith

ii. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 700 Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peasant weight, redressing yv againe. 1500 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubs* (Percy Soc.) 5 Misers Which with their moynlyng care and peasant paines, Had scraped thousands.

8 c 1470 *Gollagros & Gaw.* 463 Pellokus parand to pase, Capand gunnyis of brase. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vi 61 Vnder the payssand and the hevy charge.

Hence † **Peisantly** *adv.*, heavily.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Vrt.* vii. viii. His strokes .. were so peysantly on hym sette.

Peisant, *Obs.* form of **PEASANT**.
Peiscoush, variant of **PESHOUSE**.

Peise (pē'iz, pē'z), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms. 4-5 **peys**, 4-6 **peis**, 5 **pees**, 5-6 **peyce**; **peyse**, 5-7 **peise**; 6 **peasse**, **peysse**, **pece**, **pese**, **pease**, 6-7 **peize**, **peyze**, **peaze**. 8. 4-6 **payse**, 5 **payce**, **paiss**, **payss**, **pass(e)**, 5-6 **pais**; **payse**, 5-7 **paise**, *Sc.* **pace**, 7 **paise**. [*ME. peis, peys*, in 16th c. (*pēs*), a. early OF., ONF. and AF. *peis* (central Fr. *pois*, now *poide*) = Fr. *peus*, *pes*, Cal. *pes*, Sp. and It. *peso*:-*L. pensum* something weighed, weight, sb. from neut. pa. pple. of *pen-dere* to weigh. The forms in -e, when early, represent OF. *peise*, med. *L. pensā*, *pēsa*, fem. weight, of same derivation: see **Du Cange**. In 16th c. the two forms ran together as (*pēz*).]

† 1. The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in semi-concr. sense, said of that which is heavy: cf. *weight*, *load*, *burden*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8792 *po stanes*. Ar so heuy, & of swylk peys. 13. *Corde L.* 4095 *Be jays* it closes togeder againe. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii (1495) *cuu* / *Angels* ben not geuyd wyth wyghte nothei pees of body. 1450 *Cow. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 237 An holy ston Ryth sad of weyght and hevy of peys. 1534 MORR *Conf. agst. Tyd.* iii. xxvii. (1817) 312 Lift up and let hang with the peise of all his body, bearing down upon the wounded places. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xxvii. When Charons boate hath felt her peaze [*synce ense*]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ihad* xii. 167 A stone of such a paise, That one of this times strongest men, with both hands, could not raise. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Adit.* 33 Where each part sustaneth the peise alone.

† b. In various fig. uses of 'weight': Gravity, importance; burden (of blame, punishment, responsibility); steady weight, 'ballast'. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace *viii* 141 All the hail p[ai]s[es] [i.e. p[ai]s, p[ai]s] upon him self he sal tak. c 1470 HENRYSON *Pables* xii (*Wolff & Lamb*) viii (Bann MS.), Off his awn deid ilk man salber the p[ai]s. c 1500 *Three Kings* *Sons* 100 He thought the mater was of grete peyce, wherefore he wolde make no sodeyn answer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 621, xv. thousand men, in whom consisted the weight and peyse of the whole enterprise. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 144 Full heauie is the paise of Princes ire. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* II. Prol. That with unuse paise of stile and sense, We might weigh massy in judicious scale.

† 2. Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 20 Ther was no p[ai]s [1388 weighe] of the bras. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Candis .. brennyng abouten his corps, of xij. lib peys. 14. in *Hist. Coll. Citizens London* (Camden) 106 Newe noblyss .. of lasse wyghte thenne was the olde nobylle by the paysses of of lasse halpny wyght. 1540 *Rec. of Elgin* (1903) 48 1 that the leif bak-tenis oberwe and keep the peis and weych[t] giffin to tham. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* II. 59 He tooke the peise of some of them by hand.

fig. c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1689 Adnoutrie and peritue, and wyfulf slaghre, . lik ben, and o peys. bei weye. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* 45 And thereby outweye the iuste peize of bounden dueyte.

† b. A definite measure of weight. *Obs.*

1419 in *Fabric Rolls York Minst.* (Surtees) 37 Et in iij sem' et in iij p[ai]s' albi vitri. 1555 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. p. xxvii. For every peyse [of tallow] sold contrary to this [order].

† c. (*Of peise, or attrib.*) Used to distinguish certain coins of special weight, as distinguished from others of the same name but lighter. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts* *Gas II* (1814) II. 40/1 *Pe* Inglis new noble callit of paise sal half cours than for xijus iijid. 1456 *Ibid.* 46/1 *Pe* Henry Inglis noble of p[ai]s. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 l. be qwehte to Seynt Edmond and his schryme my hevy peys noble, wich weyeth xxs. 1469 in *Southerst Medieval Wills* (1903) 215, 205, of peise grotes.

3. *concr.* A weight; a piece or lump of some heavy substance used in some way on account of its weight; *spec.* (a) a standard weight by which to weigh goods; (b) one of the weights of a clock, by which its mechanism is moved. Now *dial.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5940 Fals peys and fals mesure. 13. *K. Alis* 160 (Bodl. MS.) *Wib* peises (to p[ai]s) stones and Guelok Her for iij gynnen fast to knok. *Ibid.* 1630 Summe wib peys was to frusht Summe wib gaelok to dep[re]ssuht. 1377 LANGT. *P. Pl.* II. xiii 246 I hadde neuer . 3ut of pe popis p[ai]s Saue a pardoun with a peys of led. c 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 Lyk an horloge when the peys is goo c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 300/1 *Peys* of a welle, *telo*, in *K. kyphe* (*cicoria*). 1499 *Nation Churchw.* *Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Makynge of the peysys of ledde upon the belowys. 25. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), To wend [wind] the peass tharof [of the clock]. 1600 R. CANNERY *Treasurie* 60 A Clocke can neuer stand still from running, so long as the peases and plummetts doo hang thereat. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. cxxxi. (1664) 95 The wheels, paces and motions of this poor Church. 1670-90 in *Edgar Old Ch. Life* *Scot.* (1885) 35 [Getting cords for the] paises. 1880 IV. *Cornu. Gloss.*, *Paysen, peisen*, weights.

Mag. VI. p. 11/2 Some of the most-novel promenade robes are composed of pekin. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 The material was striped brocade or pekin, having on the silken stripes flowers in old rose. attrib 1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* IV. The most superb Pekin bandannas.

|| 2. Fr. *pekin*, *pekin* (pekin). A name originally given by the soldiers under Napoleon I to any civilian; occasional in English use.

[Referred by Littré to sense 1, trousers of pekin being much worn under the Empire. Hatzfeld and Darmesteter consider this derivation doubtful.]

1837 SCOTT *Napoleon III.* 70 These professional troops were quite ready to correct the insolence of the pekins (a word of contempt, used by soldiers to those who did not belong to their profession) 1870 *Speaker* 19 Nov. 1371 Study was actually discouraged as fit only for pekins, and diplomats often knew little more than soldiers 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 8: There was hardly such a thing as a *pekin*. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Sept. 282/2 The pekin, even when he sits in the Court of Cassation, is treated with contempt.

Pekk, -e, obs. forms of PECK sb.¹

Pekoe (pe'ko, pē'ko), sb. Also 8 peeo, pecko, peckho. [From Chinese: in Amoy dialect *pek-ho*, in Cantonese *pak-ho*; from *pek*, *pak* = Mandarin *pek*, *pai* white + *ho*, Mandarin *hao* down, hair.] A superior kind of black tea, so called from the leaves being picked young with the down still on them.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 Coffee, Chocolate, Green, Imperial, Pecco, and Bohes-Tea seem to be Trifles. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Ostsch's Voy.* I. 250 Back-ho, or Pack-ho, is that which we call Peckho, which has leaves with dots. 1859 SALA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 141 The huge tea warehouses, where the flowery Pekos or the family Souchong, slumbers in tin-foiled chests.

Hence **Pe'koe v. trans.**, to mix with pekoe tea.

1824 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 182 A choice or 'pekoed' Formosa will be found the most desirable and valuable. *Ibid.* 184 If the Assam be 'pekoed' so much the better.

Pekul, variant of ΠΟΥΛ, a weight.

|| **Pel.** Obs. [Anglo-Fr., = OF. *pel*, mod. F. *pieu* - L. *pālus* stake: see **PEEL** sb.¹] A stake at which swordsmanship was practised in the 14th century.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 3 (paraphrasing A.F. MS. of 14th c.) The author strongly recommends a constant and attentive attack of the pel... for so he calls the post quintan... The practitioner was then to assail the pel, armed with sword and shield, in the same manner as he would an adversary.

Pel, obs. form of PALL, PEEL sb.¹, PELL sb.¹

|| **Pela**, *pé-la* (pē'la). [Chinese *pai*, *pe*, *peh* - white + *la* wax.] The white wax obtained in China from the wax insect (*Coccus pela* or *sinensis*); Chinese or China wax.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 383 The Chinese collect a kind of wax, much esteemed by them, under the name of *Pé-la*, from a cocoon deposited... on certain shrubs.

|| **Pelada** (pē'lā-dā). *Path.* Also in Fr. form *pelade*. [F. *pelade* a disease that causes falling off of down or hair, f. *peler* to deprive of hair.] (See *quots.*) Hence **Peladic** (pē'lā'dik) a., of or pertaining to pelada.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pelada*, a kind of alopecia, or distempered state of the body, occasioning the shedding of hair, arising from a venereal cause. 1837 in MAYNE. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 905 Microbacillus of the 'peladic utricle'. Found in the ampulliform dilatations of the hair follicles. in enormous numbers.

† **Pelador**, -ore. Obs. rare-1. [a. Sp. *pelador* 'one that pilloeth, maketh bald, or bare' (Minshen), f. *pelar* - L. *pilāre*: see **PILL** v.] A depilatory. 1626 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. iv. To know how to make Pastillos of the dutchess of Braganza... The peladore of Isabella.

Pelage (pelédz) [a. F. *pelage* (16th c. in Littré), the hair, wool, or fur of an animal, in reference to its kind or colour, f. OF. *peil*, *pel*, F. *poil* hair, down + -AGE. (Cf. *peler* to deprive of hair)] A general and collective term for the fur, hair, wool, or similar covering of a quadruped. (Parallel to *plumage*.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pelage*, the vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool. Bacon. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. iv. 156 Bear, wolves, tigers, deer, and numerous fur-bearing animals are hunted for their pelage. 1866 HUXLEY *Prék Rem. Caution* 132 The ass and the zebra are far more strikingly differentiated by their pelage than by their skulls. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 456 A young male in summer pelage.

Pelage, obs. form of PILLAGE

Pelagial (pē'lā-dzīāl), a. [f. L. *pelagi-us*, a. Gr. *pelāgi-os* of the sea (f. L. *pelag-us*, a. Gr. *pelāgos* the sea) + -AL.] Of or belonging to the open sea; = PELAGIAN a. 2 & 3, PELAGIO a.

1899 J. A. THOMSON *Sea of Life* xiii. 179 The distinctive population of the littoral, pelagial, abyssal, fluvial, and terrestrial areas.

Pelagian (pē'lā-dzīān), a. 1 and sb. 1 [f. L. *Pelagius-us* (Augustine), f. *Pelagius*, latinized form (see *prec.*) of the name of a British monk of the 4th and 5th centuries, whose doctrines were fiercely combated by St. Augustine, and condemned by Pope Zosimus in A. D. 418.

1643 PAGITT *Herzog*, (1663) 229 Pelagius, his name in Welsh was Morgan, which signifies the sea.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or his doctrines.

Pelagius denied the Catholic doctrine of original sin, asserting that Adam's fall did not involve his posterity, and maintained that the human will is of itself capable of good without the assistance of divine grace.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famile of Loue, Brief Descr.*, Many a simple soule hath hee shamefully deceived with his foule Pelagian opinion. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 263 Origen being a leader and Patron of the Pelagian error. 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. 45 Throughout all this Pelagian Scheme, we have not so much as one Word of Mans Natural Impotency to Spiritual Things. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II. 216 note, The Pelagian [theory] treats Adam's sin as a mere bad example.

B. sb. A follower of the doctrines of Pelagius

1532 MORE *Confut. Dr. Barnes* viii. Wks. 708/2 Sayncte Austin wrote... those wordes against the Pelagians and the Celestians. 1553 *Articles of Religion* ix, Original Sunne standeth not in the following of Adam, as the Pelagians doe vanelie talke... but it is the fault, and corruption of the nature of every manne, that naturallie is engendered of the offspring of Adam. 1706 J. BINGHAM *Fr. Ch. Apol.* III. x. None ever disliked the use of the Lord's Prayer but only the Pelagians. 1834 RUSKIN *Plasures of Eng.* 16 The Pelagian's assertion that immortality could be won by man's will.

Pelagian (pē'lā-dzīān), a. 2 and sb. 2 [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. OF or pertaining to the *pelagius conchae* or sea shells whence purple dye was obtained. (Cf. L. *pelagium* purple colour.) Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Phygy* II. 259 The Tyrans make their deep red purple, by dipping their wool first in the liquor of the Pelagian purples.

2. OF, pertaining to, or inhabiting the open sea or ocean; pelagic.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 400 They are no pelagian Shells, as those are; Days and Havours are the Places where they are fish'd. 1776 - *Conchol.* 66 Some [shell-fish] are pelagian, or inhabit only the depths of the sea. 1834 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 126 A line of shoals may be as impassable to pelagian species, as are the Alps and the Andes to plants and animals peculiar to plains.

b. Inhabiting islands in the open sea or ocean.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 346 Pelagian Negroes have long been well known as inhabitants of the interior of the Penang Islands

B. sb. An inhabitant of the open sea or ocean.

1854 BADHAM *Haliut.* 75 The Mediterranean pelagians (or open sea-fish) have neither brilliancy of colour, nor delicacy of flesh.

Pelagianism (pē'lā-dzīāniz'm), [f. PELAGIAN a. 1 + -ISM.] The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers: see PELAGIAN a. 1

1583 FULKE *Defence* viii. (Parker Soc.) 342 While you would seem to fly from Pelagianism, you fall into flat Pharisaism. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 313 This doctrine which hangs the efficacy of the Holy Ghost upon man's Will, is downright Pelagianism. a. 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1754 III. 332 To assert Antipodes might become once more as heretical as arrianism, or pelagianism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. xiv* iii (1864) LX. 145 The Pelagianism charged against Scotus is a purely metaphysical.

Pelagianize (pē'lā-dzīāniz), v. [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the Pelagian; to hold or give expression to the views of Pelagius.

1625 B. MOUNTAGU *Rap. Casar* 83 In the point of Free-will the Church of Rome absolutely and wholly Pelagianize. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 31 Doth not Arminius Pelagianize in this?

Hence **Pelagianizing** ppl. a.; **Pelagianizer**.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 315 Those Pelagianizing enemies of the grace of God. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 215 To let the new Pelagianizers see, there was no quarter for them in Oxford. a. 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xiv. 376 The latter class they were accustomed to call Pelagianizing Remonstrants.

Pelagic (pē'lā-dzīk), a. [ad. L. *pelagic-us*, a. Gr. **pelāgiōs*, f. *pelāgos* the sea.] Of or pertaining to the open or high sea, as distinguished from the shallow water near the coast; oceanic; now *spec.* living on or near the surface of the open sea or ocean, as distinguished from its depths.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pelagich*, of the Sea, or that liveth in the Sea. 1802 BINGLEY *Ann. Biog.* (1813) III. 420 The Pelagic Nereis. 1834 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Littoral and estuary shells are more frequently liable to be intermixed with the exuviae of pelagic tribes. 1843 REP. *Brit. Assoc.* 13 Seamen are well acquainted with the general forms of the pelagic fish. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 150 The pelagic shells, or those which during life rove freely through the sea. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 550 Used technically by naturalists, the term *Pelagic* applied to living things, denotes those animals and plants which inhabit the surface waters of the seas and oceans.

b. Of sealing: Carried on or performed on the high seas. So *pelagic sealer*.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 609 'Pelagic' sealing as at present carried on, cannot long be continued. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/6 The Commission was sent out in consequence of the statements made by the United States and Russia that the seal herd was being wiped out by pelagic sealing. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXV. 358/1 The pelagic sealers kill the animals with guns, spears, or any effective weapon while they are in the water.

† **Pelagious**, a. Obs. [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -OUS] = PELAGIO.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes, which are, I Marine, and these are either *pelagios*, living in the main sea, or *orithoral*. 1897 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pelagius*, .. of swimming birds, comprehending those that frequent the sea, where they find their food: pelagious.

Pelagite (pē'lā-dzīk), *Min.* [f. Gr. *pelāgos* sea + -ITE 1 & 2 b.] A name given to nodules of oxide of

manganese and iron obtained in deep-sea soundings in the Pacific Ocean.

1876 A. H. CHURCH in *Min. Mag.* I. 52 The singularity of the mode of formation, of the occurrence, and of the composition of these concretions should constitute no bar to their recognition as a distinct mineral species under such a name as *Pelagite*. It would at present be impossible to assign a formula to this 'pelagite'.

Pelagosaur (pe'lāgosōr), *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *pelagosaurus*, f. Gr. *pelāgos* sea + *sauros* lizard: see **SAURIAN**.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicoelian vertebrae, found in strata of the Jurassic age. 1882 in *Occur.* (Annandale).

Pelagra, variant of PELLAGRA.

Pelamyd, -mid (pē'lāmid). Also 6 palmita; 7- (in L. form) *pelamys*, -mys, pl. *pelamides*; 8-9 *palamede*. [ad. L. *pelamys*, -myd, *pelamius*, a. Gr. *πηλαμύς*, -μυδα. The form *palamede* represents F. *palamide* 'a young Tunny' (Cotgr.); *palmita* = It. *palmita* 'a fish called a tunnie before it be a yeere old, a sommer whiting' (Florio).]

1. A small Mediterranean fish; a young tunny.

1598 *Ephraim* G. J. b, To dresse a Palmita, which is a kind of Tonny. 1601 HOLLAND *Phygy* I. 243 The old Tunnies and the young, called Pelamides, enter into great flocks and skul into the sea Pontus. 1637 MONVON *Itin.* 1. 259. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xvii* (1788) III. 13 note, Among a variety of different species, the Pelamides, a sort of Tunnies, were the most celebrated. 1820 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Resid. France* II. vi. 76 The *palamede*... seems so much of the same nature, that some persons have supposed it only the young tunny. 1854 BADHAM *Haliut.* 188 After passing the anniversary of their first birthday, these pelamyds attained maturity, and were dubbed tunnies in consequence. 1857 BIRCH *Inc. Pottery* (1858) II. 289 A *pelamys* or tunny.

2. Applied to the genus *Pelamys* (Cuvier 1831)

of scombroid fishes.

1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 102 *Pelamid*.

Pelare, obs. form of PILLAR.

Pelargic (pē'lā-dzīk), a. [ad. Gr. *pelargik-ōs* of the stork, f. *pelargos* stork: see -IO.] Of or pertaining to the storks.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* 217 O thou hawk of Sunium! Hail, Pelargic King!

Pelargonic (pelargō'nik), a. *Chem.* [f. PELARGON-IUM: see -IO.] Of or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*; esp. in *Pelargonic acid*, a fatty acid, C₁₅H₂₅O₂, prepared from the volatile oil of plants of this genus; nonylic acid. So **Felargonate**, a salt of pelargonic acid; **Felargone**, a crystalline substance, soluble in ether, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate; **Felargone**, a hydrocarbon obtained among the products of the dry distillation of hydroleic or metoleic acid; **Felargyl**, the radical of pelargonic acid (C₁₅H₂₁O).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 396 Pelargonic Acid... was originally extracted from the leaves of the geranium, by distilling them with water. *Ibid.*, Pelargonic anhydride... is obtained by acting upon pelargonate of baryta with oxychloride of phosphorus. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 370 Pelargonic acid is a colourless oil which solidifies in the cold, melting afterwards at 10°. *Ibid.* 371 Pelargonate of Ethyl Pelargonic ether. *Ibid.*, Chloride of Pelargyl, C₁₅H₂₁OCl, is obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on pelargonic acid.

|| **Pelargonium** (pelārgō'nium), *Bot.* [mod. L. (L'Heritier 1787), f. Gr. *pelargos* stork: app. modelled on the earlier *geranium*, *geranium*.] An extensive genus of plants of the N.O. *Geraniaceae*, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having showy flowers and fragrant leaves, commonly cultivated under the name of *geranium*.

1829 *Pantheologia*, *Pelargonium*, Crane-bill, in botany. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 686/2 Pelargoniums are of easy culture, propagating readily by cuttings. 1861 *Times* 23 May, The azaleas, pelargoniums, and other spring flowers being in particularly good condition. 1890 *Golden South* 155 Pelargoniums grow three or four feet high.

Pelagian (pē'lā-dzīān), a. and sb. Also 6 -ien. [f. L. *Pelagi-us*, a. Gr. *Πελαγι-ος* of or pertaining to the *Πελαγος* or Pelagii: see b.] a. *adj.* = next. b. sb. One of the *Pelagii*, an ancient race of doubtful ethnological affinities, widely spread over the coasts and islands of the Eastern Mediterranean and Aegean, and believed to have occupied Greece before the Hellenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. ix. 43 The first inhabitants of [Lesbos] were the Pelagians. *Ibid.*, Priape, king of the Pelagians. *Ibid.*, After the pelagians, succeeded the Eolians. 1785 T. ASHLE in *Archæol.* VII. 348 On the radical Letters of the Pelagians and their derivatives. 1822 MITCHELL *Hist. Greece* I. 1 § 29 Strabo assures us, that the Pelagians were antiently established all over Greece. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 23 Situated in the midst of the great Pelagian nation.

Pelagic (pē'lā-dzīk), a. [ad. L. *Pelagic-us*: see *prec.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Pelagii or Pelagians.

Pelagic architecture, *building*, the oldest form of masonry found in Greece and the neighbouring lands, constructed of rough or unhewn stones piled up without cement.

1785 T. ASHLE in *Archæol.* VII. 361 Homer was a native of Ionia, where the Pelagic alphabet was first improved. 1815 H. MARSH *Form. Pelagica* title-p., A Description of

the Pelagic or Aeolic Digamma. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) III. 433/1 *margin*, Pelagic architecture. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 377/2 1860 *Emerson Cond. Life*, Power-Wks. (Bohn) II. 337 With all his hairy Pelagic strength directed on his opening sense of beauty.

Pelaw, Pelch, variants of PILAU, PILCH.

Peldon (pe'ldon). *Coal-mining* [Origin unknown] 'Hard and compact siliceous rock' (Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 1883)

Pele, obs. form of PEAL, PEEL, PELL.

Pelecan, obs. form of PELICAN.

Pelecanine, a. *Ornith.* [L. *pelicanus* -us PELICANUS + -INE -I.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelecanus* of birds.

1860 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 330 The tongue [of *Balaeniceps*] is extremely small, an important Pelecanine character.

Peleoid (pe'lōid), a. and sb. *Geom.* Also 9 *erron. pel-*. [ad. Gr. *πελεκουίδης*, f. *πέλεκυς* ax, hatchet + -οῖδης -form, -shaped.] a. *adj.* Hatchet-shaped. b. sb. A figure bounded by a semicircle, and two concave quadrants meeting in a point, and so resembling the blade of a battle-ax.

1796 *PHILLIPS*, *Peleoides*, a Name which some give to a certain Geometrical Figure, that somewhat resembles a Hatchet. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cyl.* s. v. *Angle*, *Peleoid Angle*, is that in figure of a hatchet. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Peleoid*. See *Peleoid*.

Peleypod (pē'leypod), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πέλεκυς* hatchet + -ποδός -footed.] a. *adj.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot, as a bivalve mollusc; pertaining to such a mollusc. b. sb. A pelecypod mollusc. Hence **Peleypodous** a., in same sense.

1867 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Peleypodus*, applied to .. Mollusca that have a foot in form of a club or of a tongue pelecypodous. 1890 *Cont. Dict.* *Peleypod* 1897 B. Woodward in *Concise Knowl. Nat. Hist* 619 In the higher Pelecypods they are filibanch. *Ibid.* Diagram illustrating successive development of pelecypod gills.

Pelagrim, -grine, obs. ff. PILGRIM, PEREGRINE

Pèle-mèle, variant of PELL-MELL.

Pelamele, obs. f. PALL-MALL, PELL-MELL.

Pelar, obs. form of PEELER, PILLAR

† **Pelerin**. *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *pilleryn*. [a. F. *pèlerin* PILGRIM.] A pilgrim.

1456 *SIR G. HAVY Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 95 Gif pilleryns may be maid prioners. c. 1614 *SIR W. MURR Dido & Baines* 1. 777 We straying Pelenns will ne'er assay't

† **Pelerinage, pelrinage**. *Obs. rare* [ME. a. F. *pèlerinage* PILGRIMAGE.] A pilgrimage.

c. 1300 *Becket* 5 Gilbert . . . mid on Richard to Jerusalem com. There he dide he e pelynage. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 69 The noble women of the toun most comliche a pelrinage Gon forto prese thilke ymage. *Ibid.* II. 385 Forth comth Paris with glad visage into the temple on pelrinage.

Pelerine (pe'lēin, -īn). Also 8 *pelerine*, 8-9 *pelerin*. [a. F. *pèlerine*, transferred use of fem. of *pèlerin* PILGRIM = pilgrim's mantle or cape.] A name applied from time to time to various fashions of mantles or capes worn by women; in recent use, a long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of lace or silk, or of the material of the dress.

The name appears to have been in vogue 1740-50 (it was obsolete to Fielding in 1752); again about 1764, also 1825-35, 1855-68, 1884-1904, the shape or material being probably more or less new each time.

1744 *ELIZA HERWOOD Female Spect.* No 5 (1748) I 237 Her neck suffers for it, and confesses, in scarlet blushes . . . this misfortune, however, she conceals under a handkerchief or pelerine, and high tucker. 1745 *Genl. Mag.* 272 In pelerin clad, or silk mantel. 1752 *FIELDING Covent Gard. Frit* 9 May, Within my memory this [cloak] was succeeded by the pelerine, the pelerine by the necktie. 1764 *Men: G. Pealman* 118 A short leathern or oil-cloth cloak, not unlike what the women call a pelerine. 1827 *Souvenir* I. 21 (Stanf.) A half high canerou . . . composed of their Jaconet muslin, and trimmed round the bust with a row of deep points, which form a pelerine. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/5 The triple lappel forms a square pelerine behind. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* II. ix, 'Arthur', whispered Floia, 'would you object to putting your arm round me under my pelerine?' 1868 *Express* 30 Mar. The petticoat or underskirt being of silk, the upper one of cachemire of the same shade, and the costume completed by a short pelerine tied behind. 1884 *Grl's Own Paper* 28 June 618/1 'Pelerine' is now the usual name for the shoulder cape. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6/5 The pelerine is to be a favourite form of mantle, many of the new capes being finished in front with long, rounded pelerine ends.

b. *attrab* and *Comb.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. 12/2 The corsage . . . is trimmed with a mantilla, or else in the pelerine style, with blond lace. 1904 *Westm. Gas* 6 Feb. 3/1 The deep pelerine-like collar of lace or mixed lace and chiffon

Pele's hair (pē'lez hēir) [transl. of Hawaiian *anoho o Pele*, hair of Pele, the goddess of the volcano Kilaua.] Volcanic glass from the volcano Kilaua, found in fine hair-like threads.

1849 *DANA Geol. Pacif.* 200 Pele's Hair. 1861 *BRISTOW Gloss. Min.* 276 *Pele's Hair*, lava blown by the wind into hair-like fibres.

Pelestre, pelestre, -tur, var. PELLETER 1 *Obs.*

Pelet, -ette, obs. ff. PELLET. **Peletone**, *erron.*

f. PELOTON **Pelewe**, obs. f. PILLOW.

Pelf (pelf), sb. Also 6 *pylfe*, 9 *dial. pilf*. [ME. a. ONF. **pelfe*, instanced 1370 as *peufse*, mod. Norman *peufse*, var. of OF. *pelfre* (11th c. in Godef.),

peufre spoil; ulterior derivation uncertain; perh. related to L. *pilare* in sense 'to pillage', F. *piller*.]

† 1. Property pilfered or stolen, spoil, booty. *Obs.* c. 1350 *S. Nicholas* 444 in Horstmann *Altengl. Lg.* (1881) 16 Als he theus Partid baite pelf bi a wude side. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5989 Pair schipp, with all pau pelf, 10 he mynster pau (pirates) betake, Full amends for me make. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* ix. (*Wolf & Fox*) xiv, Schir . . . and we get of yone pelf, Ye man tak trauell and mak we sum supplie.

† 2. Property, possessions, goods, 'gear'. *Obs.* c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7166 Ye monkes duelt be pain self, Sa did be nonnes, with all pair pelf. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 122 Go muster thy servants, he captaine thy selfe, Providing them weapon and other like pelfe. 1608 *SHAKES. Per.* II. Prol. 35 All peishen, of man, of pelfe, Ne ought escapad but himselfe. 1847 *Mischief of Muses* 17 And who, from managing his master's pelf Had now begun to manage for himselfe.

3. Money, wealth, riches; now depreciatory: 'filthy lucre'.

1500-40 *DUNBAR Poems* lviii. 25 They passis nocht off the paroichin pure, Had that the pelfe to part among thame. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tas.* iv. 38 You . . . whiske about by sea and by lande to get pelfe for your olde age. 1581 J. BIZL *Haddon's Answer*, Osor. 278 Why do they uphold their pylfe with such outrage and tyrannye? 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 266 'A misers mynde thou hast, thou hast a Princes pelfe.' A lewd time to be given to a Princes treasure. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ix. 4 But all his minde is set on mucky pelfe. a. 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Vhs.* (1660) 223 Ye rich men cannot think to carry your pelfe with you into Heaven. 1720 *WELTON Suffer Son of God* II. xvi. 422 The Covetous Man looks upon his Pelf, and adores it as his God. 1790 *BURKE Pr. Rev.* 137. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* ix. 130 Too busy after his pelf to bestow any thought on the first marriage celebration. 1874 L. MORRIS *Professor* III. As blind to all that passes self as any churl that slaves for pelf.

† 4. Trumpery, trash, rubbish, flippery. *Obs.*

1555 *BRADFORD Let. to Rawlins* in Foxe A & M (1583) 1632 Forked capes, tyettes, shauen crownes, or such other baggage and Antichristian pelfe. 1565 *JEWEL Rep. Harbinger To Rdr* (1613) 3 It is not sufficient to condemn our Books for pelfe, and trash, and fables of lies, before hee see them. 1596 *GOSSON Quip for Gentlemen* xiv. All this new pelfe now sold in shops, in value true not worth a louse. 1632 *BURTON Anat. Met.* II. iv. (ed. 4) 286 Which to her guests she shews, with all her pelfe.

b. Refuse; now *dial.*, vegetable refuse, weeds.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 281 Pelfe is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skimmers. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 7 We of all people once that were the pelfe, Almighty Ioue hath chosen to himselfe. 1645 *TRAPP Comm. John* xv. 20 Our memories are as . . . nets that keep the pelf, let go the clean water. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Pelf*, 'in Faulconry, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved. 1828 *Farm. Jnl.* 21 Jan (E. D. D.), Which is the best means of clearing a wood from roots and pelf? 1880 *IV. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Pelf*, light grass and roots raked together to be burnt.

c. Dust; fluff. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1584 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxiv (1636) 259 Gather it . . . picks it cleane from dyrt and pelfe. 1830 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Pelf*, *Pilm*, *Pillm*, light dust or fluff.

d. A worthless person, a good-for-nothing. Now *dial.*

1551 *SIR J. MASON Let* (S. P. Foreign, Edw VI, VI. If. 287), The olde wome pelf (Diane of Poitiers) fearing ther by to lese some parte of her credite. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 4) *Gloss.*, *Pelfe*, a had, or good-for-nothing person. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pelf*, a term bestowed on a worthless person.

5. *Comb.*, as *pelf-ticker*; *pelf-spurning* *adj.*

1663 *URQUHART Kibbels* I. lv. Here enter not base punching Usurers, Pelf-tickers, everlasting gatherers. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses* iv. 78 The high-souled, pelf-spurning Abrahams.

† **Pelf**, v. *Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pelf-fer* (also *pelf-ir*), var. of *pelfier* to pillage, *pelf*, f. *pelfe*, *pelfre* spoil; see prec. sb. and cf. *PILFER* v.]

trans. and *intr.* To spoil, rob

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6149 (Cott.) For to pelf bat folk vnle And help his folk of israel. 1387 *TREVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) II. 95 Inlangthef pelfynge inward. 1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 617 If ye knewe how he coulde pelfe.

Pelfer, obs. form of PILFER.

† **Pelfish**, a. *Obs.* [f. *PELF* sb. + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of pelf, rubbishy, paltry.

1577 *STANYHURST Deser. Irel* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed* I. 2 b/2 That I may the sooner vnbrodye y^e pelfish trash, that is wrapt within thys Treatise. — *Contin. Hist. Irel* Ded. *ibid.* 76/1 Hee shall bee sure, to fynde them that wyll bee more prest to blabbe for thys pelfish fautes, than they wyll be leady to blaze out his good desertes

† **Pelfry**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 *pelfere*, 6 -*fere*, -*frey*, -*fray*, -*foray*, -*fary*, *pelfry*. β. 5-6 *pil-*, *pylfre*. [a. ONF. **pelferie*, instanced 14-15th c. in forms *pelferie*, *peufserie*, mod. Norm. *peufserie*, *peufre* (Godef.) flippery. See also *PILFERY*.]

1. Things pilfered; booty, spoil.

1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* v. 11 Alle that other pilfe he yat outt other folke of the hoost. 1496 *Dives & Paup* vii. 1. 277/1 Open theft is whan the theft is taken with his pelfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 155 Owt of whyche counte the sayd Scottys fled, and left mych corne, butters, and other pylfe, behinde them, whyche the ost hadde. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Agol* (1611) 642 The games and pelferies that the Pharisens made of the people.

2. Trumpery, rubbish, trash; = *PELF* sb. 4.

a. 1590 *SKELTON Agst. Garneshe* Wks. 1843 l. 125 Soche pelf thou hast pachychyd, And so thyselfe howy wachyd. 1598 *Br. SHAXTON in Burnet Hist. Ref* (1715) III. Collect. Rec. 146 Lockes of Heere, and filthy Ragges, Gobbets of

Wodde, under the Name of Paucells of the Holy Cross, and such Pelfre. 1545 *ASCHAM Toasoph.* (Arb.) 83 He settis out much ifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage and beggerie ware. 1551 *CRANMER Answer By Gardiner* Pref. A11, Indulgences, Beades, Pardons, Pilgrimages, and suche other pelfray.

Pelham (pe'lām). [From the surname Pelham.] In full, *Pelham hat*, a form of bit combining the snaffle and the curb in one. So *Pelham bridle*.

1849 *VOUAT Horse* 190 If the curb-bit is in fault, a snaffle or Pelham bit should be used. 1851 *'Cecil' Stud Farm* 139 The Pelham is a species of hybrid between a curb and a snaffle. 1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* III. (1879) 48 A light-mouthed horse steered by a good rider, will cross a country safely and satisfactorily in a Pelham bridle. 1894 *GLO. ARMATAGE The Horse* vi. 87 The Pelham is a curb-bit with a joint in the middle, instead of a port. It forms a double-joint bridle.

Pelican (pe'līkän). Forms. 1-7 *pellicane*, 3-8 -*ican*, (5 -*ycan* (n), 6 -*ycane*, *pillycane*); 5- *pelican*, 7 *pelicane*, -*ecane*, 7-9 *pelican*. [(Like F. *pelican* (1210 in Hatz-Darm.), Pr. *pelican*, Sp. *pelicano*, It. *pellicano*) ad. late L. *pellicānus*, more correctly *pelicānus*, ad. Gr. *πελεκάν*, applied by Aristotle (in part at least) to the pelican (of *πελεκάνες* of *ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς γινόμενοι*); app. closely related to *πελεκάν*, -*anta* woodpecker, perh. f. *πελεκάν* to hew or shape with an ax, *πέλεκυς* ax, hatchet, from the appearance or action of the bill.

Pelicanus was also used by the LXX to render the Heb. *מְנַחֵם* (in two or three) of the places in which it occurs (in Eng. versions 'pelican'); in the two others, Isa. xxxiv. 11, Zeph. ii. 14, different Greek words were used, and there the version of 1511 has 'cormorant'; but the Revisers of 1885 restore 'pelican' as in Coverdale.]

1. The bird.

The name now appropriated to a genus, *Pelecanus*, of large gregarious fish-eating water-fowls, remarkable for an enormously distensible membranous pouch which depends from the lower mandible of the long hooked bill and is used for the storing of fish when caught. Two species, *P. onocrotalus*, the Common or White Pelican, and *P. crispus*, the Crested Pelican, are found in South-eastern Europe and adjacent regions, and are the original 'pelicans'; to these the North American species *P. trachyrhynchus* is very closely allied. Other species are found in the West Indies, Africa, India, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia.

In all the quotations down to 14th c. and many later, the identification is vague, the bird being itself unknown in England, and the word merely a reflex of *pelicanus* of the Vulgate in Ps. ciii. 7, *pelicano solitudinis* 'the pelican of the wilderness', which was app. not the pelican of naturalists. In the four other places where the same Heb. word occurs, the Vulgate has *onocrotalus*, a L. name of the modern 'pelican'. Elsewhere (*Comm.* in *Sophom.*, op. ed. Villars VI. 709) St. Jerome makes two kinds of *onocrotalus*, one the water-bird, the other that of the wilderness ('onocrotalorum, duo genera, aliud aquatile, aliud solitudinis'). So Isidore (*Orig.* XII. vii. 32) These appear in the pseudo-Jerome *Brev. in Psalt.* (Villars VII. Appx. 271) as two kinds of *pelicanus* (here identified with *onocrotalus*); whence, ultimately, in Trevisa, quot. 1398 below.

c. 1300 *Ag. Ps. (Th.)* ci. 5 [c. 1300] Ic geworden eom pellicane gelyc, se on westene wunað. a. 1325 *Anon R.* 142 Dauid, anon efter pet he benede isefed ancre to pellican, he enede hire to niht fuel. a. 1300 *E. Psalter* ci. 7 Like am I made to pellicane of anness. 1382 *Wyclif* *ibid.*, Lic I am maad to a pellican of wilderness. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), So dop be pelican bat hat also porphiro. *Ibid.* xii. xxx. Pere bep twei manere of Pelicans; one wonep in watres and etep fische and be other wonep in lond & louep wilderness. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt.-Wulcker 762/15 *Hic pelicanus*, a pelican. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxiv. 11 But Pellicanes, Storikes, great Oules, and Rauenis shall haue it in possession, & dwell there in. 1604 *DRAYTON Owle* 135 The Pellican in Desarts farre abroad, Her deare-lovd issue safely doth undaunt. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 28 A Museum. and therein, a Pelican's Skin and Bill. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. 15/1 Diverse names ascribed to the Devil as an Owl, a Kite, a Raven, a Pellicane, from his ravening, and unsatiable desire of Devouring. *Isa.* 34. 11. 15 a. 1711 *KEN Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Complaining Pelicans themselves becom 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 130 We see a top-heavy pelican balancing his huge yellow bill over the edge of the stream, and fishing for his dinner. 1883 *CHAMBERS's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 They often fly in large flocks, and the sudden swoop of a flock of pelicans at a shoal of fish is a striking and beautiful sight.

b. In reference to the fable that the pelican revives or feeds her young with her own blood.

This is given by Epiphanius and St. Augustine; it appears to be of Egyptian origin, and to have referred originally to another bird.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P. R.* xii. xxix (Tollem MS.) The serpent hatel kyndely be pelican and stynged and infectep be briddes . . . pan sche smitep her selfe in be bieste, and spryngep blood up on hem, and retep hem fro deap to lyf. a. 1400 *Leg. Road* (1872) 179 Pe pelicane his blod did blede per-with his briddis for to fede. 1530 *LYNDESAV Test. Paryng* 1100 My beirnest beik I laif, with gude entent, Onto the gentylly, piteous Pellican, To helpe to peirs lur tender hart in twane. 1591 *SILVERSTER Du Bartas* I. v. 812-32. 1593 *SHAKES. Rich. II.* II. i. 126 That blood already (like the Pellican) Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carows'd. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.*, *Dial* clxxx, The Pellican . . . reuues her tender yong, And with her purest blood-shed doth assuage Her yong ones thirst. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* II. vii, What, would'st thou have me turn Pelican, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? 1848

Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr & Leg. Art* I. Intro. 36 The Pelican, tearing open her breast to feed her young with her own blood, was an early symbol of our redemption through Christ.

† c. Hence *fig.*, applied to Christ as reviving the dead in spirit by His blood. *Obs.*

1565 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1532) 107 b, 'V^e moost piteous pellicane & heuently phisycon, ou sauynr lesu.' c. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks* (1712) 251: Ungrateful soul! that... didst not think at all, or thought not right, On this thy Pelican's great love and death. 1824 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxv 113 [St. John] who lay Upon the bosom of our pelican

2. A representation of the pelican in art or heraldry.

Pelican in her piety (in Heraldry), a pelican represented as vulning (i.e. wounding) her breast in order to feed her young with her blood.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5299 Rekanthes of rede gold railed of gemmes, With pellicans & pape-toyes polschit & grauen c. 1440 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 807 On his helme on hygh a pelican he bare. 1630 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii xvii (1612) 162 He beareth Gules, a Pelican in her nest, with wings displayed, feeding of her young ones, Or, vulned proper. 1643-4 in G. A. POOLE *Churches, their Structure*, etc. (1845) vi. 55 A glorious cover over the font, with a pelican on the top picking its breast. 1671 J. DAVIES *Anc. Rites Durhams* 17 A goodly fine Lantern, or Letteron, of Brass with a great Pelican on the height of it, finely gilt her wings spread abroad, whereon did lye the Book. 1884 *Times* 30 Apr. 7/6 Delicately engraved representations of the Agnus Dei and the Pelican in her piety. 1897 J. WELLS *Oxford & Coll.* 199 note, The Corpus tradition is that Kéble... was once known to have thrown bread at the Pelican.

II Transferred applications.

3. An alembic having a tubulated head, from opposite sides of which two curved tubes pass out and re-enter at the body of the vessel; used in distilling liquors by fermentation.

1599 MORAVING *Evonym*, 102 Let it be put into a pellicane, that is a vessel with eares or handles on ether syde one. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii* iii, The Retort bialke, And what was said, was put into the Pellicane. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* i. 307 Being permixt together in a Pellican let them remain in digestion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pelican* or *Blind Alembick*.

4. An instrument having a strong curved beak, formerly used for extracting teeth.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Pr. Chirurg.* 27:1 We cut them [extra teeth] off [?] with our cutting pellicane. 1688 R. HODGE *Armoury* iii. 398/1 A Single Beak Pellican with a screw, is an instrument to draw out corrupt and fatted teeth. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg* 73 Amongst the multitude of instruments invented some are absolutely bad, and ought to be rejected; such are the 'pied de biche', and the 'pelican'.

b. 'A hook somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

5. An ancient piece of artillery; also, the shot from it.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v., Pelican, again, is the name of an ancient piece of ordnance, carrying a ball of six pounds. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 6 Oct., When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagen, and the pelicans whistled round him, he said, 'What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a pelican pie?' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Pelican*, the old six-pounder culverin

III. 6 *attrab* and *Comb.*, as *pelican brood*, *daughter, oil, pee*; *pelicanwise* adv., *pelican-fish*, an eel-like fish (*Eurypharynx pelicanoides*), dredged from a great depth near the Canary Islands; so called from its enormously developed jaws and large gular pouch; *pelican-flower*, a West Indian evergreen climbing plant (*Aristolochia grandiflora*); *Poisonous Hogweed* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866), *pelican ibis*, an Asiatic wood-bird (*Tantalus leucocephalus*); *pelican lectern*, a lectern of the shape of a pelican; *pelican's foot*, a gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicanus*), so called from its digitate outer lip; *pelican's head*, a wooden battle-club with a rounded head and a projecting beak, used by the natives of New Caledonia.

1818 KEATS *Endym* i. 815 Nurtured like a 'pelican brood. 1605 SHAKS *Learn* iii 77 'I was thus flesh begot Those *Pelican Daughters 1883 *Lassie & Flour* 310/1 The characters of the *Eurypharynx* (wide-throated *pelican fish) are so divided. 1881 *Field* 13 Aug. 263/1 Conspicuous next in order... were numbers of *pelican ibises. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durk. Cath.* 57 The modern *Pelican lectern 1864 H. AND CARR OF CARRINGTON III 39 Their doubts feed themselves, *pelican wise, from their own breast

Pelicanary (pe'likánni). [*f. prec.* + -ary: cf. *heronry*.] A place where pelicans breed. 1864 JERDON *Birds India* II. ii 860, I have visited one pelicanary in the Carnatic, where the Pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village

Pellioe, obs. form of **PELLISSE**.

Pelliooid, variant of **PELEOIOD**.

† **Pelliom**. *Mim.* *Obs.* [*mod.* (Ger. 1818) ad. Gr. *pellioia* livid spot, in reference to its greyish blue colour.] A synonym of **IOLEITE**.

1800 in MOHS *Char. Nat. Hist. Syst.* Min. 68.

Pellisse (pél'ss). Also 8 *pellioe*, 8-9 -ise, 9 -isse, *pellioe*. [*a. F. pellisse*, formerly *pelice* = It. *pelliccia* 'any kind of furred garment' (Florio):—

med. L. *pellicia* (Papias), for L. *pellicia* (or -icea) *tunica* or *vestis*, a coat or garment of skins or fur, *f. pell-is* skin.]

1. † a. A garment of fur. *Obs.* b. A long mantle or cloak lined with fur.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less Mar* 10 Mar, One of her slaves immediately brought her a pellice of rich brocade lined with sable. 1789 WESLEY *Well* in COKE & MOORE *Lift* iii iv § 2 (1792) 515 My pellice I give to the Rev Mr. Creighton. 1804 Cr. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 187 We might naturally expect, that a pellice would be warmest when worn with the hair outwards, as I have found it to be in fact. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 104 A pellice of sable fur. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix 182 Prototypes of more recent hussar pellices with their fur lining.

2. A long mantle of silk, velvet, cloth, or other material, worn by women, reaching to the ankles, and having arm-holes or sleeves

1755 Mrs DELANY in *Lift & Corr.* (1862) 321, I don't know what you mean by a pompadour, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a pellice, which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet, black or any colour, lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur, according to the fancy. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX 113 The ladies were principally dressed in sautee pellices. 1837 DICKINS *Pickw.* v. A tall bony woman—straight all the way down—in a coarse blue pellice, with the waist an inch or two below her arm-pits. 1893 GEORGINA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 216 The women of the last generation all wore pellices. 1898 LADY MARY LOVD tr. *Unanne's Fashion in Paris* ii. 39 [c. 1800-4] Pellices were coming into general use. They were worn long, almost reaching the ground, with wide sleeves turned back over the wrists, and round cape collars.

b. A garment worn out of doors by young children over their other clothes.

1851 [Remembered in use] 1879 *Madame Bayard's Bouquet of Fashion* No. 3 Children's Dresses. No. 912. Infant's Pellice. 1894 L. T. MEADE *Iron Grip* II. 151 She dressed the baby in his white hat and white pellice

c. Used for the ecclesiastical cassock.

1871 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dw. Workshop* 26 The Pellice or Cassock was the ordinary clerical gown or under garment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pellice-robe*; *pellice-cloth*, a twilled woollen fabric, used for pellices.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. 1/2 Pellice robes, both of satin and velvet, have been during the last week very much adopted.

|| **Pelisson**. *Obs.* In 5 *pely-*, *pellycon*. [*OF. pelisson*, in 14th c. *pelicon* (c) 'a furd petticoat or frocke' (Cotgr.), *AF. pellicoum*, in med. L. *pellition-em*, It. *pellucione* 'a great furred gown' (Florio), med. L. *pellucion-em*, deriv. of *pelluca* PELISSE.] A furred gown; = PELISSE I.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. 104 vii 43 b, His clothyng was oonly of a sacke, and a mantell of pelycon. *Ibid.* 50 His Frocke, his Pelycon and his Gopellis 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 391 King John ordeis a grey pelisson with nine bars of fur to be made for the queen.]

Pelite (pé'leit). *Geol.* [*f. Gr. πέλις* clay, earth, mud + -ite¹.] A rock composed of an argillaceous sediment.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv 299 The psammites and pelites... are respectively represented by the various sandstones, arkose, etc., and by the tuffs.

Pelitic (pé'litik), *a. Geol.* [*f. prec.* + -io.] Of the nature of pelite; composed of fine sediment

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv 299 The clastic rocks he divides into the pschitic, the psammitic, and the pelitic.

Pelitory, obs. form of **PELLITORY**.

Pell (pel), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 *pel*, 5 *peall*, *pele*, *peele*, *peell*, *pelle*, 6 *pyll*, 6- *pell*. [*ME. a. AF. pell*, *peal*, *OF. pel* (13th c. in Littré), *mod. F. peau* (= Pr. *pel*, *pell*, Cat. *pell*, Sp. *piel*, It. *pelle*) = L. *pell-em* skin, leather, parchment.]

† 1 A skin or hide; esp. a furred skin used as or forming the lining or trimming of a cloak; a cloak so lined or trimmed, a fur *Obs.*

13. *K. Als* 6697 Y wol charged all the bestis With pellics, and siglatous honeste c. 1325 *Laiz le Freine* 172 Therin she leyed the child, for cold, In the pel as it was bifold. c. 1450 *Cot. Myst.* (Shaks.) 246, 11 doctoris with him arrayd with pellys aftryr the old gyve. 1596 Br. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* ii 88 Our flesh swelleth, and like Sathyrions pelles or skynnes we are of vnquiet and restlesse munde.

† b The skin with which the deciduous horns of deer are at first covered; the 'velvet'. *Obs.*

In quot. 1575 app. associated with *PILL*, *Pell* sh. 1575 TURBERV. *Veneris* 212 His heade when it cometh fist out, bath a russet pyll vpon it, the whiche is called Veluet a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To Pray, when Deer rub. their Heads against Trees to get the pelles of their new Horns off.

2 A skin or roll of parchment, a parchment; *spec.* each of the two pelles, of receipt (*pellis receptoria*) and disbursement (*pellis exitium*), kept at the Exchequer. b. In pl. The Office of the Exchequer in which these were kept. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1454 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 249/1 That it be entred in the pele of your receipt. *Ibid.* 279/2 Which may appere in the peele of the Resceyt of youre Eschequer of Record 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 7 As in the Peall of Michelmasse Terme playnly doth apiere. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1245/1 In which Easter tearme was William bishop of Yorke also made treasurer, as is prooued by the pell of *Exitum*. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 197 No Sanctuary to fly to, but a peice of Parchment kept in the Pells c. 1802 CANNING *Grand Consult* Poet Wks. (1823) 40 But our frugal doctor Gives his pills to the public, the Pells to his Son.

c. *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer formerly charged

with the entry of receipts and disbursements on the parchment rolls in the Exchequer. So *Master of the Pells.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a. 1603 in *House. Ord.* (1790) 244 Clark of the pell; fees—£17, 10 s. 1697 HOWELL *Londinob.* 370 Touching the Clerk of the Pell, his duty is, to enter every Tellers bill into a Roll call'd *Pellis Receptoria*. 1695 *Peris Diary* 49 Sept., Mr. Warder, Master of the Pells. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will IV*, c. 15 § 2 The Offices of Auditor, and of each of the Four Tellers of the Exchequer, and of the Clerk of the Pells are hereby abolished. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIX. 464 His party acknowledged his services by a retiring pension, which Mr. Pitt exchanged for the clerkship of the pells.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pell-office* (sense 2); † *pell-monger*, a dealer in skins and furs, † *pell-wool*, wool plucked from the skin of a dead sheep; = **PELT-wool**.

1676 NEEDHAM *Paquet Adv* 31 May they leave off barking when he comes into the City, and not do as dogs do at a *Pell-monger. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 311 Mr. Lemar, a clerk in the *pell office in the exchequer. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 360/2 Pat no man make noon unwynde withynne þe fesse... ne þerynne jo putte lokkyes, *pellewolle, terre, ne noon oþer filthe 1444 *Ibid.* V. 61/1 That ther be put in noon of thoo Worstedes, eny Lambe woll, nor Pell woll.

Pell, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*Origin uncertain*: cf. *PEAL* v. 1; also L. *pellire* to drive.]

1 *intr.* To hurry, rush.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 800 Shal ich neuere lengere dwelle, To morwen shal ich forth pelle 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pell*, to dash, drive or strike violently; to walk with a heavy dashing step

2. *trans.* To beat or knock violently, esp. down

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 117 How þe powere out of Purvy pellic doune his knyghts. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 431 Beat and pell them doune with perches and poles 1606 — *Sutton*. 156 The buffons and jesters about him made good sport, pelling him with olive and date-stones. 1790 *Battle Sherry-Mour* in Child *Ballads* (1857) VII. 260 For well I wat I saw them run, Both south and north, when they begun, To pell and mell, and kill and fell.

Pell, obs. form of **PALL**, **PEEL** sh. 1

Pellack, *pellack*: see **PELLOCK** 1 and 2.

† **Pellage**. *Obs.* [*f. OF. pel* PEL sh. + -AGE.]

A duty or impost formerly levied on skins exported 1400-50 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 625/2 [Le] Subside & Customs des Layns & Peak lanut, outre le Pondage, l'ouage, l'ouage, Pellage, & d'autres Marchandises.] 1691 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pellage*... the Custom or Duty paid for Skins, Pelts or Leather

|| **Pellagra** (pel'grā, -grā). *Path.* [It. and mod. L. (*f. pellagra*), said to be *f. pell-is* + *-agra* in *chiragra*, *podagra* (gout in the hands, the feet); but perh. orig. It. *pelle agra* 'rough skin'.] An endemic disease (frequent among the peasantry of Southern Europe, esp. Lombardy, often attributed to eating diseased maize), in which the skin reddens, dries, and cracks, and the epidermis peels off in bran-like scales; the digestive organs and central nervous system are affected, and the disease often ends in insanity.

1811 HOOPER *Dict. Med.* s. v., The disease called the pellagra does not appear to have been noticed by any of our nosologists. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 388/1 Pellagra is a disease chiefly affecting the skin, and particularly prevalent amongst the peasantry of the north of Italy. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 vii, The endemic pellagra of Aragon... is absolutely identical with the endemic pellagra of Asturias. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 Pellagra, at one time the name of a skin-disease... is now employed to designate a group of phenomena, of which the most prominent and significant are mental 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCKER *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 The first descriptions of pellagra appear about the year 1770

Hence **Pellagragenio** a., engendering pellagra; **Pellagrin**, a person affected with pellagra.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 Of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one third were pellagrins. 1903 *Brit. Med. J.* 11 July 86 Alcoholism renders the organism more prone to suffer from pellagragenic poison.

Pellagrous, *a. Path.* [*ad It. pellagrosus*, *F. pellagrosus*, -euse, *f. PELLAGRA*. sec -OUS.] Of the nature of or pertaining to pellagra; affected with pellagra. So (in latter sense only) **Pellagrose** a. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 k, Phthisis and scrofula do not appear to be at all prevalent among the pellagrose. *Ibid.* 176 m, The endemic pellagrous affections of Spain are absolutely identical with those of the Landes district [of France], and those of Italy with the sporadic pellagrous diseases of France. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCKER *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 Pellagrous Insanity. *Ibid.*, The total number of pellagrose in the Milanese provinces in 1856 was 163 per 1000 of the population. Of these, 9 per cent. were insane.

† **Pellamoun'tain**. *Obs.* Also 6 *pulliall*, 6-7 *pela-*, -mountayne. [*app* a popular corruption of some med. L. herbalists' name, e. g. *Pulegium montanum*, or *Serygium montanum*. cf. also **PELLETER** 1. The OF. name was *poliol*, *pouliu*.] A name of Wild Thyme.

1575 TURBERV. *Fauleconre* 223 Sage, Mints, Pellamontaine, Cloues, Cynamon, and such other sweete comfortable deuses. 1578 *Lyte Dodons* ii. xlv 231 This herbe is now called... in English wilde Thyme, Pullall mountayne, Pellamontaine, and running Thyme. 1602 CARRW *Cornwall* 19, Natures liberal hand decketh many of the sea cliffs with wilde Hissop, Sage, Pellamontaine..., and such like well-savouring herbes. 1677 N. Cox *Gentil. Recreation* ii. 248 Take

Gei mander, Pelamountain, Basil, Grummel seed, and Broom-flowers, of each half an ounce.

Pellar, -er. *duel*. (Cornwall). [*f*. PELL *v*. + -AR 3, -ER 1.] An exorcist; a wizard, conjurer.

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. IV Eng. Sci.* 118 She and her friends were satisfied that she had been ill wished. So she went to the 'Pellar'. The spell was taken off, and the old woman grew strong. *Ibid.* 77 His wife then stated that the virtue was in her and not in him, that she was of the real 'Pellar' blood. 1893 *Longon Mag.* Feb. 389 She was going to the 'Pellar' to get a 'charm' said for him.

† **Pellard**, *Obs.* or *Hist.* [*ad. med. L. pellarda* (1388 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin: *peih.* a derivative of *L. pellis*, *It. pelle* skin] A kind of cloak or tunic. see *quots*

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng. Gloss.*, Pellard, a garment like a super-tunic. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* 1. 392 Pellard, another name for the houppeland.

Pellatory, **Pellatur**: see PELLITORY, PELLETER.

Pelle, *obs. f. PALL, PEAL*. **Peller**, *obs. f. PEALER*, **PILLAR**; *var. PELLAR*. **Pellere**, *var. PELURE* 1 *Obs.*

Pellet (pe'let), *s* 1. *Forms*: 4-5 *pelet*, (5-ette), *pelote*, (5-ot), *pylote*, 6 *pelotte*, -ette, -ot, -otte, -it, -yt, -at, 6- *pellet* [*a. f. pelote* (11th c.) = *Pr.* *Sp. pelota*, *Pg. pelota*, *It. pillotta* 'any round bundle or ball' (Florio), *med. L. pelōta, pilōta*, deriv. of *It. pila*, *L. pila* ball.]

1. Any globe, ball, or spherical body, usually one of small size; a ball of some plastic or soft substance, esp. of medicine or food, a bolus, a pill.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 306 Of pich sche toke him a pelote. The which he scholde into the throte Of Minotaure caste. 1410 *Laufraunc's Curing* 183 Grinde hem & tempie hem vp wip wip of ious barba, & make herof pelottis. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 39 Take þan þin fleysshe make þen of pelettys, as it were Applys. 1481 CAXTON *Myr.* 1. xv 48 God foummed the world alle 1ounde, lyke as is a pelotte. 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* 1, *Halbilla*, pellets to cram pulen. 1607 TOWERS *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 419 The little berries or pellets which are within the Pomgranate. 1676 WISMAN *Chirurg.* Treat. (J), I dressed with little pellets of lint. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) II 589 We are citizens of the universe, inhabitants of the little corner thereof, the dirty pellet where we are now stationed. 1839 SOUTHBY *All for Love* II, xxxix, As when an electric pellet of light comes forcibly out at a touch. 1851 D. WILSON *Presb. Ann.* (1863) II iv 11. 260 The most primitive of Scottish conage is the simple gold pellet. 1853 SORR *Pantrop.* 161 The poultry, are made to swallow pellets. composed of two parts of barley flour, and one of maize.

2. *Spec.* A ball, usually of stone, used as a missile during the 14th and 15th centuries, and shot from mangonels, mortars, etc.; a cannon-ball; in later use, a bullet; now applied to small shot.

1339 *Peletes de plumbo* c. 1370 *Pelottes de fer*: see GUN 165. 1. 1364 LANGE *P. Pl.* A v 61 As pale as a pellet in a paleyshe he seemed. c. 1384 CHAUCER *El. R.* 1153 Throug out every Region Went this foule trumpes soun As swifte as pelot out of gonne. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3037 Thane boldly þay buske, and bendes engyne, Payes in pylotes and proues there castes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/x Pelot, 1 rounde stone of erthe, or other matre (H. P. pelot), *pelus*, *pel. pilolus*, *rudus*. 1489 CAXTON *Rayet* of A II xx 133 Dyeus other small gonnes casting pylletes of lead and canon stones. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hqs.* VII (1866) 274 Pylletes of lede & dyce of yron. 1497 *Ibid.* 95 Pelletes of lede for Serpentyne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 180 A great and verry rounde pearle, as bygge as a smaule pellet of a stone beye, and of the weight of xxvi carattes. 1577 DEL *Relat. Sp.* 1. (1599) 78 An yren, like a pair of tongs, in form of a Mould to cast Pellets in. 1607 TOWERS *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 329 To cure a wound made with haquebush shot. First seek with an instrument whether the pellet remain within or not. a. 1668 DAVENANT *Stage Wks* (1673) 68 These Cannon Pellets will bruise me shrewdly. 1719 D'URRY *Pills* (1872) V 137 For these Guns are such pestilent Things, To put a Pellet in one's Brow. 1841 GREENER *Sci. Ginnery* vii, 251 There are many parts about the body of a bird, wherein a pellet of No. 2 will affect its vitality equal to a pellet of No. 2. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferns* P. 252 The pellets hissing past his ears. 1893 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 637 With a pellet of peussheens they had such a stroke, That all the dayes of the lyfe shall styeck by ther ybbus. 1641 MILTON *Animadu.* 34 It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. a. 1764 LLOYD *Post Poems* (1790) 185 Around the frequent pellets whistle From Saine, Ode, and pert Epistle. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* 1. 7 The heavy rain-pellets, rattling with fury against the carriage.

b. A toy bullet of clay, wood, paper, etc., used in sport or play, esp. as the charge of a pop-gun.

1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 23 To blowe them oute of a tunkle as we doe pellets of claye. c. 1668 *Dick of Devon* n. 1. in Bullen O. Pl. II 26 And my Devonshire blade, honest Dick Pike, Spaid not his Sugar pellets among my Spaniards. 1657 W. MORICE *Cana quatuor* xxix. 287 Childrens gunns, to shoot the pellets which they put into them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi 36 Our rifle-balls reverberated from their hides like cork pellets from a pop-gun target.

3. *Her.* A roundel sable: = GUNSTONE 2.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 150 b, He beareth Or, in Ogresses in Fesses. These are Pelletes of gunnes, and are neuer other colour, then Sable. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 81 b, Th' Ogresse is the same that we call a Pellet of a gonne. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton*. n (1662) 299 This Sir John base, for his paternal Coat, Argent on a Bend Gules, three Swans proper, between as many Pellets. 1766 POKNY *Heraldry* (1777) *Dict.* Pellets, the name given to the Black Roundlets, by English Herald alone. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 75 (ed. 3) 203 Lord Latymer charges a pellet upon his silver saltire.

4. A circular boss or raised part, rounded or flat, in coins or decorative work.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts etc.*, Pellet, a Gothic architectural ornament, consisting of plain, flat, circular pieces or pellets, arranged along a fascia or band, at equal distances. 1864 J. EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* II 45 When a central pellet is surrounded by a circle of smaller pellets or ovals, I have called it a 'rosette' or 'star of pellets'. 1895 FORNUM *Alaudica* xv. 168 The shallow bowl, marked at the back with the crossed circle, having a pellet in one of the quarters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pellet ornamentation* (see 4), *system*; *pellet-like* adj.; pellet bow. see *quot.* 1852; pellet moulding *Arch.*, a moulding consisting of a flat band on which are circular flat disks (Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.* 1876); pellet powder, gunpowder compressed in moulds into pellets of defined quantity and form.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII 244 Killing fourteen pheasants with a 'pellet bow or air gun'. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus.* 7 The pellet-bow is made of a slip of bamboo, bent in the shape of our ancient weapon. It has two strings stretched parallel to each other from horn to horn. About the centre a bit of canvas or coarse cloth, an inch or an inch and a half in length, is sewn tightly to the two cords, and against it the pellet, a lump of hard clay, about the size of a 'taw', is firmly held by the thumb and forefinger, which draw the bow. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 All the way home we were battered by this 'pellet-like rain'. 1838 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), 'Pellet moulding', an ornament in Norman architecture. 1870 *Engineer* 16 Sept. 1841 x 'Pellet powder was recommended for adoption with heavy guns by the Gunpowder Committee of 1865'.

† **Pellet**, *s* 2. *Obs.* *Forms*: 5 *pilet*, *pylet*, *pellet*, 6 *pellot*. [*a. OF. pelote, -ette, pellette, -ette*, dim of *pel* = *L. pell-em* skin]

1. A pellicle, a thin or fine skin or membrane. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* 1. 390 And other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit pilet that wul the tonge enrounde. *Ibid.* vi 144 Oon of hem chepe, Or that pellet that cloisth every half The chike and pyrounciawe, hool either half.

2. The pelt or skin of a sheep or other animal.

1498 *Bolton Priory Computus* 1f. 21 De lana domus De lokettis et pelletis. c. 1440 LYNG *It. S.* *Shope & G.* 358 (MS Lansd.) Of sheepe al-so comyth pilet [MS. *It. S.* 1141 & Lamb. pelt, CAXTON pilet] & eke fell. Caried ovr see where men may it sell. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/a Pylet, skyn, pelis (P. cutis). c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix (*Wolf & Fox*) xviii, Thair sall na pedder pyke your pellet fra me; I sall of it mak mittens to my lufs. 1823 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 12 Plucking the pelottis or euer the sheip be slane.

Pellet, *v* [*f. PELLET* *s* 1. cf. *F. peloter*]. *trans.* † a. To form or shape into pellets; to send as a pellet (*obs.*). b. To hit with (paper) pellets, small shot, etc.

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 18 Laundring the silken figures in the bane That seasoned woe had pelleted in tears. 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* in vii 165 Till by degrees the memory of my wombe, By the discarding of this pelleted storme, Lye grauelesse. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov 7 A newspaper correspondent, who, treating himself to a battue in the Emperor's preserves, delivered an erratic charge and pelleted a beater's finger. 1891 G. MURPHY *One of our Cong.* xxxvi, The English kick at the insolence, when they are not in the mood for pelleting themselves.

Pelleted, *pel. a.* [*f. PELLET* *v*. or *s* 1 + -ED.]. Marked or charged with (heraldic) pellets.

1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integ.* Wks (Bullen) VII 389 This Chariot drawn by two pelleted lions. 1766 POKNY *Heraldry* (1787) *Dict.* Pelleted, term used to denote any charge or bearing marked with Pellets.

† **Pelletier** 1, *peleltre*. *Herb. Obs.* *Forms*: 4-5 *pelestre*, 5 *peleltre*, -thre, -tur, *pelletre*, -etur, -atur, -eter, 5-6 *peletyr* [*ME. pelletre, -ethre*, a *AF. peletre, -estre*, *f.* (by dissimilation of *r. r*) *OF. *peretre, peretre* (Cotgr.) = *Sp. pelitre* (— **peritre*) = *L. pyr., parathrum* = *Gr. πύρετρον* feverfew; cf. *ruperis* fever. See also PYRETHRE. The history of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. = PELLITORY 1, the Pyrethrum of the ancients.

a. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 34 *Pyrethrum*, pelestre idem. c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Curing*. 262 Seed of rosis & pelestre & zunbere. a. 1450 *Stochh. Med.* MS. 184 Long-wout or peletre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). *Ibid.* 214 Peletheie. *peretrum domyitum*. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 145 *Pyrethrum*, herba. *satus communis*, radix eius multum est acuta in sapore qua utitur gall et a. pelestre. 1530 PALSCR 253/x *Peletyr* an herbe.

2. Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*), or Garden Thyme (*T. vulgaris*). Cf. PELLAMOUNTAIN.

a. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 *Serpyllum* et *herpillum* idem sunt, s. pelestre, tamen herpillum quandoque sumitur pro polygonia. a. 1400 *Pustill* of Susan 116 Daysye and Ditoyne, Ysoppe and Aueroyne, Peleltre (v rr pelletre, -tur) and Plauntoyne. c. 1450 *Pallad* on *Hush* 1. 1024 Of tyne is wex and hony maad sweetest, Of ymbra, peletur and origon. 14 *An. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Take .myntes, and peletur, and costmayn, and sauge. 1853 *Cath. Angl.* 273/x *Pelletier*, *serpyllum*, herba est.

† **Pelletier** 2, *Obs.* In 6 *pellityour*. [*ad. OF. pelietur* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod *F. pelletier* (16th c. in Littré), *f. OF. pel*, *L. pell-em* skin, fur] A fellmonger.

1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 12 Thm skynnes sent to the furrers and pelityours of France.

Pelletierine (peletie'rin). *Chem.* [*f. name of the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier* (1761-97) + -INE 5] A colourless alkaloid (C₁₄H₁₃NO) obtained from the bark of the pomegranate.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1498 *Pelletierine*, the alkaloid of the pomegranate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1021 In toxic doses the action of pelletierine resembles that of curare.

Pellety, *a. Her.* [*f. PELLET* *s* 1 + -Y for *F. -el* = -ed.] Charged with pellets; pelleted.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 120 b, An head of cheual assed de Argent, pellette, betweene two wings Sable, drydyled golde, set on a wrethe Argent and Vert, manteled Gules, doubled Argent. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* viii. 163 *note*, Their robes decorated with pely and pellety patterns.

Pellian (pe'hän), *a. Math.* [*f. the name of John Pell*, an English mathematician (1610-85): see -IAN.] Applied to a particular kind of indeterminate equation: see *quot.*

1875 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 477 The Pellian equation is $y^2 = ax^2 + 1$, a being a given integer number, which is not a square (or rather, if it be, the only solution is $y = 1, x = 0$), and x, y being numbers to be determined what is required is the least values of x, y , since these, being known, all other values can be found.

Pellibranchiate (pelibræ'ŋkiät), *a* (*s* 2) *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. Pellibranchiata* neut. pl., *f. L. pell-is* skin + *branchiæ* gills: see -ATE 2] Belonging to the *Pellibranchiata*, or nudibranchiate gastropods (of J. E. Gray), which have no distinct gills but breathe by means of the skin b as *s* 2 a mollusc of this group.

Pellican (e), **Pellice**, *obs. ff. PELICAN, PELISSE*.

Pelliceous (pelis'ses, -i'ses), *a. rare* 1. [*f. L. pellice-us, -tus* made of skin + -ous] Of the nature of a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

1732 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 160 Made of a Plant that had many pelliceous Tunicles.

Pellicle (pe'likl). Also 6-ycle, pel(i)'likel. [*ad. L. pellicula* small or thin skin, dim. of *pell-is* skin.] A small or thin skin; a fine sheet or layer of some substance, either covering a surface or (less usually) enclosing a cavity; a membrane, cuticle, film. Chiefly in scientific use, and applied to natural formations, as a thin membrane in an animal or plant body, a fine scum on a liquid, etc.

1547 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* F ij b, It hath colligaunce with the hely by his outwarde pellicle. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Healt.* x. 10 b, Ioyninge to the pellicles of the kyndes. 1548-77 VICKARY *Anat.* viii (1888) 61 The Lunges is deuided into fine Lobbes or Pullekes of fine portions. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 466. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 276 The newly engendred iuyces, in their own pellicles or membranes. 1707 *Carros. in Hush. & Gard.* 136 We need only Evaporate the humidity, till there appear a little Pellicle on the Water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panopæia Sc. & Art* I 17 A pellicle of iron may be taken from a surface of a too square inches by the Chisel. *Ibid.* II 112 Having observed how thin the pellicle of oil poured out upon water will become, without losing its effect in depriving the wind of its influence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II xii 394 A thin pellicle of india-rubber, surrounding a pea keeps it hard in boiling water. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv 78 The blood in each capillary of the lung is separated from the air by only a delicate pellicle.

Pellicule (pe'likul), *rare*. [*ad. L. pellicula*; cf. *F. pellicule* (1505 in Hatz-Darm.)] = *prec*

c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Curing*. 32 Boonis, pelliculus, gustilis, ligamentis & skyn. 1547 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* F ij b, His webbe withinth is conteyned with the sayd pellicule. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 93 Over which a Pellicule, or kind of Skin, in most places was spread. 1741 HANKWITZ in *Phil. Trans.* XLI 829 The Water, being evaporated to a Pellicule, deposits saline Crystals. 1803 *Brit. Med. J.* 14 Mar. 617 A bacillus slightly motile producing a pellicule in bouillon.

Pellicular (pel'ikülär), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. pellicularis*, *f. pellicula* PELLICULE: see -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pellicle; having or characterized by a pellicle; membranous, filmy.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 *Strufler Diphtheria* 42 Found to have no effect against the pellicular inflammation of the gums. 1883 *Hardwanch's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 366 Substitution of Gelatine for Collodion as the agent for presenting the sensitive Bromide of Silver in a pellicular form. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XL 745 Having developed and washed his pellicular negatives.

† **Pellipar**, -per. *Obs. rare*. [*ad. med. L. pellicarius, -perus*, *f. L. pellis* skin + *parare* to prepare.] A dresser of skins or hides, a skinner.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 91 Cuidam pellipario pro j pulche de beute. a. 1420 *York Myst. Introd.* 24 *note*, The Pellipers and other craftsmen of this city. 1724 STRYKE *Stow's Surv.* II App. in 687/a Richard Knight Fishmonger, John Pasnur Pellipar.]

Pellise, **Pellit**, *obs. forms of PELISSE, PELLET*.

Pellitory (pe'liti). *Forms*: 6 *peli*-, *pely*-, *pellatory*, *pellitorye*, -ye, *pille*-, *pillitorie*, -tore, 6-7 *pellitorie*, 7 -tarie, 6- *pellitory*.

[Found first in 16th c.: partly (in sense 1) an alteration of the earlier *peleltre*, *peletyr*, PELLETIER 1, with changed suffix; partly (in sense 2) an alteration of **perature*, *parelature*, PARITARY, *L. parietaria*, *It. parietaria*, *F. parélaire*, *paretaure* (*f. L. parietem* wall), by dissimilation of *r. r* to *l. r*. It is not clear whether these two changes of the earlier words were independent of each other, or whether one influenced the other, but the result was that by 1550 or thereabouts both words had become *pellitory*.]

1. A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, the *Pyrethrum* of the ancients, and *peleltre*, PELLETIER of Middle English, called distinctively *Pellitory of Spain*, a native of Barbary, the root of

which has a very pungent flavour, and is used in medicine as a local irritant and salivant and as a remedy for toothache. Also applied to the root (*radix pyrethri*) as thus used.

Called by Lyte *Bastard Pellitory* see also b
 1533 *Elvot Cast Helthe* iv 11 (1511) 81 b, them that be vexed with toothache. Take Pellitory of Spayne one ducat [etc.] 1590 *Levins Man* 105/22 Pellitorye, *pyrethrum*. 1598 *Lyte Dodons* iii xix 342, I thinke we may wel call it bastard Pellitory or Bestram. 1599 *Livy Midas* iii 11, O! what will rid me of this paine? Some Pellitory fetcht from Spaine. 1597 *GERARDE HERBAL* ii col 619 Pellitorye of Spaine is called in Greeke *rupepov* in Spanish *Pelitre* in high and lowe Dutch *Bertram*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Pyrethre*, Hearbe Bartram, bastard Pellitorye, right Pellitorye of Spaine. 1705 *TATC tr Cowley's Bk Plants* iv, The Pellitorye healing Fire contains, That from a raging Tooth the Humour drains. 1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII 459 The root of pellitory of Spaine should be held in the mouth often. 1896 *HARLEY Mat Med* (ed 6) 535 Pellitory is a native of the north of Africa, whence it has been introduced into the south of Europe.

† b. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other plants in some way resembling this. *asp* (a) Masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, an umbelliferous plant with a pungent root (also *Great or False Pellitory of Spaine*); (b) Sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica* (also *Wild or Bastard Pellitory*). *Obs*

1598 *Lyte Dodons* ii xix 399 Of great Pellitorye of Spayne, Imperatoria, or Masterwort. *ibid* iii xx 342 Of wilde Pellitorye the whole herbe is sharpe and biting, almost in taste like Pellitory of Spayne, and for y^e cause men call it also wilde Pellitory. 1597 *GERARDE HERBAL* iii cxxxviii 484 *Ptarmica* Sneezewort. The whole plant is sharpe, biting the tongue and mouth like Pellitorye of Spaine, for which cause some have called it wilde Pellitorye. *ibid* cccclxxii 488 Imperatoria Masterwort, or False Pellitory of Spaine. 1609 *TOWSELL Pourf Beasts* (1658) 103 If there be put unto it wilde Pellitory, it will also distract and dissipate them [serpents] again. 1798 *DEERING Cat. Strp.* 179 *Ptarmica* s. Sneezewort Bastard-pellitory. 1796 *J. Lee Intrud. Bot.* App. 312 Pellitory of Spaine, False, *Cheysanthemum*.

2. A low bushy plant (*Parietaria officinalis*, N.O. *Urticaceae*) with small ovate leaves and greenish flowers, growing upon or at the foot of walls. Commonly distinguished as *Pellitory of the wall*. Also extended to the whole genus *Parietaria*. (See also *PARIETARY sb.*)

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* at Helkine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pellitorie of the wal in frenche Du parietaire. 1564 *Herbal* ii 13 Parietorie or Pellitorie of y^e wall. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr Tong. De l'Apportatoire*, an herbe called Parietory, commonly Pellitorie. 1610 *B. Jonson Alch.* iii. iv. A good old woman. I did cure me With sudden ale, and pellitorie of the wall. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Phycn* (1762) 57 A Pint of Juice of Pellitory of the Wall bruised in a Marble Mortar. 1824 *CLARE Val. Minstr.* I. 210 Where the mouldering walls are seen Hung with pellitory green. 1884 *MILLER Plant n.* Pellitory, American, *Parietaria pennsylvanica*. New Zealand, *Parietaria debilis*.

3. *attrb.* and *Comb.*

1713 *PETER in Phil. Trans* XXVIII 187 These Leaves are green, and in their Segments resemble the *Pyrethrum Canariense* or Pellitorye Jasie. 1760 *J. LEE Intrud. Bot.* App. 322 Pellitory-tree, *Zanthoxylum*. 1797 *Downing Disorders Horned Cattle* 57 Give the beast a quart of pellitory tea two or three times a day. 1861 *HULME tr Moquin-Tandon* ii v. u. As if they had been chewing pellitory root.

Pell-mell (pe'l-mel', with shifting stress), *adv.* (a, sb, v) Also 6 peale meale, peale-meale, 6-7 pel mell, pel mel, pel-mel, 6-8 pelmell, peale mesle, peale-mesle, (8 peale mezle), 6-9 pell mell (7 pel-mell, pell-mell, pelmel, 7-8 pell-mall), 7-9 pellmell, 8-9 pèle mèle, 9 pèle-mèle. [a. F. *pèle-mèle*, in OF. *peste mesle* (12th c.), *pelle-melle* (14th c.), for which also *mesle-peste*, *melle-pelle*, *mesle-mesle*, *brelle-mesle* (12th c.). The element *mesle*, *mèle* was app. the stem of the vb *mesler*, *mèler* to mix, mingle; the origin of *pèle* is uncertain; Diez queried *pelle*, *pèle* shovel, or *pale* pan, as if mixed together with a shovel, or in a pan; but the various forms in OF. suggest merely rining combinations formed on *mesle*, *mèle*, as in *tre-tre*, Eng. *namby-pamby*, etc.]

1 With disorderly or confused mingling; in a confused medley; together in disorder, without any order, in mingled confusion, promiscuously.

1596 *Z. I. tr Lavand's Hist Scanderbeg* 162 The men lay wallowing all along vnder their tentes, pell mell amongst their horses. 1644 *Br MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon* viii (1642) 540 Nor were men and women intemungled pell mell in their Synagogues. 1689 *A. LOVELL tr Thevenot's Trav* i 283 Then the Guns went off Pell Mell on all hands. 1766 *PENNANT Zool* (1769) II 448 Assuming the shape of a wedge, for they [wild geese] cut the air the reader in that form than if they flew pellmell. 1814 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV 242 We should now have been all living, men, women, and children, pell-mell together. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* ii. (1838) 233 Shoulder-blades of mutton, flung pellmell into a chest. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii xxviii. 7. 34 After whom, with an interval of two furlongs, the remaining host followed pell-mell. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* x. 267 The dead and the dying were huddled pell-mell together.

b. Said of pursuers and pursued.
 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 120 He entred amongst them that fled into their Camp pellmell, or hand over head. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 91 Fearing lest the enemy in that hurly burly should pell mell enter in with the rest. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1181/4 [They] were so closely followed,

that our Soldiers entred with them pell mell into the City. 1713 *ibid* No 5706/2 The Turks and Tatars entred Pellmell among the Swedes. 1859 *GREEN Oxf Stud* i. (O. H. S.) 14 [They] rushed pell mell with the fugitives into the city.

c. Of combatants: Without keeping ranks; hence, at close quarters, hand to hand, man to man; in a mêlée

1579 *DIGGES Stratot* 105 If at anye time they should come to the sword, or ioynne peale meale with their Enimies. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Varrus* Gloss. 251 *Pel mell*, a French word, and signifieth the mingling of men together, buckling by the bosome one with another. 1663 *BUTLER Hud* i 11 506 To come pell-mell to handi-Blows. 1733 *FIELDING Dou Quixote in Eng* iii xi, There they are at it pell-mell; who will be knocked on the head I know not. 1767 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IX xxvi, To attack the point of the advanced countercarp, and *pèle mèle* with the Dutch to take the counterguard of St. Roch sword in hand.

† 2. Without discrimination, indiscriminately; in the mass. *Obs.*

1586 *HOLINSHED Chron* (1808) IV. 912 To be an actor in a tragedie of bloodshed and slaughter universallie, peale mesle to be perpetrated. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxiv 11v. 883 These plaies and games have been beheld and looked upon pell mell, without any such precise difference. 1606 *Br W BARLOW Seru* at Sept. D. iv, Bishops were not made *quod pell-mell*, at all adventures. 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi Kouv* v. 50 Their way of excluding men pell-mell, and in the lump. 1659 *Br. BROWN Seru* (1674) I. x 133 God sometimes punishes a Nation pell mell.

3 In disorder and hurry; with vehement onset; with a rush; in headlong haste; headlong, recklessly: often referring to the action of a single person.

1594 *Kyo Cornelia* v. 266 The murdering Enemie Peale-mesle pursued them like a storme of hayle. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 97 One Master Heath. set upon it and answered it in Print pell mell. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv* 194 Two Books which were so fitted to the Countrey-mans capacity, that he fell on Pell-Mell. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III 709 Finding his brother falling thus pell-mell into affairs of trade. *ibid* 372 Their university learning fell in peale mesle with their prescriptions. 1784 *MME. D'ANCIAY Diary* 3 Nov, I have not had an unpleasant thought that I have not driven away pellmell. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Cray* I. 223, I went to work pell mell, blotted several sheets of paper with choice floating thoughts. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xii (1856) 90 We were an absurd party of realists, rushing pell-mell upon the flocks with vastly more energy than discretion. 1878 *Masque Poets* 97 'Repent yourself', the Nephew sneers, And at it goes pell mell.

B. *adv* (pe'l-mel) Disorderly and violent, tumultuous; confused, promiscuous, indiscriminate

1586 *Jas. I. Ess. Poesse* (Arb.) 17 Synne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do craue The mell chok with laum louds alwhar. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. 1. 82 Moody Beggars, starting for a time Of pell-mell haucke, and confusion. 1687 *TOMLINSON Repert's Disp.* Pref. The thundering and pell-mell Gannodes of impertinent contradiction. 1827 *J. SCOTT Paris Revisited* (ed 4) 157 The pell-mell rout of the French has been described in a variety of publications. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 935 This is a pell mell classification.

C. sb. Promiscuous or indiscriminate mingling; confusion, disorder; a confused mixture or crowd; a medley; a hand-to-hand fight, a mêlée

1598 *BARRET Theor. Varrus* iii. 1. 36 The dagger is a weapon of great advantage in Pell mell. 1600 *E. BLOWNT Gannons's Hosp. Inc. Pooles* 1 b, Lord, what a pell-mell of conceit and invention you shall discover. 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi Kouv* v. 50 The ill impure way of Pell-mell tends to many evils. 1831 *J. Wilson in Blackw Mag* XXIX 307 Thundebolts pursue the pell mell of the panic. 1849 *CLOUGH Dipsychus* ii iv 68 High deeds haunt not the fringy edges of the fight But the pell mell of men. 1884 *TENNISON Becket Prol.* The Church in the pell-mell of Stephen's time Hath climb'd the thone and almost clutch'd the crown.

D. *vb. trans.* To mingle confusedly or indiscriminately; to mix up in disorder. *rare* Hence Pell-melling *vbl sb.*

1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 31 They pel mell the dead with the living all in one lunk. 1649 *DRUMME OF HAWTH. Fam. Epist. Wks.* (1711) 147 The game ended, kings, queens, bishops, knights, pawns, pell-melled are confusedly thrown into the box. 1792 *BRACKENRIDGE Mod. Chivalry* (1846) 23 In times of chivalry though there was a great deal of pell-melling, yet no such disorderly work.

Pell mell, obs form of **PALL-MALL**.

Pelllock¹, **-ack**, **-och** (pe'lek, -pɔk). Sc. Forms: 4 pelok, 6 pellock, (6 -at), 7 pealok, 7-9 pellaok, 8-ock, pellaok, (9 palack), 9 pellock, -ook. [In 14th c. *pelok*, latinized *peloca*. Origin obscure: the Gael. *peileag* appears to be from Lowland Sc.] The porpoise (*Phocaena communis*). But in quots. 1331, 1541, app some other species.

1331 in *Each. Rolle Scott* I 397 Et eadem, per vnam petram de porpoy et tres pelokis, xv. *ibid* 363 Per vnam pelocam, mussam canerario, vs j. 1511 *Acc. Ld High Treas* Scot. IV 337 Item, to Robert Butone katour for ane seicht and ane pellock and salt to thaim. 1541 *BLENDELL Deser. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B. v. 1. This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentiful of cochis, osteris, muschells, seich, pellock, merswyne & quhalis. 1645 *Shalland Writ* *Tral* in *Hibbert Deser. Shell.* 1st. 1821 599 Being transformed in the lykenes of an pelack quahall. 1710 *SIMMOND Hist Fife* 53 A Palach, a great Destroyer of Salmon. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV 22 A species of sea animals, called buckers, pellocks, or porpoises. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iii, Gambolling like a pelack amongst the waves. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 219 Like a school of pellocks in the Firth.

1795 *FORBES Firth, to Portsmouth in Ayax* etc 28 The second chiel was a thick, setteel, sownen palack.

† **Pelllock**². Sc. Obs. [app f. **PELLET** sb 1, with exchange of dmin. suffix see -OOK] A ball

thrown as a missile from a cross-bow, hackbut, cannon, etc.; a bullet; = **PELLET** sb 1 2

c 1490 *Gol. & Gaw* 463 Thai bend bowis of bias braithly within, Fellokis passand to passe, Gapand gunnis of biase. 1496 *Acc. Ld High Treas* Scot. I 320 Giffin to a man to tak mesour of muldis of diuers gunnis, to send in Frans to mak pellockis of fine, xvij. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bnus* vii xii 111 Wyth leyd pellockis from engynis oistat slyng, thair fa men doun to ding. 1540 *Sc. Acts* Jas V (1814) II 371/2 Euey landit man within be samin Sall haue ane hagbute of founde .. with bare calmis bulletis and pellockis of leid. or fine.

b. *Comb.* † **Pelllock-bow Obs.**, an arbalest.
 1538 in *Pitcarin Crim. Trials* I. 293 Ane une of ane Pellok-bow.

Pellot, **-otte**, obs forms of **PELLET**

Pellour, obs. f. **PEELER**¹; var. **PELURE Obs**

Pellow, obs. variant of **PILAU**.

† **Pellu**·ce. *Obs rare*. [app. a obs F. *pelusse* (Cotgr.), collateral form of *peluche* shag, plush, cf. Sp *pelusa* down, It *peluzzo* fine hair, soft down. see **PLUSH**] Plush.

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 98 The rich Taitas sometimes fur their gowns with pellice or silke shrg [i. l. *de stuba seta*, Rubiucus, 1253], which is exceeding soft, light, & waime.

Pellucant (pél'v snt), a. *rare* [ad L. *pellucens* -em, pr pp. of *pell-*, *pellucere*, f. *per* through + *lucere* to shine. cf. *lucant*] = next.

1886 *Bigg Bampton Lect* 127 As the pellucant alabaster vase shows the file within.

Pellucid (pél'v snt), a. (sb) [ad L. *pellucidus*, f. *pell-*, *pellucere* to shine through: cf. *incidus*, f. *lucere* to shine. Frequent in scientific and literary use, but not colloquial.]

1. Having the property of transmitting, or allowing the passage of, light; translucent, transparent; clear. *Pellucid zone*: see **ZONE**.

1619 *BAINBRIDGE Deser Late Comet* 10 That the Comet's tale is nothing else but an irradiation of the sunne through the pellucide head of the Comet. 1642 *I. MORR Song of Soul* ii. *Psychathanasia* i. ii. 5 A lamp armed with pellucid horn. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins* i. iii. 6 A Bee hath four dyed pellucid skinnny wings. 1690 *LOCKE Inn.* Und. ii. xxiii. (1695) 161 Thus sand, o'pounded Glass, which is opaque, and white to the naked Eye, is pellucid in a Microscope. 1713 *tr. Pausanias's Perian Mem.* I. i. iii. 10 [It] is diaphanous or pellucid, transmitting (like Glass) all Forms and Shapes. 1810 *WORDSW. Scenery of Lakes* i. (1823) 27 The water is perfectly pellucid, through which are seen, to a great depth, their beds of rock or of blue gravel. 1840 *C. V. ELIS Anat.* 37 The inner wall, or septum, between the ventricles, is thus almost pellucid. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* iv § 127 (1870) 109, I will send the rays... through this slab of pellucid ice.

2. *fig.* † a. Easy to 'see through' or detect; 'transparent'. *Obs* b Showing the sense clearly, clear in style or expression. c. Perceiving clearly, mentally clear.

1644 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Frills* II. 150 Their craft was pellucid. 1661 *K. W. Conf. Charact* 23 The higher he thinks to soare the more he unvail, his own imbecility, and renders himself pellucid. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser* ii. *Confess of Drunken*. To muddle thin faculties, perhaps never very pellucid. 1861 *J. PEARCE Ways & Words* 237 Writers of the school of Addison were smooth, measured, and pellucid.

† B. sb. A pellucid body or substance. *rare*.

1669 *W. SIMMONS Hydrol. Chym.* ii vii 73 Some are diaphanous, others opaque, but in pellucids, as Helmont saith, that *cestrum nigrum* reveals itself.

Pellucidity (pél'v snt), *ad* [ad L. *pellucidus*, f. *pellucere* to shine through: see *pellucere* and *-ITY*] The quality or condition of being pellucid, transparency or translucency; clearness. Also *fig.*

1642 *H. MORR Song Soul* i. iii. 14v, Nor did't take in through pellucidity The penetrating light. 1756 *C. LUTAS Ess Waters* I. 35 Our Thames, preveives her purity and pellucidity. 1868 *MILMAN St Paul's* xviii. 463 With an incomparable ease and pellucidity of language.

Pellucidly, *adv.* [f. **PELLUCID** + **-LY** 2.] In a pellucid manner

1824 *WITTEN Tasso* xv. lix. The waves that played Round her, each limb beneath pellucidly arrayed. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 76 Blake is uniformly pure, sweet, pellucidly perfect in form.

Pellucidness. [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] Pellucid quality, pellucidity.

1684 *BOYLE Porous Bod.* vi. 96 The Pellucidness, which the Stone acquires, in Water. 1771 *PENNANT Lons Scot* (1790) 97 Its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal. 1826 *J. SCOTT Vis Paris* (ed 5) 89 Distances are lessened by the pellucidness of the medium through which they are seen.

Pellu cido·, used as combining adverbial form of L. *pellucidus* **PELLUCID**, as in **Pellu cido**· *notate* a., marked with pellucid dots.

1876 *HARLEY Mat Med.* (ed 6) 719 The leaves are alternate, the younger ones pellucidly punctate.

Pelluck, **Pellure**, obs ff. **PELLOCK**¹, **PELURE**. **Pellycan**, **-cane**, obs forms of **PELICAN**.

† **Pelly** meily, *adv phr.* *Obs. rare*. Also 5 **pelley melley** [ad OF. *pèle-mèle*, with final e pronounced, or with Eng. advb. suffix **-LY** 2. Found a century earlier than the simple **PELL-MELL**.] = **PELL-MELL** *adv.*

c 1450 *Martin* 391 Thei .. smyten thourgh the peple of kynge Bohors all pelly melle. *ibid* 397 That oo fpele smyte thourgh the tother all pelley melley full desirouse eche other to a-paire. 1606 *Br. W. BARLOW Defences* 66 We.. grant this prerogative..not to euerie man pelly melle.

Pellyson, variant of **PELISSON** Obs.
Pellyt, **Pellytozie**, obs. ff. **PELLET**, **PELLITORY**.
Pelmatogram, rare-°. [f. Gr. *pelmato-* sole of the foot + *-GRAM*.] A foot-print
1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pelmatozoan (pe'lmatōzō'ān), *a* and *sb.* Zool.
[f. mod.L. *Pelmatosōa*, neut. pl. (f. Gr. *pelmato-* (see *prec*) + *(pōv* animal) + *-AN*.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pelmatosōa* of Echinoderms, characterized by a stalk by which they are fixed, and comprising the Crinoids and the extinct *Blastoides* and *Cystoides*. *b. sb.* An echinoderm of this division. So **Pelmatozoic a.**, belonging to or characteristic of the *Pelmatosōa*.
1891 *Athenaeum* 24 Jan 125/2 Gross errors, such as putting .. the pelmatozoic crinoids among the 'Stellerida'. 1900 *Lancaster's Treat Zool* 19 Assumed to be homologous with the original three radii of the primitive *Pelmatozoan*. *Ibid.*, The Holothurians, are primitive as regards Pelmatozoic structure

Pelmal, obs. form of **PALL-MALL**, **PELL-MELL**.

Pelo-, combining form of Gr. *πῆλος* clay, mud, occurring in a few rarely used scientific words, chiefly zoological. **Pelobatid** (pēlobat'īd), an amphibian of the family *Pelobatidae*, typified by the genus *Pelobates* [*Batrax walkei*]; so **Pelobatoid** (pēlobatō'id) *a.*, belonging to or resembling this genus or family. **Pelobid** (-bō'id), a beetle of the family *Pelobiidae*, typified by the genus *Pelobius* [*Bios living*]; so **Peloboid** (pēlobō'id) *a.* **Pelodytid** (-dīt'id), an amphibian of the family *Pelodytidae*, typified by the genus *Pelodytes* [*diver*]; so **Pelodytoid** (pēlobītō'id) *a.* **Pelolithio** (-lī'jīk) *a. Geol.* [*lithos* stone], applied to rock-strata consisting of clay. **Pelomedusid** (-mēdīz'īd), a tortoise of the family *Pelomedusidae*, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*; so **Pelomedu'id** *a.* **Pelophilous** (pēlō'fīlēs) *a.* [*-PHILOUS*], clay-loving.

1888 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 279/2 He [Prof. G. B. Howes] regarded their total absence in Pelobates and Pelodytes as fresh evidence of the "pelobatoid", rather than the discoglossid affinities of the last-named genus. 1884 *Geol. Mag* 526 The Coral Rag is only an episode in the "pelolithic" series; it is absent throughout a distance of nearly 20 miles, and over this tract there is a complete passage from the Oxford into the Kimmeridge Clay. 1888 F. A. LEE *Flora W. Yorks.* 80 The chief "pelophilous" species in the [West] Riding

Pelo(e, Peloe), obs. var. **PILAU**, **PELURE**.
|| **Pelon**, *a. (sb.)* [Sp. *pelon*, pl. *pelones*, bald, hairless] Bald, hairless: said in Spanish America of nearly hairless races of animals there developed.
b. sb. An animal of such a race.

1879 tr. *De Quatrejages Hum.* Species 51 In America, where the oxen have a European origin, the hair commences with becoming very fine and few in number with the pelones, and disappears entirely with the calongos. 1882 A. E. SWICK *Sketches fr. Texas Siftings* 61 The pelon dog is a great favorite with the Mexicans in Texas

+ **Pelopium**, *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L. (H. Rose, 1846), f. *Pelops*, name of the mythical son of Tantalus: see *-IUM*.] Name given to a supposed new metal found in the mineral tantalite: afterwards discovered to be identical with niobium (columbium). Hence + **Pelopate** [*-ATE*], a salt of 'pelopio' or niobic acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 277 Pelopium is the other new metal discovered by M. Rose in the Bavarian tantalites. *Ibid.* 278 Pelopates are formed by similar processes to the tantalates.

Pelore, variant of **PELURE** Obs. fur.

|| **Peloria** (pēlō'riā). Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. *πέλωρ* monstrous, f. *πέλωρ* prodigy, monster; used first as a specific adj. in the name *Linaria Peloria*] Regularity or symmetry of structure occupying abnormally in flowers normally irregular or unsymmetrical.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 145 In irregular flowers, those nearest to the axis are oftenest subject to peloria, and become regular. 1885 *Science Gossip* 184 Peloria, or the regular form of flowers normally irregular, seems to be most common among flowers with spurred petals.

Hence **Pelorian**, **Peloriote**, **Peloric** (pēlō'rik) *adjs.*, affected with or characterized by peloria; **Pelorisim** (pe'lōrīz'm) = peloria; **Pelorize** (pe'lōrīz) *v. trans.*, to affect with peloria (whence **Pelorization**).

1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 164 In the "pelorian" variety the complete number, five, may be restored. 1880 *Sci. Amer* 11 May 293/4 In *Linaria cymbalaria* "peloriote" flowers and other changes were found. 1877 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Peloriote*, that which is of unnatural size, monstrous "peloric" 1866 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) II 290 There is, I believe, only one case on record of a peloric flower being fertile. 1868 - *Ann. & Pl.* xii II 58 "Pelorisim" is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 129/2 In some instances, by "pelorization", it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous. 1868 DARWIN *Ann. & Pl.* xxvi. II. 346 The most perfectly "pelorized" examples had six petals, each marked with black stripes like those on the standard-petal

Pelossine (pe'lōs'īn). *Chem.* Also **pelo'sia**. [Arbitrarily f. *Cissam*] **pelos** (name of the genus of which *C. Parvula*, the Velvet Leaf, is a species)

+ *-IN* 6.] An alkaloid found in pareira root: = **CISSAMPLEINE**.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 371 Pelossine or Cissampeline. 1896 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 723 An amorphous alkaloid, cissampelina or pelossia. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187

Pelot, pelote, obs. forms of **PELLET**.

|| **Pelota** (pēlō'tā). [Sp. *pelota* ball, augmentative of *pella*: *L. pila* ball: cf. **PELLET**.] A game of Basque origin, somewhat resembling tennis or rackets, played in a large court with a ball, which is struck with a kind of racket made of wicker-work and fastened on the hand by means of a leather glove attached to it.

1891 T. CHILD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 9 May 8/2 A new outdoor game, played in the Basque provinces and at Buenos Ayres, will be seen in London this summer. It may be roughly described as a combination of rackets and tennis, and it goes by the name of pelota. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/3 We want to see the sturdy Basque at his pelota play

|| **Peloton**. Also 8 **peloton** (e). [F. *peloton* (peloton), deriv. of *pelote* (11th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*) ball, heap, platoon, Fr., Sp. *pelota*, It. *pillotta*: pop.L. *pillotta*, dim. of *pila* ball.]

+ *L.* A small ball or spherical mass. Obs. rare. 1796 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 93 To peltier him with Heaps and Clouds of those Historical Balls or Librarian Bullets, or Pelotes or Pelotons. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Presage*, Other Presages of Rain are, the falling down of Chimney-Soot all on a sudden; the heaping of Ashes into Pelotones.

2. A small body of soldiers; = **PLATOON**. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peloton*, see *Plotton* 1744 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. *Contm.* 209/2 Before he suffered any peloton of his battalion to discharge. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortif. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 A brilliant officer in command of anything from a peloton to an army corps.

Pelour, obs. f. **PRALER**, **PRELER**, **PILLAR**; var.

PELURE Obs. **Pelowe**, obs. f. **PILLOW**, **PILAU**.

Pelrimage, early form of **PILGRIMAGE**.

Pelrinage: see **PELREINAGE**.

Pelisy, *a.* Now dial. [f. dial. *pelse* (also *pesh*) refuse, trash + *-Y*.] Of little value, trashy.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* v. 28 A kind of light Pelse corne, inclosed in certaine eares, which are long and swampe, and full of awnes. 1828 *Crauen Gloss.* (ed. 2). *Pelisy*, mean, worthless.

Pelt (pelt), *sb.* 1. Also 7 **pealt**. [Appears early in 15th c. Evidently related to **PELL** *sb.* 1, but actual formation obscure.

It may perhaps have been syncopated from **PELLET** *sb.* 2, with sense 2 of which it agrees, though such a syncopé is very unusual. It may also have been a back-formation from **PELT-RY** (analogical to *paste, pastry*, etc.); *peltry* being = *OF. peltrie*, app. from *pelota*, **PELLET** *sb.* 2.]

1. The skin of a sheep or goat with short wool on; also, the raw or undressed skin of a fur-bearing animal; a fell.

1225 in *Kennett Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 250, xiv *peltys* bidentum. 12440 [see **PELLET** *sb.* 2]. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 56 Hauce not ye graisers raised the price of youre wolles and peltys? 1570 *Foxe A. & M.* (ed. 2) 746/4 Some others of them [Saints] went about in peltis and goates skynnes. 1570 TWYNE *Pussike agst. Fort* II. xcii. 284 Thou hast not the skynne of a Bucke, nor the pelt of a Lambe, nor the case of a Foxe. 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxvi. (1612) 281 Their store of Sables, Fures, and Pealts. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) II. lii. God. out of pity to his creature, put him into peltis. 1808 *Compt. Grauer* (ed. 3) 45 The whole [sheep's] body [should be] covered with a thin pelt. 1845 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pelt*, a sheep's skin with the wool on. 1837 WHITTLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 256 (*Parrier*) Preparing the skins or peltis of furred animals, and converting them into muffs and tippets.

2. *spec.* A raw skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal stripped of its wool or fur; the commercial name for a skin in this state before tanning.

1562 *Act 5. Eliz.* c. 22 § 5 It shall not be lawful, to make any Peltis, that is to saye, to pull, sheare, clippe or take away the Wool of any Shepe-skynne or Lambe-skynne, unless such person doo make or cause to be made therof, lawfully tanned leather or Parchement. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 The skynnes of fatte sheepe. put forth more wool, and alsoe the peltis are better, for that there is more substance to worke upon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/4 *Pelts*, are the skyns when the Wool is taken off. 1802 *Peltis Nat. Theol* III. A thin membrane like the pelt of a drum stretched across this passage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lubr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 335 The skin of the grey rabbit is cut—that is, the wool is pared off the pelt; as a material for hats. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Peltries*, *Pelts*, the commercial name given to the skins of animals before tanning.

Fig. 1634 R. HALL *Comptrol.* N. T. IV. xi. The church is fleeced, and hath nothing left but a bare pelt upon her back. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 249 Folk that are aye taking their nap off other folks are the thinnest in the pelt themselves.

+ *b.* The skin of a fish. Obs. *nonce-use*. 1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas Judith* v. in *Sylvestre's Whs.* (1621) 739 Ye Carmanes bolde that all on fish do feede, And of their peltis do make your warlike weede.

3. Applied to the human skin, *humorous* or *dial* c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. 11, Flay off Her wicked skin, and stuff the pelt with straw. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P. 144 The profuse sweat, that rills through the creeks of the Pelt, the pores. 1894 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk Gloss.* s. v. They're thick i' t' pelt. 1903 *Public Opinion* 8 Oct. 472 How delightful the feel of the biny breeze and the boisterous wave on the bare pelt!

4. + *a.* A skin of an animal worn as a garment; a garment made of a skin or fell. Obs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diplera*, a sheapades pelt or garment made of sheepe skynnes. 1580 LUTTON *Strigla* 21 Our father Adam..had but a leather Pelt to cover his nakednesse. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 161/1 *Mastruca*..a pelt, or garments made of wolues and beares skins, which Nobles in old time vsed to weare in winter. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 239 Some of them lead Dray-horses, wore Leather peltis.

b. Untanned sheepskin used to form a printer's inking-pad; an inking-pad so formed, a pelt-ball.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 386 *Pelts*, Sheep Skins untan'd, used for Ball Leathers. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxi. 655 *Pelts*, untanned sheep skins used for balls.

+ 5. Applied opprobriously to a person compared to a dried skin; (*a*) a miserly closefisted person; a niggard, a skinflint; (*b*) a withered or wizened person. Obs.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Aridus homo*, a drye felowe, of whom nothing may be gotten, som do call hym a pelt, or a pynche-beke. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 18 A diabolical, miserable pelt of an old maid called Mel-pomene.

6. The dead quarry of a hawk, esp. when mangled. See also *quot.* 1674-91.

1613 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 11 Put on her Hood 'then lure her agayne unto the dead pelt. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Pelt*, is the dead body of any fowle howsoever disembred. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 54 *Pelt* is a word much used in Falconry for the skin of a Fowl stuff, or the Carcase it self of a dead Fowl to throw out to a Hawk. 1824 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown .., the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'pelt'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as + *pelt-skin*; *pelt-ball* = sense 4 *b*; *peltmonger*, one who deals in skins; *pelt-rot*, a skin-disease in sheep due to damp; *pelt-shaker*, *Hatmaking*, one of the workmen who prepare the peltis for the making of hats; *so pelt-shaking*; *pelt-wool*: see *quot.* 1753.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 238 The common "pelt balls" then in use, daubed the cut and blurred and overlapped its edges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Peltio*, a skinner. he that maketh thynges of skynnes: a "peltmonger". 1755 JOHNSON, *Pelt-monger*, a dealer in raw hides. 1523 RYTHMER *Hush.* § 54 There is an other rotte, whiche is called "pelt-rotte", and that cometh of greatte wete, specially in woode countreyes. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exper. Hush.* 42. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2146 378 Muscular tremors ('hatter's shakes') are most often observed in those engaged in dusty post-carrotting processes (for example cutters, lockers, and "pelt-shakers") *Ibid.* 377 The various processes include (1) cleaning the skins (2) locking, (3) "pelt shaking". 1621 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 80 Item for a "pelt skin" receyved from Lud[worth]: 11d. 1543 tr. *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 22 That no man, put in the same [fleese], lokkes, "peltwoil", tarre, sand, yerth, grasse, nor no dyrt [*orig.* lokkes pelwoil taure peers sablon terre ne herbe, ne nulle autre orde]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.*, *Pelt-wool*, wool stripped of the skin or pelt of a dead sheep.

Pelt, *sb.* 2 [f. **PELT** *v.* 1: cf. **PELT** *sb.* 1.]

1. An act of pelting; a vigorous blow or stroke, as with a missile; the act of pelting with missiles or (*fig.*) with obloquy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. if 15 Wyth mony peltis scheddand thar purpou blude. c. 1550 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. iv. in *Hazl. Doodley* II. 391 Here is a pelt to make your knave's heart fret. 1624 VICARS tr. *Virgil* ix. 280 Troyes Ilioneus brave With a huge stone a deadly pelt him gave. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July Let 1, The cripple gave him such a good pelt on the head with his crutch, that the blood followed. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 Divers digs and many a ponderous pelt. a 1830 GALT *Denon of Destiny* III. (1840) 26 Adversity assails with pelt and scorn The would be great. 1889 *Pail Mail* G. 28 May 6/3 Amusing pastimes, winding up with a general pelt of flowers.

b. The beating of rain or snow; a pelting storm. 1862 SHIRLEY *Night Crd.* vii. 302 Not the rain of the temperate zone, but a down-pour, a pelt, a water-spout. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl. For all things now were in one indiscriminate pelt and whirl of white. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *One Trav. Returns* vi. 92 The swish and pelt of the rain were heard in pauses.

2. An outburst of temper, a rage. Cf. **PELT** *v.* 1 6 Obs. exc. *dial.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Saing further in a great pelt, that he myndid not in deed to denie me him self. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 30 The Pope being in this pelt, Ægidius a Spanish Cardinal thus interposed his gravitie. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pelt*, a Heat or Chafe. 'What a Pelt you are in!' 1882 Mrs. PAR. *Adam & Eve* xxix. 399 Back he comes in a reglar pelt, and says, 'I'm not going to face [force] myself where I'm told I shan't be wanted'

3. The action of pelting (**PELT** *v.* 1 7); esp. in full pelt, (at) full speed.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abelard & Heloise* 230 To prison pelt—away we should go a 1845 Hood *Tale of Tristram* xxvii, Just fancy a horse that comes full pelt. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* I. 148 Two postboys gallop up full pelt, without either saddles or stirrups. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 196 The others, ran on full pelt behind them.

Pelt, *sb.* 3 Now only *dial.* [app. a parallel form to *palt*, found in mod. Eng. dial. in the same sense, and assumed as the stem of **PELTARY** *sb.* 2, which see for foreign cognates. To this apparently belong **PELTINE** *a.*, and **PELTARY** *sb.* 2; but the phonetic history of the group is very obscure.] Trash or rubbish in the way of clothes, rags (*obs.*); also in *mod. dial.*, Refuse, waste or dirty matter.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xxiv. 76 [At night] many wyl plucke of their smockes, and laye the same vpon them in stede of their vpper sheete, and all her other peltis and trashe vpon

her also. *a 1885 MONTGOMERIE Flying 266* This proverb, fable pelt, to thee is apply. [Cf. 1881 T. STERNBERG *Dial Northamptonsh.* s. v., I the refuse of corn that rises to the top of the sieve after reeling, is also termed *pelt*.] 1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. of Banffsh* 124 1880 JAMIESON, *Pelt* 1 A piece of strong, coarse cloth, or of a thick, dirty dress; a rag, *Banffsh*, 2 Anything that is waste or ruin, trash.

† *Pelt*, sb. 4 *Obs. rare* [ad L. *peltis*. see PELTA.]

1 A light shield of leather or hide: = PELTA 1. But in quot. 1627-33 the sense may be as in *Pelt* sb. 1. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* iii 267 The poorer sort have only helmets of iron, and thick leather pelts in stead of armor. 1633 J FISHER *True Trojans* ii. v. Under the conduct of Demetrius prince March twice three thousand, arm'd with Pelts and Glaives. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peltiferous*, that carrieth a Pelt which is a kind of Target made of skins.

2 Bot. = PELTA 2.

1758 Phil Trans L. 680 On the edges the parts of fructification are placed, in the form of flatish oblong bodies, in these mosses called shields or pelts.

Pelt (pelt), v. 1 [Known from end of 15th century. origin uncertain.]

Thought by some to be the same word as ME. *Pilt*, *pilt* to thrust, push, which also had the spelling *pelt*. But the difference of sense, and the chronological break between the two, make this origin very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To strike with many or repeated blows (now, in Standard Eng., with something thrown); to assail with missiles.

(The wider sense is still Sc. and north Eng.)

a 1500 in *Ashm. MS* 6r No 16 Wherefore syde y^e belte Wt grete strokes I schall hym pelte. 1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 371/2 The Christians inuading and entreing into the munition incumspicuously, were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stode about. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* ii. 1. 12 The chidden Billow seems to pelt the Clouds. 1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* ii. 1. 55 I'll stand this storm of hail, though the stones pelt me. 1687 A LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* i 150 A crowd, pelting one another with cudgels. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. ix. They stood pelting us with darts and arrows. 1788 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. v. There came a violent shower of hail Cecilia was pelted. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 295 The soldiers, weie, insulted and pelted by a mob armed with clubs, sticks, etc. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xlii 602 Make snowballs and pelt each other. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370 We were literally pelted with small nose gags, till the carriage was full of them.

2. *fig.* To assail with reproaches or obloquy.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* (1700) 232 But Macchiavel is deservedly pelted for by Sermons. 1770 TALLER NO. 190 p. 1. I have had the Honour to be pelted with several Epistles. 1775 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) III. 183 No, sir, if they had wit, they should have kept pelting me with pamphlets. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm.* & Eng. IV. 200 The surrounding multitude pelted the Prelates with opprobrious epithets.

2. To drive by force of blows, missiles, etc.

1582 STANVURST *Enys* i (Arb.) 34 Too soyl vnacquntynt by tempest horribly pelted. 1616 IV. 96, I think, that the Godhead, Thee Trojan vessels thou this yowre segnorye pelted. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Arb. ed.) I. Foreword 7 Lads and lasses, driving, or rather pelting, through the gloaming their sheep and goats.

3. *intr.* To go on striking vigorously, to deliver repeated strokes or blows. Also *fig.*

1535 STREWART *Cron Scot.* II. 608 The Scottis Than peltut on thair powis ane lang space, Quhill the war slane ilkone in that same place. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 1. I still was waiting, when these light arm'd refuters would have don pelting at thir three lines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull. & Salv.* Ep. Ded. They play'd the Men only, when they had done, in pelting on't with the distaff. c 1877 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 173 The smith, pelting away at his hot iron. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 134 Sanct Salvador's lang strappan steeples Had pelt five hours to the people.

4. Of rain, snow, the sun's rays: To continue to beat with force or violence.

1848 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 123 The storm pelted down with all his might. 1879 ARCHERLEY *Boarland* 158 The rain began to pelt. 1889 *Repentance P. Wentworth* I. ix. 176 There was a big unshaded window through which the sun still pelted freely.

4. *intr.* To strike at vigorously with missiles; to go on firing, 'fire away'. Also *fig.*

1565 BE JEWEL *Let. to Bullinger* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlv 457 Here I am again pelted at. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI.* iii. 1. 82 The Bishop, and the Duke of Glosters men, Haue fill'd their Pockets full of pebble stones; And... Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate. 1608 FRYER *Acc. Ec. India* 4 P. 45 Besides innumerable [shot] in her Rigging, Masts and Sails, from those [ships] that pelted at a distance. 1848 WHARTLY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) II. 133, I will not set up any proposal like a Shrove-Tuesday cock for you to pelt at.

5. *trans.* To go on throwing (missiles) with intent to strike. Also *fig.*

1683 WOOD *Life* 11 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 42 The rout followed, and pelted stones. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 1 July, When all the young Pitts and Lyttletons were pelting oratory at my father. 1864 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xxxiii, Will somebody hand me anything hard to pelt at her?

6. *intr.* To throw out angry words. *Obs.* Cf. *Pelt* sb. 2, *PELTING* ppl. a. 2.

[1566 see *PELTING* ppl. a. 2.] 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1418 Another smother'd seems to pelt and sweate. 1631 R. H. AURENGZEB *Whole Creature* xvi 281 Like Children in their minority, that pelt it, and pule, and cry, for one toy they want. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 15 If they who differ in matters not essential to belief, shall stand jarring and pelting at one another, they will be soon routed and subdued. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Pelt* Also to be in a Chafe or fit of Anger, to fret and fume.

7. *intr.* To beat the ground with rapid steps; to move at a vigorous and rapid pace.

1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 382, I heard the report of a gun, and pelted away. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxv, Two or three hundred cars, all going as fast as they can pelt. a 1845 HOOD *To Mary* iii. 1, I too longed much to pelt—but my small-boned legs falter'd. 1878 BAKER *Nile Trth.* xix. 332, I saw the rhinoceros pelting away.

Hence *Pelt* ppl. a.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 97 My Phyllis Me with pelted Apples plyes. 1900 *Westm. Gas* 23 July 2/3 A pelting bombardment of ice lumps, the pelted district must have had an exciting time.

Pelt, v. 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *PELT* sb. 1.] To strip or pluck off (the pelt or skin) from, to skin, fleece.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 87 He presently vntrusseth and pelts the out-side from the lining. 1641 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* 31 These doe so shave and pelt the people, that the cry thereof is very grievous.

† b To pluck the feathers from *Obs. rare.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cvii (1694) 101 A Man took an Eagle, Pelted her Wings, and put her among his Hens.

† **Pelt**, v. 3 *Obs.* [Cf. *PALTER* v. and *PELTING* a.] In form, this looks like the verb whence *PELTING* a. is derived, but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

intr. ? To palley or bargain; to haggle in bargaining; = *PALTER*.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familiye of Loue* 41 Those men which sell by whole sale haue a quicker dispatch, than those which stand pelting out until the end of the market. 1620 *Mmr. Mag.* 166, I found the people nothing prest to pelt, to yeeld, or to stage gue, or tributes pay.

† **Pelt**, v. 4, a form of ME. *Pilt*, to thrust, q. v.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 1. 17 Whereas you patch, and pelt, and clew euery thing into euery place that you can, like a beggers coate.

|| **Pelta** (pel'ta) Pl. *peltæ* (-tī) [L. *pelta*, a. Gr. *πέλτη* a small light shield of leather.]

1. *Antiq.* A small light shield or buckler used by the ancient Greeks, Romans, etc.

1600 HOLIARD *Livy* xxviii v. 670 The *Peltæ* are certaine small bucklers or taquets, nothing unlike unto the Spanish *Cetra*. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 137 On the left arm of Smyrna, is the *Pelta* or Buckler of the Amazons. 1849 GROSSE *Greece* ii. xlii v. 294 Lightly aimed with javelins, and the *pelta* or small shield.

2. Bot. Applied to various shield-like structures; spec. the apothecium or spore-case of a lichen when without an excipulum or rim, as in the genus *Peltigera* (*Peltidea*); also, a bract or scale attached by the middle like a peltate leaf.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. iii (1765) 9 The *Peltæ* are the fructification of the Lichen. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 499 Ash-coloured ground Laverwort [*Lichia caninus* Lin.] is veined underneath, and villous, with a rising *pelta* or target on the edge. 1868 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 756 This head consists of a central disk, termed the *pelta*, or shield, on which the spore cases are arranged in a radiating manner, like the spokes of a wheel.

† **Peltage**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *PELT* sb. 1 + -AGE.]

Pelts collectively; peltry.

1698 G. THOMAS *West-New-Jersey* 32, I shall begin with Burlington-County, as for Peltage, or Beaver Skins [etc.]

Peltast (pel'tast) Gr. *Πῆλῆς*. [ad L. *peltasta*, ad Gr. *πέλταστής*, f. *πέλτη*. see PELTA.] A kind of foot-soldier: see quot. 1849.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi xxvii. 794 Certaine targatiens, whom they call Peltastæ.] 1623 BURCHARD *Xenophon* 67 In the meane time Chersophron sent the Peltastæ, and Slunges, and Archers ouer to Xenophon. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. 269 It was with no more than 1000 Phocian peltasts. 1849 GROSSE *Greece* ii. xlii v. 238 Peltasta, a species of troops between heavy-armed and light armed, furnished with a *pelta* (or light shield) and short spear or javelin.

Peltate (pel'tet), a. Bot. and Zool. [ad L. *peltātus* armed with the PELTA.] Shield-shaped, usually of a leaf: Having the petiole joined to the under-surface of the blade at or near the middle (instead of at the base or end); hence, said of other stalked parts having similar attachment.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. vii (1765) 190 *Peltate*, *Shield-fashioned*, when the Petiole is inserted into the Disk of the Leaf, and not into its Base or Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 10 Herbs, with peltate or cordate fleshy leaves. 1854 DANA *Crust.* ii. 865 The large peltate plates on either side of the body posteriorly. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs Bot.* 372 The pedicel of the hexagonal peltate scale.

So † **Peltated** a. *Obs.* = *PELTATE*; **Peltately** adv., in the manner of a peltate leaf; **Peltation**, peltate condition, or a peltate formation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Peltated leaf*, the petiole of which is affixed to the disk. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Peltately*, in the form of a target. *Eaton* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor.* 254 Nutlets peltately attached to a thickened central receptacle. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot. X.* 135 A similar peltation towards the extremity of the proximal expansion occurs in many of the leaves of *Nepenthes phyllanthifera*.

Peltati, *PELTATE*, mod. combining forms of L. *peltātus* *PELTATE*, as in *Peltatifid* (-tōe līd) a [after *pinnatifid*]; **Pelta-to-di** *gitate* a. see quot.

1866 TREAS *Bot.* 518 *Peltatifid* is applied to a peltate leaf cut into subdivisions, and *peltato-digitate* to a digitate leaf with the petiole much enlarged at the setting on of the leaflets.

† **Pelter**, sb. 1 *Obs.* [Agent-noun belonging to *PELTING* a.] A paltry or peddling person.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 41 Yea let such pelters paste, saint Needham be their speede, We neede no text to answer them but this, The Lord hath neede. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 4 The veniest pelter pilde maie seme, to haue experience thus. [Cf. 'pilde peltinge prestes', *PELTING* a. 1553.]

Pelter, sb. 2 [f. *PELT* v. 1 + -ER¹.]

1. One who pelts, esp. with missiles. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pelter*, one that pelts. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) i. 276 To ask why the pellets should not be put into the stocks. 1881 P. ROBINSON *Under Pumbah* 185 The driver and guards have no time to get down and catch the pelters, and therefore it is safe to pelt. b *humorously* A gun or pistol, also, a small ship carrying guns.

1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 20 Our family pistols, denominated pelters, were brass. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Dec 5/3 The old 'donkey frigates' and 'ten-gun pelters', which were an old theme of jocularity in the service.

2. A pelting shower. *collog.*

1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* in *Dead Drummer*, In vain sought for shelter from 'a regular pelter'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 145 The storm's at the burstin! we're in for a pelter.

3. One who or that which 'pelts' or goes rapidly: in quot. a swift horse. *collog.*

1901 *Mumsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 484/1 It ain't the first time the pelter's carried double.

2. A rage, 'temper'. *dial.*

1861 BARR *Tenens* 9 (E. D. D.), I couldna speak a single word, I was in such a pelter. 1888 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii. 15 Nobody ever seemed to be able to get into a pelt with Jim.

[**Pelter**, sb. 3, 'a dealer in skins or hides'. In *Cent. Diet.*, etc. without quot. The historical words are *PELLETER* and *PELTIER*, in mod. use also *PELTIERER*. *Groome Pelter* in *Household Ordinances* (1796) 47 from *Liber Niger* of Edw. IV is a misreading of *groome peltier* of the MS.]

Pelter, v. Chiefly *dial.* [Iterative of *PELT* v. 1 cf. *patter*.] *trans.* To go on pelting or striking (also *fig.*); *intr.* to patter (as rain).

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. Plaf. 2 Now Giles the Footman pelters him with Sentences out of the Holy-Fathers and Scholastic Divinity. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 93 [sic P. 1010N x] 1828 *Craeen Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pelter*, to pelt, or beat. 1858 LEVER *Martins of C. of M.* xiv 131 Now, using to pace the 100m, or drawing him the window to curse the pelting rain without. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumbria to North.]

Pelterer, [f. *PELT* v. 1 + -ER¹: cf. *frutiger*, *flutiger*, etc.] A dealer in peltry, a fellmonger. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pelterer*, a dealer in skins or 'peltry'. A furrier. 1886 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlines* (1889) 295 The booths of the pelters with their smelling hides.

Pelti, combining form of *PELTA*, in a few rarely used scientific terms, chiefly botanical.

† **Peltiferous** a. [L. *peltifer*], bearing a pelta or small shield. **Peltifolious** a. [L. *folium* leaf], having peltate leaves. **Peltiform** a., shield-shaped; of a peltate form. **Peltigerine** (pel'ti-gērīn) a., belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of, the genus *Peltigera* of lichens, having large shield-shaped apothecia. **Peltigerous** a. [L. *peltiger*], shield-bearing (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Peltinervate**, **Peltinerved** adjs., having the nerves or veins radiating from the centre as in a peltate leaf.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Peltiferous*, that wreath or bears a Target like a half moon. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Peltifolious* having peltate leaves. **peltifolious* *Ibid.*, *Peltiformis* applied to apothecia in form of a shield. **peltiform*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peltiform*, applied in Mineralogy, to *couches* or beds that are convex, and inclined on the slope of a mountain. 1890 *Cent. Diet.*, **Peltigerine* 1866 *Treas Bot.* 858 **Peltinerved*, having ribs arranged as in a peltate leaf.

† **Peltier**, *Obs.* In 4. -yer. [a OF. *pelletier* (12th c.), in mod F. *pelletier* (pelye), app. f. OF. *pelele*, *pellete*, -ette, *PELLET* sb. 2.] A furrier.

1389 *Gild of Pelyers, Norwich* in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 29 Pelyers and opere god men be gunne þis gilde and þis brotherhod of seynt Wyllyam þe holy Innocent and marter in Norwyche.

Pelting, vbl. sb. [f. *PELT* v. 1 + -ING¹.] The action of *PELT* v. 1; beating with missiles; persistent striking or beating.

1605 SHAKS *Lea* iii. 14. 29 Poore naked wretches, where so ere you are That bide the pelting of this pitiless stourne. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 120 To avoid the pelting of the storm of invective. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. The rude buffets of the wind and pelting of the rain.

Pelting, a. arch. [Known from c 1540, and very frequent to c 1688. Occasional in modern authors as a literary archaism. App. related to *PELT* sb. 3, and *PELT* v. 2. A variant *PELTING* occurs i 1579-80, and in mod. dialect. cf. also *PELT* v. 1.]

Its form suggests that *pelting* is the pr. pple. of *PELT* v. 2, the difficulty is that this vb. is very rare, is not found so early, and does not yield the required sense, unless it is held that *pelting* began with some such sense as 'haggling or shuffling', and passed through 'peddling', to that of 'petty, trashy, contemptible'; a sequence not proved.] Paltry, petty, contemptible; mean, insignificant, trumpery, inconsiderable; worthless.

1540 R. WISDOME in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 310 The putting away of pelting perdon and the rotting out of famous idols. 1553 BALE *Occacyon* 43 They are but pilde pelting prestes. 1566 OLDE *Antickrist* 133 So beggarly a suburbe, or so pelting a village. 1565 CALPHILL *Aunsv. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 20 Like a pelting pedlar, putting the best in your pack upmost. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 Inforced rather to bungle up a pelting histori then to write a set epistle. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* ii. 1. 60 This Land of such deere soules. Is now Leas'd out. . . like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* ii. ii.

112 Every pelting petty Officer Would use his heauen for
1 thunder 1634 Br. HALL *Contempr*, N 7 v xxvii, To
tender a trade of so inuoluable a commodity to these pelting
petty chapmen for thirty poor silverlings 1685 *Gracian's*
Courtiers Orac 186 Sometimes a little pelting fret costs
a repentance, that lasts as long as life. 1880 *SHULLY Philor*
View Reform in Dowden *Life* II 293 A set of pelting
witches, in whose employment there is nothing to exercise
.. the more majestic forces of the soul 1873 *WRENCH Plutarch*
II (1874) 37 Greece was a province.. Her flourishing cities
.. had dwindled into pelting villages.

Hence **†Peltingly** *adv.*, in a mean or paltry
manner.

c 1598 BABBINGTON *Notes on Gen.* xxi. 22 Wks. (1622) 73 It
is not euer by and by well spared, that pinching and
peltingly is spared 1604 *Contempr betw. Liberty &*
Prudgality II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodgley* VIII. 350 For thy pains
I will not grease thy fist Peltingly with two or three crowns

Pelting, *pp. a.* [f. PELT v. 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That pelts; chiefly of rain, hail, etc.: driving,
beating, lashing. Also *fig.*

1710 *Philips Pastorals* II. 99 The pelting show'r Destroys
the tender herb and budding flow'r. 1857 *COLERIDGE Sybil*
Leaves, to Rev G Coleridge, Chance-started friendships.
A brief while Some have preserved me from life's pelting
ills 1841 *HARRIS Comph. Solit* x (1874) 164 There is a pit-
less pelting rain this morning.

2. Violent, passionate, hot. Chiefly in *pelting*
chafe *Obs. exc. dial.*

1590 *FOXE A & M* (ed a) 1645/1 *margin*, [Bp] Boner in
a pelting chafe 1584 *LYLY Campaspe* v. iii, Good drinke
makes good blood, and shall pelting word spill it? 1624
HICWOOD Gunaib 309 This young man.. being (as our
English phrase sayth) in a pelting chafe. 1684 *BUNYAN*
Pilgr. II. 66 When they were come to the Arbour they were
very willing to sit down, for they were all in a pelting heat.
† **Pelting**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PELT sb. 2 +
-ISH 1] Irritable; angry, enraged.

1648 *HERRICK Oberon's Palace* 19 And flings Among the
elves, if mov'd, the stings Of pelting wasps

Peltless, *a. rare*. [f. PELT sb. 1 + -LESS]
Without having a pelt or fur.

1897 *Outing* (U S) May 122 Every man in the hunt can-
not kill a fox, and yet there will not be one to grumble
because he returns peltless at night after a hard day's run.

|| **Peltogaster** (*peltogæstar*). *Zool* [mod. L.,
f. Gr. *πέλτης* shield (see *PELTA*) + *γαστήρ* stomach.]
A genus of degenerate currieds, having simple
bag-shaped bodies, parasitic upon hermit-crabs

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 38 The result of a retro
gressive development like that of the peltogaster, which
lose all the attributes of their class

Peltoid, *a. rare*. [mod f. Gr. *πέλτης* shield
(see *prec*) + -OID] Shield-like.

1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Peltoides*, resembling a shield-
peltoid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Peltoid*, shield-like.

Peltry (*pe ltri*), sb. 1 Also 5-6 *peltre*, 5-1a,
pellitri. [In M.E. a. AF. *peltre* (Gower) = OF.
pelerie (13th c. in Littré), mod F. *pellerie* (in
prose pronounced *peltre*), deriv. of *peltier*, *peltier*,
furner, *PELTIER*, deriv. of OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em* skin
So it. *pellittaria* 'the skinner or furniers trade'
(Floio), f. It. *pelle* skin. In mod. use app. a new
adoption, ? from the French in North America.

Not exemplified from c 1325 to 1700; and then first
in reference to the North American fur trade Not in Bailey,
Johnson, Ash In Todd, with quot 1771.]

1. Undressed skins, esp of animals valuable for
their furs; fur-skins, pelts collectively.

1436 [see *peltre*-*ware* in 3] a 1451 *FOOTSCUR IVs* (1869)
553 They buyne, all maner of Peltry, 1474 *CAXTON*
Chesse III. iii, Perchymyn velum peltie and cordewan
1701 *Col Rec Pennsylv* II. 16 That the said Indians shall
not sell or dispose of any of their Skins, Peltry or furr. 1771
SMOLLETT Humph. Ch. 26 Oct, A little traffic he drove in
peltry during his sojourn among the Miamis 1796
MORSE Amer. Geog. II. 25 Norway exports great variety
of peltry, consisting of skins of bears, lynxes, wolves, ermine,
grey squirrels, and several sorts of foxes. 1861 *WILDE Catal.*
Anim. in *R. Irish Acad.* 278 The peltry of hares, rabbits,
dogs, and other small animals, being highly decorative as
well as useful 1880 *LD. DUNRAVEN in 10th Cent* Apr
651 Formerly the Hudson's Bay Company transported all
the peltry—that is, furs and skins—collected over a vast
area, to Lake Winnipeg

b. *pl* Kinds or varieties of peltry.

1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb* vii, Giving them gin, rum, and
glass beads, in exchange for their peltries 1838 *Penny*
Cycl. XI. 23/1 Canoes, loaded with packs of beaver-skins
and other valuable peltries 1884 *S. E. Dawson Handbk.*
Dom. Canada 154 The fleets of canoes went out [from
Montreal] with supplies or returned with peltries

† 2 A place or room for keeping fur-skins or
pelts. *Obs. rare*.

1823 *Cath. Angl* 274/1 A Peltry (A. A. Pellitri) or a
skynnyer, *peltiarium* [1861 *Our Eng. Home* 95 In the
baronial mansion, there was also the peltry for his furs.]

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *peltry-mart*, *manufacture*,
trade, *traffic*; † *peltry-ware* = sense 1

1436 *Label Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Roll.) II. 171
Osmonde, copped, bow-staffes, stile, and wax, Peltre-ware,
and grey, pych, terre, borde, and flex 1505 *LD. BERNERS*
Froiss. II. clxx. 480 Laden with clothe of Bruselles, or
peltre ware, comynge from the fayres. 1746 *W. HORSLEY*
Foot (1748) I. 129 The Peltry or Fur Trade 1783 *JUSTAMOND*
tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies VII. 8 The peltry trade was
a very inconsiderable object 1854 *R. G. LATHAM Native*
Races Russian Emp 51 They preserved their original
character of huntmen, fishers, and peltry-men

† **Peltry**, sb. 2 Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 -1a,
6 -ye, -ei [app. another form of *PALTRE* sb., of
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about the same age, agreeing in the vowel with
PELT sb. 3, and with *PELTING* a.] Refuse, rubbish,
trash; a piece of rubbish.

1550 *Crowley Epigr.* 1366 Falsakinge the Pope wyth al his
peltrye. 1553 *DALE Vocacyon* Pref. 6b, Hys wayne beleue of
purgatorye, and of other Popish peltryes. 1566 in *Peacock*
Eng. Ch. Furniture (1866) 48 A corporax a cwet with
diuerse other popish peltrie. a 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.*
With Huntis up xiii, At the last, he salbe downe cast, His
peltrie, Pardons, and all. 1619 *A. DUNCAN Admon* in *Row*
Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 322 Better be pynd to death by
hunger, nor for a little peltrie of the earth to perish for ever.
1755 *FORBES Trul. Portsmouth* in *Ajax*, etc. 29 You ne'er
saw sik peltry i' your born days 1808 *JAMIESON, Peltrie*,
peltry, *paltre*, vile trash; a term of contempt applied to
any thing that is worthless or troublesome

† **Peltry**, *a. Obs.* By-form of *PALTRE* a.

c 1587 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xxiv, A peltrie pultron poysond
vp with pryde

|| **Pelu** (*pe-lu*). [Native name] A small legu-
minous tree (*Sophora tetraptera*), having very hard
wood, growing in Southern Chili and Patagonia.

1884 *MILLER Plant n.*, Pelu-tree, *Sophora tetraptera*.

|| **Peludo** (*péludo*) [Sp. sb. use of *peludo*
hairy, f. *pelo* = L. *pilus* hair.] The hairy arma-
dillo (*Dasybus villosus*) of S. America.

1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* v (1873) 96 Of armadillos three
species occur, namely, the *Dasybus villosus* or peludo.

† **Peltre**, *a. pelure*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *peltre*,
pelure, *pellure*, *pelour*, *pelour* (e, pelur, (4 *peo*-
lour, *pelore*, *pellere*, 5 *pelcor*, *pillour*). [a.
AF. *pelture* (14th c.), in OF. *pelture*, *pelure*, f. *pel*,
in mod. F. *peau* = L. *pell-em* skin, fur. see -URE]
Fur, esp. as used for the lining or trimming of
a garment, furred garments collectively, furs

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Hu wede, Puifled with pelour
down to the teon c 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron. Wace* (Rolls)
11105 Oþer pelure ynowe þer were.. Lomb or boge, conyng
or hare. 1370 *Robt Cicyle* 267 Ther was never 3yt pellere
half so fyne c 1400 *Beryn* 3928 A mantell i-furred with
peloure 1475 *Bl. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The usage of pelure
and fures they have expresselie put away

Hence † **Pelured** *a. Obs.* adorned with fur,
furred; † **Pelury** *Obs.* = *pelure*

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Ciclatounes þat weren
of pius, Pelured wþ Ermyne and wþ grys, Alle she cast
away. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 873 Her mantly was rosyne,
Pelvred wþ ermyne. c 1460 *Laurel* 237 Har manteles
wer of gene felwe, i-pelvred with grys and gro. c 1470
HARDING Chron. LXXIV. xiii, All in graye of peltry pre-
ordinate, That was full riche, according to their estate.

|| **Pelure** 2 (*pélur*). [F. *pelure*, OF. *pelture*,
f. *pel* to peel, lit. peeling] Paper as thin as an
onion peeling. Usually *peluri*-paper.

1887 *Postage Stamps of Australia & Oceania* 78 New
Zealand Issue III Upon very thin greyish paper (the pelure
of catalogues) *Ibid*, Issue IV The paper, is sometimes
as thin as the so called pelure-paper of Issue III. 1891 *Penn.*
Penny Postage Jubilee xiii. 204-5 Then we have ribbed,
quadrille, pelure, bâtonné, etc. papers. Pelure is somewhat
of a thin hard and crisp texture

Pelvi, combining form (not in ancient L.)
from L. *pelvis* basin, **PELVIS**, in scientific terms.
Pelvis, *a.* [-FEROUS], bearing or having a
pelvis. **Pelvisform** *a.* [-FORM], basin-shaped.
Pelvimeter [-METER, F. *pelvimètre*], an instru-
ment for measuring the diameters of the pelvis;
so **Pelvimetry**, measurement of the diameters of
the pelvis. **Pelvinyon** (-mæ'n), pl. -ons or -a
[see *MYON*], a 'myon' or muscular unit of the
pelvis (distinguished from *pectorimyon*). **Pelvi-**
otomy [irreg. after words from Gr.: see -TOMY],
the operation of section of the pelvic bones, usually
through the *symphysis pubis* (*symphysiotomy*), esp
in obstetric practice. **Pelvirectal** *a.*, belonging
to the pelvis and rectum. **Pelvisoral** *a.*, be-
longing to the pelvis and sacrum. **Pelviscopy**
[-scopy], examination of the pelvis (in quot., of
the kidney). || **Pelvisternaum** *Comp. Anat.*, an
element of the pelvic arch supposed to be homo-
logous to the *omosternum* of the pectoral arch;
hence **Pelvisternal** *a.*, of the nature of or per-
taining to a pelvisternaum

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 906/1 The whole chain of
*pelviferous vertebrae 1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 898/2
*Pelvisform 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 850 *Pelviform*, like Cyathi-
form, but flatter 1853 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* **Pelvimeter*
1828-32 *WEBSTER, Pelvimeter*, an instrument to measure the
dimensions of the female pelvis *Coxe*. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc.*
Year-bk. Med. & Surg. 337 The practice of internal *pelvi-
metry 1883 *Coxes in 14th Jan.* 105 These are, namely,
five pectorimnyons, five *pelvimyons. The five pelvimya
discussed are the ambiens, and those other four [etc.] 1857
MAYNE Expos. Lex. **Pelvimetry*. 1880 *ALLIBUTT & PLAY*
Fair Syd. Gynaecology 634. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 28 May
116/2 Originating in the *pelvi-rectal space. 1900 *Ibid*
3 Feb. 248 *Renal* *pelviscopy

Pelvic (*pe-lvik*), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *pelvis* + -IO;
cf. the better-formed F. *pelvien*]

1. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or connected
with the pelvis (**PELVIS** 1).

Pelvic arch, *pelvic girdle*, the girdle formed by the bones
of the pelvis, the hip girdle *Pelvic limbs* the limbs sup-
ported by the pelvic arch; as the legs of a man, the hind
legs of a quadruped, the ventral fins of a fish.

1830 *R. Knox Beliard's Anat.* 44 The trunk... presents
two extremities, the one superior or cephalic, the other in-

ferior or pelvic. 1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* II. 83 Without
thoracic or pelvic arches 1872 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 303
The hind-limbs are connected with the trunk by means of
the 'pelvic arch'

2. Of or pertaining to the pelvis of a crinoid.

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* x. 223 In most Crinoids the
arms issue immediately from the edge of the pelvic cup.
Pelvisiferous to **Pelvisternum**: see *PELVIS*.

|| **Pelvis** (*pe-lvis*). *Anat. and Zool.* Pl. *pelves*
(*pe-lvîz*). [L. *pelvis* basin, laver; the anatomical
sense is mod. L.]

1. The basin-shaped cavity formed (in most
vertebrates) by the right and left haunch-bones or
ossa innominata (consisting of the *ilium*, *ischium*,
and *pubis*, on each side) together with the *sacrum*
and other vertebrae; being the lowest or hindmost
cavity of the trunk. Also applied to these bones
themselves collectively, constituting the girdle
which supports the hind limbs.

True pelvis, that part of the (human) pelvis below the
ilio-pectineal line; *Falst pelvis*, the space above this be-
tween the iliac fossae.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 118 These bones together with
the holy-bone, make that *pelvis* or Dish which containeth
part of the guts, the bladder and the womb. 1682 *T. GIBSON*
Anat. (1685) vi. xvi. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife* I. 81 The
brim of the Pelvis is wider from side to side than from the
back to the fore-part. 1830 *LYELL and Vist* U. S. II. 196
Part of a human pelvis 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 107/1 A good
collection of pelvis of individuals of both sexes.

2. The basin-like cavity of the kidney, into which
the uriferous tubules open

1678 *Tyson in Phil. Trans.* XII. 1035 Anatomical Obser-
vations. : an unusual Conformation of the Emulgent and
Pelvis *Ibid* 1038. 1682 *T. GIBSON Anat.* (1697) 127 Within
the Kidney there is a membranous Cell or Sinus, called Pelvis,
which is nothing but an extension or dilatation of the head
of the Ureter. 1693 *tr. Blaucard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2) s.v.
Choana, The Pelvis of the Reins 1857 *G. BURN URN*.
Deposits (ed. 5) 316 A concretion in the pelvis of a kidney.

3. The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid.

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* x. 223 In this remarkable Encli-
nite the upper edge of the pelvis is seen to be surmounted
by at least twenty or twenty-five arm-joints. 1872 *NICHOL-*
SON Palaeont. 125 A series of plates, termed 'basal' from
their position, and which constitute the 'pelvis' of Miller.

4. A basin. *rare*.

1727 *DART Canterb. Cathedr.* 13 Archbishop Islip.. left
them four silver Pelves with four Lavatories of the same

Pelycoo- (*peliko*), combining form of Gr. *πέλως*,
πέλω- bowl, cup, taken as = **PELVIS** 1, in a few
rare scientific words. **Pelycography** (-p'grāfi)
[-GRAPHY], description of the pelvis. **Pelycology**
[-LOGY], the anatomy of the pelvis **Pelycometer**
[-METER] = **PELVIMETER**. **Pelycosaurian** (-sō'-
iān) *a.*, belonging to the division *Pelycosauria*
of extinct saurian reptiles of the Carboniferous
epoch, having two or three sacral vertebrae; *sb.*, a
reptile belonging to this division.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Pelycometer*, a Pelvimeter. 1880
Athenæum 6 Nov. 622/1 Mr. Cope's group of Pelyco-
saurians in North America 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pelyco-*
graphy *Pelycology*, *Pelycometer*.

Pelycon, *obs.* form of **PELUSION**.

Pelyon, *Pelyr*, *obs.* forms of **PILLION**, **PILLAR**.

Pelytory, *obs.* form of **PELITORY**.

† **Pemblico**. *Amer. Obs.* Also 7 *pembly*,
pemli, *pimph*, *pimlico*. A name given to the
dusky shear-water or cohoo (*Puffinus obscurus*),
from its cry.

1624 *CAPT SMITH Virginian*. 171 Another small Bird there
is, because she cries Pemblico they call her so, she is
seldome seene in the day but when she sings : too true
a Prophet she proves of huge winds and boysteous weather
c 1630 *Hist. Bermudas* (Sloane MS 750, ff. 4 b; of Hakl.
Soc. 1882, 4) Another smale Birde ther is, the which, by
some Alebancers of London sent our hether, hath bin
tearmed pimphocoe, for so they Imagine (and a little re-
semblance putt, them in mind of a place so dearely beloned)
her note articulates. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 The
Crow, Cock, Peacock, the Pimlico.

Pembroke. Name of a town and shire in
Wales and of an earldom in the British Peerage.
Hence **Pembroke table**, or *ellipt. Pembroke*,
a table supported on four fixed legs, having two
hinged side portions or flaps, which can be spread
out horizontally, and supported on legs connected
with the central part by joints.

1778 *Seducers* 5 A pembroke table should this corner grace.
1790 *MME D'ARBLAY Diary* Jan. Dr. Fisher says he hopes
it was not a card-table, and either believes it was only a
pembroke work table. 1792 *Elizabeth Percy* I. 58 These
inland Pembrokes of wonderful workmanship. 1870 *Mrs*
WHITNEY W's Girl vi. 105 The little pembroke was wheeled
out again.

Pemmican (*pe-mikān*), *sb.* Also *pemican*.
[a. Cree *pimican*, *pimekan*, f. *pime* fat.]

A preparation made by certain North American
Indians, consisting of lean meat, dried, pounded,
and mixed with melted fat, so as to form a paste,
and pressed into cakes; hence, beef similarly
treated, and usually flavoured with currants or the
like, for the use of arctic explorers, travellers, and
soldiers, as containing much nutriment in little
bulk, and keeping for a long time.

1801 *SIR A. MACKENZIE Voy. St. Lawrence* Pref. 121 The
80

provision called pemican, on which the Chepewjans and other savages in the N of America chiefly subsist in their journeys. 1827 *Chron. in Ann Reg.* 58/1 Pemican, a concentrated essence of meat dried by a fire of oak and elm wood, so as to reduce 6 lb of the best beef to 1 lb. 1855 LONGF. *Howa* 1. 31. Then on pemican they feasted, Pemican and buffalo marrow. 1856 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 245 The pemican of the arctic voyagers is a mixture of the best beef and fat dried together.

b fig. Extremely condensed thought, or literary matter containing much information in few words.

1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xi (1874) 257 A sort of intellectual pemican. 1888 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1211/2 It [Sir F. Bramwell's Address] is really a wonderful specimen of thought and knowledge, reduced to pemican.

c. attrib.

1831 *Westm Rev* XIV. 441 Who will give us a chance of getting rid of the soup and pemican diet we have so long been doomed to. 1855 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/1 Their big pemican cache, 124 miles distant. 1900 *Athenaeum* 8 Dec. 749/2 A certain tendency to what may be described as the pemican style.

Hence **Pemican** *v. trans.* to condense, compress, 'squeeze'. So **Pemicanize** *v.*; whence **Pemicanization**.

1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* vi. As if he had seen all the demons of the Hartz Forest pemican'd into one plump lady. 1839 — in *New Monthly Mag* LV. 1 So elaborated a history, which might be pemicanized into a comparatively few pages. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/2 The modern man is but rarely inclined to read his history in many volumes. He much prefers it pemicanized. 1901 *Westm Gaz.* 16 Dec. 1/2 What one may call the era of the Pemicanisation of life is rapidly approaching.

Pemphigoid (pe'mfigoid), *a.* [f. PEMPHIG- + -OID, cf. Gr. *πεμφιγώδης* (Hippoc.)] Resembling or of the nature of pemphigus.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 384 Hippocrates, as well as Galen, speaks of pemphigoid fever as pestilential and malignant. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 672 Pemphigoid eruptions.

Pemphigous (pe'mfigus), *a.* [f. next + -OUS]

Of the nature of, or affected with pemphigus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Les* 899/1 Pemphigous. 1864 W. T. Fox *Shin Dis* 31 Pustular, and pemphigous dermatoses.

|| **Pemphigus** (pe'mfigus). *Path.* [mod.L. (M. de Sauvages, 1763), f. Gr. *πέμφιξ*, *πέμφιγ* bubble.] An affection of the skin characterized by the formation of watery vesicles or eruptions (*bullae*) on various parts of the body. Also in *Comb.*

1779 D. STEWART in *Duncan's Med. Commentaries* VI. 84. 1787 S. DICKSON in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* I. 47 Observations on Pemphigus. 1800 *Med. Phil.* III. 265 Transparent vesicles of the size of a pea, similar to those which rise in pemphigus. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 206 A bulla like a pemphigus blister. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 566 Large pemphigus-like blebs.

|| **Pemphix** (pe'mfiks). *Path.* = prec.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pemphix*, Pemphigus. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 743 The faucial affections of small-pox, chicken-pox and pemphix.

Pemptarchie, obs. error. f. PENTARCHY.

Pen (pen), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *pen*, 4 *pl* *penes*, 4-7 *penne*, 7-9 *penn*, 7-*pen*. [OE. *pen* of uncertain origin: cf. *PEN* v.]

1. A small enclosure for domestic animals, as cows, sheep, swine, or poultry; a fold, sty, coop, etc. (The OE instances are of uncertain meaning.)

[957 in *Buch Cart Sax.* No. 2009 III. 212 Of ham penne on hean asc. 968 *Ibid.* No. 1217. 498 And lang þæra heafda on etta penne.] 13. E. E. *Alt* P. B. 322 Bope boskez & bourez & wel bounden penes. 1523 FITZGERALD *Husb* § 38 Bynde her heed with a heye rope, or a corde, to the syde of the penne. 1570 LEVINS *Mang.* 60/33 A Penne, or coup, *cavila*. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* iii. iv. 41 Tel. how my Father stole two Geese out of the Pen. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 36 Making of a large pen to drive the Cattle into. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 266 Now, shepherds fill their pens with food at will. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Looms & Luggers* i. vi. 93 They will wake up all the sheep in the pens for a mile round. 1903 *Westm Gaz.* 2 Oct. 2/1 On some French estates the partridges are confined in large pens.

b. *transf.* A number of animals in a pen, or sufficient to fill a pen.

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 31 Pens of oxen, fattened on the natural grasses. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii. Father opened his eyes at the price the first pen brought. 1904 *Daily News* 2 July 6 Her fowls were a pen of pure Minorcas and a pen of Plymouth Rocks.

2. Applied to various enclosures resembling these: see quotations.

c. 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Double Marriage* v. 1. He's taken to the tower's strength. We have him in a pen, he cannot scape us. 1769 FALCONER *Dick. Narine* (1780), *Bouchots*, claws, pens, or places inclosed by hurdles, for fishing on the sea-coast. 1829 HALBURTON *Nova-Scotia* II. 132 In winter they [the moose-deer] describe a circle, and press the snow with their feet, until it becomes hard, which is called by hunters a yard, or pen. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Alere* v. 38 Put them into the penns made within the bow of a net. 18. T. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 57 (Cent.) The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little pen at the left of the entrance. 1888 E. EGLESTON *The Graysons* xxx. 226 Building some rail pens to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pen*, *n.* 3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.

b. *spec.* in the West Indies. A farm, plantation, country house, or park. (Often spelt *penis*.)

1904 [implied in *pen keeper* see 4]. 1792 *Genil. Mag.* LXII. 515 A pen in Jamaica is a farm or plantation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 763 (Jamaica), 400 breeding farms or

pens, of 700 acres each. 1844 Mrs. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 92 The pens, or villas of the rich inhabitants, who go there occasionally to enjoy health or coolness. 1885 LADY BRASSY *The Prades* 222 The garden, is surrounded by a park, or 'pen', as it is called here.

3. A contrivance for 'penning' or confining the water in a river or canal, so as to form a head of water; a weir, dam, or the like? *Obs.*

1585 *Act 27 Elis* c. 19 Such old and former Bayes or Pens whereupon hath lately bene standing some 1100 mulles. 1607 COWELL *Interp.* s. v. *Bay*, *Bay* or *pen*, is a Pond-head made up of a great height, to keep in store of Water. 1721 PIRRY *Daggenh Breach* 58 Any Sluice, Dock-Gates, Dam, or Penn of Water. 1805 Z. ALLMUTT *Navig. Thames* 43 The Banks are sufficiently high to admit of Four Feet pen without overflowing Lands. 1840 *Evnd Hull Docks Com.* 140 There is a pen at the mouth of the Hull.

4. *Comb.* pen-branded *a.* (of an animal) branded with a mark denoting the particular pen to which it belongs; pen-fed *a.* fed in a pen, or in confinement, pen-head, the dam or weir at the head of a mill-lead, pen-keeper (*W. Indies*), the overseer of a plantation or farm, pen-pond, a pond formed by a 'pen' or dam; pen-pot, a cage or 'pot' for keeping crabs or lobsters in confinement; pen-wet (see quot.).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 Cows, unbranded calves, and "pen-branded bullock." 13. E. E. *Alt* P. B. 57 My polye bat is "penne fed" & pantryke bope. 1805 *State, Master of Prises* field, etc. 229 (Jam.) They take in water from the river Don, at the intake or "penhead of the meal mill. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 237 If any Person refuse, either by himself, Overseer, or "Penn keeper, to discover the true Number of their Slaves, Horses, &c. 1904 *Daily Chron* 31 Mar. 6/2 Herons bringing their young little fishes captured from the "pen-ponds close by. 1750 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans* XLVII. 41 That the crab will subsist in the fishermen "pen-pots, for the space of some months. 1851 STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 365/1 Rain, would easily find its way, were the sheaves inclined downwards to the centre of the stack. The sheaves that are so spoiled are said to have taken in "pen-wet.

Pen (pen), *sb.* 2. Also 4-7 *penne*, (6 *penne*), 7 *penn*, (*Sc. penn*) [ME. *a.* OF. *penne* (*penne*, *pan*(*n*), 12th c. in Godef.; = 11 *perma* feather, plume, quill, pen = L. *penna* feather (pl. pinions, wings), in late L. pen for writing (Isidore).

In OF. *penne* had senses 1, 2, b (from Vulgate), and 4 below; in mod. F. it has only those of 'long feather of the wing or tail (*remex* and *rectrix*), large feather of a bird of prey (in Falconry), feather of an arrow, plume on a heraldic crest'. Fr. and Eng. usage have thus gone widely apart, Fr. having substituted *plume*, where Eng. has retained *pen*, while *vice versa* Eng. uses *plume* in Heraldry for Fr. *penne*.]

I. A feather, a quill, and connected senses.

1. A feather of a bird, a plume. *Obs.* or *dia.* 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 247 Rist as be pennes of þe peock peyneth hym in his flite. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 180 Ac þar þe peynthe penne þe peock is honoure. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. 111 (Tollem. MS.) Also be souperne wynde changed in foules and briddes olde penne and fepens [orig. *penarum veterum et plurimum*]. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4988 All be body & be best Was finely florisch & faure with frekild pennys. 1526 *Piger. Perfi.* (W. de W. 1532) 63 The rauen will not gyue her blacke penne for the peockes paynted fethers. 1585 JAS. I. *Ec. Poene* (Arb.) 43 In Arabia called Fælix was the bradd This foule Whose tail of coulour was celestial blew. With skailat pennis that through it mixed grew. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* vi. The proud Peacocke, our charg'd with penne, Is faine to sweepe the ground, with his growne traine. And load of feathers. 1828 *Crasen Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pen*, feather. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 860 Hector is here chicken-hearted—crowd-down—cool in the pens—*figs.*, as the cockers say.

b. In *pl.* The flight-feathers (*remiges*) or pinions of birds regarded as the organs of flight, hence, like 'pinions', put for 'wings'. Orig. a literalism of translation after L. *pennæ* of the Vulgate: so in OF. *pennas* (Godef.) Now a poetic archaism. 1384 WYCLIF *Ps* ciii. 3 [Thou] that gost vp on the pennys of windis [1388 on the fethers of wyndis, Vulg. *super pennas ventorum*]. 1384 — *Book* 1. 5 And four faces to oon, and four pennys to oon [1388 four wyngis were to oon, Vulg. *quatuor penne uni*]. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. v. 79 The lycht that [fowls] dukin with their pennys thik. 1611 SIR W. MURR. *Misc. Poems* iv. 5 The tragic end of Icarus. Lyk as he did presume, too hie w' borrowed penns [*rime* endis]. 1667 MILTON P. L. vii. 42 Featherd soon and fledge They summ'd thir Penns soaring th' air sublime. 1800 tr. *Haydn's Creation*. On mighty pens uplifted soars the eagle aloft. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Evros & Psyche* Sept. xvi. He flasht his pens, and sweeping widely round Tower'd to aur.

c. A short rudimentary feather or quill just breaking through the skin of a bird; = PEN-
FEATHER 2, PIN-FEATHER. Chiefly *dia.*

1828 *Crasen Gloss* (ed. 2) s. v. This chicken's full o' pens. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shosh. Words*, *Pens*, *sb.* *pl.* the rudimentary quills of feathers, as of fowls, ducks, &c. a. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, In W. Yorksh. a young bird is first 'nakt', then in 'blue pen', then 'fleggd'.

2. *spec.* The quill or barrel of a feather; the quill of a porcupine. *Obs.* or *dia.*

c. 1400 *Laufman's Currye* 80 A calose hardnesse as it were a goos penne or ellis a kane. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xlv. 269 Griffounes of hire ribbes and of the pennes of hire winges men maken bowes. 1578 LYT. *Dodons* iv. liv. 514 With the fourth men did write, as they do now use to do with pennes and quilles of certayne birdes. 1607 TOWSELL. *Pourf. Beasts* (1658) 177 The Porcupine, who casteth her sharp pens into the mouth of all Dogs. 1871 COWIE. *Shell Isl.* xv. 89 Having no catheter, he relieved the patient with a 'haigrie's pen' (i. e. a heron's quill),

3. Transferred senses

† a. A quill-like pipe or tube. *Obs. rare*
c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* i. 186 The water that gooth thogh the leden penne [L. *condite*]. 1582 BATMAN *Trinensis Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv. By gendring of humours in the wosen and penne of the lunges [L. *in peninis pulmonis*].

b. A quill shaped like a spoon, for taking snuff; hence, a snuff-spoon of any sort. *Sc.* and *dia.*

1790 SHIRRLERS *Poems* 29 Now, o' the snish he's for a dose; W' pen just rising to his nose. 1890 HALBURTON *In Scottish Folds* 98 The pinch was conveyed to the nose by means of a bone snuff spoon or *pen*, as it was called.

c. The internal, somewhat leather-shaped shell of certain cuttle-fishes, as the squids.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1690) 342 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-clerke, having as it were a knife and a pen. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palgrave* 295 *Trithida* — Shell consisting of an internal horny 'pen' or 'gladius', composed of a central shaft and two lateral wings. 1877 HUNTER *Ant. Inv. Anim.* viii. 540 There is always an internal shell, which is either a pen, a cephalopod, a phragmocone, or a combination of the latter with a pen.

d. The rigid petiole or midrib of a leaf. *dia.*

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 330 (Jam.) A beggar received nothing but a kail caskock, or pen, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colewort stalk. 1886 R. R. *Beckside Boggle* 290 Her hands get cut with sharp stones and blacken pens.

II. A writing tool, and derived senses.

4. A quill-feather or part of one, with the quill or barrel pointed and split into two nibs at its lower end, so as to form an instrument for writing with ink, a quill-pen. Hence, (b) in modern use, a small instrument made of steel, gold, or other metal, pointed and split like the lower end of a quill-pen (or formed from a quill itself, a 'quill-nib'), and used, when fitted into a pen-holder, for writing with ink or other fluid; the whole contrivance, pen and pen-holder, is also collectively called a pen, the writing-part being often distinguished as a 'nib' or 'pen-nib'. Also (c) by extension, any instrument adapted for writing with fluid ink. (The chief current sense.)

With words expressing special purpose, as *Drawing-pen*; *geometric pen* (for tracing curves); *lithographic pen*; *musical pen*; *right-line* or *straight-line pen*; *drawing-pen*; or special construction, as *Fountain-pen*, *Stylographic pen*, &c. v. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24075 (Edin.) Es na tung mai spek wit woid, Ne writen writen wit pennis oide. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 39 Pough he couth writ neuere so wel, gif he had no penne, þe letter, I leue were neuere ymakid. *Ibid.* xvii. 13 þe glose was gloriously written with a gylte penne. 1382 WYCLIF 3 *John* 23. Y wolde not writte to thee bi ynke and penne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 On his eere a penne to wyte with. c. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 88, I wolde that they wolde set the penne to the paper. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* 5 Blood 5 Gracing his credite with a golden Pen. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* xlv. 1 The penne of a ready writer. 1612 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring-Gull* i. iii. 1225 Lawyer's pens, they have sharp nibs. 1657 AUSTIN *Print Trees* i. 52 With a Quill the one halfe cut away, or a Pen of Steele (made thin for the purpose). 1672 *Land. Gaz.* No. 735/4 One Pocket book covered with Vellum, with Silver Clasp, and Silver Pen, and several Writings in it. 1678 MARY HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 160 It comes in my mind to aske you if you have, in England, stel penms; because, if you have not, I will endeavour to get you some [in France]. 1710 M. HENRY *Exp. Bible*, *Zeck* iv. 2 So that without any further Care they received Oil as fast as they wasted it, as in those which we call Fountain-Ink-horns, or Fountain Pens. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 18 Dec. A curse against crow-pens! 1750 *Fount. Knowl.* *Brit. Legacy* 29 The expeditious or Fountain pen. is so contrived as to contain a great quantity of ink and let it flow by slow degrees. 1786 S. TAYLOR *Shorthand Writing* 98 [For Short hand] a common pen must be made with the nib much finer than for other writing. with a small cleft. But I would recommend a steel or a silver one that will write fine without blotting the curves of the letters. 1789 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 39 And then I took a fountain pen, and wrote my rough journal for copying to my dear Sorelle. 1820 BYRON *Let. to H. Drury* 3 May, I am... writing with the gold pen he gave me. 1837 DICKINSON *Packw.* xxxiii. A hard-nibbed pen, which could be warranted not to splutter. 1894 J. C. JEFFERSON *Bl. Recall* I. 20 Marvellously skilful in cutting quills and nibbing pens. 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 365/2 Quills as pens remained in use in some houses as the only writing tool up to a dozen to twenty years ago. Nowadays, the word 'pen' has almost dropped out of usage, except to express the pen and holder.

b. Viewed as the instrument of authorship, hence, the practice of writing or literature; literary ability; manner, style, or quality of writing.

1447 BOKERHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) to Vouchesaf. My wyt and my penne so to enlumyne With kunnyng and eloquence. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON (title) A Defenatue against the Foyson of supposed Prophecies, not hitherto confuted by the penne of any man. 1605 BALCAN *Adv. Learn.* ii. vii. § 2 25 To me that do desire as much as lyeth in my penne, to ground a social intercourse between Antiquitie and proficience. 1702 EICHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 401 The writings of this author shewing a very fine and polite pen. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax* no Tyr. 84 Men of the pen have strong inclination to give advice. 1820 CORBETT *Gann. Eng. Lang.* 1 (1847) 12 Tyanny has no enemy so formidable as the pen. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* ii. 11 308 The pen is mightier than the sword. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 403 The drama was the department in which a poet had the best chance of obtaining a subsistence by his pen.

c. Including, and hence put for, the person who uses the pen, a writer or author. Now *rare*.

1563 *Norr. Mag.*, *Rivers* vii. What harme may hap by helpe of lying penne. 1605 B. JONSON *Seyntys* Pref. [A book] wherein a second Pen had a good share. 1693-4 GIBSON in

Let. Lit. Men (Camden) 217 An inequality of stile and composition the necessary consequence of different pens. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 113 You hear of the count de Mirabeau's talents, that he is one of the first pens of France, and the first orator. 1821 *Trav. Cosmo III* 1 The translation has been faithfully made by a distinguished pen.

5. Applied to other things having the function of a writing pen. †a. An instrument for cutting or pricking designs or letters; a stylus, a graver. *Obs* 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1724 *pe fiste wip be fyngeres* Pat rasped reynschly be wose be rox penne. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Job xix 24 Oh that my wordes were grauen with an yron pen in lead. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Hollander III* Wks. 1874 I xig Rare Paucelaisian, thy Annals shall be cut in Bissae by Pen of Steele. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 236 Both men and women paint and embroider their skins with iron Pens.

b. A black-lead or other pencil. Now dial 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov. I with my black lead pen tooke the prospect. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 22 To read those places, which are marked with the red lead Pen. 1755 JOHNSON *Pencil* 2 A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Muil* xxxix, The Duke of Argyle, wrote your name down with a keelyne pen in a leathern book.

c. *Electric pen, Pneumatic pen*, modern inventions which perforate the lines of writing in fine dots, whence copies are made in ink by stencilling. 1876 *Yrnl Soc. Telagr. Engin* V, 180 Mr Sivewright in describing the Electric Pen said. The object of this pen is to pierce fine holes in sheets of paper, forming stencils, from which impressions are taken.

6. Phrases *Pen-and-pencil* (attrib), using both pen and drawing-pencil or brush; *pen-and-wash*, using both pen and bluish; also *PEN-AND-INK*. [1568 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 1 The most excellent use of the Penn, and Pensil, is illustrated By Mathematicall... Charts, Mappes, etc.] 1866 *Idler* Mar. 242/1 There are many well known pen and pencil men of to-day who can scarcely obtain sufficient commissions. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Ruskin* I 122 We have no pen-and-wash work of his before 1845. 1900 *Westm. Gas* 12 Nov. 2/1 The interesting pen-and-wash revivalist experiments of Mr. Roger Fry.

III. 7. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *pen-box*, *draughtsman*, *drawing*, *powder*, *rack*, *sac* (from 3 c), *scratch*, *sketch*, *ship*, *steel*, *stroke*, *war*, *wright*, *writing*. b. in reference to the pen as an instrument of authorship (cf. 4 b), as *pen-agility*, *combat*, *cuff*, *errantry* (after knight-errantry), *fellow*, *fencer*, *fighting*, *gossip* vb., *life*, *pauns*, *prattle*, *scolding*, *slave*. c. objective and obj. gen., as *pen-cleaner*, *cutler*, *driver*, *pusher*; *pen-holding*, *pen-bearing*, *nibbing* adjs. d. instrumental, etc., as *pen-worker*; *pen-persecuted*, *written* adjs.; also *penlike* adj.

1877 HEILBRUN *Distrb. Anim.* III. 1268 *Pen bearing cuttle-fishes or calamaries. 1644 HALES *Schem* 3 A, long as the disagreeing parties went no further than Disputes and *Pen-combats. 1893 *Bookworm* 316 Fryne and he came to *pen-cuffs. 1793 *Land. Gas* No. 6222/10 David Shepard, *Pen Cutter. 1889 J. PENNELL (title) *Pen Drawing and *Pen Draughtsmen, their work and their methods. 1878 BROWNING *Poets* *Cyssa* cu, Our middle aged *Pen diver dudding at his weary work. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. 1 295 If, thou wouldst allow me to indulge a little longer in this harmless *pen-errantry, I would tell thee [etc.] 1824 N. T. (Rhem) Pref. 8-9 Of which sort Calvin himself and his *penfellows so much complain. 1664 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* IV. To Chancellor 3 There *Pen-fencers only begge the Seal of your Authority. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III. 85 If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip with your worship. 1891 RUSKIN *Forer* *Clav* vi. 5 My hand is weary of *pen-holding. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lxi, Infuse ye *Penn-life into ore taken flames by death. 1881 MULCASTER *Positions* v (1887) 32 The pen or some other *penlike instrument. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W* liv, A pen-up, emasculated, *pen-nibbing mental. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 262 Practical policy beating *pen-pains out of distance in the race of preference. *Ibid.* I. v. 21 Much *pen persecuted, and pelted at with libellous pamphlets. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks* (Grosart) II. 17 Such a Dombard-goblin. With diad *Pen powder, and the conquerous pott. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi. 121 The design of my *pen-prattle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pen-rack, a support for pens. 1883 HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* (1884) 338 A flap or hood like prolongation of the mandible, forming a *pen-sac. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 6 Mar. We have not a *pen-scratch in our statute founded in such reason. 1887 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan. 166/3 Some *pen-sketches with tinted shadows. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Esch.* 32 The devil bathe his seducing secretaries or *pensslaves. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Imoc* (1840) 20, I hope that memory-mistakes and *pen-slips in my book will not be found so frequent. 1898 *Cycling* 44 Covered with a *pen-steel shell or bush. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. 111 § 7 Three *pen-strokes of Raffaele are a greater picture than the most finished work that ever Carlo Dolci polished into inanity. 1712 *Forr. Let. Wks.* 1751 VII. 245, I will not encroach upon Bay's province and *pen-whispers. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* b.1, Can a leasure be found for *pen-work? 1899 *Westm. Gas* 4 Sept. 3/3 The last pen work of Charlotte Bronte. 1901 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 9/3 *Penworkers were only being paid six to twelve shillings per week. 1870 H. CAMPKIN in *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Arch. Soc.* III. 432 The Grub Street *penwrights.

8. Special Combs.: *pen-master*, a master of the pen, a skilful writer, a calligraphist; *pen-name* [tr. pseudo-F. NOM-DE-PUME, q. v.], a fictitious name assumed by an author, a literary pseudonym; *pen-picture*, a picture drawn with the pen; usually fig. a picturesque description; *pen-*

plume = *PEN-FEATHER*; *pen-point*, (a) the point of a pen; (b) dial. a steel pen or nib; (c) literary 'point' or effectiveness; *pen-portrait* (cf. *pen-picture*); *pen-tray*, a long narrow tray for pens (often forming part of an ink-stand). Also *PEN-CASE*, *PEN-CLERK*, *PEN-CRAFT*, etc.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) 40 Two such Transcendent *Pen-masters may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring Universe. 18 B. TAYLOR cited in Webster (1864) for *Pen-name. 1882 J. A. NOBLE *Sonnet in Eng.* 4c. 11 (1893) 69 Christina Rossetti... contributing, under the pen-name of Ellen Alleyne, a number of tenderly beautiful poems. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4054 The desultory manner in which Mr. has arranged his *pen pictures. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Ostrich feathers or painted *pen plumes are the principal trimming. 1884 *Chamb. Jnl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Hitherto, iridium has been used solely for *pen points. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 3/3 If one [plot] were reclaimed, liquefied into words and given pen-point. 1884 E. YATTS *Recoll. & Eap.* II. 227 To visit and make a *pen-portrait of him. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pen-tray, a small wooden tray for holding pens. 1884 *Catal. D. Hamilton's Collect.* 231 A Persian lacquer pen-tray.

Pen, sb. 8. Also 7. penne [Origin unascertained.] A female swan.

(In Order of 1524 *Archaeol.* XVI. 156) the male and female are distinguished as 'sire and dam'. c. 1550 *Ordin. for Swannes* 827 in *Archaeol. Inst. Lincoln* (1850) 307 The cignettes shalbe seized to the King, till due proof be had whos they are, and whos was the swan that is away, be it cobb, or penne. 1641 H. BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobb, and the shee-swanne the penne, the owner of the cobb is to have the one half, and the owner of the penne the other half. 1882 P. ROBINSON *Naah's Ark* x. 340 The female bird—technically called 'the pen'—has equal claims to notice both for personal bravery and parental solicitude.

Pen, sb. 4. local [a. Brythonic (Welsh, Cornish) *pen* head.] A word originally meaning 'head', frequent in place names in Cornwall, Wales, and other parts of Britain, as Penzance, Penmaenmawr, Penrith, Penciland; in some localities, esp. in the south of Scotland, used as a separate word in names of hills, e.g. Eskdalemuir Pen, Ettrick Pen, Lee Pen, Penrith Pen, Skelfhill Pen, etc.; rarely as common noun, 'the pen'.

1602 CARW *Cornwall* 55 Most of them begin with Tre, Pol, or Pen, which signifie a Towne, a Top, and a head; whence grew the common by-word By Tre, Pol, and Pen, You shall know the Cornishmen. 1658 COLE *On Lett.* 5 b, *Pen* signifieth a hill. 1715 PENNELL *Descr. Wreathdale* Wks. (1815) 49 Lee Pen is a high and pointed hill of a pyramidal shape. Cairn Hill, a stupendous mountain like Lee Pen. 1775 ARMSTRONG *Comp. to Map of Peebles* (Jam), Hills are variously named as Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Craig, Fell, etc. 1808 SCOTT *Last Minst.* x, From Craik-croos to Skelfhill pen. 1860 Gloucester *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v, I live just under the Pen to which Pen lane leads.

Pen, v. 1. Forms: 1. *pennian; 3-7 penne, (7 penn), 6- pen. Pa. t. pennied (pend), also 7 pend. Pa. pple. pennied (pend), also 6-7 pend, (6 arch. ypend). See also *PEN* v. 2, *PEN* ppl. a. [ME. *pennien*, repr. OE. **pennian* (evidenced only in *enpeniad* unpenned, opened), app. f. *penn*, *PEN* sb. 1. Connexion with LG. *pennien*, *pennien* to bolt (a door) and *penn* pin, peg, is not clear, as these words seem to be related to OE. *penn* PIN, peg.]

†1. trans. To fasten, make fast (as with a bolt or the like, to bolt). *Obs.* (See *PEN* v.)

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 He tunced to hure fat giten, and penned wel faste. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xx. 296 Conscience, made pees porter to pyne [MS. B. pennel] be jates. 2. To enclose so as to prevent from escaping; to shut in, shut up, confine. Often with *up*, also *in*. (See also *PEN* ppl. a.)

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 3if ure ani is þus forswolgen, and þus penned, clupe we to ure loured [a. 1225 *Aur.* R. 94 þet heo beoð heit so þupenned]. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. vii. 219 Ich putte hem in pressours and pyuned [MS. A. penned] hem beryune. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 72 Sonne-bright honour pend in shamefull coupe [Gloss. Pent, shut vp in slouth, as in a coop or cage]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 68r For with the night the linnen. Hepensher piteous clamors in her head. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Paruass* 11 (Arb.) 40 Weede pen the prating parats in a cage. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 185 It is a custom to Pen them up in too straight Swathing-bands. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 34 The Venetian armada have a custom never to be in any haven or port where they may be penn'd in. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 8 This constraint of Humours so long pend up. 1706 A. BOVER *Ann.* Q. Anne IV. 3, I narrowly missed being penn'd up in the bay of Gibraltar. 1899 S. R. GARDINER *Cornwall* 95 Fairfax after a magnificently rapid march penned them into Colchester.

3. spec. a. To confine (the water) in a river or canal by means of a weir, dam, or the like, so as to form a head of water; to dam up. Also *absol.* (quot. 1791). Now rare.

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 384 They...do. penne away the water in sommer. 1791 R. MYLNE *Reg. Thames & Ins.* 57, I his weir may be taken away if Godslow lock pens sufficiently high. 1840 *End. Hill Docks* *Conn.* 41 This mode of penning up the river so as to convert it into a dock. 1859 *Lewin Invas. Brit.* 90 At Wye is a mill-dam by which the water is penned back.

b. To confine or shut up (cattle, poultry, etc.) in a pen; to put into or keep in a pen.

c. 1610 *Women Saints* 60 He pend them [the wild geese]

all fast in a house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 185 Where Shepheids pen thir Flocks at eve In hurld'd Cotes. 1792 S. ROGER *Plas Men* II. 245 And on the moor the shep herd penned hisfold. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 846 Drive that stout pig and pen him in thy yard. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 9/6 The number of sheep penned showed an increase of 540 British and 330 foreign.

†*Pen*, v. 2. *Obs. rare* [f. *PEN* sb. 2. 1.] *intr.* To develop feathers, to become fledged.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vii. b, When she [an hawk] begynneth to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her selfe.

Pen, v. 3. Forms: 5-7 penne, (6 pen), 6- pen. Pa. t. and pple. pennied (pend); also (pa. pple.) 6 pende, 7 pend. [f. *PEN* sb. 2. 4.] *trans.* To write down with a pen; to put into writing, set down in writing, write down, write out; to put into proper written form, draw up (a document), to compose and write, to indite.

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 200, I have bene with Thomas Horton & pennyt u. inquisitions of dyverse wayes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 323/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1563 *Morr. Mag.*, *Rover* ix, The playntes already by the pende are brief enough. 1683 (title) *Panegyric* upon Folly, penn'd in Latin by Erasmus, rendered into English by White Kennett. 1799 *HEARN* *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 209 They penn'd down the words they were to speak. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xv, Thanks to St. Bothan, son of mine, Save Gawan, ne'er could pen a line. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xi, I thought of penning a letter to the *Times*.

†b. To write of or about, to set forth or describe in writing. *Obs.*

c. 1555 HARRFIELD *Dm. Hen.* VIII (Camden) 283 These calamities, if they should be penned and set forth as the matter craveth. 1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Philamones penned the birth of Latona. in verse. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* i. (1839) 95 Moses, who first penned the original of humanity.

Pen, variant of *PEND* sb. 2. and v. 4. *Penacche*, obs. form of *PANACHE*.

Penacute (pñākiū-), a. (sb.) *Heb.* and *Gr. Gram.* [f. L. *pēne* (more correctly *pene*) 'almost, nearly', before a vowel *pēn* + *ACUTE*. In this instance formed directly after *pennultimate*.] Having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable; paroxytone. b. sb. A word so accented. Hence *Penacute* v. *trans.* to accent acutely on the penultimate syllable.

1751 WESLEY *Wks* (1879) XIV. 80 If [a word has an acute] on the last [syllable] but one, [it is termed] a penacute. 1764 W. PRIMAT *Accentus reditio* xii The Dorians penacuted verbs ending *ov*, that is, provided they were third persons plural. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Heb. Gram.* vii. 25 *note*, In continuous discourse small words or words penacute are often attracted to the end of preceding ones.

Penadjacent, *pñ-* (pñādzj sñt), a. *notice-wd* [f. L. *pēne*, *pēn-* (see *prec*) + *ADJACENT*] Next to adjacent.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* LXIII. 157 The cladi of adjacent or penadjacent fibres are given off at about the same levels.

Pensid (pñi id), sb. and a. *Zool.* Also *peneid* [ad. mod. L. *Pennidius* pl., f. *Pennus*, name of the typical genus - see -ID.]. a. sb. A member of the family *Pennidae* of decapod crustaceans, allied to shrimps. b. adj. Belonging to this family. So *Pensidean* (pñi id'ān), *Pensoid*, *Pensoid'ean* adjs. and sb.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1594 The animal is probably the larva of some *Pensidean*. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. 111. 193 Some scarlet caridid and penid shrimps.

Penal (pñāl), a. 1. Forms: 5 penale, -alle, 5-7 penall, 6-7 penall, -all, 6- penall. [a F. *pénal* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pénal-is*, prop. *pénalis* of or belonging to punishment, f. *pena* penalty, ad. Gr. *μωρή* quit-money, fine.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to punishment.

a. Having as its object the infliction of punishment, punitive; prescribing or enacting the punishment to be inflicted for an offence or transgression.

Penal Laws 'those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it' (Wharton); esp. in Engl. and Irish history, 'penal laws in matters ecclesiastical' (quot. 1687); spec. the laws inflicting penalties upon Non-conformists and Papists. *Penal Code* (in Ireland), a name applied to the successive penal statutes passed in 17th and 18th centuries against Papists. (See *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884 s. v.)

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Notwithstanding full noble Ordinances penales, that have ben with mad therof. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 405 Alle the articles penalle, ordeyned and affirmed by the same. 1533 MORT *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1033/2 Neuer can al the wittes make any one penal law, such that none innocent may take harme thereby. 1687 JAS. II. *Declar. Lib. Conscience* 4 That the Execution of all Penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical, be immediately Suspended. 1720 *Song. Puar* of Bray, When royal James obtained the crown, The penal laws I hooted down And read the Declaration. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 385 When I behold, Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw. 1782 BURKE (title) *Lett.* to a Peer of Ireland on the Penal Laws against Irish Catholics. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 20 Penal provisions intended for the better preservation of game. 1874 FROUDE *Eng. in Ir.* ix. 11 (1881) 350 The House of Commons was indignant and clamoured for the reimposition of the Penal Laws. 1884 *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 809/2 The Penal Code, in Ireland, was first felt under James I. 1622, [The Irish Parliament] set to work [1695] upon the legislation known to infamy as the Irish penal code. *Ibid.* 810/2 The great Roman Catholic Emancipa-

tion Act of 1829, by which the last relics of the abominable Penal Code were swept away.

b. Of an act or offence: Liable to punishment; causing a person to incur punishment; punishable, esp. by law.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli* VI. 60/1 Which eschaunge (of foreign for English money) shall be unto theym, by dyvers other Statutes, to excessively grevous and penall. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 745 He. began to serch out the penall offences, as well of the cheefe of his Nobilitie, as of other Gentlemen. 1673 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* II. 291 Here is a Law, that not to kneel at the Lords Supper shall be more Penall than Murder. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 217 There is, one species of battery, more atrocious and penall than the rest. 1792 *Years Growth Comm.* 276 A second edict made it penal to pay more.

c. Having the nature or character of punishment; constituting punishment; inflicted as, or in the way of, punishment.

Penal servitude, a term introduced into British criminal law in 1853, to designate imprisonment with hard labour at any penal establishment in Great Britain or its dominions, then substituted for transportation.

1600 *J. HAMILTON Facile Tractatus* 276 This chaingement suld be maid with... a penal satisfactioun for sinnes committit. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 300 Wee... might conceave the Deluge not simply penall, but in some way also necessary. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 48 In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. 1806 *HEBER tr. Pindar* II. 106 In chambers dark and dread Of nether earth abide, and penal flame. 1828 *LITTON What will he do?* VII. IX. His father's misfortune (he gave that gentle appellation to the incident of penal transportation). 1828 *LD ST LEONARDS Handy-Bk Prop. Law* xxii. 171 The punishment of a guilty person is, penal servitude for three years.

d. That is payable or forfeitable as a penalty.

1643 *IN N. SHAKS Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 The said Christopher Hutchinson... and the Compt. John Comber entered into one bond or obligation vnto the said William Jordan in the penall somme of sixty three poundes. 1672 *MILTON Sanson* 508 Let another hand, not thine, exact Thy penal forfeit from thy self. 1725 *Pope Odes* vii. 384 Free from shame Thy captives; I ensure the penal claim. 1824 *OGILVIE v. v. Penal sum*, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond be not fulfilled. If the bond be for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

e. Used or appointed as a place of punishment.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 147/1 Penal settlements are designed for the punishment of criminals convicted of very grave offences in the penal colonies. 1851 *WHITTIER Chapel of Hermits* 167 Lord, what is man? - chance-swung between The foulness of the penal pit And Truth's clear sky. 1896 *MATTHEWS Comings* xxii. 229 Cayenne is, that whole district of French Guiana within which is the penal colony of France.

f. Involving, connected with, or characterized by, a penalty or legal punishment. **g.** Of, pertaining to, or subject to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.

1647 *in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 495 They have engaged themselves by their pennall boundes for the payment of the foisaid summes. 1661 *Lord Gas. No. 2662/4* Lost... a last Year's Almanack, having in the Cover some Penal Bills for Money. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 626/2 An action is said to be penal when the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when not merely restitution and real damages, but extraordinary damages and reparation, by way of penalty, are concluded for. 1896 *J. C. MONAHAN Rec. Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 37 In those penal times, Dr. O'Flynn was compelled to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation under very distressing circumstances. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 The prisoners are divided into three classes... Those of the first-class, known as the penal class [etc.].

† 2. Painful, severe, esp. in the way of punishment. *Obs.* (Cf. *PENALTY* 1, *PENALTY* 2, *PENALTY* 1.)

1490 *Act & Hen. VII.* c. 20 Which actions be verrey penall to alle mysdoers and offenders in suche actions condemned, and myche profitable aswell to the Kyng as to eury of his Subgettes. 1666 *Br. HALL Breathing Devout Soul* xlix. (1851) 205 Either he (Eliyah) knew that chariot was only glorious, and not penal. 1909 *STRYER Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 279 A law was passed for sharpening laws against Papists... wherein some difficulty had been, because they were made very penal.

Hence **† Penal-law** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to execute a penal law against.

1689 *HICKERINGILL Ceremony-Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 439 No man more zealously cries up the... Acts of Uniformity, when he gets a Nonconformist thereby upon the Hip, and to Penal-Law him.

Penal, *a* ² *Anat. rare.* [*f.* *PEN-IS* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the penis: = *PENIAL* *a*.

1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser.* II. III. II. 499 The penal portion of the urethra.

Penality (*phne-liti*). Now rare. [*a. F. pénalité* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*) or *ad. med.L. penālitās* penalty, mulct (Du Cange), *f. L. penālis* - see *PENAL* 1 and -*ITY*. Cf. *It. penalià* 'penaltie, forfeiture' (Florio)]

† 1. Painfulness; pain, suffering: = *PENALTY* 1. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Shelton's Wks* (1843) II. 391 Your pleasures been past vnto penalyte. 1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* II. xii. 124 In greuous temptacions & tribulations, & penalyte of lyfe. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werberge* II. 106 Counnyng surgeons... To cure this gentylman from penalyte.

† 2 = *PENALTY* 2. *Obs.* 1531 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 101 Suche penalytes as hath ben... accustomed to be payed. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 34 b. [They] banished oute of their landes and seigniories all Englishe... commodities vpon great forfeitures and penalties.

3 The character or fact of being penal.

1650 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 18 Many of the Ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the penality [so ed. 1653, add. 1646, 1676 penality] of contrary affirmations. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ratione Juris Evid* (1827) II. 415 Respect... to the general nature, to the penalty or non-penalty, of the suit. *Ibid* III. 233 Offences occupying a high rank in the scale of criminality or penalty.

Penalize (*pē-nā-līz*), *v.* [*f.* *PENAL* *a*. 1 + *-IZE*]

1. trans. To make or declare (an action) penal or legally punishable.

1879 *Escott England* I. 260 The law prohibits and penalizes the employment of all children under ten years of age. 1890 *Tablet* 17 May 765 The Ecclesiastical Titles Act penalising the assumption of territorial titles by Catholic Bishops. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 141/1 It was not the intention of the Act to penalise such 'mere blunders'.

2. Sport. To subject to a penalty (see *PENALTY* 2 c); hence generally, to subject to some comparative disadvantage, to handicap.

1868 *Morni Star* 8 June, The best two-year-old field... the winner is pretty sure to spring from the penalised lot. 1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/1 The principle of 'penalizing' bounty-fed sugar has been adopted by all the Powers. 1893 *Ibid* 12 June 7/2 The Duke of Portland's Schoolbook (penalized 10 lb.) and Lord Cadogan's Stowmarket are the best of the public performers. 1896 *Cape Argus* 7 Nov. We have no income tax, and in order to raise revenue... the poor man is penalized at almost every point of the Customs compass.

Hence **Penalization**, the action of penalizing.

(In *quots. attrib*) 1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/2 The penalization policy is supported strongly by Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain. 1895 *BERRY in E. London Dispatch* (S. Afr.) 24 Apr. In setting in the Agreement... a penalization clause.

Penally (*pē-nāl-i*), *adv.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

In a penal manner.

† 1. Painfully, severely. *Obs.*

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxx. 99 These miseries hat penaly greup he soule of by seruant.

2. In the way of punishment or penalty. (In *quot.* 1651, ? Under a penalty.)

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rev. xviii* 2 They have fallen culpably, and shall fall penally. 1652 *BIGGS New Disc.* p. 26 Though charity towards our neighbour be penally commanded. 1690 *SOUTH SEEM* (1697) II. vii. 283 The State, and Condition penally consequent upon these Sinners. 1827 *G. S. FABER Sac. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 129 Penally given up to this second Little Horn by reason of the Apostasy in question. 1885 *Law Times* Repl. LI. 359/1 The respondent ought not to be affected penally by the omission of the board to take the prescribed steps.

So **Penalness**, 'liableness to a penalty'.

1727 *BAILEY*, vol. II.

Penalty (*pē-nāl-iti*). [Not found till after 1500; ultimately *ad. med.L. penālitās*, *f. penālis* *PENAL*, of the doublet *PENALTY*. The reduction of *-ity* to *-ty* suggests an A.F. origin.]

† 1. Pain, suffering. *Obs. rare.*

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werberge* I. 3080 To dysolve her wo and great penaltie. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. II. xiv. It breaks and tears and puts to penality This sorry corse.

2. A punishment imposed for breach of law, rule, or contract, a loss, disability, or disadvantage of some kind, either ordained by law to be inflicted for some offence, or agreed upon to be undergone in case of violation of a contract; sometimes *spec* the payment of a sum of money imposed in such a case, or the sum of money itself; a fine, mulct.

1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 2 The one mottie of every of the said penalties to be to the Kyng. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b. A penaltie was set for such as obeyed not the decree of Spier. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V* IV. 1. 248 The intent and purpose of the Law hath full relation to the penaltie, Which heere appeareth due vpon the bond. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* *Apol.* vii. 541 He would submit himself to any equitable Mulcts or Penalties. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 545 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st; Death is the penaltie impos'd. 1758 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Introduct. II. 59 These prohibitory laws do not make the transgression a moral offence, or sin... the only obligation in conscience is to submit to the penalty, if levied. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 27 July Advt. The Act inflicts a penalty of Ten Pounds on persons letting out Newspapers to read for hire. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein* II. The pains and penalties of exile did not press very hardly upon him.

b. fig. Suffering, disadvantage, or loss, resulting directly from some course of action, esp. from an error or fault, or incident to some position or state.

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* xix. 72 With them Marriage cannot be omitted without very high penalties inflicted by that Nemesis interwoven with the law of Nature. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 135 You... in doing it have incurred the penalties you well deserve to suffer. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. VI. 473 It was the heavy price which he had to pay for his conquests... the penalty, perhaps we may add, of suspicions too lightly indulged. 1875 *BYRCE Holy Rom. Emp.* xix (ed. 5) 356 It is the penalty of greatness that its form should outlive its substance.

c. Sport. A disadvantage imposed upon a competitor or a side (usually in the form of an advantage given to the opposite side) as punishment for a breach of rules; also, a disadvantage imposed on a competitor who has been a winner in some previous contest in order to equalize the chances; a handicap. (See also 5.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept. (Cassell). The conditions of the race include neither penalties nor allowances.

d. Phr. On, upon, under († *en*) *penalty*: with

the liability of incurring penalty in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated. **† Upon his penalty**: at his peril (*quot.* 1653).

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 23 b. Commanding al men to eschew his company, under the lyke penaltie. 1600 *Child-Marriages* 176 Patrick Food is also bounden for him as his surety, in the like penaltie vnto her maiestie for his appearance. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 8 That [he] upon his penaltie forbore to sit or act these longer. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 209 To quit the Spanish dominions, under the penaltie of perpetual servitude. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* VIII. 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

† 3. A condition imposed; a liability, obligation.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd & Commu.* (1603) 172 Hee deuided his dominion amongst them, only with this penaltie, to find alwaies in readines a certaine number of footmen and horsemen.

† 4. An act liable to punishment, a penal offence.

1596 *Edw. III*, II. 1, It is a penaltie to break your statutes.

5. attrib (esp. in sporting phraseology, as in *penalty goal, kick*, see 2 c).

1889 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6, 6 Each side had a penaltie kick. 1891 *Ibid* 30 Nov. 4/7 Yorkshire beat Lancashire... by the narrow margin of a penaltie goal to nothing. 1897 *Ibid* 31 May 2/6 All their resources will be taxed to the utmost to get their orders completed before 'penalty-day'. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 It is... impossible that they could have done anything with their penaltie handicaps against such a return as this.

Penance (*pē-nāns*), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *penance*, (4) *penaunce*, -*ans*, -*anz*, -*anx*, -*oncs*, *panance*, (4-6) *penaunce*, (-*ans*), 4-8 *penance*, (5) *penaunce*, -*awunse*, *panans*, 6 *panence*, *panence*, -*ens*, *panance*, 3- *penance* [*a. OF. penance*, -*ance*, -*ance*, *penance* (12th c. in *Godef.*): -*L. penāntia*, *f. penānt-em* *PENITENT*. see *-ANCE*. This popular OF. form was gradually ousted from French by the ecclesiastical form *penitence*, a new adaptation of the *L.*]

† 1. Repentance, penitence. *To do penance* [*L. agere penitentiam*, *OF. faire penance*], to repent.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1848 Bot lous n vr laued dright, and dos yur penans quils yee mai. *Ibid* 2671 To crist þou hald þi penance fast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egfrician*) 549 þesu cryste... þus lang in me ha penans socht. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* III. 8 Therefore do þee wroth fruytis of penance. *Ibid* xxi. 29 Afterward he stird by penance [glous or forthenkyng], wente. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 20/1, I cam not for to calle right men but synners to penance. 1535 *COVERDALE Bible* Psal. That his people be not bylnded in theyr understanding, lest they beleue penance to be ought saue a very repentaunce, amendment, or conuersyon vnto God. 1548-9 (*Mai*) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Collect *St. John Baptist's Day*, To prepare the way of thy sonne our sauour by preaching of penance [1662 repentance]. 1632 *SANDERSON Serm.* 518 It is but an hypocritical semblance of Penance where is no care, either endeavour of reformation. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 273 Penance, or Penitence, is foimed from the Latin Translation of a Greek word that signifies a change, or renovation of mind.

b. In the Roman and Greek Churches, reckoned as one of the seven sacraments, and as including contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* (E. E. T. S.) I. 843-6 Penance byt hys a sacrament þat men scholde fonge And mote Penance help maneres þer, þorȝ sorȝe, schryfte, and edbote. 1553 *Articles of Religion* xxv. Those five commonly called Sacraments, that is to say Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimoine, and extreme Unction, are not to be compled for Sacraments of the Gospell. 1657 *Penn. Conf.* IV. 49 That the Sacraments of Penance will supply all other defects. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. Lastly, penance is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism.

2. The performance of some act of self-mortification or undergoing of some penalty, as an expression of penitence; any kind of religious discipline, whether imposed by ecclesiastical authority, or voluntarily undertaken, in token of repentance and by way of satisfaction for sin; penitential discipline or observance; *spec* in *Eccl.* use, such discipline or observance officially imposed by a priest upon a penitent after confession, as an integral part of the sacrament of penance: see 1 b. *To do penance*, to perform such acts or undergo such discipline. (The main current sense.)

c 1290 *Beket* 8 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilebert him bi-pouȝte þe Croiz for-to fo In-to þe holte lond his penance be bet to do. *c* 1330 *R. BAUNNE Chron.* (1810) 303 Per penance was þei suld go in pilgrimages. 13. *Cursor M.* 1261/1 (Coit.) O sin þat opyn es and kid Tak open penance and vn-hid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 255 Se suld þat he ald his penance mak In prayer, almuȝ, and in wak. 1386 *CHAUCER Par. T.* 7. 30 Hooly chirche by luggement destreyneþ hym for to do open penance... as for to goon penauente naked in pilgrimages or bare-foot. *c* 1400 *MAUNDREY* (*Roxb*) VIII. 30 þat [monks] liftez in grete abstinence and in grete penance. 1490-5 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. vii. Grete penance she toke as euer dyd synful lady in this londe. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* I. ij b. She was thyrty yere and more in a deserte makinge there her penance. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 92 There was v. men... dyd opyn penans... this was their penans... first to come owte of the vestre with shettes apone ther backes, and eche of them a rodde in their handes with a taper lych [etc.]. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pind's Trav.* vii. 21 He shut himself up for fourteen days, by way of penance, in a Pagod of an Idol. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Penance*, in our canon-law, is an eccle-

siastical punishment, chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication. 1752 *Hum. Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II 463 Not to mention the excessive penances of the Brachmans 1797 *London Courier* 29 Nov. On Sunday last the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, was unusually crowded to see Mr. John Oliver do penance in a White Sheet, for calling Miss Stephenson, the domestic female of a neighbouring Baker, by an improper name 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. Penance came to mean the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown, and the word was supposed by St. Augustine to come from *pāna*.

b. Sufferings after death as a punishment for sins; the sufferings of purgatory, or the like. ? *Obs.* 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xi. 301 Lewide iottis Perce wip a pater no-ter pe palais de heuene Wipoute penance, at heie partyng in to heie blisse 1380 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 16 Trentals seyde he deliueren for penance Hir freendes soules. 1656 *Cowley Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 9 The opinion that souls pass still from one body to another, till by length of time, and many penances, they had purged away all their imperfections. 1664 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* I. ii. § 4 According to the old penitentiary rate, you have deserved the penance of forty thousand years 1697 *Dryden Enid* vi. 452 A hundred years they wander on the shore, At length, their penance done, are wafted o'er

3. *transf.* in various allusions to sense 2, in later use often coinciding with sense 4.

c. 1205 *Laund Cokayne* 178 Whose wit com pat lond to, Ful grete bute he mot do. 1374 *CHAUCER Anal. & Arc.* 347 But as be swane. Ageynist his dethe shall synge his penavise c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 This must of rihte yeve hym 15 penance, With this flagelle of equite and rescoun. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* I. i. 115 He keepe what I have sworne, And bide the penance of each three yeares day 1724 *Dr. For Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 240 We.. made our horses do penance for that little rest they had 1825 *BURNS Bunsln in Hare Life* (1879) I vii 248 A person used to Dutch neatness must, I fear, be in hourly penance when waited upon by Italians. 1805 *PARKMAN Champlain* II. (1875) 215 But rest was penance to him.

† b. Poor fare, sorry cheer (as of one fasting or doing penance); to take penance, 'to take pot-luck'. *Obs. rare.*

[So *Faire pénitence*, Sp. *hacer penitencia*, to make sorry cheer, dine or fare poorly. Used, by way of modesty, in inviting any one to join at a meal at which no special preparation is supposed to have been made for him.]

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 246 Sir, you pray. 'This nyght penance with vs to take, With sich chere as we can make' *Ibid.* 289 It is bot penance, as we saide, That we haue here 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 89 For Youngth is a bubble blown vp with breath, Whose way is wilde-ncesse, whose ynne Penance.

† 4. Pain, suffering, distress, sorrow, vexation. (In quot. 1390, the outward expression of sorrow, mourning.) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 3).

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 113 Po hat be castles kept, in penance he soimored. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 269 Saint pouil after his penance in watir and in lond 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 291 Thei toke upon hem such penance, 'Ther was no song, ther was no daunce' c. 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 635 He mought nocht opyn his mouth he suffrid sylke penance 1535 *LD. BRUNERS Brouss* II. xxiii [1533] 278 Therby the penance of Sir Wylliam Helmon was greatly asswaged.

† 6. Punishment. *Obs.*

Specifically applied by 17-18th c. legal writers to *peine forte et dure*, prob. after Britton; but his use seems quite general = 'their punishment'.

1592 *BRITTON* I. v. § 2 Et si il ne se veult aquiter, si sont mis a lour penance jekes autaut qe il le pient 13 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 1520 Gelleles he suffrid this penance. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 51 Soyne effir he was sent Till his penans till dumbertane, And deit in that tour of stane. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iii. xxi. 220 So were it thenne wel a hardie thyng that they shulde bere penance of that that they ought to be innocent of. 1587 *TURBURY Trag. T.* 127 That fire might be fet Wherein the wench to frye, To feele the penance of her fact. c. 1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 32 Upon his arraignment he stood mute, therefore the Roll is, that he was put, to penance, that is, to strong and hard pain 1667 *MILTON P. L.* L. x. 550 To aggravate This penance 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxv. 320 He.. shall, for his obstinacy, receive the terrible sentence of penance, or *peine forte et dure*.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as penance-doing sb and adj., -fire, -gold, -pain, -sheet, -time.

c. 1425 *Orolog. Sapient* iii in *Anglia X.* 349/5 Confessours & virgins, pat suffred heer in penance doynge 1668 *R. Wild Poems* (1870) 85 And turn this surplice to a penance-sheet. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iii. xv. Some slight mulct of penance gold 1848 *G. B. CHILVER Wand. Pilgrim* ix. 310 Multitudes of penance-doing people. 1866 *J. H. NEWMAN Genatius* v. 41 The chill of death is past, and now The penance-fire begins

9. *Penance, v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. to sentence.] *trans.* To subject to penance; to impose or inflict penance on; to discipline, chastise.

c. 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 6 He speaketh of them which sought voluntarily to be penanced, and yet withdrew themselves from open confession. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. li (1612) 230 They penancee thee and take thy goods away. 1661 *FELTHAM Revolver* II. iii (1677) 263 Design'd.. as a Hair shirt to penance him for his folly in offending. 1713 *Gentleman Instr.* iii. in (ed. 5) 397, I might bring you upon your Knees, and penance your Indiscretion. 1877 *R. B. VAUGHAN St. Thomas Aquinas* I. 195 The little cell in which Abelard prayed and penanced himself. 1888 *H. C. LEA Hist. Inquisition* II. 10 They penanced a dozen citizens by ordering them to Palestine.

Hence *Penanced ppl. a.*; *Penancing vbl. sb.* 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* in. 422, I saw The pictured flames writhe round a penanced soul 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 229 His facetious threats of scolding, and penancing.

Penanceless, a. rare [f. *PENANCE* sb. + -LESS.] Without doing or undergoing penance. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 462 Suche lewed iotes.. passen purgatorie penanceles at hei hennes partyng, In-to þe blisse of paradys.

† **Penancier, Obs.** [a. OF. *penancier*, *penancier*, in both senses (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *penitentiarius* (Du Cange): see *PENITENTIARY*.]

1. One who imposes penance; *spec.* a priest specially appointed to hear confession and impose penance in extraordinary cases, a penitentiary. (See also *PENITENCER*.)

23 *Cursor M.* 26165 Nan mai al asoil bot pape allan.. and vnder him his penancer *Ibid.* 26341 Ober cases. Pat biscop til him-seluen sere Haldes of til his penancer 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 317 Peison ou patrissh priest, pnytanecere [or penancer] or bishop. [1865 *Test. Ebor* (Suites) 111 314, 1397. 23rd May. Letter authorising a marriage by the authority of the papal penancer.]

2 One undergoing penance. *rare*—

c. 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 391a Penawnte (II. *penauncer* = *P. penancer*), *penitencialis*

† **Penary, Obs. rare.** [f. *PENANCE*, with altered suffix, after *L. -entia*; see -*ANY*.] a. Penitency, repentance. b. Punishment, suffering (after death); = *PENANCE* sb. 5.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 93 Her penancy was scene, in her sorrowes conceiued. 1682 *H. MORI Annot. Gleanings* Lxxxv. 73 That the Penances of Reprobates are endless, I shall ever thus persuade myself

Pen and ink, pen-and-ink, phr.

A. as sb.

1. *lit.* The instruments of writing; see *PEN* sb. 2, 4 and *INK* sb. (Hyphenated when this helps the sense.)

1463 *G. ASHBY Poems* I. 68 Haying pen and Inke euyr at my syde 1577 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 51 He askyd pene and ynke, and wrotte hyr sonne 1762 *GRAY Let. to F. Brown* 19 July, There is but one pen and ink in the house 1809 *BYRON Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 402 Oh, Amos Cottle! for a moment think What meagre profits spring from pen and ink! 1865 *Daily News* 14 Dec., Here.. we meet with a man of pen and ink

2 Short for *pen-and-ink drawing*; see *B.* 1830 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mu. 3/1 Three pen and inks by Sir John Millais 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 3/2 Some good drawings.. especially a pen and ink, 'Les Halles, Malines'.

B. as adj. (properly hyphenated).

1. Using pen and ink; occupied in writing; clerkly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* v. i, What, and the Pen and Ink Gentlemen taken too! 1745 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) II. 80 The Duke of Bedford.. says he is tired of being a pen and ink man. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 112 One of these mercantile pen and ink emperors

2 Done, made, or executed with pen and ink; usually of a drawing or sketch; also, done or described in writing. (Hyphenated)

1824 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* ix. (1850) 99f. A crooked pen-and-ink outline of a great truck. 1861 *CRANK Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 103 The last blow struck in the pen-and-ink war. 1888 *BURTON Lives of Gt. Men* II. 137 His pen-and-ink drawing from memory of that object is surprisingly accurate. 1897 *Academy* 3 Apr. 381a It [Coward's correspondence] is the best pen-and-ink conversation that we have.

C. as *vb. intr.* (*nonce-use*) To use a pen and ink, to write. (Hyphenated.)

1801 *SOUTHEY Let. to G. C. Bedford* 19 Aug. in *Life* (1850) II. 159, I am pen-and-inking for supplies, not from pure inclination

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pen-and-inkage, Pen-and-inkmanship**, the use of pen and ink, the occupation of writing

1804 *SOUTHEY Let. to F. Rickman* 20 Jan. in *Life* (1850) II. 250 If I regarded pen-and-inkmanship solely as a trade, I might soon give in an income of double the amount 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 339 The sunk rock of pen-and-inkage so often the outcome of a plethora of leisure

So **Pen and inkhorn**, as writing instruments, carried by clerks, etc.; usually *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with hyphens) Using or carrying a pen and inkhorn, engaged in writing, clerkly; learned, pedantic (cf. *INKHORN* 2 b).

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 117 Hang him [the Clerk of Chatham] with his Pen and Inke-horne about his necke 1599 *JAS. I. Basil. Annot.* (1682) 86 Booke language and penne and inke-horne tearmes. 1601 *CHIDDLE & MUNDAY Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii in *Hazl. Dodsley VIII* 118 A palny pen-and-inkhorn clerk. 1658 *WITHER Brit. Remem.* II. 38 Let no man thinke, Ile racke my memory For pen-and-inkhorne termes, to finishe My blunt invention 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. 1 § 18 They.. projected the general destruction of all that wore a pen-and-ink horn about them

Penang, var *PINANG*, areca-nut or -tree

Penang lawyer; see *LAWYER* 4.

Penannular (*pīn-ā-nū-lār*), a [f. *L. pene*, *PENE*, nearly, almost + *ANNULAR*] Nearly annular; of the form of an almost complete ring, circular with a small part of the circumference wanting.

1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* II. vi. 313 The Dilated Penannular Rings (as I would propose.. to call this class of relics.) 1885 *J. R. ALLEN in Mag. Art* Sept. 458f. Armlets.. of penannular form, with expanded circular ends

† **Penant, Obs.** Also -*ant* (e. [ME a. OF. *penant*, earlier *penant*, -*ant*—*L. penitēnt-em*, *PENITENT* (by which *penant* was superseded a 1500).] A penitent, one doing penance; in last quot., one suffering in purgatory.

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 944 in *Herrig's Archiv* LVII. 69 Penant he semeh wel of 1373 *Cursor M.* 26857 (Cott.) For fals penantes men sal pam tak c. 1400 *de Polit. Poems* (16. E. T. S.) xxv 476 Thys maketh me to drowpe and dare That I am lyke a pore penante. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Iyf Man-hode* I. xxix (1869) 20 Vn-hette þe dooie, and make your penantes [Fr. *penans*] entre in

Penant, variant of *PENNANT* 2, kind of stone.

† **Penarious, a. Obs. rare— [f. *L. penāri-us* of or pertaining to victuals, f. *pen-us* provision.] 1656 *Brount Glossogr.*, *Penarious*, of or belonging to provision for victuals. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.**

† **Penary, a. Obs. rare.** Also *penary*. [ad. *L. penāri-us* (Quint.), f. *pāna* penalty, punishment; see -*ARY*.] Pertaining to punishment, penal.

1651 *Hobbs Govt. & Soc.* xiv § 27 The second (part of the Law) which is styled vindictive, or penary, is mandatory 1659 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch.* i. ix. 76 Not always for penary chastisements, but oft for trial of graces

Penashe, obs. form of *PANACHE*.

|| **Penates** (*pīn-ā-tēz*), sb. pl. [*L. Penātēs* pl., perh. f. *penus* innermost part of a temple of Vesta, sanctuary.] In ancient Roman mythology, The guardian deities of the household and of the state, who were worshipped in the interior of every dwelling-house; often coupled with *Lares* (see *LAR*); household gods. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* xiii. x. 81 Penates, or the Goddis domesticall. 1549 *THOMAS Hist. Italie* 8b 1616 *B. JONSON Forest* II. They saw thy fires Shine bright on every hearth, as the desires Of thy Penates had been set on flame, to entertain them 1662 *EVCLYN Chalcogr.* (1759) 27 The Penates of Laban 1775 (see *LAR* 1) 1792 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* No. 1 (1794) 19 My mother had a pious regard for this relic, which was always one of her little penates, or pocket-gods 1824 *BYRON Def. Transf.* II. i. 103 Yet once more, ye old Penates! Let not your quench'd hearths be At'st! 1882 *PEABODY Eng. Journalism* xv. 109 John Walter broke up his household in Printing House Square, set up his penates at Bearwood

|| **Penbard.** [mod. Welsh *penbardd*, f. *pen* head + *bardd* *BARDD* sb. 1] (The older W. form was *penmberdd*, 'chief of the bards', applied to Taliesin in *Kulhwach and Olwen*, *Mabinogion* (Rhys and Evans) 107.] A head or chief bard.

1779 *Ann. Rev.* II. 144 He becomes a Penbardd or Penardd, chief of the faculty he was candidate in 1818 *LIVINGTON Hist. old VII.* v. Still the penbardt bent over his bruised harp.

Pen-case. [f. *PEN* sb. 2 + *CASE* sb. 2] A case or receptacle for a pen or pens. (Cf. *PENNER* 1.)

1599 *MINSHEU* II. A penner or pencease, vide *Caza de escrivanias*. a 1805 *A. CARLYLL Autobiog.* 96 He made me a present of a pen case of his own turning

† b. By extension, A case or receptacle generally. *Obs. rare*—

1662 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Ornat.* 110 But exhalations, which in the account of the Schooles, are the daily matter of Windes, Mists, Comets, Minerals, Rokee Stones, saltness of the Sea, Earth-quakes, and of all Meteors, seeing they have no pen-case or receptacle in nature [*orig.* cum pennarium in natura non habent], nor matter sufficient for so great daily things, are wondrous dreams.

Pence (*pens*), collective plural of *PENNY*, q. v. for forms and simple senses. Used also in a few compounds, as *pence-collection*, *-dealing*, etc.; *pence-encumbered*, *-paying* adjs.; † *pence-lack*, lack of pence, want of money; *pence-table*, an arithmetical table indicating the number of shillings or pounds equivalent to given numbers of pence.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xxii. 378 Somme þowr pans delynge [B. xix. 374 pennes delynge]. 1399—*Roch. Redeles* III. 142 For þey.. makeþ þe peple for þens lac in pointe for to wepe. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 431f. Entertainments got up for the relief of pence encumbered pockets 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* ix. (He) put me through my pence table by 'twelve pence make one shilling' 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 2/1 Their painful pence collection likened itself in my mind to O'Connell's repeal-ent 1899 *Athenaeum* 21 Oct. 548/1 Two insular and pence-paying realms.

Penceful, obs. form of *PENSIFUL*.

Pencil, pensel, -il (*pensəl*). Now only *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms. 3 (7, 9 *arch.*) *pensile*, 4 *pensal*, -*cele*, -*cell*, 4-6 *pencil*, -*celle*, -*selle*, 4-7 *-sell*, 5 *-salle*, 6 *-syll*; *Sc.* *pin-*, *pynsal*; 6 (9 *Hist.*) *pensall*, 6-7 (9 *arch.*) *penoel*, *pensal*, -*sul*, 7 *-oill*, *Sc.* *punsell*. [a. AF. *pencil* (Du Cange), reduced from *penoncel*, *PENNONCEL*, dim. of *peron*, *PENNON*. Intermediate forms are seen in the OF. dial. *pamucel*, *pamnechel*, *paiguchel*, *penguecel*, *penecheal*, *pencheal* (Godef.), also in med.L. *penuncellus*, *penicellus*, *peniculus* (Du Cange), indicating a phonetic series *penoncel*, *penocel*, *pene-* or *penical*, *pencil*. The spelling *pensil* found in some writers suggests a fancied connexion with *pensile* from *L. pendere*, *pensum* to hang.]

A small pennon or streamer:

c. 1275 *LAY 17183* þe king heom sette vp on an hulle mid mony pensels [c. 1205 mid feole here-marken]. 13. *K. Ala.* 2688 Armed also in gyse of France, With fair pencil and styl launce. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 169 In Philip naue of France a pencelle þe put oute, His armes on a lance crier alle þe schip aboute. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 193 Pencals to the vynd vaffand. c. 1400 *Laund Troy* 34 1439x With many a lovely fair pencil Of gold, of Inde, of fair sandel 1573 *DOUGLAS Ennis* II. vi. 4. The south wyndis blast Our pigges and our pinsals wavit fast. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 1 b, The chaivot was garnished

with banners and Pencelles of thames of his dominions
a 1575 *Diurn Occurr* (Bann. Cl.) 158 Anc pensall quahum
was content and reid loun. 1599 *WRYLEY Annals*, Ld
Chandos 33 Banners, pencils, streamers, waving bright. 1688
R. HOLME *Armoury* in xviii (Roxb.) 122/6 Six speares or
pikes, garnished with penonells or pencils disveloped
1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* xiv xxvii. Pencils and pennons
wide were flung. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 38 With pencils
fluttering in the breeze. 1864 GREENSHIELDS *Ann. Lesmahagow*
80 Agreeing to serve under his pensall or banner.

† b *transf.* A knight carrying a pennon. *Obs.*
1523 LD BERNERS *Pross.* I. cxxxvii. 339 All the Com-
panyons, to the nombre of xii. hundred pencils. And they
were right hardy and valyant knights. *Ibid.* cccxi. 586
The names of the banners and pencils that were with the erle.
† c A lady's token worn or carried by a knight.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1043 She made hym were a
pencil of here sleue. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 1073 For h^e lufe
of his leman fayre of face A glofe to his pensalle he hase.
1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x xlvii 488 This damoyseil sent
to hym a pencil, and prayd hym to fyghte with sire Corsabryn
for her loue.

Pencil, -ell, obs. forms of **PENCIL**.
Penceless (pens'less), a [f. **PENCE** + -LESS.]
Destitute of pence, or of money.

1638 BRATHWAITE *Barnabees Rne* in Gij, Ancient Stam-
ford. Where are penceless purses many 1848 LYTTON
Harold iv. vii, My father's son stands landless and penceless.

Pencey, variant of **PENNY** a, pensive.

Pench(e), Sc. form of **PAUNCH**; obs. f. **PINCH**.

|| **Penchant** (pān'chan) [f. *penchant*, sb. use
of pr. pple. of *pencher* to slope, incline = Pr.
pençar, *penyar* = L. type **pendicare* from *pendere*
to hang] A (strong or habitual) inclination; a
favourable bias, bent, liking.

1674 DAYDEN *Merr. à la Mode* v. i. I have so great a tendre
for your person, and such a penchant to do you service.
1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* ii. i. He has a strange *penchant*
to grow fond of me. 1752 FRANKLIN *Let Wks* 187 II 259,
I own I have too strong a *penchant* to the building of
hypotheses. 1824 MISS MITTROM *Village Ser.* 1 (1863) 215
She had a *penchant* for brown, and to brown I had a re-
pugnance. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. iv. The others showed
a most decided *penchant* for the ancient Greek music.

Penched, obs form of **PINCHED**.

Penchute (pen'jut). *rare* = [f. **PEN** sb. 1 3
+ **CHUTE**] = **PENTROUGH**.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1657/1 *Penchute*, a trough con-
ducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

Pencif, **Penciful**: see **PENSIVE**, **PENSIFUL**.

Pencil (pens'il), sb. Forms: 4-7 pensel, 5-6
pencil, pinselle, 6 pencils, -ile, pensyle,
pincel, pynsil, -ell, pincell, 6-7 pensil, -ill,
-ell, pencill, -ell, 7 pensal, -ile, 7- pencil, *Sc.*
pincel. [M.E. a. O.F. *pencil* (13th c. in Litté),
mod F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinsel*, Sp. *pincel*: = pop. L.
**pencilum*, for cl. L. *pencilum* paint-brush,
pencil, dim. of *pencilus* brush, dim. of *pēnis* tail.]

I. L. An artist's paint-brush of camel's hair, fitch,
sable, or other fine hair, gathered into a quill; esp.
one of small and fine make, suitable for delicate
work. Now arch. † Formerly also applied to a
large brush, e. g. for spreading varnish, etc. over
a surface (*obs.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* v. 157 Taak 1ubryk poured in sum
litel shelle, And therewithal the baak of eury be A pensel
touche as they drynke at the welle, And note hem after
wardward they fle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 391/2 Pencil,
for portrayinge, *pencilus* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A
pinselle, *pinsella* 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks 1297/2
We shoulde with a bundle of humilite, as it were with a
paynters pensell, dypped in the reddde bloude of Christe,
marke oure selfe on eurye syde. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii
88 The leues [of the Pine tree] grow in tuftes together, not
vnylike unto some great pensells that paynters vse. 1591
R. FITCH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 263 All the Chimeans,
Iaponians, and Cauchin Chimeans do write right downwards,
and they do write with a fine pensill made of dogs or cats
haire. 1605 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* xxxvii, Laye some
gumme with a pensill upon your past[e]. 1607 TORSSELL
Four f. Beasts (1658) 535 Plasterers Pencils, wherewithal
they rub walls. 1674 SALMON *Polygraph.* iii. 1. 165 Pencils
are of all biggnesses, from a pin to the biggness of a finger,
called by several names, as Ducks quill fitch and pointed,
Jewelling pensils and bristle Pensils. 1717 LADY M. W.
MONTAGU *Let. to Addé Conti* 29 May, The walls almost
covered with little distiches of Turkish verse, written with
pencils. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* I (1828) IV 542 With
a camel's hair pencil take them out of the water. 1842
TENNYSON *Gardener's Dan.* 26 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS
Paint 295 The smaller kinds of brushes are still sometimes
termed 'pencils'; but the use of the word 'pencil' instead
of 'brush' as distinctive of and peculiar to water-colour
painting, has become obsolete.

b. As the instrument of art in painting, put for
the painter's art, skill, or style; and transferred
to word-painting or descriptive skill. Cf. **BRUSH**
sb. 2 b.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1190 With soutil pencil [v. rr
pencil, -ell] was depeynted this storie. c 1300 SHAKS *Sonn.*
c. 1 Truth needs no colour, with his colour fix'd; Beauty no
pencil. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. ix 534 He and none
before him brought the pencil into a glorious name and
especial credit. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks.
(1712) x Of my rude pencil look not for such art. 1752 GRAY
Bentley & Bentley. - bids the pencil answer to the lyre. 1799
GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vi 41 The rich and solemn pencil of
Tactus. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II xvi 274 The
giander. . . of the views . . . beggars both the pencil and the
pen. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. vii § 31 His descriptions
are vivid. . . his characters are drawn with a strong pencil.

c. *fig.*

1581 PERRIN tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii (1586) 156 b, By
the pencil of your judgement to draw forth those parts
out of enuie of those costumes. 1595 SHAKS *John* iii. 1.
237 They were besmeard and over-stained With slaughters
never paint a Man better than I did set forth my Master
by the pencil of my Eloquence. 1555 GRAY *Progr. Poesy*
iii. 1, I his pencil take whose colours clea Richly paint the
vernal year. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iii. iv, Limited by the
golden pencil of autumn.

2. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing,
formed of some solid substance which leaves a
coloured mark upon a surface over which it is
drawn; formed of such materials as black-lead, white
or coloured chalk, charcoal, soft slate, aniline, etc.,
and having a tapering point for its application to
the surface; *spec.* a thin cylinder or strip of such
substance enclosed in a cylinder of soft wood, or
in a metal case with a tapering end; usually,
when not otherwise expressed, applied to one of
black-lead (plumbago or graphite) so prepared.
(Now the prevailing sense.)

In *pencil*, in pencilled writing (cf. *in ink*). *Knight of the*
pencil, one whose business is done with a pencil, in racing
slang, a bookmaker.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* v. 47 Note them with a pencil of
black lead. 1683 PERRUS *Fleta Alm.*, *Ess Words Met* s. v.
Black Lead, of late is curiously formed into cases of Deal
or Cedar, and so sold as diy Pencils. 1708 LOND *Gas* No
4404/3 Lost, a Pocket-Book, with a Silver Clasp, and
Wooden Panel, tip'd with Silver at both ends. 1799 *Hull*
Advertiser 23 Mar 2/3 Velvet Writing Paper, and Metallic
Pencils. 1824 ANDY *Water Cure* (1843) 52 He gave me his
cud, with a few words in pencil, for Priessnitz. 1880 *Print.*
Trades Jnrl xxxi. 24 Comade Gesner in 1565, says that
people had pencils for writing consisting of a wooden handle
with a piece of lead. 1885 *Punch* 7 Mar. 100/1 The Knights
of the Pencil, Sir, hold that backers, like pike, are more
ravenous in keen weather. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Metallic pencil*,
a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The
paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.

b. In Scott and north of Engl. *spec.* = Slate-
pencil. Hence, a fine clay-slate or other laminated
shale, of which slate-pencils are made.

1876 *Bornes* I. 264 (E. D. D.). 1894 *Northumbld Gloss.*,
Pencil, shale, or 'plate' of a somewhat compact nature, used
for coarse slate pencils.

c. A kind of crayon or pencil-like stick of
colouring matter, for tinting the eye-brows, eye-
lashes, or lips, for theatrical or cosmetic purposes
(*eyebrow-pencil*, *lip pencil*, etc.).

II 3. A small tuft of hairs, bustles, feathers,
or the like, springing from or close to a point
on a surface. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* iv. 1, Sir, you with the
pencil on your chin. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796)
IV. 267 Pileus light bay, set with dark triangular pencils
of hair. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 224 Campanulaceae
Anthesis naked or tipped with a pencil of hairs.

4. *Optics*. A set of rays converging to or diverging
from a single point, or such number of them as may
fall upon any surface or be considered collectively.
1673 GRIGOROV in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 253
Pencils of the same angles are more truly reflected by a con-
cave than refracted by a lens. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech.*
Macrocosm 255 'Tis possible for any Pencil of Rays to be
so Reflected by a Concave Glass, that they shall proceed
from it in Parallel Lines. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 95
Pencil, the appearance of electric light issuing from the
point of a body electrified positively. 1837 GORING &
PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 180 The extreme or marginal rays of
the pencil will undergo greater refraction than those nearly
coinciding with the axis of the pencil. 1879 RUTLEY *Study*
Rocks ix. 80 A convergent pencil of polarized light.

b. *Optic pencil*, the rays that pass from any
point through the crystalline lens, and are again
brought to a focus on the retina, thus forming a
double cone with the crystalline as common base.

1704 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. vii. 360 Called the optic
pencil, as being the instrument whereby the pictures or
images of things are delineated to the eye. 1727-42 in
CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Optic*. 1886 W. HICHSCHILD in *Phil.*
Trans. LXXVI. 500 That Indistinctness of Vision which
has been ascribed to the smallness of the Optic Pencil. 1829
in *Fantologia*.

5. *Geom.* The figure formed by a set of straight
lines meeting in a point. Also extended to a set
of curves of a given order, passing through a
number of points corresponding to such order;
and to a set of planes or curved surfaces passing
through one line or curve.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 402/1 A pencil of lines is a number
of lines which meet in one point. 1859 CAYLEY *Coll. Math.*
Papers II. 577 A system of points in a line is said to be
a range, and a system of lines through a point is said to be
a pencil. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 484 (*title*) On the intersections of
a pencil of four lines by a pencil of two lines. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*
s. v. *Axial pencil*, the figure formed by a number of planes
passing through a given line, which is called the basis or
axis of the axial pencil.

6. Applied to objects resembling a pencil in
shape a. (More fully *pencil diamond*) A glazier's
diamond; = **DIAMOND** sb. 4. *rare*

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII. 475/1 The pencil diamond used
by glaziers to cut glass with is a small fractured piece of
diamond of a trapezoidal shape, weighing about the 60th
part of a carat, and set in a wooden handle. Two pencil
diamonds are now in use, the old and the new or patent pencil.

b. A belemnite. *rare*.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pencil*, a name given to
the belemnite.

c. A small medicated bougie.

1890 in WEBSTER.

III 7 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *pencil-brush*, -*clasp*,
† -*daubing*, 'made or written with a pencil', as
pencil-drawing, -*line*, -*mark*, -*note*, -*sketch*; objec-
tive and obj. gen., as *pencil-maker*, -*scrubber*,
-*seller*, -*sharpening*, *pencil selling* adj.; instru-
mental, as *pencil-mark* sb and vb, *pencil written*
adj; simulative, etc., as *pencil-formed*, -*like*,
-*shaped* adjs.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 67 To apply it with
a 'pencil brush to the gums. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*
**Pencil-clasp*, a device to hold a pencil to the lappet or
breast of the coat. 1873 E. SEON *Worship Receipts* Ser. I.
4/1 The whole of the 'pencil-construction should be most
accurately made in the finest faint lines with a hard pencil.
1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 491 No such harsh Noise, as
hobling Music, or such an offensive Sight as 'Pencil-
dawbing. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Stigmata
papulose or 'pencil-formed. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*,
**Pencil-like* [oi] stylond processes. 1875 HUXLEY & MARIN
Elem. Biol. (1877) 33 The outgrowth of pencil like bunches of
branches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1658/2 The Florida cedar
is used by all of the principal 'pencil makers in the world.
1835 JANI MARCET *Mary's Gram.* 1 The 'pencil marks, on
the page. 1858 W. COX *Let. & Jnls* (1897) 71 Such books
as he must buy to pencil-mark for future reference. 1897
MARY KINGSLY *W. Africa* 305, I got a 'pencil note, with
my letter of introduction delivered. 1774 POOR *Cosmogr.*
1 Wks. 1799 II 152 That 'pencil-selling, mongrel Manasses I
1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 310 Appendages to
the keel (generally) 2 'pencil-shaped substances, with 3
divisions, fixed towards the end of the keel. 1801 *Harper's*
Mag. Cl. 708/1, I think he considered my 'pencil-sharpening
a greater accomplishment. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sav.*
Gables viii (1852) 91 The 'pencil-sketches that pass from
hand to hand, behind the original's back.

b. *Special Comb.*: pencil-blue, a particular
shade of blue obtained from indigo, formerly used
in calico-printing, for painting in parts of a design;
pencil cedar, a name given to several species of
juniper, the wood of which is used for the casing
of lead-pencils; pencil-compass, a pair of com-
passes, one leg of which bears a pencil; pencil
diamond: see sense 6 a; pencil fever: see quot
1873; pencil flower, a name for the genus *Stylo-
santhes* of leguminous plants (*Treas. Bot.* 1866);
pencil-lead (see **LEAD** sb. 1 3), black-lead or
graphite as used for making pencils; a slender
stick of this for fitting into a metallic pencil-case
or an ever-pointed pencil; † pencil man, a man
of the 'pencil' or brush, an artist, pencil-piece,
a piece of pencil-lead of proper length for making
a pencil; pencil-sharpener, an instrument for
sharpening a black-lead or slate pencil by pushing
or rotating it against a cutting edge, pencil-stone,
the mineral PYROPHYLLITE; pencil-tree, the
groundsel-tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*); pencil-
vase, a vase in which the pencils or brushes, used
by the Chinese and Japanese for writing, stand up-
right; pencil-wood, the wood of the pencil cedar.

1860 O'NEILL *Calico Printing* 337 *Pencil Blue, receives
its name from the manner in which it was applied to the
cloth, viz. by means of a fibrous matter like an artist's pencil.
Pencil blue consists of indigo in the deoxidised and dissolved
state. 1825 *Genil. Mag.* XCV 1 318 The 'pencil, a juniper
cedar, is scarce here; it grows much like the fir-tree in every
respect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 642/1 *Juniperus benedictiana*,
Pencil Cedar; *J. virginiana*, Red Cedar. 1828a *Encycl.*
Brit. XIV 197/2 The trees [of Ladak] are the pencil cedar
(*Juniperus excelsa*), the poplar and willow [etc.]. 1875
KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1659/2 *Pencil-compass, one having a
pencil-end at one leg, or a compass to which an ordinary
pencil may be attached. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pencil-fever, a
supposititious disease among racehorses. 1 sets in when,
despite the efforts of the 'marketeers', a horse can no longer
be kept at a short price in the lists, through his actual
condition being discovered, and when every layer of odds is
anxious to write his name down. 1883 *B'nian Weekly Post*
18 Aug 8/5 Among the latest victims of 'pencil' fever is
Elzevir, who has been doing so badly of late that the horse-
watchers advise their clients to have nothing to do with
him. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1658/2 The 'pencil leads
as sold by stationers and jewelers for pencil-cases and ever-
point pencils are little cylinders made of graphite and clay
kneaded with water until it assumes the consistency of
putty. 1859 LONGE *Scillas Helam*, etc. (Hunter Cl.) 33
The 'pencil man that with a careless hand Hath shadowed
Venus. 1710 SHAFTESB *Character, Add. to Author* 1. § 3 As
in our real portraits, particularly those at full length,
where the poor pencil-man is put to a thousand shifts, whilst
he strives to dress us in affected habits, such as we never
were. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 947 The ends of the 'pencil-
pieces become dry first, and by their contraction in volume
get loose in the grooves. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1659/2
*Pencil-sharpener, a device against which a lead or a slate
pencil is drawn or rotated in order to sharpen the point.
1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pencil-stone. 1896 CHESTER
Dict. Names Min., *Pencil-stone*, a popular name for pyro-
phyllite, because slate pencils are made from it. 1884 MILLER
Plant-n., *Pencil-tree. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pencil-tree*, so
named from the long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting
head. 1859 DICKINSON *Song Sol.* i. 17 (E. D. D.) 'T main
timbers of our house is 'pencil wood.

Hence (*notice-wds.*) **Pencilous** a., of the form
of a pencil; **Pencilly** a., like or of the nature of
a pencil or pencilling; † **Pencilry**, pencil-work.

1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 345, I [Time] cannot set impression on their [women's] cheeks. But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and pencil. 1839 BAILY *Festus* xviii (1848) 174 Oh! I gave on her ringlets of raven-black hair, And her delicate eyebrow's soft pencil line. 1857 BULLOCK *Casement's Midway* 70 The little vessels subdivide into very delicate lamucules, assuming a pencillous arrangement.

Pencil (pe nsil), *v.* [f. prec sb.]

1. *trans.* To paint with a 'pencil' or brush (*obs.* or *arch.*), now, usually, to colour, tint, or mark with or as with a black-lead pencil. Also *fig.* c1532 in E. Law *Hampton Cr. Pal* I 564 Redd ocker for penselling of the new tennis play. 1641 MURTON *Ch. Court* II Plt. Time enough to pencil it over with all the curious touches of art. 1854 J. S. C. ARBUTT *Napoleon* (1853) I xxviii 586 The sun pencils with beauty the violet and the rose. 1863 Sir J. B. BURKE *Vicars' Fam. Ser.* III 290 Trial and hardship had pencilled their features with the lines of care. 1903 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 242 The editor continued blue-pencilling other pages.

b To depict or represent with the pencil or brush; *transf.* to depict or paint in words (*obs.*), also (in later use), to outline, sketch, or delineate, in pencil. Also *fig.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 631 Lanthony the situation of which Abbey Geraldus Cambiensis shall pensile it out unto you for mee. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON in *Coulart's Wise Vnillard* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Poet. Mon.* 372 These words thereupon being most artfully pensill'd. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Fins. Poph.* 49 The Scripture pensils the great Monarchies under the lineaments of Lions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I 78 Some very learnedly insist that the image pencilled on the backside of our eye is the object we behold. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 74 I then sketch the Curvature between C and B, and pencil it. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv, Shaded towers and sunlit pyramids, of ice pencilled their fantastic outlines against the sky. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I 3/2 Drawings are first pencilled and then inked.

2. To write or jot down with a pencil

1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Quail* (1809) III 25, I have pencilled, for your use, an abstract. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 224 The first marginal note I had pencilled on Leighton's pages. 1861 WILSON & GEORGE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii 427 He would pencil down in verse the ideas as they rose in his mind.

b To enter (a horse's name) in a betting book. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 35 'Well, then, I've been told of an outsider, mentioning an animal whose name he had not had the pleasure of pencilling.

3. *intr.* To form into pencils (of light).

1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II 293 Every visible point may be considered as a candle sending forth its ray, which splits and pencils out into several other rays before it arrives at the eye.

4. *trans.* To treat or 'paint' (a wound, etc.) with something applied with a fine brush.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 268 Penciling the wound with lunar caustic. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi 331 Pencilled over with Plenk's liniment. 1876 H. von ZIESSSEN *Cycl. Med.* IV 80 The Application of Fluids [to the Larynx] (a) Pencilling.

Pencil, variant of **PENOEIL**

Pencil-case (pe nsil, kēs), *A* holder for the reception of a pencil or pencil-lead (or of a similar slender stick of prepared aniline, etc.), usually of metal, and sometimes highly ornamented; also, a case of wood, leather, etc., for keeping pencils of any kind in.

1552 HULOET, *Pensile case, graphianum*. 1712 J. JAMES in *La Blonde Gauding & This Tracing-Staff*, 'is the very Pencil Case of him that traces things upon the Ground. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Port-crayon, a pencil-case, an instrument serving to inclose a pencil, and occasionally also used as a handle for holding it. It is usually four or five inches long, and contrived so as the pencil may be slid up and down it by means of a spring and button. 1869 WINNOR & NEWTON *List of Water Colours*, etc. 58 Round Pencil Cases Flat leather Pencil Cases, etc. 1879 PRUNT *Trades* xxix 35 A large and massive gold pencil-case, a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.*

Pencilled, -iled (pe nsil'd), *pp. a.* [f. **PENCIL** sb. and *v.* + -ED.]

I. Having or furnished with a pencil.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 263 In a third place is there a grosse-pencill Painter.

II. 2. Painted with a 'pencil' or fine brush, depicted with or as with a 'pencil'; now, usually, drawn or sketched 'in pencil'.

1593 SHAKS. *Luer* 1497 So Lovince set a woice, sad tales doth tell To pencill pensuences, & colour'd sorrow. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment* Wks 1873 I 318 Crowns on their heads, and scepters with pensill scutcheons in their hands. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1 417 Satisfied with only pencill'd scenes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III 349 Her china closet. For woman's wonder held her pencill'd ware.

3 Marked with or as with a pencil; delicately marked or streaked with thin concentric lines (instead of masses) of colour or shading.

1592 KYD *Sol & Pers.* IV. i. 79 Small pensill'd eye browes, like two glorious rain-bowes. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* II, His brows finely and lightly pencill'd. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *54 Brit. Insects* 89 The wings [of the insect] are often delicately pencill'd. 1890 *Century Mag.* 51/2 The remainder of the plumage being pencilled, or marked transversely, with narrow black lines at right angles to the shaft of the feather.

4 Written with a pencil.

1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, The pencilled lines on the wainscot met her eye. 1875 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I xxx. 448 A pencilled request that I would call on him.

5. Having or formed into pencils of rays, radiate. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii (1856) 287 Its pencilled rays could be seen reaching nearly to the horizon.

6 *Zool* and *Bot* Tufted; brushy, pencillate.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 304 The various rich-coloured stripes of a fine tulip, should terminate in fine broken points, elegantly feathered or pencilled.

Penciller, -iler. [f. **PENCIL** *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who pencils; a draughtsman, a writer; *spec. in Calico-printing*, an artist who painted in part of the design, before the introduction of blocks. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* II 36 Eighteen bleachers. Six pencillers. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp. Epil.* No penciller of similar compositions. 1883 ROSS *Bushy & its Neighbourhood* IV 204 A good deal of the colouring was done by the hands of 'pencillers', as they were called.

2. *a. Racing slang.* A bookmaker's clerk.

1879 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/1 Ten races were set for decision, business was brisk among the pencillers. 1889 *St. James' Gas* 2 June, When the favourite won, the accused and his clerk, or 'penciller', promptly changed their clothes and decamped.

b A reporter *rare*

1897 *Chicago Advance* 22 July 111/2 Your penciller has tarried a day to gather these scattered hints of a meeting.

Pencilling, -iling, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* **PENCIL** in various senses; *esp.* fine colouring or drawing; also *transf.* the fine tinting or marking of natural objects resembling that executed by a pencil.

1700 *Art of Painting* (1744) 389 A harsh way of pencilling. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii 95 Whether they are made by the pencillings of art or nature. 1832 N. P. WILLIAMS *Poem at Brown University* 178 Beneath The spreading trees, fine pencillings of light stay. 1861 BERNER *Home Eng. Cathedrals* 19th C. 54 Delicate pencilling replaced strong horizontal lines. 1878 LAWRENCE in *Cott's Rocks* 83 The linear foldings or pencilling of frequent occurrence in gneiss.

2. *concr.* A drawing or sketch with a pencil, a jotting or note, made in pencil, *fig.* a literary sketch or portrait.

1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I 331 He used to sit and fill his copybook with pencillings of flowers. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I, iv 224 Two little pencillings from Canterbury south porch and central tower. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* II (1898) VII viii 24 Ariosto's bright and many-coloured pencillings were distinguished by firmness of drawing.

3. (See *quot.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dust Mach.* 1659/1 To draw a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall, to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. This is termed *pencilling*.

Pencilling, ppl. a. [f. **PENCIL** *v.* + -ING.]

That pencils, or uses a pencil.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/4 A registration fee is extracted from every member of the pencilling fraternity [= book-makers].

Pension, -eyon, *obs.* forms of **PENSION**.

† **Pen-clerk.** *Obs.* [f. **PEN** sb. 2 + **CLERK**]

A 'clerk' whose scholarship extended merely to the use of the pen (as distinguished from *clerk* = clergyman or scholar); a clerk, a secretary; also *fig.* In *quot.* 1575, a user of the pen, writer.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1886) 246 Pei wolen not presente a clerk able of kunnyng but a kechen clerk as a penne clerk. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expous. Aggen.* (1562) 181 If he be but a pen-clerk. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 A2 had a penclerk as I am. 1603 R. T. 5 *Godlie Sermon*, 175 The holy prophets and Apostles, the penclerks and secretaries of the spirit of God. 1634 W. TIRWITT in *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I) 239 None could therein any way compare with our Practitioners and Pen-clerks.

Pencraft (pen'kraft), *rare.* [f. **PEN** sb. 2 + **CRAFT** sb.]

The craft or art of the pen, the occupation of, or skill in, writing; the business of a writer, writing, penmanship, authorship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xlii. 349 The same yeare, C. Flavius swaie an oth, that he would no longer be a notarie and use pencraft. 1759 STERN *17 Shandy* II iv, I would not give a goat for that man's knowledge in pen craft. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* Introduct. To think that I merit not the empty fame alone, but also the more substantial rewards of successful pencraft. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 255 But by good pencraft was the story told.

Pencyfy, Pencyfull, *obs.* f. **PENSIVE**, **PENSIFUL**

† **Pend**, sb. 1 *Sc. Obs.* [Derived, in some way, from *F pendere* or *L pendere* to hang. cf. **PAND**.]

1 = **PENDANT** sb. 2

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 82 Item, a brasselat of gold with hede and pendes of gold. 1507 *Ibid.* III 263 Item, for j pair of silver bukklies with pendes gilt for the King's rebone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Rhems* xiv 132 On Turnus schuldir, lo! The fey gyrdill hie set dayd apper, With stutis knaw and pendes schynand cleir. a 1568 *Wald my gird Labye that I huf* 47 in *Barnatyne Poems* (Hunt. Cl.) 658 Hir belt suld be of bowsumnes, Baith hede and pendes with hartlines, Inemmelit well with all.

2 A hanging; a valance of a bed; = **PAND**

1578 in *Hunter Bigger & Ho Fleming* xxvi (1862) 332 Ane pend of purpore welot pament w' silue.

Pend, sb. 2 *Sc.* Also 9 pen(n). [f. *F pendere* or *L pendere* to hang] An arch; an arched or vaulted roof or canopy; the vaulted ground-floor of a 'peel' or bastle-house; an archway; an arched or covered-in passage or entry.

1533 BELLINCHAM *Livy* I viii. (S. T. S.) 50 He ordanit twa preists to be caryit in aone chariot, made in maner of aone pend above bare hede [*curru arcuato*]. 1535 STEWART

Cron Scot. (Rolls) II. 441 On Forth thair was aone brig of tre, Dne pend or pillar, ypone trestis hie. a 1568 *Lichtoun's Dreame* 18 in *Barnatyne Poems* (Hunt. Cl.) 289, I take and keist my self rycht with aone mychite bend Outthouch the volt and pencyt nocht the pend. a 1566 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II 338 I wa pillars and thrie bowis, fynhe wiocht with chapaine hedis at the beginning of the symmeris of the pendis. 1595 *PERSON Varietis* 1 33 Mahomet his Chest of Lion doth hang miraculously unsupported of any thing, because either the pend or some vertical stone of the Vault is of Loadstone. a 1690 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) I 313 At the wastend of the pend, quhaoun the gyte stepill stand. 1790 Bn. FORBIS *Finsl* (1886) 307 Join'd to the north wall stood the building now called the College, the Pend still entire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 1, We took shelter under a pend at the head of a close or alley. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 199 A low 'pend' or vaulted passage.

b The vault of heaven

1663 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Religious Sloze* i (1686) 2 The stately fabrick of HEAVENS arched Pend. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stair* 102 (1827) 43 'I haon' Aurora's giddy gate, . And up the pend, at furious rate.

c An arched conduit, 'a covered sewer, small conduit; also, the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer' (JAMIESON 1880).

1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway Encycl.* Penn., a sewer. 1834 Mrs MAXWELL *Let.* 5 Apr. in *Life of C. Maxwell* 1 27 The water gets from the pond through the wall and a pend or small bridge.

d *attrib.* Pend-close, an arched passage.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. (Jam.) f. 7v scor of pendantis & v scor xv laids of wall stans. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pennmouth*, the entrance of a pend or covered gateway.

† **Pend**, sb. 3 *Obs. rare* [app. f. **PEND** *v.* 3.]

Leaning, inclination, tendency, impetus.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 65 But we are at no such pend, as we should be fain to fly to either the one or the other. *Ibid.* 119 A pend or earnest strit fowards, which we call springiness.

Pend, sb. 4 *Obs. or dial.* [Variant of **PEN** sb. 1; cf. **PEND** *v.* 2]

1546 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120, The facion or lykenesse .. of a pende, wherein to keepe other beasts.

2 *dial.* Pressure, pinch, straits.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 272 'There's the pend', the point of pressure. 1879 in *Arch.* VIII 172 (E. D. D.) He helps me in a pend.

† **Pend**, sb. 5 *Sc. obs.* variant of **PEN** sb. 2

† **Pend**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Also 4 *pent*. Pa. t. *pended*; also 5 *pent* [Aphectic f. *apend*, *APPEND* *v.* 1, OF. *apendre*] *intr.* To belong, pertain to.

c1320 *Sir Tristram* 1090 A word pat pended to pيدة Tristrem þo spac he. *Ibid.* 1383 Alle þing, þat pende to marchandis. 13 E. E. *Alit.* P. B 2270 [Thai] pyled Alle he appaement þat pende to be kyke. ? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1612 O payne and o puelle that pendes there-too. c 1460 *T. Sawneye Myst.* xxii. 100 Herode .. could fynd with nokyns gyn Nothyng heaupon that pende to any syn.

Pend, *v.* 2 *Obs. conc. dial.* [An extended form of **PEN** *v.* 1; cf. **PEND** sb. 4 and **PENT** *pp. a.*]

To pen or shut in; to confine, to limit. Often *pend up*. c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 650 Wel worse they woll him tere, And in pison woll hem [1565 him] pend. c 1450 *Castle Perseu.* 1247 My proud pover schal I not pende, tyl I be putte in peynys pyt. 1546 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 Suche frowarde creatures as many women are ought rather to bee pended up in a cage of iron. *Ibid.* 207 b, Antipater [was] chaced into Lamea & there pended up. 1571 GOLDING *Calonn on Ps.* xxii. 12 God wil pend them up in some corner.

b. *dial.* (See *quot.*) Cf. **PEND** sb. 4 2.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend*, *v.* 1. To press or pinch. Commonly said of apparel which does not fit.

Pend, *v.* 3 [app. a *F pendere*—late *L pendere* for *pendere* to hang. But in some cases aphectic f. *apend*, *APPEND* *v.* 3, or short for *depend*]

1. *trans.* To hang, to append. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 40 Thair seilis ai to pendit. 1660 BONDE *Scit. Reg.* 112 The Cymical Puritan would hang him the Independent would pend him if he did not solely depend on him as on God almighty.

2. *intr.* To hang; to depend. *fig.* (now *dial.*)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* xxxix 19 So that woorschip-fuines; and honesties, Do pende ech on other. 1648 H. MORE *Song Soul* III 1 xv, But if we want, that the soul's energie 'Pends not on this base corse. 1839 BAILY *Festus* xx (1848) 256 Principles and doctrines pending not Upon the action of the poem here. 1859 HUGHES *Scour. White* 110 *se viii*, 'Pend upon it, a good-bred girl like Lu wouldn't stand it.

b. *literal.* (literary affectation)

1802 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Poeth Wks 1826 II 149 To that great tower, still called of Caesar, which was the keep; on it pended the prison-turret of the merchant. 1857 BNESS *Taufthorx Quits* I vii 100 A bunch of ponderous seals pending over his portly paunch.

3. To hang over, impend, incline, lean. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. **PEND** sb. 3

1574 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 121 It asks some time to heave or pend in before it actually starts. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend*, *v.* 1. To incline or lean. 'The wall pends this way.

Pend, *v.* 4 *Sc.* Also 7 *pen*. [prob. f. **PEND** sb. 2 (though evidenced somewhat earlier)] *trans.*

To arch, arch over, vault. Hence *F pendet ppl. a.*, arched, *Pe nding vbl. sb.*, an arching.

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 181 Item, to the massons of the Palis., for the pendin of thie voutis. 1497 *Ibid.* I 342 Item, gifin to Wat Merhouse, for his task of Dunbar, that is the pendin of the hall, bigging of Hannis toure [etc.]. 1499-1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 Pro le pendyng ad stagnum molendini. a 1684 LAW *Mem.*

(1818) 216 Major Learmont. was taken. in a vault which he digged under ground, and penned for his hiding 1823 *Hogg Tales* (1866) 200 Aene could have been sure it like a pendit brigg. 1823 W. TERNANT *Call Beaton* IV. iii. 113 A gousty lump o' black pended stanewark.

Pend, obs. pa. t. and pple. of PEN v
+ **Pendace**. Sc. Obs. Also 6-ase, -ass. [A deriv. of F. *pend-re* or L. *pend-ere* to hang: cf. OF. *pendace* hanging pap.] = PENDANT 2.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 348 In part of payment for hedis and pendases for harnessings. xviii. 1511 *Ibid.* IV. 106 For the hault harnessing ungilt [of the king's mule] in bukkilis, pendasis, juncturis, nailis and uthers necessaries tharto. 1514 *Ibid.* 1519 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 159 Quhar thou tynt the pendace of thy belt in the hie publick gett.

Pendale, obs form of PENDLE sb.²
Pendall, in Her.: see SPINDLE-CROSS.

Pendant, -ent (pendānt, -ent), sb. Forms: 4-6 pendaunte, (4-5 -aunt, 5 -awnt), 4-5 pendaude, (4 -aunde, 5 -and, 6 -on), 5 pennaunt, 7 -ant, 5 -pendant, -ent. [a. F. *pendant* (13th c. in Littré), sb. use of pr. pple. of *pendre* to hang.] In L., = F. *pendant* = pr. pple. slope.

+ 1. Slope, declivity, inclination (of a hill, etc.). Obs. (So in OF.) Cf. HANGING, HANG sb.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 pe water, bat falleþ downward and souþward wip þe pendaunt toward Ierusalem takeþ no defoul. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xviii. (1869) 111 Up on þe pendaunt of an hideous vale, foul and deep and deik. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* I. lxxxix. 123 Lowe moyst wooddes, standing in the pendaunt or hanging of hilles. 1590 *Norden Spec. Brit. Cornw.* (1728) 98 The towne seateth nere the naugable Tamar, on the bende or pendaunt of a hill. 1641 *HEYLIN Help to Hist.* (1671) 358.

II. Something that hangs or is suspended

2. A loose hanging part of anything, usually of an ornamental character, as a knob, bead, tassel, etc.; now, chiefly, an ornament of some precious metal or stone, attached to a bracelet, necklace, etc.; rarely, an ornamental fringe.

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 168 þe pendautes of his payttruse 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. v. 7 As peisonis in pelure with pendaute of syluer 1400 *Melayne* 994 He takeþ þe pendaute in his hande 14 *Non* in Wr. Wulcker 735/10 (*Nonna Vestimentorum*) Hoc pendauntur, a pendaunt 1555 *EDEN Decades* 70 Hangings made of gossampine silke. haung golden belles and sonche others pendautes as pendautes as the Italians caule *Sonaglos* 1604 E. G. [Grimston] D'Acozia's *Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 419 A litter well furnished with cuttins and pendautes of diverse fashions. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. (1651) 473 Why do they deck themselves with pendautes, bracelets, ear-rings, chains [etc.]? 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 244 Rebekah was presented with this forehead-pendaunt as apledge 1876 *PLANCY Cycl. Costume, Pendant*, the ornaments appended to necklaces. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dvo. Words* 53 Stoles and Mantles, all with pendautes of gold and gems.

+ b. *spec.* The end of a knight's belt or lady's girdle which remained hanging down after passing through the buckle, and was usually fashioned as an ornament. Obs.

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 2038 Bot weened not þis ilk wyge for wele þis godel, For pryde of þe pendautes, þaz polyst pay were. 1400 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A gundill of blake sylke, with a gode bokyll & a pendaunt, & in þe same pendaunt an ymage of seynt Christofie 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To John Hert my gyrdyll with a bokyll and pendaunth of siluir, Grace me gouerne wretyn ther in 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 239 The buckles and pendautes were all of fyne golde 1577 *Dee Relat. Spw.* II. (1659) 24 She hath a girdle of beaten gold slakely buckled unto her with a pendaunt of gold down to the ground

c. *spec.* The pendant part of an ear-ring, an ear-drop. (Common in 17th c.)

1555 *EDEN Decades* 101 The men and the women haue pendautes of gold and precious stones hanginge at their eares 1564 A. JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1598) I. 346 His ear-rings had pendautes of golde, a handfull long 1589 *Nashe Returne of Pasquill* Wks. (Grosart) I. 138 By Gods helpe, I will hang such a payre of pendautes at both your eares. 1659 *LOVELACE Poems* (1804) 232 Hang a poelick pendaunt in her ear. 1688 *Loud Gas.* No. 2340/2 His Eldest Daughter not deliueing her Pendaunts quickly they cut off her Ears with them. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* III. 284 1 their ears grac'd with pendaunts 1824 W. IRVING *I. Trav.* I. 56 A plump Flanders lass, with long gold pendaunts in her ears. 1882-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 So called ear-pendaunts, were also attached to the ear-rings.

d. Transferred applications.

1586 M. ROYDON *Elegie Astrophel* 1, The garnisht tree no pendant stird 1631 *BRAITHWAITE Eng. Gentilew.* (1641) 205 The poynit or pendent of her feather wags out of a due posture. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit* (1767) I. 128 Not a Blade of Grass, not a single Leaf, but wears the watery Pendaunts 1841-4 *BURTON Ess* Ser. II. iii. (1876) 78 Man, ordinarily a pendant to events, only half attached

+ 3 A natural hanging part. Obs.

+ a *pl* = TESTES, Obs. (So in OF)

1325 *Metr. Rom.* 55 He schar al awai ful rathe His members and his pennand bathe. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 They gird themselves with a piece of raw leather, and fasten a square peece like the backe of a Glove, to it, which almost hangs so low as their pendaunts 1638 *FORD Fancies* I. ii. Twit me with the decemments of my pendaunts? Though I am made a gelding [etc.]

+ b *Bot.* An anther. Obs.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 1. 51 The chives which grow out of 100 Pinks, and which are tipped with 100 Pendants, be-seemed over with a small Mealy Powder. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Pendant*, among florists, a kind of seeds, growing on stamina, or chives. 1790 *BAILEY, Pendants* (in *Botany*) are

the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those 11 heads which are termed by Botanists *Stamina*.

4. Applied to mechanical constructions.

+ a. A plumb-line. Obs. rare

c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 392/1 Pendaunt, of wrytys crafte, or masonry, *pendicula*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 253/1 Pendant for carpenters, *rueman*

+ b. A pendulum. Obs.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* ix. 74 Galileo. sayth that to make the same pendant goe twice as fast as it did, you must [etc.]. 1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 253 Lake weighty Pendants once violently swayed beyond the perpendicular line and poysse, they are a long time before they recover the point of fixation and consistency.

c. A hanging chandelier or gaselier.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Pendant*, a hanging burner for gas 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 8/1 An escape of gas from a sliding pendant in the room.

+ d. A pendant escutcheon, a hanging shield

1659 *DICKER Londons Tempe* Wks. 1873 IV. 125 On the four angles, or corners over the termes, are placed four pendants with armes in them 1717 *Ibid.* 127 At the four angles of it, four pendants play with the wind 1727 *BAILEY* vol II, *Pendants* (with *Herbals*), pendant escutcheons

5. Arch. a. In the Decorated and Perpendicular

styles: A knop or other terminal (often richly carved) together with the stem suspending it, hanging from a vault or from the framing of an open timber roof b. In *Carpentry*, A similar object, usually less ornate, on the lower end of the newel at the angle of a staircase when this projects below the string. c. A carved (chiefly in bas-relief) or pictorial representation of fruit, flowers, etc., in a hanging position, as an ornamental or decorative feature.

1322 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in *Willis Archæol. Nomencl.* (1844) 45 In carniage et excisione petr' empt' apud Swaffham quæ vocatur pendaunt 1427-8 *Ibid.* Un aiche d'alahastre avec pendautes et knottes 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshed* III. 1315/2 In the top of this house was wrought... upon Canuas, works of iue and hollie with pendautes made of wicker 1620 in *Swayne Sarum Chm. chm.* Acc. (1896) 171 Turninge of Banisters and pendautes, 8s. 1666 *GERNIER Princ.* 6 Pendants, Garlands, and an infinite number of Ornaments, which are put on the Frise 1838 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Pendant*, *Pendent*, a sculptured ornament hanging from a Gothic roof, either of stone or wood; chiefly used in the latest, or Perpendicular style. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss* s.v. The pendant was also used very frequently to timber-framed roofs, as in that of Crosby Hall, which has a series of pendants along the centre of it 1859 *PARKER Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 59 Pendants are more commonly used in the roofs of halls than in those of churches 1868 *CHAMBERS' Encycl.* IX. 76/2 Staircases, had usually massive oak balusters, and were ornamented with carved panels, pendants, &c.

6. Arch. In open timber roofs: a. A wooden post placed against the wall, usually resting on a corbel, its upper end secured to the hammer-beam or to the lower end of the principal rafter, also called *pendant-post*. b. A spandrel formed by the side-post, the curved brace, and the tie-beam or the hammer-beam. c. In stone-work: A shaft worked on the masonry of the wall, supporting the ribs of a vault or an arch or the pendant-post of an open timber roof, and resting on a corbel or terminating in a decorated boss.

[1359 see *pendant-post* in 14] 1452 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 Principal Bemyis with braces and pendautes 1 Item, attie eury end of the pendaunt shalbe a angell 1579 *Ibid.* 320 Pendauns to the principals, eche of vj foote longe 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. x. 6 It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wise With curious Corbes and pendaunts graven faire. 1705 *PHILLIPS, Pendant*, a Supporter of Stone in Building. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pendant* This name was also formerly used for the spandrels very frequently found in Gothic roofs under the ends of the tie-beams, which are sustained at the bottom by corbels or other supports projecting from the walls. In this position it is usually called a *Pendant post* 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 226 These columns being converted into pendants, the structural arches supply the support demanded

7. Naut. (*Rigging pendant*.) A short rope hanging from the head of a (main or fore) mast, yard-arm, or clew of a sail, and having at its lower end a block or a thimble spliced to an eye for receiving the hooks of the fore and main tackles. Also a similar device used in other parts of a ship. Also called PENNANT.

Often with qualification, defining position or purpose, as *brace*, *fish*, *reef-tackle*, *stay-tackle*, *yard-tackle*, *rudder-pendant*.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 36 Double pendaunts. viij. Single pendaunts viij. *Ibid.* 37 Pendaunts with double poles (= pulleys) 1 *Ibid.*, Bisse pendaunts for the mayne yerdies. 11. 1495 *Ibid.* 255-6 1497 *Ibid.* 327 Pendautes for Bower tackles 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Grm.* v. 20 A Pendant is a short rope made fast at one end to the head of the Mast or the Yards arme, haung at the other end a blocke with a shuier to reeue some running rope in 1723 *Loud Gas.* No. 6129/3 Eleven Inch Cable laid Pendant. 1776 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Pendant, pantoire*, is also a short piece of rope, fixed under the shrouds, upon the head of the main-mast and fore-mast, from which it depends as low as the cat-harpings, having an eye in the lower end which is aimed with an iron thimble... There are many other pendaunts which are generally single or double ropes, to whose lower extremities is attached a block, or tackle. 1822 *CHOCER Log. Yack Tar* (1829) 4 We secured it [the rudder] to the stern post by means of pendaunts and tackles. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 5 The

pendants are unwound evenly as the boat descends into the water.

b. *Irish pendant* (ocular), any rope yarn, reef-point, gasket, etc., hanging loose.

1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xxi. (1854) 124 There was no rust, no dirt, no rigging hanging slack, no rag end of ropes and Irish pendants aloft

+ 8. Used by confusion for PENNON. Obs.

1552 *HULOT, Banneis, pendautes, or Standers*, played in battayle, *signa infesta* 1631 *SURWOOD, A Penon* (or Pendant) in a ship, or on the top of a hoiseman's staffe 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 20 Oct., Over which hang divers banneis and pendaunts, with other trophies taken by them from the Turks.

b. A pennon-shaped wind-vane. [mod F. *penon*.]

1860 *Marc. Marine Mag.* VII. 25 A... roof... surmounted by an iron weather pendant.

9. Naut. A tapering flag, very long in the fly and short in the hoist; *spec.* that flown at the mast-head of a vessel in commission, unless distinguished by a flag or broad pendant (see b).

The flying of the pendant at half-mast denotes the death of the captain, its absence that the vessel is out of commission. [In this sense presumably a corruption of PENNON (q.v.), perhaps by assimilation to sense 7 above; but *pendant* has been in official use from the earliest date to which the name has as yet been traced, though the accepted pronunciation is *penant*, which has also been the most common non-official spelling since c 1600.]

1485 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 40 Gittons of Say; Standards of Say; 1. Streamers of Say; Pendautes of Say for the Crane lynes 1495 *Ibid.* 260 Baners of say. Gyttonnes of say. Pendautes of say with Rede Crosses and Roves 1612 273. 1588 *Survey of the 'Ark Royal' in Defeat of Armada* II. 245 Shemmes xiii. Pendaunts xvi. 1. Flaggs of St. George iii. 1595 *MINSURY St. Diet.* *Gullardies*, streamers or pendaunts in ships 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (1804) 48/2 Pendant or Streamers, are those colours, which are hung out on the yard Armes, or from the head of the masts, to beautifie the ship. 1712 *Loud Gas.* No. 5051/3 The Contractors for furnishing Her Majesty's Navy with Colours (as Ensigns, Jacks, Pendaunts and Fanes). 1712 E. COOKE *Poy. S. Sea* 4, I will hoist a Pendant at my Myren-Peak 1797 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1843) II. 346, I hoisted my Pendant on the Irresistible. 1825 II. B. GASCONE *New Name* 59 Our warlike Pendant, master of the seas. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 268 With vigorous stroke of oar and pendant flying fair.

1869 *Advice to Testholders* ix. in *Third Coll. Poems* (1869) 21/2 A Herbert, whose fall a greater blow did feel, From topmast pendant to the lower Keel 1712 *SHAF. PEB. Chm. u.*, *Moralists* II. iv. Consider where we are, and in what a universe! when instead of seeing to the highest pendaunt, we see only some lower deck, and are confin'd even to the hold and meanest station of the vessel

b. *Broad pendant*: a short swallow-tailed pendant flown as the distinctive mark of a commodore's ship in a squadron

1716 *Loud Gas.* No. 5485/3 The Swedish Fleet with two Flags and seven broad Pendaunts 1743 *BURKE & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 2 The Commodore hoisted his broad Pendant, and was saluted by every Ship in the Squadron. 1813 *WILLINGTON* in *Guw. Desp.* XI. 241, I beg leave to congratulate you upon your hoisting a broad pendant 1882 *Navy List* July 451 Table Money is payable only while Flag or Broad Pendant is flying within the limits of Station.

c. A ship-of-war with pendant flying.

1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 480 There were... 101 sail of pendaunts.

+ 10. Her. = LAMBEAU. Obs. rare.

1634 *PRACHAM Gentil Exere.* III. 112 [a label] is a kind of fillet, it is the difference of the elder brother, the father being alive, it is drawne of two, three, four, or five pendaunts, not commonly above. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Pendant*, a term applied to the parts hanging down from the label.

11. II. I. That by which something is hung or suspended: in quot 1580, a ring or the like for a bunch of keys; now *spec.* that part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting of the pendant-shank or stem and the pendant-ring or bow.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Pendant de clefs*, a pendant or thing that hangeth. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Pendant*, a pendant; a hanger; any thing that hangeth, or wherent another thing hang. 1678 *Loud Gas.* No. 1363/4 Lost... a gold Chain Watch, the Chrystal and Pendant Ring broken off. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 6002/3 Lost... a Gold repeating Watch, Name. engraved on the inner Case under the Pendant. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Frim.* (1825) 50 John Sheen made such a desperate tug at his watch, that the pendant broke. 1884 F. J. BURTEN *Watch & Clockw.* 24 In the rack with pendant up for twelve hours it [a watch] is found to have lost 8 s. With pendant down for twelve hours it is found to have lost 2 s.

b. Anything suspended or hung up: in quot. a votive offering, rare

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. i. iii. (1651) 225 Esculapius... his temple was daily full of patients, and as many severall tables, inscriptions, pendaunts, donaries, &c. as at this day at our Lady of Loretta's.

12. A thing, esp. a picture, forming a parallel, match, or companion to another; a match, companion-piece. Also said of a person. Often pronounced as French (pādan).

[Il se dit de deux objets d'art à peu près pareils, et destinés à figurer ensemble en se correspondant.] [Littré.]

1788 W. EDEN in G. ROSE'S *Diaries* (1860) I. 78 It [a mere red ribbon] certainly would be considered as a *pendant* or companion to the Duke of Dorset's blue ribbon 1809 *WELLINGTON* in *Guw. Desp.* IV. 565, I think the chace out of Portugal is a *pendant* for the retreat to Corunna. 1828 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 27 When St. Catharine is grouped with other saints, her usual pendant is St. Barbara. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dam. Der.* Ixi, The figure of Mirah. made a strange pendant to this shabby, foreign-looking, eager, and gesticulating man.

b. An additional statement, consideration, etc which completes or complements another; a complement, counterpart

1841 MISS SENGWICK *Let Abr* I 93 Mr B. told a pendant to this pretty story 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp* lxii (1865) VII 402 The narrative of the historian forms a fitting pendant to that of the satirist 1884 *Standard* 4 Mar 5/2 The article called 'Rich Men's Dwellings' was avowedly a pendant to the paper of Lord Salisbury on 'Labourers and Artisans' Dwellings'.

†13. *pl* Pending or unsettled matters, 'unpaid claims' (Jam.) *Obs*

1492 *Acc. Ld. Hugh Treas Scot.* I 206 Sowme of thir pendents v'xv h v's vuy d. Of the quhilkis the comptare sais he has obligacionis and in his bukis.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pendant-ring*, *-shank* (see sense 11); *pendant-like*, *-shaped* adjs; *pendant-wise* adv.; †*pendant-bearer*, pennon-bearer, ensign; *pendant-bow*, the ring or 'bow' of a watch-stem (Bow sb. 11); *pendant-fittings*, hanging fittings for electric light; *pendant-post Arch.* = sense 6a, *pendant-tackle*. see *quot.*; *pendant-winding* a, said of a keyless watch which is wound by rotating the pendant-shank or stem; called also *stem-winding*

1552 HULOT, *Pendant beaver, *signif.* 1901 WATTHOUSE *Conduct Wring* 39 Using *pendant-fittings in place of ceiling roses 1871 KEN *Ilynn's Evang* Poet Wks 1721 I 183 In Star. by the Seraphs in Mosaic wrought, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews, Wav'd *pendant-like. 1359 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Parker *Gloss Arch.* (1850) 346 In xii lapidibus pio *pendant postea portandis. In viii magnis auribus queicinis pro postes pendentes 1850 PARKER *Gloss Arch.* *Pendant post*, in a medieval principal roof tuss, is a short post placed against the wall, the lower end is upon a corbel or capital, the upper end is fixed to the tie-beam 1875 [see sense 6] 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 1081 The *pendant-shank or push-piece 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 29 July 8/1 You large *pendant shaped pearls set in diamond cups 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl 666/1 *Pendant Tackle, a tackle rigged from the masthead pendant 1875 *Ibid* 1660/1 *Pendant-winding Watch 1845 RAYNOLD *Dyrth Mankynde* 14 How be it the myddle parte, onely heldith *pendand wise or lokuth downward

Hence *Pendanted* a, having or furnished with pendants; *Pendantung* sb., pendants collectively, or as a kind of work.

1664 EVELYN *Acc Arch.* in *Pearl's Arch.* etc 137 The Masony at the front of these [Arches] being cut by a peculiar slope of the Stone is call'd Pennanted, till it come to joyn with the *mensula*. 1875 J. SMITH *Pavoi ana Sc. & Art* I 163 A regular and valuable series, from the plain Norman round arched roof, to the elaborate pendanted roof of Henry the VII's chapel 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I xxiv § 4, I would rather have a plain ridged Gothic vault, with all its rough stones visible, than all the flanning and pendanting and foliation that ever bewildered Tudor wight

Pendant, a. (*prep.*), the earlier but now less usual spelling of **PENDENT** a

A. = **PENDENT** a, q v.

†B quasi-*prep.* = **PENDING** *prep* [= F. *pendant*]. *Obs. rare*

1642 tr Perkins *Prof Bh* ix § 598 259 Issue in taile bringeth a Formedon against the discontinue, and pendant the suit sheweth the deed of entail (= 'the suit being pendant')

Pendase, -ass, variants of **PENDACE** *Obs*.

|| **Pendaui**, variant of **PANDAL**

1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI 20 A magnificent pendant to accommodate 10,000 people.

Pendaunde, -aunt(e), -awnt, obs. ff. **PENDANT** **Pendecagon** (pende kágón) *rare*. [Short for **pentecagon*, f. Gr. *pentē* five + *deka* ten + *-gonos* -angled] A plane figure having fifteen angles and fifteen sides: = **QUINDECAGON**.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Ept* 95 It is also necessary to inscribe a pentagon in a Circle, as also a pendecagon.

Pendecoule, -ekle, obs forms of **PENDIOLE**

Pendela, obs form of **PENDILE** sb 2

|| **Pendeloque**. [F. *pendeloque* (pāndlōk), also *pendeloché*, f. *pendeler* to dangle.] A pendant, of jewellery or the like, used as an ornament.

[1695 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Penduloques* (Fr.) jags, danglings, or things that hang danglely, with Jewells they are the lowest part of Jewels, which hang in that manner] 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser* Ch. xvi vii. (1872) VI. 214 Seven pieces of jewelry, pendeloques, &c, with price affixed

†**Pendence**. *Obs. rare*-. [Cf. OF. *pendance* slope, inclination (Godef.), It. *pendenza* 'a down-hanging' (Florio): see **PENDENT** and **-ENCE**] Slant, inclination; pitch (as of a roof).

1624 WOTTON *Archit* in *Reliq* (1651) 269 The Italians are very piceise in giving the Cover a gracefull pendence of slopepnesse.

Pendency (pe ndēnsi). Also 7 -ancie. [f. **PENDENT**: see **-ENCY**.]

1. The state or condition of being pending or continuing undecided, or awaiting settlement.

1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 43 They would not serve his turn even in that pendance 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 79 Nor can the Appellant alledge Pendency of Suit before the Judge a Quo 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur* I iii. (1866) I. 102 At any time during the pendency of the risk.

2. Pendant position; droopingness, droop *rare*. 1770 T. WHITLY *Mod Gardening* 142 Two or three groups of large trees, feathering down to the bottom, and by the pendency of their branches favouring the declivity. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic* vii. Her head covered with

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a velvet cap, over which drooped in snowy pendency, an ostrich feather

Pendent, -ant (pendēnt, -ānt), a. (*prep.*) [*orig. pendent*], a. F. *pendant*. see **PENDANT** sb.

About 1600, this began to be written *pendent*, after L. *pendens*, -entem, and this has now become the more frequent spelling, though *pendant* is often used, esp. in senses associated with those of the sb.]

1. Hanging, suspended from or as from the point of attachment, with the point or end hanging downwards; dependent Of a tree. having down-hanging branches Formerly often following its sb., esp. in Heraldic use

†*Letters pendants* (so OF.) letters having seals attached c 1422 HOCCELV *De Reg Princ.* 423 Gownes of scarlet, with pendant sleeves downe On pe grounde 1481 CAXTON *Godoffoy* cxiii 171 He sente letters pendants ouer his londres 1486 *Bt St Albans* B1. The pendants federis 1503 NASH *Four Lett. Confut* Wks (Glosart) II 220 A jolly long red peake whereat a man might hang a Jewell, it was so shape and pendant. 1508 SHAKS. *Merry IV* iv vi 42 Loose en-loab'd, With Ribbons-pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1602 - *Han* iv. vii 173 There on the pendant boughes, her Coronet weeds Clambring to hang. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* (1726) XVIII. 237 One emrauld Pendent, one blewes Sapphire, and three Pearls Pendent. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* v v *Barometer*, *Pendant Barometer* is a machine rather pretty, and curious, than useful 1807 WORDSW. *IVh Doe* iv. 91 The pendant woodbine 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. v. The boat gently brushed aside their pendant boughs.

b. *Pendent with*, hanging with, hung with.

1853 KANE *Grunnall Exp* viii. (1856) 60 Their tunnel-like roofs were often pendant with icicles

2. Overhanging; jutting or leaning over; also, descending in a steep slope; slanting; placed or hanging on a steep slope

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bh* 944 With swedes gode that were trechaunt Faunt thei to-gedun by that hil pendaunt 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv (1570) C v b/1 A mountayne With pendent chiftes of stones harde vs flent 1587 FLEMING *Conte* *Unshined* III 1008/2 The whole countre is pendent towards the south and west parts. 1613-39 J. JONES in LEONI tr *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II. 51 The top. is pendent, to throw the Rain-water off. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., Another pendant towre like that at Prva. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i 109 On that cloud-piecing hill Pimlimmon, from afar the traveller kens Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby browse Gnaw pendant. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 40 By the pendent mountain's shade.

b. *fig* Overhanging; impending. *rare*

1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I 28 The clouds blackened, the tempest was pendant 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* ii. 14, Having lied like a lad That dreads the pendent scourge.

3. Hanging or floating unsupported in the air or in space, supported above the ground on arches, columns, etc. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (Shaks Soc) 67, I hearde from Pseudochus that the moone was an ilande pendants in the air. 1602 HOLLAND *Phry* xxxvi. xii II. 578 The pendant gallery and walking place at Gnidus 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii 1 126 To be imprison'd in the viewlesse windes And blowne with restlesse violence round about The pendent world. c 1790 IMSON *Sch. Art* i 247 An inverted image of the object will, seem to hang pendent in the air. 1813 BURSACE *Tour Italy* (1815) II 15 Strabo. represents it as a pendent garden raised on lofty arches of white stone, planted with evergreen shrubs.

4. Hanging in the balance, remaining undecided or unsettled, pending.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Lent* v. Those same pendant profits, which the spring And Easter intimate. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 424 Our then pendant disputes in America. 1832 - *Illst Penns War* III. 204 To wait the effect of a treaty then pendant with Spain. 1880 MURKIN *Upland* ii. § 2 So long as the condition is pendent he remains a slave of the hear.

5. Gram. Of which the grammatical construction is left incomplete.

1849 W. FRZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 150 Though there be in the holy scriptures some pendent sentences, and inversions. 1850 tr. *Beigel's Gnomon* I. 26 The construction of the language is pendent 1884 FARRAR *Caribb. Grk. Test.* Luke xxi 5 Taúra & ówpeire It is what is called the 'pendent nominative'.

|| **Pendente lite**. *Law.* [L. *pendente*, ablative of *pendens* hanging, pendent, *lite*, abl. of *lit* lawsuit; lit. 'with the lawsuit pending'] While a suit is pending; during litigation = a Latin phrase of the Roman Law, often used in English context.

c 1736 W. P. WILLIAMS *Rep* II. 58 The ordinary should have power to grant administration during absence, as well as *pendente lite*. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I 1407 The court will, generally speaking, allot alimony to the wife *pendente lite*, or during the continuance of the litigation 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex* (ed 5) 719/1 Administration *pendente lite* is sometimes granted when an action is commenced in the Probate Court touching the validity of a will.

Pendentive (pendēntiv), sb (a) [ad. F. *pendentif*, -ive (1567 in Hatz-Darm), f. L. *pendent-em* hanging - see **-IVE**.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the spherical triangles (or triangular segments) formed by the intersection of a hemispherical dome (or in extended use, a conical surface) by two pairs of opposite arches springing from the four supporting columns; *orig.* (as in the Byzantine and derived architectures) supporting an independent dome, cupola, or the like. Also

(as in Gothic architecture) extended to each of the similar segments constituting that part of a groined vault resting on a single impost.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. The pendentives are usually of brick, or soft stone. 1823 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 148 Pendentives are either spherical, spheroidal, or conical 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 402/a. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit* 2 2091 To cover the ceiling of a square room with conical pendentives. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 168 Four columns. served to support the cupola. Being raised on a square ground plan, the angles were connected by pendentives, whose ingenious and varied combinations are especially remarkable.

¶ 2. Incorrect uses = **PENDANT** 5, 6.

1845 FORD *Hanibb Spain* I. iii. 374 The honeycomb stalactical pendentives are all constructed on mathematical principles, they are composed of numerous prisms, united by their contiguous lateral surfaces. 1861 MISS E. A. BEAUFORT *Egypti Sepulchres* I. ii. 16 The high flat walls are unrelieved by any architectural ornament, save one invariable line of cornice along the top of the wall, formed of simple pendentives of three bricks in the upper row, two bricks in the second, and one brick below these. 1893 H. G. KRENE *Hist India* I ii § 1. 60 It is now in five storeys, the two lower divided from the rest by balconies, supported on rich pendentives going all round the circumference.

B. *adv.* Of or belonging to pendentives, of the form of or having pendentives.

1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit* 8 The dome was ornamented with pendentive shell and frosted work. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 378 *Pendentive cradling*, is a cove bracketing, springing from the rectangular walls of an apartment upwards to the ceiling, so as to form the horizontal part of the ceiling into a complete circle or ellipsis 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 402/a The dome of the hall or principal office of the London and Westminster Bank is a pendentive one 1899 SCOTT *Lect Arch.* xvi II 242.

Pendently, *adv.* *rare*. Also *antily*. [f. **PENDENT** a. + **-LY** 2.] In a pendent manner; in *quot.* 1662, in dependence.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. iii § 4 (1660) 491/a If any in the World need walk pendently upon God, more than others, the Minister is he 1847 WEBSTER, *Pendently*, in a pendent manner

Pendice, obs. var. **pentise**, **PENTHOUSE**.

Pendicle (pendikl'). Chiefly Sc. Also 6 -ikle, -ikill, -ekle, -ecule. [f. L. type **pendicul-um*, f. *pendere* to hang + *-culum*, suffix forming names of instruments, also often diminutive, Cf. L. *pendicul-us* (in med.L. *pendiculum*) a cord or rope to hang with.]

1. A hanging ornament, a pendant Now *rare*

1488 *Acc. Ld. Hugh Treas Scot.* I 85 Item, a ruf and pendiculis of the same. 1560 in *Registr. Cart Ecclesie S. Egidii* (Bann Cl.) p. xliii, Sanct Geils cott, and the lill pendicle of red veluett that hang at his feet 1641 R. BAILLIE *Let & Jrrks* (1775) I 251 All casts him out of their thoughts, as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont* 59 The natives dress their hair in long ringlets, adorned with pendicles of copper.

2. Something dependent on or pertaining to something else, as a subordinate part or adjunct; an appurtenance, appendage, dependency.

1533 BELLEFON *Lrey* i il (S. T. S.) 16 Fra pe begynnyng of layvne to the pendent of Alba pe colony and pendickills bareof war xxx jers 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in *Skene Celtic Scotl* III. App. 428 The remanent. . . Iles were reknit but as pertainents and pendicles of the said four Iles 1609 *Sc Acts* Jas VI (1816) IV. 448 The keeping of the saidis signetis shall be, a particular pendicle of the said office of secretarie. 1792 *Statist Acc. Scot.* III 330 The Parsonage of Stobo. having four churches belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* 107 A pendicle of Silverado mine.

b. *spec.* A small piece of ground, a cottage, etc. forming a dependent part of an estate; in later use *esp.* such a part separately sublet.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 43 The said castell, . . . parkis, meadows, parkis and pendiculis thauf and their pertinents. a 1649 in *Drum of Hawth's Wks.* (1711) 157 That none of them trouble or molest Mr William Drummond of Hawthinden his said lands, with houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1791 NEWT *Tour Eng. & Scot* 129 These feudal vassals let smaller lots. to the husbandmen; and these again sub-let pendicles to the great body of the labouring people. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* xlii. 1881 in *Edin Rev.* July 279 To roll into one conveniently-sized farm, several of the small, often scattered, parts, pendicles, and pertinents

Pendicler (pendiklär). Sc. [f. *prec.* + **-ER** 1.] The holder of a pendicle, an inferior tenant.

1799 NEWT *Tour Eng & Scot* 130 Neither the grant of the extensive domain to the immediate tenant of the Crown, . . . nor that of the husbandman to the pendicler and cotter, was absolute and perpetual 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 357 The parish also abounded with pendiclers, or inferior tenants 1893 J. SIMMONS *Autobiog. Metaphysicum* xxxviii 202 The antipathy of the large farmers to the pendicler class

Pendiculation, obs. form of **PANDICULATION**. 1611 CORER, *Pendiculation*, a pendiculation; or, a stretching in th' approach of an Ague.

†**Pendilatory**, a. *Obs rare*-. [f. F. *pendiller* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), corresp. to a L. type **pendillare*, dim. or freq. of *pendere* to hang - the Eng. formation is Urquhart's, after the frequent ending *-atory*: see **-ORY** 2.] Pendulous.

1643 URQUHART *Rabelais* i xlii. In his dangling and pendilatory swaggung [F. *en pendillant*].

Pending (pendin), *ppl.* a. and *prep.* [Formed after F. *pendant*, L. *pendens* hanging, in suspense, suspended, not decided, with Eng. *ppl.* ending *-ING* 2. Cf. **PAND** v. 3] A. *ppl.* a.

1. Remaining undecided, awaiting decision or settlement. Orig. of a lawsuit; cf. *L. pendente lite*.

1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disc.* (1845) II 371, I have to thank you for your account of Prizes pending in the Admiralty Court 1818 *Jas Mill Brit India* I. 11 23 A treaty was then pending with Spain. 1838 *Prescott Ford & Is.* (1846) I. iii 185 To abide the issue of the pending negotiations. 1859 *Lang Wand. India* 381 While this little, but interesting, debate was pending between the prosecutor and the prisoners.

2. Hanging, overhanging. *rare*.

1756 *Amory Bunble* (1770) I. 221 The pending rocks in view inclosed a space of four acres.

b. Impending, imminent. *rare*.

1806 *Glencore Tower* I. 181 A dreadful blow pending over thee. 1833 *Mrs. Browning Prom. Bound* 52 Innocent of all these pending ills.

P prep. or quasi-prep. The pres. pple., in Fr. *pendant*, Eng. *pendings*, was used in a construction corresp. to the L. ablative absolute; thus *L. pendente lite*, F. *pendant le procès* (= *le procès étant pendant*), *pendant or pending the suit* (while the suit is pending): see **PENDANT** a. b. When the pple. stood before the sb., having the same function as a prep., it came gradually to be viewed as such, = During, throughout the continuance of, in the process of. Cf. **DURING**, **NOTWITHSTANDING**.

1644 J. M. *Argt. conc. Mithra* 18 The King may dissolve a Parliament when he pleaseth, but, pending Parliament unadjourned, the King can not retard their proceedings 1726 *AVLTRE Paragon* (J.). A person, pending suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 234 The daughter, brought a form for the recovery of the estate tail; pending which all the proclamations were made 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* i. iii (1866) 105 Pending the peace negotiations, Philip had been called upon to mourn for his wife and father.

b. While awaiting, until the occurrence of, until. 1838 *Dickens Nick. Nick* xxi, Pending his return, Kate and her mother were shown into a dining-room. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 15/1 Pending further emigration or clearances. 1894 C. N. *Robinson Brit. Fleet* 149 Pending the completion of the new building.

Pendise, -ise, -ize, obs. var. *pentise*, **PENTHOUSE**.

Pendle¹ (pendl), *Obs. or dial.* Also *pendil* or *pendill*, -all, -el, -g -il. [From *L. pendere* or *F. pendre* to hang; for sense 1 cf. *F. pendille* 'a thing that hangs danglely' (Cotgr.), and mod. *F. pendeloque* hanging ornament; cf. also **PENDULE**].

1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. *Obs.* 1663 *Gentleman's Counsel* 69 Heads and Pendills four inches Diameter, at four pence a head, six inches Diameter, six pence a head. 1667 *Primm City & C. Build* 66 Posts, Rails, Bannisters, Pendills, and Balls for convenience and ornament. 1710 *W. Hunter Biggar & Ho Fleming* xviii, (1862) 342 The lady gazed up the Parliament Stairs, W. pendills in her long sae bonnie. 1710 *Ruddiman Douglas's Gloss* s. v. *Pendes*, *Pendants*. -we call them pendles.

2. A screen hanging from the front of an altar; an altarcloth. *Obs.* 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* II 65 For xij elne 11 quarters wellus to be offres and crucis to the 1 cedestand and to the pendale and antependale of the altar. 1514 *Ibid.* IV. 358 For ane chesable with orphis, ane albe amyt, altar towells, ane pendale to the altar, v. li. vii. s. ix d.

3. An overhanging part, natural or artificial: cf. **JETTY** sb. 2. *Obs.*

1581 *STWARD Mart. Discip.* II. 125 Some large river, or some deepe dale, having high pendles over it, either cast there by Art, or fortified by nature. 1663 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII 17 Ordered that noe Jettye nor pendill y^e shall be erected but shall be full 8 foot in height from the ground.

4. A pendulum. *Obs. or dial.* 1744 *M.S. Church Acc. Glaston in Rutland Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s. v. Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the pendle 1838 *Crawson Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pendil*, the pendulum of a clock.

Pendle², *local*. Also *pendal*. [Derivation obscure.] A local term for various kinds or beds of stone as occurring in quarries. Also *pendle-rock*, -stone.

a 1808 in *Batchelor Agric. Bedford* iv 8 Under which is a small stone, short, thick, and hard, called the pendle rock 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* I. ii 18 'Pendle' Brownish hard calc. grit, jointed and fissured 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Pendle-rock*, the top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle-rock*. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northants Glossary*, s. v., *Pendle*, a name given by quarry-men to the upper course in a stone-pit, whether of the upper or lower Oolite or Fuller's earth 1900 *Stone Trade Jnl.* Aug. (E.D.D.), The upper eight or ten feet of loose stuff [are] cleared away, thus 'riding' the ground for the 'pendal', as the slates are called. The frost swells the bed of natural moisture in the 'pendal', and in a thaw the layers may be separated by a few blows with a hammer.

Pendragon¹ (pen-dre-gon). [Welsh = chief leader in war, *dux belorum*, f. *pen* head + *dragon* dragon, the dragon symbol or standard, a leader in war, f. *L. draco*, *draconem* dragon, the standard of a cohort. Cf. the appellation *Insularis Draco*, with which Gildas addressed Maglocunus or Maelgwn.] A title given to an ancient British or Welsh prince holding or claiming supreme power; chief leader or ruler.

In English, chiefly known as the title of Uther Pendragon, in the *Morte Arthur*.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. 1, Hit befel in the dayes of Vther pendragon when he was kynge of all Englonde. 1591 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 95 Once I read, That stout Pen-

dragon, in his Litter sick Came to the field, and vanquished his foes 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 415/2 After he [Arthur] became Pendragon 1859 *Tennyson Lancelot & Elaine* 423 The dread Pendragon, Britain's King of kings.

Hence **Pendragonish** a., characteristic of a Pendragon, tyrannical; **Pendragonship**, the rank or position of Pendragon.

1650 B. *Discolimuntum* 34 It is past my skill how to get money till these Pen-dragonish Assessments be over. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 415/2 Ambrosius, his [Arthur's] predecessor in the Pendragonship 1859 *Tennyson Guinevere* 395 'Till yet once more ere set of sun they saw The Dragon of the great Pendragonship

† **Pen-dragon**², *Obs.* [f. **PEN** sb² + **DRAGON** 1.] A winged dragon.

1601 *HOLLAND Fluy XII.* xix I 372 Certaine marshes, guarded and kept with a kind of cruell Bats and with certain flying Pen-dragons [*aligensque serpentina*].

† **Pendugum**, *Obs. rare*¹. Meaning unknown. (Some have conjectured = **PENGWIN**.)

a 1549 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 210 For Parot is no churlish chowgh, nor no flesky pye, Parrot is no pendugum, that men call a carlyng

Pendulant (pendülant), a. Also 7-ent. [f. L. type **pendulanti-em*, pr. pple. of **penduläre*: see **PENDULATE**. Cf. It. *pendolante* 'downe-hanging or danglely' (Florio).] Pendulous, pendent.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* xxi. 232 [He] brought his legs to be very big the humorous descending upon their pendulant instability 1804-5 *Miniature* (1806) I. 59 To snatch the pendulant chemise From gossamer lines 1868 *DILKE Greater Brit* I. i. x. 120 Its leaf is thin and spare. . . and its buds pink and pendulant

Pendular (pendülär), a. [f. **PENDUL-UM** + **-AR** 1.] Of or pertaining to a pendulum; resembling that of a pendulum, as a simple vibration.

1878 *MAYER Sound* 152 A simple sound is only given by a pendular vibration 1882 *BROADHOUSE Mus. Acoustics* 157 The form of vibration known as 'pendular'

Pendulate (pendülät), v. [f. L. type **penduläre* = It. *pendolare* 'to hang sloping, to dangle downe' (Florio), f. *pendulus* **PENDULOUS**; see **-ATE** 3] *intr.* a. To dangle, sway to and fro, swing like a pendulum, oscillate, undulate b. *fig.* To fluctuate or oscillate between two opposite conditions; to be in suspense or undecided.

1698 *Christ Exalted* cv. 85 He had a good studdy pair of Ballances that did not pendulate an hairs breadth 1828 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 42 As his [an auctioneer's] hammer pendulates 1837 *CARLYLE Diam. Nechl* xvi. Ess. 1872 V. 193 The ill-strutted Souldier pendulates between Heaven and Earth. 1847 *GILLMAN in Tail's Mag* XIV 69 Some pendulate perpetually between the grave and the gay 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 Here we have a surrounding envelope of photogenic matter, which pendulates with mighty energies, and produces heat and light in far distant worlds

Pendule, Now *rare*. Also 7 *pendul* [In sense 1, app. ad. *L. pendul-us* **PENDULOUS**, cf. It. *pendulo* 'downe-hanging or danglely' (Florio); in senses 2, 3, a. *F. pendule* (1664 *pendulle*)]

1. Something pendulous or suspended † a. *gen.* 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* vii 90 A round, long, and lute thicke pendule, called *Vaula*.

b. A hanging ornament, a pendant, an ear-pendant. *rare*. (Cf. obs. *F. pendille*)

1683 in A. Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 108 Yea, one pendule of his crown should not be yielded. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxviii (1858) 230 [He] rejoiced in a couple of barbaric pendules, doubtless of bad gold, but good conducting power

† 2. A pendulum. [f. *pendule* masc.] *Obs.*

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 114 The use of Pendules for knowing by their means the State of one's Health from the different beatings of the Pulse a 1683 *EVCLYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 12 Moved by a spring, pendule, or poise, which first gives motion to the first wheel. 1798 *FREER & CANNING Loves of Triangles* 13 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 Let playful Pendules quick vibration feel.

3. A time-piece having a pendulum; a clock, usually small and ornamental. Now only as *Fr. pendule* (pändu'l) fem. † b. Short for *pendulum-watch*: see **PENDULUM** 4 b. (*Obs.*)

1661 *EVCLYN Diary* 3 May, I return'd by Fromantil's the famous clock maker to see some pendules 1664-5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The difference will not be at all perceived in the Pendul 1690 *Ibid.* V. 1149 Directions how to find the Longitudes by the Pendul. 1865 *Cornw. Mag.* July 10 The little pendule on the chimney piece struck the half-hour 1884 F. J. *BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 264 Escape wheels of French pendules make two revolutions a minute

4. *attrib*

1661 *EVCLYN Diary* 1 Apr., That great mathematician and virtuoso [Huyghens], inventor of the pendule clock 1677 *Plot Oxyrhynch* 152 They sow also a Wheat about Weston on the Green, which from the hanging of its ear they call Pendule Wheat [Cf. *pendulum wheat* s. v. **PENDULUM** 4 b.]

Penduline (pendülün), a. (*sb.*) [a. *F. penduline* (Buffon) = It. *pendolina* 'a kind of bird' (Florio), mod. *L. pendulin-us*, f. *pendul-us*: see **PENDULOUS** and **-INUS** 1.]

1. Applied to a bird that builds a pendulous nest, esp. the *penduline titmouse* of Southern and Eastern Europe (*Agrihalus pendulinus*).

1802 *BINGLEY Ann. Bug* (1813) II. 126 The Penduline Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV. 6/1 Penduline Titmouse and nest. 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xi. 212

2. Pendulous, as a bird's nest.

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit Birds* 31 Long-tailed

Titmouse The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of Jack in a bottle, Bottle tit, Feather poke

B. sb. A titmouse of the genus *Pendulinus* (a synonym of *Agrihalus*), or allied to this 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1902 *Speaker* 19 Apr. 76/1 The Gold Crest should surely be ranked as a Penduline.

Pendulograph. [f. **PENDUL-UM** + **-GRAPH**.] A curve representing a combination of musical sounds, traced by an instrument which combines the vibrations of two or more pendulums, as in the **HARMONOGRAPH**.

1881 J. ANDREW *Pendulograph* 18 These Pendulographs are pictures or portraits of the intervals, concords, and discords of the Musical System. They are produced by a pen placed under the control of two pendulums, which are tuned to swing the ratios of the musical intervals. 1894 *New Sci. Rev.* Oct. 169 A pen writes a portrait of the chord which two corresponding strings of a sounding harp would utter to the ear. This spiral writing is a pendulograph.

Pendulosity (pendülösiti) *rare* [f. type **pendulose* for **PENDULOUS** + **-ITY**] The quality or condition of being pendulous; pendulousness; hanging position.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* v. xii. 254 He had slender legs, but encreased them by riding after men; that is, the humorous descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppedaneous stability 1855 G. MARSDEN *R. Fevers* xxxiii, 'I'm sure I beg pardon', Benson murmured, arresting his head in a melancholy pendulosity

Pendulous (pendülös), a. [f. *L. pendul-us* hanging down, pendent (f. *pendere* to hang) + **-OUS**. For element -ul- cf. *credul-us*, *garrul-us*, etc.]

1. Supported or attached above so as to hang downwards; suspended; hanging down, pendent, drooping. *Freq.* in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. of the nests of certain birds, the ovules, flowers, etc. of plants.

1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physic* 218 Gorgareon is a pendulous kernel 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 242 This was no ear-ring, but a pendulous jewel upon her face 1782-3 W. F. MARYIN *Geog. Mag.* I. 232 Ears long, broad and pendulous 1834 *PRINGLE Af.* Sh. vi. 204 On the few shagging trees, appeared the pendulous nests of the loxia and weaver-bird. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 40 Some varieties have the branches quite pendulous like the weeping willow. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (ed. 6) 277 Ovules are pendulous, when more or less hanging or declining from the side of the cell.

† b. Supported or poised so as to project or overhang; suspended overhead; overhanging. (Cf. **HANGING** ppl. a 2.) Also *fig.* Impending. *Obs.*

c 1605 *ROWLEY Birth Merl* v. 1 (1662) Gij, I will erect a Monument upon the verdant Plains of Salisbury, with pendulous stones that I will hang by art. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* III. iv 69 All the plagues that in the pendulous ayre Hang fated o're mens faults 1684 T. BURNETT *The Farth* i. 266 The pendulous gardens of Alcinoos. 1795 *BERKLEY Descr. Cave of Dunmore* Wks 1871 IV. 570 A third (cave) stopped up by the fall of such pendulous rocks as are above mentioned

c. Hanging or floating in the air or in space. (In quot. 1638 with *fig.* allusion.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 *FRATIN Transub.* 9 And you, he hath placed in a pendulous Bishopricke adjoining to Mausolus his sepulcher in the ayre 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* II. iii. 72 The like doth Bada report of Bellerophons horse which flamed of iron and placed between two Loadstones with wings expanded, hung pendulous in the ayre 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 1000 Wherein all things, created first he weigh'd, The pendulous round Earth with balanc'd Aire in counterpoise 1696 *WINSTON Th. Earth* (1722) 19 Globes of Fire and Light pendulous in our Air a 1849 *Pon City in Sea* 27 So blend the turrets and shadows there That all seem pendulous in air.

2. *spec.* Suspended so as to swing, oscillating, hence, of movement Of, or resembling that of, a pendulum; oscillatory, undulatory; consisting of simple vibrations.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 288 The Velocities of a Pendulous Body, describing different Arcs 1728 *PENBERTON Newton's Philos.* 87 The greater the arch the pendulous body moves through, the greater time it takes up 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. iv § 7 (1864) 270 In walking there is a pendulous swing of the leg. 1879 G. FERRIS *Sp. Telephone* 99 [If] the plate has a simple pendulous motion.

3. *fig.* Hanging in suspense or wavering between two opinions, purposes, or tendencies; vacillating, undecided, unsettled, uncertain, doubtful. Now *rare*.

1624 F. WHITE *Reph. Fisher* 572 The third [opinion] is pendulous, with shew of Limitation, and Mitigation. 1644 *FYNNES Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 16 The Kings mind was wholly pendulous (or doubtful) 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. iii. xi. 245 He farther shews how Various and Pendulous Eusebius is, in making forth his reckonings. 1779 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 Oct., In this doubtful pendulous state of the distemper, advice may do much. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Sonn. fr. Portuguese* xxxvi, A love set pendulous between Sorrow and sorrow

† b. Dependent, contingent, conditional (*on* or *upon* something else) *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 60 They are not shouldered by any magnetique of Love, but, pendulous upon the variety and mutation of affairs 1692 *Cool. Grace Conditional* 2 Arminians maintain Conditions, so as if the Efficacy of Christ's Death were pendulous thereon.

Pendulously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a pendulous manner; so as to hang or swing; with a swaying movement. Also *fig.* Waveringly, undecidedly.

1633 *FYNNES Histrionastix* 152 Mans corrupt nature is

faire more pendulously propense to vitious, than to good examples 1697 *Deham in Phil Trans* XX 2, I left an Eye in the Wire, to suspend the whole Banometer: that it might hang pendulously 1893 L. WALLACE *Four God* vii 474 Between the work of yesterday and that to come his mind played pendulously 1882 O'DONOVAN *Moro Oasis* I. x. 175 The fruit hanging pendulously above the heads of the passers-by

Pendulousness. [f as prec + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; in quot. *fig.* Undecidedness, wavering.

1641 SYMONDS *Sermones* *De Ho Comu* B11b, There is either reluctance, or pendulousness of heart 1797 *Dailly* vol II, *Pendulousness*, penditence 1755 in JOHNSON

Pendulum (pe ndū'lūm) Pl. -ums, formerly (rarely) -a. [a. mod.L. *pendulum* (1643 in *Wait Bibloth.*), sb use of neut. of L. *pendulus* PENDULOUS, lit. a pendulous or free-hanging body, in It. *pendolo* (Galileo *Operazioni Astronomiche*, 1637)]

1. A body suspended so as to be free to swing or oscillate, usually, an instrument consisting of a rod, with a weight or bob at the end, so suspended as to swing to and fro by the action of gravity, and used for various mechanical and scientific purposes, esp. as an essential part of a clock, serving (by the isochronism of its vibrations) to regulate and control the movement of the works, so as to maintain a constant rate of going, and enable it to keep regular time.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech* xxvi 202 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our Receiver *Ibid* xxxvii 326 We conveyed into our Receiver the Pendula formerly mentioned. 1697 HALL *Prin. Orig. Men.* ii. iv 152 The late discovery of the Motion of the Pendulum 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* vi. 69 The great swing that may be given to Pendulums by a very languid force, if it successively strikes the swinging body. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. 1, She was as regular as a pendulum 1844 HERSCHTEL *Ess* (1857) 583 Two pendula, a copper and an iron one, were furnished by the Society. 1879 A. M. CLERKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 317 The experimental verification of this fact led him [Galileo] to the important discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum.

b. With qualifying word

Compound pendulum, (a) a pendulum consisting of a number of weights at fixed distances; an actual material pendulum regarded theoretically, as opposed to a *simple pendulum* (see below); (b) a compensation pendulum whose rod consists of bars of different metals **Conical pendulum**, a pendulum so contrived that the bob revolves in a circle, the rod thus describing a cone **Mercurial** (or **Quicksilver**) pendulum, a compensation pendulum with a cylindrical bob containing mercury, whose upward expansion by heat counteracts the lengthening of the rod **Seconds pendulum**, a pendulum of such a length as to oscillate once every second; a pendulum 'beating seconds' **Simple pendulum**, (a) a theoretical or ideal pendulum consisting of a particle having weight but no magnitude, suspended by a weightless, inextensible rod, and moving without friction; (b) a pendulum consisting simply of a bob suspended by a cord or wire, without any special contrivance, as for compensation of the effects of heat; (c) a pendulum unconnected with any mechanism **Spherical pendulum**, a pendulum so contrived that the bob can move in any circle on a given spherical surface (the same as *conical pendulum*) See also BALLISTIC P., COMPENSATION P., CYCLOIDAL P., GRIDIRON P., HYDROMETRIC P.

1726 GRAHAM in *Phil Trans*. XXXIV. 42 The Irregularity of the Clock, with the Quicksilver Pendulum, exceeded not... a sixth Part of that... with the common Pendulum 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Simple Pendulum*. **Compound Pendulum**. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 207 The length of a Pendulum, so measured that it will perform each vibration in a second of time, thence called the second's Pendulum *Ibid.* 210 Simple Pendulum, and Detached Pendulum, are terms sometimes used to denote such Pendulums as are not connected with any clock, or clock-work *Ibid.* The Mercurial Pendulum was the invention of the ingenious Mr Graham in 1715 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., The conical or circular pendulum, is so called from the figure described by the string or ball of the pendulum. 1862 CAVENDISH *Coll. Math. Papers* I. 525 That the motion of the spherical pendulum is sensibly affected by the rotation of the Earth is the well-known discovery of Foucault 1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particles* (ed. 3) § 208 The Conical Pendulum, as it is called, when the particle moves in a horizontal plane and therefore in a circular path, the string describing a right circular cone whose axis is vertical.

2. *fig.* In reference to oscillation (of a person, or of opinion, etc.) between two opposites.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1771) 72 Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the vibration of a pendulum? 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cix, Man! Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 300/1 The pendulum of opinion swings to the side opposite to that on which it has been unduly brought out of its position of equilibrium 1900 *Westm. Gas* 8 Nov. 4/2 The moral of the Canada elections is that there is no swing left in the Pendulum anywhere.

b. To play pendulum to swing or oscillate like a pendulum (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 171 Beyond asking him to play pendulum I see nothing 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* iv. 77 Great rollers make the vessels lying broadside on to them play pendulum to an extent that precludes the discharging or taking on of heavy cargo

†3. A clock that goes by means of a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; also, a pendulum-watch (4 b) 1664-5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The same Objection, against the exactness of these Pendulums, hath also been made here. This difference will not be at all perceived in the Pendulums. 1696 *Deham Artifi. Clockm.* 62 For the use of such

as would convert old Ballance Clocks into Pendulums. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Royal Pendulums*, are those Clocks whose Pendulum swings Second, and goes eight Days, shewing the Hour, Minutes and Seconds

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., Characterized by oscillation, or by regular movement from side to side

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pendulum shake [of the hand] may be mentioned next 1865 *Englishman*, *Mag.* Jan. 73 The popular mind in England has swayed from side to side in a somewhat pendulum-fashion

b. *Comb.* as *pendulum-rod*; *pendulum-like* adj., *pendulum-wise* adv.; † *pendulum-balance*, the balance-wheel of a watch, acting as a pendulum, *pendulum-ball*, -bob, the heavy ball or bob forming the lower end of a pendulum, *pendulum-clock*, a clock that goes by means of a pendulum; *pendulum-cock* [COCK sb. 16] (see quot.); *pendulum governor* [GOVERNOR sb.], a governor consisting of two equal pendulums attached to and revolving with a spindle driven by the engine or machine to be controlled, and operating by 'centrifugal force'; *pendulum-hausse*, a hausse or breech-sight for a gun, so contrived as to remain vertical when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level, *pendulum-level*, a plumb-level. see quot.; † *pendulum-piece*, a time-piece having a pendulum, a *pendulum-clock*; *pendulum-press*, a punching-press in which the punch is driven by a swinging treadle; *pendulum-pump*, (a) 'a pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the piston'; (b) 'a direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheels have an oscillatory motion in a vertical plane'; (c) 'a pump the handle of which swings each side of its center of suspension' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *pendulum-spindle*, a spindle having a pendulum attached, which it causes to revolve; *pendulum-spring*, † (a) the coiled hair-spring connected with the balance-wheel (*pendulum-balance*) of a watch (*obs.*); (b) the spring to which the pendulum of a clock is attached; † *pendulum-watch*, a watch of the modern type, with a balance-wheel provided with a spring and oscillating regularly, thus having the function of the pendulum of a clock (*obs.*); † *pendulum wheat* (see quot.), *pendulum-wheel*, (a) the escapement-wheel of a clock; (b) the balance-wheel of a watch (*obs.*); *pendulum-wire*, flat steel wire used for the pendulum-springs of clocks.

1878 *ABNEY Photogr.* (1882) 255 The 'pendulum apparatus, which in general outline consists of a pendulum swinging in front of sensitized paper in such a manner as to give a graduation of exposure to it, and a consequent variation in tint 1880 *Land. Gas.* No 1538/4 Lost, a Silver Watch with the Hours and Minutes, a 'Pendulum Balance, without String or Chain. 1888 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) *Militant Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 Sir John pushes my lady against a fine new 'pendulum-clock. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiv 226 The sounds of the heart are, like the beats of a well-hung pendulum clock, evenly spaced 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 62 In clocks, the 'pendulum cock is the bracket supporting the pendulum a 1859, 1887 'Pendulum Hausse [see HAUSSE]. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Phenib.* or 'Pendulum Level, that which shows the horizontal line, by means of another line perpendicular to that described by its plumbet, or pendulum a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 2 In the year 1672, Mr. Richer going to Cayenne observed that the 'Pendulum-piece he had carried with him, retarded considerably in respect of the Sun's mean Motion. 1752 ELLICOTT in *Phil Trans* XLVII. 480 Holes drilled in the art of 1. 82 A pendulum rod is longer in warm than in cold weather. 1797 *Phil Trans* XXXV. 304 A very irregular Motion like the 'Pendulum-Spring of a Watch 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 192 In small clocks the pendulum spring is often too stout. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Concerning the success of the 'Pendulum-Watches at Sea for the Longitudes. 1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pendulum Watch*, newly invented by Monsieur Christian Hugen of Zulchem, in which by a Pendulum or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 In Berkshire is a Wheat called 'Pendulum Wheat, from its hanging of its Ear much like the Cone wheat [cf. quot. 1697 in PENDULE 4] 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 492 Affected by any unequal impulse of the 'pendulum-wheel upon the pallets 1892 *Pail Mail G.* 12 Feb. 4/2 One of the electric lights that swung 'pendulum-wise from the ceiling arrested the attention of the House.

Pene, obs. form of **PAIN**, **PEN** 2; variant of **PEN**.

Pene- (pēnā), prefix, repr. L. *pēne* 'nearly, almost, all but', before a vowel *pēn-*, *pēn-*, in a few words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, as **Penecontemporaneous**, **Pene-felonious**, **Pene-infinite** (also *peninfinite*), **Pene-omni-potent** *adjs.*; in some cases formed after *peninsula*, as † **Pene-isle** = **PENINSULA**. see **PENINSULA** sb.; † **Pene-la-ke**, a piece of water almost surrounded by land (*obs.*); **Peneplains**, a nearly flat region, a tract of land almost a plain.

1901 S. BUCKMAN in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* LVII 14: Brought about by what may be called 'penecontemporaneous denudation 1890 'R. BOLDERSWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 82 'Lots', said the 'pene felonious traveller—' good place to

camp'. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 These 'pene infinite [later add pen-infinite] insolencies, which are the most finite Infinites of misery to men 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 54 'Pene lake, Haven, Harbour, Port, Key. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* June 822 That 'peneomnipotent thing, public opinion 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Aug. 99/2 A lowland of moderate relief close to sea level—a 'peneplain, as I should term it

Pene-de, var. **PENIDE** **Penegrysse**, obs. f. **PENNY-GRASS** **Peneid**, var. **PENED** **Penele**, **Penelle**: see **PANELLE**, **PANEL**. **Peneles**, obs. f. **PENILESS**.

|| **Penelope** (pēnē'lōpē). [a. Gr. Πηνελόπη (Herodotus), in Homer's *Odyssey* Πηνελόπεια]

1. Name of the wife of Ulysses in ancient Greek legend, who, during her husband's long absence, unravelled every night the web she had woven during the day, and thus put off the suitors whose offers she had promised to entertain when the web should be finished; hence (after Latin), allusively for 'chaste wife'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 371b, A Strumpet doth behave her selfe more modestly amongst us Ovidius, then Penelope doth amongst you 1581 PLINIIUS *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 136 b, My concubine is a great deale more modest, than thy Penelope 1835 J. BALMAN in *Conn. walls New World* (1839) I App. 378 Our absent Penelopes were, doubtless, dreaming

2. **Zool.** A genus of gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, typical of the subfamily *Penelopinae* or *Guans*, so named 1786 by Merrem [Cf. 1698 RAY *Wing-shy's Ornith.* 375 The common Wigeon or Whewer *Penelope* Aldrovandi, tom. 3 p. 218, lin. 30] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY in *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 388 There is a great variety of gallinaceous birds, such as the turkey, the hocco or curassow, penelopes and pheasants.

Hence **Penelopean** (pēnē'lōpē'ān) a., of or pertaining to, or resembling the web or weaving, or time-gaming policy of Penelope; **Penelopine** (pēnē'lōpē'ān) a. **Zool.**, belonging to the subfamily *Penelopinae* of gallinaceous birds; **Pene-lopize** v. (*nonce-wd.*), *intr.* to do like Penelope.

1837 *BEUDANT Lett. May.* Poems (1851) p. cii, And so I weave my 'Penelopean web, and rip it up again 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 590 The deliberate and Penelopean acts of many of his advisers. 1855 MORTLEY in *Q. W. Holmes Life* x. (1878) 72 There is nothing for it but to 'penelopeize, pull to pieces and stitch away again

Pener, **Penereal**, -all, obs. ff **PENNER** I, **PENNY-ROYAL**, **Fenerth**, obs. f. *penne orth*, **PENNYWORTH**. **Penes**, pl. of **PENIS**.

Penest (pēnē'st), *Greek Hist.* [ad. Gr. πένεστος] A Thessalian serf, a bondsman, a labourer.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 437 The vast estates of these nobles were cultivated, by their serfs, the Penests. 1846 GROTT *Greece* II. iii. (1862) II. 60 The Free Agora could not be trodden by any Penest.

Penestone, obs. form of **PENISTONE**.

Penetauncer, variant of **PENETREATOR** *Obs.*

Penetrability (penē'trābīl'itē). [f. **PENETRABLE**: see -ITY. Prob. ad. mod.L. *penetrabilitas*; cf. F. *penetrabilité* (Huygens 1690, in Hatz -Darm.)] The quality of being penetrable.

†1. Capacity of penetrating; penetrativeness.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) i *Kings* Comm., The foure dowries of glorified bodies. Impassibility. Agilitate and Penetrability. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* i. ii § 11 The Immediate Properties of a Spirit or Immaterial Substance are Penetrability and Indisceribility. 1687 — *Answer Psychol* (1689) 122 Now for the Penetrability of Spirits, it is evident, that they can wholly penetrate one another

2. Capability of being penetrated; *spec.* in *Nat. Philos.* The (conceived) capacity of simultaneously occupying the same space as something else (cf. **PENETRATION** I b, **IMPENETRABILITY** 2)

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 261 According to the thickness and firmness of the piece [of meat] and penetrability of it. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Mati & Spir* (1782) I iii 33 Impenetrability being as much a property as penetrability. 1875 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* II. iv. § 46, 282 All the facts which seem to prove penetrability only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable

Penetrable (penē'trāb'l), a. (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrabilis*, f. *penetrare* (see **PENETRATE** and -BLE), perh. through F. *penétrable* (Oresme a 1400)]

†1. Having the quality or capacity of penetrating; penetrative, penetrating (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1422-20 LYDG. *Chon. Troy* iii. xxviii (MS. Digby 230) If 134/1 Bawme natural That ran .Thoruȝ necke & hede in to many place, Penetrable by veynes of the face. 1430-40 — *Bochas* III (MS. Bodl. 263) If 193/2 Ther poyntat poison is so penetrable a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 187 b, His graces sight was so quike and penetrable that he saw him, ye and saw through him. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/2 The penetrable coulede is alsoe a sore enemye to all woundes in the Heade. 1668 H. MORE *Dyn. Dial.* *Schol.* (1733) 136 A Substance most perfectly penetrable, which entirely passeth through every thing

2. Capable of being penetrated or pierced; into or through which access may be gained. a. *lit.* (also in reference to sight).

1538 ELVOT, *Petrinus* that maye be gone in, penetrable 1607 TORSILL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 86 It is not penetrable by the eye of man 1745 P. THOMAS *Frm. Anson's Voy.* 12 Thick Woods so entangled with Undergrowth that they are scarce penetrable. 1866 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 300 Our destination was to the highest penetrable point of Baffin's Bay.

b *fig.* Capable of being penetrated by something immaterial, as reasoning, feeling, or thought; capable of being affected, susceptible, capable of being mentally seen into or through, discoverable.

1593 SHAKS. *Lycr* 559 His heart granteth No penetrable entrance to her plotting. 1594 — *Rich III.* iii. vii. 225, I am not made of Stones, But penetrable to your kinde entreaties. 1602 — *Hans.* iii. iv. 36. 1755 *Young Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. x86 Such a groan. It would echo for ever in a penetrable ear. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 275 The heads of the peasantry may be thick, but they are penetrable. 1869 *Ruskin Q. of Art* § 5 Involved in great, though attractive and penetrable, mystery.

B. *sb* (*pl*) Penetrable bodies or substances. 1658 *Bromhall Treat. Specters* iv. 277 The water doth purge and water all penetrables.

Hence **Penetrableness**, penetrability; **Penetrably** *adv* + a. penetratingly (*obs*), b. so as to be penetrable.

1594 *Nashe Terrors of Nt* Wks. (Grosart) III. 274 To make their prayers more penetrably entering. 1678 *Cupworth Intell. Syst.* i. v. 769 That which is extended also, but Penetrably and Intangibly. 1834 *Boyle Porous Solid Bod.* v. 42 The penetrableness of Membranes to Fumes.

Penetral (*pen'itral*). Now *rare*. Also 6 -traile, 7-9 -trale. [a. L. *penetrālis*, -āle (usually in pl *penetrālīs*, see next), from *penetrāre* to penetrate, interior, innermost, f. stem of *penetrāre* to **PENETRATE**.] The innermost part, of a temple, the sanctuary usually in *pl.* = next.

1589 A. M[unday] in *Palmendes* xxi. (1653) 125 The penetrals of the stomach. 1657 W. MORICE *Conna quasi Kowh* vi. 64 Like Egyptian Temples, specious in the Frontispiece, and a Calf or an Ape in the Penetral. 1660 H. MORRIS *Myt Godd* v. xi. 163 Piercing to the inmost penetral of the heart. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Macdonald* III. v. 151 It was no impossible to leave the cavern. He returned into its penetral.

B. with final -s (Lat or Eng.). a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cheshire* i. (1662) 180 To pierce into the Penetrals of Learning. 1787 *MATY tr. Ruesbeck's Trav. Germ.* lvi. III. 102 After waiting therefore some time the Penetral was opened, and I beheld my hero. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 72 Seated upon his throne, the mercy-seat, in the penetral of the Temple. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonn. concerning Jesus* iii. When from the penetral she filled the fane.

|| **Penetralia** (*pen'itraliā*), *sb. pl.* [L., *pl.* of *penetral* or *penetrāle*: see prec.] The innermost parts or recesses of a building; *esp.* of a temple, the sanctuary or inmost shrine, hence *gen.* and *fig.* Innermost parts, recesses.

1668 *Howe Bless Righteous* (1823) 92 From the penetral—the secret chambers of the soul. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Eternit.* 272 Admitted into the inmost Penetralia of the Lungs. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* iv. (1782) I. 118 So little do [they] know what passes in all the penetralia of the humors of the East. 1849 *Miss Mulock's Gleanings* xi. (1855) 86 But the sanctum sanctorum, the penetralia of the city, is a small region surrounding the cathedral, entitled the Close. 1876 *HOLLAND Sea Oaks* xxi. 223 They followed the boy into the penetralia of the great office.

Hence **Penetralian** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to the penetralia. 1894 *LD LYTON King Poppy* xi. 254 Within thy spirit's penetralian shrine.

† **Penetrance**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. *penetrant-em* **PENETRANT**. see -ANOR.] The action of penetrating; penetration.

1644 H. MORRIS *Song Soul* i. xlii. Sth that this withouten penetrance Of bodies may be done.

† **Penetrancy**. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANOR.] Penetrating quality, penetrativeness. (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. 11 163 Powerful Menstruums, which by their activeness and penetrancy, are to unlock other Bodies. 1694 *RAY Disc.* 251 Considering the Penetrancy of such Vapours.

Penetrant (*pen'itrant*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *penetrant-em*, pr. *pple.* of *penetrāre* to penetrate, or *F. penetrant* *ppl. a.* (13-14th c. in Hatz-Darm)] That penetrates; penetrating.

1. *lit.* Having the property of penetrating, piercing, or making its way into anything.

1543 *TRAHERON Vago's Chirurg.* ii. iv. 1. 68 Thys Aposteme is penetrant or persyuge. 1602 *HOLLAND Piny* II. 87 Their sent is piercing and penetrant. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* 29 It's Rays would be less penetrant. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 126 The hit was fair and penetrant.

2. *fig.* in reference to the mind, intellect, etc.: Having or showing mental penetration or insight; acute; subtle = **PENETRATING** *ppl. a.* 3.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 41 So searching and penetrant is the cunning of that Sea [i.e. See]. 1661 *Boyle Style of Script* (1675) 188 Whose penetrant and powerful arguments defeat not God's enemies. a 1734 *NORTH Lanes* (1806) II. 145 His skill was more pedantic than penetrant. 1836 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 455 He who hath The vision penetrant of Poesie.

† **B sb.** A person of penetration or insight. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 *NORTH Lanes* i. iii. § 173 (1740) 121 Our Penetrants have fanned all the Riddles, which in the Reign of King Charles II were many, came N. N. E.

Penetrate (*pe n'itrat*), *v.* [f. L. *penetrāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *penetrāre* to place within, enter within, pierce, etc.; related to *penitus* interior, inmost, to the inmost recesses. Cf. *F. pénétrer* (13-14th c.

in Hatz-Darm), and see -ATE 3 7 (Pa *ppl.* penetrated, rarely penetrate = L. *penetrātus*). 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poets* ii. iv. (Arb) 159 Also ye finde these words, *penetrate*, *penetrah*, *indignitie*, which I cannot see how we may spare them, whatsoever fault wee finde with Inke-name termes for our speech wanteth wordes to such sence so well to be used.]

1. *trans.* To make or find its (or one's) way into the interior of, or right through (something): usually implying force or effort, to pass into or through; to gain entrance or access within; to pierce (said also of the sight).

In quot. 1541 To cause (a thing) to enter, insert (as in L.). 1530 *PAISGR.* 655/2, I penetrate, I peice or thrill thowowe a thyng, *je penetre*, and *je trespasser*. 1541 *COPLAND Gynodon's Quest. Chyrurg.* Civ. b. The synewes be nat penetrated but in yeth [L. *ad dentes vero implantari videtur*]. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cclxix. 93 Coleryke humours . . . penytacting the fleshe a lytel. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Rich III.* 56 With out resistance [we] have penetrate the ample region of Wales. 1610 *WILLET Hexapla Dan* 28a One bodie doth not penetrate or pierce another. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past* viii. 97 Verse breaks the Ground, and penetrates the Brake. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* v. Be more cautious how you penetrate the depths of this forest. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* iv. 76 Those strata . . . were penetrated by powerful eruptions. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. iii. 245 A cloud which it was almost impossible to penetrate. 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist* 64 The light instead of penetrating the snow, is thrown back from the ice-walls of each little an-cell or cavity. *Mod.* The darkness was so dense that the eye (or sight) could not penetrate it.

b. To enter and diffuse itself through; to permeate. Also with personal subj. To cause to be permeated; to imbue (with something).

1680 H. MORRIS *Apoc. Apoc.* 43 The fixed purity thereof being ever penetrated by the presence of the seven Lamps of Fire. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Aeneid* *Paint* (1766) III. 151 Gibbons, whose art penetrated all materials, carved that beautiful pedestal. 1813 *BAIKWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 227 Organic remains . . . of large vegetables, completely penetrated with alex. 1815 *WORDSW. Sonn.* 'The Shepherd, looking eastward'. 4 That little cloud penetrated all with tender light. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 49 A vast organization which once penetrated the entire trading life of England. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 7312 The reader should have penetrated himself—so to speak—with the atmosphere of the times.

2. *intr.* To make its (or one's) way into or through something, or to some point or place (with implication of remoteness or difficulty of access); to get in or through; to gain entrance or access.

1530 *PAISGR.* 655/2 A dangerous weapon that is able to penetrate thorow so stonge a harness. 1664 H. MORRIS *Myt Inq.* i. xii. 40 Though which distance neither her sight nor hearing can ever penetrate. 1723 *POPE Ep. Cobham* 142 Born where Heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Stereot.* *Cert. Varieties* *Mari* 211 After the natives of Europe began to penetrate into the east. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Ann. Kinneg* (ed. 4) 430 A wide slit that allows the water freely to penetrate to the interior.

3. *fig. (trans.)* To pierce the ear, heart, or feelings of, to affect deeply; to touch.

1597 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. 1. 231 Sad sighes, deepe groans, nor silver-shedding teares Could penetrate her. 1600 *passionate Sire.* 1641 *Decey Famille of Love* 3 He [Cupid] penetrates the intrals of the most magnanimous. 1720 *OZZELL Vertos's Rom. Reg.* II. x. 245 Like a Man penetrated with the utmost Grief. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* x. x. Cecilia, astonished and penetrated, opposed the alteration. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxxix. (1862) 347 Certain philosophers have been, to use the French-English of the day, deeply penetrated with this truth. 1898 R. W. DALL *Lect. Preach.* vii. 184 Men may still be penetrated with awe by the Divine Righteousness.

b. *intr.* To touch the heart, affect the feelings. 1603 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. 11. 24, I am aduised to give her Musick a mornings, they say it will penetrate.

4. *fig. (trans.)* To gain intellectual access into the inner content or meaning of; to get or have insight into; to see into or through; to attain knowledge of, to find out, discover, discern.

1550 *Dr. Fisher's Treat. Prayer* To Rdr. Aivb. Who . . . so profoundly doth penetrate the comfort, joy, and consolation coming by true prayer. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* v. § 19 If it be thoroughly penetrated, it will appear no less opposite to contentment than the former. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1807) VII. xvii. 255 Seleucus penetrated his scheme. 1828 *JAS. MILL Brit. Ind.* II. iv. v. 163 Clive penetrated and disappointed his designs. 1880 *E. WHITE Cert. Relig.* 53 Men are left to penetrate their meaning by study and discovery.

b. *intr.* To gain intellectual or spiritual access, insight or knowledge, to 'see' into or through.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poets* i. iv. (Arb) 25 They yet penetrated further to know the divine essences and substances separate. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. v. § 2 In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are circumfered to nature. 1757 *HARRIS Hermes* Wks. (1841) 205 Thus it is that it [the mind] penetrates into the recesses of all things. 1866 R. W. DALL *Disc. Spec. Occas.* vii. 233 We have not yet penetrated into all the secrets of nature.

Hence **Penetrated** *ppl. a.*; **Penetrating** *vbl sb* (also *attrib.*; often in reference to optical instruments: cf. **PENETRATING** 2 b).

1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Adits fr. Parnass* ii. lvi. (1674) 204 Mistaken in their penetrating into the hidden sense of their actions. 1661 *Boyle Style of Script* (1675) 87 Dives passages of Holy Scripture afford out of their penetrated bowels, rich and precious mysteries of divinity. 1799 *SIR W. HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* (1800) 49 The power

of penetrating into space by telescopes is very different from magnifying power. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microg.* xii. An instrument whose light or penetrating power was superior to the other.

Penetrating (*pe n'itrat'ing*), *ppl. a.* [f. **PENETRATE** *v.* + -ING 2.] That penetrates, penetrative.

1. That pierces, or makes its way into or through something; *spec.* Having the quality of permeating the bodily system, or of strongly affecting the senses, esp. smell, taste, or hearing; sharp, pungent, shrill or far-sounding.

1598 *FLORIO, Oleario*, a kinde of piercing or penetrating medicine. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. u. 58 Insultations, their penetrating natures. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 197 A strong penetrating Smell. 1802 *BINGLEY Ann. Bug.* (1813) III. 349 The Penetrating Flea, or Chigoe. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 22 47 Liberty is more penetrating and more extensive than elsewhere.

2. *fig.* That touches the heart or feelings intensely; deeply affecting.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 107 Countess penetrating lenity. 1851-5 *BRIMLEY Ess.* *Tennyson* 77 From the penetrating tenderness of his love for the young girl.

3. *fig.* Having power to search with the mind into a thing, having or showing insight; acute, discerning.

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 4 And bent his penetrating Brow, As if he meant to gaze her through. 1711 *ADINSON Spect.* No. 62 78 The most penetrating of all the French Critics. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 89, 237 Then Judgment grows clear and penetrating. 1795 *BURKE Lett.* to *Hussey* (1844) IV. 276 A wise person, of a penetrating and sagacious mind. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ix. Acute features, and a penetrating look. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* ix. 174 It takes a more penetrating and enlightened study to pick out the signs of original unity.

Hence **Penetratingly** *adv.*; **Penetratingness**.

1662 II. *STURM Ind. Natur.* iii. 55 The strength and penetratingness of their smell. 1670 *COLEMAN Lysippon* ii. vii. 332 Even the most penetratingly inquisitive began to grow weary of their suspicion. 1885 *J. LAWTONIAN Miss Cadogan* xvi. 206 Eyang hum penetratingly in her turn.

Penetration (*pen'itrat'ion*), [*ad. late L. penetratō-em*, n. of action from *penetrāre* to **PENETRATE**, cf. *F. pénétration* (Oresme, 14th c.)]

1. The action, or an act, of penetrating or piercing; the passage of anything into or through a body, also, mutual permeation as of two fluids.

1623 *COCKPIT, Penetration*, a piercing. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 585 His Magnetic beam, . . . to each inward part With gentle penetration, though unseen, shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. 1800 *WOLASTON in Phil. Trans.* XC. 241 Two fluids of unequal density are brought into contact, and unite by mutual penetration. 1803 *Rev. XCIII.* 112 Mr. Brisson . . . has observed, that a mutual penetration takes place, when eleven parts of gold are alloyed with one of copper. 1846 R. SCOTT *Havling Island* 95 Curiosity . . . has never induced the proprietor to descend below the penetrations of the ploughshare. 1856 *KAMI, Arch. Napl.* II. App. 301 It became my duty to attempt the penetration of this ice.

b. *Nat. Philos.* Used for a supposed or conceived occupation of the same space by two bodies at the same time: formerly *penetration of dimensions* (Scholastic L. *penetratio dimensionum*). Cf. **IMPENETRABILITY** 2.

1661 *Boyle Spring of Air* ii. iii. (1682) 44, I see not how the examiner's condensation can be performed without *penetration of dimensions* a thing that philosophers in all ages have looked upon as by no means admitted by nature. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lec. Techn.* I. *Penetration of Dimensions*, is a Philosophical way of expressing, That two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other, which is manifestly impossible, and contradictory to Reason. 1830 *KATTE & LARSEN's Mech.* i. 5 There are many instances of apparent penetration; but in all these, the parts of the body which seem to be penetrated are displaced.

2. Power of penetrating, as a measurable quantity or quality. a. *Gunney*. The depth to which a bullet or other projectile will penetrate any material, as earth or metal, against which it is fired.

1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 336 Mr. Robins found this penetration, by experiment, to be only 5 inches. 1892 *GRIFFIN's Breech Loader* 125 The rack is placed about 4 ft. from the ground, and fired at from the standard distance (40 yards), the number of sheets pierced by one or more shots is the penetration. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 May 3/2 The more penetration shells have the better.

b. *Optics*. The power of an optical instrument to enable the observer to see into space, or into an object.

(a) In a telescope. Power of rendering distant objects visible or distinct, considered in relation to their distance, 'space penetrating power'. It is measured by the number of times that the distance of an object would have to be increased in order that it should appear, when viewed through the telescope, exactly as it does to the naked eye at its actual distance. (b) In a microscope. Power of the object-glass to give distinct vision for some distance both beyond and within its exact focus.

1799 *SIR W. HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* (1800) 82 My telescope possessed a power of penetration, which could that of natural vision be 18 times. *Ibid.* 83 We did not stop at the single star, when the penetration of the natural eye was to be ascertained. 1867 *J. HUGO Microsc.* i. ii. 72 Penetration, or that power which enables the observer to see deep into the structure of objects without any alteration of focus.

3. *fig.* The action, or capacity, of penetrating

something with the mind; ability to see mentally into or through a thing; keenness of perception or understanding, insight, acuteness, discernment.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* 1 To the King § 2, I have been possessed with an extreme wonder at the penetration of your judgement. 1709 STRELL *Taller* No. 57 p. 2 You can pretend to be a Man of Penetration. 1769 JENNIS *Let.* xv (1772) 73 Common sense foresees consequences which have escaped your penetration. 1865 DICKENS *Hum. Fr.* iii v, Mrs Lammie [was] a woman of penetration and taste.

4 *attrib.*, as *penetration tariff*: see *quot*. 1890 *Times* 24 Dec. 3/4 M. Nobleman has in this pamphlet defended 'penetration tariffs'. By this expression is meant tariffs which diminish with the distances over which goods are conveyed.

Penetrative (pe-nĕ-trā'tiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *penetrativus*, *f.* ppl. stem of *penetrāre*: see *ACTIVE*. In *F. pénétatif*, -ive (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Having the quality of penetrating

1. Having the quality of piercing, entering, or making its way into anything; *spec.* Having the property of entering through the senses, or of keenly affecting the sense organs, sharp, pungent. Also said of the eye or sight in reference to its piercing quality. Cf. *PENETRATING* *ppl. a.* 1

1797 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v in *Ashm.* (1652) 69 Wherefore it [sweet smell] is in *Aer* more penetrative. 1538 LYNDESAY *Dyane* 73 The air was rycht penetrative. 1578 LYTC *Doctores* ii lxxv 253 The whole herbe is of a strong, and penetrative saour. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i ix 30 Cold is Active and Biting, Penetrative through Glass it self. 1819 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII 401 The churches of England and Scotland so nearly agree in doctrine, that their ordinations might be rendered reciprocally penetrative. 1853 TRINCH *Proverbs* 140 'Where the devil cannot come, he will send', a proverb which excellently sets out the penetrative character of temptations.

2 *fig.* That penetrates to the seat of the feelings. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv xiv 75 Bending downe His corrigeable necke, his face subdu'de To penetrative shame.

3 *fig.* Having the power of mental penetration, characterized by or showing insight; intellectually acute. = *PENETRATING* *ppl. a.* 3.

1777 SWIFT *Ep.* to T. Swift 9 O thou, whose penetrative Wisdom found the South-Sea Rocks and Shelves where Thousands drow'd. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* ii iii 11 iii. § 1 *margin*, Imagination penetrative is concerned not with the combining but apprehending of things. 1871 MORLEY *Voltair* i (1886) 6 So vigorous and minutely penetrative was the quality of his understanding.

Hence **Penetratively** *adv.*, in a penetrative manner, with penetration; **Penetrativeness**, penetrative quality, power of penetration.

1652 FRANCH *Yoshish. Sp.* vii 71 Because of its wonderful penetrativeness leaving no part or places of the body unsearched. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 456 Got by looking more penetratively into those distinct Natures in our Mind. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lat. & Dogma* (1876) 165 By his incomparable lucidity and penetrativeness. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 29/x Of it Principal Tulloch writes penetratively.

Penetrator (pe-nĕ-trā'tor), *a.* [a. late L. *penetrator*, agent-n. from *penetrāre*: see *PENETRARE* and *-OR*.] One who penetrates (*lit.* or *fig.*) 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i 209 A digger of Greek roots, or a penetrator of pyramids. 1829 LYTON *Devereux* iv. v, He is a perfect penetrator into human vices.

† **Pe netre**, *v.* Obs. *rare* = *o.* [a. F. *pénètre-r.*] To penetrate

1533 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 945 To penetre, fausser [=to pierce]. 954 *Penetrer*, to penetre or throw. † **Pe netrive**, *a.* Sc. Obs. Also *penetrive*. [f. stem of *F. pénètre-r* + *-IVE*. Cf. *penser*, *pensive*.] = *PENETRATIVE*.

1480 HENRYSON *Prayer for Pest* 26 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunt. Cl.) 62 Slak ih play that is so penetrive. 1533 BELLINDEN *Livy* i x (S. 1 S.) 56 Thir sex bieth ruschit with maist penetrive and awful wapynnis like be biout of twa mymis togiddir. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. p. vii, For stormis cauld and frostis penetrive.

Penet(e), obs. form of *PENNET*

Pen-feather (pe-nĕ-fĕ-ther), [f. *PEN* *s* + *FEATHER*.]

1. A quill-feather of a bird's wing. 1502 *Withal's Dict.* 17/2 The great feather of a bud called a pen feather, *penna*. 1622 RAY *Disc.* ii iv (1730) 192 How happens it that we find none of their Pen-feathers? 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd. Take care your own pen feathers are strong enough to support you. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/5 Pen-feathers are seen on cycling hats.

2. A young undeveloped feather; a *PIN-FEATHER*. 1877 N. IV *Luc. Gloss.*, *Pen-feathers*, small, undeveloped feathers. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (S. Nott), 'A dont like pluckin this fowl, it's all pen-feathers' *Ibid.* (Reported from many districts, northern and midland.)

Pen-feathered (pe-nĕ-fĕ-ther'd), *a.* [f. *PEN* *s* + *FEATHERED*, in the sense 'feathered with "pens" only'. Cf. the synonymous *PIN-FEATHERED*.]

1. Having the feathers undeveloped, or showing the quills or barrels only, without vanes (see *PEN-FEATHER* 2), as a young bird; half-fledged, not fully fledged; also *fig.* immature, 'callow'. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Atterney* (Arb) 65 His hatching [was] under a Laver, whence though but pen-feather'd, hee hath now nested for himselfe. 1659 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 36 Not a pen-feathered lark who ne'er tried wing. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 My children then were just pen-feather'd, Some little corn for them I gather'd. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Ali.* i lili. 208 The most extra-

ordinary argument, worthy of being set down in any pen-feathered logician's list of fallacies

2 Said of a horse or his hair when rough and bristly.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I 246 So that the Hair stare, and is (what some term) pen-feather'd. 1828 CROWN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pen-feathered*, when the skin or hair of a horse is tough, he is said to be pen-feathered. His hair is so sticky that it resembles pens or feathers. 1874 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Veterinary Med.* (1888) 389 The hair stands on end 'pen feathered'.

Pen-fish, [f. *PEN* *s* + *FISH* *s* 1]

1. A squid or calamary (cf. *PEN* *s* 2 3 c).

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* i. 321/2 The common Calamary or Pen-fish.

2. The sparoid fish *Calamus penna* of the Caribbean Sea: called in Spanish *pen de pluma*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penfold (pe-nĕ-fōld), *sb.* [f. *PEN* *s* 1 + *FOLD* *s* 2.] A fold for penning sheep or cattle, also, an enclosure for stray cattle, etc., a pound: = *PINFOLD* *sb.* (Also *fig.*)

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippis* (1817) 154 Who is betrappt in penfold close is sure At neede to want both ayde and skoutes. 1656 EARL MONTM. *ti. Boccacini's Advers. fr. Pausan.* i. xlvii (1674) 62, I never had in my Penfolds above 500 Sheep. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. O 30 Thence in a straight line to the southern extremity, close by a penfold, of the fence which divides the two fields. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hall bef. Roma* 275 The sheep of the priests, and the cattle That feed in the penfolds of Kings.

Penfold, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans* a. To divide into or as into penfolds. b. To confine in or as in a penfold. = *PINFOLD* *v.*

1830 I TAYLOR *Unstar in Logic in Theol.* etc. (1859) 82 The whole area is penfolded by pews. 1851 — *Wesley* (1852) 105 Those partitionments within which soulless religionists are content to be penfolded.

Penful (pe-nfŭl), [f. *PEN* *s* 2 + *-FUL* 2.] The quantity (of ink) taken up by a pen at one dip, *transf.* as much as one can write with this.

1555 R. BRAHAM *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., I shulde neuer then have daied, to have bestowed hereof one penful of ynce. 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 479 An Act which he had also signed with the same Penful of Ink. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C. Less Ossory* 27 June, I have not picked up a penful [of news] since I wrote to my lord.

Pengolin: see *PANGOLIN*.

Penguin (pengwin, pen'gwin). Also 6-7 pengwin, -gwyn, -gwyn, 7 -guine, (8 pin-). [Origin obscure. see Note below. It appears that the name was first given to the Great Auk or Gare-fowl of the seas of Newfoundland, still called in F. *penguin* or *punguin* (1600 in *Hatz.-Darm.*). But it was soon applied also to the birds now called *penguins*, in F. *manchots* (found by Drake at Magellan's Straits in 1578), which have a general external resemblance to the northern bird, though, in the opinion of zoologists, widely removed in structure. In this sense, also, Du. and Ger. *punguin*, Da. and Sw. *penguin*, all from English.]

† 1. A former name of the Great Auk or Gare-fowl (*Alca impennis*). Obs.

1598 PARKINSON *Let.* 13 Nov. in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 133 Newfoundland is in a temperate Climate. There are many other kind of birdes store, too long to write, especially at one Island named Penguin, where wee may drue them on a plankie into our ship as many as shall lade her. These birdes are also called Penguins, and cannot flie. 1582 Ingram's *Narrative* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 560 The Countrey men call them Penguins (which seemeth to be a Welsh name). 1580 M. Hore's *Voy. Cape Breton* in 1536, *ibid.* 518 They came to part of the West Indies about Cape Bieton, shaping their course thence Northeastwards, untill they came to the Island of Penguin, whereon they went and founde it full of great foules white and gray, as bigge as geese. 1600 J. MASON *New-found-land* 4 The sea fowles, as Gullies, white and gray Penguins. 1664 BUTLER *Hum.* i 1 60 And were invented first from Engins, As Indian Butans were from Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Bird called Penguin by our Seamen, which seems to be *Hoius Gofugel*. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Trav. Resid. Labrador* III. 55 (3 July 1788) A boat came in from Funk Island laden with birds, chiefly penguins. [1863 LVELL *Antig. Man* ii. 15 Among the bones of birds, scarcely any are more frequent. than those of the auk or penguin (*Alca impennis*).]

2. Now, The general name of birds of the family *Spheniscidae*, including several genera of sea-fowl inhabiting the southern hemisphere, as near Cape Horn, the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, etc., distinguished by having the wings represented by scaly 'flippers' or paddles with which they swim under water.

1588 T. CANDISH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 809 The Port of Desire. In this place we had gullies, puetis, penguyns, and seales in abundance. *Ibid.* We put into the Streight of Magellan, and on the 8 [Jan 1597] we came unto the Islands named by Sir Francis Drake the one Bartholomewe Island, and the other Penguin Island. 1591 J. JANE *Last Voy. Candish* *ibid.* (1600) III. 85 This Penguin hath the shape of a bird, but hath no wings, only two stumps in the place of wings. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Here 'Penguin' or Robben Island, near Cape Town] are also birds call'd Pen-guyns (white head in Welch) like Pigmees walking upright. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 26 There are very many great lary fowls upon and about this Island [Robben Island] with great cole-black bodies and very white

heads, called Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Birds of this kind. the Hollanders from their fatness called Penguins. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 There are four kinds, the yellow, or king penguin; the red; the black or holey, from their burrowing under ground; and the jumping jacks, from their motion. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II 167 The penguin as a rule swims under water, rising now and then and resting on the surface. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 45 Under the name *Impennes* we have a group of Birds, the Penguins... The title of an Order can scarcely be refused to them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penguin kind*, *penguin duck*, a variety of the common duck having the feet placed far back so as to induce a nearly erect attitude like that of a penguin; *penguin grass*, the Tussock-grass of the Falkland Islands, *Poa flabellata*, *penguin rookery*, an assemblage of penguins, a penguinery.

18 TRIGEMER *Poultry* 310 (Cass Suppl.) The colours of the *Penguin duck are varied. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 100 Near the shore, where-ever there is a sandy soil, aspecies of grass grows, called *Penguin grass. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 49 Those of the *Penguin kind... with round bills, legs hid in the abdomen, and short wings. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 491/2 The habit of the helpless birds, when breeding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called 'Penguin rookeries'.

[Note. Our earliest examples of the name *penguin* are due to Hakluyt. His account of Hore's Voyage to Cape Breton was taken down by him, some fifty years after the event, from the mouth of Thomas Buts, a survivor of the voyage. If we could be sure that the name 'Penguin Island' dated back to 1536, this would be the earliest occurrence of the word, as it is certainly the earliest English notice of the bird. Ingram's *Narrative*, if reliable, would be evidence for the name in 1582-9, but his tale is discredited, and is thus evidence only that he had heard of the penguin by 1582, four years later than Parkhurst's letter to Hakluyt. The southern fowl, found by Drake (as by Magalhães before him) at Magellan's Straits, is fully described in *The World Encompassed* by Sir Francis Drake, published by his nephew in 1628, 'out of the Notes of Mr. Francis Fletcher', Drake's chaplain (ed. Hakl. Soc., 1854, p. 75), but no name is there given to it. The name occurs however in a MS. of 1677, stated to be a transcript of Fletcher's original Notes of 1578. 'infinite were the number of fowles, which the Welsh men named Penguin, and Magilanus termed them geese' (*ibid.* 72), but the absence of the name from the printed work of 1628, and from three other 16th c. accounts of the voyage (*ibid.* Appendix 217, 227, 279), in which the bird is described, makes the occurrence of *penguin* in Fletcher's original Notes somewhat doubtful. The name certainly occurs in the narrative of Candish or Cavendish, 1588; though his statement that Drake named one of the isles 'Penguin Island' is at variance with that of the eye-witnesses Fletcher and Winter (*ibid.* 76, 279), who both state that he named it *St. George's Island* 'in honour of England'. The attribution of the name *penguin* to 'the Welsh men', and its explanation as Welsh *pen gwyn* 'white head', appears also in Ingram, and later in Sir Thomas Herbert's *Travels*—in ed. 1634, as a surmise, in ed. 1638 as an accepted fact. But, besides that the Great Auk had not a white head (though it had white spots in front of the eyes), there are obvious historical difficulties, which some would remove in part by supposing the name to have been originally given by Breton fishermen. Other suggestions that the name is derived from L. *punguis* 'fat', or is an alteration of 'pin-wing', referring to the rudimentary wings, are merely unsupported conjectures.]

Penguin, var. *PINGVIN*, a West Indian plant.

Penguinery (pe-ngwin-erĭ), [f. *PENGWIN* + *-ERY*.] An assemblage or colony of penguins; a place where penguins congregate and breed.

1839 FITZROY *Narr. 'Adventures'* i. 388 The old bird gets on a little eminence, and makes a great noise... holding its head up in the air, as if it were haranguing the penguinery.

Pen-gun, *Sc.* [f. *PEN* *s* 2 + *GUN* *s* 1.] A toy air-gun made from a quill; a pop-gun. 'To crack like a pen-gun: to be very loquacious' (JAMESON).

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xvi, This mad queen, after cracking like a pen-gun, and skirling like a pea-hen for the hall night. 1821 BLACKB. *Mag.* Aug. 35 (Jan.) Pen guns are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market, which turnip, cut in thin slices and boxed through with the quill, forms the charge. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* i 37 He sang, talked like a pen-gun.

Penholder (pe-nhōl-der), [f. *PEN* *s* 2 + *HOLDER* 1.] A holder for a (steel or other) pen, consisting of a cylindrical rod of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, with a metal barrel or other device at the end into which a pen or 'nib' (see *PEN* *s* 2 4) may be fixed; the pen and penholder together forming a writing instrument or 'pen' of which the penholder forms the handle.

1815 WELLINGTON *Let. to Sir C. Flint* 19 June (in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. (1804) 9/2), A small silver or thick glass inkstand, with one of Braham's patent penholders and one of his pens. 1859 LAMBETH *Turning* 37 Any long slender piece of work, as a screen handle or a pen holder.

Peni, obs. form of *PENNY*.

Penial (pĕ-ni-āl), *a.* Anat. [f. *PENIS* + *-IAL*.] Belonging to or connected with the penis.

1877 COURTS & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 535 A dependent lobe, occupying the site of the penial sheath of the male. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 33 Mammals of the Rodent and other orders, possess a penial ossicle.

† **Penible**, *a.* Obs. Forms. 4 *peynible*, 4-5 *peyn*, *penyible*; 5 *peim*, 7 *penible*. [a. F. *pénible* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. penne* pain; see *-BLE*.] 1. Painstaking, careful; putting forth effort, hard-working.

1836 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 658 The moore trewe if bat it wote possible She was to hym in loue and moore penyible.

— *Penib's T* 310. I seye, so woishpful a creature. So penible in the verie, and curtesie che. 1481 *CANTON Goddoff* 209 The horses, were in this bataylle more stronge, and more penible than were the horses of the tukes

2 Causing or involving pain or trouble, painful. 1466 *LYCO. De Guit Pityr* 6634 With many woundys ful tanyble, And rebukys ful penible 1430-40 — *Bochas* 1 st (1554) 22 b. Tell on anon, if it be possible, Which of their sorowes is fond most penible 1633 *HAIR Dut of Disasid* Intro. 27 Ihs [Physician's] profession being in it selfe so penible and laborious

Hence **Penibly** (peynibly) *adv.*, painstakingly. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5802 A tiew man pat wyl setue be to pay, Peyneble, al pat he may 1610 10339 But enery tyme was redy And seruede hym peynibly

Penicil (pe nisl) [ad L. *penicill-us* PENICIL.] 1. *Nat. Hist.* A small bundle or tuft of slightly diverging hairs, resembling a paint-brush. 1866 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol* IV. xvi 277

2. *Med.* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers' (Webster 1848-32)

Penicillate (pe'nislāt), a *Nat. Hist.* [f L. *penicill-us* (see prec) + -ATE² Cf mod F. *penicillé*.] a. Furnished with a penicil or penicils; having a small tuft or tufts of hairs, scales, etc b. Formed into or forming a small tuft or brush. c. Having markings like those made with a penicil or brush; streaked, pencilled

1899 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 147 Joints [of tarsi] penicillate-dilated. 1835 *KIRBY Hab & Inst Anim* II. xvi 66 The penicillate family is remarkable for several penicils or tufts of long and short scales, which distinguish the sides of the body. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 310 Rumex stigmas penicillate.

So **Penicillated** a. = prec; **Penicillately** *adv.*, in the form of a penicil; **Penicillation**, a growth of hairs, etc, in the form of a penicil

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) II 556 The black points sometimes present a stellated or penicillated arrangement 1846 *DANA Zoolph.* (1848) 127 The inner row [of tentacles], furnished with a short fibrous penicillation at the ends 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 22 Filaments in filiform fasciculi, which are often much elongate and penicillately exerted from the open common sheath

Penicilliform (penisil'fɔrm), a [ad. mod L. *penicilliformis*, f. *penicill-us*. see -FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hair-pencil; 'arranged in a brush or tuft' (*Syd Soc Lex*)

1811 in *HOOPER Med Dict* 1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 465 fasciculate, penicilliform filaments, folded in the direction of their length. 1857 *MAYNE Expos Lex*, *Penicilliformis*, resembling a hair-pencil. penicilliform

|| **Penicillium** (penisil'izm) [mod Bot.L., f L. *penicill-us*, -um.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, including several of the common moulds

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* II. 1. 298 Portions of penicillium and aspergillum moulds. 1874 *COOKES Fungus* 3 The spores of Penicillium are capable of being transformed into yeast

2 *Nat Hist* and *Anat* = PENICIL 1, PENICILLUS 1 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Penicillium*, term for a tuft-like mass of vessels or fibres spreading out from one point

|| **Penicillus** (penisil'izs). Pl. -i. [L. see PENICIL, PENICIL.]

1. *Anat.* Each of the tufts formed by the ramifications of the portal vein in the liver, and of the minute arteries in the spleen.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 332 Absorbed from the penicilli or pores of the liver. 1878 tr *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl Med VIII* 353 Each penicillus [in the spleen] with the corresponding veins, forms a closed and independent vascular system.

2. = PENICIL 2.

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl*, *Penicillus*, among churgeons is used for a tent, to be put in wounds or ulcers. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Penide. ? Obs. Forms. 4-5 penyde, 5-7 penede, 6 -idae, 6-7 -idae, 7 penid, 5-9 penide. See also PENNET. [a F. *penide* (15th c in Godef.), ad. med.L. *penidium*, usually pl. -a (Constantinus Afer a 1100), a. med.Gr. *penidion*, -ia = 'spuma sacchari' (frequent in Byzantine medical writers, e.g. Actuarius and Nicolaus Myrepsus); supposed to be ad. Pers. پندید *pānid* refined sugar, in Arab. *al-fānid*: see ALPHENIO (Thence also *Diapenidion*) Cf. Dozy & Engelmann *Glossaire* s.v. *Alfenique*, and Devic (Littré *Suppl.*)] A piece or stick of barley-sugar, or of a similar preparation of sugar, used as a remedy for colds. (Usually pl.)

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro iij lb penydes, ijs. c 1400 *Langfranc's Currg* 219 Sepe it wip a liti salt & 3eue it be pncient & do peron penidis. 1533 *ELVOT Cast Helthe* (1541) 81 If there be no feuer, penidees, malowes, orange, gourdies. c 1623 *LONGE Poore Mans Talant* (Hunter Cl) 28 Take of sugar penedes to the quantity of them all. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* I. 177 With sugar Penids make a Bolus for one dose. 1821 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 204 If the boiled and yet soft sugar be rapidly extended, and pulled over a hook, it becomes opaque and white, and then constitutes *pulled sugar*, or *penides*

† **Penidiate**, a. Obs. rare. [f. med.L. *penid-um*: see -ATE².] In *sugar penidiate*, app. = prec.

1856 *RIDGLEY Physich* 258 Sugar Penidiate, three ounces.

Peniform (pē'nifɔrm), a [f. L. *peni-s* + -i)FORM] Of the form of, or resembling, a penis

1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X 76.

Penigrasse, -gres(se, obs ff. PENNY-GRASS.

Penil (pē'nɪl). [a F. *penil* (12-13th c) — L type *peniculinum*, dim. of *pecten* 'comb', in sense 'hair of the pubes'] The suprapubic or hypogastric region; the pubes

1842 *DUNGLISON Med Lex*, *Penil*, mons veneris 1857 *BULLOCK Casanova's Medwif* 45 Found on the penil, the labia majora, and the genito-crural folds

† **Penile**, **penisile**, *sb* Obs Also *penne-iale* [f L. *penno* — almost (see *PENNE*) + *ile*, ISLE, after *peninsula* Cf F. *presqu'île*] = PENINSULA.

1611 *SEED Hist Ct Brit* ix. xii (1623) 703 A great Cape of Land or penile in Normandy 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 280 From thence he suddenly escaped to the penile of Pharus 1627 *SEED England* 1 § 6 Britaine thereby is of a supposed penis made an Island 1668 *WILKINS Real Char* ii. 1 § 3 53 Promontory, Cape, Point, Pence-ile 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dis Physich* 39 Podalirus had her, endow'd with the Penisle call'd Chaeonesus, for his Pains

Penile (pē'nɪl), a. *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *penil-is*, f. *PENIS*] = PENIAL

1861 *BUMSTAD Ven Dis.* (1879) 319 1889 *TREVES Man Surg* III 633 If the calculus be in the penis part [of the urethra] 1897 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med* II. 108.

Penillion see PENNILL.

Peninsula (pē'nɪnsɪlə) Pl. -as (-āz), formerly -æ Also 7 in anglicized form (or from Fr) *peninsul*, -e. [a. L. *peninsula*, f. *penne*, *PENNE* — almost + *insula* island. in F. *peninsule* (1544 in *Hatzl-Darm*) *Peninsula* in *Livy* and *Pliny* is translated by *Holland denisse island*]

A piece of land that is almost an island, being nearly surrounded by water; by extension, any piece of land projecting into the sea, so that the greater part of its boundary is coast-line; e.g. Hindostan, the Balkan Peninsula

1538 *LELAND Itin.* III. 21 This Peninsula to cumpace it by the Rote Inkith lile of a Mile. 1577 *HARRISON England* I viii in *Holshed* I. 14 b/2 None Islands at all but one lytle Byland, Cape or Peninsula. 1612 *CAPR. SMITH Map Virginia* 4 Their coone-felds being guded theien in a manner as Peninsulass 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 220 A promontory in forme of a pene usula. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hth* ii. xxiii (1821) 434 That Pen-insula (being strong in its owne nature). 1754 *Pocock Trav. Eng.* (Camden) II. 108 Crossing over in a boat to the peninsula of Selsey 1807 *PINKERTON Geog* II. 203 The Malaina peninsula. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl* (1868) I. 1 7 The Spanish and Italian Peninsulas have had a different history

β 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. xiv. (1614) 816 Next to that necke or narrow extant of Land kintix the two great Peninsuls of the North and South America together. 1617 *MORISON Itin* 1 257 A Hill like a Peninsul *Itin* 274 The region or County called Fife which is a Peninsule . lying between two creekes of the Sea called Frith and Taye. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 351 A Pen-insule some call it and so Ise.

b. *The Peninsula* (spec.). Spain and Portugal.

1775 R. TWISS *Trav Port & Sp.* 8 This peninsula (as the natives call Portugal and Spain) 1812 *SCOTT Let to Mus* 7 *Bailie* 4 Apr. My thoughts are anxiously turned to the Peninsula 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 290 The romantic race which had once swayed the Peninsula.

Peninsular (pē'nɪnsɪlə), a. (sb.) [f. L. type **peninsularis* cf F. *peninsulaire* (1556 in *Hatzl-Darm*); see prec. and -AR] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a peninsula.

1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* 82 Inclosed after a peninsular figure between Danubius and the sea. a 1771 R. WOOD *Ess Homer, Troade* (1775) 312 Its compact peninsular form 1869 *FREEMAN Norm Conq* (1876) III. xii 123 An insular or peninsular site was specially sought out.

b. *spec.* (usually with capital.) Of or pertaining to the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, or (esp.) the war carried on there in 1808-14 between the French under Napoleon and the English, Spanish, and Portuguese under Wellington

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Sept 594/a The main objects of the peninsular War a 1863 *THACKERAY Mr. & Mrs. Barry* ii. He is an old Peninsular man. 1867 *CHAMBERS' Encycl* VIII. 262 Peninsular and Oriental Company . in 1840 had then had an existence of three years' duration as the Peninsular Company, which carried mails to Portugal and the South of Spain. 1869 *SIR H. MAXWELL Wellington* I. xiv 373 The Peninsular Campaign

B. sb a An inhabitant of a peninsula. b. A soldier of the Peninsular war

1888 Q. Rev. CLXVII. 196 He [Besant] speaks of the ruffing captain, who was no doubt 'an old Peninsular' 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Oct 319/2 The Arabs traded with the far-off peninsulars

Peninsularity (pē'nɪnsɪlə'rɪti). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf INSULARITY] a. The condition of being a peninsula. b. The character or habit of mind resulting from living in a peninsula, and thus having little contact with people of other nations.

1882 G. ALLEN in *Pop. Sci Monthly* XX 599 Amusing chat about the peninsularity of the Spaniards. 1891 J. WINSTON *Columbus xviii* 426 There is no proof that he ever suspected the peninsularity of Cuba

Peninsulate (pē'nɪnsɪlət), v [f. *PENINSULA* + -ATE³; after *insulate*.] *trans.* To make into a peninsula, to surround (a piece of land) almost completely, as water, to divide into peninsulas.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 52 Newton Water and Avon ren so neare togither in the botom of the West Suburbe of Malmesbyri, that there within a Burbolt shot the Toun is peninsuland. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* ii. 1772, 22 A detached

tiact peninsulated by sea, lake or river. 1796 *MORSE Amer Geog* I 534 There are six considerable rivers which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state 1902 W. CROSSING in *Dawn N* 4 Q. July 98 The tongue of land peninsulated by the Swincombe river and the West Dart fig 1809-20 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1866) 338 The steam may appear to comprehend and misle some particular department of knowledge which even then it only peninsulates

Hence **Peninsulated** *ppl* a

1781 *WYNDHAM Tour* (ed 2) 36 The bold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated knoles 1846 *McCulloch Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I 53 The coast of Caenarvonshire, southward from Menai Straits, is formed by the peninsulated hundred of Lileyn 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Peninsle Mentions* 1 16 The picturesquely peninsulated shores of the Mediterranean.

† **Penintime**, a. Obs [f. L. *penne* — almost, *PENNE* + *intim-us* innermost] Innermost but one.

1686 *Phil Trans* XVI. 8: The second or penintime Satellite of Saturn 1718 J. POUND *ibid* XXX 771 The Radix of the penintime or second Satellite

Peninvariant (pē'nɪnvə'riənt) *Math* [f. *PENNE* + INVARIANT.] = SEMINVARIANT.

1860 *CAYLEY Coll Math Papers* IV 606 The leading coefficient of a covariant in any covariant of a binary quantic has been termed a *peninvariant*, but a more appropriate term is *seminvariant*.

Penirial (l. -ryal, obs. forms of PENNYROYAL.

|| **Penis** (pē'nɪs). Pl. *penes* (-iz) [L. *penis* orig. = *cauda* 'tail', afterwards as here] The mitio-milient or copulatory organ of any male animal (in Mammalia also traversed by the urethra).

In *Zool* sometimes extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without intromission In *Entom*, formerly used to include in addition accessory structures, as clasper 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Diet* (ed 2), *Penis*, the Yaid, made up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin, and Fore-skin, &c. 1739 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 325 An itching in the top of the penis 1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 339 Becoming incorporated with the fibres of the symphysis pubis, and the suspensory ligament of the penis. 1841-71 T. R. JONKS *Anim Kingd.* (ed. 4) 169 In *Planaria tremellaria*, the penis is a white contractile body, enclosed, when in a retracted state, in a small oval pouch.

b. *Comd*, as *penis-dome*, an ossification occurring in the penis in certain Mammalia.

1836-9 *Loud Cycl Anat.* II. 725/1 The repetition in the clitoris... of the penis-bone of the male.

Penis, obs. pl. of PENNY.

Penisle: see PENNILE sb.

Penistone (penis'tɒn). Forms: 6 *pen(n)ē*-, *penne*-, 6-8 *penny*-, 6-9 *pennistone*, 7 *penyston*, 7-8 *pen(n)iston*, 7- *pennistone*. [Name of a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the cloth so named was made.]

† L. A kind of coarse woollen cloth formerly used for garments, linings, etc. *Obs.*

1551-2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c. 6 § 1 Clothes commonlye called Pennystones or Forest Whites . shall conteyne in lengthe beinge wett betwixt twelve and thirtene yardes. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 21 A Bagge of whyte woollen cloth (whether the same be Pennystone or Karsie), a 1600 'I. SMITH *Let in Strype Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix 401/2 Coarse Cloths made in the North Parts, as Northern Cottons . Checks, and Penistones 1616 in *Rep Comm Ind Charities* (1834) XXXI. 731, 402 to be laid out in red peniston for four petticoats 1798 *Eng Gazette* (ed 2) s.v. *Starbridge*, Abundance of cloths, . kerseys, cottons, penistons, and fustians, are brought to it from Yorkshire and Lancashire. *Attrib.* 1666 *New Eng Hist & Gen Reg.* (1850) IV. 125 It is my will y^t my cousine Elizabeth fitch have my searge gowne, and my Read penniston petticoate. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 387 Poor drenched storm-dashed devils in their blue penistone great coats shivering on the opposite bank.

2 **Penistone flags**, sandstone flags from the Coal Measures around Penistone, used for paving-stones.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* vii. 111/1 Rough Stone, or Penny Stone are rough cut out of the Quarry 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc *Geol Yorksh. Coal-field* v § 3.77 The Penistone Flags are a group of very variable sandstones, with a few thin and poor coals. They are best developed around Penistone, and may be traced thence southwards to Sheffield.

Penitauncery, obs. form of PENITENTIARY.

Penitence (penit'ens). Also 4-5 *penyence*, (7 *peni*-), 5 *penitaunce*. [a OF. *penitence* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *penitētia* (later *peni*-, *pēni*-), n. of condition f. *penitēns*: see PENITENT and -ENCE. OF. *penitence*, as the learned form in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular *penaunce*, PENANCE]

1. The undergoing of some discipline or exercise, voluntary or imposed by spiritual authority, in outward expression of repentance, and expiation of an offence; = *PENANCE* sb 2. Now rare, and usually including sense 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 61 Swa ure louerd ihesu crist fette adam ut of helle, þo þe hedde his penitence enden, and swa he wile us ec, þanne we hauen ure penitence fulended. a 1225 *Ancre* R. 348 Efter schreite, hit felleð to speken of Penitence, þet is dedbote. c 1366 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P. 11 Penitence is the waymentynge of man that sorweth for his synne and pyeth hym self for he hath mysdoon. 1483 *CANTON Late Iv*. And whanne thow hast accompysshed the penyence which the preest hath gyuen to the. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. i § 2 The course of discipline in former Ages reformed open Transgressors by putting them unto offices of open penitence: especially Confession. 1796 *BURNES Mem. Metastasio* I. 206, I shall undertake this business, as a penitence for my sins. 1822 K. DICKY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 290 The ruins of Chantilly where

the great Condé ended his days in retirement and the practice of penitence 1882a *Ouida's Marcellina* l. iii 66 Its very priests were sent to Santa Tasilas as a penitence.

2. The fact or state of being penitent, contrition or sorrow for sin committed, with desire and intention of amendment, repentance. (The prevailing sense)

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* v. iv 81 By Penitence th' Eternal's wrath's appeas'd. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* vi. iii § 4 The question why David's confession should be held for effectual penitence, and not Saul's 1658 BRAMHALL *Schism* i. viii, The degree of the delinquents penitence or impentence. 1742-a GRAY *Agrippina* 179 In lieu of penitence and vain remorse. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Is this the way you show your penitence? 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr Wortle's School* i. 11, He was one who thought that there should be a place of penitence allowed to those who had clearly repented of their errors.

3. Comb., as (sense 1) *penitence-garment*.

1882-3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III, 2471/r (Waldenses) Travelling two and two together, clad in woollen penitence-garments

† **Penitencer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *penet*, 4-5 *penyt*, 4-6 *penyt*, 4-8 *penyt*; 4-5 *anocer* (e), 4-6 *anocer*, 5 *encere*, 5-7 *encer*, 6 *enser*, -ar, (7-8 *entier*). [a *F. pénitencier*, ad med.L. *pénitens*, *pénitentiarius*, which took the place of the popular *F.* form *penancier*, PENANCE]

1. In the mediæval Church, a priest appointed to hear confession, assign penance, and give absolution in extraordinary cases; a penitentiary.

a 1350 S. Andrew 309 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 8 Ledes hir to mi penitencere, For of me has he playn powere 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 151 A Frete Prechoure cleped Raymond He was Penytencere undir the Pope 1538 BALDWIN *Three Leaves* 1478 *Hypocritus* I am a great penytensar, And syt at the pardon. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vii. iv, 136 Of them sponge the bastard penitenciers in the daies of Ihon the XXII 1556 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Penitencer*, .. the Priest, &c that enjoyns the offender his penance 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg.* Ser. 1 St. Nicholas, There is Mess Michael, and holy Mess John, Sago Penitencers I ween be they]

2. One undergoing penance; = PENANCE 2. *rare*. a 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd's *Treat Wyclif* (1851) 152 And for her wenches and for her children, hem þei wolen not prinson, but make hem penytencers. [So OF *penitencier*.]

Penitency (penitēnsi). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *pénit-*, *pénitētia* - see PENITENCE and -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being penitent.

1. Penitence as a state; 1. *repentance*.

1540 *Seven Deadly Sins* 117 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 218 The rote of an erbe i sholde vp hale, Men call it chasteite, and pounde it with penytencie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxii § 7 Their Fastings were partly in token of penitence. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Unnat. Ruther* Wks ii. 139/r Hee dyed with great penytencie and renouce of Conscience. a 1708 REVEREND *Thos Theol.* (1710) II. 275 Works of penitency. Humbling ourselves for sin, setting ourselves against it, turning ourselves from it 1863 KEBBLE *Rp Wilson* xix 642 The penitency, of so conspicuous an adversary could not but encourage any favourable change - taking place in men's minds towards the Bishop.

2. A penitential practice or discipline; = PENITENCE 1, PENANCE. *Obs.* *rare*.

1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxii § 13 Two kinds there wer of publike penitencie, the one belonging to notorious offenders, the other appertaining to the whole church and unto every seuerall person whose the same containeth 1670 G. H. HAST *Cardinals* iii. 1 217 Ecclesiasticks who formerly employ'd their whole times in heaping up Penitencies and Fastings. 1765 *Warn. for Housekeepers* 5-6 For to take our penitency, And boose the water cold.

Penitent (penitēnt), a. and sb. Also 4 *penytant*, 4-6 *penytent*. [a OF. *pénitent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pénitēnt-em*, pr. pple of *pénitēre* (*pénit-*, *pénit-*) to repent; this as a learned form, in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular OF. *penant*, -ant, and ME. *penant*. In *pénitēre* and its derivatives, the original L. form is held to have been with *pén-*, but in med.L. *pén-* was usual; in Romance *pe-*.]

A. *adj.* 1. That repents, with serious purpose to amend the sin or wrongdoing; repentant, contrite. a 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxxiv (*Pelagius*) 190 [I pray] þat þume penytent wald take & to Iesu reconforte me. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* 7 13 He shal be verray penitent 1432-30 tr. *Flugden* (Rolls) IV 461 [Titus] seide that he hadde never that thyng in his lyfe wherof he was soory and penitente 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Absolution*. To declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their synnes 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1097 So spake our Father penitent, nor Eve felt less remorse 1725 Dr. For *Voy round World* (1840) 46, I made him take two of those penitent mutineers with him 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Pars. Sermon* III. viii, A penitent prodigal who has squandered God's gifts. 1902 W. H. NOBLE *Credit of County* ii, She was in short penit, but scarcely to the extent of being remorseful.

b. *transf.* of things. Expressive of repentance. 1723 Dr. For *Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Though she wrote me several penitent letters, acknowledging her crime, and begging me to forgive her

† 2. Regretful, grieved; relenting, sorry, vexed. Const. of *upon*. *Obs.* *rare*.

1533 ELLIENDE *Livy* v (1822) 439 Ye sal nocht be penitent of our faith, nor we sal nocht be penitent of yours empire 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Manasseh*, Thou art our Lord, most high, benigne, long-suffering, and very merciful, and penitent upon the wickedness of men

3. Undergoing penance. In quot. 1613 *transf*

Proper to penance or fasting days: cf. PENANCE sb. 3 b, LENTEN a. 2.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii 52 But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray, Are penitent for your default to day. 1613 BACON & FL. *Coscomb* ii. 11, Not a doore open now, but double bard, the very smiths that were halfe venturers, drink penitent single ale.

B. sb. 1. One who repents; a repentant sinner 1434 *Misyn Mending of Life* 208 Emonge þis þe penitent manly hym-self bus vse & gostely armoure take. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/r For penitentes are accounted among the good 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 53 The earl of Rochester is lately dead, and though he lived but a debauch'd kind of life, yet he died a great penitent a 1740 WATERLAND *Serm.*, 1 *John* iii. 9 (1742) II. 23 The question was not about dying Penitents 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Cobb*, lx1, The only unchallengeable way of making sincere penitents.

2. A person performing (ecclesiastical) penance; one under the direction of a confessor; also, in the early church, a member of one of four ranks into which those guilty of any of the mortal sins were divided (see quot. 1850).

1422-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xiii (1513) H. vj, As a penitent in contrition Yeu you dysraye a 1425 Langt. *P. Pl. C.* v. 130 Prouisor oper prest oper penant [Comb. MS. f. 5 35, penytant] for his synnes. 1545 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. 42 Guenhera was after hys death deuoutly incyned into amesburye nondrye, as a penitent. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* iii. v 97 Of myon'd penitents There's foure or fise, to great S. Iagues bound, Aheadie at my house. 1662 *Jesuits Reasons* (1675) N. iv, Who having been Scholars of the Jesuits, were actually, when they dyed, Penitents of the Jesuits 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fastis* ii (1739) 437 A Penitent, who after Baptism having committed some grievous Sin, was excluded the Assemblies of Christians 1850 NEALE *East Ch. I.* ii. 208 The four orders of penitents were the *Flentes*, whose place was in the porch, the *Audientes*, in the narthex, the *Consistentes* and *Substrati*, in the lower part of the nave 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. 11, The King clad only in the thin white linen dress of the penitent.

3. *pl.* A name designating various Roman Catholic congregations or orders, associated for mutual discipline, the giving of religious aid to criminals, etc., or forming refuges for reformed prostitutes. Rarely in *sing.*, a member of such an association.

1693 tr. *Emmanuel's Hist. Monast.* Ord. xii 221 Henry the III, having seen the Procession of the White Penitents at Avignon 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccles. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi 449 Those of the Third Order of St. Francis, who are called *Penitents*, were at first only a Congregation of Seculars of both Sexes. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Penitents*, .. certain fraternities, or societies of persons who assemble together for prayers, make processions bare-footed, their faces covered with linen, and give themselves discipline, &c. There are *white penitents* in Italy, at Avignon, and at Lyons. These are also *blue penitents*, and *black penitents*, which last assist criminals at their death, and give them burial. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian Profl.* (1826) 3 A church belonging to a very ancient convent of the order of the Black Penitents 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 224 1871 HOOKER *Ch. Dict.* 577

† 4. Pultenham's name for the rhetorical figure, by which the speaker or writer subsequently retracts or corrects a term used by him. *Obs.*

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* iii. xix. (Arb.) 224 Otherwhiles we speake and be sorry for it, as if we had not wel spoken, so that we seeme to call in our word agayne, and to put in another fitter for the purpose for which the Greeks called this the figure of repentance. I following the Greeke original, choose to call him the penitent, or repentant.

5. *attrib.* Penitent-form, a form or bench for penitents; the 'stool of repentance'.

1897 HALL CAINE *Deemster* iii. 45 The Testament falling open on to the penitent-form. 1896 ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* 305 (E. D. D.) An' yond's the penitent-form.

Penitential (penitēnsiāl), a. and sb. Also 6-7 -all, 6 *penytentoyal* (1), 7 *penytential*. [ad med. L. *pénitentiālis*, f. *pénit-*, *pénitētia* - see PENITENCE and -AL. Cf. *F. pénitentiel*; in 14-15th c. *penitential*, -tial (in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or expressive of penitence or repentance.

1592 *Nobody & Someb* 942 in Simpson *Shaks.* (1878) I. 373, I know his penitential words proceede from a remorsefull spirit. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Antidote* iii, When you have shed some penitential teares For wronging of Palemon 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 139 7 9 Samson, touched with this reproach, makes a reply equally penitential and pious. 1845 FABER *Hymns*, *My God, how wonderful Thou art!* I worship thee with trembling hope And penitential teares 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xx. 263 The gloom of penitential life.

b. *Penitential Psalm*: A name given to seven psalms (vi, xxxi, xxxviii, li, cx, cxxx, cxliii) which give especial expression to the feelings of penitence. (The earliest use of the *adj.* in Eng.)

1508 FISHER (*title*) The fruitful saynges of Dauyd the kynge & prophete in the seven penytentycall psalmes *Ibid* Wks (1876) 22 *Beati quorum*. This psalm of a good congruence is called a penytentycall psalm because penance is so dylygently treated and spoken of in it 1658 *Whole Duty Man*, *Pray. Devot.* 611 This Penitential Psalm [i.] may also fity be used 1720 J. BINGHAM *Chr. Antiq.* xiii. x § 13 The common Psalm of confession, or the penitential Psalm .. being no other but the fifty-first Psalm 1885 *Cath. Dict.*, *Penitential Psalms*. .. Possidius tells us that St. Augustine, when dying, caused the penitential psalms, which are few in number, to be fixed on the wall opposite his bed. Probably our penitential psalms are meant.

2. Pertaining to, expressive of, or constituting

ecclesiastical penance; of the nature of a penance

Penitential robe, a robe worn by a public penitent. a 1535 FISHER *Spir. Consolat* Wks (1876) 362 Doe you the suffrages for your owne soule, whether they be prayers or almes dedes, or any other penitential paynfullnesse 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. 37 1 theodorus published a serten boke of hys owne makynge, called A penytentycall summe. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 200 The Popes Legate, who came thither to impose upon her I know not what penitential Confession for sixteen. days, for consenting to marry our King without the Popes dispensation. 1761 COWPER *Truth* 95 Of all his conduct this the genuine sense—My penitential stripes, my streaming blood, Have purchas'd Heaven, and prove my title good 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 819 In penitential robes, with candle in his hand, and words of submission in his mouth. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 652/2 From the latter part of the tenth century flogging was added to the other penitential exercises.

fig. 1885 H. JAMES *Lit. Tour xxx* 192 Streets.. paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise penitential.

B. sb. 1. A person performing or undergoing penance, a penitent. Also, in humorous allusion (quot. 1664), a prisoner. *rare*.

1627 E. F. HUST *Ledu.* II (1680) 16 Such melancholy Meditations are deemed a fit food for Penitentials, rather than a necessary reflection for the stomach of Regal authority 1664 BUTLER *Ihud* ii. 1. 819 Then in their Robes the Penitentials Aie steight presented with Crisentials. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 413 A cathedral in which a hundred thousand penitentials might have prayed

2. A book containing in codified form the canons of the Church relating to penance, its imposition, etc.; a penitentiary manual; = med.L. *pénitentiāle*, *liber pénitentiālis*.

1628 SILDEN *Hist. Tihes vii* 169 A Penitential made for direction of Priests in auricular Confession 1657 Jna TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. v. (1719) 216 This Advice was insorted into the Penitential of England in the time of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury 1788 GRAY *Dioc. & P.* lviii (1790) XI. 26 This mode of legislation was invented by the Greeks; then *penitentials* were translated, or imitated, in the Latin Church. 1874 SYMONS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 201 The Anglo-Saxon Canons and Penitentials of the tenth century are in great part translations.

3. *pl.* Short for *Penitential Psalms*: see A. i. b.

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 143 That of David in the chiefe of his Penitentials, Wash mee with hyssop, &c. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 24 The words of the LI Psalm, or some other of the Penitentials

4. *pl.* The signs, manners, utterances, demeanour, or behaviour of a penitent, apologetic demeanour, appearance, or behaviour? *Obs.* b. Mourning garments, black clothes (*collog*)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) V. iii. 29 How odious does sorrow make an ugly face!—Thine, Jack, and this old bedlam's, in penitentials, instead of moving compassion, must evermore continue hated. 1755 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. xviii 222 (heading) Displays Mrs. Betsy in her penitentials 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Doire* II. 146 During this interval Lord Oswald was quite in his penitentials, entreating his dear angel to return. 1851 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iv. 100, .. emerged from his room in a full suit of Sunday penitentials.

† 5. *pl.* The members of some monastic order: = PENITENT B. 3. *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 15 At St. Peters Pallace there meete 20 pilgrims; 14 from the Timity and seven from St. Peters Penitentials.

Hence **Penitentially** *adv.*, in a penitential manner, in the manner of a penitent.

1648 JENKYN *Bind Guide* iv. 68 You. acknowledge it [the charge] true, though not penitentially, but impudently. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 97 The soul may be sorrowfully and penitentially sensible of its sins.

Penitentiary (penitēnsiārī), a. and sb. Also 5-7 -enci-, 7 *pénit-*, *pénit-*. [ad med.L. *pénitentiāri-us* *adj.* and sb., f. L. *pénit-*, *pénitētia* - see PENITENCE - see -ARY 1 The sb. senses represent various ellipt. or absolute uses of the L. *adj.*, viz. med.L. *pénitentiārius*, *pénitentiāria*, **pénitentiārium*; also = med.L. *pénitentiāle* = *liber pénitentiālis*. These are thus in their proximate derivation independent formations, though all going back to the *adj.* in L., Fr., or Eng. On this account the *adj.* is here placed first, though some of the sb. senses, taken direct from L. or Fr., were earlier in Eng. use.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to penance; administering, or undergoing, penance.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1590) 576 He did quite take awaye the office of that penitentiare Priesthood 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer* 145 Standyng in dyspayred case, is enforced daily to runne to the second table of Penitentiary Confession for relief 1666 JACKSON *Creed* viii. ii. 11 His entertainment, more despicable than the lodging or entertainment of Penitentiary Pilgrims 1629 in Chalmers *Ann. Buff.* (1893) II. 27 He would be enjoined to satisfie in saclothe upon the penitentiare seat. 1678 *Lively Orac.* vii. ix, The penitentiary books and canons 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 423 The schism led to the appointment of a penitentiary priest in the Catholic Churches

2. Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence; repentant. *rare*.

1791 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 15/2 To publish what might be considered as a penitentiary declaration a 1806 C. J. FOX *Regn. Jas.* II (1808) 169 After the death of his friends he wrote a penitentiary letter to his father 1817 CHAMBERS *Astron. Disc.* vii (1830) 285 At one with the humblest and most penitentiary feeling which Christianity can awaken.

3. Intended for or relating to the penal and re-

formatory treatment of criminals. *Penitentiary House* = *PENITENTIARY B. 7. Penitentiary Act*, the Act 19 Geo. III, c. 74.

1796 BENTHAM *Pragm. Govt* (ed. 2) Pref., The Penitentiary system had for its first advocates Mr Eden and Sir William Blackstone 1777 *Howard Prisons Eng* in (1792) 42 The highwayman, the footpad, the habitual thief... should end their days in a penitentiary house, rather than on the gallows. 1799 *Act 19 Geo. III, c. 74* § 5 They shall erect two plain strong, and substantial Edifices or Houses, which shall be called The Penitentiary Houses, for the purpose of confining and employing in hard Labour such... Convicts as shall be ordered to Imprisonment and hard Labour 1799 BENTHAM *Panopt. Wks* 1843 IV 144 *House of hard labour*, it was suggested, is a name by which no house will ever be called, and the well-known word *penitentiary-house* was put in its stead. 1818 SOUTHWELL *Ess* (1832) II 176 Let the prison-fare be a penitentiary regimen 1877 *tr H von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. VI* 770 Auterlieth drew attention to the frequency of scrofulosis in penitentiaries (so-called penitentiary scrophula).

4. Of an offence: Punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary (*U.S.*)

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 440 As it is a penitentiary offense, the culprit spares no pains or expense to avoid conviction 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec 8/1 Recall, the state of affairs at the end of the war up to then it had been a penitentiary offence to teach a black to read and write

B. *sb.* L. = med. L. *penitentiarius*.

1. A person appointed to deal with penitents or penances, *spec.* in R. C. Ch., an officer vested with power to deal with cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Penitentiary *penitentiarius*. 1498 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 51 b, On the Sunday following the Chancellor commanded the Penitentiary of Poules, too goo vp to hym and saye a Gospel 1679 J. SMITH *Mar. Pop. Plot* 6 Two Jesuits were advanced to be the Popes Penitentiaries 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 124 *Penitentiary*, in the ancient Christian church, a name given to certain presbyters or priests, appointed in every church to receive the private confessions of the people. 1885 *Cath. Dict* (ed. 3) 647/2 This [public penance], in the case of secret sins, came to an end in the Church of Constantinople soon after the abolition of the presbyter *enr. rns perarolis*, or penitentiary, at the close of the fourth century.

b. *Grand, High (Chief, Great) Penitentiary*, a cardinal who presides over the office called 'penitentiary' (see 4), and has the granting of absolution in cases reserved for the papal authority.

1828 MARBURY *Bk of Notes* 803 The most high penitentiary, Christ. 1870 G. H. *11st Cardinals* 11 84 The office of chief Penitentiary is given by the Pope to a Cardinal always 1796 *ANLICE Paragon* 143 [The] Great Penitentiary, together with his Counsellors, prescribes the measure of Penance. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* In some places there is a *grand penitentiary*, and a *sub penitentiary* 1842 *BRANDT Dict Sci.* etc. s.v. Briefs granted by the grand penitentiary are at the present time entirely gratuitous, and headed with the words 'pro Deo'.

† 2. = *PENITENT sb.* 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 61 *Flagellatores*. They doo beate them selues with scourges. These be admitted by the bishop of Rome as penitentiaries. 1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph. Penitentiary*, one repenting, or doing penance 1687 *JACKSON Creed* xi. xlii § 2 Manasses... died a Penitentiary 1654 *tr Scudery's Curia Pol* 52 To take revenge on a feeble, wounded, dying Penitentiary, weeping, and bleeding for his crimes.

3. A member of a religious order so called: cf. *PENITENT sb.* 3.

1621 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon* 139 Many other reformation have bene from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, Capuchins, &c. 1683 *LORRAIN Muret's Rites Fun.* 254 In the Chappel of St. Petronilla [Rome], when they were digging a Grave for a Penitentiary then lately deceased.

II. = med. L. *penitentiarius*, F. *pénitencier*

4. R. C. Ch. The office or dignity of a penitentiary; an office or congregation in the Papal Court, presided over by the Grand Penitentiary (see 1 b), and forming a tribunal for deciding upon questions relating to penance, dispensations, etc.

1658 *PHILLIPS Penitentiary*, also a place in Rome, where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Penitentiary*, an office, or tribunal in the court of Rome, wherein are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to conscience, confession, &c. 1902 *Daily Chron* 31 Dec 5/3 A prelate of the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Congregation that deals with matrimonial questions.

III. = OF. *pen(é)ancierie*, in mod. F. *pénitencier* obs., *pénitencier*

† 5 A place of penitential discipline or punishment for ecclesiastical offences. *Obs.*

1424 *BECKINGTON in Lett. Marg. of Anjou & Bp. B.* (Camden) 27 Of which lesings one is, that he shulde have made a letter ysett upon Faulkenier is gate, thanne maire of London, and [he is] cast into the Penitencery of Poules. 1644 H. VAUGHAN *Sermon* 13 There is an inestimable disproportion betwixt the afflictions of the severest Penitencier and celestial Bliss.

6. An asylum or house of refuge for prostitutes resolving on amendment of life.

1806 *Evangelical Mag.* XIV 616 The Friends of the intended London Female Penitentiary are respectfully informed that a General Meeting will be held on Thursday the 1st day of January 1807. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iii. iv (1864) I. 422 The feeling which induced the degraded and miserable victim of the lusts of men to found, perhaps, the first penitentiaries for her sisters in that wretched class.

1873 LIDDON *Penit. Wh. in Ch. Eng. Pref.*, The nearness of a House of Refuge or Penitentiary. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Sept 5/4 The change of title from the 'London Female Penitentiary Society' to the 'London Female Guardian Society' has been universally approved of. When the society was founded eighty-four years ago the term 'Penitentiary' was well understood to mean a voluntary asylum for the reception of those resolving on amendment of life.

7 A reformatory prison; a house of correction: see *Penitentiary House A. 3.* In U.S. 'The place of punishment in which convicts sentenced to confinement and hard labour are confined by the authority of the law' (Bonvier).

1816 *Ann. Reg.* 568 The General Penitentiary, Milbank, contained 52 males and 76 females on the 22d May 1825 *JITTERSON Autobiog. Wks* 1859 I 47 Its principle was adopted by Latrobe, by the election of what is now called the Penitentiary 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV 150/1 The act 52 Geo. III, c. 44, was framed in conformity with the committee's recommendation, by which act the Penitentiary at Millbank was commenced in 1813 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 748 The great penitentiary still standing after many vicissitudes, but practically unaltered, at Millbank (Demolished in 1891) 1898 *Bonvier's Law Dict.* (by F. Rawle) II 645 There are two systems of penitentiaries in the United States: the Pennsylvania system and the New York system.

IV. 8 = *PENITENTIAL sb.* 2, *Penitentiary book*:

cf. A. 1, quot. 1678 *rare*

1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV vi 62 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury and Ecgberht of York had, severally, drawn up a hand-book known as the penitentiary

† *Penitentiaryship. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -SHIP]

The office of penitentiary (see *prec.* B. 1)

1590 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2034/2 In the end the bishop [i.e. the Pope] gratifying D. Ciammer with the office of the Penitentiaryship, dismissed them 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I 392 Afterwards he obtained the Penitentiaryship or the Prebend of St. Pancras in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1716 M. DAVIN *Athen. Brit.* II. 213

† *Penitentiary. Obs.* = *PENITENTIARY sb.* 2

1577 *FULKE Confut. Purg.* 173 There were small penances, mekenes, or loue, in some of the purgatory penitentiaries

† *Penitentious, a. Obs.* *rare* = *a.* [ad. F. *pénitencieux*, -euse]

1611 *COTTER, Penitencieux*, penitentious, verio penitent

Penitently, adv. [f. *PENITENT a.* + -LY 2.]

In a penitent manner, repenitantly, contritely.

1590 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1170/1 The sayd Daynham, to submyte hym selfe penitently to the iudgement of the Church. 1603 *SHAKES. Measure for Measure* iv. i. 147 Hark he boine himselfe penitently in prison! 1693 *LUTWILL Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 100 Capt. Winter was yesterday executed! He died very penitently 1854 *FOLEY Lect. Daniel* viii. ix. 486 He, Whom they first pierced and then penitently gazed on, was God

† *Penitentness, rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being penitent; peniteny.

1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1775 in ASH

† *Penit. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -issione. [ad.

late L. *penitio* = *pénitio*.] Punishment

1547 *BURGH Rec. Stirling* 28 Apr (1887) 48 Marioun Ray amerciat for trubleng of Agnes Hendeisoun. ordanis for penitoun that scho be put in the creile and helyr thayr during the will of the provest and bailies. 1551-4 *BURGH Rec. Preswick* 30 Jan (1834) 62 Be ourisman of be gud towne accusyt Alexr. Browne balge for be broken of ane ac... and rafeys be penissions to be inquest

† *Penitissim, a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. **pénitissimus*, superl. of *pénitens* interior.] Innermost

1554 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 243 Being conveyed into the penitissim corneils of their souls

† *Penitive, a. Obs.* *rare* = *a.* [ad. med. L. type

**pénitivus* = *pénitivus*.] Punitive, penal.

1502 *Ord. Coyten. Men* (W de W. 1506) v. iv 388 The Iustyce penitive sholde be to moche unlawfully dymynished.

Penitote, erroneous f. *PENITOT*, q. v.

† *Penitude. Obs.* *rare* = *a.* In 7 *penit.* [ad. L.

pénitudo (early and post-cl.), f. *pénitens* to repent.

So OF. *pénitudo* (Oresme, 14th c.) Repentance

1657 *Penit. Conf.* 17 *Maravosa*, which a learned Interpreter [Ben.] always translates *Responsores*, and *perapheora* in like manner always by him rendered *Penitudo*.

Penk, orig. form of *PINK sb.*, a minnow

Penknife (pe n.knif). [f. *PEN sb.* 2 + *KNIFE*.]

A small knife, usually carried in the pocket, used originally for making and mending quill pens (formerly provided with a sheath; now made with a jointed blade or blades which fit inside the handle when closed.)

14 *Nom.* in Wr-Wulcker 682/21 *Hic artatus*, a pen-knife c. 1450 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 note, *Scalprum*, a penne knyf. 1482-90 *Howard Household Bks.* (Roxb.) 514 Item, payd for a penknif to k. d. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxvi. 23 He cut the boke in peeces with a penne knife 1549 *Compt. Scot.* in 26 Cesar gat xxii striikes vith pen knynys in the capitol. 1568 W. SANDERSON *Grapple* 81 Shaipen then with a pen-knife. 1800 MAR. EDGECORTH *Belinda* xvi. She shut the penknife which lay upon the table 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xvii. Was it [crack] sufficiently wide to permit the blade of my penknife to enter it?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 *COTTER, Gantivetter*, a pen-knife-maker 1768-74 *TUCKER Lat. Nat.* (1834) II. 621 Your penknife sheath for him to pull open and shut again.

Pen-maker (pen.mā.kə) [f. *PEN sb.* 2]

1. A person who makes pens; formerly, one engaged in making and mending quill pens.

1779 in J. O. PAYNE *O. Eng. Cath. Missions* (1889) 78 Charles [Stewart], a penmaker. 1854 *KNIGHT Once upon a Time* II. 202 The steam-engine is now the pen-maker.

2. A machine for cutting pens from quills.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Pen-maker*, a tool formed like a pair of pinchers for making quill-pens

Penman (pe.nmān) Pl. *penmen* (pe.nmēn).

[f. *PEN sb.* 2 + *MAN sb.*]

1. A man employed to use the pen for another, one whose business is to write or copy documents, etc.; a clerk, secretary, notary, scrivener. Now *rare*.

1512 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Peicy Cy.) 109 But Pluto's pen-man you did late mistake, The Devil's errand, for your masters sake 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 120 Clerk a pen-man who getteth his living in some court or otherwise by the use of his pen 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. to Ind.* I. xiii 150 The Banyans are either Merchants, Bankers, Brokers or Pen-men 1868 *MASSON Milton* I. 20 Scriveners, as the name implies, were originally penmen of all kinds of writings 1885 *As it was Written in Cassell's Rambler* *St. Orig. Novels* 138 A penman's paky shakes my wrist

b. *fig.* Applied to the writers of Scripture (*penmen of God* or of the *Holy Ghost*) regarded as writing from divine dictation or command. But in later use, with *holy, sacred, divine, inspired*, etc. = 'writer', *poet*, taken in sense 3

1601 *HAKWILL Van of Iye viii* (1615) 45 Moses, the pen-man of God 1611 *BIBL. Transl. Pref.* 3 The author being God, not man, the enditer, the holy spirit; the Pen-men such as were sanctified from the wombe, and endowed with a principall portion of Gods spirit 1655 *HAIT Gold Rem.* (1688) 2 St. Paul, one of the first Pen men of the Holy Ghost. 1659 *Br. BROWNIE Sermon* (1674) II. v. 186 Moses, the first Pen-man that God ever employed 1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 480 The inspired Pen-men 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 In the case of the classical writings, so with those of the sacred penmen.

2. A man skilled in penmanship, a skilful writer; one who writes a good hand, a calligraphist (With qualifying adj., as *good, expert, swift*, etc.)

1591 *SILVSTER In Rastus* i. iv. 416 Smooth Orator, swift Pen-man 1607 *DRYDEN Hist. Wks.* II. 1. Wks. 1873 II. 295 We lacke painfull and expert pen men amongst vs 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pen man*, a Person skill'd in fair Writing, 1878 *BROWNING Poets Chronicle* lxv. Completed lay thy piece, swift pennan Paul!

3 A writer or composer of a book or other writing; an author, a writer

1592 *GRANT Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 That palpable awe that would make any penman pive to our secret sciences. 1673 *KIRKMAN White Pref.* The most part of these Pieces were written by such Penmen as were known to be the ablest Artists that ever this Nation produced, by Name Shake spear, Fletcher, Johnson, Shirley, and others 1720 *SHAFTESB. Character* iii. ii. 1. (1737) I. 224 Able Penmen rais'd to rehearse the Lives, and celebrate the high Actions of great Men. 1886 *DOWDEN Shelley* I. iv. 135 The grand ball, trving to the utmost the powers of the pman who described the event next day in the *Morning Herald*

b. Const. of (that which is written). Now *rare*.

1610 *MIR Mag.* 604 The pen-man of my historie. 1624 *GATSKER Good Wife* 1 The penman of it was Salomon 1641 J. JACKSON *True Being* 7. iii. 217 So doth the Penman of the Epistle to the Hebrews 1706 A. HAMILTON *Temple Mus.* vii. 151 The Pen Men of the Holy Scriptures. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 329 The inspiration of the Holy Spirit was not a mechanical dictation, which makes a man the pen rather than the pman of sacred utterance.

4. *Comb.* as *penman-like* adj. (in quot., like the work of a penman).

1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. ii. l. vii § 30 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line.

Penmanship (pe.nmān.ship). [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.]

The practice or performance of a penman.

1. The art of using a pen, i.e. of writing; the action of writing; skill in writing; style of writing, handwriting; calligraphy.

1695 *AYRES (title)* The Tutor to Penmanship, or The Writing Master. Shewing all the Variety of Penmanship and Clerkship as now practised in England 1727 W. MATTHEW *Jug. Man's Comp.* 52 Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use, Much Practice doth to Penmanship conduce. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 9 So closely is the handwriting imitated, that even the parties themselves can scarcely detect the imposture, in so far as mere penmanship is concerned 1868 M. PARTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 291 A clever youth, can discuss as many of the questions mooted by the paper, as three hours of rapid penmanship permit.

2. The action, or style, of penning, i.e. wounding or composing, a document; literary composition.

1793 *BENTHAM Mem. & Cor.* Wks. 1813 X. 202 The penmanship of the statutes... has, every now and then, become the subject of a dissatisfaction 1818 — *Ch. Eng. Cath. Exam.* 329 The men of law. by whom a part was taken in the penmanship of this Act 1818 *BROUCHAM in Parl. Deb.* 1805 He remembered that lord Kenyon had once called the composition of an auctioneer his 'penmanship', for he did not think that it deserved the appellation of 'style'.

Penn, obs. form of *PEN*.

Pennaceous (pen.ə'siəs), *a. rare*. [f. mod. L. *pennaceus* (f. *penna* feather, pen) + -OUS: see -ACOUS.]

a. *Ornith.* Having the structure of a pen-feather or quill-feather. b. *Entom.* and *Bot.* Applied to markings resembling feathers, or to surfaces or structures having such markings.

1857 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Pennaceous*,... having the surface marked with lengthened stains, compared to feathers. : pennaceous 1890 *WYSTER, Pennaceous* (Zool.), like or pertaining to a normal feather. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pennaceous*,... having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumaceous. In *entom.* resembling the web of a feather, having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pennaceous*, in Botany, marked with longitudinal stains looking like feathers.

Pennache -ed, obs. forms of *PANACHE*, -ED.

1797 BAILEY vol II, *Penniless* 1795 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 1717 to At length I became absolutely penniless 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* (1837) 1 11 132 Though penniless all. 1894 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 8 680 Either course must end in leaving the Government penniless

† b. *Penniless bench*. name of a covered bench which formerly stood beside Carfax Church, Oxford; and app. of similar open-air seats elsewhere; prob. as being the resort of destitute wayfarers. Hence allusively *Obr.*

1560-1 in W H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 284 Item, to Sylvester Kechyn, for mending the penneles benches 15 1114. 1580 *Liv. Enghues* (Arb) 244 Every stoole he sate on was Penniless bench. 1596 Br W. BARLOW *Three Serms* 1 120 By which, they bring both their parentes and themselves vnto Penless bench 1600 L. HUTTON *Antiq Oxford in Eke Oxford* (O. H. S. 1885) 86 On the left hand, under the East end of St. Martins Church, yee see that Seate, which is called Pennelesse Bench, builded by the Cittie, as well for their solace and prospect every waie, as for the conuenience of the Market Women in the tyme of Raune 1615 SWETNAM *Arraigning Wron* (1880) p. 221v. Ashamed to returne home agayne, by weeping crosse and pennyles bench. 1629 *MS. Acc St John's Hosp., Canterb.* For mending of pennyless bench halfe a dayes worke. 1672 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) 1 139 1860 WARTER *Ser. board* II 43 Though he have sometimes to sit on the Penneless Bench.

Hence *Pennilessly adv.*; *Pennilessness*.

1872 SALA in *Belgravia* XIV 421 The pennilessness of their spouses 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 308 Did he really journey pennilessly down to Eton?

¶ *Pennill* (pen'ill), usually in pl. *pennillion* (peni'lion). [Welsh *penyll* verse, stanza (f. *pen* head), pl. *penm*, *penillion*.] A form of improvised verse adapted to an air played on the harp, sung by the Welsh at the Eisteddfod and on other occasions; a stanza of such verse

1784 E. JONES (*title*) *Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards* with a select collection of the Pennillion 1829 T. L. PRACOCK *Mighty Elphim* 125 The bards struck up a sort of consecutive chorus in a series of pennillion or stanzas in praise of Maelgion and his heuship 1897 J. THOMAS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 438 The singers continue to take up their Penill alternately with the harp

b. *atrhod*, and *Comb.*
1784 E. JONES *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 61 There are several kinds of Pennill metries. The skill of the pennill-singers in this is admirable 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 25/3 Sir J. H. Puleston informed the Prince of the rules of pennillion singing 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 2 June 5/2 Eos Dâr, the leading pennillion-singer, sang to the accompaniment of the harp the traditional pennillion sung at Welsh weddings.

Pennine (pen'nin), *Min*. [Named 1840 by Föbel and Schweizer, because found in the Pennine Alps.] = **PENNINITE**

1844 DANA *Min.* 318 The name Pennine is derived from its locality 1898 LAWRENCE in *Cott's Rock's Class* 22 Pennine, Rupicolite and Chinochlore are minerals resembling chlorite

Penninerved (pen'nivərd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penis*, comb. form of *penna* feather + *NERVE* + -ED.] Of a leaf: Having nerves or veins diverging on each side of a midrib; feather-veined, pinnately veined. Also *Penninervate*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Penninervis*, *Bot.* penninervate 1880 GRAY *Struc. Bot.* in § 4 (ed. 6) 93 Pinnately or Feather-veined (or Penninerved) leaves are those of which the veins and their subdivisions are side branches of a single central rib.

Penning (pe'nin), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. *PEN* v. 1 + -ING.] The action of *PEN* v. 1; enclosing, confining, etc. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 152 The penning and enclosure of the air, in the concave of the well. 1751 *Act 24 Geo. II.* c. 8 § 2 Locks, Weirs, and the Shutting, Penning, Opening, Drawing, Use thereof. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 201 In penning, the dog works closely to the sheep

Penning, *vbl. sb. 2* [f. *PEN* v. 2 + -ING.] The action of *PEN* v. 2; writing, inditing.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw IV* 227 A lettere bothe for the suile & the pennying excellently ended 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2297/1 The Doubtful Penning of some Parts of the said Act 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 154, I suppose it is of my Sisters Penning, and he, poor Man, is the humble Copier 1849 STOVET. *Introd. Canoe's Necess.* 63 The treatment of words, and the penning of signatures, in that way was rather unusual

Penning, *pph. a.* [f. *PEN* v. 1 + -ING.] That pens (see *PEN* v. 1); enclosing, shutting in. 1854 SYN DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 124 Herdsman's evening call, and bells of penning folds.

Penninite (pen'ninit). *Min.* [Altered from *PENNINE*: see -*ITE*.] A mineral of the chlorite group; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron, occurring in rhombohedral crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 495 Penninite. Pennine. Hydrotalc of Necker is penninite from the Binnen valley, in the Valais. 1882 *Min. Mag.* IV 47

Pennipotent (pen'nipotent), *a. rare*-1. [ad. L. *penis*, *potens*, *potent-em*, f. *penna* feather, plume (see *PEN*) + *potens* powerful.] Strong on the wing; strong-pinioned, powerful in flight

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roods* (1898) 15/2 Vnplume their wings in flight pennipotent. 1866 in *Blount Glossogr.*

Pennirial (l. obs. form of *PENNYROYAL*).

Pennis, obs. pl. of *PEN*, *PENNY*.

† *Pennish*, *a. Obs.* *nonce-wd* [f. *PEN* sb. 2 + -ISH.] Pertaining to a pen, or to writing.

1646 *Vox Populi* 17 Your Pulpit worke, and your pennish paines

† **Pennisome**, *a. Obs.* *nonce-wd*. [f. *PENNY* + -SOME.] Furnishing 'pence', i. e. money; lucrative, profitable.

1631 *Wesley Anc. Fun. Mon.* 229, I finde little of any charitie this Bishop performed...with all these his pennisome preferments

Penniston (e, obs. form of *PENISTONE*).

Pennite (pen'it). *Min.* [Named by Hermann, 1849, from Pennsylvania, where found: see -*ITE*.] A greenish variety of Hydriodolomite (see *HYDRO-*), containing nickel.

1850 *Amer. Fruit Sc. Ser.* II IX 217 Hermann has made a new mineral which he calls Pennite 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 708 Pennite of Hermann, from Texas, Pa., is in apple-green to whitish crusts.

Pennite, obs. form of *PENNET*.

Penniveined (pen'ivend), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penis*, comb. form of *penna* feather, *PEN* + *VEN* + -ED.] = **PENNINERVED**

1855 *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (ed. Lankester) 179 Pale green and nearly opaque beneath, penniveined with reticular venules. 1872 *Oliver Elem. Bot.* II. 253 [Penn-] is usually either of the radiate- or penni-veined type.

Pennon (pen'nən). *Poms.* 4-8 pennon, 4-5 pennon, 4 penn(n)ow(n), 5 pynnone, -youn, -pynnon, *Sc.* pennoun, 5- pennoun. [ME. *a. OF* *pennon* (also *penm*, *pan*, *pannon*) = *Pr* *penn*, *pennon*, *OCat* *penn*, *It* *pennone*, generally held to be a Romance deriv. of L. and *It.* *penna*, f. *penna* feather, plume, wing (Diez, *Littér.* Darm.). It. had the sense 'plume of feathers', and *OF.* that of 'feather of an arrow', as well as that of 'streamer'. *Sp.* has *pennon*, *Pg.* *pennão*, mod. *Cat.* *pennó*, with intrusive *d*, perh. by association with *pender* to hang, cf. *Eng.* *pendant* for *pennon*.]

1 A long narrow flag or streamer, triangular and pointed, or swallow-tailed, usually attached to the head of a lance (or a helmet), forcibly borne as a distinction by a knight under the rank of banneret, and sometimes having his cognizance upon it, now a military ensign of the lancer regiments.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* viii. 227 Thair speir, thair pennownys, and thair scheldis OF licht illumynit all the feldis. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 120 By his baner born in his pennon. 1387 *Livres. Illust.* (Rolls) V. 121 In the banners and pennons of his knyghtes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 56 Of his contrie the signe was Thre fisses, whiche he scholde here Upon the pennon of a spere 1456 SIR G. HAYL *Lett. Arms* (S. T. S.) 142 He tynis his pennoun and his haubergoun. 14 *Lancet* MS. 225 II 431 in *Prompt Paro* 392 note. A guydon to be in length ij. yardes and a half, or ij. A pennon of armes round at the end, and to be in length ij. yardes 1500 *MS. Harl.* 838 ff 5 Every baronet shal haue his baner displayed in ye feld for he be chiefe captyen, every knyght his pennoun, every squier or gentleman his guydon or standard 1591 GARRARD's *Art Varré* 141 A little Phane or Penon of silke upon a wyre They must weare this either upon their burgonets, or upon their hats if they will. 1689 A LOVELL to *Thermon's Trav.* II. 204 At the end of this Carree there are men who have several Arrows ready, with little penons hanging at them 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcate* 1 115 High on his pointed lance his pennon boie, His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur 1786 GOSCH *Nihil Antig.* I 203 note. The pennon was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight

Du Fresnoe shows that even the esquires might bear pennons, provided they could bring a sufficient suite of vassals into the field 1801 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II 52 The pennon was like a banner, with the addition of a triangular point—By the cutting off of this point, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the pennon was converted into a banner, whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a banneret. 1865 WAT in *Prompt Paro* 392 note. A pennon was a small flag attached to the lance, whereby the rank of the bearer was known. Wace appropriates it to the knight, and the gonfalon to the baron, but at a later time it seems to have designated the bachelor. In *Harl. MS.* 358, f. 5, may be seen sketches of all these ensigns, the getone being swallow-tailed, the penon triangular, and charged with the armorial bearing, the former being appropriated to the esquire or gentleman, the latter to the knight 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 274 The Pennon was usually affixed to the end of a lance, from which it depended, and the Charges thereon were so emblazoned as to appear correctly when the lance was held in a horizontal position.

b. In wider or vaguer use. Any flag or banner ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane sir Priamus be pryce, in presens of lordes, Presoz to his pennowne, and perly it hentes. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penon a lytell banner in a feld, pennon 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* vii. (1565) 206 b, Cesar... rolled up his banners, and hid the pennons and antegones of his souldiers 1590 SHAKS *Hen. V.* III v. 49 Barre Harry England, that sweeps through our Land With Pennons painted in the blood of Harflew 1835 *Penny Cyc.* III. 408/4 The drapery of a trumpet was in early times, as now, the pennon-quarrel of a banner. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II 234 The soft wind would blow brightly on the pretty pennons of the Kermesse pavilions.

c. *fig.* Applied to things of the shape of a pennon. 1618 MORISON *Itin.* IV. IV. 1. (1603) 332 Rowles baked like dry Fritters, and sett forth with Pennons of Cutt paper, in the forme of Apes, Birdes, and like thinges. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. A pillar of dark smoke, which spread its long dusky pennon through the clear ether 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 158 Little factory villages, with their tall chimneys, and their pennons of black smoke.

d. *Her.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 197 The field is Cowles, a

banner of three pennons or 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III xviii. (Roxb.) 122/1 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncel Argent.

† 2. a. A knight-bachelor; b. An ensign-bearer 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 15 For he [Ser John Chaundons] had in his retenu M. ii. penons armed & x. M. horsmen. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II 239 The Duke of Brabant had xxiiij. Bannes and lxxx. Pennons, and in all vij. thousand men. a 1661 *Fueller Worthies, Harford* II (1662) 32 Surely he was a man of merit, being Penon or Ensign-bearer to one, Esquire of the body to three successive Kings, and M^r of the Horse to one of their Queens

3. The long pointed streamer of a ship; also called *PENDANT* and *PENNANT*.

1607 DRAYTON *Agincourt* lxvii. A ship most neatly that was lim'd, In all her Sailes with flags and Pennons trim'd [In Chalmers's *Poets*, pennants, whence in Richardson] 1632 SHILWOOD, A Penon (or Pendant) in a ship 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pennon*,... also a steamer in a ship. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 354 O hapless day! That saw my wandering pennon mount the tide 1852 LONGE *Warden of Cinque Ports* II, Flowing flag and rippling pennon 1884 Mrs. C. PRÆD *Deo* xiv. Yachts with pennons flying lay at anchor in the harbour

† 4. Erroneously put for *PENDANT* sb. 1, a hanging ornament *Obs. rare*.

1546 *Richmond Wills* (Suites) 63 Also I give to my doughter...a girdle with penons and buckle of silver.

5. *poet.* Used by Milton, and others after him, for . A wing, pinion.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 Flutt'ring his pennons vain plumb down he drops Ten thousand fadom deep *Ibid.* viii. 447. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Lobbinol* II. 190 The Wasp in the viscous Nectar plung'd, His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain 1796 COCKERING *Ode Departing Year* Epode II, I hear the famish'd blood of prey flap then lank pennons on the groaning wind 1813 SHILLING *Q. Mab* I 204 Again the Coursers of the air Unfurled their aere pennons.

Pennoncel (pen'nensel) *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms.

4 penoncel, 5, 9 -cel, 5 penoun-, 7, 9 -cel, 9 -cele, 8- penoncel, (9 -celle) [a *OF.* *penoncel* (= *It.* *pennoncello*, 'a little plume or bunch of feathers, also a little streamer or banderoll' (Florio), mod. *L.* *pennuncillus*, *pennuncellus*, *Du Cange*), dim. of *pennon*, *PENNON*. See also the reduced form *PENNEL*, which is found earlier.] A small pennon borne upon a helmet or lance, a *PENNEL*; a pennon or pendant of a ship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 308 Than sen thei stonde on every side, Endlong the schepes bord to schewe, Of Penoncelles a niche newe 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 153 The kyng, fonde her best aboute a penoncelle of a spere that she made full fayr for the knyghte Reynawde. 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xviii. 56 Many a highte mast that brye grete saylles And many penoncelles, banners, and standerdes that the wynde shok here and there 1610 GUTHRIE *Heraldry* IV xiv (1612) 224 These penoncelles are made of certain small pieces of Taffeta or Sincenet, cut after the forme of a pennon, wherewith martial men doe oftentimes adorne their speares and lances. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii (Roxb.) 122/1 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncel Argent 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Pennoncel*. 1824 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1871) 33 Whom they were entitled to muster under a Penoncelle or small triangular streamer somewhat like the naval pennant of the present day. a 1835 MORTIMER *L. Madman's Love*, The flutting of each penoncel by knightly lance upborne

Pennonier (penans'ar). *1. rare*-0 [a. *OF.* *penon*, *pennancier* (Froissart 14th c.), f. *penon* *PENNON*.] A knight bachelor (as distinguished from a knight banneret).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pennonned (-end), *a.* [See -*ED*.] Having, bearing, or furnished with a pennon. Also *fig.*

1849 THACKERAY *Atra Carr* iii. No knight am I with pennoned spear. 1868 LOWELL *Invita Minerva* 2 The Baudling came, where by a river grew The pennoned reeds. 1882 FREEMAN *Reign of Will. Rufus* II vi. § 2 209 He... would show himself before their gates with a hundred thousand pennoned lances. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 2 July 3/1 Behind this line we get a glimpse of plumed helmets and pennoned lances of some of the cavalry

Pennor, obs. form of *PENNER* 1.

Pennorth, colloq. contraction of *PENNTWORTH*.

Pennutte, obs. form of *PENNET*.

Penny (peni). Pl. *pennies* (pen'iz), *pence* (pens). Forms see below [OE. *pening*, *pendung*, *penning*, later *peniz* = *OFris.* *panning*, *penning*, -ig, OS. *penning* (MLG. LG. *pennik*, MDu. *penning*, -ing, also *pen(n)ig*; Du. *penning*), OIIG. *penning* (*phanting*, *phantung*), *phanting* (MIIG. *phantung*, -ic, -ig, Ger. *phantung*), ON. *penning* (mod. Icel. *penning*, Sw. *ODA penning*, Da. pl. *penge* = ON. *pengar* 'money'); not recorded in Goth (which has *skatts* for *dröpnings* in N. T.). In early ME. Ormin had still *penning*; but the usual ME. form after 1200 was *peni*, *peny*, from OE. *peniz* The forms with double *n* in OE. were chiefly Northumbrian; in ME. *pennie*, *penny*, with *nn*, was app. not used till the 15th c. OE. and early ME. had also, less usually, like *OFris.*, forms in *pan*. In ME. the plural *panes*, *panezes*, *penezes*, passed through *panes*, *pannes*, *penis*, *penis*, to the 14th c. *pans*, *pens*, the latter duly spelt in 16th c. *pence*. But, beside this, the fuller *penys*, *pennys*, *pennies*, continued in restricted use: see the forms in A. 2 β, and signification in B. 1 c.

The OE. and cognate forms point back to the types **panning*, **panning*, **panning*, a series which does not conform to any phonetic law, but suggests that the word was foreign and of unsettled form. But it was evidently of WGer. or even (unless the ON was borrowed from OE) of Common Germanic age. No foreign source however is known, and the suffix -ing, occurring in other names of coins, as *shilling*, *farthing*, OHG *cheuring*, etc., bespeaks at least a Teutonic formation on a radical element *pan* or *pan(n)*. This has been sought in WGer. **pan*, OHG *pfant*, PAWN, with reference to a possible use of the *panning*; and in WGer. *panna*, Ger. *pfanne* PAN, with possible reference to shape. Of these words themselves the Germanic origin is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of Forms

1. *Sing.* a. 1 *pending*, *pening*, -*inc*, *penning*; 3 (*Orm*) *penning*. β 1 *peniz*, *paniz*, *pæni*, 1-2 *peniz*, 2-4 *peni*, 4 *pane-* (in comp), 4-8 *peny*, 5 *penye*, -*ey*, 5-7 *penie*, (6 *peany*); 4-8 *penmie*, (6 -*ye*), 5-*penny*.

α 835 *Pending* [see D. 1]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxii*. 19 *gebrohtun him penning* [Ags. G. *anne penning*, v. r. *anne peniz*, *Hutton enne paniz*] c 1000 *Elia Ric. G. ann. xlv* (Z) 50 *hic as, he penninge* [v. r. *pening*, *peniz*, *pæni*] c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 9* *pa onfengon hig alic his pening* [*Hutton paniz*, *Lindisf. sundrigo penningas*] c 1200 *Orm* 381 *ille mann an penning 3æte* *ibid* 387.

β c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 9* *He sealde ælcon ænne peniz* [*Hutton enne peniz*] c 1160 *Hutton Gosp. Matt. xv. 9* *pa onfengon hi alic his paniz* [Ags. *Gosp. pening*, *peniz*] c 1200 *Moral Ode* 67 *He also mid his penice be oþer mid his punde*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12338 *For a peni* [*fair peni*] *hit sal be salde*. c 1450 *Meilin x* 142 *For a penny that ye lese on this side, ye shall wyne tweyne*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 253 *x Penny coyne, denur*. 1584 *Powell Lloyd's Cambria* 71 *To give them a penic for euenie man* 1590 *Record*, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1610) 326 *That a steeling penny, round without clipping, did then weigh 32 cornes of wheat dry* 1668 *MARVELL Corr. Wks* 187-5 *11. 186* *The taking of an half penny and a penny* 1673 *C. HATTON in El. Corr.* (Camden) 118 *To be shewn as a sighty, peni apiece*.

2. *Plural.* a. 1 *peningas*, *peningas*, *pen-* (d)(i)(n)cas. β 1-2 *penegas*, *pan-*, 2-3 *penes-*, *panes-*, -as, 3 *panewes*, *pone-*, -was; *penus*, -is, 3-4 *panes*, 4 *pannes*, *penis*, 4-5 *penyes*, 4-6 *penies*, *Sc. pennysse*, (5 *peynyes*, *pennys*), 5-6 *penys*, *pennys*, -is, (Sc) -eis, 6 (Sc) *pennys*, 6-*pennies*. γ 4-5 *pans*, (4 *pans*), 4-6 *pens*, 5-6 *pense*, 6-*pence*. δ. 5 *penises*, -ys.

α 835 *Vill* in Thorpe *Chartes* 174 *Se mann se to londe for æzete hne eifehonda xii pnd peningæ* c 890 *K. Alfred Laws* c. 3 (Schmid 72) *gebetæ þæs borges byrce mid v pundum mætra peninga*. c 897 - *Gregory's Past* C 1 391 *We wærnað urum eildum ura peninga mid to plegianra*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xx. 9* *Onfengon sundrigo peningas*.

β c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 10* *pa onfengon hig syndrige penegas* [*Hutton sindrie panegas*]. *ibid* Luke x. 35 (He) *brohte oðrum dæge twegen penegas* [*Lindisf. tuoze pefid, Hutton panegas*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 *pa twein peneges*. c 1200 *Pecus & Veritas* 79 *Beasted here paneges* *he haðene menn* c 1205 *LAV* 2369 *Pællæ and purpas And gudene penewas* [c 1275 *panewes*]. *ibid*. 14684 *Twalf panewes*. c 1290 *S. Eustace* 6 in Horst. *Alengr Leg* (1881) 217 *Of gold and penewes* [v. r. *penyes*] *round* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 263/93 *A man, þat þat hie preo rounde panes* c 1300 *Full & Passion* 58 in *E. P.* (1862) 14 *For xix penis he him sold* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 (Cott.) *Al redi penys* [Cott. *penis*] for to tell. *ibid*. 13483 *Qua had o penis three hundred Bred for to be* c 1375 *S. Leg. Sainis vii* (Jacobus) 738 *For pennysse threty*. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II 345 *Also þis* [Saturn] *ordemeyd panes of bras* c 1400 *Apot. Roll* 52 *Of hem þat seuen a penny, or peynyes, to prestis* c 1425 *Cursor M.* 13483 (Hins) *Who so had penes þre hundreþ* 1426 *Lydo De Guit. Pilgr.* 18037 *The pennis that iudas toke*. c 1450 *S. St. Chulbert* (Suttees) 6346 *Penys four or fyue* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiv 66 *Gif I ten dayis man pennys three* 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 19 § 14 *All manner of pennys beyng siluer*. c 1640 *DRUMM OF HAMT. Hist. Jas I, Wks.* (1711) 3 *Twelve pennies of the pound*.

γ c 1305 *Pudus Iscariot* 133 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 *þe teopþing þerof was þrette panis* c 1340 *Aynb* 23 *þi manere of guodes* *þet þe dyseul wyle begge mid his pans* 1365 *Lancel. P.* 21 *A. Prol.* 86 *Seruauns piden for pans and poundes be lawe*. 1377 *ibid*. B v. 243 *To wey penys with a peys*. 1386 *Wyclif. John* xii 5 *Whi is not this ouyement seeld for thre hundred pens?* 1445 *Lydo. De Guit. Pilgr.* 17732 *The pound for xxi pans I selle*. 14500 *In South Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv 144, at penes in penes and half penes. 1526 *TINDALE Mast* xviii 28 *Wone off his felows which ougth him an hundred pence* 1549 *Blasennas Coll. Muniments* 18. 59. *Fore pense*. δ. 1482 *Monk of Buesham* (Arb) 52 *The fyrye pensys y was compellyd to deuoure with an opyn mowthe*. 1495 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 463 *x Receipts of Penses to the same Elizabeth*.

B. Signification.

I. Original senses

1. An English coin of the value of $\frac{1}{20}$ of a shilling, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound; originally and for many centuries of silver, in later times of copper, now (since 1860) of bronze. Denoted (after a numeral) by *d.* (for *denarius*, *denarii*); thus, *5d.*, fivepence.

The coining of silver pennies for general circulation ceased with the reign of Charles II; a small number have since been regularly coined as Maundy money. Copper pennies began to be coined in 1797; copper halfpence and farthings having been used from the time of Charles II.

α 725 *Laws of Ine* c. 59 (from *Elfrid's* compilation, earliest MS. c. 925) *Oxan horn bið x penunga* [v. r. *peninga*, *peniza*, *penega*] *weorð* 825 in Thorpe *Dipl. Axi Sax* (1865) 47 *And him mon forgyfe ðeran ðreoteu hnd penninga*. c 1000 *Egbert Panit* iv. 1x. (Thorpe *Laws II* 222), *Se riht scylling byp a be xii penegum*. c 1131

O. E. Chron. an 1124 *Se peniz was swa iel þæt se man þa heafde, an pund he ne mihte cysten þær of for nan þing twelfe penegas* c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron* (1820) 238 *Edward bið smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, forthyng, þe kynges side salbe þe heðe & his name witen, þe croyce side wite ciat it was in cōyned & smyten* 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gt* 245, 111 *penys of money couant yetely* *ibid* 246 *They shold wyth a good wylle pay the penyes* 1596 *SHAKS Tann. Sh.* iii. 11. 85 *Nay by S. Tmy, I hold you a penny, A horse and a man is more then one, and yet not many*. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Penny*, a small Coin, its Weight is 32 Grains of Wheat well dried 1710 *J. Harris Lex Techn* II, *Penny*, *Denarius* was the first coined piece of Silver we have any account of, and for many Years the only one 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The penny sterling is now nigh disused as a coin, and scarce subsists, but as a money of account 1777 *Proclam.* 26 July in *Local Gas* No 14031 *We have thought fit to order, that certain Pieces of Copper shall be coined, which should go and pass for One Penny, and that each of such Pieces of One Penny should weigh One Ounce Avordupois* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 330 *1. The first English (silver) pennies weigh 24½ grains troy* Towards the close of Edward III the penny weighs 18 grains, and in the reign of Edward IV it fell to 12, after previously sinking to 15. In 1557, the penny was reduced to 8 grains, and after the 43rd of Edw. to 7½ grains, at which weight it still continues.

b Applied to local or other varieties of this coin, sometimes of different value.

Irish penny, *Manx penny*, copper pennies of the same value as the penny sterling with a different design on the reverse, formerly coined for Ireland and the Isle of Man, *Scots penny*, a coin or monetary unit, equal in 17th c. to one-twelfth of the English penny, + *Penny double*, + *Penny force* see quot. 1598

1538 *Aberdeen Regd* (1844) I 158 *David Bruce promittit to pay me the soume of threty pounds in penny and penny-wortht Scottis* 1598 *Stow Surv.* 43 *The penny weyght* [to weigh] 24 *graynes* (which 24. by weight then appointed, were as much as the former 32 *graynes* of weight), a penny force, 25. *graynes* and a half, the pennie double, or feeble 22 *graynes* and a half. 1677 *MORVSON Itin.* 1. 283 *The Scots haue of long time had . . . Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny; also Hardheads, esteemed by them at one penny halfe penny, whereof eight make an English penny* *ibid* 284 *They* [the Irish] *had little brass pence, and pence of a second knde, called Hai pers, being as big as an English shilling* They had also brass farthings, called *smulking*, whereof foure made a penny. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii 25 *x An Irish Penny hath the Stamp of the Harp and Crown upon it* 1786 *CARDONNELL Museum Scot* 24 *Table I.* in which is shown how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots were coined out of one pound weight of gold a 1850 *JAS GRAY Intrud. Arith.* (ed 100) 11 (Scottish Money), 2 Pennies = 1 Bodle = 1d. Sterling, 2 Bodles = 1 Plack = 1d. 3 Placks or 12 Pennies = 1 Shilling = 1d. [sterling]. 1898 *G. B. RAWLINGS Brit. Coinage* 135 *The last Irish coinage took place under George IV, when pennies and halfpennies were struck*. 1843 *ibid* 192 *George III.* coined pennies and halfpennies for Man in 1786. *Rev.* Three logs conjoined at the hip *ibid*. Queen Victoria coined a Manx penny, halfpenny, and farthing, in 1839 only. This is the last coinage for the Isle of Man *ibid* 270 *In 1870 a series of nickel pennies, halfpennies and farthings was begun for Jamaica*.

c The full plural, *pennies* (A 2 β), is now used only of the individual coins; *pence* (A 2 γ) is usually collective, expressing the amount, however made up; but it is sometimes used of individual coins, when no stress is laid upon their being such. *Pence* is especially used after numerals, where from *twopence* to *elevenpence* (rarely *twelvepence*) and in *twenty-pence*, it is stressless (tw'p'ens, etc.) and now written in combination. See these words. With other numbers *pence* is written separately (or hyphenated) and has a separate stress, as *eighteen pence* (eigh'teen'pens).

When such a combination means a single coin, or even a single amount, it is treated as a single substantive, and may have a plural, e. g. 'a new sixpence', 'two sixpences'; 'the school children's twopences', 'how many eightpences are there in ten shillings?' See TWOPENCE, THREPPENCE, etc. To such combinations, *halfpenny* and *farthing* are added without and, e. g. 'postage twopence-halfpenny', the early penny-farthing foreign post-card', 'a sixpence-halfpenny shop'. These phrases may also take a plural see quot. 1724. Adjective or attributive uses of these combinations are formed with *penny*, e. g. *twopenny*, etc. see 20.

c 1000- [see examples under A. 2 β]. c 1305- [see under A. 2 γ]. c 1380 *Wyclif. Wks* (1880) 36 *To curse a man for sexe pans* 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II 175, xii *pens in the golden pounde*. 1550 *SHAKS Com. Err.* 1. 11 55 *Oh six pence that I had a wensdaylast* 1590 - *Mids. N.* iv. 1. 22 *Sixpence a day for playing Piramus*. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1755 V. 11 50 *We have many sorts of small silver coins, such as the French three-pences, fourpence half-pennies, and eight-pence farthings, the Scotch five pences and ten-pences, besides their twenty-pences and three and four-pences* 1726-31 *TINDAL Rabin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II xvii 157 *Six-pences, Two-pences, Pence, and Half-pence* 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 329/2 *From Egbert's time, with very few exceptions, the series of English pennies is complete*. *ibid*. Pence, halfpence, and farthings are extant of John, all struck in Ireland. 1865 *Reader N.* 148 493/2 *A large hoard of short-cross pennies* 1866 *CRUMP Bankings* x 226 *Coinage of England* Athelstan A.D. 925 to Henry II A.D. 1189, silver pennies only.

2. Rendering *l. denarius* (see DENARIUS); also occasionally *argenteus* ('piece of silver'), and *nummus* (= *nummus sesterius*, *SESTERCE*) Chiefly, now only, in Biblical use and allusions thereto.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii 15 *Brenge me peniz* [*L. denarius*] *þæt ic gemi* c 975 *Rusw. Gosp.* John vi. 7 *To hund peninga* [*L. denuntorum denariorum*] to blafum þe zynhtsumað him. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 *And brohte oðrum dæge twegen penegas* [*L. duos denarios*,

Wyclif tway pens, v. r. pans]. c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 119 in *O. B. Alisc* 40 *If ich so ispede þat ich bitraye ihesu, hwat schal þen mynrede? þu tyty panewes, hisseyden* c 1380 *Wyclif. Serm.* Sel Wks I. 32 *He toke two pens, and þaf hem to þe hosteler* 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I 273 *þey schulde euery þere offre foune pans* [*L. quatuor nummos*] to be churche work of Seynt Deny. c 1400 *MAUNDVY* (Rolls) xi 42 *þai salde Ciste for xxx pens*. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxii 9 *Seuen syles and ten syluer pens* [*L. decem argenteas*] 1638 *JUNIUS Paine Antiquus* 303 *Antonius the Triumvir his pennies were mixed with iron* 1646 *Dr. HALL Balm of Gile* (1650) 134 *Even the eleventh houre carried the peny as well as the first* 1720 *OSZLL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* I vii. 424 *note*, The Penny of Gold among the Romans was worth a Thousand Sesterces 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 480, I do not speak of the penny paid to Cesar by St. Peter 1881 *N. T. (R.V.) Luke* xv. 21 *Shew me a penny* Whose image and superscription hath it? And they said, *Cæsar's*.

b Sometimes applied to the French *denier* or 10 centime piece, also, to the now obsolete coin of Jersey of that value (*Jersey penny*), superseded in 1877 by a coin = $\frac{1}{12}$ shilling. Formerly also used to render the name of the Dutch *pennings*, the German *pfennig*, the Low German *penning*, and other foreign coins corresponding in name. In *U. S. colloq.* a cent.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The French *penny*, or *denier*, is of two kinds, the *Paris penny*, called *denier Paris*, and the *penny* of *Tours*, *denier Tournois*. The Dutch *penny*, called *pennink*, is a real money, worth about one fifth more than the French *penny Tournois*. At Hambourg, Nuenberg, &c. the *penny* or *pfennig* of account, is put equal to the French *penny Tournois* 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 56 *Thirteen Jersey pence are equivalent to an English shilling*. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer. Penny*, a cent, and thus about half the value of an English penny. 1898 *G. B. RAWLINGS Brit. Coinage* 194 *No coins were struck for Jersey till 1847, the English shilling at that time being valued in Jersey at thirteen pence. . . The penny is as follows*.

II. From the fact that the (silver) penny was for many hundred years the chief or only coin in circulation, the name became to a great extent synonymous with 'coin', 'piece', or 'unit of money', whence the following uses:

3 = A coin, applied with a defining or descriptive adjunct to various coins of the British Isles, of distinct origin from the ordinary penny. Now *list*. *Penny of twopence*, a silver coin of the value of twopence, a half groat, *gold penny*, a gold coin of the value of 20 shillings issued in 1257.

1283 *Cath. Angl.* 274 *x A Penny of two Pens* (A Penny), *ditragus*. 1283 *Act* 12 § 45 *Hen VIII.* c. 12 *As many half groates called pens of two pens* 1533 *FURNER Husb.* § 54 *Pensy grasse* *hath a leafe as brode as a peny of two pens, and neuer beareth flour*. 1563 in *Keith Hist. Scot.* (1754) App. 128 *1 hat thair be curmynt an Penny of siluer callit the Mary Ryall, of weight an Unce Tioce-welch* 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 31 *Thair salbe ane penny or pece of gold prentit and curmynt of twente ane carret fine* 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. (1798) *This Year* [1257], according to the MS. Chronicle of the City of London, the King Coined a Penny of Pure Gold of the Weight of Two Sterlings, and commanded that it should go for Twenty Shillings 1805 *W. A. SHAW Hist. Currency* 1. 4 *Five years later* (1257) *Henry III of England imitated the florin in his gold pennies*.

4. Used as a general or vague word for a piece of money; hence, a sum of money, money.

Now chiefly in phr. a *pretty penny* see 9. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1820) 64, & alle þat he mot gete, he robbed & yfte, Peny no penyworth, no þing he no left. 1340 *Aynb* 23 *Ydeleblisse* *þet is be dyuyles penit, huermide he bayþ alle þe uayre pane-worþes me be markate of þise wordie*. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 514 *Go vp to him with ful good-wille, And þi penny, him proffe*. c 1384 *Wyclif. Sel. Wks* III. 377 *þei done þis to wyneþe no peny* c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 199 *They hym bisoght Of herberwe and of ese as for hir peny* 1583 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xx. 57 b, *They may be lodged without paying of any pennie* 1633 *COCKERAM Eng. Dict.* iii. s. v. *Maximilean*, The Emperour gaue him a small penny. 1649 in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 26 *They living wholly upon the penny, buying all commodities but having nothing to sell*. 1657 *HEYLIN Undeciv. People* 20 *The Mimster hath neither corn nor hay, nor any provision for expence of household, but what he buyeth by the penny*. 1764 *H. WALPOLE Let. G. Montagu* 24 *Dec.* I shall put your letter to Rheims into the foreign post with a proper penny. 1792 *BURNS* 'What can a young lassie', Bad luck on the pennie that tempted my minnie To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lan'! 1822 *LOCKHART A. Blair* 139 *A braw little penny to her tocher*.

b. In *pl.* = money, orig. as consisting ordinarily of (silver) pennies; in later use, often depreciative, 'small money', 'coppers', 'small earnings'.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/8 *To be apostles he wende anon and to heore fet be panes caste*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5507 *Wit þair pens boght was he*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 692 *Plyce off pennys may mak w's no named*. 1611 *CORER s. v. Sien*, Who loosteth his pence forgoeth his sence. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt* ii. Wks 1851 III 139 *Dispensers of treasure*. without price to them that have no pence. 1653 *URQUHART Rabalais* i. xlv. 203 *He..gave unto each of them a horse together with some pence to live by* 1883 *G. B. GOODE Fish. Indust.* 6 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Their descendants are to-day hauling pence up out of the water faster than their forefathers ever learned to do.

† o. (*Singular*) With ordinal numeral, expressing an aliquot part of a sum of money, as *the fifth penny*, i. e. every fifth penny in any number of pennies; = one-fifth of the whole amount. 1038 *Charter of Harold Haranfot* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.*

IV 57 [He] baid hne fulumes to pam hirode embe bone
briddan peniz c 1300 *Song Husband*. 8 in *Pol Songs*
(Camden) 149 Ever the furthe peni mot to the kyng c 1381
Reg Prym Council Scot III 427 All and hail the eridome
of Gowry, with the teind penny of all wardis c 1385 *Ibid* 743
The first fructus and fylt penny of the same benefices
a 1618 *RALPH PRYER Parl* (1628) 8 In the 14. years he
[Henry III] had the 15. penny of all goods given him vpon
condon to confume the great Charter c 1645 *HOWELL*
Let 1. xli. None can hie or build a House, but he must
pay the tenth penny. 1681 *Loud Gas*. No 1654/2 The
Nations of this City have declared their willingness to give
twice the 20th penny, which will raise a Million and a halfe
1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I* ix (1869) 1 95 In 1720 interest
was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from
five to two per cent. 1844 G Dond *Textile Manuf* v 168
Remunerated by what was termed 'the fourth penny', that
is, each journeyman received as his wages the fourth part
of the gross sum for which such cloth was sold

† d. *First penny* = prime cost, cost price. In
quot. 1674, perh. = first amount, amount starting
a contribution, testimonial, etc.; a handse. *Obs*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii (1605) 63 Seven Buts of
Sack, which cost the first pennie seventeen Duckats the But
1620 *CAPT. SMITH New Eng. Trials* (Arb) 242 Her flaight,
which she sold at the first penny for 2100 pounds c 1645
HOWELL Let (1650) 11. 48 Her cargazon of broad cloth was
worth the first penny neer upon 30000 1674 *MARVELL Corr.*
Wks. 1873-5 11 424 E. of Pembroke married to Madame
Qeronals's [sic] sister. The King gives 1000 first penny.

e. The particular sum of money or amount of
some tax, impost, or customary payment. With
defining adjunct, as *Borchel-penny, cock-p, common*
penny, earnest-p., fire-p., gauge-p., God's-p., hanse-
penny, homage-p., Peter's-penny (penice), Romc-p.,
scot-p., teind-p., tithing-p., ward-p., etc. See these.

c 1504 in *Reg of Wetherhal* (1897) 30 Sint quete de
ver peni et de blodwita et de hundredpeni et de thethinge
peni. 1444 *Rolls of Parit. V* 117/1 bat the penny which
is called the Gauge penny, be not paid to the Gaugeour
1461 *Ibid*. 476/1 A summe of money claymed at two law
dayes in the yere, called Tithing penny, otherwise Totting-
penny 1479-81 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 102 The ernst
penys and pociations at diuise tymes among the workemen
1508- [see EARNST-PENNY] 1554 *Reg Prym Council Scot* I
1. 222 Without payment of any composition or teind penny
1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 1 79 At Regensburg, in
the year 1471—the allied powers attempted to impose a
sort of property tax on the whole empire, called the Common
Penny. *Ibid* 213 The scheme of a Common Penny was now
resumed. 1890 *Gross Gold Merch* I 31 There were dues at
Andover called 'scot-pennies', 'hanse-pennies', and 'sige
pennies'. 1904 *Westm Gas* 16 Mar 12/1 The church was
built in the old feudal days when the Bouchiers, held estate
in Chingford, and, in 1220 an agreement was entered into
between the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean and Chapter
of St Paul's by which the latter were exempted from the
payment of 'Borchel Peny' and 'Waid Peny'.

5. As the type of a coin of small value, or of
a small amount of money. Often in contrast with
pound (see also g, h); with a negative, as *not a*
penny = not the least amount, no money at
all; so *never a penny, not worth a penny*.

a 1200 *See. A. i. 8* 12366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 451
Povert al soon, that not a peny hadde in wolde. 1414
BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps* 46 There schal no man, for peny ne
pounde, Have 'Ne remissaris, Domine'. 1457 *Paston*
Let I. 414 A peny yn secon spent wille safe a pounde
1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec Oxford* 74 Clare had
never peny for hyt. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 589 Haung
only the name and style of the same, without any peny
profite, or foote of possession 1570 T. WILSON *Demonstres*
97 *margu*. It is the wile spent penny that saveth the pound
1655 *GURNALL Chr in Arin* verse 12 v § 3 (1669) 85/1
Wilt thou stand with God for a day or two, huckle with him
for a penny? 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* v. 1, Never knew
a man worth a penny with such a coat as that on. 1840
BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Jachd. Rheims* vi. Never was
heard such a terrible curse! But Nobody seem'd one penny
the worse!

III. Transferred uses: chiefly elliptical.

† 6. = PENNYWRIGHT. *Obs*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 208 Pund eles gewið. xii penegum
lesse poune pund wætres. & pund ealð gewið vi. penegum
mare poune pund wætres 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P*
xxx. cxxxii (1495) nn11/a Dragma is the eyghte parte of Vncia
and weyeth thre Pans of syluer Scrupulus, is accountyd
for ten Pans. 1579 *Reg Prym Council Scot III* 189
Tuchinge the reduction of our Sovereane Lordis cunyle to
ellevin penny fyne. 1590 *RECORDE*, etc. *Gr Arles* (1640)
127 Whereas the weight is called by the name of a penny,
it is not ment a penny of silvei money, but a penny of
Gold-smiths weight, which containeth 24 Barly Corn

† 7. The amount bought for a penny, a penny-
worth *Obs*.

1564 *Child-Marriages* 208 All xij went to Richard Barkers
house, and dronke, ethe[re] of them a peny 1592 *SPENCER*
M. Hubbard 523 Whereas thou maist compound a better
penie.

8. = PENNYLAND, q. v.

IV. 9. Phrases and Proverbs.

a. *A penny for your thoughts* I would give something to
know what you are thinking about (addressed to one in a
'brown study') † b. *A penny in the forehead* in allusion
to a playful nursery joke, in which a cold coin is pressed on
the forehead so as to be felt as it still there after its removal
see *Notes and Q. 9th* s. VIII. 189 *Obs*. c. *A penny saved*
is a penny gained (sot, earned). d. *A penny soul never*
came to twopenice. e. *A pretty (fine, etc.) penny*, a con-
siderable sum (in the way of gain or cost). f. *In for a*
penny, in for a pound having entered upon a matter one
must carry it through whatever it involves † g. *No penny,*
no paternoster, a saying referring to priests insisting on
being paid as a condition of performing services; hence =
nothing for nothing; if you want a thing you must pay for

it So no paternoster, no penny = no work, no pay Penny
nor paternoster (quot 1566), neither pay nor prayers,
neither love nor money *Obs* h. *I take care of the penny,*
and the pounds will take care of themselves † i. *To*
thank one's penny (good) silver to have a good opinion of
oneself *Obs*. j. *To make penny of*, to turn into money,
to sell (*obs*). k. *To make a good, etc.) penny of*, to make profit
by (*obs*). (See also e.) † l. *To turn (round) the (a) penny*
to employ one's money profitably, or, to gain money *Obs*
exc in *to turn an honest penny* (see *HONIST* a. 4 b). See
also PENNY-WISE

a. 1546 J. HRYWOOD *Prov* II. iv (1867) 50 Wherewith in a
great musyng he was brought. Frænd (quot the good
man) a peny for your thought. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat*
8 *Neverout*. Come a Penny for your thoughts Miss. It
is not worth a farthing for I was thinking of you 1765
BICKERSTAFF Maid of Mill I viii 17 My lord, a penny for
your thoughts

b. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* 9 Mar (1828) IV. 206, I am
not bound always to look you in the face like children, to
see if you have a penny in your forehead a 1734 *NORTH*
Exam. II v § 15 (1740) 324 We may hope better of their
Abilities than to be wheedled as Children with a Penny in the
Forehead

c. 1695 *RAVENSCROFT Canterbury Guests* II. iv, This I did
to prevent expenses, for A penny saved, is a penny got.
1811 *BYRON Hints fr. Horace* 516 A penny saved, my lad,
's a penny got. 1838 *Chamb. Edin. Jnl.* 45 A penny
saved is a penny gained 1899 *Pall Mall Mag* Sept 107
A penny saved is a penny earned.

d. 1844 *Chamb. Jnl* II 223 A penny sold never came
to twopenice 1859 *SMILES Self-Help* ix (1860) 235 Narrow-
mindedness in living and in dealing leads to failure. The
penny sold never came to twopenice

e. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* ed. 2 209 By which
the soldiers made a pretty penny 1782 *MISS BURNBY*
Cecilia ix. iv. If a man makes a fair penny, he has as much
time to enjoy his pleasure as the Chief Justice 1796 *MRS*
GLASSE Cookery vii 121 By that time the ingredients are
reckoned, the partridges will come to a fine penny. 1885
B. HARRY *Marys* 1. 1 Then the captain might still make
a pretty penny on Amita. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl* 12 Jan.
Uncle Sam's navy is costing him a pretty penny these days

f. 1695 *RAVENSCROFT Canterbury Guests* v. 1, Well then,
O'er shoes, o'er boots And in for a Penny, in for a Pound
1823 *BYRON To Kinnaird* 23 Dec. 1840 *DICKENS Old*
C. Shop lxvi, Being in for a penny, I am ready, as the
saying is, to be in for a pound.

g. 1546 *Shipl. Commons* (1872) 87 Theyr couetouse is
growne into this procebe. No penny, no paternoster 1566
GASCOIGNE Snippes 1. 1, Pite nor pention, peny nor pater
noster shoulde euer haue made Nurse once to open his mouth
in the cause 1640 *BASTWICK Lord Bds* v. 1, v. 1, No penny,
no Pater noster; they looke more to their tithes, than to their
tasks. 1707 *HICKERINGILL Prent* cr ii. 1, 22 Once was—No
Pater Noster, No Penny, now—No Sermons, not a Penny,
not a Farthing.

h. a 1724 *LOWNDES in Cheshire Lett* 5 Feb. an. 1750
[O. Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury,
used to say] 'take care of the penny, and the pounds will
take care of themselves' 1834 R. S. SUTHERS *Handley*
Cross xii, 'A real out-and-out workin' chap, that will look
sharp after the pence, without leavin' the pounds to take care
of themselves'

i. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tun.* 13/2 Suche as
thought their penny good silver. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE*
Looking Glasse Lodge's Wks. (Hunter Cl.) 17 Tho she
say that she is fairest, I think my pennie siluer by her leaue.
1603 *BRLTON Packet Mad Lett* iiv, (1879) 20/1 There are
more Batchelors than Roger, and my penny is as good siluer
as yours.

j. 1524 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I 76* To mak penny of
hair lands and guidis. 15 *Aberdeen Regr* (Jam), The
promest, &c., chargt the officiairs to mak penny of the cluth
priest. 1726 *BERKLEY Let. to T. Prior* 1 Dec. Wks 1871
IV 139, I gave him old clothes, which he made a penny of
1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* v. viii, Warrant Master Harrel's
made a good penny of you

k. 1546 J. HRYWOOD *Prov* II. viii (1867) 75 Towne ware
was your ware, to tourne the peny c 1645 *HOWELL Lett*
(1754) 76 There is no State that winds the Penny more
numbly, and makes quicker Returns 1712 *ADDISON Spect*
No 452 P. 4 A Projector, who is willing to turn a Penny by
this remarkable Curiosity of his Countymen 1887 *MISS*
E. MONEY Dutch Maiden (1888) 5 Lucas had been sent
across the seas to turn the 'honest penny' and pick up
some gold.

V. 10 With prefixed numerals, forming adjectives
of price or value: see FIVEPENNY, FOURPENNY,
SIXPENNY, etc. Applied to nails, such adjectives
denote the original price (in 15th c) per hundred;
as *fivepenny nail*, a nail which cost 5d a hundred,
tenpenny nail, a nail costing 10d. a hundred. (These
names persisted after the prices fell, as they began
to do in some places before 1500, and they are
now used to designate sizes of nails.)

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Also for iij
x penny nail to be vyse, iij vjd Also for iij v penny nail, iij s.
1427-8 *Ibid*. 60 Also for iij x penny nail to be same werk.
xx d. Also for iij v penny nail iij s. Also for a c of ij
penny nail, iij d. 1484 *Ibid*. 120 Item, for ij c di iij penny
nail, x d. Item, for di. c v d nail, iij d ob. Item, for di.
c iij penny nail, iij d ob. 1494-5 *Ibid*. 208, Item, iij c v d
nail, xvd *Ibid* 210 Item, iij c di v penny Nail, xij d.
1481 *Nottingham Rec* II 320 Unum centum et dimidium de
threpeny nail, ad valentiam iij d; et de dimidio centum
de *forpeny nail*, ad valentiam di d c 1850 *Rudm*
Navig (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts are, 4, 6, 8, 10, 24, 30, and
40 penny nails, all of different lengths

II. *attrib* or as *adj*. a. Of the price or value of
a penny, costing a penny, as *penny brick* (BRICK
sb. 1 3), *brun, commons* (COMMONS 3 b), *cord, dreadful*
(DREADFUL C), *hen, horrible* (HORRIBLE B), *knife,*
loaf, mass, newspaper, paper, pie, roll, stamp,
whistle, etc.; for the use of or admission to which
the charge is a penny, as *penny boat, bus, club, concert,*

gaff (GAFF sb. 4), *gallery, lecture, lodging, reading,*
show, steamer, tram, etc.; (of a game) at which the
stake is a penny, as *penny-nap, ombré*, (of a person)
that sells something or does some work for a
penny or at a cheap rate, hence, engaged in menial
or inferior work; as *penny-barber, foot-post, poet,*
vint Here *penny* (though sometimes hyphenated)
may be considered as an *adj*. cf. *penny loaf* with
twopenny or *sixpenny loaf* b. Of or pertaining
to a penny, as *penny-breadth*, † *brede* (BREDE sb. 2)

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King Wks.* 1730 I 61, I hope
thou'lt in the Friars take a shop, I urn 'penny-barber' there
1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xxxvi, We came by the steamer,
and I prefer the 'pennyboat' 1862 *Routledge's Pop Guide*
Lond 44 The Penny boats go to and from London Bridge
and Hungeford... about every five minutes. c 1430 *Two*
Cookery-Bks 1 7 Kyt it in small peccys of the 'peny buede'.
1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 3576 The Saviour of men, In all this
wold hee nocht a penny braud Quibauon he may repurs
his heavinlie ded a 1550 *Ward Acc Hen VIII* in
Archaeol IX 250 Syxe pecys of Venysse reabande, pennye
brethith of diuise colours 1649 G. DANIEL *T'Inuarth*,
Hen V, xvi, One Day wites an Age, I though a Good
hand, pussle an Eye to Read't A Pater-Noster, in a Penny
Breadth 1735 'Penny buick' [see BRICK sb. 1 3]. 1806 A.
HUNT *in Celia* (ed 3) 152 Then pour in beef gravy with
the soft part of a penny-buick 1862 *Mrs. SWELL Patience*
Harri xxx, 227, I went into a baker's shop and bought a
'penny bun. 1830 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv 1, Keep they
then 'penny club still? a 1613 *OVERBURY Chancet*, *More*
Fellow Wks (1856) 105 At mealtys, he sits in as great state
ovr his 'penny-commons, as ever Vitellius did at his
greatest banquet. 1599 *SHAKES. Hen V*, iii. vi. 50 Let not
Baudolphs vitall thied bee cut With edge of 'Penny-Cord,
and vile reproach 1873 *Slang Dict.*, 'Penny breadths',
... those penny publications which depend more upon
sensationalism than upon merit, artistic or literary, for
success. a 1625 *PITCAIRN Chancet* v. 1, A 'penny foot post'
Compell'd with cross and pile to run of errands 1823
MARTIN W. LIND Labour I. 40/1 There are shops which have
been turned into a kind of temporary theatre (admission one
penny). These places are called by the costers 'Penny
Galls'. 1866 *Daily Let* 16 Oct. 2/1, she wished to go into
the penny gaff a second time, and said she had no money

1337-8 *Dinham Acc. Rolls* (Surtex) 73 In v. vi. 'penny-
hennys' emp. viii. 23 d. 1899 F. II. *Doubt in Daily News*
13 June 8/5 'Penny horrors' always have a public, though it
is questionable if time novel, are now so prominent as
they once were 1852 *ELISA COOK's Jnl* 22 May 57/1 The
power of the Penny has only been discovered of late years.
The Penny Magazine, and the Penny Cyclopaedia, fairly
inaugurated the discovery. 'Penny Lectures' are the neces-
sary corollary from it, and before long the Penny New-
paper may fairly complete it 1418 *Maldon, Essex, Com. &*
Rolls (Bundle 11, no 3), Panis frumenti. vocal. 'penyloaf'.
1594 *BUNDEVELL Exerc.* 1. x (1636) 31 If a penny-loaf
must weigh two pound, Wheat being at three shilling a
bushell 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xiv, A penny loaf
was all they had that day 1799-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Swift*
Wks III. 373 At night he would go to a 'penny lodging',
where he purchased clean sheets for sixpence. 1591 *Ser. Nst R*
M. Hubbard 454 Their 'penic masses and their complices
meete. 1852 'Penny Newspaper' [see beside penny lecture
above]. 1862 *Sat. Rev* 8 Feb 1854 A halfpenny or penny
newspaper. 1710 *SWIFT Let to Sterne* 26 Sept, Looking
over while you lost a crown at 'penny-ombre. 1834 *Tail's*
Mag I 423/1 A set of idle 'penny-page' m. n. 1711 *Amston*
Spect No 224 P. 2 Many a bulky Author would make his
Appearance in a 'Penny Paper. 1600 *KEMP Nine Days*
Wond D. ii. b, A 'Penny Poet'; whose first making was the
miserable stoine 'story of Macbeth, or Macbeth, or Mac-
somewhat 1804-6 *Syn. Smiths Mor Philos* (1850) 100
That race of penny poets, who lived in the reigns of Cosmo
and Lorenzo di Medici 1860 *GLADSTONE, Diary* 3 Oct
in *Morley Life* II. 181 Some of the 'penny press' which has
now acquired an enormous expansion goes great lengths in
my favour 1858 *Brit Q. Rev* LVI. 41 'His lectures are pro-
fusely illustrated, as the 'penny publisher' say, with cuts.
1859 *Suffolk Chron.* 13 Sept (heading), 'Penny Readings
for the Working Classes' 1861 C. SUTLEY (title) Penny
Readings in Ipswich and Elsewhere. 1883 P. E. GIBBONS
in *Harper's Mag* Apr 661/1 Penny readings are enter-
tainments at which each who enters pays a penny. 1836-48
B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* i. iii, I will lack you like
a 'penny roll 1801 *CLINTON Love's Mart.* etc. (1878) 179
The cause of all our monstrous 'penny-hoves. 1839 *ROW-*
LAND Hit Memo animum 13th June, The stamp office would
charge the nominal value. (a penny a sheet for 'penny
stamp, twopenice a sheet for twopenny stamp, etc.). 1881
Stamp Collector's Ann. 38 (Postage stamp savings Bank)
Slips of paper with spaces below marked out for affixing
twelve penny stamps 1881 II *JAMLS Post. Lady* xv, 'I
went on a 'penny-steamer to the Tower 1838 *SCOTT Rob*
Roy x, Pipes! they look more like 'penny-whistles. 1879
STAINER Muse of Dible q. Comparing a penny whistle with
a common hand-mand, file 1619 H. HUTTON *Folles Anal.*
(Percy Soc) 7 Times puny 'penny-wits I loathing hate.

12 *Comb.* a. Objective and obj. gen., as *penny-*
catching, pinching adjs., *collector*. b. *simulative*,
etc., as *penny-brown, grey, sized* adjs. c. *Special*
Combs. † *penny-ale*, ale sold at a penny a gallon,
thin ale (*obs*); † *penny-bank*, a savings bank at
which a sum as low as a penny may be deposited;
† *penny-bean*, a kind of bean with a flat round
seed (*obs*). † *penny-bird*, local Irish name for the
Little Grebe (also called *drink-a-penny*); † *penny-*
brod (-brede, -breyde), † a baker's moulding-
board for penny-loaves (see *BRED sb.*); † *penny*
bridal = *penny wedding*; *penny-cross*, the plant
Thlaspi arvense, or some other cruciferous plant
with flat round pods; † *penny-dale*, -deal, -dole
[see *DALE*, *DEAL sb.*, *DOL* sb. 1], the dealing
or distribution of a penny to each of a number of

persons; in phr. *by penny-d.* hence as *adv.* at the rate of a penny each, *penny-dog*, (a) a kind of dogfish, also called *miller's dog* or *tope*, (b) *Sc* and *north dial* 'a dog that constantly follows his master' (Jam.); a dog of an inferior breed, *†penny-earth*¹ [M.E. *penurþe*], a villanage service of ploughing, for which one penny was paid by the lord (*obs*); *penny-earth*², local name of the Fuller's Earth of the Oolitic group of strata, which abounds with the round shells of *Ostrea*, *†penny-farm* (-ferme), a money rent, instead of services; *penny-fee* *Sc*, a payment of a penny, 'wages paid in money' (Jam.); *penny-fish*, the John Dory (see quot.); *†penny-flower*, the plant 'Honesty' (*Lunaria biennis*), from its flat round pods (*obs*); *†penny-full* *a.*, (of the moon) round like a penny, 'full' (*obs*); *†penny-gavel* [GAVEL *s.b.*], see quot. 1872, *†penny-grave*, a local manorial collector of money payments and dues, *penny-in-the-slot* *a.* [from the direction 'Put a penny in the slot'], (of machines and mechanical devices for putting weighing machines into action, for automatic supply of various commodities, etc.) actuated by the fall of a penny inserted through a slot or narrow opening; also *fig.*; *penny-leaf*, -leaves, a name for navelwort or wall pennywort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*), from its round leaves; *†penny-mail* *Sc*, a small money payment in acknowledgement of feudal superiority; *†Pennyman*, (a) an impersonation of money, also called Sir Penny; (b) see quot. 1670; *†pennymail* *s.b.* and *adv.*, by pence, a penny to each, = *penny-dole*; *penny-motion*, †a penny puppet-show, *penny piece*, a piece of any commodity sold for a penny; *penny-piece*, a piece of money of the value of a penny, a penny, *penny-pies* = *penny-leaf*; *penny-pig* *Sc*, an earthenware pot with a slot for collecting pence saved or received as gratuities; *†penny-pouch*, a pocket or bag for coin, *†penny-pound-like* *adv.*, at so much in the pound, *†penny-purse*, (a) a purse for pence or small coins; (b) *fig.* a penurious fellow, a niggard; *†penny-rife* *a.*, as life or common as pennies, very common or prevalent; *†penny-room*, a place (*e.g.* in a theatre) to which the price of admission is a penny; *†penny-toller* (penitollere), †an official who takes a toll of a penny; *penny-trumpet*, a toy trumpet costing a penny; also *fig.* in reference to petty boasting; so *penny-trumpeter*, *penny wedding*, a wedding at which each of the guests contributes money to the expenses of the entertainment and to the setting up of the newly-married couple, formerly customary among the poorer classes in Scotland, Wales, etc., *penny-whip*, -whorp, *Sc*, small beer sold at a penny a bottle; *†penny-white* *a.*, whitened or rendered fair with (silver) pennies, i.e. with wealth: said of a rich woman, esp. one who is not naturally beautiful (*obs*). Also PENNY-A-LINE to PENNY-WEIGHT, q. v.

1365 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 134 *Poni Ale and purwhit heo pourede to gude for laboris and loun folk. 1544 PIAR R. Requim. Lyfe (1560) B. 11, lo dlynke onny penny ale, or such small dlynke. 1865 ANSTED Channell Isl. (1865) 557 A *Penny Bank, for savings of amounts too small to be received at the ordinary savings banks, was opened in Jersey on the 1st of January, 1865. 1850 LLOYD Prus. Health B. v. The Banne of Lupines or 'penny beane' layd on the heaye place, wyl make the heate to fall. 1885 SWAINSON From Names Brit. Birds 216 Little Grebe. *Penny Bird (Lough Mome, Carrickfergus) 18375 *Sc* Leg. Sants vi. (Thomson) 339 Gyle he be nocht 'penny bowne, Lat it ul vs bath be commowne. 1390 Nottingham Rec I 21 Unum *penybreyde ad nuda. 1411 Ibid II 84, penybreyde, nuda. 1624 in Cramond Ann Banff (1893) II 23 Anent the great abuses of 'pennie brydells in aill houses. 1829 Sir Hugh x in Child Ballads (1886) III 281/2 The nexten steed that he drew out, He was the 'penny-brown. 1805 H. K. WILKIN Rem L. 154 *Penny-catching pamphlets. 1713 J. PITTIVER in Phil Trans XXVIII 200 Broad leaved yellow *Penny-Cress. Abysson liliuni, Polygon folio. 1892 G. TRAVERS Mona Maclean (1893) I 215, I found a plant of penny-cress in a piece of waste ground. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answr Osor 455 b, What shall we say of the Maunier? which is shewed at Rome in the Cathedral Church of Mary Maior, not without 'pennycolling? 1495 in Test. Ebor. (Surtees) IV 26 To poote people be 'penydale, iij. iij. 1521 Ibid VI. 6, I will that my executors dispose oppon my berill daye to poore people penny deale. 1530 in Weaver [Vells Wills (1890) 25, xvii] to be delte penydeole. 1540 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) VI 108, I will that no penny dolt be delte for me. 1686 [F. SIMPIL] Bausini, Poverty 6 in J. Watson's Coll. Sc Poems (1706) i. 11 His wink to me hath been a Law, He haunts me like a 'penny-dog. 1836 YARRELL Brit Fishes II. 390 The Tope is a common species along the southern coast, where it is known by the names of Penny Dog and Miller's Dog. 1300 Gloucester Cart. (Rolls) III 134 Faciet unum arum quod vocatur 'peniherpe, et valet tres denarios, quia recipiet de bursa domini quartum denarium. 1892 VINOGRADOFF Villanage in Eng. 282 When the ploughing-work is paid for, it may receive the name of *penyearth*. 1712 J. MORTON Northampton. i. 11.

65 That here call'd *Penny-Earth, a Stoney Earth with a Great Number of Sea-shells in it. Some of those Shells being flat and roundish, have occasion'd it that Name of Penny-Earth. 1365 in Jarrow Compts (Surtees) 37 Quia dimittuntur ad 'penyfeime per Priorem. 1781 BURNS 'My Nannie, O' vi, My riches a's my 'penny-fee. 1816 SCOTT Old Mort. viii, For the penny-fee and a' that I'll just leave it to the laird and you. 1857 C. BROWNE Professor II xviii 1 The otheis she had purchased with her own penny fee. 1688a Sir T. BROWNE Tracts in 99 The fish called by some, a Peter or *Penny-fish which having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are considered to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. 1578 LYRER Dodoens II vi 154 The Brabanders. do call it Penninckbloemen, that is to say, *Penny floure, or money floure. 1597 GERARDUS Herbal i. cviii. 377 We call this herb in English Pennie flower or money flower. 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Feb. x. (Fox & Wolf) xxii, The night was licht, and *penny full the mone. 1440 in Sommer Gaveland (1660) 26 Per redditum & servitium vocatum 'Peny gavel, viz. reddendo annuatim eisdem Abbati & Coventui & eorum Successoribus de qualibet swillinga. decem & novem solidos & octo denarios. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess. 133 The system of penny-gavel, in accordance with which the land was measured into carucates or ploughlands, and a tenth of its estimated value paid to the overlord. 1579 in Irvins E. Riding Yorks. Antig. Soc. (1901) VIII. 12 *Pennygrave (or collector of fines and tolls). 1741 Copy Court Roll, Manor of Burstwich, Hol-derness, Yorks., Ralph Burnall, deputy penny-grave to the Lord. 1824 Pall Mall G. 3 Feb. 3/2 *Penny-in-the-slot machine. 1805 Westin. Gaz. 17 Apr. 3/3 The idea occurred to a Mr. Brownhill, of Birmingham, of adapting the penny in the slot system to the gas meters. The demand for these penny-in-the-slot meters has been of an extraordinary character. 1900 SHAW 3 Plays for Puritans p. xxvi, That is why your penny-in-the-slot heroes, who only work when you drop a motive into them, are so oppressively automatic and uninteresting. 1808 Mid. J. v. 191 XIX. 348 *Penny leaf. Cotyledon umbilicus. 1885 BRITTON & HOLLAND Eng. Plant. ii, Penny Leaves, from its round, flat leaves. 1491 Act. Audit. (1839) 146/a De said James alenagus bat he has be said lands in tak for 'penny male alenely. 1586 in Pinkerton Anc. Scot. Poems (1786) 321 Sum with der ferme at hurreit hall, That wount to pay bot penny mail. 1440 Castle Perso. 2767 *Pennyman is mekyl in mynde my loue in hym I leye & laue. Ibid 2779 Nyth & day, mydnyth & moyn, in Pennyman is al his trust. 1610 in Calr. Doncaster Borough Rec. (1902) 18 That no butcher dwelling within this towne commonly called a pennyman shall take for wages of any other butcher for killing of meat above 2d for every beast. 1480 CANTON Contin. Picaia's Hledon (Rolls) VIII. 556 Enleven schyllingys eyght pens, to be delyd 'penymeale. 1542-5 BRINKLOW Laurent 6 Vnholpen except it be on the Sondayes by penny meale. 1607 Sir W. CORNWALLIS Ess. xii, Like the 'penny motions able to stirre, and stare, and dulle againe. 1607 Stow Ann. 957 The butchers of London sold 'penny pieces of beefe for the reliefe of the poore, euery piece two pounde and a half. 1797 Lond. Gaz. No. 14637/2 Such Penny Pieces, [shall be received] as of the Value of One Penny. 1899 CROCKETT Jone March xiv, 'Don't you give in, or take a penny piece from one of them! she said. 1866 Treas. Bot. 341 Its orbicular concave petiole exceedingly succulent leaves, called by children 'Penny-pies. 1673 Widderburn's Vocab. 13 (Jan.) Cassella fictilis, a 'penny pie. 1827 Scott. 1 Feb. 1, Your penny-pie collections don't succeed. 1643 TRAPP Comm. Gen. xlii. 35 Neither was this a 'penny pouch, but a bag so big, as needed a bearer. 1650 in Kelle Bp Wilson vi. (1863) 197 [The Lord's] debt is first to be paid, secondly, orphans' goods, and afterwards the claimer's. *Penny-pound like. 1473 Paston Lett. III 83 Raff Bland-rehasset were a name to styrre an hare; y. wane that 'yd perse. 1645 HOWELL Lett. vi. xvii (1650) 204 His heart was shivered like a Leather penny-purse when he was dissected. 1606 BURNIS Kirke-Buriall (1832) 16 This superstition is become most 'penny-life Papistry. 1619 FLETCHER Wit without M. iv. v. Till you break in at plays like pence, and crack nuts with the scholars in 'penny rooms. 14. Voc. in W. Wulcker 598/13 Nunnarine, a 'penitollere. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Odes Roy. Acad. vi. Sound their own praise from their own 'penny trumpet. 1829 LANSAN'S Parl. Deb. XVI 1249 Diums, and the abomination of penny trumpets were in request among the younger inhabitants. 1828 Blackw. Mag. XXIII. 367 Having acted as his own 'penny-trumpeter. 1730 BURT Lett. N. Scott. xi (1754) 1. 461 They have a 'Penny-Webb, that is, when a Servant-Maid has served faithfully, and gained the good will of her master and mistress, they invite their Relations and Friends and there is a Dinner or Supper on the Day the Servant is married. In the End every Body puts Money into a Dish for the new Couple. 1845 HOOD Kibnassag, Ioueymoon vi. Love. will fly away from an Emperor's match To dance at a Penny Wedding! 1785 BURNS Holy Fair xix, Be 't whisky gill, or 'penny wheep, Or ony stronger pinn. 1821 Blackw. Mag. Dec. 672 (Jan.) To get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence. 1622 MABEY in Alenun's Gwaman d'Alf. ii. 95 [Her] estate was now such that she was 'penny-white (as we say), and so was married in the end. 1700 B. E. Duff Cant. Crew, Penny white, said of her, to whom Fortune has been kinder than Nature.

Penny-a-line, *a* [The phrase (*a*) penny a line used attrib.] Of writing or a writer. Paid at the rate of a penny a line; of cheap and superficial literary quality. (Cf. PENNY-A-LINER.)

1833 Westm. Rev. XVIII. 199 The penny-a-line men are generally persons who are by no means qualified to report common proceedings. 1849 THACKERAY Lett. Feb. [It] will afford matter to no end of penny-a-line speculation.

So **Penny-a-line** *no v trans* (nonce-wd.), to write at a penny a line; to review in the style of a penny-a-liner (see next).

1897 HARE Story of my Life (1900) VI. xxx. 467 Reviews, whose writers can scarcely even glance at the books they are penny-a-lining.

Penny-a-liner. [f. as prec. + -ER. 1.] A writer for a newspaper or journal who is paid at a penny a line, or at a low rate (usually implying

one who manufactures 'paragraphs', or writes in an inflated style so as to cover as much space as possible); a poor or inferior writer for hire; a hack-writer for the press. (contemptuous.)

1834 H. AINSWORTH Rookwood iii. v, Penny-a-liners and fashionable novelists, so many damned dramatists, and damning critics. 1840 THACKERAY Paris Sk bk Wks 1900 V. 44 This country is surely the paradise of painters and penny-a-liners.

Hence (nonce wds.) **Penny-a-line** *nerism*, an expression in the style of a penny-a-liner, so **Penny-a-line** *s.b.*, the practice or work of a penny-a-liner, *adv.*, writing, or written, at a penny a line, or in the style of a penny-a-liner.

1870 JACOB Rec. of Recture II in 52 A story originally due to the fancy of a penny-a-liner. 1849 THACKERAY Peniculus lxvii, Dr. Johnson has been down the street many a time with jagged shoes, and a bundle of penny-a-lining for the Gent's Magazine. 1852 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. I. 172, I must positively interrupt this penny-a-lining, and go to bed. 1872 Punch 5 Oct. 143/a The note of preparation, to use a penny-a-linerism, is now sounding for the winter theatrical campaign. 1878 STUBBS Lett. Study Hist. (1886) 129 The very penny-a-lining letters of inferior men.

†Penny-father. *Obs.* [f. PENNY + FATHER.] A man who is too careful of his pence, an old miser, a niggard, skinflint, penurious fellow.

1549 CHALONER Erasmus on Polity K.ij, That pennie-father skrapeth it together bothe by God and by the diuell. 1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia ii (1895) 183 Knowing them to be such nigelie penny fathers, that they be sure.. not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them. 1594 DRAYTON Idea 128 'The Sonne of some rich Penny father, Who Leaves to his Sonne all he had heaped together. 1694 MOTTEUX Rabelais, Pantagru. Prognost. v. 234 Pinch crists, Hold-fasts, Michels, and Penny-fathers.

Penny-grass. [f. PENNY + GRASS.] Popular name of three different plants: a. Navelwort or Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; b. Marsh Pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* (in both cases from the round leaves); c. Yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (from the flat roundish pods). 1387 Simon Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 Umbilicus veneris, penigesse. 1450 Alphita (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 Cotilidon siue simbulon, umbilicus ueneris idem. penygres 1523 FITZHERB. Herb. 8 54 Penny grasse groweth lowe by the erthe in a marshie grounde, and hath a leafe as brode as a penny of two pens, and neuer beateh floure. 1613 MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman ii. 11 vii (1635) 84 If the Penigiasse be hard, dry, and withered, then your Meadow is ripe. 1757 Dyer Place i. 690 Nor taintworm shall infect the yeanning herds, Nor penyggrass, nor spearwort's poisonous leaf. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND Eng. Plant. n. App. Grass, Penny (3) Cotyledon Umbilicus. -Irel.

Pennyland. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3 penlond.

[f. PENNY + LAND; app. the vernacular form of med.L. *denariata* (denariata, denariata) terræ (see DENARIATE), and possibly also of *munuata* terra, the rent of which was (sometimes at least) a penny.

Cf. 'duodecim tamen nummata, singulos annos redditores ei 12 denarios' (Madox Eccl. I. 155).]

A portion or measure of land valued at a penny a year; a DENARIATE.

Its extent may have varied in different localities; one quotation in Du Cange refers to a teneament of half a rood and three denariates, whence it appears that there were more than three pennylands in half a rood. If there were four, the pennyland would be $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, or 5 sq. poles, enough for a house and small yard. In some parts of France the *denier* (=denariata) is still a measure of 473 peches (Godef.). But the pennylands of Orkney and Shetland may have been of greater extent.

1300 Gloucester Cart. (Rolls) III 134 Tenentes. Peni lond ad vitam et ad voluntatem domini. 1774 G. Gifford in Low Orkney (1879) 145 The term Pennyland in Orkney signifies simply quantity. In Schetland it likewise means the quality, and according to the value of the land every Mark contains more or fewer Pennies. 1828 P. LERKIN Notes Orkney & Zet. 6 (E. D. D.) None of these pennylands, or other terms, indicate any definite extent of ground, and they are of different extent in different towns. But all the pennylands, marks or cowworths in the same town are of equal extent. 1875 W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire 39 The penny-land of the south. 1898 Shetland News 30 Apr. (E. D. D.), Shetland, as part of the ealdom of Orkney, must have been originally divided into ounce and pennylands.

Penny post, penny-post. [See POST *s.b.*]

An organization for the conveyance of letters or packets at an ordinary charge of a penny each, *exp.* (in early use) that established c. 1680 for London and its environs within a radius of 10 miles, and (in mod. use) that introduced on 10 Jan. 1840 (on the initiative of Rowland Hill) for the United Kingdom, and extended to nearly all British colonies and possessions in and after 1898.

1680 J. STOKES Lett. fr. London 3 July in Rhode Isl. Hist. Soc. Coll. (1902) x, My note came by the penny post, that is a post office, which for a penny wee can have a letter carried to any part of the city. 1688 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I 241 Mr. Do[ck]wry and partners, the inventors of the penny post here in London, are put down but the duke hath thought fit to set it up again, and 'tis managed by the chief postmaster of the general post office. 1686 P. HENRY Diaries & Lett. (1888) 347 Write a line or two now and then by the Penny-post. 1705 PHILLIPS, Penny-Post, a Post-Office that conveys Letters and Packets under a Pound-weight, paying on the Penny for each to all Parts of the City of London, and ten Miles round about. 1722 ADDISON Spect. No. 457 r 1 Proposals for a painted News-paper, that should

take in the whole Circle of the Penny post 1794 *Gentl Mag* LXIV. ii 666 The extension of the penny-post hitherto [to Enfield] took place [on June 23] 1825 *Scot's Jnl* 28 Dec. A sly rogue requested me, through the penny-post, the loan of £50 1840 *Penny Cyl* XVIII. 455 Between 1814 and 1839 The Postmaster-general had authority to establish penny posts for letters not exceeding in weight four ounces, in, from, or to, any city, town, or place in the United Kingdom There is a penny post for Dublin, the limits of which the Postmaster-general has authority to alter 1858 R S SURTRES *Ask Manum* LXVIII. 342 The penny post was one of the few things that came without being long called for. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 5/1 To-morrow is the sixty-fourth birthday of the Penny Post, inaugurated January 10, 1840

b. attrib., as penny-post letter, penny-postman, penny-post office.

1886 *Land Gaz* No. 2188/4 The General Penny-Post Office is removed from Crosby-House, to Star-Court in Cornhill 1888 *ASHMOLE Let in Mem* (1717) 97 Which the Civility of a Penny-Post Letter would have cleared and prevented 1890 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II 118 His majestic high granted Mr. Dockwra £500 per ann out of the penny post office, in consideration of his being the first projector thereof 1902 *Eng Theophrast* 358 [Busy bodies] have their stages about the town as regular as a penny postman 1768-74 TUCKER *Let Nat* (1834) I. 101 The penny-postman finds no perplexity in his walks to any part of it [London]. 1864 Tennyson *Let to W C Bennett* 22 Oct., Believe me, tho' penny-post maddened, yours ever, A. Tennyson.

So Penny-postage, the postage of letters, etc. at a charge of a penny each.

184 *Ocean Postage Envelope* Inscr. Britain I from thee the World expects an Ocean Penny Postage. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I 89/2 A memorable day on which the idea of a Penny Postage was first exemplified 1890 *Pall Mall G* 9 Jan 7/1 The Jubilee of the Penny Post Fifty years ago to-morrow, by virtue of a warrant published in the *London Gazette* on the 28th December, 1839, was inaugurated our system of penny postage

† Penny-prick. Obs. An old game of which the nature is uncertain.

It appears to have consisted in aiming at a penny, perhaps placed originally as the PRICK or mark for shooting at, see also QUOTE c 1770, 1829

1821 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 12, No. 8) Cum hominibus utentibus ludis illegitimus, viz alias scacculos et pennypricke ad gravitatem proximo suorum 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 201 Yong people within the saide Cloistre have exercised unlawfull games as the toppe, queke, penny prycke and most atte tenys, by the which the wallles of the saide Cloistre have be defowled and the glas wyndowes all to brost 1552 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 20 Dyce, slyde grote, pennypricke, caylles, tennes. 1610 T. SCOTT *Philomathie*, etc. (1616) M j b, Their idle houres They spend at shoue-board, or at penny picke, At dice, cards, tennis [c 1770 in *Grove's Provenc. Gloss.* MS Add (P) (E D D) Penny-prick, a sport, throwing at halfpence placed upon sticks which are called Hobys 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past* iv 453 1829 J HUNTER *Hallianus Gloss.* Penny prick, a game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark.]

Hence † Penny-pricker Obs., one who played at penny prick.

c 1515 *Cocher Lovell's B* 11 Tyburne collopes, and penny prickers, Bowlers, mas shooters, and quayers

Penny-rent. ? Obs. [See RENT.] Rent paid (or received) in money; annual (or periodical) payment in cash; income in money, revenue b. A quit-rent of a penny.

1312 *Will of Westburn* (Somerset Ho.), In Penny rent 1611 *Cotter, Denier de service*, Pennie rent: a quit or chiefe rent, or the reservation of a single penny in lieu of all other rents and services (homage excepted). 1619 FLETCHER *Will without M.* iii. i. What jointure can he make you? Plutarch's Morals? Or so much penny-rent in the small poets? 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* vi 344 The Pensions were but bare Penny-Rent, whilst Abbey-Lands were lowly rated faire beneath their true valuation 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentleman Dancing-M* iii. i. Though he has two thousand five hundred seventy-three pounds sterling, twelve shillings and twopence a year penny-rent 1729 *Season Rent Trade* 24 This drains from thence the Pennys-rents of most of the great Estates of that Kingdom [Ireland] 1754 RICHARDSON *Graundison* 31 Mar -1 Apr, He proposes a jointure of £1200 a year penny-rents, and 400 guineas a year for her [Miss Mansfield's] private purse

Penny-rot. [See ROT sb.] A name for Marsh Pennywort, from its round leaves, and supposed property of causing rot in sheep.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii cxliii 424 *Cotyledon palustris* in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot, and in the north countrie White rot

Pennyroyal (peni'ro:al). Forms: penny (in its var. forms) with a. 6-7 ryal(l, rial(l, etc. (rarely two words or hyphenated; 10 varr.), β. 6-8 ryal(l, etc. (as one word, two words, or hyphenated; 13 varr.); 7- pennyroyal. [app. an alteration (? corruption) of the earlier *puleyale*, in AF. *pulial* real = OF. *pouhol*, *pouhol*, *pouheul* thyme (-L. type **pulegiol*-um, dim. of L. *pulegium* thyme) + *real*, royal royal Intervening stages between *pouhol* and *pen(n)*y have not been found; mod Walloon dialects have *pouli*, *pouli*, mod. F. *pouliot*.]

1. A species of mint (*Mentha Pulegium*), with small leaves and prostrate habit; formerly much cultivated and esteemed for its supposed medicinal virtues.

a. 1530 PALSCOR 253/1 Pennyroyall an herbe, pouliot. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Oiganum... est herba quam vulgus appellat

Pennyroyall c 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* Qiv, Leanes of Rue, Thyme, Organe, Pennyroyal 1573 TUSSEER *Husd* (1878) 94 Pneriall 1567 C BRICK *Unw Chay* I vi j b, Pennyroyal herb β 1533 ELVOT *Cast Hulde* (1541) 58 b, Maioram, Pennyroyall 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii cccxi 671 Our common Pennie Royall. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 107 One ounce of Thyme, one ounce of Pennyroyal 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* iii xxii 422 Pennyroyal good against cold and affections of the Nerves and Joynts 1736 BAILEY *Househ Dut* 459 Pennyroyal is of a sharp bitter taste 1853 SOVER *Pantheoph* 73 They may be seasoned with pepper, pennyroyal, honey, or sun-made wine

2. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other aromatic labiates, or other plants. † a. *Wood Pennyroyal*: a name proposed by Tuner for the Wood Speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*. Obs. † b. *Wild Pennyroyal*: Basil Thyme, *Calamintha Acanth*. Obs. c. In North America, applied to the fragrant labiate *Hedeoma pulegioides* (or other species). d. *Bastard* or *False Pennyroyal*: names for two N American labiates, *Trichostema dichotomum* and *Isoanthus caruleus*. o. = *Pennyroyal-tree* see 3.

1538 ELVOT *Diet*, *Tragoriganon*, an herbe welche I suppose, is callyd Pennyroyale, growing wyld 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 29 It may be called in englishe Paules Betony or wodde Pennyroyal 1552 HUTCHIN, Pennyroyal, or pulial royall wyld, *calamintha*, *tragoriganon* 1578 LYTLE *Dodoens* i lxxv 247 There be three sortes of Calamint The second kinde which is called wild Pennyroyall, hath also square stalkes couered with softe Cotton, and almost creeping by the ground. 1560 J LEE *Intrud Bot* App. 322 Virginian Pennyroyal, *Satureia*. 1857 HENKLEY *Bot* 350 *Hedeoma pulegioides* is the Pennyroyal of the United States. 1858 LONGI. M *Standish* viii, Over the pastures made fragrant by sweet penny royal.

3. attrib. Pennyroyal-tree, *Satureia virminica* (Treas. Bot., 1866); pennyroyal-water, a liquor distilled from the leaves of pennyroyal, formerly used in medicine.

1761 MRS DILLANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III 629 [She] took a cup with pennyroyal water in her own hand 1855 DILLAMER *Kitch. Gard* (1861) 134 Pennyroyal water was formerly much distilled as an antidote to spasmodic, nervous, and hysterical affections.

Pennys, obs. pl. of PEN, PENNY.

Penny-stone. [f PENNY + STONE.]

1. Sc. and north A flat round stone used as a quoit; also, the game played with these.

1375 [see b] 1483 *Cath Angl* 274/2 A Penystane, discus 1519 *Prory of Hesham* (Surtrees) II. 157 Ludi inonest... viz. tuites, et handball ac Pennyston 1771 PRYNAN *Tour Scot* in 1769, 167 Antient sports of the Highlanders Throwing the penny-stone, which answers to our coits 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* (Cumbd. Dial.) 12 'Mac play'd at pennice steans for brass. 1805 'SARAH TYLLER *Macdonald Lass* xiv. 186 Do you mind yon game of penny-stanes?

b. attrib. in penny-stone cast, the distance to which such a stone is or can be thrown

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi 383 The way Wes nocht a penny-stane cast of breid 1753 D KENNEDY in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 336/2 Being about two pennystone cast before the said Mungo 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 52 That's but a penny stonecast from Rankellor's house

2. A kind of ironstone, occurring in nodules, found in the Coalbrookdale coalfield, in Shropshire.

1823 J PLYMLEY *Agria. Shropsh* 54 Penny-measure; a pale-blue clod, in which lies a large quantity of small balls of ironstone, called pennystone. 1868 FARTON *Notes on Shropsh Coal-field in Shropsh. Ward-bk.* s.v. The Penny Stone is the most remarkable and productive iron-stone in Shropshire It is composed of a series of nodules.

Pennystone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Pennyweight (peni'wəit). [f PENNY + WEIGHT sb.] A measure of weight, equal to 24 grains, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce Troy, or $\frac{1}{128}$ of a pound Troy. (Formerly = $\frac{1}{128}$ of a Tower pound, i.e. 223 grains, which was the actual weight of a silver penny.) Abbreviated *dwt*.

[c 1000 Sax *Leechb* I. 248 genim of þam lichoman þywe ylcian wyrt mandragore, þeora penexa gewiht.] 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P* xvii lxi. (Bodl MS) A penny weigt of þe rote þerof [sc. of feulal] idronke in twei ciatres of wyne. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 62 Make of hem smale ballys þat weygen j. penye wyzt. 1590 RECORDER, etc. *Gr Artis* (1640) 133 As 24 Barley-corns dry, and taken out of the midst of the Ear, do make a penny weight, so of those penny weights make an ounce 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* ii iv ii. i. (1651) 377 To give Hellebor in powder to n^d weight 1789 W. MERRAY *Coinage Eng.* 8 The silver penny was about twenty-two grains and a half of Troy-weight, but called a pennyweight Tower 1877 BLACKMORT *Ermenia* ii. In that letter the Major mingled a pennyweight of condolence with more congratulation than the post could carry for the largest stamp yet invented.

b. A proportional measure of one-twelfth used in stating the fineness of silver; see QUOTE, and cf. CARAT 3

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym* I. 74 Silver is supposed to be divided into twelve parts only, which are called pennyweights so that when absolutely pure it is said to be twelve penny weights fine, when it contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy, it is then called eleven penny-weights fine. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 763 If the mass of silver be pure, it is called silver of 12 penny-weights.

Penny-wise, *adv. phr.* or a. [cf. PENNY 5.] Wise or prudent in regard to pence, i.e. careful (esp. over-careful) in small expenditures; usually in phr. penny-wise and pound-foolish, thrifty in small matters while careless or wasteful in large ones.

1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 609 If by covetousnesse or negligence, one withdraw from them their ordinary foodde, he shall be penny wise, and pound foolish that is, suffer a great losse in his cattel, for saving from them a little ment. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Riches* (Aib.) 238 Be not penny-wise, Riches have winges, and sometimes they fly away of themselves 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 205 p. 6, I think a Wom in who will give up self to a Man in Marriage, where there is the least Room for such an Apprehension, may very properly be accused of being Penny Wise and Pound foolish 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Loue* Wks. 1836 XXIII 272 What a miserable penny-wise economist you have been!

Hence Penny-wisdom, the quality of being 'penny-wise'; Penny-wise-pound-foolishness 1829 BENJAMIN *Justice & Cod Petit* 116 That humanity which has penny wisdom for its counsellor. 1850 *Athenum* 23 Feb 212/2 This seems to us the very quintessence of penny wisdom and pound folly in management. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesters* v 8 Penny-wisdom, and pound-foolishness are now as prevalent as ever. 1895 *Vestm. Gaz* 3 Dec 2/2 It is folly to cripple and maim our own people by the penny wise pound-foolishness of 'twopenny-halfpenny' education

Pennywort (pe'nwɔ:t). [f PENNY + WORT.] Name for several plants with rounded leaves.

1. (Distinctively *Wall Pennywort*.) *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (N.O. *Crassulaceae*), a common plant in the west of England and in Wales, having petlate leaves of a rounded concave form, and growing in the crevices of rocks and walls; Navelwort.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 55 Putte to þis medycyn þe ius of sum cold eibe as morel, pennywort, vurge pastoules. c 1450 *Alphila* (Anecd. Oxon.) 41 *Cymbalaria*, umbilicus uentris idem. angl penigies uel pennywort 1578 LYTLE *Dodoens* i. lxxv 37 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 474 Wall Pennywort is good against all inflammations and hot tumors, S. Antonies fire, and kided heeles being applied. 1756 WATSON in *Phil Trans.* XLIX. 832 Wall Pennywort, Kidney-wort, *Licetispermis* Navelwort 1858 L.W.W.S. *Sea side Stud.* 189 From the crevices peep the stone crop, the leaves of the foxglove, pennywort, and... other wall loving plants

2. (*Marsh Pennywort* or *Water Pennywort*.)

Hydrocotyle vulgaris, a small umbelliferous herb with rounded petlate leaves, growing in marshy places. Also extended to other species.

1578 LYTLE *Dodoens* i. lxxv. 37 Iycouse of a certayne similitude that it hath with Pennyworte of the wall, we do call [it] water Pennyworte 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii cxliii. 424 Water Pennywort is called in English, Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot 1866 *Treas Bot* 606 *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, common Pennywort, is one of the few British plants which have petlate leaves... it possesses no noxious properties, and sheep moreover refuse to eat it.

† 3. (*Mountain Pennywort*.) *Saxifraga cuneifolia* (Dr. Stapf). Obs.

1578 LYTLE *Dodoens* i. lxxv 37-8 Thicke Pennyworte... Mountayne or Synggreene Pennyworte, is a rare plante, it groweth in some places of the Alpes and other mountayns beyond the Sea

4. *Oholaria virginica* (N.O. *Gentianaceae*), a small North American herb with roundish upper leaves.

Pennyworth (pe'nwɔ:θ), contr. penn'orth (pe'nɔ:θ). Forms: a. 1 peniz weorð, peningeworþ, 4 paneworþ, 4-5 pene-, 4-7 peni-, 4-8 peny-, 6-8 penni-, -worþ, -worth, etc. 6-pennyworth (also as two words, or with hyphen). β. 6 penerth, 6-7 penworth, 7 pennerth, pen'worth, penn'worth, (pennearð, penn'eth), 7- penn'orth, (8 pen'orth, 8-9 pennorth). [f. PENNY + WORTH.]

1. The amount of anything which is or may be bought for a penny; as much as is worth a penny.

a. a. 1000 *Charter of Orey* in *Kemble Cod Dipl* IV. 278 An peningeworð weaxas c 1000 *Agst Gosp.* John vi. 7 Nababā h genoh on twegea hundred peneza wurpe hales. c 1000 Sax *Leechb* III. 38 An peniz weorð swelles. 1340 *Ayene* 37 Hi habbet þri paneworþes of worke ure ane peniz. 1377 LINGL. P. Ph. B. iii 250 It is a permutacion apertly, a pennyworth for an othre. 1483 *Cath Angl* 274/2 A Penny worthe, *denarium*. 1559 *Rabyan's Chron.* 705 The maior wente to the woode warles, and solde to the poure people billet and faggot, by the peniworthes. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 153, xvii. pennyworthes of apples. 1578 JOHNSON *Idler* No 35 p. 8 She will never buy any thing by single pennyworths. 1852 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vii. 69 Ordering two penny worth of ale, and bread and cheese β. 1566 *Churchw Acc.* St Dunstan's, Canterb. One penerth of v d nayles. 1617 MS. *Acc. St John's Hosp.* Canterb. For three penerard of wax candelles njd. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxxviii. She had colloquies with the greengrocer about the pennorth of turnips.

b. Of land. (cf. PENNYLAND.)

c 1598 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtree) I. 215 One pennye-worthe of land lying at Norwood Edge.

c. fig. Amount, sum; esp. a very small, or the least, amount; often with negative = not the least bit, none at all; ironically, 'a deal', 'a lot'.

1364 LANGL. P. Ph. A. viii. 49 Of þe pore peple no peneworþ to take. 1456 SIR G. HAYLE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 155 All that I may... I said tak fra him, and never geve him a pennyworth thereof. 1590 NASHES *Pasquins Apol.* i. 11 b, [She] had requited euery penni-worthe of duetie with many a pounce of fauour. 1616 SIR R. DUNLEY in *Forbes Papers* (Camden) 26, I have never accepted from any Prince or Prelate one peniworth of Entertainment. 1664 BUTLER *And.* ii. iii. 57 This was the Pen'worth of his thought To pass time and uneasy trot. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr. It [a dose of medicine] worked Mrs. Gwyllim a pennorth. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* i. 28 There will not be a pennyworth of grudging in her welcome.

† 2. That which is or may be bought for a given sum, in contrast to the money itself. (Often in pl.)
 c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 64 Alle bat he not gete, he robbed & refit, Penny no pennyworth, no hang he no left. 1465-6 Mann & Household Exp. (Roxb.) 175 To pay me viij li in money, or in clothe, woeke pennyworthes as I schal holde me pleased. 1516 Will R. Pels of Wakefield & June, To pay . . . iij markes in money or els in such convenient pennyworth as they will talke for the said money. 1559 H. SWITH *Serm.* 1 Tim vi 6 When he hath bought it, he boasteth of his pennyworths, and saith, it is better than his money. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Punch Path.* (1676) B 11 b, No man will take a Lease of an house, but he hath some reason to provoke him therunto, either by the worth of the pennyworth, or the conveyancy for his Trade and Living.

3. Money's worth, value for one's money; a (sufficient) return for one's payment or trouble; a bargain; + profit, advantage obtained. Usually with qualifying adj. (*good, great, fair, rich, cheap; bad, dear, etc.*); also *absol.* A good bargain; something obtained at a cheap rate, or fully worth what is given for it. (Often fig.)

a. 1340 *Ayeneb* 23 Bet [sydeblisse] is pe dyeules peni huer-mide he bayt alle pe unyie pane-worpes in the malhatte of bise woude. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii xvii. (1869) 150 Rihl ofte she sheweth good pennyworthes. 1553 UDALL *Reyler D. iv. vii.* (Arb.) 75 Hauo once more with haile shot, I will haue some pennyworth, I will not leese all. 1594 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* iv v 4 You take your pennyworths now. Sleepe for a weeke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xv (1840) 205 To sell his life at such a rate that the buyer should little boast of his penny worth. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v xviii, If a witness pious a better pennyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* ii xix. 49 Cheap Food and Rayment is every ones Pennyworth. 1667 PRINATT *City & C. Build* 55 They do sometimes buy very great pennyworths in old Rubbish. 1704 S. PARKER *tr Cicero's De Rebus* ii. 101 That he only design'd to make his own Pennyworths and Advantages. 1772 Mrs E. MONTAGU in *Doran Lady of last C.* vii (1873) 173 If a blue safety . . . should come in your way and seem a pennyworth, please to add it. 1819 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1824) II. 44 The armour, which I have no doubt is a great pennyworth. 1868 HOLMES *Lt. B. Godfrey* xii 62 You will not find it a dear pennyworth.

b. 1664-5 *Præps Diary* 3 Feb. Mrs. Turner is vexed because I do not serve her in helping her to some good penn'eths. 1678 DRYDEN *Cadmus* Prolog. 33 You needs will have your pen worths of the Play. 1736 M. W. MONTAGU *Bassettable*, With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought.

† b. Price in proportion to value, (cheap, etc.) rate. Usually in phr. at a (*good, etc.*) pennyworth. 1641 EARL MONM *tr Biardi's Civil Wars* v 103 They had it at a dearer penny worth. 1704 SWIFT *T. 1. 10* Wks. 1760 I 57 This tract of land he bought at a very great pennyworth from the discoverers themselves. 1729 *N. Jersey Archives* XI 167 Which said Plantation will be sold at extraordinary pennyworth.

† c. In appositive or adverbial construction: As a bargain, as good value for the money; cheap. (With or without qualifying adj.) *Obs.*

1466 Mann & Household Exp. (Roxb.) 171 We pray 30w that 3e wol lete heme have them the better pennyworthes fore howers sake. 1682 *London Gas No.* 1780/4 A very well made Browing Copper may be had a very great Pennyworth. 1733-4 BRIDGLEY *Lett. T. Prior* 7 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV 220 Perhaps the house and garden may be got a good pennyworth. 1771 FORT *Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II 231 Rich cloaths, which he has promis'd to sell me a pennyworth. † d. *Robin Hood's pennyworth*: a thing or quantity sold at a robber's price, i. e. far below the real value. *Obs.*

1613 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 117 Walton the Bayliffe leaved of the poore mans goods 77¹ att Robinhood's pennyworths. 1677 W. ILLIUS *Man of Str.* ii viii 22 In Germany, there is a Robin-Hood's pennyworth to be had, 8000 years of Pardon both from punishment and fault.

† e. To cast (one's) pennyworths: to reckon up what one gets for one's expenditure; to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of an undertaking; to count the cost. *Obs.*

1530 TINDALE *Præp. Prælates* Wks. (1571) 370 When the prelates of both parties had cast their pennyworths against all chaunces. 1548 UHALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. He wyll cast his pennyworthes in his munde what charges wyll be requysite for the finishing of such a toure. 1569 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Democles began to cast ouer his bad pennyworths, in whose face age had furrowed her wrinkles. 1594 CARWE *Tasso* (Grosart) 78 He casts his pennyworths by some quiet denice.

† f. To have (get, etc.) one's pennyworths of (out of, on): to have one's repayment or revenge on, be revenged on. *Obs.*

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pethas* in Dodsley O P XI. 263, I will have my pennyworths of thee therefore if I die. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii xiii (1840) 137 Leopold meaning now to get his pennyworths out of him, for the affront done unto him in Palestine. 1707 *Reflex. upon Riddle* 207 They take out their Pennyworths in Satyr, and Slander.

Penologic, *a. rare*. [f. PENOLOGY + -IC] = next. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 468 The results of modern . . . penologic research.

Penological (pēnɒlədʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAL] Of, pertaining or relating to, penology.

1847 in WEBSTER 1881 *Philad. Record* No 3466. 4 Studies for penological students. 1888 W. TALLACK (*tello*) Penological and Preventive Principles, with special Reference to Europe and America. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 The deliberations of the Penological Commission in Russia appointed last year have now been concluded.

Penologist (pēnɒlədʒɪst). [f. PENOLOGY + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in penology.

1838 LIEBER *Ess. Penal Law* 62 All penologists of note are agreed . . . that insulation of the criminal is the only possible means . . . To avoid contamination, etc. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals Distress* 1 Penologists will not be prepared to maintain that [etc.] 1886 *American* XII. 313 [It] has now the approbation of American penologists.

Penology (pēnɒlədʒi). [f. Gr. νόμος fine, penalty, L. *pœna* penalty, punishment + -OLOGY] The scientific study of the punishment and prevention of crime; the science of prison and reformatory management.

1838 LIEBER *Ess. Penal Law* 77, I. know that sentimentalism in penology is, in its effects, cruel towards the offender as well as society. 1851 W. L. CLAY *Mem. X. Clay* vi 35 Penology has become a more complex, not a more simple science. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 21 May 2/4 A study in comparative morality or comparative penology.

Penoscrotal (pēnɒskrɒtəl), *a. Anat. and Path.* [irreg. f. L. *pēnis* + SCROTAL] Of or pertaining to the penis and scrotum.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 33 When it gets fully past the peno-scrotal angle. 1900 *Lancet* 23 June 1814/1 Evident cases of peno-scrotal hypospadias.

† **Penous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *pēnōsus* 'pseudo-Aug.' painful, f. *pœna* penalty, pain; cf. F. *pénieux*, OF. *pēnus*, It. *penoso* painful.] Painful; of the nature of or belonging to punishment.

1827 W. SCLATER *Exp. a. Thess.* (1869) 173 Ourselves must . . . procure discharge from temporal punishments by our own voluntary passions, and penous good works. 1861 291 *Emmilia* or *Emmilius*; a penous kinde of warning loyned with reprehension.

Pens, *obs.* form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Pensal, variant of PENCEL; *obs.* f. PENCIL.

† **Pensative**, *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* -ative. [ad. Sp. *pensativo* 'pensive, full of thought, or of care' (Minsheu 1599), f. *pensar* to think: see PENSIVE and -ATIVE.] Full of thought, pensive, anxious.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevard's Pans* Ep. (1577) 317 We see no other thing, but that the idle woman goeth alwayes pensative. 1582 N. LICHTFIELD *tr Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* i. lxxv 130 b, After that he understood how small a flette there was left to defend his countie withall, he could not bee but very pensative. 1612 SHILTON *Quar.* i. Prof. 9 My friend seeing me so pensative, demanded of me the Reason of my musing. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Nota* iv. v. 201 Sancho rested much confounded and pensative of that which he heard they say, that Books of Chivalry only contained follies and lies.

Pensch, Sc. form of PAUNCH.

† **Pense**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 pensas. [a. OF. *pense* thought, f. *penser* to think; cf. PANSE, PANSY.]

1. Sc. Thought.

a 1558 *Consider, Man, all is but Vanitie* 19 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 136 Will we nocht print in to oure mynd and pens that it is bot icht schort tyme we haif heu.

2. A PANSY.

1588 GRAYNE *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX 71 *Mir.* Then Madam, blame me not if I like Pensas well. *Erph.* Not Sir, as it is called a Pense, or as you descant a fancie but as we homely Inuswives call it, Heartsease.

† **Pense**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 pensas. [a. F. *pense* to think, be thoughtful (with c in Hatz-Darm), ad. L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, consider, freq. of *pendere* to hang, weigh. See also PANSE.]

(OE had adopted the L. vb as *pensan* to weigh, estimate, consider; but this app. did not come down into ME.)
 a. *trans.* To think of, call to mind. b. *intr.* To think. c. *trans.* (with compl.) To cause to be thought d. (*dial.*) *intr.* To be fieful.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1431 Than arthur In to his wit memoratyve can seik Of enery gilt wch that he can pens, Done home he passith the 3eris of Innocens. a 1500 JOHNSTON *Three Dead Polles* 34 (Bann MS.) With humil hart vpon our polles pens. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* ii 953 Thy Actis pensit the far mar precious. [a 1845 *Forst. P. H. Anglia, Pens*, to be fieful. *Jam* to be thoughtful.]

Pense, *obs.* form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

† **Pensee**. Also 5 penol. [In sense 1, a. OF. *pensee* (12th c); in sense 2, only as Fr.]

† 1. Thoughtfulness, anxiety, care; a thought, fancy. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Sir Cleges* 177 They thanked God with god entent, And put away pencil. 1474 CAXTON *Chesney* v. 1 he pensee or thought is enveloped in obscurete. 1477 — *Jason* 28 Continuyng in his amorous pensees & thoughts.

† 2. (pāse) A thought or reflection put in literary form. (Consciously Fr.)

1886 BRYNER *A. Surriage* xxxi 386 There's another *pensee* for you. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov 3/1 The author was greatly addicted to what is called pensée writing.

Pensee, *obs.* form of PANSY.

Penseful: see PENSIFUL.

Pensel, -ell(e, var. PENCEL; *obs.* ff. PENCIL.

† **Pensement**, *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *pensement* = It. *pensamento* thinking, thought, f. *penser*, *pensar* to think. Cf. *pansement* (PANSE v.)] Anxious thought, care, solicitude.

1508 *Kalendar of Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease of your pecuniary pensement, The whiche defyleth your entendement.

Penseroso, *a. rare*. Anglicized form of next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III 75 His lordship is. penseroso and sentimental beyond conception. 1861 IV. 325 The expression of his countenance in repose is generally penseroso and meditative.

† **Penseroso** (pensēɪsə), *a* and *sb.* [From the title of Milton's poem *Il Penseroso* (1632), a. obs. It. *penseroso* (1578 in Tasso *Dialoghi* 1), now *pensieroso* (Florent 1598), f. *pensiere* thought] *a* adj. Meditative, brooding, melancholy. *b. sb.* A brooding or melancholy person, or personality. 1765 J. ADAMS *Diary* 23 Dec. The Il Penseroso, however, is discernible on the faces of all four. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* ii. 1 (1887) 24 How I should like to see that pair of Penserosos together. 1831 *Society* I. 78 But the penseroso humour lasted not long.

Penship, *rare*—1. [f. PEN sb 2 + -SHIP.] Use of the pen, writing; = PENMANSHIP.

1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Trusta* Wks. 1812 V 272 Out flames a paragraph of pretty penship.

[Pensible, misprint for PENSILE: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Pensiculate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *pensicula*, -āt-, dim. deriv. of *pensare* to weigh, ponder.] To consider, ponder. Hence † **Pensiculation**, † **Pensiculative**, *a.*

1623 COCKGRAM ii. Carefully to Consider of, *pensiculate* *Ind.* 1, *Pensiculative*, diligently considering of. 1628 PHILIP, *Pensitation* or *Pensiculation*, a diligent considering.

Pensiful, *penseful*, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 *pense*-, *penceful* (1, 5-6 *pensa*-, *pencol*-, *pencyfull*, *pensyful*, 5-*pensiful*, (*Sc.* 8-9 *pencefu*?, 9 *pensefu*?). [f. PENSE sb. or PENSEF + -FUL.]

1. Thoughtful, meditative, pensive; anxious, brooding; melancholy, sorrowful. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* a 1450 [implied in next]. 1485 CAXTON *Paras & V.* 7 Seyng hys daughter ful tyste and pensyful for thys. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aynon* iv. 120 She was contynually pencyfull & sory by cause that she myghte not heie no tydynges of her children. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiii 74 He went homeward. all pensiful of the wordes that he had heide of the pucelle. 1601 1 193 Wherof he had no grette Ioye, but became pencefull. 1587 FLEMING *Contn.* Holmshead III. 101/2 He.. was verie careful and pensyfull how to recover his countie againe. 1865 *Young Pictures* 165 (E. D. D.) Chairs that when pensifu ye may rock in. 1876 *Whitly Glass*, *Pensiful*, . . . sorrowful.

2. *Sc.* Conceited, giving oneself airs.

1788 PICKER *Now a-days Poems* 62 Fash't w' three or four sic pencefu' heed. 1825 JAMISON, *Pensifu', Pensefu'*, *adv.*, Proud, self-conceited, Ayrshire.

Pensiffulness, *pensefulness*. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. + -NESS] *a.* Thoughtfulness, meditation; anxiety, brooding, care, melancholy. *b. Sc.* Self-conceit, affected haughtiness.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w' angle* (1883) 2 With owit stody pensiffulness or trauel. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228 Myth is one of the chiefe thynges of Fysshynge, the which doth aduertysse euery man . . . to beware of pencyfulness. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn.* *Harding* 461 After dismissed [he] dyed shortly for thought and pensiffulness of mynde. 1825 [see PENSINDLE].

Pensil, -ile, -ill, var. PENCEL; *obs.* ff. PENCIL.

Pensile (pensil, -səl), *a.* Also 7 pensil (1. [ad. L. *pensil*—as hanging down, pendent, f. *pendere*, *pens*—to hang see -ILE.]

1. Suspended from above, hanging down, pendent, pendulous.

1603 B. JONSON *Coronat. Entertainm.* Ouer her state two crowns hanging, with pensile shields thorow them. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 304 It is report of some good credit, that in Deepe Causes, there are Pensile Crystall, and Degrees of Crystall that drop from Above. 1666 J. DAVIS *Hist. Caribby Isles* 320 Those pensile Beds which they call Amats. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Pansil* IV. ii 41 Gothic architecture, with all its airy embroidery and pensile vaults. 1854 HOOKER *Itinial.* *Trails* I. ii. 39 The pensile nests of the weaver bird were abundant.

b. Steeply overhanging; 'hanging' or situated on a steep declivity.

c 1750 STURTEON *Runned Abbey* 6 His azure stream, with pensile woods enclosed. c 1750 — *Elleges* xii. 11 Or pensile grove or airy cliff ascend. 1832 J. BARR *St. Herbert's Isle* 69 No pensile wood that on thy hills recline.

2. Hanging in the air or in space; suspended on arches, with void space beneath, vaulted.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 56, I might here also tell of those Pensile gardens, borne vp on arches, foure square, each square containing foure hundred foote. 1703 *Unro Dict.* s v *Babylon*, Babylon was then the wonder of the world for its walls and pensile gardens. 1718 *Prior Solomon* i. 256 How the pensile ball Should never strive to rise, nor fear to fall. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 678 Pensile upon space Hang countless planets.

3. That constructs a pensile nest.

1802 BINGLEY *Amn.* *Biog.* (1813) II 187 The Pensile Warbler is nearly five inches long. 1868 *Wood Homes without II* x 194 Pensile Mammalia. There are not many mammalia which make pensile nests. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Feb 4/7 Another pensile bird, the Baya sparrow of India.

Hence **Pensiliness**, **Pensility**, the quality or state of being pensile rare.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi § 10 In that excellent Booke of Job, wherein the pensiliness of the earth, . . . and the . . . convexitie of Heaven are manifestly touched. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pensiliness*, hanging Quality. 1840 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. i. 183 The fluctuation or pensility of the Bowells.

Pensily, *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PENSIV *a.* + -LY.]

1. Pensively, anxiously, sadly.

1469 MARK PASTON in *P. Lett* II 365, I pray 30w and

requer 3ow that ye take yt not pensily, for I wot wele yt gothe ryth nei 3owr hat

2. *Sc.* 'In a self-important manner' (Jam)
1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. 11, His blue bonnet Whilk pensyle he wears a thought a jee

Pensiness. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. PENNY + -NESS*]

1. Pensiveness, anxiety.
c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii. 66 A I how pynsynesse potyt me to oppresse, that I haue synnyd on eury side.

2. *Sc.* (See quot.)
1825 JAMIESON, *Pensiveness, Pensifness*, self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

Pension (pen'sən), *s*. Forms: 4-6 pensoun, (4 -oi-, -sy-), 4-7 pencion, 5 pensone, pen-cyown, 5-6 pencyon, (6 -sy-), 6-7 pention, 5-pension. [*a. F. penson, -un* (c 1225 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad *L. pensio-nem* payment, rent, *f. pens-*, ppl. stem of *pensere* to weigh, to pay - see -ION

With the various senses cf. those of *L. pensio* in *Du Cange* 1
†1. A payment made 'by, or exacted from, a person or persons; a tribute, tax, charge, imposition; a contribution; a price paid or received; an expenditure, expense, outlay. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 He hilde Edwardes lawe wip be amendinge herof; he for3af be grevous pencions [Higden *pensiones noxias remisit*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pencyon, dette to be payed, *pensio* c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 397 He made hym fre of al maner of tribut & pension. c 1520 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 454 He payd a bitter pencyon for mannes redemcion. 1574 R. T. *Discourse* 49 Paul the third pope of that name had registered fine and forty thousand whores that payed every moneth a pension or tribute to the pope, which he used yetely to fortie thousand ducates 1608 *Torsell Serpents* 76 Both rich and poor by their good husbundry do gather good customes and pensions by them [Bees]. 1667 *Spicer England* xxxviii. § 3 Humber into which all the Riuers empty themselves as into the common-storehouse of Neptune for all the watery Pensions of this Prouince. c 1698 *Mend. Wks.* (1672) 674 With some of them [Arabs] he is fain to be at a Pension for the safer passage of his Caravans

2. *Ecll.* A fixed payment out of the revenues of a benefice, upon which it forms a charge.

1326 *Act 9 Edw. II*, Stat. i. c. 19 Pro corodius, pensio-nibus, vel prebendationibus. Cf. 1327 *Act 1 Edw. III*, Stat. ii. c. 10. c 1380 *Wyclif Last Age of Church* (1840) 31 Goodis of holy Church bat prelatys wip holden to hem, as pensions, firste frutis [etc.] c 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii (1885) 153 Yff hit wol lyke the kyng to yewe no corodie nor pension, wiche he hath be ryght off his corowne, off eury abbey, priory, and oþer howses. c 1525 *ABP WARHAM Let to Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* ii. 11, 32 The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterbury, with portions and pensions appropriated and assigned to Monasteries and other religious places. 1627 *W. Bevell in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 137 Pensions upon Churches, &c., granted to Religious Houses 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Pensionary*, In the Romish countries it is frequent to have pensions on benefices. Pensions are now only creatable by the pope; and are never to exceed one third of the revenue. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 654/1 At the Council of Chalcedon, Maximus requested the sanction of the Fathers to his assigning a pension out of the revenues of the see sufficient for the support of Domnus.

†3. Any regular payment made to a person for present services; stipend, salary, wages; fee. *Obs.*

1364 *LAMBL. P. 2* A viii. 48 Men of lawe Of princes and Prelatus heor pension schulde alyse, And of þe pore peple no penoworþ to take 1452 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 94 To John Sloo for his pension. 1479 *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 423-4 The Pensions to be paide quarterly Imprims to the Maie. Item for his pension, xx. li. Item to the Recorder. Item for his pension, x. li. Item to the Towne Clarke for his pension, iij. li. Item to the Steward for his pension, iij. s. iij. d. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Sermon* def. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 The vicar that serueth hath but xii. or xiii. markes by yere, so that of this pension he is not able to by him booke, nor geue his neyghbour dryncke. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Zedechas* iv. 56 He commanded to goe to all that kept the city, pensions and wages 1656-7 *DAVENANT Rutland Ho. Dram Wks.* 1873 III. 226 Your servants being confined within the narrow bounds of pension, are accountable for all the orts by weight 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. II.* ii. (1869) I. 288 If a guinea be the weekly pension of a particular person, he can in the course of the week purchase with it [etc.]

In uses which approach 4:

b. Such a payment made to one who is not a professed servant or employee, to retain his alliance, good will, secret service, assistance when needed, etc.; a subvention, a subsidy, a fixed allowance. c. A regular payment to persons of rank, royal favourites, etc., to enable them to maintain their state; also to men of learning or science, artists, etc., to enable them to carry on work which is of public interest or value

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxiii. 27 Welcum, my pensoun most precliar, Welcum, my awin lord l'chsamak! 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. V* 29 b, If the Frenche pencions be the susteinours of the Scotische nobilitie, then plucke awny France, and the courage of the nobles of Scotland shal be some daunted. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 348, I meane, that your maieste, of your owne accord, geue many pensions to the maintenance of Iean Juing. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* ii. 118 53 He, augmenting her estate and pension, accounteth her amongst the number of his wiues 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii. 22 xvi. (1647) 91 King Almerick, profiteeth him a pension of forty thousand Ducates yearly for his beehoodfull assistance. 1653 *WATSON Angler* i. 4 All men that keep Otter dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth to encourage them to destroy the very breed of Otters. 1671-2 *SIR C. LYTTLETON in Hutton Corr.*

(Camden) 74, I hence my Lady Anne's pension was in y^e banquiers hands 1728 *SWIFT Abstr. Hist. Eng. Lett.* etc. 1768 IV. 259 The king of England agreed to deliver him [William the Lion, king of Scotland] up those twelve towns (or manous) in England which Malcolm had held under William the Conqueror; together with a pension of twelve thousand marks. 1755 *JOHNSON, Pension*, an allowance made to any one without an equivalent In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hiring for treason to his country. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 548 [Peter the Great] invited foreign professors not only to Petersburg, but to his ancient capital Moscow; at both which places these professors were maintained with liberal pensions 1825 *ELPHINSTON Acc. Cambul* (1842) II. 41 He holds some lands of the King, and receives a pension besides, in return, he is answerable for the safety of travellers in the Currapa Pass. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 399 To appear with his troops at Coblenz in the territory of Treves, immediately after the election, in order to earn the pension promised him by the king

4. An annuity or other periodical payment made by a person or body of persons, now esp. by a government, a company, or an employer of labour, in consideration of past services or of the relinquishment of rights, claims, or emoluments.

Such pensions are provided in most civilized countries by the State or other public body, for its officers and servants on retirement from active service, and for soldiers, sailors, and others on being disabled in the public service, or for their wives and families in the case of death; they are also frequently granted, as a matter of bounty, to aged artists, authors, etc., in recognition of eminent achievements, or to their widows or orphans when left in straitened circumstances. *Old age pension*, a pension or payment of so much per week or month paid to a workman or poor person (oi, as some advocate, to every one) on reaching a specified age; as is done in some foreign countries and British Colonies, and as has been proposed in Great Britain

1529 *WOLSEY Let to Gardiner in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. II. 11 That I may have summe convenyent pension 1621 *vyd* unto me, suche as the Kyngs hyghnes of hys nobyl charite shal thynke mete. 1601 *SHAKESPEARE Twel. N.* ii. v. 129 *MORVON Thun.* iii. 290 They who are maimed in the warres, have from them a Pension for life, or the value of the Pension in ready money 1701 J. JACKSON in *Pepys's Diary* (1879) VI. 232 The King has granted pensions to those poor families who suffered by this disaster. 1706 Q. ANNE *Message to Commons* 9 Jan. It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the Pension of 5000*l.* per ann. be continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his [the Duke of Marlborough's] Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities 1768-74 *WOLFE Lett. Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 We have Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals for the sick and maimed, pensions for the widows of such as have been slain. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Essay* xxiv, Mr. Jolliffe not only obtained his promotion, but a pension for his wounds 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 15 Shamsir Bahadur was content to desist from opposition, and to accept a pension for himself and for his family, with permission to reside at Banda 1858 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* Add. ii. It ought to be quite as natural and straightforward a matter for a labourer to take his pension from his parish, because he has deserved well of his parish, as for a man in higher rank to take his pension from his country, because he has deserved well of his country 1878 *BLACKLEY Ess. Prev. Pauperism* (1880) 28 The cost, £14, would entitle the insurer to receive 8*s.* a week, whenever sick, till the age of 70, after which time he would draw a pension of 4*s.* per week as long as he lived 1892 *Academy* 2 Jan. 12/3 [He] retires on a pension after forty years service. 1892 C. BOOTH *Pauperism* ii. iv. 60 The father of the movement in favour of old-age pensions is Canon Blackley With him must always remain the credit of whatever good may finally come out of any of these proposals 1898 in *Bourner's Law Dict.* II. 647 'Pensions are the bounties of the government, which Congress has the right to give, distribute, or recall at its discretion' (107 U. S. 68) 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 468/2 (France) The State has to contribute to the old-age pensions, fixed at not less than 90 and not more than 200 francs per person in favour of people aged seventy and upwards.

†5. The annual (or other periodical) payment made by each member of a guild, college, or society, towards its general expenses; *esp.* that levied upon each member of an Inn of Court to defray the standing charges of the Inn (e.g. maintenance and repair of buildings and gardens, salaries of officers, wages of servants, etc.). *Obs.*

Appears in the *Black Book* of Lincoln's Inn from 1433 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 975 At ech of these ij morowe spechis, eury biotth & sustir schall payen to y^e costage, for his pensyon, ij denar 1446-7 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 17 It is ordeyned, that no man be behynde of his penycon over a year. 1559 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 2 Hy hath one Chamber, chargeable with payment of pension. 1630 *Ibid.* 299 It is ordered, that the steward from henceforth shall receive all pensions wch shalbe due for the persons of every gentleman in this Societe. 1680 *DUGDALE Orig. Jurid.* 212/2 *Pensions* are certain monys paid vj^{ty} by every one of the Societe (Middle Temple), viz vj^{ty}, viij^{ty} p annum *Ibid.* 290 That no Officer compound for personal Pensions, but by authority from the Pension Council 1838 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* IV. 198 To consider the propriety of discontinuing the words 'Preacher' and 'Pensions' as two items of the bills for dues. 1901 R. J. FLETCHER in *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* i. note *Pension*, variously spelt in the MS. as *Pencon*, *Pencion*, *Pench* or *Pention*, means a payment

†6. Payment for board and lodging, or for the board and education of a child, etc. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGER, Pension*, also, money paid for the tabling, or boarding of children 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Pension*, a sum pay'd by any Person for Dyet and Lodging 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. vi, The pension from each family for the education and entertainment of a child, is levied by the emperor's officers 1796 *MRS E. PARSONS Myst Warning* III. 5 A sum sufficient to pay for my pension in a convent

for two or three years 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* II. 269 A household where she was to be tolerated for the pension she paid

b. A boarding-house, a lodging-house at a fixed rate; occas. a boarding-school; † also formerly a tavern, an ordinary. Now only as *Fr.* (pension), and usually in reference to France or other Continental country.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Sept., I settled them in their pension and exercises a 1652 *BROME Danouelle* iv. i, *Bunty* He make one w^ye at your new Ordinary . Val There's no such Pension in all this City 1654 *F. I. CKNOR Ten Years Trav.* 66 There being no Innes nor Pensions to lodge or eat nt, as with us 1687 A *LOVILL* i. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 18, I then went to lodge in Galatia, at a Flemand's House, who kept a Pension 1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 May, My little son, and the other young Americans, at the Pension, dined with us. 1833 R. FINKERTON *Russia* 152 There is also a respectable Pension or Boarding-school for Young Ladies, 1837 *MARRIAT Olla Podi* xxviii, The price demanded is the same as at the pensions, viz 200 francs per month 1845 *LAFOURD Vac Rambles* I. 155 Gay toy-shops, and flowering shrubs, and green-shuttled white 'Pensions'.

†c. To be or live in pension to live as a boarder in lodgings, to board. So to put in (to), place on pension. *Obs.* (Now usually *F. on pension*)

1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* B. iv. b, I would not have him at his owne piouson Let him be still in pension with others. 1665 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 121 We are 26 of my uncle and aunts family, and all in pension, at 10*s.* a week for ourselves, and 1*s.* for our servants with lodgens in 1672-3 *DRAIDY Assignment* iv. i, My two nieces are to be placed on pension there 1724 *MRS MANTON Adv. Rella* 66 She was put for sometime to Pension at a poor Woman's House. 1816 *SHIPLEY Lett.* P. Wks. 1880 III. 353, I wish you to look out for a home for me and Mary and William, and the kitten who is now in pension

7 [from 5] A consultative assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, one of the Inns of Court in London; cf. *PARLIAMENT* § b

1570 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 7 At this pencion yt is ordered that all suche persons [etc.] 1664 *Ibid.* 419 It is ordered y^e Mr. Reale shal be summoned to attend y^e next pencion. 1663 in *Waterhouse Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 546 Every quarter, the Readers and Benchers, cause one of the Officers, to summon the whole Company openly in the Hall at dinner, that such a night the Pension, or as some houses call it, the Parliament, shall be holden, which Pension, or Parliament in some houses, is nothing else but a conference and Assembly of their Benchers and Utter-Barresters only 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s. v., That which in the Two Temples, is called a Parliament, in Lincoln's Inn, a Council, in Gray's Inn, is called a Pension; that is, an Assembly of the Members of the Society, to consult of the Affairs of the House. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 8/5 At a pension held yesterday Mr. Mattinson, Q. C., Recorder of Blackbun, was elected treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the ensuing year.

†8. Put for *PENSIONER Obs. rare.*

1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII* C. 1, b, The greates burden wherewith this your realme, is overcharged through the greatemultitude of chaunter, prestes, soule prestes, muncke pencions, morowe mas prestes.

9 *attrib. and Comb.* as (sense 4) *pension age, book, law, money; pension-fee, -list, -monger, -scheme, etc.*; (senses 5-7) *pension book, house, roll, room, writ*; (sense 6) *pension-boarder, -keeper, principle, school; pension-dwelling, -paying, -proof* adjs.; *pension-parliament*: see *PARLIAMENT* 8.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 3/1 The cost, is roughly estimated at £2,340,000 if the 'pension age is sixty, and £1,455,000 if the pension age is sixty-five. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 2/1 The villa folk meet the 'pension-boarders on terms of slight superiority. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis* F. v. b, Yow shall also keepe a 'Pension-Booke whiche shall declare the Number of the poore in this Cite, releued by this Hospital 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 2 That all thys graunt may be entred into the pencion booke. 1601 *HOLLAND Phryi* I. 170 [Siculus Dentatus was honoured] with a stipend or 'pension-fee out of the Exchequer & chamber of the city 1577 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 30 A good and substantiall chist to remayne in the 'pension house for the keeping of the bookes of account and pencion Roles. 1601 *Ibid.* 153 Mr. Neeton beinge was ned to come to the pencion house hath refused to come 1825 *Gentil Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 116 The 'Pension-list was full. 1663 in *Waterhouse Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 544 the four houses of Court, every one that is admitted fellow, after that he is called to the Masters Common, payeth yearly 3 shillings, 4 pence which they call the 'pension money. 1584 *ROSE in Byron's Wks.* (1846) 230/2 note, My trade of place and 'pension-monger 1901 *Empire* Rev. I. 427 Habitual drunkards and convicted criminals are to be rejected in Victoria as in the other 'pension-paying colonies. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 189 Quirk was 'pension-proof against all this womanish artillery. 1508-9 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 159 Item, to the Bottlers for wrtyng the 'Pension Roll iij. viij. 1625 *Ibid.* II. 322 The Butler is every term to make up a Pension Roll. 1721 *Ibid.* III. 261 Over the 'Pention Roome and under the Library of this Societe 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 The 'pension-school life of Hanover, Dresden and Leipzig, seems a harmless enough amusement for an ordinary girl of seventeen or eighteen with some money and sufficient good sense. 1537 *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) I. 115 Yt is also agreed at the said parliament that a 'pension writt shalbe served, wherby the dettes of the Howse may the soner be paid 1576 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 27 It is agreed that a pension writt be forthwith sued. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* *Pension-Writ* When a Pension-Writ is once issued, none, sued thereby in an Inns of Court, shall be discharged or permitted to come in Commons, till all duties be paid.

Pension (pen'sən), *v.* [*f. PENSION sb.*; in sense 2 corresp. to *F. pensionner* (1465 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), med. *L. pensio-nāre* (1382 in *Du Cange*).]

1. *intr.* To live or stay in a pension or boarding-house; to board and lodge.

1644 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb) 27 When they meet with any person of note, and journey or pension with him any time. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I 129 For you to pension, unless there were company suitable for you, would not I conceive be agreeable. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to IV. Montagu* 9 Aug. It is the same thing as pensioning in a nunnery. 1879 W. CORV *Let. & Fris.* (1897) 450 The small country house where we pensioned.

2. *trans.* To grant a pension to, bestow a pension upon; also (contextually), to retain or buy over with a pension. *To pension off*, to dismiss with a pension, to pension on retirement.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks 1736 III 167 One might expect, methinks, to see the Medals of that nation in the highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. 1737 POPP *For Epist.* II 1 387 The hero William, and the Martyr Charles, One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. 1800 WELLESLEY in OWEN *Desp.* 637 The adoption of a plan for pensioning public officers incapable of service is required. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II 1 208 He bribed and stimulated both parties in turn, pensioned at once the ministers of the crown and the chief of the opposition. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I xv, You have taken it into your head that I mean to pension you off.

Pensionable (pe'nʃənəbəl), *a.* [f. PENSION v. + -ABLE.] *a.* Qualified for, or entitled to, a pension. *b.* Of service, or injuries sustained in it: Entitling to a pension. Hence **Pensionably** *adv.* 1884 IV *Cheshire* (Pennsylv.) *Local News* II No. 19. x Those who incurred pensionable disabilities. 1892 *Guinness* 22 June 937/3 A teacher arrives at pensionable age. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Oct. His claim had been rejected because he was not 'pensionably disabled'.

Pensionary (pe'nʃənəri), *sb.* [f. med.L. *pensionarius* see PENSION sb. and -ARY I B. I, cf. F. *pensionnaire* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. One who receives a pension; often with sinister implication: One who is attached by a pension to the interest of a person or persons (expressed or implied); a creature, hireling; = PENSIONER I.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 236 Many other of his Counsaill, had been in fee and pensionaries, of the French king. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 182 A sure enemy to the Spaniards, and to all his Favorites, patrons, and pensionaries. 1637 SHIRLEY *Trav. Persia* 33 The Tartars through their dependance upon the Turke, whose religion they profess, and whose pensionaries they were. 1698 [R. FRAGUSON] *View Eccles.* 84, I will not discover at present whom I know Court Pensionaries among the Presbyterian Ministers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveldt* I, vii, 343 A traitor to his country and a pensionary to her deadliest foe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x § 2 759 The Nabob sank into a pensionary.

† *b.* The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension. 1536 CROMWELL in *Meirman's Life & Lett.* (1902) II, 28 All persons and vicars and other beneficed men and pensionaries within this deanery not being resident upon their benefices.

† *c.* A soldier, etc., receiving pay. *Obs.* 1555 WATREMAN *Parvula Fanciosa* I v CV (Ethiopo). They are throughout the whole nation certayne houses and stockes, that are pensionaries at armes. 1828 BAs' *Transcripts of Notions in Kent* (MS). Was built July 6 John Quylter, one of y^e pensionaries of Deale castle.

d. One maintained by charity or in a charitable institution: cf. PENSIONER I c.

1733 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 1 That Species of Squinancy, which reigned last Year amongst the Pensionaries of the Visitation of St. Mary in the Back-Street.

2. [= Du. *pensionaris*] Formerly, the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch city, with the function of a legal adviser or speaker. *Hist.*

1587 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* III. 1411/1 Josse de Menin, councillor and pensionarie of Dordrecht. 1797 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Pensionary*, is the first minister of the legation of each city, in the province of Holland. His office is to give his advice in matters relating to the government, either of the city in particular, or of the state in general, and in assemblies of the states of the province is speaker in behalf of his city. 1796 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I 287 [Dunkirk] is governed after the manner of Flanders by a burgomaster or mayor, chevins or aldermen, and a pensionary or recorder. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II iii 45 A deputation, headed by Jean Sersandis, the pensionary of Ghent.

b. esp. (properly *Grand Pensionary* = Du. *Groot Pensionaris*): The first minister and magistrate of the state or province of Holland and Zealand in the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands (1619-1794), who was by virtue of his office president of the legislature of the province, and permanent deputy to the States General.

The dignity was first created by Johan van Olden Barneveldt, under the title of Advocate of Holland and West Friesland; it attained to great distinction when held by Johan de Witt 1653-72.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 232 Shee sent to Mr. Oudart, who was at the Hage, and commanded him to goe to the Pensionary de Witte and assure him [etc.]. 1668 *London Gaz.* No. 283/3 The Heer de Wit is still to continue Pensionary, and for an acknowledgement of the good services he has done, his Salary is raised to 3000 Guilders per annum. 1761-a HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV 1x 539 They immediately dispatched Paw, pensionary of Holland (1631-36), as their ambassador extraordinary to London. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 337 Grand Pensionary, formerly called the advocate of the republic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi 111 68 The office of Pensionary, always important, was peculiarly important when the Stadtholder was absent from the Hague. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI, xli, 235 The

commercial treaty between France and the United States was, about the same time, delivered to the Grand Pensionary and to the Pensionary of Amsterdam.

c. transf. Applied as a satirical nickname to English statesmen.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Ha! there's the other great phenomenon, the grand pensionary [Pitt], that weathercock of patriotism, that veers about in every point of the political compass, and still feels the wind of popularity in his tail. 1836 DISRAELI *Ranunculus Lett.* (1885) 26 This grand pensionary of bigotry and sedition presumes to stir up the people of England against your high estate.

3. = PENSIONER 5. (In quot., a church or chapel charged with an annual payment to a mother church.)

1801 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antig. I. Wight* III 5 The Parish of Brightstone a chapel was built here. Being built after the foundation of Calbourne church, this latter claimed it as a pensionary.

Pensionary, *sb.* [f. PENSION sb. + -ARY I B. 2, on L. type **pensionarius* or *-arium*.] A dwelling or place of residence for pensioners; formerly, at Cambridge, a residence for undergraduates not on the foundation of a college.

1582-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 248 For thatching the baine and stable in Pensionary. xlvj. 1612 *Ibid.* I. 286 The chambers in y^e late pensionary. 1698 *Ibid.* y^e Battlements in y^e Pensionary towards the Street. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 41. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 248 Accommodation (for more students) was provided [c. 1550] in some houses, opposite the college [St. John's], on the site of which the New Divinity School partly stands. This was called 'The Pensionary'.

Pensionary (pe'nʃənəri), *a.* [f. med.L. *pensionarius* see PENSION sb. and -ARY I A.]

1. That is in receipt of a pension or bounty; in the pay of a person or persons expressed or implied, hence, mercenary, hireling, venal.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 236 To thint to bragge another day, that the kynges Chamberlaine of Englande, hath been pensionary, with the French king. 1598 BARRITT *Thoor. Warres* v. 11. 136 France, and Flanders, too full of his pensionary troups. 1699-88 *Sev. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas* (Camden) 124 To Mary, widow of Henry Peacock, pensionary trumpeter to King Charles the Second, bounty. 200 a. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v 268 1845 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 488 An extensive pensionary clergy. 1837 [see PARLIAMENT sb. 1] 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI 221.

2. Consisting, or of the nature, of a pension.

1631 BRATTHWAIT *Whimmes, Lavender* 59 Her age receives for her long service a pensionary recompence. 1771-a *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II 127 They even obtained pensionary favours for years. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The pensionary aid is insignificant.

† 3 Characterized by an ecclesiastical pension or endowment. *Obs.*

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 684 He is lauchfullie provided of auld in and to the vicarage pensionarie of the samyn.

Pensioned (pe'nʃənd), *pp.* [f. PENSION v. + -ED I.] In receipt of a pension; now *esp.* retired on a pension; in earlier use often implying venality.

1611 CORER, *Pensioned*, pensioned, stipended, hired by pension, that takes an yearelie stipend. 1733 POPP *Hor. Sat.* II. 111 Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain Flattrais and Bigots ev'n in Louis' reign? 1825 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets*, etc. 78 Mr. Southey, who is one of the pensioned reviewers in the Quarterly, does not blush to tell those who are acquainted with his former opinions that a mere stickler for Reform... is little better than a 'housebreaker'. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 174 Among the others engaged are twelve pensioned policemen, six army pensioners, and two pensioned firemen.

Pensioner (pe'nʃənər), *Also 5 pensioner*, *6-7 peno-, pensioner*. [a. AF. *pensionner* = OF. *pensionnier* (1365 in Godef.) = med.L. *pensionarius*; f. *pension*, PENSION see -EN I.]

1. One who receives a pension or payment.

1. One who is in receipt of pension or regular pay; one who is in the pay of another; in early use, a paid or hired soldier, a mercenary; in 17-18th c. often with implication of base motives. a hireling, tool, creature.

1847 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 336/2 The said Wages, Fees and Rewards, of the said Capteyne, Lieutenante and Souldours, Artificers, Pensioners and Feodaries, of the said Towne of Calais and Castell ther. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xx. 166 3e ar be cum soudours & pensionaris to your enemies. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 76 All which gives me ground to suspect he is a Pensioner of France. 1693 L. DECLAMER *Chas. II's Pensioners* Wks. (1694) 116 The Name of a Pensioner is very distasteful to every English Spirit. 1732 POPP *Ep. Bathurst* 394 In Britain's Senate he a seat obtains, And one more Pensioner, St. Stephen gains. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, If all the clerks of the Treasury, of the Secretaries, the War-office and the Admiralty should take it in their heads to throw up their places, in imitation of the great pensioner [Pitt]. 1863 *Annals of Engl.* III 63 (an. 1668) Charles [II.] became the pensioner of the French king. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveldt* I 1x 365 A tool of the court and a secret pensioner of Spain.

b. spec. One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service, formerly applied *esp.* to the inmates of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals.

1706-1849 [see OUT-PENSIONER] 1711 AMHFST *Terra Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 234 If the single article of losing an arm or a leg gives man the precedence of *Æneas*, many a poor pensioner of Chelsea college hath an equal right to it with his lordship. 1834 *Tat's Mag.* 196/2 The office of Comptrollers of Army

Accounts is to be abolished, and the in pensioners of Kilmainham are to be removed to Chelsea. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV 408 Grey-headed old pensioners who crept about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital.

† *c.* One maintained by public charity or in a charitable institution. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitals C.*, The Number of children remaining and Pensioners received at the Cities charge.

† *d.* The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension; a beneficed clergyman. = PENSIONARY sb. 1 b.

1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 22 Gif only beneficed man or pensionare sall happen to be slayne, the nearest qualifit person of his kin sall have the presentation and provision of his benefice and gift of his pension. 1581 *Ibid.* 122 Parson of Eglishame and vicar pensioner of Kilmainok.

e. fig.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 67 And can Eternity belong to me, Poor Pensioner on the Boundaries of an Hour? 1898 B. TAYLOR *Denkalois* I. 17 We, Earth's pensioners, Expect less bounty when her store is scant.

† 2. *spec.* One of a body of gentlemen, instituted by Henry VIII in 1509, as a body-guard to the sovereign within the royal palace; a gentleman-at-arms; = GENTLEMAN 2 b *Obs.*

Originally called *Spearmen*, in 1539 *Pensioners*, later *Gentlemen-Pensioners*, now *Gentlemen-at-arms*. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Speares or Pencyners stoode. 1593-80 BAKER *Alw. P.* 253 Pensioner, a Gentleman about his Prince alwaie redie, with his speare; a spearer. 1598 SHAKS. *Meas. IV.* II. 11. 79 1601 STOW *Annals* 973 (an. 1539) In the month of December, were appointed to wayte on the kings person 50 Gentlemen, called Pensioners or Speares, like as they were in the first yeeie of the king. 1603 LD G. HUNSDEN *Let to Jas. I* in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1737) 230 It pleased Her Majesty... to grace me with the Captainship of Her Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. 1630-1706 [see GENTLEMAN 2b] 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II 229 His Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. *Ibid.* 231 The Band of Pensioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner.

† *b. transf.* A member of a body-guard, an attendant, a retainer. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 477 When his guard and pensioners were come to this cottage where he [Antiochus] had been lodged. 1621 *Cyrupedia* 173 Hereupon he draweth out of them a guard of ten thousand Pensioners, who night and day should watch his Palace.

1650 SHAKS. *Meas. IV.* II. 1. To Iserue the Fairy Queene, the Cowslips tall, her pensioners bee. 1652 MILTON *Pensiero* to Hovering dreams, The fickle Pensioners of Mophaeus train.

3 The officer in the Inns of Court who collected the pensions, kept the pension-book or pension-roll, and accounted for the moneys received (cf. PENSION sb. 5). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1429-30 *Black Bks. of Lincoln's Inn* I. 4 Pensioner. 1481-a *Ibid.* 74 To maister Lovell, at y^e tyme Pensioner. 1507 *Inver Temple Rec.* 9 On pat to remayne in the said chest and the other with the pencyoner. 1590 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* i There shalbe provided 3 dozen of sasers by the pencyoner. 1651 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* II. 393 It is ordered that these shalbe a Pensioner yearly chosen. 1663 in *Waterhouse Comm. Fortescue's De Land. Leg.* 544 Of these [Benches] is one yearly chosen, which is called the Treasurer, or in some house Pensioner, who receiveth yearly the said pension money. 1903 *Stagle Inn & its Story* 54 The pensioner, corresponding much to what we term the bursar of a college, was elected by the ancients.

† 4. A PENSIONARY of a Dutch city or province; the (Grand) Pensionary of Holland. *Obs.*

1652 EARL MONM. *to Bentinogh's Hist. Relat.* 5 The greatest is usually composed of one or two Burgomasters, some Sheriffs, one Scout Master, one Treasurer, and one or two Pensioners. 1660 *London Cas.* No. 401/4 The Heer Johan de Witt Counsellor of Dordrecht, and a near kinsman of the Pensioner of that name. 1673 *Temple Library. United Prov. Wks.* 1731 L. 32 The Pensioner is a Civil-Lawyer, vers'd in the Customs, and Records, and Privileges of the Town, concerning which he informs the Magistracy upon Occasion, and vindicates them upon Disputes with other Towns. 1796 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 29 The pensioner of Holland, who sits with the nobility, delivers their vote, and assists at all their deliberations.

† 1. One who makes a stated periodical payment.

† 5. A tributary. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wt* 60 A State... her neighbours, to have her freende, doo make them selves her Pensioners. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV 210 In the meane tyme the Britanish quha now x years had bene pensioners to the Scottis, quyetlie, through counsel of Conan. conspyre against the Scottis and Poychies.

6. At Cambridge University. An undergraduate student who is not a Scholar on the foundation of a college, or a Sizar; one who pays for his own commons and other expenses; = *Commoner* at Oxford.

1c 1450 in *Cole's MS.* (B.M. Addit. 5845) ff. 179 b, Item, the Monks pay to the Bedellys in Quinquagesima Dominica, every Monke that is a Pensioner... except that he be a Graduate, then he shall not pay. 1590 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The Pensioners were also forthwith propounded. 1775 *Mason Mem. Gray Gray's Poems* 3 From thence he removed to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner in the year 1734. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. xxi. The greater pensioners are sons of the nobility, dine with the fellows, the lesser pensioners dine with the scholars that are on the foundation, but live at their own expense. 1888 A. DONOVAN *Goldsmith* 20 He [Goldsmith] had hoped to go to Trinity College as a pensioner. 1900 *Camd. Univ. Cal.* 5 Orders in the several Colleges: 1. Head, 2. Fellows, 6. Scholars, 7. Pensioners, who form the great body of the Students, who pay for their commons, chambers, &c., 8. Sizar.

+7 One who lives in a house or institution paying for lodging and board; a boarder; *esp.* a girl or woman living *en pension* in a convent or school in France, Belgium, etc., = *F pensionnaire*. *Obs.*

1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* IV. iv, We are the two new pensioners, Laura and Violetta. 1691 tr *Emilia's Obs.* *Four* Naples 137 All of them take in Pensioners, and there is never a Religious House, that hath not at the least three-score or four-score of them. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II 187 She entered into a monastery, where she still lives a pensioner. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* II. Wks. 1870 IX 397 note, The convent where Josephine was a pensioner or boarder.

8. *attrib.*, as *pensioner's guide*, *messenger*; *Pensioner's parliament* (see PARLIAMENT sb. 1. 8).

1678 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 9 Nov (185) I 3 It was a parliament that gave those vast sums of money, and therefore called the pensioner's parliament. 1717-18 STILES *Spect.* No. 336 7 a A Band of Pensioner-Matrons, and an old Maiden Relation. 1856 RUSKIN *Hobson's Eng. Prof.* My pensioner guide at Greenwich Hospital. 1868 *Daily News* 22 Mar 5/2 Wherever there are park-keepers wanted, customs watchmen, prison wardens, inland revenue, or pensioner messengers, there the retired soldier has his chance.

Hence **Pensionership**, the office or position of a pensioner (in quot. in sense 3).

1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1903) 3 Mr. Stanhope for his diligence used in office of the pensionership shall be allowed on varlet.

Pensionless (pen'shənləs), *a* [f. *PENSION* sb. + -LESS] Without a pension, unpensioned.

1832 *Examiner* 834/2 Pensionless and placeless aristocrats. 1881 S. LANE-POLLE in *Macm.* Mag. XLIV 221/5 The pensionless discharged soldier.

Pensionnaire (pän'syönär) [*F* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*) = med *L. pensionarius*, and *Eng. PENSIONARY, PENSIONER*] *a*. One in receipt of a pension; a pensioner; a paid retainer. *rare* *b*. One who boards in a French lodging-house, institution, or family. *c*. A junior member of the *Comédie Française*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* M. 111 b. Of his [King of France's] Expence, it is very hard to relate an exact proportion, considering... the vicinaty of the numbers of Pensionnaires, or pensioned. 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 73, I now entered myself as a pensionnaire, or boarder, in the elegant house of M. De Messey. 1833 L. RUSKIN *Ward by Love* 46 The pensionnaires of the nuns of Saint Ursula were next. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 2/3 The average age of the new pensionnaires is seventy. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/2 Some young people who were staying in his house as pensionnaires. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/7 The distribution of rôles among socialists and pensionnaires—full members of the company and salaried aspirants.

+ **Pensionry**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. PENSIONER*; see -RY.] A body of pensioners or paid retainers.

1641 MITTON *Ch. Govt.* II Wks. 185 III 177 He should need no other pretorian band nor pensionry then these, if they could once with their perfidious penchments awe the people.

+ **Pensitate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. pensit-äre*, iterative of *pensare* to weigh carefully, consider, freq. or intensive of *pendere*, *pens-* to weigh; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To consider, ponder. So + **Pensitation** [*ad. L. pensitatio-em*], consideration, pondering.

1623 COKERAM, *Pensitate*, to consider, to ponder. *Pensitation*, a considering. 1647 LILLY *Ch. Astral.* cxvi. 56a He that will well pensitate what proceeds, may frame a considerable judgment. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 132 A judicial and serious pensitation.

Pensitive, error form of *PENSATIVE* *Obs.*

Pensive (pen'siv), *a* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-6 *pensyf*, (-yfe, -yff), 5-6 *pensif*, -cyf; 5-6 *pensyve*, (5 *pensive*, 6-*seue*, 6-7 *S. pensano*), 6-*pensive*. [*a. F. pensif*, -ive (11th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *f. pensier* to think; see -IVE.]

1. Full of thought; plunged in thought; thoughtful, meditative, musing; reflective often with some tinge of seriousness or melancholy (cf. 3).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii 133 Ful pensyf in myn heite; For [1377 off] bat I sauh sleepynge, 3if hit so be myhte. 1440 *Parsonage* 3853 Pensyfe thoughtfull alle day syteth he. 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* vi (Arb.) 54 With pensyfe heart full fraught with thoughts, I fled from thence away. 1639 N. N. tr *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I 33 He had a greater fear of those who were pensive as Brutus. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, The sweet expression of her pensive face. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Daphnistry* II xxvi. (1874) 172 Lost in Bewild'ring of his pensive mind.

+2. Thoughtful or meditative as to plans and future events. Passing into *b*. Full of anxious thought or foreboding; anxious, apprehensive. *Obs.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I (Petrus) 320 Symon and Nero ay Ar full pensyve how þai may Confownd þe. 1424 tr *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 138 He sholde be Purveyaunt and Pensyve of thynges that may come aftyward. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dietes* 109 He abode in his hous right pensyf and ful of thoughte how he might escape fro this perille. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Col. vii 54 I. was so pensyve lestie this infection myghte crepe among you. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 128 What pensive care he took, as touching his health and safetie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 15 I owe not Misery the service to meet it, by pensive fears. 3 'Sorrowfully thoughtful, sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy' (J.); gloomy, sad.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx (Theodora) 129, I pray þe, sir, þu tel me quhy þu art nov pensive & mar, & wont wes to

be blith & glad. 1430 *LYDG. Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Suche as be pensyf make hem glad and myrie. 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* II. 583 The heave burthen of my pensive brest. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol. viii § 12 For the cherishing and comforting the innocent, serious and pensive. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 64 She sat down weary and pensive at so sad a disappointment. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I 11, Seeing her mother's emotion, [she] kissed away the tear from the pensive eyes. 1871 R. ELIOT *Catullus* xcvi 3 When to a love long cold some pensive pity recalls us.

+ *b*. Const. of, for, or *in* *in* Sorry *Obs.*

1450 *Merlin* I 6 My suster is so hevy and pensif of our mys hapnes. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chon.* (1807) II 137 King Henrie doubtlesse was right pensive for his [Becket's] death. 1615 BATHURST *Stragglado* (1878) 32 Pensive still To doe what's good, but frolike to doe ill.

+4 *transf.* Of things Suggestive of, associated with, or implying thought, anxiety, or melancholy.

+ *b*. Carefully considered (*Obs.*)

1548 UNAL *Erasm. Par. Lyke* xxi. 34 With the other pensive canes of this present life. 1550 ROLAND *Cyt Venus* II. 539 Sine to counsell they passit all belue. Considerid well the sentence was pensive. 1633 M. V. *Hen. II.* vi 439 They... thither pensive sackcloth brought. 1685 LADY RUSSELL in *Bucklers MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 344, I have now left the country and the pensive quiet of it. 1773 GAY *Fables* II. vii 46 Would that avert one pensive hour! 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II 207 Pensive Twilight in her dusky car. 1830 SCOTT *Demon.* viii 246 How have I sate while piped the pensive wind. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fann.* (Tauben) II 19 45 Adam never knew the shade of pensive beauty which Eden won from his expulsion. 5. *absol.* as *sb.* Pensive manner or mood.

1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 122 The Archduke and he have parted not the best pleased with each other, which has put my friend a little in the pensive. 1814 *Manchester* I i in *New Bril. Theatre* II 89 Fold your arms as if you were musing—no, not so—more on the pensive.

Hence + **Pensived**, *a*, *notice-ful*, rendered pensive or sad, saddened.

1597 SHAKES *Love's Compl.* 219 These trophies of affections hot, Of pensiv'd and subdued desires the tender

+ **Pensivehead**. *Obs. rare*. [*See -HEAD*] Pensiveness.

1412 *LYDG. Two Merchants* 874 And seide, 'Freend, your pensivedness' 1450 — *Merita Missa* in *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. 392 Now hope, now dud, now pensyffhed, now thought, Al thysse yfere palen myn chere and hewe.

Pensively, *adv.* [*f. PENSIVE* *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pensive manner. *a*. With meditation; meditatively, thoughtfully, musingly; *b*. With serious or melancholy thoughtfulness.

1569 SPENSER *Vs. Petrarch* in *Theat. World* B. vj b, On herbes and floures she walked pensively. 1613 SHAKES *Hen. VIII.* II ii *Stage direct.* The King draws the Curtaine and sits reading pensively. *Swift* How sad he looks; sure he is much afflicted. 1651 HOBBS *Genl. & Soc. Pref.* Whilst I continue, order, pensively and slowly compose these matters. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Fant.* viii, She sat for some time leaning pensively on her arm. 1879 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV v 374 He had walked down the bank pensively while I was in the difficulty.

Pensiveness (pen'sivnəs) [*f. as piec + -NESS*] The quality or state of being pensive; thoughtfulness, usually tinged with melancholy; heaviness of mind or heart, sadness, melancholy; + anxious thought as to coming events, apprehensiveness (*Obs.*).

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. xiv. (1555), Now ye are gone, pensyffness me sleath. 1515 BACVAY *Ecolges* III. in *Cyt & Uplandshum* (Percy Soc.) p. lvi, The pensiveness and payne Of courtiers or they then wages can oblayne. 1582 N. LICHTFELD in *Cavendish's Cong. R.* Ind. I. xxix 73 The rest of the Fleete was so cast away before their eyes, wherewith they were stoken into a very great pensiveness. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 8 He delivered the army from all pensiveness and feare. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 24 For him that rives, blocks or carries packs, there is no great expanse of parts, no anxiety of mind, no great intellectuall pensiveness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 7 The moments crept imperceptibly away through the gloom of pensiveness. 1827 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 17 Feb. There was not only no grief, but not even a decent pensiveness. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 The divine pensiveness of a Madonna's face.

Pensone, *obs. form* of *PENSION*

Pentemon, var. spelling of *PENTSTEMON*.

Penster (pen'stər), *rare*. [*f. PEN sb. 2 or 3 + -STER*] One who uses a pen in a small way; a petty writer, a literary hack.

1611 CORN., *Penster*, a Scribe, Clerke, Penne-man, Scriuener, Penster. 1871 G. M. LARDNER *H. Richmond* I 311 Oh! the poor penster! 1902 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Feb. 224/1 The enterprising penster who acted for a daily paper.

Penstock¹ (pe'nstəʊk) [*f. PEN sb. 1 + STOCK sb.*]

1. A sluice or flood-gate for restraining or regulating the flow from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see *PEN sb. 1* 3), as in a water-mill.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Bay*, Water coming out of them by a passage or flud gate (called the penstocke). 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6420/3 A Penstock of a Pond. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX 268 The penstock, which regulates the quantity of water running to the wheel. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, There are sixteen openings, through which the sewage flows into the reservoirs as regulated by the pen stocks—or floodgates.

attrib. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 52 Two ten ft. Bridges to a Penstock ditch. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct. The penstock-chamber, tide flap, and overflow channel at the junction of the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Outfall Sewers are works of magnitude and interest.

2 (*U.S.*) The channel or trough in which a

penstock (in sense 1) is placed: = *PENTROUGH*. *b*. A tube by which water is conveyed from a head of water into a turbine. *c*. Also applied to the barrel of a pump, through which the water passes up.

1828 WRATTS, *Penstock*, a narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Penstock*. 2 The barrel of a wooden pump. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV 613 A penstock... is a great tube, usually, of boiler plate conveying water under head into the wheel case in which the turbine revolves.

Penstock², *rare*—*a*. [*f. PEN sb. 2 + STOCK sb.*] A penholder.

1864 WILSTON, *Penstock*... 3 The handle used with a metallic or other pen.

|| **Pensum** (pen'səm), *rare*. [*L. pensum* weight, charge, duty, in *f.* an 'imposition' at school, *f. L. pendere* to weigh.] A charge, duty, or allotted task, a school-task or lesson to be prepared, also (*U.S.*) a lesson or piece of work imposed as a punishment, a school 'imposition'.

1705 J. HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 298/1 (Stauf) Every one hath his *pensum*, his allotment of work and time assigned him in this world. 1880 J. W. SHURER *Conynor's Daughter* 91 John Dowse, worked at his daily task as a schoolboy sat down to his *pensum*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pensy, *a*. Now *Sc.* and *dialect*. [*f. OF. pensif*, in nom. sing. and pl. *pensis*; cf. *hasty*, *jolly*, *tardy*.]

1. = *PENSIVE*.

1400-50 *Ala. auctor* 2990 With pryncer in hys palays all pensy [or pensel] he sitte. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 80 (C) he passyd any fotheir or made one ende, he began to wax hevy & pensie for his thought. 1831 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* xxix (1856) 111 177 It's an inspirin' relict... for the michtin o' a bit cheerfu' or pensie sang! 1876 WHITTIER *Daff. Dams.*, etc. 270 Her that was now so quiet and pensy.

2 *a*. Giving oneself airs, self-conceited. *b*. Spuce, neat.

1753 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II ix, Furth staited neist a pensy blade. 1806 in *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I 292 There, coithe, and pensie, and sucke, Wonn'd honest young Habb o' the Heuch. 1830 J. M'DIARMID *Sh. Nat.*, *Jeannie Deans* 382 Many of the neighbours regarded her [Helen Walker] as 'a little pensy body'—that is, conceited or proud.

3 *a*. Fretful, peevish (of children). *b*. Fastidious (of appetite).

1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pensy*, fretful; uneasy. Chiefly applied to wayward children. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3d Ser. X. 671/1 Another person, speaking of a little dog that has been much petted, says 'he is so pensy, he will not touch new milk'. 1893 in COLEMAN *Haidy Broad Norfolk* 99 She is a poor 'pensy little thing'.

Pensy, *Pensyful*, *Pensyl*, -syll, *obs. ff.*

PANSY, **PENSIFUL**, **PENCIL**, **PENCIL**.

+ **Pent**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [app. from *PENT ppl. a.*: cf. *bent ppl. a.* and *sb.* 2.]

1. A place in which water is pent up; a reservoir or enclosed pool (cf. *PEN sb. 1* 3).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 134 A Pent and Sluice hath been made, which both open the mouth, and scowre the bottome of the haven. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holmshud* III 1537/2 The harborough was become a pent, out of the which nothing could passe out or in. 1674 *Land. Gaz.* No. 940/4 The Sen has broke into the Pent against the Dench, and above it towards Moots Bulwark [at Dover]. 1722 PRYOR *Daggon's Breach* 123 At the place called the upper Pent.

2 ?State of being pent; pressure. Cf. *PENN sb. 3* and 4.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull. & Selo* 72 In the middlemost, where the pent or bear of it beneath was nothing at all.

Pent (pent), *sb.* 2 [Short for *PENTHOUSE*, or assumed as the first element of it.] A sloping roof or covering, a *PENTHOUSE*. (In quot. 1760 app. repr. *F. pente* sloping surface.)

1647 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen.* V cxxxvii, As all the Toyle of Princes had bene Spent To force a Lattice, or Subdue a Pinel. 1754 *Remembrancer* (1778) V 487/1 A pent over the lane story, and shops, and a little slip of a window to light a closet by the side of the chimneys. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Stafford* 7 June, Four chambers practised under the pent of the roof. 1803 HOLME *Len. Lovin' & Serving* I ii 22 The pent over it to throw off the rain. 1895 *Frut. R. Instit. Brit. Arch.* 14 Mar. 350 It is well either to have a porch or pent.

Pent (pent), *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* Also 6 *pente*, *arch.* *ipent*, 6-8 *arch.* *ypent*. [In form, *pa. ppl.* of + *PEND v.* 2 var. of *PEN v.* 1, and so primarily = + *pended*, *penned*; but in its sense-development somewhat independent of the vb.]

1. Shut up within narrow limits; closely confined, imprisoned. = *PENNED ppl. a.* 1 Also *fig.* (in quot. 1811, Restricted in action, 'straitened'). Const. (*a*) as *ppl.*, (*b*) as *adj.*

(a) 1555 W. WATFRAM *Farde Facions* II. ix. 190 This people... pente within narrow boundes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 4 His flock, that had bene long ypent. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* ix 445 Long in populous City pent. 1728 FORD *Dine.* II 185 But who is he, in closet close y-pent? 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) 4 v. *Lindford*, The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards' Mem.* (1843) II. 350 Since our American losses, we have been habitually pent to live. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Pastor* (1875) I. viii. 118 What bliss within this narrow den is pent.

(b) 1602 MARSTON *Antonia's Rev.* v. iii, The States of Venice Like high swolln floods drive down the middle damnes Of pent allegiance. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 233 The

mingling of Open Air with Pent Air. 1764 *GOLDSM Trav*
201 The pent ocean, issuing o'er the pile 1852 M. ARNOLD
Empeclon on Etna i. 11. 182 In vain our pent wills fret

b With *up*, as pple. or adj.
1590 *Moria Tales in Skelton's Wks* (1843) I p 1211,
I have ben pent in Westminster in prison 1581 MUL-
CASTER *Postions* 2211. (1887) 187 Content to be pent vp
within private doles 1622 CAULIS *Slat Sewers* (1647) 54
A River. is a running Stream, pent in on either side with
Walls and Banks 1713 *DERHAM Phys.-I* 1601. 15 A stag-
nating, confined, pent-up Air 1866 J B ROSE tr *Ovid's*
Met. 86 The pent-in wave, Chafed by obstruction 1879
McCARNEY *Owen Times* II xxvii. 322 A relief to perplexed,
pent-up emotion

2. Of a place, room, etc.. Shut *up*, confined
(Const. as pple or adj)

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* vii 21 Go get thee gone, And in
thy pent vp studie rue my shame 1803 *Med. Frl* IX. 187
The pent up bed-house, the clothes of infection unventilated
and unwashed 1872 *LONGR Wayside Inn* II. *Female* 39 All
left at once the pent-up room, And rushed into the open air.

†3 Having something pent or closely confined
within it; distended or strained by being overfull
of something. (Const. as pple. or adj.) *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I 20 All parchments and such like
bladders or skins are so pent and stretched with spirit and
wind, that they burst withall 1669 N FAIRLAX in *Phil*
Trans II 546 She found some relief by it, but was after
much pent in her wind. 1728 *YOUNG Love Name* vi 30
Thio' dreadful silence the pent heart might break.

Pent, obs or dial form of PAINT.

Penta- (pentā), before a vowel pent-, a Gr
πεντα-, combining form of πέντε five, occurring in
many words in Greek as a variant of the earlier
πεντε-, and forming the initial element in various
modern technical words adopted from Greek, or
formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies.
In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of five atoms of
some element, as in *pentacarbon*, *pentacompound*
(see below), *pentachloride*, *pentasulfide*, *pentasulphide*
(-sulphuret), *pentoxide*, and in many-
worded descriptive names without number, as *pen-
ta-nitro-diazo-amido-monoxy-homo-fluorescein*.

Pentabasic (-bā sik) *a. Chem.*, having five atoms
of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. **Penta-**
scanthous (-āken'θəs), *a. Nat. Hist* [Gr *ἀκανθα*
thoin], having five spines **Pentacapsular** *a.*,
having five capsules **Pentacarbon** *a. Chem.*,
containing five atoms of carbon cf. **PENTANE**.
Pentacapsellary *a. Bot.*, consisting of five cap-
sules. **Pentachromic** (-krōm'ik) *a.*, of five colours,
capable of distinguishing (only) five colours in
the spectrum † **Pentacoccus** *a. Bot* [mod. L.
coccum carpel, f. Gr. *κόκκος* grain, seed] = *pen-
ta-carpellary*; or, having five seeds, or five cells
each containing a seed. **Penta-compound**, a
chemical compound of the pentacarbon series: see
PENTANE. **Pentacrostic** *sb.* and *a.*: see *quots*.

Pentactine, **Pentactinal**, -actinal *adjs. Zool.*
[Gr *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτιν-* ray], having five rays, as a
sponge-spicule. **Pentactylic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *κύνος*
circle], said of a flower having the parts in five
cycles or whorls. **Pentadelphous** (-ādēl'fəs) *a.*
Bot. [Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother], (of stamens) united by
the filaments in five bundles; (of a plant) having
the stamens so united. **Penta-dodecahedron**,
a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons,
a pentagonal dodecahedron. **Pentadrachm**
(-drēm) [DRAOHM], an ancient Greek coin of the
value of five drachmas. **Pentadā** *a. Bot.* [L.
fidus split], cleft into five, = **QUINQUEFID** **Penta-**
gamist [after **BIGAMIST**], a person who has been
married five times **Pentaglot** [Gr. *πέντα*,
-σα tongue; cf. *polyglot*]: see *quots.* † **Penta-**
glottical *a.* **Pentahyaloid** *a. Chem.*, containing
five atoms of a halogen in the molecule. **Penta-**
hexahedral *a. Cryst.* [see **HEXAHEDRAL**], having
five ranges of six facets each; so **Pentahexa-**
hedron, a figure of this form. **Pentalemma**
Logic [after **DILEMMA**], an argument analogous to
a dilemma, involving five alternatives. **Penta-**
logue (-lōg) [after **DIALOGUE**], a set of five rules
or laws. **Pentalogy** [cf. **TRIOLOGY**], a combination
of five mutually connected parts; a pentad.

Pentalophodont *a.* [Gr. *λόφος* ridge, *ὀδόν*,
ὀδον- tooth], having five-ridged teeth, as a
mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon* (*Cent. Dict.*).
Pentapetalous, † **pentalose** *adjs. Bot.*, having
five petals. **Pentaphonic** (-fōnik) *a. Mus.* [Gr.
φωνή sound] = **PENTATONIC**. **Pentaphyllous**
(-fīl'əs) *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], five-leaved. So
† **Pentaphyllolideous** *a.* **Pentapterous** *a. Bot.*
[Gr. *πτερόν* wing], having five wings, as certain
fruits. **Pentaptote** *Gram.* [ad. Gr. *πεντάπτερος*
adj. (Priscian)], a noun having five cases **Penta-**
ptych (-ptik) [Gr. *πτυχή* fold, after **DIPTYCH**,
TRIPTYCH], an altar-piece or the like consisting of
five leaves, i. e. a central piece and two folding
pieces on each side. **Pentarsis** *a. Pros.* [ARSES],

having five stresses **Pentasepalous** *a. Bot.*,
having five sepals. † **Pentastasp** [Gr. *-σπαστος*
from *σπένδω* to draw, pull] see *quots*. **Pentastepe-**
rous *a. Bot* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having five seeds

1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Pentacanthus*, applied to a fish
with five spinous rays to one of its fins, pentacanthous
1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Pentacapsular*, having five seed
pods 1775 in ASH 1866 *ONLING Anim Chem* v. 108
*Pentacarbon molecules such as amido-valeric acid or
phosine 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 290 *Penta-
chloride of antimony, SbCl₅; 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz*
Atom The. 227 Phosphorus and antimony can unite with
five atoms of chlorine to form the pentachloride 1900
Lancet 4 Aug 323/1 Intermediate between normal and di-
chromic colour vision there are those whose vision is *penta-
chromic, tetrachromic, and trichromic. 1902 19th *Cent* Apr
607 Those who see five colours may be termed pentachromic.
1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I 209 11 [the fruit] is 'pentacoccus',
or divided into five Cellulae, containing each a blackish
Seed 1866 *ONLING Anim Chem* v 66 Of tri-, tetra-, and
*penta-compounds, including glycerine, the lactic, butyric,
and valeric acids. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), **Pentacrostich*,
a set or series of verses so disposed, that there are always
found five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of
each verse. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pentacrostic*, *a.*, containing five
acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse
1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl Brit* XXII. 417/1 Modifications of
the triaxon hexactine type, *a. dagger*, † *a. pentactine* 1875
BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 548 The flowers of Gramineae
and Orchideae can be traced back to the tenuous *penta-
cyclic type 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 36 They [the
Cotton Tree tribe] are also known by their *pentadelphous
stamens 1857 HENFREY *Bot* 212 In Hypericaceae we
have triadelphous, and pentadelphous states, but these .
are generally denominated polyadelphous 1869 PHILLIPS
Vesuv. 2. 273 These five types of form, all regular, and all
parts of one equi-axed system, may be named and employed
to designate crystals, the cube, octahedron, *penta-dode-
cahedron 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graec* v xxvi 548
Besides the tetradrachm were coined *pentadachms and
hexadachms 1882 OGLIVIE, **Pentadid* 1880 CLEMENSHAW
Wurtz' Atom. Theory 113 This also applies to phosphorus
*pentafuoride. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossary*, **Pentagamest*, one
that hath had five wives. 1834 *Fraser's Mag* IX 483 Her
father, the worthy Pentagamest. 1882 OGLIVIE, **Pentaglot*,
a work in five different languages 1856 BLOUNT *Glossary*,
**Pentaglotical*, that hath five Tongues, or is skilled in five
several Languages 1876 *Encycl Brit* V 516/1 The com-
pounds containing more than five atoms of halogen behave
as mixtures of the *pentahaloid compounds with halogens,
they furnish the products of the decomposition by water
of the pentahaloid compound, and also the free halogen.

1805-17 R. JAMISON *Clear Ann* (ed 2) 204 *Penta-hexa-
dial when the crystal's surface consists of five ranges of
planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1857 MAYNE
Expos. Lex, **Pentahexadecadron*. 1797 W. TAYLOR in
Monthly Rev XXIV 555 This *pentagone is chiefly ob-
jectionable on account of the vague drift of the fifth com-
mandment. 1853 FURNEAUX (*title*) The Poultry Pentagone,
or Five Rules for Fancy Fowls and Fowl Fanciers. 1904
Athenaeum 18 June 788/2 It is easy to see that the desire
to find a *pentalogy in everything has led to somewhat fanciful
distinctions. 1899 CAGNEY tr *Taksh's Chin. Diagn* (ed 4)
v. 188 These observers discovered cadaverin ('pentamethyl-
endiamine) in the urine 1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII 684
The Flowers grow in Clusters like those of the Vine, are
*pentapetalous. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Pentapetalous Plants*.
1719 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med.* (ed 2) 347 The Umbelli-
ferous Plants, which have a pentapetalous Flower. 1845
LINDLEY *Sch. Bot* vi (1838) 204, Corolla monopetalous, or
pentapetalous 1881 MACARTHUR *Countess* iii 5 A scale is
*pentaphone when the 4th and 5th degrees from the key
note are omitted. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), **Pentaphyllous*,
having 5 leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, **Pentaptych*,
having five expansion in form of wings, as the capsule of
the *Evonymus latifolius*, *pentapterous 1856 BLOUNT
Glossary, **Pentaphotes*, nouns declined only by five Cases
1854 FAIRHOLT *Diet Terms* Art 336 **Pentaptych*, an altar-
painting having many leaves 1899 *Speaker* 10 Dec 279/2
The *pentatic line must consist of five bars, and at least
two of the stresses must be strong and full upon the last
syllables of a bar. 1857 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, **Pentastepa-*
palous. 1870 BENNETT *Man Bot.* (ed 2) 216 1702 RALPHSON
Math Dict, **Pentastasp*, an Engine consisting of five
Pulley, viz three above and two below. 1828-32 WEBSTER,
**Pentasteporous*, containing five seeds. *Encycl.* 1849 D.
CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 311 Yellow precipitate, which is
the *pentasulphide of arsenic (sulpharsenic acid) 1854 J.
SCOTTAR in *Or's Cyc Se*, *Chem* 473 **Pentasulphuret* of
antimony, otherwise called sulpho-antimonio acid

Pentate, obs form of **PENTHOUSE**.

Pentachord (pentāk'rd). *Mus.* [f. **PENTA-**
+ Gr. *χορδή* string, **CHORD**.]

1. A musical instrument with five strings.

1721 BAILLY, *Pentachord*, any musical instrument that has
five strings 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* v. v. The invention of
the pentachord is referred to the Scythians. 1759 in *Grove*
Dict Mus I 4 A piece composed on purpose for an instru-
ment newly-invented in London, and called the pentachord
1825 FOSSBROOK *Encycl Antiq*, 629 *Pentachord*, a string with
five letters, and touched by a goat's foot

2. A system or series of five notes

1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus.* (ed 3), *Pentachord*, among the
ancients, sometimes signified an order, or system, of five
sounds 1880 W. S. ROCKSRO in *Grove Dict Mus* II 341
Each of these [ecclesiastical] Modes is divisible into two
members, a Pentachord, and a Tetrachord

†3. The interval of a fifth. *Obs. rare.*

1604 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 66 (Table of Intervals)
5th Diapente, Pentachord

Pentacle (pentāk'l). [In med L. *pentaculum*,
app. f. **PENTA-** five + *-culum*, dim. or instrumental
suffix, but actual history obscure. It had *pen-
tacle* 'any thing or table of five corners' (Florio),
F. had (16th c.) *pentacle*, something used in necro-
mancy (Godef. says 'a five-branched candlestick')

As applied to something worn round the neck as an amulet,
some would connect it with F. *pentacol*, *pentacot* (14th c. in
Godef.) a jewel or ornament hung round the neck, f. *pen-
hang*, *to*, *col*, *con* neck.]

A certain figure (or a material object, e.g.
something folded or interlaced, of that shape) used
as a symbol, esp. in magic, app. properly the
same as **PENTAGRAM**; but also used for various
other magical symbols, esp. the *hexagram* or six-
pointed star formed by two interlaced triangles
(See also **PENTANGLE** I.)

The *pentacle of Solomon*, in H. More 1664, is the same as
the *pentangle of Solomon* of Sir Gawayne c 1340, Sir Thomas
Browne 1646, and others

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Nt.*, *Hymnus in Cythraim* Wks
(1875) 16/2 Then in thy clear and icy pentacle, Now execute
a magic miracle. 1607 DEKKER *Wks* of *Babylon* Wks. 1873
II 200 Take Pentapies, Pentacles, and potent Chamaes To
conjure downe foule fiends 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I
ii, They have Then raucous wings, their lights, and pentacles,
With character, I ha' scene all these 1664 H. MORE *Myst*
Aug i xviii § 3 Their Pentacles which they hang about
their necks when they conjure (which they forsooth. call the
Pentacles of Solomon) are adorned and fortified with such
transcriptions out of holy Scripture [1668-70 M. CASAVON
Credulity & Love (ed 1872) 71 By certain *pentacula*, and seals
and characters to fence themselves and to make themselves
invisible against all kinds of arms and musquet bullets.]

1808 SCOTT *Marine* iii xx, His shoes were marked with cross
and spell; Upon his breast a pentacle 1862 LYTON *Str*
Story I, You observe two triangles interlaced and inserted
in a circle? The Pentacle in short 1885 *Sat Rev* 19 Sept
380/2 The sacramental [charm] bore a figure that looked like
a rough copy of the pentacle.

Hence **Pentacular** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of
the nature of a pentacle. In mod. Dicts.

Pentacrinin (pentēkrin'in). *Chem.* [f. mod
L. *Pentacrinus* (see next) + *-in* I.] A colouring
matter found in *Pentacrinus* and other crinoids.

1868 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 575

Pentacrinite (pentēkrin'it). *Palaeont* [f.
mod L. (Oken 1815) *Pentacrinus* 'sea-lily' (f. Gr
πεντα-five + *κρίνον* lily) + *-it* 2 a.]. An encrinite
or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus* or family
Pentacrinidae, having a pentagonal column.

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min & Geol.* (ed 3) 141 Petri-
fications of marine animals, as corallites, encrinites, penta-
crinites, entochites, and trochites 1854 BAKWELL *Geol.* 49
Another fossil abundant in the lias is the pentacrinite
Pentacrinoid (pentēkrin'oid), *a.* and *sb*
Zool [f. as prec. + *-oid*.] *a. adj.* Allied to
or resembling the genus *Pentacrinus* or family
Pentacrinidae of crinoids (chiefly extinct, and found
as fossils). *b. sb.* = A pentacrinoid crinoid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 551 A striking re-
semblance to the oral end of the young *Pentacrinus* larva
of Comatula. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 571
In the pentacrinoid, i. e. stalked *Antedon*.

Pentactinal to **Pentactylic**: see **PENTA-**

Pentad (pe ntād). [ad Gr. *πέντα*, -δα, later
forms of *πεντάς*, -δα a group of five 'see **AD** I a.]

1 The number five (in the Pythagorean system);
a group of five.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal* (1717) 153 So manifest is
it what special reason Pythagoras had to mention the
Tetrad, rather than the Pentad, or any other number, in
that form of swearing by Him that first imparted the
Cabbala. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* ix (1701) 382/2 The
Pentad is the first complex of both kinds of number, even
and odd, two and three. 1891 DRIVER *Intrad Lit O Text*,
(1892) 48 The laws appear often to be arranged in Pentads,
or groups of five.

2 A period of five years. (Cf. **DECADE** 2.)

1880 J. D. WHITNEY *Climatic Changes* vii 337 The means
of the last two pentads, 1866-70 and 1871-75, were almost
exactly the same as the grand mean.

3. *Chem* An element or radical that has the
combining power of five units, i. e. of five atoms of
hydrogen. *Also attrib. or adj.*
1877 WATTS *Forbes' Chem* I 460 Vanadium was, till lately,
regarded as a hexad metal... but Roscoe has shown that it
is a pentad 1880 *Athenaeum* 11 Dec. 781/3 The authors
conclude that in that substance phosphorus is a pentad.

Hence **Pentadic** (-ædik) *a.*, of the nature of
a pentad (sense 3), pentavalent, whence **Penta-**
dicty (-di dik), the fact of being a pentad.

Pentadactyl, -yle (pentādēk'til), *a.* and *sb.*
Also 7 penta-. [ad. L. *pentadactylus*, *a.* Gr.
πενταδάκτυλος five-fingered or -toed; f. **PENTA-**
δάκτυλος finger. In mod F. *pentadactyle*.]

A. adj. Having five toes or fingers

1828 SPARK *Elm Nat. Hist* I 111 *Phalangista*, feet
pentadactyle, anterior toes separate. 1854 R. OWEN in
Circ Se, Organ Nat I 226 The toe answering to the fifth,
in birds and other pentadactyle animals. 1887 *Athenaeum*
23 Apr 548/1 It is shown how primitive is the plantigrade
pentadactyle foot of man

B. sb †1. tr. L. *pentadactylus* (Pliny), 'a kind
of shell-fish' (Lewis & Short) *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min. Introd.*, The turbines,
are great, tuberous, ... muricate, or pentadactyls

2 A person with five digits on each limb.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 George, who was a penta-
dactyle, though somewhat deformed about the hands and
feet. *Ibid.*, Marie, a pentadactyle with deformed thumbs,
gave birth to a boy with six toes.

So **Pentadactylic** *a.* = prec. A; **Pentada-**
tylism, the condition of being pentadactyl.

1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* II 300 The original parent-form of the entire group had anteriorly and posteriorly five digits (Pentadactylism) 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 A gull hexadactylic on the right side of the body, and pentadactylic on the left side. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl Brit* XX 451/2 The digital elements seem to indicate more than pentadactylism, as in the extinct *Ichthyosaurus*.

Pentadactylous (pentādāktīlōs), *a.* [f. L. *pentadactylus* (see PENTADACTYL) + -OUS] Having five digits (fingers or toes), or five processes resembling fingers, as a star-fish *Obs.*

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil Trans* XXIX 480 This appeared to me a kin to the *Stella Marina*, being triangular, and sometimes Pentadactylous. 1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's *Zool* II. 609 Feet short, pentadactylous. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl Brit* I. 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot.

Pentadecane (pentādēkēn), *Chem.* [f. late Gr. *pentadēka-* (in comb.) for *pentadēka* fifteen + -ANE 2 b.] The paraffin of the 15-carbon series, C₁₅H₃₂. So **Pentadecine** (-dēsin), the corresponding hydrocarbon of the ethine series, C₁₅H₂₆; **Pentade cyl**, the radical C₁₅H₁₁.

1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem* VI. 903 **Pentadecane**, obtained from American petroleum. With chlorine it yields pentadecyl chloride *Pentadecine*, homologous with ethine or acetylene.

Pentadelphous (o) **Pentagamist** see PENTA-
Pentagon. see PENTAGON 1. **Pentagle**: see PENTAGLE. **Pentaglot**: see PENTA-.

Pentagon (pen tāgŏn), *a.* and *sb* *Geom.* Also *γ-ōne*. [In A, ad. L. *pentagonus*, a Gr. *πεντάγων* = pentagonal, five-cornered, f. *πεντα-* PENTA- + *-γων* = *gon* from stem of *γωνία* angle. In B, ad. L. *pentagonum*, Gr. *πεντάγωνον*, the neuter adj. used as sb. Cf. F. *pentagone* sb. (13th c. in Lattre), whence the Eng. form in -*gon*.]

† **A. adj.** Having five angles; pentagonal. *Obs.* (or regarded as *attrib.* use of the sb.).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xi 118 In a circle geuen to describe a Pentagon figure equilateral and equiangle 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi. A Pentagon figure. 1669 STAVENROD *Fortification* 11 The Front A K in the Pentagon Fort.

B. sb A figure, usually a plane rectilinear figure, having five angles and five sides. In *Fortif.* A fort with five bastions.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom*, *Math. Treat* Def ix T. 11, Euery equilateral triangle, square, or pentagonum 1650 R. STAVENROD *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 11. 41 A Fort built in the forme of a Pentagon. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xii, About a circle given to describe an equilateral and an equiangular pentagon 1760 GRAY *Notes VAlpole* Wks. 1843 V. 201 A man holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, made up of twelve pentagons. 1800 *Asiatick Ann. Reg.* *Misc* Tracts 214/2 The castle of Belguca, an old pentagon with round towers at the angles 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct 446/2 The fort is built in a pentagon.

b. Comb. **Pentagon-dodecahedron**, a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron approximates to the regular dodecahedron of geometry in proportion as the dihedral angles approach equality. The regular dodecahedron, impossible as a crystallographic form, is the limiting figure between the two classes of pentagon-dodecahedra.

Pentagonal (pentēgŏnāl), *a.* (*sb*) [f. prec + -AL. cf. F. *pentagonal* (1533 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Geom., etc. Of or pertaining to a pentagon; of the form of a pentagon, having five angles and five sides, five-cornered or five-sided.

Pentagonal figure in quot. 1612 = PENTAGON 1.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* II. iv M iv b, The Area of this pentagonal superficies. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb* ix. 154 The supposed... Druttenflust, a Pentagonal figure, engraven with Yveta or Yveta, in Germany they reckon it for a preservative against Hobgoblins. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot* xvi (1794) 172 The species is distinguished by its pentagonal calyx. 1874 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 110 Order 21 Asteroides, the body is star-shaped or pentagonal, and consists of a central 'disc', surrounded by five or more lobes, or 'arms'. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 The Italian engineers... adopted the pentagonal or bastion shape.

b. Applied to a solid figure or body of which the base or section is a pentagon; having five edges or dihedral angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. Def. x. 314 If the base be a Pentagon, then is it a Pentagonal or fiveangled Pyramid. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1769 (1790) 68 Great columns of stone, regularly pentagonal or hexagonal 1840 LANDNER *Geom.* 232 A regular pentagonal pyramid.

c. Contained by pentagons, as a solid figure 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1853) 91 The pentagonal dodecahedron may likewise be formed on the cube 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 177 The pentagonal icositetrahedron (or twenty-four-pentagonohedron)

2. Arith. **Pentagonal numbers**: the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, 70, 92, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc.

1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 196 It is likewise a pentagonal number, or composed of two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *Figurate Numbers*, such as do or may represent some geometrical figure, as triangular, pentagonal, pyramidal, etc., numbers

b. as sb. A pentagonal number. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Polygonal Numbers*, The Angles, or Numbers of Angle, are the same as those of the figure... So the angles... of the pentagons are 5, of the hexa-

gonal 6, and so on. *Ibid.* Formulae for the sums of *n* terms of the several ranks of Polygonal numbers.
$$\frac{3n^2 + 3n + 6}{6}$$

Hence **Pentagonally** *adv.*, in a pentagonal form; so † **Pentagonary**, † **Pentagonian** *adjs.* = PENTAGONAL; **Pentagonohedron** [after *rhombohedron*, etc.], a solid figure contained by pentagons, **Pentagonoid** *a.*, resembling a pentagon, somewhat pentagonal.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* III. The flowers before explanation are *pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the *blatta* or moth 1658 R. WHITLI. *Digby's Powd Symp* (1660) 72 The *pentagonary figure of every one of those stones. 1698 R. HAYDOCK in *Lomazzo* 1 111 Their circular, *pentagonian, hexagonian, octagonian, square and crosse ones. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron. The twelve *pentagonohedron is a very characteristic form of certain mineral species. 1882 SLADEN in *Yrnl. Linn Soc.* XVI. 203 Marginal contour *pentagonoid

|| **Pentagonon**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. *πεντάγωνον*, sb. use of neuter of *πεντάγωνος* see PENTAGON.]

1. = PENTAGRAM, PENTANGLE 1.

The forms *pentagonon*, *pentagoron*, *pentageron*, here cited, appear to be corruptions or scribal errors.

c. 1590 GREENE *Jr. Bacon* II. (1594) B. 11, The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell, Trembles, when Bacon bids him, or his fiends bow to the force of his Pentagonon. *Ibid* xii H. 11, Conjurung and aduring dritls and fiends, With stole and albe and strange Pentagonon. 1592 NASHB *P. Pen-lasse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 126 Some of old time put great superstition in characters, curiously engraved in their Pentagonon, but they are all vaine, and will do no good c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl* v. 1 (1660) C. 11, He binde you up with exorcisms so strong, that all the black pentagonon of hell, shall ne're release you

2. = PENTAGON B

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. xii 698 A faire and strong Castle, a regular Pentagonon well fortified

† **Pentagonous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pentagonus* -us (see PENTAGON) + -OUS] = PENTAGONAL.

1661 LOVELL *Inst. Anim.* § *Mun* Intro. Amongst Fishes, The Cartilageneous, are plane or long. The heint is pentagonous. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6188 1761 ERIS *Ibid* LII 358 It is formed of pentagonous joints, or vertebrae

Pentagonon: see PENTAGON 1.

Pentagram (pen tāgrām) [mod. ad. Gr. *πεντάγραμμος* sb. from neuter of *πεντάγραμμος* -os adj., formed or consisting of five lines, f. *πέντε* five + *γραμμή* line, mark] A five-pointed figure

formed by producing the sides of a pentagon both ways to their points of intersection, so as to form a five-pointed star; the 'five straight lines' of which the figure consists form one continuous line or 'endless knot'. Formerly used as a mystic symbol and credited with magical virtues. (Also called *pentagramma*, *pentacle* (*pentagle*, *pentangle*), † *pentagonon* (-*gonon*, -*geron*))

1832 PRATER'S *Mag.* VII. 547 The pentagram was a pentagonal figure, supposed to possess the same kind of power which, amongst us, is used popularly to be attributed to the horse shoe. 1855 TILLYSON *Brook* 103 Sketching with her slender pointed foot some figure like a wizard pentagram On garden gravel. 1878 A. W. WARD *Green's Jr. Bacon* II. 51 Note 209 The pentagramma, pentageron or pentapha is the mystic figure produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect one another. It can be drawn without a break in the drawing. 1895 MISS A. M. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* viii 176 I found a hindrance—a pentagram—in my way, like Mephistopheles.

Pentagraph, error. form of PANTOGRAPH.

|| **Pentagynia** (pentāgyniā). *Bot.* [mod. L, f. PENTA- + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female, taken in sense 'female organ, pistil'] An order of plants in many classes of the Linnæan System, comprising those having five pistils. Hence **Pentagyn** (*gare*), a plant of this order, **Pentagynian**, **Pentagynous**, **Pentagynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order, having five pistils.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct* Bot. II. viii. (1765) 92 **Pentagynia**, comprehending such Plants as have five Styles. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pentagyn*, a plant having five pistils *Pentagynian*, having five pistils 1869 LONDON, *Pentagynous*, having five styles 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 902 **Pentagynous**

Pentahedral (pentāhēdrāl, -hēdrāl), *a.* Also **pentaedral**. [f. PENTA- + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base + -AL. cf. HEXAHEDRAL.] Of a solid figure or body: Having five faces; esp. having five lateral faces, five-sided (as a prism of pentagonal section). So † **Pentahedralical**, **Pentahedrons** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pentahedron**, a solid figure having five faces

1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 note, Hexaedral and *pentaedral prisms are most abundant, then the tetraedral, the triedral, heptaedral, and octaedral 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol* IV 266 **Pentaedral**, that hath five sides 1658 PHILLIPS, ***Pentahedral** figure, a figure which hath fivesides 1861 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 ASH, ***Pentahedron** (a different spelling), the pentaedron *Ibid*, **Pentaedron**, a pillar with five sides. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1799) I 120 The *pentaedrous Columnar Coralloid Bodies are composed of Plates set lengthways

Pentahexahedral, -hedron see PENTA-

Pental (pentāl). [f. stem of PENT(ANE), etc. + -AL, app. after *chloral*.] A name for trimethylethylene (C₃H₆) when used as an anæsthetic.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct 789 A new anæsthetic called pental, which does not produce total unconsciousness, but only a kind of hypnosis 1893 *Brit Med Jyrl.* 18 Mar. 44/1 Velez thinks pental may with advantage replace chloroform and ether in many operations of short duration 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Pental**, C₃H₆, trimethylethylene. It has been used as an anæsthetic, but is not a 'safe drug'

Pentallemma to **Pentology**. see PENTA-

|| **Pentalpha** (pentālīfā). [a. Gr. *πένταλφα*, a synonym of *πεντάγραμμος* PENTAGRAM, f. *πέντε* five + *άλφα* the letter Alpha or A; from its presenting the form of an A in five different positions] = PENTAGRAM, PENTANGLE 1.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Urb. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 344 We often see English shepherds cutting the pentalpha in the turf, although they never heard of Antiochus, or saw his coin, and although they are ignorant of its mystic power. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* I. 179 The produced pentagon, or combination of triangles, sometimes called the pentalpha. 1855 E. SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 61 The salutary 'pentalpha'. should be written on the stable doors

Pentamerous (pentāmēros), *a.* [f. PENTA- + Gr. *μῆρος* part + -OUS.] Having, consisting of, or characterized by, five parts or divisions.

1. Bot. Having the parts of the flower-whorl five in number (Often written *5-merous*.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct* Bot. (1848) I 316 **Pentamerous**, if a flower consists of organs in fives. 1857 HENRIEY *Klem. Bot* 222 Trees or shrubs with an imbricated 5 merous calyx and corolla. 1879 BENNETT in *Academy* 11 Jan 37/2 The four stamens of Scrophulariaceae and Labiatae are admitted to result from a degeneration from the pentamerous type

2. Zool. Consisting of five joints, as the tarsi of certain insects; also applied to such insects themselves, as the beetles of the group *Pentameria*.

b. Having five radiating parts or organs, as a star-fish or other echinoderm.

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol* III. xxv 683 Pentamerous insects are those which have five joints in all their tarsi 1828 *Ibid* IV xlvii 376 *Tarsi* pentamerous. 1870 ROULSTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 143 Echinodermata Animals... which... combine with a radial and, ordinarily, pentamerous arrangement, traces of a bilateral symmetry

So **Pentamerous** *a.* = prec.; **Pentamerous**, a pentamerous beetle (see 2 a, above); **Pentamerous** (-mēr), each of the five divisions of a pentamerous animal, **Pentamerism**, the condition or character of being pentamerous, **Pentameroid** *a.*, allied to the extinct genus *Pentamerus*, of the family *Pentameridae* of brachiopods, having somewhat pentagonal shells; *sb* a brachiopod of this family.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Pentamerous*, *Pentameria*... a section of Coloputeous insects, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg 1899 *Nature* 14 Sept. 460/1 Theoria of stalked-ancestry, pentamerous symmetry, and the like. 1900 LANKLATER *J. Nat. Zool.* III. 19 Variation from pentamerism may arise suddenly (discontinuous meristic variation) *Ibid*. 99 The whole animal can be divided into 5 corresponding and almost symmetrical sections, 'pentameres', by 5 imaginary 'purradial planes'.

Pentameter (pentēmētēr), *sb* and *a. Pros.* [a. L. *pentameter* sb., ad Gr. *πεντάμετρος* adj. consisting of five measures, *sb*, a verse or line of five measures; f. *πεντα-* five + *μέτρον* measure. Cf. F. *pentamètre* sb. (c 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. sb A verse or line consisting of five feet.

1. In Greek and Latin prosody. A form of dactylic verse composed of two similar halves (penthemimers), each consisting of two feet and a long syllable (thus equivalent to a dactylic hexameter with the second half of the third and of the sixth foot omitted); in the first penthemimer each of the two feet may be either dactyl or spondee, in the second they must both be dactyls. Most commonly used in alternation with hexameters, constituting *elegiac* verse: see LLEGIAIC A. 1

The name arose from a mistaken analysis of the verse as two dactyls (or spondees), a spondee, and two anapaests.

1589 PUTTLINHAM *Eng. Poets* i. xliii. (Arb.) 64 *Elegie*... was in a pitious manner of metre, placing a limping Pentameter, after a lusty Hexameter, which made it godolourously more than any other meter. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii § 3 Certain Latin words should be flamed in the form of hexameters or pentameters, and this may be done by those who know nothing of Latin or of verses. c. 1805 COLAROCK *Alleg Poems, Eleg Metre*, [Example] In the hexameter rises, the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 384 The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two penthemimers.

2 Applied to lines of verse consisting of five feet in other languages, e. g. the English 'heroic' or iambic verse of ten syllables.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi 114 Odes and Hymns. in several kinds of Verse... some were Pentameters. 1749 *Poet. Pros. Numbers* 39 The Cæsura falling constantly on the fourth Syllable in the English Pentameters or Heroicks, creates a dull Uniformity in the Flow of the Verse. 1866 BRIGGS *Mæssianic Proph.* xi. 340 The pentameters use quite frequently the divine name 'Adonay Jahveh'.

B. adj. (Now attrib. use of sb.) Consisting of five metrical feet; having the form of a pentameter (see A), esp. of the dactylic pentameter.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 17 Of the number of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal 1782 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* x. II. 211 Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and pentameter verses.

1854 EMERSON *Litt & Soc Aims, Poet & Imag Wks* (Dohn) III 171 Those weary pentameter tales of Dryden and others Hence **Pentametered** *a.*, written in pentameters; **Pentametrized**, a writer of pentameters, **Pentametrize** *v trans.*, to make into, or like, a pentameter.

1899 *Preserv Hen VII* 1 (1866) 5 This trew kinde of hexametered and pentametered verse 1803 Todd *Spenser's Wks* I p xxii note, English hexameters and pentameters 1843 SOUTH *V. Doctor, Magn* (1848) 674/2 Horace has been made to say the same thing by the insertion of an apt word which pentametrizes the verse 1898 W E HILLMAN in *Jrnl. Philol* XXVI 10 There was not the same risk of pentametrizing the hexameters

|| **Pentandria** (pentē andriā) *Bot* [mod L. (Linnaeus 1735), f mod L. *pentandr-us*, f Gr. *pentr* (-a five + *andp*, stem of *andp* man, male, taken in sense 'male organ', stamen; see MONANDRIA)] The fifth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having five stamens not cohering. So **Pentander** (*rare*) [F. *pentandrie*], a pentandrous plant, **Pentandrian**, **Pentandrious**, and, (usually) **Pentandrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class *Pentandria*; having five free stamens

1760 J LLI *Introd Bot* II. XII. (1765) 113 *Pentandria*, comprehending such Plants as have five Stamens. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* IX (1794) 88. 1806 GALTINE *Brit Bot* 25 Tamaria. Flowers pentandrous 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pentandria*, *Pentandrian*, 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* 220 The pentandrous corolla and 5 lobed calyx. 1857 MAYNE *Lat. Lex.* 902/a Pentandrous, or pentandrous. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 531 The same probably also happens in the pentandrous Hypericaceae

Pentane (pe ntān). *Chem.* [f Gr *πέντε* five + *-ane* 2 b] The general name of the paraffins of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{12} ; also called *Quantane* and *Pentyl hydride*. Three such hydrocarbons are known (see quot.), all colourless mobile fluids, occurring in petroleum, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *pentane lamp*, *vapour*, etc.

So **Pentene** (pe ntān), an olefine of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{10} ; comprising four known forms, one of which is *AMYLENE*; **Pentine** (pe ntān), also *Pe ntinine*, **Pe ntylene**, the hydrocarbon C_5H_8 , of the same series, homologous with acetylene or ethyne; of this eight forms are possible, and six known, the chief being *VALERYLENE*, *Pe ntinyli*, the radical C_5H_7 , as in *pentinyl ethyl oxide*, C_5H_7O , **Pentonic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc. of the same series, as *Pentonic* or *Valeric acid*, $C_5H_{10}O_2$, **Pentone**, **Pe ntone**, a hydrocarbon of the formula C_5H_8 **Pentyl**, the radical C_5H_9 , of which one form is *AMYL*; hence **Pentyl** *ic a.*

1877 WAITS *Rownes' Chem* II 48 Pentanes, C_5H_{12} Of these hydrocarbons there are three modifications, viz. 1. Normal Pentane [$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$] 2. Isopentane [$C_2H_5.CH(CH_3).CH_2CH_3$] 3. Neopentane [$C(CH_3)_4$] *Ibid* 58 Pentenes, C_5H_{10} . Of the four possible modifications, Normal Pentene, or Ethyl-allyl, $C_2H_5.C_3H_5$, boils at 37°... Isopentene, or Amylene, is obtained, together with isopentane, by distilling amyl alcohol with sulphuric acid *Ibid*, 1ertiary pentyl iodide. *Ibid* 65 Valerylene or Pentene, C_5H_8 Of this hydrocarbon two modifications are known. *Ibid* 64 Valylene or pentene, C_5H_8 , is formed by the action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide *Ibid* 148 Pentyl alcohols and ethers. The formula $C_5H_{12}O$ may include eight different alcohols. [1] Butyl Carbinol or Normal Primary Pentyl Alcohol [2] Isobutyl Carbinol, or Isopentyl Alcohol, or Amyl Alcohol the ordinary amyl alcohol produced by fermentation. *Ibid* 292 Pentonic or Valeric Acids. These acids admit of four metameric modifications. The first and second are obtained by oxidation of normal pentylic and isopentylic or amyl alcohol respectively 1852 Roscoe *Elem Chem.* 286 Pentyl alcohol, $C_5H_{11}O$, is obtained from pentylic acid by reducing first to the aldehyde and then to the alcohol 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict* III. 807/a *Pentone* occurs in oil deposited by compressed gas derived from bituminous shale.

attrib 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 The pentane-air flame. is produced by burning a mixture of air and pentane vapour from a suitable agand burner. 1896 *Ibid* 30 Jan. 3/1 Mr A. Vernon Hicourt's pentane standard had again been vindicated as a reliable and exact standard, while in practical use in gas testing the pentane-agand, proposed by Mr. Dibdin in 1886, had been chosen as a suitable substitute for candles in daily work

Pentangle (pe ntāngl). Also 7-9 pontagle [In form a hybrid f. Gr. *πέντα*- PENTA- + *angl* + *angle*; but, in sense 1, perhaps an accommodated form of *pentagle*, in origin a variant of PENTACLE.]

1. = PENTACLE, PENTAGRAM, PENTALPHA.

13. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 620 Then pay schewed hym be schelde pat was of schyr goulez, Wyth be pontangle de-paynt of pure golde hwe; Hit is a synage pat Salamon vet sumquyle, In bytoknyng of trawpe, bi tytle pat hit habbe, For hit is a figure pat haldez fyue poyntez, And vche lyne vmbelappez and loukez in obei, And ay quere hit is endecl, and Englych hit callen Ouer al, as I hee, be endeles knot 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I x 42 They are afraid of the pentangle (ed 1650 pentagle) of Solomon [margin (ed. 1650), 3 triangles intersected and made of five lines] 1655 MOUTIER & BENNETT *Health's Impr* (1746) 67 Diet is defined an exact Order in Labour, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Venery, for they are thought to be Pythagoras his Pentangle or five square Figure. 1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Vill. Curate* 128 Had I but shown him the pentangle of Solomon, or the Chaldean Tetragrammaton, how the fiend would have howled at me in vain

2. = PENTAGON. *rare*.

1658 ROWLAND MOUTIER *Theat Ins.* 907 The water Gias-hopper of Rondoletius, whose head is like a pentangle, having as it were five corners. 1701 MOXON *Math. Dict.* Pentagon is a Geometrical Figure having five Angles. Pentangle, the same, only a Greek and Latin word joyned.

Pentangular (pentē ngiŋlār), *a.* [f. as prec. + *angular*.] Having five angles or angular points, pentagonal

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* I 44 The Mullet points are all pentangular 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I 1 § 10 Through a Glass, some appear Pentangular, others Sexangular, and Septangular 1806-7 J. BLACROFT *Alcibiades Hum Life* (1826) xviii 189 Those pentangular divisions which characterize the back of the sea-tortoise. 1872 W S SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* v 381 It was of a pentangular shape with a bastion tower at each angle

Pentapetalose to -phyllous see PENTA-

Pentapody (pentē pōdi). *Pros* [ad Gr type **πενταπῳδία*, f *πεντάπους* of five feet, f. *πεντα-* + *πους* foot cf. DIPODY] A verse or line consisting of five feet, or a sequence of five feet in a verse

1854 in WEBSTER. 1884 ALLEN *J. Hindley's Greek Grammar* § 1072 A single foot, taken by itself, is called a monopydy, two feet, taken together, a dipody, three feet, a tripody, four, five, six, &c., a tetapody, pentapody, hexapody, &c. 1891 *Harper's Mag* Mar 570/2 Even the pentapody exists in song and dance *Ibid*, Hundreds (of folk song) in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies 1900 H. W. SMITH *Greek Melic Poets* 280 He (Pythamos) borrowed from Sappho the logaedic pentapody (hendecasyllabus).

|| **Pentapolis** (pentē pōlis) [L. a Gr *πεντάπολις* a state of five towns, f. *πεντα-* five + *πόλις* city, town] A confederacy or group of five towns: applied in ancient times to several such groups

[c 1455 WINTOUN *Cron* I 1137 Pentapolis next is cyne, For v citeis par ar fyne. 1608 SHAKS *Pericles, Dram Pers*, Simonides, king of Pentapolis] 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 89 These six colonies formed an association, distinguished by the name of the Dorian *pentapolis* 1882 SCHARR *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 1653 Nicholas III compelled Rudolph of Hapsburg to cede the pentapolis and the exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see

Hence **Pentapolitan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Pentapolis, spec. to that of Cyrene in Libya

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Pentapostian*, Because Sabellius was of Pentapolis, and the [Patripassian] heresy spread much there, called the Pentapostian doctrine 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, Did the Pentapostian wheat-ships go to Rome?

Pentapterous to Pentaptych: see PENTA-

Pentarch (pentārk), *sb.* [ad. Gr. type *πένταρχος* (used in Byzant. Gr.), f. *πέντε* five + *-αρχος* ruler: cf. *tet. arch*. In mod. F *pentarque* (Littré).]

a. The ruler of one of a group of five districts or kingdoms. *b.* One of a governing body of five persons.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Pentarch* a Captain of five men] 1793 HALLY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I 6a None of the pentarchs under that title assumed the dominion of the whole island [Ireland] 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVII 500 To substitute a monarch for the pentarchs of the present constitution

Pentarch, *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *πέντε* five + *-αρχή* beginning] Arising from five distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 BOWLER & SLOAN *De Bary's Phaner.* 348 The xylem is triarch to pentarch and octarch

Pentarchical, *a. rare*-. [f. as next + -ICAL] Of or belonging to a pentarch or a pentarchy. in quot. *fig.* (cf next, 2 b, quot 1633).

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Lobs* 3 Thus was the sentinell of my pentarchical soldiers permitted to rest

Pentarchy (pe ntārk). Also 7 *erron* *pempt*. [ad. Gr. *πενταρχία* a rule of five, a quinquévrate, f. *πέντε* five + *-αρχία* rule.]

1. A government by five rulers, a group of five districts or kingdoms each under its own ruler.

In quot 1871 applied to the European system of the 'Five Great Powers'

1897 HOLDSRUD *Chron*, *Hist Eng* I 151 The monarchie or sole gouernment of the land became a pentarchie, that is, it was divided betwixt five kings. 1611 SPED *Hist Gt Brit* ix vi 47 Demot Mac Murch (in that time of the Irish Pentarchie, or finefold Kingdom) having secretly stolne away the wife of Rotheneck 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax* I ii vi 253 East Anglia made it a tetarchy; Essex a pentarchy. 1871 *Lcho* 27 Jan. Some writer lately deployed the dissolution of the great European Pentarchy

2. The government of a country or district by a body of five persons; a governing body of five.

1661 Sir A. Hasterig's *Last Will & Test*, 3 Though I stood ever a protest enemy unto Monarchy, I appeared a constant Zealot for a Pentarchy 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* 25 Jan. A picture representing five persons as large as the life, sitting in council together like a pentarchy. 1827 Scott *Naigleon* ii, The inconvenience of this pentarchy.

b. fig.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v xxviii, Auditus, second of the Pemptarchie. *Ibid* vi. xlii, Those five fau brethren [the senses] which I sung of late, For their just number called the Pemptarchie. 1641 BIGGS *New Disp.* 33 The Pentarchy of senses. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr.* xiv. iii (1864) IX. 119 What may be called the Supreme Pentarchy of Scholasticism [Aquinas, Bonaventura, Albertus Magnus, Duns Scotus, Ockham]

Pentastio to Pentasteporous: see PENTA-

Pentastich (pe ntāstik). [ad. mod. L. *pentastich-us*, a. Gr. *πεντάστιχος* adj. of five lines, f. PENTA- + *στιχος* row, line]

1. A group of five lines of verse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Pentastich*, that consists of five verses] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentastich*, .. Stanza's, consisting

of five verses 1882-3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* III. 1945 In the five instances of pentastichs, the last three lines usually unfold the reason of the thought of the first two. 1891 (see OCTASTICH)

+ 2 (See quot.) *Obs rare* -o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Pentastichs* (*pentastichs*), poiches having five rows of Pillars.

Pentastichous (pentē stikhs), *a. Bot* [f. as prec + -OUS.] Arranged in five rows, five ranked, *esp.* of a stem: having five leaves in the spiral row, and thus five vertical rows or orthostichies in the phyllotaxis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentastichous*, disposed in five rows, pentastichous 1861 BENILLY *Alan Bot* 139 This arrangement of cycles of five is termed the quincuncial, pentastichous or five ranked arrangement.

Pentastom, -e (pentāstōm, -ōm) *Zool* Also in L form. [ad mod L. *Pentastomum*, f. PENTA- + Gr. *-στόμος* adj. formative f. *στόμα* mouth, so called from the appearance of the mouth and the two pairs of chitinous hooks adjacent to it (So in mod. F)] An animal of the genus *Pentastomum* or *Pentastoma*, comprising internal parasites infesting man and other animals; an aberrant group of *Arahnida*, formerly classed as trematode worms.

1857 u. Knechenmeister's *Parasites Hum Body* (Syd Soc) II 7 People took these four feet for the same number of oral orifices, so that counting in the true mouth, five such openings were obtained and the animal received the name of *Pentastomum* 1879 ATKINSON *Sc. & Pract Med* (ed 6) I. 196 Pruner pointed out, in 1847, the existence of the pentastoma as a parasite in the human subject. 1878 BALL *Gegenbaur's Corp Anat* 298 This is most marked in *Pentastomum*, when the ovary is attached to a circular canal. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Pentastoma*.

So **Pentastomoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pentastomum*; or belonging to the group *Pentastomoides*, represented by this genus, *sb.* an animal of this group. **Pentastomous** *a.*: see quot.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentastomous*, having five mouths or openings pentastomous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pentastomoid*

Pentastyle (pe ntāstīl), *a. and sb* *Arch.* *rare* -o. [f. PENTA- + Gr. *στύλος* pillar. (So in mod F.)] *a. adj.* Having five columns in front or at the end, as a building. *b. sb.* A building or portico having five columns

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Pentastyle*, in architecture, a work wherein are five rows of columns 1794 *Kutim. Anc Archit* (1810) 122 *Pentastyle*, an edifice having five columns in front 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* 590. 1824 OGILVIE, *Pentastyle*, .. having five columns

Pentasyllabic (pe ntāsilābik), *a.* [f. L. *pentasyllab-us*, a. Gr. *πεντασύλλαβος* five-syllabled + *-ic*, after SYLLABIO] Consisting of five syllables So **Pentasyllabism** (*nomie-nd*), pentasyllabic condition; **Pentasyllable**, a word of five syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Observ Eng Metre Wks* 1843 V 257 *Pentasyllabic* and *Tetasyllabic* [lines of verse]. These are rarely used alone. 1816 *Q. Rev* XV 369 It could not be done in less compass than a pentasyllabic 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N Y) 25 Aug 1893 'Lithuanian', however, if we can excuse its pentasyllabism, seems to recommend itself as supplying a desideratum.

Pentateuch (pe ntāteuk). [ad. L. *pentateuch-us*, -um (Terullian c 207), sb. f. Gr *πεντάτευχος* the pentateuch (Let. of Ptolemaeus Gnosticus c 160, in Epiphanius *Adv. Hæres* xxxiii. § 4), sb. use (sc. *βιβλος*) of *πεντάτευχος* adj. 'of five books', f. *πεντα-* five + *τεύχος* 'implement, vessel', in post-Alexandrian Gr. 'book'. In F *Pentateuch*]

1. Name for the first five books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) taken together as a connected group, traditionally ascribed to Moses (hence called 'the five books of Moses').

1530 PAISGR 253/1 Pentateuchus, fyve bokes of Moyses laue, *pentateuchon* 1532 MORE *Constit. Tindale* Wks. 213/2 That after these bokes well learned, we be mete for Tyndales pentateukes, and Tyndales testament. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist Incl* lxxv Ded. Then he and Josua ded deliver unto them the whole Pentateuchon of Moses to be daily read & taught 1614 SCLDEN *Titles Hon.* 15 Long before his time was the Pentateuch turned into Greek 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* vi 1 276 Jerome professeth, in his translation he was faine sometime to relieve himself by the Samaritan Pentateuch 1768-74 LOCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1834) II 410 The Israelite had nothing more to do than open his Pentateuch 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 210 They were shown the oldest known copy of the Pentateuch

2 *transf* A volume composed of five books, etc.: see quots 1472.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Pentateuch*, a volume of five books. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentateuch*, also any volume consisting of five books 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* s v, By analogy some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes, -wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations and fractures 1891 CHEYNE *Orig & Relig. Cont. of Psalter* I. i. 6 The Hebrew Psalter came together not as a book but as a *Pentateuch*. 1891 BLADES (*title*) The Pentateuch of Printing, with a Chapter on Judges.

Hence **Pentateuchal** (pentāteukhāl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the Pentateuch a 1846 WILLIAMS cited in Worcester 1863 DARWIN in *Life* (1892) 257, I have long regretted that I. used the Penta-

teuchal term of 'Creation' 1890 GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* (1892) 176 The spirit... of the Pentateuchal laws

Pentathionic (peñtəθiɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. PENTATH- + Gr. *θειον*-sulphur + -iō see DITHIONIC.] In *pentathionic acid*, an acid containing five atoms of sulphur in the molecule, H₂S₅O₆, colourless, odorless, and of bitter taste. Hence **Pentathionate** (-iōn), a salt of pentathionic acid.

In quot 1849, applied to the anhydride or oxide (S₅O₃) 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 58 *Pentathionic acid*, S₅O₃. This acid is in solution when an excess of sulphide of hydrogen gas is passed into a saturated solution of sulphurous acid 1887 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan 1891 Obtaining beautifully crystallized barium and potassium pentathionates 1887 *Nature* XXIII 615/2 Mr V. Lewes describes several potassium pentathionates. These experiments appear to establish beyond doubt the existence of pentathionic acid.

Pentathlete (pentəθlɪt) [ad. Gr. *πενταθλητής*, f. *πένταθλον*: see next.] An athlete who contended in the pentathlon.

1828 E. H. BARKER *Parricida* I 522 note, Between Poison and Parricide the difference was as great as between a pugilist and a pentathlete. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* iii (1877) 87 You give all kinds of honours to runners, boxers, pentathletes, &c.

Pentathlon (pentəθlɒn) Also in Lat. form **pentathlūm**. Pl. -a. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* [a. Gr. *πένταθλον*, f. *πέντε* five + *άθλον* contest.] An athletic contest consisting of five exercises (leaping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling), all performed on the same day and by the same athletes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pentathlon* 1711 BUDGELL *Sport* No. 161 17 The Commonwealth of Greece, from whence the Romans afterwards borrowed their *Pentathlūm*, which was composed of Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Throwing, and Boxing 1776 R. CHANDLER *Travels in Greece* iv 15 Telamon and Peleus challenged their half-brother Phocus to contend in the *Pentathlon* 1825 GROTE *Greece* ii lxxx. x 437 The pentathlon, or quintuple contest, wherein the running match and the wrestling match came first in order 1868 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. The pentathlon was introduced in the Olympic games in Ol. 18.

Pentatonic (pentətɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *πέντε* five + *άτομος* ATOM + -iō: cf. *atomic*.] Containing five atoms of some substance in the molecule, *spec.* containing five replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = **PENTAVALENT**.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 72 **Pentatonic Alcohols**. Finite and quercite, two saccharine bodies having the composition C₅H₁₂O₆, probably belong to this class of bodies 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatonic hydride is known 1873 WATTS *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 633 Glucoses may be expected to act as pentatonic alcohols.

Pentatomid (pentətɒmɪd), *a. Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Pentatomidæ* pl., f. *Pentatomia*, name of the typical genus (Olivier, 1789), f. Gr. *πέντα*-PENTA-five + *-τομος* cut, in reference to the 5-jointed antennæ.] Belonging to the family *Pentatomidæ* of plant-feeding heteropterous insects, mostly of warm climates, and often brilliantly coloured. So **Pentatomine** *a.* in same sense, **Pentatomoid** *a.*, related to, or resembling, the *Pentatomidæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pentatomine** *Pentatomid*. 1900 *Ibis* VI 260 *Tinnunculus Amurensis*. Its stomach contained 18 large pentatomid bugs.

Pentatone (pentətɒn). *Mus. rare* -o. [f. PENTA- + TONE, after *tritone*] 'An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth' (Stainer & Barrett).

Pentatonic (pentətɒnɪk), *a. Mus.* [mod. (Carl Engel, 1864), f. PENTA- + Gr. *τὸν-ος* TONE + -iō cf. *tonic*.] Consisting of five notes or sounds; *esp.* applied to a form of scale without semitones (equivalent to the ordinary major scale with the fourth and seventh omitted), used by various ancient nations, and by modern semi-civilized races, as well as in the popular melodies of different countries (often called the *Scotch scale*).

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 124 A scale... consisting of only five tones, wherefore I have given it the name of *Pentatonic Scale*. 1887 L. SCOTT *Twice Stud.* ii 19 (1888) 222 The ancient scale being pentatonic, i.e. five notes, leaving out our fourth and seventh. 1891 *Athenaeum* 12 Dec. 807/2 India... differs, as Europe differs, from the pentatonic and heptatonic scales of the Chinese and Indo-Chinese.

Pentatremitæ (pentətrɪmɪt) *Palaont.* Also contracted **pentremite**. [ad. mod. L. *Pentatremitæ*, f. PENTA- + Gr. *τρήμα* hole, aperture. see -ITR 2.] An echinoderm of the genus *Pentatremitæ*, belonging to the extinct class *Blastoidea*, allied to the crinoids. So **Pentatremitoid** (-itɪ-məloɪd) *a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Pentatremitæ*, typified by *Pentatremitæ*; *sb.* an echinoderm of this family.

1854 WEBSTER, *Pentremite*, a fossil crinoid 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi 153 One curious group, that of the *Pentremites*, a sort of larval form. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pentatremitoid*... *Pentremite*.

Pentauncer, obs. form of **PENTUNGER**

Pentavalent (pentəvələnt), *a. Chem.* [f. PENTA- + L. *valēt-em* having power or value.]

Having the combining power of five atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, quinquivalent. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 174 The elements of the nitrogen group possess a peculiarity by which they frequently appear as if they were pentavalent 1881 A. W. WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV 428/1 An atom of nitrogen or of antimony is only known to be trivalent in combination with hydrogen, but each of them occurs in form of a pentavalent compound with chlorine.

Pente, obs. and dial. form of **PAINT**.

Penteconta- (pentɪkɒntə), before a vowel -cont-, combining form, repr. Gr. *πεντήκοντα* fifty, in a few rare words + **Penteco ntarch** [ad. Gr. *πεντηκόνταρχος*], a commander of fifty men. **Penteco ntadrachm** (-drachm) [ad. Gr. *πεντηκόνταδραχμῶν*], a Cyrenaic coin worth fifty drachmas. **Pentecontaglossal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], written in fifty languages. **Penteco ntal tre** [ad. Gr. *πεντηκόνταλίτρον*], a Sicilian coin worth fifty *litri* or ten drachmas.

1782 WICLIAR *Illece* ii 55 After these things Judas ordeynede dukys of the peple, tribunys [glasse that oon ledde a thousand], and centourios [for ledunge an hundred], and pentacontarkes [leders of fyfty] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentecontarch*, a Captain of fifty men 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græcæ* v lvi 548 In some authors we find the word *pentecontadrachm*, or fifty drachms 1846 J. B. LINDBAY (title) *Pentecontaglossal* Paternoster, or the Lord's Prayer in 50 Languages. 1850 LITTON *in C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 132 The costly master-pieces of Sicilian engravers, the great Syracusan pentecontalities at the head.

Pentecoter 1. *Gr. Antig.* [a. Gr. *πεντηκότης*.] A commander of a troop of fifty men.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Colonels framed six Companies, every one consisting of an hundred men, and appointed Captains over them, of the Pentecoters, and Enomotarches 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii lvi, VII 159 The Pentecoter and the Lochoage were responsible also each for his large division.

Pentecoter 2. *Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. *πεντηκότης*.] A ship of burden with fifty oars.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxiv 346 Demippus... who was sent out with a pentecoter, sailed away to Byzantium. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iv, Danaos placed his fifty daughters on board of a pentecoter (or vessel with fifty oars).

Pentecost (pentɪkɒst) Also 5 pentecost, **pentecost**, 5-6 pentecost(e), 6-7 pentecost(e), 7 pentecost. [a. Christian L. *pentecostē* (Tertullian), a. Gr. *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα* or *ἑορτή*) fiftieth (day or feast), in Tobit ii. 1, 2 Maccabees xii. 32.]

1 A name of Illellesitic origin for the Jewish harvest festival (called in the Old Testament the Feast of Weeks) observed on the fiftieth day of the OMER (q.v.), i.e. at the conclusion of seven weeks from the offering of the wave-sheaf, on the second day of the Passover.

The first day of the Passover is always the 15th Nisan, the 16th Nisan is the First Day of the Omer or wave-offering, seven weeks from which, on the 6th Sivan, is the Feast of Weeks. Thus, in 1900, the 16th Nisan coincided with Sunday 15th April, and the 6th Sivan with Sunday 3rd June, which were also, that year, Easter Sunday and Whit-Sunday, but the Jewish festival, being regulated solely by the moon, may fall on any day of the week see 2 cxxx *Ælfric Hom.* i. 312 On Sam ealdan Pentecosten sette God æðam Israhela folce. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89. 1382 WYCLIF *a. Macc.* ii. 32 After Pentecost (Vulg. post Pentecosten, LXX μετὰ δὲ τὴν λεγομένην πενήτηκοστήν), thei wenten agens Gogias, ptepocost of Ydume. — *Acts* ii. 1 Whanne the dayes Pentecostes, [glasse that is, fyfty; 1388 dates of Pentecost] were fulfilled, alle disciples weren to gidere in the same place 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Tobit ii. 1 In the feast of Pentecoste which is the holy (feast) of the seven weeks [so in 1611; LXX ἐν τῇ πενήτηκοστῇ ἑορτῇ ἡ ἑορτὴ αἵα ἐκτὸς ἑβδομήδεω] 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Jewish War* ii. iii. § 1 That feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call Pentecost. 1900 G. T. PURVIS in *Hastings Dict. Bible* III 741/1 It is certain that the Jews celebrated the sheaf waving on Nisan 16, and Pentecost on the fiftieth day after (Sivan 6), without regard in either case to the day of the week.

2. A festival of the Christian Church observed on the seventh Sunday after Easter, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost (Acts ii.); the day of this festival, Whit-Sunday, also, the season of this festival, Whitsuntide. *arch* or *list*.

The Resurrection of Christ is recorded to have taken place on the second day of the Passover, being that year the first day of the week. Seven weeks after that (and so again on the first day of the week) was the Feast of Weeks or Pentecost. In commemoration of this, these two Christian festivals are always held on the first day of the week (Sunday), and so in most cases do not coincide with the Jewish festivals.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 312 þes dægðerlica dæg is ure Pentecosten, þæt is, se fiftioðroða dæg fram ðam Easterdæge. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII 311 Wel gelome byð pentecosten on him geendod. a1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 þiwa he bæc his cynehelm ælce geare. On Easton he hine bæc on Winceastre, on Pentecosten on Westmynstre. 1387 *Taverner's Huden* (Rolls) IV. 347 þæt jere about Pentecoste, þæt is Witsonide, þe apostles ordeyned þe lasse lones, Alpheus his sone, bishop of Ierusalem 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxv. 244 There helde they thei pentecost or wyntontide 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 38 Come Pentecost as quickly as it will 1906 [see **PENTECOSTAL** sb.]. 1841 LONGF *Childr. Lord's Supper* i Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come. The church of the village Gleaming stood in the morning's sheen

attrib. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 934 Vpon the Tuesday in

Pentecost weeke 1664-5 in Swayne *Sarum Chm. chm. Acc.* (1890) 338 Mr Kent pentecost mony 6s 8d [cf. **PENTECOSTAL** sb.]

3. *fig.* in allusion to the gift of the Holy Spirit, or the circumstances attending it recorded in Acts ii. 176 WESLEY *Sermon* lxxviii § 20 Wks 181 IX 241 The grand pentecost shall 'fully come' and 'devout men in every nation' shall 'all be filled with the Holy Ghost' 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Problem*, Even the fiery Pentecost Guds with one flame the countless host 1901 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 327 Calvary without Pentecost is not yet in vital relation with ourselves

Pentecostal (pentɪkɒstəl), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *pentecostāl-is* adj. (Tertullian), f. *pentecostē*. see **PENTECOST** and -AL. In A. ad. med. L. *pentecostāl-ia* (neuter pl. of adj.) pentecostal (payments).]

A *sb.* (usually pl.) Offerings formerly made in the Church of England at Whitsuntide by the parishioners to the priest, or by an inferior church to the mother-church. *Obs.* exc. *list*.

1549 LATIMER 3rd Ser. in *bef. Edm.* VI (A1b) 83, I should have receyved a certayne dutye that they cal a Pentecostal 1609 in W. Money *list Newbury* (1887) 529 Pd for Pentecostales, otherwise called smole farthings. 1695 KENNETH *Par. Antig.* ix. 597 This old custom gave birth and name to the Pentecostals of Whitsun contributions. 1726 AVI 111 *Paragon* 434 Pentecostales, otherwise called Whitsun-Farthings, were Oblations made by the Parishioners to the Parish Priest at the Feast of Pentecost.

B *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost; like that of the Day of Pentecost in Acts ii.

a1663 SANDERSON (J.), The collect adventual, quadregesimal, paschal, or pentecostal 1836 KILPAT in *Lyr. A. Post* lxxiv iii, The sacred Pentecostal eve. a1842 A. R. 1110 *Hymn*, 'Spas it Deum, attend our prayer' vi, Come at the wind—with rushing sound and pentecostal grace. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. III. ix 116 These are the pentecostal hours of our existence.

Pentecoster. *Gr. Antig.* [a. Gr. *πεντηκοστήρ*, false reading for *πεντηκοστής*] = **PENTECOSTER** 1.

1808 MITCHELL *Greece* i. iv 216 The officers of each mora of infantry... were one Polemarch, four Lochages, eight Pentecostes, and sixteen Enomotarchs.

Pentecostys (pentɪkɒstɪs). *Gr. Antig.* Also irreg. anglicized as *pentekosty* (-kɒstɪ). [a. Gr. *πεντηκοστής* (pl. -ῶν) a number or company of fifty, f. *πεντηκοστ-ῶν* fiftieth.] A body of fifty men, as a division of the Spartan army.

1808 MITCHELL *Greece* i. iv 216 Each *Ichlus* consisted of four Pentecostys, and each Pentecostys of four Enomoties 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii lvi, VII 111 Each *Ichlus* comprised four pentekosties... each pentekosty contained four enomoties. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 2) 483/1 An enomotia, pentekostys, &c.

Pentagraph, *erron* form of **PANTOGRAPH**.

Pentelateral, *a.* 1910-1. [f. Gr. *πέντε* five + *later* LATERAL] Kive-sided, quinquelateral. So + **Pentelater** *a.* (*erron* *pentel-*) in same sense.

1597 DICKE *Pantion Math. Treat* III iv 14, A pentelater prism, having for .the syde of his pentagonal equiangle base, the first lyne 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 483 Two equal pentelateral Pyramids.

Pentelic (pentɪlɪk), *a.* Also 6 *erron*. **pentelike**. [ad. L. *Pentelicus*, a. Gr. *Πεντηλικός*, f. *Πεντeli* name of a deme of Attica.] Of or from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens: *esp.* applied to the famous white marble there quarried.

1598-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 266 The pillars are cut out of a quarry of marble, called pentelike marble 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. viii (1715) 39 If (the stadium) was built of Pentelick Marble. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Pentelick Marble* is still used (1878) as for the new academy at Athens.

So + **Pentelician**, **Pentelican** *adjs.*

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 135 The Mercuries... of Pentelician marble, with brazen heads. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Mem.* Plato Wks (Bohn) I. 294 They [the Greeks] cut the Pentelican marble as if it were snow.

Pentene, *Chem.*: see under **PENTANE**.

Penter, obs. form of **PAINTER**.

+ **Pentereme**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. Gr. *πέντε* five + L. *remis* oar.] See quot. 1656.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentereme*, a Gallie that has five Oares in a seat or rank, or a Gallie wherein every oar hath five men to draw it. See *Quinquereme*. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 266 A fleet of sixty pentereme galleys.

Pentes, -esse, obs. forms of **PENTHOUSE**.

+ **Pentest**. *Obs.* *rare* -1. Name of some kind of precious stone.

a1400-50 Alexander 5268 Pix fulle of pentests and opire proude stanes.

Penteteric (pentɪtɪrɪk), *a. Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. *πεντητηρικός*.] Occurring every fifth year (according to modern reckoning, every fourth, both of two consecutive occurrences being counted), as the greater Panathenæa at Athens

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penthemimer (penθɪmɪmə). *Ant. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *πενθημιμερής* consisting of five halves, f. *πέντε* five + *ἡμιμερής* halved (*ἡμι*-half + *μέρος* part).] A group or catalectic colon of five half-feet; *esp.* as constituting each half of a pentameter, or the first part of a hexameter when the *cæsura* occurs in the middle of the third foot. (Cf. **HEPTEMIMER**.) Hence **Penthemimeral** *a.*, applied to a *cæsura* occurring in the middle of the third foot.

1586 WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb.) 80 The shortness of the seconde Pentemimer will hardly be framed to fall together in good sence. 1795 PARR in E. H. Barker *Parrana* (1829) II. 623 Content to consider the shorter verse as composed of two pentemimers. 1865 BLACKMORE *Lovna D* II, I had replied to Robin now, with all the weight and cadence of pentemimeral cæsura. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 467 The Pentameter consists of two Dactylic Pentemimers, which must be kept quite distinct. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov 704/3 The treatment of the weak and the strong pentemimeral cæsura of the dactylic hexameter.

Penthouse (pen'thaus), **pentice** (pen'tis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME *pentis*, rarely *pendis*, app. aphetic from OF. *apentis*, *apendis*, -less cf. med.L. *appendicium* in Piomp. Parv. and Cathol. Angl. = pentyce, pentis; also *appenditium* in Du Cange 'a small sacred building dependent upon a larger church', post-cl. L. *appendicium* an appendage, f. *appendere* to hang something on another, to attach in a dependent state. As a small building, erected as a 'lean-to' to another, has usually a roof with one slope only, the word was evidently from an early period (esp. in the aphetic form) associated with F. *pende* slope, declivity, 'hang', which became at length a regular element of the sense; hence the later popular etymology *pent-house* for *pentis* cf. *work-house*, vulgarly *workis*.

The OF. *apentis* and *apentis* appear to represent L. *appendicium* and **appendicium*. But the early history of the word offers difficulties, esp. that in OF. the short forms without *a-* are very rare, while in Eng. they are the earliest, *apentice* not being known before Caxton.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4 *pendise*, 6 *pendis*, 7-8 *pendice*. c. 1325 *Pendise* [see B 1]. 1592 *Manch Court Lett Rec.* (1885) II. 60 Settings vpp a nouell or slated *pendis* 1596 *Pendice* [see B 1]. 1749 *Parf. & Tasso* xi xxxii, O'er their Heads an iron *Pendice* [earlier ed. *pendise*, -ice] vast. b. 4 *pentiz*, 4-6 *pentis*, *pentys*, (5 *pentitis*, *pentace*), 5-7 *pentise*, 5-6 *pentyse*, (-*yoe*, -*es*, -*esse*, 6 -*isse*, -*ische*, -*ose*, 7 -*ese*, *pentise*), 6-8 (9 arch.) *pentioce*.

c. 1325 *Pentiz* [see B 1]. 1381-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 Pro copertura del pentys scaccari. c. 1400 *Wyck's Bible*, Neh vi 4 *marq* gloss, Hukis and pentis weien mand bisidis the wallis. c. 1435 *Nottingham Rec* II. 359 Under ye pentis. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392 1/2 *Pentice*, of an house ende, *appendicium*. 1440-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro factura ij pentice. a. 1500 *Pentice*, 1523 *Pentisse* [see B 1]. 1530 *Pentes*, *Pentys* [see B 2]. 1579 *Nottingham Rec* IV 182 Making of .ij. pentices. 1598 Q. ELIZ *Plinarch* viii 29 Thogh pentische like the windowe built a 1599, 1600 *Pentise* [see B 1, 2]. 1615 *Manch Court Lett Rec* (1885) II. 306 Encircling ceten postes and coveringe them wth Large pentises. 1640 *Somner Antig Cantab.* 204 The long low Entry in the Division called the *Pentise*. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbria Ball.* 105 She sticks out her lip leyke a pentise. 1884, 1901 *Pentice* [see B 1, 4]. 1885 *JULIA CARTWRIGHT in Portfolio* 114 The poor... were fed daily.. under a pentise, or covered way.

γ 6-penthouse, pent-house, (6-penthouse, 7-pent-house).

1530 PALSCR 253/1 *Penthouse* of a house, *apentis*. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II 267 He caused all the *Penthouses* of the Towne of Parys to be pulled downe. 1573-1883 *Penthouse*, *Pent-house* [see B 1, 2]. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olme Phys* 1873 I 211 Faith Sir I had a poore roofe, or a *pent-house* To shade me from the Sunne.

B Signification

1. A subsidiary structure attached to the wall of a main building and serving as a shelter, a porch, a shed, an outhouse, etc. a. Such a structure having a sloping roof, formerly sometimes forming a covered way between two buildings, or a covered walk, arcade, or colonnade, in front of a row of buildings; a sloping roof or ledge placed against the wall of a building, or over a door or window, for shelter from the weather; sometimes also applied to the eaves of a roof when projecting considerably. c. 1325 *Metz Hom* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie, Bot a pendure that was wawles, Als oft in borwis tonnes es. *Ibid* 66 In a pouer pentiz, I wys. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV xxvi 2648 Betwene howis twa Quhare men get a pentysma. 1467-8 *Cal Anc Rec. Dublin* (1889) I 328 Owyr that to make a pentyse and a fytyng place undre, for the wyrschip of the citte marchaundes to set there-upon for ther eyse. a. 1500 in Aynolde *Chron* (1811) 92 Yf any other pentice [Afr. in *Liber Albus* I. 336, *apentices*] poiche or gate be ouyr lowe lettyng the people coming or ryding. 1523 L. BERNERS *Fransis* I cxxv 150 Than kyng Philyppe, or he went caused all ye pentyses in Parys (*les apentices de Paris*) to be pulled downe. 1573-80 DARET *Abv P* 254 *Penthouse*, or the house eaving. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* vi 1 a 1599 in *Hakluyt's Voy* II ii 70 In ech side of the streetes are pentises or continuall porches for the marchaunts to walke vnder. 1624 WORTON *Archit* in *Reliq* (1672) 48 Those Climes that fear the falling of much Snow, ought to provide more inclining *Pentices*. 1668 *Perivs Diary* 15 June, [At Marlborough] Their houses on one side having their pent-houses supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. 1719 Dr FOR CRUSOE I ix, It cast off the Rains like a *Penthouse*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Penthouse*, a shed hanging out asyle from the main wall. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XVI 372 Under the pent house of a cottage. 1884 *Sat. Rev* 5 July 13/2 The projecting corbels... show that a pentice ran along that side.

† b. Without reference to a sloping roof. Any smaller building attached to a main one, an annex; *spec.* at Chester: see quotes. 1810, 1886.

1483 *Cath Angl* 275/1 A *Pentis* (A *Pentisse*, *appendix*, *appendicium*, *appendiculum*, *appendiculus* 1599-80 NORTH *Plinarch* (1895) IV. 249 He built that famous stately Theater, and joyned unto that also another House, as a *Penthouse* [σπίρη ἐφ' ὀλίγον τι] to his Theater. c. 1650 in R. H. MORRIS *Chester* (1895) 200, 1497 the North syde of the *Pentice* was new buylded, and, 1573, the *Pentice* was enlarged, and the inner *Pentice* made higher, the nerer made lesser. The Sheriffs Court removed to the Comon Hall. 1656 W. WCBBS *W. Smith's Vale-Roy*, Eng. 39 S Peters [Chester] underneath the church in the street is the *Pentice*, a place builded of purpose, where the Mayor useth to remain. 1708 *Lonc Gaz.* No 4409/2 *Chester*, Febr. 7. The Mayor entertain'd several Gentlemen and Citizens in the *Pent-house*. 1810 LYSONS *Cheshire* 582 An ancient building called the *Pentice*,... called in some old Charters the *apentice*, was formerly the place in which the Sheriffs' courts were held, and banquets given. *Note. Appendixum*, a smaller building annexed to a larger one. 1886 R. HOLLAND *Chester Gloss* s. v, The *Pentice* at Chester was an ancient building attached to St. Peter's Church, which was taken down about the year 1806.

c. A shed having a sloping roof, as a separate structure.

1816 KIRBY & SA. *Entomol* (1828) I xiv 432 Without other abodes than natural caverns or miserable penthouses of bark. 1840 DICKINSON *Barn. Rudge* ix, Fleet Market, was a long irregular row of wooden sheds and pent-houses.

2. Applied to various structures or contrivances of the nature of or akin to a sloping roof, whether attached to something else or independent; as an awning over a stall or a window; a canopy; a shed for the protection of besiegers, or a covering formed of the soldiers' shields held over their heads (L. *pluteus*, *testudo*). b. *spec.* The corridor with sloping roof round three sides of a tennis-court. 1530 PALSCR 253/1 *Pentes* or paves, *estal*, *sothel*. *Ibid*, *Pentys* over a stall, *auent*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvii x, He on his Throne was set, Under a *Pentise* wrought of Silver bright. *Ibid* xviii lxv, Their targets hard above their heads they threw, Which ioyn'd in one an iron pentise make. 1608 WILLET *Hexagla* Ed. 1603 It might serue as a pentice to defend the vaile. 1611 CORRA, *Auent*, a pent-house of cloth &c, before a shop window, &c. 1651 *Rec. Dedham, Mass* (1892) III 187 The shingling of the *penthouse* ouer ye Bell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii 265/1 *Pent-house*, the place on which they first cast out the Ball [at Tennis]. 1847 LONGER, *Ex* i. 1, Hives overhung by a penthouse. 1863 WHYTE *Melville's Gladiators* I 23 Under cover of a moveable pent-house, the head of the column had advanced then battering-ram to the very wall. 1883 GRISLEY *Gloss Terms Coal Mining*, *Penthouse*, *Penthus*, a wooden hut or covering for the protection of sinkers in a pit bottom.

3. fig. Applied to things, material or immaterial, likened to a penthouse, as serving for defence, or as projecting above something (e.g. the eyebrows). 1589 NASHE *Anat Absurd* B iiij, A pientice of puritie, a pentise for iniquitie. 1639 SIMILRY *Ball* i, Not above you forehead, When you have brush'd away the hainy penthouse, And made it visible. 1704 SWIFT *Bait Bks* Misc (1711) 253 Like a shivelled Beau from within the *Penthouse* of a modern Peruke. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, There lurked under the pent-house of his eye that sly epicurean twinkie. 1859 TENNISON *Women* 657 He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.

4. *atirab* and *Comb.*, as *penthouse-cornice*, -*roof*; also fig. (see 3), as *penthouse brows*, *hat*, *lid* (= eyelid); *penthouse-like*, † *steep* adjs.

1588 SHAKS *L L* iii 1 17 With your hat penthouse-like ore the shop of your eyes. 1605-1606 *Macb* i iii 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his *Pent house* Lid. 1681 COTTON *Wind. Peak* (ed. 4) 43 The first steps Were easie, Scarce pent-house-steep. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Artib* iii 11, My pent-house eye-brows, and my shaggy beard. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xxiv, His huge penthouse beard. 1882 MISS BRADTON *Mt. Royal* II, viii 123 This wouldly dowager, with keen eyes glittering under penthouse brows. 1901 S. K. LEVETT-YCATS *Traveller's Way* x. 124 A thin slit of sky was visible between the pentice roof.

Penthouse (pent'haus), *v.* Also 8 *pentise*.

[f. prec. sb.] (Almost always in pa. pple.)

1. *trans.* To furnish with a penthouse.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 32 The inferior [Mosques] are... pent-housed with open galleries. 1777 W. GOSLING *Cantab.* (ed. 2) 29 A stone wall, pentised over head, was called by the poor people their cloisters.

2. *fig.* To cover or shelter as with a penthouse; to overhang as a penthouse.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* i. 23 The Gloworm or Glass-worm. Her Eyes are pent-hous'd under the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1833 WORDSW *Wren's Nest* v, Others [nests] are pent-housed by a brae that overhangs a brook. 1845 TALFOURD *Pac Rambles* I. 91 The little old, odd, town of Cluses stands actually pent-housed by the mountain sides.

3. To make like a penthouse, to cause to project. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* xv. viii § 6 It being pent[ic] housed out beyond the foundation, and intent of the Statute. a. 1661-*Worthies, Oxfordsh.* (1662) 399 With these Verdugales the Gowns of Women beneath their wastes were pent housed out far beyond their bodies.

Pentice, earlier form of **PENTHOUSE**.

† **Pentice**, *obs. rare*—1. Used by E. Fairfax,

app. *metri. gradit*, as = **PENTICE**, **PENTHOUSE**. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii, lxiv, Their targets hard above their heads they threw, Which joyn'd in one an iron pentise make, For thatsoo pentice protected well The knights, from all that flew and all that fell.

[**Pentile**, mis-spelling of **PANTILE**, in JOHNSON, copied in subsequent Dicts. (Misquoted by J. from Moxon, who has *pan tiles*.)]

Pentine, etc. *Chem.* see under **PENTANE**.

Pention, -er, *obs.* ff. **PENSION**, **PENSIONER**.

Pentionary, *erron.* form of **PENTIONARY**.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Stedman's Comm.* vii 156b, Than go they to the master of the Pentionaries (*ad pentionaria praepectum*) and fyne with him for a pece of money.

Pentis, -ise, -isse, *obs.* forms of **PENTHOUSE**.

Pentlandite (pent'ländait), *Min.* [Named by Dufrenoy, 1856, after its discoverer Mr. Pentland: see -ITE¹.] A native sulphide of iron and nickel, of a bronze-yellow colour.

1858 GAZZAC & LITTLETON *Min.* 473. 1893 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III XLV 491.

Pentlike, *obs.* *erion* f. **PENTELIC**. **Pentograph**, *erron* f. **PANTOGRAPH**. **Pentole**, *a*, **Pentone**, etc. *Chem.*: see under **PENTANE**.

Pentose (pen'tōs), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πέντε* five + -OSE².] A name given to compounds resembling glucose, but having only five atoms of carbon in the molecule; e.g. tetra-oxy-valeric aldehyde¹.

1892 MORLEY & MUN *Watts's Dict. Chem.* III 807/2. 1899 CAGNEY *Yakshi's Chin. Drugs* vii 227 The quantitative determination of the pentose group of sugar. *Ibid* 334 It appears that pentoses are frequently contained in beer.

Pentoxide (pent'k'sid), *Chem.* [**PENTA-**] A binary compound containing five equivalents of oxygen.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Pentoxide of Antimony, Antimonic Oxide. Sb₂O₅. 1882 *Athenæum* 24 Dec 856/3 The author has prepared a pentoxide of didymium.

Pentremite: see **PENTAREMITE**.

Pent-roof (pent'rif), [mod. f. *pent-* in **PENTHOUSE** + *roof* sb.] A roof like that of a pent-house, sloping in one direction only, a shed-roof.

1832 *Court Mag.* VI 66/2 Her masts stuck, her rigging down, and her hull covered in with a pent-roof thatch, from stem to stern. 1884 H. SPOUGHT *Naturalists* 373 A peculiar feature of this old homestead is an open pent-roof or arcade.

Pentrough (pent'p'rh), [f. **PEN** sb.¹ + *trough*] A trough, channel, or conduit, usually of planks or boards, constructed to convey the water from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see **PEN** sb.¹) to the place where its force is applied, as in a water-mill. (Cf. **PENROOM** 1.)

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 163 A Pentrough for equalizing the water falling on water-wheels. 1823 GLYNN *Power Water* 43 There is a sluice to regulate the supply at top, fixed in the pentrough, and another at bottom which regulates the expenditure.

Pentstemon, **penstemon** (pen'tst'mon), *Bot.* [mod. L. *Penstemon* (Mitchell, 1748), *inieg.* (for **pentastemon*) f. Gr. *πέντε* five + *στέμον*, taken as = stamen, from the rudimentary fifth stamen in addition to the four perfect ones characteristic of the order. The spelling and pronunciation *penstemon* are common in popular use.]

A genus of herbaceous plants of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*, natives of America, cultivated for their showy clustered flowers, which are usually tubular and two-lipped, and of various colours. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 324 *Penstemon*, *Chelone*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liber Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 325 *Penstemons* may be raised from slips struck in heat. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-L* viii, Beds of dahlias, lilies, roses, penstemons.

Pentycy, -ys, -yse, *obs.* forms of **PENTHOUSE**.

Pentyl, etc. *Chem.*: see under **PENTANE**.

† **Penuary**, *Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *penuarius* adj. = *penarius* of or for provisions, f. *penus* store or provision of food; cf. *penarius*, -ia sb. store-house, granary.] A storehouse.

1609 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 31 A whole penuarie and store-house of sin. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Penu* i. 1 How would they fill then barns, their granaries, penaries. *Ibid*. 6 Their vault was a penuary and storehouse of destruction.

Penuchle, **penuckle**, var. **PINOCLE**, *card-game*.

Penult (pén'ult), *a.* and *sb.* [Originally an abbreviated way of writing the word **PENULTIMA**.]

A. *adv.* Last but one, penultimate. (Common in *Sc.* in 16-17th c., mostly in reference to the day of the month, in later use chiefly scientific.)

1539 *Acc. Lid. High Treas. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 209 *Newzeis Gifts, be pennult and last days of December. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* Isa. xxxviii (1843) 164 The penult verse of the chapter. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 76 In your penult and antepenult notes, you stande still with your descant. 1656 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 127 Moderator of the penult General Assembly. 1675 GREGORY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 266 De Beaune hath that method of removing the penult term, without fractions. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I came over the fells to Jedburgh the penult day of October 1662. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii (1833) 308 In the penult line, the proper place of the musical pause is at the end of the fifth syllable. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II 160 Lateral appendages of the penult segment fleshy. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Red's Whs* II 690/1 The penult note applies to these. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 76 The penult joint of the eight posterior legs.

B. *sb.* † 1. The last day but one (of a month). *Sc.* a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks* 1846 I 144 The Cardinal... caused all Bischoppis, to be convocat to Sanctandrose against the penult of February. a. 1630 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 351 They came to London the penult of the month. a. 1690 SPALDING *Trouth Chas* i (Bann Cl) 90 Upon Thursday the penult of January.

2. *Gram.* The last syllable but one.

oldier, footman, servant on foot, whence in some
L. Indian vernaculars *piṭn*; in sense 2, a. Sp. *peon*
in same senses; = OF. *peon*, It. *pedone*, med.L.

pedon-em foot-soldier, f. L. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot A doublet of PAWN sb 1, OF *paon*]

1. In India. a. A foot-soldier b. A native constable. c. An attendant or orderly; a footman or messenger.

1609 W. FINCH in Pichas *Pilgrims* (1605) iv 14 § 3 421 The first of February, the Captain [Hawkins] departed with fiftie Peons, and certaine Horsemen 1613 *ibid* iv viii § 3 484 Dispeided one of my Pions to Lowmber with a Letter 1632 R. CARTWRIGHT in *St. Papers*, Col. E. Indies 290 His poor man .was met with by the Governois 'pyones' and clapt up in prison 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *T'raw* (ed. 2) 35 With some Pe-unes (or black foot-boyes who can platle some English) we rode to Surat 1687 A. LOVELL. ti. *Therent's T'raw* iii 11 2 These Pions of the Custom house (in India). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy round World* (1699) 507 At this Moors Town they got a Peun to be their Guide to the Moguls nearest Camp 1747 *Genil Mag* July 341 The whole French garrison of Pondicherry, consisting of about 1000 regular troops, 200 trained peons, and many others 1840 MATCOM *T'raw Hindustani Gloss*, *Peon* (pronounced Pune), a Hindu constable, 1896 CHOKER *Village Tales* a Body-servants, peons, syces, and all the barrack dholies.

2. In Spanish America. A day-labourer; in S. America, a man or boy leading a horse or mule; in Mexico, *spec.* a debtor held in servitude by his creditor till his debts are worked off.

1888 C. BRAND *Tril Voy. Peru* v 104 The mules were staying about and our wild, uncouth-looking peons were assembled round a fire, under the lee of a large rock 1866 TYLOR *Anahim* xi (1861) 291 If a debtor owes money and cannot pay it, his creditor is allowed by law to make a slave or *peon* of him until the debt is liquidated 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peru*, *Bah* xxiii 257 The mule owner brought with him a strong lad as *peon*, to assist in loading and unloading the beasts

attrib. 1851 MAYNE *Rem Scalp Hunt* x 76 We see the clumsy hoe in the hands of the *peon* self 1874 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 332 *Peon* labour was but a trifling expense to the employer

Peonage (pē'onedz). [f. *prec.* + -AGE] The work or service of a *peon*, the system of having or using *peons* or enslaved debtors.

1. In S. America, attendance upon a horse or mule; in Mexico *spec.* the condition of a *peon* serf, servitude for debt; the system of holding *peons*.

1850 G. A. McCALL *Lettr fr Printers* (1868) 500 The greatest lever that could be used in overturning the present system of *peonage*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Eliza F* xii (1887) 134 The master who held him in *peonage*. 1870 J. ORTOW *Andes & Annals* iv (1876) 79 Horse hire, *peonage*, and most mechanical work must be paid for in advance. 1903 *Times* 25 Nov 5/6 The *peonage* system in the South practically amounts to an attempt to restore slavery under another name

2. In India. The service or employment of *peons* as messengers, etc.; see *picc* 1.

1900 *Indian Engineering* 24 Feb. 115 The hourly post .a far more satisfactory agency for the spread of their price-list, than the old cumbersome and unreliable *peonage*

Peonick, obs form of **PEONIC**.

1706 HARRIS *Collect* (O H S) I 171 Dr. Eaton writ a discourse of abt a sheet on Peonick verse.

Peoned· see **PEONED**.

Peonism (pē'öniz'm). [f. *PEON* + -ISM.] = **PEONAGE** 1.

1864 WEBSTER cites D. WEBSTER

Peony (pē'ön). *FOIMS*: a 1 *peonie*. *β*. 3 *pyone*, (*pyone*), 4 *piane*, 4-5 *piene*, 5 *pyon*, -oun, -an, (*pyione*). *γ*. 5-6 *pyone*, -ony, -onye, *pyonye*, *pyany*, -ye, 6 *piene*, 6-7 *ponie*, *ponie*, *peonie*, 6-9 *pony*, 7 *peony*, *peonie*, 8 *poniey*, 6- *peony*, 7- *peony* [In OE., *peonia* wk. fem., ad. late L. (and It.) *peonia*, L. *peonia* (Pliny); in ME, *piene*, a northern F. (Norm and Picard) *piene* = OF *peonia*, *peonia*, *peonia*, mod F. *peonia*; in 15th c., *pyonia*, *pyony*, *peony*, *peony*, conformed to L. *peonia*, a. Gr. *παωνία* the *peony*, f. *παών*, *Peon*, the name of the physician of the gods, a physician; cf. *παῖδιος* healing, medicinal]

1. A plant (or flower) of the genus *Paeonia* (N. O. *Ranunculaceae*), comprising stout herbs, or rarely shrubs, with large handsome globular flowers of various shades of red and white, often becoming double under cultivation; esp. the commonly cultivated *P. officinalis*, a native of central Asia and southern Europe, with flowers usually dark red.

The root, flowers, and seeds were formerly used in medicine, and the seeds also as a spice (quots 1299, 1362, etc.) *Male* and *Female Peony*, old names for *P. corallina* and *P. officinalis* respectively (These names are erroneously reversed in Miller's *Gardener's Diet* and *New Syd Soc Lex*) *Tree Peony*, the shrubby species *P. Moutan*, a native of China.

a 1000 Sax *Leechb.* I. 168 Deos wyrt ðe man *peonian* nemmed was funden fram *peonia* þam ealdræ.

β. 1205 *Voc.* in Wi. Wulker 59/28 *Pioma* 1 *piene* 1299 *Dirham Acc Rolls* (Suttees) 495, 111 de *pyone*, 119 *yd* ob 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 155, I haue peper and plane (B v 312 *pienes*, C vii 359 *pyonys*) and a pound of garlek a 1400 *Pistill of Cuius* 108 þe *peuel*, þe *passenep* .þe *pyon*, þe *peere*. 1450 *Cow Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Hele is peper, pyan, and swete lycorys

γ. 14.. *Stochh Med MS.* n. 336 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 Take v. geynes of *pyonye*. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 395/2 *Pyany*, herbe, *pioma*. *Ibid* 401/1 *Pyony*, herbe, *idem* *quod* *pyanye* 1533 *Elvot Carv. Helthe* ii v (1539) 60b, Pourgers of choler *Pyonia*. 1548 TURNER *Namus of Herbes* 59 *Peony* the female growth in euery country, but I neuer saw the

male sauing only in Anwerp. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i iii 712 About an Infants neck hang *Peonie*, It cures Alcides cruel Maladie 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surgery* i ii 38 Dry earth for *Peonie*, with sand for *Paunces* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peonia*, the *Peony* or *Piony*, a Flower, the Roots of which aie of great Use in Physick. 1784 COWPER *Task* i 35 There might ye see the *peony* spread wide, The full blown rose, the shepherd and his lass. 1867 PEARSON *Hust Eng* I. 56 It is even possible that to Rome we owe the rose, the lily, and the *peony*.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj* Resembling a *peony*-flower, dark red; esp. of the cheeks, plump and rosy. *b. Comb.* as *peony-bush*, -root, -seed, *peony-faced* *adj.*, † *peony-kernel*, a *peony*-seed; † *peony-water*, a drink made from the *peony*

1548 TURNER *Namus of Herbes* 59 *Peony* 100te is hote in the fyist and dry in the thydie degree 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 16/2 You may give it either alone, or in black-cherry water, or *Peony-Water*. 1796 MAS GLASS *Cookery* xxi 327 Stick the cream with *peony* kernels 1870 *Splendid Follies* III. 48 Mopping their *peony* cheeks with a handkerchief 1892 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* i. v. The beating of the wind and rain and spray had inflamed her cheeks to *peony* hues. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug 3/5 Rose-flowered, *peony*-flowered, and Japanese asters.

People (pē'pl), sb *Forms*: a. 3-6 *peple*; (3-5 *peuple*, 4-6 -ul, 5-6 -ull(e); 4-5 *pepille*, 4-6 -ill, 5-6 -il; 5 *pepylle*, 5-6 -yll; 6 *Sc. peiple*, 7 *people*). *β*. 4-5 *poepple*, (5 -ul), 5- *poople*, (5 *poepel*, -ull). *γ*. 3-5 *pupele*, (5 *pupille*, -ill, -yll, -ull); 4-5 *peuple*. *δ*. 4-5 *poople*, (4 -ille, 5-6 -il). [An AF *people* (Britton), *people* (Rolls of Parlt.) = OF *pople*, *poeppe*, *pupele*, *peuple*, *pupe* = Pr. *poble*, *pobol*, Sp. *pueblo*, It. *popolo* = L. *populus*, acc. of *populus* the people, the populace.]

1. A body of persons composing a community, tribe, race, or nation; = **FOLK** 1. Sometimes viewed as a unity, sometimes as a collective of number. *a.* In singular, as a collective of unity.

[1293 BRITTON i. Intro, Edward Roi de Engleterre Desirantz pe entre le poeple qe est en nostre proteccion.] 1340-70 *Alex & Dind*, 1083 So 3e þe by-set in anyle, þat þer may comen in your þip non vnkoupe peple 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* i. (Paisius) 461 þu [Rome] art digne callit to be now halp folk and pepill chosyn. *Ibid* iv (Jacobus) 16 þis James, þe we can ta to spange, þat puple to cristyne treuth to byryne 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 180 Til so þe fell, That god a poeple for himselfe Hath chose 1400-50 *Alexander* 3412 I like a pepill his possession in þis most he browke. 1566 WINSTON *Cert Tractatu* i. 165 (S T S) I 7 Setting vp one peple heidles left of God 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K* i. 1, I were much better be a king of beasts Than such a poeple. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii v, Rienzi addressed the Populace, whom he had suddenly elevated into a People 1852 TENNYSON *Ode to the Water-gate* 131 A People's voice I see are people yet. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch* (1877) I. v 87 Whatever history exists is the history of a man, but not of a people.

b. In sing. form, construed as a plural.

13 *Cursor M* 7323 (Cott.) Omang þir puple [G, Tr þis folk, F þaire folk] sal þou latt A stalworth man þat sal haite. 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 4 *pele* wilde contre was wist & wonderfull peple, þat weren proued ful proude 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro 4 Quæ against which cape do inhabit the people called Bramas 1611 BIBLE *Is.* viii 19 Should not a people seeke vnto their God? 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i 13 This people are Christians, and have been subject to the King of Persia. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I xiii 745 Every people worthy of being called a nation possess in their own language ample resources for expressing the highest ideas

c. *pl.* peoples, nations, races (= L. *populi*, *gentes*)

This plural form was avoided in 16th c. Bible versions, and by many 17th and 18th c. writers; see *d*. It was thought to require defence or explanation even in 1817 and 1830.

1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 2 A Blyful lyf, Leden the peopels in the former age. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* x. 11 It be poueth thes eft-oune to propheetie to hethen men, and to pupils [TINDALE to *Geneva* people, *Rhem*, 1611, R. V. peoples], and to languas, and to many kingis [SO 1517 15 in the same versions] 1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* ii i (1554) 33/b, Obedience combineth the true opinions in herites of peoples. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* i (1895) 26 So many strange and vnkowne peoples and countreis, 1582, 1611 [see 1382 above] Before nations and peoples 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii, (1840) 266 Saladin answered him, that he also ruled over as many peoples 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl* v i (1848) 298 A Throne, to which above an hundred other Peoples paid homage 1778 Bp LOWTH *Transl* *Isa* xxxiv 1 Diaw near, O ye nations, and hearken, And attend to me, O ye peoples! 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV 218 The moral habits of the several peoples of the earth. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. iii. n. 208 Gen xlv 10 *people* In the original Hebrew the word is plural. If therefore the delicacy of our ears be offended by the uncouth sound of *peoples*, let us at least substitute the more euphonic word *nations* 1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I 261 To say 'The Representative of the peoples' [as trans *Le Représentant des Peuples*] would not be understood at all. Such, however, is the idiom of the original 1853 WETWELL *Grotius* II 2 The peoples who had been under his authority will be their own masters. 1864 H. STERNER *Princ Biol.* ii viii 80 I 241 The characters of neighbouring peoples. 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser. ii 345 All our English-speaking peoples.

d. In the sense 'nations' the form *people* was also used unchanged; constantly so for the Gr and Heb. pl. in Tindale and Coverdale and other 16th c. Bible versions founded on them (but not in *Rhem.*), nearly always so in Geneva, and in 1611

(where the Revisers of 1881-5 have uniformly substituted *peoples*). Also in many 18th c. writers, 1526 TINDALE *Links* ii 31 For myne eyes have sene the saviour sent from the Which thou hast prepared before the face of all people [traw laan, so COVERD to *Geneva*, and 1611; WYCLIF *pepis*, v r. *pupils*; *Rhem* and R. V. *peoples*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxxviii 3 Let the people praise the (O God), yee let all people praise the [So other versions to 1611; WYCLIF *pupils*, R. V. *peoples*] — *Dan* iv x Nabuchodonosor kynge, vnto all people, kynredes and tungen [WYCLIF *pepis*, v r. *pupils*, 1611 *people*, R. V. *peoples*] 1567 *Gude & Godlie B Ps* ii (S T S) 85 All nations, The Kings, and the peple, with aue consent, Resistis the thy power and thy gloir 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 Hee shall ludge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people [WYCLIF *pupils*, R. V. *peoples*] 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii xlii (1635) 214 Letters and discipline were first borrowed from the easterner people. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV 20 It will prove that the agents of the two people [the U S and France] are either great bunglers or great scals.

e. transf. Of animals (in quot., after the Vulg. and Heb.) Cf. **FOLK** 1 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* xxx 25 Amptus, a feble puple, that greithen in 1ep time mete to them [1388 Amptus, a feble puple; 1535 COVERDALE, The Emmettes are but a weakie people; 1560 (Genev.), The pismires a people not strong; 1611 The Ants are a people not strong]

2. The persons belonging to a place, or constituting a particular concourse, congregation, company, or class. Construed as *plural*

As said of a congregation or body of worshippers, it sometimes approaches the sense of 'lay people', 'laity'; see *b*. a 1300 *Cursor M* 8651 (Cott) All folid him, O þe peple [R. *peple*] of ilk tun. 1330 *Annus & Annal* 2201 Child Amoraunt tede the poeple among. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 56, I font þere Freres . Preching þe peple 1400 *Sf Alexis* (Laud 662) 563 For lightynys grette, & ponder blast, Wel sore þe peple was agast. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* cxlii. (1482) 282 Was ther a rumour, .that kyng Richard come to westmynstre, and the peple of london ranne thyder. 1548-9 (Maj.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn Prayer*, Then shalbe read ii. lessons distinctly with a loud voice, that the people maye heare 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v 184 Monasteries, the people wher eof lue vnder the order of Saint Basile. 1711 Mrs LONG in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II 477, I wish . you would make a pedigree for me; the people here want sadly to know what I am 1739 GRAY *Lettr.* to Ashton at Apr., The Abbés indeed and men of learning are a People of easy access enough 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xii III 163 The people of Cavan migrated in one body to Enniskillen.

† b. As *collective sing.* A body or company of persons; a company, a multitude. Also with *pl. Obs.*

1366 CHAUCER *Knit's T* 1655 The paleys ful of peples vp and down, Here thre, ther ten 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 84 Ho spiltoth many a word in wayt that chal with such a people tette 1400 *Destr Troy* 1034 He [Hercules] Assembled of Soudours a full sadde pepill 1449 PROCOPE *Repr* iv viii. 464 Whenne the Pepls weren clepid to gideire to him 1488 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 8 He gaderyd a grete peple of menne 1535 COVERDALE a *Chron.* xxx 13 There came together vnto Ierusalem a grete people, to kepe the feast of vntenuded bread. 1662 *Tr. Schol.* to *H. More's Antid.* Ath iii ix § 2 (1712) 171 Who affirms that Witches have no more to do with the Devil than other wicked people.

3. Persons in relation to a superior, or to some one to whom they belong. Chiefly with possessive.

a. The lieges or subjects of a king or other ruler, spiritual or temporal, the subjects or servants of God, of Christ, or of a Saint (quot c 1450) considered as their personal sovereign or lord; the parishoners of a parish priest or parson, the congregation or 'flock' of a pastor, etc. Const. as *pl* [1293 BRITTON i. v § 2 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple] 1330 *Cursor M* 18371 þou es þe lauiet of hele, Til all þe peple to þe bringe Vt of thialth til þe chosing 1430 LYNG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 4 Beseeching [God] to send yow prosperite and many jerry, to the comfort of alle yowie loving peple. 1444 *Rolls of Part* v 81/1 Ye King having compassion of his peoples compleynt 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Suttees) 5231 Þe pepil of þe saynt Fledde away with þair gude, And to durham all þai gode 1556 *Chron Gr. Prius* (Camden) 31 For cuesles that he dyd vnto hys perys and hys pepill 1611 BIBLE *Dan* ix 26 The people of the Prince that shall come, shall destroy the citie 1733 *Port Ess Mau* iii 214 I was Virtue only A Prince the Father of a People made. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* vi, She wrought her people lasting good. *Ibid.* ix, Some august deene, Which kept her throne unshaken still, Broad based upon her people's will 1897 Q VICTORIA *Message* 22 June, From my heart I thank my beloved people, May God bless them 1902 K. EDWARD VII *Let to his People* 7 Aug, The prayers of my People for my recovery were heard.

transf. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb* iv (1586) 182 Who [lung bee] must himselfe also be deprived of his wings, if he bee to busie headed, and will alwaies be carrying his people aboade.

b. The body of attendants, armed followers, retainers, retinue, workpeople, servants, slaves; also (now less usual), crew (of a ship), troops, soldiers, 'men' (in relation to their officers). Const. *pl*

13 *Cour de L.* 1652 Also Robert Tourneham Grel peple with hym cam. 13 *K. Alis.* 1032 (Bodl. MS) All þe innes of þe toun Hadden lett foyson þat day þat com Cleoparas So mychel people wher her was 1450 *Mekin* xxvii 566 The kyngs Bandemag assembled his peple that he hadde xxxi 1568 CAXTON *Chron* I 42 And on a tyme goyng on hunting, when he had lost his people, he was destroyed of Wolves 1611 *Cotgr.* s. v. *Mien*, *Il est des mien*, he is one of my servants, people, followers. 1679 CLAVERRHOUSE *Let. Earl of Linlithgow* 1 June, I mad the best retriute the confusion of our people would suffer. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril Anson's Voy* 51 Commissioned the *Tril's* prize . with the same Commander, Officers and People. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Peril* xii, The Douglas people are in motion on both sides of the river, 1847 G. R. GLEN *Battle of Waterloo* ii xxx 245

of a people, a democracy

1657 EARL MONM in *Parvula's Pol. Disc.* 119 Greece was divided into many several Peopledoms 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lausgiving* in iv (1700) 460 The (δῆμος) Peopledoms, or Hymanys of Athens, which Theseus gather'd into one body 1660 BOWDE *Sent. Reg.* 333 It is the people now which make the King; if 'so, why ever had we any Kingdoms? why were they not called Peopledoms? 1721 E. WARD *Pulp. Brit.* vii 80 And hope the Kingdom will become, in time, a glorious Peopledom.

Peopless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS] Having no people or population, uninhabited

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 115 Delos once rich and populous, now poore and peoplelesse 1643 T. CASE *Servus* in *Keri. Conventions & Cov.* (1895) 248 Thy sword hath made many a faithful minister peopleless 1855 R. CHAMBERS in *Chambr. Frul.* IV. 185/1 All seemed as desolate and peopleless as when Ingolf first approached the island

Peopler (pē plār). [f. PEOPLE + -ER] One who peoples or causes the peopling of a country; a colonizer; an inhabitant.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE in *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix 149, I have known the General Jerome Costilla, the autient peopler of Cusco *Ibid.* VII. ix 498 The second peoplers came from other fame countries 1690 O. WALKER *Gk. & Rom. Hist.* 63 note, Cham, the Son of Noah, and Peopler of Africa. 1841 LAMB *Arab. Mts.* III. 137 Where are the kings, and the peoplers of the earth? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 96 Peoples of the peaceful glen

1872 *Ελληνικὴ Γαλῶν* 627/2 Greek mythology is the religion of our poetry, the peopler of our starry sphere.

Peopling (pē plīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING] The action of the vb. PEOPLE, settling with or occupation by people or inhabitants

1572 (title) A Letter sent by I. B. wherein is contained a large discourse of the peopling & inhabiting the Ardes, and other adjacent [countries] in the North of Ireland 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. v § 36 In the first Peopling of the World. 1881 W. C. MARSHALL *Thro' Amer.* IV. 94 The peopling of America is proceeding at a great rate 1885 J. BALL in *Frul. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 23 The peopling of the Antarctic lands with their characteristic generic types [of plants]

b. *concr.* Population. *rare.*
1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 415 Next in degree amongst the rural peopling stands 'the bold yeoman'.

† **Peoplish**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 peoplyssh, peoplyssh. [f. *people*, PEOPLE *sb.* + -ISH] Plebeian, clownish, vulgar.

c 1274 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv 1677 Every thing bat souned in-to badde, As rudenesse an peoplyssh [v r peoplyssh] appetit

† **Peoplish**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -0 [f. PEOPLE *sb.* + -ISH] *trans.* To people.

1530 PALSGR 655/2, I peoplyssh, I fyll or store with people, *pe people* The towne is nat all thyngs so bygge as Yorke, but it is better peoplysshed

Peosse, *obs. form of PEASE.*

Peotomy (pē tōmī). *Surg.* [f. Gr. πέος penis + -τομή cutting] Amputation of the penis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peow-wow, variant of POW-WOW.

† **Pepastiac**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare* -0. [= F.

pepastique, mod.L. *pepasticum*, app. for *pepasticum*, f. Gr. πεπαστικός having the quality of ripening or softening; but cf. Gr. περαστικός (Hippocrates) = πέπασσι concoction.] *a. adj.* Having the quality of ripening or digesting; digestive. *b. sb.* A medicine that assists digestion, a digestive. So † **Pepastical**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renai's Disp.* 609 The temperate Medicament is truly pepastical. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pepasticks*, Medicines that digest and allay Rawness in the Stomach, etc. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pepastica*, a medicine supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases; matutative

Pepe, *obs. form of PEEP.*

Peperine (pē pērīn), *a. rare.* Also pipin-. [f. next.] Consisting of or composed of pepperino.

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 500 On the floor there were bones, which were included in four pieces of the pepperino stone. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 250 The beasts had crept into every pepperine cave they could meet with.

† **Peperino** (pē pērīnō). *Geol.* Also piperno, piparino. [It. *peperino*, in Florio *piperigno*, dial. *piperino*, f. *peper* pepper: so called from its consisting of small grains.] A light porous volcanic rock or tuff, usually of a brown colour, formed of sand, cinders, etc. cemented together: a name first given to the tuff of Monte Albano near Rome.

1777 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 3 The stone in general use for building here, is a hard volcanic tuffa of the sort called Piperno in Italy 1794 SULLIVAN *West. Nat.* II. 177 Tuffa, peperino, or piperno 1796 KIRWAN *Elam. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 415 *Piperino* seems a concretion of volcanic ashes 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii 233 The piperno of Pianura, near Naples 1882 GRIGGIE *Geol. Sh.* 11. We took refuge in a little cave in the calcareous peperino.

† **Peperomia** (pē pērōmīā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέπερι pepper.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the pepper family (*Peperaceae*), found in warm climates, bearing spikes of minute flowers, and in some species ornamental foliage

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/3 Very few of the Peperomias are worthy of general culture 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Feb 3/3 Covered with soft green moss and quantities of peperomias, begonias, and ferns of all possible different shapes.

Pepin, *obs. form of PIPPIN*

† **Pepinnier**. *Obs. rare* -1. Also pepinnery.

[ad. F. *pepinnière* = *pepinerie* (Cotgr.), f. *pepin* PIPPIN] A place where plants are grown from seed, a nursery for seedlings

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. 2. 1510 For to make a good pepinnier or noice garden, there would be chosen a special piece of ground 1847-78 ILLIWLILL, *Pepinnery*, that part of an orchard where fruit stones are set for growing

† **Pepita** (pē pī tā). Also anglicized as *pepit*. [Sp. *pepita* pip, kernel, whence F. *pepit*] A lump, grain, or nugget of native metal.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* Pref. ix Lumps of the purest gold unmix'd with any Dregs, as usually these Pepita's are 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VII. 11. 342 Gold is often found in large *Pepitas*, or grains. 1811 PINKLTON *Petrology* I. 243 Pepits of copper are intermixed, and the mines only use picks.

† **Peple**, *obs.* anglicized form of PEPLUM

1658 PHILLIPS, *Peple*, a hood, or kerchief, also a kinde of imbrodered vesture

Peple, *obs. form of PEOPLE.*

† **Pepleo graphy**. *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. Gr. πεπλο-γραφία description of the peplos of Athens, or the mythological subjects represented on it (see next), name of a work by Vario]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pepleography*, the description of the vail, called *Peplum*

† **Peplos**, *peplus* (pē plōs, -ōs). [a. Gr. πέπλος, in pl. πέπλα, whence L. *peplus*, *peplum*] An outer robe or shawl worn by women in ancient Greece, usually of rich material and design, hanging in loose folds and sometimes drawn over the head; spec. that woven yearly for the statue of the goddess Athene at Athens, embroidered with mythological subjects, and carried in procession to her temple at the greater Panathenaea.

1776 R. CHANDLER *Travels Greece* xx. 102 The procession of the Greater Panathenaea attended a peplus or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva Polias. 1850 LEITCH in C. O. Muller's *Anc. Art* § 340 (ed. 2) 405 The Peplos, which was very much worn in early times is recognised with certainty, in the statues of Pallas in the early style 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 487 O child, put from thine eyes The peplos, throw it off, show face to sun!

Hence **Peplosed** (-pōst) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), clothed with the peplos.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 271 Peplosed and Kothorned let Athenai fall!

† **Peplum** (pē plōm). [L. *peplum*: see prec.]

1. = PRELOS.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 28 342 Peplum is properly a womanish Pall or Veil, embroidered all over, and consecrated to Minerva 1834 PLANCHET *Brit. Costume* 99 The *peplum* or veil, and the wimple, was frequently of gold tissue or richly embroidered silk. 1891 E. ARNOLD *Lt. World* 192 Tylian girls danced by, Clad in the purple pepiums

2. In modern use: Name of a kind of overskirt, in supposed imitation of the ancient pepium.

1893 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Oct. 4/1 A handsome gown of crimson velvet, made with a very long train, and corsage with peplum front and a sable collar. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 The revival of the 'peplum' over skirt, hanging in deep, bold points over an under-dress, is announced. *Ibid.* The peplum in velvet over rich brocade.

† **Pepo** (pē pō). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. use of L. *pepo*, -onem pumpkin, a. Gr. πέπων, short for πέπων σικκος a gourd eaten when ripe, f. πέπων adj. ripened, ripe, mellow.] An inferior fleshy fruit, with numerous seeds attached to parietal placentae, and a firm rind chiefly derived from the calyx; characteristic of the *Cucurbitaceae*, as the gourd, melon, cucumber, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pepo*, the Pumpkin, a large kind of Melon 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 323 The *Pepo* is an inferior, one- or spuriously three-celled, many-seeded, fleshy or pulpy fruit. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 258 The fruit consists of a globular pepo, about the size of an orange.

† **Pepon**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pepon-em* (see prec.) or F. *pepon* (15-16th c. in Godef.) 'a Pompon or Melon' (Cotgr.).] A pumpkin, the fruit of *Cucurbita Pepo*, also, the plant itself.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 5 The goordis, and the peponys [1388 & COVERED melons, *Genov. peponis*], and the lecke. 1333 ELIOT *Cast. Helike* II. vii (1541) 191, Melones and Pepones be almoste of one Kynde. the Pepon is moche greater, and somwhat longe. 1590 LEVINS *Maup.* 164/15 A Peapon, *pepo*. 1598 LYTE *Dodones* v. xxix 587 The great Pepon 1608 WILLET *Hexaplia Exod.* 248 They preferred peponys, onyons, leekes and garlike before it. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* clxvi. To which may be added Melons, Pepons, Cucumbers, Artichokes.

Pepper (pē pēr), *sb.* Forms: 1 pipor, pipor, 4 pipor, 4-5 pepir, 5 pepyr(e, -ur, pepre), 4-6 piper, 4-8 peper, 6- pepper. [OE. *pipor* = OLG. **pipar*, MLG., MDa. *peper* (LG. and Du. *peper*), OHG. *peffar*, MHG. and Ger. *peffer*, ON. *piparr* (Norw. *pipar*, Sw. *peppar*, ODa. *piperr*, Da. *peber*); Com. WGer. a. L. *piper* = Gr. πέπερι, of Oriental origin: cf. Skt. *pippalī* long-pepper. The condiment must have become known to the Germanic peoples with its Latin name before the 4th c. From OE *pipor*, through **pipor*, **pepor*, came ME. *peppur*, *peper*, *peper*. [L. *piper* gave Fr. *pebre*, OF. and AF. *peivre*, f. *peivre*.] 1. A pungent aromatic condiment, derived from species of *Piper* and allied genera (see 2), used from ancient times for flavouring, and acting as a diges-

tive stimulant and carminative; esp. the dried berries of *Piper nigrum*, or an allied species, either used whole (PEPPERCORNS) or ground into powder.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix (Z) 44 *Piper*, pipor [v r pipor] c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 24 Meng pipor wip hwit cwudu a 1300 *Scrib.* 279 in M. tizer *Altengl. Sp. acbr.* 111/1 Pipor nou shalt thou eten, This mustert shalt ben the mete 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. V. 155, I haue peper [C. vii. 359 pipor] and plane, and a pound of garlek. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 269 For d a quarter of pepur 1543-4 *Act. 35 Hen VIII.* c 10 They shal for euer yelde beare and pay yerely, one pounce of peppei, in and for the acknowledging hym. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 90, The vertue of all peppers in commun is to heat 1687 PITYE *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 46 Sugai, Tobacco, and Pepper. custom hath now made necessary to all sorts of people 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 223 note, Pepper was a favourite ingredient of the most expensive Roman cookery 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Finding that milk will not nourish, nor sugar sweeten, nor pepper bite the tongue

b. *Black pepper*, the most usual form of the condiment, prepared from the berries dried when not quite ripe. *White pepper*, a less pungent form, from the same berries dried when fully ripe, or from the black by removing the outer husk. (See also 3.) *Long pepper*, a similar condiment prepared from the immature fruit-spikes of the allied plants *Piper (Chavica) officinarum* and *P. longum* (*C. Roxburghii*), formerly supposed to be the flowers or unripe fruits of *P. nigrum*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 186 gemm langes pipores .x. com. *Ibid.* 234 Wyrc him seaffe of blacum pipore. 13.. K. Ahs. 7032 (Bodl. MS.) Pe white Pepper hyllben by c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 168 There is iij maner of pepper alle vpon o tree, Long peper, blak peper, and white peper. The long peper comethe first, and it is lyche the chates of haselle that comethe before the lef. 1546 [see 4]. 1600 J. PORR in *Leo's Africa* Intro. 42 This tailed or long pepper so far excellith the pepper of the east Indies, that an ounce thereof is of more force then halfe a pound of that other. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 343 Half an ounce of black pepper, the same of long pepper. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 383 Long Pepper is the dried spikes of *Chavica Roxburghii*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 264 The Long Pepper which is imported by the Dutch is said to be produced by an allied species, *C. officinarum*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 434 Long Pepper has been employed by the Hindoos in medicine from the earliest times.

c. In extended use, including the pungent condiments yielded by other plants: see 3.

1838 DON *Gard. Dict.* IV. 446 *Capsicum frutescens* .. The ripe pods are dried in the sun. It is then fit for use as a pepper 1886 HUNTER *Imp. Gas. India* X. 271 Nepal Indian corn, rice, or pepper during the rains 1904 ARMY & NAVY *Store Catal.*, Coralline pepper, a kind of red pepper. Mignonette pepper, a whitish pepper.

2. The plant *Piper nigrum*, a climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies, and cultivated also in the West Indies, having alternate stalked entire leaves, with pendulous green flower-spikes opposite the leaves, succeeded by small berries turning red when ripe. Also, any plant of the genus *Piper* (including *Chavica*) or (by extension) of the N.O. *Piperaceae*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxix. (Bodl. MS.) When the wodes of peper bep ripe. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xviii. 83 Peprs growez in maner of wilde wyne be syde pe treesse of be forest, for to be suppoweld by bam. 1553 EDEN *Trat. Nueve Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Pepper groweth in Calcut 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 51 Pepper grows best in shady places; that it hath a weak stem, to be supported like vines. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingsd.* 686 Order CXCV *Piperaceae*. The Peppers are confined entirely to the tropics.

b. Applied to other plants, usually with qualifying words (see 3, 5), or, in particular localities, absolutely; in quotes. = PEPPER-TREE a.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthful Woman S. California* 74 Matengo Avenue is lined on either side by splendid specimens of the pepper, the prettiest and most graceful of all trees here. 1897 Orling (U. S.) Mar. 188/4 Four magnolias were planted at each cross street, and the inter-spaces filled with peppers.

3. With qualifying words, applied to various plants furnishing pungent condiments or to such condiments themselves; sometimes to plants having leaves of a pungent flavour.

African pepper, (a) *Habeslia (Xylopha) zihlophica* or other species (N. O. *Anonaceae*); (b) *Capsicum fastigiatum*. **Anise pepper**, *Xanthoxylon manschuricum* of China (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Ashante** or **West African pepper** = *African Cubbas*. **Bitter pepper**, *Xanthoxylon Daniellii* of China (*Treas. Bot.*). **Boulon pepper** = *African pepper* (a) (*ibid.*). **Child pepper**, (a) = *PEPPER-TREE* a; (b) *erion* = *CHILLI*. **Chinese pepper** = *Japanese pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Clove pepper**, a local English name of All-spice. **Ethiopian pepper** = *African p.* (a). **Guinea pepper**, (a) species of *Capsicum*; (b) species of *Anomum*: see GUINEA PEPPER; (c) = *African p.* (a). **Japanese pepper**, *Xanthoxylon piperitum* of Japan and China **Java pepper** = *Cubbas* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Melegueta pepper** = *grains of Paradise* (see GRAIN *sb.* 4a). **Monkey pepper** = *African p.* (a) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Mountain pepper**, the seeds of a species of *esper*, *Capparis sinensis* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Negro pepper** = *African p.* (a) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Poor man's pepper**, (a) a name for species of cress (*Lepidium*: see PEPPERWORT 1); (b) common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. **Spur pepper**, shrubby *Capsicum*, *C. frutescens* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Star pepper** = *bitter pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Tasmanian** or **Victorian pepper** = *PEPPER-TREE* b, *Tasmanian aromaticata* (Miller *Plant-n.*). **White pepper**, an old name for salad rocket, *Bruca sativa*: see also 2 b. **Wild pepper**, (a) *Vitex trifolia* of the East Indies (*Treas. Bot.*);

(b) locally, common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium* (Britten & Holl, 1886). See also *Bell-pepper*, *BLT-pepper*, *BIRD-pepper*, *BONNET-pepper*, *CAYENNE pepper*, *CHERRY pepper*, *COUNTRY pepper*, *CUBER pepper*, *GOAT-pepper*, *INDIAN pepper*, *JAMAICA pepper*, *RED pepper*, *WALL pepper*, *WALLER pepper*, 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **African Pepper*, the fruit of the *Xylopha aromatica*, which is used as pepper in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa. 1864 N 6 Q 3rd Ser. VI. 216/1 In this part of Yorkshire, what is called 'clove-pepper' and known to the southern as 'all-spice' is still largely used to season cheesecakes. 1866 *Leas Bot* 1240 The fruits of *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, a Japanese species, are called *Japan-pepper. 1864 564 *Hababua* *athiopica* is often called *Negro-pepper, Guinea pepper, or Ethiopian pepper, and by old authors *Piper athiopium*. 1760 J LEE *Intrad Bot* App 322 *Poor Man's Pepper, *Lepidum* 1866 *Treas Bot* 862 Poor Man's P, the provincial name of *Lepidum latifolium*. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng Plant-n*, Poor Man's Pepper, (i) *Lepidum campestris* Warw. (a) *Sedum acre*, Nottis, Suss. Prior, 185. 1866 *Treas Bot* 219 The shrubby Capsicum, or *Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*), a native of the East Indies, has been in our gardens since 1656. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Ensaemon* sive *ErUCA*. aliqui uocant *whyte pepper.

4. In allusive or proverbial expressions, usually referring to the pungent or biting quality of pepper. c 1200 *Rom. Rose* 6029 Ladies shulle hem such pepper. c 1300 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Though pepper be blek yt bath a gode smek. 1346 J. Heywood *Prov.* ii. iv. (1867) 51 Blacke inke is as yll meate, as blacke pepper is good. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 158 Heere's the Challenge, I deade it I want there's vinegar and pepper in 't. a 1732 *GAY New Song* *New Similes* 53 Her wit like pepper bites. 1800 *Spotting Mag* VI. 80 Spring gave the big one pepper at the ropes. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xvi. Jump, you boys! or you'll catch pepper. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 468 By loading it with sugar, . . . he should be able to give the 'varmint' pepper. 1893 *Fryn Real Gold* (1894) 20 Feeling what a he it was, I grew pepper.

† b. To take pepper in the nose: to take offence, become angry. So to sniff pepper in the same sense. To have pepper in the nose (quot. 1377). to behave superciliously or roughly. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. xv. 197 Bosome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes, And to poie peple han peper in þe nose. 1500 WHITTON *Pule* (1597) 41 If any man offende hym, he may not forthwith take pepei in the nose, and show by rough words that he is angry. 1602 and *Pl. Ref. fr. Parnass.* i. iii. 343, I tell thee this libel of Cambridge has much salt and pepper in the nose. 1624-61 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 166 Here are some of other cities, that might snuff pepper else. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 267 The peevish old gentleman took pepper in the nose. 1694 MONTIUV *Rabelais* iv v (1737) 20 Having taken Pepper in the Nose, he was lugging out his sword.

5. attrib. and Comb., as pepper-berry, -field, -plantation, -seed, -vend, pepper-pot of adj; Pepper Alley, name of an alley in London, hence allusively in pugilistic slang (cf. quot. 1820 in 4 and PEPPER v. 5), pepper-bird, a name for the toucan (see quot.); pepper-bottle = PEPPER-BOX 1; pepper-brand, a disease of wheat (= BUNT sb. 2); † pepper-bread, gingerbread; pepper-bush, (a) the common pepper, *Piper nigrum*, or any bushy plant called pepper (see 3); (b) *Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper-bush), a fragrant-flowered shrub of the heath family growing in swamps in the east of N. America, or *C. tinifolia* of the West Indies; pepper-sake [cf. Du. *peperkoek* (in Kilian), Ger. *pefferkuchen*], local (Yorksh.) name for a pungent kind of gingerbread; pepper-ore, (a) *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (see CHESS), (b) garden cress, *Lepidium sativum* (Cent. Dict.); pepper-crop, stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); pepper-dulse, Scotch name for a pungent edible seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*; pepper-dust, the sweepings of warehouses where pepper is stored, often used to adulterate black pepper; pepper-elder, name for plants of the genera *Peperomia*, *Enckea*, and *Artanthe*, allied to the common pepper; pepper-gingerbread, hot-spiced gingerbread (cf. *pepper-cake*); † pepper-horn, a vessel or box for holding pepper; pepper-man, (in quot.) a dealer in pepper; pepper-mill, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper (Simmonds 1858); pepper-moth = PEPPERED moth; † pepper-nosed a Obs., apt to take offence (cf. 4 b); pepper-plant, the plant *Piper nigrum*, or any plant producing 'pepper', pepper-pod, the pod of any species of *Capsicum*, † pepper-polk Sc. Obs. [POKE sb.], a bag for pepper, a spice-bag; pepper-porridge, porridge flavoured with pepper; pepper-posset, posset flavoured with pepper; pepper-rent, rent paid in pepper. cf. PEPPER-CORN rent; pepper-rod, a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub, *Croton humilis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); pepper-root, any species of *Dentaria*, esp. *D. diphylla* (= PEPPER-WORT 1 b), so called from the pungent-flavoured root (*ibid*); pepper-sauce, a pungent sauce or condiment made by steeping 'red peppers' (capsicum-pods) in vinegar; pepper saxifrage, book-name for the umbelliferous genus *Silene*, pepper-

shrub, any shrubby plant called 'pepper' (see 3: cf. PEPPER-TREE), pepper-vine, (a) the common pepper-plant, or any climbing plant called 'pepper' (see 2, 3), spec. (b) *Ampelopsis bipinnata*, a N. American plant allied to the Virginian Creeper; pepper-weed, any small wild plant allied to the common pepper, as species of *Peperomia*; pepper-wheat, wheat affected with pepper-brand; † pepper-wine (see quot.); † pepper-worm, a microscopic animalcule contained in pepper-water (see PEPPER-WATER). Also PEPPER-AND-SALT, PEPPER-BOX, etc.

1800 *Spotting Mag* VII. 145 His mug, it was chaffed, had paid a visit to 'Pepper alley'. 1812 *Ibid* 274 It was Pepper alley on both sides. 1611 CORGAN. s. v. *Peperie* *verit*. Some report that the ordinarie *Pepper-berry gathered while tis greene, and vnrpe is that which we call white Pepper. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 381 The Ramphastos, with a yellowrum. The *Pepper-bird. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pepper-brand, a disease in grain. *Farm Econ.* 1611 FLORIO, *Peperio*, Ginger or *pepper-bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 358 *Piper nigrum*. This 'pepper-bush' is found native on the coast of Malabar. 1866 *Treas Bot* 862 Sweet Pepper-bush, an American name for *Clethra*. 1648-78 ILLIAM, *Peper-hoek*, 'Pepper-cake' or Spice cake. 1818 TOWN, *Peper-gingerbread*, what is now called spice-gingerbread, and in the north pepper cake. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v. All comes to the house are invited to partake of the pepper-cake and cheese. 1798 LIGHTFOOT *Plant. Scot.* 953 *Fucus pinnatifidus*. This *Fucus* has a hot taste in the mouth, and is therefore called 'Pepper Dulse' by the people in Scotland, who frequently eat it as a salad. 1844 J. T. HENLETT *Parsons & IV* xxi. He . . . took 'pepper-dust' instead of brown Scotch snuff. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Pepper-elder, a species of the pepper tribe, abundant in Jamaica, the aromatic seeds of which afford a good substitute for the black pepper of the East Indies. 1896 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 260 And leave in south, And such protest of *Pepper Ginger-bread, To Velvet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens a 1200 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Sticfodder, *peper-horn, cyste. 1648-78 ILLIAM, *Peper-hugyen*, Small Pepper-horn to put spices in. a 1601 HOLYDAY *Invocul* xiv. 258 'Weigh, weigh!' cries this badger, this great 'pepper-man'. 1864 WILKINSON, *Pepper-moth, a moth of the genus *Biston*, having small spots on the wings resembling grains of pepper. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillflowers* (1875) 13, I know some *peper-nosed dame, Will tearme me foole and sawce iack. 1611 CORGAN, *Peperette*, . . . some also call so, the Guinnie *Pepper plant. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1216 *Tasmanian* *aromatica*. The colonists call it the Pepper-plant, and use its little black pungent fruits as a substitute for pepper. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot* v. (1855) 64 A senior major, hot as a 'pepper pod'. a 1558 *Wounding of Joke & Synny* vii. (Bann. MS.), Ane 'pepper polk' made of a padill. 1803 *Poet. Petit* *agst.* *Tractorium* *Trunbury* 92 All piping hot, as 'pepper-porridge'. 1669 STRUEN *Lat* 17 Dec in *Boyle's Whs.* (1772) I. Life 91 It creates in the throat such a sense, as remains, after drinking 'pepper-posset'. 1738 SWIN *Vol. Conversat.* 142, I hope you are *Pepper-proof. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 626 The general prevalence of 'pepper-rents' (the term has survived to our time, but in the altered meaning of a nominal payment). An obligation laid upon the tenant to supply his lord with a certain quantity (generally a pound) of pepper at a given day. 1648-78 ILLIAM, *Peper-sauce*, *Pepper-sauce. 1864 WESTER, *Peper-sauce*. 1895 *Scribner's Mag* XXV. 100/1 His skin is full of oil, and whiskey, and canvas-back ducks, and pepper sauce. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Pl.* iii. (ed. 4) 234 The 'pepper saxifrage' is distinguishable by its yellow flowers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 576 The seeds of Clove-Trees, and *Pepper seeds. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 It's Trunk is loaded with Snails, and the *Pepper-Shrub often climbs up it like Ivy. 1820 *Hobart Town Almanack* 65 in Morris *Austral Eng* s. v. *Pepper tree*, A thick grove of the pepper-shrub, *Tasmania fragrans*. 1720 STAYNE *Slow's Trav* (1754) II. v. ix. 262/1 They petitioned that no Pepper might be brought in for three years into any of her Dominions, the Time of the *Pepper vend requiring no less. 1803 *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. II. Misc. *Tracts* 78/1 The 'pepper-vine' grows very well there, and produces a large corn. 1862 BLVDEN *Hist. India* I. introd. xi. The pepper-vine entwines among the cocoas and other palms of the Malabar coast, and forms a considerable article of export. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1217 Vine, *Peper. Ampelopsis bipinnata*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, Pepper-vine, Two-winged Virginian Creeper. 1871 KINGSLY *At Last* v. That one happens to be, a 'pepper-weed', first cousin to the great black-pepper bush. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* II. ii. 32 What we call *Pepper-wheat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. ii. 5 A good crop, . . . clear from smut and pepper-wheat. 1601 HOI LAND *Pliny* I. 421 We spice our wines now adies also, we add pepper and hony thereto, . . . which some call Condite, others *Pepper wines. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 31 The . . . mute or 'pepper-worm' (that dust of a creature, whereof fifty thousand are contained in one drop).

Pepper, v. [f. prec. sb. (OE. had *piporian*, *piprian*, *pepiperian*, in same sense (so ON *pipia*, OHG. *pefferon*, MHG. and Ger. *peffer(e)n*), Du. *peperen*); but the current verb seems to have been formed anew in 16th c.]

1. trans. To sprinkle with pepper; to flavour or season with pepper; to treat with pepper. Also absol.

[c 1000 Sax. *Leachd* II. 182 Sele þonne gepiporodne wyrt-drenc. *Ibid*, *peppera* mid xx corna. *Ibid* III. 76 Pipra hit syþþan swa swa man wille.] 1582 and 1580 [see PEPPERED] 1738 SWIN *Pot. Conversat.* 122 This Venison is plaguily pepper'd. 1796 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* x. 161 Dried salmon . . . when laid on the gridiron should be moderately peppered. 1865 J. MACCARONE *Rob Roy Ballic* (1867) 205 There is the blind that won't pull down or stop up, and the pepper-box that won't pepper.

b. *Falconry*. To wash (a hawk) with water and pepper, in order to cleanse her from vermin, etc. [So F. *pouvrer*]

1628 LATHAM *Falconry* ii. 34 Having on evening your water with pepper prouided, and when you haue, according to the order and accustomed manner, well washed and peppered her, take off her ruffelhood. *Ibid* 81 Upon the receipt of such a Hawke from the Cage, suddenly to make her gentle, by peppering, watching, and other such like accustomed vses.

2. To sprinkle (a surface) as with pepper, to cover, or fill with numerous small objects, spots, or dots, likened to grains of pepper, to besprinkle, dot, stud. Also fig. (Mostly in *pa. pple*)

1622 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr* (1878) 46/1 Note the Lynning of the royalist Robe; Its powdered Remyne, pepper'd too with Stings. 1705 LADY WILMOT *Let.* 9 Mai. in *W. Papers* (1883) 40 Betty affects to be affected of the small pox, and therefore I fear would be pepper'd with them should she get them. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxi. The neighbouring thickets were pepper'd with small white-washed buildings. 1882 B. HARRIS *Jib* ii. Her flushed face . . . pepper'd with minute flickeles. 1896 *Mason's Mach. Expt.*, *Printing* 422 Every page was pepper'd with italics.

3. To sprinkle like pepper; to scatter in small particles. Also fig.

1822 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* I. 197 As gunning north-winds, pepper'd round my head then hail and snow. 1899 MRS. L. TH. FOWLER *Double Tread* xii. People go pepper'ing them [words] all over the place, utterly unconscious of the awful responsibility.

4. To pelt with shot or missiles. Also fig.

c 1644 J. SOMERVELL *Mem. Somervills* (1815) II. 347 I used pepper'ing them soundly with their shot. 1689 SHADWILL. *Hum. R. i.* 1, There 'twas with a pepper'd the Count with labels and lampoons. 1742 *Edmund J. Andrus* i. xvi. I'll pepper you better than ever you was pepper'd by Jenny Bouncer. 1773 *Life N. Providence* 135 She soon got into order and pepper'd us with her small shot. 1866 G. O. KNOT. *1101* ii. You may pepper the bishops a little. 1884 *Sala* *John's due South* i. xiv (1887) 347 Pepper'ing the guild occasionally with Greek and Latin lore. 1885 *Century Mag* XXX. 386/1 Galloping after us, and pepper'ing us with shot-guns.

b. *intr*. To discharge shot or other small missiles (at something).

In quot. 1767 said of rain, to pelt heavily, in quot. 1894 (*colloq.*) to 'go at it' vigorously, cf. *peck*. 1767 GRAY *Lat* to *Mason* 11 Sept. We came pepper'ing and raining back through Kewick to Penrith. Next day, raining still. 1800 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 17 He could not possibly be pepper'ing away at the phantasies in Sir James's covers. 1890 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* II. 300 The nightingals. O my wig, they were pepper'ing into it.

5. trans. To inflict severe punishment or suffering upon; to 'give it' (a person) 'hot'; to beat severely, trounce; also † to pepper (one's) box or puns (obs.). Hence, † b. To punish effectually or decisively; to give (one) his death-blow (*lit.* or by hyperbole); to 'do for', ruin. Now rare.

c 1500 in *Babers Dk* 404 My master pepper'd my ar with well good speed. 1589 NASH *Pasquill's Return* Wks. (Growth) I. 97 Against the next Parliament, I will picke out a time to pepper them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1. 102, I am pepper'd I warrant, for this world. 1596 - 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 12. 1608 *Dan Hum.* out of *Br.* i. iii. And I wote a man as I am no woman, I'de pepper your box for that iust. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More Ch.* (1880) 89 Boy Ile pepper your pans. 1631 *Hivwou* out of *Pl. Maid of West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 393 Shaks pepper'd by this. 1693 SOUTH *uncle Alan's Last Prayer* ii. i. Wks. 1721 II. 28 If he finds out my haunts he swears he'll pepper me. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxi. Well, signor, he's peppered now. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *1. pphr.* 2 To beat, to thrash.

6. To give pungency, spice, or flavour to: to turn a person: to 'heat', to excite to anger or other strong feeling (*obs.*); b. to 'season', 'spice' (speech or writing). Also absol.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 84 I parlour in rage, pepper'd in heat of ire. 1835 BLACKMAN *Mag.* XXXVII. 515 A novel . . . requires less intense, less fierce interest, than the acted drama, and, accordingly, the novelists do not pepper quite so high as the dramatists.

† c. To dose with praise or flattery. Obs.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* 24 Our [mock.] Emperour, having a spice of self conceit before, was soundly pepper'd now. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal* 121 'Till, his rufish grown callous, almost to disease, Who pepper'd the highest, was surest to please. 1784 Sir J. R. LYNOLDS in Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 459 Yving with each other who should pepper highest.

† 7. To infect with venereal disease. (F. *pouvrer*.) 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* ii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 21. 1615 J. STURMUS *Ess* & *Lur.* iv. 28 And then you mark against our simple French As if you had been pepper'd with your wench. 1694 MONTIUV *Rabelais* i. xii (1737) 93. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44. 2/1. 1723 *Press* 51. 1727 A Woman of the Town, having pepper'd some hundreds of the Preobraznisky Guards.

Peppering, variant of PEPPERIDGE.

Pepper-and-salt.

1. Name for a kind of cloth made of dark and light-coloured wools woven together, showing small dots of black and white, dark grey and light grey, or the like, closely intermingled; also, a garment made of this. Usually attrib. or as adj.

1774 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl* 28 Oct. (1896) IV. 420 To bring me six yards of a Cloth I saw that it called pepper and salt. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pt. Bk.* IV. 408 A strange looking settler, covered with pepper and salt cloth. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* i. Tall men in pepper-and-salt undress jackets. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* vi. A suit of pepper-and-salt. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/1 Flourishing the striking red handkerchief which furnishes an agreeable relief to his general pepper-and-salt exterior.

2. Name for the American plant called 'harbinger of spring' (*Ergenia bulbosa*); for the colour-contrast of its white petals and dark anthers *U S*

Pepper-box.

1. A small box, usually cylindrical, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling powdered pepper.
1546 *Inventories* (Surtees, No 9) 86 A pepper box, weighing 1/2 oz 11/4 quarters 1598 *Shakspeare's Henry IV.* iii v. 149 I see cannot creep into a half-penny purse, nor into a Pepper-Boxe a 1782 R. GRAVIS *Table* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 70 The pepper box upon the table 1865 [see PEPPER v.]

b. In allusive expressions. (Cf. PEPPER sb. 4, v. 5.)

1821 *Spouting Mag.* VII 273 Both now began to slash away, and the pepper box was handed from one to another.
1802 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/2 The swarm of nonentities upon whom the pepper box of titles is shaken

2. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a small cylindrical turret or cupola.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* xii. The monotonous stone pepper-boxes which, in modern Gothic architecture, are employed.
1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xlii. There are a score [of pictures] under the old pepper-boxes in Trafalgar Square as fine as the best here

3. At the Eton game of fives: see quot. 1902.

1895 *Etoniana An. & Mod* 178. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 17 Then, when the loose ball came, clapping it into the pepper-box, dead. 1902 C. R. STONE *Eton Gloss.* 25 *Pepper-box*—One of the great distinctions between Eton fives and Rugby fives is the pepper-box, the irregular buttress sticking into the court imitated from the original fives court in the side of Upper Chapel. Originally pepper-box was the name applied only to the Dead Man's Hole, but now generally to the whole buttress.

4. *fig.* A hot-tempered person

1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silvota of Silvota* xiii. (1867) 77 Make love to Doria, if the young pepper-box will let you

5. *attrib.*

1825 in *Hone Every-day Bk* I 949 The pepper-box towers remind the spectator more of pigeon-houses than church steeples. 1836 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ann* i. 5 The pepper-box turret on each side of the gateway

Pepper-caster, -caster.

[See CASTOR 2.]
1. A small vessel with a perforated top, usually one of the castors of a cruet-stand, for sprinkling pepper at table

1676 *London Gazette* No. 1079/4 A Sugar Castar. A Pepper Castar. A Mustard Pot. 1836 [see CASTOR 2.] 1861 ALB. SMITH *Mid Student* 42 The simple act of pouring the vinegar into the pepper-caster 1891 A. LANG *Angling* 122 The happy-go-lucky disposition to scatter my Greek accents as it were with a pepper-caster.

2. *transf.* a. = prec. 2. also *attrib.*

1859 JERVIS *Britannia* x. 174 That hideous tower with the pepper-caster on the top.

b. A slang term for a revolver.

1890 J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* in 72 Badger and I would tangle to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent 'pepper-caster'.

Peppercorn (pe'pə:kən). Forms, see PEPPER.

[f. PEPPER sb. + CORN sb. 2 b.]

1. The dried berry of Black Pepper.

c. 1200 *Sax. Leechb.* II 24 *genim* est *senepes* *sædes* *dæl* & *xa* *pipocorna*. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2025 How all þi soft grayns sall vndue-pet be all þe pake vn-to þir pepper-cornes 1596 SHAKESPEARE *Henry IV.* iii i. 9 And I have not forgotten what in the side of a Church is made of, I am a Pepper-Corne, a Brewers Horse 1652 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* ii (1663) 34 None might embazele the value of a pepper corn 1769 Mrs. RAFTALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 283 Mix them with a blade or two of mace, a few pepper-corns, and a little salt. 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 325 As absurd as to suppose that a grain of sand should command the motion of a mill-stone, or a pepper corn that of a mountain.

b. Formerly often, and still sometimes, stipulated for as a quit-rent or nominal rent: see quot.

1607 HICCON *Serv.* a *Tune* iv. 7 Wks I 221 Some great man, out of his bounty, giveth thee an inheritance of some pounds by the year, thou must pay a pepper-corne for thy rent 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* v 2007 'Shall have a new lease for a hundred years, and shall yearly pay A pepper-corne, a nutt, a bunch of may, or some such title 1669 *Boston Rec* (1881) VII 50 He payinge a pepper-corne to the said Treasurer upon demand for ever on the said 29th September 1818 *Cruick* *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 379 The reservation of a peppercorn in the bargain and sale for a year is a sufficient consideration to raise a use in the bargainee, so as to make the release valid 1898 *Encycl. Laus Eng.* s. v. In modern times building leases sometimes reserve a pepper-corn as rent for the first few years.

fig. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord* 31 You can never have a firme possession, till you hold your Honours in this title, that God bestoweth them, and until you give a Pepper-corne of honour unto God. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* x. 170 True. While they live, the county laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise.

2. *attrib.* a. Of or consisting in a peppercorn, as *peppercorn rent* (see i b); also *fig.* very small, insignificant, trivial.

1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remembrance* 83 Not peppercorn acknowledgment I owe 'em. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks (Bohn) II 396 After their peppercorn aims are gained, it seems as if the time in their bones alone held them together 1893 KENT *By. Wilson* xxi 712 To whom and his heirs and assigns the property is granted for a thousand years at a peppercorn rent.

b. ? Of peppercorn colour, dusky black

1893 *Silvota Trav* S. E. Africa 107 High cheek-bones, oblique eyes, and peppercorn hair

3. *Comb.*, as *peppercorn-sized* adj.

1899 *Allib's Syst. Med.* VIII 392 It is military to pepper corn sized

Hence *Peppercornish*, *Peppercorny* adjs., of the nature of or resembling a peppercorn.

1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 24 First his acknowledgment being paid, A peppercornish kind of due 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect* viii. Of a peppercorny and fainaceous character.

Peppered (pe'pə:d), *pp* a. [f. PEPPER v. + -ED.] Sprinkled or seasoned with pepper, sprinkled with small dots like grains of pepper, pelted with shot, etc.: see the verb.

1581 *Satin Poems Reform* xlv 200 The pepper beef can tail be the theird. 1650 VENN *Via Recta* (1650) 259 Salt and peppered meats. 1694 MONTAUX *Rabelais* v (1737) 217 1795 *Spouting Mag.* V. 49 The peppered tails returned as they came. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. 4 A shelf of peppered sheepskin reputations 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 A bit of 'peppered tongue', not worth an answer, and hardly worth an action.

b. *Peppered moth*, collector's name of the Geometrid moth *Amphidastis (Biston) betularia*. 1832 KENNEDY *Comp. Butterfl.* 3 *Moths Index*

Pepperer (pe'pə:r). [In i. f. PEPPER sb. + -ER 2; cf. med. L. *pepperarius* (Du Cange); in 2, f. PEPPER v. + -ER 1.]

1. A dealer in pepper and spices; a grocer. (The original name of the Grocers' Company of London: see quot.) *Obs* exc *Hist*

1780 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 390 Gilda Piperarii, unde Edwardus et Aldermannus 1799 *Hustings Rolls* No. 38. 102 in *Guidic Rec.* Ralph le Balancer, Pepperer 1622 MALYN *Ans. Law-Merch* 74 At the suit of the Pepperers, now called Grocers of London 1633 *Stow's Surv.* 278 In the reign of Henry the sixth, the Pepperers or Grocers had seated themselves in Bucklebury. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar* i. 1. It was but a scurvy Pepperer who made that joke. 1904 J. A. KINGDON *Strife of Scales* 8 One Andrew Godard, a Pepperer, was appointed [6 Edw. II. 1312] Keeper of the King's Beam

2. One who or that which peppers; *fig.* a hot-tempered person; something pungent or biting.

1711-12 *Swift Jrnl.* to Stella 2 Feb. A Representation of the state of the nation to the queen. I believe it will be a pepperer 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* i. vi. But it's my way to make short cuts at things. I always was a pepperer.

Pepper-grass. a. Any species of *Lepidium*, as *L. sativum*, common garden-cress; from the pungent taste b. = *PILLWORT*, *Pihularia globulifera*, N.O. *Marsiliaceae*: cf. PEPPERWORT 2.

c. 1745 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 787/6 Nomina bladorum et arborum. *Hec salina*, a peyrgrasse, 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pepper-grass, *Pihularia* 1828-31 Webster, *Pepper-grass*, also, a plant of the genus *Leptidium* 1856 in *Olmitz Slave States* 708 A widow and her children living, for three days and nights, on boiled weeds, called pepper-grass

Pepperidge (pe'pə:ridz). Also -age; see also PIPERIDGE.

1. A variant of PIPERIDGE, local English name of the Barberry.

1823 in Moor *Suffolk Words*. a 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Hatfield, Suffolk

2. U. S. The Black Gum, Sour Gum, or Tupelo, a North American tree of the genus *Nyssa*, having very tough wood

1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I vi. 77 A tichenet, nearly carved from the knot of the pepperage 1864 Webster, *Pepperidge* 1866 *Trans Bot.* 708 *Nyssa villosa*, the Sour Gum, Black Gum, Pepperidge, or Tupelo tree, common from New England to the Carolinas

Pepperily, Pepperiness: see PEPPER.

Peppering (pe'pə:riŋ), *vbl* sb. [See -ING 1.]

The action of the verb PEPPER, sprinkling with, or as with, pepper; pelted with shot, missiles, etc.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Poverade*, peppering. a 1814 *Companion* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III 148 A British sailor always ready to give the enemy a peppering 1845 P. Parley's *Ann* VI 356 The peppering of the rain on the tiles and windows 1861 DUNN *Cook* P. Foster's D. iii. With a plentiful peppering of blacks about their plumage

Peppering, *pp* a. [See -ING 2.] That peppers (see PEPPER v.), pungent, angry; falling heavily (as rain), 'pelted'.

1712 *Swift Jrnl.* to Stella 27 Mar. I sent him a peppering letter 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 30 July. One of the most peppering thunder-storms, which I have heard for some time. 1878 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I 361 We have just had a peppering little snow-shower.

Pepperish (pe'pə:riʃ), a [f. PEPPER sb. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat peppery; *fig.* somewhat testy or angry.

1808 Scott *Let. to Ellis* 18 Nov. Will not our editor be occasionally a little warm and pepperish? 1829 *Metropolis* I 154 I remember your father a little pepperish or so

Peppermint (pe'pə:mi:nt). [f. PEPPER sb. + MINT sb. 2; app. after Bot L.]

1. A species or subspecies of mint (*Mentha piperita*), cultivated for its essential oil (oil of peppermint: see 2).

Also applied with qualifying words to other species of mint or other labiates having similar properties 1696 RAY *Synopsis* (ed. 2) 124 *Mentha* sapore fervido Piperis. Peppermint found by Dr. Eales in Hatfieldshire 1753 CHAMBERS *Cyc. Supp.* s. v. *Mentha*, 16. The common thick spiked pepper mint. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peppermint*, mint eminently hot. 1828 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 473 Oil of Peppermint.. is extracted from the leaves of the

common Peppermint. 1866 *Trans Bot* 862 Australian Peppermint, *Mentha australis* Small —, *Thymus Piperella* 1884 MILLER *Plant* ii. Chinese Pepper-mint, *Mentha arvensis glabrata*. Japanese —, *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens*

2. The essential oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it

It has a characteristic pungent aromatic flavour leaving an after-sensation of coolness, and is much used for flavouring sweetmeats, etc., and in medicine as a digestive stimulant and carminative, and to qualify the taste of nauseous drugs 1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 4) 987 It is insupportably bitter, with an aroma like peppermint 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 187 (Oils, Volatile) The hydrocarbons from wormwood, anise, thyme, mint, group with ordinary turpentine, bay, myrtle, and rosemary stand alone. Peppermint is somewhat intermediate in its properties

b. A lozenge flavoured with peppermint, a peppermint-drop

1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 176 [He] produced just the stimulant required in the form of a package of peppermints 1899 EARL ROSEBURY in *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/2 You have an assortment of eloquent extracts like a box of peppermints to take away the taste of anything that fails to come up to the highest standard.

3. (In full, *peppermint-tree*.) Name for several Australian species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. amygdalina*, *piperita*, etc.), yielding an aromatic essential oil resembling that of peppermint.

1790 *White's Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 227 The name of Peppermint tree has been given to this plant by Mr. White on account of the very great resemblance between the essential oil drawn from its leaves and that obtained from the Peppermint 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldfields* 30 A woody gully, filled with peppermint and stringy-bark trees

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Peppermint-camphor

= MENTHOL; peppermint-drop, -lozenge, a lozenge made of sugar, flavoured with peppermint; peppermint-oil = oil of peppermint (see 1, 2), peppermint-tea, an infusion of the leaves of the peppermint; peppermint-tree (see 3); peppermint-water, a cordial distilled from peppermint

1865-68 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 881 Peppermint-camphor is an alcohol containing the indole C₁₀H₁₅ (menthyl) 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore*, A. 1 I've chickens and comes and pretty polonies, And excellent 'peppermint drops' 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 785 Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar and water heated to the boiling-point. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 660 The volatile oil. is what gives their flavour to 'Peppermint' lozenges. 1875 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* I 460 Aromatic drinks, chamomile tea, peppermint tea, &c. 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* ii v (1760) 126 The simple waters now commonly made, are Orange-flower water, *Peppermint-water, etc.

† Peppernell. *Obs* 1 are 1. [Origin obscure] 'Apparently, a lump or swelling' (Nares).

1621 BLAUM & FL. *Knt. Bm. Pestil.* ii. A has a Peppernell in 's head, as big as a Pullet's egg

Pepper-pot. 1. = PEPPER-BOX 1

1679 *London Gazette* No. 1381/4 One Mustard Pot and Pepper Pot of silver. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty*, What! has my stove and pepper pot a false bottom!

b. In various allusive and figurative uses. cf. PEPPER-BOX 1 b, 2, 4

1838 JAMES *Robber* vi. Wiley would have been in the pepper-pot at Uppington by this time. 1886 *Cornish Mag.* July 29 The old workhouse is gone, and a new one with golden vanes and pepper-pots has arisen in its stead 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 105 Apologise for saving that old pepper-pot's life!

2. A West Indian dish composed of meat (or fish, game, etc.) and vegetables stewed down with cassareep and red pepper or other hot spices.

a 1704 I. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead* ii Wks 1760 II 215 That most delicate palate-scorching soup called pepper-pot, a kind of devil's broth much eat in the West Indies 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Ode ii. Terrenes of flatt'ry are prepar'd so hot by courtesy—a delicious pepper-pot. 1796 STEEDMAN *Sirriuan* (1813) II. xxvi 292 Pepper-pot is a dish of boiled fish and capicum, eaten with roasted plantains 1899 ROWDAY *Ghana Wilds* 122 She quickly returned with a calabash of thin pepper-pot and a cake of cassava bread

b. In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I 34 One house with the pepper-pot turrets 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 27 A hill, on whose summit stands Fort William, a pepper-pot-like structure now used as a lighthouse.

† **Pepper-que rn.** *Obs.* Forms, see PEPPER and QUERN 1. A quern or hand-mill for grinding pepper; a pepper-mill.

1402-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* *Surtees* 217, 1 par de pepi querns. c. 1400 *Comp. Parv* 393/1 Pepi querns (K., S. pepirwhien), *Fractulum* 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 223, in stonepots y pepi querns vuid 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Quern* (Belg.) a handmill, as a Pepper Quern, a Mill to grande Pepper 1825 JAMISON, *Pepper-corne*, a hand-mill used for grinding pepper

Pepper-tree. A name given to various trees: cf. PEPPER sb. 3. *spec.* a. An evergreen tree or shrub of S. America, *Schinus Molle* (N.O. *Anacardiaceae*), having a pungent red fruit, cultivated for ornament in California and Australia; b. A tree of Australia and Tasmania, *Drinys* or *Tasmanica aromatica*, or other species (N.O. *Magnoliaceae*) having small pungent fruit used as pepper.

1692-3 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 462 A Description of the *Pinna* or Jamaica Pepper-Tree 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 36 Besides.. there are the Pepper Tree.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 208 The number of nutmeg trees transplanted from the Indies, is less than even that of the pepper-trees. 1827 HELLER in Biedhoff *an Diemen's Land* (1832) 175. I saw several pepper trees, and procured the berries. 1830 1. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped. E. Australia* II. 210 280 We also found the aromatic tree *Tasmannia alo-natica*. The leaves and bark of this tree have a hot biting cinnamon like taste, on which account it is vulgarly called the pepper-tree. 1833 *Century Mag.* Dec. 201 1 Bright green pepper-trees... give a graceful plumed draping

Pepper-water.

1. An infusion of black pepper, formerly used for microscopical observation of infusorian organisms. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 57 Minute bubbles (that move like Animals in pepper water). 1691 Ray *Creation* 1 (1692) 159 Those Animals, not long since discovered in Pepper-water, by Mr. Leewenhoek, of Delft in Holland. 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 71 The seeds of mushrooms, the feathers of butterflies, pepper-water, &c.

2. Some kind of soup flavoured with pepper

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 308. I supped in his house on mulagatony or pepper-water.

Pepperwood. Name given to several trees having pungent or aromatic wood or bark

Among these are *Xanthoxylum Clava-herculis*, of West India, etc. (Hough *American Woods*, 1894, v. 30), *Umbellifera Cadiroica* (Ibid. 1897, vii. 34), also, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* Nees, Brazil Clove Bark (*Pao cravo*, *Imyri a Quinquah*), and *Licaria guianensis* (Carib *Licari-Kanali*), the Bois de Rose of Cayenne (*Treas Bot.*, Suppl. 1874, *Müller Plant-names*, 1884)

Pepperwort (pe pə-wɔrt). [See WORT.]

1. A species of cress (*Lepidium latifolium*), formerly also called Dittander or Dittany; also applied to the genus *Lepidium* in general.

1566 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 b. *Lepidium* is called in English Dittany, but foolishly and vaineously, in Duche Pfefferkraut that is pepperwort. 1578 LUTE *Dodoens* v. lvi. 631 Dittany which we may more rightly call Pepperwort, hath long brode leaves. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 420 The herb called Nard or Pepper-wort, will presently help any Beast which is bitten by the Shrew. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pepperwort*, a common name for the *Lepidium albers* 1866 *Treas Bot.* *Pepperwort*, *Lepidium*

b. Applied in N. America to *Dentaria diphylla*, also called *pepper-root*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* I. 112 The root of the Two-leaved Coal root, is used by the Americans instead of mustard, and is called Pepper wort. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 393 The roots of *Dentaria diphylla*, are used from Pennsylvania to Canada, under the name of Pepper wort.

2. *pl.* A name for the NO *Marsileaceae*, consisting of small aquatic plants allied to the ferns. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 71 *Marsileaceae*.—Pepperworts *Ibid.* 72 The main feature by which Pepperworts are known as an Order from Lycopodiaceae. 1851 T. MOORE (*little*) A Popular History of the British Ferns, comprising the Club-Mosses, Pepperworts, and Horsetails.

b. Lindley's name for N.O. *Piperaceae*. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 515 Order cavi. *Piperacea*—Pepperworts. *Ibid.* 516 Pepperworts are related to Buchworts, Saururads, and Nettles

Peppery (pep-ə-ri), *a* [f. PEPPER *sb.* + -Y]

1. Abounding in pepper; of the nature of or resembling pepper, esp. in pungency or irritating effect, pungent, 'hot'. (In quot. 1699, 1709, Consisting of small grains like pepper; in 1860, Characterized by small dots in engraving.)

1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. 1 9 There you have black Onz and dark Peppery Sand. 1709 *Ibid.* III. 11 28 Small Peppery Sand. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 170 It has a very bitter peppery taste. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Birds* 11. 11, They roses hunted by the peppery bun of Bartolozzi. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/2 You get a peppery feeling, a tickling, a dryness of the throat, an irritation of the mucous membrane

2. *fig. a.* Of speech or writing. Sharp, stinging, pungent; 'highly spiced'. b. Of a person, his temper, etc.: Hot-tempered, irascible, irritable, testy.

1836 SCOTT *Diary* 28 Feb. Completed Malachi to day. It is, in some places perhaps too peppery. 1844 DICKINSON *Mark. Chm.* xvii. Some good, strong, peppery doctrine. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 268 The opponent may be a peppery, narrow minded man. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 343 1/2 Dash [a dog] was small, young and peppery.

1. Hence **Peppery ad.**; **Pepperyness**. 1900 MISS BROUGHTON *Foes in Low* xxi. 305 The olive branch is offered, accepted... pepperly tossed back. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pepperyness*.

Pepsin (pe psin). Also formerly *-ine*. [mod. (Schwann 1836, Poggendorff *Annalen* XXXVIII. 358), f. Gr. *πέψω* digestion (f. stem *πεν-* to cook, digest, etc.) + *-IN* 1] A ferment contained in the gastric juice, having the property of converting proteids into peptones in the presence of a weak acid; also used medicinally in cases of indigestion, etc.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1845 G. E. DAY in *Sennot's Ann. Chem.* I. 22 *Pepsin*. This name, was given by Schwann, to a substance which constitutes the most essential portion of the gastric juice. 1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* 129 Pepsin is a greyish-white powder; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, very soluble in dilute acids.

1896 1896 St. Stephen's *Rev.* 13 Mar. 121 As good as a pepsine pill before dinner. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 213 He forgot his dyspepsia and his pep-in tablets.

Hence **Pepsinate** *v. trans.*, to mix or treat with pepsin; **Pepsiniferous** *a.*, producing pepsin (*Cent. Dict.*); **Pepsinogen**: see quot. 1893.

1884 QUAIN *Med. Dict.* 378 1/2 *Pepsinated pills of pounded raw beef. 1899 W. JAMES in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.*

206 With our future food pepsinated or half-digested in advance. 1898 *Foster's Phys.* II. 1 § 2 220 We have a certain amount of evidence of the existence of a matter of ferment, or 'pepsinogen', comparable to the pancreatic zymogen. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pepsinogen*, the zymogen which is continually being formed by the protoplasm of the gastric glands, and is converted, during secretion, into pepsin, and discharged from the gland cells

† **Pepst**, *pa pple*, or a *Obs* [Origin unknown.]

Apparently a term for intoxicated' (Nares).

1577 KENDALL *Fl. Egyp.* LVIII, Thou drunkenfaundst thy sell of late. Thou three daies, after slepst. How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede, When thou art throughly pepst?

Peptic (pe ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad Gr. *πεπτικός* able to digest, f. *πενν-ος* cooked, digested]

1. *adj.* 1. Having the quality of digesting, belonging or relating to digestion. = DIGESTIVE A. 1, used *spec.* in relation to the digestion in which pepsin is concerned, as in *peptic digestion*, stomachic or gastric digestion, *peptic glands*, the glands which secrete the gastric juice

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 295 218 Not by the intense peptic quality, but by the vigour of the digestible ferment. 1660 GAUDEN *Sacrilagus* 13 Who have good stomachs to both, if they had but some Peptic power. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. (1869) 167 These peptic glands which, when food passes into the stomach, throw out a thin acid fluid, the gastric juice. 1878 *Foster's Phys.* II. 1 (1879) 233 Peptic digestion is essentially an acid digestion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 294 A peptic asthma due to indiscretions in diet

2. Having the quality of promoting or assisting digestion. = DIGESTIVE A. 2.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The *verruco*, is helped by peptic powders, if from the stomach. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 53 Thanks to a peptic pill of Doctor Kitchiner.

3. Able to digest, having good digestion. = EUPETIC A. 2

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 63 A sound peptic stomach does not yield so tamely to the precepts of the head or heart 4. ? Pertaining to or caused by suppuration. (Cf. DIGESTIVE A. 4)

1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 167 Antemortem peptic softening can be the cause of the injury. B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Peptic*, a substance which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

2. *pl.* The digestive organs *humorous*.

1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 2, Is there some magic in the penny? Or do my peptics differ? 1888 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 7 Apr. 235 To be taken, refrained from, or moved, according to the constitution and condition of our peptics

3. *pl.* 'The doctrine of digestion' (Webster 1864).

Hence **Peptical** *a.* = **PEPTIC** *a.*; **Peptician** (pep-ti-shən), a person who has good digestion;

Pepticity (pep-ti-si-ti), good peptic condition

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 Its political, practical, and peptical theory of the Universe. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 1 The true Peptician was that Countryman who answered that 'for his part, he had no system'. 1838—*Lit.* 27 July in *Private Life in Lond.* v. 1 141 A bit of brown bread, and peace and pepticity to eat it with.

Peptogen (pe ptō-jen). [f. Gr. *πεπτός* (see **PEPTONE**, **PEPTIC**) + *-GEN*] A general name for

substances which stimulate the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice. So **Peptogenic**, **Peptogenicous** *adjs.*, having the quality of forming, or stimulating the formation of, pepsin; also, having the quality of converting proteids into peptones.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* Pl. vi. 129 The glands of the stomach of animals secrete pepsin as Schiff asserts, only after they have absorbed certain soluble substances, which he designates peptogenes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Peptogen*, pepsin-producing. Term used for those substances, which, introduced into the stomach, stimulate the secretion of the pepsin of the gastric juice. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. Adv. 43 Peptogenic Milk Powder converts the casein into a condition corresponding to the peptone-like albuminoids of breast milk

Peptonate (pep-tō-nāt). *Chem.* [f. next + *-ATE* 1 c] An organic salt produced by the action of a peptone on an inorganic salt, in which the peptone-radical takes the place of the inorganic acid-radical.

1876 BARNHOLM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 212 The salts of silver most probably enter the blood as albuminates and peptonates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 934 Subcutaneous injection of the peptonate of mercury.

Peptone (pep-tōn). [ad Ger. *pepton* (C. G. Lehmann, 1849, in *Ber. Sachs. Gesellsch. f. Wissensch.*, *Math.-Phys.*, Cl. I. 12), ad. Gr. *πεντρών*, neut. of Gr. *πενν-ος* cooked, digested; spelt *-one* in Fr. and Eng.] The general name for a class of albuminoid substances into which proteids (the nitrogenous constituents of food) are converted by the action of pepsin or trypsin (the digestive ferments of the gastric and pancreatic juices); differing from proteids in not being coagulable by heat, and in being easily soluble and diffusible through membranes, and thus capable of absorption into the system.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 76 Peptone has a very much higher endosmotic equivalent than simple albumen. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 147. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 43 In such plants as *Drosera* and *Dionaea*,... animal matter is digested and converted into peptone not within a stomach, but on the surface of the leaves.

1898 KINGCROFT *Ann. Chem.* 40 The peptone-substance is synthetically changed into solid albumin again.

1899 CAGNEY in *Fahselt's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 311 The peptone precipitate is dissolved by the addition of water [et c.]

Peptonize (pep-tō-nīz), *v.* [f. **PEPTONE** + *-IZE* 1] *trans.* To convert (a protid) into a peptone, esp. to subject (food) to an artificial process of partial digestion (predigestion) by means of pepsin or pancreatic extract, as an aid to weak digestion. Hence **Peptonized**, **Peptonizing** *adjs.*; also

Peptonization, the action or process of peptonizing; **Peptonizer**, a peptonizing agent. Also *fig.* 1880 *Nature* XXIII. 169 Preparation of artificially-digested food, peptonized materials. 1881 *Ibid.* 235 In peptonization of albuminoid substances. 1884 *Health Lib. Catal.* 17/2 Preparations of the digestive ferments for peptonizing food. Peptonizing apparatus. 1885 *Goodall's Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 366 It has the power of peptonizing proteids. 1893 *Nat. Obs.* v. 5 Aug. 303 1/2 A good comedy is the best of pepto users. 1895 *Albion* 21 Sept. 352 1/2 Wholesome food to the apparently large public which likes its science peptonized

Peptonoid. [f. **PEPTONE** + *-OID*.] Trade-name for a preparation containing peptones: see *prec*

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Peptonoids* of beef.

|| **Peptonuria** (pep-tō-nū-ri-ā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. **PEPTONE** + Gr. *ουρον* urine: see *-URIA*.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Jan. 63 1/2 Peptonuria occurred after the injection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 566 Peptonuria may appear and towards the end a little albuminuria

Peptotoxin (pep-tō-tō-kṣin). [f. Gr. *πεντρός* (see **PEPTIC**) + *TOXIN*.] 'A poisonous alkaloid formed from peptones during digestion, and becoming decomposed later on, as putrefaction takes place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1893)

1890 in *Cent. Diet.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 815 In the case of gastric digestion we have a peptone peptotoxin. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 65 Certain toxic bodies, of the nature of pepto toxins have been found in the urine by Ewald

Pepuzian (pē-pū-zī-ān). *Ch. Hist.* Also **Pepusian**. [ad. med. L. *Pepusiani*, *-ziani*, f. *Pepusia*, *-zia*, Πενούζα] A member of a sect of Montanists in the 2nd century, so called from Pepusa in Phrygia. Also † **Pepusite**.

1565 T. STABLETON *For. Faith* 62 b. The Pepusians would have taught him that holy orders is no sacrament. 1625 BR. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 3 One while, we are Pepuzians that ascribe too much to women, then, we are Ougenisists, for holding the Image of God to be defaced in man. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 23 That Phrygian pepusite had gotten the beginning of his way from the heretic indeed. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. They had their name *Pepusians* from a pretence that Jesus Christ appeared to one of their prophesies in the city Pepusa in Phrygia, which was then holy city.

Per, obs. f. **PEAR** *sb.*; var. **PEAR** *v.* **Obs**

Per (pə), *prep.* A Latin (Ital. and Old French) preposition, meaning 'through, by, by means of'; in med. L. and Fl. also in a distributive sense — 'for every..., for each...': used in Eng. in various Latin and OF. phrases, and ultimately becoming practically an Eng. preposition used freely before substantives of many classes.

I. In Lat. phrases (including med. L. and Italian).

1. *per accidens* (also quasi-anglicized as *per accidence*) [= Gr. *κατὰ συμβεβηκός*] by accident, by virtue of some accessory or non-essential circumstance, contingently, indirectly. Opposed to *per se*.

1558 PAYNTE in *Salerno's Regim.* (1541) 49 b. Water that is temperately cold, doth sometime per accidence, stire on to have an appetite. 1572 (see *per sb.*) c. 1590 MARIOWE *Handb.* iii. 46 (1878) Did not my conjuring speeches raise thee? speak. *Meph.* That was the cause, but yet *per accidens*. 1854 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 Causes *per se*, and Causes *per accidens* working the same Effect. a 1880 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1865) III. 230 This punishment is only accidental to the gospel, it becomes the 'savour of death *per accidens*, because of the unbelief of those that reject it.

b. In *Logic* applied to conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is changed from universal to particular. see **CONVERSION** 4.

Called by Boethius *Conversio per accidens*, because the particular affirmation in this case serves indirectly as converse for a universal affirmation with whose subaltern particular it is directly (*principalius*) convertible. Aristotle's term was *ἀντιστροφή κατὰ μέρος* = 'conversion as to a part' because only part of the statement is converted.

1525 BOETHIUS de *Syllogismo Categoria* i. (ed. Basil 1570, 539) *Per accidens* autem convertitur dicitur particularis affirmatio universalis affirmatio, quia particularis affirmatio sibi ipsi principali convertitur. 1677 T. GOOD *Brief Tract Logic* 27 Conversion *per accidens* is a change of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, et contra, keeping the same Quality, but changing of Quantity. 1840 WHATTY *Logic* 78 This might be fairly named conversion by limitation; but is commonly called *Conversion per accidens*. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1856) II. 1 § 2 This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed conversion *per accidens*

2. *per annum*, (so much) by the year, every year, yearly: almost always in reference to a sum of money paid or received.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 89 The professor in divinity, hath per annum 1125 forens. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 152 At present there is at least five hundred pounds *per annum*, paid. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* xii. An income of a hundred pounds per annum.

3. *per consequens* (also *per consequent* [= F. *par consequent*], *per consequence*), by consequence, consequently.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 484 An odious meschif This day buyd is to myn ordre and me And so per [v. r. par] consequens in ech degre Of hooly churche. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Cavton 1483) iv xxvi 71 Than ben they al eueue, and per consequent they wyttes shold ben euen. c1532 Du Wrs *Introd. Pr* in Falser 559 Howe one may make dyverse sentences with one worde, and per consequent come sholy to the fiench speche. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i 111 i, So per consequens, distubling the Soule.

4. **per contra** [IL], on the opposite side (of an account, etc.); on the other hand; as a set-off. See CONTRA C. I

1554 PRAT *Africa Ep.* A v b, Honour. doth the noble man ateyne, which . . . pferroth and aduanceth his pore seruantes, *per contra* in how much displeasure with God, . . . doth he incur in whose seruyce his poore seruantes do not sloyshe. 1588 J. MULLIS *Briefe Instr.* D v j, And when this [Creditor] side or the Debitor side is full written, that you mynde to make it euen with the Debitor syde *per contra* 1750 CURRIER *Let.* (1774) II 38 When I cast up your account . . . I request to see the balance so much in your favour, and that the items *per contra* are so few. 1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag. Jan.*, Refer, as *per contra*, to MacIvor's ideas. 1832 BLINHAM *Deantol.* xi (1834) I 157 This will be the account on the side of profit. *Per contra*, he will be led to estimate . . . Sicknes [etc.] 1840 DARIAM *Ingol Leg. Ser. i Acc. New Play*, *Per contra*, he'd lately endow'd a new Chantry.

b. as *sb*. The opposite side (of an account, etc.). 1804 Mrs E. MERRY *Let. in Mem. Moore* (1836) VIII 52 Matter arises every instant that you would convert into amusement, but the *per contra* makes us both bear the deprivation of your society with resignation. 1846 Mrs GORE *King Char.* (1852) 123 Without any *per contra* of sums withdrawn therefrom. 1883 J. PAVN *Confid. Agent* III 119 There must be something to the *per contra*.

5. **per diem**, (so much) by the day, every day, daily. (Cf. *per annum*.)

1520 *Ruiland Papers* s (Camden) 42 Laboviers heued, xi. at vjd per diem. 1625 PURCIAN *Pilgrims* II vi 11 867 His entertainment was twentie fine shillings per diem. 1742 FIRDING *J. Andrews* i viii, 'To attend twice per diem at the polite churches and chapels. 1835 URB *Philos. Manuf.* 348 The work-people were paid 1000l. per diem in these several factories.

b. as *sb*. An amount or allowance of so much every day. Chiefly U.S.

1888 DRYCE *Amer. Conniv.* II App 650 Members of the Legislature shall receive a per diem and mileage; . . . such per diem shall not exceed eight dollars. 1897 *Outline* (U.S.) June 28/1 In addition to the per diem above stated.

6. **per mensem**, (so much) every month of 2, 5, 1647 *Kingd. Weekly Intelligencer* No 238 758 (Stunf) The addition of forty thousand pounds per mensem to the present sixty thousand pounds. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *L. Ind. Vade-M.* I 284 The mensem is usually paid from five to seven rupees per mensem.

7. **per procuratorem** (commonly abbreviated *per proc.*, *per pro.*, *p. p.*; sometimes read as *per procuratore*): by procurator, by the action of a procurator or official agent, by proxy or deputy. 1819 in Barnwell & Cresswell *Reports* (1828) VII 280 Six months after date pay to my order 1500l. for value received. T. Burleigh. Accepted per procuratorem of G. G. H. Munnings—S. Munnings. 1881 BIRNELL *Counting-Ho Dict* (1893) 242 In commerce it is usual to employ the well-known Latin phrase 'per procuratorem', to call attention to the fact that a signature is made by proxy. *Ibid.* 224 The phrase 'per procuratorem' is commonly contracted into 'p. p.'. 1895 *Daily News* Apr 3/6 Owing to ill health, she allowed him to sign 'per pro'.

8. **per saltum**, by a leap, at one bound, without intermediate steps, all at once. (Rarely *attrib.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 24 Others to be but doctors of clowts, *per saltum* 1640 CIR HARVEY *Synagogue* xii, To take degrees, *per saltum*, though of quick Dispatch, is but a truants trick. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* ii i. (1713) 151 In hopes to be made saints *per saltum*. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 150 To account for the *per saltum* manner in which chemical combinations take place.

9. **per se**, by or in itself (himself, herself, themselves); intrinsically, essentially; without reference to anything (or any one) else.

1572 WHITTING *IVhs* (1854) II 83 For they belong unto God properly and *per se*, to man *per accidens*. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* i li. 125 They say he is a very man *per se* and stands alone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* L s v, We say a Thing is considered *per se*, when 'tis taken in the Abstract, and without Connexion with other things. 1748 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks 1840 V. 211 An is an electric *per se*. 1883 SIR J. C. MATTHEW in *Law Rep.* xi Q. B. Div. 392 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory *per se*.

b. Formerly used in naming a letter which by itself forms a word (*A per se*, *I per se*, *O per se*), or a symbol which by itself stands for a word (*and per se* = &, AMPERSAND); hence allusively. See A, I, O (the letters).

c1475 (see A (the letter) IV) a1530 J. HILLYARD *Weather* (Hiland) 104 Some saye I am I *per se* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36, & *per se*, con *per se* [see CHRIST-CROSS 3].

10. In various phrases, as *per antiphrasin*, *per arsum* of *thesin*, *per deliquin* (see ANTIPHRASIS, ARSIS, DELIQUIN²), *per capita* (*Law*), 'by heads', applied to succession when divided among a number of individuals in equal shares (opp. to *per stirpes*), *per fas* et (*aut*) *nefas*, by right and (or) wrong, by means fair or foul; *per interim*, for the meantime, during the intervening time; *per minima*, through the minutest parties; *per pares*, by (his) peers; *per quod* (*Law*), 'whereby', a phrase formerly used, in order to maintain the

action, in a declaration of special damage; *per stirpes* (*Law*), 'by stocks' or 'families'; applied to succession when divided in equal shares among the branches of the family, the share of each branch being then subdivided equally among the representatives of that branch (opp. to *per capita*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) rvi b/1 A postume . . . hyghite Herisipula, that is holy fyre per *Antifrasim, that is by contrary manere spekyng. 1670 LASSLE *Voy Italy* i. 153 An Academy of Wits, called *Gli Otiosi*, or Idle-men, . . . *per antiphrasin*, because they are not idle. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* ii 114 If you make a Canon *per *assum* & *thesin*, without any inde discord in binding manner in it. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Patrimonial estates are divided *per stirpes*; purchased estates, *per *capita*. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xiv 217 Their representatives . . . became themselves principals, and shared the inheritance *per capita*, that is, share and share alike. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Pomes & Qual.* ii. 10, As neither oil of tartar *per *deliquin*, nor spirit of salt will dissolve silver, so both the one and the other will precipitate it. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 96 *margm*, To maintain their reputation, *per *fas* *aut* *nefas* they care not how. 1772 JUNIUS *Let.* xlv. (1772) II 153 Likely enough to be resisted *per fas* *et* *nefas*. 1744 *Lond. Gas* No 625/1 The Director of Mentz is charged with the Vote of the Electorate of Bohemia *per *interim*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, If Silver and Lead be melted together, they will mingle and be united with one another *per *minima*. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i ii. § 159 (1740) 220 His Lordship had stood his Trial *per *Pares*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III viii. 124 It is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened, which is called laying his action with a *per *quod*. 1682 *Per *stirpes* [see *per capita* above]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xiv 218 The law of England would still divide it only into three parts and distribute it *per stirpes*. 1883 H. W. NICHOLSON *Pr. Swoord to Share* xiv. 66 Intestate property goes to lineal descendants *per stirpes*.

II. 1. In OF. phrases, some of which occur also with the more usual form P.A.R. q.v., e.g. *per charite*, *per company*, etc.; others are *†per maiestrie*, 'by mastery', by conquest; *per my et per tout* (*Law*), 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy; *per pais*, *per pays* (*Law*), 'by the country': see PAIS. See also PERADVENTURE, PERCASE, PERCHANCE, PERPAY, PERFOROE, PERQUER.

c1330 R. BRUNN *Chron.* (1810) 164 Bi be se side he nam, & want it *per *maistrie*. 1628 COKE *tr. Littleton in Just* 186a, Every ioyntment is seised of the land which hee holdeth ioyntly *per my & per tout*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. s v, A Joynt-Tenant is said to be seised of the Lands that he holds jointly *per my & per tout*, that is, he is seised by every Parcel, and by the whole. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 97 A province of literature of which they were formerly seised *per my et per tout*. 1824 SLEDDEN *Titles* 110n 280 Special Bastardie is tiabie *per *Pais*. 1664, 1768 [see PAIS]. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gaudier* p. xxxvi, The tenant in possession offered issue, either in grand assise or per pais.

b. As a prefix in nonce-advbs. after *perchance*, *perhaps*, as *per-hazard*, *per-likelihood*.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi 423 And some war minister *per-hazard* reads in what far field the tool of placemen bleeds. 1834-43 SOUTH *v. Doctor* cxviii. (1848) 665/1 Discourses which perchance, and I fear per-likelihood, may be thy foite to hear . . . at thy parish church.

2. In *Heraldry*, in phrases denoting partition of the shield in the direction of any of the principal ordinaries (per BEAD, per CHEVRON, per CROSS, per FESSE, per PALE, per SALTIRE). see these words, also PARTED, PARTY a. Also *per long*. see QUOTE. s. v. INDENTILLY.

III. As an English preposition.

1. By, by means of, by the instrumentality of; esp. in phrases relating to conveyance, as *per bearer*, *per carrier*, *per express*, *per post*, *per rail*, *per steamer*, etc. Also = according to, as stated or indicated by, as *per invoice*, *per ledger*, *per margin*, etc.; as laid down by (a judge) (quot 1818). So, in humorous slang use, (as) *per usual* = as usual. Also (exceptionally) in other senses, as *per this time* = by this time, *per instance* = for instance (cf. F. *par exemple*).

1588 J. MILLIS *Briefe Insir* G j b, And for every Debitor yee shall say *Per* such one N, as appeareth in my olde booke A in such a leaf. 1599 *Child-Marriages* 170 Received, onepaque of Lettis es poe post directed to Mr. Major 1618 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 28 Yet, per the pleasure of God, got her affe. 1675 in J. EASTON *Narr.* (1858) 103, I hope my Brother, Knapton, Sharpe, &c. will be here per first 1710 *Strelitz Teller* No 231 f A, I send you by this Bearer, and not per Bearer, a Dozen of that Claret. 1765 in J. HANCOCK *his Bk.* (1898) 80 My late Uncle (of whose sudden death you have undoubtedly per this time heard) 1770 T. DAVIES in J. GRANGER's *Let.* (1805) 49 Send me, per return of the post, a proper acknowledgement. 1798 WOODSW. *Let. to Cottle* 28 Aug. (in *Sotheran's Cat.* (1890) 57). A very pleasant journey per foot, per wagon, per coach, per post-chaise. 1804 *Something Odd* I 122 They're all ready and willing per instance, Sir Somebody Something [etc.]. 1810 CAPT. TUCKER in *Natural Chron.* XXIV 336 Men, selected as per margin. 1828 CRUICK *Digest* (ed. 2) II 485 But, per Holt, the estate was limited by way of use to the issues female. 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* iv, I shall accompany him, as per usual.

2. In distributive sense, following words of number or quantity in expressions denoting rate or proportion. For each . . . , for every . . . = A *prep.* 1 8 b, By *prep.* 24 c. See also PER CENT, CENT 1 a.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* 54, 7 ranks at a men *per* ranke in the fore angles. 1611 SPEN *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii (1623) 732 Every one of ech sexe, should pay by the head, or *per* Pol as they call it, twelve pence. 1663 GRANT *Counsell* 69 Three shillings *per* doozen. 1689 APOL *Waller's Acc. Siege Londonderry* 24 Twenty pound, Fine *per* Month 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1721) 67 It is ordinarily fourteen Dollars *per* head. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* I. F v j b (*Bricks*), Their usual Price is from twelve to sixteen Shillings *per* Hundred. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Hist. Ind.* 26/1 The allowance . . . was one thousand rupees per day. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 546 To charge the work at per foot. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry* IV. *Afr.* 151 It was worth from 45 to 42. 6d. per pound.

b. In nonce-vbs formed on phrases belonging to this sense, as *per-sheet*, to charge at so much per sheet; PER-CENT v, q. v.

1805 SOUTH *Let. to J. Richman* 22 Mar. in *Lis* (1850) II. 319 *Per-sheeting* was in use as early as Martin Luther's time, who mentions the price—a curious fact.

Per-, prefix¹. The Latin preposition *per* (see *prec.*) used in composition with verbs, adjectives, and their derivatives. A large number of these have come down through Fr. into Eng.; others have been adopted directly from Lat., or formed in Eng. on Latin elements, or (as was frequent in 16-17th c.) on words already in Eng. use. The following are the chief uses in Latin and English.

1. As an etymological element. In the senses: 1. Through, in space or time; throughout, all over with verbs (and their derivatives), as *perambulare* to walk through, *PERAMBULATE*, *perforare* to bore through, *PERFORATE*, *pervadere* to go through, *PERVADE*, *pervigilare* to watch through, *PERVIGILATE*; forming adjs., as *peruvian* having a way through, *PERVIVIOUS*.

2. Through and through, thoroughly, completely, to completion, to the end, with verbs (and derivatives), as *perficere* to do thoroughly, complete, *PERFECT*, *permutare* to change throughout or completely, *PERMUTATE*, *perpetrare* to Pi R-ETRATE, *perpetrare* to PERTRU; so *PERFUSE*, etc.

3. Away entirely, to destruction, 'to the bad' with verbs (and derivatives), as *perire* to go away with, destroy, lose (*PERDIRE*), *perire* to go to destruction, *PERISH*, *perire* to turn away evilly, *PERVIRE*, *perire* to take away entirely, destroy, annihilate (*PERNITTO*).

4. Thoroughly, perfectly, extremely, very, with adjs. and advbs., as *peracutus* very sharp, *PERACUTE*, *perdiligens* very diligent, *PERDILIGENT*, *perferendus*, *PERFEREND*. Formerly also in Eng. with derived sb. (or their analogues), in sense 'very great', 'extreme', as *perdiligence*, *peradventence*.

II. In Chemical nomenclature. (From 4 above.)

5. Forming sb. and adjs. denoting the maximum (or supposed maximum) of some element in a chemical combination; esp.

a. With names of binary compounds in -IDE (formerly -uret), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the largest proportion with another element, e.g. *PEROXIDE*, *PERCHLORIDE* (*†perchloruret*), *PERIODIDE*, *PERSULPHIDE* (*†persulphuret*), q. v. Also *perbromide* (*†perbromouret*), a compound of bromine with another element or radical, in which the bromine is present in larger proportion than in other compounds: so *percyanide* (*†percyanuret*), *perphosphide* (*†perphosphuret*), etc. Hence in derivative verbs, etc. as *PEROXIDATE*, -OXIDIZE, *perphosphureted*, etc.

This use of *per-* was introduced in 1804 by Dr T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal, *peroxide* being used to indicate 'that the metal is thoroughly oxidized', or 'combined with as much oxygen as possible'—see PROXIMATE. It was subsequently extended to combinations of other elements, as *PERCHLORIDE*, etc. In strict chemical nomenclature names in *per-* have been to a great extent superseded by those with more definite numerical prefixes (e.g. *peroxide of manganese* by *manganese dioxide*), or by others in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed (e.g. *perchloride* and *peroxide of iron*, by *ferric chloride*, *ferric oxide*). But the *per* compounds are retained in some cases, especially in pharmacy and popular use.

b. With adjs. in -IO, naming oxides, acids, etc., designating that compound which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen (and, consequently, the least of the element named), as *perbromic acid*, hydrogen perbromate, *HBrO₄*; *perbromic acid*, *HBrO₄*; *perindiac acid*, indium trioxide, *IndO₃*; *pernitric acid*, *HNO₄*; *perosmic acid* (= *oside*), *OsO₄*; *perurthemic acid* (= *oside*), *RuO₄*, etc. See also *PERCHLORIC*, -IODIC, -MANGANIC, etc. Also in names of the salts of these acids, and analogous bodies, as *PERCHLORATE*, -IODATE, -MANGANATE, -SULPHATE, q. v., *perchlorate*, *perindiate*, *pernitrate*, *perphosphate*, *perurthane*, etc.

Many of these are now abandoned for names otherwise formed, e.g. *pernitrate* of iron, of mercury, now *ferric* and *mercuric nitrate*.

Formerly *per-* was also prefixed to adjs. in -ous, where *hypo-* is now used, as *perphosphurous* = *HYPOPHOSPHUROUS*, so *pernitrous*, *perphosphorous*.

1804 [see PEROXIDE] 1813 [see PERSULPHATE] 1818 [see PERCHLORIC, PERCHLORIDE] 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I 405 When 400 measures of nitrous gas and 100 measures of oxygen are mixed together, we obtain 100 measures of a compound, called by Gay Lussac *per-nitrous acid*. Mr. Dalton has lately proposed to call it *sub-nitrous acid*. *Ibid.* II 12 Hypo-phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid. 1819 [see PERIODIDE] 1826 Henry's *Chem.* II 129 A solu-

tion is obtained, in which the metal is more highly oxidized, constituting per-nitrate of mercury 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magnésie's Formula* (ed. 2) 124. Perbromure of Iron, is a brick-red salt, very soluble, deliquescent. 1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 4) *Index*. Perbromide, Perfluoride. *Ibid* 771. The chromate of the peroxide of iron (perchromate) is soluble. 1842 PARNELL *Chem Anal.* (1845) 347. The soluble double compound of peroxide of cobalt and cyanide of potassium (cobalto-cyanide of potassium) 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 272 [They] leave, on washing with water, a peritannate of the alkali 1854 J. SCORFFIN in *Org's Cyt Sc.* *Chem* 449. Solutions containing perchromic acid possess a beautiful blue tint. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem* 102. Perbromic Acid, or Ilydric Perbromate. Obtained by the action of bromine upon perchloric acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 138. Tetraoxide of ruthenium, RuO₄, Ruthenic tetraoxide, Per Ruthenic acid. 1873 *Forbes' Chem* (ed. 11) 436. A deep indigo-colored solution of basic potassium persulfate. *Ibid*. The trioxide, or Perindic oxide, is not known in the free state. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 85. Adding again half as much bromine, the perbromide is formed. *Ibid* 215. Iron combines with a portion of the nitric acid to form a soluble pernitrate. 1877 *Athenium* 1 Dec 702/2. Mounting for the microscope specimens of small animals which have been hardened in perosmic acid. 1880 CLIMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom.* The. 231. In perurthemic acid and in osmic acid, ruthenium and osmium act as octovalent elements. 1882 *Athenium* 13 May 607/1. They find that ozone prepared by the electrification of dry air is mixed with another gaseous compound, 'pernitric acid'. The formation of this acid is limited, like that of ozone, by a given temperature.

Per-, prefix², representing OF. *per* or F. *par* (see *PAR prep.*, *PER prep.* II), in phrases which have coalesced into single words, as PERADVENTURE, PERCHASE, PERCHANGE, etc.; so also (with second element Eng.) PERHAPE.

† **Peracetate**, *Chem. Obs.* [f. *PER-1* s b + *ACETATE*.] A compound of acetic acid with a base, containing a maximum proportion of the acid. *Peracetate of iron*, old name of Ferric acetate. 1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 4) 1118. Peracetate of Iron may be obtained by digesting turnings and shavings of iron in acetic acid. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol* I 20. Prof. Graham remarks of the peracetate of iron, that it may be made a source of soluble peroxide.

Peract (pə-rækt), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *peract*, ppl. stem of *peragere* to perform, accomplish, f. *per-* (*PER-1* 2) + *agere* to drive, do.] *trans.* To practise, perform; to accomplish, carry out. 1621 *Summary of De Bartas* I iii 249. In certain sports called *Floridia*, divers insouciance, were peracted. 1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv xxxi. This faculty extends itself to whatsoever that the soul peracts. 1654 VILVAIN *Epi.* *Ess* I. li, Sunday ages after the Flood peracted. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet* xii 89. For the more contentfully peracting this Tax. 1822 STEVENSON *Valencia Lett.* xvii. Much waste of time, and little transacted or at least peracted. † **Peraction**, *Obs. rare* -^o. [ad. L. *peractiō-em*, n. of action f. *peragere*; see *prec.*] Performance, accomplishment.

1623 in COCKERAM. So in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, and COLES. † **Peractor**. [Agent-n. f. L. *peragere* to PERACT.] Name of an obsolete surveying instrument. 1674 LEBYBURN *Compt. Surveyor* 237. An instrument which he calleth a Peractor, which is no other than a Theodolite, only the Box and Needle is so fitted to the Center of the Instrument, that the Index may be turned about, and yet the Box and Needle remain immovable. 1766 *Compt. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*. For the doing of this, there are several instruments very proper, especially Mr. Rathburn's quadrant upon the head of his peractor.

Peracutē (pə-rākūtē), *a. Path.* Now rare. [ad. L. *peracutus* very sharp; see *PER-1* 4 and *ACUTE*.] Of diseases: Very acute or severe; attended with much inflammation. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii xlix. (Bodl MS.), *Ilica passio* is iclaped one of pe euels pat bepleied peacutē for it sleep in one daye opir tweyne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438. If simply acute they (the diseases) may be judged on the fourteenth day; if peracute on the seventh. 1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss* 36. In per-acute oedema of the lungs. 1897 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med* IV xxi. It has been proposed by Thierfelder to divide all cases into three groups; peracute, subacute and protracted.

Peradid, *obs.* form of *PARADISE*.

Peradventure (pə-rædvəntʃər), *adv.* *arch.* Forms. see below. [ME. *per*, *para*venture, a. OF. phrase *per* or *par* *aventure*, by chance. On the one side this was synecopated to *per*, *para*venture, *per* *aventure*; on the other, the full form began in 15th c. to be conformed to L. spelling as *peradventure*, which in 16th c. superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a 3-5 *per* *aventure*, 3-6 *para*venture, (4 -ere, 5-6 -ur), 4-5 *par* *aventure*, 4-6 *para*venture, (4-5 -ur, -our, 5 *para*ventor, -tre, *para*venture).

c 1290 *Becket* 867 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 131. Oþur þov schalt leose þine bischopiche and þer *Aventure* þu hit. c 1350 *Leg. Rod* (1871) 65. þan *par* *aventure* sendt hit he Sum of his angels to þat tre. 1377 *Jangle. P. Pl.* B. v. 618. *Per* *aventure* I be nouȝte knowe þere. 1400 in *Reg. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 24. I clayme to be of kyn tyll yow, and it peraventure noch knawen on yowur parte. 1430 in *Rymer Fadera* (1710) X 456. Betwix whom *para*venture such division shal falle. 1437 *Rolls of Parl.* V 439/1. *Para*venture half ayenst half. c 1440 *Procock* *Reg.* I 1111/2. *Para*venture summe of the writings. 14. in *Babees Bk.* 356. *Para*ventor after A 3ere or tweyne. 1549 *Latinist 4th Sermon*. *Def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 106. But *para*venture yow wyll saye v What

and they peache not at all? 1560 DAVIS *Steidane's Comm.* 119 b. *Para*venture they wyll saye, it is the right of the church. 1560 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 25. The pray quhikhe *para*venture, thay brocht far off.

β 4 *per* *auter*, 4-5 (*9 dial*) *para*unter, (4 -autere, -ire, -ure; 5 -anters, -tre, 4-5 -sautere, 4-6 -anter, 5 -awntyrt), 4-5 *par* *auter*, 4-6 *para*unter, (4 -autere, -tur, 4-5 -awntre, -ter, -antyr, 6 -anter).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2018. þat þou myȝt *para*unter rome winne. 13. *Progr. Sancti.* in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 302/299. Not once *par* *auter* in he wike. c 1340 HAMPTON *Psalter* l. 12. I had hid me *para*unter fia him. 13. *Almor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS* xxxii. 312. *Para*unter go to dampnaciun. c 1375 *Chaucer M.* 26136 (Fairf) Suche man *para*venture myȝt him bring in mistrouþ. 1426 LYDE *De Gail Pile*. 1205. And thus *para*unter stant the cas. 1426 *Rolls of Parl.* V 410/1. I haȝe *para*unter the plesed hym. c 1440 *Progr. Parl.* 393/1. *Para*unter. 1535 *LYNDESAI Satyre* 447. *Para*unter ar as gauckit fuls as I. 1539 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poems* III xi. (Arb.) 173. To say *para*unter for *para*venture. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2). *Para*unter, *para*venture.

γ 5-7 *para*venture, 5- *para*venture, (5 -our, 6 -ur, 6 *para*venture, -ter, -tur).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxiii. 540. *Para*venture there wille be somme knyghtes ben displeased. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 60. *Para*venture I shall content you mynde. 1535 *Jov. Apol. Indale* (Arb.) 44. And *para*venture cal them theus. 1565 WYNT' *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 30. *Para*venture he hes spokn thr thingis aschele. 1571- [see B. 3]

B. Signification

† 1. In a statement of fact. By chance, by accident; as it chanced, befell, or happened. *Obs.* 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7710. Richard is o neuwe brec here is nekke *per* to, As he 10d an hontep & *par* *auter* is hors sprande. c 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Sermon* vi (1632) 115. God wrought so vpon ones conscience that *para*venture was pryncy to the designe, but had been sworne before to keep it secret.

2. In a dependent clause expressing hypothesis or purpose (with *if*, *unless*, *that*, *lest*). By chance or accident, perchance; *if* *para*venture, *if* it chance that.

13. *Chaucer M.* 28911 (Cott. Galba) If a doghty man for det, *Par* *aventure* be in presun set. 1387 TRIVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 121. He hastily went away, þat þere schulde no letynghe *para*venture [L. *Jorsan*] come unto hym. 14. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 93. Lest þat somme folk *par* *aventure* No knowleche hadde of thy persone aȝht. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron* II 739. Least he *para*venture should be noted with the spot of Nigardish. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* iv. vi. 5. He tells me, that if *para*venture He speake against me on the aduersē side, I should not thinke it strange. 1643 LYTTON *Last Bar.* ii. 11. Unless, *para*venture, their wives were comely and young. 1874 MONSIGNOR PATTERSON in *Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser.* iii. 132. If, then, *para*venture, (or rather *per impossible*), a young candidate for ordination has passed unscathed through the pestilent State hotbeds of infidelity to which he has been statutely assigned.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement; and, hence, making a statement contingent: Perchance, haply; maybe, perhaps; not improbably, belike.

Used with the subjunctive or its equivalent (*para*venture he may be, would be), the future tense (*para*venture he will be), and the pres or past indicative (*para*venture he is, or was there), in the last = 'it may be the fact that ...'. cf. *PERIANCE* 3.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7373. *Para*unter [v. *rr* *para*untere, *par* *aventure*] me him tolde more þan soþ were. c 1330 *Assump. Vng.* (B. M. MS.) o *Par* *aventure* 3e haue noȝt therde How one ladi went out of þis weide. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 426. *Para*unter [v. *rr* *para*unter, *para*venture] she may be yowre pargatorie. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. iv. 81. *Para*venture said Balyn it had ben better to haue hold yow at home. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* x. 2. *Para*venture Gabelus is deed, and no man wyl geue him the money. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen. IV.* iii. 1. 315. *Para*venture I will with you to the Court. 1621 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii 24. *Para*venture there be [COVERDALE maye be] fifty righteous within the cite. — x *Kings* xviii 27. *Para*venture he sleepeth, and must be awaked. 1621 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. xiii 63. It may *para*venture be thought, there was never such a time. 1742 FURLEIGH *J. Andrews* III xii. 108. *Para*venture I may be an hour later. 1859 TENNYSON *Morte* 868. *Para*venture had he seen her fist She might have made this and that other world Another world for the sick man.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually by ellipsis

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4204. He wole þe limelele To drawe & uorwolve *par* *aventure* at one mele. c 1300 GOWER *Conf.* II 239. Fortune stant in *aventure*. *Per* *aventure* wel, *per* *auter* wo. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 256/1. By cause *para*venture of priuee and secrete Grauntes. 1575 GAMM *Gurton* iv. ii. in *Ilazl. Dodsley* III. 321. 10. where he cometh towards *para*venture to his paine. 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* x. Hee was no babe, but a great clarke, that gaue forth . . . in *passion* *para*venture, that hee had not seeme any profit to come by any Synode. 1754 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, I have chosen (*para*venture not overrashly) to name mine by the Days of the Week.

Peradventure, *sb.* [sb. use of *prec.*

Johnson says 'It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly'. But the use is well supported.]

1. The possibility of a thing being so or not, uncertainty, doubt; a contingency; a conjecture, chance, hazard.

[a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56. Thus she putte condicion in her ansuere, but oure Lorde putte there inne no condicion, nor no *para*venture.] 1617 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 384. This general *para*venture might run in St Hierom's memory. 1626 BATHWART *Rom. Emph.* 338. Upon better advice, and doubtfull *para*venture of the successe. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 8. Covetousness . . . only affected with the

certainly of things, present, makes a *para*venture of things to come. c 1790 COWPER *Wks* (1837) XV. 335. Some to be saved infallibly, and others to be left to a *para*venture. 1858 MRS. OLFTHAM *Laird of Norlew* I 251. The Bush and all its *para*ventures of hardship and solitude. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 292. The poem, ends with shadowiness and *para*venture.

2. Phrases. a. *Out of, past, beyond, without* (all) *para*venture, out of the realm of uncertainty, beyond question, without doubt.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 329. As soone as the matter was clere & out of *para*ventures. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 71 b. To whome [the devil] they will without *para*venture, if Goddes grace be not greater. 1570-6 LAMHARDT *Pisamb Kent* (1826) 96. In course of time, the matter was past all *para*venture. 1583 SIBBON *9 Anat. Abs.* ii (1828) 88. In his good time, without all *para*venture, the Lord will looke vpon him. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Isterem.* 155. This is an approved cure, and beyond all *para*venture. 1739 MELMOR *Pisamb Lett.* (1763) 177. True beyond all *para*venture it is. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. ii (1866) 375. This was now proved beyond *para*venture. 1865 BUSBIRI *Vicar Sacri* iii v 271. A state of natural punishment that is, without a *para*venture, endless.

b. *By, at* (a) *para*venture, by hap hazard, chance, or accident; at random, randomly. *Obs.*

[1603 H. CROSER *Verities Commem.* (1878) 53. Such things, as are done by chance medley, or *para*venture without a setled minde.] 1633 BR. HALL *Ilazl. Dodsley* xvi. 33. The loas are throwne at random and at *para*venture. 1683 *Exhortation* 5. *Advices* 4. [It] is to chooe a *Para*venture at a *para*venture. 1684-5 SOUTH *Sermon* (1727) I 322. A Man by meer *para*venture lights into Company.

¶ 3. Used for ADVENTURE.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I. 119. Faith ile goe seek *para*ventures and be a seining-creature.

† **Peradventure**, *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. *PER-1* 4 + *ADVENTURE*.] Thorough carefulness or attention. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2497. Syrs, I am agreed to abyde your ordinance, Paythfull assurance with good *para*vent aunce.

Person, another form of *PERSON*.

† **Peraffable**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o. [f. *PER-1* 4.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Peraffable*, *capable* to be spoken to.

Peraffetted, *erron* f. *par* *aphed*. cf. *PARAPH v.*

Peragall, *Perage*, *obs.* ff. *PARAGALL*, *PARAGE*.

† **Peragitate**, *v. Obs. rare* -^o. [f. L. *peragitare*; see *PER-1* 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Peragitare*, still to moue.

Peragate (pə-rigātē), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *peragrat*, ppl. stem of *peragere*, f. *per* through + *agrum* field, country.] *trans.* To travel or pass through (a country, space, stage). Also *fig.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 b. When he had peragrated all the world as fene as any lande went. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 10. The Pestilence . . . peragrates the four ordinary times . . . First, the Commencement. Secondly, The Augment. Thirdly, The State. Fourthly, The Declination. 1800 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Jan 53/2. In such a book on such a subject, where the author is peragrating *loca quia Peridurum*, it is perhaps more difficult . . . to judge his handling.

Peragation (pə-rigə'jən). Now rare. [ad. L. *peragritiō-em*, n. of action from *peragere*; see *prec.*] The action of peragrating; a travelling through or travelling

1621 COCKERAM, *Peragation*, a peragation, . wandering through, travelling over. 1676 GAVILL *Ess.* iii. 49. What are Aristotle's peragations of Asia, to all these? a 1677 HALL *Prim Orig. Man* ii. vii. 188. By the successive peragation of these Waters.

b. *Month of peragation* (Astron.). the period of the moon's revolution from any point of the zodiac to the same point again; a sidereal (or tropical) month. (cf. *CONSECUTION* 2 d.) *Obs.*

1576 EDEN *tr. Corles' Arte Nauig.* ii. xi. 38. This is called the month of peragation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 212. A month of Peragation . . . containeth but 27. dayes, and about 8. howres. 1664 HOLDRUP *Disc. Time* vi. 69. The moon has two accounts of her circuit . . . one her periodie month, or month of peragation. the other is her synodic month.

Peragua, *obs.* f. *PIRAGUA*, a W. Indian canoe.

Perai (pə-rāi; pə-rāi), *piraya* (pī-rā-yā). Also 8-yperi, 9-pirai. Also *PIRANHA*. [ad. Tupi *pira ya*, in Brazilian Tupi *piranua*, name of the fish, lit. 'scissors'.] A voracious fresh-water fish, *Serru-salmo piraya*, of the Orinoco and other rivers of tropical America, having a serrated belly and sharp lancet-shaped teeth.

[1648 MARGRAVY *Brasil* 164. Piraya et Piranha.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Jyl. Suppl.* *Piraya*, . . . the name of a fish caught in the American rivers. 1769 E. BARNHART *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 189. The fish called a peri by the Indians and white inhabitants, is about 18 inches in length. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1859) II. 75/2. The quivers were close by them with the jaw-bone of the fish peri tied by a string to their brim. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 329. The peraya, or pirai has been removed from the Salmonidae and placed in another family. 1879 — *Waterloo's Wand.* *Index*, *Perai* . . . sometimes called the Blood-fish of the Orinoco, can make fatal attacks on human beings, its numbers compensating for its small size. 1883 C. F. HOFFER in *Harpers' Mag.* Dec 107/2. In the Orinoco is found the perai, whose nest . . . hangs pendent from some branch, drifting in the tide.

Perail, *peral*, *Peralous*, *obs.* ff. *PERIL*, -*OURS*.

Peralatic, *peralytyk*, *obs.* ff. *PARALYTIC*.

Peralm, -*ing*, *obs.* Sc. forms of *PARALLING*.

† **Peramble**, *sb. rare*. [f. next; cf. *FRAMBLE*.]

A place for walking in; an ambulatory, a cloister. 1546 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 7. At Windsor. Al

the church peramble, and the choir of the college hung and garnished as aforesaid

† **Peramble**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-bal, 6-7-bule. [f. *L. perambulare* (see PERAMBULATE), conformed to AMBLE *v.*] To walk about, to perambulate (*trans.* and *intr.*); also *fig.* to wander, iamble

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dnabar* 337, I perambalit [1568 *M.S. Bann* perambulat] of Pernaso the montayn.

1539-40 in *9th Reg. Hist. MSS Comm* 306 The same watche In dew order to peamble the circuyte of the snide towne

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. 1, 127/1 Thus I perambulating poore John Taylor was giu'n from Mayoi to Shrieve, from Shrieve to Jaylor.

1632 LITHGOW *T'au. iv* 422 Ceasing to peramble through any more particulars.

Perambulant (pērāmblānt), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. perambulant-em*, pa. pple. of *perambulare*; see PERAMBULATE; see -ANT 1.] Perambulating, strolling, itinerant.

1865 LUCKY *Ration II* vi 331-2 The poor found congenial recreation in fairs, dances, perambulant musicians. *Ibid.* 333 Simply a perambulant flute player

† **Perambulate**, *pp. a. Obs.* In 6-at. [ad. *L. perambulat-us*, pa. pple. of *perambulare*; see next.] Perambulated; walked through, along, or around; trodden by walking; ascertained by perambulation.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas VIII* v. (Percy Soc) 30 That he walke not The perambulat waye

1575-6 *Reg. Priny Council Scot.* II 490 The perambulat lands betwix the landis of Creychtmontgouth and Nethertoun.

Perambulate (pērāmblāt), *v.* [f. *L. perambulat-*, ppl. stem of *perambulare* (f. *per* through, all over + *ambulare* to walk): see -ATE 3, 5.]

1. *trans.* To walk through, over, or about (a place or space); formerly more generally, to travel or pass through, to traverse.

1568 [see PERAMBLE *v.* quot 1508]. 1607 J. DAVIES *Synnuma Totidis* Civ. Eie once the Sunne his Round perambulate.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. IV* 414 The Sea, as I cannot say, inhabited, but perambulated by the Samogitians.

1763 JOHNSON 25 June in Boswell, There is a great deal of Spain that has not been perambulated.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV, 96/1 He was wont to perambulate the garden and the hothouses, lantern in hand

b. *fig.* To 'go round', surround in position

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 168 In the centre of the grassy quadrangle about which the cloisters perambulate

c. *intr.* To walk about; to travel or move about (quot 1800)

1607 HEYWOOD *Pierre Marde* Wks 1874 II, 48, I am perambulating before a female

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 29 Perambulating about some of the principal streets of Paris.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii 81 The boats perambulating [among the shipping] during the night.

1825 LYTON *Island* i (1827) 38 Persons who always perambulate with a book in their hand.

2. *spec. a. trans.* To travel through and inspect (a territory) for purposes of measurement and division; 'to survey, by passing through' (J.). b. To walk stately or in procession around the boundaries of (a forest, manor, parish, etc.) for the purpose of formally determining or preserving them; to make perambulation of. see PERAMBULATION 3.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 249 Commissions to view and perambulate those Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same into counties.

1699-88 *Ser. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 179 A comission under the great seal, for perambulating the forest of Beate.

1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Let Henry & Frances* (1767) I, 59 note, A certain annual festival [Ambarvalis], among the Romans, when they perambulated the bounds of their farms, and sacrificed to Ceres

1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 35 The Selectmen appoint persons to perambulate, run and renew the dividing lines between the towns

1883 *American VI*, 359 Boundary stones, which used to be annually perambulated by the mayor and corporation.

c. *intr.* To make perambulation; to bent the bounds

1708 S. SCWALL *Diary* 12 Apr., Capt. Culliver and others perambulating for Brantrey and Milton, went with us.

Hence *Perambulated* *pp. a.*, *Perambulating* *vb. s.* and *pp. a.* (in quot. 1862 (*humorous nonce-use*) = being wheeled in a perambulator).

1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* 1 Their Perambulated Projections being much inferior to what might have been done.

1824 T. THOMPSON *Hist. Ch. Summa* 157 To confirm the custom of perambulating.

1829 H. HAWTHORNE *Vest Babylon* 18 The perambulating bugs, that made every limb I had, a meal

1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.*, *Hic vir, hic est* v, Each perambulating infant Had a magic in its squall

Perambulation (pērāmblā'jən), [*a. AF. perambulation*, med. *L. perambulatio* (both in early use in England in sense 3), n. of action from *perambulare*; see prec. and -ATION. Cf. *It. perambulazione* (Florence).]

1. The action of walking through; a walk, a journey on foot, formerly more generally, the action of travelling through or about, a tour.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II, 67, I shall... make perambulation, Thorow oute damaske.

1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1895) II 136 Then he sent out skowtes to viewe the way of their perambulation

1632 LITHGOW *T'au. viii*, 342 Whether discontent or curiosity drove me to this second perambulation

1788 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 96 IV 25 The fatigue of so ill timed a perambulation disabled me from expressing that degree of admiration, which seemed to be expected.

1829 LYTON *Deverux* II, xi, I... venture to request you to seek

some other spot for your nocturnal perambulations

1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincy II*, xvi 29 In the course of his daily perambulations at Lasswade

b. *Const. of (the place)*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb) 43 In the perambulation of Italy young travellers must be cautious to avoyd one kind of Furbury or cheat

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Milton* Wks. II 97 He seems to have intended a very quick perambulation of the country [Italy]

1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* x10 In their perambulation of the walls both stated in opposite directions

2. The action of travelling through and inspecting a territory or region, a survey b. *transf.* A written account of a survey or tour of inspection.

1576 LAMBARDE (*title*) A Perambulation of Kent Conteyning the Description, Hystorie, and Customes of that Shyre

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I, vii, § 6 Adrian spent his whole reign in a perambulation or survey of the Roman empire

1657 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I 215 Apr 30 he began his perambulation of Oxfordshire and the monuments in Wolvercot church were the first that he survey'd and transcrib'd.

1894 LAWES 3 Nov 1069 The work will include a 'Perambulation', such as is found in the classic by Stowe and Strype

3. The action or ceremony of walking officially round a territory (as a forest, manor, parish, or holding) for the purpose of asserting and recording its boundaries, so as to preserve the rights of possession, etc., beating the bounds.

[c. 1250 BRACON *iv*, ix. (Rolls) III 70 Fiat inde perambulatio et sic terminetur negotium]

1540 ACT 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Discrete persons to make perambulations & to appoint... where the boundaries shal extend.

1563 *Honourable in Rogation Week* IV (*title*), An Exhortation to be spoken to suche Parishes where they use theyr Perambulation in Rogation weeke.

1590 *Reg. Priny Council Scot.* IV, 515 Ane court of perambulation holdin mair nair ane hundredth yearis syne

1654 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II 119 Mr. James Oliver and Robt. Lurnei are appointed to run the line betwixt Cambridge and Rocksbury, and the towne of Boston in perambulation

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perambulation of the Forest*, is the Surveying or Walking about the Forest, or the Limits of it, by Justices, or other Officers to set down the Metes and Bounds thereof

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II xiv, 149 The perambulations necessary for carrying out the forest reforms were ordered.

b. *transf.* A record of a perambulation.

[1773 *Rolls of Paul II* 320/2 Ques Chartre, Franchises, & Perambulation dont ceste Bulle fait mention soient ratifiez]

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 497 King Henry the Second... discovered it (as we finde in an old Perambulation)

4. The boundary traced, or the space enclosed, by perambulating; circuit, circumference, bounds; district, precinct, extent. *lit.* and *fig.*

1601 JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 46 In that perambulation is contained the greater part of Hungarie

1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right* Sw 116 The one lying within the perambulation and jurisdiction of Divine sovereignty, the other of humane

1705 HICKFRINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV (1721) 215 They were never quiet till they enlarged the Perambulations of what they had.

1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 226 Extending the boundaries of the forests in Essex, and annihilating the ancient perambulations.

1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan 5/4 Nominally the Forest has a perambulation of ninety-three thousand acres.

† 5 *fig.* Comprehensive relation or description; also, circumlocution, 'beating about the bush'. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Yough Meit* viii, What sholde I shewe by perambulation All this grete triumphe

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, To King § 15, I will now attempt to make a generall and faithful perambulation of learning

a. 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* I, Wks. 1871 1 16 Leave these perambulations, to the point. [Cf. PERAMBULATION.]

6. *attrib.*

1670 in *Daily Chron.* 12 May (1904) 4/7 Spent on the perambulation dinner, £3 10s.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge I*, Introduct. 12 A sort of boulevard, or perambulation-road (*circulus*).

Perambulator (pērāmblāt'ar), [*Agent-noun* f. *L. perambulare* to PERAMBULATE see -OR 2.]

1. One who perambulates. *a. gen.* One who walks or travels through or about a place; a traveller, pedestrian. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii 11 259 Their Metropolitan Cite Canterbury, which was the paterne (saith that Countrey Perambulator (Lambarde) that this Siebert followed in the erection of his.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* II 81 The Longing desire that America hath to entertaine this vnmatchable Perambulator.

1829 G. DOWNES *Leth. Cont.* Countries I xix 305 (Italy) Were it not for the canals, the element, water, would be altogether absent from the perambulator's view.

† b. One who performs a perambulation for determining boundaries: see PERAMBULATION 3. *Obs.*

1667 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 39 Mr. John Hull... Peter Aspinwall are chosen perambulators for the bounds between Muddy River and Roxbury

1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII, 234 The perambulators chosen by the Selectmen to run the line between Chelsetown and Boston

1815 SIR W. GRANT in *Cooper's Rep. Chancery* 315 The Course taken by the Perambulators was such as to include the Whole of what they claimed as Common belonging to the Parish.

† 2. A machine for measuring distances, consisting of a large wheel trundled by a handle along the ground, with attached clockwork and dial for recording the revolutions; a hodometer. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III, 374/2 A Perambulator by which they measure the distances between place and place

1725 W. STURGELEY in *Mem. (Surtees)* III, 405 The machine called perambulator, or way-wiser, which measures the road.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII, 113 From the mouth of Cuddalore river to the north end of the base I measured,

with a perambulator, just four miles and one furlong.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II 57 The perambulator has a wheel of 84 feet, or half a pole, in circumference

3. A hand-carriage, with three or four wheels, for one or two young children, pushed from behind. (The current sense; often colloquially abbreviated to *pram*.)

1857 MISS YONGE *Let* 1 Oct. in C Coleridge *Life & Lett.* Then little Constantia Wood arrived driven up in a perambulator

1860 *All Year Round* No. 52 35 Small perambulators for the weakly dolls to be trundled in

† **Perambulatory**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *L. perambuläre, -äl-*, see prec. and -ORY 1. Cf. AMBULATORY.]

a. A place for walking about in; a walk. b. ? A record of a perambulation (PERAMBULATION 3).

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 233 Curious walks and perambulations befitting so great a Majesties residence.

1773 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 61/2 That the Perambulatory of the Line between Hadley and Amherst lately run, be accepted.

Perambulatory (pērāmblāt'ar), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.]

1. a. Given to perambulating, vagrant, wandering, strolling, itinerant. b. Pertaining to or characterized by perambulation

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 425 It is probable that a perambulatory population would originate

1805 E. HORKINS (*title*) An Abstract of the particular, contained in a perambulatory survey of above 200 miles of tumpike road

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX, 277 Such as you sometimes see in the scenery of a Perambulatory Theatre.

2. *nonce-use.* Relating to perambulators

1856 *Litt. Mag.* XXIII 306 We introduced the perambulatory patent, only to show the risk of dealing in patent rights.

† **Perameles** (pērām'elz), *Zool.* [mod. *L.* (G. St. Hilaire) f. Gr. *ῥῆμα bag*, pouch + *L. mēles, mēlis* a marten or badger.] A genus of small marsupials of Australia and New Guinea, typical of the family *Peramelidae*, or true Bandicoots. Hence *Perame'lid*, an animal of this genus, a perameles; *Perame'line* *a.*, belonging to the sub-family containing *Perameles*, *Perame'loid* *a.*, akin to or resembling *Perameles*.

[1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australas.* II, 55 The Peramelidae, or bandicoots and rabbit-rats, are small animals allied to the kangaroos]

1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Trail*, Trees 98 Here, too, is that other eccentricity, the rabbit-eared Perameles, such a nondescript to look at that Nature herself must have been puzzled, to say what it was she had made

† **Perame'ne**, *f. a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. perame'nis*, *f. per-* (PER- 4) + *ame'nis* pleasant.] Very pleasant.

1657 LOKLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 With a... red flower and perame'ne odour.

Peramount, Peramour: see PARAMOUNT, etc.

Perand, Perans, appearing, etc.: see PEAR *v.*

Peranter (s), *obs.* variant of PERADVENTURE.

Perantique (pērāntik), *a. nonce-wd.* [See PER- 4.] Very antique or ancient.

1823 G. STEPHENS *S. Bugge's Stud. North Mythol* 66 Lines of verse in a perantique dialect.

[**Perareplum**, error for *perare-plum*: see PEAR *sb.*]

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 76 *Perareplums*, black and yellow.]

Perau, *obs.* form of PARA 1, Turkish coin.

Perauter (s), -ire, etc., *obs.* ff. PERADVENTURE.

Peravall, var. PARAVALL *Obs.* **Perawick**, *obs.*

f. PERIWIG **Perayle**, *obs.* f. PAREL, PERIL.

Perbend, variant of *perpend*, **PERENN**.

1858 in SIMONDS *Dict Trade* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Perbolle (s), *obs.* form of PARBOLL.

† **Perbole**, *obs.* aphetic form of HYPERBOLE.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV, 1 Will you leave your perboles, and come then? *Ibid.* v, 1 Nayan you are in your perboles again!

† **Perbreak, -brake**, *v. 1 Obs.* Forms 4-6 perbrake (4 *per-*), 6 *Sc.* perbraik. Pa. pple.

6 *Sc.* perbrekit. [perh. f. *L. per* through + **BREAK** *v.*: cf. *L. perfringere*, but the early spelling -brake does not belong to the vb *break* (cf. however **BRAKE** *v.*), and the compounding of a native vb.

with a *L.* prefix is unexpected in the 14th c. App not to be identified with **PERBREAK** *v.*] a. *trans.* To make a breach in, break through, shatter.

b. *intr.* To suffer a breach, to burst or break asunder.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7950 A strong castel. pat non wyf force mighte hit take, Ne wyf engyns hit perebrake [v. r. non engine perbrake].

c. 1480 *Lyca Story of Thebes* III, in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1567) 370/2 As he that huteleth ayenst harde stones Broseth him self, and unwarily perbraketh.

1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* CII, Thy door is open and the seal is not perbraked.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I, iv 25 Perbrakat schippis but cabillis thair mycht ryde.

Ibid. VI, vi 63 Gan grane or geig ful fast the joint barge... and with lekakis perbraik, Scho suppit huge wattr of the laik.

† **Perbreak-k, perbra'ke**, *v. 2*, parallel form of **PERBREAK** *v.*, to vomit, to spue.

1495 *Trevius's Barth.* *De P.* XVIII, xxvii. (W. de W.) 787 A hounde... etyth... ofte careyne so greedly that he perbraketh [MSS brake] and castyth it vp.

1567 GOLDING *Om's Met.* VI, (1553) 148 To perbreak up his meat againe

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX, IV, II, 40 For them that would per break or vomit, the best way to take it [radish], is at the end of a meale.

Hence †Perbreaker; †Perbreaker *obl. sb.*
 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii xvii (W. de W.)
 787 A hounde gadryth herbes by whom he purgyth hymself
 with perbrakyng [MS. brakyng] and castynge 1576
 NEWTON *Leanne's Complex* (1633) 175 In vomiting and per-
 braking 1630 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* vomitor, a vomiter, a
 spewer, a perbreaker

Percale (pərkāl, pərkāl). Forms: 7-8 per-
 calla, -callis, -caula(h), 8- percale. [app orig.
 from some Eastern source origin uncertain (cf.
 however Pers. *pargālah* a rag). The mod. use is
 an adoption (with the material) of F. *percale* (1723
 in Hatz.-Darm.). In Sp. *percal*, It. *percallo*.] a.
 orig. A fabric imported from the East Indies in the
 17th and 18th centuries: ? = BOOK-MUSLIN: cf.
 quot. 1696 b. In mod. use, A closely woven cotton
 fabric, orig. of French manufacture, with higher
 finishing than muslin, and without gloss.

a. 1631 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 160, 7 peeces
 white percallas 1696 J. F. Merchant's *Ware-ho* 33 A
 sort of fine Callico called Percallis, there being of it two
 sorts, the one is much like Sallampores, and is made up
 much like it; the next is made up like a Book, these
 sorts are indifferent fine, and are... much used for Shifts and
 Shirts, but the Book-Percallis is the strongest. 1757 *New*
Hist. E. Ind. II. 143, 8700 pieces percales 1813 W. M.
 BURN *Orient Comm.* II. 221 *Percaulals*, Pieces R800
 b. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk.* 6 A light bed which has
 a tall canopy of red percale 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Aug.
 682/x Quantities of cottons, chintzes, and percales are to be
 seen in the shops, in preparation for a hot summer 1890
Cent. Dict. s.v. The soft-finished percale is an English
 manufacture, of less body than the French percale
 attrib. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths I* 61 Look at our camelot and
 percale gowns that Worth sends us.

Percaline (pərkālīn, pərkālīn). [a. F. *per-
 caline*, dim. of *percale*. see prec.] A glossy kind
 of French cotton cloth, usually dyed of one colour.
 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Percaline* (French), fine cotton
 print 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 140/x A gray calico skirt
 and coarse petticoat of percaline.

Percarbide (pərkārbīd) Chem. [f. PER- 5
 + CARBIDE] A compound containing the maxi-
 mum proportion of carbon with another element.
 Also **Percarburetted**. So **Percarburetted a.**, con-
 taining or charged with a maximum of carbon, as
percarburetted iron.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I viii 424 This gas termed
 by them *Olefiant gas* has since been called *carburetted*
 or *percarburetted hydrogen*. 1857 MAYNARD *Explos. Lex.* 904/x
 A percarburetted *Ind. Percarburetted*, percarburetted

† **Perca se**, adv. Obs. (exc. dial.). Forms. see
 CASE s.v. 1, also 4-6 (*gūsal*) par-, 5 Sc. *percaiss*,
 -chass, 6 -chass, -kass. [M.E. a. AF. *par cas*, *per
 cas*, OF. *par cas*; see PER and CASE s.v. 1 Cf. F.
par hasard; for sematology, see PERCHANCE]

1. In a statement of fact. By chance, as it chanced;
 = PERADVENTURE adv. 1, PERCHANCE I.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 481 Then happy at that tyme
 percaiss, That the Erie of the Lennox was Among the hills.
 c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 557 And with that word, it happed
 hym per cas To take the botel, then the poyson was 1513
 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. vi. 15 Quhar as fast by The stirkis for
 the sacrifice, per case, War newly britnit.

2. If (except, lest, etc.) *percase*, if (lest, etc.) by
 chance, if the case or chance were that Cf. PER-
 ADVENTURE adv. 2, PERCHANCE 2.

1415 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1471 If þat þou haddest
 per cas ben a prest 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 45/2
 Vt shee be percase so obstinate, and so preeciely sette
 vpon her own wyl, that [etc.] 1571 CAMDEN *Hist. Ire.*
 vii. (1633) 20 If percase for advancement of their Cities, they
 straine a point of truth 1575 *Hiver Mag.*, Hastings xi,
 Least thou differ, to thincke me kinde, per case

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement: It
 may (might) chance or be the case that..., may-
 be, perchance, peradventure, perhaps.

13 C. *Cursor M.* 1402 (Gitt.) If þu wil þu sal pasc. And
 cum nohit in his hand percas. 1390 Gower *Conf. III.* 14
 The weies ben so slider, In which he mai per cas so falle,
 That he schal breke his wittes alle. c. 1440 LYND. *Hore*,
Shepe & Gow 535 (Lansd. MS.) I hat thou canst nat, percas
 a-nothir can 1595 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas Kent* A v,
 Per case she came this worthy Queene to serue. 1603 M. SUR-
 CURFE *Brief Evans* 91 They would percase say the same
 of Scotland, but that there conscience told them contrary
 1848 *Crauen Gloss* (ed. 2), *Percaus* 1876 *Whitby Gloss*,
Perkassie, or *Percase*, perchance.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with
 ellipsis: = PERADVENTURE B 3 b, PERCHANCE 3 b

1377 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 7 Reprengnait vers eux la value
 de cel liure, ou per cas la double value, per tel covenant,
 1611 *transl.* taking againe towards them the value of the
 same Liure, or percase the double value 1523 Wolsey
 in *Fiddes Life* II (1726) 71 Reasonable offers, more re-
 garded than per-case the qualities of the person 1574 *Tr.*
Littleton's Tenures 53 Ye on plough land is lotted to the
 purparty of the one, as percase to the younger sister 1600
 DARRELL *Detach. Harnet* 99 The Bp had scene him doe his
 tricks before that tyme, yea, percase, oftentimes

Percaula (h, obs. variant of PERCALE.

Percaue, **Perce**, obs. f. PERCEIVE, **PERCE**

Perceant (pərsiant), a. *poet. arch.* or *Obs.*
 Also 4-7 *persant*, 5 *perceant*, *persant*, 5-6
persant. [a. F. *perçant*, pr. pple of *percer* to
 pierce.] Penetrative, keen, piercing *lit.* and *fig.*
 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B i 155 And portatyt and persant as
 þe poynt of a needle. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh.

1. 47 He was a man of persand vnderstandynge. c. 1400
Rom. Rose 2809 Hir laughing eyen, persant and clere
 c. 1530 *Crt. Love* 849 Now am I caught, and unwar soderly
 With persant stemes of your yen clere 1590 *SERMSER*
R. Q. 1 x 47 All were his earthly eten both blunt and bad,
 Yet wondrous quick and persant was his spright 1610
 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i vi xi Pellucid, milde,
 subtil, cleare, sweet, persant, soone hot and colde 1819
 KEATS *Lamia* II. 301 The sophist's eye, Like a sharp spear,
 ... Keen, cruel, persant, stinging

Perceave, -ceave, obs. forms of PERCEIVE

Perceavrance, var. **PERCEIVERANCE** Obs.
 † **Perceit**. Obs. rare. Also 4 *perceit*, 5 *per-
 seyte*. [f. PERCEIVE, on the analogy of *deceit*,
recent, etc.: cf. CONCEIT.] Perception.

1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* Prolog 17 It passid my perceit
 How so wondrously welkis wolde have an ende c. 1400
Beryn 788 Geoffrey had ful pseyte of hir encomburment.
 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Philos. Gen.* (1693) 1141 He imth
 vey small perceit of what is past

Perceivable (pərsi'vəbl), a. Now rare. [In
 M.E. a. OF *perceivable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); in
 later times referred directly to PERCEIVE v.]

1. 'Perceptible; such as falls under perception'
 (J.). a. By the senses: Sensible.

c. 1450 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 55/598 It ys 10y of ioys
 inestymable, To halse, to kys þe asfyable; A lower ys sone
 perceivable Be þe smylng on me, wan þat doth remove
 1614 *Ralegh Hist. World* (1634) 5 He created, and was
 the sole cause of this aspectable and perceivable universal
 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Left* (1811) II. 122 There was a perceiv-
 able smile upon the lips 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept
 146/x Filthy sewers perceivable by the nose

b. By the mind: Incomprehensible, appreciable
 1567 DRANT *Horne* To Rdr *v, I being in all myne
 other speeches so playne, and perceivable 1754 EDWARDS
Freed. Will II. vi, All perceivable time is judged and
 perceived by the Mind only by the successive Changes of
 its own Ides 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi 81
 There were many perceivable reasons for this change

†2 That may be gathered or collected (as taxes);
 = F. *perceivable*. (Cf. PERCEIVE v. 8.) Obs. rare.

1569 *Act 11 Eliz.* in *Bolton Stat. Inst.* (1621) 300 As like
 forfeitures to your Majesty by the lawes of this Realme be
 leviable and perceivable.

Hence **Perceivability**, **Perceivableness**.

1641 GASCOIGNE in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mem.* (1841) I 45 The
 perceivableness of this ceasing by the contraction 1883
 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* 76 The condition of the co-
 existence of a plurality of monads in mutual relation, and
 the consequent perceivability of a universe

Perceivably, adv. Now rare. [f. prec. +
 -LY 2.] Perceptibly, appreciably

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Diet. Dribt* i. v. Rule vii, When the
 judgment of the man is discernibly and perceivably little.
 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. 1, I found myself perceivably
 to improve every time. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2023
 They were now greatly surprized to find the distance scarce
 perceivably diminished

Perceivance. Obs. exc. dial. [a. OF. *per-
 ceivance* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *percevant*, pr. pple
 of *percevoir* to PERCEIVE. see -ANCE] The capacity
 of perceiving, discernment, wisdom, the action of
 perceiving, perception (mental or physical)

1534 TINDALE *Eph.* I. 8 Which grace he shed on us abound-
 antly in all wisdom, and perceivance [1566 prudency,
 1611 BIBLE prudency] c. 1560 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893)
 133 Having perceivance that the truthe in this case is
 very doubtful to be known 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason &
 Nat. Spirits* 57 The Eye has no Perceivance of things but
 under Colours that are not in them. c. 1825 *Forbes Voc. E.*
Anglia s.v. 'The boy is a dunce, and has no perceivance.'
 1895 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. 'I had no perceivance
 about it,' knew nothing of the matter 1893 COZENS-HARDY
Broad Norfolk 85 If the man is occasionally the worse
 for drink, and not to be depended upon, they say he has no
 perceivance over himself

So † **Perceivancy** Obs. rare, perception.

1649 J. ECCLESTON *tr. Behmen's Expt* v. 85 By the
 formation, or impression it hath brought it selfe into the
 Perceivancy of the Essence In which Perceivancy or
 Sensibility the Magnetical Desire is arisen

† **Perceivant**, a. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *per-
 ceivant*, pr. pple of *percevoir*. see prec. and -ANT] Perceiving,
 observant, understanding.

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordship 103 þat he loked
 to, and be persayuant, whenne nede shal fall

Perceive (pərsi'v), v. Forms: 4-7 *perceyue*,
 -ve, *perceue*, (4 -cayue, -seius, 4-5 -seyue,
 -sayue, 5-6 Sc. -sawe, 6 -saue, -saufe, -saive,
 6 -cive, 6-7 -ceave, -ve); 4- *perceire*; also 4-6
 par-, 5 pur-. [a. OF *perceiv-re*, northern form
 of *percevoir*, now *percevoir* (stressed stem *perceiv-*
 = *percevoir*); = Pr. *percebre*, Sp. *percebr*, Pg. *per-
 ceber* = L. *percipere* to take possession of, seize, get,
 obtain, receive, gather, collect, also, to apprehend
 with the mind or senses, understand, perceive, f.
per through, thoroughly + *capere* to take, seize,
 lay hold of, etc. Both branches of the L. sense
 were used in OF.; mod F. has chiefly that of
 'receive, collect', which is less important in Eng.,
 and now obs. (*Perceive* may in some cases have
 been aphetic for *apercevoir*, *APERCEIVRE*.)]

I. To take in or apprehend with the mind or
 senses.

1. *trans.* To apprehend with the mind; to be-
 come aware or conscious of; to observe, under-

stand. Const. *simple obj.*, *obj. clause*, or *obj.* and
inf. or *compl.* Also *absol.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8625 (Cott.) At þe last sco perceuid, þat
 sco was of hir child deceuid. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.*
II (Rolls) 16263 þider cam nouht þo Oswey, When
 Penda hit perseued, he made gret fare for þat Oswey was
 nouht þare 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C xx 66 He perceyuede
 by his pous he was in peril to deye. c. 1400 *Wynne & Gov.*
 2034 Sir Wywayn perseuyed That it was so ner the nyght
 That no ferre ride he might 1526 TINDALE *Mark* II. 8
 When Jesus perceaved in his spryte, that they so reasoned
 in them selves 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* II. 1 159 Doe
 you not perceive the iest? 1681 R. PLYCAUT *tr. Gracian's*
Critic 143 He perceived himself led another way. c. 1733
 MANDVILLE *World Unmasked* (1736) 15, I perceive I shall
 soon have a very different opinion of that master than
 I have hitherto entertain'd 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* v. 7
 (1819) 65 If we perceive a useful end and means adapted to
 that end, we perceive enough for our conclusion. 1849
 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 75 The courtiers and foreign
 ministers soon perceived that the Lord Treasurer was prime
 minister only in name 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii.
 § 20 If the object perceived is self, what is the subject that
 perceives?

† b. Of an inanimate object: 'To be affected
 by' (J.). Obs. rare-1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 818 The Vpper Regions of the Aire per-
 ceive the collection of the matter of Tempest and Winds,
 before the Aire here below

†2 To take in fully or adequately; to grasp the
 meaning of, comprehend, understand. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10785 (Cott.) þe feind suld nouht per-
 ceive þat a maiden suld consue 1460 *Towneley Myst.*
 vii. 92 Perceyf well what I shall say 1526 *Pilgr. Pilg.*
 (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, It is requyred that he haue suche
 langage, as he may be perceyued of them to whome he
 pteeth. 1559 *Prim. Hen. VIII* Pref. in *Prim. Prayers*
Q. Eli. (Parker Soc.) 12 That the youthe vse the same,
 vntill that bee of complit vnderstandynge and knowledge
 to perceive it in latin. 1575 LANFHAM *Let.* (1871) 35 *Porte*
grande est la pounoyr qu'on ait la trasnable Science de
Nature sur les esphes humains. perceive ye me? I have
 told ye a great matter now.

3. To apprehend (an external object) through one
 of the senses (esp. sight); to become aware of by
 sight, hearing, or other sense; to observe; 'to dis-
 cover by some sensible effects' (J.). Const. as in 1.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 þat [read þan] perceyued
 Haldryn, þat bare þe croice on his Sex & brityt pacyens
 embusyd pruelie. 13 K. ALIS 1584 (Hodl. MS.) He hap
 perceyued by his sight þat he ne hap agien hym myght. 1382
 WYCLIF *Acts* II. 14 He þis thing known to 300, and with
 certis perseyue my wordis. c. 1420 LYND. *Assembly of Gnts*
 264 Next vnto hym, as I perceue mought, Sate the godlice
 Diana 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 164 By no poynte couthe I
 perseyue hym passe. c. 1490 HENRY *Wallace* II. 250 Na
 Sothen that tyme was persawt in that wyre, Not he tholyt
 dede that come in thar danger 1560 DAVIS *tr. Salomon's*
Comm. 206 They went away by nyght so pryvely, that the
 enemy perceaved it not. 1592 DAVIES *Immo* I. 304 x v.
 (1714) 70 Eyn the Ears of such as have no Skill, Perceave a
 Discord 1602 SHAKS *Jul. C.* v. iii. 13 Are those my Tents
 where I perceive the fire? 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Brond's*
Brionna 98 By the cyes she perceived the troups to bee in
 a hot conflict 1726 C. LUCAS *Ess. II* 118 v. 1. 132 No re-
 markable smell could be perceived from it. 1812 H. & J.
 SMITH *Ag. Adm.* xiii. [She] Protrudes her gloveless hand,
 perceives the shower 1878 G. O. LITTON *Coll. Breakf.* P. 226
 Whatever sense perceives or thought divines

†4. *refl.* (= F. *se percevoir*, *s'apercevoir*) and *pass*,
 in senses 1 and 3. Const. *that*, of. a. 1 *refl.* Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 143 When he [Lucifer] perceaved him be
 [MS. he] þis þat he was over all oþer in blis. 13 *Guy*
Warw. (A.) 705 Gij him perceyued in þat stounde þat...
 burch wepen y grounds. No slouh him man neuer mo 1483
 CAXTON *de la Tour* iv. E. v. A seruaut of her lord...
 perceyued hym of it and told it to his lord. c. 1489—*Blancheflyn*
 xxi. 71 I have not perceyued me of this that ye telle me

† b. *pass.* To be perceived: to be aware. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1893 (Cott.) Quem nos sagh and was
 perseueid þat þis rauen had him deceuid. c. 1330 R.
 BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 R[ichard] was perceyued, þei
 were renged redie c. 1490 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 106 Or thi
 com ner that place, Off thaim persawyt rycht weil was gud
 Wallace.

†5. *trans.* To apprehend what is not open or
 present to observation, to see through, see into. Obs.
 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 3. 37 The King Persaut thair sub-
 tilite c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypocrisie
 be paceyued c. 1440 *Generative* 3193 Whanne the Sowdon
 perseiuid his entent 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks.
 666/2 Here is it ethe to spye and perceyue hys uglyng well
 moughe 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii 154 They think
 their designes are too subtle to be perceived 1666 S. RANLEY
Hist. Philos. III. 1 35 For those who futures would
 perceive.

†6. To recognize. Obs. rare.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Not onely could they
 not perceive them by their faces, but also they could not
 discern them by any other marke. in all their bodies

†7. *intr.* To discern between. Obs. rare.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* vi. v (W. de W.) 192 By
 voyes and face we perceyue [MS. men know] bytwene
 chyldren and men of full age.

II. To take into possession. Cf. L. *percipere*,
 F. *percevoir*, in lit. sense, from L. *capere* to take.

†8. *trans.* To receive (rents, profits, dues, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 15 Al the eritage of the hous of
 Raguel he perceyuede [Pulg. percept]. 1472-3 *Rolls of*
Parli. VI. 4/2 Every of the seid men Archers, to have and
 perceyue vi. d. by the day only. 1512 *Knareth. Wills*
 (Surtees) I. 4, I will that my forsaid doghters have and
 persave all the reventuense. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com.*
Law I. xx (1636) 73 1625 *Concession to Sir F. Crane* in
 Rymer *Radera* XVII. 60 To have, houlde, perceive,

receive and take the said annuities or yearly pension of two thousand pounds.

† b. in gen. sense: To receive, get, obtain. *Obs.*
 148a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 75 Gately merueyde why he yat was so honeste of leuyng had not yette perceuyd fully reate and toyce 1540-54 *Chronic Ps* (Percy Soc) 19 Full spedely let me obteyne Thy accoure, and perceuye the same 1591 *Shaks Two Gent* 1.1.144 *Pro.* Why? could'st thou perceue so much from her? *Sp* Sir, I could perceue nothing at all from her, No, not so much as a ducklet for deluering your letter 1748 J Norton *Redeemed Captive* (1870) 22 Mrs Smeed was as wet. but through the good providence of God, she never perceiued any harm by it

Perceived (pə'siːvd), *pp* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED¹]

† 1. (Cf. *PERCEIVE* v. 4 b) Having perception, aware; wary, circumspect, wise. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14588 The sayde 'that Troyens were dissuayed, And that they were not persuayed To graunte the trewes when thei it asked'.

2. Apprehended, seized with the mind, observed
 c 1440 *Promys Parv* 382a Perceuyd, *perceptus*. 1573-80 *Bacon Adv.* p 264 Plainly perceived, or known manifest, euidet, *perceptus* 1704 *Norris Ideal World* in Pref 11 The perceived agreement of thisidea with the extremes 1875 *Whitney Life Lang* xiv 40 Available for perceived needs.

Hence **Perceivedly** (pə'siːvdi) *adv.*; **Perceivedness**, *rare*.

1625 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 189 Our Allies in those parts will be suddenly and perceivedly strengthened and enabled. 1871 *Athenianum* 24 June 779 Prof Fraser stating as Berkeley's ultimate doctrine, that the condition of sensible things during the intervals of our perception of them was one of potential perceivedness or perceivedly.

Perceiver (pə'siːvə), *sb.* [f. *PERCEIVE* + -ER¹]

1. One who perceives, a percipient; an observer, understander.

a 1550 R. WYER tr. C. de Pisan's *C. Hist. Troye* A j b, And where mysorde, in thy translation is Unto the perceyuer 1645 *Milton Tetrach* Intro. Under the appearance of a gravesolidity, which estimation they have gain'd among weak perceivers 1867 *Emerson Lett & Soc. Aims* vii (1875) 177 Newton the philosopher, the perceiver, and obeyer of truth 1893 *Atmore Relig. Poets* 2 The Poet is, *par excellence*, the perceiver, nothing having any interest for him unless he can, as it were, see and touch it with the spiritual senses.

† 2. One who obtains or receives; a recipient, participator. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* to þus þe apostol did alle þings for þe gospel þat he schuld be maad perscyver þer of *Ibid* 28 bi þat we schal be so perceyvers of cristus meritis. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii viii. Of þe prysoner of helle makyth [it] a perceyver of heuently heritage 1675 *Trailorne Chr. Ethics* xxxii. 540 A quick and lively perceiver, a tender sense, and sprightly intelligence.

† **Perceivour**, *v Obs. rare*. Also 5 *perseuer*, 6 *perseuer*, *perceyver*. [app. a. ONF. *percevere*, *percevere* (13th c. in Godef. see *PERCEIVE*) taken as the verb-stem: cf. *tender*, *tender*] *trans* To perceive, make out.

1495 *Trevusa's Barth. De P. R.* iii xix (W. de W. 65) The witte of smellinge perseuyth [MSS. perseuyth, perc-] and knowith smells 1503 *Hawes Examp. Part x* xii. Hard it wyl be loue so to couere [i. e. kever] But that som man shall it perceure. 1509 *Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii. Thoughe wyth a stormy pery The fyre was blowen, yet we dyd it cover, Bycause abrode it should nothing perceyver.

† **Perceivance**, *a. nce. Obs.* Forms: 5-7 *perseuer*, -ver-, 6 *perceyuer*, -ver-, *perceuer*, -ver-, *perceuer*, -6-7 *perceuer*, -ver-, 5-7 *anuce*, -anuce. [app. f. as *prec.* + -ance, as an equivalent of OF. *perceivance* (f. *perceivance*, pr. pple of *percevoir*: see -ANCE), of which the natural Eng. repr. was *perceivance*, later *PERCEIVANCE*. Through the insertion of the -er, the word was brought into confusion with *perseverance*, already in the language and also stressed *perseverance*]

1. Faculty or capacity of perceiving, the act of perceiving; mental (rarely physical) perception, understanding = *PERCEIVANCE*.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Add. MS.) Foryetefull wille, or fleschly delectation, .. defoulet the myrrours, that is, conscience and perseverance... so that the soule may not se god. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* vi. iv. So by logyke is good perceyverance To devyde the good and the eyyll asondre 1548 *Udall Erasmi. Par. Luke* xvii 143 Lightenynge soudainlye flashynge forth before ye have any perseuerance that any suche thing is to come a 1592 *Greene George a Greene* (1599) D ij. This is wondrous, being blinde of sight His deepe perseuerance should be such to know us. 1618 *Latham and Bk. Ralourey* (1633) 45 Then you shall perceive that shee will have perseuerance and understanding by the dogs remouing and giuing way with feare vnto her.

2. Perceived or perceptible appearance.

1546 *Langley Pol. Verg. De Inuict.* ii xv. 61 God wyllyng . . to shewe the grosse wyttis of men some perseuerance of hymselfe. 1579-80 *Norris Plutarch, Paulus Aemilius* (ad fin.). He soudainly fell into a rauiing (without any perseuerance of sickness spied in him before) 1600 *Surrey Countie Farms* vi x. 744 If there be any perseuerance and shewe that the budde will likewise blossome and flower.

So † **Perceivervant** *Obs. rare* = *PERCEIVER* *sb.* 1.

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas* xi. xxiv. (1554). For first doctrine, in all goodly wise The perseuerant [1555 perceyverant] trouthe [1555 trowthe], in his booth [1555 bothe] of wil

† **Perceivervation**. *Obs. rare* = *PERCEIVER*. [f. as *prec.* + -ATION.] = *prec.* 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Harl. MS.) A shrewde or a froward wil, or a fleschly delectation, that makth foule the consens and the perseueracion [Add. MS. perseuerance], so that þe soule may not se god, ne his owne perill.

Perceiving (pə'siːvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *PERCEIVE* v + -ING¹]. The action of the vb *PERCEIVE* in its various senses a. A becoming aware, observing, cognizance, perception; † a being perceived.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* ii 15 The bruce Gert priuely bryng Stedys twa. He and the clerk, for-owtyn ma, Lap on, for-owtyn ma, for-owtyn ma 1440 *Alph. Tales* 243 þai durst not cry in þe cettie for puseyvyng, & þai went vnto þe wuddis 1509 *Fisher Funn Sermon Cless Richmond Wks* (1876) 292 To the vnderstandynge of latyn wherein she had a lytell perceyvyng 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxii. 60 Without the knowledge or perceyving of their hus bands 1762 *Kamls Elem. Crit.* (1833) 475 Perceiving is a general term for hearing, seeing, tasting, touching, smelling

† b. The receiving (of rents, etc.) (*obs.*)
 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 319a The perceyvyng or taking of any issues or profits thereof 1553-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c 27 § 1 Entendures to be made of all suche retyndres perceyvynges & perceyvynges.

Perceivynge, *pp* a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING²]. That perceives; percipient, formerly (now rarely) also, discerning, penetrating, sagacious.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xi. A good mann and a perceyvande 1545 *Ed. BERNERS Pross* II xxviii 79 As sage and as perceyvynge as any hyghe prince in his dayes 1645 *Milton Tetrach.* (1851) 235 It must needs bee both unjoyous and injurious to any perceyvynge person so detain'd 1736 *Burles Anal.* i 1, Glasses preparynge objects for, and conveyynge them towards the perceyvynge power. 1868 *H. Spencer First Princ.* i. iii. § 20 (1875) 65 The mental act in which self is known, implies a perceyvynge subject and a perceived object

Hence **Perceivynge**, the quality or state of perceiving; perception, discernment.
 1897 *F. Thompson New Poems* 130 For I know, Albent, with custom-dulled perceyvynge.

Perceyl, -mel, *obs.* forms of *PERCEL*, -MEAL. **Perceyl**, *perceyl*, etc., *obs.* forms of *PARSELY*. **Percemonie**, *obs.* form of *PARSIMONY*.

Per cent (pə'sent), *phr. (sb.)* Usually with full-stop (*per cent.*), as if an abbreviation of per centum, which is the form used in Acts of Parliament and most legal documents, but see *CENT* 1. [See *PER* III. 2 and *CENT* 1.]

A. Phrase. By the hundred; for, in, or to every hundred with preceding numeral, expressing a proportion, as of a part to the whole amount, or esp. of interest to principal. See *CENT* 1 2. Sometimes definitely = in a hundred pounds (of sterling money), as 'a shilling per cent' = 1s in £100 1568-1888 [see *CENT* 1 2].

b. With numeral forming a phrase used attrib. ('four per cent loan'), or as *sb* in *pl* ('three per cents'), denoting public securities bearing such and such a rate of interest: see *CENT* 1 2 b. 1828-88 [see *CENT* 1 2 b].

B Per cents (without preceding numeral) as *sb. pl.* Percentages: *spec.* in U.S. schools.

1850 *Mrs. Browning South's Trav.* 23 The trend of the business-men who must count their per cents by the paces they take. 1883 *53rd Rep. Cincinnati (Ohio) Schools* 71 No committing text-books to memory—no cramming for per cents

Hence **Per cent** *v colloq.* in U.S. schools. Also with a numeral, **per-center** (one who lends at so much per cent); **per-centing** (paying so much per cent).

1883 *Student* (U. S.) III. 286 When students are found obtaining help of others they are not per cented at all 1883 *53rd Rep. Cincinnati (Ohio) Schools* 71 As in Physics so in United States History, there is no per cented written examination 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 He had been charged with lending money at 650 per cent. charged with being a 650-percenter 1894 *R. S. Strakes Spang's Sp. Tour* (1893) 192 What a succession of joyous, careless, dashing, sixty per centing youths we have had

Percentage (pə'sentɪdʒ), [f. *prec.* + -AGE.]

A rate or proportion per cent; a quantity or amount reckoned as so much in the hundred, i. e. as so many hundredth parts of another, esp. of the whole of which it is a part; hence *loosely*, a part or portion considered in its quantitative relation to the whole, a proportion (of something).

1786-9 *Bentham Princ. Internat. Law Wks* 1843 II 548/2 The difference between the per centage gained in that trade and the per centage gained in the next most productive trade 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* iv i 4 Middle men in the trade pocket a tolerable per centage 1834 *Macaulay Pitt Ess.* (1887) 316 It had been usual for foreign Princes . . to give to the Paymaster of the Forces a small per centage on the subsidies 1860 *Tyndall Glac* ii 226 A certain per-centage of the heat will pass through the glass 1886 *F. Harrison Choice Bks* i 10 A serious per-centage of books are not worth reading at all attrib. 1812 *J. Smyth Pract. of Customs* (1821) 325 A Per Centage Duty on the true Value is also payable 1842 *Parnell Chem. Anal.* (1845) 484 Calculating the Atomic Constitution of a Body from its Per-centage Composition.

Hence **Per-centaged** (-edʒd) *a.*, expressed or stated as a percentage.

1884 *New Eng. J. Educ.* XIX 376 To judge the teacher through his character and methods rather than by per-centaged results.

Percentile (pə'sentɪl, -il), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *per cent* (sum, app. after *bissex-tile*, etc.)]

a. adj. Pertaining to percentage; reckoned as a percentage. **b. sb.** Each of a series of values

obtained by dividing a large number of quantities into a hundred equal groups in order of magnitude, that value which is not exceeded by the lowest group is the *first percentile*, that not exceeded by the lowest two, the *second percentile*, and so on.

1885 *F. Galton in J. Anthropol. Inst.* Feb. 276 The value which 50 per cent. exceeded, and 50 per cent. fell short of, is the Median Value, or the 50th per-centile, and this is practically the same as the Mean Value, its amount is 85 lb. 1889 — in *Nature* 24 Jan. 298/2 The data were published in the Journal of this Institute as a table of 'percentiles' 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Percentile*, *adj.* In percentage as, *percentile* measurement

† **Perceper**, *Obs.* [a *F. perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', a name of *Achemilla arvensis* (and other plants)] The plant *Achemilla arvensis*. (Cf. *PARSLEY-FIERT*)

1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* i 237 In the fields is found Perceper, an herbe peculiar unto England. 1640 [see *PARSLEY-FIERT*] 1658 *Philips*, *Perceper*, a certain Herb, growing in some parts of Somers-etshire, it hath small flowers of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke urine. 1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 322 Perceper, *Aphanes*

Percept (pə'seɪpt), *sb. Philos.* [f. *L. perceptum* (a thing) perceived, neut. of *p. pple.* of *perceptum* to *PERCEIVE*: after *concept*]

1 The object of PERCEPTION.
 1837 *Sir W. Hamilton Logic* iii (1866) I 42 Whether it might not be proper to introduce the term percept for the object of perception. 1880 *Sidgwick in 19th Cent.* VII 355 In any act of perception the matter that is perceived or object is commonly outside the organism of the percipient

2 The mental product or result of perceiving as distinguished from the action.

1876 *Maudsley Physiol. Mind* v 273 A percept is the abstract of sensations, so a concept is the abstract of percepts 1883 *Chamb. J. Nat.* 88 Has the mental percept been evoked without any antecedent sense-percept? 1899 *Alb. but's Syst. Med.* VII 399 Word-images as integral components of percepts and concepts.

† **Percept**, *v Obs. rare* = *PERCEIVE*. [f. *L. perceptum*, stem of *perceptum*] *trans* = *PERCEIVE*

1652 *Gaulle Magastron* 59 And is not the highest speculation of it perceived and perfected by manual instruments, and those fallacious, too, as themselves complain?

Perceptful, *a. rare* = *PERCEPTIVE* + *-FUL* Having a perception, perceptive.

1867 *J. B. Ross tr. Vergil's Aeneid* 104 As when perceptful of the coming cold [iv. 403 *hæmus memoras*] The frugal emmits pile their wintry grain

Perceptibility (pə'seɪptɪbɪlɪ), [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. *F. perceptibilité* (Diderot, 18th c.)]

† 1 Capacity or faculty of perceiving, perceptivity. *Obs.*

1642 *H. More Song of Soul* ii iii 11, That spright hath no perceptibility Of his impressions 1662 *J. Sparrow tr. Behn's Ren. Wks. Apol. conc. Perfect* 31 Through which Voyce, the Will in the Impression generateth . . also perceptibility and feeling, viz the eternal Nature.

2. Capability of being perceived.

1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i v. 718 The very essence of truth here is this clear perceptibility or intelligibility. 1768-74 *Tuckers L. Nat.* (1834) i 312 We must look for some other property in body rendering it perceivable, and thus we may call perceptibility . . Whether spirit has the like perceptibility too, we can never certainly know 1843 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* I. ii v. § 16 According to the number of rays transmitted is the perceptibility of objects below the water

Perceptible (pə'seɪptɪbəl), *a.* [ad. late *L. perceptibilis* (Cassiod., Boeth.), f. *percept-*, *percept-* to *PERCEIVE*: see -BLE. Cf. OF. *perceptible* (1372 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

† 1. In active sense: Percipient, perceptive of.

1551-70 *B. G. Beware the Cat* (1864) 52 The cell perceptible of my brain intelligible was yet so gross 1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* vi § 6 50 That will not hinder them from being very hoat to the sense of feeling (which is most perceptible of dense things). 1734 *Dr T. Greene Disc. Four Last Things* (1733) 7 When this separation happens, of the soul from the body . . (the soul) becomes . . more perceptible of happiness or misery 1779 *Birmingham Couriers* I. 1. 19 Too perceptible of the tender emotions of love

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses or intellect, cognizable, apprehensible; observable.

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 1032 The soule is not perceptible by any sense. 1699 *Burnet 39 Art.* i (1700) 27 It is perceptible to every man that this is impossible 1777 *Johnson Sermon for Dodd in Baswell*, Freed from their bonds by the perceptible agency of divine favour 1866 *Gro Elmor F. Hall v.* With a perceptible flashing of the eyes.

b. quasi-adv. Perceptibly, distinctly, clearly

1771 *Luckombs Hist. Printing* 241 After a P. the A separates itself more perceptibly than from any other letter.

Hence **Perceptibleness** (*rare*), capability of being perceived.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No. 43. 2/2 The Perceptibleness of Motion

Perceptibly (pə'seɪptɪbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY²] In a perceptible manner, (now chiefly) in or to a perceptible degree

a 1714 *Asp. Shaks Wks* (1754) III xii. 238 Whether this change be not always performed so perceptibly, as that the man himself can give a particular account both of the time when, and the manner how, it was wrought in him? 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II 379 The nearest of which [stars] is not perceptibly altered in magnitude 1884 *F. Temple's Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 76 Our separate acts are perceptibly subject to our own control.

Perception (paise pſən). Also *ſe-pſeion*, *-ceptione*. [In earlier senses, a. OF. *perception* action of receiving (rath. c. in Litté), in later, perh. directly ad. L. *perceptionem*, lit. 'receiving, collecting', hence 'sensitive or mental apprehension, perception, intelligence, knowledge'. n. of action from *percipere* to take, receive, *PERCEIVE*.] The action, faculty, or product of perceiving.

I. From the literal sense of L. *percipere*, to take, receive.

1. The collection or receiving of rents, etc. Now only in legal phraseology.

1493 *Acta Andis* (1839) 184/1 The lordis deluerris pat. Alexr Inness of þ ilk dois wrang in þe perceptione yptaking and withalde of þe mair and gersommer of þe landis of menedy 1723 *Pies. St Russia* 1 6 Revenues which are the Czar's, own both as to Propriety and Perception. 1769 *Alome Inclos Act* 7 Entry, distress, and perception of the rents and profits 1847 *Addison Law of Contracts* 11 § 1 (1883) 240 The lessee had the benefit of the perception of the profits for the whole term purported to be granted. 1885 *Law Rep.* 16 Q Bench Div 62 There must have been something more than a mere perception of profits

† 2. The receiving or partaking of the Eucharist or sacred elements. *Obs.*

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 435/1 V^e masse may be comprysed in four parties the third parte dureth for the pater noster vnto the perception & the fourth parte dureth for the perception vnto the end of the masse 1624 *CATAKER Translat* 205 What this potion and perception is (saith he) is our part to learne 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 The entire perception of the holy Eucharist

II. From the secondary or metaphorical sense of L. *percipere*, to be or become cognizant of.

3. The taking cognizance or being aware of objects in general; sometimes practically = consciousness. In Locke esp. as distinct from *volition*.

1611 *COGGE*, *Perception*, a perception, a perceiving, apprehension, understanding 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A perceiving or perception, *perceptione*, *apprehensione* 1665 *GLANVILLE Def Van Dogm.* 20 Perception of spirituals, universals and other abstracts from sense, as Mathematical lines, self reflection, Freedom, are not at all compatible to body or matter 1665 *— Scipio* *Sci.* xii. 64 The Best Philosophy... derives all sensitive Perception from Motion, and Corporal impres- 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* 11 § 9 Having Ideas and Perception being the same thing. *Ibid.* vi § 2 The two great and principal Actions of the Mind are these two, Perception, or Thinking, and Volition, or Willing 1725 *WARRIS Logic* 1, First, the Nature of Conception or Perception shall just be mentioned Perception is that Act of the Mind (or as some Philosophers call it, rather a Passion or Impression) whereby the Mind becomes conscious of any Thing, as when I feel Hunger, Thirst, or Cold, or Heat, when I see a Horse, a Tree, or a Man, when I hear a human Voice, or Thunder. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* 1. ii (1786) 15 By the Powers of Perception, I mean the Senses and the Intellect.

† 4. By Bacon used of the fact of being affected by an object without contact, though consciousness is absent. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* ix. Pref. It is certaine, that all Bodies whatsoever, though they have no sense, yet they have Perception and sometimes this Perception in some kinde of Bodies is farre more subtil than the Senses 1644 *Weather-Glasse* will finde the least difference of the Weather in Heat or Cold, when Men finde it not. *Ibid.* § 462 It is reported that a Cucumber will, in 24 hours shoot so much out, as to touch the pot [of water] which if it be true, discovereth Perception in Plants, to move towards that which should helpe and comfort them. *Ibid.* § 819 Great Mountaines have a Perception of the Disposition of the Aue to Tempests, sooner than the Valley's or Planes below.

4. The taking cognizance or being aware of a sensible or quasi-sensible object.

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* 1, *Perception*, is the clear and distinct apprehension of any Object offered to us, without forming any Judgment concerning them 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* 1. 1, The whole apparatus of vision, or of perception by any other of our senses 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric Chem* (1814) 55 Vegetables are living structures distinguished from Animals by exhibiting no signs of perception 1836 *J. TAYLOR Phys The Another Life* 62 Now we think of five species of perception, hereafter we may become familiar with a hundred or a thousand 1863 *N. PORTER Hum. Intellect* 1. iii § 202 (1872) 219 Perception, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the senses, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible perception, or, more briefly, sense-perception 1884 *Proc. Soc Psych. Research* 1 13 Gathering evidence on the obscure but important question of what may be termed supersensuous perception.

b. loosely. Personal observation; esp. sight.

1817 *JAS MILL Brit India* v. 11. 358 By withdrawing the pretended mother from the perception of disinterested witnesses. *Ibid.* v. viii. 680 His agents did state whatever they chose, matters of hearsay, as much as of perception

5. The intuitive or direct recognition of a moral or æsthetic quality, e.g. the truth of a remark, the beautiful in objects.

1827-48 *HARE Guesses* Ser. 11. (1873) 562 When our feelings are the most vivid our perceptions are the most piercing 1830 *MACINTOSH Eth Philos* Wks. 1846 1 16 Other philosophers... have concluded, that the utility of actions cannot be the criterion of their morality, because a perception of that utility appears to them to form a faint and inconsiderable part of our Moral Sentiments. 1840 *WHITWELL Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) 11. 569, I should propose the term. Callæsthetic, the science of the perception of beauty. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* 11. ix. 270 Such pleasure the direct perception of natural truth always imparts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD'

Col Reformer (1891) 291 The ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be calmly placed behind the perceptions 1903 *RALEIGH Wadsworth* 16 Perception is a transaction between the outer powers that operate on the mind through the senses and the inner powers of the mind itself, which impose their own forms on the things submitted to it

6. In strict philosophical language (first brought into prominence by Reid). The action of the mind by which it refers its sensations to an external object as their cause Distinguished from *sensation*, *conception* or *imagination*, and *judgement* or *inference*.

1762 *KAMES Elem Crit.* III 379 External things and their attributes are objects of perception relations among things are objects of conception 1785 *REID Intell Powers* 1 i. (1803) 28 The perception of external objects by our senses, is an operation of the mind of a peculiar nature, and ought to have a name appropriated to it I know no word more proper to express this act of the mind than perception. *Ibid.* 27 We are never said to perceive things, of the existence of which we have not a full conviction Thus perception is distinguished from conception or imagination Secondly, Perception is applied only to external objects, not to those that are in the mind itself Thus perception is distinguished from consciousness Thirdly, The immediate object of perception must be something present, and not what is past We may remember what is past, but do not perceive it And thus it is distinguished from remembrance In a word, perception is most properly applied to the evidence which we have of external objects by our senses But... the word is often applied by analogy to the evidence of reason or of testimony, when it is clear and cogent. 1840 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1859) 11 91 The writer who first made Perception a word of mark and likelihood in mental philosophy was Reid, who made use of it as a means of begging several of the questions in dispute between him and his antagonists 1842 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Reid's Wks* 1. 160/4 According, as in different senses, the subjective or the objective element predominates, we have sensation or perception 1843 *MILL Logic* 1. iii § 4 Besides the affection of our bodily organs from without, and the sensation thereby produced in our mind, many writers admit a third link in the chain of phenomena, which they call a Perception, and which consists in the recognition of an external object as the exciting cause of the sensation. 1855 *MISS COBBE Intell Mar* 1. 46 Every perception necessitates this double element of sensation and intuition,—the objective and subjective factor in combination 1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* v. 149 a 1860 *WIAFRI v Comptrol. Bl.* (1864) 83 We have a distinct view of the difference between the past and the present, because we have a perception of the latter, and only a conception of the former 1860 *MANSIELO Metaph.* 1. 67-8 Perception... has been used by various writers, in a wider or a narrower sense—sometimes as synonymous with consciousness in general, sometimes as limited to the apprehension of sense alone. Under the latter limitation it has been found convenient to make a further restriction, and to distinguish between sensation proper and perception proper 1876 *MAUNSTON Physiol Mind* iv 227 Perception includes not only the internal feeling, but the reference of it to an external cause. 1884 *J. SULLY Outlines Psychol* v 152.

7. The (or a) faculty of perceiving (in any of the preceding senses 3-6).

1698 *NORRIS Coll Misc* (1699) 232 That faculty of Perception whereby I apprehend Objects, whether Material or Immaterial, without any Material Species 1712 *ADDISON Spect* No 519 4 Existence is a blessing to those beings only which are endowed with perception 1847-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Love Wks* (Bohn) 1 75 He is a new man, with new perceptions. *Ibid.*, *Manners* 212 Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing.* 1. ii. 48 The organ may be so imperfect that the perception of colours may be in a great degree wanting 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit & Dogma* Pref. 25 Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts is best called perception, delicacy of perception 1873 *SYMONDS Gk Poets* v. 182 Had the Greek race perception, infinitely finer than ours? 1890 *C. L. MORGAN Anim. Life & Intellect* ix. 379, I regard the bees in their cells as workers of keen perceptions and a high order of practical intelligence.

8. The result or product of perceiving; = PERCEPT

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* 1. iv § 20 Whatever Idea is in the Mind, is either an actual Perception or by the Memory it can be made an actual Perception again. *Ibid.* iv. xi § 4 'Tis plain, those Perceptions are produced in us by exterior Causes affecting our Senses. 1739 *HUME Hum. Nat* (1874) 1. i. 1 311 All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call Impressions and Ideas. 1850 *BRYNTHAM Princ. Legisl.* v. § 1 Pains and pleasures may be called by one general word interesting perceptions 1851 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* vi. (1853) 148 Its invisibility to surrounding friends soon stamps it with the impress of a false perception

† 9. *transf.* A perceptible trace or vestige. *Obs.*

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 88 No tract at all nor any perception of hairs is to be seen either in the lips or chin.

Perceptual, a [f. prec. + -AL] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of, perception.

1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos Syst* 264 The mistake in question is not perceptual, but intellectual. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys. App.* (1879) 721 Particular parts of the convolutions may be special centres of the classes of perceptual Ideas that [etc]

Hence **Perceptualism**, *Philos.*, the 'common sense' doctrine in philosophy, that what men call their perceptions are true perceptions of the very things they claim to perceive.

1891 *E. J. HAMILTON Modalist* 5 The philosophy from which the following chapters derive their force... has been named Perceptualism. This philosophy prizes highly the Aristotelian doctrine of 'common sense' or 'common perception', but differs from it in being a developed system

Perceptionism, *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM] The

theory that derives all knowledge ultimately from sense-perception

1882 *BLIFFE, HORR Brandeths* II. xxv 124 To curb the caprices of arrogant perceptionism

Perceptive (paiseptiv), a. (sb.) [f. L. *percept-*, ppl stem of *percipere* to perceive + -IVE]

1. Characterized by or capable of perceiving; pertaining to or having perception; instrumental to perception

1656 *Aslef Handson* 145 They have more perceptive eyes than ever I had 1678 *NORRIS Coll Misc* (1699) 10 A Body exquisitely Perceptive of the least Impressions. 1785 *REID Intell Powers* 279 Our active and perceptive powers are improved and perfected by use and exercise 1877 *E. CAIRD Philos Kant* v. 91 All monads are with Leibnitz perceptive beings. 1897 *WATTS DUNTON A System* 11, Your mother's perceptive faculties, are extraordinary.

b. Of ready perception, intelligent Also with of 1860 *RUSKIN Mod Paint.* V. ix. xii § 14 Its great men, whose hearts were kindest, and whose spirits most perceptive of the work of God 1868 *DICKENS Lett* (1880) 11 306 With an audience so finely perceptive the labour is much diminished

† 2 Perceptive, cognizable. *Obs.*

1754 *EDWARDS Freed Ill* iv. ix. (ed 4) 368 Contrary to the revealed or perceptive Will of God 1837 *T. BUSBY Tr Lucetius* 1. iii 236 When rich wines their essences diffuse, —Or ungutted—no perceptive weight they lose

B. sb. † 1. One who perceives, a percipient being. *Obs. rare.* Cf. *INTELLIGENT* B 1.

1694 *R. BUKINGHAM Reas. & Nat. Spr* viii. 11 263 The Original Perceptive is sensible of all, (and needs must, for he that made the Eyc. must needs see, and he that planted the Ear, must needs hear, and he that gave an heart unto man must needs understand)

2 pl The perceptive faculties or organs.

1858 *H. SPENCER Ess* I. 254 The mind must keep its perceptive active enough to recognise the least easily caught sounds 1879 *G. MEREDITH Fagot* 111. ix. 181 By the patient exercise of his quick perceptive

Perceptively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY] In a perceptive manner, in respect of perception.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lett Nat* (1831) 11 296 Our mental organization can [never] produce an actual perception without a perceptive substance within to discern them; which substance cannot be a compound, nor can perceptively reside unless in an individual. 1855 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) 1 413 Enormous effect at Sheffield. But really not a better audience perceptively than at Peterboro 1899 *E. 5 HALL-DANE J. P. Ferrier* 1 46 It is not an essential that feelings should be perceptively referred to an external object.

Perceptiveness, [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being perceptive; readiness of perception; intelligence, insight

1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* 11. xv. Looking into Esmond's heart with that perceptiveness affliction gives. 1873 *HARRIS Anim & Mast* viii (1875) 207 Great intellectual gifts are not required on the part of the lesser personage of the two companions, but only perceptiveness and receptiveness.

Perceptivity (paiseptiviti), [f. as prec. + -ITY] = prec.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* 1. xli. § 77 Perceptivity, or the Power of Perception, or Thinking, Motivity, or the Power of Moving, I crave leave to make use of these two new Words 1768 74 *TUCKER Lett Nat* (1831) 11 460, I may be here myself a consistent, not a consciousness, nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit 1809 *F. du. Rev.* XV. 127 Dr Walker adduces this fact in proof of the perceptivity of plants 1896 *Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins* xxiv. 237 She impaled a jury of her own clear, strong perceptivities

Percepto-, combining form from L. *perceptum* (see PERCEPT), as *Percepto-motor* a., applied to action apparently automatic, but really due to mental perception and experience: e.g. the blinking of the eye when any object comes close to it.

1898 *tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med* XIV. 667 These 'percepto motor' reflex acts still exhibit a high degree of automatism.

Perceptual (paiseptiſh), a. [f. L. type **perceptus* (cf. *conceptus*), from *percipere* to PERCEIVE + -AL. cf. *conceptual*] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of percepts.

1880 *MAX MILLER in 19th Cent.* Mar. 299 Our perceptual innings 1890 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 121/2 The origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to perceptual data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their perceptual content

Perce, obs. f. *PERCER*. **Perceuerance**, -everance, var. *PERCEIVERANCE* *Obs.*

Percevere, *Perceyue*, -ceyve, obs. ff. *PERSEVERE*, *PERCEIVE*.

Perch (pærſ), sb. 1 Forms: 4-6 *perche*, 7-8 *perch*, 7- *perch*. [a. F. *perche*: = L. *perca* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πέρκη*, cf. *περκύς* dark-coloured, *περκάειν* to become dark]

1. A common spiny-finned freshwater fish (*Perca fluviatilis*) of Europe and the British Isles, the flesh of which is used as food. Hence extended to the other species of *Perca*, as the common yellow perch of N. America (*P. americana* or *flavescens*), or to the family *Peruidæ* in general. (Pl. now rare, the collective singular being used instead, as with other names of fishes.)

13 *K. ALIS* 5446 Fleisseyng foules blake... of perches and of saymouns, Tolen and eten grete foyssouns. 1387 *THOMAS Hyden* (Rolls) 1 423 In þe ober [pond] is perche and troutis. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 28 The perche is a daynteous fysshe & passynge holsum. a 1552

LELAND *Itin.* v. 70 Good Pike, and Peiches in greete Numbre 1653 WALTON *Angler* ix 179 The Perch is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the Pike and Trout, carries his teeth in his mouth. 1704 *Pope Windsor For* 142 The bright eyed perch with fins of Lyrion dye 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III i 296 Within the mill head there the perch feed fat

b Applied on the Pacific coast of the United States to any fish of the viviparous family *Embiotocidae* or surf-fishes, also locally to various other fishes, usually with qualifying word (see 2).

1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 31 *Lates colonorum*, the perch of the colonists really a freshwater fish, but, often brought to the Sydney market from Broken Bay and other salt-water estuaries. The perch of the Ganges and other East Indian rivers (*L. calcarifer*) extends to the rivers of Queensland. *Ibid* 45 The genus *Chiodactylus* is largely represented in Tasmania and Victoria, one species being commonly imported from Hobart Town in a smoked and dried state under the name of 'perch'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Embiotocidae*. Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food fishes, and are called perches, poigies, shiners, etc.

2 With qualifying word, applied (chiefly locally) to various fishes of the family *Percidae*, and to some of other families, resembling the common perch or taking its place as food

Black perch, a name for dark-coloured species of *Centropomus*, also called *black bass*, also for various other dark-coloured fishes allied to or resembling the common perch. **Blue perch**, (a) the BURGALL or CUNNER (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*, fam. *Labridae*), (b) a Californian surf fish, *Ditrema laterale* (fam. *Embiotocidae*), **Buffalo-perch**, (a) the freshwater drum, *Aplocheilichthys grunniens*, fam. *Sciaenidae* (see *Drum* s.v. 11), (b) a buffalo fish, *Ictalurus nebulosus*, fam. *Caracanthidae* (see *Buffalo* s.v. 2), **Grunting-perch**—**buffalo-perch** (a), **Pearl-perch**, see quot. 1898; **Red perch**, (a) the rose-fish *Sebastes marinus* of the North Atlantic; (b) in Australia and Tasmania, species of *Anthias*; (c) in California, *Hyphopops rubicundus*; **Sea-perch**, (a) a fish of the genus *Labi* s.v. a bass, (b) a fish of the genus *Serranus* or family *Serranidae*; (c) = *red perch*; (d) = *blue perch* (a), **Tiny perch**, a fish of the family *Elassomatidae*, very small freshwater fishes of the Southern United States; **White perch**, (a) *Morone americana*, family *Labridae*; (b) a local name of the *Buffalo-perch* (a), (c) various species of the *Embiotocidae* (see 1 b), **Yellow perch**, the common perch of North America (see 2). See also *GOLDEN perch*, *Grey p*, *Loe p*, *MAGPIE p*, etc.

1811 CORGER, *Perche de mer*, the sea Perch, a wholesome, rough-fined, and tongueless, rock-fish. 1861 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 214 The Sea-perch. The head with honey helps pustules, etc. 1799 in *Dampier's Voy* (ed. 3) III, i 435 The Red lusted Perch. Is good to eat. 1818 RAI *MESQU. Lit.* 20 July in Jordan N. Amer. *Littell* (1877) 13 Red Perch 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 423 *Centropomus nigriscans*, one of the species known by the name of the black-perch or black bass, is abundant in the rivers of the United States. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* v 47 He . . . saw the yellow perch, the Sahwa, like a sunbeam in the water. 1860 *Blue perch* [see BURGALL]. 1879 GOODR. *Fisheries U. S.* 34 *Sebastes Marinus*, . . . Norway Haddock, Hemdurgan, Red Perch—Polar Seas and South to Cape Cod. 1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 48 *Sebastes percoideus*. In Victoria it is called the Red Gurnet perch. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 35 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The most important of our freshwater fishes are the two species of the Murray Cod (*Oligorus*), the Golden Perch (*Ctenolabrus*), 2 species, the Silver Perch and Macleay's Perch (*Therapon*), the River Perch (*Lates*), 2 species. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* *Black-Perch*, a river fish of New South Wales, *Therapon niger*, family *Percidae*. *Ibid*, *Fresh-water Perch*, name given in Tasmania to the fish *Microperca tasmanica*. *Ibid*, *Murray-Perch*, a fresh-water fish, *Oligorus mitchelli*, closely allied to . . . the Murray-Cod. *Ibid*, *Pearl-Perch*, a rare marine fish of New South Wales, excellent for food, *Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidae*. *Ibid*, *Sea-Perch*, a name applied, in Sydney, to the Morwong (*Chiodactylus*), and Bull's-eye [*Pracanthus macracanthus*] in New Zealand and Melbourne, to Red Gurnard (*Sebastes percoideus*).

3, *Comb.*, as *perch-like*, -shaped adjs.; *perch-backed* a, resembling in shape a perch's back; *perch-pest*, a crustacean parasite of the perch; *perch-stone* . see quot. 1658.

1658 PHILIPS. The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a Perch. 1835 KIRBY *Lib. & Inst. Anim.* II. Index, *Perch-pest* [Cf. p. 31, *Pest* of the Perch takes its station usually within the mouth, fixing itself, by means of its sucker, in the cellular membrane]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 432 *Perch-like* fishes whose operculum is produced behind. 1879 EVANS *Anc. Stone Implements* xxiv. 567 Lunate and perch-backed implements are very scarce. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 9 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) A more important fish . . . is a fine perch shaped *Glaucosoma*, named *G. scapulare*.

Perch (pärč), sb.² Forms: 3-6 *perche*, 6 *perchoe*, 6-8 *perch*, 7 *perchoe*, 5- *perch*. See also *PERK sb.* [a. F. *perche* (13th c. in Littre) = Fr. *perja*, *perga*, Cat. *perca*, Sp. *percha*, It. *perluca*—L. *perluca* pole, long staff, measuring-rod.]

1. A pole, rod, stick, or stake, used for various purposes, e. g. for a weapon, a prop, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.* in gen. sense.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 273/78 Cristofre bi-side pulke watere . . . In his bond a long perche he bar, is staf as bei it were. 3wane any man wolde ouer pat watir, upon is rug he him caste And tok is perche and bar him ouer [1429 *Liber Albus* iii. ii. (Rolls) l. 260 Item, si ascun perche dascune taverner soit plus large, ou soi plus extendent que nest ordene] c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 393/1 Perche, or perke, *perluca* 1578 LYR. *Dodoens* iii. lix. 399 The tame Hoppe . . . windeth it selfe about poles and perches. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* l. xxxv. 26 Scaffolds born up twelve foot high from the ground with forked perches or props. 1795 BRADLEY *Nam. Dict.* s. v. *Willow*, Within two years they will be gallant

Perches 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 839 The men knock the fruit from the trees with long poles and perches

† b. A heavy staff used in furling or walking cloth by hand. *Obs.*

[1350-75 see *PERK sb.* 1 b.] 1387 TREVISAN *Hygden* (Rolls) IV 409 Pe lewes stened his Jame, and snyte out his brayn wip a walkere his perche [L. *perluca* fullois]

c. A pole set up in a shallow or other special place in the sea, a river, etc., to serve as a mark for navigation

1465 [see *perch money* in 6] 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Ric.* (1883) l. 308 A Perch at the lower end of the Key 1863 *Ibid*, Wca order that the Perch bee, sett up at the blacke Locke 1702 *Land Gas*. No. 3781/4 A Perch with a white Brush upon it. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 175 There is a Bright Tide Light, and two perches on the western side. 1875 *Debord's Sailor's Pocket-Bk.* v (ed. 2) 139 Perches with balls, cages, &c. will be at turning points

d. The centre pole by which the hinder carriage is connected to the fore-carriage in wagons and in some kinds of coaches and other four-wheeled vehicles.

1668-9 *PREY'S Diary* 6 Feb. The bolt broke that holds the forewheels to the perch, and so the horses went away with them, and left the coachman and us. 1728 VANER & CUI *Prov. Husb.* ii. 1 Crack! went the Perch! Down goes the Coach! 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) l. 45 Sometimes the perch is made of a bent form, called a compass perch. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV 313 It is difficult for us to understand how a four-wheeled plaustrum, without a perch, was ever coaxed round a curve—how it turned nobody knows.

II. 2 A bar fixed horizontally to hang something upon, a peg, = *PERK sb.* 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1426 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 225 A mantyl henge hir fast by, Upon a perche, weike and smalle. c. 1391—*Astrol.* ii. § 23 I bow most haue a plomet hanging on a lyne hene than thin heued on a perche. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 24 (Harl. MS.) [She] hongyd it vp on a perche in hire chambir. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.* *Petiolus*, a lytle foote also a perche whereon frutes or onyons be hanged. 1860 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, *Perch*, a small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket, near the altar of a church. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* xi, A 'perch' for hanging clothes just such as would have been seen in a mediæval house in England

† b. A bar to support a candle or candles, esp. as an altar-light. cf. *PERCHER* 2 and *PERK sb.* 2 b.

[1302 *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 47 *Perica*, super quam ponuntur cerei et candelæ.] 1499, 1532-3 [see *perch-candle* in 6] 1565 CALPHILL *Answe. Treat.* Crosse 140 b, My Lord Mayor hath a perch to set on hys perchers when hys gesse be at supper

3. A bar fixed horizontally to a hawk or tame bird to rest upon.

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1346 What haukes sitten on the perche aboute . . . *Nun's Pr.* T. 64 As Chaunteclere among hys wyues alle sat on his perche that was in the halle. c. 1400 MAUNDREY, (1839) xxii. 24 [The] ben sett upon a perche, 4 or 5 or 6 gerfaucons. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 115 So neare that they maye sit close together on the perche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 The perches whereon they set their Canarie birds, which else would be killed by Pis-mires. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 340 Standing upright upon the perch like a sparrow-hawk. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry* *Vall. Indus.* vi. 64 She is placed, unhooded, on her perch. *Note*, The perch is a round rod projecting from the wall, garnished with cloth, which hangs beneath it like a towel

b. Anything serving for a bird to alight or rest upon, also *transf.* for anything, or for a person.

To take one's perch. to perch, to alight. *Perch and perch*. see *PERK sb.* 3.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xvi, A Faucon came fleyng and she flew vnto the elme to take her perche. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 She flyeth vp to a perche or branche of a tree, and after her maner she syngeth full sweetly. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 1. 4 We must not make a scar-crow of the Law, let it keepe one shape, till some make it their perche, and not their terror. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) xi. Some Boobyev, weary of flight, made our Slip their perche. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxvii. 265 The tides rose over it, and the waves washed against it continually, but it gave a perfectly safe perch to our little boats. 1877 *BRYANT Odyssey* v. 405 The sea-nymph took her perch On the well banded raft

c. *fig.* An elevated or secure position or station (Often with direct allusion to a bird's perch)

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Euen so man may . . . flye vp neyer so hye from perche to perche, from pleasure to pleasure, from honour to honour. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* (1655) 87 Never did the Preogative descend so much from perche to popular lure, as by that concession [of the Petition of Right]. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 14 They proudly mount To their spirit's perch. 1884 *PAB. Bustace* 63 It gives me a lift to the perch that I'd long had an eye for.

d. *collog.* A small seat on a vehicle, usually elevated, for the driver, or for a livery servant.

1824 LEVER C. O'Malley *civil*, The postilion was obliged to drive from what (Hibernic 'speaking') is called the perch, no ill-applied denomination to a piece of wood which about the thickness of one's arm, is hung between the two fore-springs and serves as a resting-place. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Perch* (Vehicle). An elevated seat for the driver.

e. In *fig.* phrases (*collog.* or *slang*). To throw, turn, etc. over the perch, to knock off one's perch, etc. to upset, vanquish, ruin, 'do for', put an end to, be the death or destruction of.

To top over the perch, to top the perch, etc. to be ruined or vanquished, to die. *Cannot flutter above the perch* (quot. 1649). said of a young bird, hence of an inexperienced or ignorant person. To peak or peck over the perch. see *PEAK v.* 1 b.

[a. 1529 see *PERK sb.* 3 b.] 1568 *FULWELL Like Will to Like* E. ij, Charged to make privy serche, So that if we may

be got, we shalbe throwen over the perche. 1587 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 400 Some drugges that should make men patch over the perch. 1594 *NASH Unfort. Trav.* 17 It was enough if a fat man did but truse his points, to turne him ouer the perch [in the sweating sickness]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Flon.* IV, clx, As yet some cannot flatter 'houe the Perch. 1702 T. BROWN *Litt. fr. Dead Wks.* 1760 II. 237 For fear when I am once got into the grave, the grim tyant should give me a turn over the peich, and keepe me there. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* iii. Prol. 15 Either through Negligence, or for want of ordinary Sustenance, they both tipt over the Perch. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 132 The old girl must hop the perch soon. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, Such a consummate idiot as to hop the perch so silly. 1864 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523/3 Lord John Russell took the Dean off his perch

† f. [Obviously derived from prec. phrases. cf. *PERCH v.* 6, to die.] *Death. Obs. slang.*

1722 W. BROMF. *Let to 7 Grinthe* 22 Apr. in J. Bagot *Col. 7 Grinthe* (1866) 32 My letters yesterday put me into a very great quandary, upon hearing of your friend's perch [i. e. the death of the Earl of Sunderland]. *Ibid* 6 May, I do not believe that any of my friends rejoice at the late perch, though I am told that others have shown very indecent joy

4. A wooden bar, or frame of two parallel bars, over which pieces of cloth are pulled, in order to examine them thoroughly; formerly also used in dressing cloth, blankets, etc., with hand-cards: cf. *PERCH v.* 5. [So in French.] *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aust.* (1546) Cc. ij b, Ye haue strayed it on the tentours, and drawn it on the perche. 1666 W. STURGES *Spr. Clyn.* 118 Cloth that is drawn over the Perch. *Ibid*, 164 The circumspet Merchant contents not himself with the seeing and feeling of his Cloth but he puts it upon the Perch, and setting it between the light and himself, draws it leisurely over, and so discovers, not only the rents and holes that are in it, but the inequality of the threads, etc. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*

III. 5. A rod of a definite length used for measuring land, etc., hence a. A measure of length, esp. for land, palings, walls, etc.; in Standard Measure equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, but varying greatly locally. see quot. Also called *POLE* or *ROD*

1398 *TREVISAN Barth. De P.* R. xiv. cxxiv. (Add. MS. 27944), Pe pase conteyneþ fyue feet and þe perche elleuene pisse and ten feete [Some error. L. has *passus pedes v. parica pedes xx*] 1491 *Act. 7 Hen. VII.* c. 14 Bounde to repaire cccclxxvij perches, every perche of xvij fote, of the pale of the park. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 12 An acre of ground by the statute, that is to say xvi. fote and a halfe, to the perch or pole, foure perches to an acre in breadth, and fortye perches to an acre in length. 1542 *RECORD. Gr. Arles* (1575) 207, 5 yards and a halfe make a Perche. 1669 *Wor. Linge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Perch, or Lug, is sixteen foot and a half land measure, but is usually eighteen foot to measure Coppice-woods withal. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Perch of Ireland is 21 foot. 1763 *MUSEUM Rust.* I. lxviii. 315 Besides these statute measures, there are in England what may be called customary perches, differing one from the other in length in various counties. a. 1850 JAS. GRAY *Introduct. Arith.* (ed. 1800) 8, *Tables*, 5½ Yards = 1 Pole or Perch

b. A superficial measure of land, equal to a square of which each side is a lineal perch; a square perch or pole (normally ¼ of an acre).

1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 59/1 A quarter and an half of a perche, and a pek of Londe. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* ii. 21. Nij, There is in that parke 1188 acres, and 24 perches. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 200 Not to lose a Perch of my many Acres, through imperfect Survey. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lucern*, A perch of transplanted lucern. 1836 *LONDON Peric.* & *Asp. Wks.* 1846 II. 371/1 Pindar! you have brought a sack of corn to sow a perch of land. 1863 *MORISON Cycl. Agric.* in O. C. & F. *Words* (E. D. S.) 174 *Perch* (Guernsey) 7 yards squared for land measure, making 1½ perches (1859) 7½ yards = 22 Kef [squared] ½ of an acre.

c. A solid measure used for stone, containing a lineal perch (see a) in length, and usually 1½ feet in breadth and 1 foot in thickness; but varying locally, and for different materials.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Price bk.* 90 An Irish rod or perch of stone walling is twenty one feet in length, eighteen inches in breadth, and twelve inches in depth. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 57 Will these blouse-men, who sup in Tuilleries today, hammer stone tomorrow at ten sous a perch? 1863 *MORISON Cycl. Agric.* in O. C. & F. *Words* (E. D. S.) 174 (*Devon*) Perch of stone work, 16½ feet in length, 1 ft in height, and 22 inches in thickness [= 304 feet]; of cob work, 18 feet in length, 1 in height, and 2 in thickness.

IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *perch-bolt*, the bolt or pin upon which the perch of a carriage turns; *perch-candle* = *PERCHER* 2 (*obs.*); *perch-carriage*, a 'carriage', or framework of a vehicle (*CARRIAGE* 28), having a perch; *perch-coach*, a coach having a perch; *perch-hoop*, in a vehicle, 'the hoop that unites the other timbers to the perch' (Felton); *perch-iron*, a general term for the iron parts of a carriage-perch (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1884); *perch-loop*, an iron fastened to a carriage-perch, having loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swing of the body (*ibid*); *perch-money*, money paid for the maintenance of perches (sense 1 c) in a harbour, etc.; *perch-plate*, an iron plate placed above, below, or at the side of a carriage-perch; *perch-pole*, a climbing-pole used by acrobats; *perch-stay*, one of the side rods which pass from the perch of a carriage to the hind axle as braces.

1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I, 40 The under carriage is the conductor, and turns by means of a lever, called a pole, acting on a centre pin, called a 'perch-bolt' 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 174 1/2 The perch-bolt, or centre-point on which the wheels lock round 1499 *Prompt Parv* 393 (Pynson) *Perche candell, *perchalis* 1532-3 in Swayne *Sauvins Churcho.* Acc. (1806) 255 Halfe downen of perche Candelles vij d ob. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Oct 2/4 A neat post chaise, with *perch carriage. 1815 *Paris Chat-Chat* (1816) I 101 (He) paces along gravely with two enormous black horses, and in a *perch coach 1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I 102 A *peich hoop, which unites the wings to the perch, by being tightly drove over them 1465 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I 323 Hit is ordeynet that al pay *perche mony to the water balliffes of the havvyn of the seid citte 1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I, 52 The side 'peich-plates, [p 45 Plating with iron the sides of perches is a great improvement]

Perch (pɜːtʃ), *v.* 1. Forms. see **PERCH** *sb* 2 [a. F. *perche-r* (14th c. in *Luttrell*), f. *perche* **PERCH** *sb* 2]

1. *intr.* To alight or rest as a bird upon a perch, to settle, or to stand or sit, as a bird, properly upon a bar, bough, etc. with its feet grasping the support. Hence *transf.* of persons and things: To alight or settle, or to stand, sit, or rest, upon something (usually at a height above the ground, and affording narrow standing-room).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij, She percheth when she stonduyth on any manner bowe or perch 1530 *Palsgr.* 656/1, I perche, as a hauke or byrde, on a bough or perche, *je perche* a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II Poems 1873 II 55 Her shoulders be like two white doves, Pearching within square royall roomes 1607 *SHAKS* *Ful C* v 1 80 1663 *CHARLETON Chor. Gigant.* 29 Where ever the Roman Eagle perch'd 1712 *ANBURNOT John Bull* III 11, 'Thou wilt be hung up in chains, or thy quarters perching upon the most conspicuous places of the kingdom 1804 J GRAHAM *Sabbath* 440 Birds of dazzling plume Perch on the loaded boughs 1862 *JOHNS Brit Birds* (1874) 174 A long and almost straight [claw] is best adapted for perching on the ground.

2. *trans.* To set or place upon a perch, to cause to perch; to set up on a height, or as on a perch. Also *refl.*

1575 *TURBURY Faulconrie* 115 When you see them sit close that one to that other for warmth perche them and lewre them both together. a 1687 H MORE (J.), If you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple 1833 *KANE Grinnell E. & S.* xxxi (1856) 265 The driving ice, and the groaning pressures which have perched us thus upon a lump of drift 1883 *GLIMOUR Mongols* xviii 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of loaded camels

3. *pa. ppl.* (from 1 and 2, being the result either of having perched or being perched). Standing, seated, or settled as a bird upon a perch; set up on an eminence, esp. with little standing-room.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. F.* iiii 101 How that myn Egle fast by Was perched hye upon a stoon. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* lxxx, Bedford an Eagle perched upon a Tower 1633 *Battle of Lutzen in Urr's Misc.* (Malk.) IV, 288 You shall find the heavenly benediction perched on the points of your swords 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 The most part of them, are shot with a Fowling-piece, either perched by a Dog, or otherwise, or flying 1835 *Sir J. Ross Narr. and Voy.* vi 83 A castle perched on its summit 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I, 11 19 Upon the moraine were perched enormous masses of rock. 1862 *JOHNS Brit. Birds* 290, I have always failed to observe it actually perched and singing. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxviii (1878) 297 The Lieutenant, perched up beside the driver was furnished with a couple of umbrellas 1884 *MARCH Exam.* 13 May 5/2 The heights on which the old town is perched.

II. 1. *trans.* To furnish with, or fasten to, a 'perch' or pole, for a prop or support *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxxv (Add MS 27944) It [vine] hab vertue and might to bynde herself togideres and bep peiched & trayled and bounde to tryen bat ben ny3e pecto.

5. To stretch (cloth from the loom) upon a perch (**PERCH** *sb* 2, 4), for the purpose of examining and burling, or detecting and removing imperfections, such as knots or holes, or (formerly) of raising the nap by hand-cards (Now done by *gigging*; see **GIG** *v*)

Hence, dial *a.* To examine piecwork of any kind before payment, or to submit such work for examination by the employer *b.* To raise a nap on woollen cloth. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1554 *Act 5 & 6 Edw VI.* c. 22 Certen Milles called Gigge Milles, for the perching and burlinge of Clothe, by reason whereof the true Diaperie of this realme ys wonderfully empayred 1892 *Chambers's Encycl.* X 7901 Perching consists in making a close inspection of the piece with the object of marking all defects

6. [From the phrases *hop the perch*, etc. **PERCH** *sb* 2, 3 *e*] To die. *slang.* (Cf. **PERCHER** 1, 6)

1886 *Spouting Times* 3 Aug 1/3 (Farmer) 'Well, 'pose I perched first?' 'Well', replied Pitcher, 'I should just come in where you were lying' [etc.]

† **Perch**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Collateral form of **PERK** *v.* 1 The existence of *perch* is a northern form of **PERCH** *sb* 2 and *v.* 1, appears to have led to some confusion between **PERCH** *v.* 1 and **PERK** *v.* 1, and given rise to this variant of the latter]

intr. To raise or exalt oneself, to push or set oneself up aspiringly, self-assertingly, or presumptuously; = **PERK** *v.* 1, 1, b.

1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answ. Osor* 299 b, Contemning the autorithe of the higher poweis, [they] will presume so proudly to perch through untolerable pryde, to make themselves their coequalles 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic Ep.* xiv. 143 Some which proudly perch so hie 1599 *NASHES Lenden Stuffe* Cij, In Anno 1240, it [Yarmouth] percht vp to be gouerned by balies. 1681 *HAKESWILL David's Vow* 211

It never leaves peatching and pushing forward, till it set it selfe higher than is meet

Perche † **Perched** *ppl. a.* = **PERKED**; † **Perthing** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*, perking.

1575 *LANHAM Let* (1871) 51 More, fayr, euen, and fresh holly tree, for peatching and pining set within 1598 *Herrings Tyle D.* b, His peatching horses are ream'd a yaid beyond assise. 1600 *Hogst Inc. Fables* Aiv, Those pearched Cuckoos that laugh at all the world 1657 B JONSON *Vision of Delight* 132 Nor purple Pheasant with a pearched pride Wave his dis-coloured necke, and purple side

Perch, *obs form of FARCH* *v*

Percha (pɜːtʃə). Short for **GUTTA-PERCHA**.

1876 *PREECE & SIVELWRIGHT Telegraphy* 236 Unless they are quite loose they will damage the percha *Ibid* 238 One side of the percha should be well waimed for about two inches back, and then brought forward over the joint

Perchance (pɜːtʃəns), *adv.* (*sb.*, *a*) *arch.* Forms: 4 *par chance*, *par chaunce*, *per chance*, 4-6 *parchaunce*, *perchaunce*, 5 *perchauns*, *-chawnce*, 6 *parchance*, *perchance*, 4, 6- *perchance* [ME *a.* *Alf par chance* (Gower *Mirour* 14876), f. OF *par by*, and *chance* **CHANCE**: cf. F. *par hasard*, also **PERADVENTURE**, **PERCASE**, and the later **PERHAPS**]

† 1. In a statement of fact: By chance; as it happens or happened: = **PERADVENTURE** *adv* 1, **PERCASE** 1 *Obs.* *exc arch.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc* 2489 For our gude dedys er ofte done wrang, Or parchaunce done oute of charite 1390 *Gower Conf.* I, 358 It fell per chance upon a day A Rovere of the See was nome. 1500-20 *DUNN IR Poems* xlii. 15, I said, 'Is this your gourname, To tak men for thair loking heir?' Bewty sayis, 'Ja, schel, perchance 3e be my laideis prisoner' 1607 *SHAKS Twel. N.* I, 11 5-6 *Vio* Perchance he is not drown'd What thinke you saylois? *Cap* It is perchance that you your selfe were saued 1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemanus* 165 Descending a-tounded, asylum to seek, She pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Mecke

2. In a conditional clause or the like (in quot. 1865, an interrogative sentence): By any chance; as may be, as is possible: = **PERADVENTURE** *adv.* 2, **PERCASE** 2, **PERHAPS** 2

c 1400 *Rom. Ross* 5042 If with childe they be perchance. 1596 *SHAKS March V* v 1 75 If they but heare perchance a trumpet sound 1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr* (1848) 125 If perchance anything has escaped his diligence. 1791 *COWPER Odes* xxi 458 Should ye hear perchance a groan 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Uncat* 31 Sleep, is it sleep perchance that covers each face? 1870 *BRYAN R. Ibad* I, iii. 102 Lest perchance He smite thee with his spear.

3. Qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be that; maybe, haply = **PERADVENTURE** *adv* 3, **PERCASE** 3, **PERHAPS** 1. Used *a.* with the subjunctive mood or its equivalent (perchance there may, might, would be); *b.* with the future indic. (perchance there shall or will be); *c.* with the pres. and past tenses indic. (perchance there is, was, has been, etc.).

In *a* the statement is already contingent, and *perchance* may be taken, as in 1 and 2, in its literal sense of 'by chance', 'there may, might, would by chance be', but in *c* the statement is made contingent by *perchance*, and we cannot there substitute 'by chance', the meaning being 'it may chance to be the fact that there is, was, or has been'. This is also true of *b*, but there the event itself being future and so subject to contingency, the use of 'perchance' is somewhat transitional between *a* and *c*. The loss of the subjunctive inflexions in Eng. and the levelling of this mood in form under the indicative, makes some early examples, esp. of the past tense, doubtful between *a* and *c*, thus 'perchance they had' might mean 'perchance they might have', and it may have been in this way that a phrase originally = *Le, forte* has come to be used as *fortisitan*. Cf. also the development in 'it may be that he is here', 'may be he is here', and (*dead*) 'he is maybe here'.

b. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I, 117 It mai par chance faile. *Ibid* III 10 Per chance in such a drunkschipe I mai be ded c1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1842) 18 Perchance an issue hereon may be foynt. a 1681 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III 159 Some perchance would assign another reason 1719 *Young Revenge* II, 4, Something perchance may happen To soften all to friendship, and to love. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) L, xxi. 320 They thought death perchance might be a change for the better a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishin.* viii. (1853) 375 This view may perchance be discarded.

b. a 1400 *Evang. Nicod.* 377 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 298 His blode mot on vs fall And on our childer bathe Sir Plate said perchance so sail c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Godd wil perchance take wieke on pam 1545-5 *BUNKLOW Lament* (1874) 87 Perchance ye will saye, ye seke no soche thyngs thereby? 1610 *SHAKS Temp.* II, 1 17 Perchance he wil not nunde me 1797 *COWPER Ibad* xviii. 244 Panic seized, perchance The Trojans shall from fight desert 1822 *SHIRLEY Calderon* II, 134 Many still are mine, and many more, perchance shall be c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Bied, perchans þu hawtist to wete & enquire. c 1400 *Pallad on Husb* 1 120 The lond is good, the colour nought, perchance. 1559 *Mirr Mag.* *Warwick* xiii, Perchance thou thinkest. 1606 *SHAKS. Aut & Cl.* I, 1 20, 25 Fulvia perchance is angry. Perchance? Nay, and most like 1740 C. PITT *Virg. Aeneid* I 779 Perchance, 'He roams the towns, or wanders thro' the woods 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* (1878) II, xiv. 37 This shadow was perchance my missing demon.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, by ellipsis: = **PERADVENTURE** 3, **PERCASE** 3, **PERHAPS** 1 b. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I, 265 Er he a childe put hir withinne, And perchance two at ones. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III, 351 Noght al per chance as ye it wolden. 1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court?* 634 Parchaunce halfe a yere, And yet

neuer the nere. 1602 *SHAKS Ham.* III, 1 65 To dye to sleepe, To sleepe, perchance to Dreame 1, there's the rub. 1683 *Wood Life* 22 May (O H S) III 55 The Laborator, perchance one of the most beautiful and useful in the world 1862 *LONGE Wayside Inn* Prel. 91 Let me in outline sketch them all, Perchance uncouthly.

B. quasi-*sb*

† 1. *By perchance* by chance. *Obs* 1212 1495 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxxv. (W. de W.) 177 By perchance it happyth that it crokeyth and bendeth.

2. The word 'perchance', or a statement qualified by it; an expression of uncertain possibility a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks 1716 II 178 Interposing. now and then his may-be's and perchances.

C. quasi-*adj.* (in predicate.) Dependent on chance *nonce-use*.

1802 J. SMITH *Fellowship* III 40 There is no intention to show that the life in Christ is perchance, haphazard, something which may begin today and end tomorrow.

† **Perchant.** *Obs.* *rare* = F. *perchant* (in same sense) *sb* use of *pr* *ppl.* of *percher* to *perch*.] (See quot.; app never in Eng use.)

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Perchant*, among fowlers, or decoy-bird, which the fowler has fastened by the foot, and which flutters about the place where it is tied, to draw other birds to it. [Hence in mod Dicts.]

Perche, *obs. form of PERCH, PIERCE.*

Perched (pɜːtʃt, *poet* pɜːtʃt), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. **PERCH** *v.* 1 + -ED 1 and 2.]

1. Seated as a bird upon a perch; set up on a high point; *spec.* in *Geol.* applied [after F.] to a block or boulder left resting upon a pinnacle or other narrow support by the melting of the ice which carried it thither.

1384- [see **PERCH** *v.* 1] 1859-65 *PAGY Geol. Terms*, *Perched Blocks*. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* xv. 294 If the glacier is lowered greatly by melting, these circles of large angular fragments, which are called 'perched blocks', are left in a singular situation near the top of a steep hill or pinnacle. 1878 *HUXLEY Physique* 161 Such stones [posed perhaps on the very edge of a precipice, or balanced upon a mere point] known as perched blocks or *bloes perches*. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I, 11 5 That blinking hood Which in the perched owl's orbs by daylight lies.

2. Furnished with a perch or perches: *a.* for birds *b.* Of a carriage of **PERCH** *sb* 2 1 d.

1671 *MILTON Samson* 1622 And as an evening Dragon came, Assault on the perched roosts, .. Of tame villatic Fowl 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I, 57 Coaches and phaetons, either perched or crane-necked.

Perched, *ppl. a.* 2. [see under **PERCH** *v.* 2]

Percher 1 (pɜːtʃɜː), [f. **PERCH** *v.* 1 and 2 + -ER 1: cf. F. *percheur*.] A person or animal that perches.

I. From **PERCH** *v.* 2

† 1. One who aspires to a high position; a self-assertive person. *Obs.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* iv. 16 So is it worthy praise to rest in some degree which declareth a percher, though abilitie restraine will that it cannot aspire whervnto it would.

II. From **PERCH** *v.* 1 2. A bird that perches.

1775 *WHITE in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 260 [The young swallows] then are conducted to the dead bough of some tree, where they are attended with great assiduity, and may then be called *perchers*.

3. *spec.* A bird having feet adapted for perching; a member of the *Insessores* or perching birds.

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I, 267/1 The perchers, always live in pairs. 1873 W. COWY *Lett. & Jnl.* (1897) 304 Singers and perchers are scarce where the land is too dry for worms 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 489 Entirely a ground bird and not a percher.

4. A person perched on a height or eminence.

1814 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) 86 The approach of the badger, was to be signalled by the percher [who has perched himself in a tree].

5. A workman employed in perching cloth (see **PERCH** *v.* 1 5); a bauler. [OF. *percher*.]

1820 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Perch* 2, *v.* The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns.

6. *slang.* A dying person. (Cf. **PERCH** *v.* 1 6.)

1714 *VICT. BOLINGBROKE Let* to J. Graham 21 Jan in J. Bagot *Col. J. Graham* (1886) 28 The Queen is well, though the Whigs grieve out that she is, what they wish her, 'a percher'.

7. See quot. (Perch, a different word.)

1891 *WALNCH Winchester Wordbk.*, *Percher*, a Latin cross laid horizontally against the name of an absentee on any roll. [Remembered by Rev. C. B. Mount in 1839]

† **Percher** 2. *Obs.* Also 5 -ere, -or, (percher), 5-6 perchour, 6 peacher. [f. **PERCH** *sb* 2 (sense 2 b), i. e. 'candle for placing on a perch'. The forms suggest an AF **percher* = F. **perchier*, L. type **pericari-us*, but examples are wanting.] A tall candle, of wax or tallow: see quot. 1706.

a 1331 *Mem. Multorum Hen. Prior Canterb.* in *MS. Cott. Galba* E. IV ff 45 Item, candelae que vocantur perchers continen in longitudine xv pollices; unde vij perchers pond j. li. cere. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* IV, 1245 For by be percher [i. e. mortar] which pat I se brenne I knowe wel pat day is not for henne. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 252 Pro liij torches et perchers [MS pchs] emptis. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For a pound perchers for lyst to be werke men i ob. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II, 130 in torches .. prikeas et pierchiers. c 1440

Promp Parv. 393/2 Percher, candylle, .. *perichals* 1513
Bk Kerryngie in Babes 279 Drawe the curtyes, than
 se there be mortar or waxe or percheours be redy 156a
 A BROKE tr. *Rom & Jul* Shaks Wks 1803 XX 324 In
 her hand a percher light The nurse beares up the stayre.
 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* II 1 (1592) 103 Seneca sayth,
 Let. no man sette peachers or taper light for the Gods
 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng* (1626) 104 Forty great long
 perchers of the Kings best candles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Perchers*,
 the Paris-Candles formerly us'd in England, also the bigger
 sort of Candles, especially of Wax, which were commonly set
 upon the Altars

|| **Percheron** (pəʃəˈrɒn). [Fr. adj. from *le Perche*, a district of France comprising the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Loir-et-Cher.] A horse of a noted breed raised in le Perche, combining strength with lightness and speed, much used in France for artillery and for heavy coaches, and now largely bred in the western United States.

1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk Horses* 241 The Percheron is another breed of trotting cart-horses, which has in name a considerable reputation in England. These Percherons, in their best form, were the post-horses of France. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 474/2 Heavy wagons all drawn by stocky Percherons and big Western grays or stout Canada blacks

Perchess, obs. form of **PURCHASE**.

Perching, *vbl. sb.* [f. *PERCH* v.1 + -ING 1] The action of the verb *PERCH* (in various senses). In quot. 1483, provision of perches in a fairway or the dues paid for this: cf. *PERCH* sb.2 1c; in quot. 1818 = perching-place.

1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes shall pay to the Watry-bailiff, for his perching, ii d. of silver, as oft tymes as thei comyth yn and out 1555 [see *PERCH* v.1] 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 535 Pluck down A vulture from his towery perching 1892 S. BARBER *Beneath Helvellyn's Shade* 16 The 'perching' of boulders by the agency of ice in the glacial period.

attib 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vet. Pract.* 132 This is the perching muscle, and is so arranged that when the bird flexes the leg upon the thigh, the flexor muscles of the toes are pulled upon and the foot made to grasp the perch. 1888 E. EGGLSTON *Graysons in Century Mag.* June 274 He managed, 'to get perching room on the window-sill. 1889 *Women's Union Yearb.* 15 Nov. 87 Having their work carried to the perching room [to be examined: see *PERCH* v.1]

Perching, *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2.] That perches; *spec. in Ornith.* applied to the INSESSORES or birds with feet adapted for perching, insessorial 1774 BRATTLE *Ministr.* II. viii. The perching eagle oft was heard to cry 1823 VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV 405, I wish to designate this order by the title of *Insessores* or *Perching Birds*. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* III. 35 The whole series of British Passeres or perching birds

Perching, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 2: see *PERCH* v.2
Perchling (pəʃˈlɪŋ), *a.* [f. *PERCH* sb.1 + -LING 1 2.] A small perch or percolid fish.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 The small group of diminutive perchlings, of transparent bodies, called *Amphis*

Perchlor. Abbrev. of *perchloride* (of mercury) 1866 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 429 The thermometer placed in 'carbolic' or 'perchlor' for a few minutes

Perchlor., **perchloro-**. *Chem.* Combining form of *perchloric*, *perchloride*, *perchlorinated*; chiefly indicating a compound in which there is the maximum replacement of hydrogen by chlorine, as in *perchloracetic*, *perchloraldehyde*, *-benzene*, *-ethane*, *-ethylac*, *perchloroquinone*, etc.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 182 These perchlorinated compound ethers, such as the perchloroacetic ether, and perchloroformic ether are very unstable. *Ibid.* Amongst these products perchloraldehyde is always present *Ibid.* 354 Perchloroketone, chloranile (C₂Cl₄O₂) forms pale yellow flakes of pealy and metallic lustre. 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. 409 Perchloroquinone. 1866 ODLING *Ann. Chem.* 123 By treatment with chlorine, all four bodies yield chloranil C₂Cl₄O₂, or perchloroquinone. 1882 *Athenaeum* 11 Nov. 632/1 Perchloroethane, perchlorobenzene, and nitrogen were obtained

Perchlorate (pəʃˈklɔːrət). *Chem.* [f. *PER*-1 5 b + *CHLORATE* 1] A salt of perchloric acid. Hence **Perchlorated** *ppl. a.* (see quot.).

1826 *Henry's Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Per-chlorate of potassa does not change vegetable colours. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 336 No insoluble perchlorate is known: the perchlorate of potash is the least soluble of these compounds. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz's Atom. The.* 140 The alkaline sulphates, selenates, permanganates, and perchlorates are isomorphous with each other. 1887 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 Perchlorated ether has been employed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or [etc.]

Perchloric (pəʃˈklɔːrɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. *PER*-1 5 b + *CHLORIC* 1] In *perchloric acid*, hydrogen perchlorate, HClO₄, the oxygen acid of chlorine containing more oxygen than *CHLORIC acid* (HClO₃). 1828 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 437 The perchloric acid will then consist of one atom of chlorine = 33.5, united with seven atoms of oxygen = 52.5. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 536 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 115 Perchloric acid is one of the most powerful oxidizing agents known

Perchloride (pəʃˈklɔːrɪd). *Chem.* [f. *PER*-1 5 a] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the maximum proportion of chlorine. (These are now usually otherwise expressed; e.g. perchloride of carbon (perchlorinated chloride of ethylene), carbon tri-

chloride C₂Cl₄, perchloride of iron (trichloride of iron), *ferric chloride* Fe₂Cl₆, as distinguished from *ferrous chloride* (proto- or dichloride of iron) FeCl₂.) So **Perchlorinated**, combined or charged with the maximum proportion of chlorine; hence **Perchlorination**. † **Perchlorure** *Obs.* = *Perchloride*.

1818 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 15 In the chloride of phosphorus its elements are united atom to atom, while in the perchloride two atoms of chlorine are combined with one of phosphorus. 1843 R. J. GRAVY *Syst. Clin. Med.* 32 Some denominate sublimated perchloride [of mercury] 1881 J. RIDGE in *Med. Temp. Yearb.* XLVI 83 He was placed on full diet and was ordered perchloride of iron 1887 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 180 An alcoholic solution of potash decomposes 'perchlorinated ether.' 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I 766 Several perchlorinated compound ethers yield trichloride of carbon, when similarly treated 1882 *Athenaeum* 11 Nov. 632/1 The authors have studied the effect of exhaustive 'perchlorination' on quinine [etc.] 1887 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 A 'perchlorure'

Percol (pəˈskɒl), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Percolus* pl., f. L. *perca* *PERCH* sb.1: see -ID 3.] *a. sb.* A fish of the family *Percidæ*, typified by the genus *Perca* or perch. *b. adj.* Belonging to the family *Percidæ*. Also **Percolid** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
Percoform (pəˈskɒlɪfɔːm), *a. Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *percoformis*, f. L. *perca* *PERCH* sb.1: see -FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a perch, *spec.* belonging to the division *Percoformes* comprising the *Percidæ* and several allied families.

1880 DAY in *Yearb. Linn. Soc.* XV. 52 On the Comorand coast I found the small percoform Therapons residing inside Medusae

Percolle, *obs.* forms of **PARSLEY**.

Percolmonious, *obs.* form of **PARSIMONIOUS**.

Percline (pəˈsklɪn), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Perclina* pl., f. L. *perca* *PERCH* sb.1] *a. adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Perclinae* of the *Percidæ*. *b. sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
Perceptive (pəˈsɛptɪv), [f. L. type **perceptentia*, f. *perceptent-em*, pr. pple. of *perceptere* to *PERCEIVE*: see -ENCE] The action or condition of perceiving; perception, cognizance.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I 373 Sense or percipience is the standing so circumstanced as that the impulse of objects striking upon us may be transmitted so as to raise perceptions. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The.* another *Life* (1858) 126 The mind's percipience of sensitive pleasure. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I 406 An example of collective telepathic percipience. 1891 HARDY *Tess* (1892) 378 She lay in a state of percipience without volition.

Perceptiency (pəˈsɛptɪnsi), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] † *a.* = prec. (*obs.*). *b.* The quality of being percipient.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 A necessary requisite of that which is capable of the function of Common-perceptiency 1845 MRS. BROWNING *Letz* 3 Mar. (1897) I. 243 The review amused me by its percipiency about your remembering me during your travels in the East.

Perceptient (pəˈsɛptɪnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *perceptient-em*, pr. pple. of *perceptere* to *PERCEIVE*.]

a. adj. That perceives or is capable of perceiving; conscious; observing; seeing; discerning.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 52 A percipient and rational Creature. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI § 4. 137 It can only be the act of a percipient or thinking being. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juris. End.* (1827) II. 497 Employed in the character of attesting (i.e. percipient and signing) witnesses. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III § 86. 73 The eternal basis of conviction, 'the consciousness of a self within, a percipient indivisible Ego' 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV ix § 228, 648 The man becomes through a divine life percipient of God.

b. sb. One who or that which perceives.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 That vital Sympathy and Coactivity, that transforms objects in their evarest circumstances to the common Percipient 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* v. The Soul is the sole Percipient, which alone hath animadversion and sense properly so called. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* II 1. (1765) 56 Nature passes to the Percipient through all the Senses. 1867 L. WIS *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 301 In the very act of imagining it, you include an ideal percipient.

b. spec. in Telepathy, etc. One who perceives something outside the range of the senses, or 'on whose mind a telepathic impact falls'

1885 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* III. 92 An apparition of a dead person whose death was unknown to the percipient. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 6 We call the owner of the impressing mind the agent, and the owner of the impressed mind the percipient 1898 *Month Jan* 52 note, Intimate personal relations between the writer and the percipient of the vision.

Perceive, *obs.* form of **PERCEIVE**.

Perclose, *obs.* variant of **PARCLOSE** sb.

† **Perclose**, *obs.* var. **PARCLOSE** v., to enclose; to close, conclude.

1535 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, II 260 At Chester we received letters from Mr. Brabazon, whiche we send you herin perclosed 1538 *Ibid.* III 73 Which if we may have before the perclosing of this letter, your Lordship shall have them herin inclosed. 1542 *Ibid.* 437 At the perclosing of your saide Treasurers laste accompte. 1558 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 472 After the same, accompt perclosed and no surplusage founde.

† **Percoo**, *roted*, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* = *PERCOCT*. [f. *PER*-2 + *COARCTED*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Percoo* cled, brought into a narrow loome. † **Percoct**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percoct*-, ppl. stem of *percoquere*, f. *PER*-2 + *coquere* to boil, cook.] *trans.* To boil or heat through or thoroughly. So **Percoct** *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *percoctus* pa. pple], *fig.* 'overdone', hackneyed.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VI (1643) 302 The heat of the sunne percocting those waters which are extremely salt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 715 Turpentine, may be added when the Salve is percocted. 1799 G. MERRITT *Egout* II xi 246 To abstain from any employment of the obvious, the percoct, likewise, the overstrained.

Percoide (pəˈkɔɪd), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [mod. f. L. *perca* + -OID: first in F., in pl. *Percoide*, Cuvier's name for the perch family of acanthopterygious fishes (*Percidæ*)] *a. adj.* Resembling or akin to a perch; belonging to the perch family of fishes. *b. sb.* A fish of the perch family. So **Percoidean** *a.* and *sb.*; **Percoideous** *a.*

[1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 431/2 *Percoide*, or *Percoide* of Cuvier. *Ibid.* The first division of the Percoide, according to Cuvier, comprises [etc.] *Ibid.* 433/2 In the fifth division of Percoide fishes the ventral fins are placed in advance of the pectorals 1846 SMART *Suppl.* s. v. Percoide are a tribe of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the perch is the type 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Yunnan* 190 It was of a percoide form, and about a foot in length. 1887 *Athenaeum* 9 July 58/3.

Percolate (pəˈskɒlət), *sb.* [ad. L. *percolāt-um* strained, neuter pa. pple. of *percolare*: see next.] A product of percolation.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 205/2 Each successive part of the percolate lessens the sugar in the percolator. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 7 The alcohol is recovered from the last two percolates, and the residual extract dissolved in the reserved percolate

Percolate (pəˈskɒlət), *v.* [f. L. *percolāt*-, ppl. stem of *percolare*, f. *per* *PER*-1 through + *colare* to strain, f. *col-um* a strainer.]

1. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to pass through the interstices of a porous body or medium; to strain or filter (naturally or artificially). Loosely, To cause (a finely divided solid) to trickle or pass through pores or minute apertures, to sift. Now *rare*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 396 Springs on the Tops of High Hills are the best. For they are more percolated thorow a great Space of Earth. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 292 You shall percolat it through a sieve or coarse cloth. 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. IV. x 190 Strainers, through which they percolated Snow to cool their Wines. c. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 23 Oatmeal undressed, percolated between the fingers into boiling water.

b. fig.
 a 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* II. i. 129 The Evidences of Fact are as it were percolated through a vast Period of Ages, and many very obscure to us. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 48 Double-refined, and treble-refined, by being percolated through the lips and pens of Commissioners and Commissioners' Clerks, and Agents, and Writers to the Signet.

2. *intr.* Said of a liquid. To pass through a porous substance or medium; to filter, ooze, or trickle through.

1684 BOYLE *Porousum Anim. & Solid Bod.* VI. 94 A tradition, that in the West Indies they have large Vessels, wherein they put water to percolate, as it were, through a strainer 1887 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrast's Trav.* II 62 Through these Jars the Water transpires and percolates into an earthen Vessel underneath 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III v. Extracting the nitre, and letting the aqueous or fluid particles percolate. 1813 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 109 The caverns have been formed by the agency of water percolating through natural fissures. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 24 The water which has percolated through the sandy beds

b. fig. (cf. filter, trickle.)
 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 399 That influence has percolated down to the most ordinary intelligences 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 257 The worship of Isis had percolated at several points into the Greek Peninsula.

3. *trans.* Of a liquid. To ooze or filter through (a porous body or medium); to permeate.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 258 It suffers that rain to percolate the earth 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 118 Water percolating the pores of the basalt. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Master of Mine* VII, It was actually percolated with seawater oozing through the solid granitic mass.

fig. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII lxvii 306 A senate so freely percolated by the blood of the lower classes

Hence **Percolated** *ppl. a.*; **Percolating** *vbl. sb.*

and *ppl. a.*

1694 'S. S.' *Loyal & Impast Satirist* 22 In you Socratick Wisdom do survive And flow with purer percolated streams 1864 W. K. TWYDIE *Lakes & Rivers of Bible* I. 20 Like percolating water [bitumen] exudes through the veins into the wells. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* ix. 191 Under the influence of the constant percolating of surface waters 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. 246 Limestone is liable to be dissolved and removed by percolating rain-water.

Percolation (pəˈskɒləʃən), [ad. L. *percolāt-ion-em*, n. of action from *percolare* to *PERCOLATE*.] The action or process of percolating.

a. The action of straining or filtering a liquid through some porous material; filtration; *spec. in Pharmacy*, the process of obtaining an extract by passing successive quantities of a dissolving liquid through a pulverized substance until all the soluble matters are extracted (= **DISPLACEMENT** 3 c)

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. 512 This freshness of the springs may rather be ascribed to percolation and straining through the narrow sponge passages of the earth. 1668 BACON *Sylva* § 3 It seemeth Percolation or Transmission, (which is commonly called Straining) is a good kinde of Separation, Not onely of Thicke from Thin But of more subtle Natures. 1799 *Med. Anal.* I. 402 The utility of Mr Collier's new machines for percolation. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphuleius* 207 She defecates, by percolation, the precious wine. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 198/1 Percolation is a kind of filtration, commonly called 'by displacement', employed for extracting the essence from roots, herbs, seeds, barks, &c.

b. The action of passing, as a liquid, through the interstices of some porous body or substance; an oozing through.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 1. 56 Petrifications, or Mineral indurations, like other gemmes proceeding from percolations of the earth disposed upon such concretions. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 378 Dense strata of clay alone could detain the sea water, and prevent its percolation. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Ann. Kingd.* § 838 (ed. 4) 345 The chyle or nutritive material extracted by the food exudes... by a species of percolation, through the walls of the intestine. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 662 The waters reach the ocean only by percolation through the beach.

+c. *Phonetics.* Used of the emission of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the organs of speech, in producing vocal sounds. Obs. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. x. 361 Percolation of the breath betwixt both the Lips contracted round-wise which makes the vocal whistling sound. *Ind.* Percolation of the breath between the top of the Tongue and the roots of the Teeth. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 254 Letters framed by a percolation or straining of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the Tongue and upper Teeth.

d. *fig.* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. II. rule II. If we list to observe that Pythagoras and Socrates had great names amongst the leading Christians, it is no wonder if in the percolation something of the relish should remain. 1873 *Daily News* 27 Aug. People grow weary of waiting for the slow percolation of that doctrine through the official mind.

e. *attrib.* 1895 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 A paper was read... on 'The Relative Value of Percolation Gauges'. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Chn. Dragen*. I. 94 The greater ease with which watery blood neutralises the acid... in the percolation tests.

Percolative (pə'kɒlətɪv), *a. rare.* [f. PERCOLATE v.; see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of percolating or allowing percolation.

1863 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 579 Separating the retentive soils from the percolative, water bearing soils.

Percolator (pə'kɒlətɔr), *a.* [Agent-n., in L. form, from *percolāre* to PERCOLATE.] a. One who or that which percolates. b. An apparatus for percolating or straining a liquid; a filter or strainer: (a) for straining coffee; (b) for obtaining an extract by percolation (see PERCOLATION a.).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Percolator*, a filtering machine. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 653 Through these tissues the juices freely percolate... they act as percolators. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Fishes*. XIV. 238 Taking occasional sips of black coffee—at making which, in a patent percolator, Mr. Samuel had become quite a proficient. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 198/2 Gradually pour into the percolator sufficient of the liquid to be filtered, to drive before it, or 'displace', the liquid contained in the mass.

Percollice, -collois, *obs.* ff. PORCULLIS

Percomorph (pə'kɒmɔrf), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percomorphus* pl., f. L. *perca*, Gr. *πέριον*, PERION sb. + Gr. *μορφή*, f. *μορφή* form.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Percomorphi* of Cope, comprising most of the spiny-finned fishes. b. *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Percomorphio**, **Percomorphous** *adjs.*

1885 COPE *Orig. Fillet* xi. (1887) 330 The double bony floor of the skull of the Distegous percomorph fishes is a complication which places them at the summit of the line of true fishes.

Percontation (pə'kɒntəʃən), *rare.* [ad. L. *percontation-em*, n. of action from *percontāre*, -āri to inquire, interrogate.] A questioning, inquiry. So **Percontatorial** (pə'kɒntəʃiəl) *a.*, given to, or pertaining to, questioning; inquisitive.

1653 COCKERAM, *Percontation*, an enquiry. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 310/1 Percontation is a thing for which we cannot answer significantly, as Interrogation, yet but as thus, *He dwelleth in such a place*. 1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* II. (1844) 24 Between a percontation and interrogation, the ancients made this distinction—that the former admitted a variety of answers, while the latter must be replied to by 'yes' or 'no'. 1853 THACKERAY *In United States*, This percontatorial fable has grown with the national growth. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 496 The forms of the house, on putting a question, do not admit the percontatorial process to be continued.

Percoiphid (pə'kɒɪfɪd) *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percoiphidae* pl., f. *Percoiphis* pl., f. L. *perca*, Gr. *πέριον*, PERION sb. + Gr. *ῥίπος* serpent: see -ID³] A fish of the family *Percoiphidae* (typical genus *Percoiphis*), allied to perches, but with elongated body and pointed head. So **Percoiphoid** *a.*, belonging to this family; *sb.* = *Percoiphid*.

+ **Percribrate**, *v. obs. rare* [f. L. *percribrāt-*, ppl. stem of *percribrāre* to sift thoroughly, f. PER- + *cribrāre* to sift, f. *cribrum* a sieve, f. root *cor-*, *cr-*, of *cernere* to sift + instrumental suffix

-*brum*.] *trans.* To pass through or as through a sieve, to sift. So + **Percribration**, passage through or as through a sieve.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 The blood is so divided by the minuteness of their Capillary Vessels, or percribration through the habit of the Parts. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 145 Thy Brain thus blown up by the percribrated influence of thy moist Mistress, the Moon. 1681 GLANVILL *Sidducismus* II. (1726) 378 Instances of their easy percribration through porous bodies.

+ **Percribate**, *v. obs. rare* = *percribrāre*. [f. L. *percribrāre*, f. PER- + *cribrāre* to torment: see CRUCIATE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Percribrate*, to torment greatly.

Perculio, -culias, -culioe, -culioe, etc., *obs.* ff. PORCULLIS

Percussion (pə'kʌʃən), *rare.* [f. L. type **percussio-em*, f. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percellere* to upset, strike with consternation, etc.] + *a.* Consternation, shock of mind or feeling. *Obs.* b. A physical stroke or shock. So + **Peroulsive** *a. obs.*, characterized by giving a shock.

1609 DR. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 20 As the pained are unsufferable to flesh and blood, so have they a very percussive force even upon the Soule. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Dod. 9 They are not yet come to her dejections, trepidations, percussions. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 176 An ovulum, detached by the force of the organic percussio.

+ **Perounctorily**, *adv. obs. nonce-wd.* [iureg. f. PER- + L. *cunctari* to delay, loiter, after *perfunctorily*.] In a loitering manner, lazily.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Death* 22 This is he that makes men serve God peruncutorily, perfunctorily—to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.

Percut (pə'kʌt), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrere* to run through, f. PER- + *currere* to run: cf. *concurr.* Cf. F. *percurrer*.] *trans.* To run through, traverse (either of actual motion, or of extension).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 285 A leaf... with three strokes percutting its longitude. 1835 URR *Philos. Manuf.* 384 The fan produces its greatest effect when the points of its wings percut in revolving about eighty feet per second. + **Percutration**, *obs.* [error f. PERCUT v. + -ATION, for **percursion*.] A running through.

1785 *Genl. Mag.* LV. 1. 265, I have chosen the Empire of Russia as the theatre of my percutrations.

Percurrent (pə'kʌrənt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *percurrere*: see PERCUT v.] Running through; continuing or extending throughout, or from one end to the other; *spec.* in Bot. said of a midrib or other nerve extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* 132 All the motions excellently percurrent, and yet at length to cease, or end at these bones. 1822 OCHVIE (Annandale), *Percurrent*, running through from top to bottom. 1886 CASSIDY *Encycl. Diet.* *Percurrent*, running through. Obsolete, except in botany.

Percursory (pə'kʌsɔrɪ), *a. rare.* [f. L. *percursor* one who runs through: see -ORY²] a. Characterized by running through something rapidly or hastily. b. *humorously.* Running or moving swiftly along.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* VII. (1839) I. 289 He visited some of the finest districts of Shropshire and Perthshire... not in the percursor manner of his more boyish expeditions. 1864 J. LEBLANC in J. BROWN *Hors. Subs.* (1882) 40 Look at the tail of his descending friend's horse. Look at another's percursor's Lincoln and Bennett's bowling along!

Percuss (pə'kʌs), *v.* [f. L. *percutere*, ppl. stem of *percutere* to strike or thrust through, f. PER- + *quātere* to shake, strike, dash, etc.]

+1. *trans.* To strike so as to shake or give a shock to; hence *gen.* to strike, hit, knock, give a blow to. Also *fig.* *Obs.* (in general sense).

1560 ROLLAND *Sci. Venus* II. 146 Percuss he was into perplexitie. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Earth quakes percuss'd, men with the affright. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Solid Bodies, if they be very softly percuss'd, give no Sound. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabbius* v. (1737) 229 Our Ancestors, percuss'd by Fame sonorous.

2. *Med.* To tap or strike gently (some part of the body) with the finger or an instrument, for purposes of diagnosis, or of therapeutics. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 17 When we percuss comparatively the two sides of the chest. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 382 The joints or muscles affected, may be percussed, pressed or moved with impunity.

b. *absol. or intr.*

1849-54 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1034/1 Percussing over the 5th rib at its junction with its cartilage. 1885 T. L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 437/2 Thus he percusses rapidly over a nerve when the pain is dull or grinding, and percusses slowly when the pain is acute.

Hence **Peroussed** *ppl. a.* (in *Her.* = PERCUSANT); **Peroussing** *ppl. a.*

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 42 [Lions] are borne. Their tangles forked, a descendant, percussed, and countercoloured. 1666 HOOKER *Microg.* 55 Storms, or Oars, or other percussing bodies. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 656 The sound produced by the impact of the percussing finger on the one percussed.

Percussant (pə'kʌsənt), *a. Her.* [f. as PERCOUSS v. + -ANT, after other heraldic adjs. as *passant*, *rampant*, etc.] Said of the tail of a lion or other animal when represented as bent round as if lashing its side. cf. *percussed* in prec.

c. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss, *Percussant*, or *Percussed*, sometimes applied to the tail of a lion, or other animal, when lying on the back or side, as if he were beating and striking himself therewith. 1889 in *Etym. Dict. Her.*

Percussion (pə'kʌʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *percussio-em*, n. of action from *percutere*: see PERCOUSS. Cf. F. *percussion* (14th c. in Littré), perh. the immediate model.]

1. The striking of one body with or against another with some degree of force, so as to give a shock; impact; a stroke, blow, knock. Usually in reference to solid bodies; more rarely to liquids, or to air (as producing sound). Chiefly in scientific use. *Centre of percussion*: see CENTRE sb. 16.

1544 PHAET *Regim. Lys.* CVII, Sometime the sayde payne [of the eye] cometh by percussion or strykyng. 1603 HORTON and PLUTARCH'S *Mor.* 1348 IIe saith, 'That we doe... heare by the percussion and beating of the aere. 1654 R. CODRINGTON II. *Justine*, etc. 567 Antonius Verus did die by a percussion of blood in the head, which disease the Greeks call the Apoplexy. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1088 The Doctrine of Percussion on which depends that of the Cuneus or Wedge. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 259 Percussion puts all the parts of the wood into a tremulous motion. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 29 No heat seems to follow from the percussion of liquids in soft bodies. 1879 CASSIDY'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/2 Fulminating silver, even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. *transf. and fig.*: e.g. the striking of sound upon the ear; the ictus or rhythmic 'beat' in verse; the stroke of an 'evil eye', etc.

1607 SHAKES *Cor.* I. iv. 59 With thy grim lookes, and The Thunder-like percussion of thy sounds, I thou mad'st thine enemies shake. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Perry* (Art.) 511 The Times, when the Stroke, or Percussion of an Enthusiast's Eye doth most hurt, are, when the Party enuied is beheld in Glory. 1674 tr. *Raph. in Rapt.* Aristotle's *Treat. Poetic* Pref. 13 In the Italian and Spanish, all the Rimes are dissyllable, and the percussion stronger.

2. Specific applications.

a. The striking of a fulminating powder, or *percussion-cap* (see 5), so as to produce a spark and explode the charge in a fire-arm.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 271 He used one of Forsyth's gunlocks, which, flintless, goes off by percussion. 1829 tr. P. W. SCHMIDT (1824) in *Trans. Franklin Inst.* 100 On some kinds of fulminating powder inflammable by percussion and their use in fire-arms. 1846 GRUBNER *Sci. Gunm.* 130 Percussion has been for some years introduced into the service, for igniting the charge of all large guns.

b. *Med.* The action of striking or tapping with the finger, or with a small hammer (*percussion-hammer*) upon a part of the body, either to ascertain the condition of some internal organ by the sound produced, or for therapeutic purposes.

If the stroke is made directly upon the body, it is called *immediate percussion*; if upon something placed against the body (e.g. a finger of the other hand, or a small instrument made for the purpose), *mediate percussion*.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 471 Percussion of the thorax yielded a much clearer sound on the right than on the left side. 1843 R. J. GRUBNER *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 16 How much has the treatment of pectoral diseases been improved by the application of auscultation and percussion? 1893 *Syst. Med.* I. 1. 1. v. Medical percussion was known to Hippocrates, but was only used in abdominal diseases. It was not until the time of Auenbrugger that its use was suggested for diseases of the chest.

c. *Instrument of percussion*: a musical instrument that is played by percussion or striking.

Mostly applied to those used chiefly or solely for marking rhythm, and either struck with a stick or the hand (as drum, triangle, tambourine), or struck together in pairs (as cymbals); rarely to stringed instruments in which the strings are struck by hammers. Hence *percussion* is sometimes used collectively for the instruments of percussion in an orchestra, or their players (cf. *strings*, *wind*, *wood*). 1776 BOSWELL *Hist. Mus.* (1780) I. 255 Musical instruments chiefly of percussion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 498 *Instrument*, Musical, are, 1. *Keyed*, as the Organ, Piano-forte, etc.; 2. *Of Percussion*, as the Drum, Cymbals, etc. 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 8/5 Almost all the strings are pupils of the conductor, and the wind and percussion are prominent members of London orchestras.

d. A device in some reed-organs by which a small hammer is caused to strike the reed as the air is admitted to it, thus quickening the production of the sound.

1879 A. J. HIPPINGS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Another major invention was that of Martin, who gave the harmonium 'quicker speech', i.e. made the sound more quickly follow the descent of the key. The invention is known as 'percussion'.

3. *Mus.* The actual 'striking' or sounding of a note or chord, esp. of a discord, as distinguished from *preparation* and *resolution*.

1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 685 *Percussion*, is the actual sounding of the discord.

4. *Chirromancy*. A name for the outer edge of the palm of the hand: see *quits*, *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 75 The hand thus closely shut and the fingers all turned in. The neither part. Chirromancers call the pommel or percussion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 14 The percussion is the outer part, which moves when we strike anything. *Ind.* 116 Such lines in the percussion of the hand denote drowning.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, for, pertaining to, or worked by percussion; *esp.* made or constructed so as to be ignited or exploded by percussion (cf. 2 a), as *percussion arm*, *bullet*, *fuse*, *gun*, *match*, *primer*,

works are throwne amongst these perditious children the lowlier will grow their rage.

Perdix. The Latin word for 'partridge', retained in the Douay Bible, and used in Ornithology as a generic name: see PARTRIDGE, PERDIX. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Sam. xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come forth to seek thee on the mountains. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVII. 435/2 The genus *Perdix*, Buss. is made to contain the subgenera *Perdix Chotopus*, *Coturnix*, *Phalopus* and *Oryx*.

Perdon (s. -oun, obs forms of PARDON.

Perdricide. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *perdrix* partridge + -icide.] A partridge-killer: in quots. appositive = Partridge-killing.

1845 Syd Smith *Wks* (1850) II. 79 The perdricide criminals are more numerous than the violators of all the branches of the Decalogue. 1837 C. Loft *Self-formation* II. 129 When I heard from my perdricide comrades there the tale of their September exploits. 1864 Q. Rev. CXVI. 203 No 'perdricide' gentleman could imagine that [etc.]

Perdrigon. *Obs.* (Also 6 *perdigwena*, 8 *padrigon*) [a. f. *perdrigon* (Littre), in 16th c. *perdigwene*, in Cotgr. *perdigonne*, in Fr. *perdrigon*, *perdrigon*, properly 'young partridge', according to Littre and Hatz-Darm. from its colour.] A variety of plum, black, violet, or white (Littre), formerly highly valued for its flavour.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II. 165 Of later time was procured out of Italy the plumme called the *Perdigwena*. 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (1720) 233/2 Plums, *Perdrigon*, White, Blue, Primordial, Reine Claude. 1797 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Exposition to Sun*, The White *perdrigon* which we esteem one of our best plums. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Prunus*, The Violet *Perdrigon* Plum. 1770 Forster *Lam. Lower* III. 62 A damascen plum does pretty well indeed in a tart, but to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons the green-gages, or the orlines. 1884 Hogg *Fruit Manual* 730.

Perdu, *perdue* (*perdu*, *p̄s̄du*, || *perdu*), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 *pur-due*; *par*-, *perdu*-, *-dew*.) [a. f. *perdu* 'lost, perished; forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away' etc (Cotgr.), app. originally introduced in the Fr. military phrase *sentinelle perdue*, and so usually spelt *perdue*; in later times often (now usually) treated as an alien Fr. word, and written *perdu* or *perdue*, according to gender.]

A. adj. (or *pa. ppl.*)
†1. In *sentinelle perdue*, *perdue sentinelle* (called by Barret 1598 *forlorn sentinelle*). *a.* The post of a sentinel (see SENTINEL *sb.* 1) in a very advanced and dangerous position, where he can hardly hope to escape death. *b.* A sentinel posted in such a position. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1591 is punctuated 'breaches in espials, in sentinels, perdue'; if this is right, the quot. belongs to *B. x.*)

1591 Gervase's *Art Warre* 1 x In Trenches, where perchance he shall stand a number of hours in the water and myrry vp to the knees and besides vp on the Bulwarks, breaches, in espials, in Sentinels perdue, and such like, when occasion requires and necessity constrains. [1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. The proper *forlorn sentinelle* is that which is set either on horse-back or on foot, near unto the enemies campe, so neare unto the enemy, that being discov'ed and seene, he shall with great difficulty retire and escape.] 1668 Burton *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. (ed. 3) 32 So many desires to enter upon breaches, lye sentinelle perdue, give the first onset [etc.] 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1764) 74 Sir Edward Cecil used often during this Siege, to go in person in the night time, to try whether he could catch any Sentinels perdue. 1688 R. Holme *Armoiry* III. xix (Roxb.) 149/4 A *perdue sentinelle* is layd down in the open field, where he lyeth on his belly with his eare to the ground to heare what he can from the enemy.

2 In other connexions.

†a. Placed in an extremely hazardous position, such as that of a 'forlorn sentinel', or a 'forlorn hope'; hence, in a desperate case, lost. *Obs.*

1678 Fletcher *Loyal Sny* 1 i, *Puff* How stand you with him [the Duke], Sir? *Theod.* A *perdue* captain, full of my father's danger. 1653 Gaudin *Therap.* 235 Where peevish cavils and peevish calumnies, do but rally themselves, as in a case *perdue*, to see what can be done by volleys of railing Rhetoric. 1656 Broun *Glossogr.*, *Perdu*, lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away.

†b. Lying out, passing the night out of bed. *Obs.*

1634 Carew *Cal. Brit. Wks* (1844) 154 Though it be to the surprise of a *perdu* page or chambermaid.

c. Lying hidden, hidden, concealed, disguised

Now chiefly as Fr.

a. 1734 North *Exam.* 1 ii. § 160 (1740) 213* The Trick of a Brace of *perdue* Witnesses, charged and primed in order to a short Turn. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Crichton* II. ii, A Huguenot *perdue* in the Louvre.

3. In phrase to *lie perdu*. (Also, to *set*, *leave*, *stand*, etc. *perdu*.) Now chiefly as Fr.

a. In military usage: Placed as an outpost, sentinel, guard, scout, etc., in an exposed, hazardous position; hidden and on the watch; (lying) in ambush, in wait, in order to surprise or attack. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 B. Barnes *Dwils Charter* E iv b, This very night must I stand *perdue* for this bloody service. 1611 DRAUM & Fletcher *King & No King* 1 i. 1624 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, There's a sport too, Named lying *perdue* 'tis a game Which you must learn to play at. 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* 1. iii, I'll stand *perdue* upon 'em. 1628 Withers *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 761 Suggestion lay *per due* by

Contemplation, And sought to disadvantage Meditation. 1629 Shirley *Wedding* IV. iii, Let's steal away before we be discovered. I do not like when men lie *perdu*. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* II. iv. 127 It is unfitting he should lie *perdue*, who is to walk the round. 1668 DAVENANT *Singe Wks* (1673) 82 A Weazel That lies *perdue* for a Hens Nest. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 34 Thus Hudibras... by the Furies, left *perdue*. 1726 South *Serm.* (1727) VI. xii. 418 If a Man is always upon his Guard, and (as it were) stands *perdue* at his Heart, to spy when Sin begins to peep out in these first Inclinations. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xvi, Bridget stood *perdue* within, with her finger and her thumb upon the latch, benumb'd with expectation. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 287 Overtaken in his solitary career, lying 'perdue' behind some tree, or bush. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 Probably in the village inn a skilful penny-a-liner is lying *perdu* to get a scrap of their conversation.

b. Hidden away; concealed, out of sight, withdrawn from sight. Now usually as Fr., spelt *perdu* or *perdue* according to gender. (a) Of persons.

1701 J. Philips *Splendid Shilling* (1715) 6 This Catif oft Lies *perdue* in a Nook or gloomy Cave. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1787) I. xxv. 274 Mr Greville was not gone out of town, but intended to lie *perdue*. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, Hold We must lie *perdue*, if possible. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Princetown* (1857) IV. 345 They seek shelter in a cavern, stay there *perdue* for three days. 1855 BROWNING *Instans Tyrannus* iii, All in vain! Gold and jewels I threw, Still he couched there *perdue*. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* vi, She has been lying *perdue*, deeply buried in the unwonted luxury of a French novel.

(b) Of things, qualities, etc.

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 The ingenious author tells us the general's intention remains *perdue*. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* III. 11 (1849) 150 A host of honest, good-fellow qualities which had lain *perdue*. 1856 BRADY & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prolog, Hidden in the belt of each, or carried *perdu* in the trouser's pocket. 1893 SLOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 141 [It] had lain *perdu* in my head all that time.

†B. *sb.* *Obs.* [Partly short for *sentinelle perdue* or *F. sentinelle perdue*, see below, 2c; partly elliptical or contextual uses of the phrases in A. 3. cf.

1600 Bacon *Apol. conc. Ld. Essex* 61 Madame... you have put me like one of those that the Frenchmen call *Enfants perdue*, that serve on foot before horsemen.]

†1. = *Sentinelle perdue*, A. 1 a. *Obs.* *rare*.

1611 Tournier *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, I would you would relieve me, for I am so heauie that I shall ha' much adoe 'to stand out my *perdu*.

†2 A soldier placed in a position of special danger, as an outlying sentinel, or ordered on some hazardous enterprise, as to act as scout or skirmisher, lead in an assault, etc., and hence considered as virtually lost or in a desperate case. *Obs.*
1505 SHAKES *Lea. iv.* vii. 35 (Quain) To watch, poor *Perdu* With this thin helme. 1614 C. BACON *Trag. Rich.* III. xii, The centynels are plac't, *perdu's* are sent. 1623 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, You old *Perdues*, who, after time, do think that they are shot-free. 1638 Mass *First Colled Ser.* III. VI. 6 Having laid out our *perdues*, we betook ourselves to the guard. 1648 in Rusby, *Just Coll.* IV. II. 173 Our *perdues* lie so near the Enemy, as to hear them discourse. 1681 L. ANDERSON *Disc. Tangier* The Earl in person every night laid *perdues* to prevent surprisals. 1705 PHILLIPS, A *perdue*, a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Post.

†3. a. 1621 Suckling *Compliment W'ring Shaks.* Poems (1646) 30 Out of the bed the other fair hand was On a green satin quilt. There lay this pretty *perdue*, safe to keep The rest of 't' body that lay fast asleep.

†b. *collectively.* The body of troops on outpost duty; the watch, guard. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 31 Such are the Guard, the *Sentinelle*, the Watch, the *Perdu* for the Common-wealth. 1654 II. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 During this siege, there was taken by the English *perdu*, a French man [etc.]

†c. *pl.* = FORLORN HOPE [F. *enfants perdue*]; a body of soldiers selected for a specially hazardous military duty. *Obs.*

c. 1610 Sir J. MEVILL *Memo.* (1683) 15 The King... sent a number of Infantry *Perdue* to his Trenches, to lye on the Skirmish. 1611 CORRA. s. v. *Perdu*, *Enfants perdue*, *perdue* or the forlorn hope, of a campe (are commonly Gentlemen of Companies). 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulins Rescue* v. 297 Two thousand *Perdue* first Give bravely th' Onset. 1656 Broun *Glossogr.*, *Perdue*, the forlorn hope of a Camp, also so called, because they are given for lost men, in respect of the danger of their service.

†d. *transf.* One who acts as a watcher, scout, or spy. *Obs.* (From 3 a.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxii. 267 Poland... lying constant *perdue* of Christendome against the Tartarim. 1650 — *Piscat.* II. 57 Shepherds lying constant *Perdue* in defence of their flocks. 1661 — *Worthies*, *Not thumb'd* II. (1662) 314 The Sheriffs... who in effect, lay constant *Perdue* against the neighbouring Scots. 1700 R. E. DICK. *Can. Crew* s. v. *Budge*, *Standing Budge*, c. The Thieves Scout or *Perdu*. 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 116 (1740) 292 Sir William Waller the *Perdue*, was the Discoverer... and, by his Diligence, the Man taken and sent to Newgate.

†e. *transf.* A person in a lying or crouching posture. *Obs.* *rare*.

1611 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 33 Echo th' d with posting, does refuse To carry to th' inquisitive *Perdu's* That couchant lye above, the trembling news.

†f. A morally abandoned person; a desperado; a profligate, a rōuē. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 23 Profane Ruffins, Squires to Dawds & Strumpets, Debauch *perdu's*.

†**Perdu**, *perdue*, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* (with *it*). To lie *perdu*, act the part of a *sentinelle perdue*, act warily

1656 S. H. Gold *Law* 33 Thus the Lord Fairfax did no wrong; but wisely *Sentinell'd* and *Perdu'd* it to prevent Surprisals, and the better to surprise his Surprizers.

2. *trans.* (*refl.*) To place in ambush, hide.

1658 R. FRANK *North Mem.* (1822) 61 An ordinary Artist may kill a trout, provided he *perdue* himself at a reasonable distance.

†**Perdue**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *perducere* to lead, bring through, f. *PER-* + *ducere* to lead.] *trans.* To bring on, lead on; to induce.

1570 Foxr *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 193a/1 You might easily be *perdue* to acknowledge one Church with vs. 1620 GUTHRIE *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 205 By the motion of the Feet our bodies are *perdue* from place to place. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 298 Exacerbating ulcers and *perducing* them to a skar. 1665 HARVEY *Adm. agst. Plague* 26 Carbuncles easily *perdue* to a laudable maturation.

So †**Perduction** [ad. L. *perductionem*, n. of action from *perducere*] *Obs.* *rare*.

1656 Broun *Glossogr.*, *Perduction*, a bringing or leading through.

†**Perduell**, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *perduellus* a public or private enemy, f. *PER* through + *duellus* a warrior.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perduell*, a strong stubborn enemy.

Perduellion (*p̄s̄duellion*), *Rom.* and *Sc.*

Law. [ad. L. *perduellionem*, f. *perduellus*; see prec.] Hostility against the state or government; treason. (*Obs.* in *Sc. Law*.)

1533 BEULENDEN *Livy* 1. x (S. T. S.) 60 This law of *perduellion* was of maist horrible cryme. 1693 *Apol. Chas. I* Scot. 61 On the 13th of October 1582, the Assembly of the Church at Edenburg, did by an Act approve of that *perduellion* [the Capture of the King]. 1774 Br. HANNAH *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 130 The punishment of *Perduellion* was 1. *Ultimatum Supplicium*, or Natural Death of the Criminal. 1818 SCOTT *Irish Medl.* xii, I am of opinion... that this rising to take away the life of a deprived man, will prove little better than *perduellion*.

So †**Perduellism** [a. Fr. *perduellisme* 'Treason against Prince or Countrey' (Cotgr.).]

1656 Broun *Glossogr.*, *Perduellion*, or *Perduellism*, treason against the King or Countrey.

[*Perdulous* in Johnson, copied in later Dicts; spurious word (misprint for *perduulous*).]

Perdun (e, obs form of PARION.

Perdurability (*p̄s̄durābiliti*), *Also* 5-

blyte, *-biote*, *-bylyte*. [In M.E. a. (OF. *per-*, *perdurabile* (12th c. in Godef.). The mod. word is a new formation from *perdurable*.] The quality of being *perdurable*; continuous duration; everlastingness; permanence. In mod. use chiefly in *Philos.* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 45 (Camb. MS.) Nature... as many yeeres as ther may be multiplyd he may nat ceite his companions to the *perdurabilite* he it enchies. 1423 *Pilgr. Savile* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiii. 69 I his is wrought in thyn choyse, nought qualite ne quantite, ne *perdurabilite* of thy peyne. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 146/2 That by that forme the *perdurabilite* of thine Goddes shoulde be shew'd. 1805 MITT *Exam. Hamilton* 192 Something which is distinguished from our fleeting impressions by what, in Kantian language, is called *Perdurability*. 1873 — *Fss. Rile* (1874) 200 *Sustenance* is but a general name for the *perdurability* of attributes. 1877 Howells *Mod. Philos.* x. 61 What is this necessary axiom? but the *perdurability* of material substance?

Perdurable (*p̄s̄durābiliti*, *p̄s̄durābiliti*), *a.*

Also 5-6 *par-*. [a. (OF. *per-*, *perdurabile* (12th c. in Godef.) = Fr. *perdurable*, *it. perdurable*, *nl. perdurable*, *late L. perdurabilis* (Boeth.), f. *perdurare*; see *PERDURE* and *-BLE*. Very rare from a 1660 to 1800, and by Johnson considered *obs.*; common again in 19th c.] Enduring continuously, lasting, permanent; everlasting, as measured by human life or human history.

c. 1250 [implied in *PERDURABLE*]. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 27 (Camb. MS.) It is certeyn and establisshid by lawe *perdurable* but nothing but is engendrid nys stedfast ne establisshid. 1389-8 T. Usk *Test. I* 100. ii. xii (Skeat) 1 27 The thank of a people... procedeth of no wyse judgement; never is it stedfast *perdurable*. 1430-40 Lynde *lives* VIII. Prolog. (1558) 21, For to make our names *perdurable*. 1460 FORRESQUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 *Perdurable* lived for the sustentation off his estate. 1548 HAIR *Chron.* Hen. VI. 142 b, Gain is not alwayes *perdurable*, nor losse alwayes continual. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. IV.* v. 7 (1) *perdurable* chame, let's stab our selves. 1645 MILTON *Contest. Wks.* 1738 I. 345 What thing in the nature of a Covenant shall bind the other to such a *perdurable* mischief? 1806 H. SIMMONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 24 A friendship... of a more *perdurable* nature than a thousand of those which are daily moulded out of bows, smiles, courtesies. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 287 Leaving a name *perdurable* on earth. 1865 MITT *Exam. Hamilton* 109 The existence of a *perdurable* basis of sensations. 1880 T. HIGGINS *Italy & Inv.* III. viii. II. 540 [That] so vast and *perdurable* a structure as the Roman Empire could utterly perish.

b. *esp.* (in theological lang.) Everlasting, eternal, as opposed to things of this world and of time.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 71 The blissful If that is *perdurable*. 1450 MERLIN 93 In soche manner that thou lyste not the If *perdurable*. 1536 CALISTO & MELIB in *Harl. Dadsley* I. 64 The mighty and *perdurable* God be his guide. 1657-82 EVELYN *Relig.* (1850) I. iii. § 5. 218 The material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and *perdurable*. 1822-3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2525/1 The separate and *perdurable* personality of man.

c. Of material things: Able to withstand wear or decay; imperishable; lasting indefinitely.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Booth* 1 pr. 1 a (Camb MS) II, 1 clothes weeten makid of rith dylit thredis and subtil clait of perdurable matere 1386 *Primer Blas Gentile* II 20 Black is the most perdurable of all other colours 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 343, I confesse me knyt to thy deservings, with Cables of perdurable toughness 1624 *Mywood Gunak* VI 294 Having perdurable monuments raised to hei as well in Babilon as in Athens 1826 *Southern Lay of Laweate* xiv, Sculpture there had done her fitting part, bidding the forms perdurable arise Of those great Chief, 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xiv, I am of granite, hard and perdurable

Hence **Perdurable** (*perdurabilis*), the quality of being perdurable; perdurability.

1628 *Coke's On Litt.* 1. § 11 Our Author speaketh here of the amplexes, and greatness of the estate, and not of the perdurability of the same 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II 1858 *Sat Rev* 13 Mar 259: One more proof of the perdurability of aristocracies

Perdurable, obs. form of **PERDURABILITY**.

Perdurably (see prec.), *adv.* Also 3 par- [f. **PERDURABLE** a. + *LY* 2, or directly after the OF. *adv. perdurablement*.] In a perdurable manner; permanently, lastingly; everlastingly, eternally

1250 *O Kent Sermon* in *O E Misc* 31 Ne for þo lile camdon, þet no man hine ne mai lokn his noon dæseþ, 31d pardurableliche fram gode, ne fram holi cheieche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Booth* v pr. iv 128 (Camb MS) Thilke same desyple forme of man þat is perdurablely in the dyngne thought a 1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1668) 70 That she wolde not late hem reyne cuer in that synne, to be loste perdurablely. 1599 *Watts Past Pleas* (Percy Soc) 208 That after your lyfe fayne and unstory you may than live in joye perdurablely 1603 SHAKS. *Mans. for M.* iii. 135 If it were damnable, . . . Why would he for the momentarye trocke be perdurablely finde? 1874 P. HAYNE *Days of Yaselet* I. 1. 3 Promise-words, should be like to those Left perdurablely graven in the rock By Sidon's cunning workmen.

Perdurant (*perdurantia*). Now rare [a. obs. *f. par-, perdurare* (15-16th c.), *f. perdurant* pr. pp. : see -ANOM.] Permanence, duration.

1508 *Fisher Penit.* Pr. cil. Wks. (1876) 194 Ferte above the perdurance of heuens, or of the erth. 1592 WYATT *Amorie*, *Ld. Chendos* 30 We, high honors plant as if perdurance had promised continual showing. a 1600 MAY *Satur. Puffy* (1859) 59 Or else erect new Castles in the Air, and strengthen their foundation with half an hours perdurance longer than the former 1875 *Vivian Lucetius* 76 Space, Time, Cause, Identity, Perdurant, and other notions.

Perdurant, a. rare-1. [ad. L. *perdurant-em*, pr. pp. of *perdurare* to PERDURE; see -ANT. Cf. obs. *f. perdurant* (16th c. in Godef.)] Lasting, continuous, permanent

1874 BLACKIE *Lays Night* 44 Nature hates perdurant peace

† **Perdurate**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *perdurare* (see next) + -AN 3.] = **PERDURE** *v.*

151. *Christians Carols* (Percy Soc) 37 Christie, Societ in form of bread, in myd of us shall perdurate

Perdurate (*perduratus*), *arch.* [Noun of action f. L. *perdurare* to PERDURE; cf. late L. *perduratio* (Gloss. Cyril. in Quicherat), and obs. *f. perduratio*.] The action of enduring indefinitely; continuous duration, continuance.

1508 *Fisher Penit.* Pr. cil. Wks. (1876) 197 Almighty god, . . . hauntyng euerlastyng perduracyn, without begynnyng, without ende. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 126 To multiply the torments of helire upon any Devil, unto immensity of weight and Infynity of Perduracyn 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perduracyn*, a lasting very long. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 286 Happily such perduracyn of good or ill can be inflicted only in a fairy tale.

Perdure (*perdurare*), *v.* Now rare. [a. obs. *f. par-, perdurare*, ad. L. *perdurare*, *f. PER- 2 + durare* to harden, endure, *f. durus* hard.] *intr.* To continue, endure, last on.

c 1450 *Cou. Myst.* (Shaks Soc) 254 3e wole not rediesse be mowthe thou dedys mortal but thein don perdure. 1590 GRESHAM *Ann. Def. Read Prayers* 27 Yt was the chief part of their office, to perdure in the worde and prayer 1854 HICKOK *Menial Philos.* 76 The mind perdure while its energizing may construct a thousand lines.

Hence **Perdure** *pp. a.*, lasting, enduring continuously.

1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* Epil. 6 Thy Maestie mot haue eternalite. Felicitie perdurant in this end a 1600 *Modest* Pr. vii. (1664) 68 And in perduring peace remain 1890 J. SKINNERS *Dissect Metaphysics* 109 The Soul is revealed intuitively as a perduring living agent or entity

Perdy, -dye, obs. forms of *perdie*, **PARDIE**.

Perdy, obs. *f. PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PERDIE, PERRY*, **PERR**.

Perego, obs. form of **PIRAGUA**.

Peregal, variant of **PARAGAL** Obs., equal.

Peregrin, variant of **PEREGRINE**

† **Pergrinage**. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *pergrinagium* (1236 in Du Cange = *pergrinatio*), *f. pergrinatus* (see **PEREGRINE**) + -agium, ad. Romanic -aggio, -age; see -AGE. Godef. gives one instance of *pergrinage* in F., but only of early 16th c.] = **PEREGRINATION**, **PILGRIMAGE** (q. v.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Vele men makeþ to god sacrifices of unestesing, of peregrinages, of sarapnesses of bodye [Pr. orig. (MS. Cott. Cleop. A 5 lf 141), sacrifices de ieuner, de pelerinages.]

† **Pergrinancy**. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *pergrinanti-em*, pr. pp. of *pergrinari*. see next and -ANOM.] Sojourning; pilgrimage.

1674 STAVELY *Rom. Horatius* (1760) 280 The Church in this world is. in a state of peregrinancy and militancy.

Peregrinate (*pergrinatus*), *v.* (Also 6-7 *ei-on per-*) [1. *pergrinatus*, ppl stem of *pergrinari* to sojourn or travel abroad, *f. pergrinus* foreign, a foreigner. see **PEREGRINE** Cf. *f. pergrinatus*, Sp. *pergrinar*, *f. pergrinare*, to go on pilgrimage] *intr.* To travel, journey

1593 *Nash's Christ's T.* 28 That Sepulchre which you peregrinate to adore 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* 19 They have peregrinated to know the life of States 1793 W. ROBINSON *Looker-on* No 39 (1794) II. 82 It is of late the custom to peregrinate by night 1812 *Scott Let to J. B. S. Morritt* 12 Oct in *Lackham*, We peregrinated over Strimmoie, and visited the Castles of Bowes and Brougham 1854 *London Soc* VI. 392 She peregrinated calmly in a pined bonnet

b To sojourn in a foreign country.

1755 JOHNSON, *Peregrinate*, to live in foreign countries. c. *trans.* To travel along or across; to traverse. 1835 *Traveller's Mag* XI 23 The path I was about to peregrinate was hackneyed beyond conception 1878 BESANT & RICE *Cath's Ark* II xvi 271 I pick up tags and tatters of information as I peregrinate the streets. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* II. 55 He could have wished himself peregrinating a bridge

Hence **Peregrinating** *vb. s.* and *pp. a.*

1611 COCKER, *Peregrinating*, peregrinating, wandering, or going on pilgrimage. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTION *Nuns of Desert* I 293 Not one thought was bestowed upon the peregrinating culprits. 1864 *Westm. Rev* Jan 65 Peregrinating bishops produce no effect upon them

Peregrinate, a rare. [f. L. *pergrinatus* having travelled or sojourned abroad, pa. pp. of *pergrinari*] Foreign-fashioned, having the air of one who has lived or travelled abroad. (A purposely pedantic term put by Shakspeare into the mouth of Holofemes; thence taken by Lytton.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* 13 *Ped* He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were, too peregrinate, as I may call it. *Cypar*. A most singular and choise Epithet. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* IV. iv, Imagine this figure, grotesque, peregrinate, and to the eye of a peasant, certainly diabolical

Peregrination (*pergrinatio*), *n.* [a. *f. pergrinatio* (12th and 16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *pergrination-em*, n. of action from *pergrinari* to PEREGRINATE. Cf. It. *pergrinazione*, Sp. *pergrinacion*]

1. The action of travelling in foreign lands, or of journeying from land to land; hence, by extension, of travelling from place to place.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. 19 His daily peregrination in the desert, felles and craggy mountains of (Wales) a 1550 in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl* (1870) Forewords 23 The Peregrination of Doctor Boorde 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Ancient's Hist. Indies* vii. 505 This going forth and peregrination of the Mexicans, will happily seeme like to that of Egypt. 1650 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb.) 11 Amongst those many advantages, which conduce to enrich the mind with variety of Knowledge, . . . Peregrination, or Foraine Travell is none of the least. 1763 JOHNSON *Life Ascham* Wks IV. 626 The purse of Ascham was not equal to the expence of peregrination 1818 *Scott Hri. Mtd* 1, Before they had advanced far on their peregrination

b. With a and *pl.* A course of travel (properly abroad); a journey, esp. on foot; a perambulation; in *pl.* = travels. Also, A narrative of travels.

1548 *Hooker Ten Commandm.* x 167 How light so euer this vngodlie people make these gaddings or peregrinations, they shalbe culpable and accountable for as many faultes, as is donne by his familie throwghe his absence 1826 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy* I. 1 The navigations and peregrinations Orientals of Nicholas. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Ancient's Hist. Indies* xxvii. 202 The Peregrination which I have written. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 130 r 4 The vicious Habits and Practices that he had been used to in the Course of his Peregrinations 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* I 31 The wild fanaticism, first incited men to enter upon those long and dangerous peregrinations. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 151 My peregrinations through this great metropolis. 1823-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II 321 [He] recently published a book of his peregrinations

c. A going as a pilgrim; a pilgrimage. Obs 1528 *Roy Red me* (Arb.) 106 Hathe Englonde soche stations Of deuote peregrinations As are in Fraunce and Italy? a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 71 (Throgmorton) his Father dyed in Peregrination going to Hierusalem. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirke* (Wodrow Soc) 75 Workes of supererogation, meritis, pardones, pergrinations, and stationes

d. The migration or transplantation of a plant, etc. into another country. Obs rare 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) xxy, Concerning the Peregrination of that tree [Elm] into Spain.

e. *fig.* A systematic going through a subject, writing, course of study, etc. f. The 'pilgrimage' or 'journey' of life: see 2 b.

1645 *Crooke's Body of Man* 107 Being arued at this place in the tract of my Anatomical Pergrination 1653 R. MASON *Commend. Let. in Butler's Anthropol.*, When first I cast up this account of your ingenious peregrination through the world. 1777 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 126 Modesty is absolutely necessary to be retained thro' the whole Course of our Peregrination till we arrive at the Love of God.

† 2 A sojourning in a foreign land; the condition of dwelling as a sojourner; sojourn Obs or arch. 1630 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* 125 If he [the Czar] should be constrained to leave his country, she promised to receive him with all honour worthy so great a Prince, to assigne unto him a convenient place for his peregrination. a 1638 *MEDC IVhs.* (1674) 597 [The] 430 years of the Peregrination [in Egypt] Exod 12 [40]. The 40 years travell in the Wilderness. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi.

191 *Εὐδοκία ἐς ἀνθρώπους Θεοῦ*, a Peregrination of a God among men 1697 Dr PATRICK *Comm. Levod vi* 4 He thinks the Peregrination of the Fathers is attributed here to the Children

b *fig.* Man's life on earth viewed as a 'sojourn in the flesh'.

1604 *Pergrinatio* . . . with the sojourn or 'tabernacled' of the . . . , hence in later use passing into the . . . and so of the 'journey' through life, (In quot 1523, prob referring to Lydgate's transl. of *le Pelerinage de Vie humaine*)

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laus* 1221 Of Manues Lyfe the Peregrinacioun, He did translate, enteprete, and discloze. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Psal.* 18 The schoit tyne of this cure frigit peregrinatione. 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* ix. 179 The Israelites dwelt in tents, vncertaine of their abode, euer ready to shift, whereby they represent vnto vs our peregrination in this mortalitie. 1626 *DONNE Sermon*, Ps. 26 14 (1610) 808 The Saints pray that God would powre down vpon vs graces for our Peregrination here, as He hath done vpon them in their Station there 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* iii. ii. xxviii 506 In the eighty third year of his peregrination. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's Philos. Wks.*, *Wisd. Ancients* I 573 Thro' all the Journey and Peregrination [in *statera vna peregrinatione*] of human Life

† c. *transf.* A place of sojourn. Obs. rare-1

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Wisd.* xii. 7 They might receive a peregrination [Gr. ἀποικίαν, *Polig.* peregrination] worthy of the children of God, which is a land of all most deare to thee

Peregrinator (*pergrinator*), *n.* Now only affected [a. L. *pergrinator*, agent-n from *pergrinari* to PEREGRINATE.] One who peregrinates; a traveller in foreign lands, or (loosely) from place to place; a pilgrim; a wanderer.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) Address 20 Like a poore Peregrinator, contented to passe through the Purgatorie of the Paining-house 1668 M. CASABON *Credulity* 66 He makes himself a great peregrinator, to satisfy his Curiosity 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXVIII 501 Careful to record facts of practical utility to future peregrinators 1829 T. L. PRACOCK *Misfort. Elphus* xii. More material for absorbing thought, than the most zealous peregrinator, . . . is likely to have at once in his mind

Hence **Peregrinatory** a., *rare*, characteristic of a peregrinator; moving from place to place.

1773 *Osborn Pres. St. Poor* 207 There are among them some unquestionably honest and commendably industrious accustomed to that peregrinatory mode of living.

Peregrine, **peregrin** (*peregrin*), a. and sb. Forms: 4-5 *peregrin(e)*, 6 *peregrine*, *perrygrine*, 7 *perigrine*, 6- *peregrine*, 7- *grin*. [ad. L. *peregrinus* coming from foreign parts, foreign, a foreigner, *f. peregr* that is abroad or on a journey, *peregr* *adv.*, abroad, to or from foreign parts, *f. per* through + *ager* field, territory, land, country, cf. *f. peregrin* adj., migratory, foreign (16th c.), sb. a pilgrim, in *Oresme* a 1400 (Godef.). In Eng. found first, and until the 16th c. only, in the name of the *falcon peregrin* or *peregrine falcon*, in OF. *falcon perelrin* (under the influence of which Ld. Berners has *falcon peregrine*). The inherited form of L. *peregrinus*, through Romanic and OF., is **PILGRIM**, q. v.] **A. adj.**

1. Foreign, belonging to another country; outlandish, strange; imported from abroad; also, † foreign, extraneous, or alien to the matter in hand (obs.). *Peregrine tone* (med. L. *tonus peregrinus*), name of one of the Gregorian 'tones' or chants.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52 Other problems (which are not set out of the very matter it selfe) are called peregrine or strange problems. c 1540 *Prigr.* T. 188 in *Thynne's Annado* (1865) 82, I took him to be a stranger; we were both perrygrine. 1574 *HELLOWS Guenara's Fann.* Ep (1577) 165 You aske me histories so strange and peregrine, that my wittes may not in any wise but needes goe on pilgrimage. 1585 Sir J. MELVILL *Let. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I 439 Mr. Craig to preach openly against the Peregrine ministers. 1609 *DOUGLAS Ornith. Mural* 35 There is another Tone, which many call the Peregrine, or strange Tone, it is very seldome used in our Harmony 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv (ed. 3) 119 Our Damasco-Plum, Quince, Medlar, Figue, . . . as well as, several other Peregrine trees 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I Pref. 25 Matters of so peregrine and grotesk a Nature as this [History] 1831 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 333 Some persons have declared the style of the author [Bentham] to be occasionally peregrine and difficult. 1893 *Working Mens Coll. Syn.* Oct. 230 In my own small garden I have four peregrine species of grass.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Situated in a part of the zodiac where it has none of its essential dignities.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 108 Jupiter extolled, and preferred above Saturne, who at that instant is Peregrine, and out of all his essentiall dignities 1663 *DAVIDEN Wild Gallant* Prol. 26 Venus, the lady of that house, I find is Peregrine. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. Among Astrologers, a Planet is said to be peregrine, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Essentiall Dignities, viz. House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term, or Face 1839 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 168 The lord of the house being combust, retrograde or peregrine

† 3. Upon a pilgrimage; upon one's travels; travelling abroad. Obs.

1655 M. CARTER *How Redw.* (1660) 209 Certain peregrine Christians going to visit the Holy Sepulchre. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son Wks.* (1673) 55, I am not much unwilling to give way to peregrine motion for a time 1768 *STERN Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 25 (*Disobedience*) The whole army of peregrine martyrs; more especially those travellers who set out upon their travels, . . . under the direction of governors

and personant antennum. 1530-2 Act 22 Hen. VIII, c. 11. No person arraigned for any petty treason murder or felony be

† **Perennious**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. perennius* + -OUS, cf. *illustrious*, etc.] = **PERENNIAL**.
 1628 **PRYNNE** *Brief Survey* Epist. The perennious preservation and propagation of that pure orthodox and sincere Religion. 1629 H. BURTON *100th's Trumpe* 328 From the perennious and pure fountain of Gods will and pleasure, doe flow the waters of life.

† **Perennity**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. perennitas*, f. *perennius* perennial; see -ITY Cf. *OF. per(h)ennité* (Godef.) in *Dict. Acad.* 1878.] The quality of being perennial; continuance for several years, or through a long or indefinite time, permanence, perpetuity.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 107 Cesternes that are broken and cannot holde, I say not water of life and perennity, but no water at all. 1641 J. TRAPPER *Theol. Theol.* Contents: § 6 Of the perennity and perpetuity of the Scriptures. 1713 **DEHAM** *Phys.-Theol.* v. (1717) 51 note, The Perennity of dweins Springs, which always affords the same Quantity of Water.

Perentele, **Perentory**. see **PARENTELE**, **PER-EMPTORY**.

† **Per-equ-al**, *Obs. rare* [f. *L. type *per-aqual-is*, f. *PER-* + *aquālis* equal, cf. *PAREGAL*, *PEREGAL*.] An equal, peer, match.

1578 **LINDSEAY** (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 135 No man of holisme judgement bot will grant we had no perequal in Ewrope.

† **Perequation**, *Obs. rare*—[a. *F. peréquation*, ad. *L. peréquationem*, n. of action from *peréquare* to make quite equal, f. *PER-* + *equāre* to EQUATE.] 1611 **COTGR.** *Perequation*, a perequation, an equalling, or making even.

Perequitare, *v. rare*—[ad. *L. perequitare* see -ATE, f. *PER-* + *equitare* to ride.] *trans.* To ride through, traverse on horseback.

1780 **JOHNSON** *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 June, Among the heroes of the Borough, who twice a-day perambulate or peregrinate High Street rides Sir Richard Hotham.

† **Perer**, *Obs.* Also 5 *perer*. [a. *AF. perer* = *OF. perier*, *F. porrier* pear-tree, f. *OF. paire*, *F. poire* PEAR.] A pear-tree.

141. *Pistill of Susan* 70 (MS. P.) The palme and pe popeler, be perer [other MSS. perie] and the plumes [MS. plowme, *une soume*]. 14. *Songs & Carols* xxxi (Warton Cl.) 36 In the myddis of my gardyn is a perer ste.

† **Peregrate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. *L. pererare*.] 1623 **COCKERAM**, *Peregrate*, to wander up and downe.

† **Peregration**, *Obs.* [n. of action from *L. pererare*; see *prec.*] A wandering through various places, a rambling; a travelling about.

1608-11 **Br. Hall** *Exposit.* v. 11, What need wee to spend our daies in a perpetuall peregration? 1658 **EVELYN** *Let. to E. Thurland* 8 Nov., Unless noblemen make wiser provisions for their educations abroad, above the ordinary commerce and import of their wild peregrations.

Peresche, *obs. f. PARISH, PERISH, PIERCE.*

Peresil, *obs. form of PARSLEY*.

† **Peretre**, *Obs.* Also 5 *peretyr*, *peretyr* [a. *OF. *peretre*, *Cotgr. pisetre*, ad. *L. per-, pyrethrum*; see *PELETERE*, *PELESTRE*, and *PYRETHRE*] = **PELLITORY** 1, **Pellitory** of Spain.

1440 **Promp. Parv.** 394/f Peretre, herbe (P. peretyr), *peretrum*. *Ibid.* 395/a Peretyr, herbe (or pereture, P. peretyr).

Perewake, -wig, -wyke, *obs. f. PERIWIG*.

† **Perexcellently**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[See *PER-4*.] Very excellently, very highly.

1450 **Miscor. Salvacionis** 2059 The king his Sugits luvd so perexcellently.

Pereye, *obs. f. PERRIS, PERRY; var. PORREY* *Obs.*

† **Perfabricate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. *L. perfabricare* (see *PER-* 2 and *FABRICATE*)] 1623 **COCKERAM**, *Perfabricate*, to go through with building.

Perfay (*paif*), *unt. arch. FORMS.* a. 4-5 *par-fay*, 4 *par-fai*, *par-fai*, 5 *par-fay*, -fey, *par-fey* (e, -fate). β. 5-6 *per-fay*, 5 *per-fey* (e, 4-6, 9 *arch. perfay*. [ME. a. *OF. par-fay*, *AF. also par-fay*, *fay*, *f. par* by (*PAR prep.* 1) + *OF. fēid*, *fēit*, *fai*, mod. *F. foi*—*L. fid-em* FAITH.]

(By my) faith; verily, truly. cf. *FAY sb* 1 6 b. (*Obs.* in ordinary use since 16th c., but revived by some modern poets.)

a. 1300 **Cursor M.** 208 (Cott.) he ert it has na sun par-fai [G. par-fay, *F. par-fay*, *Tr. par-fay*] *Ibid.* 597 *Par-fay* [v. *rr* par-fai, *forsope*] hat es bot eth to rede. 1375 **HARBOUR** *Brace* 1 39 The land vi 3er, and mayr, par-fay, Lay desolat ceftry lyes day, c. 1386 **CHAUCER** *Millett's T.* 495 Som maner confort shal I have par-fay c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7838 *Pai* Did mare harme pan gude par-fay c. 1550 *Image* *Hyocor* iii. 408 And then, my lordes, par-fay. . . Not all your gold so gay Shall serve you to delaye. 1570 **LEVINS** *Maup.* 196/17 *Par-fay*, means *faiens*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry* *Stonm'd* (1827) 15 She had taskt hersel, par-fay, To work before a certain day a pair o' stockins. 1865 **SWINBURNE** *Poems & Ball.* Sei 1 *Masque* O *Borsabe* 127 This knave hath sharp fingers par-fay 1870 **MORRIS** *Earthly* *Par.* i. 1 338 *Per-fay* all goeth more than 1ight.

Perfect (*pēfekt*), *a. (adv., sb.) FORMS*—see below. [Orig. ME. *parfit*, *-fite*, a. *OF. parfit*, *-fite* (rithic in *Littre*)—*L. perfectum*, pa. pple. of *perficere* to accomplish, perform, complete, f. *PER-* 2 + *facere* to do, make. Subsequently influenced by *OF. parfet*, *-fete*, *-fist*, *-fist*, in which the radical part is *fet*, *fist* (pa. pple. of *facere*)—*L. factum*. At length gradually conformed

(partly through *parfaict*, *perfaict*, *perfect*) to the *L.* original *perfectus*. The change of *par-* to *per-* went on from 14th to 16th c. In ME and 16th c. the stress varied between *perfit* and *perfit*, in Scotch (*perfēt*) is still prevalent in some senses, and in others displaced by (*perfit*)]

A. Illustration of Forms

1 a. 3-4 *parfit*, 4-5 *-fist*, 5 *-fyght*, 5-6 *-ficht* β. 4-5 *perfit*, 5-6 *-fyght*, 6 *-ficht*, 7 *-fyit*

a. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i 58/160 3if pou wolt parfit beo, sul d þi guod 1382 **WYCLIF** 1 *John* ii 5 Forsothe who kepith his word, verily in him is parfit chaite 1387 **TREVISA** *Hyden* (Rolls) 111 363 Pat parfit wylpe þat is nougt in worldly riches 1477 **EARL** *RIVERS* (Caxton) *Duces* 17 Withoutte writte he may not be parfit in science 1485 **CAXTON** *Chas. Gt.* 22 For peccis and parfyght vnyon 1555 *J. Hylwood* *Spider & F.* lxxv. 6 Our parlight sight from blindness standeth in aduocate

β. 1387 *Trivisa Hyden* (Rolls) V 185 He hadde parfit knowleche of sevene autis 1529 **SAPLTON** *Prayers to Father* 4 Of all perfections the essential most perfyght 1556 *J. Hylwood* *Spider & F.* xviii 4 Botli parfit apere of so pure perfyght skil 1650 *Præstbury Bk.* *St. Athelwold* (1843) 137 For the making vp of a parfyit manse and gleib.

2 a. 3-5 *parfitto*, 4-6 *-fyte* β. 4 *-perfitte*, *-fyte*.

a. 1300 *Parfitte* [see B. 3]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* 1 (*Petrus*) 256 For theis among þame pece parfyte iij have c. 1450 *Tr. De Institutione* i iv 6 þe parfitte bluewe not lightly all þinges þat men tellþ 1533 *Lo. BERNERS* *Ilmon* lxxviii 278 Suche as he had parfyte tust in

β. 1340 *Perfitte* [see B. 3a]. 1432-50 *Tr. Hyden* (Rolls) V 185 Perfitte knowleche of the vij sciences liberale 1500-20 **DUNBAR** *Poems* xviii. 14 To wryte Quhat plesans is in lufe perfyte. a. 1568 **ASCIAIM** *Scholem* 1. (Arb.) 40 A separate and perfitte note 1621 *Sir W. MURR* *Misc. Poems* i. 34 Once taust iij nectared delyte, Of all pleasures y^e most perfyte

a. 1599 **KIRKTON** *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 301 Making the island happy by a perfyte union [1808-25 **JAMISON**, *Perfitte*, *Perfitte*. The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly. The accent is on the last syllable. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 34 (E. D. D.) There's few see perfitte as we should be.]

3 a. 3-6 *parfit*, 4-6 *-fyt*, (6 *-fytte*) β. 4-7 (*dial.* -9) *perfit*, (6 *-fitt*, *-fytt*), 5-7 *perfyit*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12483 (Cott.) Master es he self parfit [a. *rr*, *parfitte*, *-fitt*, *perfitte*] 13 *Minor Poems* *f. Verion* MS. 573 Parfitte love is ther non. c. 1430 *LYDG.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pore in spunt, parfit in pacyence. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 310 God...made them parfyit in kynde on the Saturday. 1555 **HARRISFIELD** in *Donner's* *Ilonities* 4 Her he made parfyte 1560 **WHITTHORNE** *Old Soundours* (1588) 45 b. If you will make it parfit

β. 1374 **CHAUCER** *Booth* iii. pr. i. 51 (Camb. MS.) Disfulness is a perfyit (v. *rr*, *perfit*) estat. 1559 *De Scot* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1844) 1, App. x. 444 The fawters therof contende, that it is most perfit. 1603-32 **FLORIO** *Montaigne* i. xl. (ed. 3) 132 Sound, and in perfit health. (But *FLORIO* 1598-1611, *Cotgr.* 1611 spell *perfect*.) 1610 *J. MELVILL* *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 259 The King efter his perfyte age of twentie and a yeas. 1628 *LE GAYS* *tr. Barclay's Argens* 222 'I hat excellent old maus perfitest remission. 1645 *J. DURYE* [Scotchman] *Israel's Call* 31 Perfit holines. [1808-25 *Perfit*, f. -ett, a. β.]

4 a. 5-7 *parfet*, (6 *-fett*, *-fayt* (e)). β. 6 *per-fait*, *-fayt*, 6-7 *perfet*, (6 *-fett*).

a. 1419 *Sir W. BARDOLPH* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 76 God...jeve 3ow ryght goode lyf and longe parfet helthe of body 1530 **PALSGR.** 780, I weare heare nexte my bodye as payfayte folkes do 1568 **LADY** *Lytelton* in *Milton Corr.* (Camden) 54, I am infinitely rejoyced to heare...of her parfet recovery

β. 1526 **TINDALE** 2 *Cor.* xii. 9 My strengthe is made perfat throu weaknes 1536 *R. BERELEY* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 An fy yt were never so perfat. 1538 **STARKEY** *England* i. vi. 62 Every thyng. more perfat in hys nature 1593 *Q. Eliz.* i. *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 115 With a steddier & perfet Judgement 1667 **MILTON** *P. L.* viii 425 Supream of things Thou in thy self art perfat, and in thee is no deficiencye found. [The words *perfect* and *imperfect* occur 34 times in *Milton's* *Poems*, and in 22 instances the spelling is *perfet*, *imperfet* (A. J. Wyatt *Note to P. R.* iv. 468)]

5 a. 6 *perfecte*, -faict. β. 6 *perfecte*, *per-faict* (e, 6) -perfect.

a. 1554-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods* *Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV 46 A juste tme and a perfecte survy. 1593 *Q. Eliz.* *Booth* i. pr. 1 3 Parfaict for fine workmanship.

β. 1526 *TINDALE* *Matth.* v. 48 Ye shall therefore be perfecte, even as youre heavenly father is perfecte [So 1535 *Cotgr.*] — *Luke* i 3 Booth were perfecte before God. — *Acts* xi. 24 He was a perfecte man. 1530 **PALSGR.** 320 Parfyte. Perfecte (Fr) *perfect* *perfect*. 1551 *T. Wilson* *Logike* (1580) 44 b. The perfect ende of all. [Perfect became the usual spelling c. 1590.]

6 a. 6 *perfecte*, -faict. β. 6 *perfecte*, *per-faict* (e, 6) -perfect.

a. 1554-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods* *Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV 46 A juste tme and a perfecte survy. 1593 *Q. Eliz.* *Booth* i. pr. 1 3 Parfaict for fine workmanship.

β. 1526 *TINDALE* *Matth.* v. 48 Ye shall therefore be perfecte, even as youre heavenly father is perfecte [So 1535 *Cotgr.*] — *Luke* i 3 Booth were perfecte before God. — *Acts* xi. 24 He was a perfecte man. 1530 **PALSGR.** 320 Parfyte. Perfecte (Fr) *perfect* *perfect*. 1551 *T. Wilson* *Logike* (1580) 44 b. The perfect ende of all. [Perfect became the usual spelling c. 1590.]

7 a. 6 *perfecte*, -faict. β. 6 *perfecte*, *per-faict* (e, 6) -perfect.

a. 1554-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods* *Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV 46 A juste tme and a perfecte survy. 1593 *Q. Eliz.* *Booth* i. pr. 1 3 Parfaict for fine workmanship.

β. 1526 *TINDALE* *Matth.* v. 48 Ye shall therefore be perfecte, even as youre heavenly father is perfecte [So 1535 *Cotgr.*] — *Luke* i 3 Booth were perfecte before God. — *Acts* xi. 24 He was a perfecte man. 1530 **PALSGR.** 320 Parfyte. Perfecte (Fr) *perfect* *perfect*. 1551 *T. Wilson* *Logike* (1580) 44 b. The perfect ende of all. [Perfect became the usual spelling c. 1590.]

B. Signification. I. General senses.
 † 1. Thoroughly made, formed, done, performed, carried out, accomplished. *Obs.*

a. Of a legal act: *Duly completed*
 c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 254 To þat ilk scrite Edward scil his seale, þat his gift was payfite, & with witness leude 1567 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. VI* (1597) 8 The acceptation of the said office of Regentrie... shall be baliden, repute, and esteemed lawfull, sufficient, and peisite.

b. Of offspring: *Fully formed.*
 Passing into sense 3: see esp. 3 c
 1387 **TREVISA** *Hyden* (Rolls) 11. 197 Somtyme a womanman conceyved twey children and is but a litle tyme bytwene, and so þe children ben afterward i-bore oon after oþer, and beþ perfit i-now c. 1400 **MAUNDE** (1839) v. 48 And the first day next after men fynden in the askes a worm; and the secunde day next after men fynden a bird quyke and perfyit 1528 **ELYOT** *Diet.* *Aborto* to brynge forth a chyldre, or it be perfecte [COOPER *perfitte*].

c. Of full age; either=grown up, adult, or of an age legally competent for a specified function.

1382 **WYCLIF** *a. Macc* v. 24 Comaundyng to hym for to see all of peith age 1547 *J. HARRISON* *Arthor Scottis* *Avj* b. He shal at his parfit yeth beo instructed to the whole isle of Britany 1565 *Ric. Prynne* *Council* *Scot.* i 358 That may chyn within thre yethis next clyn þat paryte age of viii yethis. 1605 **SHAKS.** *Leare* i. 11 77 Sonnes at perfect age, and fathers declin'd 1773 **MONTMORIS** *Lang.* (1774) i. 1 11 When he comes to be of perfect age.

2. Fully accomplished, thoroughly veisell, trained, skilled, or conversant. *Const. in, with, 1 of a subject.* *arch.*

a. 1300 **Cursor M.** 12483 Pou brought me not a laun to lete Bot muste as he self parfit 1387 **TREVISA** *Hyden* (Rolls) 111 219 Among alle he [Plato] is i-preyed for a parfitte tcheier of philosofoe *Ibid.* VII. 71 By craft of þe sterres, in þe whiche craft he was perfit now 1450-80 *Tr. Savelle* *Savelle* 21 He th it is a parfit student in that science. c. 1550 **MORRIS** *Poems* *Wks* 3/1 [111.] was in dede, both a parfit philosopher, and a parfit drume. 1578 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 212 They were very perfitte with theyr bowes. 1599 *Gai. 1482* *Disput* 20 The Hawke that is most perfect for the flight

1597 **SHAKS.** *a. Hen* II, iv 1 155 *Men* *Men* more perfect in the use of Armes. 1606 **HOLLAND** *Sutton* 48 He deemed nothing less becoming a parfit and accomplished Captaine, than last-making and lawnesse 1669 **GALT** *Crt. Gentiles* 1 11 ix 137 They were admitted to the state of, *religion*, the perfect, and so made partakers of all Mysteries. 1832 *Sir W. HAMILTON* *Discuss.* (1833) 406 The Master, I think, or perfect graduate, was, in like manner, obliged immediately to commence, and to continue for a certain period publicly to teach 1838 **WHITWILL** in *Life* (1881) 192 The other persons... not being very perfect in their duties.

† b. Completely prepared, made ready. *Obs.*

1382 **WYCLIF** *a. Kings* vi. 7 Forsothe the hows, is heeldid of stonys over scorched and parfitte. 1568 **HUMI** (Bishop) *Ibid.* The house... was built of stone perfitte before it was bought.

c. Thoroughly learned or acquired, got by heart or by rote, 'at one's fingers' ends'. Also of a person: Having learnt one's lesson or part thoroughly. (*Cf. letter-perfaict, word-perfect.*)

1581 **MURCAST** *a. Positions* v. That the learning to write be not left, until it be verie perfit. 1588 **SHAKS.** *a. L. L. v.* ii. 502, I hope I was perfit. I made a luke fault in great [Cf. *lines* 553-4.] 1592 *a. En. & Ad.* 408 I he lesson þe but plain, And once made perfect, never lost again. 1603 *a. Meas.* *for M.* v. 1. 82 When you have a business for your selfe pray heauen you then be perfect. 1665 **PURVIS** *Diary* 21 Sept., To refresh myself in my musike scale, which I would faine have perfecter than ever I had yet. 1644 **ALAN** *Smith* *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1841) II ii. 174 Mrs. Grimley kindly undertook to prompt, as the performers were not all very perfect. *Mod. (School).* Try to get this lesson perfect.

3. In the state proper to anything when completed; complete; having all the essential elements, qualities, or characteristics; not deficient in any particular.

a. 1300 **Cursor M. 11266 (Cott.) Ne haf yee for me na barn-site, For i am self man all parfitte. a. 1325 **ATHANASIAN** *Cred* 30 in *Prose* *Psalter* 195 He is parfit (iud, parfit man, beand of resonable soule & of mannes fleshe. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Ibid.* in *Rh. Com. Prayer*, Perfecte God, and perfect man. 1572 *Articles of Religion* ii. Two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and manhood.**

b. Of actions, states, qualities, and the like.

c. 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Prose* *Tr.* iii. 7. I had... na perfitte contrycone 1382 **WYCLIF** *a. John* iv. 18 Drede is not in charite, bot parfit charite sendith out drede 1326 **TINDALE**, Parfet love casteth out all feare. c. 1386 **CHAUCER** *Prolog.* 338 He. heeld opinion that pleynd delit was yerray felicitie parfit. c. 1475 *Parterbury* 3994 She allway loved me with hert parfit. 1548-9 (Mar.) *BA.* *Com. Prayer*, *Communion*, Who made. a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction, for the sinnes of the whole worlde. 1748 *Anson's* *Top.* iii. 1. 301 It had been a perfect calm for some days 1842 **MISS MITCHELL** in *L'Estrange* *Life* (1870) 111. viii. 124 That Mr. Newman is a man of... perfect sincerity, I have no doubt. 1869 **TYNDALE** *Notes* *Leet.* *Light* 11 There is no such thing as perfect transparency or perfect opacity.

c. Of productions material or immaterial. (1 b may belong here.)

1413 **Pilgr. Soule** (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 117 Ther is no body parfit withouten three dymentions. 1526 **Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes. 1593 **SHAKS.** *a. Hen. IV.* ii. 1 96 Three glorious Sunnes, each one a perfect Sunne. 1628 *T. SPENCER* *Logick* 276 Aristotle is of opinion, that this only is the forme or figure of a perfit syllogisme. 1665 **PURVIS** *Diary* 22 Sept., He did twelve feet under ground find perfect trees over-covered with earth. 1697 *tr. Burger* *adulter* *Log.* i. xxiv. 98 Speech is either perfect or imperfect. Perfect is that that absolutes the Sentence. 1872 *J. F. CLARK* *Self-Culture* xvi. (1889) 319 Nature finishes everything... Every little flower is perfect and complete, from root to seed.**

† d. Sound; of sound mind, sane. *Obs.*

1470-85 **MALORY** *Arthur* xvii. v. 635 Whanne he sawe the letters and vnderstod them, yet he entrid, for he was ryghte parfyte of his lyf. 1552 **HULOR** *Tr.* *Perfekte* or *sounde*, *integer*. 1605 **SHAKS.** *Leare* iv. vii. 63, I feare I am not in my perfect mind. a. 1610 **FLETCHER** *Mad. Lover* i. ii, What postures he puts on I do not think he's perfect.

4. In the state of complete excellence; free from any flaw or imperfection of quality; faultless. But often used of a near approach to such a state, and hence capable of comparison, *perfecter* (= more nearly perfect), *perfectest* (= nearest to perfection).

a. 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Psalter* x. 2 Paim thynke þat þaire vnderstandyng and þaire conseruacion is perfitere þan oþer. c. 1380 **WYCLIF** *Sci. Wks.* 111 449 To teche a perfitere wyse to bevene þan euer Crist dede himselfe. 1529 **MORRIS** *Dynalog* i. Wks. 129/2 Thun had our lord not made hy order and course perfitte in the begynnynge. 1524 **HOLLAND** *Dynalog* ix. (1870) 251 Abstynence for this matter is... the parfytest medycyne. 1565 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* i. 60 My pen is not in perfytt plight her graces to displaye. 1590

R PAYNE *Descr. Insl.* (1842) 3 Most of them speaking good and perfect English. 1885 *Trmbrk Ess Gard Wks.* 1731 I 185 The perfect figure of a Gaiden I ever saw was that of Moor-Park in Hertfordshire. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Sauters* 30 Oct. A perfect performance of any kind is not to be expected, and certainly not a perfect dictionary. 1841 1. HUNT *Ser. II.* (1864) 64 I the perfect prose-fiction in the language. 1853 J 11. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. IV. viii. 197 The barbarian, in his own estimate, is perfect already; and what is perfect cannot be improved. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser. II.* 391 The only people whom men cannot pardon are the perfect.

b. *spec.* Of supreme moral excellence; righteous, holy; immaculate.

c. 1290 [see A. 2]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3766 For sum þat semes gode here and parfite, after he dede, er dampned als uto. 1388 WYCHUR *Ment.* v. 48 Be 3e parfite, as þoure heuenli fadir is parfite. 1450-1550 *Myrrour Ladye* 76 None maye wythstande any temptacyon be he neuer so parfyt, without speccial helpe, and gode of grace. 1546 [see A. 5]. 1611 BURL *P.* xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright for the end of that man is peace. 1743 WESLEY *Serm. Chs. Perf.* Every one that is perfect is holy; and every one that is holy is, in the Scripture sense, perfect.

d. Of things: Marked by moral perfection.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 30 The waye of God is a perfecte waye. *Ibid.* xix. 7 The lawe of the Lord is a perfecte lawe. 1738 WESLEY *P.* cxxxix. xiv. Guide me in thy perfect way.

5. Completely corresponding to a definition, pattern, or description.

a. Of a geometrical figure, a point of space or time, and the like: Exact, precise.

c. 1395 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 18 Som of hem semen perfite cerceles, & somme semen imperfite. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea viii.* (1577) 46 The perfite hour and minute of the changes of the Moone. 1701 NOURIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 53 Other figures therefore I do see, and those perfect ones. 1823 II. J. PROCTOR *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 62 It is capable of being reduced again to the perfect octahedron. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 65 Heavy hail had fallen, the stones being perfect spheres.

b. Of a copy, representation, etc.: Accurately reproducing or reflecting the original; exact, correct. + Of a notion, thought, etc.: Exactly corresponding to the facts, correct (*obs.*).

1540-1 *Elvior Image Goe* 2 In this booke was expressed of gouernance so perfyte an image. 1592 T. DIGGERS (*title*) A Perfite Description of the Celestiall Orbes. 1595 SHAKES *Johu* v. vi. 6 *Iub.* Whose there? Speake hon. 1611 *Iubert.* I think. *Iub.* Thou hast a perfect thought. 1611 *BURL* *Transl. Ps.* 4 That Translation was not so sound and so perfect, but that it needed in many places correction. 1790 *PALL* *Illoa Paul* i. 6 A more perfect copy procured at Aleppo. 1867 HOWITT *Illoa Paul* i. 299 The perfect reproduction of the Greek theater in the world.

c. Fully answering to what the name implies.

c. 1449 *PICOLE Rep.* i. xv. 233 Samantarys, weren not perfite and ful lewis neither thei were perfite and ful luthen. 1548 *IIAT* *Chon.*, *IIen IV* 101, Made hym as he surely coniectured his perfite frende, where in deile he was unwidly his deadly enemy. 1613 OVENBURY *A IV.* 1, etc. (1618) 286 The Devil is the perfectest Courteer. 1833 *KIRK* *Serm.* vi. (1848) 142 That combination of sweetness with firmness, which constitutes the temper of a perfect public man.

d. Entire, unqualified, pure, unmixed, unalloyed.

1590 SHAKES *Mide N.* i. ii. 68 Either your straw-colour head, your orange tawny beard, your perfect yellow eye hath well examined his parts, and findes them perfect. 1600 J. POPE *Tr. Ios. Africa* i. 71 The walls, the towers, and the gates built all of perfect marble. 1648 in *Hury Wills* (Camden) 217 My damask woad, with the handle of perfect gold. 1699 VANHOUGH *Prise Friend* i. 1, You talk like a perfect stranger to that tenderness methinks every son should feel for a good father. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 6 To a perfect stranger, such a method of description would be unintelligible.

e. Mere, sheer; unmitigated, utter (Qualifying something bad, repulsive, or disliked.) Chiefly *colloq.* or *dial.*

1612 SHAKES *Temp.* i. i. 32 His complexion is perfect Gallows. 1714 *ADAMSON* *Lower No.* 39 P 2 IIc. has. reduced himself to a perfect skeleton. 1748 *ANSON* *Voy.* i. viii. 79 The storm proved a perfect hurricane. 1792 A. WILSON *Vally & Meg in Poems & Lst. Prose* (1876) II. 5 She's tired w/ perfect skelping. 1801 MACNILL *Poet IV.* (1856) 139 (B. D. D.) Worm to perfect skin and bone. 1804-6 *Syd. SMITH* *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 187 A man whose chin terminated in a point, would be a perfect horror. 1818 *SCOTT* *Ilri Midl.* xxiv. The queen tore her biggones for perfect anger. 1861 QUINN *Heather* (1863) 156 Gar a thief forget himself, An' blush for perfect shame. *Mod. colloq.* It is perfect nonsense to say that he cannot.

+6. Completely assured, fully informed, certain: of a statement or speaker. *Obs. rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 700 He had perfect words that the Duke of Clarence came forward towards him with a great armie. 1611 SHAKES *Wint.* T. III. iii. x Thou art perfect then, our ship hath toucht vpon The Desarts of Bohemia. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 73, I am perfect, That the Pannoniens, for Their Liberties are now in Armes.

+7. In a state of complete satisfaction; satisfied, contented. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKES *Macb.* III. iv. 21 Then comes my Fit againe. I had else bene perfect. 1607 — *Timon* i. ii. 90 Might we but have that happinesse my Lord, we should thinke our selues for euer perfect.

II. Technical senses

8. *Arith.* Applied to a number which is equal

to the sum of its aliquot parts (Formerly in other senses: see *quots* 1422, c. 1440).

1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 214 Do thou that they bene ten, fore tene is a perfite nombry, and hit contentyeth in hym-sylfe foure nombres, that is to wite, one and two, and thre and foure. 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 9 We are leued a-lyue, alleuyn, Or wa begynne vs muste be even, For parfite numbry it is none. Of eleuen for to lere. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* vii. def. xxiii. 187 The partes of 6 are 1 2 3, and mo partes 6 hath not wherefore 6 is a perfect number. So likewise is 28 a perfect number. This kinde of numbers is very rare. 1674 *JEAKS* *Arith.* (1698) 5 Perfect Numbers are almost as rare as perfect Men. 1709-29 V. MANDRY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 5 There are found but few Perfect Numbers to wit, from 1 to 40,000,000, only these 6, 28, 496, 8128, 130816, 2095128, 33,550,336. All the Perfect Numbers begun by turns from 6 and 8. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v.

9. *Gram.* +a. Of verbs: Regular. *Obs.* b. Applied to the tense which denotes a completed event or action viewed in relation to the present; hence (with qualification) to any tense expressing action completed at the time indicated: see *PLUPERFECT*, *Future Perfect* (*FUTURE a.*).

1530 PALSCOR *Introduct.* 50 Verbes personall be of thre sortes, parfite, anomales, and defectives. *Ibid.* 84 The preterperfect tense, as *je ay parle* I have spoken. *Ibid.* 88 The preter perfect tense, *je eusse* I might have spoken. (1584) N. IV. b. I pray you what *tempus* is it? *Campion* The perfect *tempus*, even as *clausus* the Latine worde is. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in grammar. Preter or preterperfect tense, is an inflection, marking a time perfectly past. 1879 BARN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 166 The infinitive followed by a past participle forms a perfect infinitive active 'to have loved', 'having loved'.

10. *Mus.* (Opp to IMPERFECT a. 7.)

+a. In mediæval music, applied to a note when reckoned as three times the length of a note of the next lower denomination; and hence to those 'notes', etc. characterized by such relative value of the notes (answering to what is now called triple time or rhythm). *Obs.* b. *Perfect concords* (or *consonances*) a name including the concords of a unison, fifth, and octave, and sometimes a fourth (as distinguished from the thirds and sixths). Hence c. Applied to the intervals of a fourth, fifth, and octave, in their normal form (opp to *augmented* and *diminished*) now sometimes (like thirds, sixths, etc.) called *major*. So *perfect chord* or *triad*, a name for the common chord in its direct position (involving a perfect fifth), as opp. to the *imperfect* or *diminished triad*. d. *Perfect cadence*: a cadence consisting of the direct chord of the tonic preceded by a dominant or subdominant chord (authentic or plagal cadence), and forming a full close. opp to *imperfect* and *interrupted cadence*.

1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 18 The Moode perfect of the lowe prolation is, when all go by two, except the Semibreve as two Longes to the Largo. three Semibreues to the Breve. *Ibid.* The moode perfect of the more is, when all go by three; as three Longes to the Largo. three Breues to the Longe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 79 You must not rise nor fall with two perfect coudes together. *Ibid.* Annot., Why some of those consonants [= consonances] are called perfect, and othersome vnperfect, I can guee no reason. 1667 *Perfect Concorde* [see *IMPERFECT a.*]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Perfect fifth*, the same with *Diapente*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in music, denotes something that fills, and satisfies the mind, and the ear—in which sense we say, perfect cadence, perfect concord, &c. 1875 *QUEST* *Harmony* i. 154 The perfect cadence corresponds exactly to a full stop in writing. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTAR in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 766 Mode, time, and Prolation were themselves capable of assuming a Perfect or an Imperfect form. Notes, even when Perfect by virtue of the Mode, Time, or Prolation in which they were written, could be made Imperfect.

11. *Physiol.* *Anat.*, etc. Having its proper characteristics developed to the fullest degree; typical.

1693 *Tr. Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. a) s. v. *Perfeda Crinis*. One Crinis is called perfect, another imperfect, ... perfect is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper, and it is either salutary or deadly. 1805 *Med. Trul.* XIV. 84 Inoculated cow pox, under its most perfect form. 1830 K. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 244 Perfect cartilages also occur under the form of incrustation or plates. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Annu. Kingd.* (ed. a) 721 Most of the parts enumerated as entering into the composition of a perfect or typical skeleton. 1856 GRIMMOND *Life* xxv. (1875) 322 'Perfect' is used by the naturalist to express the degree in which those peculiarities are developed which characterize a particular group. 1863 *Chambers* *Engyel.* V. 580/2 The mouths of mandibulate insects are sometimes called *perfect*, and those which exhibit a different character, *imperfect*.

+b. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in physiology. A perfect animal is used by some writers for that which is born by univocal generation; in opposition to insects, which they pretend to be produced by equivocal generation.

12. *Bot.* Having all four whorls of the flower (calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Perfect flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have the finely coloured small leaves, call'd Petala, with the Stamina, Apices, and Stylus. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Perfect flowers* are such as have petala, pistil, stamina, and apices. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 557 *Combræcæ* Leaves evstipulate, entire, without dots. Flowers perfect or unisexual.

13. *Ent.* In the most completely or finally developed form or phase of existence, as *perfect insect*, *state*, etc.

1834 *Engyel. Brit.* (ed. 7) IX. 86/2 Mouffet. mistook the aquatic larve of Libellule for creatures entirely distinct from the perfect insects. *Ibid.* 87/2 The imago or perfect condition. 1863 *Chambers* *Engyel.* V. 591/2 The intermediate or pupate state often differs little from the perfect state.

14. *Physics.* Conceived as existing in a state of ideal perfection, as *perfect elasticity*, *gas*.

1849 THOMSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XVI. 545 A perfect thermodynamic engine is a machine by means of which the greatest possible amount of mechanical effect can be obtained from a given thermal agency. 1890 RANKINE *Ibid.* XX. 148 The elasticity of a perfect gas at a given temperature varies simply in proportion to its density. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 514 That property of perfect elasticity towards which highly elastic bodies in nature approximate. *Ibid.* 592 A perfect fluid is an unrealizable conception, like a rigid, or a smooth, body. It is defined as a body incapable of resisting a change of shape. 1867 BESANT *Hydrodynamics* (ed. 2) i. A perfect fluid is assumed to have no 'viscosity', no property of the nature of friction.

15. *Printing.* *Perfect ream*, a ream of 516 sheets, = *printer's ream*: see *REAM* s. b. 3.

1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 98 Reams of paper made up to a printer's ream, i. e. 516 sheets, are said to be 'perfect'.

C. as *adv.* = PERFECTLY. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *poet.*

c. 1470 *Gologras & Gam.* 1100 As I am cristynit perfite. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 317 In the cunthe he and I Can nocht dwell bath perfyte. 1567 TURPIN *Pers.* to T. Epit. etc. 9, Men damen may you are not perfite wise. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 61 They had the similitude of perfyte schapen fouls. 1682 CREECH *tr. Lucretius* (1689) 274 No Compound's perfect solid, free from Pore. 1726-31 LINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 102 A perfect honest man. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeleine* II. Frowns perfect sweet along the brow.

D. *quasi-sb.*

1. That which is perfect, perfection, rare, poetic. 1845 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 292 That type of Perfect in his mind In Nature can be nowhere find.

2. *Gram.* Elliptical for *perfect tense*: see B. 9 b.

1841 R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* § 180 One of two forms, sometimes, that of the Greek Perfect, and sometimes that of the Greek Aorist. 1848 J. W. DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* § 425 The perfect expresses the state or condition consequent on an action. 1888 B. H. KENNEDY *Shorter Lat. Primer* 72 The Perfect in the sense of I have loved is *Primary* in the sense of I loved it is *Historic*.

3. *Perfit*, *-jet*, *-fight*. An occasional copyist's error for *PROFIT* (due to confounding the MS. contractions for *per-* and *pro-*).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (W. de W.), Bothe for nede and for perfyghte [L. *utitantes*].

Perfect (pə fɛkt, pə fɛkt), v. Forms. a. 5-6 *parfite*, etc. (see *prec.*) b. 5 *perfyght*, 6-7 *perfitte*, *-faut*, 6- perfect. [f. *PERFECT* a., in its various late ME and early mod. Eng. forms. Less usually pronounced *perfe'ct*, as if directly f. ppl. stem of L. *perfectus* to accomplish, finish, complete.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion, to complete, finish, consummate; to carry through, accomplish.

1494 *FABIAN* *Chron.* II. xxviii. 20 He began the iii hye wayes of Breteyne, the which were fynnyshed and payltyed of Belynus his sone. *Ibid.* vi. clxiv. 158 Welche con clusyon perfyghted, Lewys retornyed into Germany. 1522 *Hulys* in *Thoms. Piosse Rom* (1841) III. 30 After that the false olde woman had parfite and doone their treason. 1529 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) L. 324 All which boke he be not parfytid unto my mynde. 1562 *Br. Jewell* *Apol. Ch. Eng.* II. i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 50 There he shall sit, till all things be fully perfyted. 1588 A. KING *tr. Causus's Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 193 The building of the wallis of Ierusalem was parfiteit be Nehemia. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg.* III. 347 To perfect my command. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* III. 11 Labour perfected, with the evening ends. 1629 *Sir W. Mure* *True Crucif.* 2088 The Worke of Man's salvation to perfite [*grime delite*]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 10 Exact Reformation is not perfited at the first pught. 1644 — *Arcop.* (Aib.) 39 The Councell of Trent brought forth, or perfited those Catalogues. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 125 Then w'g'd, she perfects her illustrious toils. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 291 This design was perfected in 1295.

b. *Printing.* To complete the printing of a sheet of a book, etc. by printing the second side.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 66x When one side is printed, it revolves from one cylinder to the other, and is then perfected by the second form. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 98 Perfect up, the printing of the second side of the paper in half sheet or sheet work.

+2. To bring to full development. *Obs.*

1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (Add MS. 27944) Pe sonne. ordoyneþ and disposþ & partþþ alle þingis in his worlde. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 250 The males are sooner perfited in the womb than the females.

3. To make perfect or faultless, to bring to perfection; loosely: To bring nearer to perfection; to improve.

c. 1449 [see *PERFECTING* s. b.]. 1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B. 11, Those verses reprehende. Correcting, and perfyting them with oeruolynge hande. 1575-85 *ABR. SANDYS* *Serm.* xxii. § 12 Perfiting himselve in Godlinesse. 1630 LERNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 22 (1670) 452 Learning marreth weak wits and spirits, perfitteth the strong and natural. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Heb. vii. 12 'O perfect sinful man, is to free him from the guilt of sin, and to make him... capable of communion with God. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. George especially perfected his accent so as to be able to pass for a Frenchman. 1875 LIVER *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxxvi. 289 When the art of the breeder has been greatly perfected.

4. To make (a person) perfect in some art, etc.; + to instruct or inform completely (*obs.*).

1603 SHAKES *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 146 Her cause, and yours He perfect him withall. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 79 Being once perfected how to grant suites, How to deny them. 1628 *Br. Hall* *Old Reliq.* 154 That which can perfite the teacher, is sufficient for the learner. 1829 A. BALFOUR *Campbell* I. iii. 23 It will take five or six years to *perfyte* him in that language. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xiii. 96 To send her for

three months to Edinburgh; there, and in that time, to learn manners, 'and be perfected', as her mother said, 'w' a boarding-school education'.

5. mtr. To come to perfection or maturity. *rare* 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv Epil 437 And all those images of love and pain, Wrought as the year did wax, perfect, and wane

Perfection (pəfektʃən). *rare* [f PERFECT v + -ATION.] The action or process of making or becoming perfect.

1832 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II 55 Man's perfection is a flower that may be increased without the possibility of showing it in a state it cannot go beyond 1874 W. R. GREG *Rocks Ahead* 8 The change is not a carrying out, a completion, a perfection of our former system, but a reversal of it.

Perfected (see the vb.), *ppl* a. [f PERFECT v + -ED.] Made perfect, completed.

1854 HULOT, Perfected and ended, *integer*. 1848 MAURICE *Serv. Lord's Prayer* iii (1867) 28 They require that which is different in kind from anything which their eyes see, not merely that in an improved and perfected form

Hence **Perfectedly** *adv.* perfectly, completely.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Goss* Truth 18 When indeed with a Fence perfectly open, we shall behold as in a Mirror, Jesus Christ the Image of God in his own Glory. 1892 B. MATTHEWS in *Harper's Mag.* July 1897: We might suppose that the present spelling of the English language was in a condition perfectly satisfactory

Perfector (pəfektər, pəfektɔr). Also 5 *per- fector*, (-our), -fytter, parfiter, -fytter [f PERFECT v + -ER.] One who or that which perfects, completes, or finishes; a consummator,

1410 EDW. DE WYCKLIFF *Myst. of Gode* (MS Digby 182) Prol (cf ed 1901 pp 6-7), He shal se, whiche houndes cometh in the vanchace and the myddell and whiche ben perfetours [v. r. parfiter, parfytter] after that that shall come *ibid.* To loken whiche houndes ben vanchasours and parfiter [v. r. parfytter] 1611 COTTER, *Parfiteur*, a perfecter, accomplisher, finisher 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i iv 485 The Ancients supposing this God (Saturn) to be the Giver and Perfector of all happiness to men. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. v. 277 The Inventor and Perfector of the Arts of Life 1881 N. T. (R. V.) Heb xii 2 Looking unto Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith

Perfectionarian, **Perfectionist**, *notice- words* = PERFECTIBILIST. see next.

1816 T. L. PRACOR *Headlong Hall* i. These four persons were, Mr. Foster, the perfectionist, Mr. Bacon, the deteriorationist; Mr. Jenkins, the statu quo-ite [etc.] 1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* VI 499 Every unwashed artisan has become a philosopher, a perfectionist, and so forth. 1852 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. XXII 278 We should have left it to the Perfectionist to show what probability there is that this ignorant and disorderly class will be absorbed in the higher.

Perfectionism (pəfektɪnɪzəm). [f. as PERFECTIBLE + -ISM.] The doctrine of the perfectibility of human nature in this life. So **Perfectionist**, one who holds this doctrine.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII 513 He had originally intended for them the name of Perfectionist 1852 TAIL'S *Mag.* XIX. 749 Satires of socialism and perfectionism 1883 SAT. *Rev.* 8 Dec. 1883: We are in *rebus snobistic* at any rate perfectionism. The snob of this generation is a much more odious reptile than he of the last.

Perfectibility (pəfektɪbɪlɪti). [f. next: cf. F. *perfectibilité* (1771 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capability of being perfected or becoming perfect, the quality of being improvable to perfection; *spec* the capacity of man, individual and social, to progress indefinitely towards physical, mental, and moral perfection; the doctrine of this capacity

1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 210 A most affectionate regard for the welfare of mankind, who are to exist some centuries hence, when the endless perfectibility of the human species (for such is their jargon) shall receive its completion upon earth 1809 *European Mag.* LV 18 A man who understood (to use an expression of the new school) the perfectibility of which our language was capable 1882-3 SCHAFER'S *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038:1 'The religion of humanity', whose fundamental dogma is the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race without any human aid

2 *loosely*. A state of perfection or improvement; *concr.* A person who has attained to this. *rare*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* i v (1861) 29 Let us suppose, that the inhabitants of the moon, had arrived at, such an enviable state of perfectibility, as to control the elements 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* Pref. 6, I do not arrogate to myself perfectibility in a literary sense 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed 2) II 277 There was a 'Margaret' also in the female convict-ship who had attained to such religious and moral perfectibility, that [etc.] 1872 LYTTON *Ld. Kitchener* lxvix. We live amidst human perfectibilities—all of Irish manufacture

Hence **Perfectionist**, an upholder or advocate of human perfectibility, a perfectionist.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II 118 The intense exaltation of spirit produced both by the perfectionists and the followers of Rousseau.

Perfectible (pəfektɪbəl, pəfektɪbəl). Also 9 -able [f PERFECT v. or a + -IBLE, as if from a L. type **perfectibilis*, perhaps used in med. or mod L. of It. *perfectibile* 'that may be perfected' (Florio 1611), F. *perfectible* (Diderot 1767), admitted by Acad 1708.] Capable of being perfected or brought to perfection.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* ii. 64 Every thing perfectible striveth to attain to its own perfection 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 44 Superior beings shall hereafter rise,

Made hence perfectable 1891 I. STEPHEN *Stud. Biographies* I vii 250 Man, he [Godwin] thought, was perfectible, and a little calm argument would make him perfect.

Perfecting (see the vb.), *vbl* sb. [f PERFECT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. PERFECT; carrying out, completion, consummation; also the fact of becoming complete or perfect.

[c. 1449 PECOKE *Refr.* v. xii. For this cause of the more perfecting lordis and ladies it is allowable . hem to haue mansiouns conuenable for them within the monasteries.] 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* II an 1382 (R.) To mete for the perfecting of this accorde. 1583 REG. *Privy Council Scot* III 604 For hearing, fitting, and perfecting of the compt of unquhile Andro Duke 1611 BISHOP *Eph.* iv 12 He gaue some Pastors, and teachers. For the perfecting of the Saints. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III 124 In order to the perfecting of a Christian's Salvation 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxi 147 The gradual perfecting of the structure

b *attrb* Perfecting machine or (U S) press, a printing machine, on which the sheet, as it passes through, is printed first on one side and then on the other. (Cf PERFECT v. 1 b.)

1847 *Mech. Mag.* Jan 36:1 Mr. Little has his perfecting machine (as those which print a sheet of paper on both sides before leaving the machine are called) 1858 PRINTER (N Y) I 95 This wonderful achievement the perfecting press

Perfection (pəfektʃən), *sb.* Forms 3 *perfection*, 4-5 *perfection*, 4-6 -yon(e), -ion(e), 5-7 *perfection*(e), 5- *perfection* [a. OF. *perfection* (12th c.), *perfection* (13-14th c. in Godef. *Compt.*), ad L. *perfectionem*, n. of action f. *perfect*, *perfect-*. see PERFECT a.]

1. The action, process, or fact of making perfect or bringing to completion; completing, consummating, finishing, accomplishing

1328 WYCLIF *Num.* vi 22 Alur that that he hath auowid in thougt, so he shal do, to the perfection of his holynes 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W de W 1531) 1 b. Every religious person shold intende the perfection of his soule. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. i. 114 The ancients also had their superiors, which admonished them in the perfection of their dutie 1678 TRIMPE *Let to Let Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 479 After all the Applauses have been given me here upon the Perfection of the last Treaty 1732 LAW *Sermons* C. v. (ed 2) 70 To make the most of a short life, to study your own perfection 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 For this process of perfection, we need first the meditative, doubting, critical type

2 The fact or condition of being perfected or completed; completion, completed state, completeness *Obs.*

1225 ANCR. R. 372 Hundred is ful tel, & noleth perfection, þet is, ful dede 1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii 19 The lawe brought no thing to perfection 1489 CAXTON *Pyntes of A.* iii xii 107 The thyng shal be conducted and brought to a gode endyng and perfection 1503 *Nomines* ii. *Nature* (1859) 402 'When the fulness of time was come', that is, the perfection and course of years appointed from the beginning 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iv. Woman receiveth perfection by the man. 1679 G. R. tr. *Bonnyman's Theat. World* 1st Pref 5 This work (which I thank God, I have now brought to perfection).

b. The full growth or development of anything; the maturity of a plant, animal, etc.

1556 J. A. DAY tr. *Bonnyman's Theat. World* Sy. Although somewhat may be added to all other Artes, this [printing] alone hath entred with such perfection into this world, that [etc.] 1578 REG. *Privy Council Scot* III. 113 Being his majestie dale growand to the gretter perfection of age 1611 BISHOP *Luke* vii 14 They bring no fruite to perfection 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts, Plants Script* 30 He planted many [Cedars] though they did not come to perfection in his days 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 204 They continue in the womb till they come to such perfection as to be able to burst from the shell 1855 MITCHELL *Lat. Chr.* xiv. v. The creation, growth, perfection of new languages.

c. *Mus.* The condition of being 'perfect', as a note, interval, etc. (see PERFECT a. 10). *Pitch of perfection*. a dot used to make a note 'perfect', i e to lengthen it by one-half *Obs.*

1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*) A Briefe Discovrse Of the true (but neglected) vse of Charactering the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Measurable Musicks 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* viii. This prick of perfection or addition is ever placed on the right side of all notes, for the prolonging the sound of that note it follows to half as much more as it is 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I 767 Ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection, and *vice versa*.

3. The condition, state, or quality of being perfect or free from all defect; supreme excellence; flawlessness, faultlessness. But often treated as a matter of degree: Comparative excellence

1735 SHORREHAM (E T S) i 1396 Pe ordre of deakne, þet hys of more perfection þane hys ordre of subdeakne. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 82 In his tyme telle a grette debate betwix Lewis and hethen, which sect was of most perfection 1570 BILLINGSLY *Beuch* in *Intro* 8 Of al figures the circle is of most absolute perfection 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 1. 167, I would with this perfection gouerne Sir T. Excell the Golden Age. 1712-22 SWIFT *Improv. King. Tongue* v 6 The Roman Language arrived at great Perfection before it began to decay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxvii 376 In different glaciers, these veins display various degrees of perfection.

b *concr.* An embodiment of perfection; a perfect person, place, etc.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* i. ii 75 Vouchsafe (druine perfection of a Woman) Of these supposed Crimes, to giue me leaue .

but to acquit my selfe 1604 - Oth i iii 100 1611 BISHOP *Lam.* ii. 15 Is this the cite that men call the perfection of beauty? 1630 S. S. SMITH in *Lady Holland's Life* I 357 A beautiful girl, exclaimed, 'Oh, Mr Sydney! this pen will never come to perfection.' 'Permit me then', said he taking her hand, 'to lead perfection to the pen.' 1852 MISS SCWELL *Expos. Life* xviii (1858) 128 This would be the very perfection of a dress for you

4. The condition or state of being morally perfect, holiness; + in ME *spec.* The austerity of monastic life, monastic discipline (*obs.*) *Christian perfection*, the relatively perfect holiness attainable by man, in distinction from the absolute divine perfection. *Counsel of perfection*: see COUNSELL sb. 2 b.

1740 HAMPTON *Psalter* xiv 5 Ps perfection is þat þe deuyl & þe world haþ na pouste in vs 1790 GOWRI *Conf.* I. 18 For ther ben somme, That god hath cleped to perfection In the manere as Aaron was 1790-85 MAYOR *Arthur* xxi ix 855 Therefore lady sythen ye haue taken you to perfection I must nedys take me to perfection. *ibid.* x 856 When they sawe syr I amuel had taken hym to suche perfection they toke suche an habyte as he had 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxxxv. 121 Amonge theyse bretherne was one named Codman, a man of gret perfection. 1552 ADAM HAMILTON *Catech.* (1881) 19 Matrimonye was degenerated fra the first perfection 1554-9 *Songer & Hall* (1860) 3 The lantern to lead us in the path of perfection. 1743 WESTBY *Sermon. Ch. Perfection* 8 Christian Perfection therefore does not imply an exemption either from Ignorance or Mistake, or Infirmitie, or Temptations. In deed it is only another Term for Holiness 1789 - II 18 (1872) IV 445 The doctrine of Christian Perfection, which God has peculiarly entrusted to the Methodists 1882 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 868 The grand aim of the Buddhist is to attain a perfectum like Buddhists.

5 The most perfect degree, the highest pitch (of a quality, condition, faculty, etc.), the extreme or height (of anything good or evil)

1340 HAMPTON *Psalter* Prol. (1881) 4 Ps boke of all hily writ is most dyed in halykyke seruyse, forþ þat in it is perfection of dyuine paynye 1380 WYCLIF *II 18* (1880) 166 Moyses lawe is moialle in þis poynte þat longþe to þe perfection of man 1611 CAXTON *SMITH* i. *Regina* iv 125 . . . rest and slew them. But . . . to light would now pio . . . 1729 BISHOP *Sermon* vii Wks. 1874 II 154 The perfection of goodness consists in love to the whole universe. 1842 MISS MITCHELL in *L. Establishe* *Lit.* (1870) III i 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality

6 Proficiency in some accomplishment or art.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb) 89 When . . . tyme shall breed skill, and vse shall bring perfection. 1677 LVI IVN *Diary* to Sept. Having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection 1704 ANDERSON *Italy* (1713) 37 Fencing, Dance, and Ride in some tolerable perfection. 1856 JAMES HAN *King. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Hohn) II 40 Every man is trained to some one art or detail, and aims at perfection in that 1879 HARRIS *Eyewitness* v. 54 Such perfection has been reached in the manufacture of artificial silk, that [etc.]

7 (With a and *pl.*) A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or accomplishment of a high order or great excellence

1572 II MINDERMORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser ii III 8 Surely Monsieur is a goodly gentleman, and hath many perfections in him. 1604 E. (HARRISON) *Acosta's Hist. Indes* vi xvi 466 The Indians of Peru had one perfection, which was, to teach their young children all artes and occupations necessary for the life of man. 1667 DRYDEN *St. Martin Mar-all* in i. I am not Master of any of the e Perfections, for, in fine, Sir, I am wholly ignorant of Painting, Musick, and Poetry. 1784 J. PORTER *Articulus Villagers* II. 111, I constantly discover new graces, new perfections, and new merits, unobserved before.

8 Phrase. To perfection: completely, perfectly

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xi. 7 In hap thou walt fynde Almyghti God til to perfection 1611 BISHOP *ibid.* Causd thou hinde out the Almighty unto perfection? 1792 R. PATTERICK *P. Williams* xxxvii. They were pleased with it [the first] to perfection. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. IV* xvi, Olivia . . . doted the coquette to perfection 1808 MRS. KAN. *Histor. Korea* xviii, Nagasaki, lighted, cleaned, and pointed to perfection

Perfection, *v. rare*. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *perfectionner* (Cotgr. 1611)] *trans.* To bring to perfection, to perfect Hence *Perfectioned* *ppl* a. 1548 [see PERFECTIONING] 1611 tr. *De las Cereas* *Don Ponce* 305 We lived there in gret reyse, employing the time in perfectioning our loves 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Trade* III. 243 All persons are interested in perfecting these new bases of the conjugal connexion. 1841 *Illustrat. Amer. Lit.* (1867) 700 This perfected model of a government.

Perfectional, *a. rare*. [ad. med L. *perfectio-nalis*, in OF. *perfectionnal*, f. L. *perfectionem* PERFECTION + -AL.] Cf. pertaining to, or of the nature of perfection.

1495 *Travels of Barth. De P. R.* i. (W. de W.) A iv 17 The names whiche be taken of vnyuersal dyuine or godly perfection been called names perfectionals [log. nomen perfectionalis, *Lat. ubi* *perfectionis* *perfectionis* *perfectionis*] 1659 P. ARSON *Cr. ed.* xii (1839) 549 Life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations, as eternal, as part d, and as perfectional. I call that perfectional, which shall be conferred . . . immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, 'Come, ye blessed children of my Father.'

† **Perfectionist**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. PERFECT + -ARY] ? = PERFECTIONIST b.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Math.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would haue said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionist, did.

Perfectionate, *v.* Now *rare*. [prob. f. med. or mod L. **perfectionare*: cf. Olt. *perfectionare* (Florio 1598), F. *perfectionner* (Cotgr. 1611); or (in 16th c. writers) after the Fr.: see PERFECT v.]

and -ATE³] *trans* To bring to perfection; to make perfect or complete; to perfect; † to make (a person) perfect (in a study, etc.) (*obs*)

1570 FORD *A & M* (ed. 2) C00191 Ye greatnes of my Priesthode .. began in Melchisedech continued in the children of Aaron .. perfectionated in Christ. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Varr* 1.1.13 Histories shewen and perfectionate the wisd of man 1634 W. TIRWITTE in *Balaac's Lett* 71 To augment the merit of our faith, and the more to perfectionate our Piety. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poet. & Paint.* Bss (Kei) II. 122 In this manner painters and sculptors .. perfectionate the iden, and advance their art even above nature itself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perfectionate*. This is a word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* 1. (1848) 66 Laws for perfectionating human nature. 1849 BLACKBURN *Pendennis* xxiii. Every great artist .. had need of solitude to perfectionate his works. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* IV. 102

Hence *Perfectionated* *pph* a. *Perfectionating* *vbl* sb and *pph* a.; also *Perfectionator*, one who makes perfect.

1695 DRYDEN in *Du Fresnoy's Art. Paint. Observ.* § 24 He has. founded an Academy for the Progress and Perfectionating of Painting. 1795 *tr. Mercury's Prægn. Tol & Hist.* I. 23 Nature .. forms man precisely for a perfectionated Society. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 23 Poetry is also a selective and perfectionating art. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 381 Man is but a more complicated roophyte, a perfectionated stomach. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1853) II. 119 Pope was not the founder, but head scholar and perfectionator of a school. 1867 J. LEOU *Confucius* (1877) 28 A system of social perfectionating.

Perfectionation. *rare*. [n. of action from *perfectionate*; see -ATION.] The action of bringing to perfection; perfecting; the fact of being made perfect.

1822 in *Spin et Pub. Jralis* XVI. 358 The new System of Anti mnemonics, to the perfectionation of which the Chevalier has devoted the last fifty years of a long life. 1840 BLACKIE in Anna M. Stoddard *Life* (1885) I. vii. 194 The law of the universe is Perfectionation—that is to say, progression from bad to good .. and from better to best.

Perfectioner. *rare* [f. *PERFECTION* v. + -ER.] One who or that which brings to perfection. 1833 R. CUSE *Mod. Lang. Afr.* Intro. 29 Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and perfectioner of Civilization.

Perfectioning. *vbl* sb. [f. *PERFECTION* v. + -ING.] The action of bringing to perfection.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 186 Christie .. taught the perfectioning of the laws, when he pronounced those six ungue beatitudes neuer afore heard of. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* II. 95 Culture really contributes to the Perfectioning of its new Productions. 1762 FOOT *Orator* 1.1. The perfectioning of our countrymen in the right use of their native language. 1877 LUKU *v Anat. Inv. Anm.* i. 59 The gradual perfectioning of the respiratory machinery.

Perfectionism. [f. after *PERFECTIONIST* + -ISM.] A system or doctrine of religious, moral, social, or political perfection; esp. the theory that moral perfection can be or has been attained by man; *spec.* (with capital P) the system of the Perfectionists of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1846 WORCESTER *Cities Ch. Ob.* 1890 *Athenian* 5 Feb. 187 Oneida Creek Perfectionism. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July. Professor Dicey .. does not arrive at his conclusions by any reference to abstract theories or appeals to political perfectionism. 1892 *Academy* 4 July 257a He [Polsky] continues to develop his cherished ideas on the subject of perfectionism and self-improvement.

Perfectionist (*paifekʃənɪst*) [f. *PERFECTION* sb + -IST.] One who holds any theory or follows any practice as to the attainment of religious, moral, social, or political perfection.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Parl. Let. R. Burnet* 1. 66 Must the Wise and Free and Great Men of a Nation be Slaves for Company with such Perfectionists in Church-Doctrine? 1802 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 128 As a perfectionist in poetry, whose thought and rhythm were one, he [Leigh Hunt] seemed to hold Coleridge above all others.

b. *esp.* One who holds that religious or moral perfection may be attained; (with capital P) a name at various times assumed by or given to sects, parties, or persons, who held this doctrine, or claimed to have attained moral or spiritual perfection.

1697-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. p. xviii. Men of all religions .. were protected and encouraged under notion of New Lights, Perfectionists, a Godly Party [etc.] 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 231 The apostle saying unto the Galatians, 'So that ye cannot do the things that ye would', is as a sword passing through the soul of those who are called perfectionists amongst us, casting down the crown of their conceit of perfection to the ground. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xx. 124, I have read in some of our perfectionists enough to make a better man than myself either run into madness or despair. 1792 HAMPSHIRE *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 197 Perfectionists and Anti-perfectionists were the grand divisions of methodism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 408 *note*. Whether there is any special allusion to Gnostic Aninomian Perfectionists.

c. *spec.* (with capital P.) A member of the communionist community of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) II. xx. 208 On the opposite verge of thought stands a body of reformers who call themselves, in their dogmatic aspect, Perfectionists, in their social aspect, Bible Communists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Diet. Sects, Perfectionists*, a .. sect of Aninomian Communists, established about the year 1845 by John Humphrey Noyes. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXK. 227 The success that he ascribes to the Shakers, the Perfectionists, and the rest.

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d. *attrib.* (in various senses).

c. 1847 WHITTIER *Flame & Glory* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 389 There are perfectionist reformers .. who wait to see the salvation which it is the task of humanity itself to work out. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystic* x. 1 Notes (1860) II. 307 Many were beginning to seek in this perfectionist doctrine a refuge from the exactions of the priesthood. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) I. xxii. 243 According to all the Perfectionist prophets, Holiness and Liberty are the two primary elements in the atmosphere of heaven,—that is to say of a perfect society.

Hence *Perfectionistic* a., of or pertaining to Perfectionists.

1882-3 Schaff's *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 181 Loscher .. rejected those chilastic, terministic, and perfectionistic doctrines [of the pietists].

Perfectionize. *v. rare*. [See -IZE] *trans*

To bring to perfection; to perfectionate, perfect. 1839 Mrs. SHELLEY *Notes Shelley's Prometheus*. Unb. S's Wks. 1882 I. p. lxxv. That man could be so perfectionized as to be able to expel evil from his own nature was the cardinal point of his system. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 Steam allows us leisure to examine into old abuses, and perfectionize new reforms. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rev. Milit. Hist.* 374 We must .. endeavour to perfectionize our military system.

Hence *Perfectionizing* *vbl* sb. and *pph* a.; also *Perfectionizement*, *Perfectionizer*.

1822 *Tales Landlord* New Ser. III. *Witch Glas Llyn* 18 From Italy and Greece he had brought with him an unquenchable thirst for perfectionizing. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 481 Ye accomplishment perfectionizers, this is the fate that awaits your daughters at last. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 200 The theories of the perfectionization of the fair sex now issuing from the press. 1851 WOODWARD *Moltusca* 4 The perfectionizing of the functions of nutrition and reproduction.

Perfectionment. [f. *PERFECTION* v. + -MENT, after F. *perfectionnement* (1725 in Hatz-Darm.)] The action of bringing to perfection; perfecting.

1807 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bss* xlii. (1859) 160 The general perfectionment of reason and of taste. 1837 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 420 The whole profits being to be applied to the perfectionment of civilization. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 27 [Of writing] there is the clearest proof of its human origin and gradual perfectionment.

† *Perfectionous*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *PERFECTION*; see -OUS.] Of the nature of perfection.

1807 COKE *Chanc. at Norwich Assizes* 6 The glory of her dignity shall rescue perfectous Honor.

Perfectionism. [f. *PERFECT* a. + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the Perfectionists, esp. of the German Pietists.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* vii. viii. 225 These men still continued incessantly to warn their congregations by name against Francke and Pietism and Perfectionism.

Perfectist (*pəfektɪst*) *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. as prec. + -IST] = *PERFECTIONIST*: esp. applied to those of the 17th c., and to the German Pietists of the 18th c.

1618 *Baronius's Apol.* D. Winberger is principal of the Perfectists, and you of the Arminians. 1630 G. WINDOWS *Schismatiz. Partisan* h. 11. A Mechanicke is reueined amongst the Perfectists for a lawful preacher, if their non-Ecclesiastical spirit calls him. 1642 D. CANNON *Thurs. Sermon*. 68 These late upstart Perfectists. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* vii. viii. 197 In 1700 an edict was renewed forbidding the preaching against the Pietists. Since certain Lutheran preachers took about in many sermons the false name of Pietists, Perfectists, new holy Quakers, and such like. *Ibid.* 225 They warn incessantly against the Perfectists.

Perfective (*paifektɪv*), a. (*sb.*) Now *rare*. [ad. L. type **perfectivus* (perh. in mod. L.: cf. *perfectivo*, Sp. *perfectivo*): see *PERFECT* v. and -IVE]

1 Tending to make perfect or complete, conducive to the perfecting or perfection of anything.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. xiv. (1636) 59 This entolment is no new act, but a perfective ceremony of the first deed of bargain and sale. 1600 T. GRANGER *Dr. Logike* 31 That which is agreeable to, and perfective of his kind. 1693 TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 314 Causes (whether efficient, or perfective). 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 205 The far more excellent way, more perfective of the Soul. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xl. (1852) 134 The purifying wave, perfective fire. 1865 MOZLEY *Altrac.* i. Notes 219.

2. In process of being perfected, or of attaining the perfect state.

1848 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 293 Dugès was able to see the eight legs in a perfective state. 1854 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 274 Not knowing the immense resources and the gradually perfective machinery necessary to the production of such a journal.

3 *Gram.* Expressing completion of action—applied to that kind of species of verbal action (Ger. *aktionsart*) which is considered as completed or finished, and so to forms or modifications of the verb which express completed action; opposed to IMPERFECTIVE.

Originally applied to one of the branches or 'aspects' of the verb in the Slavonic languages, more recently to verb-forms in other Indo-European languages, esp. those compounded with a preposition, expressing the completion of the action expressed by the simple verb, as L. *adire* to eat, *comēdere* to eat up, *subdare*, *perdūdere*, etc.

1844 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 268 In the Slavonic languages, a regular distinction is made between perfective and imperfective verbs, that is, between those expressing an action completed at once and not repeated, and those denoting continuance or reiteration. 1887 MORFILL *Serbian Gram.* 31 The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. 1895 P. GILES *Manual Comp. Philol.* § 545 When present and aorist are found in the same verb [in Greek],

the former is the durative, the latter the perfective or momentary form.

B. sb. †1. A perfectionist. *Obs. rare*.

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 57 Vnworthe creatures to be iustly censured by these worthe perfectures [the Jesuits]. *Ibid.* 132 High conceited perfectures.

2. *Gram.* A perfective use or form of a verb.

1904 J. H. MOUTON in *Expositor* Nov. 361 ἡ ἀγωνισαία is only used in the durative present, but κατεγωνισαία .. is a good perfective.

Hence *Perfe otively adu*, in a perfective way, in a way tending to completeness; *Perfe otiveness*, *Perfe ot vity*, the quality of being perfective; *Perfe otivize v trans.*, to render perfective.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* ii. vii. § 20. 73 As Virtue is seated Fundamentally, in the Intellect, so Perfectively, in the Phancy. So that Virtue is the Force of Reason. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. xii. 48 Their intrinsic excellency or essential perfectiveness of the understanding. 1774 FLATHEMER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 177 The gospel is found .. perfective in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. 1809-10 COLPITON *Friend* (1818) III. 155 Plato philosophized legitimately and perfectly, if ever any man did in any age. 1904 J. H. MOUTON in *Expositor* Nov. 360. In οἱ ἀγωνισαίαι, strongly durative though the verb is, we see its perfective in the fact that the goal is ideally reached. *Ibid.* 357 The compounded adverb perfectivizes the simplex, the combination denoting action which has accomplished a result, while the simplex denoted action in progress. *Ibid.* 358 The meaning of the Present-stem of these perfectivized roots naturally demands explanation.

† *Perfe otless*, a. *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. *PERFECT* a. + -LESS.] Devoid of perfection, imperfect. 1507 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. vii. 133 Fond epicure, thou .. Imaginest a God so perfe otless.

Perfectly (*pəfektli*), *adv*. Forms. see *PERFECT* a. [f. *PERFECT* a. + -LY²] In a perfect manner or degree.

1. So that nothing is left undone and no part is wanting; completely, thoroughly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12093 He þat shryueþ hym þarfelyte, Asswyeþ He þap forgyvenes of Goddys ȝylte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 Perfilyt may we noȝt be without synn. 1400 MAUNDRELL (Roxb.) vii. 25 On þe secound day þat worne es turned til a fowle perfilyt fowmed. 1530 PALSGR. Intro. 32 The thre generall distinctions of tyme, present, parfilyt past, and to come. 1656 B. HALL *Kenn. Wks.* (1660) 42 They were all parfilyt reclaimed. 1692 POLLOCK *Disc. Trade* (1697) Aiv. Goods perfectly manufactured which hinder the consumption of our own .. ought to be discouraged. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xii. 1 334 The troubles .. had never been perfectly appeased. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 311 The large accumulations of perfectly-rolled shingle.

b. In full measure; to the fullest extent, without any shortcoming or failure.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 24 He is maste at loue þat parfilyt lufis heuen. 1428 WARKW *Chyon* (Camden) 26 There was suche a grete myste, that neithir of them myȝt see othere perfilyt. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 232 In lyke maner shall we also know more perfilyt our parentes, wyues, children, and what so euer is besydes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 1. 4, I hate them [otters] perfectly, because they love fish so well. 1696 *tr. Gualther's Voy. Athens* 80 Osman. (who understood perfectly the humour of the Turks in those parts) advised him to threaten. 1695 L. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 235 Affirming that that Universal is nothing which Reason thinks it so perfectly sees. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* 1, I understand the difficulty perfectly, mothei.

2. In a manner or way that is perfect or faultless in form, style, or nature; with perfect or complete exactness, correctness, fitness, or excellence; to perfection.

c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 14 Gyfe he his varke dois parfilyt. 1400 *Beyn* 3300 Flor. 11 precious stonys been within the haift Perfilych I-couchid. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Parfilyt þer Pikmawis With thar party habitus pient than thar. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xl. 132 Teche hyr to speake parfilytly the language of frenche. 1540 HAYWARD *Pour PP.* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 383 By the mass, learn to make countess Nay, when ye have it perfilyt, Ye shall have the devil and all of courtesy. 1566 DANETT *tr. Comines* (1614) 290 Whereof he discoursed perfecter than my selfe that came from thence. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 25 They cannot be so perfectly call'd the Fore-unners, or Fore-tellers, much less the Procurers of such Events. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 9 Mr. Littlepage has returned to Warsaw, where he has been perfectly received by the King. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 779a, I had trained it into being a perfectly mannered house pet. *Mod.* She acted the part perfectly. The dress fits perfectly.

† b. In a manner morally or religiously perfect; righteously. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 348 Swa parfilyt may nane lyf here, With-outen venel syns soe. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 112 He spak to hem that wolde lyue parfilyt. 1493 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 13 Though I wyll but faynly, my wyll is to wyle parfilytly.

3. To the fullest possible degree or extent, entirely, quite with an *adv.*, *adu*, or *phr.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quantessence* 1 Restorid, and be mad hool parfilyt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 32 The earth is not perfectly rounde. 1562 T. GALE *Antidot.* 11 25 When it is boyled enough, it will be perfilyt Redde. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 The Duchess is perfectly well again. 1779 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. 11, Whom I knew perfectly well. 1782 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 327, I was perfectly easy. 1753 EARL OF BATH in *World* No. 17 Every body is dressed so perfectly alike. 1790 Mrs. INCHBALD *Wedding Day* 1. 1, *Lady Contess*. Would not that do as well? *Lord Rakeland*. Perfectly as well. The very thing. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 378 Take a quantity of fixed alkali perfectly dry. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. v, But all looked perfectly comme il faut. 1846

1687 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* (1779) X.I. 130 This Plant has
several woody Stalks, . . . as I remember, perfoliat. 1783 MARTYN

and upright smooth perfoliate stalks. 1753 CHAMBER'S *Cycl.* Supp. s. v. *Leaf, Perfoliate leaf*, that whose disk is pierced by the stalk. 1845 LINNÆI *Sch. Bot.* vi (1858) 77 Leaves perfoliate. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Foodlands* (1862) 131 The Perfoliate Honey-suckle. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 107 It is the stem which is literally *perfoliate*, i. e. which seemingly passes through the leaf, but it is customary, though etymologically absurd, to call this a perfoliate leaf!

2. *Ant* Of antennæ: Having the joints dilated or expanded laterally all round, so as to appear like a series of round plates pierced by a shaft or stem. Also **Perfo liated**.

1754 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 52 The Dytiscus, with brown, perfoliated antennæ. The great Water Beetle. 1819 G. SAMOUIL *Entomol. Compend.* 166 Perfoliate club of antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV xlii 323 Perfoliate Knob. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 261 Antennæ with the first three joints longer than the following, perfoliated, the last elongated and conical.

Perforation. [f. prec. see -ATION] The condition of being perforated.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii § 4 (ed. 6) 107 Uvularia perfoliata... reveals the explanation of the perforation, the base of the lower leaves, conspicuously surrounds and encloses the stem that of the upper is merely cordate and clasping, the uppermost simply sessile by a rounded base.

Perforable, a. rare [ad. L. type *perforabilis*, f. *perforā-re* - see -BLM.] That can be perforated. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perforant (pə'fɔrənt), a. [ad. L. *perforant-*em, pr. pple. of *perforā-re*, or a. F. *perforant*, pr. pple. of *perforer* to PERFORATE.] Perforating.

1833 MISS BROWNING *Prometh.* Bound 85 Heavily now let fall the strokes upon the perforant gyves.

Perforate (pə'fɔrət), ppl. a. [ad. L. *perforāt-us*, pr. pple. of *perforā-re*: see PERFORATE v.] = PERFORATED; construed as pple. and as adj.

1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gov.* 40 Suche abuses can not be longe hidde from princes, that haue theye eares, perforate (as is the prouerib). 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* c. ij b. 1 Appliede cleane through the perforate longe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 An Earthen Pot perforate at the Bottom to let in the Plant. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., The teeth are serrate and sharp, and two are perforate, by which they ejaculate their poison. 1870 LOCKER *Stud. Flora* 33 Alyssum septem emittit perforate.

Perforate (pə'fɔrət), v. [f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforā-re* to bore through, pierce through; f. *PERF-* + *forā-re* to bore, pierce]

1. *trans* To make a hole or holes right through; to pierce with a pointed instrument or projectile; to bore through; *spec.* to make rows or series of small holes or perforations separating coupons, stamps, etc., in a sheet.

1558 ELVOR *Dict. Infuro.* to perforate or make a hole. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 96 b. 1 We should perforate or thrust them through. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* f. p. iv. vi. 194 We took out the guts and bladder, and also perforated the Cranium. 1732 ARBUCKLE *Rules of Diet* 107 Worms will perforate the Guts. 1774-84 COOK'S *Voy.* (1790) V. 1799 Some of them perforate the lower-lip into separate holes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1658/2 The machine will perforate 250 sheets [of postage stamps] per hour, and the punches and holes are adjustable for stamps of different sizes. 1876 PARLACE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 Key a causes 1, 2, and 3 to perforate the paper in one vertical line. 1891 'Penny Post. Jubilee 73 The red penny was first issued impunctured. Later [1854] it was perforated with fifteen oval holes. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The wounds, showed that the destruction of bone and tissue perforated by the new bullet was tremendous.

b. To make a hole or holes into the interior of (a thing); to bore into; to make an opening into.

1713 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. 20 Tell, what could drill and perforate the Poles, And to th' attractive Rays adapt their Holes? 1866 STANLEY *Suez & Pal.* ix 337 Large caverns still perforate the rocky sides of the hill. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II 96 The ground is perforated with the entrances to their subterranean galleries.

c. To 'pass through' in position (cf. *PASS* v. i d); to extend or be continued through the substance of

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 222 Dark passages, with which this old city is perforated, like an ancient cheese. 1831 R. KNOX *Clavet's Anat.* 570 [The nerve] descends obliquely outwards, perforates the gluteus maximus muscle, and expands upon its posterior surface. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 56 The divisions of the eighth nerve again perforate the dura mater through smaller openings.

2. To form (a hole, etc.) by boring or punching. 1876 PARLACE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 The punches which perforate these holes in the paper.

3. *intr* To penetrate, make its way into or through something; to make a perforation.

1775 STARR *Sent. Journ. Contin.* III 179 Casting a most amorous leer through those beautiful eye-lashes, which penetrated further than I thought it possible for a single look to perforate. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III 975 The stomach may become adherent to the transverse colon into which the ulcer perforates.

b. In pass. sense: To suffer perforation, to become perforated.

1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III 889 The cysts are apt to perforate and to burst.

Perforated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Pierced with one or more holes said esp. of a thing constructed with small holes, spaces, or openings passing through (as a wall or carved panel).

Perforated muscle, the short flexor of the toes, and the superficial flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which are perforated by those of the *perforating muscles* (see below).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b. 2 The bullet drawn with the ring, or with the perforated spoon. 1676 WOODWARD *Cyber* (1691) 96 A grater made of perforated Laiten. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Chair*, The perforated Chair, wherein the new elected pope is placed, f. Mabillon observes, is still to be seen at Rome. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771), *Perforatus Musculus*, the Perforated Muscle. 1866 COLEMAN *Mag.* Aug. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771), *Perforatus Musculus*, the Perforated Muscle. 1876 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* § 2224, Perforated zinc is extensively employed in filling up squares in sashes, or panels, in partitions, to assist ventilation. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1628 The occurrence of a perforated gastric ulcer.

b. *Her.* Said of a charge pierced with a hole or holes. See also quot. 1704.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. Cy.*, Thys cros masculatit sum tyne is perforatit in the masculys as it is ogyin in the per-synge. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforated*, The Arminists use it to express the passing or penetrating of one Ordinary (in part) thro' another, as thus. He beareth Or, a Beud Esmine Perforated thro' a Chevon Gules.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Full of little holes or perforations, cribrate. *Bot.* Having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in species of *Hypericum*. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Perforated*, a term apply'd to Herbs, as when the leaf of any Herb being held against the light, seemeth full of little holes.

d. *Conch.* Applied to a spirally wound shell of which the centre is hollow instead of solid.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100 The axis of the shell, around which the whorls are coiled, is sometimes open or hollow; in which case, the shell is said to be perforated, or umbilicated (e.g. *Solarium*).

e. *Anat.* Perforated space or spot, anterior and posterior, small regions within the skull perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

1866 CASSELL'S *Encycl. Dict.* s. v. The anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, and the posterior forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 603 In passing across the anterior perforated space [the Sylvian artery] gives off a number of branches.

2. Made or outlined by perforations rare.

c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* ii. 55 Then with some fine powdered charcoal rub over the perforated strokes, which will give an exact outline. 1891 'Penny Post. Jubilee 153 Perforated Initials on Stamps.

Perforating, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That perforates; boring, passing through; *spec.* applied to certain arteries, nerves, etc., which pierce or pass through other structures; *fig.* of mind or intellect: Piercing, penetrating.

Perforating machine = PERFORATOR 1 b. c. *Perforating muscle*, the long flexor of the toes, and deep flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which perforate those of the *perforated muscles*; so *perforating arteries* *Perforating ulcer*, an ulcer in any part which perforates the structure, esp. an ulcer commencing on the sole or palm and slowly extending so as sometimes to perforate the foot or hand.

1661 W. W. CONF. *Chanc.* To Rdr. x To suppose that your penetrating and perforating intellectually will extract some honey from this aloes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforatus*, is a Muscle belonging to the Fingers, its Tendons are Perforated to admit those of the Perforating Muscles to pass thro' them to their Inventions. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perforating Arteries*, in the hand, in the thigh, in the foot. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 Perforating ulcer of the foot was so called by Vesigné of Abbeville in 1850. 1878 tr. *Van Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 162 A perforating ulcer of the cesophagus, analogous to 'perforating ulcer of the stomach'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 One man had no less than three perforating wounds all in a perfectly clean condition.

Perforation (pə'fɔrə'siən) [ad. late L. *perforātio-nem*, n. of action from *perforā-re* to perforate; cf. OF. *perforacion*, -ation (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), perh. the immediate source]

1. The action of perforating, boring through, or piercing; the fact or condition of being perforated; *spec.* the making of a row or series of small holes in a leaf or sheet of paper, so as to enable a portion to be easily torn off.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv 10 (Harl. MS) Sir, some tyme is suche hollyng and perforacion goode, and not wikkede. 1546 BACON *Sylva* § 500 The likeliest way [is] the perforation of the body of the tree in several places one above the other, and the filling of the holes [etc.]. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 269 The mechanical force is shown by the perforation of paper. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* 6 Oct. 548 Gun-cotton itself, merely shows signs of perforation like the card. 1891 'Penny Post. Jubilee 147 Next follows the perforation [of the sheets of stamps], which is performed by machinery.

b. *Surg.* The formation, through accident or disease, of a hole through the thickness of any structure, as through the wall of the intestine, etc.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 16 Bloody Fluxes occasion'd by the perforation of the Capillary Arteries. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 224 Perforation of the bowel may occur in patients of all ages. *Ibid.* 229 If signs of perforation manifest themselves, our only hope lies in keeping the patient under the influence of opium or morphia. 1882 *Med. Temp.* *Jrnl.* L.L. 108 If perforation should take place let me have large and repeated doses of opium.

2. A hole made by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture passing through or into anything; a passage, shaft, tunnel; each one of a row or series of small holes punched in a leaf or sheet of paper, or between postage or other stamps in a sheet, in order to facilitate their separation.

1543 THAYERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ix. 211 For remotion of this apostume, ye must make a new and larger perforation or boyring. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physique* 311 Inoculated Pearles, or Pearles, without perforations. 1665 HOOKE *Miscogr.* 38 Pipes of Glass, with a very small perforation. 1783 *Port. Chirurg.* II 11 18 They have no perforations or apertures. 1870 ROUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Ann.* Suppl. Mar. 4/1 (Stamps) with pin punched perforations. 1891 'Penny Post. Jubilee 150 A simple perforation is that which the perforating machine has produced by punching the paper completely out, leaving a regular series of small round holes between each row of stamp.

3. The natural orifice of an organ or part of the body.

1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 945 The first external perforation is called by a proper name, *Meatus Auditorius*, the hole of Hearing. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv 128 That admirable perforation of the uvula, which we call the pupil. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 417 The hymen is sometimes found without a perforation in it, so that the vagina is completely shut up at its external extremity.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *perforation-sound*; *perforation-gauge*, in *Philately*, a gauge or rule for readily counting the number of stamp-perforations in a given length (conventionally, two centimeters).

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 788 On inflation, air passes into the tympanum without perforation sound. 1891 'Penny Post. Jubilee 152 In order to ascertain the various sizes of perforations a perforation gauge has been invented.

Perforative (pə'fɔrətɪv), a. (sb.) [a. F. *perforatif*, -ive (in Cotgr), f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforā-re* to perforate + -IVE] Having the character of perforating; tending to perforate.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12a Settle the perforative uterine veyes fast on the broken bone. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Trepans*, There are also perforative trepans, and exfoliative ones. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 238 According to another view, perforative peritonitis is to be regarded as a particular form of this disease. 1898 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* V. 736 Perforative pericarditis may result from the bursting of any neighbouring abscess.

+B sb. An instrument used to perforate; *spec.* the perforative trephine for piercing the skull. *Obs.* 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 304, I performed the Puncture, and having withdrawn the Perforative a white Pus was discharged by the Canula.

Perforator (pə'fɔrətɔr), a. [Agent-noun in L. form, from *perforā-re* to PERFORATE. In mod. F. *perforateur* (Littré).]

1. An instrument or machine used for perforating.

a. *Surgery*, (a) a trephine; (b) an instrument for penetrating the fetal skull. b. A power-machine for drilling rock in order to blast it, in tunnelling, etc. c. A machine for perforating postage-stamps, etc., also, that used for perforating the paper-ribbons used in some forms of telegraphy. 1739 S. SHARP *Surgery* xiii 61 Withdrawn the Perforator, leave the Waters to empty by the Canula. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 245 After making many adjacent holes, with a drill or perforator, as far as the *mediastinum*. 1790 R. BRAND in *Med. Commun.* II 454 We are under the necessity of using the perforator and crochot. 1823-34 GOOL'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 152. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept. At the beginning of December we heard quite clearly the blows of the perforators against the rocks. 1876 PARLACE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 129 The [Wheatstone] apparatus consists of three parts, the *perforator*, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon, the *transmitter*, and the *receiver*. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/3 When the perforators have bored a hole some three feet deep, it is filled with dynamite and fired.

2. A boring organ possessed by some insects, variously used as a sting, an ovipositor, etc.

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 335 Tenthrredo. Perforator not projecting beyond the anus. *Ibid.* 336 Some have the last half segment of the abdomen prolonged into a point, with a projecting perforator of three filaments.

Perforatory (pə'fɔrətɔrɪ), a. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perforā-re* to PERFORATE: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to perforation; perforative.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 64 Desiring specimens of perforatory varieties.

Perforce (pə'fɔrs), adv., sb. Forms: 4 par force, 4-6 parfoice, 6- perforce, (6 perfores, Sc. perfores, 7 per force). [ME. a. OF *par force* by force (12th c.): see FORB sb. 5 b.]

A. Phrase, adverb

1. +a. By the application of physical force or violence; by violence; forcibly. *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8040 (Kölbing), xv. housine [païens], bat hadden boin hem oyan Parfois in to Bedingham. 13. *Seign. Sag.* (W) 488 Par force he hadde me forth i nome. a. 1400 K. *Alis.* 2533 (Bodl. MS) Antioche & Tyberye also Abouten hy gonnen goo Par force smyten in to be prenge And duden beastes from oþere dienge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxii. 200 They encountered the sayde people y^t caryed the sayd treasure and stuffe, & parforce toke it from the knyghtes. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Ilouon* xlviii. 162 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Markwyde* 73 ft. drawethout the secondine parforce. 1624 CART SMITH *Virginia* 62 The Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce. 1670 NARBOUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Soc. Late Voy.* i (1694) 120 Unless such Ships of force were to go thither and Trade per force.

b. In weakened senses: By constraint of circumstances or of the prospect of physical force; by moral constraint; compulsorily, of necessity.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Aph.* 237 b. By this craftie meanes he constrained Caesar in manner perforce to geue hym perdons. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 127 Floods of teares flowe in theyr stead perforce. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey*

PERFORMABLE.

1548 *Gust. Pr. Mass.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I.

93 An issue no less performable than reasonable. 1650 *Duryn Just Re-prop* 28 Nothing is farther required of them than what they proclaim themselves to be a performable duty. 1702-2 *Locke On Miracles* Wks. 1804 111 455 Operations performable only by Divine Power. 1903 *Illustrated* 111 Mar 599 A title not performable without the bishop.

† b. (A thing) To be performed or done. Obs. 1577 *Irishwines Genua's Chron* 35 Such things as they should command to be performable. 1663 *Boyle's* *Useful Nat Philos* 1 in 62 The remembering of it they hold to be an act of Religion, performable by all Man-kind.

Performance (pə'fɔ:məns) [f. *PERFORM* v + -ANCE, peib. formed in Anglo-Fr. (It occurs as French in a memorandum by Mary Stuart of 14 Feb 1571-2, in Godef.)] The action of performing, or something performed.

1. The carrying out of a command, duty, purpose, promise, etc., execution, discharge, fulfilment.

Often antithetical to *promise*. 1531 *Dial on Lewis Eng* ii vi, The sayde execution, deluyver the goodes of theyr labour in performance of the sayde bequest. 1598 *Child-Marriage* 162 The maiori of the said Cite, shall Cause performans of this agreement to be had upon either side. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* ii. 1. 205 They will by my performance shall be said. 1611 *Bible Luke* 1. 45 There shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc Trans.* (1885) 593 Securely, for the performance of the said inter pension of three shillings. 1725 *De For* *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Sail or security for the performance. 1785 *Palley Mor.* *Philos* iii. 1 v. 111 Promises are not binding where the performance is unlawful. 1824 *Cary Dante's Inf* xxiv 75 To fair request Silent perform anco maketh best return.

2. The accomplishment, execution, carrying out, working out of anything ordered or undertaken, the doing of any action or work; working, action (personal or mechanical).

1494 *Fauvart Chron.* iv. lxxv. 54 For the performanace of the rest or other dele of the same. 1578-9 in *Monthly Mag.* (1813) 1 Aug 44 The boy offending, by his father or mother whipped, the constable seeinge the performance thereof. 1669 *Struven Mariner's Mag* 1. ii. 33 In performance of the last Problem, the Lines A and C, must be set upon one and the same Line. 1766 A. CUMMING *Clock & Watch Work* 161 Thus may the performance of watches be made, to approximate that of clock. 1825 J. NICOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 77 That there is a certain velocity, which will procure to an over shot wheel the greatest performance. 1845 *Sturgeson Comm. Latins Eng.* (1874) II 639 The performance of a post not tem examination. 1879 *Harlan Eyewitness* iv. 46 In the performance of some experiment.

b. Something performed or done; an action, act, deed, operation. Often in emphatic sense: A notable deed, achievement, exploit.

1599 *Shaks. Ham. V.* iii. *Chorus* 35 Still be kind, And each out our performance with your mind. 1605 - *Macb.* v. 1. 13 Besides her walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her say? 1693 *Humorous Town* A v. b, I could never much value their Performances. 1744 *Eliza Heywood Female Spect.* No 8 (1748) II. 62, I am not apt to be vain of my own performances. 1866 *Geo. Eliot P. Holt* xi, He had given especial attention to certain performances with a magnet.

c. A piece of work (literary or artistic); a work, a composition. Now *rare* or merged in b.

1665 *GLANVILLE Def Van Dogen* 51 That great man, the excellence of whose philosophic genius and performances, the most improv'd spirits acknowledge. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) To Rd. A v. b, As for the Performance itself, it is but an Essay. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal Beauty* xi. 89 In justice to so fine a performance (statue of Apollo) we may subjoin an Observation or two on its perfections. 1818 *Carrow Hist & Antiq Croydon* 59 He published lives of, Saints, and other performances. 1861 *CRAIK Hist. Eng Lit* II 338 The celebrated performances of Robertson and Gibbon. 1875 *JOWELL Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 His performances in prose are bad enough.

3. *Spec.* The action of performing a ceremony, play, part in a play, piece of music, etc.; formal or set execution.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Illad* xxiv 707 While that work and all the funeral rites were in performance. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav Sp. & Port* clxx, I saw a French play represented here with some degree of performance. 1891 *MARTINEAU in Love Times* XC. 250/2 It was a piece of music arranged for a band, and could only be of value for the purposes of public performance.

attrib 1894 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 An action..for infingement of copyright, or rather performance-right.

† b. A ceremony, rite, or public function performed. Obs.

1673 *True Worship God* 14 Enquiry concerning the performances in use amongst the Heathens in the worship of their gods. 1728 S. LAYWARD *Serm* p. xiv, To think there is nothing in religion; by which means our public performances are despised.

c. The performing of a play, of music, of gymnastic or conjuring feats, or the like, as a definite act or series of acts done at an appointed place and time; a public exhibition or entertainment.

1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 4 ¶ 4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian. 1836-9 *DICKENS St Bos, Prov. Theatres*, The hour fixed for the commencement of the performances. 1875 *JOWELL Plato* (ed. 2) IV 25. 1897 *Westm. Gas*, 12 July 5/1 According to his evidence a performance was not a performance unless paid for and money was taken at the doors.

† 4. Trimming, or a set of (fu) trimmings. Cf. *PERFORM* v. 2 b; *PERFORMING* vbl sb 2. Obs.

c. 1525 *Shinner's Inu in Codicil to Will of T. Bureh* (Somerset Ho), Item a performance of fox poutes xvjd .. Item a performance of conye wombys xvj

Hence † **Performer** *Obs.*, one who goes through a performance, a performer. So also † **Performancy** *Obs.*, performance, **Performant** *notice-wd.* (cf. *informant*), a performer.

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 363 Clear force must be found in the best performances of them. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in *Ilaz Dodshy* X. 263 No conjurations, nor such weighty spells, As tie the soul to their performancy. 1809 *COTTELL in Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1838) 110, I contemplate the stock as the performer.

† **Performance** *Obs.* [f. *PERFORM* v + *AF.* *performer* see -ATION (It occurs in a Fr letter of Mary Stuart, 14 Dec. 1584, in Godef.)] The action of performing; = PERFORMANCE (in its various early senses).

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 96 Item I wyll that all my londys and teneiments..shall remayn to the performacion of the prestes service during the said xxv years. 1505 in *Mem. Hen VII* (Rolls) 251 The King hymself sitthe in counsaile with his londs abowte the performacion of the quynes wille. 1529 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* ii. II 23 To be continually suted to your Highnes for the performance of the saided ccccc markes. 1599 *MAKLUY Vey* I. 164 This indutement made for the performacion of y^e thing vnder written.

† **Performent** *Obs.* [For **performment*, f. *PERFORM* + -MENT.] Performance.

1577 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 130 For a performnt of the same my wille. 1621 For a performnt of my late wille. 1624 *MIDDLETON Gains at Chess* Induct 62 Pawns argue but poor spirits and slight performants. 1641 *Br. Mouniauo Acts & Mon* iii (1612) 202 [He] enableth all unto endowments and performants beyond nature.

Performer (pə'fɔ:mə) [f. *PERFORM* + -ER 1] One who (or that which) performs.

1. One who carries out or fulfils a promise, undertaking, etc.; one who executes or does an action or piece of work, an agent, doer, worker.

1588-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 364 The parties observant and performar of the premisses. 1592 *GRILLET: Das IV* ii. 11, A fit performer of our enterprise. 1604 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. vi 65 1655 *Fur & Inst Camb* (1840) 108 'The undertakers' in our present age have happily lost their first name in a fair bettel of 'performers'. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Trav* xxviii. 19 The Keeper of covenant, the Performer of promise.

b. Said of a horse in reference to its style of performance in racing, etc.: cf. *quots.* s. v. *PERFORM* 6 c.

1884 *Illustr. Sport & Dram News* 16 Feb. 563/2 What a pity it is that such a good-looking horse..should be such an uncertain performer!

2. One who performs a part in a play, a piece of music, athletic exercises, tricks, etc., as a public exhibition of art or skill; one who gives or takes part in a performance or public entertainment; an actor, player, singer, etc.

1711 *STEELE Spect No* 141 ¶ 2 In Theatrical Speaking, if the Performer is not exactly proper and graceful, he is utterly ridiculous. 1741 II. WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* (1834) I. xvi. 58 We have got the famous Bettina to dance, but she is a most inferior performer. 1776 *BURNAY List Mus* (1789) I. II. 1. 280 Celebrated performers on the flute. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk Bos, Mrs J. Porter*, None of the performers could walk in their tight, or move their arms in their jackets. 1845 E. HOLMES *Moran* 5 An admirable performer on the violin.

† 3 That which brings about or produces something. Obs.

1616 *AMITHONY (title)* The Apologie or Defence of a verity..called Avium Potabile..especially available for the..comforting of the Heart and vitall Spirits the performers of health.

Performing, vbl sb [f. *PERFORM* + -ING 1] The action of the verb *PERFORM*, in various senses.

† 1. Finishing, completion, full accomplishment. 1388 *Wyclif Dan* ix 27 The desolacion schal continue til to the performing and ende. 1440 *Prompt Parv* 383/2 Performinge, complectio, perficatio. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Re-joinm St. Andras Wks* (1892) 16 Thre zeus efter the performing of this reformation.

† 2. Finishing off, decoration, trimming. Obs.

1465 *Mann & Housh Exp. Eng* (Roxb) 491 Item, paid hym four performyng of the valance, ij s. iij d. 1467 *Ibid* 411 Item, for di. a yerde of lyncene for performyng. vii d. 1503 *P. my Purse Exp. Elm. York* (1830) 89 For hall a furre of shankes for the performyng of the same gown vi s. 1518 *Harl MS.* 2284 ff 14, v Mantelles of lyberdes wombcs for performyng of a gowne of russet velute.

† 3. Making, construction; composition. Obs.

1478 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 230 Charging yow that it be not sold to none other use than to the performyng of yowry fadyrs toombe. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. 1 168 To thy helpe in the performyng of this present boke.

4. Carrying out, execution, doing, performance.

c. 1420 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 87 For yeuenes of Trespas, Performyng of Penance. 1566 *Peter. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 63 b, From the performyng of his duties. 1575-85 *ASB. SANDYS Serm* xxii, The performyng of my office amongst you, I must confesse, hath ben much unlike. 1663 *GRILLET Counsel* c, Men of parts endeavour the performing of their task.

b. *Spec.* of a play, music, etc.: in *quots.* *attrib.*; performing right, the right of performing a piece of music, etc.

1889 *Daily News* 8 Feb 2/2 If foreign authors really possess valuable performing rights, it is only just that they should be paid the moderate fees they demand. 1897 *HIPKINS in Daily News* 2 July 6/5 The London Philharmonic pitch is now A = 439 for 20 deg. Centigrade, practically agreeing with the performing pitch of Vienna

and also of Paris. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 10 June 6/3 The performing rights of a lyric.

Performing, ppl a. [f. as *pecc.* + -ING 2] 1. That performs, carries out, executes, or does something, acting, doing.

1707 *WATTS Hymn 'Begin, my tongue'* 11, Sing the sweet promise of his grace, And the performing God. 1845 *BROWNING Soul's Trag* 11, But have there not been found, too, performing natures, not merely promising?

2. *Spec.* Applied to animals trained to perform feats or tricks as a public exhibition.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Performing lions, performing dogs, and performing leopards are common enough in the show business.

Perforne, -forny, -fornys, -fournes, etc. see *PERFORM*, *PERFURNISH*.

† **Perforssion** *Obs. rare* [ad late L. *perforssionem*, n. of action from *perforssare* to dig through, f. *PER-* + *forssare* to dig.] A digging or boring through; perforation.

1608 J. EDWARDS *Perforss Script* 249 The females underwrit trouble some perforssions in the lappets of their ears.

† **Perfra** *ct.* *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *perfractus*, pa. pple. of *perfringere* to break through, f. *PER-* + *frangere* to break.] (?) That has broken through or transgressed laws or rules.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 42 The perfraet and obstinate bath a portion, and that is impetuousness.

† **Perfretation** *Obs.* [f. L. *perfractio* to sail over, f. *PER-* + *fractum* strait, channel.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Perfretation*, a passing over, or through the Sea.

† **Perfricate**, v *Obs.* [f. L. *perfricat*, later ppl stem (beside *perfruct*) of *perfricare* to rub all over, f. *PER-* + *fricare* to rub.] *trans.* To rub thoroughly or all over.

1597 A. M. Tr. *Guallema's Fr. Churmg.* 32 b/1 We first of all perfricate and rubbe the place. 1599 - *Guallema's Fr. Churmg.* 15/1 That it may be perfricated to poultice. 1620 *VENNERS Pin Reda* 420 The belly and stomach must not be perfricated. 1755 *JOHNSON s. v. Rub*, To scour, to wipe, to perfricate.

Perfrication (pə'frɪkə'shun) [n. of action from *pecc.* Cf. *PERFRICITION* 1] Rubbing all over, thorough rubbing; vigorous friction, chafing.

1607 *TORELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 196 Rub them there-with every day, and they are cured by that perfrication. 1658 *PULLIN, Perfrication*, or *Perfriction*, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. 1817 *HOOGE Tales & St.* II. 215 Severe perfrication was requisite. 1893 in *Spd Soc. Lib.*

† **Perfrict**, *ct.* *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *perfrictus*, pa. pple. of *perfricare* to rub all over; in allusion to the phr. *perfricare frontem* (*faciem*, *os*) to rub the blushes from one's face, i. e. to cast off all shame.] Unblushing, 'brazen'.

1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 153, I have not so perfect a forehead to justify London in all her demeanors.

† **Perfriction** 1 (pə'frɪkʃən) *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *perfrictum*-em, n. of action (in ancient L.) from *perfricare* (ppl. stem *perfrict-* and *perfruct-*): see *PERFRICATE* 1 = *PERFRICATION*.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Perfriction*, a rubbing, or frotting hard or thoroughly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94 2/2 A Glass Tube., violently heated by Perfriction.

† **Perfriction** 2. *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *perfrictionem*, a chilling through, n. of action f. *perfrigare* to be chilled through, f. *PER-* + *frigare* to be cold.] A thorough chill, a violent cold.

1607 *TORELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 The body of the patient must be first washed or anointed with Acopus, so as all perfrictions by sweat may be avoided. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Perfriction*, a great, thorough or quaking cold, a shivering for cold, which goeth before the fit.

† **Perfrigerate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perfrigerare*-re, f. *PER-* + *frigerare* to make cool.] *trans.* To cool or chill through or thoroughly. So † **Perfrigeration** [also in mod. F.], the action of cooling or condition of being cooled through.

1585 *GREENE Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 101 The peculiar diseases to this starric are, windmesse, imbecillity of heate, perfrigerations, and such others. 1650 *BULWER Anthopomet* x. 106 The heat strings of these women must be very much perfrigerated, by reason of the inward defect of heat. *Ibid.*, The advenient perfrigeration of in-pured are 1658 in *Pieria's Nat Magic* iv. xiv 140 Perfrigerated Argill will keep corn thuty or forty years from corruption. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim & Man* Introduct, Their breathing is not acknowledged by diverse, who acknowledg only perfrigeration.

† **Perfumatory**, a. and sb *Obs. rare* [ad F. *parfumatoire*, f. *parfumer* (cf. obs. It. *parfumar*, -alo). see -ORY.] a. adj. b. sb (See *quots.* and cf. *FUMATORY*.)

1611 *COTGER, Parfumatoire*, parfumatorie, perfumung; used in, or for, perfumes. 1639 *LEIGH Crit. Sacra* (1642) 451 A parfumatory or incense Altar. 1755 *JOHNSON, Parfumatory* adj., that which perfumes.

Perfume (pə'fju:m, pə'fju:m), sb Also 6 par-. [a. F. *parfum* (1528 in *Laborde Gloss*), = obs. It. *perfumo*, Sp. *perfumo*, sb from obs. It. *parfumare*, Sp. *parfumar*, F. *parfumer*: see next.

Orig., like the vb., stressed *perfu:m* so in 18th c. dict., and in Webster 1828; usually in 17-18th c., and frequently in 19th c. poets; but Shaks. has *perfu:m* 7 times against 3, and Walker 1791 considered the stress fixed on *per-*; on the other hand Todd, 1818, held it was 'sometimes though

rarely so stressed', but during the 19th c. this became the predominating pose usage.]

1. a. orig. The odorous fumes or vapour given off by the burning of any substance, esp. by such as emit an agreeable odour, as incense. **b. Hence.** The volatile particles, scent, or odour emitted by a sweet-smelling substance, the fragrance diffused by liquid scent, exhaled by flowers, etc.

1533 Elvot *Cast. Nithie* iv ii (1541) 74b, I take for a perfume the ryndes of olde rosemary and burned them
1538 — *Dict. Suffito*, & *suffitus*, a perfume or fumigacyon.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 43 *Annuis albi*, whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes
1578 LYTT *Dodoens* i xii 20 The perfume of the dyed leaves layde vpon quicke coles, helpeth suche as are troubled with the shortnesse of winde.
c. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i iii, Methinks the gloves have a very strong perfume
1606 SHAKS. *Sonn. civ*, Thrice April perfumes in three hot Junes burn'd
c. 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 104, Perfumes, exhaled from y^r spicy beds
1756-7 *Kentley's Trav.* (1760) III 383 St. Antony's remains is said continually to emit a most fragrant perfume, which is chiefly smelt at a crevice behind the altar
1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xlv, The wild rose, eglantine and broom, Wafted round their rich perfume
1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 208 The perfume of most flowers depends on the presence of a fragrant volatile or essential oil.

d. fig. Fragrance, savour; repute.
c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps. lvi*, My dearest worship I In sweete perfume of offed prase doe place
1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 140 Perkins, for a perfume before him as he went, caused to be published a proclamation
1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii, *Delicately Th.*, The sweetest names, and which carry a perfume in the mention, are Kit Marlowe, Dayton [etc.]
1850 MRS JAMISON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 209 She shed over the whole district the perfume of her sanctity

2 A substance, natural or prepared, which emits, or is capable of emitting an agreeable odour, a fluid containing the essence of flowers or other odorous substances; scent. **Orig.** applied to such as diffuse a sweet-smelling odour when burned.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i (1870) 302 A lytell of some perfume to stande in the myddle of the chamber
1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 They are these followinge Cinnamon, Spekenaide, Cassia, sweete perfumes
1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Exod.* xxx 35 Thou shalt make of them perfume composed [1611 after the arte of the apotecary
1644 DIGBY *Nat. Badius* viii. 5: 53 Perfumes fill the ayre, that we can put our nose in no part of the room, where a perfume is burned, but we shall smell it.
1779 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Mrs Thistlethwaite* x Apr., Little arches to set pots of perfume, or baskets of flowers
1841 LAMB *Arab. Niz.* i 69 Perfumes which are generally burnt in these performances
1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii 57 Patchouli acts more feebly on radiant heat than any other perfume yet examined.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfume-burner*, *-pot*, *perfume-laden* ad]

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Acharn* iv vi, Hold out your perfume-pot
1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* i 298 By the faint light of the two perfume-distilling lamps
1874 LISLE *Carr. Jud. Guyenne* I vii 228 Perfume laden buds
1887 MOLONY *Poetry* IV Apr. 315 *Alcacia Parnesiana*, cultivated on the perfume fairs of the South of France, for the perfume obtained from the flowers and known as Cassie.

Perfume (pə'fju:m), *v.* Also 6 par- [a. F. *parfumer*-r (1418 in Caumont *Voy. en Jérusalem* 139; *gandis parfumez*, 1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*) = obs. It. *parfumar*, Sp. *perfumar*, f. *PER-* 1, 2 + *fumar* to smoke, lit. to perfume with smoke.]

1. trans. To fill or impregnate with the smoke or vapour of some burning substance, + a. of some substance for disinfecting or the like to fumigate.

1538 Elvot *Dict. Suffito*, to perfume. **1560** DAVIS tr *Stedani's Comm.* 209 b, They sayne that she dyed of the plague, and perfume the house with the graines of Iuniper
1582 HESPER *Acac. Phlorae* i xvii. 18 Then perfume hym with Cinabar fume or sixe moynynge
1607 TORRELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 273 Take a wreath of Pease-staw or wet hay, and putting fire thereunto, hold it under the Hoises nose, so as the smoke may ascend up into his head, then being thus perfumed [etc.]
1722 LOND. *Gas* No. 6031: The Houses were disinfecting or perfuming

b. of incense or other substance emitting an agreeable odour. (Now merged in 2.)

1546 BALF *Eng. Poteries* i (1560) 92 b, They are. Lighted, Processioned, Censed, Smoked, Perfumed and Woishipped
1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 They perfume their temples with frankensence.
a. 1633 G. JERRELL *Country Parson* xii, He takes order that the Church be stewed, and stuck with boughs, and perfumed with incense
1628 A. FOX *Wants' Song*, ii xviii 126 Sometimes I perfumed these warm clothes with Frankensence.

c. To cause to emit pungent or odorous vapour in burning; to use as a fumigating agent. *Obs.* 1422.

1607 TORRELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 288 With the hoofs of a Goat they drive away Serpents, and also with the haws by burning and perfuming them in the place where the Serpents lodge *Ind.* 200

2. To impregnate with a sweet odour, to impart a sweet scent to. (Now the ordinary sense)

1539 in *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (Rovb) I. p. xxviii, Rayment brought of newe, to and for his Grace's bodye shalbe purely brushed, made cleane, ayred at the fyre, and perfumed throughly
1566 SHAKS. *Zam. Shr.* i. i 152 Take your paper too, And let me haue them verie well perfum'd, For she is sweeter then perfume it selfe
1598 DRAYTON *Heron. Ep.* *Q. Margaret to Dr. Stiffold* 89 My Daisie-flower, which erst perfumde the ayre
1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Cress of Mar* to Mai, She is perfumed

and dressed in the most magnificent and becoming manner
1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Now!* (1859) 67, I am not aware that it is held essential to the mounting coronation-oil that it be perfumed

1617 TOSHI *K. Inud* (1878) 8 With losses so perfumed was neuer none aloue
1604 L. WRIGHT *Passion* v 253 In all suites presents, a man of a bad scent may easily leele a smill of profit, which perfumeeth those gifts
1661 BOVIL *Styl. of Script* (1675) 199 David and his princes perfume'd that vast officing with this acknowledgment to God
17 3. *intr.* To exhale like incense or perfume. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Veig. De Invent* i v 12 Howe Iupiter and the other goddes repaired thither to feele the fragrant odours that perfumed from the sacrifices.

Hence *Perfum* *ming* *ppl* a

1707 MORIMER *Hub* (1721) II 176 Tauragon is one of the perfuming, or spicy Fumitures of our Sallets
1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard* 205 To contribute towards the giving a perfuming relish

Perfumed (pə'fju:md, pə'fju:md), *ppl* a [f. *PERFUME* v or sb + -ED. (Cf. F. *parfume*, 1528.)]

1 Impregnated with sweet odour, scented

1538 Elvot, *Dist.*, *Suffitus*, perfum'd
1589 GRIFFIN *Menaphon* (Aib) 36 His Samiela, whose breath was perfum'd aue
1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. i 12 In the perfum'd Chambers of the Giant
1674 CHANDEND *Dist. Rh.* xiii § 33 A present of Plate, Jewels, and perfum'd Lachris
1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agic. Chem.* (1814) 103 Perfum'd distilled waters.
1876 T. HARDY *Idylberta* (1890) 35 She has just been dancing with that perfum'd piece of a man they call Mr. Ladywell.

2. Having a natural perfume, fragrant or sweet-smelling; scented

c. 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 318 The Pinke, y^e Daffodill and Cheuscaun, All in Perfum'd sets, y^e fragrant head-advance
1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 73 The tail'd Pear by some esteem'd because it is much perfum'd
1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI 432: C. Mahalib, the perfum'd cherry

3. fig. 'Fragrant' to the mind. *Obs.*

1625 J. JOHNSON *Staple of N. i.*, Studied And perfum'd flatteries.
1641 MILTON *Ch. Court.* ii. iii (1851) 179 Perfum'd bankets of Christian consolation.
1662 FURLE *1 Voritus*, *Glosses* (1662) 362 Murel. left a perfum'd Memory to all the Neighbourhood

Perfumeless (pə'fju:m-lis, pə'fju:m-lis), *a* [f. *PERFUME* sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of perfume or of perfumes.

1885 G. C. LORIMER in *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Sept. 232 As perfumeless as the edelweiss
1892 *Full Mail* G. 14 July 1/3 Another perfume with a quick eye for business, grasped the situation of perfumeless Paris in an instant.

Perfumer (pə'fju:m-er), [f. *PERFUME* v. or sb. + -ER. *perh.* after F. *parfumeur* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss.* 431), f. *parfumer* to perfume.]

1. One employed to fumigate or perfume rooms.
1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 60 Being entertain'd for a perfumer, as I was smoking a musty room [etc.]

2. One engaged in making or selling perfumes.

1573-80 BARCI *Atv.* p. 285 A perfumer or that maketh a perfume, *suffitor*
1587 GOLDING *De Morney* xvii (1592) 273 He dealt with reason as perfumers doe with Oyles
1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 Their kitchen may be taken for perfumers shops so sweet and odoriferous
1724 LOND. *Gas*. No. 6250:10 Perfumer of Gloves
1828 T. Hook *Punning* v, Perfumers men of scents must be
Hence *Perfumeress*, a female perfumer.
1613 *Celestina* i. 15 Shee was a Laundresse, a Perfumeress, a Former of Faces.

Perfumer 2. *Obs.* Also 7-ter. [ad. F. *parfumer* cabinet of perfumes, f. *parfumer*, *PERFUME* sb.] A casket of perfumes; a vessel for perfuming

1591 PERCIVAL *Spanish Dict.*, *Sahumador*, a perfuming pan, or a perfumer
1601 HOLLAND *Phly* vii. xxix, Having found among the spoils of Darius the king, his perfumer or casket of sweet ointments.
1681 LOND. *Gas* No. 1365/4 Stolen. two Silver luted Swords, a Silver Perfumer, a Drabdelery Riding Coat.

Perfumery (pə'fju:m-er-i), [f. *PERFUMER* 1; see -ERY. In mod. F. *parfumerie* (in Littré)] *a.* The preparation of perfumes; the business of a perfumer.

b. Preparations used in perfuming, perfumes as a class of substances. *c.* A perfumer's place of business.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II 387 Fourcroy is of opinion that it might be employed in perfumery
1844 DICKINS *Mart. Chis* v, Compromises between medicine and perfumery, in the shape of toothsome lozenges and virgin honey.
1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Cond. Wks.* (Hohn) II 413 The service of a perfumery or a laundry
1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan 19 Perfume, as its name imports, was, originally incense, the earliest use of perfumery having been to offer sweet odours to the gods
1893 F. C. KIVON *Hyperides* Introd. 16 Midas was employed by Athenogenes as manager of a perfumery. *attrib.* 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. ix. iii 341 Every department, from the Mint and the Treasury down to the fruit, perfumery, and flower offices.

Perfuming, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING.] The action of the verb *PERFUME*. *a.* Burning of incense, etc.; fumigation; disinfecting. *b.* Scenting.

1548 Elvot *Dict. Suffito*, a perfumyng or fumigacyon
1560 DAVIS tr. *Stedani's Comm.* 342 Smoking and perfuming with sensours [*orig.* fumigations, atque suffitus thuribul].
1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Bocchini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 260 The perfuming of Gloves with Ambergreese.
1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 383/2 Perfuming (of soap) is generally done when the paste is in the frame.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfuming-pan*, *-pot*, *-room*, *-vessel*.

1564-78 BULLYEN *Dial. agst Pest* (1888) 49 Forgette not sweete perfumes of Rose water, cloues, maces, vinegar in a perfuming pan.
1647 TRAFF *Comm. Acts* v. 41 The

martyrs relaxed for a season, seemed to come out of a perfuming-house rather than a prison-house
1655 MOUNT & BLUNN *Health's Improv.* (1746) 95 Hold it gently in a perfuming Pot with Spiknard and white Wine.
1772 *Ann. Rev.* 2/1 Over their graves are generally little open stone buildings, which have a niche for a perfuming vessel.

Perfumist, *Obs.* [f. *PERFUME* sb. + -IST.] One who practices perfuming, or uses perfumes.

1603 *Min. Worldly Fame in East Asia* (Mall.) II 529 Remember that perfumist, who being bedaubed with ointments, when he should have thanked Vespasian, for an office received, was highly rebuked by him

Perfumy (pə'fju:mi), *a* [f. *PERFUME* sb. + -Y.] Having or emitting perfume, fragrant.

1853 MISS YONG. *Hour of Rectitude* vii, They harked in the fresh breezy heat and perfumy hay
1876 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 71: Rich perfumy wine.

Perfunctory (pə'fju:kt-er-i), *Obs. rare*-o. [ad. L. *perfunctus*, *tridm-em*, n. of action from *perfungi*-i, *perfut-* to fulfil, perform, go through, entice.] (See quot.)

1656 BROWN *Glossary*, *Perfunctory*, a doing or enduring a thing to the end, an accomplishing or finishing a matter.

Perfunctory (pə'fju:kt-er-i), *a.* 1422. [f. as prec. + -ARY, alter *FUNCTIONARY*.] *Perfunctory*, formal; suggesting or having the air of an official or functionary

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* L.IV. 206 A female voice, in a soft but somewhat perfumy tone, demanded 'Just te qu'on peut attendre le feu?'
1864 *Ed. Words* 27/2 With the air of a drill-sergeant, upright as a sign-post, grave and perfunctory in gait

Perfunctorily (pə'fju:kt-er-i), *adv.* [f. *PERFUNCTORY* a + -LY.] In a perfunctory manner; as a necessary duty to be got rid of; as a matter of mere form or routine.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions xxxvii* (1887) 161 Not perfunctorily taken knowledge of, but thoroughly examined.
c. 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Alton* (1627) 69 Why is it that some of us play in publicke so lightly, so perfunctorily, and feebly?
1768-74 LUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1833) II. 489 The office of a clergyman may be perfunctory. Cf. 2 perfunctory, as a task necessary for a clergyman to give his tithes or his stipend, or carefully and conscientiously, as a trust reposed in him by God.
1885 *Law Times* 28 Feb. 313/2 Loose law carelessly and perfunctorily administered.

Perfunctoriness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perfunctory.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 154 The nimble Perfunctoriness of some Commentators (that skip over hard places) 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Comu* Pref. 24 There will be less fear... of negligence and perfunctoriness.
1882 *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 314 Nor can Justin Martyr's testimony to the gospel be compressed into a few sentences without perfunctoriness.

Perfunctorious, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *perfunctorius* perfunctory + -OUS.] = *PERFUNCTORY*.

1609 HUME's *Admonition* in *Watson's Soc. Misc.* (1844) 586 In executing your particular charges then, their is a great negligence, a lothing, a perfunctorious doing.
c. 1653 BINNING *Ser.* (1845) 297 It must be a perfunctory superficial, and empty joy
1819 M. CHURCH *Menville* i. iii. 97 The perfunctory performance of their official task.

Perfunctoriously, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] = *PERFUNCTORILY*.

1652 MANSBURY *Comm. Habak.* i. 2 Prayers. perfunctoryly vented in the church.
1724 *Podrow Cor.* (1843) III. 155 As ignorantly and perfunctoriously gone about as any part of our worship.
1824 LAMOND *Imag. Contr.* Middleton's *Maguabochi Wks.* 1853 i. 119/1 He was inclined to execute his duty too perfunctoriously.

Perfunctorize, *v. rare.* [f. *PERFUNCTORY* + -IZE.] *trans.* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to go through as a piece of routine.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 504 All heartiness, must be absent from services where the stalls are empty, and only one canon and one minor canon perfunctorize the duties.

Perfunctory (pə'fju:kt-er-i), *a.* [ad. late jurid. L. *perfunctorius* 'done in a careless or superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent', lit. 'characteristic of one whose aim is to get through or get rid of a matter', f. *perfunctor*, agent-n. from *perfungi* to perform, discharge, go through, get done with, get rid of: see -ORX.]

1. Of a thing: Done merely for the sake of getting through the duty; done as a piece of routine, or for form's sake only, and so without interest or zeal; formal, mechanical; superficial, trivial.

1581 [implied in *PERFUNCTORIAL*] **1593** (i. HANVEL *Purcell's Super.* in *Archæia* (1818) II. 206 It is little of value... that can be performed in this perfunctory pamphlets on either side.
1695 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii (1701) 120 Alexander had not been great, if Xenophon had not said, even the perfunctory actions of a valiant Person, ought to be recorded.
1690 BOYLE *Chr. Pious* 1. 16 Thine Artifice... not to be discovered by the perfunctory looks of Oxian or Unskillful Beholders.
1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 101 Attendance at divine service, at times when the service is merely perfunctory.
1835 J. FARR *Talk of Town* i. 254 [He] just glanced at the two documents in a perfunctory manner.

b. Of a person: Acting merely by way of duty; official; formal; lacking personal interest or zeal.

1600 W. WATSON *Daedonion* (1602) 141 None but such as will be Jesuitical wholly, and not perfunctory, may find any favour there.
1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Aib) 58 The presumptuous rashness of a perfunctory licencer.
1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v. 323 How many perfunctory inquirers there are that carelessly interrogate thus (divine oracles).
1870 LOWELL. *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 267 How little that perfunctory person dreamed of what was going on under his nose.

2. Stated in formal terms, or with official formality. *Obs. rare*-o.

1547 CLARNDON *Hist. Reb.* vi § 104 A formal, and perfunctory Message should be sent to his Majesty, whereby they thought a Treaty would be entered upon

Perfuncturate, *v. rare*. [f. L. type **perfunctus*, a. f. *perfungi* (see **PERFUNCTOR**) + **ATE** 6] *trans.* To perform or do in a perfunctory manner

1860 in WORCESTER (cited from *North Brit. Rev.*)

† **Perfurnish**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms a 4-5 perfurnys, -yos, 4-6 perfurnis, -ys, -ysch, -isshe, 5 perfournys, (*Caxton* parfor-, -four-, -furny(s)he), 6 perfurneis(e), -eiss, 9 arch. perfurnis. β 5 perfournys, 6 *Sc.* perfurnis, -meis. [f. F. *parfourm*-, lengthened stem of *parfourm*, in *Of* to achieve, complete, accomplish, furnish completely, furnish with what is wanting to completeness (in Britton, Gower, etc.), f. *par* through = **PER** - 2 + *fournir* to accomplish, complete, supply, **FURNISH**, q. *v.* *Perfurnish* is connected with *perform* by the intermediate M.E. *parfourme*, *parfourny* (see **PERFORM**), and 16th c. *perfunnis*, *perfunnys*, here.]

1. *trans.* To perform, carry out, execute. = **PERFORM** 5, 6.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xii. 61 This was the first stak of the fight, that was performist douchtly. 1442 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 397 That sall fulfill and perforce his said wolk efter the tenour of the endentour. c. 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xlii. 160 To perfurnyshe her request. 1524 *Helyas* in *Thomas Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 63 Then Helyas perfurnished his purpose. a. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I 445 To perfurnishe his wicked intepuses

β 1594 *Lydsey's Monarch* 4151 Quhen thay had done perfurnishe [ed. 1552 perfurnishe] his intents

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being carried out. 1393 *Test. Elor.* (Surtees) I 186 In kase be that this wytwold will nocht perfurnysche, I will it be abydded; for I will hafe of na mans part bot of myne aune.

2. To furnish, supply (orig. what was wanted to complete) = **PERFORM** 1. b. † Also with *forth*. a. 1533 *Bellenden Lay* iii. 11. (S.T.S.) 247 To perfurnis, his battail, the latynis, war commandit to gif pan maist redy support. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 469 Ane of thir clannis wantit ane man to perfurnis furth the nowmei. a. 1557 *Dunro Occurrents* (Bannatyne Cl.) 37 To perfurnis ane thousand hoimsen for thrie monethis. a. 1576 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 288 Pulder and bullat sic he might perfurnis at that tyme. 1819 *W. Tennant Pebrary Storm* d (1827) 178 That near him did perfurnishe'd stand Wi' a' his battile-gear

β 1420 *Scarchus's Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 They sall hafe all the lede that ys thare now, and perfurnis the remanend of thayr costes.

3. To decorate, trim, 'furnish'. = **PERFORM** 2. b. 1375-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 In perfurnysing capucium domini Pionis ex furia ptopia.

4. To finish, bring to completion. = **PERFORM** 1. a. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7937 This thing to ende to perfurnisys. c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 304 Goo a side & lete vs parfoynysse our batayll. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 62 To gyue hym commendement that he parfour-nyshe hys vyage

β 1553 *Douglas's Aeneis* iii. viii. 82 Fra that perfurnisist [MS. perfurnisist] was our offand day

Perfuse (pə'fju:z), *v.* [f. L. *perfundere*, ppl. stem of *perfundere*, f. **PER** + *fundere* to pour out.]

1. *trans.* To overspread with any moisture; to bespinkle (with water, etc.); to bedew, to cover or suffuse with anything shed on (e.g. radiance, colour, grace, goodness).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, In mouth and lyppes, all perfused with grace. 1525 *Jackson Creed* v. xii. Each as it were to perfuse itself with its own goodness. 1586 *Goat Celest Bodies* i. 11. 3 Some Creaturys perfusing themselves with water. 1732 *J. Walsley Poems* 175 The Cheek with red perfus'd, the down-cast Eye. 1862 *Thorau Excursions, Wild Apples* (1863) 297 Red inside, perfused with a beautiful blush.

2. To pour (something) through; to diffuse through or over; to cause to flow through. Also *fig.*

1666 *Harvey Morb. Angl.* xii. 144 These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea, being perfused through the Air. 1857 *Truths Cath. Rehg.* (ed. 4) 178 They have the devil infused, perfused, and transfused into them. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 681 By perfusing Locke's fluid through the coronary system of the heart of cat or rabbit.

Perfusion (pə'fju:zən), [ad. L. *perfundere* -em, n. of action f. *perfundere* - see **prec**]

a. The action of pouring (a fluid) on or over; shedding on, diffusion through.

1574 *Newton Health Mag.* 9 There should ensue an oyntment or perfusion of temperate oyle. 1632 *ir Brui's Praxis Med.* 297 The perfusion of natural heat doth give life to the woimes. 1666 *Harvey Morb. Angl.* iv. 47 A perfusion of a just proportion of gall. 1700 *Sir J. Flower Cold Baths* i. 11. 47 A large Perfusion of Cold Water recolects the heat. 1775 *Sir E. Barry Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, decoctions, &c.

b. *spec.* The pouring over of water in baptism, as opposed to immersion.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. 11. 112 What, and serueth the water for the time only of the perfusion? 1711 *J. Gale Refl. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 134 This rite was wont to be performed by immersion, and not by perfusion. 1889 *Drysdale Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 439 Perfusion (pouring or sprinkling) was not accounted unlawful.

c. *concr.* That which has been poured over. *rare*. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 99 Wine for the ablution of the chalice of the mass, and also another chalice to receive the perfusion of the fingers.

Perfusive (pə'fju:z), *a.* [f. L. *perfundere*, ppl. stem (see **PERFUSE**) + **IVE**] Having the character of being shed all over, or diffused all through.

1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* 159 The perfusive and omnipresent grace which have preserved, as in a shrine of precious amber, the Sparrow of Catullus, the Swallow, the Grasshopper, and all the other little loves of Anacreon. 1869 *W. G. T. Stodd. Homiletics* ii. 85 Unity that is thorough and perfusive, and moulds the multitudes of materials

Pergameneous (pə'gæmɪnɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *pergamēna* - a **PARCHMENT** + **-EOUS**.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; parchmenty.

1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxxv. 606 Something between coriaceous and membranous, which I shall express by the term *pergameneous*. 1862 *IV. xlvii. 371 Tegmina* generally *pergameneous*, reticulated with nervines. 1866-8 *Owens Anat. Vertebr.* (L.), This is closed by a *pergameneous* expansion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The consistence of the skin is, somewhat *pergameneous*

† **Pergamenous** *Obs. rare* - *o.* = **prec**

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Pergamenous*, of or belonging to, or full of Parchment or Velum.

Pergamentaceous (pə'gæmɪntɪəs), *a.* [f. med. L. *pergamētum* - a **PARCHMENT** + **-ACEOUS**.] Parchmenty, = **PERGAMENEOUS**

1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 201 Polypary *pergamētaceous* or corneous. 1875 *Huxley in Encycl. Brit.* I 763/1 [1 hey] are apt to become tough and almost *pergamētaceous* in spirit specimens

Pergana - see **PERGUNNAH**.

† **Perge**, *v. Obs. rare* - 1. [ad. L. *pergere* to go on, proceed. Prob. founded on the use of the L. imper. *perge* (pə'ɟɜ:), 'go on, proceed', as in. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. 11. 54 *Perge*, good M. Holofemes, *perge*]

intr. To go on, proceed.

1607 *Wilkins Miseries Inferred Marr.* ii. Thou art a good flank, if thou pergest thus, thou art still a companion of gallants

Perget (te, pergit, obs. forms of **PARGER**)

† **Pergola** (pə'gɒlə), [a. It. *pergola* 'any arbor, boue or close walke of boughes, namely of vines' (Florio) - L. *pergula* projecting roof, shed, vine arbour, f. *pergere* to proceed, come forward]

1. An arbour formed of growing plants trained over trellis-work; esp. a covered walk so formed. 1675 *Evelyn Terra* (1729) 39 Twixt East and North erect a *pergola* or Shed, so contriv'd with a Covei, as to exclude or admit the Rain, snow and weather at pleasure. 1849 *Ruskin Sw. Lamps* ii. 43 In the cupola of the Duomo at Parma we might have taken the vines for a veritable *pergola*. 1866 *Symonds St. Italy & Greece* i. v. (1874) 95 Vines climb the six stories, to blossom out into a *pergola* upon the roof. 1896 *M. D. Fairbairn in Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/1 The *pergola*, or vine-clad arbour, is before the door

† 2. An elevated stand or balcony. *Obs. rare*.

[Cf. It. *pergola* covered balcony.]

1654 *Evelyn Diary* 20 July, Nease this [Wilton] is a *pergola* or stand, built to view the sports. 1656 *Wm. Pitt Ambassadors* 210 He was ordained his standing in the *pergola* of the Banqueting House

† **Perga** (pə'gæ), *a. Obs. rare* - *o.* [ad. L. *pergracilis* very slender]

1623 *Cockram, Perga*, lean, slender.

† **Pergraphical**, *a. Obs. rare* - *o.* [f. L. *pergraphicus* -us very skilful, very artful (f. **PER** - 4 + *graphicus*) + **-AL**] Hence † **Pergraphically** *adv.*

1623 *Cockram, Perga*, cunning. 1862 *Blount Glossogr.* *Pergraphical*, very cunningly made or done, artificial, workmanlike

† **Pergrateful**, *a. Obs. rare* - 1. [f. **PER** - 4 + **GRATEFUL**, after L. *pergratus* -us very agreeable] Very agreeable to the mind or senses

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 338 They mutuate a flavour pergrateful to the stomach

† **Pergunnah**, *pergana* (pə'gʌnə). Also 8 *purgunnah*, 9 *pergunna*. [a. Pers. and Urdu

پارگانه district.] A division of territory in India, comprising a number of villages; a subdivision of a *zillah*

1765 *Howell Hist. Poents* i. (1766) 217 The lands of the twenty four *Purgunnahs*, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757. 1799 *Grant in R. Patton Asiat. Monarches* (1801) 208 note, The Moghul empire, in its greater divisions of soubahs, circars, *pergunnahs*, corresponding to our denominations of provinces, counties, hundreds, or parishes. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* II. 536 The office of Kanungo in each *Pergana*, or district, was revived. 1895 *Mrs B. M. Croker Village Tales* (1896) 117 The people of the *pergunnah* do not know you

attrib. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* I. 464 Where the collections were regulated by *pergunna* or district rates

† **Perhap**, *adv. Obs. rare* [A form parallel to **PERHAPS**, formed on the singular *HAP*, chance.]

= **PERHAPS**, perchance

1570 *Levins Manu.* 27/30 *Pehappe, fort, fortasse*. 1573 *J. Fowler in Sir T. More's Conf. agst. Tyb. To Rdr.* 111 b, Though that perhap to other folke he seeme to lue in al worldly wealth and blisse. 1634 *Harrington's Or.* I. Fur. ii. lxxxviii, Perhap a man, or some infernal spite.

† **Perhappen**, *adv. dial. Obs.* [app. an alteration of *perhaps* or *perhap*, after *may-hap*, dial. *may-happen*, *mappen*; cf. of the similar *W. Midl. dial. behappen*.] = **PERHAPS**.

1756 *Tolberry Hist. & Orphans* II. 26 If you do these things here, perhappen you'll do the same at another place

Ibid. 56, I am not afraid to own my name, though perhappen you are. [So *passim*]

Perhaps (pə'hæps), *adv. (sb.)* Also 5 *perhappous* (?), 6 *perhapis*, *perhappes*. In vulgar or careless speech often shortened to *p'raps* (præps) [f. **PER** *prep.* II. 1 + *happes*, *haps*, pl. of *happe*, *HAP* sb., chance, accident. cf. *on, upon, in happes* (IIAF 4 b), *perhap* and *perhappes* appeared later than *peradventure*, *percase*, and *perchance*, which *perhappes* has now in great measure superseded. This later origination explains the absence of a sense-development parallel to that of the other words

Perhaps occurs only thrice in the Bible of 1611, all in the N. T., and all originally in the Rhemish version]

1. A word qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty. It may be, possibly; = **PERHAPPOUS** 3 (and with the same constructions).

(The examples c. 1430 are uncertain. The reading of the MS. (Hail 372 If 45, 51) may be *perhappous*, but it may just as well be *perhappous*, or, in the second instance, *perhappous*. In this uncertainty the quots are left here, as being the earliest traces of any form of the word)

c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She wol perhappous(?) maken hir avowe. 1842 *35 Perhappous* (?) one is loved that wol not fade]

1528 *Ray Rode me* (Arb.) 98 Savynge them whyles perhapis They gett a fewe broken scraps. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. L. S.) 85 Perhappes some one of vs hath hylded c. shepe. 1550 *Shaks. Com. Err.* ii. 1. 4 Perhappes some Merchant hath intited him. 1558 *Mfars Palladis Tania* 286 To thinke on this, may plesure be perhappes another day. 1617 *Morvson Tim.* i. 120 Perhappes I have seene a more sumptuous monument, but a more beautiful did I never see. 1677 *Johnson in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Perhappes I may give farther answer to this query. 1766 *Goldsmith Vic. Wages* xix, Perhappes I shall never see him or happiness more. 1825 *Hood Poetry, Prose, & Verse*, II. 115 Perhappes the sole Maid at this present Whose Poems are certain to pay. 1837 *Dickens Pickwick* xxxii, 'Very good, sir,' responded Miss Radcliffe, with lofty politeness. 'Then p'raps, sir, you'll' [etc.] 1876 *T. Hardy Ethelberta* xxiii, Mr. Julian says that perhaps he and his sister may also come for a few days before the season is over.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: cf. **PERADVENTURE** 3 b, **PERCASE** 3 b, **PERCHANCE** 3 b.

1534 *Mort. Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxiv. Uj, But as it may be, perhappes ye so it may be, perhappes, naye. 1615 *G. Sandys Trav.* 6 The Iowne stretcheth along, perhappes a mile in length. 1772 *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 237 Perhappes abt. yme of Edw. I. or later. 1809 *Maitland Hist. Brit. Lit.* i. (Ktldg.) 423 A little too broad, perhappes. 1883 *French Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.

2. In a conditional clause: As may happen or be the case; as is possible; by any chance = **PERADVENTURE** 2, **PERCASE** 2, **PERCHANCE** 2. Now *rare*, and chiefly in *unless perhaps*.

1576 *FLMing Panopli* Epist. 405 Vilecise (perhappes) you use these or such lyke words. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem) *Acts* viii. 22 Play to God, if perhappes this cogitation of thy hart may be remitted thee. — a *Cor.* i. 7 Let perhaps [so 1611, 1881 *R. V.* by any means] such an one be swallowed up with one great sorow. 1600 *J. Pory in L. Leo's Africa* vi. 281 Not one drop of water is to be found, vntlesse perhaps some iaine falleth. *Mod. You* may take this, unless, perhaps, you would prefer to wait for a better.

B. sb. a. A statement qualified by 'perhaps', an expression of possibility combined with uncertainty, suspicion, or doubt; an avowedly doubtful statement. b. Something that may happen (or exist), or may not; a mere possibility.

1534 *Mort. Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxiv. Uj, All his foreguenness gueth, coan, you se wel, but by perhappes. 1611 *J. Shute Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 38 Often have we known those that have cast themselves upon this perhaps, to have been taken away suddenly. a. 1680 *Charnock Delight in Prayer Wks.* (1849) 211 Little comfort can be sucked from a perhaps. 1790 *Cowper Let. to S. Rose* 3 Jan. I always feel in my heart a perhaps implying that we have possibly met for the last time. 1843 *Carlyle Past & Pr.* iii. 1, We quietly believe this Universe to be intrinsically a great, unattainable Perhaps. 1865 *Ruskin Eth. Dist.* iv. 60 We can make ourselves uncomfortable to any extent with perhappes

Hence **Perhaps** *v.* a. *intr.* To use the word 'perhaps', to make expressly doubtful or conjectural statements; b. *trans.* to qualify with 'perhaps' as an expression of uncertainty

1789 *J. Wm. Earl Strongbow* II. 95 He, probably, would have continued perhappes against Ireland. 1792 *Storia* I. 77, I perhaps'd every thing.

† **Perhendinancer**, *Obs. rare* [For **perhendinancer*, f. med. L. *perhendinare* (erron. *perhend-*) to stay, sojourn, lit. to defer till the day after to-morrow. see **PERENDINATE**] A sojourner, a lodger.

1489 *Injunct. Priorress Appleton in Dugdale Monast. Angl.* (1825) V. 654/2 Item that yee take new perhendinancers or sojourners into your place from hensforward, but if they be children or ellis old persons. 1736 *F. Drake Eboracum* i. 14, 385.

Perhennual, *obs.* corrupt form of **PERENNIAL**.

[Cf. med. L. *perhennialis* for *perennialis*]

† **Perhibet**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *perhibere*, ppl. stem of *perhibere* to hold out, ascribe, etc., f. **PER** - 2 + *habere* to have, hold.] *trans.* To hold (to be), to repute.

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 567 Galen is perhibited its Author because he celebrated it.

+ **Perhiemate**, *v. Obs. rare*—*a*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. per-hiēmare*, f. *per* through + *hiēms* winter.] *intr.* To spend or pass the winter.

1633 COCKERAM, *Perhiemate*, to winter at a place
Perhorresce (pə'hɒrɪs), *v.* [f. *PER-* + *L. horrescere* to begin to shake, to shudder, etc.] *trans.* To shudder at.

1895 W WALLACE in *Fortn Rev* Apr 544 The subjective idealism Mr B perhorresces.

Peri (pi'ni). [mod. ad. (cf. *Fi. pēri*) Pers. *پری*, *pāri* or *pēri*, in Pehlevi *pārih* evil genius, malevolent elf or sprite, Avestan (Zend) *pārikā* one of several beautiful but malevolent female demons employed by Ahriman to bring comets and eclipses, prevent rain, cause failure of crops and dearth, etc.; in mod. Persian, poetically represented as a beautiful or graceful being (cf. *fairy* in Eng.); hence such combinations as *pāri-rū* 'fairy-faced', *pāri-paykār* 'fairy-formed', etc. (But the word has no etymological connexion with *fairy*.)]

In Persian Mythology, one of a race of superhuman beings, originally represented as of evil or malevolent character, but subsequently as good genii, fairies, or angels, endowed with grace and beauty. Hence *transf.* 'a fair one'.

1777-80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* DISC p xxxv. Those beings, who inhabited the globe immediately before the creation of man, they call *Peris* and *Dives*. The *Peris* are described as beautiful and benevolent, and though guilty of errors which had offended Omnipotence, they are supposed, in consequence of their penitence, still to enjoy distinguished marks of divine favour. *Ibid* xxvii. The *Peris* and *Dives* are supposed to be formed of the element of fire. Perfume is the only food of the *Peris*. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 64 Are the *Peries* come down from their spheres? 1813 BYRON *Bride Abydos* i v. My *Peri*! Ever welcome here! 1817 MOORE *Lalla R. Paradise & Peri*. One morn a *Peri* at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 240 *Peris*, peasants, *peris* of opera and play, Lords, ladies, and louts

Peri, obs. form of **PERAI**, South American fish.

Peri-, prefix, *iepr* Gr. *peri* prep. and adv. 'round, around, round about, about', combined in these senses with verbs and their derivatives, substantives and adjectives; (a) in adverbial construction, as *περιβλέπειν* to look around, *περιστρέφειν* to turn round, *περίοδος* a going round, *περίπατος* walking about, *περίχρστος* girded all over; from the sense 'all over', it was an easy extension to those of 'altogether, quite, very, exceedingly, beyond measure', as in *περικαλλής* right beautiful, very beautiful, and that of 'going beyond' or 'exceeding', as in *περιτοφύειν* to overshoot. (b) In prepositional construction, forming parasynthetic adjs. and derived sbs, e.g. *περικάρδιος* 'situated *περὶ* καρδία, around or about the heart', thence *τὸ περικάρδιον* 'the membrane surrounding the heart, the pericardium'.

A small number of technical Greek words in *peri-* were adopted in ancient Latin; more were added in late and mediæval Latin; most of these are represented in the modern Romanic langs., and in English (see **PERICARDIUM**, **PERIOARP**, **PERIOD**, **PERIPATETIC**, **PERIPHERY**, **PERIPHRASE**, **PERILOUS**, **PERISTYLE**, **PERITONEUM**); and, on the model of these, adaptations of ancient Greek compounds in *peri-*, and new compounds from Greek elements (frequently also from Latin elements), have been introduced in great numbers in modern scientific Latin (esp. in biological nomenclature), and in the scientific terminology of the modern languages generally, in which *peri-* has been found to be a convenient prefix for denominating the structure or region lying round a defined organ or part. Most of these terms are (with the appropriate modification of form) of international currency, and it is often difficult to ascertain in which of several languages a particular term was first used.

The more important *peri-* words (including those of historical standing, and those in more or less general use) will be found in their alphabetical places; others of less importance or more exclusively technical use follow here

1. In numerous scientific terms, chiefly anatomical and pathological.

In these *peri-* has a prepositional relation to the sb implied in the succeeding element (see (b) above)

a. In adjs. = situated or occurring about or around, surrounding or enclosing (the part, organ, etc. denoted by the second element); sometimes also = pertaining to the part, or thing, denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b). as

Periadventitial, situated outside the *adventitia* or outer coat of a blood-vessel; **Periampullary**, around an *ampulla* or dilated mouth of a duct (in quot., that of the bile-duct); **Perianal**, around or about the anus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periarterial**, around an artery or arteries; **Periarticular** [*L. articularis* joint], around a joint; **Periaxial**,

around an axis; *spec* around the axis-cylinder of a nerve; **Peribranchial** (-kiāl), around the branchæ or gills; **Peribronchial** (-kiāl), around the bronchial tubes; **Peribursal**, around a *bursa mucosa* in a joint; **Pericecal** (-s'kāl), around the cæcum; **Pericephalic**, around a cell or cells; **Pericephalic** [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], round the head, as the external carotid artery; **Pericephalic**, around the brain, or the cerebral hemispheres; **Perichordal** (-k'rdāl), around the notochord or spinal cord; **Perichoroid** (-kor-), around the choroid coat of the eye; **Pericorneal**, around the cornea of the eye (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericortical**, around the cortex (see **Cortex** 3); **Pericystic** (-s'istik) [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], around the bladder, or a cyst, **Peridental** [*L. dens* tooth] = **peridental**, **Peridural**, around the *dura mater*; **Periendymal**, **Periendymal**, around the *ependyma* or lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and spinal canal; **Perifascicular** [*L. fasciculus* bundle], around a bundle, e.g. of nerve-fibres; **Perifibral**, **Perifibrous**, around a fibre, as the *perifibrum* of a sponge (see b); **Perifollicular**, around a follicle; **Periganglionic**, around a ganglion; **Perigastric** [Gr. *γαστήρ* belly, stomach], around the stomach or alimentary canal; **Periglandular**, around a gland; **Periglottic** [Gr. *γλῶττα* tongue], around the base of the epiglottis; **Perignathic** (-gnæ'pik) [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], around the jaws, **Perihepatic** [Gr. *ἥπαρ* liver], around the liver; **Periintestinal**, around the intestines; **Perilaryngeal** (-ri'ndzāl), around the larynx; **Perilenticular**, (the space) surrounding the crystalline lens of the eye; **Perilobular**, around the lobes or lobules (of the liver or lungs); **Perilymphangial** [*L. lymphā* lymph + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel], around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetrial** (-m'riāl) [Gr. *μήτρα* uterus], around the uterus (= **PERIMETRIO** a.); **Perinephric**, **Perinephric** (kidney), around the kidney (so **Perinephric**, pertaining to the *perinephrium*: see b); **Perinuclear**, around the nucleus; **Periocular** [*L. oculus* eye] = **periophthalmic**, **Periodontal** [Gr. *δούς* tooth], around a tooth, pertaining to the *periodontium* (see b); **Periophthalmic** (-s'olæ d'zāl), around the oesophagus, **Periophthalmic** (-s'olæ d'zāl) [Gr. *ὠφθαλμός* eye], around the ovary; **Periophthalmic** [Gr. *ὠφθαλμός* eye], around the eye; **Periophthalmo** [see **OPTIO**] = **periophthalmo**; **Perioral** [*L. os*, *os* mouth], around the mouth; **Periorbital**, around the orbit of the eye, **Peripancreatic**, around the pancreas; **Peripapillary**, around the optic papilla, **Peripapillary**, (muscular fibres) surrounding the penis; **Peripetalous**, around the petals of a plant, or the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoid; **Peripharyngeal** (-fā'ndzāl), around the pharynx; **Periportal**, around the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periprosthetic**, around the prostate gland; **Peripyloic**, around the pylorus; **Perirectal**, situated around the rectum; **Perirenal** [*L. reñ* kidney] = **perinephric**; **Perirhinal** [Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* nose], around the nose (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisplenic**, around the spleen; **Perisynovial**, around the synovial membrane; **Perithoracic**, around the thorax; **Peritonillar**, around a tonsil or the tonsils; **Peritracheal** (-træ'kiāl), around the trachea of an insect; **Peritungual** [*L. unguis* nail], around the nail, **Periurethral**, around the urethra; **Periuterine**, around the uterus; **Perivascular** [*L. vasculum* vessel], around a vessel or vessels (usu. blood-vessels), **Perivascular** [*L. vēna* vein], around a vein; **Periventricular**, around a ventricle; **Perivisceral** [*L. viscera* bladder], around the bladder; **Perivisceral**, around the viscera; **Perivittine**, around the vitellus or yolk of an ovum. (See quotations after c.)

b. In sbs. (mostly in Latin form) denoting a part, organ, etc., surrounding or enclosing that denoted by the second element: as **PERIANTH**, **-ANTHIUM**, **PERICARDIUM**, etc.

|| **Pericementum**, the substance surrounding the cement of a tooth; **Perichord** [see **CHORD**], the sheath or investment of the notochord, || **Peridontum** [f. *L. dens*, *dent*-tooth, after **PERICARDIUM**] (see quot.); || **Peridesmum** [Gr. *δεσμός* band], 'the areolar tissue ensheathing a ligament' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); || **Peridiymis** [after *epidiymis*], the *tunica albuginea* enveloping the testicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); || **Perifibrum**, a sheath surrounding a fibre and other parts in a sponge, || **Perigamium** [Gr. *γάμος* marriage] *Bot*, an involucre enclosing both male and female

reproductive organs in mosses; || **Periglottis** [a. Gr. *περιγλωττίς* a covering of the tongue], the epithelium or skin of the tongue; also, the epiglottidean gland, || **Perinephrium** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], the connective tissue which envelops the kidney; || **Periodontum**, **-odontium** [Gr. *δούς* tooth], the periodontal membrane, which invests the fang of a tooth; || **Periophthalmium** [Gr. *ὠφθαλμός* eye], the nictitating membrane of a bird's eye; || **Periphoraanthium**, *Bot.* = **PERICOLINIUM**; || **Peristethium** [Gr. *στήθος* breast], Kuby's name for a part of the thorax of an insect, now usually called *mesosternum*; || **Peritendineum**, the connective tissue forming the sheath of a tendon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); || **Perithegium** [after *epithelium*], a layer of cells like epithelium, lining a vessel or cavity; vascular epithelium; || **Perizonium** [Gr. *ζώνη* belt] *Bot.*, a name for the thin non-siliceous membrane of a young auxospore in diatoms. (See quotations after c.)

c. *Path.* In sbs. in **-ITIS** (-i tis), denoting inflammation occurring in the parts around or about that denoted by the second element, or in the part denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b); with corresponding adjs. in **-itic** (-i'tik); as **PERICARDITIS**, **PERINEURITIS**, **PERITYPHELITIS**, etc., q. v., and many others, of which the following are examples

Periadentitis [Gr. *δόν* gland], inflammation of the connective tissue around a gland; **Periarteritis**, of the outer coat of an artery (hence **Periarteritic** a.); **Periarthrititis** [Gr. *ἀρθρον* joint], of the tissues round a joint (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Peribronchitis**, of the peribronchial connective tissue; **Pericholecystitis** [*CHOLECYSTIS*], of the peritoneum immediately covering the gall-bladder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericolitis** (-coloni'tis), of the connective tissue round the colon; **Pericopitis** [Gr. *κόλπος* bosom, taken as = vagina], of the connective tissue round the vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericowperitis**, of the connective tissue around Cowper's glands; **Pericystitis** [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], of the connective tissue around the urinary bladder; **Pericystomatitis**, 'of the surrounding coat or membrane of an ovarian cystoma' (Billings 1890); **Peridesmitis**, of the *peridesmium* (see b); **Perididymitis**, of the *perididymus* (see b); **Periencephallitis** [*ENCEPHALON*], of the membranes surrounding the brain, esp. the pia mater; **Perienteritis** [Gr. *έντερον* intestine], 'of the subperitoneal connective tissue surrounding the intestine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perigastritis**, 'of the peritoneal coat of the stomach' (Billings); **Perihepatitis** [Gr. *ἥπαρ* liver], of the serous tissue forming the capsule of the liver; **Perilaryngitis**, of the connective tissue round the larynx (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perilymphang(e)itis** [see *perilymphangial* in a], of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetritis** [Gr. *μήτρα* uterus], of that part of the peritoneum about the uterus (hence **Perimetritic** a.); **Perimyelitis** [Gr. *μυελός* marrow, taken as = spinal cord], of the membranes surrounding the spinal cord; **Perinephritis**, of the *perinephrium* (see b) or tissue surrounding the kidney (hence **Perinephritic** a., relating to *perinephritis*, also *cron* = *perinephric*. see a); **Periodontitis**, of the *periodontium* (see b); **Peri-oesophagitis**, of the connective tissue around the oesophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periophoritis** (-o'p'fōrē'itis) [Gr. *ὠφθαλμός* ovary], of that part of the peritoneum contiguous to the ovary (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periorbitis** [contr. for *periobititis*], of the periorbital membrane (see a); **Periorchitis** (see quot.); **Peripachymeningitis** (-pavkimen-indzē'itis), of the outer layer of the dura mater; **Periphacitis** (-fās'itis) [Gr. *φάκς* lens], taken as = lens], of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*); **Periphlebitis** [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλέβ*-vein], of the connective tissue forming the sheath of a vein (hence **Periphlebitic** a.); **Peripleuritis**, of the areolar tissue beneath the pleura; **Peripylephlebitis** [Gr. *πύλη* gate, *φλέψ* vein], of the connective tissue surrounding the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisalpingitis** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet, taken as = Fallopian tube], of that part of the peritoneum adjacent to the Fallopian tube (*ibid*); **Perisplenitis**, of the peritoneal tissue forming the capsule of the spleen (hence **Perisplenic** a.); **Peritonitis**, of the tissue surrounding the tonsil; **Periurethrititis**, of the tissue surrounding the urethra; **Perivascularitis**, of the perivascular sheath (see a) of a blood-vessel, esp. of the retinal vessels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perivisceritis**, of the tissues round the viscera.

1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 143 In very severe cases [of Senilitas] the Adentia is often associated with a low form of "periadentia." **Ibid.** III. 721 Carcinoma starting in the duodenum near the biliary papilla—juxta-ampullary or "periampullary" carcinoma, as it has been called. **1898 Ibid.** V. 2 In each lobule the peribronchial tissue (as well as the "periarthral") is continuous with the peribulbar tissue. **Ibid.** 373 Both the "periarteritic" and peribronchial granulations may occur as separate nodules. **1880 A. Flint Princ. Med.** 196 To inflammatory changes in the outer coat of the arteries the name "periarteritis" is applied. **1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** III. 80 "Periarticular bony formations" may cause entire dislocation of a joint. **1885 E. R. Lankester in Encycl. Brit.** XII. 548/2 The Actinosa exhibit a differentiation of this space into an axial and a "periarthral" portion. **1878 Brll. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.** 400 A cavity formed around the branchial chamber by the lumen of these united sacs, the "peribranchial space" (perithoracic chamber of authors). **1873 T. H. Gerni Intrud. Pathol.** (ed. 2) 297 The thickening of the "peri-bronchial tissue" which sometimes occurs in chronic bronchitis. **1876 u. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.** (ed. 6) 243 "Peri-bronchitis" is a term applied to inflammation of the outer halves of the bronchial wall. **1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** III. 132 The redness, "peri-bursal swelling," and tenderness slowly disappeared. **1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep.** IX. 353 "Pericerebral inflammation." **1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** I. 121 An extensive "pericellular cirrhosis" in cattle. **1899 Ibid.** VII. 537 The nerve cells of the brain are placed within pericellular sacs. **1900 Lancet** 18 Aug. 539/1 The "pericementum" compressed between the root of the teeth and the alveolus, very quickly became necrosed. **1890 Billings Nat. Med. Dict.** II. 317 "Pericephalic artery." **1876 u. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.** (ed. 6) 158 The peri-vascular lymphatic spaces communicate freely with the "peri-cerebral spaces." **1878 Brll. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.** 447 "Perichondral tissue." **1876 u. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.** (ed. 6) 151 The "perichondral space" and its effluent canals. **1883 Standard** 3 Jan. 5/6 The cause of death was perityphlitis and suppurating "pericolitis." **1897 Duncanson Med. Lex.** 604 "Pericolitis." **1889 G. A. Berry Dis. Eye** i. 72 "Pericorneal injection." **1878 A. Hamilton Nerv. Dis.** 200 A "peri-corneal collection of blood." **1874 Van Buren Dis. Genit. Org.** 78 The connective tissue around the gland is always largely implicated, making the disease mainly a "peri-cowperitis." **1876 Gross Dis. Bladder** 31 The tumor may be a "pericystic accumulation of pus." **1874 Van Buren Dis. Genit. Org.** 240 "Peri-cystitis" is the formation of matter in the connective tissue around and outside of the bladder. **1889 J. M. Duncan Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.** (ed. 4) xlii 377 Purulent "pericystitis" usually leading to general peritonitis and death. **1899 J. Tomes Dental Surg.** 90 The absorption being performed by the "peridental membrane." **Ibid.** 439 Two distinct structures, the "peridentalium" of the tooth and the periosteum of the bone. **1873 Chambers Cycl. Suppl.** v. **Periosteum.** This [membrane] when it covers the ligaments [is called] "peri-desmum." **1853 in Duncanson.** **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 881 Secondary inflammatory processes occurring in the "peridental cellular tissue." **1896 Ibid.** I. 184 Considered as primary "periencephalitis." **1846 J. E. Dav. in Simon's Ann. Chem.** II. 500 Analysis of the fluid found in the peritoneum of a boy, who died from "peritonitis." **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VII. 22 Hallopaue uses the word "peri-pendymal" synonymous with central. **Ibid.** VI. 704 Proliferation of the intra- and "peri-fascicular connective tissues." **1884 A. Hyatt in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.** XXIII. 83 The threads are surrounded by a "perifibril membrane." **Ibid.** This "perifibril" envelopes the spicules as well as the fibre. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VIII. 586 Confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the follicles, the sebaceous glands, and the "perifollicular papules." **1885 Berkeley Brit. Mosses Gloss.** 312 "Perigynium," the portion of the fertile reduced branchlet, which contains the archegonium. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 733 Thickening of the "periganglionic tissue." **1856 Allman Fresh-Water Polyzoa** 23 That the "perigastic fluid" consists mainly of water which has obtained entrance from without. **1842 Duncanson Med. Lex.** "Periglottis, epiglottic gland." **1880 A. Flint Princ. Med.** 590 Inflammation of the serous investment of [the liver] is called "perihepatitis." **1856 Woodward Mollusca** III. 335 The lower part of the alimentary canal continues surrounded by the "peri-intestinal sinus." **1893 Syd Soc. Lex.** "Periaryngitis" often ends in "periaryngeal abscess." **1889 G. A. Berry Dis. Eye** i. 96 The intermediate free portion of the membrane fills in the "periorbital space." **1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** I. 840 Slight "peribulbar cell infiltration in the post canal." **1891 Quain's Anat.** (ed. 10) II. 137 In the serous membrane, rounded nodules are developed either around or at one side of an enlarged lymphatic ("perilymphatic nodule"). **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 439 (Lymphangitis) is practically always associated with inflammation of the tissue, immediately surrounding the vessels—"peri-lymphangitis." **1859 Todd Cycl. Anat.** V. 639/1 "Perimetrial inflammation" occasionally reaches the suppurative stage. **1863 N. Syd Soc. Year-bk. Med.** 402 The cellular tissue between the folds of the broad ligaments of the uterus is the primary seat of "perimetritic exudations." **1875 Johns & Silv. Pathol. Anat.** (ed. 2) 757 "Perimetritis" is inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 912 A marginal or "perimyelitis" as it is called, being the result. **1897 Ibid.** V. 342 A remarkable absence of "perinephric fat." **1877 T. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.** XV. 544 Inflammation of the kidney, and of the "perinephric tissues." **1880 A. Flint Princ. Med.** 907 "Perinephritis," inflammation of the external cellular and fibrous membranes of the kidney. **Rayer.** **1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** I. 212 Shrunken nuclei lying in "peri-nuclear vacuoles." **1893 Syd Soc. Lex.** "Periocular space," the space that surrounds the eyeball between it and the wall of the orbit. **1854 Frit. R. Agric. Soc.** XV. II. 308 The "periorbital covering to the tooth." **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 743 Inflammation of the periorbital membrane. **1874 L. P. Meredith Teeth** (1878) 93 More cases of root troubles, as abscesses, "perodontitis," etc., occur in teeth filled with amalgam. **1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg.** I. 557 The "alveolo-dentine membrane," or "perodontum," invests the root of the tooth and lines the bony socket. **1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** III. 369 "Periosteophagial abscess." **1900 E. R. Lankester's Treat. Zool** III. viii. 22 A periosteophagial sinus is completely separated

from [the body cavity]. **1889 J. M. Duncan Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.** (ed. 4) 214 The abscess is "peri-oophoric." **Ibid.** 180 Liability to oophoritis and "peri-oophoritis." **1886 Tristram in Dis. Ser. V.** 42 The white "periophthalmic line" reaching to the forehead. **1861 Ray Creation** II. (1862) 36 The nictating Membrane or "Periophthalmum." **1893 Syd. Soc. Lex.** "Perioral," surrounding the mouth. **1896 Cambridge Nat. Hist.** II. 298 In the peri-or-al region of *Spalangus pinipennis*. **1893 Syd Soc. Lex.** "Periorbital membrane." **1875 H. Walton Dis. Eye** 50 "Periorbitis" is meant to include inflammation of the orbital bone, and of their investing periosteum. **1890 Billings Nat. Med. Dict.** II. 314 "Periorchitis," inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 881 External spinal pachymeningitis is also designated "peripachymeningitis." **1897 Ibid.** 265 Inflammation, which becomes extended to the "peripneumatic tissue." **1893 Syd Soc. Lex.** "Peripapillary," situated round the optic papilla. **1890 Billings Nat. Med. Dict.** II. 314 "Peripneumatic muscle." **1856 Henslow Dict. Bot. Terms.** "Peripetalous." **1859 Mayne Expos. Lex.** "Peripetalus," applied by Muell. to nectaries which surround the corol or the petals. "peripetalous." **1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Ann.** ix. 574 Others surround the outer extremities of the petaloid amblicula, and are termed peripetalous. **Ibid.** x. 602 Aclitated "periphyngal band." **1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** I. 609 A "periphrictic abscess." **1879 Bumstead Ven. Dis.** 765 Schuppel has described syphilitic "periphrictis." **1893 Brit. Med. Jnl.** 18 Feb. 346/1 "Periphrictis" is applied to an affection whose chief feature is suppurative cellulitis of the thoracic wall. It is not necessarily confined to the neighbourhood of the pleura. **1880 Sir H. Thompson Dis. Prostate** (1868) 59 Deep perineal or "periprostatic [abscesses]." **1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** III. 553 The "periprostic connective tissue." **Ibid.** 674 The "perineal fat" normally tends somewhat in the same direction. **Ibid.** 574 "Perisplenic abscess" described in connection with malaria. **1899 Ibid.** VI. 267 The most diagnostic value attaches to a "perisplenic" fuction. **Ibid.** 1880 A. Flint Princ. Med. 590 "Perisplenitis" signifies a local peritonitis about the spleen. **1876 u. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.** (ed. 6) 150 Broad canals clothed with endothelium (or "perithelium"), in the axis of which are found the blood vessels. **1878 Perithoracic** [see peribranchial above]. **1876 u. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.** VI. 914 "Peritonitis," or retrotonic abscess. **1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** IV. 752 Connection between acute lacunar tonsillitis, "peritonitis" and acute rheumatism. **1899 Cambridge Nat. Hist.** VI. 332 "Peritachaeal spaces" in which run tiachae. **1899 Chin Yue & Burghard Surgical Treatment** II. x. 171 "Peri-ungual onychia." **1874 Van Buren Dis. Genit. Org.** 79 "Peri-urethral abscess." **Ibid.** 78 "Peri-urethritis." **1872 T. G. Thomas Dis. Women** (ed. 3) 64 "Peri-uterine cellulitis" or pelvic peritonitis. **1873 A. Flint Princ. Med.** I. 56 The blood vessels here [in the cerebro-spinal centres] are surrounded by what have been called "perivascular canals." **1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep.** IX. 249 The brain small, the ventricles and perivascular canals increased in size. **1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 706 An aspuratory "periventricular effect" caused by the adhesions. **1876 Gross Dis. Bladder** 262 Inflammation of the "perivisceral and periprostic, connective and vascular tissues." **1867 J. Hogg Microsc.** II. 370 In the "perivisceral cavity of the earthworm." **1889 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 1036 The "perivisceritis" of Huchard. **1890 Quain's Anat.** (ed. 10) I. 10 Half of the germinal vesicle is extended into the "periviscellous space." **1887 GARNSEY & BAIRD to Coe's (1877) Outlines** 19 The two cells grow, alongside of one another to the normal size of auxopores, and on their outer surface, appears a membrane of cellulose, the "perizonium."

† 2. In *Crystallography*, used (orig. in Fr. by Hauy) to form adjs. applied to forms derived from primary four-sided prisms, whose faces are increased to the number indicated by the names, by the development of secondary facets on their edges as *peridodecahedral*, *peridodecahedral*, *perihexahedral*, *perioctahedral*; so *peripolygonal*, also *periorthogonous*. see *quots Obs.*

1805-17 R. Jamieson Chas. Min. (ed. 3) 198 *Peri-hexahedral*, *perioctahedral*, *peridodecahedral*, and *peridodecahedral*, when the primitive four-sided prism is changed by means of decrements into a six, eight, ten or twelve sided prism. **Ibid.** 207 *Peripolygonal* (*f. peripolygonal*), when the prism has a great number of lateral planes, such as the *peripolygonal tourmaline*. **1857 Mayne Expos. Lex.** "Periorthogonous," applied by Hauy to a variety of which the primitive form, which is a rhomboidal prism, changes into a rectangular prism by the effect of decrements periorthogonous.

Periagua (also *peraga*, -go(e), -guay, etc.), another form of *PIRAGUA*.

|| **Perialgia** (*perialgizā*). *Path.* Also *perialgy*. [mod.L., *f. Gr. nepi* exceedingly + *algos* pain.] Excessive pain. Hence *Perialgia* a.

1853 Duncanson Med. Lex. *Perialgia*, a very violent pain. **1857 Mayne Expos. Lex.** *Perialgia*, a perialgy. **1890 in Billings Med. Dict.** II. 311. **1893 Syd Soc. Lex.** *Perialgia*, *Perialgia*.

Perianth (*perianthēn*). *Bot.* Formerly in L. form *perianthium*. [app. directly after *F. perianthe* (Rousseau 1771-7), ad. mod.L. *perianthium* (17th c. in Ray), *f. Gr. nepi* about + *anthos* flower (after *Gr. περικάρπιον*. see *PERICARP*)]

1. A structure surrounding, or forming the outer part of, a flower; a floral envelope.

† a. In earlier use, a synonym of *CALYX*; and, like it, applied also to an *INVOLUCRE* or whorl of bracts, as that at the base of the flower-head in the *Compositae*. *Obs.*

a. [1868 Ray Hist. Plant. I. 29 Semina quæ nullo præter perianthium tegmine donantur.] **1706 Phillips, Perianthium**, or *Calyx* (among Herbalists) the Flower cup in most Plants. **1748 Phil. Trans.** XLV. 169 The Bud or Rudiment appears in Autumn wrapped up in a conic scaly *Perianthium*. **1764 Ehrh. in Phil. Trans.** LIII. 82 At the base of this petal is situated an irregular. triphyllous

perianthium. **1806 GALPINE Brit. Bot.** 44* *Stratiotes*. Spatha 2-leaved. Perianthium superior, 3 cleft.

β. **1785 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.** xxi. The early *Hepatica*... has a perianth of three leaves, which being remote from the flower, is rather an involucre than a calyx. **Ibid.** xxvi. The calyx or perianth common to the whole flower.

b. Now, The outer part or envelope of a flower, which encloses the essential organs (stamens and pistils); either *double*, i. e. the calyx and corolla collectively, esp. when so much alike as to appear to constitute a single part, or *single*, when there is only one, which may be either green (*sepaloid*) like an ordinary calyx, or coloured (*petaloid*) like an ordinary corolla.

1828 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. II. 477 The Dicotyledonous plants with a double perianth, but with the corolla formed of a single petal attached to the calyx. **1835 LINCOLN Intrud. Bot.** (1848) I. 326 The word Perianth signifies the calyx and corolla combined. **1857 HENRY Bot.** § 189 A large number of the Monocotyledonous orders possess a petaloid perianth, that is, there are two circles of petaloid organs, which, from their resemblance, or their actual coeherence, have the appearance of a single hexamerous whorl. **1880 GRAY Struct. Bot.** vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 164

c. In liverworts, a leafy or membranous covering surrounding the archegonium; in mosses, the cluster of leaves surrounding the sexual organs in the 'flower'.

1857 HENRY Bot. § 320 (Hepaticæ) The vaginule, the cude of leaves, often confluent, surrounding it, form the *perigone*, *perianth* or *involucre*. **1866 Treas. Bot.** 864 [In liverworts] the involucre and perianth coexist sometimes, in the same plant. **1875 BARNETT & DYER in Sachs' Bot.** 293 Besides the envelopes just named [perichæmium, etc.], there is also often in Hepaticæ (but not in Mosses) a so called *Perianth*, which grows, as an annular wall at the base of the archegonium, and finally surrounds it as an open sac.

2. *atrid* and *Comb.*, as *perianth-leaf*, -segment, -tube, -whorl.

1870 Hooker Stud. Flor. 356 *Hernium* Perianth-segments incurved. **Ibid.** 362 *Trichonema* spathe longer than the perianth-tube. **1875 BARNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.** 556 Both of the numerous perianth-whorls petaloid.

Hence † *Periantheus*, *Perianthialis* adjs., having, or pertaining to, a perianth.

1857 MAYNE Expos. Lex. *Periantheus*, *Bot.*, applied to a flower provided with a. perianth: periantheus.

Periap (*periapē*). Also formerly in Gr. form *periapton*, pl. -a. [a. *F. periaple* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. *Gr. περιαντον*, in same sense, *f. nepi* about + *anthos* fastened, *f. anthos* to fasten.] Something worn about the person as a charm; an amulet.

184 R. Scott Discov. Wither. xii. vii. (1886) 180 All their charms, peraps, characters, amulets. **1857 SHAKS in Hen. VI.** v. iii. 2 Now helps ye charming Spelles and Periapts. **1862 LITTLE Hist. Anim. & Min.** 216 Some use it as a periapt against enchantments. **1669 W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Clym.** 74 Many periapta become effectual by being such polite bodies. **1747-42 Chambers Cycl.** *Periapton*, a kind of medicine... which being tied about the neck, is supposed to prevent, or cure diseases. **1816 COLRIDGE Lay. Serim.** 341 Superstition... goes wandering, with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls, periapts, fetiches, &c. **1861 LADY LANOIR in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.** II. 274 note, Dr. Graham... mentions a spider having been sewn up in a rag and worn as a periapt about the neck to charm away theague.

Periaqua, obs. form of *peragua*. see *PIRAGUA*.

Periarthral to -arthral. see *PERI-a, c*.

Periaster, **periastron** (*periastēr*, -astērōn). *Astron.* Also *periastre*. [mod. *f. Gr. nepi* close around + *astēr* star, after *PERIHELION*, *PERIGEE*.] That point in the orbit of a heavenly body revolving around a star (as a companion star in a binary system, a comet, etc.) at which it is nearest to the star. Also *atrid*. Hence *Periastral* a., of or pertaining to the periastron.

1857 NICOL Asch. Heav. 223 The swiftness with which certain individuals of the Double Stars sweep past their *perihelia*,—or rather their periasters—is amazing. **1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS Astron. Vocab.** 918 *Periastra*. **1872 PROCTOR Ess. Astron.** III. 40 Twenty millions of years must have elapsed since those comets were last in periastral passage. **1876 Athenæum** 16 Dec. 805/2 The small star is now at or near its periastron. **1887 LOCKYER in Proc. R. Soc.** XLIII. 154 In some (variable stars), the variation would seem to be partly due to swarms of meteors moving around a bright or dark body, the maximum light occurring at periastron. **1890 J. THORNTON Adv. Physic.** xiv. § 223.

Periauger, obs. *f. peragua*: see *PIRAGUA*.

Periaxial: see *PERI-a*.

Periblast (*periblastē*). *Biol.* [*f. Gr. nepi* around + *blastē*.] a. The main part of the substance of a cell, as distinct from the external cell-wall and the internal nucleus: = *PERIPLAS* b.

b. The outer layer of protoplasm in the egg of a teleostean fish, surrounding the central yolk.

1857 DUNCANSON Med. Lex. 694 *Periblast*... the amorphous matter, which surrounds the endoblast on cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation. **1889 H. V. WILSON Embryol. Sea Bags in Bull. U. S. Fish Comm.** (1891) IX. 216 Sections through this stage are the most important for the study of the formation of the periblast. **Ibid.** 217 The central periblast layer becomes thicker than in the earlier stages.

Periblastic (*periblastēstik*). a. *Embryol.* [*f. as prec* + *-ia*.] In Haeckel's nomenclature, Applied to a meoblastic ovum which germinates by segmentation of the superficial part, becoming

successively a *perimonomerula*, *pericytula*, *perimomula*, *perblastula*, and *perigastrula*.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* XVI 62 The periblastic mode of development is most common in the Arthropods, in Tracheata as well as Crustacea. The essential point about the periblastic type is that the food-material collects at an early stage of development centrally, so as to be completely enveloped by the formative protoplasm.

b Of or pertaining to the periblast (see prec. b). 1889 H. V. WILSON (as above) 216 They [the marginal cells] are even marked off from the surrounding periblastic protoplasm.

[[**Periblastula** (peiriblast'ulā). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + BLASTULA] The BLASTULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC OVUM.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* XVI 63 In such cases the fertilised egg passes at once to the Periblastula stage, and cannot be said to exhibit either a *Peri-monomerula* or *Peri-cytula*, or *Peri-morula* stage.

Periblem (peiriblem). *Bot.* [mod. (Ger, Hanstein 1868) ad. Gr. *περίβλημα* anything thrown or put round, f. *περίβλλειν* to throw round, put on (as a covering)] Term applied to the embryonic cells of the growing-point of Phanerogams from which the primary cortex is developed.

1873 MACNAB in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* XIII 50 In the Periblem tissues the lateral branches and leaf-structures originate. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanerog.* 8 The separation of perleome and periblem does not appear in all cases so sharply marked. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (periblem) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen).

[[**Peribolus** (peiribol's), -os (-ps). [a Gr. *περίβολος* compass, circuit, enclosure (as of a temple), whence in eccl. L. *peribolus* (Vulgate); f. *περί* round + *βολ-*, from *βάλλειν* to throw cf. piec.] In Gr. *Antiq.* An enclosure or court around a temple; the wall bounding such an enclosure. Hence applied to an exterior enclosure in early Christian churches.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peribolus* (in Archit.) the outward Wall encompassing any Place, also a Park or Warren. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* in 12 The temple was inclosed by a peribolus or wall. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 207 The old wall, the outer peribolus of the Temple platform. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Phascolus, Fellahs & Expl.* 43 The peribolus wall twenty four feet in thickness.

Peribranthial to -oecol. see PERI-a, c.

[[**Pericambium** (perikæmbi'um). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Nageli and Leitgeb 1868), f. Gr. *περί* around + *ΚΑΜΒΙΟΝ*, q. v.] A term applied to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder or stele, lying between the vascular bundles internally and the innermost layer of the cortex externally. It was originally used with special reference to roots.

The term has now been generally abandoned for **PERICYCLE**. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 144 The formation of lateral roots in a mother root commences in a layer of tissue which must be considered the outer layer of the perleome, and is called Pericambium. 1899 *Nat. Science* Dec 458 Pericambium was given up for the better term, pericycle, because the form was apt to be confused with cambium.

+ **Pericard**, sb. and a. *Obs.* [ad. F. *pericarde* (Paré, c. 1560; in Cotgr.), ad. L. *pericardium*; see below.] A sb. = PERICARDIUM.

1639 J. W. T. *Gunter's Char. Physic.* iii 143 If they desire to have the heart embalmed by it selfe, make an Incision in the pericard. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX 331 In the Pericard was little or no Serum.

B. *adj.* [ad. Gr. *περικάρδιος*. see PERICARDIUM.] Surrounding or enveloping the heart.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 31. 2/a Contain'd in Membrane Pericard.

Pericardiac (perikardi'ak), a. [f. PERICARDIUM, after *cardiac*] = PERICARDIAL. Hence **Pericardiacophrenic** (perikardi'akof'renik) a [see PHRENIC], name of certain branches of the internal mammary artery which are connected with the pericardium and the diaphragm.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 562 Beneath the pericardiac covering of the heart. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 133 The heart is a short, thick, somewhat hexagonal symmetrical organ lodged in the pericardiac sinus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Let.* Pericardiacophrenic arteries.

Pericardial (perikardi'āl), a. [f. PERICARDIUM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the pericardium. (In quot. 1654 app. used for 'cordial'.)

Pericardial fluid, the serous fluid or lymph secreted by the inner layer of the pericardium.

1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* ii 19 51 Her breasts never leaves the t'ridations, till she hath got a Pericardiall Julip, which she loves at her heart. 1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* iii 11, Without which Pericardial Tissue the Bones and Muscles (of Industry) were inert, or animated only by a Galvanic vitality. 1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xiii 105 The effects of pericardial inflammation. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 131 The pericardial and peritoneal sacs.

So **Pericardian**, **Pericardic** *adj.* [f. *pericardique* (Cotgr.)] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pericardian*, belonging to the Pericard, a membrane involving the whole heart. *Ibid.* s. v. *Ven.* *Pericardic Ven.*, the second branch of one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein, whence it runs to the Pericardium. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Riguer's*

Insect W. Introd. 13 By the aid of this the blood can penetrate the heart from the pericardic chamber.

[[**Pericarditis** (peirikardi'tis). *Path.* [f. PERICARDIUM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pericardium. Hence **Pericarditic** (-i tik) a.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* *Pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 571 Cases of chronic pericarditis. 1854 JONES & SII *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 35 Cases of pericarditis of renal origin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 907/a Pericarditic.

[[**Pericardium** (perikardi'um). *Anat.* Also 6-don, 6-7-dion, 7 anglicized pericardie; see also PERICARD. [Latinized form of Gr. (τὸ) *περικάρδιον* (the membrane) round the heart (Galen), neuter of *περικάρδιος* adj, f. *περί* around + *καρδία* heart.] The membranous sac, consisting of an outer fibrous and an inner serous layer, which encloses the heart and the commencements of the great vessels. Also applied to the sac enveloping or enclosing the heart or corresponding organ in certain invertebrates.

1576 NEWTON *Leanne's Complex.* 105 b, The pannicle or coffin of the heart, called Pericardion. 1598 BANISIER *Hist. Man* i 24 b, Pericardion (which is the *Involucro* of the heart). 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 358 All that distance which is between the Basis or broad end of the heart and this Pericardium. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericardium*, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is wrapped. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnus Eoan.* poet. Wks. 1721 I 170 One from his Pericardium streaming ey'd Both Blood and Water. 1860 ALMOND *Comm. N. T.* John xix 34 The spear perhaps pierced the pericardium or envelope of the heart. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 133 Fresh-water Mussel. Next to the pericardium is the non-glandular thin-walled duct.

Hence **Pericardiotomy**, **Pericardiectomy** (-p tōmi) [-tōmy], the operation of making an incision into the pericardium.

1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1063/a In 1898 Podrey did a pericardiectomy for a bullet wound of the heart. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* 9 Mar. 38/a Reichard finds that resection of a rib is absolutely necessary in pericardiectomy.

Pericarp (peirikarp). *Bot.* [= F. *pericarpe* (1556 in *Hatz.-Darm*), lt. *pericarpium* (Floius), ad. 16th c. L. *pericarpium*, a. Gr. *περικάρπιον* pod, husk, shell, f. *περί* around + *καρπός* fruit. In earlier use in the L. form: see PERICARPIUM 1.] A seed-vessel; the case containing the seed or seeds, comprising the outer shell, rind, or skin, and the enclosed pulp, etc. if any; the wall of the ripened ovary or fruit of a flowering plant (See ENDOCARP, EPI-CARP, MESOCARP). Also applied to a special structure containing the spores in certain cryptogamous plants, as the cystocarp of floridaceous algae. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts, Biber's Econ. Nat.* (1766) 63 Most of the pericarp are shut at top, that the seeds may not fall. [Note] Whatever surround, the seeds as called by botanical writers a *pericarpium*, and as we want an English word to express this, I have taken the liberty to call it a pericarp. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* x (1791) 99 A bilocular pericarp, or seed-vessel of two cells. 1825 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II 3 Every fruit consists of two principal parts, the pericarp and the seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 235 Articulated branches, which form the peculiar 'Pericarp' of *Lejolisia* [a floridaceous alga].

Hence + **Pericarpic** a., = PERICARPIAL, **Pericarpoid** a., resembling a pericarp.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ.* 37 The pericarpic direction of the embryo. 1850 *Cent. Dict.* *Pericarpoid*.

Pericarpial, a. [f. next: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 An ovarium consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves, called carpella. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 38 The pericarpial coats being rejected.

[[**Pericarpium** 1. *Bot.* Now rare [mod. (16th c.) L., a Gr. *περικάρπιον*] = PERICARP.

1651 RAY *Creation* i (1692) 99 Besides this use of the Pulp or Pericarpium for the guard and benefit of the Seed, it serves also for the Sustenance of Man and other Animals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV 565 Its Pericarpium is a round dry Capsule, slightly four corner'd. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 124 Decandolle considers the rind of the Orange to be of a different origin and nature from the pericarpium of other fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Pericarpium*, the peridium of certain fungi.

[[**Pericarpium** 2. *Med. Obs.* [med or mod L., a. Gr. *περικάρπιον* bracelet, f. *περί* around + *καρπός* wrist.] A plaster applied to the wrist, formerly used as a cure for various affections.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II v 22 Turpentine and Soot, outwardly applied are the main Ingredients of Pericarpiums, extoll'd against Agues. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i 1 80 An often try'd Pericarpium or Wrist-Plaster for Defluxions and Fumes of the Lyes.

Perice, obs. form of PERISSE v.

Periocular to -cementum: see PERI-a, b.

Pericentre (peiricent'ar). [f. PERI- + CENTRE, after *perihelion*] That point, in the (eccentric) orbit of a body revolving around a centre, at which it is nearest to that centre.

1902 NEWCOMB *Study Univ.* 159 The point nearest the latter is called the periastron or pericentre, and corresponds to the perihelion of a planetary orbit.

So **Pericentral**, **Pericentric** *adjs.*, arranged or situated around a centre or central body.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pericentricus*, *Bot.*, applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens when the undivided

part of the calyx being plane or only concave, the stamens appear to be disposed around the centre, as in the *Polygonum pericentricum*. 1889 BRUNNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 192 These pericentric tubes are often connected with one another and with the axial cell by threads of protoplasm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pericentric tubes*, in *Bot.*, in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cells. 1895 *Punk's Stand. Dict.* *Pericentric*, accumulated or deposited around a central point. Specifically, in geology, said of lava accumulated on the sides of a cone, either in streams or as falling fragments.

Pericerebral: see PERI-a.

Perichætal (perikī'tāl), a. *Bot.* Also 9 **perichætal**. [f. next + -AL] Belonging to or constituting the perichæcium.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Hist. Bot. Pl.* I 221 Perichætal leaves.—Imbricated leaf-like organs surrounding the reproductive organs, [of Mosses]. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II 107 [The sporangium] is surrounded by leaves of a different form from the rest, and distinguished by the name of *perichætal* leaves.

[[**Perichæcium** (perikī'ti'um). *Bot.* [mod. L. (in *Linnaeus Gen. Plant.* (ed. 5, 1754) 487), f. Gr. *περί* around + *χαίτη* long hair, as of a mane, leaves, foliage; in modern use taken also as = 'bristle'.

Perichæcium (on the analogy of *perianthium*, *pericarpium*, etc.) ought to mean 'that which surrounds or encircles the hair or foliage', but is employed to express the hair or foliage that surrounds.]

A whorl or cluster of modified leaves at the base of a group of reproductive organs, or of the fructification, in mosses and some liverworts.

1777 *Lightfoot Flora Scot.* II 737 Haller ranks this moss [*Brachium cespitosum*] among the *Hypnum*s on account of the vagina or *perichæcium* at the base of the filament. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I 364 An anther taken out of the *Perichæcium* or leafy calyx. 1863 BERKLEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perichæcium*, the leaves immediately surrounding the base of the fruit stalk.

Perichætosus (perikī'tas), a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Perichæta*, a genus of worms having the segments surrounded by bristles (f. as prec.) + -OUS.] Surrounded by bristles; having segments surrounded by bristles, as earthworms of the genus *Perichæta*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 125 The esophageal or 'calciferous' glands, situated so as to attain a great development in the Perichætosus worms. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 268 The 'perichætosus' condition of some earth-worms.

Periche, obs. form of PERISH.

Pericholecystitis: see PERI-c.

[[**Perichondrium** (perikōndri'um). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* around + *χόνδρος* cartilage; after *PERIOSTEUM*. In mod. F. *perichondre*] A membrane, consisting of fibrous connective tissue, enveloping the cartilages except at the joints.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 51 Cartilages are covered with a Membrane named *Perichondrium*, which is a kin to the *Periosteum* of the Bones. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI 516 To take them off with a cutting instrument, destroying the periosteum and perichondrium. 1881 MIVAKI *Cat.* 287 The mucous membrane is inseparably united with the periosteum and perichondrium of the different parts.

Hence **Perichondrial**, surrounding or investing a cartilage; of or pertaining to the perichondrium; [[**Perichondritis**, inflammation of the perichondrium (hence **Perichondritic** a., pertaining to or affected with perichondritis), [[**Perichondroma**, -ome, a tumour growing from the perichondrium.

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/a *Perichondrial lining of the cartilaginous passages. 1876 BILL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 431 By investing or growing around the cartilage, forming a perichondrial ossification. 1846 tr. *Hassle's Discr. Diseases Cnc & Resp.* ii v 276 No difference is observable between this disease and *perichondritis. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 292 Inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the laryngeal cartilages is called *laryngeal perichondritis*. 1875 JONES & SII *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 142 Cartilaginous tumours arise more rarely on the outside, under or from the periosteum (*perichondroma).

Perichord to -choroidal: see PERI-a.

[[**Perichoresis** (peirikōr'isis). *Theol.* [a Gr. *περιχώρησις* going round, rotation.] = CIRCUM-INCESSION, q. v.

1781 GIBSON *Dict. & F.* xxi *note*, The *περιχώρησις*, or *circumcession* is perhaps the deepest and darkest corner of the whole theological abyss. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 79 Are we to understand the phrase three persons, to mean three beings united by 'perichoresis'? 1895 EDWARDS in *Expositor* Oct. 243 The perichoresis within the Trinity does not touch the Logos so far as He is incarnate.

[[**Pericladium** (perikladi'um). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Lank 1825), f. Gr. *περί* around + *κλάδος* branch.] The sheathing base of a leaf-stalk when expanded so as to surround the supporting branch.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 95 When the lower part only of the petiole is sheathing, as in Umbelliferae, that part is sometimes called the *pericladium*. 1856 in *Hemstow Dict. Bot. Terms*.

Periclasé (periklās's). *Min.* [ad. mod. L. *periclasia* (Scacchi, 1840), error. f. Gr. *περί* very, exceedingly + *κλάσις* breaking, fracture: intended to refer to its very perfect cleavage. (But Gr. *περίκλασις* means twisting or wheeling round; brokenness, ruggedness.)] A mineral consisting of magnesia with a small admixture of protoxide of

iron, found in greenish crystals or grains, in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius and elsewhere. Also called **Periclasite** (peri-klä-sit).

1844 DANA *Min.* 405 Periclasite occurs in the calcareous blocks of Mont Somma. 1868 *Ibid.* 134 Periclasite 1872 *Newell Catal. Min.* 28 Periclasite, small but perfect crystals in calcite

Periclean (peri-klä-an), *a.* [f. proper name *Pericles* + -AN] Of or pertaining to Pericles (B. C. c. 495-429) and his age in Athenian history; the period of the intellectual and material pre-eminence of Athens. Also *transf.*

1822 SHILLY *Ess. 5 Lett.* (Camelot ed.) 46 The Greeks of the Periclean age 1874 MAHATY *Soc. Life Greece* 12 If one of us were transported to Periclean Athens, 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 4/6 she has striven towards the Periclean ideal of the woman least spoken of for good or evil among men. 1901 *Vestm. Gas.* 12 Dec. 4/2 Rachburn lived during what Sir Walter Armstrong quite justly calls the Periclean age of Edinburgh

Perichinal (peri-klä-näl), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. *περι-κλιν-ης* (see next) + -AL: cf. *antichinal*]

1. *Geol.* Sloping in all directions from a central point = **QUAQUAVERSAL**.

1876 PAGL *Adv. Tert. bbl. Geol.* 10. 84 They are found in dome-shaped positions, and sloping on every side from a common centre or apex, and then they are said to be perichinal, cycloclinal, or quaquaversal. 1881 JOHNSTON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 53 The subjacent rock would thus have a quaquaversal or perichinal dip away on all sides.

2. *Bot.* [= *Ger. perikline* (Sachs 1878)] Applied to those cell-walls at a growing-point which run in the same direction as the circumference of the shoot. Also as *sb.* = perichinal wall or plane.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 951 The planes of the walls in a growing-point are classified thus: *a. Perichinal*, those which are curved in the same direction as the surface (seen in longitudinal section); *b. Antichinal*, *c. Radial*, *d. Transverse*. *Ibid.*, If the outline (in longitudinal section) of the growing-point is a parabola, the perichinals will constitute a system of confocal parabolas of different parameter. 1885 GOODALL *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 382.

Hence **Perichinally** *adv.*, with a dip on all sides from a central point. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pericline (peri-klän), *Min.* [mod. f. (Breit-haupt 1823) Gr. *περικλινής* sloping all round, on all sides, f. *περί* around + *κλινής* sloping, f. *κλινειν* to bend, lean, in reference to the great inclination between the terminal and lateral faces.] A variety of ALBITE found in large opaque white crystals in the chloritic schists of the Alps. Also *attrib.*, as **pericline twin**, a twin crystal in which the macrodiagonal axis is the twinning-axis, as is frequent in crystals of pericline.

1822 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Pericline. Heterotomous field spai. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 350 Pericline is in large, opaque, white crystals. 1898 *Naturalist* 176 A zonal structure as well as twinning both on the pericline and albite planes

|| **Periclinium**, *Bot.* [mod. L. (Cassini 1818), f. Gr. *περί* around + *κλίση* couch.] The involucre of *Compositae*.

1826 G. N. LLOYD *Bot. Terminol.* 148 *Periclinium*, a term used by Cassini to denote the common calyx of compound flowers. 1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 102 In *Compositae*, the involucre often consists of several rows of imbricated bracteae. Linnaeus called it *calyx communis*, .. Richard *periclinanthum*, Cassini *periclinium*

|| **Periclitancy**, *Obs. rare* = *Periclitancy*. [f. L. *periclitantem*, pr. pple. of *periclitari*: see below and -ANOV.] = **PERICLITATION**.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossary, Periclitancy, Periclitation*, a proving, adventuring, jeopardizing, or putting in hazard || **Periclitate**, *vbl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *periclitatus* tried, tested, pp. pple. of *periclitari*. see next] Exposed to peril, imperilled.

1825 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* VI. 481 The occasion of longer division in Cisterciens, whereby the hole state of the same may be periclitate and put in extreme danger

|| **Periclitatē**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *periclitatē*, ppl. stem of *periclitari* to expose to risk, danger, or peril, f. *periculum*, *periculum* trial, risk, danger; cf. F. *periclitier* (1390 in Godef.)] *trans.* To expose to peril, to imperil, endanger, risk.

1823 COCKERAM *Periclitatē*, to hazard 1857 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 They would periclitate their lives 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. iii. Such a dose of opium periclitating, paid! the whole family of ye.

b. intr. for pass. In *pr. pple.* (also as *ppl. a.*)

1694 MORTUUX *Rabelais v. (1737)* 234 Our State's naufragous and periclitating. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 262 The policy of Mettrich would appear to be the one obligatory on the statesmen of that ever periclitating monarchy

|| **Periclitation**, *Obs.* [a F. *periclitation* (a 1530 in Godef.), ad. L. *periclitatio-nem*, n. of action from *periclitari*: see prec.]

1. The action of exposing or condition of being exposed to peril; peril, danger, hazard, jeopardy.

1527 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* VI. 585 To the danger and periclitation of Cristes faithes 1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellous's Bk. Physick* 49/1 It may without any periclitations be administered to them 1625 CHAS. I. 5/2 Wks. 1661 Your own Periclitation necessitates an early Resolution 1669 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 316 Corporal maladies, which are accompanied with great periclitation.

2. An experiment, esp. one involving risk; a trial, a venture. [So in L.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Periclitation*, (dat.) an adventuring, hazard-ing, or endangering 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 81 This Periclitation is grounded upon some former periclitations 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 227 During his social and financial periclitations in a region wholly inconceivable to her

|| **Periclitator**, *Obs.* [agent-n in L. form from L. *periclitari* see above] One who makes a venture or experiment; an experimenter

1602 F. HERRING tr. *Obendorfer's Anat.* Ep. Ded. A. J. Bolde Periclitatoris in the Practise of Physicke 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 114, I will not relate stories.. of these impious periclitators

Periclititis = **colpitis**: see **PERI-**

Periconch (peri-kōn-kh), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *κόγχη* shell] A shell growing around the body in the veliger or larval form of a mollusc.

1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 542 Prof. S. O. Ilyat and Brooks consider the protoconch in cephalopod molluscs as probably derived from the periconch of Staphopods.

Pericope (peri-kōpē), [Late L. *pericopē* (Jerome) section of a book, a. Gr. *περικοπή* a section, f. *περί* around + *κοπή* cutting, *περικόπτω* - *ειν* to cut round. In mod. F. *pericope*] A short passage, section, or paragraph in a writing.

1658 W. BURTON *Int. Anton.* 59 You shall have the whole pericope, as it is in the Translation of Ptoleme from the Arabick *Ibid.* 71 A corrected reading of the whole Pericope. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 137 The pericope of 'the woman taken in adultery' is entirely omitted from this work. 1889 LIGHTFOOT *Ess. 'Supernat. Relig.'* 203 This pericope is an interpolation where it stands.

b. Eccl. A portion of Scripture appointed for reading in public worship

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 1 xiii 566 Jerome speaks of a *Pericope* of Jeremiah. 1869 GINSBURG in *L'pool Lit. & Phil. Soc. Proc.* XXIII. 323 Next in point of antiquity is the division of the Pentateuch into 75 Pericopees 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Renou's Hist. Canon* 1. 3 These passages, were disconnected fragments, simply pericopees or lessons, as they were called afterwards in the Christian Church

c. Anc. Pros. A passage consisting of strophe and antistrophe' (Liddell & Scott s. v. *περικοπή*).

Hence **Pericopio** (peri-kōp-ik) *a.*, of pertaining to, or connected with a pericope, esp. in relation to the lesson for the day.

1888 J. KIRK *Lect. Hist. Preaching* vii. 117 The passage for the day was called a Pericope or section, this gave rise to the Pericopio system of preaching, which prevailed on the Continent in many Protestant churches. *Ibid.* ix. 160 Every minister who cares to have an intelligent congregation should adopt some 'pericopio' system, reserving freedom for occasional divergence from it

Pericorneal = **oowperitis**: see **PERI-** a, c.

|| **Pericorane**, *Obs.* [a. F. *pericorane* (1541 in Hatz-Darm), ad. med. or mod. L. *pericoraneum*: see next] = **PERICORANTUM** (chiefly in sense 2).

1682 D'URVEY *Butler's Ghost* 139 For with all Calmness He maintain, Had Wisdom send you Pericorane, You would just Sentiments pursue, And grant my Depositions true 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Age* in (1710) 17 These 1500 out of Perry, Brian, and Val's fruitful Pericorane. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 1321 280 Though no great scholar, [he] may have many things treasured up in his pericorane 1804 HODGKINSON *Wiccanical Chaplet* 158 Ajax a rock in's arms could take And hurl it at your pericorane

|| **Pericranium** (peri-kran-ium), Also 6-7 in Gr. form **pericranion**. [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. *περικράνιον*, neuter of *περικράνιος* round the skull, = *ἡ περικράνιος χυτὸν* the membrane under the skin of the skull, f. *περί* around + *κράνιον* skull]

1. *Anat.* The membrane enveloping the skull, being the external periosteum of the cranial bones

[1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* A. iv b/a That panicle that is named of Galienus pericranium dothe couere all the hole panne, and is somwhat lyke to senewes] 1541 R. COPLAND *Glyndon's Quest Chirurg.* Div. Of what substance is the great pannicle that is called Pericranium, and whei of bredeth it? 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 66 Periosteum (common to all the Bones, but in the Skull distinguished by the Name of Pericranium) 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 108 It is probable that the blood is effused beneath the pericranium

2. *loosely* (usually in affected or humorous use)

a. The skull, cranium; *b.* The brain, esp. as the seat of mind or thought. Now rare.

1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* i. iii. Cleave his pericranion with thy sword 1621 FLETCHER *1st Princess* ii. v. The clerk and he are cooling their pericraniums. 1630 DICKER and Pt. *Honest Wh.* iv. 1. We whose pericraniums are the very limbeckes and stillatories of good wit. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* to The Capricho came Naturally into my Pericranium. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Head-long Hall* i. Arguing various knotty points which had puzzled his pericranium. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 A possessor of oaks thick as his pericranium

Hence **Pericranial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pericranium (whence **Pericranially** *adv.*), in quot. *humorously* = so as to cover the skull; || **Pericranies** (-krä-niks), *humorous*, 'brains', wits; || **Pericranitis**, inflammation of the pericranium

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pericranial*. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 220 My wife had taken... the book, and the wig, and placing the latter pericranially where the former had been, she gave the volume to the countess 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 22 Aug. To speculate strangely on the state of the good man's pericranicks. 1854 J. MILLER *Fract. Chir.* iv. (ed. 2) 58 Idiopathic pericranitis is more frequently chronic than acute.

|| **Pericrany**, *Obs.* In 7 -ie; pl. -ies Angli-cized form of **PERICRANIUM**

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericrany*, the hairy scalp, or skin that covereth the skull 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* i. 103 The smoke began to muddle the poor Peoples Pericranies. 1735 SWIFT *Poetry Misc.* V. 171 And when they join their Pericranies, Out skips a Book of Miscellanies.

Periculant (peri-ki-länt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *periculantem*, pr. pple. of rare L. *periculāri*, f. *periculum* danger + -ANT.] In danger, in peril 1895 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 70 A Purgatory out of which one can hopefully undertake to pray periculant spirits

|| **Periculous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *periculōsus*, *f. periculum* danger, peril + -OUS.] = **PERILOUS**. 1547 BOORDE *Biv. Health Pref.* 4 In periculous causes one Chirurgeon ought to consult with another 1552 LELAND *Int.* III. 111 47 Driven toward the Mouth of this Water, where is no Haven, but periculous Rokkes 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii (1650) 187 Saturne doth cause these periculous periods. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Poetage's Myst.* Div. 20 Periculous tempestivities, hard Seasons. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 359 'Tis really ridiculous to turn into fable a case so periculous.

Hence || **Periculousness**, *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Biv. Health* cxxxv. 94 b. Phlebothomy the whiche I dyd neuer vse in this matter, consideringe the periculousnes of it.

Pericyclole (peri-sik'lē), *Bot.* [mod. (Van Tieghem, in Fr. 1882), ad. Gr. *περικυκλος* all round, spherical, *περικυκλοῦν* to encircle.] A term applied (instead of the earlier **PERIOCAMBIUM**) to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder, lying between the vascular bundles internally, and the endodermis or innermost layer of the cortex externally.

1894 SOTT *Spiruital Bot.* 61 Surrounding the whole ring of vascular bundles on the outside is a layer of thin-walled cells, the *pericyclole* 1896 HALLSLOW *Wild Flowers* 39

Pericystic to **denteum** see **PERI-** a-c

|| **Pericytula** (peri-sit'ulā) *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. **PERI-** + **CYTULA**.] The CYTULA arising from a **PERIBLASTIC** OVUM

1876 LANKESAR in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 62 Haeckel is inclined from this to assert as a general rule that the Perimoneula acquires a nucleus, becomes a Pericytula, and then cleaves into two, four, &c., cells, to form the Perimoneula

Periderm (peri-dirm), [mod. f. Gr. *περί* around + *δέρμα* skin: in mod. f. *periderme*.] 1. *Zool.* A hard or tough covering investing the body in certain Hydrozoa.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man Zool.* 77 It is invested by a strong corneous or chitinous covering, often termed the 'periderm'.

2. *Bot.* A name introduced (in *Ger. peridermis*) by von Mohl (1836), to designate the corky layers of plant-stems; subsequently extended to include the whole of the tissues formed from the cork-cambium or phellogen.

1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 80 The *Epithelium* of Linn, *Phloem* or *Periderm* of Mohl, consisting of several layers of thin-sided tubular cells] 1849 J. H. BAIRD *Man Bot.* 85 After a certain period, the corky portion becomes dead, and is thrown off, leaving a layer of tubular cells or *periderm* below 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 81 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous, or is renewed with interruption; and when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork envelope, the *Periderm*, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed.

Hence **Peridermal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periderm.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 545 The peridermal structures always arise in a layer of cells which has already been differentiated. *Ibid.* The formation of bark is the immediate consequence of the internal formation of periderm, and the name is as a rule employed for the dried-up tissues and the adjacent peridermal layers conjointly.

Peridesmitis, **-desmium**: see **PERI-** b, c

|| **Peridiastole** (pe-ridē-astōlē), *Physiol.* [mod. (Gendrin, in Fr.) f. Gr. *περί* over, beyond + **DIASTOLE**] 'Term for the hardly appreciable interval of time between the diastole of the heart and the following systole' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Peridiastolic** (-dē-istōst'lik) *a.*, belonging to the peridiastole. (Cf. **PERISYSTOLIC**, -ic.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Diastole*, the almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole* 1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 81 Peridiastolic phenomena are, complete relaxation of auricles and ventricles, and free entrance of blood from great veins into auricles, and from auricles into ventricles 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 55 It is a matter of choice if any one likes to imitate Gendrin, and distinguish a peridiastolic as well as a presystolic murmur, and a perisystolic one.

Perididymis, **-didymitis**: see **PERI-** b, c

|| **Peridinal** (peri-dināl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Peridinium*, f. Gr. *περιδίνης* whirled round, *περιδίνειν* to whirl round.] Belonging or related to the genus *Peridinium* (wreath-animalcules), or family *Peridinidae* of infusorians.

|| **Peridium** (pē-rid-ium), *Pl. -ia. Bot.* [a. Gr. *περίδιον*, dim. of *πῆρα* leathern bag, wallet.] The outer coat or envelope of certain fungi, which encloses the spores; it is variously shaped, and often partly gelatinous.

1823 in CRABB *Technol Dict* 1826 G. N. LLOYD *Bot Terminol* 148 *Peridium*, a thin membrane in some fungi, which separates in various ways, under which the seeds or seed-bearing bodies. 1832 LINDLEY *Introduct Bot* 1 111. 209 *Peridium*, is also a kind of covering of sporidia, *peridolium* is its diminutive. 1861 BLUNTLEY *Man. Bot* 387 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 34 The peridia are seated upon this mycelium. Hence *Peridial* *a*, of or pertaining to the peridium; *Peridiform* *a*, of the form of a peridium; *Peridole* [mod. L. *peridolum*, dim. of *peridium*], a small or secondary peridium, or the inner layer of a peridium when double.

1832 [see PERIDIUM] 1832 LINDLEY *Introduct Bot* 207 *Peridole*, Fr., the membrane by which the sporules are immediately covered. 1859 MAYNE *Euphor. Lex.* *Peridolium*, a peridole. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 35 Externally there is a filamentous tunic composed of interlaced fibres, sometimes called the peridole. 1887 GARNSY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* lxxix 312 A very massive peridial wall.

Peridot (pe-ridót). Forms. 4 *peridot*, (peni-tot), 4-5 *peridot(e)*, (pelidot(de)), 5 *peridot*, *perydote*, -tote; 8-9 *peridot(e)*, (e *peridot*) [a. F. *peridot*, in OF. *peridot* (1220 in Du Cange), *peridot*, -don, *peredo*, *perido* (Godef.), in med. (Anglo)-L. *peradota* (1272 in Du Cange).

The uncertain forms and foreign appearance of the word have suggested an Oriental origin; but there appears to be no valid basis for the conjecture of its identity with Arabic *faridat* 'pearl, precious stone.'

† *a*. In ME., a name of the chrysolite *Ods* (bef. 1500) *b*. (From Fr. after 1700) A jeweller's term for the variety of chrysolite called OLIVINE.

1865 *Wardrobe Acc.* on *Pipe Roll* 53 Hen. III m 2 *do so*, 1 *aspis cum cassa et* 1 *anulus cum peridota et* 1 *saphirus*. 1348 *Test. Ebor* (Surtess) 1 51 *Unum anulum cum peridoto imposito* 1358 *Ibid* 70 *Anulum meum autem cum lapide vocato pelidot* 133 *E. E. Altit* P B 1472 *Penitentes, & pynkardines, & perles bitwene* 13400 MAUNDV. (1839) xx 219 The green ben of Emeraude, of Perydos (F. *peridos*), and of Crisolytes. 13400 *Stage of Troy* 1496 in *Archæol. Soc.* LXXII 47 With Charbuncles that shines bright And Perydotes of moche myght. 13440 *Anturs of Arth* xxxi. (Irel. MS.). His polars with his pelidoddes were poudert to pay. c 1340 *Emeraude* 155 *Diamonds and koralles*, *Perydotes*, and crystal. And gode garnettes bytwene

b 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peridot* (Fr.), a precious Stone of a greenish Colour. 1788 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* (ed. 2) I 142 The oriental cytolite and peridot are the very same gem. 1821 PINKERTON *Pat. II* 31 The common chrysolite, or peridot of the French. 1877 W. JONES *Finger ring* 247 A gold ring with a stone called Peridot. 1885 *Engl. Brit* XVIII. 534 *Peridote*, a name applied by jewellers to the green transparent varieties of olivine. When yellow, or yellowish-green, the stone is generally known as 'chrysolite'. *athib* 1894 DAWKINS in *Ess. Owens Coll. Manch.* v. 130 Identity of composition may be traced between the meteorite of Chassigny and the peridot rock of New Zealand.

Hence *Peridotie* *a*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing peridot; *Peridotite* *Min.* [see -ITE 1 a b], a mineral consisting of peridot (olivine) with admixture of various other minerals.

1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I 31 Picrites or other varieties of Peridotites.

Peridrome (pe-ridróm). [ad. Gr. *περίδρομος* running round, a surrounding rim or gallery, f. *περί* round + *-δρομος* running, *δρόμος* a race or course; in mod. F. *péridrome*.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Peridrome*, a gallery. 1876 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss. *Peridrome*, the space, in ancient architecture, between the columns of a temple and the walls enclosing the cell.

Peridural: see PERI-*a*. *Perie*, var. *PERRY* *Obs.*, pear-tree. *Periecos*: see PERIECOS.

Periegesis (pe-ri-jéz-sis). [a. Gr. *περιήγησις*, lit. the action of leading about as a guide, f. *περί* around + *ἡγήσις* leading; hence, a description such as that given by a guide.] A description of a place or region. (In quot. 1820, A journey or progress about, a tour.) So *Periegetic* (pe-ri-jéz-étik) *a* [ad. Gr. *περιηγητικός* befitting a *περιήγησις* or guide, descriptive], giving a description of a place or of objects of interest.

1627 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xvi, In thy admind Periegesis, Or universal circumscription Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion. 1820 LAMB *Ella Ser* 1. *Two Races of Men*, In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island. 1850 LITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 35 Periegetic authors who described remarkable objects in places famed for art. 1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthod* 228 The book of Joshua actually mentions (xviii 9) a periegesis of the Holy land 'described by cities into seven parts in a book'.

Perielesis (pe-ri-él-sis) *Mus*. [a. Gr. *περίελσις* rolling round, convolution, f. *περί* round + *ἑλσις* whirling, f. *ἑλῆν* to wind.] In mediæval music, A long ligature (LIGATURE sb 4) or series of notes sung to one syllable, usually towards the end of a phrase or melody.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus* II 69 *Perielesis*, a long and sometimes extremely elaborate form of Ligature, sung towards the close of a Plain Chant Melody. Like the Cadenza in modern music, the Perielesis generally makes its appearance in connection with the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable of a final phrase.

Periencephalitis, etc.: see PERI-*c*.

Perienteron (pe-ri-én-tér-on) *Embryol* and *Zool.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + Gr. *έντερον* intestine.] A space between the outer and inner layers (ectoderm and endoderm) of a gastrula, being the

remnant of the blastocoel persisting after gastrulation, and forming a primitive body-cavity or perivisceral space, as distinct from the archenteron or primitive intestinal cavity. Hence *Perienteric* (-ent-erik) *a*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the perienteron; perivisceral.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Two Anim.* xii. 685 The perienteron may give rise directly to the perivisceral space, or channels, of the adult. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 50 The body-cavity, or perienteric cavity.

Perier, **perierer**, variants of **PERIER** *Obs.*

Periergy (pe-ri-jér-gi). *rare*. [ad. Gr. *περιεργία*, f. *περιεργος* over-careful, f. *περί* + *εργον* work.] (See quotes.)

1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxi (A1b) 265 Therefore the Greeks call it *Periergy*, we call it our labor, iump with the original or rather (the curious) for his overmuch curiosity and studie to shew himselfe fine in a light matter. 1730-6 B. VILEY (foliol), *Periergy*, needless caution or trouble in an operation. 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*, *Periergy* (*Rhet.*) 'a bombastic or laboured style.'

Perifasciular to -**gastric**: see PERI-*a*, *b*

Perigale, -**all**, variants of **PARAGAL** *Obs.*

Perigastrula (pe-ri-gástr-ú-lá). *Embryol*

[mod. L. (Haeckel 1818.) f. PERI- + GASTRULA.]

The GASTRULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC OVUM. Hence *Perigastrular* *a*. So *Perigastrulation*, the formation of a perigastrula.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Hist. Soc.* XVI 63 The invagination of the Periblastula to form the Perigastrula. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I viii 200 Surface cleavage results in a Bladder-gastrula (*Perigastrula*) the usual form among Articulated Animals.

Perigee (pe-ridjé). *Astr.* Forms: see below.

[In current form, a. F. *périgée* (1557 in Italtz-Darm.), ad. 15-16th c. L. *perigæum*, *perigæum* (cf. *musæi*:-*musæum*, etc.), ad. late Gr. *περίγειον*, in Ptolemy, 'perigee', neuter of *περίγειος* adj., 'close about the earth', f. *περί* around + *γῆα*, *γῆ* the earth. In earlier Eng used the word was used in its Gr. or L. form (-*geon*, -*geon*, -*geum*, -*geum*).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet at which it is nearest to the earth. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, applicable to any planet; now usually restricted to the moon; rarely used of the position of the sun when the earth is in *perihelion*. Opposed to **APOGEE**.

a. In form *perigeon*, -*geon*, -*geum*, -*geum*;

pl. -*a*, -*ons*, -*ums*, phrase *in perigeo*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* vii. aliv. 34 b. His [the sun's] swift motion is when he is in the opposite point to the *Augæ*, called *Perigeon*. 1603 SIR C. HYNDON *Ind. Astral* xi. 248 Those points which we call *Apogæa*, or *Perigæa*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* ii. iv (1651) 284 The motion of the planets, their magnitudes, apogæums, perigæums, excentricities. 1682 Phil. *Trans.* XLII 82 The Satellite was then in *Perigæo*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perigeon*, or *Perigæum*, is a Point in the Heavens, wherein a Planet is said to be in its nearest Distance possibly from the Earth. 1715 CHENEY *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* i. 173 If the Moon is then in her *Perigæum*. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat* I 393 When both luminaries are in the equator, and the moon in perigæo. 1799 W. TROSK *Vieu Russian Emp.* I 56 Four [days] before the full moon, two after its transit through the perigæum. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax.* Ch. (1845) II. xi 173 From Phry [they] inferred, that in the perigæum their velocity must be apparently increased.

β In form *perigée*, *perigee*, *perigæe*.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Sec.* 1 Wks (Hakl Soc.) 245 Her [the moon's] swift motion is in the opposite of auge or perigee. 1598 SYLVESBER *Du Binas* ii. iv *Columnes* 605 What Epicure meaneth, and Con centric, With Apogæ, Perigæ, and Eccentric. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 53 If there were any Light proper to the Moon, then would that Planet appear Brightest when she is Eclipsed in her Perigæ, being nearest to the Earth. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. 1. vi, As Cynthia in her stooping Perigæe, That deeper wades in the earth's dusky Cone. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* xix The Moon is not always in Perigæe, when in Opposition to the Sun. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* Astron. I 35 f. (U. Kn. Soc.) The sun is in perigæe about the 30th of December. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Conner. Phys.* Sc. xiii (1835) 115 The spring tides are much increased when the moon is in perigæe, because she is then nearest to the earth.

†2. The point of the heaven at which the sun has the least altitude at noon, i. e. at the winter solstice. Opp. to **APOGEE** 2 *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 146 The *Apogæe* or middle point, and *Perigæe* or lowest point of heaven. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v 293 In the Apogæum or highest point (which happeneth in Cancer) it is not so hot under that Tropick on this side the Equator as unto the other side in the Perigæum or lowest part of the Eccentric.

3. *fig* (Cf. **APOGEE** 3.)

1651 BIGGS *New Drap* 155 Diseases in *Perigæo* or declination. 1662 GIANVILLI *Lux Orient.* xiv. 117 They have had their Perigæe as well as their Apogæe, their Verges towards the body and its joys as well as their aspires to nobler objects. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 54 Sometimes he withdraws himself into the apogæum of doubt, sorrow, and despair, but then he comes again into the perigæum of joy, content, and assurance.

So *Perigæal*, *Perigæan* *adjs.* [f. L. *perigæ-um* + -*AL*, -*AN*], of or pertaining to perigæe.

1743 Phil. *Trans.* XLVIII. 166 A new method for measuring the difference between the apogæal and perigæal diameters of the sun. 1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxiii. 323 The apogæan and perigæan lunar distances. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. i. 172 The Moon being... in a perigæan position.

Perigenesis (pe-ri-dje-nesis). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* round, about + **GENESIS**.] Haeckel's term for a theory of reproduction which attributes the phenomena to rhythmic vibrations of plastidules or protoplasmic molecules; 'wave-generation'. 1879 COPE *Orig. Fittest* i. vi 229 'The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of perigenesis.'

Periglandular to -**gnathic**: see PERI-*a*, *b*.

† **Perignous**, *a*. *Obs. rare* -1. For **perineous* = **PERINEAL**.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* Chirurg. I iv, Where oughte incysyon to be made for the stone in the bladder? At the necke without the seame perignous.

Perigon (pe-ri-gôn). *Geom.* [irreg. f. PERI- + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] The angular magnitude traced out by a line in turning once completely around one end as centre, an angular quantity of 360 degrees, or four right angles.

1868 SANDERMAN *Paleontol.* 304 A right angle is both one half of a hemiperigon or a hemisemiperigon, and one fourth of a perigon. 1892 G. B. HAISTED *Elem. Synth. Geom.* 6 If we turn still more, until the moving ray has made a complete rotation, the angle is called a perigon.

Perigonal (pe-ri-gôn-ál), *a* [irreg. f. PERIGONE + -*AL*] = **PERIGONIAL**.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 339 (ed. 6) 411 The antheridia or male organs of *Sphagnaceæ* are grouped in catkins at the tips of lateral branches, each of the imbricated perigonal leaves enclosing a single globose antheridium on a slender footstalk.

Perigone (pe-ri-gôn). Also in L. form *perigonium*. [a. F. *périgone*, ad. mod. L. *perigonium*, f. Gr. *περί* round + *γόνος* offspring, seed.]

Perigonium was introduced by Hedwig (1787) for the floral envelopes generally, and also used by him specially of Mosses, it was applied by Ehrhart in 1788 to the floral envelopes in Phanerogams. *so périgone* by De Candolle 1813.]

1. *Bot. a*. = **PERIANTH** 1 *b*.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ.* *Fruits and Seeds* 13 note, That part in *Carex* which Linnaeus called a nectarium, is perhaps, as Mr. Brown has observed, a true *perigonium*. 1832 - *Introduct Bot* 114 Some writers, among whom are Link and De Candolle, have substituted *Perigonium* for *Perianthium*. Ehrhart, with whom the name *Perigonium* originated, called it double when the calyx and corolla are distinct, and single if they are not distinguishable. 1880 GRAY *Synct Bot* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 164 Floral Envelopes, *Perianth*, or *Perigone*, the floral leaves or covering. *Ibid.* *Perigonium*, a later term [than *perianthium*], has the advantage of meaning something around the reproductive organs.

b. The leafy investment of the male organs of mosses, the male 'perianth' (**PERIANTH** 1 *c*).

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perigonium*, the male inflorescence. 1875 BINNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 320 The male perianth (*Perigonium*) [in mosses] is of three different forms. 1889 BINNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 142 The male perianth or *perigone* is usually composed of broader, shorter, and thicker leaves. not infrequently red.

2. *Zool.* A sac formed by the outer parts of the gonophore of a hydroid.

1871 G. J. ALLMAN *Monog.* *Gymnoblatic Hydroids* 1. p. xv, *Perigonium*, the wall of a sporocyst by which the generative elements are confined, and in which, when fully developed, three laminae may be demonstrated. 1888 - in *Challenger Rep.* XXIII. ii. p. xxv, *The perigonium* or sac formed by the more external part of the gonophore.

Hence **Perigonal** (pe-ri-gôn-ál) *a*. [mod. L. *folia perigonalia* (Hedwig)], pertaining to a perigonium.

1870 BLUNTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 366, 3 or 6 small leaves, termed perigonal, and constituting collectively a perigone.

Perigord (pe-ri-gôrd). Also 8 (corruptly)

-**gorde**, -**go**. Name of a district in the south-

west of France, famous for its truffles. Hence

Perigord pie, a meat pie flavoured with truffles;

also applied to other rich or highly-seasoned pies.

1752 Mrs. DILANY in *Life & Corr.* 80 A perigord pie had been sent for on the occasion, to be directed to a merchant in Dublin. 1768 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 170 f. The bill of fare. Perigo Pye. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 2 f. Now, if there was one delicacy above another that Ralph prized it was a Perigord pie.

Perigordino (pe-ri-gôrd-i-nô). Also -**gour**,-

-**jourdine**. [a. F. *périgordine*, fem. of -*in*, f. *périgord* see *prec*.] A country dance of Périgord,

sometimes accompanied by singing; also, the music

for such a dance, in lively triple rhythm.

1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.*, *Perigourdine*.

Perigraphé (pe-ri-gráf-é) *Obs*. [a. Gr. *περι-*

γραφῆ line drawn round, f. *περί* around + *γραφῆ*

writing, line.] *a* An inscription around something

b (See *quot.* 1753.)

1674 JEAKT *Artis.* (1696) 86 This piece of Coin... shewed the Vessel in which the Manna was, inscribed with the Perigraphé *Shekel Israel*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Perigraphé*, a word usually understood to express a careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing - but in Vesalius it is used to express the white lines or impressions that appear in the musculus rectus of the abdomen. [Copied by Webster 1828 with substitution of *Perigraph* for *Perigraphé*; whence in subseq. Dictionaries, with a derivative ad. *Perigraphic*.]

Perigrine, **Perigua**, obs forms of **PEREGRINE**, **PRAGUA**.

Perigynium (pe-ri-djini-ŭm). *Bot.* Rarely anglicized as *perigyne* (pe-ri-djin). [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* round + *γυνή* woman, wife, in Bot. 'pistil'.]

Name introduced by Link for a structure surrounding the ovary. In current use: a. A membranous sac, investing the ovary in the Sedges (*Carex*); the utricle. b. A part of the leafy investment of the female organs of mosses. c. The membrane investing the archegonium in some liverworts (= PERIANTH 1 c).

1821 in GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 163. 1863 BLACKLEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perigynium*, the leaves encircling the female bud. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Florae* 398 Fruit in *Carex* enclosed in the perigynium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 359 A perigynium grows round the archegonium as a special membranous envelope.

Perigynous (péri-gýnos), *a. Bot.* [mod. L. *perigynus* (Jussieu 1789) (f. Gr. περί around + γυνή wife, female, pistil) + -ous. In mod. F. *périgyné*] Situated around the pistil or ovary. said of the stamens when growing upon some part surrounding the ovary (either the calyx, or the corolla, or the edge of the hollowed receptacle); also said of a flower in which the stamens are so placed. Opp. to **EPYGYNOUS** and **HYPOGYNOUS**.

1807 R. A. SALISBURY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VIII. 1 That insertion of the stamens which the celebrated Jussieu has denominated *Perigynous*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 27 On they (stamens) contract an adhesion with either the calyx or corolla, when they become *perigynous*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 200 The perigynous flower of a rose.

So **Perigyny**, the condition of being perigynous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 182 The perigyny may be merely the adnation of petals and stamens to calyx, or the adnation of the calyx. 1887 *Athenaeum* 10 Dec. 781/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower, giving the transition from hypogynous through perigynous to epigynous.

|| **Perihelion** (peri-hélión). *Astr.* Also 7-8 -ium. Pl. -ia. [A Grecized form of mod. L. *perihelium* (f. Gr. περί close about + ἥλιος sun), the latter introduced by Kepler on the analogy of *perigæum*, *perihæum* (see *Prod. Dissert. Cosmographica*, 1596, and *Epistome Astronom. Copernici* 1618). Cf. F. *périhélie* (1740 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body, at which it is nearest to the sun. Opp. to **APHELION**.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 240 Not at present in the *Perihelium* of its Orb, but nearer its *Aphelium*. 1690 LYNBURN *Cosm. Math.* 768 The *Aphelium* is P, and the *Perihelium* X. Ibid. 773 In Figure XXXV a is the *Aphelion*, & the *Perihelion*. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The Earth* (1734) 319 Comets after their return from the Regions beyond Saturn, before they arrive at their *Perihelia* again. 1774 DERNAM *Astro-Theol.* viii. 17 (1726) 237 The Comet in 1680, in its *Perihelion*, was above 166 times nearer the Sun than the Earth is. 1715 *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 In its ascent from the Sun, from the *Perihelium* to the *Aphelium*. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Cosm. Phys. Sc.* xii. (1835) 108 The return of comets to their *perihelia*. Ibid. xxv. 374 When the comets are in *perihelio*. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Life* vii. 138 During the period we are now discussing the south polar area, having its winter in *perihelion*, would have had less ice. 1876 HALLEY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mem.* (1842) I. 239 The *perihelion* distance [of a planet]. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* iv. 11. 222, Dec. 9, 1838, was the epoch of the next *perihelion* passage. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* at 397 Clouds of meteoric matter making their *perihelion* swoop around the sun.

2. *fig.* Highest point, 'zenith'.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 232 Mr. Pitt was now in the *perihelion* of his popularity. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 239 From the *perihelion* of patriotism he is carried to the *aphelion* of anti-patriotism.

Hence **Perihelical**, **Perihelical** *adjs.*, of or belonging to *perihelion*. (Now rare or *Obs.*)

1690 LYNBURN *Cosm. Math.* 772 As is the *Aphelion* distance of the Planet to the *Perihelion* Distance. 1738 MACHIN in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 220 The *Perihelion* Distance is many times less than the Semi-distance of the Focus. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 144 To find the position of the axis and the *perihelion* distance.

Perihepatic, **hepatitis**: see **PERI-** a, c.

Perihermenial (pe-ri-hérmen-ial), *a.* [f. Gr. περί *epurvelas* see below. Cf. med. L. *periermenias*, Interpretationes (Du Cange)] Pertaining to or characteristic of Aristotle's treatise *Περὶ ἑρμηνείας* ('concerning interpretation'), also, Of or pertaining to interpretation. Also (erroneously) **Perihermiacal**.

a. 1599 SKELTON *Rephyc* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Surmised vnsurely in their *perihermenial* principles (*perihermenias*, Latine interpretation, &c. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 151 [He] could never be prevailed upon by the *Perihermenial* Innuendoes of both Universities, to undertake the History of the Reformation of the Church of England. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., Aristotle's doctrine in this book [*Περὶ ἑρμηνείας*] does not precisely agree with that of his 'Analytics', and is called *perihermenial doctrine*.

Peri-intestinal: see **PERI-** a.

Perijove (pe-ri-dzōv), *Astr.* [= F. *périgee* (1766 in *Bailly Essai* 80), in mod. L. *perigovium*, f. **PERI-** + L. *Jov-em* Jupiter, after *perigæe*, *perihelion*.] That point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is nearest to Jupiter. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* vii. iv. II. 229 Determining the direction of the motions of the perijove and node of each satellite. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 385/a The first

satellite will either be moving from perijove towards apojove, or from apojove towards perijove. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 298/a

Peril (péril), *sb.* Forms: 3- *peril*; also 3-5 *perile*, -yl, 4- *ele*, 4-5 -*ille*, -yle, -elle, 4-6 -*el*, 4-7 -*ill*, 5- *aill*, -*eill*, -*eyl* (1), 5-6 -*ylle*, -*ayle*, 5-7 -*ell*, -*yll*, 4-6 *paril*, etc.; 6 *perr*; (also 5 *peral*, -ol, *pearl*, 6 *pearil*, *pearrell*) [a F. *péril* (10th c. in *Littre*) = P. *peril*, *perilh*, Cat. *peril*, IL. *perigilio* = L. *periculum*, *periculum* experiment, trial, risk, danger, f. root of *ex-peri-ri* to try, make trial of + *-culum*, suffix naming instruments.]

1. The position or condition of being imminently exposed to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; risk, jeopardy, danger.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Gostlich fondunge .mei beon, uot þe peill, icleoþeoðe wunde. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2208 Of peil a se & eke a lond. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2485a (Cott.) þe mariners war neuer in peryl [v. r. *peril*] mar. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 168 Saturnus after his exil fro Crete cam in gret peill. a. 1400 LYNG. *Chorle & Byrde* 183 Who dideðe no paryl, in paryl he shall falle. a. 1533 LD BLAKNLS *Ilion* lxxvii. 257 He was neuer in his lyfe in suche perell. 1575 *Mirr. Mag. Dk. Somerset* xlv. Constant I was in my Princes quarel, To dye or lue and spaid for no paryl. 1595 SHAKS *John III.* 1. 295 The perill of our causes light on thee So heauy, as thou shalt not shake them off. 1749 SMOLETT *Regicide* ii. viii. Glory is the fair child of perill. 1823 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 166 Having commanded at Malaga during a time of perill and confusion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 128 In the hour of perill

b. Const. (a) of that which is exposed to danger (chiefly with *life*); (b) of the evil fate that threatens, or (*obs.* or *arch.*) of the cause of danger; † (c) to with *inf.* (*obs.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 161 In grete perille of saul es þat man þat has with mynde and na gude can. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1740 In perill of þai lyues þai stode. 1595 SHAKS *Mereh* V. ii. 173 To be in perill of my lyfe with the edge of a feathered. 1790 PALLEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1823 III. 174 He acquitted himself of this commission at the perill of his lyfe. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. You were neuer in such perill of your lyfe as you have been within these few moments

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 26193 (Fausl.) Quen men is in perill [Cott. wall] of dede. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 301 þow þe þat of aloun Poutere myzte passe with-oute perill of lobbenge. 1481 CAXTON *Allyr* ii. vi. 76 Kyng Alysaundre eschewed the patell and danger of those oyliautes. 1553 BALF *Vocacyon in Hawt. Misc.* (Malt.) I. 330 In pail of the sea, in pail of shypwrack. 1634 SIR T. HARRERT *Trav.* 5 The ship-boyes were in perill of those Sharkes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlviii. A vessel in perill of wreck. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 1277 Dide, I here as he was in perill for to sterue. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* li. 201 He was in peireyll to lose hym selfe and all his ooste. 1595 SHAKS *Pam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 224 In perill to incurre youi forme malady.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A case or cause of perill; *pl.* dangers, risks.

Peril of the sea (Marine Insurance) see quot. 1872. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4051 (Cott.) O perils [v. r. *perils*] þat he fell in Sun-quot to tell sal bugin. 1382 WYCLIF *Cor.* xi. 26 In perils, of floods, in perils of theues, in perils of kyn, in perils of hethen men [etc.]. 1450-80 *ti. Secrete Secret* 21 Peireyll and disere that are to come of weires, pesti lencis [etc.]. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen IV. 153, To adventure themselves on a newe chance and a doubtful perill. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 281 Scarce one in a thousand survives the numerous perils of its youth. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 893 It is the province of the jury to determine, whether the cause of the loss be a perill of the sea or not. 1879 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. v., Perils of the sea. a. strictly the natural accidents peculiar to the water, but the law has extended this phrase to comprehend events not attributable to natural causes, as captures by pirates, and losses by collision, where no blame is attachable to either ship, or at all events to the injured ship. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 93 Soldiers, who are courageous in perils by sea. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/1 The certain perils of such an alliance

3. Phrases. † a. At all perill(s) at whatever risk, be the consequences what they may. By the (for, up) perill of my soul, upon my perill, etc. used as asseverations. In perill of: at the risk of, under the penalty of (see also 1 b). *Obs.*

13 E. E. *Allit P. C.* 85 At alle peyyles, quoth þe prophete, I aproche hit no norre. 1382 LANGR. *P. Pl.* A vi. 47 Nai, bi þe perill of my soule, quod þei. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro* 561 My gaye scarlet gytes, These womes me neuse Mothes ne these mytes Vpon my perill fiete hem thise a deel. — *Meril.* T. 1127 Vp perill of my soule I shal nat lyen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. 119 Ye lady, on my paryl, ye shal see hit. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* iii. iii. 102 Wee banish him our Cite In perill of precipitation From off the Rocks Tarpeian. [1820 BYRON *Mar. Red.* i. ii, 'I hat I speak the truth, My peril be the proof']

b. At († on, to) your (his, etc.) perill. you (etc.) taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences esp. in commands, or warnings, referring to the risk incurred by disregard or disobedience.

1433 *Rolls of Peril.* IV. 477/3 Such as they woll an were fore ate here perille. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxiv. 200 He sente hastily that they shold not fyght, and yf they dyd that they shold stonde to hir owne perille. 1455 *Perils of Berwick* 541 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Gif thou dous nocht, on thy awyn perrell beid [= beid]. 1590 SHAKS *Mids.* N. iii. ii. 175 Disparage not the faith thou dost not know, Lest to thy perill thou abide it deare. 1634 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii, Master Shrieve and Master Marshal, On your perils, do your offices. 1664 in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist.

MSS. Comm.) I. 541 As they will answer the contrary at their perils. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Peril*, sometimes used by way of theathning. Do such a thing at your Peril. 1719 De For *Cruise* ii. xi, We bade them keep off at their perill. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 46 Shew yourselves at your perill. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 142, 'I must do my master's bidding.' 'At your perill! I have but to give the word, and they would duck you in the housepond'

† c. Without the perill of. beyond the (dangerous) reach or power of: cf. DANGER sb. 1 b. *Obs.* rare. 1590 SHAKS *Mids.* N. iv. 1. 158 To be gone from Athens, where we might be Without the perill of the Athenian Law. † 4. A matter of danger; a perilous or dangerous matter. Const. it is perill, it is dangerous (to do something) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6786 þe helemen of þe lond wolde hom al day mene þat hi hadde non er of him & þat gret perill it was Vor þe mygte com to al þe lond gret wo uor such cas. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro* 89 Peril is bothe fyt and cas. 1450 MAUNDIA (Roxb.) xvi. 123 It es giete perill to pursue þe Tartarens. 1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1868) 60 Whedir it were perille to do her counsaile or not. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 164 in *Thymis's Annals* 8r You know what perille it is togethe to ley hyndis fust vnto the fyre. b. *athib.* and *Comb.* as *peril-proof*, *-daring* *adjs.* 1605 SYLVESTER *Dn. Baites* ii. iii. ii. *Fathers* 75 A broad thick breastplate High perill proof aginst affliction. 1807 MONTGOMERY *W. Indus* ii. 121 The valiant seized in perill-daring fight.

Hence **Perilless** *a.*, without or free from perill. a. 1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Baites* 313 In their chamber painlesse, perilllesse

Peril (péril), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put in perill, expose to danger; to imperil, endanger, risk, hazard

1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 27 b. If hir yong be hurt or perilled in ther eiesight. 1586 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 10 It might perill my reputation amongst my subjects. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* i. 5 Jonathan perilled his life, for love of David. 1823 Ht. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 34 The world would be perilled by their coming together. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 178 It threatened to encoach upon our anchorage, and perill the safety of the vessel.

2. To take the risk of, venture upon. *rare.*

1849 W. E. AVIOLIN *Edin. after Flodden* x, Thou hast done a deed of daring I had been perilled but by few.

† 3. *intr.* To be in danger. *Obs.* *rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Cont.* ii. iii. Wks. (1847) 50 To stait back, and glob self upward from .any vol wherewith it may perill to stait itself. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 23 Whilst the disciples were perilling, and well-nigh perishing, Christ was praying for them.

Hence **Perilled** *pp. a.*, exposed to danger.

1845-6 TRENCH *Urbis. Lect.* Ser. i. vii. 120 To do battle for some perilled truth. 1846 — *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 449 The natural instinct of defence and love to their perilled Lord

Perilaryngeal, **laryngitis**: see **PERI-** a, c

† **Perileptic**, *a. Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad Gr. περὶληπτικός, f. περιλαμβάνειν to comprehend, f. περί around + λαμβάνειν to take, seize.] Comprehensive; characterized by comprehension.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. iii. § 37. 163 The things in the world, are not administered merely by Spermatick Reasons, but by Perileptic (that is, Comprehensive Intellectual Reasons)

Perill, *obs.* form of **PEARL**, **PERIL**.

|| **Perilla** (périllā), *Bot.* [mod. L. (*Linnæus*, 1764); origin unknown.] A small genus of Labiales, natives of eastern Asia; esp. *P. acuminoides*, grown as a half-hardy ornamental plant on account of its deep-purple leaves.

1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Perilla*, in Botany There is only one species. 1887 G. NICHOLSON's *Dict. Garden*, *Perilla*, a genus consisting of only two or three species, natives of the mountains of India and China. 1900 *Echo* 22 June 1/5 *Geranium*, *calceolarias*, *perilla*, and *colius* were not allowed to intrude their weedy presence.

Perilobular: see **PERI-** a.

Perilous (périlous), *a. (adv.)* Forms. see **PERIL**, and cf. **PARLOUS** [a. *ADV* *perillous* = OF. *perillous*, -eus, mod. F. *périlleux* = L. *periculōsus* -um, f. *pericul-*um. see **PERIL** and -ous.]

1. Fraught with perill; causing or occasioning great danger, full of risk; dangerous, hazardous.

c. 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 258/84 Heo come to a deep water and perilous. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1191 Pere þe prew, was perelouste, he piked in forrest. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix (*Phocas*) 2 Lat penance is rycht perelouse. c. 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 1104 Ane wounder peralous poynt. 1484 CAXTON *Trabels of Esop* iii. xx, To converse with folke of euylle lyf is a thyng moche peryllous. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manlynde* 62 This is the perelous manner of byth that is. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power* Parl. i. (ed. 2) at Put to death as a perillous enemy to the Kingdom. 1789 BELSHAM *Est.* I. viii. 165 M. Locke and his friends are reduced to a most perplexing and perillous dilemma. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 165 The latter felt they were in a perillous predicament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 32 The most arduous and perillous duties of friendship.

† 2. Capable of inflicting or doing serious harm, arousing a feeling of perill; greatly to be dreaded or avoided; dreadful, terrible, awful, = **PARLOUS** 2. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 260 Alayn anyse thes The Millere is a perillous man. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 A perillous clymbyng when beggers up arise To hys estate. 1545 LD BLAKNLS *Fraus* II. ccvii [ccxxxix] 747 They are the perillous people of the walde, and most outrageous if they be vp. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 It is a

... a round of time or series of years,

marked by the recurrence of astronomical coincidences (e.g. the changes of the moon falling on the same days of the solar year), used as a unit in chronology; e.g. the *Callippic*, *Dionysian*, *Julian*, *Melonic* period. Cf. *CycL* sb 2.

1633 [see JULIAN] 1694 *HOLDEN Disc Time* (J), A cycle of period is an account of years that has a beginning and an end too, and then begins again as often as it ends. 1696-1876 [see CALLIPPIC] 1704 J. HARRIS *Let. Techn. I*, Period, in Chronology, signifies a Revolution of a certain Number of Years, as the *Metonic* Period, the *Julian* Period, and the *Callippic* Period. 1718 *PRIDFAUX Council O & N Test* II iv 23: In the language of Chronologists a Cycle is a round of several years and a Period a round of several Cycles. 1727-1876 [see DIONYSIAN] 3.

b. *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite performs its revolution about its primary. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s.v., The periods of the comets are now many of them pretty well ascertained. 1741 *WATTS Improv Mind* I xvi § 2 Tell these persons that the earth, with all the planets, roll round the sun in their several periods. 1834 *Nat Philos, Astron* III. 69/1 (Usef Knowl Soc.) Her time of being again in the same direction with the sun, is called her *synodic period*, or *synodic revolution*. *Ibid* 70/2 Her return to the same position with respect to the equinox, or her *tropical period*, will be shorter. 1854 *DREWSTER More Worlds* II. 29 [Its [Jupiter's] year, or annual period, is eighty-four years].

c. *Physiol.* Period of the blood. see quot. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s.v., Period of the blood, the circle of the blood, or the tour it makes round the body, for the support of life.

d. *Physics.* The interval of time between the recurrence of phases in a vibration, etc.

1865 *TYNDALL Radiation* xv 52 The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of period. 1869 — in *Fortn Rev* Feb 230 The energy transmitted to the eye from a candle-flame half a mile distant is more than sufficient to inform consciousness; while waves of a different period, possessing many times this energy have no effect whatever. 1879 *TIJMONS & TAIT Nat. Phil* I. § 54 The Period of a simple harmonic motion is the time which elapses from any instant until the moving point again moves in the same direction through the same position.

e. Any round or portion of time occupied by a recurring process or action, or marked by the regular recurrence of a phenomenon.

1890 *McCOSH Div Govt* II. 1 (1874) 133 The tides of the ocean flow in periods. 1862 *LYNDALL Mountaineer* 21, The heart beats by periods. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 19 Aug 8/1 This hypothesis is in full accord with the 'climate-period of thirty-five years' recently put forward by Professor Buckner.

3. *Path.* The time during which a disease runs its course; that occupied by each attack of intermittent fever from its accession to its remission; also, each of the temporal phases distinguishable in the course of a disease.

1543 *TRAHIPTON 1790's Chirurg* 50/2 Optalmia hath certain paroxysms or fittes, and periods or courses. 1726 *QUINCY Lex Phys-Med* (ed 3), Period is the Space in which a Distemper continues from its Beginning to its Declension, and such as return after a certain Space, with like Symptoms, are called *Periodical Distempers*. 1803 *Syd Soc Lex, Period*, the time during which a disease progresses from its accession to its declension, also, those marked changes that characterize the progress of a disease, of which there are said to be five, — the *invasion*, the *augmentation*, the *state*, or full development, the *decline*, and the *termination*. *Ibid*, The term period was also applied to the time between two attacks of intermittent fever. It was divided into two parts, the *accession* and the *remission*.

b. *pl.* Also *monthly periods*. menses, catamenia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV. 121 The exact day between any two periods of menstruation in which semination has taken effect. 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX 777 Her habit is for the periods to come every five weeks, rather freely. 1893 *Syd Soc Lex, Periods*.

4. An indefinite portion of time, *spec.* of history, or of some continuous process, as life (generic or individual), distinguished and characterized by the same prevalent features or conditions.

1712 *ADDITION Hymn*, 'When all thy Mercies' xi, Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll pursue. 1780 *BURKE Sp. at Bristol Wks* III. 383 The Reformation, one of the greatest periods of human improvement, was a time of trouble and confusion. 1809-20 *COLUMBIA Friend* (1865) 116 We have most of us, at some period or other of our lives, been amused with dialogues of the dead. 1865-6 *H. PIERCE Amer. Paper Curr* II. 128 The winter period, proved always trying to the American cause. 1870 *MAX MULLER & Co. Relig* (1873) 66 Niobe was, in a former period of language, a name of snow and winter.

b. *Geol.* One of the larger divisions of geological time, usually subordinate to an *era*, see *EPPOCH* 5 c. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol* III. 54 The period next antecedent we shall call Eocene. 1853 *PIERCE Rivers Yorksh* IV. 124 All Holocene was a sea-bud in the 'glacial' period. 1863 [see *CHALCOPUS* 2] 1895 *Finch's Stand Dict* s.v., In the scheme of nomenclature proposed by the International Geological Congress *period* is the chronological term of the second order, to which *system* is the corresponding stratigraphic term, as, Silurian period or system.

c. Any specified portion or division of time.

1751 *BOLINGBROKE Stud Hist* (1752) I. vi 236 The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided. 1793 *BURKE Corr* (1844) IV. 121 Twenty years would be too long a period to fix for such an event. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 499 Where a person acquires a second right, he is allowed a new period of twenty years to pursue his remedy. 1855 *MILMAN Lit. Chr* xi viii, The termination of a century period in the history of man. 1865 *SWINBURNE Anactoria* 302 Till time was faint in all his periods.

d. *The period* the time in question or under consideration; *esp.* the present day of DAY sb 13 b (b). 1868 *Mrs LYNN LINTON in Sat. Rev* 14 Mar 340/1 The girl of the period is a creature who dyes her hair and paints her face. 1871 *M. COLLINS Mfg & Merch* II. 1 2 Some of them grow 'fast', and 'loud' — mere 'girls of the period'.

II Completion, end of any course

5. The point of completion of any round of time or course of action or duration; consummation, termination, conclusion, end. Phrases: To put († give, set) a period to, † bring, come to a period, † to set down one's (or the) period (perh. with some allusion to II b). Now arch.

[c 1374, 1430-40 see PARODY sb 2] 1590 *GREENE Moun Garin Wks*, (Gloss) IX. 250 She glanced her looks on all, but at last she set down her period on the face of Alexias, thinking he was the fairest. 1592 *SHAKS 1 Hen VI*, IV. ii. 17 The period of thy Tyranny approacheth. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev* v. iii, To end And give a timely period to our sports. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd & Comure Ded*, I put a period to these lines. 1636 *LANDI Case for Spectacles* (1638) Ep. Ded, Death sets a period to all suits in Courts. 1647 *CLARINDON Hist Reb* vii § 391 This Answer was return'd to his Majesty, which put a period to all Men's hopes. 1670 *EVRLYN Let. Led Treasurer* 20 Jan in *Diary*, The subject of it being y^e warr not yet brought to a period. 1705 *STANHOPE Pamphlet* I. 140 A thing past and now come to a Period. 1734 *WATTS Relig Tw* (1789) 86 Let us hold the period of life ever in our view. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 54 ¶ 2 A man accustomed to trace things from their origin to their period. 1814 *CARY Dante, Paradise* xvi 137 The just anger that hath put a period to your gladsome days. 1882 *STEVENS New Arab Mts* (1881) 96, I mean to put a period to this prodigality.

b. The final stage of any process or course of action; the concluding sentence, peroration; the finish, consummation, final event, issue, outcome.

c 1330 *L. Cox Rhet* (1899) 66 The perode or conclusion standeth in the bryefe enumeration of thynges spoken before, and in mouynge the affectyons. 1581 *J. BCI L. Haddon's Answer Osor*, 404 Myntes money made up always the perode of the play. 1626 *W. FORD Sermon* 64 So shall it be the period and end of my discourse. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* I. iii, O think what anxious moments pass between The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas V*, VII. III. 28 Conducting the deliberations to such a successful period.

c. An end to part of a course; a stop. *Obs. rare*. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl* I. iii, Yet shall my soldiers make no period Untill Natolia kneel before your feet. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* 101 All terrene joyes are mixt with discontent and periods.

d. Death. *Obs. rare*.

a 1639 *WOTTON Parallel Essex & Buckham in Relig.* (1651) 34 Touching the Dukes [Buckingham's] suddain period. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr Mor* II. 11 The Tragical Exits and unexpected periods of some eminent Persons.

† 6 The highest point reached in any course; the acme. *Obs.*

1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville* (Arb) 78 Since last the sunne Lookt from the highest period of the sky. 1604 *E. GRIMSTON D'Acosta's Hist Indies* II. vii 98 When the sunne is in the period of his force in the burning Zone. 1606 *SHAKS, Ant. & Cl* IV. xiv 107 1608 *D. [TOVIL] Ess Pol & Mor* 43 b, Nor was the massacre of this his warlike some the period of his faine.

† 7 A particular point in the course of anything; a point or stage of advance, a point of time, moment, occasion. *Obs.*

1600 *W. WATSON Decacordion* (1602) 341 If you aske of the Mathematician, how to passe betwixt two periods, he will tell you that [etc]. 1664 *BUTLER Hud* II. ii 657 At fit Periods the whole Rout Set up their throats with Clamorous shout. 1770 *IMISON Sch Art* II. 82 Fahrenheit's scale is most generally in use, and the remarkable periods of heat are as follows: 212 water-boil, 175 spirits of wine boils, 110 fever-heat, 98 blood-heat [etc]. 1793 *SMITH ATON Edystone L.* § 281 note, The work being now brought to such a period that it could go on with less interruption.

† 8 A limit in space, appointed end (of a journey or course) *Obs.*

1605 *WILLIAMS Ite vappa Gen* 463, 50 miles beyond which was the utmost period of their journey. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts Ezech* 1. 17 They moved all four together and went right on to the period appointed. 1789 in *Burke's Corr* (1844) III. 87 Our best friends will not march, unless they can perceive a period to their journey.

† 9 *fig.* The end to be attained, the goal. *Obs.*

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl* v. ii, If these had made one poem's period. 1598 *SHAKS Merry IV* III. iii 47 This is the period of my ambition. *Ibid* IV. ii 237 1613 — *Hen VIII*, I. ii. 209 There's his period To sheath his knife in vs. 1618 *M. BARTT Horsemanship*, Cues 18 When you have gotten the period of your desire. 1643 *MILTON Drave Pref* (1851) 18 This therefore shall be task and period of this discourse. 1674 *CLARINDON Surv Levath* xxx (1670) 184 Which without doubt must be the natural and final period of all his Prescriptions in Policy and Government.

III. In Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, etc.

10 A complete sentence (Cf. *Aristotle Rhet* III. ix). Usually applied to a sentence consisting of several clauses, grammatically connected, and rhetorically constructed. Hence, in *pl.* rhetorical or grammatical language.

1533 *MORE Apol* xiv 103 b, A very colde skuse to a man lerned that wyll way the hole perode together. 1599 *E. K. in Benet's Sheph. Kal* Ep. to Harvey, The whole Perode and compass of speache so delighsome for the roundnesse, and so graue for the staunghnesse. 1593 *NASHE Four Lett Confit* 82, I know two several periods, or full points in this last epistle, at least fortie lines long a piece. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 585 Not a period Shall be

unsaid for me. 1675 *TEMPLE Let to King Wks* 1731 II. 330 He went on, and read a long Period in Cypher. 1764 *GRAY Corr N Nicholls* 19 Nov., If you will not take this as an excuse, accept it at least as a well turned period, which is always my principal concern. 1782 *COWPER Table T*, 517 If sentiment were sacrificed to sound, And with cut shoit to make a period round. 1869 *HUXLEY in Sci Opin* 21 Apr 464 These oddly constructed periods which seem to have prejudiced many persons against reading his works. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang* x. 209 To put clauses together into periods.

b. In *Ancient Prosody*, A group of two or more cola (COLON 2 i); a metrical group or series of dactylic, trochaic, etc. verses.

1837-9 *HALLAM Hist Lit.* I. ii § 6 He was the first who replaced the rude structure of periods by some degree of rhythm. 1882 *BADRS Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 [see COLON 2].

11. A full pause such as is properly made at the end of a sentence.

1587 *GREENE Penelopes Web Wks* (Gloss) V. 151 She fell into consideration with her selfe that the longest Sommer hath his Autumne, the longest sentence his Period. 1589 *PURFHEAM Eng Poessie* II. iv (Arb) 88 The third they called *periodos*, for a complement or full pause, and as a resting place and perfection of so much former speech as had bene vttered. *Ibid* 89 Much more might be said for the use of your three pauses, comma, colon, and perode. 1590 *SHAKS Mids N* v. 1 96 Make perode in the midst of sentences. 1593 — *Lucr* 505 She puts the period often from his place. 1637 *B. JONSON Eng. Gram* II. ix, The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a pause or a period.

b. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop ().

1609 *J. DAVIES Holy Rode* (1878) 20/2 No Commas but thy Stripes, no Periods, but thy Nails. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud Lit* 95 In reading, that he [the scholar] do it distinctly, reading to a Period or full point, and there to stay. 1748 *J. MASON Eloquent*, 24 A Comma stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi-colon two; a Colon three, and a Period four. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I. 405 When a sentence is complete and independent, it is marked with a Period. 1866 *MASON Eng. Gram* (ed. 7) 121 Punctuation 4 The Full stop or Period.

12 *Mus.* 'A complete musical sentence' (Stainer & Barrett 1898).

1866 *ENGEL Nat Mus* III. 83 A period, however, does not necessarily always embrace eight bars. 1880 *C. H. H. PARRY in Grove Dict Mus* II. 692 A Period is one of the divisions which characterise the form of musical works: the lesser divisions are phrases.

13. *Arith.* A set of figures in a large number marked off by commas placed between or dots placed over, as in numeration, circulating decimals, and the extraction of the square or cube root.

1674 *J. FRAKE Arith.* (1696) 13 A Period is a comprehension of Degrees, as 123, 12345, &c. 1677 *Cocher's Arith* I. § 10 6 A Period when a Number consists of more than three figures or places, whose proper order is to pick or distinguish every third Place so 63 452 2590 *LEVY-NOURN Curr Math*, 4 Numbers, or of three Figures, or Places may properly be called a Period. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex Techn* I. v, A Period in Numbers, is a Distinction made by a Point, or Comma after every sixth Place or Figure, and is used in Numeration, for the reader distinguishing and naming the several Figures or Places. 1859 *BARN SMITH Arith & Algebra* (ed. 6) 76 The part [of a circulating decimal] which is repeated is called the Period.

14. *Math.* The interval between any two successive equal values of a periodic function, i.e. one whose values recur in the same order while that of the variable increases or decreases continually. 1879 *CANNON Coll Math Papers* X. 468 The theta functions have the quarter-periods (1, 2), the half-periods (2, 2), and the whole periods (4, 4). 1882 *MINTCHIN Unipl Kuenenat* 13 If $\phi(x+u)$ = $\phi(x)$, u being any integer and λ a constant, $\phi(x)$ is a periodic function of x , its period being λ .

† *Period, v Ols* [f. *piec* sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a termination, put a period to; to end, conclude; to dissolve.

1595 *Polemanteia* (1887) 46, I am loath to bee too long in my aduiselements to you, and therefore heere I period them. 1607 *SHAKS, Timon* I. i. 99 Your Letter he desires To those haue shut him vp, which failing, Periods his comfort. 1668 *HOWE Bless Righteous* (1825) 301 It will calmy period all thy troubles. 1678 *GALF Crt Gentiles* III. 95 This ingenuous Concession were sufficient to period our Controuersie.

2. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, conclude.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolues* 1. lxi, You may period upon this; that where there is the most pity from others, there is the greatest misery in the partie pittied. 1865 *S. H. Gold Law* 88 Here then I period. 186 *BARRON Holidays Acknowled* (N), 'Is some poor comfort that this mortal scope Will period.'

Hence † *Perioding vbl sb*, finishing, concluding. 1659 *RUSHW Hist Coll* I. 35 This Parliament to continue for the Enacting of Laws, and Perioding of things of Reformation, as long as the necessity of the State shall require the same.

Periodate, per-iodate (pəˈrɪəˌdeɪt), *Chem* [See *PER* - 5] A salt of periodic acid. (In Pharmacy, short for *calcium periodate*, an antiseptic.)

1836 *BRANDE Chem* (ed 4) 343 A sparingly soluble white salt is obtained, which is a periodate of soda. 1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem*, 122 Periodic Acid, or Hydrogen Periodate. 1890 *Pall Mall G* 6 Jan. 2/3 A medical contemporary mentioned that one sniff of periodate crystals would cure an attack of influenza. 1892 *Times* 28 Oct. 2/5 It is claimed that in the early stage of cholera periodate is successful in 95 per cent of the cases.

So *Periodic, per-iodic* (pəˈrɪəˌdɪk) *a.*, as in

Periodic acid, H_2IO_6 , an acid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than iodic acid; **Periodide** or **Perioduret**, a combination of iodine with another element or radical in a larger proportion than in a simple iodide.

1819 **BRANDÉ** *Chem* 138 Periodide of phosphorus is a black compound, formed by heating one part of iodine with 1 rather more than 20 of phosphorus 1836 *Ibid* (ed 4) 343 An aqueous solution of pure periodic acid is formed 1853 **W. GREGORY** *Inorg Chem* 117 Periodic Acid $IO_7 = 183$ t. Analogous to perchloric acid 1857 **MAYNE** *Ergos Lex* 912 t. Perioduret 1857 *Alburt's Syst. Med* II 742 One sixteenth of a grain of periodide [i.e. of mercury] or of corrosive sublimate.

Periodoutia, a rare—o. [f. late Gr. *periodeutis* a traveller; a physician, f. *peri-odev-eiv* to travel about] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a quack 1857 in **MAYNE** *Ergos Lex* 1893 in *Syd Soc Lex*.

Periodic (pīōd'ik), a. [a. F. *périodique* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), ad. L. *periodicus* (Pliny), a Gr. *periōdikos* coming round at certain intervals, f. *periōdos* PERIOD + see -IO.]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to the revolution of a heavenly body in its orbit, as *periodic motion, time* 1642 **HOWELL** *For Trav* (Aib) 87 In as short a compass of time as the Sun finisheth his periodic annual motion 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron* I 192 If the Sun were retained by the same Force [Gravity], propagated so far as itself, the Cubes of the Distances of the Sun and Moon would have the same Ratio as the Squares of their Periodic Times 1833 **HRSCHL** *Astron* viii 248 A direct method of ascertaining the periodic time of each planet.

2. Characterized by periods; recurring at regular intervals; *spec* in *Path* having regularly recurring symptoms, as *periodic fever* Often loosely. Recurring or reappearing at intervals; intermittent.

Periodic function (Math.), see PERIOD 3 t. **Periodic inequality** (Astron.) see INEQUALITY 4. **Periodic law** (Chem.) the statement of the fact (first pointed out by Mendeleeff in 1869) that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights, i.e. that when arranged in the order of these weights, the elements fall into recurring groups or series, so that those having similar chemical and physical properties recur at regular intervals 1861 **LOVELL** *Hist Anim & Min* 365 The boulders is a great periodic appetite, often ending in nausea 1874 **YOUNG** *Ni Th* vi 154 Periodic Poisons for the Sick. 1750 **H. WALPOLE** *Let. to Mann* (1834) II 328, I have advised several who are going to keep their next earthquake in the country to take the bark for it, as it is so periodic 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV 88 The fevers of the periodic class exhibit great variety of condition 1822-25 **DR QUINCY** *Confes.* (1862) 25 The fretting, of anxiety, which he kept alive by this periodic exaction 1859 **PARKINSON** *Optics* (1866) 104 The cylindrical beams transmitted through these annular lenses sweep the horizon and produce a revolving or periodic light 1879 **CAYLEY** *Coll Math Papers* XI 529 The functions $\sin u$, $\cos u$, are periodic, having the period 2π , $\frac{\sin(u+2\pi)}{\cos(u+2\pi)} = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u}$, and the half-period π , $\frac{\sin(u+\pi)}{\cos(u+\pi)} = -\frac{\sin u}{\cos u}$, the periodicity may be verified by means of the foregoing fractional forms 1880 **CLEVINSHAW** *Watts' Atom.* The 154 A function of the atomic weights, which function is periodic 1881 **STOKES** in *Nature* XXIV 617 t. A system of any kind subject to periodic disturbing forces 1882 **MINTON** *Unpl. Kinemat* 13 A function of a variable, x , is said to be a periodic function, if its values repeat themselves for values of the variable differing by a constant.

3. Of or pertaining to a rhetorical or grammatical period; characterized by or expressed in periods. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 276 Those Letters are not writ in a Periodick Style, as the Orationes 1840-2 **DR QUINCY** *Rhetoric Wks.* 1859 XI, 52 The splendour of his periodic diction, with his fine delivery, compensated his defect in imagery 1860 **MARSH** *Eng Lang.* xvii, 367 The Italian resembles the Latin in independence of fixed laws of periodic arrangement 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed 2) III 527 Anaxagoras never attained to a connected or periodic style 4 = PERIODICAL a. 1 rare.

1835 **I. TAYLOR** *Spir Despot* 1 29 The despotism of the Periodic Press. 1904 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Apr 5/2 There is in all these respects no better model for the journalist or periodic writer 5. Relating to a period or space of time rare 1884 **J. TAIT** *Mind in Matter* (1892) 168 A periodic conception of the [six] days' would at once suggest itself, the divine rest embracing an indefinite period

Periodic, a. 2, per-iodic see under PERIODATE, PERIODIC (pīōd'ikāl), a. (sb) [f. as PERIODIC a. 1 + -AL]

1 = PERIODIC a. 1. † **Periodical month**: see quot 1690

1603 **HOLLAND** *Plutarch's Mor* 1024 Nature determined motion with periodical revolutions 1690 **LEYSBURN** *Cur Math.* 467 The Periodical Month is that interval of time, in which the Moon returneth to the same place in the Zodiac from whence she departed. 1704 **J. HARRIS** *Lex Techn* I. s. v. The Periodical Motion of the Moon, is that whereby she finishes her Course round about the Earth in a Month. a 1721 **KRILL** *Maupertius' Diss* (1734) 37 The Periodical times of the Planets. 1846 **JOVCE** *Sci. Dial.* *Astron* xiv 98 This is called the periodical month.

2. Recurring after more or less regular periods of time; characterized by periods (of occurrence, variation, etc.) = PERIODIC 2.

Periodical cicada, a species of N American cicada (*C septendecim*), the larva of which remains buried from 13 to 17 years underground **Periodical river, stream**, etc., one that flows and dries up in successive periods.

1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* xx. iii. 38 Intermittent fevers which the Greeks call Periodical. 1611 **COTGR.** *Periodic*, 19ue,

periodicall 1646 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Pseud Ep* iv xii 215 Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of States, by a periodical fatality of number 1661 **BLOUNT** *Glossogr* (ed 2) s. v. An Ague is called a Periodical disease, because it keeps a just time of its return 1783 **JURIMOND** tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* II 224 The rains, as in the other countries situated under the tropics, are periodical. 1800 *Hist. Ind in Asia Ann Reg.* 9/1 At the commencement of the northerly periodical winds 1833 **HRSCHL** *Astron.* xii 381 Among the stars are several which undergo a regular periodical increase and diminution of lustre. These are called periodical stars. 1850 **R. G. CUMMING** *Hunter's Life S Afr.* (1902) 58/1 We encamped on a periodical stream, in the gravelly bed of which fine spring-water could be obtained by digging 1881 **STOKES** in *Nature* XXIV 613 t. These [sun] spots as to their frequency and magnitude appear to be subject to a periodical inequality 1890 *Cent Dict* s. v. *Cicadidae*, Some species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are noted for their length of life underground.

b. Occurring in a regular succession **Periodical colours** a series of coloured rings or bands due to the interference of light waves, in which almost the same colour is repeated several times in similar order, e.g. Newton's rings.

1830 **HRSCHL** *Stud Nat. Phil* II ii 100 Doubly reflecting substances exhibit periodical colours by exposure to polarized light 1831 **BREWSTER** *Optics* xiv 225 The new series of periodical colours which cross both the ordinary and the lateral images

3. **Arith** Of, pertaining to, or expressed in, periods (sense 13) rare.

1674 **JRACE** *Arith* (1696) 15 The Periodical Division shews the thousandth place of the Number

4 = PERIODIC 3 t. Obs

1683 **CAVE** *Feastastica* 335 Nazianzen's [style] is more sententious and periodical 1710 **ADDISON** *Wing Exam* No 4 P 4 Your high nonsense is loud and sonorous, smooth and periodical 1780 **HARRIS** *Philol. Eng* II iv 103 The author would refer, to the beginnings of his Heimes and his Philosophical Arrangements, where some attempts have been made in this periodical style.

5. Of literary publications, magazines, etc.: Published at regular intervals longer than a day, as weekly, monthly, etc. b. Written in or characteristic of such publications, writing for or connected with magazines, etc.

In b, rather an attrib use of the sb, B 1 1716 **ADDISON** *Freeholder* No 45 P 7 No Periodical Author must effect to keep in vogue for any considerable time 1766 **V. GORDON** *Gen. Conning-ho* 260 Magazines and such periodical writings 1806 **SOUTHWY** *Let. to Lieut Southey* 5 Mar, He knows good from bad, which is not very often the case with periodical critics 1838-9 **HALLAM** *Hist Lit* iv vi 35 The Mercure Galant was a famous magazine of light periodical amusement a 1844 **H. REED** *Let. Eng Lit* vii (1878) 237 The periodical literature, destined to acquire such unbounded influence in the newspaper press, and the leading reviews 1882 **FROUD** *Carlyle* I 259 Some [literary men] were selling their souls to the periodical press.

6. Assuming a system of periods. (nonce-use) 1825 **CULBERTSON** *Let Rev* xii 184 All the periodical interpreters consider the Church of Ephesus as the hieroglyphic of the Universal or Catholic Church during the age of the Apostles

b. sb. [elliptical use of the adj]

1. A magazine or miscellany, the successive numbers of which are published at regular intervals (as weekly, monthly, etc.). Not applied to a book published in parts, nor usually to a daily, weekly, or monthly newspaper.

1798 **J. ANDERSON** in *Washington's Writ* (1893) XIV. 53 note, It will be a monthly periodical. 1839 **LOWELL** *Let* (1894) I 46 [To] get paid for contributions to periodicals 1878 **LUCY** *Eng in 18th C* I iv, 519 The 'Gentleman's Magazine' was speedily followed by the 'London Magazine' and in 1750 there were eight periodicals of this kind.

2. nonce-uses. a = Periodical motion; b. A periodical examination.

1824 **OHIO Statesman 3 May, The superior planets making their regular periodicals around the sun in their regular periods 1897 **ABBOTT & CAMPBELL** *Life & Lett Lowell* II. v. 136 They were examined at their various 'periodicals' to test their progress**

Hence **Periodicalness**, the quality of being periodical or recurring periodically. rare.

1690 *Phil Trans.* V. 2075 The opinion of Galen and others concerning the Periodicalness or Stated returns of that Flux 1797 in *Bailey* vol II, and in mod Dicts.

Periodicalist, rare. [See -IST.] A writer for periodicals. So **Periodicalism**, **Periodicalize** v.

1824 *New Monthly Mag* X. 223 We periodicalists who live to shoot folly as it flies. 1837 *Fraser's Mag* XVI 510 It is a real injury to our literature when the slap-dash spirit of periodicalism comes into Cyclopædias. 1858 **G. GUILLAN** *Let.* in *Watson* *Life* (1892) 224, I am preaching and periodicalising busily.

Periodically (pīōd'ikāl), adv. [See -LY.] At regularly recurring or definite intervals; also loosely, from time to time, every now and then.

1646 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Pseud Ep* iv xvii. 149 They commonly doe both proceed unto perfection, and have legitimate exclussions, and periodically succeed each other a 1745 **W. BROOMER** (J.), There will be a regular flux and reflux, every eight hours periodically 1825 **MCCULLOCH** *Pol Econ* II v 198 It may even be doubted, whether Turkey and Egypt are upon an average much less populous for the plagues which periodically lay them waste. 1860 **TYNDALL** *Glac* I. vii 51 Over this summit the glacier is pushed, and has its back periodically broken

b. nonce-use. In a magazine or 'periodical'.

1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII. 315 The crime is not the writing mischievously, or shamefully, but of writing periodically

Periodicity (pīōd'it'itē) [ad F. *périodicité* (1796 in *Hatz.-Darm, Dict. Acad* 1835), f. L. *periōdicos*: see PERIODIC and -ITY]

1. The quality or character of being periodic; the quality of regular recurrence, tendency to recur at (more or less) regular intervals. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1833 **HRSCHL** *Astron* xii 380 Whenever we can trace the law of periodicity—the regular recurrence of the same phenomena in the same times. 1868 **LOCKYER** *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 27 We shall see that the number of [sun] spots follows a certain periodicity 1879 [see PERIODIC 2] 1882 **VINIS** *Sachs' Bot* 755 A similar periodicity exists in the growth of leaves when day and night alternate normally

2. **Physiol** Recurrence of the 'monthly period', menstruation. cf PERIOD sb 3 b.

1848 [see PERIODOSCOPE] 1875 *N Amer Rev* CXX. 187 In this harsh climate in their case, periodicity, nervous system, intellect, and health require especial care

Periodide: see under PERIODATE

† **Periodize**, v. Obs. [f. PERIOD sb. + -IZE.] trans. To bring to a period or end, to terminate

1611 **SIR W. MUR** *Elgie* 22 The frowning fairs, always my fatal foe, Nocht bot our mynd's permits to meet, to periodize our woes 1658 **COKAINI** *Obstinate Lady* I. ii, Sir not then thou glorious Fabrick of the heavens, And periodize the Musick of the spheres. 1883 **E. HOOKER** *Prof Porridge's Mystic Div.* 98 For periodizing, or putting an end to the allegations, disputations and dubitations of Mystic Theologie.

Periodology. [See -OLOGY 1.]

1857 **DUNGLISON** *Med Lex* 695 *Periodology*, the doctrine of periodicity in health and disease. 1893 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Periodontal, -um, etc. see PERI- a-c

Periodoscope (pīōd'ōskōp), [See -SCOPE.]

(See quot. 1893.)

1848 **W. T. SMITH** (title) The Periodoscope, with its application to Obstetric Calculations and the Periodicities of the Sex. 1857 in **MAYNE** *Ergos Lex* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Periodoscope**, *Obstet.*, a dial, constructed to help in calculating the day on which labour will most probably occur, invented by Tyler Smith

|| **Perioci** (peri-f'ōi), sb. pl. In 6 sometimes periocias, [med L., a. Gr. *περίοικοι*, pl. of *περίοικος*, lit. dwelling round, neighbouring; also as below. In F. *périociens*; in 16th c. *périociens*, *periocias*: see quot. 1594.]

1. Dwellers under the same parallel of latitude, but opposite meridians (cf. *ANTARCT.*)

1594 **R. ASHLEY** tr. *Lays le Roy* 123 b, In our time the Castilians have sailed beyond the Canaries, and bearing towards the West, passed vnto our Periocias 1652-62 **HEVLIN** *Cosmogr.* *Introd.* (1674) 20/1 'Perioci' are such as dwell in the same Parallel, on the same side of the Equator, how distant soever they be East and West 1822 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Chir Mor* I. 23 Fools, which are Antipodes unto the Wise, conceive themselves to be but their Periocias, and in the same parallel with them 1704 **J. HARRIS** *Lex Techn.* I. s. v., *Periocias* have the same Seasons of the Year at the very same time, as also the same Length of Days and Nights. 1772 **J. H. MOORE** *Pract Navig.* (1828) 53.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The dwellers in the country round a city, or in the surrounding country towns and villages. Hence **Periocias** (-ōiōs), **Periocias** (-ōiōs) *adj*s 1846 **GROTE** *Greece* II vi 11, 483 The Periocias was also a freeman and a citizen not of Sparta, but of some one of the hundred townships of Laconia. *Ibid* vii. II. 580 Cythra, one of the Periocias townships. *Ibid* vii. II. 580 The dominion of Elis over her Periocias territory. 1869 **RAWLINSON** *Anc. Hist* 127 The injudicious severity with which Argos treated her periocias cities. 1873 **SYMONDS** *Greek Poets* II 85 The bitter hatred and contempt which the Greek nobles in a Doian state felt for the Periocias, or farmers of the neighbouring country.

Periociophageal to -orbitis: see PERI- a-c.

Perioque, **perioque**, obs. forms of **PIROQUE**.

Perionet: see PERE-JONETTE, PER sb. 5.

|| **Perionychia** (peri-niōm kiā), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* around + *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχ*- nail.] Inflammation round the nails.

1879 **BUMSTEAD** *En Dis.* 579.

Periosteal (peri-ōstēāl), a. [f. PERIOSTEUM + -AL] Surrounding or occurring around a bone; of, pertaining to, or connected with the periosteum.

1830 **S. COOPER** *Dict. Pract. Surg* (ed 6) 465 These are the periosteal exostoses of Sir Anley Cooper 1845 **TODD & BOWMAN** *Phys Anat.* I 112 A layer of tissue which may be called the periosteal layer. 1875 **H. WALTON** *Dis Eye* 53 A periosteal swelling.

Periosteal, used as combining form of PERIOSTEUM, as in **Periosteal-alveolar** a. [see ALVEOLAR], belonging to the periosteum (of the jaw-bone) and the sockets of the teeth; **Periostealphyte** [Gr. *φύτον* plant, growth], a bony growth from the periosteum; **Periosteotomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], 'the special knife used for periosteotomy' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*); **Periosteotomy** [Gr. *τομή* a cutting], 'the operation of cutting through the periosteum' (*Ibid*).

1897 *Alburt's Syst Med* II 932 Periosteal-alveolar swelling. 1889 **TREES** *Men Surg.* II. 96 These periosteal new growths are known pathologically as *osteophytes*, or more correctly as *periosteophytes*

Periosteous, a. rare [f. PERIOSTEUM + -OUS] = PERIOSTEAL.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II 58 The tendinous and periosteous variety [of whitlow]

|| **Periosteum** (peri'ostēum). *Anat.* Also 6-7. -ium, -ion. [mod.L., for ancient L. *periosteum* (Caelius Aurelianus c. 420), a. Gr. *periosteon*, neuter of *periosteos* adj. 'round the bones', f. *peri* round + *osteos* bone. In F. *perioste* (Paré 16th c.).] The dense fibro-vascular membrane which envelops the bones (except where they are covered by cartilage), and from the inner (vascular) layer of which bone-substance is produced.

1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 2/2 That verve tender and sensible pellicle, *Periosteum* 1561 *Biggs New Disp* 186 *Periosteum* or Coat environing the Scull 1741 *Monro Anat* (ed. 3) 153 They are said to have no proper *Periosteum* within the Sockets. 1833-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat* I 433-4 The periosteum is a fibrous membrane of a dull white colour 1881 *Mivart Cat* 256 The periosteum of the neural canal

|| **b** = PERIOSTRACUM.

1774 *GOLD-SM Nat. Hist VII* 10 Shells, have an external crust, or periosteum, as Swammerdam calls it

|| **Periostitis** (peri'ostitis). *Path.* Also more etymologically *periosteitis* (-i'ostitis) [f. prec. + -itis. In F. *periostite*, -oste] Inflammation of the periosteum. Hence **Periostitic** (-i'tik) a, pertaining to or affected with periostitis.

1843 R J *GRAVES Syst Clin Med* xxvii 354 The others were labouring under ozena and periostitic pains. 1861 361 *Periostitis* is one of the most common effects of meicuration. 1854 JONES & SILV *Pathol Anat* (1875) 838 Simple periostitis is either suppuration or ossification

|| **Periostacum** (peri'ostakum). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *peri* around + *ostakon* shell of a mussel, etc.] The outer horny covering of the shell of a mollusc or brachiopod. Hence **Periostacal** a, pertaining to the periostacum.

1840 *Penny Cycl XVII* 459 f. 1841 *Ibid XXI* 373 f. The external coat or layer, Epidermis and Periostacum of authors, is of a somewhat horny or membranaceous character 1870 *Nicholson Man. Zool* 230 All living shells have an outer layer of animal matter, which is known as the 'epidermis', or 'periostacum'

Periot, variant of **PERIT** *Ols*, minute weight.

Periotic (peri'otik), a. (*sb*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *peri* around + *otē*, *ōt-* the ear, *ōtū-ōs* of the ear.] Surrounding the ear: applied to those bones of the skull (*ptotic*, *epiotic*, and *opisthotic*) which constitute a protective case or capsule for the internal ear, usually confluent or entirely fused, forming the petrosal or petromastoid portion of the temporal bone *Alph* as *sb*. A periotic bone 1866 *BRAND & COX Dict. Sci.* etc., *Periotic Bones*, the bones which surround the internal ear, or *labyrinth* 1870 *ROBERTSON Anim Life* 8 A conjugate foramen between the squamosal and the petiotic. 1872 *MIVART Elem Anat* 106 These three bony barriers protecting the internal ear may be conveniently spoken of as the periotic mass.

Peripachymeningitis to Peripapillary. see **PERI-** a, c.

|| **Peripatetic** (-i'fian). *Obs.* Also 6 peripatecian, -etion, -ician, 7-8 -ician, (6 peripatecian, 7 pyripation) [For **peripatetician*, ad F. *peripateticien*, f. L. *peripateticus* **PERIPATETICO** + *-ien*, -IAN]

A philosopher of the Peripatetic school.

1533 *Ln BERNERS Gold Bk M. Annet* (1540) B ij, Peripateticus, Academics and Epicureans 1559 *AYLMER Harbottle* C j b, Stoicks, Academics, Peripateticans. c. 1590 *GRIFFIN Fr Bacon* xi 73, I will walk up and down, and be a peripatetic and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp 1621 R. II *Armagum Whole Creature* xii § 1 108 Any Axiome of Aristotle amongst his Pyripations 1753 tr *Pollux's Muremeger* 36 An old peripatetic lifting up his voice, exclaimed 'The soul is perfection and reason'

b. One who walks or travels about (with play on prec. sense).

1598 *Br HALL Sat v. iii* 33 Yet cortes Mæcha is a Platonist. To all, they say, saue who so do not list, Because her husband a faine irasid' man, Is a profest Peripatetican

Peripatetic (peri'pätik), a. and *sb*. Forms. (5 *perypatetik*), 6 *perrepateticke*, *peripateitoke*, 6-7 *tike*, *tique*, 7-8 *-tick*, 8- *peripatetic*. [a. F. *peripatétique* (in 14th c. *pery*-, Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *peripateticus* belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, a. Gr. *peripatetikós* given to walking about, f. *peripatēn-ēs* one who walks about, f. *peri* about, around + *patēn* to tread, to walk; in reference to the custom of Aristotle, who taught while walking in a *peripatos* or place for walking in the Lyceum at Athens.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the school or system of philosophy founded by Aristotle, or the Aristotelian sect; Aristotelian, held or believed by this sect of philosophers. (With capital P.)

1566 *PAINTER l'al Pleas* I 63 Phocion a peripatetic philosopher 1664 *POWER Exp Philos* i 57 The Controversie 'twixt the Peripatetic and Atomical Philosophies 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 85 § 13 I he old peripatetic principle, that Nature abhors a Vacuum 1837 *WILKINSON Hist. Induct Sci* (1857) I, 193 The mixed Peripatetic and Platonic philosophy of the time

2. Walking about or from place to place in connexion with some occupation or calling, itinerant

Often humorous, with a glance at sense 1.

1642 *HOWELL For Trav* (Arb) 13 Peregrination. may be not improperly called a moving Academy or the true Peripateticque Schoole. 1662 S. F. *Acc Latitude Men* 15 A certain Peripatetic Artificer, came that way, who undertook to mend it 1768 *STERNE Sent Journs* 13 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A persecuted and peripatetic lady 1812 *CARLYLE Sart Res* ii. viii, His Peripatetic habits, favourable to Meditation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med VII* 258 Peripatetic mountebanks used to include a goat among their stage properties.

b. *loosely* Used for pacing up and down in, as a gallery or cloister *Obs.*

1631 *BRATHWAT Whinnies, Exchange-man* 31 Enting now the long peripatetic gallery, they are encountered with volleys of questions.

c. *fig.* Of speech. Rambling. *rare*

1865 *DICKENS Mut Fr* i 21, [He] prolonged to the utmost stretch of possibility a peripatetic account of an archery meeting.

B. *sb* 1. A disciple of Aristotle, a member of the sect of philosophers who held the doctrines of Aristotle.

c. 1400 tr *Secreta Secreti, Gov Lordsh* 47 Oon sect bat er namyd [peripatetiks] affermes bat he steigh to be empetien heune yu be menyenge of fir 1550 *BALD Eng Vot* ii 81 b, The peripatetikes or naturall philosophers of Aristotles secte. 1701 ti *Le Clercs Prim Fathers* (1702) 5 The School men, who were Peripateticks, explained Divinity by Aristotles Principles. 1830 *MACKINTOSH Eth Philos Wks* 1846 L. 24 The mediocrity in which the Peripateticks placed Virtue

2. One who walks about; a traveller; an itinerant dealer or trader (Mostly humorous.)

1677 J. MOORE *Muffs Mans Mort* ii iv 109 The Duell is a Peripatetick, alwaies walking and going about, seeking whom he may ensnare 1712 *STEELE Spec No* 376 fr. It seems the peripatetic who walked before her was a watchman in the neighbourhood. 1798 *SOUTHEY* in *Robbers' Mem. W. Taylor* I 221, I have a traveller, and I am afraid I shall want another of these peripatetics. 1864 *LOWELL Foreword* 7, 295 John and Jonathan are always in a hurry when they turn peripatetic

3. *pl* Journeyings to and fro; movements hither and thither. *humorous.*

1769 Mrs GRIFITH *Delicate Distress* L. 218 (F. IIall) 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Clerks & Gentr.* I 41 You can divine their 'having friends to dinner' by the white aproned satellites of the confectioner, and the preternatural peripatetics of pots and kettles

Peripatetic (peri'pätik), a. Now *rare*.

[f. L. *peripateticus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Peripatetic philosophers or their system, also = **PERIPATETICO** a. 1. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 67 b, These doth Thomas of Aquine follow lighting with a peripateticall argument 1570 *DEE Math Pref* A iv, All manner of Philosophie, Academicall, or Peripateticall a 1688 *CUNWORTH Immort Mor* iv 1 (1731) 147 Other Opinion called Peripateticall, that asserts the Reduction of Immortal Forms out of the Power of Matter 1692 *KAY Disc* ii (1732) 70 Unless we will grant a peripateticall conscience and ratiocination.

2. = **PERIPATETICO** a. 2. (Mostly humorous)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp a Peter* iii 8 He wearies, his indefatigable solicitor, and makes his peripatetic profession tedious to him. 1634 *RANDOLPH Pedlar Poems* (1652) 32 A Peripatetic Journeyman that like another Atlas carries his heavenly shop on his shoulders. 1824 *FRASER'S Mag* L. 345 The British Association, the Archaeological Institute, and the other peripatetic gatherings

b. ? Of the nature of a formal or strutting walk.

1590 *NASHE Pref Greene's Menaphon* (Aub) 10 Having stretched their beades most curiously to make a peripateticall path into the inner parts of the Citie 1607 *DRICKER Westw Hoe* ii. 1 Wks 1873 II 293 A Constable new chosen kept not such a peripatetic gait

Hence **Peripatetically** *adv.*, in the course of walking about or moving on.

1871 *CARLYLE French Rev* i vii vii, The tall Marquis looks peripatetically on this scene from under his umbrella 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., [He] divided his attention between a homely breakfast, consumed peripatetically, the despatch of orderlies, and the elaboration of detail.

|| **Peripatetican**. *Obs* = **PERIPATETICO** *sb* 1

1559 *AYLMER Harbottle* A ij b, Philosophers, as Academics, Peripateticans, Stoicks, Epicures

|| **Peripateticate**, *v. nonce-ud* [f. **PERIPATETICO** + -ATE 3. cf. *rusticate*.] *intr* with *it* To 'do' the peripatetic, to walk on foot.

1793 *SOUTHEY Let to G. C. Bedford* 31 July, I am here and there, and everywhere; now peripateticating it to Cambridge, and now an equestrian in the land of cyder.

Peripateticism (peri'pätisiz'm) [f. **PERIPATETICO** + -ISM 2.]

1. The Peripatetic system of philosophy.

1661 *GRANVILLE Van Dogm.* xvi 152 From this stock grew School-divinity, which is but Peripateticism in a Theological Livery 1725 *WATTS Logic* ii § 5 Reading over the mere dry definitions and divisions of Scheibler's Compendium of Peripateticism. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist Lit* iii. iii § 4 The universities of Aldof and Helmstadt were the chief nurseries of the genuine Peripateticism

2. The habit or practice of walking about, or of travelling from place to place. (Mostly humorous.)

1820 *Blackw Mag.* VIII 92 Fourth rate drudgery, doomed to dwindle into unfeeling peripateticism in the outer house 1859 *All Year Round* No. 6 133 That sham peripateticism that the old traveller affects on board ship

|| **Peripateticism**. *Obs rare* 1. [a. F. *peripateticisme* (1670 in Hatz-Darm), f. Gr. *peripatetik-ēs* one who walks about + -ISM] = prec. 1.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 48 In the more flourishing reign of Peripateticisme

Peripatize (peri'pätiz), *v. rare*. [f. Gr. *peripatēn-ai* to walk about, *peripatēn-ai* a walk + -IZ 2] *intr* To play the peripatetic, to walk about.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 4 Here I began to peripatize and philosophize upon the force and efficacy of this passion 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i vii, The garden, in which... he was wont to peripatize

|| **Peripatus** 1, -os (peri'pätös, -ps). [L. *peripatus* = Gr. *peripatos*, f. *peri* about + *patros* way, path.] The walk in the Lyceum where Aristotle taught; hence *transf.* the school of Aristotle, or Peripatetic school of philosophy (cf. 'the Porch')

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr Mor* iii § 21 Sleep not in the Dogmas of the Peripatus, Academy, or Porticus. Be a moralist of the Mount. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess & Rem* I 5 He sees them walking in the *peripatus*, or sitting in the shady retirement of the exedra. 1867 *LEWES Hist Philos* (ed. 3) L. 280 [Aristotle] simply received permission to teach in the morning and evening at the *peripatos*, [of which] the shady walks offered facilities to his accustomed habit of walking to and fro during the delivery of lectures

|| **Peripatus** 2 (peri'pätös). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *peripatos* (one) walking about see prec.] A remarkable genus of Arthropods, constituting the family *Peripatidae* (sometimes considered as a separate order or class, *Protracheata*, held to represent a primitive ancestral type of both myriapods and insects). The species are worm-like creatures with a pair of antennæ, a pair of jaws, and numerous legs, inhabiting damp places among decaying wood and the like, in the West Indies and Central America, South Africa, Australasia, and New Zealand. Hence **Peripatid**, **Peripatidæan**, **Peripatoid** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or allied to *Peripatus*

The animal was found at St Vincent by Rev L. Guilding, and described by him under this name in *Zool Jour* II 443 (1826) as a new genus of Mollusca.

1840 ti *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 397 1847 *CARPENTIER Zool* § 839 Lastly, we may mention a very curious genus *Peripatus*, which is probably to be placed in this order [Annelida] 1876 *BILL Gegenbaurs Comp Anat* 237 *Peripatus* has a simple form of body very similar to that of the Annelata. 1886 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim Life* 522.

Peripetalous: see **PERI-** a.

|| **Peripetæia**, -tia (pe'ripetäl ä, -täl ä). Also anglicized as *peripety* (peri'pät), in 8-10 [a. Gr. *peripetēia* a turn right about, a sudden change, esp. that on which the plot of a tragedy hinges, f. *peripetēs*, lit 'falling round', f. *peri* around + *stem pet-* of *petra* to fall. The form *peripety* is ad. F. *peripétie* (Vauquelin, 16th c.).] A sudden change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (in a tragedy, etc., or, by extension, in the actual course of affairs).

1592 *HARINGTON Owl Rev Apol Poet* v. vii b, They would have an heroicall Poem (aswell as a Tragedie) to be full of *Peripetia* 1652 *URQUIART Jewell Wks* (1834) 230 In the peripetia of this dramatical exertion. 1713 *SWIFT Preney* 5, Dennis Wks 1755 III 1 143 Here is no *peripetia*, no change of fortune in the tragedy 1864 *KINGSLY Rom. & Test* iv. 119 A strange peripetia for the Amal 1877 *MORLEY Crit Misc.* Ser. II 120 It would take a volume to follow out all the peripetias of the drama.

β. 1753 *Adventurer* No 83 p. 2 A fable is called complex, when it contains both a discovery and a peripetie 1886 *SWIMMONS Remains II, Cath Rect.* (1898) VII xiv 256 What peripeties of empire, may we not observe and ponder 1904 *Sat Rev* 23 Jan 107 By no means let us have a peripety caused by the casual overhearing of something in the nick of time.

Periphacitis, -pharyngeal: see **PERI-** a, c

Peripherad (peri'fääd), *adv Anat* [f. **PERIPHER-Y** + -ad: cf. **CENTRAD**.] To or towards the periphery; outwards, or away from the centre.

1808 *BARCLAY Muscular Motions* 243 Cavities that have ducts or passages opening peripherad *Ibid* 443 Accessory ligaments peripheral of the capsules 1845 *TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I 235 The mental stimulus is propagated no further peripherad than the point of section.

Peripheral (peri'fääl), a. [f. Gr. *peripher-ēs* (see **PERIPHERY**) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the periphery; constituting or characteristic of the circumference or external surface, esp. in *Anat*, etc., of the surface or outward part of an organic body, esp. in *peripheral neuritis*, inflammation of one or more nerves of both sides

1808 *BARCLAY Muscular Motions* p. xxi, An aspect to wards the circumference of any part, peripheral; and if towards its centre, central 1845 G. E. DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I 123 The conveyance of arterial blood to the peripheral system 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* i 35 Reflex actions are due to the excitement of a peripheral nerve 1881 *Census of Eng & Wales, Frailty.* Rep. p. ix, The increase of population (in London) in the past... decade was entirely peripheral. 1882 *VINCS Sachs' Bot.* 876 The ligulate peripheral flowers of *Boiss perennis* 1893 *ROSS & BURY Peripheral Neuritis* i Peripheral neuritis has... a clinical and an anatomical aspect

Peripherally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a peripheral way or position; at or with regard to the periphery.

1845 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol.* (1878) I i vi 125 The feelings called sensations, of which the strong forms are peripherally initiated 1870 *ROLLISTON Anim Life* Introd 36 The peripherally-placed portions of the organs of special

sense 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 304 Branches may anastomose peripherally or internally
 † **Periphere**. *Obs rare* = PERIPHERY
 † 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. 11. 221. Sith water in a wooden bucket born Doth fit itself unto each periphere.
Periphēria: see PERIPHERY.

Peripheral (perifēr'ikl), *a. rars*. [f. L. *peripheri-a* PERIPHERY + -AL.] = PERIPHERAL.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. 11. § 28 The Peripheral Lines are in some [Roots] more entire Circles, as in Dandelion, in others, made up of shorter Chords, as in Potato 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 438 In a length of 173 mm. along the periphery [of an ammonite] there are 21 peripheral ribs, which are connected with 7 primary ribs

Periphereic (perifēr'ik), *a.* [mod. f. L. *peripheri-ia* + -ic. cf. *astronomic*, *philosophic*, etc. In mod. F. *périphérique* (Litté).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a periphery; = PERIPHERAL.

1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 284 note, Finnish guilt when it makes itself existential and periphereic. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 387 The periphereic swelling quickly constitutes a kind of little utricle. 1870 N. S. SICKEN'S *Man. Hum. Histol.* xv. (N. Syd. Soc.) 470 The periphereic layer of the dentine. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 3/4 All rapid exercise diminishes the periphereic temperature. 1888 E. R. LANKASTR *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 320 Von Baer, adopted Cuvier's divisions as the periphereic, the longitudinal, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure.

Peripherical, *a.* [as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 327 The Proportion of the whole Superficies of a Sphere, to the Quadrant of the Diameter, is the same with that of the Peripherical Quadrant to the whole Superficies. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 386 A slight peripherical and continuous swelling is seen. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 441-2 Organs developed upon the nerve tubes, between their central and peripherical termination.

Hence **Peripherically** *adv.*

1850 LUTCH *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 194 In Ravenna there is the church of San Vitale, which is quite peripherically built, on an octagonal ground plan. 1869 C. RABACHE in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/2 They gravitate peripherically, round their planet.

Periphereous, *a rare* = PERIPHERAL + -OUS. [Of the nature of, or forming, a periphery. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 240 Exhibiting to the eye seven periphereous steps or stages.

Periphery (pēr'ifērī, pēr'ifērī). Also 4-6 *perriferie*; 7 in L. form *perriferia*. [= OF *perriferie*, *-pherie*, ad. late L. *perriferia* circumference, etc., a. Gr. *περιφέρεια* circumference, line round a circle, outer surface, deriv. sb. from *περιφέρω* moving round, revolving round; f. *περί* round about + *φέρω* to bear, carry: cf. L. *circum-ferens* bearing or moving round.]

† 1. Each of the layers or strata (lower, middle, and upper) of the atmosphere enveloping the earth. (= med. L. *perriferia* in same sense.) *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 93 This Air in Periferies three Divided is.

2. The line that forms the boundary, esp. of any round or rounded surface. *spec.* in *Geom.* The circumference of a circle or of any closed curvilinear figure; also, the sum of the sides of a polygonal figure; a perimeter; † formerly *rarely*, an arc, a section of the circumference (*obs*). Also *fig.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* III. 111 Q. J. The side of the Cone augmented in halfe the Periphery of his base. 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poese* II. xi. (Arb.) 114 The figure Oual keeping within one line for his periphery or compass as the rounde. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. xxi. In equal circles equal right lines subtend equal peripheries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 522/2 A spectator at rest, without the periphery of the moon's orbit. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 667 A locomotive steam-engine does not exert the same constant force on the peripheries of the wheels of the carriage, when it moves at different velocities. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 5 In flat bones the osseous tissue radiates from a central point towards the periphery. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 270 Whose vision is bounded by the periphery of a given circle.

β. 1644 EVCLYN *Diary* 12 Nov. The whole oval periphēria 2888† palmes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 187 The Periphēria of the Breast is two Geometrical foot and two inches. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Periphēria*, the Circumference of the Body, or any Entrail thereof.

b. More generally: The external boundary or surface of any space or body; something forming such a boundary.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xvi. (1672) 61 Sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts. 1803 SVD SMITH *Wks.* (1850) I. 381/1 We possess the whole of the sea coast, and enclose in a periphery the unfortunate King of Candia. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 60 Laying his hands on each side of his capacious periphery, and idling his half-closed eyes around. 1841 LEVIER *C. O'Malley* xii. In one instant he became the centre to a periphery of kicks, cuffs, pullings, and haulings. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind* 6 Br. 11. 20 The periphery or external extremities of the system, where there is contact with the outer world. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. The lobules, which may be regarded as the pulmonary periphery.

c. *loosely*, A surrounding region, space, or area. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Middlesex* 261 Spacious Peripheries of Enrichment. 1828-29 GORDON *Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 593 Some seem to dissolve, and hence spread their influence through very confined peripheries. 1874 *Figuer's Hum. Race* 19 Throughout the whole periphery of this country there exists no identity either of customs, language or religion.

Periphlebitic, -itis: see PERI-C.

Periphractic (perifræ'ktik), *a. Geom.* [mod. f. Gr. *περιφράκτος* fenced round (f. *περιφράσσειν*, f. *φράσσειν* to fence) + -IC. (Orig. app. in Ger by Listing)] Said of a region having one or more internal bounding surfaces (or curves, when the region is plane) unconnected with the external boundary (e.g. a globe with an internal cavity, or a circular race-course round an enclosed space), so that a closed surface (or line, when the region is plane) may be drawn within the region, such that it cannot be contracted to a point without passing out of the region. (Cf. CYCLOG.) Hence *transf.* as *periphractic number*, the number of independent internal boundaries in such a region.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 17 When a region encloses within itself other regions, it is called a Periphractic region. *Ibid.* 24 The most familiar example of a periphractic region within which the solenoidal condition is satisfied is the region surrounding a mass attracting or repelling inversely as the square of the distance. *Ibid.* 23 The whole number of lines to be drawn to remove the periphery is equal to the periphractic number or the number of internal surfaces. 1895 H. LAMB *Hydrodynamics* 43 Let us suppose that the region occupied by the irrotationally moving fluid is periphractic, i.e. that it is limited internally by one or more closed surfaces.

Periphrase (pēr'ifrāz), *sb.* [a. F. *périphrase* (1555 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *périphrasis*. see PERIPHRASTIS] = PERIPHRASTIS

1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poese* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 Speaking by periphrase or circumlocution when all might be said in a word or two. 1674 BOYR *Excels. Theol.* I. iii. 85 The same infallible Teacher, employs the vision of God as an emphatical periphrase of felicity. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 88 Periphrase is another poet and to prolixity. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. Mr. Jermyn had a copious supply of words, which often led him into periphrase.

Periphrase (pēr'ifrāz), *v.* [a. F. *périphrase* -r (Cotgr. 1611), f. *périphrase* PERIPHRASTIS]

1. *trans.* To express by periphrasis.

1624 QUARLES *Job* Pref. I commend to thee heree the Historie of Job, in part, Periphrased, in part, Abridged. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 475 Dehille thus paraphrases and periphrases the passage.

2. *intr.* To use circumlocution; to speak or write periphrastically.

1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 34 It would be over tedious to be continually paraphrasing or periphrasing of them. 1828 WEBSTER, *Periphrase*, v. 1. to use circumlocution.

Periphrasis (pēr'ifrāsīs), *Pl. -ses (-sēs)*. [a. L. *périphrasis*, a. Gr. *περιφράσις* circumlocution, periphrase, f. *περιφράσσειν* to express periphrastically, f. *περί* round about, around + *φράσσειν* to declare.]

1. That figure of speech which consists in expressing the meaning of a word, phrase, etc., by many or several words instead of by few or one, a roundabout way of speaking, circumlocution. 1533 MORE *Apol.* ix. Wks. 863/1 A fayre figure, that is I trowe called periphrasis. 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poese* III. xviii. (Arb.) 203 Then have ye the figure Periphrasis, as when we go about the bush, and will not in one or a few words express that thing which we desire to have known, but do chose rather to do it by many words. 1657-8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 414 You do not express it but by periphrasis and circumlocution. 1759 STERN *Tr. Shandy* I. xi. Yorick had no impression but one, which he would usually translate into plain English without any periphrasis. 1864 *Theol. Rev.* Mar. 16 Some name is needful if we would avoid the loose clumsiness of perpetual periphrasis. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xxi. 60 The plain truth may as well be spoken out without periphrasis.

2. An example or instance of this figure; a roundabout phrase. (The pl. *periphrases* is not distinguished in writing from that of *periphrase*.)

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. xix. *Stouring Phaidon*, is a Periphrasis of the sunne setting. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 9 The Gospel, which by a periphrasis is called the doctrine of Christ. a 1638 MEDD *Wks.* (1672) 6 Those divine Periphrases or circumlocutions which the Lord himself more than once makes of an *Holy People*. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 7 And instead of either of those Names, use a Periphrasis to make any one understand their meaning. *Ibid.* III. x. § 31 He that hath complex Ideas without Names for them, is necessitated to use Periphrases. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 364 The exhortation is only a Periphrasis for Faith. 1865 *Reader* x. Apr. 365/1 The Laplanders and Tunguy only speak of the bear and the tiger by a periphrasis.

† b. *fig.* An amplification, a larger expression. a 1657 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 205 Till he but one new blister in And swells his own periphrasis. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Uncollected* 20 She, she it is that doth contain all Bliss; And makes the World but her Periphrasis.

Periphrast (pēr'ifrāst), *rare* [ad. Gr. type **περιφραστής*, agent-n. from *περιφράσσειν*: see prec.] One who uses, or renders something by, periphrasis.

1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Ehs.* (1886) 57 Edward Fitzgerald, the translator or periphrast of Omar Kayyam.

Periphrastic (perifræ'stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *περιφραστικ-ός* periphrastic, f. *περιφράσσειν*: see PERIPHRAST and -IC. Cf. F. *périphrastique* (16th c. in Litté).] Of the nature of, characterized by, or involving periphrasis, circumlocutory; roundabout.

Periphrastic conjugation (in Grammar), a conjugation formed by the combination of a simple verb and an auxiliary, as distinct from a simple formation from the verb stem. *Periphrastic genitive*, an equivalent of the genitive case, formed by aid of a preposition, as *of* in Eng., *de* in Fr.,

1805 H. TOOKER *Purley* II. 495 They borrowed the whole Latin or French words instead of using their own periphrastic idiom. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii. The tongue poured forth its periphrastic language in such profusion. 1874 SAVCE *Compas Philol.* vii. 289 The periphrastic genitive must be referred to a later period. 1884 H. SWIFT *Add. Philol. Soc.* The periphrastic forms of the English verb.

† **Periphrastical**, *a.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. a 1638 MEDD *Wks.* (1672) 54 Periphrastical, but evident sense. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 291 The language is become too periphrastical.

Periphrastically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a periphrastic manner; by periphrasis.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 67 They may as well be expressed Periphrastically here as in all other Languages. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Mar. an 1776, They [that] are thus periphrastically exhibited in his poem. 'Nor with less waste the whisker'd vermin race, A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane.' 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 10 It is impossible to translate the sentence except periphrastically.

Periphrasy (pēr'ifrāsī), *Geom.* [f. late Gr. *περιφράσις* is a fencing round, see PERIPHRASTO.] The condition of being periphractic.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 23 [see PERIPHRASTIC] 1895 II. LAMB *Hydrodynamics* 70 For spaces of two dimensions, periphrasy and multiple-connectivity become the same thing.

Periphyll (pēr'ifīl), *Bot.* [ad. F. *périphyllé*, adj. and sb., f. Gr. *περί* about + *φύλλον* leaf]

1848 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 307 In many plants glands are evidently provided for [excretion]. M. Tinchinetti names them periphylls because they chiefly occur near the periphery [of the leaf].

|| **Periphyssis** (pēr'ifīsis), *Bot.* Also anglicized as *periphyse*. [mod. L., a Gr. *περίφυσσις*, f. *περί* around + *φύσις* growth. In mod. F. *périphyse*.] 'A sterile capilliform hyphal branch projecting from the wall of the pyrenocarp of certain fungi, when there is no hymenium in the cavity' (B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* 192.

Periplasm (pēr'iplāz'm), *Bot.* [mod. (De Bary 1881) f. Gr. *περί* around + *πλάσμα* anything formed: see PLASM.] The portion of the protoplasm in the sexual organs of the *Peronosporaceae*, left over after the differentiation of the sexual cells.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* v. 131 The space between the oosphere and the wall of the oogonium continues to be filled with a slightly granular hyaline protoplasm, the *periplasm*, which may easily be overlooked.

Periplast (pēr'iplāst), *Botol.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *πλάστω* formed, moulded.]

† a. The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded (*obs*). b. The main substance or body of a cell (esp. of a highly organized cell, as an ovum), as distinct from the external coating or cell-wall and the internal nucleus. c. A cell-wall or cell-envelope. Hence **Periplastio** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periplast.

1853 HUXLEY in *Med. Chirurg. Rev.* Oct. 297 To the former we shall throughout the present article give the name of *Periplast*, or periplastic substance, to the latter, that of *Endoplast*. We regard it as quite certain, that that portion which corresponds with the periplast, forms a continuous whole throughout the entire plant. *Ibid.* 306 The periplast which has hitherto passed under the names of cell-wall, contents, and intercellular substance. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Nat. Ann. Kingsd. Calcutt.* 25 Its homogeneous periplast [is] traversed in all directions by a complex meshwork of threads, which remain quite distinct from the endoplasts about which they diverge. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outl. Physiol.* II. 643 Animal cells, in their most complete condition, as in the ovum, consist, like a vegetable cell, of a cell wall or envelope, the *periplast*; of fluid or semi-fluid contents, the *endoplast*, of a nucleus, and usually of one, two, or more nucleoli. 1870 BEALL *Protoplasm* 14 Huxley's 'endoplast' and 'periplastic substance' of 1853 together constitute his 'protoplasm' of 1869. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protoplasma* 113 Klebs (1892) distinguishes two types of peripheral structures, the periplasts and outer coats. The periplasts include all cuticular differentiations which are a living part of the organism.

Peripleuritis: see PERI-C.

|| **Periplus** (pēr'iplūs), [L. *périplus* (Pliny), a Gr. *περίπλους* a sailing round, f. *περί* around + *πλούς*, *πλοῦς* voyage. In F. *périple*, It., Sp. *périplo*.]

1. The action of sailing round, circumnavigation; a voyage (or journey) round a coast-line, etc.; a circuit. b. *transf.* A narrative of such a voyage.

1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 221 The harbour of Epidaurus is long. Its periplus or circuit has fifteen stadia. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* xv. Wks. 1862 XIV. 455 My mother now entered upon a *périplus*, or systematic circumnavigation of all England. 1854 THORFAU *Walden* (1863) 319 It is wasted past the site of the fabulous islands of Atlantis and the Hesperides, makes the periplus of Hanno. b. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 438 Many a periplus, many an itinerary was published. 1869 LITTELL & SCOTT *Gk. Lex.* s. v. *Περίπλους*, *Périplus* is the title of several geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, Nearchus, Agatharchides, Hanno. 1904 W. H. STEVENSON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 139 note, This Greek original was made up from a periplus from the Pillars of Hercules to Gades.

2. A manoeuvre in ancient Greek naval combats. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. VII. 448 note, The periplus practised by a lighter ship to avoid direct collision against a heavier. *Ibid.* lxiv. VIII. 234 This diekplous and periplus were the special manoeuvres of the Athenian navy.

Peripneumonia (peripniū mōni), || **peri-pneumonia** (-pniūmō-mā) *Path.* Now rare or Obs. [a F *péripleumonia* (Paié, 16th c), in 14th c *peripleumonia*, ad L. *peripneū-*-*pneumonia*, a Gr. *περιπνευμία* (Iliippoci), later *περιπνευμία*, f. *περί* around, about + *πνεύμα*, later *πνεύμα* lungs see PNEUMONIA.] The old name for inflammation of the lungs; = PNEUMONIA.

a 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* Av, A soleyne laxe following a pleurye of a peripneumonia [mispr peripneumonia] is verye peyllouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II 167 Excel lent for the pleurisie and Peripneumonia, i the inflammation of the lungs 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 378. 1752 SHENSTONE *Wes & Lett* (1777) III 191 The peripneumonia under which he laboured had terminated in an adhesion of the lungs to the pleura 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 483 note, Hooping-cough complicated with bronchitis or peripneumonia. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ* IV 251/2 His body, by the King's command, was dissected by Harvey, who attributed Parr's death to peripneumonia.

B 1603 HORTON *Phytol. Mor* 745 The malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens* 106 A Nitrous Draught is chiefly prevalent against Peripneumonia. 1876 U. II von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* V. 5 Among the Greek and Roman writers 'Pleuritis' and 'Peripneumonia' comprised the sum of their knowledge of this class of diseases.

Hence **Peripneumonice** (-mōnik) [G. *περιπνευμονικός*] a, pertaining to or affected with pneumonia; sb., a person affected with pneumonia;

† **Peripneumonical** a. = *peripneumonice* adj. (obs.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peripneumonical*, sick of a Peripneumonia 1684 *tr Bonell's Merc Compt* vi 204 There arises every Year a Fever, with a great many Peripneumonick Symptoms. 1812 XI 385 Shortness of breath, and other accidents, such as we to afflict Peripneumonicks 1793 BIDDOLS *Cousin* 133 Peripneumonick fevers, or inflammations of the lungs. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 134 Dissection; of peripneumonick subjects

Peripneustic (peripniūstik), a *Entom* [mod. f. Gr. *περί* around, about + *πνεύμα*-*ōs* of or fit for breathing, f. stem *πνεύ-* of *πνέειν* to breathe.] Of insect-larvæ see quot 1890

1891 A LANG *Comp Anat* i. vi 482 The tracheal system of peripneustic larvæ may be modified in various ways by adaptation to different modes of life 1899 *Cambridge Nat Hist* VI 450 Some larvæ have stigmata arranged along the sides of the body after the fashion normal in Insect-larvæ, these are called 'peripneustic'.

Periprotal to -prostatic: see PERI- a.

Periproct (periprōkt). *Zool* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *πρῶκτος* the anus] That part of the peritone or body-wall of an echinoderm which surrounds the anus: opp to PERISTOME.

1877 *Ilustr. Anat. Ino Anm.* ix 369 In Echinus, the apical extremities of the ambulacra about upon the five smaller of the ten single plates which surround the periproct.

So **Periproctis**, **Periproctous** adjs., surrounding the anus, pertaining to the periproct; **Periproctitis**, inflammation of the connective tissue about the anus, hence **Periproctitic** a.

1877 U. Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* VII 377 During the course of the periproctitis. 1812, The periproctitis evadens is occasionally absorbed. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Periproctitis

Peripter, -ere. ? Obs *Arch* [a. F. *pépiptère* (1559) in Ital.-Daim.), ad. med.L. *peripteron* (Vitruv.), a Gr. *περίπτερον*, neuter of *περίπτερος* winged about, f. *περί* about + *πτερόν* wing] A peripteral building. So || **Peripteros**, **Periptery**.

1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Peripter*, a sort of Temple, which had Pillars on all the four quarters [ed 1706 *Peripteron* or *Peripter*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Peripter*, in Architecture, is a Place encompassed round with Columns. 1760 RAPIN in *Phil. Trans* LX 799 Temples of this form were usually peripteres, as the two temples of Vesia 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 590 1826 ELLIS *Dict Fine Arts*, *Peripter*, an edifice or temple environed by a range of insulated columns

Peripteral (pēriptērāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having a single peristyle or row of pillars surrounding it, as an ancient Greek temple.

1826 ELLIS *Dict Fine Arts*, *Peripteral*, having columns all round. According to Vitruvius, the fourth order of temples 1845 FORD *Handbk Spam* vii 529 It was peripteral, with fluted granite pillars and Corinthian capitals 1846 ELLIS *Dict Fine Arts* I 32 A peripteral hexastyle temple.

Peripylephlebitis, -renal, -salpingitis, etc.: see PERI- a, c.

Perisarc (perisārk). *Zool*. [f. G. *περί* around + *σάρξ*, *σάρκα* a flesh, as if from a Gr. *περισάρκων* (cf. *pericarpium*).] of Gr. *περισάρκων* surrounded by flesh.] The horny or chitinous case investing the cenosarc in some Hydroids. Hence **Perisarcous**, **Perisarcous** adjs., pertaining to or consisting of the perisarc

1871 ALLMAN *Monogr Gymnoblástico Hydroids* i. p. xiv, Perisarc. The unorganized chitinous excretion by which the soft parts are to a greater or less extent invested. 1877 *Ilustr. Anat. Ino Anm.* iii. 133 It obviously answers to the perisarc of a Tubularian, and its presence in the embryo of the Hydra, in which no perisarc is developed by the adult, suggests [etc.] 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anm. Life* 245 The hydriants are lodged in perisarcial cups or *hydriothecae* (= *calyces*). 1812, This hydrophyton consists of the cenosarc and its perisarcial investment

|| **Perisaturnium** (pe risātūr-niūm). *Astr* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Saturnus* Saturn, after *peri-*

jovium PERIJOVE, *perihelium* PERIHELION] That point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites at which it is nearest to Saturn.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI 399/2 The rate of progression of the perisaturnium of any satellite 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron* i. xii 152 The longitude of the peri-saturnium 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* 556

Perische, obs. form of PERISH, PIERCE.

Periscian (perisīan, -iān), a. and sb. [f. L. *Periscii*, a Gr. *Περσίοι* (see next) + -AN: cf. F. *persicien* (1576) in Hatz-Daim.)]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the Periscii (in quot. fig.). b. sb. (in pl.) = PERISCH.

1594 R. ASHLEY *tr Lays le Roy* 9 b, Periscians are they which have their shadows round about them in form of milstones 1616 BULLOKER *Eng Expos*, *Periscians*, people dwelling so neere either of the two Poles, that then shadows goe round about them like a wheele 1682 Sir T. BROWN *Chr Mor* in § 11 In every clime we are in a periscian state, and with out Light, out Shadow and Darkness walk about us 1715 *tr Gregory's Astron* I 209 The Inhabitants of these Zones are called Periscians, because the shadow (the Sun not setting) moves round about them.

|| **Periscii** (pēri sīi, -iī), sb. pl. [med.L., a Gr. *περσίοι*, pl. of *περσικός* throwing a shadow all round, f. *περί* around + *σῆδ* shadow] Those who dwell within the polar circles, whose shadows revolve around them as the sun moves around the heavens on a summer day.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. x (1635) 227 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr* Intro (1674) 20/1 Periscii are such as dwell beyond the Polar Circles, because their shadows are on all sides of them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I.

Periscope (periskōp) [f. Gr type *περίσκοπος* looking round, a looker round (cf. *καρδσκοπος*), f. *περί* around + *σκοπός* look, *σκοπεῖν* to look.]

I. L. A 'look round', a general or comprehensive view, a survey 1891-2

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 643 The following passage, in which he [Dr Ferguson] is taking a medical peiscope of the island of Antigua

II. 2 Name of a variety of photographic object-glass.

1805 *Athenæum* 4 Nov 617/1 Steinheil's periscope, a new photographic object-glass 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III 129 Why the many styles of objectives? 'Orthoscope, Tachyscope, Euryscope, Platyscope, Periscope'

3. An apparatus used in a submarine boat, for obtaining a view of objects above the water by a system of mirrors

1899 *Westm Gas* 17 Jan 5/2 Various experiments are being carried out in order to provide these vessels with 'eyes', and notably with an apparatus known as the periscope, which is based on the principle of the dark room in photography, and which, by means of a tube, can be raised to the surface of the water 1902 A. S. HURN in *19th Cent* Feb. 226 The use of what is known as the periscope. This, by a system of mirrors carries to the officer below a reflection of what is occurring above.

Periscopic (periskōpik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC of *telescopic*. In mod.F. *périscopique*] Enabling one to see distinctly for some distance around the axis of vision. applied to a lens or eye-glass so formed as to give a wide field of view; also to concavo-convex lenses

1804 WOLLASTON in *Nicholson's Finl.* VII. 241 Experiment proving the Advantage of Periscopic Spectacles 1812 — in *Phil. Trans* 370 On a Periscopic Camera Obscura and Microscope 1822 LAMSON *Sc & Art* i. 461 These glasses are called Periscopic Spectacles, from their affording the opportunity of looking round 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1668/2 Dr. Wollaston's periscopic lens for microscopes had two plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture 1899 CAGNEY *Jahuk's Chin Degr.* x (ed 4) 434 The periscopic eye-pieces are very excellent.

So **Periscopical** a. = prec.

a 1846 *Fela. Rev.* cited by WORCESTER

Periscopism (periskōpiz'm) [f. as PERISCOPIC + -ISM] The capacity of seeing all round, or over a wide field of vision, without moving the eye; the faculty of periscopic vision

1877 *Nature* 21 June 151/1 The purpose of the structure is to give periscopism to the eye. 1881 *Le Contr* *Sight* i. 37 This defect of a homogeneous lens, Dr. Heilmann shows, is entirely corrected by the peculiar structure of the crystalline lens; therefore this structure confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he calls periscopism. 1812, in 76 In the lower animals, in which periscopism is so important.

Perish (pēri), v. Forms: a. 3-5 peris-en, (3 -i, 4 -y), 4-5 perisse, 4-6 peris, (-ys(e), 4 peris, 5 St. perise, 5-6 perise), 6 St. periss, (-eis, perress(s)). B. 4-5 perisch-en, (4 -i, perische-n, 4-5 periche-n), 4-6 perisch(e), -isse, -yshe, (-ysch(e), -isse, 4-5 -yssohe, 6 -isszhe, St. perissch), 4-6 perishe, (-ysh(e), 5 -esch(e), 6 -esh, -essh, pearishe), 4-7 perisch, 6 -perish. γ. 4-5 peris-en, i. peresh(en, persch(e), perch(yn. δ. 4 paris, 5 -ische, -ysche, 6 -ioh, 9 north. dial. par(r)ish. [ME. a. OF. *periss*, lengthened stem of *perir* to perish, = Fr. *perir*, It. *perire* = L. *perire* to pass away entirely, come to nothing, be lost or destroyed, lose one's life, etc., f. PER- + *ire* to go.]

1. *intr* To come to a violent, sudden, or untimely

end; to suffer destruction; to lose its life, cease to exist, be cut off (Chiefly of living beings.)

a 1250 O. Kent *Serm.* in O. E. Misc 32 Hise deciples.. seiden to him, lord saue us, for we peisisset[h] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 696 Pat ich mote pouh his fure Brenne bi nepe & perisy [v. rr. persi, perisch, peissh]. a 1300 *Cusor M* 2049 Woman sal persi o na barn, Me nan wit mischue be forain 1340-70 *Aler & Dind* 452 For bei bat saien on be see.. perichen ful ofte 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv 17 Forsothe I perische here thiur hungir. a 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 20 In point they war to paische. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Esop* v viii, The mooste parte of the corne perysshed that same yere by cause of the grete rayne that felle a 1533 LD BERNES *Huan* li. 158 The shyppes pereshyd, and all my company. 1535 COVERDAL *2 Kings* ix 8 That all the house of Achab maye perissh 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hem. VIII*, c 8 § 1 Many rotte, and perissh to deathe for lacke of helpe of surgery. 1691 MILTON *Samson* 676 The common rothe, That Grow up and perish as the summer fle 1719 De For *Crusoe* i. vi, I was ready to perish for Thurst 1776 FAIRB *Conn. Sess* (1791) 7 [To] disable him from living, and reduce him to a state in which he might rather be said to perish than to die 1793 SMITHSON *Edystone L.* Contents p. vii, The Lighthouse and all therein perished 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II 288 In danger of perishing with hunger. 1836 W. IRVING *Alston* II 11 252 Who lingered in the wilderness to perish by the hands of savages 1865 THORLOPE *Bellon Est* i. 1 His son Charles was now dead,—had perished by his own hand

b. (Chiefly *Theol*) To incur spiritual death, be lost. Of a nation or community. To suffer moral or spiritual ruin.

a 1250 O. Kent *Serm.* in O. E. Misc 33 Sigge we to him, lord saue us bet we ne periss. a 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 2 in *Prose Psalter* 193 Pe which [faith] bot 3if ihon lepe hole & nougt de-fouled, wyb-outen drede he shal persi wyb-outen ende [1542-9 Bk. Com. *Periscope* without doubt he shal perishe ewerlastingly] c 1380 Wyclif *IVhs* (1880) 370 3if be gospel is hid, it is hid to hem pat perishe [1382 a *Cor* iv 3 perisshen] 1562 Winger *Cent Tractatus* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 6 He shall require the blude oute of your handis of the smallatte are that shall perishe throw your negligence. 1644 MILTON *Educ* i The reforming of Education for the want whereof this nation perishes 1781 COVERDALE *Expos* 95 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'tis in the church the leprosy begins 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I. ii. 295 Jeom thought that no christian would finally perish. 1865 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* IV v. § 4 Knowledge is good. yet man perished in seeking knowledge

c. Of things material: *spec* (a) as opposed to things spiritual or eternal; (b) as the effect of decay or exposure to destructive conditions; (c) to be lost, wasted, or squandered

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 76 Bot martha, bat was rycht wyse, Wald nouht thole but landis peisice, Bot bathe bar patis wyly teyrt 1382 Wyclif *John* vi. 12 He seide to his discipule, Gedare se the yelys that ben left, that the perischen not. 1812 27 Worche ye not mete that perischeth. c 1400 *Rene St. Menet* 1455 Al pe vesel of be ablay Aw hir to keme in right maye, So pat non perisse ne be lon. 1434 *Mevn Nending of Life* ii 108 Qwhy jernis bou with grete desue bingis pat sall perys? 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 36 The kings of the vauld ar vint with oile quulke perissh. 1897 RUSKIN *Pol Econ* Art ii. (1868) 120 Giotto's fresco at Avona are perishing for want of decent care. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 210/2 The joints are apt to 'perish' by the action of the acids

d. Of things immaterial. To come to an end, pass away.

a 1300 *Cusor M* 8789 Sir king. we dut vr dede Sal peris 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlii 5 He shalle dien, and his name shal pers. 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) V 281 Valentinianus thumpetouci diendene Aecius caude hyst to be sleyn at Caintago, with whom the fortune of the Weste pereschede 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 88 Saif v. gude Lord, and succoun send, For perysht is halynes 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* v 78 Bards of ancient Greece, whose Songs have perished in the Wreck of Time. 1866 STANNIV *Sims & Pal* vi. (1858) 271 The Phenician power which the Prophets denounced, has entirely perished.

e. In implications

1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii 20 Perish thou and thy money togedder. 1599 SHAKS *1 Hen V*, ii. 172 Perish the man, whose mind is backward now 1717 FORD *Elegy Unfor* *Lady* 45 So perish all, whose breast ne'er learn'd to glow For others' good, or melt at others' woe. 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Long* li, Perish the haubts! Your person is all I desire 1820 Scott *Lady of L.* l. xxxiv, Perish my name, if aught afford I chieftain safety save his sword

2. In *pa. pple.* with the auxiliary *be*, expressing the resulting state (as with OF. *perir*). Now chiefly said of the effect of exposure to weather, cold, hunger, etc. cf. i c, 3 d, f.

The formal correspondence of this to the passive of a transitive verb led c 1400 to the transitive use of the simple tense, (sense 3), which has not been developed in French (Some of these may be taken as passive of 3)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4648 Pe relikes nolde hui nozt bileue . Vor raper hui wolde ymaried be pan hui yperissed were c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II 70 Pis one of myn was deed, and is quykened agen, and he was perished [1382 *Luke* xv 24 he perischide], and is founden 1389 in *Eng Glde* (1870) 117 If he dey, yat is for to say, if he be periched be water or be lond 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 75 A shyppes is soon perished and lost by a hitil tempest. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* i. xvii, Nothinge was perished saue a litle bagage. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 If the matrice be perished or otherwise viciate. 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron* III 1285/1 The spire of the steeple was so perished that not long after the same was taken downe 1640-1 *Kirkcudr. War-Comm.* *Mm Bk* (1855) 76 The poore goods are almost perished for want of schoes and clothes 1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 113 [Laid] in a by-place expos'd to weather, and thereby are much perish'd, and become not legible. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 410 Several farmers

cut the green lawn as fodder for the cattle, then perished for want of food in that dry and burning summer 1845 Mrs CARLYLE Lett. I. 313 We were all perished with cold 1895 Times (weekly ed.) 23 Aug 675/4 The rope was perished and should never have been used for the work

3 trans. To bring to destruction, to destroy, to put to death, kill (a person, etc.), wreck (a ship, building, etc.) *Obs* or *arch* (exc as in d)

c1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 131 These ben myn enemies, Iord, echone, Euer aboute to peryshe me c1400 *Destr Troy* 11360 Thies wicked men bothe Hauie purpost hom plainly to perishe our londes 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges be so greete and feere that thei peresche lyones. 1549 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* 23 Apr (Camden) II to A fire at Boken warfe brent and perished aboute six bowes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* lxi (Hakl Soc) 294 Another [wound] through the arm, perishing the bone, and cutting the sinewes 1632 *Littowood Trav* viii. 355 Their Bursar had almost perished his owne life 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 168 For money a beast to dead she shot, And perished money a bonie boat 1845 *Hood The Mary* vii. Many foul blights Perish'd his hardwon gains

+b. To destroy spiritually; to ruin morally.

c1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 He had so many thoghtis of syn in his mynde but he was like to be perished perith c1490 *Caxton Eneydes* xviii. 86 In my priue cloke, where I was perished 1555 *BONNER Housier* ii. 11 When we were perished he saved vs 1750 *Student* I. 299 Wishing God to perish his body and soul, if ever he appear'd on the scaffold to do the act or lift up his hand against him.

c. To lose (a possession); to waste, squander (property, etc.) *To perish the pack*, to spend all one has Now only dual and *Sc*

c1400 *Destr Troy* 764 To put hom in perell to peryshe beie lyues. a1600 in *Hakluyt's Voy* III. 845 This night we perished our maine vessels 1638 *Ford Fancies* iv. 1. If you have not perished all your reason c1665 *BRAMHALL Reflic* vi. 235 If a Merchant doe reckon only the price which his commodity cost him beyond Sea, he will soon perish his Pack. 1691 J. WILSON *Ballegoor* i. 11. One that has perished his own Fortune, to save the Publick 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* xcii. Her son perished the pack, and they say has sponsed his fortune and gone to Indy

d. With material object To destroy, cause to decay; esp. as the result of exposure to weather or injurious conditions. (See also 2.)

1547 *BOGDOR Intrad Knuol* i. (1870) 121 There is no wynde nor wether that dothe hurte or peryshe them 1613 *FLETCHER*, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* i. 11. His wants and miseries have perished his good face 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 28 Jan an. 1775. Will the frost perish the exposed fibres?

1 e. With immaterial object To destroy, do away with, put an end to. *Obs*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2250 O rome Impatie be dignite Ne mai na wat al perist be 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. ix. 703 In such a manner entred the sone of god in the wombe of a mayd mary whos vyrgynyte ne was peysshed ne hutte 1503 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 255 We coueynte nat to peryshe theyr fame in any wyse 1593 *BILSON Gout Christ's Ch* xiii. 205 The generall rage of ignoiance and oblivion, that hath perished the best wyseis before our times 1628 *FELTHAM Resolutes* ii. (1) 11. The best way to perish discontentments 1643 *STEELE Tr. Exp Chyrurg* xiii. 48 That they grow not to a pin and webbe, or else cleane perish the sight.

f. Said of the effect of cold, hunger, or privation, in withering or shrivelling up, or reducing to a moribund condition. Now chiefly dual

1719 *De For Cruise* ii. 1. Rains and Cold benumb and perish their limbs. 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut* ii. 61 The extreme heat of the sun and sunoon perishes all vegetation *Mod dual* (Essev) The want of sleep perished me.

Perish, sb rare-1 [f. prec vb.] The act of perishing - in phr. *upon the perish*, on the point or in process of perishing (cf *on the wane*)

1825 *COSBETT Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 319 Everything seems upon the perish

Perish, -e, obs forms of **PERISH**

Perishability (pə'risəb'lɪtɪ), *rare*. [f. next. see -ITY.] Perishableness

1811 *SHELLEY* in *Dowden Lett* (1886) I. iv. 133 Inquires into our intellect, its eternity or perishability 1847 *LAWRS. Hut Philos* (1857) 61 The mutability and perishability of all individual things

Perishable (pə'risəb'l), *a* (sb.). [f. *PERISH* v. + -ABLE; cf. *F. périssable* (c. 1400 in *Halz.-Darm.*)]

1. Liable to perish; subject to destruction, decay, or death; esp. naturally subject to speedy decay, as organic substances, minerals which rapidly weather or become decomposed, and the like

1611 *COTGR*, *Perrissable*, perishable. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Youngling Elder* 33 All books whatsoever are perishable a1697 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1691) 18 Silver, Gold, and Jewels, are not perishable, nor so mutable as other Commodities 1776 *ADAM SMITH W N* i. xi. (1869) I. 238 Of all the productions of land, milk is perhaps the most perishable 1790 *COWPER Adam* iv. vii. Thow perishable flesh and form of clay 1830 *MURKINSON Sdur Syst* i. xxvii. 347 Non-mucaceous perishable shale 1849 *HCLRS Friends in C.* (1851) II. 185 Systems, constitutions, and the like are perishable things 1864 *DICKENS Lett* (1880) II. 172 It is not made of a perishable material

2. *a. absol.* quasi-sb *The perishable*, that which is perishable or transitory

1821 *BYRON Heav & Earth* i. 28 Were I the Seraph, And he the perishable 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Lett* (1867) 10 It is the Immortal against the Perishable a1854 *H. KELD Lect Eng Lit* ii. (1878) 61 In the elder literature, the perishable has passed away

b. sb. pl. Things liable to decay: said chiefly of food-stuffs in transit.

1742 *RICHARDSON Corr* (1801) I. 83 The fall of the leaves fills the pools, the ponds, and the dikes with particles, and animalcula, and perishable, of vegetable as well as animal nature. 1807 *MOORE Mem* (1853) I. 224 Recollections are too like the other perishables of this world 1880 *MURRIAN Ad Gaus* ii. § 61 A procurator may alienate perishables belonging to his principal 1895 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 553/2 Perishables like fish and flowers

Hence **Perishably** *adv.*, in a perishable manner, by being perishable.

1891 *Gd Words* Aug. 519 So strange it seems to me Beauty should perishably find its close

Perishableness (pə'risəb'lɪnəs) [f. prec + -NESS] The quality of being perishable

1690 *LOCKE Govt* ii. v. § 48 Supposing nothing in the Island, either because of its commonness, or perishableness, fit to supply the place of money 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XVI. 479 A deep and melancholy sense of the perishableness of the noblest qualities 1852 *LEWIS Methods Observ Politics* I. 221 They [written memorial] have a monumental character as opposed to the perishableness of mere speech

Perished (pə'riʃt), *pp* *a* [f. *PERISH* v. + -ED] That has perished, in the senses of the vb.; decayed, wasted, dead or brought to the point of death with cold or privation

1538 *ELVOR, Peridius*, loste, perysshed, withoute recouerie, out of hope 1579 *LANGHAM Gard Health* 587 The leaves & root boyled in water and Honey, & drunke, healeth the perished lungs 1685 *Land Gas* No. 1098/4 A brown bay Mare above 14 hands high, a little perisht in her Wind 1757 W. THOMSON *R. N. Advoc* 46 It is no longer a Wonder, such perished Stores should be bought up 1823 *GALT Gilkise* II. xiv. 282 The mourning women, and the perished child in the arms 1883 A. LANG in *Contemp Rev* Dec. 842 The perished plays of Sophocles and Aeschylus, might any day be brought to light 1888 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xli. 'Dining at the camp' says Aileen, looking regularly perished

Perishen, -oner, obs. ff. **PARISHEN, PARISHYONER.**

Perisher. [f. *PERISH* v. + -ER.] That which perishes or destroys. *slang*. An extreme (of any course of action); a 'plunger'; also applied to persons as a term of contempt

1888 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xli. He went in an awful perisher—took a month to it, and was never sober day or night the whole time. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 282/1 Those perishers in the gallery didn't know anything about Shakespeare.

Perishing, vbl sb. [f. *PERISH* v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *PERISH*. a. A going to destruction, suffering death; +b. A destroying, causing destruction (obs.)

b. a1340 *HAMPORE Psalter* xiii. 4 Ilkan is cause of oþer perysching. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccl* xvi. 8 Thou shalt die in the perysching of slayn men. 1643 *MILTON Dvorce* lxi. (1851) 54 Who shall answer for the perishing of all those souls? 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett Nat* (1834) I. 640 Painful perishing by fire 1864 *SKEDAT Uthland's Poems* 74 Feuds and traitorous deeds And perishing of precious seeds

b. c1400 *Destr Troy* 1186 Hauie pytie. of this pure maidon; Put hir in some place for perysching of londes 1523 *FITZHERB Husb* § 62 Se the knyfe go no deeper than the thycknes of the bone for perysching of the byayne 1690 *LOCKE Govt* ii. v. § 46 The exceeding of the bounds of his just property...the perishing of anything uselesly

Perishing (pə'riʃɪŋ), *pp* *a* [f. as prec + -ING.] That perishes.

1. That goes to destruction, that passes out of existence, or suffers decay, dissolution, or death.

c1450 tr. *De Institutione* i. 1. 2 To seke perysching ryches and to truste in hem is vanite. 1663 *GERIHER Connell* di. v. a. The perishing Buildings of Mortalls 1710 *SWIFT Taller* No. 230 110 All new affected Modes of Speech are the first perishing Parts in any Language 1844 *WILLIS Psyche* 36 The glory of the human form is but a perishing thing.

2. That causes destruction or death; deadly. said of cold, privation, or the like

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 246 The colde, and moistnesse, wych is perysching and contrarie to the lyfe 1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1935) 22 It cannot be said to be causally perishing 1823 T. BUSSEY tr. *Lucretius v. Comm* p. vi. Destroyed by the perishing power of frost 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pains* II. 138 A night of perishing cold

Hence **Perishingly** *adv.*, so as to cause to perish, deadly

1698 *FRYER Acc E. India & P.* 298 Perishingly cold with frosty Winds 1876 *SMILES Sc Nat* vi. (ed. 4) 97 These sleeping places were perishingly cold.

Perishment. Now dual [f. *PERISH* v. + -MENT. Cf. *F. périssement* (16th c. in *Littre*)]

+a. Destruction, damage, loss. *Obs*. b. dual. 'Starvation' by cold

1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm Par John* xii. 84 To bestowe life is no perishment but advantage a1549 *LATIMER R Let* in *Foxe A & M* (1583) 1755 Iustices that be to much natural, to theyr owne perishment both Body and Soule 1822 *BIRCKBECK Men* ix. 126 Before she had waded through it, she got very wet and a perishment of cold 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss*, A Perishment, a severe cold

Perisome (pə'risəm), *Zool.* Also **perisom**; also in L. form **perisoma** (pə'risəmə). [= mod. *F. périsme*, and mod. L. *perisoma*, f. Gr. *περί* about + *σώμα* body.] The integument or body-wall of an echinoderm, upon which the external calcareous skeleton is developed. Hence **Perisomal**, **Perisoma** *tic*, **Perisoma** *mial* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the perisome.

1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont* 102 The class Echinodermata is distinguished by the fact that the external envelope of the body ('perisome') has the power of secreting calcareous

matter to a greater or less extent 1877 *HUXLEY Anat Ins* 111 The perisome consists of the perisoma and the perisoma 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy Challenger* i. 111 172 The perisoma is divided into four muscular bands 1877 *HUXLEY Anat Ins* 111 594 Portions of the perisomatic skeleton of the aboral region 1893 *Syd Soc Lett*, *Perisoma*, *Perisomatic*, *Perisomat*

Perisperm (pə'rispɪm) *Bot.* [and *F. périsperme* ad mod. L. *périspermi* (Jussieu 1789), f. Gr. *περί* around + *σπέρμα* seed.] The mass of nutritive tissue on 'albumen' outside the embryo-sac in some seeds (distinguished from the *endosperm* within the embryo-sac); also, the tissue of the nucellus, which sometimes persists in the ripe seed (Brongniart 1827). Formerly used for the 'albumen' generally; also for the *testa* or integument of the seed (Richard 1808)

1819 *LINDLEY tr Richard's Observ Fruits & Seeds* 81 Endosperm, Jussieu called it *Périsperme*, Gartner *Albumen* 1835 *HENSLOW Deser & Phys Bot.* § 269 In many cases, this nutriment, or 'ammon', is not wholly absorbed by the ripening ovule; and it ultimately becomes the 'albumen' or 'perisperm' of the seed, and is then fatigatous, hard, or oily. 1852 *TH. ROSE Humboldt's Trav* i. vi. 214 The hoined perisperm of the coffee-tree 1885 *GOODMAN Physiol Bot* (1892) 437 The food within the developing embryo-sac is termed endosperm, if around it, perisperm

Hence **Perispermial**, **Perispermic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having, a perisperm.

1819 *LINDLEY tr Richard's Obs* 23 The origin of the perispermic vessels 1866 *Treas. Bot.* § 269 In many cases, this nutriment, or 'ammon', is not wholly absorbed by the ripening ovule; and it ultimately becomes the 'albumen' or 'perisperm' of the seed, and is then fatigatous, hard, or oily. 1852 *TH. ROSE Humboldt's Trav* i. vi. 214 The hoined perisperm of the coffee-tree 1885 *GOODMAN Physiol Bot* (1892) 437 The food within the developing embryo-sac is termed endosperm, if around it, perisperm

Perispheric (pə'risfɪk), *a rare*. [f. *PERI* + *SPHERIC*.] 'Globose; having the form of a ball' (Webster 1828), 'spherical. Also **Perispheric** *adjs.* 1828 *WEBSTER* cites *Journal of Science for Perispheric*. 1846 *WORDSWORTH*, *Perispheric*, *Perispherical*, *spherical*, *round*

Perisplenic to **Perisplenitis** see *PERI*-a, c

Perispome (pə'rispəm), *a* and *sb.* Gr. *Γραν*. [abbrev. of *perispomenon* (also in use) = Gr. *περισπόμενον*, neuter pr. pple. passive of *περισπᾶν* to draw around, mark with the circumflex (any syllable)] *a. adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the last syllable b. *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 *BLOMFIELD tr Matthew Gr. Gram.* II. 958 *Perispomena*, περισπόμενα, which have the circumflex on the last syllable, as *φῶλος, τιμῶ, ποῦς*. 1845 *JELF Gr. Gram.* i. iii. 36 *Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultimate, as, *κακῶς, πας*. 1867 tr *Curran's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 21 A word having a circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon* *Ind.* § 93 After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost

Hence **Perispome** *v.*, to place a circumflex accent on the last syllable.

Perisporangium. *Bot.* [f. *PERI* + *SPORANGIUM*] A structure surrounding or investing the sporangium in cryptogams.

1856 in *HENSTOW Dict. Bot. Ternus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 865 *Perisporangium*, the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the spore cases or sori 1867 J. HOGG *Micose* ii. 1. 272 A number of sporidium bearing filaments emanate from a kind of membrane at the base of a spheroidal cellular perisporangium.

Perisporium (pə'rispɔːrɪəm), *Bot.* [a. f. *périsspor*, ad. mod. L. *perisporium* (Richard 1808); also in Eng. use, f. Gr. *περί* around + *σπόρος* seed: see *SPORE*.] +a. Name for the hypogynous bristles of some sedges (see *PERIANTH, PERIGYNIUM*). *Obs*. b. The skin or integument of a spore.

1848 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 313 These [hypogynous setae] are probably of the nature of the hypogynous scales of Grasses, and have been named *perisporae* [earlier edd. *perisporium*] by some French writers. 1857 *MAYNARD Expos. Lett*, *Perisporium*, term applied by L. C. Richard and Purshon to the threads which surround the seed of the *Cyperaceae*. Hedwig and some other botanists have substituted this term for that of *pericarp* in cryptogamous plants: a perisporium 1859 *TOWN Cycl. Anat.* v. 217/2 The spores are developed each in the interior of a perisporium

Perissad (pə'risəd), *sb.* (a) [mod. f. Gr. *περισσός* superfluous, redundant, in Arith. uneven, odd (f. *περί* in sense 'over, beyond') + -AD.]

1. *Chem.* An element or radical whose valency is represented by an odd number, as a monad, triad, or pentad, opp. to **ARTIAD**. Also *altitib* or as *adj.*

1870 [see *ARTIAD*] 1877 *WATTS Fownes' Chem* I. 257 Elements, of uneven equivalency, are designated generally as perissads. *Ind.* 258 In every saturated or normal compound the sum of the perissad elements is always an even number. 1893 *Syd Soc Lett*, *Perissad*, *chem*, having a valency which is represented by an odd number.

2. *Zool.* = **PERISSODACTYL** (as *adj.*)

1893 *Syd Soc Lett*, *Perissad Zool.*, belonging to the *Perissodactyla*

Perisse, perisse, *obs* ff. **PERISH, PERICE.**

Perissodactyl, -yle (pə'risədæktɪl), *a* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *perissodactylus*, f. Gr. *περισσός* uneven, odd + *δάκτυλος* digit.] *a. adj.* Having an odd number of toes on each foot, as an ungulate mammal; odd-toed; belonging to the division *Perissodactyla* of *Ungulata*. b. *sb.* A perissodactyl ungulate or hoofed animal: *pl.* in -s or -a. Opposed to **ARTIODACTYL**.

a. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV 922/2 The elephant belongs to the perissodactyl group of Pachyderms 1872 Nicholson *Paleont.* 424 The three existing genera of Perissodactyl Ungulates

b. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Comp. Sc. Org. Nat.* I 242 The bony palate extends further back than in the perissodactyls 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* 33 Three great divisions of Perissodactyla exist, of which the Rhinoceros, the Tapir, and the Hoiise form the existing types 1877 La Conin. *Elem. Geol.* III (1879) 508 Ho., divided all Ungulates into Perissodactyls (odd-toed) and Artiodactyls (even-toed)

So **Perissodactylate**, **Perissodactyl** lie, **Perissodactylous** *adjs.* = prec a

1889 *Nature* 28 Nov. 81/2 Two species of the remarkable Perissodactylate genus *Macrauchenia*

Perissology. *Rhet.* ? *Obs.* [ad late L. *perissologia*, a Gr. *perissologia*, f. *perissologos* speaking too much, f. *perissos*, redundant + *logos* speech.] Redundance or superfluity of speech, use of more words than are necessary; pleonasm.

1853 Fulkner *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 136 Haue not the most elegant author, used hyperbation, perissologies, and other figures that are counted faults of speech? [1859 PUTNAM *Eng. Poets* III xxii (Arb.) 264 *Macrauchenia*, or long language it is also named by the Greeks *Perissologia*] 1856 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Perissology*, superfluous speaking 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1807) I 359 If we should say *the alcazar* we should fall into a gross perissology

Hence **Perissologic** a (*rare*), 'redundant in words' (Webster 1828)

Perissosyllabic (*pērissōsilabik*), a [f. Gr. *perissosyllabos* having a syllable over (f. *perissos*) + *-ia*] Having a redundant syllable or syllables.

Perissosyllabic hexameter, a name for the 'greater Archilochian' measure, in which three trochees (or two trochees and a spondee) are substituted for the last two feet of the ordinary hexameter (as in *Hoiae*, l. k. i. Ode iv.)

Peristaltic (*pērístaltik*) *Adjective*. [ureg f. Gr. *peristatos* (ros standing round + *stalos* stone. Better *peristatoloth*.) A ring or row of standing stones surrounding a burial-mound, or the like.

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 131 Buried in the earth and surrounded by a ring of stones, or 'peristaltic' of an oblong form 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 411 The rim of the stone circle or 'peristaltic'

|| **Peristalsis** (*perístalsis*). *Physiol.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. *peristaltis*, of *peristaltikós* in next.] Peristaltic movement - see next

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V 313/1 A peristalsis, which sets out from the cardiac extremity 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 38 Diarrhœa, due to a violently increased peristalsis 1878 *Forster Phys.* I iv § 4 142 In a twisted tube like that of the vertebrate ventricle, ordinary peristalsis would be impotent to drive the blood onward

Peristaltic (*perístaltik*), a. *Physiol.* [ad. Gr. *peristaltikós* (Galen), f. *peristallan* - *en* lit to send round, f. *stállan* to set, place, array, make ready, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *peristaltique* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Applied to the automatic muscular (vermicular) movement which takes place in the alimentary canal and other hollow or tubular organs, consisting of rhythmic wave-like contractions in successive circles, by which the contents of the organ are propelled along it.

1855 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivers* IV vii. 265 This vomiting cometh by the Peristaltic motion of the Guts. 1876 COLT in *Phil. Trans.* XI 609 Both these kinds of vessels seem to have a peristaltic contraction of their own. 1753 N. 'ORRIANO *Medic. Phys.* 14 The inverting peristaltic Motion of the Fallopiian Tube 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Movt.* 116 When the earth was in a very liquid state it was ejected in little spurts, and when not so liquid by a slow peristaltic movement.

b. *transf. (Electr.)* See quot.

1856 THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1884) II lxxv 80, I venture to introduce the term *peristaltic* to characterize that kind of induction by which currents are excited in elongated conductors through the variation of electrostatic potential in the surrounding matter

Hence **Peristaltically** *adv.*, in a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action or movement.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 678/2 The food is propelled onwards peristaltically. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Verteb.* III 501 Insulating the peristaltically winding intestines from the constant respiratory movements of the abdominal walls

Peristaphyline (*perístaphilín*), a. *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *peristaphylinus*, f. Gr. *perí* around + *staphylion* adj., f. *staphylê* bunch of grapes, swollen uvula Cf. mod. F. *peristaphylin* (Littre)] Situated about the uvula - applied to two muscles, the external peristaphyline (or *tensor palati*), and the internal peristaphyline (or *levator palati*).

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Peristaphylus*, *internus & externus*, are Muscles of the Uvula] 1840 G. V. ELIS *Anat.* 236 The *circumflexus palati*, or external peristaphyline muscle consists of a vertical and a horizontal portion.

Peristerite (*pērístēritē*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *peristērā* pigeon, dove + *-itē* 2 b.] A variety of ALBITE exhibiting a slight indescence or opalescence like that of the plumage on a pigeon's neck.

1843 T. THOMSON in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* XXII 189 *Peristerite* was sent me also from Perth in Upper Canada. It is light brownish red, and exhibits a play of colour, chiefly blue, on the surface 1868 DANA *Min.* 356

Peristeroid (*pērístēroid*), a. *Ornith.* [mod. f. Gr. *peristērā* pigeon + *-oid*] Of or pertaining to the *Peristeriidae*, a group of birds in Sundevall's

classification (1873) identical with the *Columba* or pigeons

Peristeromorph (*pērístērmōrf*), *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *peristeromorphus*, pl. fem. of *peristeromorphus*; f. Gr. *peristērā* pigeon + *morphē* form.] A member of the group *Peristeromorphus* in Huxley's classification (1867), identical with the *Columba* or pigeons. So **Peristeromorphie**, **Peristeromorphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Peristeriidae*.

Peristeronic (*pērístēronik*), a. [app f. Gr. *peristērōn*, -ōva dove-col (f. *peristērā* dove, pigeon) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with pigeons

1868 *Rules Peristeronic Soc.* 1 That the Society be called the National Peristeronic Society 1876 FULTON & WRIGHT *Die Pigeons* 386 Of the National Peristeronic Society it may be said that it holds the position of the first pigeon society of the day 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. Lumley) vii. 58 Who would talk of a pigeon's 'eye-lids' that has any knowledge of matters peristeronic? 1904 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/5 The National Peristeronic Society was founded by the amalgamation of the National Columbian and the Philo-Peristeronic Societies.

Peristeropod (*pērístēropōd*), a. and sb. *Ornith.* [ad. assumed Gr. *peristērōpōdēs*, pl. of *peristērōpōdēs* pigeon-footed.] a. *Adv.* Belonging to the *Peristeropodes*, a section of *Actinopterygii* or gallinaceous birds in Huxley's classification (1868), having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons b. sb. A member of this group. So **Peristeropodan** a. and sb.; **Peristeropodous** a.

Peristethium: see PERI- b

Peristomatic (*pērístomatik*), a. *Bot.* [f. PERI- + STOMA (pl. *stomata*)] Surrounding a stoma of a leaf

1876 J. II. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV 90/1 In Ceratopteris thalictoides the stoma is bounded by three cells, - two of which are crescentic and concave inwardly, while the third surrounds them, and has on this account been called peristomatic

Peristome (*perístomē*). Also in L. forms **peristoma** (pl. -ata), **peristomium** (pl. -ia). [= F. *peristome* (18..), ad. mod. L. *peristoma* (Hedwig 1782), f. Gr. *perí* around + *stoma* mouth; altered (by Ehrhart 1787) to *peristomium*, after *pericarpium*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* The fringe of small teeth around the mouth of the capsule or sporangium in mosses.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I 73 *Peristoma*, the fringe at the mouth of the Capsule of Mosses 1818 HOOKER & TAYLOR *Musc. Brit.* Intro. 4 The absence or presence of the fringe of the Peristome which Hedwig employed to so much advantage 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 320 One or more rows of cellular rigid processes, called collectively the peristome, and separately teeth 1875 BLUNDEL & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 331 We must now examine somewhat more closely the origin of the Peristome

2. *Zool.* a. The margin of the aperture of the shell of a mollusc b. Any special structure or set of parts around the mouth or oral opening in various invertebrates, as insects, crustacea, hydrozoa, infusoria; in echinoderms, the part of the body-wall surrounding the mouth (opp. to PERI-PHOOT); in certain worms, as earthworms, the first true somite, situated behind the *prostomium* or *peristomium*, and bearing the mouth

a. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 101 The margin of the aperture is termed the peristome. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 47 The columella is seen in the angle . . . its umbilicus is partly concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome

b. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 93 (in *Vorticellæ*) a. The prominent everted rim (*peristome*) 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Two Aum.* v. 232 (*Chaptalia*) The first somite, which contains the mouth, is the peristomium. *Ibid.* ix 569 (*Echinodermata*) The ambulacral plates are continued on the peristome to the margins of the mouth. 1880 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 781 (*Hydrozoa Acraspeda*) The mouth is situate in the centre of a disc or peristome of great mobility 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II 481

Hence **Peristomal**, **Peristomial** *adjs.*, surrounding the mouth, circumoral; pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a peristome

1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 547 Peristomal gills of some *Echinidea* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 278 The peristomal plates - number in adults normally 9 in one row and 8 in the other row of the pair. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 99 Between the mouth and the circumference of the disc is a flat space, without appendages of any kind, termed the 'peristomal space'. 1881 SERPUC in *Frib. Bot.* X. 18 Recklessly bandied about among peristomal genera 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II 313 There are four long peristomal cilli on each side *Ibid.* 185 The peristomal depression

Peristrephe (*perístrephe*), a. [ureg f. Gr. *peristrepheîn* to turn round + *-ic* (The etymological form would be *peristrepheic*.)] Turning round, revolving, rotatory (as a panorama). Also **Peristrepheal**, a.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII 38 The whole visible nocturnal sphere is peristrepheal. 1838 *Ibid.* XLII 709 They accompany our ken like a peristrepheal panorama 1851 J. CAIRNS *Let. in MacKewan Life* (1895) 351 Opening up a peristrepheic picture of the Christian world

|| **Peristrophe** (*pērístrophē*). *Obs.* *rare*-1 [a. Gr. *peristrophē*.] A turning round, a revolution.

1716 M. DAVIES *Allen. Brit.* III 12 A strange Peristrophe of Policy and Religion.

Peristyle (*perístail*), sb. (a). *Arch.* Also 7-9 in L. form *peristylum*, 9 in Gr. form *peristylon*. [a. F. *peristyle* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peristylum*, *peristylum*, in Gr. *peristylon* sb., neuter of *peristylōs* having pillars all round, surrounded by a colonnade, f. *perí* around + *stýlos* pillar.] A row of columns or colonnade surrounding a temple or other building, or a court, cloister, etc.; less properly, the court or space having round it such a row of columns.

1612 PEACOCK *Gentl. Exerc.* I v 17 All manner of compartments, bases, perystyles, plots, buildings, &c. 1673 RAY *John. Low* C 268 A large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylum* or Cloyster that I ever saw 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiii 1 396 A *peristylum* of granite columns. 1833 ELIAS *Elgin Marbles* (Libr. Ent. Knowl.) I 72 When the exterior of a temple was not surrounded by a peristyle or colonnade, the temple was said to be apteil 1878 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 425/1 Round the peristyle were arranged the chambers used by the men.

|| **Erroneously** applied to the columned porch of a church or other large building, to a pillared verandah, etc.

1694 MOTTUX *Kabala* v. vii 24 You go through a large *Peristyle*, alias a long Entry set about with Pillars 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I s.v. *Peristyle* is sometimes taken for a row or rank of Columns, as well without as within any Edifice. . . Sometimes, this was call'd *Antipristyle*. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii 239 Crowding and crushing about the peristyle and steps of the church *Ibid.* II. xii 27. 1866 MRS. RITCHIE *Village on Cliff* xiii. 195 When the wedding-party came out into the peristyle of the church, the carriages had both disappeared.

B. *Adv.* Surrounded by a colonnade.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 That the Mausoleum was composed of an oblong peristyle building

Hence **Peristylar** a, pertaining to, having, or of the nature of a peristyle.

1876 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Indian Archit.* iv. 11 335 All round the court there is a peristylar cloister with cells.

Perisynovial, -tendineum: see PERI- a, b

|| **Peristyle** (*perístail*). *Physiol.* [mod. L. *peristyle* (Bartholin 1651), f. Gr. *perí* around + *stýlos* contraction; in F. *peristyle* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)] 'The short interval of time between the systole and the following diastole of the heart; inappreciable except when the heart's action is failing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Peristylotic** (-*istylotik*) a, belonging to the peristyle.

1664 POWER *Erys. Philas* 1 60 Without any interloping peristyle to it all 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Bartholin Anat.* II vi 104 They confound the Peristyle or quiet posture of the heart 1675 BARTHOLOMEUS II. vi 253 Confundunt peristolen seu quietum 1758 J. S. ti. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) *Dict.* *Peristyle*, that Instant of rest between the Systole and Diastole of the Heart 1853 MARKHAM *Skeels's Auscult.* 213 A murmur arising at the root of the aorta, during the ventricular systole, is more peristylotic, than a murmur arising in the ventricles. 1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 81 The peristylotic phenomena

† **Perit.** *Obs.* Also 6 peryott, 6-7 periot, 8 perrot. [Origin unascertained.] A measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain. (Cf. DROIT 2.)

1564 *Conference of Weights* (MS. Rawl. D. 23.16) 6 The mynters . . . deryde a droyte into . . . peryottes, and a peryott into . . . 24 blankes. 1649 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 43 (Scobell) 65 Twenty Mites makes a Grain 1 Twenty four Droits makes a Mite; Twenty Perits makes a Droit; Twenty four Blankes makes a Perit 1680-1725 See BLANKS 101. 1858 MURRAY & HARRIS *N. Germ.* 10 These tulip roots were never bought or sold, but The bulbs, and their divisions into perity, became like the different stocks in our public funds, and were bought and sold at different prices from day to day

† **Perite**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 peryt. [a. obs. F. *perit*, -*ite* (c 1500), or ad. L. *perit-us* 'experienced', properly pa. pple. of **periri* in *ex-periri* to make trial of.] Experienced, expert, skilful, skilled.

1529 *Chart. Jas. V.* in *McCone Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 459 Yr said Master Harry . . . has made under him guide and perite scholar 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit Concern* 10 No decree could demonstrate vnto them any thing sufficient to respect a more ciuill and perite life. 1652 ASHWORTH *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 11 Linus is said to be the most Perite of any Lynck Poet. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 668 Friends who are in the habit of exercising a profuse rather than a perite hospitality.

Hence † **Peritely** *adv.*, skilfully. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 158 This hath been so peritely adulterated

|| **Perithegium** (*perithēgion*). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. Also anglicized as *perithece* (*perithēce*). [mod. L. (Persoon 1796), f. Gr. *perí* around + *thēgē* case' cf. *pericarpium*.] A cup-shaped or flask-shaped receptacle, usually with a narrow opening, inclosing the fructification in certain fungi, etc.; spec. in the *Pyrenomyces*. Hence **Perithecial** a., pertaining to the perithegium.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 309 *Perithegium*, is a term used to express the part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its coordinates 1839 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 271 Lichens . . . Perithegium is the part in which the asci are immersed 1857 BENKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 256 *Pyrenomyces*. The asci are formed in the interior of small flask-shaped or roundish receptacles here termed *Perithecia*. 1880 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 355 The *Ascomycetes* may be classed in three divisions the *Pyrenomyces*, with *pyrenocarps* or *peritheces* (by menia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck). *Ibid.* 356 The perithece does not differ essentially from the apothecæ.

Perithelium, -thoracic: see PERI-a, b
+ **Perition**. *Obs. rare*—1. [n of action from
L *perire*, *perit-uno* to PERISH] Perishing, destruction,
annihilation

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder* i. xiv 168 Were there an absolute
perition in our dissolution

Peritomeus (pērītōmēs), a *Min* [f. Gr. *περί*
perí around + *-tōmēs* cut, cutting] (See quot.)
1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Mineral* i. xxiv, *Peritomeus* Note,
Implying that cleavage takes place in more than one direction
parallel to the axis, and that the faces are all of the same
quality.

Peritomy (pērītōmī) *Surg.* [f. Gr. *περιτομή*
circumcision, f. *perí* around + *-tōmē* cutting.] Circum-
cision, esp. of the cornea

1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* i. 62 Performing the operation
of peritomy or syndectomy 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat.*
Med. Dict.

Peritoneal, -eal (pērītōnēāl), a. [f. next +
-eal] Of, pertaining to, situated in, or affecting the
peritoneum

1769 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* i. 427 Each carrying along with it a peritoneal coat 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII.
205 There was all the appearance of peritoneal inflammation
1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1886) 590 The peritoneal
thickening and fibrous adhesions which result from cir-
cumscript peritonitis.

Peritoneum, -æum (pērītōnē-ūm) *Anat.*
[L. *peritonæum*, -ūm (in Cael. Aurel., c. 420), a.
Gr. *περιτόναιον* (-ειον), sb. from neuter of *περι-
τόναιος* adj., f. *περί* around + *-τόναιος* stretched around or over,
f. *περί* around + *-τόναιος* from ablast stem of *τείν-
ειν* to stretch: cf. TONE. Formerly also *perity-
toneum* from Gr., and *peritone* = F. *peritone*
(1541 in Hatz-Darm.)] The double serous mem-
brane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, of
large extent and complex form, having numerous
folds (as the *omenta*, *mesenteries*, etc.) which invest
and support the various abdominal viscera

In vertebrates below mammals, which have no diaphragm,
The membrane lining the whole body cavity, corresponding
to the mammalian peritoneum and pleura combined (hence
sometimes called *pleuroperitoneum*). Also applied to
similar membranes lining the body-cavity and investing the
alimentary canal in some invertebrates, as insects

1541 R. CORLIAN *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H. 11b, What
is the peritonæon, and wher of it is dytaryate? 1545 RAYNOLD
Byrrh. Manlynde i. xv. (1552) 46 The kelle called Peritonæum
1594 T. B. LA PRINCE *Pr. Acad.* ii. 318 There is an other
coate or skinn called Peitone, because it is spread round
about the lower belly 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 311 The
wounds of the muscles of the lower belly and of the
Peritonæum or rim are not mortal 1671 RAY in *Phil.*
Trans. VI. 2275 The Abdomen was comprised about with
a strong Peritonæum 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* v. v.
In the fish kind, the peritonæum is very variously coloured
1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 8 The peritonæum 1874 FLAHELLE
Ovar. Tumors 53 A peculiar epithelium, not a continuation of
that of the peritonæum 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peritonæum*.
The structure in the *Brachyopoda* that holds the alimentary
canal suspended in the perivisceral cavity. The outer
layer of the digestive canal in the *Insecta*

Hence **Peritoneo-** in *Comb.*, as *peritoneo-vaginal*
a., having relation to the peritoneum and vagina.

1898 G. S. HERMANN *Dis. Women* 843 The peritoneo
vaginal method.

Peritonism (pērītōniz'm) *Path.* [f. as next
+ -ism in mod. L. *peritonismus*.] (See quot.)

1897 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 625 The hæmorrhage may
produce the symptoms of acute peritoneal damage which
have been described under the title of 'Peritonism'. *Ibid.*
795 The symptoms, which are mainly those of intense
abdominal pain, and collapse, and usually with vomiting,
have been described under the title of 'peritonism'

Peritonitis (pērītōnītis). *Path.* [mod. L.,
f. Gr. *περιτόνις* (see PERITONÆUM) + -itis. In
mod. F. *peritonite*] Inflammation of the peri-
toneum, or of some part of it

1776 W. CULLEN *First Lines Physic* (1778) i. vii. 293 We have
given a place in our Noology to the Peritonitis, comprehend-
ing under that title not only the inflammations affecting the
peritonæum, but also those affecting the extensions of this
membrane in the omentum and mesentery 1880 DEALIE
Slight Ailms 50 The pain of peritonitis is one of the most
terrible that any human being can have to bear

Hence **Peritonital** (-itāl), **Peritonitic** (-itlik)
adj., pertaining to or affected with peritonitis.

1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 2 Peritonitic signs on
admission 1883 *Sanitary* 26 July 3/3 The Bishop is not
out of danger, and cannot be considered so until the
peritoneal inflammation is subdued 1896 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst.*
Med. I. 641 Various results of the peritonitic affection.

Peritonsillar to **Peritracheal**: see PERI-a, c.

Peritorie, -ye, var. **PARIETARY**, pellitory.

Peritreme (pērītēm) *Zool.* Also in L. form
peritrema. [a. F. *péritreme* (Audouin 18.), f.
Gr. *περί* round + *τρήμα* perforation, hole.] a. A
small chitinous ring surrounding a breathing-hole
in an insect. b. The margin of the aperture of a
univalve shell: = PERISTOME 2 a. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* Gloss. 383 *Peritrema*
..., the raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes
of scorpions 1870 NICHOLSON *Man Zool.* 203 Pulmonary
sacs, opening upon the under surface by stigmata, each
of which is surrounded by a raised margin, or 'peritrema'
1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iv. 274 The mouth or
peritreme of the shell (of a snail).

So **Peritrematous** a., surrounding an aperture,
belonging to the peritreme.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peritrichan (pērītīkän), a and sb *Zool.*
[f. mod. L. *Peritricha*, f. Gr. *περί* around + *τρίχ-*
stem of *τρίψ* hair.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the
division *Peritricha* of *Infusoria*, having a band of
cilia around the body. b. *sb.* An infusorian of
the division *Peritricha*. So **Peritrichous** a.,
hence **Peritrichously** *adv.* with a girdle of cilia
1875 HUXLEY in *Med. Times & Gaz.* 5 May 495/1 Accord-
ing to the distribution of the cilia, Stein has divided them
into the *Isotricha*, the *Heterotricha*, the *Hypotricha*,
and the *Peritricha*, in which they [the cilia] form a zone
round the body 1877 — *Anat. Ino. Annu.* ii. 109 The
process of sexual reproduction observed by Stein in the
peritrichous Infusoria. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim.*
Life 831 The ring which supports the sucker of all the
Peritrichan *Urceolarina* save *Licnophora* 1882 The
peritrichal contractile collar of the Peritrichan, *Trochatella*
typica. 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 465/2 Both are actively motile
and peritrichously ciliated

Peritroch (pērītīrōk) *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *pēri-
troch-us*, a. Gr. *περιτροχος* circular, round, f. *περί*
around + *τροχος* a hoop, a wheel, anything round;
f. *τρέξ-ειν* to run] A circle of cilia resembling
a wheel, as in a rotifer; an organism or embryo
having such a ciclet. Hence **Peritrochal** a.,
pertaining to or of the nature of a peritroch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Peritrochium (pērītīrōk'ium) *Mech.* [mod.
L., a. Gr. *περιτρόχιον* a wheel (see *piec.*), *δίσκον*
en *περιτρόχιον* = *axis* in *peritrochio*, the wheel-
and-axis.] A wheel, as constituting part of the
mechanical power called the wheel-and-axle

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 3 v. The use of this
Peritrochium, is to make the Cylinder or Axis be turned
the more easily by the means of Slaves or Levers, which are
fixed in its Circumference. See *Axis* in *Peritrochio* 1796
[see *Axis* 1.] 1798 *Encyclopædia Pract. Edm.* (1822) II.
121 This organ is usually called in mechanics, the *axis* in
peritrochio, the word *windlass* or *capstan*, would convey
a more distinct idea to our pupils 1866 in BRANDI & COX
Dict. Science, etc. [See *Axis* 1.]

Peritropal (pērītīrōpāl), a. *Bot. rare*. [f.
mod. L. *peritropus* (Jussieu) + -al. In F. *pēri-
tropes* (Richard 1808)] Of an embryo or ovule =

AMPHITROPAL, **HÆMITROPUS**. Also **Peritropous** a.
1819 LINDLEY *Richard's Obscure Plants & Seeds* 22 If it
[the seed] be attached to the axis, or to an axis tropho-perm,
by an hilum equi distant from the two ends, or occupying
the whole length of the inner edge, it is called *peritropal*.
Ibid. 86 Peritropal, directed from the axis towards the
sides of the pericarp 1835 — *Introduct. Bot.* (1818) II. 378
Peritropal, directed from the axis to the horizon, only
applied to the embryo of the seed 1880 GRAY *Shrub Bot.*
viii. 313 Centrifugal (or peritropous), when [the radicle] is
turned toward the sides.

¶ Etymologically explained by Worcester.
1846 WORCESTER, *Peritropal*, turning around; rotary
Hooker. (Hence in some later Dicts.)

Peritrope (pērītīrōpē) *rare* [= Gr. *περι-
τροπή* turning round, revolution, circuit]

1666 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 600 This Peritrope is worth
the observation, that on the same day of the same month,
that the Temple should happen to be taken, and that after
513 years

Peritrophic (pērītīrōfik), a. *Entom.* [ad. F.
péritrophique, f. Gr. *περί* around + *τροφή* food,
τροφικός feeding.] Surrounding the food: applied
by Balbiani (died 1899) to a chitinous membrane
lining the stomach in various insects.

1900 MIAL & HAMMOND *Illustration* July ii. 50 The peri-
trophic membrane has been found in nearly every Diptero-
larva examined

Perityphilitis (pērītīfilitis). *Path.* [mod. L.,
f. PERI + Gr. *τυφλόν* the cæcum or blind-gut
(Galen), neuter of *τυφλός* blind, after *typhlitis*.]
Inflammation of some part (the connective tissue,
the peritonæum, etc.) around or adjacent to the
cæcum. (When seated in the appendix vermiformis
of the cæcum, now distinctively called
appendicitis.) Also loosely applied to inflammation
of the cæcum itself (strictly called *typhlitis*).

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lect.* *Perityphilitis*, inflammation
of the cellular substance surrounding the cæcum 1852
J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 2) 333 Induced, on the right
side, by irritation forming the perityphilitis of Burns and
others 1897 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 879 Fitz in 1886
placed the pathology of perityphilitis upon a sound basis.
1900 *Bulletin* 24 June, The King is suffering from peri-
typhilitis 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 7/3 It is only in
recent years that the word 'appendicitis' has been coined.
Formerly all inflammatory affections of this part of the
bowel were called perityphilitis.

Hence **Perityphilitic** (-itlik) a., pertaining to,
of the nature of, or affected with perityphilitis
1874 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1026 A perityphilitic abscess was
opened, and the wound subsequently became diptheritic
1897 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 887 The vermiform appendix,
removed from the midst of a perityphilitic abscess.

Periuranium, *Astron.* [mod. L., f. PERI +
Uranus, cf. *PERISATURNIUM*] That point in the
orbit of any satellite of Uranus, at which it is
nearest to Uranus.

1900 (Noted by Assistant Secy. Royal Astronomical
Society).

Periurethral to **Perivitelline**: see PERI-a, c.

Periwig (pērīwig), sb. Now only *list.* Forms:
a. 6 perwyke, perewyke, 6-7 perwick(e), 7
peri-, perawick(e), perewake, periwake, β.
6-7 perwig, perewig(e), perwygge, perrywig,
-wigge, perriwigge(e), 6-8 perwigge(e), perriwig,
perrewig, perrywig, perriwyg, -weg, 6- perwig
γ. 6 periwinke, pere-, poriwinkle, 7-8 peri-
winkle. [In 16th c., *perwyke*, alteration of *peri-
ruck*, *per rug*, a. F. *perriugue* (15th c.): see PERUKK.
By corruption, or 'popular etymology', *perwyke*
became *perewyke*, *perewig*, *perriwig*, *perwig*,
whence by abbreviation, *Wig*.]

1 An artificial imitation of a head of hair (or
part of one); worn formerly, first by women and
then by men, as a fashionable head-dress; retained
by judges, barristers, etc., as part of their pro-
fessional costume; used by actors as a part of
their make-up, and generally as a means of per-
sonal disguise, a concealment of premature grey
hairs, or a covering for baldness; a *Wig*.

a. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 13 For a
perwyke for Seven the kinges sole 1532 Du Wals *Introd.*
to in *Palsy* 902 The perwyke, la perwyque. 1568 SIM
F. KNORR *Let to Cecil in Antip. Rep.* (1808) II. 391 She
[Mary Stuart] did set wotche a curled Heare upon the Queen
[Mary Stuart], that was said to be a Perwyke, that she d
very delycately 1648-60 III. *NHAM*, *Hoof hay*, Head-hair,
or a Perwick 1688 R. HOPE *Almoner* 401 The sort of
perwicks are, a short bob, a long perawick with side hair,
a grifted wig [etc.]

β. 1579 *Livy Lupulus* (Aub.) i. 16 Take from them then
perwygges, then painnes [etc.], and thou shalt see some per-
caine that a woman is the least parte of her selfe 1614
RAILLIGH *Hist. II. old* v. in 8 He was glad to see Per-
wicks of haire, and false beards of diuers colours. 1642
Morton *Animado* i. 7 To have the Perwig pluckt off that
cover your baldnesse 1656 *Woods* 146 4 Sept. (O. H. S.)
I 209, I bought me a perwig of my butler, &c. 1667
Privy *Diary* 29 Mar. To a perwig, mad m's, and then
bought two perwicks, mightily fine 1710-11 *Swift* *Jrnl.* to
Shelia 15 Jan. It has cost me three guineas to day for a
perwig 1790 *Burns* *Ep. Rev.* 31 They took an old huge
full-bottomed perwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated
Empress of Louis XIV. 1865 MISS BRADSHAW *Six Years* i.
It related to, a time in which men wore fantastically frizzed
perwicks upon their heads.

γ. 1580 *Colymbus Trac. Per. Ton.* *Periwig*, he that
maketh Perewickes. 1598 Dr. H. *Lat. Sat.* vi. 16 Th
un-
ruly wilde blowes off his periwike 1700 B. F. *Dist.*
Cont. C. Leo, *Periwinkle*, a Perwig or Perwig 1730 6 in
BAILY v. (folio).

¶ *D. to ansf. and fig. Obs.*

1589 *Paphe w. Hachet* D. Martins consumed hath a per-
wig; therefore to good men he is more sower than w
1596 B. GRIMM *Indessa* (1576) 46 So some as preping
Lucifer Auroras starrs, The skie with golden perwig, doth
spangle 1661 *Purcell* *Horatius* i. (1661) 77, I left a
Vacuity for them For which Bald Place, the Reader will
pleased may provide a Perwike 1703 T. N. *Opera* i.
Purchaser 59 When a Place is bald of Wood, no Art can
make it a Perwig in hast

¶ 2. An alleged kind of marine animal: see quot.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Voy.* i. 16 The Inhabit-
ants with the English saw, The British Character, Mucke,
Perwigge *Ibid.* 30 The Perwig is a kind of fish that lyeth
in the ocean like a head of haire, which being touched con-
veys itself leaving nothing to be seen, but a small round
hole 1670 S. CRAWLEY *How to Chase* *Plaut.* 37 1672
Josselyn *New Eng. Voy.* 29 Perwigge, Perwigke, or Sea
Snail or Whelk 1674 — *How to New Eng.* (1674) 100 The
Perwig is a shell fish that lyeth in the sand, flat and
round as a shovel board piece and very thick, the top
at a little hole in the middle of the shell thrust out a top
of hair, but upon the least motion of any danger it draws it
in again

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *perwig-company*, *maker*,
etc.; *perwig-pated* adj.

1598 *Etymon*, *Perwiche*, a perwig [from perwig]
or gregorian maker. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* iii. ii. 10 To
a robustious Perwig-pated [i.e. Perwig-pated] Fellow,
teare a Passion to tatters 1663 *Academy* 4 Feb. George
Grey, a Barber and Perwig-maker made justice that any
one having long haire was to call may reply to him
1744-50 W. FLEMING *Illustration* II. 177 (O. H. S.)
Thatchers, when they are worn thick and grow well com-
monly run into a perwig making growth. 1813 *Lancet*
10 May 2012 Young perwig-pated gentleman 1834
MASTON *Pr. Path.* 713 A Perwig company

Perwig, v. arch. [f. *perwig*, sb.] a. *trans.*

To put a perwig on; to dress, cover, or conceal
with, or as with, a perwig. (Often *per-*
1598 *SHAKES. Du Bartas* ii. 1. *Ham.* i. 17 To
glaze the Lakes, and budge up the floes and perwig
with wool the balde pate woods. 1639 *Fleming* *Ham.* ii. 11
168 Map-makers, rather than they will let their work
naked and bald, do perwig them with fat hair, and fill up
the vacuum with imaginary places 1688 *Illustration* *Pract.*
Spectator iv. 254 Phœbus a barbering, did perwig the hori-
zon with his silver d locks. 1733 *Swift* *Lesson* *Club* vi.
Discord perwig d with snakes. 1825 *Hove* *Every day* 16
I 50 The ginger bread bakers perwig a few plum cake
with sugar-frost 1843 *Southey* *Comm. P. Pk.* IV. 233
To lard a good story with perwiggery, were like perwigging
and powdering the Apollo flesh here.

¶ b. To make (hair) into a wig *Obs. rare*—1.
1606 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* xvi. cii. 422 The haire .. was
perwigged, once HERS.

Perwigged (pērīwiggd), *pp. a.* [f. *perwig*, sb.
and *vh.* + -ed.] Wearing or having on a perwig.
1606 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* xvi. cii. 401 The rude perwigged
Drudge Salutes the Guests. 1668 *CLEVELAND* *to* 1637

others in gifts, and not perke about them in self-conceit. 1647 TRAPP *Comini Jas.* iv. 12 What dost thou then do pierk-
ing into his place? 1683 BUNYAN *Case Consc. Resolved*
(1861) II. 673 That they should not give heed to women

that would be perking up on matters of worshipping God
 1596 *P. SPENCE tr. Varillas Ho Medicus* 33 Pietro de
 Medica, whose father perked up only out of the Order of
 bare Gentlemen. *a 1703 BURKET On IV* 7: 1 Cor. ix 27 He
 knew that Hagar would quickly perk up, and domineer over
 Sarah. *1812 Southern Commercial* I. 35 Be sure not to suffer
 your reason to perk up and be dictating therein.

d. Also to perk it.

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. 1 176 Shall the worm offer to
 perk it up at the face of Man? *1683 BUNYAN Case Consc*
Resolved (1861) II. 673 When Miriam began to perk it
 before Mev. *1714 Pope Epist. Rowe's 3 Shore* 46 That
 Edward's Misch thus perks it in your face. *a 1734 NORRIS*
Evam. II. v. § 14 Better to bogtrot in Ireland, than to perk
 it in Prefarment no better dressed

e. *fig.* Of a thing: To project or stick up or
 out, or to rise or lift itself, in a manner suggesting
 bristleness or self-assertion.

1593 *STURGES Aut. Abus.* I. (1879) 50 Haltes... Sometimes
 they were shap on the crowne, pearking up like a
 spheie [= spear]. *1642 ROCHES Naaman* 63 We are like to
 light Coike, which... (except a man hold it under by a strong
 hand) will peake to the top. *1651 N. BACON Disc. Govt*
King II. vi. (1739) 36 This Gourd... might prove no less pic-
 tural by creeping upon the ground, than by peaking
 upward. *1844 DICKENS Amer. Notes* II. (1850) 180/4 Ancient
 habitations, with high garret gable-windows peaking into
 the roof. *1866 R. CHAMBERS Ess. Ser.* I. 43 Her neat apion,
 ..from the front of which perk out two smart, provoking-
 looking pockets.

f. With up: To recover from depression or
 sickness; to recover liveliness. *Ital.*

a 1656 USHINS Ann VI. (1658) 542 Thus Asia, which before
 was plagued with the Publicans... begins to perk up again.
1670 () LEEWARD Diaries, etc. (1887) II. 346 To bow down
 his head as a bulrush, which in a wet day stoops, but in a
 sun-shine day perks up again. *1706 PHILLIPS, To Perk up*,
or Perk up again, to recover after Sickness. *1892 Gentile*
Woman's Dk. Spots I. 163 You will soon perk up, quite
 ready to start again.

II. *trans.* 2. To make spruce or smart, to
 smarten; to prank, to trim, as a bird does its
 plumage. Also with up, out.

a 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 358 Now I, prynte pyrked
 prykkyd in pryde. *1590 LONDON Ephraim Gold Leg* (Cassell)
 184 She looked like Flora perked in the pride of all her
 flowers. *1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 21 This better to be
 lowly borne. Then to be perked up in a glistring griefe,
 And wear a golden sorrow. *1753 School of Man* 4 The
 She-faint. prunes her wings, cleanses her tail, and perks
 herself out to enjoy a fine day. *1838 J. P. KENNEDY Rob of*
Roulet xiv 148 You are not quite a woman yourself—though
 you perk yourself up so daintily. *1843 CARLYE Past & Pr*
III. II. 1114 poor fraction of sense has to be perked into some
 epigrammatic shape, that it may prick into me. *1850 HAW-*
THORNTON American Note-Books (1883) 374 Poor enough to perk
 themselves in such false feathers as these.

3. To raise briskly or smartly, to prick up; to
 hold up smartly or self-assertively; to thrust or
 poke out. Also *refl.* To perk oneself.

a 1501 II. SMITH Sermon (ed. Tegg) I. 310 As the little birds
 perk up their heads, when their mind comes with meat. *1602*
and P. Return. Parnass. I. vi. 469 You light skirt stairs,
 ..by glomy light perke out your doubtful heads. *1642*
ROCHES Naaman 170 The spirit of presumption, which
 prides and perks up it self. *1654 CULPEPPER Eng. Physic*
 216 A Monster called Superstition perks up his head
 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 318 The squirrel... there whisks his
 brush, And perks his ears. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minst.* II. 176
 A flower... Perks up its head. *1826 SCOTT Foul* 26 Apr.,
 Those [papers] you are not wanting perk themselves in your
 face again and again. *1874 BURNAND My Time* xii. 104
 'Dear me!' ejaculated her mother, pretending to perk her-
 self up. *1879 JENNINGS Wild Life in S. Co* 165 [The
 blackbird] perks his tail up, and challenges the world with
 the call already mentioned.

b. *pa. pple.* Raised, erect, sitting upright.
 1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Crinis, Lady of Wreck* II. xvi.
 Perked on its haunches stood the reptile. *1879 DOWDIN*
Southerly 7 The small urchin, long perked up and broad
 awake

Hence Perked *ppl.* a., Perking *vbl.* sb.
a 1624 Br. M. SMITH Sermon, 1 *Pet. v.* 6 (1632) 169 The
 kingdom of God is neither sitting, nor standing, nor perking,
 nor slumming. *1828 CRANEN Glass* (ed. a.), *Peen* led, perched,
 elated, proud. *1828 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3)
 II. 170 It is only our native coachman with his spread-out
 fan-tail and perked-up crest

Perk, *v.* 2. Now *dial.* Also 6-7 *pearke*
 [Collateral form of PERON *v.* 1, chiefly northern and
 E. Anglian. Cf. NFr. *perquer* = F. *percher*. Its
 later use sometimes approaches PERK *v.* 1] *intr.*
 Of birds: To perch; also *transf.* of persons.

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cow-chet crowdis
 and pukis on the rys] *1588 GREENE Permethes Wks*
 (Gosart) VII. 72 The Eagle and the Dove, peake not on
 one bianche. *a 1600 MONTGOMERIE Mac. P.* xviii. 41 This
 guiking pearkit in a place, Quha in our long he did delyt
 1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Crinis, Luminous Hist.* xxx,
 Beauties who on eminences perk. *a 1825 FORBES Voc. E*
Anglia, Perk, *v.*, to perch.

† b. *quasi-passive* and *refl.* To set oneself or be
 set, esp. on some elevation. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*,
 which prob. in origin belonged to the *intr.* use. *Obs.*
1513 DOUGLAS Æneis III. iv. 72 Ane, on a rokkes [Armed
 rokks] pynnaie perkit his Celeno cleit, a drety prophete.
a 1590 HARRISON Ware the Hawk 70 On the rode loft She
 perkyd her to rest. *1588 GREENE Pandosto* Ded. (1607) 3
 Caesar's Crowds durst neuer crie, *Ans.* but when she was
 perked on the Capitoll. *1639 SANDERSON Sermon*, *Rom.* xv
 § 3 So One Man... hath perked himself up at length in
 the Temple of God. *1794 U. PRICE Ess. Picturesque* I. 215
 The prim squat clump is perked up exactly on the top of
 every eminence

VOL. VII.

Perk, perke, obs. or dial. forms of PARK.

Perkily (pɜːkɪli), *adv.* [f. PERK *a.* + -LY 2] In a peiky manner; self-assertively, with self-asserture; 'cockily'; pertly

1878 *Traveller's Mag.* XXIII. 186 Daisies and buttercups peer perkily at one another. *1886 J. R. REES Pleas Bookworm* 1 32 How perkily, on the shelf does the little rano shoulder it alongside his bigger brother in 4to. *1901 G. DOUGLAS House w. Green Shutters* 116 'Order, order!' cried Wilson perkily

† **Perkin** (pɜːkɪn) *Obs.* [A dim. form of the name *Pierre*, *Piers*, or *Peter* cf. *Peterkin*.] From the name *Perkin Warbeck*, alleged to be that of the personage who professed to be the younger son of Edward IV, and as such claimed the crown in 1495: A pretender to the throne, or to any exalted position.

1665 *Evlyn Diary* 15 July, Yet this Perkin [the Duke of Monmouth] had ben made to believe that the King had married her [Mrs. Baulow]. *1715 Mas. CENTLIVRE Gotham Election* 1 Wks. 1760 III. 177 I'll undertake to prove this Fellow dead in the Interest of young Perkin. *Ibid.* 185 You'd spend every Shilling of my Portion in Defence of Liberty and Property, against Perkin and the Pope.

Perkin 2 (pɜːkɪn) [? f. PURR (or ? f. PERRY 2) + -KIN: cf. POMPERKIN.] (See quotes.)

If the word was derived from *perky*, it must have been applied orig. to a weak kind of peiky, analogous to *cider* from *cider*, but of this evidence has not been found. *1785 GROSS Dict. Vulg.* T. *Perkin*, water cyder. *c 1792 Encycl. Brat.* (ed. 3) v. *Husbandry* § 238 The liquor, called cyderkin, pure, or perkin, is made of the muck or gross matter remaining after the cyder is pressed out. *1865 Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 (E. D. S.) *Perkin* (Wilts, Glouc.), the washings after the best cyder is made.

Perkin, variant of PARKIN, gingerbread.

Perkinness (pɜːkɪnɪs) [f. PERKY *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being perk; self-assertiveness, 'cockiness'; liveliness

1883 *HALL CAINE Cobwebs Crit.* v. 149 His [poetry] was more open to the charge of cheerful perkiness. *1885 HUXLEY in Life* (1900) II. vii. 104 The perkiness of last week was only a spurt

Perking (pɜːkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PERK *v.* 1 + -ING 2] That perks in various senses of PERK *v.* 1

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B. 13, The pearking Citizen and musing Dame of any paltry beggerd Market town. *1844 Miss MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 223 Mr Beck was a little insignificant, perking man. *a 1878 MORRIS May day* III, The perking squirrels small nose you see from the fungus nook of its own beech-tree

Hence **Perkingly** *adv.*, in a perking manner. *1841 Tail's Mag.* VIII. 618 He drew up his head perkingly.

Perkinism (pɜːkɪnɪz'm), *Med.* Also † **Perkinism**. [See -ISM] A method of treatment introduced by Elihu Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), for the cure of rheumatic diseases, it consisted in drawing two small pointed rods, one of steel and one of brass, called 'metallic tractors', over the affected region, in traction. So **Perkinian**, **Perkinistic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this method; **Perkinist**, a follower of the method of Perkins; **Perkinize** *v.*, to practise Perkinism; **Perkinian** *a.*, pertaining to Elihu Perkins

1798 C. C. LANGWORTHY (title) A View of the Perkinian Electricity; or, an Inquiry into the Influence of Metallic Tractors. *Ibid.* App. 41 His father's discovery, which may with propriety be termed Perkinism, or Perkinian Electricity. *1803 FASSHENDEN (title)* Terrible Inaction, a Poetical Petition against Galvanizing Trumpets, and the Perkinian Institution. *Ibid.* 34 To perk the Perkinian faction. *1824 McCulloch Scotland* IV. 63 He who believes in Perkinism or Bletonism or Mesmerism. *1853 DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Perkinist*, *Perkinistic*. *1860 Lib. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) 515 The practice was called 'Perkinsism'. *Ibid.*, A Perkinian institution... was established [in London] for the benefit of the poor.

† **Perkinite**. *Hist. Obs.* Also *en-*. A sympathizer with Sir Wm Perkins, executed in 1606, for his share in a plot to murder William III; applied by enemies to Jacobites generally. Also *attrib.*

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest* vi. 11 viii. 81 Bloody Jesuites, and the Tackers, and the Perkinites. *1709 Let to Ld. M[ortimer]* 4 The Perkinite Faction. *Ibid.* 8 Men who hold no correspondence with the Papists or Perkinites. *1711 E. Ward Vulg. Brit.* xiv 165 In all their Perkinite Addresses.

Perkish (pɜːkɪʃ), *a.* [f. PERK *a.* + -ISH 1 3.] Somewhat perk or forward, rather perk.

1889 *Unw. Rev.* Mar. 365 A perkish young woman who takes her foibles from a mother who 'went wrong'

Perkness, *rare*. [f. PERK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being perk or elated, 'cockiness'

a 1640 W. FRISHTER Cont. Christ's Alarm (1657) 10 The law hath discovered his estate unto him, and pulled down the perkness of his spirit

Perky (pɜːki), *a.* [f. PERK *v.* 1 or *a.* + -Y.] Self-assertive, forward, somewhat obtrusive or assuming; self-conceited, 'cocky', jaunty; smart.

1855 *TENNISON Maud* I. x. 1, Seeing his gawgaw castle shine, There amid perky larches and pine. *1864 Realm* 18 May 3 Those perky little magicians who manipulate and decipher the lightning with such autocratic unconcern. *1876 'P. PERVER' Mr. Gray & Neighbours* I. 53 No fortress of daily prayers, set up by a perky young cleric. *1885 E. GARRETT At Any Cost* viii. 135 She gave a perky little cough, and opened her mission. *1889 A. JESSOP Trials Country Parson* (1890) 22 They give utterance to perky platitudes about the clergy

Perl, obs form of PEARL.

Perlaceous (pɜːləʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. and Rom. *perla* PEARL + -ACEOUS.] Resembling pearl in appearance; pearly, nacreous.

1777 *PENNANT Zool* (ed. 4) IV. 93 *Anonua Eghippium*, color of inside perlaceous. *1841 JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 264 Aperture white, perlaceous.

Perlament, obs form of PARLIAMENT.

Perlarian (pɜːləˈrɪən), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Perlaria*, f. generic name *Perla*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Perla* or family *Perlidae*, or stone-flies

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perlacious, *a.* 1 *rare* = PERLACEOUS.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perlacious, *a.* 2 *rare* = PERLIAN.

1857 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

† **Perlissent**, *adv. phr.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [a OF phr. *par l'assent*.] By mutual consent or agreement

1548 *PATTER Expot. Scot.* LV. 3, When the [hostile] borderers secretly in league perceived they had bene spied, they have begun to run at [one] another, but so apparently perlessant as y^e looker, on assembled their chasyng like y^e running at base, in an vplondish town

† **Perlite**, **Perlited**, *adjs.* *Chem. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *perlitum*, f. *perla* PEARL see quot. 1802.] In *perlite* or *perlited acid*, Bergman's name for acid phosphate of sodium.

1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 136/2 The substance to which Bergman has given the name of perlited acid. *1802 T. THOMSON Chem.* (1807) II. 569 Haupt described it in 1740 under the name of *sal mirabile perlitanum*, or 'wonderful perlited salt'. It was called *perlited* from the grey, opaque, pearl-like colour which it assumed when melted by the blow-pipe. *1857 MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Perlite Acid*

Perle (151) *Pharm.* [a. F. *perle* pearl cf. PEARL sb. 12.] A pellet. see quot. 1893.

1887 *Medical News* L. 291 Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perlas*), or of the bromides. *1893 Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Perle*, a globule coated with gelatine, and containing some liquid substance, either volatile or of unpleasant taste

Perle, obs f. PEARL, obs. var. PURL.

Perlection (pɜːləkʃən), *rare*. [ad. L. *perlectionem* (pell-), n. of action from *perlegere* to read through.] The action of reading through.

1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 135 Perlection of Ambours, and perusal of Records & Entries. *1885 BURTON Arab. Nis.* (1887) III. 277 Readings and perlections of the Koran.

† **Perlegate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *perlegere* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To read through.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtome's Fr. Chansons* xv, To perlegate my scriptures and writings

Perleque, *Sc.* see L'URLIQUE.

Perles, **Perlew**, obs ff. PEEPLESS, PURLUR.

† **Perlibrate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. ppl stem of L. *perlibrare*, f. PER- + *librare*, f. *libra* balance.] To weigh exactly. So † **Perlibration**.

1623 *COCKERAM, Perlibrate*, to weigh *Perlibration*, a weighing.

† **Perligate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. ppl stem of med.L. *perligare*, f. PER- + *ligare* to bind.] To bind hard. So † **Perligation**.

1623 *COCKERAM, Perligate*, *Perligation*, a hard binding

Perligenuous (pɜːlədʒɪnəs), *a.* *rare*. [f. med.L. *perla* pearl + *genous*, in sense 'producing' cf. -GEN 1.] Producing or causing the formation of pearls

1803 *Syd. Smith Ceylon Wks.* 1859 I. 42 The secret of infecting oysters with this perligenuous disease.

Perlino (pɜːlɪno), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perla*.] Belonging to the genus *Perla*, or family *Perlidae* or stone flies

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perlite (pɜːlɪt) *Min.* Also *pearlite* [= F. *perlite*, G. *perlut*, mod. f. F. and Ger. *perle* PEARL: see -ITE 2.] A peculiar form of obsidian and other vitreous rocks, in which the mass sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules, *pearlstone*.

1833 *LYELL Prime Geol.* III. 222 Resinous siliceous, *pearlite*, obsidian, and pitchstone abound. *1879 RUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 193 Perlite must be regarded as the vitreous condition of the felsitic rhyolites. *1882 GRUBE Text. bk. Geol.* II. ii. vi. 141 Perlite (Pierstone) another vitreous condition of sandstone lava, of vitreous or enamel-like globules.

Hence **Perlitic** *a.*, of or pertaining to perlite.

1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 183 Showing that the perlite structure had no existence when the rock was in a state of fluxion. *1881 Judd Volcanoes* 110

† **Perlocution**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. or mod. L. *perlocutionem*, f. PER- + *locutio* speaking.] The action of speaking, utterance, elocution

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bh. Physiche* 29/2 It opitulateth the perlocution exceedingely

Perlooy, obs form of PALSY.

Perulous, *obs.* forms of PARLOUS.

Perlowre, **Perloyn**, obs. ff. PARLOUR, PURLUIN.

† **Perluoid** *a.*, obs. variant of PELLUCID

1695 *TRYON Dreams & Vis.* II. 14 More rare and perlucid Exhalations. *1713 A. CAMPBELL Doctr. Med. State* (1722) 94 To make it transparent or Perlucid.

Perlustrate (pɜːləstrət), *v.* *Obs. exc.* in techn. use. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlustrare* to wander through, traverse completely, f. PER- 1, 2 + *lustrare* to traverse, survey, review, examine. Cf. obs. F. *perlustrer* (15-16th c. in Godef.)]

trans. To travel through and view all over; to survey thoroughly. Also *absol.*

1535 Boorde in Ellis *Org. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 Sens my departing from yow I haue perlustratyd Normandy, France, Gascony, and Leyon. 1591 T. Jackson in *J. Horsey's Corr.* (1832) I. 112 At nine also at night, they perlustrate to see that all the students be within the college. 1701 *Hawick Kirk Sess. Rec.* 25 May, The elders who perlustrate y^e town in time of public worship. 1891 *Oxford Mag.* 6 May 320/1 The Curators of the Bodleian are once a year to perlustrate all parts of the Library.

Perlustration (pālūstrā'shən). *Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [n. of action f. prec. cf. *L. lustratio* lustration] The action of perlustrating; a going round and viewing or surveying thoroughly.

1640 G. WATTS tr *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. II. 220 The Art of Invention and Perlustration hether to was unknown. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb) 70 By the perlustration of such famous Cities, Castles, Amphitheatres, and Palaces. 1657 — (*title*) Londinopolis; an Historical Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London. 1877 T. L. PRACOCK *Melincourt* xxiii, They rose, as usual, before daylight, that they might pursue their perlustration.

b. *fig.* The action of going through and examining a document; esp. the inspection of correspondence while passing through the post.

1866 *Edin. Rev.* July 124 The 'perlustration' of papers he held to be quite as defensible as the binning of office-clerks. 1902 *Ibid.* Oct. 536 The 'perlustration' of foreign correspondence in the post-office was an ordinary expedient in all countries.

So **Perlustrator** [late *L.*], one who perlustrates. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scotl.* I. 114 These morning and evening visits were called Perlustrations, and the Hebdomader, in reference to this, was called the Perlustrator.

+ **Perlustrer**, *v. Sc.* *Obs.* rare [a. obs. *F. perlustrer*: see **PERLUSTRATE**] = **PERLUSTRATE**.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 125 As he had perlustrit all his land. *Ibid.* III. 100 This nobill king perlustrit all his land.

Perlyment, *obs.* form of **PARLIAMENT**.

Permaceti, *-cetty*: see **PERMACETY**.

+ **Permain**, *-mane*, *v.* *Obs.* rare. Also 5 *permayne*. [a. *F. per-, parmaindre, parmainir, -oir*: *L. permanere*: see **PERMANENT**. Cf. *re-main*.] *intr.* To remain, continue.

1456 Sir G. HAYNE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 225 Law of nature, permaynis for ever undefeult. 1687 TOMLINSON *Revolut. Disp.* 386* The concreted liquor, permaines very long suaveolent.

Permain, *-man*, *obs.* forms of **PEARMAIN**.

+ **Permanable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *parm-*. [a. ONF. *permanable* (Ph. de Thaun), *permanable*, OF. *permenable*, f. stem of *permanent*, *parmanent*: see **PERMANENT**.] Enduring, permanent.

1413 *Prig. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 [To]stablysshe a thyng to be nought lemeuyd oute of his place, but for to standen steadfastly, alwey permanable. c. 1424 HOWELLYE *Learn to Die* 167 Bat blisful hy cotree which nat may varie, but is permanable. 1571 *Satir. Poem. Reform.* xxviii. 5, I see na plesure permanabill, Bot as the weed it widdens some away.

Permanence (pā'mānəns) [ad. med. *L. permanentia* (1319 in Du Cange), f. *permanēns* *PERMANENT* (see -*ENCE*); perh. through *F. permanence* (Oresme, 14th c.), OF. *parmanance*, *-menance* (12-13th c.).]

1. The fact, condition, or state of being permanent; continued existence or duration; continuance, abiding.

1422-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Assidueite of feyntenesse longestite to a man, impossibillite of permanence [HIGDEN *impossibillitas permanentis*] lyghtenes to falle. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 4 Hov kynigis has no ethille permanence. 1654 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxiv. 213 Which place is manifest for the permanence of Evil Angels. 1660 R. COCKE *Justice Vind.* A Memory cannot be, without permanence of the thing perceived. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 111 The permanence of the snow is partly due to the floating ice.

2. The quality of being permanent; permanency, abidingness.

a. 1577 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. in. 73 That hath or may have such a kind of permanence or fixedness in being. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 299 With respect to all kinds of qualities there is one thing to be observed, that some degree of permanence is always requisite. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess., Speeches* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 The permanence of all books is fixed by the intrinsic importance of their contents. 1874 MICKLETHWAIT *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

Permanency. [f. as prec. + -*ENCY*.]

1. The quality of being permanent, enduring nature or character; abidingness, lastingness.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 338 There are but fewe which hold not sum smail portion thereof [gold], more or lesse according to the maxion and permanency of theyr substances. 1682 NORRIS *Heroics* 87 The solidity and permanency of vertue. 1746 HARTLEY *Mod. Refl. Fl. Gard.* (1767) I. 127 They want nothing but Solidity and Permanency; to equal them with the finest Treasures of the Jeweller's Casket. 1865 *Reader* 7 Oct. 392/3 Recording their beauty in all the permanency of print. *Mod.* The position has no permanency, it may come to an end at any time.

2. A (concrete) example of something permanent; a permanent person, thing, position, etc.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 A mob cannot be a permanency. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix (1856) 149 A seeming permanency compared with the ephemeral rains that beat against its side. 1884 *Truth* 23 Mar. 379/1, I only wish he might be considered a permanency. *Mod.* Only a temporary engagement, not a permanency.

Permanent (pā'mānənt), *a* (*sb*) [ad. *L. permanentem*, pr. pple. of *permanere* to stay to the end, f. *PER-*, 2 + *manere* to stay, perh. through *F. permanent* (14th c.), OF. *perma-, parmanent* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Continuing or designed to continue indefinitely without change; abiding, lasting, enduring, persistent. Opposed to *temporary*.

1422-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 255 Other thynges be permanente as they were [HIGDEN *cetera autem permanent*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* Prol. 1 Wordes ben perennysing vayne & forgeteful, And wrytynges duelle & abide permanent. 1526 *Prig. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1532 We haue no dwellyng place ne lye here permanent. 1560 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 80 A stable and permanent knowledge. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1842) 467 Human institutions perish, but nature is permanent. 1832 Hr. MARTINAD *Demerara* II. 25 There was a permanent population of 300 slaves on the estate at that time. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 In permanent barracks a man is allowed 600 cubic feet [of air].

+ b. That remains fixed, motionless. *Obs.* rare-1. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 32 Richesse is, as brittle as Glasse, standing vpon a Globe that is neuer permanent.

c. *Bot.* = **PERSISTENT** a. Opposed to *fugacious*.

1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* v (1794) 53 These [styles] are permanent, or continue after the petals and stamens fall off. 1847 in CRAIG.

d. In special collocations: as *permanent alimony*, alimony granted for life to a woman who obtains legal separation from her husband: see quot. 1833; *p. blue*, artificial ultramarine; *p. gas*, a name formerly given to those gases which were supposed to be incapable of liquefaction, as oxygen, hydrogen; *p. magnet*, a magnet whose property continues after the magnetizing current has ceased to pass through it; *p. rank*: see quot. 1867; *p. tooth*, one of those which last during life, as opp. to a *milk-tooth*; *p. way* (road), the finished road-bed of a railway, as distinguished from a contractor's temporary way; *p. white*, 'sulphate of barium, used as a water-colour pigment' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866-77).

1825 TRENCHARD *Railroads* 33 For permanent roads the rails are usually fixed by spikes driven into wooden plugs in the blocks of stone. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/1 It [alimony] may be either temporary or permanent. In the second case, when a decree of divorce has been obtained, a permanent provision may be given to her [the wife]. 1836 *Ibid.* VI. 380/1 A calf has usually two front teeth when it is dropped, these milk-teeth, gradually wear and fall out, and are replaced by the second and permanent teeth. 1840 BARRIAM *Engl. Leg. Ser.* 1 *Facial Rheum.* A Cardinal's Hat mark'd in 'permanent ink'. 1842 J. POPE in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 72 Description of the permanent way of the South-eastern railway. 1844 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc. *Permanent White*, the sulphate of barites, a valuable color for many purposes, as no chemical substance will decompose it or change its colour. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Permanent rank*, that given by commission, and which does not cease with any particular service. 1871 B. STUART *Heat* § 65 The three permanent gases which have never been liquefied. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 53 Operated by permanent magnets in place of batteries. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* v. *Catilage*, Catilage is permanent when it remains such during life. 1888 *Times* 15 Oct. 10/2 A railway accident, causing great damage to the permanent way.

+ 2. Of persons: Continuing steadfast in a course.

1422-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 349 The sonnes and doghters of the seide Nicholas were permanente [*permanerunt*] in chastite alle the tyme of theyre life. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 213 b, All the tounes wer permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry.

3. *absol.* or as *sb* a. The permanent, that which endures or persists. b. A permanent person or thing. c. See quot. 1882.

1826 LAMB *Ella* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* II, Sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and the permanent. 1836 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi § 6, 413 This spiritual life is the permanent of humanity. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Nat. Works*, *Permanents*, these are cotton cloths, of a light description, similar in texture to Turkey Cambrics; some of them have a slight glaze. They are dyed in a variety of colours, and are much employed for the trimming of dresses. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 229 If man be a permanent that always changes from earliest childhood to old age.

Permanently (pā'mānəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a permanent manner; so as to last or continue; lastingly, enduringly; 'for good'.

1491 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. II. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* Brit. (1652) 127 That Mercury tynnyth permanently. 1556 J. HRWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 145 The feare heild not permanently. 1664 H. MORR *Myst. Inq.* I. i. xiv. 48 That Law which is writ in our hearts by the finger of God, durably and permanently. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 371 The changes of colour, in permanently-coloured bodies. 1880 GRIGIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 196 In volcanic districts the water is often even at the boiling point, and remains so permanently.

So **Permanentlyness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Permanganate (pā'məngānāt), *Chem.* [f. next. -see -ATE 4.] A salt of permanganic acid, as *potassium permanganate* or *p. of potash*, $Mn_2K_2O_8$. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 725 Permanganate of Ammonia, Permanganate of Potassa. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 921 Most of the permanganates are freely soluble in water. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr.* *Anal.* xxxvi. 130 A thin layer of potassium permanganate solution. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvell's Anim. Life* 128 Permanganate of potash is the best antidote to the poison of snakes.

Permanganic (pā'məngānīk), *a* *Chem.* [f. *PER-* 5 b + *MANGANIO*] In *permanganic acid*, the acid $Mn_2H_2O_8$, obtained from manganese.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 635 *Permanganic Acid*. It is supposed by Mitscherlich, that the salt obtained by adding peroxide of manganese to fused chloride of potassa, contains manganese in the highest state of oxidation. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 819 Permanganate of Hydrogen, or Permanganic acid, $Mn_2H_2O_8$. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores of manganese may readily be detected by the fine red colour of permanganic acid.

+ **Permansible**, *a* *Obs.* rare-1. [prob. repr. an OF. **permansibile*, or med. *L. *permansibilis*, f. *L. permans-*, ppl. stem of *permanere*: see -*IBLE*.] Enduring, permanent.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 31 [He] brocht the sawlis to joy our permansible [fumes *terri ble, horri ble*].

+ **Permansion**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. permansionem*, n. of action from *permanere* (see **PERMANENT**). Cf. obs. *F. permansion* (16th c. in Godef.).] Abiding, continuance; = **PERMANENCE** 1.

1466 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii, From female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both without a permansion in either. 1659 FRANKON *Cred.* v (1839) 331 This interpretation supposeth that Hades signifieth not death itself, but the state and condition of the dead, or their permansion in death.

Permeability (pā'mi'ābīlīti), [f. *PERMEABLE* + -ITY: in *F. perméabilité* (1625 in Hatz-Darm.).]

The quality or condition of being permeable; capability of being permeated, perviousness.

1759 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 328 Confirmations of the permeability of glass. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 487 The permeability of the skin to heat. 1882 GRIGIE *Test. Geol.* III. II. 2. 351 The permeability of subterranean rocks.

b. *Magnetic* (etc.) *permeability*: see quot. 1872.

1872 THOMSON in *Papers. Electrostatics & Magn.* 484 We have thermal permeability, a synonym for thermal conductivity; permeability for lines of electric force, a synonym for the electro-static inductive capacity of an insulator; magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force. 1866 H. DILL *Princ. of Transf.* 10 The reluctance, R, or magnetic resistance, varies inversely as the cross-section and permeability.

Permeable (pā'mi'ābīl), *a*. [ad. *L. permeabilis* that can be passed through, f. *permeare* to **PERMEATE**: see -*BLE*. Cf. *F. perméable* (1587 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. Capable of being permeated or passed through; permitting the passage or diffusion of something through it; penetrable; pervious. *Const. by, to*. (In first quot., That can be traversed or journeyed through, passable.)

1422-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 The hilles called Caspii vnanthe permeable with oxen [HIGDEN *in vnanthe permeabiles*]. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* III. 56 It shides down the softer and more permeable Unice into the Omagus or third stomach. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 451 Different kinds of glass, permeable or impermeable to electricity. 1858 BUSWELL *Serm. New Life* II. (ed. 7) 31 It is the grand distinction of humanity, that it is made permeable by the divine nature. 1893 Sir R. HALL *Story of Sun* 251 Cast steel is as permeable to ether as a grove of trees is permeable to wind.

+ 2. Capable of permeating; penetrative. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., It generateth good, temperate, and permeable Juice. 1752 G. RANDOLPH *Phil. Water* 53 Bath water... is withal so active and permeable as to reach the remotest parts.

Hence **Permeableness** - **PERMEABILITY**; **Permeably** *adv.*

1684 BOYLE *Porous Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 128 The Permeableness of ordinary Glass Vessels to Chymical Liquors. 1847 WEBSTER *Permeably*, in a permeable manner.

Permeance (pā'mi'āns), [f. as next + -*ANCE*.] The fact of permeating or penetrating; in quot.

1845 *transf.* something that permeates. *Spec. in Electr.*: see quot. 1893, and cf. **PERMEABILITY** h.

1845 MOZLEY *Ess., Blanco White* (1878) II. 119 A First Cause, an intellectual permeance, an Anima Mundi. 1853 E. J. SNYDER *Lett. to Dr. Mailland* iv. 21 The permeance of his writings throughout the Churches of Christendom. 1893 O. HAVESIDE *Electro-Magn.* The I. II. § 31. 2) Permeability gives rise to permeance... Permeance is the reciprocal of reluctance.

Permeant (pā'mi'ānt), *a*. [ad. *L. permeantem*, pr. pple. of *permeare* to pass through: see -*ANT* 1.] Permeating; passing or diffusing itself through something.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 Gold... entereth not the veyne, with those electuaries, wherein it is mixed, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, at the mouthes of the miraicks. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1892) 207 One divine all-permeant unity. 1877 BLAKIE *Wise Men* 65 The power Of that fine flowing permanent element [water].

Permeate (pā'mi'ēt), *v.* [f. *L. permeat-*, ppl. stem of *permeare* to pass through, f. *PER-* 1 + *meare* to go, pass.] *trans.* To pass, spread, or diffuse itself through; to penetrate, pervade, saturate. (Of things material or immaterial.)

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 120 Numbers of them [emanations] do always permeate our Air. 1693 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. I. (1723) 126 This Heat permeating the Interstices of the Sand, Earth, or other Matter. 1794 in Somers *Tracts* II. 234 All held a vital Principle that doth permeate the whole World. 1804 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. 1, He... felt the coolness permeate every

limb 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II iii xli 420 There are muvellingly few species which permeate the whole of the archipelagos 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Elus. Demolol.* 31 This intense credulousness permeated all classes of society.

b. *intr.* with *through, into, among*, etc. To penetrate, diffuse itself.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos. v.* (1701) 211: Sublunary in visible Deities, which permeate through the Elements of Matter 1788 P. TAYLOR *Princ. I.* 64 The reasons or proportions of abundance and sterility, permeate through all the mathematical disciplines 1863 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 14 Producing its own proper effect upon the hethen among whom it permeates

Hence *Permeating ppl. a.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxv. [To separate] stony particles from that permeating water. 1684 BOYLE *Paradoxus Anim. & Solidi* Bod. iv. 37 The Penetrant, or Permeating Fumes 1810 SOUTH *v. Kalamia* vii v. The permeating light shed through their substance than a varying hue

Permeation (pə'mi:ə'shən). [n. of action from *per-* + *meare*]. The action of permeating or fact of being permeated, penetration, pervasion

1663 COCKERAM, *Permeation*, a passing over. 1652 Dr. HALL *Invis. World* i. ii. Not a meer involution only, but a spiritual permeation and intermixture 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 709 Oyl of Spike, which by its tenuity will cause better permeation for the rest 1830 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* I go The effect of percolation by mineral waters, of permeation by elastic fluids. 1882 GLIKER *Text. de Geol.* ii. 11 vi. 168 The permeation of water from the surface.

Permeative (pə'mi:ə'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *permeat-*, ppl. stem of *permeare* + *-ivus*] Having the quality of permeating; penetrative; pervasive. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 572 Camphyre makes the Electuary more grateful and its permeative quality more efficacious. 1885 M. PATRISON *Mem.* vii. 305 [Duel] to the silent permeative genius of science

Permian (pə'mi:ən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [Named by Sir R. Murchison (1841), from the province of *Perm* in Eastern Russia, where these strata are extensively developed: see *-IAN*.] Name of the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series of strata, lying below the Trias and above the Carboniferous formation, and consisting chiefly of red sandstone and magnesian limestone. Also *elipt* as *sb.* The Permian system, or a formation belonging to it; *pl.* = Permian strata

1841 Murchison in *Lond. & Edin. Phil. Mag.* XIX 419 The carboniferous system is surmounted, to the east of the Volga, by a vast series of beds of mails, schists, limestones, sandstones and conglomerates, to which I propose to give the name of 'Permian system'. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* i. 14 The periods marked by the presence of Vegetables, and the Reptilian Animals Permian and Carboniferous. 1854 F. C. BAKWELL *Geol.* 40. 1856 J. JONES in *Intell. Observer* No. 48 437 The Permians adjoining South Staffordshire

Permillage (pə'mi:ldʒ), *rare* [f. *PER* prep. + *L. mille*, *F. mille*, thousand + *-AGE*, after *PERCENTAGE*] Rate per thousand; an amount reckoned as so much in the thousand.

1886 *Yrnl. Anthropol.* Inst. XV 363 We cannot assume from this list that...where Jews have a higher 'permillage' they produce more experts per million in that branch.

Permirific (pə'mi:ə'fik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *permirificus*; see *PER-* 4 and *MIRIFIC*.] Very wonderful or marvellous

1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 314 By the permirific sweetness of the harmony, an exceeding operation of sacred virtue is perceived more manifestly to spring forth [transl. *Reginald's Life St. Godefric* (a 1200) i. Permific harmonia dulcedine]

† **Permiscible**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *permiscere* to mix thoroughly (see *PERMISTION*) + *-IBLE*.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Aik.* v. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1654) 58 Fler causeth matters permiscible to be 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

† **Permise**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5-ysse. [app. f. *F. permise*, *pa. ppl.* of *permettre* to PERMIT: cf. *COMMISSURE*, also *promise*, *promiss-*] = PERMIT *v.*

1456 Sir G. HAYLE *Law Anim.* (S. T. S.) 285 Quhat casis ar tholit and permist at the plesance of pincins 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. viii. 145 This consenteth and permisteth be that is almyghy. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 343 b/2 He sholde be permysted to entre in to the churche.

† **Permiss**, *Obs. rare*—1. [app. ad. L. *permissus*, *f. ppl.* stem of *permittere* to PERMIT.] ? Leave, permission.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. 1, Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but like a wise physician, administering one excess against another, to reduce us to a permis.

Permissible (pə'mi:sə'b'l), *a.* [a. OF. *permissibile* (15th c. in Godef.) = It *permissibile*, prob. ad. med. L. *permissibilis*, *f. permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittere* to PERMIT.] That can or ought to be permitted; allowable.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10840 Yt ys at alle tymes Permyssible to pygrymes To bern A skryppe & ek a staff 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Permissible*, which may be permitted or suffered 1755 in JOHNSON 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii 365 Sanction is not of the essence of permissible law. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 88 They may think such conduct permissible. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 455 A course of doctrine and discipline, from which no variation was legally permissible.

Hence **Permissibility**, **Permissibleness**, the quality of being permissible, allowableness; **Permissibly** *adv.* in a permissible way, as may be permitted, allowably.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Permissibleness* 1846 WORCESTER cites Dr. ALLIN for *Permissibility* 1882 OGILVIE cites *Eclat. Rev.* for *Permissibility* 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1. 35 The ages of permissibility 1892 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/3 If his rendering of the word was not quite what is understood by it, it was permissibly near

Permission (pə'mi:ʃən) [ad. L. *permissio* -*em*, n. of action from *permittere* to PERMIT. Cf. *F. permission* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *permissione*]

1. The action of permitting or giving leave; allowance, liberty or licence granted to do something, leave.

1432-50 *It. Nigden* (Rolls) II 211 They may thro the permission of God (*Deo permittente*) transfigure similitudes. *Ibid.* 427 The permission and sufficiency of God. 1537 CROMWELL in *Meriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II 210 The permyssion of hym to haue suche a Scope to worke myschyffes at his pleasur 1860 DAUS *tr. Sclavian's Comm.* 78 b. The same was done by my leave and permission 1801 SHAKES *Jul. C.* iii. 1. 247. 1677 MILTON *P. R.* I 496 Do as thou find'st Permission from above 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. 1, Stanley has obtained permission to apply personally to his friends. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Seine* 151 Proceeds of a sale of permissions to eat butter during Lent 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* i. v. I have your guardian's permission to address you

† 2. Giving up, abandonment. *Obs. rare*—1. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II iii 25 By God's secret judicial deletion and permission of them

3. *attrib.* † **Permission cap** (*bonnet*), ? a cap permitted to be worn on occasions or in places where it was proper to be uncovered, ? a skull-cap, permission ship, a ship having permission or licence to enter a port otherwise closed.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* 1. 21 Here's three *permission bonnets for ye. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2037/1 His Majesties High Commissioner, in his return having the High Constable on his right hand and the Great Marshall on his left, with *Permission Caps and in their Robes. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2564/4 A Guinea Negro Boy, on his head a black Cloth Permission Cap, strayed away on the 3d instant 1667 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* 563 A French *permission ship of 300 tons came in [to Deal] with linen, and is gone up to London 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1837) IV 360 The house of commons, in a committee on the African trade, resolved, that the company should have liberty to trade, and that all permission ships or interlopeis shall pay to the company 106. per cent. before they trade thither.

Permissio (pə'mi:ʃən), *a. rare*. [f. prec. + *-ED*.] Having permission granted; doing something by permission

1770 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts, Physiogn.* etc. I. 94 Permissio d. dedicators I look upon in the light of private taylor, who carry home suits of virtues, as the others do suits of cloaths 1829 WITTEN *Annals of Hons.* (1820) 140 Such two may meet no more permissio and alone

Permissive (pə'mi:siv), *a.* [a. OF. *permissif*, *-ive*, f. L. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittere* to PERMIT: see *-IVE*.]

1. Having the quality of permitting or giving permission; that allows something to be done or to happen; not forbidding or hindering.

Permissive bill *spec.* a bill, introduced into Parliament several times between 1864 and 1877, having as its object to give to each parish the right to refuse the issue of licences to sell intoxicating liquors: the 'local option' movement is a later development of the principle of the bill

1603 SHAKES *Meas. for M.* I iii 38 When euill deedes haue their permissiue passe. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arrangement. Err.* 18 God would by this permissive providence of hi, haue us take heed as well what we heare, as how we heare. 1664 H. MORE *Aph.* vii. Aph. v. 337 This command is not a Positive but a Permissive command 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 112 Was it not meant that it should be, in the first instance, imperative upon somebody, and then eventually permissive to somebody else? 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Tennis* 36 Permissive legislation as in the case of legal rules established by courts of justice. 1865 *Morn. Star* 6 July, An Elector asked Mr. Mill if he was in favour of the Permissive Bill 1887 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XII 434 This result...may contain only integer powers of *a-c* and we then say that the point on the curve is a 'permissive' point Or it may contain fractional powers of *a-c* and we then say that the point is a 'prohibitive' point.

2. Permitted, allowed; not forbidden or hindered; done, or acting, under permission or on sufferance; that may or may not be done, optional.

Permissive waste (*Law*) waste that is allowed to happen by neglect of repairs

c 1240 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 173: The dedely enemy of mankynde, By hys power permyssyue, entyrd the ymagys Withyn the temples 1866 FRANK BLISS *Gentile* 239 For that which is lawful with Kings is not permissiue to subjects 1867 MILTON *P. L.* viii 435 Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd Permissive, and acceptance found. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 319 At present the officers are known at best to be only permissive, and on their good behaviour 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I 266 Tenant for years is also punishable for permissive waste.

Hence **Permissively** *adv.* in a permissive way, by permission; **Permissiveness**, the quality or fact of being permissive

1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 108 To heare it spoken to concerning the Lawfulness, not only permissiue, but whether it be not obligatory 1835 GLADSTONE *Lett. to Pusey* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I xii 306 It would give me pleasure to see Dissenters avail themselves, permissiue, but to the utmost practicable extent, of our Church education. 1837 SYP. SMITH *Lett. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II 278/1 There is in the declaration a permissiveness and good humour which in public men has seldom been

exceeded 1876 GI. O. ELIOT *Dan. Dei* xlviii, She threw a royal permissiveness into her way of saying [etc.]

Permissory (pə'mi:səri), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *permiss-* (see prec.) + *-ORY*.] = PERMISSIVE 2. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 137 The advantages of this permissory choice are obvious.

† **Permistion**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *permistion-em* (var. of *permixtionem*), in *F. permistion* (Paré 1560), It. *permistione* 'a through-mixing' (Florio)] An occasional variant of *PERMISTION*

1625 CROOKER *Body of Man* 277 Seede is made of the permistion of the supilage of the last Aliment and of the influent or enant spiuus 1674 BOYLE *Lucell. Theol.* ii. iii 148 Because of the intimate union, and as it were, permistion of the soul with the body

Permit (pə'mit), *v.* [ad. L. *permittere* to let go, give up, surrender, allow, suffer, permit, f. *PER-* 1, 3 + *mittere* to let go, let loose, send: perh. after *F. permettre*, 13th c. *parmettre* (Godef.), 14th c. *permettre* (Litté), It. *permettere*, in same sense.]

1. To allow, suffer, give leave, not to prevent

1. *trans.* With the action or fact as object. To admit or allow the doing or occurrence of; to give leave or opportunity for With simple obj., obj. cl., or inf.; sometimes also with indirect obj. (dat.) of agent (with or without to).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xii 102 To a man in defense is permittid to hurt another 1538 SPARK *England* i. iv 113 The law doth command no such intayling, but permittith lyt only. 1559 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Chr.* xiv 34 It is not permitted vnto them to speake. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 117 He permitts, that in general parliaments two or three of thame be present 1697 FORTER *Antiq. Greece* i. iv (725) 14 It being permitted any Man to make an Appal to the People a 1700 DRYDEN (*J.*), Age permits not that our mortal members should retain the vigour of our youth 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, Sir Pitt would by no means permit the introduction of Sunday papers into his household 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I in 183 Appeals were permitted only from one ecclesiastical court to another 1866 HOWELLS *Perat. Life* iii. 34, I permit myself, throughout this work, the use of [etc.]

2. With the agent, etc. as direct object: To allow, give leave to (a person or thing) to do (or undergo) something. With inf. act. or pass. (rarely without to), sometimes *elipt.* with simple obj.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) 22 No law permitteth, nor wylleth man. To committe mordre 1526 INDALDE *Acts* xxvi. 1 Thow arte permittid to speake for thy sife. 1594 WILSON *Advisa* Lj, When time permitts you not to talke. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. xxv 4 To permit malefactors trauesse the equite of publike lawes. 1640 HABINGTON *Queen of Aragon* ii, Will you permit The Generall kneele so long? 1748 AUSTIN's *Voy* ii. vi. 205 They had been permitted to wait on him. 1666 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, Nothing could prevail upon her to permit me from home. 1777 JUNIUS *Lett.* I (1772) II. 195 Permit me to recommend him to your Grace's protection 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* x (1888) 97 Words which Sir William had in his anger permitted himself to use.

b. *refl.* with *in*. To allow oneself to indulge in or commit; not to refrain from. (Cf. *ALLOW* 9.)

1678 H. MORE *Lett.* (1694) 29 Whoever permits himself in any sin...is his own Prison and Jailour 1849 FAULDS *Nemesis of Faith* 70 Having, never permitted themselves in extravagance 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art.* (1875) 95 They will permit themselves in awkwardness, they will permit themselves in ugliness.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To give leave or opportunity; to allow (Usually in subord. cl. with *as* or *if*).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 As they presupposed the roundnesse of the earth would permitt. 1612 BRINSLEY *Ind. Lit.* i (1627) 147 To examine over all the noted words, as time permitts. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 412 As far as the law would in that case allow or permit 1895 J. W. BUNN in *Law Times* XCIX 544/2 A matter on which, had time permitted, I should have been glad to have said something

b. *intr.* with *of*: To allow of, admit of.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii 87 The crack was not wide enough to permit of the entrance of my finger nail 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 426 It consisted with the Divine wisdom to permit of the corruption of patriarchal theology into pantheism and world wide idolatry

II. † 4. *trans.* To put, or allow to pass, out of one's own keeping or power into that of another (or of some force, influence, etc.); to commit, submit, hand over; to give up, resign, leave; to refer (to the will of). Const. to (*into*). *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. Aiv b, Whiche my labours I permytte to the judgement of the godly & learned 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* v. § 7 692 That they should wholly permit themselves to the good pleasure of the Senate 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 554 What thou hast Live well, how long or short permit to Heav'n 1725 POPE *Odys.* l. 403 He then permits their udder to the lambs 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi (1820) 457 There are advantages in permitting events to chance

† 5. To leave undone, unused, etc., to let pass, let slip, pass by, pass over, pretermitt, omit *Obs.* 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* (1833) II 177 Shee, good gentle woman, woulde permitt no dutye...unperformed 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 38 If they permitted this good weather, they might staye long yere they had such a faire winde 1692 NARR *Earl Nottingham*, Not to leave it possible to be objected to him that he had permittid anything that might prevent the escape of the French ships.

Permit (pə'mit, formerly pə'mit'), *sb.* [f. *PERMIT* *v.* (with recent shifting of stress: Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828 have *permit'*)]

1 A written order giving permission to do something, a warrant, a licence, esp one permitting the landing or removal of dutiable or excisable goods.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 122 The Goods shall be again visited and the Sufferance or Permit shall be examined by the Clerks of the Office. 1745 P. THOMAS *Print Anson's Voy* 299 Here we lay not having a Permit from the Chantluch, which Permit they call a *Chop*. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII 157 Vessels are not allowed to leave the Dock until they have presented their permits to the Dock Master. 1864 *Knight Passages Work Life* 172 The liquor-merchant did not dare to send out a dozen of wine or a gallon of spirits without a permit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/1 The Serf was required to carry a written permit or passport. *attrib.* 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II, 86 Eighteen Permit Writers in Excise, Coffee, Tea, etc. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/3 Permits issued by the South African Permit Office will be necessary for all persons landing in South Africa.

2. Permission, leave (esp. formally given). (In first quot. *fig.* from 1. In uses like those in quots. a 1816, 1885, sometimes stressed *permi* t.)

c1730 *Fielding Rape upon Rape* IV vii, He that would sin with impunity must have thy permit. 1733 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II, 238 For sure 'tis unjust as well as unfit We should sell our own goods without their permit. a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Intro. View* (1830) 14 If the fraternity of lawyers could not find adequate inducement for giving it their permit. 1885 in *Law Times* LXXVIII 393/2 The rank of Q C is merely a permit to a barrister to do a certain kind of barristerial work.

† **Permittable**, -ible, *a. Obs.* [f. *PERMIT* v. + -ABLE, -IBLE. cf. ADMITTABLE, COMMITTABLE] = PERMISSIBLE

1754 *HELLOWS Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 355 It is not permissible for any man to be judge of himself. 1753 *Scotts Mag. Mar.* 116/1 Neutral [ship] upon which the Russians had laden permissible merchandise.

† **Permittance**, *Obs.* [f. *PERMIT* v. + -ANCE: cf. ADMITTANCE] = PERMISSION 1.

1750 H. GIFFORD *Gulliflowers* Ep. Ded. (Grossart) 27 Having by your Worships favourable permittance, convenient opportunity in your service. a 1653 *Gower Comm.* Heb. VI 3 Our purposes must be submitted to Gods permittance. 1723 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* v v (1727) 296 When this System of Air comes, by Divine Permittance, to be corrupted with poisonous, acrimonious Steams.

Permitted (pə'mɪtɪd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹] Allowed; not forbidden or hindered

1704 H. WARRING *(title)* The Access to Virtue, or, Permitted Approach of a Court Penitent to the Divine Ascent. 1790 *HAN MORE Relig. Fash. World* 238 An habit of self-denial in permitted pleasures easily induces a vicious over such as are unlawful. 1877 *Faunt Short Stud* (1883) IV 114 He indulged his natural inclinations at all permitted times. Hence **Permittedly** *adv.* allowedly.

1824 T. S. MULLOCK in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 501/1 The force of the Satanic craft permittedly practised upon you. **Permittee** (pə'mɪtɪ) [f. as prec. + -EE] A person to whom something is (formally) permitted; the recipient or holder of a permit.

1846 in *Worcester, cit. RICHIE*
Permitter (pə'mɪtɪ) [f. as prec. + -ER¹] One who permits or allows.

c1643 *Maxims Unfolded* 30 [They] make men the sole efficient, and God the approver and permitter. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed Will* IV. xi (1762) 254 If by the Author of Sin, is meant the Permitter, I don't deny that God is the Author of Sin. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 45 Author of good, Permitter of distress.

Permittable, variant of PERMISSIBLE.

Permitting (pə'mɪtɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. *PERMIT* v. + -ING¹] The action of the verb *PERMIT*; permission (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1645 *MILTON Tetrach. Deut.* XXIV. 1, 2 So that the sin was not in the permission, (for then the permitting also had bin sin) but only in the abuse. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccalini's Advers. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxv (1674) 82 The permitting of Heresie. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. vi 204 The permitting the Pilot to stay with their guardian.

† **Permix**, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from *permixt*, *PERMIXED*, *q. v.*; cf. *COMMIX*, *MIX*] *trans.* To mix thoroughly, intermingle. (See next.) Hence † **Permixable** *a.* capable of being 'permixed'.

1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* I. 18 And be permixed with that which in them is of a permixable Substance. *Ibid.* II. i. 60 Permixing Sol, or Luna, with Venus. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* II. 488 Permix them with burning wine.

† **Permixed**, **permixt**, *pp. a. Obs.* [orig. ad *L. permixt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *permiscere* to mix thoroughly, intermingle (f. *PER-* + *miscere* to mix), afterwards treated as *pa. pple.* of *PERMIX*: cf. *COMMIXED*, *MIXED*.] Thoroughly mixed, intermixed, intermingled (Const. as *pple.* or *adj.*)

c1420 *Pallad. on Hist.* IV. 812 Blacke, bay, and permixt grey. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 149 In Albania, where they did abide afterward permixte with Britones. 1508 *ATKYNSON tr. De Institutione* II. xi 190 The pure love of Iesu nat permixed with any inordinations of favour or affection. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* XIII (1701) 565/2 A leaf of Colewort, whose small Pores are pester'd with little Bodies variously permixt. 1660 *tr. Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. 13 When water is permixed with vinegar.

† **Permixtion**, *Obs.* Also 6-7-mixion. [ad. *L. permixtion-em* (also *permixtion-*), *n.* of action from *permiscere* (see prec.). Cf. *Obs.* *F. permixation* (15th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] A thorough mixture or mingling; intermingling; mixture

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* III. 469 The elementes thro the permixtion of whom (*quorum permixtionem*) the stature of man compacte, is made. 1447 *BOKLHAM Sepulch.* (Roxb.) 45 Permixon Of sundry kyndes. 1590 R. BRUCE *Sermon* I. Biv, Make ather a confusion or permixon of tham. 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenau's Disp.* II. xii. 408 By permixon with other Medicaments, it doth not depose its feirity. 1685 *Cooke's Mellif. Chirurg.*, *Inst.* 376 Black [Urine] is from a permixon of preternatural Melancholy.

So † **Permixtive** *a.* [f. *L. permixt-* *pp. stem* + -IVE], having the quality of mixing thoroughly, † **Permixture** = *PERMIXTION*

1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* Pb, The grosser that meate is, the bigger the dynke parmyxure and delicate shulde be. 1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 145 I his permixure going on for some few years. 1684-5 *BOYLE Mem. in Waters* 88 An invisible permixture of Arsenical Fumes, may give the Water an Emetic Quality

Permocarbo-niferous, *a. Geol.* [f. *Permo-*, used as comb. form of *PERMIAN* + *CARBONIFEROUS*] Forming a transition between the Carboniferous and Permian systems; applied to certain Palaeozoic formations in Bohemia and in N. America.

1883 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* xxiii (ed. 4) 352 In the basin of Pilsen and Rakowitz in Bohemia, the flora of the strata is Carboniferous, but the fauna is decidedly like that of the Permian series. These strata, which are called Permocarbo-niferous, have yielded 43 species of Amphibians.

Permoralize (pə'mɔːrəlaɪz), *v. n. & v. t.* [f. *PER-* + *MORAL* -ize, after *demoralize*] *trans.* To permeate with moral influence opp. to *demoralize*. 1888 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* xx 328 Forgiveness of such a kind cannot be either unjust or demoralizing. On the contrary, we see Jerusalem permoralized by it.

† **Permution**, *Obs. rare*—[ad. *L. permūtō-em* (Cicero)] Stirring; mental emotion. 1556 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1687) 133/1 They [Cynicians] held, That nothing judgeth but by interior permution.

Permyssant, *Obs.* form of *PERMISSANT*.

† **Permure**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *per-*, *per-* (14th c. in *Godef.*)—*L. permūtāre*: see *PERMUTE*] *trans.* To change completely.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1858) 167 It was colde wynter, and gret froste, and gret wynde, and that permured her colour (*que lui permura la couleur*).

Permutability (pə'mʊtəbɪlətɪ), [f. next + -ITY] The quality or condition of being permutable. *a.* Changeableness, mutability. *b.* Interchangeableness.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 152 The desire of permutability or much changeableness. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* July App. 42 The alternation or permutability of certain sounds.

Permutable (pə'mʊtəbəl), *a.* [ad. late *L. permūtābilis* (Ammanius, Boeth.) *f. permūtāre*: see *PERMUTE* and -ABLE.] That may be permuted.

1. Capable of being exchanged; interchangeable. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* 8 Some letters are permutable, being such in general as are formed by the same organs.

2. Liable to change, changeable. 1662 [implied in *PERMUTABILITY*] 1846 *Worcester* cites *BUCKINGHAM*

Hence **Permu** tableness; **Permu** tably *adv.* 1847 in *Webster*.

Permutant (pə'mʊtənt), *Math.* [ad. *L. permūtānt-em*, *pr. pple.* of *permūtāre*: see *PERMUTE* and -ANT¹.] A function formed of the aggregate of all possible permutations of a set of characters or indices, each being positive or negative as it is obtained by an even or odd number of interchanges.

1851 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* II. 26 The term permuted is due to him [J. J. Sylvester]—intermutant and commutant are merely terms framed between us in analogy with permutant, and the names date from the present year.

Permutate (pə'mʊtɪt), *v. rare*. [f. *L. permūtāt-*, *pp. stem* of *permūtāre*: see *PERMUTE*.] † *trans.* To change, alter. = *PERMUTE* 2. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtieri's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corroding bones doe alter and permute the remanent part of bone. 1599 — *tr. Gualtieri's Fr. Chirurg.* 61/1 You shall as then finde the Antes permuted into water.

2. To exchange, to change the order of, go through the permutations of: = *PERMUTE* 1, 3.

1898 *ZANGWILL Dreamers Ghetto* IV. 110 Luria who wore a fourfold garment to signify the four letters of the Ineffable Name, and who, by permutating these, could draw down spirits from Heaven.

Permutation (pə'mʊtɪʃən), [a. OF. *permutacion* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. permūtātion-em*, *n.* of action *f. permūtāre* to *PERMUTE*.] † 1. Exchange of one thing for another; interchange, commutation, barter. *Obs.*

1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 242 In Marchaundise nis no Meede, I may hit wel avouge; Hit is a permutation, a peñ for another. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 43 Men of Cartago sende Marcus Regulus to Rome, desirunge the permutation of theire men in captivite.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matth.* xvi. 26 What permutation shal a man give for his soule? 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 83 An exchange of commodities or rather a permutation of commodities. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 311 Permutation differs from a sale chiefly in this, that, in permutation, one subject is to be given in barter or exchange for another.

2. Change from one state, position, etc. to another; alteration; transmutation. Now *rare*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1541 Fortune which bat permutation Of junes hath. c 1397 — *Lock Stedf.* 19 The worlde hath made a permutation To Ryght to wrong. 1415 *Hoccleve To Sir J. Oidcastle* 17 A lūn permutation fro Crystes lore to feendly doctryne. 1543 *WILKINSON Vp's Chyrurg.* II. iii. 62 Thyrdly, it [quintess] is ended by permutation, or changinge to some other parte of the bodye. 1650 *Sir J. Browne Send. Pp.* v. xlii. (ed. 2) 230 They who think that at the confusion of tongues, there was no constitution of a new speech in every family, but a variation and permutation of the old, out of one common language raising several dialects. 1790 *HARRIS Pp. Rev.* 226 The violent convulsions and permutations that have been made in popery. 1856 *HARWIN Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 75 The continents have undigone within this same period such wonderful permutations.

b. A changed form, a transmutation.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 496 The image of Buddha, here typified by a seemingly female permutation, cast also in bronze.

3 *Math.* † *a.* Transposition of the two middle terms of a proportion *Obs.* (now expressed by *permutando* or *alterando*). *b.* The action of changing the order of a set of things linearly arranged; each of the different arrangements of which such a set of things is capable. (Cf. *COMBINATION* 5 *b.*) Hence *gen.*, in *pl.* (usually in phr. *permutations and combinations*): Variations of order or arrangement, various arrangements.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. def. xii. 133 Proportion alterate, or proportion by permutation is, when the antecedent is compared to the antecedent, and the consequent to the consequent. 1656 *in Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* II. xiii. 112 If four Magnitudes be in Geometrical Proportion, they will also be Proportional by Permutation, (that is, by transposing the Middle Terms). 1770 J. HARRIS *Lect. Techn.* II. 1, *Permutation*, or *Permutation of Quantities*, is the changing any number of given Quantities, with respect to their Places. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 148 The doctrine of permutations, combinations, &c. is of very extensive use in different parts of the Mathematics, particularly in the calculation of annuities and chances. 1838 *Dr. MORGEN Ess. Probab.* 12 Different arrangements of the same things make different permutations. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. 1st* III. 39 The letters are but six and twenty in number, but through how many permutations, may those letters be thrown or passed!

4 *Philol.* The interchange of consonants occurring regularly in cognate words belonging to related languages, as in *L.* and *Gr. duo*, *Eng. two*, *Ger. zwei*; *L.* and *Gr. tra*, *Eng. three*, *Ger. drei*.

1860 *HALDENAN Anal. Orthogr.* xi. 63 The well-known Grimm's law, is a permutation. 1865 *FARRAR Pan. Speech* i (1873) 22 These regular permutations of letters in different linguistic families.

5 *attrib.*, as permutation-lock, a lock in which certain parts can be transposed or shifted, so that it is necessary to arrange them in some particular way in order to shoot or withdraw the bolt.

1847 *SAXE Rape Lock* xxix, In the lock of safety, and those safety locks they call the Permutation. 1895 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1349/2 The letter, *per-mu-ta-tion*, or *combination* lock has usually a series of notched rings, which must be turned until all the notches are in line in order to enter or withdraw the bolt. *Ibid.* 1666/1 The permutation principle was introduced into tumblers by Dr. Andrews of New Jersey, about 1841.

Hence **Permutational** *a.*, relating to permutation or permutations; **Permutationalist**, one who holds or advocates a theory of permutation.

1888 J. T. GURR in *Jour. Linn. Soc.* XX. 250 These numerators are found in the 7th line of a table of figures which I call the Permutational Triangle. 1894 S. WHITEHEAD *Ess.* I. 79 Can any permutationist pretend that experience gives us any reason for believing that any change of food, could ever change the one type into the other?

Permutatory (pə'mʊtɔːri), *a. rare*. [ad. *med.* or *mod. L. permūtātōri-us*, *f. permūtāre*: see next and -ORY.] Of the nature of, or involving, exchange. Also **Permutatorial** *a.*

1853 *WHITWELL Crolius* II. 55 Permutatorial as it either separate the parties or produce a community between them. 1855 *LORENZ tr. Jan de Keesels's Sol. Theas. de Causis* (1815) should be understood of permutatory contracts.

Permute (pə'mʊtɪ), *v.* [ad. *L. permūtāre* to change thoroughly, interchange, exchange (f. *PER-* + *mūtāre* to change), or *a. L. permuer* (14th c. in *Oresme*) = OF. *permuier*: see *PERMURE*.] † 1. *trans.* To change one for another; to exchange, interchange. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. XIII. 110, I wolde permute my penaunce with youre for I am in poynite to dwelle! c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Bartree) 6511 But Eata and Cuthbert Permute bar brochopryks same, Cuthbert to Eland, he to Eland.

1555 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1596) I. 297 I to buy, sel, trucke, change and permute all and every kind of wares. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 91 A certain equality in the value of things permuted. 1657 *REV. and S. Ples* 105 Vers handise .. by permuting for Native commodities, it gaineth the varieties of all Countries.

† *b. absol.* To exchange in nefices. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. III. 135 Natures on persons bat permuten ofte. 1540 *Act. 12. Hen. I. III.* c. to Everye of the sayd benefices, should be, vitally wyde, as if the said offender had resygned and permuted 1706 in *Phillips*.

2. To change thoroughly; to change, alter, transmute. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promys. Parv.* 391/2 Permutyn, or holy chawngynn, permuto, 1623 *COCKRYN, Permute*, to change. 1683 *SAINBURY in Wharton's Wks.* Pref. 7 Reduction to the very lowest Kibb of Fortune cannot permute a truly well grounded and inbred Loyalty. 1886 *N. J. J. Painting Illustr.* 26 Giving leave to a Lady, to permute a Vow she had made.

3. *Math*. To subject to permutation; to alter the order of, to re-arrange in a different order (cf. *PERMUTATION* 3 b).

1878 CAVLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 498/1 When the columns are permuted in any manner, or when the lines are permuted in any manner, the determinant retains its original value. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 587 He will hold to the letters and permute their order to suit his own convenience.

Hence **Permuter**, one who permutes.
1755 HULOT, *Permuter, permutator*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Permuter*, an exchanger, he who permutes. 1818 in Todd [citing Hulot] Hence in mod. Dicts.

Pern (pɜːn), *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *pernis* (Cuvier 1817), an erroneous adaptation of Gr. *πέρνις* name of a kind of hawk.] A bird of the genus *Pernis*; the HONEY-BUZZARD.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 171 The Perns or Honey Buzzards. The Common Pern pursues insects, and principally Bees and Wasps. 1879 BRIGHTWELL in *B'ham Weekly Post* 21 June 5/2 The honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*). The Pern, as it is sometimes called, does not feed on honey, but on the honey-makers, digging up bees nests to get at the busy citizens.

† **Pern** (pɜːn), *v. t.* *Obs.* Also 6 *perarn*. *trans.* To deal with after the manner of Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1554-80, who changed his opinions adroitly; to change (a profession, creed, etc.) for some ulterior end.

1589 *Deale Tyran. Dealing* Bp. D. 11, *Jacke* What Doctor Perne? Why he is the notablest turncoat in all this land, it is made a proverbe, that if one have a coate or cloake that is turned, they saye it is Perne'd. 1608 SYLVESTER *De Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Schisme* 293 Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince, Perne their Profession, their Religion mince.

Pern, *v. 2.* see **PERNYNG**.

† **Pernable**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF *pernable* = OF. *prenable* (12th c. in Wace), f. *pern-* = *per-*, stem of *prendre* to take.] Proper to be taken or caught.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Thou miht noght make suite and chace, *Wher* that the game is nought *pernable* [v. r. *pernable*].

Pernancy (pɜːnənsi), *Law*. Also 7 *purnancy* [f. as prec. + -ANCY. cf. AF *pernancy* = OF. *pernancy* the action of taking into possession.] The taking or receiving of anything; taking into possession; receipt, as of rents, tithes, etc.

1624 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 606. 262 If a stranger is purnor of the rent and the grantee doth surrender his deed by which the rent was made, the same shall extinguish the rent notwithstanding that the purnance be made with the assent of the tenant of the land. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.* *Pernancy*, a taking or receiving. Tithes in Pernancy, i. Tithes taken, or that be taken, in kind. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 163 When the actual purnancy of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt,) begins. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 254 [They] had an actual possession, or in our law-language, *pernancy* of the profits.

Pernavigate (pɜːnəvɪɡeɪt), *v.* [orig. in pap. after L. *pernavigātus* sailed through, f. *PER-* + *navigāre* to NAVIGATE.] *trans.* To sail through; to steer one's course through. Also fig. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Teves* to The straight of Anian (pernavigated only in words). 1860 *Macn. Mag.* I. 228 By which it grips, understands, and pernavigates experience.

† **Pernegate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernegāre* to deny altogether, f. *PER-* + *negāre* to deny.] *trans.* To deny absolutely; to deny flatly or stoutly. Hence † **Pernegation**, absolute denial.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernegate*, to deny. *Ibid.* *Pernegation*, a denying. 1650 B. *Discoliumum* 45 The full benefit of all the... tergiversations, excusations, contemptions, pernegations that I... can devise.

† **Pernel**, variant of **PARNEL**, wanton young woman; applied in ridicule to an effeminate man. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 8. 3/2 A Tindall is as lothe, good tender pernel, to take a litle penance of the pueste, as the Ladye was to come anye more to dyspleyng. 1560 P. KINGSTON *Expos. Aggens* II. 11, These tender pernelms must have one gowne for the daye, another for the night. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) Cj. b, Master Campion being the Popes tender Pernel, accounteth a litle racking of him selfe, to be cruelte.

Fernette. [ad. It. *pernatto*, pl. -i, dim. of *perno* hinge, pivot.] A small iron pin, one of those used to support pottery in the kiln, so as to expose the bottom of the piece to the full heat.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*

† **Perniciable**, *a. Obs.* rare-*o*. [ad. L. *perniciabilis*, f. *pernicius*. see **PERNICIOUS** a¹, -ABLE.] 1665 *Blount Glossary*, *Perniciable*, bringing destruction, causing death, mortal, dangerous.

† **Pernicion** (pɜːniʃən), *Obs.* Also 6 *houne*, 7 *lon*. [ad. late and med. L. *perniciōnem* destruction (3rd c. in Gargilius) = cl. L. *perniciēs*] Total destruction; perdition; ruin.

1230 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 56 Sore punysshement and pernicion to mysdoers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 192 A cruel battel strikne almost to the pernitione of both the armies. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* I. i. 935 But Ralpho Looking about, beheld Pernicion Approaching Knight from fell Musican. 1691 *Andros Trails* II. 257 1736 II. BROOKER *Univ. Beauty* in 348 Ye putted, envied wretched great, Who veil pernicion with the mask of state.

† **Perniciousity**. *Obs.* rare [f. L. *perniciōsus* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. mod. F. *perniciosité* (Litté.)] The quality of being pernicious, destructiveness.

1568 A Kid *Richt Fontane* 71 in *Bainmarie Poems* (Hunter C.) 264 Diowand in vice and perniciosite.

Pernicious (pɜːniʃəs), *a*¹ Also 6 *par-*, -tyous, 6-7 *tyous*. [ad. F. *pernicieux* (13-14th c. in Hatz-Darm), ad. L. *perniciōsus* destructive, baneful, ruinous, f. *perniciēs* destruction, ruin, death, f. *PER-* + *ne-*, *ne-* = death, destruction, cf. *pernecare* to kill outright.] Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, kill, or injure, destructive, ruinous; fatal.

Pernicious anemia, a form of anemia which advances to a fatal termination without interruption. *Pernicious fever*, that which proves dangerous or fatal at an early stage.

1521 FISHER (*Julie*) Sermon made agayn ye pernicious doctryn of Martin luther. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 112/1 The confutation of those peryulous and pernicious opinions. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* a. 1 b, A thyng detestable before God, and pernicious to the parties. 1558 LYRIC *Dodoens* 24 The decoction of Fumetene. drueth forth . . . all . . . pernicious humors. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 199 A Pestilence that proved pernicious and deadly to those that Sneeze. 1790 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Schol. Wks* 1730 L. 13 Men of pernicious principles. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 187 He is a pernicious citizen, said M. CURTUS, who cannot be contented with seven acres. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 73 The dreadful effects of this pernicious disease. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 519 The first general account of pernicious anemia is due to Dr. Thomas Addison.

b. That harbours evil designs, wicked, villainous. Now rare or *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 116 Consider howe pernicious a kynde of men this is. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. ii. 22 Serule Minions That will with two pernicious Daughters toyne Your high-ender'd Battails. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandello's Trav.* 95 Resolv'd that they should . . . make away that pernicious Minister. 1791 COWPER *Ossy.* xi. 467 Victims of a pernicious woman's crime.

Pernicious, *a.*² rare. [f. L. *pernix*, *pernicium*, quick, fleet (f. *PER-* + *niti*, *nix-us* to press forward, strive) + -OUS.] Rapid, swift.

1566 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 580 Young men, pernicious in respect of their agility [Quoting *Vell Patere* II. xxxiv 'velocitate pernicibus']. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 520 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. [Cf. HORACE *Art. Poet.* 163 *Amata relinquere pernix*.] 1835 KIRBY *Flab. & Just. Ann.* (1852) II. 115 Though some buds are of such pernicious wing, there are others that have only rudiments of wings.

Perniciously (pɜːniʃli), *adv.* [f. **PERNICIOUS** a¹ + -LY.] In a pernicious manner; destructively, ruinously; wickedly.

1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher in Fisher's Wks.* (B. E. T. S.) II. p. xxxviii, Using his seditious booke perniciously penned to catch the ignorant soit. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 50 All the Commons Hate him perniciously, and o' my Conscience Wish him ten faddom deepe. 1660 MILTON *Free Comm.* Wks. 1851 v. 447 They who in pursuance thereof so perniciously would betray us. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. ii. 68 Never was a noble country so perniciously neglected. 1828 W. SWEET *Oxf. Prim. Ess.* 26 A principle essentially and perniciously erroneous.

Perniciousness (pɜːniʃəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pernicious; destructiveness, ruinousness.

1813 J. BELL *Hadden's Answer* Osor 472 b, This notorious See... doth overwhelm the whole state of y^r world with irrecoverable perniciousness. 1851 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 115 The perniciousness of laxatives. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obs.* § 24 The absurdity and perniciousness of those notions. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 23 Sept. 5/1 To point out its perniciousness and the temptations to which it exposes its victims.

† **Perni city**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perniciōs*, f. *pernix*. see **PERNICIOUS** a²] Swiftness, celerity. 1592 NASIR *P. Penulsee* (ed. 2) 37 By the incomparable pernitiē of those ayrie bodies, we [spirits] out strip the swiftness of men, beasts and birds. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longius' Daphnis & Chloe* 69 The ship, with an irrevocable pernitiē and swiftness was carried away. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 356 Those resistance being increased by the swiftness and pernitiē of their motion.

Pernickety (pɜːniketi), *a.* [Of obscure origin; originally Scotch (and perh. north. Eng. dial.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); but in common use in U. S., and more recently introduced in literary English by writers of Scottish nationality.

There is a shorter Sc. form *pernickie*, which may have been a childish attempt at *particular* (quasi *particulae*, *particulae*). of this, *pernickie* may be an onomatopoeic expansion. Association with the *knick* group of words, *knick knack*, *knick knack*, *knickety knock*, etc. may have been vaguely present. Cf. the colloquial variant *pernickity*, *pernickety*.]

Of persons, their attributes or actions: Precise or particular about minutiae or trifles, fastidious, punctilious. Of things: Requiring precise or particular handling or care; ticklish.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Pernickie*, i. precise in trifles, applied also to dress, denoting umbrine. S. *pernickie* synon. 1814 HILL in *Macn. Mag.* (1881) XLV. 75/2 Dear Doctor, I received yours last night, and a... vexing, pernickety, humorous, witty, daff letter it is. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxi. I never saw any mortal man look as that pernickety personage, the baillie, did at this joke. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 152 But Robert wadna like me to takiller whaur I did nae work for. t. He's some pernickety, Robert. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 875/2 Any white man, grows lame and impatient at such confining and pernickety work. 1895 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 30 The pernickety little player (Garrick) was chary about lending his splendidly bound rarities. 1891 B. MATTHEWS *Americanism & Brit.* (1892) 29 The gummaman, the punst, the pernickety stickler for trifles. 1892

Spectator 27 Feb. 290/1 Restrictions, some of them a trifle pernickety. 1899 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 271/1 Our age is more precise, more pernickety as to evidence.

Hence **Perni cketiness**.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 *Spectator* 15 Dec. 877 It behoves every Minister to be careful to the point of fastidiousness, or, if you will, pernicketiness.

Pernitrous Chem. = hyponitrous see **PER-** 1 g b

† **Pernize**, *v. Obs.* rare [See -IZE] = **PERN** v. 1

1611 CORRA, *Retourner sa robe*, to Pernize, or Apostatize it, to play the turne coat.

† **Pernocallian**. *Obs.* rare. [f. med. L. *pernocillia* all-night vigils, f. *pernoctare*: see next and -AN.] One who keeps vigil all night.

1846 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Pernocallian*, watching all night, long a custom with the more pious Christians, especially before the greater festivals.

† **Pernoctate**, *v. Obs.* rare-*o*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernoctāre*, f. *PER-* + *nox*, *noct-em* night.] To stay all night, to pass the night.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernoctate*, to tarry all night.

Pernotatation (pɜːnɒtəˈteɪʃən), [ad. L. *pernotatōnem* -em a passing the night, n. of action f. *pernoctāre*. see prec.] The action of passing or spending the night; esp. in *Ecl.* use, spending the night in prayer, an all-night vigil.

1623 FRYNE *Hystriomastix* 429 Those Diabolical pernотations which are this day practised. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* I. Divc. iv. § 16. 128 Instances of sack cloth, long fasts, pernotation in prayers. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Vulg.* xii. 117 Among the primitive Christians the Lord's day was always ushered in with a Pernotation or Vigil. 1899 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* iv. vi. (1875) 194 The rule of pernotation and twenty four hours possession. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXV. 334/1 He [F. H. A. Mahomed] used to go to Cambridge every evening by the last train in order to perform the pernotation essential for keeping a term.

† **Pernor**. *Law Obs.* Also 5-7 *pernour* (e, 5-er), 7 *pernor*, *pernor*. [a. AF *pernour* = OF. *preneur*, -eur taker, f. *prendre*, *pre-nant* to take.] A taker or receiver, esp. of rent or profits of land or other property.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 14 Nos pernours de vitayle ou de autre chose (transl. Our takers of victuals or other things)] 1341 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 133/2 Et que le perneur puent prendre les Leynes. 1485 *Act. Hen. VII.* c. 1 That the Demandaunt in every suche cas have his accion agaynst the . . . pernours [Rolls of Parl.]. Peine] of the profits of the Lodes or Tenementes demanded. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xxx, That wryt of annuete lyeth next agaynst the perneur. but onlye agaynst the grantour or his heyres. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 606. 262 If there be grantee of a rent charge in fee, and a stranger is perneur of the rent.

† **Pe rnyng**. *Obs.* rare-*1*. [?]

Usually taken as vbl. sb. or pp. of a conjectural vb. *per n*, metaphorized variant of *pern*, *PERN*. But the passage is obscure. Perh. 'bitweene' governs 'tortors and trulofes'. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 61. On brude sylken boide & bydder on sener, As papayer paynted pernyng bitweene Tortors & trulofes entayled so byk.

Perochial (l), *obs.* ff. **PAROCHIAL**. **Perochito**. see **PARAKEET**. **Peroffer**, *obs.* f. **PROFFER**.

Perofskite (pɜːrɒfskiːt), *Min.* Also *perov*, *perow*-. [Named 1839 from personal name *Perovski*: see -ITE.] Titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals varying in colour from yellow to black.

1844 *DANA Min.* (ed. 2) 424 Perovskite consists principally of titanic acid or oxide and lime. 1872 *Newell Catal. Min.* 132 Perovskite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Colta's Rocks Class* 39 Perofskite occurs as an accessory in chlorite schist.

Perogua, **Perogue**, *obs.* ff. **PIRAGUA**, **PIROGUE**.

† **Peroke**, *Obs.* rare-*1*. [peh. a variant of *PERUKE*, which, as also the It. *perucco*, orig. meant 'hair of the head', 'long locks', 'shock of hair'.] app. The floss silk of a cocoon.

1540 *Teas. Poore Men* 7 b, Rawe sylke & namely of the Peroke of the sylke worme.

Perokito see **PARAKEET**.

Peromelous (pɜːrɒmɪləs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *περομελής* with maimed limbs (f. *περῖος* maimed + *μέλος* limb) + -OUS.] Having the limbs defective or wanting, as the group *Peromela* (Duméril 1841) or *Ophiomorphia* of Amphibians, now *Astoptoda*.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/1 Some Labyrinthodonts were devoid of limbs, or peromelous. *Ibid.* 770/2 The peromelous modification of the Labyrinthodont type.

Peron, **Peronall**, *obs.* ff. **PERRON**, **PARNEL**.

Peronate (pɜːrɒnəti), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *peronātus* rough-booted, f. *perō* boot of hide.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 396 *Peronate*; laid thickly over with a woolly substance, ending in a sort of meal. . . This term is only applied to the stipes of Fungi. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 866/2

|| **Perone** (pe rɒni) *Anat.* Also *perona*. [mod. L. *peronē*, *perona*, a. Gr. *περόνη* a pin, a buckle, the fibula.] The FIBULA or small bone of the leg. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perona*, also called *Fibula*, because it joins the Muscles of the Leg. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 170 The *Perone* was fix'd to the *Tibia* at the upper part, by a Pin. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 334 The *Perone* was broke obliquely.

Peroneal (pɜːrɒniəl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod. L. *peronē-us* (f. *peronē*: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with the *perone* or fibula.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 223 A branch of the peroneal artery. 1879 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 177 Called the fibula, or peroneal bone of the leg.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 1 def x 3 The right lyne which standeth erected, is called a perpendicular line to that vpon which it standeth. 1644 WORTON *Archit* in *Relig* (1651) 224 That the Walls be most exactly perpendicular to the Ground-Work; for the right Angle is the true cause of all Stability, both in Artificial and Natural Positions. 1667 PRIMAUT *City & C. Build* 159 How to draw a Perpendicular Line from any Point, to any Line given. 1715 LEONARD *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I 11 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nethe-most. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat.* 37 Moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis.

3. *Arch.* Applied (first by Rickman) to the third or English style of English Pointed Architecture, developed out of the Decorated style in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and prevalent throughout the fifteenth, characterized by the vertical lines of its tracery.

1812-13 RICKMAN *Styles of Archit* (1817) 44 Perpendicular English. The name clearly designates this style, for the mullions of the windows, and the ornamental panellings run in perpendicular lines. 1820 D TURNER *Tour Normandy* I, 167 Nowhere, have I been able to trace among our Gallic neighbours the existence of the simple perpendicular style. 1875 SIMONS *Const Hist.* II xvii, 625 The unmeaning symmetry of the Perpendicular Style. 1904 J T FOWLER *Durham Univ.* 10 three good Perpendicular windows.

4. *Comb.*
c 1865 LD BROUGHAM in *Circ Sc. I.* Introd. Disc. 6 The third side of a perpendicular-sided triangle.

† *B. adv.* In a perpendicular manner, perpendicularly, vertically. *Obs.*

[c 1301 see A. 1] 1529 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1580) 253 The one in the Occidental part descendeth perpendicular vpon the 175 degree. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hist.* (ed. 9) 63 If the Tree be too ponderous to be lifted perpendicular by the Hand alone. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Suppl. 80 To fall near two miles perpendicular.

C. *sb.* 1. An instrument or appliance for indicating the vertical line from any point: e.g. a mason's or builder's plumb-rule or plumb-level; a gunner's level: see quotes

1603 B. JONSON *Jas I Entertainm Wks* (Rtdg) 531/2 In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. iii. 1019 I'll make them serve for perpendiculars As true as e'er were used by Bucklayers. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 148 Dædalus invented the chip-ax, and saw, and wimble, and perpendicular. 1792 *Trans Soc Arts* (ed. 2) III 184 An instrument, called a Perpendicular, to be used instead of a quadrant of altitude with the artificial globe. 1819 *Pantologia*, Perpendicular, in gunnery, is a small instrument, used for finding the centre line of a piece in the operation of pointing it to a given object. 1859 F. A. GRIFTHUIS *Art. Man* (1862) 121 One quadrant, one perpendicular, for every four or five mortars.

2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line; also, a vertical plane or face; loosely, a very steep or precipitous face; a steep. *The perpendicular* (sc. line, direction).

1632 LRUIGOW *Trav* x. 432 The Perpendiculars of long-reaching Caucasus. 1665 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 4 Rising from the bottom to the top in a perpendicular. 1756-7 T. KRYSLER'S *Trav* (1760) III. 343 The tower of this church is observed to lean a little from the perpendicular. 1772-84 COOK'S *Voy* (1790) IV. 1501 The tide rises and falls about six feet, upon a perpendicular. 1817 BYRON *Maiden* II. 11. 4 O'er the flag's headlong perpendicular. 1837-9 ILLAKH *Nat. Lit.* I. 111 § 20, 160 Fioravanti is said to have restored to the perpendicular [a tower] at Cento seventy-five feet high, which had swayed five feet. 1858 *Crit Eng. & Arch. Jrit* I 394/1 The length of the *Kuby* is 155 feet between the perpendiculars.

b. Upright or erect position or attitude; also *fig.* moral uprightness, rectitude.

1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* iv. For my part, I think it's better to see when your perpendicular's true, than to see a ghost. 1862 LOWRIE *Biglow P. Ser.* II. iii. They suit, but your Southern gentleman that keeps his perpendicular. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. Springing to her accustomed perpendicular like a bowed sapling, she seated herself in the manner demanded by the saddle. 1884 T. RICHYSON *Becket* II. ii. Your lordship affects the unwavering perpendicular.

c. (*slang*) A meal taken standing; an entertainment or party at which most of the guests remain standing.

1872 M. LEGRAND *Camb. Freshm* xxi. This was the first occasion on which he had been honoured with an invitation to a Perpendicular, as such entertainments are styled. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, Perpendicular, a lunch taken standing up at a tavern bar. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* ix. I, 207, I dutifully attended my mother to three fashionable crowds—'perpendiculars' is the best name for them, for there is generally barely room for standing. 1890 ROMANTS in *Life* 266 Yesterday we had here [at Edinburgh] what at Cambridge used to be called a 'perpendicular'—twenty students to supper.

3. *Geom.* A straight line at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. (Chiefly in phr. to draw a perpendicular to a line, to raise a p. upon a line, to let fall a p. upon a line from a point without it, etc.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom*, *Math. Treat* def xiii T. ii. A line falling from any solid angle of these bodies perpendicularly on the opposite plane or base, shall be named that solid Perpendicular. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Perpendicular to a Parabola, is a Right Line cutting the Parabola in the Point in which any other Right Line touches it, and which is also its self Perpendicular to that Tangent. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 286 A Perpendicular is the Shortest Line that can be drawn from a Given Point to an Indefinite Line. 1827 *Ibid.* II 346 A perpendicular measures the distance of any point from a plane.

Perpendicularity (pəpɛndɪkʊləˈrɪti). [*f.* L. type **perpendiculārītās*, *f.* *perpendiculār-is*: see prec and -ITY. Cf. mod F *perpendicularité* (1741 in *Dict Acad.*), Sp, It. *perpendicolarità*.]

1. Vertical or upright position, upright attitude or posture; verticality.

1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. x. (A1b) 102 In buildings of stone or bricke the mason giueth a band, to hold in the worke fast and maintaine the perpendicularitie of the wall. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos* II. 110 Pendants multiply their undulations before they rest in their desired Perpendicularity. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans* LIII 42 The column supported its perpendicularity near a quarter of an hour. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* II. vi. 195 Perpendicularity is the characteristic of these windows. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xviii. His square-framed perpendicularity showed more fully now than in the crowd and bustle of the market house.

2. *Geom.* Position or direction at right angles to a given line, surface, or plane.

1745 WATTS *Logic* I. ii § 3 The perpendicularity of these lines to each other, is the difference of a right angle. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* II 73 They preserve their perpendicularity to one another. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess Astron* xxv 321 Perpendicularity of intersection.

Perpendicularly (pəpɛndɪkʊləˈrɪli), *adv.* [*f.* PERPENDICULAR a. + -LY 2.] In a perpendicular manner. 1. Directly up or down, vertically.

1555 EDEM *Decades* 94 The soone haunge his course perpendicularly or directly ouer the same. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. v. 54 The altitude which thou hast perpendicularly fell. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 333 It rose about two fathoms perpendicularly. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1045/1 The trees grow perpendicularly for 100 feet before the bianches commence.

† b. *fig.* Directly *Obs.*
1568 J. JONES *Ouid's Ibis* 48 Gods presence is everywhere but more perpendicularly in his Temple. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* Pref. 4 To write nothing but what is directly and perpendicularly to the Point in hand.

2. *Geom.* At right angles to some line or plane.
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. iv 6 A right angle is caused of one right lyne falling perpendicularly vpon an other. 1667 PRIMAUT *City & C. Build* 159 A right Line drawn cuts the Line given perpendicularly. 1703 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* 208 You must not hold the Blade of this Tool perpendicularly before the Work, but aslant. 1879 CASSIDY'S *Tech. Educ.* VI 349/2 Cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel.

Perpendicularness. *rare.* [*f.* as prec + -NESS.] Perpendicularity.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xxiv 90 Munified with the Perpendicularines and quarry of the rocks. 1727 in BAILEY Vol II.

† **Perpensation**. *Obs. rare*—o. [*ad* L. *perpensation-em*, from *perpensare* to weigh or consider carefully, freq. of *perpendere* to PERPEND.]

1623 COCKRAM, *Perpensation*, a due examining. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perpensation*, or *Perpensation*.

† **Perpenssed**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* OF. *perpensé* (13th c.), pa. pple. of *perpenser*, or *f.* L. *perpens-us* (see PERPENSITY) + -ED.] Thoroughly considered, thought out, deliberate. = L. *perpensis*. Hence † **Perpensedly** *adv.*, with deliberation, deliberately: = L. *perpensē*.

c 1540 in *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 20) 102 That he might set forward his perpensed malicious Enterprise. 1624 Bp MOUNTAGU *Immod. Addr.* 156 If men do not consider their sayings perpensedly.

† **Perpension**. *Obs.* [*n.* of action *f.* L. *perpendere*, *perpens-* to PERPEND.] Mental weighing; (thorough consideration or reflection; deliberation. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Fik.* I. vii. 25 Unto reasonable perpensions it hath no place in some Sciences, small in others. 1661 BOYCE *Style of Script* 238 The Disparity of the Influences of the Bare Belief and the Due Perpension of a Truth. 1874 R. GODFREY *Psy. & Ab. Physic* Pref. To do which, after serious perpension, I was easily inclin'd.

† **Perpensity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* L. *perpens-us* deliberate, pa. pple. of *perpendere* + -ITY.] Attention.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* IV. I desire the reader to attend with the utmost perpensity.

† **Perpensive**, a. *Obs. rare*—1 [*f.* L. *perpens-us* deliberate + -IVE.] Deliberative.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 It is rather Christian modesty than shame, to be very perpensive.

Perpent, variant of PARPENT.

† **Perperacu te**, a. *Obs.* [*f.* PER- 4 + PERACUTE (which already contains the same prefix)] Intensely or excessively acute.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 To still the sad unquietnesse and per-peracute contentions of that most comfortable and renowned island. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Annu. & Min.* 438 If simply acute they may be judged on the fourteenth day. If peracute on the seventh, 11 perperacute on the fourth. 1665 HARVY *Advice agst. Plague* to Per-peracute malign Fever. 1871 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 26 There are also some Sicknesse perperacute.

† **Perperous**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [*f.* L. *perper-us* heedless, inconsiderate, faulty, erroneous + -OUS.] Hence † **Perperously** *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1 [= L. *perperus*], foolishly, erroneously, wrongly;

† **Perperitude** *Obs. rare*—o, inconsiderateness, foolish error.

1623 COCKRAM, *Perperitude*, rudeness. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renos's Disp.* 398 Not the factitious Lacca as some perperously imagine. 1657 *Physical Dict.* 1 *Perperously*, foolishly and unskillfully.

† **Perpecession**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad* L. *perpeccation-em*, *f.* PER-1, 2 + *passion-em* suffering, PASSION.]

1. Endurance of suffering.
a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 629 Free from all perpeccation or painful passion. 1628 GAUL *Pract. The.* (1629) 167 Yet was our Saviour both terrified in the apprehension of Wrath; and in the perpeccation of Death, crucified. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* xii (1741) 393 The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual perpeccation and duration in misery.

2. Suffering of impact or influence. *rare*—1.
1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 13 Ascribing all to the Perpeccations, Collisions, Mutations and Mixtures of Natural Beings among themselves.

† **Perpet** *Obs.* Abbreviation of PERPETUANA.

1725 in Somers *Tracts* II 38 Flannels, Perpet, Serges and Stuffs Exported from Christmas 1702 to Christmas 1709. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xviii. (1841) II. 190 The county of Essex is chiefly taken up with the manufacture of bags and perpets.

Perpetrable (pəpɛtrəˈbəl), a. [*ad.* late L. *perpetrabilis* (Tertull. c 200), *f.* *perpetrare*: see below and -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetrated.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii (1740) 128 No Wickedness perpetrable with Safety will be left undone.

† **Perpetrate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [*ad.* L. *perpetrat-us*, pa. pple. of *perpetrare*: see next. In use before introduction of the finite vb., and after that as its pa. pple., until displaced by *perpetrated*.] Perpetrated.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt VI* 29/1 Treasons and Felonies.. by any persone done or perpetr. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 244 The great tyrannye that he and his people had perpetrate and committed. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* x 82 These cruel inuasions perpetr. contra oure realme. c 1614 Sir W. MURR. *Dido & Eneas* 1 375 Pigmilion's cruell crime, Against her mate in priuy perpetr.ate.

Perpetrate (pəpɛtrət), *v.* [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *perpetrare* to carry through, execute, perform, *f.* PER-1 + *patrare* to bring to pass, effect. In Latin, the thing perpetrated might be good or bad, but in Eng. the verb, having been first used in the statutes in reference to the committing of crimes, has been associated with evil deeds.] *Trans.* To perform, execute, or commit (a crime or evil deed).

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI.* c. 12 § 5 Yf anny persone being ons conuicted shall efsones commit or perpetr.ate anny of the offences before mentioned. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II. vii (1586) 264 If the offence be perpetrated in a Barne of the house. 1634 Sir T. HURBERT *Trav.* 34 To perpetrate like villany on the other Princes. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. 11, The auspicious hour To perpetr.ate the deed. 1855 PERSCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. vi. 79 All the usual atrocities were perpetrated by the brutal soldiery.

† b. in neutral sense. *Obs. rare.*
1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. 1 881 Success, the maik no mortal Wit, Or sweet hand can always hit For whatsoever we perpetr.ate, We do but row, w're steer'd by Fate.

c. *collog.* Used humorously of doing anything which the speaker affects to treat as execrable or shocking; as *to perpetr.ate a pun, a caricature*, etc. 1849 C. BROWNE *Shirley* xxxi, Sir Philip induced two of his sisters to perpetr.ate a duet. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 173 It was now that their [Tate and Brady] perpetrated in concert their version, or perversion, of the Palms, with which we are still afflicted. *Mod.* One of the worst puns ever perpetrated.

Hence **Perperated** *ppl. a.*, **Perperating** *vbl. sb.*
1554 HULOT, Perperated, *perperatus*. 1643 MILTON *Drorce* II. 111, The perpetrating of an odious and manifold sin. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind. Ed.* Ded. 3 The most perpetrated villany committed in the sight of the sun. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii 452 The forests, which, Fierce Romulus for perperated crimes A sacred refuge made.

Perpetration (pəpɛtrəˈʃən), [*ad.* L. *perpetration-em*, *n.* of action from *perpetrare* to PERPETRATE. so in mod. F. (Littre)] The action of perpetrating or performing (an evil deed); the committing (of a crime); also, the action perpetrated; a wicked or cruel action; an atrocity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacione* 361 Of a synne dedely after perperacionne. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII.* c. 68 The people of Wales have perperated in perperacion and commission of diuers & manifold theftes. 1680 *Compt. Scot.* 4 The flagitious Atcheuements and most nefandous perperations of that Parliament. 1797 Mrs RACLIFF *Italian* iv. A man whose passions might impel him to the perpetration of almost any crime. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Last Hist. Twiss* III. 1 236 The savage perperations of Zings and Timour.

† b. Performance (in neutral sense). *Obs. rare.*
a 1632 DONNE *Serm.*, *Matt* v. 16 (1640) 79 In the acting and perperation of a good work.

c. *collog.* The execution of something which the speaker humorously affects to consider very bad or 'atrocious', or as execrably performed.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 215 The whimsical perperations of Boucomin.

Perpetrator (pəpɛtrəˈtɔː), [*a.* L. *perpetrator*, agent-n. from *perpetrare* to PERPETRATE.] One who perpetrates or commits (an evil deed).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 120/a Esteemed as menquellers and perperatours of most wicked factes. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii 34 The actor or absolute perpetrator of the crime. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The perpetrator of this foul murder. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 283 What is often said, of other crimes, if the perpetrator be sufficiently illustrious, it becomes a virtue.

Hence **Perperatress**, **Perperatrix** (-tɪˈpɛtrɪks) [*see* -RESS, -RIX], a female perpetrator.

1889 H. F. Wood *Englishman of Rue Catin* vi 82 Mistress Lurid, perpetratress of those naughty tales 1894 *Westm. Gas* 15 June, Constance Kent, the perpetratix of the Road murder.

† **Perpetre**, *v.* Obs. rare. [a. F. *perpétrer* (14th c.), ad L. *perpetrāre*.] *trans.* To perpetrate. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi 25 *Vo* detestable crime, perpetrated and commysed in the persons of her sweete and late amayable husbunde. 1491 *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i xxviii 24 b/2 He beyng on a time in his cell or lytyl hous was perpetred & commysed a murdre by some homycides.

Perpetuable (pærpe'tjuəb'l), *a.* rare. [f. L. *perpetuāre* to perpetuate. see -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetuated.

1883 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 444. When once originated they [sports or varieties] are perpetuable by any of the processes of bud-propagation just described.

Perpetual (pærpe'tjuəl), *a.* (adv. and sb.) Also 4-ewel, 4-7-uel, 5-uel, 6-perpetuall, (perpetuall). [a. F. *perpétuel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *perpetuale*, ad L. *perpetuālis* (in Quint., along with *universālis*), deriv. of *perpetuus* continuous, unbroken, permanent, f. PER-I + (?) *petēre* to aim at, seek.]

1. Lasting or destined to last for ever; eternal, unceasing; permanent (during life).

Perpetual curate. see CURATE 2; 50 *p.* curacy, curer. 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* xxiv. 7 Kepe night til vengeance perpetual be trespass of my gouthed. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. viii 198 Pat her payne be perpetual & no preyere hem helpe. 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxiv 112 He graunt his lettres of perpetuall pesser till all Cisten men. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 79 Men that war symple and nocht wity of perpetuall thynge. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 50 Mr. William leek vicar perpetuall. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C. v. b. He dyde his wyf to be putte in prysen perpetuall. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Kestell* (1899) 227. I affirm hell & perpetuall damnation. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 571 Following Plato, we should say, That God was Eternal; but the World only Perpetual. 1724 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* i. 166 How I dreamt Of things impossible! Of Joys perpetual in perpetual Change! 1810 in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* 413 Claverton is a perpetual cure. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat. Life* 15 Béclard was unanimously appointed to the office of perpetual secretary to that learned society. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 The [mountain] top will be enveloped in perpetual snow.

b. *Perpetual motion*, motion that goes on for ever; *spec.* that of a hypothetical machine, which being once set in motion should go on for ever, or until stopped by some external force or the wearing out of the machine. Hence *perpetual-motomist*.

1593 HARVEY *Pueror's Sugar* Wks (Grosart) II 287 Entelechy shewing whence they [divine minds] came by their heavenly and perpetual motion. 1621 B. JONSON *Char. Author* in *Coryat's Crudities* bly. He is alwaies Tongue-Major of the company, and if euer the perpetual motion be to be hoped for, it is from thence. 1666 BACON *New Ath.* (1900) 43 We have divers curious Clocks. And some Perpetuall Motions. 1666 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* ii 11 65 Petrus Peregrinus a Frenchman, who two hundred yeeres since left a Tract of the Magnet and a perpetual motion to be made thereby. 1702 SAVORY *Miner's Friend* 80. I know the Notions of the Perpetuall Motion, or Self-moving Engine. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii xvii (1875) 493 It is of the same order as the belief that misleads perpetual motion schemers. 1872 Dr. MORGAN *Paradoxes* 342 A perpetual motomist wanted to explain his method.

c. That serves, is applicable, or remains valid for all time to come, or for an unlimited time; e. g. *perpetual injunction, settlement*.

Perpetual action, a legal action for which there is no limitation of time; *perpetual almanac or calendar*, one that can be adjusted so as to supply particular information for any year or for many years, *perpetual alms* = Frank Almshouse see ALMOUGH 2, *perpetual caustic*, common or lunar caustic. see CAUSTIC 2; 15 *perpetual pill*: see quot. 1717, *perpetual screw* = ENDLESS SCREW. 1740 *Godstow Reg.* 35 To be had and to be held into free and perpetual almesse. 1803-4 *Act 29 Hen VII.* c. 29 *Preamble*. To hold, of your Highness and of your heyres in free & perpetual Almes. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. ix. Another invention, commonly styled a *perpetuall screw*, which hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 238. I call those [actions] perpetuall which have not any set time expressly allotted for their continuance. 1683 *Lond. Gas* No. 1834/4 Sir S. Morland's Perpetuall Almanack. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Infernal-Stone*, or *Perpetuall Caustic*, is a Chymical Operation, whereby Silver is rendered Caustic by the Salts of Spirit of Nitre. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s. v. *Regulus*. Of this regulus [of antimony] are made the antimonial pills. These pills, having performed their office and been discharged the body, will serve the same purpose again, and again; whence they have obtained the name of *perpetuall pills*. 1799 P. MOORE in R. PATTON *Assat. Mon.* (1801) 294 note. The manifest, and by no means unnatural, fruit of this last zemindary system, called the *perpetuall settlement*. 1818 CRUSK *Digest* (2d ed.) IV 548 The Lord Chancellor decreed that a perpetual injunction should be awarded against Lord Forbes and his trustees. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 443 Regulations were passed in 1802, announcing the principles of a perpetual settlement, which was effected in the districts subject to the authority of the Madras Government. 1882 *Engel. Brit.* XII 76 On the 17th February 1577 was signed the 'Perpetual Edict', which ratified the Pacification of Ghent. 1904 HARBOTTLE *Dict. Allusions* 193 *Perpetual League*, a league entered into in 1291 by the three Forest Cantons of Switzerland.

d. = PERENNIAL a. 2 b. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb 75/3 The Beta maritima, known as the Perpetual or Beet Spinach.

e. Never ending, endless in succession in space. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. This city of perpetual houses. 2 Continuing or continued without intermission, constant; continuous; unending, uninterrupted.

Perpetual bellows, a bellows capable of giving a continuous blast of air.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* III. 431 To be bonde to perpetual keepyng of sicke maner signes. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 3 He shal be enuyed [p. enuyed] now here, now there as a courour or renner perpetuall. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 The well and perpetuall spring of gudnes. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Pr. Acad.* ii 437 The humours and qualities are in perpetuall motion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 540 With Water drawn from their perpetual Spring. 1755 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III 384 The melancholy hurry of business for some time to come will necessarily keep her spirits in a perpetual flutter. 1758 RICH. tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I 362 Excite the fire violently with a pan, or more, of perpetual bellows till the Iron melt. 1837-9 HALIAM *Hist. Lit.* i. v. § 16 This produced perpetual barbarism, and deviations from purity of idiom.

b. Continuous or unbroken in spatial extent. 1658 EARL MOKM. tr. *Parvata's IVars Cygnus* 209 An almost perpetual shore, which extends it selfe for the space of thirty miles from the mouth of the Adice, to that of Piave. 1670-98 LASSALLE *Voy. Italy* II 20 Great Pillars of freestone, whose capitells are joynted to one another above by arches and a perpetual cornice. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* vii 381 [To Ajax] Agamemnon gave the chine Peperuall.

B. Used as *adv.* = PERPETUALLY.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. Pr. iv. 28 (Camb. MS.) Or ellis yt last nat. perpetuall. 1439 in *Ancestor* July (1904) 13 That the said nonnes sette me in here marriage to pray for me perpetuall. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 695 Motom continuous, Quikoth doth indue perpetuall. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* iv. iii 503 You perpetuall sober Gods. 1744 GRAY *Ignorance* 4 Where rushy Camus slowly-winding flood Perpetuall draws his humid train of mud. 1837 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii 282 The tribute was reduced from nine lacs perpetuall, to seven lacs per annum, for the space of six years.

C. sb. (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. a. = PERENNIAL sb. 1. b. One of several continuously blooming varieties of rose.

c. 1720 CLIA FICHENS *Diary* (1888) 300 All sorts of Perpetualls as well as Annuals. 1859 LONDON *Gardeners* 1054 Roses. Damask perpetual Hybrid perpetual. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan 6/6 A choice selection of hybrid perpetuals, tea-scented, and moss kinds.

2. A machine used in shearing cloth: see quot. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 324/2 The shearing is effected by means of a machine called a 'perpetual', consisting of a roller with cutting blades passing spirally round it.

† 3. A hereditary or heritable office. Obs.

1568 CREIC in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) App. xxvii. Providing he shall not dispose of any offices or perpetuall to continue any longer, but to these offered of the premises.

Perpetualist (pærpe'tjuəl'ist), [f. prec. + -IST.] One who is in favour of the perpetuity of something; *spec.* a name applied in the U. S. to those who favoured the perpetuation of negro slavery in the State.

1850 LYELL and Vissit U. S. II 97 Those slave-owners who are called perpetualists, who maintain that slavery should be permanent. 1872 II WILSON *Hist. Slave Power* I 574 It was a most potent weapon in the hands of the apologists, perpetualists, and propagandists of slavery.

Perpetuality (pærpe'tjuəli), [ad L. type **perpetualitas* (lt. *perpetualis*, rare OF *perpetualité*), f. L. *perpetuālis* PERPETUAL: see -ITY. Cf. the earlier form PERPETUALTY.] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual; perpetuity.

1543 *Perpetualites* [see PERPETUALTY, quot. c. 1470]. 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robertson *Men* I 431. I... found in the restlessness of curiosity a perpetuality of occupation. 1813 *Yankee* 13 Aug. 3/4 These will not be much difficulty in proving the non-perpetuality of Mr. Redheffer's invention. **Perpetuality** (pærpe'tjuəli), *adv.* [f. PERPETUAL a. + -LY 2.]

1. Everlastingly, eternally, for ever; in perpetuity; indefinitely, for the rest of one's life. arch. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1176 That thou and I be dampned to prysen Peperuall. 1466 AUDELEY *Pennis* 25 Therefore dampnyd schalt thou be, Into hel perpetuall. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The foresaid statute, should be in his force and virtue for thens perpetuall to endure. 1535 COWPER *Pr.* lxxvii. 69 There he buylded his temple on hye that it might perpetuall endure. 1580 SIBNEY *Ps.* ix. v. He to all his judgments shall apply Perpetually. 1688 VII. 1118 (Dk. Buckham) *Restoration* Wks. (1775) 106 Can shame remain perpetually in me, And not in others?

2. Incessantly; persistently; continually, constantly; with constant recurrence.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* III. 431 Do hat. bynden hem to kepe perpetuall. c. 1440 LYONS *Assembly of Gods* 2095 Oure habitation chaungeth Fro ioi to payne & wo. perpetuall. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 506 Yet is his Godhead perpetuall present with us. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 62 He lived almost perpetually in the Camp. 1711 ADDISON *Sketch* No. 105 p. 6. I might likewise mention the Law-Pedant, that is perpetually putting Cases. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii 177 Encroachments were perpetually committed. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, Crisparkle perpetually pitching himself head-foremost into all the deep running water.

Perpetualness [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perpetual = PERPETUALITY.

1611 CORN., *Durce*, everlastingness, perpetualness, long lasting. 1771 in BAIN *Ev.* vol. II 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. c. 8 A pathetic sense of its perpetualness, and your own transiency. 1875 G. DAWSON *Everyday Counsels* (1888) 206 The perpetualness of some men's stings.

† **Perpetuality** (pærpe'tjuəli), *Obs.* [a. OF. *perpetualité*, -ellé, -auté, repr. L. type **perpetualitas*. see PERPETUALITY.] = PERPETUALITY 1.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 477 þey don harm to cristis charge bi perpetuall in her synne. 1389-8 I. *Usk Test.* Love i. viii. (Skeat) l. 116 Vet. scriptures for great elde so been defaced, that no perpetuallite made in hem been ruged. c. 1470 HARDING *Chion.* c. 1 (MS. Bodl. Arch. Seld. B. 10), Athelarde held his tyme ay forth the soueraine in heitage and perpetuallite [ed. 1543 perpetuallite].

† **Perpetuana**, *Obs.* Also 7-8 *perpetuano*, 7 -uanno, -uno, 8 -uanees. See also PERPET. [app. a facitious trade name, f. It. or Sp. *perpetuo*, L. *perpetuus*, with Romanic ending -ana. Hence F. *perpetuane*.]

A durable fabne of wool manufactured in England from the 16th c. (Cf. the similar names *everlasting, durance, lasting*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. 11. Our gentlemen ushers, that will suffer a piece of serge or perpetuana to come into the presence. 1612 Florio *Ital. Dict.*, *Duraforia*, the stuffe Perpetuana. 1640 in *Kitchin London* II 172 Dimpety, Perpetuannous. 1685 J. HUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 14 The Climates of the Israelites, in the Wilderness, never waxed old, as if made of Perpetuano indeed. 1691 *Lond. Gas* No. 2703/4 Stolen. 1724 *Piercer* of Colchester *Perpetuano's*. 1724 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 401 The Stuffs called Bays, Perpetuana's, &c. of the Manufacture, which are sent to Italy. 1727 W. MATTHEW *1000 Alan's Comp.* 407 Kersjes, Coitons, Bays, Perpetuannes, Fustians, and Norwich Stuffs. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2d) v. Sudbury, Sudbury, drives a good trade in perpetuans, says, serges, &c. 1846 J. S. HUNN *For. Prob. Refugee* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of our Wool into Broadcloth, Rashe, Flannel and Perpetuans. *attrib.* and *comp.* 1666 DICKER *Sea. Stanes* (Arb.) 27 The sober Perpetuana-united Puritane. 1607 MARSHON *What you will* i. 11, It's in his old perpetuana vice. 1648 Sir E. DUNHAM *Acc. Nk.* (N.), For a counterpayme to the yellow perpetuana bed.

Perpetuance (pærpe'tjuəns), [a. OF. *perpetuance* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *perpetuer* to perpetuate, pr. ppl. *perpetuant*: see -ANCE.] The action of perpetuating; the fact or condition of being perpetuated; perpetuation.

1558 CAVENDISH *Poems*, etc. (1825) II 151 Nothing hathe here perpetuance. 1573 *New Custom* ii. 1. in *Hall's Dindley* III 25 If trust to the gospel do purchase perpetuance of life unto him. 1870 E. MUIR *From Nation* xvii. 341 Tu seivest its end in the perpetuance of slavery. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Ch. Pref.* 6 The transformation of religion which is essential for its perpetuance.

Perpetuant (pærpe'tjuənt), *Math.* [ad L. *perpetuant-em*, pr. ppl. of *perpetuare*: see -ANT.] A semivariant not reducible to a sum (or sum of products) of semivariants of lower degree.

1883 CANTY *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 255 A semivariant which is not reducible is said to be irreducible, or otherwise to be a perpetuant. This notion of a perpetuant is due to Sylvester, see his *Memor.* 'On Subinvariants'.

attrib. 1904 *Atkinson* 21 May *Obit.* 'On Perpetuant Syzygies', by Messrs. A. Young and P. W. Wood.

Perpetuate, *phl. a.* [ad L. *perpetuāt-us*, perf. ppl. passive of *perpetuare* to PERPETUATE.] Made perpetual; perpetually continued. Const. as *phl.* and as *adj.*

1503-4 *Act 29 Hen VII.* c. 32 *Preamble*. The welc surte and comfort perpetuall of theym their heyres and successours. 1801 SOUTHWELL *Thalaba* l. xxiii. The trees and flowers remain, By Nature's care perpetuate and self sown.

Perpetuate (pærpe'tjuəti), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpetuāre* to make perpetual, f. *perpetu-us* perpetual: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *perpetuer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To make perpetual; to cause to endure or continue indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

1530 PALMER 656/1, I perpetuate, I continue a thing for ever. 1579 FENTON *Guinean* iii (1599) 117 He judg'd it was a better meane to perpetuate his greatness. 1660 R. COKY *Justice* I Ind. 5 For we see all things are... perpetuated by generation in their species. 1712 Kt. H. *Hyemnothos* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 205 *Ch. Court* his Mate. And in their Young themselves perpetuate. 1713 *Sirius* *Englishman* No. 51 320 The Memory of a Revolution... may be perpetuated by creating Statues, &c. 1768 H. W. GTONI *Comm.* III. xxvii. 452 If witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, it is very usual to file a bill to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses. 1864 HALL *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix (1875) 145 It [the revived Roman Catholic Empire] perpetuated the name, the language, the literature, such as it then was, of Rome.

† b. To continue or extend without intermission. 1619 BOURBON *litheom.* ii. xiv § 4 (1622) 3 7 (tr. *Orul Melam.* i. 4) Ye gods draw on, perpetuate my time, From Worlds first being, to my present time. 1790 HAN. MUIR *Relig. Faith* World 147 Is it not to be regretted, that they do not like to perpetuate the principle, by encouraging it in their servants also?

Hence *Perpetuated phl. a.*; *Perpetuating vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1607 HIERON *Wks* I 431 They, which... most study the perpetuating of their fortunes. 1682-6 J. J. SMITH *Ch. 1/6* (1747) III 101 *et* continued and perpetuated Intercession. 1713 Kt. H. *Christophol* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 522 Thou hast me longing for a brighter Ray, and for a more perpetuated Stay. 1774 in *Picton L'pool Blum. Rec.* (1886) II. 221 For the perpetuating the testimony of ancient witnesses.

Perpetuation (pærpe'tjuə'fan), [sd. med. L. *perpetuatio-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from L. *perpetuare* to perpetuate: cf. F. *perpetuation* (15th

c), It. *perpetuazione* (Florio)] The action of perpetuating or making perpetual; permanent continuation, preservation from extinction or oblivion. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol Wks.* III. 216 Of alle evels þat comþ bi weisward curatis is maad a perpetuacion. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 11 Perpetuacion, or euerlastinge duringe 1471 RYPLEY *Comp. Akk. Pref.* 1 in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1654) 121 O pyetowse purveyor of Soules and puer perpetuacion 1600 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 1 vii 40 Those may vow an holy perpetuacion thereof to thei end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 121 267 The perpetuacion of a very ancient custome. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 203 ¶ 8 Some provide for the perpetuacion of families and honours 1867 SMILES *Ingenious Eng.* i (1880) 22 This invention [printing] contained within itself a self-preserving power which ensured its perpetuacion 1874 STEPHEN *Comm.* v viii (ed. 7) III. 463 A court of equity permitting any of the parties interested to institute proceedings with a view to the mere perpetuacion of the testimony.

Perpetuator (pəpɪˈtʃeɪtə). [Agent-n from PERPETUATE v. see -OR.] One who perpetuates. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii 24 The author and perpetuator of a universe of being. 1871 SMILES *Charnic.* i (1876) 27 They are the heirs of their greatness, and ought to be the perpetuators of their glory.

Perpetuity (pəpɪˈtʃuɪti). [ME. *perpetuité*, a F. *perpetuité* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perpetuitat*, Sp. *perpetuidad*, It. *perpetuità*, ad. L. *perpetuitas*, f. *perpetuus* - see PERPETUAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; endless or indefinite duration or existence

c1450 *Macro Plays* (R. E. T. S.) 30/2a Thy obstynacy wyll exclude [thee] fro þe glorious perpetuite 1494 FANVON *Chron.* vi. clxxv Than the Emperour transmyttd the sentence of deth vnto perpetuite of pryson, & losynge of his syght 1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons. Perf.* B. ii, This mateyal tabernacle, which myght have no perpetuite 1587 GOLDING *De Mo. may* ix (1594) 130 If we say that the Elementes and the huing thyngs continue then perpetuites in their kynde 1691 RAY *Creation* i (1694) 51 For the Stability and Perpetuity of the whole Uniuers 1735-8 DOLINGAROCK *On Parties* 144, I need not descend into more Particulars to shew the Perpetuity of free Government in Britan 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. vii 249 A third attribute of the king's majesty is his perpetuity. The king never dies. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The final necessity conceived upon a basis which promised perpetuity.

b. Phrases. In, to, for perpetuity. to all time, for ever; for an indefinitely long or unlimited period.

1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 28/2a To endure to the next Parliament, and so forth in perpetuity. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, I the chaplayne, may charge y^e chauntry with a rent charge in perpetuity 1654 J. WRIGHT tr. *Cannus Nat. Paradox.* iv. 226 There to continue to perpetuity, under pain of being hanged if ever they returned. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* iv. 45 I cou'd contemplate on these lines to perpetuity. 1802a WELLINGTON in *Guiv. Desp.* III. 473 His Highness hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company, all the territories detailed 1864 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i 69 We have here a plant which is self-fertilized for perpetuity.

2. A perpetual possession, tenure, or position.

1406 HOCCELEVE *Masurle* 374 For what thyng þat is lent, . . . Thow ther in haast no perpetuite 1802 *Luckfield's Gild* (R. E. T. S.) 20 [They] did admytt William Wycheale, priest, to be one of the prestes of the gild as to a perpetuity 1850 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1859) 500 What a folly is this to preferre a lease to a perpetuity 1849 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II ix. 164 One system of morals . . . acted upon, and associated with flourishing perpetuities

b. Law. Of an estate. The quality or condition of being inalienable perpetually, or for a period beyond certain limits fixed, or conceived as being fixed, by the general law; an estate so restricted or perpetuated.

1596 BACON *Maa. & Use Com. Law* i (1635) 47 Perpetuity, which is an intaile with an addition of a Proviso Conditionally, tyed to his estate, not to put away the land from his next heir 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. xxi For nothing is therein to be inserted, but matter of perpetuity, in recommending the present state of the Mannor vnto posterities 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The Perpetual Admonition of Staplehurst, is to be disposed of, either the Perpetuity, or the next Presentation 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 403 The Judges have, for many centuries, established it as a rule, that real property should in no case be rendered perpetually unalienable, or, as it is usually expressed, the perpetuities should not be allowed. 1858 Ld. ST. LEONARDS *History of the Prop. Law* xvii 119 To curb the rising desire to evade the wholesome rule of law as to perpetuities

3 A perpetual annuity. Hence, The amount or number of years' purchase required to buy a perpetual annuity; the number of years in which the simple interest or annuity on a principal sum will equal the principal.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 266 An annuity may also be for a certain number of years, or it may be without any limit, and then it is called a Perpetuity. 1838 DR. MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 189 Each would have to pay for a perpetuity, if the preceding fallacy were admitted.

† **Perpetuous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *perpetuus* PERPETUAL + -OUS. (Cf. rare ONF. *perpetuensis* in Godef.)] = PERPETUAL a. 1. Hence † **Perpetuously** adv., perpetually.

1611 SPEED *Thank. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 123 Great pitie it is that so famous, a worke should not be perpetuous. *Ibid.* 23 It deserved to be perpetuously memorable 1683 E. HOODKIN *Pref. Fortage's Mystic Div.* 71 A Conjunction which I would ever call Copulative, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummative.

Perpeyn, perpin (in Masonry): see PARPEN.

† **Perplacid**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. PER- + PLACID.] Thoroughly placid or quiet. 1660 BURNBY *K. 4p. 26pov* (1661) 32 A perplacid strain of acknowledging authority

† **Perplant**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. PER- + PLANT v.] trans. To plant or fix firmly. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III. 51 b, His especial truste and confidence was perplantid in the hope of their fidelitie.

† **Perplead**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. PER- + PLEAD v.] intr. To plead strongly.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 340 b, As touching Prescription of Antiquity, Osorius perpleading forig constans demaundeth of Haddon, in what wise he defendeth y^e his innovation

† **Perplex**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. assumed L type **perplexus*, after next and L *plexus* - plaiting, twining, braid.] = PERPLEXITY, entanglement

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 36 Ready to perform that office with the least trouble and perplex 1762 GOLDSM. *Crit. Wk.* cxiii, There, there's a perplex! I could have wished the author . . . had added notes.

† **Perple x**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *perplexus* involved, confused, intricate, f. PER- + *plexus* interwoven, entangled, involved, intricate, pa. pple. of *plectere* to plait, interweave. (L. had no vb. *perplectere*.)] OF had also *perplait*, *perplex* (15th c.), *perplex*, -e (16th c.) repr. the L. adj.

In this family of words, the chronological order of the senses in Eng. reverses the logical and historical development in L.]

1. Of persons: Perplexed, puzzled, bewildered. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol Wks.* II. 422 Pe Popis lawe makib hem [men] perplex, and bndib hei conscience wip feyned bondis 1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13, I am perplexe or doubtful in this matter. 1546 COVERDALE tr. *Cabm's Treat. Sacram.* Cij, So dyd the sophistical doctors . . . holde the mysraim consciences to muche perplexe.

2. Of things: Intricate, and hence difficult to unravel or clear up; involved, tangled.

1534 MORRIS *Treat. Passion Wks* 1209/1 An other maner of rekenynge, with which we shal not neede to medle. This muche is perplex enough. 1563-87 FOLKE & M. (1596) 161/1 Obscure and perplexe kind of writing 1610 J. DOWN *Advt. Seminary* 2 The matter seemeth perplexe, and very difficult 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1839) 120 To give some light . . . by, extricating what is perplex and entangled.

Perplex (pəpɪks), v. [Formed under the influence of PERPLEX a. and PERPLEXED ppl a., and at first used only in pa. pple., apart from which the earliest trace of the vb. is in the end of the 16th c.; it occurs once in Shaks. see quot. 1595. As to sense-development see PERPLEX a.]

1. trans. To fill (a person) with uncertainty as to the nature or treatment of a thing by reason of its involved or intricate character; to trouble with doubt, to distract, confuse, bewilder, puzzle

[1477 see PERPLEXED ppl a. 1.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. 1. 222 *Ira.* I am perplex, and know not what to say. *Pau.* What canst thou say, but wilt perplex these more? If thou stand excommunicate, and canst? 1604 — *Old* v. 11. 346. 1611 BIBLICAL *Cor.* iv. 8 We are perplexed, but not in despair. 1623 CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. III. 155 That which pincht and perplex t most. 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 374, I think we shall perplex one of them against the other, so that neither shall make any promise. 1791 COWPER *Unad.* xviii. 577 Perplex not with these cares thy soul. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. 11. xii. 287 Their contradictory accounts serve only to perplex the student.

† b. To torment, trouble, vex, plague. Obs.

1686 tr. *Charvau's Coronat. Solyman* 129 His Distemper still perplex'd him. 1691 LD. LANSDOWNE *Adolphus* etc. Cloe's the wonder of her sex, 'Tis well her heart is tender, How might such killing Eyes perplex, With Virtue to defend her. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 338 We were a little perplexed by the Servants

2. To render (a thing) intricate or complicated in character and hence difficult to understand or deal with; to make (a thing) doubtful or uncertain through intricacy; to complicate, confuse, muddle.

a 1539 FOTHERBY *Athens* ii. 11. § 3 (1622) 219 A very good, and a sound reason; though somewhat perhaps, perplexed vnto the vulgar vnderstanding, through [etc.] 1641 J. JACKSON *True Euang. T.* iii. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath bene a little plundered and perplexed 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 160 It is clearly out of order to perplex the question 1701 SWIFT *Contexts Nobles & Comm.* iii. He added three hundred commons to the senate, which perplexed the power of the whole order, and rendered it ineffectual. 1777 WYSLIV *Wks.* (1870) V. 135 Perplexing a subject plain in itself a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 61 It is possible by a cloud of unmeaning words to perplex the question. 1894 T. R. PAGE *Annid* ii. 178 Notes 222 Editors perplex the passage

3. To bring into an intricately involved physical condition; to cause to become tangled; to entangle, interwine, to intermingle.

1600-55 I JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 White, perplexed (as it were) with a ruddy colour 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. 111. lxviii. An heap of Orbs disorderly perplex. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 73 A thick Forest made up of Bushes, Brambles, and pointed Thorns, so perplexed and interwoven with one another, that it was impossible to find a Passage through it 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 71 Now to perplex the ravel'd noose, As each a different way pursues. 1835 T. T. STODDART *Art Angling in Scot.* (1836) 41 Some trout attempt to cut or perplex the tackle among stones or weeds 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* (Tauchn.) II. xvii 192 The complication of narrow streets which perplex that portion of the city

Hence **Perple xing** vbl. sb.

a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH *Irene Wks.* (1711) 170 When ye beget anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences

Perple xable, a. rare. [ad. L. *perplexabilis* perplexing, ambiguous, obscure, f. *perplexus* i to cause perplexity, f. *perplexus*. see PERPLEX a.]

† a. Tending to perplex, doubtful, ambiguous. Obs. b. Capable of being perplexed, entangled, or confused. Hence † **Perplexability** (in 6-ability), perplexity.

1552 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 73 This was not made without much labour, and incredible diligence, with a perplexibility of understanding to knowe the mysticall conceits 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Perplexable* (*perplexabilis*), doubtful, ambiguous, hard to conceive and understand

Perplexed (pəpɪksd), ppl. a. Also 6-8 perplext [app in origin an alteration of PERPLEX a., assimilated to pa. pple. in accordance with its quasi-participial force as implying a resultant state as to the sense-development see PERPLEX a.]

1. Of a person: Involved in doubt or anxiety on account of the intricate character of the matter under consideration, bewildered, puzzled; see PERPLEX v. 1 Formerly in a more general sense Troubled - cf. PERPLEXITY 1 b

1477 EARL RIVERS (CANTON) *Dictes Prol.* In diuise & many sondry wyse man is perplexed with worldly adueritees 1529 MORRIS *Dyaloge Wks* 165 That it might please his goodnes in so great a painell not to leue me perplexed 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 103 Glandules pouring forth the tears in a perplexed mynde. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* i. 18 The herds of cattle are perplexed, because they have no pasture. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Perplexed*, confounded, troubled 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Pow.* i. xii, Mad winds that howling go! perplexed seas That stagger from their blow!

2. Of things, conditions, language, etc. Full of doubt or difficulty from its intricate or entangled condition; intricate, involved, complicated.

1529 MORRIS *Dyaloge* i Wks 165/1 Why shoulde not I in such perplexed case after helpe called for of God, take the one parte at aduerture by Lot? 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 399 Ambrosius is in some places perplexed and cumbersome to be vnderstoode. a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* iii. 1, This is the most perplex encounter that I ever saw. 1785 RICH. INTRELL *Powers* ii. x. 287 His style is disagreeable, being full of perplexed sentences 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xl. 93 On this point his language is somewhat perplexed

3. Of material objects. Having the parts intricately intertwined or intermingled; intricate, entangled.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vii. § 5 The formes of substances (as they are now by compounding and trans. planting multiplied) are so perplexed. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xii, That perplex canopy which covers the seat in his Majesty's garden at Hampton-court. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* iii. x. 473 The history and inventions of past ages, recorded by these perplexed [Chinese] symbols, must frequently prove unintelligible.

Perplexedly (pəpɪksdli), adv. [f. piec + -LY 4.] In a perplexed manner.

1. With mental perplexity or bewilderment

1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* cxliii. iv, My spirit is therefore overwhelmed in me, perplexedly. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xxv. 210 Most perplexedly desirous to know the Name, of him who should be his Successor 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 356 All persons seem to be perplexedly looking out for a crisis of some description or other 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VII. lxxv 33 A point on which many were perplexedly meditating and doubting.

2. In an involved, intricate, or confused manner; intricately, confusedly, ambiguously, obscurely. Now rare or Obs.

1617 HALES *Serm.* 6 Going about rather perplexedly to search the controversies, then grauely to compose them. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. 16 It is a wonder to heare how doubtfully and perplexedly they will prate of the patients sickness 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin on Gard.* ii. 68 These Trees, confus'd and wild, perplexly stray, Observe no Order, and no Laws obey 1796 T. GARTN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 12 The intermediate materials are capriciously divided and perplexedly arranged

Perplexedness (pəpɪksdnɪs), [f. as prec. + -NESS] The state or quality of being perplexed; perplexity of persons or things: see PERPLEXED.

1608-11 BR. HALL *Alledit. & Vows* iii. § 81 They, through paine of body, and perplexedness of minde, shall be least able to resist a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 244 To hold the attention of the Reader in the strangeness or perplexedness of witty Fictions. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 9 Plaine, without Perplexedness, or Obscurity a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xlv 363 The Anxiety and Perplexedness of Humane Wits a 1714 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. iii. 62 The uncertainty and perplexedness of all human events

Perplexer, rare. [f. PERPLEX v. + -ER¹] One who perplexes

1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. xlii (1737) 185 Perplexers of Causes

† **Perplexful**, a. Obs. rare [f. PERPLEX sb. or v. + -FUL 1.] Full of perplexity, perplexing.

1628 T. ADAMS *Heaven made euer Wks* 186/1 63 There are many mysteries which curious wits with perplexful studies strive to apprehend 1633 — *Exp. a Peter* ii. 4 Had I followed all the perplexful questions of the school

Perple xing, ppl. a. [f. PERPLEX v. + -ING 2] That perplexes, causing perplexity

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* Ps. ii. 12 (1640) 412 A subtle, and perplexing intricacy, in the Doctrinall part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 91

viii 183 With perplexing thoughts To interrupt the sweet of Life. 1724 *GAY Trivia* 1 To Long perplexing Lanes 1870 *FREEMAN North Coast* (ed. 2) I App 758 He is a perplexing writer to deal with

Perplexingly, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY²] In a manner that perplexes, bewilderingly 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 20 The mind of person being called, somewhat perplexingly perhaps, by logicians, the subject. 1897 *Naturalist* 247 Later they became more perplexingly numerous still

† **Perplexion**, *Obs. rare*. Also 5-*plexion*, 6-*plexion*. [ad. late L. *perplexion-em*, n. of condition f. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* (cf. *union*).] A state or condition of being perplexed; perplexity 1845 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii 1986, I wolle ponysh swych personnes with pperplexion 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv 123 [His life] was mixed with a great manner of perplexions 1611 Heywood *Gold Age* iii 1 Wks. 1874 III 40 Amarement, warre, the threatening Oracle, All musica strange perplexions 'bout my brayne.

† **Perplexitive**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare*. Also 6-*plexitive*. [f. L. *perplexit-*, ppl. stem of L. *perplexiri* + -IVE, or irreg. f. PERPLEXITY + -IVE] *a.* *adj.* Tending to perplex; perplexing. *b.* *sb.* An occasion of perplexity or anxiety

1544 BOORDE *Dyslary* xxxix (1870) 300 Let hym resorts to may company to breke of his perplexities 1660 *Fisher Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 428 Costly Comments ..and more perplexitive Unfoldings of it (the World), that are made by our Schoolmen. 1709 Mrs MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I 110 Vapours, a Distemper all new and perplexitive.

Perplexity (pə'pleksiti) [ad. post-cl. L. *perplexitas* (Ammanius), f. *perplex-us* (PERPLEX *a.*), or a *F. perplexité* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] The condition of being perplexed

L. Inability to determine what to think, or how to act, owing to the involved, intricate, or complicated condition of circumstances, or of the matters to be dealt with, generally also involving mental perturbation and anxiety, puzzled condition, embarrassment, bewilderment, distraction.

c 1300 in Wyntoun *Cron.* vii 3623 Succoure Scotland and remede That stad is in perplexite 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xi 619 That war in gret perplexite Bot with gret travele, nocht-for-thi, Thai thame defendit manfully 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 348 Tho was betwix m Piest and me Debat and gret perplexite. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* i (1520) 6/a The chyldren of Israel were in greate perplexite 1573-80 BARET *Alv* P 306 To be in so gret danger and perplexite, that he cannot tell what to do 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix § 128 The King had stayed at Heistford in great perplexity, and irresolution 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi 346 As we had no observation of our latitude at noon, we were in some perplexity 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii (1878) 550, I had been in great perplexity how to let her know that I was there.

† **b.** Trouble, distress *Obs.* 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xxi 78 His mail eiss [maleise = disease] of Ane funding Begouth, for, throu his cald lying Him fell that herd perplexite c 1400 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 200 Let me the mater here Why he ys brought in thys perplexite. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Turne not asyde from me thy face, When perplexite doeth aspre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii 73 Ther can nocht be ane mar vehemet perplexite as quhen ane person beand in prosperite at his hartis desire, and ane synde dechays in miserabil aduersite 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 383 The said Isobell and hir bairnis ar in gret perplexite and poverte 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perplexity*, also trouble, or anguish of minde

2. With *a* and *pl.* *a.* An instance of this condition, a state of doubt or mental difficulty

c 1491 *Chast Goddess Chyld.* 12 Some falle in perplexitees for a thyng that nought is to charge or lityl 1532 MORR *Conjyt Tindale* Wks. 486 But if the signification bee known, then lured the chosen people of God in the old law in a strange perplexite 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 304 Till by thir own perplexities involv'd They iavel more, still less resolv'd 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 § 8 Accidents which produce perplexities, terrors, and surprises

b. Something that causes perplexity, trouble, or disturbing doubt, a matter or cause of trouble or difficulty.

1598 MERES *Palladis Tama* 284 To bewaile .the perplexities of Love 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* 1. 22 Susanna sighed and sayd Perplexities are to me on everie side. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 All is involved with perplexities. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. iv 63 It is to me a perplexity that gave authors seem to enunciate as an intuitive truth, that everything must have a cause 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV i 24 The condition of the clergy was a pressing and practical perplexity

3. An intricately involved, entangled, or confused state of anything. *a.* Of material objects.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Dropp'd, and disseminated amongst the perplexities of the mother-roots 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* *Pr.* (1786) L. xxiv 190 The difficulty and perplexity of the road 1800 *Anat. Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Pract.* 147 Toilsome and intricate marches with successive difficulties to encounter, from the perplexities of the country 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Corwall* 250 Upon a comparison of various classes of miners, the intelligence of any class will be found directly proportionate to the perplexity of the minerals to be mined. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macau Mag.* XLV. 34 The dense perplexity of dwarf palm, garlanded creepers, glossy undergrowth

b. Of affairs, a subject of study, etc.

1743 JOHNSON *Let.* x Dec. With respect to the interest, which a great perplexity of affairs hindered me from thinking of 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 127 This subject, as I before observed, with all its perplexities, was much agitated by the ancients 1879 CALDWELL *Mind & Br.* 69 Psychology has its own share of perplexity.

† **Perplexive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [f. L. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* + -IVE cf. L. *complexions*] Having the quality of perplexing, tending to perplex. Hence **Perplexiveness**, the quality of perplexing or causing perplexity.

1600 B. JOHNSON *News fr. World Moon Wks* (Riddg) 615/1 Tut, that's no news your perplexive glasses are common 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* i. 1 (1662) 18 If the perplexiveness of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematical demonstration.

† **Perplexly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* [f. PERPLEX *a.* + -LY²] In a perplexed manner; confusedly.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v Wks 185 V 211 This is the summe of what pass'd in three years against the Danes, set down so perplexly by the Saxon Annalist

Perplexment, *rare*. [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -MENT] Perplexed condition, perplexity

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX 336 The perplexment occasioned by such an extraordinary mass of materials

Perplexit, -ly, *obs.* forms of PERPLEXED, -LY. **Perphoat**, *rare* [cf. L. *perphoat-us* interlaced, entangled] (See *quois*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perphoat*, a folding to and fro. 1833 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perphoat*, a method of tying arteries.

† **Perpolished**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. PER- 4 + POLISHED. Cf. *obs.* F. *parpolir*, *parpoliss-* (16th c.)] Thoroughly or highly polished.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr's* 7. ix 7 Aspiring pinackles, perpolished towies *Ibid.* x 261 All these perpolished I will statele build.

† **Perpolite**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad L. *perpolit-us*, pp. of *perpolire* to polish well or thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *polire* to polish cf. F. *parpoli* (16th c.)] Highly polished or refined in style

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden Ded.* Not. a more perpolite Doctor than thy selfe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvj. This excellent, exquisite, and perpolite peace of worcke 1648 HERRICK *Usser.* To M. J. *Hermar.* When first I find those numbers thou do'st write, To be most soft, terse, sweet, and perpolite.

† **Perponder**, *v.* *Obs. rare* [f. PER- 2 + PONDER *v.*] *intr.* To ponder or consider thoroughly. 1599 NASH *Lenien Stuff* 4 Then perponder of the red herrings priority *Ibid.* 68 Nowe I perponder more sadlie vpon it, I thinke I am out indeede

† **Perpotation**, *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *perpotatio* continued drinking, drinking bout.]

1623 CROKERAM, *Perpotation*, ordinarie drunkennesse. 1711 BAILEY, *Perpotation*, a thorough drunkenness

Perpout, *obs.* form of PAREN, PORCUPINE

Perprise, **Perprisoun**. see PURPRISE, etc.

† **Perprudent**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [f. PER- 4 + PRUDENT.] Very prudent.

1535 BOORDE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iii. II 298 Our most armpotent, perprudent, circumspecte, dyscrete, and graciose Soueraygne Lord the Kyng.

† **Perpusil**, *a.* *Obs. rare* (error. -cil) [ad L. *perpusillus*, f. PER- 4 + *pusillus* weak.] Very small

So † **Perpusility**, extreme minuteness 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/2 The waynes ..though there perpusilitye and rotunditye, they avoide the poynte of the lancet *Ibid.* 31 b/2 Horseleeches are litte and perpusil creatures like wormes.

† **Perpyne**, *Obs.* Corrupt form of PORCUPINE, applied to a French gold coin issued c 1507 by Louis XII, and bearing the device of a porcupine. It weighed about 53 grains troy, the contemporary English sovereign being 240 grains

1525 in *Let. & Pap. Hen VIII.* IV 1. 660. † **Perquellies**, -les. *Obs.* (?)

It is uncertain what Coverdale meant; *perquellies* resembles some 16th c. forms of *percellis*

1535 COVERDALE *a Sam.* v 8 Who eu soe smytheth the Iebusites, and optayneth the perquellies (ed 1537 perquelles) the lame & the blynde, which (Iebusites) Dauidis soule hateh [LXX. ἀντιόχου ἐν παλατίῳ; Vulg. tetigit et domatum fistulas; 1382 Wyclif touchde the goters of the hows eues; 1388 hadde touchid the goters of rooyys, 1539 *Great B. Cranmer, Bps.*, Geneva, getteth vp to the gutter, 1611 gutter, 1885 R. V. let him get up to the watercourse]

† **Perquer**, -quer, -quire, *adv.* (adj.) *Sc. Obs.* Also *4-quer*, *6-quer*. [a. F. *par cœur* (in OF *quer* (11th c.), *cuer* (12-15th c.), *cœur* (14-15th c.), by heat, by memory, perfectly, exactly] By heart, by memory; hence, perfectly, accurately, exactly. To have perquer to 'have by heart', to know or remember perfectly.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* 1238 Than all perquer he suld it wit c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts* xxi. (Theodora) 474, & leryt 52, for he was wyse, Al þat þat a monk suld fere, In to short tyme wele perquere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc 32 Gif thou can nocht schaw furth the synnes perquer. 1597 in Balfour *Oppress Orph.* & *Shall* (1859) 19 He [the Lawrightman] pronouncit the decretis perquere in default of service 1586 Sir R. MATTIAND *Poems* (1820) 16 Nor of ane Prince the dewtie and the det, Quhilk I beleaf thy heichnes has per quer a 1620 Sir J. SEMPLE in *Semples Ballads* (1872) 247 The fearfulit babe quho knawes his task perquer. 1638 BAILEY *Let.* (1775) I. 17 A number of other passages I had perquere, 1722 RAMSAY *Three Donnets* 1. 102 Could newest aiths gentlyly swear, And had a course o' flaws perquere.

b. *loosely*. Certainly, without doubt, forsooth, verily; rightly, uprightly.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 For he that pacience can nocht leir, He sall displeance haif, perquer. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* 1. 46 Lat perversit preletus leif perquer.

B. adj. Thoroughly versed, 'perfect'; ready 1572 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxx. 72 kype of ingyne, with iudgement perquer. c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1467 Thair nearest perquerer Is alwayis to them baith. 1742 R. FORBES *Agnes's Sp.* in *Poems Buthan Dial.* (1785) 2 At theeps I am na' sae perquire, Nor auld-farren as he

Perquest (pə'kwɛst), *v.* *rare* [app. f. PER- 1 + QUEST, after L. *perquisit*: see next.] *trans.* To search through.

1897 STVENSON & L. O'BORNE *Whecker* xv, There never was a ship more ardently perquested; no stone was left untuned, and no expedient untied

† **Perquire**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *perquirere* to make diligent search for, f. PER- 2 + *quirere* to seek cf. OF. *parquiere*] *trans.* To search through, or make diligent search into. Hence † **Perquirer** *ppl. a.*, inquiring.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b1v/b2 M. Rahet, a verry inventive and perquinge man 1659 CLONWY *Dir. Glunfuses* 73 Perquire Zoographur, and none recite, A Romane l'ope tunc willing Anchoute.

Perquisite (pə'kwɪzɪt). Also 5, 7 *perquisite* (7 -itt), 6-8 *perquist* (7 -itt) [ad. L. *perquisitum* that which is diligently searched for or asked after, in med.L. a thing acquired or gained, an acquisition, f. L. *perquirere* (see prec.).]

† **L. Law.** Property acquired otherwise than by inheritance: see PURCHASER, and cf. CONQUEST § 6.

[c 1250 BRACON *tr.* xxx. § 3 La que dicitur sunt, seu undum quoddam locum habent de perquisito in utroque casu de hereditate vero descendente aliud erit. c 1250 *Brit. Lat.* 21, Tenementorum quodam tenentur in Capite de Corona quodam vero de Rege per excaem vel per perquisitum. c 1450 *tr. Charter* c 1255 in *Godsland Reg.* (P. h. T. 5) 27 The lands the whiche the same Alraund had bothe of the yifte of the said Raaf his fadir and also of his own geitng of perquysit in karyston 1566 HALLAM *Law & Use Com. Law* i. xi (1630) 50 Though the law giveth it not in point of inheritance, but only as a perquisite to any of the blood so hee be neyt in estate 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Perquisite*, signifies any thing gained by ones own industry, or purchased with ones own Money; contradiistinguished from that which depends to one, from Father, or other ancestor. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1.

† **b.** In generalized use: An acquisition. *Obs.* 1655 JFR TAYLOR *Gold. Grove* To Rir., Not in the Purchases and Perquisites of the World.

2. Law. Casual profits that come to the lord of a manor, in addition to his regular annual revenue. For the sources of these see *quot.* 1579.

[c 1370 in Madox *Formularie* (1702) 65 Manerium de Chacombe in Comitatu Northamptonie, cum omnilius suis pertinentiis redditibus, serviciis, pratis, pasturis et perquisitis Curiarum.] a 1552 *L. Lani. Ann.* II. 50 King Richard the first gave to Cuenestre the Cutes and Perquisites of 7. Hundreth therabout yn Gloucestershir. c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 36 Nowe hath a churle, take it in leac, To wytte the lordship with the perquisite. 1579 *F. F. Termer of Lawe* 156 b, *Perquisites* are aduancements and profits, that come to a manor by casualty, and not yearly. as Excheatres, Harbours, Relyes, wayles, strages, forstaitnes, amercements in courts, wardes, marriages, goods and landes purchased by villaines of the same manor, and diuers such like things that are not certeine but happen by chance, sometymes more often then at other tymes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Saver.* (1647) 102 If the Cuyphold were overfloured by the Sea, the Lord should lose his Freehold of the soil, his Signiory, yearly Rents and Fines for admittance, and all other perquisites. 1766 HARRINGTON *Comm.* II. vi. 88 Marriage, or the *unior* marriage, was not in soenepe teneat any perquisite or advantage to the guardian, but rather the reverse. 1818 CRUEL *Digest* (ed. 4) IV. 320 A court baron being incident to a manor of common right, the manor cannot be granted by a private person, with an exception of the court baron and its perquisites; but may be so granted by the King. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 6 Com mutation of tolls, court perquisites, and other town dues.

3. generally. Any casual emolument, fee, or profit, attached to an office or position in addition to salary or wages.

1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 641, I leave out the seerely perquisites that the Pope made of his Elections, Prebentions, Dispensations, Pluralities, Trialities, Indultations, for his Bulles, his Seales, his Signatures, for I stung Flesh, for Eggs, for White meat, for Friends Comythyn, and for other like merchandize 1573 in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 76 The wardens shall have the same perquisites that they now have. 1661 J. STEPHEN *ss. Præsumptions* 44 *Præsumptions* for his visitation, *ut supra*, which is a perquisite or profit of his Spiritual Jurisdiction 1691 T. HALL *the New Invent.* p. lxvii, That part of their Office that enableth them to receive several Admiralty Perquisites, and Dronts. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1897) III. 96 Colonel Gualdard, Governour of Bermudas, is to be allowed £50 per annum, besides the perquisites of his government 1799 ROWE *son Hist. Scot.* I. 13 When the officers of the Crown received scarcely any salary besides the fees and perquisites of their office. 1765 HARRINGTON *Comm.* I. iv. 219 The queen is intitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold, or *aurum regine*. 1845 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks 1859 I 66 There shall be no establishment of officers, with either salaries or perquisites. 1869 BULWER *Known Men* *Passages* ix. 121 The meat offered in sacrifice was in some measure the perquisite of the priest.

b. *fig.* 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* 1. iii. Ah, Filippina, the perquisites of quality are of an unpeakable value! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 467 2 To an honest Mind the Last Perquisite of a Place are the Advantages it gives a Man of doing Good. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 1912 The King [Humbert] seems to have treated the matter [attempt to assassinate him] very coolly, remarking, 'It is only one of the little perquisites of my trade.'

ROTATORY.] Passing through a series of terms or objects as if arranged in a circle, so that one passes from the last immediately to the first again.

1830 *Cent. Dict.*

Perrotine (pe-rot'īn) [a. f. *perrotine*, f. *Perrot*, name of the inventor.] A machine for printing calico in colours by means of wooden blocks

1839 *URE Dict Arts* 216 The Perrotine is a machine for executing block-printing by mechanical power 1883 *R. HALLAM Workshop Receipts Ser II* 211/1 Print on the white and red discharges with the perrotine, or with a two-colour cylinder machine

† **Perrou**, obs. form of **PARURE**.

1400-50 *Alexander* 1536 Poudrid with peily was perrou & othere. 1350 *BALD Image Both Ch III* Bbbiv, I theyr copes perroues, and chysibulles, whan they bee in theyr prelaty pompeus sacrifices

Perruck (e, -ruke, **perruque**. see **PERUQUE**.

Perruquerian (peruk'ian), a nonce-word [f. next: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to a perruquier

1836 *DICKENS Sh Bos, Boarding House* 1. The shining locks of those chef d'œuvres of perruquierian art.

† **Perruquier** (peruk'ye) Also 8 **perruquier**, rarely anglicized as **PERUKIER**, q v [Fr. f. *perruque* **PERUQUE**] One who makes, dresses, or deals in perukes, a wig-maker.

1753 *FOOTE Eng in Paris* 1. All the fraternity of men makers, tailors, perruquiers, hatters, hosiers 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* 1. The tailor exposed his head to the perruquier's gaze 1882 *SRRJ BALLANTINE Exper* viii 85. I remember a fashionable perruquier being tried many years ago

† **Perry** ¹, **pery**, **pirie**. Obs. Forms. a. 1 **purze**, **purze**, **purze**, 1-5 **purie**, **purie**, 5 **pire**, **purie**, **purie**, **purie**, **purie**, 7 **pyrie**. β 4-5 **perie**, -y(e), 5 **perie**, **perie**, 6 **perrie**, **perrey** (**perrie**). [OE. *purge*, *purige*, *purie*, *pyrie*, wk fem, of obscure formation, taken by Fogscher to represent a late L. type **pērea*, **pēra* (sc. *arbor* tree), from a late L. adj. **pēre-us*, **pēro-us*, f. *perum*, Rom. *pēra* pear. (But no trace of such adj. has been found in L. or Rom.)

The historical series *purge*, *purie*, *perrie*, *perry*, is exactly parallel to that of *mirge*, *mirie*, *merrie*, *merry*, the z in both becoming e before r, which again was doubled after the short vowel.]

A pear-tree; sometimes distinctively the wild pear-tree. Also *atirb*.

937 in *Burch Cart Sax*. II 429 þanon up on stream midde weardne up on þa pyrian 972 *lind III* 586 Andlang dic on þa pyrian of þære pyrian on þone longan apuldr c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss* in Wr. Wulker 137/37 *Pirus*, *purze*. — *Gramm.* vii. (Z) 20 *Hac pirus* þeos *purze*, *hac pirus* seo *peru* 13 *Seynyn Sag* (W) 555 A fair gardin, Ful of appel tree, and als of pine, Foules songe theinne mure 1364 *LANGT. P Pl A* v. 16 *Pires* and *Plomtres* weore passchet to be grounde c1386 *CHAUCER Merch T* 927 Thus I lere hym sette vp on the pyrie þe *pyrie*, *pyrie*, *pyrie*, *pyrie*, *pyrie*, *pyrie*, *pyrie*, *pyrie* 1398 *TELVIS Barth. De P R* xviii 1. (Tollm. MS.) As when a pery is graffid on an apple. 1445 *Cursor M* 37 (Tun) Of good pue com gode perus 14 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 603/11 *Piretum*, anglice *Pereye*. 1577 B. Gooze *Heresbach's Hush*. (1586) 87 b. You may graffe the Apple upon the Perrey, the Hawthorne, Plome tree, Service tree, Poplar, Willowe and Pearre 1578 *LYVE Dodoens VI* xxvi. 697 High as a Perrie, or wilde Pearre tree 1601 *HOLLAND Phily I* 474. There be some Pyries and Apple trees that bring forth fruit twice a yeare

atirb 14 *Songs & Carols* xxvi (Watson Cl). To gryffyn here a gryf of myn pery tre. 1523 *BIRZHEAD Hush* 137 A pere or a wardeyn wode was graffed in a pyrie stock 1586 *W. WEBBE Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 76 Now Malibee ingraft pearre stocks, sette vines in an order 1603 *Stow Surv* 48 That he should buy certayne pere plants.

Perry ² (pe ri) Forms. 4 **perreye**, ? **piri**, 5 **perrie**, **purie**, 5-6 **perre**, **pirrey**, 6 **perie**, **purie**, 6-7 **perye**, **perrie**, 7 **perrey**, **pyrrey**, -10, **purie**, 6-**perrie**. [ME. *perreye*, a OF *perē* (13-16th c.), *perē* (14th c. in Godef.) — late L. type **pēritum*, f. late L. *pēra* = L. *perum* pear.] A beverage resembling cider, made from the juice of pears expressed and fermented.

c1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* 1. 205 Ine wine me ne may, Inne siper, ne inne perreye [*vine* *veney*] 1364 *LANGT. P Pl A*. v. 134 Peni Ale and puriwhit heo poured to gedere c 1440 *Prouph. Parv* 394/1 Perre, drynke, *purum* c1480 *HENRYSON Test Ctes* 441 Tak mowit breid, perrie, and ceder sour 1483 *Cath. Angl* 281/2 Pirrey (Pirre), *purum* 1577 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 161 A kind of dymke made. of peares is named pirre 1577-87 *Hoi Inshro Chron III* 1197/1 Botes laden with wine, cider, perrie 1623 *LISIE Ælfie on O & N Test* Ded xxiv, Syd'r in Kent, Pyrie in Wostersheere. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint Compl Gard I*. 117 The great Pear plantations, planted for the making of Perry in those places where Vines cannot prosper. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm I*. viii. 319 Excise at first laid upon . . the makers and venders of beer, ale, cyder, and perry 1840 *Cottager's Man* 3 in *Libr. U. K.*, *Hush III*, Cider, perry, wines might easily be obtained by an additional half acre.

b *atirb* and *Comb.* as *perry farmer*, *perry pear*. 1836 *Penny Cycl*. V 250 The cider and perry farmer will feel the benefit of this. 1866 *Fruit R Horticult Soc* Nov. 208 One of our oldest perry pines, the Longland, equals the well known Catillac for stewing.

Perry ³, variant of **PERRIE** Obs.; jewellery.

Perry ⁴, variant of **PIRIE**, gust of wind.

Perryall, **Perrygyne**, **Perrywig**, obs. ff. **PAIR-ROYAL**, **PEREGRINE**, **PERIWIG**.

Persaife, -saive, obs. forms of **PERCEIVE**

Persalt, **per-salt** (pē-salp lt, -sō lt). *Chem.* [f. **PER** + **SALT**.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the peroxide of a metal.

1820 *FARADAY Exp Res* x 30 The per salts give it (rhubarb paper) an olive-green tint, while the proto salts produce no change. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl Anat II* 504/1 A sub-phosphate, which on reaching the lungs became a per-salt 1883 *Hasdewich's Photogr Chem* (ed Taylor) 61 Rice Ammonia . . usually throws down a red Sesquioxide from the Persalts of Iron.

Persan, -sante, obs. forms of **PERSIAN**.

† **Persanate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *persanāte*, ppl. stem of *persanāre* to cure completely, f. **PER** + *sanāre* to heal.] *trans* To cure completely

1623 in *COCKRAM* 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp* 431 Telephus wounded by Achilles was thereby persanated

Persand, -sant, -saunt, variants of **PERCENT**

Persantize, v. Obs. *rare* — [f. **PER** + *sanāre* to heal.] *trans*. To possess thoroughly with or by Satan

1857 *Truths Cath. Relig* (ed 4) 178 His [Luther's] assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are insatiable, superstitious and persanated.'

Persaue, -sawe, -sayue, obs. ff. **PERCEIVE**.

Persche, obs. f. **PARISH**, **PERISH** v., **PIERCE**.

† **Perscribe**, v. Obs. *rare* [ad. L. *perscribere*, f. **PER** + *scribere* to write.] *trans* To write out, write or describe at length or in full.

1538 *LELAND N. Y Gift in Ann. I*. p. xvii, [I]hou that from tyme to tyme hath with greute Diligence . . perscribed the Actes of your moste noble Pradecessors, and the Fortunes of this your Realme

Perscrutation (pēskrutā'shən). [a. obs. F. *perscrutation* (early 16th c), ad. L. *perscrutatio* -*ō*, noun of action f. *perscrutāre* see **PERSCRUTE**] A thorough searching or investigation; careful scrutiny, examination.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* 1. xxii. (1632) 51 The first and universal reasons are of a hard perscrutation 1678 *R. RUSSELL tr. Geber II*. 1. 1 in 27 Void of Ingenuity in every Perscrutation 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr* II. viii, Such guessing, visioning, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!

So **Perscrutate** v. *trans*. to make a careful or thorough investigation, † **Perscrutator** [a L. (post-cl.) *perscrutator*], one who investigates thoroughly (Blount *Glossogr*. 1656).

1900 A. LANG in *Contemp Rev* Dec 789 We had all savage languages perscrutated by new Boppes and Kuhns.

† **Perscrute**, v. Obs. *rare* [a. obs. F. *perscruter*, ad. L. *perscrutāre*, f. **PER** + *scribere* = *scrutāre* to search closely, examine.] *trans*. To search carefully; to scrutinize thoroughly.

1545 *BOORDE (title)* The pryncyples of Astronamy, the whiche diligently perscrutyd is in manner a pronostication to the worldes end 1547 — *Introduct. Knowl* vii. (1870) 144 Yf theye haue reason to perscrute the mater

† **Perser**, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 4-6 **pl. Perses**, -18, 5-6 **sing Pers**. Also (**pl**) 4-5 **Perses**, -18, 5-18, **Perses**, -eys: see **PERSIE**. [a. OF. *Perses* pl.: — L. *Persās*, in nom. *Persē* Persians (whence, also, OE. had *Perse*, pl. *Perses*)] A Persian, pl. Persians.

1693 K. ALFRED *Crus II* v 8 2 þa wæron ða Perse mid þæm swiþe zeegsade *Ind*. [on Perseum] 1382 *WYCLIF Dan. v* 28 Thi kyngdam is departed, and is ioven to Medis and to Persis 1398 *TELVIS Barth De P R* xv. cxviii (MS Add. 27 944) Pider Nemroth þe graunt went . . and taut þe perses (v. Persis) to woschepe þe soune 1552 *LYNDESAI Monache* 3783 The rain with horns two, Comparit tyll Pers and Mede, all so 1568 *BURR (Bishops)* *Dan* vi 12 The lawe of the Medes and Perses that altereth not.

Perse (pēs), a and sb 2 *with* Forms 4-6 **pers**, 4 **perce**, **peers**, (5 **perske**), 6 **peirs**, 5, 7-**perse**. [ME a. OF. *pers*, -e, = Pr. *pers*, lt. *pers* — late L. *persus* (in med L. Du Cange) . . see **NOTE** below.]

In early writers, Blue, bluish, bluish-grey; in later writers often taken (after Italian) as a dark obscure blue or purplish black, also sb. as name of the colour, or of a stuff of the colour.

141266 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 67 It hath hewen an hundred payr, Of gras & floures, rede and pers, And many hewes ful dyvers c1386 — *Prolog* 439 In sangwyn and in pers he had was al *Ind* 617 A long surlofte of pers vp on he had c1386 *Bk Alexander Gl* (Hann. Cl.) 107 (Flowers) Purpur, bloueat, pale & pers c1500 *Helicene* 126 The eldest hath one eye redde, & that other ey is periske & blew. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prolog 106 Behaldand thame s many diuers hew, Sum pers, sum pail, sum burnet, and sum blew. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Persie*, sky colour. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inferno* (1849) 78 The water was darker far than pers [*blua molto più che persica*] 1884 *VERN LEE Euphorion II*, Whirled incessantly in the perse, dark, stormy air

b. *Comb* as † *perseblewe*

1490 *BOTONER Ltn* (1778) 88 Cum tribus robis de purpyre et de perseblewe.

[*Note* The Romanic word was perh. a back-formation from *Persia*, or L. *Persa* Persian, *Persicus* Persian. Med. L. had also, in same sense, *persicus*, and *persicus* (cf. *peraka* above). Du Cange approves of the view of Acanisius that *persus* was a deriv. of *per* + *sa*, Ital. name of marjoram, referring to the colour; others would explain *persicus* as peach-coloured, from *perica* PEACH (itself from *Persicus* Persian)]

In Ælfie's *Gloss* (Wr. Wulker 161/29) L. *persus* is glossed *blæwen*, i. e. light blue. But Florio 1611 makes *lt. pers* 'a darker or blacke mourning colour, some take it for the colour of dead Marjoram. Some have also vved it for a Peach colour'. Cf. *DANTE Convito* IV. xv. 14 *lt. pers* 'a un colore misto di purpureo e di nero, ma viene il nero See also Littre as to range of meaning in French, and P. TOYNBEE *Dante Studies* 314 The colour *perse* in Dante and other mediæval writers.]

Perse, obs. form of **PERSIE**, **PIERCE**

† **Persea** (pē'siā) [L. a. Gr. *περσέα*.] a. *Ancient Mythol.* Name of a sacred fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia. b. In *Bot.*, a genus of trees and shrubs, N O. *Law acia*, common in tropical America and the West Indies, of which one species, *P gratissima*, produces the AVOCADO or ALLIGATOR pear. Also *Persea-tree*.

1601 *HOLLAND Phily* xv viii, The tree Persea is fu different from the Peach-tree Persia, and beareth fruit like unto Sebeston, of colour red. 1706 *PURCELL, Persia*, (Ch.) a Tree that grows in Egypt like a Peach tree, and bears a Fruit of the bigness of a Pear or Apple 1846 *LINCOLN Leg Kingd* 537 The fruit of Persea gratissima, so much esteemed in the West Indies under the name of the Avocado pear 1858 C. W. GOODWIN in *Camb. Trav.* 338 She requests to have the persea trees cut down. 1877 A. H. EDWARDS *Up A'la* vii 317 The sacred hawk sitting in the centre of a fan-shaped persea tree 1895 Sir J. W. Dawson in *Antiquar* July 60 [The tree of life] represented by different species, as the palm, the banyan, the persea, the oak, . . the mistletoe.

† **Persecate**, v. Obs. *rare* — [f. ppl. stem of L. *persecare* to cut through, f. **PER** + *secare* to cut.] (See quot.) Hence also † **Persecution**.

1623 *COCKRAM, Persecute*, to cut, *Persecution*, a cutting.

Persecute (pē'si-kūt), v. Also 6 **persequit**, -e, -kute, **parsecute**. [a. F. *persécute* (16th c), 14th c), f. L. *persecut*, ppl. stem of *persequi* to pursue, follow with hostility or malignity, f. **PER** + *sequi* to follow. (Littre and Hatz-Darm. derive L. *persecut* immedi. from *persecutus*.)]

† 1 To pursue, chase, hunt, drive (with missiles, or with attempts to catch, kill, or injure). Obs.

c1497 *CAYTON Jasen* 815, Jason and Heracles perscuted them with their arrows as long as they durd 1535 *OXFORDALE Jesh* viii. 17 They left the cite standing open, that they might persecute Israel 1551 *ROBINSON tr. Jher's Utop* ii (1895) 40 Their enemies, whiche percutted them flying, some one way and some another. 1697 *DRYDEN Eng. Georg* i. 416 With Balearick slings, or Gionian blow, To persecute from far the flying Dove.

† 2 To follow up, pursue, prosecute (a subject); to carry out, go through with. Obs.

1546 *LANGT tr. Pol. Eng. De Incent.* i. viii, My purpose is, only to speake of the Incent, not to persecute the particulars. c1664 *PURCELL W'ndous, Linc.* (1664) 144 Such persecute the Metaphor too much.

3 To pursue with malignancy or enmity and injurious action; esp. to oppress with pains and penalties for the holding of a belief or opinion held to be injurious or heretical

1484 *CAYTON Jheron's Hyst.* vi. xii. 200 b, [He] seyed hym in many thynges, and in especial that he shuld not persecute ne greue cristen men 1526 *TINDAL Matt* v. 11 Blessed are ye when men shall revyle you, and persecute you, for my sake. — *John* v. 16 And thurth the wyes did persecute Jhesus, and sought the meane to sle hym. 1651 *HOBBS Jeremah* iii. xlii. 270 In a place where the Civill Power did persecute, or not assest the Church b. 1689 *POPEL ti. Locke's 1st Let toleration* 12 That the Church of Christ should persecute others, I could never yet find in any of the Books of the New Testament. 1779 *BURKE Corr* (1844) II. 69 Though I am, a very attached son of the Church of England, I think myself bound not to wish to persecute you. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 39 Some contagion, kind to the poor brutes, We percut. 1833 *TELVIS Wm ask me why* 17 Should handfild unions persecute opinion, and induce a time when single thought is civil crime 1880 L. STEPHEN *Tr. of P* II. 58 I believe that a man is persecuted by hidden conspirators is one of the common symptoms of lunacy]

3. To harass, trouble, vex, worry; to importune.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's L'oy* i. ii, [He] was taken with a grievous sickness, which persecuted him so violently, that men despayred of his life 1698 *FRYER Acc. P. India* 4. P. 310 By labouring in the Heat of the Day to get over the Mountains, we were persecuted with Thury levers. 1742 *Poet Dunci* iv. 200 He may Plague with Dispute, or persecute with Rhyme. 1879 C. MERRITT *Forest* xlv, 'Which is the cause of your persecuting me to become your wife'

4. To prosecute (a person, † or suit at law. Now only a dialectal or humorous substitution for **PROSECUTE** v.

1484 *CAYTON Curial* 41, Peple whyche by fraude and flanchyse studie for to drawe from one and other such wordes by whiche they may percutte them 1560 *DAT tr. Steadens Comm* 271 He wyl percutte his suite against the Byshop 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Pl* 101. iii. (1705) 124/2 Crivo in pursuit of this Court-eld made choice of Archidamus, an excellent Lawyer, but poor, who being obliged by his gifts and kindness, persecuted eagerly all such as molested not him only, but any of his friends. 1784 *dial. in N. W. Linc. Gloss* s. v. 'Hoever is taken in the fact shall be percutted according to law, by the parish expens'. 1866 *BROOKER Provinc. Words Linc.* (E. D. P.), 'Tre-perscutters will be percutted'. Notice near the Fox-dyke, Linc.

Hence **Persecuted** *ppl. a*, **Persecuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1542 *BALD Manno of Synne* 37 This cruell persecutyngs, this murtheryng of innocents. 1822 *HULST, Persecuted, persecutor*. 1897 *DRYDEN Æneid* xii. 1087 The deep-mouth'd hound following still, The persecuted creature,

to and fio 1709 *Stanhope Paraphr* IV 119 The blaspheming; the persecuting Saul 1781 *Cowper Expost* 278 I thou that hast set the persecuted free 1855 *Pusey Doctr Real Presence* Note R 267 The new made Christian was taken to the persecuting Emperor Diocletian

Persecutee. [f. *PERSECUTE* v. + -EE (= f. *persecut-*)] One who is persecuted.

1882 *Buckland Notes & Jot* 339, I doubt whether the wretches [parasites of the whale] can afford much domestic pleasure and comfort to the persecutee

Persecution (pə'si:kju:ʃən). Also 4 par-; 5 persecution, -sition, 6-segution, -quition. [ME *persecucion*, etc., a. OF *persecution, persecucion, -quition* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecutio* em, n. of action from *persequi* to PERSEQUIRE]

1. The action of persecuting or pursuing with enmity and malignity, esp the infliction of death, torture, or penalties for adherence to a religious belief or an opinion as such, with a view to the repression or extirpation of it; the fact of being persecuted; an instance of this.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi 6 If persecucion of þe world, or temptacions wax ageynes me 1340 — *Pr Consc.* 445 Gret persecucion þan sal he wyrk Agayn cristen men 1375 *Barnour Brice* iv 5 His wayz maid sic A persecucioun. On thaim that till hym luftand wair. 1382 *Wyclif Matt* v. 10 Blessed be thei that suffren persecucion for rightnesse [1388 *persecucion*] 1460 *Cypriane Chiron* (Rolls) 64 He counceiled him that he schuld sese for the peccacioun of Cristen men 1560 *DAUS tr. Slandand's Comm.* 115 b, At the same time chaunceith a persecution against the Lutherians. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* 1 25 Persecution is a bad and indirect way to plant Religion 1665 *DOYLE Ovens Reflec.* v. ii (1848) 302 To thrive by Persecution 14 not the incommunicable Privilege of Ithive Truth, even Errors do often gain by it too. 1785 *PALBY Mor Philos* vi. x 580 Persecution produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion, on the contrary, it depraves the public morals by driving men to prevarication and commonly ends in a general tho' secret infidelity 1828 *MACAULAY Ess. Italian* (1827) 59 'To punish a man, because we infer from the nature of some doctrine which he holds that he will commit a crime, is persecution, and is, in every case, foolish and wicked. 1880 *LIDON in Spectator* 13 Nov 1446 In the judgment of the early Christians, the proceedings of Decius and Diocletian were persecutions. To the Pagans of the day they were simply legal prosecutions

b. A particular course or period of systematic infliction of punishment directed against the professors of a (religious) belief, as, the ten persecutions of the Christians under the Roman Empire, the Marian persecution, etc.

1387 *TRAVISA Nigden* (Rolls) V 111 Dis egipte þere of Diocletianus was þe firste zeie of þe grette persecucion þat was under Diocletianus in þe 164 and Maximianus in þe West c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xxvi 134 Per began agens a new persecucion of heresye agens þe cristen folk. 1494 *FABIAN Chron* iv. lxvii 46 Seynt Alboon, at Veolamy 1776 *DAUS in Decl. & F.* xvi. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

c. *transf.* Persistent or continued injury or annoyance from any source; sometimes humorously applied to the annoying importunity of advisers, beggars, suitors, etc.

1855 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy* ii. xiii 48 b, Not altogether exempt of duers persecutions, as well by waies, fire, pestilence, earthquakes, as sundry other calamities 1865 *SHAKS Lear* ii. iii 12 He with prevented nakedness out-face the Windes, and persecutions of the skie 1866 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius's Voy Ambar* 6 There it was we met with the first persecution of Ills, Gnats, and Wasps 1893 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* xi (1831) 96 While their fears rendered him safe from their well meant persecution, he gained some respite from vexation

†2 The action of pursuing, pursuit, chase; pursuit, prosecution (of an aim, etc.); quest *Obs* 1432-50 *tr. Hugdon* (Rolls) II 332 Grete Alexander the Conqueroure, in the persecution of Darius (HUGDON, in *persequendo* Darius; TRIVISA, when he pursued Darius) 1647 *JER TAYLOR Lib Proph.* xiii. § 3 A hearty persecution of the rules of good life

†3 (Legal) prosecution. *Obs. rare.* 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 3 Their lawfull accion demande or persecution, appele, prohibitions and all other their lawfull defences and remedies in euery suche suite

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *persecution-fancier*, *mania* (an insane delusion that one is persecuted). 1826 *SIR SMITH IVs* (1839) II 123/2 It is delicious to the persecution-fanciers to reflect that no general bill has passed in favour of the Protestant Dissenters 1899 *Albion's Syst Med* VII. 698 Even 'persecution mania' may be an early symptom of general paralysis

Hence **Persecutional** a, of or relating to persecution.

1887 *Allen & Neurol* VIII. 663 Dr Robinson finds persecutory delusions common as well as what he calls 'homicidal mania' 1899 *Albion's Syst Med.* VIII 193 Various delusions, generally of the 'persecutory' kind

Persecutive (pə'si:kju:tiv), a. *rare* [f. L. *persecut-*, ppl. stem of *persequi* + -IVE.] Of a persecuting character; tending or addicted to persecution Hence **Persecutiveness**.

1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch* iv 11 396 Use is made of persecutive and compelling power; which is rather brutish than humane. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Imag.* ii. ii. 1. 338 If the Devil be a

Beast, that which makes him so is the wickedness of his nature, his persecuteness of the Church of God 1814 *Scott Warr.* xxxiv, Gilfillan refused to permit his followers to move to this profane, and even, as he said, persecutive tune 1864 *Realist* 22 June 2 They do more harm to real religion by their one sided persecutive views than all the Remans and Colensos in existence

Persecutor (pə'si:kju:tə). Also 5-6 -our, 6-7 -er. [orig. a. AF. *persecutour* = f. *persecutur*, OF. *persecutur* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecutor* -em, agent-n. from *persequi* to PERSEQUIRE. see -OR, -OUR. Also with -er of Eng. origin: see -ER-1.] One who persecutes; 'one who harasses others with continued malignity' (J.), esp. one who harasses others on account of opinions or belief.

1484 *CAYTON Fables of Esop* vi. viii. We have a grette enemy, whiche is a grette persecutour ouer vs alle. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Tim* i. 13, I was a blasphemour, and a persecutor, and a tyrant. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* iii. iv. i. iii. (1652) 566 LUCIAN, that adamantyne persecutor of superstition 1642 *MILTON Apol. Sweet Wks.* 1851 III. 301 A needlesse and jolly persecutor call'd Indifference 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvi (1819) II. 418 The ancient apologists of christianity have censured, with equal truth and severity, the irregular conduct of their persecutors.

Persecutory (pə'si:kju:təri), a. [f. as prec. -ORY.]

1. a. Given to persecution, persecutive. b. Of or relating to persecution.

1654 *S. CLARKE Eccl. Hist* 173 The crafty fetches, and persecutory drifts whereby he endeavoured to allure the Catholics to the Arian Heresie. 1707 *BEVERLEY Apoc. Quest* 32 A City, and Empire, so Persecutory of his Servants, as Pagan Rome. 1899 *Albion's Syst Med.* VIII 395 In many cases persecutory and exalted delusions are inextricably mixed

†2. Pursuant of. *Obs. rare.*

1774 *HALLIFAX Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 90 Actions were persecutory: 1. of the thing 2. of the Penalty 3. of Both

Persecutress (pə'si:kju:tres) [f. *PERSECUTOR* + -ESS] A female persecutor

1647 *R. STAPYLTON Juvenal* vi. 105 note, Juno, the patronesse of the chaste, and implacable persecutresse of immodest women. 1760 *H. WALFOLL Let to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb, Resentment against her persecutress 1889 *Conch. Mag.* Mar. 322 The persecutress was relentless

Persecutrix (pə'si:kju:triks), *rare*. [a. L. *persecutrix*, fem. of *persecutor*.] - prec

a 1572 *KNOX Hist Ref Wks.* 1846 I 244 A cruell persecutrix of Goddis people 1826 *KIRBY & Setonell* iv (1818) I 132 The venom was ejaculated into the eyes and upon the lips of its persecutrix. 1842 *G. S. FABER Prov. Lett* (1844) I 23 If Rome be an idolatrous persecutrix of the real people of God

Persee, obs form of *PERSEUS*.

Perseid (pə'si:ɪd), a. *rare* [f. *per se* (PER prep. 9) + -ID] Of or pertaining to perscity.

1890 in *Century Dict*

Perseid (pə'si:ɪd), *Astron.* [ad. mod. L. *Perseis*, pl. *Perseides*, Gr. *Περσίδες*, pl. -ίδες, daughter of Perseus.] In pl., A group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Perseus. Also *attrib*

1876 *G. F. CHAMBERS Astron.* 799 The meteors of the shower were first named Perseids by Schiaparelli in the year 1866 1893 *KIRKMAN in Astron. & Astrophys* xii 791 History of the great comet of 1862, and of the thence derived shower of Perseid meteors.

Perseity (pə'si:ɪti), [ad. med. L. *persēitās* (Duns Scotus c 1300), f. *per se* by itself = Gr. *καθ' αὐτό*, as used by Aristotle, *Anal. Poster* i. 4, see PER prep. 9 In f. *persēitē*] The quality or condition of existing independently, or of being predicated essentially of a subject.

1694 *R. BURTHOGG Reason & Nat. Spirits* ix 269 Substance is a mode of Existence, to which it adds Perseity 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII 1006 One novelty, in philosophy, the exclusion of the *per se* idly and must be idly, which such a figure in what goes for metaphysics.

Perseive, obs form of *PERCEIVE*.

Perseil, *persely*, *Perseine*, *Perseineppe*, obs ff *PARSELY*, *PURSELANE*, *PARSENE*.

†**Perseintiscency**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *persentiscere* -em, pr. ppl. of *persentiscere* to perceive clearly, f. PER- + *sentiscere* to perceive, detect.] Direct or intuitive perception of truth and certainty.

1712 *H. Mole's Amid Ath. Schol.* on App vi § 7 Let him consider that this very Persentiscency is one of our faculties. This internal Persentiscency may in some measure, though at a great distance, imitate that divine Certitude

Perseption, obs form of *PERCEPTION*

†**Persequent**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *persequentem*, pr. ppl. of *persequi* to follow after, to pursue.] Following after, pursuing.

1650 *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* 60 Made after this manner, lest the fugient should first fly away, before the Fire could any way bring forth the persequent thing 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II iv 494 Divine grace is termed by the Greek Fathers, persequent or actuating and conservant grace

Perseverance, **Persevere**, obs ff *PERSEVERATION*, *PERSEVERE*. **Perseu**, obs Sc. var. *PURSUE* v.

Perseuerance, -aunce, obs forms of *PERSEVERANCE*, *PERSEVERANCE*.

†**Perseverable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad post-cl. L. *perseverabilis*, f. *perseverare* to PERSEVERE; see -ABLE.] Constant, enduring.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* ii vii 47 The loue of a creature is failyng & unstable, þe loue of iesu is true and perseuerable

Perseverance (pə'si:vərəns). [a. F. *perseverance* (12th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. L. *perseverantia* steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, f. *perseverantem* - see next and -ANCE Formerly (*poisevərāns*) see Note to *PERSEVERE*.]

1. The fact, process, condition, or quality of persevering, constant persistence in a course of action, purpose, or state, steadfast pursuit of an aim; tenacious assiduity or endeavor.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 8 Loke þat þe ese of ill stire not þe fra perseuerance c 1374 *CHAUCER Traylus* i 44 Biddeth ek for hem that ben at ese, I þat god hem graunte ay goode perseuerance [*rime* pleaseance]. c 1420 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 1094 With Vertue hys rewarde came Good Perseuerance [*rime* dyspleaseance] 1557 *N. T.* (Genev) *Eph.* vi 18 Watch therewith all perseuerance [Wycl. bysynesse, TINDALE instance and supplication] 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 150 Perseuerance, deere my Lord, Keepe honor bright, to haue done, is to hang Quite out of fashion. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i 148 Job, Whose constant perseuerance overcame Whate're his cruel malice could invent 1796 *BURKE Corr* (1844) IV. 400 There is nothing which will not yield to perseverance and method 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick* xxi, They kept on with unabated perseverance 1854 *MILMAN Lat Chr* viii. v, Perseverance which hardened into obstinacy

b. *transf.* of things. Persistence. 1866 *GROVE Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Corr Phys Forces* (1867) 327 If species be said to be a perseverance of type incapable of blending itself with other types

†c. Remaining, abiding (in existence). *Obs.*

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 1 Places them in vessels for present use or perseverance, till occasion serves.

2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace leading finally to a state of glory.

Final perseverance, perseverance of the saints: the doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost one of the 'Five points of Calvinism', and thus stated in the Westminster Confession of Faith xvii § 1 'They whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved'

a 1555 *BRADFORD Let to Travers* in *Foxe A. & Al.* (1583) 1663/1 The perseverance of Gods grace, with the knowledge of his good will, encrease with you vnto the ende. 1662 *T. NORTON tr. Calvin's Inst* 1 table s. v. A confutation of the most wicked error, that Perseuerance is given of God according to the Meit of men [cf. CALVIN *Inst* ii v § 3 Ipsa perseuerantia donum Dei est, *transl* by Norton, Continence ut selfe ys, the gyfte of God] 1628 *WITTICH Brit Rememb* ii 54 Nor helps it those Who perseuerance of the Saints oppose 1751 *WESLEY Wks* (1872) X. 297 The Apostle was at that time fully persuaded of his own perseverance. 1824 *HOOK Ch. Dict* (1871) 579 According to the Calvinistic system, the elect receive the grace of perseverance, so that when grace has once been received, they cannot finally fall away from it.

Perseverance, -aunce, obs ff *PERSEVERANCE*.

Perseverant (pə'si:vərənt), a. Now *rare*

[a. F. *perseverant* (12th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), pr. ppl. of *perseverer* to PERSEVERE. Formerly (*poisevərānt*)] Steadfast, persistent, persevering [1340 implied in *PERSEVERANTLY*] 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xii (1859) 9 He hath been perseverant in good purposes 1552 *ASF HAMILTON Calce* (1884) 9 Ane constant and perseuerant lufe 1615 *J. LANE Comt. Sgr.* v. vii 549 Not one perseverant mutinous hee spard 1660 *H. MORE Holy God* ii. vii 45 That assuredly at the last, Passive and Perseverant Yetnes shall ascend her Triumph Chariot 1710 *WHITTY Dne Election* ii. iv 333 Christ's coming was not to save the Elect, but under conditions of Repentance and perseverant Faith. 1854-5 *PATMORE Angel in Ho* i. xii 1 64 When a bold youth so swift pursues, And siege of tenderness courtesy With hope perseuerant, still renews. 1903 *ATHENAEUM* 28 July 812 The perseverant zeal with which he has prosecuted this pious work.

se uer. B 4-5 persewre, 4-6 -seu're, 6 -syue're, -seuier, -siueir, 5- persevere. [a. F. *perséuerer*, ad L. *perseuerā* to abide by strictly, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, f. *perseuerus* very strict, f. PER- 4 + *seuer*-us strict, severe. The usual Eng. pronunciation, down to the middle of the 17th c. or later, was (pə'se:və). The form *perseuere* appears to have been used from an early period by Scottish writers, and isolated examples appear in Eng. writers in 15th (rarely in 16th c.). Shaks. used only *perseuer*; Quarles, 1624, used both forms in the same poem; Milton always *perseuere*, which became universal by c. 1680. So with the derivatives *perseuerance*, *perseuerance*, etc.

The two forms arise from the shifting stress in L. *perseuerare* and *perseuerare*, f. *perseuerare* and *perseuerare*. Milton's use was doubtless determined by Latin quantity.]

I. *intr.* To continue steadfastly in a course of action (formerly, also, in a condition, state, or purpose), esp. in the face of difficulty or obstacles; to continue staunch or constant. Const. *in*, with

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 951 He hastep wel þat wysly kan a-byde, 1. Belusty, fre, perseuere yn þyn seuynse c. 1400 *Apol. Loll* 17 Who euer deserue to tak þe sentence of dāming, if he wele perseuere in his wit, no man may relese him. 1523 LD BERNERS *Prose* i. 418 To take aduise howe they shulde perseuere in their war. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 892 That he should manfully and courageously perseuere and procede in this enterprise. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxviii. 9 But in hei pride she dooth perseuere still 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. v. 23, I will perseuere in my course of Loyalty 1624 QUARLES *Ym* Medit. vii. A rare Affection of the soule... doth perseuere: *Ym* Neuer, but cf. 1624 in [8] 1678 *Yng. Man's Call*, 109 Nor priest nor jesuit could euer Move him, but he did still perseuere Like a house founded on a rock

B. c. 1375 *So. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andreas) 631 Quhen þu seis me In hard torment perseuere, Lowand myn god with gladsum cher. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxvii (Justin) 256 Bot cyprane 3et þan but were In his folky can perseuere c. 1430 *LYDC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 178 To perseuere in virginal clemence. 1484 CAXTON *Currell* a Now late vs graunte that thou woldest perseuere in vertue c. 1500 *Lancelot* 1564 He thinkith no worship to conquere, Nore in the weris moie to perseuere 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 7 God gif to the. grace ay for to perseuere, In hāsell of this gud new 3eir. 1533 *CAU Richt Vay* 82 He techit thayme quhow they suld perseuere and be constant in prayer 1624 QUARLES *Ym* Medit. xv. The Iust and Constant mind, that perseuere neuer feares. 1667 MILTON *P* L vii 632 Thrice happy if they know Thū happiness, and perseuere upright 1783 WATSON *Philosophy* III. iv. (1839) 231 If the Morescos should perseuere in their present resolution 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x. Your Grace is best judge whether they have been long enough perseuered in. 1856 *Froude Hist Eng* I. ii. 140 He was determined to perseuere at all costs

† b. Const. to with infin.: To continue to Obs. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps* xlii. vi. Why to hid thy face perseuere? 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 131 Let Fortune perseuere to be so equally favourable unto him. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect* No. 13 (1748) III. 28 What the duty of a wife bound me to while living, I perseuere to observe in death. 1796 MRS M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 209 Perseuere to cultivate her friendship.

† c. with adj. or sb. complement: To remain, continue to be. Obs.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3009 Who-so perseuere in herte and mynde true 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks (1892) xi. In this college mayne sal perseuere regent in humanite aboue the space of vii or viij 3eir. c. 1600 DOWNE *Elegies on Mrs. Bowdler* i. 61 Had she perseuere'd just, there would have bin some that would summe, misthinking she did sinne. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xix Bii. If he perseuere impatient.

† d. To proceed steadily on one's way. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY *Eglar* iv. Who doth perseuere, & to this Towre attayne, Shall have great pleasure to see the building olde. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 37, I will begin at the west coast of Lorne, quhair I left off, and thairfra Northrie wil perseuere, vpon the Sey coste.

e. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. Cf. PERSEVERANCE 2, 1 Obs.

[c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xxv. 23 There was a man in gret hevynesse, ofte tymes doutinge bitwene dede & hope; ; his he pougte in his mynde, wolde god I wiste þat I shulde perseuere.] 1751 WATSON *Wks* (1872) X. 291 This does not prove that every believer shall perseuere.

f. To persist, insist, in speech or argument. Obs. or arch.

1560 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm* 184 Davalus sayd he could not fynd nothing, and herin perseuere. 1691 BLVDRELY *Mem. Kingd Christ* 7 Above all I persevere, that within the Six next Summers, viz. in 97, the Kingdom of Christ shall be in his Succession [1899 LANG *Wand. India* 328 'Ah! And crime—much crime!' his lordship perseuere.]

† 2. a. To continue, remain, stay in a place, or in a state or condition (implying no active effort).

c. 1401 *LYDC. Flour Cartesye* 174 For ever to perseuere Ther she is set, and never to discever, 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 261, f. Luke recordeth in his wrytynges sayng that all they were by one course perseueryng with the Vyrgyne Marye. a. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 318 Quhairfor in Scotland come I her With 3ow to byde and perseuere. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 77 Quidh now in peace thay daylie perseuerit. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 74, I would not, that my children should perseuere in infantine ignorance till quite grown up, they find themselves [etc.].

† b. Of things: To continue, last, endure. Obs. c. 1407 *LYDC. Reason & Sens.* 4386 Thilke fruyt as thou maist se, Perseuereth ay in hys beaute. 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 343, f. That the said Graunte or Grautes, and Lettres

Patentes stand and perseuere in their full strength. 1523 LD BERNERS *Prose* i. 714 Wherby the good love and affection that hath bene bytwene you & the Comons of Flaunders shulde perseuere 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Pr. cxix. 91 Even to this day we may well se, how all thynges perseuere 1612 *Enchir Med.* ii. 37 The fourth day, if the disease doe as yet perseuere 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Heaven* to Light, joy, and leisure, but shall they perseuere? Echo, Ever. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* i. (1722) i. All Bodies will perseuere for ever in that state... in which they once are.

† 3. *trans.* To maintain or support continuously; to cause to continue; to keep constant, persevere.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iii. iii. 152 Obstinates & perseuerynge theyr mylce. 1534 *More Conf. agst Tyb* i. Wks 1159, f. That the fauoure of God perseuere hym 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 13 viii § 4 (1669) 143, f. Such want a principle of Divine life to draw strength from Christ to perseuere them in their course.

Hence *Perseuering* († -seuering) *vb.* sb.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 127 Round and hool in good perseueryng 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 70 1667 MILTON *P* L viii 639, f. in thy perseuering shall rejoyce

Perseuering (pə'se:v(ə)r(ɪ)ŋ), *phl. a.* [-ING 2] That perseuere. see the vb.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. v. 91 Such was his perseuering beauty that it lasted unto his old-age 1699 *Gentil. Calling* Pief, f. 1, their perseuering Impieties 1798 ISABELLA WILSON *Diary in Mem.* (1825) 131 All glory be to God for perseuering grace 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* i. x. The perseuering Spaniard girt it round 1836 T. Hook & Gurney (L), He trusted more to steady and perseuering industry.

Hence *Perseueringly* *adv.*, in a persevering manner, steadfastly, persistently.

1511 CORNER, *Constantin*, constantly. perseueringly. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. iv 568 Promising, everlasting life to those who believe in Christ, and perseueringly obey him 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug 3/5 He has perseueringly refused to answer any interrogatory. 1828 *Froude Hist Eng* IV. xx. 229 The ambassadors had found Henry perseueringly moderate. 1865 *Pussy Truth Eng.* Ch. 70

Persew, Persewer, Perseyte, Perseyve, Obs. ff. PURSUE, PERSEVERE, PERCITE, PERCIVITE.

Persh, sb. (a) *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *persche*. [Origin unascertained.] A flexible twig; a withe.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clix (v). (Bodl. MS.) Persche hit vimen vimins, and is a nesche gerde. Of persche bet nedefulle bondes and knyttels made to binde vp vines and hopes. for tonnes 1890 *Gloucester Gloss*, *Persh*, osier. 'Persh bed'

b. As *adj.* Pliant; flexible

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clix (1405) Tiv/2 Some wyloves ben moe smale and pliant than othe and ben persh. And ben so pliant that they broke not.

Per-sheeting: see PER III 2 b.

Persian (pə'si:ən), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *Persien*, -sien, 5 -oyne, -syn, -sen; -san, -sante, 6- *Persian*, (7 -cian); *ph.* 6 -sience, -sianis. [ong ME *Persien*, a. F. *persien* = It. *persiano* = L. type **Persianus*, f. *Persia*, name of the country, in Gr. *Περσία*, OPers *Pārsā*, mod. Pers. *Pārs*, Arab *Fārs*. In 16th c. conformed to the Eng. type in -IAN; sometimes also to F. *persien*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2885 Þe pure propure name in percyne tonge 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xxii. (1877) I. 338 Our men are become through Persian delicacy crept in among vs altogether of straw 1605 SHAKS *Learn* iii. vi 85, I do not like the fashion of your garments. You will say they are Persian 1737 POPH *Hor. Epist.* ii. 265 Robes of Persian dye 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* i. 287 In Persian poets a long description of inanimate nature is rarely met with.

2. In the specific names of productions, natural or artificial, found in or imported from Persia, or attributed to that country or its people; e. g. *Persian carpet*, *cat*, *cyclamen*, *iris*, *jasmine*, *lilac*, *poplar*, *ranunculus*, etc.

Persian bed = DIVAN 3, *Persian berries*, the unripe fruit of *Rhamnus infectioris*, coming from Persia; also commercially applied to those of other species grown in Southern Europe; *Persian blinds* = PERSIENNES; *Persian cord* see quot; *Persian drill*, a hand drill operated by the movement of a nut backward and forward on the thread of a revolving screw, which carries the drill; *Persian earth* = *Indian red* (see INDIAN A. 4); *Persian fire*, *Path* = ANTHRAX 1 (*Persicus ignis*, in *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 1693); *Persian fruit* (in Sylvester), opium, *Persian insect-powder*, an insecticide made of the flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; *Persian lily*, a species of *Stellaria* (*Stellaria persica*); *Persian lynx* = CARACAL, *Persian morocco*, a kind of morocco leather, used in book-binding, made from the skin of a hairy sheep called the Persian goat, *Persian silk* = B. 4, *Persian tick*, a parasitic mite, *Argas persicus*, found in houses in some parts of Persia, *Persian ware*, name given to a variety of glazed pottery; *Persian wheel*, a wheel for raising water (a) a bucket-wheel (see BUCKET sb. 1), a NORIA; (b) a wheel having chambers formed by curved or radial partitions, which lift up water as they are submerged and discharge it near the level of the axis.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. iii. Spread on the sheets Under a brace of your best Persian carpets. 1894 *LYNDENBERGER Nat. Hist* I. 428 The most celebrated of all the Asiatic breeds is the Persian, or Angora cat... These cats are characterised by their large size, their long silky hair, and the thick bushy tail 1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 'Persian cord', a material for women's dresses, resembling rep, made of cotton and wool. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1671/2 A hand-drill... sometimes known as the Persian drill... is frequently used for fine work and in dentistry. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. Kk v, Indian-red, or

*Persian earth, is what we improperly call English-red. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1301 That soft *Persian Fruit (so deer) Baneful at home, and little better here. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcv 152 This *Persian Lillie is now made, a demion in some fewe of our London gardens. 1696 J. F. Merchants *Ware-ho.* 34 There is one sort of Indian Silk more, called *Persian Silk, or Persian Taffety, which of all Silk that comes from the East Indies, is of most use. 1704 *Dict. Rust et Urb.* *Persian-Wheel, for overflowing of Land lying on the borders of banks of Rivers or Streams. 1829 *Nat. Philos* I. ii 6 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.).

3. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Persian*, or *Persic*, a name common to all statues of men, serving instead of columns, to support entablatures. *Ibid* v. v. *Order*, *Persian Order*, is that which has figures of Persian slaves, instead of columns, to support the entablature.

B. sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

(In ME. also PLUR.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. ii. 35 Þe kyng of persiens. 1399 *Gowth Conf.* i. 77 Persien gon under fote. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xlvii 502 He smote vpon the persien, and damaged them vore. 1568 BUNT (Bishop's) *Dan.* vi. 8 The laws of the Medes and Persians which altereth not. 1776 GIBSON *Dict. & F.* viii. (1788) I. 119 Zoroaster, the ancient prophet and philosopher of the Persians. 1841 LAM I *Arab. Nts.* I. 77 The tale was related to me by a Persian.

2. The native language of Persia.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 170, I adde a little of their language the English and Persian explaining one the other 1777-80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* Dss. p. viii, In Hindostan two thirds of the Persian is pure Arabic.

3. *Arch.* A male figure dressed in the ancient Persian manner serving instead of a column or pilaster to support an entablature: cf. A. 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 590.

† 4. A thin soft silk, used for linings. Also called *Persia* or *Persian silk*. Obs.

1696 J. F. Merchants *Ware-ho.* 34 There is of those Persian several lengths. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1702/3 East-India Goods... consisting of... Persian, Padisways, Panchies. 1777 MML *D'Arni's Farly Diary* 1 Apr. she had an exceeding pretty dress, made of pink persian. 1796 *FRANK in Cycl. Costume* I. 391 Persian, a thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats, in the seventeenth century attrib. 1790 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4704/4 stolen... A strip'd Persian riding Gown. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x. Green persian lining.

5. = PERSIENNES.

Also pl. in Sp. form *persianas*, It. *persiane* (erron. -ani). 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 75 Through blinds of Persian, they perceived large soft eyes. 1855 Mrs. BROWNING, *Our Leigh* vi. 662 The closed persian threw their long-cast shadows on my villa-floor. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 222 With green persianas or shutters. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Waiting Lovers* i. I find I undo the persian?

C. *Comb.* as *Persian-looking* *adj.*; *Persian-like* *a.* or *adv.*, like a Persian (in quot. a. Parsee).

1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 54 He never... Persien Sun, can Persian-like adore. 1902 *Daily Chron* 1 Nov. 8, 3 Persian-looking ribbon passementerie.

Hence *Persiana* (pə'si:ən-ə), a dress material: see quot. 1882; *Persianist*, a professed student of Persian, a Persian scholar; *Persianize* *v.*, *trans.* to make Persian in customs, language, etc.; *intr.* to act like or play the Persian.

1827 *Persis & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 127 A velvet petticoat of *Persiana. 1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Persiana*, a silk stuff decorated with large flowers. 1903 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Mar. 212/1 The Arabian, in the rarest of cases, has been a Persianist. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXIX. 193 The Pythagorians, as the Persianizing Greeks were called. 1884 *Floyer Uncepl. Baluchistan* 330 They are most of them half Persianized.

Persic, a. and *sb.* [ad. L. *Persicus* Persian.]

A. adj. = PERSIAN a.

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Ridd.) 354 (In their heads they wore Persic crowns. 1738 *Nat. Hist. Pers.* ii. 179 Printed in the vulgar Latin, Hebrew, Greek, and Persick languages. 1771 SWINOTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 354 note, The letters of the antient Persic alphabet. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 187 Oh Persic Zoroaster, lord of stars!

B. sb. 1. The Persian tongue: = PERSIAN sb. 2. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xlvii. 216 He could read and write persic. 1850 J. BROWN *Dict. our Lord* (1854) I. iv. 209 A word borrowed from the Persic.

† 2. [*L. persicum*.] A peach. Obs. In quot. attrib. 1599 A M. *tr. Galihonius's Bh. Physica* 241/5 Take Persick stones, and contund them to pouldre.

Hence *Persicize* *v. trans.*, to turn into Persian. 1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *J. med. Hist.* XII. 715/1 'India', derived from the Persian form of the Sanskrit *sindhu*, a 'river', pre eminently the Indus.

|| *Persicaria* (pə'si:k-ə-ri-ə). *Herb.* [med. or mod. L. (also It.), f. L. *persum* (*malum*) peach: cf. med. L. *persuarius* peach-tree, and *PEACH-WORT*.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria*, Dead Arsemart, or Peachwort; also, with defining words, applied to other species of *Polygonum*; the garden species is *P. orientale*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cix. 361 Dead Arsemart is called *Persicaria*, or Peach-wort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1663 *Nova Usf. F. & P.* Nat. Philos. ii. 79 A Load of *Persicaria* or Arsmart, brought to him by some of the Country People. 1844 *Mrs. Mitford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 101 Buck-wheat, the delicate pink-white of the flower, a paler *persicaria*. 1883 *Good Words* 710 Orach and ficarane, the yellow toadflax and pink *persicaria*.

† *Persicary*. Obs. Anglicized form of prec. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 Þe pus of þe leues of pechle,

or ellis peiscarie 1867 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 146 They take the biting Persicary, and chew it.

Persico, persicot (pɜːsɪko, -kɒ). [a. 17th c. *F. persico*, now *persicot*, a. It. *persico*, L. *persicum* peach.] A kind of cordial prepared by macerating the kernels of peaches, apricots, etc., in spirit.

1709 MRS MANLEY *Secret Med.* (ed. 2) I. 108 Tincture of Saffron, Barbadoes Water, Persico 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 P. 1. 1889 DOWLE *Miscell. Clarke* 9 Powders and confections, cordials and persico 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Persicot + Perside, v. Obs. rare— [ad. L. *persidē-re* to continue sitting, f. *PERS-* + *sedē-re* to sit.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Perside, to sit by, to abide still.

Persie: see **PERSAN**, **PARSEE**.

Persiennes (pɜːsiˈɛnz, ||pɜːsiˈɛn), sh. pl. [Fr., pl. fem. of adj. *persien* Persian.] Outside window-shutters or blinds, made of light laths horizontally fastened in a frame, so as to be movable, like those of Venetian blinds.

1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Prig. Avenge* I go Throwing the persiennes wide open. 1865 tr. *Erckmann Chatelain's Valer* 100 (1870) 24 The Jews and Lutherans behind their persiennes up above.

Persiflage (pɜːsɪflaʒ). [Fr., f. *persifler* to banter or rally slightly: see -AGE.] Light banter or railery; bantering, frivolous talk, a frivolous manner of treating any subject.

1757 CHESTER *Lett.* (1774) IV. 103 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the ministerial shrugs and persiflage. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 15 The cold compound of irony, religion, selfishness, and sneer, which make up what the French so well express by the term *persiflage*. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 308. 1827 *Scott. Trav.* 13 Jan. There is a tunc for persiflage, a fear of ridicule among them. 1853 KINGSLY *Hydralia* xxi. All his smooth and shallow persiflage, even his shrewd satirism, had vanished. 1893 A. DONOH *F. Walpole* v. 234 The element in which his easy persiflage delights to disport itself.

Persiflate (pɜːsɪflaɪt), v. rare— [f. *F. persifler* to banter lightly: see -ATE.] *intr.* To use or practise persiflage; to talk banteringly.

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xiv. Osborne was quite savage The little governess patronised him and *persiflated* him.] 1849 — *Lett. in Scribner's Mag.* (1857) I. 551/1 We talked and persiflated all the way to London.

Persifleur (pɜːsɪflɔːr). [Fr., agent-noun f. *persifler*: see *prec.*] One who is addicted to persiflage, who indulges in frivolous, quizzical talk.

1840 CARLYLE *Letters* 1. They felt that if *persiflage* be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur* [as Voltaire] 1879 HARE *B'ness B'ness* I. v. 147 He would have been a consummate persifleur.

Persil, -sile, obs. forms of **PARSLEY**.

Persimmon (pɜːsɪmən). Forms: 7 *putchamin*, *pessemmin*, *posimon*, 8 *pitchumon*, *pisamin*, *phishimon*, *porrimmon*, 8-9 *persimon*, 9 *-siman*, *-summen*, 8- *persummon*. [Corruption of the native name in the Powhatan dialect (Algonkin of Virginia). The exact form of the first element is uncertain; the second is the suffix -*min*, common to many names of grains or small fruits in Algonkin dialects. cf. *mondamin*, *shahbomin*, in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'. The stress was orig. not on the second syllable, *persimmon* or *pe rsimmon* being earlier than *persimmon*.]

1. The plum-like fruit of the tree *Diospyros virginiana*; the American Date-plum, of yellowish orange colour, an inch or more in diameter, with from six to eight stony seeds; it is very astringent even when ripe, but becomes sweet and edible when softened by frost. Also, The large red fruit of the Chinese and Japanese species *D. kaki*. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *May Virginia* 12 The fruit like medlers; they call *putchamin*, they cast upon hurdles on a mat, and preserve them as Prunes. 1612 W. STRACHY *Trav. Virginia* x. (Hakl. Soc.) 179 They have a plum which they call *pessemmin*, like to a medler, in England, but of a deeper tawny colour. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons, Huckleberries. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II. iv. (1792) 172 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, viz. Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons. 1733 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* I. p. x. Phishimons, whoorts, and some other fruit. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 322-3 Persimon Plum, Phishamin Plum, *Diospyros*. 1785 J. BELKNAP in *M. Culler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 235 I enclose you the seeds of the Persimmon, a fruit natural to Pennsylvania. 1849 *All Year Round* No. 1. 17 The [Chinese] persimmon is like a large egg-plum, but containing half a dozen stones. 1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 373 Apples, pears, plums, peaches, chestnuts, persimmons, oranges, ... all are here. 1887 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 Away! Away! to where the purple and golden persimmons hang low from the boughs.

2. (More fully *persimmon-tree*) The tree *Diospyros virginiana* (NO *Ebenaceae*); a native of North America, which produces the fruit described in 1, and yields a fine hard wood valuable for turning. Also applied to other species, as Black or Mexican P., *D. Texana*, which has a small black insipid fruit, and Japanese P., *D. kaki*.

1737 WRSLEY *Wks* (1872) I. 62 In the moistest part of this land some posimmon-trees grow 1788 REES *Chambers's Cyclop.* 1. *Plum*, *Indian date*, *pisamin*, *persimon*, or *pitchumon*, *diospyros*, a genus of the *polygama dioecia* class 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* II. 47 They brought leaves made

of the fruit of the persimmon. 1882 *Gard. Jan.* 1/2 There are fruiting Japan Persimmons, American Persimmons.

8 In various phrases. U.S. *collog.* and *slang*. 1827 DE QUINCY *Murder Wks.* 1854 IV. 50 Why or with what view, it passes my persimmon to tell you. 1869 FARMER *Americana* s. v., 'To rake up the persimmons'—'To pocket the stakes or spoils' *Ibid.* 'The persimmon above one's huckleberry', ... an avowal of disbelief in one's ability to perform a given task or undertaking. 1896 *Daily News* 5 June 5/3 There is in the Southern States, a proverb 'The longest pole knocks the persimmon', i. e. success falls to him who has the most advantages. 1901-2 A FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* s. v., 'That's persimmon (or all persimmon)' = 'That's fine'. 1903 CUTCLIFFE *HYNE M. Todd* 40 No use taking four bites at a persimmon.

4 *attrib.*, as *persimmon-beer*, -wood. 1643 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 250 Skowen's damms and Persimmon Ponds. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Persimmon Beer*, a kind of domestic beer whose principal ingredient is persimmons. 1892 *Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct. Persimmon Wood, £3 to £3 10s. per ton.

Persim (pɜːsɪm). [f. Gr. *περσίμειν* to speak Persian: see -ISM.] A Persian idiom.

1760 BYRON *Trav. & Lit. Rem.* (1837) II. 1. 619 The Arabisms, Persisms and Tynasms that the learned observe in it [New Testament].

Persist (pɜːsɪst), v. [ad. L. *persistere* to continue steadfastly, to persist, f. *PERS-* + *sistere* to stand. Cf. *F. persister* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm).]

1. *intr.* To continue firmly or obstinately in a state, opinion, purpose, or course of action, esp. against opposition, or remonstrance. Formerly also with *infin.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Consto.* to persysie or abyde in a thyngne *Ibid.*, *Obstino*, to be obstinate, or persist firme, in one sentence or purpose 1555 EDM. *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 To persist in frowarde stubbornesse. 1754 tr. *Marlow's Apocals.* 43 Whosoever persisteth in Gods truth to the end, there is no cause why he should feare the everlasting death. 1668 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1186 Thus to persist in doing wrong, extenuates not wrong. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anst.* 372 Farewell most learned Bartholine, And persist to love me. 1779 SHERRIDAN *Monologue* Garrick, Can we persist to bid your sorrows flow? 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 75 They persisted in going to the room last night.

b. To be insistent or urgent in a statement or question; to persist in saying or asserting.

1658 FRUTR *Acc. E. India & P.* 389 The Droget persists; What comfort can I reap from your disturbance? a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 256 [Calisthenes] persisted in his innocence to the last. 1836 LYTON *Albee* i. vi. 'Mr Aubrey is not severe', persisted Evelyn.

† 2. To remain or continue to be (something or of some quality). Obs. or merged in 1.

1539 *Act. 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 The saide Indenture shall persinate continue and abide in full strength and vertue. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* IV. 1 I will persist a terror to the world. 1661 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 2 They persisted earnest suiters still for him. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 249 But they persisted deaf, and would not seem to count them things worth notice. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 78 [Matter] will always persist uniformly in its present state, either of rest or motion, if nothing stirs, divers, accelerates, or stops it. † 3 To remain standing (against opposing force), to stop short (at some point). Obs. rare.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 12 Those that hold that all things are governed by Fortune, had not erred, had they not persisted there. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 382 He was able to persist erect upon an oyled plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men.

4. To remain in existence; to last, endure.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xi. (1763) 26 The Calyx Persisting, till the Fruit is come to Maturity. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 147 Bulimus has persisted since the period of the Upper Eocene. 1898 A. C. HADDON *Study of Man* p. xxvii. Among the pigmy peoples... we find many infantile characters persisting in the adults.

Persistence (pɜːsɪstəns). Also 6-9 -*ance*. [In 16th c. a. *F. persistence* (cf. *resistance*), subseq. changed to -*ence* after L. *persistentem*. cf. *next*.]

1. The action or fact of persisting; firm or obstinate continuance in a particular course in spite of opposition. Also, The quality of being persistent; = **PERSISTENCY**.

1546 BALE *1st E. Am. Anne Ashewe* 1 A faste membre of Christ by her myghtye persystence in hys veryte. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* Jer. xiii. 23 After so long and obstinate persistence in your wickednesse. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 156 Such further evils, as must have been consequent on a persistence therein. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 24 Persistence and courage are the most womanly no less than the most manly qualities. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2 472 The refusal of supplies was met by persistence in the levy of Customs.

2 Continued existence in time or (rarely) in space; endurance; continuous occurrence.

1621 RACHEL *Sprengt. Frailty of Life*, Man is in sacred writ compar'd to grasse, Of short persistence, like an April showre. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 203 A geological band of great persistence. 1879 H. GEORGE *Prig. & Fov.* Introduct. (1881) 11 Political economy does not explain the persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth. 1886 CARPENTER in *19th Cent. Ap.* 599 The persistence of a number of cretaceous types... through the whole of the Tertiary period.

b. spec. *Persistence of an impression*, the continuance of a sensible impression after the exciting cause is removed, esp. of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye, the cause of many phenomena in optics. *Persistence of force or energy*, *persistence of matter*, names for the two principles

of the conservation of energy and the permanence of matter.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. 253 *note*, I expressed to Prof. Huxley my dissatisfaction with the current expression—'Conservation of force'. Huxley suggested *persistence* *Ibid.* (1867) 189 By the persistence of Force, we really mean the persistence of some Power which transcends our knowledge and conception. In other words, asserting the persistence of Force, is but another mode of asserting an Unconditioned Reality. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect. Light* 27 An electric spark is sensibly instantaneous, but the impression it makes upon the eye remains for some time after the spark has passed away. Wheatstone's Photometer is based on this persistence. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* 81 The persistence of matter and energy, and the law... that events happen equally well in all parts of space where their conditions occur, prove that time and space have no real existence, but are only forms of arrangement of phenomena.

Persistency (pɜːsɪstənsi). [f. L. *persistens* -*em*. see *next* and -*ENCY*; cf. *prec.*]

1. The quality of persisting or being persistent, firmness or obstinacy in adhering to a course, purpose, or opinion; also = **PERSISTENCE** 1.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. 11 50 Thou think'st me as farre in the Dineles Booke, for obdurace and persistence. a 1672 T. HORTON *Serm.* Ps. cxviii. 1 (1679) 195 This is also pertaining to the love and concord of brethren, a perseverance and persistence in it. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 209 *note*, He did this with the more ardour and persistence. 1879 TAYLOR in *19th Cent.* Jan. 36 Clever young men, ambitious but idle and vacillating, are met every day, whereas the gift of persistency in a young man is uncommon.

2. The quality or condition of continuing in existence; = **PERSISTENCE** 2.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 331 Not to place implicit reliance on the alleged persistency of the same mineral characters in secondary rocks. 1866 THIRLWALL *Rem.* (1878) III. 304 It has only undergone a series of transformations, which has not interrupted its persistency.

Persistent (pɜːsɪstənt), a. [ad. L. *persistens* -*em*, pr. pple. of *persistere* to persist. In *F. persistant*; cf. **PERSISTENCE**.]

1. Persisting or continuing firmly in some action, course, or pursuit, esp. against opposition or remonstrance, or in spite of failure.

1830 HIRSCH *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 81 Our resistance against the destruction of prejudices... of sense, is commonly more violent at first, but less persistent, than in the case of those of opinion. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvi. 332 His greed, no less than his ambition, made him a persistent colonizer. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* 1 Her suitors were numerous and persistent as those of Penelope.

2. Existing continuously in time; enduring.

1853 KANE *Cronell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 360 There is a something about this persistent day antagonistic to sleep. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ.* I. iii. viii. § 144 404 This assumption of a persistent formative power, inherent in organisms, and making them unfold into higher forms. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 169 A marked and persistent variety. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. iv. (1894) 94 A persistent screen of stormy cloud drove up the valley.

b. Of an action or condition: Continued, continuous, constant; constantly repeated.

1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 289 The persistent occurrence of deposits of the earthy phosphates in the urine. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 200 The persistent breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy.

3 spec. a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of parts of animals and plants (as the horns, hair, leaves, calyces, etc.): Remaining after the period at which such parts in other cases fall off or wither; permanent; continuing; opp. to *deciduous* or *caducous*.

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. 344 *Persistent*.. Legs which the insect has in all its states. *Ex.* The legs attached to the trunk. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Crowned by the persistent lobes of the calyx. 1833 KIRBY *Hab. & Hist. Anim.* II. xxiv. 502 Lastly, come the Ruminants, whose horns are hollow and naked, but persistent. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 199 Called 'Everlastings' from their dry, scarious, persistent involucre. 1880 GRAY *Strat. Bot.* III. (ed. 6) 86 Leaves may be... persistent, when they remain through the cold season during which vegetation is interrupted. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 348 In some Mammalia the teeth grow from persistent pulps.

b. *Geol.* Of a stratum: Extending continuously over the whole area occupied by the formation; not thinning out or disappearing.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 173 The individual strata are rarely persistent for a great distance. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 372 The bed is persistent only for a few yards. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 138 Even with such doubtful forms, the two main systems remain tolerably persistent.

Hence *Persistently adv.*, in a persistent manner, with persistence or continuously repeated action.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 323 Gentleness in society pushes its way quietly and persistently. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pervu. Barb.* III. 276 A fair recompense has been persistently refused.

Persister, rare. [f. *PERSIST* v. + -*ER*.] One who persists.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1821) II. viii. 44 Each of them tends to the exclusion of that ungenious persister's visits.

Persisting, *vb.* sh. [f. as *prec.* + -*ING*.] The action of the vb. **PERSIST**; persistence.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* John III. 19 Wks. 1717 II. 602 Another usual concomitant of Infidelity, is pertinacious persisting in Error. 1800 ASH *Ann. Reg. Misc. Pract.* 22/1 Convinced that his persisting was to little purpose.

Persisting, *ppl.* a. [f. as *prec.* + -*ING*.] That persists, persistent; *spec.* = **PERSISTENT** 3.

1554 HULOT, Persisting, *constans, manens* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 902 It may make him more confident and persisting then otherwise he would be. 1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond* i. (1777) 20 Pimpernel. Calyx persisting. 1899 Albutt's *Syst. Anat.* VIII. 484 Columns separated by the persisting collagenous tissue.

Hence *Persistingly adv.*, persistently.

1854 *Tail's Mag* XXI. 451 He pursues persistingly an idea. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. iv. 92 That the interesting schemer should so persistingly cling to a Cause that was hopeless.

Persis'tive, *a* [f. PERSIST v. + -IVE] Characterized by persisting, tending to persist.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 21 The protractue trials of great Ioue, To finde persistue constancie in men. 1757 HOME *Douglas* II. For chance and fate are words. Persistent wisdom is the fate of man. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 354 The King's plan was of no effect against his persistent constancy.

Hence *Persis'tively adv.*, *Persis'tiveness*.

1847 J. SHEPARD *Life of Foster* II. 500 These evils ought to be boldly and persistently exposed. 1854 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 238 Persistiveness draws, as it were, a power from the wearing out of resistiveness.

Persuair, obs. Sc. form of PERSUADE.

Persive, obs. form of PERSUASIVE.

Perske, obs. Sc. form of (?) PARCE v.

1565 *Randolph's Phantasy* 78, in *Satur. Poems Refor* m. i. The hills of highest light are sonest persk with sone. The Silver streames with somers drowght are letten oft to Rone.

Perske, obs. variant of PERSE *a*, blue, bluish.

Persley, -lie, -ly, persoley, -oly, obs. forms of PARSLEY. **Persnepe**, obs. f. PARSNIP.

Persolution (pərsolv'jən). *Chem.* [See PER-5]

A solution of the highest strength.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Cyc. Sc. Chem.* 461 Solutions of tin may come under the notice of the chemists as protosolutions and persolutions.

Persolve, *v.* Obs. [ad L. *persolvēre* to release, discharge completely, f. PER-2 + *solvēre* to loosen, to pay.] *trans.* To pay in full, to fulfil or discharge completely.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV. 230 b, 1 M. crounes, yerely to be persolved & paid within the toure of London. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persolved, that hathe bene promysed in papisme.

Person (pə'son, pə'sn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-4 *persoun*, 3-6 *persone*, (4 *persoyne*), 4-5 *persoon(e)*, (5 *persown*), 5-6 *persoun(e)*, *personne*, 4-*person*. *B.* 4 *persoun*, 4-7 *parson*, 5-6 *parsonne*, 6 *parsonne*. [*a.* OF. *persone* (12th c. in *Lattre*), mod. F. *personne*, a personage, a person, a man or woman, = Pr., It. *perso* na — L. *persōna* a mask used by a player, a character or personage acted (*dramatis persona*), one who plays or performs any part, a character, relation, or capacity in which one acts, a being having legal rights, a juridical person; in late use, a human being in general; also in Christian use (Tertullian c. 200) a 'person' of the Trinity. Generally thought to be related to L. *personāre* to sound through, but the long *o* makes a difficulty. The sense *mask* has not come down into Eng.; and the other senses did not arise here in logical order, the earliest being 1, 2, 4 b, and 7. See also PARSON, a differentiated form of the same word.]

I. 1. A character sustained or assumed in a drama or the like, or in actual life; part played; hence function, office, capacity; guise, semblance; one of the characters in a play or story. (Now chiefly of the *dramatis personæ* or characters in a drama, and in phr. *in the person of* = in the character of, as representing.) + To put on a person, to assume a character (cf. PERSONAGE 7 b).

The strict dramatic use does not appear in Eng. so early as the transferred use of quot. 1590.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 *pe* pelican is euer leane. David efnde him *perio* in acesse persone, and me ancre stefne. 1377 LANGE *P. Pi.* B. xviii. 333 In my paleys paradys in persone of an adde, falsche how festest here pynges pat I oued. 1538 COL. *Pols* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiv. 219 Never heard of the like in Christendom, against only that bear that person, that I do at this time. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* II. When as he speaketh vnder the parson of Phebus. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 107 They susteyne the persones of intercessours. 1590 SHAKS. *Made* II. iii. 162 He comes to disfigure, or to prevent the person of Moone-shine. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. 192 Well, in her person, I say I will not haue you. 1607 *Lingua* II. iv. He's bold to bring your person vpon the Stage. 1608 [see PERSONATOR] 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serms* for Year I. xxi. 278 No man can long put on a person and act a part, but his evil manners will peep through the corners of the white robe. 1656 HALLS *Gold Rem.* (1688) 184 And put on a kind of surly and sullen Person, of Purpose to deter her. 1665 LLOYD *Slake Worlues* (1670) 14 To fit them by degrees for the person they are to sustain. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 542 P. Had I always written in the person of the Spectator. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Lytelton* Wks. IV. 313 The names of his [Lytelton's] persons too often enable the reader to anticipate their conversation. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim.* *Intim.* vii. Filling, his 'humorous stage' With all the persons, down to palmed Age.

II. 2. An individual human being; a man, woman, or child. (In earliest use, The human being acting in some capacity, personal agent or actor, person concerned.)

1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne ligged six pinges bet hit helpe person, stude, time, maneie, tale, cause. Personie, he bet dude peo sunne, oðer mid hwam me dude hie. 13 *Cursor M.* 2684 (Cott.) To tell be nam o þat person es na man halden wit resun. 13 *Coer de L.* 3317 Fyftene persons in Acres toun, He gaff hem clothis great foyson c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 The fiste comandement es þat thou slaas na man. And also he es forboden vn-ryghtwyse hurtyng of any persone. 1467 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 304 That this acte be not prejudicial to hit to no parson nor parsones. 1507 *Communcy.* (W. de W.) A. 11, In Noes tyme bycause of synne. Saue vij. persones drowned were all. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 7 Nymety and nune iust persons. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Two Masques* III. x, There is a certain person in the world, who in a certain person's eye, is a more agreeable person than any person, amongst all the persons, whom persons think agreeable persons. 1827 JARMAN *J. J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 337 The bequest did not spring from a parent or person standing in the place of a parent.

b. Emphatically, as distinguished from a thing, or from the lower animals. (Cf. 3.)

1481 CAXTON *Myst.* i. xiv. 43 Her [nature's] werke is alway hool be it in persones or in bestes. 1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ix. xi. (1848) 233 My Opinions, whether of Persons or things, I cannot in most cases command my self. 1713 SPRAT (J.), A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. 16 The objects of dominion or property are things, as contradistinguished from persons. 1803 PATMORE *Relig. Poet.* 107 In every person who has a right to be called a person, as distinguished from an animal, there are two distinct consciences.

c. A man or woman of distinction or importance; a personage. (Usually with qualifying word or words expressing this.)

(Outside English this was an earlier sense than 2.) 1240 *Rom. Rose* 3202 On hir heed she hadde a crown, Hir semede wel an high person. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 205 Johnne Cheisholme, comptrollar and second person of the artailenye. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *De Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 If it were a person of qualitie, they gave apparel to all such as came to the interment. 1648 L. HERBERT *Hen VIII.* (1649) 154 Charles Duke of Bourbon, whom I find so considerable a Person at this time. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* i. 1, A man of my parts and talents, though he be but a *valet de chambre*, is a person. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vi. Wks. 1813 VI. 81 Immediately the chief persons in the state assembled. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1886) I. 22 The Bishop, whose great popularity at Tours made him a person of much consideration.

d. Used contemptuously or slightly of a man.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* vi. 1, Do you suppose a young lady would want to take advantage of a person in trade? *Ibid.* ii, Miss Beverley, if this person wishes for a longer conference with you, I am sorry you did not appoint a more seasonable hour for your interview.

e. Young person: a young man or young woman (L. *juvenis*); now esp. used of the latter, when the speaker does not desire to specify her position as 'girl', 'woman', or 'lady'.

1535 COVERDALE *Fudith* vii. 12 Then came the men and women, yonge personnes and children all vnto Osiat. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serms* vii. 181 Highly criminal in young persons. 1759 SARAIT FIELDING *Cress of Delwyn* II. 217 This young person had been left at her Parents' Death. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 72 (1794) III. 125 There lived a young person at London from whom he could not resolve to be separated. 1801 LUSQUAN I. 21 Her daughter, a young person of seventeen. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii. There be some flashes of martial spirit about this young person [Halbert Glen-dinning]. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Michael* i. They are not young ladies, they are young persons. 1893 Mrs. F. H. BURNETT *One I knew best of all* xv. The Small Person blushed, because she was of the Small Persons who are given to superfluous blushing.

3. In general philosophical sense: A self-conscious or rational being.

1569 PARSON *Cited* (1830) 436 All which words are nothing else but so many descriptions of a person, a person hearing, a person receiving, a person testifying. 1877 E. R. CONLER *Bas. Faith* ii. (1884) 72 We can address God as a Person, and sustain relations [with Him] such as are possible only between persons.

III. 4. The living body of a human being, either (a) the actual body as distinct from clothing, etc., or from the mind or soul, or (b) the body with its clothing and adornment as presented to the sight of others; bodily frame or figure. Usually with of or possessive.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 652 (701) Troylus persone She knew by sight and ek by gentillesse. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 2139 To proffer our persons & our pure goodes, To venge of our velany and our vile harme. 1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lem. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 His highnes shall han therefore a bouite his persone lordes, knyghtes, and squiers. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* ii. 1 As many as have not sene my parson in the flesche. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. 1202 For her owne Person, It beggerd all description. 1622 DRYDEN *St. Euse-nius's Ess.* 30 The Senate, sent to advise Pyrrhus to take care of his Person. 1732 LAW *Sermons* C. iv. (ed. 2) 61 It is very possible for a man that is proud of his estate to disregard his dress and person. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic W.* xxxi. It was her fortune, not her person, that induced me to wish for this match. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* i. iii, One of his advantages was a fine person.

b. (With qualifying adj.) A human (or quasi-human) being considered in reference to bodily figure or appearance; a man or woman of (such and such) a figure. ? Obs.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) x4913 'Alas!' he sayde, 'so fair mankynde, So fare persones, so bright of ble.' 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* i. 7 A fair persone he was and fortunat. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* xxxix. 6 And Joseph [h]

was a goodly persone, & a well fauored. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 416 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 110 Behold, in act more graceful and humane; A fairer person lost not I than you. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 137 [Maria], I asked her if she remembered a pale thin person of a man. 1797-1805 S. & H. R. L. *Canterb.* T. V. 27 'What person of a man?' 'Very handsome, if he was not so pale.'

5. The actual self or being of a man or woman; individual personality. With of or possessive. *his (own) person* = himself; *your person* = yourself, you personally. Formerly often used by way of respect: e.g. *the king's person* for 'the king'.

1362 LANGE *P. Pi.* A. iii. 172 You knowest Conscience, I com not to chide, Ne to depaure hi persone with a proud herte. 1386 CHAUCER *Plow.* l. 705 For gentillesse ny, but renouce Of thynne nunces-tres, Which is a strange thyng, to thy persone. 1490-85 MAIOR *Arthur* i. xii. 67 Ye are the ffirst lady of the world and the most tiumous vnto the kynges person. 1523 CHOMWILL in *Muriman's Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 37, I am so extremely desirous that the noble person yf [sic] of my saide Prynce shoulde lury withyn Hyr Realme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. 85 Traian. w. for his person not learned. 1643 in *Neal's Hist. Purit.* (1740) III. 35 The charge shall be either given to their persons, or left at their houses. 1715 BURNT *Chun. Time* I. 40. His circumstances may deserve that his character should be given, though his person did not. 1844 SCOTT *Red-gauntlet* ch. xxiii, Let me first, see your Majesty's sacred person, in such safety as can now be provided for it. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ix. 148 Ascertaining the dignity of his own person, or at all events of his own office. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serms* iii. (ed. 2) 54 We observe, to begin with, that our bodies are not we, — not our proper persons. 1878 LOBBE *Lent.* i. x. 75 Robbery and Violence, are Injuries to the Person of the Common-wealth.

f. Expressing bodily presence or action; presence or action 'in person'. *Obs.* exc. 19 in 11.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* exc. cxliii. (1482) 289 When the were y wedded the kyng his owne persone brought and ladde this worthy lady to the brishops place of wyghthe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 146 Up than I went where a her person stode. 1557 *Order of Hospital's* Div. The President, without his person, shall no waight matters be determined or agreed on. 1585 T. WASHINGTON, tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. x. 86 [They] do waste before hi person two and two. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 11 How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? 1722 LEIDARD *Seths* II. ix. 309, I hope to be of service, [with my troops and person.]

IV. G. Law. A human being (natural person) or body corporate or corporation (artificial person), having rights and duties recognized by the law.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 751 And boy [the Master & Brethren of the Hospital] by that same name move be persones able to purchase London and Tenement of all manere persones. 1475 *Ibid.* VI. 1501 Any person Temporell, corporat or int corporat. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lett. Tichu* I. v. 1 A Wit that lies for Prelendaries, or other Spiritual Persones. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 121 Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us; artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government, which are called corporations or bodies politic. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 181 A crowd is no distinct existence, but if the same people be created into a corporation, there is a new existence superadded; and they become a person in law capable to sue and be sued [etc.]. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 74 § 1 The word 'Person' shall extend to a Body Politic, Corporate, or Collective, as well as an Individual.

V. 7. Theol. a. Applied to the three distinctions, or modes of the divine being, in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) which together constitute the Trinity. (Cf. ESSENCE sb. 4 b, HYPOSTASIS 5, SUBSTANCE.)

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 55 For three persones and on reel, (in mixt and on goddified. 1325 SHORHEIM vii. 141 That may be holy gost now be? Personie byddle in trinite. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pro. Coue.* 14 The sam God. That woued ever in his godhede, And in three persones and anhele. 1425 *Cherch* II. 288 (Trin.) Perfore he is be trinite pat is o foun and persones pre. 1529 MORE *Dyaloget.* Wks. 1451 If I our beleued in all the three parsones of the trinite, y^e Father y^e sone & the holy gost. 1663-70 SOUTH *Serms* (1771) IV. vii. 284 A Plurality of Person, or Personal Substence in the Divine Nature, is a great Mystery, and so to be acknowledged by all who really are, and profess themselves Christians. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 188 The divine persons differ in another manner than human persons. 1833 J. II. NEWMAN *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 156 The mysteriousness of the doctrine evidently lies in our inability to conceive a sense of the word *person*, such as to be more than a mere character, yet less than an individual intelligent being. *Ibid.* v. 1365 The word *Person* which we venture to use in speaking of those three distinct and real modes in which it has pleased Almighty God to reveal to us His being.

b. Substance. = *HYPOSTASIS* 3. *Obs.* rare-1.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 87 Semblable though the sayd body [of Christ] be presented in the bred, howbeit it is not become one person therewith.

c. The personality of Christ, esp. as uniting the two natures, divine and human; = *HYPOSTASIS* 5 (d).

1562 *Articles of Religion* ii. Two whole and perfect Natures were joined together in one Person. 1855 LAMB *Lett. to Scattered* ii. 34 Christianity shows itself in immense breadth of time and life, which imply Profundity in the Person of Christ.

VI. 8. Gram. Each of the three classes of personal pronouns, and corresponding distinctions in verbs, denoting or indicating respectively the person speaking (*first person*), the person spoken to (*second person*), and the person or thing spoken of (*third person*); each of the different forms or inflexions expressing these distinctions.

[Gr. *πρόσωπον* in *Diogenes Laertius*; L. *persona* in *Varro*.]

J. PAIN *Prince of Blood* I. 1. 30 'Circumstances over which she had no control', in the personage of her brother Ernest, were impelling her

Personage, obs. form of **PARSONAGE**.

Personal (pɜːˈsənl, a. (sɒ) Also 4-5 -əl, etc., 6 personal (l. [a] OF. *personal* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), -el (mod F. -onnel), ad. L. *persōnāl-is* of or pertaining to a person (in Law or Gram.), f. *persōna* PERSON: see -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, concerning, or affecting the individual person or self (as opposed, variously, to other persons, the general community, etc., or to one's office, rank, or other attributes); individual; private; one's own. Rarely in reference to an animal (quot 1796)

Personal Equation, **personal identity**: see these words
1787 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 115 Seruius Tullius ordered first personal tribute (L. *censum*) to be Romayns 1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* vi. 135 Examples be dangerous to be followed, because they be sometime but personall. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. 1. 27, I know no personall cause, to spurne at him, But for the generall. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 Know no reason why they might not give their personal bills to such as would take them as money to pass 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 79 Even the instincts of animals appear to be less adapted to their own personal utility, than to that of Man 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 182 Although dignities are now become little more than personal honours, yet they are still classed under the head of real property 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 It required all the personal influence of the king to check the turbulence of his irritated followers.

b. Const. to (cf. *proper* to, *peculiar* to).
1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. 12. 58 The jurisdiction annexed to the principality is not heritable, but personal to the King's eldest son 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. II. 61 The authority was personal to Augustine, and not intended to descend from him to his successors 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* I. 376 This is personal to himself

2. Done, made, performed, held, etc. in person; involving the actual or immediate presence or action of the individual person himself (as opposed to a substitute, deputy, messenger, etc.). Of a reciprocal action or relation, carried on or subsisting between individual persons directly.

1538 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 403 þat sayne, þat no persone ne vicare ne prelate is excused for personele residue to be made in þer benefice. 1494 FAVAN *Chron.* II. an. 1407 (R) With great difficulty he pacified them again, and brought them to personal communication 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* II. 1. 32 Tell him, the daughter of the King of France Importunes personal conference with his grace. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Canons* 387 The one was their personal presence and travelling to the wars. 1733 C. COOTE 13 Dec. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 59 Your allowing me to some degree of personal acquaintance with you. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiv VIII. 263 The wealthier citizens bound by law to personal service in the cavalry. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 85 Pope did not enjoy the honour of any personal interview with royalty

† b. Present or engaged in person. Obs.
1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* IV. 19. 118 When hee was personall in the Irish warre. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggo* 152 Kings ought to be personall in their enterprises 1609 MARYSON *Itin.* II. 221 None but we that are personall actors therein, can thorowly apprehend [etc.]

3. Of or pertaining to one's person, body, or figure, bodily. a. as an action or quality. † **Personal oath** (quot 1577-87) = *bodily* or *corporal oath* (see **CORPORAL** a. 2).

a. 1400-50 Alexander 5142 A purtrayour scho prays with þam to pas, And his personele p[ro]p[or]tions in perchemen hire bring 1597-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1 He took his personal oth before the altar of S. Peter at Westminster, to defend the holy church, and rulers of the same. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* IV. 19. 8 Our Naute is addressed, our Power collected Onely we want a little personall strength 1600 BRATHWAIT *True Senses in Archaica* II 82 It is a personal comelinesse, adds honour to our clothing 1716 ANDERSON *Prædictor* No. 21 3 A Princess whose Personal Charms... were now become the least part of her Character 1865 LUSBOCK *Prædict.* Times at The personal ornaments of the Bronze age consist principally of bracelets, pins, and rings

b. as something affecting or having reference to one's person or body.

1591 HORSFV *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 165 The Russ Emperor flies with his personall guard of 20 thousand gonnors, towards a strong monesterie 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 1. 141 Three great and primary rights, of personal security, personal liberty, and private property 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* VIII. 17, Turning their attention to her personal safety. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 Designed for the purpose of personal defence 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi, He shall have no personal ill-usage. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* (1864) 65 It is considered unjust to deprive any one of his personal liberty.

4. Having an individual person as object; relating to a person in his individual capacity; directed to, aimed at, or referring to some particular person or to oneself personally, *spec.* in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner

1614 T. LORRIN *Let. in Civ. & Times* *Yas* I (1848) I. 346 If they had not proceeded to personal invectives, and mutinous and seditious speeches against his majesty, his favourites, and the Scots in general 1790 J. ROBERTS (J.), Publick reproofs of sin are general; but in private conversations the application may be more personal 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 264 A dispute, which, by the conduct of my opponent, has degenerated into personal abuse. 1844 DICKENS

Mart. Chuz xi, He asked him distinctly, as a personal favour too, not to play 1803 H. COX *Inst.* I. IV. 19 Private Acts of Parliament are divided into those which are personal and those which are local 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 236, I seemed to take it as a personal insult that anybody, amid all the depressing surroundings, should dare to be cheerful.

b. Const. to (cf. *relative* to, etc.)
1680 HICKFRINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* 1 Wks. 1716 I 56 The Earl of Arundel was restrained for a Misdemeanour, which was Personal to his Majesty 1814 SCOTT *Wau* xliii, He (the Prince) had a different and good natured motive, personal to our hero, for prolonging the conference

c. Having oneself as object, directed to oneself.
1778 MISS BURNBY *Esclina* xxx, They have every one of them so copious a share of their own personal esteem. 1830 D. ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. iv. 60 The strong personal vanity of the man

d. *transf.* Making a personal remark, reflection, or attack, addicted to such remarks, etc.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded, Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.] 1855 TRINNYSON *Maud* I. x. ii, And therefore splenetic, personal, base, A wounded thing with a rancorous cry 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxii, 187 *Punch* is racy, frank, and personal to a degree that often perplexes foreigners

5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a person or self-conscious being, as opposed to a thing or abstraction.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiii 206 If the Church be not one person, then it hath no authority at all, nor has any will, reason nor voice, for all these qualities are personal 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 435 Grief is certainly a personal affection, of which a quality is not capable 1835 UPP *Philos. Manuf.* 5 At least double the amount of personal industry is engaged in the art, manufactures, and trade, to what is engaged in agriculture. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* 1. 26 This unity is not possessed of which we call personality; incapable therefore of sustaining any personal relation to man.

b. Having the nature of a person; that is a person, not a thing or abstraction.

a. 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosh. Jesus Christ* xxxvi (1861) 533 It is not before a mere abstraction that man trembles, but before a personal avenger 1866 PUSEY *Mm. Proph.* Amos v. 21 Worshipping 'nature', not a holy, Personal, God 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* I. 1 Imagining a personal creator of themselves and of the universe

6. **Law.** Opposed to *real*. † a. originally, in **personal action** (or *pled*), an action wherein the claim was not the restitution of a specific thing (since the thing might be destroyed, concealed, or transported beyond the reach of the law) but the recovery from the person concerned of compensation, i. e. of damages; distinguished from a *real action*, which claimed the restitution of the thing itself (being something indestructible and irremovable), and from a *mixed action* in which both restitution and damages were demanded. (This distinction is Obs., real actions having fallen out of use early in 17th c., and been formally abolished in 1833. See *Sweet Dict. Eng. Law* 24.) Hence b. **personal property** (*estate*, etc.), things recoverable in the personality or by a personal action, i. e. chattels and chattel interests in land, etc., as opposed to *real property* (*estate*, etc.), i. e. things recoverable in the realty, or by a real action; viz. land (in the legal sense - see **LAND** 4 c), and rights attached to the possession of land. **Personal property** therefore includes generally all property except land and those interests in land which pass on the owner's death to his heir, corresponding in general (though not entirely) to the *movables* of Scotch, Continental, and Anglo-Indian law.

Personal and real action represent L. *actio in personam* and *actio in rem* of the Roman law, in which actions were distinguished by the nature of the right thereby asserted, the terms were taken by Bracton into English Law, but employed in a different way, to distinguish actions according to the process of execution obtained, that is, in reference not to the right asserted but to the relief afforded therein. The thing sought by Bracton's *actio in rem* was restitution of a specific thing which the law was always able to lay hold of and hand over, this limited it to land and rights exercisable over or in respect of land. But land and its rights were hereditary possessions, descending to the owner's heirs, hence *real property* became coextensive with or equivalent to heritable property, and *personal property* came to include all other property, this again reacted upon the definition, inasmuch as the question whether any particular property was hereditary and passed to the heir, or was non-hereditary and passed to the executor or administrator, became the test whether the property or estate was real or personal, so that certain rights attached to land, came to be treated as *real* or *personal*, not according to the original application of these words, but according to the rule which had been established as to the descent of these rights severally. Thus leases, of whatever duration, as well as mortgages and securities for money affecting lands, or heritable property, which in Scotland are themselves heritable and descend to the heir, in England go to the personal representative, and are classed as personal estate. (See T. Cyprian Williams in *Law Quarterly Rev.* (1888); Pollock and Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II 179-80, 568-70)

a. [1620] BRACTON III. II. § 2 Personales vero actiones sunt quæ competunt contra aliquem ex contractu, vel quasi. 1825 BRITTON II. 1 § 1 Personals plet p[re]dictables par attachement de corps ou destresses des biens meubles a. 1294 HENHAM *Summa Parva* I. (1616) 8 Post defaultum in actione Real, non competit in personali] 1448 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) App. 139 Any action real personal

and myxte upon any person or persons. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 304 Released to them and pardoned all actions reals and personels of any manner cause I-begonne. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 73 b, Also as to accions personels, tenants in comon ought to have suche accions personels Joyntly in all theyr names. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii 117 Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof, and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property 1888 T. C. WILLIAMS in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV. 401 Before the year 1832, the plaintiff in a personal action could never obtain final judgment against the defendant in default of appearance

b. [1481] LITTLETON *Tenures* § 497 En meisme le manere est de choses personels 1481 *Year-bk.* 21 *Edw. IV.* (1599) 83 b, Cest annuite est un chose personal. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 74 There be possessions and properties of Chattell real and Chattell personal 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 123 Jewels, household-stuff, stocks upon his grounds, and other personal estate exceeding great. 1650 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 226 The rest and residue of all my goods and personall estate whatsoever... I doe will unto my executors, towards the payment of my debts and legacies aforesaid 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 13 In personal estates the father may succeed to his children, in landed property he never can be their immediate heir, by any the remotest possibility 1812 xxiv. 385 But things personal, by our law, do not only include things moveable, but also something more - the whole of which is comprehended under the general name of chattels. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the law of England, the distinction between real and personal property, is almost, but not entirely, the same as the distinction between heritable and movable property in the law of Scotland 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 8 Funded property is personal 1888 [see **PERSONALTY**] 1895 MAITLAND *Bracton & Azo* (Selden Soc.) 173 It has been suggested that had Bracton looked a little deeper, we might have had no talk of 'real' and 'personal' property. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *11st Eng. Law* II. 180 When our orthodox doctrine has come to be that land is not owned, but that 'real actions' can be brought for it, while no 'real action' can be brought for just those things, which are the subjects of 'absolute ownership', it is clear enough that the 'personalness' of 'personal property' is a superficial phenomenon

c. **Personal contract, injury, law, representative** - see QUITS.

1882 C. SWEET *Dict. Eng. Law* 200 A personal contract is one which depends upon the existence, or the personal qualities, skill, or services of one of the parties, such as a contract of marriage, or of a contract to paint a picture. It follows from the nature of a personal contract that it cannot be assigned, and that it is discharged by the death of the party on whose personality it is founded. 1812. 602 A personal injury is an injury to the person of an individual, such as an assault, as opposed to an injury to his property, such as a trespass 1812. A system of laws, is said to be personal, when its operation is limited to one of several races inhabiting a state, as in the case of India. 1883 *It. harron's Law Let.* 725/1 An heir at-law or devisee is a real representative, an executor or administrator is a personal representative. [But the executor has been made a 'real representative' for some purposes, by the Land Transfer Act, 1897 (Sir F. Pollock)]

d. **Personal diligence, personal execution** (Scots Law): (a) the process for enforcing performance of civil obligations by imprisonment of the debtor (opposed to diligence or execution against estate heritable or movable); now abolished, exc. in exceptional cases, (b) also used to include attachment of debtor's movables, as well as imprisonment (opposed to *real diligence*, i. e. against heritable estate).

1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. III. § 23 The power of staying the execution of personal diligence might, if abused, greatly impair the right competent to creditors for the recovery of their debts 1898 W. BELL *Int. Law Scot.* 304 Personal diligence comprehends, 1st. Letters of Homing and of Caption ad. the *medietate fuge* warrant 3d The Border Warrant. 1861 *Ibid.* 287/2 The use of these letters [of Homing] is almost entirely superseded by the Personal Diligence Act, 1 and a Vict., c. 114, which authorizes warrant to charge, arrest, and point to be inserted in extract decrees. 1886 *Gouvy Law of Bankruptcy* 644 By the Debtors' Act, 1880, and the Civil Imprisonment Act, 1882, personal diligence has been, with a few unimportant exceptions, altogether abolished.

7. **Gram.** Of or pertaining to the three persons; denoting one of these: see **PERSON** 8. *spec. a.* said of a verb that has inflexions for all three persons (opp. to *impersonal*, now rare); b. used as the distinctive appellation of those pronouns which denote the first, second, and third persons respectively, viz. (in English) *I, thou, he*, in their various genders, numbers, and cases.

1530 PALSGR 4 Verbes, as well personall as *il prent* as impersonall as *il courent* 1590 STICKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 6 A verbe personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person 1668 WILLIAMS *Real Char.* 305 The Personal Pronouns, and any of the rest being used substantively, are capable of Number and Case. 1871 ROSE *Lat. Gram.* II. xvii § 562 In the perfect indicative the personal suffix has dropped off altogether. 1899 FARRAR *1st Paul* I. 579 The needless frequent prominence of the first personal pronoun. 1889 MORFILL *Gram. Russ. Lang.* III. 53 Sometimes, personal verbs are used impersonally by an idiom in which all the Slavonic languages share, as *мнѣ хочется*, I wish, lit. it wishes itself to me.

† 8. **Theol.** Of or pertaining to substance (see **PERSON** 7 b): = **HYPOSTATIC** 1. Obs.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Degdale *Life* (1840) App. 1. 87 Soch is the personal presence of christes godhede in hys manhode. 1604 GATAKER *Transmut.* 168 When as by personal union with himselfe, he giveth to the same body a far higher and more inconceivable manner of being.

¶ 9. Often (by confusion) for PERSONABLE a. i. 1658 *Topsell's Four f Beasts* 40 A goodly well proportioned and personal (ed. 1607) personable Prince. 1756 *Charlton Ho. Papers in Sussex Archæol. Collect. X* 47, I am told that the lad is very personal, with his own hair. 1888 *Mas Lynn Linton Thro' Long Night* i viii, She made him out at last to be really quite personal and presentable.

B. sb. + l. A personal being, a person. Obs. 1678 C. HATTON 18 June in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I 163 See y^t neither I nor any personells shall receive any prejudice by what I shall disclose to you.

2. pl. Things belonging to an individual person, personal matters or things. + spec. Personal goods or property, personality.

1724 *Bristol No. 24* 106 The Personals of the Nation belong not to this Enquiry. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 210 Shall my vanity extend only to personals? 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* I 13 All his personals, which were very considerable in the bank, should be equally divided. 1824 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch. vi.* (1841) 57 The personals he distributed among the poor.

b. pl. Personal remarks or statements, 'personalities'.

1744 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III 227 We are going into Personals again, Gentlemen and Ladies, said the Earl. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* II iii, Must I go bonnet in hand and whisper forth the sleek personals of the choice of her kith and house?

c. U. S. pl. Paragraphs in a newspaper relating to individual persons or to personal matters.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 141/1 What they call 'personals' across the ocean.

3. Gram. Short for personal pronoun; see A. 7. rare.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 234 These personals are superfluous. 1845 *STODDARD in Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) I. 45/1 It might, perhaps, have been better if the words which we are now considering had been arranged in a class between the personals and the article.

4. = PERSONNEL, rare. ? Obs.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV 150 The personal of the establishments to be under the joint direction of the founder [etc.] 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 308 The personal of the army or navy.

Personalism (pɜːˈsɒnəlɪzəm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The quality or character of being personal variously used to denote some theory, doctrine, principle, system, method, characteristic, etc. that is, or involves something that is, personal.

1846 *Q. Rev.* cited in *Worcester*. 1865 J. GROVE *Explor. Philos.* I. 146 The idealism, personalism, or whatever it may be called, which lies at the root of all that I have said. 1887 W. M. ROSSBETI *Life Keats* 208 Personalism of a wilful and fitful kind pervades the mass of his handiwork. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* June 770/2 Hampered by this impotent system of personalism, the party in possession of the executive power soon begins to drift helplessly upon a sea of troubles. 1902 *CALDECOTT Philos. & Relig.* xii 81 Against the claim that Reason is the sole faculty of supersensible apprehension, Personalism opposes its assertion that here also Feeling and Will come into action.

So **Personalist**, a writer of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.; b. a believer in or advocate of personalism (in any sense).

1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 June 382 As a witty and slashing political personalist, he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal. 1902 *CALDECOTT Philos. & Relig.* xii 85 If, however, a Personalist is found, secretly relying upon some peremptory intellectual or moral deliverances really universal in character, these must be brought to light, and he is passed from the school of pure Personalism to some other, accordingly.

Personality (pɜːˈsɒnəli) Also 4-ite. [a. OF. *personalité* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm*), now *personn-*, ad. med. Schol. L. *persōnālītās*, f. *persōnāl-is* PERSONAL; see -ITY.]

1. The quality, character, or fact of being a person as distinct from a thing; that quality or principle which makes a being personal. Also in reference to a corporate body; see PERSON sb. 6.

c. 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II 206 Al he personalte of man stondeþ in be spirit of him. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* xii. § 5 App. (1662) 210 For a time he loses the instrument of his own personality, and becomes a mere passive instrument of the deity. 1694 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* v. 152 We must be wary lest we ascribe any Personality to this Nature or Chance. 1802 *FALEY Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 362 These capacities constitute personality, for they imply consciousness and thought. 1836 *EMERSON Nature, Idealism Wks.* (Bohn) II 164 Religion includes the personality of God; Ethics does not.

b. The condition ascribed to the Deity of consisting of distinct persons (see PERSON sb. 7).

1462 *RYMAN Poems* xlii. 3 in *Archæol. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX 209 Ay thre in personalte, in deute but oon. 1644 *GATAKER Trausult.* 173 If a perfect substance or nature (as was the humanity of Christ) could want the natural personality and subsistence thereof, supplied by the divine person and hypostasis of the Son of God. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iv. 81 Personality is the bare mode of subsisting. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II ii. (1876) 154 The apparent Personality ascribed to them [the Word, and the Spirit] in the Old Testament, is changed for a real Personality. 1870 — *Gram. Assent* I v. 120 The Almighty God, instead of being One Person only, which is the teaching of Natural Religion, has three Personalities.

c. Personal existence, actual existence as a person; the fact of there being or having been such a person; a person's identity.

1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. viii. 337 This inference would lead to other conclusions affecting the personality of Lycurgus. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* vi. § 2. 164 The age

of Homer is surrounded with darkness, his very personality with doubt. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II App. 673 'There are others, whose personality can be identified in Domesday.'

2. That quality or assemblage of qualities which makes a person what he is, as distinct from other persons; distinctive personal or individual character, esp. when of a marked or notable kind. Also fig. in reference to a thing.

1795 *Jemima* II 167 Marmontel observes that even a French girl of sixteen, if she has but a little personality, is a Machiavel. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 367 Mirabeau, with his overpowering personality, felt that these things, which his presence inspired, were as much his own, as if he had said them. 1882 *FARRAR in Contemp. Rev.* XLII 807 The almost indescribable charm which his sermons derived from his personality.

+ b. (with pl.) A personal quality or characteristic, an individual trait. Obs. rare.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II 138 In return [I] fall to praising those qualities and personalities in Lovelace, which the other never will have.

3. A personal being, a person (In first quot. applied to the distinct 'persons' in the Godhead. cf. PERSON sb. 7 a.)

1678 *CUPWORTH Intell. Syst.* I 14, 597 The Platonists thus distinguishing, betwixt *obscuro* and *immutabile*, the Essence of the Godhead, and the distinct Hypostases or Personalities thereof. *Ibid.* v. 750 Humane Souls, Minds, and Personalities, being unquestionably Substantial Things and Really Distinct from Matter. 1821 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sen. Gables* xi, By its remoteness, it melts all the petty personalities, of which it is made up, into one broad mass of existence. 1895 W. H. HUDSON *Spencer's Philos.* 209 We cannot think of an infinite personality. Personality implies limitation, or it means nothing at all.

4. Bodily parts collectively; body, person. Also in pl. in same sense rare.

1844 *GEN P. THOMPSON Esq.* VI 413 It might bait a rat trap, though a well fed rat would hardly risk his personalities for such a pittance. 1884 *MALLESSEN Battle fields Germany* vi. 161 Notwithstanding that he was the possessor, at the age of thirty-three of little more than half of his original personality, he was as active, as daring, as efficient, as the strongest and soundest limbed man in his army.

5. The fact of relating to an individual person, or to particular persons; spec. the quality of being directed to or aimed at an individual, esp. in the way of disparagement or unfriendly reference.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 13/1 By specifying and applying their charges to individuals to incur the censure of a mean and malicious personality. 1786 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 93 III 325 There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is personality. 1824 *D. ISRAELI Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 283 Personality in his satires, no doubt, accorded with the temper and the talent of Pope. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 47 He had attacked Wolsey himself with somewhat vulgar personality. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* v. 49 Never referring with clear personality to those who had been nearest to her when she had been a child.

b. (Usu. in pl.) A statement or remark aimed at or referring to an individual person, usually of a disparaging or offensive kind. (In quot. 1811 (pl.) used for 'personal attentions or compliments'.)

1769 *SIR W. DRAPPER in Julius Lett.* xxvi (1772) I 187 Cannot political questions be discussed without descending to the most odious personalities? 1811 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Cress & Gertr.* (1812) III lx 262 When occupied at home, she put by her personalities, by trying to interest him in a plan of diligence. 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1894) III 230 The Senator resorted to personalities. 1891 C. LOWE in *19th Cent.* Dec. 859 The Court cannot and will not stand. Journalistic personalities about its members.

+ c. The fact of being personal, or done by a person himself. Obs.

1648 *FAIRFAX, etc. and Remonstr.* 36 The King comes in with the reputation of having long sought it [Peace] by a Personal Treaty, the truth is neither the Treaty, nor the Personality of it have advanced the business one jot.

6. Law. + a. = PERSONALTY a. Obs. b. = PERSONALTY b; gen. personal belongings rare.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Personality*, (a Law-Term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personality [1661 BLOUNT personality, 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Personality], that is, brought against the right person. 1752 DODSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII 334 The interest or dividends of many personalities in the stocks. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note Bks.* II 72 Michael Angelo's old slippers, and whatever other of his closest personalities are to be shown.

c. The quality of concerning persons (in phr. *personality of laws* = F. *personalité des statuts*).

1834-46 J. STORY *Conf. Laws* I. § 16 (1883) 19 By the personality of laws foreign jurists generally mean all laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons, by the reality of laws, all laws which concern property or things, *quæ ad rem spectant*.

Personalization (pɜːˈsɒnəlaɪzɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of personalizing; representation or embodiment in a person; personification; impersonation.

1880 *FAIRBAIRN Stud. Life Christ* Intro. (1881) 27 He was the personalization of its genius the heir of its work. 1884 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXV 458 1888 S. McCOMBS in *Pulpit Treasury* (N. Y.) Mar. 696 Luther was the personalization of tendencies that threatened the very life of the papacy.

Personalize (pɜːˈsɒnəlaɪz), v. [f. PERSONAL a. + -IZE cf. mod. F. *personnaliser*.] trans. To render personal; to represent as personal, personify; to embody in a person, impersonate. Hence **Personalized** ppl. a.; **Personalizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Personifying*, or *Personalizing*, the feigning a person, or attributing a person to an inanimate being. 1747 *WARBURTON Notes Shaks.* *Hen. VIII.* I. iv, Danger is personized as serving in the rebel army, and shaking the established government. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 82 The Poets are fond of personifying both physical and moral Qualities. 1834 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 430 The individual will or personifying principle of free agency, is the factor. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 167/2 Imagination is here a general term, an abstraction, a personalized abstraction of the most surprising character. 1893 *FAIRBAIRN Christ in Mod. Theol.* I ii. § 1.48 What sort of religious ideal did He personize?

Personally (pɜːˈsɒnəli), adv. [f. PERSONAL a. + -LY 2.] In a personal manner, capacity, etc.

1. In the way of personal presence or action, in person. = (by) himself, themselves, etc.

1398 *PREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xv xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), About the foot of his mount be Hebrewes were worshi to see god in fuyre and in a cloude and to here hym speke personallich. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 That they appere personally at the next general sessions of the peas. 1558 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 933 He personally toke his ship at Douer, and sailed to Calice. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 576 Being very moderate, both in Sleep and Recreations, he did more Personally, than by his Servants and Ministers. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xiv (1793) 431 If the servant, going along the street with a torch, by negligence sets fire to a house, he must himself answer the damage personally. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* III vii. 682 The Treasurer acted personally at the Exchequer. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Exot. Eng. Novel* 66 History in Scotland is edited, or I may say personally conducted, to this day by Walter Scott.

b. In objective sense, expressing the relation of an action, feeling, etc. to the actual person mentioned; = himself, themselves, etc. (as object of some action, etc.).

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* H viii, He shold be punysshed personally viii fold more. 1560 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1803) 277 To se hym personally deade. 1684 T. HOCKING *God's Decrees* 342 This great truth is confirm'd and more personally applied in answer to S. Peters question. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* 94 'They had given me a great deal of ill Language too, I mean Personally. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409/1 The amended writ ought to have been seived on them personally.

2. As a person; in the form or character of an individual person.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 3 Christ is a person divine, because he is personallie the Sonne of God, humane, because he hath realitie the nature of the children of men. *Ibid.* liv § 5 Christ is man, but man with whom deitie is personally ioyned. 1729 J. ROGERS (J.), The converted man is personally the same he was before. 1860 *PUSEY Mss. Proph.* 128 As God the Word, when He took human nature, came into it personally, so that the fulness of the Godhead dwelt bodily in it. *Ibid.* In Christian theology, God is conceived as personally existing and acting.

3. In one's personal capacity; as an individual person (as distinct from others); individually; in oneself; as regards oneself; esp. 'for myself', 'as far as I am concerned'.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii II 226 Howe had, like Baxter, been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy. 1878 *LUCKY Eng. in 18th C.* I. i 128 None of the Tory leaders were personally popular. 1902 W. E. NORMAN *Credit of County* xxii, Personally I don't despair. 1903 R. ELLIS *Lect. Communit. Orientatis* 17 I to myself personally the work has a peculiar interest. *Mod. Personality* I am in favour of the change.

4. Comb. **Personally conducted**, conducted by some one in person. see sense 1.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 4/1 Where Mr. Cook has not yet led swarms of personally conducted tourists. 1892 *Dobson 18th C. Vignettes* 223 A flying visit of an hour, with a miscellaneous and 'personally conducted' party.

Personalness, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being personal.

1879 P. BROOKS *Influence Jesus* iii 194 It is this personalness of all His moral enthusiasms that keeps us from ever feeling or fearing in Jesus any of that moral pedantry. 1895 [see PERSONAL a. 6 b].

Personality (pɜːˈsɒnəli) Law [ad. late AF. *personalité* = med. L. *persōnālītās* PERSONALITY; cf. *reality*, *reality*]

+ a. See quot. 1607, 1888. b. Personal goods, personal estate; see PERSONAL A 6; also gen. personal belongings. c. = PERSONALITY 6 c. rare.

1481 *LITTLETON Tenures* § 315 iii iv. (1516) D v b, Pur ceo qe laccion est en le personalte & nemye en le realte.

1544 *translation*, Bycause that the accyon is in le personalte and nat in le realte. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Personality* (*Personaltas*), is an abstract of personall. The action is in the personality, that is to say, brought against the right person, or the person against whom in lawe it lieth. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxiv 385 Our courts now regard a man's personality in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his reality and have adopted a more enlarged and less technical mode of considering the one than the other. 1827 *JARMAN J. F. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II 163 The intention to confine the word 'estate' to personality was inferred by the subsequent specification.

1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 167 Things personal, (otherwise called personality), consist of goods, money, and all other moveables, and of such rights and profits as relate to moveables. 1865 *Look Before You Leap* I. 12 His gay jacket, his horses, and a few personalities. 1880 *GLADSTONE Speech* 15 Mar. You will find that the duties on personalities of half a million or one million are comparatively insignificant; and so it is in regard to rates. 1888 T. C. WILLIAMS in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV 405 Actions were said to be or to sound in the reality or in the personality, according to the nature of the relief afforded therein. Next

that is, and is not. 1610 B. JOHNSON *Alh.* III. IV, Hee'll

shew a perspective, where on one side You shall behold the faces, and the persons Of all sufficient young heres, in town, . On th' other side, the marchants formes, and other That will trust such parcels. In the third square, the verie street, and signe Where the commoditie dwells [Cf. 1662 J. POWELL *Hum. Industry* vi, 76, and 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* ix § 100, where perspectives are described, but not named.]

† So, in similar senses, *piece of perspective*. (Sometimes = *peep-show*) Obs.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv, To view 'em (as you'd doe a piece of Perspective) in at a key hole 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii iv (1624) 233 Those excellent land-skips and Dutch-works, such pleasant peeces of perspective. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* x6 A Walking-Staff, Vermilion Gilt, in which was a piece of Perspective. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii v § 8 To direct them in those excellent pices of Perspective, wherein by the help of a Propheticall glass they might see the Son of God fully represented. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Treat.* (1677) 151 Besides these upon the same Mountains some pieces of Perspective are elaborately and regularly cut, resembling the noblest sort of ancient structure. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi Wks. 1757 IV. 262 As in some pieces of perspective, by the pressure of the eye the magnificent prospect is opened, and aggrandized, still more and more.

5. A visible scene; a (real) view or prospect; esp. one extending in length away from the spectator and thus showing distance, a vista.

(In mod. use associated with sense 3.)

1620 SHELTON *Quint.* III. xiv. 94 He saw the self same Face, . the same Aspect, the same Physiognomy, the same Shape, the same Perspective of the Batchelor Samson Carrasco. 1652 LOWDAY tr. *Calpurne's Cassandra* iii 156 The front-piece did discover it selfe in perspective through a long wall of goodly trees. 1686 DRYDEN tr. *Memoirs Anne Killigrew* 115 Of lofty trees, with sacred shades And perspectives of pleasant glades. 1722 SPENCER *Nov.* 54 ¶ 5 At the end of the Perspective of every strait Path, appeared a high Pillar. 1770 GRAY *Lett. to Wharton* 18 Apr. 1, The lofty towers and long perspectives of the church. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Dark hills, whose outline appeared distinctly upon the vivid glow of the horizon, closed the perspective. 1859 JENSON *Britany* ii. 21 Mysterious perspectives among pillars and arches.

b *fig.* A mental view, outlook, or prospect, esp. through an imagined extent of time, past or (usually) future; hence sometimes = expectation, 'look-out'.

1702 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, I saw a long perspective of felicity before me. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 438 This perspective of a divine felicity, here below, would throw us into a lethargic rapture. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 255 The concluding words of this section open a glorious perspective of ultimate hope for all whose hearts are sufficiently large and loving to accept it.

6. *Phr. In perspective.* a. In mental view; in prospect, looked for, expected: see 5 b. ? Obs.

(In quot. 1633 the sense is doubtful.)

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sinne* ii, Yet as in sleep we see foul death, and live. So devils are our sinnes in perspective. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* xiv. *Bible*, The heaven in perspective, and the bliss Of glory here. 1849 C. BROWNE *Shirley* xi, Take care of this future magistrate, this churchwarden in perspective.

b. Drawn or viewed in accordance with the rules or principles of perspective, also *fig.*: see 3.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 97 An instrument whereby an ignorant person may take any thing in Perspective, as justly, and more then the skillfull Painter can do by his eye. 1806 *Mod. Trav.* xv, To my delineations, together with one done by a friend in perspective. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v, 282 The tops of the trees receding in perspective into the distance. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 3/2 The engraver said he must 'put it in proper perspective'.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = *In Homology*: see 3 c.

III. +7 The action of looking into something, close inspection; the faculty of seeing into a thing, insight, penetrativeness. Obs.

1724 Q. EUZ. *Lett. to Yas. VI* (Camden) 173, I have not so small a perspective in my neighbors actions, but I have foreseen some wicked event to follow a careless government. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 23 Doubting that there would be too near looking, and too much Perspective into his disguise, if he should show it here in England, he sailed with his scholar into Ireland. 1643 MILTON *Dr. Dr. Dr.* ii. xvi, And this also will be somewhat above his reach, but yet no less a truth for lack of his perspective. 1649 DRYDEN, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1713) 24 To me this world did once seem sweet and fair, While senses light minds perspective kept blind.

IV. 8. *attrib. Perspective shell* [in allusion to its markings], the depressed conical shell of the gastropod mollusc *Solarium perspectivum*; also called *sundial shell* and *staircase shell*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Perspectival**, a., placed or drawn in perspective; **Perspectivalless**, a., devoid of perspective, drawn without regard to perspective (in quot. *fig.*); **Perspectiver**, **Perspectivian**, one who treats of perspective.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Towers, battlements, cypresses, statues all *perspectived not merely for the eye but for the imagination. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Baptist* vii 420 Blended in one dazzling but *perspectival picture. 1898 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* ii 197 The *Perspectivians call it, the Center, Marke, Point, Terme, and the Cone of the Pyramis. 1909 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* 34 b, The Geometricians and *Perspectivians.

Perspective (pəspɛktɪv), a. [ad. late L. *perspectivus* (Boeth.), f. *perspect-*, ppl. stem of *perspicere*: see **PERSPECTION** and -IVE; cf. F. *perspectif*, -ive (14th c.).]

I. +1 Relating to sight; optical. Obs.

1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 365 This saide Aristotill. . made problemes perspective (*perspectiva problemata*) and metaphisicall. 1477 NORRON *Ord. Alde* v in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 61 Science Perspective giveth great evidence, To all the Ministers of this Science. 1530 PALSON 320/2 Perspective, beholding or regarding with the eye, *perspectif*. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knool* Pref. Archimedes dyd also by arte perspective (whiche is a parte of geometrie) dense such glasses within the towne of Syracuse, that dyd bournre their enemies shippes a great way from the towne. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 27 The entrie, which was by my perspective judgement twelve paces

+2. Used for looking or viewing; serving to look through, or to assist the sight applied to various optical instruments or devices. Also *fig.* Obs.

Almost always in *phr. perspective glass* = prec. 2. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* B1, He may wonderfully helpe him selfe, by perspective Glasses. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* ho. iii 6 A perspective Ring that will discover all the Cads that are neere him that weareth it on his finger. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort* i, This vizard wherewith thou wouldst hide thy spirit Is perspective to shew it plainlier. 1614 RALPHIN *Hist. World* i vii § 2 (1634) 85 A worthy Astrologer now living [Galileo] who by the helpe of perspective Glasses hath found in the Starres many things unknowne to the Ancients. c. 1619 WILSON *Lett. to Bacon in Relig.* (1651) 414 He [Kepler] applies a long perspective-trunk, with the convexe glasse fitted to the said hole. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 30 We have also Perspective-Houses, where we make Demonstrations of all Lights, and Radiations. And of all Colours. 1674 LOND. GAS NO. 931/4 To be sold at the Sign of the Royal Exchange, all sorts of Perspective Glasses, as well Telescopes as Microscopes. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* ii v, His eyes should be like unto the wrong end of a perspective glass, by which all the objects of nature are lessened. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i 144 If tubes perspective hem the spotless prize. [1837] WHWELL *Hist. Indut.* Sc v (1857) 1300 Observed by Galileo Galilei, by the assistance of a perspective glass.]

II. 3. Of or pertaining to perspective (see prec. 3), drawn according to perspective; showing the effect of distance, as a picture or actual scene (cf. prec. 4, 5). + *Perspective piece* = piece of perspective: see prec. 4 c (obs.).

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 17 You may behold now in this Perspective piece which I have drawne before you, how deadly and dangerous an enemy to the State this Politick Bankruptisme hath bin, and still is. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 64 The painting of the arched roof, rare for perspective Art, and the chiefs of that kinde. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii iv 259 Brookes, rivers, trees . with many pretty land-skips, and perspective pices. 1732 W. HALPENN *Perspective* i To find the Perspective Plan of a Square or Cube fixt above the Eye, whose Point of Sight is in a Right Line, with the Middle of the Object. 1873 SCOTT *Trav.* iii. xxviii, A fair arcade, in long perspective view displayed. 1890 LUTCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Art* § 99 (ed. 2) 67 The art of painting made such progress, especially in the perspective treatment of subjects, as enabled it to appear in great perfection at the very beginning of the next period. 1892 MRS. GATTRY *Parables fr. Nature* Ser v 67 That far-off visionary point where all perspective lines converge. 1892 J. R. DICKENS *Perspective* i. + Perspective drawing is so termed, because in the study of it, all objects are supposed to be seen through a transparent plane.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Belonging to perspective (prec. 3 c) or homology; homologous, homological.

1885 LEUDENSON *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 3 We are said to project from a centre (or vertex) S a given figure σ upon a plane of projection σ' . The new figure σ' is called the perspective image or the central projection of the original one.

¶4. ? Misused for PROSPECTIVE (But cf. prec. 6 a.).

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III 274 My Hand, unable to support the Pen, drops in perspective Extasies. 1796 J. BIRDAKE in *New Ann. Reg.* 135 O blindness to the future! That kindly veils sharp pain's perspective ills.

Perspectively (pəspɛktɪvli), adv. [f. **PERSPECTIVE** a. + -LY.]

+1. Optically; as through an optical instrument. (Sometimes with allusion to those producing fantastic effects: see **PERSPECTIVE** sb. 2.) Obs.

1552 HULOT, *Perspectively*, optice. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 347 Yes my lord, you see them perspectively the Cities turn'd into a Maid, for they are all gyrld with Maiden Walls.

+2. Clearly, evidently. (Cf. L. *perspecte*, adv.) 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* ii 198 No otherwise than that which it seeth beholding it Perspectively. 1632 LITTINGTOW *Trav.* v. 223 Which Houses haue stood on pillars . the infinite number whereof, may as yet bee, (above and below the Sands) perspectively beheld.

3. According to perspective; in perspective (see **PERSPECTIVE** sb. 3).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 If more Fronts than one be shewn Perspectively in one Draught. 1853 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXIV. 95 Atmospheric light . perhaps not quite perspectively true to the actual distances.

b. *Mod. Geom.* So as to be 'in perspective' or homologous: see **PERSPECTIVE** sb. 3 c, adj. 3 b.

1865 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* v. 480 Two triangles, ABC, A'B'C which are such that the lines AA', BB', CC' meet in a point, are said to be in perspective. . the triangle A'B'C is said to be perspectively inscribed in the triangle ABC.

Perspectograph (pəspɛktɒgrəf), [f. L. *perspectiv-*, ppl. stem (see **PERSPECTIVE** a.) + -GRAPH.]

'An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective' (Francis *Dict. Arts*, 1842) 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 137 As a practical means of teaching

perspective the perspectograph will be found a very handy instrument.

So **Perspectography** (pəspɛktɒgrəfi), the art or theory of drawing in perspective. 1864 in WEBSTER.

+ **Perspicable**, a. Obs. [ad. late L. *perspicabilis* which may easily be believed (Ammianus, Augustine), f. **perspicari* = *perspicere* to see through, look closely into, perceive, behold. Cf. L. *conspicibilis*, f. *conspicari* beside *conspicere*.]

1. That can be seen through, transparent.

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 5 This is 'mare vitreum' a sea of glasse more cleare perspicable and transparent.

2. Capable of being beheld, visible, in view.

1660 F. BROOKER tr. *La Blance's Trav.* 237 Eight parts, which are all perspicable from the middle station of the Town. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Treat.* (1677) 142 There be but nineteen Pillars at this day extant, 3 of the fractures and bases of other one and twenty more are perspicable.

Perspicacious (pəspɪkə'ʃjəs), a. [f. L. *perspicax*, -acens, having the power of seeing through, sharp-sighted, f. *perspicere*: see **PERSPECTION** and -ACIOUS. Cf. F. *perspicace* (1546 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. Of clear or penetrating sight, clear-sighted.

(Often passing into 2.) arch.

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Psalms* (1673) 327 And can't thou with a perspicacious sight Discern the shew of truth from truth? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 102 ¶ 4 An expanse of waters . covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. 1879 MRS. M. A. SPENCER *Earnest* 1 after xi (1880) 117 Like the brilliant perspicacious stare of the critical world.

2. Of persons, their faculties, etc. . Of clear or penetrating mental vision or discernment.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's G.* (1645) 52 He was rarely quick and perspicacious. 1721 STARR *Lect. Met.* III App. xx 59 [These] testify the man to be of a most perspicacious wit. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iii. 122 He was far too perspicacious to be imposed upon by any such false analogy.

¶3. *enon* Clear, translucent, perspicuous. 1816 a. 1820 SHELLEY tr. *P. H.* (1888) I. 415 The genuine doctrine of 'political justice, presented in one perspicacious and impressive image.

Hence **Perspicaciously** adv., with clear vision, clearly, **Perspicaciousness**.

1727 in BAILLIE vol. II. 112 Perspicaciousness. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 ¶ 13 He that . two perspicaciously foresees obstacles. 1779-81 — L. P. Denham Wks. II. 78 The particulars of resemblance are so perspicaciously collected.

Perspicacity (pəspɪkə'sɪti), [ad. L. *perspicacitas*, f. *perspicax*: see prec. and -ITY: cf. F. *perspicacité* (15-16th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. Keeness of sight. Obs. or arch.

1607 TORRESI *Four. Beasts* 493 From these fables of Lynceus came the opinion of the singular perspicacity of the beast Lynx. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. i. 11 5 Nor can there any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which were before light, and unto whose optics there is no opacity. 1774 GOSWAM *Nat. Hist.* (1802) II. ii. vii. 55 The barn owl . watches in the dark, with the utmost perspicacity and perseverance.

2. Clearness of understanding or insight; penetration, discernment.

1548 BECON *Solace of Soule* Wks. (1560) ii. 115 Thou shalt neuer by the perspicacity and quickness of thy owne reason perceyue how it maye be possible. 1663 B. PATRICK *Paraph. Psalms* xxviii (1668) 323 The greatest wish want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Blackmore Wks. III. 173 [This] is the only remark which all the perspicacity of malice . has ever fixed upon his private life. 1809-10 COLRIDGE *Friend* (1865) 153 A masterpiece of perspicacity as well as perspicuity. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & Is. (1846) III. xvi. 183 She showed the same perspicacity in the selection of her agents. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchro.* 61 Lessing, in his Laocoon, has discussed with luminous perspicacity [etc.].

+ **Perspicacy**, Obs. [f. L. *perspicax-em* **PERSPICACIOUS** see -ACY I.] = prec.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii. Nay, lady, doe not scorne us, though you haue the gift of perspicacie above others. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vii. xviii 463 It was a very great mistake in the perspicacity [of. 1646 perspicacity] of that Animal. 17693 *Urquhart's Ralcius* iii. xlii 355 In blunting the perspicacy of the Eyes of the Wise.

+ **Perspicience**, Obs. [ad. L. *perspicientia*, f. *perspicient-em*, pr. pple. of *perspicere* to see through: see **PERSPECTION** and -ENCE.] Keen or clear perception; insight.

1662 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. iii. (1677) 163 I though it [Faith] be set in a height, beyond our Humane Perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated, then contradictory to our Reason. 1721-30 in BAILLIE. 1768 [W. DUNNISON] *Life* Sir B. Sapkull II. xx 163 His conducting this perplexing affair with so much judgment and perspicience.

+ **Perspicil**, Obs. [ad. med. or mod. L. *perspicillum*, f. *perspicere* to see through + -illum, dim and instrumental suffix: cf. *aspirillum*.] An optic glass; a lens; a telescope or micro-cope.

1614 LOWKIS *Albunazar* i. iii. Sir, tis a perspicil. With this I'll read a leaf of that small lill. Twelve long miles off. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Gang. Ref.* i. iv. (1635) 87 It is manifest out of the experiment of the new Perspicils, that the bodies of the Sunne and Jupiter haue at least a double motion. 1661 GRANVILLE *I. an. Digm.* 174 The Perspicil, as well as the Needle, hath enlarged the habitable World. 1680 *Counterplots* 29 There is no such mirror so clear and true to look in, no such optick or perspicil to see with.

fig. 1611 S. PAGE *Comendatory Verses in Cora's Cr. Adles.* And give the world in one Synoptick quill Full proofe that he is Brittain's Perspicil. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURN tr. *Manilius* Pref. a That the Galaxie is a Congeries

3. To seek to induce (a person) to (or from) a belief, a course of action, etc.; to assure, try to convince, 'impress upon' (one) *that*; to urge, plead with, advise or counsel strongly; with *from*, etc., to advise against a course, to dissuade. Const. as in I and 2. *Chr.*

168: H MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 67 A free perstriction of the disorders observable in the Reformed Churches. *Ibid.*

In *Hebrew* or *Jewish persuasion*, often loosely or humorously put for 'race', hence app. the humorous use in c. 1588 *Margaret Epist* (Arb.) 24. The said John Cant hath many things in him, which evidently shew a catholike persuasion. 1623 *Donne Encomium* Ep Ded, Any matter of Controuersie between vs and those of the Romane Perswasion. 1656 A. WRIGHT *Psal. Sermon* To Chr Rd, Those of the Episcopal perswasion. 1664 *De Com. Præf.* Pref., All his Subjects of what perswasion soever. 1684 *Scanderbeg Redivivus* 11. 16 Their then received Religion (which was as still it is, the Lutheran Perswasion). 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 404 Persons of the congregational perswasion in the city of Norwich. 1699 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. viii. 104 The Church of England—The clergy of her Perswasion. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critique* II. ii, While we, You know, the Protestant perswasion hold. 1794 PALLEY *Evid* I. v. 3 (1817) 93 The exhortations of the Founder [of Christianity] and his followers in propagating the new perswasion. 1807-8 SVD SMITH *Plymley's Lett* ix, I detest that state of society which extends unequal degrees of protection to different creeds and perswasions. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 622 Many of them, being of the Roman Catholic perswasion. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley Farm* xii, Nor at first sight would it probably have been discerned that he was of the Hebrew perswasion. 1879 M. A. ARNOLD *Irish Cath.* Mixed Ess. 101 Men of any religious perswasion might be appointed to teach anatomy or chemistry. 1888 SAINTSURY *Eng Lit* (1891) 184 His political satires would have galled Tories, and could hardly be read by persons of that perswasion with such complete enjoyment.

b. 1797 SWIFT *What passed in London* Wks, 1755 III. 1. 100 All the different perswasions kept by themselves. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 308 A field of battle on which each perswasion sought to obtain the mastery. 1863 WHITT *Melville's Gladiators* III. 11 These were the Essenes, a perswasion that reject pleasure as a positive evil.

c. *slang* or *humorous*. Nationality; sex; kind; sort; description.

1865 ALFORD in *Gd. Words* 199 We constantly read of the 'Hebrew perswasion', or the 'Jewish perswasion'. I expect soon to see the term widened still more, and a man of colour described as 'an individual of the negro perswasion'. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 2 Apr. 5 Blawny, vituperative tongued females, of the Irish perswasion. 1885 'F. ANSTY' *Tinted Venus* vii. 78 She said she thought it was a gentleman in the hand-cutting perswasion. 1890 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIV. 236, I have a canny of the feminine perswasion. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 33 A sinister moustache of the tooth brush perswasion. 1903 B. HARRADEN *Kath. Pressman* 28 A dark little man, evidently of French perswasion, came into the room. *Mod. (humorous)*. No one of the male perswasion was present.

Persuasive (pərsuə'siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 *persw-*. [ad. med. Scholastic L. *persuāsiu-us*, f. L. *persuās*, ppl. stem: see **PERSUASIBLE** and -IVE. Cf. F. *persuasif*, -ive (15th c. in *Haltz-Darm*, in *Cotgr.*), perh. the immediate source.]

A. adj. Having the power of persuading, tending or fitted to persuade; winning.

1599 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 With such persuasive arguments Democles appeased the distressed thoughts of his doubtful countenance. 1639 SPURTHWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) 385 A most persuasive Preacher. 1728 POPP *Thad. xiv* 251 Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs, Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes. 1814 CARV *Dante's Inf.* n. 66 Thy eloquent persuasive tongue. 1884 W. J. COURTHORSE *Addison* v. 97 The most powerful and persuasive advocate of Virtue in fiction.

B. sb. Something adapted or intended to persuade; a motive or inducement presented.

1641 T. WARMISTRY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 45 A strong persuasive to carry us along to the throne of grace. 1680 ALLEN (*little*) A Persuasive to Peace and Unity among Christians. 1755 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 2 What are treatises of morality, but persuasives to the practice of duties? 1855 PRSCOTT *Philop II.* I. i. 111 40 Persuasives in the form of gold chains, gold crowns and other compliments.

Persuasively (pərsuə'sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a persuasive manner; with a persuasive air; so as to persuade.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 873 The Serpent wise, with mee Persuasively hath so prevailed, that I have also tasted. 1695 LD. PRATON *Boeth.* Life 32 Sometimes persuasively gliding to that which is to follow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Apol.* (ed. 2) I. 349 They almost made me forget myself—so persuasively did they speak.

Persuasiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Persuasive quality, power of persuasion.

1611 FLORIO, *Persuasivitas*, persuasiveness. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. 1 § 34 The best persuasiveness of his flattery, consisted in down right arguments of gold and silver. 1715-20 POPP *Thad. iii* 271 note, Nestor's Eloquence, consisted in Softness and Persuasiveness. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bi. Robt* I. iv. 164 There was a tender persuasiveness in her tones.

Persuasory, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med. o. mod. L. *persuāsiōri-us* (f. L. *persuāsior* persuader: see -ORY 2), whence also F. *persuasoir* (Ch. Estienne *Dict.* 1552)] = **PERSUASIVE** *a.*

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 431 *nargen*. In this his persuasory speech, he giveth a testimonie of the... affection which he did beare to the Vniuersite of Cambridge. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* v. 1 Their very silence is persuasory. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* iv. 188 But neither is this [conceit] persuasory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xx. 142 The last persuasory effort that is to be attempted. 1838 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* I. xv. 247 The persuasory and recommendatory process may appear more conciliatory.

Persue, *Vernery. Obs.* Also 6 *parcy*, *parsee*, *parsee*, 7 *pursue*. [app. orig. **parsee*, **persee*, *a. F. percede* act of piercing (or *perch*, *-de* *par*, ppl. pierced, struck by an arrow, etc.). After a

series of corruptions, finally confused with *pursue*] The track of blood left by a stricken deer or other wounded beast of the chase. To draw *parcy*, by *parsee*, etc., to follow the track of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 739/1, I stryke a deere or any other wylde beest as a hunte dothe when he draweth *parcy*, *se enferre*. I have stryken him, let go your bloodhounde, *se lay enferre*, *se laissez aller vostre humer*. 1590 SPENSER *Q. iii* v. 28 By tract of blood, which she had freshly seene To have besprinkled all the grassy greene. By the great *persee* which she there perceav'd Well hoped whee the beast engord had bene. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvi (1612) 175 A fell fiend Dog, that huntis my Heat by *parsee* each wheare found. *Ibid.* Prose Add. 345 Ascanus and his Companie drawing by *Parsee* after the Stagge. 1619 FLETCHER *Bondrica* v. 11, Now h'as drawn *persee* on me he hunts me like a deuil. 1661 FULTHAM *Disc. Eccles.* ii. 11 Resolve, etc. (1677) 351 As *persee* in a stricken Deer, they fall from us like blood, and make us to be hunted to death.

Persue, *Persuit*, *obs. ff. PURSUE*, **PURSUIT**

Persulphate (pərsʊl'fæt), *Chem.* [PER-5 b] That sulphate which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen, or of the sulphuric acid radical SO₄, as *persulphate of iron*, now more systematically named *ferric sulphate*, Fe₂(SO₄)₃, *persulphate of mercury*, now *mercuric sulphate*, HgSO₄.

1813 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* II. 452 If instead of the sulphate of iron we were to make choice of the persulphate of iron. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 39 A mixed solution of sulphate and persulphate of iron. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Persulphate* of mercury, mercuric sulphate.

Persulphide (pərsʊl'faid), *Chem.* [PER-5.] That sulphide of any element or basic radical which contains the greatest proportion of sulphur. Originally called **PERSULPHURET**. Now usually more definitely named, as *trisulphide*, *pentasulphide*, etc., e.g. *persulphide* or *persulphuret of arsenic*, or *arsenious sulphide* = *arsenic trisulphide*, As₂S₃.

1856 MITCHELL *Elem. Chem.* II. 585 *Persulphide* of Hydrogen (H₂S₂)?—In order to procure this compound it is usual to prepare first a persulphide of calcium (CaS₂), which may be formed by boiling equal weights of slacked lime and powdered sulphur in water.

Persulpho- see **PER-5**, 5 b and **SULPHO-**. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 658 *Persulphocyanuret of Iron* may be obtained in the form of a deliquescent uncrystallizable mass, of a red colour. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 363/1 On persulphocyanate of silver.

Persulphuret, *Chem.* = **PERSULPHIDE**.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 755 *Persulphuret of Arsenic*... When sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through a concentrated solution of arsenic acid, a yellow precipitate falls, which resembles opiment in colour. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 135 The formation of persulphuret of ammonium. 1854 J. SCOTT *Ann. in Org. & Inorg. Chem.* 347 This process yields... persulphuret of the base radical.

Persulphuric a. [PER-5 a], in *persulphuric acid*, the acid H₂SO₅, containing the largest known proportion of oxygen in combination with sulphur; *persulphuric oxide*, the anhydride of this acid, SO₂O, discovered by Berthelot in 1878.

Persulphurous a. *Obs.* = **HYPOSULPHUROUS**.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 432 A peculiar acid, which he proposed to call the persulphurous, but afterward changed the name to that of hyposulphurous acid. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 767/2 The formation of Berthelot's persulphuric acid.

Persultation, *Path. rare-o* [ad. L. *persultatio*, n. of action from *persultare* to leap through.] An eruption of blood from an artery.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Persultation*, in Surgery is taken for a bursting of Blood thro' the Vessels, occasion'd by their Thinness. [1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Persultatio*]

Persun, *obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.*

Persure, *Persute*, *obs. ff. PIERCE*, **PURSUIT**.

Perswage, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. f. **PER-2** + **SWAGE** v.: cf. **ASSUAGE**] *trans.* To assuage, lessen, diminish, dim.

[Cf. c. 1485 *Deby Myst* (1882) II. 1977 *Rex*. A! we may syyn and wepyn also pat we have for-gon his lady fye *Regina*. pat doth perswage [perswage] all my ble pat swete syppre pat she wold so.] 1593 HAWES *Examp.* I. ii. vi. iii, Of cruell deth a doffull ymage 'That all her beaute dyd perswage.

Persway, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 *perssway*. App. = prec.

1614 B. JOHNSON *Barth Fair* II. vi, The creeping venom of which subtil serpent, neither the cutting of the perillous plant [tobacco] nor the drying of it, nor the lightning, or burning, can any way persway or assuage.

Persyle, *Persyuere*, *obs. ff. PARSLEY*, **PERSEVERE**.

Pert (pərt), *a* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: *a.* 3- *pert*, 4-7 *perthe*, (6 *perth*, *Sc. part*). *b.* 5-6 (9 *dial.*, *perth*, 5-7 (9 *dial.*) *perth*, 6 *perth* (e, *perarte*, *perthe*, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) *perth*. [Aphetic f. **APER**, and, like it and **OF**, *apert*, partly repr. L. *apertus*, partly = **OF**, *aspet*, *espet*, L. *expertus*.]

From 15th c. evidenced with a long vowel, *perth*, later *perart*, *perth* (p^hart, p^hert), retained dialectally and in U.S., esp. in sense 6, as distinguished from the ordinary general English sense 4) of *perth*. Hence *perart* and *perth* are sometimes viewed as different words.]

I. 1. Open, unconcealed, manifest, evident, = **APER** *a.* 1, 2. Often opposed to *privy*. *Obs.* In quot. 1330, *aperte folie* ought perh. to be read, but the Pety MS has it as printed.

a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 Hardely dar I say he did a *perthe* folie. c. 1350 *Il. ill. Palarne* 4936 *Per* come menskil messengeres from hire brother attendi pat was hire pet broper. 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* III. ii. (Skeat) l. 163 By no waie melle it be then through peite neceuite. c. 1460 Kos *La belle Dame* 174 (MS. Hall) In hi failed nothing prive, or perthe. 1579 SERNESSE *Shak. Cal.* Sept. 162 Or prive or perth of any bene, We han great Bandoog will teare ther skynne.

b. 1599 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 255 That no persons from hensforth occupye eny maner Shavyn g, privy or perth on the Sondag.

2. Open of countenance, frank *Obs.* 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xviii. Fvj, Be perthe, and cleare in countenance, Not malpert, and light.

3. Of personal appearance *a.* (in early use) Beautiful. *b.* (later) Smart, spruce, dapper *Obs.*

a. c. 1400 *Dest.* Tray 542, I haue pitye of your person & your pett face. *Ibid.* 1039 Pylus, the pett kyng put vnto dethe Pantasilin the prive quene, perist of ladies. 1684 Otway *Althus* III. iii, II, so very little, pett and dapper.

b. 1556 COLAI *Penelope* (1880) 167 A thousand prettie damask pett. 1608 *May Law* 1165 II. (1881) 28 What think you of this Lady? would she not make a prittie peant Dutches? 1611 Corra, *Godinet*, prittie, dapper, feat, peant. *Godinette*, a prittie peant lasse.

II. 3. Expert, skilled, ready = **APER** 4. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & H.* 3922 Dor quiles he weren in the desert, God tæte hem weie, wiþ and pert. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 18 Hue to seo was gett preye of Of pilices pett in play. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxviii. 303 But gessay, that was pett in armes, smote with hys clubbe such a stroke vpon the flayel, that he made it to flece out of the grantis handes.

b. Quick to see and act, sharp, intelligent; adroit, clever. *Obs.* since 17th c. *exc.* in *dial.* *form peart*.

a. 1375 Barbour *Brue* 531 Ane william flancars, Wicht and pett, viys and cuttars. c. 1400 *Pett* Tray 12044 Cassandra. Priams pure daughter, pett of wit. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Aesop* ad fin, The mayster that was pett and quicke was none promoted to a benefyce. c. 1500 *Melusine* xiv. 105 So pett & swyft they were. 1628 *William Resolves* II. (i) xlii, Thus we see for Maturity, Nature still is something pett and vigorous. 1644 *Mitron* 11 *cap.* (Arb.) 171 The acutest, and the pett operations of wit and subtilty.

b. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Nat. in Holmshead* II. 66/2 Perceiving that tough net were not the tittest to take such peart birds. 1640 R. BUTT *Canterb. Self-convent.* II. 12 Of so obscure and intricate a nature, that our Assembly was to peart to make any determination about them. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 276/2 'I beant peart at making button-holes', said a needle woman. 1852 Mrs. Stow *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, She's such a peart young un, she won't take no lookin' arter.

III. 4. Forward in speech and behaviour; unbecomingly ready to express an opinion or give a sharp reply; saucy, bordering upon 'cheeky', malapert; = **APER** 5. Said usually of children, young people, or persons in inferior position, such as are considered to be too 'uppish' or forward in their address. Now the ordinary sense.

a. c. 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 30 (Corpus MS.), And he was proud and pett as a pye (so 4 MSS., 3 p^hert). c. 1450 *Kut de la Tonn* xii. 18 Y, saide y woldte not of her, for she was so pett and so light of m^{er}. c. 1559 *Sci. 1200* *Howe of Conste* 71 And sayde I was to blame to be so pett to preve so proudly uppe. 1550 *Pett* *cap.* 12/2 *Perte* saucy or homly, malapert. 1554 *Hut of*, *Perte* in my kynne awnwee, *argutus et argutus*. 1654 *J. R. TAYLOR* *Real Pres* 15. 71 S. Hierome reproving certain pett Diatons for insulting over Priests. 1747 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 36 Says Mrs. Jervis, Pamela, dont be pett to her Honour. 1826 *Thrasart* *Vw Grey* II. xiv, As pett a genius as the applause of a common room ever yet spoiled. 1835 *Southern* in *Corr.* 20. C. Bowles (1881) 219 Mrs. Barbauld was cold as her creel: her niece, pett as a pear monger. 1858 *T. M. Sted.* *Words* v, We have been obliged to make 'pett' do double duty, that of 'malapert' and its own. As some word is plainly wanting, not so strong as 'involent', we have been led to employ 'pett' exclusively in an unfavourable sense.

b. 1430 *Pett* [see quot. c. 1386 in *a.*] 1575 *Barry Lay* *Egloges* III. (1570) Cij b/2 Some be forgetful, some peart, some involent. 1593 *Douglas Sat.* 1. Poems (1630) 325 I thought a briske perfum'd pett Courtier Deigne with a nod, thy courtesie to answer. 1835 C. F. HOFMAN *Il. inter in Par West* I. 212 He looks so peert whenever he comes in.

b. Of behaviour, speech, etc. 1681 GRANVILLE *Sadducismus Pict.* With a pett and pragmatic Involence they censure all. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 6 We admire the pett talk of children, because we expected nothing from them. 1835 *Lytton Rens* I. i, The grave officer could not refrain a smile at the pett answer of the boy.

5. As a vague expression of disapproval. *Obs.*

c. 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. Persius* Sat. i, Here a pett wit, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, misshapen, and ridiculous birth. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 15 July, We had a sad pett dull parson at Kennington to day. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* II. 39 With pett flat eyes she window'd well his head, A brain of scallies and a heart of lead. 1752 II. WALPOLE *Lett. to R. Bentley* 5-12 Aug. The fair faces have fitted up a pett bad apartment in the fore-part of the Castle.

6. Bold (esp. in a blameworthy sense); forward; audacious, presumptuous. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in 4.)

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (1858) I. 169 That none... Durst be so pett as to stryke with aue wapyn. *Ibid.* II. 15 That only Peith could be so perth to prave, To pas that wall without the legatys leve. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. i. iv, But this I scorn that one so basely borne should by his soueraynes favour grow so pett. 1673 CHAS. II. in *Lauderdale P.* (1785) III. 2 Now they are not so perth on that subject as they were.

b. 1535 *Londre Satyre* 2914 Ye are over pett with sik maters to mell. 1570 *Lavins Blamp.* 211/15 *Peante, audax, impudens*.

6. Lively; brisk, sprightly; in good spirits, cheerful, 'jolly'. Since 17th c. only *dial.*; often used of the state of an invalid: 'bright', 'perky',

'chirpy', as opposed to 'depressed', 'down' (esp. in form *peart*. see B.).

1581 NUCES *Seneca's Octavia* 1.1, Syr Phcebus pert with spouting beame From dewy nect doth mount apace
1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* 1.1.13 Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 1.8 And on the Tawny Sands and Shelves, Tipt the pert Faunes and the dapper Elves. 1693 *Humours Town* 116 A young, pert, blooming Girl. 1696 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV 477, I watched last night with him and I thought him fine and pert in the morning but he fell off again in the afternoon as he doth most Daies
1871 R. B. MARCY *Border Rem.* 252 Wa! ah, now, stranger, I war middlin' 'sot o' pert yesterday, but I 'ae powerful weak to-day.

B. *dial.* and U.S. (often viewed as a distinct word).

'No word in literary English precisely expresses the idea of *peart*, least of any does *pert*. *Peart* conveys the impression of sprightly liveliness, of a joyous, healthy, fresh, happy condition, in the person or animal to which it is applied.' F. T. ELWORTHY in *N. & Q.* 9th ser. IV (1899) 525

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv to He wes towynysche, peirt, and guilt. 1578 GOSSEN in *Sch. Abacus* (Arb.) Notes 78 When he perceyves Don Cortes he is eo pearte 1661 LOVELL *List. Am. & Min.* 2 They are very peart in the new of the Moon, and sad in the conjunction 1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 304 These little fixens make a man feel right peart, when he is three or four hundred miles from any body or any place 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* 111, And watched the hawk soaring, and the 'peert' bird 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Rabb.* 1, For which reason he [Tom] was as peert as a gamecock 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlv, Quick she had always been and 'peart', as we say on Exmoor. 1889 HURST *Flora ham.* Gloss. *Sussex Words* s.v. I'm sure the child is better to-day, she looks so peart.

C. Of plants. Fresh, flourishing, verdant.

1797 S. SWIN *Ar. Pinet. Gard.* 11 vii 95 Provided it [amelon] ripens well whilst the leaves and stalk are pert and green 1883 in *Hamphsh. Gloss.*

C. Of liquor. Brisk, pleasantly sharp to the taste
1722 LITTLE *Hush* (1757) 1.377 Oat-malt and barley malt equally mixed makes a very pretty, pert, smooth drink. [Cf. quot. c.1825 s.v. *PERTAIN*.]

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.) A pert person or thing: in various senses. † In *pert*, openly (*obs.*)
1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 1375 Pirus of bat pert was pristly enamur. † 1450 HOLLAND *Henriad* 6 For schame of my schape in pert ill appear 1784 COWPER *Tas.* iv 145 No powdered pert, proficient in the art Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doers.

C. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.*: in various senses of the adj.
1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* iv 88 Some parled so, perle as prouyd well after. 1400-50 *Alvarado* 295 And bidels & balzars he had a none cye, Before hys peple so pert 1485 *Wat.* *Ar.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 327 That will goo among them prey or peart for his propre besynes. 1528 ROY *Rode* iiii (Arb.) 48 Moreover that no clarkie be so bolde, Prevy or pearte with hym to holde. 1530 PALSGR. 841 Privy or perle, *en p'v' ou en apert* 1795 COWPER *Pairing Line* 28 A last year's bird, who ne'er had tried What paining means, that pert replied 1859 J. R. P. RATH *Roving Editor* 248 'Now hold up your head and walk pert'. Quick—come—pert—only there already? pert! jerked out the mulatto, to hasten the boy's steps.

† *Pert*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [In sense 2, f. *PERT* a. 4, in 1, app. a phonetic variant of *PERK* *v.*; but the relation between these words is obscure.]

1. *trans.* with *up*. To raise briskly: = *PERK* *v.* 3.
1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* 1.1, Didst thou ever see a prettier child? How it behaves it selfe.. And 'peaks and looks, and pearts up the head?

2. *intr.* To behave pertly. = *PERK* *v.* 1 b.
1637 POCKINGTON *Altare Chr.* 158 If allowed to piet upon the Canons of the Church, and crow over her authority. 1661 GAUDEN *Anti-Baal-Berth* 292 Hagat perted against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors.

Pert, *obs.* form of *PART*.

Pertain (pə'tain), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *par-*, *per-*, *teine*, *-teine*, 5-*tyne*, *-teine*, *-tine*, 5-6 *-teigne*, *-tayne*, 6 *partain*, 6-7 *partaine*, 4-*tein(e)*, 7 *-tayne*, 6- *partain*. [ME. *par-*, *per-*, *teine*, *-teigne*, a. OF. *parten-ir* (3rd pres. Norman *parten-t*, *parten-ent*, subj. *partene*, *-teigne*: cf. *CONTAIN*) = Pr. *partener*, *it partener* to belong: -L. *pertinere* to extend, stretch, tend (to), belong (to), f. *PER-* 1 + *tenere* to hold.]

1. *intr.* To belong, be connected (in various ways); e.g. as a native or inhabitant, as part of a whole, as an appendage or accessory, as dependent. Const. *to*.

c.1350 *Will. Palerne* 1419 All be grete, Of lordes & ladies pat to bat lond partened. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 122 From bat tyme be citee and be see of Dorchester perteyned and longede to be prouince of Mercia. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III.* c. 6 § 1 To euery of the same Feyres is of right perteynyng a court of Pepowders to mynstre to them due Justice 1532 *FRITH Mirror* 1. Wks. (1829) 266 Whether they be outward gifts or inward, pertaining either to the body or soul 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 28 The samyn [house] and landis pertinand thairto 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 113 If she pertaine to life, let her speake too. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys.* *Forces* (ed. 2) 89, I have purposely avoided this subject, as pertaining to a department of science to which I have not devoted my attention 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 Scenes which pertain to an age happily passed away.

† *b spec.* To belong as a possession, legal right, or privilege. *Obs.*

c.1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 140 þe sheep perteynen not to him. 1425 *Rolls of Partit IV* 208/1 Suche service as pertieneth of honeste to my said Lord. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 17 Geve to Cesar that which belongeth to Cesar:

and geve God that which perteyneth to God 1592 DAYE'S *Innocent* *Soul* vii. iii (1714) 46 To create, to God alone pertain 1609 SKLNE *Rig. May* 12 The persewer may alledge the land's to pertaine to him 1630 PLYNNIS *Anti-Arm.* 144 The real intention, benefit, and application of his death... pertain not into all.

C. To belong as one's care or concern. *To pertain to*: to matter to, to concern. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1382 *Wyclif Mark* iv 38 Mustie, pertieneth it nat to thee, that we perisshen? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xi. 679 But thow wenest to resolve a mayde which perteyneth no thyng to the 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon* bef. Edw. VI (Aib.) 85 Thy syluys is drowse What pertaineth that to Esay? c.1606 *Prior Love Disarmed* 27 To me pertaines not, she replies, To know or care where Cupid flies 1870 BRYANT *Idiad* I vi. 207 The cares of war Pertain to all men born in Troy

D. To belong as an attribute, fitting adjunct, or duty, to be appropriate *to*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 728 In that twelf moneth suld he Cum and clayme it, and tharfor do I to the king that pertenynt thar to 1423 JAS. I *Kings Q.* cvii, Though I it to me pertene In luff, lawe the septe to gouerne 1447 BOKLINHAM *Syntys* (Roxb.) 44 Anne is as myche to seyn as grace woithly thus appellacyoun To hyr peitenyng 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order. Deacons*, It pertieneth to thofice of a Deacon to assist the Prioste. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 2/2 Requiring at your hands the things which pertaine to pence 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* in 321/1 There are these Tools and Instruments pertaining to the Iron Workers. 1773-83 *HOOKE Orl. Fur.* xix. 522 Weapons that pertain to war 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I 47 To keep an iron helmet and harness, and all arms pertaining to a complete furnishing for war.

2. To have reference or relation; to relate *to*
c.1400 MAUNDVELL (Roxb.) xxviii. 154 Spicery and my maner of oher dred, and namely bat pertenez to maner lyfshade 1430-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV 477 William Malmesbur... suppose the writenge of that ston to petyue to Maius the consul of Rome 1526 TINDALL 2 *Part* 1.3 All thynges that pertaine vnto lyfe. 1611 BIBLE *1st. Int.* Pref. 2 Specially if it pertaine to Religion 1770 JORIN *Sermon* (1771) III. iii. 47 This law pertaines, first to vows, made to God himself and confirmed by an oath 1841 BROWNE *Zinnals* I 1. 233 We discoursed on mattis pertaining to our people

† 3. In both senses (1 and 2), formerly sometimes with an indirect (dative) object without *to*. Cf. *BELOVE* *v.* 3. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Partit* VI. 35/1 Answered in and to all such Witte and Writtes, litle and billes, perteynyng any of the premisses. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 3354 My coatis, and my offrand, With all that dois pertaine my benefice 1553 in *Naill* *Cl. Misc.* (1840) I 41 note, I, with all firmidms pertaining me 1628 *title of MS.* Booke of the Land pertaininge the Family of the Twysdens in Kent

† 4. The 3rd pers. sing. impersonally, and the pres. pple. were used in the phrases as *pertainis to*, as *pertaining to* = as regards, as concerns, in regard to, in relation to. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1526 TINDALL *Rom* iv 5 Abraham oure father, as pertaynyng [so 1611, 1881 *R* according] to the fleshe — *Heb.* ix. 9 Gyftes and sacrifices are offered which cannot make them that minister perfect, as pertaynyng to [1881 *R* *v.* as touching] the conscience 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) *Rom.* ix. 3 My kinsmen as pertayneth to the fleshe.

Hence *Pertaining* *vb.* *sb.* (also pl. in concr. sense = 'belongings') and *ppl* a

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Pertinencia*, pertaining 1869 BUSHNELL *Pom. Suffrage* v. 90 These things are duly considered as pertainings of a woman's lot 1889 *Electrical Rev.* 29 Nov. 607/1 Seven houses and their pertainings 1898 E. PHILLIPOTT *Childs. of Mus.* i. v. The pertaining farm already had a tenant

Pertainment, *rare* [f. *prec* + *-MENT*] A belonging, an appurtenance.

1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 415 [They] possess some of the finest pertainments of the human race.

Pertake, *Pertane*, *Perte*, *Pertene*, *Pertener*, *obs.* forms of *PARTAKE*, *PARTAN* (crab), *PART*, *PERTAIN*, *PARTNER*.

† *Perte-rebrate*, *v.* *Obs. rare*— [f. *ppl* stem of *L. pertebreare* to bore through, f. *PER-* 1 + *tebreare* to bore] *trans.* (See quot.).

1623 COCKERAM, *Perte-rebrate*, to wimble 1696 BLOUNT, *Perte-rebrate*, to pierce or bore thorow with a wimble So † *Perte-rebra-tion*, a boring through.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Perte-rebra-tion*, a boring through with a wimble. [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.]

† *Perte-riffy*, *v.* *Obs. rare*— [f. *PER-* 2 + *TERRIFY*, after *L. perterrificare* to frighten thoroughly.] *trans.* To terrify thoroughly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perte-riffy*, to fright

Perterych, *obs.* form of *PARTRIDGE*.

† *Perte-xed*, *ppl* a. *Obs. rare*— [ad *L. pertextus*, pa. pple. of *pertextere* to weave throughout]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perte-xed*, weaved out

Perteyne, *Perteyner*, *-or*, *obs.* ff. *PERTAIN*, *PARTNER*.

Perthite (pə'thait). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson (1832) after Perth, Ontario, where found: see -ITE 1.] (See quot. 1868.)

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 1. 230 (Chester) 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 *Perthite*, a flesh-red aventurine feldspar, consisting of interlaminate albite and orthoclase

Hence *Perthitic* a, pertaining to, resembling, or containing *perthite*. In mod. Dicts

Perti, *pertie*, *obs.* forms of *PARTY*.

† *Pertical*, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad *L. perticilis*, f. *perlica* pole, *PERCH* *sb.* 2] Of, pertaining to,

or done by means of the measuring-rod or surveyor's staff.

1625 NORDEN *England* Pref. Addr. For want of pertical demensuration, I have bene enforced to borrow the helpe of mine owne maps 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pertical*, belonging to, or serving for a Peach or Pole

Perticat, *-e*, *Perticular*, *-er(e)*, *Pertilhohe*, *obs.* ff. *PARTICATE*, *PARTICULAR*, *PERTILY*.

† *Pertinace*, a. *Obs.* Also 5-nax. [a. OF. *perlinace*, also *perlinax* (14-15th c.), in It. *perlinace*, Sp. *perlinax*, ad *L. pertināx*, *-ācem* very tenacious, f. *PER-* 4 + *tenax* tenacious] = next.

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 192 Olde maisterez war nogt bisie ne perlinacez in sekyng and serchyng of this forsade cure 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 301/1 Seeyng that he was perlynax & obstynat.

Hence † *Pertinacely* *adv.*, pertinaciously.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 Pertynacely expown ynge the holy scripture wronge, they fell in to heresyes.

Pertinacious (pə'tinā'siəs), a. Also 7-acious, 7-8-aceous. [f. *L. pertināci-*, stem of *perlināx* (see *PERTINACE*) + *-OUS*] Persistent or stubborn in holding to one's own opinion or design; resolute, obstinate. Chiefly as a bad quality.

1626 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 224 You will perceive my Lord Digby's pertinacious opportunity to come to Parliament a 1635 NAUNTON *Inagur. Reg.* (Aib.) 21 Given to any violent or pertinacious dispute. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 43 To dispirit them, who are a pertinacious worshippers of one God 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* V. 191 Pertinaceous bigly may chuse to adhere to it. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iv. 55 As pertinacious as ivy climbing a wall a 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 16 Atterbury became the most factious and pertinacious of all the opponents of the government

b. Obstinate or persistently continuing; *spec.* of disease, etc., not yielding to treatment.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Put them into a pertinacious and constant state of ill. 1675 GREW *Disc. Tasts. Plants* v. § 6 The Baigue of the Root impresseth a pertinaceous and diffusive Taste. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Meric. Compt.* viii. 279 The Flux is sometimes so pertinaceous, that it is impossible to stop it a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* 1, Recumbent, not reposing, there Consumes the hours in pertinacious woe, Which sheds no tear 1878 BROWNING *Poets. Critic* xlix, Its pertinacious hues Must fade

Pertinaciously (pə'tinā'siəli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2] In a pertinacious manner; resolutely, persistently; obstinately, stubbornly

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 58 The Assemblée condemnes this proposition as erroneous, false, and, if pertinaciously maintained, heretical. 1751 HUME *Princ. Morals* 1. 2 Disputes with Persons, pertinaciously obstinate in their Principles, are, of all others, the most irksome 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III v. 66 He kept cautiously and pertinaciously to the laws 1876 HOLLAND *Ser. Oaks* vi. 145 It returned and returned again so pertinaciously that he was glad to order his horses and ride to the factory.

Pertinaciousness. [See -NESS] = next.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. viii. (1710) 249 Feaving lest the pertinaciousness of her Mistress's Sorrows should cause her Evil to revert, or her Shame to approach. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet Wks. 1721 IV. 200 In a mistaken way With Pertinaciousness I stray. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, The pertinaciousness with which Mr. Leveret adhered to his opinion

Pertinacity (pə'tinā'siəti) [a. F. *perlinacit* (1419 in Godef.), ad *L.* type **perlinaciās* (perh. in med. L. for *perlinacia*), in mod. It. *perlinacità* (cf. *L. tenacia* and *tenacitas*), f. *L. pertināci-* see *PERTINACE*] The quality of being pertinacious, resolute or stubborn adherence, as to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc., persistency, usually in a bad sense: perverse obstinacy or stubbornness; evil persistence.

1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Institutione* 1 ix. 159 It is a synne of pertinacitay & pryde 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 179 Thomas Becket, having by forward disobedience and stubborn pertinacitay, provoked King Henrie the Seconde to indignation against him. c.1620 MORVON *Itin.* iv. v. iv. (1903) 482 The mere Irish have singular and obstinate pertinacity in retaining their old manners and Customs 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compt. Woman* ii. 9 Constancy is but for good things, pertinacity for the bad. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶ 3, I have collected materials with indefatigable pertinacity. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 87 The pertinacity of the heretic. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* iv. 1. II. 343 The imperialists carried on the siege of Marveilles with great pertinacity. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 118 The propriety of the term is shown by the pertinacity with which the lines AA and CC cling to the water and avoid the land.

† *Pertinacy*, *Obs.* Also 7-tenacy. [= Pr., It., Sp. *perlinacia*, ad *L. pertinācia*, f. *perlināx*, *-ācem*. see *PERTINACE*. Cf. *prec.*] = *PERTINACITY*. being the earlier word; very common in 17th c. Mostly in an evil sense.

c.1386 CHAUCER *Pars.* T. ¶ 330 Pertinacie is whan man defendeth hisse folies and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. 1 (Skeat) 46 Holy faders proved .her pertinacie to distroy. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 The pertinacye and stubbneresse of the Jewes. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. 1. (1877) 1. 17 In cases of heresie, pertinacie, contempt, and such like. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 11, My breeding is not so coarse, to offend with pertinacy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pertinacy*, sometimes taken in the good part for perseverance, constancy. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. iii. 192 Justifying it self by the Pertinacy of the Constitution throughout all the Term 1751 *Affect. Narr.* of W. Agar 96 Reflecting on the Disgrace arising to himself, by his Ignorance and Pertinacy

the longest way of her position. *Ibid.*, *Intersecants*, in Heraldry are pertransient lines which cross one another. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Pertransient*, passing or striking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone. Hence 1781 in BAILEY: 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

So † **Pertransi**tion, a passing through, traversing. *Obs. rare*—

1633 R. G. T. Bacon's *Illust. Winds* 159 Let the fifteenth Motion be the Motion of Pertransiō, or the Motion according to the issues or holes by which the virtues of bodies are more or less hindered or forwarded

Pertre, obs. f. **PEAR**tree. **Pertrek**, -trich(e), -trick, -trige, -trik, etc., obs. ff. **PAR**tridger

† **Pertrou**ble, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* In 5-6 **perturb**le, 6 -trubil, -troubil [a. OF. *per-*, *par*troubler, f. *PER-* 2 + *troubler* to **TROUBLE**. For the -truble form (L type **perturbukāre*), cf. **DIS**TURBLE] *trans.* To perturb, trouble greatly.

c.1470 *Harding Chron. LXV* iv. (MS. Ashm. 34), Posture whare men wolde ay liven in charyte Thou doste perturable [77] perturable wip mutabylite 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 17 For this thyng I am noo thynge perturbed in my courage 1553 *Douglas Aeneis* vii. vii. 16 That scho suld perturable [ed. 1553] perturable all the thoun. 1839 W. Linnant *Pedestrian Storm* (1807) 38 But man perturbid' was his case, Whan 'They cam a' bound him in a snither

So † **Perturbation**, mental disturbance, perturbation. *Obs. rare*—

1513 *Douglas Aeneis* vii. vi. 119 As first the schaddoys of perturbation [ed. 1553] perturbation] Was dyve away, and hys remembrance the lyght of reason has recovered agane

Petryche, -trycke, -tryke(e), obs. ff. **PAR**tridger. **Pertusan**, -zan, obs. ff. **PAR**tris in 2.

† **Pertund**, *v. Obs.* *rare*— [ad. L. *per-* + *tundere*, f. *PER-* 2 + *tundere* to beat, hammer.] *trans.* To break through, perforate

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 206 A Pyrotick, . . . breaks the impulsive and pertunds the swellings

Perturb (pə'tɜːb), *v.* [a. OF. *per-*, *par*troubler, -truber (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *perturbare*, f. *PER-* 2 + *turbare* to disturb, confuse.]

1. *trans.* To disturb greatly (physically or externally); to cause disorder or irregularity in; to unsettle, confuse, derange, throw into confusion.

c.1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 48 What folke ben ye that at myn hom comynge Perturben [v. *rr.* *per*turben, *turben* (in *Camb. MS.* disturbed)] so my feste with cunynge 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* i. 13 The force and strengthe of the troians was thome so perturbed by the pryckynge of fortune. 1568 *Gratton Chron.* II. 69 Noynge in him arrogancy and wilfulness, in pertubynge and refusing such an honest order of agreement 1599 *Jas. I. Basil. Awpov* 'To Rti, Rashi headed Preachers, thir thinke it their honour to contend with kynge and paiti

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud.* f. v. . . . Chaldean and Egyptian Records . . .

1874 *Morley Compendium* iii. 96 To perturb the pacific order of society by active agitation or speculative restlessness.

b. *Astron.* (cf. **Perturbation** 2 b.)

1879 *Poetron Pleas Ways* Sc. iii. 68 The members of the sun's family perturb each other's motions in a degree corresponding with their relative mass. *Ibid.* 69 The earth plays but a small part in perturbing the planetary system

2. To disturb greatly (mentally), to trouble, to disquiet, agitate, discompose.

c.1374 *Chaucer Troilus* iv. 533 (561) 3it diede I moste hire herte to pertube With violence 3if I do wrych a game. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 No child be false inquit Perturbed never his felicity 1552 *Lyndesay Monarchie* 5094 Gredye it doth pertube my mynde. 1632 B. Jonson *Magu. Lady* i. 1, I do neuer feel myself perturbed With any general words 'gainst my profession 1826 *Scott Woodst.* v. His child's imagination was perturbed at a phenomenon for which he could not account.

absol. c.1470 [see **Perturbable**]. 1558 *Flacc. Aeneid* vi. Riiij b. Thy gigious ghost, Pertubing in my dremes hath me compled to see this coast

Hence **Perturbing** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

c.1386 *Chaucer Sonnet* T. 546 Whan pat he weder is fair With outen wynd, or pertubynge of Air 1647 *Ward Simp. Collier* 46 Distracted Nature calls for distracting Remedies, perturbing policies for disturbing calms. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* II. 464 A mean to conjure away this perturbing spirit 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* ii. v. 8 56 (1875) 182 The maintenance of a circular orbit by any celestial body, implies that there are no perturbing bodies.

Perturbable, *a.* [f. **PERTURB** *v.* + **-ABLE** cf. OF. *perturbable* (14-15th c. in Godef.)] Liable to be perturbed. Hence **Perturbability**.

1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 The characteristic feature of the Russian constitution is the substitution of military rank, perturbable at the will of the prince, to hereditary or professional distinction. 1882 *Colville, Perturbable, Perturbability*

† **Perturbation**. *Obs.* [a. OF. **perturbatione*, f. *perturber* to **PERTURB**. see **-ANCE**] The action of perturbing, the fact of being perturbed; great disturbance, molestation; perturbation.

c.1407 *Lydg. Reuon & Sens* 526 And somme gaf peise-urance Agayn al maner perturbatione 1426 *De Cui. Pilgr.* 21474 And why I lay thur, in a trance, In giet Arroy and perturbatione. 1575 R. B. *Apollus & Virginia* in *Harl. MSS.* IV. 133 No lo, no stay, nor ought [of] perturbatione. 1610 *Hally St. Aug. Cate. of God* xix. xvii. (1616), Peace which no perturbation can conclude from the law of nature. c.1714 *Aur. Sharp Sermon* Wks. (1754) III. ix. 158 Some sudden passion and perturbation of mind

Perturbancy, *rare* [f. as prec.: see **-ANCY**]

a. Perturbed or unsettled condition, disturbance.

b. The action or quality of perturbing

1654 *Earl Monm. Tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 216 By reason of the great perturbatione of the Confederate Provinces. 1880 W. Ord in *Brit. Med. J.* 31 Jan 1880 1561 Structures of equal—hert, perhaps, of greater—power of perturbancy.

Perturbant, *a.* and *sb. rare* [ad. L. *perturbant-em*, pr. pple. of *perturbare* to **PERTURB**]

a. *adj.* Disturbing b. *sb.* A disturbing agent.

1875 *N. Wron Dict. Birds* (1893) 548 Open to the influence of many perturbant

Perturbate (see next), *a.* [ad. L. *perturbatus*, pa. pple. of *perturbare*. see **PERTURB**]

1. Disturbed, put out of order, in *Math.* = **IN**ORDINATE 4 a

1570 *Billingesly Emuld* v. dcf. xix 136 This kinde of proportionality is called inordinate or perturbate 1773 *Horsley in Phil. Trans.* LXIV 232 By equi distance perturbate, *CL* Cb = Cg 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus Comm.* I. 106 The doctrine of perturbate proportions, which Apollonius has copiously handled 1823 *Blitham Not. Paul* 190 The perturbate mode of his operation in this field (chronology) 1862 *Lothian's Tril. Enchirid.* 280 In 19 he defines ordinate proportion, and in 20 perturbate proportion

2. Perturbed

1860 *Russell's Diary in India* I. 294 How dreary is a siege unless when the enemy are active and strong, and make one uneasily perturbate.

Perturbate, *v. rare.* (For pronunciation, see **CONFISCATE**, **COMPENSATE**.) [f. ppl. stem of L. *perturbare* to **PERTURB**] *trans.* = **PERTURB**.

Hence **Perturbated**, **Perturbating** *pp.* *adj.*

1547 *Boorde's Brewe* *Health* cxix 45 The humour discedynge, doth perturbate the heat 1631 J. Donne *Polydoron* 5 Happy is hee whose mind is not perturbated beyond his Reason 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Illust. Lady Barton* I. 84 The distresses of my perturbated mind 1790 *Wilboise in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 528 This last-mentioned perturbating force vanishes 1891 *Sir R. Ball Ec. Age* 78 Unaltered in so far . . . as the more important class of perturbing effects are concerned

Perturbation (pə'tɜːbʌʃən), [a. OF. *perturbation* (14th c. in Lattin), ad. L. *perturbatio* *em*, n. of action f. *perturbare* to **PERTURB**]

1. The action of perturbing, the fact or condition of being perturbed; disturbance, disorder, commotion; mental agitation or disquietude; trouble.

c.1374 *Chaucer Boeth* i. pr. v. 16 (Camb. MS.), Thilke passynge pat ben wothward in swellynge by perturbationis flyowing in to the thowht c.1380 *Wiclif Sel. Wks.* III. 401 Feis ben cause of perturbationis in Cristendom. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 382a Outragous and ymmesurable perturbation and violence of the peas. 1555 *Sc. Acts May* (1874) II. 400c Gif ony weinor or vtheis singand makis perturbation to the Quenis legis in the passage thow Burrows and vtheis landward towneis. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* v. iii. 161 Richard, thy Wife, . . . Now fills thy sleepe with perturbations. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 213 Love was not in this look, but apparent guilt, And shame, and perturbation, and despair. 1719 *Bl. For. Cruise* i. xiii, The Perturbation of my Mind was vry great 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* i. v. 105 These various perturbations of mind, which are characteristic of a bad conscience.

2. Disturbance of the regular order or course, irregular variation, disorder.

1567 *Mandel Cr. Forest* 10 Anyrable against diseases and consumption of the Splene, and other perturbations Melan cholicke 1628 *Burton Anat. Med.* To Rti (1624) 12, I require a favourable census of all faults omitted. . . . Perturbations of Tenses, numbers [etc.] 1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat.* v. 8; The magnificence of the world admits of some perturbations, not in so say, requires some variety 1848 *Mill Pol. Econ.* iii. 11 § 2 Perturbations of value during a period which cannot exceed the time necessary for altering the supply 1881 *Huxley in Nature* i. Aug. 344f Disease . . . is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body.

b. *Astron.* The deviation of a heavenly body from its theoretically regular orbit, caused by the attraction of bodies other than its primary, or by the imperfectly spherical form of the latter.

1812 *Woodhouse Astron.* xi. 216 The perturbation of the Earth caused by the attracting force of the Moon and planets. 1834 *Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sc.* in (1849) 25 Neptune produces a periodical perturbation in the motion of Uranus. 1853 *Herschel Pop. Lect.* Sc. iii. § 25 (1873) 114 The calculation of the planetary perturbations had then been brought to great perfection.

3. A cause or factor of disturbance or agitation.

1597 *Shaks. A Hen* IV. iv. v. 23 Why doth the Crowne lye there, vpon his Pillow, Being so troublesome a Bed-fellow? O pollic'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1614 R. Taylor *Unge hath lost Pearle* v. Gij, Cressus royall selfe is not tortured there as Poets feine With molten Gold and sulphure flames, of fire Or any such molesting perturbation.

Perturbational, *a.* [f. prec. + **-AL**] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perturbation.

1849 *Herschel Astron.* Pref. 5 That very delicate and obscure part of the perturbational theory 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2817. 343f A perturbational inequality of two hundred and forty years' period in the motion of the earth and Venus

† **Perturbations**, *a. Obs. rare*— [f. **PERTURBATION** + **-IONS**] Causing perturbation, characterized by disturbing.

1630 *Taylor (Water P.) Ilaeuens Bless. & Earls Ioy* Wks. ii. 161f And for the annoyding of the troublesomenesse of Boats and Wherries, and other perturbations: multitudes there was a lists or bounds, made with Lighties, Hoys, and other great Boates, to the number of 250 or thereabouts

Perturbative (pə'tɜːbətɪv, pə'tɜːbətɪv), *a.* [ad. late L. *perturbativus*, f. ppl. stem of *perturbare* to **PERTURB** see **-IV**] Causing or apt to cause perturbation or disturbance. *Perturbative function* (*Astron.*), a function expressing the potential of the attractions which cause perturbation in the motion of a planet: see **Perturbation** 2 b.

1638 *Gen. Demands conc. Covenant* 7 All such bands are declared to be seditious, and perturbative of the publick peace 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 176 Journals edited in a manner not less dangerous and perturbative 1833 *Herschel Astron.* xi. 321 The perturbative effect in this case is equal to the whole attraction of the moon on the earth 1881 *Nature* XXV 72 Development of the principal part of the perturbative function.

Perturbator (pə'tɜːbətɔːr), *n.* Now *rare* [a. late L. *perturbator* (*Ambrose, Sulpicius Severus*), agent-n. f. *perturbare* to **PERTURB** + *peth.* through OF. *perturbateur* (1418 in Godef. *Compl.*)] A disturber, troubler; = **PERTURBER**.

1539 *Cromwell in Menham Life & Lett* (1902) II. 169 To be bruted suspected or noted as a perturbator of peas. 1637-83 *Evilans Hist. Rtg.* (1850) II. 259 The no less perturbators of the quiet and beauty of that Christian charity 1763 *Scot. Mag.* XV. 60f Perturbators of the public repose. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 392 That perturbator of kingdoms the terrible Palmerston

Perturbatory (pə'tɜːbətɔːrɪ), *a. rare* [f. prec., or L. *perturbator*, ppl. stem of *perturbare* to **PERTURB** see **-ORY** 2.] *a. adj.* Having the quality of perturbing, perturbative. b. *sb.* A name given to the alleged power of certain persons to deflect a divining-rod, or the like, by magnetic or other influence residing in their fingers

1866 *A. Flint Princ. Med.* (1880) 139 Not to continue perturbatory measures with a view to promote absorption too long 1885 *Frail Franklin Instit.* Feb. 112 The passive perturbatory is a high degree of expansive, and the active perturbatory in like manner a powerful compressive.

Perturbatress, *rare.* [See **-ESS**] A female perturbator or disturber. So **Perturbatrix** [a. L. *perturbatrix*, fem. of *perturbator*].

1623 *Woodroffe Marrow Fr. Tongue* 325f Beautie is the Perturbatress of publicke Peace 1730-6 *Bailly (folio), Perturbatrix*, [a disturber, a troublesome person] in the female sex 1882 *Colville (Annandale), Perturbatrix*.

Perturbed (pə'tɜːbd, pə'tɜːbd), *pp.* *a.* [f. **PERTURB** *v.* + **-ED** 1.] Disquieted, agitated, restless, confused, deranged

1512 *Illias* in *Thoms. Pore Rom.* (1828) III. 45 Matabrune was ful sorye and perturbed of these tidings. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* i. v. 183 Rest, rest, perturbed Spirit. 1656 *ti. Hobbes' Elem. Phil.* (1803) 166 Whether the proportion in both orders be successively answerable to one another, which is called ordinate proportion, or not successively answerable, which is called perturbed proportion 1799 *Kirwan Geol. Ess.* 283 The perturbed state of the strata 1871 *Macdougall's Nat. Philos.* xii. 159 The perturbed spirit of the spectator is calmed.

Hence **Perturbedly** (*-edli*) *adv.*, in a perturbed manner, confusedly, distractedly

1842 *Lyttton Zennor* i. 1, Music wanders perturbedly through the halls and galleries of the memory 1860 W. Collins *Warr. White* i. iii, Perturbedly picking up the broken pieces of a teacup.

Perturber (pə'tɜːbɔːr), [f. **PERTURB** *v.* + **-ER** 1.] A disturber, troubler.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 295f Many evil doers, and perturbors of the peas. a. 1533 *LD. Berners Gold. Bk. Al.* *Amel* (1546) Hiiij b. To put away the perturbors of peace 1602 T. Firbank *Apol.* 18 Perturbors, and enemies of the common wealth. 1700 in *Giant Burgh Sch. Scotl.* (1876) ii. v. 195 [Forbidding them to be] perturbors, vaguies —[wandering from place to place]

Perturble, variant of **Perturbable** *Obs.*

Perturbment, *rare.* [f. **PERTURB** *v.* + **-MENT**. Cf. OF. *perturbement* (1300 in Godef.)] Perturbing, perturbation.

1901 H. S. Merriman *Volvet Glove* v, He had travelled without perturbment

Pertusate, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + **-ATE** 2.] 'Pierced at the apex' (Webster 1879).

Pertuse (pə'tɜːs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *peritus*-us, pa. pple. of *peritundere* to punch or bore into a hole, f. *PER-* 1 + *tundere* to beat, hammer.]

1. (See quot.)

1721 *Bailly, Pertuse*, beaten to Pieces, bored thro', having Holes.

2. *Bot.* Of a leaf: see quots.

1828-32 *Webster, Pertuse, Pertused* 2 In botany, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Pertuse*, having slits or holes. 1887 in *Nicholson's Diet. Gardening*

So **Fertu** *sed a.* = *piec.*

1755 *Johnson, Pertused*, bored, punched, pierced with holes *Dict.* [Cf. quot. 1721 in *Præf.* 1.] 1828-32 [see *Præf.* 2.] 1858 *Mayne Epos. Lea*, *Pertusus*, . . . *Bot.* applied to leaves that are pierced with large holes and distributed irregularly pertused.

† **Pertusion**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *peritustion-em*, n. of action from *peritundere*. see *prec.*]

1. The action of punching or boring.

a. 1735 *Arbuthnot (J.)*, The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or pertusion, as it is performed in horses

2. A hole punched or bored.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 470 And the better, if some few Pertusions be made in the Pot. 1657 *Austen Fruit Trees* iii. 19 Not so much because of the pertusions or holes in the Pot

Pertussal (pə'tɜːsəl), *a.* [irreg. f. next + **-AL**] Of or pertaining to pertussis or whooping-cough.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 25 Feb. 452 His work on Pertussal Glycosuria.

† **Pertussis** (pə'tɜːsɪs) *Path.* [mod. L. f. *PER-* 4 + *tussis* cough.] = **HOOPING-COUGH**.

nder the name of The Jesuits Powder. 1870 YEARS Nat
1st. Comm 234 Peruvian bark is usually imported in
ackages, or serons, made of dried cow hides.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Peru. **b. pl.** Peruvian stocks, bonds, etc.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusian* Intro. 30 note. He [Pizarro] massacred the Peruvians, he said, because they were barbarians. **1865** G. MERRITT *Rhoda Fleming* III 1 47. I see bonds in all sorts of colours. Peruvians—orange, Mexicans—red as the British army.

Peruvin (pə'vɪn), *Chem.* [*f.* PERUVIAN + -IN¹.] An alcohol (C₁₀H₁₀O) distilled from the balsam of Peru: STYRYLIC alcohol, or STYRON. **1847** CRAIG, *Peruvine*. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 477. **1866-77** WATTS *Diet. Chem.* IV 381 *Peruvum*. Syn with *Styone* or *Cinnyllic Alcohol*.

Pervade (pə'veɪd), *v.* [*ad. L. pervādere* to go or come through, pass or spread through, *f.* PER- + *vādere* to go, walk.]

1. trans. To pass through, to flow or extend through, to traverse. Now rare.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pervade*, to go and enter over all, thowit or into; to scape or pass through or by. **1725** POPE *Ode* xiv. 18 So cowering fled the sable heaps of ghosts. And now pervade the dusky land of dreams. **1775** S. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II 192 A cave in Paphlagonia. It was long and wide and pervaded by cold water, clear as crystal. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Is. & It. Note bks* (1871) II 122 Mt. Powers and I pervaded the whole universe. **1892** A. K. H. BOYD *25 Yrs. St. Andrews* II, xvii, 54. I pervaded Westminster Hall and looked into most of the Courts.

2. To extend or diffuse itself throughout; to spread through or into every part of; to permeate, saturate. (Of things material and immaterial.)

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II xv § 5 274 There is a vital fire that pervades all this lower world. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* II, iii 111. Substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately pervade their little pores, become by that means more transparent than other wise. **1791** HAMILTON *Beithollet's Dyeing* I Translator's Pref. An ancient spirit of enquiry pervaded Europe. **1867** GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 102 That powerful sentiment of nationality, which pervades the Poem.

b. intr. To diffuse itself, permeate. Now rare. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 153 Here union pervades through all. **1796** MRS. E. PARSONS *Mynt Warming* IV 186 A general air of concern pervaded through the whole party. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 105 In England, the manners, habits and dress of the capital, pervade to the remotest angle of the kingdom. **1889** G. H. LITTON *Nature* 19 Sept. 4921 We find certain well defined principles, or one may term them natural laws, pervading everywhere.

Hence **Pervadence**, the action of pervading;

Pervader, one who or that which pervades.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 580 A pervadence of the world both universal and complete. **1883** MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. Ind.* II 39 Fine [according to Indian laws of thought] is the pervader, smoke the pervaded. *Ibid.* 46 Vishnu his function is that of a divine Pervader, infusing his Essence into created things, animate and inanimate.

Pervading, *pp. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ING².] That pervades, or runs through.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I 31 Of this flame the bearings [etc.] has thy pervading soul Look'd thro'. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III ix. 32 The preliminary and pervading assumption of these pages. **1871** SMILTS *Chaucer* II (1876) 40 A pervading atmosphere of cheerfulness, contentment, and peace.

Hence **Pervadingly** *adv.*, in a pervading manner;

Pervadingness.

1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1858) III 122 The Eastern mind is so pervadingly regal that to be without a sovereign is scarcely an intelligible state of things to an Oriental. **1872** LUDON *Elem. Relig.* II 64 An inner self into which evil penetrates so constantly and so pervadingly. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 In the matter of omnipresence, or, rather, all pervadingness,—he possesses it indeed.

Pervagate (pə'veɪɡət), *v.* [*f.* L. *pervagari*, *ppl. stem of pervagari* to wander about, *f.* PER- + *vagari* to wander.] *trans.* To wander through.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mq. & Merch* I, II 65 Lord Waynflete was in the habit of pervagating the neighbourhood. **a 1876** — *Th. in Gard* (1880) I, 42 To lose myself in it, to pervagate it, to find out its beauties without guidance.

So **Pervagation**, wandering about.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pervagation*, a straying up and down, a wandering through or about. **1876** M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* III. xi. 187 'The retort', said Albany, stopping in his polar bear pervagation, 'would be in the words of an old proverb'.

Pervasion (pə'veɪʒən), [*ad. late L. pervasionem*, n. of action from *pervādere* to PERVADE.] The action of pervading, the condition of being pervaded; permeation; penetration.

1661 BOYR *Fluidity* xvii. Both those kinds or manners of fluidity will appear to be caused by the pervasion of a foreign body. **1802** PALCY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 74 Roots and stalks, hard and tough as they are, yield to its powerful pervasion. **1881** CULLAND *Evolution* I, 4 The general, if not altogether universal pervasion of sexual distinction.

Pervasive (pə'veɪsɪv), *a.* [*f.* L. *pervās*, *ppl. stem of pervādere* to PERVADE + -IVE.] Having the quality or power of pervading; permeative.

1750 SHIRAZONE *Economy* III 107 The works of frost, Pervasive, radiant icicles. **1794** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 40 II 224 A pervasive beauty without name, description, or place. **1886** SYMONDS *Renaiss.* II, *Cath. Reach*. (1898) I v 235 In Italy the disintegrating process had been far more subtle and pervasive.

Hence **Pervasively** *adv.*, in a pervasive manner, **Pervasiveness**, quality of pervading.

1879 CHRISTIAN *World* 14 Nov. 732/5 Seldom have we read discourses more pervasively and distinctively Christian. **1895** R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* II 240 He would Himself be pervasively present, working powerfully on the

hearts of men. **1876** GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 253 The pervasiveness of the idea of Sun-worship in Egypt. **1880** L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* xiv 386 The oneness and pervasiveness of the Deity is the prominent feature of the Druse religion. **Pervay**, *em. form of pervay*, *PERVAY a.*

† Pervene, *v. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. pervenire* to arrive at, reach (a place), *f.* PER- + *venire* to come, cf. *F. parvenir* to arrive.] *intr.* To reach, to get to, get access to.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 227 Effluvia and spouts that are emitted from the one, and pervene to the other.

† Pervent, *Obs. rare* [*ad. L. pervenientem*, *pr. ppl. of pervenire*. see *prec.*] The number which comes as the result of multiplying one number by another, the product.

c 1400 *Art. Nombryng* 8 The 3 nombre, the whiche is clepide product or pervent, as twyes .5 is 10, .5 the nombre to be multiplied, and .2 the multipliant, and .10 as before is come therof.

Pervenke, *obs. form of PERIWINKLE* 1

Perversion (pə'veɪʒən, pə'vɪʒən), *sb. Geom.* [*f. next of PERVERSION 2 a*] A figure or image in which the right and left directions of the original are reversed: such are the impression taken from any figured surface, and the image of anything seen in a plane mirror.

1895 in *Punch's Standard Dict.*

Pervise (pə'veɪz), *a.* Also 4-6 *perviers*.

[*a. F. pervier*, -e, *ad. L. perversus* turned the wrong way, awry, perverse, *pa. ppl. of pervertere* to turn about, subvert, PERVERT.]

1. Turned away from the right way or from what is right or good; perverted, wicked.

c 1369 CHAUCEUR *Debatte Blanche* 813 The false traytelesse perverse [i.e. perveris] **1426** LADG *De Guil Pilgr.* 19003 An hunte [Satan] doode with his hounes Off cheie and looke right perver. **1484** CAXTON *Tablis of Boop* I 12, The deception and flattery of the pervers and evyle folke. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xx 30 **1568** BISHOP (Bishops) *Matt.* xvii 17 O faithlesse and perverse nation, howe long shal I be with you? **a 1631** DONNE *Sermon* cxxxi V 352 It is the perverste aversion that God gives man temporal things to ensnare him. **1724** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii 866 Man's perverste, eternal War with Heav'n! **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiii, A perverste fancy that you are different from the people you meet.

b. Not in accordance with the accepted standard or practice, incorrect; wrong.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholens* I (Aib) 25 Perweise judgement, both of wordes and sentences. **1850** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II, iv 194 Perweise transfers of uncongential idiom. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Intro. (1881) 47 Massive walls and colonnades, irregular and perverse in all their proportions.

c. spec. Of a verdict: Against the weight of evidence or the direction of the judge on a point of law.

1854 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE in Ellis & Blackb. *Reports* (1855) III, 952 We shall grant a new trial if the verdict is perverse, but not if the evidence is merely conflicting. **1884** SIR J. STUBBEN in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div 285 If... a jury in a criminal case give a perverse verdict, the law has provided no remedy.

2. Obstinate or persistent in what is wrong, selfwilled or stubborn (in evil).

1579 LUTY *Euphrates* (Aib) 107 If women be not perweise they shall reape profite. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Wint.* xvi 5 They were destroyed with the bytings of perweise serpent. **1641** WILKINS *Mith. Magick* II vi. (1648) 102 A blind and perweise incredulity. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No 87 72 Perweise neglect of the most salutary precepts. **1860** EMERSON *Concl. Life, Const.* Wks. (Bohn) II, 423 The steady wrongheadedness of one perweise person hinders the best.

3. Untoward, froward; disposed to go counter to what is reasonable or required; hence, wayward, petulant, cross-grained, ill-tempered, peevish.

1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II x (1555) This lady [Foiture] wilful and rechles as she that is froward and pervers. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II, 754 He went with mischarging of a speare, by fortunes perweise countenance pittifully slayne. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II, ii 96 He frowne and be perweise, and say thee nay. **1660** F. BROOKS *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 313, I married the most perweise woman in the world. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV, iv 28, I touched first one hand, then the other, of the perweise baby with my lips. **1873** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x v (1875) 389 It is difficult for a man who feels cheerful and refreshed... to write anything morbid or perweise.

absol. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI, 23, I expected that the dear perweise would begin with me with spirit and indignation.

† b. Of things or events: Adverse, unpropitious. **c 1440** *Pastorale* 2377 So this batayle ys perweise. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 737 I though the fact more evil drew In the perweise event then I foresaw. **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III, II 29 Though by one perweise event Pallas had cross'd her first intent.

† Pervise, *v. Obs.* [*ad. obs. F. perviser*, *f. pervier* *adj.*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To pervert, to turn away from that which is good, right, or true. **1574** HELLOWES *Guenara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 339 Such are accused of God, and hated of men, who... confound justice with tyrannye, perweise equitie with iniquitie. **1653** F. BLAKE (title) Covenant of God entered with Man kind, with the Scripture texts perweise by Mr. Tombes vindicated.

† Perversed, *pp. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 *pervest*. [*f. L. perversus*, *pa. ppl.* with Eng. suffix -ED¹.] Perverted; = **PERVERSE a. i.**

1508 DUNBAR *Tru. Marit. Wemen* 240 Sa, that my preaching may pers your pervest heris. **a 1535** FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II 437 By the error of false doctrines and of perversed

heresies. **1552** ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 To fall into a perverst mynde. **1632** LATHGOW *Trav.* I 19 All the hypocritical crew, of these perverus d lebusites.

Hence **† Perversedly** *adv.*, perversely, **† Perversedness**, perverseness.

a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II 444 To all them that be nat over perversedly drowned in the heresies of Luther. **1568** Reg. *Pray. Council Scot.* I, 624 Continewand in his former perversednes. **1632** LATHGOW *Trav.* VIII 373 Having past the perverseness of this calamity. *Ibid.* x. 488 Whose empty Sculles your selues perverstly vexe.

Perversely (pə'veɪʃli), *adv.* [*f.* **PERVERSE a.** + -LY².] In a perverse manner, with perversity,

in a way obstinately contrary to what is proper, true, or good; untowardly, vexatiously, crossly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189b, In no wyte to doubt theiof, nor perverstly to impugne it. **c 1559** R. HALL *Life Fisher in Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II p. liii, Had not he bene other-wise perversly bent. **1663** COWLEY *Verses Sw. Occas.*, *To Royal Soc.* iv, From Words, which are but Pictures of the Thought, (Tho' we our Thoughts from them perversly drew). **1727** HARTS *Statutes Theobald* vi 1000 The chiefs perversly blind Neglect the sign, nor see th' event behind. **1847** EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 91 Stream could not so perversly wind But corn of Guy's was there to grind.

Perverseness (pə'veɪʃnəs), [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being perverse, the disposition or tendency to act in a manner contrary to what is right or reasonable; obstinate wrong-headedness; refractoriness; corruption, wickedness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I 1 Our owne ignorance, .. weakness, perverseness, and corruption. **1644** MILTON *Judgem. Buar.* Wks. 1851 IV 338 To enforce the innocent and faultles to endure the pain and misery of anothers perversnes. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I, 36, I am likely to suffer in my Reputation by the Perverseness and Folly of this Guil. **1814** CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxvii Arg't, The perverseness of man, who places his will on... perishable things. **1880** E. WHITE *Cent. Relig.* 60 Corruption brought in... through the interested perverseness of false teachers.

b. Contrariety, adverseness; unfavourableness.

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II, iii 152 They were... delayed by the perverseness of the winds. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.*, *Fortuit.*, By fate's perverseness, she alone Would doubt our truth.

† Perverser, *Obs.* Also 5-our. [app. orig. agent-noun in L. or AF. form from L. *perversus* *e* or obs. *F. perviser* to pervert; in form *perverser* referred to **PERVERSE v**] One who perverts, a corrupter, perverter.

1422 *Munk of Evesham* (Aib) 90 Not beyng 1ectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of hei sowly. **a 1564** BRON *Demands Holy Script.* Pref. Such professors, or rather perversers of the gospel, are like to that son which promised his father to work... and wrought nothing at all.

Perversion (pə'veɪʒən), [*ad. L. perversionem*, n. of action *f. pervertere* to PERVERT; cf. *F. perversion* (16th c. in Littré and Halz.-Darm.)]

1. The action of perverting or condition of being perverted; turning the wrong way; turning aside from truth or right; diversion to an improper use, corruption, distortion; spec. change to error in religious belief (opp. to CONVERSION 8); trans. a perverted or corrupted form of something.

1388 WICLIAR *Prolog.* 45 If the speche of holi writ seme to comaunde perversion of soule it is figuratyf speche. **1503** FOXE *A & M.* (1583) 1674 *Suppl. (agan)*. We seeke not thy blood but thy conversion. *Sheffield* Then shall you proue my perversion first before you condemn me. **1619** CORNWALLIS *Let. to Digby in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 362 Contrariwise, there might be great danger of the infant's perversion. **1622** BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I, 528/2 Women to govern men, slaves freemen, being total violations and perversions of the laws of nature and nations. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II, iii 45 Miraculous Perversions of the Course of Nature. **1790** BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V, 261 The perversion of history, by those, who, for the same nefarious purposes, have perverted every other part of learning. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I 337 To what a painful perversion had Gothic theology arrived, that Swedenborg admitted no conversion for evil spirits. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi, The statement was an audacious perversion of the truth. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I, 11 Perversion of the functions of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition.

2. a. Geom. The formation of the perverse of a figure; the perverse itself.

1881 MAXWELL *Elects & Magn.* II, 415 They are geometrically alike in all respects, except that one is the perversion of the other, like its image in a looking glass. **1900** LARMOR *Ether & Matter* 208 The change from a mole cule to its enantiograph involves... perversion of its orbital configuration.

b. Med. and Surg. See *quots.*

1822 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perversion*, one of the four modifications of function in disease: the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Humorists used the term also to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 920/1 Diastemma, or distortion of a part: a perversion. **1899** Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII 693 A sensory perversion or defect.

† Perversione, *a Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *perversionem*, or *F.* or Eng. *perversion* + -ATE². Cf. *affectionate, passionate*] Affected with perversion; perverted.

c 1450 *Mankind* 187 in *Macro Plays* 8 Yf we wyll mortyfye our carnall condycyon, Ande our voluntarie dysyries, þat euer be perversionat.

† Perversio se, *a Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *perversus* + -OSE: perh. meant for **perversuose*.] Perverse.

PERVIGILATE.

So †Pervigilation Obs [L. *pervigiliatio*], a watching through the night, keeping of vigil.
1633 COCKERAM *Pervigilation*, a watching 1721 BAILEY
Pervinole, -vink(e, -kle, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE.
Pervious (pə'vius), a. [f. L. *pervius* that has a way or passage through (f. PER- + *via* way) + -ous; in It. *pervio*.]
1. Allowing of passage through; passable; affording passage or entrance; lying open (to).
1631 DONNE *Obsq. Ld Harrington's Bro* 6 If looking up to God; or down to us, Thou finde that any way is pervious, 'Twixt heav'n and earth. 1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* xi. (1701) 466/2 Every Country is pervious to a wise Man, for the whole World is the Country of a wise Soul 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv 1056 The bolted Valves are pervious to her flight 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* lvi (1869) III 445 So large a circuit must have yielded many pervious points 1859 MASSON *Brit Novelists* iii. 172 A time when the Highlands were much less pervious to Lowland tourists.
b esp Allowing of passage through its substance; permeable.
1627 MAY *Lucan* iv (1631) 5 Make the strooke earth to deluge pervious 1661 BOYLL *Examen* iii (1682) 24 Glass also is pervious to the Air 1779 COWPER *Pineapple & Bee* 70 The frame was tight, And only pervious to the light. 1807 VANDOUVER *Agrie Devon* (1813) 22 A coarse argillaceous gravel, pervious to water 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (1879) I. ii. 40 Melloni found crystals of sulphur to be highly pervious to radiant heat.
c. fig. (a) That can be penetrated by the mental sight; fully intelligible, 'transparent'. (b) Of a person or the mind. Accessible to influence or argument.
1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 98 In exposition of places of Scripture, which he always makes so liquid, and pervious. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i 307 See, all things from top to bottom, as pervious and transparent. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day*, etc Wks (Bohn) III 180 The solid, solid universe is pervious to Love. 1902 SCOTSMAN 17 Jan 4/6 The Boer mind...pervious to reason and the logic of facts
d. Zool. and Bot. Open, patent, patulous: opposed to *impervious*
1806 GALPINE *Brit Bot.* 14* Primula Cor throat pervious, tube cylindrical. 1874 COUES *Birds N W.* 373 The nostrils are very large and pervious, whereas those of the true Vultures are separated by an impervious septum.
2. Having the quality of passing through, penetrating, or permeating; pervasive Now rare
1684 *Contempl* 51. Man in v (1699) 180 They (bodies of saints) have an agility to move from place to place, like light, to have their way free and pervious through all places, and can penetrate wherever they please. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 622 What is this little agile, pervious fire, This flutt'ring motion, which we call the mind? 1849 II. COTTEGER *Poems* (1850) II 34 His mortal clay Abolish'd quite, or blent with pervious air

Perviousness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pervious; penetrability.
1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 The Italians...make the Occulse Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness 1672 BOYLL *Disc Perviousness* Glass Exp iii. The perviousness we above observed in glass 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sc* (1879) I. iii. 88 On account of its extreme perviousness to the visible rays 1882 — in *Longman's Mag* I. 39 The very meaning of transparency is perviousness to the luminous rays
Pervise, obs. form of PARSIS.
[Pervise v, editorial and dictionary error for *pervise*, PERSUSE.

1549 *S. Paper* 18 May in *Bradford's Wks* (Parker Soc) II 469 Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly pervised (orig *MS* perused) 1577 *Bl. Univ. Kith Scilicet*, (1839) 153 Their hail travels and work...should be revysit and pervysit [*MS*. pervisit = perusit, perused] be some brethren.]
Pervigilate, v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervigilare*, f. PER- + *vigilare* to make known.]
trans To make public, make known.
1586 FRERE *Blas Gentrie* Ep Ded, I did pervigilate the same treatise unto some of my familiars and acquaintance
Hence **Pervigilation**, the action of making public; advertisement rare.
1831 I TAYLOR *Saturday Even* (1833) 79 Religious principles undergo a far more extended pervigilation than those of any secular science.
Perwanah, -wanna, etc, var. PURWANNAH.
Perwick(e, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff PERIWIG.
Perwinkle, -winkle, -wynole, -wynake, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE 1, 2.
Pery, -e, obs. ff. PERRIE, PERRY 1, 2, PIRRIE
†**Peryng**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. *perre*, PEAR v + -ING².]
Appearing.
1562 TURNER *Herbal* M iv. A stalk half a cubit hyge... about the whiche com furthe certayn fyth peryng thynges... which looke toward the roote [*ibid*, v. thynges that appere out in y^e stalk in Horminum look downward.]
Peryngall, variant of PARRGALL Obs.
Peryr, variant of PERRER Obs., pear-tree.
Peryshing, obs. form of PARISHEN.
Peryshe, obs. form of PERISH, PIEROE.
Perywig, **Perywinkle**, etc, obs forms of PERIWIG, PERIWINKLE.
|| **Pes** (pɛz). Pl. pedes (pe'dɛz). [The L. word *pēs* foot, used technically in Comparative Anatomy, Botany, etc.]
1. *Comp. Anat.* The terminal segment of the

hind limb of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to the human foot. Opposed to MANUS hand, applied to the corresponding part of the fore limb.
1841 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.*, *Pes* the inferior extremity of the abdominal member 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 161 Thickenings, or callosities, of the integument, however, occur beneath the joints of the digits, both in the pes and the manus
2 **Bot** A footlike part or organ; a base of support; a peduncle
3. *Pros.* A name for each of the two quatrains forming the first part of a sonnet.
1880 MACM. *Mags.* No 253. 46 The sonnet we find that its volta occurs after the eighth line, that it has two pedes of four lines each, and a cauda of six.
Pes, obs. form of PEACE, PEASE, PIECE
† **Pesable**, a. Obs. rare [a OF *pesable*, f. *peser* to weigh, *PEISE*. see -ABLE] Capable of being weighed; in quot., Weighed; evenly balanced
c 1400 *ti. Secreta Secret. Gov Lordsh* 93 And a pesable right [L. *iusticia ponderata*] and mesured y^e, to byholde vpon statys by he self vnderstandyng.
|| **Pesade** (pɛzə d). [F. *pesade*, altered (under influence of *peser* to pose) from earlier *posade* (1579 in Halz.-Darm.), ad It. *posata*, lit. 'pause, resting', *posate* 'arests which a horse doth make in advancing his forepart' (Florio 1598), f. *posare* to PAUSE, rest] (See quot.)
1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Pesade*, or *Pesate*, in the manage, that action taught a horse, wherein he rises with his fore feet, and bends them up to his body, without stirring the hind feet. The *Pesade* is the first lesson taught a horse, in order to bring him to curvetts, &c
Pesage, variant of PEISAGE Obs.
|| **Pesame** (pɛsəme). Obs. [Sp. phrase *pesa me* 'it grieves me', hence as sb. 'a compliment of condolence'.] An expression of condolence: in phrase to give or receive the *pesame*.
1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Memo* (1830) 225, I waited upon the Queen to give her Majesty *pesame* of the King's death 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Pesame* (Sp), a word often used by Travellers, and to give one the *Pesame*, is to conole with any one for his loss, or sorrow.
Pesan, -ane, obs. variant of PISANIE.
† **Pesant**. Obs. rare. [a. F. *pesant* (11th c. in Littré), pr. ppl. of *peser* to weigh, *PEISE*; also as sb. 'weight'. Cf PEISANT a.]
1. The amount that a thing weighs, weight.
c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 142, I shall gyue hym hys pesaunt or weight of syluer *ibid* xxviii. 300 Al gaf you to eyther of vs your pesaunt or weight of fynn gold
2. ? Name of a coin or weight. (Or ? BEZANT.)
1577 HOLLOWES *Guenard's Chron* x. 35 That he should gyue 100000 pesants of golde [*pesantes de oro*] to paye the armie.
Pesant, obs. f. PEASANT; var PEISANT a. Obs.
† **Pesanteur**, -ture. Obs. rare. [a. F. *pesanteur* (12th c. in Littré), f. *pesant*. see prec.]
Heaviness, weight
1480 CAXTON *Quid's Met.* xiv. xii. For the weighte & pesanteur of the fuyt 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dns by Expect* viii. 61 The pesanture of a Stone of compass
Pesaut, var. PEISANT Obs., obs f. PEASANT.
Pesayne, obs. variant of PISANIE.
Pesecod, -code, -codde, obs. ff. PEASECOD.
Pese, obs. f. PEACE, PEASE, PIECE sb. and v.; var. PEISE, PECE Obs. **Pesen**, obs. var. PISANIE; obs. pl. of PEASE. **Pesent**, obs. f. PEISANT.
|| **Peseta** (pɛsə tə). [Sp, dim of *pesa* weight, cf. *peso* Spanish dollar.] A modern Spanish silver coin, equivalent to the French franc and Italian lira; now (since Oct. 1868) the unit of value in Spain. It is divided into 100 centimos.
1811 P. KELLY *Cambist* II 188 Silver Coins. Spain.. Mexican Peceta (1774) [Value in Sterling] xi. 03d. Peceta Provincial of two Reals of new plate (1775) or *rod*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 445 The honest burgher who climbed up from penury to affluence by maravedis and peseta, at a time 1882 BIRCHALL *Courting-ho. Diet* (1893) 225 The peseta of Peru is al-o 1/2 of the silver sol, and equal to the French franc 1893 I. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 55 We have each to pay a peseta (*rod*) for a cup of coffee.
|| **Peshcush**, -kash (pɛʃkʊʃ) E Ind. FOIMS
7 pish-, piscash, 7-8 pishcush, 8 peiscush, 8-peshcush, 9 paish-, peshcush, peshkash, pesh-

kesh [Pers. پشکاش *peshkash* first drawn, first fruits, tribute, f *pesh* before, in front + *kash* drawing. An offering; a present; tribute, quit-rent, fine.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 The Sultans and Chans bestow Pishcashes, or gifts one on another 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) II. xiv. vii. 371 A peshcush, or present from an inferior to a superior. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Disp.* (1844) II. x159 The payment of the peshcush and the pensions due at Hyderabad. 1811 KIRKPATRICK *1800's Lett.* 9 The Pashcush, or tribute, which he was bound to pay to the Government of Poona 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. ii. xi. 497 A peshkash, or tribute, of seven lakhs of rupees a year had hitherto been paid to the Nizam by the Company, for the northern Circars
Peshe, obs. form of PEACH.
|| **Peshito** (pɛʃɪto), **Peshitta** (pɛʃɪtə), a. and sb. Also 8-9 Peshito, 9 Peshitto. [Syriac *ܦܫܝܬܐ* *p'shīṭā*, -ā, *ܦܫܝܬܐ* *p'shīṭā*, -ā, 'the

Simple' or 'Plain'.] The name given to the principal version of the Old and New Testaments in the ancient Syriac tongue, sometimes styled the Syriac Vulgate
The two Syriac forms are respectively masc. and fem. of the adj. in the emphatic state, the latter agreeing with *mappāṭhā*, -ā, 'version'. (The final ā and ē represent the same vowel in Eastern and Western Syriac pronunciation respectively.) So far as is known the name appears first in Moses Bar Kepha, 813-903. The date of the Peshito has been variously put, the prevalent opinion is that the translation of the O.T. was made from Hebrew at an early date, and that the Peshito N.T. was a revision or recension made early in the 5th c. of a translation going back, in part at least, to the 2nd c., earlier forms of which are preserved in the Sinaitic and Curetonian MSS. Later versions, more verbally rendering the Greek, were the Philoxenian and Heracleian.
1793 H. MARSH in *Michaelis' Introd* N.T. II. 1. 5 It is called by the Syrians Peshito, that is the literal. 1811 I. H. HORN *Introd Crit Study Holy Scrip* II 192 The most celebrated of them is the Peshito or Literal (verso Simplex) 1824 *Penny Cycl* XXIII. 477/2 The Peshito (literal) Version, also called 'The Old Syriac Version', is one of the most ancient and valuable translations of the Bible 1903 F. C. BURKITT in *Encycl. Bibl* 5001/1 To Rabbula is due both the publication of the Peshito and the suppression of the Diatessaron *ibid*. 5025/1 In the O.T. the Syriac Vulgate, commonly called Peshitta, is a translation made direct from the Hebrew. 1904 *Athenaeum* 22 Oct. 543/2 It seems to be certain that the Syriac Vulgate, known by the name of Peshitta, dates, so far as the New Testament is concerned, from the earlier part of the fifth century, and that Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa from 411 to 435, is mainly responsible for its redaction.

|| **Peshwa** (pɛʃwə). Forms: 7 peshua, 8 paish-, 9 peish-, peesh-, peshwa(n). [Pers. پشوا *peshwā* chief.] The appellation of the chief minister of the Mahratta princes (from c 1660), who made himself in 1749 the hereditary sovereign of the Mahratta state.
The princes descended from *Sevaji* became *rois fauillants*, the administration being in the hands of the peshwa; in 1749 the holder of the office, Balaji Bishnath, seized the sovereignty and, without changing his official title, made it hereditary in his family. In 1818 his descendant Bajerow surrendered his power to the British, and the government of the Peshwa came to an end.
1698 FRAYER *Acc. E India & P.* 79 The English have audience of Sevaji He referred our Business to Moro Pundit his Peshua, or Chancellor, to examine our Articles. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 Assuming no other title or character than that of Pashua, or prime minister 1804 CASTLE-REAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Despatch* 254 It appears hopeless to attempt to govern the Mahratta empire through a feeble and perhaps disaffected Peshwa. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess. W. Hastings* (1887) 653 The Mahratta states acknowledged, by words and ceremonies, the supremacy of the heir of Sevaji, a *rois fauillant*, and of his Peshwa, or mayor of the palace, a great hereditary magistrate 1862 BRVERIDGE *Hist. India* II v. v. 399 The object of contest was the office of peshwa—in other words, the sovereign power
Hence **Peshwanship**, the office or rule of a peshwa.
1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 From this change, the empire of the Ram-Rajah has been distinguished only by the appellation of the Pashwanship, or otherwise the government of Poona 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 201 The first collision with the English arose from a disputed succession to the peshwanship.
† **Peskan**. Obs. A French spelling of PEKAN
1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. in N Amer.* 215 Other furs, martins, sables, peskans, or wild cats, and musk-rats.
Peske, obs. form of PEACE.

Pesky (pɛski), a. U.S. colloq. [Origin uncertain. (It has been conjectured to be an alteration of **pesty*, f. *pest* = plague, which suits the sense exactly.) 'Plaguy', 'confounded'; annoying, disagreeable, hateful, abominable.
1848 DOWNING *My-day New York* 36 (Bartlett), I found [looking for houses] a pesky sight worse job than I expected 1859 W. P. TOMLINSON *Kansas* in 1858, 207 At Fort Scott the ruffian have a large telescope, to prevent themselves from being surprised by the pesky 'abolitionists'. 1878 Mrs Stowe *Pogonuc* p. xxiv 214 'Taint nothin' but one of these 'ere pesky sping colds she's got 1883 G. ALLEN *Babylon* 1, To cuff him about the head for his pesky idleness. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Oxf and Bucks, etc, but app only on the authority of late 19th c. novelists; not in any of the dialect glossaries.]
b. as adv. = PESKILY; 'plaguy'.
1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* 305 (Bartlett) So pesky slow, we shan't get through to night 1855 HALSBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. ii. 64, Don't be so pesky starchy.

Hence **Peskily** adv., 'plaguly', 'confoundedly'.
1835 HALSBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 65 He looked so peskily vexed. 1855 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I v. 153 When a feller as so peskily sleepy as I be
Pesle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.
|| **Peso** (pɛso). Also 6 peso, 7 peso. [Sp. *peso* weight, a certain weight of precious metal, a coin of this weight;—L. *pensum*. see PEISE sb.] The name of a coin, either of gold (*peso de oro*) or silver (*peso de plata*), formerly current in Spain and its colonies; now, of a standard silver coin = 5 francs or 3s. 11 3/4d., used in most of the S. American republics. The Mexican silver peso = 5 3/4 francs, or 4s. 3 3/4d., is known as the *Mexican dollar*.
1855 EDEN *Decades* 87 Those pieces of gold which they caule Pesos or golden Castellans *ibid*. 145 The weight of eight thousand Pesos. 1855 *Drahe's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The whole... was yielded unto them for twenty-four thousand

pesos, five shillings and sixpence a peece, to be payde in pearlys 1664 Whitlock *Zootania* 390 They gave 1500. Pesos of Gold for a Horse. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I Pref. In mentioning sums of money, I have uniformly followed the Spanish method of computing by pesos. 1850 PARSONS *Peru* II. 14. 86 On some days articles of the value of thirty or forty thousand pesos de oro were brought in, and occasionally of the value of fifty or even sixty thousand pesos. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Sept. 5/8 Colombia's financial straits are extreme, and the paper peso is worth less than three cents in gold.

† **Peson.** *Obs. rare* [a F *peson*, a balance weight on a spindle, the balance knob on the end of a balance, a weighing instrument with fixed counterpoise and movable fulcrum; deriv. of OF. *peis*.—Rom. *piso*, L. *pensum* weight.] A kind of weighing-machine see quot 1847, and cf. AUNCHE 1459 *Pastor Lett.* I. 474 In primis, a peson of gold, it fayleth v bailes, weying xxij unces gold 1847-78 HALLOWELL, *Peson*, an instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

Peson, -e, obs ff. *peasen*, pl of PEASE.

Pess. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation obscure: cf. BASS sb. 2, and PASSOCK] A hassock or cushion to rest the feet on, or to kneel on, esp. in church. 1575 Gammie *Gurton* I. 111, My gammer sat her downe on her pes, & bad me reach thy breches 1623-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 96 Sixe pesses for the Chappell 1614 1633 AMES *Agst. Citem* II. 128 A pesse, hassok, or cushion may be called holy, because it is used to kneel upon. 1702-3 in Willis [as above] 211 Mats and pesses in the Chappell. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pessi*, a hassock to kneel on at church

Pess. *Obs. Sc. f. PAESE sb. 2, PASCH; obs f. PEASE, PINEO Pessant, variant of PEISANT Obs.*

Pessary (pe sari). [ad. med. L. *passarium*, f. L. *pass-um*, -us, a. Gr *πεσός* (pl. *πεσός*, as if from *πεσόν*), an oval stone used in playing a game like draughts; hence, a medicated plug, as here] + L. *Med.* A medicated plug of wool, lint, etc., to be inserted in the neck of the womb, or other aperture of the body, for the cure of various ailments; a suppository. *Obs.*

1540 *Lanyran's Curry* 339 A medicyn .. bat is putt in buepe wip a cluster, outher wip a pessarye for to make clene a mannes lymes wipinne 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 b, The floures of the wilde grape are good to put in pessaries to stanche blode 1681 *Phil Trans* XII. 18, I thought I had sufficiently armed my Senses against it, my Ears with Cotton, my Nose with Pessaries, my mouth with Sponges, all dipt in Vinegar and Treacles 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 113 It is .. used outwardly in the Form of a Pessary 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* III. 137 A very efficient medicated pessary.

2. *Surg.* An instrument of elastic or rigid material worn in the vagina to prevent or remedy various uterine displacements.

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 418 Different kinds of pessaries .. of a triangular, quadrangular, oval, or circular shape. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 98 A case of Prolapsus Uteri, in which the sponge pessary seems to have a decided and manifest superiority. 1846 BRITTAN *tr. Malacaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 356 Pessaries, some are called vaginal pessaries, the others, called uterine pessaries 1861 HULME *tr. Mognin Tandon* II. 111 II. 112 The manufacture of artificial tests, pessaries, and other surgical instruments.

† **Pesse.** *Med. Obs. (?)* 1464 *Mann. & Household Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Put it in a fayre clothe and wringe out the watyr therof into a pesse, and put it to the sore ybe and it shall make it hole 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 89 A sturring stik may be made of them fit to prepare pessies and medicines to swage weines.

Pessen (e, obs form of *peasen*, pl of PEASE.

Pesshe, obs form of PEACH

Pesshoner, variant of PESSONER *Obs.*

Pessimism (pe'simizm). [mod f L. *pessimus* worst + -ISM, after *optimism*; in F. *pessimisme*] + L. The worst condition or degree possible or conceivable; the state of greatest deterioration, antithetical to OPTIMISM 2. *Obs.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1893) 115 'T is almost as bad as Lovell's 'Farmhouse', and that would be at least a thousand fathoms deep in the dead sea of pessimism 1803 SYD SMITH *IVks* (1850) 33 It is well to be acquainted with the boundaries of our nature on both sides, and to Mr Fieve we are indebted for this valuable approach to pessimism 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 253 An age when public criticism is upon works of fine literature at the very point of pessimism

2. The tendency or disposition to look at the worst aspect of things; the habit of taking the gloomiest view of circumstances. antithetical to OPTIMISM 3.

1815 *O Rev XIV* 230 This savours of pessimism 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 201 Violent extremes either way—optimism or pessimism must be pernicious 1889 *Times* 12 Apr. 5/2 There was a fear of the contagion of that moral evil which was visiting the end of the 19th century—namely pessimism.

3 The name given to the doctrine of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and other earlier and later philosophers, that this world is the worst possible, or that everything naturally tends to evil: opp. to OPTIMISM 1. [= Ger. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer 1819), F. *pessimisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878)]

1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 20 The pessimism of our own day aspires to be constructive 1878 R. J. LLOYD (*title*) Pessimism, a study in contemporary Sociology. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268 195 The established

optimism is confronted by pessimism, which, by the mouths of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and their school, proclaims that the estate of man, and the powers from which they emanate, are evil 1891 *Idid.* 196 Pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendancy of evil 1892 W. S. LILLY *GI Engina* 32 Pessimism, in its contemporary presentation, is irreconcilable with any form of the Theistic idea.

Pessimist (pe'simist), sb. (a). [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *pessimiste* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*)] a. One who habitually takes the worst view of things; b. One who holds the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism. Antithetical to OPTIMIST.

1836 SMART, *Pessimist*, a complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an optimist 1858 BAILEY *Age* 174 Holding God and man both pessimists 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* III. 27 The pessimist says that he condemns life because it results in more pain than pleasure 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268 202 The writer of patriotic lyrics, however melancholy is their tone, can hardly have been a consistent pessimist

B. adj. (the sb. used attrib.) Characterized by pessimism; pessimistic.

1861 *Times* 23 July. If the pessimist sentiments of hon members who had spoken to-night [on the British Museum] were to be generally adopted 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 [They] must have thought that I had taken a pessimist view of the situation 1878 R. J. LLOYD *Pessimism* (1880) 9 At the hands of the Pessimist philosophy 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Sept. 5/2 The amusements of the people are often the theme of pessimist laments

Pessimistic (pe'simistik), a. [f. prec + -IC] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by pessimism; disposed to take the worst view of circumstances.

1868 *Chronicle* 4 Jan. 5 The press itself was at first sceptical, oppositional, and pessimistic with regard to Baron Bess's system 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 202 Arthur Schopenhauer, the originator of the pessimistic philosophy as distinguished from mere pessimistic sentiment. 1889 *Times* 13 Dec. 5/4 The feeling here is day by day becoming more pessimistic

Pessimistical (pe'simistikl), a. [f. as prec + -ICAL] = prec. Hence **Pessimistically** adv. 1885 *American X* 207 The pessimistical teaching of the English economists 1888 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 1896/2 Dealing with what is the chief dread of Unionists pessimistically inclined. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/1 He spoke pessimistically of our coast defences

Pessimize, v. 1. *trans.* [f. L. *pessimus* worst + -IZE, after *pessimism*.] *trans.* To make the worst of; to take the most unfavourable view of.

1862 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept. The rabid rage of a losing cause precipitating and pessimizing its own loss 1873 *Sat. Rev.* cited by F. Hall in *Mod. Eng.* 194

† **Pessomanoy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πεσός* oval pebble + -MANOY.] Divination by means of pebbles.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II, whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Pessorer.** *Obs.* Also 4 pesshoner. [app. repr. an AF. **pessorer*, *peiss-* = OF. *poissonnier* (13th c. in Littre), f. AF. *peissoun* (Britton) = OF. *peissoun*, *poisson* = Fr. *poisson*, It. *pescone* = pop. L. **piscion-em*, deriv. of *pisc-* fish] A fishmonger. 1310 (Jan. 13) in *Cal. Let. Bk. D. Lond.* (1902) 45 [John Gerard de Leuesham] pesshoner [admitted]. 1415 in *York Myst.* Intro. 20 Pessorers [glossed Fysshmongers] and Mariners. Noe in Archa.

Pessular (pe'silari), a. [f. L. *pessulus* (see next) + -AR.] Pertaining to or having the character of the pessulus. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Pessulus** (pe'silūs). *Anat.* [L. *pessulus* a bolt.] a. A bolt-like bone: see quot. 1805. b In some birds, the cartilaginous or bony bar extending vertically across the lower end of the windpipe, and forming part of the syrinx.

1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil Trans* XCV. 204 The stapes in these animals [guinea-pig, marmoset] is formed with slender crura, constituting a rounded arch, through which an osseous bolt passes, so as to rivet it to its situation. This bolt I have named *pessulus* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (in sense b) 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 983 Before the septum has been reduced to the pessulus marking the beginning of the bronchi.

† **Pessundate**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pessundat-*, ppl. stem of *pessundare* (*pessum dare*) to ruin, destroy, f. *pessum* adv. to the ground, to the bottom + *dare* to give, put] *trans.* To ruin, cast down, destroy. Hence † **Pessundation** *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pessundate*, to tread or cast under feet, to put down or to the worst. 1858 PHILLIPS, *Pessundation*... a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

Pest (pest). [a. F. *peste* (R. Estienne 1539), ad. L. *pestis* = plague, pestilence, contagious disease.]

1. Any deadly epidemic disease; pestilence; spec. the bubonic plague: the common name of this in Sc. in the 16th-17th c. Now rare.

1568 SKELTON *The Pest* A 11 b, Ane pest is the corruption or infection of the Air 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 204 Moreover, within the Castell was the pest, (and diverse thairin dyed). 1613 OVERHAUS *News*, *News*, *Country News* Wks (1856) 179 Living neere the churchyard, where many are buried of the pest. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. 6. 47 83 In Latine *pestis* importeth as much, whence the Scots call this sickness the pest. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow) 468 After he had been but one year in Mr John Russell's house the pest came to Edinburgh. 1715-20 *Poet. Illud.* I. 298 Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The god propitiate and the pest assuage 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 108 There came a dark infectious pest To break the hamlet's tranquil rest.

b. In imprecation: *Pest on or upon* = may a plague light upon. [= F. (la) *peste soit de...*, *peste de...*]

1553 *Respublica* v. i. in Collier *Illustr. O. E. Lit.* I. 54 *Res.* Yea, bothe Mercie and Verytee. *Avar.* A peste on them bothe, saving my chantage. 1843 LITTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, 'Pest on these Burgundians', answered Clauence.

2. Any thing or person that is noxious, destructive, or troublesome; a bane, 'curse', 'plague': a. a thing.

1622 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Coulart's Wise Viellard* 64 Tortured with particular passions, and diuise diseases, and pestes of the minde 1623 LITTON *Iron* VI. 260, I would have eaten of them; but the Friars forbade me, saying: they were the onely pest of Death unto a stranger 1735 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref. (ad fin.)*, The great pest of speech is frequency of translation 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 282 Putting down the pest of corruption.

b. a person or animal. (Now the more usual application.)

1609 JAMES I. *Sp. at White-hall Wks.* (1616) 531 They that peswade them the contrary, are vipers, and pests, both against them and the Commonwealth. 1676 LITTON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 This sort of men being the bane and pest of learning 1709 STURGE *Tailor* No. 135 F. 1 The Pests of Society, the Revilers of Humane Nature 1825 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 310 Philippe IV, the pest of France. 1865 LIVINGSTON *Zambesi* vi. 152 To extirpate these destructive pests (cockroaches). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 867 Mosquitoes, house flies, and similar pests.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *pest-angel*, *pest-plague*, *pest-spots*, *pest-worm*; † *pest-cart*, the cart to carry away the bodies of the dead during a plague or pestilence; † *pest-coach*, a vehicle used to convey the infected to the pest-house; † *pest-man*, † *pest-master*, one in charge of the infected, or of the arrangements for getting rid of the plague; *pest-ship*, † (a) a ship for the reception of those suffering from the pest; (b) a ship having any infectious disease on board

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 In a general pestilence they write strange characteres and wonderfull names, which (they say) are the names of *Pest angels 1603 D. KILMER *Wonderful Year Wks.* (Gossett) L. 111 After the world had once run upon the wheels of the *Pest cart. 1841 W. II. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 68 The doleful bell announcing the approach of the pest cart. 1665 *Phryas Diary* 3 Aug. They got one of the *pest-coaches, and put her into it, to carry her to a pest-house 1673 T. GOWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 181 Thrice *Pest-men, which were to ouersee those that lay infected with any contagious sickness. 1624 *For. & Inner Revenge in Solici.* *Hist. Misc.* (1702) 275 *The Pest* conferred with the skillfullest *pest-masters who visit the bodies of those that die of the venom of the pest 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. A *pest-ship, to wait on our infected men 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 263 The horrors of the holds of the pest-ship. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 111, I believe in holy shrines as the *pest spots of the world. 1848 I. 1112 Cook *My Own Voy.* I do not see the *pest-worm steal The robe of Beauty to destroy?

Pestalozzian (pestalō'zian), a. (sb.) [f. surname Pestalozzi + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the system of elementary education introduced by Jean HENRI Pestalozzi (1746-1827), a Swiss educational reformer, who held the chief end of education to be the development of the faculties in natural order, the perceptive powers being the first to be developed. For this he made much use of object-lessons.

1826 C. MAYO *Mem. Pestalozzi* (1828) 22 Elementary education on the Pestalozzian system .. is an organ of development of the human faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Uses of Men Wks.* (Hobbs) I. 286 Is it a reply. To say society is a Pestalozzian school. all are teachers and pupils in turn? 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 479/2 The Pestalozzian arithmetic was introduced at a very early period, into the Dublin model schools

B. sb. An adherent of the system of Pestalozzi.

1869 R. H. QUICK *Ess.* vii. 178 The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the Pestalozzians.

Hence **Pestalozzianism**, the system of education instituted by Pestalozzi.

1859 H. BARNARD (*title*) Pestalozzi and Pestalozzianism.

Peste (pest), v. *trans.* [a. F. *pester* to utter the imprecation of *peste de*, f. *peste* PEST, as an imprecation.] *trans.* To invoke a plague or nuisance upon; *intr.* to give vent to angry imprecations; to exclaim *pest!*

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 9 So instead of pesting the ode (that French word is better than either our synonyme in c or d), I set about it. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Trials* (1855) 280 In vain we clamour, curse, and peste, Our wounds are like all the rest 1835 W. LITTON *Tour France* 24 In spite of all the pesting and bedeviling of Toulu.

Pestelet, variant of PISTOLET *Obs.*

Pester (pe'star), v. Also 6-7 *peastro*, *peastro*. [app. short for EMPESTER, IMPESTER, or F. *empes-trer*, with which it is synonymous in its first sense; used by Cotgrave to translate *empes-trer*. In later use influenced by PEST; hence the sense 'plague'.

But several points in the history are obscure: *pester* itself is found much earlier than *empes-trer* or *impes-trer*; and the prefix *em-* was generally dropped through an intermediate *a-*, as in *em-, impair, a-fair, PAIR* v. 2, *em-, im-branch, a-branch, PEACH* v.; but no parallel series appears for *pester*.)

† L. *trans.* To clog, entangle, embarrass, obstruct the movements of; to encumber as by overloading or the like. *Ht.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c1536 Sir J. Russell *Let to Visch. Lisle* 29 Aug in *L. Papers* VII. 36 (P. R. O.) You are daily pestered with business. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 159 That we maye not with to many thynges pester & cloye the reader. 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* 1. 25/1 The Romane soldiers were pestered with their heave armour and weapons. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relation* 28 The Indians seeing me pestered in the Ojoke, called to me. 1611 CORG, *Empester*, to pester, intricate, tangle, trouble, incommber. 1633 HOLCROFT *Procapitus, Persian Wars* 1. 29 Seing him pestered in a narrow passage. 1676 HONORS *Thad* xvi. 328 Cleobulus then pester'd in the throng By little Ajax taken was alive.

†2. To obstruct or encumber (a place) by crowding; to crowd to excess, overcrowd. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. vi. 103 b. Whether also fled so many Englishmen, that the place was pestered, and, the wer. likely to be famished. 1574 *Act 14. Elin* c. 5 The common gaols... are like to be greatly pestered with a more number of prisoners than heretofore hath bene. 1573 TUSLER *Husb* (1878) 206 Some pester the commons, with iades and with geese. 1588 LAMBARDE *Erasm.* iv. xii. 544 It is not my meaning to pester this Booke with Precedents. 1625 SIR J. GLANVILLE *Voy Cadix* (Camden) 10 That none parte of the Harbor might be over-pestred. 1719 Dr. FOR CUSKER 11 ix, I shall not pester my Account with Descriptions of Places. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy* 11. x. 246 Her hands are as few as is consistent with the safety of the ship, that she may be less pestered with the stowage of provisions.

†3. To crowd or huddle (persons or things in or into). *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Aib.) 22 They whom Anthony admitted were expelled again, pestered in gallees and sent into Hellespont by Marcus Anichus. 1634 MILTON *Comics* 6 Men. Confind, and pester'd in this pin fold heid. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Cornal Solymau* 154 With several great Treas pester'd one within another.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To crowd, press. *Obs.*

1610 E. SKORY *Evtr Hist. Hen. IV of France* 15 This villaine... to that purpose pestered somewhat neee his Person. 4. To annoy, trouble, plague. a. Of noxious things, vermin, wild beasts, etc.: To infest. Now merged in b.

156a BURN *Paulus Ch.* Howe was this Realme pesterd with straunge rulers, straunge Gods and howe is it now peaceably idde of them all. 1625 A. HATCU in Purchas *Pilgrims* x. liii. 1701 The climate 11. not much pesterd with infectious or obnoxious ayres. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* 1. 20 These Vermin that pester the outside of Animals. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxviii. 4 There are no Inhabitants on those Islands, for they are co pestered with Tigers. 1796 MONRO *Amer Geog.* II. 359 [Malabar] is rich and fertile, but pestered with green adders.

b. To trouble with petty and reiterated vexations, as with questions or requests; to vex, annoy, trouble persistently, plague. (The current sense)

1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* 1. (1625) 63 You are pestered with some troubles. 1594 WYRLEY *Aynore, Ld. Chandos* 82 He was perplexed and pestered in his hed. 1600 CRESS *Essex in Lillis Orig. Lett Ser* 1. III. 57, I had never ceased to pester you with my complaints. 1683 MOKON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* xvii. 73 The hollow pesters the Workman to get the Letter out of the Mold and Matrice. 1795 JEFFERSON *Writ. IV.* 124, I pestered him with questions. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 179 You are pestered to death to find out the way to. get from place to place. 1849 C. BROOKER *Shirley* 11, These gossipies... will keep pestering me about being married. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 249 The boys pester us to buy wretched half-dead chameleons.

Hence *Pestered ppl a.*

1570 FOWLER *Let to Cecil* 35 Feb in *Cal. St. Papers*, For 192 The air is so evil in this pestered prison that [etc.] 1586 FERRIS *Blas. Gentrie* 71 In the city amongst the pestered habitations of artificers. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd Senses to recolve, and start? 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 8 Very much crouded and pester'd ships.

Pester (pe'ster), *sb.* Also 7 *pesture*. [f. *PESTER* v.]

†1. Obstruction; encumbrance. *Obs.*
1585 J. JAMES *Von & Davies in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 102 A very fair entrance or passage, altogether void of any pester of ice. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v. ii. § 8 (1634) 604 Being without carriage, pester or other impediment.

2. Annoyance, trouble, bother; nuisance, plague.
1613-18 DANIEL *Coll Hist. Eng.* 98 To the great pester and disturbance of that people. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xii. 205 As likely as any way he was a plague and a pester.

†**Pesterable**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *pestar-*, *-urable*. [f. *PESTER* v. + *-ABLE*.] Of such a nature as to obstruct or cumber, obstructing, cumbersome; troublesome. *Pesterable wares*: see *quots.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.* c. 14 For the freight of every tunne merchandises (pesterable wares only excepted) 1560 in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) I. 306 It must goe either shaken and bounde vp or else empty, which will be pesterable. 1622 MALYNLS *Anc. Law-Merch.* 141 Pesterable wares which take a great deale of roome are excepted, and must be agreed for. (1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Pessurable*, or *Pesterable*, of our old statutes, implied such merchandise as take up much room in a ship.)

†**Pesterance**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 *pesterance*. [f. *PESTER* v. + *-ANCE*.] a. Pestering, obstruction, overcrowding. b. Encumbrance.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b. That a man while he teacheth the gospell, male stande quite and safe from pesterance of the people, cloustreyng and throngyng together. *Ibid.* xvii. 134 b. Casting awrie from hym al pesterance and heauie carriage.

Pestera, *nonce-rod* [f. *PESTER* v. + *-ATION*.] The action of pestering; that which pesters or troubles; 'botheration'.

1802 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Press* (1876) I. 92 To banish every pedantic pesteration.

Pesterer (pe'sterer), [f. *PESTER* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who pesters; see the verb.

1611 CORG, *Embarassment*, an indicator, pesterer, comber. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Arith.* 182 'To keep that Side of the Country clear of Pesterers. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk. V.* 22 Of all pesterers he was the most insufferable. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 20 He has seriously damaged his walking-stick on the fore-arm of some street-pester.

Pestering, *vbl sb* [f. *PESTER* v. + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb *PESTER*, in various senses.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council in Sussex Archael. Collect X.* 199 Without some hinderance to the cuntrie, and pestering of the trayne. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 Makinge the decks cleare of anie pesteringe or impediments. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* x (1615) 73 For that the pesting of the Forest with many houses, aie noysome to the Forest. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xxviii. Clacking of pattens and pestering of sweepers.

Pestering, *ppl. a.* [f. as *piec.* + *-ING* 2.] That pesters, in various senses of the verb.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* Bivb. Our Kirk-countes or yardes... being ordinarily bedugged by pesting and pasturing brute. 1641 MILTON *Animado.* 51 All the hell pestering 11able of Summe's and Apparitors. 1716 [see *Pestury*]. 1868 Mrs. WILKINSON *P. Strong* xi. (1869) 225 Her raw gul and her pestering stove.

Hence *Pesteringly adv.*, in a pestering way.
1805 W. TAYLOR in Robber's *Mem.* II. 93 How pesteringly I can scribble when there is business to agitate. 1875 TILNBYSON *Q. Mary* v. 1, Unalterably and pesteringly fond.

Pestermment (pe'starmnt), *Obs. exc. dial.*

[f. *PESTER* v. + *-MENT*.] The action of pestering or fact of being pestered, in various senses of the verb. † overcrowding (*Obs.*); annoyance, worry.

1593 *Pass. Morris* (1876) 51 An armie might have lodged therein without pestermment. 1654 J. WRIGHT tr. *Cannus Nat. Paradis* vi. 124 How joyfull were they to see them selves rid of the pestermment of their Companions. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 26, I have all the trouble and pestermment of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own. 1828 CAVEN *Gloss. Pestermment*, embarrassment.

Pesterous (pe'sterous), *a. rare.* Also 6 *pesterous*. [f. *PESTER* v. or *sb.* + *-OUS*.] Having the quality of pestering; cumbersome, troublesome.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b. Removed from the pesterous throngyng of the multitude. 1578 T. N. A. Cong. *W. India* (1596) 197 Pesterous wares... that is to say stone, timber, lime, buicke [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 216 Gooling of them, which was chargeable, pesterous and of no open example. 1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 47 When petulant and pesterous Wene Kneel'd on the Sand.

†**Pestful**, *a. Obs.* [f. *PEST* + *-FUL*.] Pestiferous, pestilential.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv *Schisme* 417 The Lybians pest full, and an blest full shore. 1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations*, Long and pestful calms, With slimy shapes, and miscreant life Poisoning the vast Pacific.

Pest-house. [f. *PEST* + *HOUSE* sb.] A hos-

pital for persons suffering from any infectious disease, esp. the plague; a lazaretto. Also *attrib.*
1611 in *Picary's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 166 Helpinge such persons as come to the Pesthouse. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 73 They have a Pest house called *Lazaretto*, and two like houses for Lepers. 1665 *Purvis Diary* (1879) III. 199 1722 Dr. For Plague (1840) 37 Some people being removed to the Pest-house beyond Bunhill fields. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 265 He... shunned ball-rooms and drawing-rooms as if they were pest houses. 1890 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 [The prisons] were pesthouses in which gaol fever annually claimed a multitude of victims.

fig. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac. Prison* Wks. (1856) 155 It is an infected pest house all the year long the plague-sores of the law, are the diseases here wholly reigning. 1833 CARLYLE *Mss. Ess. Cagliostro* (1840) IV. 352 A painful search, as through some spiritual pest-house. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lvi. In all the crime... of the great pest-house of the capital, he stood alone.

†**Pestiduct**, *Obs.* [f. *L. pesti-s* plague + *duct-us* DUCT.] A channel of the plague, or of any infectious epidemic.

1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 89 They may be made instruments, and pestiducts, to the infection of others, by their coming. 1674 W. DE BRITAIN *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 11 They begin to be look'd upon as the Pestiducts of Europe, the scorn and indignation of every good man. †**Pestifere**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. *F. pestifera*.] = *PESTIFEROUS*.

1490 CAXTON *Enyeidos* xxvii. 95 Yf her moeyung [i. e. of the course celestial] were irryted ayenast vs by pestifere influences.

Pestiferous (pesti'ferous), *a.* [f. *L. pestifer*, *-fer-us* plague-bringing, f. *pesti-s* plague + *-fer*, stem of *fer-re* to bear, bring: see *-FEROUS*. In *F. pestifera*. In sense 3, f. *F. pestifera*.]

1. Bringing or producing pest or plague; destructive to health; noxious, deadly; of the nature of a pest, pestilent, pestilential.

1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 289 An ordre to be used in the Pestiferous tyme. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* 1. (1895) 55 Sendyng amonge the shepe that pestiferous morreyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 Vexed at certain houres... with the pestiferous heats and shaking colds of the fever. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* vi. 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome... such is the consumption of that pestiferous Gulfe. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/1 We affirm the Air to be pestiferous, where there is a continued Collection of thick Clouds and stinking Vapours. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 229 Having lost many children in the pestiferous climate of Barbadoes. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. iii. 56 Regions almost desolated by pestiferous exhalations.

b. Of animals: Hurtful; noxious.

c 1600 TIMON III. 11, These women are a pestiferous kinde of animals. 1731 *Genil Mag.* I. 22 The depredations of Locusts, Palmer-worms, and other pestiferous vermin. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 438/1 As pestiferous a creature as could be allowed to roam at large.

2. fig. Bearing moral contagion; hurtful to morals or society; mischievous; pernicious.

1458 in *Pecock's Repr* (Rolls) I. Intro. 55 note, The damnable doctrine and pestiferous sect of Reynold Pecock exceedeth in malice and horribility all other heresies and sects of heretics. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 124 Moche bounde to Almyghty God, that the Popes Holynes is id of so pestiferous a Counsaillour. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 111 Done by the perswasions of the pestiferous Jesuites. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 2 One of the most pestiferous forms of calumny. 1824 *Hist Gaming* 16 Those pestiferous hordes of gamblers, black-legs, and shapers. 1885 *Manch Exam* 18 July 5/3 They are said to pursue their pestiferous occupation unchecked.

II. 3 [= *F. pestifera*] Plague-stricken; smitten with a contagious disease.

1665 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct. I was environ'd with multitudes of poore pestiferous creatures begging almes. 1898 FABER tr. *Life Xavier* 369 A malady contracted in attending on the pestiferous.

Hence *Pestiferously adv.*, pestilentially, noxiously, 'plaguy'; *Pestiferousness*.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Pestiferousness* 1847 WRIGHTER, *Pestiferously* 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xiv, Mlema, you are a pestiferously clever fellow.

†**Pestifugous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. pesti-s* plague + *-fug-*, stem of *fugere* to flee, *fugare* to put to flight + *-OUS*.] Having the property of driving away or dispelling the plague.

1884 tr. *Boutet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 215 The business may be done by Pestifugous Alexenticks.

†**Pestify**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. pesti-s* plague + *-FY*.]

To cause or produce a pest. Hence †*Pestifying ppl a.* plague-bringing.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 30 Scatter them about with his wonted pestifying and pesting Air of Assurance.

Pestilence (pestilens), *sb. (adv.)* Also 4-6 *pestilens*, *-elence*, 5 *pestilens*, 5-6 *pestylens*, *-yience*, 6 *-elens*, 6-7 *pestilence*. [a. *F. pestilence*, ad. *L. pestilentialis*, sb. of condition f. *pestilent-em* *PESTILENT*: see *-ENCE*.]

1. Any fatal epidemic disease, affecting man or beast, and destroying many victims.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1370 Yn Rome fyl a grote moreyne. A pestilens of men. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Many kene soies, As pokkes and pestilences. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx.xvii. 360 (Add MS.) In the Citee of Rome befile a grette pestilence of men and bestes. 1538 STRAKKCV *England* 1. iii. 83 Lyke as a pestylens... destoyth a grette nombur of the pepul without regard of any person had, or degre. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. xcvi. 6 The pestilence that walketh in darkness. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, From plague, pestilence, and famine, Good lord deliver us. 1600 J. PONT tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 326 About an hundred yeeres ago, all the monks of this monasterie died of a pestilence. 1796 H. HUMTROT tr. *St. Pierre's Stud* Nat. (1799) II. 485 Should a pestilence come, and sweep off one half of the people. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 394 In the winter of 1830-31, in some of the midland, eastern, and southern countries, where the pestilence was most rife, the existing race of sheep was almost entirely swept off. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 597 To be entitled to the name of pestilence, a disease must be unusually fatal, very rapid in its operation, and must destroy great numbers of victims.

b. *spec.* The bubonic plague, the plague *par excellence*; = *PEST* 1.

1350-1 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 225/a Et puis en cea ad il este destourbe, pimes per la dit Pestilence. 1362 LANGR. *P. Pl.* A. x. 185 Many pere seppen be pestilence han plit hem togedere. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) I. 1. 50 Men and women and children yonge and olde of other parishes than ther owne infecte in pestilence the which sekens every man escheweth. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 6 This yere was the iiij grette pestilens. *Ibid.* 22 (Edw. IV) xviij. 2. Thys yere... was... the terme defered hom Exter to Mythylmas be cause of the grette pestelens. 1564 BULLYNE *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) B. I met with wagones... full laden with yong barnes, for fear of the blacke Pestilence. 1797 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 229 The infectious and plague of the pestilence. 1796 PHILLIPS, *Pestilence or Plague*, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Blotches, Boils, and... other dreadful Symptoms. 1823 Mrs. MARKHAM *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1853) 160 During the great pestilence he bought a piece of ground, which he gave for a burying ground for those who died in London of that dreadful disease.

2. fig. That which is morally pestilent or pernicious; moral plague or mischief, evil conduct, wickedness; that which is fatal to the public peace or well-being. Now *rare*.

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* 1. i. In he chavene of pestilens he noght sate. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. iii. 95 (Camb. MS.) Mercurie... hath vnbownded hym fro the pestilence of his oostesse [Circes]. 1406 HOCCELEVE *Musard* 260 O flaterie! o lurking pestilence! 1577 NORTHEROKE *Dicing* (1843) 97 Such players of enterludes... are so noysome a pestilence to infect a common wealth. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* ii. 362 He powre this pestilence into his eare. 1634 *Documents agst. Frynne* (Camden) 6 Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian, and St. Chrysostome, call playe howevers the state of pestilence. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 258 The fashions of the day, the pestilence of bad literature.

†3. That which plagues, injures, or troubles in any way; a cause of trouble or injury; a plague.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 1. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.), For pat the gouernementus of Citees... ne sholde nat bryngen in

pestilence and destruction to good folk. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 3 [To] put this travelling world in pes and rest that now is put in grete pestilence. 1538 STARKY *England* 1 iv 106 In no cuntry may be any greter pestilens then cnylle warre. 1555 BORN *Decades* 274 [Norway] hath also a peculiar pestilence which they caule Leem or Lemmer. A lytle foue footed beaste above the byggenesse of a ratte with a spotted skynne.

† 4. As an imprecation: *A pestilence on or upon* ...! may a plague or mischief light upon ...! Cf. PEST 1 b, DEVIL 17, PLAGUE. *The pestilence of* (a penny), not a penny. cf. DEVIL 21, FIEND 2 b. *With a pestilence*, with a vengeance, so as to plague or trouble, much more than one wishes. Obs. c 1386 CHAUCER *Non's Pr. T.* 590 A verray pestilence ypon yow falle. 1568 NORTH *Cuevard's Diall* Pr. iv. viii 129 The pestilens of penny he hath in his purse to blesse him with. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trava.* F. 11, He interpreted to vs with a pestilence. 1594 GRENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G's Wks (Rldg.) 120/1 We clap a plaster to him, with a pestilence, that mends him with a very vengeance. 1604 SHAKS *Ham. v. 1* 126 A pestilence on him for a mad Rogue! 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's Tears* 1. D. 1 b, Has giuen me a Bone to ure on with a pestilence.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pestilence ill, planet, time, pestilence-bringer, -causer; pestilence-laden, -stricken* adjs.; *pestilence-weed*, Dr. PRIOR's name for PESTILENCE-WORT.

1364 LANGL. P. PI. A. xi. 59 To plesse with his proude menscepe pestilence tyme. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 801/30 *Hic saturnus*, a pestilens plant. 1552 HULOT, *Pestilence* bringer or causer, *falsif, pestifer*. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind* 1 5 Pestilence stricken multitudes. 1899 Month Mar. 300 Striking across pestilence laden swamps.

† B. as *adv.* 'Plaguy', 'pesky', 'tarnation', *collog.* 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. 1 The Fair's pestilence dead methinks. 1633 — *Tale of Tub* iv. ii, Diogenes A mighty learned man, but pestilence poor.

† *Pestilence, v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make pestilential, infect with disease. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 25 From our redolent refined compositions, ayre pestilenzing stinkes shall issue. 1598 TORRE *Alba* (1880) 96 Loue (pestilenzing) doth infect my Soule.

† *Pestilence-wort. Herb. Obs.* Also 7-pestilential-wort. [ad. Ger. *pestilenzwurzt, pest-wurzt*, from its reputed against the Plague.] A book-name for the Butterbur, *Petasites vulgaris*.

a. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 61 Petasites is called in the South partes of Englande a Butter bur, the dach cal it pestilenz kraute [1564 — *Herbalt* 83 Pestilenz wurt]. 1598 LYR. *Dodds* i. xii 21 In Englihe Butter Burre. in high Douch Pestilenz wurts in base Almaine. *Pestilenz wortel* 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Table 1742 Pestilence wort is the Butter Burre. 1841 W. H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* i. 232 He likewise collected a number of herbs and simples, as Virginian snake weed, contrayerva, pestilence-wort, angelica, elcampagne. b. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table* Eng. Names, Pestilenz worts, that is water Burre Docke. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Pestilenz worts* ... heiba pestilentialis quia radix huius multum valet contra pestem. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI 450 Butter-bur or Pestilenz-wort, resembles Colt's-foot in many respects; but the flowers are purple, and grow in a thyrse.

Pestilential (pestilential), a. (sb., adv.) [ad. L. *pestilens, -ent, -em*, a deriv. of participial form from *pestis* plague, or *pestilis* of the nature of a plague, also *pestilentialis*. cf. *graculentus, maculentus*.]

1. Destructive to life; fatal; deadly; poisonous.

1432-30 *tr. Hygen* (Rolls) III 293 Sociates was compelled to eite an herbe pestilente in the name of goddes, and he was dedde anon. 1554 GOLDING *Iustine* xix (1570) 99 Hamulco, sodanly by the influence of a pestilent planet, lost all his men of warre. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 194 The next time I do fight Ile make death loue me for I will contend Euen with his pestilent Sythe. 1784 COWPER *Taek* iii. 494 A pestilential and most coriuous steam. 1880 *Ovr Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 14 The English merchant empoisoners China with pestilential opium.

2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; infectious as a disease or epidemic; pestilential. Now rare.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Pestilential*, contagious, hurtfull. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. i (1668) 7 The Pestilential Feaver, a continual Sicknes full of infection and mortality. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 695 Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot, Corrupt and Pestilential. 1683 TEMPLE *Ess. Gard.* Wks 1731 i. 188 The Lice of the Vine. This is of all others the most pestilential Disease of the best Fruit trees.

3. *fig.* Injurious or dangerous to religion, morals, or public peace; noxious; pernicious.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks 39/1 Suche a pestilente serpente is ambition and desyre of vameglorie and souerainty. 1546 LINDALE *Acts* xxiv 5 We have founden this man a pestil felowe. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 208 There is one Mowbray if possible more pestilential of his tongue then euer. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus*, I 129 The works of Erasmus are reckoned amongst those pestilential books. 1823 SCOTT *Peccolvi* vii, 'The man, bating he is a pestilential Roundhead and Puritan, is no bad neighbour'. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iv. 1 398 One [Corsan] distinguished... for the pestilential activity with which he pursued the Spaniards.

4. That pesters or annoys; troublesome; plaguy. Often used *humorously*.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 147 What a pestilential knaue is this same. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* iv. v, O that Ben Jonson is a pestilential fellow, he brought vp Horace giuing the Poets a pill. 1605 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argemir* iii. 18, That old Woman, that Hagg, of a most pestilential Wit. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hov Wks* 1812 IV. 409 All the servants agree that he is a pestilential man for a rhyme. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826)

1. *Introd.*, I have some pestilential affairs upon my hands. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days*, 18 Now and then a man comes here, with a pestilential desue to do something.

† B. sb. A pestilential thing or person; a pestilence, an injurious person. Obs.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 29 We have sene this cancard pestilential Corrupting our realme to our great decaye, Ambition, I meane. 1583 BASINGTON *Commandant* vi (1637) 53 The translation of the Hebrew word *Leinin*, mockers, into *pestilens*, pestilential fellows and hurtfull, for so they are indeed, even the plagues of a Common-weale.

† C. *adv.* Confoundedly; 'plaguy': = PESTILENTLY 2

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* III 273 By the mass, but Hugh Howlit is pestilential witty. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* ii. 1 251 A pestilential compleat knaue, and the woman hath found him already. 1641 SUCKLING *Ballad on Wedding Wks* (1709) 30 Amongst the rest, one Pestilent fine. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pestilent fine*, Tearing fine.

† *Pestilent, v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. adj.]

trans. To infect fatally; to poison, corrupt.

1613 T. MILLES *tr. Mezius's Treas. Auc. & Mod. T.* I. 27/2 So hurtfull are the Serpents teeth, they pestilent the blood.

Pestilential (pestilential), a. Also 5-6-onal. [ad. med. L. *pestilentialis*; also in F. *pestilential* (1549 in Hatzl.-Darm.), It. *pestilenziale, -iale* (Florio), f. L. *pestilentialis* PESTILENCE. see -AL.]

1. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or epidemic; noxious to life or health, pestiferous.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. 1 (Bodl. MS.), Nyngnes of careyns and of mares for bi corruption hereof aier is infecte and roted and ymade pestilential. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's R. Chirurg.* 181r The matter beinge venomous or pestilential. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii 119 Plagues or pestilentiall Atomes have beene conveyed in the ayre from different Regions. 1663 COWLEY *Garden v.* All th Uncleaness which does drowne In Pestilential Clouds a populous Town. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London Wks* 1755 III. 1 187 A pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the comet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 417 The Campagna di Roma is now almost pestilential. 1884 OUIDA *Machina* I. 174 In the sultry pestilential mists of a summer day in Maremma.

† b. Said of pernicious animals. Obs.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 636 Snakes of pestilential Kind To Sheep and Oxen, and the painful Hind.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to pestilence or infectious and deadly disease; *spec.* of the nature of or pertaining to bubonic plague. † *Pestilential fever*, old name of typhus fever (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1530 PALSGR. 157 *Vie charbonete*, a carbuncle, a sore pestilential. a. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV.* 26 In this summer, the Pestilential plague, infected the Cite of London, and the cuntry round about. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks* (1653) 76 Anunomum... is good against pestilential fevers in their beginning. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii 400 The Figs open the Lungs, ripen Pestilential tumours. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Pestilential Fever*, differs from the Plague as a Species or sort from the Genus or Kind, because a *Pestilence* may sometimes happen without a *Feaver*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pestilential Bubo*, a Plague sore, or Botch. 1781 GIBSON *Deat. & F.* (1869) III. 373 That camp was soon afflicted with a pestilential disease. 1789 W. BUCHANAN *Dom. Med.* xii (1790) 195 Of the malignant, putrid, or spotted fever. This may be called the *pestilential fever* of Europe, as in many of its symptoms it bears a great resemblance to that dreadful disease the plague. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 69 The carbuncle of the plague is called symptomatic or pestilential.

† b. Used as a specific against plague or pestilence. Obs.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Use in be dayes two or pre smale pelous pestilenciales in oue 5 essencia. † c. Infected with plague or pestilence; plague-stricken. Obs.

1568 SKYRNE *The Pest* (1860) 32 Quhasoeur findis tham selis pestilentiall, incontinent tak ane mectione.

3. Morally baneful or pernicious.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* vi, Corrupted with pestilentiall anance or ambition. 1651 J. R. TAYLOR *Serms. for Year* i. iii. 34 So pestilential, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters the poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix 187 John, pronounced it to be a pestilential doctrine. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 725 Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a pestilential heresy.

† 4. *Pestilential Doctors*, a humorous appellation of those Doctors of Divinity who were created at Oxford, without performance of Acts, during the visitation of the Plague. Obs.

After the appellation *Royal Doctors* with which those were dignified who were similarly created at the King's visit. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 42 If ever I took the Degree of Doctor [of Divinity], I would so do it, as that I would not be styled either a Royal, or a Pestilential Doctor, which by names were in common speech given unto those that had taken that Degree, at either of those times.

Hence *Pestilentially adv.*, after the manner of a pestilence; *Pestilentialness* (Bailey, vol II, 1727).

1643 TUCKNEY *Balance of G.* 35 Englands present disease is grown pestilentially malignant. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 417 Useless, nay, pestilentially unclean.

† **Pestilentialous, a. Obs.** [ad. F. *pestilentialieux*, f. *pesteux* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *pestilenzioso*, f. *-tioso* (Florio), ad. post-cl. L. *pestilentialis*, f. *pestilentialis* PESTILENCE. see -OUS.]

1. = PESTILENTIAL A. 1, 2

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 249 *be jere* [was] rich pestilentialus bath to burgh & land, to na less mortalite

of man ban beist. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 164 The disease was a pestilentialous boil. 1632 LIVINGSTON *Trav.* vi. 256 This contagious and pestilentialous Lake [the Dead Sea]. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2948/2 The Pestilentialous Distemper which had for a long while reigned in that Island. 1745 *Columella's Husband* i. iv, The owner of a pestilentialous, though very feile and fat land.

2. Noxious, pernicious; = PESTILENTIAL 3

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. xxii (S. T. S.) I. 125 Tarquinius sivilus come armit on me his last nyght, And has left fra me all my joy and volace to his pestilentialous plesser. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 63 The pestilentialous heresies of Luther. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii (1622) 332 Such a pestilentialous influence poisoned the time of my nativite. 1689 *tr. Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 45 Nothing is given us of God... more Pestilentialous than a wicked King. 1748 H. BROOKE *Last Speech of Good Poems & Plays*, 1789 II. 117 In the days of old these were Giants, people of magnitude, of prodigious deeds, and of pestilentialous achievements.

Hence † *Pestilentialousness*.

1748 *tr. Vegetius' Dismant. Horses* 25 The Pestilentialousness of the Disease.

Pestilently (pe stilential), adv. [f. PESTILENT A. + -LY 2.] In a pestilential manner.

1. Perniciously, noxiously, mischievously.

1528 TINDAY *Obed. Chr. Man Wks.* (1573) 128 Would he spare to allege, and to wiset other doctors pestilently, which feareth not for to ingly wyth the holy scripture? 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 56 Some have most pestilentially abused the authority of the holy and ancient fathers. 1653 H. MORR *Auld Ath.* iii. iv 87 The small nevertheless increased, and became above all measure pestilentially noxious.

2. Annoyingly, intolerably; excessively, outrageously, 'plaguably'.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* III. 271 But sometimes they cumber me pestilently. 1690 *PARHARD Cont. Clergy* 35 The pretence of making People wiser, and pestilently witty. 1883 *Standard* 10 May 5/8 The most pestilently annoying bird in the world.

So *Pestilentialness*, the character of being pestilential. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II, and in mod. Dicts.

Pestilential-wort: see PESTILENCE-WORT.

Pestilence: see PESTILENCE v.

Pestilet, obs. form of PISTOLET.

† **Pestility**, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *pestilitas*, n. of quality f. *pestilis* pestilential (f. *pestis* plague); see -ITY.]

Pestilential visitation, pestilence, plague. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 95/r Latin writers, making mention of the sayde pestilite, declare how the beginning thereof came... out of Ethiopie, and from the hot countries.

Pestill, -illation, var. PISTILL, PISTILLATION.

Pestle (pe'st'l, pe'st'l), sh. Forms: 4-7 pestol,

5 -tylle, 5-6 -telle, 5-7 -tell, -til (8 9 dial.),

6-7 -till, 7 -sell (1, -teill, 8 pistil, 5 -pestle.

[ME. a. OF. *pestol*, -el = It. *pestello*—L. *pestillum*, -us (med. L. also *pestillum*) pounder, pestle,

dim. of **pistrum*, f. *pistrine*, *pist-um* to pound,

bray, crush.]

1. An instrument (usually club-shaped) for bruising or pounding substances in a mortar. *Pestle and mortar*, esp. those used by the apothecary in triturating and compounding drugs; hence taken as the symbol of the profession.

Used by Wychliff (1 Chron. xii. 23) also to render L. *tribula* threshing instrument.

[1721 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 566/2 Mortar (um pestello)] 1382 WYLLIE *F. cod.* xvii. 14 It [the marmalade] in wildernes lassy, and as with a pestel pownyd, into the lyknes of an hoore frost upon the crthe. 1388 — *1 Prov.* xxvii. 22 Thouz thou beest a fool in a mortar, as with a pestel smytinge aloude dried harl, his foli schal not be don awai fro him. c. 1400 *Sancti's Cirurg.* 347 Make clene be mortar, & ban lete peron camphore ban do perto oile, & grinde hem wel togidre wiþ þe pestel. c. 1440 *Promp.* Parv 395/1 Pestel, of stampynge, *pila, pestillus* 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* (1636) 107 Beat them small in a wooden mortar, or marble, with a pestill of wood. 1711 STRALE *Specul.* No. 52 P. 3 The renowned British Hippocrates of the Pestle and Mortar. 1850 W. TRIMINGHAM *Goldsmith* vi. 85 His medical science could not gain him the management of a pestle and mortar.

fig. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatthet* II Then have I a pestle so to stampe his pities, that he beate all his wit to powder.

a. 1839 *FRANCO Poems* (1864) I. 282 Beat up by poetic pestle. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 212 He will pound their pamphlets with his pestle of a pen.

2. Applied to various mechanical appliances for pounding, stamping, pressing, etc.; e. g.

a. The vertically moving bar in a stamping mill; a stamp. b. The beater or pounder in a fulling mill. c. The stamp in an oil mill. † d. The piston of a pump (obs.).

1604 E. G. (HARRISON) *tr. Avicenna's First. Indies* iv. xii. 217 The difference of these engines is, that some give with sixe pestels, some with twelve, and others with fouretyne. 1699 *Lik. It. aeternis*, 3 The Pestle A may be put therein, wth in shall be like to those which are used for Pumps and Furnes of water; and well imroued with leather. 1698 *BAILEY'S Diary* 24 Aug, They stamp them [rags] in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammer, like the powder mills. 1727 *AS CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Fulling*, The principal parts of the Fulling-mill are, the pestles, or stampers. The pestles and troughs are of wood. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 213 Discontinuing the use of pestles in making gunpowder at his mills. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 234 Nitrate of potash, mixed with charcoal and sulphur, forms gunpowder. These three substances are pounded by means of pestles or a grinding-stone. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Operal. Blackart* 490 (Oil mill) When the workman wants to stop a pestle, he pulls at the rope r8, during the rise of the pestle. When this is at its greatest height, the detent is horizontal, and prevents the pestle from falling, by means of a pin projecting from the side of the pestle, which rests upon the detent.

3. The leg of certain animals, used for food, esp. the ham or haunch of the pig (occasionally, the foreleg); also, the human leg. Now dial.

(Cf. Ger. *hülle* a club, pestle, leg of pork, mutton, etc.)
 1366 *Warr. Acc. Edw. II* 31/17 (MS.) Un pestel de pork,
 1399 *Form. of Chry. in Warner Antiq. Culiv* 13 The fyletes but two, that but take oute of the pestels.
 14 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 437 Take the pestelles of the cheynes and couche hom in dysches
 1440 *Plamp. Parv* 395/1 Pestelle, of flesche, pestellus. a 1529
 SKELTON *E. Runnymede* 423 Her legges were sturdy and
 Stubbed Myghty pestels and belubed 1563 D. Gooch
Eglages etc. Cupido (Arb.) 123 A Belye byg and Pestels two,
 lyke Postes. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 48 b/2 A pestel of bacon,
perna smilla 1611 Cotter, *Paucaulle*, the bought or pestle
 of the thigh [of a house] 1777 Hoot & Comenius *Vis World*
 (ed. 12) 71 He dressteth a swine with, scalding water, and
 maketh gamons, pistils, and flitchies. 1828 *Crazen Gloss*
 (ed. 2), *Pestil*, also the haunch end of a ham or pork 1886
 ELWORTHY *W. Sam. Word* 66 v. v. 'Pestle o' pork' So called,
 when cooked fresh, instead of being salted for ham o' pork

† b. Phr. The pestle of a lark: fig., a trifle, something very small. So a pestle of a portigue, humorously used for a piece of gold. Obs.

1597-8 Dr. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 29 Yet can I set my Gallio's
 dieting, A pestle of a lark or plowers wing. 1622 FLETCHER
Sea Voy. I. iv. *Frans.* Oh I am hungry... 'Tis Here's a
 pestle of a Portuge, Sir: 'Tis excellent meat with soure
 sauce. And here's two chaines, suppose 'em sautes. a 1661
 FULLER *Worthies, Rutland* II (1662) 346 Rutlandshire is
 called by Mr. Cambden *Angliae Praenotiaola murina*. Indeed it
 is but the Pestel of a Laik, which is better than a quarter
 of some bigger bud, having the most cleanly profit in it.
 1772 SLEELE *Spect.* No. 326 ¶ 5 Sometimes, a Wheat Ear
 or the Pestle of a Laik were cheerfully purchased.

† 4. A constable's truncheon or club. Obs. rare.
 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* IV. i. To trie whether this chopping
 knife or their pestels were the better weapons.

† 5. Bot. Early form of PISTIL, q.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: pestle-frame, the structure
 in a pestle-mill which supports the pestles and the
 machinery which operates them; † pestle-head, a
 blockhead; pestle-mill, a stamping-mill, a
 powder-mill; pestle-pie dial (see quot.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Open at Mechanic* 450 Profile of the
 *pestle frame. 1891 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Maidera* a, a pestill,
 a dolt, a 'pestill head, a beetle head 1773 *Act* 23 *Geo. III.*
 c. 13 An Act to enable certain persons to continue to work
 a 'Pestle Mill, in making Battle Gunpowder, at Old Forge
 Farm, in the parish of Tonbridge. 1777 *Fora. Subsecra* 323
 (K. D. D.) A 'pestle pyn, a large standing pyn, which con-
 tains a whole gammon, and sometimes a neat's tongue also,
 together with a couple of fowls, and if a turkey not the
 worse. A noted dish at country fairs and wakes, and some-
 times a Xmas treat

Pestle, v. [a. OF. *pesteler* to bray, pound, f.
pestel. see prec.]

1. *trans.* To beat, pound, or triturate, with or as
 with a pestle. Also fig.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. ii. 51 So were they..
 cast in to the fire where they were with giete cheynes
 pesteled and beten. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Pr. Prov.* 25 A
 mortar, wherein Garlick hath been pestelled in, cannot be
 so washed, but that it will still retain some smell thereof.
 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x1, To pestle a poison'd poison.
 1884 SAIA *Journ. des South* I. xiv (1887) 186 The black-
 eyed bow assistant [was] pestling something in a huge
 mortar. 1891 *Chambr. Fruit* 20 June 385/2 She has been
 put into a mortar and is being pestled into shape

2. *intr.* To use or work with a pestle.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 336 His apprentice pestles away
 at their prescriptions. 1871 *Widd. Journ.* 62 The apothecary
 ..gaily pestled away at a prescription.

Hence *Pestling ppl. a.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. iii, It will be such a pest'ling
 deuce, ..it will pound all your enemies practises to powder.

Pestold, a. rare. [f. L. *pestis* plague + -OLD.]
 Resembling the pest or plague.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pestold fever.

Pesture, obs. f. PESTER. Pesyble, obs. f.
PEACABLE. Pesyn, obs. f. PEASER, pl. of PEASE.

Pet (pet), sb. 1. Also 6 pettie, 8 pett. [Origin-
 ally Sc. and north. Eng., of unknown origin. Ir.
peat and Gael. *peata* are from Sc.]

From the history, app. not related in origin to *PEAT* sb. 2,
 though the words may at times have been confused.]

1. Any animal that is domesticated or tamed and
 kept as a favourite, or treated with indulgence and
 fondness; esp. applied to 'a lamb' (or kid) 'taken
 into the house, and brought up by hand, a cadel
 lamb' (Johnson). (The latter is the ordinary
 literal sense in Sc. and north. Eng.)

1539 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. in Picaire Crim. Trials*
 I. 299 Item, to Thomas Melvills Wiffe, in Falkland, at the
 King's command, for keeping of certane Petts, and nursing
 of be samyn. [Note These *Petts* consisted of Parrottoes,
 monkeys, peacocks, swans, &c., &c.] 1674-91 RAY *N. C.*
Words, Pet, and Pet lamb, a cadel lamb. 1710 STEELE
Tatler No. 266 ¶ 2 The other has transferred the amorous
 Passions of her first Years to the Love of Cronies, Petts and
 Favourite [a dog, monkey, squirrel, parrot]. 1808 JAMIESON
 v. *Pet* vb. *Pet* denotes more generally, any creature that
 is fondled and much indulged 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*
Pet, a domesticated lamb 1828 *Crazen Gloss*, (ed. 2), *Pet*,
 a cadel or house lamb. [So 1869 *Londale Gloss*] 1830 [see
CADL sb. 2], 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dani. Econ.* II. 119 The
 animal is cleanly in its habits, and is reared in the houses
 rather as a pet.

b. Applied to a plant artificially reared.

1814 J. J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 154 The pet having
 been brought to this its first state of existence, must be put

in the window. At first it will be a stout thread, whitish,
 and covered with tiny scales; then the scales will expand a
 little, and the end will become greener.

2. a. An indulged (and, usually, spoiled) child.
 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Keenude* 247 Herretty, lunatyk,
 purpyk, calingis pet. 17 *Scotch Prov.* He has fault of
 a wife who marries man's pet. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.*
Gloss., *Pet*, a child spoilt by improper indulgence. 1824
 MACRAGGART *Galland. Encycl.* 380 A *pet* is always
 a dangerous creature; thus, a child *petted* by its parents, plays
 the devil some day in the world, a sheep *petted* is apt to
 turn a duncher (= butter, one which butts.)

b. Any person who is indulged, fondled, or
 treated with special kindness or favour; a darling,
 favourite. Also *transf.* of a thing.

1755 JOHNSON, *Pet*, a little fondling, a darling; a dear
 play thing. It is now commonly called *pet* 1825 BROCKETT
N. C. Gloss., *Pet*, a fond designation for a female favourite
 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. 1, Patronise him! he is my
 political pet! 1832 T. CARLVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) II
 160 He made himself a real pet of mine. 1872 BLACK *Adv.*
Phaeton xxx, No place was so much the pet of fortune as
 the Blue Bell Inn 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet*
 I. x, I was once the pet and plaything of ladies, a sort of
 lapdog 1902 R. HICHENS *Londomers* II. You are the pet
 of society

c. = *Pet-day*, 'a day too fine to last' see 3 d.
 1835 JAMIESON v. v. It is commonly said 'I fear this day
 will be a pet', Renfrew.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of an
 animal. Kept as a pet or favourite. orig. applied
 to a lamb brought up by hand, a *CADL-lamb*.

1584 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 99 One petite sheipe
 45 1674-91 *Pet lamb* [see 1] 1800 WINDSW. (*little of poem*)
 The Pet Lamb 1852 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 105 [He] may
 keep his pet lamb safe from London wolves. 1865 BATES
Nat. Amazon I. 82 A favorite pet bird of the Brazilians
 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Lands, Lett., & Kings* III. 124
 [Herrick] kept a pet goose at the vicarage, also a pet pig
 1897 *Westm. Gns.* 30 July 1/2 Threatening, abusive, and
 coining letters from pet dog owners.

b. Of a person, or more usually *transf.* of a
 thing (material or immaterial): Specially cherished;
 for which one has a particular fondness or weak-
 ness; favourite. Also (jocularly or ironically) *pet*
aversion, that which one specially dislikes

1832 MANNING *Let. in Purcell Life* (1895) I. 97 My pet iron
 bed I shall want at Merton 1845 MALL in *Noncon.* V. 25
 The success of his pet financial scheme. 1846 H. ROGER,
Ess. (1860) I. 294 Philosophers are apt to be blindly fond
 of their pet theories 1870 DICKENS *E. Drivod* III, The pet
 pupil of the Nuns House is Miss Rosa Bud. 1877 MRS.
 FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 242 This pet weakness of her sex is
 not to be scored against Olga. 1890 *Times* 14 Jan. 12/2
 Prince Metternich was her pet aversion. 1898 G. B. SHAW
Plays II. Candida 117 My own particular pet scrubbing
 brush has been used for blackleading

c. Expressing fondness, endearing - chiefly in
 pet name (often hyphenated), a name expressing
 fondness or familiarity, as the various abbreviated
 and altered forms, diminutives, etc., of Christian
 names; a hypococistic name.

1829 LYTON *Deveraux* III. v. Call me only by those pretty
 pet words by which I know you will never call any one else.
 184. Mrs. BROWNING *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* xxxii, Yes, call
 me by my pet name! let me hear The name I used to run
 al, when a child, From innocent play 1875 JOWETT *Plato*
 (ed. 2) III. 359 A lover who uses these pet names. 1892
Spectator 5 Mar. 331/2 They invent pet-names [for their
 parents] usually tinged with a comic irreverence.

d. *Comb.* pet-day: see quot.; petland, the
 realm of pets; pet-lover, a lover of domestic pets.

1823 GALT *Githwaite* III. vii 63 The town of that time was
 as a 'pet' day in winter. 1828 W. MARRIOTT in *Standard*
 26 Dec. 7/4 They are generally accompanied by weather
 'too fine to last', or what in Scotland is known as a 'pet-
 day'. 1882 *Wood (title)* 'Petland Revisited 1904 *Contemp.*
Rev. Aug. 230 Pet lions were only one example of the aber-
 rations of 'pet lovers in ancient Rome.

Pet (pet), sb. 2. Also 7-8 pett. [In use since
 end of 16th c., first app. in the phrase 'to take the
 pet'; origin obscure.

It has naturally been associated with *PET* sb. 1 as being a
 characteristic habit of a 'pet' or indulged and spoiled child,
 but the connexion of sense is not very clear or simple, esp.
 in the early phrase 'to take the pet'. It is also to be noted
 that in the 16th, 17th, and early 18th c., *PET* sb. 1 was still
 an exclusively northern word, while *PET* sb. 2 has been app.
 Southern English also from the first.]

Offence at being (or feeling) slighted or not made
 enough of; a fit of ill humour or peevishness
 from this cause. now usually implying one of a
 slight or childish kind. To take (the) pet, to take
 offence and become ill-humoured or sulky

1590 LONDON *Euphues Gold. Leg. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 90
 Some while they thought he had taken some word vnkindly,
 and had taken the pet. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D. Olive* II. 1,
 Fled backe as it came and went away in Pett 1612 COTTER,
Se mascontenter de, to take the pet, or pepper in the nose,
 at 1622 LAUD *Serm. on Ps. xxi* 6 When they may have
 a blessing and will not, it is a sudden pet. 1625 MASSINGER
New Way I. ii, But what's this to your pet against my
 lady? 1640 SANDERSON *Serm. on Ps. cxix.* 75 § 10 Jonas
 took pet at the withering of the gourd 1647 *Let. of Intellig.*
16 Aug. (Clarendon MSS. 2576), The Lords in a
 pet did adjoin their House. 1660 *Pepps Diary* 6 Dec.,
 Which did vex me, ..and so I took occasion to go up and to
 bed in a pet. 1707 *Reflex. upon Riddell* 199 Who takes
 pet at things that are lightly said. 1795 RAMSAY *Gentle*
Sheph. I. ii, song ii, The dawled bairn thus takes the pet,
 Nor eats tho' hunger crave. 1830 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 23 May,
 About a year ago I took the pet at my Diary, chiefly because

I thought it made me abominably selfish c. 1850 *Arab Nts.*
 (Rldg.) II She went back to the house in a pet, shut herself
 up, and cried the whole night 1894 R. H. ELLIOT *Gold.*
etc. Mysore 102 They [tigers] take the pet in a case of
 failure and go off in disgust

† *Pet, sb. 3. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pet* (13th c. in Littré)
 = It. *petto* = L. *pedat-us*, in med. L. *pettus*] A
 breaking wind; = FART sb.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) Cvi, Though all their
 cunning scantily be worth a pet

Pet (pet), v. 1 [f. *PET* sb. 1; in early use Sc.]
trans. To make a pet of, treat as a pet; to
 indulge; to fondle

1629 Z. BOVE *Last Battell* 324 Giosse euill thoughts fedde
 and petted with yeelding and consent. 1788 W. MARSHALL
Yorksh. Gloss., *Pet*, to indulge, to spoil by over-indulgence.
 1818 TODD, *Pet*, to treat as a pet, to fondle; to indulge
 1824 [see *PET* sb. 1 2a] 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* xxvii,
 Get another wife to study you and pet you up as I've done.
 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1861) I. 127 The truth is, ..we
 cannot pet anything much without doing it mischief.

Hence *Petting vbl. sb.*, indulgence, fondling.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* III, The young man escaped a great
 deal of the ordinary consequences of this petting. 1883
 BR. THOROLD *Yoke of Christ* (1884) 17 A little tender petting
 does her a great deal of good. 1889 *Athenum* 27 Apr.
 574/1 His fatherly affection for his children. takes the form
 of unreasonable petting

Pet (pet), v. 2 [f. *PET* sb. 2] *intr.* To be in
 a pet; to take offence at one's treatment; to sulk.

1629 GAULB. *Holy Madu* 230 Jonas pets for his Gourd.
 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. II, He sure is queasie stomacht,
 that must pet and puke at such a trivial circumstance
 c. 1685 SIR P. HUME *Narr. Occur.* (1809) 40 The Erie petting
 at it, forbore and stayed there. 1837 CARLVEY *Pr. Rev.*
 II. v. 1, The loyal Right Side sat...as it were pouting and
 petting.

b. *trans.* To cause to take offence dial.
 1814 W. NICHOLSON *Peacock* IV. *Poems* 104 Should some
 passage pet or pout them, They ken best if the bonnet suit
 them

Pet, Petach, obs. forms of PEAT, PIT, PATACHE.

Petal (pe tāl). [= F. *petale*, Sp. *el petalo*,
 ad mod. L. *petalum*, in Fabio Colonna 1649
 (Hatz.-Darm); in ancient L. in sense 'metal
 plate', a Gr. *πétalos* thin plate, lamina, leaf, neuter
 of *πέταλος* adj. outspread, f. 1007 *per-* to spread.]

1. *Bot.* Each of the divisions (modified leaves)
 of the corolla of a flower (see COROLLA 2), esp.
 when separate. (Strictly, distinguished from the
sepals or leaves of the calyx, but often including
 these when coloured or petaloid.) At first used in
 mod. L. form *petalum*, pl. -a

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petala*, is a Term in Botany,
 signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the
 Flowers of all Plants 1726 *Flower Gard. Dispt.* (ed. 2)
 Introd. *Petals*, Leaves of a Flower; so called to distinguish
 them from the Green Leaves of the Plant. 1776 WITHER-
 ING *British Plants* (1796) I. 18 Int. contains Blossoms
 of one Petal, and this Petal is fixed beneath the Germen
 1793 COLERIDGE *Rose* 1, Within the petals of a rose A
 sleeping Love I spied 1857 HENRYCY *Elem. Bot.* § 177 The
 petals are either distinct, and then the corolla is called
polypetalous, or they are coherent more or less, and the
 corolla is *monopetalous* [or *gamopetalous*]. 1866 GEO. ELLIOT
F. Hott 1, Petals fell in a silent shower. 1883 G. ALLEN
 in *Knowledge* 9 Mar. 172 The spring snowflake...has three
 sepals or calyx pieces, and three petals or corolla pieces;
 only these two whorls exactly resemble one another.

fig. 1837 LYTON *E. Maltrav* I. vii, Love opens all the
 petals of the soul. a 1887 JERREY *Field & Hedge* 100
 (1889) 6 From the sweet delicious violets think out fresh
 petals of thought and colours, as it were, of soul

2. *Zool.* In Echinoids. A petaloid ambulacrum,
 or the dilated end of one. (Often in L. form.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassi-*
dulda the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into
 petals or *phylloids*, forming a figure known as *Roscella*.

3. *Comb.*, as *petal-like adj.*, *petal-wise adv.*

1828-30 WEBSTER, *Petal-shaped*, having the shape of a
 petal. 1830 LINDEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The two coloured
 lateral petal-like bodies 1852 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix.
 (ed. 2) 238 Petal like tentacles...furnished with cupping
 glasses 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 62
 Doubtful as a dream that lies Folded within another, petal-
 wise 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 The mere fact
 that the stamens are opposite to the lobes of the calyx, ..in
 itself shows that a petal which I have suppressed.

Petaled: see PETALLED.

Petaliferous (petālīfēros), a. [f. mod. L.
 type **petalifer*, f. *petal-um* PETAL + *-fer-ous* bearing;
 see -FEROUS] Bearing petals.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 79 Tetra-
 morphic flowers occur; petaliferous large. 1882 G. ALLEN
 in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 *Scleranthus* or *Mercurialis*, known
 descendants of petaliferous forms

Petaliform (pe tālīfōm), a. rare. ?Obs. [ad.
 mod. L. *petaliform-us*, f. *petal-um* PETAL; see
 -FORM.] Having the form of a petal; petaloid.

1806 GALPIN *Brit. Bot.* 3^d Iris. alternate petals reflexed.
Stig. petaliform. 1898 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Petaline (petālīn, -līn), a. [ad. mod. L. *petā-*
lin-us, f. L. *petal-um* PETAL; see -INE 1, 2.] Per-
 taining to a petal; situated on a petal; consisting
 of petals; resembling a petal, petaloid.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Petalinum nectarium*, a petal-
 ine nectary. 1828 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petalinus*, Bot.,
 that which relates to a petal petaline. 1879 G. ALLEN
Col. Sense IV. 65 The corolla, or petaline whorl, forms in
 most flowers the main attractive organ.

Petalism (petäliz'm) *Anc Hist* [ad. Gr. *πέταλισμός*, f. *πέταλον* leaf + *-ISM*. In mod. F. *pétalisme* (Littré).] A method of temporary banishment (for five years) practised in ancient SYRACUSE, in imitation of the OSTRACISM of Athens, but effected by writing the name of the person on an olive-leaf.

1621 North's *Plutarch*, *Dionysius* 1141 The other Lords made a law called Petalism, to mete with this practise *Ibid*. By means of this Petalism, the Lords banished one another, so that in the end, the people became Lord. 1768 Hume *Ess. Balance of Power* xix. 109 The Ostracism of Athens and Petalism of Syracuse 1900 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rulers of South I.* 99 For their own safety the Syracusans introduced the law of petalism corresponding almost exactly to the ostracism of the Athenians.

Petalite (pe tālīt). *Min.* [mod. (d'Andrada, 1800) f. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf + *-ITE*.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring in whitish or greyish masses having leaf-like cleavage.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 51 Petalite. A Swedish mineral named by Dandrada 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt. Petalite composed, in round numbers, of 80 parts of silica, 17 of alumina and 3 of lithion 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theor.* (ed. 2) 408 Minerals which are destitute of water Petalite

Petaloid, **petaloid** (petāld), *a* [f. PETAL + *-OID*.] Furnished or adorned with or as with petals; having petals

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Petalodes flos*, a petaloid flower. 1823 BEDDOES *Romance of Lily Poes* 145 The other curls, and bends its bell Petaloid inwards as it fell 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory of Socrates* (1877) 109 The purple eye petaloid with snow. 1888 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXIII 318 Fledged not as birds are, but petaloid as flowers.

b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *crimson-petaloid*, *large-petaloid*, *six-petaloid*, etc.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 160 Bloss 2 petaloid 1868 GEO. ELIOT *S. Gipsy* i. 51 The ripe checked fruits, the crimson petaloid flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl. a. 44* Viola. Flowers often dimorphic, the large petaloid flowering early; the small petaloid or apetaloid flower late.

Petalless (pe tālēs), *a*. [f. PETAL + *-LESS*.] Destitute of petals; apetalous.

1845 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 Petalless Pomaderris, a shrub from New Holland. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVII. 373 It has tiny green petalless axillary flowers

Petally (petālī), *a*. *nonce-adv.* [f. as prec. + *-Y*.] Having or resembling petals

1888 FENN *Man in Shadow* III. 30 It dated from her petally lips to the poisonous gum.

Petaloceros (petālōsēras), *a*. *Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Petalocera*, neut. pl. of *petalocerus* (f. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf, plate + *-κερος*, -os horned, f. *κέρας* horn) + *-OUS*. In F. *pétalodère*.] Having laminated antennae, as the beetles of the division *Petalocera* or *Lamellicornes*; lamellicorn.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 568 Its *mesosternum* in its direction and appearance resembles that of many Petaloceros beetles. *Ibid* IV. xlvii 398 [He] discovered that the thaliprophagous and saprophagous Petaloceros beetles resolved themselves, into a circle.

Petalodont (petālōdōnt), *a*. and *sb.* *Paleont.* [f. mod. L. *Petalodontis* (-odont-), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf + *ὀδούς*, *odont-* tooth.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the extinct family *Petalodontidae* of sharks, having compressed teeth forming a pavement. b. *sb.* A shark of this family. So **Petalodontid**; **Petalodontoid** *a*. and *sb.*

1889 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* II. iii. xlvii. 929 *Family Petalodontidae*.—The Petalodonts form a family exclusively Carboniferous.

Petaloid (petālōyd) *Bot* [f. Gr. type **πεταλώδης*, f. *πεταλός* leaf-like, f. *πέταλον* leaf: see *-ODE*.] The condition of having other organs or parts of the flower modified into the form of petals, e.g. the stamens in most 'double' flowers, or the calyx-lobes in some species of *Primula*, *Campanula*, etc.

1882 MASTERS in *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. 40 This specimen affords an instance of true doubling or petaloidy of the stamens.

Petaloid (petālōyd), *a* [ad. mod. L. *petaloides*, f. Gr. *πέταλον*, L. *petal-um* PETAL: see *-OID*: in mod. F. *pétaloïde*.]

1. *Bot.* Of the form of, or resembling, a petal applied to parts or appendages of the flower when 'coloured' (i.e. not green) and of thin expanded form and delicate texture, like an ordinary petal.

1730 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 463 Where the Tube expanded itself, it divided into more than forty petaloid Segments 1845 LINDELL *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers unsymmetrical, with 2 petaloid and 3 herbaceous sepals 1875 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs Bot.* 170 The contrast of structure referred to is frequently wanting, both whorls being either sepaloid, as in Juncaceae, or both petaloid, as in Lilium, in Hellebores, Anemum, and some other species, the outer whorl or calyx alone is petaloid, the inner whorl or corolla being transformed into nectaries. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 27 July 300/3 All stamens show a great tendency easily to become petaloid.

b. Belonging to the *Petaloides*, a division of Monocotyledons having normally flowers with ordinary coloured petals or petaloid parts, as lilies, orchids, etc. (not spadiceous, as arums, nor glumaceous, as grasses and sedges).

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 248 Under the name of Asphodels he [Lobel] grouped the principal part of modern petaloid monocotyledons 1872 OLIVIER *Elem. Bot.* i. v. 58 Monocotyledons with a perianth of petal-like leaves, hence called Petaloid (*Petaloides*)

2. *Zool.* Applied to the ambulacra of certain Echinoids, which have a dilated portion and a tapering extremity, suggesting petals of a flower.

1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 160 As this portion has some resemblance to the petals of a flower, the ambulacra are then said to be petaloid 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 558 Fascioles surrounding the petaloid ambulacra

So **Petaloid** *a*. (in quot. = sense 2), **Petaloides** *a*. = sense 1 b.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 109 Ambulacra composed of simple pores, not petaloid.

|| **Petalon** (pe tālōn). [a. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf of metal, etc.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen mitre of the Jewish high priest. Also in L. form *petalum*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Petalum*, a certain kind of ornament which Priests formerly used to wear on their heads 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. iii. 406 The Apostle John wore the mitre and petalon of the High Priest 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xviii. 363 The High Priest, wearing the name Jehovah on the golden petalon upon his forehead

Petalostichous (petālōstīkōs), *a*. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Petalosticha*, neut. pl. of *petalostichus* (f. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf + *στίχης* row) + *-OUS*.] Having petaloid ambulacra; belonging to the division *Petalosticha* of Echinoids.

Petalous (petālōs), *a*. *var. -O*. [f. L. *petalum* PETAL + *-OUS*.] Having petals: the opposite of *apetalous*. Cf. *monopetalous*, *polypetalous*, etc.

1730-6 BAILEY (1800), *Petalous*, having flower leaves 1755 in JOHNSON 1868 MAYNE *Expos. Let.*, *Petalodes*, having, or full of leaves or petals, petalous

Petamar (e, variants of PATTAMAR.

Petance, obs. form of PITTANCE.

|| **Petara** de. *Obs.* [Fr., ad. Pr. *petarrada*, f. *petarra*, f. *petar*, F. *péter*, f. *pet* PET sb. 3.]

[1612 CORN. *Petarrade*, gunshot of farting.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Petarrade*, ... a jerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v. 54 In discharging of their Postern Petarades.

Petard (piārd, piā'rd), *sb.* Also 7 petar, -arr(e, -arrh, -arde, -arra, petar, pettar, pittar, -ard [a. F. *petard*, + *-ard*, pl. -ars (1580 in Littré) (= It. *petardo* (Florio 1598); obs. Sp. *petar* 'a kind of Artillery to batter, lately invented' (Minsheu 1599), mod. Sp. *petardo*), f. *péter* to break wind, f. *pet*. see PET sb. 3. and *-ARD*.]

1. A small engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, or to make a breach in a wall, etc.; originally of metal and bell-shaped, later a cubical wooden box, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. (Now nearly or quite out of use.)

1598 FLORIO, *Petardo*, a quib or petard of gun powder used to burst vp gates or doores with. 1604 SHAKS *Ham.* III. iv. 207 (and Quat.) For tis the sport to haue the engine Hott with his owne petar 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sin. Wit.* IV. v. He has made a petarde of an old brasse pot, to force your dore 1611 CORN. *Petard*, a Petard, or Petarre; an Engine (made like a Bell, or Morter) wherewith strong gates are burst open 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 241 Petronils, Pistoll, Dagge, &c. and Petarres of the same brood lately inuented 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* xxviii. The Engineer providing the Petar (rimes are, far) To breake the strong Percullice 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kith* (Wodrow Soc.) 511 The noblemen, with a pittard brake up the utter gate of the Castle of Edinburgh 1670 COTTON *Espernon* Table, Montreux Paut-Yonne taken by Petarr. 1721 Dr. FOE *Memoir Cavalier* (1840) 123 By the help of a petard, we broke open the gate 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1 322 A third had defended his old house till Fairfax had blown in the door with a petard.

b. *fig.* (See also HOISE v. 2 b.)

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* i. i. Give butt fire To this petard, it shall blow open, madam, The iron doors of a judge 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. 364 His very name being a Petard to make all the city gates fly open. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 745 Eternal Noise and Scolding The Conjugal Petard, that tears Down all Portcullises of Ears 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 133, I never saw such a petard of a man

2. A kind of firework that explodes with a loud report, a cracker

[1611 CORN. *Petard*, as *Petart*; also, a Squib] 1668 J. WHITE *Rich. Cab.* (ed. 4) 111 Standing launces are commonly made with hollow wood, to contain sundry petards, or rockets 1884 St. James *Gas* 25 July 4/2 Fusees, petards, and crackers, fired off unintermittingly. form an indispensable accompaniment of a festive occasion in China.

3. ? Some kind of cheating at dice *Obs.*

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. 1 (1664) 46 Did not I. teach you .the use of Up hills, Down hills, and Petarrs? And, generally, instructed you from Prick penny, to Long Lawrence?

Petard, *v.* Also 7 petar, -arre. [a. F. *petarder* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *petard* sb.: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To blow open, or make a breach in, with a petard. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. lvi. (1632) 176 To scale a Castle, to petard a gate 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1307 They resolved to petarde the Castle 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 201 To Petarre one of the Gates of the City.

2. *transf.* *Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref. The prayers of the Saints ascending with you, will Petar your entrances through heavens Portcullis

2. *intr.* To fire off petards (sense 2). *rare.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. 15, A 'wicker figure' is promenaded then solemnly consumed by fire ... with such petarding and hurraing

Petardeer, **-ier** (petārdē-ī). [a. F. *petardier*, f. *petard* see *-ER*, *-IER*.] A soldier who manages and fires a petard.

1632 SHI RWOOD, A Petardier, *petardier*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Petardier*, he that manages or applies a Petard. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 656 Ordnance .. Mates to the Master-Gunner. Chief Petardier 1715 *Jrnl. No Comm.* 41 Wages to the ... Fire masters, Fire workers, Petardiers, Bombardiers, &c. daily attendant and employed in the Office at the Tower [etc].

|| **Petarder**. *Obs.* = prec.

1611 CORN. *Petardier*, a Petardier, one that vyes, or shoots off, a Petard.

Petarrero, obs. var. *PEDRERO*, a small gun.

Petary, variant of *PEATERY*, *peat-log*.

|| **Petasite**. *Bot.* *Obs.* [ad. Bot. L. *Petastis*, f. Gr. *πεταστής*, f. *πέτασος* PETASUS.] The Butter-

bur or Pestilence-wort, *Petasites vulgaris*.

1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XII. 521/2 The autumnal fevers have gone off very easy this season, by the use of Petastis root

|| **Petasus** (petāsōs). [L., a. Gr. *πέτασος*, f. root *pet-* spread out cf. *petal*.] A low-crowned broad-brimmed hat worn by the ancient Greeks, and frequently represented as worn by the god Hermes or Mercury; hence, also, the winged hat which Hermes is represented as wearing in later art.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. A Petasus or Mercurial hat. 1601 — *Frost* x. Though he would steal his sisters' Pegasus, And nile him; or pawn his petasus. 1842 J. YATLEY in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 9 The dress consists of boots, ... a scarf ... and a petasus tied under the chin. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* xi. 350 A boy emerging into manhood leaves his petasos and strigil and chlamys to Hermes, the god of games.

Petaunce, etc., obs. forms of PITTANCE, etc.

Petaurine (piā'ūrīn), *a*. and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Petaurinus* fem. pl., f. *Petaurus*: see next, 2.] a. *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Petaurine*. see next, 2. b. *sb.* One of the *Petaurine*; a petaurist

Petaurist (piā'ūrīst). [ad. Gr. *πεταυριστής* a performer on the *πεταυρον* or spring-board.]

1. An acrobat, tumbler, rope-dancer. *rare* -o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petaurist*, a Dancer on the Rope, a Tumbler, a runner upon Lines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Any marsupial of the genus *Petaurista* or subfamily *Petaurinae* (= the old genus *Petaurus*), most of which have a patagium or parachute by which they are enabled to take flying leaps; a flying phalanger, Australian flying-squirrel, flying-opossum, or opossum-mouse.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xlvii. 150 The petaurists, or flying squirrels. 1839-47 THOM *Cycl. Anal.* III. 205/2. 1868 OWEN *Anat.* I. 416 In the Koala, which is, perhaps, a more strictly vegetable feeder than the Petaurists or Phalangiers, the caecum is more than three times the length of the animal

Hence **Petauristia** : see quot; **Petauristinae** *a*. and *sb.* = **PETAURINE**; so also **Petaurista** *a*. and *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petauristick*, tumbling, vaulting, running upon ropes. 1850 *Cent. Dict.*, *Petauristinae*, *Petaurista*.

Petchary (pet'jārī). [Onomatopoeic, from the bird's cry.] The grey king-bird or chicheree of the West Indies (*Tyrannus dominicensis* or *griseus*).

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 17 Then the petchary, from the top of a tall cocon palm, cackled his three or four rapid notes, 'OP, PP, P, Q'

Pet-cock [app. f. PET sb. 1 or 2 sb. 3 + *-cock* sb. 1 12] A small plug-cock fastened in a pipe or cylinder, as in a pump or a steam-engine, for purposes of draining or testing.

1854 in WEBSTER 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1692/2. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engine Handbk.* (1904) 107 The pet-cock often fixed to a feed pump barrel is used to test the action of the pump (to see whether it is drawing water), and to draw off confined steam or air

Pete, obs. form of PEAT, PITY.

|| **Petechia** (pi'tē'kiā); usually in pl. *petechiae* (-kiā). *Path.* [mod. L., a. It. *petechia* 'a speckle, or freckle or spot in one's face', pl. *petechiae* 'the measles or Gods marks' (Florio 1598); thence also F. *petchie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Ulterior history obscure conjectures in Dier, Scheler, Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'd'origine inconnue'.] A small red or purple spot in the skin caused by extravasation of blood, occurring in certain fevers, etc.

1582 HEFTER *Secr. Diuor* III. xvii 35 This is the true and perfect Uction, that helpeth Petechie, a disease so called in the Italian] 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 423 Hence the oozing of blood from every part of the body, and the *petechia* in those fevers which are termed putrid. 1891 C. CROUGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 588 There were small spots or petechiae like those often seen in the plague.

Petechial (pi'tē'kiāl), *a*. [ad. mod. L. *petechialis*, f. *petechia*: see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by petechiae.

1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 129 In. petechial Fevers . . it is accounted destructive 1848 *Abby Water Cure* (1843) 16 Attacked by spotted or petechial fever with violent epistaxis. 1866 A. LINT *Prin. Med.* (1880) 124 True petechiae are to be distinguished from the characteristic eruption of typhus fever, which is often called petechial.

Petechiæ (pē'tēkiā), *a.* [f. mod. L. *petēchia* + -ATE 1.] Marked or affected with petechiæ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Petechio-, combining form of PETECHIA, as in *petechio-erythematous* adj. (See quot.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 192 *Petechio-erythematous Rash*—These are formed as the name implies by a combination of petechial and erythematous eruptions.

† **Petecure**, -*curia*. *Obs.* [AF. for OF. *petite cuisine* (see CURY); cf. *Petty Cury*, name of a street in Cambridge.] 'Small cookery', cookery on a small or simple scale.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1866) 42 Of petecure I wylle preche; What falles per to 30w wyle I teche

Peteehot, **Peteet**, *obs.* ff. PETTICOAT, PETTIT.

Petefull, *obs.* f. PETIFUL *Petegre*, -*greu*, etc., *obs.* ff. PETIGREE, *Petelade*: see PASTELADE.

† **Petenlair**. *Obs.* [a. f. *pet-en-lair* (petan-le-), f. *pet* PET sb.3, *en l'air* in the air.] A jacket reaching down to the waist

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl* No. 24 Two very ugly Monkeys, dressed out with PAU, Caps, and well chosen Petenlairs and Petticoats 1754 *Connaisseur* No. 25 (1774) I Hence it is, that sacks and petenlairs may be seen at Moorfields and White chapel 1761 Poot in *Brit. Mag.* II 315 English cloths, Irish linen, and French petenlairs.

Peteous, *obs.* form of PITTOUS.

Peter (pē'tēr), *sb.* **Poims**. 1-2 Petrus, 2-Peter; also 3-5 *Petr*, 4-5 *Petre*; 7- *peester* (in senses 4-6). [In 12th c. *Petr*, ad. L. *Petrus*, a. Gr. Πέτρος, lil. 'Stone', translating Syriac ܩܝܦܐ (*Cephais*) 'stone', the surname conferred by Christ upon one of his disciples, Simon Peter, historically known as St. Peter, in honour of whom it subsequently became a noted Christian name, in many local forms, e.g. It. *Pietro*, *Pedro*, Sp. Pg. *Pedro*, Fr. *Pierre*, OF. *Pierres*, in regimen *Pierre*, F. *Pierre*, AL. *Piers*, *Pers*, *Pence*; OE. *Petrus*, gen. *Pel(e)yes*, dat. *Pel(e)re*, acc. *Petrus*, -*um*, in Hatt. Goss. nom. *Petrus*, *Peter*, dat. acc. *Petre*, ME. 3-5 *Petr*, 4-5 *Wyclif Pet(e)*]
A male Christian name; hence in many transferred uses, mostly referring directly or indirectly to St. Peter.

† 1. As an exclamation or quasi-oath *Obs.* (Cf. *Mary! Marry!* etc.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 682 Ho wende ful witerly sche were in armes. Ac peter! it nas but is puluere 1368 *LANG.* P. Pl. A. vi. 28 'Knowest thou ouht a Corseyn Man calloþ Seynt Treuþe'. 'Peter!' quod a Plouy-Mon 'I knowe him as kyndliche, as Clerk doþ his bokes'

2. Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with *Paul*, esp. in to rob († *borrow from*, † *uncliothe*) *Peter to pay* († *clothe*) *Paul*, to take away from one person, cause, etc. in order to pay, or confer something on, another; to discharge one debt by incurring another.

In quot. c 1400 we might think that there was a mere conjunction of two well known alliterating names (cf. *Jack and Jill*), but something is prob. due to the association of St. Peter and St. Paul, as leading apostles and saints, and as fellow-martyrs at Rome. The phrase 'to rob Peter, etc.' may have no more specific origin, at least, the current explanation (quoted by Ileylin in 1057-61) is in its details set aside by the chronology, as well as by the occurrence of the phrase in French also cf. 1611 *Cotgr. s.v. Pol, Des-couuoir* S. *Pierre pour couuoir* S. *Pol*, to build, or inrich one Church with the ruins, or reuenues of another; also in mod. F., *découuoir Saint Pierre pour couuoir Saint Paul*

c 1400 *Langfanc's Curryng* 331 Sum medycyne is for peter þat is not good for poull, for þe diuersite of complexion 1515 *BARCLAY Egloties* i. Fewe Princes geue that which to them selfe attayne. They robbe saint Peter therewith to cloth S. Powle. 1561 J. Heywood *Proo & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Rob Peter and pay Poule, thou sayst I do But thou robst and poult Peter and Poule too 1581 *PETTIE Water-Cure* iii. (1586) 168 b. That in my iudgement is a shamefull thing to uncliothe Peter to clothe Paule 1657-61 *HEYLIN Hist. Ref.* (1674) 121 The Lands of Westminster so dilapidated by Bishop Thirlby. the rest laid out for Reparation to the Church of St. Paul, pared almost to the very quick in those days of Rapine. From hence first came that significant By-word (as is said by some) of Robbing Peter to pay Paul. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxvi. (1714) 215 Those that Rob Peter, as we say, to Pay Paul, and take the Bread out of their Masters Mouths to give it to Strangers. a 1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* iii. iii. 35 You may make a shift by borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

† 3. A name for the cowslip: = *Herb Peter* (see *HERB sb.* 7 b). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 192 Peter or cowsloppe, *herba Petri*.

† 4. A kind of wine: ? = *PETER-SEE-ME*. *Obs.*
a 1625 *FLETCHER Chances* v. iii. (*Song*) By old Claret I enlarge thee, By Canary thus I charge thee, By Britain, Mathewlin, and Peeter, Appear and answer me in meeter.

† 5. 'Some kind of cosmetic' (Halliwell). *Obs.*
1689 *Disc. Van. Modish Women* iii. 43 Our fickle Ladies no less blush (I mean if their Peeter would give them leave). *Ibid.* xl. 175 Then her boxes of Peeter, and Patches, and all her Ornamental knacks and dresses.

6. *Thieves' Cant*. A portmanteau or trunk; a bundle or parcel of any kind.

1668 *HEAD Eng. Rogues* i. *Canting Vocab.* *Peter*, a Portmanteau; a 1700 B. B. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flick the Peeter*, cut off the Cloak-bag or Portmanteau 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Water* II. 231 'Three peters cracked and frisked', made a frequent opening of the morning's log 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets*, etc. 261 People sat definitely on piles of luggage at the railway stations, and there was never a Peter to touch for.

7. *Blue Peter*: see *BLUE a.* 13 (also in *Whist* simply *Peter*).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 477 She has had Blue Peter's flag flying at the fore, as a signal for sailing. 1885 *Practor in Longm. Mag.* VI 606 The signal or Peter consists in playing an unnecessarily high card to a trick.

8. *Comb. a.* † *Peter-corn*. see quot; † *Peter-fish* = *St. Peter's fish* (see b); † *Petergrass* (-grys), app. a name for wild thyme; *Peter Gunner*, 'an amateur gun' (Farmer *Slang*, but cf. *Peter* = saltpetre); † *Peterlock* (?), *Peternet*, a kind of fishing net; *Peter-pastoral* adj., derivative expansion of *pastoral* Also in *Thieves' Cant* in sense 6, as *peter-claiming*, -*cutler*, -*hunting*, -*lay* (see quots.). See also *PETER-BOAT*, -*MAN*, -*PENNY*.

1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets*, etc. 258 From this, he ventured on 'peterclaiming, laying hands' nonchalantly on unconsidered parcels and bags at railway stations. 1736 *Drake Eboracum* i. viii 324 One thrave of corn out of every carucate of land in the bishopric of York; which to this day is called 'Peter-corn'. 1865 *Maveric Lond. Labour* IV. 339 Some cracksmen have what is called a 'peter cutter', that is, a cutter for iron safes. a 1688 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* iii. 99 The fish called, by some, a 'Peter or Penny-fish'.. having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are conceived to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. c 1425 *Voc in W. Wulcker* 645a *Loc arphum*, 'petergrys' 1615 *Cold Yeaer* 1614, Cij, It was a shame that poue ha melesse Birds could not be sufered in such pitifull cold weather to save them-selves under a Bush . . but that every paltre 'Peter-gunner' must fart fire and Brimstone at them 1633 *SHIRLEY II City Fair* One ii. ii, I smell powder. . . this peter gunner shall have given fire 1811 *Lexicon Salatr.*, *Peter Gunner*, who will kill all the birds, that died last summer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, 'Peter-hunting', traversing the streets or roads for the purpose of cutting away trunks, &c. from travelling carriages 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, 'Peter-Lay, Rogues who follow Petty Thefts, such as cutting Portmanteaus, &c. from behind Coaches. 1397-8 in 16th *Rep. Dep. Kbr.* (1875) App. ii. 90 [Nine locks with nine keys, called] 'petrelakes'. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Treat Nets, 'Peter Nets, must be two Inches large in the Mesh 1880-4 *DAY Fishes* Gt. Brit. & Irel. I p. ci, *Peter-nets* have floats along the upper rope and weights along the foot-line, one end is attached on shore, and the other anchored out at sea on a right line with the coast 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII 672 Water gruel sonnets on the 'peter-pastoral ruralities of the Serpentine.

b. *Combinations with Peter's*: † (St.) *Peter's barge*, bark, boat, ship, allusive names for the Christian or Catholic Church, † *St. Peter's corn*, the single-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum* (Linn), † *Peter's cress*, a name for Samphire: see quot.; (St.) *Peter's fish*, a name given to several fishes (as the John Dory, the haddock, etc.) having a mark on each side near the pectoral fin, affirmed in legend to have been made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when he caught the fish for the tribute-money (Matt. xvii. 27); *Peter's penny*. see *PETER-PENNY*.

c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv 1214 Ye shal leden hem on-to 'peteres barge. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xlvii. § 1 68 *Brixa Monococcus*, after L'Obelius; . . in English 'Saint Peters Corne' 1884 *MILLER Plant n.* St. Peter's Corn, *Triticum monococcum* 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 347 'Cress, Peter's, an old name for *Crithmum maritimum*. *Ibid.* 348 Thus a herb properly enough called Rock cress from its growing in the crevices of rocks, came to be known as Peter's cress 1611 *COTGR.*, *Dorbe*, the Dorce, or 'Saint Peters fish' 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 137 Dorce, St. Peters fish 1857 *WRIGHT Dict.* II 738/1 *Peter's fish*, the haddock. Haddock has spots on either side, which are said to be marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. 1678 *Donna Olympia* 188 The only man judged capable of governing 'St. Peter's Ship in so boisterous time

c. *St. Peter's wort* (also *St. Peterwort*, *Peterwort*), a name for several plants: (a) the Cowslip, *Primula veris* (= *Heib Peter*); (b) certain species of *Hypericum* or St. John's wort, esp. *H. quadrangulum*, also of the kindred American genus *Ascyrum*; (c) *Feverfew*, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

† 1516 *Grete Herball* col. Tv, *Primula veris* is called pyrethrolles Some call it saynt peterworthe 1554 *ELVOT*, *Ascyrum*, of some is called Peter worthe other wolde haue it to be Tutson; some think it to be a kind of S. Johns worthe, and that is most lykely, and may be called square S. Johns grasse 1578 *LYVE Dodones* xi. 20 It [Feverfew] is called . . of some Whiteworte, also S. Peters wort. *Ibid.* 156 It is hoate and dry like S. Johnsgrasse, or S. Peters wurd. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cl. 434. 1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Ascyrum*, St. Peter's wort. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxv (1794) 373 Another wild sort . . growing in moist hedges and woods, and called Saint Peter's wort.

Hence *Peterkin*, *Peterling nonce-uds*, [dim. of *Peter*], a petty claimant to the spiritual position of St. Peter and his reputed successors the Popes. c 1664 F. KERBY in P. Heywood's *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 30 Proud peter-lings voychafse the crown to bleis. 1893 *HUXLEY Ess. Controversial Quest.* 15 Setting up Lutheran,

Zwinglian, and other Peterkins, in the place of the actual claimant to the reversion of the spiritual wealth of the Galilean fisherman.

† **Peter**, *v.* 1 [f. *PETER sb.* 5.] *trans.* To apply cosmetics to, to 'paint'.

1656 *EARL MONM.* in *Boccalini's Advs fr. Parnass* 161 My face is now so fresh and ruddy, because people have peter'd it, and coloured it with lakes

Peter, *v.* 2 *slang* or *collog.* [Origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* To cease, stop, leave off. *slang*
1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Peter* that, synonymous with *slow* that

2. *intr.* *Peter* out (orig. *U. S. Mining collog.*): To diminish gradually and cease; to run out and disappear (as a stream, a vein of ore); to die out, give out, fail, come to an end

a 1865 A. LINCOLN in *McClure Life* (1896) 133 The store in which he clerked was 'petering out'—to use his own expression. 1865 S. BOWLES *Across Continent* 133 Humboldt River . . runs west and south from three hundred to five hundred miles, and then finds ignominious end in a 'sink', or quietly 'peters out'. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Glass*, *Peter* or *peter* out, to fail gradually in size, quantity, or quality 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq. Child's Is. ad.* 1, But the luck had failed, the mines petered out 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan 45f Human effort of all kinds tends to 'peter out'

Peter, variant of *PETRE*, saltpetre, etc.

Peteraro, *obs.* var. *PEDRERO*, a small gun.

Peter-boat, [app. f. *PETER sb.* + *BOAT* : cf. *Peterman*.] Local name (chiefly on the Thames and adjacent coasts) for a decked fishing-boat smaller than a smack or yawl, also for a dredgerman's double-ended boat, travelling equally well bow or stern foremost.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) I. 99, I being in a certeyn petyr boat coming toward the towne of Lye. 1607 *DLICKER & WEBSTER Northw. Hoe* ii. 1 Wks 1873 III 20 If we haue but good draughts in my peter-boatie. 1769 *Chan.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69/1 Discovered by the people of a peterboat, on the shore somewhere below Gravesend 1821 *Maveric Lond. Labour* (1861) II 143 The boats of the dredgermen are of a peculiar shape. They have no stein, but are the same fore and aft. They are called Peter boats. 1862 *Catal. Internat.* *hahub* II xii. 18 Model of 'Peterboat', used in the whitebait fishery.

Peterera, -*ro*, var. *PEDRERO*, a small gun.

† **Peterish**, *a. Obs.* [f. *PETRE* + -ISH 1.]

Containing saltpetre.

1690 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Med. Scott.* iv (1892) 65 When peterish earth shall be found, to dispose thereof for the convenience of the gun powder factories

Peterman (pē'tərmən) [app. f. *PETER sb.* (in allusion to the occupation of Simon Peter)]

1. A fisherman, formerly, app. one who practised a particular kind of fishing.

c 1400 *Act Comm. Council London* in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 88 An Acte concerning Petermen and other fysshing in the Thames [decrees that] none fish in the Thames with anglys nor other engines, but only with nets of a size and only at times seasonable, nor near any wharf of the bridge. 1500 *Acc.* *ibid.*, Fines of Petermen for fishing and rugging at the bridge, and with their nets and engines daily haiting the same contrary to diuers acts thereof made 1624 *Heywood Captives* iv i, *Clowne*. But [resolve mee] feythfully *Fisher*. As I am honest peterman 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 230 The troubled sea, where Romes Peter men finde the best fishing 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 68 No Peter-men shall . . fish or work with any Manner of Net upon the said Water. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peterman*, a fisherman, a fellow-craftsman of the Apostle Peter. 1894 C. WILCH *Lower Bridge* 73 Crowded with devout citizens, from the dignified Alderman to the rough eldout peterman (*Historical*)

† 2. Some kind of beer. *Obs.*

1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 51 To give him a dram, or a glass of peterman

3. *Thieves' Cant*. [f. *PETER sb.* 6.] A thief who steals portmanteaus from vehicles

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 209 A good a cracksmen or peter-man as any in the ring. 1863 *Story of Lane. Thref* 9 (Farmer) Sometimes he'd tain peterman, and he had been generally lucky at it

† **Petermas**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *PETER sb.* + *MASS sb.* 1.] The feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, Aug. 1. (Cf. next, quot. 1747.)

c 1200 *WULFSTAN Hom.* I 272 Romfeoh zelæste man æghwice zeare be Peteres messian. 1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* XX. (Jan.) Petermas nixt cumis

Petermorel, *obs.* var. *petty moral*: see *MOREL*.

Peter-penny, **Peter's penny**. *Usu* in pl. *Peter-pence*, *Peter's pence*. [f. *PETER sb.* (in reference to the claim of the see of Rome to the patrimony of St. Peter) + *PENNY*.]

1. *Hist.* An annual tax or tribute of a penny from each householder having land of a certain value, paid before the Reformation to the papal see at Rome; also, a similar tribute paid by several northern lands

The institution of Peter's pence has been attributed to Ine king of Wessex; 688-728, and to Offa king of Mercia. 755-94 It is mentioned as due by ancient law in a (Latin) letter of Canute in 1031. It was discontinued by statute in 1534.

c 1205 *LAY.* 13964 Inne was he uormeste mon þe Peteres peni bigon 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 10139 Fram rome he bropte an heste þat me here nome Peteres peni of each hous þat smoke out of come [Cf. 9720 *Peter's pence* þat me gadereþ manion] c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Thres Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851) 147 Anticrist makþ hise [priests] knowen..

bi peterpens gederynge. *ax49x* J Rous *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 72 Denarius Petri, Anglice Petri pence, vel Romscot. 1335 Coverdale Bible Ded. 1 passe over his pestilent pykynge of Peter pence out of your realm. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxxv. (1739) 148 The Roman Tribute of Peter-pence was allowed by the Conqueror's Law to the Bishops Court. 1666 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 183 Every one who shall have thirty pence of current money in his house, of his own property shall pay a Peter-penny. 1747 *Carte Hist. Eng.* i. 174 Being paid at the rate of a penny by every family on the first of August, the feast of St Peter ad vincula, [it] was thence called Peter pence. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 668/1 Linköping it was at a council held in this town in 1153 that the payment of Peter's pence was agreed to at the instigation of Nicholas Breakspeare.

2. Applied to the voluntary contributions of Roman Catholic peoples to the papal treasury since 1860.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 12/1 The more ignorant believers who were asked to contribute to Peter's Pence 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV 483/2 He [Antonelli, 1870] obtained from the Italians payment of the Peter's pence (5,000,000 lire) remaining in the papal exchequer.

† **Peter-see-me.** *Obs.* Also **Peter-sa-meene**, **-se-mea**, (?) **-se-mine**. [A corruption of *Pedro Ximenes*, the name of a celebrated Spanish grape, so called after its introducer. see quot. 1846, and Notes to Dekker in Pearson's ed. 1873.] A kind of Spanish wine.

1617 *Brathwait Law of Drinking* 80, I am phlegmaticke as may be, Peter see me must inuie me. 1653 J. Taylor (Water P) *Praise of Hempstead* 5 Peter se-mea, or headstrong Chamico, Sherry, nor Rob-o-Dauy here could flowe. 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sb Gipsy* iii. 1 (1653) E. J. b, Peter see me shall wash thy nowle. 1650 DEKKER *and P. Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 II. 160 A pottle of Greeke wine, a pottle of Peter sa meene. 1631 Heywood *1st Pt Fair Maid of West* in Wks 1874 III. 301 Peter see mee, Canary, or Chamico. 1846 *Ford's Gathering for Spain* 152 The *Pedro Ximenes*, or delicious sweet-tasted grape which is so celebrated, came originally from Madenia, and was planted on the Rhine, whence about two centuries ago one Peter Simon brought it to Malaga.]

Petersham (pē'tsɪjəm). [Named after Viscount Petersham, c.1812.] (*attrib.* or *ellipt.* as *sb*) a Name for a kind of heavy overcoat or breeches formerly fashionable; also for the cloth of which such overcoats are made. b. Name for a thick kind of ribbon of ribbed or corded silk used for strengthening the waists of women's dresses, and for belts and handbands.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL 95 What crowding and jostling to get a side view of my Petersham breeches and coat of sky-blue. 1819 *Hermyn in London* III 82 Put on my dowlis Petershams, half-stockings, and dicky. 1863 GROWNE *Recollected* in 154 The Viscount [Petersham] was likewise a great Maecenas among the tailors, and a particular kind of gent-coat when I was a young man was called a Petersham. 1864 *Athenaeum* 29 Oct. 558/3 We deal with less disputable matters when we come to Petersham coats, so called from the head of the 'Dandies' of half a century ago, who afterwards became Earl of Harrington. 1904 *Woolen Draper's Terms in Tailor & Cutt* 4 Aug. 479/3 Petersham Cloth A heavy woollen cloth having a round nap surface, used for heavy overcoats.

Peterwort. see **PETER sb.** 8c.

Petewous, -wus, obs. forms of **PITEOUS**.

Petful, a rare [f. **PET sb.** 2 + **-FUL**] *Pettish.* 1861 *SALA Dutch Dict.* xx 315 Sitting, with petful impatience, in the parlour.

Peth, Pether, dial. forms of **PITH, PEDDER**.

† **Pethrow**, obs. corrupt form of **PEDERO**.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks III 42 Ordnance of whole Cannon, Demy-Cannon, Cannon Pethrow, whole Culverin, and Demy-Culverin.

Pethwind, variant of **BETHWINE**.

Petiaguay, -augre, obs. corrupt f. **PIRAGUA**.

Peticoot, -cote, obs. forms of **PETTICOAT**.

Peti degree, petigree, -grew: see **PEDIGREE**.

Petrie, obs. form of **PETTY, PITY**.

Petifactor see **PETTIFACTOR**.

† **Pettfoot, pl petifetee, rare**. [For *petty feet*; rendering *L. pediculus*, dim of *pes* foot.] Little foot in quot = peduncle or pedicle (of an apple). c.1450 *Pallad on Husb* III 902 Let her petifet downward be wende, And touche hem not vntil they schal be spende.

Petigre(e, -grue, etc.), obs. forms of **PEDIGREE**.

† **Petigrew, pettigree, Obs.** Also 6 **pety-grew, petigrue, -gre(e)**. [f. **PETIT, PETTY a.** + **Fr. greü, agreü** holly (also *greuel, agreuere, agrafel, agrafuelh*, Mistral) = Gascon *agreu*, Cat. *greuol* (Körting):—*L. acrifolium* holly (f. *acri-s* sharp, piecing + *folium* leaf): cf. *acufolium* (for *acui-*, *acufolium*) holly. *Petit greü* may itself occur in Pr., as the equivalent of *F. petit houx* 'little holly', synon. of *brusc*, butcher's broom.]

A name for Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). 1538 *TURNER Libellus, Ruscus*. Humile officina uocant bruscum, angli Butchers broome, & Petigrew 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 69 Petigree groweth in Kent wilde by hedge sydes. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II cccxvii. 760 It is called in English Kneeholme. and Petigree 1611 *COTGR.*, *Petit houx*, Kneeholme, Petigree, Butche's Broom.

Petillate, v. nonce-wd. [f. **F. pétiller** (dim of *péter* to break wind): see **-ATE sb.** 7.] *intr.* To crepitate, to effervesce (as an aerated liquid).

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 622 Sparkling Hock and petillating Moselle.

† **Petilo-demenage. Obs. rare** = **Petty lode-manage** see **LODEMANAGE**.

1622 MALVINES *Anc. Law-March* 138 Primage, Petilo-demenage, and sometimes Pilotage, according to the accustomed manner in the like Voyages.

Petimorel, obs. var. **petty morel**: see **MOREL**.

Petimine (pe'timēn). *Chem.* [f. **Gr. petreiv-ōs** volatile + **-INE**]. A synonym of *Iso-butylamine*, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$.

1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII 134 The sulphates of .choline, picoline, petimine are insoluble. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III 212 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 737 Petimine, a volatile base obtained by Anderson from the most volatile portion of bone oil, is .isomeric, or perhaps identical, with tetrylamine.

Petiolaceous, a. rare-° [f. **L. petiolus** PETIOLE + **-ACEOUS**] = **PETIOLATE**.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Petiolaceus* .petiolaceous.

Petiolar (pe'tiōlār), a. [f. **L. petiolus** PETIOLE + **-AR**] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a petiole.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III xv. (1765) 204 Petiolar Buds. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolarius cirrus*, a petiolar tendril, proceeding from the petiole of a leaf. 1793 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The genus *Eriogonum* in which there is no petiolar sheath. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Barry's Phanerog.* 376 In the glandular ends of the petiolar appendages of *Passiflora*.

Also **Petiolary a.**, in same sense. *rare-°*.

1888 *WEBSTER, Petiolary*.

Petiolate (petiōlāt), a. [ad mod. **L. petiolāt-us**, f. **petiol-us** PETIOLE: see **-ATE**]. In **F. petiolé**]

Having or furnished with a petiole; stalked; borne or growing upon a petiole or stalk. a. *Bot.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 6 v. *Leaf, Petiolate Leaf*, one affixed to a plant by means of a peculiar pedicle. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi (1794) 183 The lower ones [leaves] petiolate, the upper sessile. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 133 When a leaf arises from the stem by means of a petiole it is said to be stalked or petiolate.

b. *Zool.* see **PETIOLE 2**; *spec. in Entom.* Belonging to the division *Petiolata* of hymenopterous insects, with a stalked abdomen, as bees, wasps, etc. 1826 KIRBY & S. ENTOMOL. XIII IV 185 Insects that have a petiolate abdomen. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 330 Abdomen always petiolate.

Also **Petiolated a.**, in same senses.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX 835 The leaves of this species are constantly petiolated. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 641 Branchiopoda.—1 wo eyes petiolated and a frontal ocellus sessile.

Petiole (petiōl), *Nat. Hist.* [= mod. **F. pétiole**, ad **L. petiol-us** little foot, stem, stalk of fruit specialized by LINNÆUS:

1751 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 41 *Petiolus, Pedunculus, Pediculus* antecessoribus Synonymi fuere, nobis autem minime. *Petiolus* promit solum, et *Pedunculus* Fructificationem.]

1. *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf, by which it is attached to the stem; a leaf-stalk.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Petiole, petiolum*, among botanists, expresses that stalk which supports the leaves, as the peduncle does the fructifications. *Ibid* s v. *Leaf*, The oppositely pinnated folioles stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 250 Leaves, gradually narrowed into long winged petioles.

2. *Zool.* Applied to a slender stalk-like structure supporting some part, as the eye-stalk in certain Crustacea, or the stalk connecting the abdomen and thorax in wasps, ants, and other insects.

1782 ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII 441 note, Crabs, whose eyes are placed on petioles, or stalks, and are moveable. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 243 Filaments of branchiae numerous, placed on a petiole twisted spirally.

Petioled (petiōld), a. [f. **piec.** + **-ED**]. Furnished with a petiole, petiolate.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolatum folium*, a Petiole or Petioled leaf. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. xiii, Stem-leaves shortly petioled or sessile.

Petiolule (petiōlul), *Bot.* [ad mod. **L. petiolul-us**, dim of **petiolus** PETIOLE; also in mod. **F. (Litté)**.] A partial or secondary petiole; the footstalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* i. 94 In all truly compound leaves the petiole is articulated with each petiolule. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 167 The divisions of the petiole are then called petiolules, stalklets, or partial petioles.

Hence **Petiolular a.** [= **F. pétiolulaire**], pertaining to a petiolule; **Petiolulate a.** [= **F. pétiolulé**], having, or borne upon, a petiolule.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Petiolular* 1881 *BAKER in Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* 267 Leaflets 7, alternate, petiolulate.

Petious, obs. form of **PITEOUS**.

Petipank, petty panic: see **PETTY a.**

Petit (pē'tit, [pē'ti], a. (*sb.*)) Also 6 **petyt, 7 pettit; 8. 5-6 petyts, 5-8 -ite, 7 pettite; 9 7 petet, -e**. [a. **F. petit**, fem. *petite* (11th c.) = **Fr.** and **Cat. petit**, Oit. *petit*, *petito* (both in Florio, 1611). Found in Anglo-Fr. phrases or combs. from 13th c., and as an Eng. adj. in 14th c.; but before 1400 written also *pety*, later *petty*, which became the proper English form; but, beside this, *petit* continued in use, being still common in the 17th c., though little used in the 18th c., exc. as retained in legal phrases, or as influenced by modern French (in some phrases from which it

still occurs). While it was still a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced, as shown by the frequent 16-17th c. spelling *petite, -yle* (in Eng. only a spelling-variant, not distinctively fem. as in Fr.). The stress varied; the alliteration and rhythm in *Piers Plowman* shows *petit* (as does the surname *Petit*), while the spellings *petet, -eete*, show final stress.

The origin of **F. petit** is uncertain: 'the primitive type appears to have been **pitittum* or **petittum* (Darmest.), and as there is no such form in **L.**, many scholars think it a derivative of a Celtic root *pett-* 'part, piece, bit', whence also *It. pezza, F. pièce, Eng. piece*. Cf. *Diez s. v. Pito*, Thunneyen *Keltoroman s. v. Pezza*, Körting (1901), stem *pett-*, No 1106.]

† 1. Of small size, small; also occas. Few or small in number. *Obs.*

a. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. XIV. 242 Pouerle nis but a petit bingge appereh nought to his naule. 1420 *Ch. & L. Wills* (1882) 46, 1 petit brave morter. 1569 T. NORTON *To Q's dearest subjects N. C. Dij.* The number is great agaynste you, infinitely exceeding your petit multitude. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 193 That sort of petit Animals. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 356 Which declared the number of his Servants not to be small, petit, or unconsiderable. [1854 H. MILNER *Sch. & Sch. v.* (1858) 323 A really handsome man, with an erect though somewhat petit figure.]

B. 1567 *DRANT Hoiace* To his Bk. R. viij, Stammering age to petyle ladders in corners all will reede thee. 1638 SIR T. HIRBERT *Tyaz* (ed. 2) 113 Kishmy a petite castle not farre from Tasques. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xii 40 Many other petite tracts of ground. 1671 *GRIV. Anal. Plants* i. vii. § 16 As in cutting a petiole and Infant Bean, may be cut in. 1766 *tr. Angyaldis Treat. conc.* Relig. i. 16 The fortuitous concourse of infinite petiet Atomes. 1675 *TICOTER Diary* (1825) 114 At the south east corner of this petietate building.

† 2. Of little importance or value; insignificant, trifling: = **PETTY a.** 2. *Obs.*

a. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. viii 60 His pardoun In purgatorie I petit, I trouwe. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. xvi. 139 It was not meet that the Bishop [Hommer] should delibe himself to such petty functions of preaching. 1599 *HUNTER Annado* (1865) 52 But on these and such petty matters, I will not now longe insist. a. 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1717) V. 492 Their grand Subject was Truth, and consequently above all petit Arts, and poor Additions. a. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 275 His name . . . confined to some petty cycle in a murky genealogy. 1759 *DUNWORTH Pope* 19 [His] taste was tuned entirely toward; the grand; he hated everything petit.

B. 1565 *JRWIL Repl. Hawding* (1611) 135 I passe by other petite faults. 1620 T. ANNOT *Old Way* 25 By a petite reason [marg. *absurda ratiunculæ*] of Pelagius he was diuven to speake absurdly thereof. a. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods, Enpheme* ix, In all her petite actions, no devote. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 1203 In translating . . . and other petite employments.

† 3. Subordinate, minor, on a small scale: =

PETTY a. 3. Sometimes as opposed to *grand*. *Obs.*

a. 1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. n. li. § v b, To scour the see of pyrate, & petty robbers of the see. 1552 *HUMORI*, Petit brybar, *surviller*. Petit bribery, *latrocinium*. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hereford* n. (1662) 35 Miffed (a petit Prince of that Country) 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues*, etc. *Italy* 273 The Stiff, Petit Style of Painting, the Remnant of Gothicism. 1724 Dr. NICOLSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 335 All our pedlers and petit merchants are confederating, against the currency of them. [1897 *Genealogy. Mag.* Oct. 365 In it [manor court of Teignmouth] were anciently tried all petit cases relating to the inhabitants.]

B. 1570-6 *LAMBARD Petrarca Kent* (1826) 11 Kent was then divided into four petite kingdoms. 1588 — *Pier.* iv. xx 619 To deluere the gauls of idle poor folkes, petite theues, and some others. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iii. ii 196. 1641 *HEVIN Help to Hist.* (1671) 4 Those inferior and petite Kings, being in tract of time worn out.

† b Hence **Petit-bribing** adj., practising 'petit bribery': cf. quot. 1552 in 3 a. *Obs.*

1634 *CANNON Necess. Sépar.* 143 The petitbribing Sumner rideth forth laden with excommunications.

4. In special collocations (rarely hyphenated), as an earlier form or variant of *petty*: **petit custom**: see **PETTY a.** 5; **Petit Bag**, canon, captain, officer: see **PETTY BAG**, **PETTY CANON**, **PETTY CAPTAIN**, **PETTY OFFICER**; also, **petit CAPE**, **CHAPEMAN**, **CONSTABLE**, **JUROR**, **JURY**, **LARKEYN**, **SERGEANTY**, **-TRY**, **SESSIONS**, **TREASON**.

5. In some mod. French collocations adopted in English, as *petit baume*, a liquor distilled from *Croton balsamiferum* in the West Indies; *petit choux*, *petit point*: see *quots.*; *petit verre*, a glass of liqueur [lit. a small glass]. Also *PETIT-MÂTRE*, *PETIT SOUTHER*.

1828 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 658 The distilled plant furnishes the liquor called *eau de mentes*, or *petit baume*, in the West Indies. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Petits Choux*, a sort of Paste for garnishing, made of fat Cheese, Flower, Eggs, Salt, etc. bak'd in a Pye-pan, and Ic'd over with fine Sugar. 1828 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 321 *Tent Stitch*, this stitch is also known as 'petit point' and 'perlenstich'. 1864 THACKERAY *Philip xix*, He summoned the waiter, and paid for his *petit verre*. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 521 [He] sipped his *petit verre*.

B. *sb.* † 1. A little boy in a grammar-school; a junior schoolboy. Also *transf. Obs.*

1480-70 *Spemich Sch. Reg.* in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 166 Petus vocati Apeseyes and Song. 1533 *KLIVT Gov.* in. xxv. Some . . . he as who sayeth petites and unethes lettered. 1534 *MORSE Comp. agat. Trth.* i. xix. Wks. 1163/5 A teacher of children, for as they call such one in the grammar schools an vther or a mayster of the petytes. 1597

FULKE *Confut. Popery* 127 You have discovered such a solemn secret to the young pettis of Popery 1691 tr. *Emilia's Observ. Jovian* Naples 19 They count them [clashes] backward, for that which receives the Petits at first, is called the seventh Class.

† 2 A variety of domestic pigeon *Obs. rare*
1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*. Many sorts of Pigeons, such as Caniers, Barbs, Pouter, spots [etc.].
|| *Petite* (pè'tè, pè'ti), a. [In sense 1, obs. var. of prec.; now only as Fr. fem. of *petit* adj.: see prec.]

† 1. A variant of PETIT, q. v. (used without reference to gender or sex). *Obs.*

2. Now, of a woman or girl: Little, of small stature or size, tiny.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii (1848) 132 IIs [Raphael's] women in general are either charged and heavy or dry and petite. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 51 Her person was petite and trivial 1829 *Ang. Lady's Bk.* 290 The style of dress suitable to the pretty and petite. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 48, I know that Florence's slender petite figure cannot compare with mine

3. In certain French collolocations often used in Eng., as *petite morale*, minor morals, the ethics of every-day details; *petite pièce*, a minor performance; in *pl.*, the minor writings of an author (formerly as Eng. *petite pieces*).

1712 BUNDELL *Spect.* No 341 ¶ 9 [The French] always close their Tragick Entertainments with what they call a *Petite Piece*. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI 155/2 The petite pieces of this eminent writer [Dryden] are too numerous to specify here. 1825 JERRARD *Ess.* (1844) I. 205 [They] composed a variety of petite pieces, and novels of polite gallantry. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* July 54 The duties, and decencies, and charities, which are after, all the *petite morale* of a home 1884 SHELLEY *H. Walpole* viii. 192 This country is hardened against the *petite morale*.

Petit(e) degree, obs. error. form of PEDIGREE

Petiteness (pè'ti-nès). [f. PETITE + -NESS.]

† a. Smallness, small size (*obs.*). b. Finicking or dainty littleness; puniness (*contemptuous*).
1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii vi. 276 In respect of the smallness and pettiness of these little Animals. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I could not manage their box, (from its pettiness), so as to play with distinct fairness. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11 A sombreness and roughness of dress and a pettiness of person about a number of them [Irish Members]

|| *Petitio* (pè'ti-siō, pè'ti-siō) [L: see next]
The Latin word for 'asking, begging, petitioning, petition', used in some phrases. esp

|| *Petitio induciarum*, *Law* = IMPARLANCE 2
1706 in PHILLIPS 1847 CRAIG v. *Petition*, *Petitio induciarum*, the same in the civil law as *imparlance* in the common law, namely, a motion made to the declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craves respite, or another day, to put in his answer.

|| *Petitio principii* (pè'ti-siō primsi pī-ō) *Logic* [lit. begging or taking for granted of the beginning or of a principle], a logical fallacy which consists in taking for granted a premiss which is either equivalent to, or itself depends on, the conclusion, and requires proof; an instance of this; a 'begging the question'.

1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John v. 1-3 Wks (1573) 420/1 Which kynde of disputing scholme men call *Petitio principii*, the pynnyng of two certayne thynges, ech by the other, and is no pynnyng at all. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* Wks 128 L. 339 This argument is called *Petitio principii*, which is, when a thing is taken to make proof, that is doubtful, and standeth in question, and ought itself to be proved. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I iv. (1686) 11. 1668 DRYDEN *Def. Ess. Dram. Poesy* 84. (ed. Ker) l. 132 Here you see, instead of proof, or reason, there is only *Petitio principii*. 1761 SKRIMM *Tr. Shandy* IV. Intro. Had it not been for a *Petitio principii* the whole controversy had been settled at once. 1807 WHATELY *Logic* ii. § 3. 142. 1807 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (ed. 9) viii. 145 The argument in a circle is the most important case of the fallacy called *Petitio Principii* (or, as it is more properly called, *Petitio Quæstio*, begging the question).

Petition (pè'ti-jən), sb. Also 4-7 -cion, 4-6 -cioun, -oyon, etc. [a. F. *pétition*, in OF. *pétition* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pétition-em*, n. of action f. *pètlre* to aim at, seek, lay claim to, ask, beg.]

1. The action of formally asking, begging, supplicating, or humbly requesting; esp. in phr. to *make petition*, to ask, supplicate, or formally beg.
1217 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. I 57 He was forced against his will to make petition to have yor Peace by indenture. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc) 187 We thought to her we made petition. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* 169 The instant petition of any other person 1612 BISHOP *Exhort.* vii. 3 Let my life be given me at my petition. 1673 TRIMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 37 Petition signifying barely asking or demanding, tho' implying the Thing demanded to be wholly in the Right and Power of them that give. 1817 COBBETT *Addr. Men Bristol* Wks. XXXII. 64 Petition, peaceable petition, is the course. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 212 The company's charter could be renewed only on petition and payment of a fine

† b. *Petition of the principle*: begging of the question; = *PETITIO principii*. *Obs.*

1599 FULKE *Heshins' Part.* 223 He must have an easie aduersarie, or else he shall gaine little by such petition of principles. 1618 CHAPMAN *Herod Ded.* Or if the allusion (or petition of the Principle) begge with too broad a Licence in the General. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Diogenes & Plato* Wks. 1853 I. 458/1 Those terms are puerile, and imply a petition of a principle.

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2. A supplication or prayer; an entreaty; esp. a solemn and humble prayer to the Deity, or to a sovereign or superior; also, one of the clauses of a prayer, e. g. of the Lord's prayer.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 299 Nede behoued him grante to clerke & baroun, & hold þam be conante of ilk peticioun. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 363 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) And heie compleyntys & peticiouns. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. 1 214 Now syte this is my peteycon for thys feest, that ye wyll gyue me mete and drynke suffycauntly for this twelue moneth 1524 Bk. *Comm. Prayer*, *Communon*. Then shall the priest saye the Loides prayer, the people repeating after him eury peticion 1671 MILTON *Samson* 650 This one prayer yet remains, might I be heard, No long petition, speedy death. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 733 What shoud' he do, who twice had lost his Love? What Notes invent, what new Petitions move? 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 49 My Lady heard then joint petition 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death, was written originally to her [St. Barbara]

b. *transf.* The matter of the petition; the thing asked or entreated. as in *to have or receive one's petition*, *to grant a petition*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxviii. 154 (Harl MS) Sithe I shall dye, I aske the law of yow, seil þat I may have ij peticiouns or I deye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 31 b/2 He sayde he shoulde have somwhat of his peteycon. 1526 TINDALE 1 John v. 25 We knowe thatt we shall have the peticiouns thatt wee desyred of hym 1602 SHAKS *Jul. C.* ii. 1 58 O Rome, I make thee promise, If the redresse will follow, thou receuwest Thy full Petition at the hand of Brutus.

3. A formally drawn up request or supplication; esp. a written supplication from an individual or body of inferiors to a superior, or to a person or body in authority (as a sovereign or legislature), soliciting some favour, privilege, right, or mercy, or the redress of some wrong or grievance.

1314-15 *Rolls of Parli.* I 297/1 La dite Prohibition, dount les transscript est cosu a ceste petitioun. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 186/1 Agreith to this Petition of Resumption, and the same accepteth. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 17 They have none other remedy but to sue vnto the lord by petition. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. 1 39 That it will please you to give this poore petition to the King. 1611 *Star Cham.* *Cases* (Camden) 8 The petition of Philip Bushell, whose Father was unjustly condemned, see is the title. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 161 Thus this great affair has ended like the Yorkshire petition, which has been the chief business of the house of commons this session 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 386 Goods are said to be delivered by Petition, when they are returned for some legal purpose, and are allowed to be imported without the tedious form of an entry 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 550 They prepared a petition to the House against the Bill.

† b. *spec.* The form in which the Houses of Parliament formerly presented a measure for the king's granting: now represented by the passing of a bill for the royal assent *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1367 *Act 36 Radw.* III. c. 2 Sachiez nous avoir receu la petition baillee a nous par la commune de notre realme, en cest present parlement en la forme qui sensuyt: 1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 22 Pe kyng of his grace especial graunteþ þat fro hens forth no byng be enacted to be Peticione of the Comune, þat be contrarie of hir asking, wharby þey shuld be bounde wipoute their assent. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 9/1 A Petition putte up to the Kyng in this Parlement, by the Communes of this londe 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Every thing before reherced declared and expressed in this bill of petition 1581 NEVILLE *Plato Radw.* 111 Another Act, by which it was provided, That no Parliament should be dissolved, till all the Petitions were answered; That is, in the Language of those times, till all the Bills were finished 1818 *Cruiser Digest* (ed. 2) V. 3 It became fully established in the reign of Rich. III. that no award could be made on a private petition, without a formal and complete act of the whole legislature.

c. *Petition and Advice* (Eng. Hist.) the Remonstrance presented by Parliament to Cromwell on 4 Apr. 1657.

1657-76 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1732) 655/2 A Writing which they stiled, The humble Petition and Advice of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland to his Highness *Ibid.* This Petition and Advice was presented to his Highness by the House. 1837 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x 258, 266. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. x 245 This 'Remonstrance' of Pack's, under the name 'Petition and Advice presented to his Highness', became famous to the world in those spring months. 1884 C. H. FIRTH in *Low & Pulling Dict. Eng. Hist.* 818/1 On the whole the Petition and Advice established a far more workable distribution of political power than the instrument of government.

d. *Petition of Right* the parliamentary declaration of the rights and liberties of the people, set forth in the form of a petition to King Charles I, which was finally assented to by the king in 1628. Although not a formal statute or ordinance, 'it has ever been accepted as having the full force of law'.

(See also 4. a.)
1627 *Act 3 Chas. I* (title) The Petition exhibited to His Majesty by the Lordes Spiritual and Temporall and Commons in this present Parliament assembled concerning divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjectes. [Conclusion] All which they most humbly pray of your most Excellent Majesty as their Rights and Liberties. 1647 CLARENDOFF *Hist. Reb.* i § 8 Yet all that presentment than the Petition of Right. produced no other resentment than the Petition of Right. n 1676 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1732) 10/2 The King gave another Answer to the Petition of Right, which satisfied the Commons, and so that excellent Law passed. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 134 This drew on a parliamentary enquiry, and produced the petition of right, 3 Car. I. 1844 MACKINTOSH *Sd. Ho. Comm.* 1 June The illustrious Judge on this occasion appeals to the Petition of Right. 1857 HALLAM *Const. Hist.*

(1876) I vii. 391 The Petition of Right, as this statute is still called, from its not being drawn in the common form of an act of parliament. 1844 L.D. BROUGHTAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 228 The Petition of Right, whereby the Lords and Commons obliged the King to declare the illegality of requiring loans without Parliamentary sanction

4. *Law* a. *Petition of right*: an ancient Common Law remedy against the Crown for obtaining possession or restitution of real or personal property in Law Fr. *pétition de droit*, L. *pétitio iustitiæ*. (*Encycl. Law Eng.*)

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 575/1 By Witte or Writtes, or by Petition or Petitions of right sued. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 72/2 Any Castelles or Emheritaments, wherof any persone or persones have had restitution by auctorite of Parlement, or restitution by Triaveis, Petition of Right, Lyvere, or any Recoverie by the cours of the common lawe. 1698 tr. *Coke's Rep.* iv. 352 (1826) II 428 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III xvii. 256. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 242/2 *Petition* is used for that remedy which the subject hath to help a wrong done by the king. In which sense it is either general that the king do him right: Or it is special, when the conclusion and indorsement are special, for this or that to be done, &c.] 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 34/1 In modern practice the petition of right is not resorted to, except in cases to which neither a traverse of office nor a monstancie de droit apply, or after those remedies have failed. The Latin term 'petitio iustitiæ' shows that the words are used in the sense of a 'petition for right' 1898 *Encycl. Law Eng.* s. v. *Petition of Right*, Stated in general terms, the only cases in which a petition of right is available are where the land or goods or money of a subject have found their way into the possession of the Crown.

b. A formal application in writing made to a court (a) for judicial action concerning the matter of a suit then pending before it (formerly called a *cause petition*); (b) for something which lies in the jurisdiction of the court without an action, as a writ of *habeas corpus*, an order in bankruptcy, etc.; (c) in some forms of procedure initiating a suit or its equivalent: see quot. 1872.

1737 *Reclaiming Petition* [see RECLAIMING 204. sb.], 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. End.* (1827) II 366 Petition is the name given to the instrument by which, in cases of bankruptcy, claims are preferred to the Lord Chancellor sitting in a judicial capacity superordinate to that of the commissioners of bankruptcy. 1818 *Cruiser Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 541 Lord Hardwicke. I did not think fit to determine the matter upon a petition, but thought it proper for a bill. 1838 W. BALL *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the judicial procedure of the Court of Session, a petition and complaint is the form in which certain matters of summary and extraordinary jurisdiction are brought under the cognisance of the Court. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 33/1 A petition is an application in writing, addressed to the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, or to the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, in which the petitioner states certain facts as the ground on which he prays for the order and direction of the court. A cause petition is a petition in a matter of which the court has already possession by virtue of there being a suit concerning the matter of the petition; and the petitioner is generally either a party to such suit, or he derives a title to some interest in the subject matter of the suit from a party to it. When there is no suit existing about the matter of the petition, it is called an *ex parte* petition. *Ibid.* 33/2 A petition may be presented for the appointment of guardians to infants, and for an allowance for their maintenance. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 518/1 A petition is the proper mode of coming before the court for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 729/2 Divorce and matrimonial suits, and suits instituted under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, are commenced by petition. *Ibid.*, Municipal Election Petitions are tried by a barrister under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

† 5. *Math.* A postulate; an axiom. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1 Wks 149/1 These two thynges seme to me two as true pointes, and as plaine to a christen man, as any peticion of Euclidis geometry is to a resonable man. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. post. i. 6 After the definitions now follow petitions, which are the second kynde of principles. *Ibid.*, Petitions are certain general sentences, so plain, and so perspicuous, that they are perceived to be true as soon as they are vittered. 1566 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 37 Also certain petitions are commonly received into the number of principles; as, for example, that a straight line may be drawn between two points 1709 J. WARD *Phg. Math. Guide* (1734) xi Postulate or Petition. That any Number may be diminished, by taking another Number from it. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 270/1 *Postulate*, a demand, petition, or a problem of so obvious a nature as to need neither demonstration, nor explication, to render it more plain or certain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petition-form*, *-monger*, *-writer*, petition crown, a pattern crown-piece presented to Charles II by Thomas Simon, and bearing his request for its comparison with the work of John Roeter by whom he had been superseded at the mint.

1853 *Numismatic Chron.* XVI 135 Simon's 'Trial Piece' . . . There exist four varieties . . . that which has on the edge Simon's Petition to Charles II, to be employed on his new coinage, and which is consequently known by the name of the Petition Crown. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 3/2 The Petition Crown piece, of which a specimen was sold on Wednesday for £310, was the famous Simon's protest against foreign labour. 1887 BULLOCK *Pymours* v 46 This brave document was inspired by some petition-monger 1900 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/2 We have to bribe magistrates, clerks, and petition-writers to get a hearing.

Petition (pè'ti-jən), v. [f. PETITION sb: cf. mod.F. *pétitionner* (1792 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To address or present a petition to; to make a humble request or supplication to;

spec. to address a formal written petition to (a sovereign, a legislative body, person in authority, or court).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 187 You have, I know, petition'd All the Gods for my prosperity. 1637 *Documents agt. Prymme* (Camden) 72 Soudale last the parishioners petition'd his Majesty that their church might not be pulled downe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 143 There still remains a fourth subordinate right, appertaining to every individual, namely, the right of petitioning the king, or either house of parliament, for the redress of grievances. 1818 *Cruickshank Digest* (ed. 2) V. 161 Lord Pembroke petitioned the House of Lords for a bill to set aside an amendment made in a fine, levied in the Court of Great Sessions in Wales. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 273 To petition the emperor to hold an ecclesiastical council in the German nation. 1857-8 SEARS *Atlas* II. i. 186 They petition Pilate for a guard.

b. To solicit, ask, beg for (a thing). 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 86 The picture of some state or Country, petitioning the ayde and helping-hand of so great a Saint. 1818 CRABBE *Tales* VII. *Confidant*, All that I hope, petition, or expect.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To address or present a petition, to make petition, to make a humble request or entreaty, to ask humbly (for something).

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* Wks. 1874 IV. 108 You petition here for Men and Money! 1753 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 25 Westminster Bridge was petitioned for. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 71 The method of gaining admission into this hospital is by petitioning to the committee. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. 7, The Colonel petitioned for three days consideration. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince* VI. 300 Then Violet Petition'd too for him.

Hence *Petitioned* (*pēti* [and] *ppl* a. 1894 H. HUNT in *Daily News* 11 June 8/2 That the petitioned should not misunderstand us.

Petition (*pēti* [and] a. *rare*. [f. PETITION sb. + -AL. Cf. *conditional*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a petition.

1600 W. WATSON *Disacord* (1602) 120 A very formal letter, petition or supplicative. 1641 BURROUGHS *Stone's Joy* 37 A voice hath come from the Cite, a petitionall voice, graciously accepted by you. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* II. viii (1861) 393 Working toward a grand petitionall harmony with them.

Petitionarily, *adv.* *rare* [f. next + -LY 2] In a petitionary manner. (in quot. 1646) by way of *petitio principii* or unproved assumption.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* 8 Ever lowly to sollicite, yea petitionarily to importunate your Maestie, for the happy grant of so manifold, farre spreading a blessednesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 This doth but petitionarily inferre a dexterity in the heavens.

Petitionary (*pēti* [and] a. [ad. med. L. *petitiōnarius*, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION: see -ARY 1: cf. F. *petitionnaire* (1792 in *Holz-Darm*.)]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, containing or characteristic of a petition.

1579 J. STUBBS in *Harington's Nuzs Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 162 These few petitionary lynes. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 2 A petitionary prayer belongeth only to such as stand in need of reliefe from others. 1611 B. JONSON *Cathline* IV. 1, It is our base petitionary breath That blows them to this greatness. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 139 Dr. Gauden presented a Petitionary Remonstrance. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 173 Clapped hands and that petitionary grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

2. Of persons: Suppliant, entreating, petitioning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. II. 82, I...conjure thee to pardon Rome, and thy petitionary Countermen. 1830 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Two Races of Men*, To say no to a poor petitionary rogue.

† 3. Containing an unproved assumption or *petitio principii*. *Obs.* *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 227 From plaine and naturall principles, the doubt may be fairly saved, and not clapt up from petitionary foundations and principles unestablished.

† **Petitionate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *petitiōnem* PETITION + -ATE 3: cf. *ambitionate*, etc.] a. *trans.* To address with petitions, supplicate, petition. b. *intr.* To make petition; to address or present a petition.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Inmied. Addr.* 120 Their more then probability to pretaile in whatsoever they shall petitionate God for mee. 1645 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) 1. 76 It will be time enough to heare from you agayne, and in no case time to petitionate till something be don.

Petitionee (*pēti* [and] *ee*). *U. S.*, *Law*. [f. PETITION v. + -EE.] The person or party against whom a petition is filed, and who is required to answer and defend.

1764 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1881) XII. 262 Unless the petitioner would... execute notes of hand to the petitionees for the would added together. 1767 *Ibid.* 618 Under the circumstances the petitioner ought not in equity to be holden to answer the same to the petitionee. 1828-32 WEAVER, *Petitionee*, a person cited to defend against a petition. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Petitioner (*pēti* [and] *er*). [f. PETITION sb. + -ER 2: cf. *petitioner*, *commissioner*, etc. and med. L. *petitiōnarius* beggar, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION.]

In earlier use than PETITIONER, but, after the introduction of the latter, naturally viewed as its agent n. in EN 1.] 1. One who presents a petition; one who petitions. For quot. 1414, cf. PETITION sb. 3 b.

1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 22 Considering that the Comune of youre lond ben as well Assenturs as Petitioners. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet. Ep.* A. 11 b, I shal be a continual petitioner

vnto almyghtye God for your pteseruation. 1647 WARD *Simps. Cobler* 14, I would be understood an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender conscienced Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. viii. 182 The relief desired by the petitioners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 714 Some petitioners asked to be heard by counsel.

b. *Hist.* One of those who signed the address, also called ADDRESSERS (cf. quot. 1681 s. v.) to Charles II in 1680, petitioning for the summoning of Parliament. Opposed to ABHORRER 2. 1757-1870 [see ABHORRER 2].

2. *Law*. a. A plaintiff in an action commenced by petition. b. A petitioning creditor.

1503 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 526/r By which longe tracte of tyme, the said Sueter and Petitioners were and shulde be discomforted. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 26 Alas Sir, I am but a poore Petitioner of our whole Towneship. 1764-7 [see PETITIONER] 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 835/r Playing his lordship to issue his fiat, authorizing the petitioner, as such creditor, to prosecute his complaint in her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. li. 286 The question as presented by Dunning was already decided in favor of the petitioners. 1896 *Mod. Rep. Divorce Crt.*, The judge pronounced a decree nisi, the petitioner to have the custody of the children.

Petitioning, *vbl* sb. [f. PETITION v. + -ING 1.] The action of making or presenting a petition.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Declar.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 210 They could not be induced to acknowledge the smallest error, either in the matter of their petition or in the manner of their petitioning. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 147 Nearly related to this head of riots is the offence of tumultuous petitioning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 658 James had treated modest petitioning as a crime.

Petitioning, *ppl* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That petitions; supplicating, humbly begging.

Petitioning creditor, one who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his debtor (*Wharton*).

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 111 This privilege and Knightly honour, which having got by long petitioning suite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* IV. Wks. 1851 III. 36x Unarm'd and Petitioning People. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 835/r Proof given before them [communioners of the Court of Bankruptcy] of the petitioning creditor's debt... and of the act of bankruptcy, the trader is declared a bankrupt. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dr. Lays* 4 A pony standing on his hind legs like a petitioning poodle.

Petitionist *nonce-nd.* [See -IST.] One who makes a practice of petitioning; a professional or professed petitioner.

1822 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge*, I met a venerable old man, not a mendicant,—but thereabouts; a look-beggar, not a verbal petitioner.

† **Petit-maitre** (*pēti* [and] *mātr*). [Fr., lit. little master.] An effeminate man; a dandy, fop, coxcomb.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83. 5 All his Men were *Petits Maitres*, and all his Women *Coquets*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 88 Do you pretend, in such an age of petit maitres, to live single? 1820 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* I. p. clui, A boon companion for the *Petit-maitres* of the Ilyssus. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 37 The long and hanging sleeves of the loose coat he wore were one of the distinguishing marks of a petit maitre of that day.

attrib. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 22 July, A little, pert petit-maitre figure. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *Eng. Insignant* xxxviii. 137 He had the look of a petit maitre, and even, what is more contemptible still, of a petit maitre priest.

Hence (*nonce-nds.*) **Petit-maitre**, *Petit-maitre* *treism*. So **Petite-maitresse**, the female counterpart of a dandy, an *élégante*.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) II. i. 68 (Stanf.) At the head of these pious petite maitresses stood Miss Crawley. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 110 None of the petit-maitress of the art. 1824 *Ibid.* X. 518 We... begin to give up our old ideas of their coxcombry, gaiety, and petit-maitreism. 1833 SCOTT *Peveril* xxx, You stand excused, Master Empson, said the petite maitre esse, sinking back on the downy couch. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 1671/1 (*Pinkerton*) The Frenchified style of thinking and air of *petit-maitre* ship affected by the quondam laborious antiquary.

† **Petit mal** (*pēti* [and] *mal*). [Fr. = the little evil.] The milder or imperfectly developed form of epilepsy, when the fits are abortive or incomplete.

[1878 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 190 From consideration of the 'little attacks' (*petit mal*)]. 1891 *Daily News* 1 May 5/3 It is impossible in one examination to say whether a man suffers from petit mal. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VII. 910 The attacks of petit mal which may accompany head-nodding. *Ibid.* VIII. 97 Paroxysmal vertigo in hysterical patients has been called hysterical petit-mal.

† **Petitor**, *Obs.* *rare*. [a. L. *petitor* a candidate, agent-n. from *petere* to seek.] A seeker, applicant, candidate.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1674) 144 The Roman Petitors or Sutors for bearing office. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. li. § 43 A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but) desirer of this office.

Petitory (*pe* [and] *ti*), a. [ad. late L. *petitiōri-us*, f. *petitor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Characterized by asking, soliciting, or begging; petitionary, supplicatory. Now *rare*.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter bk.* (Camden) 62, I suppose it needlesse extraordinarily to procure any noblemans petitory or commendatory letters in any such private respects. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 2 (1727) 63 The proper voices of sickness are expressly loud and petitory in the ears of God. 1780 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) II. 518 The opinion of friends at London, that no petitory clause for protection

and favour should be in. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abs.* I. v. 299 As an equivalent to some petitory lines... there were veises.

2. *Law* Characterized by laying claim to something; in *petitory action*, etc., an action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinct from mere possession, in anything; b. *spec.* in *St. Law*: see quot. 1773.

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 48 In our Law it is held, that there is no duersite, where a man selleth land depending a writ petitoine of the same land, or doe give it depending the writ. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 47 655 Petitory actions are so called, because some demand is made upon the defender, in consequence either of a right of property or credit in the pursuer. Thus, actions for restitution of moveables, actions of pounding, of foistcoming, and indeed all personal actions upon contracts, or quasi contracts, which the Romans called *condictioes*, are petitory. 1847 in *Aiton. Domest. Econ.* (1857) 339 The action should contain declaratory conclusions as well as petitory conclusions, adapted to bring out the Sheriff's views. 1880 MUNICHFORD *Gains* IV. § 92 The petitory formula is that in which the pursuer asserts that the thing in dispute is his. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 17/1 A petitory action by the Patents Company for payment of £1500.

3 That involves a *petitio principii* *rare*

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 63 The fact of the external reality is not only petitory but improbable. 1836-7 — *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxvi. 142 Any hypothesis is probable in proportion as it involves nothing petitory, occult, supernatural.

† **Petit pâté**. Now only as Fr. (*pēti* [and] *pâte*). Also 5 *petty-patty*, 7 *petty-patty*, *pettit pasté*, *pettipete*, 8 *petty pates* [F. *petit* little, and *pâté* *pasty*, pie.] A small patty or pie.

1340 *Anc. Cookery in Household Ord.* (1796) 450 Payn puffie, and petty petty, and cusps and douettes. 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* II. vi. Shall I make petty patties of him? 1698 T. BAKER *Imbridge Wells* 12 (Stanf.) A Treat of *pettit Pasté* and Brandy. 1888 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. iii. 84/1 *Petitfetes* are Pies made of Carps and Fels, first roasted, and then minced, and with spic made up in Pies. 1787 P. BUCKROOD *Let. Italy* (1805) I. 29 *Mademoiselle G...* lost the heart of... Lord W... (G...) by eating too many *pettit pastés*. *Petit pastés* were at that time very much in fashion. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 163 Sausages are admitted with *pettit pastés*.

† **Petit souper** (*pēti* [and] *supe*). [F. *petit* little, and *souper* supper.] A little supper; an unceremonious supper to which a few intimates are admitted; orig. in reference to the French court in the 18th century.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* II. 56 Those *pettit-soupers* of which the king [of France] is so fond. 1851 SURREY *Peter Bell* v. 1, Among the guests who often stand till the Devil's *pettit soupers*. 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1892) II. 149 After the conceit a *pettit souper*.

Petkin, **Petting**, *nonce-diminutives* of PET 1. 1863 HORNE *Let. Annie Warleigh* II. 2 She tried to nurse Katherine's tiny petkin. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 183 Be-scented and be-lioned pettings.

Petong, *obs.* form of PAKTONG.

Petous (s, *petowiss*, *obs.* Sc. forms of PITTOUSH. **Petralogy**, etc., *erron.* f. PETROLOGY, etc.

Petranel, *obs.* form of PETRONEL.

Petrarchal (*pētri* [and] *ar*), a. [f. *Petrarch*, It. *Petrarca*, personal surname + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Italian poet Petrarcha or Petrarch (1304-74). So **Petrarchian** a. (also as sb. = *Petrarchist*), **Petrarchesque**, **Petrarchian** *adjs.*; **Petrarchism** (*pētri* [and] *ar*), imitation of the style of Petrarch; **Petrarchist**, an imitator of Petrarch; **Petrarchist** *adjs.*, imitative of Petrarch; **Petrarchize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Petrarch's style.

1818 KEATS *Let. Wks.* 1889 III. 159 Were it my choice, I would reject a Petrarchal coronation. 1825 BRYAN *Let. Apr.* Poems (1851) p. lix, The sonnets, &c. are much more to my taste than that 'Petrarchan' 'eau d'Hippocrène sucrée'. 1881 *Athenaeum* 28 May 714/1 Conforming the structure of his sonnet to the Petrarchian type. 1904 *Q. Rev.* July 5 Wyatt leaned upon the forms of Italy—the porcelain sonnet of the Petrarchans, the satiric *terza rima* of the Alamanni. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 11 note, II. 15. **Petrarchesque* in a high degree. a 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 12 His sweet Petrarchian lay. 1881 *Engel. Hist.* XIII. 506/r From this period [14th century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of Petrarchism. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 118 He ridiculed both the pedants and Petrarchists. 1897 W. P. KEN *Epit. & Rom.* 233 The ideal of Petrarch was formulated and abused by the Petrarchists. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 228 Fantastical, new fangled, Spagniolized, and Petrarchistical elevations. 1593 HARVEY *Heret's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 All the noblest Italian, French, and Spanish Poets, have in their severall Veines Petrarched. 1611 COTER *Petrarchisr*, To Petrarchize it, to write like a passionate lover. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 440 That was the direction in which he (Surrey) Petrarched.

Petrary (*pētri* [and] *ri*). Now only *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *petraria* fem. (Du Cange), f. *petra* stone = OF. *perrière*. Cf. also It. *petriero* masc. (Florio) = Sp. *pedrero*, F. *pierrrier*, all in same sense.] A mediæval military engine for discharging stones: = PEDRERO, **PERRIER**.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brill.* 1. 400 On the East-side there was planted one Petrarie and two Mangoneils. 1795 SOUTHBY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 250 Charging with huge stones the murderous sling Orpetrary. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXV. 530 The trebuchet, the maulfunda, the ribaudquin, and the petrary, were special machines for discharging rocks.

Petre (pī'tē). Also 7 peeter, 7-9 peter [In sense 1, abbreviation of **SALTPETRE**; in sense 2, ad. L. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα* rock.]

1. = **SALTPETRE**. (Now only technical colloq.) 1594 [see c below]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 120 A Mixture of Petre and Sulphur without Coale. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 6 Certainly if Gunpowder were only made of petre, that would be more strong than powder made of petre, Coal and Brimstone. 1667 T. HENSHAW in *Phil. Trans.* II. 470 To see whether it will shoot into Chrystals of Peeter. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* 4. The fire of candle lays hold of the petre with a spluttering noise and a leaping.

† b. Also *petre-salt*. Obs. 1708 Brit. *Apollo* No. 78 2/1 The Peter salt is that which is crystallized last, is fixed as Sea-salt. 1728 WOODWARD *Meth. Fossils* 36 note, Nitre, while, in its native State, is called Peter Salt, when refined, Salt-Petre. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 53 To let the lye drain off from the petre-salt.

c. *alt. id.*, as † *petre man*, a manufacturer of saltpetre. (Obs.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell ho.* 1 47 That salt, whereof the Peter men gather a bushell or two at the most, from thirty tunnes of earth

† 2. *Oil of petre*: rock-oil, petroleum. Obs. 1653 WALTON *Angler* VIII. 172 A small piece of Scarlet, soaked in, or anointed with Oil of Peter, called by some, Oil of the Rock. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 544 There is likewise Distilled from this Stone, an Oil which may be used for Oil of Petre. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 58 Take red and unsophistical Oil of Petre, and anoint therewith the Part affected.

Petrean (pī'tē'ān), a. rare. ? Obs. [f. L. *petreus* (= F. *petrée*, It. *petreo*, a. Gr. *πετρεός* rocky, stony, f. *πέτρα* rock) + -AN. (Hence the name *Arabia Petrea*, Arabia the rocky)] Rocky; of or pertaining to rocks or stones; of Arabia Petrea.

1632 LITTINGTON *Trav.* v. 210 Arabia Petrea, diuideth the true Syria from Canaan; this Petrean countrey it selfe, deuiling euen downe to the limits of Jacobs bridge. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 448 We have already found in that country the ancient petrean worship established.

Petreity (pī'tē'ī). [ad. med. Schol. L. *petretilas*, f. *petre-us*. See prec. and -ITY Cf. *paneity*] The essential quality of being a stone, stoniness.

1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logonachys* vi. 101 Hæccitēty, Ecceitēty, Petreity, Quiditēty, Identitēty [*petreitates*, *quiditates*, *identitates*], and whole Cart-load of Qualities. 1902 M. H. DAWKIN *Wyck's Misc. Philos.* I. p. lxxvii, What makes a stone to be a stone? Petreity. Therefore igneity, petreity, are substantial forms.

Petrel (pe'trēl). Also 7 pittrel, 8 pittrel, petril, petteril, 8-9 peterel. [Occurs in 1676 as *petrel*, in 1703 spelt *petrel* by Dampier, who says that the name was derived from that of St Peter. see quot. If this was so, *petrel* may have been a formation analogous to *cockrel*, *dollerel*, *haggereel*, *pickereel*; or might represent a Latin dim. of *Petrus* (e.g. *Petrillus*, *Petellus*).

The name appears first in Eng.; it occurs in F. (*petrel*) as a term of Ornithology in Buisson 1760, to Buffon 1782 it was app. an Eng. word requiring explanation. The Norwegian *Soven Feders*, and *Feders fugl* (Björnrich 1764), and Ger. *Petrelvogel* are also later than the Eng. and app. suggested by it, they support Dampier's explanation (But it is of course possible that the word had some other source, represented by *petrel*, and that the association with *Peter* was due to popular etymology.)

A small sea-bird, *Procellaria pelagica*, with black and white plumage and long wings; hence extended (with qualifications) to any species of the genus *Procellaria* (distinctly called Storm-Petrels or Stormy Petrels), or of the family *Procellariidae*, or order *Tubunares*, esp. of the subfamily *Procellariinae*. See quot. 1894.

1676 FLAWES *Trul. Voy. Nova Zembla in Acc. Voy.* 1 (1694) 121 Saw many Petrels about the Ship. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 97 As they fly they pat the Water alternately with their Feet, as if they walkt upon it; tho' still upon the Wing. And from hence the Seamen give them the name of Petrels, in allusion to St. Peter's walking upon the Lake of Genesareth. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 166 The Petrel or Storm-Fink. 1767 CARTERET in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) I. 318 The petrels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 431 The whole genus of Petrels have a peculiar faculty of spouting from their bills, to a considerable distance, a large quantity of pure oil. 1776 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 467 Stormy petrel. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* vii. 270 The sooty petrel had appropriated a certain grassy part of the island to herself. 1825 WATERSON *Wand S. Amer.* II. 1. 85 When it blows a hard gale of wind, the stormy Petrel makes its appearance. 1838 FOX *A. G. Pym* Wks 1864 IV. 223 Mother Carey's geese, or the great petrel. The great petrel is as large as the common albatross and is carnivorous. 1843 YARR-LL *Hist. Birds* III. 514 The Storm Petrel, exhibiting the deep keel of a Swift, and possessing accordingly enduring powers of flight. 1879 in *Poems Places, Br. America*, etc. 90 Pied petrels coarsed about the sea. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v. The true Petrels, *Procellariinae*, in which... are combined forms so different... as the Diving-Petrels, *Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*, the Storm-Petrels, *Procellaria*, the Flat-billed Petrels, *Pron*, the Fulmar, the Shearwaters and others. The common Storm-Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica* Seamen hardly discriminate between this and others nearly resembling it, such as Leach's or the Fork-tailed Petrel, *Cymochorea leucorhoa*,... and Wilson's Petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus*, the type of the Family *Oceanitidae*. The Cape-Pigeon or Pintado Petrel, *Daption capensis*, is one that has long been well known. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 321 M. Hugo. is the petrel of literature, revelling in the storms of passion, and the conflict of the elements that determine human action.

b. Locally applied to the Kittiwake.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 26 [The] Kittiwake inhabits the romantic cliffs of Flamborough head [Note] Where it is called Petrel.

Petrel, var. **PETREOL** Obs. **Petrenall**, obs. f. **PETRONEL**. **Petrelol**, obs. f. **PETROL**. **Petrera**, -ro, obs. var. **PEDRERO**, a small gun.

Petrescent (pī'trē'sēnt), a. ? Obs. [f. L. *petra* rock, stone + -ESCENT.] Properly, Becoming converted into stone or petrified; but usually, Having the quality of petrifying, petrificative. (In quot. 1757, Tending to form 'stone' or calculus.)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. 11 32 A Liquor abounding with petrescent parts may turn Wood (as I have observed) in a petrifying Spring) into a kind of Stone. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 Concerning petrescent Springs. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 216 The petrescent quality of his urine was destroyed. 1763 Brit. *Mag.* IV. 216 He thought it possible to make oysters and mussels breed pearls by feeding them with a proper petrescent water. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 456 Round the lapideous tuft, petrescent tendrils curl.

So **Petra science**, **Petra sciencey**, the process of petrification; formation of calculus.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 That which I have said... of the Disease of the Stone, concerning the stony seed, and so of petrescency or the manner of making in stones. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. 11 35 None of the enumerated ways of Petrescency deserves to be look'd upon as satisfactory. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 140 It proves, that petrifications are carried on in appropriate circumstances in modern times, and the successive process of petrescency.

Petricolous (pī'trī'kōlōs), a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. **petrula* (f. *petra* rock + *-col-ēre* to inhabit) + -OUS; in mod. F. *petrécule* (Littre).] Inhabiting rocks, saxicolous, lithodomous.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Petricolous*, shells found in more or less hard rocks which their animals piece: petricolous.

Pétrie (pē'trī), v. *Massage*. [ad. F. *pétrir* to knead, in OF. *pétrir*—L. type **pistūrīre*, f. *pistūra* pounding.] *trans.* To knead in massage.

1807 D. MAGUIRE *Art. Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 57 Grasping between his thumb and four fingers those of the patient, he petries all the circumference for a few minutes. *Ibid.* 58 Presses strongly while he petries the centre of the hand.

Petrification (pē'trīfī'kōn). Also 8-9 *erron. petre-*. [f. PETRIFY, *after satisfication*, *stupéfication*, from *satisfy*, *stupéf*, L. *satisfacere*, *stupéfacerē*, etc., instead of the etymological form PETRIFICATION.]

1. The action of petrifying, or condition of being petrified, conversion into stone or stony substance; in *Path.* formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That corall is soft under water, but waxeth hard as soon as it arriveth unto the ayre, we have some reason to doubt, from so sudden a petrification, and strange induration. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Petrification*, properly the changing of a mix'd Body into a Stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before, and the Action by which this is performed, is called, *Petrification*. 1802 PLATYMER *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 117 What are called petrifications or the formation of stony substances by means of water. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 951 Pearson [had made a] well for the convenient petrification of barristers' wigs and other interesting objects. 1896 ALLUNIT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 195 Dead tissues lying in the midst of living tissues are prone to calcification and petrification.

b. *fig.*: cf. PETRIFY 2. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. § 17 The principle of compassion, broke through his petrification, and would show that it could not totally be eradicated. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 253 This is making a petrification both of love and poetry. 1869 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 148 To my horror and petrification. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rein.* 172 The common assumption that Islam is identical with mental and religious petrification.

2 *concr.* Something petrified, or formed by conversion into stone, a stony concretion formed by the petrifying of an organic body, as in fossils, or by the deposition of mineral substance from solution in water or other liquid, as in stalactites and stalagmites.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 190 So far are these stones from being petrifications. 1694 RAV *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 155 His curious Collection of Petrifications. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259 A Disposition in the Blood to form Concretions and Petrifications. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142 There was discovered under the cliffs, the complete petrification of a crocodile, seventeen feet in length. 1848 DICKENS *Domley* xxiii, Curling and twisting like a petrification of an arbour over the threshold. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 2 Fossils, or, as they are often termed, petrifications. 1878 HALLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He gives you the petrification of a sigh. 1895 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1888) 449 The House of Loretto is the petrification, so to speak, of the 'Last Sign of the Crusades'.

Petrificative (pē'trīfī'kētiv), a. [f. stem of *petrify* + -IVE: cf. *stupéfactive*.] Having the quality of petrifying; causing petrification.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. xxii. 167 The Lapidescencies, and petrificative mutations of hard bodies. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 103 The petrificative quality of water. 1889 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* II. 145 The famous fossil-man of Guadalupe, locked up by the petrificative agencies in a slab of limestone.

Petrifiable (pē'trīfī'ābl), a. *rare*°. [f. PETRIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being petrified. In mod. Dicts

Petrific (pē'trīfik), a. Now rare. [ad. med. L. *petrific-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FIC.]

1. Having the quality of petrifying, making something into stone, or as hard as stone; petrificative, petrifying; in *Path.* causing the formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 293 The aggregated Soyle Death with his Mace petrific. As with a Trident smote. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Ess.* 136 Indued with a decalipative, and (if I may so say) antipetrific property. 1694 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* xi, Wing'd Perseus, with Petrific shield Of Gorgon's head. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 308 Convinced of the petrific Quality in some Parts of the Lough. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 The progress of petrific conversion may be traced to a considerable depth in contiguous strata. 1839 Dr. QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 44 Stiffened, as by the petrific touch of Death.

1879 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 56 [Winter's] Breath A nitrous Damp, that strikes petrific Death. 1782 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. 11, A look meant to be nothing less than petrific. 1837 Dr. QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 69 No society is so cheerless and petrific in its influence upon others.

2 Loosely in passive sense: Petrified, stony. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 214 Marble and other petrific substances. 1888 F. P. NOBLE in *Chicago Advance* 20 May 290 In Heidelberg, Calvinism is plastic, Scriptural, dynamic; in Westminster, petrific, scholastic, dogmatic.

† **Petrificate**, v. Obs. *rare*°. [f. L. type **petrificare* (It. *petrificare*, F. *pétrifier*). see -ATE 6.] = PETRIFY. So † **Petrificateant** a., petrifying.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 437 There was some grette or petrificat qualitie. 1649 J. HALL *Poems* II. 96 Though our hearts petrificated were, Yet caus'dst thou thy law be graven there.

Petrification (pē'trīfī'kōn). Now rare. [a. F. *petrification* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = It. *petrificazione*, † -alone (Florio), L. type (prob. in mod. L.) **petrificatio*, n. of action from **petrificare*, *pétrifier*, PETRIFY. For this the non-etymological *petrification* has been substituted.]

1 = PETRIFICATION 1. 1611 COTGR., *Petrification*, a petrification; a making stonie, a turning into stone. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 We have visible petrification of wood in many waters. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 320 Much has been already said and written of Petrification. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 132 It is the Lime alone, that creates the Petrification. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* v. 611 The only true petrification consists in the abstraction of the organic substances, molecule by molecule, and in their replacement by precipitated mineral matter.

b. *fig.* = PETRIFICATION 1 b. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17 Mortification or petrification of the soul. 1862 H. HALLYWELL *Melambran. Introd.* B, This state and condition he terms, a Petrification or Mortification of the Mind. 1865 DICKENS *Mik. Pr.* I. x, A widowed female glaring petrification at her fellow creatures. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/4 The misfortune was that the contagion of petrification had spread to the free churches.

2 *concr.* = PETRIFICATION 2. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* II. 26 Incrustations are petrifications, made by such waters as let fall their stony particles. 1762 tr. *Buschung's Syst. Geog.* III. 579 Great numbers of petrifications, more particularly of marine shells and plants, are found among them. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vew. Nat.* I. 61 Flints never having been found to contain petrifications, or the marks of any organized body.

Petrified (pē'trīfīd), *ppl.* a. [f. PETRIFY v.]

1. Changed into stone or stony substance. 1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 Upon those other Plants with petrified roots there gathers a Lime stone.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Some of the Piers were much more petrified than others. *Ibid.* 52 We met with very large Cakes of the petrified Sand. 1813 BAKER *Well. Introd. Geol.* (1815) 442 Petrified fish have been discovered in solid rocks in the very attitude of seizing and swallowing their prey. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 649 The countless petrified remains known by the names of Hamites, Lituities, Orthoceratites, Cycloceatites.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Represented or embodied in stone. 1634 HARBINGTON *Castles* a (Arb.) 50 Spencer hath a Stone; and Drayton's browes Stand petrified th' wall, with Laurell bowes Yet gut about. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeon* 106 Our cathedrals, abbeys, and ancient churches are truly petrified poems.

2 *fig.* Hardened, stiffened, 'paralysed' with surprise, etc.: see PETRIFY 2.

1790 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* II. xix. 533 Melt the Petrified Obduracy of this Harden'd Heart! 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1792) 210 How would the petrified enquirer be astonished. 1863 G20 ELIOT *Romola* xxxvii, This petrified coldness was better than a passionate, futile opposition. 1870 MAX MULLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 67 A careful interpretation of the petrified language of ancient India and Greece.

Petrifier (pē'trīfī'ēr), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which petrifies. 1891 ABBOTT *Phylonythus* Introd. 16 Almighty God, reported as a Petrifier of unlawfully dressed fowls.

Petrify (pē'trīfī), v. Also 7 *erron. petrefie*. [a. F. *pétrifier* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*) = It. *petrificare* 'to grow hard as a stone' (Florio), ad. L. type **petrificare* (prob. in early mod. L.), f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To convert into stone or stony substance, *spec.* to turn (an organic body) into a stony concretion by replacing its original substance by a calcareous, siliceous, or other mineral deposit; 85-2

also, *loosely*, to encrust with such a deposit, as may be done by a stream of water holding the mineral in solution. Also *absol.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1 22 Wood that is both metalized and petrified in clay grounds 1611 FLORIO, *Insussure*, to enstone, to petrify 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz of Quev* (1708) 103 A Man would swear the whole Woman to be directly Petrify'd 1697 AUBREY *Leves* (1898) I 131 At the foot runs a fine clear stream which petrifies 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 30 Albertus gives an account of a tree with a nest and birds petrified. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char Min.* (ed. 3) 229 Wood is petrified with an earthy mineral, as in wood stone and wood-opal. 1869 TOZZA *Hight Turkey* I 148 The eight caryatides... were supposed to have been petrified by magic.

2 fig. To change as if into stone. a. To deprive of feeling, vitality, capacity of change or development, etc., to harden, benumb, deaden, stiffen.

1626 DOWNE *Serm.*, Luke ii 29 (2640) 34 Doe not petrify and harden thy Conscience against these holy suggestions 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II 82 All Hell let loose to blind and petrify the unrelenting Mind 1742 POPE *Dunci* iv 264 Full in the midst of Euclid did at once, And petrify a Genius to a Dunce. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 57 It is possible to petrify a doctrine into an outward formula.

b. To deprive of movement by a sudden emotion; to make motionless or rigid with astonishment, horror, or the like; to paralyze, stupefy, strike dumb, confound. (Chiefly *passive*)

1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 108 With looks that quite petrified enter'd the maid 1786 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug. I was almost petrified with horror at the intelligence 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I, 96 Mr. Cudmore petrified the whole neighbourhood with his astonishing pianoforte playing 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* 287 She had stood petrified before him, as if affected by some wicked spell.

3. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To become converted into stone or stony substance; to undergo petrification.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 50 When wood and many other bodies doe petrify wee do not usually ascribe their induration to cold 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 274 Cement like that of the Ancients, which petrified 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Those Piers did not petrify at all that lay on Beds that were not gravelly.

b. fig. cf. 2.
1685 DRYDEN *Threnod.* August. 8 Like Niobe we marble grow, And petrify with grief. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No 12 (1754) 62 A director, or scull of a college petrifies in fraud and shamelessness 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I 29 The minds of men had petrified in certain forms of theological language.

Petrifying, *vb.* [prec. + -ING¹] The action of PETRIFYING; also *concr.* = PETRIFICATION 2.

1712 J. JAMES T. *Le Bloud's Gas driving* 214 Rock-Works, Congelations, Petrifying, and Shell Works

Petrifying, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] That petrifies (see the verb), petrificative

1652 FRENCH (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw the Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Pind* 21 Some is of petrifying quality 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edenborough* (1903) 48 The water is of a petrifying nature and as it falls turns the moss into stone 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 170 Such springs are vulgarly called petrifying springs all that such springs are able to do is to simply cover the objects which receive the water with a crust of carbonate of lime.

b. fig.
1667 DEACY *Chr. Pety* xvii ¶ 6 A kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration, to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent 1800 MRS. HEVELLY *Mourtray Fam.* II 112 She seemed surprised to see Mrs. Mourtray, to whom with petrifying civility, she made a few speeches on her recovery 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 249 That petrifying horror which, by benumbing every faculty, renders them all incapable of useful exertion

Petrine (pē'trin), *a.* [f. L. *Petrus* PETER + -INE: cf. PAULINE, also Gr. *πέτριος* stony, rocky.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Apostle Peter. *Petrine liturgy*, the Roman liturgy traditionally ascribed to St. Peter.

Petrine claims, claims of the Popes, based on their traditional succession from St. Peter.

1846 S. DAVIDSON in *Eclectic Rev.* May 529 Another hypothesis is that of Baur, followed by Bultsch, (that) there were, properly speaking, but two parties in the Corinthian church, the Pauline and the Petrine 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Stind Chr.* (1858) 252 The 'Tubingen romance' that the antagonism between the Petrine and Pauline, the Hebrew and the Hellenic Gospel, continued into the second century 1865 LITTLEDALE *North Side of Altar* 5 The early Christian liturgies, inclusive of the Petrine or Roman family. 1885 tr. *Pfeider's Influence Paul* in 142 The moderate Jewish Christians (the Petrine section)

Hence **Petrinism** (pē'triniz'm), the doctrine of (or attributed to) St. Peter, Petrine theology or teaching; **Petrinize** *v. trans.*, to make Petrine, imbue with Petrinism.

1857 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) II 230 The development of Christianity through the antagonism of Petrinism and Paulinism. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* I iii. xlii. 212 He has not brought upon the stage either a Paulinized Peter, or a Petrinized Paul. 1902 J. SMITH *Integr. Script.* 78 Baur's tendency theory of a conflict between Petrinism and Paulinism in the primitive Church, no longer commands belief

Petrist (pē'trist), [ad. L. *Petrusia*, f. the personal name *Petrus*, PETER: see -IST.] A follower or disciple of Petrus Lombardus (Peter the Lombard), a schoolman of the Twelfth Century, called 'Master of the Sentences' (died 1164).

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 140 Petrists, Thomistes, Scotists, and other schoolmen.

Petro- (petro), properly combining form of Gr. *πέτρος* stone or *πέτρα* rock, as in PETROGLYPH, -GRAPH, etc. In *Anat.* used to form adjectives descriptive of parts connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and some other part indicated by the second element (most of which may also be used *elipt.* as substantives) as

Petrohyoid, **Petromastoid**, **Petro-occipital** (petroccipital), **Petropharyngeal**, **Petrosphenoid**, -sphenoidal, **Petro-squamosal**, -squamous, **Petrotympa nic**

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 243 The hyoid bone from it a slip of muscle ('petrohyoid') will be seen passing up towards the occipital region of the skull 1848 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 29 The coalescence of the primitively distinct mastoid with the ossifying capsule of the labyrinth is very speedy, and a composite 'petromastoid' bone is thus formed. *Ibid.* 31 In the walrus, the mastoid, or petromastoid, forms as large a proportion of the outer lateral walls of the cranium as does the squamosal. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloguel's Anat.* 85 The first part of this line is named the 'Petro occipital suture' 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Petro-sphenoidal ligament* *Petro-sphenoidal suture* 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Petro sphenoidal*. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII 507 There was a small opening into the skull along the 'petro squamosal suture' 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 240 A line of fracture, extended from left 'petro squamosal junction backwards along the petro-occipital suture as far as the sagittal suture. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Cerc. Sc.* *Org. Nat.* I. 238 [In the guinea] the 'petrotympanic' is a separate bone, as in all mammals. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 The petrotympanic fissure

Petrobrusian (petrobri'siān), *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Petrobrusianus* pl., f. name of Pierre de Bruys (*Petrus Brusianus*), f. Bruys (*Brusium*).] A member of a sect founded by Peter or Pierre de Bruys in the South of France early in the 12th century, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, and the worship of the cross, and opposed the building of churches, the observance of fasts, sacred music, etc.

c. 1599 R. HALL *Life Fisher in Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 135 Petrus Clinacensis against the Petrobrusians 1686 HORNECK *Crimif. Jussu* xv. 357 Petrus Clinacensis, having understood of the Petrobrusians, that they had a communion but once a year, thus expostulates with them 1797 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. F. Langlois objects manichaeism to the Petrobrusians 1880 W. B. CARPENTER *Pern. Elem. Reliq.* iii. 176 The Petrobrusians, the Apostolical brethren, and the Waldenses have been recognised as possessing common aims

Petrodrome (petrodrom), *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Petrodromus*, f. Gr. *πέτρος* stone + *-δromos* runner.] An insectivorous animal of the genus *Petrodromus* of elephant-shrews, esp. *P. tetradactylus* of Mozambique.

Petrogeny (pē'tro'dzjēn), [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GENY.] (See quot.)

1888 TALL *Petrography Gloss.* 448 Petrogeny, that department of geology which treats of the formation of rocks

Petroglyph (pē'tro'glif), [ad. mod. F. *péroglyphe*, f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *-γλύφειν* carving.] A rock-carving (usually prehistoric).

1870 *Athenaeum* 12 Feb. 233 The peculiar cup-shaped depressions and concentric rings rudely sculptured on certain stones in this locality. In addition to these petroglyphs there are menhirs, cairns, and duns, while cianoglyphs occur in most of the lochs 1883 IM THURN *Among Ind. Guiana* xix. 403 Richard Andrieu has described and figured a very large number of examples of 'petroglyphs', as he calls rock drawings

So **Petroglyphic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a petroglyph, **Petroglyphy** (pē'tro'glif), the art or process of carving upon rocks.

In mod. Dicts
Petrograph (pē'tro'graf), (*erron. petra-*) [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPH.] A writing (or what is supposed to be such) carved upon a rock, a rock-inscription.

1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 366 The rock manuscript, Petrograph, or Ogham Inscription 1888 *Science* 27 July 40/2 Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighbouring mountains petroglyphs, or crude etchings

Petrographer (pē'tro'grāfer), [f. as PETROGRAPHY + ER.] One versed in petrography, one who scientifically describes or studies rocks

1881 JUDG. *Volcanoes* ix. 265 Some petrographers have maintained the principle [etc.] 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII 261 What is known to petrographers by the name of 'fluxion structure'

Petrographic (petrogrā'fik), *a.* [f. as PETROGRAPHY + IC] Of or pertaining to petrography. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 73 The petrographic character of the oolitic strata. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 474/3 Neglect of petrographic methods by the members of the Pennsylvania Survey

Petrographical, *a.* Also 7 *erron. petra-* [f. as next + -AL.] Relating to, engaged in, or dealing with petrography; also = petrographic.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 100 In their petrographical character of the qualities of it [Bezoar-stone], they make many a voyage wide of the Equator 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 285 The petrographical characters of the Marhatta beds. 1880 *Nature* XXI 287/1 To prepare his petrographical description of the Caucasian region 1895 T. DWIGHT *Rep. Yale Univ.* 74 The rapidly increasing petrographical collections.

Hence **Petrographically** *adv.*, in relation to petrography.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 286 Petrographically speaking, the rock passes from a green chloritic schist 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* v. 96 The deposit may be divided into about 40 petrographically distinguishable layers.

Petrography (pē'tro'grāfi) (In 7 *erron. petra-*) [mod. f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of the composition and formation of rocks; descriptive petiology

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 99 They who have written hitherto of this stone [Bezoar-stone], have steer'd by the compass or Lant-ship only of others petrography and description 1858 MAINE *Epos Lex.*, *Petrographia*, term for a history or description of rocks: petiography. 1885 J. J. H. TRALL in *Nature* XXXI 444/2 Descriptive petrography. concerns itself with the chemical, mineralogical and physical characters of the individual rocks 1888 - *Brit. Petrography* 5 It is necessary to remark that petrography is a branch of geology, and not merely a department of mineralogy.

Petrol (pē'trol, pē'trōl), Also 7 petroll, -eol, -iol (l, g, -ole. [a. F. *pétrole* (13th c., Hatz-Darm), *petrolle* (16th c.), f. med. L. *PETROLEUM*, q. v.]

†1. = PETROLEUM. Obs.

1596 LONGE *Margarite of America* (Hunter, Ch.) 52 As the clay petrol draweth fire, so the lookees do gather affection 1656 BULLOCK *Eng. Lamps*, *Petroll*, a substance strained out of the natural bitumen. It is for the most part white, and sometime black, and being once set on fire can hardly be quenched 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii 85 These ingredients being mingled with Oyl of Petrol 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petrol*, a certain Liquor that falls from the fields near Modena, like Oyl extracted out of a Rock. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 43 Petrol is evidently nothing else but Naphtha, altered by the action of the air. 1811 FINKELTON *Petrology* II. 147 Naphtha, or pure light oil, as fluid and transparent as water, petrol, which is less fluid and pure, when it is yet more impure it becomes mineral tar.

2. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon (C₁₂H₁₀) occurring in petroleum.

1866-77 WATTS *Dut. Chem.* IV. 381.

3. [Reintroduced from mod. Fr.] A name for refined petroleum as used in motor-cars, etc.

1895 SIR D. SALOMON'S *Interless Carriage* 14 Benzine of a certain density, known in France under the name of *essence de pétrole*, is the material employed to run the engines. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 7/1 To prevent the sale in this country of a French preparation known as 'Petrol', the fumes of which are said to be extremely explosive and very easily ignited. *Ibid.* 26 July 5/1 The death by fire of a lady in a hairdresser's shop while having her hair dressed with a preparation known as *petrole*. *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 7/3 [The car] was worked on the Daimler principle, the motive power used being petrol, or refined petroleum. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/5 How largely petroleum spirit (famously known as 'petrol'), holds favour may be seen by stating that there were three steam cars, and but one driven by heavy oil. Eighty... were 'petrol' cars.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1895 *Times* 28 Nov. 11/5 The Germans had also attempted petrol cycles. Mr. Pennington of New York had also invented a petrol bicycle 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 7/2 The 'Delabaye' four wheel petrol driven phaeton. 1900 IN LUMMONT *Motor Vehicles & Motors* xiv. (heading), Light Petrol Motor Vehicles. *Ibid.* xv. Petrol Motor cycles 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/5 The two petrol omnibuses now running had taught them some valuable lessons. 1903 *Motoring Annual* 248 The power is derived from the Frucher petrol electric combination in which a petrol engine works a dynamo and charges an accumulator.

Hence **Petrol v. trans.**, to supply with petrol; **Petrolage**, the pouring of petroleum in a thin film over stagnant water and puddles, in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

1902 *Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 3/6 The [motor]-cars can be fed, groomed, and petrolled for a nominal charge. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 630 It seems to me that this method should take from the first this form—namely drainage—and that it is not wise to substitute for it petrolage. *Ibid.* 633 He is evidently sparing of oil for petrolage.

Petrol, obs. form of PATROL

|| **Petrolatum**, *Pharm.* [mod. L., f. *PETROL* + -atum in *acetalum*, *sulphatum*, etc. see -ATE¹ c.] The official name in U. S. Pharm. for pure vaseline, called in the British Pharm. *paraffinum melle*.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* (N.Y.) 7 May 203/3 With a silk handkerchief apply petrolatum evenly. 1890 WEBSTER s. v. Petrolatum is the official name for the product. Cosmoline and vaseline are commercial names for substances essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistency or fusibility.

Petroleum (pē'trōl'ūān), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PETROLEUM + -AN.] Using petroleum (for incendiary purposes see PETROLEUR).

1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* a Satanism manifests itself... under various forms and names, such as Nihilism, Intransigence, Petroleum Communism

Petrolene (pē'trolēn), *Chem.* [a. F. *pétrolène*, f. *pétrole* or PETROLEUM + -ENE.] BOUSSINGAULT's name for the oily volatile constituent of asphalt or compact bitumen.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 721 This name [Petrolene] has been given by M. Boussingault to a substance which he extracted from the bitumen of Bechebroun... Petrolene, thus obtained, has a pale yellow colour, little taste, but a bituminous odour. 1863-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 426 According to Boussingault... asphalt or compact bitumen is a mixture of two definite substances, viz. *asphaltene*, which is fixed and soluble in alcohol, and *petrolene*, which is oily and volatile.

Petroleous (pitrōlēus), *a.* [f. PETROLEUM + -ous.] Abounding in or containing petroleum. 1764 *tr Busching's Syst Geog III* 61 The petroleous wells of Saffo are observed to become very turbid. 1876 M. COLLINS *Nightlight to Midnight III* 154 If he had been able to command more champagne, howsoever petroleous, he might have been happy.

Petroleum (pitrōlēum). Also 6-8 -ium [a. med L. *petroleum*, f. L. *petra* (Gr *πέτρα*) rock + *oleum* oil.] A mineral oil, varying from light yellow to dark brown or black, occurring in rocks or on the surface of water in various parts of the world; in modern times of great economic importance, esp as a source of oils for illumination and mechanical power; rock-oil.

Usually distinguished from the more limpid oils called *naphtha* and the more viscid called *maltha* or mineral tar, but sometimes used to include one or both of these.

1348-9 *Accts Bachi*, K. R. Bundle 31 No. 15, m. 18 Donno Regi de precepto suo. in Cametam suam apud Calcey... viij lb. de petroleum. 14 *Sloane MS* 5 f 10/2 Petroleum. oleum est factum de petra. [Gallice] pétroleil. 1526 *Ciete Herball* xxvi (1539) Bv, Make a decoction in oyle petroleum. 1543 *TRACERON Vico's Chavir* (Strange Wdy), Petroleum is used for naphtha, which drippeth out of a babylonike lymie. 1578 *LYNE Dodone* ii cvii 290 The garden Angelica smellth almost like to Petroleum. 1601 *HOLLAND Fluyt* xxi vii. II. 415 In Babylon is a certain liquid Bitumen or Petroleum, an oleous substance (*bitumen liquidum oleo simile*). 1607 *MARKHAM Canal* i (1617) 42 If you anoint with the oyle Petroleum. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat Hist Earth* iv (1723) 217 The Bitumen. found floating in Form of an Oyl upon the Surface of the Water called by Naturalists Naphtha, and Petroleum. 1765 W. LUTWIS *Nat. Med.* (ed. 2) 445 Fine petroleum catches fire on the approach of a flaming body. 1800 *ALCO Tracks in Asiat. Ann.* Reg 320/2 This oil is a genuine petroleum, possessing all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the self-same thing. 1826 *ANAL. Grul* Sc. X. 5 The other (well) discharges vast quantities of petroleum, or, as it is vulgarly called, 'Seneca oil'. 1824 *BRANDEN Dick* Sc. etc. *Petroleum*, a brown liquid bitumen, found in several parts of Europe, in Persia, and in the West Indies. 1865 *Times* 21 Jan. 7/6 In November 1859 in the State of Pennsylvania wells were sunk for the purpose of pumping petroleum or rock oil. 1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 331 This volatile hydrocarbon also exists in the light oils from American petroleum, as well as in coal oils.

b. *altrub* and *Comb.* as *petroleum-burner*, *-car*, *-filter*, *-fuel*, *-lamp*, *-motor*, *-outfitment*, *-spring*, *-still*, *-store*, *-thinner* (cf. *PETROLEUM*), *-well*; *petroleum-driven* adj., *petroleum-ether*, a volatile oil obtained from petroleum, also called *naphthalic ether*; *petroleum-oil* - petroleum; in mod. use *spec.* applied to those varieties whose vapour ignites or 'flashes' at higher temperatures, as distinguished from *petroleum-spirit*, whose vapour flashes at lower temperatures.

1875 *KNAUTH Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-burner*, a burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it from a reservoir. *Ibid.*, **Petroleum-car*, one for transporting petroleum in bulk. 1877 *BLACK GENES Past* xii, And drank *petroleum-champagne at 4 dollars a bottle. 1900 *WESTON Gas* 28 Feb. 9/2 *Petroleum drinking is on the increase in France. 1896 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 9/1 In the *petroleum-driven cars there is an odour, which would be more acceptable if it were perfumed. 1866 *Intell. Observer* No. 51. 231 A volatile essential oil, termed *petroleum ether. 1902 *WESTON Gas* 8 May 3/1 At a recent inquest the *petroleum inspector of the London County Council stated that within a fortnight there had been eleven sufferers from the use of low-flash oil. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 6/6 The *petroleum motors show that a very distinct advance has been made during the twelve months. 1909 G. SMITH *Laboratory I* 41 Mealed powder. mixed with rock oil, or *petroleum oil. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 121 Within the last few years, lamps for burning paraffin and petroleum oils underground have been devised. 1898 *Daily News* 24 July 6/6 To adopt a flash point of 100 degrees (Abel close test) as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. 1900 *Regulations Storage, etc.* *Petrol* 15 May (Home Office). The expression 'Petroleum spirit' shall mean the petroleum to which the Petroleum Act, 1871, applies. 1881 *WARRIS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1509 Artificial Turpentine-oil. *Petroleum-spirit, Polishing Oil: distillate between 120°-170°. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 7/4 Petroleum spirit still holds the field as a propelling force, both in the cars exhibited here and in those seen in London streets. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 Some ten years ago *petroleum springs were discovered in California. 1875 *KNAUTH Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-still*, a still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, etc., in the order of their volatility. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg* 315 An Account of the *Petroleum Wells, in the Burmah Dominions.

Pétroleur (petrolor). [Fr. in *Dict. Acad.* (1788), f. *pétrole* + *-eur*, ending of masc. agent-nouns.] A (male) incendiary who uses petroleum. Also **Pétroleuse** (petrolöz) [fem. of this], a female who does the same; esp applied to the women who set fire to public buildings in Paris by means of petroleum, during the Commune in May 1871.

1871 *Standard* 7 Sept. 4 The judgment recorded against the five Petroleuses, or petroleum-throwers, tried this week. 1871 *RUSKIN Fore (Lav. vii)* (1866) I. 138 His daughter had made a petroleuse of herself. 1878 *DOWNSHED Stud Lit* 466 The petroleuse dragged like a chained beast through the scorching streets of Paris. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 6/6 His looks suggested the petroleuse more than the literateur.

Petrolie (pitrōlik), *a.* [f. PETROL + -ie.] Of or pertaining to petrol or petroleum; also, relating to the use of petrol motor-cars.

Petrolie ether, one of the four products into which crude petroleum is refined, being that which comes over at a temperature of 40° to 70° Fahr., and has a specific gravity of 640 to 650.

1899 *ALLIOTT'S Syst. Med. VIII.* 497 Recipe, spirits of wine 200 grammes; petrolie ether, 5 grammes. 1902 *Autocar* 19 July 69/1 The Swiss War Office have [provided] for the purchase of an automobile for the petrolie instruction of army officers.

Petroliferous (petrolifēros), *a.* [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + -iferous, -ferous, q. v.] Producing or yielding petroleum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 *Nature* 5 May 20/2 Subterranean petroliferous strata. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 610 The new oil rock had proved petroliferous.

Petrolin (petrōlin). Also *erron.* -ine. [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + -in.] Christison's name for a substance obtained by him from Rangoon petroleum, identical with paraffin. *b.* A trade name for an oil obtained from petroleum.

1831 Sir R. CHRISTISON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1836) XIII. 121, I find that the crystalline principle of petroleum differs materially from that of coal-tar, and I shall therefore beg leave to denominate it *Petrolin*. 1838 [see PARAFFIN] 1842 *BRANDEN Dict. Sc. etc.* *Petrolin*, a substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 77/2 Illuminating Oils, viz. *Petrolin* or *Crystall Oil*.

Petrolist. [f. PETROL-EUM + -ist] = **PÉTROLEUR**, **PÉTROLEUSE**.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 8 It cannot be said that Louise Michel directly proposed the institution of the Petrolists.

Petrolize (petrōlize), *v.* [f. PETROL, PETROLEUM + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire by means of petroleum: cf. **PÉTROLEUR**, **PÉTROLEUSE**.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 130 The commonists petrolizing clubs and palaces, upsetting columns. 2 To make like petroleum, to imbue with the character of petroleum. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites *Urc*.

Petrology (pitrōlōgī). [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -ology. orig. formed *erron.* as *petrology*] That branch of geology which deals with the origin, structure, and composition of rocks.

1811 *PINKERTON (title)* Petrology, A Treatise on Rocks. 1876 *PAGL Adv. Text bk Geol.* xx. 440 The whole petrology of the period... is a thing taking place beneath and around us. 1896 *Academy* 21 Oct. 420/3 German monographs dealing with microscopical petrology. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 259 A valuable memoir on the petrology of Rodrigues by Mr. N. S. Maskelyne.

So **Petrologia**, **Petrological** *a.*, pertaining or relating to petrology; **Petrologically** *adv.*, in relation to petrology. **Petrologist**, one versed in petrology, one who studies rocks scientifically.

1879 *WESTON*, Suppl., **Petrologic*, pertaining to petrology, or the science or investigation of rocks. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 64 By reading through this *petrological performance. 1854 J. B. JUKES in *Reader* IV. 678/2 The lithological composition and petrological structure of the rocks, immediately beneath it. 1845 *NEWBOLD in Grul. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 1. 283 The schists of Kittou resemble, *petrologically, the jasperous schists of Bellary and Sondur. 1851 *PINKERTON Petrology* I. p. xvi, This unavoidable uncertainty has been well illustrated by the greatest of *petrologists. 1874 *LYNE Elem. Geol* xxviii 497 Rocks containing an excess of silica are termed by many Petrologists acid rocks.

Petro-mastoid: see **PETRO**.

Petromyzon (petrōmzōn). *Ichth* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735), f. Gr. *πέτρος* stone + *μύζων* 'sucking, sucker', pr. ppl. of *μύειν* to suck, lit. 'stone-sucker', formed on the explanation of late or med. L. *lampetra*, from *lampēre* to lick + *peti* a stone: see *LAMPEY*] Name of a genus of lampreys, now restricted to those of the northern hemisphere. Hence **Petromyzont**, any member of the *Petromyzontidae* or lamprey family; **Petromyzontoid** *a.*, related to the lampreys, also *sb*. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Petromyzon*, the stone-sucker, in the Linnaean system of zoology, the name of a genus of fishes of the chondropterygi order, comprehending the lamprey, &c. 1854 *BADHAM Halunt* 438 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 448 In *Petromyzon* two enlargements which contain the auditory organ are attached to the sides of this capsule.

† **Petron**, variant of **PETRON Obs**.

1590 *BARWICK Breefe Disc. Weapons* xviii Kiv, There is ten to one armed more upon the head then upon the petron. **Petronel** (petrōnēl). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6-7-ell, (6 petrenall, petrenall, petrenall, 7 petronil, petwrenall, Sc. petwrenall). [a F. *petrinal* (Paré 16th c.), dial. form of *poitrinal* (*poit*-, *poit*-, Godef.), sb. use of *poitrinal* adj. 'of or belonging to the breast or chest', f. *poitrine* breast, chest: -pop. L. **pettorina*, f. *pectus*, pl. *pectora* breast. So called because in firing it, the butt end rested against the chest.] A kind of large pistol or carbine, used in the 16th and early 17th century, esp by horse-soldiers.

a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Weeds* Wks (1587) 186 Their peeces then are called Petronels. 1586 R. LANE *Let. to Raleigh in Hakluyt's Voy* (1600) III. 263 Being by the way shot thwart the buttocks by mine Irish boy with my petronell. 1598 *BARWICK Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 A Petronell, or horsemans peeces. 1602 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1648) II. 224 Haung and

vsing of aue pistoll and pauternell. and presenting the same, to have schott at Andro Hay. 1611 *CORRYAT Crudities* 341 Most of the horsemen being well appointed with muskets or petwrenels ready charged. 1656 *ELCOURT Glossogr.* *Petronel*, a horsemans peeces, which were always hanged at the Brest, ready to shoot, as they do now at the Horses Brest. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 787 But he with petronel upheaved, Instead of shield, the blow received. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xix. 'Twas then I fired my petronel, And Mortham, steed and rider, fell. 1844 *Ann. Sporting* VI. 200 Another engine, called a petronel or poitrinal, which, according to Fauchet, was the medium between the harquebuss and the pistol. Nicot, however, says it was... when discharged rested on the breast of the person who used it. 1838 *Hist. Rec.* 4th *Dragon Guards* Intro. 2 The Curassiers were armed Cap-a-pie, and their Arms were a sword and a pair of large pistols, called petrenels. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 35 The German 'Ritters' were the first to employ 'petronels' or hand-bombardes, on horseback.

† *b. trans.* = next. *Obs.*

1598 *BARWICK Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142 The Petronell and Pistollet is... weaponed with a Petronell peeces, which is with a snap haunce. 1602 *and Et Return fr. Farnass* i. ii. 160 There be neuer an ale-house in England, but sets forth some poets petronels or demilances to the paper warres in Paule. Church-yard. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bl. War* iii i 8. 5. 82 The third sort which are Carabines, are armed Petronels.

† **Petronellier**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *petronallier* (also *poit*-, *poit*-, *pest*-), f. *pet*-, *poitrinal*: see *prec.* and *-ier*.] A soldier armed with a petronel.

a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Weeds* Wks (1587) 186 Of the stone wherwith the lock doth strike, Petronelliers, they called are by like. 1590 *BARWICK Breefe Disc. Weapons* Giv, Sir John Smith dooth commend the Long bowes and the Cross-bowes, to serue on horseback, to be better weapons then either the Petronelliers or the Pistoliers (=s).

Petro-occipital, **pharyngeal**: see **PETRO**.

Petrosal (pitrōsāl), *a.* (*sb*) *Anat.* [f. L. *petrōsus* stony, rocky + -al.] Applied to the petrous portion of the temporal bone (*petrosal bone*, med. L. *os petrōsum*), and parts belonging to or connected with it.

1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 118 A Vein returns to the superior petrosal sinus. 1835-6 *TOWN Cycl. Anat.* I. 739/2 The petrosal ridge forms the sides of the triangle. 1854 *OWEN Skel & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Org. Nat* I. 192 It is excavated in front to lodge the petrosal capsule. 1874 *HUXLEY Phys. viii* 108 The essential organ of the sense of Hearing. [is] lodged in the midst of a dense and solid mass of bone (from its hardness called *petrosal*), forming a part of the temporal bone.

b. absol. as *sb*. - **Petrosal bone**

1848 *OWEN Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel* 13, I have substituted for 'pars petrosa' or 'os petrosum' the substantive term 'petrosal'. 'Petrosal' has appeared to me to be the best English equivalent of Cuvier's 'rocher'. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 458 In all Birds and Reptiles the petrosal (prootic) lies in front of the ex-occipital.

† **Petro se**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *petrōsus*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -OSE.] Rocky, stony. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 232 Dipylus makes them equal to the gull-head, if living in petrose places.

Petroseline (pitrōsēlin), *a.* [f. L. *petrōselin* -um, a. Gr. *πετροσελίον* rock-parsley, f. *πέτρα* rock + *σελίον* parsley.] Of or related to parsley. 1797 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* vi. xliii 246 The *aprium*, comprehending the whole of the petroseline family. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 322 Petroseline Wortle, *Aprium*.

Petrosilex (pitrōsilēks), *Min.* [mod L., f. *petrōsus* stone or *petrō* a rock + *silex* flint, pebble; also in Fr. (1753) D'Holbach *Min. de Walerus* I. 176, in *Hatz-Darm*.] A hard rock; an early name for compact felspar, now called *Felsite*; in Dana given as a synonym of albite and orthoclase.

1770 *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 68 Petro-silex, Lapis Cornuus The Horn-stone of the Germans. 1791 *BROOKES in Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 63 It forms molten currents of petrosilex and flint exactly the same as our gun-flints. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 437 Porphyry, properly so called, and jaspers, but more ambiguously petro-silices and felt spar. 1845 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 463 Petrosilex, or Chert occurs most frequently in beds of limestone. 1855 *LYALL Min. Geol* xxviii (ed. 3) 476 Compact Felspar, which has also been called Petrosilex, is allied to clinkstone, but is harder, more compact, and translucent. It is a varying rock, of which the chemical composition is not well defined. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 77 The type of the felspathic extreme of the series of trap rocks is petrosilex. the average composition of which is 25 parts quartz and 75 felspar.

Petrosiliceous (pitrōsilēšs), *a.* [f. *prec.* after *siliceous*.] Consisting of or containing petrosilex.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 174 Vast layers of porphyry, either argillaceous, or petrosiliceous. 1804 *WATT in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 298 A species of petrosilex is found in Corsica, which contains radiated petrosiliceous glands, from half a line to an inch in diameter. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art 60 Mineralogically, it is to be classed with petrosiliceous felspar.

Petro-sphenoid, **squamous**, etc.: see **PETRO**.

Petrostearin (pitrōstēarin). [f. **PETRO** + **STEARIN**.] A name for ozocerite, a mineral resembling stearin.

1879 *WESTON*, Suppl., *Petro-stearine*..., a solid unctuous material of which certain kinds of candles are made. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Petro-tympanic: see **PETRO**.

Petrouille, -ville, obs. forms of **PATROL**.

Petrus (pe trās), *a* [f. *L. petrōs* stony, rocky of *F. pétrus*, -*ense* (15th c. in Godef.)] 1. Of the nature of, or as hard as, stone or rock; stony, rocky: in *Anat.* spec. applied to a part of the temporal bone (in some animals a separate bone), remarkable for its density and hardness, and forming a protective case for the internal ear or labyrinth; med *L. os petrosum*, *F. os pétréux* (Paré); also = **PETROBAL**.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 Pese boonyes . . ben ful hard here as be hole of be cere passip boruz, & bei ben clepid petrosa.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest. Cirurg.* Divb. The v and the vj be y^e bones [of the head] that are called Petrous, for they are harde as a stone. 1547 *Physical Dict.*, *Petrus*, rocky. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 100 The inferior petrous Part is thick. 1800 SIR A. COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XC 154 The probe struck against the petrous portion of the temporal bone. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys. viii. 228* The bony labyrinth, as this collection of cavities in the petrous bone is termed, is perfectly closed. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VII. 596 Small abscess size of Barcelona nut found in petrous.

2. ? Pertaining to rock or stone; ? petrifying. 1851 *Moss Miner of Peru* Poet Wks. 1852 II 172 By death unchanged So strong had been the power preservative, Mineral or petrous, of the charmed food.

Pett, -e, obs. forms of **PETAR**, **PET**, **PIT**. || **Pettah** (petā). [ad. Tamil *pēta* (Yule & Burnell).] A town or village lying outside of or around a fort, but itself sometimes partially fortified. Also attrib.

1753 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Indostan* I. II. 151 The pagoda served as a citadel to a large pettah. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Despt.* II. 193 The Pettah wall was very lofty and defended by towers. 1845 SROCKLEER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 383 The harbour is protected by a fort enclosing the town, and separated from the pettah, a part of Galle inhabited by natives and government servants, by an esplanade. 1896 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lxvi 369/1 The pettah was taken on the 24th.

Pettaill, var. **PEDAILE** Obs. **Pettar**, **Petter**, -aro, var. **PEDRERO** Obs., a small gun. **Pette**, obs. f. **PET**, **PIT**.

Petted (peted), *pp* *a*. [f. *PET* v. 1 + -ED 1] Treated as a pet or favourite, made a pet of, made much of; indulged, spoiled by petting or indulgence.

In sense often approaching the next, since the indulged child is specially apt to take offence at supposed slights. 1754 RAMSAY *Test. Misc.* 1, *Bonny Bessie* in, Petted things can nought but tees ye. 1805 GALT *Ann. Parvish* iii. (1850) 50 She began to cry and sob, like a petted bairn. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* iii. v. The wind was capricious and changeable as a petted beauty. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxx. We are but like petted children, who break and throw from them the toys they have wept themselves sick for. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ii. Eliza had been brought up by her mistress, from girlhood, as a petted and indulged favourite. 1877 BRYANT *3rd November* 1861 ii. Tenderly the season. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 143 The petted hobby of two distinguished Ministers.

Petted (peted), *a*. [f. *PET* v. 2 + -ED 2] In a pet; offended or sulky at feeling slighted or ill-used; piqued; given to taking pet, pettish.

1760 H. BROOKS *Poet. of Qual.* (1809) I. 149, I was petted at their neglect of us during our long illness. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* l. 580 Poverty brought on a petted mood And a sore temper.

Hence **Pettedly** *adv.*, pettishly; **Pettedness**. 1898 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxi. 287 Take off his nightcap! cried Jack, pulling pettishly at the strings of the hood. 1893 *Whitby Gas* 6 Oct. 3/5 Though I do not wish to show any pettedness I have now no alternative but to say that I have no proposition to make.

Pettegre, -grye, obs. forms of **PEDIGREE**. **Petter** (petā), *sb*. [f. *PET* v. 1 + -ER 1] One who pets or indulges.

1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 240 The author must be a petter of all kinds of pets.

Petter (petā), *v*. [Echoic: of **PITTER**.] To emit the sound natural to a grasshopper.

1849 *Tat's Mag.* XVI 106 The grasshopper was pettering his monotonous contralto.

Pettarnel, **Pettestale**, obs. ff. **PETRONEL**, **PEDESTAL**.

Pettiagua, -auger, etc., corrupt ff. **PIBAGUA**.

Pettichaps (pet tchaps). Also 7-9 petty-chaps; 9 *dal*, *pettichap*. [f. *PETTY* a + ? *CHAP* sb 2 or 3. Locally used in Yorkshire and Lancashire: a specimen of the bird was sent from Sheffield to Willoughby c. 1670, under this name, which thus entered into ornithological nomenclature; but app. never in general Eng. use, and still chiefly a book-name.] A name of the Garden Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*). Also applied to other species of warblers, as *Lesser Pettichap*, the chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*), *dal*, the long-tailed titmouse (*rare*). 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 Pettichaps: *Picadila Septima* Aldrov. 1678 — *Willoughby's Ornith.* 206 Mr. Jessop shot this bird in Yorkshire, and sent it us by the name of Pettichaps. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 20 The male and female are both larger than the Pettichaps described by Willoughby. 1825 KNAPP *Frisk Nat.* xii The quantities of cherries and raspberries that the blackcap and pettichaps will eat are surprising. 1833 SELBY in *Proc.*

Berw. Nat. Club I. 20 The greater pettichaps (*Curruca hortensis*) and wood-wren are considerably later. 1843 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Zoologist* I. 13 In the spring of 1841 the redstart lesser pettichaps and garden warbler were very numerous. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. & Folk-lore of Northants.* *Pettichap*, the long-tailed titmouse.

Petticoat (petikout), *sb* (*a*). Forms *a*. 5 pety coote, 6 pety coote, 7 petty coot, pettie coat. *b*. 5 pettecoote; 5-7 pety-, 6-7 peti-, pettycoote; 6 pettekoit; petticoot, petticoote, 6-7 pettie-, pettycoote; pettie-, petticoate, 7 peticoat, pettie-coat, 7-8 pettycoat, petty-coat, 6- petticoat. [Orig. two words, *petty coat*, lit. little or small coat (cf. *OF* *coie*, mod. *F. cotte* petticoat, *cotte simple* under-petticoat). From an early period written as one word, or less usually hyphenated.]

1. + A small coat worn by men beneath the doublet; in quot. 1412-20 app. a short coat worn as armour. Obs. *b*. *dal.* (from 17th c.) A waistcoat. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron. Troy* iii. xvii (1555), The famous knyghtes arme them in y^e place. A payre gussettes on a pety coote. c. 1440 *Promp. Paro* 395/1 Pettycoote, tunicula. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 872 Se that youe souerayne haue clene shurt & breche. A pettycoate, a dublett, a longe coote. 1474 *Acc. Led. High Treas. Scot.* I. 26, j elne of skarlete for a petticoate to the King. *Lr.* 1542 BOORDI. *Dyetary* viii (1870) 249 Next your sherte vae to were a pettycoate of skarlet.

b. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (1691) 109 *A Petticoat*, is in some places used for a Mans Waistcoat. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle Tenet Gloss* (B. D. S.), *Petty-coat*, a man or boy's waistcoat. [Hence in *Prose Kenning* &c.] 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 181. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss*.

2 *gen.* A garment worn by women, girls, and young children (perh. orig. a kind of tunic or chemise, but) usually a skirt dependent from the waist. Also used as the equivalent for some similar Greek or Roman female garment.

(Of the following early quotes, several prob. belong to the specific senses *a* and *b*.)

1464 *Mans & Househ. Exp.* (Roab) 544 Item, for makeinge of ij pettycootes for mastre, Maiget and in Anne, iij d. 1520 SIR R. ELVOR *Will in Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 312 Every of their wives a white pettycoate. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pettycoate, corset simple, *cotte simple*, *chemise de blanchet*. c. 1532 Du Wils *Introduct. in Palsgr.* 906 The pettycoate, *la cotte simple*. 1558 *Aberdeen Rgr.* (1844) I. 309 For the wianous reiffing and away taking fra hit of ane pleyd, ane petticoit [etc.]. a. 1566 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1609) 235 Sixe maides, all in one luerne of scarlet petticoes, which were tucked vp almost to their knees. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 10 Those who sacrific'd to Ceres put on the petticoat with much confidence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Lk. Note-bks.* I. 98 A statue of Minerva, with a petticoat of red porphyry.

spec. a. A skirt as distinguished from a bodice, worn either externally, or beneath the gown or frock as part of the costume, and trimmed or ornamented; an outer, upper, or show petticoat.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your satin petticoate is iij p. a. 1641 Suckling *Poems* (1646) 38 Her feet beneath her Petticoat Like little mice stole in and out. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 18 May. She was in her new suit of black saucenet and yellow petticoate very pretty. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P. 8 A Lady, entered in a hoop'd Petticoat. 1711 STEELE *ibid.* No. 145 P. 7 There is not one of us but has reduced our outward Petticoat to its ancient Sizable Circumference, tho' indeed we retain still a Quilled one underneath. 1712 *Spect.* No. 277 P. 13 The Puppet was dressed in a Cherry-coloured Gown and Petticoat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar. 14 Sept., Then Whalebone petticoats outdo ours by several yards' circumference. 1724 *Dr. Ross Mem. Cavalier* ii. 248 One of my Comrades in the Farmer's Wife's Russet Gown and Petticoat, like a Woman. 1796 JAMES *Austen Pride & Prej.* viii, I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, and the gown which had been let down to hide it not doing its office. 1825 *Zahra* I. 78 Her figure would best be displayed in the vandyke petticoat. 1826 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) 109 Their bodices contrasted against their petticoats with the judgement of a painter. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet. 1827 *Truth* 10 May 586/2 One of her Court dresses has the bodice of sky-blue satin. The petticoat is of net, covered with silver lace.

b. An under-skirt of calico, flannel, or other material.

(In early quotations not easily separable from *a*.) 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1. 5 But for these other goods, Vnbinde my hands, Ile pull them off my selfe, Yea all my raiment, to my petticoate. 1625 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 202 She came out of her bedchamber in her petticoat. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 21 May, Saw the finest smocks and linnen petticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 P. 10 He would . . have presented her with the Sheering of his Sheep for her Under-Petticoats. 1822 *Poet. Sk. Scarborough* (ed. 2) 138 While Kate was like a crouching goddess, In only petticoat and bodice. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Mr. Wathams Tattle* i, I said, jokingly, that when I went to bed I should wrap my head in Fanny's flannel petticoat. 1844 MRS. SHREWOOD *Hist. J. Marten* xv. 205 A good flannel petticoat ought to be little the worse for one year's wear. 1848 [cf. CROUNLE 4]

+ *c.* The skirt of a woman's riding-habit. Obs. 1663 *Perry's Diary* 13 July, The . . . Queen, in a white laced waistcoat and a crimson short pettycoate, . . . might pretty; and the King rode hand in hand with her. 1666 *ibid.* 22 June, The Ladies of Honour dressed in their riding garbs, with coats and doublets, . . . with periwigs and with hats; so that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 P. 2. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet, like those

worn [in 18th c.] by country ladies of moderate rank when on horseback.

d. Applied also to the rudimentary garment worn by women among primitive or uncivilized peoples, e.g. the 'grass petticoat' of the Papuan women.

1698 FAYLOR *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Over their Lower Parts a Petticoat or Lungy, their Feet and Legs without Stockins. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* (1709) 41 Our good Grandmother Eve might have sav'd her self a great deal of trouble in tackling together Primitive Green Petticoat and Wastcoat. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 336 The Women have short Petticoats made of Silk Grass.

3. *pl.* Skirts collectively, upper and under; also, skirts worn by children, including young boys, chiefly in phrase (said of a young boy) in *petticoats*.

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 15 They are but burs, if we walke not in the trodden path, our very petty-coates will catch them. 1650 HOWELL *Gnaff's Rev. Naples* i. (1664) 78 He commanded also that all women should tuck their petticoats somewhat high. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post Wks.* 1755 III. i. 176 A mouse took shelter under Dolly's petticoats. 1818 I. TAVIOR *Scenes Europe* (1821) § 67 A young Dutch [peasant] girl in her holiday suit, with petticoats only half down the leg. 1833 H. MARTINI *U. Three Ages* iii. 85 The country was chialky, and whitened the hem of her petticoats. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* xiv, The old woman executed her parental authority as if he were still in petticoats. 1877 MRS. FORNSTER *Mignon* I. 251, I have known him ever since he was in petticoats. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/1 Both in batting and bowling, however, petticoats are decidedly hindering, especially in windy weather. 1898 *Cycling* xii. 72 Petticoats, which only hamper the action of the knees, must absolutely be discarded.

4. (chiefly *pl.*) As the characteristic or typical feminine garment; hence as the symbol of the female sex or character. *To wear or be in petticoats*, to be a woman, to behave as befits a woman. *A Nero* (or other male) in *petticoats*, a female counterpart to Nero, or other man specified.

1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI.* v. 23 That you might still have worn the Petticoat, And ne're have stolne the Birech from Lancaster. 1702 ADDISON *Meditat.* in *Misc. Wks.* 1730 III. 36 It is a great compliment methinks to the sex, that your Virtues are generally shown in petticoats. a. 1735 *Th. Kn. i. Own Time* i. (1724) 83 A saying that went of her [Lady Falconbridge], that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better, but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have fared faster. 1766 CHAMFERT. *Let. to Godson* (1808) 210 Ignorance is only pardonable in petticoats. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xi, Since she wears a petticoat . . . I will answer for her protection as well as a single man may. 1853 KINGSLY *Misc.*, *Shelley & Byron* (1850) I. 321 Beatrice Cenci is really none other than Percy Bysshe Shelley himself in petticoats. 1882 OUIDA *Moths* I. 39 She was a sort of Wesley in petticoats.

b. (*sing.*) The wearer of a petticoat; a female; the female sex.

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* ii. iv. 7 But I must comfort the weaker vessel, as doublet and hose ought to show it selfe coragious to petty-coate. a. 1657 R. LOVING *Lett.* (1603) 118 The *Maistre de Hostell* still keeps his state with the better sort of petticoats. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame v. Vain* i, the task to petticoats assign'd, If wanton language shews a naked mind. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1870) 155 Rather than give up this, which would completely subject us to the despotism of the petticoat, I hope [etc.]. 1864 G. M. F. *Emilia* xiv, Must give up business to day. Can't do business with a petticoat in the room. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 4/7 There was as much force as brutality in his [Bismarck's] exclamation that the Emperor Frederick's death would put an end to the rule of 'petticoats in politics'.

5. A wide outer garment, made of oilskins or tough canvas, worn by fishermen in warm weather, and reaching below the knee, often undivided: cf. *petticoat trousers* in 9. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Punk's Stand. Dict.*

b. Applied humorously or contemptuously to the skirts of a scholar's or clergyman's gown; also descriptively to the kilt of the Highlander or Highland regiments, the fustanella of the Greek, and similar male garments.

c. 1730 BURR *Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. xvi. 129 That they [Highlanders] would not be so free to skip over the Rocks and Bogs, with Breeches, as they are in the short Petticoat. 1849 MRS. MORTIMER *Near Home, Turkey* 357, It would astonish you to see how fast they [dancing dervishes] turn round in their full white petticoats. 1849 M. M. AULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1871) II. 34 Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped petticoats.

6. *transf. a.* A toilet-table cover reaching down to the floor. *b.* A sheeting hung round a yacht while being launched, to hide its outlines. *c.* A projecting fringe-like part forming the foot of a tankard, etc. *d.* *Archery*, 'The ground of a target beyond the white'; the *spoon*. *e.* — *felticout insulator*: see 9.

1864 WEBSTER, *Petticoat*, the outer space or surface of a target. [Eng.] 1875 *Lm.ycl. Brit.* II. 378/2 *Petticoat*, or *Spoon*, the ground of the target beyond the white. 1880 HARRING-GOULD *Mekalah* xii. (1884) 104 The dressing-table had a pink petticoat with gauze over it. 1899 *It. satm. Gaz.* 24 June 7/2 Shamrock is to be launched 'in petticoats' on Monday. 1899 *Daily News* 27 June 7/5 A long curtain or 'petticoat' hung over the stern of the boat, and reaching to the ground, effectually prevented any view of the keel and lower part of the yacht. 1903 P. MACQUEEN in *Burlington Mag.* Apr. 1, In about 1640 . . . the tankard becomes plain and high with a so-called petticoat shooting out at the bottom.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

7. *simple attrib.* Of a petticoat or petticoats.

call a Petty fogging Rogue. 1759 STERNE *Tp Shandy* I. xi. The character of this last man, said Dr Slop, seems to have been taken from some pettifogging lawyer amongst you. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* lii. 'You are', continued Mr Pickwick, 'a well matched pair of mean, rascally, pettifogging jobbers'. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 117. 'The pettifogging cunning which supposes the gossip of lobbies... to be the embodiment of statesmanship.'

Pettifogulize, *v. nonce-ud* [f. PETTIFOGGER.] *intr.* To quibble, hence Pettifogulizer.

1853 De QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* I. 59 So far from seeking to 'pettifogulize'—i.e. to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tergiversations of construction *Ibid.* 60, I showed so much scrupulousity about the exact value and position of his words, as finally to draw upon myself the vexatious reproach of being habitually a 'pettifogulizer'. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Press Lett.* I. 77 'This 'pettifogulizing'.

Pettigree, obs. form of PEDIGREE.
†**Pettilashery**, -laserie, obs. corrupt forms of *petty* LARCENY cf. LARCERY.

1591 GARENE *Comie Catch* ii Wks (Grosart) X. 118 Commonly called pilfering or pettelacene. 1592—*Black Book's Messenger* iud XI. 30 Filching, pettelashery, and such trifling toys of things R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.* *Pettilaserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Pettitooon, colloq. perversion of PANTALOOON.
1858 WATTS *Melville's Tisbury Nogo* 274 Two pair of flannel 'pettitooons', as people call them now, thick winter trousers.

Pettily (pet'li), *adv.* [f. PETTY + -LY.]
In a petty, mean, paltry, or trivial way or manner. 1840 GEM. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 Nothing has been too grandly mischievous, or too petty vexations, for their doing. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 We should rather endeavour a unity of doctrine and spirit among Christians than petty insist on establishing certain ceremonies. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberiade* 39 (1886) 64 They are a petty thievish, like the English gipsies.

Pettiness (pe'tis), *f.* [f. PETTY + -NESS.]
The quality of being petty; triviality, insignificance; little-mindedness, an instance of this, a petty trait; formerly, a petty or trivial object.

1881 MULCASTER *Positions* II. (1887) 6 A pettie companion, I confess, but till some better do deals, why may not my pettiness fullwell take place? 1591 SHAKS *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 136 His ransome, which must proportion the losses we have borne, which in weight to re answer, his pettiness would bow vnder. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 175 These pettinesses being below the Divine Majesty to catch at. 1845 BROWNING *Pictor Ignotus* ad fin. See their faces, listen to their prate, Partake of their daily pettiness. 1872 STUBBS in *Manu W. de Coenstria* (Rolls) II. Pref. 15 A mean i.e. pettiness of all the vices and of the few pettinesses of his family.

Petting, *vbl sb.* see PET v.

Petting, *ppl a.* [f. PET v.1 + -ING.] That pets. Hence **Pettingly** *adv.*, in a petting manner.

1895 KIPING and *Jungle Bk.* 180 'Aown! Aown!' said Mowgli pettingly, 'I have killed one stupid ape.'

Pettish (pet'ish), *a.* [f. PET sb.2 + -ISH.]
But the earliest quotes precede our first example of the sb., and are not clearly connected with it in sense.
Subject to 'pets' or fits of offended ill humour; in a pet, proceeding from, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pet; impatiently angry; peevish, ill-humoured, petulant; easily 'put out'.

1552 HULOT, *Petyshs, mpetusius*. 1570 LEVINS *Mamph* 145/44 *Petish, effrusus, vacuudus* 1. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 22, I am pettish, I am vncomfortable and vnquiet with them, with whom I lue. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 272 He became pettish, wayward, frantick, bloudy. 1653 SCALATER *Cen. Magistracy* 17 The pettish Israelites (a peoplesalidom if ever, pleased with God's present Providence) who murmured under Moses. 1666 PRYDS *Diary* 6 Aug. I checked her, which made her mighty pettish. 1794 MRS. KACCLIFFE *Myst. Adolpho* xii. She received the apology with the air of a pettish girl. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* iii. vii. This was a very pettish speech in Evelyn. 1873 J. R. GREEN *Letters* (1901) 1. 7, I was too weak and pettish for the rougher horse-jokes of stronger boys.

†**Pettiship**, *obs. nonce-ud* [f. PETTY + -SHIP.]
Littleness; pettiness.

1818 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 178 Some pettie lowlings... will neede seeme like, where then pettiship cannot light.

Pettishly, *adv.* [f. PETTISH + -LY.] In a pettish manner; peevishly, petulantly.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* iii. ii. Poonly, and pettishly, ridiculously To fling away your fortune? 1762 STERNE *Tp Shandy* V. xxiii. He kept his fore finger in the chapter—not pettishly,—for he shut the book slowly. 1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Claw Foot* xii. 'Drip, drip, drip,' cried Celin, pettishly, 'one of these odious Scotch mists'.

Pettishness, *f.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pettish; peevishness, petulance.

1643 Br. HALL *Remedy Discontents* xiv. To see his bounty conferred out of a childish pettishness. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* iii. ii. Cecilia [was] offended at her pettishness and folly. 1806 *Edin. Rev* VIII. 162 The 'pettishness of disappointed selfishness. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1870) 228 Her very little pettishnesses and vanities were like the spring breeze.

Pettit (e), obs. forms of PETIT.

Pettitoes (pet'itōz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. Forms: *a. ring*. 6 pettitoes, pettitoes, 8-9 pettitoes; *B. pl.* 6 pettie toes, pettitoes, 6-7 pettitoes, 7 petti-, 7-8 petty-toes, pettitoes, 6- pettitoes. [Of uncertain origin; but before 1600 taken as PETTY + and toes, pl. of TOE. See Note below.]
1. The feet of a pig, esp. as an article of food;

pig's trotters; in earlier use the word seems to have included the heart, liver, lungs, etc., not only of the pig, but of calves, sheep, and other animals. a 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xiv. 133 Yf ye haue halfe a Loyn of lean mutton a Pygges Pettitoes, with half a dosen of grene sallotts 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* 53 b. The first course at Supper. A Sallet, a Pigs Pettitoes, powdered Beefe sliced. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pig's pettitoes*, Take Pettitoes, cut them into halves, and let every Pettitoes be tied up together.

a 1589 W. DARRELL'S *Exp.* in H. Hall *Brit. Soc.* (1887) 218 For dressinge ye mutton, rabbittes and a pigges pettie toes 1597 and *Pt. Gd. Hus-wives Jewell* B. j. b. For a Goove giblets and pigges pettitoes 1598 FLORIO, *Peducary*, all manner of feete, or pettitoes drest to be eaten, as calves, sheepes, neates, or hogs feete, or pigs pettitoes. 1607 BRAUNMONT *Woman's Hat* i. 11, Like the Table of a cuntry Justice, sprinkled over with all manner of cheap Salads, sliced Beef, Giblets, and Pettitoes. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Portage's Mystic Dm* 56 To give the Pettitoes in alms wil not... satisfy for stealing the Pig. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1822 III. 203 Calves' Heads, Pigs Pettitoes, perform as well. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* x. We can send black puddings and pettitoes without giving them a flavour of our own egotism. c 1875 M. JEWELL *Model Cookery* 79/2 When pettitoes are fried they should be first boiled.

†*b. fig.* in expressions of contempt. *Obs.*
1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Dinn.* 7 Brereton and Gell, two of Mars his Petty toes, such snivelling Cowards, that it is a favour to call them so. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 Futulous womens phantasies; which are the very pettitoes of infimty, the gyblets of pequisquian toys. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 17 Rather than this petty toes of a Pope can erre an haues breadth.

2. The feet of a human being, esp. of a child; in quot. 1589 of an ape.

1589 R. HANVELL *Pl. Pluc.* (1860) 7 The medling Ape... did wedge in his pettitoes, so fast between the two clefts that he stucke by the feete for a saie. 1594 LYNX *Midas* iii. ii. And you, Caelia, that would fann trip on your pettitoes. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 619 1708 T. WARD *Long Ref.* (1716) 146 His Grace Stood therefore up on Petty-toes. 1884 SALA *Journ. due Smith* i. xxiv (1887) 323 The osseous structure of the tiny creature is yet perfect, even to the bones of the pettitoes.

fig. 1653 GAUDYN *Hierasp* xog Particular congregations; which are, but as the Pettitoes or little Fingers of the church.

Hence †**Pettitoe** *v. intr.* (with *it*) *Obs.*, to dance, move about on the toes.

1651 OGNAY *Alap* (1665) 180 Not in prophaner Arts, like Popish Pigs, To pettitoe-it on the Organs Jigs.

[Note. *Pettito*, -toes, was in 17th c. taken by some (e.g. Skinner, 1671) as = *F. petite* (lit. 'little goose') the giblets of a goose, which is thus given in Cotgrave: '*La petite oye*, the giblets of a Goose, also, the bellie, and inward, or intralls, of other edible creatures.' The extended sense in the second part of this definition is not mentioned by Littré (who has a number of transferred senses of a different kind), and it may really have been an English extension, and may show the actual way in which a word meaning the giblets of a goose was extended to the analogous parts cut off in dressing a pig or other animal. Among these were the feet, to which the pl. *pettitoes* would seem naturally to point, and to which it may soon have been appropriated (cf. the quot. from Florio 1598). But if this is the history, it must have taken place within the space of a generation, since the first example of 'a pygges pettitoes' is of 1555, and *pettitoes* was evidently applied to toes or feet by 1589. It is to be noted that Cotgr. has also '*Pettitose* [Fr.], the garbage of fowle (an old word)', but this is not given by Godefroy, and may be some error. It may be worth inquiring whether *pettito* was not once, a simple adoption of Olt. *pettito* little, petty, small (Florio), quasi 'petties', petty items.]

Pettie (pe'ti), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [dim or freq. of PET v.1 see -LY.]

1. *trans.* To pet, fondle, indulge.

1729 RAMSAY *Answer to Hamilton* to July iv, Sae roo'd by aye of well-kend mettle, Nae sma' did my ambition pettie, My canker'd critics it will nettie. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Cases* (ed. 4) Gloss, *Pettie*, to coax, play or toy with. 1808 JAMFISON, *Pet, Pettie*, to fondle, to indulge, to treat as a pet. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Madl.* xviii, They harle us to the correction-house in Leith Wynd, and pettie us up wi' bread and water, and sickle smelts. 1828 J. WALKER *Jarvis Auld Reekie*, etc. 182 Auld Scotland's muse I've coaxed and pettled. 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk Sp. E. Yorks.* 77

2. *intr.* To nestle, to cuddle (see CUDGLE v. 2).

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* To *pettie*, to cling to the mother's bosom as a young child. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v. Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it petties with its head against the old one'.

Pettie, var. **PATTLE** *sb.*, a plough-staff.

†**Petto** (pe'tto) [It. *petto*—L. *pectus* breast.]

The breast; *in petto* (It.), in one's own breast or private intention; in contemplation; undisclosed. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *In Petto* (Ital.), in design, in the breast or thought, and not yet put in execution. 1699 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* a They reserved them in their *Petto*, to be made use of upon occasion. 1722 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Feb., I ask'd the Govr. to take a Copy of it: He said No, it should remain yet in *Petto*... and put it in his Pocket. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5015/3 There are Seven Cardinals still remaining in *Petto*, whose Names the Pope keeps Secret. 1772 *Hayford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/2 His Majesty nominated some new Counsellors and Senators, declaring, that he kept two in *petto*. 1845 DISRAELI *Sylva* iv. xiv, Great constitutional movements in *petto*.

Pettrel, variant of PETREL *Obs.*

Petty (pet'i), *a. (sb.)* Forms. 4-7 *petty*, *petta*, 6-7 *pettie*, *petne*, *pettie*, (6 *peti*, *pety*), 6- *petty*. [In late ME. *petty*; phonetic spelling, after Fr. pronunciation, of *petier*, which finally took the place of the earlier *petrum*.]

†1. Small (in size or stature), below the ordinary or normal size. *Obs.*

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xvii. 84 And pouerte is a pety [B. petti] byng apetele nat to hus nauale. c 1430 LYND *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 Go petty quaiier, and war where thou appeie. 1592 GARNING *Def. Conny Catch* Wks (Grosart) XI. 68 The Ale-wife vnles she nicke hei Pots and Conny-catch her guesstes with stone Pottes and petty Cannes, can hardly paye her Brewer.

2. Of small importance, inconsiderable, insignificant, trivial; little-minded, 'small'.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded (1887) 7, I know your Maesties patience to be exceeding great in verie pettie arguments. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* Ep. Ded, In turning out this my pettie poore flocke vpon the open common of the wide world. 1591 SHAKS, *Two Gent.* iv. i. 52 And I [was banished] for such like petty crimes as these. 1596—*March* V. 1. 12 Your Argosies with portly saile, Do ouer peere the pettie Traffickers. 1597-8 BARON *Ess.*, *Experence* (Arb.) 54 Commonly it is leuee dishonourable to abridge pettie charges then to stoupe to pettie gettings. 1649 J. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempt* ii. Disc. ix. 124 Exterminate pettie curiosities of appaell, lodging, diet. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann.* *Mirab.* cxxiii, His birth perhaps some petty village hides. 1713 STEELE *Guard* No. 20 p. 8 Our petty animosities. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Denham* Wks. II. 81 Most of these petty faults are in his first productions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. T. ar.* II. 122 Those petty evils which make prosperous men miserable. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catalanis* 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy, the petty witty nothings. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 142 It is rather petty to link such an element to the name of an Italian doctor. 1890 GROSS *Gilt Merch.* I. 149 General dealers in petty wares.

3. Of persons or things in expressed or implied comparison with others. Minor, inferior; of secondary rank or importance; subordinate; on a small scale.

Sometimes hyphenated or combined with a sb. as *pettyking*, *pettyfalconer*, *petty-canon*, *petty saint*, *petty-sphere*, etc. See *sup.* *petty bag*, *petty canon*, and the others mentioned in 5. 1593 in *16th C. Hist.* B. 5. *Comm.* App. v. 328 The merchant chevall of the pttie rode (crucifix) within the cathedra church. 1596 *Pige. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 The principall branches, the vij gytes of the holy ghost; and the iij petty branches, the iij cardynall vertues. 1598 in *Picary's Anal.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 suspicious men. a. b. shalbe thought to bee pettie pickers. 1599 *FORR A. & B.* (ed. 2) 204/2 He [Edgar] being at Chester, viii. kinges (called in histories *Satyrphyl*) to wit, pettyking, or vnderking, came and did homage to him. 1599 *LAVINE Mamph* 119/7 *Pettie, secundarius*. 1595 TURPIN *Palestine* 354 The pettyfalconers and noyces which know not what it meaneth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 284 Aden and Zilyth, two pettie Kingdomes in Arabia. 1649 G. DANIEL *Tinnarch.*, *Rich. II.* cxxiv, Now the Machine moues on eutery wheele, And Petty-Sphers contribute to the whole. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 14 William Wickwane, Arch-bishop of York, esteemed a petty saint in that Age. 1659 *WILSON Life Mar.* (O. H. S.) I. 273 An alehouse or pettie-inne for travellers, called The Chequer. 1665 *BOYCE Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii (1848) 268 Those petty Thiefs for which Judges condemn Men. 1721 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 70 p. 4 The liarous, who were then so many petty Princes. 1764 *GORTON Trav.* 392, I fly from petty tyrants to the throne. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 Apr., Petty shopkeepers and small farmers. 1899 *FRANCIS Carter* vii. 70 Mitridates was once more a petty Asiatic prince existing upon sufferance.

†*b. Petty* (*petti*, *pety*) *school*: a school for little boys [see B. 1], a junior or preparatory school. So *petty* (*petty*-) *form*, the junior form.

1555-6 *Louth Rec.* (1891) 140 Item paide... at such a tyme as the pettie scoule was in making, &c. 1580 *Pt. for Maritall Confut.* iv. Wks. (Harker Soc.) II. 261 Which... he would not have done in his pettie School at Winchester. 1590 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 361 All private and petty-schools. 1674 II. 11 *J. Storie* (MS.), Poor children taught at a petty school, till they can go to Wakefield Free School. 1728 HICKES & NRISSON *J. Kettlewell* ii. 9 He was first put to a petty School. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 128 He was placed, near the Bottom of the Petty-Form. 1818 *BURNHAM Ch. Ing.* 116 The career from the petty form at Eton or Westminster, up to the examining Chaplain's study.

†4 repr. *F. petti*, in *petty master* = **PETTMASTER**; *petty nephew*, son = great-nephew, grandson. *Obs.*

1611 SWEET *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. 221 § 32 One being Petty Nephew, the other Grand child of Francis the first. 1625 *Laber Du Bartas*, *Boe* 224 Juktan, the double Petty son of Sem, that is whose double grandfather Sem was. 1707 *Reflex upon Ridicule* 200 A sort of Petty Master, that thinks himself very Modish.

5. In special collocations, as *petty average*: see *quots.* and *AVERAGE* sb.2; †*petty boy*: see *quot.*; †*petty brain* = **BRAINLET**; †*petty budget*, a small bag; applied attrib. to a lawyer; cf. *pettifactor*, *pettifogger*; *petty cash*, small cash items of receipt or expenditure; whence *petty cash-book*; †*petty coo* = *petty-cotton*: see *CUTTON* sb. 7, and *quot.*; *petty custom*, -s, duty charged upon goods coming to market: see *parva custodia* in *C. stox* sb. 4; *petty dancers*, the Northern Lights; *petty exchange*: see *quot.*; †*petty farm*, the farming of the petty customs; †*petty gladden*, obs. name of Gladiolus; †*petty John*, a small point; *petty orders* = minor orders: see *ORDER* sb. 6; *petty pan*, a small pan (with various local definitions); †*petty panic*, Turner's name for Canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*; *petty-point* *Sc.*, some kind of stitch, ? = tent-stitch; *petty rice* = **QUINOA**; †*petty watch*, an old name of coast-guards; *petty weal*, a petty state, province, etc. [sug-

gested by common weal; † petty-world, a micocosm. Also PETTY BAG, PETTY CANON, PETTY CAPTAIN, PETTY GOD, PETTY OFFICER, q. v. as Main words, and petty CAPE, CHAPMAN, -WOMAN, CONSTABLE, JUROR, JURY, LARCENY, SERGEANTY, -RY, SESSION, SINGLES, TALLY, TITHE, TREASON, VIEW, and names of plants, as petty COTTON, MADDER, MOREL, MUGWORT, MULLEIN, SPURGE, WHIN: for which see these sbs.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III v (1866) II. 829 Small charges occurring regularly in the usual course of the voyage... are called 'petty averages.' 1865 [see AVERAGE sb. 2] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Petty average, small charges borne partly by a ship, and partly by a cargo, such as expenses of towing, &c. 1868 R. HOLME *Amoury* III 292/1 A 'Petty Boy, or a Shoemaker's petty Boy' Instruments belonging to the Coidwimers Occupation and are used generally for their burnishing and smoothing down the Stitches, and to part pieces of Leather upon. 1668 CUI VERRE & COLL. *Barthol. Anat.* in Introd. 127 The contained [parts] are the Brain, the 'Petty-brain, and the Marrow. 1550 *Wyll of Dayll* (1825) Biv. To every of these 'Petty bouget men of law and Tearmers, a couple of Geldynges. 1834 J. BOWRING *Alin. Mor. Persverance* 139 Jonas kept what is called the 'petty can-b in the merchant's counting house, that is, he was charged with the payment of all the small sums for the ordinary expenses of the business. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Petty Cash book*, a book for entering small receipts and payments. 1736 AINSWORTH, 'Petty coy (herb), *Guaphadium minus* [app. meaning *Ulagu minus*] 1444 *Rolls of Pa. II* v 63/1 Your giste Customers and 'pettit Customers there 1450 *Ibid* 188/1, 211 In the petty Customs of London. 1484 *Ibid* VI. 200/2 Of oure petite Customs in oure Port of London. 1723 *Land Gra.* No 615/1 An Act for discontinuing Payment of the Petty Port Customs [at Edinburgh] 1635 J. FOUR VOY. N. West (Hakl. Soc.) II 313 At clocke 12, there was 'Petitdancers, or hembanes (as some write them) North in the firmament, betokening a storme, to follow within 24 houres. 1888 A. H. MARKHAM in *Crit. Words* Feb. 118/2 These luminous patches occasionally seen with aurora are, I think, the same so frequently alluded to by the old navigators as the 'pettit dancers'. 1682 *CHARITIE'S Exchange* 2 This Exchange is two fold, viz. An Exchanging of Monyes for Monyes, one Coyn or sort for another; and a giving of Money upon Exchange for a Bill, &c. The former of these is 'Petty Exchange, the latter Real. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAIN *Pres. St. Aug.* III 384 Commissioners have the whole Charge and Management of all her Majesty's Customs, (the 'Petty' family excepted) in all the Ports in England. 1601 *Hoit and Phay II* 92 The 'petty Gladen or Sword-grasse. *Ibid* 99 In the range of these bulbous and omnivorous plants, some place the root of Cypripis, that is to say, of Gladiolus (i. e. Petty gladen, *Phay* or Sword-wort). 1640 BROWN, *Synagoga Guid.* II. III. I have a many small jessy, 'petty Johns, as I call them. 1644 *7* C. I. VII and *Char. Land* *Phay*, etc. Poems, etc. (1677) 104 It is a Maxim. 'That the only way to win the Game is to pay Petty Johns. 1679 V. ARNO *Helius Inguentum* II. v. 291 To call them [i. e. Christ's institutions] the Cypripis, the Accidents, the minutes, the Punctation, and, if need be, the Petty-Johns of Religion. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Encycl. s. v. Orders*, The 'petty, or minor Orders, are four: viz. those of door-keeper, chamberlaine, reader, and acolyth. 'Those in petty orders may marry without any dispensation. 1714 MRS. MANNING *Ado. Rinnella* 62 'The laughter of a poor 'petty pan Merchant. 1845 JAMIN *son, Pettiepan*, a and white-iron mould for pastry. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict. Suppl.* Petty pan, a small, round, earthenware pan in which mince pies and other tarts are baked. 1564 *Phay* *Herb* II 85, I have as yet heard no English name of Phayran, but for lack of a better name it may be called 'petti panicle, of the likeness that it hath with the ryght panicle. 1632 in *14th Rep. Hist. MS. Soc.* App. III. 235 Ane waiskott of grein taffitie, wrought with 'pettiepoint. 1845 JAMIN *son, Pettiepoint*, a particular kind of sewing stitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Petty-ribe*, a name in Peru for the white seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*. 1374 *Rolls of Pa. II*, 11. 314/4 De checan Hundred des Countees sur la Mer sont trovex sur la garde de Mier pur Bismys, aliens certains gent q'est appelle 'Petty-Wacche. 1628 WITHIN *Brit. Remains*. 202 Should the Commonwealth herself oppose These corporations... it would scarce obtaine That pow'r which could these 'Petty-weales resaine. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. 7* A 'pettie world within himself.

† B. sb. 1. A little boy at school; a boy in a lower form; a junior schoolboy. Obs.

1589 NASH *Marlin Months munde* To Rdr. 7 Some of them... were the Petties and Panies of that schoole, whereof old Maclin was the master. 1600 HOLLAND *Lang* III. xlv. 117 There were the schooles for petties kept of reading and writing. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram Sch* (1892) 71 This schole is not ordained for petties but for grammarians. 1617 MINSIH *U. Ductor*, A Petie in his crosse rowe... an ABC scholler. 1670 HICKER *Abg Williams* i. (1692) 37 Mr. Lamb... came by holding fast to Fortune's middle finger, from a schoolmaster that taught petties, to a Proctor in Christian Courts. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* IV, A junior ensign being no more familiar with the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, than the newly-breeched infant in the Petties with a senior boy in a tailed-coat.

Fig. 1613 JACKSON *Cred* II. xiv. § 8 The School of Christ, in which all in this life are but 'parvuli, petties or children. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. x Thess.* (1630) 26 Even of such petties amongst vs, Papists have taken notice so farre, as by them to make our Church odious.

2. A privy or latrine; = *little-house* (LITTLE a. 13). Widely prevalent in familiar use.

Petty-auga, -auger, corrupt ff. PIBAGUA.

Petty Bag, petty-bag. Obs. exc. Hist. [See quot. 1658.] An office formerly belonging to the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, for suits for and against solicitors and officers of that court, and for process and proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, *scire facias*, to repeal letters patent, etc.: see also CLERK 6 c.

1631 in *Crit. Times Chas I* (1848) II. 102 Some forty officers, more of the same court, as cursitors, filazers, petty bags, hanaper, &c. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Run Mon* 440 Clarke of the Petit Bagge. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* 1. 83 Mr. Furey the Petty-bag Office, besides 1000 formerly given him. 1654 GATKIN *Disc. Apol* 45 A Gentleman, one of the Petti Bag, who pretended a Title. 1658 PHILLIPS v. Clerks of the Petti bag, three officers of Chancery who record the return of all inquisitions out of every Shire, all liversies granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customes, Gaugers, Controllers, etc., each record being put in a petti or little leather bag, whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the Petti bag. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 48 The specification of this bridge, as enrolled in the Petti bag office. 1854 DICKINS *Black Ho* 1, Maces, or petty bags, or privy-purses, all yawning. 1896 SCARILL *Bird Guide Pub. Rec.* (ed. 2) Introd. 14 By Stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 94, the Clerks of the Petti Bag were reduced to a single Clerk, and the office was finally abolished in 1889.

† **Petty canon, pettica non.** Obs. Also 6 petticanon, 7 petticanon, 8 petticanon. A Minor Canon. see CANON 2.

1530 PARGA. 253/2 Pety cannon, *uicaru*. 1546 *Ment. Rison* (Surtees) III. 15, ix Chauntries. The Incumbents thereof be bounde to be presente in the Quere of the saide Church at all the service and be named Petticannon. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Invers* (Camden) 71 Thei. went in to the petty-cannon, and fowte there. 1661 J. BARNARD *Praelat. Ch. Eng* 23 That the Vicars, Petticannon, singing men and boyes, with the rest be turned into Schollers. 1709 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* III. 136 One Dean, and seven Prebendaries besides Petti-cannons, Singing men, and Choristers.

† **Petty captain, pettica captain.** Obs. Also 5 petty-capteyne, 6-7 petti-capteyn, etc. see PETTY, PETTE, CAPTAIN. An officer below a captain; a lieutenant. Also formerly used to render various ancient titles, e.g. centurion.

1420 LYON *Assembly of Gods* 635 As for petty capteyns many mo other waye. *Ibid* 1093 Why the petty capteyns susteyned thus the feeble. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ix. 185, I telle the that the petty capteyne whiche is vndre the capteyne principall may not godely doo this. 1526 LINDALE *Mat.* xxvii. 54 When the petty Capteyne. sawe the erth quake. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 160 Livery captain to give yearly 11^s, every petti captein 21^s. 1563 *Golding Caesar* (1563) 30 The old beaten soldiers, and the petticapteyns (centurions), and those that had the charge of the men of armes, were sore troubled. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 95/1 Holland, petti Captaine to the earle of Salisbury. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. II* 1. 12 Two shillings by the day for a petty Captaine.

Pettycote, -cote, obs forms of PETTICOAT
† **Petty-fidian.** Obs. nonce-wd. [f PETTY a. + L. *fid-ēs* faith + -IAN] One 'of little faith'.

1647 *THRAP Comm. Math.* viii. 26 O ye of little faith. Ye petty fidians; He calleth them not nullifidians. *Ibid* xiv. 31 Thou petty-fidian, small-faith. Christ chides Peti, and yet helps him.

† **Petty god, pettigod.** Obs. Also 6 petti God, pettigod, petti-god, etc. [f PETTY a. + GOD.] A minor or inferior deity, a demigod. So † **Pettygod-dess.**

1581 J. BERT. *Madon's Answ.* Oor 508 Renouncing the necessary helpe of pettygodds and pettygoddeses, intercession is made here only vnto Christ. 1584 *Pettusroni*. i. *Calvyn on Acts* viii. 13 This man, whom the Samaritans counted a petti God. 1600 J. FORT. in *As. of Africa* 1. 39 They honour those doctours and preists... as if they were petti-gods. 1620 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xlv. The maiestie of Romish petti-gods was long agone, with Mithra and Serapis, exposed to the laughter of the vulgar. 1726 *Blackat. Wh.* (1723) I. 504 Putting up Prayers to the Saints deputed, as to a sort of petty Gods in Heaven.

Petty-oager, corruption of PIBAGUA.

Petty officer. [PETTY a. 3.]

1. generally. A minor or inferior officer. 1577-87 *Holinshead Chron.* I. 134/4 Petie officers to oversee and overule the people. 1598 *Barrett Theor. Warres* III. 15 45 There be many petty officers used amongst vs. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. ii. 112

2. spec. An officer in the navy corresponding in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 14, I need not describe to you the situation of a petti officer. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 28 It was very hard upon us petty officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 60 He had been a petty officer on board the British frigate *Dublin*. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Petty officer, a divisional seaman of the first class, ranking with a sergeant or corporal.

Petuis, obs. Sc. form of PITEOUS.

Petulacarie: see PETTILASHERY.

Petulance (pet'ulāns). [a F. *petulance* (1529 in *Hatz. Darm.*), ad. L. *petulantia* see next and -ANCE. (In sense 2, influenced by *petted*, *pettish*, etc.)] The fact or quality of being petulant.

1. Wanton, pert, or insolent behaviour or speech; self-assertiveness; wantonness, modesty; sauciness, insolence; rudeness. Now rare or Obs.

1610 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* 159 Satyrs, leave your petulance, And go frisk about and dance. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 243/1 Behave not your self towards Greece Tyrannically or Loosely, for one argues Petulance, the other Temerity. 1728 *Young Love Fame* II. 105 But time his fervent petulance may cool; For tho' he is a wit, he is no fool. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1738 (1810) I. 94 The Petulance with which obscure Scribblers treat men of the most respectable character and situation. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Elym.* 206 To repel the petulance of hollow upstart pretension. 1828 *Scott Art. Midl* x. With the petulance of youth she pursued her triumph over her prudent elder sister.

b. A petulant or saucy expression.

1741 in *Richardson's Pamela* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 26 Naughty contains, in one single significant petulance, twenty thousand inexpressible delicacies! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 112 At times too he could crackle with his dexterous petulances, making the air all like needles round you.

2. Peevish or pettish impatience or opposition or restraint; peevishness, pettishness.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 456 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns, The low'ring eye, the petulance, the frown. 1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk* I. 102 The same weakness of mind that indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment. 1848 W. H. KELLY *Tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 251 Charles X.'s appearance was tranquil, but the sight of a bit of tricoloured ribbon, or a slight neglect of etiquette, was enough to excite his petulance. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* IV. Her face wore something of a disappointed child's wantfulness and petulance.

Petulance (pet'ulāns) [ad L. *petulantia*, n. of quality f. *petulant-em* PETULANT. see -ANCY] 1. = PETULANCE 1. Obs.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasco* 38 So folishe (whether it spiong of petulance, or ignorance, I knowe not) as to affirme the Heavens to be flat. 1598 MCKIS *Pallad. Tania* 275b, Lasciuiousnesse and petulance in poetrie mixt with profitable and pleasing matters is very pestilent. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Petulance*, wantonnes, saucines. 1646 J. HALL *Horse Vac* 152 Pude and petulance are inseparable companions of victory. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. ii. § 14 God will not make acts of repeal to satisfy the petulance of a few masterless women. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 528 P. A certain lascivious Manner which all our young Gentlemen use in Publick, and examine our Eyes with a Petulance in their own, which is a downright Affront to Modesty. 1748 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1774) I. 350 The frequentation of Courts checks this petulance of manners.

2. = PETULANCE 2. rare.

1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 370 P. The Petulance of a peevish old Fellow, who loves and hates he knows not why, is very excellently performed by Mr. William Penkethman. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, Thou goest beyond thyself in petulance!

Petulant (pet'ulānt), a. (sb.) Also 7-8 erron. petulent. [a. F. *petulant* (1350 in *Hatz. Darm.*), ad. L. *petulant-em*, pr. pple. of **petulāre*, dim. of *petere* to aim at, seek, quasi 'to aim at or assail in jest'. In sense 3, which is not found in L. or Fr., app. influenced by *petted*, *pettish*.]

1. Forward or immodest in speech or behaviour; wanton, lascivious. Now rare.

1599 MARSTON *Sea. Villaine* III. xi, Denide me not, though I seeme petulant To fall into thy chops. 1625 MERTICAR & MASS. *Lexus Candy* II. i, I have been both nuis'd and train'd up to Her petulant humours, and been glad to bear them. 1683 *Tavon Way to Health* 27 Corrupted, amongst Lascivious and Petulent Men and Women, through various sorts of Vncleanesses, which are against God's Law. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Ch. Ch.* II. 20 Amongst the lively, petulant, and licentious, inhabitants, of Alexandria. 1859 G. MEADWELL *R. Fever* II. v. 128 The air of petulant gallantry.

2. Petit, saucy, insolent, rude. Now rare.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii, Look see, these petulant things, How they have done you this! c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 27 The petulant swarm of flies. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 256 A kind of Back biting mockery, proceeding from mans petulant wit and invention. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Orig.* & *Progr. Satire* Lvs. (Ker) II. 23 The petulant scribblers of this age. 1720 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 124 Mr. Theobald is treated in so unhandsome, foolish, and petulant, a Manner, thro the Dunciad. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 175 He is .as far a mark as factious animosity and petulant wit could desire.

3. Displaying peevish or pettish impatience and irritation, especially on slight occasion.

1755 JONSON, *Peevish*, petulant, waspish, easily offended. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* v. iii, He was grown so ill-humoured and petulant. 1830 D. ISRAELI *Chas I*, III. v. 72 Laud was petulant, passionate, and impatient of contradiction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks (Bohn) II. 46 The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns, and on the road. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii. § 2. 470 The address was met by a petulant scolding from James. 1888 HUMPHREY *Midus* I. iii, With a petulant gesture she hurried the rose out of the window.

B. sb. A petulant person (esp. in sense A 3).

1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witchas* I. Wks. 1720 III. 225 Come, good petulant, Mr. Chop logic, pack up your few books... And leave my house. 1755 *Man* No. 2. 4 Can satire be too sharp for such petulants? 1893 T. M. HEALY in *Westin. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 2/7 Hostile journalists, pursued Mr. Parnell at the outset of his Parliamentary career as a bore, a blunderer, and a petulant.

Petulantly, adv. [f. piec. + -LY 2.] In a petulant manner; insolently, wantonly; pertly; with peevish or pettish impatience.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* I. 1 (1620) 2 Those... most petulantly insulting over Christs servants. 1717 PARNELL *Home's Bath asion* II. Poems (1722) 88 My flow'ry Wreaths they petulantly spoil, And rob my chrysal lamps of feeding Oil. 1838 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 300 Johnson petulantly taunts Milton with 'great promise and small performance'. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Rob* II. I am sorry I spoke so petulantly and so unfairly.

† **Petulous**, a. Obs. rare. [f L. *petulus* butting, wanton, frisky (f. *petere* to aim at, assail, etc.): cf. *hulcus* gaping, f. *hāre* to gape) + -OUS.] Butting; wantonly aggressive.

1661 CAM. *Fra. Luc* III. § 13 (1665) 151 The Pape whistles him and his fellow petulous rams in order by charitable admonition.

So † **Petulosity**, offensive forwardness or temerity. 1628 T. MORTON *Let to Bp Hall* in H.'s Wks. 1837 IX. 408, I do, therefore, much blame the petulosity of whatsoever author, that should daue to impute a Popish affection to him.

|| **Petun** (pētun, petun) *Obs.* Forms: 6-8 petum, 7 pitum, 7-petum. [a F. *petun* (in 16th c. also *petum*), a Guarani *pety* (nasalized *y*, nearly = F. *un*).] A native South American name of tobacco, formerly partially in English use.

[1547-55 tr *Captivity H. Stade* II. xxii (Hakl. Soc.) 147 The soothsayer, fumigates it with a herb which they call Bitón.] 1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* II. 42 b, Many haue guen it the name, *Petun*, whiche is in deede the proper name of the Hearbe, as they whiche haue traueiled that Country can tell. 1600-14 *Newe Metamorphosis* (N), *Petun* [error. *Puten*]. Tobacco cald, most soveraigne herbe approved, And nowe of every gallant greatly loved 1616 *SURFL & MARK Country Farme* 219 To make triall of this hearbe, caused the wound of a dogge to be rubbed with sublimat, and then presently after to be applied the juce of *Petun*, together with the substance and all. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *IVks.* (1630) (N), Whereas . . . the hearb (alias weed) cyceled tobacco, (alias) trindado, alias, petun, alias, necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion 1763 tr. *Charlevoix Acc. Voy. Canada* 239 (Stanf.) A sort of *Petun*, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country. [1874 *BURTON in Captivity H. Stade* (Hakl. Soc.) *Intro.* 65 In the Brazilian tongue the terminal -y was pronounced mostly like the Greek ypsilon and the French U. Thus, *Pity*, tobacco, was phonetically written *Petum* and *Pitun* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex* s. v. When they [the Caribs] smoked it, they called it *tabaco*, and when they snuffed it, *petun*.]

Petuncle *rare*, [a. F. *petuncle* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petunculus*, dim. of *peten* a scallop.] A small scallop-shell.

1854 *BADHAM Halicut* 42 The best nidus for all kinds of coquillages, oysters, scallops, the petuncles (whence we derive our purples).

Petune (pētūn), *v.* [a. F. *petune-r* (1612 in Hatz.-Darm.) to smoke tobacco, f. *petun*: see *PETUN*.] *trans* To spay (tobacco) with a liquid intended to produce flavour or aroma.

1902 in *WEBSTER Suppl*

Petunia (pētūnā). *Bot.* [mod L. (Jussieu 1789), f. *PETUN*: so called from its close botanical affinity to the tobacco plant.]

1. A genus of ornamental herbaceous plants (N.O. *Solanaceae* or *Atropaceae*) nearly allied to tobacco, natives of South America; they bear white, violet or purple, and variegated funnel-shaped flowers. Also, a plant or flower of this.

1825 *Curtis's Bot. Mag* LII 2532 *Petunia Nyctaginiflora*. Large-flowered *Petunia*. Found by Commerson on the shores of Rio de Plata. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd* 621 *Solanaceae*. Genera . . . *Petunia* 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II 169 A splendid confusion of verbenas, *petunia*, anemone, and calceolarias spangled with spots of gold. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar 202/3 The *Petunia*, although a perennial, may also be successfully grown as an annual.

2. The dark violet or purple colour of the *petunia*. Also *attrib.*

1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan 3/4 Woollen materials in dark tones of red, russet, violet, pansy, dahlia, *petunia*, &c. 1892 *Ibid.* 28 June 3/3 The yoke was of *petunia* velvet with a deep frill of lace. 1894 *Westm. Gas* 26 June 8/2 The Duchess wore a very rich costume of *petunia* and black.

|| **Petuntse** (petuntse, pētuntse). Also 8-9 *petunse*, *petuntze*, 9 *petuntse*. [Chinese (Mandarin) *pei-tun-tse*, f. *pei* (dial. *pei*, *pe*) white, *tun* a mound, stone + *-tse*, a formative ending. Also in F. *pētuntse*] A white earth, prepared in China by pulverizing and levigating a partially decomposed granite, probably a mixture of kaolin with quartz and felspar; used in combination with kaolin in the manufacture of Chinese porcelain. The name has also been applied to similar earths prepared in other countries. Also *attrib.*

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s. v. *Porcelain*. There are two kinds of earths . . . used in the composition of porcelain . . . the second, called *petunse*, is a plain white, but exceedingly fine, and soft to the touch. *Ibid.* For the finer porcelains, they use equal quantities, four parts of kaolin to six of *petunse* for moderate ones; and never less than one of kaolin to three of *petunse*, for the coarsest. 1764 *CROCKIN Dict Arts & Sc.* s. v. *China-ware*. The preparation of *petunse* is by pounding the stone till it be reduced to a very fine powder. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. xxix. 440 Felt spar, or *petunse*, is generally opaque. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed 5) 475 The *petuntze* (pet-tun-tse) of the Chinese is a quartzose feldspathic rock, consisting largely of quartz. 1895 J. J. Young *Ceram.* Art 53 The manufacture of hard porcelain was begun at Steves in 1769, the quarries of St. Ynez supplying both the kaolin and *petunse*. 1883 *Binn's Guide Wore Porcelain Wks.* 14 *Petuntse* is the decomposed granite rock found in Cornwall. Composed of quartz, felspar partially decomposed, and a talcose material.

Petuous, petwys, obs. forms of *PETEOUS*

Petwood (pētūwūd) [Corruption of Burmese name *hpet-wūn* or *pet-wūn* (Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod Ind* 1889).] A large timber tree, *Berrya Annamilla* or *mollis*, N. O. *Tiliaceae*, found in Burma, Southern India, Ceylon, the Philippines; also its timber, called also *Trinacmala wood*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Petwood*, *Berrya mollis* (1902 J. S. GAMBLE *Man. Ind Timber* (ed 2) 107 The Trinacmala Wood . . . *Petwūn*, *Burm*; *Halmilla*, *halmilla*, *Cingh.* (whence the specific name)]

Pety, Petyte, obs. forms of *PETTY, PETIT*.

Petyoium, -oyon, obs. forms of *PETITION*.

Petygre, -grewe, -gru, obs. ff. *PEDIGREE*.

Petygree, butcher's broom: see *PETTIGREE*.

|| **Petypernaunt, petyperny**. *Obs.* Usually in pl. Forms (pl.): 5 *pety(peti)* perna(un)tes, perneis, perneux, perneys, pernellys, pernys. [Derivation of second element uncertain: perh. *pernant* = *prenant*, pr. pp. of *prenare* to take.] A kind of pastry, app. akin to *pain puff* (PAIN sb 2).

The *n* has often been printed as *u* (2) by editors, etc. c 1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 89 The Pety Pernaunt [printed -uaunt]. Take male Marow powder of Gyngur, . . . datis mynced, raisons of corance, . . . & loke bat pou make by past with 30kes of Ayren, & bat no water come perto, and fourme by coffyn, and make up by past c 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 50 *Pety Pernallys*. Take marow of bonys, to or . . . gobettys, & cowche in be cofynn, ban take powder Gyngere, Sugre, Roysouns of corance, & caste a-boue [etc.] *Ibid.* 51 *Pety Pernautes*. *Ibid.* 58, 59 (Bills of fare) *Pety perneux* c 1450 *Ibid.* 74 *Auter pety perneates*. Take and make the Coffyns as hit is a-for said [etc.] c 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 499 Kut of be toppe of a payne puff. Also *pety perneys* be fayre and clene *Ibid.* 748 *Pety perneys* may not be exiled 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babees Bk.* 271 Gelly, creme of almondes, . . . *petypernys*, quynces bake

Petzite (pe tsit). *Min.* [Named 1845 by W. Haidinger, after W. Petz, a chemist, who analysed it. see -ITE 1.2] Telluride of silver, containing a variable amount of gold.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 477 The petzite of Haidinger is the same species. 1868 *DANA Min.* 51 *Petzite*. . . Differs from hesite in gold replacing much of the silver. . . Color between steel-gray and iron-black, sometimes with pavonine tarnish

Peucedaneus (piūsēdēs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Peucedaneus*, f. *Peucedanum*, a. G. *peukē-davon* the herb hog's fennel (f. *peukē* pine + *ēdavon* eatable, food): see -EUS.] Belonging to the *Peucedaneae*, a suborder of *Umbelliferae*, having the genus *Peucedanum* for type.

1858 in *MAXNE Explan. Lex.* 1866-77 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 *Umbelliferous plants of the peucedaneus tribe.*

Peucedanin (piūsēdānin). *Chem.* [f. *Peucedanum* (see prec.) + -IN 2.] A neutral substance (C₁₅H₁₄O₂) contained in the root of masterwort, *Peucedanum (Imperatoria) Ostruthium*, and other umbelliferous plants; also called *imperatorin*.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 51/1 *Peucedanin*, a peculiar principle obtained from the *peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort . . . The name of *peucedanin* was given by Schlatter 1866-77 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 *Peucedanin* crystallizes in light, transparent, colourless, shining prisms.

Peucyl (piūsēl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *peukē* pine + -YL] An oily hydrocarbon obtained from turpentine-oil: also called *Teichelene*.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem* III. 442 The liquid hydrochlorate has been termed hydrochlorate of *peucyl*. 1866-77 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 *Peucyl*, *yui*, with *Teichelene*.

Peulah, Peule, obs. ff. *PEEVISH, PULE*.

|| **Peulvan, -ven** (polvan). *Archaeol.* [Fr. *peulven* (1837 in Linnaul, 1876 in *Compl. Dict. Acad.*), *peulven* or *peulvan* (1879 in *Dict. Acad.*), a. Breton *peulvan* (Le Pelletier 1752), dial. Quiberon *patwen* (Ernauld), f. *petil* stake, pillar (= Welsh *parwl*, L. *pālus*) + *van*, mutate of *man* appearance, figure, statue (Le Pelletier, Legonidec, etc.), or *per*, mutate of *men* stone, or *per* merely formative suffix (Loth, Ernauld)] An upright long stone, an undressed stone pillar of prehistoric age; properly applied to those existing in Brittany.

1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 469 When will Druidical aichaeologists be convinced that menhir and *peulven*, cromlech and *kistvaen* tell us nothing? 1859 *JEFFERSON Brittany* xi. 182 It would puzzle many an engineer of the present day to . . . balance a *peulvan* or rocking-stone. 1889 *Irish Anthropol.* I. 219 73 An 'inclined dolmen', and four *peulvens*, or small upright stones, 1 m 45 to 3 m high.

Peun, pe-une, obs. forms of *PEON*.

Peure, obs. forms of *POOR, PURE*.

Peutingerian (piūtēdžōn-ian), *a.* [f. proper name *Peutinger* (poi unčr) + -IAN.] Of or belonging to *Peutinger*: in *Peutingerian table*, a map on parchment of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one constructed about A. D. 226.

This was found in the 15th c. in a library at Speyer, and came into the possession of Konrad Peutinger of Augsburg (1465-1547), in whose family it remained till 1714; it is now in the Imperial library at Vienna.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 23 An ancient set of maps, called the *Peutingerian Table* or map [note, found by Conrad Celtis, and purchased by Conrad Peutinger a burgo-master of Augsburg, from whom it derives its name] 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) X. 391/2 The *Peutingerian Table*, forms a map of the world, constructed on the most angular principles. *Ibid.* The *Peutingerian Table* serves as a specimen of what were called *Itinera Picta*, the 'painted roads' of the ancients, intended for the clearer direction of the march of their armies.

Peutral, -il, variants of *PEITREL Obs.*

|| **Pevera, de**. *Obs. Cookery.* Also 4-5 -arde; 4 *pevorat*, *pevrate*. [app. f. ONF. *petwe* pepper + -ADE.] A sauce of which pepper was an important ingredient: cf. *POIVRADE*.

c 1390 *Form of Curry* in Warner *Antic. Culm.* 25 *Pevorat* for veal and venyson. 14 *Anc. Cookery* *ibid.* 64 *Pevrate* sauce. *Ibid.* 79 *Brown* in *pevrate*, or *braune* in *pevrate*. c 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 11 *Brown* in *Peuvrade*. c 1450 *Ibid.* 71 *Braune* in *peuvrad*.

Pevett, obs. form of *PIVOT*.

Pew (piū), sb 1 Forms: 4 *puwe*, 5 *pywe*, *peawe*, 5-7 *pewe*, 5-9 *pue*, 7 *piew*(e), 6- *pew*. [Late ME. *puwe*, *pywe*, *pewe*, app. orig. identical in form with OF. *puye*, *puze*, *poze* fem., parapet, balustrade, balcony. -L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, height, also, balcony, parapet, balcony in the Roman theatre where the emperor sat, a. Gr. *podion* base, pedestal, dim. of *podūs*, *pod-* foot. The Lat. sing. *podium* gave OF. *puz*, *poi*, *puz*, *poi*, *peu* height, hill, mount, hillock, mole-hill, mod. F. *piy* hill, mount. But there are gaps alike in the form-history and sense-history of the word: see *Note* below.]

|| 1. A raised standing-place, stall, or desk in a church, to enable a preacher, reader, or other officiant to be seen and heard by the congregation; often with defining word, as *minister's pew*, a pulpit, *prayer* or *praying pew*, *reading* or *reader's pew*, the desk at which the service is read, a lectern, *shroving pew*, a confessional seat, a *pew* for penance, etc. *Obs.*

Quot. 1470-85 is obscure; it has been suggested to mean a chantry chapel.

[1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiv. iii 644 He funde a preest redy at the autler, And on the ryght syde he sawe a pewe cloyed with yon.] 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 50 My body to be beryed in the parische cherche of Buntun Ik for the chauncell dore by syde the pue. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 130 Item, for naylls for be schryving pewer, ob. 1539 *Morc Dialoge* I. Wks. 127 Vpon y^e sondaye at high masse time for fulling of hye penance, vp was the pure soule set in a pew, that y^e people might wonder on him and hyre [sic] what he sayd. 1548 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael, Cornhill* in *Heales Hist. Pews* I. 43 Payd to the loynr for takynge downe the Shrynyng pew. 1550 *Hat. Eng. I. olaties* II. 31 b, To lye stones, of great wayghte vpon the soule beames of the temple 1800 our hye prayenge pewe, and to lye them fall vpon hym to hye viter destruc-cyon 1568 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter, Chepe* in *Heales* 38 Paid for 11 matys for the pewe wherein Mr Parson saithe the service. 1640 *FUTTER Joseph's* (out, *Christening Sermon* 170 *Passes from the Font to the Ministers Pew*. 1640 C. HARVLY *Synagogue* xii, I doubt their preaching is not always true, Whose way to th' Pulpit's not the reading Pew. 1641-1848 [see *REMAINING* vol. 10 b]. 1646 Br. MAXWELL *Bird Isack* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 T'wo always speak, the first from the Reader's Desk or Pew, the other in some other place distant from him. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Priest shall, in the Reading-Pew or Pulpit, say: [1549-1604 shall go into the pulpit and say thus:] 1692 *BURNER Sacram. Visitation* Art. in *Heales Hist. Pews* I. 39 Have you in your said Church or Chapel a convenient seat or Pew for your minister to read Divine Service in?

2. A place (often enclosed), usually raised on a footpace, seated for and appropriated to certain of the worshippers, e.g. (in early use) for women only, for a great personage (*patron's*, *royal*, *lord's*, *queen's* *pew*) or for a family (*family pew*); in the latter case often a quadrangular enclosure or compartment containing a number of seats.

1393 *LANCE P. P. C.* vii. 144 Among wyces and widowes ich am ywoned sette ypparoked in pweys. 1427 *8 Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For curi ym paynyng & mevyng of 14 wks in the cherh 1453 *Will of W. Wynter* in *Heales* (Lambeth), Et volo quod in muro ad sedile vocatum anglie pwe nuper dicte Katherine fiat scriptura ut ultra in auri alio ex appositione sepulchrum meum. 1460 J. R. 14411 *lik. Antient* 917 Prynce or prelate . . . or any other postulate, or he enture in to be church, be it erly or late, per ewe all pynge for his pewe hat it be made preparate, hope cossyn, carpet, & curtyn, bedes & luke, forgete not that. 1479 *8 Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 100 For the makynge of a pwe nywe pwe 1494-5 *Ibid.* 215 For makynge of the pweys for the pwe pepull, and 1 pwe at the North dore, and 1 benches, and 1 pweys in Sent steven Chapell. 1496-7 *Ibid.* 225, 231 f. of *broile, elmynt*, to knygel on In the pweys. 1511 *FAMIAN Will in Chron.* Pref. 3. I will that my Corps be buried atwix my pweys and the highe awter win the quere of the part the church of Alhalowen of Theydon Garton. 1517-18 in *Swayne Sacram. Churchw. Acc.* 50 For the pweys, thys yere 25. vi. 1539 *WOLFE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 10 Gynge this day ownt of my pwe to sey masse, 300r dettys . . . wer dellyverd vnto me. 1540 *Lindores Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 1061 For whi he pewethe seide bayliffe has awarded that the seide Richard Lang-forde shalle content and paye to the Church he wardens . . . the some of viij. viijd. 1574 *Will of Ince* N. C. (written) I. 359 My bodye to be buried wthin the parische church he of thorneton in the strett in the chard or pew wher I live to sit. 1625 *Bacon Aphorism* Wks. 1899 I. 321/2 Sir Thomas More. did use, at mass, to sit in the chauncel; and his lady in a pew. And because the pew stood out of sight, his gentleman-usher came to the lady's pew, and said, Madam, my lord is gone. 1637 *PROKUSTION Altare Chr.* iv. 28 The prophane-ness that is, and may be, committed in chure, called *Pewes*. 1644 *EVANS Diary* 6 Mar. The rest of the congregation on formes and low stoules, but none in pweys as in our Churches, to their greete disgrace. 1663-4 *Pewes* *Diary* 28 Feb., St. Pauls. The Bishop of London . . . sat there in a pew made a purpose for him by the pulpit. 1666 *AUSLEY Lives* (1898) I. 273 Under the pweys *ladia* hugg-sues) of the north side of the middle aisle. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxviii 429 *Pews* in the church . . . may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence) from the ancestor to the heir. 1844 F. E. PAGER *Hill Malt.* 211 Asking your consent to the removal of your pew, and the substitution of an open sitting in its place. 1845 G. A. POOL *Churches* vii. 74 A man has no right, because he is rich, . . . to perch his coronet on the top of his canopied pew. *Ibid.* xiv. 143 The close-hearted worshipper in a canopied pew, with tables and a fire-place, behind crimson curtains. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* i. The square was once more seen in the old family pew at church. 1904 H. LITTLEMALES in

Rec St Mary at Hill 1. Intro. Note 22 As early as 1496 it was customary for certain parishioners to have pews allocated to them. There were special pews for the poor people, pews for men, and for women.

1653 *Milton Harehings* 85 His Sheep oft-times sit the while to as little purpose of benefiting as the Sheep in their Pews at Smithfield.

b. Now commonly applied to the fixed benches with backs, each seating a number of worshippers (usually four to six or eight), with which the area of a church or chapel is now usually filled, except for the passages affording access to these seats.

In most churches these have now superseded the earlier 'family pew' (see 2), but in the earlier quotations it is often uncertain which are meant.

Pew, as the place of a layman or member of the congregation, is often opposed to *pulpit* of c.

1637 *Widdowes Anc Fun Mon* 573 Dead bodies of the Nobilitie whose funerall trophies are wasted with decouring time and . . . seats or Pews for the Townsmen, made over their honorable remains. 1654 *Wittrock Zoologica* 139 You may take away the Pews, where all are Pulpitarians. 1665-9 *Howle Occas. Refl* iii. vi (1848) 159 As if all that belongs to Ministers, and their Flocks, could be perform'd in the Pulpit, and the Pew. 1697 *Weestis* 15 The Neighbouring Wives already slight me too, Just to the Wall, and take the Upper Pew. 1706-7 *Farquhar Beau's Strat* ii. 11, The Verger Inducts me into the best Pew in the Church. 1868 *Dickens Let. to Miss Dickens* 18 Jan. It was very odd to see the pews crammed full of people.

c. *transf.* The people who occupy the pews, the worshippers or congregation; the hearers as opposed to the preacher.

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 74 How can we preach to a people unprepared to hear?—A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 323 As is the pew, so is the pulpit.

† 8. A raised seat or bench, for persons sitting in an official capacity, as judges, lawyers, etc., a rostrum used by public speakers or by academic disputants, etc.; an elevated station, 'stump', or stand for persons doing business in an exchange or public place; a 'box' in a theatre. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 2.

1598 *Plutarch Enchiridion* vii. T. This was both minster, court and hall. Here stoodde theyre offing pews, and many a slaughter downe did fall [Virgil vii. 175 Hoc illis curia templum, hic sacris sedes epulis] 1606 *Timon* ii. 11, From whence doe yee hale him? from the pews of most wicked judges. 1600 *Horace Livy* iii. lxxv 132 Duilius then . . . caused the Consul to be called into their owne pews and seats. 1609 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* iii. 25 Six other of their companions, disputing three against three in two pews one ouerthwart the other. 1644 *Lyttelton Diary* 3 Feb. One side is full of pews for the Clergie of the Advocates, who swarme here [the Palais, Paris] (as ours at Westminster). 1665 *Holmes Travels* i. 181 But ne're did sally lawyers blood the pew besmeare. 1668-9 *Perry's Diary* 15 Feb. Did get into the play: but I sat so far I could not hear, nor was there any pretty woman that I did see, but my wife, who sat in my Lady Fox's pew with her. 1678 *Burlesque* iiii. 11, In 523 To this brave Man, the Knight repairs For Counsel, in his Law-affairs, And found him mounted, in his Pew. 1894 *SALA London up to Date* 50 In the seventeenth century there were shops inside the Hall [Westminster Hall] itself, and scribes and their desks, and usurers their 'pews'.

† b. *transf.* Station, situation; allotted place. c. 1400 *Pety Job* 555 in 26 *Poly Poems* 130 Ye lat me peyne here in a peynfull pewe, That ys a place of giete dolours. 1607 *Dreikler Kuts. Conjur* ix (1842) 72 The Elisian Gardens . . . The very Pallace where Happines her selfe maintaines her Court Women! . . . scarce one amongst fieve hundred has her pewe there. 1673 *Char Quack-Astrologer* Biiij b. And placing the Planets in their respective Pews. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pew-bench*, *-cushion*, *-desk*, *-door*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-keeper*, *-male*, *-opener*, *-seat*, *-shutter*, *-woman*, *pew-chair*, † *pew-dish*: see *quols.*; *pew-gallery*, a gallery of pews; *pew-mate*, a fellow occupant of a pew, a 'pewfellow'. Also *PEWFELLOW*, *-RENT*, etc.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 1/2 The grave is nearly covered by a 'pew bench'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Pew-chair', a seat affixed to the end of a pew so as to occupy a part of the aisle when seats in excess of the pew accommodation are required. 1864 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 260 Some idle boy had carved his initials on the 'pew-desk'. 1654 *GATACLA Disc Apol* 67 Pleading for the settled and immoveable Font 'which the Presbyterians, he saith, have brought to a moveable and unsettled 'Pue dish. 1491-2 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 173 For a peyre of henges for the 'pewo dore'. 1520 *Will G Gough in Surrey Archæol. Jnl.* 184 My body to be buried in eith at my pew dore within our Lady Chappell of my parish Church. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No 65 r. Clattering the pewdoor after them. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 34 note, Fantastically shaped 'pew-ends. 1848 L. WELLS *Cont. Ecclesiast.* 173 There was a kind of 'pew-gallery on each side of the chancel. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 257 The 'pue-holder may lock up his pue and absent himself from Church. 1887 A. ASBOTT in *Gladden Parish Problems* 70 A double organization, the communicants of spiritual body, being one, and the congregation or pewholders the other or secular body. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 233 Where it might be more likely seen by the 'Pew keepers. 1596 *Colles Penelope* (1880) 165 But if you needes will puling sit, A 'pew mate for you am I fit. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* ix. v. To perform her promise with the 'Pew Opener. 1853 'C. BIDE *Verdant Green* i. vi, Seem no beadle, or pew opener to direct him to a place. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 282 There was no beadle to lock me out of them [churches], or 'pew-shutter to shut me in. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* II. 17 He would have given a 'pew-woman a shilling to have let him into a pew.

[Note. The phonological relation of *pue*, *pue*, *pew*, to OF. *pue*, *pue*, offers difficulties. For the sense, cf. 16th c. Dutch (Brabantish) *pue* or *puyde* (which must have

been taken from OF). Plantin 1573 has '*an Puyde*, va lieue enleud au marché, ou contre l'hostel de la ville, pour proclamer arrests, ou publier ordonnances'; Kilian 1599, *Pue*, *puyde*, podium, pulpitum, suggestum, suggestum, rostra, suggestus lapideus', Hexham 1678, '*Pue*, a Pue, or place elevated in a Market, to Proclaim or to Cry of any thing', cf. *Mod. Du de fra* the front of a town-hall or other building. Of the L. sing. *podium*, Du Cange gives one of the mediæval senses as 'Lecturnum, anlecturnum in ecclesia, ad quod gradibus ascenditur', i.e. a lectern or reading-desk in a church, to which one ascends by steps; in Italian, Florio (1598) has '*puggio*, a hill or mounting side of a hill, a blocke to get up on horsebacke'. (So occasionally in Eng. *horse-pew* = horse-block. see N. & Q. xth s. IV. 27, 8 July 1905) These point to the series of senses, base, or raised structure to mount or stand on, raised place to stand on in making a public speech or proclamation, 'stump', rostrum, esp. in a church, a raised lectern, reading-desk, pulpit, or the like, whence, generally, place elevated above the floor for any purpose; particularly, sitting place on a raised base. But it is not impossible that this last sense, which seems to be peculiar to Eng., may have originated in that of 'balcony, balustrade' (see the Etymology), esp. if the name was first applied to a range of seats raised against the wall.]

Pew, sb. 2 [a. OF. *pue*, var. of *pel*, pl. *peus*, mod. F. *pieu* a pointed stake, a large staked shod with iron] A long-handled pointed prong, for handling fish, blubber, etc.

1861 L. DE BOIRAU *Recoll. Labrador Life* 29 The Fish are not taken out [of the seine] by hand, but by an instrument called 'a pew', which is a prong with one point. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Fish forks and pews used in storing and handling the catch.

Pew, sb. 3 Sc. [Onomatopœic: partly echoic, partly expressive of the action. cf. *Pew* v. 2.]

† 1. The thin cry of a bird, esp. of the kite. *Obs.* c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Rab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xix, The gied. pyppand with many pew. 1513 *DOUGLAS Buce* vii. Prob. 125 The soor gied quibis loud wyth many one pew. 1554 *LYNDSAY Monarchie* 1451 Byrds, with many pietuous pew Affertyle in the air thay flew.

2. A fine stream of breath forced through an aperture in the lips; a thin stream of air or smoke. 1824 *MACKAGGART Galland.* *Enoch* (1876) 389 There's no a pue o' reek in a' the house. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* xviii. 126 Sending up a heartsome pew of reek into the air, that told of the stir of breakfast. *Ibid.* xlv. 312 With a pew of blue smoke, blowing from his chimney.

3. To play *pew* to make the slightest sound, utterance, or exertion. (Always with negative expressed or implied). Cf. *PAW* sb. 2.

1728 *RAMSAY Last Sp. Miser* xxix, He never mair play'd pew. 1808-28 *JAMISON* s. v, *He canna play pew*, he is unfit for any thing. 1819 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxiv, I couldna ha played pew upon a dry humlock.

Pew, v. 1 [f. *PEW* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit up with pews

1449 [see *pewing* below]. 1634-5 *BREASTON Ty. av.* (Chetham Soc.) 81 St. Nichol church . . . as neat pewed as any. in England. 1686 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xx (1876) 242 It was agreed that the Kirk be pewed. 1766 *First Pathan.* *Mass.* (1898) 119 The Town has agreed on a Method to Pew or Repair the Meeting House. 1861 *FREEMAN in Life & Lett.* (1895) I. v. 321 The Normans are inferior to the Gascons in this, that they pew their churches and some times lock them. 1894 *Speaker* 12 May 524/2 The benches plastered it and pewed it and galleried it and whitewashed it [the Temple Church].

2. To shut up in or as in a pew.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* (1857) 100 To pick a pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would on purpose be pue'd withall. 1812 *Examiner* 71/1 The same men who were as willingly pewed in the parish church as their sheep were in night folds. 1855 *BARTLEY Mystic* 59 Order lotter than the mind of man Pews in its petty systems.

Hence *Pewed ppl. a*, *Pewing vbl. sb.* (also *concr.* pews collectively).

1449 in *Heales Hist. Pews* I. 33 In making of pleyn desques & of a pleyn Radeleff and in puying of the said church nougt curiously but pleynly. 1454 in *Test. Felista* 289 To the fabric of the church of Herne, viz. to make seats called puyngs, x marks. 1848 B. WILKS *Contm. Ecclesiast.* 77 A most miserable pue'd and galleried preaching-room. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 32 The pewed part of the church. 1884 J. CUBITT in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 113 Nothing in his [Wien's] parish churches . . . impresses common observers more unpleasantly than the pewing.

Pew, pue (piu), v. 2 [Echoic: cf. *Pew* sb. 3. 1.]

infr. To cry in a plaintive manner, as a bird.

1398 *TREvisa Bait. De P. R.* xii xxvi (Tollem. MS), The kyte, when he hungred, he secheþ his mete pewyng. [ed. 1535 wepyng] with voyce of pleynyng and of mone. 1530 *LYNDSAY Test. Papyng* 698 Wesall gar chekmys cheip, and gaslyngys pew. *Ibid.* 763, I maye nocht pew, my panes bene sa fell. 1549 *Coupl. Scot* vi. 39 The chekmys began to pew quhen the gied quh-sillit. 1786 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1622) 398 The birds likewise with chirps, and puing could Cackling, and chattering, that of Ioue beseech.

† *Pew*, int. *Obs.* Also *puegh*. An utterance of contempt or derision. = *POOH*, *PNEW*.

1615 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* III. 1, Pew, nothing, the law Salicke cuts him off. 1638 *Ford Lady's Trial* II. 1, Hang Dutch and French, Christians and Turks. Pew-waw, all's one to me!

Pewage (piu'edg). Also *puage*. [f. *PEW* sb. 1 + *-AGE*.] The arrangement or provision of pews; rent paid for a pew or pews.

1684 J. WADE in *Nichols Cat. Top & Gen.* (1836) III. 317 For pewage, St. Lionel Jenkin £1 s. 0. 1836 *NICHOLS* *Ibid.* 316 The presents or gratuities which he received in addition to the 'pewage money'. 1841 G. POULSON *Hist. Holderness* II. 288 The former pewage was very ancient; two pews bore the inscription 1590. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* Nov. 62 The

puage of all these churches is exceeding bad. 1866 *Guardian* 27 Dec. 1397/2 The incumbent, objecting that the services might damage his income, arising almost entirely from 'pewage'.

Pewdom (piu'dam) [f. as prec. + *-DOM*.] The system or prevalence of pews in churches; the condition or rank of being a pew.

1866 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 24 Aug. 530 Dilapidated chancels, shabby altars, deary hebdomadal services, and general pewdom and beadleism. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 123 The seats where the aged poor sat, had little doors to them, to make them as much like pews as was possible without giving them the full dignity of pewdom. 1888 E. J. PARK in *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 1044/2 The crusade against Pewdom.

Pewee (piu'wi). U.S. and Canada. [Echoic: cf. *PEWIT*.] A name applied by some to small olivaceous fly-catchers of the Family *Tyrannidae*, and so identified with *PEWIT* 3; by others restricted to the genus *Contopus*, as *Contopus virens*, the *Wood-pewee* of the United States and Canada.

1820 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 199 A pewee had fixed her nest on a projecting shelf of the rock. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 The Pew-it, or Pe-wee or Phebe-bird, for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. The common pewee excites pleasant emotions, both on account of its plaintive note and its exquisite mossy nest. 1870 *LOWRIE Study Wind* (1886) 19 The pewee is the first bird to pipe up in the morning. 1874 S. F. BAIRD, etc. *N. Amer. Birds* II. 357 *Contopus virens*, Wood Pewee. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang* vii. 120 The cuckoo and the pewee and the toucan were named from their notes. 1883 *Century Mag.* Supl. 683/1 The wood pewee builds an exquisite nest.

† *Pewewee*. *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. *PEW* sb. 2.] Imitation of the plaintive cry of some birds.

1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 624 The Piuil and the Pye Gld cryand pewewe.

† *Pewfellow*. *Obs.* [f. *PEW* sb. 1 + *FELLOW*.] One who has a seat in the same pew; a fellow-worshipper; one of the same communion, persuasion, or sect; a companion, an associate.

c. 1524 *WOLSEY in J. Hooker Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* (1587) II. 85/2 It hath pleased some of your puefellowes to report that I am a professed enemy to all nobilitie, & namele to the Geraldines. 1533 *MORRIS Debit Salem Wks.* 943/2 The fiere, that as he was preaching in the country, spied a poore wyfe of the paryshe whyspeying wyth her puefellow. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Loue* 44 b, Fyne would they their toyces were puefellowes with the sacred truth of God. 1600 *HOOKE Eccle. Pol.* vi. 14 § 10 I please their pew-fellows, the disciples of Novatian. 1630 *MASINGR's Future* iii. 14, If you spend this way too much of your royal stock, ere long we may be puefellowes. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. § 48 These sit down to talk and laugh with their Pew-fellows [in church].

Pewful (piu'ful). [f. as prec. + *-FUL*.] As many persons as will fill a pew.

1641 E. UDALL *Commun. Continuée* 4 So many . . . as there be Pewfulls in the Church.

Pew-gaff (piu'gæf). [f. *PEW* sb. 2 + *GAFF* sb. 1.] 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Pew-gaff* (Fishing), a hook on a staff, used in handling and pitching fish.

† *Pew-glede*. *Obs. rare.* [f. *PEW* sb. 3 + *GLEDE*.] The Kite: see *GLEDE*.

1615 *MARKHAM Fleas Princes* v. (1633) 25 Made of a fine greene flosse, and the wings of . . . a Pew glead.

Pewit, *peewit* (piu'wit, piu'it). Forms: a. 6 *puwit*, 6-7 *puet*, 6-9 *puit*, 7-8 *puett*. β. 6 *pewit*, 7-8 *pewet*, 8 *peewit*, *piovit*, 6- *pewit*, 8- *peewit*. [Echoic, from the cry of the bird; cf. *pee-weep*, *peesweep*; also Flem. *puewit-noghel* (Kilian), Du. *knevit* (Knevit Kil.), MLG. *kneut*, LG. *kneut*, Ger. *ki(e)bits*, *kneits* (Grimm), MIIG. *ghets*, etc.; all of echoic origin. The original Eng. type was prob. (*piu'wit*), whence by stress-shift (*piu'wit*, *piu'it*). Parallel names with initial *t* (*teewit*, etc.) are also found both in England and on the Continent: cf. popular F. *des-huit*, MLG. *thuit* (Grimm).]

1. A widely-diffused name of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*): the usual name in Scotland, and in Eng. Dial Dict. cited as used from Northumberland to Berkshire.

1529 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 430 The culuer, the stock-dowse, With puwit the lapwying, The versicles shall syng. 1570 *LYVINS Alans* 87/34 A Puet, *phalaris*. *Ibid.* 149/36 *Puit*, *phalaris*. 1622 in *Newcourt Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 St. George Dawlton's man bringin 30 pueits. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 254/2 A Pewit. in the North of England is called a Tewit, or Bastard Plover. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spring*, The Snipe and Woodcock, Pewit, or the kite. 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 129 The green plover or pewit is therein said to be the ungrateful bird. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Musgr.* II. 121 The startling peewits, as they pass, Scream joyous whirring overhead. 1842 *TENNISON Will Waterfr.* 230 To come and go. Returning like the pewit [from cruet].

b. The thin wailing cry of this bird.

1812 *Spring Mag.* XXXIX. 106 The shilly sounding cry of Pe-wit. 1876 *SMITHS Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear . . . the pleasant *peewit* of the Lapwing.

2. (In full *pewit gull*.) The black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*); from its cry.

1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 347 The Pewit or Black-cap, called in some places, The Sea-Crow and Mire Crow. *Larus cinereus*. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 231 1768 *PLINNIAN Zool.* II. 426 The Pewit Gull. 1. The notes of these gull, distinguish them from any others; being like a hoarse laugh, 1885 *SWAINSON Brit. Birds* 209 *Puit* or *Pewit* gull.

3. In *U. S.* A name given to various species of Tyrant Flycatchers, as the Common Pewit, *Sayornis fusca* or *S. phaebe*, and the Black Pewit, *S. nigricans*, small birds of 6 or 7 inches long 1839-40 [see *Pewee*]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The common pewit abounds in eastern North America. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 712 The name Pewit was given from the bird's cry, as it is in North America to one of the Tyrant birds, *Sayornis fusca*, which is a general favourite there as a recognized harbinger of summer.

4. *Pewit's eggs*, a name for certain shells 1795 DA COSTA *Conchology* 373 The sixth family is the Nucæ seu Bullæ, commonly called the *Pewit's Eggs*. 5. *Comb.*, as *pewit-ground*, -land (poor undrained land); *pewit-pool*, etc (where pewits breed); *pewit-gull* (see 2).

1686 *Pior Staffordsh* 231 At which Moss they continued about three years, and then removed to the old pewit pool again. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 710 The great Pewit-pool at Nobiury in Staffordshire...had ceased to be occupied by the end of the last century.

Pewk(e, Powl, obs forms of PUKE, PULL.
Pewless (piw'les), *a.* [f. *PEW* sb.¹ + *-LESS*] Without pews; having no pew.

1857 D JEROLD *Pew opener* Wks. 1854 IV. 233 Glancing coldly at his pewless brother standing in the crowded aisle 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 20 The fashion for pewless churches. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Ipswich* 236 Further back, in a pewless space, native dames in smothering veils [etc.]

Pewne, Pewpe, Pewre, obs ff. PAWN sb.¹, POOR, PURE.

Pew-rent. The rent paid for a pew, or for sitting places in a church. Hence **Pew-rental, Pew-renter**; **Pew-rented, Pew-renting** *adjs.*

1840 *Penny Cyl.* XVIII. 52/2 *Pew-rents*, under the church-building acts, are exceptions to the general law. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II 15 A fashionable pew-rented chapel. 1874 TALMAGE *Serms* 105 The building is untrammelled by the pew-rental system. *Ibid* 168 *Pew-renting* churches and free churches. 1885 *Truth* 12 June 929/1 Let the plates go round to take the mites of affluent pew-renters

Pewtene, Sc. var. PURTAIN Obs, a whore.

Pewter (piw'tar). Forms. 4-5 *peutre*, 4-6 *peutre*, 4-8 *peuter*, 4- *pewter* (also 5 *peauter*, *peutrye*), 5-7 *peauter*, 6 *pewtur*, 6-7 *puter*, 7-8 *pewther*), 4 *peudur*, -yr, 5-dre, *peauder*, 5-6 (-9 *dial.*) *powder*. [ME. *a.* OF *peutrie*, *peautrie*, *peutrie*, *putrie*, etc. (from 12th c. in *Goddef*), rept. an earlier **peutrie* = It. *pellro*, Sp. *pellre*. In later OF. also *esputre*, *espeutrie*; in Dn. *piaster*, and *spiauter* (in Kilian, *peauter*, *speauter*), Ger. *spiauter*, LG. *spialter*. The mutual relations of these forms and the origin of the word are unascertained: see Diez (s. v. *pellro*), Korting (s. v. **pelltrum*), Littré, Hatz-Darm., Franck (s. v. *Peauter*), Skeat, and cf. *SPELTER*. The form with *d* (*peuder*) is still in dialect use.]

1. A grey alloy of tin and lead, usually containing one fifth of its weight of lead, for which other metals are sometimes substituted, partly or entirely, in the composition of different varieties.

1792 BRITTON I xvi § 6 Qi mauveuse chose vendent pur bone, sicum peute pur argent ou latoun pur or.] 1370 *Bury Wills* (Camden) i. In vasis de peute debil. iij. s. d. 1387 in E. E. Wills (E. E. T. S.) a The laour of peuter with the basyn of led. 1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, 1 chag' de peudur c. 1425 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 311 Do this licour in a vessel of peauder, or of lead, or of glas c. 1450 in *Cal. Lett. Bk. D. City of Lond* (1902) 202 Alle the pottis of peuter that ye fynde not asyde. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods* *Staffs* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV 17 A cruet of puter. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* York, etc. (Surtees No 97) 18, 11 cressettes of powder 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 277 Whose head doth shine with bright hair, white as pewter 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr* II vi 35 A chalice of gold, or silver, or at least of pewter. 1833 *Mr. MARTINEAU Three Ages* i. 9 The service of pewter made a grand display 1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 932 The English tradesmen distinguish three sorts, which they call plate, tifle, and ley pewter, the first and hardest being used for plates and dishes, the second for beer-pots, and the third for larger wine measures. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 55 A small proportion of antimony combined with tin forms hard pewter.

b. *Pewter* utensils collectively; *pewter ware*.

1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 175 That pewter is neuer for manerly feastes, That daily doth seruise vnmannerly beastes. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II i. 357 Pewter and brasse, and all things that belongs To house or house-keeping. 1596 — *1 Hen IV.* II iv. 51 Five yeares Beilady a long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. 1604 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 244 All the pewter as stowes. 1719 *RANSAY Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv. Her pewter glanc'd upo' your een Like siller plate. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett* II 72 We ate off pewter, a relic of old customs

2. + *a.* Applied to armour: cf. *pewter coat* in 5. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* v. iv. And every man trace to his house again, And hang his pewter up

b. A *pewter pot*. Also *fig* a 1839 *FRANK Poems* (1864) II. 233 Now drinking from the pewter 1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* II 54 A huge glass mug with a handle, as big as a pewter 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox* xi. Stopping in the bar to lay hands on several pewters full of porter.

c. *slang.* A tankard or 'cup' given as a prize; prize-money; money.

1842 *EGAN Macbeth, Bould Yeoman* v. (Farmer), Hand up the pewter, farmer, you shall have a share. 1873 *Slang Dict.*

Pewter, the pots for which rowing men contend are often called pewters 1888 *Academy* 24 Mar. 202/1 The anxiety for 'pewter' or prize money, which animated our officers and men.

+ 3. A pale yellow alloy of gold and silver; = ELECTRE I. ELECTRUM 2. Obs.

Perhaps only a traditional entry in successive vocabularies, founded orig. on some misunderstanding.

c. 1425 *Voc* in Wv. Wulcker 653/2 *Hoc Electrum*, pewtyre. c. 1440 *Prompt. Para.* 395/1 *Pewtyr*, metalle, electum, secundum communem scolarum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 *Pewdyr*, electrum. 1552 *HULOET*, *Pewter*, *electrum*, or it is a kynde of metall, halfe gold, halfe siluer, or parte.

4. A polishing medium used by marble-workers, made by the calcination of tin.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib* passing into *ad* Made or consisting of pewter; also *humorously*, in *pewter coat* (quot. 1584), a curass, coat of mail; + *pewter language* (quot. 1615), pothouse talk

c. 1400 *Langfanc's Crispe* 192 Lete it in a pewter dish. 1422-3 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 94, 1 pewden pot de potel. 1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A gret pewter lasen 1525-6 *Reg. St. Mary at Hill* 333 A pewtyr pott for water for the preists. 1584 *LIVY Causaphe* v. iii. These pewter coates canne neuer sitte so wel as satten dublets 1615 *BRATHWAITE Strappado* (1878) i. Mounsieur Bacchus, singular Artist in pewter language 1631-2 in *Swayne Sarum Church Acc.* (1876) 316 A quante and a pinte of pewter potters 1688 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III 384 Two and twenty pewter Trencher platts. 1707 *MORTIMER Innd* (1721) I. 272 Placing a large Pewter-platten under the Cluster of Bees. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* iv. With a pewter badge on the right arm. 1840 *DICKINSON, Rudg.* ii. A table decorated with a white cloth, bright pewter flagons. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/2 The old familiar pewter pot is disappearing from London public-houses, and its place is being taken by the Continental glass.

6. *Comb.*, as *pewter-maker*, -making, *pewter-buttoned*, -like, -topped *adjs.*; *pewter-carrier*, one who serves in an ale-house, a potman; *pewter-casse*, a case for holding pewter utensils; *pewter-mull*, a lapidary's wheel made of pewter, used with rotten-stone and water for polishing gems of medium hardness (amethyst, agate, cornelian); *pewter-solder*, soft solder, of similar composition to pewter, but containing a greater proportion of lead. Also **PEWTERWORT**.

1795-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Dryden* III 110 It haunts me worse than a 'pewter buttoned' squire does a decayed cit. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* ii. I say, you 'pewter carrier, bring us another pint of ale. 1879 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 214/1 The fluid passed from the bell to the 'pewter case, and spent its force there. 1874 *BOUTRI Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 Leggings formed of a 'pewter like metal. 1902 *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Archæol. Soc.* 22 Robert was a 'pewter maker. 1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handybk* 138 Using ordinary 'soft' or 'pewter solder' for uniting surfaces that are already tinned. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 Shouting and gesticulating, in front of the long, 'pewter-topped' barrier.

Pewterer (piw'teror). Forms: 4 *peautrer*, 5 *pewter(e, -terer)*, 5-6 *peutrer*, 6 *peutrer*, *peautrer*, (7 *peautrer*), 8 *Sc. peudrar*, *peutherer*, 6- *pewterer* [ME. *peautrer*, in *AP. peautrer* = OF. *peautrier* (1300 in *Goddef*), *peautrier* = It. *pellraio*, *pellraro* (-**pellrario*), f. OF. *peau* (f), It. *pellro*, *FEWER*.] A worker in pewter; one who makes pewter utensils.

1348 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 241 [Stephen Lestiaunce and John Syward.] *Peautriers* 1402 *Rolls of Pall* III 519/2 *Peutres*, c. 1440 *Prompt. Para.* 395/2 *Pewterre, electarius, vel stannarius*, 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 6 The *Pewterers* and *Brassiers* of the Cities of London and York. 1530 *PALSGR* 253/2 *Pewter, poutur, destain, peautrier*. 1597 *SHAKS* 2 *Hen IV.* III i. 281 Hee shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a *Pewterers* Hammer. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx 746 We caus'd a skilful *Pewterer* to close it up with solder. 1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 120 Bismuth, with tin, forms a compound more elastic and sonorous than the tin itself, and is therefore frequently added to it by the *pewterers*.

Pewterel, obs. variant of **PLATONEL**.

Pewterwort (piw'tarwɔrt). *Herb.* [f. *PEWTER* + *WORT*.] A name given to the plant *Equisetum hyemale* on account of its use in polishing pewter and other utensils.

1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* II ccccxl. 958 Italian rushe Horse tale... Women scoure then pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith, and thereupon some of our huswives do call it *Pewterwort*. 1657 W. COLPS *Adam in Eden* xxii 69 The rougher kind hereof, called in English *Shave-grass*, hath been by some of them called *Pewterwort*. 1883 *JRRETT in Longm. Mag.* June 195 On the moist banks jointed *pewterwort*.

Pewtery (piw'teri), *sb. rare*. [f. *PEWTER* + *-Y*.] a. *Pewter* utensils collectively. b. An apartment in a house, in which the pewter is kept.

1645 *Inv. of Kimbolton* in *Dk. Manchester Crt & Soc. Elix.* to Anne (1864) I. 374 *Pewtery* 1864 *Dk. Manchester* *Ibid* I 368 There is an array of pewtery which suggests an idea of a spectacle next in brilliancy to a silversmith's. *Ibid* 373 Seven dozen of trenchers in the pantry, and the *pewter* chargers and dishes in the *Pewtery*.

Pewtery, a. [f. *PEWTER* + *-Y*.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, *pewter*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Pewterrell, variant of **PEITREL Obs.**

Pewy (piw'i), *a. Hunting slang.* [f. *PEW* sb.¹ + *-Y*.] Of country: Divided into small enclosures by fences, as a church is into pews.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 359 The largest portion of our Eastern sportsmen would prove cock tails, in a *pewey* and stiff country. 1885 *Daily Tel* 11 Dec. (Farmer), Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewey*.

Pex, obs. variant of **PAX** cf. *peax*, **PEACE**.

+ **Pexity**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *pexitās*, f. *pex-us*, lit. combed, hence, having the nap on it.]

1658 *PHILLIPS, Pexity*, the roughness of the web.

+ **Pey**, **Peyae**, obs. forms of **PAY**, **PEAT**.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 They call this Deuill *Peyae*, with whom the men have often conference.

Peyce, variant of **PEISE Obs**; obs f. **PIECE**.

Peyckes, Peyer, obs. ff. **PICKAX**, **PAIR sb.**

Peyerian (piw'i-ri-ān), *a. Anat.* [f. proper name *Peyer*: see below + *-IAN*.] Of, pertaining to, or named after the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653-1712): as the *Peyerian* (or *Peyer's*) glands or patches, groups of follicles in the wall of the small intestine.

1799 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Peyer's glands*, the glands of the intestines. See *Brunner's glands*. 1831 *Fuycel. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 816/2 *Peyerian glands*. 1885 *KILIAN Micro-Organisms* 86 In the inflamed *Peyer's* glands, in the mesenteric glands, lymph, and lungs of patients dead of typhoid fever. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peyerian*.

Peyet: see **PIET** **Peyl** (I, obs. *Sc.* f. **PLFL** sb.¹

Peyn(e, obs f. PAIN. Peayneyes, obs *pl.* of **PENNY**.

Peynil, Peynim, -yme: see **PAYNY**, **PAYNIM**.

Peynth, obs. *cf.* **PAINT**, etc. **Peyr**, obs. f. **PAIR**, **PEAR sb.** and *v*.

Peys, obs f. **PEACE**; obs *Sc.* *pl.* of **PEE** sb.¹

Peysan, -a(u)nt, obs. ff. **PEASANT**, **PEFANANT**.

Peysse, peysse, obs. ff. **PEISE**, **PEACE**, **PIECE**.

Peyssant, var. PUSANT Obs.

Peytral, -el (I, variants of **PEITREL Obs.**

Peyvee, Peysze, obs. forms of **PAVIE**, **PLINE**.

Pezant, obs. form of **PEASANT**.

+ **Pezantie, a.** *Obs. none-wd.* [f. *peçant*, **PEASANT** + *-ie*.] Of the character of a peasant; boorish, clownish.

1613 *Sir E. Hony Countersnare* 66 To defile my fingers with such a *Pezantie* Fugitive, who is ashamed of his Fathers name.

+ **Peze**, obs. form of **PEISE** *v*, to weigh, balance.

1595 *Alcibia* (1879) 29 Twixt Hope, and feare in doubtfult ballance pered.

|| **Peziza** (piw'i-ā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (*Dillenius*); cf. L. *peziza* or *pezula*, f. Gr. *πέζις* is a stalkless mushroom.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, of cup-like or saucer-like shape, and often of brilliant colour, growing on the ground or on decaying wood, etc.; various species are called *cup-mushrooms*, *fairy cups*, etc.

1623 *COKKRAM, Pezita*, a Mushrompe. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pezita*, a sort of Mushroom. 1862 *Miss Pratt Flower* Pl. III. 55 The yellow hairy sessile *Peziza*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 126 This beautiful little *peziz* adheres by a claw at the base to the putrid stems of decayed plants in moist places near rills of water. *Ibid* 361 In its young state it is truly *Peziza* like, and very beautiful.

Hence **Peziziform** (*crion.* -*aeform*), **Pezizoid** *adjs.*, of the form of or resembling a *Peziza*.

1857 *BRILLIY Cryptog. Bot.* 109 A *peziziform* body figured by Gravelle. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 *Peziz* deflexed even from the first, not *pezizoid*.

Pezele mezle, obs. form of **PELL-MPELL**.

Pezo, Pezzant, obs. forms of **PEZO**, **PEASANT**.

Pffaffian (pfir'fian), *a. and sb. Math.* [f. proper name *Pfaff* (see below) + *-IAN*.]

a. adj. Pertaining to, discussed by, or named after, the German mathematician Johann Friedrich Pfaff (1765-1825): applied to certain differential equations, etc. *b. sb.* Name given by Cayley to a species of function occurring in Pfaff's investigation of differential equations.

1852 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* II 19 The permutants of this class (from their connexion with the *pfaffian* of Pfaff on differential equations) I shall term '*Pffaffians*'. 1860 *Ibid* IV 6-20 A skew symmetric determinant of any even order is the square of a *Pffaffian*.

+ **Pffalzgrave** = **PAISGRAVE**; hence + **Pffalzgraviat**, a (German) palatinate.

1762 *tr. Bueching's Syst. Geo.* V. 197 The town... is the origin of the *Pffalzgraviat* of Swabia.

|| **Pfennig, -ing** (pfir'nig, -ig). Forms: 6 *phenyng*, *penning*, 6-7 *phenning*, 7-8 *pfening*, 8 *phen(n)ig*, 7- *pfenning*, 9 *pfennig*: see also **PENNIX**. [Ger. *pfennig*, (HIG. *pfennig*; = WGer. **pani(n)ig*, whence Eng. **PENNY**.] A small copper coin of Germany, formerly of varying value, now the hundredth part of a mark (see **MARK** sb.² 4 b), or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an English penny.

1547 *HOOPER Intrud. Knowl.* xiv (1870) 161 They have Norkyns, Halardes, Phenynge, Crocherds, Stuners, and halfe styuers. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubles Frankfurt* (1846) 157 Thirteen not Halers but hallers or phenninges. 1619 *Blowson Itin.* i. 237 At Nurnberg... two haller make one pfenning, five pfenning make one finer. 1796-7 *tr. Kreyler's Træz.* (1760) I. 196 A small copper-plate, whose real worth was scarce a pfening, went for a dollar silver-money, which is equal to half a German six-dollar. 1897 *OURA Massachussets* xxxix, You haven't got a pfenning to spend.

PH, a consonantal digraph, having usually the phonetic value of F. It was the combination used by the Romans to represent the Greek letter Φ , ϕ or φ , named ϕ i, Φ i. This letter, cognate with Skr. ϕ h (and so with Germanic ϕ), was in early Greek written Π H, and was a real aspirated ϕ ; it was subsequently often written Π ϕ , $\pi\phi$, and had then prob. nearly the same sound as German ff ; but by the second century B. C. it had sunk into a simple sound, prob. the bilabial spirant (the sound made in blowing through the lips). As the Roman F was dentilabial, like mod. Eng. f , the Romans in earlier times represented the Greek ϕ not by F, but by PH; in the time of the Emperor Severus, however, the two began to be confused, and from c. 400 were treated as identical. Hence in late popular and mediæval Latin, and in the Romance languages, f was often substituted, as it is now regularly in Italian and Spanish (e.g. *fantasia, filosofia, Filippo, fotografico*). This was also the case to a great extent in Old French, and in Old and early Middle English (see PHARISEE, PHILISTINE, PHANTOM, PHEASANT), but here, under the influence of the Latin forms, most words so written were subsequently altered back to ph , the preponderance of which is particularly notable in Gower. Exceptionally the f remains in mod. Eng., as in *fancy* (= *phantasy*), *fantastic*. In all modern words of Greek derivation (e.g. in *phano-*, *philo-*, *phospho-*, *photo-*, *phyto-*) ph is alone found.

One consequence of these conditions was that in the 13th, 16th, and 17th c., ph was frequently substituted for f in words not of Greek origin, esp. in words that were somewhat rare, the scribes apparently taking ph as a more learned, and thus presumably more correct, spelling. Many instances of this will be found under F, and among the cross-references given below, as in *phalucco*, *pham*, *phane*, *phang*, *pharman*, *phlaser*, *philhorse*, *phlunot*, etc. This spelling is often retained in *phalabeg* = *filibeg*, and in certain interjections, *phew!* *phoo!* *phoo!* where perhaps it may have been adopted to express the simple bilabial ('lip-breath') consonant (the sound made in blowing) as distinct from the labio-dental f . Modern phonologists, e.g. Mr. A. J. Ellis in his 'Palaeotype', have used ph as the symbol of the bilabial sound. Greek had the initial combination $\phi\theta$, in Roman spelling *phth*. This was difficult for the Romance nations, and in the only early word of this class, *phthisicus*, was reduced to *phth*, *th*, or simple *t*. See PHthisic, etc. In mod. F. words in *phth* are now normally pronounced θ -; in Eng. the ph is generally mute and the th pronounced, but in scientific words many scholars pronounce θ -, a combination which is quite as easy as st in *sphere*.

Ph (pronounced f) is also used to represent Hebrew Φ (without dagesh), and even initial Φ (according to the Masoretic pointing, with dagesh) in proper names which have come to us through a Greek form with Φ . See PHARAOH, PHILISTINE, SERAPH. In the Roman spelling of Indian languages ph represents the true aspirated ϕ (Φ of Sanskrit), and this is occasionally the origin of ph in alien words. cf. PHULKARI.

Phacellate (fáse-lát), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *phacellus*, pl. -i, ad. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ bundle + -ATE².] Having *phacelli* or groups of filaments within the central gastric cavity, as certain Hydrozoa.

Phacochære (fæ'kók'æi), *Zool.* Also -ohere [= F. *phacochère* (Littre), ad. mod. L. *phacochærus*, f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ lenti, wait + $\chi\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ pig.] A wart-hog. *1842 Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 246/2 In the locomotive organs the true hogs and the Phacochæres bear the greatest resemblance to each other. *1849 Skt Nat Hist, Mammalia* III. 85 The range of the South African phacochære, or Vlacke Vaik, does not appear to be precisely determined.

So **Phacochæridæ** (-ohér-), an animal of the family *Phacochæridæ*; **Phacochærine** (-ohér-) *a.*, belonging to the family *Phacochæridæ*; **Phacochæroid** *a.* = *phacochærine*; *sb.* = *phacochærid*.

Phacocyst (fæ'kóist), *Bot.* Also phako-. [ad. mod. L. *phacocystæ*, f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ lenti + $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ CYST.] The lenticular nucleus of a cell.

1835 LINDLEY Int. ad. Bot. (1848) II. 234 Each cell contains two phacocysts. *1858 MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Phacocyst*.

Phacoid (fæ'koid), *a. rare* = *o*. [ad. mod. L. *phacoides* (applied by Vesalius to the crystalline lens), in F. *phacode*, f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ lenti: see -OID.] Lentic-shaped. Hence **Phacoidoscope** = PHACO-SCOPE.

1858 MAYNE Expos. Lex., *Phacoides*, resembling a lentil in shape, phacoid. *1864 tr. Donders' Anom. Accommod.* Eye Note 26, I have given to it in this form the name of phacoidoscope, which would fully express its object.

Phacolite (fæ'kólit), *Mfn.* Also phako-. [ad. Ger. *phakolit* (Breithaupt), f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ lenti + $\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$ stone.] A colourless variety of CHABAZITE, occurring in crystals of lenticular form.

1843 PORTLOCK Geol. xix Levyné (? Phacolite) occurs in double six-sided prisms. *1880 Academy* 21 Aug. 139/1 The occurrence of the zeolites, phacolite, and philipsite, in cavities of basaltic rocks containing liquid.

Phacometer (fæ'kómíter), in quois. **phako-** [mod. f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ -lenti, lens + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power of lenses.

1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Rom. 117. *1893 Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phakometer*.

Phacoscope (fæ'kóskoup), Also **phako-** [mod. f. as prec + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the changes in form of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation to objects at different distances.

1890 in Cent. Dict. *1893 in Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phacian (fí'fí'an). [f. L. *Phacia*, Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\alpha$, the isle of Scheria (Corcyra) + -AN.] One of the inhabitants of Scheria, noted for their luxury; hence (= L. *Phaxar*, Hoiace), a gourmand.

1788 LEMPIÈRE Classical Dict. (1866) 510/2 The Phaciæns were naturally dull, effeminate, and so affectations, that the ancients gave them the name of parasites. *1899 Speaker* 28 Oct. 85/1 He was a bon vivant, declined into a fat Phacian, and latterly did nothing.

Phæism (fí'fí'm), *Bot.* [f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\varsigma$ dusky + -ISM.] A dusky or dark variety of coloration, which falls short of melanism.

1891 Athenæum 12 Dec. 804/3 Mr. Jenner Weir exhibited two dark specimens of *Zygana pinus* [he] expressed an opinion that the specimens were not representatives of complete melanism, and suggested that the word 'phæism' would be a correct word to apply to this and similar departures from the normal coloration of a species. *1899 Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 337

Phænigm, *erron.* spelling of PHENIGM *Obs.*

Phænocarpous (fí'fí'kâ'pous), *a. Bot. rare* = *o*. [mod. f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron$ -showing + $\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ fruit + -OUS.] 'Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866)

1858 MAYNE Expos. Lex., *Phænocarpus*, phænocarpous.

Phænogam, phe- (fí'fí'ngæm), *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *phænogama*, sc. *vegetabilia* (Willdenow 1804), or *phænogamia* (sc. *plantæ*), f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron$ -showing + $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ marriage, sexual union; in Ger. *phænogamen* sb. pl. (Kudolph 1807).] A flowering plant; = PHÆNEROGAM. So **Phænogamia**, **Phænogamic** (phe-) *adjs.* = PHÆNEROGAMIC;

Phænogamous *a.* (the earliest word of the group), producing flowers, flowering; = PHÆNEROGAMOUS.

1846 LINDLEY Veg. Kingd. Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Monocotyledones, Cryptogams, Phænogams, etc., for Monocotyledones, Cryptogams, Phænogams, &c. *1857 BEAKLEY Cryptog. Bot.* § 8 13 The word Phænogams is very generally used as a collective term for flowering plants. *1858-2a WEBSTER*, *Phænogamian*, having the essential organs of fructification visible. *1841 DOUGLAS in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 249 Additions to the 'phænogamic flora of the district. *1841 R. BROWN Bot. Terra Austral.* 4 *Phænogamous plants. *1841 S. F. GRAY Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 43 Phænogamous, the sexual organs very distinct and visible. *1830 Sir W. HOOKER (title)* British Flora, comprising the Phænogamous, or Flowering Plants, and Ferns. *1885 GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 Division of the vegetable Kingdom into Phænogamous (or Phænogamous) or Flowering, and Cryptogamous or Flowerless Plants.

Phænology, Phænomenon: see PHENO-

Phænozygous (fí'fí'zígous), *a. Anthropol.* Also pheno-. [mod. f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron$ -showing + $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ joining + -OUS.] Of a skull: Having the zygomatic arches visible from immediately above the centre; of a person. having such a skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. Topinard's Anthropol. II. 288 When the angle is positive, the zygomatic arches are called phænozygous. *1888 Fernal Anthropol. Inst.* Aug. 7 The male is distinctly phænozygous, but the female is not.

Phæodarian (fí'fí'dé'ri'an), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Phæodaria* neut. pl. (Hæckel), f. *phæodarium*, f. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ dusky + -arium (see -ODE).]

a. adj. Belonging to the *Phæodaria*, a division of Radiolarians characterized by a mass of dark pigment (*phæodine*), containing rounded granules (*phæodellæ*), surrounding the central capsule. *b. sb.* A radiolarian of this division.

1880 Nature XXI. 450/1 The extra-capsular-soft substance of all Phæodaria is distinguished by the mass of Phæodella or 'dark pigment granules' which it contains. *1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON Ann. Life* 875 The spicules being disposed radially only in the Phæodarian family *Autocanthina*. *1900 Fernal Quæst. Microsc.* Club Apr. 265 The central capsule is generally almost entirely imbedded in the phæodum.

Phæophyll (fí'fí'fil), *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ dusky + $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ leaf: after CHLOROPHYLL.] Name proposed for the brown colouring-matter, composed of phycophæin and phycocyanin, found in sea-weeds of the orders *Fucales* and *Phæosporæ*.

1890 in Cent. Dict. *1893 Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucales; also called *Phyllophæin*.

Phæton (fí'fí'ton, fí'ten). [*a. Gr.* $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\theta\omega\upsilon$ shining, used in Gr. mythology as proper name of the son of Helios and Clymene, famous for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot.]

† *1. allusively.* A rash or adventurous charioteer like Phæthon; any charioteer; something that, like Phæthon, sets the world on fire.

1793 NASHB Four Lett. Confut. Wks (Grosart) II. 242 That he should talk of gnashing of teeth, yong Phætons, yong Icar, yong Cherebi, yong Bashington, *1869 Leather* 13 Euerie private Gentleman now is a Phæton, and must hurrie with his thundering Caroch along the Streets. *1862 WATSON Body of Div. Sea* Sin is the Phæton that sets the

World on Fire. *1747 Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 94 If the hackney-man should grumble, I fear our Phæton must tumble.

2. A species of four-wheeled open carriage, of light construction; usually drawn by a pair of horses, and with one or (now generally) two seats facing forward, but applied to carriages variously modified and distinguished as Stanhope, Mail, Park, Dog-cart, Pony phæton, etc.

1735 Machines approprées par l'Acad. Sc. VI. 3 Chaise de Poste dont on peut faire un Phæton. *1742 Young Nt.* Th. v. 819 Luke Nero, drives his phæton, in female guise. *1747 Miss Talbot Lett. to Miss Carter* 18 Aug. (1809) I. 201 A fashionable post chaise or phæton. *1794 Fytton Carriages* (1807) II. 68 The sizes and constructions of Phætons are more various than any other description of carriages. *1844 Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91* Sched. Every house, drawing any coach, barouche, chaise, phæton, vis-a-vis, calash. *1872 Black (title)* Strange Adventures of a Phæton. *1880 Mns. FORRESTER Rhy & V* II. 16 Are you going to drive your phæton this afternoon?

† *3. Aname for the planet Jupiter.* (Som French.) *1631 Window's Nat. Philos.* 11 Jupiter is a bright Planet being neere the earth, of which he is called Phæton.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1699 J. GOODMAN Penit. Pard. i. v. (1713) 125 Fancy gets the ascendant, and Phæton-like, drives on furiously and inconsistently. *1883 Standard* 7 Feb. 2/5 The carriage was described as a phæton-wagonette.

Hence **Phætoneer** [cf. *charioteer*], the driver of a phæton; **Phætonian** = sense 1, **Phæthonic**, † **Phæthonical**, † **Phæthonal**, **Phæthotical**, **Phæthotical**, † **Phæthotical** *adjs.* belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling, Phæthon (see etymology above).

1890 Sat. Rev. 23 Aug. 244/2 A merry time had our *phætoneer. *1874 MACNILL Post. Wks.* (1872) 1 69 No female *Phætonians then surpassed the boldest of our men in gesture, look and saddle. *1708 Brit. Apollo* No. 7. 2/2 Or wouldst with *Phætonick Pride, Within the Solar Chariot Ride? *c. 1630 RISSON Surv. Devon* § 45 (1810) 52 Which *phæthonical fact of his deserves the name of Nody. *c. 1640 DEUMM of HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 37 Po burns no more with *Phæthonial fire. *1658 J. JONES tr. Ovid's This 1st Ded.*, How *Phæthonick spirits break their necks. *1829 LAMB Let. to Gilmart Dec.* I fear their steed, bred out of the wind without father, hot, phæthonic. *1830 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 509 Achmat. is left at this present to manage the Horses of this *Phæthonical Chariot.

† **Phagedæna, -ena** (fæ'dǵǵǵǵ nǵ, fæ'gr-) *Path.* Also *7 erron.* phagadæna. [*L.* *a. Gr.* $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\delta\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$ an eating ulcer, cancer, f. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ to eat, devour.] An eating sore; an ulcer that spreads and corrodes the neighbouring parts; spreading erosion occurring in an ulcer or sore.

1657 Physical Dict., *Phagadæna*, a running canker or pock. *1676 WISEMAN Surgery* II. x. 193 *Phagadæna*, is an Ulcer with swelled Lips, that eats the Flesh and neighbouring Parts in the bottom and edges of the Ulcer. *1801 Lancet* 3 Oct. 751 Formerly diseases peculiar to a hospital were the terror of the surgeon. *Phagadæna* attacked wounds even of the most trivial kind.

Phagedænic, -enic (fæ'dǵǵǵǵ nǵ, -enik, fæ'gr-) *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *phagedænicus*, Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\delta\alpha\iota\nu\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, f. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\delta\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$: see prec.]

1. Path. Of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with, phagedæna or spreading ulcer.

1763 T. GALT Anat. II. 65 It. is approved in catyngye ulcers called Phagedæna, &c. *1856 BLOUNT Glossary*, *Phagedænic* 1754 Gooch in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 815 He had an ulcer upon his leg, of the phagedænic kind. *1816 A. C. HUTCHINSON Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1868) 194. On hospital gangrene, and the sloughing phagedænic ulcer, which occurs on board ships of war and in naval and military hospitals. *1897 MARY KINGSLAY W. Africa* 616 The great prevalence there of phagedænic ulcers.

† *2. Med.* Applied to a corrosive liquid preparation used for destroying proud flesh, or for cleansing ulcers. Also *ellipt.* as *sb. Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. I. *Phagadænic Water*, is made by dissolving a Dram of Sublimed Corrosive in a Pound of Lime Water. *1797-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., Phagedænic medicines are used to eat off fungus, or proud flesh. *1766 Complete Farmer* s. v. *Poll-crot.* Some wash with the phagedænic water. *1799 Hooper Med. Dict.*, *Phagedænic*, medicines that destroy fungus flesh.

So † **Phagedænic, -den**, **Phagedænicous** *a.* *1635 READ Tumors & Ulcers* 273 A. phagedænicall and cancerous ulcer of the head. *1745 BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wounds*, It is called by Farrers the Phagedænic Water. *1659 HICKMAN Justif. Fathers* 15 Phagedænicous and eating sores. *1895 Times* 18 Feb. 13/5 The phagedænic ulcer has, by some miracle, become the source of nourishment.

Phagocyte (fæ'gósait), *Physiol.* [mod. f. (Metschnikoff) Gr. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron$ -eating, devouring + -CYTE.] A leucocyte (white blood-corpuscle or lymph-corpuscle) which, under certain conditions, has the power of absorbing and destroying pathogenic microbes by a process of intracellular digestion, and thus of guarding the system against infection.

1884 Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc. XXIV. 110 Amoeboid cells were frequently budded off from the ectoderm to join the other devouring cells (phagocytes) in the body. *1880 E. R. LANKESHA Ann. Sc.* (1890) II. App. A. 112 [Metschnikoff's] theory is that by accumulating these corpuscles, which he calls 'phagocytes', to tolerate a weak form of the poison produced by pathogenic Bacteria, we 'educate' them, so that they are able subsequently to resist and eventually to attack and destroy the same pathogenic Bacterium in a stronger and deadly form. *1898 P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* i. 26 This body (the flagellated organism of malaria) seems to have a powerful attraction for the phagocyte.

PHALANSTERIST.

Phalansterium = phalansterianism; Phalansterist = phalansterian, B. b.
1848 *Tells Mac XV of The world once fixed and*

*phalansterianism universally adopted, Fourier's first care is to pay the English national debt. 1884 G. ALLEN *Strange Stories* 320 The final outcome of all our modern *phalansterian civilization. 1897 *Lit.* 28 Sept. 1/4 *Phalansterium or Fourierism. 1882 *Standard* 2 Aug. Social *phalansterists, who look upon all forms of autocracy as deplorable survivals of a dark age.

Phalanstery (fæl'ænstəri). [Anglicized form of F. *phalanstère* (mod.L. type **phalansterium*).] In Fourier's scheme for the reorganization of society, a building or set of buildings occupied by a phalanx or socialistic community; hence, such a community itself, numbering about 1,800 persons, living together as one family, and holding property in common.

a 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life Without* (1850) 148 Visions of phalansteries in every park. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* II 11 26 One of our purposes was to erect a Phalantery, after Fourier, where the great and general family should have its abiding place. 1882 BRACE *Costa Christi* 415 Christianity has no sympathy with Socialism in its methods of dividing the returns from labour, or its phalansterian communities.

b *transf.* Applied allusively to associations or groups of persons, or the places where they dwell. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* viii. Every room held its family, or its group of families—a phalantery of all the fiends. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Land Wks* (Bohn) II 15 England is a huge phalantery, where all that man wants is provided within the precinct. 1883 HYNDMAN *List Basis Socialism* xiii 449 The tendency now exhibiting itself to turn workhouses into wholesome phalansteries.

Phalanx (fæl'æŋks). Pl. *phalanxes*, *phalanxes* (fæl'æŋdz). Also *phalanx*. [a. L. *phalanx*, *angust.* Gr. *phalanx*, *αργαία*.]

1. *Gr. Antig.* A line or array of battle; *spec.* a body of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close order, with shields joined and long spears overlapping; especially famous in the Macedonian army. Hence b. sometimes applied to a compact body of troops in later times.

1853 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* iv (1565) 95 The square (whiche the Macedons call phalanx) *αργαία* *Boudicca* ii. iv. Youth and fire like the sun beading of a glorious day Guided their Phalanx. 1857 POTTIER *Antiq. Greece* iii. vi. II. 63 The Macedonian, 1. then Phalanx is described by Polybius to be a square Battalion of Pike men, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five-hundred in front. 1766 GIBSON *Dial. & P.* (1866) I 1 26 The strength of the phalanx was unable to contend with the activity of the legion. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Roma* xxxv. (1846) II 497 The phalanx when once broken became wholly helpless. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vi. 1 367 Amid the serried phalanxes of Rome.

b 1814 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston) 15 June 2/3 On Monday the Charlestown Warren Phalanx paraded. 1862 GRANT *Beaten Paths* I 185 Noble veterans, the remnant of those phalanxes which maintained the pride and power of England in so many a hard fought field.

c 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Roma* I. 71 The phalanx order of battle was one of the earliest improvements in the art of war. 1865 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 305 They massed them in phalanx form.

2. a. *transf.* A compact body of persons or animals (more rarely things) massed or ranged in order, as for attack, defence, united movement, etc.

1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 108 Who forms the phalanx [of migrating storks], and who points the way? 1785 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 48 The sheep All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaz'd. 1837 W. H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 237 A dense phalanx of cavaliers and dames of every age and rank. 1891 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. L.* 25 Sheltered from the north by high red walls and a phalanx of elms.

b. *fig.* A number or set of persons, etc. banded together for a common purpose, esp. in support of or in opposition to some cause; a 'united front'; the union or combination of such (in phr. *in phalanx*, unitedly, in combination, 'solidly').

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 230 To encounter this Hispanised Camelon Parsons, with all his African phalanxes and Jesuitical forces. 1779 *Fol. Reg.* XI. 168 The ministerial phalanx, it seems, is to be irreparably weakened by your loss. 1827 *As Mill. Brit. India* III 1 32 On this occasion, the crown lawyers opposed in phalanx.

c. In Fourier's social organization, A community of persons living together in a PHALANSTERY, q. v. 1843 [see PHALANSTERY].

3 *Anat. and Zool.* Each of the bones, arranged in series or rows, forming the distal segment of the skeleton of each limb, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; each bone of the digits (fingers and toes, or homologous parts). Usu. in pl. *phalanges* (rarely *phalanxes*).

1593 *Tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phalanx*, the Order and Rank, observed in the Finger-Bones. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 971 Their Articulations with the first Phalanx of the Fingers is by *Enarthrosis*. *Ibid.* 974 Three Phalanges. 1807 *Med. Jm.* XVII. 347 It was necessary to amputate the phalanges of the fingers. 1808 DARCY *Muscular Motions* 375 Certain animals can, without clavicles, lay hold of objects with the digital phalanges. 1874 MIVART *Elev. Anat.* iv. 152 Each digit consists of three rather elongated bones termed phalanges.

b. *Entom.* Each joint of the tarsus of an insect. c. *Anat.* Each of certain processes in the organ of Corti in the internal ear; a phalangeal process.

4 *Bot.* A bundle of stamens united by their filaments.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 The stamina divided into five distinct phalanges, or bundles. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi § 3 (ed. 6) 205 Phalanges or united stamen-clusters.

5 *Taxonomy.* A group in classification, higher than a genus, but of no fixed grade.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 317 We should find it difficult to place many that he at the out-skirts of this phalanx. 1785 MARTIN *Roussau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 209 These are of another phalanx, having five petals to the corolla.

† 6. = PHALANGIUM I. Obs.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 769 The Phalangium or Phalanx Spider *Ibid.*, This kind of Phalanx is often found among Spiders webs.

Hence *Phalanx*ed (-ŋkst) a, drawn up or ranged in a phalanx; also in *comb.*, as *close-phalanx*ed. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucians* iv. 245 The close phalanx'd order of its course. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxx, 'I though now one phalanx'd host should meet the foe. 1904 A. AUSTIN in *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/5 A pall of smoke penetrated only by phalanx'd chimneys.

† *Phalaric.* *Rom. Antig.* Obs. [a. F. *phalarique*, ad. L. *phalarica*, erroneous spelling of *phalarica* (in same sense), deriv. of *fala* (said to be Etruscan) a scaffolding from which missiles were thrown in sieges.] A javelin or dart wrapped in tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult or by hand, in order to set fire to a fortified place, a ship, etc.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. *Decay* 964 With Bikes and Slings, and Phalarics they play, To fire their Fortresse, and their Men to slay. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* i. lxviii (1711) i. 440 They called a certain kind of javeline *Phalarica*.

† *Phalarical*, a. Obs. rare. *erron.* *Phalarical*. [f. *Phalaris* (see PHALARISM) + *-ICAL*] Like that of Phalaris; inhuman. cf. next.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 245 How many millions of men, women, and children, they have there murthered. and that with such inhumane barbarousness, and much more then Phalarical cruelty.

† *Phalarism.* Obs. Also *phalarism*. [ad. Gr. *φαλαρισμός* cruelty like that of Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, who caused those condemned to death by him to be roasted alive in a brazen bull, the maker himself being the first victim.] Inhuman cruelty; pleasure in the infliction of torture.

1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Anst.* *Osor* 278 b. This so great slaughter and bootchery, ... so execrable Phalarism and Tyranny. 1864 PARSONS *3rd Pt. 13rge Convers. Eng.*, *Relation Trial* 47 Two bookes of the Atherismes, and Phalarismes, of the gospelles of our times. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 41 There's a certain Temper of Mind, that Cicero calls *Phalarism*, a Spirit like Phalaris's.

Phalarope (fæl'arəp). *Ornith.* [a. F. *phalarope* (Brisson 1760), irreg. ad. mod.L. *Phalaropus* (*ibid.*), f. Gr. *φαλαρός* a coot (*φαλαρος* having a patch of white) + *πῶς*, *pod-* foot, intended to render Edwards's designation *Coot-footed Tringa* (1741).]

A name applied to several small wading and swimming birds of the family *Phalaropodidae*, order *Limicolæ*, related to the snipes. They include the Grey or Red P., *Phalaropus fulicarius*, noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage, the Red-necked or Northern P., *P. (Lobipes) hyperboreus*, both occasional in Great Britain, and Wilson's P., *P. (Steganopus) Wilsoni*, of America.

1776 PENNANT *Zool* (ed. 4) II 413 Phalarope [ed. 1 Grey scollop toed Sandpiper]. This is about the size of the common Purre, weighing one ounce. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* III. 48 In its habits the Red-necked Phalarope very closely agrees with the Grey Phalarope, but is much more rare in England, and more common on the northern islands of Scotland. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 712 In the Phalaropes, as in the Dottel and the Godwits, that sex (the male) undertakes the duty of incubation.

† *Phalara* (fæl'ərə). *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* Also *phaler*. [L. *phalara*, in pl. *phalares*, orig. -a, a. Gr. *φάλαρα* pl., in same sense.] A bright metal disk or boss worn on the breast as an ornament by men, or used to adorn the harness of horses.

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* 193 Attended with a multitude of Mazines and Curreses gaily set out with their bracelets and riche Phalers. 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 148/3 Four large bronze phalares such as are usually supposed to belong to horse-harness.

† *Phalarate*, a. Obs. In 8 phalarate. [ad. L. *phalaratus*, pa. pple. of *phalarare* to adorn with trappings, f. *phalare*; see prec.] Ornamented, decorated. In quot. *fig.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 93 A sort of baraque finely laced and gilded with such phalarate stuff as plainly discovers the vanity of them that jingle with it.

So † *Phalarated* a. Obs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Phalarated*, trapped, or dressed with Trappings, as horses use to be.

Phalæcian (fæl'æsiən), a. Also *-sian*. [f. L. *Phalæcius*, properly *Phalæcius* (f. *Phalæci*) + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to Phalæcius, an ancient Greek poet; applied to an ancient metre consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vi. x As if a man would terme it a Saphicke, or Phalæcian verse. 1639 SHURLEY *Moods Revenge* i. i. Bui b. I can ... sing with Phalæcians [printed Phalæcians], whip with Saphicks. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Phalæcian verse*. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846

II 373, I think she has injured the phalæcian verse, by transposing one foot, and throwing it backward. 1903 *Scott's Hist. Rev.* Oct. 38 The fourth epithet is described as in 'Phalæcian verse' that is in lines of eleven syllables.

So † *Phalæcio*, -*eu*-*si*o, -*eu* *ciac* a. Obs.; = prec., also absol. as *sb.*

1586 SIDNEY *As cadua* (1622) 228 [He] never left intreating her, til she had (taking a *Lyra* *Basilius* held for her) sung these Phalæcians. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phalæcisch Verse* (*phalæciani carmen*).

† *Phallalgia* (fæl'ældʒiə). *Path.* [f. Gr. *φάλλ-ος* penis + *-ALGIA*] (See quot.) Hence *Phallalgia* a.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phallalgia*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phallalgia* term for pain in the *membrum virile* phallalgia. *Phallalgicus*, of or belonging to *Phallalgia* phallalgic.

Phallicphoric (fæl'fɔrɪk), a. *rare*. [f. Gr. *φάλλοφορία* the phallus-bearing (f. *φάλλος* + *-φόρος* bearing) + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the bearing of the phallic emblems.

1876 A. WILDER in R. P. Knight's *Symbolic Lang.* 55 note, Venus Erycina worshipped by the Roman women, who every first of April made a phallicphoric procession to her temple.

Phallic (fæl'ɪk), a. [mod. ad. Gr. *φαλλικός*, f. *φάλλος* penis: in F. *phallicque* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] Of or relating to the phallus or phallism; symbolical of the generative power in nature.

1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* 72 Those Phallic songs, which, in many cities, remain still in use. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. VIII. 446 The exuberant revelry of the phallic festival and procession. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* v. 118 The Phallic Hymn, from which comedy took its origin, was a mad outpouring of purely animal exultation. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1892) 368 Myriads of loose white flints in bulbous, cusped, and phallic shapes.

So *Phallic* a. 1900 W. SENIOR *Pike & Perch* 11 Among the fishes of fancy are a phallic pike with golden fins, a pike begotten by the west wind.

Phallicism (fæl'ɪzɪzəm). [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] The worship of the phallus, or of the organs of sex, as symbols of the generative power in nature.

1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* iii. 38 It expressed defied phallicism in peevish but convincing forms. 1890 A. H. LEWIS in *Outlook & Sabbath Quarterly* (U.S.) 145 Phallicism ... was the lowest phase of that cult [sun worship].

So *Phallicist*, one who studies, or is versed in, phallicism.

Phallism (fæl'ɪzəm). [f. Gr. *φάλλ-ος* PHALLUS + *-ISM*.] = PHALLOISM.

1879 MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 55 The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of phallism, which the Jews too often imitated.

So *Phallist* = PHALLOIST.

† *Phallitis* (fæl'ɪtɪs). *Path.* [f. PHALLUS + *-ITIS*.] (See quot.)

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Phallitis*, inflammation of the penis.

Phalloid (fæl'ɔɪd), a. [f. PHALLUS + *-OID*.] 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalloid* resembling the penis in appearance.

† *Phallus* (fæl'ɪs). Pl. -i. [L. *phallus*, a. Gr. *φάλλος* penis: so in mod. F. (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1. An image of the male generative organ, symbolizing the generative power in nature, venerated in various religious systems; *spec.* that carried in solemn procession in the Dionysiac festivals in ancient Greece. In later times commonly worn as an amulet or protection against the evil eye.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two substantial witnesses, besides others, affirming the same, namely two Phalli, or Phalli (huge Images of the prius part of a man) *Ibid.* 579 This yard, which they called Phallus, was usually made of figge tree. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 266/2 *Phallus*, among the Egyptians, was the emblem of fecundity. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 148 In compounded amulets the commonest of all objects was the phallus or some other suggesting the ideas conveyed by it.

2. *Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, so called from their shape, of which one species, *P. zempidicus*, is the common stink-horn.

1857 HENFREY *Elen. Bot.* § 636 In *Phallus* the volva is more strikingly developed.

3. *Comb.*, as *phallus-worship*.

1880 STALLBRASS *Tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. 213 note, *Phallus-worship* ... must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle.

† *Phalucco*, obs. erroneous form of *FELUCCA*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 227 A Phalucco arriveth at the place.

† *Phan*, obs. erroneous spelling of *FAN*.

1539 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Payd for a phan a[n] Balerij 1s.

† *Phanar* (fæn'ar). [Turkish *fanar*, ad. Gr. *φανάριον* (mod. Gr. *φανάρι*) lighthouse, lantern (dim. of *φάρος* torch, lamp, lantern).] A quarter of Constantinople (so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn), which became the chief Greek quarter after the Turkish Conquest; hence put for the Greek official class under the Turks, through whom the affairs of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire have been largely administered.

1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 3 May 6 All candidates for the post who did not show Russophile tendencies have been eliminated. Whoever is appointed, he will be hostile to pretensions of the Phanar.

Hence **Phanariot** (φανάρειος), [ad. mod. Gr. *φανάρειος* see prec. and -*ot*], a resident in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople; one of the class of Greek officials residing there; also as *adj.*
 1862 G. FINLAY in W. R. W. Stephens *Phanariot's Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 28: If phanariots and the nominees of diplomatic posts are not introduced. 1880 DONALDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 125/2 Many of them were phanariots, accustomed to double dealing, ambitious and avaricious. 1899 in *Daily News* 20 July 6/4 A masterpiece of Phanariot perfidy.

Phanatic, -ik, -ique, etc., obs. ff. **FANATIC**, etc.
Phancie, -y, obs. forms of **FANCY**.

Phane, an early spelling of **FANE** *s* *1* 2 = **VANE**.
 1378-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) 1 23 Some saune that loue shulde be in windy blastes, that stoundemele tourneth as a phane. 1507 LYON. *Reason & Sens* 5180 They turne nat as doth a phane With vnwar wynde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi 95 This fals faulseynde world That ever more flytis lyk ane phane. 1602-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge II.* 629 For a phane for the peremitt of the Countesse.

Phane, obs. erron. form of **FANE** *s* *2*
 † **Phanekill**. *Sc. Obs.* [dim. of **FANE** *s* *1* 1.] A little flag or vane.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.). The ferd part of vj elnis of tapheit, quhilk was maid ane phanekill of.

Phanelle, obs. form of **FANNELL**.

† **Phanerite**, *a. Geol.* Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *φανερῖτις* (see next) + -*ite* 1.] (See quote.)

1857 J. FLEMING *Lithol. Educ.* v. (1859) 51 The Phanerite series consists of deposits produced by causes in ordinary operation, and respecting the circumstances under which they have been produced little obscurity prevails. 1859-65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Phanerite Series* the uppermost stage of the modern epoch, as consisting of deposits whose origin is evident, as compared with the brick clays and boulder-clays which lie beneath.

Phanero- (φερόν), before a vowel **phaner-**, combining form of Gr. *φανερῖτις* visible, evident (opposed to **CRYPTO-**): used in a few technical terms.

Phanerobrachia *n* *1* *2*, having evident *brachia* or gills; **Phanerocephalus** *a.* [Gr. *φανέρωτος* fruit] (see quote); **Phanerocephalus** *a.* [Gr. *φανέρωτος* a bell], bell-shaped: said of the gonophores of hydrozoans, when possessing a developed umbrella; **Phanerocephalus** *a.*, of evident crystalline structure; **Phanerocephalus** *a.*, -*glossate*, -*glossous* *adjs.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a distinct tongue: used of a family of Frogs; **Phanerocephalus** *a.* [Gr. *μέσος* part], **Phanerocephalus** *a.* [Gr. *μεσάνιος* lungs] (see quote).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Phanerocephalus**, applied by Eschenholz to a section of the Acaephia Discophora, comprehending those in which the reproductive cypselae are perceived across the body *phanerocypselous. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymn. Hydroids* 195 The 'phanerocypselous' and the adelocypselous gonophores. 1882 DANA *Man. Geol.* 72 *Phanerocephalus or distinctly crystalline. 1888 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Phanerocephalus**, *phaneroglossous. 1888 TRAIL *Petrograph. Gloss.* 443 *Phanerocephalus a term applied to coarse crystalline rocks. 1888 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Phanerocephalus**, applied by Gray to an Order of the *Gasteropoda*, which corresponds to the *Pulmonacea Operculata* of Ferussac; *phanerocypselous.

Phanerogam (φερόγαμος). *Bot.* [a F. *phanérogam* (adj.) Ventenat 1799, De Candolle 1813; *s* *1* *2* Brongniart 1828], in mod. L. *phanérogami-us* *adj.* f. Gr. *φανέρωτος*, **PHANERO-** + *γάμος* marriage, sexual union.] A phanerogamic or flowering plant. (Opposed to **CRYPTOGAM**.) Chiefly in plural. In pl. *phanérogams* = mod. L. *Phanerogamia*, *phanta phanérogam* (Humboldt, *Nova Gen. et Sp. Plant.* 1815). 1861 L. STEPHEN *tr. Berlegh's Alps* 47 The weak soft cellular tissue of nearly all the other phanerogams. 1889 J. S. VAN CLEVE in *Literature* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 26: The flora includes 1080 phanerogams and 1800 cryptogams.

† **Phanerogamia** (φερόγαμία). *Bot.* [mod. L., sing fem. abstr. f. *phanérogami-us*: see prec.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, comprising plants having obvious reproductive organs, i. e. stamens and pistils; the sub-kingdom of flowering plants: opposed to **CRYPTOGAMIA**.

Actually a noun singular, but often erroneously treated as pl., after such Zoological neuter plurals as *Manumalia*, = *phanérogami-us* *adj.* f. Gr. *φανέρωτος*, **PHANERO-** + *γάμος* marriage, but the only L. plural is *phanérogami-us*: see prec. 1821 *Elem. Philos. Plants* (tr. De Candolle & Sprengel) 87 Plants whose parts of fructification are manifest, **Phanerogamia**. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* p. vi. The acknowledged division of plants into those with stamens and pistils, **Phanerogamia**, and those without, **Cryptogamia**. 1848 CARPENTER *Ann. Phys.* xv. (1872) 553 The genera of **Phanerogamia** may be developed in connexion with the parent structure. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 395 The vegetable kingdom. Subkingdom I. **Phanerogamia**, or flowering plants.

Hence **Phanerogamic** *a.*, of or belonging to the division **Phanerogamia**; = next

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 In the continent of India, the proportion of ferns to the phanerogamic plants is only as one to twenty-six. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. vii (ed. 2) 198 These latter islands show no essential difference in their phanerogamic flora. 1894 *Naturalist* 93.

Phanerogamous (φανέρογαμος), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *phanérogame* *adj.* or mod. L. *phanérogami-us* (see **PHANEROGAM**) + -*ous*] Having stamens and pistils; flowering. (The earliest word of the group in Eng.: opposed to **CRYPTOGAMOUS**.)

1826 J. BIGELOW in *N. Eng. J. Med.* & *Surg.* V. 335

Humboldt affirms that the phanerogamous plants, which have been recognized as natives of the tropical regions of both continents, are extremely few. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 264/2 The phanerogamous flora of Silesia.

Phaneropterid, *a. sb. Zool.* *a. adj.* Belonging to the genus **Phaneroptera** [f. **PHANERO-** + Gr. *πτερόν* wing] or family **Phanopteridae** of grasshoppers *s* *1* *2*. A grasshopper of this family.

1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. xiii 323 Two specimens of a little **Phanopterid** brought from the Soudan.

Phang, **Phanged**, obs. *enon.* ff. **FANG**, **FANGED**.

† **Phangle**, obs. erron. form of **FANGLE** *s* *1*

1648 E. SPARKS in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b1, Any new Phangles of these wider times

Phansie, -y, early forms of **FANCY**.

† **Phansigar** (phan'sigār). [Hindī *phānsigār* strangler, noose-man, f. *phānsi* noose] An East Indian professional robber and assassin, one of a gang who strangled and robbed travellers and others; a thug

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* IV. xxxvii. 13 A tribe called *phānsigars*, or stranglers. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* I. 37: Murderers, who, under the name of Thugs, or Phansigars, have so long been the scourge of India.

Phantoscope (fantā'skōp). [Inreg. f. Gr. *φαντός* visible + -*skōpē*: cf. **PHANTOSCOPE**.] A name independently given to different optical instruments.

1. A contrivance for exhibiting phenomena of binocular vision by an arrangement of slit cards, through which two figures seen at a certain distance converge into one combined image.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 880/1 *Phantoscope*, the name given by Professor Locke, of the United States, to an apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axis of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1671/2 *Phantoscope*. A pair of objects on the base board is viewed through the perforations of both cards, and by viewing the index the optical axes of the eyes are converged and the objects are reduplicated, and eventually a merged image appears in the central position.

2. = **PHENAKISTOSCOPE**
 1856 BRANDE *Phant. Scen.* 137 The persistence of these incidental images is the basis of the phantoscope or magic disc, on which various figures are seen in motion. 1888 *Oracle* 12 Nov. 305 The optical toy, which has been variously called *Phantoscope*, *Phantasmagoria*, and *Phenakistoscope*.

Phantasia, another form of **FANTASIA**.

Phantasiast (fantā'siāst). [ad. eccl. Gr. *φαντασιώτης*, pl. of *φαντασιώτης*, f. *φαντασία* appearance: see **FANTASY**]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to those of the Docetæ (also called *Phantasiadocetæ*, *φαντασιώδοκται*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantasm, not a material substance.

1860 BAXTER *Ans. Stilling* xxxiv. 57 Phantasiasts. 1854 BR. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 221 The Docetæ, or Phantasiasts, and those who asserted our Lord was only in appearance dead. 1863 LONGR. *Wayside Inn* i. *Interlude* v. 51 The creed of the Phantasiasts, for whom Christ [was but] a phantom crucified!

2. One who deals in or treats of phantasies. 1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 88 Ben Jonson, who had some experience as a phantasiast, thus invokes the faerie creations of this power in his 'Vision of Delight'

Hence **Phantasiastic** *a.*, of or characteristic of the Phantasiasts; of the nature of a phantasm.

1866 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 102 note, The same line of argument is adopted by Tertullian against Marcion and his phantasiastic brethren. 1838 - *Inquiry* 176 The Manicheans denied that Christ had any proper material body, the form, which was seen, having been purely phantasiastic.

† **Phantasm** (fāntāz'm). [f. *phantasma* or *fantasma* (Florio 1611).] A fantastic being

1588 SHAKS *L. L. IV* i. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasma, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Book-mates. *Ibid.* v. 1. 20, I abhor such phantasmal phantasies, such insubstantial and poynt deuse companions.

Phantasiast, *rare*. [f. *phantasy*, **FANTASY**; or a F. *fantasiaste*, f. *fantasia*.] = **FANTASY** 1.

1864 ALGER *Future Life* 660 The 'Vision of Annihilation' depicted by the vermicular, infested imagination of the great Teutonic phantasiast.

Phantasm (fāntāz'm). Forms: *a.* 3 *phantasmes*, 5-7 *phantasme*, 7, 9 *phantasm*. *b.* 6-*phantasm*, (7-8 *phantasme*). [Orig. a F. *fantasma* (OF. also *-esme*), ad L. *phantasma*, a Gr. *φάντασμα*: see next. From 16th c. gradually conformed to the Latin spelling with *ph*.]

1. *a. gen.* Illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. **PHANTOM** 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1525 *Ancr. R.* 62 Loured, seif David, wend awel mine elien vrom be wordes dwelle, & hire fantasma. [cf. Ps. cxix 37] 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1432 Wyth fantasma, and fayre, thus she berede hys yye. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 289/1 The devyll appeared to them in guysse of a marionner in a shippe of fantasma. 1565 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 303/1 Phantasm is that, to which we are attracted by that frustrane attraction, which happens in Melancholy, or Mad persons. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 446 This all phantasm.

b. With *a* and *pl*. An illusion, an appearance that has no reality; a deception, a figment; an unreal or imaginary being, an unreality; a phantom.

1426 LYON *De Gul. Pilgr.* 10890 Yt are but fantasmes that ye speke. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 175 b/2 He [St. Germany] dyd so many myracles, that yf his myeries had not gon before they shold have ben towed fantasmes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. xi. § 8 They beleve, and they beleve amysse, because they be but Phantasmes or Apparitions. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 10 Or else it was a fantasm bred by the fever which had sent him. 1678 DUNBORN *Intell. Syst.* i. ii § 68 The Minds of men strongly possess'd with Fear, especially in the Dark, raise up the Phantasms of Spectres, Bug-bears, or affrightful Apparitions: to them 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evoluta* (1792) I. xxx. 156, I will not afflict you with the melancholy phantasms of my brain. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Fut.* II. i. 1, Peopled with mere vaporous Phantasms. 1843 PRITCHARD *Metaph.* (1850) I. xix The allegorical phantasm, of his religion, no doubt, gave a direction to the Aztec artist, in his delineation of the human figure.

c. An illusive likeness (of something), a 'ghost' or 'shadow'; a counterfeit.

1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) xix It is fit to stay ones self upon the true virtue, and not to follow the vaine Phantasmes of holiness. 1659 BURNLEY *39 A. 1.* xxvi. (1700) 297 If these are no true Sacraments which they take for such, but only the Shadows and the Phantasms of them. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlviii. There is only one Church and only one religion, all other forms and phrases are mere phantasms. 1876 G. O. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii. Every phantasm of a hope was quickly nullified by a more substantial obstacle.

† *d.* One who is not what he appears or pretends to be; a counterfeit, an imposter. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 24 The People were in furie, enter-tayning this Anne bodie or phantasma [Lambert Sumner] with incredible affection. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 229 Faire from being a Plagiary, [he] refuseth that which is his own, and suffers a Phantasma, to receive those acclamations and praises, which belong to himselfe. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 Rather to make this phantasma an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, then Saint Paul an examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship.

2. An apparition, a spirit or supposed incorporeal being appearing to the eyes, a ghost. Now only *poet.* or *rhét.*

c. 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Myrr.* xxvii. (1510) II. iij. b. The disciples supposynge that it had ben a fantasma cryed for dede. 1550 CULKE *Math.* xiv. 26 His disciples saw him walking on y^e see weer troubled saying, y^t it was a phantasm. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 12 That those phantasms do frequent Cemeteries, Charnel-houses, and Churches, it is because these are the domicities of the dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 744 Why, thou call'st Me Father, and that Fantasm call'st my Son? 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 7 Lake the erring phantasm of a man slain traitorously and cast into the deep.

b. **Psychics**. The supposed vision or perception of an absent person, living or dead, presented to the senses or mind of another.

1884 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. v. 44 Phantasms, as we call them, in order to include under a term more general than phantoms, impressions which may be not visual only, but auditory, tactile, or purely mental in character. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Intro. 35 We propose, to deal with all classes of cases where the mind of one human being has affected the mind of another by other means than through the recognized channels of sense. 1887 C. L. MORGAN in *Mind* April 281 Where the phantasm includes details of dress, or aspect which could not be supplied by the perceptive mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the perceptive.

II. 3. **Philos**. A mental image, appearance, or representation, considered as the immediate object of sense-perception: as distinct (a) from the external thing represented, or (b) in Platonic philosophy, from the true form or essence, perceptible by thought only and not by sense.

1594 CARLW. HUARTE *Examin. It's* iv. (1596) 28 Ibrute beas, with the temper of their bruite, and the fantasmes which enter therein by the five senses, partake their abilities. 1620 T. FRANCK *Dev. Logike* 108 Memorie is a facultie of retaining well the phantasmes of things. 1669 GALE *Cr. Gentiles* i. iii. 1. 19 Homer, and Heud. have themselves about the phantasmes, or pictures of Truth, but regarded not the Truth it self. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 221 It is then on these permanent phantasms that the human mind first works. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. 1. 25 When they are objects of memory and of imagination, they get the name of phantasms. 1880 *Academy* 6 June 469 The phantasm or idea which awakens feeling in accordance with an appetite is not abstract but concrete and generally simple.

† *b.* An idea, a concept. *Obs.*
 a. 1619 BOTHERBY *Atheism* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 210 God is a fantasme, that can fill the fantasie.

† 4. **Imagination, fancy**. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* 22 She saw also, to her semynge, two sonnes shyngynge, one by another, that pre-ente herself by symulacion wythyn the fantasme of her ententement. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 252 Proceeding from a melancholic Phantasma. 1669 EVANS *Let. to Pepsy* 4 Oct. Y^e subject of my wild phantasma, naturally leading me to something which I lately mention'd.

b. An imagination, a fancy: now always with emphasis on its unreality (cf. 1 b).

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 17 His Female Friends were irrationally curious so strictly to examine his Dreams, and in this low state to hope for the Fantasms of Health. 1738 H. BROOKE *Tasso* i. 60 Ambitious phantasms haunt his idle brain. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Nyctes* I. Pref. 5 Is it well to recal from Limbo the phantasms of forgotten dreamers?

5. *attrib.*

1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. III, Visible and tangible objects in this phantasm world. 1843 - *Past & Fut.* III. i. From highest Phantasm apex to lowest Enchanted basis. 1892

MORTLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I (1878) 180 Why then should not the royalist assume that the Protector was a usurper and a 'phantasm captain'?

Phantasma (fēntēzma). Also *fantasma*. Pl. -as, -ata (7 -aes). [a. It. *fantasma* = L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα* appearance, mere appearance, phantom, image, f. *φαντάζω* to make visible, present to (or as to) the eye, f. *φαντός* visible, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίνω* to show, appear, bring or come to light. See also PHANTASM and PHANTOM, which are forms of the same word through Fr.] a. An illusion, vision, dream; b. an apparition, a spectre: = PHANTASM I b and 2.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iii *Colomes* 338 Round about the Desert Op, where oft By strange Phantasmas Passengers are soot 1599 MARSTON *Sea Villains* In Lect prorsus indignos, Shall this Fantasma, this Colosse peruse And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? 1607 WALKINGTON *Off Glass* 149 He shall see, strange phantasmas, 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* Pref., Dreames and phantasmas full of contradictions. 1765 GOLDSM *Ess Misc.* Wks. 1837 I. 227 All was a phantasma, and a hideous dream of incoherent absurdities. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* x. At length these crude phantasmas arranged themselves into something more regular. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serim.* Ser. IV. ix. (1876) 78 These were all an illusion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

Phantasmagoria (fēntēzmāgōriā). [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + (?) *ἀγορά* assembly, place of assembly.]

(But the inventor of the word prob. only wanted a mouth-filling and startling term, and may have fixed on -agoria without any reference to the Greek lexicon.)

1. A name invented for an exhibition of optical illusions produced chiefly by means of the magic lantern, first exhibited in London in 1802. (Sometimes erroneously applied to the mechanism used.)

In Philipstal's 'phantasmagoria' the figures were made rapidly to increase and decrease in size, to advance and retreat, dissolve, vanish, and pass into each other, in a manner then considered marvellous.

1808 *Gentl. Mag.* June 544 Dark rooms, where spectres from the dead they raise—What's the Greek word for all this *Gobline*? I have it! It is Phantasmagoria! *Ibid.* (end of vol.). An awful sound proclaims a spectre near, And full in sight behold it now appear. Such are the forms Phantasmagoria shows. 1808 MRS. CREEVEY IN C. *Papers*, etc. (1904) I. 67 The Ball on 15 preparing a phantasmagoria at the Pavilion. 1831 BRUNSWICK *Nat. Magic* iv. 80 An exhibition depending on these principles was brought out by M. Philipstal in 1802, under the name of the Phantasmagoria. Spectres, skeletons, and terrific figures, suddenly advanced upon the spectators, becoming larger as they approached them, and finally vanished by appearing to sink into the ground. 1883 *Engel Brit* XV 207 Philipstal gave a sensation to his magic lantern entertainment by lowering unperceived, between the audience and the stage, a sheet of gauze, upon which fell the vivid moving shadows of phantasmagoria.

b. Extended to similar optical exhibitions, ancient and modern.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* II. 59 The Almighty substituted, for the phantasmagoria intended by the witch, the spirit of Samuel. 1834 GILL *Pompeiana* I v 98 Machines by which phantasmagoria and oracular prestiges were played off. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ix

2. A shifting series or succession of phantasms or imaginary figures, as seen in a dream or fevered condition, as called up by the imagination, or as created by literary description.

1803 *Europ. Mag.* XLIII. 186 'The Phantasmagoria' (title of a series of articles consisting of sketches of imaginary characters) 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 345/2 The army seemed a phantasmagoria. 1825 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey in Crayon* 118. (1863) 347 Such was the phantasmagoria that presented itself for a moment to my imagination. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii (1878) 133 Milton's genius has filled the atmosphere with a brilliant phantasmagoria of contending angels.

3. *transf.* A shifting and changing external scene consisting of many elements.

1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* Ser. II. v. (1869) 121 A huddled phantasmagoria of feathers, spangles, etc. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 68 The wildest folic of an opium-eater's reverie is nothing to the phantasmagoria of the sky tonight. 1886 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxii. Without was a phantasmagoria of terrible bright colours, and within a mental chaos and disorder without a clue.

b. A phantasmagoric figure, or something compared thereto.

1821 BYRON *Viv Judgm.* lxxvii. The man was a phantasmagoria in himself—he was so volatile and thin.

4. *attrib.*

1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Lys* (1870) III. viii 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception, since the part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paling. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I 295/2 By the aid of a gas microscope attached to a powerful phantasmagoria lantern the image can be reflected on to a screen.

Hence **phantasmagorical** (fēntēzmāgōriāl) (oi ākāl), **phantasmagoric** (whence -ally *adv.*), **phantasmagorian**, **phantasmagoric** (-gōrik), **phantasmagorical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasmagoria; hence, visionary, phantasmal; **phantasmagorist**, one who produces or exhibits a phantasmagoria.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII 537 Deucalion sees a 'phantasmagorical shadow of what...forms the history of the ancient

world. 1828 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 17 Apr. In this 'phantasmagorical place (London), the objects of the day come and depart like shadows. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII 86 A thousand other scenes come up 'phantasmagorically or panorama-wise before us. 1827 *Examiner* 212/2 The Will-o'-the-wisp is painted with shadowy and 'phantasmagorian power. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 180 It will ever elude his grasp like... the phantasmagoric images on the canvas. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1896) I. 139 All Rabelais' personages are 'phantasmagoric allegories. 1889 SYMONDS *Shaks. Preface* 1. (1900) 5 The phantasmagoric brilliancy of shows at Court. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* Pref. (1879) 6 To establish a theatre where the creatures of his brain may play their 'phantasmagorical antics. 1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII 298 Whether it can possibly be worth while for our chemists, or rather for our 'phantasmagorists to repeat any of the old palingenesis experiments? 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* lxxi. Those arch phantasmagorists, the philosophers, who would leave nothing in the universe but their own delusions.

Phantasmagory (fēntēzmāgōri). [Cf. F. *phantasmagorie*] = PHANTASMAGORIA.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. IV. This dim Phantasmagory of the Pit. 1865 — *Pedde Gl.* xxi. iii. (1872) IX. 304 The thing is reality, but it reads like a Phantasmagory produced by Lapland Witches. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 79 The phantasmagories of more prodigal and wild imaginations.

Phantasmal (fēntēzmāl), a. [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -AL.] Of the nature of a phantasm; spectral; having no material existence, unreal, imaginary; passing like a phantasm.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 192 All that chequers the phantasmal scene That floats before our eyes in wavering light. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit. vi.* (1882) 56 The phantasmal chaos of association. 1870 LOWE *Sturdy Wind*. 230 No confirmation has been found for the story, fathered on a certain phantasmal Mr. Buckley. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. xvi 320 With such phantasmal imaginations he filled Inglesant's ears.

b. *Psychics*; see PHANTASM 2 b.

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Intro 65 Between the moment of death and the phantasmal announcement thereof to a distant friend.

Hence **phantasmalian** a., relating to what is phantasmal; **phantasmality**, the quality of being phantasmal.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn* III. viii. The idea grows up, a horrid phantasmal monomania. 1875 LEWIS *Probi. Life & Mind* II. II. v 38 45 Between the reality of our waking sensations, and the phantasmality of our dream perceptions, the contrast is marked. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 354/1 His is the spirit that cries for delivery from the tyranny of his senses, the phantasmality of the world.

Phantasmally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phantasmal manner or form; as a phantasm.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 103 The belief that this causation descends into the sensible world, and takes place therein not phantasmally, but actually. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 530 Persons are phantasmally seen or heard very soon before their actual appearance in the flesh.

Phantasmoscope (fēntēzmāskōp). [irreg. f. PHANTASMA + -SCOPE.] = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 350 They appear as if a hundred [legs] were revolving and so form a kind of natural Phantasmoscope. 1844 OLINGSTED *Rud. Nat. Philos.* viii 558 The Phantasmoscope consists of disks bearing on their margin a variety of figures, which are so related to each other, that each figure shall afford a continuation of the preceding. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 77/2

Phantasmatic, *sb.* *Ecl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *φαντασμα* - (see PHANTASMA) + -IC.] = PHANTASIAST.

1701 in *Le Clerc's Prim. Rethers* (1702) 322 The Phantasmatics who pretended that Christ had not a true Body.

Phantasmatic, a. [as prec.] = next.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phantasmaticus*, of or belonging to Phantasma. phantasmatic.

† **Phantasmatical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. see -ICAL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantasm; phantasmal. Hence † **Phantasmatically** *adv.*

1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes Q ij. In our corporeal spirit: For that is the matter that the soul raiseth her phantasmatical form; in. 1658 BROWNE *Treat. Specters* vii. 564 The Angels moving with a local motion, by the phantasmatical body which they took [etc.]. a. 1688 CUDWORTH *Instit. Mor.* iv. i. (1731) 143 So are the Cogitations that we have of Corporeal things usually both Noematical and Phantasmatical together, the one being as it were the Soul, and the other the Body of them. *Ibid.* 144 By a Rose considered thus Universally and Phantasmatically, we mean a Thing which so affects our Sense in respect of Figure and Colour.

Phantasmatography, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -OGRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Phantasmatography*,... a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow. 1821 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1854 in WEBSTER.

Phantasmic (fēntēzmik), a. [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasm; unreal; imaginary. So **phantasmical** a.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 185 His shadowy menaich is assailed by ideal conspirators, and their phantasmic high treason he will have atoned for by substantial flesh and blood. 1857-8 SEARS *Athen.* vi. 49 The spectacle was not phantasmic, but real. 1863 A. J. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* (1902) 10 A species of Dokesism akin to giving Christ a phantasmic body.

Phantasmist, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains something to be a phantasm, a PHANTASIAST.

1823 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 6 Jan. It was real blood, and not a mere celestial ichor, as the Phantasmists allege.

Phantasmogenesis, *rare*. [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + GENESIS.] The causation or origination of phantasms.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Phantasmogenetic** (fēntēzmājōgēnetik) a., producing phantasms or apparitions, esp. creating or producing a phantasm (sense 2 b). Hence **Phantasmogenetically** *adv.*

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 279 A Phantasmogenetic impulse conveyed directly from mind to mind. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Phantasmogenetically*. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. Gloss., *Phantasmogenetic centre*, a point in space so modified by the presence of a spirit that it becomes perceptible to persons materially present near it.

Phantasmogony. [f. as prec. + Gr. *γόνυ* means of knowing; cf. *physiognomy*.] (See quot.)

1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 296 Phantasmogony... teaches men to foresee and to foretell future or distant events from the images which fancy presents to the mind.

Phantasmology. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of phantasms. Hence **Phantasmologically** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phantast, -io, -ical, etc., obs. or rare variants of FANTAST, -IC, -ICAL, etc.

Phantasy, variant of FANTASY (where see the Note, as to its frequent use in some senses).

† **Phantio**, -ike. *Obs. rare*. [? Syncopated for *phantastic*, FANATOS.] A possessed person.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. ii *Imposture* 234 So doth the Phantio (lifting up his thought On Satan's wing) tell with a tongue distraught Strange Oracles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Phantio*.

Phantom (fēntēm), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-7 fantome, 4-8 -om(e), 4 -oum, -ame, -ime, -umme, -on, fantum, 4-5 fantum, 6 fantone). β. 6-8 phantome, (7 -ōm(e)), 7-8 phantoms, 7- phantom. [ME. *fantome*, *fantome*, a. OF. *fantosme* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.) = Fr. *fantasma*, -*anima*, Cat. *fantarma*, Sp. *el fantasma* = L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα*; see PHANTASMA. (The o of the Fr. (and Eng.) form has not been satisfactorily accounted for.)

† 1. Illusion, unreality; vanity; vain imagination; delusion, deception, falsity. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 55 Hit nays bot fantum [vrr fanton, fantom] for to say, 'I day it is, to mow away. *Ibid.* 22160 Wip iugulori þai sal be wrought, And fantum [vrr fantum, fantom] be, and elles noht. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* iv. 3 Wht love yhe fantom [L. *vanitatem*] and lighinge speke! c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. F.* i. 193 (Fairf. MS.) 610 Fantome, and Illusion Me save. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 172 Josaphat was in gret doute, And held fantome al that he herde. c. 1425 *Hamphole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. Copied has his Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardy... Hur fantom hath made mony a fon. c. 1500 *Melusine* xli. 317, I byleue it is but fantome or spyrry werke of this woman. 1624 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxlii. (1714) 487 The whole Entertainment of his Life was Vision and Fantome.

† b. With a and pl. An instance of this, an illusion, a delusion, a deception; a figment, a lie.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allat.* P. B. 1341 Honoured he not hym þat in heuen wonnes, Bot fals fantumes of fendes, formed with handes. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, etc. 505 þe deuyl sayd, .i. sall take þaim wip snarys of sei e temptacions, and many fald errors & fantoms. c. 1420 *Avow. Arth.* II. This is no fantum, ne no fabulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122/2 A Fantum, *fantasma*. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 135 The tricks And Fantomes wherewithall our Schismatics Abuse themselves and others. 1686 *Tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solymani* 50 The Exprez which they assure us to have been dispatched is a meer Fantome.

2. Something that appears to the sight or other sense, but has no material substance; an apparition, a spectre; a spirit, a ghost.

1385 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 26 Thei, seeyng hym walkyng above the see, weren disourbid, seyinge, For it is a fantum. c. 1500 *Melusine* xli. 311 It is som spyrry, som fantome or Illusion that thus hath abused me. 1621 MOLL *Cameras. Liv. Libr.* iv. 1 265 An Abbess in Spaine, whose place a phantome held in the Church... while she lay with a wicked spirit that married her. 1693 SMALLRIDGE *Ful. Cesar in Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 484 The Phantom which appeard to Brutus. 1746 SMOLLETT *Leans Scot* 31 The pale phantoms of the slain glide nightly o'er the silent plain. 1809 TRFNVS-SON *Elaine* 1016 Hark the Phantom of the house that ever shrieks before a death. 1887 BOWEN *Verg. Aeneid* vi. 292 The phantoms are thin apparitions, clothed in a vain semblance of form.

b. Something having the form or appearance, but not the substance, of some other thing; a (material or optical) image of something.

1707 *Curios in Flus. & Gard.* 325 When a Body is... reduc'd into Ashes, we find again in the Salts, extracted from its Ashes, the Idea, the Image, and the Phantom of the same Body. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xxxiii. 5 As twin phantoms of one star that lies O'er a dim well, move, though the star reposes. 1819 — *Prometh.* *Unb.* II. ii. 52 The forms Of which these are the phantoms. 1856 T. B. BUTLER *Philos. Weather* iv. 63 (Funk) The thirsty wanderer is deluded by the phantom of a moving, undulating, watery, surface. 1882 P. G. TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 582/1 Another curious phenomenon, the phantoms which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palisades or railings, one behind the other. The appearance is that of a magnified set of bars... which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.

Paracelsus v. 386 Sun l., what care If lower mountains light
their snowy phares At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not
The source of day! 1845. — *Lett.* (1899) l. 12 Like the

Pharisean: see PHARISEAN, PHARISIAN.
Pharisee (fæ'rist), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 fari-, phariseus, 3 phariseusw, fari sew, 4 phariseu, -isew, -ysu, farizeu, 5 pharysew. *β.* (3 pharise), 4 far-, 4-6 pharise, -isey; 4- pharisee. *γ.* *pl.* 5 pharisen, -ysen. [*a.* OE. *fari-, phariseus* (gen.

B *sb.* (Usually in pl. **Pharmaceuticos.**) The science of pharmacy; that branch of medical science which relates to the use of medicinal drugs.

3541 R. COBLAND *Galyen's Terap 2 Ajb*, The parties of the art of Medecyne (y^a is to wyt dyetytyke, pharmaceutyke,

dynamics. 1861 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, "Pharmacognosia, a division of pharmacology, which treats of simples or unprepared medicines." 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.*, v. 130 Special Botany "pharmacognosy, inorganic botany, 1901 T. DIETENCH (*title*), Analysis of Resins, Balsams and Gum-resins; their Chemistry and Pharmacognosy. 1890 *Cum. Dict.* "Pharmacognostical." 1884, F. B. POWER (*title*) *The Cinchona Barks* "pharmacognostically considered." 1895 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Pharmacognosia" = "pharmacognosics." 1890 *Cum. Dict.* "Pharmacognosy, 1901 *Chemist & Druggist* 7 Sept., Pharmacopodia = a commentary on the

botany, chemistry, pharmacognosy, and pharmacy of the medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopoeia. [1874 FLUCKIGER & LANGNER (*title*) *Pharmacographia a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in Great Britain and British India.] 1880 *Edin. Rev.* L 516 Impossible to light upon proper *pharmacometers. 1880 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* II 326 *Pharmacomorphie, pertaining to the form or appearance of drugs.

Pharmacolite (fā imākōlīt) *Min.* [Named by Karsten 1800, f. Gr. φάρμακο-ν poison + -LITE.] Hydrous arsenate of calcium, occurring usually in silky fibres. *Magnesian pharmacolite*, a synonym of BERZELITE (Dana *Min.* (1844) 239).

1808 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II 483 Pharmacolite occurs as a coating. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 27 Lime combined with the arsenic acid, forms a mineral called Pharmacolite. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 220 Pharmacolite of Stromeyer is probably impure pharmacolite.

Pharmacology (fāimākōlōjī). [ad. mod. L. *pharmacologia* (W. Harris, 1683); see PHARMACO- and -LOGY.] That branch of medical science which relates to drugs, their preparation, uses, and effects; the science or theory of pharmacy.

1711 BAILEY, *Pharmacology*, a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III 576 This work answers the requisites of a good practical Pharmacology. 1875 H. C. Wood *Theor. & Pract. Pharm.* 17 Pharmacology is the general term employed to embrace these three divisions [Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Materia Medica]. 1883 *Nature* XXVII 542 The knowledge of the action of remedies, or Pharmacology.

Hence **Pharmacological** *a.*, pertaining or relating to pharmacology (whence **Pharmacologically** *adv.*); **Pharmacologist**, a person versed in pharmacology.

1851-2 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 421 Upon *pharmacological subjects Lindley's *Flora Medica* will be found valuable. 1873 J. W. LEECH in *St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.* IX 263 Operations done in the pharmacological laboratory 1900 *Lancet* 8 Dec 1844/2 The aldehydes are *pharmacologically active. 1918 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1), The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXIV 346/2 Sooner or later, the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of affecting, in any desired sense, the functions of any physiological element of the body.

Pharmacopodia (fā imākōpōdiā). Also in anglicized form **pharmacopody** (-kōpōdī). [mod. f. PHARMACO- + Gr. *παιδεία* instruction; cf. *cyclopædia*. (Introduced in 1901-2 as a substitute for MATERIA MEDICA in sense 2; see *Pharmaceut. Jnl.* 29 Mar. 1902, p. 254.)] The art of imparting instruction or information about drugs, or a work containing such information; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs and medicinal preparations. So **Pharmacopodia** (-pōdī) *a.*, relating to the study of drugs; **Pharmacopodist** *sb.*, *pl.*, the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations.

1901 E. WHITE & J. HUMPHREY (*title*) *Pharmacopodia*. 1901 *Pharmaceut. Jnl.* 28 Dec 739/2 *Pharmacopodia*, as the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations may fitly be termed. *Ibid.*, A valuable addition to pharmacopædic literature. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 177/2 *Pharmacopodia* (*materia medica*), galenic pharmacy, prescription readings, and dispensing. *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 346/2 Works on chemistry or pharmacopody.

Pharmacoposia (fā imākōpōsiā). Also γ-*pea*, (erron. -*pæa*, -*pæia*), γ-*pæa*, 8-γ-*pæia*. [mod. L., a Gr. φαρμακοποιία, the art of a φαρμακοποιός or preparer of drugs, f. φάρμακο- PHARMACO- + -ποιός making, maker.]

1. A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification; *spec.* such a book officially published by authority and revised at stated times.

1821 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II 11, i, That infinite variety of medicines which I find in every Pharmacopoeia. *Ibid.* II 11, iii 466 Our new London Pharmacopoeia. 1848 L. D. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 55 Pharmacopoeias or antidotaries of several countries. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV 98 The medicine obtained a place in the Pharmacopoeia of the Swedes. 1866 BRAND & COX *Dict. Sci.* II 881/2 Previous to the year 1863, three Pharmacopoeias were extant in Great Britain, viz. those of the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In 1863 a British Pharmacopoeia was compiled by the Medical Council of the kingdom, and sanctioned as a substitute for its predecessor. 1883 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 37 All the doctors in Britain and all the medicines in the pharmacopoeia could make nothing of such a case.

2. A collection or stock of drugs. Also *fig.*

1711 BAILEY, *Pharmacopoeia*, a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines. 1807 J. HERZSFORD *Miserere Hum. Life* xx. (ed. 5) II 246 Then moistens her dewdrops With... each panacea From the Pharmacopoeia. 1814 *Scott. Warr.* XLIV, An opiate draught administered by the old Highlander from some decoction of herbs in his pharmacopoeia. 1877 F. HATH *Born W.* 42 Ferns have a greater repute as items in the pharmacopoeia of the herbalist.

†3. A chemical laboratory. *Obs. rare*—

1864 in WEBSTER. Hence in later Dicts

Hence **Pharmacopoeist**, the compiler of a pharmacopoeia.

1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot.* 1814 C. (1901) II 480 The Pharmacopoeist of 1737 protests against the worthless farragoes made and sold in the shops.

Pharmacopoeial, *a* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to a pharmacopoeia; *spec.* recognized in, or prepared, administered, etc. according to the directions of, the official Pharmacopoeia.

1868 in MAYNARD *Expos. Lex.* 1864 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 435 I was only reached the standard of pharmacopoeial strength. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 He was in the habit of treating his patients with pharmacopoeial remedies in ordinary pharmacopoeial doses.

Pharmacopoeian (-pōiān), *a.* and *sb.*, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. †*a* Versed in the pharmacopoeia, acquainted with the use of drugs. *Obs.* *b.* = prec. 1670 MAYNWARD *Physician's Repos.* 77 The Pharmacopoeian Physicians are but very few. 1890 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 The spirit used in many of the pharmacopoeian tinctures is rectified.

†*B. sb.* A person versed in the pharmacopoeia. 1668 MAYNWARD *Compt. Physician* 83 The most renowned Physicians were Pharmacopoeians diligent and careful in the preparing of their own Medicines. 1671 *Ans. & Med. Pract. Physick* 25 He that is not a Pharmacopoeian, is but half a Physician, and the worst half.

†**Pharmacopoeitic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PHARMACO- + Gr. *ποιητικός* making, productive.] Pertaining to the making or compounding of drugs. Also †**Pharmacopoeitical** *a.* *Obs.*

1670 MAYNWARD *Physician's Repos.* 86 Pharmacopoeitick operations and tryals of Medicines. *Ibid.* 88 For want of knowledge in the Pharmacopoeitick part.

†**Pharmacopole**, *Obs.* Also 8-pol, and 6 in L. form -*pola*. [ad. L. *pharmacopola*, a Gr. φαρμακοπῶλης dealer in drugs see -*POLE*. So in Fr. (Furetière 1690) = PHARMACOPOLIST.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Tetrab.* 2 A j b, With the apothecaries, whereof they haue y^e name of pharmacopoles. 1597 1st Pt. *Returne fr. Paruass* 1 1 247 The carle lyeth here, att the house of this Pharmacopola. 1790 E. DARWIN *Lett.* (1879) 39 Thus have I emptied my quiver of the arts of the Pharmacopole.

So †**Pharmacopole** (-pōlik) *a.*, drug-selling; †**Pharmacopole** *litan* [irreg. after *metropolitan*, etc.] = next.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxxiii (1783) IV 207 With the assistance of our pharmacopole friends. 1865 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 153 Something that neither the Pharmacopole's shops nor gardens afford.

Pharmacopolist (fāimākōpōlist). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A seller of drugs; an apothecary, a druggist.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 64 The family of Pharmacopolists. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* 1, Not only a pharmacopolist, or vendor of drugs, but likewise a chirurgion. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* in 1825 *Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II xxiv 440 That self-sufficient air and tone of pedantry of which the pharmacopolists of Europe were formerly accused.

†**Pharmacopology**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PHARMACO- + *-logy*, as if from a f. **pharmacopole*.] A place where drugs are sold, an apothecary's shop. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 498 Simple Syrup is made in every Pharmacopology.

Pharmacosiderite (fā imākōsīdērīt). [Named by Hausmann, 1813, f. Gr. φάρμακον in sense 'poison' + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of iron, occurring in minute greenish or brownish crystals of cubic or tetrahedral form; also called *cubo-ore*.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II 102 Pharmacosiderite. (See *Cubo Ore*.) 1877 *Min. Mag.* I 17 The pharmacosiderite occurs in the usual cubical forms.

†**Pharmacothēon**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. type **φάρμακον* (f. φάρμακον medicine + *θεῖον* divine), in med. or mod. L. *pharmacothēum*, 'medicamentum divinum' (Jos. Laurentius *Amalthæa Onomastica* 1640).] A divine medicine.

1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 113 By a general Pharmacothēon, when he gave his Body full of all these vertues in the Sacrament, to make his Sufferings ours.

Pharmacy (fāimāsī). Forms: 4-5 *farmacie*, -*cye*, 5 *farmasye*, (farmacie), 7 *farmacie*, 8-*pharmacy* [a OF. *farmacie* (13-14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *farmacie* (16th c.), a. late L. *pharmacia* (Cælius Aur., Isidore), a. Gr. φαρμακία the practice of the φάρμακός or druggist.]

†1. A medicine or medicinal potion. *Obs. rare*—1. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1855 Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes, Farmacies of herbes.

2. The use or administration of drugs or medicines. (Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*, or as a vague extension of next sense.)

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A walkynge vlcus is heeled wip theobotome & farmacie [v. farmasye]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref. We ought not to be so eager after Courses of Pharmacy in all Cases. 1718 *Port. Jnl.* xvi. 38 Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease. 1850 BLACKIE *Archæology* II 40 They did slowly waste away for lack of pharmacy. 1895 ELWORTH *Evil Eye* 445 Pharmacy consisted in divination by means of medicated drugs.

3. The art or practice of collecting, preparing, and dispensing drugs, esp. for medicinal purposes; the making or compounding of medicines; the occupation of a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. (The leading current sense.)

1597 A. M. & Guillemeau's *Pr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pharmacia* instructed vs how to compounde our medicaments. 1651 WITTE in *Pruneros's Pop. Err.* I. xi. 40 A physician ought

to be skilfull in Pharmacie, which consists in choice, preparation, and composition of simple Medicaments. 1717 GARTH *David's Met.* xiv 275 So nice her Art in impious Pharmacy! 1830 HIRSCHL *Stud. Nat. Pul.* 112 The vaults of Paracelsus and his open condemnation of the ancient pharmacy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 A substance long known in pharmacy as 'red precipitate'.

1878 *Chemist & Druggist* 1 Feb. 51/1 The Poison Schedule of the Pharmacy act.

4. A place where medicines are prepared or dispensed; a drug-store or dispensary.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII 321 Attached to the church is a pharmacy, where medicine is dispensed gratis. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII 494 The 'Pharmacy' is large, airy, and well filled with ancient blue and white jars. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 554 Bonjean's ergotin is that usually kept in our pharmacies.

†**Pharman**, -maund, -mond, early forms of **FIRMAN**.

1698 *Feyer Acc. E. India* § P 115 The Pharman (or Charter) granted... from their Emperors. *Ibid.* 354 If the Petition be granted, he wears the Pharman open in his Turbat.

Pharo, pharoan: see PHARAOH 2

†**Pharol**, *Obs. rare* [ad. It. *farolo*, 'the lantern of a galley or ship; also a beacon' (Florio), dim. of *faro*, *pharo*, PHAROS 1.] A ship's light (lantern or lamp).

1660 HOWELL *Poet. of Beasts* 20 His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharols, the stowage is his mouth.

Pharology (fēpōlōjī). *erron* pharonology. [f. PHAROS 1 + -LOGY.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses and signal lights.

1847 A. G. FINDLAY in *Trans. Soc. Arts* LV 262 The term Pharology was first introduced by the late Mr. Paddy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Pharology* denotes the study of, and acquaintance with light-houses. 1879 WELSH *Suppl. Phology*.

Pharos 1 (fēpōs). Also 6-7 (9) *pharus*, 7 *pharo*, -*oe*, (faro); *pl.* 7 *phari*, 9 -*oses*. [a L. *Pharos*, -*us*, a Gr. *Φάρος*; it *faro* (occas. in Eng.).] 1. The name of an island off Alexandria, on which stood a famous tower lighthouse, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, hence the lighthouse itself.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 48 Az it wear the Egyptian Pharos relucet vntoo all the Alexandrian coast. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny v. xxvi*. I. 120 The second [island] is Pharos, which is joined to Alexandria by a bridge... now by fires from a watch-tower saylers are directed in the night, along the coast of Egypt. *Ibid.* xxxvi. xii. II. 578 A great name there is of a tower built by one of the kings of Egypt within the Island Pharos, and it keepeth and commandeth the haven of Alexandria. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 141 A most high Tower, like to the Pharos of Alexandria, out of which light was hung out by night, to direct the ships. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I 52 We saw the Pharos of Alexandria.

2. Any lighthouse or beacon to direct mariners.

1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV 8: This Towre is a Pharos to all Paites about from the Hilles. 1670 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* 1 70 Lantenes or light-towers standing by haven sides—commonly called Pharos. 1688 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 4 Her high peak Teyda serves as an excellent Pharos, exceeding those at Cayro on the other side of Nylus. 1769 *De Fels's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I 177 Dover Castle is very large, and situated upon a Rock. But the greatest Curiosity is the Pharos, or Roman Watch-tower. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 13 Each high pharos double flames provides. 1850 LITTON in C. O. MILLER's *Anc. Art* 2 296 (ed. 2) 333 The Harbours of the ancients... with their moles, pharoses, outer buoys and inner basins.

attrib. 1871 FARRAR *Wittn. Hist.* IV 153 Like Pharos lights which deceived and wrecked the vessels they were meant to save.

b. fig.

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* B ij b, Fames stately Pharos, map of dignity. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bas* 11. iv. 11 *Trophies* 894 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Paid.* 11 i. (1713) 40 Repentance is the Pharos or watch-tower, which gives light by night to those who are bewildered by their own vanity. 1795 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warr.* I. ix. 137 To be held up as a pharos to warn unthinking youth of the miseries attending a too hasty connexion. 1896 W. K. LEASK *Boswell* 1. 14 Henry Dundas, that Pharos of Scotland, as Lord Cockburn calls him.

3. *transf.* Applied to any conspicuous light; a ship's lantern; a candelabrum; a lamp.

1769 FALCONER *Deser. Ninety gun Ship* 26 Her stern displays, And holds a Pharos of distinguish'd blaze. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 244 note, The pharos was a contrivance for the suspension of lights in the church. 1862 J. THURFF *Anglo-Sax. Home* vii. 222 Above [the altars] were suspended three rows of nine lamps in a pharus of the largest dimensions. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 49, I could see these tiny pharoses... flash out.

†**Pharos** 2 (fēpōs). [a Gr. *Φάρος*.] A cloak. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 685 Suppose a rider furls a cloak About a horse's head, he goes his gait To journey's end; then pluck the pharos off!

Pharsang, *obs. var.* FARSANG, PARASANG.

Phary, *obs.* Sc f. FAIRY; variant of FAHY *Obs.*

Pharyngal (fāringāl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod. L. *pharynx*; PHARYNX + -AL.] = next. (Applied in quot. 1887 to those vowel sounds produced by resonance in the pharynx; hence as *sb.* = pharyngal vowel.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 303 The wheel animals in which Ehrenberg detected pharyngal ganglions. 1857 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Promanc.* I. ii. 71 The widening of the pharyngal aperture. 1889 BROWN *Univ. Phonogr.* 11 The vowels [may be divided] into five Pharyngals. Five

Orals: Five Diphthongs. *Ibid* 12 The Pharyngals in Et. At, Aht, O, U, are heard *Ibid* 13 All these Pharyngal vowels are best uttered with the mouth quite open.

Pharyngalgia - see PHARYNGO-

Pharyngeal (fä'ringdžäl), *a. (sb.)* [f. mod.L. *pharyngaeus* (f. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*) + *-AL*] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pharynx.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 445 Maxillary front teeth conical, the pharyngeal blunt. 1835-6 LOND *Cycl. Anat.* I. 70/2 The pharyngeal muscles. 1884 F. J. NOTT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 Nasal, pharyngeal, laryngeal, and bronchial catarrh.

B. sb. Short for *pharyngeal artery, bone*, etc.: esp. applied to the pharyngeal bones in fishes.

1834 McMURRIC *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 210 The inferior pharyngeals strongly dentated. 1882 GUNTHER *Fishes* 23 Fishes with the lower pharyngeals coalesced into one bone.

Pharyngectomy (færingdžektóm), [f. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *pharynx* + *ἐκτομή* cutting out.] Excision of the pharynx.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngic (fä'ringdžik), *a. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + *-IC*] Of the pharynx; = PHARYNGEAL.

1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 110 Pharyngic quinsy. || **Pharyngitis** (færingdžaitis), *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the pharynx.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 451 Simple acute pharyngitis is an affection of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Pharyngitis** (-ritik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pharyngitis.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngo- (fä'ringgo), before a vowel sometimes *pharyng-*, combining form of PHARYNX, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, zoology, etc.

|| **Pharyngalgia**, also *pharyngalgia* [Gr. *-αλγία* pain], pain in the pharynx; hence **Pharyngalgia** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Pharyngobranch (-bræŋk) *a.*, belonging to the *Pharyngobranchii* (or *Leptocephali*), the lowest group of vertebrates, characterized by the pharynx being perforated by the branchial slits; *sb.* an animal of this group, an *Amphioxus* or lancelet; so **Pharyngobranchial** *a.* (prec. adj., *sb.*) see quot. 1846, **Pharyngobranchiate** *a.* = *pharyngobranch* adj.

Pharyngocoele (-säl) [Gr. *κῆλη* tumour], an abnormal enlargement at the base of the pharynx or top of the oesophagus, in which food sometimes lodges. **Pharyngo-**

epiglottic *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and epiglottis: applied to a fold of mucous membrane on each side of the epiglottis, continuous with the wall of the pharynx. **Pharyngo-glossal**

a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue; glossopharyngeal. **Pharyngognath** [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw] *a.*, belonging to the order *Pharyngognathi* of fishes, having the inferior pharyngeal bones ankylosed, *sb.* a fish belonging to this order, so **Pharyngognathous**

(færingg'náthos) *a.* **Pharyngography** (færingg'gráfi) [-GRAPHY], a description of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngographic** (færingg'gráfik) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngography (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Pharyngo-laryngeal (-lärindžäl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and larynx, applied to the lower cavity of the pharynx, below the soft palate. **Pharyngology** (færinggolódzi) [-LOGY], that part of physiology which treats of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngological** (færinggolódžikál) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngology (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Pharyngo- *na-sal* (-nä'säl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and nose: applied to the upper cavity of the pharynx (*nasopharynx*), above the soft palate. **Pharyngo-oesophageal** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and oesophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Pharyngo-oesophagus**, a structure combining or representing pharynx and oesophagus. **Pharyngo-oral** *a.* [L. *os*, *ōr-is* mouth], pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth applied to the middle cavity of the pharynx (*oropharynx*), into which the mouth opens.

Pharyngo-palatine *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and the palate; palato-pharyngeal. **Pharyngopathy** [-PATY], disease of the pharynx. **Pharyngoplegy** [Gr. *πληγή* stroke], paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx, hence **Pharyngoplegia** *a.* **Pharyngopleural** *a.* [see PLEURAL], pertaining to the pharynx and the lateral body-wall (of *Amphioxus*). **Pharyngopneustal** *a.* [Gr. *πνεύσ-ος*, f. *πνέειν* to blow, breathe], of or pertaining to the *Pharyngopneusta*, a group proposed by Huxley, comprising the ascidians and the *Enteropneusta*.

Pharyngo-rhino *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and the nose, *σκοπεῖν* to view], 'visual examination, by means of a small mirror, of the posterior nares and upper part of the pharynx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Pharyngoscopy [-SCOPE], an instrument for inspecting the pharynx; so **Pharyngoscopy** (færingg'oskop).

Pharyngoscopy (færingg'oskop), inspection of the pharynx. **Pharyngospasm**, spasm of the pharynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharyngotomy** [Gr. *-τομή* cutting], an instrument for making an incision into the pharynx, so **Pharyngotomy** (færingg'otóm), incision into the pharynx. **Pharyngotyphoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever combined with an affection of the pharynx.

1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vestib.* 116 To the epi-branchial of the second and third arches is commonly attached a shorter and broader bone beset with teeth, the 'pharyngobranchial'. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* ***Pharyngocoele** 1878 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* VIII. 57 It has been termed a hernia of the mucous membrane (pharyngocoele).

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 From which is given off on either side a 'pharyngo-epiglottic fold of mucous membrane'. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* ***Pharyngo-glossal** 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 21 He [Günther] omits the soft-finned 'Pharyngognaths' of Muller. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* ***Pharyngography**, anatomical description of the pharynx. 1890 BILLINGS' *Nat. Med. Dict.* ***Pharyngo-laryngeal cavity** 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 802 Tickling sensations in the pharyngo-laryngeal region. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* ***Pharyngology** 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pharyngo-nasal cavity**. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 346 The arches of the palate hang very low down, the glosso-palate higher than the pharyngo-palate.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 133 The pharyngo-palate muscles. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* ***Pharyngopneusta** 'pharyngopneustic' 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 184/2 The fluted 'pharyngo-pleural membrane'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Ann. xii. 679 The Tunicata and the Enteropneusta constitute the 'Pharyngopneustal Series'. 1870 T. HOUCES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 516 Moura-Bouroulon describes, in his treatise on Laryngoscopy, an instrument which he names the 'Pharyngoscope'. 1863 N. *Syd. Soc. Year bk.* 207 Rhinoscopy and 'Pharyngoscopy'. 1870-6 BAILEY (folio), ***Pharyngotomy** 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **Pharyngotomy**, some authors have used this word synonymously with *oesophagotomy*. It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease. 1896 *Ibid* I. 833 'Pharyngo-typhoid, laryngo-typhoid, instances of mixed infection'.

Pharynx (fæ'ringks), *Anat.* Also 8 *pharinx*. [a. mod.L. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*, a. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *pharynx* - a throat, pharynx. cf. *φάρυγξ* cleft, chasm. So *F. pharynx* (Paré 1560).] The cavity, with its enclosing muscles and mucous membrane, situated behind and communicating with the nose, mouth, and larynx, and continuous below with the oesophagus; forming a passage from the mouth for the food and drink, and from the nasal passages for the breath.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pharynx*, the upper part of the Gullet, consisting of Three pair of Muscles. 1714 MANDVILLE *Fab. Bee* (1732) II. 100 This destroying of manhood, has a considerable influence, on the pharynx, the glands and muscles of the throat. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) I. 49 When the pharynx is irritated by agreeable food, the muscles of deglutition are brought into action by association. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1852) 176 The teeth of fishes are often set, upon the surface of the palate and even in the pharynx or swallow. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 50 The resonance of the air in the cavity behind the tongue, comprehending the pharynx and larynx.

b. A more or less corresponding cavity in many invertebrates, forming a continuation of the mouth or beginning of the alimentary canal. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 359 *Pharynx*. The opening into the gullet. 1828 *Ibid* xxxiv. 456 On the upper side of the tongue is the pharynx, or aperture by which the food passes from the mouth to the oesophagus. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 103 The pharynx (of an Ascidian) has thus a respiratory function. *Ibid* 633 (Rotifer) 'The mouth leads into an oesophagus, followed usually directly by a muscular pharynx or mastax'.

Phasale, obs. form of VASSAL.

Phascogale (fæsk'gäl), *Phascogale* (fæsk'gäl) *gäl*, *zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φάσκαλος* leather bag, purse + *γαλή* weasel.] A genus of small insectivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridae*, diffused over Australia and New Guinea, commonly known as pouched or kangaroo mice. 1836 WATERHOUSE in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1841) II. 152 The skull of *Myrmecobius*, however, differs in several points from that of *Phascogale*. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* I. 324 The Phascogales are small insectivorous animals, found on the mountains and in the dense forest parts of the island.

Phascolum (fæsk'olom), *zool.* [ad mod. L. *Phascolum*, f. as prec. + Gr. *μῦς* mouse.] An animal of the marsupial genus *Phascolumys*, containing the three species of the WOMBAT. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 705/2 The phascolum, a species of rat from Australia, which possesses an abdominal pouch. 1824 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 7 The largest fossil, indicating rather an extinct gigantic Phascolum.

Phase (fæz), [ad mod. L. *phas*, a. Gr. *φάσις*: see PHASIS; = F. *phase* (Furetière 1688), Sp., It. *fase*, Pg. *phase*, Gr. *phase*. In Eng. originally used in L. form *phas*, pl. *phasē*. The English use of *phase* appears to have arisen in the 19th c. from taking mod.L. pl. *phasēs* (which was more in use than the sing.) for an Eng. plural, and deducing from this a sing. *phase*; which would

be natural to any one who knew that the French forms are *phase*, *phases*.

It results from this that *phases* is the written pl. both of *phas* and of *phase*, and that in many instances it is not possible to say to which singular it is meant to belong.]

1. Each of the aspects or appearances presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the amount of its illumination: = PHASIS 1.

Thus the crescent moon, half moon, gibbous moon, and full moon, are phases, but the term is commonly applied to the points of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter.

1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxx. 295 The period of the Moon's phases. *Ibid* xlv. 350 To the greatest phase, that is, to the greatest quantity of the eclipsed disk. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* I. vi. (ed. 4) 187 All those varieties of phase which characterize the changes of the moon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. §239 Let us now explain what are called the phases of the Moon.

2. Any one aspect of a thing of varying aspects, a state or stage of change or development; = PHASIS 2.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. x. 78 These clay-formed hills, are subjected to continual phases, more or less, until ultimately their decomposition ceases. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar* iii. i. He saw her in the most attractive phase of her character. 1866 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. ii. 190 Unfolding the successive phases of their mighty career. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 226 To enter into each successive phase of the discussion which turns up. 1883 LEITCH *in Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 54 Shakespeare has painted every phase of antagonism to the world.

3. **Physics** A particular stage or point in a recurring sequence of movements or changes, e.g. a vibration or undulation.

1864 in WEBSTER 1874 SPOTTISWOODE *Polaris.* Lt. iii. 32 The distance whereby one set of waves is in advance of another is called the difference of phase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 101/2 Two particles which are in the same stage of vibration, and are moving in the same direction and with equal velocities, are said to be in the same phase. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. c. §54 The Phase of a simple harmonic motion at any instant is the fraction of the whole period which has elapsed since the moving point last passed through its middle position in the positive direction. 1892 *Lightning Spec. Suppl.* 3 *Mar. Glass Electr. Term.* s. v. The phase of an alternating current or electro-motive force, is the proportion of the whole period which has elapsed since last alternating into the direction considered positive.

b. attrib. and Comb.

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Phase, erroneous spelling of *FAZE* *v.*, to discompose, disturb.

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Phasial, *a.* [irreg. f. *PHASE* + *-AL*.] = PHASIO. 1847-9 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 667/2 The law is one of a phasial quantitative degradation.

Phaseless (fæz'les), *a. rare* [f. *PHASE* + *-LESS*] Having no phases, of unchanging aspect. 1849 *Poe Ragged Mount.* Wks. 1865 II. 311 A phaseless and unceasing gloom.

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the *Phasianide* or pheasant family of gallinaceous birds; **Phasianine** (fē'zī-ānēn) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianine*, a sub-family of the *Phasianide*, including the pheasants proper; **Phasianoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pheasants, phasianid, **Phasianomorpho** (fē'zī-ān-ōm'fō'fīk) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianomorphae* [Gr. *μορφή* form], in Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Gallinae* containing some of the *Phasianide* with the *Turnicidae* (*Hemipodidae*).

1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 May 299 The great series of Galline, Pavoine, Phasianine, and Tetraonine birds.

Phasic (fē'zīk, -sīk), *a.* [f. Gr. *φάσις* PHASE + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phase or phases; presenting phases.

1890 *Chambers Cycl.* 13 Sept. 288 1/2 It is not the mere phasic change of the moon that influences the weather 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med. V.* 417 The number [of lymphocytes] in the blood undergoes phasic variation.

Phasiols: see PHASELS, FASELS.

Phasis (fē'zī-s, fē'zī-sis). Pl. **phases** (fē'zī-zīz, fē'zī-sīz) [mod. L, *a.* Gr. *φάσις* appearance, phase, f. root *φά-*, *φαι-* of *φαίνω* to show, appear.

As *phases* is the plural both of *phase* and *phase*, it is often impossible to allot it to its proper singular. But all instances before 19th c. necessarily belong to *phases*.]

1. Each of the aspects presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the extent of its illumination. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 1).

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 242 May vary according to the phases of the Moon 1665-6 Phil. Trans. I. 69 This Author cannot conceive, how Saturn could have no difference in its Phasis. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 347 The Figure that discovers the Phasis of the Moon 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Moon*, the earth will present all the same phases to the moon, as the moon does to the earth. 1814 *S. v. Phases*, To determine the phase of an Eclipse for any given time. 1792 SIBLY *Occult. Sci.* i. 138 One phase contains ten degrees, and every sign three phases 18. The first appearance of the new moon

1880 *Ch. Times* XVIII 855 The phasis or reappearance of the moon after her conjunction with the sun takes place in about eighteen hours 1890 *Expositor* Nov. 363 After the phasis, i. e. after the first appearance of the moon's disk.

2. The aspect presented by a person or thing; appearance; *esp.* any one aspect of a thing of varying appearances; a state or stage of change or development. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 2).

1665 GLANVILLE *Seephis* Sci. Address 20 The Phases of the Universe c. 1800 H. K. WHITE *Time* 406 Through every phase still 'tis shadowy and deceitful 1834 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 4 This agreeable scene assumed a new phase at every turning 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1852) 268 Some exercise, and consequently develop, perhaps, one faculty on a single phase 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. xli.* (1872) IV 15 A second and contemporaneous phase of Friedrich's affairs 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 528 It is only a new phase of an old thing

Phasm (fē'zī'm). [ad. L. *phasma*, *a.* Gr. *φάσμα* spectre, apparition, phantom, f. *φάω* I shine, give light, or *φαίνω* to show, pass to appear. At first in Gr.-L. form *phasma*, pl. *phasmata*.]

† 1. An extraordinary appearance, esp. of brilliant light in the air; a meteor. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 82 Fierie [Meteors]... such as only seem to burn, which are therefore called Phasmata. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 253 1/2 Hence are also Phasmes, such as are called gulls, chasmes, bloody colours, and the like 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xiv. 358 What have we to say of Phasmes and Apparitions in the Air?

2. Anything visionary or imaginary; a phantom, apparition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Pr.* lxix. 20 Splendid nothings, meer phasmes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Yvau.* (1677) 374 After a small space the lights... extinguish, and... the Phasma having assumed a bodily shape or other false representation accompanies her. 1667 DECEY *Chr. Picty* v. p. 18 Such phasmes, such apparitions are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane Fife* ii. 64 Flung their phasms fantastically high.

† **Phasma** (fē'zī-mā). [See prec.]

1. Earlier form of PHASM, q. v.

2. *Zool.* A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, typical of the family *Phasmodae*, known from their appearance as Spectre-insects, or Walking-sticks. Hence **Phasmod**, any insect of the *Phasmodae*.

1872 DOMETT *Ranoff* xiii. 209 A span-long Phasmod then he knew, Stretching its fore-limbs like a branching twig 1888 BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* xxi. 382 Another insect had a wonderful resemblance to a piece of moss. It is the larval stage of a species of *Phasma*. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. a/a Another singular-looking group are the Phasmodae, which bear a remarkable resemblance to vegetable structures. Some look exactly like sticks or stems of grass; some might be mistaken for moss-grown twigs.

† **Phasachate**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *phasachate*, f. Gr. *φάσσα* ring-dove, cushat + *ἀχάτης* agate.] The lead-coloured agate

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Phasachate*, in the natural history of the antients, the name of a species of agate 1868 WEBSTER, *Phasachate*. Hence in mod. Dicts

† **Phat** (e, obs. error. form of *FAT* sb. 1, vat.

1678 Phil. Trans. XII. 203 As the Brine runs from the Salt after it is laded out of the Phats.

† **Phatagin**. *Obs.* Also phataguin [f. Gr. *φάρταγος* a beast mentioned by Ælian, supposed

to be a species of *Manis* or pangolin.] The Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin (*Manisbrachyura*). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. in. 469 Of this animal [the Pangolin] there is a variety which is called the Phatagin, much less than the former.

† **Phaune**, obs. error. form of *FAWN* v. 1

1654 BULLEYN *Bulwarke, Sick Men* 75 b, Thei will... phaune upon them, wagging their tails.

Pheal (fē'āl). Also pheale, pheal. [Imitative.] The cry of the jackal when hunting.

1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 117 The peculiar cry of the jackal, which is generally called the 'pheale', so unlike the unearthly night howl of that animal. 1895 Kipling and *Jungle Bk.* 176 It was what they call in the Jungle the Pheal, a kind of shriek that the jackal gives when he is hunting behind a tiger.

Phear (e, var. *FERE* sb. 1, companion, mate.

† **Phearse**, var. *FERS* *Obs.*, the queen in chess.

1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks* (1587) 45 Prepare hymselfe to snue his pawne, or else to leese his phearse

Pheasant (fē'zānt) Forms. a. 3, 6 fesaund, (4 pl. -aund), 4-6 -aunt, -e, 4-7 -ant, 5 -ant, -aunte, -awnt, -awante, -aunt, fesaund, fesaunt, faysaund, -aunt, pl. -aunes, 5-6 fesaunde, -aund(e), -ante; 6 faysanne, -sant, fesaunt, fesaunt, fesaunt, -e, *Sc. fasanio*; 6-7 fesaunt, 7 fesaun, 9 (*dial.*) fezen, fezzan. β. 4, 7-8 phesant, 6 phesaunt, -ante, 7 phasi-, phas-, pheis-, pheys-, pheasant, 6 -pheasant. [ME. *a.* AF. *fesant*, *fesaunt*, OF. *fesan* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), F. *faisan* = Pr. and Sp. *faisan*, It. *fagiano* = L. *phāsianus*, Gr. *φασιάνος* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, sb. use of *φασιάνος* of or pertaining to *φάσις*, the Phasis, a river of Colchis, whence the pheasant is said to have spread into the west. The final *-i* is found also in OHG., MHG. *fasant* (also *fashn*, Ger., Da, Sw. *fasan*), Du. *fasant*, all of Romanic origin.]

1. The name of a well-known game-bird, *Phasianus colchicus*, long naturalized in Britain and other parts of Europe, by extension, applied to all the species of *Phasianus*, and to some related genera. (See 2.)

[1599 *Ino Sancte Crucis apud Waltham* (1861) 16 Unicus canonicus i. perducit aut unus phasianus]

1599 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) II. 498 In xxvj perducibus et uno fesaund empt. c. 1320 *Orfio* 296 Of game they fonde grete haunt, fesaunt, heron, and cormorant c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 183 Wip fesauns & feldfaires and ober foles grete c. 1450 *Holland Flowat* 158 In a morning, Come four Fasanus full fair. ? c. 1475 *Sgr. lous Degre* 322 With fesauntes fayre, they were no wane c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 124 Dyverse pertryches and fesauntes. 1515 *BACRYAY Elegies* i. The crane, the fesaunt, the peacock and curlew c. 1535 *Fisher Wks* (1876) 370 It is a more goodly beuge. of a goodly fesaund. 1543 *TRAIHON Tr. Vigo's Chirrig* ii. vi. 75 Of chykens, of hennes, of capones, of faysannes 1588 *Kyd Househ. Philos.* Wks (1901) 246 For the desire of fesaunts or Partrich 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Lettis's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Sumthing les than the fasaunc. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 321 Partridges and Fesants are common. 1699 *Vieu Penal Lawe* 122 None shall take Fesants or Partridges with Engins 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Fesant*, a pheasant.

β. 1330 *GOWER Conf.* III. 76 A Pheasant cam before here yhe. 1330 *PALSGR* 254 1/2 Pheasant a byde, *fasant* 1603 *OWEN Penbrokeshire* (1892) 268 The Pheasant and Partridge. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. v. 770, I have no Pheasant, Cock nor Hen 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierac.* i. Comm. 41 Figured like a Wood-hen or shee-pheasant 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks* (Grosart) II. 37 Fair as the Phasiant a 1653 *Idyll. Landship* 5 Fame, a peircht Phasiant and the Quest of Kings, Keeps her at Bay 1750 *GRAY Long Story* 48 A wicked imp Bewitch'd the children of the peasants, And suck'd the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants 1873 *Mrs. ALEXANDER Wooring o't* xxvii, She enjoyed occasionally starting a pheasant as it rose with a sudden whirr

2. Locally applied to various birds of other families, as the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellata*) of the U.S.; the Mallee-bird (*Lipoa ocellata*) of Australia.

1637 T. MORTON *N. Eng. Canaan* (1883) 194 A kinde of fowles which are commonly called Pheasants, but whether they be pheasants or no, I will not take upon me to determine. 1766 W. SPOON *Acc. East Florida* 51 The pheasant is in size like the European, its plumage like that of our partridge. 1805 *PICK Sources Mississ.* (1810) 31 Killed three prairie hens, and two pheasants 1855 *LONGR. Hiaw.* v. 20 He Heard the pheasant, Bena, drumming 1883 C. F. ADAMS in *T. Morton's N. Eng. Canaan* 194 note, The Pheasant of Morton and other early writers has been supposed by ornithologists to be the Prairie Hen or Pinnated Grouse (*Cupidonia cupidea*). 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 541 Known in England as the Mallee-bird, but to the colonists as Lowan and 'Nanve Phasiant'—the *Lipoa ocellata*.

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xv. 455 He fedde hem with no venysoun ne fesauntes ybake 14. *Chaucer's Drewe* 354 The second apple... You nourishes in pheasance, Better than partridge or fesaunce. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 29 b, Fesaunt exceedeth all fowles in sweetnesse and holomnesse. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 114 One past makes up the prince and peasant, Though one eat roots, the other fesaun 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit* ii. 472 10 what would he on Quail and Pheasant swell That even on tripe and carrion could rebel?

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Phasianus* and allied *Phasianine* (as *Thaumalea*, *Euplocamus*), and

Pavonine (as *Polyplectron*, *Argus*); also to some other birds in some way resembling the pheasant.

(Lady) Amherst's P., of Szechuen, China, *Thaumalea amherstii*, *Argus P.*, *Argus giganteus* see ARGUS 2; Bar-tailed P. = *Reeves's P.*, Blood P., the Sangune Partridge, *Ithaginis geoffroyi*, Cheer P., of N. India, *Phasianus wallacii*, Copper P., of Japan = *Sammerring's P.* 1 Eared P., of China and Tibet, any species of the genus *Crossoptilon*, Elliot's P., of China, *Phasianus ellioti*, Firebacked P., of the Malay archipelago, etc., *Euplocamus ignitus*, Gold or Golden P., of China and Tibet, *Thaumalea pulia* or *Chrysolophus pictus*, Lyre- or Lyre-tailed P., of Australia = LYRE-BIRD, Peacock-P., or Pea-P., any species of *Polyplectron*, akin to Pavo; Reed P., the bearded Titmouse, *Pomurus pinnatus*, Reeves's P., of N. China, *Phasianus* or *Symnathus reevesi*, Ring-necked P., of China, *Phasianus torquatus*, Siamese P., *Euplocamus pulatus*, Silver P., of China, *Euplocamus isidhemus*, Snow P. = Eared P., *Sammerring's P.*, of Japan, *Phasianus sammerringi*, Swamp P., the Pheasant Cuckoo of New South Wales, *Centropus phasianus*, Water P., the pheasant-tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Phasianus*, *Argus pheasant. Inhabits Chinese Tartary, and is as large as a turkey 1743 G. EDWARDS *Hist. Birds* 69, I have three Sorts of Chinese Cock Pheasants, and the Hens of two of them 1894 *N. W. R. D. Birds* 716 Two other species of Pheasant have been introduced to the coverts of England, *P. reevesi* from China, remarkable for its very long tail, white with black bars, and the *Copper Pheasant, *P. sammerringi*, from Japan 1796 SIR G. L. STAUNTON *Macartney's Embassy China*, Plates, No. 13 The *Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1770 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 97 A gold pheasant was sold for 20 guineas. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Phasianus*, The *golden pheasant of China, the most beautiful of this genus. 1895 *WANDERER's Beauties Terr.* 60 And have we no visions pleasant Of the playful *lyre-tailed pheasant? 1864 *JRARDON Birds of India* ii. 11 508 Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus *Polyplectron*, or *Pea-pheasants, often called Argus pheasants 1770 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 98 A *peacock pheasant [was sold] for 40 guineas 1891 *DARWIN Desc. Man* ii. xiv. 137 The species and sub species of Polyplectron so far resemble this bird [peacock] that they are sometimes called peacock pheasants. 1831-48 *Reed pheasant [see REED sb. 1 14]. 1894 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 779 Reed pheasant is the local name in East Anglia for the unhappily called Bearded Titmouse 1834 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* ii. 34 A second male specimen of the *Reeves's Pheasant, *Phasianus reevesi*, Temm., had also been sent to the Menagerie by John Reeves, Esq. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610 1/2 The *ring-pheasant (*P. torquatus*), characterized by a more or less completed circle of white around the lower portion of the neck. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Phasianus*, *Ringed pheasant. Collar white. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610 1/2 The gold and *silver pheasants of our aviaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 61 1/2 The rare and elegant *Sammerring's Pheasant a native of Japan 1847 *LEICHHARDT Jrdn* iii. 60 A Centropus phasianellus (the *Swamp pheasant of Moreton Bay) was shot.

b. Sea Pheasant, † (a) the Turbot; (b) the Pintail Duck, *Dafla acuta*.

1633 *HART Diet of Diseased* i. xxi. 89 Turbot. yeeldeth good and wholesome nourishment and is called therefore by some the Sea-pheasant. 1674 *Rav. Collect. Words*, *Water Fowl* 96 1/2 The Sea Pheasant. *Anas caudata* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 180 1/2 *Dafla caudata*, The Pintail Duck. This is the Sea Pheasant, or Clacker, of Willoughby.

3. attrib. and Comb., as pheasant-colour, -driving, -mew, -poult, -rearer, -shooting; pheasant-plumed, -tailed adjs.; pheasant-cock, the male pheasant; pheasant-concal, -cuckoo = Swamp Pheasant (see 2); pheasant-duck = Sea Pheasant (b) (see 2 b); pheasant-finch, *Astrilda undulata*, of Africa; pheasant-grouse, ? a species of Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pedunculatus phasianellus*; pheasant-hen, the female pheasant, pheasant-Malay, a variety of the domestic fowl; pheasant-wood = PARTRIDGE-WOOD 1.

† c. 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Partrich, fesaunt hen, and *fesant cocke c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Po fesaunt kok, but not po henne. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 852 The Pen-cocke, and Pheasant-cocke, and Gold-Finch-cocke, have glorious and fine Colours. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 42 The beauty of the breed is with the hens, which are of a *pheasant-color in all parts of the body, with a velvety-black neck. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* I. vi. 125, I enjoyed some very fair sport, especially with the *pheasant-cuckoo 1892 *GREY & NFR Brich. Loader* 224 *Pheasant driving is pursued... for the object of obtaining sporting shots. 1891 *DARWIN Desc. Man* ii. xiv. 101 The black-cock, capercaillie, *pheasant-grouse... are, as is believed, polygamists 1 c. 1325 *Fesaunt hen (see pheasant cock) 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* x. xlviii. 1. 296 The Fesant hens of Colchis. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 28 The cross between the *pheasant-Malay and the Spanish produces a particularly handsome fowl. 1849 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county... which has degenerated into a mere hare-warren and *pheasant-mew. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 41 The dark *pheasant-plumed breed, both of Bantams and common poultry 1895 E. HAZZ *Notes out of Poulas Ch. yd.* iv. D. 11 b, Fat *Pheasant Fowl, and Plover base for them that after come. 1694 *MORTUUX Rabelais* iv. lix. (1737) 243 Pheasants, and Pheasant poots. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Phasianipontis*, young pheasants. 1893 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Jacana*, The *pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* has a very long tail 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Pheasant-wood, another name for Partridge-wood.

Pheasant-eye: see PHASANT'S EYE 3.

Pheasant-eyed (fē'zānt-ē'd), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *pheasant-eye* + *-ED* 2.] Marked like the eye of a pheasant: applied to certain flowers.

1793 *MILLER Gard. Diet* s. v. *Caryophyllus*, The Damask Pink, *Pheasant's ey'd Pink. 1754 *Catal. Seeds in Fam.*

Rose Kilravock (Spalding Cl) 428 Annuals to be sowed in the open ground in the spring. Columbine. Sea ragwort. Pheasant-eyed Pink [etc.] 1899 *Daily News* 19 May 5/2 The pheasant-eyed narcissus.

Pheasantry (fēzāntrī) [f. PHEASANT + -RY.]

A place where pheasants are reared or kept. 1725 *London Gaz.* No 6360/2 His Majesty's Pheasantry in Bushy-Park. 1856 W. WHITE *On Foot thro' Tyrrol* iv. 300 There are pleasant woods behind the palace, and a pheasantry.

Pheasant's eye. A name of certain plants: cf. PHEASANT-EYED.

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Adonis*, esp. *A. autumnalis*: = ADONIS 2.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Adonis*, or *Flos Adonis*, Bird's-Eye, or Pheasant's-Eye. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 209 The pheasant's eye, with its bright scarlet flowers.

2. The common white narcissus (*N. poeticus*)

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 362/2 The Pheasant's eye (*Narcissus poeticus*). 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 The 'pheasant's eye' narcissus grows wild upon these vine-covered hill-sides.

3. (also pheasant-eye, pheasant's eye pink): the ring-flowered variety of the Garden Pink (*Dianthus plumarius* var. *annulatus*).

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., Pheasant's-eye Pink. 1824 *London Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 860 The pink is considered to have proceeded from *D. deltoideus*, and the pheasant eye pinks from *D. plumarius*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink, Pheasant's-eye.

Pheasant-shell. A shell of the gastropod genus *Phasianella*, of the Australian seas, named from the brilliantly coloured and polished surface.

Pheal, variant of PHEAL.

Pheer, variant of FEEB sb., companion, mate.

Pheering, var. FEERING vbl. sb., marking out of land for ploughing.

1812 *Souther Agric. Surv. Banffs* App. 4 (Jam.) There ought to be a small interstice left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next pheering. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 23 It stands as plain's a pheerin pole.

Pheese, **pheeze**, obs. forms of FEEZE sb.

Pheidias, -an: see PHID-

Pheirs, var. PHAIRS, obs. Sc. f. FAROE sb. 2

† **Pheldifare**, obs. or dial. form of FIELDFARE.

1894 *Barnfield Affect. Sheph.* ii. x, Pit falls for the Larke and Pheldifare.

Phellandrene (fēlān drīn) *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Phellandra* (sum + -ENE).] A terpene occurring in the seeds of the Water Hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, and other plants.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phellandrene*, name given by Pisci to a terpene occurring in *Eleum*, in the seeds of *Phellandrium aquaticum* [etc.]. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 50.

Phello- (fēlō), combining form of Gr. *φελός* cork. **Pheloderm** Bot. [Gr. *βέρμα* skin], a layer of parenchymatous cells containing chlorophyll, formed in the stems of some plants from the inner cells of the phellogen; hence **Phelodermal** a., of or pertaining to the phellogen; **Phellogen** Bot. [see -GEN], the layer of meristematic cells from which the cork-cells are formed, the cork-cambium, so **Phellogene tic** a., producing cork, of the nature of phellogen; **Phellogene nio** a., of the nature of or pertaining to phellogen.

1875 BLUNNETT & DYER *Sachs Bot.* 90-1 In some cases the phellogen of the periderm gives rise not only to cork-cells, but [to] permanent parenchyma cells containing chlorophyll which Sanio terms the suberous cortical layer (Phellogen). In such cases, the phellogen lies between the periderm and the phellogen, the outer of its daughter-cells producing cork-cells, the inner phellogen. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 545 The periderm consists of the phellogenetic meristem (= phellogen), and the tissues derived from it, which include a stratum of Cork-cells, to which usually, but not always, phellogenetic or peridermal parenchyma, the Phellogen of Sanio, is added. *Ibid.* 549 The number of the phellogenetic layers is in most species very small, in comparison with the cork-layers which appear in the same space of time.

Phelloplastic. [See prec. and PLASTIC.] A cork model or figure; the art of cutting figures or models in cork (also **Phelloplastic**).

1802 W. TAYLOR *Let.* 26 July in Robbards *Mem.* i. 416 In print, in copper-plate, in painting or in fello plastic (you have seen the cork-model of Rome). 1848 RICHTER *Levana* 13 An intellectual imitation in cork (a phelloplastic, according to Bottiger's retranslation into Greek). 1864 WEBSTER, *Phelloplastic*, the art of forming models in cork.

Phen-, **pheno-**, formative element in *Chem.*, (for *phen(o)-*) f. Gr. *φαίνο*-shining, *φαίνε*-iv to bring to light, cause to appear, show; *φαίνε*-iv to come to light, appear. First used by the French chemist Laurent, 1841, in 'hydrate de phényle' and 'acide phénique', names which he applied to the substance subsequently called PHENOL. These names referred to the fact that the substance was a coal-tar product, arising from the manufacture of illuminating gas. Hence *phen-*, *pheno-* was gradually used as the basis of the names of all the bodies derived from benzene (i. e. phenyl hydride, which French chemists proposed to call *phène*). See PHENE, PHENIO, PHENOCOLL, PHENOL, PHENOMETHOL, PHENYL; also the following:

Phenacetin (fēnās sītūn), the acetyl derivative

of phenetidin, the ethylic ether of paramidophenol, hence called also *para-acet-phenidin*, $C_6H_4OC_2H_5NH(CH_3CO)$; it occurs in white shining crystals, without taste or odour, and is used as an antipyretic. † **Phenamide** (fēnāmīd), a synonym of phenylamide or aniline. † **Phenamyol**: see quot. **Phenanthraquinone**, a substance, $(C_6H_4CO)_2$, related to phenanthrene, crystallizing in shining orange yellow needles. **Phenanthrene**, a solid hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_4CH)_2$, prepared from crude anthracene (with which it is isomeric), crystallizing in colourless shining laminae. **Phenazine**, $C_8H_4N_2C_6H_4$, crystallizing in long yellowish needles. **Phenazon**, a febrifuge prepared from coal-tar, called also antipyrin. **Phenetidin**, the ethyl derivative of amidophenol. **Phenetyl**, ethyl phenyl ether, or phenate of ethyl, $C_2H_5OC_6H_5$, a volatile aromatic-smelling liquid; hence **phenetyl** red = COCCININ, $C_{14}H_9O_3$.

1889 *Pharm. Mag.* 29 Apr. 3/2 The coal-tar 'analgesic'. *Phenacetin, a. white powder, which has direct action on neuralgia, and which presumably is a narcotic. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 771. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* i. 242 The newer analgesic—antipyrin, antifebrin, and phenacetin. 1897 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 570 Phenate of amyl, *Phenamyole. 1881 *Althausen* 26 Mar. 433/1 On the Action of Aldehydes on *Phenanthraquinone in presence of Ammonia. 1882 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 818/2 A new acid and a new compound, the desoxybenzoin of *phenanthrene. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 751 Some of the synthetic analgesics—phenazone or phenacetin—are of value. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 377 The probability is enhanced by the production by the same chemist of *Phenetidine, an epibase containing C_6H_5 more than Anisidine. 1899 *Caskey tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 401 The presence of phenetidin may be shown by changing it [the urine] into its diazo compound. 1897 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 570 Phenate of ethyl, or *Phenetole.

Phenacite (fēnāsīt), -kite (-kēit). *Min.* [Named, 1833, f. Gr. *φέναις*, *φέναις* a cheat (on account of its having been mistaken for quartz) + -ITE.] A silicate of glucinum, occurring in quartz-like transparent or translucent crystals, colourless, wine-yellow, or brown.

1834 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. in V. 102 Phenakite, a new mineral from the Ural. 1861 H. W. BUSTOW *Gloss. Min.* 282 Phenacite transparent to opaque. 1879 LONGF. in *Litt.* (1891) III. 301 The precious stones in the 'Iron Pen' are a white Phenacite from Siberia, a yellow zircon from Ceylon, and a red Tourmaline from Maine. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 89/2 The rare mineral phenakite sometimes used as a gem.

Phenakism (fēnākīz'm), *rare*. [ad. Gr. *φανακισμός* deception, f. *φαναίε* (see next)] Deception, cheating, trickery, equivocation. 1818-60 WHATELY *Common Bk.* (1864) 125 At least they regard phenakism as a peccadillo. *Ibid.* 170 Who avow and openly defend the system of what is called, in modern phraseology, phenakism, double doctrine, economy, or reserve.

Phenakistoscope (fēnākīst'skōp). [mod. f. Gr. *φανακιστήρ* cheat, impostor, f. *φαναίε* (see next)] A scientific toy, consisting of a disk with figures upon it arranged radially, representing a moving object in successive positions; on turning it round rapidly, and viewing the figures through a fixed slit (or their reflexions in a mirror through radial slits in the disk itself), the persistence of the successive visual images produces the impression of actual motion.

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 160 The ingenious inventor of that beautiful instrument called the Phenakistoscope. 1838 BREWSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 521/2 The phenakistoscope was, we believe originally invented by Dr. Roget, and improved by M. Plateau, at Brussels, and Mr. Faraday. 1881 *Litt. Tr. G. Maxwell* ii. 36 A scientific toy, called by the names phenakistoscope, stroboscope or magic disc.

Phenate: see under PHENIO.

† **Phene** (fēn). *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *phène*: see PHEN-]. An early name proposed for BENZENE. So **Phenene**, in same sense; **Phenyl**, the radical C_6H_5 of phenylene compounds. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole; Benzine, or Phene. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 35 Here, we have the series of aromatic hydrocarbons.— C_6H_6 Phenene, C_6H_8 Benzene. *Ibid.* 94 Both phenene C_6H_6 , and phenol or carbolic acid C_6H_5O , are producible by transmitting the vapour of alcohol or fusel oil through red-hot tubes.

Phenetidin, **Phenetol**: see PHEN-.

Phengite (fēndzīt). *Min.* Also 8 fengite; and in Gr.-L. form phengites (fēndzīt'z), also corruptly fengites. [ad. L. *phengites*, a. Gr. *φενγίτης* phengite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, f. *φένγω*-light, lustre, moonlight: see -ITE 2 b.] 1. A transparent or translucent kind of stone known to the ancients; 'probably crystallized gypsum or modern selenite' (Dana *Min.* (1868) 640).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvi. xcii II. 592 In which regard (for that it is so resplendent) it hath found a name to be called Phengites, of this stone the said Emperor [Nero] caused the Temple of Fortune to be built called Seia. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Murr Stones* 103 Fingites, is of a white Colour, hard as Marble, and transparent like Alabaster. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* lxii. The gallery is illuminated with pieces of the transparent marble called Phengites, fixed in the wall in square compartments, and shedding a yellow light. 1828 WEBSTER, *Phengite*, a beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most marbles.

2 A modern name for muscovite, a strongly doubly-refractive species of mica.

1868 DANA *Min. Index*, Phengite, 309. *Ibid.* 309 Muscovite. Common Mica, Potash Mica. Phengit v. Koh Taf, 62, 1853.] 1882 ODLING, *Phengite*, same as *Muscovite*.

Phenic (fēnik, fēnik), a *Chem.* [f. PHENE + -IC; in F. *phénique* (Laurent 1841).] Pertaining or related to phenyl or to benzene, = PHENYLIC. **Phenic acid**, another name of PHENOL or carbolic acid. Its salts are **Phenates**.

1852 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 136 St. Evre suspected a connexion between his acid and phenic acid (phenole, phenylic acid), C_6H_5O . 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole. belongs to a group called the phenic series. *Ibid.* 570 Phenic, or carbolic acid. Phenate of methyl, or anisole. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 336 Phenol dissolves in the alkalis, forming a phenate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 354 It is the first of the Phenic series. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 96/1 Phenate of Soda solution. An antiseptic application for burns, scalds, &c.

Phenicine, -in (fēnisin, -in). *Chem.* [Etymologically *phēnicin* (e. f. Gr. *φαινίς* a purple-red, purple, or crimson, lit. a Phœnician (in reference to Tyrian purple) + -IN]. A colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on phenylic alcohol; indigo carmine.

1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. x. 282 From the property, possessed by this substance, of becoming purple coloured on the addition of certain salts, Mr. Crum terms it phenicin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 379 Acids have no effect in preventing the precipitation of phenicin by salts. 1866-77 WATTS *Dut. Chem.* IV. 388 Phenicine. dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

Phenix, variant of PHENIX.

Phennig, -ing, obs. forms of PFENNIG.

Pheno-, formative element. see PHEN-

Phenocol (fēnōkōl) *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + ending of GLYCOCOLL.] A derivative of phenacetin (= *amido-aceto-para-phenetidin*); in pharmacy, applied to the hydrochloride, as a febrifuge.

1891 *Lancet* 9 May 1060/2 A new antipyretic, hydrochlorate of phenocol, a white crystalline powder which is readily soluble in water. 1898 P. MANSION *Trop. Diseases* vi. 121, I have never seen benefit in any way approaching that of quinine from phenocol, pæthium, or any of the many drugs recommended in malaria.

Phenocryst (fēnōkrīst). [ad. mod. F. *phénocryste*, irreg. f. Gr. *φαίνε* to show + *κρύσταλλος* (crystal)] Each of the large or conspicuous crystals in a porphyritic rock.

1893 *Geikie Textbk. Geol.* ii. (ed. 2) 155 Two phases of consolidation to be observed, the first (porphyritic) marked by the formation of large crystals (phenocrysts) which were often broken and corroded by mechanical and chemical action. 1903 H. B. GURRY in *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The pyroxene phenocrysts usually are represented by separate crystals of the monocline as well as the rhombic type.

Phenogam, etc., variants of PHENOGAM, etc.

Phenol (fēnōl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *φαίνο*- (see PHEN-) + -OL (= alcohol).] A hydroxyl derivative of benzene, $C_6H_5(OH)$, commonly known as CARBOLIC acid, q. v. (also *phenic* or *phenylic acid*, *phenyl hydrate*).

1852 [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 568 Phenic, or Carbolic Acid. Phenole. is the most abundant acid product of the distillation of pit-coal. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 Castoreum contains phenol, or coal-tar kreosote. 1878 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 338 If one atom of hydrogen (in benzene) be replaced by hydroxyl an alcohol-like substance termed phenol is obtained. *Ibid.* 341 Phenol is sometimes called phenyl-alcohol, but it differs from a true alcohol in several respects: it is not readily oxidized and yields neither an aldehyde, a ketone, nor an acid. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. The important and universally-known antiseptic and disinfectant, carbolic acid, or phenol.

b. In pl. phenols, the hydroxyl derivatives of the aromatic or benzene series of hydrocarbons, also, applied to derivatives of phenol, in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by other radicals, the names of which are usually prefixed; e. g. *bromophenols* or *bromophenic acids* (C_6H_4BrO , etc.), *chlorophenols*, *iodophenols*, *nitrophenols* ($C_6H_4(NO_2)O$, etc.), *di-ortho-nitrophenols* ($C_6H_3N_2O_2$), etc.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 568 The so-called phenols or alcohols derived from hydrocarbons of the benzene series by the displacement of an atom of hydrogen in the C_6 group by the group OH. 1877 WATTS *Foundry Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 477 These latter compounds, including the hydroxyl-derivatives of benzene, are called Phenols. *Ibid.* 478 Monatomic Phenols. The phenols exhibit acid as well as alcoholic characters. *Ibid.* 488 Eight-carbon Phenols.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 948 An antidote to phenol poisoning. *Ibid.* IV. 33 Phenol compounds. 1899 *Caskey tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 440 When the volatile fatty acids and phenol group have passed over in the process of distillation. *Ibid.* vii. 346 A considerable portion of phenol-forming substance.

d. In comb. with other chemical terms, denominating substances containing or derived from phenol, as *phenol-sulphuric acid*, $C_6H_4SO_3$, *phenol-sulphate* of potassium, $C_6H_4KSO_4$, *phenol-sulphonic acid*, $C_6H_4SO_3OH$, etc., *phenol-phthalate*, phenol combined with phthalate, forming a white or yellowish-white crystalline powder, or trichinic crystals, $C_6H_4(CO-C_6H_4-OH)_3$.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 377 Phenol-phthalic acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 356 Dry powder of phenol-sulphuric acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem.* 237 Phenol-naphthalene acid. 1882 *Med. Temp. J. Nat. Sci.* 193 Phenol-naphthalene changed color both with acids and alkalis. 1883 *Phology Ann.* 287 For testing the alkalinity of sulphates. The best [indicator] is phenol-phthalic in alcoholic solution.

Phenolic (*fēn'lik*), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, phenol; carbolic.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 916 Phenolic ethers. 1880 FRISWELL in *J. Nat. Sci.* 16 Apr. 446 A naphthol was substituted for the phenolic or amido portion of the molecule. 1893 *Naturalist* 183 Antiseptic tannic and phenolic bodies.

Phenological (*fēn'ol'ogikāl*), *a.* Also *phæn-*. [f. *pheno-* (in *phenomenon*) + -*logical* (in *meteorological*, etc.). rendering Ger. *phenologisch*, used by Dr. C. Fritsch in *Jahrb. d. k. k. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie*, 1853, Vienna 1858.]

Of or pertaining to phenology or to the objects of its study. So **Phenology** (*fēn'ol'ōj*), the study of the times of recurring natural phenomena (see quot. 1884), esp. in relation to climatic conditions; **Phenologist**, one who studies phenology.

1875 (*title*) Instructions for the Observation of Phenological Phenomena, published by the Council of the Meteorological Society. 1883 *Nature* 4 Jan. 234/2 The most important feature of the phenological year was the mild winter. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Oct. 538/2 Phenology, the observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees, the arrival, nesting, and departure of birds, and such like, has attracted the attention of naturalists from time to time for nearly 150 years. 1894 *Naturalist* 241 Phenological notes and statistical tables of rainfall and temperature. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Pl.* 155 The study of the periodic phenomena of vegetation is termed *phenology*.

† **Phenomen**, -*mene*, *Obs. rare* Anglicized form of PHENOMENON [= F. *phénomène*].

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxi § 2 271, I apply them to the several Phenomens which Mr. Hall shewed me. 1653 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no. J. J. 44* These fancies and phenemens in their brains.

Phenomenal (*fēn'menāl*), *a.* (*sē*) Also *phæn-*. [f. PHENOMENON + -*AL* so mod. F. *phénoménal* (1875 in Littré).]

1. Of the nature of a phenomenon; consisting of phenomena; cognizable by the senses, or in the way of immediate experience, apparent, sensible, perceptible. (Opposed to *real*, *absolute*, etc., and in Philosophy to *noumenal*.) Also *absol.*, the *phenomenal*, that which is cognizable by the senses.

1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 205 The Mosaic narrative thus interpreted gives a just and faithful exposition of the birth and parentage and successive movements of phenomenal sin (peccatum phenomenon; crimen prius in unum et commune). 1856 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 165 Seen in the light of thought, the world always is phenomenal. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. in § 7 All that we know is therefore phenomenal—phenomenal of the unknown. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 534 If a path of transit from the phenomenal to the noumenal world could be found, should we not then be quickly in possession of the truth? 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 1 The ideal is the subjective, the phenomenal the objective. 1874 SINGWICK *Math. Ethics* II. in. 120 The Phenomenal is the Real there is no other real that we can distinguish from it. 1881 [see PHENOMENALIZATION] 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 3 When the positivist demands acceptance of the phenomenal as the ultimate, the position is felt to be inadmissible.

2. Of, relating to, or concerned with phenomena, esp. with the phenomena of any science. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* x. in § 4 II. 103 Descriptive or Phenomenal geology. *Ibid.* § 7 109 We must have a Phenomenal science preparatory to each Etiological one. 1888 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* a Oct. 1/2 The belief in a future state is one of the most striking differences between phenomenal and supernatural religion.

3. *as sē. pl.* Things of the nature of phenomena. 1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Wish* 289 (Cent) In the matter of elements, the new earth will be identical with the old, in the matter of phenomenals, the new earth will be different from the old.

4. Of the nature of a remarkable phenomenon (PHENOMENON 3); very notable or remarkable, extraordinary, exceptional; 'prodigious'.

1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 23 To afford a glimpse of the phenomenal fact that the bosom of the Church was indeed for a time the refuge of this shorn lamb [Cecco]. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. in. 120 Others have been found, showing that the tree is not phenomenal in its appearance. 1882 *Illustration* 7 Jan. 19/2 The success of Miss Kate Greenaway's 'Birthday Book' was phenomenal.

Phenomenalism, [*f. prec.* + -ISM.]

a. That manner of thinking which considers things from the point of view of phenomena only. b. The metaphysical doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge, or the only realities; externalism.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 1 I shall call then by the name of 'phenomenalism' that notion of the various objects of knowledge which go to make up the universe which belongs to the point of view of physical science. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 29 It seems to have no clear superiority over the law of gravity, or any other generalization of phenomenalism. 1877 E. CARP *Philos.* Kant II. ix. 402 Kant's Phenomenalism. The doctrine that the objects of our knowledge are merely phenomenal.

So **Phenomenalist**, one who holds or advocates phenomenalism; hence **Phenomenalist** *a.*

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. in § 1. 83 We must conclude that both the materialist and phenomenalist are wrong. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 285 He [G. H. Lewis] differs from the modern phenomenalist alone in his result. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 92 A view more or less phenomenalistic is natural from the first to our manner of existence here.

Phenomenality, *rare*. [*f. as prec.* + -ITY.] The quality of being phenomenal; something that is phenomenal, a phenomenon.

1884 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* 201 Phenomenalities are the deliverances of sense. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 380 With respect to the Phenomenality of Space, I have argued that the appearance both of Space itself and of the changes which take place in it, is to be referred to real events which do not take place in Space.

Phenomenalize, *v.* [*f. as prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render phenomenal, to conceive or represent as phenomenal. Hence **Phenomenalization**, the action of phenomenalizing.

1870 J. C. SIMON in *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 405 This doctrine [of Hegel] that the Whole of Being is phenomenal—consisting of the process which we commonly call Thought or Thinking, and which we may call Phenomenalization. 1881 FRASER *Berkley* 73 Phenomenalization not being possible in the absence of sense-conscious spirits, the world, it is argued, could not have existed before man, if its reality is only phenomenal. *Ibid.* 112 Berkeley phenomenalises finite things, but not finite persons.

Phenomenally (*fēn'menāl*), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY.] In a phenomenal manner or degree. a. In relation to phenomena. b. Extraordinarily, notably, surprisingly.

1867 DE QUINCEY *Lessing Wks.* 1859 XIII. 291 Fixed bodies, or individual things he [Homer] paints only phenomenally, or through their participation in these fluent actions. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/4 Describing the weather as phenomenally severe for the season.

Phenomena see PHENOMENON.

† **Phenomenic**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *phæn-*. [f. PHENOMENON + -IC.] Of the nature of a phenomenon; = PHENOMENAL 1. So † **Phenomenical** *a. Obs.*, relating to phenomena. = PHENOMENAL 1 b.

1851 FRASER *Mag.* XLIII. 497 The 'palpable' is not the 'real', but the 'actual'—the 'phenomenic', if you must needs have a big, vague Latin or Greek word for it. 1858 W. R. PIRIE *Inquiry Hum. Mind* ix. 503 The mind in sleep being directed rather to its phenomenal states than to its own subjective existence.

Phenomenism (*fēn'meniz'm*) *Philos.* Also *phæn-*. [f. PHENOMENON + -ISM.] = PHENOMENALISM 1 b. So **Phenomenist**, a holder or advocate of phenomenism; hence **Phenomenist** *a.*

1830 J. DOUGLAS *Errors Relig.* 231 His philosophy was still phenomenism. 1852 B. FORBES *Vicaria Cr.* 107 Some have maintained a pure idealism, others a pure materialism, and a third party pure phenomenism. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 122 The notion of an unknowable noumenism with which phenomenism is contrasted. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 1 English philosophers may be divided into two sharply contrasted classes, whom we may call objectivists and phenomenists respectively. 1893 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Cath. Revue* 328 We would thus address some phenomenistic opponent.

Phenomenize, *v.* [*f. as prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make phenomenal or apparent to the senses or mind; to treat as a phenomenon.

1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 33 The ego of consciousness is only the manifested, the phenomenized ego. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena are phenomena of something actual behind them, which they phenomenize, and thereby reveal.

Phenomenology (*fēn'men'ol'ōj*), [*f. PHENOMENON + -LOGY.*] a. The science of phenomena as distinct from that of being (ontology). b. That division of any science which describes and classifies its phenomena.

1797 J. ROBINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Philosophy* § 47 This part of philosophy may be called Phenomenology. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1877) 121 If we consider the mind merely with the view of observing and generalising the various phenomena it reveals, we have one department of mental science, and this we call the phenomenology of the mind. We might call it phenomenal psychology. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* x. in. (1847) II. 464 Each Philosophical Science, when complete, must possess three members: the Phenomenology, the Etiology, and the Theory. 1875 MANSELL *Gnostic Heresies* 1 3 Between the real and the apparent, between ontology and phenomenology.

Hence **Phenomenological** *a.*, of or pertaining to phenomenology.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 26 Phenomenological, as opposed to ontological. 1893 tr. *De La Saussure's Man. Sc. Relig.* i. 8 We proceed to treat the phenomenological facts.

Phenomenon (*fēn'men'ōn*). Pl. -*a*. Forms: Sing. 7 *phain-*, 7-9 *phæn-*, 7- *phenomenon*; (B. *erron* 8-9-*omena*). Pl. 4, 7--*omena*; 8 7-9-*omenons*; 9, *erron* 7-8-*omenas* (-*a's*) [a. L. (post-cl.) *phénoménon*, pl. -*a*, a. Gr. *φαινόμενον*, pl. -*μενα* (absol. use of pr. pple. passive of *φαίνω* to show, pass. to be seen, to appear) appearing, apparent (to the senses or mind), hence *τὰ φαινόμενα* things that appear, appearances, phenomena Cf. F. *phénomène* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *fenomeno*, Eg. *phenomeno*; Ger. *phänomen*.]

1. In scientific and general use: A thing that appears, or is perceived or observed, an individual

fact, occurrence, or change as perceived by any of the senses, or by the mind. applied chiefly to a fact or occurrence, the cause or explanation of which is in question.

1639 WOTTON *Life Dh. Buckelm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 102 Somewhat I must note in this strange Phenomenon. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 203 The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of gravitation. 1727 DE FOR *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 45 Observing an unusual and surprising phenomenon, viz a star at Noonday, moving in a particular orbit. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 618 That every phenomenon must have a cause, was always taken for granted. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 63 Any phenomenon, the beginning or end of which is seen at the same instant by observers under different meridians, affords the means of determining the difference of longitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Every one is familiar with the common phenomenon of a piece of metal being eaten away by rust.

8 (*erron*) 1576 TOLDERVY *Hist. a. Orphans IV* 79 The landlady being so strange a phenomenon as to be conscientious. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 285 A phenomena of pregnant importance.

2. Plural. a. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 1 It is not repugnant to any of the phenomena. 1653 H. MORI *Antid. Ath.* II. v. 1 Those more large Phenomena of Day and Night, Winter and Summer. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* III. 104 The shifting phenomena of sensation.

8. 1707 CYNOS in *Husb. & Gard.* 55 The efficient Cause of the several Phenomenons. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102 2/1 The two Phenomenons, which you question. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* x. 125 How many empty Hypotheses and idle Reasonings, the Phenomenons of this River [Nile] have put Mankind to the expense of. 1865 (*erron*) 1835 (*title*) *Atlas Celestis*, Containing the Systems and Theories of the Planets, and other Phenomenas of the Heavens. 1865 BOVILL *Eng. Notion Nat.* 17 In the Ascension of Water in Pumps, and in other Phenomena of that kind. 1791 *Guide to Stage* 29 Phenomena which have appeared nowhere but upon our theatres. 1769 Mrs. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 13 All the phenomena of Nature.

† 3. *Phr.* To *save* (or *salve*) the *phenomena* (tr. Gr. *σώζειν τὰ φαινόμενα*). to reconcile the observed and admitted facts with some theory or doctrine with which they appear to disagree. To *solve* a *phenomenon*: to explain or account for an observed fact (so *solution* of a *phenomenon*). *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Superstition* (Arb.) 345 Like Astronomers, which did faine Eccentrics and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs, to save the Phenomena, though they knew, there were no such Things. 1643 MILTON *Divine* I. 1 To save the phenomenon of our Saviours answer to the Pharisees. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. Conceits of eminent use to salve magnetic Phenomena. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 9 To solve the Phenomena of nature. 1681 NIVALL *Plato Rediv.* 214 The Phenomena of Government cannot be solved. 1704 SWIFT *J. Tub* ix. (1709) 105 An original solution of this phenomenon. 1748 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 134 The solution of this phenomenon is obvious.

2. In philosophical use: That of which the senses or the mind directly takes note, an immediate object of perception (as distinguished from substance, or a thing in itself). Opposed to NOUMENON.

1788 REID *Active Powers* I. vi. 43-7. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 It is the uniform effect of culture in the human mind to lead us to regard nature as phenomenon, not as substance. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* IV. 184 Self, therefore, is not a phenomenon, nor yet a bundle of phenomena. 1895 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The doctrine that the subject-matter of knowledge is limited to phenomena is common to all I have mentioned [Hume, Berkeley, Locke]. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief* (ed. 2) 7 Its leading doctrines are that we may know 'phenomena' and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more [etc.].

3. Something very notable or extraordinary; a highly exceptional or unaccountable fact or occurrence; *colloq.* a thing, person, or animal remarkable for some unusual quality; a prodigy.

1771 *Ynnus Lett.* LVII (1772) II. 257 From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phenomenon in the history of human virtue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 Here, such occurrences are considered as phenomena. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 411 In short, the only conclusion to be drawn is, that the British Government in India is a phenomenon. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxiii, 'This, Sir,' said Mr. Vincent Crummles, bringing the maiden forward, 'this is the infant phenomenon—Miss Ninetta Crummles.' 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 631 People do not usually feel the same affection for phenomena, however curious, that they do for perfectly commonplace human creatures. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* (1884) App. I. iii § 8 note, The perversion of this word 'phenomenon' into the sense of 'prodigy'. Even educated people may be found speaking of a remarkable occurrence as 'Quite a phenomenon'.

4. That which appears or seems to a person to be the correct view; one's (own) notion, opinion, or theory. *Obs. rare.*

1877 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. III. 21 Self love produceth in us a fond conceit of and regard unto our own phenomena and principles. *Ibid.* 22 Dogmatizing opiniatry, which makes men to abandon Truth for the preservation of their own Phenomena.

† **Phenomenous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. prec.* + -OUS.] = PHENOMENAL 2.

1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. xii. To account for many occurrences of the phenomenous kind.

† **Phenomethol**, *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + METHYL + -OL 1.] An obs. name of ARISOL.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 492 If anisic acid be distilled with an excess of caustic baryta, it yields a compound termed *anisole*, or *phenomethole*.

Phenose (fēnōs). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -OSE².] A sweetish amorphous deliquescent compound formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on benzene, and having the general formula $C_6H_{11}O_6$ of the carbohydrates.

1898 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem.* 402 Phenose, as this body is termed, is not fermentable, but if its production be hereafterwards confirmed, it is of the greatest importance, since it directly connects the so-called carbohydrates with the benzene series and with the fatty acid series. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III 838 Phenose $C_6H_{11}O_6$. Formed by the action of aqueous ClO₂ on benzene in the dark, also by the electrolysis of toluene mixed with alcohol and dilute H₂SO₄.

Phenozygous, variant of PHENOZYGOUS.

Phenyl (fēnil, fēnil). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -YL, lit. 'radical of benzene (phenē)']

1. The monovalent organic radical C_6H_5 (also symbolized Ph), which exists in the free state as DIPHENYL, $H_2C_6H_4$, and enters as a radical into benzene (*phenyl hydride*), phenol (*phenyl hydroxyl*), aniline (*phenylamine*), and a very extensive series of organic compounds.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 238 A compound radical called phenyle, a name given by Laurent to the supposed base of the volatile liquid, obtained by compressing oil gas, which was first examined by Faraday, and designated by him benzole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 567 Compounds have been formed, which appear to contain oxide of phenyl in combination with acids. 1862 N. Syd. See *Year bk Med.* 441 On some applications of Carbolic Acid or Oxide of Phenyle. 1880 CLEMENSIAW *Watts' Atom. The.* 220 Phenyl... wants but one atom of hydrogen to become benzene.

2 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *phenyl acetate*, *carbonate*, *cyanide*, *ether*, *ketones*, *oxide*, *phosphate*, *sulphide*, *phenyl compounds*, *derivatives*, etc.; *phenyl-blue*, dimethyl-amido-phenylimide of quinine; *phenyl-brown*, a colouring matter, possessing explosive properties.

1866 OLING *Ann. Chem.* 125 This relationship of salicylic and phenyl compounds. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 918 Phenyl carbonate, Phenyl phosphates [etc.]. 1875 *Ibid.* VII 945 The explosive character of the phenyl-brown is due to the dinitrophenol. 1899 CAGNI *yr Jakuh's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 400 The exhibition of salol (phenyl ether of salicylic acid).

b Freely combined (hyphenated or written connectedly) with other chemical terms, denominating compounds into which phenyl enters as a radical, often replacing hydrogen or other monovalent element or group; such are, e. g.

Phenyl acetamide = ACETANILIDE. **Phenyl acetic a.**, see quot. 1877. **Phenyl-acetylene**, see quot. 1872. **Phenyl-glycol**, a diatomic alcohol, C_6H_5 , $CHOH$, CH_2OH . **Phenyl-hydra-zine**, see quot. 1902. **Phenyl-sulphuric a.**, sulpho-carbolic; see quot. 1880.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 418 *Phenyl acetamide or Acetanilide. Produced by the action of aniline upon acetic anhydride or chloride of acetyl. 1883 F. FAGE & P. SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 Antifebrin (i. phenyl acetamide) is said to be more useful, more agreeable, and more safe than any. 1877 WATTS *Founders Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 528 Alpha-toluidic or phenyl acetic acid, C_6H_5 , CH_2 , CO_2H . 1885 KLIN *Micro-Organisms* 73 Antiseptics, such as carbolic acid, strong solutions of phenyl propionic acid and phenyl acetic acid. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 920 *Phenyl-acetylene. Syn. with Acetylenyl-benzene. 1885 REMY *Org. Chem.* (1888) p. 19. Phenyl-acetylene and Derivatives. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 213 The property of *phenyl-hydra-zine to form with grape sugar a characteristic crystalline compound called phenyl-glucosagon. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 721/2 A. E. Fischer [in] 1884, made the all-important discovery of phenylhydrazine, C_6H_5 , NH , NH_2 , or Ph. NH_2 . 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Med. Med.* 177 Sulphocarbol or phenylsulphuric acid is formed by the direct union of pure carbolic acid with sulphuric acid.

Hence **Phenylamia** = ANILIO. **Phenylami de** = ANILIDE. **Phenylamine**, the systematic name of ANILINE (*monophenylamine*), NH_2 , C_6H_5 , and of a large series of compounds of the same type, 'organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen' (Watts); e. g. *diphenylamine*, $NH(C_6H_5)_2$, *triphenylamine*, $N(C_6H_5)_3$; *so azophenylamine*, NH_2 , C_6H_4 , N , *bromophenylamine*, NH_2 , C_6H_4 , Br , *chloro-*, *iodo-*, *nitrophenylamine*, etc. **Phenylate**, a salt of phenylic acid. **Phenylene**, the hydrocarbon C_6H_4 ; hence *phenylene-diamine*, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$; etc. **Phenylia**, obs. synonym of *phenylamine* (aniline). **Phenylic** (fēnilik) a., of or derived from phenyl; *phenylic acid*, *alcohol*, other names for Phenol or Carbolic acid, also formerly called **Phenylic acid**. **Phenylimi de** (IMIDE) see quot. 1866. **Phenyl-urea** = CARBANILAMIDE.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 *Phenylamine acids. Anilic acids. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 255 Aniline, Cyanol, *Phenylamide, Phenylia, Crystalline, or Benzidam ($C_{12}H_9N$). This remarkable base may be prepared from several sources, and by a variety of reactions. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 338 Aniline has been called *Phenylamine... but it cannot be prepared like an amine. 1880 FRISWELL in *Frul. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 442 The earliest violets obtained by artificial means were those produced by

the action of pure aniline, or phenylamine, on roseine. 1880 *Athenaeum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors... have thus prepared aluminic methyle, phenylate, &c. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 480 *Phenylene, C_6H_4 . A liquid having this composition and boiling at 67° was found by Church among the products of the distillation of phenylic chloride with sodium-amalgam. 1876 *Athenaeum* 12 Dec. 865/1 *Phenylene-diamine obtained from dinitro-benzene by the action of reducing agents. 1857 *Phenylia [see *phenylamine*]. 1858 THUDICUM *Urine* 339 *Phenylia acid was discovered, by Runge, in tar obtained by the distillation of coal. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 944 Carbolic acid is obtained from phenic acid or phenylic alcohol, a product of coal tar distillation. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 *Phenylimides or Anils, tertiary monamides which may be regarded as aniline in which 2 atoms of Hydrogen are replaced by a diatomic radicle e. g. $C_6H_5(C_6H_4O)_2N$, phenyl-succinimide. 1852 *Phenylous acid [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 616 *Phenyl-urea (carbanilamide).

Phen (fēn). Also 5 fēon. [Origin unknown. Identity has been suggested with OF *fonne*, *foene*, mod. F. *fonne*, a pitchfork, or trident for catching fish, etc., the regular Eng. repr. of which is Foin, but the *phen* is never a fork, and the *fonne* is not essentially barbed.]

1. *Her.* 'A charge representing a broad barbed arrow, or head of a javelin' (Fairholt). Either identical with the figure called the broad arrow, or differing only in being engrailed on the inner edge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her. Bv.* Feons be calde in armys brode arrow heads. 1562 *Lutit. Armorie* 175 A Pheon Azure, whiche signifieth the head of a Dart. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 228 The pheon is the head of an instrument of the missile sort which we call a dart. 1864 BOUTILLER *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 49 Unless the contrary be specified, the point of the Pheon is blazoned to the base.

2 As the name of an actual weapon: see quot. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* iv. 599 Canst thou his Skin with barbed pheons pierce? 1866 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pheon*, a barbed javelin, carried by sergeants at arms in the king's presence as early as Richard I's time.

Phere, var. FERRE (cf. 1 companion, cf. 2 company).

Pherecratean (fērīkrātēan), a (sb.) Gr and Lat Pros. [f. L. *Pherecrates*, a. Gr. *Φερεκράτης* (f. *Φερεκράτης* name of a Greek poet) + -AN.] Name of a logocedic metre or verse consisting of three feet, normally a spondee, dactyl, and spondee (or trochee), but admitting of some variations. Also called **Pherecratian** (-krātēan), **Pherecratio** (-krātētik).

1788 LEMPRIERE *Classical Dict.* (1826) 511/1 He [Pherecrates] invented a sort of verse, which from him has been called *Pherecratian*. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 456/2 Pherecrates was author of a kind of verse called, from his own name, *Pherecratic*. This verse of Horace (*Quaerens fonticula pinus*) is a Pherecratic verse. 1861 MADLY *Greek Gramm.* § 922 Pherecratian verses are sometimes combined in systems, but much more frequent are Glyconic systems closing with a Pherecratian.

† **Pherecrater**, obs. form of FERETRAR.

1555 W. WATERMAN *Hardie Faciens* i. v. 77 Certaine Pherecraters, whose facultie it is to sette for the buriales.

† **Phese**, obs. form of FEEZE v.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 215 And a be proud with me, le phese his pride.

Phesike, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Phesycion, **Phetonesse**, **Pheuterer**, obs. ff.

PHYSICIAN, PYTHONESSE, FEWTERER.

Phew (fēw, fūw), int. (v., sb.) Also 7 (phēut), pfeuw, 8 phu, 9 phugh. see also PHO, PHOO.

[Representing the action of puffing or blowing away with the lips.] A vocal gesture expressing impatience, disgust, discomfort, or weariness.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* i. iv, Pheut, I'll not shrink. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. i, Phew, sir, do not stand upon that. 1797 VAMBERG & C. *Journ. Lond.* i. i, Phui a fig for his money. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) I. 133 As for your share, -phew! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Hist.* i, Phew ew! Jeremy manages the estate badly, then. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairy Isl.* 16 'Phugh! and isn't it hot?'

b. (nonce-uses) as *vb. intr.* to utter the exclamation 'pew!'; as *sb.*, an utterance of this.

1858 FARRAR *Eric* ii. 1, Eric only 'pewed' again two or three times, and thought of Montagu. 1904 ADA CAMBRIDGE *Sisters* 70 Soon Rose heard sighs and phews, and sudden rustlings and slappings.

Phi- see PHY-

Phial (fē'al), sb. Forms: a. 4 fīol, 4-5 fīole, 5 fīoll(e), fīalle, 6 fīol, 7 fīole. β. 4 phiall(e), 6 phiall, 7 phiole, phyal, 7- phial. See also VIAL. [ME a. F. *fiale* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *phiale* (13th c. in Littre), in Cotgr. *fīole*, *phiole* = Pr. *fīola*, It. *fīala*, ad. late L. *phīola*, L. *phiala*, ad. Gr. *φιάλη* a broad flat vessel.]

A vessel for holding liquids, esp. drinks; formerly variously applied; now usually a small glass bottle, esp. for liquid medicine. † *Leyden phial* = Leyden jar: see LEYDEN. *Bologna phial*: see BOLOGNA.

1311 E. E. Allt P. B. 1476 Fīoles frettet with flōres & flees of golde. 1324 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 84 Silueren fīols [1388 vīols] twelve, golde mōrters twelve. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 A fīalle, *ampulla*, *fīola*. 1490 CARTON *Maydays* xiii. 47 The fīole fūlle of the holi libacion. 1603 BIME (Douay) *Amos* vi. 6 You that drinke wine in phials [1611 bowls]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Phial*, a plain pot with a wide mouth, whereout a man might drinke enough. 1669 BOYLE *Conta. New Exp.* II. (1682) 12 A Glass Phial filled with Mercury. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 194 Set the electrified

phial on one, and then touch the wire. 1806 *Med. Frul.* XV 433 Very little of it will be lost, provided the phial be properly shaken. 1880 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 235 The phial was suddenly corked and inverted. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* vii. vi. (1849) 461 We will describe what is usually called the Leyden phial. 1873 HALL *In His Name* iii. 16 What is the elixir in your phial?

b *fig.* (See Rev. v. 8, xvi. 1.) Cf. VIAL.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 12 That my Prayers being presented in the Phial of the Saints may ascend. Where thy glory dwells. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 53 The Phial of thy Vengeance, pour'd On this devoted Head. 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xc, Wait the turning of the phials of wrath For certain years.

c. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *phial-book*, *glass*; *phial-like* adj.

1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 81 Eggs... of a long phial-like form. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* June 688 The homoeopathist pulling out his phial-book.

Hence **Phial v. trans.**, to store or keep in a phial, to bottle up; **Phialful**, as much as fills a phial.

a. 1763 STURGEON *Love & Hon.* 164 Full on my fenceless head thy phial'd wrath May Fate exhaust. 1769 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 219 The liquor being shaken, and another phial full taken up soon after.

Phialine (fē'alīn, -īn), a. *rar.* [f. PHIAL sb. + -INE².] Resembling a phial or that of a phial.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Frul. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 442 A thin peripheral border, surmounted by a stout sessile phialine lip.

Phidias (fē'dīās), a. Also **Phēdīas**. [ad. L. *Phidias*, Gr. *Φειδίας*, f. *Φειδίας*, Phidias.] Of, pertaining to, or like the work of Phidias, the most famous sculptor of ancient Greece. So **Phidiascan** a.; also **Phidias** (Phēdian) a.

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* lxi. Let Aberdeen and Elgin... Waste useless thousands on their Phidian feaks. 1823 — *Juan* xiii. cx, Phidian forms cut out of marble. 1870 EMERSON *Sec. & Solit.* xi. 271 Features that explain the Phidian sculpture. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 175 Throughout all the works of Phēdīas art which have come down to us. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 8 He had endeavoured to breathe into that most refractory of all materials, Phidian forms.

Phife, obs form of FIFE.

Phil, form of PHILO- used before a vowel or h.

-phil (fīl), **-phile** (fīl), combining element repr. Gr. *φίλος* loving, dear. In Greek, found only in certain personal names, where it means 'dear, beloved', as *Δίφίλος* (dear to Zeus), *Θεόφιλος* (dear to God). In med. and mod. L. often used as a second element in form *-philus*, *-phila*, with sense 'lover, loving' (e. g. *botanophilus* (Linn.) lover of plants, amateur biologist, *amunophilus*, generic name). Hence in French words *-phile*, in Eng. *-phile* or later *-phil*, as *Anglophil(e)*, *Russophil(e)*, *Slavophil(e)*, *Turcophil(e)*, for which forms with the prefix PHILO- are more correct etymologically; so *conchophil(e)* (shell-loving), *gastrophil(e)*, *oxyphil(e)*, etc. Hence also **-PHILOUS**, q. v.

Philabeg, erroneous form of FILIBEG, a kill.

Philadelphian (fīlādēfīān), a. and sb. [In sense 1, f. Gr. *φιλadelphía* brotherly love (f. *φίλος* loving one's brother or sister, f. PHILO- + *ἀδελφός* brother, *ἀδελφή* sister) + -AN; in sense 2 in part, and in 3, 4, f. Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, *Philadēphia* (1 e. the city of Ptolemy Philadelphus).]

a. *adj.* 1. Brother-loving; loving the brethren. 1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 20 We must get that philanthropian love of men into our hearts; but especially philadelphian, the love of the brethren. 1668 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 778/2 His unfortunate brother must... suffer for the blasphemous philadelphian piety of his profane advocate.

2. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians: see B. 2, and cf. Rev. iii. 7-13.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosh. Truth* Pref. Aij, That Philadelphian State, to which Christ hath opened a Door, which none can shut. 1697 (title) *State of Philadelphian Society* *Ibid.* 5 Where are these Pillars of the Philadelphian Temple? 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) II. 282/2 A notion that her [Jane Leadley's] Philadelphian society was the true kingdom of Christ. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, etc. (1886) s. v. The Philadelphian Society contributed largely to the spread of that mystical piety which is so conspicuous in the works of... William Law, and which affected in no small degree the early stages of Methodism.

3. Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Philadelphia, to Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, or to any other place of the name.

4. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

b. sb. 1. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Philadēphia*, a woman's name, and signifies brotherly or sisterly love. And lovers of Brothers or Sisters, are stiled *Philadēphiens*.

2. (pl.) A religious society or party organized in England towards the end of the 17th c. under the name of the *Philadelphian Society*.

The name appears to have combined a reference to the sense of the Gr. *φιλadelphía* brotherly love, with one to the church of Philadelphia, Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, in Rev. iii. 7-13. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosh. Truth* Pref. Aij, That... none should take their Crown, who are true Philadelphians. 1697 *Princ. Philadēphiens* 1 There has lately appeared in England... a Sect or certain number of People, who attribute to themselves an extraordinary Sanctity... They seem to derive themselves from a Sect long since started up... the Family of Love, now stiling themselves Philadelphians, or the little Virgin Church of Philadelphia. 1700 B. E. *Dict.*

Cant. Crw. Philadelphians, a new Sect of Enthusiasts, pretenders to Brotherly Love. 1710 STABLE & ADDISON *Tailler* No 257 p 10 1860 J GARDNER *Existed World* II 654/a A small body of Philadelphians existed for a short time also in Holland.

Hence **Philadelphianism** (from sense 2).

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 5 If You please to read the Charter of Philadelphianism in the Epistle to that Church.

Philadelphite (filadēfī't). *Men.* [Named 1880, from Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, near which it is found, see -ITE¹ 2 b.] A kind of vermiculite akin to jefferisite.

1880 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 313 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, Philadelphite, a brownish-red, micaceous mineral, closely related to jefferisite.

† **Philadelphite**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλαδέλφια. see above.] Brotherly love.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II x 152 That charity, which in respect to others is called philanthropy in regard to [Christians] is named philadelphia (or brotherly affection).

Philagrain, -green, -grin, *obs.* forms of **Philagrain** Philamort, -mot, *obs.* ff. **FILEMOT**

Philander (fil'andər), *sb.* [ad. Gr. φιλάνδρος adj., loving or fond of men, (of a woman) loving her husband, f. φίλο-, PHILO- + άνδρ-, άνδρ- a man, male, husband, hence used as a proper name in story, drama, dialogue; in later use esp. for a lover (perh. misunderstood as = a loving man).]

Thus in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Filandro was the youth beloved and ruined by the lustful Gabriela, and in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, one of the personages is 'Philander Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erotia'; but the name seems to have been more particularly matched with *Phyllis*, as in quot. 1882 Cf. *PHILLIS*.

† 1. A lover; one given to making love. *Obs.* [a 1682 (*title of Ballad*) The faithful Lovers Downfall or, The Death of Fair Phyllis Who Killed her self for loss of her Philander. *Ibid.*, Philander, ah Philander! still the bleeding Phyllis cries, She wept awhile, And she for't a Smile, then closed her eyes and dyes.] 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. 1, I'll couple you! yes, I'll baste you together, you and your Philander. [1709 TATLER No 13 p 1 Enter'd Philander, who is the most skilful of all Men in an Address to Women.] 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Foekey Club* 99 Those philanders of former times once led Captivity Captive, too happy to be bound in her fetters. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* viii, Bring thy best lace, thou gay Philander!

2. A name given to certain marsupial animals (also **FILANDER**).

[From the name of *Philander de Bruyn*, who saw in 1711 in the garden of the Dutch governor of Batavia the species named after him (in a), being the first member of the family known to Europeans. (MORRIS *Austral Eng.*)]

a. A small wallaby (*Macropus brunus*) first described by Philander de Bruyn. b. A South American opossum (*Didelphys philander*). c. An Australian bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*).

1737 [see **FILANDER**]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Didelphis*, the name by which LINNÆUS calls the animal called philander by other writers. 1806 *List Annu. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 215 *Didelphys philander*, . . . Philander Opossum. † **Philander**, *obs.* f. **FILANDER**¹, intestinal worm in hawks.

1890 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajar* D iv, You feare shee hath the philanders.

Phila-nder, *v.* Also 9 **filander**. [f. **PHILANDER** sb.; lit. 'to act or do the Philander'.]

1. *intr.* To make love, especially in a trifling manner; to flirt; to dangle after a woman.

1737 [implied in **PHILANDER**]. 1888 *Disinterested Love* I 53, I must disguise my sentiments, or I shall get none of the pretty fools to philander with. 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 92, I passed the day between disputing with my landlord, and walking about with philandering with the ladies. 1806 DISRAELI *Two Grey H.* I, The military M.P. fled to the drawing-room to philander with Mrs. Grey. 1875 Mrs. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. iii. 58 You surely don't expect me to go philandering about the woods playing Corydon to my cousin Phyllis. 1881 Miss BRADDOCK *Asph.* I. 101 [To] cure him of this inclination to philander.

2. *trans.* To pay court to, make love to. *Obs.* 1798 *Edmund* II 61, I could have Philandered the daughter, and complimented the father.

Hence **Philandering** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1737 Mrs. A. GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I 597, I was extremely diverted with the philandering you gave me an account of. Bath is not a place to keep lovers a secret. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1876) 48 Henrietta Howard accepted the noble old earl's philandering. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/2 Sham piety and philandering religiousness.

Phila-nderer, [f. *prec.* + -ER¹.] One who philanders; a male flirt.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I v 136 The imputation of being a dangler, a Philanderer. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* x. (1878) 80 Worse still, a philanderer—a professor of the fine art of flirtation.

† **Philanthropal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλάνθρωπος (see next) + -AL.] Beneficent or friendly to mankind.

1648 J. RAYMOND *II Move. Ital.* Intro 21 A Rumorra is a Philanthropal creature in forme like a Lyzard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Philanthropia*, ful of love to mankind.

Philanthrope (fil'anthrōp). [ad. Gr. φιλάνθρωπος (adj.) loving mankind (said of gods, men, animals), humane, benign or useful to man, f. φίλο-, PHILO- + άνθρωπος man Cf. *F. philanthrope* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1762; Oresme a 1400, has *philanthropos* pl.)] = **PHILANTHROPIST**.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 44 He had a goodness of nature, in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a philanthrope. 1810 BRANFORD *Bibliosaphia*, &c. 22 Calling on the Philanthrope to counteract their balefulness. 1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 26 May 366/3 If only we govern like men, not like philanthropes and humanitarians.

† **Philanthropian**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. (post cl) *philanthropia* + -AN.] Of the nature of philanthropy; philanthropic.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* 1. 10 [see **PHILADELPHIAN** a.] **Philanthropic** (fil'anthrōp'ik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *philanthropique* (Mirabeau, 18th c.), f. Gr. φιλάνθρωπος (see **PHILANTHROPE**) + -IC (cf. Gr. άνθρωπος-ός, f. άνθρωπος)] Characterized by philanthropy; actuated by love of one's fellow-men; benevolent; humane.

1789 (*title*) First Report of the Philanthropic Society instituted in London, Sept. 1788, for the prevention of Crimes. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 263 The philanthropic intentions of a man so zealous in the cause of humanity. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1 507 The eloquent Burke in his eulogium of the philanthropic Howard. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x § 1 716 The religious and philanthropic movement, which bears the name of Wesley.

B *sb.* (*nonce-usus*.) A philanthropic person or practice. = **PHILANTHROPIST**, **PHILANTHROPY**.

1845 HOOD *Smithfield Market* xv, Great philanthropies! pray urge these topics! 1899 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 2/3 The Councils may be led astray in their philanthropies.

Philanthropical (fil'anthrōp'ikāl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Relating to or concerned with philanthropy; = **PHILANTHROPIA** *a.*

1818 in TODD. a 1845 HOOD *Black Job* iii, A knot of very charitable men set up a Philanthropical Society. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* iv. 1016 Romney's school Of philanthropically self sacrifice.

Philanthropically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².]

In a philanthropic manner; benevolently, humanely. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsene* (1809) 29 *note*, The author is here philanthropically amiable. 1803 GODWIN *Chaucer* lvi II. 535 Philanthropically disposed.

Philanthropine (fil'anthrōp'in), [ad. Gr. *Philanthropin* (Latinized -inon, -inum), a. Gr. φιλάνθρωπινον, neuter of φιλάνθρωπινος adj., rare parallel form of φιλάνθρωπος philanthropic (after άνθρωπινος human).] Anglicized form of the name given to the school founded in 1774 by John Bernhard Basedow or Bessedau (1723-90) at Dessau, Germany, for the education of children by his 'natural system', in the principles of philanthropy, natural religion, and cosmopolitanism; also any similar institution.

1802 *tr. De Luc's Lett. conc. Educ. Infancy in Guardian of Educ.* 26 Establishments . . . afterwards multiplied in Germany under the title of *Philanthropines*; a specious name. 1805 Mrs. TRIMMER in *Southerly Life A. Bell* (1844) II 135 M. De Luc . . . gives there the history of the origin of the Philanthropines, which have done so much mischief. 1865 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* F. A Wolf 356 These reformers, setting up an institution of their own—the Philanthropinum at Dessau. Education was no longer to bear the stamp of the convent.

Hence **Philanthropinism** [ad. Ger. *philanthropinismus*], the educational system of the philanthropine. 1842 in BRANDT *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

Philanthropinist (fil'anthrōp'inist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. *prec.* + -IST.] An advocate of the 'natural system' of education of Basedow; also, a pupil at a philanthropine. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to philanthropinism.

1842 BRANDT *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 920/2 The influence of the labours of the Philanthropinists has undoubtedly entered largely into the modern system of education. 1865 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* F. A Wolf 358 Trapp was himself one of the Philanthropinists. 1868 QUICK *Educ. Reformers* vi 152 It would soon be seen what was the value of Philanthropinist Latin. *Ibid.* 156 Philanthropinists, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow-creatures.

Philanthropism (fil'anthrōp'iz'm), [f. as next + -ISM.] The profession or practice of philanthropy; a philanthropic theory or system.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithes Controversy, Encyclopaedism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1860) I 301 The more enlightened philanthropism of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies, to district visiting, distribution of tracts, and teaching in charity schools. 1859 GLEN F. THOMSON *Audi Alt* II xci 68 'Philanthropism' then is up again, and all Reformers are Philanthropists, and all Philanthropists Reformers.

Philanthropist (fil'anthrōp'ist), [f. **PHILANTHROPE** + -IST.] One who practises philanthropy; one who from love of his fellow-men exerts himself for their well-being. Formerly, with the more general sense of 'friend or lover of man', and so applied to the Deity, and also to friendly animals.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Philanthropist*, a lover of mankind. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv 602 Thou great Philanthropist! Father of Angels! but the Friend of Man! 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 49 The Dolphin was celebrated in the earliest time for its fondness of the human race, was honored with the title of the Sacred Fish, and distinguished by those of Boy-loving and Philanthropist. 1797 *Anti-Jacobin* 11 Dec. (1852) 19 Tom Paine the philanthropist. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 209 The man of letters, philosopher, and philanthropist. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 178 The spirit that should actuate a Christian philanthropist. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.*

iii 44 A great philanthropist has astonished the world by giving it large sums of money during his lifetime.

Hence **Philanthropist** *a.* *rare*, pertaining to or characteristic of a philanthropist; of the nature of philanthropism.

1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* i. v, Mere darkness with philanthropic phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights.

Philanthropize (fil'anthrōp'ize), *v.* [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play or perform the part of the philanthropist; to practise philanthropy.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 464 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and missionize and philanthropize at their own expense? 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 71 Away she went philanthropizing till nine in one place, playing three-card loo till twelve in another.

2. *trans.* To treat philanthropically; to make (persons) objects of philanthropy.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 563 A convention met for the purpose of philanthropizing the blacks. 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe* iv 235 De Foe again returns to the attack upon Sir Humphrey Mackworth's bill for philanthropizing the poor by deceiving and robbing the rich. 1894 *Vetm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/3 Till they get them [votes], we look jealously at these attempts to philanthropize woman *maigre* *lun*.

3. To make philanthropic in character, cause to become a philanthropist.

1891 B. E. MARTIN *Footst.* C. Lamb 61 Basil Montagu, the philanthropized courtier.

† **Philanthropos**, *Herb. Obs.* [a. Gr. φιλάνθρωπος cleavers (from its sticking to men)] An old name of Cleavevis (*Galium Aparine*); by some applied to Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 306 Das wyrt man phylanthropo nemneþ, hæst ys on ure geþeode menlufigende, forþy heo wyle hredlice to ðam men gecyfan. 1507 GERARDE *Herbal* ii cccxv 375 Agrimonie. Named. of some *Philanthropos*, of the cleaving quality of the seedes, hanging to mens garments. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 273 It is ready to catch hold of folke's clothes as they passe by, and to stick unto them [*Maig*] Whereupon they call it *Philanthropos*, i. a lover of man.

Philanthropy (fil'anthrōp'i). Also 7 in L. form **philanthropia**. [ad. late L. *philanthropia* (in earlier Eng. use), a. Gr. *philanthropia* love to mankind, f. φιλάνθρωπος = see **PHILANTHROPE**. So *F. philanthropie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Love to mankind; practical benevolence towards men in general; the disposition or active effort to promote the happiness and well-being of one's fellow-men.

a. [1607-11 BACON *Ess.* *Goodness* (Arb.) 198 The affecting of the Weale of Men . . . which is that the Gracians call Philanthropia.] 1608 TORRESI *Sermons* (1658) 781, I should first begin with the commendation of their . . . *Philanthropia*. 1678 *Ing. Man's Call.* 133 'That orient pearl, that Cyrus in his time so highly delighted in to attain the study of a due philanthropia (for that was his own vey word) toward all.

β 1623 COCKERHAM, *Philanthropie*, Humanitie. c 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* *Matt.* v 20 Wks 183 III 255 That godlike excellency, a philanthropy and love to all mankind. 1693 DRYDEN *Chaac Polydorus* in *Shears Polyd.* I. B v l, This Philanthropy (which we have not a proper word in English to express) is every where manifest in our Author. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Philanthropy*, is a generous Love for Mankind in General, or an Inclination to promote Publick Good. 1749 FRIEDRICH *Tom Jones* vi. 1, In friendship, in parental and filial affection, and indeed in general philanthropy, there is a great and exquisite delight. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* i. 26 While I felt aversion for the few whom I knew, I glowed with philanthropy for the crowd which I knew not. 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 23 He first taught the lessons of universal Philanthropy.

† b. *spec.* The love of God to man. *Obs.* [Cf. *Titus* vi 4 η χρηστότης και η φιλανθρωπια τοῦ σωτήρος ἡμῶν θεοῦ, 2611 The kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man.]

1632 R. H. ARRAGUN *Whole Creature* i 4 His Philanthropie and good will to Man, which our Saviour Christ especially manifested. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvi 10 He is oft (out of his meer Philanthropie) found of them that sought him not. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II 112 The blessed Three. In co-immense Philanthropy conpire.

c. *pl.* Philanthropic actions, movements, or agencies.

1884 R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 To be . . . the head of a great hospital and many philanthropic demands. devotion. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Tedious toil in connection with all manner of philanthropies.

Philarchaist, etc. see **PHILO-**.

Philaree, *obs. erron.* form of **PHILLYREA**.

† **Phila-rgyry**, *Obs.* Also 7 **-gury**. [ad. Gr. φιλαργυρία, n. of quality from φιλάργυρος fond of money, f. φίλο-, PHILO- + άργυρος silver, money.] Love of money; avarice, covetousness.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 249 The Popes laboured more and more with this incurable disease of Philargyrie. 1632 R. H. ARRAGUN *Whole Creature* xviii. 320 That Philargyry or love of money which is called Covetousness. 1652 URBANUS *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 212 In matter of philargyrie, or love of money.

So † **Phila-rgyrist**, a lover of money, a covetous person; † **Phila-rgyrous** (-gurous) *a.*, money-loving, covetous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 18 If he did hoard up his knowledge, as a philargyrist his coin, we might still be poor. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 138 They were thought Philargyrous, and over sollicitous of filthy lucre. 1663 STILLINGF. *Shicnak* Ded., The proggung attempts of an ambitious philargyrist.

Philaser, *obs.* form of **FILASER**.

Philately (filat'li) [ad F *philatélie*, f. Gr. *φιλ(ο)-*, *PHILO-* + *ἀρετής* free from tax or charge, *ἀρέτεια* exemption from payment (cf *ἀρετίας* without payment, free, *franco*). Proposed by M. Herpin, a postage-stamp collector, in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* (15 Nov. 1864).

(When a letter was 'carriage-free' or carriage-prepaid by the sender, it was formerly in various countries stamped *FREE*, or *FRANCO*, the fact is now indicated by the letter bearing an impressed receipt stamp, or its substitute an adhesive label (commonly called a postage-stamp), for the amount, the Greek *ἀρέτης*, being a passable equivalent of *free* or *franco*, has for the purpose of word-making been employed to express the *freemarker*, *franco-bolton*, *franco-mark*, *frank-stamp*, or 'postage-stamp', and so to supply the second element in *philately*.)

The pursuit of collecting, arranging, and studying the stamped envelopes or covers, adhesive labels or 'postage-stamps', postcards, and other devices employed in different countries and at different times, in effecting the prepayment of letters or packets sent by post; stamp-collecting.

1865 *Stamp Coll Mag* 1 Dec 1862 He [M Herpin] proposes the word *philatélie*, which we anglicise into 'philately'. Twelve months have glided on and the French terms *philatélie* and *philatelia*, as well as their English equivalents 'philately', 'philatelist', and 'philatelic', have become household words in the postage-stamp collecting world. *Ibid.* Advs. The works of the Philatelic Society of France 1867 *Philatelist* I 37 A poster to the non-initiated in philately. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct 431/2 It is possibly a question whether the science should properly be called philately or tumbrophily.

Hence **Philatello** (filat'lik) *a.*, relating to or engaged in philately; so **Philatellical** *a.*; hence **Philatellically** *adv.*; **Philatellism**, philately; **Philatellist**, a person devoted to philately, a stamp-collector (whence **Philatellistic** *a.*); **Philatellomania**, one with whom stamp-collecting has become a mania.

1865 *Philatellist*, *Philatellist* [see above]. 1866 (*title*) The Philatellist: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Stamp Collectors 1871 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* Suppl. Apr 7/1 A manuscript Philatellist Magazine. 1871 E. L. PRIBERTON in *Stamp Coll Mag* IX. 130 The faults incident to American philatellism 1872 — (*title*) The Philatellical Journal 1881 *Sat Rev* 15 Apr 472/2 Many a patent will now hasten to provide him instead with the records of philatellism 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Free* 26 July, It is valued at about \$1000 by philatellomaniacs 1890 *Times* 20 May 5 On May 19, 1890, an exhibition was opened of postage stamps collected by the London Philatellist Society 1890 *Standard* 25 Apr 5/6 The philatellist scholar 1893 *Westm Gaz.* 18 Oct 3/1 Of the exhibition itself we shall not attempt to speak, philatellically.

Philaterie, -ory, obs. ff. **PHYLACTERY**.

† **Philauty**, obs. Also in Gr. form **Philautia**. [ad. Gr. *φιλαντία*, n. of state f. *φίλαντος* loving oneself, f. *φιλ(ο)-*, *PHIL(ο)-* + *αὐτόν* oneself.] Self-love, undue regard for oneself or one's own interests; self-conceit; selfishness.

c 1545 *TINDALE Obad Chr. Man Pref.* Wks (1573) 103 They will say yet more shamefully, that no man can understand the Scriptures without Philautia, that is to say Philosophy. A man must first see well seen in Aristotle, yet he can understand the Scripture, say they. 1564-5 *LEDINGTON Let to Cecil* 28 Feb. in *Tytler Hist Scot.* (1864) III. 401 Philautie which maketh us fancy too much our own conceptions. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* (1807) II. 148 There we see philautie or self-love, which rageth in men so preposterously 1598 *GREENE Jas IV*, iii 11, Such as give themselves to Philautia, as you do, maister 1651 *Bacon New Disp.* § 72 And will have philautie to be nature's first born. 1721 *Bailey s. v. Geese*, This Proverb intimates that an unbrid Philauty runs through the whole Race.

Philazer, obs. form of **FILEAZER**.

Philberd, -bert, -bud, obs. forms of **FILBERT**.

-**phile**: see **-PHIL**.

† **Philed**, obs. form of **FILED**.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Lover approv. Lady unkend*, Your Phrases fine philed, did for me agree

Philemort, obs. f. **FILEMOT** = **FEUILLEMORTE**.

Phillery, **Philet**(t), obs. ff. **PHILLYREA**, **FILLET**.

Philharmonic (filhamp'nik), *a.* and *sb.* [a F. *philharmonique* (1739), after It. *filarmónico*, f. Gr. *φιλ(ο)-*, *PHIL(ο)-* + *ἀρμονικός* HARMONIC.]

A. *adv.* Loving harmony; fond of or devoted to music.

Philharmonic Society, name of various musical societies, esp. that founded in London in 1813 for the promotion of instrumental music; hence *Philharmonic concert*, one given by the Philharmonic Society.

1873 *Philharmonic Soc* i Several Members of the Musical Profession have associated themselves, under the title of The Philharmonic Society; to procure the performance, in the most perfect manner possible, of the best and most approved Instrumental Music 1873 *New Monthly Mag* VIII 127 The most philharmonic ear is at times deeply affected by a simple air 1864 *Times* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 700/2 The successful completion of the 50th year of the Philharmonic Society *Ibid.* 701/1 The forty-ninth series of the Philharmonic Concerts

B. *sb.* *a.* A lover of harmony; a person devoted to music. *b.* *collog.* Short for *Philharmonic Society*, *Philharmonic concert*: see above.

1764 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog* III 86 The place in which the society or academy of the philharmonics assemble 1843 *Col. Hawker Diary* (1893) II 239 A Philharmonic of blackbirds and thrushes. 1864 *Times* in *Grove Dict. Mus.*

II. 701/1 Mr Sterndale Bennett—an old member of the 'Philharmonic' 1880 *Ibid.*, At the close of the season of 1866 Professor Bennett resigned the conductorship, and his place at the Philharmonic was filled by Mr W. G. Cousins

Philhellene (filhel'in), *a.* and *sb.* Also -*en*. [ad. Gr. *φιλῆλην* *adj.*, loving the Greeks, f. *φιλ(ο)-*, *PHIL(ο)-* + *Ἑλλην* HELLENE, Greek; so mod F *philhellène*] *a.* *adv.* = **PHILHELLENIC** *b.* *sb.* = **PHILHELLENIST** (In quot. 1827, A lover of Greek language or literature)

c 1825 *MOORE Ghost Millades* 23 And, poor, dear ghost, how little he knew The jobs and the ticks of the Philhellene crew! 1827 J. SYMMONS in *Baker Parriana* (1828) I 547 As a Philhellene, I was received, entertained, and introduced into the house 1865 *Pall Mall G* 25 Aug 11/2 If nobody were to talk about Greece, there would be no philhellènes. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug 190/3 He is enthusiastically Philhellene as to the present inhabitants of the country.

Philhellenic (filhel'nik, -e'nik), *a.* [f. as prec + **HELLENIC**] Loving, friendly to, or supporting the cause of, Greece or the Greeks (esp. in relation to national independence). So **Philhellenism** (filhel'liz'm), the principle of supporting the Greeks; **Philhellenist** (filhel'nist), a friend or supporter of Greece (also *attrib.*)

1830 *MAUNDER Dict. *Philhellene*. 1832 *GROTE Greece* II lxx IX. 96 So emphatically did he [Klearchus] pledge himself for the good faith and philhellenic dispositions of the satrap 1862 G. FINLAY in *Freeman's Lib & Lett* (1895) I 281, I feel again a return of 'philhellenism' 1866 *TOWER High Turkey* II 304 The suggestion was decried as stinking at the root of all Philhellenism 1871 *BYRON Rom on Romance* Wks (1846) 793/2 The reply of the 'Philhellene' I have not translated. 1884 Mrs BROWNING *Grek Chr Poets* 98 But if by chance an Attic voice be wist, They glow so heartfelt straight, philhellenist

Philippio, -hymnic: see **PHILO**.

Philhorse, obs. f. *fill-horse*: see **FILL sb.**

Philamort, *philimot*, var. **FILMOT**.

Philbeg, var. **FILBEG**. **Philbert**, obs. f. **FILBERT**.

Philgrain, -grin, obs. ff. **FILGRANE**.

Philip (fil'ip). Also 5 *philipp*, 6 *phylip*, 7 *philipp*. [A personal name, in F *Philippe*, L *Philippus*, a Gr. *φίλιππος*, lit. lover of horses]

1. A man's name: well known as that of the king of Macedon, father of Alexander, referred to in the expression 'to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober' see quot., and of Valer Max vi. 11 [Cf 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) I 95, I am no traitor, as I will cuttayne from drunken Alexander tyll he be sober agayne 1568 *NORTH Guesard's Diall* Pr iv xviii (1582) 439 After he had geuen judgement against a poore widow woman, she answered straight I appeale to king Philip which is now drunk y^t when hee is sober, he returne to geue sentence! 1886 Mrs LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* i, Not even appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober

b Philip, the Evangelist: see *Acts* viii 26-40. 1607 *HIERON Wks* I 299 God encrease the number of such Philips, and make vs all such as the eunuch was in this particular

† 2 Name of certain old French, Spanish, and Burgundian coins, of gold and silver, issued by kings or dukes of this name *Obs*

1482 *Cely Papers* (1900) 126 Item an phellypus 1511 *ibid.* 114. 1671 *MORVON Lett.* I. 286 A Rhensish Gold Gulden . . . the silver Philips Doler, was of the same value. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* x 454 Eleauen Philippos or Ducatons 1769 *Ann. Reg* 135/2 The damage as yet is estimated at four millions of philippus

3. A name formerly given to a sparrow: also *PHIP* (perh. in imitation of its chirp). *Obs* exc *dial.* also *dial.* applied to the hedge-sparrow (Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds*).

a 1529 *SKELTON Ph. Sparrow* 66 Nothyng it auayled To call Phylip agayne, Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne 1595 *SHAKS John* i 231 Gout Good leasue good Philip Bast Philip, sparrow, James. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 103 Let chirping Philip leane to catch a flie. 1865 *Cornh. Mag* July 36 The house-sparrow is still in many parts Skelton's 'Philip', the Philip of the Elizabethan dramatists, and of Cartwright.

† 4. **Philip and Cheyne**. *a.* An expression for two (or more) men of the common people taken at random (cf 'Tom, Dick, and Harry') Also **Philip, Hob, and Cheyne**, *Obs*.

1542 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* ii *Ponticus* 280 It was not his entente to bring vnto Silia philip and cheyne moo then a good many, but to bring habie soundours of manhood approued and well tryed. a 1563 *BECON Display Populhe Masse* Wks iii 47 Ye praye for Philippe and Cheyne, mo than a good many, for the soules of your great giunt Sir and of your olde Beladame Hurte. 1573 *Tusser Husb Wp. Ded.* (1878) 8 Loterers I kept so meanie, Both Philip, Hob, and Cheame

† b Name for a kind of worsted or woollen stuff of common quality (erroneously *Philippine*, *Cheny*): see **CHEYNE**, *Obs*.

c 1614 *FLETCHER, etc. Wrt at Sea* Wp ii. i, Thirteene pound . . . 'Twill put a Lady scarce in Philip and Cheyne, With three small Bugle Laces, like a Chamber-maid 1633 in *Neworth Househ Bks* (Surtees) 298, 12 yards of Philip and cheyne for a coate for Mrs. Marie Howard. 1641 *Canterb Marriages Licences* (MS.), Peter Donning a Philip and Chayne weaver 1650 *Will of J. Brooke* (Somerset Ho.), My red bed of Philip and China. 1668 *HEAD Eng Regne* ii. xii (1672) 112 [To] muster up the names of their stuffs, there's your Parragon, Burragon, Philippine, Cheny, Grogum, Mow-hair.

Philip, obs. f. **FILLIP**. **Philpende**, **Philpendula**, obs. error. ff. **VILIPEND**, **FILIPENDULA**. **Philippio** (fil'pik), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *Philippicus*, a Gr. *φίλιππος*, f. *φίλιππος* Philip (of Macedon). So mod. F. *philippique*]

1 Name for the orations of Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon in defence of Athenian liberty; hence applied to Cicero's orations against Antony, and *gen.* to any discourse of the nature of a bitter attack, invective, or denunciation.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pourra Lett* iii Wks (Grosart) I 210 What honest Eloquence is not furnished with Catlinaries and Philippiques against Vice? 1563 *HOLLAND Plutarck* Explan Wds, Invective orations made by Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon, hereupon all invectives may be called Philippiques, as those were of M. Tullius Cicero against Antonie 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal's Sat.* x (1697) 255, I rather would be Mævius. Than that Philip pique fatally Divine, Which is inscrib'd the Second, should be mine. 1798 *JERISON Wrt.* (1859) IV 227 Mr Harper and Mr. Pinckney pronounced bitter philippics against France. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Guw. Desp.* (1838) X. 443 Then follows the usual Philippic against England 1864 *BURTON Scot Abr* II. 1 29 note, Lord North, sound asleep during one of Burke's philippics on him.

† 2. Used to render Gr. *φίλιππον*, 'a gold coin coined by Philip of Macedon, worth £1 3s. 5d. of our money' (Liddell & Scott). *Obs*.

1651 *JRR. TAYLOR Serm. for Year* i viii 99 Esop's picture was sold for two talents, when himself was made a slave at the price of two Philipps 1771 *RAPER in Phil. Trans.* LXI 462 Some have supposed the Roman Aureus to have been heavier than the Greek Philippic.

B. *adv.* *a.* Of or pertaining to any person called Philip (in quot. 1650, Sir Philip Sidney); *b.* of Philippic; *c.* of the nature of a philippic or invective.

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 356 Though the Philippick Preachers preached of enuy and vaine-glory, yet what was that to Paul? 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 16 She survived the Philippick Battaille sixty-four yeares. 1650 *MILTON Eikon* i. (1770) 29 What I tell them for a truth, that this philippic prayer is no part of the Kings goodes 1707 *TOLAND (title)* A Philippick Oration to incite the English against the French

Hence **Philippize** (-sioz) *v. intr.*, to utter a philippic or invective; also *trans.* to bring or put into some condition by doing this

1799 *SOUTHEY Let. to G. C. Bedford* d at Dec in *Life* (1850) II 33 However, I need not philippize, and it is too late to year about. 1839 *Blackw Mag* XLVI. 173 We have Philippized ourselves into a peispiration

† **Philippical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **-AL**] Of or belonging to Philip (in quot. Devoted to Philip II of Spain).

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i viii 191 All loue of that king to her Maestie, which this philippical parasite so much pretendeth, was altogether extinguished

Philippina (filip'ina), **philopœna**. Also **philippina**, **philopœna**, **philippine**, **filippeen**, **philopœne**. [Understood to repr Ger. *vieliebchen*, dim. of *vielieb* much loved, very dear (cf. *liebchen* darling), altered into *Philippchen*, whence F. *Philippine*, Du. *filippine*, Da. *filippine*, Sw. *filipin*, Eng. *filippeen*, *philippina*, etc.] A custom or game reputed to be of German origin: see quot. 1848. Also applied to the double nut or kernel, and to the present claimed or given, as mentioned.

The greeting in German is *Guten Morgen, Vieliebchen!* in F. *Bon jour, Philippine!* See *Flügel*, *Muret-Sanders*, *Littre*.

1488 *BARTLETT Dict Amer. Filippen* or *Philippina*. There is a custom common in the Northern States at dinner or evening parties when almonds or other nuts are eaten, to reserve such as are double or contain two kernels, which are called filippens. If found by a lady, she gives one of the kernels to a gentleman, when both eat their respective kernels. When the parties again meet, each strives to be the first to exclaim, *Philippine!* for by so doing he or she is entitled to a present from the other 1854 *MARION HARLAND Alone* ix, 'Miss Ida,' said Charles Dana, across the table, 'Will you eat a philopœna with me?' (a 1867 *Remembered* in England with the form *Philippine*) 1864 *WEAVER, Philippine*, the same as *Philopœna*. 1879 G. F. *PENTECOST Vol. of the Book x*, Bibles which somebody gave you, for a philopœna present 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 In those days Valentines were as expensive as philopœnes

Philippist (fil'ipist) *Ch. Hist.* [f. **PHILIP** = Gr. *φίλιππος* + **-IST**.] A follower of Philip Melancthon; one of the party of moderate Lutherans or ADIAPHORISTS. Also *attrib.*

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Philippists*, a sect or party among the Lutherans; the followers of Philip Melancthon. 1764 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Ch. Hist* (1844) II. 90/1 Matthew Flacius, the virulent enemy of Melancthon, and all the Philippists. 1873 *McCLINTOCK & STRONG Cycl. Bibl. Lzt.* V 670/1 In 1574 the Philippist party was overthrown in Electoral Saxony, and its heads imprisoned.

So **Philippism**, the doctrine or practice of Melancthon or the Philippists; **Philippistie** *a.*, like or pertaining to the Philippists.

1823-3 *Schaff's Bynel Relig Knowl* II 1042/1 Hunnius contributed much to suppress all Philippist traditions [at Wittenberg]. *Ibid.* III 1287 The elector did so, not from any preference for Philippism, but [etc.]

† **Philippizate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *φίλιππος* (see next) + **-ATE** 3] = next

1622 *North's Plutarck* 134 Demosthenes had it often in his mouth, that the Prophets [Pythia] did Philippizate, to wit, favoured Philips affairs.

Philippine (fīlīpīn), *v.* [ad. Gr. *φιλίππειν* (Demosthenes), *f.* *Φίλιππος* Philip: see -IZE.] *intr.* To favour, or take the side of, Philip of Macedon (cf. *PHILIPPO*); also *gen* to speak or write as one is corruptly 'inspired' or influenced: see *quots* 1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* i. x. 40 What juggling there was therein, the Orator plainly confessed, who could say that Pythia Philippius. 1875 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 26 Demosthenes said Apollo's Priestess did Philippius as if he had said, Philip had corrupted the Oracle, and put words into the Prophetesses' mouth. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 13 Caballeros set him up as a sort of oracle; because, with the best intentions in the world, he naturally philippizes... in exact unison with their designs. 1831 De Quincey *Waggon & Lit. Wks.* 1857 v. 124 If the oracle at Hattin philippized, the oracle of Gottingen philippized no less. 1875 *Hesperus* *Ess.* *Advice* 46 The oracles will Philippius, as long as Philip is the master.

† *Erron.* used for: To utter a philippic; also *trans.* to utter a philippic against.

1804 D. Webster *Let.* 17 Sept. Priv. Corr. 1857 I. 179, I philippize against that employment now. 1837 *Tail's Mag.* IV. 163 What a certain set of young literatures have been lately philippizing against me. 1845 S. Juno *Margaret* II. (Cent.), He argued with us, philippized us, denounced us.

Hence *Philippizing ppl.* a; also *Philippizer*, one who philippizes, a partisan of Philip. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 358 An Æschines, or a Midias, or the other Philippiers. 1853 *Grotes Greece* in *lxxxvii* XI. 455 The philippizing party in that city (Olynthus). 1856 *Ind. xvi.* XII. 484 He acted with Æschines and the Philippiers.

Philipp: see *PHILO*.

† **Philiser**, obs. form of *FILACER*.

1447 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 138/a To be entred ther of Recorde, by the Philiser of the Shire.

† **Philisteian**, *a* Obs. Also *Phyl-*. [f. L. *Philist(h)æus* (see next) + -AN.] = *PHILISTINE a*.

1633 COCKERAM, *Phylisteian embrace*, is to pickle ones purse, and cut his throat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1061 So rose Herculean Samson, from the Harlot lap Of Philisteian Dalilah, and wak'd Shorn of his strength.

† **Philistee**, Obs. Also 5 *Phil-*, *Filistei*, 6 *Phylstee*. [ad. L. *Philisthæus* (Vulg.), Gr. *Φίλισθαίος*: see *PHILISTINE sb.* 1. 132a Wyclif *1 Sam.* xvii. 3 And Philistei [1388 Filistei, Vulg. *Philisthæus*] stoden upon the hil. 1842 That bastard man, Goliath by name, Philistee of Geth [Vulg. *Philisthæus*, 1388 a Filistei of Geth]. — *x Chron. x. x* Philistei [1388 Filistei] forsothe fouften ægeinus Yraei. 1508 FISHER *Pem. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 4 When Israhell sholde make batayle agaynst the phylistees.

† **Philister** (fīlīstēr). [The German word for Philistine, f. L. *Philistæus*, -*æus* or Heb. *פְּלִשְׁתִּי*] A name applied by the students at German universities to the townsmen, or to all persons not students; an outsider; hence, an unenlightened uncultured person; = *PHILISTINE sb.* 3, 4.

Said to have originated at Jena in 1603, in a sermon from the text *Philister ubi dir, Samson!* 'The Philistines be upon thee, Samson!' preached by Pastor Gotze at the funeral of one of the students, who had been killed by the townsmen in a quarrel between 'town and gown'. (See *Quarterly Rev.* Apr. 1899, 438 note.)

1828 CARLYLE *Let.* 7 Mar. in *Froude Bag* I. xxii. 425 He went to Mill (the British India Philister). 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 698 Need is there that compassion should be had on the poor infatuated philister! 1859 *Hesperus* *Friends in C. Ser.* II. 136 If there were a stupid man amongst us, or what the Germans call a Philister.

Philistia (fīlīstīā). In 6 *Philistea*. [med. L. *Philistia* = late L. *Philistea* (-*thea*) in Jerome = Gr. *Φίλιστία*, -*αία*; ult. repr. Heb. *פְּלִשְׁתִּי* *p'lesheth*. see *PHILISTINE*.]

1. The country occupied by the Philistines, in the south-west of Palestine. Also, the people or nation of the Philistines.

1335 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix [138 Philistea shal be glad of me. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxvii. 4 Behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia.

2. The class or community of 'Philistines', i.e. unenlightened or commonplace people; or the locality they inhabit. Cf. *PHILISTINE sb.* 4.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* x. Yet have Philistia and Fogeydom neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/a The homage paid by virtue to vice, or, rather, by Philistia to Bohemia. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 June 173/a The requirements of a novel as understood by literary Philistia.

Philistian (fīlīstīān), *sb.* and *a*. Forms: 3-4 *Philistien*, 4-*an*. [a. OF. *Philistien*, ad. med. L. *Philistianus*, f. *PHILISTIA* see -AN.]

† *a sb.* = *PHILISTINE 1, 2. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7091 Under philistians ban war þe Iuus halden, þat si quar. 13340 *Ibid.* 7550 (Cott.) Agh i for to haue a wite, To do philistians [other texts -iens] dispute. 1375 (MS. c. 1485) BARBOUR *Brave* iv. 753 Quhen saill abasit [west] Of the philistians [MS. E. (1486) filistyns] mycht. 1388 Wyclif *1 Sam.* xvii. 4 A bastard man went out fro the tents of Philistians [1388 Filistei, Vulg. *Philisthæus*]. c. 1666 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 402 'Tis neither Pagan, Turk, nor Jew, nor any proud Philistians [vulgar Christians].

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Philistia or the Philistines.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1371 But who constrains me to the Temple of Dagon, Not dragging? the Philistian Lords command. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyr. Apost.* (1849) 198 By proud Philistian hosts beset.

Philistine (fīlīstīn, -tīn, fīlīstīn), *sb.* and *a*. Forms: *a*. 4 (*Philistin*, *Palistin*, -*estine*), 4-6 *Philistyne*, (5 *Felstynne*, 7 *Philistin*), 6-*Philistine* *B* 6-7 *Philistum* (pl. -im, -ims), 7-*thum*, -*tame*. See also *PHILISTER*, *PHILISTIAN*. [a. F. *Philistin*, ad. late L. *Philistinus*, usually in pl. *Philistini* (-*thini*, *thim*, *Palasthini*, all in Vulg.), ad. late Gr. *φιλιστινῶν*, *Παλαστινῶν* (both in Josephus); found beside L. *Philisthæus* = Gr. *φιλισθῆν*, *φιλιστινῆμ* (LXX in Hexateuch), ad. Heb.

פְּלִשְׁתִּי *p'lesheth* (or -*im*) Cognate with פְּלִשְׁתִּי *p'lesheth*, *PHILISTIA*, *Palistine*, *Assyrian Palastu*, *Palistu* (The word has been very doubtfully explained as = 'wanderers, immigrants'; but was more probably a native name of the people, appearing in Egyptian as *Palustata* or *Purusati*.)

The Gr. L. Eng. forms in -*ist*, -*im*, directly represent the Heb. pl., with *Philistinus* of *Anakims, cherubims*, etc. Several other forms appear, e.g. late Gr. *φιλιστιαῖοι* (Aquila), *φιλ.* (Symm.), L. *Philistini*, -*thini*, -*thi*, *Phyl.*, ME. *PHILISTEE*, late L. *Philistiani*, OF., ME. *Philistien*, Eng. *PHILISTIAN*. (The pronunciation *filistin* occurs chiefly in U.S.)

a sb. 1. One of an alien warlike people, of uncertain origin, who occupied the southern sea-coast of Palestine, and in early times constantly harassed the Israelites. Also *fig.*

[c. 1340 *Philistin*, 1375-1489 *Felstyns*: see *PHILISTIAN* 1. 138a Wyclif *Amos* ix. 7 Wher Y made not Yrael for to stye vp of. Egypt, and Palistens of Capadocie [1388 *Palistines*, Vulg. *Palastinos*; 1611 the Philistines from Capthor]. — *Zech.* ix. 6 V shal destruye the pride of Philistynes [1388 *Filistes*, Vulg. *Philisthorum*] 1335 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xvii. 10 Am not I a Philistyne? 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 26 Who is this vndercmeised Philistyne? 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) I. 40, I feel a little like 'The Philistines are upon thee, Samson'.

b. 1866 BIBLE (Genev.) *1 Sam.* v. 1 Then the Philistines took the Arke of God. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xlvii. 8 He rooted out the Philisthums. 1600 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* n. 49 Like a Philistin, he hath pulled out the eyes of this Samson. 1859 R. ASHLEY tr. *Markus's David Persecuted* say The Philistines pitch their tents in Shunem. 1644 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* i. (1676) 4 Concerning the Philistines when they had put out Sampson's eyes.

2. *fig.* Applied (humorously or otherwise) to persons regarded as 'the enemy', into whose hands one may fall, e.g. bailiffs, literary critics, etc.; formerly, also, to the debauched or drunken.

1600 DRICKER *Gentle Craft* D. 111, Look here Maggy help me Firke, apparel me Hodge, silke and satten you mad Philistines, silke and satten. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 2 Times are mended well Since late among the Philistines you fell. 1688 MIDDLE *Fr. Ditt.* *Philistines* for lewd (or drunken) people, *des Debauchees* a 1700 B. E. *Ditt. Cant.* *Crew*, *Philistines*, *Sergeants Bailiffs* and their Crew; also *Drunkards*. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convesat.* 14 They say, you went to Court last Night very drunk, Nay, I'm told for certain, you had been among Philistines. 1754 FIELDING *Anelia* v. vi, If he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs) 1775 SHRIDAN *Rewals* v. 1, Above all, there is that blood thirsty Philistine, Sir Lucius O'Trigger. 1777 N. JERSEY *Archives* Ser. II. I. 392 On Monday last we had a brush with the Philistines, killing three lighthorsemen, four Highlanders, and one Lieut. Colonel. 1847 Mrs. GORE *Castles in Air* I. 286 [To] be punched and kicked, in order to afford sport for the Philistines.

3. = *PHILISTER*, applied by German students to one not a student at a university.

1824 J. RUSSELL *Tour Germ.* (1828) I. iii. 128 The citizens he denominates Philistines. 1826 BEDDOES *Let. Poems* (1852) p. lix, A little inn with a tea-garden, whither students and Philistines (i.e. townsmen who are not students) resort on Sundays. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 757 The people read it with great interest, from the fiery youths to the cautious old Philistines [1863 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* *Henn* (1865) 157 Efforts have been made to obtain in English some term equivalent to *Philister* or *épicer*. Mr. Carlyle has 'respectability with its thousand gags', well, the occupant of every one of those gags is, Mr. Carlyle means, a *Philistine*].

4. Hence A person deficient in liberal culture and enlightenment, whose interests are chiefly bounded by material and commonplace things.

But often applied contemptuously by connoisseurs of any particular art or department of learning to one who has no knowledge or appreciation of it, sometimes a mere term of dislike for those whom the speaker considers 'bougous'. 1824 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 58 [The partisans of Illuminism] received the nickname of *Philistines* (Philistines) which the few scattered remnants of them still bear. 1827 *Examiner* 70/a If Germans require that species of assistance, the obtuseness of a mere English Philistine we trust is pardonable. 1831 [see *PHILISTINE*]. 1839 A. H. EVERETT *Addr. Germ. Lit.* at *Hannover*, U.S. 40 Released from the importunity of this Philistine [Wagner], — to use an expressive German term, — Faust relapses into his former gloom. 1841 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. viii. (1872) 41 At other times, Philistines would enter, what we call bores, dullards, Children of Darkness. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.* *S. Hist.* 31 A professor at Oxford, spoke of Luther as a Philistine, meaning an enemy of men of culture or intelligence such as the professor himself. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 20 The people who believe most of our greatness and welfare are proved by our being very rich, and who just give their lives and thoughts to becoming rich, are just the very people whom we call the Philistines. 1879 L. STREPHON *Hours in Libary* vii. 111 306 In common phraseology he [Macaulay] is a Philistine — a word which I understand properly to mean indifference to the higher intellectual interests. 1890 T. B. SAUNDERS tr. *Schopenhauer's Will.*

Life (1891) 44 A man who has no mental needs, because his intellect is of the narrow and normal amount, is, in the strict sense of the word, a philistine — one who is not a son of the Muses.

B. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the people of Philistia.

1842 LONGF. *Warning* 6 The Israelite... at last led forth to be a pander to Philistine jealousy.

b. trans.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 132 So did he by that Philistine Poem of *Parthenophil* and *Parthenope*, which to compare worse than it itself, it would plunge all the wits of France, Spain, or Italy.

2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, the modern 'Philistine', uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. (Of persons and things.)

1831 CARLYLE *Germ. Poetry in Disc.* *Ess.* (1872) III. 241 To a German we might have compassed all this long description into a single word. Mr. Taylor is simply what they call a *Philister*, every fibre of him is Philistine. 1848 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 57 The philistine division of our own critics. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess.* & *Stud.* (1875) 216 Byron had in him a cross of the true Philistine breed. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 235 Critics consider that he symbolizes the Philistine element in German life — the hopelessly material, prosaic and commonplace.

C. Comb.

1817 COLLIERIDGE *Fire, Famine*, etc. Apol. Pref., Afterward this philistine combatant went to London, and there perished of the plague. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 8 Oct. 4/x What purpose some of them serve would be but a Philistine like question.

Hence *Philistinely adv.*, like or after the manner of a social Philistine. Also *Philistinian* (-*ti* nian) *a*. = *B* 1; *Philistinic* (-*ti* nik) *a*. = *B* 2, *Philistinish* (fīlīstīnīsh, -*im*sh) *a*. = *B* 2.

1881 *Society* x. June 9/a A dress, of black cashmere, *philistinely tight. 1773 J. Ross *Iratiade* i. 636 (MS.). The *Philistenean stride of him of Gath. 1822-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1829 The name of the Philistine harbor, *Mayuma*, is entirely Egyptian-Philistinian. 1869 *Blackw. Int. Sitt.* *Attire* I. 114 The audience, applauding *Philistine politics over their raw chops. 1883 *Ed. Wode* Aug. 493/a There are some among us, nowadays, who sneer at all common-sense as philistine. 1883 *Standard* 30 Aug. 5/a Unhappily, we live in *Philistinism times. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 407 His work sometimes lacks distinction... but it is never Philistinism.

Philistinism (fīlīstīnīz'm, fīlīstīnīz'm). [f. *PHILISTINE* + -ISM.] The opinions, aims, and habits of social Philistines (see *prec.* A. 4); the condition of being a social Philistine.

1831 CARLYLE *Sat. Res.* II. v. One 'Philistine'; who even now, to the general weaniness, was dominantly pouring forth Philistinism (*Philistostrotism*). 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 The Romanticists were... the sworn foes of that low-minded, prosaic narrowness which Germany calls *Philistinism*. 1863 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, *Henn* (1865) 157 Philistinism 'we have not the expression in English. Perhaps we have not the word because we have so much of the thing. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Nov. 760/a British Philistinism is extremely overbearing. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 438 'Philistinism', after all, stands for two great habits, decency and order.

So *Philistinize* (fīlīstīnīz, fīlīstīnīz) *v. trans.* to render Philistine; to imbue with the tastes, habits, and opinions of those termed Philistines.

1880 G. MEREDITH *T. Agric. Com.* xvi. (1892) 224 Children are secretly Philistinizing the demagogue, turning him into a slow-stepping Liberal. 1893 ZANGWILL *Bachelors' Club* 164 She has not been philistinized by a refined education.

Philizer, obs. form of *FILACER*.

Phillaber, obs. f. *PILLOW-BERE*. *Phillarea*, *phillerey*: see *PHILLAREA*. *Phillet*, obs. f. *FILLET* *Phillibeg*, var. *FILIBEG*. *Philiberd*, obs. f. *FILBERT*.

† *Phillida*, variant of *FILLARY Obs.*

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* 4 The fowles are .Butters, blacke Birds with redd breastes, Phillidas

Philligree, *Phillip*, obs. f. *FILIGREE*, *FILLIP*.

Phillipine: see *PHILIP b*.

Phillipsite (fīlīpsīt). *Min.* [Named 1825 after the English mineralogist, J. W. Phillips: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and potassium, found in cruciform twin crystals of a white colour.

1825 T. THOMSON'S *Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 362, I propose the name of phillipsite in honor of Mr. J. W. Phillips. 1890 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 306 Phillipsite occurs in large translucent crystals.

Phillis (fīlīs), *sb.* Also 9 *Phyllis*. [a. L. *Phyllis*, a girl's name in Virgil, Horace, etc., a. Gr. *Φυλλίς* female name, lit. foliage of a tree, f. *φύλλον* leaf. The English spelling appears to be influenced by association with words in *phil.* -*philo.*] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a comely rustic maiden, or for a sweetheart (cf. *PHILANDER*); also applied (after Milton) to a pretty or 'neat-handed' table-maid or waitress.

1623 MILTON *L'Allegro* 86 Hearer, and other Country Messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. a 1700 *Sidley Song Wks.* 1778 l. 94 Phillis is my only joy, Faithless as the Winds or Seas. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser.* & *Com.* 116 At the Bar the good Man always places a charming Phillis or two. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) II. 574 Having perpetually filled their head with ideas of Strephons and Philisses. 1843 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mosquitario* 11, As his Patients came in, certain soft-handed Phyllises Were at once set to work on their legs, arms, and backs. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, If you have any Phillis to console.

Hence † *Phyllis* v. (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to address in pastoral verses

1699 GARTH *Dispers* 1 148 He pass'd his easie Hours, instead of Prayer, in Madrigals, and Phillising the Fair

Phyllosella, *Philly*, *erron.* ff. **FILOSELLA**, **FILLY**.

Phillygenin (fil dzhin) *Chem.* [f. **PHILLY** + **GENIN** with ending of *saligenin*.] A resinous crystallizable substance (C₂₁H₂₂O₆), polymeric with saligenin, obtained from phyllirin by boiling with hydrochloric acid, or by lactic fermentation.

1864 [see **PHILLYRIN**].

|| **Phillyrea** (fil rē, fil rē). *Bot.* Also 7 **phillyrea**, **phyl(l)area**, **phylaria**, 7-8 **phylarea**, **phillarea**, 8 **phyl(l)area**, **-rea**, **phillarea**, **phyllirea**, **-ra**, **phillyrea**, **-rea**; also β. in anglicized forms: 7-8 **phillery**, **phillerey**, (8 **phillerey**). [*Bot. L. phyllirea* (Tournefort; Linnæus *Philos Bot.* 175), erroneously for *phillyrea*, a. Gr. *φύλλερα* (Theophr.), app a deriv. of *φύλλα* linden tree. There are many erroneous spellings in *phyll* and *phyl*-. Also *F. phyllirée* (1572 in Godef.); cf. Cotgr. '*phillyrée*, mocke-prinet; a shrub'; thence the β-forms.]

A genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs (N.O. *Oleaceæ*), natives of the Mediterranean region and the East, with opposite leaves and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers in axillary clusters; also called *jasmine-box* or *mock privet*. *P. latifolia* is considered to be the *φύλλερα* of Dioscorides and Theophrastus.

Cape Phillyrea, a name for the S. African shrub *Cassine capensis* (N.O. *Celastraceæ*). (Leas. Bot. 1866.)

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xiv. All the Phyllireas are yet more hardy. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4). *Phillyrea*, see *Privet*. 1691 J. GISSON in *Archæol.* XII. 188 In his garden he has four large round phillareas, smooth clipped. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 210 Lenticulus and Phyllarea's in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Gardening* 11 89 Line The walls with Phyllirea fresh and fine. c. 1710 CELIA FINNES *Diary* (1888) 71 Cut box and fillirey and Lawrell. 1730 STURGEON *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. l. xx. 112 Against the stone walls are planted Phyllireys. 1785 MARTIN *Roussseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 207 This shrub [*Alaternus*] is frequently confounded with Phyllirea, from which it may be known at all times by the position of the leaves. 1866 *Veget. Bot.* *Phillyrea*, evergreen shrubs and trees introduced from the shores of the Mediterranean

attrib. c. 1665 LADY MARY WARWICK in C. F. Smith *Life* (1901) 325 Upon the phyllirea hedge that grew before the great parlour door. 1683-4 WOOD *Life* Jan.-Feb. (O.I.I.S.) III. 88 Frost killed linnel, bayes, phillery hedges. 1747 WESTON *Prim. Physic* (1769) 107 Single often with Phyllirea leaves boiled with a little Allum. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) III. xvii. 100 The rushing of a little dog. through the phyllirea hedge.

Phyllirin (fil irin). *Chem.* [f. *prec.* + *-IN*]. A white crystallizable bitter substance (C₂₇H₂₄O₁₁) obtained from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia*.

1898 Penny *Cycl* and Suppl. 135/1 *Phyllirin* is a non-acidised compound, crystallising in silver scales and of a bitter taste. 1864 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 568 Phyllirin - when submitted to lactic fermentation yields phillygenin and sugar, phillygenin containing the elements of 3 atoms of saligenin.

† **Philm** (e, obs. *erron.* form of **FILM**).

1594 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 A skinne, pellicle, or phillme. 1730 BURTON *Pocket Traveller* (1735) 48 A Philm grows over the Eyes

Philo- (fil), before a vowel (or *h*) usually **phil-** (fil), repr. Gr. *φίλος*, *φίλ-*, combining form from root of *φίλ-ειν* to love, *φίλ-ος* dear, friend (cf. *μίσ-ο*, *μίσ-ο*, from *μίσ-ειν* to hate, *μίσ-ος* hate, hatred). The number of compounds so formed in Greek was very great; usually they were adjs., having derived sbs. and other words, and capable themselves also of being used as sbs.; e.g. *φιλόσοφος* loving wisdom, a lover of wisdom, whence *φιλοσοφία*, *φιλοσοφικός*, *φιλοσοφείν* to philosophize, etc.; *φίλος* fond of birds, *φιλορνίθια* fondness for birds, etc. Among these were some formed on national names, as *φίλλαν* loving the Hellenes or Greeks, *φιλολάκων* loving the Lacedæmonians. Many of the Greek compounds have come down (frequently through Latin, and usually with formative suffixes) into English; and, on the model of these, *philo-* (*phil-*) has been employed to form new compounds, the second element of which is properly Greek, but often Latin, and even, esp. in nonce-words, English or in Eng. use. *Philo-* has thus become a living element, esp. with national names, as *philo-German*, *philo-Russian*, *philo-Turk*, and the like.

Examples are: *phil-archæologist*, *-athletic* [cf. Gr. *φιλαρχηγής*, *-αθλητικός* [Gr. *φίλμπος*] (loving hymns), *-orthodox*; *phil-botanist*, *-botanist*, *-cathartic*, *-catholic*, *-dramatic*, *-dramatist*, *-felon*, *-garlic*, *-mathematical*, *-musical*, *-mystic*, *-mythology* (love of fables), *-mythical* [Gr. *φίλομυθία* love of talk], *-pagan*, *-peristernion* (pigeon-fancying), *-pig*, *-poet*, *-publican*, *-radical*, *-radpole*, *-theorist* [cf. Gr. *φίλοθεωρος*], etc. Among those formed on national

names are *phil-African*, *-Arabian*, *-Arabic*, *philo-Athenian* [cf. Gr. *φιλαθηναίος*], *-French*, *-Gallic* (*-ism*), *-German* (*-ism*), *-Greek*, *-Hindoo*, *-Jew*, *-Lacanian* [Gr. *φιλολακων*], *-Peloponnesian*, *-Pole*, *-Polish*, *-Slav*, *-Teutonic* (*-ism*), *-Turk* (*-ish*, *-ism*), *-Yankee* (*-ist*), *-Zionist*, etc. Among humorous nonce-words are *philo-destructiveness*, *-financial*, *-foxhuntingness*, *-legislative*, in ridicule of the phrenological *philoprogenitiveness*. Also **Philarchaist** (*-ā* *ike* *ist*) [see **ARCHAIST**, and cf. Gr. *φιλάρχατος*], a lover of what is ancient, an antiquary. **Philippic** a. [Gr. *ῥήπος* horse; cf. Gr. *φίλιππος*], fond of or interested in horses; so **Philipp** [after *philanthropy*; cf. Gr. *φίλιππία*], love for or kindness to a horse or horses. **Philobrutish** a., characterized by love of or kindness to the brutes or lower animals; so **Philobrutist**, a lover of brutes. **Philocalist** (fil'kalist) [Gr. *φιλόκαλος*, f. *καλός* beautiful], a lover of beauty; so **Philocaly**, love of beauty. **Philocomal** a. [cf. Gr. *φιλόκομος*, f. *κόμη* hair], characterized by love of or attention to the hair. **Philocubist** [Gr. *φίλοκυβος* fond of dice (Aristophanes)], a lover of dice-play. **Philocynic** (*-s* *nik*) [Gr. *κύων*, *κύων*-dog; see **CYNIC**; after *philanthropic*] a., loving dogs, fond of dogs; sb. a lover of dogs; so **Philocynical** a.; **Philocynism**, **Philocyn**, love of dogs. **Philodemio** (*-de* *mik*) a. [Gr. *φίλοδημος*, f. *δῆμος* the people], loving the people. **Philodendrist** [cf. Gr. *φίλοδένδρος* tree-loving, f. *δένδρον* tree], a lover of trees. **Philopolestian** (*-epi* *stian*) a. [Gr. *ἐπιστολία* false oath], loving false oaths. **Philofelist** (fil'felist) [L. *fēles*, *-is* cat], a lover of cats. **Philogalist** [Gr. *γαλήν*, *γαλήν* pole-cat, taken as = cat], = *prec* **Philogastria** a. [Gr. *γαστήρ* belly], loving the stomach, indulging the appetite. **Philogenitive** (*-dge* *nitiv*) a. [see **GENITIVE**], inclined to procreation, or to sexual indulgence; hence **Philogenitiveness**.

Philokleptic a. [Gr. *κλέπτω* robber], fond of thieves or robbers. **Philomelantist** [Gr. *μελων* black] a. negrophile. **Philomuse** (fil'omūz) a. [Gr. *φίλομουσος*], loving the Muses. **Philonoist** (fil'noist) [Gr. *νόος*, *νόος* mind, understanding], a lover of knowledge. **Philoplatary** [cf. Gr. *φίλοπλουτος*], a lover of wealth; so † **Philoplatonio** a. (*erron.* for *philoplatist*), loving wealth. **Philopogon** [Gr. *πώγων* beard], a lover of beards. **Philopolemio** a. [cf. Gr. *φίλοπολεμος*, f. *πόλεμος* war], fond of war or strife; so **Philopolemic** a. **Philopornist** [cf. Gr. *φίλοπορνος*, f. *πόρνη* harlot], a lover of harlots. **Philorchidæaceous** a., fond of orchids. **Philornithio** (*-oni* *jik*) a. [cf. Gr. *φίλορνιθ*, f. *ρνιθ*, *ρνιθ*-bird], fond of birds. **Philothaumaturgic** (*-hōmātūrjēgik*) a. [see **THAUMATURGIC**], loving works of wonder. **Philothelism** (fil'othēl'izm) [cf. Gr. *φίλοθεός*, f. *θεός* God], love of God; so **Philothelism**, a lover of God; hence **Philothelistic** a. † **Philoxenous** (*-pks* *dzhōs*) a., having an affinity for oxygen (*obs.*). **Philosoic** (*-zōik*) a. [Gr. *φῶν* animal, after *philanthropic*], loving or showing kindness to animals; so **Philozoist** (*erron.* -zoonist), a lover of animals.

1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VII. 224 The 'Philanthropic' League is an association... to work for the extinction of the African slave trade. 1790 *Student* I. 42 The 'Phil-Arabians' think that their [Arabic] may be made very instrumental in illustrating the present Hebrew text. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks* (1834) 211 New Palestine, as the Kikomanetick 'Philarchaists' would have it [Scotland] called. 1830 *Examiner* No. 612 1/2 Ready to put a grave panegyric face on his elderly Odes and 'philarchocracy'. 1864 *REVELL* *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 14 The 'Phil-athletic club at Harrow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 672/1 Every sport known to the philathletic Briton. 1886 *World* 24 Feb. 11 The state-carriage horses. excited much admiration in a very 'philhippic' population. 1861 *Longman's Last Oct.* Hymnologia Christiana. Psalms and Hymns Selected or Contributed by 'Philhymnic Friends. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* II. 146 The old Welchman in pure 'philhippy' took his horse out of the road. 1850 *Grote's Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The tone of feeling in Lesbos had been found to be decidedly 'philo Athenian'. 1856 DELAMAR *Fl Gard* (1861) Pref. To volunteer as gate-opener to other fields of 'Philobotic Literature. 1844 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr Wks* 1843 X. 543, I am glad to hear your master has turned 'Philo-Botanist at last. 1836 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 177 These days of 'philo-brutish refinement. *Ibid.* XVII. 124 The 'Philobrutists may carry their humanity too far. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Sub.* (1864) 353 This poor... creature was a 'philocalist: he had a singular love of flowers and of beautiful women. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 113/4 His 'philocaly' is, destitute of vigour. 1832 *Svd Smith Wks.* (1859) II. 2/1 If the apothecary, the druggist, and the physician, all called upon him to abandon his 'philothartistic propensities. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 108 The 'philothallic whiggery of Macaulay and Tom Moore. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 14 Jan. 5/4 To consider the present state of the 'philocal art. 1832 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 You Amynias there—just—!—A 'philobutist?—Miss'd. 1813 MOORE *Life Byron* (1833) III. 143 note, You, who are one of the 'philocynic sect. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730/2 The

philanthropic and the philocynic zeal of Lord Harrowby and Lord Mount-Temple. c. 1843 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 87, I admired my ingenious friend's 'philo-cynical treaty with Mr. William Sykes. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Mar. 240/2 Miss Baker's 'philocynism rose into a passion for a particular bull-dog. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 478 Our 'philocyn developed itself at the earliest possible period. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* 44 This. does too much mischief to the trees for a 'philodendrist to take unmixed pleasure in. 1841 J. T. HAWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 101 The organ of 'philo-destructiveness would have been found strongly developed 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 42 James Smith may indeed be well called a 'philo-dramatic poet. 1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1882) 274 The enlightened and patriotic assemblage of 'philodramatists. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 239 They must have borrowed their 'philopetorian maxim from some lurking remnant of the Priscillianists, who flourished in Spain in the time of Augustine. c. 1843 *Southey Doctor, Fragm.* (1848) 681/2 The Laureate, Dr. Southey, who is known to be a 'philofelist, and confers honours upon his Cats according to their services. *Ibid.* 684/2 He made himself acquainted with all the philofelists of the family. 1831 — in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 277 A monument of Jeremy's philosophico-'philofelon philanthropy. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 743 Never having heard of a 'philo-financive bump, we fear it can be nothing better than acquisitiveness. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 272 An impression on the organ of 'philo foxhuntingness not very easily to be effaced. 1894 in *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/6, I believe he is not so much 'philo-French as Prussophobia. 1821 *Southey Lett.* (1856) III. 240 You, Grosvenor, who are a 'philogalist, and therefore understand more of cat nature than has ever been attained by the most profound naturalists. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Nov. Mr. Carlyle's fierce philo-Germanism is as dangerous a sentiment as the blind 'philo-Gallicism against which he lifts up his voice. 1847 Dr. QUINCEY *Spanish Nun* ix. With these 'philo-garlic men Kate took her departure. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/3 The 'philographic propensities of boys. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVII. 1 255 If he be given to mystery, Or fond of individuality, Or 'philogenitive, or whatsoever His passion be. 1823 *Byron Juan* xii. xxii, I say, methinks that 'Philo-genitiveness Might meet from men a little more forgiveness. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 482 No sentimental 'philo-Hindoo. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 9 What will the Italian Government say to such a 'philokleptic proceeding on our part? 1850 *Grote's Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 345 The active 'philo-Laconian party. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 733 Saving through your organ of 'philolegislativeness. c. 1870 *SETTLE* in Johnson *L. P. Dryden* (1782) II. 36 Poor Robin, or any other of the 'philomathematics, would have given him satisfaction in the point. 1700 *Moxon Math. Dict.* 67 The Philo Mathematic Reader. 1734 *BURKELEY Analyst* Query 55 These 'philomathematical physicians, anatomists, and dealers in the animal economy. 1833 Dr. QUINCEY *Rev. Greece* Wks. 1862 X. 120 note, The original (or 'Philomusic society)... adopted literature for its ostensible object. 1821 *Bussan Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). **Philomusical*. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* I. A true born Englishman and 'philomystic. 1612 T. SCOT (title) 'Philomythie, or 'Philomythologie, wherein Outlandish Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are Taught to Speake True English. 1804 *Coleridge Lett.*, to R. SHARP (1895) 448 Philologists, 'Philosophists, Physiologists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1850 *Grote's Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The 'philo-Peloponnesian party. 1828 *Southey Epistle to a Cunningham* 336 Who in all forms Of pork, baked, roasted, toasted, broil'd or broil'd... Profess myself a genuine 'Philipp. c. 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* (1879) II. 72 He likes to outdo his 'philophtonic brethren in his wife's rank and silks, in the splendour of his house. 1720 *Swift Lett. Yng. Poet* 1 Dec. Wks. 1841 II. 300/2 A multitude of poetasters, poetesses, parcel-poets, poet-apes, and 'philo-poets. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 205 Whatever absurdity in burr may be demanded by the trichotomists and 'philopogons of modern Europe. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pantheism* III. 222 She [Minerva] is called

'Philopolemic, as uniformly ruling over the opposing natures which the world contains. 1827 *Svd. Smith Wks.* (1859) II. 122/2 The increasing arrogance of the Americans, and our own 'philopolemic folly. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 222 To the mealy-mouthed modern 'philopornist the homely and hardy method of the old poet... may seem rough and brutal. 1896 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* Sept. 225 They called him a drunkard, a glutton and a 'philo-publican. 1884 *World* 30 Apr. 6 A 'philorchidaceous peer. 1854 *Ibid.* July 289 The smart game-bags and neat bird-cages testify at least to the 'philomithic taste of the natives in one direction or another. 1888 J. H. OVERTON & ELIZ. WORDSW. *Chr. Wordsworth* 387 The love which you, so noble, so 'philorthodox, so 'philhelene, have displayed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 2/2 We see the real cause and realize some hidden dangers which have nothing to do with 'Philo-Slavism or Slavo-phillism. 1864 *Lowell Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 The thing was done, the tails were cropped, and home each 'philodadpole hopped. 1891 *Abbott Philomathus* ix. 235 Useless to the 'philothaumaturgic soul. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 82 Baude-laire always kept in mind that Christianity... was not and could not be a creature of philanthropy or 'philothelism, but of church and creed. 1829 *Landon Inag. Com. Wks* 1853 I. 506/1 Polemics can never be philosophers or 'philothelists. c. 1843 *Southey Doctor* ccxiii. (1848) 577 The speculation, or conception (as the 'Philothelistic philosopher himself called it) of Giordano Bruno. 1869-70 *Coleridge Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom you indeed may call 'Philothelists, or Philotechnists, or Practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers, as knowing what the science of all these branches of science is. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 132 Mr. Urquhart... is a 'philo-Turk. 1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 565 An anti-Russian and 'philo-Turkish policy. 1799 *Bendish Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 23 Should it be discovered that oxygen enters into their composition the terms 'philoxenous and misoxenous must be changed. 1818 *Svd. Smith* in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 166, I... believe that I am to the full as much a 'Philoyankeest as you are. 1897 *10th Cent.* Oct. 628 The 'Philo Zionists recognise the mission: but they recognise the misery as well. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Oct. The Society... is animated by, as we cannot say philanthropic, let us say 'philozoic

motives 1887 Huxley *Ess. Progr. Sc I* 122 Unless the fanaticism of philezoic sentiment overpowers the voice of humanity 1837 *Examiner* 219/2 That 'philezoism' would certainly have introduced into his bill against 'cruelty to animals' a special clause 1899 *Pop Sci Monthly* May 140 Inconsistent 'philezoists.

Philobiblic (filobi blik), *a.* [f. Gr. φίλος-βιβλος fond of books (f. φίλο- PHILO- + βιβλος book) + -ic] Fond of books, devoted to literature. Cf. *Philobiblon*, name of book by R. de Bury, 1344, and of a modern society. So **Philobiblician** *a.*; **Philobiblist**, a lover of books. (All more or less *nonce-wids*)

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 p. 2 My method has since been to visit the Philobiblician libraries. 1824 J. COLE (*title*) Bibliographical Tour to the Library of a Philobiblist, 1845 L. CAMPBELL *Chancellor's* (1857) I xiii, 200, I am rather surprised that a 'De Bury' club has not yet been established by Philobiblists 1864 *Boon Bibliogr. Manual* (Lowndes) VI 82 *Philobiblon Society* Composed of Persons interested in the History, Collection, or Peculiarities of Books. Instituted in London, 1853. 1885 *Spectator* 23 May 676 It has been known in philobiblic circles, for some years.

Philobiblical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL. in sense b, after *biblical*.] *a.* = prec. *b.* Devoted to the study of the Bible

1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI. 475/1 [Hermann von der Hardt] had founded at Leipsic a philobiblical society, with the object of determining the sacred text 1896 *Blackie Mag* Mar. 253 The philobiblical physician has always his favourite prescription

Philobotanic to -dendrist: see **PHILO-**

[[**Philodendron** (filodendron).] *Bot* Also -um. [mod L. (Schott 1830), *a.* Gr. φιλόδενδρον, neuter of φιλόδενδρος fond of trees (f. φίλο- PHILO- + δένδρον tree), in reference to its climbing upon trees] *A* genus of tropical American climbing shrubs (N. O. *Araceae*), some species of which are cultivated as stove-plants.

1877 F. W. BURRIDGE *Protoph. Cult* P2 190 Some hybrid Philodendrons and Anthuriums 1899 *Rowland Guinness Wilds* 28 Everywhere were long cords dangling from the rosettes of philodendrons, which had to be waved aside.

Philodespot, *rare*. [ad. Gr. φιλοδеспот-ος adj., loving one's master, f. φίλο- PHILO- + δεσπότης master; in b. directly f. PHILO- + ΔΕΣΠΟΤΑ. + *a.* (See quot 1656.) *Obs. rare* -o. *b.* One who favours despots or despotism (quot 1796).

1865 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Philodespot*, he that loveth his Master 1796 *Coleman* in *Mrs Sandford T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 140 As bad as the most rampant Philodespot could wish in the moment of cursing

Philodine (filodine) *Zool.* [f. PHILO- + Gr. δίνος whirling, rotation.] *A* rotifer of the genus *Philodina* or family *Philodinidae*. So **Philodiniid**; **Philodinioid** *a.*, resembling this family

1883 H. J. SLACK in *Knowledge* 23 June 358/2 The Philodines, of which the common Rotifer, *R. vulgaris*, is the most abundant. 1895 *Smith's Stand. Dict.*, *Philodinid Philodinoid*

Philodox (filodoks). *rare* [ad. Gr. φιλόδοξος adj. (Plato), loving fame or glory, f. φίλο- PHILO- + δόξα glory (also opinion, etc.).] Properly, One who loves fame or glory; but taken (after *orthodox*) as = One who loves his own opinion; an argumentative or dogmatic person. So **Philodoxical** *a.*

1603 *Florio Montaigne* II. xii (1632) 303 No people are less Philodox than Platoes Philodoxes, or lovers of their own opinions. 1862 DAVIES & VAUGHAN tr *Plato's Republic* v. (1866) 196 Philodoxical rather than philosophical, that is to say, lovers of opinion rather than lovers of wisdom 1872 *Nonconformist*, 27 Mar 326/2 The lover of argument, the *philodox*—to revive an old word—is less likely to listen to it

Philo-dramatist to -Germanism: see **PHILO-**

Philogenesis, -genetic, etc. *enon. ff.* **PHILO-**

Philograph (filograf). [f. Gr. φίλο- PHILO- + γραφω writing, writer, delineator.] *A* device for facilitating the production of an outline drawing. 1892 *Echo* 9 Feb 2/4 By the use of an instrument called the 'Philograph', an absolutely correct representation can be obtained of any organic form 1892 G. HARRIS *Men* 80 Years 18xvii 292 Photographs in my early days were not in use, so photographs must be produced in their stead 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/5 The philograph, in which an exact picture was sketched on glass or celluloid of the objects seen through it, was useful and accurate, and excellent in its perspective

+ **Philographolise**, *q. Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *philographoliser*.] (See quot.)

1853 *Whitlock Rabelius* II. x. All-to be dunced and philographolised in their brains.

Philogynist (filodzinist). [f. Gr. φιλογύν-ης, in pl. -γύναι-ες, fond of women, φιλογυνία love of women, f. φίλο- + γυνή woman.] *A* lover or admirer of women. So **Philogynæic** (-f'sik), **Philogynous** *adjs.* fond of women; **Philogyny** (also irreg. *Philogyne* ity), love of women

1870 *Sat Rev* a July 24/4 The philanthropic or 'philogynæic' brain of one of the most benevolent of mortals. 1884 *N & Q* 6th Ser. X. 277, I would object to much of philanthropy, but I must say that such 'philogynæity' as this closely borders on the ridiculous. 1865 Huxley *Lay Sermon* (1870) 21 There are 'philogynists as fanatical as any 'misogynists'. 1892 M. O'CONNOR MORRIS *Memoirs* p. xxcv, Dean Swift was most 'philogynous. 1823 COCKERAM, *Philogyne*, a doating on women 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. x,

We will, draw a curtain over this scene, from that philogyny which is in us 1892 *Pall Mall G* 25 Feb. 2/1 False demagoguery and sentimental philogyny.

Philo-Hindoo, Philekleptic, etc.: see **PHILO-**. **Philogaster** (filogæstar). *nonce-wid.* [f. L. *philolog-us* (see below) + -ASTER] *A* petty or would-be philologist. So **Philogaster**, petty or blundering philology

1880 F. HALL in *19th Cent* Sept 442 The doings of American philogasters are, in truth, a curious study 1893 - in *Nation* (N. Y.) 26 Feb., He is quite capable of such an enormity of philogastering

Philologer (filodžæ). [f. PHILOLOGY + -ER. cf. *astrologer*.]

1 = PHILOLOGIST 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probi* 63 Antiquaries, philologes, schoolmen, and other learned discourses 1859 HAVLIN *Examen Hist* 1 129 John Selden, of the Inner Temple, . . . that renowned Humanitarian and Philologist, sometime a Commoner of this House. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Philologer*, an Humanist, a Man of Letters 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ* 96 All completely educated and impartial philologers would derive from a careful examination of the whole Jewish and Christian Scriptures, the views which we have now set forth respecting the person of the Deity.

2. = PHILOLOGIST 2.

1660 *Howell Lexicon Prof. heading*, To the true Philologer, Touching the English (or Saxon) with the three Sororian Tongues, French, Italian, and Spanish 1755 JOHNSON, *Philologer*, one whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic 1840 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Stanley Life* (1858) II. 174 Donaldson, the author of the new Cratylus, and almost the only Englishman who promises, I think, to be a really good philologist. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longin Mag.* I. 83 The word 'American', as applied to language, means, in the mouth of a comparative philologist, the native languages of the American Continent.

Philologian (filodžgian). [f. L. *philologia* PHILOLOGY + -AN.] = PHILOLOGIST 2

1830 *Fusey Hist. Eng.* II. x 349 Philologians we have perhaps not a few, and not unlearned 1844 J. CARRIS *Let. in Life* viii (1895) 105 The brothers Grimm, the philologians 1869 FARRAR *Pam. Speech* II (1873) 42 The researches of the philologian into dead and existing tongues.

Philologic (filodžik). *a.* [ad. mod L. *philologic-us*, f. *philologia*: see -IO. Cf. F. *philologique* (1668 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = next.

1669 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* i. Introd. 2 Their choicest Notions and Contemplations, both Philologic and Philosophic. 1796 *Burney Hist. Mus.* I. 225 note, The common foundation of most modern philologic systems, etymologies. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Ser.* Suppl. Note, Wks. VI 305 Depositories of all the erudition—archæologic, historic, and philologic—by which a hidden clue could be sought.

Philologically (filodžgikl). *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] *Of*, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to the study of, philology (in the wider or, now usually, the restricted sense: see **PHILOLOGY**).

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 9 You are much upon the way, to bring in your Philologically observations 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 230 Though the controversy (about the Hebrew points) be in itself grammatical, or philological, yet it had its rise from a question theological 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xx § 26 Those studies which are wont to be called philological, such as history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and criticism 1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 486 The Philological Society, at Bath, for educating and placing out the sons of poor clergymen and mechanics (instituted in 1792) 1832 (*title*) *Philological Museum* [Contents of Vol. I.] On the names of the Days of the Week On the number of Dramas ascribed to Sophocles. On the early Ionic Philosophers. 1842 *Proc Phil. Soc* I. 7 The author considered the adoption of an improved system of orthography by the Editors of the *Philological Journal* (Camb. 1832) an example worthy of imitation on the part of the Philological Society. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 1. 185 Philological relations traceable between Cymri and Gael

Hence **Philologically** *adv.*, in accordance with or in relation to philology.

1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent* (1662) 263 See learned *Hieron-Mercurialis* in his books *De Arte Gymnastica* . . . where this matter is fully handled, both Physically and Philologically. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit* (1798) 332 There is no passage . . . which will not at last admit of such an illustration or explanation, I mean philologically or critically, as may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 442/1, I have never yet met a man . . . who was philologically qualified for a seat on the bench.

Philologist (filodžgist). [f. PHILOLOGY (or Gr. φιλόλογος) + -IST.] *A* person versed in or devoted to philology.

1. One devoted to learning or literature; a lover of letters or scholarship; a learned or literary man; a scholar, *esp.* a classical scholar. Now *less usual* (cf. **PHILOLOGY** 1).

1648 E. SPARKS in *Shute's Ser. on H & Hagar* Pref. b, For his Method, let no nice Philologist distaste it, as too Calvinistical 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts, Plants Script.* § 25 Why the Rods and Staffs of the Princes were chosen for this decision Philologists will consider. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 388 Philologists dispute the revealed will of God 1841 SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 125 This labour is least irksome to the professed philologist, who, in the purity of the style and the bold structure of the versification, can forget the weary barrenness of the matter

2. A person versed in the science of language; a student of language; a linguistic scholar.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. *Diss. Drama* 12 He pass'd for an Excelling Philologist, especially as to the Greek Roots. 1770 BARRETT *Journ. fr. London* I 160 Old Facciola the philologist 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.*

ii 15 We know so little about the origin of language, that even the greatest philologists are forced, to avoid the subject altogether 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I 1 22 The Comparative Philologist ignores altogether the division of languages according to their locality

Philologize (filodžgist), *v. rare*. [f. Gr. φιλόλογος + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the philologist; to deal in philology (i.e. either literary scholarship, or linguistic science). Also *trans.* to bring into some condition by philologizing

1664 *Evelyn Sylva* III vi, It is not here that I design to enlarge, as those who have philologized on this occasion de *Sycophantia*, and other curious Criticisms 1868 *Contemp. Rev* VIII 165 It cannot be criticized or philologized into nothingness, like written record 1877 F. HALL *On-able and reliable* 25, I have spoken of the unscientific philologizing which has recently become so rife

Philologue (filodžg). *rare*. Also *7-log*, -loge [a F. *philologue* (Rabelais 16th c.), ad. L. *philolog-us* man of letters, *a.* Gr. φιλόλογος: see **PHILOLOGY**] = **PHILOLOGIST**. Also *adverb.* *ad.* (quot. 1611) = **PHILOLOGICAL**.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays de Ray* 1102, Philologues or sercheis of antiquite, and propriete of tongues. 1611 CHAPMAN *Paneg. Verses to Corrad's Cruelty*, To the Philologe Reader. 1646 GRIFFITH *Maid Auld* Aij, Great philologes will tell him that *matheclis* is taken in a good sense as well as in a bad 1653 URQUHART *Rabelius* Prol (Rldg.) 17 Homer, the patron of all philologues 1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* I. iv. (1872) 29 One cannot conceive of Stirling as a steady dictionary philologue. 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Blum Comp. Philol* II 1 704 The effect of some philological force which it is the business of philologues to elucidate.

Philology (filodžgi). [In Chaucer, ad. L. *philologia*, in 17th c. prob. a F. *philologie*, ad. L. *philologia*, *a.* Gr. φιλόλογία, abstr. sb. from φιλόλογος fond of speech, talkative; fond of discussion or argument; studious of words, fond of learning and literature, literary, f. φίλο- PHILO- + λόγος word, speech, etc.]

1. Love of learning and literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including grammar, literary criticism and interpretation, the relation of literature and written records to history, etc.; literary or classical scholarship; polite learning. Now *rare* in general sense.

[c. 1385 CHAUCER *Merch* T 490 Hold thou thy pees thou poete Maician That writest vs that like wedding murie Of hie Philologie and hym Meuricure. (Martianus Capella, 5th cent. wrote 'De nuptiis Philologie et Mercurii'.)]

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. A. 1, This of Mine dealing with Verum chiefly, in matter of Storie and Philologie 1637 HAVLIN *Antid. Lincoln* II 208 Your Grammar learning being shovne, we must next take a turne in your Divine and Theological Philology 1666 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 26 Philology properly is terse and Polite Learning, *melior latinum*. But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all human learning 1669 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* I. x 30 I . . . its original, and primitive import, implies an universal love, or respect to human literature 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* I. v. 125 All the branches of Philology, such as history, civil, ecclesiastic, and literary grammar, languages, jurisprudence, and criticism 1818 HATAM *Mid Ages* ix II, Philology, or the principles of good taste, degenerated through the prevalence of school-logic. 1832 *Athenæum* 25 June 816/1 The fact that philology is not a mere matter of grammar, but is in the largest sense a master science, whose duty is to prevent to us the whole of ancient life, and to give archæology its just place by the side of literature.

+ 2 Rendering Gr. φιλόλογία love of talk, speech, or argument (as opposed to φιλοσοφία love of wisdom, philosophy) *Obs.*

1623 COCKERHAM, *Philologie*, love of much babbling. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 105 Whereas hee [Seneca] complaineth Philosophy was turned into Philology; may not we too sadly complain, most of our Christianity is become inco-course noise? 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 387 By which Means Philosophy is now turn'd to Philology.

3. *spec.* (in mod. use) The study of the structure and development of language; the science of language; linguistics. (Really one branch of sense 1.)

Comparative Philology see **COMPARATIVE** 1 h. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 102 Harduin has there several erudite Remarks upon Philology. (Especially upon the Pronunciation and Dialects of the Greek Tongue. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 353 Philology, or the Knowledge of Words, and their Significations. 1838 WINNING (*title*) *Manual of Comparative Philology*. 1843 H. H. WILSON in *Proc Phil. Soc* I 22 The publication of the grammar of the late Sir Charles Wilkins constitutes an important era in the annals of Sanskrit philology. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 Philology unfolds the genesis of those laws of speech, which Grammar contemplates as a finished result.

Philomath (filodmæp). Now *rare*. [ad. Gr. φιλομαθής fond of learning, f. φίλο- PHILO- + μαθ-, root of μαθάνειν to learn. cf. **MATHEMATIC**.] *A* lover of learning; a student, *esp.* of mathematics, natural philosophy, and the like; formerly popularly applied to an astrologer or prognosticator.

1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Love's Convert* IV. ii, I hate a scholar. I'm only a Philomath, sweet Lady. 1665 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v, An Entertainment for all the Philomaths, and Students in Physick and Astrology, in and about London. 1755 CHESTERE *Let.* (1774) III. cxxii, 132 Ask my friend, L'Abbé Salier, to recommend to you some meagre philomath to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 99 p. 1 Complete Ephemerides &c. drawn up by Partridge . . . and the rest of the sagacious body of

Philomaths and Astrologers 1873 *Doran Lady of last Cent.* vii. 132 The aged philomath might have been the original of the legendary mathematician.

So **Philomathic** [*φιλωμαθική*], **Philomathical** *adjs.*, devoted to learning, of, pertaining to, or consisting of 'philomaths' (in quot 1828, 'mathematical'), also, astrological, **Philomathy** (*φιλωμαθία*) [*Gr φιλωμάθεια, -μαθία*], love of or devotion to learning (All now rare.)

1797 *Monthly Mag* III 464 Grot Chantrens read lately to the *Philomathic Society of Paris, an observation which he had made on the *conferencia bullata* 1839 *Lady Lytton Chevalier* (ed 2) I x 221 His work was meant to be statistical, philological, philomathic, and political 1799 *Stellar Taster* No 11 75 Partridge is dead and gone, who *Philomathic as he was, could not read his own Destiny 1828 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg S. Ireland* II 86 Too much whiskey might occasionally prevent his walking the chalked line with perfect philomathical accuracy. 1823 Cockram, **Philomathia*, the love of learning 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 3/6 With a pure view to philomathy, I should much like some voracious 'average' husband to inform your readers what he does to alleviate the insufferable monotony of the 'average' domesticated wife.

Philomel (*φίλομη*), **Philomela** (*φίλομήλα*) *poet.* Forms. 5-6 *phylomene*, 6 *Philumene*; 6 *Philomela*, 7-*Philomel*; 6-*Philomela*. [*a F. philomèle*, ad L. *philomēla*, a Gr *φίλομήλα* the nightingale, supposed to be f. *φίλο-* *PHILO-* + *μέλος* song, with vowel lengthened; but cf. *φίλομηλος* fond of apples. The early form in *-mene* appears to have been due to some error.] A poetic name for the nightingale. (In later use always as proper name, with capital P, usually with reference to the ancient myth of Philomela metamorphosed into a nightingale. Hence properly feminine, and involving the error of attributing song to the hen bird.)

[c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2074 That Philomene his wyfles suster myghte On Proigne bys wyf but ones have a syght, 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 265 The first into a nyghtingale Was schape, and that was Philomene.] 1423 *JAS. I. Kingis Q. cx.* Vnlke the cuckoo to the phylomene 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* 129 To vnderstande the notes of Phylomene (For so she hight, whom thou calist Nyghtingale) 1799 SPENCER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 241 And Philomene her song with teares doth steepe 1821 Daphn 475 But I will wake and sorrow all the night With Philumene, my fortune to deplore. 1899 *Pais Press* xv, While Philomela sits and sings 1894 MILTON *Un.* 55 a 1639 Wotton *Deer Spring* 12 The Groves heady did rejoyce In Philomels triumphing voyce c1790 Cowper *Callirhoe* vi, By Philomel's annual note To measure the life that she leads 1798 Coleridge *Nightingale* 39 O'er Philomela's pity-pleading strains.

Hence † **Philomelian** *a. poet.* Obs., pertaining to the nightingale.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1708) 101 The winged choristers of night .. sweetly warbling out Their philomelian air.

Philomot, obs. erroneous form of **FILEMOT**.

Philomuse, **Philomystic**, etc.: see **PHILO-**.

Philonian (*φιλωνιαν*), *a.* [*ad L. Philonīan-us*, f. *Philo*, *-on-ian*, ad Gr *φίλων*, a man's name: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish philosopher Philo, who flourished at Alexandria about the beginning of the Christian era. So **Philonic** (*φιλωνικός*) *a.*, in same sense; **Philonism** (*φιλωνισμός*), the system of Philo, **Philonist**, a follower of Philo; **Philonize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Philo.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. iii. 1. 288 The *Philonian Epistle to the Hebrews. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evangelii* 51 Hebraic, Philonian or Gnostic teaching 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Assn. Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 Reverence claimed for it [the Bible] by the prestige of *philonic inspiration 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teaching* v. 224 The Philonic revolution of Old Testament personages, events and ideas into philonic abstractions 1883 *Athenaeum* 23 June 1903/3 The Egyptian city where Platonism and *Philonism had imbued Christianity with a peculiar character. 1833 J. II. NEWMAN *Assensu* i. iv. (1876) 101 The discriminative view of heathen philosophy which the *Philonists had opened 1850 HALEY *St. Paul's Catech.* of God xvii xk *Philon's note*. It was a proverb, Philo either Platonized or Plato *Philonized. 1822 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X 18 The opinions appear to me to resemble the platonizing Philon, or the platonizing Plato more than the genuine system of Judaism. 1882 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1832 Either Philo platonizes, or Plato philonizes, says Suidas.

† **Philopater**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad Gr. φιλοπάτωρ* loving one's father, or *φίλοπατρις* loving one's fatherland.] A lover of one's father, or (*transf.*) of one's country.

1621 R. HARRIS *Abner's Funeral* 21 Wise, Learned, Pious, Philosopher, Philopater, and the like. 1643 RYNNIE *Son Power Paul* Ded A 11, Eternally Renowned Senators, and most courtial Philopaters to You bleeding, dying dearest Country. *Ibid.* 1. Pref. (ed 2) A 11 b, The cordiallest Endeavours, of a real unmercenary Philo pater.

Philoputary to -**po**rnist: see **PHILO-**.

Philoprogenity, *rare*-. [*ureg. f. PHILO- + L. pro-gēnēs* PROGENY, with ending of *homogeneity*] Love of progeny or offspring. cf. next. 1888 *Science* 14 Sept. 124/1 Sexual differentiation, including philoprogenity, hybridity, etc.

Philoprogenitive (*φιλωπρδγενιτιβ*), *a.* [*ureg. f. PHILO- + L. pro-gēnīt-*, ppl. stem of *pro-gēnēre* to beget + -IVE.]

1. Inclined to production of offspring; prolific.

1865 tr Strauss' *New Life Jesus* II. ii. lvi 41 To assimilate him to the philoprogenitive God of the heathen. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 33/1 Its ['native'] oyster's place will be taken by the less philoprogenitive but not less delicate bivalve of Baltimore or of Portugal.

2 **Phrenol**, Loving one's offspring; of or pertaining to love of offspring.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* iii. xi (1879) 767 Among brutes the philoprogenitive instinct is occasionally suppressed by the desire to kill, and even to devour, their young ones 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 183 The pellet hit him on the philoprogenitive bump, and he swore audibly.

Philoprogenitiveness, **Phrenol** [*f. as piec. + -NESS* see quot. 1815.] Love of offspring; the instinct or faculty of love for one's children, or for children (and animals) in general. Its organ is located by phrenologists just above the middle of the cerebellum.

1815 J. G. SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 10, I am aware that the name ought to indicate love of producing offspring. As however progeny means offspring; philoprogeny, love of offspring, and Philoprogenitiveness, the faculty of producing love of offspring, I have adopted that term 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 266 Why therefore should we not have a separate principle of Philoprogenitiveness? 1856 OLMSIED *Slave States* 425 The nurse was a kind-looking old negro woman, with, no doubt, philoprogenitiveness well developed.

Philorchidaceous, **ornithic**, etc.: see **PHILO-**.

Philosoph, **-ophe** (*φίλοσοφ*, *-ωφ*) *Obs.* or only as *Fr.* Forms: 1 *philosoph*; 4 *filosofe*, *-zofe*, *-sophe*; 8-9 *philosoph(e)*. [*In OE. ad. L. philosoph-us*, a Gr *φίλοσοφος* lover of wisdom, philosopher, f. *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise, a sage; in *ME. a. OF. filosofe, philosophe* ad *L.*] = **PHILOSOPHER** 1; now often = **PHILOSOPHIST** 2.

1893 K. ALFRED *Oros* vii. vii § 2 *Pem strof* [I]gan cynlinge & þæm gæleardestan filosofe. 1340 *Ayenb* 77 Alle the wyse clerkes, and þe grete filosofes. *Ibid.* 126 *Filosofes*. *Ibid.* 164. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 404 Two Buzban philosophs put in their claim. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II 214, I danced with a female philosopher, Who was not quite a boie. 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* vii See superior judges, philosophers, Presidents, emerge, dressed in walking dresses.

Hence **Philosophedom**, the domain or realm of philosophers.

1823 CARLTON *Misc.*, *Dates of* (1857) III 216 They entertain their special ambassador in Philosophedom, their lion's-provident to furnish spiritual philosophy-provender.

† **Philosophable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. philosophabile*, ad. med. L. type **philosophabilis*, f. *philosophari*. see **PHILOSOPHATE**.] Able to philosophize.

1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Panne comes to him a stengh shewable, or Philosophable [in *Fr. transl.* force demonstrable ou philosophable], þat byholdys shappys vndrstandable.

Philosophaster (*φίλοσοφασταρ*), [*a. L. philosophaster*, in *It. filo*, *philosophastro*, f. *L. philosoph-us*; see -ASTER.] A shallow or pseudo-philosopher; a smatterer or pretender in philosophy.

1611 FLORIO, *Philosophastro*, a smatterer in Philosophy, a foolish, pedantic philosopher. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthous. Tr.*, etc. (1656) 72 Superficial Philosophasters. 1737 BRACKEN *Parvity Imp.* (1757) II. 55 A Philosophaster, or Quack-Doctor. 1894 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 26 The philosophy of Philosophasters and the moralizing of sentimentalists.

Hence **Philosophastering** *phl. a.*, acting the philosopher, philosophizing pretentiously; **Philosophastery**, shallow or pseudo-philosophy.

1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 355 His philosophical or martial strains are at best neutral. 1904 SAINTSBURY in *Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 3/3 You cannot bridge the gulf that a God has set by any philosophastering theory. 1850 FRASER *Mag.* XLI. 204 A little of the old leaven, pedantry and philosophy. 1899 M. M. SWELL in *Dublin Rev.* July 41 Victories over the philosophy of the Encyclopaedia.

† **Philosophate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 -**phat**. [*f. L. philosophat-*, ppl. stem of *philosophari* to do the philosopher, philosophize, f. *philosoph-us*; see **PHILOSOPH**. *Perth. immed. f. F. philosopher* in Montaigne: see -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To reason as a philosopher; to philosophize.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. ii. (1632) 193 If as some say, to philosophate may be to doubt. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerations* 15 These . . . perhaps could Philosophate as mysteriously as their neighbours. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Skizze* VII. xxxvii, So I sat me down upon a bench by the door, philosophating upon my condition.

2. *trans.* To philosophize upon (a thing).

1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerations* 34 These Sectaries . . . even so Philosophating the Gospel, as they made it [etc].

Hence † **Philosophating** *vbl sb.* and *phl. a.*

Also † **Philosophation**, philosophizing.

1644 G. PLATTES in *Harthib's Legacy* (1655) 204 There need no other or further philosophy concerning the same. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerations* 3 A carnal and vain Philosophy about spiritual things. 1682 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 78 Our Philosophations touching an Incorporeal Being. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Frills* VI 244 Jobbing may be associated with [the ideas] of fame and honour in our philosophating age!

Philosophème (*φίλοσφήμ*) [*ad. late L. philosophēma* (Boethius), a Gr. *φίλοσφήμα* a demonstrative syllogism, philosophical doctrine or principle, f. *φιλοσοφείν* to love or pursue know-

ledge, philosophize, f. *φιλόσοφος* - see **PHILOSOPH**] A philosophical conclusion or demonstration; a philosophical statement, theorem, or axiom.

1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 51 An evasion, which not only Reason and Scripture but even Pagan Philosophemes contradict. 1741 WATTS *Inquiry Mind* i. ix. § 2 Perhaps you may derive some useful philosophemes or theorems, for your own entertainment. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. iii. III 540 Only sagas and philosophemes, which . . . contain no pure history. 1828 J. BROWN *Psyche* 115 Without our running to extremes, Or deeming flights philosophemes 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 This passage bears upon more than one Hindu philosopheme.

Philosopher (*φίλοσοφ*). Forms. a. 4 *philosofre*, *-zofre*, *filosofre*, *-sophre*, (*philosophre*), 4-5 *philosophre*, 5 *philu*, *philosofre*, 6 *philosophre*. β. 4 *filosopher*, *philosopher*, *phylosopher*, 4-*philosopher*, (4 *fylosofer*, 5 *philosoffer*, *-sofer*, *-sofyr*, *-sophyr*, *-sophyr*, *-saphyr*, *philosofor*, *-sophyr*; *philu*, *filu*, *fylosofer*; *philosphur*, *fylosfyr*, 5-6 *philosophier*, 5-7 *philosopher*, 6 *-phar*, *philosopher*). γ. 4 *phylsophy*, *philysophere*, 5 *philosphere*, *philosofere*, *filosphere*, *filhs* (o)phere. δ. 5 *filo*, 5-6 *phylsophour*. [*In 14th c. philosophre, filo*, *-sofre*, an Anglo-Fr. or OF. var. of *philosophie* **PHILOSOPH** (cf. *legiste*, *legestre*, etc.), the ending being subseq. identified in Eng. with that of agent-nouns in -ER; sometimes with those in -our, -or. The original stress was *philoso* *fre*, which prevailed to the close of the ME. period, in which however there are also instances of the later stressing, *philosophou* *r* is certain in Dunbar c 1500, and *philosopher* appears to have prevailed from the 16th c.]

1. A lover of wisdom, one who devotes himself to the search of fundamental truth; one versed in philosophy or engaged in its study; formerly in a wide sense, including men learned in physical science (physicists, scientists, naturalists), as well as those versed in the metaphysical and moral sciences, but now chiefly confined to the latter. Also with defining word, as *moral philosopher*, *political philosopher*, *natural philosopher* (= physicist).

c1325 *Chron. Eng.* 5 This philosophos us doth towtey, Ase we indelth wyrtwe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conq.* 1901 Bot þe payn of dede þat al sal fele A philosopher þus discouered wele. *Ibid.* 1767 Als a gret philosophir þat hyght Rabby Moyses telles right. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 1070 In fablis of philosophus olde. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 82 A phylsophere of gret renouwe þat cratone hecht. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis, and Stoycis, and philosophis [1388 filosofis] disputiden . . . with him. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C xxiii 38 Filosofres for-oken welthe, for þei wolde be needy. 1400 *Dreder. Troy* 1484 Of his sonnes the fourth was a philosopher, a fyne man of lore. c1420 Lynde *Assembly of Gods* 272 And that I recorde of all philosophes That lytill store of coyne keppe in her cofres. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 150 There was putrid in ston The fylsoteu, everychon. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 159 (Harl MS.) Amonge the wiche was master Virgile, þe philosophere. c1449 *Pecock Ref.* 1. ii. 14 Hethen philosphis bi her studie in natural wyl founden . . . alle hem to be doon. 1411 *Nom.* in W. Wulker *680/32 Hic Philosophus*, a fylsotfer 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 2 The saynges or dictis of the Philosophers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 A Philosophur, *philosophus*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii 5 Divinours, rethoris, and philosophours, Astrologis, atistis, and oia touris 1528 STARKY *England* i. 1. 4 The old and antique phylsopharys applyd themselves to the secrete studies and serchyng of nature. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image* Gov. (1549) 126 Numa Pompilius, . . . beyng an excellent philosopher, . . . was chosen to be kynge. 1596 SHAKES. *Men.* v. i. 53, I feare hee will prone the weeping Philosopher [Heracles] when he grows old. 1664 POWELL *Es. Philos* Pref. 18 Without some such Mechanical Assistance, our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturalists. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 2, I drew up the following papers, to give a general notion of our great philosopher's (Newton's) notions. 1734 *Pore Ess. Man* iv. 390 Thou wert my Guide, Philosopher, and Friend. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV. N.* i. 1. (1869) 11 *Philosophers* or men of speculation, whose trade is not to do anything, but to observe everything. 1809 COLCINGHE *Friend* (1866) 290 Pythagoras is said to have first named himself philosopher or lover of wisdom. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* iv. iii. § 2 The Philosopher's [business is] to combine and select known facts or principles, suitably for gaining from them conclusions which though implied in the Premises, were before unperceived. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxvii, A philosopher fallen to betting is hardly distinguishable from a Philistine under the same circumstances.

† b. *The Philosopher*, spec. applied to Aristotle. [1340 *Ayend.* 120 Huserof þe filosofe zayþ þet yefþe is yeynyng wyþoute ayen-zefþe.] c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL 383 This is the sentens of the philosopher, A kyng to kepe hys lygis in iustice. c1449 *Pecock Ref.* iii. v, For the philosophir feelid bettir than so, seying that richess is ben instruments of vertu. 1674 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 41 It is laid down by the philosopher as the proper way of reasoning from authority, that what seems true to some wise men, may upon that account be esteemed somewhat probable. [a 1840 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Cic.* i. (1874) 108 This the Philosopher says in the Second of the Metaphysics.]

† 2. An adept in occult science, as an alchemist, magician, diviner of dreams, weather-prophet, etc. In ME. often not separable from sense 3, the notions being popularly identified.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B xv. 351 With clerkes also Han no belieue to be lifte, ne to be lore of philosophes. c1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 299 But al be that he was a Philosophere,

Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. — *Frankl. T.* 833
 Atlas that I bihighte Of pured gold a thousand pound
 of wighte Vn to this Philosopher [v. r. -ofre] 1470-85
 MALORY *Arthur v.* 145 The kyng. was sore abashed of
 this dreame And sente anone for a wyse philosopher com-
 maundyng to telle hym the sygnificacyon of his dreame.
 [1865] *LECKY Europ. Mor. I.* 11. 327 Many great families [in
 Rome] kept a philosopher.]

3. One who regulates his life by the light of
 philosophy and reason, one who speaks or behaves
 philosophically

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado v.* 1. 35 For there was neuer yet
 Philosopher That could endure the tooth-ake patiently.
 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* 11. iii. I'll beat him with
 the temper of a philosopher. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* 1. iv. ix.
 Be mine a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways
 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* ix. 165 Most men are not philo-
 sophers. *Mud* He was too great a philosopher to be
 disturbed by this incident, unexpected though it was.

† 4. Phrases *Egg* (or *eye*) of philosophers =
 PHILOSOPHERS' STONE, see also philosophers' egg
 in 5b. *Oil of philosophers* = *brick oil* (BRICK sb. 3).

1400 tr. *Secreta Secret. Gov. Lordsh.* 87 Of þe stone, þe
 Eye of Philosophers. *Ibid.* 88 þe Eym, þat ys to say þe
 Eye of Philosophers. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 20 To
 anyont the stomake with the oyle of Philosophers, named
 in latin *Oleum philosophorum*. 1651 *Fenners Distill.* in 81
 Oil made out of Tyle-stones called the Oyle of Philosophers
 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil of Philosophers*, a Chymical Preparation
 of pieces of Brick heated red hot, soaked in Oil of Olives,
 and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

5. attrib. and Comb., chiefly appositive, as *philoso-
 pher-courtier*, -*king*, -*poet*, -*politician*; also *philoso-
 pher-like* adj. and adv.

1491 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* 111. vi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.*
Brit. (1659) 140 Than Philosopher lyke used ysht yst. 1579-80
 NORTH *Plutarck* (1676) 44. To speake Laconian-like, was to
 be Philosopher-like. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. iv
 vi. 508 The Gentleman Atheist or Philosopher Infidel. 1885
 PATER *Marius* 111. xv. Under the full sanction of the philo-
 sopher-pontiff.

b. Combinations with *philosophers'*, -'s. † philo-
 sopher's egg, a medicine used to cure the plague,
 compounded of yolk of egg and saffron; † philo-
 sopher's game (L. *ludus philosophorum*, *Arithmo-
 machia*, *Rythmonachia*), an intricate game, played
 with men of three different forms, round, trian-
 gular, and square, each marked with a number,
 on a board resembling two chess-boards united;
 called also philosophers' table; † philosophers'
 tower, a chemical furnace in the form of a
 tower; † philosophers' tree = *Tree of Diana*:
 see DIANA 2, ARBOR 2; † philosophers' vinegar
 (L. *acetum philosophorum*), the supposed universal
 solvent, † philosophers' wheel (*Wheel of Phi-
 losophy*, of *Elements*, etc.): see WHEEL; † philo-
 sopher's wool (L. *lana philosophica*), oxide of
 zinc, deposited as a fine flocculent powder, during
 the combustion of the metal; † philosophers'
 work = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE.

1500 MS. *Sloane* 1592, f. 151 b [154 b]. A proved medicine
 against the pestilence called a philosophers Egg. Take
 firste an egge and breake a hole in one ende. and do out the
 white take hole saffron and fille the shelle therewith by the
 yolke [etc.]. [Cf. 1553 CRESS or KENT *Chesse Almanac*
 (ed. 2) 130.] [1549] LUGGARD *Reason & Sense* 241 The playe
 he kan of Rythmacha (*margis* Rithmachia est ludus philo-
 sopherum et consistit in arismetice et proportionibus nu-
 merorum.) 1559 FULKE (*little*) The Most Ancient and
 learned Playe called the *Philosophers Game invented for
 the honest recreation of Students. 1621 BURTON *Anat.*
Mel. 11. iv. (1676) 172/2 The ordinary recreations which
 we have in Winter are Cards, Tables and Dice, Shovel-
 board, Chess play, the Philosophers game. 1787 TWISS
Chess 55 The board of this Philosopher's game, is eight
 squares in breadth, and sixteen in height. There are
 twenty-four men on a side, represented as flat pieces of wood,
 cut in the form of circles, triangles, and squares. The king
 is a square on which is a triangle and a circle. 1884 R. SCOT
Discover Witcher xi. x (1885) 159 A childish and ridiculous
 toie, and like unto childrens plaie at *Prunus secundus*, or
 the game called The *philosophers table. 1688 R. HOLME
Armoury 111. xx (Roxb.) 228 The *Philosophers Tower, a
 kind of Tower furnace, wherewith a man may distill both
 water and oyle with one only fire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex*
Techn. 1, *Philosophers Tree, see *Diana's Tree* 1727-41
 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Philosophers' Tree*, a chymical preparation,
 called also *arbor diana*, *diana's tree*. c. 1865 J. WYLD in
Circ. Sc. I. 191/2 A flocky-white powder, which has been
 called 'philosophers' wool'. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* 11. iii.
Sob. 'Ha' you set the oile of Luna in kenna? *Fac.* Yes,
 sir, *Sob.* And the *philosophers vinegar? *Fac.* I *Ibid.* 1. i.
 Paines Would twice haue won me the *philosophers worke.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Philosophercraft* (-kraft),
 after *priestcraft*; *Philosopherling*, a young or
 embryo philosopher, a smatterer in philosophy
 1805 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 378 There
 is philosophercraft as well as priestcraft, both from one
 source, both of one spirit. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* iv
 x. He is Snap, the academical philosopherling. *Ibid.* Nine
 times out of ten our philosopherling is the son of a merchant.

Philosopheress (fil'sōfəres), -phress (-fres).
 [f. prec. + -ESS 1.] A female philosopher; also,
 the wife of a philosopher; = PHILOSOPHESSE.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* v. 1, She's a Philosophessee,
 Augure, and can tune Ill to good as well as you. 1797 D.
 SIMPSON *Plea Reliq.* (1808) 27 The philosopher dies, and
 leaves the philosopheress his wife to the protection of a friend
 1851 ROBERTSON in *Life & Lett.* (1882) II. 31 Thou meditatest,
 mighty philosopheress! on nitrogen and carbon

Philosophership (fil'sōfəʃɪp) [f. as prec.
 + -SHIP.] The office or function of a philosopher;
 also, the personality of a philosopher.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Polly* Divb. Has too much
 philosophership made him odious and hateful to the people.
 1874 HUXLEY in *Daily News* 3 Aug. 2 He held the duties of
 his manhood and the duties of his citizenship to be vastly
 superior to those of his philosophership

Philosophers' stone, [tr. med. L. *lapis phi-
 losophorum*, the stone of the philosophers (see
 PHILOSOPHER 2), also *lapis philosophicus*, -*acatus*;
 in F. *Pierre philosophale*, Ger. *der Stein der Weisen*.
 See Note below.]

1. A reputed solid substance or preparation
 supposed by the alchemists to possess the property
 of changing other metals into gold or silver, the
 discovery of which was the supreme object of
 alchemy. Being identified with the ELIXIR, it had
 also, according to some, the power of prolonging
 life indefinitely, and of curing all wounds and
 diseases.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 309 The Philo-
 sopheres stone, Elixer clept, we sechen faste echoon. 1590
 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* Wks (Grosart) I. 219 The Philo-
 sopher stone to turne mettles into gold is yet to seeke. 1611
 BURL. *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of the Philosophers stone,
 that it turneth copper into gold. 1670 PERRIN *Podium Reg.*
 44 Henry VI. did then grant 4 successive Patents and Com-
 missions to several Knights and Mass-priests to find out
 the Philosophers stone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Transmutation of*
Metals, among Alchemists, is what they call the Grand
 Operation or Secret of finding the Philosophers Stone, which
 they give out to be so curious an Universal Seed of all
 Metals, That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and then
 a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection, be put into
 the melted Metal, 'twill immediately change it into Gold or
 Silver. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 How many
 profitable discoveries in chymistry have taken birth from
 that whimsical notion of finding the philosopher's stone?
 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 145 He was in search of the
 philosopher's stone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i, I will haue A books, but barely
 reckoning thy impostures Shall proue a true philosophers
 stone, to printe. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* i. § 46,
 I am half of opinion that Antichrist is the Philosopher's
 Stone in Divinity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) II.
 94 [Behmen] declared that the true Philosopher's Stone..
 was 'the new life in Christ Jesus'.

2. An artificial gem so called.

1809 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 320/1 France is clever at
 producing swans, and a perfect thing called the *philoso-
 pher's-stone* which has a very beautiful and gem-like
 appearance, is imported from there.

[Note. *Lapis philosophorum* occurs in works attributed to
 Raymond Lully (1234-1315), and in those of Arnouldus de
 Villa Nova (1240-1314). Probably it was used earlier, it
 appears in various medieval works of uncertain age or
 doubtful authenticity, e.g. in the *Classici Mediceo-Sapientum*
 attributed to Arterius or Artesius, whose date has been put
 by some c. 1150. In some of these also we find *lapis phi-
 losophicus*, *l. philosophicus*. But the earlier works (e.g. the
 medieval Latin *De Investigatione Perfecti Magisterii*),
 passing as translated from Geber (Abu Musâ Ja'far al-Sufi),
 usually refer to it simply as *Lapis* 'the Stone', or *noster*
lapis 'our stone'. Albertus Magnus (1200-82), who doubted
 the transmutation of metals, refers to it as *lapis quem*
philosophi laudant uirgine, 'the stone which the philosophers
 everywhere laud', and *lapis quem honorat philosophi*. It
 is thus possible that *philosophorum* originated later, as an
 identifying adjunct to *lapis*, as if 'the Stone, of which all
 the philosophers speak', 'the Stone of the philosophers',
 and that the descriptive phrase grew at length into a specific
 name or title. It will be seen that the correct form is not
Philosopher's, but *Philosophers' stone*.]

Philosophesse (fil'sōfəs), [a. f. *philosophesse*
 (a 1518 in Godef.), f. *philosophie*; see PHILOSOPH
 and -ESS 1.] = PHILOSOPHERESS.

1668 ST. SKEVE *Taruga's Wiles* 23, I hope none will be
 offended that my neighbour here Clubs his cloven Philoso-
 phesse. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 407
 Remember me to my philosophy. 1875 M. COLLINS *Mid-*
night to Midn. II. 11. 222 There were pens and peeresses,
 there were philosophes and philosophesses.

† **Philosophiant**. Obs. [a. OF. *philosophiant*,
 pr. pple. of *philosopher* to practise philosophy;
 but perh. altered from OF. *philosophiens* (L. type
 **philosophiānt-us*) a philosopher.] = PHILOSOPHER 1.
 c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret. Gov. Lordsh.* 88 Oure flader
 Hermogenes, þat ys full fayr in Philosophie and wel fare
 Philosophiant

Philosophic (fil'sōfɪk), a. (sb.). [ad. postcl.
 L. *philosophicus*, a. Gr. **philosophos*-os (implied
 in *philosophos* adv.), f. *philosophia* PHILOSOPHY. see
 -IO. Cf. F. *philosophique* (c. 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Of or pertaining to philosophers or philosophy; =
 PHILOSOPHICAL 1

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 24, I have sat among the lerned men,
 and bin counted happy to be born in such a place of Phi-
 losophic freedom as they suppos'd England was. 1704
 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1774) L. 415 They went to Megara,
 where Euclid who had been a Disciple of Socrates, had
 erected a Philosophick School. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld.*
Guilford (1742) 284 This resignation to philosophic studies
 spoiled the lawyer. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Diss.* 1. 303 In the
 proper philosophick Sense of the Word *saia*. 1805 M. MAR-
 EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 110 Questions, which
 he, imagined scarcely admitted of philosophick doubt. 1874
 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) p. Philosophic candour and intelli-
 gence. 1879 A. J. BALFOUR (*little*) A Defence of Philosophic
 Doubt, being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief.

b. = PHILOSOPHICAL 1 b, scientific. Now rare
Philosophic stone, wool see PHILOSOPHERS' STONE, phi-
 losopher's wool (PHILOSOPHER 5 b).

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leunery's Chym.* 1. xiii. (ed. 3) 340
 Antient Chymists have given the Epithete Philosophick to
 all preparations wherein they have used Brick. 1687 DRYDEN
Hind & P. II. 113 Every saint has to himselfe alone The
 secret of this Philosophic stone. 1784 COWPER *Task* 111. 229
 Philosophic Tube, That brings the planets home into the
 eye Of Observation. 1825 *Inscr. on statue of Jas. Watt*
in Westminster Abbey, An original genius, early exercised in
 philosophic research. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc.
 11. 886/1 *Philosophic Wool*

2. Of persons, etc. = PHILOSOPHICAL 2.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 6 He is a Clergyman, a very
 Philosophick Man, of general Learning. 1796 KIRWAN
Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 15 For the discovery, we are indebted
 to that celebrated philosophick artist Mr Wedgwood. 1845
 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encl. Meth.* 11. 735/1 The history
 of legal systems is a subject of great interest to philosophic
 minds. 1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sc.* 285 Speculations
 which have a historical value for the philosophic biologist.

3. = PHILOSOPHICAL 3.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J). Among mankind so few there are,
 Who will conform to philosophick fate. 1700 W. KING
Transactioner 34, I call him the Philosophick Sancho,
 and he me Don. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 429 What early
 philosophic hours he keeps

B. sb. (in pl.). Studies, works, or arguments
 pertaining to philosophy.

a 1724 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 200 So much Latin
 as to make him take pleasure in the best classics, especially
 in Tully's philosophics. 1867 'OUIDA' *Idalia* xiv. 190 A
 woman had enthralled him, and his philosophic were dead.

Philosophical (fil'sōfɪkəl), a. (sb.). [f. as
 prec. (perh. immediately from F. *philosophique*) +
 -AL. see -OAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a philosopher or philo-
 sophy; of the nature of, consonant with, or pro-
 ceeding from philosophy or learning; in earlier
 usage including 'scientific', but now restricted in
 the same way as PHILOSOPHER and PHILOSOPHY, q.v.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 11 The naturall science philo-
 sophicall. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 *Philosophicall*, belonging to
 a philosopher, *philosophal*. 1538 STARKER *England* 1. i.
 21 *Philosophical* resonys out of nature drawne. 1570 DICK
Math. Pref. 113, This most subtle and frutefull, Philoso-
 phicall Conclusion. 1617 MURVON *Hum.* 1. 32 In the valley
 .. towards the City [Heidelberg], is a pleasant walk, of the
 sweetest called the *Philosophicall way*. 1668 WILKINS
Real Char. 299 Capable of being stated and fixed according
 to a Philosophical method. 1728 FEMBERTON *Newton's*
Philos. 1 The manner, in which Sir Isaac Newton has pub-
 lished his philosophical discoveries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.*
Diss. 1. 303 A strict and philosophical Manner of Speech.
 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl. Wks.* X. 406 The cuddy is a fish
 of which I know not the philosophical name. 1830 COL-
 RINGE *Table* 4. 30 Apr. My mind is in a state of philo-
 sophical doubt as to animal magnetism. 1880 MC CARTHY
Owen Times IV. lxxvii. 537 He has treated history on a large
 scale and in the philosophical spirit.

b. Pertaining to, or used in the study of, natural
 philosophy, or some branch of physical science;
 physical, scientific. Now Obs. or arch.

1491 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. iv in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.*
Brit. (1659) 125 The second Water philosophicall. 1594
 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 11. 17 A philosophical contrition of oiles.
 1651 tr. *Glauber (little)* Description of New Philosophical
 Furnaces, or a New Art of Distilling. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat.*
Hist. I. 110 This we must call pure water; but even this
 is far short of the pure, unmixed, philosophical element.
 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII. 136/2 note, Young Watt ex-
 hibiting a box of philosophical toys to the students. at
 Glasgow. *Mud* A Philosophical Instrument-maker.

2. Of persons, or their faculties, etc.: Skilled in
 or devoted to philosophy or learning (formerly
 including science); learned.

Formerly common, and still retained in the titles of
 scientific societies, institutions, journals, etc., e.g. the *Phi-
 losophical Transactions* (of the Royal Society), the *Ameri-
 can Philosophical Society*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical*
Journal, a *Literary and Philosophical Institution*, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1857 (Campbell MS.) O moral
 Gower, his bokes I directe 10 þe, and be Philosophical
 Strode. 1523 BORN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The same
 to a philosophical head is apparent by suche rythes and
 presents. 1590 DICK *Math. Pref.* xiv. b, such as haue modest
 and earnest Philosophicall mindes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 11.
 iii. 2 They say miracles are past, and we haue our Philo-
 sophicall persons, to make moderne and familiar things
 supernatural and causelesse. 1662 BUNN *Ingr. Orig. Sac.*
 111. i. § 12 Some of the wisest and most Philosophicall men
 of Greece and Rome. 1798 (*little*) The Philosophicall Maganet.
 a 1810 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 43 Like our
 American Philosophical Society, it is voluntary, and un-
 connected with the public. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.*
 i. (1814) 26 A philosophical chemist would probably make
 a very unprofitable business of farming. 1838 THIRLWALL
Greece II. xii. 137 He also attacked several doctrines of his
 philosophical contemporaries or predecessors.

3. Characterized by practical philosophy or
 wisdom; befitting or characteristic of a philo-
 sopher; wise; calm; temperate; frugal.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Truce* (ed. 2) 203 His patience was
 more Philosophicall than his Intellect. 1777 POPE *Let. to*
Lady M. W. Montagu June. What with ill-health and ill-
 fortune, I am grown so stupidly philosophical as to have no
 thought about me that deserves the name of warm or lively.
 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* 11. 18 Alexander gazed
 with a grave countenance of philosophical curiosity.

4. In special collocations:

† *Philosophical candle* or *lamp*, a lighted jet of hydrogen;
 † *egg*, a kind of alembic or retort; † *oil* - *brick oil* (BRICK
 sb. 3); † *stone* = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE; † *tree* = TREE

of Diana: see DIANA 2, ARBOR 2; † *vinegar* = philosophers' vinegar. see PHILOSOPHY 2 b

1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II. 51 On this principle is constructed the "philosophical candle, which cannot be easily blown out. Fill with hydrogen gas, a bell glass, furnished with a capillary tube; compress the gas, apply a lighted taper to the upper extremity of the tube, the gas will take fire, and exhibit a candle, which will burn till all the gas is exhausted. [1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.* Philosophic candle.] 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Oil*, *Oil des Philosophes*, the vessel wherein Alchemists put the stuff which they hope will yield the Philosophers stone. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* xx 144 A great Glass-bubble, with a long neck; (such as Chymists call a "Philosophical Egg") 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 443 Oil, thus distilled, was formerly distinguished by the name of "philosophical oil." 1898 MARCOMBS in *Lisnore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 283 Every one thinks it because I belong to my Lord of Cork I must have ye "Philosophical stone." 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit.*, *Six Folios* Sc., The Quadrature of the Circle; the Multiplication of the Cube; the Perpetual Motion; the Philosophical Stone, Magic; and Judicial Astrology. 1706 PHILLIPS, "Philosophical Tree." See DIANA's Tree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 568 1/2 That Vinegar which Quercetan calls in his Writings, "Philosophical Vinegar."

† B. sb. (in pl.) The subjects of study in a course of philosophy. Cf. LOGICALS *Obs.* 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* I. 20 John Colet... spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham School near Winchester; in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Philosophically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a philosophic or philosophical manner; according to philosophical rules or principles; as befits a philosopher; from a philosophical point of view. 1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Lett Wks* (Grosart) I. 64 Partly Philosophically, partly Theologically set downe. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 717 If I have written anything overmuch philosophically that dissenteth from the true professed Religion. 1741-2 WESLEY *Extract of Jnrl* (1749) 81 Who will either disprove this fact or philosophically account for it. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 12 But, though philosophically in the wrong, we cannot but believe that he was poetically in the right. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 Philosophically indifferent as to the question of who are in power.

Philosophicalness, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being philosophical. 1661 RUST *Origin in Phenix* I. 8 According to the Philosophicalness of his excellent Spirit. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq.*, *Apol.* 481 The Philosophicalness of this present Age.

Philosophication, nonce-wd. [f. assumed *philosophicate vb., f. *philosophic* (cf. *sophisticate*): see -ATION] The action of philosophizing. 1821 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm.* & *Eng.* I. 237 Philosophications meaningless as the melodious moanings of the Æolian harp.

Philosophicide (filosofisid), nonce-wd. [f. L. *philosophus* philosopher + -CIDĒ 1.] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy.

1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to *Southey* (1893) 465 This dim-headed prig of a philosophicide. 1822 SOUTHBY *Ess.* (1832) I. 149 Philosophists on one side and... philosophicides on the other.

Philosophico-, combining adverbial form of Gr. *φίλοσοφος* = PHILOSOPHO, PHILOSOPHICAL = philosophically-, philosophical and...; as in *philosophico-chorographical* (pertaining to physical geography), *philosophico-histo ric*, *juris tic*, *le gal*, *psychological* adjs.

1743 PACE *Aucographia* (title p.), The Origins. Of all The Valleys, Hills, Brooks and Rivers of East Kent, as an explanation Of a New Philosophico-Chorographical Chart. 1866 J. GROVE *Exam. Unlit. Philos.* ix (1870) 157 The Roman Stoic or philosophico-jurist notion of *jus*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 406 Developed from a specially philosophico-psychological point of view. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The International Association of Academies has... agreed to the admission of the association [British Academy] as a constituent Academy in the philosophico-historic section.

Philosophing see PHILOSOPHYING.

Philosophism (filosofiz'm), [a. F. *philosophisme* (1690 in Littré), f. Gr. *φίλοσοφος* (see PHILOSOPH): cf. *sophism*.] Philosophizing, or a philosophizing system, usually, in a hostile sense, affectation of philosophy; applied esp. to the system of the French Encyclopædists.

1792 R. VALPY *Progr. Morality* (1793) 47 note, Would the philologer be offended, if the term *Philosophism* were hazarded, to express the abuse, or the reverse, of Philosophy? 1799 KERR *Prophesy* (1805) II. 206 The power which trained in the Schools of Philosophism, assumed the dress of mildness, virtue, and religion. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to *Southey* (1893) 307 And so philosophisms fly to and fro, in series of imitated imitations. 1823 EVERTACE *Class Tour* (1827) III. 12 353 To replace the bullion of ancient wisdom by the tinsel of Gallic *philosophism*. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* v. 1, The Dry-as-dust Philosophisms and enlightened Scepticisms. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* i. ix. (1858) 62 His father had always held up Pope's Universal Prayer to him as a pattern specimen of shallow philosophism.

Philosophist (filosofist), Now rare. [In form, a deriv. of *philosophize*; but app. in sense 1, from L. *philosophia* or PHILOSOPHY + -IST: see -IST 2. In sense 2 = F. *philosophiste* (1760 in Littré).] 1. = PHILOSOPHER 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. iv. (Arb.) 25 As they [Poets] were the first observers of all natural causes and effects... they were the first Astronomers and Philosophists.

2. In depreciative use: One who philosophizes or speculates erroneously; applied polemically to the French Encyclopædists, and hence to rationalists and sceptics generally.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 529 With the rash ridicule of a French philosopher, who does not... hesitate to extinguish hope, to withdraw consolation, or to abolish restraint. 1799 HAN MORE *Fem Educ* (ed. 4) I. 44 The same allurement which was employed by the first philosopher to the first sinner—Knowledge. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon. I. Godefroidus* 9 Infidel philosophers and men of the new wisdom who know of nothing beyond the senses, and their little reign. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 266 Let the Yankee Gallico-philosophists work their will in the House of Commons and the Court of Chancery, they can hardly make them much worse than they have been.

† **Philosophister**, *Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. prec. + -ER, after earlier words in -ISTRE, -ISTER] = prec. 2. 1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Ruling* (1808) 103 What would they have said to the Philosophisters of the present day? *Ibid.* 257 Mr. Paine, and our other vaunting Philosophists.

Philosophistic (filosofistik), a. [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -IC, cf. *Calvinistic*, etc.] = next. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Philosophistical (filosofistikāl), a. rare or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to philosophists; rationalistic, sceptical. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 22 In the garden of Eden—if our philosophical gentry will admit that such a place ever existed. 1822 SOUTHBY *Ess.* (1832) I. 80 Against this Goliath of the philosophical Canaanites, Mr. Malthus steps forth. 1820 — *Wesley II.* xxvi. 40x He brought away a taint of that philosophical infidelity which was then beginning to infect half-learned men.

Philosophistry (filosofistri), nonce-wd. [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -RY: cf. *sophistry*, *casuistry*.] The 'trade' or method of philosophists; shallow philosophy.

1880 W. M. TORRENS in *19th Cent.* Nov. 777 Whereupon philosophistry curls its official lip.

Philosophistry, nonce-wd. [f. PHILO- + SOPHISTRY.] Love of sophistry.

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 199/2 Nor are Burton's notes always to be taken for genuine... any more than his 'chaff' and his philosophy.

Philosophization (filosofizai'zən), [f. next + -ATION, after *civilization*, etc.] The action of philosophizing; philosophical treatment.

1800 BENTHAM *Mann. & Corp.* Wks. 1843 X. 347 In the choice of the subject-matter of philosophization, the principle of utility has been my guide. 1821 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/2 We find her philosophization of Browning scanty.

Philosophize (filosofaiz), v. [f. Gr. *φίλοσοφος* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH and -IZE 1.]

1. *intr.* To play the philosopher; to think, reason, or argue philosophically; to speculate, theorize; to moralize.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 To the end the reasonable soul may discourse and Philosophize. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xii (1662) 125 My intent is not to Philosophize concerning the nature of Spirits, but only to prove their Existence. 1690 BURNET *Th. Earth* iii. 44 It is a great question whether Moses did either philosophize or astronomize in that description. 1785 REID *Intellect. Powers* i. iii. 234 When men first began to Philosophize it was very natural for them to indulge conjecture. 1867 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* iv. (1899) I. 65 Man philosophizes as he lives. He may philosophize well or ill, but philosophize he must. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Bacon presumed not to establish a philosophy, but to show how we should philosophize.

b. *trans.* To bring (into) by philosophizing. 1737 IVES *of Learned I.* 67 He endeavoured to philosophize himself into a Belief, that Animals were mere Machines. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* I. 71 To philosophize our starving operatives into a quiet endurance.

2. *trans.* To render philosophic; to conform to the principles of philosophy; to explain, treat, or construct philosophically.

1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. PAUL *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 10, I wish you to philosophize Home Tooke's system. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 72 To kill one half mankind were best, And then philosophize the rest. 1828 COLFRIDGON in *Lit. Rev.* (1836) I. 154 [Dante] philosophized the religion and Christianized the philosophy of Italy. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystica* (1860) I. iii. iv. 77 This endeavour to philosophize superstition.

Hence **Philosophized** ppl. a., **Philosophizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Philosophizer**, one who philosophizes.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 95 This manner of Philosophizing will not stick much in the soul. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents, The fond humour of the Philosophers of this age. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 148 Nothing else but a certain dimmed mass of Philosophizing matter. 1772 NUAGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerard* i. 544 That philosophized orator who suspected [etc.]. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 250 Simplicity of expression in which these French philosophers excel. 1860 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1854) 27 This early form of philosophized Christianity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) v. 380 No philosophizing Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 455 The philosophizings of a Spinoza.

† **Philosophing**, *Obs.* rare. [f. PHILOSOPH or F. *philosopher* + -ING.] A petty philosopher; a tyro in philosophy; = PHILOSOPHASTER.

1825 JAS. GRICHMITH *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Bewildered bewildering Aristotelian philosophings. *Ibid.* 24 If the intellectual philosophing trouble the world with any more of his familiar notions.

Philosophobia, [f. Gr. *φίλοσοφος* + -PHOBIA.]

Dread of philosophy or philosophers. 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Sind. Chr.* (1873) 235 The greatest sufferer from philosophobia.

Philosopho cracy, [f. as prec. + -CRACY.] Government by philosophers; the rule of philosophy.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 110 That philosophy, the live-long hope of the sage, and still the pursuit of the philanthropist.

Philosophress, variant of PHILOSOPHERESS.

Philosophuncule (nonce-wd., [f. L. type **philosophunculus*, dim. of *philosophus* philosopher cf. *homuncule*, and see -UNCLE, -UNCULE.] A petty or insignificant philosopher. So *Philosophuncule*.

[1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 The sagacity of the sapient philosophuncul.] 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 388 The unsettled races of the north are Scotch philosophuncules and Irish savages.

Philosophy (filosofī), sb. Forms: 3. *philosophie*, 4. *-fy*, 4-6 *-sophye*, 4-7 *-sophie*, 5-6 *-sophi*, 6-7 *philosophy*(e), *-sophie*, 6- *philosophy*. β. 4 *filosofie*, *-zofe*, 5- *sofi*, *-sophi*, *-sofy*, 5-6 *filo-*, *tylosophye*. [ME. a. OF *filosofia* (12th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), *philosophie* (13th c.) = Pr., Pg. *philosophia*, Sp. *filosofia*, It. *filosofia* (also Du. *filosofie*, Ger. *philosophie*, Da., Sw. *filosofi*), ad. L. *philosophia*, a. Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, n. of condition f. *φίλος* -*sof* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH.]

1. (In the original and widest sense.) The love, study, or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical.

The definition of Cicero, *De Officiis* ii. ii. § 5, was considered authoritative. Nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, præter studium sapientiae, sapientia autem est rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque quibus eae res continentur scientia. Cf. quot. 1866.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Vor filosofie is ase moche worp ase loue of wysdome. *Ibid.* 251 Pet is þe heigeste wyt of man, wel to knowe his seepere and him loue mid al his heite. Vor wyboute þise filosofie alle oþre wyttes þu folye. *Ibid.* 164 Filosofie. 1430 LYDG. *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 175 With philosophes speke of philosophie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* *Philosophi*, *philosophia*. 1585 T. B. LA PRIMAVERA *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 38 Philosophie is a love or desire of wisdom or otherwise, it is a profession, studie, and exercise of that wisdom, which is the knowledge of divine and humane things. 1603 HOLLAND *Piscatore's Mor.* 804 Aristotle and Theophrastus, with the Peripateticks, divide Philosophie in this manner, namely, into Contemplative and Active. 1607-22 BACON *Ess.*, *Athensm* (Arb.) 330 Certainly a little Philosophie inclineth to Atheisme, but depth in Philosophie bringeth Men about to Religion. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentilis* i. 1 x. 50 Al human wisdom may be reduced to these two Heads of Philologie, and Philosophie. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* Wks. (1841) 247 Philosophy, taking its name from the love of wisdom, and having for its end the investigation of truth, has an equal regard both to practice and speculation.

† b. Sometimes used especially of practical wisdom. *Obs.* Cf. 9.

From the time of the post-Aristotelian philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans this had become a usual employment of the Gr. and L. word.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Dial. Pr.* iii. 1 332 The chiefs of all philosophy consisteth to serve God, and not to offend men. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. viii. (1692) 37 Famous for her Virtue and Philosophy, when that word was understood not of vain disputing but of Pious Learning. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 750 The original meaning of the Word Philosophy was rightly applied to moral Wisdom.

2. That more advanced knowledge or study, to which, in the mediaeval universities, the seven liberal arts were recognized as introductory; it included the three branches of *natural*, *moral*, and *metaphysical philosophy*, commonly called the *three philosophies*. Hence the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy*.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. 1 (Skeat) 1 54 Philosophie is knowinge of deunly and manly thinges joyned with studie of good liuing... The firste spece of Philosophie is nature. The seconde spece is morall, whiche in order of liuing maners techeth. Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and strength. The thirde spece tourneth in to reason of vnderstanding, al thinges to be said soth and discussed, and that in two thinges is deuided. one is art, another is rhetorique. 1393 LAMPL. P. PL. C. xviii. 125 Doctours of decree That shoulde þe seuenne ars conne... Bote þei faille in fylosophye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 2 Out of which several inquires there do arise three knowledges, divine philosophy, natural philosophy, and human philosophy, or humanitie. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. of Europe in Mid. Ages* II. 452 At Oxford... importance was attached to keeping up the theory that a University Arts course included the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium* of the earlier Middle Ages, as well as the 'three Philosophies' introduced by the rediscovery of Aristotle in the thirteenth century.

3. (= *natural philosophy*.) The knowledge or study of nature, or of natural objects and phenomena; 'natural knowledge': now usually called *science*. Now rare or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2748 þe clerkes sede þat it is in filosofie yfunde, þat þer beþ in þe eyr an heyr ver flam þe grounde, As a maner gothes, wites as it be. 1471 RIFLEY *Compt. Achn.* v. xxv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 134 No Multipliers but Phylosophers callid wyll they be, Wyhch natural Philosophye dyd never rede nor see. 1682

RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I hope you [the naturalist Dr. Sloane] persist in your resolution of making your discoveries and observations public, for, the advancement of real philosophy. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 2 It is... to be wished, that the whole of his [Newton's] improvements in philosophy might be universally known. 1784 COWPER *Tasch.* i. 712 Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye (tele-scope). With which she gazes at yon burning disk Un-dazzled? 1813-26 (*title*) *Annals of Philosophy*, or Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture and Arts.

†b. *spec.* (In early use) Magical or occult science, magic; alchemy. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 505, I wol yow teche pleyntly the manere how I kan werken in Philosophie. 1550 FREARIS *Berwick* 406 in *Dumbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 298 Ane man of gret science... Hes brocht vs heir throw his knawlege in philosophie.

4. (= *moral philosophy*.) The knowledge or study of the principles of human action or conduct; ethics.

1400 ROME *Rose* 5664 In Boece of Consolacioun, Where it is made mencion Of our countree playn at the eye, By teching of philosophie. 1481 CAYTON *Morr.* iii. xii. 160 After cam Boece... And compiled plenty of fair volumes aurned of hye and noble philosophie. 1556 G. COLVILLE (*title*) The boke of Boecius, called the comforte of philosophie, or wysedome. 1594 SHAKESPEARE *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 55 He giveth thee Armour to keepe off that word, Adversities sweete milke, Philosophie, To comfort thee, though thou art banished. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 476 How charming is divine Philosophy! 1751 BOLLINGBROKE *Stud. & Use Hist.* ii. (1777) 25 History is Philosophy teaching by example. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 71 The fountains of divine philosophy Fleed not his thirsting lips.

5. (= *metaphysical philosophy*.) That department of knowledge or study which deals with ultimate reality, or with the most general causes and principles of things. (Now the most usual sense.)

1794 J. HURTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 121 Now, philosophy is that general knowledge by which the works of nature are understood in seeing the wisdom of design. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 622 The Philosophical Society of Cambridge ought not, however, to be so entitled, if we take the word Philosophy in the meaning attached to it everywhere out of Britain. 1857 FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* 381 Underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments [God, nature, or man], there is a first philosophy, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence philosophy has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. It is the investigation of those principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* § 37 Philosophy is completely unified knowledge. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* xi. Philosophy, by which I mean the study of thought and feeling as we understand, think, feel them of ourselves and from within. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* 2 Whatever is real is rational, and with all that is rational philosophy claims to deal. So far from resting in what is finite and relative, the peculiar domain of philosophy is absolute truth. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 95 That philosophy only means psychology and morals, or in the last resort metaphysics, is an idea slowly developed through the eighteenth century, owing to the victorious advances of science. 1891 LADD *Introduct. Philos.* i. 27 Philosophy—we define to be—the progressive rational system of the principles presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality. 1902 H. SIDGWICK *Philos.* 10, I regard Philosophy then as the study which 'takes all knowledge for its province'.

6. Sometimes used especially of knowledge obtained by natural reason, in contrast with revealed knowledge.

(Cf. Ger. *Weltweisheit* opp. to *Gottesweisheit*.) 1388 WYCLIF *Col.* ii. 8 That no man disseyue you bi filosofie [388a filosofie] and veyn fallace, after the tradicioun of men, after the elements of the world and not after Crist. 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* i. 1. 7 Se 35 that no man bigle you bi filosofie and veyn falsnes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 1 Concerning Divine Philosophie, or Natural Theologie, it is that knowledge concerning God, which may be obtained by the contemplation of his Creatures. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iv. xci, Let Philosophy not be ashamed to be confuted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. lni*, Hold thou the good, define it well. For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuree to the Lords of Hell.

†b. *spec.* of the sceptical or rationalistic views current in France and elsewhere in the 18th c. *Obs.*

1745 SMOLLETT *Gal. Blas.* iv. viii, Our mistress is also a little tainted with philosophy. 1790 HAN MORGAN *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 16 Philosophy (as Unbelief, has lately been pleased to call itself) will not do nearly so much mischief to the present age, as its great apostles intended. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 He is certainly a man of parts, but one who has dealt too much in the philosophy of France.

7. With of: The study of the general principles of some particular branch of knowledge, experience, or activity; also, less properly, of those of any subject or phenomenon.

1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7 48 What Beau knows the Philosophy of the Perfume which emboldens him to appear amongst the Ladies! 1791 BURKE *Let. to Member Fr. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 The great professor... of the philosophy of vanity [Rousseau]. 1800 MED. *Frnt.* III. 385 The different problems which ought to be solved by a Philosophy of Nature. 1835 URZ (*title*) The Philosophy of Manufactures or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System. 1862 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* v. 87, I believe I understand the philosophy of reform. 1876 LECHE *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 73 To trace the causes, whether for good or ill, that have made nations what they are is the true philosophy of history. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* 1 A philosophy of

religion starts with the presupposition that religion and religious ideas can be taken out of the domain of feeling or practical experience and made objects of scientific reflection.

8. A particular system of ideas relating to the general scheme of the universe; a philosophical system or theory. (With a and pl.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48 Of Tholome thastronomie, Of Plato the Philosophie. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Mi chieftest propositions against Aristotles philosophi. 1602 SHAKESPEARE *Ham.* i. v. 167 There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in our Philosophy. 1674 GREW *Disc. Mixtur.* § 2, I shall endeavour to conform to the Philosophy, which this Society doth profess; which is, Reasoning grounded upon Experiment, and the Common Notions of Sense. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* L. 237 The Indian philosophy resembles that of the earlier rather than of the later Greeks. 1886 J. GROTE *Edin. Utilit. Philos.* xvi. (1870) 249 The special doctrines of other philosophies.

9. a. The system which a person forms for the conduct of life. b. The mental attitude or habit of a philosopher; serenity under disturbing influences or circumstances; resignation; calmness of temper.

1771 CHESTER *Let.*, to Bp. Waterford 12 Aug., Philosophy, and confidence in the mercy of my Creator, mutually assist me in bearing my share of physical ills. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* 12 May, My own infirmities, the account of the return of years, and the public news coming altogether have put my utmost philosophy to the trial. 1834 LYTON *Engage A. v.* v. 1, Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1897 SPARKS *Sermon* ii. 26 And as to philosophy, alas! it may answer some of the lighter purposes of life, but can never pillow the soul in death.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *philosophy-dreamer*, *-hater*, *philosophy-game*; see PHILOSOPHER 5 b.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. 1. iv. 348 The like I may say of Cl. Bruers Philosophy game. 1628 F. GARVIL *Sidney* (1652) 18 To turn the barren Philosophy precepts into pregnant Images of life. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 19 This Gentleman... is desirous to have the place of Philosophy Professor at Breda. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* ii. v. 236 Proceeding to publick Lectures, he became Philosophy Reader. 1711 SHAKESPEARE *Charac.* (1737) III. 159 Here, methinks, the ridicule turns more against the philosophy-haters than the virtuous or philosophes. 1796-1803 COLERIDGE *Let. in Sotheby's Catal.* 20 Nov. (1897) 17, Your philosophy dreamers from Toth, the Egyptian, to Taylor the English Pagan.

Hence † *Philosophyship* *Obs.*, a mock title for a philosopher.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 13 Is your philosophy disinterested enough to give a letter of recommendation to your elder brother? *Ibid.* IV. 47, [I], of whose liberalism his philosophy has such terrible ideas.

† *Philosophy*, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *philosophien*. [*f. prec. sb.* + *cl. obs.* *F. philosophe* (15-16th c. in *Godf.*)] *intr.* = PHILOSOPHIZE *v. 1*.

1384 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Other among 30ng wyymmen filosofien of holi lettres [1388 taken as filosofes of holi letters among 30ng wyymmen]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxxiii. (1886) 383 Salomon did philosophie about all things. 1614 DONNE *Devotions* ii. § 2 (1644) 46 Ambrose Philosophying divinely in a contemplation of Bees. 1654 FLETCHER *Ten Years Trav.* 134 You see... how I Philosophy on every thing.

Hence † *Philosophyng* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 1113 Those townes by reason of y^e Philosophyng [L. *philosophantibus*; add 1587-92 Philosophyng] Leuues, were called Leuitical. 1591 SPAREY tr. *Catins's Gnomance* Ep. Ded. A. 1, By the philosophyng upon the compilation, lines, and proposition of the handes. 1648 H. GRESSY tr. *Balaam's Princes* 250 A most perfect manner of Philosophyng.

† *Philostorgy* (*fil'istridga*), *Obs. rare*—*o*. [*ad. Gr. φιλοστοργία* tender love, *f. φιλόστοργος* tenderly loving, *f. φίλο- PHILO- + στοργή* affection.] Natural affection, such as that of parents and children.

1623 COCKERAM, *Philostorgie*, parents love towards their children. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossary*.

† *Philotechnic* (*fil'oteknik*), *a* [*f. Gr. φιλότεχνος* fond of art, *f. φίλο- PHILO- + τέχνη* art: so mod. *F. philotechnique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835)] Fond of or devoted to the arts, esp. the industrial arts.

1825 *Genil. Mag.* XCV. 1. 348/2 British Philotechnic Society Proposals have been issued for the establishment of a society under the above title. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 Organization of popular education in the evenings in Paris—III—The Philotechnic Association.

So *Philotechnical a.* (*rare*—*o*) = *prec.*; *Philotechnist*, a lover of the practical arts.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom indeed you may call Philotheists, or Philotechnists, or Pracucians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers. 1846 WORCESTER, *Philotechnic*, *Philotechnical*, fond of the art, friendly to the arts.

† *Philothaumaturgic*, etc.: see PHILO-.

† *Philotheso-phical a.* *rare*. [*f. philo- (sophical + theosophical)*] Relating to philosophy and theosophy.

1876 W. R. COOPER *Archaic Dict. to Abibael* King of Berytus (Beirut), to whom Sanchoniathon dedicated his philo theosophical writings.

† *Philotimy*, *Obs. rare*—*1*. [*ad. Gr. φιλοτιμία*, n. of quality *f. φιλότιμος* loving honour, *f. φίλο- PHILO- + τιμή* honour.] Love of honour or distinction; ambition.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 24 These honourable Rulers approved their Princely Magnificence, and Philotimy in a braue maner. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossary*.

† *Philoxenist*. [*f. Gr. φιλοξενίζω* (*f. φιλόξενος* loving hospitality, *f. φίλο- PHILO- + ξένος* stranger). see -IST.] A lover of hospitality to strangers.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 And Nicostatus trips, For I see that his lips To themselves are philoxenist framing.

So † *Phyloxyeny*, -*ie*. *Obs. rare*—*o*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Phyloxyeny*, love of hospitality.

† *Philoxygenous* to *Philozoonist*: see PHILO-

† *Philter*, *obs. form* of *FILTER*: var. *PHILTRE*.

† *Philterer*, *rare*. [*f. PHILTRE sb.* or *v.* + -ER.]

One who makes or administers philtres.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 105 What more consonant to this Etymon, than a Poysoner, Philterer, Jugler, Cheater, or Deceiver. *Ibid.* 106

† *Philtre*, *philter* (*fil'trə*), *sb.* Also 7 *filtre*; 7-8 in L. form *philtum* (pl. -a or -uma). [*a. F. philtre* (1568 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. L. philtum*, *a. Gr. φίλτρον* love-charm, love-potion, *f. φίλ-*, stem of *φιλέω* to love, *φίλος* dear, loved, loving + -τρον, suffix of instrument.]

1. A potion or drug (rarely, a charm of other kind) supposed to be capable of exciting sexual love, esp. towards a particular person, a love-potion or love-charm. Sometimes loosely, a potion or drug to produce some magical effect, a magic potion. Also *fig.*

1587 NEWTON *Tyrrill Man's owne selfe* (1602) 116 in *Bland Pop. Antiq.* (1870) III. 261 By any secret sleight or cunning, as Drunkes, Drugges, Medicines, charmed Potions, Amatoious Philtres, Figures, Characters, or any such like paltering Instruments, Devies, or Practises. 1605 B. JONSON *Sid. Wom.* iv. 1. (1620) 1, If I should make 'hem all in love with thee after Night! Daur I would say thou hadst the best Philtre. 1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Bush* 798 The helish Philtre made of Stygian Wave. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. 1. 111, They can make friends, enemies, and enemies friends, by philtres. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryle's Voy. E. Ind.* 347, I threw all over-board, for fear some tick or philter should have been play'd with them. 1868 L. NIVISON *Lucifer* 16 A witch Who brew'd the philtre.

2. 1610 RANDOLPH *Elegiac Two Doctors* Wks. 1875 II. 604 Love-sick Amyntas, get a philtre here, To make thee lovely to thy truly dear. 1732 BLANKIN *Alphib.* vi. § 25 That demons assist in making philtres and charms.

† *2*. See *quots.* *Obs.* [*So It. philtro* (1610 1598), *F. philtre* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1623 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 278 A mole on the philtum or hollow of the upper lip, under the nostrils. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Philtre* or *Philtum*. Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

3. *Comb.* as *philtre-bred*, -*charm* and *adjs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. 1. 11. *Impudience* 511 Not philtre-charm'd nor by Baccus prest. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxii (heading), The philtre bred passion of Tristan.

† *Philtre*, *philter*, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To charm with a philtre or love-potion; *fig.* to bewitch.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 34 Let [them] not... shew themselves philtre'd and bewitch'd by their. 1711 KIM *Hymnathro* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 378 Hearts philtre'd by Concupiscence impure. 1888 LOWELL *Endymion* 11. 32 Soen, like wine, Her eyes, in mine poured, frenzy-philtred mine.

2. *intr.* To prepare a philtre or magic potion.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Saksull* II. xxv. 213, I thought my chymical chromancers were philtering to charm the devil.

† *Philtrous* (*fil'trəs*), *a* *Obs.* [*f. as prec.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a philtre.

1653 A. WILSON *Fas.* I. 57 With Philtrous powders and such drugs he works upon their persons. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* ii. i. xii. 276 heading, That it is a Philtrous Cup. *Philyrea*: see PHILYREA.

† *Phimos* (*foim'ə*), *Path.* Also 7 *phy-* [*mod. L. a. Gr. φήμιος* muzzling. So in *Fr.* (16th c. in *Paré*)] Contraction of the orifice of the prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted.

1674-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1866) 22, I cut the Phimos, and he did well. 1804 *Med. Frnt.* XII. 20 With the dysuria he had a complete phimosus. 1898 T. BRAYNE *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 161 Phimosus is a congenital affection.

Hence *Phimosed* (*fai mō'vəd*) *a.*, affected with phimosus; *Phimotic* (*faim'ptik*) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of phimosus.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 837 The irritation of retained smegma beneath a phimosed prepuce. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 47 Phimotic Phlegmon.

† *Phinnock*, *phinnoc*, *obs. fl.* FINNOC *Nc.*, white trout. *Phinoll*, variant of *PHILOLE* 1 *Obs.*

† *Phip*, *Obs.* An imitation of the chirp of a sparrow; hence formerly used as name for a sparrow. Also *PHILIP*.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 41 'See, farewel phippe [C. xii. 310 tippel]' quod fauntale. 1599 SHAKESPEARE *Ph. Sparrow* 138 And when I sayd, Phyp, Phyp, Than he wold lepe and skyp. 1577 GASCOIGNE *France's Sparrow* Wks. (1571) 285 As if you say but fend cut Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

† *Phiph* (*e*, -*er*, *obs. fl.* FIFE, FIFER. *Phirman*, *phirmaund*, var. *FIRMAN*. *Phiscall*, *obs. fl.* FISCAL, *Phisick*, *Phisician*, *-itian*, etc., *obs. fl.* PHYSIC, PHYSICIAN. *Phisionomy*, *phisionomy*, etc., *obs. fl.* PHYSIOGNOMY.

† *Phit* (*fit*). An imitation of various sounds, esp. that made by a rifle-bullet.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 400/1 He [a bear] gave a soft

'phit' of startled recognition, pricked up his ears and turned his head askew 1896 *Daily Chron* 25 Aug 3/5 The pert crack of the Lee-Melford, the 'phit' of whose bullet is lost in the whirr of a lead-coated stone from the Matabele arsenal 1898 *Daily Chron* 25 Aug 3/5 The air was full of the phit-phit-phit of the bullets

Phiton, -es, etc., obs. ff. **PHYTON**, -ess, etc.

Phiz (fiz), *humorous colloq.* Also 7 **phiz**, 7-8 **phys**, **phys**, 8 **phizz**, (fiz). [Colloq abbreviation of **physiomy**, **PHYSIOGNOMY**.] Face, countenance; expression or aspect of face.

1688 SHADWILL *Sgr. Aloisia* v. 1. In deed your magnanimous Phyz is somewhat disfigur'd by it, captain. 1697 *New Discov. Old Intrigue* xxvii, Next Cousin Will, With Aukward Phyz. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach* iv, viii, What a furious phiz I have! 1764 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv, Savour'd in talk, in dress, and phyz, More of another World than this. 1774 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I 21 Grave phyzes are grinned out of countenance. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ballads*, Only Dancing Girl, And her painted, tainted Phiz.

b. *Comb.*, as **phiz-maker**, one who makes 'faces' or grimaces.

1744 J. YARROW *Love at first Sight* Prol., Mass John the Phyz-Maker with zealous Cant.

Phiz, phizz, obs. ff. **PHIZ**. **Phizitian**, **Phizonomye**, obs. ff. **PHYSICIAN**, **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Phleam, obs. form of **PLEAM** 1

Phleb-, before a consonant **PHLEBO-**, combining form of Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein, an element in terms of physiology, pathology, etc.

|| **Phlebectasia** (flebe'ktā'siā), || **Phlebectasis** (flebe'ktā'siā), **Phlebectasy** (flebe'ktā'si) [Gr. ἐκτασις extension], abnormal dilatation of a vein; varix. **Phlebectomy** (flebe'ktō'pī) [Gr. ἐκ out of, τόπος place], displacement or abnormal situation of a vein.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, ***Phlebectasia**, dilatation of a vein, or portion of a vein. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1377/2 ***Phlebectasis** may conveniently be divided into several forms. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 938/4 ***Phlebectasy** ***Phlebectomy**

Phleberate (flebe'ntē'z), a. (sb.) *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. **Phleberata**, f. Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein + ἐντερον intestine see -ATE 2 a.] Belonging to the **Phleberata**, a former division of gastropod molluscs, characterized by processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall. b. sb. One of the **Phleberata**. So **Phleberic** (flebe'ntē'rik) a., characterized by such processes as those of the **Phleberata**; **Phleberism** (flebe'ntē'riz'm), the condition of having processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall, as in the **Phleberata**, or into the legs, mandibles, etc., as in the **Pygospioidea**; the opinion that such processes have a circulatory function.

1897 E. C. OTTIE tr. *Quatrevingt's Rambles* Nat. I. 351 **Phleberism** was declared to be entirely exploded, and characterized as a mere chimera.

|| **Phlebitis** (flebei'tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein; see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the walls of a vein.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 11 The inflammation of veins, by some writers called Phlebitis, has of late occupied more attention 1878 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* I 425 **Phlebitis** is the chief evil to be feared from an injury to a vein

Hence **Phlebitic** (flebei'tik) a., pertaining to or affected with phlebitis

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 170 Paget contended for the primarily phlebotic nature of thrombosis in gout.

Phlebo-, combining element: see **PHLEB-**.

Phlebogram (flebo'gram) [-GRAM], a diagram (sphygmogram) of the pulsations of a vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phlebograph** (flebo'grāf) [-GRAPH], an instrument (sphygmograph) for recording diagrammatically the pulsations of a vein. **Phlebography** (flebo'grāfī) [-GRAPHY], a description of the veins; hence **Phlebographical** (flebo'grāfīkāl) a., pertaining to phlebography.

Phlebolite (flebo'lait), **Phlebolith** (-lith) [Gr. λίθος stone, see -LITE], a morbid calcareous concretion in a vein, a vein-stone; hence **Phlebolitic** (-lithik), **-lithic** (-lithik) a., of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phlebolite. **Phlebology** (flebo'lōjī) [-LOGY], that part of physiology or anatomy which treats of the veins; hence **Phlebo-**

logical a., pertaining to phlebology. || **Phlebotomy** (flebo'tōmī) [-TOMY], the act of opening a vein; hence **Phlebotomist** (flebo'tōmist) [-TOMIST], one who practises phlebotomy; a surgeon who bleeds patients; a blood-letting.

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Hence **Phlebotomized** *pp. a.*; -izing *vbl. sb.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* a/b/a **Phlebotomizing** or blood letting. 181 R. H. ARAGGIAN *Whole Cautery* v. 36 Yea, they would, make Bread and Cakes of the Blood of their Phlebotomized bullocks 1835 ANSTEE tr. *Faust* (1887) 292 For spirits sinking, spirits rising The one cure is phlebotomizing. 1865 *Pail Mall* G. 14 Aug. 11 These phlebotomizing days are now, however, long gone by

Phlebotomy (flebo'tōmī). *Forms:* 5 **phlebotomie**, -ye, (fio-, **phlebotomye**), 5-6 **phlebotomye**, (g-y), 6 **phlebotomye**, (fio-, **phlebotomye**), -y, **phlebotomy**, -tomye, 6-7 -tomye, (7 -thomie), 6- **phlebotomy**. [a. OF. **phlebotomie** (13th c. in Godef.), mod. F. **phlebotomie**, It. **phlebotomia**, ad. L. **phlebotomia**, a. Gr. φλεβοτομία, the opening of a vein, f. φλεβότομος that opens a vein, f. φλεβο- **PHLEBO-** + -τομος -cutting, -cutter.]

1. The action or practice of cutting open a vein so as to let blood flow, as a medical or therapeutical operation, venesection, blood-letting, bleeding.

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2. *transf.* and *fig.* The drawing of blood in any

contraction], abnormal contraction of a vein or veins (Dunglison 1853). || **Phlebotrombosis**, thrombosis in a vein. Also **PHLEBOTOMY**, etc.

1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 21 June 1571 Dr. J. Mackenzie will demonstrate his Clinical Polygraph and ***Phlebotomy**. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ***Phlebotrombosis**, belonging to **Phlebotomy** 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, ***Phlebotrombosis**, description of the veins. *Ibid.*, ***Phlebotrombosis**, a loose concretion, varying in size from a curant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dir. Genit. Org.* 217 Certain concretions found in the dilated veins and known as phlebotromboses 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 89/2 ***Phlebotrombosis** originates in clots in the interior of the vessels 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 939/2 ***Phlebotrombosis**, ***Phlebotrombosis**, 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ***Phlebotrombosis**, belonging to **Phlebotomy** 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, ***Phlebotrombosis**, the part of anatomy which treats of the veins. 1603 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), ***Phlebotrombosis**, the breaking of a Vein. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Phlebotrombosis**, 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 331 The sclerotic process may affect the veins also—**phlebotrombosis** *Ibid.* 220 ***Phlebotrombosis**, venous thrombosis

Phlebotoid (flebo'tōid), a. [f. **PHLEB-** + -OID + -AL] Resembling a vein or veins: see quot

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 871/r The tissue composed of these moniliform vessels has been denominated **phlebotoid**.

+ **Phlebotomer**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 -thomer.

[f. **PHLEBOTOMY** + -ER.] = **PHLEBOTOMIST**.

1564-78 BULLEVIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 6 Let vs. take our **Phlebotomer** with us to let hym blood.

Phlebotomic (flebo'tōmik), a. *rare.* [ad. Gr. φλεβοτομικός (flebo'tōmik) sb., the phlebotomical art], f. φλεβοτομία **PHLEBOTOMY**.] Of or pertaining to phlebotomy. So **Phlebotomical** a.; hence **Phlebotomically** *adv.*, in relation to phlebotomy.

1799 in *Spirit Publ. Frels.* III. 148 President of the phlebotomical college. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 940/2 **Phlebotomical**. 1865 E. C. RIVE in *Student* II. 185 The 'mosquito' cannot be said to exist specifically, though phlebotomically it has an entity

Phlebotomist (flebo'tōmist). [f. **PHLEBOTOMY** (or its source), see -IST: cf. F. **phlebotomiste** (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] One who practises phlebotomy; a surgeon who bleeds patients; a blood-letting.

1657 G. STARKIE *Helmsley's Vind.* 256 A just reward for a butcherlike **Phlebotomist**. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 63 The cupping glasses of the phlebotomist.

Phlebotomization. [f. next + -ATION]. The action of phlebotomizing; blood-letting

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2. *transf.* and *fig.* The drawing of blood in any

way (*lit.* or *fig.*); esp. bloodshed (i. e. scourging, slaughter, etc.), or other violent or destructive means used for the cure of moral, social, or political disorder; 'bleeding' in purse or pocket.

1589 (NASHIE) *Almond for Parrot* 3 b. O it is a haire-brande whoresonne, and well seene in **Phlebotomy** 1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 151 Warre is the **Phlebotomy** of the Body Politique 1827 *Genl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 539 Fiscal **Phlebotomy** was unknown, as a science, to our ancestors.

+ 8. An instrument for phlebotomy; a lancet.

Obs. [Gr. φλεβοτόμος]

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 33 Ypocras .. holding in his honde a **phlebotomye** of munycion for lating blood.

|| **Phlegethon** (fle'gēthōn, fle'dg-). *Gr.* and *Lat. Myth.* Also 4 **Phlegeton**, 6 **Phlegeton**. [a. Gr. Φλεγέθων, -ων = lit. 'burning, blazing', hence as here.] Name of a fabled river of fire, one of the five rivers of Hades.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 164 He wolde swere his commun oth, Be Lethen and be **Phlegeton**. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 50 Nor damned ghosts in flaming **Phlegeton** does not so fully roste. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Firm Fathers* (1702) 199 'Tis certain, that the Pagans, who first used the word **Phlegethon**, denoted by it not a River of the Elysian Fields but of Hell and the Place of Torments. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 391 No **Phlegethon** could be found that would burn him.

Hence **Phlegethontal**, **Phlegethontic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to **Phlegethon**; burning, fiery.

1600 TOWNSEND *Transf. Metam.* Prol. To feele the smart of **Phlegethontike** sight. a 1640 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Blaz'd with **phlegethontal** fires. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 122 **Phlegethontal** and dreffull evils. 1828 BYRON *Yvan* iv. liii, Cognac! Sweet Naad of the **Phlegethontic** ill!

Phlegm (flem). *Forms:* see below. [ME, *fleem*, *fleume*, *fleume*, a. OF. *fleume*, *flemme* (13th c. in Littré), mod. F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume*, *fleme*, *fume*) = Pr. *flegma*, *flemma*, Cat. *fleuma*, Sp. *flema*, It. *flemma*—L. (post-cl.) *phlegma* clammy humour of the body, phlegm, a. Gr. φλέγμα in inflammation, heat, morbid clammy humour (as the result of heat), f. φλέγω to burn, blaze. In 16-17th c. conformed in spelling to Gr.-L. original.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4-6 *fleume*, *fleume*; 4 *fleem*, 5-7 *fleme*, 6-7 *fleame*, *fleam*, 8 *fleme*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 Pey hadde moche fleem. 1390-1395 *Fleume* [see B. 1 a]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. iv. lx. (Add. MS. 275944), *Fleume* is an humour kyndeliche colde & moiste. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 245 Agaric purgith fleme and malencoly 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit* *Weinen* or Ane bag full of flewme. c. 1532 Du Wrs *Intrad* *Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 904 *The fleume, le fleume*. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* ii. 4 The second is fleume, next to blood in quantitie. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 12 What if fleam and choler come instead? 1650 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* 130 They answered prudently and with fleme. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 662 Our Critics, judge with fury, but they write with fleme.

b. 6-7 *flegme*, *flegme*; 6-7 *flegme*, 7-8 *flegm*.

1547-64 BAUDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfit) 44 The rest of him fleme & cholier. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. (1592) 141 Agaric purgith fleume. a 1618 RALEIGH *Scientific* in *Rem.* (1651) 8 Abounding with fleume. 1622 SANDERSON *3rd Sermon*, 1 Kings xxi. 29 & 30 Abundance of melancholy, tough fleme. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 134 Hence are generated Cholier and fleume. 1726 LEON *Alberti's Aichit* I. 24/2 The superfluous fleme and humidity.

c. 6 *phleume*, *phleume*; 6-7 *phlegme*, 7- *phlegm*; 7-8 *phleam*, *phleam*.

1541 R. CORLAND *Galen's Therapeut* a Giv. To purge y^e humours coleyke or melancolyke, or els phleume. 1555-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Consilio*, *Cursus phleumae consilio*, the course of the phleume is stayed. a 1599 GERTNER *Mammilla* ii Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 The natural constitution of men is Phlegme, and of men Cholier. 1605 TIMME *Querist* i vii. 29 A certaine vray elementary phleme 1617 *Yanua Ling.* 200 Phleme expelleth cholier. 1660- *Phlegm* [see B. 2] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 5 Phlegme distilled from Salt of Tartar. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl.* *Vors* (1700) 301 Write with Fuy, but correct with Phleam.

d. 6 *flegma*, 7 *phlegma*.

1527 ANDREW *Brutus* *Distyll Waters* B vij, Onely the fleuma of the grene herbes is distyllid. 1650 *Phlegma* [see B. 2] 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Phlegma* is used for any distilled water which hath no spirit, as rose-water.

B. Signification.

1. The thick viscid fluid or semifluid substance secreted by the mucous membranes, esp. of the respiratory passages; mucus.

a. In old physiology, regarded as one of the four bodily 'humours', described as cold and moist, and supposed when predominant to cause constitutional indolence or apathy.

1387 [see A. c]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 The moiste fleume with his cold hath in the lunges for his hold Ordained him a propre stede. 1502 *Ord. Crystin* *Mou* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxvii. 38 An armony. of the four humours, that is to knowe of y^e blode, of the colour, of the fleume, and of y^e malencoly. 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* i. l. (1541) 8 b. Natural fleume is a humour cold and moist, whyte and sweete, or without taste. 1553 *Morr. Mag.* *Kneers* lxvi, They turned theyr blud to melancholick fleume. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trans.* i. 72 *Fleume* hath the predominancy in his complexion. 1773 ARABIANOT *Aliments* vi. vii. (1733) 188 *Phlegm* amongst the Ancients signified a cold viscus Humour, contrary to the Etymology of the Word. 1860 WHEWELL *Philos. Discov.* iv. vi. 35 The doctrine of the Four Humours (Blood, Phlegm, Yellow Bile and Black Bile),

b. In modern (or corresponding early) use; esp. when morbid or excessive, and discharged by cough, etc. Now chiefly in popular use, and no longer applied to the mucus of the nasal passages. So mod. *F. flegme* (dual *fleume, flume*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvi b. And makyth fleume fall owte of the brayne 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maris Weenen* 274 Ane hair hogheart, that hostit out fleume 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Ysop, that is gude to purge congeit fleume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 277 Wormwood discharge the breast of tough fleagme 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments* 267 To dissolve viscid Phlegm, and excite a Cough. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx 229 The principal annoyance the patient suffers is in getting up the phlegm in the morning 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (1894) 400 The discharge of various substances, technically termed expectoration or *sputum*, and popularly known as phlegm

†c. With *a* and *pl.* A collection or mass of phlegm, or of any mucous secretion *Obs.*

1567 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 15 If thou wilt purge the head and breste, of all slymye fleumes and fyth. 1584 COGAN *Flaen. Health* cxxiv. (1595) 136 [It] doth take away Fleumes of the Eyes. 1688 MITCHELL *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Brins*, To bring up a phlegm, *cracher* 1797 *Philos. Quar.* (1816) 16 A phlegm sticking in my throat, I happened to hem pretty loud

†d. In figurative use. *Obs.*

1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1612) 153 In danger to be choaked with the flegme & humour of his sins 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Chariot-porch* xvi. O England! full of sinne, but most of sloth. Spit out thy flegme, and fill thy breast with glorie. 1665 H. VAUGHAN *Siles. Scint.* in *Proffer* viii. Spit out thy phlegm, And fill thy breast with home

e. See SALUBR-PHEGM.

†2 Old Chem. One of the five 'principles' of bodies, also called *water*; any watery inodorous tasteless substance obtained by distillation. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. iv. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Fyrst wyth moist Fyre and after wyth the dry Fleume by Facience out drawing. 1600 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. Rectifie your mensture, from the phlegma. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 130 Seeds steeped in Spirit of Urine mixt with phlegm of Elder-berries 1686 HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Chym.* 5 Water which is called Phlegm comes in distillation before the Spirits when they are fixt, or after them when they are volatile. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 335 Three Principles of which all things are form'd; that is to say, the Flegm, the Grease and the Ashes: The Flegm is the Mercury. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 Phlegm or Water, is the common Vehicle or Diluter of all solid Bodies 1797 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyam.* i. i. v. 78 The gall-nut yields, by distillation, a limpid phlegm 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 51 The attempts made to analyse vegetable substances previous to 1720 merely produced their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days—viz. salts, earths, phlegm and sulphur.

3 The character supposed to result from predominance of phlegm (sense 1a) in the bodily constitution; phlegmatic temperament or disposition; want of excitability or enthusiasm; coldness, dullness, sluggishness, apathy; coolness, calmness, self-possession, evenness of temper.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 108 There are few nations of so much fleame or surffance [as the Mexicans] 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 52 He that hath to deal with that Nation, must have good store of Phlegme and patience 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arington* Wks. 1731 II 50 Monsieur de Wit defended their Cause with great Phlegm, but great Steadiness. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I 223 A man of more phlegm, and not so sensibly touched. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 281 The mathematical genius requires much phlegm, moderation, attention and circumspection 1871 G. MERRITT *H. Richmond* xvi. The patience of the people was creditable to their phlegm

Phlegmagogue (flegmagogg). [*a. F. phlegmagogue*, *OF. fleumagogue* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. med. L. phlegmagogus*, a *Gr. φλεγμαγωγός*, *f. φλέγμα* PHLEGM + *αγωγός* drawing forth.] A medicine for expelling phlegm. Now rare

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Phlegmagogum*, purgers of flegm.] 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* in II 570 Electuary of Jallap is a good Phlegmagogue 1737 BRACKEN *Parvory Inscr.* (1757) II 248 Phlegmagogues or those [medicines] which draw off pituitous Matter or Phlegm by Stool.

So **Phlegmagogal** (-goggāl) *a.*, having the property of expelling phlegm; **Phlegmagogic** (-goggik) *a.* = *prec.*; *sb.* = *phlegmagogue*.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 135 Some are called Phlegmagogall which purge Phlegme 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* 144 Mercury, with some phlegmagogick Extract.

|| **Phlegmasia** (flegmāsiā, -ziā). *Path.* Pl. -*as*. [*mod. L.*, a *Gr. φλεγμασία* (Hippoc.) inflammation. Cf. *F. phlegmasie*.] Inflammation, esp. inflammation accompanied by fever.

Phlegmasia dolens, or *phlegmasia alba dolens*, inflammation of the veins of the leg, with severe pain, swelling, hardness, and whiteness, occurring in women after childbirth, also called *milk leg* or *white leg*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlegmasia*, an inflammation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Phlegmasia*, a word used by some of the medical writers for an inflammation 1800 J. HULL (*title*) An Essay on Phlegmasia Dolens 1859 SIMPSON *Diphtheria* 1 The mucous tissue. is also the seat of very different kinds of phlegmasia

Phlegmatic (flegmætik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms see PHLEGM; also 4-6 *fium*-, 6-7 *fium*-, 4-6 *-etyke*-, *-ytyok*(e), *-ytek*. [*ME. fleumetike*, *a. OF. fleumatique* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. L. phlegmaticus*, *a. Gr. φλεγματικός*, *f. φλέγμα*, *φλεγμα*:- see PHLEGM.]

1. Of the nature of or abounding in phlegm.

a. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 1.) Of the nature of the 'humour' or secretion called phlegm, mucous of the human body, its organs, etc. Having a predominance of phlegm in the constitution or 'temperament' (see also 2). Of diseases, etc.; Characterized or caused by excess of phlegm Now rare or *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeneb* 157 *De dyvel*. assayeh shanglakest pane colrik mid ire and mid discord.. pane fleumatike. mid glotonye and be sleupe 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV ix. (Tollem. MS) A very fleumatike man is in the body lustie, heuy and slow. 1452 VII. ix. (Bodl. MS.), As be brayne discharge hym self of fleumatike humours and of fumosite. 1460 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gow. Lordsh.* 86 If it be yn tokenyng fleumetyke. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* F4, To spette and putte oute the fleumatyke matter 1548 BOOCHE *Dysartary* viii (1870) 245 A fleumetyke man may slepe ix houres or more 1562 BULLIEN *Bulwarke, Bk. Sumpt.* 3 b. It is good in the meates of them which be flumatike 1565 T. GALE *Antid.* II 84 In phlegmaticke bodies they maye forbear their supper 1741 BERTHACRON *Eng. Stage* v. 63 Persons of a phlegmatic Constitution are slow in turning of their Eyes 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 22 The phlegmatic person is no more easily moved by medicinal than by other agencies.

†b. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 2.) Of the nature of the 'principle' called phlegm; watery and insipid. Of bodies in general. Abounding in 'phlegm', and hence, producing phlegm (PHLEGM 1a or b) when taken as food, etc. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1812) 172 For as much as all fishes after water ben fleumatike therefore they be better root than soden 1533 ELVOT *Cost. Halthie* (1541) 2 b. Where colde with moisture preuaileth, that body is called Fleumatike, wherein water hath preeminence 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 77 She [the Carp] is of very soft flesh and phlegmatike 1669 WORTON *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 5 Standing Waters, by reason of the constant waste of the Phlegmatic vapour that constantly rises from it. 1747 LANGRISH in *Phil. Trans.* (1748) XLIV II [4] The watery or phlegmatic Principle abounds so much as to be nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ Parts of the whole Mass

2. Having or showing the mental character or disposition formerly supposed to result from predominance of phlegm among the bodily 'humours'; not easily excited to feeling or action; lacking enthusiasm, cold, dull, sluggish, apathetic; cool, calm, self-possession.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Pam.* Ep. 30 The Numantines of their natural condition, were more fleumatike than cholemtike 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV 1 Cold, phlegmatike bastard that's not brat of mine. 1756-84 W. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I v. 276 Raphael never received a more fleumatic Eulogy 1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer.* IV 1 (1879) 288 Cold and phlegmatic must be who is not warmed into admiration by the surrounding scenery. 1888 F. HUMZ *Mme. Mudas* I. iv. Selina resumed her knitting in a most phlegmatic manner

†B *sb.* A phlegmatic person *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Gydon's Quest.* Chivurg Mij, The fleumatykes, & them that are wont to diseases of colde maladyes. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 120 He contemned Iulian, as an abject Fellow. and Niger as a dull Phlegmatike.

So †**Phlegmatical** *a.* = *phlegmatic*; **Phlegmatically**, †**Phlegmatically** *adv.*, in a phlegmatic manner; **Phlegmaticness**, the quality of being phlegmatic.

1386 Q. ELIZ. in *Leycester Corresp.* (Camden) 243 What *phlegmatical reasons soever were made you 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi 235 They that have a phlegmatical Age. 1828-32 WEATHER, **Phlegmatically* 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV iv § 76 The most phlegmatically impudent of the whole school 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct. The videttes phlegmatically continued their curling. 1873 *S. too him Bayes* 56 This is so hold in, and so *phlegmatically apply'd 1727 WARBURTON *Prologus* to All the rest [of the story] is phlegmatically past over 1659 FELTHAM *Low-Countries* 42 Being full of humours, that is her cradle, which luls and rocks her to a dull *phlegmaticness

Phlegmatism, *rare*-. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ISM*.]

Phlegmatic character So †**Phlegmatist** [-IST], a person of phlegmatic constitution

1599 H. BUTTRES *Dyets drie Dinner* Dvib, Pistake Nuts. In cold weather, for fleigmatists, 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* 436 The phlegmatism of Sir Robert Walpole's conduct

Phlegmatous, *a. rare*-. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-OUS*.]

'Inflamed or much inflamed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 133, I have already spoken of peripheral phlegmatous troubles

Phlegme, *erron. form* of FLEAM *sb.* 1, lancet.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 Phlegmes.. to launch and cut the gums. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 99/1 Before starting I gave Johannus my phlegme, and a hasty lesson in the art of bleeding

†**Phlegmed** (flemd), *a. Obs. rare*-. [*f.* PHLEGM + *-ED*.] Imbued with 'phlegm' (sense 2).

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 503 This [oil of Vitriol] as highly phlegm'd as any usually is

Phlegmless (flemles), *a. rare*. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of or free from phlegm.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II v. vii. 175 One distillation will bring it over from Wine it self, so pure and flegmless, as to burn all away 1768 J. ROSS *Ode on loss of Friend* Wks. 224 (MS.) Philomel, Whose shrill harmonious note So swells her phlegmless throat.

Phlegmon (flegmōn). *Path.* Also 4-7 *fleg*-. [*ME. flegmon*, *a. L. phlegmon* or *phlegmona* (Plin.), *a. Gr. φλεγμονή* inflammation, a boil, deriv. of

φλέγ-ειν to burn: cf. *OF. fleumton* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), = *mod. F. phlegmon*] An inflammatory tumour, a boil or carbuncle, inflammation, esp. of the cellular tissue, tending to or producing suppuration, an acute local inflammation with marked redness and swelling.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII lix (Bodl. MS.), Suche swellinge hatte Apostema, & somtyme it cometh.. of a simple humour as of blood and hatte flegmone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapentyke* 2 B ij b, Yf echymosis, or vlcere, or enispeas, or putrefaction, or phlegmone be in any parte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 364/1 [A prescription] For the Phlegmone or Felon of the Fingers 1652 WITTE *Prunose's Pop. Err.* II. 81 It may also be a phlegmon, or erysipelas of some part. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 14 These parts may be subject to. phlegmon 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II 121 The Phlegmon is the inflammation of the cellular membrane. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 256 This bacillus is identical with one subsequently found in gaseous phlegmons.

Hence **Phlegmonic** (flegmōnik), **Phlegmonous** *adv.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlegmon; **Phlegmonoid** *a.*, resembling a phlegmon.

1758 S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 170 A Man.. had a *Phlegmonick Erysipelas upon the Right Arm. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 285 In phlegmonic inflammation, pulsation has been felt, as from an aneurism. 1755 *Genll. Mag.* XXV 12 It appeared more like the erysipellous than *phlegmonoid kind 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 455/2 External inflammation resembling phlegmonoid erysipelas. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xi (1672) 31 It's.. generated out of the dregs and remainder of a *Phlegmonous, or Oedematick tumour 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV 850/2 Phlegmonous inflammation of the areolar tissue

Phlegmy (flemi), *a.* Forms: see PHLEGM. [*f.* PHLEGM + *-Y*.]

1. Of the nature of or consisting of phlegm, mucous; containing or characterized by phlegm.

1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I, The stoppynges of the leuer that cometh of grasse and flemy humors. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii 57 It breedeth a clammy, and fleamy nourishment. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1875) 16 The flemy constitution I uphold. 1739 R. BUI. tr. *Dedeindus's Crubanius* 200 Now from thy Lungs hawk up the phlegmy Load. 1821 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 A cold, accompanied by a phlegmy cough

†b. Watery; moist: cf. PHLEGM 2. *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTRES *Dyets drie Dinner* P iv, [The mid-air] splits out watry reams amaine, As phlegmy snow, and haile, and sheerer raine. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 83 The gross phlegmy part of Grass

2. Of mental disposition: = PHLEGMATIC 2.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 25 Such as out of their flemye womanishnes seeke for such secrets 1645 MUTTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 362 Rather then spend word, with this fleamy clodd of an Antagonist. 1821 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 1/2 Mild as milk, they hobnob with the phlegmy Saxon. *Phleme*, variant of FLEAM *sb.* 1, lancet.

Phlobaphene (flobāfēn). *Chem.* Also -*en*. [*a. F. phlobaphène*, *f. Gr. φλόος* = *φλοιός* bark + *βαφή* dye + *-ENE*.] Name for a class of brown or red colouring matters, of complex composition, occurring in the bark of various trees and shrubs.

1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1568 *Phlobaphene*, name.. applied to certain red bodies, formed together with glucose, when many tannins are heated with dilute sulphuric acid. 1887 *Athenaeum* 10 Dec. 787/2 It [tannin] is decomposed into glucose, gallic acid, and a substance analogous to phlobaphen. 1895 *Naturalist* 23 It [the hawthorn] yields a phlobaphene with acids

Phloem (flovēm). *Bot.* [*mod. (Nageli in Ger.) f. Gr. φλόος* = *φλοιός* bark + *-ημα*, passive suffix.] Collective name for the cells, fibres, and vessels forming the softer portion of the fibrovascular tissue, as distinct from the *xylem* or woody portion; the bast with its associated tissues. Also *attrib.*, as *phloem-bundle*, *-layer*, *-sheath*, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 94 The different forms of tissue of a differentiated fibro-vascular bundle may be classified into two groups, which Nageli calls the *phloem* (Bast) and *xylem*. (Wood) portion of the bundle.. In many bundles the phloem is formed on one, the xylem on the other side of the procambium. 1895 *ibid.* 95 These horizontal elements may be generally designated as rays; within the xylem they are called xylem rays, within the phloem, phloem-rays. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 85/2 Found in the bast or phloem layers of ordinary trees. 1882 VIALS *Sachs's Bot.* 440 [In Ferns] A single layer or several layers of cells may often be found at the periphery of the phloem lying just inside the true bundle-sheath. Russow regards this structure as belonging to the ground tissue, and he terms it the phloem-sheath.

Phlogiston (flogdzistōn). [*f. PHLOGISTON* + *-IAN*.] A believer in the existence or theory of phlogiston.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 67 The phlogistons were obliged to consider all combustible bodies as combinations of different.. substances with the undemonstrated phlogiston.

Phlogistic (flogdzistik, -gistik), *a.* (*sb.*) [*In* sense 1, *mod. f. PHLOGISTON*; cf. *mod. L. phlogisticus*, *F. phlogistique* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*); in senses 2, 3, immediately *f. Gr. φλογισ-ός* inflammable, inflamed + *-IC*.]

I. 1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or consisting of phlogiston; †containing phlogiston, combustible (*obs.*); connected with or relating to phlogiston.

1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 63 [In Phosphorus] The Phlogistic Part is so slightly connected with the other Principles, that the least.. Friction or Warmth, sets it on

fire. 1774 *PRIESTLEY Observ Aer* I 288 Common air, deprived of its fixed air by phlogistic processes. *Ibid.* 50 Plants imbibing the phlogistic matter with which it is overloaded. 1780 *HIGGINS (title)* Comparative View of the phlogistic and antiphlogistic Theories 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* II xxi 400 Bodies that are eminently luminous contain a certain species of matter this is called phlogistic inflammable or combustible matter 1830 HENSCHKE *Stud Nat Phil* III. iv. 300 The phlogistic doctrines of Becher and Stahl.

† b as sb. A phlogistic principle or substance. 1733 *Phil Trans.* XXXVIII 6r This red Earth retains so much of an unctious Phlogistic, that [etc.]

II. 2. Path. Inflammatory

1754-6 *Connaisseur* No. 33 ¶ 9 Blotches and breakings out owing to a kind of a phlogistic humour in her blood. 1813 J THOMSON *Lect Inflam.* 71 Cases of acute or active inflammation preceded by what is called the phlogistic diathesis. 1854 JONES & SIRV *Pathol Anat.* (1875) 321 The phlogistic process in the pericardium.

† 3 Burning, fiery, heated, inflamed (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.* (Chiefly in rhetorical use)

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard.* I. 1. 136 Ethereal Powers I you Gem the bright Zodiac, stud the glowing pole, Or give the Sun's phlogistic orb to roll 1802-3 *r. Pallas Trav.* (1812) I 83 The phlogistic mountains of that neighbourhood 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 407 A sorry imitator of that wholesale dealer in phlogistic curses. 1855 SMOEDLEY, *etc. Occult Sc.* 59 Much phlogistic correspondence was discovered

Phlogisticate, *v* *Chem Obs exc. Hist.* [f. prec. + -ATE³. cf. *F. phlogistiquer*] *trans.* To render phlogistic; to combine with phlogiston. Chiefly in *Phlogist* stoated *phl.* a [*F. phlogistiqué*].

† *Phlogisticated air* or *gas*, names for nitrogen in the phlogistic theory. † *Phlogisticated alkali*, name for prussiate (hydrocyanate) of potash 1774 *PRIESTLEY Observ Aer* I 178 *note*, It might not be amiss to call air that has been made noxious by any of the processes above mentioned by the common appellation of *phlogisticated air* 1776 — in *Phil Trans.* LXVI. 242 The nitrous air lost a great proportion of its power of diminishing, that is, phlogisticating, common air 1789 *Ibid* LXXIX. 246 It is also natural to suppose, that, the dephlogisticating principle, [being] expelled, the phlogisticating principle should enter 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 160 Almost entirely phlogisticated air, or as it is now termed, azotic gas 1846 GROVE *Contrib Sc in Corr Phys Forces* (1874) 325 Priestley was led to believe that water was convertible into nitrogen (phlogisticated air).

So† **Phlogistication** [also in *Fr.* 1777], combination with phlogiston: the name in the phlogistic theory for the process now called *deoxidation*

1774 *PRIESTLEY Observ Aer* (1775) I 289 This air without any previous phlogistication, is purified by agitation in water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* II. 86 The power of the loadstone is increased by cooling, by a regeneration of iron, or phlogistication of its calc, and by the action of acids upon iron 1807 WOLLASTON in *Phil Trans.* XCI 432 In the precipitation of copper by silver, [we see] an instance of de-oxidation (or phlogistication) by negative electricity.

Phlogiston (flōdgi'stŏn, gēi siŏn). *Chem.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φλογιστόν, neuter of φλογίζω burnt up, inflammable, vbl. adj. from φλογίζω to set on fire, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame, ablaut deriv. of φλεγ-, root of φλέγω to burn.] A hypothetical substance or 'principle' formerly supposed to exist in combination in all combustible bodies, and to be disengaged in the process of combustion; the 'principle of inflammability'; the matter of fire, conceived as fixed in inflammable substances

This use of the term and the theory connected with it were introduced by Stahl in 1702, in his ed of Becher's *Physica Subterranea* of 1669. The phrase 'esse phlogiston' had been used by Sennert (in 1619) in the sense of 'the being inflammable', inflammability or combustibility as a quality of some substances, but not regarded as a substance or principle. The existence of phlogiston was denied by Lavoisier in 1775, and though stoutly maintained by Priestley, the belief in it was generally abandoned by 1800

1659 SENNERTUS *De Chym Consensu ac Dissensu* 283 At Colores, Odores, Sapores, esse φλογιστόν & similia alia, mineralibus, metallis, gemmis lapidibus, plantis, animalibus insunt. 1702 STAHL *Spec. Becherianum* I. xvi 29 in *B's Phys Subterr* (1739), Ad substantiam ipsam mixti, ut ingredients, ut materiale principium, et pars totius compositi constitutiva, concurrunt, materia et principium ignis, non ipse ignis, Ego Phlogiston appellare cœpi.]

1730 GOUVERNEUR in *Phil Trans.* XXXVI 288 By the Solution of crude Mercury united with the *Phlogiston Vini*, or other Vegetables. 1733 A G HANCKWITZ *Ibid* XXXVIII. 69 We produce the Phlogiston out of Salt Substances, and from the Phlogiston a Fulguro, or Soot, and from the Fulguro an unctuous Salt. 1750 *Laboratory laid Open* Intro. 74 The sulphureous principle, or phlogiston, which is the proper essence of all oils. 1774 *PRIESTLEY Observ Aer* (1775) I. 65 Considering inflammable air as air united to or loaded with phlogiston 1785 — in *Phil Trans.* LXXV. 280 Mr Lavoisier is well known to maintain, that there is no such thing as what has been called phlogiston. 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* I. ix 360 Phlogiston, may be considered as a treasure, of light and heat, to be dispensed in the absence of the sun. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos Legit.* etc 22 There is truly in bodies a substance, which may be properly named phlogiston, as being the cause of that light and heat which accompany burning. 1800 *PRIESTLEY (title)* The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* II 98 The existence of phlogiston is no longer believed in. 1862 WILSON & GEMMEL *Mem. L. Forbes* iv 117 Jameson (left college 1802) had heard the last dying echoes of the battle between the partisans of the phlogiston and the antiphlogiston camp.

† b. *fig.* Energy, 'fire' *Obs.* 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 171 Moni Faujas pleases me much, the liveliness, vivacity, phlogiston of his character, do not run into pertness, poffery, or affectation.

VOL. VII.

Phlogogenetic (flōgōdʒɛn'et'ik), *a. Path* [f. Gr. φλογο-, comb. f. φλόξ flame + -GENETIC.] Producing inflammation. Also **Phlogogenic** (-dʒen'ik), **Phlogogenous** *adjs* in same sense 1831 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Phlogogenic* .. *Phlogogenous*. 1896 *Albion's Syst Med* I 156 There are several species [of bacteria] which are phlogogenetic 1904 *Brit Med Jnl.* 3 Dec 1508 Certain species of bacteria, possess in their cell bodies a phlogogenic poison

Phlogopite (flōgōp'it). *Min* [Named 1841 (in *Ger Phlogopit*), f. Gr. φλογωπός fiery (f. φλογ- flame + ὤπ-, ὠπ- face, look) + -ITE¹] A magnesia mica, found in crystalline limestone and serpentine, usually of a brownish-yellow or brownish-red colour, with pearly, often submetallic (coppery) lustre 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed 3) 250 It agrees in atomic proportions with the phlogopite 1899 *Rutty Stud Rocks* x 125 Phlogopite crystallises in the same system, and has the same cleavage as muscovite

|| **Phlogosis** (flōgō'sis) *Path Pl.* -es (-iz) [mod.L., a. Gr. φλόγωσις inflammation, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame In *F. phlogose*] Inflammation 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed 2) *Phlogosis*, the same that *Phlegmon* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 284 Sometimes, the Mercury causeth a great Phlogosis. in the Part. 1845 G E DAY tr. *Simon's Annus Chem.* I. 299 A circumstance which, characterizes the phlogoses Hence **Phlogosed** (-sō'z'd) *phl.* a, affected with phlogosis, inflamed; **Phlogosin** (-sō'sin) *Chem*, name for a product of cultures of certain bacteria, which produces acute local inflammation; **Phlogotic** (-p'tik) *a.*, of the nature of or tending to phlogosis, inflammatory.

1874 *Gross Syst. Surg.* (ed 5) II 884 The 'phlogosed condition of the penis' 1896 *Albion's Syst Med.* I 521 Leber obtained 'phlogosin' from the staphylococcus aureus. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) II 41 A mark of high entonic health, or a 'phlogotic diathesis. *Ibid.* 50 Like the push [the boil] is found in persons of an entonic or phlogotic habit

† **Phlome**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Bot L. *Phlomis*, a L. *phlomis*, *phlomis* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλομῖς, φλόμος müllein] A plant of the genus *Phlomis* (N. O. *Labiatae*), comprising herbs and shrubs with wrinkled leaves, often thick and woolly. (*Phlomis frutescens* is Jerusalem Sage; *P. Lycimites* is Lamp-wick.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlomis*, a kind of Flower, which some take for a Primrose. 1715 PETERSEN in *Phil Trans.* XXIX. 243 These Leaves differ from the Broad Phlome in being thicker.

Phloramine to **Phloretin**: see **PHLORO-**

Phlorizin (flōriz'izn, flōriz'izn) *Chem* Also † **phloridzin** (e). [f. Gr. φλόδ-ος, φλου-ός bark + βίζ a root + -IN.] A bitter substance (C₂₁H₂₄O₁₀), crystallizing in silky needles, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. Also formerly called † **Phloridzite**. Hence **Phlorizine** (flōriz'izn), a bitter reddish-brown uncrystallizable solid (C₂₁H₂₄N₂O₁₀), a combination of oxygen and ammonia with phlorizin.

1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 714 The bark of apple tree root, yields about 3 per cent of phloridzite *Ibid.* Phloridzite thus obtained has a dull white colour, with a shade of yellow, and is crystallized in silky needles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 681/2 Phlorizin is by various processes, described by M Stass, converted into phlorizine, phloretin, and phloretic acid 1873 *Watts Foundes Chem* (ed 11) 641 Phlorizin is a substance bearing a great likeness to salicin. 1895 *Naturalist* 26 There is no phlorizin (the glucoside of the apple tree) in any part of the organism

Phloro-, before a vowel **phlor-**, used in *Chem.*, to form names of substances connected with **PHLORIZIN**, as

Phloramine (flō rāmēn) [AMINE], the amine (C₆H₇NO₂ = C₆H₇O₂NH₂) obtained in thin shining films by the action of ammonia on phloroglucin (Watts *Dict Chem.* IV. 488).

Phloretin (flō rē'tin), a sweet crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₄O₆) produced by the action of dilute acids on phlorizin; hence **Phloretic** (flōrē'tik) *a.*, applied to an acid (C₆H₁₀O₆) obtained from phloretin by the action of potash; also to ethers (*phloretic ethers*) in which an organic radical takes the place of 1 atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 491). Its salts are **Phloretates**. **Phloroglucin** (flōrōgl'i'sin) [Gr. γλυν-ús sweet + -IN¹: cf. *GLUCOSE*], also *phloroglucol*, *phloroglucol*, a colourless or yellowish crystalline, intensely sweet substance (C₆H₆O₃), obtained from phloretin, and occurring widely distributed in plants; also a derivative of this, as *nitrophloroglucin*, etc.; hence **Phloroglu** *de a.*, **Phloroglucide**. see *quots.* **Phlorol** (flōrōl), a phenol, an oily substance (C₆H₁₀O) obtained from salts of phloretic acid, or from creosote. **Phlorone** (flōrō'nē), a yellow crystalline substance (C₆H₆O₂), homologous with quinone, obtained by distillation of beech-wood and coal-tar.

1840 *Phloretic*, *Phloretin* [see **PHLORIZIN**] 1866-77 *Watts Dict Chem.* IV 489 Phloretic acid [is] produced, together with phloroglucin, by the action of caustic potash

on phloretin. 1867 *MILLER Elem Chem* III 511 Phloridzin, when boiled with weak acids, is decomposed into grape sugar, and a resinous matter termed *phloretin*. Phloretin crystallizes in microscopic almost insoluble plates. 1882 *Watts Dict Chem.* VIII 1372 *Phloroglucide Anhydride*, or *Phloroglucide*, C₁₆H₁₀O₅ is obtained by the reaction of heat on phloroglucin. 1866-77 *Watts Dict Chem* IV. 495 *Phloroglucin* is sweeter than common sugar, permanent in the air at ordinary temperatures 1893 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Phloroglucin* is found widely distributed in nature, mainly in combination as the complex body phloroglucide, but partly also in the free state. 1881 *Watts Dict Chem.* VIII 1370 *Phloroglucol*, C₆H₆O₃, *Phloroglucin* 1895 *Naturalist* 21 A red-brown phlobaphene which fused with potash gives protocatechic acid and phloroglucol 1872 *Watts Dict Chem.* VI. 928 *Phlorol* or *phlorol* alcohol is one of the constituents of beech-tar creosote. 1873 — *Forbes Chem.* (ed 11) 798 *Phlorol*, an oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the barium salt of phloretic or oxethyl benzoic acid. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1372 *Phlorol* .. This phenol, first noticed as a constituent of beech-tar creosote. 1866-77 *Ibid* IV 496 *Phlorone* C₆H₆O₂ 1872 *Ibid* VI 928 *Phlorone* crystallises in golden-yellow oblique rhombic prisms, which when heated give off a pungent odour

Phlox (flōks) *Bot* [a. L. *phlox* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλόξ a plant (prob *Silene*), lit. flame. Taken into Bot. as a generic name by Dillenius.] A North American genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants (N. O. *Polemoniaceae*), with clusters of salver-shaped flowers of various colours, usually showy; many cultivated forms are found in gardens. 1601 *HOLLAND Philo* II. 92 The Panse, called in Latine Flammæ, and in Greeke Phlox, I mean the wild kind onely 1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlox*, a Flower of no Small, but of a fine Flame colour. 1788 *RFCs Chambers Cycl.* *Phlox*, lychnidea, or bastard lychnis, in Botany, a genus of the pentandria monogynia class 1856 *BRYANT Maiden's Sonnet* iii. There, in the summer breezes, wave Crimson phlox and moccasin flower. 1866 *BRANDT & Cox Dict. Sc.* etc II. 887/1 The garden Phloxes being all productions of the flouist, and of a most ornamental character. 1895 *Mrs. H. WARD Bessie Costrell* 1 8 Phloxes and mangolds grew untidily about their doorways

b *attrib.*, as *phlox* family, *phlox*works (Lindley), names for the Natural Order *Polemoniaceae*; *phlox*-worm, the larva of an American moth, *Heliothis phlogophagus*, which feeds upon phloxes. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg Kingd* 635 Order cxxlii *Polemoniaceae*, *Phlox*works. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man Bot* § 952 *Polemoniaceae*, the *Phlox* family. 1898 *WATTS DUNTON Aylwin* ii. xiii. Among the geraniums, *phlox* beds, and French marigolds

Phloxin (flōks'in) *Chem.* [f. Gr. φλόξ flame + -IN¹] A red coal-tar dye-stuff resembling eosin. 1890 in *Cent Dict.* 1899 *CAGNEY tr. Yakshi's Clin Diagn.* vi (ed 4) 210 This observer recommends that the nutrient medium be stained with phloxin-red or benzo purpurin

Phlyarologist, *nounce-wd* [f. Gr. φλύαρος silly talk + -LOGY + -IST¹] A talker of nonsense. 1867 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 459/1, I would not meddle with such a phlyarologist

|| **Phlyctena**, -æna (flīkt' nā). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. φλύκταινα a blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύειν, φλύ-ειν to swell.] An inflammatory vesicle, pimple, or blister upon the cuticle or the eye-ball. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed 2) *Phlyctena*, a Pimple in the Skin, and a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunic of the Eye 1873 J THOMSON *Lect Inflam* 511 The cuticle often separates in some points from the skin, and the vesications termed phlyctenæ are formed. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 The vesication may be complete, as to 1/16 from the skin like a pemphigus, bulla, or phlyctena.

Hence **Phlyctenar**, **Phlyctenous** (-æn-) *adjs*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyctena; characterized by or affected with phlyctenæ; **Phlyctenoid** (-æn-) *a.*, resembling a phlyctena; **Phlyctenophthalmia**, phlyctenular ophthalmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); || **Phlyctenula** (-æn-), pl. -æ [mod. L. dim. of *phlyctena*], also in anglicized form **Phlyctenule**, a small phlyctena, esp. upon the conjunctiva or cornea of the eye; whence **Phlyctenular** (-æn-) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by phlyctenules.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Phlyctenoid*. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 107 An eruption, phlyctenoid in character. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) II. 342 He adds to the two varieties of red and white malarial a third, which he distinguishes by the name of 'phlyctenous. 1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Phlyctenula* 1869 C. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 33 One or more small phlyctenulae close upon the margin of the cornea. 1843 *SIR T. WATSON Princ & Pract Physic* xix 1 309 For relieving strumous or phlyctenular ophthalmia. 1899 *Albion's Syst Med* VIII. 746 Similar 'phlyctenules' appear on the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue, and palate.

|| **Phlyzaci** (flīz' i, flīz' i). *Path.* Also -ion; pl. -ia. [mod. L., a. Gr. φλυζάκιον a little blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύ-ειν to swell.] A red, usually large, pustule on a hard inflamed base and terminating in a dark scab; also = **PHLYOTENA**. Hence **Phlyzacious** (-i' ias) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyzaci.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed 2) *Phlyzaci*, the same with *Phlyctena* 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Novol. Method.* (ed 3) 330 An eruption of the inflamed pustules, termed phlyzacia 1890 T. HENNES *Surg.* (ed 2) I. 704 The phlyzacious pustules induced by the external application of tartar emetic 1893 *Syd Soc Lex.* *Phlyzaci*, was Willan's term for the largest of his four varieties of Pustules.

Pho, phoh (fō, foh), *int. rare* [A variant of **Phew**, **Phoo**, representing the action of blowing away. See also **FOH**.] An exclamation expressing contemptuous rejection or making light of anything. 1861 MARSTON *Parquet & Kath* iv 165 Sir Ed Daughter, give me your hand. With your consent I give you to this gentleman. *Came* Marie, phoh! Will you match me to a fool? 1738 G LITTLE *Marina* ii 22 Phoh! those are our best customers. 1800 Mrs. HENRY *Mourtray Fam.* II 56 Phoh! phoh! there is no fear of their knowing any thing of the matter.

† **Phob**, obs. *erion* f. **FOB** *sb.* 2, small pocket 1809 COTTON *Post. Wks* (1765) 133 And brought his Gods away in s Phob.

Phobanthropy (fōb-ān-thrō-pi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *phōb-ōs* fear + *anthrōpos* man: cf. *philanthropy*.] Morbid dread of mankind.

1848 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 164 The evil of Ireland is her seven millions of a cottier population—and the phobanthropy (to coin a word) of the other, not over-wise, noble lords.

-phobe, a. Fr. *-phobe*, ad. L. *-phob-ōs*, a. Gr. *-phōb-ōs* -fearing, -dreading, adj. ending, f. *phōbos* fear; as in *phōbōphōb-ōs*, *hydrophob-ōs*, *hydrophobe*, lit. 'one who has a horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Fr. or Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobe*, *Russophobe*.

-phobia, a. L. *-phobia*, a. Gr. *-phōbia*, forming abstr. sbs. from the adjs. in *-phōbos* (see prec.) with sense 'dread, horror'; as in *phōbōphōbia*, *hydrophobia* 'horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobia*, *Gallophobia*, *Germanophobia*, *Russophobia*, some of them imitating Fr. forms in *-phobia*. The following exemplify the uses to which *-phobia* has been put:

1547 [see *HYDROPHOBIA*]. 1803 *Gallophobia* [see *GALLOPHOBIA*]. 1803 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI 94 He is a very laconic personage, and has upon him the periphobia. 1824 *Southey in Life* (1849) I. 125 She laboured under a perpetual diphobia; and a comical disease it was. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 245 That powerful writer, depicts the same regiphobia as raging among the Parisian *Charlatanerie*. 1861 *Ramsay Remin.* i 41 The account given me by my correspondent of the File swinphobia is as follows. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 1/3 Confounding it with 'Germanophobia', 'Francophobia', or as many 'phobias' as you like! 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Phobophobia*, morbid dread of being alarmed. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 242 It was unnecessary for Magnan to give a special name to each symptom of degeneration, and to draw up in array, the host of 'phobias' and 'manias'. *Agoraphobia* (fear of open space), *claustrophobia* (fear of enclosed space), *rupephobia* (fear of dirt) [etc.] 1896 *Westm. Gas* 6 June 2/2 The cycling craze has produced the antagonistic disease of cyclophobia. 1902 *Ibid.* 21 Oct. 2/3 There were symptoms in the City attitude of a certain amount of L.C.C.-phobia (= dread of the London County Council).

Hence *-phobic* forming adjs., *-phobiac*, *-phobist* forming sbs.

1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 The professional Anglo-phobiac. 1902 *Daily Chron* 13 Oct. 5/5 Several Anglo-phobic deputies have announced their intention of appearing in their official scarves.

Phobia (fō-bi-ā). Also 9 *phoby*. [The prec. suffix used as a separate word.] Fear, horror, or aversion, esp. of a morbid character.

1801 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 92, I. have a perfect phobia of inns and coffee houses. 1875 W. CORRY *Let. & Jnls.* (1897) 409 Against management by phobies, either Tory phobies or popular phobies. 1887, 1893 [see *PHOBIA*]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 Specific means to dissipate the 'phobias' or the obsessions.

So **Phobist** *nonce-wd.*, one who has a horror of or morbid aversion to anything.

1883 *Church Quarterly* XV 394 Men, who refuse to give up their liberty at the dictation of 'phobists' of any denomination.

|| **Phoca** (fō-kā). *Zool.* Pl. *phocæ* (fō-kā), *phocæ*. [L. *phoca*, a. Gr. *phōkē* seal, so *It.*, *Sp.* *foca*, *F. phoque*.] A seal (chiefly in transl. from Latin or Greek); any aquatic mammal of the *Phocidae*, or seal and walrus family of *Carnivora*; in modern zoology, restricted to the genus typified by the Common Seal, *P. vitulina*.

[1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii xxii (Bodl MS), *pe fische bat hatte Foca & pe fische bat hix Delphinus*.] 1599 NASH *Lenient Stuff* 57 Neptune's phocæes that scard the horses of Hippolitus. 1758 DRYDEN *All for Love* i 1, Here monstrous phocæe panted on the shore. 1797 COWPER *Odyssey* iv 493 The Phocæe also rising from the waves. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 289 M. Riegels intends successively to treat on rats, the phocæe, the mole, the frog and lizard. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxx. *A phocæe* or seal lying asleep on the beach. — *Ibid.* xxxv. xxviii. 1822-34 *Cook's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 The deepest tones are struck by animals that have the largest glottis, as the phoca, the ox, the *ardus stellaris*.

Hence **Phocæean** a., of or pertaining to the *Phocidae* or seal family; *sb.* a member of this family; **Phocæal** a., of the nature of a seal; **phocæan**; **Phocæal** a., of or pertaining to a seal.

1822 BRANDE *Dict. S.* etc., *Phocæans*, the name of the family of carnivorous and amphibious Mammals of which the seal (*Phoca*) is the type. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phocæones*. 1866 Gosse *Romance Nat. Hist.* 351 This is in favour of a mammalian, and of a phocal nature.

Phocæine (fō-kā-nē), a. *Zool.* [f. *Zool. L. Phocæna* (a. Gr. *phōkaina* porpoise, deriv. of *phōkē* seal) + *-INE*.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocæna*,

a group of Cetæcan containing the true porpoises, resembling a porpoise.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **Phocenic** (fō-sē-nik, -sē-nik), a. *Chem.* [For **phocenic*, f. *Zool. L. Phocæna* (see prec.) + *-IO*.]

Applied to an acid obtained by Chevreul in 1817, from porpoise- or dolphin-oil, originally called DELPHINIC, and subsequently identified with VALERIC acid, (CH₃)₂C₂H₄CO₂H. So **Phocenate**, a salt of phocenic acid; **Phocenic**, **Phocem**, glyceryl valerate, or trivalerin, C₃H₅(C₂H₅O₂)₃ = DELPHIN *sb.* 2.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II 234/2 When this oil is saponified, it yields a peculiar volatile acid termed phocenic acid. *Ibid.* The phocenate of baryta forms efflorescent prismatic crystals. *Ibid.* Phocenic is a peculiar fatty substance contained in the oil of certain species of porpoise. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 99/1 Many of the animal oils contain a volatile fat, which gives them their peculiar odour. In whale and seal oils, this is called phocenic.

Phocic, **Phocin**, *Chem.* = **PHOCENIC**, **PHOCENIN**. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin Tandon* II. III. 189 The oil of the porpoise contains much more phocine. 1866 ODLING *Anat. Chem.* 36 Diatomic Fatty Acid Series. C₂H₁₀O₂ Phocic. *Ibid.* 120 Phocine.

Phocid (fō-sid), *Zool.* [f. *Zool. L. Phocidae*, f. *phoca*. see *-ID*.] Any member of the *Phocidae* or seal family. So **Phociform** a., having the form or structure of a seal, **phocoid**; **Phocine** a., pertaining to the sub-family *Phocinae*, containing the seals proper; *sb.*, a member of this sub-family; **Phocoid** a., allied in structure to the seals.

1846 WORCESTER, *Phocine* (citing *Penny Cycl.*).

Phocodont (fō-kō-dōnt), a. (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. *phōkē* seal + *ōdōnt*, *ōdōnt* -tooth.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocodontia*, an extinct sub-order of *Cetacea*, furnishing connecting links with the *Phocidae* or seals. *b. sb.* Any member of the *Phocodontia*. So **Phocodontic** a. = **PHOCODONT** a.

Phocomele (fō-kō-mēl), *Teratology*. [mod. f. Gr. *phōkē* seal + *melos* limb. So in Fr. (*Litté*).] A monster having limbs so short as to resemble or suggest the flappers of a seal.

1861 N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. *Med.* 404. Hence **Phocomelous** a.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 15 Mar. 672 Whether the Harpy owes its origin to the occurrence of a phocomelous fetus. || **Phœbades** (fē-bād-ēz), *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *Phœbas*; a. Gr. *phōbas*, pl. *-phades*, priests of *Phœbus*.] Priests of *Phœbus* or *Apollo*; persons possessed by a spirit of divination.

1585 FLETCHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xvi. 16 394 They said that those who were possessed were inspired with the spirit of Python, and peradventure they were they upon called Phœbades in honor of *Apollo*. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inn Court*, *Description*, Attir'd like Virginean Priest, by whom the Sun is there ador'd; and therefore called the Phœbades.

Phœbe (fē-bē), *poet.* [a. L. *Phœbe*, a. Gr. *phōbē*, fem. of *phōbos* bright, radiant: cf. *PHŒBUS*.] The name of *Artemis* or *Diana* as goddess of the moon; the moon personified.

[1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 110 Thus this lusti Cephalus Preide unto Phœbe and to Phœbus The nyght in lengthe forto drawe.] 1590 SHAKES. *Mids. N.* i. 1. 205 To morrow night, when Phœbe doth behold Her silver visage, in the watry glasse. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 28 Nor yet does Phœbe with her silver horns Push into crowded tides the frightened waves.

Phœbe (fē-bē), [A name imitative of the bird's call, but accommodated in spelling to prec.] A small bird (*Sayornis phœbe* or *fuscus*) common in the eastern U.S. Also *Phæbe-bird*. Also called *PRUIT* (3), *PEWEE*.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Walter's R.* (1855) 19 Another of our feathered visitors is the Pe-wit, or Pe-wee, or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. They arrive early in the spring. Their first chirp spreads gladness through the house. 'The Phœbe-birds have come!' is heard on all sides. 1893 *Scotcher's Mag.* June 765/2 Plain, dull colored peewee or phœbe, sitting on the house-gable or on a dead branch...catching insects, or reiterating his own name, 'phœbe, phœbe'.

Phœbean (fē-bē-ān), a. Also *-ian* [f. L. *Phœbēus*, a. Gr. *phōibeios* adj., f. *phōibos* *Phœbus* + *-AN*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of *Phœbus* or *Apollo* as the god of poetry.

1762 B. JONSON *Leges Conuivialis* Wks. (Riddg) 727/2 'Tis the true Phœbian liquor. Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* Prol., Able to distinguish strains that are *Clareas*, and *Phœbean*, from the popular. 1873 SWINODON *Greek Poets* Ser. i. II. (1877) 43 His long Phœbean locks.

Phœbus (fē-bōs). *Forms:* 4-9 *Phœbus*, 6-*Phœbus* [a. L. *Phœbus*, a. Gr. *phōibos*, lit. bright, shining, radiant.] A name of *Apollo* as the Sun-god; the sun personified. Chiefly *poet.*

1398 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* II By the shadowe he took his wit That Phœbus which bat shoon so clere and brighte Degrees was fyue and fourty clonde on brighte. 1483 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. Lxxxii*, Till phœbus endit had his beemes bright. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 54 Phœbus with his golden beames, a 1649 DRUMM. of *Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1717) 15 Phœbus arise, And paint the sable skies With azure, white, and red. 1726 POPE *Days*, xvii. 30 With ripper beams when Phœbus warms the day. 1742 GRAY *Death of West*, Redding Phœbus lifts his golden fire.

b *Apollo* as the god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses hence, the genius of poetry. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Phœlos Rhet.* (1801) II 63 The figure which the French Phœbus is capable of making in an English dress.

Phœnicean (fē-ni-si-ān, -i-si-ān), a. [f. L. *phœnice-us* (Plin.) (a. Gr. *phōinikos* adj., f. *phōinē* purple-red, crimson. see *PHŒNICIAN*) + *-AN*] = next.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LV1. 579 The wings are of a phœnicean colour, that is to say, reddish verging upon fulvous.

Phœniceous (fē-ni-si-ās), a. Also *phœnicious*. [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] Applied to a bright red.

[1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix xxv. (1495) 877 Colour that highte Phœniceus therwith the cheyf and princy pall letters of bookes ben writen.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phœniceus*, pure lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phœnician (fē-ni-si-ān), *sb.* and a. *Forms:* 4 *Phœniceone*, *Phœnicien*, 7- *Phœnician*, 9 *Phœnician*. [a. F. *phœnicien*, f. L. *Phœnicia* (sc. *terra*), synon. with L. *Phœnicē*, Gr. *phōinikē* the country, f. *phōinē*, *phōinikē*, *sb.* and a. *Phœnician*: see *-AN*.]

Gr. *phōinē* also meant 'purple-red or crimson' (a. and *sb.*), the *PHŒNIC*, and the date (fruit and tree). It is generally held that these are all senses of the same word, but their mutual relations and the primary sense are uncertain. Some start with *phōinē*, *Phœnician*, a. a foreign ethnic name; others take the primary sense as 'red', and see in *phōinikē* 'the red land', perh. the land of the sunrise, or in *phōinē* 'a red man'. *Phœnicia* could hardly be (as some have suggested) 'the land of the date'.

A. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of *Phœnicia*, an ancient country consisting of a narrow strip of land on the coast of Syria, to the north-west of Palestine, which contained the two famous cities of Tyre and Sidon; also of any *Phœnician* colony (of which there were many on the shores of the Mediterranean).

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 For Phœnicien were be hirst fynders of letters, for we write capital letters with red colour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* *Ibid.*, Phœnix the sonne of Agenoris toke to these Phœnicien, somme redde letters. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 65 Let th' Egyptian, And the Phœnician go a ducking. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. I. 438 Astoreth, whom the Phœnician call'd Astate, Queen of Heav'n. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. II. (1840) 40 Cadmus was a Phœnician, but went from his own country and settled in Greece, where, as they say, he built the city of Thebes, having brought 16 letters of the Greek alphabet among them. 1808 MIRROR *Hist. Greece* x. § 3 Britain, excepting the Phœnician, unknown among civilized nations. 1843 TRIMWALL *Greece* lvi. Many costly and useful productions of India, were very early known in the west, chiefly through the commercial activity of the Phœnician.

2. The language spoken by this people.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIII. 83/1 The Phœnician is only known from a few coins and inscriptions found chiefly in Cyprus and Malta.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient *Phœnicia*, or its inhabitants or colonists; hence, *Punic*, *Carthaginian*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 100 All that sea yet, which beareth upon that coast, beareth the name of the Phœnician sea. 1808 MIRROR *Hist. Greece* x. § 3 The large projection of Africa, over-against Sicily, could not fail to fix the attention of the Phœnician navigators. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 It appears that the Phœnician name in Homer stands to a great extent for that of foreigner in general.

Hence **Phœnicianism**, also **Phœnicize** (*phēn*), *v.*, to make Phœnician in language, nationality, etc.

1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 There is in Homer a very general and pervading association between a group of marks of which a portion are Phœnicianism [etc.]. 1846 GOSSE *Greece* II. xviii. 453 Strabo describes these towns, as altogether phœnicized.

Phœnicine, *Chem.*, variant of *PHENICINE*.

Phœnicistic (fē-ni-si-tik), a. *Path.* [f. mod. L. *phœnicismus*, name given by Plouquet to Rubella or measles (f. Gr. *phōinē* purple-red, crimson) + *-ISM*, *-ISTIC*.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phœnicistic*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phœnicistic*.

Phœnicity (fē-ni-si-ti), [ad. mod. Schol. L. *phœnicitās* (in Wyclif *fēnicitās*), f. *phœnix*, *phœnic-em* *PHŒNIX*: see *-ITY*.] The quality or condition of being a phœnix.

1901 DZIEWICKI in *Wyclif's Repl. de Univers.* 136 *margin*, Suppose there is but one phœnix in the world; there are the universal and the singular phœnicities, the former naturally prior to the latter, which is neither Phœnicity in itself nor not. For if it were, then it would be the same as the Universal on which it depends, and if it were not, there would be more than one phœnicity, which contradicts the hypothesis.

Phœnicole, *rare* = 1. [ad. mod. or mod. L. *phœniculus*.] Contemptuous dim. of *PHŒNIX*.

1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 140 He introduces Heinsolus (as he ridiculously calls...the great Heinsolus) as the Phœnicole (not the Phœnix...) of the Age.

Phœnicochroite (fē-ni-kō-kro-ait), *Min.*

[Named 1839, f. Gr. *phōinē*, *phōinikos* -purple-red, crimson + *-xpoos* -coloured + *-ITE*.] Basic chromate of lead, found in deep red tabular crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 388 *Phœnicochroite*, occurs in veins in limestone. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 630 As the color is red, Glocker changed it [the name] to *Phœnicochroite*.

Phœnicopter (fē-ni-kō-ptēr), *Ornith.* [ad. F. *phœnicoptère* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *phœnicopterus*

(Plu), a. Gr φοινικώτερος flamingo, lit red-feathered, f. φοινίξ, φοινικ- crimson + πτέρον feather, wing] Adapted form of the Greek and Latin name of the flamingo of Southern Europe (*Phenicopterus roseus* or *antiquorum*).

1570 Fockel A & M (ed 2) 83/2 Some daies his [Heliofabalus] company was served at meals with a strange fowle called Phenopteris. 1627 HAKELWILL *Appl* (1630) 388 The fowle which they [Romans] specially hunted and most delighted in were phenicopters, peacocks, thrushes, and pigeons [1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii xii. 136 The luxurious Emperour had at his table many a Phenicopterus] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxvii. Flamans, which are phenicopters or crimson-winged sea fowles 1652 South *Serm.* i. 32 (1718) IV. 79 Their Lucrimum oysters, their phenicopters, and the like. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* iv. (1877) 452 It was for their rarity only that peacocks and nightingales and the tongues and brains of phenicopters (possibly flamingoes) could be regarded as delicacies.

Hence **Phenicopterid Ornith.**, any bird of the *Phenicopteridae* or flamingo family; **Phenicopteroid a.**, resembling the flamingo in structure; **Phenicopterous a.**, related to the flamingoes; also in *Entom.*, having red wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex* 1858).

Pheniceous, a. Zool. [f. Gr. φοινικίους red-tailed, spec. the redstart.] Having a red tail. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex*

† **Phenigm.** *Obs.* [ad med. L. *phænigmus*, a. Gr. φοινίγμος irritation of the skin by rubefactions, f. φοινίσσειν to redden, f. φοινίξ crimson. cf. F. *phénigme*] Reddening of the skin; also, a medicinal application causing this.

[1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 109 Which Topically applied become a Phænigmus or Rubifying medicine] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 203 It is called a Phænigm, that is, a rubifying medicament. 1684 tr *Bonnet's Med. Compt.* iii. xii. 71 The Ancients frequently used Phænigms and Snaphisms 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 359 It is a Phænigm which the Ancients used much. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Phænigmus*]

Phenix¹, phenix (fēniks). Forms: 1, 4-6 fenix, 4-6 fenyx, 5 phenes, 6 phenex, -yx, fenoye, 6-phenix, phenix, (7 phenix) [OE. and OF. *fenix*, a. med. L. *phēnix*, L. *phoenix*, a. Gr. φοινίξ the mythical bird, identical with φοινίξ Phœnician, purple-red, crimson see Note below. In OF. also *fenus*, *fensces*; Sp. *fenix*, It. *femce*, Du. *feniks*, MLG. *fenix*, Ger. *phonix*, Da., Sw. *fenix*. The Eng. spelling was in 16th c. assimilated to the L. (*fenyx* was after It.)]

1. A mythical bird, of gorgeous plumage, fabled to be the only one of its kind, and to live five or six hundred years in the Arabian desert, after which it burnt itself to ashes on a funeral pile of aromatic twigs ignited by the sun and fanned by its own wings, but only to emerge from its ashes with renewed youth, to live through another cycle of years.

(Variations of the myth were that the phoenix burnt itself on the altar of the temple at Heliopolis, and that a worm emerged from the ashes and became the young phoenix. See also PHENIX².)

1900 *Phenix* 86 in *Exeter Bk.* Done wudu weardap wundrom fæger fuzel feþrum se is fenix haten, c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iv. (2) 70 *Hic Fenix* (swa haten a fuzel on arabiscæ ðeode, se leofað fift hund geara and æfter deaðe eft arist zædeucod). 1308 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. xv. (Bodl. MS.), þi. bird Fenix is a bird without make and leueþ þe hundred ofer fyue hundred yere. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 A fewle bat men calles Fenix; and þe se bot ane þis fewle liffes fyue hundredþ yere; and at þe fyue hundredþ yere he commes to be foisad temple and apon þe awter he byrnes him self all to powder 14. *Nominals* in W. Wulcker 702/7 *Hic phenix*, a phenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Pergr.* (1531) 202 b. There is one byrde called a Fenyce, & but only one of that kynde in the world 1555 *Edin. Decades* 216 The Phenix the which I knowe no man that euer hath seen 1593 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 135 My ashes, as the Phenix, may bring forth a Bird, that will reuenge vpon you all 1601 *HOLLAND Phiny* xii. iv. 1 387 The bird Phenix, which is supposed to haue taken that name of this Date tree (called in Greeke φοινίξ) for it was assumed to me, that the said bird died with that tree, and ieiuned of it self as the tree sprung againe. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* iii. iii. 23 A liuing Diuolite: now I will beleeue, that in Arabia There is one Tree, the Phenix throne, one Phenix At this houre reigning there. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Birds, the fabulous are, the gryphon, harpie, phenix, cinnamonolog 1700 *DAVIDSON Ovid's Metam.* xv. 527 All these receiue their Birth from other Things, But from himself the Phenix only springs. Self-born, begotten by the Parent Flame in which he burneth, Another and the Same. 1809 *BYRON Eng. Bards & Scotch Rev.* 901 And glory, like the phoenix 'midst her fires, Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires 1822 *FARRAR Early Chr.* i. 103 He [Clemens Romanus] illustrates [the] possibility [of the Resurrection] by natural analogies, especially by the existence and history of the Phenix! 1825 *BIBLE (R. V.) Job* xxix. 18 Then I said, I shall die in my nest, and I shall multiply my days as the sand [margin, Or, the phoenix].

2. *transf. and fig. a.* A person (or thing) of unique excellence or of matchless beauty; a paragon.

13. *E. E. Allt P. A.* 430 Now for synglete o hyr dousour We calle hyr fenix of Arraby c. 1369 *CHAUCER Deuthe Blanche* 98a Trewly she was to myn eye, The Soleyn Fenix of Arrabye. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 33 b. This fauer [Henry V.] was almost the Arabical Phenix. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 42 For goddes loue, let not him be a Phenix, let him not be alone. 1693

KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) Ded, Her late sacred Majestie, the rare Phoenix of her sex, who now resteth in glorie. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vi. iii. 128 The Phoenix of Astronomy Ticho-Braghe. 1775 *WESLEY Wks* (1872) IV. 50 He seems to think himself a mere Phenix 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* i. iii. 86 209 Pico de Mirandola so justly called the phoenix of his age.

b. That which rises from the ashes of its predecessor.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 93 From their ashes shall be read A Phenix that shall make all France afear'd 1632 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Iron Age* i. Ep. Ded. Out of her ashes hath risen two the rarest Phenixes in Europe, namely London and Rome. 1867 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* xvi. (1870) 329 The phoenix of new institutions can only arise out of the conflagration and ashes of the old.

3. The figure of the phoenix in Heraldry, or as an ornament.

Heraldically represented as rising in the midst of flames. c. 1420 *LYNG Assembly of Gods* 810 A fenix on hys helme stood So forth he fare. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13/2 The button is surrounded by seven gold phoenixes, of which each 1/4 inlaid with seven large and twenty-one small pearls and a cat's eye

4. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations.

1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* i. iii. 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations. added by Frederico Houtmann... who named them as follows, The Crane, 2 The Phenix, 3 The Indina [etc.] 1774 *M. MACKENZIE Maritima Surv.* i. v. 57 When it appears in a horizontal Line with the Foot of the Cross, or the Head of the Phenix. 1868 *LOCKYER Guilem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (a) simple attrib. (of the phoenix), as *phoenix life*, *nest*, *plume*, *pride*, *wing*; (b) appositive (that is a phoenix sense 2) passing into adj. (= phoenix-like), as *phoenix bride*, *fanny*, *grace*, *mercy*, *opinion*, *parson*, *queen*, *sect*, *she*; (c) parasynthetic, as *phoenix-feathered* adj.; also phoenix-like a. and adv., like or after the manner of a phoenix; † *Phoenix-man*, a fireman in the employ of the old Phoenix Insurance Office (founded 1681; see quot. 1700, also Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706).

1814 *Mrs J. WEST Alicia de Lacy* II. 289 The Earl was too austere, cold, and misanthropic to be a meet companion for his *Phoenix bride. 1805 *SURR Winter in Lond* (1806) II. 141 That *phoenix family the Robinsons—alias the Dickenses. 1596 *FITZ-GERARD Sir P. Drake* (1881) 21 Into whose soule sweete Sidney did infuse The essence of his *Phoenix-feather'd Muse. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. of Life* ii. 32 Faith is the *Phoenix-Grace, as Christ is the Phoenix-Mercy. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. ii. *Phoenix like They did in perfume 1654 *WITLOCK Zootomia* 544 Abraham saw a Phoenix-like Resurrection of his Son, as possible with God. 1865 *H. PULLIS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 12 When from the ruins of a State, Phoenix-like, a new one arises. c. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Phoenix-men, the same as *Fire-drakes. [Fire-drakes, men with a Phoenix for their Badge, in Liverly, and Pay from the Insurance-Office, to extinguish Fires] 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 62 Her high exalted sunne beames haue set the *phoenix nest of my beast on fire. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 113 The Pope himselfe shall grautifie him with a *Phoenix plume 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus* ii. (1882) 8 Such a vertuous Ladie and *Phoenix Queene. c. 1720 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm)* *Wks* (1720) 132 That *Phoenix She deserves to be beloved 1657 *EVANS Diary* 17 Sept., Habits of curiously colour'd and wrought feathers, one from the *phoenix wing as tradition goes.

Hence **Phoenixity**, *nomi-wd.*, the quality of being a phoenix or unique.

1885 *G. B. SHAW Cashel Eyron* (1889) 268 She, poor girl! cannot appreciate even her own phoenixity

(Note. The relation of *Phenix* to other senses of Gr. φοινίξ is obscure; see note to PHENIXIAN. It could hardly be the Phœnician bird, since it was at Heliopolis in Egypt, where the cult of the phoenix (in Egypt. *benhi*) was coeval with the city, that Herodotus learned the legend about it. It might perh. be 'the red', with reference to the prevailing colour of its body (ῥά μὲν χρυσόκρομα τὸν πτερόν, δὲ δὲ ῥυθρία ἐς τὰ μαλίστα, Herod. II. 73), or, as some think, as an emblem of the sun in its perpetual setting and rising again. See Roscher *Lexikon d. griech. u. röm. Mythologie*, s. v.]

|| **Phenix²** (fēniks). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus), a. Gr. φοινίξ the date palm, a date: see PHENICIAN.]

Various speculations connecting the date-tree with the mythical bird, PHENIX¹, were current from the time of Pliny or earlier: see quot. here, also 1601 in PHENIX¹ 1, and the Latin *Carmen de Phœnice*, attributed to Lactantius (a. 325). Some have supposed a much earlier connexion the Egyptian name of the phoenix was *benhi*, that of the date (fruit and tree) *denir* or *denia*, whence Coptic *benne*. But Egyptologists hold the two words to be unconnected. Some would explain φοινίξ the date, as 'the red fruit.'

The name of a genus of palms, distinguished by their pinnate leaves; the most important species is *P. dactylifera*, the Date Palm.

[a. 900 *Phenix* 174 in *Exeter Bk.* Beam bone hatað men fenix on foldan of þess fuzles noman. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* (Bodl. MS.) xvii. cxvi. For he [phoenix] dureþ & is grene longe tyme, þefore bi liknes of þe bird Fenix þat luyeth longe tyme þere, hute Fenix amonge þe Grees. 1604 (1495) 699 In the south cuntrye is a manere palme that is alone in that kynde and none other spryngeth ne comyth therof, but when this palme is so olde that it faylyth all for agee thenne ofte it quyknyth and spryngyth ayen of itself, therefore men trowe that Fenix that is a byrde of Arabia hath the name of this palme of Arabia, for he dieth and quyketh ofte as the foresaide palme dothe, as Plinius seith 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Hence the Phœnicians gave the name *phoenix* to the palm-tree, by reason when burnt down to the very root, it rises again faster than ever.] 1895 *Westm. Gas* 18 Apr. 1/3 To sit under the waving feathers of the date and phoenix palms.

Pholad (fō-lād). *Zool.* [Anglicized form of

PHOLAS] A mollusc of the *Pholas* family, *Pholadidae*. So *Pholadean*, *Pholadid*, one of the *Pholadidae*; † *Pholadite*, a fossil pholad or the like; *Pholadoid a.*, resembling the genus *Pholas* 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. viii. 245 The *Pholads or stone-borers 1842 *BRANDT Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pholadeans*, the family of Lamellibranchiate Bivalves of which the genus *Pholas* is the type. 1828-32 *WEBSTER*, **Pholadite*, a petrified shell of the genus *Pholas*. *Jamieson*.

|| **Pholas** (fō-lās). Pl. *pholades* (fō-lādēz). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. φολάς, φολαδ- adj. lurking in a hole (φολέος), hence, a mollusc inhabiting holes in stone.] A genus of boring bivalve molluscs; an animal of this genus, a pidcock.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 241 *Pholas* They are pleasant to the palate, but of evil juice... They live in hollow places, and so amongst stones, that they can hardly be perceived. 1774 *GOLDSM Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 68 Thus immured, the pholas lives in darkness, indolence, and plenty 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton Th.* 452 The marble columns of the temple of Serapis are perforated by pholades, to the height of sixteen feet above ground. 1868 *WOOD Homes without H.* v. 101 One of the British species, the Paper *Pholas*, has a peculiarly thin and delicate shell

Pholoid (fō-lōid). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Pholadidae*, f. *Pholcus*, a. Gr. φολκός bandy-legged] A spider of the family *Pholadidae* (typical genus *Pholcus*), having long legs, and inhabiting dark places. So **Pholoid** (fō-lōid) a., allied to the genus *Pholcus*.

Pholerite (fō-lēr-īt). *Min.* [a. F. *pholerite* (named 1825), irreg. f. Gr. φολίς, φολιδ-, horny scale: see -ITE¹.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum closely allied to or identical with *KAOLINITE*, occurring in minute scales with a pearly lustre.

1826 *Q. J. Phil. Lit.*, etc. XXI. 406 Pholerite or silicate of Alumina 1892 *DANA Min.* (ed. 6) 686 Pholerite has been separated, but there can be little doubt of its identity with kaolinite.

Pholidolite (fō-lid-ō-līt). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. Gr. φολίς, -id- scale + -LITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in minute scales.

1890 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III* XLIV. 335 Pholidolite, a mineral allied to the chlorites.

|| **Pholidosis** (fō-lid-ō-sis). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. φολίς, φολιδ- scale + -OSIS] Arrangement of the scales, esp. in *Reptilia*.

1884 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Aug.* 117 The classifications founded to a great extent on characters of pholidosis and physiognomy.

Pholidote (fō-lid-ōt), a. *Zool. rare*—o. [ad. Gr. φολιδωτός, f. φολίς, φολιδ- scale.] Covered with scales, scaly. Also **Pholidotous a.**

1898 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 945/2 *Pholidotus* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pholidote*.

Pholque (fōlk). *Zool. rare*. [= F. *pholque*, ad. mod. *Zool. L. Pholcus* (Walckenaer 1805), a. Gr. φολκός bandy-legged.] A spider of the genus *Pholcus*: see **PELOID**.

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anal.* I. 201/2 The thorax of a pholque.

Phonal (fō-nāl), a. *rare*. [f. Gr. φωνή voice + -AL.] Pertaining to vocal sound; phonetic.

1868 *MAX MÜLLER Stratif. Lang.* 42 The Tibetan is near [the Chinese] in phonal structure as being tonic and monosyllabic. 1883 *D. H. WHEELER By-Ways of Lit.* xi. 227 Family life requires a minimum of phonal breath.

Phonascetics (fō-nās-ē-tiks), *sō. pl. rare*—o. [f. Gr. φωνασκη-ōs one who exercises the voice, f. φωνή voice + -ασκείν: see **ASCETIC**.] (See **quots.**)

1864 *WEBSTER*, *Phonascetics*, a method of treatment for restoring the voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonascetics*, systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice

Phonate (fō-nēt), *v. Physiol.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice + -ATE³] *intr.* To utter vocal sound; to produce the tone which constitutes voice by vibration of the vocal cords; *trans.* to sound vocally.

1876 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 475 Undue expenditure of breath during forcible expiration, as when the patient attempts to phonate or coughs. 1894 *Brit. Med. J.* 26 May 81/2 The patient could phonate, but not articulate. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 783 On phonating 'eh! eh!' the vocal cords should come into symmetrical apposition in the middle line.

Phonation (fō-nā-tion). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice + -ATION: in mod. L. *phonatio*, f. *phonation* (Latre)] The production or utterance of vocal sound: usually, as distinguished from *articulation*, or the division of the tone so produced into the elements of speech by the other vocal organs; sometimes *gen. vocal utterance*, voice-production.

1842 *DUNGLISON Mod. Lex. Phonation*, the physiology of the voice. 1865 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 285 Movements concerned in phonation. 1879 *LEWES Study Psychol.* 29 Aphasia may be due to a defect of Phonation. 1892 *R. L. GARNER Speech Monkeys* iv. 41 The phonation of a species is generally uniform.

Phonatory (fō-nā-tōrī), a. [f. **PHONATE**: see -ORY.] Pertaining or relating to phonation.

1895 *WOLFENDEN tr. Zool's Respiration in Singing* 137 These two muscular groups, in their phonatory functions, 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 834 Both vocal cords are very apt to become fixed more or less in the phonatory position.

Phonograph (fōn'ōgrāf) [= F. *phonographe* (1855), f. Gr. *phōnē* voice + *grāphō* self + -GRAPH -writer (i. e. recorder)] An apparatus for automatically recording the vibrations of sound, by means of a membrane set in vibration by the sound-waves, and having a point attached which makes a tracing upon a revolving cylinder

1869 *Times* 22 Sept. 9/2 (Brit. Assoc.) Section A. Phonograph [instruct. -anto], or Apparatus for the Self Registering of the Vibrations of Sound. By Messrs. Scott and Koenig. These splendid results of the powers of the phonograph were never seen before the Aberdeen meeting. 1879 *tr. De Mancel's Telephone* xi This telephone, as based on the vibrating membrane of which Mr. L. Scott made use in his phonograph, in 1855. 1879 G. F. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 67 For some time I carried on experiments with the manometric capsule of Koenig and the phonograph of Léon Scott. 1894 *Dickson Edison* 124 The phonograph, a machine used for the delineations of the sound waves

Hence **Phonograph** [cf. *telegram*], a record or tracing made by a phonograph; **Phonographic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phonograph; **Phonographically** *adv.*, by means of a phonograph.

1877 *Nature* 3 May 12/2 The capabilities of various membranes of taking impressions from vocal sounds for phonographic purposes. 1888 *Frail. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 53 The method of reproducing sounds recorded phonographically. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Phonogram**

Phone (fōn), *sb.* ¹ **Phonetics** [ad. Gr. *phōnē* voice] An elementary sound of spoken language; a simple vowel or consonant sound

In quot. 1892 used for one of the sounds uttered by monkeys, supposed by the writer to express certain ideas (corresponding to words in human speech).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 R. L. GARNER *Speech Monkeys* xiii. 137 There is a difference in the phones of all different genera. 1895 R. J. LLOYD in *Frail. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 233 The movable units of which the sounds called words are composed may be called phones. A phone which either by itself constitutes a syllable or is the strongest phone in a syllable is called a vowel. The weaker connective phones are called consonants. 1899 — *North. Eng.* § 2 A logical alphabet has one letter for each phone and one phone for each letter

Phone, *sb.* ² and *v.* Colloq. abbreviation of **TELEPHONE** *sb.* and *v.*

1884 *Sci. Amer.* 19 July 43/2, I made a telephone as shown in the *Scientific American*, Supplement, No. 142 The phones are made of ebony, and are perfect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 1/2 The receiver of this 'phone' consisted of a horizontal cylinder divided vertically by a diaphragm which projected several inches beyond the front orifice. 1900 *N. B. Daily Mail* 3 Jan. 6 In the matter of calling up the Exchange and ringing off, the Postmaster General says these should be done by taking off and hanging up the phone. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 8 (Adv.) Wire, phone, or write Publisher, 'Westminster Gazette', Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 4/2 Mr. Higgins was promptly 'phoned'. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. Suppl. 28/2 'Jersey City is on the 'phone'.

Phonoscope (fōn'ōskōp), [f. Gr. *phōnē* voice + *skōpō* form, figure + -SCOPE. Cf. *kaleidoscope*] An instrument for exhibiting the colour-figures produced by the action of sound-vibrations upon a thin film, e.g. of soap-solution.

1876 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 596/1 By means of a recently constructed instrument known as the Phonoscope. 1893 *Athenaeum* 4 Feb. 195/1 Prof. Sedley Taylor produced an instrument he unapologetically named the 'Phonoscope', which was contrived to exhibit the 'crispations' of a soap film set in vibration by a vocal sound.

Hence **Phonoscopic** (fōn'ōskōpik) *a.*

1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 243/1 M. Guebbard proceeded to show that the fleeting films condensed from the breath may exhibit phonoscopic properties

† **Phonel**, *obs.* *enon.* form of **FUNNEL**.

1426 *Lyng. De Gial. Pilgr.* 12988 He me gaff. Thys sak also, and thys phonel Wyth myk my wyne I vp tonne.

Phoneme (fōn'mē), *rare.* [= F. *phonème*, ad. Gr. *phōnē* a sound, f. *phōnē* to sound] = **PHONEME** ¹

1894 G. DUNN in *Classical Rev.* Mar. 95/1 The problem remains to determine whether there are any Phonemes which may be regarded as the representatives of these hypothetical and analogically deduced long sounds

Phonendoscope (fōn'endōskōp), [f. Gr. *phōnē* voice + *ēndō* within + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for rendering small sounds in the human body, or in solid bodies in general, more distinctly audible.

1895 *Specif. Patent* No. 10223 (p. x. 2. 35) If this 'phonendoscope' be brought into contact with any solid body the tone-vibrations in that solid body will communicate themselves to the point of contact. 1897 L. ROBINSON *Wild Fruits in Time Ann.* 262, I took my phonendoscope (a form of stethoscope somewhat on the microphone principle).

† **Phonosis** (fōn'ōsis), [a Gr. *phōnōsis* a sounding, f. *phōnē* to sound] Utterance of vocal sounds.

1878 LATHAM *Outl. Philol.* 55 Accent underlies the Monosyllabic system, and belongs to Phonosis. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* xi. 222 The same principles involve consonantal phonosis in a perpetual diversity

Phonetic (fōn'et'ik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *phōnēt'ic-us* (Zoega 1797), a Gr. *phōnēt'ikos* adj., f. *phōnē* to be spoken, f. *phōnē* to utter voice, speak. In F. *phonétique* (Dict. Acad. 1878)]

1 Representing vocal sounds: applied to signs or characters which represent the sounds, esp. the individual or elementary sounds, of speech, or which express the pronunciation of words.

Applied *spec. a.* to characters in ancient writing (orig. Egyptian) representing sounds, opposed to the *ideographic* or *pictorial*, and b. to systems of spelling in which each letter represents invariably the same spoken sound, e.g. to systems proposed for reform of English spelling, as opposed to the traditional (*historical* or *etymological*) method

a. [1797 G. Zoega *De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum* 454 Superest quanta classis notarum phoneticarum, quem ad aenigmatum referri posse jam monui.] 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 104 The picture writers, seeking for the first time to express sounds, and so to render their work Phonetic.

1832 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* xi. (1853) 434 To George Zoega also belongs the merit of employing (1797) the term phonetic. 1851 D. WILSON *Præf. Ann.* (1859) II. iv. 285 The derivation of phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing. 1879 RICHOUR *Orig. Reliq.* 16 The key to hieroglyphic decipherment [consists] in the knowledge of the simultaneous use of both phonetic and ideographic signs

b. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) A Plea for Phonetic Spelling. 1848 — *Essentials of Phonetics* p. 11, Key to the Phonetic spelling employed in this work. A copious account of the English phonetic alphabet is furnished. pp. 87-105. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* II. iii. 108 A new system of 'Brief Writing and True Spelling', best known under the name of the *Phonetic Reform*. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 223 The Phonetic alphabet consists of thirty-four letters, twenty-two being consonants and twelve vowels. These fairly represent every important sound in our language

2. Of, pertaining or relating to the sounds of spoken language; consisting of vocal sounds.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* i. 40 Two processes which should be carefully distinguished — 1. Dialectical Regeneration. 2. Phonetic Decay. 1867 Miss Broughton *As a Flower* xiii. 125 A whistle, from which unimpaired phonetic exercise she however refrained. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 53 This is itself an example of phonetic change. 1884 TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1893) 183 Advanced languages are 'evolved' chiefly by plagiarism and by phonetic corruption.

b. Involving vibration of the vocal cords (as opp. to mere breath or whisper). Cf. **PHONATE**.

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 443 His voice was weak, but phonetic.

† 3 *Entom.* Applied to the collar or prothorax of hymenopterous insects when its posterior angles cover the mesothoracic or so-called vocal spiracles.

1826 MAY & SE *Entomol.* IV. 33 Collar. 5 Phonetic. When its posterior angles approaching the wings, cover the vocal spiracles. Ex. *Hymenoptera*.

Hence **Phonetic** *a.* (rare), phonetic; **Phonetically** *adv.*, in a phonetic manner; in relation to vocal sound; according to sound or pronunciation; **Phonetician** (fōn'et'ik'ian), one versed in speech-sounds, a phonetist; **Phoneticism** (fōn'et'isiz'm), phonetic quality, or the phonetic system, of writing or spelling; **Phoneticist** (-ist), an advocate of phonetic spelling; **Phoneticize** (-ize) *v. trans.*, to render phonetic, to write phonetically.

1845 ELLIS *Plea Phonotypy & Phonography* 4 note, In this pamphlet, we only recommend Phonography upon the score of its giving a correct 'phonetical representation of the English language. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. v. 188 By a distinct phonetical and grammatical pedigree. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 120 Characters employed by the Egyptians 'phonetically' in representing foreign combinations of sound. 1876 T. HILL *Order of Studies* 108 Bad spelling usually arises from an attempt to spell phonetically with the common alphabet. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Essentials of Phonetics* 88 A practised 'phonetist' 1859 A. HOLBROOK *Normal Met.* 34 The most approved views of Phoneticians have been made subservient. 1877 SWERT *Handb. Phonetics* 20 The first and indispensable qualification of the phonetician is a thorough practical knowledge of the formation of the vowels. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XL. 423 To the consistent 'phoneticist, we need only observe that the new code would be as arbitrary as the old. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Essentials of Phonetics* Pref. Mr. Isaac Pitman first propounded the idea of 'phoneticizing' the English language. 1881 J. FRAZER in *Nature* XXIV. 54/2 [To] phonetise the foreign term, using the sounds of the Mandarin dialect.

Phonetic (fōn'et'ik), combining form (on Greek analogy) of **PHONETIC**, as in **Phonetic** grammatical *a.*, relating to the phonetic part of grammar; **Phonetic**-hieroglyphic *a.*, of or belonging to hieroglyphics with a phonetic value.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* p. x, A number of phonetic-grammatical treatises. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 141 The high antiquity of the phonetic-hieroglyphic system in Egypt.

Phonetics (fōn'et'iks), *sb. pl.* [See **PHONETIC** and -ics.] That department of linguistic science which treats of the sounds of speech; phonology; the phonetic phenomena (of a language or dialect).

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* ii. 113 Phonetics determines (amongst other things) the systematic relation of Articulate Sounds. Between sounds like *b* and *p*, and *s* and *z*, there is a connexion in Phonetics. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) *Essentials of Phonetics* (= *Essentials of Phonetics*) 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 138 Provincial phonetics go still further, and call a gown *gound*. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 60 Phonetics, as a branch of linguistic science.

Phoneticism (fōn'et'isiz'm), [f. Gr. *phōnēt'ikos* (see **PHONETIC**) + -ISM] Phonetic representation; reduction to a phonetic system of writing or spelling.

1879 RICHOUR *Orig. Reliq.* 16 note, Champollion strongly insists upon the necessity of phonetism, for otherwise how could foreign names, for which no symbolism existed, be expressed in writing? 1880 *Address Philol. Soc.* 38 They had no scruple in sacrificing exact phonetism, if they could thereby express their sense more distinctly. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaoh's Fellahs* 241 Pictorial phonetism registers the second stage in the art of writing.

Phonetist (fōn'et'ist), [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1 A person versed in phonetics; one who studies the sounds of speech; a phonologist.

1864 in WEBSTER 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 73 The phonetist is never able to put himself in an 'à priori' position. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Aug. The phonetists of to-day make a careful distinction.

2. An advocate or user of phonetic spelling; a phoneticist

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 475 We do not remember ever to have seen the case of the phonetists so happily and strongly put. 1878 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 396/1 The author of the *Ornithium* was a phonetist, and employed a special spelling of his own to represent not only the quality but the quantities of vowels and consonants

Phonetize, *v. rare* — 1. [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To write or spell (a word) phonetically.

1875 LOWELL *Spenser Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 347 note, Just as one would spell it who wished to phonetize its sound in rural New England.

Hence **Phonetization**, the representation of vocal sounds by phonetic characters.

1860 WORCESTER cites *The Athenaeum*.

Phonic (fōn'ik, fōn'ik), *a.* (sb.). [f. Gr. *phōnē* voice + -IC. Cf. F. *phonique* (Dict. Acad. 1835)]

1 Of or pertaining to sound in general; acoustic.

1823 WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 81 On the Phonic Molecular Vibrations. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phonic*, of or belonging to sound or the voice. The point where is found either the person who speaks, or the body which emits the sound is called the *phonic* centre. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 492 The axis of the phonic ray will be deflected upwards. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Phonic apparatus*.

2. Of or pertaining to vocal sounds: = **PHONETIC** 2.

1843 (*title*) *The First Phonic Reader*. *Ibid.* 101 Under the phonic method, the sound of each letter is taught by means of an object in which that sound occurs. 1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 38 With no other guide than Dr. Kay Shuttleworth's 'Phonic Lessons', we are perfectly satisfied that no child could ever learn at all. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 104 Pronounce the phonic elements separately. 1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Frail. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 234 The usefulness of a vowel depends also upon its distinct phonic character.

b. *Physiol.* (a) Applied to a nerve-centre which excites the organs of speech. (b) Produced or accompanied by vibration of the vocal cords: = **PHONETIC** 2 b.

1878 *tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 650 This reflex centre, we shall term the basal phonic centre. 1877 ALLIBRI'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 85x The cough and sometimes the laugh are phonic

† B. *sb.* A body that emits sound, a sonorous body. *Obs.*

1823 C. WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 81 Bodies, which, being properly excited, make those sensible oscillations, which have been thought to be the proximate causes of all the phenomena of sound. These bodies... I have termed *Phonics*. *Ibid.* 82 The points of division in linear phonics are called nodes. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 555/1 The body by which the sound is produced, denominated by Professor Wheatstone a *phonic*, occasioned in the surrounding air vibrations or oscillations, corresponding in number and extent to those which exist in itself

Phonics (fōn'iks, fōn'iks), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICS.]

1. The science of sound in general; acoustics.

1683-4 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acoustics: which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acoustics, Diacoustics, and Catacoustics, or (in another sense, but to as good purpose) Phonics, Diaphonics, and Cataphonics. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. 191 We are neither giving a treatise of optics or phonics, but a history of our own perceptions. 1842 BRANDI *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. The science (of direct, reflected, and refracted sound). In allusion to the corresponding branches of optics, these have been denominated phonics, cataphonics, and diaphonics.

2. The science of spoken sounds; phonetics.

1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 26 (*title of article*) Shuttleworth's *Phonics*. 1870 C. G. SMITH *tr. Donnyday Lk.* p. xlvii, Their knowledge of phonics must have guided them in spelling.

† 3. 'The art of combining musical sounds' (Busby *Dict. Mus.* 1811). *Obs.*

Phono- (fōnō), before a vowel phon-, combining form of Gr. *phōnē* voice, sound, used as a word-element in Gr., as in *φωνάσκει* 'one who exercises the voice', *φωνόμιμος* 'that imitates voice or voices', and extensively employed in recent technical terms, as **PHONOGRAPH**, **PHONOLOGY**, etc.; also in the following:

Phonodynamograph [cf. **DYNAMOGRAPH**] (see quot.). † **Phononime** [cf. Gr. *phōnōmimos* adj., imitating voice], a musical instrument imitating a chorus of voices; so **Phononimic** *a.* [f. *phōnōmimicus*], applied to a system of teaching in which each of the elementary sounds of speech is associated with an appropriate onomatopoeic gesture. **Phonomotor** [Motor], a scientific toy in which the force of sound-vibrations, acting through a diaphragm and spring, is caused to drive a wheel. **Phonophote** [Gr. *phōs*, *phōr*-light], an electrical apparatus by which sound-vibrations are converted into light. † **Phonorganon**, **phonorganum** [mod.L., f. Gr. *phōnōrganon*], an instrument imitating the sounds of the voice, a speaking-machine.

1882a *Nature* XXVI 331/1 Mr. W. B. Cooper has lately brought before the Franklin Institute a device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms called a 'phonodynamograph' 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII 389 A very singular musical instrument has been lately invented by a mechanic at Vienna. This instrument is called a 'phononime'... the inventor has found a method, by means of numerous pipes and machinery, to cause it to emit the sound of a fine chorus of male voices. 1835 *Musical Library* Suppl. II 19 The phononime and performers were placed in a room adjoining. Every one thought that the piece was sung by an excellent choral band 1884 J. C. Gordon in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1885) 135 Each of the 32 sounds of the French language is associated with an appropriate gesture. This process for teaching children to read was called by Mr. Grosjean (the inventor) the 'Phononimic method' 1888 PAVNE tr *Compayre's Hist. Pedagogy* (1888) § 146 135 Is not this already the very essence of the phononimic processes brought into fashion in these last years? 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, *Phononimic, *Phonophote. 1892a OGILVIE (Annandale), *Phonogram.

Phonocamptic (fōn'okæmptik), *a.* Now rare [f. PHONO- + Gr. καμπτ-ός, -in-ós, f. κάμπτειν to bend: see -IO. In F. *phonocamptique* (Littre)] Having the property of reflecting sound, or producing an echo; relating to the reflexion of sound, cataphonic. Hence **Phonocamptics**, that part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; cataphonics, catacoustics.

1868 EVELYN *Let to Dr Beale* 27 Aug. Besides what the Masters of the Catoptics, Phonocamptics, Oincoustic, &c., have done 1864 R. BURTHOGG *Ess. Reason*, etc. 155 In the Phonocamptic Center. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lev.* 946/x The phonocamptic centre is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds. *Ibid.* *Phonocamptica* a branch of Physics which treats of the phenomena of the reflexion of sound phonocamptics.

Phonogram (fōn'ogrem). [f. PHONO- + -GRAM; in sense 2, after *telegram*.]

1. A written character or symbol representing a spoken sound; *spec.* a letter or symbol of (Pitman's) Phonography.

1860 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* (ed. 10) § 17 22 *Phonogram*, a written letter or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of sound, as *-h*, *ah* 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 1. 22 It is probable that the step by which the advance was made from ideograms to phonograms arose out of the necessity of expressing proper names 1895 HOFMAN *Beginn. Writ.* 173 A phonogram is the graphic representation of a sound. An alphabetic character is a phonogram.

2. The sound-record or tracing made by a phonograph, or the sounds reproduced or reported by means of it, a phonographic record or message.

1884 *Jrnl. Educ.* XIX 267 Dr Zintgraff, will use the instrument to obtain foil phonograms of the speech and melodies of the natives [of Africa] 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1407 The phonograph reports music with absolute exactness, and the phonogram will keep for a hundred years.

Hence **Phonogramic** (-græ'mik) *a.* [irreg. f. prec. + -IO.], of the nature of a phonogram, or consisting of phonograms (sense 2); **Phonogramically** *adv.*, by means of phonograms; **Phonogrammatic** *a.*, consisting of phonograms (sense 1) = PHONOGRAPHIC I.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII 279 A phonogrammatic system of telegraphic symbols. 1886 *Times* 27 June 12/1 In the several long phonogrammic communications. 1888 *Standard* 17 Sept. 2/7 All new music worthy of reproduction will be thus phonogrammatically published.

Phonograph (fōn'ograf), *s.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see PHONO-) + (in sense 1) -γράφος written, (in sense 2) -γράφος writing, writer. see -GRAPH.]

† 1. A character representing a sound: = PHONOGRAM I. *Obs. rare.*

1835-40 HICKS *On Hieroglyphics* (MS. B. M., Egypt. Antiq. 19 6). Hieroglyphic characters are either ideographs, that is, representations of ideas, or phonographs, that is, representations of sounds 1845-57 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonograph*, a written letter, or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of a sound, as *e*, *-h* [Later called *phonogram*]

† 2. Another name for the PHONAUTOGRAPH. *Obs.*

b. *Electro-magnetic phonograph* see quot. 1863 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/x *Electro-magnetic phonograph*. This machine is capable of being attached to pianofortes, organs, and other keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered melographic, that is, capable of writing down any music played upon them.

3. (*spec. talking phonograph*). An instrument, invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877 (patented 30 July), by which sounds are automatically recorded and reproduced.

The aerial sound-vibrations enter a mouth-piece, and cause vibration in a thin metal diaphragm having attached to it a steel point, which makes tracings (as in the PHONAUTOGRAPH) upon a sheet of soft metal or hard wax fixed upon a revolving cylinder, by means of these tracings the diaphragm, whose vibrations originally produced them, may be caused (by again turning the cylinder) to repeat these vibrations, and thus reproduce (more or less perfectly) the original sounds.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Nov. 304 Whoever may speak into the mouthpiece of the phonograph 1877 *Edison Specif. U. S. Patent* 24 Dec. Improvement in phonograph or speaking machines 1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/x The Phonograph is now in England; all doubts as to the reality of the invention are at an end. The instrument has spoken in our hearing. 1879 G. PRISCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 306 The talking phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone. 1885 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 278 The old man's laugh comes up to us as out of a phonograph.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing that exactly reproduces the utterances of some other.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 1/2 All those whose humble office it is to act as phonographs of the little-tattle which forms the staple of the ordinary conversation of Society 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Minor's Right* (1899) 29/2, I heard it all in memory's wondrous phonograph

c. *Comb.*

1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer on Browning* 214 That phonograph like conservation of force, heredity

Hence **Phonograph** v. *trans.* a. to report in (Pitman's) phonography; b. to record or reproduce by or as by a phonograph.

1857 J. H. GIBON *Geary & Kansas* 219 It is a great loss to the world that their speeches were not phonographed and preserved for future generations. 1883 G. KOGERSIN *Spurgeon Treas. Dev. Ps. ex. xix* 2-4 Whether it be so or not, they are phonographed in the mind of God

Phonographer (fōn'ografēr). [f. PHONOGRAPHY + -ER I.]

1. One who writes according to sound, i. e. spells phonetically; a phonetist. *rare* -1.

1851 TRENCH *Study Words* vii 215 The word 'temps'; from which the phonographers eject the *p* as superfluous

2. *spec.* One who uses phonography (sense 2); a shorthand writer (in Pitman's system).

1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 49 Phonographers who wish to become reporters, should, from the commencement, cherish reporting habits 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 99 The phonographers that reported its deliberations were sworn to secrecy

3 'One who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph' (*Cent. Dict.*). *rare*.

Phonographic (fōn'ograf'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IO. see -GRAPHIC]

1. Representing, or consisting of characters representing, spoken sounds; phonetic.

1847 WEBSTER, *Phonographia*, *phonographica*, descriptive of the sounds of the voice 1866 *Reader* No. 164. 177/x Chinese phonographic devices. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 1. 6 Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still continue to employ a considerable number of phonographic and ideographic signs.

2 Of, pertaining to, or using phonography (Pitman's system of phonetic shorthand).

1840 I. PITMAN *Phonography* 6 The Phonographic signs for the simple articulations 1842 - *Man. Phonogr.* 5 'The pupil should first learn the Phonographic Letters, taking them in the natural order of pronunciation. 1853 - (*title*) *Phonographic Reporter's Companion*.

3 Of, pertaining to, or produced by a phonograph. *Also fig.*

1878 T. A. EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI 532 They are required to do no more by the phonographic method 1900 *Wash. Gen.* 31 May 2/3 The Vienna Academy of Sciences is going to set up phonographic archives. There are to be three sections of phonograms.

So **Phonographic** *a.* *rare* -0.

1846 WEBSTER, *Phonographia*, *Phonographica*

Phonographically, *adv.* [f. PHONOGRAPHIC. see -IALLY.] In a phonographic manner

1. According to or by means of phonography (Pitman's system of shorthand).

1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 42 If we write phonographically, we must, at least, name our letters phonetically.

2. By means of the phonograph. *Also fig.*

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 368/x Mr. Sankey's voice in 'Hold the Fort', phonographically preserved on a sheet of tinfol. 1882-3 *Schaff's Engl. Relig. Knowl.* 1446 A volume of his sermons, phonographically reported.

Phonographist (fōn'ograf'ist). [f. next + -IST.] = PHONOGRAPHER 2.

1847 WEBSTER, *Phonographist*, one who explains the laws of the voice 1864 *Ibid.*, *Phonographist*, one who is versed in phonography, a phonographer 1897 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 10/6 Young lady seeks Engagement as Typist and Phonographist, Kemington or Calligraph. Speed 60 and 100.

Phonography (fōn'ograf'ī). [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see PHONO-) + -GRAPHY.]

1. The art or practice of writing according to sound, or so as to represent the actual pronunciation; phonetic spelling. ? *Obs.*

1701 J. JONES (*title*) *Practical Phonography*, or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling and Writing Words By the Sound thereof, and of Rightly Sounding and Reading Words By the Sight thereof 1851 TRENCH *Study Words* vii 215 The same attempt to introduce phonography has been several times made

2. *spec.* The system of phonetic shorthand invented by Isaac Pitman in 1837. so named by him in 1840; Pitman's shorthand.

1840 I. PITMAN (*title*) *Phonography*, or writing by sound; being a natural method of writing, applicable to all languages, and a complete system of short hand 1849 - *Fast. Shorthand* in *Man. Phonography* § 15 (1889) 8 *Phonography* is not adapted to the wants of the reporter alone, but is well suited for letter-writing and general composition

3. The automatic recording of sounds, as by the PHONAUTOGRAPH, or the recording and reproduction of them by the PHONOGRAPH; the construction and use of phonographs

1861 WYTHE MELVILLE *Mht Harb* xxi. 247 Savage... was explaining to Sawyer... a new discovery termed phonography, by which sounds or vibrations of air are to be taken down, as they arise, upon the principle of the phonograph 1886 *Cassell's Engl. Dict.*, *Phonography*, 3 The art of using, or registering by means of, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

† 4. The scientific description of sound, or of the voice; = PHONOLOGY. *Obs. rare* -0.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Phonolite (fōn'olait). *Min.* Also -lyte (Dana). [f. PHONO- + -LYTE; in F. *phonolithe* (1812 in Hatz.-Damm).] Name for various volcanic rocks which ring when struck; clinkstone.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Phonolite*, sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingsstein* (jingling stone) 1832 DB LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 251 Rolled masses of trachyte, phonolite, basalt, or volcanic cinders 1868-80 DANA *Min.* 359 *Phonolyte* (or clinkstone), a compact grayish rock, often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, and having a zeolite in the base along with orthoclase.

Hence **Phonolitic** (fōn'olait'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of phonolite.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. u. 99 The phonolitic sections of the Peak of Teneriffe. 1875 A. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeen*. L. 644 Clinkstone or phonolitic felspar

Phonology (fōn'olōjī). [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see PHONO-) + -LOGY. So F. *phonologie* (Littre)]

The science of vocal sounds (= PHONETICS), esp. of the sounds of a particular language, the study of pronunciation, *transf.* the system of sounds in a language.

1799 E. FRY *Pentaglossia* (title p.). Specimens of all well-authenticated oral languages, forming a comprehensive digest of phonology. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 168 Observations on General Phonology and alphabetical notation 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 64 In our enquiries into extinct phonologies we have no such guide 1879 *Addr. Philol. Soc.* x Contributions to Old English Phonology and Etymology.

Hence **Phonologic** (fōn'olōj'ik) = *phonologist*; **Phonologic**, **Phonological** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or relating to phonology, phonetic; **Phonologically** *adv.*, in respect of phonology, phonetically; **Phonologist**, one learned in phonology, a phonetist.

1864 WEBSTER, *Phonologist*, one versed in phonology; a phonologist 1846 WEBSTER, *Phonologic* 1875 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* xi 136 Indian Phonologic Alphabet. 1828 WEBSTER, *Phonological*, pertaining to phonology. 1880 E. L. BRANDRETH in *Academy* 19 June 459/x The Prakrits are separated from Sanskrit by very important phonological and other changes. 1888 *Athenaeum* 26 May 657/3 Modern Kentish is strikingly different phonologically from the language of the same district as written in the fourteenth century. 1846 WEBSTER, *Phonologist* 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 137 Alexander Ellis, whose preeminence as a phonologist is questioned by no one

Phonometre (fōn'mētrī). [f. Gr. φωνή sound (see PHONO-) + μέτρον measure. Cf F. *phonomètre* (Dict. Acad. 1878).] An instrument for measuring or automatically recording the number or force of sound-waves.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII 20 We should not be surprised to see this uncertainty brought, in time, under mathematical control, by the invention of a musical Phonometre, to indicate the precise strength of sound. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) vi 268 [Mentioned among the inventions of Edison]. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June, The Ministry are the most perfect phonometre in the world. Their decisions faithfully record the comparative strength of the noise that can be made by either of two conflicting sections.

So **Phonometric** (fōn'mētr'ik) *a.*, pertaining to a phonometre, or to the measurement of sound.

Phonophore (fōn'ofōr). *Physiol.* [f. PHONO- + -PHORE.] Name for the small bones of the ear, or auditory ossicles, as transmitting the vibrations of sound to the labyrinth or internal ear.

1882 *Cours in Amer. Jrnl. Otology* IV. 19.

So **Phonophorous** (fōn'ofōr'as) *a.*, transmitting sound-vibrations, as the auditory ossicles.

Phonopore (fōn'opōr). [f. PHONO- + Gr. πόρος passage.] Name of an apparatus by means of which electrical impulses produced by induction, as in a telephone, may be used to transmit messages along a telegraph wire, without interfering with the current by which ordinary messages are simultaneously transmitted.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 3/1 The phonopore, the principle of which consists in employing the electrical 'induction noises' as motive power to work telegraph instruments, or transmit the voice, or do both at once, is far more remarkable. 1891 C. LANGDON-DAVIES *Explian. Phonopore* 14, I. called the cable coil instrument a Phonopore (or sound passage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 1/2 By means of the phonopore, the carrying capacity of the existing telegraph wires can be increased tenfold

Hence **Phonoporic** (-pōr'ik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the phonopore.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 31 May 5/5 So completely is the phonoporic current under control 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 Phonoporic messages can be transmitted and received through an ordinary line wire by the phonopore [*printed* phoric, phore]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 1/2 The phonoporic system is as applicable to telephony as it is to telegraphy. By its means a phonopore telephone service may be established on any existing telegraph wire on which ordinary telegraph instruments are already at work, without the two systems in any way interfering with one another.

Phonoscope (fōn'ōskōp). [f. PHONO- + -SCOPE.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, shown by M. Koenig at the International Exhibition, in 1862.

2 Name for various instruments or devices by means of which sound-vibrations are indicated or represented in a visible form.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Phonoscope*, an instrument invented by Henry Edmunds for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound. It consists essentially of three parts, an induction coil, an interrupter, and a rotary vacuum tube. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf Jan. 84* Forchhammer's *Phonoscope*. Mr. E. Walther says that it solves the problem of the optical representation of the pitch of the voice in the simplest and clearest manner. The instrument is of service in correcting the unnatural pitch of the voice in which some pupils speak. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonoscope*, a machine for recording music as it is played or sung.

3. = MICROPHONE

Phonotype (fōnō'tīp), *s* [f. PHONO- + TYPE] A character or letter of a phonetic alphabet adapted for printing; (without *a* or *pl*), phonetic print or type. Hence *Phonotype* *v* *trans*. to print in phonotype; *Phonotyper* = *phonotypist*; *Phonotypic* (-tīp'ik), *-ical* *adj*s., pertaining or relating to phonotype or phonotypy (whence *Phonotypically* *adv*); *Phonotypist* (-tīp'ist), an advocate or user of phonotype; *Phonotypy* (-tīp'i), a method or system of phonetic printing.

1844 *Phonotypic* *Trans* III 2 Aspinet *h*, as in *harp* 1845 *Phonotype*—H. 1845 *PITMAN Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonotype*, a printed letter, or sign, indicative of a particular sound, or modification of sound. 1848 A. J. Ellis *Essays* *Phonetics* 241 Pica phonotypes. 1881 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* II 164 Phonotype was with him both a theory and a practice. 1880 *Phonetic* *Trans* 133/2 The only way to preserve the language from further arbitrary changes is to *phonotype it. 1845 A. J. Ellis *Plea Phonot.* 28 The *phonotyper having acquired a habit of reading phonotypy will soon be able to read heterotypy with ease. 1843 (*title*) The *Phonotypic Journal. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* July 3/2 Many of those who are interested in the Phonotypic 'movement' advocate the entire abandonment of the old orthography. 1845 A. J. Ellis *Plea Phonot.* 5 The 'phonotypic' representation of the sounds—1875—*E. E. Proulx*, 1882 *note*, *Phonetic Essays* which I published in [the *Phonotypic Journal*] 1846 [all printed *phonotypically]. 1880 *Phonetic* *Trans* 141/1 The Spelling Reform which Phonographers and *Phonotypists are endeavouring to effect, would confer incalculable benefits on society. 1844 Ellis in *Phonotypic* *Trans*, A Key to *Phonotypy or printing by sound. 1880 *Academy* 9 Oct. 255 It is printed in semi-phonotypy—in a system of spelling intended to bridge over the transition.

Phoo (fū, fū), *int* [Another form of PHEW, PHO.] A vocal gesture expressing contemptuous rejection.

1679 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Rehearsal* IV 1 (Aib) 105 Phoo! that is to rouse the character of Drawansir. — *Chance* v. IV. (1682) 61 Phoo! y' are always abusing me. 1673 (R. LEICW) *Transp. Rel.* 20 Phoo! reply'd a friend of the Transporens.

Phooka, the same as POOKA.

Phoolwa, variant spelling of FULWA.

1805 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ.* Sc. I. 95/1 Similar fats are obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*, and *Bassia butyracea*, the latter [is named] *Phoolwa*, or *vegetable butter*.

Phoonghie, -gyee, etc. see POONGHIE.

-phore (fōr), in F. -*phore*, mod.L. -*phorus*, -*phorum*, a Gr. -*phōros*, -*ov* bearing, bearer, f. *phē-ov* to bear. A formative of various technical and scientific words, as *carphore*, *semaphore*, *gonophore*, *phonophore*. Hence -*PHOROUS*, *q* *v*.

Phorminx (fōr'mīnks) [mod.L., a. Gr. *phorminx*] A stringed instrument of the harp class; a kind of cithara or lyre used by the ancient Greeks as an accompaniment to the voice.

1776 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* I. 344 The cithara may in ancient times have been thought inferior to the *phorminx*, as the modern guitar is esteemed at present a trivial and effeminate instrument, when compared with the double harp. 1866 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 999 We beat the phorminx till we hurt our thumbs.

Phormium (fōr'mī-um). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *phormion*, a species of plant.] A genus of liliaceous plants (suborder *Hamercalles*), comprising a single variable species, *P. tenax*, the New Zealand flax, see FLAX *s* *b*.

1824 De Bow *South. & West. States* I. 84 The phormium would doubtless succeed in the rich bottoms of the Mississippi Valley.

Phorone (fōrō'nā) *Chem.* [Shortened (by Gerhardt) from CAMPHORONE.] † *a*. A substance, C₁₅H₁₀O, obtained by distilling calcium camphorate, now called *camphor-phorone*; *b*. An isomer of this substance, *disopropylidene acetone*, a colourless oil with aromatic odour.

1859 FOWNTS *Man. Chem.* 507 *Phorone* contains C₁₅H₁₄O₂. 1867-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 733 *Camphorone*, *Phorone* (Gerhardt) C₁₅H₁₀O, a colourless or yellowish oil, very mobile, lighter than water.

Hence *Phoronoic acid*, C₁₁H₁₀O₃, a crystallizable acid obtained from camphoric acid.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII 1574

Phoronomy (fōrō'nō-mī). *Physics*. [ad. mod.L. *phoronomia* (Hermann 1716) = Ger. *F. phoronomie*, f. Gr. *phōp* motion (f. *phē-ov* to bear, carry) + *-nomia* cf. *astronomia* ASTRONOMY.] The purely geometrical theory of motion; the branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies considered absolutely; kinematics.

[1716 HERMANN (*titel*) *Phoronomia*, seu de Viribus et Mōibus Corporum solidorum et liquidorum.] 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. xii. 489 Matter quantitatively defined, is the movable in space. In this point of view it is the object of a science we may call 'Phoronomy'. 1892 *Nature* 24 Mar. 486/2 The letter of Dr. Besant suggests strong reasons for employing the word *phoronomy* in the place of kinematics.

Hence *Phoronomic* *a*, of or belonging to phoronomy, kinematic; *Phoronomics* *sb* = *phoronomy*, *Phoronomically* *adv*, in respect of or in relation to phoronomy, kinematically.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Phoronomia* or *Phoronomics*, a term sometimes used to denote the science of motion. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lev.* 946/2 *Phoronomic* 1893 McCORMACK tr. *Mach's Sc. Mechanics* 166 *Phoronomically* similar structures.

Phoroscope (fōrō'skōp). [f. Gr. *phōp*-s *adj*. bearing + *skōtos* view, sight.] An instrument for reproducing a visual image at a distance by means of electricity.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **-phorous** (fōrōs), combining element, f. mod.L. -*phor-us*, Gr. -*phōr-os*, f. -*phōr* + -*ous*, forming *adj*s. related to *sbs*. in -*PHORE*, with the sense 'bearing'; synonymous with -*PEROUS*, but properly used only in words derived from Gr., e.g. *carphorophorous*, *cladophorous*, *oophorous*, *phonophorous*, *phragmophorous*, etc.

Phorozooid. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *phōp*-s bearing + *zōon*.] One of the 'foster forms' in the sexual generation of Ascidians of the order *Tahacaea*.

1898 HERDMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 613/2 Foster forms (*phorozooids*), which do not become sexually mature, but are set free as cask-shaped bodies with eight muscle bands and a ventral outgrowth formed of the stalk by which the body was formerly united to the nurse.

† **Phos-**. *Chem. Obs.* [a. Gr. *phōs* light.] Used by Sir H. Davy, to form names of chemical compounds, into which he considered light to enter as an element. Such were *phosacid*, *phosmuriate*, *phosmuriac a*, *phosnitric a*, *phosoxyd*, *phosoxydable a*, *phosoxylate v*, *phosoxigen*, *phosoxigenate v*, etc.; see the *quots*.

1799 Sir H. DAVY in *Beccaria's Contrad. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 89 All the combinations of phosoxigen that have acid properties are denoted by the names of phosacids. 1812 90 The different quantities of phosoxigen entering into the composition of the phosoxylates and phosacids. 1812 96 It is evident that phosnitric acid is a compound of light, oxygen and nitrogen. 1812 108 Phosmuriate of Potash is compounded of phosmuriatic acid and potash. 1812 71 The phosoxylated base remains pure. 1812 116 Gold becomes phosoxylated by attracting light and oxygen from the muriatic phosacid. 1812 109 Muriatic acid is never phosoxigenated. 1799 *Cauchy's Triclin. Edine* IV. 314/2 'Phosoxigen' (such was the name he [Davy] put upon the ordinary oxygen of the atmosphere).

Phos, **phoss**, also **phos**, **foss**, slang or colloq. abbreviation of PHOSPHORUS: now esp. applied to phosphorus necrosis: see PHOSSE.

1811 *Lex. Balan.*, *Phos bottle*, a bottle of phosphorus: used by housebreakers to light their lanterns. *Ding the phos*, throw away the bottle of phosphorus. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Phos* or *phos*, a phosphorus bottle used by cacksmen to obtain a light.

1892 *Star* 28 Jan. 2/5 The manager denied she had 'got the phos.' and refused any money.

Phosgene (fōs'jēn). *Chem.* Also -gen (-džen). [f. Gr. *phōs* light + *-gene*, -gen (in *hydrogen*, etc.).] In F. *phosgène*. A name for the gas carbon oxychloride, COCl₂, originally obtained by exposing equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic oxide to the sun's rays. Also called *phosgene gas*.

1812 J. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 6 Feb. 151 It will be necessary to designate it by some simple name. I venture to propose that of *phosgene*, or *phosgene gas*; from *phōs*, light, and *γωγεν*, to produce, which signifies formed by light. 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 362 Being produced by the agency of light, it was called by Dr. [John] Davy *phosgene gas*, but as it exhibits distinctly acid properties, it has since been better termed *chloro-carbonic acid*. 1868 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 425 Carbon oxychloride or *phosgene* was first prepared by Davy in 1812.

Phosgenite (fōs'jēnīt). *Min.* [Named 1820; f. prec. + -ITE.] A mineral consisting of nearly equal parts of carbonate and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 379 *Phosgenite*, Breithaupt, Corneous lead, Jameson. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 703 *Phosgenite*. Dissolves with effervescence in nitric acid. 1866 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Phosgenite*, chloro carbonate of lead, occurring in brilliant, white or yellow crystals.

Phosmuriate to Phosoxigen: see PHOS.

Phosph = PHOSPHO-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS in Chem., hence *phospham*, -*ate*, -*ide*, -*ine*, -*ite*, -*onium*, -*ure*, -*uret*, -*yl*, etc.

Phospham (fōs'fām). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + AM(MONIA).] The nitride of phosphoric acid (PHN₃); a white, reddish, or yellowish-red powder. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 497 *Phospham*... is a bulky powder, white if moisture has been carefully excluded during its preparation, reddish in the contrary case.

Phosphate (fōs'fāt). *Chem.* Also *phosphat*. [a. F. *phosphate* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + -ATE.] A salt of phosphoric acid.

1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The siderite of Bergman, which is now believed to be phosphate of iron. 1799 *Med. J. nrl* I. 280 The phosphate of mercury has long been known as a chemical preparation. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 590 Phosphate of lime derives importance from its being the principal ingredient of animal bones, of which it constitutes about 86 per cent. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 219 Calcium phosphate, or bone phosphate.

b. In *pl.* applied esp. to the phosphates of lime or iron and alumina, as constituents of cereals, etc. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 One great source of the value of guano, and many artificial manures, is the phosphates they supply to the soil. 1870 YATES *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 37 Soils derived from rocks devoid of phosphates cannot produce cereals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphates*, saccharated wheat, the organic phosphates and cereal dissolved out of bran, and mixed with milk-sugar.

Phosphated (fōs'fāt), *a*, *Alin* [f. prec. + -ED.] Converted into a phosphate; combined with or containing phosphoric acid.

1802 *Med. J. nrl* VIII. 551 Sulphat and sulphite... I should propose to render these terms into the adjectives sulphurated and sulphurous, [so] phosphat and phosphite will form phosphated and phosphitious. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lev.* 1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 192/1 On the phosphated deposits of Montany and Forest. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphated*, applied in Mineralogy to a base that has become converted into a phosphate by combining with phosphoric acid.

Phosphatic (fōs'fāt'ik), *a*, [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phosphat-um*) + -IC.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the presence of, or containing a phosphate.

P. diathesis, a bodily condition predisposing to the excretion of phosphates in the urine, cf. *PHOSPHATURIA*, *P. nodules*, hard rounded lumps containing phosphate of lime, of fossil origin, found in certain strata, now used as manure. 1843 R. J. GRAVY *Syst. Clin. Med.* iv. 50 Certain derangements of the urinary functions, such as the phosphatic and lithic diatheses. 1847-9 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/2 The tonsils are not unfrequently the seat of phosphatic deposits. 1859 DAWSON *Orig. Spec.* x. (1878) 287 The presence of phosphatic nodules, in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods. 1866 *Reader* 7 July 615 The dark phosphatic nodules are usually named corallites.

† 2 *Phosphatic acid*, 'a name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in moist air', formerly supposed to be a distinct acid; also called *hypophosphoric acid*. *Obs.* 1846 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 370 The acid thus obtained is a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids, &c. Dulong believes it to be a distinct compound, for which he has proposed the name of phosphatic acid. 1836-42 BERNARD *Chem.* (ed. 3) 489. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 499.

Phosphatize (fōs'fāt'iz), *v*, [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans*. To reduce to the form or condition of a phosphate; to treat with phosphates.

1882 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 The majority of the Jurassic fossils are not phosphatized at all. 1884 *Science* 16 May 587/1 These fossils are phosphatized more or less completely.

Hence *Phosphatization*, the action of phosphatizing; the fact or condition of being phosphatized. 1882 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 That the phosphatization of the Upware corallites was effected at some distance from their present bed.

Phosphaturia (fōs'fātūr'ia). *Path.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phosphat-um*) + -URIA, f. Gr. *urōpōv* urine.] A morbid state evidenced by the excess of phosphates in the urine. Hence *Phosphaturic a*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 92 Hydrochloric acid may be used in phosphaturia. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 254 Much the same symptoms as the polyuric and phosphaturic classes. 1899 CALVERT tr. *Taksh's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 378 A phosphatic sediment does not imply phosphaturia.

Phosphene (fōs'fēn). [mod. (F. *phosphène*) irreg. f. Gr. *phōs* light + *phāiv-ov* to make to appear.] An appearance of rings of light produced by pressure on the eyeball, due to irritation of the retina.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 Pressure on any part of the retina produces a luminous image, which lasts as long as the pressure, and is called a phosphene. 1882 *Lancet* 19 Sept. 197 Press the finger into the internal corner of the eye, you perceive a brilliant colored spectrum in the field of view on the opposite or external side, [having] a deep-violet-blue center, with a brilliant yellow border... these colored spectra have been called phosphenes.

Phospher, obs. form of PHOSPHOR.

Phosphethyl (fōs'fē-pil). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + ETHYL.] A compound of phosphorus and ethyl. Hence *Phosphethylic a*.

1859 FOWNTS *Man. Chem.* 387 *Phosphethyl*—The compounds of ethyl and phosphorus. 1857 MUIR *Elem. Chem.* III. 147 On decomposing this salt cautiously by the addition of sulphuric acid, the phosphethylic acid is liberated. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 *Ethylphosphoric acid*, also called *Phosphethylic* or *Phosphoric acid*, C₂H₅PO₃.

Phosphide (fōs'fīd). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -IDE.] A combination of phosphorus with another element or a radical. (Earlier name *phosphuret*.)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 65 *Phosphides*—Compounds of phosphorus with the other elements are very numerous. 1865 WYLLIE in *Circ.* Sc. I. 371/2 It may be prepared from the phosphide of calcium. 1881 *Metal World* No. 12. 186 The phosphide of iron only begins to be decomposed after all silicon and carbon is gone.

Phosphine (fōs'fīn). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -INE, used to form a term analogous to AMINE.] 1. A name for phosphuretted hydrogen gas, PH₃ (as an analogue of ammonia, NH₃).

1873 WATTS *Foundry Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 Phosphine is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

2. A phosphorus ammonia; a compound having the structure of an amine, with phosphorus in place of nitrogen: e.g. *monoethyl phosphine*, $C_2H_5.PH_2$, *diethyl phosphine* (C_2H_5)₂P.H, *triethyl phosphine* (C_2H_5)₃P, etc.

1875 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi 340 The following table shows the similarity between amines and phosphines. *Ibid.*, Phosphine iodide, PCl_2H_3 . 1898 G. McGOWAN *Tr. Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 469 The phosphines and phosphonium bases first became known through the classical and comprehensive researches of A. W. Hofmann.

Hence **Phosphinic a.**, of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphine; in *phosphinic acid*, any one of various acids formed from the primary and secondary phosphines by fixation of 3 and 2 atoms of oxygen respectively.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII 956 *Phosphinic acids* 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 11 1881 The phosphinic acids of the fatty series have already been described.

Phosphite (*ipsfōit*). *Chem.* [a. F. *phosphite* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + -ITE.] A salt of phosphorous acid.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* *Phosphites*, salts formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid with different bases, thus, *ammonium phosphite*, *ammoniacal phosphite*, &c. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX 88 In one case sulphurets, and sulphates, and in the other phosphurets, and phosphates of potash, are generated. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 3) 203 The phosphites differ considerably in their characters from phosphates. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 133 Phosphorous acid, or hydric phosphite, H_3PO_2 .

Phospho- (*ipsfō*), before a vowel PHOSPH-, combining form, shortened from PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphochalcite *Mm.*, = PHOSPHOROCALCITE;

Phosphoglycerate, a salt of phosphoglyceric acid = *glycerophosphate*; **Phosphoglyceric acid** = *glycerophosphoric acid* (see GLYCERO-); **Phospholite**, synonym of **Phosphomolybdate**, a salt of phosphomolybdic acid; **Phosphomolybdic acid**, or *permolybdic phosphate* ($2P_2O_5.48MoO_3.6H_2O$), a lemon-yellow salt produced by the action of molybdic trioxide on phosphoric acid; **Phosphotungstic acid**, an acid of the form $P_2O_5.xWO_3.yH_2O$; **Phosphovinic acid**, old synonym of *ethylphosphoric acid*, (C_2H_5)₂HP₂O₄, a colourless, inodorous, viscid oil, with a biting sour taste, produced by the action of phosphoric acid on alcohol or ether.

Phospho-wolframic a = *phosphotungstic*.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 71a Aged patients, dosed with glycerophosphate of sodium and *phosphoglycerate of lime and other chemical combinations 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 378 *Phosphoglyceric acid exists ready formed in the yolk of the egg. 1856 *Ibid.* II. 783 The *Phosphomolybdate of Soda is an extremely delicate test for the presence of salt of ammonium in solution. 1878 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem.* 207 A mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids with *phosphomolybdic acid. 1884 *Athenaeum* 26 Apr. 584/5 With regard to strychnine. *phosphotungstic acid will give a distinct precipitate with one-two-hundred-thousandth of a grain 1899 CAGNEY *Tr. Yakshi's Clin. Diagn.* vii (ed. 4) 366 Kieantinn is a base which forms highly characteristic compounds with acids, such as phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 186 Phosphovinate of barytes was the salt which M. Pelouze chiefly studied, and by means of which he determined the composition of *phosphovinic acid. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 580 Ethylphosphoric acid, also called *Phospho-ethylic* or *Phospho-vinic acid*. 1878 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem.* 276 By precipitation of its hydrochloric acid solution with *phospho-wolframic acid.

Phosphonium (*ipsfōnīum*) *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- (ORUS + ending of AMMONIUM).] A combination of hydrogen and phosphorus, PH_4 , analogous to ammonium, entering as a monovalent radical into many compounds, as *phosphonium iodide*, PH_4I ; also applied to compounds in which the hydrogen is replaced by organic radicals, as *tetramethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)_4$, *tetraethylphosphonium*, $P(C_2H_5)_4$, *methyltriethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)(C_2H_5)_3$, etc.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 607 Monophosphoniums, of the type R_4PI , analogous to iodide of tetraethylammonium. *Ibid.* 615 (*heading*) Ethylphosphonium. *Ibid.* 620 Diphosphoniums 1875 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 339 Obtained... by acting upon phosphorus iodide, PH_4I , with ethyl iodide in presence of zinc oxide.

Hence **Phosphonide a.** [cf. *sulphonic*], in *phosphonic acid*, any one of several compounds derived from phosphoric acid by the replacement of hydroxyl (OH) by a hydrocarbon group: e.g. *benzene phosphonic acid*, $C_6H_5.P(OH)_2O$. Sometimes called *phosphinic*, or *phosphenic acid*.

Phosphor (*ipsfōr*), *sb.* (a.) Also γ-phosphor, 8-phosphor. [ad. L. *phosphor-us* PHOSPHORUS. Cf. F. *phosphore* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phosphor*.]

1. (With capital P.) The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. Also *fig.* Now only poet.

1635-36 COWLEY *David's* II. 763 They saw this Phosphor infant-light, and knew it briefly usher'd in a Sun as New. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1702) 178/1 *Plato's Epigram on Aster*. A Phosphor 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shinn't among the Dead a Hesper now.

1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 257 Still Phosphor glitters, and still Syrius burns 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cxxi*, Bright Phosphor, fresher for the night 1871 M. COLLINS *Mtg. & Merch.* I. x. 309 'That which men have seen in early skies, Ere Phosphor in the abyss of perfect purple dies.

† 2 Anything that phosphoresces, or emits light without sensible heat = PHOSPHORUS 2. *Obs.*

1705 HAUKSBERG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV 213 Showing that it requires not so thin a Medium, as in the Torricellian Experiment, to produce the Mercurial Phosphore 1771 KIRWAN *Edmund Poet Wks* 1727 II. 288 No Light was there but what the Phosphor's raise 1829 KEATS *Lamia* 154 Her eyes in totum's find, and anguish drear, Flashed phosphor and sharp sparks.

3. = PHOSPHORUS (sense 3), esp. in *phosphor-bronze*, *-copper*, *-tin*, *-zinc*, alloys of phosphorus with the metals named see BRONZE, etc.

† B as *adj.* Light-bearing, light-giving, phosphorescent *Obs.* (Also *hyphenated*.)

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 127 Steady and clear thy phosphor brilliance burns. 1817 W. SPENCER *Poems* 185 Some gleams of phosphor light it shews 1880 S. ROGERS *Italy, Como* 21 And now appear as on a phosphor-sea Numberless barks.

† **Phosphoramid** *Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHAMIDE. 1866 ONLING *Ann. Chem.* 17 If we replace them by amidegen we obtain phosphoramid.

† **Phosphorana**, *Chem. Obs.* Term applied by Davy to a combination of one part of phosphorus with two of chlorine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). So † **Phosphorane**, a compound of one part of phosphorus with one of chlorine.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 111 Phosphorus burnt in chlorine in excess, forms a white volatile substance, which I have named *phosphorana* 1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. xv. 24 Both these compounds were discovered by Sir H. Davy, who has termed the latter *phosphorane* and the former *phosphorana*.

† **Phosphorate**, *sb.* *Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHATE. 1865 in *Circ. Sc. I.* 334/2 We find in this liquid phosphates of the alkalis.

Phosphoretic (*ipsfōret*), *v.* *Chem.* [f. PHOSPHOR- + -ATE.] Orig. and chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Phosphorated** (= F. *phosphoré*).

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

1789 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX 210 The figonfic mixture composed of phosphorated nition and nitrated ammonia dissolved in the diluted nitrous acid. 1791 PEARSON *Ibid.* LXXXI 334 The liquid seemed to contain a little phosphorated lime. 1836 SMART, *Phosphorated v.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphorated*, having or imbued with phosphorus 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To render phosphorescent.

1847 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 59 Aware that the sea is sometimes phosphorated.

Phosphoreal (*ipsfōrēal*), *a.* Also 9 (less correctly) -ial. [f. (doubtful) L. *phosphor-us* (f. *phosphor-us*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus. Also *fig.* 1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 479 The kindling the phosphoreal fire in them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 321 Its smell is strongly phosphoreal or sulphureous 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI 329 Phosphoreal lustre beaming from their hair. 1891 G. MERRITT *One of our Com. xix*, Delphica's phosphoreal enthusiasm for our galaxy of British Poets.

Phosphoret (*ipsfōrēt*), *a. rare* [f. PHOSPHOR- + -ENT] = PHOSPHORESCENT a.

1841 *Frasen's Mag.* XXIV 25 Where, shining as brightly as phosphoret ling, The forefinger flashes the Fisherman's ring.

Phosphoreous, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus; phosphorescent.

1777 BERNATT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 26 The Mollusca by their phosphoreous quality illuminate the dark abyss, reflecting lights to the heavens. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI 187 Their phosphoreous effulgence drew our admiration.

Phosphoresce (*ipsfōres*), *v.* [f. PHOSPHOR- + L. *-escere*, formative of inceptive vbs.: perh. inferred from *phosphorescent*, found earlier.] *intr.* To emit luminosity without combustion (or by gentle combustion without sensible heat); to exhibit phosphorescence; to shine in the dark.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 346 Fluats, when heated, phosphoresce. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusa* 76 When the *Pelagia* phosphoresces, it seems like a great globe of fire in the water. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 58 When powdered and thrown on a shovel heated nearly to redness, it phosphoresces brightly.

fig. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII 182 Luminous trains of idea which kindle and phosphoresce along its track 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. v.* vii. I. 618 Mines of native Darkness and Human Stupidity, capable of being made to phosphoresce and effervesce.

Hence **Phosphorescing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Mm.* (ed. 2) I. 79 It has not the phosphorescing quality 1895 *Times* 21 Jan. 15/1 Able to dissipate... luminosity of a phosphorescing body.

Phosphorescence (*ipsfōresēns*), [f. next: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *phosphorescence* (in Buffon, 1788; *Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The condition or quality of being phosphorescent; the action of phosphorescing or shining in the dark without combustion or sensible heat.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Mm.* (ed. 2) I. 27 [Internal characters of earths and stones.] Phosphorescence. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY

tr. Humboldt's Trav. x. 125 All the meteors left luminous traces, the phosphorescence of which lasted seven or eight seconds 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 627 When two pieces of sugar are rubbed against each other in the dark, a strong phosphorescence is visible 1848 CARPENTER *Ann. Phys.* 303 A large proportion of the lower classes of aquatic animals possess the property of luminosity. The phosphorescence of the sea is due to this cause 1874 *tr. Lommel's Light* 192 This power of shining in the dark after having been exposed to light is termed phosphorescence.

Phosphorescent (*ipsfōresēnt*), *a. (sb.)* [f. PHOSPHOR- + -ESCENT. So in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Having the property of shining in the dark, luminous without combustion or without sensible heat; self-luminous.

1766 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 39 It detonates with small phosphorescent sparks. 1805-17 R. JAMIESON *Char. Man.* (ed. 3) 213 Fluor-spar, when heated, becomes phosphorescent, or occasionally exhibits this property after having been exposed to the sun's rays. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi (1859) 421 The sea in our neighbourhood was strongly phosphorescent. 1881 SPOTTISWOOD in *Nature* 13 Oct. 571/1 Certain parts of the interior surface of the tube become luminous with phosphorescent light.

fig. 1855 L. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 19 A man sits surrounded with the books of all ages, among these he has passed the best years of his life the books are phosphorescent in the view of their possessor. 1859 RUSKIN *Arcturus of Chace* I. 194 Dim, phosphorescent, frightful superstitions.

B *sb.* A phosphorescent substance. 1863 ATKINSON *tr. Gault's Physics* vii. vii. 465 The best phosphorescents are... diamonds, fluor-spar [etc.]. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. V. XXVIII. 428 All of them flammable at the temperatures at which the phosphorescents are prepared.

Hence **Phosphorescently** *adv.* 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The buttons sparkled phosphorescently in the feeble rays. 1859 *Chambr.* *Nov.* VIII. 368/2 Content with such political and judicial lights as gleam, as it were phosphorescently, from the decayed and rotten *caput mortuum* of eight centuries ago.

Phosphoret, -*ettēd Chem.*, *obs. var.* PHOSPHURET, -*ETTED*

Phosphoretic (*ipsfōretik*), *a. rare*. [f. PHOSPHOR- + mod. L. *phosphorēt-um* + -IC.]

† 1. = PHOSPHORESCENT a. *Obs.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 395 Oyster-shells possessed the phosphoretic quality. *Ibid.* 396 A phosphoretic appearance, produced by putrefied materials from fish and vegetables.

2. Of the nature of a phosphuret; combined with phosphorus.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/2 Adapting the phosphoretic Cleveland ores to the making of steel.

Phosphorgummit (*ipsfōrgmēt*), *Mm.* [Named 1859, f. Ger. *phosphor* phosphorus + *gummit* GUMMITE.] A gummit or hydrate of uranium containing phosphorus.

1868 DANA *Mm.* (ed. 5) Index, *Phosphorgummit*, 179. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Mm.*, *Phosphorgummit*.

Phosphoreal see PHOSPHOREAL.

Phosphoric (*ipsfōrik*), *a.* [ad. F. *phosphorique*: see PHOSPHOR and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a phosphorus (sense 2); phosphorescent. [F. *phosphorique* 1765.]

1784 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 209 Phosphoric bodies are very different a shell may be made to lose all its light by exposure to heat. 1786 in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 110 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment 1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 292 They (violet snails) are vividly phosphoric in the night. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothar* lvii, A phosphoric light glittered in her Hellenic eyes.

fig. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 56 A thousand phosphoric sparks of poetry leaping about in my mind. 1849 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1875) 27 The phosphoric light of genius 1900 *Pilot* 16 June 497/1 That phosphoric brilliance of decay which brightened the court of the second Charles.

2 *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the element phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds in which phosphorus has its higher valency (pentavalent), as opp. to PHOSPHOROUS; esp. in *phosphoric acid* = trihydrogen phosphate, H_3PO_4 = $P(OH)_3O$, a colourless, inodorous, intensely bitter acid [F. *acide phosphorique*, *Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787].

Phosphoric anhydride = phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5 , a white amorphous powder. *Phosphoric chloride* = phosphorus pentachloride, PCl_5 , a yellowish solid substance. *Phosphoric glass*: see quot. 1807.

1791 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI 182 When phosphoric acid is combined with calcareous earth, it cannot be decomposed by distillation with charcoal. 1800 *tr. La-grange's Chem.* I. 65 Nitrous gas almost always detects some hundredth parts of oxygen contained in the residuum of the phosphoric eudiometer. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 181 At a red heat it assumes the form of a transparent liquid, and when cooled resembles the purest crystal. In this state it is known by the name of phosphoric glass. This glass is merely phosphoric acid totally deprived of water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 64 Phosphoric anhydride may be readily obtained by burning phosphorus in dry air or oxygen. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 25 Aug. 397 Complex groups... like phosphoric chloride.

† **Phosphorical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Light-bearing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synp.* s. v. *Column, Phosphorical column*, a light-house, or a hollow column, built on a rock, or other eminence, to serve as a lantern to a port.

Phosphoriferous (*ipsfōrīfēras*), *a. rare*. [f. PHOSPHOR- + -IFEROUS.] Yielding or containing phosphorus.

1861 *Metal World* No. 12. 186 After the removal of the phosphoric cinder, spiegelstein was added, in order to reduce any oxide of iron. dissolved in the fluid metal.

Phosphorism (*phosphoriz'm*) [a. F. *phosphorisme* (Buffon, a 1788). see -ISM.]

+1. = PHOSPHORESCENCE. Obs.
1790 *Monthly Rev.* III 547 (Mem. Phil. Soc., Lausanne) On the Phosphorism of Fossil Substances, excited by Friction 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII 28 From this time I find nothing relative to the phosphorism of bodies, till the beginning of the sixteenth century

2 *Path.* A diseased state of the system caused by phosphorus, chronic phosphorus poisoning

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 921 Phosphorus poisoning may be acute or chronic. The latter malady, known as *phosphorism*, is principally met with in those who are engaged in the manufacture of matches. *Ibid.* 924 Children of parents engaged in the manufacture of matches and tainted with phosphorism

Phosphorist (*phosphorist*) [ad. Sw. *fosforist*, f. Sw. *fosfor* = PHOSPHORUS + -IST: see quot.] One of a school of poetic, idealistic, and romantic Swedish writers at the beginning of the 19th century.

1887 GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 757/1 These young men had at first to endure bitter opposition, but they answered back in their magazines 'Polyfem' and 'Fosforus' (1810-13). They were named 'Fosforisterna' (Phosphorists) from the latter. Among the Phosphorists, Attebom was the man of most genius

Phosphorite (*phosphorit*). *Min.* [Named 1796, f. PHOSPHORUS + -ITE.] A name originally applied by Kirwan to *APATITE*, or native phosphate of lime; now restricted to a non-crystallized variety from Estremadura, Spain, and elsewhere.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I 221 1st Family. Phosphorite, *Apatite* of Werner. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Ort's Cyclopedia*, *Org. Nat.* I 43 The phosphate of lime exists under two forms—namely, *apatite* and *phosphorite* 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi 296 The system yields phosphorite containing 45 to 64 per cent phosphate of lime. 1882 *Academy* 27 May 382/1 Mammalian remains found in the phosphorite deposits of Quercy.

Hence **Phosphoritic** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phosphorite. 1858 in MAYNE.

Phosphorize (*phosphoriz*), v. [a. F. *phosphoriser* (Lavoisier), f. PHOSPHORUS + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; orig. and chiefly in ppl. a. **Phosphorized**.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 243 The luminous appearance, which Lavoisier supposed to be occasioned by phosphorized hydrogen 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 393 This phosphorized alcohol exhales the odour of phosphorized hydrogen gas. 1836 J. M. GULLEY *Magazine of Forestry* (ed. 4) 285 He has seen benefit derived from frictions with phosphorized ointment 1868 *Western Gas* 4 June 1/4, I had just come from the bedside of a girl, whose breath was phosphorized and so offensive as to prevent her family living in the same room

2. To make phosphorescent, to cause to phosphoresce. Hence **Phosphorizing** *obl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX 59 He did not, like Sterne, bid the 'lights of science' phosphorize corruption. 1895 *Daily News* at Jan. 2/3 Experiments to prove the phosphorizing of non-phosphorescent materials by immersion in liquid air at low temperature were made in the dark.

Phosphoro-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS, entering into the formation of chemical and other terms: e. g. **Phosphorochalcite** (*phosphorokhalcit*) *Min.* [Gr. *χαλκός* copper], hydrous phosphate of copper, closely related to Dihydrate and Ehlite. **Phosphorogenic** (-*dze nik*), a., causing phosphorescence; *spec.* applied to those rays of the spectrum which excite phosphorescence in certain objects **Phosphorograph** (*phosphograf*) f. [-GRAPH], an evanescent picture obtained by projecting a luminous image upon a phosphorescent surface; used in particular to obtain an impression of the invisible rays of the spectrum; hence **Phosphorography** a., **Phosphorography**, the process of making phosphorographs.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 569 Pseudomalachite of Hausmann is the earliest of the names of this species, and is as short and as good as the later 'Phosphorochalcite' of Glocker 1854 J. SCOFFEY in *Ort's Cyclopedia*, *Chem.* 96 The phosphorogenic rays of an electric spark are intercepted by glass 1863 ATKINSON *Gannet's Physics* VII. IV 408 The phosphorogenic rays have the property of rendering certain objects self-luminous in the dark after they have been exposed for some time to the light 1882 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 368 J. W. Draper has obtained what he calls a 'phosphorograph' of the solar spectrum, and has compared it with a photograph of the same spectrum. 1886 *Nature* 4 Mar. 431/2 *Phosphorographic studies for the photographic reproduction of the stars 1886 *Athenaeum* 28 Sept. 375/2 Mr. Ch. V. Zenger brought before the Academy of Sciences on August 30th a paper entitled 'Phosphorography applied to the Photography of the Invisible'

Phosphoscope (*phosphoskop*). [-SCOPE.] a. An apparatus for observing and measuring the duration of phosphorescence in such substances as emit light for a very short period, b. A scientific toy consisting of an arrangement of glass tubes containing various phosphorescent substances, each of which glows with a different coloured light

1860 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) I 352 An ingenious instrument has been devised by E. Becquerel for the purpose of observing phosphorescence of very brief duration. This *phosphoscope*, as he terms it. 1869

Academy 11 Dec. 77/2 M. Becquerel has modified his phosphoscope in order to examine the phosphorescence caused by rays of various refrangibility 1881 J. E. H. GORDON *Electric & Magn.* II 116 Alumina, glowing with a rich red colour in the phosphoscope.

Phosphorous (*phosphor*), a. [f. L. *phosphorus* PHOSPHORUS + -OUS; in sense 2, ad F. *phosphoreux* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787): see -OUS c.]

1. = PHOSPHORESCENT a.

1777 FENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 Their phosphorous quality is well known; nor was it overlooked by the antients. 1885 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 185/2 M. M. Edoux and Souleret collected some of the phosphorous substance

2. *Chem.* Abounding in phosphorus, *spec.* applied to compounds into which phosphorus enters in its lower valency (trivalent), as opp. to PHOSPHORIC; esp. in *phosphorous acid* = trihydrogen phosphite, $H_3PO_3 = P(OH)_3$, obtained from phosphorus, usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but also in crystalline form.

Phosphorous anhydride = phosphorus trioxide, P_2O_3 , a white non-crystalline powder, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in the air, *phosphorous chloride* = PCl_3 , a colourless strongly fuming liquid.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 259 All urine contains some animal earth, or lime combined with phosphorous acid 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* II 440 The spontaneous combustion of phosphorus at the temperature of the atmosphere, forms, in the first instance, phosphorous acid, which contains less oxygen than the phosphoric; but as phosphorous acid acquires an additional quantity of oxygen from the atmosphere, it is speedily converted into the phosphoric 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xv 233 Phosphorous Anhydride forms a white non-crystalline powder which combines with great energy with water, forming thereby phosphorous acid.

|| **Phosphouria** (*phosphuria*) *Path.* [mod. L., f. PHOSPHORUS + -uria, f. Gr. *ὀφρον* urine.]

a. = PHOSPHATURIA. b. A morbid condition of the urine, which is phosphorescent on emission.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phosphouria*, term for the presence of phosphorus in the urine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Phosphouria*. 1. Phaturia. 2. Phosphaturia.

Phosphorus (*phosphor*). Also 7-8 -on. [a. L. *phosphorus* the morning star (Mars), a. Gr. *φωσφορος* adj. (f. *phos* light + *phoros* bringing); hence as sb. (sc. *dorip*) the morning star. Sense 2 was taken independently from the Gr. adj., and thence sense 3.]

I. I. (with capital P). The morning star: = PHOSPHOR I. Also *fig.* Now rare.

1620 T. ADAMS *Mardi*. *Creed Wks.* (1630) 1707 John Baptist was that Phosphorus or Morning Star, to signify the Sun's approaching. 1766 TOWNSEND *Dealogue* 7 Though it be not the sun, yet it is the Phosphorus to it. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. 1, He wants nothing but a blue ribbon and a star to make him shine the very phosphorus of our human sphere 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I 39 Throughout the whole Protestant Reformation, whereof [Erasmus] was the brightest Phosphorus. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. III 200 It [Venus] was known to the ancients by the names of Hesperus and Phosphorus

2. Any substance or organism that phosphoresces or shines of itself (naturally, or when heated, etc.); *esp.* (in later use) a substance that absorbs sunlight, and shines in the dark. Pl. †phosphoruses, †-a, phosphori. Now rare.

Baldwin's phosphorus, calcium nitrate that has been strongly heated, discovered by Baldwin in 1674. *Bolognian* or *Bononian phosphorus*, *Montalbano's phosphorus*, barium sulphide or heavy spar from Monte Paterno, which becomes phosphorescent by calcination; its property was discovered in 1602 by Cascioli, a shoemaker of Bologna. *Canton's phosphorus*, calcium sulphide that has been strongly heated; its phosphorescence was discovered by Marggraf in 1750, who obtained it by calcining gypsum with combustible matter; Canton prepared it in 1768 by igniting oyster shells with sulphur. *Homburg's phosphorus*, calcium chloride that has been fused; its property was discovered by Homburg in 1693. *Mercurial phosphorus* see quot. 1710.

1645 EVELYN *Diary May*, Dr. Montalbano he who invented or found out the composition of the *lapis illuminabilis*, or phosphorus. He shew'd me their property, being to retain the light of the sun for some competent time, by a kind of imbibition, by a particular way of calcination. 1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca Wks.* 1772 IV. 380 Phosphoruses may well be distinguished into two sorts; those that may be styled natural, as glow-worms, some sorts of rotten wood and fishes, and those that are properly artificial. 1705 HAUKESS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 220 Several Experiments on the Mercurial Phosphorus, made before the Royal Society 1770 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Mercurial Phosphorus*, is a Light arising from the shaking of Mercury in *Vacuo*. 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Natural Phosphorus* are matters which become luminous at certain times. 1753 - *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., There is a vast variety of phosphorus in the animal kingdom 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 405 A kind of amethysts, which may be used as a phosphorus, if laid on a hot stove and I do not question, but that, with a suitable process, a sort of Bononian stone may be made of them 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi 396 Phosphori... may be considered as bodies giving light; though more properly they are those bodies which give a faint light, visible only in the dark. 1800 HENRY *Egit. Chem.* (1808) 52 Bodies, gifted with this property [of absorbing the rays of light in their totality] are called *solar phosphori* 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. III. 533 When thus reduced to a sublimiate, it has the property of shining in the dark, as Homburg first observed; hence it has been called the phosphorus of Homburg. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 326 Sulphuret of calcium, known as Canton's phosphorus. 1866 BRANDT

& Cox *Dict. Sc. etc.* II. 139 *Homburg's Phosphorus* 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Add. Brit. Assoc.* 23 The energy thus absorbed reappears in the form of light, and the body is said to phosphoresce. The best known phosphors belong to certain well-defined classes, such as the sulphides of the alkaline-earth metals, and some of the so-called rare earths.

3 *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, a yellowish translucent substance resembling wax, widely distributed in nature in combination with other elements, it is extremely inflammable, undergoing slow combustion at ordinary temperatures, and hence appearing luminous in the dark. (Chemical symbol P.)

Accidentally obtained from urine in 1669 by Brandt, an alchemist of Hamburg, in the course of his search for the philosophers' stone. He communicated his discovery and method of obtaining it to the chemist Kunkel; hence the early name *Kunkel's phosphorus*, the substance being classed with the phosphorescent bodies in sense 2. The method of its production was not made public till 1737. About 1750 it began to be named *phosphorus* par excellence.

1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca Wks.* 1772 IV. 381 This substance [shown by Mr. Daniel Kraft, a German chemist] was at least as yielding as bees wax in summer. On the score of its uninterrupted action, it is called by some in Germany, the constant noctiluca, which title it does not all deserve, since this phosphorus is much the noblest we have yet seen. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 9 Concerning the Noctiluca or Phosphorus of Dr. Kunkelius. 1685 L. L. L. V. *Diary* 10 Dec. This matter or phosphorus was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame or heat in animal bodies. 1758 R. W. tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I 34 From the Marine Acid combined with a Phlogiston results a kind of Sulphur, that, takes fire of itself upon being exposed to the open air. This combination is called English Phosphorus, Phosphorus of Urine, because it is generally prepared from urine, or only Phosphorus 1774 GOSWAM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 175 In the dark they send forth a kind of shining light resembling that of phosphorus. 1787 Dr. MORVILL *Nomencl. Chimique* 231 Nom. ancien, *Phosphore de Kunkel*. Nom. nouveau *Phosphore*. 1799 *Med. Jm.* I. 173 Sulphur and phosphorus, merely attract oxygen, they form in this combination peculiar acids, and thereby disengage a heat and light which appear in the form of flame. 1827 E. L. L. *Lancet* Chem. II. 224 It is remarkable that the slow combustion of phosphorus does not take place in pure oxygen, unless its temperature be about 80° F. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. II. 2 A Phosphorus abounds more in the brain than in any other tissue. 1866 BRANDT & COX *Dict. Sc. etc.* II. 890/2 As a result of exposure to heat or light, phosphorus sometimes acquires a red colour, and this red substance is allotropic or amorphous phosphorus. Schödtter made the discovery of this variety of phosphorus in 1848. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 529 Fatty degeneration... is sometimes observed... in poisoning by phosphorus

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *phosphorus cachexia*, *liver*, *matches*, *poison*, *poisoning*, in *Chem.* = of phosphorus, as *phosphorus oxychloride*, *pentachloride*, *trichloride*, *trihydride*; *phosphorus-containing* adj.; *phosphorus-bottle*, †(a) a bottle containing phosphorus, used for igniting sulphur matches; (b) a bottle containing a small quantity of phosphorus dissolved in olive oil, which emits light on being uncorked in the dark; † *phosphorus box*, a box containing matches tipped with chlorate of potash, with phosphorus on which to ignite them; † *phosphorus-lamp* = *phosphorus-bottle*; *phosphorus necrosis*, gangrene of some part of the jaw-bone, due to the fumes of phosphorus, a disease affecting persons engaged in the manufacture of lucifer matches; *phosphorus paste*, a paste containing phosphorus, used to kill vermin.

1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 324 Brimstoned matches, and *phosphorus boxes were fireworks 1881 G. W. CARL *Time*. *Delphine* xi. 64 She softly laid the phosphorus-box out of her hands 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 930 So long as profound *phosphorus cachexia remains. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 165 Certain *phosphorus-containing substances in the body 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 118 Acting upon *phosphorus iodide with water. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Fink's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 396 The typical *phosphorus-liver leads to alimentary glycosuria. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 3/3 If the manufacture of yellow *phosphorus matches can be proved to be fatal, nay, even injurious to human life, then let the Government take action. *Ibid.* 3 June 4/3 Forty-seven cases of *phosphorus necrosis have developed among our workpeople 1860 *Univ. Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 439 *Phosphorus paste, for the destruction of rats and mice. 1873 WATTS *Powder's Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 *Phosphorus Pentachloride or Phosphoric Chloride, is formed when phosphorus is burned in excess of chlorine. 1898 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 539 Necrosis of the jaw, as a result of the *phosphorus poison, is now rarely seen. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 9/2 Death was due to phosphorus poison. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 923 In Fardieu's second form of *phosphorus poisoning the symptoms are referable from the outset to the nervous system. 1873 WATTS *Powder's Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 *Phosphorus Trihydride is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

Phosphosiderite (*phosphosiderit*). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. PHOSPHOR + SIDERITE.] Hydrous ferric phosphate, found in transparent red prismatic crystals.

1890 *Amer. Jm.* Sc. Ser. III. XL 336 Phosphosiderite... is orthorhombic and occurs in prismatic crystals.

Phosphuranylite (*phosphuranylit*). *Min.* [f. PHOSPHOR + URANYL + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of uranium, occurring as a yellow pulverulent incrustation.

1879 *Amer. Jm.* Sc. Ser. III. XVIII. 153 A new species

called by the describer phosphuranylite 189a DANA Min. 859 Phosphuranylite, occurs as a pulverulent incrustation.

† **Phosphure**. *Chem. Obs.* Also **8 phosphur** [a F. phosphure (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787), f. PHOSPHUR (O: see -URE) = PHOSPHIDE cf. next

[1797 DE MORVEAU, etc. *Nomencl. Chimique* 205 Phosphure, *Phosphuretum* combinaison de phosphore non oxygéné, avec différentes bases.] 1799a Phil Trans LXXXII. 304 This compound some of my chemical friends have called fulminating hepar of phosphorus. In the new system of chemistry it will be called phosphur of time. 1799 W CLAYFIELD in Beddoe's *Contrib Phys & Med Knowl* 438 Both barytes and strontian combine with phosphorus and exhibit similar appearances to the phosphure of lime 1801 *Monthly Rev* XXXV 527 Bertrand Pelletier made several experiments on metallic phosphures.

† **Phosphuret** (f. *phûret*). *Chem. Obs.* Also -oret. [ad. mod. L. *phosphoretum*; altered to *phosphuret* after F. *phosphure*: see prec. and -URER.] = PHOSPHIDE

1799 HOOPER Med. Dict. *Phosphurets*, combinations of phosphorus, not oxygenated, with different bases, as *phosphuret of copper*, *phosphuret of iron*, &c. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II 49 Phosphuret of cadmium has a grey colour and a feeble metallic lustre 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Phosphuret*, old term for *Phosphide*

Phosphuretted, -etted (f. *phûretted*), a. *Chem.* Also **phosphor-**. [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined chemically with phosphorus.

Phosphuretted hydrogen = PHOSPHINE, phosphorus trihydride, PH₃, a poisonous gas of disgusting smell, produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When arising from water, it contains traces of the vapour of a liquid hydride, and is then spontaneously inflammable, giving rise (it is believed) to the phenomenon known as *ignis fatuus* or *Will o' the wisp*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 41 Phosphuretted hydrogen gas is emitted, which takes fire as soon as it comes to the surface of the water. 1808 HENRY *Exp. Chem.* (ed. 3) 205 Phosphuretted hydrogen gas 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* II, 510 No mixture of oxygen, nitrous oxide, or chlorine with phosphuretted hydrogen. 1828 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 During the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, they enter into combination with hydrogen, forming sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 200 Spontaneously inflammable phosphuretted hydrogen. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* II. 28 These tissues are composed, in the main, of water, of phosphoretted fats, and of protein compounds.

|| **Phosphuria**. *Path.* = PHOSPHORURIA.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphuria*, see *Phosphoruria*. 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urinary Affect.* III, xxi. 1233 (Running title) *Phosphuria*

Phosphyl (f. *phûl*). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -YL] The univalent radical PO₂.

1898 G. McGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 462 Organic compounds containing the group phosphyl (PO₂) were also prepared a few years ago.

Phossy (f. *phûs*), a. *collog.* Also **fossy**. [f. PHOS, colloq. abbreviation of *phosphorus* + -Y] Characterized or affected by the presence of phosphorus; in *phossy jaw*, the popular name of the disease phosphorus necrosis of the jaw.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 2/3 The public knows nothing of the 'fossy jaw' which is one of the familiar dangers of life to the East end match girl. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 1 Apr. 706/1 The match girls' 'lepnoy' and phossy jaw demand our attention. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 928 The work people suffer from necrosis of the bone, sometimes called in this country 'phossy jaw' and in France 'mal chimique'. The 'mixes' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from 'phossy jaw'.

|| **Phota**. *Obs.* Also 7 foota. [a. Pers. *پوتا* *fidah* loin-band, bathing-cloth.] An East Indian fabric, included in lists of piece-goods; cf. LUGER.

1816 B. FARIE *Lek in E. Ind. Comp. Rec.* (1800) IV. 306 If you have langes and footes send them away for this place [Ayuthia (Siam)] 1795 *Land. Gas* No. 5388/2 The following Goods, viz. Heiba Taffates, 'Photae', 1823 *MILBURN Orient Comm.* II. xxi. 222 Piece goods form the staple commodity of Bengal. The following are the kinds imported. 'Percaulabs, Photae, Pulicat handkerchiefs.

Photai (f. *phûl*), a. *rare*. [i. Gr. *φῶς*, *phōs*, light + -AL.] = PHOTIO.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* III. (1884) 122 Physical forces—gravitation, cohesion, molecular vibration, photal vibration, and so forth.

Photelectric see PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

Photio (f. *phûtik*), a. *rare* [f. Gr. *φῶς*, *phōs*, light + -IO.] Pertaining or relating to light (in quot. applied to a supposed 'fluid' constituting the matter of light; cf. *electric fluid*). So † **Photioated** a. *Obs.*, † impregnated with 'photio fluid'; **Photios** sb. pl., (a) the science of light and its intrinsic properties (sometimes used instead of *optics*, which properly denotes the science of sight), (b) see quot. 1875

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 47 The photio fluid may be regarded as the base of all other traversing fluids. *Ibid.* 6 The photioated ether I presume to pervade all nature. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photica*, term for the doctrine of the nature and appearance of light. photics. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Photics* the term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing lamps, gas-light arrangements, and illuminating apparatus generally.

Photinian (f. *phûn*), a. and sb. *Ch. Hist.* [ad. late L. *Photiniani* (pl.), Isidore 5th c., f. *Photinus*, in Gr. *φωτεινός*, a man's name (from

φῶς shining, bright, luminous).] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, Bishop of Sinium, who held that Jesus Christ was not essentially divine, but became so by a divine emanation which descended upon him; his doctrines were condemned by various councils between 336 and 351. b. sb. A follower of Photinus

1648 OWEN *Tolerance Wks.* 1851 VIII. 179 [Grotianus] granted liberty to all sects but Manichees, Photinians and Eunomians. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 9 A celebrated Writer abroad, has openly espoused this Photinian Notion. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope in Afric.* Ages I. 79 In this edict he condemns by name the Photinians, Arians, and Eunomians. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* VI (1889) 82 It was becoming more and more alienated from the West by the Photinian schism. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxiv, A few years ago he was an atheist, now he's a mere Photinian

Hence **Photinianism**, the doctrine or heresy of the Photinians

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang. Wks.* (1853) XII. 8 Of the Socinian religion there are two main parts the first is Photinianism, the latter Pelagianism. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 440 Socinus, the reviver of a modified Arianism or rather Photinianism in the West

Photism (f. *phûzim*). *Psychics*. [ad. Gr. *φωτισμός* illumination, f. *φωτίζω* to shine, illuminate, f. *φῶς*, *phōs*, light.] A hallucinatory sensation or vision of light.

1902 *Athenaeum* 19 July 82/3 The alleged accompanying vision of a great light, a 'photism' Mr. James calls the phenomenon. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss s. v. *Secondary Sensations*, With some persons every sensation of one type is accompanied by a sensation of another type; as, for instance, a special sound may be accompanied by a special sensation of colour or light (*chromatism* or *photism*). 1903 A. LANG *Vale's Trav.* 205 Her [Jeanne d'Arc's] thoughts presented themselves in visual form... attended by a hallucinatory brightness of light (a 'photism').

Photistic, a. *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *φωτιστικὸς* enlightening, f. *φωτιστής* an enlightener, f. *φωτίζω*; see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of illumination.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th II. i. 356 When, from the dull sense the photistic thrill disengages itself as something different from the rest, it will not be denied that this is a perceptive gain, i.e. an accession not only to the creature's sensory store, but to his life-relations with reality.

Photo (f. *phûto*).

1. Colloquial abbreviation of PHOTOGRAPH.

A sb.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* II. x. 215, I should like her photo. 1877 PRINCESS ALICE in *Memo.* (1884) 357, I send you the last photos done of the children. 1893 ROMANES in *Life* 333 The photos... make me realise what splendid work the buildings are.

Comb. 1895 MAS A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 27 Odds and ends in the way of photo-stands [etc.] 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Sept., Fancy leather and photo frame work.

B sb.

1870 CARLYLE *Lett. Anderson* 20 Mar., No mask that has it not can be accepted to engrave from or be thought worth photoing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xviii 292 We had no objection to being photo'd full length.

2. Colloquial (technical) abbreviation for PHOTOGRAPHIC. see also PHOTO-Z.

1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 647/2 Corrected for photo work. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 271, I have written so often to the various year books and photo papers on this subject.

Photo- (f. *phûto*), before a vowel properly **phot-** (but often in full form *photo-* in Eng. compounds), repr. Gr. *φωτο-*, combining form of *φῶς*, *phōs*, light.

1. Words in which *photo-* simply denotes 'light'.

Photo-aesthetic a. [see **ÆSTHETIC**], perceptive of light. || **Photobacterium**, a phosphorescent bacterium. **Photobiotic** (-*bōi'otik*) a. [see **BIOTIC**], Bot., 'living in the light, an epithet for certain vegetable cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Photodermatic a. [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having a skin sensitive to light. **Photodrome** [Gr. *-δρόμος* running, -runner, f. *δρόμος* running], an instrument for producing optical effects by flashes of light thrown upon revolving disks bearing figures or devices (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884).

Photodynamic, -*dynamic* *adjs.* [see **DYNAMIC**], pertaining or relating to the energy of light; so **Photodynamics**, that part of physics which deals with the energy of light, esp. in relation to growth or movement in plants.

Photoepinasty Bot., 'epinasty consequent upon exposure to bright light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Photo-epinastic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of photo-epinasty; **Photo-epinastically** *adv.* **Photo-equilibrium**, state of equilibrium in regard to the vibrations of light.

Photohypnasty Bot., 'hypnasty consequent upon exposure to intense light following upon an arrest of growth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Photo-hypnastic** a., **Photo-hypnastically** *adv.* || **Photolysis** (f. *phûlisis*) Bot. [mod. L., f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening; cf. *electrolysis*], general term for the movements of protoplasm (esp. that containing chlorophyll-granules) under the influence of light, distinguished as **APOTROPHIC** and **EMISTROPHIC**.

Photomagnetic

a., applied to certain rays of the spectrum having, or supposed to have, a magnetic influence; so **Photomagnetism**, photomagnetic property or character; that branch of physics which deals with the relations between light and magnetism.

Photopathy [Gr. *-πάθεια*, *πάθος* suffering], the behaviour of an organism towards light, in moving towards or away from an illuminated region; hence **Photopathic** a. **Photoperimeter** = PERIMETER 2.

Photophil a. [-*PHIL*], loving light, tending towards a lighted region. **Photophob**, -e a. [-*PHOB*], having an aversion to light, given to retreating into the darkness. **Photophosphorescent** a., 'becoming phosphorescent from the action of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Photophysiology, belonging to the physical effect of light (opp. to **PHOTOCHEMICAL**). **Photopile**, an apparatus, resembling a thermopile, sensitive to light, as the sensitive selenium cells in the receiver of a telephone.

Photopolarimeter, a special form of polarimeter invented by COUIN in 1885. || **Photopsia**, **photoptasy** [Gr. *ὀψις* vision], 'a subjective sensation of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Phototachometer (-*tāk'ōmētr*) [Gr. *τάχος* swiftness, *τάξις* swift. see -**METER**], an apparatus for determining the velocity of light; so **Phototachometric**, -*ical* (also *-tachy-*) *adjs.*, relating to the measurement of the velocity of light; **Phototachometry**, the measurement of the velocity of light.

Phototelegraphy, 'electric reproduction of pictures, writings, etc., at a distance; telephotography' (*Funk Stand. Dict.*).

Phototelephone = **PHOTOPHONE**. **Phototherapeutic** a. [see **THERAPEUTIC**], pertaining to **Phototherapeutics** or **Phototherapy**, a system of treatment of certain skin diseases by exposure to particular light-rays, introduced by N. R. Finsen of Copenhagen.

Photothermic a. [Gr. *θερμός* heat], pertaining to the heating effect of light-rays. **Photovoltaic** a., relating to a voltaic current as affected by light.

1880 ALMAN in *Yrnl. Linn. Soc. Zool.* XV. 137 Ascribing to the marginal bodies of the Hydroid Medusae a 'photo-aesthetic function. 1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1087/1 The peculiar greenish glow seen upon stale haddock and other sea fishes is produced by this remarkable 'photobacterium... By protracted exposure they [photobacteria] may be photographed by their own light. 1889 *Nature* 15 Aug. 384/2 Although these mollusks possess no eyes, they display extreme sensibility to light. It also appears that the 'photodermatic (receptive) function is stimulated by luminous vibrations from without. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Photodynamic**, belonging to the energy of light-rays. 1890 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Sachs' Hist. Bot.* III. iii. 535 The movements of swarm-spores must be ranked with these 'photodynamical phenomena. *Ibid.* 554 [Normal growth and the movements of protoplasm] two phenomena which also fall within the province of 'photodynamics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Photo-epinastic**. **Photo-epinastically**. **Photo-epinasty**. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 948/2 **Photomagnetic**. 1864 WEBSTER, **Photomagnetism**, the relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday* 1897 C. B. DAVENPORT *Exper. Morphol.* I. 185 A phototactic or 'phototactic response has not hitherto been certainly observed in this group. 1897 *Ibid.* 180 Control of the Direction of Locomotion by Light—Phototaxis and 'Photopathy. [Note.] The second includes the wandering of organisms into a more or less intensely illuminated region. *Ibid.* 181 According as the migration is towards or from the more intensely illuminated area, we can distinguish positive (+) and negative (-) photopathy, and correspondingly we speak of the organisms themselves as 'photophil or 'photophob. In this nomenclature I follow Graber. *Ibid.* 194 Among Echinodermata, *Asteracanthion rubens* appears to be photophil, and *Asterina gibbosa* to be photophob. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* I. (1889) 8 **Photo** physical changes requiring more or less time for their completion. 1889 *Athenaeum* 26 Oct. 562/3 The author discriminates between photo-physical changes, that is, those in which the chemical composition of the substance exposed to light is in no way altered, and photo-chemical changes. 1884 C. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 180/1 The resistance of the whole 'photopile is reduced to a minimum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 675 (title of Fig. 1908) Bell's Photopile of Receiver. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Photopsia**. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 649/1 **Photopsy**. 1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 In the optic nerve these conditions cause photopsia or flashes of light, flames, sparks, and stars. 1886 *Athenaeum* 3 July 21/1 An account of Prof. Newcomb's determination of the velocity of light. The apparatus employed, to which the name of 'phototachometer' was given. 1882 HARKNESS in *Nature* 30 Nov. 171/2 The solar parallax cannot be regarded as exactly known until the results obtained from trigonometrical, and 'phototachymetrical methods are in perfect harmony. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 5/5 Further experiments in 'phototherapeutics dealt with the bactericidal effects of concentrated violet rays in cases of lupus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 706 The latest addition to our practical resources is the 'phototherapy' of Finsen of Copenhagen. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 9/1 The new cure of lupus by phototherapy has been most successful. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 359 The 'photothermic energy in the luminous spectrum.

2. Words in which *photo-* indicates connexion with photography, or some photographic process; being sometimes (esp. in *nonce-words*) practically equivalent to **PHOTOGRAPHIC**, as in *photo-chart*, -*cyclist*, -*equipment*, -*manutacture*, -*process*, -*revolver*, -*survey*, -*tracing*, -*transfer*.

Photo-a quatint: see **quats**. **Photo-biblio-**
graphy, description of books by the aid of pho-
tography. **Photo-ceramic a.**, ceramic (work) de-
corated by photographic processes; also as *sb*
(*pl*), hence **Photo-ceramicist**, an artist in pho-
to-ceramic work. **Photo-e o liotype**, see **quats**. **Photo-**
crayon a., produced by a photographic process
giving the effect of crayons, or by crayon-work on
a photographic groundwork: see **quats**. **Photo-**
ele ctrotype see **quats**; so **Photo-ele ctrotyping**.
Photo-e tah v trans, to etch by a photographic
process, as in photogravure, so **Photo-e tohing**.
Photo-f iligrane: see **quats**. **Photogra stroscope**,
an arrangement for photographing the inside of the
stomach (Woodbury *Enycl. Phot* 1892). **Photo-**
gelatin a., applied to any photographic process
in which gelatin is used. **Photogra photy**, a
method of producing blocks for letter-press
printing by the aid of photography and electro-
typing. **Photo-hy alo type** = **HYALOTYPE**. **Photo-**
ink a., produced by photography so as to be
printed in ink. **Photo-inta-glio** (-a'lo), a design
in intaglio produced by a photographic process;
also *attrib*. **Photo-li thotype**, a picture produced
by photolithography. **Photo-ma pping**, the
mapping (of the stars, etc.) by photography; so
Photo-ma pper, an instrument for this. **Photo-**
meta llograph, a photomicrograph or analogous
engraving; so **Photo-metall-o-graphy**. **Photo-**
mezotype (also abbrev. **photo-mezzo**), a pho-
to-mechanical printing process similar to collotype;
a print produced by this. **Photo-ne-phograph**
[Gr. νέφος cloud: see **GRAPHY**], an apparatus for
taking a succession of simultaneous photographs
of a cloud from two points at some distance apart,
in order to ascertain the height and movement of
the cloud, also called **Photo-ne-phoscope**. **Photo-**
papy rograph, a plate or print made by **Photo-**
papyro graphy, a modification of photolitho-
graphy, in which paper is used as the support,
instead of a stone or a metal plate. **Photophane**:
see **quats**. **Photo-pri nt**, a print produced by
a photo-mechanical process; so **Photo-pri nt-ing**.
Photo-relie f, an image in relief produced by a
photographic process; also *attrib*. **Photo-ro'cket**
see **quats**. **Photo-sculpture sb.**, a process in
which the subject is photographed simultaneously
from a number of different points of view all
round, and the photographs are used to trace
successive outlines on a block of modelling clay,
which is afterwards finished by hand; hence
Photo-sculpture a., pertaining to or produced
by photo-sculpture; **Photo-sculpture v trans**,
to produce by photo-sculpture. **Photo-spectro-**
scopy, the application of photography to spectro-
scopy; so **Photo-to-spectroscop'ic a.**, pertaining to
photo-spectroscopy. **Photo-te lescope**, a telescope
with photographic apparatus, used for photo-
graphing stars or other heavenly bodies. **Photo-**
theo dolite, an instrument for the performance of
triangulation by means of photographs. **Photo-**
tant, a photo-mechanical printing process similar
to collotype, used c1875 (Woodbury *Enycl. Phot.*).
Photo-vi troyte [L. vitrum glass: see **TYPE**], a
photograph printed on glass. **Photo-xylography**
(-zail gráfi) [XYLOGRAPHY], a process of employing
photography in the preparation of wood blocks
for printing from.

1892 Woodbury *Enycl. Phot* 503 ***Photo-Aquatint**, a pro-
cess for printing pictures from intaglio copperplates 1897
Daily News 4 Oct 6/4 The bichromate process, to which
has been given the name 'Photo-Aquatint' because there is
practically nothing used but pure water-colour fixed by the
effect of light acting through a negative. 1878 H STEVENS
(title) ***Photo-Bibliography**, or a Word on Printed Card
Catalogues of Old, Rare, Beautiful and Costly Books, etc.,
with reduced facsimiles of some famous works issued during
the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. 1891 *Athenaeum*
20 Jan 53/2 The subject of photo-bibliography was one of
his [H Stevens's] pet hobbies. 1895 *Daily News* 9 May 3/6
The Princess of Wales has consented to lend her Collection
of ***Photo Ceramics** to the Exhibition of Photography. 1894
Amer Ann Photogr 143 A ***photo ceramist** of no ordinary
merit. 1894 *Athenaeum* 4 Aug. 105/3 Comparing the present
***photo-charts** [of stars] with others obtained by the same pro-
cess after the lapse of several years. 1882 *Amer Photogr*
186 By a ***photo-collotype** process is meant a 'surface printing'
process, by which prints are obtained from the surface of a
film of gelatine, or other kindred substance. 1873 E. SPON
Workshop Receipts Ser. 1 270/2 ***Photo-Crayon Portraits**
1892 Woodbury *Enycl. Phot*, 503 **Photo-Crayon Process**, a
photographic transparency on glass. [was] afterwards backed
up with white paper, on which a number of lines, hatchings,
or stippling were lithographed, giving the portrait the appearance
of a crayon work. 1898 *Westm Gaz.* 13 July 8/1 A
***photo decorated tile** company in Staffordshire. 1875 KNIGHT
Dict. Mech., ***Photo electrotypy**, a process in which a pho-
tographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by
electro deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impres-
sions in ink may be obtained. 1865 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents*,
Photogr. (1872) 118 An improved ***photo-electro-**

typing process. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* IV. 427
A dozen African explorers could be fitted out with the new
indispensable ***photo equipment**. 1889 ***Photo etch** [see
PHOTO-ENGRAVING]. 1900 *Athenaeum* 21 July 92/1 The
plates have been photo etched from the author's drawings.
1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/5 A skilful ***photo-etching**
after the picture of 'The Ferry'. 1883 *Athenaeum*
27 Jan 124/2 A new process named ***photo filigrane**, for
producing the water-mark in paper by a photographic
process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, ***Photo-gelatin Process**,
one in which gelatine, prepared chemically, usually by the
bichromate of potash, is made to receive a photographic image.
1874 (title) Specimens of ***Photo-Graphotype Engraving**. 1875
KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, ***Photo hyalotype**. 1888 *Athenaeum*
14 July 69 Reproduced, with no remarkable success, by the
***photo-ink** process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, ***Photo-**
intaglio Engraving, a process in which, by photographic
means, lines are etched in a plate to be subsequently filled
with ink and printed by the copperplate printing press. 1891
Anthony's Photogr. Bull IV 181 An early photo-intaglio
process. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb 243/1 A process well worth
attention its result may be called a ***Photo litho-type**. 1870
H. M. PARKHURST *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II XLIX 38 The
motion of the diaphragm may be produced by the star-key
of my stair-mapper; and this constitutes the ***Photo mapper**.
Ibid. 39 In ***photo mapping** I place the pism. wapper in
the meridian. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 8/4 The pho-
to-mapping of the heavens by the Astrogaphic Equatorial.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, ***Photo metallography**, see **PHOTO-**
metall-o-graphy. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb 242/2 ***Photo-metall-**
ography. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug 6/2 A ***photomezotype**
of Mrs. General Booth. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull*.
IV 128 That perfected form of collotype which the com-
pany has christened 'photomezotype'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.)
12 July 34/1 The... photomezotype plates give us pictures
of the Great Barrier Reef of the greatest beauty. 1890
Athenaeum 29 Mar 408/2 Reference was made to Mr. J. B.
Jordan's form of sunshine recorder, and to Capt. Abney's
***photo-nephograph**. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh'br* II xiv 53
Plans reduced by photography, photomicrographs, and ***photo-**
topanography. 1862 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo sinography*
Pref 6 The discovery of the art of ***Photo-pyryography** was
the result of an accident. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* II.
427 ***Photophane** is a photo mechanical process allied (but
superior) to collotype. 1888 Lp R. GOWRA (title) 'Bric a-
brac', or some ***Photoprints** illustrating Art Objects at
Gower Lodge, Windsor. 1889 *Athenaeum* 30 July 9/2 The
book is embellished with six photoprint illustrations. 1884
KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, ***Photo-printing Process**. 1875
Ibid., ***Photo-processes**. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Apr 5/4
Photo process classes for the instruction of all comers,
actually engaged in any branch of the photo mechanical,
photographic, designing, lithographic, engraving, and print-
ing arts. 1875 *tr Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 290 The Pro-
duction of ***Photo-Reliefs**. 1882 *Amer Photogr* xxvii 186
Mr Dallas has produced photo relief blocks for the repro-
duction of half-tone prints. 1892 Woodbury *Enycl. Phot*.
538 The Woodbury process often immed a photo-relief
one. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct 10/1 Instantaneous photo
graphs of a Russian life, taken by the 'photo-revolver' inven-
ted by K. Brandt, photographer to the Warsaw Imperial Uni-
versity. 1889 *Ibid.* 11 Jan 6/2 A curious photographic
apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and
lowered by a parachute. For securing birds eye views
the 'photo rocket' offers several important advantages over
balloon photography. 1883 *Ibid.* 6 Dec. 5/1 Comparing
some of the originals with the 'photocultural' copies.
1863 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, *Photogr.* (1872) 70 [This
invention (of François Willems) relates to] 'photo sculpture'.
1864 *Round Table* 28 June 12/2 Busts and figures in clay,
modeled by a new process called Photosculpture, exhibiting
a new and charming development of heliographic art. 1875
tr Vogel's Chem. Light xv 231 This photo-sculpture, as it
is called, can only be carried out imperfectly. 1882 *Amer*
Photogr. 282 The spectro-scope and camera are rigidly con-
nected one with another. This completes the 'photo
spectroscopic arrangement. *Ibid.* 263 ***Photo spectroscopy**
has two aspects, in one it is the study as to the sensitiv-
ness of compounds to the influence of different portions of
the spectrum, in the other, the study of the spectrum itself.
1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* IV 236 Join a society which
has undertaken the 'photo survey' of its district, and do
your part. 1893 FICKEL in *Chataignier* XIII. 318 The
photo connecting lens of 33 inch diameter being placed over
the 36 inch telescope, thus turning it into a 'phototelescope'.
1894 *Athenaeum* 10 Feb 183/2 The Compton 8 inch pho-
to-telescope has been used for photographing stars suspected
of variation. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 Mar 317/3 A ***photo-theodolite**,
an instrument equally well adapted for geodetic and astro-
nomical measurements, and invaluable for taking panoramic
views of mountain regions. 1892 Woodbury *Enycl. Phot*.
531 A little ***photo transfer ink** is mixed with turpentine
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, ***Photo-vitrotype**. 1865 *Cham-*
bers's Enycl VII 510/1 ***Photo Xylography**, is the appli-
cation of photography to wood-engraving.*

8. Prefixed to the names of chemical salts, etc.,
and of chemical processes, to express the effect of
light in changing the molecular constitution of the
salt, etc. (by virtue of which it is capable of being
employed in photography). Thus: **Photo-to-sa lt**,
a general term for any salt so modified by light;
so **photo-bromide**, **photo-chloride**, **photo-iod-**
ide, **photo-sulphate**, etc. **Photo-to-decompo-**
sition, decomposition due to the action of light;
so **photo-oxidation**, **photo-reduction**, etc.

1887 CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* 352 As these sub-
stances have been hitherto seen only in the impure form in
which they are produced by the continued action of light
on the normal salts, it might be convenient to call them
photosalts, photochloride, photobromide, and photoiodide,
instead of red or coloured chloride, etc. 1888 MELDOLA
Chem. Photogr. (1889) 24 Photo-reduction may mean either
a liberation of oxygen or of some other negative element,
such as chlorine. *Ibid.* 52 It is known that moisture acce-
lerates the photo-decomposition. *Ibid.* 59 The pho-
to-oxidation of lead compounds, of mercurous oxide, and of
sulphides, proceeds more rapidly in the red than in the
violet rays. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III. 395 Photo-

sulphate of iron solution was for a long time the only
developer used.

Photo-aesthetic to -biotic: see **PHOTO-1**.

Photochemical (fōto-kem'ikāl), *a.* [f. **PHOTO-**
+ **CHEMICAL**] Of or pertaining to the chemical
action of light.

1899 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb 242/1 The use of that bichromate
of potassium to which we alluded before as the foundation
of so many of these ingenious combinations of photochemical
changes and mechanical inventions. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem.*
Photogr. 1 (1889) 7 By a photo-chemical action must be under-
stood a chemical change produced by the action of light.

Hence **Photoche mically adv.** So also **Photo-**
che-mist, one versed in photochemistry; **Photo-**
che-mistry, that part of chemistry which deals
with the chemical action of light.

1867 M. CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. 2 XLIV 71
The nature of the action of light upon iodide of silver, the
most important of all the facts of photochemistry. 1898
Daily News 15 Apr. 5/6 It works photo-chemically.

Photo-chloride: see **PHOTO-3**.

Photochromatic (fō to-khron æ'tik), *a.* [f.
PHOTO- + **CHROMATIC**.] Of or pertaining to the
chromatic or colouring action of light; pertaining
to or produced by photochromy.

1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* viii. (1889) 322 Other in-
vestigators have confirmed the general result that silver
chloride can be made susceptible of 'photochromatic im-
pressions. *Ibid.* 324 The photochromatic property apparently
belongs to the reduction product, which we now have good
reasons for believing to be an oxychloride.

So **Photochrome**, name for a coloured photo-
graph; **Photochrome-graphy**, a method of
colouring photographs, or of producing photo-
chromes; **Photo-to-chromol'i-thograph**, a chromo-
lithograph in the production of which pho-
tographic processes have been used, **Photochro-**
moscope, an optical apparatus by which pho-
tographic or stereoscopic views are exhibited in
their natural colours; **Photo-chro-motype sb.**, a
picture in colours printed from plates prepared
by a photo-relief process; also = **photo-chromo-**
typy; whence **Photo-chromotype v. trans.**,
to reproduce in photo-chromotype; **Photo-chro-**
motypy, the art or process of producing pictures
in this way; **Photochromy**, (a) the art or pro-
cess of colouring photographs, (b) the art of
photographing objects in their natural colours;
colour-photography.

1880 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Jan. 82/1 The new invention of
***photo-chrome** will cause a revolution in the art of portrait-
taking. 1894 *Westm Gaz.* 1 Jan 3/1 Judging by a series of
photochromes sent to us it is now possible to reproduce,
photographically, all the most striking tints in a landscape.
18.. M.C.C. *Photo-Chromography* 4 ***Photo Chromography**
.. will maintain the foremost place amongst the various
modes of painting photographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan.
428/2 Mr Griggs has applied photo lithography success-
fully to the production of 'photo-chromolithographs'. 1881
Eng. Mechanic 27 May 291/3 Five gumes ***Photochrome-**
scope, adds Nature's beautiful tints to any glass trans-
parency. 1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XL. 798 Which could
be used like the stereoscope or the photochromoscope.
1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 963 By means of an in-
strument to which has been given the name 'photochromo-
scope', a stereoscopic effect is produced in which the
original tints stand out faithfully. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July
49/3 [They] produce by a new process coloured prints, so-
called 'photo chromotypes', which are made in the printing
press. 1896 *Ldkr Mar.* 239/1 A design for a Christmas
annual, which is to be reproduced in 'photochromotype'.
1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. 53 ***Photo chromotypy**
is in its experimental stage, but no doubt there is a great
future before it. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 326
To deal with the chemical principles of 'photochromy'. 1891
Daily News 15 May 7/1 An exhibition illustrative of
photochromy, or the science of producing colour in com-
bination with photography.

Photochronograph (fōto-khronōgráf), [f.
PHOTO- + **CHRONOGRAPH**, or (in *a.*) from the Gr.
elements of this.] *a.* An instrument for taking a
series of instantaneous photographs at regular
short intervals of time; also, each of the pho-
tographs so taken. *b.* An instrument by which a
beam of light is caused to produce a photographic
image at some precise instant of time, e. g. so as
to show the exact time at which a star crosses the
meridian. So **Photo tochronographic a.**, pertain-
ing to photochronography; **Photo tochronogra-**
phically adv., by means of photochronography; **Photo-**
tochronography (-khronōgráfi), the art or
process of taking instantaneous photographs at
regular intervals (see *a.* above).

1887 *Nature* 15 Sept. 180/1 Photochronography applied to
the dynamic problem of the flight of birds, by M. Marey.
Ibid. On the photochronograph are measured all the dis-
placements of the mass of the bird on the wing, together
with the velocity of these movements. 1891 *Pall Mall G.*
13 July 6/3 The photo-chronograph... causes a star to record
the time of its own transit across the meridian. 1892 *Ibid.*
14 Oct. 5/1 The Jesuit Father Fargis, the inventor of the
photochronograph for measuring star transits. 1897 *Westm.*
Gaz. 19 May 6/2 At the receiving end the polarizing pho-
tochronograph of Lieutenant Squire and Professor Crehore
completes the work, allowing a beam of light to register
itself on a rapidly revolving sensitive plate.

Photo-collotype to -dynamics: see **PHOTO-**.

Photo-electric, *a.* Also photoelectric. [f. PHOTO- + ELECTRIC] † *a.* = PHOTO-GALVANIC *Obs.* *b.* Pertaining to, furnishing, or employing electric light. *c.* Of or pertaining to photo-electricity (see below); producing an electric effect by means of light. *d.* Used for taking photographs by electric light

a. 1863 *Boston Commw* (U.S.) 30 Oct. A specimen of what is called the 'Photoelectric engraving', according to a new art called 'the Dallas process'. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 14 Mar. 3/7 The early photo electric engravings by the Pletsch process are not half a century old

b. 1863 *Atkinson's Physicist* vii. v. 441 Photoelectric Microscope This is nothing more than the solar microscope, illuminated by the electric light 1875 *Knight's Dict. Mech.* 1679/1 *Photo electric Lamp*, a name for the electric lamp

c. 1880 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Prof. Minchin showed by experiment the photo electric current set up by a beam of light falling on a sheet of tin foil immersed in a solution of acid carbonate of calcium. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* 290 Experiments on the Electrical Measurement of Starlight by means of a photo-electric cell

So **Photo-electricity**, *a.* = photo-electric (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Photo-electricity**, electricity generated or affected by light

1877 *Nature* 25 Oct. 558/2 Some interesting experiments on the photo-electricity of fluor spar.

Photo-electrotype, see PHOTO-2.

Photo-engraving. [f. PHOTO- + ENGRAVING] A common name for processes in which, by the action of photography, a matrix is obtained from which prints in ink can be taken; also, a print or engraving so made. (Usually restricted to those cases in which the matrix is in relief, as distinguished from PHOTOGRAPHURE, in which it is usually in intaglio) Also *attrib* So **Photo-engrave** *v. trans.*; **Photo-engraver**, one who practises photo-engraving

1874 *Nature* 8 Feb. v. 285/2 Some results of early photo-engraving. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/6 The very first true photographic process discovered by Niepce is again practised for photo engraving. 1881 *Athenaeum* 19 Mar. 401/3 A photo engraving, enlarged from a photograph, which is a fine example of photo engraving. 1889 *MacKillop's Amer. Printer* (ed. 17) 37 Three distinct methods of photo-engraving are employed in the United States, namely, swelled gelatine, photo etching, and wash-out. 1892 *Woodbury Encycl. Phot.* 506 Producing photo engraved plates by the bituminous process. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 3/4 Her drawings, should give the photo engraver no trouble

Photo-epinastic-to-filigrane see PHOTO-1, 2

Photo-galvanic, *a.* [f. PHOTO-2 + GALVANIC] = PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHIC, cf. PHOTO-ELECTRIC *a.*

1854 *Journ. Soc. Arts* 26 Nov. in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 241/1 This process will be found extremely valuable for photo galvanic plates

Photo-galvanography. [f. PHOTO-2 + GALVANOGRAPHY] A process of obtaining from a positive photograph on glass or paper, or a drawing on translucent paper, by means of a gutta-percha impression from a relief negative in bichromated gelatine, an electrotype plate capable of being used as in copper-plate printing

See *The Engineer* 25 Apr. 1856, 227, *Art. Jnl.* VIII 275. The name was given by Mr. D. C. Dallas, by whom the process, invented by Mr. Paul Pletsch of Vienna, was perfected in 1855.

Hence **Photo-galvanograph**, a print thus formed; **Photo-galvanographia**, *a.*, of, pertaining to, or produced by photo-galvanography

1855 (*little*) The Patent Photo-galvanographic Company. 1856 P. PLETSCHE *Paper before Soc. Arts* 23 Apr. The name of 'photo-galvanography, or engraving by light and electricity' has been given to the new art by Mr. Duncan Campbell Dallas. *Ibid.* The impressions from the photo-galvanographic plates 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 405/3 Previous to the invention of the photo-galvanographic process by Herr Paul Pletsch, no satisfactory permanent prints in carbon from plates had been obtained by means of photography. 1875 *Knight's Dict. Mech.* 1679/1 *Photogalvanography*

Photogastroscope, *-gelatin*, see PHOTO-2.

Photogen (*phōtōjēn*). [f. Gr. φῶς, φῶρ-light (PHOTO-1) + -GEN, used as = 'producing'. In mod. F. *photogène*.]

1. Name for a kind of paraffin oil; kerosene.

a 1864 *Gibson's Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 93 Crownman applied himself to the oils derivable from turf, Crown coal, and bituminous slate, from which he obtained photogen, solar oil, and paraffin. 1880 *Fall Mall G.* 10 May 12/1 The American raw petroleum gave about two-thirds of its weight of photogen, while the Russian only gives about one-third photogen, but a greater proportion of fatty oils.

2. See quot.

1858 *Soc. Arts Jnl.* VI. App. I. Catalogue 10th exhibit. inventions 31, No. 166 Patent Photogen, or Light Generator, to be used for taking Photographs at Night

3. A light-producing organ in an animal

1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 In *Tomopteris* there is... a brightly coloured spherical organ, which for a long time was regarded as an eye, but from its structure appears to be a 'photogen'

Photogene (*phōtōjēn*). [mod. f. Gr. type φωτογενής light-produced: see PHOTO-1, -GEN 2.]

1. *Physiol.* A visual impression (usually negative, i.e. having the complementary colours and shades)

continuing after the withdrawal of the object which produced it, an after-image.

1864 H. SPENCER *Diop.* § 62 In youth, the visual apparatus is so quickly restored to its state of integrity, that many of these photogenes, as they are called, cannot be perceived

† 2 *a.* 'photogenic drawing', photograph *Obs.* 1852 CRABBE *Techn. Dict.* 542/2 *Photogenic*, also called *photogene*, signifying what is generated or delineated by the help of light

Photogenic (*phōtōjēn*), *a.* rare-1. [f. PHOTO-1 + GENETIC] Having the property of producing or emitting light, luminiferous.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 530 The phosphorescence observed on the surface of sea-water, or on decomposing meat or fish, is due to photogenic bacteria.

Photogenic (*phōtōjēn*), *a.* [f. as PHOTO-GENE + -IC in F. *photogénique* (Talbot in *Comptes Rendus* VIII. 341, 4 Mar. 1839) (In sense 3, not etymologically used)]

1. Produced or caused by light *1876*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. 310 The darkening of the skin caused by long exposure to sunshine. In transparent and semi-transparent creatures any such photogenic effect must pervade the whole body.

† 2 *spec.* Produced by, or pertaining to, the chemical action of light on a sensitized surface, an earlier word for *photographic Obs.*

Photogenic drawing, the term originally used by W. H. Fox Talbot for photography, or for a photograph, *spec.* a photograph of a flat translucent object (as a drawing on translucent paper, a leaf, etc.), obtained by placing it under glass in contact with a sensitive film. (Hence F. *photogénique*)

1839 (Jan. 31) TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc. IV* 120 (*little*) Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing, or the Process by which Natural Objects may be made to delineate themselves without the aid of the Artist's Pencil. 1839 *Athenaeum* 2 Feb. 96/2 Mr. Talbot proposes for this new art the name of Photogenic Drawing. 1839 TALBOT in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* Mar. 1839 This paper, if properly made, is very useful for all ordinary photogenic purposes. 1839 *Proc. Soc. Arts* 27 Mar. in *Edin. New Phil. Jnl.* XXXVII 418 Dr. Fyfe V. P. described Mr. Talbot's process of Photogenic Drawing. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 113 *Photogenic drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 200 Many improvements in these photogenic drawings, as they have been termed, have been effected more especially by Mr. Fox Talbot, Sir John Herschel, and Mr. Alfred Taylor. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI 388 They were having their portraits taken by the photogenic process. 1849 FROUDE *Notions of Faith* 124 Like the prepared mirror of the photogenic draughtsmen. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 157 On this screen is placed a sheet of photogenic paper

3. = PHOTOGENETIC.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV 320 There are Grecian and Gothic lighthouses, but even then we forget these absurdities in contemplating the beauty and perfection of their photogenic arrangements. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 A surrounding envelope of photogenic matter. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 711 Those portions of the Moon's surface which are illumined by a very oblique ray from the Sun possess so little photogenic power that [etc.] 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. & Phys.* vii. 440 According to Schulze the males of *Laniphyris splendidula* possess two photogenic organs.

Hence **Photogenically** *adv.*; also † **Photogenize** *v. trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v. (obs.)*; **Photogenous** (*phōtōjēn*) *a.* = PHOTOGENETIC; † **Photogeny** = PHOTOGRAPHY (*obs. rare*)

1839 MRS. T. DAGUERRE's *Photogenic Drawing* (ed. 3) 53 It was I [Daguerre] who first pointed out iodine as the sensitive coating upon which the image was to be created photogenically. 1841 MOORE *Memo.* (1856) VII. 297, I found grouped upon the grass before the house, Kit Talbot, Lady E. Fielding, Lady Charlotte and Mrs. Talbot, for the purpose of being 'photogenized' by Henry Talbot, who was busy preparing his apparatus. 1888 *Nature* 20 Sept. 512/2 To reconcile their theory of 'photogenous fermentation' with the hypothesis of the oxidation of a phosphoric substance. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 113/1 *Photogenic Drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre. Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerreotype, and the process itself either 'photogeny, photography, or heliography' (sun drawing)

Photoglyph (*phōtōglif*). [f. PHOTO-2 + Gr. γλῶφῃ: see GLYPH.] An engraved plate, such as can be printed from, produced by the action of light. So **Photoglyphic**, **Photoglyphic** *adjs.*, **Photoglyphography**, **Photoglyphy**, the art or process of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemical processes; the production of photoglyphic plates and photoglyphs or photoglyphures.

1852 TALBOT in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 444 The liquid [solution of perchloride of iron] penetrates the gelatine wherever the light has not acted on it, but it refuses to penetrate those parts upon which the light has sufficiently acted. It is upon this remarkable fact that the art of photoglyphic engraving is mainly founded. 1856 CHAMBERS's *Encycl.* VII 511/1 Photo-Glyphography is a process, invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, for etching a photograph into a steel plate. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 97/2 (*little*) Phototypes and Photoglyphs *Ibid.* 98/1 To review the points in which these various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy concur. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 242/1 1892 *Woodbury Encycl. Phot.* 517 *Photoglyphic Engraving*, a process of photo-etching invented by Fox-Talbot (1832).

Photogram (*phōtōgrām*). Now *rare*. [f. PHOTO-2 + -GRAM (as in *telegram*)] see *etym. note* to PHOTOGRAPH *sb.* = PHOTOGRAPH.

1850 LUDWIG in *Archaeol. Cantiana* II. 4 A lithographic drawing, from a photograph. 1859 (*little*) Photographs of an Eastern Tour, including Greece, Palestine, Egypt. 1874 H. T. GRIFFITH in *Cowper's Poems* I. Intro. 15 Not reproduced with the mechanical and soulless exactitude of the photograph. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. 144/2 Portraits like these, such perfect photographs

Photogrammeter (*phōtōgrāmētrōn*) [f. prec. + -METER.] A photographic camera combined with a theodolite, for use in surveying, or for taking pictures for use in map-making; a photo-theodolite

1891 *Nature* 3 Sept. 426/2 One other instrument, quite recently added to the apparatus of the surveyor, is the photographic camera, converted for his especial benefit into a photogrammeter. 1893 *Athenaeum* 25 Nov. 737/3 With respect to [lunar distances] the camera or photogrammeter yields more trustworthy results than does the sextant. 1898 *Nature* 14 Apr. 563/1 In the earliest form of surveying camera or photogrammeter, the instrument consisted of little more than an ordinary bellows camera, set on a horizontal circle, and moving about a vertical axis.

So **Photogrammetry**, the art of surveying or mapping with the help of photography or a photogrammeter; hence **Photogrammetrical**, *a.*, of or pertaining to photogrammetry.

1895 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 170 All these circumstances militate against the application of photogrammetry, as this mode of measurement has been called by Meyenbauer. 1897 *Athenaeum* 11 July 67/1 He maintains that every explorer should provide himself with a photogrammetrical apparatus. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. 55 Balloon photogrammetry

Photograph (*phōtōgrāf*), *sb.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φῶρ-light (PHOTO-1) + -γραφία written, delineated (cf. AUTOGRAPH, PARAGRAPH)], as to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY. Cf. Ger. *photograph*, F. *photographie*, photographer, f. Gr. -γράφος writer, delineator: see -GRAPH

English has also in *telegraph* (from Fr.) and its likes, examples of *-graph* (Gr. -γράφος) in the agent sense, which have been complemented by forms in *-gram* (e.g. *telegram*) in the passive or resultant sense; influenced by which, some have used PHOTOGRAM, after *telegram*, instead of *photograph*, but this has not found general acceptance.]

A picture, likeness, or facsimile obtained by photography

1839 (Mar. 14) SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc. IV* 132 Pure water will fix the photograph by washing out the nitrate of silver. [Note, I twenty-three specimens of photographs, made by Sir John Herschel, accompany this paper, one a sketch of his telescope at Slough fixed from the image in a lens.] 1840 (Mar. 5) *Ibid.* 207 Hence are deduced, secondly, the possibility of the future production of naturally coloured photographs. 1841 TALBOT *Spec. of Patent No. 8342* 4 It is possible to strengthen and revive photographs. 1861 *MUSGRAVE By-roads* 238 As evanescent as a photograph, which grows faint and fainter in time the longer it remains exposed to the sun and air. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 138 A photograph taken from a photograph is never so fine as an original picture. 1902 *Murray's Mag.* XXV. 649/1 The first man to obtain a permanent photograph, in the modern sense of the word, was Nicéphore Niepce, a Frenchman, who died in 1833.

b. fig. A picture, *esp.* a mental or verbal image or delineation, a description having the exact detail of a photograph.

1854 *Bailly's Festus* xv. (ed. 3) 356 A photograph of pre-existent light. Or. Paradisal sun. 1865 *Goulden's Pura. Holiness* x. 94 [In the gospels] you have four photographs of Our Lord in different postures. 1876 *Frazer's Mon. Cong.* V. xxiv. 403 While Domesday gives us a photograph, the compilers of codes give us an artistic picture.

c. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *photograph album*, *book*, *camera*, *frame*; *photograph-like* *adj.*

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 4 Nov. 1/2 The first number of *The Photograph News* appeared last Friday. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Sept. 2/2 The inimitable sketches of life in that little country town were at once recognised for their photograph-like fidelity. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 7/1 The photograph camera can be the biggest liar on the face of the earth.

Photograph (*phōtōgrāf*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To take a photograph of.

1839 SIR J. HERSCHEL *M.S. Memo.* (on 2 Negatives) 'Photographed Feb. 17/39 Hyp. Sod. — Hyp. So., Hy. Su.; J. F. W. H. Photogr. Feb. 17/39'. a 1846 *Monthly Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1861 *MUSGRAVE By-roads* 25 Mons. Souquet has photographed it. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 201 When a distant landscape is photographed, a large number of rays of light are concentrated upon the film. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aphasia* i. vi. One Raxton fair-day I induced Winnie to be photographed

b. absol. or *intr.* To practise photography, take photographs. (*fig.* in quot.)

1861 CARLYLE *Let. in Trunch's Lett. & Mem.* (1888) I. 332 That charming bit of 'Diary'. It is faithful as a picture by the sun, *photographing* for us in that manner.

c. intr. (for *passive*) To undergo being photographed; to 'take' (well or badly).

1893 *Chamb. Jnl.* 28 Oct. 675/1, I do not photograph at all well.

2. *trans. fig.* To portray vividly in words; to fix or impress on the mind or memory

1864 LADY MORGAN *Memo.* I. 22 These wild, incredible, and apparently fabulous scenes, are indelibly photographed on a memory from which few things have been effaced. 1865 *BUSHNELL's Vicer. Sac.* III. v. 296 In the twenty fifth chapter of Matthew He photographs the transaction in a scene of judgment.

Hence **Photographed** *phl. a.*, **Photographing** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, Who are all these photographed people? c1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 140/2 All attempts at photographing must fail. *Ibid.* 157/2 The contrast of light and shade, on which depends the beauty of all photographed productions. 1863 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/2 Albums of photographed hands are fashionable. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 149 Photographing, or 'Light drawing' is both a physical and a chemical process.

Photographable (fōt'og'raf'āb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being photographed. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/3 When Thought is photographable! 1897 O. NORTH in *Strand Mag.* XIV. 513 It would not have been photographable.

Photographes (fōt'og'raf'ēz), [f. as prec. + -EE. correl. to next.] The person who is photographed. 1899 *All Year Round* No. 30, 79 Picking up sorry crumbs as photographes, sitting as models. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 21 When there is a contract between the photographer and the photographes.

Photographer (fōt'og'grāf'ist), [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -ER. cf. geographer, etc.] One who takes photographs; esp. one who practises photography as a profession or business. Also attrib.

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 43 Photographers have seldom operated therewith for portraits. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. 387 A photographer on board took two or three views. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 To train a special body of men as photographers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 4/2 There is no training-school for the photographer-journalist.

Photographic (fōt'og'grāf'ik), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGRAPHY + -IC. see -GRAPHIC (As to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY)] Of, pertaining to, used in, or produced by photography; engaged or skilled in photography.

1839 (Mar. 14) *HERSCHEL* in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 His attention was first called to the subject of M. Daguerre's concealed photographic process, by a note dated the 2nd of January last. 1837 (April 10) A. FRYE in *Edin. New Phil. Jnl.* XXVII. 147 The use of the camera obscura for photographic purposes. 1841 *TALBOT Specif. Patent* No. 8842 4 It should be taken on common photographic paper. 1845 *Hood Daguerre Portrait*, 1. Her nose, and her mouth, with the smile that is there, Truly caught by the Art Photographic! 1893 *Jephson Britany* vi. 74 He insisted on my photographic friends dining with him. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 39 It is gradually formed in the Photographic Nitrate Bath.

b. fig. Accurately portraying life or nature; minutely accurate; mechanically imitative.

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 663/3 Amongst novels of the photographic order we should assign a very high place to 'Broken to Harness'. 1883 *Ruskin Art of Eng.* 30 Ouida's photographic story of 'A Village Commune'. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Not to be taken as pragmatical, photographic prose.

Photographical (fōt'og'grāf'ikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or relating to photography.

1846 in *WORCESTER* 1871 *Proctor Light Sc.* 294 At a recent meeting of the Photographical Society.

Photographically (fōt'og'grāf'ikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a photographic manner, by means of, or in reference to photography, from a photographic point of view.

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 45 The object, photographically pictured. 1856 *Engineer* 25 Apr. 227/2 The possibility of producing photographically a printing surface of relief and intaglio parts. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Patent*, 118 The solution which renders the ivory photographically sensitive. 1882 *Young Sun* 262 Violet rays, which are photographically the most active.

fig. 1864 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xx (1876) 159 This afternoon I have seen my life photographically, as it were. 1869 T. W. WOOD in *Student* II. 83 The chrysalides of butterflies, their shells being photographically sensitive for a short time after the caterpillars' skins have been shed, so that each individual assumes the colour most prevalent in its immediate vicinity.

Photographist (fōt'og'grāf'ist), *Now rare.* [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -IST. cf. geologist, botanist, etc.] = PHOTOGRAPHER.

1843 W. H. T. *Photogr. Manip.* 3 One of the chief endeavours of the Photographist. 1848 *Art Union Jnl.* Jan. 18 The greatest difficulty the photographist has to contend with. 1871 *TALMAGE Sermon*, 71 There are some faces so mobile that photographists cannot take them. *fig.* 1851 E. HITCHCOCK *Relig. Geol.* xii. 393 What if it should turn out that sable night is an unending photographist!

Photographize (fōt'og'grāf'īz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.*

1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* II. 8 Nothing is possible but to photographize everybody and everything.

Photographometer (fōt'og'grāf'ōm'it'ar), [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + -(O)METER, -METER.]

1. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films to the chemical action of light; an actinometer.

1849 *Art Jnl.* 96 With the photographometer of Mr. Claudet this is easily ascertained. 1883 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 149 M. Claudet turned his attention to contrive an apparatus by which he could test at the same time the sensitiveness of the daguerreotype plate and the intensity of light. This instrument he called a Photographometer.

2. A photographic apparatus for automatically recording the angular position of objects around a given point.

1864 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 673/2. **Photographophone** (fōt'og'grāf'ōf'ōn), [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + Gr. φωνή sound, voice, -φωνος sounding.] An instrument for recording and repro-

ducing sounds by means of kinematographic photographs of a sensitive flame which are caused to affect a selenium cell, with telephones attached.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June, Dr. Ruhmer, of Berlin, has invented what he calls a 'photophone'; a new scientific marvel, with which he expects to be able to record a series of sounds of the human voice. 1904 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 498 Another invention, known as the photographophone.

Phototype (fōt'og'tīp), *see* PHOTO-2

Photography (fōt'og'grāf'ī), [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -γραφία writing, delineation: see -GRAPHY.]

So far as is known, photography was introduced, along with *photographic* and *photograph*, by Sir John Herschel, in a paper read before the Royal Society on 14 March 1839. (They may have suggested themselves to him as combining the approved elements of Talbot's *photogenic* and Niepce's *heliographie*, and as being more suitable than either.) They gradually took their place as the general terms, in French, *art photographique* appears in the *Comptes Rendus* of the *Académie des Sciences*, VIII. 714, 6 May 1839; *photographie* and *photographique* were the terms used, for the subject generally, by *Alago*, in his *Rapport* to the Chamber of Deputies on the project of Daguerre's pension, 3 July 1839; they are in common use in tome IX of the *Comptes Rendus* (July to Dec. 1839) see the *Table des Matières*.

The process or art of producing pictures by means of the chemical action of light on a sensitive film on a basis of paper, glass, metal, etc., the business of producing and printing such pictures.

1839 (Mar. 14) *HERSCHEL* in *Proc. R. Soc.* IV. 131 Note on the Art of Photography, or the application of the Chemical Rays of Light to the purpose of Pictorial Representation. 1839 (Mar. 27) A. FRYE in *Proc. Scot. Soc. Arts* 419 Paper smeared with the solution [of lunar caustic] is darkened. Hence the process of photogenic drawing [as pub. in May, in *Edin. New Phil. Jnl.* XXVII. 145, altered to Hence the art of Photography] 1839 *Ed. N. P.* 7 XXVII. 156 (Article) Notes on Daguerre's Photography. By Sir John Robinson. [Word not used in article.] 1846 (Mar. 5) *HERSCHEL* (as above) IV. 206 A method of precipitating on glass a coating possessing photographic properties, and of accomplishing a new and curious extension of the art of photography. 1841 *TALBOT Specif. Patent* No. 8842, 7 For the purposes of economy in the processes of photography. 1864 H. STRECHER *Biol.* i. 1. § 23 Light, which works those chemical changes utilized in Photography. 1871 *Proctor's Ess. Astron.* xlii. 395 Within the last few years, solar photography has made a progress which is very promising, as an aid to exact astronomy. 1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XL. 796 Just now a great deal of attention is being given to chromo photography, in which transparent colours are necessary.

Photograver (fōt'og'rāv'ē), [f. PHOTO-2 + GRAVER.] A photo-engraver, an artist in photogravure.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/1 The Typographic Etching Company, the photogravers of these and many other choice volumes.

Photogravure (fōt'og'rāv'ūr), *sb.* [a. F. *photogravure*, f. PHOTO- + *gravure* engraving.] Photo-engraving; esp. the process of preparing a plate or matrix by transferring a photographic negative of a drawing, painting, or object to a metal plate, and then etching it in; a picture produced by this process. Also attrib.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 28 July 2/4 Photogravure reproductions in course of publication. 1880 A. S. MURRAY in *Academy* 4 Dec. 411 The perfection of photogravure with which the plates have been executed. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/2 Several photogravures of the graceful recent pictures of Sir Frederick Leighton. 1890 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* 19 Dec. 72 Both painter and public must prefer a photogravure to the hard, formal character of the line engraving.

Hence **Photogravure** *v. trans.* to reproduce by photogravure, **Photogravurist**, an artist or operator in photogravure.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 9/1 The work will be taken to Paris to be photogravured. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 251 A lithographer, or photogravurist, steps in and robs me of the result of my thought, skill and labor, without saying 'by your leave'.

Photoheliograph (fōt'oh'el'ī'og'raf), [f. PHOTO-2 + Gr. ἥλιος sun + -GRAPHY. cf. HELIOGRAPH.] A photographic telescope adapted for taking photographs of the sun = HELIOGRAPH 2.

1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address Brit. Assoc.* The careful registering of the appearances of the sun by the photoheliograph of Sir John Herschel. 1884 *Brit. Almanac*, Comp. 20 The great photoheliograph with which Mr. De la Rue took sun pictures during the eclipse in Spain in 1860. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/2 This novel instrument will be practically a horizontal photo heliograph, giving images of the moon exceeding a foot in diameter.

So **Photoheliographia**, pertaining to a photoheliograph or to **Photoheliography**, the art or process of taking photographs of the sun; **Photohelioscope** [see -SCOPE] = **photoheliograph**.

1865 *Reader* No. 141, 291/1 Perfection attained in photoheliography. 1871 *HERSCHEL Outl. Astron.* (ed. 11) 261 Photographic representations of the spots have been made, with a 'photohelioscope' at Kew. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Photoheliographic*, 1905 *Athenaeum* 29 Apr. 535/1 The volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for the year 1902 together with 'Magnetical and Meteorological Observations', and 'Photoheliographic Results'.

Photo-hyalotype to -iodide: see PHOTO-.

Photolith, **Photolitho**, abbreviations of **PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC** *a.*

1864 *Autographic Mirror*, *Shaks. No.* A Photo Litho Portrait of Shakspeare, taken from the print by Martin Droeshout. 1870 *Holburn Soc. Publ.* (title) *The Mirror of*

Maestrie, or Badges of Honour. Conceitedly Emblazoned, a photo-lith facsimile reprint from the only perfect copy in existence. A. D. 1618.

Photolithograph (fōt'oh'el'ī'og'raf), *sb.* [f. PHOTO-2 + LITHOGRAPHY.] A print produced by photolithography.

1855 *Civil Engineer & Architects Jnl.* 390 Prof. Ramsay described a process by which Mr. Robert Macpherson, of Rome, had succeeded in obtaining beautiful photolithographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 128/2 Much has been done to aid the production of photo-lithographs. 1877 *Archaeol. Journal* XXXIII. 305 The greatly reduced scale of the photolithograph.

Hence **Photolithograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photolithography.

1864 (title) *Shakspeare's Much Ado about Nothing*, 1600 Photo-lithographed by R. Preston. 1872 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Astron.* xlii. 346 This chart is now completed, with photolithographed keymaps. 1874 *Max Müller's Addr. Congress of Orientalists* Ser. Ex. II. 39 These valuable MSS. have been photolithographed at the expense of the Indian Government.

Photolithographer (fōt'oh'el'ī'og'grāf'ist), [f. **PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY**, after **LITHOGRAPHER**.] One who practises photolithography.

1857 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XLII. 514/2 Specimens which we have seen by photo-lithographs in Paris, Munich, and Rome. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 We see very few heliographers and photolithographers.

Photolithographic (fōt'oh'el'ī'og'grāf'ik), *a.* [f. as prec., after **LITHOGRAPHIC**.] Pertaining to or produced by photolithography.

1867 *Murchison Silur. xi* (ed. 4) 251 note, I received... photolithographic representations. 1873 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Astron.* Ser. I. 259/1 A photo lithographic impression of a negative. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 358 A reduced photolithographic reproduction of Linnæus's *Ornithologia Britannica*. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 493/3 From the original or negative a photo-lithographic plate is taken.

Photolithography (fōt'oh'el'ī'og'grāf'ī), [f. **PHOTO-2** + **LITHOGRAPHY**.] The art or process of producing, by photography, designs upon lithographic stone (or a similar substance), from which prints may be taken as in ordinary lithography.

1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. Index, Photolithography. 1858 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 328 Specimens of photo lithography executed by Mr. Rich of Philadelphia. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 Photography entered into competition with lithography. It was Poitevin who allied the two by inventing photolithography.

Photo-lithotype: see **PHOTO-2**.

Photology (fōt'ol'ōj'ī), *rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO-1 + -LOGY.] The science of light; optics. Hence **Photologic**, **Photological**, *adjs.*, pertaining to photology, optical; **Photologist**, one versed in photology.

1828 W. BASTIEN, *Photologic, Photological... Photology* (citing MITCHELL) 1833 H. RICHARDSON *Absorption of Light in I am Lect. Sc.* (1866) 477 The phenomena of absorption, have always appeared to me to constitute a branch of photology *sui generis*. *Ibid.* 479 The question 'What becomes of light?' which appears to have been agitated among the photologists of the last century. 1866 - *Light* *Ibid.* 205 The painter should never forget that his notion of colour (as compared with that of the photologist) is a negative one. 1865 *All the Year Round* 11 Mar. 149/1 Photological phenomena are made known to us by the sense of sight.

Photolysis to -magnetism: see **PHOTO-1**.

Photo-magnetograph (-magn'et'og'raf), [f. **PHOTO-2** + **MAGNETOGRAPH**.] An instrument by which records of the fluctuations of the magnetic needle are obtained photographically.

1893 *Sir R. BALL Story of Sun* 228 Facts of magnetic perturbations taken from the photo-magnetographs of the United States Naval Observatory. *Ibid.* 230 A magnetic storm described as very strong was also recorded by the photomagnetographs.

Photo-mapper to **Photo-metallography**: see **PHOTO-2**.

Photo-mechanical, *a.* [**PHOTO-2**.] Combining a photographic and a mechanical process.

1889 [see *Photophone*, **PHOTO-2**]. 1892 *Wheeler's Encycl. Phot.* 533 The term photo mechanical is applied to all processes in which the action of light upon chemical substances becomes the means of preparing printing surfaces from which many impressions can be made without any further assistance of light.

Photometer (fōt'om'it'ar), [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -METER: in mod. L. *photometrum*, 1760.] The name of instruments (of many kinds) for measuring the intensity of light, or for comparing the relative intensities of light from different sources.

1760. see **PHOTOMETRY**. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 487 We wish for an Hygrometer, an Electrometer, a Photometer. 1793 *RUMFORD* *Ibid.* LXXXIV. 73 I have now brought the principal instrument to such a degree of perfection, that, if I might without being suspected of affectation, I should dignify it with a name, and call it a photometer. c1865 *LENNÉ* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 92/2 Leslie and Wheatstone have also invented photometers. 1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XL. 811 Very many different patterns of photometers have been introduced and used during the last thirty years.

Photometric (fōt'omet'rik), *a.* [f. **PHOTOMETRY** + -IC.] Of or pertaining to photometry.

1849 *Lit. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 131/1 He [Grove] had tested by the photometric method of equality of shadows the intensity of the light as compared with a common wax candle. 1869 *DUNKIN Midn. Sky* 175 Interesting photometric experi-

ments on the relative light of the principal stars. 1875 BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot 663.

So **Photometric** *a*, dealing with photometry; made or measured by a photometer; = **Photometrically** *adv*, according to photometry, by means of a photometer; **Photometrician** (-i'jān), **Photometrist** (-ēmetrist), one who practises photometry.

1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron* xii 375 A numerical estimate, grounded on precise photometrical experiments, of the apparent brightness of each star. 1864 *Daily Tel* 16 Sept. The photometrical standard [of gas light] is more than twice as high in many other places than it is in London. 1854 BARWICK *More Worlds* v 95 In measuring photometrically the light of these three different structures. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 766/2 Method of determining the magnitudes of stars photometrically. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* v 143 The estimates of Zöllner, the eminent photometrician, serve to show that Jupiter sends more light to us than a planet of equal size and constituted like Mars, the moon, or the earth, could possibly reflect to us if placed where Jupiter is. 1867 W. R. BOWDITCH *Coal Gas* ii 67 The best way for a photometrist to be certain of his instruments is to test them himself.

Photometry (fōtō'metrī). [ad. mod. L. *photometria* (1760), f. Gr. φῶς, *phōs*- light, *PHOTO*- + *-metria* measuring, -μετρία] Measurement of light; comparison of the intensity of light from different sources, the use of a photometer.

1760 LAMBERT *Photometria* 7 Optandum certe esset, ut exoptaretur Photometrum theonetro analogum, quod luminis exponentium ejus intensitatem atque claritatem indicaret. 1824 R. WATTS *Biograph* Brit. v 7 J. L. Lambert, Photometry 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) *Prelim. Dissert.* 637/2 The eighteenth century created a new branch of optical science, destined to measure or compare the intensities of different lights, and therefore termed Photometry. 1865 *Daily Tel* 24 Nov. 4/6 So far as photometry is concerned, the metropolitan [gas] companies have usually complied with the law. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vi. 1. 480 The subject of the photometry of stars, has received but little attention from practical astronomers.

Photo-mezzotype: see **PHOTO**-2

Photomicrograph (fōtō'mīkrō'grāf). [f. **PHOTO**-2 + Gr. μικρός *small*, **MICRO**- + **GRAPH**- cf. **MICROGRAPH**] A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale. So **Photomicrogram** in same sense; **Photomicrographer**, one who takes photomicrographs; **Photomicrographic** *a*, pertaining to photomicrography; used for taking photomicrographs; **Photomicrography**, the art of obtaining photographs of microscopic objects on a magnified scale.

1858 G. SHADWELL in *Sutton's Photogr. Notes* III. 208 The word microphotograph originated, I believe, with myself, and is applied, I think correctly, to very small photographs, not to photographs of small objects, which would more correctly be photomicrographs. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Zool.* II. xiv 53 A photo-micrographic camera for taking photomicrographs of microscopic objects. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 510/2 Photo Micrography consists in the enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film. 1865 J. J. WOODWARD *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XLII. 190 The paper is illustrated by photomicrographs reproduced by photolithography. 1870 R. J. FOWLER in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 501/3 By uniting the photomicrographic object glass with the eyepiece, the apparatus becomes a dioptric compound microscope. 1883 *Antiquary's Photogr. Bull.* II. 155 The admitted advantage which Photomicrography offers to the microscopist for recording the images seen under the microscope. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* Feb. 26 Aug. 487 Illustrated by photomicrographs of affected nerves. 1896 *Nature* 24 Sept. 490/2 Excellent stained preparations of bacteria, taken by well known photomicrographs. 1903 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 May 417/1 It would have been better, to keep the photomicrographs and the delineations of the trunk-bank separate.

Photomicroscopic *a*, [**PHOTO**-2.] Produced on a microscopic scale by photography.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec. The thousands of private photomicroscopic telegrams from all parts of the country brought in [to Paris] by pigeon post.

Photonephograph to **Photophobe**: see **PHOTO**-1, 2.

Photophobia (fōtō'fōb'ia). *Path.* Also anglicized *-phoby*. [mod. L., f. Gr. φῶς *light*, **PHOTO**- + **PHOBIA**.] Dread of or shrinking from light, esp. as a symptom of diseases of the eyes.

1799 HOPPER *Dict. Med.* *Photophobia*, such an intolerance of light, that the eye, or rather the retina, can scarcely bear its irritating rays. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. 1 ex.* *Photophobia*, photophoby. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 15 The lids are then red, swollen, and spasmodically closed, from the excessive photophobia. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The retina [in albinos] is unprotected, and there is consequent photophobia.

Hence **Photophobic** (-fō'bik) *a*, pertaining to or affected with photophobia; dreading light; **Photophobical** *a*, pertaining to photophobia; [**PHOTO**- + **PHOBIA**].

1824 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Photophobical* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Photophobous*, of or belonging to Photophobia; photophobic. *Id.* *Ophthalm.* with excessive intolerance of the light. photophobical. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 89 The affection is attended with photophobic pain about the orbit and sclerotic injection.

Photophone (fōtō'fōn). [f. Gr. φῶς *light*, **PHOTO**- + *phōnos* sounding, sounder, φωνή *voice*, sound.] Any apparatus in which sounds are trans-

mitted by light; esp. that invented by A. Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter in 1880, by means of which sound-vibrations are conveyed to a distance by means of a beam of light reflected from a mirror and received upon a sensitive selenium cell by means of which the sounds are reproduced. See **RADIOPHONE**.

1880 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Frail. Franklin Inst.* CX 246 We have named the apparatus for the production and reproduction of sound in this way 'The Photophone', because an ordinary beam of light contains the rays which are operative. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 405/2 The sensibility of the metal selenium to the action of the solar spectrum recommends it as the most favourable substance for use in the 'photophone', as the new instrument is called. 1889 PRELECT & MAIER *Telephone* 104 Bell and Sumner Tainter have constructed an apparatus, to which they gave the name of 'photophone', which enabled them to reproduce words at a distance by the aid of luminous rays.

Hence **Photophonic** (-fō'nīk) *a*, pertaining to or produced by the photophone, **Photophony** (fōtō'fōnī), the use of the photophone; the conveyance of sound-vibrations by means of light.

1880 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Athenæum* 4 Dec. 747/3 (*title of paper*) On Methods of preparing Selenium and other Substances for Photophonic Experiments. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* 17 Feb. 366/2 An elegant series of researches in photophony. 1882 *Nature* 16 Feb. 377/1 Yielding radio-phonetic and photophonic sounds when illuminated by intermittent beams of different kinds.

Photophore (fōtō'fōr). [mod. ad. Gr. φωτόφορος *light-bearing* or *bringing*. see **PHOTO**- and **PHORE**.]

1. An apparatus with an electric light, used for examination of internal organs of the body and for other purposes.

1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 773/3 Mr. J. Mayall, jun., exhibited the Helot-Trouvé electric photophore, which had been recommended as an excellent illuminant for microscopical purposes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Photophore*, the name for an electric light for use in laryngoscopy, adapted to a forehead-band, so as to be reflected by the laryngoscopic mirror into the mouth and throat under examination.

2. A luminiferous organ in certain animals.

1898 *Nature* 23 June LVIII. 129/1 The new bathy bial fish from Lord Howe Island, *Ethiophora persicillata*, distinguished by the presence of a pair of supernumerary photophores, between the upper angle of the eye and the ante-orbital.

Photophosphorescent to **-salt** see **PHOTO**-.

Photoscope (fōtō'skōp). [f. **PHOTO**- + **-SCOPE**.]

a. A means of examining light, e.g. for purposes of analysis. *b*. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of the varying electrical resistance of some substance sensitive to light, such as selenium. *c*. (See quot. 1896.) *d*. [with *photo*- taken as = *photograph*.] A lens or apparatus with lenses, through which photographs are viewed.

1872 *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xli 230 The solar spectrum is the most perfect photoscope that in the present state of science can be imagined. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1690/1 *Photoscope*, an instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 16 An instrument called a 'photoscope' to examine certain internal parts of the human body with the aid of sunlight only.

Photoscopic (-skō'pīk), *a*. [f. as prec. + *-ic*.]

a. Pertaining to the examination of light. *b*. Belonging to a photoscope.

1872 *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xli. 230 I recommend to the scientific investigator a camera obscura specially adapted to these photoscopic observations.

Photo-sculptural to **-spectroscopy**: see **PHOTO**-2.

Photosphere (fōtō'sfēr). [f. **PHOTO**- + Gr. σφαῖρα *ball*, **SPHERE**.]

1. A sphere or orb of light, radiance, or glory. (In mod. use only as *fig* from 2.)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* *Apol.* ii § 15. 503 Though Christ be surrounded with Gleams and Raies of inaccessible Light and Glory, which envelop his Body, yet if any mortal could get within this so refulgent Photosphere (as I may so call it) or Orb of glory and brightness [etc.] 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* v 97 The central motive of *Laon and Cythna* is surrounded by so radiant a photosphere of imagery and eloquence that it is difficult to fix our gaze upon it. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xiv, Her hopes mingled with the sunshine in an ideal photosphere which surrounded her as she bounded along the soft south wind.

2. *Astron.* The luminous envelope of the sun (or a star), from which its light and heat radiate.

1848 HERSCHTEL *Ess.* (1857) 287 A self-luminous nebulous matter, of a vaporous or gaseous nature, of which these photospheres, and, perhaps, some entire nebulæ, may consist. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Add. Brit. Assoc.* The remarkable discoveries of Kirchhoff and Bunsen require us to believe that a solid or liquid photosphere is seen through an atmosphere containing iron, sodium, lithium, and other metals in a vaporous condition. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Story of Sun* 237 That envelope of glowing clouds surrounding the Sun which we call the photosphere.

Photospheric (fōtō'sfērīk), *a*. *Astron.* [f. prec. + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the photosphere.

1865 *Reader* 7 Jan. 15/3 Photospheric clouds affecting forms reminding one of the flocculent mass of an incandescent metal, in suspension in a liquid. 1876 NEWCOMB *Pap. Astron.* iii. 1. 266 Above the photospheric layer [of the sun] lies an atmosphere of a very complex nature. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Story of Sun* 196 The selective absorption of photospheric light.

Photo-sulphate to **-tachometry**: see **PHOTO**-.

Phototactic (fōtō'takīk), *a*. *Biol.* [f. Gr. φῶς *light*, **PHOTO**- + *taktik-ōs* fit for ordering or arranging.] Of cells or organisms; characterized by arranging themselves in some particular way under the influence of light.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 62/1 Protoplasmic masses which respond to the directive action of light are said to be 'phototactic'. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 296 The most phototactic forms are the flagellated cells.

So **Phototaxis** *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. τάξις *arrangement*], spontaneous arrangement of cells or small organisms under the influence of light.

1893 in *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 375/3. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 296 Light as well as heat rays frequently have a similar directive effect upon *Protozoa*, a phenomenon called *phototaxis* by Strasburger. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* Feb. 1 May 1070 The phototaxis of certain algae.

Phototelegraphy to **-tint**: see **PHOTO**-.

Phototonus (fōtō'tōnūs). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. φῶς, *phōs*- light (see **PHOTO**-) + *tonos* tension, **TONE**.] Name given by Sachs to the normal condition of sensitiveness to light in leaves and other organs, maintained by continued exposure to light, as opposed to the rigidity induced by long exposure to darkness. Hence **Phototonic** (fōtō'tōnīk) *a*, exhibiting phototonus, sensitive to light.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot 678 The power of movement in plants is lost when they have remained in the dark for a considerable time; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness, the exposure to light must continue for a considerable time before the mottled condition which I have termed 'Phototonus' is restored. *Id.* 790 Changes in the intensity of light produce the same effect as irritants, but only on healthy phototonic plants, leaves which have become rigid from exposure to the dark show no irritability to variations in its intensity until they have again become phototonic from long continued exposure to light.

Photo-trichromatic, *a*. [f. **PHOTO**-2 + **TRICHROMATIC**.] Of or pertaining to three colours used in colour-photography, or to colour-photography in which three colours are used.

1896 C. G. ZANDER (*title*) Photo-trichromatic printing. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 9/3 The photo trichromatic inks of commerce are not optically the true complements of the red, violet, and green, which are the primary colour sensations.

Phototropic (fōtō'trō'pīk), *a*. *Bot.* [f. **PHOTO**- + Gr. *-trōpēs* turning + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* of or pertaining to turning.] Bending or turning under the influence of light. *a* more accurate substitute for **HELIO-TROPIC**. So **Phototropically** *adv*, **Photo tropism**.

1899 C. B. DAVENPORT *Exper. Morphol.* ii 437 Effect of Light upon the Direction of Growth—Phototropism. [*Note*] On some accounts it is unfortunate to accept this word rather than the older, more familiar term 'heliotropism'; but the latter is obviously unfitted to our broader view of the subject. *Id.* 438 Aquatic plants, and only very slightly phototropic. *Id.* 440 Etolated willow shoots, upon which the more strongly refractive rays only act phototropically. 1900 *Nature* 4 Jan. 219/1 The comparative effects of flash light and steady light in producing phototropism in seedling plants.

Phototype (fōtō'tīp), *sō*. [f. Gr. φῶς *light*, **PHOTO**- + **-TYPE**.] A plate or block for printing from, produced by a photographic process, or by a combination of photography with etching or some mechanical process, also, the process by which such a plate is produced, or a picture, etc., printed from it. Formerly, name of a process of carbon printing invented by M. Joubert. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/1 The term Phototypes being reserved for such as yield impressions that may be taken off from a flat surface by a mechanical method of printing, analogous to that of the lithographer or of the anastatic printer. 1867 *Athenæum* 20 July 90/1 The process generally employed has been that of lithography from the phototype. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII. 442 A phototype portrait of the late Thomas A. Scott. 1888 *Academy* 16 June 405/1 The phototypes are frequently too dark and sombre. 1902 WATTS *Dict. Photogr.* 503 *Phototype*, a mechanical printing process in which a gelatine film itself is used to print from.

Hence **Phototype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce (a picture, MS., etc.) by means of phototypy; **Phototypic** (-tī'pīk) *a*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phototype, **Phototypically** *adv*, by means of a phototype; **Phototypist**, a maker of phototypes, **Phototypy**, the art or process of making phototypes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/1 Each of the phototypic methods at present before the world, seeks to attain this object by acting upon one and the same fundamental chemical fact. *Id.* Various processes of photology and phototypy. 1867 *Ser. Amer.* 17 Dec. 385/1 A combined albumen and asphalt process of phototypy. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 196/3 May Prof. Brunn and his editor, his phototypist and his subscribers, live for ever. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 16 July, Phototypically. *Mod.* The MS. is being phototyped.

Phototypography (fōtō'tīpō'grāfī). [f. **PHOTO**- + **TYPOGRAPHY**.] Printing from an engraving in relief produced by a photo-mechanical process. Hence **Phototypographic** (fōtō'tīpō'grāfīk) *a*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phototypography.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Phototypographic*. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 540 Phototype.. is now applied to a method

of Collotype or Albotype printing and to blocks produced by any photo-typographic process *Ibid.* *Photo-typography*, a general term applied to a large number of processes in which printing surfaces are made by the aid of light.

Photovitreotype to **-xylography**. see **PHOTO-**.
Photozinc (*fō'tōzīnk*), **Photozīneo**, abbrev. of **PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC**.

1884 *Athenaeum* 19 Jan. 88/3 From the Ordnance Survey photozinc facsimile of the original charter 1892 Woodbury *Enoch. Phot.* 340 Photo-zinc Engraving = Photo-zincography.

Photozincography (*fō'tōzīnk g'rafi*). [*f* **PHOTO-** + **ZINC** + **-GRAPHY**] The art or process of producing by photographic methods a design on a zinc plate from which prints can be taken (analogous to **PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY**). Hence **Photozīnograph** *sb.*, a plate, or a picture or facsimile, produced by photozincography; **Photozīnograph v trans.**, to produce or copy by photozincography; **Photozīnographic**, *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by photozincography.

1866 (Feb. 4) Sir H. JAMES *Rep. Fragar Ordnance Survey* 6 (Parl. Papers XXIII. 400) We have also tried a method by which the reduced print is in a state to be at once transferred to stone or zinc, from which any number of copies can be taken, as in ordinary lithographic or zincographic printing. I have called this new method **Photo-zincography**. 1866 — *Photo-zincography* 5 By the term **Photo-zincography** is meant the art of producing a photographic facsimile of any subject, such as a manuscript, a map, or line engraving, and transferring the photograph to zinc, thereby obtaining the power of multiplying copies in the same manner as is done from a drawing on a lithographic stone, or on a zinc plate. 1865 (title) *Domesday Book* Cornwall *Photo-zincography*, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1864 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo-zincography* Pref. 4. This was the first **Photo-zincography** ever taken here or elsewhere. *Ibid.* 1 The **Photo-zincographic** and **Analogous Processes** practised at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1864 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 11/1 With large photo-zincographical plates prepared at Southampton under the superintendence of Sir Henry James. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 120 The reproduction of facsimiles by the photozincographic process. 1877 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. Intro. 50 The process of photozincography is available. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 56 The sheets are photozincographed.

Photozīncotype. [*f* **PHOTO-** + **ZINCOTYPE**] A plate for printing from, produced by photozincography. So **Photozīncotypy** (*-zīnkōtēpi*), printing from photozincotypes; **photozincography**. 1896 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/2 (heading) **Photo-zincotype** and other Photographic Printing Methods for the Printing Press. In place of wood cuts, photo zincotypes are very often used.

|| **Photuria** (*fō'tiūr-ia*). *Path.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* Gr. *phōs*, *phōr*-light + *ōpōr* urine] Phosphorescence of the urine (Dunghison *Med. Lex.* 1853).

|| **Photuris** (*fō'tiūr-is*). *Entom.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* Gr. *phōs*, *phōr*-light + *ōpōr* tail.] A genus of American coleopterous fire-flies of the *Lampyridae* or glowworm family; esp. the common firefly or lightning-bug of the eastern United States (*P. peninsylvanica*).

1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/2 In the foliage the brilliant green light of the photuris appears.

|| **Phragma** (*frāgmā*). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. -ata. Rarely anglicized as **phragm**. [*mod. L.*, *a.* Gr. *phrāgma*, -var- fence; in *mod. F.* *phragme* (Littré.)] A partition, septum; *spec. a.* *Entom.* A transverse partition separating the prothorax from the mesothorax, found in some insects, as the Mole-cricket. 1865 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 368 **Phragma** (the Phragm). The Septum that closes the posterior orifice of the Prothorax in Gryllotidae. *Ibid.* xxxv. 582 The phragm, or septum of the prothorax is most conspicuous in the mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa), in which it is a hairy ligament attached to the inside of the upper and lateral margins of the base of that part, inclining inwards, it forms the cavity which receives the mesothorax.

b. *Bot.* See quot. 1866.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Tribulus has the fruit separating into spiny nuts, with transverse phragmata. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 447. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Phragma*, a spurious disseminant in fruits, i.e. one which is not formed by the sides of carpels, a partition, of whatever kind.

Hence **Phragmatic** *a.* (see quot.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phragmaticus*, .. applied to cattle, etc., which suffer from colic or obstruction of the bowels; phragmatic.

Phragmocone. *Zool.* Also *erron.* **phragma-**. [*f* Gr. *phrāgmōs* fence (or *phrāgmōs* = *phrāgmōs*; see *prec.*, and *cf.* *στέγμων* - *stēgmōn* CONE.)] The conical chambered internal skeleton of a fossil belemnite, also, by extension, the corresponding spiral or otherwise-shaped part in other fossil cephalopods.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 141 (*Actinoceras*) The species had no true alveolar cavity or phragmocone. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 Its phragmocone is but the representative of the calcareous axis (or splanchnon skeleton) of a coral. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 452 [In Belemnites] a small chambered cone, called the phragmocone which has a siphuncle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 457 The chambered shell known in *Belemnites* as 'phragmocone'.

Hence **Phragmoconic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the phragmocone of a belemnite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phragmo-phorous, *a.* *Zool.* [*ult. f.* Gr. *phrāgmōs* - (see *prec.*) + *-phōros* bearing + *-ous*] Having a phragmocone; belonging to the *Phragmo-phora*, a section of decacereous cephalopods, having a phragmocone. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phraisse, var. **PHAIRS**, obs. *Sc. f.* *FARCE sb.* 2

Phrampell, obs. form of **FRAMPOLD**

Phrantic, -ick, obs. forms of **FRANTIC**.

Phrasal (*frāzāl*), *a.* [*f* **PHRASE** + **-AL**] Of the nature of or consisting of a phrase.

1871 EARLE *Phalot Eng. Tongue* § 445 Often we see that we are obliged to translate a flexional Greek adverb by a phrasal English one. *Ibid.* § 529 A third series are the phrasal prepositions, consisting of more than one word.

Phrase (*frāz*), *sb.* Also 6 in form **phrasie**, 6 **phrase**, **phrais**; *Sc.* (chiefly in sense 4) 7-9 **frase**, 8-9 **fraise**, 8 **frase**. [*ad. late L.* *phrasis*, *a.* Gr. *phrāsis* speech, way of speaking, phraseology, *f.* *phrā-sis* to point out, indicate, declare, tell; possibly through *F. phrase* (which however is not cited before Montaigne c1575), also *frase*; so *It.* *Sp. frase*, *OSP.*, *Fg. phrase*, *Du.*, *Ger phrase*.]

1. Manner or style of expression, esp. that peculiar to a language, author, literary work, etc.; characteristic mode of expression; diction, phraseology, language.

1530 PALSGR. *Intro.* 39 Of the differences of phrasys between our tongue and the fienche tong. The phrasys of our tong and theys differeth chiefly in thre thynges. 1535 *Jovr. Abol. Tindale* (Arb.) 38 Yt is the comon phrase of scripture to saye *phrāsis sanctificatio pro spiritu sancto* [etc.]. 1540-1 *Elvior. Imagis* Gro. Pref. (1556) 3 Conforment the stile thereof with the Phrase of our Englishe. 1573 TUSSEY *Heub.* (1878) 207 From Paules I went, to Eaton sent, To learn straight waies the latin phraises. 1579 *LVLV. Enghues* (Arb.) 137 So I would have abiet and base phrase eschewed. 1593 DRAYTON *Elogies* iv. 19 These men... press into the learned troop With filld Phrase to dignify their Name. 1606 MORECOMBE *Sonn.* xlv. 31, as I dar, my dentie sall be done With more affectione nor with formall phras. 1654 *Selden Table* 7. (Arb.) 20 The Bible is rather translated into English Words, than into English Phrase. The Hebraisms are kept, and the Phrase of that Language is kept. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* vi. (1840) II. 6 Adam Davie writes in a less intelligible phrase than many a 'antient bard'. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle Palms* iv. 619 Her Mary tells in simple phrase Of wildest perils in former days. 1824 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 The supreme felicity of phrase in which he has no equal.

2. A small group or collocation of words expressing a single notion, or entering with some degree of unity into the structure of a sentence; an expression; esp. one in some way peculiar to or characteristic of a language, dialect, author, book, etc.; an idiomatic expression.

1530 PALSGR. *Intro.* 42 The table of verbes where all suche phrasys be set out at the length. *Ibid.* 814/2 When all is done and sayd, *pour tout potage*, a phrasa. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1860) 64 b, By the mistaking of wordes, or by false understanding of phrasys. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xi. (1614) 59 The liquid pitch floatheth on the top of the water, like clouted cream, to vse his owne phrase. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. Some words or phrasys of ancient usage. 1697 W. PORT *Bk. S. Ward* 104 My lord, I might bear you in hand, a western frase, signifying to delay or keep in expectation. 1812 SOUTHWELL *Omniana* II. 13 This phrase, *a priori*, is in common most grossly misunderstood. 1875 HELLS *Ess.* *Advice* 50 'If I were you' is a phrase often on our lips. 1878 BOSW. *Smith* *Ch. Hage* 334 The phrase 'it would have been' is a dangerous phrase to use in the study of history.

† b. Applied to a single word. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 79 Accommodated, it comes of Accommod very good, a good Phrase. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. iii. 33 Conuay, the wise it call, steale't foh, a fico for the phrase. 1699 CORNEIL *Test. Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 13 Jerom is one of the first who absolutely used the Phrase of *Canon* to denote the Catalogue of the Sacred Books.

c. *Grammatical Analysis*: see quot. 1865.

1854 MORFEL *Anal. Sent.* § 17 The predicate may be extended in various ways — 1. By an adverb, or an adverbial phrase. 1865 DALGLISH *Gram. Anal.* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate, a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself, as *Phrase*, spring returning; *Clause*, when spring returns. 1904 C. T. OXFORD *Adv. Eng. Syntax* 13 Adverb equivalents (1) A Phrase formed with a Preposition—He hunts in the woods. (4) A Clause—When you come, I will tell you. *Ibid.* 15 Two or more Sentences, Clauses, Phrases, or Single Words, linked together by one of the Conjunctions *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, are called co-ordinate. [as] A youth to fortune and to fame unknown; To be or not to be—that is the question.

3. A peculiar or characteristic combination of words used to express an idea, sentiment, or the like in an effective manner; a short, pithy, or telling expression; sometimes, a meaningless, lute, or high-sounding form of words.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famille of Love* 1 b, These be their sweete and amiable wordes, and lovely phrasys. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 126 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted, That hath a mint of phrasys in his braise. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Travell*: T. i. 19 Thus man degrades himselfe, and (according to the phrase, *Apoc.* 19. 20) receives the mark of the beast. 1780 COWPER *Lett. to Hill* 16 Mar., To use the phrase of all who ever wrote upon the state of Europe, the political horizon is dark indeed. 1816 SCOTT *Phras.*, to eat neither dog nor devil. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amem. Lit.* (1867) 578 The phrase was tossed about till it bore no

certain meaning. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 164 He called him, in the Senate, 'the saviour of the world'. Cicero was delighted with the phrase. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/4 Humanity is the slave of phrase, and the phrase, 'Integrity of the Turkish Empire', is as much a matter of course to the English as 'Britannia rules the waves'.

4. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Exclamatory or exaggerated talk; an outburst of words, whether in wonder, admiration, boastfulness, praise, or flattery; 'gush'; esp. in *to make (a) phrase*, to express one's feelings in an exclamatory way, to 'gush', to make much ado about a person or thing (sometimes implying mere talk); *to make muckle or little phrase about*, to talk or express one's feelings much or little about.

1725 RAMSAY *Cattle Sheph.* i. ii, He may indeed, for ten or fifteen days Mak muckle o' ye, with an unco fraise. *Ibid.* v. iii, I ne'er was good at speaking a' my day's, Or ever lov'd to make o'er great a fraise. 1768 ROSS *Itelenora* iii. 105 Gin that's the gate, we need na mak gyste fraise. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxiv, An honest lad that likit you weel, though he made little phrase about it. 1902 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Skulter* 175 He made a great phrase with me.

5. *Miss.* Any (comparatively) short passage, forming a more or less independent member of a longer passage or 'sentence', or of a whole piece or movement.

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Miss.* IV. 27 More forms or phrases of musical recitation still in use, may be found in Peri and Caccini, than in Monteverde. 1866 FROST *Nat. Mus.* iii. 82 A phrase extends over about two bars, and usually contains two or more motives, but sometimes only one. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Panist* (1875) I. Notes. 228 In the overture to *Don Giovanni* a certain musical phrase occurs which is not repeated till the finale. 1880 SIR C. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 706/1 The complete divisions are generally called periods, and the lesser divisions phrases. The word is not and can hardly be used with much exactness and uniformity.

6. *Fencing.* A continuous passage in an assault without any cessation of attack and defence.

Common in mod. French, and occasionally used by recent Eng. writers on fencing. (Sir F. Pollock.)

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phrase-coiner*, *-composition*, *-compound*, *-Latin*, *-repeater*, *-type*; **phrase-book**, a book containing a collection of idiomatic phrases used in a language, with their explanation or translation; also *attrib.*; † **phrase-like adv.**, phrase by phrase; **phrase-maker**, a maker of telling or fine-sounding phrases; **phrase mark**, a sign in musical notation to indicate the proper phrasing; see sense 5; **phrase-monger**, one who deals in or is addicted to fine-sounding phrases; so **phrase-mongering**, *-mongery*. Also **PHRASEMAN**. 1600 NASH *Shimmer's last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149 Hang copies, flye out 'phrase books, let pennies be turned to picktooths. 1743 (see *Phrase-Latin*). 1808 *Westm. Cal.* 11 Oct. 2/1 You must have a phrase book knowledge of the language. 1901 *Paily Chron.* 17 May 2/2 Professional 'phrase-coiners'. 1902 GRAYNOUGH & KITTENDEN *World* 70 'Phrase-composition, is alike active in slang and in law-abiding speech. *Ibid.* 188 Native 'phrase-compounds are beside, ..betimes, ..undershot, overlord' [etc.]. 1743 S. MORLAND *Spec. Dial. Eng. & Lat.* 5 There have been some Phrase Books put out into the World, and esteemed as a Supplement to Dictionaries. 'Twas my Father's Opinion, that to these we owe the Introduction of a thing call'd 'Phrase-Latin. 1549 W. BALDWIN (*Will*) The Canticles or Balades of Salomon, 'phraselyke declared in Englysh Metres. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* i. 201 This 'phrase-maker Hath ta'en thy very senses. 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 247 All the characters are phrase-makers and epigrammatists. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 149 The ineffable little old 'phrase-monger. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 122 If Robespierre had been a statesman instead of a phrase-monger, he had a clear course. 1879 F. HARRISON *Chieft. Bks.* iii. (1886) 73 The jacksonian 'phrasemongering of some Orie of the day. 1830 *Examiner* 598/2 We have commenced with his 'phrasemongery, and from it we shall proceed to some specimens of his philosophy.

Phrase, *v.* Also 6-7 **frase**. [*f.* *prec. sb.* Cf. *F. phraser* (1755 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. *intr.* To employ a phrase or phrases.

1550 *Image Hypocr.* iii. 475 in *Shelton's Wks.* (1841) II. 439 Though ye glose and frase Till your eyes dace. 1868 (see *PHRASING* *phl. a.*)

2. *trans.* To put into words; to find expression for; to express in words or a phrase; esp. in a peculiar, distinctive, or telling phraseology; to word, express. *To phrase it*, to express the thing, to 'put it'.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 55/2 Clement. who.. was adjoynd with Paule.. dyd phrase them [Epistle to the Hebrews] in his style, and manner. 1645 BR. MOUNTAIN *App. Caesar* 64 So Eschiel phraseth it. 1652 J. SMITH *Set. Disc.* vi. 295 The Seventy have much varied the manner of phrasing things from the original. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step. Moth* iii. ii, Nor can I phrase my speech in apt Expression, To tell how much I love and honour you. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, He has had, as he phrased it, 'a matter of four wives'. 1879 H. GEORGE *Phrag. & Poy* x v. (1883) 388 The free spirit of the Mosaic law.. inspired their poets with strains that yet phrase the highest exaltations of thought.

3. To describe (a person or thing) by a name, designation, or descriptive phrase; to call, designate; † to signify.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 230 The papists.. phrase the preachers to be uncircumcised Philistines. 1673 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. l. 34 When these Summes (For so they phrase 'em). 1654 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 205 To poore man as

to priest the penny phrases nothing. Men glue God ate the least, they feast him with a farthing. 1636 Prynne *Unbush.* 36 The Scripture, never phrasing him a Bishop, nor giving him that title. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* iv (1864) 105 Phrasing the conduct and doings of men. 1908 Kipling in *Monkshead & Gamble* *Life* 49 He is supremely original, which makes it quite difficult to phrase him comparatively.

4. with *adv.* To do (a thing) away, do (a person) out of, etc., by phrases or talk.

1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 l. 471 If People will be phrased out of their Religion they may. 1830 *Examiner* 87/1 The Monach is not permitted to phrase away his people's troubles.

5. *intr.* Sc. To 'make a phrase' (prec. 4), to talk exaggeratedly or 'gushingly', esp. in appreciation or praise. Also *trans.* To make much of in words. 1786 Burns *Fa. to G. Hamilton* 3 May, To phrase you and praise you, Ye ken your laureate scorns. 1808 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* iv, In vain his heralds fleech'd and phrased.

6 *trans.* Mus. To divide or mark off into phrases, esp. in execution; to perform according to the phrases. Also *absol.* (See also PHRASING *vbl. sb.* 2.) 1796 Burney *Mem. Mcintosh* II. 332 The air should be phrased and symmetric. 1836 *Peloton Mag.* VI. 279/1 She phrases naturally and her intonation is admirable.

Phrased (frāz'd), *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED] Expressed in phrases, worded; characterized by phrases (of a specified kind).

1857 North *Gleaner's Diall. Fr.* ProI A 13, Suche, so strange, and high phrased was the matter which he talked of. 1886 A. W. Luer in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/2 The quaintly phrased advertisements are genuine.

Phraseless, *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* + -LESS] Without a phrase or phrases; in quot. app. 'which there is no phrase to describe'; but cf. 'his speechless hand' in *Coriol.* v. 1 67 (Schmidt).

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 225 O, then, advance of yours that phraseless hand, Whose white, whiten downe the airy scale of phrase.

Phraseman (frāz'mæn), [f. PHRASE *sb.* + MAN.] A man successful in making or using telling phrases; a phrase-monger.

1798 Coleridge *Pears in Solitude* 111 The poor wretch. Becomes a fluent phraseman. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* viii, 133 Ye of the fluent phraseman make your King.

Phraseogram (frāz'zīg-rām), [irreg. f. Gr. φράσις + -GRAM, see PHRASEOLOGY.] A written character or symbol representing a phrase; *spec.* in phonography or other shorthand system, a conventional combination of signs or letters standing for a phrase.

1847 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 8) 63 An extensive list of phraseograms is given in the 'Repertoire'. 1868 *Ibid.* 15 *Phraseogram*, a combination of shorthand letters representing a phrase or sentence. 1895 W. E. A. Axon in W. Andrews *Curious Ch. Curious* 231 There are phraseograms for 'in the name of the Lord', 'wherefore said the psalmist', etc.

Phraseograph (frāz'zīg-graf), *Shorthand*, [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A phrase for which there is a phraseogram. So **Phraseographic** *a.*, of the nature of a phraseogram, written in phraseography. **Phraseography** [see -GRAPHY], *a.* the representation of phrases or sentences by abbreviated characters in writing, esp. in systems of shorthand; the use of phraseograms; *b.* written phraseology.

1845 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 52 *Phraseography*. To promote expedition, the advanced phonographer may join two or more words together, and thus sometimes express a phrase without removing the pen. 1847 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) 64 It is not safe to write the phrase, I cannot, as a phraseograph. 1881 — *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* Pref. With very little practice, the phraseographic combinations are found to be quite as legible as the ordinary Phonography. 1888 — *Man. Phonogr.* 11 *Phraseograph*, a phrase that is written without lifting the pen. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 198 The task of rendering it [the chorography] into modern phraseography.

Phraseologic, *a. rare*. [f. PHRASEOLOGY (or its mod. L. orig.) + -IC] = next, 2.

1888-33 in Webster.

Phraseological (frāz'zīg-olōj'ikāl), *a.* Also *8 phrasio-*. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Using phrases or peculiar expressions; expressed in a special phrase or phrases.

1604 H. More *Myst. Inq.* To Rdr. A Rude, uncivil, uncharitable, phraseological Form of railing against such Things or Persons as are. Sacred. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxx. 34 He said, in his phraseological way, that one story was good till another was heard. 1877 Black *Green Past.* viii, Her father professed an elaborate phraseological love for her.

2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; dealing with phrases, or with the phraseology of a language, etc., or that peculiar to an author or work.

1664 Gouldman (title) A Copious Dictionary. With . . . Etymological Derivations, Philological Observations, and Phraseological Explications. 1694 *London Gas* No. 3037/4 *Phraseological Books*, published. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 Jacobus Billius's Greek Phraseological Collection. 1860 Adler *Fairfax's Prose Poetry* viii, 157 The correction of a barbarism or phraseological vice. 1899 H. G. Graham *Soc. Life Scot.* in 18th C. (1903) viii. 1. 26 *note*, A phraseological peculiarity of these tracts.

Phraseologically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a phraseological way; with the use of a phrase. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 9/1 When the verb *saure* is used

phraseologically with a substantive. 1884 IV. *Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII No. 44, 3 *Phraseologically* speaking, it is a 'cold day' when our Justices of the Peace don't have a scene at their offices.

Phraseologist (frāz'zīg-olōj'ist), [f. next + -IST.] *a.* One who treats of phraseology. *b.* A maker or user of phrases, one who uses striking or sounding phrases, esp. in an indiscriminate manner; a phrase-monger.

1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 39 ¶ 14 The author . . . is but a mere phraseologist. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Phraseologist*, an Explainer of elegant Expressions in a Language. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerbocker* iv. 1 (1846) 201 To borrow a favorite appellation of modern phraseologists. 1899 in *Westm. Gas.* 18 May 3/2 There is something, which in time perverts its advocate into a mere phraseologist.

Phraseology (frāz'zīg-olōj'z), [ad. mod. L. *phraseologia*, Gr. φράσεολογία, erroneously formed by M. Neander (see quot.) from Gr. φράσις + -λογία, -LOGY, the correct Gr. form (used in mod. Gr.) is φρασιολογία *phrasiology*. cf. φρασιολογία *physiology*, etc.]

Neander appears to have had in his mind the genitive case φράσεως; and the erroneous form has perhaps been perpetuated in Eng. under the influence of *phras*.

1. A collection or handbook of the phrases or idioms of a language; a phrase-book. *Obs.*

1558 M. Nfander (title) ΦΡΑΣΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΞΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΑΤΙΝΗ. *Phraseologia* Isocratis Græcolatina. id est, Phrasæon sive locutionum, elegantiarum Isocrati-carum Loc. seu Indices. 1681 W. Robertson (title) *Phraseologia generalis*. A Full, Large, and General Phrase Book. 1776 Barrett (title) *Easy Phraseology*, for the use of young Ladies who intend to learn the colloquial part of the Italian Language.

2. The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc.

1664 H. More *Myst. Inq.* Apol. iv. §6 The Conclusions or Phraseologies of the School Divines touching this Point.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. x. 96 Such is the incomparable Majesty of the Scripture style, and Phraseologic. 1714 *Spectator* No. 616 ¶ 1 That ridiculous Phraseology, which is so much in Fashion among the Pretenders to Humour and Pleasantry. 1771 Burke *Corr.* (1844) l. 254 Men, according to their habits and professions, have a phraseology of their own. 1857-8 Sears *Athen.* 6 Religious phraseologies from which religious ideas have been expunged. 1875 Jowett *Plato* IV. 130 Parmenides . . . is the founder in modern phraseology, of metaphysics and logic.

3 (See quot.) *Obs.* 1 *are* -o.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Phraseology*, a speaking of Phrases, or of the proper form of Speech. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Phrasology*, (Greek) a Discourse of Phrases, or an uttering of Phrases in common Speech.

4. *Mus.* Arrangement of phrases. *Obs.*

1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 571 The want of symmetry in the phraseology of his melodies.

Phraser (frāz'zā), [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ER.] Cf. F. *phrasieur* (18th c. in Halz.-Darm.) One who uses phrases, or expresses himself in a peculiar or striking manner; a phrase-monger.

1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 212 According to this English Phraser. 1878 J. Thomson *Plenish Key* 19 And though he speaketh much—beyond demur, No phraser, but a trusty messenger. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* v. Like all rapid phrasers, Mrs. Mountstuart detested the analysis of her sentence.

† **Phrasical**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. [f. Gr. φράσις PHRASE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of a phrase; idiomatic.

1615 T. Adams *Eng. Sickn.* Wks. 1861 I. 395 'Daughter of my people'. This is an abstractive phrase. Here it is phrasical, and therefore not to be forced.

† **Phrasify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *phrasi*-s PHRASE *sb.*; see -IFY.] *intr.* To use a phrase.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 267 That which the Def neglected, the Rejoynder taketh to supply, *least we should bragge*, as it pleaseth him to phrasifie. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 101 To disgrace the Calvinists, by calling them Gospellers. For thus he phrasifieth.

Phrasiness, *collog.* [f. PHRASE + -NESS.] The quality of being of the nature of a phrase: see PHRASE *sb.* 3; proneness to use phrases.

1821 *Review of Rev.* 14 Apr. 376/1 The Germans are heartily sick of the phrasiness of their ruler. 1896 W. W. Peyton in *Contemp. Rev.* June 837, I use the word 'communication' of design to release the idea of communion from religious phrasiness.

Phrasing (frāz'zīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. PHRASE; manner or style of verbal expression; phraseology, wording.

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 12 We have not tied ourselves to an uniformity of phrasing, or to an identity of words. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) l. iv. 238 He says, in his usual way of phrasing, that he'll make it as easy to you as a glove. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elia* 141 iv. (1890) 325 Milton . . . mixes the extreme vernacular with the most exquisite and scholarly phrasing.

2. *Mus.* The rendering of musical phrases. Also *attrib.* as *phrasing slur*, a slur indicating the proper phrasing.

1880 Sir H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 706/2 Just as the intelligent reading of a literary composition depends upon two things, accentuation and punctuation, so does musical phrasing depend on the relative strength of the

sounds, and upon their connection with or separation from each other. 1886 *Academy* 17 July 48/3 He aroused the sympathy and interest of his audience by his soft and liquid tone, his neat playing, and by his delicate and finished phrasing. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Dec. 3/2 Where it has seemed desirable, phrasing slurs have been added.

Phrasing, *pphl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That phrases, using phrases, in Sc., loudly or exaggeratedly expressing one's feelings or sentiments.

1785 Burns *To W. Simpson* 11, In sic phrasin terms ye've penn'd it, I scarce excuse ye. 1888 Stevenson *Across the Plains, Beggars* iv (1892) 268 A tale of some worthless, phrasing Frenchman.

Phrasy (frāz'zī), *a. collog.* Also *erron. phrasey*. [f. PHRASE + -Y.] Abounding in phrases; characterized by great use of phrases.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 125 They resemble what is familiarly known as a piece of phrasy Latin. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The document smacks overmuch of the phrasy, and is less redolent of the vigorous than of the lachrymose.

Phrator (frāz'zī), *a.* [a. Gr. φράτωρ, another form of φράτρη *clansman*: cognate with Skr *dhṛātā*, Zend *dhṛātār*, L. *frāter*, Goth. *brōþar* BROTHER.] A member of a Grecian phratry, also *transf.* a fellow-clansman.

1847 Grote *Greece* II. x. III. 87 If a man was murdered, first his near relatives, next his genitrix, and phrators, were both allowed and required to prosecute the crime at law. 1881 L. H. Morgan *N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 To preserve some degree of equality in the number of phrators in each.

Phratric (frāz'zīk), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. φράτρη-ος, f. φράτρη PHRATRY + -OS.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 In Attica there were also two great organizations, one based originally on locality, and another whose sole qualification was that of birth—the demotic and the phratric.

Phratric (frāz'zīk), *a.* [ad. Gr. φράτρη-ος, f. φράτρη-α = φράτρη PHRATRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a phratry or clan; consisting of phratrics.

1847 Grote *Greece* II. x. III. 75 The phratric union, binding together several gentes, was less intimate [than the gentile union]. 1881 L. H. Morgan *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 The phratric organization has existed among the Iroquois from time immemorial.

Phratry (frāz'zī), [ad. Gr. φράτρη, f. φράτρη. see PHRATOR. In F. *phratris* (Laitré).]

1. *Ancient Gr. Hist.* A politico-religious division of the people, which took its first rise from the ties of blood and kinship; in Athens, each of the three subdivisions into which the phyle was divided, a clan.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Phratrician*, among the Athenians, a magistrate that presided over the phratry, or third part of a tribe. He had the same power over the phratry, that the phylarchus had over the tribe. 1833 Thirlwall in *Philol. Museum* II. 307 The desire of the higher classes to keep aloof from the rustics, who had been admitted into the phratrics. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 A family Zeus, and a Zeus guardian of the phratry. 1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 No deme coincided with a phratry or with any subdivision of a phratry.]

2. *transf.* Applied to tribal or kinship divisions existing among primitive races, as the Indians of North America, aborigines of Australia, etc.

1876 L. H. Morgan in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIII. 65 It is probable that the Mound-Builders were organized in gentes, phratrics, and tribes. 1882 H. Spencer *Pol. Inst.* 549 Not only where descent in the male line has been established, but also where the system of descent through females continues, this development of the family into gens, phratry, and tribe is found. 1891 Westermarck *Hist. Hum. Marriage* (1894) 298 The Seneca tribe of the Iroquois was divided into two 'phratrics', or divisions intermediate between the tribe and the clan.

† **Phrayes**, *obs.* illit form of FROISE, FRAISE. 1886 Oldbury *Parish Reg.* in *Blakeney MS.* (Bodl.) 3. 72, a gamon of Bacon and phrayes made of y^e eggies.

Phreatic (frāz'zīk), *a.* [f. Gr. φρέαρ, φρέαρ-well, cistern + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a well; applied to water from deep wells.

1892-3 14th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. n. 16 'Phreatic water'. [Note] This term was coined by Hay, in the course of the recent artesian and underflow investigation . . . as a convenient designation for 'underground waters which can be, or which it is hoped may be, reached by wells or other subground works'.

Phren (frēn). Pl. *phrenes* (frēn'zē), [mod. L., a. Gr. φρήν midriff, in pl. φρένες parts about the heart, breast; heart, mind, will.]

1. *Anat.* The diaphragm; the upper part of the abdomen: anciently supposed to be the seat of the mind.

1706 Phillips, *Phrenes*, the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1823 *Syst. Soc. Lex.* *Phren*, the diaphragm; also, the epigastrum.

2. *Philos.* The seat of the intellect, feelings, and will; the mind.

Phrenalgia: see PHRENO.

† **Phrenesiac**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. φρήνσις (see next), taken as φρενσις (cf. It. *fronesia*) + -AC.] = PHRENETIC *a.*

1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii, Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's *Anatomia* hath it, a phrenesiac or lethargic patient.

Phrenesis (frēn'zīs), *Path.* [L. *phrenesis* delirium, a late Gr. φρήνσις, f. φρήν, φρεν-: see next, and cf. FRENZY.] = PHRENETIC.

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* lvi 26 In the head may be many infirmities, as the Apoplexy, the Sootomy, the Megrym, the Sood, the Phrenesys [1598 phrenesis] 1552 ASCHAN *Let* 18 May, Wks 1865 1 11. 288 The prince of Spain, is this day fallen sore sick of a phrenesys, 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hou. Apothec* 5 An apostomacion in the braynes of some little skinnies, that enuiron the braynes, the same are called Phrenesis 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 27 Dec, At last George Dyer's phrenesis has come to a crisis; he is raging and furiously mad

Phrenetic (frē'netik), *a* (sb) *Forms:* *a.* 4 frenetyk, 4-6 -ike; 5 frena-, 6 frenetyke, -ik, 6-7 -lok, 7 frenetick, 9 frenetio β 6 phrenetike, 6-7 -ique, 7 -loke, 7-8 -lok, 9 -itio, 7-phrenetio. [a. OF *frenetike* (*Dial. S. Greg.* 12-13th c.), ad L *phrenēticus*, a late Gr *φρενῆτιος* (Epict.), for *φρενῆτιος* afflicted with *φρενῆτις* delirium, f. *φρην*, *φρεν*- heart, mind. Formerly stressed *phre netic*, whence PHRENITIO, FRANTIO.] +1. Of persons. Delirious; mentally deranged; insane; crazy. = FRANTIO *a.* 1. *Obs.* *a.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 206 (Camp) And in his browes frenetyk [or frenetyk] and made he cursed loue, Apollo, and ek Cupide 1377 LANG. *P. P. B.* x. 6 To flaterer or to folis þat frantyk [or frenetike] ben of wites 1483 CAYTON *Gold. Leg.* 1931: Saynt marcial heled one that was frenetyk. 1596 DAI RYMPER *tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* viii 84 Donald and quha with him appetit frenetik.

β. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 11 The foolishhe, madde and phrenetike shal gouerne the discrete. 1658 HOSBAC *Leuath.* ii xxiv 215 Those that became Phrenetique, Lunaticke, or Epileptique, 1758 LAVINGTON *Enthus Alth.* 8 *Papists* ii (1754) 139 They [Persons] but by the Tarantula are Phrenetic and delirious 1778 *Phil Trans.* LXVIII. 206 All that survived were to the highest degree phrenetic and outrageous

2. *transf* Affected with excessive excitement or enthusiasm, esp. in religious matters, furious, frantic; fanatic Cf FRANTIO *a.* 2.

a. c 1346 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I 109 This restrained the rude rage of the frenetick Scotts 1657 HAWK *Killing* 15 *M.* 10 The foolish dictates of such frenetick Impostor 1859 WITTEN *Asian Hours* (1820) 109 Frenetic zealots. 1882 *Phil. Mail* G. 27 Oct. 1 Some of the more frenetic of the franc-tireurs of Liberalism.

fig 1871 BROWNING *Pilgrims* 7, How the penon from its dome, Frenetic to be free, makes one red stretch for home!

β. 1565 CALPHILL *Annu. Yorks. Crosses* 23 It is to be feared greatly, least their arise some phrenetike persons, which will bragge and boast that they be Prophets. 1660 INGELIO *Beatus*, 4 *Ur.* v. 138 He esteems Prophetic Visions only as Dreams of phrenetic men. 1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/4 The chivalrous and phrenetic Monthan, whose name was a cry to his infantes. 1878 J. P. NEWMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXVII 131 When inspired, their individuality was intact. They [sacred writers] were never phrenetic

3. +*a.* Of a disease Consisting of or attended by delirium or temporary madness: = FRANTIO *a.* 3 *a.* *Obs.* b. Of actions, etc. Insane, erratic; passionate = FRANTIO *a.* 3 *b.*

a. 1599 SKELTON *Agst ven. Tougues* viii. 10 Yeare so full of vertibulie, And of frenetyke folabillie. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Cant* ii iii 50 Sometimes he shuts up [the man] as in frenetick, or infectious diseases 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 198 (Of Mohammedianism) Its frenetic might, enthusiasm, too, evaporating in the diffusion of conquest. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrowful Satan* 378 They run up the gamut of baffled passion to the pitch of frenetic hysteria

β. 1555 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv v, Impotent, By means of his Phrenetique maladia. 1615 H. CROOK *Body of Man* 139 Rending the membranes, cause all our motions to be head-strong and giddy, our sensations phrenetic and mad. 1754 O. in *Commaire* no 28. r. 1 Tom Dare-Devil, was carried off last week by a phrenetic fever 1815 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNICK *Demolish Monast. Port Royal* III 268 He struck every one who approached him, with the most phrenetic violence. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace, Odes* i xvi, Clashing again And again their wild cymbals, such fervour phrenetic

¶ 4. *Catachrestic* for PHRENIO *a.* 1

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenetic Nerves*, are those which are called also *Stomachic*. These descend between the Membranes of the *Medastinum*, and send forth Branches into them 1706 in PHILLIPS.

B. as *sb* A madman = FRANTIO *sb*.

a. 1593-4 MOLINEUX *Let* 17 Feb. in *Locke's Lett* (1708) 75 How comes it to pass that want of consciousness cannot be proved for a drunkard as well as for a frenetick? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III. 1. iv. All men's minds may go mad, and 'believe him', as the frenetic will do, 'because it is impossible'

β [1607 MARSTON *What you will* ii. i, A company of odd phrenetick Did cate my youth] 1612 SPIDEN *Illustr. euen* as a Phrenetique, comit what postea receiues now amongst the worst actions of Pines. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 99 A common Fold of Phrenetics and Bedlams 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test.* in *Few Ch.* x. 281 The visions of poor phrenetics

Hence **Phrenetioness**, madness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Phrenetical**, *a* *Obs* Also 6 phres-, 6-7 fre-. [f. as prec. + -AL]

1 = PHRENITIO *a.* 1 and 2.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl* 34 Do they not proceede from some odde vaine phantastical, or phrenetical braynes? 1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab. Phil.* (1673) 122 Demoniacks and phrenetical people. 1694 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 195 Some Persons Phrenetical and Enthusiastical, whose Madness is manifest to all.

2. = PHRENITIO *a.* 3.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V 65 b, Thether came Isabell,

the Frenche Quene, because the kyng her husband was fallen into his old frenetick disease 1604 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol* 6a The phantastical or rather phrenetical opinions of these new fangled fellows. 1696 Br. PATRICK *Comm. Latod* x 170 Another raving fit or phrenetical symptom.

Phrenetically (frē'netikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a freny; frantically.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* II. 11. 11, If all mobs are properly frenzies, and work frenetically with mad fits of hot and of cold. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Jan. 3/1 We welcome his sober prose and phrenetically applaud his common sense

Phreniatric (frē'nai-ə-trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φρην*, *φρεν*-mind + *ιατρικ*] Of or pertaining to the treatment of mental disease In mod. Dicts

Phrenic (frē-nik), *a* (sb) [ad mod. L. *phrenicus* or a F. *phrénique* (1690 in Halz.-Daim), f. Gr. *φρην*, *φρεν*-diaphragm, mind; see -IO.]

1. *Anat.* and *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the diaphragm, diaphragmatic

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenick Vessels*, are the Veins and Arteries, that run through the Diaphragm, Mediastinum, and Pericardium 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed 3) 19 Press one or both the phrenic Nerves 1832 J. TUMSON *IV. Cullen* I. 441 The Phrenic or Epigastric Centre 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 350 The Phrenic veins return the blood from the ramifications of the phrenic arteries 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 649 Phrenic neuritis

† 2. Of or relating to the mind, mental. *Obs.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 126/2 The nerves of animal, or, better, of phrenic life 1858 *Prater's Mag.* XLVII. 27 The Theosophs were right in separating entirely the mind from the soul, in considering them as different principles, as the physis and the phrenic. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 149 Two sorts of dreams, the Phrenic and the Psychic.

B. *sb.* (absolute use of A)

1. *Anat.* Short for *phrenic nerve*.

1776 CAURICHANK in *Phil Trans.* LXXXV 187 The possibility of having divided only one of the phrenics. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 209 It gives off a long and very slender branch, called the superior phrenic.

2. *Med.* A remedy or medicine for mental disease.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phrenica*, diseases affecting the intellect Also remedies that affect the mental faculties. —Phrenics

3. *pl* Phrenos That branch of science which relates to the mind, psychology.

1841 R. PARK *Pantology* ii iii (1847) 82 We would apply the term Phrenics to Mental Philosophy; or to that branch of knowledge, which treats of the faculties of the human mind, and their laws of action. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phrenus* also metaphysics

¶ **Phrenicula**, *Path* [mod L., f. as prec. + dim suffix: see -CULE]

1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed 4) I. 282 What he [i. e. Dr Pateison] calls a phrenicula, or diminutive species of phrenitis 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phenicula*, term used by Rust for Bian fever.

Phrenism (frē'niz'm), [f. Gr. *φρην*, *φρεν*-mind + -ISM.] Thought-force: see quot.

1871 COPE *Origin of Fittest* v (1887) 205, I discard the use of the term 'Vital Force', what was originally understood by that term being a complex of distinct ideas. *The Vital forces* are (nerve force) *Neuism*, (growth-force) *Bathism*, and (thought-force) *Phrenism*

Phrenitic (frē'nit-ik), *a*, *Path.* [ad. Gr. *φρενῆτις*, f. *φρενῆτις* PHRENITIS: see -IC] Affected with or suffering from phrenitis; subject to fits of delirium or madness

1771 T. PRICIVAL *Ess* (1777) I. 24 He indulged his phrenitic patients in the use of wine 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) XVII. 453/4 *Phrenitic*, a term used to denote those who, without being absolutely mad, are subject to such strong sallies of imagination as in some measure pervert their judgment. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phrenitic*, belonging to phrenitis.

† **Phrenition** *Obs* 1806. [Irreg. f. PHRENITIS.] Frenzy; rage.

1642 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* i iii viii, The fourth of furious fashion Phrenition hight, fraught with impatiencies

¶ **Phrenitis** (frē'nitis) *Path* [Late L. *phrenitis*, a. Gr. *φρενῆτις* delirium, f. *φρην*, *φρεν*-mind + -ITIS. Cf. F. *phrénite*.] Inflammation of the brain or of its membranes, attended with delirium and fever; brain fever.

1641 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. 1. iv, *Phrenitis*, is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage... or else an inflammation of the brain 1684 BOYLE *Parab. Anim.* 4 *Solid Bod.* iii 28 Oftentimes the matter, being discharged upon some internal parts of the Head, produces a Delirium or Phrenitis 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* iii. 11 (1856) 187 His wife was seized with fever, epilepsy and phrenitis.

Phreno-, before a vowel *phren-*, a. Gr. *φρενο-* (combining form of *φρην*, stem *φρεν*-, midriff, mind), an element of Greek compounds, and of modern scientific and technical words, usually in sense of 'the mind, mental faculties'.

Phrenalgia [Gr. *ἀλγος* pain], acute mental distress, psychalgia; melancholia. **Phrenocolic** *a* [Gr. *κόλον* COLON], pertaining to both the diaphragm and the colon, as in *phrenocolic* (also *pleurocolic*) ligament (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phrenogastria** *a* *Anat.* as in *phrenogastria* ligament, = GASTROPHRENIO *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phrenogram**, the curve or tracing made by the phrenograph (Webster 1902). **Phrenograph**, (*a*) an instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in

respiration; (*b*) a phrenological description or 'chart' of a person's mental characteristics. **Phrenography**, the observation and description of phenomena in comparative psychology. **Phrenohypnotism** (see quot and HYPNOTISM) **Phrenomagnatism**, the excitation of the phrenological organs by magnetic influence; hence **Phrenomagnetic** *a* **Phreno-mesmerism**, the excitation of the powers of the brain by mesmeric influence **Phrenonarcosis** [Gr. *νάρκωσις* a benumbing], Schults's term for a dulling of the senses or intellect; a state of stupor (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Phrenonomy** [Gr. *-νομία* distribution, management], the deductive and predictive part of comparative psychology. **Phrenoparalysis** = *phrenoplegia* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Phreno pathy** [-PATHY] disease of the mind; so **Phrenopathia** *a* **Phrenophysio-gnomist**, one skilled in phrenophysiology. **Phrenophysio-gnomy**, a combination of phrenology and physio-gnomy. **Phrenoplegia** [Gr. *φρενολήγῃ*, -πληγῃ- stricken in mind, f. *πληγῇ* stroke], sudden failing of the mind; disturbance of mental balance (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Phrenoplethia *a*, *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 *Bull. Nat. Med. Diet.* *Phrenologia*. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 361 Melancholia and Hypochondriasis, [synonyms]—In the older English writers, *lypemanía* and *Phrenologia*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phrenograph*, *Rosen-thal's* level... he used it to demonstrate the stoppage of those movements produced by stimulation of the cut end of the vagus nerve 1896 *Force* (N.Y.) 13 Feb. 6/6 A phrenograph of a famous French actress, lately in this city. 1881 *Smithson. Inst. Rep.* 501 Observing and descriptive *phrenography*. Inductive and classifying stage. *Phrenology*.. Deductive and predictive stage. *Phrenonomy*. 1896 *Cornopolitan* XX. 368/2 Adding to the magnetic equipment the extravagant doctrine of 'phreno hypnism': the excitation of the phrenological organs by pressing various points on the heads of hypnotized subjects. 1845 G. MACKIE *Power of Soul over Body* (1846) 161 Assuming all that is related of 'phreno magnetism and neuryrphology to be true. 1844 Huxley *Lay Sermon* v. (1870) 99 The simple physiological phenomena known as spirit rapping, table turning, phreno-magnetism. 1855 SMITH *Ev.* *Occult Sc.* 240 note, It was not necessary to resort to 'phreno mesmism'. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phreno Magnetism*, *Phreno Mesmism*, terms for a combination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of Phrenology and more questionable pretensions of Mesmerism. 1881 *Phrenonomy* (see *phrenography*) 1898 MAYNE *1801 Lex.*, *Phrenopathia*, 'phrenopathy'. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 197 The various types and classes of the phrenopathies 1892 MERR A. J. OVERHILL in *Daily News* 4 Aug. 1/6 A scientific 'phreno-physiognomist'. To explain 'phreno-physiognomy from a scientific point of view.

† **Phrenologer**, *Obs*. [f. PHRENOLOG- + -ER 1] One who practises phrenology, a phrenologist.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Phren. J. n.*), 1849 II. MILLER *Footp.* *Creat.* xiv. (1874) 265 Low minded materialists and shallow phrenologists.

Phrenologic (frē'nol-dj-ik), *a*, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IC. In mod. F. *phrenologique*.] Of or belonging to phrenology.

1821 *Joseph the Bookman* 12 For learned Phrenologic lore Were useful such a man I explore. *a* 1843 HOOK *Cranology* iii, These men I say, make quick appliance And close, to phrenologic science.

Phrenological (frē'nol-dj-ikāl), *a*, [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to phrenology; connected with or relating to phrenology.

1823 *(title)* *Phrenological Journal*. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I App II, When I publish the results [of my enquiry] they will disprove a hundred times over all the phrenological assertions in regard to the cerebellum. 1870 DICKENS *E. Dood* xvii, As to the phrenological formation of the backs of their heads.

Hence **Phrenologically** *adv.*

1838 E. FITZGERALD *Let* (1839) I. 44 Phrenologically speaking, he must be fully and equally furnished with the bumps of ideality and causality. 1846 FOX *G. Engh. Wks.* 1864 III 23 The forehead, phrenologically, indicates causality and comparison, with deficient ideality.

Phrenologist (frē'nol-dj-ik), [f. PHRENOLOG- + -IST. In mod. F. *phrenologiste* (1875 in Littré).] One skilled in phrenology.

1815 T. FORSTER in *Pamphlet* V. 222 The Phrenologist admits an arrangement of certain organs, which gives us free-will. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Lake* i, Call it, a confirmation of the brain - if you are a phrenologist. 1876 C. M. DILLON *Unorth. Lond* 33 A collection of heads that would have delighted a phrenologist.

Phrenologize (frē'nol-dj-ik-ə-iz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To treat or locate phrenologically.

b *humorous* To produce 'bumps' or protuberances (on the head) by blows.

1848 BLACKBURN *Mag.* LXIII. 262 You emerged with a broken hat, and a head phrenologized by a blacking bottle. 1858 J. W. DONALDSON *Lit. Greece* III. 13 He not only made the soul a mere function of the body, but even phrenologized it by placing it in the forehead.

2. To examine or analyse phrenologically.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Bruck* 4. viii, It only remained to be phrenologized. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 4/7 Burns's skull was phrenologized.

Phrenology (frēn'olōjī). [f. Gr. φρήν, phrēn-mind + -λογία, lit. 'mental science'; in F. *phrénologie* (Gall 1818, Hatz-Darm), Ger. *phrenologie*] The scientific study or theory of the mental faculties (quots. 1815, 1881); *spec.* (and in ordinary use), the theory originated by Gall and Spurzheim, that the mental powers of the individual consist of separate faculties, each of which has its organ and location in a definite region of the surface of the brain, the size or development of which is commensurate with the development of the particular faculty; hence, the study of the external conformation of the cranium as an index to the development and position of these organs, and thus of the degree of development of the various faculties.

1815 T. FORSTER (*Little Pamphlet in Pamphleteer* V. 219), Sketch of the new Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Dr. Gall and Spurzheim, considered as comprehending a complete system of Phrenology. *Ibid.* 222 The objection therefore falls to the ground, which accuses the new Phrenology of supporting the doctrine of Fatalism. [When republished in the same year, 'Phrenology' was altered to 'Zoonomy'.] 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 367 The word Cramiology is an invention of Spurzheim's enemies. It is not of the bone he treats, but of the manifestations of the mind as dependent on organization. Phrenology would be a more appropriate word. 1819 G. COMBE *Ess. Phrenol.* Intro. I. The real subject of the system is the Human Mind. I have therefore adopted the term 'Phrenology' as the most appropriate, and that which Dr. Spurzheim has for some years employed. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 228 Astronomy to the selfish becomes astrology, . . . and anatomy and physiology become phrenology and palmistry. 1866 BRANDR & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 896/2 By forcing the inductive method of enquiry into mental philosophy, phrenology has laid the foundations of a true mental science. 1881 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* (1883) 499 Again, we find this being [man] endowed with a set of faculties called intellectual, allied in certain particulars to those of the lower animals, but so far transcending them as to form a separate branch of study, requiring totally diverse methods and machinery of observation, and enlisting an entirely different set of investigators. To all these studies we have given the name of Comparative Psychology or Phrenology.

Phrenosin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. φρήν, phrēn-mind + -σίνη, -in¹ (after *myosin*)] A substance (C₁₂H₁₁NO₂) obtained from the brain.

1878 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem.* xv. 305 To the first of these Thudichum reserves the name of cerebrius, the second he terms phrenosine, and the third keratine.

Phrenical, **Phrensy**, -zy, etc., var. of **FRERNICAL**, **FRERNY**.

† **Phrentic**, -iok(e), obs. syncopated f. **PHRENTICUS** = **FRANTICUS** a and sb.

a. 1547-94 [see **FRANTICUS** a.]. 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Em-bassie* (1677) 121 To move his phrentic passions to remorse. 1702 *Flower Cold Baking* 1c. iv. (1709) 123 A Phrentick Fever cured by Baking the Head with Cold Water. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Animus* 25 When this Phrentick Arian had published his Original Evidence. b. 1765-1765 [see **FRANTICUS** sb.]. 1797 *Flower Physic. Pulse & Watch* 109 The Pulse of the Phrentic is small.

† **Phronesis** (frōn'sis). [a. Gr. φρόνησις thinking, understanding, intelligence, perception, practical sense, etc., f. φρονέω to think, be in one's senses, etc., f. φρον-, ablaut of φρεν-, stem of φρήν mind.] Understanding, practical judgement.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phronetal, a. *Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. type *φρονήτης thinker (f. φρονέω to think: see prec.) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1904 J. McCABE in *Faeschel's Wonders of Life* 14, I propose to call the sensory-cells or sense centres *phronetal cells*, and the thought cells or thought-centres *phronetal cells*.

Phrontist (frōn'tist). *Var.* [ad. Gr. φροντιστής a deep thinker (Aristoph. *Nub.* 267), f. φροντίζω to be thoughtful, f. φροννις thought.] One who is devoted to meditation and study; a deep thinker: by Aristophanes ironically applied to Socrates.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* II. 18 Wieland is led to conclude, that before Aristophanes applied the term *phrontist* to Socrates and his friends, the word itself was not in common use.

Phrontistery (frōn'tistēri). Often in Gr. or Latinized forms *phrontisterion*, *phrontisterium* (7 frōn-). [ad. Gr. φροντιστήριον, f. φροντιστής: see prec.] A place for thinking or studying; a 'thinking-shop': a term applied by Aristophanes in ridicule to the school of Socrates; hence applied to modern educational institutions.

1614 TOMKINS *Albunazar* l. iii. B. ij b. 'Tis the learn'd Phrontistery Of most Divine Albunazar. 1624 BR. HALL *Gr. Impostor* Wks. 501, I know where I am; in one of the famous Phrontisteries of Law and Justice. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking Gl.* iii. i. 'Twill be the great Gymnasium of the realm, The Phrontistery of Great Britany. 1672 D. T. *Answer. Eucharist's Cont. Clergy* 136 England's grand Phrontistery, Seminaries and Seed-plots of Learning. Oxford and Cambridge. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) II. 583/1 The maps and geometrical instruments which the old Athenian found in the phrontisterium. 1881 CHURCH *M.S. Let.* 12 May. In the first brilliant days of Oriet, it used to be called half in compliment and half in sneer the φροντιστήριον. 1888 *Amer. Tril.* Philol. IX. 344 As to the scenery [in the old Greek comedies], he holds that the inside of the phrontistery is never seen.

† **Phryganea** (frīg'ēnā). *Entom.* [mod. L., f. Gr. φρύγανις or φρύγανον a dry stick, in

reference to the stick-like appearance of the larva-cases.] A genus of neuropterous insects, typical of the family *Phryganeidae* or caddis-flies.

1855 KINGSEY *Glaucus* 159 As the caddis-baits appear at the top of the water as alder-flies and sedge flies (*Phryganea*).

Hence **Phryganeid** (frīg'ēnīd) a., of or pertaining to the caddis-flies; sb., any member of the *Phryganeidae*; **Phryganeoid** a., resembling or akin to the *Phryganeidae*.

Phrygian (frīd'giān), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *Phrygiānus*, f. *Phrygia* see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian Mode (Mus). (a) One of the ancient Greek modes, of a warlike character, supposed to have been derived from the ancient Phrygians; (b) The second of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having its 'final' on E and 'dominant' on C.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Musitian played the Phrygian melody. 1674 PLAYFORD *Shill Mus.* I. 59 The Phrygian Mood was a more warlike and courageous kind of Musick, expressing the Musick of Trumpets and other Instruments of old, exciting to Arms. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music there were four principal *voices* or modes; the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Dorian, and the Ionic. The Phrygian mode was religious. 1846 E. M. S. *Dict. Fine Arts, Phrygian Mode*, called likewise Synnagique, was either white or red. *Phrygian Stone*, a substance employed in the process of dyeing.

b. Applied to a conical cap or bonnet with the peak bent or turned over in front, worn by the ancient Phrygians, and in modern times identified with the 'cap of liberty'.

1796 STRUTT *Dresses & Habits of Eng.* I. i. 12 The cap, most commonly worn by the Saxons, bears no distant resemblance to the ancient Phrygian bonnet. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (1860) 50 Figure 2 gives us the Phrygian-shaped cap, borrowed from classic costume. *Ibid.* 482 A head of Paris in the Phrygian cap has been copied.

B. sb. a. A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. b. One of a Christian sect of the second century, a CATAPHRYGIAN.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 158 This truth is gained by the Phrygians. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 426/2 *Montanists* . . . are sometimes styled Phrygians and Cataphrygians.

Phrygianize (frīd'giānīz), v. [f. prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Phrygian in character.

1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. Rom. Emp.* xvii. 438 The natural tendency of the Phrygians to Phrygianize their beliefs.

2. *fig.* To frizzle.

1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* iii. Wks. 1846 II. 376/1 But whenever an obvious and natural thought presents itself, they either reject it for coming without imagination, or they *phrygianize* it with such biting and hot curling irony, that it rolls itself up unperceptibly. 1869 DOWDNEY *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 284 He [Landon] never Phrygianized to borrow his own word an obvious and natural thought.

† **Phrygie**, a. *Obs.* rare. [ad. assumed L.

Phrygiacus* for *Phrygius* **PHRYGIAN.] = **PHRYGIAN**. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 125 The Bells, brass Cimbals, kettle musick and whistles, stoiming such a Phrygick discord.

Phthalic (fthæ'lik), a. *Chem.* [Abbreviated from NAPHTHALIC.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from naphthalene, as *phthalic anhydride*, etc. *Phthalic acid*, a white crystalline compound (C₈H₄O₄) produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, etc. Also called **ALIZARIC acid**.

1837 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 575 Phthalic or Naphthalic Acid is produced by the long-continued action of nitric acid upon naphthalin. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 766 The xylenes are converted into Phthalic acids. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 444 We may select either the three xylenes or the three phthalic acids.

So, from base **Phthal-**: **Phthalamio** (fthæl'mīk) a. [see **AMIO**], derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia. in *Phthalamio acid*, a crystalline acid (C₈H₄NO₂) produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on phthalic anhydride.

Phthalate, a salt of phthalic acid. **Phthalein** (fthæl'in) [see -IN], one of a series of organic dyes produced by combining phthalic anhydride with the phenols, with elimination of water.

Phthalide (fthæl'id) [-IDE, here short for *anhydride*], the anhydrous form of phthalic acid, a white crystalline substance, C₈H₄O₂ = C₆H₄(CO)₂O, obtained by distilling the acid. **Phthalimide** [see **IMIDE**], a derivative of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by phthalyl; a colourless crystalline odoriferous and tasteless body, C₈H₄O₂.NH. **Phthalein** (fthæl'in) [see -IN], a colourless crystalline substance obtained from phthalic acid (see quot.). **Phthalyl** (fthæl'il) [see -YL], the radical of phthalic acid (C₆H₄O₂).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalamio acid (amidated phthalic acid). 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 627 *Phthalamio acid*, crystallizes in a mass of fine flexible needles, forming an acid solution with water. *Ibid.* 628 **Phthalates*, Phthalic acid is dibasic, forming acid salts, C₈H₃MO₄ and neutral salts, C₈H₄M₂O₄. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 977 Potassium phthalate is easily decomposed [by an electric

current]. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 499 **Phthalins* compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of phenols with phthalic anhydride. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 3/5 Aniline blues and violets were followed by phthalene and the great group of azo and cotton dyes. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalamide, HN.C₆H₄O₂. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 977 By the action of nascent hydrogen the phthalates are converted into colourless compounds called 'phthalins', which by oxidation in the air, are reconverted into phthalates. 1866 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Chloride of *phthalyl.

Phthanite (fthæn'it). *Min.* [a. F. *phthanite*: named by Haüy 1822 (*phthanite*), f. Gr. φθάνειν to anticipate + -ιτης, 'because its thick schistoid texture and argillaceous character seem to announce beforehand its passage into schist' (*Traité de Mineral* (ed. 2) IV. 545). Dana spells it -yte, as being the name not of a mineral but of a rock.] A hard compact rock, consisting essentially of cryptocrystalline silica.

1868 DANA *Min.* 195 Cryptocrystalline Varieties [of Quartz] 12. *Bassanite*, *Lydian Stone* or *Touche-stone*, a velvety black siliceous stone, passes into a compact fissile, siliceous, or flinty rock, of grayish and other colors, called siliceous slate, and also Phthanite.

† **Phthartio**, a. *Med. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *phthartio* -tic-us, a. Gr. φθαίρειν -ds destructive, f. φθείρειν to destroy.] Destructive, deadly.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phthiride (fthīr'id). *Path.* [ad. Gr. φθίρως consumptive, f. φθίρω -wasting, decaying: see -ODE.] One subject to or suffering from phthisis. So **Phthirid** a., of or pertaining to phthisis.

1890 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* i. 11 24 The thorax of phthirides (persons predisposed to phthisis) is, as Galen says, narrow and shallow. *Ibid.* 16 The phthirid chests are natural deformities.

Phthirionoplasm (fthīr'ionoplæz'm) *Path.* [f. Gr. φθίρω -wasting, decaying + -PLASM.] (See quot.)

1871 C. J. WILLIAMS *Pulmon. Consumpt.* i. 6 All are due to the presence of various kinds of *phthirionoplasm*, a withering or decaying modification of the proper plasma or formative material of the body. [Note.] I have found it necessary to coin this word, to give expression to one of the leading ideas of this book, and to avoid the common use of the word *tubercle*.

† **Phthiriasis** (fthīr'iasis). *Path.* Also 9 *phthir-*. [L., a. Gr. φθίρσις lousiness, morbus pedicularis, f. φθείρειν to be lousy.] A morbid condition of the body in which lice multiply excessively, causing extreme irritation; pediculosis.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barbas* ii. l. iii. *Furres* 507 But with the griefs that charge our outward places Shall I account the loathsome Phthiriasis? 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 245 Calisthenes . . . fell there sick of the Phthiriasis, or louse disease. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. l. iv. 458 The Phthiriasis . . . Herod. Antiochus Epiphanes, . . . Cassander, Calisthenes, and Sylla, all died of this disorder. 1808 HULME in *Magnum Taidon* ii. vi. 1 295 Lice of Sick Persons. —Pediculus Tabescentium. —This name has been proposed for a louse which gives rise to a disease termed Phthiriasis.

Phthirrophagous (fthīr'rophagos), a. Also **phthirero**, *erron.* **phthirio**. [f. mod. L. *phthirorhagus* sb., f. Gr. φθίρρ louse + -φάγος eating. see -PHAGOUS; in F. *phthirorhage*] Louse-eating.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 951/1 Phthirrophagous. 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 263 These Alfuros were phthirrophagous, going over the dense mat adorning their heads with the most praiseworthy perseverance. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 4 Nov. 1278 Lice, caused little inconvenience and afforded employment to the phthirrophagous natives.

Phthisic (ti'zik), sb. and a. Now rare. Forms: a. 4-5 tysyk, tlayk, -ik(e), 5 tysyke, -ik, 6 tysyke, -ike, tsisyke, tsisyke, 7 tsysyke, -ique, tsisyk, tsizyok, tsysyck(e), thisyoke. B. 5 ptisyke, 6 ptisyque, ptysyke, 6-7 ptisyoke, 7 ptysyok, phthisyck(e), -isyoke, 7-8 ptisyok, 8 ptysyck. γ. 6 phthysick(e), -ycke, 6-8 -yck, 7 -ysyque, phthisyque, -yck, 8 phthysyck, 8- phthisic. [ME. *tsik(e)* sb., a. OF. *tsike*, -ique, later *ptisyque*, *thisyque* = It, Sp. *tsisca* consumption, phthisis, repr. a. Romanic *phthisica*, *thysica* sb. fem., absolute use of *phthisica* -us, -a, -um adj., a. Gr. φθίσις -ds consumptive, f. φθίσις PHTHISIS. OF. had also the adj. *tsike*, *tsyke* (11th c. in Littré, 13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *ptisyque*, mod. F. *phthisique*, *phthisique*; the F. sb. is now *phthise*. The current pronunciation has come down from the ME. *tsik*.]

A. sb. 1. A wasting disease of the lungs; pulmonary consumption.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 701 Many yvels. Als fevry, dropsy, and launys, Tysyk, goute and other maladyes. c. 1400 *Langland's Curing.* 164 Men bat ben hurt in be lungis fallib in be tsik. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* l. F. v. b. It is also good for the tysyk. 1607 TOSSELL *Fow. f. Beasts* (1658) 536 The milk of a sow is also good against the bloody flux and tsisyck. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Adels.* fr. *Parnass* 41 Hectick Feavers and Tsisycks. a. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 44 But count all Reprobate . . . Whom he, when Gout or Tsisyck Rage, shall curse.

B. c. 1450 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. vii. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Pusike is consumicion and wasting of kinde humours of be bodie. Euerich bat hap tsiky hap etike. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. A some with Pusike, Stone, Strangurie [etc.]. 1669 WOODCOCK *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 The Northwind . . . is injurious to the Cough, Pusick, and Gout. 1762-71

H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III 225 Being troubled with a ptytic, he retired to Marybone
 7. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 58 The Pththick or Sore in the Lungs with a Consumption of all the bodie
 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII. 1002 Of the various Kinds and Causes of the Pththick 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. 11* 367 A variety of pulmonary pththicks. 1844 *Blackw Mag* LVI 199 If he left off without having thrown himself into a pththick
 +2 Loosely applied to various lung or throat affections; a severe cough, asthma *Obs.*

1212 LUDG *Two Merch* 315 Drye tisyk is withal partable 12130 — *Min Poenis* (Percy Soc) 51 A drye tisyk maketh old men ful feynt 1232-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 287 Herode Ascalonite was vexede with vermyn commenge from his secrete membres, with a stynche intolerable, and with a violente triske. 1642 MILTON *Anniado*. 8 When liberty of speaking was girded and straight laced almost to a broken-winded tizzick 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1756) 286 A sore Fit of the Asthma or Pththick

B. adj. = PTHTHISICAL a
 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xxii* (Bodl MS). Tisike men alway cowpeth for bech of pe lunges 1587 MASCALL *Gout Catill*, *Hogges* (1627) 263 They will have the disease of the lights, which is, to be puse and puse 1610 BARROUGH *Math. Physick* II xii (1639) 90 You must prescribe to those that be pththick, a convenient diet. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 280 In Hectick, Pththick, and Asthmatic cases. 1899 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 372 His colleague's accorcion is suspended in the midst of a pththick wheeze

Phththical (p'ththikāl), *a.* Forms 7 *tazicall*, *ptisical* (l), *ptisical*, 7-8 *tissical*, 7- *ptisical*, 8 *ptisical*, *ptisical* [f. prec. + -AL] Of the nature of or pertaining to pththick

1611 COTGR. *Phththick*, Tysicall. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poem* *Synp.* (1650) 40 Half of them who dye in London, dye of pththick and pulmonary distempers. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puert* 174 When Tisick distempers stoit my Breath 1793 BEDDOES *Consumpt.* 135 The pththick inflammation may so alter the structure of the lungs 1839 RAMADGE *Curab Consumpt.* (1867) 52 There was old pththick disease in the summit of both lungs

b. Of persons. Affected with or having a tendency to pththick; consumptive. Of a house where pththick exists.

1651 *FRENCH Distill* II 50 This Water. is very good for those that are pththick 1709-10 ADDISON *Tatler* No 121 71 Poor Cupid has always been Pththick, and we are afraid it will end in a Consumption 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* xxiii 283 You will frequently find that he will die pththick 1899 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/6 The visitation of pththick houses was not only practicable, but was of as great importance to the public weal as similar visits in houses where fever or enteric fever had occurred.

c. fig.
 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* in 28 He will bestow on us a pretty modell of himselfe and sobs me out halfe a dozen izzick mottoes where ever he had them. 1849 H. COLE *Index Poems* (1850) II. 254 His wasp-stung wits were grown so quaint and pththick 1887 *Forin Rev* Sept 421 That pththick Idealism which claimed the empire in despite of Nature.

Phththicky (t'i'ziki), *a* [f. PTHTHISIC + -Y] Pththick, consumptive; asthmatic; wheezy

1697 *Land Gaz* No 3322/4 Stolen by a Pththicky middle-sized Man 1722 *Ibid* No 6191/3 He has a Pththicky Cough. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* I 382 Found successul in pththicky complaints 1897 *Quint* (U S) XXIX. 5041 Diminutive and pththicky mules, wheezing for breath.

Phththiology (p'ththi'olōjī), *Med.* [f. PTHTHISIC + (-O)LOGY] The science or study of pththick, or a treatise thereon.

1824 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.* *Phththiology*, a treatise on pththick 1858 IN MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1893 *Syd Soc Lex.* *Phththiology*, the scientific study of Pththick

Phththitis (p'ththi'sis, p'ththi'sis) *Path.* Also 6 *phthys*, -is, 7-8 *phthys*, 8 *phthysis*. [L. (Celsus), a. Gr. *phthē* wasting, consumption, f. *phthivē* (root *phō-*) to decay, waste away. In mod. F. *phthisie*] A progressive wasting disease; *spec.* pulmonary consumption: see quot. 1873.

1525 tr. *Brinswyke's Surg* Liij b/2 Dothe the persone falle in pththys and to outdryng of the natural moystnes 1527 ANDREW *Brinswyke's Distyll.* (Waters D J). Pththys, that is a brette comynge of the lunges 1543 TRAHERN *Vigo's Chirurge.* (1586) 448 Pththys, in greke signifieth wasting, a consumption as we call it 1616 SURREL & MARKS *Country Farme* 728 Another kind of disease with which birds are troubled, is called the subtle disease, Pththys. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 130 The inconsiderable number of sailors who die of pththys 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd Pathol* (ed. 2) 300 By pulmonary pththys is understood a disease of the lungs which is characterized by progressive consolidation of the pulmonary texture, and by the subsequent softening and disintegration of the consolidated tissue

attrib 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 157 In several towns the pththys death-rate had undergone a notable decrease since the introduction of an improved system of sewerage. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 2/1 A number of pththys patients.

b. With defining word, applied to tuberculosis of various organs.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 92, I made an analysis of pus which was discharged with the urine in a case of [p]ththys vesicæ. 1893 *Syd Soc Lex.* *Abdominal Phththys* 1 Intestinal tuberculosis. 2 Peritoneal tuberculosis *Ibid.* *Dust Phththys*, a variety of fibroid pththys set up by dust in certain industries

c. fig.
 1881 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) IV 302 The delirium of passion, the grasp of cupidity, the pththys of romance
Phththozoids (p'ththōzōids), *rare*. [erron. for *phththozoids*, f. Gr. *phthē* to destroy + *zōon* animal] The art of destroying noxious animals. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 50 *Phththozoids*, the art of

destroying such of the inferior animals, as, in the character of natural enemies, threaten destruction, or damage, to himself, or to animals [useful to him]. 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1847) VII cccxviii. 325 A science which Jeremy the thrice illustrious Bentham calls Pththozoids.

Phththongal (p'ththōngāl), *a rare*. [f. Gr. *phthōngos* a sound, the voice + -AL] Of or pertaining to a sound, consisting of a sound, vocal 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* IV. 62 These are their sonant (or vocal, phththongal, intoned) counterparts

Phththongo meter, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -METER] A measurer of the intensity of vowel sounds

1837 WHITWELL *Hist. Induct Sc* (1857) II 266 We may consider this instrument as a phththongometer, or measurer of vowel quality. 1848 IN SMART *Supp.*, and in later Dict. + *Phththore*. *Obs. Chem.* [a F. *phthore*, ad Gr. *phthōrē* destruction, f. *phthē* to destroy, corrupt]

Old name for the element FLUORINE, because of the corrosive action of hydrofluoric acid. Hence + *Phththo rto a*, fluoric; + *Phththorine*, fluorine

1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Phththorine* applied by Guibourt to binary compounds, in which fluorine, or fluorine, performs the part of a negative element + *phththoic* *Ibid.*, *Phththorine*, *Chem.* term for the presumed base of fluoric acid phththorine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Phththo*

+ *Phu*. *Obs.* [a F. *phu*, a L. *phū* (Plin), a Gr. *phō* valarian] The Gaiden Valerian or Cretan Spikenard, *Valeriana Phu*.

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II 86 Phu, which some call also wild Spikenard, growth in Pontus, and it hath a lefe lyke unto Alexander 1607 TORSILL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 81 The herb Valerian commonly called Phul. *Ibid* 532 Mingle these hearbs following, Agrimony, Rue, Phu, Scabious, Betony 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.*, *Phu*, in botany, a name by which some authors call the great garden valerian.

Phulkari (p'h'lkarī), *East Ind* [a. Hindi *phul* a flower, a tissue flower on cloth, etc, f. *phūl* a flower + -kār, suffix of agent.] A kind of flower embroidery; a cloth or shawl so embroidered 1890 IN *Cent Dict* 1896 YOUNGSON 40 *Yrs Punjab Musonit* 11 Phulkaries, or shawls of coarse cloth tastefully adorned with silk by the women, are worn

Phulwara, see FULWA. **Phusee**, *phusy*, *obs* *erron.* ff. FUSEE 2, wheel of a watch

Phut (pūt). [Echoic. cf. PSIT.] An imitation of a sound - see quot.

1898 STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 143 Thud! went the first gun, and phut! came faintly back, as its shell burst on the zariba 1905 *Blackw Mag* July 57/1.

+ *Phuz*, *erron.* f. FUZZ, loose volatile matter.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III *Arianism* 60 One continu'd Phuz of Canting Contradictions and sad Aspersions

Phy, *obs* *erron.* form of FIE int.

Phytic (fai'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *phū*-os fucus, seaweed + -IO] In *phytic acid*, a crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol, colourless, somewhat unctuous to the touch, tasteless, madoious, and permanent in the air 1864-8 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II 504 The mother liquor of the phytic acid which is deposited on cooling, separates 1866-8 *Ibid* IV 633 Phytic acid dissolves in strong sulphuric acid and is reprecipitated by water.

Phycite (fai'sit) *Chem* [f. as prec. + -ITE 14] A sweet-tasting crystalline substance (C₄H₁₀O₄) extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris*; also called *erythromanite*. Hence in extended sense (see quot 1866-8).

1864-8 WATTS *Dict Chem* II 504 The substance from *Protococcus vulgaris* was originally called phycite. 1866-8 *Ibid* IV. 633 The term phycite has lately been extended by Carus to the series of tetratomic alcohols homologous with natural phycite

Phyco- (fai'ko), combining form of Gr. *phū*kos (L. *ficus*) seaweed, used in the formation of modern scientific terms relating to seaweeds or algae.

Phycochrom (fai'kōkrōm), a species or individual of the order *Phycochromaceæ* or *Cryptophyceæ* of Algae or seaweeds, so **Phycochromaceæ** *a*, or of pertaining to this order. **Phycochrome** (fai'kōkrōm), the bluish-green colouring matter of some algae, being chlorophyll modified by an admixture of phycocyanin **Phycocyan** (fai'kōsaiān), **Phycocyanin**, **Phycocyanogen**, the blue colouring matter which is combined with chlorophyll in certain algae, as *Phycochromaceæ*, and gives to them their bluish-green colour

Phycoerythrin, the red colouring matter found similarly in *Florideæ*, and giving to them their reddish colour. **Phyco-graphy** [-GRAPHY], systematic description of seaweeds (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1886)

Phycohematin (see quot). **Phycology** [LOGY], the branch of botany treating of seaweeds or algae, algology; so **Phycologist**, a student of phycology; an algologist. **Phycometer** (fai'kōmētōr): see quot. **Phycomyces** (fai'kōmēsī tas) *a*, or of pertaining to the *Phycomycetes*, a division of Fungi, mostly parasitic, of which the genus *Phycomyces* is the type.

Phycophæin [Gr. *phō*is dusky], a reddish-brown pigment found in the olive-brown seaweeds, as the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporææ*. **Phycocyanthin** [XANTHIN], a yellow colouring-matter, = DIATOMIN.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Aug 671 The *Phycochroms* never reach as great a size as do members of each of the other sections 1873 Q. *Finl. Microsc. Sci.* 221 The cultivation of "phycochromaceous gonidia obtained from lichens of a different nature. 1880 *Nature* 26 Feb. 391/1 Desmidiæ, Diatomaceæ, and phycocchromaceous forms furnish no less than 600 out of the total of 794 species 1874 *Cook's Fungus* 12 The green matter originally arises within the primary chlorophyll- or "phycochrom bearing" cells 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot* 273 Certain parasitic Ascomycetes penetrate them [certain Algae] and often form an intimate attachment with those cells which contain phycochrome (as *Plectospora*, *Omphalotria*) 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 633 *Phycocyan*, and *Phycocerythrin*, these names are applied by Kützing to a blue and red colouring matter, apparently of the same composition, existing in several red sea-weeds. 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI 464

Phycocyan gives a spectrum with a well-marked absorption-band in the orange, and has a very intense red fluorescence 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot* 216 The "phycocyanine" is diffused from dead or ruptured cells, and thus produces, for example, the blue stains on the paper round

barium specimens of *Oscillatoria* 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII 1637 *True Phycocyanogen*, with a distinct absorption-band in the orange, and a narrow one in the red, imparting to the solution a very intense red fluorescence 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 464 *Phycocerythrin* Group I call one pink phycocerythrin and the other red phycocerythrin. Neither are fluorescent, and both are soluble in water. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 *Phycocyanin*, a red colouring matter, obtained by Kützing from *Rhythmum tinctoria* It is extracted from the fresh algae. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phycologist* 1901 *Nature* 14 Feb. 377/1 The great Swedish phycologist 1879 WILSTER *Suppl.*, *Phycology*. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Nov. 360/3

Algology, another hybrid, is honored with a definition. while *Phycology*, the preferable word linguistically, is given only as a synonym 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Phycocyanin*, the gelatine in which the spores of Algaeous plants first

vegetate 1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Phycocyanin*, term for a single cell resting on semi liquid substance, possessing the power of producing other cells similar to itself in form and composition out of the organic substances in which it grows. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phycocyanous*. 1900 *Nature* 27 Sept 540/1 The phycocyanous Fungi, and the siphonaceous Algae

the vegetative body of which does not consist of cells. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 295 Analogous pigments extracted by water from algae of colors other than red have received the following names,—"phycophæin (brownish), phycocyanine (bluish), phycocyanine (yellowish-brown)

1898 tr. *Strasburg's Bot* 330 The cells of the *Phæococcyces* contain a brown pigment, phycocyanin 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI 457 *Phycocyanine*. This name was first proposed by Kützing for a substance he obtained from *Oscillatoria* 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot* 216 The peculiar bluish or brownish-green colour which the Nostocaceæ share with the Chloococcaceæ, is caused by a mixture of true chlorophyll with phycocyanine and phycocyanine

Phylogalactic (fi'gōgālē ktik), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. *phū*yo- shunning (φύγειν to flee, shun) + γαλακτ- milk see GALACTIC.] *a. adj.* Preventing the secretion of milk, and promoting the reabsorption of milk already secreted *b. sb.* A substance or drug having these qualities.

In mod. Dicts.
 + *Phylactist*. *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *phylactista* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. *phylaktistēs* jailer, f. *phylaktē* prison.] 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phylactist*, the keeper of a prison.

+ *Phylacter*. *Obs.* [a. Gr. *phylaktēr* guard. cf. F. *phylactère* see next.] = PHYLACTERY

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec* (1632) 225 Their Phylacteres.. serving as Local memories of the Law. 1604 DRAVON *Owl* 621 Then of his knowledge in the cabalist..Then of Phylacteres what their virtue be. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 44 Who place Religion in their Velm-earies; As in their Phylacteres the Jewes did theirs 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II ii. 27 Ensigned with a Mytie..and the Phylacteres. [See PHYLACTERY 4]

Hence + *Phylactered* *ppl a*, furnished with a phylactery; in quot. fig.

1738 MATT. GREEN *Spleen* 19 Who for the spirit hug the spleen, Phylacter d throughout all their mien

Phylacterian (fai'ktēriān) [f. L. *phylactēr-ium*: see next + -AN] (See quot.) So **Phylacterio** (-e rik), *-ical* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylacteres; **Phylacterize** *v.* [ad late Gr. *phylaktērizein*], *trans.* to guard or protect with a phylactery.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* i. x. (1625) 54 In the yeere of our Lord, 692 certaine Sorceters were condemned for the like kind of Magic! hanging the beginning of Saint Johns Gospel about their necks by the name of *phylactēria*, that is, Phylacterians. 1698 L. ADDISON *Chr. Sacr.* 128 (K) In their private or phylacterical prayer, [Amen] was omitted 1642 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 406

Phylactēria *phylactēria*, *iva* *των* *δαμονων* *οιδειν* *εφαυνηται*, They phylacterize, or beseech and defend themselves that no ill Spirit or Devil annoy them

Phylactery (fai'ktēri). Forms 4 *fil*, *phila*, *terio*, 6-*ery*, -*ory*, *phylactory*, *phylacterie*, 6-7 *phylactery*, 7- *phylactery* (6-7-*ie*). Also in med. L. forms *phylacteria*, -um, *phil*, *phylactarium*. [ME ad L. *fyl-*, *phylactēr-ium* (Vulg.), a Gr. *phylaktērion* a watchman's post, a safeguard, an amulet, f. *phylaktēs* a guard, f. stem *phylak-* of *phulāssēin* to guard. Cf. OF. *filatiere* (12th c), mod. F. *phylactère*.]

1. A small leathern box containing four texts of Scripture, Deut. vi. 4-9, xi. 13-21, Ex. xiii. 1-10, 11-16, written in Hebrew letters on vellum and, by a literal interpretation of the passages, worn by

Jews during morning prayer on all days except the sabbath, as a reminder of the obligation to keep the law. Cf Deut. xi. 18 'Ye shall bind them [my words] for a sign upon your hand, and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes.'

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm Sel Wks* II. 61 In stede of phylacteries men maken gret volums of newe lawes 1382—Matt xxiii. 5 They enlargen her phylacteries [glass that ben smale scrowis]. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 Þey bere scrowes in her fohedes and in hir lift arms and cleped þe scrowes phylacteria, in þe scrowes weie þe ten hestes 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 5 They sett abroad there phylacteris. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Matt* xxiii. 5 They walke vp and doune beayng about brode phylacteris 1581 MARBECK *Bk Notes* 823 They were in their foreheades scrowles of parchment, wherein were written the tenne commaundments given by God to Moses, which they called Phylacterias 1626 T. Gordon *Moses & Aaron* i. (1641) 42 There were Phylacteries for the head, or frontlets, reaching from one ear to the other, and tied behind with a thong, and Phylacteries for the hand fastened upon the left arme above the elbow on the inside, that it might be near the heart 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth*. xxx. A broad girdle inscribed with characters like the phylacteries of the Hebrews 1879 C. GEIKIN *Christ* xv. 156 Pharisees, with broad phylacteries.

b. *fig* A reminder; a religious observance or profession of faith, an ostentatious or hypocritical display of piety or rectitude, a mark of Pharisaism; a burdensome traditional observance. Phrase. *to make broad the phylactery* (from Matt. xxiii. 5), to vaunt one's righteousness.

1645 MUTTON *Tutach* Intro. Add. Paul, I send him back again for a phylactery to stich upon his auigance. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chi. Mor.* i. § 21 Trust not to thy Remembrance in things which need Phylacteries. *Ibid.* iii. § 10 To thoughtful Observators the whole World is a Phylactery, and every thing we see an Item of the Wisdom. of God. Happy are they who... make their Phylacteries speak in their Lives. 1687 DAVENPORT *Hand & P.* 1. 399 And Fathers, Counsellors, Church, and Church's head, We are on her reverend Phylacteries leand. 1847 Ld. Cockburn *Jurid.* II. 189 Five statutes, each of which tends in its way to disentangle us of the phylacteries of the feudal system 1893 MORLEY in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/5 Mr. Russell, has won his broadest phylacteries, used his most pharisaical language.

c. Erroneously applied to the fringe or the blue ribbon, which the Israelites were commanded to wear as a remembrancer (Num. xv. 38, 39); hence extended to a fringe or border generally

1596 N. T. (Tomson) *Matt* xxiii. 5 note, Phylacteries—It was a thread, or ribband of blew silk in the fringe of a corner, the beholding whereof made them to remember the Lawes and ordinances of God: and therefore was it called a phylacterie, as you would say, a keeper 1713 tr. *Panegyricus Rerum* *Mem.* I. ii. xiv. 97 The Flames had ambled to the borders and the Phylacteries (as it were) of this Obelisk. 1893 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iii. 112 She walks, And droops her loosed phylacteries in the dust.

2. An amulet worn upon the person, as a preservative against disease, etc.; also *fig* a charm, safeguard.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. a.), *Phylacterium*, a sort of Amulet, for the cure of Venomous Diseases. 1809 MATKIN *Gen. Blar* x. vii. (Ridg.) 335 Very good books, a never-failing phylactery against the blue devils [F. une ressource assurée contre l'ennemi]. 1850 LERICHT tr. C. O. Muller's *Ant. Art* § 436 (ed. a.) 688 The figure of Serapis was a customary phylactery. 1852 Hook *Ch. Diet* (1871) 585 Phylactery properly denotes a preservative, such as charms carried about to preserve them from evils, diseases, and dangers; for example, stones or pieces of metal engraved under certain aspects of the planets 1860—*Irish Alps* I. v. 223 The bishops... were required... to put down pagan observances, auguries, phylacteries, and incantations.

3. A vessel or case containing a holy relic

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. Add MS. 27944 Philacteryum is a hiel vessel of glas oper of Custial in þe whiche holey relics ben ikepte. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 14 One phylactery silver and gyfte, containing w'yn a bone of saynt Stephen. 1536 in *Antiq. Savit* (1771) 194 One Philatry, long, ornate with silver, standing on four feet... and containing a tooth of St. Macarius. 1859 FRANKMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. App. 686 Harold is shown swearing between two chests or phylacteries.

4. In mediæval art, The inscribed scroll proceeding from a person's mouth or held by him, to indicate his words; *fig*, a record, a roll. Also, the label or infula of a mitre.

1825 tr. *Lafar's A. is Mid. Ages* ii. 74 The legends painted upon the phylacteries in painted glass. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 423 Here is the phylactery of his vices—wily, wary, cold, calculating, indirect, faithless.

Hence *Phylacteried* a., furnished with phylacteries; also *fig*.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 277 Without any phylacteried display of Independence and Non intrusion oratory.

† *Phylactio*, *Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. *φυλακτικός* ac], having the quality of guarding, f. stem *φυλακ-* (see prec.). A preservative; a prophylactic.

1706 CARV (*title*) A Physician's Phylactio, Against a Lawyer's Venetic, or, An Answer to a Book, abusively Entitled, *The Rights of the Christian Church, Asserted*.

Phylactocarp, *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυλακτός*, vbl. ac], f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *καρπός* fruit.] A 'fruit-case'; a receptacle in certain hydroïds protecting the gonothecæ. Hence *Phylactocarpal* a.

1883 ALLMAN in *Challenger Rep.* VII. iii. 10 The term phylactocarp may be used as a general expression for the various forms under which the apparatus destined for the protection of the gonangia shows itself in the phylactocarpal Plumatulidæ... The commonest and longest known form of phylactocarp is the corbula of *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 759.

Phylactolamatus, a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Phylactolamatus* (f. Gr. *φυλακτο-*, f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *λαμós* throat + L. *-āta* (pa. pple)) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Phylactolamata*, an order of Polyzoa, having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth overhung by a small ciliated mobile lobe, the epistoma

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Imv. Anim.* viii. 461 Between the bases of the arms there is a rounded or pentagonal disk with raised and ciliated edges, which occupies the place of the epistoma in the phylactolamatus Polyzoa

Phylarch (fōil'ark). Also 7-8 phil- [ad. L. *phylarchus*, a. Gr. *φύλαρχος* chief of a tribe, f. *φύλη* tribe + -*αρχος*, f. *ἀρχεω* to rule. Cf F. *phylarque*.]

1. The chief or ruler of a phyle or tribe in ancient Greece, hence, a tribal chief generally.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 56 Moses chose able men... and made them heads over the people, (Tribunes... or Phylarchs, that is) Princes of the Tribes. 1659—*Law-giving* ii. ii (1700) 400 These Degrees were of two sorts first, Phylarchs or Princes of Tribes; and secondly, Patriarchs, or Princes of Families 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 32 One of the Numidian petty Princes, called by Greek Authors Phylarchs, and by the Arabs &c sheikhs 1861 W. MUIR *Mahomet* Intro. 183 The Romans recognized as kings, or phylarchs of the Syrian Arabs the chiefs of the Beni Salih

2. In ancient Attica, An officer elected to command the cavalry of each of the ten phylæ

1830 tr. *Aristoph. Birds* 214 Ditrephes, with only wicker wings, was chosen Phylarch,—next, Hipparch. 1846 GRIFFITH *Greece* iii. viii. II. 607 The tribe appears to have been the only military classification known to Athens, and the *phylarch* the only tribe officer for infantry, as the *phylarch* was for cavalry, under the general-in-chief

3. The title given to certain magistrates in the ideal commonwealths of Plato, More, etc.; in Harrington's *Oceana* given to the magisterial body.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* ii. iii (1895) 135 Euerge thyrti families or fermes cheswe them yearlye an officer, whyche in their olde language is called the Syphograunte, and by a newer name the Phylarche [*phylarchum*]. 1556 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 76 All and every one of these Magistrates, together with the Justices of Peace, and the Jury men of the Hundred, are the Prærogative Troop or Phylarch of the Tribe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 407 During twenty years the chief employment of busy and ingenious men had been to frame constitutions... All the nomenclature... of the imaginary government was fully set forth, Phylarchs, Tribes [etc.]

Hence *Phylarchio*, a. *rothical adjs*, of or pertaining to phylarchs or to tribal government, consisting in the rule of great families; *Phylarchy*, the office of a phylarch, tribal government.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 640 Feelings of decent reverence for the old 'phylarchic aristocracies of England. 1861 W. MUIR *Mahomet* I. Intro. 246 The national tradition and poetry of the Arabs... with respect to genealogical and 'phylarchal' events. 1728 ERSKINE tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 56 The twelve Apostles and the twelve patriarchs joined together, or the 'phylarches of the Jews. 1865 *Pail Mail* G. 9 July 11 A Bedawin phylarchy, in which the chief is the political and religious ruler of the nation.

† *Phyle* (fōil'e). Pl. -æ. *Ancient Gr. Hist.*

[a. Gr. *φύλη* tribe.] In ancient Greece, a clan or tribe, based on supposed kinship; in Attica, after the reforms of Clisthenes, a political, administrative, and military unit, the division of the people into ten phylæ being mainly geographical; also the cavalry brigade furnished by an Attic tribe 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Epitratid or the Roman Patrician, who had to court the votes of his Phyle or of his clients 1868 SMITH'S *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 389 The tribes or phylæ (of Attica) were divided each into three phratræ. *Ibid.* 390 All foreigners admitted to the citizenship were registered in a phyle.

Phylembryo (fōile mbri-o). *Biol.* [f. *PHYL*-UM + *EMBRYO*] The ancestral embryo form of a race of animals or plants. Hence *Phylembryonic* a.

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 461 The ancestral form of this group, the phylembryo, has been found in *Paternina* whose adult represents the youngest stage, the beak of the shell, of other Brachiopods. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s. v. *Phylo-*, *Phylembryonic*.

Phyletic (fōiletik), a. *Biol.* [ad. Gr. *φυλετικός*, f. *φυλέτης* a tribesman, f. *φύλη* a tribe.] Of or pertaining to a phylum or race; racial.

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203 249 Presenting a picture of phyletic development (that is, the changes through which the species has passed in its development). 1892 MUIRAT *Ess. & Crit.* 457 The growth of the species, or phyletic growth 1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ. Plasm.* i. 1. 56 The entire phyletic transformation of a species does not by any means alone depend on its intra cellular variation

Hence *Phyletically* adv., as regards the phylum, racially.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ. Plasm.* i. 115 Salamanders are much younger phyletically, and much more highly organised.

Phyllæa, -æra, obs. error. f. *PHYLLEA*.

Phyllary (fōil'ari). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *phyl-larium*, a. Gr. *φύλλαριον*, dim. of *φύλλον* leaf.]

Each of the small leaves or bracts constituting the involucre of a Composite flower.

1857 HENNING *Bot.* § 122 In the Compositæ the bracts form an involucre the parts of which are sometimes called phyllaries. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 182.

† *Phyllet*, obs. error. form of *FILLET*.

1246 *Lydc De Guil Pilgr* 22339, I haue knyues, phyllettys, callys

Phyllidiobranchiate (fili diōbrā ēkīāt), a. *Zool.* [f. next + L. *branchia* see BRANCHIATE.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllidiobranchia*, a division of gastropod molluscs, in which the tentacles are replaced by lamellæ (the *phyllidia*) within the fold of the mantle.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 656/1 Dorsal and ventral view of *Phleurophyllidia lineata* (Otto), one of the Phyllidiobranchiate Palliate Opisthobranchs.

† **Phyllidium** (fili diōm). *Bot.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -*ιδιον* dim. suffix.] One of the rudimentary tentacles or lamellæ of certain gastropod molluscs, called by E. R. Lankester *capitopodal bodies*

Phylliform (fili fōrm), a. *rare* [irreg. f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -*FORM*.] Leaf-shaped, leaf-like.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked eyed Medusa* 37 Four phylliform ovaries

Phyllireæ, obs. error. variant of *PHYLLEA*.

† **Phyllirhoe** (fili rōi). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φύλλον* shedding leaves, f. *φύλλων* leaf + -*ρως*, from *ρῶ* flow.] A genus of degenerate gastropod molluscs, having no cerata nor tentidium, and of thin translucent body, without shell, gills, or foot, the general surface being respiratory in function; usually called from their appearance ocean-slugs.

The species *P. bicephalus* is highly phosphorescent.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 339 These gills are atrophied in many Opisthobranchia, when the whole of the integument takes on the respiratory function (Phyllirhoe)

Hence *Phyllirhoid* (fili rōid) a. and sb. *Zool.*; a. *adj.*, akin to the genus *Phyllirhoe*, having the characters of the family *Phyllirhoidæ*; b. sb., a mollusc of this family, an ocean-slug.

Phyllis see PHYLIS.

Phyllite (fili'ait). [f. Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf + -*ITE*.]

1. *Min.* a. A species of magnesia-mica, occurring in small scales in argillaceous schist or slate.

b. A rock consisting of an argillaceous schist or slate containing scales or flakes of mica

See A. R. HUNT *Notes on Petrolog. Nomencl.* in *Geol. Mag.* Jan. 1896, 31-35

a. 1828 THOMSON in *Ann. N. Y. Lyceum Nat. Hist.* III. 47

Phyllite, will probably constitute a new species. 1862

DANA *Man. Geol.* vi. 77 The ottrelite has been called phyllite. 1892—*Min.* (ed. 6) 642

b. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 128 A series of less altered rocks (phyllites) form the northern part of the Eyre Mountains. 1886 GEIKIE *Class. bk. Geol.* 223 By increase of its mica flakes a clay-slate passes into a phyllite. 1892 TRALL in *Proc. Somerset Archæol. Soc.* 211 A schistose rock intermediate between a phyllite and a mica schist.

2. *Geol.* A general name for a fossil leaf. ? *Obs.*

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* *Phyllite*, a petrified leaf.

Hence *Phyllitic* (fili'tik) a., consisting of or having the character of phyllite

1888 *Nature* 8 Nov. 31/1 Generally the slates are schistose, phyllitic, and chertaceous.

Phyllo- (fīlō-), repr. Gr. *φύλλο-*, combining form of *φύλλον* leaf, in various scientific terms.

Phyllochromogen (-kōmō'mōgen) *Chem.* [see CHROMOGEN], a constituent of chlorophyll, supposed by Liebermann to give rise, by oxidation or reduction, to the various colouring-matters of flowers.

Phyllocyanic (-sōi'ænik) a. *Chem.* [see CYANIC 2], in *phyllocyanic acid* = next.

Phyllo-cyanin (-sōi'ænin) *Chem.* [see CYANIN], a blue or bluish-green substance supposed by Fiey to be a constituent of chlorophyll (see *phylloxanthin* below).

Phyllocyst (-sist) *Zool.*, a cyst or cavity in the hydrophyllum (see HYDRO-) of certain Hydrozoa; hence *Phyllocystic* a., pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllocyst.

Phyllogen (fīlō'gen) [-GEN] = *phyllophore*. **Phyllogenetic** (-dʒīne tik) a. [-GENETIC], pertaining to the production of leaves.

Phyllogenous (fīlō'jēnēs) a. [-GEN 2 + -OUS], growing upon leaves. † **Phyllo-**

man-ia *Bot.* [mod. L.: cf. Gr. *φύλλομανεῖν* to run wildly to leaf], an abnormal development of leaves.

Phyllo-morphic (-mō'fīk) a. [Gr. *μορφή* form], leaf-shaped; in quot., characterized by imitation of the forms of leaves; so **Phyllo-morphicous** a., leaf-shaped.

Phyllo-morphic, metamorphosis of other organs into leaves (= PHYLLODY). **Phyllo-**

phasin (-fī in) *Chem.* [Gr. *φαῖς* dusky. cf. -IN] = *PHÆOPHYLL*.

Phyllophore (-fōi) *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλοφόρος* leaf-bearing], the growing-point or terminal bud from which the leaves arise, esp. in palms; so **Phyllophorous** (-fōrōēs) a., leaf-bearing; in *Zool.*, bearing parts resembling leaves, as the nose-leaf of certain bats.

Phylloporphyria (-pō'fīrin) *Chem.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* purple dye], a black substance obtained by decomposition of chlorophyll; its aqueous solution is purple (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, citing Geissler and Möller).

Phyllo-xanthin (fīlōksæ n'pin) *Chem.* [a. F. *phylloxanthine*

(Frémy), f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a yellow constituent of chlorophyll, also called *XANTHOPHYLL*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 432 The basic component [of chlorophyll], "phytylchromogen, is capable of assuming the most various colours under the influence of oxidizing and reducing agents. 1881 *Ibid.* 1637 Chlorophyll. When digested with hydrochloric acid, it splits up into phylloxanthin, a brown substance, and Frémy's "phylloxanthic acid, an olive-green substance. 1867 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 744 M. Frémy has ascertained that [chlorophyll] is composed of two colouring principles,—one a yellow, which he has termed *phylloxanthine*, and the other a blue, which he has called *phylloxanthine*. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 291 Frémy's later researches have led him to regard the so-called phylloxanthin as really an acid (*phylloxanthic*). 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 14 They always contain a diverticulum of the somatic cavity, or "phyllocyst. 1877 — *Anat. Iux. Anim.* in 139 Phyllocyst or cavity of hydrophyllum with its process. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Phyllogen. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Nature* 26 May 74/a Theories of "phylogenetic development. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phyllogenous*, that which grows upon leaves. "phylogenous. 1870 E. TOWNE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2073 Whether the delay of Sap, staying Fruit and Blossoms, as is supposed, by tying, will cure the "Phyllomania, as Cross-hacking? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97 No plant can suffer from phylloxemia and be fruitful at the same moment. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 76 It [Celtic art] was zoomorphic, but not "phylloxemia. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 669 Classified under the head of the Walking Leaf, or "Phylloxemorphous insects. 1886 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* *Phylloxemorphous, the same as *Phylloxy*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 954 The dukey or brown colouring matter of the leaves of plants: "phyllophen. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Phyllophen*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucoidae, also called *Phyllophenin*. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 1 227 The growing point, or "phyllophen (of Mirbel). 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 132 That portion of a palm-stem which lies above the lowest active leaves is of a conical shape, often much elongated, and carries all the new and forming leaves. It is known as the *Phyllophen*. 1838 WEBSTER, **Phyllophenous*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 954/a The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant. "phylloxanthin. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 745 The experiments of M. Frémy show, that the yellow leaves of autumn contain no phylloxanthin, and hence that their colour is entirely due to the phylloxanthine, either in its original condition or in an altered state.

|| **Phyllobranchia** (filobran'kia). *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *βράγχια* gills] Each of the leaf-like, foliaceous, or lamellar gills of certain crustaceans. **Phyllobranchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phyllobranchia; **Phyllobranchiate** *a.*, having phyllobranchiae.

1878 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 June 782 The structure which obtains in *Gebia* and *Callinassa*, which are truly phyllobranchiate. 1880 — *Crayfish* v. 271 The prawn's gills are, phyllobranchiae, the central stem of the branchia bears only two rows of broad flat lamellae. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 355/a Crayfishes differ from prawns in being "trichobranchiate" in place of "phyllobranchiate".

Phylloclade (filoklād). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phyllocladum* (filoklād dīum) (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *κλάδος* branch.] A branch of an enlarged or flattened form, resembling or performing the functions of a leaf, as in Butcher's Broom or the *Cactaceae*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phyllocladum*, a term proposed by Bischoff for the *Phyllocladum*, produced by a branch enlarged and flattened in the form of a leaf. 1893 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 289/3 There is a curious *Exocarpos* with phyllocladia. 1894 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 303 This arrangement is found also in the phylloclades of *Ruscus* and *Myrsiphyllum*. 1897 WILLIS *Flower* Pl. I. 182 Stems with long shoots transformed into flat green expansions, which act as leaves, whilst the true leaves are reduced to scales are termed *phylloclades*.

Hence **Phyllocladioid** *a.* [-oid], resembling a phylloclade (in quot. misused as if = having phylloclades); **Phyllocladous** *a.* [-ous], having phylloclades.

1883 *Ynnl. Linn. Soc.* Bot. XX. 249 A phyllocladioid *Exocarpos* an oblongate thick rigid phylloclade. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 334 The most striking forms of phyllocladous plants.

Phylloide (filōid). Also in L. form *phylloidiūm*. [a. f. *phylloide*, ad. mod.L. *phylloidiūm* (filōid dīum), also in Eng. use, f. Gr. *φύλλοειδής* leaf-like, f. *φύλλον* leaf: see -OID.]

1 *Bot.* A petiole or leaf-stalk of an expanded and (usually) flattened form, resembling and having the functions of a leaf, the true leaf-blade being absent or much reduced in size, as in many *Acacias*.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 1 297 The curious transformation undergone by the petiole when it becomes a phylloide. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 775 To such a petiole the name of phylloidiūm or phylloide has been applied. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 347 All the eight species of this genus (*Sarcocolla*) have hollowed *phylloidiūm*, which form slender pitchers or urns.

2 *Zool.* = PETAL 2.

1889 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassi diidae* the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petala or phylloides, forming a figure known as *flowcella*.

Hence **Phylloidial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phylloide; **Phylloidineous**, **Phylloidinous** *a.* [irreg.], bearing phylloides; also = prec.; **Phylloidinisation**, formation of phylloides.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phylloidiūm*, applied to the cup of an ascidiated leaf, when it is formed by the *phylloidiūm*, or the petiole enlarged in the form of a leaf, as in the

Sarcocolla purpurea. *phylloidiūm. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 1 307 Among the "phylloidiūm *Acacias* 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Australian affinities are shown by a "phylloidiūm *Acacia*. a. 1850 R. BROWN cited in Cassell for **Phylloidinisation*.

Phylloidy (filōid). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -y.] *a.* The condition in which certain organs, esp. parts of the flower, are metamorphosed into ordinary leaves. *b.* The condition in which the leaf-stalk is metamorphosed into a phylloide.

1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx 302 Phylloidy of the Carpels and Ovarys.

Phylloid (filōid), *a* and *sb* [f. mod.L. *phylloides*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + -oid]. *a* *adj.* Resembling a leaf, foliaceous. *b. sb.* A part in lower plants, analogous to or resembling a leaf. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phylloides*, applied by Mirbel to parts which have the form of leaves, that is, which are flattened and herbaceous, as the stem of the *Cactus phyllanthus*. phylloid. *Ind. s. v.* *Phyllosoma*. A crustacean animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 211 For the sake of finding an expression for these relationships in Algae the leaf-like appendages might be termed Phylloids, the root-like appendages Rhizoids.

So **Phylloidial**, **Phylloidous** *adjs.* = prec. *a.* 1866 TREAS *Bot.* *Phylloides*, the same as *Foliaceous*. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx 302 The ovules then undergo phylloidial changes of different degrees.

Phylloime (filōim). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phylloima*, f. Gr. *φύλλομα* foliage, clothing of leaves, f. *φύλλοον* to clothe with leaves, f. *φύλλον* leaf. (But *-ime* has here rather the mod. sense of 'formation' as in *caulime*, *rhizome*.) So in mod.F.]

1 The general name for a leaf or any organ homologous with a leaf, or regarded as a modified leaf (as a sepal, petal, stamen, carpel, bract, etc.). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 130 If now we accept Thallome, Stem (Caulome), Leaf (Phylloime), and Hair (Trichome), in the senses indicated. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 6 note. The German botanists use *Phylloime* in this sense. 2. (See quot.) *rare*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phylloime* Herschel terms thus the whole of the germs destined to produce the leaves which come from the bud when it is developed a phylloime. Hence **Phylloimic** (filōim'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phylloime.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 17/a Even on this explanation the true stamen is phylloimic.

Phyllophagan (filōp'agān). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phyllophaga* pl., *a.* Gr. type **φύλλοφάγος*, f. *φύλλον* leaf + *-φάγος* eating] A member of the *Phyllophaga*, a name applied in different classifications to various groups of animals which feed on leaves viz. (a) a tribe of marsupials, including the phalangiers; (b) a group of edentates, comprising the sloths; (c) a group of lamellicorn beetles, including the chafers; (d) of hymenopterous insects, including the saw-flies. So **Phyllophagous** *a.*, leaf-eating, belonging to the *Phyllophaga*.

1848 BRAND *Dict. Sc.* etc. **Phyllophagans*, *Phyllophaga*, the name of a tribe of Marsupials, including the Phalangiers, Petaurists, and Koala, also of a tribe of beetles, including those which live by suction of the tender parts of vegetables, as the leaves and succulent sprouts. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Verib.* § 332 III. 451 The thick epithelium continued over the inner surface of that part in the *Phyllophagous* species.

Phyllopod (filōp'od). *sb.* and *a* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phyllopada* pl., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *πούς*, *pod-*foot.] *a. sb.* A member of the *Phyllopada*, a group of entomostacous crustaceans, having lamellate or foliaceous swimming feet; a leaf-footed crustacean. *adj.* Belonging to the *Phyllopada*; leaf-footed.

1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 63 Also a phyllopod crustacean. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1983. 571/a The little modest ostracod and phyllopod, 1878 BEULI *gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 239 The form of the Phyllopod foot.

So **Phyllopodal** (filōp'odāl), **Phyllopodan**, **Phyllopodous** *adjs.* = prec. *b.*; **Phyllopodiform** (filōp'odif'orm) *a.*, having the form of a phyllopod. 1878 tr. Claus in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 650/a note. The maxilla of the Decapod larva is a sort of "Phyllopodal foot. 1869 W. S. DALLAS in *F. Müller's Facts fr. Darwin* 84 A "Phyllopodiform Decapod. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 14 These "Phyllopodous species seem to be recent representatives of ancient forms, the Trilobites.

Phyllopede (filōp'ed). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *πούς*, *pod-*foot] Name for the dilated sheathing-base of the leaf in *Isoteles*, analogous to a petiole in *Phanerogams*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 420 The structure of the leaves of *Isoteles* varies according as the species grow submerged in water, in marshes, or on dry ground. In the third case the basal portions of the dead leaves (phyllopedes) form a firm black coat of mail round the stem.

Phyllophine (filōp'in), *a* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllophinus* us, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *φίς*, *phiv-*nose.] *a* *adj.* Of a bat: Having a nose-leaf, or leaf-like appendage to the nose; leaf-nosed; *spec.* belonging to the *Phyllophinae*, a subfamily of the *Rhinolophidae* or horseshoe-bats. *b. sb.* A leaf-nosed bat; *spec.* one of the *Phyllophinae*. Also **Phyllophine** *a.* and *sb.*

Phylloscopine (filōskōp'in), *a* *Ornith.* [f.

mod.L. *Phylloscopus* (f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *-σκοπός* viewing) + -INE.] Of or related to the genus *Phylloscopus* containing the chiffchaff and warblers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites H. SEEBORN.

Phyllosome (filōsōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllosoma*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *σώμα* body see quot. 1858.] The larval form of certain macrurous crustaceans (formerly supposed to be adult forms constituting a separate group); a glass-crab. 1835 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* II. v. 59 The most remarkable animals belonging to the order [Stomatopoda] are the Phyllosomes of Dr. Leach. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phyllosoma*, name of a crustacean animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body. a phyllosome.

Phyllostome (filōstōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllostoma*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *στόμα*, stomat- mouth] A bat of the genus *Phyllostoma* or family *Phyllostomatidae*, having a nose-leaf or other appendage of the snout. Also **Phyllostomatid**, **Phyllostomid**. So **Phyllostomatoid**, **Phyllostomatous**, **Phyllostomine**, **Phyllostomid**, **Phyllostomous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllostomatidae*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Phyllostomus*, *Phyllostomus*, applied by Goldfuss, Gray [etc.] to a family (*Phyllostomatina*) of the *Chiroptera*, having the nose or mouth encumbered with a simple leaf, phyllostomatous phyllostomous. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2002. 339/1 Genera of phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

|| **Phyllotaxis** (filōtāk'sis). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *τάξις* arrangement] The arrangement or order of leaves (or other lateral members, e.g. scales of a pine-cone, florets of a composite flower, etc.) upon an axis or stem; the geometrical principles of such arrangement. Also **Phyllotaxy**.

The principal kinds of phyllotaxis are (1) the *gyrate* or *verticillate*, in which a number of leaves (two or more) stand at the same level, forming a pair or whorl; and (2) the *spiral* or *alternate*, in which each leaf stands singly, their points of insertion forming a spiral (the *genetic spiral*) round the stem; in the latter case the phyllotaxis is expressed by a fraction denoting the angle (or portion of one turn of the spiral) between two successive leaves; thus in a 4 phyllotaxis there are 5 leaves in every 4 turns of the spiral.

1857 HENRIEY *Elem. Bot.* § 60 A particular study of those laws has been pursued, under the name of Phyllotaxy. 1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 57 Do you remember telling me that I ought to study Phyllotaxy? 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 173 In a 4 phyllotaxy, the 6th member stands over the 1st, the 7th over the 2nd, and so on.

Hence **Phyllotactic**, **Phyllotactical** *adjs.*, belonging to or relating to phyllotaxis.

1857 HENRIEY *Elem. Bot.* § 140 [In the Flower] the leaves, arranged according to the general phyllotactic laws, are more or less changed in form and texture. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxxii. 339 From phyllotactical reasons, it is clear that the origin and arrangements of the floral members are entirely foliar.

|| **Phylloxera** (filōksē'rā). *Entom.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *ἐκρός* diy.] A genus of *Aphididae* or plant-lice; esp. the species *P. vastatrix*, also called *vine-pest*, which is very destructive to the European grape-vine, infesting the roots and leaves, and causing the death of the plant.

The genus *Phylloxera* was named in 1834 to include a plant-lice which was observed to dry up the leaves of the oak in Provence, in 1868 Planchon showed that the vine disease was caused by a new species, which was constantly found on the roots of affected vines, and which he named *P. vastatrix*. (See *Comptes Rendus* 1868 II. 588)

1868 *Gard. Chron.* 31 Oct. 1138 1869 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 109 M. Signoret considered that the insect belongs to the genus *Phylloxera*. 1880 *Athenaeum* 11 Sept. 310/3 All the vineyards within reach flooded during winter, as a protection against the ravages of the phylloxera. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 367 In 1865 the first appearance of the phylloxera in France occurred in the plateau of Pujant, near Roque-maure, on the right bank of the Rhone. 1888 A. E. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239/1 The Phylloxera has spread to Corsica, it has appeared here and there amongst the vineyards of the Rhine and Switzerland.

fig. 1897 *Vestm. Gaz.* 7 May 1/3 Spite of his rosy cheeks, 'la maladie des déshabits', that phylloxera of the mental vineyard, holds him in its deadly grip.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *phylloxera outbreak*, *visitation*; *phylloxera-mite*, a minute acarid, *Tyroglyphus phylloxerae*, which infests the phylloxera.

1901 *Vestm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 8/1 The stocks...being larger than they have been at any time since the phylloxera visitation. 1902 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 4/3 The failure of the vines, due to the phylloxera outbreak in the sixties.

Hence **Phylloxeral** (-i rāl), **Phylloxeric** (-er'ik) *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to the phylloxera; **Phylloxerated**, **Phylloxerized** *pp. adjs.*, infested with the phylloxera.

1881 *Nature* 6 Oct. 552/1 Treatment of phylloxerized vines by the use of sulphide of carbon and sulpho-carbonate of potassium. 1882 *St. James Gaz.* 6 Apr. 4/2 Getting rid of the few phylloxerated spots which appeared there six years ago. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 378 The inspector of the phylloxeric service reports that unless energetic measures are taken the vineyards of Portugal will be ruined. 1902 *Speaker* 20 Sept. 646/2 Thanks to the beneficent influence of the phylloxeric crisis.

|| **Phyllula** (filōlūā). *Bot.* Also *phyllula*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ov* leaf + *ούλή* scar.] The scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

1858 MAYNE *Ελφος Λεα*, *Phyllula*, term by Zuccarini for the cicatrix which, after its fall, each leaf leaves upon the bark at the place of its insertion. the phyllule 1866 in *Tr. Bot.*

Phyllyrea, -rea, obs. error ff. PHYLLEA.

Phylo-, before a vowel *phyl-*, combining form of Gr. φύλον, φύλη a tribe (see PHILE, PHYLUM), used in mod. scientific terms, mostly of biology **Phylocoyle**, the cycle or whole course of the development of a phylum; hence **Phylocoyle** a. **Phylogerontio** [GERONTIO] a, of or pertaining to the old age or stage of decay of a race or type of organisms. **Phylogenepionia** [Gr. γένος infant], of or pertaining to the nepionic stage of phylogenesis, or that following the embryonic (cf. PHYLOEMBRYONIO). **Phylopteron** a. [Gr. πτερόν wing], of or pertaining to the *Phyloptera*, in some classifications a superorder of insects, containing the *Neuroptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Dermiptera*.

1893 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI 109 It is proposed to use "phylocoyle or phylocycle for [the cycle] of the phylum. *Ibid.* 124 Possibility of the simultaneous origin of phylocoyles discussed. *Ibid.* 90 The oldest stages of different individuals of a species, and the corresponding "phylogenetic types of different groups arising from the same common ancestor, resemble each other. 1902 WILSTER *Suppl.* s. v. *Phylo-*, "Phylogenepionia"

Phylogenal, a. rare. [urrog f. PHYLOGENY + -AL.] = PHYLOGENETIC

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb 316/2 It has confounded ontogenetic steps of growth with phylogenetic phases of plan.

Phylogenesis (fai'loj'dz n'is). *Biol.* [mod. f. PHYLO- + -GENESIS] The genesis or evolution of the tribe or race, the evolution of any organ or feature in the race; = PHYLOGENY 1.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Deriv.* 217 The families within which we have as yet been able to compare Ontogenesis with Phylogenesis, constantly approximate in their origin 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Biol. Man* I. 1. 7 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis. The Evolution of the Tribe effects all the Evolution of the Germ or Embryo. 1888 S. V. CLIVERGER in *Amer. Nat.* July 513 Certain aspects in the phylogenesis of the spinal cord.

Phylogenetic (fai'loj'dz/ie tik), a. [f. as prec. + -GENETIC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of phylogenesis or phylogeny; relating to the race history of an organism or organisms.

1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* Intro 41 The validity of phylogenetic conclusions, deduced from the facts of embryology alone. 1885 W. A. HILDEMAN (*title*) A Phylogenetic Classification of Animals (for the Use of Students) 1897 10th Cent. May 793 From these ontogenetic details to see what deductions may be drawn in regard to the phylogenetic origin of Languages.

So **Phylogenetical**, a. rare. Hence **Phylogenetically** adv., with reference to phylogenesis; in or as regards the evolution of the race.

1872 *Eschsch. in Mucosa*, *Jah.* July 185 A chain of gradations, through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically, and do pass ontogenetically. 1878 *Bull. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 413 The earliest characters of the embryonic head, or of its equivalent in all Vertebrata, point to its being phylogenetically, the most ancient portion of the body. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Biol. Man* I. vii 150 First, observe the facts of Ontogeny and then attach their phylogenetic significance to them. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 479 The morphological and phylogenetic study of the higher plants.

Phylogenic (fai'loj'dz nik), a. [f. as next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to phylogeny; phylogenetic.

1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii 669 note, A great variety of surprising phylogenetic speculations. 1878 *Foster Phys.* IV. v. 556 This has a morphological or phylogenetic, as well as a physiological or teleological, significance.

Phylogenist (fai'loj'dz/nist) [f. next + -IST] One versed or skilled in phylogeny.

1882 *Gardner's Chron.* 17 Sept 364/3 Phylogenists have agreed on a few main points. 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 Apr 517/1 The principle of archaic forms, started by the father of phylogenists.

Phylogeny (fai'loj'dz/ni). *Biol.* [ad. mod. Ger. *phylogenie* (Haeckel 1866), f. Gr. φύλον race, phylum + -γενεια birth, origin.]

1. The genesis and evolution of the phylum, tribe, or species; ancestral or racial evolution of an animal or plant type (as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, the evolution of the individual).

1872 *Darwin Orig. Spec.* (ed. 3) xiv, Professor Haeckel in his *Generelle Morphologie* has recently brought his great knowledge and abilities to bear on what he calls Phylogeny, or the lines of descent of all organic beings. 1872 [see ONTOGENY] 1878 *Bull. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 451 The phylogeny of a few of the cephalic bones is as yet unknown. 1903 C. W. SALESBY in *Academy* 13 June 594/1 Von Baer's law may be stated thus, 'Ontogeny is the recapitulation of phylogeny'.

2. The history or science of evolution or genealogical development in the phylum, tribe, or species; the race history of an animal or vegetable type; tribal history.

1875 *Darwin Dawn of Life* vii, 218 Science fails to inform us, but conjectural 'phylogeny' steps in. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* Intro 41 A special branch of biological speculation termed phylogeny. 1894 *Drummond Ascent of Man* 77 Phylogeny—the history of the race.

3. A pedigree or genealogical table showing the racial evolution of a type of organisms.

1870 *Rolliston Anim. Life* p. xxv, 'Phylogenies', or hypothetical genealogical pedigrees, reaching far out of modern periods, are likely to remain in the very highest degree arbitrary and problematical. 1883 *Dawson Geol. Hist. Plants* 266 It is easy to construct a theoretical phylogeny of the derivation of the willows from a supposed ancestral source. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 325/3 The phylogenies given by the different authors are usually regarded by students as subjects for all sorts of changes and revisions.

Phylogenological (fai'loj'dz/ikal), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. PHYLO- + -LOGICAL: after *philological*.] Of or pertaining to the history of the evolution of races. 1891 G. J. ROMANES in *Monist* Oct. 67 For a chaotic though they be in a philosophical sense, in a phylogenological sense they are things of yesterday.

|| **Phylum** (fai'lv'm) *Biol.* Pl. -la [mod. L, a. Gr. φύλον race, stock] A tribe or race of organisms, related by descent from a common ancestral form; a series of animals or plants genetically related; a primary division or subkingdom of animals or plants supposed to be so related.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. xvi 42 By tribe, or phylum, we understand all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from reasons founded on historical development. 1878 *Bull. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xvii, I have arranged the chief phyla first of all in the form of a genealogical tree. 1883 *Rolliston & Jackson Anim. Life* 578 The classes, collectively termed Vermes do not constitute a phylum comparable to the phyla Mollusca or Echinodermata.

|| **Phyma** (fai'ma) *Path.* Pl. -ata, [L. *phyma* (Cels), a. Gr. φύμα, φύμα- swelling, tumour.] An inflamed swelling, of various kinds; an external tubercle; in nosological systems variously applied to orders or genera of diseases.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phyma*, a Swelling There are five sorts. 1739 *Huxham in Phil. Trans.* XLI 668 An exceeding painful Phyma near the Veige of the Anus. 1799 *Hooft's Med. Dict.* *Phyma*, tubercles in any part of the body. 1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Phymatic**, a, of or pertaining to phyma, **Phymatoid**, a, resembling phyma.

Phymatin, *Chem.* [f. Gr. φύμα, φύμα- swelling, tumour, PHYMA + -IN]. Cf. *F. phymatine*.] An organic substance obtained from tubercle.

1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat. Inv.* 1017: Phymatin is described as a peculiar extractive matter.

Phymosis, error form of PHIMOSIS

† **Phynx**, *Obs. rare*. [var. of SPHINX: cf. Boeotian Φύξ *phix*.] = SPHINX.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. 9/x Pallas [is drawn] with an Helmet, and on her Helmet a Phynx or Cock. *Ibid.* 201/2 The Phynx, or Sphynge, or Sphynx, are .. in the shape of Women

|| **Phylogemmarium** (fai'olj'dz/ie'mi'm). *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L, f. Gr. φύ-iv to produce + L. *gemma* bud, f. *gemma* a bud.] A small reproductive bud, in certain Hydrozoa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd.* *Celent* 105 Numerous small gonoblastidia, which resemble polypites, and are termed 'phylogemmaria'. 1870 *NICHOLSON Man. Zool.* 83 The limb is traversed by canals, which communicate with the cavities of the phylogemmaria.

|| **Physa** (fai'sä). *Zool.* [mod. L, a. Gr. φύσα bellows.] A small freshwater gastropod.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc, *Physa*, a genus of freshwater snails, so called from the thinness and inflated appearance of the shell. 1855 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* xii, Freshwater snails, filled .. with Valvata, Paludina, Planorbis, Lymnaea, Physa, and Cyclops. 1902 *CORNISS Naturalist's Times* 16 Tiny physas and succinea, no larger than shot.

Physagoge (fai'sägg), a. (sb) *Med.* [f. Gr. φύσα flatulence + γωγός drawing forth] Expelling flatul. b. sb. A medicine having this effect.

1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Physalia** (fai'sä'liä). *Zool.* [mod. L, f. Gr. φύσάλεος inflated with wind, φύσάλλis bladder, bubble.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa; the Portuguese man-of-war: see MAN-OF-WAR 4. Hence **Physalian**, a, belonging to this genus, also sb., a species of *Physalia*.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc, *Physalis*, or *Physalia*, the name of a hydrostatic Acaleph, commonly called the Portuguese man-of-war. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. iii. 521 Oceanic Hydrozoa which .. have long pendant tentacles, such as *Physalia*. 1861 *HARTWIG Sea & Wind* xv, The *Physalia caravella* or Portuguese man-of-war, is the mariner's admiration. On a large float-bladder .. rises a vertical comb [etc.]

Physalin (fai'sälin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Physalis* (ad. Gr. φύσάλλis bladder) + -IN]. A yellow bitter amorphous substance (C₁₄H₂₀O₆), the active principle of the winter cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year bk. Med.* 457 All parts of the plant [*Physalis Alkekengi*] possess a strong bitter taste which is probably due to a crystalline principle, named physaline. 1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 634.

Physaliphore (fai'säli'fioz). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *physaliphor* (Virechow), f. Gr. φύσάλλis a bladder + -φόρος bearing; see -PHORE.] A cell containing vesicles (*physalides*) which produce daughter-cells.

1876 *Bristow The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 73 They not unfrequently become vacuolated, or hollowed out here and there into globular cavities, which are termed by Virechow 'physaliphores', and are regarded by him as reproductive cavities.

Physalite (fai'säleit) *Min.* [ad. Ger. *physalith* (Weiner 1817), shortened from *pyrophyssalith* PYROPHYSALITE.] A variety of topaz: see QUOT.

1819 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 2) 69 Pyrophyssalite, physalite. 1822 R. JAMESON *Min. Min.* 190 Physalite, or Pyrophyssalite. Colours greenish white and mountain green. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 377 Physalite or pyrophyssalite is a coarse nearly opaque variety [of topaz] in yellowish-white large crystals from Finbo, it intumesces when heated, and hence its name.

† **Physbuttocke**. [f. FISE, FIZZ + BUTTOCK: cf. FIZGIG.] A contemptuous term for a coxcomb.

1870 *LEWIS Man.* 159/6 Physbuttocke, *trissulus* **Physcony** (fai'skoni). *Path.* [ad. mod. L. *physconia*, f. Gr. φύσων pot-belly, f. φύσση sausage, f. φύσσω to blow up. Cf. *F. physconia*.] A tumour or swelling of the abdomen; parabysma.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 5 Those vast formations of pus, which are sometimes found in parabysmic tumours or physconies. *Ibid.* IV. 53 A physcony of the abdomen, accompanied with peculiar feelings.

Hence **Physconiac**, a. (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Physsem (fai'sem). *Phonetics*. [ad. Gr. φύσσημα the action or product of blowing, f. φύσσω to blow.] A name applied by A. J. Ellis to elements of speech produced by 'the bellows-action of the lungs'; comprehending the ordinary aspirate (h) in its varieties, and the 'wheeze', Arabic ح, 'arising from suddenly forcing breath through the cartilaginous glottis'.

1887 A. J. ELLIS in *Encey. Brit.* XXII 382/2 *Ibid.* 386/2 [In Palaeotype] (h) when no letter, and, at most, some sign precedes, [is] used for the unanalysed physsem.

Physemarian (fai'simē'riān), a and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Physemaria* pl., f. Gr. φύσσημα bubble.] a. adj. Belonging to the *Physemaria*, a name applied by Haeckel to a group of Metazoa; now abandoned. b. sb. One of the *Physemaria*.

1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii 678 The spheroidal, free-swimming monad aggregates are in many respects comparable to Physemarian or Poriferan embryos. *Ibid.* 681 That common form, when the special characters are eliminated, would be exceedingly similar to a Physemarian.

Physeter (fai'si'tai) [a. L. *physēter* a cachalot (Plin), a. Gr. φύσητήρ a blower, a whale, f. φύσσω to blow.]

† 1. A large blowing whale. *Obs.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bassin* i. v. 109 When on the surges I perceive from far Th' Ork, Whirlpoole, Whale, or puffing Physeter. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Physeter*, the Whirl pool, puffing or spouting Whale. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 444 These bones belonged to physeters, or respiration fishes.

2. *Zool.* The generic name of the cachalots or larger sperm-whales.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The physeter with the upper jaw longer than the under one. The head of this fish is so large, that it is half as long as the body, and thicker than the thickest part of it. 1806 *HOME in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 200 The oil of the physeter, which crystallizes into spermaceti. 1833 *SIR C. BELL Hand* (1834) 298 The Physeter or cachalot whale is remarkable for having teeth.

3. A filter acting by air-pressure.

1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts*, etc, *Physeter*, a filtering machine, consisting of a tub, with an air-tight perforated stage half way up. The feculent liquid to be filtered is put above the stage, and a syringe, by withdrawing the air from below the stage, occasions the clear part of the liquid to pass through, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere above it.

Hence **Physeterine**, **Physeteroid** adjs., of or pertaining to the sperm-whales; sbs. A member of this group.

1883 *Encey. Brit.* XV. 393/2 Almost all the other members of the suborder range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or Physeteroids) and Delphinoids.

Physetoleic (fai'si'tolē'ik), a. *Chem.* [f. *PHYSETER* 2 + *OLEIC*.] In *physetoleic acid*, an unsaturated fatty acid (C₁₈H₃₀O₂), obtained by saponification of spermaceti; isomeric, if not identical, with hypogaeic acid.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 419 *Physetoleic acid* was obtained from the oil of the ordinary sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). 1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 635 *Physetoleic acid* crystallises in stellate groups of colourless needles.

Phys-harmonica (fai's, hārmō'nika). [f. Gr. φύσα bellows + HARMONICA.] A primitive form of harmonium, in which metal springs are set in vibration by a current of air; invented by Haeckel of Vienna in 1818, and originally made to be attached to a piano. b. A kind of reed-stop on the organ, imitating the tone of this.

1838 *Encey. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII 476/2 *Phys-harmonica*, a musical instrument in which the immediate sonorous bodies are springs of steel or of brass, thrown into vibration by a current of air impelled against them. 1852 *SCIENCE Organ* 201 *Phys-harmonica* is a newly invented reed-register, with a soft, agreeable tone. 1882 *BROADHOUSE Mus. Acoustics* 176 Musical tones of this description are those of *phys-harmonica* (harmonium, concertina, accordion) [etc.]

Physianthropy. [f. Gr. φύσις nature + -ανθρωπία, f. ἀνθρωπος man.] (See QUOT.)

1828-33 *WEBSTER, Physianthropy*, the philosophy of human

life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. 1885 Mrs. C. L. WALLACE (*title*) Physi-
anthropy, or the Home Cure and Eradication of Disease

Physiatic (fizik, trk). [a. Ger *physiatrik*,
f. Gr *physis* nature + *iatrik*.] The doctrine or
system of nature-cure (Ger. *naturheilkunde*), the
application of natural agencies in medicine. Also
Physiatrics. Hence **Physiatrical** a.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 956/1 Physiatics. Physiatrical
1901 *Brit. Nat. Meth. Healing* 5, 1 now come to speak of
physiatic (Science of nature cure)

Physic (fizik), sb. Forms: a. 3-4 *fysike*, 4
fysyk, *fizike*, 4-5 *fysik(e)*, *fysik*, *fysyk(e)*, 5
fysikke, *fesike*, 5-6 *fesyk*. B. 4 *phisek*, *phise*,
sike, 4-6 *phisek*, *yk(e)*, 4-7 *phisique*, 5
phisikke, *phesyk*, 5-6 *physique*, *physyk(e)*,
5-7 *phisiok(e)*, *ik(e)*, 6-7 *phisyke*, 6-8
phok(e), 7-10 *phus*, 7- *physio*. [ME *fiske*, a. OF
fisque (12th c.), ad. L. *physica*, a. Gr *φυσική*
(ἐπιστήμη) the knowledge of nature. see **PHYSIO** a.]

1. Natural science, the knowledge of the pheno-
menal world; = **PHYSICS** 1. Now rare.

13 *Suoyng Sag* (W) 186 And eke alle the seven ars. The
first so was grammarie Retorricke, and ek fysike. 1390 GOWER
Conf. III 89 Physique. Thurgh which the philosophre hath
founde To techen vnder knowledginges Upon the bodiliche
things. Of man, of beste, of herbe, of ston. 1477 NORROW
Ord. Aich. v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit* (1652) 57 But it
is not so in the Physik of Mines 186 T. B. La Prunade
Fr. Acad. 1 (1594) 72 Physique, which is the studie of
naturall things metaphysike, which is of supernaturall
things. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* c. Coi. 11. True
Physick is the Knowledge of the knowable Works of God,
and God in them 1742 POPE *Dunci* iv 645 Physic of Meta-
physic begg defence, And Metaphysic calls for aid on
Sense 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych* 171 This is
the only form in which the question of mind and matter has
any meaning to Physic, for Physic knows nothing of either
mind or matter except as objects and physical phenomena.

2. The knowledge of the human body; esp. the
theory of diseases and their treatment, medical
science, medicine. arch.

1325 W. MALMESBURY *De Gestis Regum Angl.* II. Prol.
Physicam quæ medetur corpori valetudinem 1326 CHAUCER
Prol. 411 Whiþ vs ther was a Doctor of Physik, In al this
world he was ther noon bym lik To speke of phisik and of
Surgerye 1390 GOWER Conf. III 23 For in Physique this
I finde, Usage is the seconde kind 1509 HAWES *Past
Pleas* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Of phisike it is the properte 'To
ayde the body in every sekene. 1544 Act 32 Hen VIII.
c. 40 The science of phisicke dothe comprehend, include,
and conteyne, the knowledge of surgery as a special membre
and parte of the same. 1662-3 *Erves Diary* 27 Feb. To
Chyrurgeon's Hall where .we had a fine dinner and good
learned company, many Doctors of Physique 1758 BLACK-
STONE *Study of Law* i. in Comm. (1763) I. 14 The gentle-
man of the faculty of physic 1808 Med. Jur. XIX. 468
To admit 'certificates from schools of physic may prevent
the possibility of ascertaining a regular education

3. The art or practice of healing; the healing
art, the medical profession.

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 116a Sub þe monikes abit on him
he let do. And nom wþ him spicereþæt to fysike drou 1340
Ayenb. 54 Hit uualþ oft þet he ilke þet be fysike leueþ be
fysike sterþ. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* i. xii 38 Physike is
a mestier or a crafte that entendeth to the helthe of mannes
body. 1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 5 § 3 Suffred to
exercyse or practyse in Physyk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's
Voy. E. Ind.* 4 Any service suitable to my profession, which
was Physick 1823 J. THOMSON *Leet Inflam. Introd.*, The
practice of Medicine has long been divided into two depart-
ments, Physic and Surgery 1871 Sir T. WATSON *Princ. &
Pract. Physic* Introd. Lect. This art of Physic needs to be
begun under the protecting eye of a master in the craft.

b. The medical faculty personified; physicians
1364 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. vii. 256, I dar legge boþe myn
Eres, Pat Fysyk schal his Forred hod for his foode sulle
1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 984 That Phisicke thriue not
ouer fast by murder. 1674 Sir T. BROWNE *Leet. Friend* § 20
Amplly satisfied that his Disease should dye with himself,
nor revive in a Posterity to puzzle Physick 1764 GRAY
The Candidate 5 'Lord, sister,' says Physick to Law, 'I
declare [etc.]'

c. Medical treatment or regimen. Obs.

1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1202 Ffarewel Physik, go ber
the man to churche 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 7 My
leche crafte and fesyk, hath cost me sythe Eastern Day
more then vii. 1503 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 26 § 1 The same
Sir William lay both at Surgery and Fesyk. by the space
of ii yeres and more. 1568 BISHOP (Bishops) *Ecclesi* xviii 18
Goe to physike or euer thou be sicke. a 1674 CLARENDON
Hist. Reb. ix § 83 The Lord Goring being not then well,
but engaged in a course of Physick 1700 PRIDEAUX *Lett.*
(Camden) 194 An end will soon be made beyond y^e remedy
of physic and repentance

4. = **MEDICINE** sb. 2. (Now chiefly colloq.)

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl Fur. Pief*, Tasso. . . likeneth Poetrie
to the Physicke that men gve vnto little children when they
are sick 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* v. iii. 47 Throw Physicke to
the Dogs, Ile none of it 1696 TATE & BRADY *Po-*
civ 14 Herbs for Man's use, of various Pow'r, That either
Food or Physick yield. 1730 WESLEY *Wks* (1830) I. 11 A
little money, food or physic 1865 Mrs H. Wood *Mrs
Hallib.* ii vi. And, Janey, you'll take the physic, like a
precious lamb and heaps of nice things you shall have after
it, to drive the taste out. 1870 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* x. As
bad as the wrong physic, — nasty to take, and sure to disagree.

b. *spec.* A cathartic or purge.
1617 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 303 The people . . doe
vse it [To tobacco] as Physicke to purge them-elues of humours.
1644 DONNE *Sermon* xviii. (1640) 170 Affliction is my Physick;
that purges, that cleanses me. 1821 YOUNG *Horse* iv. 56
The spring grass is the best physic that can possibly be

administered to the horse It carries off every humour
which may be lurking about the animal

† 5. *fig.* Wholesome or curative regimen or habit.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 18 Atempree diett was al
hir phisik 1441 in *O. E. Ess. Acad.* ed. 49 Elyc to ryse 14
fysyke fyne 1592 GREENE *Farwey to Folle* Wks (Grosart)
IX. 239 Dinner being done, counting it Physicke to sit
a while, the old Countesse [etc.] 1699 DRIDEN *To J.*
Driden 126 Who, nature to repair, Draws physic from the
fields in draughts of vital air

† b. Mental, moral, or spiritual remedy. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 349 The wofull peine of loves
maladie, Ayein the which mai no phisique auale c 1440
Generydes 6876 If I here kyssid, I think, so god me save,
It were the best fysykke that I cowde haue 1501 T. NORTON
Cabot's Inst. ii vii (1634) 160 To crave the Phisicke of
grace that is in Christ 1656 *Burton's Diary* 16 Dec (1828)
I 150 He is a madman. It is good physick to whip him
a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt* v. 4 Sorrow for sin is
physick on earth, but it is food in hell

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *physic-craft*, † *god*,
† *rack*, † *word*; *physic-taking* adj.; *physic-ball*,
medicine in the form of a ball or bolus for ad-
ministration to a horse, dog, etc.; † *physic-bill*,
a medical prescription; also a medical advertise-
ment; *physic-box*, a medicine-chest; † *physic-*
finger = **PHYSICIAN** *finger*; † *physic-school*, a
medical school Also **PHYSIO GARDEN** (In some
of these, *physic* may have originally been the adj. .
see **PHYSIO** a. 2 for similar uses.)

1821 YOUNG *Horse* xlii. 398 The most effectual and safest
physic ball 1845 — *Dog* vi 118 A physick-ball was given
him in the evening, and on the following morning, 1614 T.
ADAMS *Dwells' Basket* 19 It is a 'physick-bull of hell, that
they must not wash till they have drunk. 1711 SHARRERS
Charac. Misc. v. iii. (1737) III 340 To be scrupulous in
our choice, and (as the current physick-bills admonish us)
beware of counterfeits a 1661 HOLYDAY *Ironical* ii 23 No
babes they leave behind Big Lyde's 'physick-box can this
ne'e gain 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.* *Waters* II 217 The in-
corporated bands of the 'physic-craft that call themselves the
college of physicians. 1621 MOLLE *Camelar. Lw. Lib.* v.
ii 321 The Ring-finger or 'Physicke-finger 1623 PURCHAS
Pilgrimage (1624) 93 Hee was their 'Æsculapius or 'Physicke-
god 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *H. & Cold Bath*
ii 280 Brought to the 'Physick-Rack, viz. Bleedings, Diet-
drinks, Ointments. 1677-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge*
(1886) III 24 The 'Physick schools. 1767 GOSSET *Treat*
Wounds I 371 A man, who was executed, and dissected in
the physick-schools 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 165
The valetudinary, consumptive, and 'physick taking, fall
victims of the ship's motion. 1843 MIALLE in *Nonconform.* III.
637 That definition which makes man 'a physick-taking
animal' a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems.* Sc. (1677) 164
'Æsculapius' is a 'Physick-word, and signifies the Labour
of a Disease

Hence (*nonce-words*) † *Physiclike* adv., medi-
cinally, † *Physieship*, humorous title of a medical
authority, † *Physicster*, contemptuous term for
a medicinal practitioner.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xi. (1887) 60 Musick . . was used
in the olde time Physicklike, to stay mourning and greife.
1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* xviii 137 The
description ought to be razed by their Physickships out of
their Pharmacutic Records. 1640 xvii. 128 If any young
Physickster has an itch to experiment

Physic (fizik), a. Now rare. [a. F. *physique*,
ad. L. *physicus*, a. Gr *φυσικός* natural, f. *φύσις*
nature, f. *φύω* to produce.]

1. Physical, natural.

1563 HVL. *Art Garden.* (1593) 23 A phisicke experiment of
Democritus. 1666 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* 1. 1. 11 24 Some Physic
Contemplations of Job *Ibid.* ii. viii. 99 There are three
Kinds of Theologie, the first is called Mythic. . another
Physic 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* iv 455 O'er great, o'er
small extends his physic laws c 1821 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.*
iv. (1848) 439 Invisible physic and metaphysic ideas.

b. Belonging to physics or natural philosophy.
1823 J. B. THOMAS in *Hamlet. Monthly* (N. Y.) 18 Jan. 204
Sensitive, nutritive, physic, and chemic phenomena.

† 2. Medical, medicinal. Obs. (= **PHYSIO** sb.
attrib., **PHYSIOAT** a. 4, 5.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Prin. P. r.* 144 Libral Sciencis
as gramet, arte fysike, astronomye, and otheris c 1440 *Pol.*
Rel. & L. Poenis 217, I axst a mayster of fysyke lore, what
wold hym drye and dryve away? 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's
Utop* ii vi (1895) 216 My companion . . carried with him
phisick bokes, certein smal wooken of Hippocrates, and
Galenes Microtechnie 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husb*
(1586) 52 b. When you haueseeued. . . your Physicke Hearbes
by themselves, and your Potte hearbes and Sallets in
another place. 1577 MOUNTAIN *Gardener's Labyrinth*
Title-p. The physick benefit of each herb, plant, and flower
a 1617 HICRON *Wks.* I. 25 The physick potion is cleane
against the stomacke 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 28 Red
wine is . . good for physicke vses, to stop cholericke vomitings.
1704 RAY *Creation* ii. 252 The chief Physick Herbs. 1736
N. JERSEY *Archives* XI. 446 A Root call'd Physick Root,
filarie or five leaf'd Physick.

Physick (fizik), v. Inflections physicked,
physioking. [f. **PHYSIO** sb. 3-5.]

1. *trans.* To dose or treat with physic or medicine,
esp. with a purgative. Now colloq.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xx. 321, I may wel suffice That
fere flatterer be fette and phisike [C. xxiii 32 fysyke] 30w
syke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconer* 279 The Italians order of
physicking his hawk 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* i. 1. 99, I will
physicke your ianckenesse. 1733 CHEVRE *Eng. Malady* i.
vi § 2 (1734) 50 The Animals are physick'd almost out of
their Lives 1821 YOUNG *Horse* xlii. 382 In physicking
a horse, whatever is to be done, should be done at once
1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xii 258 Locke laid down the rule
. . that children ought to be physicked as little as possible.

b. *fig.* To treat with remedies, relieve, alleviate
1389 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Aib.) 7, I wold
perswade them to phisicke ther faculties of seeing and
hearing 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* ii. iii. 55 The labour we delight
in, Physicks paine 1641 MILTON *Reform* i. (1851) 12 Then
was the Liturgie given to a number of moderate Divines,
and Sir Tho Smith a Statesman to be purg'd, and Physick't
1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* 1 34 Vice, within the guilty breast,
Could not be physic'd into rest 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xix,
A mind diseased no remedy can physic

2 *slang.* To punish in purse or pocket.

1821 EGAN *Life Lond.* II v (Farmer), You may be most
preciously physicked in your clie 1823 *Brit. Dut. Turf*
134 Winning a man's blunt at cards, or other wagers, is
'giving him a physicking'. 'The physicking system' was
put in force at the Doncaster St. Leger, 1822

3 *Metallurgy.* To treat (molten iron, etc.) with
an oxidizing body, which combines with and
eliminates phosphorus and sulphur.

1876 HELLBY in *Üre Diet. Art.* (1878) IV. 475 If with their
present plants they could not effectually eliminate sulphur
by puddling, ought they not to try to do so by physicking?

1. Hence **Physicking** *vbl. sb.*, also **Physicker**,
one who administers physic.

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16 ii (1669) 187/1 He
hath undertook the physicking of his Sauts, 1826 Mrs.
MIRROD *Village Ser.* ii (1863) 415 Dr. Tubb bleedeth, shaver,
and physicker of man and beast 1838 DICKENS *Nich*
Nick viii. 'Now,' said Squeers, 'is that physicking over?'

Physical (fizikäl), a. Also 5-7 *phis-*, 6
phus-, 5-voal, -ichal, 6-7 -icall [ad. med. L.
physicālis, f. *physica*, **PHYSIO** sb.: see -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to material nature, or to
the phenomenal universe perceived by the senses;
pertaining to or connected with matter; material;
opposed to *psychical*, *mental*, *spiritual*.

Often in such collocations as *physical cause*, *energy*, *power*;
physical possibility, *impossibility*, etc. see also 7.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. liii. § 4 Sacraments. are not
physical but moral instruments of salvation 1604 R.
GRIM-TONE *D'Acastia's List Indies* ii. viii. 99 In natural
and phisical things, we must not seeke out infallible and
mathematical rules, but that which is ordinary and tried
by experience 1666 BOYLE *Org. Forces & Qual.* (1667)
7 Whether or no the Shape can by Physical Agents be
altered. 1695 ATINGHAM *Geom.* *Appt* 86 If . . the line *l*.
be moved parallel to it self, through every physical point in
the line *A*, it will produce the rectangle *AK*. 1752 HUME
Ess. & Treat. (1777) I. xxi. 215 As to physical cause, I am
inclined to doubt altogether of their operation in this
particular. 1824-4 De QUINCY *Cassars Wks.* 1859 X. 14
Everything physical is measurable by weight, motion, and
resistance c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 16 Some of the
more elementary, and what we call, physical powers. 1880
HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 2 The physical structure of the
earth and stars. 1885 LYELL's *Elem. Geol.* 200 'There may
be a physical break—unconformity—and also a paleontolo-
gical break; between two successive groups of strata.
absol. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I. 36 The dreamy days
of boyhood, when I knew and worshipped nothing but the
physical 1883 EBERSHEIM *Life Jesus* II. 200 An attempt
to shift the argument from the moral to the physical

b. Belonging or relating to Natural Philosophy
or Natural Science; of, pertaining or relating to,
or in accordance with, the regular processes or laws
of nature.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 48
With great Physical, and Natural Reason. 1587 GRIM-
TONE *Philautus* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 204 Neyther
can fishermen tell the Physical reasons of the motions of
the Sea. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.*
(1799) I. 497 Of some general laws of nature. 'We shall
divide the Laws into Laws physical and Laws moral. 1808
J. WESTER *Nat. Philos.* 7 It is an object worthy of attention
to instruct the youthful mind in physical knowledge. 1830
HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat.* *Phil* ii. 11. 98 The law of gravitation
is a physical axiom 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* 131. 111.
304 The most interesting feature in the physical history of
the Calabrias, is the frequency of their earthquakes. 1865
MOZLEY *Mirac.* (ed. 2) Pref. xi None of them are or profess
to be physical explanations of miracles, i. e. reductions of
them to laws of nature in the scientific sense of that term.

c. Of persons: Dealing with or devoted to
natural science (in quot. 1768, materialistic).

1678 CUNWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. iv. 391 Out of whom,
according to the Physical Empedocles, proceed all things
that were, are, and shall be, viz. Plants, Men, Beasts, and
Gods. 1768 STERNER *Sent. Journ* (1775) I 5 (*Calais*) Every
power which sustained life, perform'd it with so little
friction, that would have confounded the most Physical
procresse in France. with all her materialism, she could
scarce have called me a machine. 1898 HARPER's *Mag.*
XCVI. 623 The foremost physical philosophers of the time
came to the aid of the best optimists.

2. Belonging to the forces of nature and pro-
perties of bodies, other than chemical and vital;
belonging to the science of physics: see **PHYSICS** 2.

1734 KELL's *Exam. The. Earth* 267 His excellent Observa-
tions, both Astronomical and Physical. 1805-17 R. JAMSON
Char. Min. (ed. 3) 2 Physical characters are those physical
phenomena which are exhibited by the mutual action of
minerals and other bodies; such as magnetic properties
[etc.]. 1823 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1813) 47 The internal
and external parts will vary both in their physical and
chemical properties. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 104 The
physical properties of matter may be altered without
affecting its deeper chemical constitution.

3. Of the body, and bodily members or faculties
(as distinct from the mind); bodily, corporeal.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xiv. § 3 Suppose for example
the physical desire has for its object the satisfying of hunger
1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 259 Milton has got rid of
the horns and tail, the vulgar and physical insignia of the

devil. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 358 Physical or natural persons. In this instance 'physical' or 'natural' denotes a person not fictitious or legal. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 104 The man gave me the impression of physical strength. 1885 *E. GARRITY At any Cost* 1. 10 Miss Sinclair had long parted from the last bloom of physical youth. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 208 We take no physical exercise, except riding. 1899 *Weston Gas* 24 May 5/1 The lads went through a course of physical drill with wonderful precision.

b as sb (pl) = physical powers *colloq. rare*. 1844 *Examiner* 26/2 He lacks physicals for swaggers. 1842 *G. A. McCall Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 394 Disease, and the wear and tear incidental to the exposure of the physicals in such a country as this.

II 4. Of or belonging to medicine; medical. Now rare. † *Physical garden* = *PHYSIO GARDEN*.

c 1450 *LYNG & BURGH Secres* 1803 Sleep. From these sicknesses the body doth Recure, Which prevind is by physical prudence. 1576 *FLEMING Pamphl. Epist.* 225 He shall leame to be skillful in the art Geometrical, Arithmetical, Musical, Cheyurgical, Physical. 1679 *Trials of Wakenau*, etc. 49 There is only that part of it which is the Physical Prescriptions. 1739 *JOHNSON L. P. Boerhaave Wks.* IV. 343 His profession of botany made it part of his duty to superintend the physical garden. 1759 *B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. Canbr. 94 Furnishing a Physical Hospital. 1799 *(title)* The Medical and Physical Journal. 1826 *SOUTHWELL in Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 311 Physical books being the most dangerous that any person can take to perusing—except metaphysical ones.

† b. Of persons. Practising medicine, medical. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. xiv. 296 These cursed physical folks can find out nothing to do us good, but what would poison the devil. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Bl.* II. iv. 12. I resumed my physical dress, and visited several patients. 1757 *W. THOMPSON R. N. Adm.* 44 Which then Friends, the top of the Physical Faculty can verify. 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Alarumant* IV. 274 The physical men who attend her seem to think not.

† c. *Physical finger* = *PHYSICIAN finger*. *Obs.* 1623 *tr. Phrasne's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 49 To this Physical finger a veme answereth.

† 5. Used in medicine, medicinal. *Obs.*

1579-80 *NORTH Philarch, Demetrius* (1895) V. 391 Physical herbs, as Helleborum, Lingewort and Beare's foote. 1623 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* II. i. v. (1635) 22 The red Rose is not... so tender as the Damaske, yet it is much more Physical, and often used in medicine. 1658 *J. JONIS Ovid's Ius* 85 Medea was the first that invented Physical baths. 1692 *TRAYN Good House w.* xxvi. (ed. 2) 208 This sort of drink (coffee) ought not to be used, but in a Physical way. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 412 Angelica is one of their physical greens. 1828 *WALKER Dict. Guineensis*, a physical wood.

† b. Beneficial to health; curative, remedial, restorative to the body, good (for one's health). Also *fig. Obs.*

1447 *BOKI NIAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I cowde as weel bothe forge and fyle As cowd Boyce in hys physical consolacyoun. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. i. 251 Is Brutus sicke? and is it Physical? To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning? 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xl. 318 They say moreover, that this wooll is physical for other indispositions, as for the gowt. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* v. 2212 With modicinity. To take Tobacco thus were physical. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 113 A physical Banket for our Soules.

† c. Of the nature of or like medicine (in taste, smell, etc.); as bad as medicine. *Obs.*

1648 *DIGBY Closet Open* (1677) 63 All other herbs... give it a physical taste. 1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* 5 The Tree hath a pretty Physical smell like an Apothecaries Shop. 1706 *I. BAKER Timber Walks* II. i. Wretched hatchet-fac'd things that are physical to look at 'em.

† 6. In need of medical treatment, sick; under medical treatment. *Obs.*

1633 *SHIRLEY Witly Fair* One III. iv. What means this Apothecaries shop about thee, art Physical? — *And in Cate* II. ii. Thou lookest dull and Physical me thinks. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 388 In the latter [hospital] are near 300 physical patients, and about 60 chirurgical ones.

7. In special phrases and collocations.

Physical astronomy, that branch of astronomy which treats of the motions, masses, positions, light, heat, etc. of the heavenly bodies. **Physical atom**: see *quot.*

Physical chemistry, that branch of chemistry which deals with the structure of molecules. **Physical force**, material as opposed to moral force, in politics, the use of armed power, to effect or repress political changes; also *attrib.*

Physical geography, that branch of geography which deals with the natural features of the earth's surface, as distinct from its political divisions, commercial or historical relations, etc. **Physical geology**, the study of the formation and history of strata and eruptive rocks, apart from paleontology. **Physical horizon**: see *Horizon*.

Physical laboratory, a laboratory for experiments in physical science. **Physical mineralogy**, that which treats of the physical properties of minerals, apart from their chemical composition. **Physical optics**, that branch of optics which deals with the properties of light itself (as distinguished from the function of sight); sometimes restricted to that part which relates to the undulatory theory and the phenomena especially explained by it, as interference, etc. **Physical point**, a point conceived as infinitely small, and yet a portion of matter. **Physical science** or **philosophy** = *PHYSICS*. **Physical sciences**, the sciences that treat of inanimate matter, and of energy apart from vitality; opposed to the biological or to the moral sciences. **Physical sign**, a symptom of health or disease ascertainable by bodily examination. **Physical theology**: see *THEOLOGY*.

1903 *AGNES M. CLERKE Astrophysics* 1 Kepler first speculated on the causes of celestial movements, and introduced the term 'physical astronomy'. 1850 *DAUBENT Atom. The.* v. (ed. 2) 147 [Dumas] proposes to designate that description of molecular groups into which bodies are resolved by heat, 'physical atoms'. 1902 *Fortin Rev.* June

1014 A mechanism of the atoms, or, as it has come to be called in Germany, a 'physical chemistry', was developing. 1817 *CORBERT Wks.* XXXII. 362 It was a combat of argument, and they have taken shelter under the shield of 'physical force'. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 165, I do wish our physical-force men would hire a steamer and take a trip up the Rhine. 1897 *J. McCARTHY in Daily News* 27 May 6/1 He was entirely opposed to any attempt at rebellion by physical force, because he held that there was no chance for a physical-force struggle. 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. i. (1635) 4 The object in 'Geographie' is for the most part Physical, consisting of the parts whereof the Sphaere is composed. 1825 *A. K. JOHNSTON (title)* Atlas of Physical Geography. 1866 *BRAND & COX Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 898/1 Physical geography is the history of the earth in its material organisation. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 2/5 To find funds for the foundation and maintenance of a national 'physical laboratory'. 1831 *BACWSTER Optics* VII. 66 'Physical Optics' is that branch of the science which treats of the physical properties of light. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. VII. 343 The business of 'physical philosophy' is, to explain external phenomena with a view to their prediction. 1845 *STODDART Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 60/1 That part of Grammar is evidently Physical, and of course follows the common laws of 'Physical Science'. 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 212 In the course of a few years Sir Isaac Newton changed the surface of physical science. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 107 The 'physical signs' pointed to fluid at the left base, and to enlargement of the right lobe of the liver.

Hence **Physicalist**: see *quots.*; **Physicality**, physical condition; also † *humorously* as a title for a medical man; **Physicalness**, the quality of being physical.

1858 *BUSHNELL Nat. & Super. nat.* 1 (1864) 23 'Physicalists, who, without pretending to deny Christianity, value themselves on finding all the laws of obligation in the laws of the body and the world. 1864 *WEAVER, Physicalist*, one who holds that human thoughts and acts are determined by the physical organisation of man. 1593 *NASIR Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 241 Receive some notes on touching his 'physicality' deceased. He had his Grace to be Doctor ere he died. 1660 *tr. Paracelsus' Archidona* I. ix. 131 When we followed that Medicinal way we could never (by that kind of Physicality) perceive any thing well founded. 1797 *BAILLY vol. II. 'Physicalness*, Naturalness, also Medicinalness. 1857 *J. HINTON Lett. in Life* vi. (1878) 133 The medicines, the evil, that is added by our physicalness.

Physically (fi zikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY* 2.] In a physical manner or way.

1. According to nature or the material laws of nature; materially, according to physics or natural philosophy or science; not intellectually, morally, or spiritually. *Physically impossible*, impossible from the nature or laws of material things.

1581 *E. CAMPION in Confer.* III. (1584) V. iv. You reason physically: but we must not be led by senses in these mysteries. 1666 *BOYER Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 It is Physically impossible that it [matter] should be devoid of some Bulk or other, and some determinate Shape or other. 1675 *R. BURTHOGGE Causa Dei* 48 It is not deni'd Physically, but Morally. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 417 The swelling of the ocean, by the joint attraction of the sun and the moon, is less physically intelligible, than the periodical effusions of the polar ice. 1855 *GROVE Cor. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 182 An atom or molecule physically indivisible. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 217 It would be physically impossible for many of them to surrender themselves in time. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 264 It is physically impossible that any permanent rise in wages should take place without a corresponding diminution of profits. 1870 *J. VON'S Elem. Logic* II. 13 Nothing can physically exist corresponding to a general notion.

† b. Naturally, essentially, intrinsically. *Obs.*

1629 *H. BURTON Truth's Triumph* 68 Justification the forme whereof is relational and not physically inherent in vs. 1684 *T. HOCKING God's Decrees* 200 The will is physically ours, and the deed is also ours, but 'tis morally God's. 1793 *D. STUART Omit. Mor. Philos.* II. ii. 1 § 222 Not to demonstrate that the soul is physically and necessarily immortal.

† c. Practically. *Obs.*

1600 *LLYBOURN Curs. Math.* 450 It is a Body, though Physically Round, yet full of uneven Asperities. 1757 *AKENSIDE in Phil. Trans.* L. 324 The velocity of the fluids, in the remoter series of vessels, will be, physically, nothing.

2. As regards the body; in body; in bodily constitution; corporeally.

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 87 Hee's an asse logically and capitally, not physikally and animally. 1652 *BAXTER Inf. Bept.* 179 It may be the child's Action Morally, and in Law-sense, when it is only the Father's Action Physically. 1846 *J. E. RYLAND in Foster's Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 107 Unless physically disabled. 1897 *A. B. BRUCE Training Twelve* xxv. 425 Not till I become invisible physically shall I be visible to you spiritually. 1882 *MRS. FITMAN Mission L. Gies & Pal.* 194 These fellahen are physically adapted to the climate.

† 3. Medically; medicinally; by medical rules.

1582 *HARSTER Secr. Phorow* III. cxv. 139 Then shall be finished the solution of Iron Physically, the whence thou mayest give safely. 1674 *R. GODFREY Ing. & Ab. Physic* 20 To make it a Proverb, *Qui Medici vivit, miseris vivit*, (i.e.) He that lives Physically, lives miserably. 1712 *M. HENRY Sober-mindedness* Wks. 1853 I 70 Then it [mirth] must be used like a medicine,—must be taken physically.

† **Physicary**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *PHYSIC* sb. + *ARY* B. 2.] Medicinal preparations, materia medica. 1620 *tr. Boccaccio's Decamerion* 109 A Quacksalver, one that deals in drugges and physicare.

† **Physic garden**. *Obs.* [See *PHYSIC* sb. 6, a. 2; cf. *F. jardin de pharmacie*.] A garden for the cultivation of medicinal plants; hence, a botanic garden; also *physical garden*, *PHYSIOAL* 4.

1637 *Lease fr. Magd. Coll. to Univ. Oxford* 17 Apr. [Ground] for a Physicke Garden [Referred to in a petition of 5 July 1626 as 'the Physitions Garden']. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 20 Oct., Pisa.—We went to the Colledge. To this the Physiq Garden lyes. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 65 Rare and non-descript Plants, cultivated either in publick Physick-Gardens, or those of private curious Persons. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 314 A very curious physic-garden, which contains the choicest exotics. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 241 In 1715, John Robinson presented many curious exotic plants to the Physic Garden. 1899 *Handbk. Univ. Oxford* 59 The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the Physic Garden, was founded in the year 1622.

Physician (fiz [ān], sb. *Forms.* a. 3-5 *fiscian*, 4-5 *-ian*(e), 4 *fiscician*, -en, *fyoiscian*, 5 *fis-*, *fio*, *fys*, -*isian*, -*issyan*, -*isyan*, -*esyan*, 5-6 *fysician*, *visician*; β. 4-5 *fescian*(e), 5 *-isyan*, (-en), -*sessian*, 6 *-ycien*, -*yayan*, 5 *phesioyen*, 6-7 *-yoyon*, -*ioyon*; γ. 4-6 *phiscian*(e), 5 *-yoyen*, 5-7 *-ician*, 6 *-eyon*, 6-7 *-itian*, (-on), -*ioyon*, 7 *phintian*, 4-5 *physioyen*, 5 *-ician*, 5-6 *-ioyon*, 6 *-yoyen*, (phycysson), 6-7 *physitian*, -*yeyan*, (-on), 6- *physician*. [ME *fiscien*, a. OF *fiscian* (Wace 12th c.), f. L. *physica*, f. *physique*: see *PHYSIO* and *-ICIAN*.]

† 1. A student of natural science or of physics.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4363 Ne foloze we na fisciens, ne phisosphour scolis, As sophistis & slik thing, to sott with pe pepill. 1620 *WILLET Hexapla Dan.* 30 Natural and humane dreames, the interpretation whereof belongeth vnto physicians and philosophis. 1833 *J. MARTINAU Misc.* (1852) 6 An analysis of Dr Priestley's character as a theologian, a *physicien*, a metaphysician.]

2. One who practises the healing art, including medicine and surgery.

a 1225 *Anor R.* 370 Auh, monie ancien, bet schulden one lechen hore soule mid heate breuunge & fleshes pinunge, uorwurde fisciens & hcomelech. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Roll.)* 252 His fisciens he clupede & suor is oþ anon Bote hu made him mid childe he wolde hom sle echon. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon Sel. Wks.* I. 60 Man may spende al þat he hab aboute oþu fisciens. 1393 *LANG. P. IV. C.* xviii. 176 A fisciian with a forende hod. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* III. ii. I am a leche, and with al a good phisycyen. 1546 *TINDAL Luke* iv. 23 Visicion heale thes sife. 1540 *Act* 32 *Ilen. VIII.* c. 40 Forsomuche as the science of phisicke dothe comprehend the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of the same, therefore be it enacted that anny of the said company or felawship of Phisitions... may exercise the said science of Phisick in all and every his membres, and partes. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 278 b. The physicians doot not fall to cutting, except all other vnto menses and wayes afore proved. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. i. 82 More needs she the Diuine, than the Physitian. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 17 7 The anatomical novice... styles himself physician, prepares himself by familiar cruelty to extend his arts of torture, which he has hitherto tried upon cats and dogs. 1809 *KINDALL Trav.* III. lxviii. 128 Physician is the title of all medical practitioners in the United States. 1875 *JOHN R. Philo.* (ed. 2) III. 28 Physicians to cure the disorders of which luxury is the source.

b One legally qualified to practise the healing art as above, esp. as distinguished from one qualified as a surgeon only.

In the United Kingdom, every medical practitioner is now required to have a qualification as a Physician and also as Surgeon, so that a general practitioner usually describes himself as 'Physician and Surgeon'. The use of 'Physician' or 'Surgeon' alone usually implies that the person so styled is in practice a specialist in that branch. So especially with the designation 'Consulting Physician'.

c 1400 *Laufraunce's Curing* 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference betwix a chirurgical and a physician. 1508 *DUNBAR Lament for Makar* 42 In medicine the most praticianis, Lechis, unigamistis & phisicianis. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par. Luke* Pref. 9 I he physicians of the bodies have practitioners and poitaries that dooe minstre ther art vnder them. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Pref. (1639) B. 7, The more learned sort are justly stiled by the title of Physicians, and the more experienced sort are called Chirurgical or Surgeons. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-T. (Arb.)* 27 Your President of the Colledge of Phisitions himself is no more than a Doctor of Physick. 1707 *CHAMBERLAIN'S St. Eng.* III. 550 Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person. Apothecaries Chirurgeons. 1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam.* Intro. 15 It is from the separation produced by these two decrees [issued by Pope Boniface the Sixth, and Clement the Fifth, at Avignon], that we ought, I conceive, to date the true origin of the distinction between physician and surgeon, such as it has existed in modern times; a distinction unknown in the practice of the ancients. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT Middlemarch* xviii, To obscure the limit between his own rank as a general practitioner, and that of the physicians, who, in the interest of the profession, felt bound to maintain its various grades. 1895 *W. MUNK Life Sir H. Hallford* 135 The appointment of physician extraordinary to the king.

c. *Proverbs.*

1546 *J. HAYWOOD Prov.* II. vii. (1867) 67 Feed by measure, and defie the physician. 1605 *HOLLAND Sueton*, 1181111 *lxviii Annot.* Whereupon might arise our English proverb, A foole or a physician. 1622 *MALYNE Anc. Law-Mech.* 254 We see the Proverbe to be true, That the unknowne disease putteth out the Physicians eye. 1721 [see *FOOL* sb. 1 c.]

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A healer; one who cures moral, spiritual, or political maladies or infirmities.

c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Efterswades he was a phisicene of saules. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b, Woodes and talke is the physician of a mynde beeyng diseased and sicke. 1689 *NORRIS Hymn*, 'Long have I viewed' it, I'll trust my great Physician's skill. 1805 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 262 Time must be her physician. 1868 *LYNCH Rivulet* cxi. vi. That thorny cares may yield sweet fruits, And comforts be physicians.

4. Comb., as *physician-accoucheur*, -*author*, -*founder*; + *physician* finger, the third or ring-finger; = *LEECH-FINGER*. cf. *FINGER* 1.

1863 tr *Favine's Theat. Hon.* 1. v 48 Rings of gold are worn by noble persons on the medicinal finger of the left hand called by the Latins *Digiti medicus* Aulus Gellius, . . . declareth, that a small and subtle art proceeds from the heart, to beate on this Physition finger 1868 D. L. MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* 71, I have been physician-accoucheur since 1817. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The regulations which the physician-founder drew up

Hence *Physician* *v.*, *trans.* (a) to make into a physician; (b) to put under the care of a physician, *Physicianary* *a.*, of or pertaining to a physician; *Physiciancy*, the office or position of physician; *Physicianed* *a.*, qualified or licensed to act as a physician; *Physicianer* *dial.* = *PHYSICIAN* 2; *Physicianess*, a female physician; also *fig.*; *Physicianless* *a.*, without a physician, *Physicianly* *a.*, befitting a physician; *Physicianship* = *physiciancy*; also the personality of a physician.

1839 G. WILSON *Let. in Life* (1860) iv 205 The mystic medicating cap has not yet *physicianed me 1896 D. SLADEN in *Dominion Illustr.* Christmas No., The travellers bestrode were straight put to bed and physicianed. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* 1, He. has a somewhat family-physicianary way of putting things 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 11/3 The *Physiciancy to the Queen in Ireland 1891 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXV. 94/2 His assistant discharged the duties of the physiciancy till his formal election as physician on 14 Oct. 1869 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Alans* 10 Feb. Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed apothecary 1815 MISS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* 1, 78 *Physicianers were sent for 1821 SCOTT *Kewick* 21, A man of much skill and little substance, who practised the trade of a physicianer 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* 1. iv, Brave Thuriar physicianers rare. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol* 171 If nature the *Physicianess of her self, can overcome diseases by her own goodness. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. More* 9 Feb., I might send for you as my physicianess 1888 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., He died *physicianless. 1888 J. CLIFFORD in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 503 Real knowledge of man and of men, is indescribably rich in *physicianly force. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* viii, I shall bind his *physicianship over to his good behaviour 1879 Cassell's *Techn.* IV. 251/2 A promise of succeeding on the first vacancy to the physicianship in ordinary. 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 340/2 Latham was . . . elected to the physicianship of the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.

Physicism (fiziz'm). [*f. PHYSIO* sō + -ISM.] A doctrine of physical phenomena, esp. one which refers all the phenomena of the universe, including life itself, to physical or material forces; materialism.

1869 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*, *Sci. Aspects Postivism* (1877) 103 In the progress of the species from savagery to advanced civilization anthropomorphism grows into theology, and physicism (if I may so call it) develops into Science. 1879 ESCOTT *England* 11, 391 Physicism, in its present shape, can scarcely hope to supplant religion. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268 204 A probability . . . which physicism, in its hour of triumph, will do well to take with it in its car.

Physicist (fizizist). [*f. PHYSIO* sō + -IST.]

1. One versed in medical science. *Obs. rare.* 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. III *Diss. Physich* 12 Anatomists, Naturalists, Physicists, Medicinists.

2. A student of physics (PHYSICS 2)

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* Pref. 71 We might perhaps still use physician as the equivalent of the French *physicien*, but probably it would be better to coin a new word. Thus we may say that the Physicist proceeds upon the ideas of force, matter, and the properties of matter. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* L1V. 324 The word *physicist*, where four syllable consonants fit like a squib 1869 PHILSON tr. *Guillemet's Sme* (1870) 146 The method known to physichists as 'spectral analysis'.

b. A student of nature or natural science in general (cf. PHYSICS 1).

1858 KINGSLEY *Let.* 24 Dec. This Christmas night is the one of all the year which sets a physichist, as I am, on facing the fact of miracle. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frail. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 23 There remained then for the English physichist the honour of depicting by an admirable generalization the true features of the African interior

3. One who holds the theory of a purely physical or material origin of vital phenomena; a believer in physicism; opposed to *vitalist*.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 229 The excessive pretensions and unwarranted certitudes of the physichist. 1872 NICHOLSON *Introd.* *Study Biol.* 1. 16 No physichist has hitherto succeeded in explaining any fundamental vital phenomenon upon purely physical and chemical principles

Physicky (fiziki), *a.* [*f. PHYSIO* sō + -Y.] Having the taste, smell, or other qualities of physic or medicine; influenced by physic

1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* 1. 520 note, The flowers have a physicky smell. 1849 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) I. 242 Dear Sara's letter is very charming—not at all physicky 1854 BADHAM *Haiden* 533 The cheeses from France, in Pliny's day, had a physicky flavour 1886 PENN *Devon Boys* xxx. 263 'I rather like it,' said Bob, with a rather physicky face.

Physic-nut. [*f. PHYSIO* sō + NUT.] The fruit of the euphorbiaceous shrub *Jatropha Curcas* L. (*Curcas purgans*), of tropical America, used as a purgative, the Barbadoes- or purging-nut; also the plant itself, more fully *physic-nut bush* or *tree*.

Sometimes applied to species of the allied genus *Croton*. French *Physic-nut*, the species *Jatropha multifida*.

1857 R. LIGON *Barbados* 67 They gathered all the physick nuts they could. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 1. 71 *Physick-Nuts* as Seamen call them are called here *Pinson*. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 348 French Physic Nut. The plant is much raised in Jamaica, and forms no small ornament of their flower gardens 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The French Physic-nut, with its hemp-like leaves, and a little bunch of red coral in the midst

attrib. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 115 The physick nut-tree. This is generally a knotty shrubby tree 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 88 The *croton lacciferum*, or physick nut bush, bears a seed which acts as a powerful emetic 1865 F. SAYER in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 5. 617 Even the street lamps (in Madeira) are lighted with physick-nut oil.

Physico- (fiziko), combining form of Gr. *phusikos* natural, physical, used generally as an adverbial or adjectival qualification of the second element, 'physically', 'physical' (see -O 1); also, sometimes expressing any relation, as simple combination or contact of the things or notions named in the two elements (see -O 2). The following are among the less important combinations.

Physico-astronomical *a.*, of or pertaining to physical astronomy; see *PHYSIOAL* 7. **Physico-geographical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with physical geography. **Physico-intellectual** *a.*, combining the physical with the intellectual

Physico-logic, logic illustrated by physics; hence **Physico-logical** *a.* + **Physico-medical** *a.*, physical and medical. **Physico-mental** *a.*, pertaining to both body and mind, or physical and mental phenomena. **Physico-miraculous** *a.*, of the nature of a natural miracle. **Physico-morphic** *a.* (opposed to *anthropomorphic*), having the form of or embodied in material nature; so

Physico-morphism. **Physico-philosophy**, the philosophy of nature, natural philosophy, hence **Physico-philosophical** *a.* **Physico-physiological** *a.*, of or pertaining to the physics of physiology. **Physico-psychical** *a.*, combining or intermediate to the domain of psychology and of physics. + **Physico-theosophical** *a.*, belonging at once to natural science and to theosophy. Also *PHYSICO-CHEMICAL*, etc.

1834 *Philos.* III *Hist. Astron.* xvi 82/2 (U. of Knowl. Soc.) 1 He *physico astronomical system of Descartes. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 385 An excellent *physicogeographical monograph of the island of Cyprus. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 Long isolation . . . brought about partly by physico-geographical, partly by political causes 1840 DR. QUINCEY *Style Wks.* 1862 X. 162 At the head of the 'physico-intellectual pleasures, we find a second reason for quarrelling with the civilisation of our country 1704 SWIFT *T. T. W.* Introd., Wks. 1760 I. 27 This *physico-logical scheme of oratorical receptacles or machines contains a great mystery. 1869 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2468/4 A *Physico medical Essay concerning the late frequency of Apoplexies. 1849 POZ *Cockton Wks.* 1864 III. 461 A ungling *physico-mental exhilaration 1870-9 SIR R. CHRISTIAN in *Life* (1885) I. 12 The physico mental gratification experienced in piercing the thin clear air of a Highland mountain. 1839 DR. QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 295 The faith in this order of the physico miraculous is open alike to the sceptical and the non-sceptical 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mercat. Elem. Gosp.* 1. 29 The Agnostic sets up in his room a 'physico morphic divinity' 1862 The charge of anthropomorphism is met by a counter-charge of *physico-morphism. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 511 In the pieces of neurons usually employed for *physico-physiological study, the wave of disturbance is propagated without alteration in height, length and speed 1816 BENTHAM *Christomathia* Wks. 1833 VIII. 144 Purely Psychical or Telematic; and mixed *Physico-psychical, Anthropophysic or Psychothematic Under one or other of these heads will all original sources of motion . . . be found to be comprehended. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.*, *Schol.* (1713) 565 The Mercava of Ezekiel (bears a triple meaning), viz. Ethico political, *Physico-theosophical, and Literal.

Physico-chemical (fiziko,ke'mikal), *a.* [*See PHYSIO* -O.] Of or belonging to physical chemistry; of or pertaining to physics and chemistry.

1864 *Power Exp. Philos.* 1. 65 These several Physico-Chymical operations 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 352 It appears with all the Parade of a Physico Chemical Experiment. 1835-6 *Tonn. Cycl. Anat.* I. 124/1 The general physico-chemical laws that dominate the rest of the universe 1851 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 420/2 Sir John Herschel proposed the epithet of Actino-Chemistry for this new branch of physico chemical science.

So **Physico-chemist**, one skilled in physics and chemistry, or in physical chemistry. 1856 *Athenaeum* No. 1999. 236/1 The physico-chemist with his prism

Physico-mathematical, *a.* [*See PHYSIO* -O.] Of or pertaining to the application of mathematics to physics or mixed mathematics.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Experiments and the Reasons thence deduced for the Substantiality of light, approach very near to a Physico-Mathematical evidence 1802 HELLINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 449 Mathematical and physico-mathematical problems. 1882 J. DAVIDSON *Pract. Math.* (ed. 5) Introd. 1 The Mixed (Mathematics) consist of physical subjects investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning, comprehend Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, &c. These are sometimes styled the Physico-Mathematical sciences.

Physico-mechanical, *a.* [*See PHYSIO* -O.] Of or pertaining to the dynamics of natural forces, or the mechanical branch of natural philosophy.

1861 BOYLE (*title*) New Experiments Physico-Mechanical, touching the Spring of the Air, and its effects 1874—*Excell. Theol.* II. iv 171 The physico-mechanical instruments of working on nature's and art's productions being happily invented 1709 HAUKESSR (*title*) Physico-Mechanical Experiments on various subjects, containing an account of surprising Phenomena touching Light and Electricity 1866 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. 271 The immense physico-mechanical power of this agent called heat

Physico-theology. [*See PHYSIO* -O.] A theology founded upon the facts of nature, and the evidences of design there found, natural theology

1712 DERRHAM (*title*) *Physico-Theology*, or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from His Works of Creation 1776 PINNANI *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 603 This is a mixed species of study (when considered as physico-theology) 1825 COLTRIDG *Aids Refl.* (1828) I. 333 I more than far the prevailing taste for books of natural theology, physico-theology, demonstrations of God from Nature, evidences of Christianity, and the like 1855 BADEN POWELL *Las* 309 A physico-theology supplies no such idea of the Deity as can offer any antecedent contradiction to the representations of his nature and attributes.

So **Physico-theological** *a.*, of or pertaining to natural theology; **Physico-theologist**, one versed in natural theology

1675 BOYLE *Reconcilablen. Reason & Relig.* II, Some Physico-Theological Considerations about the Possibility of the Resurrection. 1688—*Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 111 1825 COLTRIDG in *Rev.* (1836) II. 341 The Saturnian *Χρονος* *ὑπερκοσμος*, to which the elder physico-theologians attributed a self-polarizing power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii 633 The Physico theological argument, the argument from design.

Physics. [*Plural of PHYSIC* *a.* used *subst.*, rendering *Li. physica* neut. pl., *a. Gr. τὰ φυσικά* lit. 'natural things', the collective title of Aristotle's physical treatises; as an Eng. word, plural in origin and form, but now construed as a singular: cf. *dynamis*, *mathematicus*, etc.]

1. Natural science in general; in the older writers esp. the Aristotelian system of natural science; hence, natural philosophy in the wider sense. Also, a treatise on natural science, as *Aristotle's Physics*.

The application of the term has tended continually to be narrowed. It originally (from *Arist.*) included the study of the whole of nature (organic and inorganic); Locke even included spirits (God, angels, etc.) among its objects. In the course of the 18th cent. it became limited to inorganic nature, and then, by excluding chemistry, it acquired its present meaning. See 2.

1839 NASH *Anat. Absurd Wks.* (Grosart) I. 37 Neither is there almost any poetical figment wherein there is not some thing comprehended, taken out, of the Physics or Ethics. 1602 WATTS *Alb. Eng.* xii. 154v. (1619) 21, Nor wanted there that did 111e On Physics and on Ethics, and a God deny. 1660 T. GRANVILLE *Div. Logike* 50 Whereof some are contemplative, as Mathematicks, Physicks, Metaphysicks. 1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1899) 386, I have given to this part the title of *Physica*, or the *Phenomena of Nature*. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 170 That great Restorer of Physicks, the illustrious Verulam. 1704 J. HARRIS *Let. Techn.* I, *Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies (and Mr. Lock thinks, That God, Angels, Spirits &c. which usually are accounted as the Subject of Metaphysicks, should come into this Science), and of their proper Nature, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations. 1710 J. CLARK *Robault's Nat. Phil.* I. i. 1756-82 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* iii. § 38 [Aristotle's] Physics contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. 1800 *Med. Jounl.* 111. 181 If we consider medicine as a science, or as a system of rules, it . . . forms a principal department of physics, or experimental philosophy. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Med. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) II. 635/1 Then arose . . . Roger Bacon, and mathematics, chemistry, and physics generally became as much the studies of Christians as they had already been of the Mahometans. 1858 MAYNE *Etos. Lex.* *Physics*, term for that science which treats of the nature of the qualities which beings derive from birth, in contradistinction to those acquired from art—of the whole mass of being, comprising the universe—and of the laws which govern those beings, natural philosophy.

2. In current usage, restricted to The science, or group of sciences, treating of the properties of matter and energy, or of the action of the different forms of energy on matter in general (excluding Chemistry, which deals specifically with the different forms of matter, and Biology, which deals with vital energy). See *quots.* 1900.

Physics is divided into *general physics*, dealing with the general phenomena of inorganic nature (dynamics, molecular physics, physics of the ether, etc.), and *applied physics*, dealing with special phenomena (astronomy, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, etc.). There is a tendency now to restrict the word to the former group.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. Auth. Pref. 2 The Celestial Physics, or Physical Astronomy; hath . . . the preference in Dignity of all Enquiries into Nature whatever. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii (1849) 361 These motions come under the same laws of dynamics and analysis as any other branch of physics. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 272 M. Agassiz is a naturalist, and he appears to have devoted but little attention to the study of physics. 1862 G. F. BAKER *Physics* I. § 6 Physics regards matter solely as the vehicle of energy. physics may be regarded as the science of energy, precisely as chemistry may be regarded as the science of matter. 1900 J. B. STALL *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* (ed. 4) 27 The science of physics, in addition to the general laws of dynamics and their application to the interaction of solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies, embraces the theory of those agents which were formerly designated as imponderables—light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc.; and all these are now treated as forms of motion, as different

manifestations of the same fundamental energy. 1900 W. WATSON *Testib. Physics* 2 We are led to define Physics in its most general aspect as a discussion of the properties of matter and energy. It is, however, usual to exclude the discussion of those properties of matter which depend simply on the nature of the different forms of matter (Chemistry), as also the properties of matter and energy as related to living things (Biology). The line of demarcation separating Physics and Chemistry has never been very clear, and of late years has practically vanished.

†3 The science of, or a treatise on, medicine. *Obs. rare.*

1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 33 For the second, Health great Salomon hath written a Physics for us 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) I. 457 When college education is done with, he must cast his eyes (for America) either on Law or Physics.

Physiform (fə'si:fɔ:m), *a. Zool.* [f. PHYSIA + -FORM] Having the form of the gastropod *Physa*. †**Physiner**, a corrupt or erroneous form of **Physician** cf. **Physion**

1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lisbona Papers* (1886) I. 100 Lent Mr. Shea of Kilkenny the phisiner ill^{ly} x^l.

Physio- (fizi'o), combining element, representing Gr. *φύσις*, *f. φύσις* nature, as in *φυσιογνώμων* 'judging of a man's nature', *φυσιολόγος* discoursing upon nature, *φυσιοσκοπεῖν* to observe nature, used as a formative with the sense 'nature' or 'natural', as in **PHYSIOCRACY**, **PHYSIOGNOMY**, **PHYSIOGRAPHY**, **PHYSIOLOGY**, etc.; also in the following less important compounds (in some of which it is treated as an abbreviation of *physiology* or *physiological*):

Physio-chemical *a.*, pertaining to physiological chemistry. †**Physiolyphic** [after *hieroglyphic*] (see quot.). **Physiognostic**, **Physiognosy** [Gr. *γνώσις* knowledge] (see quot.). **Physiomedicalism**, the system of 'natural' medicine which uses vegetable drugs, only discarding those which are poisonous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Physiomedical** *a.*; **Physiomedicalist**. **Physiopathic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiopathy. **Physiopathological** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pathological state influenced by physiology. **Physiopathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering] (see quot.). **Physiophilist** [Gr. *φιλέω* to love], a lover or student of nature. **Physiophily** [see **PHYLUM**] (see quot.). **Physioplasmic** *a.*, formed by nature. **Physioscope** [Gr. *σκόπος* viewing] (see quot. 1846). **Physioscopy**, the rendering of the physical appearances and conditions in a painting. **Physio-sociological** *a.*, combining physiology and sociology. **Physiosophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], an assumption of knowledge of nature, hence **Physiosophic** *a.* **Physiotype**, a process for taking an impression direct from a flat object, on prepared paper; also an image made by such process. **Physioty py**, printing from plates made by various processes direct from natural objects; nature-printing.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 5 The presence of the alkaloid might be owing to 'physio-chemical action after death. 1844 URION *Physiognomics* 101 In a literal hieroglyphic, therefore, or what I shall now more aptly term a 'physiolyphic, no name must be involved. 1635 PEARSON *Varieties* II. 60 The Meteorologists answer not so fully satisfactorily as theirs, who treat of spirits, whom I may well call 'Physiostocks. 1811-12 BENTHAM *Logic App.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 284 Natural History which may more aptly and expressively, it should seem, be designated by the term 'Physiognomy. 1880 C. A. CUTLER *Classif. Nat. Sc.* in *Library Jour.* June. A similar word, *Physiognosy*, supplies a name which was wanted for the natural sciences collectively. 1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 226 It should consist of three parts or sections, first Static Geognosy or Physiognosy. 1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. PAUL IV. *Godwin* (1865) II. 3 Your poetic and 'Physiopathic feelings. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 777 We cannot even say if it be of a 'physio pathological character, or a specific germ. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxvi. 413 Certain physio-pathological qualities predisposing to the disease may be inherited. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 212 What may be called 'physiopathy, a faculty of pervading all nature with one's own being. 1804 COLERIDGE *Let. to R. Sharr* (1895) 448 I have met with several genuine Philologists, Philonists, 'Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 'Physiophily. The tribal history of the functions, or the history of the paleontological development of vital activities. 1811-12 BENTHAM *Logic App.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 284/1 In their 'physioplasmic state, in the state in which, fashioned by the hand of nature, they [bodies] are found in the bosom of nature. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.*, *Optics* xxii. 332 What is the opaque microscope? Very much the same sort of thing as the magic lantern; except that the light, instead of passing through the object, shines upon it, and is reflected off through the lenses, and so on toward the screen. The 'physioscope, is the same instrument, employed to depict 'the human face in colossal dimensions upon the screen. 1886 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 The physioscope is a modification of the magic lantern. 1886-94 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. xlvii. 193 *note*. Under 'physioscopy' I propose to include the rendering of the phenomena of linear perspective, of aerial perspective, of light and shade, and of colour in so far as it is determined not by artistic choice, but by natural conditions. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/7 The average medical man cannot afford the leisure for the systematic study of the 'physio-sociological problems that lie in his path. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Enyel. Brit.* XX. 137/1 Morphological facts are entirely superseded by fanciful ideas of the vaguest kind of

*physiosophy. 1904 *Daily News* 23 June 11 A remarkable invention is called 'The 'Physiotype'. A leaf, piece of lace, or other flat object is pressed upon a piece of prepared paper, but there is no visible mark made, the paper then has a powder...brushed over it, and the structure of the leaf or the pattern of the lace immediately appears in black.

Physiocracy (fizjok'ra:si). [ad. f. *physiocratie* (1767 in Hatz-Darm): see **PHYSIO-** and **-CRACY**.] Government according to natural order; *spec.* the doctrine of the physiocrats.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 882 The doctrine that all wealth is formed out of the materials of the globe may be called Physiocracy. 1895 L. F. WARD in *Forum* (N.Y.) Nov. 304 If we had a pure physiocracy or government of nature, such as prevails among wild animals.

Physiocrat (fizjok'ra:st). Also in Fr. form **-crate**. [a. f. *physocrate*, f. *physiocratie*; see **prec** and **-CRAT**.] One of a school of political economists founded by François Quesnay in France in the 18th c.; they maintained that society should be governed according to an inherent natural order, that the soil is the sole source of wealth and the only proper object of taxation, and that security of property and freedom of industry and exchange are essential. = **ECONOMIST** 4 c.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 352 About the year 1774, the philosophic sect of Physiocrats was already organized into a political body. 1804 — in *Crit. Rev. Ser.* III. i. 2x The only merit of the *economistes*, or physiocrats, consists in arguing well against legal interference, and legal restraint. 1896 *Athenaeum* 19 Sept. 390 Questions as to the relation of Adam Smith to the physiocrats.

Physiocratic (fizjok'ra:tik), *a.* [f. as **PHYSIOCRAT** + -IC] Of or pertaining to physiocracy or the physiocrats.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 324 Much is said of the theory of the physiocratic sect. 1888 W. L. COURTNEY *Y. S. Mill* 96 The physiocratic theory begins with the idea of a *Just Nature*, a simple and beneficial code established by Nature.

So †**Physiocratical** *a.* *Obs. rare*—1.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 12x The *economistes*, in their writings, speak much of an experiment he made in their Physiocratical rubbish.

Physiocratism (fizjok'ra:tiz'm). [f. as **prec** + -ISM] 1. = **PHYSIOCRACY**. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. In Kant's use, The doctrine that all causality is dependent on nature.

Physiog, humorous colloquial abbreviation of **PHYSIOGNOMY** (sense 3).

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 145 Glad to behold your distinguished physiog.

Physiogenesis. *Biol.* [f. as **next** + Gr. *γένεσις* GENESIS] = **next**, b.

1887 CORP. *Primary Factors Org. Evol.* 488 Changes may be effected in the weight, colour, and in functional capacity by temperature, humidity, food, &c., thus exhibiting physiogenesis.

Hence **Physiogenetic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiogenesis.

Physiogeny (fizjodz'ni). [ad. mod.L. *physiogenia*, f. Gr. *φύσις* PHYSIO- + *γένεσις* GENY. Cf. Ger. *physiogenie*.] †*a.* The genesis of natural bodies. *Obs.* *b. Biol.* The genesis of vital functions; the development or evolution of the functions of living organisms, which are the province of physiology; the science or history of this.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Physiogenia*, term for the operations of nature, according to Rumpf, of the formation of bodies from original elements. *physiogeny*. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 *Physiogeny*, the germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities in the individual. *Ibid.* II. 461 So will *Physiogeny* make a true recognition of functions possible, by discovering their historic evolution.

Hence **Physiogenic** (-dzen'ik) *a.*, of the nature of physiogeny.

†**Physiognomer**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *fi*snomier, *phisnamour*, *physiognomier*, -yer, 7-*physiognomer*. [f. **PHYSIOGNOMY** + -ER: cf. *astronomy*, *astronomer*] = **PHYSIOGNOMIST**.

1500 P. JOHNSTON *Three Dead Polts* 42 This question quha can obsole, lat see, Quhat phisnamour, or perfyt palmeater. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 19. I beleue nat. the reders of dremes and fisnomers. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Table XIj b, Arte and profession of Physiognomyers. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 55 When a Physiognomer by chance came into the forum of Athens, he declared by the view of diuers mens faces, the diuersity of their conditions. 1656 H. MORE *Enliths Tr.* 35 That Sanguine was the Complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any Physiognomer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Physiognomer or Physiognomist*.

Physiognomic (fizjognə'mik, f. zə'nəg'mik), *a.* (sb) [ad. late L. *physiognomicus* (Fulgentius, c. 550), corruption of Gr. *φυσιογνωμικός*-ός, f. *φύσις* *φύσις* nature; see **PHYSIOGNOMY** and -IO. In OF *physiognomique* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod. F. *physiognomique* (*Dict. Trévoux* 1732).]

1. Of the nature of physiognomy; relating to the face or form as indicating character; characteristic. 1755 JOHNSON, *Physiognomic*, drawn from the contemplation of the face. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 The very spirit which gives the physiognomic expression to all the works of nature. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let.* 26 Feb. It is sad to see how much faults of character seem to depend

on physiognomic defects. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 75 Currents of thought and feeling which are physiognomic of the atmosphere he lives in.

2. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in physiognomy; 'conversant in contemplation of the face' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Let. Rem.* (1836) I. 146 There is great physiognomic tact in Sterne. 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* 1: 11 Such physiognomic science [is] lighter than a water-bug.

B. sb. (in pl.). See **quots.**

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Physiognomica*, Signs whereby we conjecture something by the Countenance.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Physiognomicks*, a Term used by some Physicians and Naturalists for such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of Persons, to judge of their Dispositions and Temper. 1797-41 in *CHAMBERS Cyc.* 1828 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Physiognomical, *a.* [f. as **prec** + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or skilled in physiognomy, indicative of character.

1588 FRANÇOIS LAURENCE *Log.* I. viii. 43 b, Divers physiognomical conjectures, as that of Martial, *Crimis ruber, niger ore, brevis pede*. 1644 BUTLER *Chirul.* 72 Hence Physiognomical Philosophers do easily discern the differences. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 113 Had the physiognomical predictor examined the two portraits he might have augured a happier fate. 1840 CANTLEY *Heroes* III. (1858) 264 All that a man does is physiognomical of him.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or form (properly) as an index of character, but often used simply in reference to personal appearance. (In quot. 1815 earlier term for *phrenological*.)

1811 LAMB *Danger Confound. Mor. v.* *Personal Deformity*, To distinguish between that physiognomic deformity which I am willing to grant always accompanies crime, and mere physical ugliness. 1825 R. H. in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 848/2 The analogy, that appears between the physiognomical and intellectual character. 1815 (title) *The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim*, founded on an Examination of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular [transl. of French ed. 1810] 1861 *Times* 16 Oct. Certain original physiognomical types peculiar to himself.

Hence **Physiognomically** *adv.*, in a physiognomical manner; according to the rules of physiognomy; as regards characteristic features.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 640 The one and other are thus Physiognomically described by the Poet. 1797 COLERIDGE *Wks.* (1893) p. xxxiv. *note*, My eyes, eyebrows, and forehead are physiognomically good. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 522 County differed from county physiognomically. 1882 *Academy* 14 Jan. 24/3 A charmingly etched and evidently characteristic portrait... confirms physiognomically the popular estimate of his character.

Physiognomist (fizjognə'mist, -p'nə'mist). [a. OF. *physiognomiste* (1557 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *physiognomie*; see -IST.] One skilled in physiognomy; one who reads character or disposition (or, formerly, professed to foretell destiny) from the face.

1570 DER *Math. Pref.* civ, The Anatomistes will restore to you, some part. The Physiognomistes, some. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxxv. x. 539 A certain Physiognomist or teller of fortune. 1788 REID *Active Powers* II. iii. 540 The physiognomist saw, in the features of Socrates, the signatures of many bad dispositions. 1802 MAR. EDWARDS *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 123 By no means a good physiognomist, much less a good judge of character. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* I. ix, Her remarkable powers as a physiognomist.

Hence †**Physiognomistic**, *local adj.*, of or pertaining to a physiognomist; †**Physiognomistry**, the art or trade of the physiognomist.

1625 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 98 To be seen with Physiognomistical corporal eyes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 2/1 We may include Palmistry, Physiognomy, etc.

Physiognomize, *v.* [f. **PHYSIOGNOMY** + -IZE] 1. *trans.* To examine or study physiognomically; to deduce the character of from physiognomy.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1702) 372/1 Before he had physiognomized the man what he were. 1769 SOUTHWELL *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 24 Feb. in *Life* (1849) I. 269 I defy you or Mr. Shandy to physiognomize that man's name rightly. 1809 — *Let.* (1856) II. 173 That good lady who, as you remember, physiognomized me so luckily for 'a man of sorrow and acquainted with woe'.

†2. To assume the physiognomy or characteristic appearance of. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b3 b, Archangel physiognomizing the fingers. *Ibid.* b1, Divers plants physiognomize the horns of Beasts, as Cornop, Plantain.

Physiognomonic (fizjognə'mə'nik), *a.* (sb) *rare*. [ad. med.L. *physiognomonicus*-us, a. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός* adj., f. *φύσις* *φύσις* nature; see **PHYSIOGNOMY** and -IC. In F. *physiognomique*.] The etymologically correct form for **PHYSIOGNOMICAL**.

1755 JOHNSON, *Physiognomical* adj. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr.* Sterne iv. 118 The character is concluded by the physiognomonic doctrine of the nose. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Physiognomica*, -physiognomical. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Physiognomical (fizjognə'mikəl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as **prec** + -AL.] Etymological form for **PHYSIOGNOMICAL**.

1668 G. C. in *H. More's Dram. Dial.* Pref. (1723) 6 In the Character of which Person the Dramatist seems to have been judicious even to Physiognomical Curiosity. 1737 FIELDRING *Tam Thum* (ed. 3) Pref. Affirmed by our English Physiognomical writers. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* II. 114 Not having yet completed my course of physiognomical experiments. 1814 *Phil. Mag.* XLIV. 305 Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomical System.

Physiognomy (fizjognōmi, -ē nōmi) Forms see below [M.E. *physiomye*, *fis-*, *physiomye*, etc., a OF. (13th c.) *fis-*, *phis-*, *physiomye*, *-anomye*, in mod.F. *physiomye* = Fr. *physiomye*, Sp. *physiomye*, Pg. *physiomye*, It. *fisio*, *fisnomia*, ad. med.L. *physiomye*, *physiomye*, **physiognōmia*, ad. Gr. *φυσιογνωμία* the judging of a man's nature (by his features), *f. φύσις nature* (PHYSIO-) + *γνώμων*, *γνωμον* judge, interpreter: wrongly written *φυσιογνωμία* in Stob. Ecl. (Liddell and Scott), whence the med.L. form. As will be seen, the word shows contraction in all the Romanic langs., and still more in Eng., where in vulgar use it has even been abridged to *physiog.*, *physiog.*, and *phis*. The pronunciation (fizjognōmi) which formerly prevailed (see A. q. 70s. 1783, 1840) is now somewhat old-fashioned.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4-5 *fisomye*, *-nomye*, *fyss*, 5-6 *fisnomy*, *phis-*, *physnomye*, 5-7 *-nomy*, 6 *phis-*, *phys-*, *fis-*, *fys*, *fis-*, *-nomy*, *-nomy* (-ye, -ie), *phis-*, *nam*, (-nom, *physnomye*), 6-7 (*o*) *visnomy*, -ie, 7 *fisnomye*.

12 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1114 He fayed his *fisnomye* with his foule hewe. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 The marvelous science of *fisnomye*. c. 1470 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* xiii (*Prog. & Morte*) viii, And thurwart will, and thurwar *phis-* nomy. 1513 *Bradyshaw St. Werburg* i. 2765 His *fisnomye* restored to his kynde agayne. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasmus Per. Mark* ix. 3 His face, which before seemed not to differ from the common phisnomy of others, shone as bright as the sunne. 1558 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Polwart* 400 With flitting and flying, their *phisnomye* they flye. 1562 *Boswell Low-sich Court* v. i. I can read guilty lines Palpably on this villans *visnomy*. 1660 J. S. *Andromania* iv. v. in Hazl. *Dissert.* XIV. 253 If he have not rogue writ in great letters in 's face, I have no *phisnomy*. 1782 *LAMB Eliza Ser. i. Distant* Corr (1823) 245 A pun is reflected from a friend's face as from a mirror. Who would consult his sweet *visnomy*, if the polished surface were two or three minutes in giving back its copy?

B. 4-6 *phisnomye*, 5 *phis-*, *phis-*, *phys-*, *physnomye*, (*physnomye*, *fyssnomye*), 6 *visnomy*, *visnomye*, 6-7 *phisnomye*, -y, 7 *-gminy*. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 5 Thou scholdest be *phisnomye* Be schapen to that maladye Of lovedrunk. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1072 The childre counthe of *fyssnomye* That he saw evyl with his eye. 1439 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* i. x. 27 By the *phisnomye* of y^e yongmen they knowe whiche were moost able. 1524 *TINDALE Wks* (Parker Soc.) II. 207 The false prophete do well to paint God after the likeness of their own *visnomy*. 1526 G. *CAVENDISH Wolsey* (1893) 33 A dosyn of other maskers, with visors of good proportion of *visnomy*. 1612 S. W. *Paul Viud agst. Pr. Rupert* 3 Not new in *Physiognomy*. 1698 W. STROTHER in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciii. 167 We think Welsh was amongst them, by the discription of his *physiognomy*.

γ. 6- *physiognomy*, (6 *phisnomye*, *visiognomy*, 6-7 *phisio-*, *physiognomye*, 6-8 *phisio-*, 7 *visiognomy*).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agricola's Van Artes* 50 b, *Physiognomie* doth presume that shee is able to finde out by veywing of the whole bodie, the dispositions of the minde and body. 1660 A. *Durer Reminisc.* The *Physiognomy* of Circumference of a Face. 1782 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct. *Physiognomy*, as it is a Greek word, ought to sound the G; but G, I think, is sounded in formal, and sunk in familiar language. 1840 A. R. *Webster Oxf. Songs, Town & Court*, You'll find it had economy To carry home a tattered gown and battered *physiognomy*.

B. Signification.

I. The art of judging character and disposition from the features of the face or the form and lineaments of the body generally.

1390 [see A. 8]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 210 One lyght manere and generall of *Physiomye* is to deme virtues and maners of man after the conception. c. 1450 *Lyng & Bucker Secretes* 167 The excellent science... I mene *physiomye*, Be which thou shalt knowe disposition in ech degree and signe, Of al thy peple. 1501 *GREENS Farew. Folle* Wks (Grosart) IX. 371, I have not... such assured sight in *Physiognomy*, as I dare assure it for truth. 1536 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 29 The reputation of my skill in *Physiomye* and Prognostication. c. 1720 *SHERRIFIELD* (Ok. Buckham) *Wks.* (1793) II. 60 An illustrious exception to all the common rules of *Physiognomy*. 1823 C. BROWNE *Villette* vii. (1879) 60, I want your opinion. We know your skill in *physiognomy*. Read that countenance.

† b. *transf.* A judging of the form of a living body from the skeleton. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydrost.* ii. 30 Since Bones afford.. Figure unto the Body, it is no impossible *Physiognomy* to conjecture at Fleshy Appendices.

† 2. The foretelling of destiny or future fortune from the features and lines of the face, etc.; the fortune so foretold loosely, fortune foretold (or character divined) by astrology. *Obs.*

1532 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 4 *Physyke*, *Physnomye*, *Palmetrye* or other crafty sciences wherby they beare the people in hande that they can tell there destenyes deceses & fortunes. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. x. (1877) i. 220 Roges practisers of *physiognomye* and *palmetrie*, tellers of fortunes [etc.]. 1580 *NASHE Martins Month's Mind* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) I. 145 For that it seemeth you have some skill in Astrology, let vs have a glimpse at the least of the foolcs *physiomyes*. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 222 According to my little skill in *Physiognomy*, I hope he may live yet many a year.

II. 3. The face or countenance, especially

viewed as an index to the mind and character; expression of face, also, the general cast of features, type of face (of a race); vulgarly, the face or countenance (formerly very common, esp in the a form, now rare).

c. 1400 *Beryn* 3196, I knowe wele by thy *fisnomy*, thy kynd it weite to sle. 1555 W. WATKIN *Facile Favours* i. 19 Dyers peoples of sondry *physiomy* and shape. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Eies glauncing, *fisnomy* smirking. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. i. u. (1651) 605 She did abhorre her husbands *physiomy*. 1623-33 *FLETCHER & SHIRLEY Night Walker* v. i, I have seen that *physiognomy*. Were you never in prison? c. 1718 *Rowe Biter* ii. i, That Blow upon your Forehead has decompos'd your *Physiognomy* strangely. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. n. 8 I he grace which that people call *Physiognomy*, and we may call Expression. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks* (Bohn) II. 21 Each religious sect has its *physiognomy*. The Methodists have acquired a face, the Quakers, a face, the nuns, a face. 1860 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 305 The distinctive Greek *physiognomy* was no longer to be found.

† b. A representation of a face, a portrait. *Obs.* 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 339/a Our lord toke fto the payntour a lynnyn clothe and set it upon his vyssage and enprynted the very *physiomye* of his vyssage therein. 1587 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 52 *note*, One little Flower of gold with a frogg thereon, and therein Mounser his *physiomye*. 1603 H. CROSS *Verities Commun.* (1878) 130 Apelles would not loose a day without shadowing a *physiomye*.

4. *transf.* The general appearance or external features of anything material; e.g. the contour or configuration of a country.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 7 *Efledistes* [a kind of stone] is in colour and *Physiognomye* verie shamesfast and childish. 1819 *SHELLEY Let. Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 294 Its *physiognomy* indicates it to be a city, which... yet possesses most amiable qualities. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 362 The most grand and original feature in the *physiognomy* of Etna. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 159 The old highways, adapted themselves to the *physiognomy* of the country.

5. *fig.* The ideal, mental, moral, or political aspect of anything as an indication of its character; characteristic aspect.

c. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 494 There is a Kind of *Physiognomy* in the Titles of Books, no less than in the Faces of Men, by which a skilful Observer will as well know what to expect from the one as the other. c. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1804) 91 The moral *physiognomy* of certain sections of the United States. c. 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 93 You may discover the *physiognomy*, that is in speech, as well as in face. 1879 *Echo* No. 3374 The utter change in the political *physiognomy* of the new Landtag.

Physiognotype [f. *PHYSIOGNOMY* + Gr. *τύπος* impress, print, model.] 'A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances' (Worcester).

c. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Observer*. 1878 *BARTLEY tr. Tognard's Anthropol.* ii. 295 A cranograph, which must have been suggested by the *physiognotype* of Husccke, and reminds one of the circular band used by hatmakers.

Physiogny (fizjognōmi). [f. Gr. *φύσις* nature (see *PHYSIO*) + *-γνῶμις* begetting, production.] The generation or production of nature.

c. 1834 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 138 Their *physiogny* unbrangled with an inapplicable logic and a misgrowth of substantiated abstractions and their *physiogny* a blank or dream of tradition. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 103 The distinctive aim of *physiogny* is to present the history of Nature as preface and portion of the history of man.

Physiographer (fizjogrāf). [f. *PHYSIOGRAPHY* + *ER*.] One versed in physiography; a physical geographer.

1825 *Amer. Yearl. Sc. Ser.* iii. XXX. 261 The same eminent *physiographer*, in his paper on the Ocean, remarks [etc.]. 1892 C. LENOX *J. Chalmers* vi. A belt of very shallow water suggesting to the *physiographer* that it had once formed part of the continent.

Physiographic (fizjogrāfik), a. [f. mod.L. *physiographia* *PHYSIOGRAPHY* + *-IO*.] Of or belonging to physiography. cf. next.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 104 The *physiographic* details which form the main body of these lectures. 1863 *DANA Man. Geol.* 7 *Physiographic* Geology,—a general survey of the earth's surface-features.

Physiographical (fizjogrāfikāl), a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Dealing with or treating of physiography; pertaining to physiography.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 56 Other literary societies are formed at Upsala, Gottenburg, &c. and a *physiographical* one at Lund. 1822 *GENKIE Text bk. Geol.* vii. 910 The branch of geological enquiry which deals with the evolution of the existing contours of the dry land is termed *Physiographical* Geology. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 88 The Voges interested him profoundly, but from a purely *physiographical* point of view.

Physiography (fizjogrāfi). [mod. f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + *-γραφία* description, *-GRAPHY*: cf. *f. physio-graphie* (1812).]

1. A description of nature, or of natural phenomena or productions generally.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Physiography*, a description of nature, or the science of natural objects, *Journal of Science*. c. 1834 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 138 The ignorance of natural science, their *physiography* scant in fact, and stuffed out with fables. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 102 The office of *Physiography* is to enumerate and delineate the effects and products of nature as they appear. 1878 *HUXLEY Physioogr.* Pref. 6, I undertook to deliver twelve lectures on natural phenomena in general; and I borrowed the title of

'*Physiography*' for my subject, inasmuch as I wished to draw a clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method, between it and what is commonly understood by Physical Geography. 1891 E. HULL (*title*) *Physiography* an introduction to the Study of Nature.

2. A description of the nature of a particular class of objects (in quot., of minerals).

1873 *ROSENBUSCH (title)* *Mikroskopische Physiographie der petrographisch wichtigen Mineralien* i. 1888 J. P. INDINGS (*title*) *Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals*. By H. ROSENBUSCH. Translated and abridged.

3. Physical geography.

1873 J. GENKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xii. 176 To restore the *physiography* of the land during successive stages of the glacial epoch. 1877 — *Elem. Lessons in Phys. Geog.* 3 *note*, This term [*physical geography*] as here used is synonymous with *Physiography*, which has been proposed in its stead. 1895 *Educator*, Rev. Nov. 333 *Physiography* on the other hand treats of the science of earth-sciences, viewed in the light of systematic processes.

Physiolyter (fizjolātar). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λατῆς* worshipper.] A worshipper of nature. So *Physiolatry* [*-LATRY*], nature-worship.

1860 *MAX MÜLLER Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* (ed. 2) *Intro.* 32 The primeval *physiolatry* which was common to all the members of the Aryan family. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* May 145 *Physiolatry*, or the worship of natural objects of awe, such as rivers, mountains, etc. 1882 L. F. WARD in *Internat. Rev.* May, These modern *physiolyters* are among the most eminent teachers of science and philosophy.

Physiologist (fizjolōgist). Now rare or *Obs.* Also 7 *phis-*. [f. *PHYSIOLOGY* (or *L. physiolog-us*, a Gr. *φύσις* nature, *-λογία* one who discourses on nature, *f. φύσις nature* + *-λογία* -speaking) + *-ER*.]

1. A student or teacher of natural science; *spec.* a philosopher of the Ionic sect.

1598 R. HAYDOCK tr. *Lomazzo* ii. 199 Astrologers, *Physiologists*, Opticks, Paynters. 1665 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Physiologist*, he that searcheth out, or disputes of Natural things, a Natural Philosopher. 1678 *CURWORTH Intell. Syst.* 9 Democritus and most of the *Physiologists* here commit a very great Absurdity, in that they make all Sense to be Touch. c. 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 105 The very same with that which Aristotle imputes to the ancient *Physiologists*, as a Paradox, that Black and White were not without the Sight. 1707 *CURRIE in Husb. & Gard.* 145 The famous Bacon, and several *Physiologists* assure, that tis easy to have Roves so backward, as not to blow till towards the End of Autumn. 1867 *MAURICE Patience & Lang* ii. (1877) 53 The belief which a very large body of *physiologists*, not believers in the Bible, resolutely maintain.

2. = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 620 His head was of a mallet form, approved by the *physiologists*. 1831 W. GORDON *Thoughts Man* 8 An important remark, suggested to me many years ago by an eminent *physiologist* and anatomist. 1838-9 *ILLIUM Hist. Lit.* iv. vii. § 36 Willis, a physician at Oxford, his bold systems have given him a distinguished place among *physiologists*.

† *Physiologist*, *Obs.* In 3 *physiologist*. [*dim.* (perh. in OF.) f. *PHYSIOLOGUS* + *-ER*. (cf. *PAMPHILET*)] A diminutive or pet appellation for a *physiologist* or book on natural history.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 307 Dus it is on boke set dat man clepeð *physiologist*.

Physiologian (fizjolōdgiān). *rare*—1 [f. *L. physiologia* *PHYSIOLOGY* + *-AN*: cf. *theologian*.] = *PHYSIOLOGIST* 2.

1825 *BENDORS Let. Sept.*, Poems (1851) p. xlviii, Blumenbach, is, I fancy, of the first rank as mineralogist, *physiologian*, geologist, botanist, natural-historian, and physician.

Physiologic (fizjolōdžik), a. [*ad. L. physiologic-us*, a Gr. *φύσις* nature, *-λογία* adj., *f. φύσις nature* + *-λογία* -speaking (cf. *PHYSIOLOGER* and *-IO*. Cf. *f. Physiologicus* (G. Budé, 16th c.).]

† 1. Of or belonging to natural science. *Obs.* *rare*.

1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* i. *Intro.* 3 Thales... informed himself touching the Chaos, and other *Physiologic* Contemplations. 1677 *Ibid.* II. iii. 32 Our Gospel... has availed more to the Knowledge of God than all their *Physiologic* Contemplations. 1736-44 H. COVENTRY *Lett. Phil.* to *Hyd.* v. (1), It may ascertain the true era of *physiologic* allegory.

2. = PHYSIOLOGICAL 2.

1828 in *WEBSTER*. 1838 *MILLIGAN Curior. Med.* 23p (1839) 565 To elucidate obscure parts of *physiologic* enquiry. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 557 No method is more alluring, in *physiologic* studies, than that of accurate measurement and description. 1884 J. W. POWELL in *Science* IV. 472/a In early society, incest laws do not recognize *physiologic* conditions, but only social conditions.

Physiological (fizjolōdžikāl), a. Also 7 *phi-*. [f. as prec. + *-AL*: see *-ICAL*.]

† 1. Relating to the material universe or to natural science, physical; belonging to the *Physiologists* as students of nature. *Obs.*

1620 *HEALEY Vices Comm. St. Aug. Cille of God* v. ix. (1620) 196 This opinion is *Physiologic* and imbraced by Alexander, one of Aristotles interpreters. 1624 H. MORSE *Dei. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 114 The Mosaiical Philosophy, in the *Physiologic* part thereof, is the same with the Cartesian. 1673 RAY (*title*) *Observations Topographical, Moral, and Physiologic*, made in a Journey through part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France. 1768-74 *LOCKER L. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 The laws of gravitation, attraction, and impulse, and other objects of *physiologic* science. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* II. x. (1818) III. 188 With these secret schools of *physiologic* theology the mythical poets were doubtless in connection.

2. Pertaining or relating to physiology; relating to the functions and properties of living bodies. 1824 D. STEWART *Philos. Mind* II. iv. vi. 465 One of the

most noted physiological works which have lately appeared on the Continent 1845 G. E. DAV tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 100 The General Physiological Chemistry of the Blood 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 1 Physiological Botany treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action 1873 KALFE *Phys. Chem. Introduct.* 13 The term Physiological Chemistry is generally limited to the study of the chemical phenomena attendant upon the life of Animals 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jnl.* 70 The physiological action of alcohol

Physiologically (fizjolo'gikali), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] In a physiological manner; according to the principles of physiology; from a physiological point of view

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* vi. viii 246 But these things, say they, are all to be interpreted naturally and Physiologically: as though we sought Nature, and set God aside 1775 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 395 This animal may be considered, both anatomically and physiologically, as divided into two parts 1874 P. BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 697 The child . . . was physiologically a wreck,—damaged irretrievably in body and mind

Physiologist (fizjolo'dzist). [f. PHYSIOLOGY + -IST. Cf. F. *physiologiste* (1757 in Hatz.-Darm.)] 1. A natural philosopher, a naturalist; = PHYSIOLOGER 1. *Obs.*

1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* 1. 72 The Physiologist also may gather something from the former Observations, touching the nature of Colours. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii 31 Sociates, perceiving how much his Predecessors, Thales &c. (who were generally Physiologists) had abused Physics. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 Priestley, Black, Cavendish, and Macbride, had opened to physiologists a sort of new creation. 1827 R. P. WARD *De Verbo* viii (ed. 2) 145 Questions which as they seem to depend upon a particular sort of air, we must leave to physiologists.

2. One versed in animal (or vegetable) physiology; a student or teacher of the science of the functions and properties of organic bodies.

1778 A. REID *Inquiry Supplic. Urine* (M.), The most skillful anatomist and physiologist. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 312 This distinguished surgeon and physiologist has done more than all who preceded him to illustrate his subject 1881 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 8 Sept. 440/2 The subjects of experiment used by the two last mentioned physiologists were themselves; the work done was the mountain ascent from Interlaken to the summit of the Faulhorn

Physiologize (-dʒəɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE] 1. *intr.* To speculate or reason on nature, to inquire into natural causes and phenomena. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.* 7 Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Empedocles—before Democritus—physiologized atomically 1701 i. iii. 120 They who first theologized, did physiologize after this manner 1730-5 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Physiologie*, to Study, Discourse or Reason on the Nature of Things.

2. *trans.* To explain in accordance with physical or natural science. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 450 Unless we would rather with Macrobius, Physiologize them all Three, and make Minerva to be the Higher Heaven, Jupiter the Middle Ether, and Juno the Lower Air and Earth, all Animated, that is, One God, as acting differently in these Three Regions of the world. 1835 S. FABER *Dispensationes* (1823) i. 234 Much the same remark is made by Eusebius on the humour of physiologising the religious system of the Egyptians.

3. *intr.* To act the physiologist; to form physiological conclusions or theories. *rare*

1866 OWEN *Vet. Annot.* (L.), The somewhat capricious appearance of the gall bladder in vegetarian mammals discourages such attempts to physiologize.

Hence **Physiologizing** *vbl. sb.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 1. 17 Al which Poetic Physiologising were but corrupt imitations of . . . Moses's description of the Creation

|| **Physiologus** (fizjolo'gʊs). [L., a Gr. φυσιο-λόγος, natural philosopher (see PHYSIOLOGER) used by Epiphanius as the name of his work on Natural History with moral and theological applications, whence the medieval use.] A BEETLE: see quot.

1808 STORFORD BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* xiii. 203 The three first [Old Eng. poems, the *Walden*, the *Partridge*, and the *Partridge*] must be taken together, and form part . . . of an English *Physiologus* A *Physiologus* in the literature of the Middle Ages was a collection of descriptions of beasts, birds, or fishes, of their life and habits each followed by a religious or moral allegory based on this description

Physiology (fizjolo'dzi). Also 6-7 phi-. [ad. L. *physiologia*, a. Gr. φυσιολογία (Arist.), natural philosophy, natural science, f. φυσιο-λόγος: see PHYSIOLOGER, and -LOGY; perh. immed. a. F. *physiologie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The study and description of natural objects; natural science or natural philosophy; also, a particular science or doctrine of natural science. *Obs.*

1564 Baudwin's *Mor. Philos.* (Palt.) ii. 73 That it may be known what they beleued of God, of themselves, and of his workes, all which they them selues call Physiologie. 1603 HOLLAND *Philosophy's Mor.* 2346 Certaine Epicureans . . . standing much upon their goodly and beautiful Physiologie forsooth (as they terme it). 1666 H. MORSE *Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 113 Whence there must be no small affinity betwixt this ancient Moschical, or rather Mosical Physiology, and the Cartesian Philosophy. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Physiologie*, *Physicks*, or *Natural Philosophy*, is the Science of Natural Bodies. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 181/2 Re-action, in physiology, the resistance made by all bodies to the action or impulse of others that endeavour to change its state whether of motion or rest

2. The science of the normal functions and phenomena of living things.

It comprises the two divisions of *animal and vegetable physiology*; that part of the former which refers specially to the vital functions in man is called *human physiology*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1. 51/2 *Physiologia* handlethe and treateth of the structure and situation of mans bodie 1611 CORCORAN, *Physiologie*, also that part of Physicke which treats of the composition, or structure of mans bodie 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 289 Amongst the new writers Fernelius the best learned Physician of them all, in the 7 book of his Physiologie, proueth that this blood is not Alimentaire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Physiology*, is by some also accounted a Part of Physick, that teaches the Constitution of the Body so far as it is sound, or in its Natural State, and endeavours to find Reasons for its Functions and Operations, by the Help of Anatomy and Natural Philosophy 1798 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iv. Concl. 511, i. . . bring some Arguments from Physiology and Pathology. 1804 ASHERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 244 The anatomy and physiology of the nervous system 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vi. A Peasant unacquainted with botanical Physiology 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. 203 This important truth in the physiology of vision. 1860 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xii. 284 That part of biological science which deals with form and structure is called Morphology—that which concerns itself with function, Physiology 1871 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* ix. 482 Hales, whose beautiful experiments laid the foundation of vegetable physiology

fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 26 As a contribution to the physiology of genius no other book is to be compared with the *Vita Nuova*. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 3/2 The amateur statistician may know something of the anatomy of commerce, but he knows nothing of what I may call its physiology—its circulating . . . and digestive systems

† **Physion**, **phision**, corrupt or error. forms of **PHYSICIAN** (perh. only typographical errors).

1580 LOGGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter Cl.) 5 That they like good Physions . . . should so frame their cotions. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is a Physions-shop (Saint Basil calleth it).

Physionomy, *obs.* spelling of **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physiophilosophy. [transl. of Ger. *Naturphilosophie*, i. e. philosophy of nature, in the title of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie* 1808-11, called in the Eng. transl. 'Elements of Physiophilosophy'.] A name for the philosophic system of nature of Oken, who aimed at constructing all knowledge *a priori*, and thus setting forth the system of nature in its universal relations.

1847 TULKE tr. *Oken (title)* Elements of Physiophilosophy. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 254 He [Oken] imagined that he wrote his *Physiophilosophy* in a kind of inspiration 1887 CORP *Orig. Fittist* 8 The disavowal in which physiophilosophy was held secured to evolution a cold welcome

Hence **Physiophilosophy**, **Physiophilosopher** [= Ger. *Naturphilosoph*], an adherent of the system of Oken; **Physiophilosophic**, **Jeal. adjs.**, of or pertaining to this system.

1887 CORP *Orig. Fittist* 8 The 'physiophilosophers' became extravagant and mistook superficial appearances for realities. 1861 G. MOORE *Last Tridies* 127 Here it is that the 'physio philosophers' have supposed mankind to have originated 1865 tr. *Strassus' Life Jesus* i. 1. xxx 247 The allegorical interpretation applied to Homer and Hesiod in order to extract 'physiophilosophical ideas out of the Gods and their histories'

Physique (fiz'ik). [a. F. *physique* sb. masc., absolute use of *physique* physical, i. e. that which is physical.] The physical or bodily structure, organization, and development; the characteristic appearance or physical powers (of an individual or a race).

1846 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) I. 384 You must allow that this describes his physique admirably 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohm) II. 47 So much had the fine physique and the personal vigour of this robust race worked on my imagination. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dalhousie* II. 64 The masculine physique of the women enabling them to compete with men in enduring toil, hardships, and privations. 1881 A. G. C. LIDDELL in *Macin Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 They had tremendous physiques, though rather fleshy

Physique, *obs.* form of **PHYSIC**.

Physitheism (fizjə'ti'zəm). [f. Gr. φύσις nature + θεός God + -ISM: cf. *polytheism*.] The deification of the powers or phenomena of nature. So **Physitheist** *etc.*

1821 J. W. POWELL in *Chautauquan* Dec. 291 (Funk) Physitheism is the theology and religion of the barbaric world. In this religion the weather-producing agents and the phenomena of the weather are personified and deified. 1889 G. MALLERY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXVI. 208 The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the zothestic and physitheistic stages into monotheism.

Physitism, *rare*. [f. Gr. φύσις nature + -ISM] A system of nature-worship. 1885 DUNS in *Proc. Soc. Anthropol.* XIX. 396.

Physiurgic (fizjə'ɹdʒik), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. φύσις nature + ἔργον work + -IC: cf. *theurgic*.] Produced or acted upon solely by nature.

1826 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 187 Applied to bodies . . . in their natural, or say physiurgic, state—human art—or say elaboration by human art—has two distinguishable objects 1843 BOWRING *Introduct. Bentham's Wks* i. 26/2 Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiurgic Somatology, and Anthropeurgic Somatology.

So **Physiurgoscopic** *a. rare*

1815 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 86 Division of Somatology, or Somatics at large, into *Physiurgic* (Physiurgoscopic) and *Anthropeurgic* (Anthropeurgoscopic).

Physnamy, *-nomy*, *obs.* ff. **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

Physo- (faiso), repr. Gr. φύσo-, combining form of Gr. φύσα bellows, bladder, bubble, in a few Gr. compounds, and in many modern scientific terms.

Physocarpous *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having an inflated or bladder-like fruit (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Physocoele** (-sēl), *Path.* [Gr. κύλη tumour], a tumour or hernia distended with gas.

Physograde (faisə'grād), *Zool.* [ad mod. L. *Physograda*, f. -gradus going], *a. adj.* moving by means of a hollow vesicular float or buoy; of or pertaining to the *Physograda*, a group of oceanic hydrozoa furnished with such floating organs; *b. sb.* a member of this group; hence **Physogradous** *a.* || **Physometra** (faisomē'trā), *Path.* [Gr. μήτρα womb], the presence of gas in the uterus, uterine tympanites. **Physoneot** (fais'nekt), *Zool.* [Gr. νηκτός a swimmer, f. νηκεν to swim], a member of the *Physonecta*, a suborder of siphonanthous siphonophores, hence **Physonectous** *a.* **Physopod** (faisə'pɒd) [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], a mollusc of the section *Physopoda* or *Thysanopiera*, rhipidoglossate gastropods, with a sort of sucker on the foot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.* **Physocoele*, a word used by many authors to express a wind-rupture. 1811 HOOVER *Med. Diet.*, *Physocoele*, a species of hernia, whose contents are distended with wind 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 371 The principal organ of locomotion in the 'physograda' is the air-filled vesicle or bladder. 1898 MAINT *Expos. Lex.* 957/2 Animals characterized by their body being provided with an aeriform dilatation of the intestinal canal, serving for a swimming organ **physogradous* 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 434 Emphysema uteri Inflation of the Womb. This is the 'physometra' of Sauvages and later nosologists. 1875 JONES & SIEVE *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 759 Physometria is sometimes observed after severe labours 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Physopod*.

Physoclist (faisə'klist), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Physoclistus* (pl.), f. Gr. φύσα bladder + -κλειστός shut, closed.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Physoclistae*, a group of teleost fishes having the duct between the air-bladder and the intestine closed. cf. **PHYSOSTOMUS**. *b. sb.* A member of this group. So **Physoclistic**, **Physoclistous** *adjs.*, having the air-bladder so closed or cut off.

1887 HEILBRUN *Distrib. Anim.* 303 Both the 'physoclist' and physostome types appear very nearly simultaneously in the same deposits. 1891, 1. the severance of the bladder in the physoclists being the result of the disuse of parts. 1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 671/1 The parallel cases [of the secretion of gas] ranging from the Protozoan Aicella to the 'Physoclistic Fishes'. 1887 CORP *Orig. Fittist* 327 The descent of the 'Physoclistous' fishes has probably been from Holostean ancestors, both with and without the intervention of Physostomous forms.

Physodin (faisə'din). *Chem.* [f. specific name *physid-ēs* (cf. Gr. φύσoειδής bladder-like) + -IN¹.] A neutral substance (C₁₂H₁₂O₈), a white loosely-coherent mass, occurring in a lichen, *Parmelia ceratophylla* or *physodes*.

1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 625 Physodin behaves to water like a resin, not being wetted thereby.

|| **Physophora** (faisə'fɔrā), *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. φύσα bladder + -φορος bearing, borne.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa, the species of which float by means of numerous vesicular organs. So || **Physophoræ** *pl.* (sometimes *Physophora*), a suborder or division of *Siphonophora* (an order of *Hydrozoa Craspedota*), having the proximal end modified into a pneumatophore or float; **Physophoran** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Physophoræ*; *sb.* a member of this division; also **Physophore** (faisə'fɔrē). || **Physophoridæ** *pl.*, the family containing the genus *Physophora*; **Physophorous** (faisə'fɔrēs) *a.*, of the nature of the *Physophoræ*, having pneumatophores or swimming-bells (Mayne 1858).

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 13 At other times it is owing to . . . the 'Physophora', trailing their tresses all spangled with stars like those of Berenice in the firmament. 1870 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* xv, The Hydrostatic Aculephæ, or 'Physophoræ', were formerly supposed to be a special class of animals, but have been proved by Sars and other naturalists to be merely alternating generations of the bell-shaped Aculephæ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 774 In the 'Physophores' *Forshallia* and *Agalmia* the single ovum is arrested in the endoderm, and surrounded by the spadix. 1860 H. SEYDNER in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 103 In the 'Physophoridae', a variety of organs similarly arise by transformation of the budding polypes. 1878 tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 97 The greater development of these bladders, which in most Physophoridae are rather small

|| **Physostigma** (faisostigmā). [mod. L., f. Gr. φύσα bladder + στίγμα STIGMA.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants, the flower of which has a spiral keel, and a bent style continued into an oblique hood above the stigma; the only species is *P. venenosum*, producing the highly poisonous Calabar bean Hence, The Calabar bean or its extract as a drug.

1864 N. Syd. Soc. *Year-bk Med.* 428 Dr Fraser has used the physostigma internally in cases of erysipelas. 1898 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 118 Physostigma, aconite, and other

cardiac sedatives may be mentioned as other anamniants 1880 GARROD & BAYTER *Med. Med.* 322 The administration of an appropriate dose of physostigma.

Hence † **Physostigmia**, **Physostigmine** *Chem.*, the alkaloid $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean.

1865 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 447 Jobst and Hesse have succeeded in isolating the active principle of the Calabar bean, to which they give the name physostigmin 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I 228 It is in this way that strychnine and physostigmine respectively stimulate and depress the spinal cord.

Physostome (fai sôstom), *a* and *sb* **Ichthyol** [f. mod. L. *Physostomi*, f. Gr. *phûsa* bladder + *orôma* mouth, -*orôma* -mouthed] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Physostomi*, a group of teleost fishes, in which the air-bladder is connected with the alimentary canal by an air-duct; cf. **Physoclist**. *b. sb.* A member of this group. So **Physostomatous**, **Physostomous** *a*, having the air-bladder opening into an air-duct.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 199 [In] the Cretaceous group Physostomes and Plectognaths are likewise well represented. 1887 *Physostome*, *Physostomus* [see **Physoclist**, **Physoclistus**].

† **Physy**, obs. f. **FUSEE** 2, wheel of a watch 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii vi § 39 Some Watches... are made with four Wheels some have Strings and Physes, and others none.

Physyk, obs. form of **PHYSIO**.

Phyt- (fai, fit), combining form used before a vowel for **PHYTO-**.

Phytalbumin, vegetable albumin. **Phytalbumen**, a form of albumen occurring in plants. **Phytoconomy**, vegetable economy. **Phytocology** [Gr. *ôikos* abode; see -**LOGY**], the science which treats of plants in relation to their environment or habitat; so **Phytocologist**.

1890 CAGNEY tr. *Yakshi's Clin. Diagn.* viii (ed. 4) 405 The products of bacterial life, toxins, and phytalbumins appear also to play an important part in the process of suppuration. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, ***Phytalbumen** 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV 520 Ricin and abrin, phytalbumoses obtained from the seed of the castor oil plant. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2154, 920 The action of some of the phytalbumoses. 1898 *Naturalist* 180 If soils are a factor in its 'phyteconomy' 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 99 One of the general views of 'phyteconomy' is that the forms of plants are modified to adapt them to the conditions under which they exist. 1904 The phytocologist to day watches his subject as it grows. **-phyte**, a terminal element representing Gr. *phûron* a plant, and denoting a vegetable organism, as *microphyte*, *protophyte*, *saprophyte*. See also **ZOOPLHYTE** (= animal plant).

Phytiform (fai-tî-fîrm, fî-tî-), *a. rare*. [irreg. f. Gr. *phûron* plant + -**FORM**] Plant-like, phytoid. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phytophagan, -ous, incorrect forms of **PHYTOPHAGAN**, -ous.

Phytivorous (fai-tî-vôres, fî-tî-), *a. Now rare* or *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. *phûron* plant + -**VOROUS**] Feeding on plants or vegetable substances 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii v § 4 244 Birds may be distinguished by... their food into Carnivorous, feeding chiefly on Flesh. Phytivorous; feeding on Vegetables. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 All which last are Herbivorous or Phytivorous Animals. 1798 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 46, I have not found the uric oxide in the urinary concretions of any phytivorous animal. 1833 MANTZELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 394 The teeth and jaws of two other phytivorous saurians.

Phyto- (fai to, fî to), combining form of Gr. *phûron* a plant, lit. that which has grown, f. *phûv* to produce, pass, and intr. to grow; used in forming scientific words, chiefly botanical.

As the *v* in Gr. *phûron* is a short vowel, the etymological pronunciation of *phûr* in all the following words is (fî), but the general tendency in English to view *y* as a long *i*, as in *my*, *cry*, etc., has made the (etymologically erroneous) pronunciation (fai) all but universal. It is adopted in all the pronouncing dictionaries from Walker onward.

Phytobiology, the biology of plants; hence **Phytobiological** *a*. **Phytobranchiate** (-bræŋ-kî-), *a. Zool.* [see **BRANCHIATE**], of a group of isopodous crustaceans, having leaf-like gills. **Phytochemistry**, the chemistry of plants; so **Phytochemical** *a*. † **Phytochimie** [F. *chimie* chemistry] = **phytochemistry** (Webster 1847). **Phytochlore** [Gr. *χλωρός* green] = **CHLOROPHYLL**. **Phytochrome** [see **CHROM**], see *quots.* **Phytocollite** *Mm.* [Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -**ITE**], name proposed for certain jelly-like hydrocarbons found in peat. **Phytogelin** (-dže lm) [Gr. *γάλα* (milk) + -**IN**], the gelatinous matter of Algae (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Phytoglyphy (fai to glîf, fî to) [Gr. *γλῦφι*, see **GLYPH**], nature-printing, as originally used for plants; hence **Phytoglyphic** *a*. **Phytomania** *noun-nd.*, a mania for collecting plants. **Phytomelin** (-me'lin) [Gr. *μέλι*, L. *mel* honey (in reference to its colour and appearance)] = **RUTIN**. **Phyto-nomy** [see -**NOMY**], the science of the laws of plant-growth. **Phytopaleontology**, vegetable palaeontology, study of fossil plants; hence **Phytopaleontologist**. **Phytopathology**, (*a*) the study of

the pathology or diseases of plants; (*b*) the pathology of diseases due to vegetable organisms, as fungi, mycology; hence **Phytopathological** *a.*, **Phytopathologist**, one versed in phytopathology (*a*). **Phytophilous** *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* friendly], plant-loving, esp. of insects. **Phytophthirian** *Entom.* (-fai riân) [Gr. *φθειρ* louse] *a. adj.*, pertaining to the *Phytophthiria* or plant-lice; *b. sb.*, a member of this group, a plant-louse. **Phytophylogenetic** *a.*, relating to the phylogeny of plants. **Phytophysiology**, vegetable physiology. **Phytoscopio** *a.* [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view], caused by sight of plants: said of the effect of surrounding vegetation on the colour of a larva. † **Phytoscopy**; see *quot.* **Phytosophy**, knowledge of plants; botany (Oken). **Phytosterin** [Gr. *στερεός* solid] see *quot.* 1881. **Phytotaxy** [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement], systematic botany. **Phytoteratology**, vegetable teratology. **Phytoviteilin** [L. *vitellus* yolk], a globulin occurring in many seeds, and agreeing in all its reactions with vitellin from egg-yolk.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 1893/3 Sir J. Lubbock read the second part of his 'Phytophysiological observations.' 1890 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 276/3 There remains a large collection of memoirs on general botany and 'phyto-biology.' 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/1 ***Phytochemical** 1846 WORCESTER. ***Phytochemistry**, vegetable chemistry. *Phlos. Mag.* 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 **Phytochemistry**, the Chemistry of Plants. The most comprehensive treatise on this subject is that of Rochleder, published at Leipzig in 1854. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* ***Phytochlore**, green colouring matter; chlorophyll. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ***Phytochrome**, a name for chlorophyll. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, **Phytochrome**, yellow pigment of plants. 1881 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XX. 117 ***Phytocollite**. 1864 WEBSTER, ***Phytoglyphic**, relating to phytoglyphy. ***Phytoglyphy**, the art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, or other objects. 1895 E. R. LANKESTER *Magillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side & Braemar* 63 This risk incurred for the mere chance of finding a few rare plants one can hardly designate it by any other name than ***Phytomania**. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 ***Phytomelin** or **Plant-yellow**. A name proposed by W. Steiner for rutin, on account of its wide diffusion in the vegetable kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, ***Phytomy**. 1883 *Science* 6 Apr. 252 The nature of some impressions described by ***phytopaleontologists** as remains of fossil Algae. *Ibid.* 253 The evidence renders great service to ***phytopaleontology**. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, ***Phytopathologist**. 1893 ELEANOR ORMCROD in *Autobiogr. & Corr.* xx. (1904) 218 One of our leading European Phytopathologists. 1864 WEBSTER, ***Phytopathology**,... an account of diseases to which plants are liable. 1880 *Nature* 12 Feb. 364/1 On the method and data of 'phyto phylogenetic research.' 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 **Biology**, **Organoscopy**, **Phytogeny**, ***Phyto physiology**, **Phytology**. 1894 POULTON in *Trans. Entom. Soc. X.* 294 The effect cannot be phytophagic in the strict sense of the word, but rather ***phytopscopic**, inasmuch as the colour of the surface of the leaf rather than its substance acts as the stimulus. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), ***Phytoscopy**, a viewing and contemplating or considering plants. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 He [Oken] says... 'Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, ***Phyto-ophy**, **Zoophy**.' 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 11 1624 ***Phytostern**, $C_{25}H_{44}O$. A neutral substance, identical or homologous with cholesterol, obtained from Calabar beans by extraction with petroleum ether. 1897 *Naturalist* 47 Various higher alcohols and phytosterin being present therein as bases. 1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamic Social* I 120 ***Phytotaxy**. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. 154 The study of the abnormal development of plants is called ***Phytoteratology**.

Phytobiology to-gelin see above.

Phytogenesis (fai-to-dže nîsis, fî to-) [f. **PHYTO-** + -**GENESIS**]. The generation or evolution of plants. So **Phytogenetic**, **Phytogenetical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogenesis; **Phytogenetically** *adv.*; also **Phytogeny** = **phylogenesis**.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, ***Phytogenesis**, term by Dupetit Thouars for germination. **Phytogeny**. 1884 VINCS *Sachs' Bot.* 904 In the latter case we have the end, in the former the beginning of 'phytogenetic series.' 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 27 Oct. 607/1 Minute, but 'phytogenetically important forms of plant-life. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 **Biology**, **Organoscopy**, ***Phytogeny**.

Phytogenic (fai-to-dže nîk, fî to-), *a. Geol* and *Mm. rare*. [f. Gr. *phûron* plant + -**GEN** + -**IC**]. Of vegetable origin. So **Phyto-genous** *a. rare*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/2 Under the name of *phytogenous substances*, Haüy has formed an Appendix to the *Combustibles*, comprehending those of which the origin is evidently vegetable. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks* Class. 352 **Phytogenic** deposits are such as consist chiefly of vegetable substances.

Phytogeography. [f. **PHYTO-** + **GEOGRAPHY**]. The geographical distribution of plants. 1898 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1881 *Nature* 13 Oct. 556/1 The numerous writings on phytogeography of the late Prof. A. Grisebach. 1896 J. THOMSON *African Explorer* xiv 343 The phytogeography of Central Africa. Hence **Phytogeographer**, one who is versed in phytogeography, **Phytogeographic**, **Phytogeographical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogeography, dealing with the geographical distribution of plants.

1890 *Nature* 30 May 98/1 Apart from the value of the work to the systematist and 'phytogeographer,' it possesses an interest for a wide circle. 1885 W. B. HELMSLEY in *Challenger Rep.* Vol. I 6 For 'phyto-geographical purposes Insular Floras may be divided into three categories based upon their endemic element. 1883 THURSTON *Diner* in *Nature* 4 Jan. 224/2 A right understanding of the phyto-

geographical facts of the north temperate flora. 1886 *Athenæum* 5 June 750/2 **Phyto** geographical Map of Europe.

Phytoglyphic, -**glyphy**. see **PHYTO-**.

† **Phytognomy**. *Obs.* [Formed on the analogy of *physiognomy*, after the mod. L. *Phytognomonica* of J. Baptista Porta (1583); see **PHYTO-** and **GNOMY**]. The alleged art of discovering the qualities of a plant from its appearance; vegetable physiognomy. Hence † **Phytognomical** *a*.

[1583 PORTA (*titile*) *Phytognomonica* in quibus nova facillimaque affertur methodus, qua plantarum ex prima extimæ faciei inspectione quivis additis vires assequatur.] 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* ii § 2, I hold moreover that there is a Phytognomy, or Physiognomy, not only of men, but of Plants, and Vegetables. 1646 - *Pseud. Ep.* ii vi. 93 Whoever shall peruse the signatures of Crolius, or rather the Phytognomy of Porta. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn. b. y.* In Phytognomical Physiognomy we may observe certain plants resembling the heads of Animals.

Phytography (fai-to-gräfi, fî to-) [ad. mod. L. *phytographia*; see **PHYTO-** and -**GRAPHY**].

1. Description of plants; descriptive botany.

[1691 PLUKENET (*titile*) *Phytographia*, seu Stiripum illius trium et minus cognitarum Icones.] 1696 RAY in *Lett. Litt. Men* (Camden) 202, I shall put down what I find in Plukenet's *Phytographia* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Phytography*, a Treatise or Physiological Description of Plants and Vegetables. 1836 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* Intro. 3 A third department is styled 'Phytography', in which a full description of plants themselves is given. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 **Phytography** or Descriptive Botany.

2. = **PHYTOGLYPHY**.

Hence **Phytographer**, an expert in or writer on phytography; **Phytographic**, **Phytographical** *adjs.*, pertaining to phytography. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, ***Phytographer**. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 618 A new Set of ***Phytographic** Tables. 1888 *Nature* 5 July 220/1 The introductory narrative enables a phytographic botanist to apprehend the nature of the country [Afghanistan] and climate. 1888-92 WEBSTER, ***Phytographical**, pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytoid (fai-toid, fî to-), *a. and sb. rare*. [f. Gr. *phûr-ôn* plant + -**OID**. Cf. Gr. *phûr-ôn-ns* plant-like.]

A. adj. Plant-like; esp. in *Zool.* of an animal.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

B. sb. Bot. (See *quot.*)

1858 CARPENTER *Vag. Phys.* § 397 In order to distinguish between the separated buds of plants and animals, those of the former have been called phytoids, and the latter rooids.

|| **Phytolacca** (fai-to, fî-to-lä-kä) [mod. L. (*Tournefort* 1700), f. Gr. *phûr-ôn* plant + mod. L. *lacca* crimson lake] *Bot.* The genus of plants including the Pokan, Virginian Poke, Pokeweed, or Red-ink plant (*P. decandra*), and several other tropical or sub-tropical species, chiefly American; also various preparations of the Poke used medicinally. Hence **Phytolaccin** (-läk'sin) *Chem.*, a neutral crystalline compound obtained from the Virginian Poke. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 283/2 Give purges with the phytolacca decoction. 1884 *Garden* 18 Mar. 179/3 Several other Phytolaccas are widely distributed throughout the Tropics. 1864 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 447 The dose of the concentrated preparation (phytolacca).

† **Phytolite**, **phytolith**. *Obs.* [f. **PHYTO-** + -**LITE**, -**LITH**. In F. *phytolithe*] A fossil plant. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieux Nat. II.* 175 The former are called zoophytes; the latter phytolites. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 402 The so-called 'transition' and 'grauwacke' phytolites described by various German authors.

Hence † **Phytolithology**, vegetable palaeontology; † **Phytolithologist**, a writer on this subject. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Phytological (fai-to-lôd-jîkäl, fî to-), *a. Now rare*. [f. as **PHYTOLOGY**; see -**LOGICAL**. Cf. F. *phytologique*.] Relating to the study of plants; botanical. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iii iii 79 Priapus, the greatest Harbaret in the World. This Phytological Idiotie. 1673 GREW *Anal. Roots* Ep. Ded., The promotion of Phytological Science is one Part of Your Work. 1673 - (*titile*) An Idea of a Phytological History propounded. 1833 LYEAL *Princ. Geol.* III 334 The zoological and phytological characters of the same formations were far more persistent than their mineral peculiarities.

Phytologist (fai-to-lôd-jîst, fî to-). *Now rare*. [f. **PHYTOLOGICAL** + -**IST**.] One versed in phytology; a botanist. 1699 EVELYN *Acellaria* (1729) 138 Charles, Hatton Esq., to whom all our Phytologists and Lovers, of Horticulture are oblig'd. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Phytologist*, a Botanist, one who treats of Plants. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G. Pref.* (1828) 5 If he be a Phytologist of research, or still more, a Planter of experience. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 34 There was a botanical garden for the phytologist.

Phytology (fai-to-lôd-jî, fî to-). *Now rare*. [ad. mod. L. *phytologia*, f. Gr. *phûr-ôn* plant + -**LOGIA**; see -**LOGY**. Cf. F. *phytologie* (d'Holbach 1753).] The science of plants; botany. [1647 G. DUVAL (*titile*) *Phytologia*; sive, Philosophia Plantarum.] 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Ep. Ded.* to N. Bacon, We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by Quincunial and Reticulate plants; or erect a new Phytology. 1819 *Pantologia, Phytology*, that part of Natural History which treats on plants. 1849 H. MILLER *Footst. Creed.* xiv. (1874) 264 He calls into court Astronomy, Geology, Phytology and Zoology.

Phytomania, -**melin**: see **PHYTO-**.

Phytomer (fai tōmar, fit-). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *phytoneron*, pl. -a, f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *μέρος* part] = PHYTON.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 *Phytomera*, equivalent to plant-parts. In English, the singular may be shortened to *Phytomer*. *Ibid.* 9 The plant begins as a single phytomer.

Phyton (fai tōn, fit-). *Bot.* [a. f. *phyton*, a. Gr. *φυτόν* a plant, f. *φύειν* to produce.] A plant-unit; = prec. see quot 1898.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked eyed Medusa* 88 The several phytoms comprising the first bud or plumule. 1854 BALFOUR *Quail Bot.* 1. li. 267 The dicotyledonous embryo then is composed of two leaves or two unifoliar phytoms, united together so as to form one axis. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 These ultimate similar parts... which are endowed with or may produce all the fundamental organs of vegetation, were by Gaudichaud called *Phytoms*. 1898 BAILEY *Plant Lessons* lxviii 380 The propagation-unit in vegetative multiplication is the smallest part of root, stem or leaf which will grow when severed from the parent (although this is not a morphological or structural unit in the plant-body); and, for the purpose of terminology, this part may be called a phytom.

Phytonisse, obs. form of PYTHONISSE.

Phytonomy to Phytopathology see PHYTO-.

Phytophagan, a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Phytophaga* (see PHYTOPHAGOUS) + -AN] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Phytophaga* in any sense. b. sb. A member of the *Phytophaga*, a vegetable-feeding animal of any class or order. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophagic (fai tōfag dzik, fit-). a. *Zool.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to phytophagy; derived from or caused by phytophagy: said of variation of the colouring of insect larvae attributed to the plants on which they feed.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (ed. 4) 55 These cases he [B. D. Walsh] has fully described under the terms of Phytophagic varieties and Phytophagic species. 1895 POULTON in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 313 Such effects are entirely inexplic-

able by the simple theory of phytophagic influence, .. it would be wiser to abandon the term 'phytophagic', at any rate in the sense of producing these changes. The term still holds good for the broad fact that pigments derived from the food-plant play a most important part in larval coloration. 1887 J. I. GULICK in *Ann. Soc. Entom. Zool.* (1890) XX. 226 The innumerable cases where phytophagic varieties, of insects exist.

Phytophagous (fai tō fāgəs, fit-). a. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-φάγος* eating + -OUS (see -PHA-GOUS): cf. mod. L. *Phytophaga*, -phagi] a. Feeding on plants or vegetable substances chiefly said of insects, molluscs, and the like. b. Belonging to the *Phytophaga*, a name given to various groups and divisions of animals, e. g. (a) leaf-beetles and their allies, (b) sawflies and horn-tails, (c) certain cyprinoid fishes, (d) the plant-eating edentates, (e) the plant-eating placental mammals.

1826 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* xlix IV 479 Out of a list of 8000 British insects 3724 [might be called] phytophagous. Note We employ this term, because the more common one, 'herbivorous', does not properly include devourers of timber, fungi, etc. 1832 LILLIE *Princ. Geol.* II 143 It may deprive a large number of phytophagous animals of their food. 1896 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (ed. 3) I xv. 374 This phytophagous cetacean [the Manatee] is found only in tropical waters. 1895 EDM. *Rev. Oct.* 371 Some of the true slugs are carnivorous instead of phytophagous.

Phytophagy (fai tō fādzī, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-φαγία* eating.] The habit of feeding on plants or vegetable matter. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophilous to Phytoteratology: see PHYTO-.

Phyto-tomist. [f. PHYTOTOM-Y + -IST.] One who is versed in vegetable anatomy.

1848 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 16 This admirable phytotomist.

Phyto-tomous, a. rare [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant

+ *-τόμος* cutting + -OUS.] Plant-cutting, leaf-cutting, as an insect or bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytotomy (fai tō tōmī, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-τομία* a cutting.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Anatomy*. *Phytotomy* is the anatomy of vegetables. 1895 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 799/1 Vegetable Anatomy or Phytotomy. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) Intro. a *Phytotomy*, or *Vegetable Anatomy*, the study of the minute structure of vegetables as revealed by the microscope.

Phytovitellin: see PHYTO-.

Phytozoon (fai tō zōn, fit-). Also phyto-zo-um. Pl. -zo-a. [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *ζῷον* animal; lit. 'plant-animal'; cf. *zoophyte*.]

1. *Zool.* A plant-like animal or zoophyte; a single polyp in a zoophyte. (The pl. *Phytosoa* has been variously applied in different classifications to animals supposed to be plant-like in some way, but is not a term of modern Zoology.)

1849 BRANDS *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Phytosoa*, *Phytosoa*,... this term is applied by various naturalists to different sections of the sub-kingdom *Zoophyta* of Cuvier. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 1. (1848) 7 note, Ehrenberg has proposed to substitute *Phytosoa*, derived from the same roots [as *Zoophyte*] and *phytozoon* refers only to a single polyp. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phytosoa*, applied by Eichwald to a type of the animal kingdom comprehending animals in which (*Polyps*, *Hydræ*, *Corallia*) the inorganic texture gives place to that of vegetables, the exterior only presenting the character of animality in the homogeneous mass which constitutes it. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 31 This granular matter... is resolved into a mass of apparently living animalcules called *phytosoa*.

2. *Bot.* A male generative cell, a spermatoid. 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot.* 370 Minute cells called sperm-cells, in which are developed spiral ciliated filaments, .. termed spermatoids or phytosoa. *Phyz*, variant of *Phiz*, face.

Pi (pai), sb. The name of the Greek letter π (in Gr. π, pi): used in *Math.* to express the ratio of the circumference or periphery (περιφέρεια) of a circle to its diameter. see P (the letter) II.

1748 EULER *Introduct. in Anal. Infinit.* i. viii. (1797) I 93 Satis liquet Peripheriam hujus Circuli in numeris rationalibus exacte exprimi non posse, per approximationes autem inventa esse = 3.14159 [etc. to 128 places], pro quo numero, brevitate ergo, scribam π, ita ut sit π = Semicircumferentia Circuli, cujus Radius = 1, seu π erit longitudo Arcus 180 graduum. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XLIX. 1861/2 This number π must be the same for all circles. *Ibid.* 1861/2 This measure of Archimedes gives 3.14286 for the approximate value of π, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.]

Pi (pai), a. (sb.) *Public School and Univ. slang.* [abbrev. of PIOUS.] Pious, religious, sanctimonious. Also *absol.* = a pious person; and as sb. = pious exhortation, etc.

c 1870 [at Eton], 'What did your tutor say to you?' 'Oh, he gave me a pi; asked me how I could reconcile my behaviour with my duty to God and my parents'. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Pi*, virtuous, sanctimonious. He's very pi now, he mugs all day. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 1 Sept. 8/1 The man who regularly affects the 'pi' and who 'plays up', with ready catholicity of spirit, the 'special missions' of every religious denomination in turn.

Pi, variant of PIS sb. 4 and v. 2 (disordered type, etc.); also of PIS sb. 5 (Indian copper coin).

Pia 1 (parā). *Anat.* Short for PIA MATER.

1889 BUCHS *Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111 The successive coverings of the brain, hairy scalp, pericranium, calva, dura (ental pericranium), arachnoid, and pia. *Ibid.* The ental surface of the pia. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 28 The most intense congestion of the cerebral and spinal pia.

Pia 2. Also *pya*. A Polynesian name for species of the monocotyledonous genus *Tacca*, some of which, esp. *T. pinnatifida* and *T. maculata*, are cultivated for their tubers, from which South-sea or Tahiti arrowroot is produced.

1898 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Tacca oceanica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, yields a similar product [arrowroot] and is there called *pya*. [1884 MILLER *Plant n.* 254/1 *Tacca pinnatifida*, Otaheite Salep-plant, Pi-plant, South-Sea-Arrow-root-plant.]

Pia-ara-chnoid, *piara-chnoid*. *Anat.* [f. PIA 1 + ARACHNOID.] The pia mater and the arachnoid, considered as one structure. Also *attrib.*

1889 BUCHS *Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111 The presence on the ental surface of the pialarachnoid of a pial fold, the *ruga*. 1895 ALBUITS *Syst. Med.* I 662 Acute inflammation of the pia-ara-chnoid. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 20 Aug. 371 An increase of pia arachnoid fluid.

Piaba (piā-bā). [Tupi *praba*, also *piaw*, *piaw*.] A small fresh-water fish of the size of a minnow, found in Brazilian rivers.

1868 MARGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil* 170 Piaba Brasiliensis; magnitudine nostratis Eldize pisciculus 2 aut 3 digitos longus. 1886 RAY & WILLOUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* 269 2753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Piaba*, the name of a small fresh-water fish in the Brasil... a well-tasted fish, and much esteemed by the Natives. 1846 G. GARDNER *Trav. Brasil* 126. 1869 R. F. BURTON *High. Brasil* II 13 They can catch half-a-dozen sprat-like 'piabas' or 'piaws' by heaving up a calabash full of water.

Piagaba: see PIASSABA.

Piache (piatʃe). Also 6-7 *piace*. [Tama-nac (on the Orinoco) *piache*, in Accaway *piatsan* = Carib *piat* PEAT; in Sp. *piache*.] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Central and South America; a PEAT-man.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 The professors of this secte were called *Piaces*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 826 They call their Priests *Piaces*. 1854 TH. ROSS in *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 248 A resin very much sought after by the *Piaches*, or Indian sorcerers. 1855 KINGSLY *Westw. Ho* xxiv, The *Piache* from whines roars to screams and gesticulations, and then to violent convulsions.

Piacle (pai-āk'l). Now rare. [a. OF. *piacle* or ad. L. *piaculum*, f. *piare* to appease. see -GULE.] 1. Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Ensaydes* xxvii. 103 Telle her... that she brynge with her... the shepe with the other pyacles [f. orig. *piaculus*] dedicated to the sacrifice. 1533 BILLENDEN *Imyln* i. xvi (S. T. S.) I. 104 We mycht nocht have purgit ws parof bot alantier be he sacrifice of piacle [orig. *piaculum*]. 1654 R. CONKINGTON in *Justine* viii. 126 A piacle for the sin committed. 1771 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 164 The LXX. called the scape goat the piacular goat, because he was offered to be a piacle.

2. A wicked action which calls for expiation; a sin, crime, offence.

1644 HOWELL *Eng. Teares* 178 To glut themselves with one another's blood... can there be a greater piacle against nature? 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 17 Any Crime, Villany, or Piacle whatever. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 52 Talk of regicide, of cannibalism... or any other patibulary piacle.

1. b. Offence, guilt. *Obs.* 1659 BR. J. KING *Serm.* 11 Apr. 52 May I without piacle forget what hee then did? 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 213 One proclaims it piacle to be sad.

Piacular (pi-æ ki-lā-l), a [ad. L. *piaculār* -us expiatory, f. *piaculum* PIAOLE: see -AR 1. Cf. F. *piaculaire* (1752)]

1. Making expiation or atonement; expiatory. 1647 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1854 X. 267 He made his Soul an offering for sin—a piacular sacrifice. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xx. 28 Their piacular viciums were ransoms for the life of the offender. 1818 G. S. FABER *Hom. Mosaisca* II. 239 note, [They] do not seem to have sufficiently attended to the distinction between *eucharistic* and *piacular* sacrifices. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* xi. 143 The great brazen altar of burnt offering, where piacular or bloody offerings were alone presented.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation; sinful, wicked, culpable.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 79 If it were not piacular for you to reade ought of his. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quaz* Koupi xx. 175 They held it piacular to eat with sinners. 1728 R. NORTH *Men. Music* (1846) 16 To add to or alter the instruments, or modes, was almost piacular. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Whigsm* Wks VI. 53 He... left no stone unturned to cleanse his little fold from its piacular pollution.

Hence **Piacularity**, the quality of being piacular. (a) expiatory character, (b) criminality; **Piacularity** *adv.*, as an expiatory or atoning sacrifice; **Piacularity** = *piacularity*.

1708 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 16 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, That Philosophe makes the Piacularity of a violent Death to consist in its being without the consent of the Guardian Genius. 1828 G. S. FABER *Hom. Mosaisca* I. 160 The goat... was devoted as a sin-offering... by its being

piacularly slain. *Ibid.* 268 The essence of its being a sacrifice does not consist in the outward act of burning; but in the piacularity of the intention. 1864 WRESTER, *Piacularity*, .. criminality, badness. De Quincey.

1. **Piaculary**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *piaculār* -is: see -ARY 2.] a. *adj.* = PIAULAR. b. sb. = PIAOLE.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 59 Enjoyning her Majesty to make a progresse to Tyburn, to present her devotions. A most impious piaculary. 1670 HACKER *Abg. Williams* i. (1693) 102 This was his Piaculary Heresie.

1. **Piaculous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *piaculū* -um PIAOLE + -OUS.] = PIAULAR 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 For piaculous it was unto the Romans to pare their nayles upon the nundinae. 1658 *Ibid.* iii. xxv. 211 Unto the ancient Britains it was piaculous to tast a Goose. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van Dagnu*. xv. 139 We think it so piaculous, to go beyond the Ancients.

1. **Piaculum**. *Obs.* [L. *piaculum*.] = PIAOLE.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuit* Gent. 107 Their martyrdoms being to them as a *piaculum* for the one, and a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Usura Account* 21 These... count it a *Piaculum* to live in seiled houses of their owne, whilst the Lords house lies wast. 1678 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S. J. II. 422) 'Tis a grand piaculum not to believe the worst of reports.

Piaffe (pi-æ f), v. *Horseshanship*. [a. F. *piaffer* (16th c) to strut, make a show. Cf. *piaffe* sb., ostentation. Ulterior origin uncertain.]

intr. To advance the diagonally opposite legs (e.g. the right fore leg and the left hind leg) simultaneously, placing them on the ground and resting momentarily while the other two legs are advanced with the same movement; to move with the same step as in the trot, but more slowly.

1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 72 To piaffe in backing is rather too much to be expected in the hurry which [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lvi.* He *piaffed* away... to the head of Fergus's regiment. 1820 — *Monast.* xv. Pressing and checking his gay courser, forcing him to piaffe, to caracole, to passage. 1884 *Taunt in a Funck* xi. 180 Our seafarers saw Neptune's white horses piaffing... around them.

Hence **Piaffe** sb., an act of piaffing.

1899 P. ROBINSON in *Contents*. Rev. Dec. 800 It [a rabbit] diverts itself with queer sidelong cavorts, piaffes, juklings, and somersaults.

Piaffer (pi-æ f), v. *Horseshanship*. [f. F. *piaffer* to piaffe, *infin.* taken *subst.*] The action of piaffing; a movement in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly. 1862 K. GARRARD *Nolan's Syst. Train. Cav. Horses* 65 The slow 'piaffer' is obtained by the slow and alternate pressure of the rider's legs. The quick 'piaffer' by quickening the alternate pressure of the leg. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseshan.* ii. xvii. 147 In the piaffer the horse should move the diagonal legs together and in perfect unison. *Ibid.* 148 A very slow passage to the front, side, or rear is often called the piaffer; but if there is any movement out of place it is not the piaffer.

1. **Piaffer**, v. *Obs.* [a. F. *piaffer* pres. inf. see PIAFFER v.] *intr.* = PIAFFE v.

1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 51 To piaffer advancing gently, and well into the corners, is a very good lesson. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 84 III. 232 Pacing and piaffing with every body's eyes upon him.

Piage, variant of PRAGE *Obs.*, pedage.

Pial (pō'āl), *a.* [f. **PIA** (*pia mater*) + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to the pia mater.

1889 *Buck's Handbk Med.* Sc. VIII 111/1 [see **PIA-ARACHNOID**] *Ibid.* 524/1 In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. pial, dural 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 502 In general paralysis the invasion is always from the pial surface and vascular tracts. *Ibid.* VII. 246 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels. *Ibid.* VII. 246 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels. *Ibid.* VII. 246 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels. *Ibid.* VII. 246 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels.

|| **Pia mater** (pō'ā mē'tēr). *Anat.* [med.L., a somewhat incorrect rendering of the Arabic name *al-umm raḡīqah* 'thin or tender mother' (Ibn Duraid, A.D. 933): cf. names of other investing membranes in *umm* mother, esp. **DURA MATER** (Fanciful explanations of the name are frequent in western writers, cf. quot 1548)]

A delicate fibrous and very vascular membrane which forms the innermost of the three *meninges* enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the other two being the *arachnoid* and the *dura mater*. In quot. 1593, 1606 *transf.* = brain.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 Pia mater enuyrounepe al pe brayn, & departit him into ij celodes pat ben chaumbris 1545 [see **DURA MATER**] 1548-77 **VICARY Anat.** IV. It is called *Piamater*, for because it is so soft and tender over the brayne, that it nourisheth the brayne and feedeth it, as doth a loving mother unto her tender child. 1593 *NASH'S Four Lett Confut.* Wks. (Grosart II. 272) Thou turmoilst thy pia mater to prove base birthe better than the offspring of many discent. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. 1. 78 His *Piamater* is not worth the ninth part of a Sparrow. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 116 An inflammation of the pia mater, which had produced a most furious delirium. 1854 *JONES & Sirc. Pathol. Anat.* (1873) 232 The arachnoid is entirely dependent for its supply of blood upon the pia mater.

1861 *Whole Duty Nations* 35 It becomes the very ligament and sinews of Government, a pia mater to the sacredness of Authority.

Hence **Pia-matral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pia mater; = **PIAL**.

1887 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 805 Between the pia matral and the arachnoid sheath.

Pian (pi'æn; || **pyan**). Also **epian**, and in pl. **pian** [= **Sp.**, **Pg.** *epian* and *pian*, **F.** *pian*, **a.** *Galibi* (Rio de Janeiro) *pian* (Koulun in Littre, suppl.). Cf. Guarani *pia* 'bubas, granos' (Montoya). Cf. *Jas. Platt in N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I. 5.]

A contagious tropical skin disease, occurring among negroes, the same as **FRAMBESIA** or **YAWS**, *q. v.* (The names *pian* and *yaws* have occasionally been applied to two alleged forms of *Frambesia*. See quot.) Hence **Pia nio** *a.*

1768 **F. B. DE SAUVAGES Nosol. Method.** II. 554 *Frambesia*; *Yaw* Guineensis; *Epian* vel *Pian* Americanorum. 1803 **T. WINTCROFT** *Synonym. Leonis* II. viii. 139 The *Yaws* is called by the Portuguese on the Coast of Boba and by the French *Pian*. *Ibid.* 145 Professor Sprengel has made a similar division of this disease into *Yaws* and *Pian*. 1874 **T. H. BURGESS** *Man. Dis. Skin* 233 The American disease called *Pian* or *Epian* seems to be identical with that denominated *yaws* in New Guinea. 1883 *Lancet* 25 Mar. 876/5 The *pianic* ulcers furnish an acid matter.

Piane, obs. form of **PEONY**.

Pianet, variant of **PIANNET**, *magpie*.

Pianette (pi'ānē'tē). [f. **PIANO** *sb.* + **-ETTE**] 'A very low pianino or upright pianoforte' (Grove); orig. applied to a form introduced into England in 1857, subsequently to other small forms.

1879 *WEBSTER Suppl.* *Pianette*, a small piano-forte. 1887 *MISS E. MONEY* *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 89 'I can play any accompaniment you like—glancing at the pianette in the corner. 1894 *FLORA A. STEEL* *Potter's Thumb* I. 127 The pianette at which Rose sang her Scotch songs.

Pianino (pi'ānē'no). [a. It. *pianino*, dim. of *piano*: see **PIANO**.] A name originally given to an upright pianoforte, as being smaller than the grand; now esp. applied to a small upright or cottage piano.

1861 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* II. 99 A *Pianino*, or Small Cottage Pianoforte, an example of the cheapest upright instrument. 1880 *MRS. RIDDELL* *Myt. Palace Gard.* II. (1881) 19 Get a little *pianino* and stand it against the wall.

Pianism (pi'āniz'm). [f. **PIANO** + **-ISM**.] The art of pianoforte playing, especially in its technical aspect; execution on the piano.

1844 **H. F. CHORLEY** *Music & Manners* III. 52 Will M. Liszt found a college of poetical pianism? 1883 *AMERICAN* VII. 158 The reverent student of Beethoven, who would never for a moment subordinate the musical idea to mere 'pianism'. 1889 *ATHENÆUM* 26 Oct. 569/1 A link between the pianism of the Hummel school and that of Franz Liszt.

|| **Pianissimo** (pyān'ssimo, pi'ān'ssimo), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb.* *Mus.* [It.—L. *plānissim-us*, superl. of *plānus*. see **PIANO**] *a. adj.* Very soft. *b. adv.* Very softly. *c. sb.* A very soft passage. Abbrev. *pp.* or *ppp*.

1794 *Short Explic. For Wds in Mus. Bks.* *Pianissimo*, or *PPP*, is extreme soft or low. 1797 **P. PARSONS** *New-market* I. 36 Suffer me with a voice (*piano*) of the gentlest humility, to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake (*pianissimo*) let it be compassionate. 1867 **J. HATTON** *Tallants of B. vi.* In *pianissimo* passages of solo or chorus. 1883 *ANNA K. GREEN* *Island & Ring* x. The last note of the song was dying away in a quivering *pianissimo*. 1890 *'L. FALCONER'* *Mile* I. 1, (1891) 21 She played something which was rather monotonous, and never rose above *pianissimo*. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 7/1 All gradations of tone from loudest forte to tenderest *pianissimo*.

Pianist (pi'ānist). [ad. **F.** *pianista*, It. *pianista*. see **PIANO** + **-IST**.] A player on the pianoforte.

1839 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) I. 336 Hear that Schlesinger, the great pianist in New York, is dead. 1842 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE* *Wks. Italy* I. xx. 333 Talberg, the Paganini of pianists. 1887 *Academy* 7 May 333/3 The pianist, proving himself a good executant and a sound musician.

b. *Pianist's cramp*, hyperkinesis of the forearm, due to excessive piano-playing.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 539 The so-called 'Professional hyperkineses' (writer's cramp, histrionic spasm, pianist's cramp, telegraphist's cramp &c.) admit of a similar explanation.

|| **Pianiste** (pi'ānist). [Fr.] = *prec.*; but often used in Eng. as if the feminine form.

1841 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) I. xxii. 409 A delightful musician here—a Miss Sloman—a pianiste of great talent. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 3/3 This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of his famous compatriot. 1885 *MISS BRADDON* *Wyllard's Weir* III. 58 Improving herself as a singer and a pianiste. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS* *Prettiest Woman* xviii. I wish some pianiste of the thundering school would attack the piano now.

Pianistic (pi'ānistik), *a.* [f. **PIANIST** + **-IC**] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a pianist.

1881 *London Figaro* 2 July 7/2 (She) has shared with M. Rubinstein the pianistic honors of this very prolific season. 1893 *Athenæum* 10 June 743/1 Scholastic contrapuntal devices... combined with the most modern pianistic treatment.

Piannet, pianet (pi'ānēt). Now *dial.*

Forms: 6-7 *pieannet*, *pi-*, *pyannet*, 6-9 *pianot*, 7 *pie-annit*, *py-annot*, *pye-annat*, *pyannit*; *dial.* 8 *pianet*, *pynot*, 9 *pie-annet*, *piannot*, *pianet*, *pianate*, *pianet*, etc. [The first element is *PIE sb.*; the second, in early examples, appears to be treated as orig. a distinct word, as if *Annet* or *Annette*, dim. of *Ann*, cf. the *dial.* synonym *pie-nanny*, and the etym. of *maggot-pie*, *magpie*, also from female names, but in mod. *dial.* use it is reduced to a mere suffix (*pænnet*, *pœnnet*), with which of *F.* *pionet* the spotted woodpecker (where *-on-et* is double dim. suffix). See also **PIENNET**. (*Annet* alone occurs as a local name of the common gull, and of the kittiwake.)]

1. A local name of the magpie.

1599 *CHARMAN* *Hunn. Dayes Myrrh* Plays 1873 I. 76 Nor would I have... men... look a snuff like a *piannet*, tale, for nothing but their tales and formall lockes. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 285 There have been seen *Pyannets* with long tales, partly coloured and flacked. 1613 *MARKIAM* *Eng. Husbandman* I. ii. v. (1635) 39 From the annoyance of *Pye annats*, and such like great birds. 1618 *LATHAM* and *Bk. Falconry* (1633) 99 The *Pie-annit*, the brauing and chattering laye. 1688 **R. HOLME** *Armarv* II. 249/2 A *Mag-pye*... is termed a *Pye* and a *Pye-Annat*, from its cry or chattering note. 1746 **J. COLLIER** (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1882) 50. I know *Pynots* ar os cunning. 1815 *Edw. os wawk'n* oth' Yeorch. 1766 *PENNANT* *Zool* I. 171 *Pianet*. 1825 *BROCKETT* *N. C. Gloss.* *Pyannet*, *Pynet*, a magpie. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piano*, a magpie.

b. fig. Applied to a person: A chatterer.

1594 **W. PRINCE** *Sonn. Corelia* v. Ho, Muses blab you? Not a word *Pieannets*, or I will gag you.

c. Comb.

1600 *Look About You* vi. in *Hazl. Doddsley* VII. 408 Your pianot-chatterer humour.

† 2. Applied to the lesser spotted woodpecker [*F. pionet*]. *Obs.* (Perh. an error of Phillips.)

1706 *PULLINS*, *Piannet*, the lesser Wood-pecker, a Bird speckled with Black and White on the Wings.

|| **Piano** (pyā'no), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb.* 1. [It. *piano*:—L. *plān-us* flat, in later L. of sound, soft, low.]

i. Mus. 1. *a. adj.* Of the expression: Soft, low (also *fig.* gentle, mild, weak). *b. adv.* Softly, in a low tone or voice. Abbrev. *p.*

1683 *PURCELL* *Sonatas* in 3 Parts Pref., The English Practitioner will find a few terms of Art perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are *Piano*, 1794 *Short Explic. For Wds in Mus. Bks.* *Piano*, or the Letter *P*, signifies Soft or Low. 1768 *COLMAN* *Musical Lady* I. xi. O *Piano*, my dear Lady Scrape, *Piano*. 1856 *MRS. C. CLARKE* *Tr. Berlioz's Instrument*, 5 Chords of three or four notes... produce rather a bad effect when played *piano*. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 782/2 The cry for peace will probably become very *piano*. 1886 *BYNNER* *A. Surriage* xiv. 157 The music lapsed from *piano* to *pianissimo*.

2. *sb.* A passage or series of notes sung or played softly; a soft or gentle tone.

1730 in *Rimbault Hist. Pianoforte* (1860) 149 An harpsichord, on which may be performed, either in the *fortis* or *pianos*. 1759 *STERN* *Tr. Shandy* I. xix. That soft and irresistible piano of voice. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON* *And. Alt.* II. xcvi. 83 A musical performer, who filled his composition with *pianos*.

II. 3. *sb.* A flat or floor in an Italian dwelling-house, hotel, etc.

1860 *HAWTHORNE* *Marb. Faun* v. He ascended from story to story, until the glories of the first piano were exchanged for a sort of Alpine region. *Ibid.* vii. At the Palazzo Centi, third piano.

Piano (pi'ā'no), *sb.* 2. [a. It. *piano*, shortened from **PIANOFORTE** or **FORTERIANO**. So in Fr., Sp., Pg., Du., Da., and Sw.]

1. A musical instrument, the **PIANOFORTE**. 1803 **E. S. BOWEN in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 175/2 There is scarcely a house without a *Piano* forte, the Post Master has an elegant grand *Piano*. 1807-8 **W. IRVING** *Salmag.* (1824) 172 To hunt a lady give lectures on the piano. 1838 *DICKENS* *Nick. Nick.* II. The notes of pianos and harps float**

in the evening time round the head of the mournful statue. 1880 **A. J. HIPPINS** in *Grove Diet Mus.* II. 718/2 Erard... in 1796 accomplished the making of a grand piano. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The first piano brought to England was made at Rome, and belonged to Fanny Burney's friend Samuel Craspe.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *piano-case*, *cover*, *key*, *keyboard*, *leg*, *lesson*, *music*, *packing-case*, *rack*, *stool*; *b.* objective and obj. genitive, as *piano-buying*, *maker*, *player* (person or instrument), *playing*, *pounder*, *strumming*, *tuner*; *piano-playing* *adj.*; *c.* instrumental, etc., as *piano-distracted*, *piano-practising* *adjs.*, *d.* special combs.: *piano-action*, the mechanism by which the impulse of the fingers upon the keys is communicated to the strings; *piano-failure*, pianist's cramp; *piano-monitor*, a bar of metal placed a few inches above and before the keys of a piano, on which to rest the wrists of learners; *piano-school*, a school for the teaching of piano-playing, also, a method of instruction on the piano.

1902 *Westm. Gas.* 31 Aug. 2/3 Probably more neighbours are 'piano-distracted' than annoyed by marital disagreements. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 In cases of 'piano-failure', I always examine carefully the extensors of the wrist and fingers. 1863 *Frail. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/2 The mere motion of a 'piano key' without any alteration in the touch required. 1883 *'ANNIE' L'IONAS*, *Mod. Housewife* 151 Their hands have not lost their cunning on the piano-keys. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/1 Shooting rapidly from one end of the 'piano keyboard' to the other. 1849 *THACKERAY* *Pendennis* xvi. Devoted to her mamma and her 'piano-lesson'. 1842 *FRANCIS DICK* *Arts*, etc. 'Piano-Monitor'. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 Cause of break down in 'piano-players'. 1881 *M. JAMES* *Portr. Lady* xxi. Speaking of her 'piano playing'. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 6 Perfection in any complicated manipulations such as writing, knitting, or piano-playing. 1883 *HOWELLS* *Register* II. Some 'piano pounder' is there. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 273/1 On the 'piano rack stood the song she had taught him.

Hence **Piano v. nonce-wad**, to play the piano.

1855 *SMEDLEY* *Li. Coverdale* xli. 284 She pianos and I do a little in a mild way on the flute.

Pianoforte (pi'ā'no fōr'tē, -fōr'tē) [a. It. *piano-forte*, earlier *piano e forte* (*pian e forie*) 'soft and strong', occurring in 1598 as the name of a musical instrument of unknown action, and afterwards used by Cristofori in the descriptive name 'graveseimbalo col (or di) piano e forte', i.e. harpsichord with soft and loud, expressing the gradation of tone which it enables the performer to produce, as contrasted with the unvarying tone of the ordinary harpsichord. So *F.* *pianoforte*. Formerly also called (in It., Fr., and Eng.) **FORTERIANO**, and now generally **PIANO**.] A musical instrument producing tones by means of hammers, operated by levers from a keyboard, which strike metal strings, the vibrations being stopped by dampers; it is commonly furnished with pedals for regulating the volume of sound (see **PEDAL** *sb.* 1 *b.*). The pianoforte (the invention of which is usually ascribed to B. Cristofori of Padua c. 1710) is essentially a dulcimer provided with keys and dampers, but in other respects imitates the harpsichord and clavi-chord, of which it has taken the place.

Grand pianoforte or *piano*, a large pianoforte, harp-shaped like the harpsichord, and having the strings horizontal and at right angles to the keyboard. *Square* *p.*, rectangular like the clavi-chord, having the strings horizontal, but parallel to the keyboard. *Upright* or *Cabinet* *p.*, rectangular upon edge, having the strings vertical. *Oblique*, *Boudoir*, or *Cottage* *p.*, upright but lower, having the strings ascending obliquely or diagonally.

1767 *Play-bill of Theatre Royal* Covent Gard. 16 May, At the end of Act I, Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith', accompanied by Mr. Dildin, on a new instrument, called *Piano Forte*. 1767 *STERN* *Lett.* lxxxv. Wks. (1830) 770/1 Your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C. 1768 *MME. D'ARLBY* *Early Diary* Aug. He asked papa if he play d much on piano fortes. 1774 *Specif. J. Martin's Patent* No. 1081 The kind of harpsichord called piano forte. 1799 *YOUNG* in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 175 Take one of the lowest strings of a square piano forte. 1822 *ROSE* in *Novel & Anon* VIII. 169 He had been employed to make a grand piano forte. 1899 *STAINER* *Music of Bible* 73 When the hammers of a dulcimer are connected with levers called 'keys', we call it a pianoforte.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *pianoforte-maker*, *making*, *manufactory*, *player*, *playing*, *tuner*.

1780 *MME. D'ARLBY* *Diary* 13 Apr. A lady whose pianoforte playing I have heard extolled by all here. 1783 *Specif. F. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379 John Broadwood, of Great Pulteney Street, piano forte maker. 1814 *Last Act* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 386 A pianoforte playing lady. 1861 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* xi. 89 Patent pianoforte hammer rail, keys, actions, mouldings, fret carvings, etc. 1876 *tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 352 Piano-forte player's spasm is of no uncommon occurrence.

Hence **Pianoforting** *vbl. sb. nonce-wad*, playing on the pianoforte.

1822 *COLERIDGE* *Lett. Convers.*, &c. II. 159 Piano forting, which meets one now with Jack-o' lantern ubiquity in every first and second story in every street.

Pianofortist, *rare*. [f. *prec.* + **-IST**.] One who plays on the pianoforte; a pianist.

1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXV. 400 [This] prevented any debate on the part of the pianofortist. 1893 *T. FOWLER* in

Class Rev VII 371 He was an accomplished pianofortist and much interested in the history and theory of music

Pianograph. [f. PIANO + -GRAPH.] An instrument which automatically records the notes played on a piano, a form of melograph or music-recorder.

Pianola (pi'ânôlâ). [app. intended as a dim. of PIANO s².] Proprietary name of a mechanical contrivance which when attached to a piano can be made to play tunes upon it: see quot.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar 7/1 The pianola... is a mechanical attachment to the piano a small cabinet easily adjustable to the keyboard of the piano and, being fed by a perforated roll of paper, and furnished with wind-power by means of bellows, can play the most difficult music without the performer touching the keyboard 1904 *Daily Chron* 11 Oct 1/5 The word Pianola is a Registered Trade Mark

Piano-organ. A mechanical piano constructed in the manner of a barrel-organ

1844 *ALB SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1836) I. vi. 47 Jack had hired a piano-organ. 1882 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride I*, 1. 2 The new piano-organs are grinding away mercilessly at the corner of every street 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 8/2 The communal administration of Ixelles, near Brussels, has decided to lease the right of piano organ-grinding in the streets

Piano piano, pianpiano, adu Obs. [It., softly, softly] Softly, gently, in a quiet leisurely manner, little by little.

1601 A. CORLEY *Answer Let. Jesuited Gent.* 116 Our good men must goe as they may, *peano, peano*, and beate their quips the while. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Benguer's Com. Hist.* 39 That Tyger of a Man being come down *Pian Piano*. 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Let.* (1808) 5, I go on piano piano with my history of the Incas

Pianot: see PIANNET, magpie.

Piano-violin. [A combination in which the two elements are arranged in French order, *violin* qualifying *piano*.] A keyed instrument, like the harmonichord, producing tones resembling those of the violin: see quot.

1880 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 746/1 Chladni much favoured the idea of a piano violin, and under his auspices one was made in 1795 by von Mayer of Gurlitz. At last, in 1865, Hubert Cyrille Baudet introduced one in Paris capable of rapid articulation, patenting it in England as 'Piano Violin'. The strings are of wire and attached to a nodal, or nearly nodal, point of each, is a piece of stiff catgut

Piarachnoid: see PIA-ARACHNOID

Piarist (pi'arist). [f. mod.L. title *patres scholarum piarum* fathers of the religious schools, the Piarists being the regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* or religious schools.] A member of a Roman Catholic secular order, founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasancius shortly before 1600. They devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of the young

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Piarists* (*Patres Scholarum Piarum*) They still continue to superintend a great number of schools in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 661 The Piarists appear to have never entered any country outside the limits of Europe. 1901 N. Y. *Even. Post* 7 May 4/3 One of the large religious communities in Hungary, the Piarists, has just refused to admit Jesuit teachers within any of its colleges

Piarrhæmia (pi'arri miâ). [mod.L., f. Gr. *miap* fat + *aiua* blood.] The presence of fat in the blood, as a normal or as a pathological condition.

1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Piarrhæmia*. 1860 C. T. COOTR in *Lancet* 15 Sept. 259/2 *Piarrhæmia* consists in an excess of saponifiable fat in the blood, not in the mere liberation of fat from its combinations 1895 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* I. 24 *Piarrhæmia* is also a physiological result of digestion, pregnancy, lactation, and hibernation

Piassaba (pi'assâ-bâ). Also piassava, piassaba. [a. Pg. *piassaba* ba, *piassava*, *piassâ* (Michaëlis Pg. *Dict.* 1893), a. Tupi *piapâba* (Martius *Dict. Tupi* 1867).] (Wrongly stressed in many dictionaries as *piassaba*, which is impossible in Tupi.) A stout woody fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of two Brazilian palm-trees, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia piassaba*, and imported for the manufacture of coarse brooms, brushes, etc. (Also *piassaba fibræ*). Sometimes applied to the tree

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III 54/1 *Attalea funifera*, called by the natives *piacaba*. The best cordage in America, for naval purposes, is manufactured from the fibres of the leaf-stalks and other parts.] 1897 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 394 The bristle-like *Piassaba* fibres, used for brooms, are from *Leopoldinia piassaba*. 1898 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 759 That fibre, resembling whalebone, called in commerce *Piassaba* fibre, Monkey Grass, or Para Grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Para piassaba*, a finer and more valuable kind of *Piassaba*, obtained from *Leopoldinia piassaba*

Piast (piast). [Polish, after *Prast*, the name of the good peasant (reputed to have lived in the 9th c.) from whom the Polish kings were said to be descended.] A native Pole of regal or ducal rank; hence, a man of genuine Polish descent.

1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iv. 59 He Advised them rather wholly to lay aside those Foreign pretensions, and chuse a *Prasti*; that is, some Nobleman of their own Country. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* I. 2 None but *Piasts*, or Polish Noblemen, born of Catholic fathers and mothers, could pretend to the crown c. 1830 TENNYSON *Soma*, in J. C. Collins *Early Poems* 307 O for those days of *Piast*, ere the

Czar Grew to this strength among his deserts cold. 1847 Mrs. A. KIRK tr. *Ranée's Hist. Serva* 1, 11 Poland had, under the last *Piasts*, allied itself more closely to the Western States, in order to obtain protection from a similar subjugation

attrib. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xvii (1847) V 24 The kings of the *Piast* race made frequent and able efforts to create a gradation of rank in the midst of that democracy

Piastre, piaster (pi'æstær). Forms 7 (*piastre*, -o), *pyaster*, 7- *piaster*, *piastre* [a. F. *piastre* (1611 Cotgr.), ad It. *piastre* 'any kind of plate or leaf of metall' (Florio); as applied to a coin, short for *piast d'argento* 'plate of silver', applied to the Spanish silver *peso*, whence also to the Turkish coin derived from it

Piastre represents a late Lat. or Romanic **plastrum* for *L. emplastra* (Gell.), by form of *emplastrum* *piaster* (cf. It. *piastro* *piaster*), a. Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον* (Galen), var. of *ἐμπλαστον* *piaster*, f. *ἐμπλάσσω* to daub on.]

1. A name, of Italian origin, for the Spanish *peso duro*, piece of eight, or dollar, and its representatives in Spanish America and other countries.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1 291 At Venice... the Spanish *piastro* of silver is given for six lire. 1630 CART. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* ii. 5 *Piasters*, Chiqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Piaster*, a Coin in Italy, about the value of our Crown 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 119 At Lisbon the king immediately ordered her 20,000 *piasters*. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 650 The happiness of a people is not to be estimated by the *piasters* of their traders. 1882 BIRRELL *Counting-ho Dict.* (1893) 227 The Spanish *Piastre* is synonymous with the dollar or duro, sterling value 49/478d *ibid.* 228 The Spanish *Piastre* for exchange purposes is an imaginary coin of 5 pesetas or francs = 47 5/8 pence *ibid.* The *Piastre* or Mocha Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3s 5d.

2. The English (French, German, etc.) name (It., Sp. *piastre*) of a small Turkish coin, called in Turkish *ghürüş*, *ghö* of a Turkish pound, having in Turkey, in 1900, a circulating value of about 2d., in Egypt about 2½d., and in Tunis about 6d.

Originally the Spanish dollar, introduced into the Levant by the Venetians, but rapidly depreciated, being worth in 1688, 5s; in 1775, 2s. 6d.; in 1812, 9d.; in 1877, 2d.; in 1903, 2d.

1617 CARTER, *Piastre*, a Turkish Coyne worth about 11½s. sterl. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1 276 In Turkey. The coyne... most esteemed, are the silver ryals of Spaine (which the Italians call *Pezzi d'otto*, and *Pezzi di quattro*, pieces of eight, and pieces of foure, and the Turks call *piastri*, and halfe *piastri*) 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* v. 16 A *piaster* is about half a crown English. 1839 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxv. The sole of many masters Of all gotten million of *piasters*. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 241 Two silver *piasters*, or about fivepence English. 1899 J. AIRD in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 7/2 At Assouan... They get between three and four *piasters* a day, amounting to about a penny an hour, or five shillings a week.

Piat, variant spelling of *Pier*, magpie

Piation (pi'æi-jon). rare [ad L. *piationem*, n. of action from *piare* to appease.] Expiation, atonement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Piation*, a purging by sacrifice. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Piation*,... a sacrificing or purging by Sacrifice. 1824 J. SYMONDS tr. *Zephyrus Agam.* 22 The first piation of the wind bound fleet.

Playa (pi'â yâ): see PEAL

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* iv (1783) II 180 The Playas, the diviners and charmers in other parts of America

Piazza (pi'æzâ). Also 6-7 *piazzo*, 7 *piazza*, *piatza*, *piatzaa*, *piatzo*, (8 *piatza*). [a. It. *piazza* (pya'ttsa) square, market-place (= Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, F. *place*, Eng. *PLACE*)]—Com. Rom. type **platiua*, for *platiua*, L. *platea* broad street, later courtyard, a Gr. *πλατεια* (*plátēs*) broad street.]

1. A public square or market-place, originally, and still usually, one in an Italian town; but in 16th to 18th c. often applied more widely to any open space surrounded by buildings, as the parade ground in a fort or the like.

1583 FOXE A. & M. (ed. 4) 1786/2 Wolfe came to Chale-nors chamber [at Ratibon], and prayed him familiarly to go walke with him abroad to y^e Piazza or marketstead which he gladly granting so did. 1902 *Garrard's Art Warre* 131 Place the Ensignes with their garde of Halberdes .in the Piazza or void place, where the Ensigne is to be managed. 1599 SIR J. HARRINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 284 For the syte, it is so overlapped by an imminent height, not distant from it more than 150 paces, that no man can stand firme in the piazza of the forte 1611 CORVAT *Cruities* 246 There are two very faire and spacious Piazzas or market places in the Citie 1647 R. STAPFELTON *Juvenal* 218 Forum Romanum the Roman piazza, where... they had their exchange, courts of justice [etc.] 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i viii (1715) 39 The Περυστιλιον, or Piazza, which was a large Place Square, or sometimes oblong in the middle of the Gymnasium. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 202 The Length of the Area or Piazza taken within the Walls, which circumscribe it. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fam.* ii. (1883) 33 A figure such as may often be encountered in the streets and piazzas of Rome. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 46 Of all the open spaces in the city, that before the Church of St. Mark alone bears the name of Piazza. 1875 H. JAMES R. HUDSON xi. 402 The Villa. stood directly upon a small grass grown piazza, on the top of a hill.

attrib. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. l. 161 But lurking guilt midst Rome's piazza gloom, Now lowers with death. 1864 MILTON *Arctoph.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Impri-maturs are seen together dialogue-wise in the Piazza of one Title page.

2. Erroneously applied to a colonnade or covered gallery or walk surrounding an open square or piazza proper, and hence to a single colonnade in front of a building; an ambulatory with a roof supported on the open side by pillars. Now rare.

This arose from the Italian custom of constructing colonnades round open squares or courts, and appears to have begun with the vulgar misapplication of the name to the arcade built after the designs of Inigo Jones on the north and east sides of Covent Garden, London, instead of to the open market place or area.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 The Duzzar is also a gallant fabrick, its cover'd atop, archt, and (in piazza sort) a kind of Bourse] 1642 *London Apprentices Declar.* in *Harl. Mss.* (1745) VIII. 571/4 Desiring all the Subscribers to meet at the Piazza in Covent Garden 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. The close walks in Covent Garden are not so properly the Piazza, as the ground which is inclosed within the Rails 1682 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1771/4 Mr. Ralph Smith, Bookseller, at the Bible in the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 103 The Houses are built as at Padua and Bern, so that one walks all the Town over cover'd under Piazzas. 1695 in *Miscellanea* (Surtees, No. 37) 54 They live in one of the Piazzas in Covent Garden 1778 *Eng. Gasetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Nottingham*. The sessions and courts, are kept in the town-hall, which is a grand fabric on piazzas 1865 *Mus. crav. By-roads* 307 All four sides of the area display continuous rows of open arcades, in England termed *piazzas*. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. You may ask why I do not at once call this colonnade by its universally recognised name of a 'piazza'. I humbly submit that the term 'piazza', as English people and Americans usually apply it, is entirely a misnomer

Fig. a 1657 LOVELACE *To Chloris* v. Each humble princess then did dwell in the Piazza of her hair.

b. (Chiefly in U.S.) The verandah of a house.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 225 A large, well-built house, with a piazza extending the whole length of the front 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii 55 When he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 425 One of those spacious farmhouses, the low projecting eaves forming a piazza along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather 1838-9 FR. A. KEATS *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 29, I was summoned into the wooden porch or piazza. 1867 MOTLEY *Let. to Wife* 20 Aug. He has put a broad verandah (what we so comically call a piazza) all around the house. 1884 H. P. SPENCER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 187/2 He enjoys resting on the piazza of the hotel.

Hence **Piazzad** (-äd) a., having a piazza or piazzas; **Piazzalless** a., having no piazza; || **Piazzetta** (pya'tsetta) [It. dim.], a little piazza or square (in Italy); **Piazzian** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a piazza.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 74 Towards the Market appears a State-house **Piazzed*, where the Governour convokes the Fidalgos. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) II. ii. 12 He... hath an open Gallery piazza'd from his House to the End of his Garden. 1775 J. KYLL. *Corr.* 12 Apr. (1804) 9 The Place Royal, a square piazza'd all round, with an equestrian statue 1835 *Fryer's Mag.* XII. 362 Bologna. a piazzad town, cold, dull, and monastic. 1903 MARY E. WILKINS *Wind in Rose-bush* 9 Now the cottage was transformed by a bay window on the *piazzalless side. 1880 BYRON *Mar. Fal* v. iv. The Piazza and *Piazzetta of Saint Mark's. 1899 KEATS *Lam.* i 212 Where in Pluto's gardens palatine Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian line.

Pibald, obs. variant of *PIEBALD*.

Pibbil, -ble, pible, obs. forms of *PIEBLE*.

|| **Pibcorn**. *Obs.* [app. for Welsh *piß gorn* horn-pipe (Owen Pugh), lit 'pipe of horn'; but the compound *pißgorn* would mean 'horn with a pipe', pipe-horn. The name appears to be a rendering of Eng. *hornpipe*.] A form of the horn-pipe formerly used in Wales: see quot.

(Never really an Eng. word, but admitted into Dictionaries from Crabb)

1770 DAINES BARRINGTON *Mus. Instrum.* IVales in *Archæol.* III. (1775) viii. 33 Another very rude musical instrument scarcely used in any other part of North Wales, except the island of Anglesey, where it is called a Pib corn, and where Mr. Wynn of Penhescedd gives an annual prize for the best performer. The name of it signifies the *hornpipe* (Note. Literally the *Pipe horn*). 1794 E. JONES *Rel. Welsh Bards* 116 Pib-gorn! 1815 ROBERTS *Cambran Pop. Antig.* 145, I suppose the Scotch Pipe, like the Welsh Pib-gorn, had but six finger-holes. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pib-corn*, (*Mus.*) the Hornpipe 1854 W. WICKENDEN *Hunchback's Chest* 214 Here and there a shepherd was seated on a grassy knoll playing his pibgorn (error for pibgorn) 1870 N & Q 4th Ser VI. 512.

[**Pibling**, error in Nares for *pißling*: see *PIEPLING* v.]

Pibroch (pi'biðç). Also 8-g *pibroch*. [ad. Gael. *piobairnachd* the art of playing the bagpipe, f. *piobair* a piper (f. *piob* a pipe, a E. *pipe*) + -achd, suffix of function, quality, etc.] In the Scotch Highlands, a series of variations for the bagpipe, founded on a theme called the *urlar*. They are generally of a martial character, but include dirges.

1719 *Hardyknute* in *Maidment Scott Ball* (1868) I. 19 While playand pibrochs, minstrels met afore him statly strade 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphs.* Cl. 3 Sept. The pipers playing a pibroch all the time. 1791 NEWTS *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 175 A certain species of this wind music, called pibrochs, rouses the native Highlander in the same way that the sound of the trumpet does the war-horse. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii xv. Some pipe of war sends the bold pibroch from afar. 1864 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix 19 636 They cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch.

fig. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Harperus*, etc. 8x The storm... shouts its mighty pibroch o'er some shipwrecked vessel's grave.
¶ It has been erroneously used as if = bagpipe.
¶ **Pic¹**, *Obs.* [=F. *pic* or ad. Sp. *pico* a peak. See **PEAK** sb.2, **PIKE** sb.3] A peak. (Orig. in *Pic of Teneriffe*.)

1867 COWLEY *Ess*, *Greatness* Wks (1688) 124 When it is got up to the very top of the Pic of Teneriffe it is in very great danger of breaking its neck downwards. 1669 BOVILL *New Exp. Spring* At xxiii App. Navigators and travellers do almost unanimously agree that the pic of Teneriffe is the highest mountain hitherto known in the world. 1760-72 *Juan & Ulla's Voy* (ed. 3) l. 229 The signal was at first erected on the highest summit of Pichincha; but afterwards removed to another station at the foot of the pic. 1784 Cook *Voy* I. iii, The Pic of Teneriffe, one of the most noted points of land with Geographers. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav Amer.* 133 Near the centre there rises a pic, very steep, which seems to be elevated at least 100 feet above the hill on which it stands.

¶ **Pic²**, *pikē* (pik). Also 7 *pick*, 8 *peek*, 9 *pik*. [=F. *pic*, a Turk *pik*, ad. Gr. *πικύς* ell, cubit.] A measure of length, used for cloth, etc., in the Turkish Empire and in the Levant generally, and varying from about 18 to 28 inches, there being a long and a short standard.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 249 Nineteens and a half pikes of cloth, which cost in London twenty shillings the pike. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* l. 158 The Pic is a Measure of six Hands breadth. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 39 A pettycoat, that had above 40 pikes of dymity, which is about 30 yards; some have above 60 pikes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Pike*, is also the name of an Egyptian measure, of which there are two kinds, the large and the small. The larger pike, called also the pike of Constantinople, is 27 1/2 English inches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 602 The Nile increase [of the Nile] continues to be proclaimed, till it has attained the height of 16 pikes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Des. Trade, Pic, Pib*, a variable Turkish cloth-measure, ranging from twenty-eight inches the long pike, to eighteen inches the short pike. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 8/1 A full Nile is represented by from 23 to 24 pikes. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 674/2, 1 Pike Nil = 21 1/2 inches.

Pic, *obs.* form of **PICK**, **PIKE**, **PITCH**.

Pica¹ (pikā) [med. (Anglo-) L. *pica* (cf. *pica* *PIC*, magpie), found in sense 1, beside the Eng. *pye*, *PIB*, from end of 15th c. It does not appear which of these was a rendering of the other; but the equation of *pica* with *pie* shows that the name was commonly identified with that of the bird. Sense 2 is generally supposed to have been derived from sense 1 (cf. *brevier*, *canon*), although no edition of the *pica* or *pie* in 'pica' type appears to be known.]

¶ 1. A collection of rules showing how to deal with the concurrence of religious offices resulting from the variability of Easter and other movable feasts; = **PIE** sb.3 1, q v. *Obs.*

1497 *Pynson Directorium Sacerdotum* (incipit), Liber presens, directorium sacerdotum, quem pica Sarum vulgo vocitat clerus. 1555 *Breviarium of Sarum* in Rowe *Meres Eng. Founders* 23, Incipit ordo breviarj seu portiforij secundum morem & consuetudinem ecclesie Sarum Anglicane vna cum ordinali suo quod visitato vocabulo dicitur Pica vice directorium sacerdotum in tempore paschali.

¶ 2. = **PIE** sb.3 2 *Obs. rare.* (Only in Dicts) 1847 *Webster*, *Pica*, *pye*, or *pie*, also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records. [Hence in later Dicts]

2. *Typogr.* (also 7 *pique*). A size of type, next below English, and between Cicero and St. Angustin in French type sizes, of about 6 lines to the inch, or 12 American points = 11.33 Didot. Used also as a unit of measurement for large type, leads, borders, etc. *Small pica*, a size of about 11 points, between long primer and pica. Also *attrib.*

This is Pica type.

This is Small Pica type.

Two-line pica, the size of type having a body equal to two lines of pica. *Double pica* (prop. *double small pica*), a size of type equal to two lines of small pica.

1588 in *Udall's St. Ch. Eng* (Arb) Introd. 13 A presse with two pairs of cases, with certain Pica Romane, and Pica Italian letters. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xlii. 59 The Long-primer, the Pica, the Italica. 1656 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iv. 1, Let him put all the Thumps in Pica Roman and with great Tees. 1662 C. BUTLER *Oratoria* Aivb, Genera literarum varia sunt quæ corporum proportionate distinguuntur. Primer, Pique, English & supra hæc Great Primer, Double Pique, Double English, atque quod omnium maximum est, Canon. 1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pica* Letter, a term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from Parel, Small Pica being a degree less, and Double Pica a third degree beyond it. 1683 *Moxon Mach. Exerc.* *Printing* II 7 2 Most Printing-Houses have Pearl, Nonpareil, Brevier, Long-Primer, Pica, English, Great-Primer, Double-Pica, Two-Line-English. 1755 *Keyleaf in Whole Duty of Man*, A Large Quarto Bible, printed on a new Pica Letter and Royal Paper. 1771 LUKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 226 The difference between Two Lines Pica and Double Pica as well in Face, as Body, is but inconsiderable. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 26 The number of each sort cast to a bill of Pica, Roman and Italic. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 232 Eight volumes, each containing upwards of four hundred pages, in pica. 1888 *Jacob's Printer's Vocab.* *Pica*, the body usually taken as a standard for leads, width of measures, etc. — it is equal to two Nonpareils in body.

¶ **Pica²** (pikā). *Path.* [mod. or med.L. *pica*,

a. L. *pica* magpie, probably rendering Gr. *κλῶα*, *klōra* magpie, jay, also false appetite (the magpie being a miscellaneous feeder). So F. *pica* (Paré 16th c.)] A perverted craving for substances unfit for food, as chalk, etc., symptomatic of certain diseases, and also occurring during pregnancy.

1563 T. GALE *Treat. Conneschotte* 4 That sicknesse whiche is called Pica. 1584 FENNER *Def Ministers* (1587) 49 When one is oppressed with the disease Pica, so that hee can not eat anie thing but pitche. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII 6152 The cause of the pica or unnatural appetite in young women, and others. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 115 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II 1043 Perverted appetite — pica or geophagy, as it is sometimes called — is a common occurrence, in this as in other forms of intestinal helminthiasis. fig. 1870 HACKETT *Abb. Williams* i (1693) 218 Suppose then one that is sick, should have this Pica, and long to be Annoied? Why might not a Lay-Friend Annoil, as well as Baptize?

Hence **Pica¹**, **Picary** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of *pica*; depraved, vitiated (in appetite). 1680 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 123 They helpe their picaie affections. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Through the depravement of their canine and pical Appetites.

Pica, variant of **PIKA**, a small rodent.

¶ **Picador** (pikādōr). [Sp., lit. 'pricker', f. *pica* to prick, pierce.] In a bull-fight, A mounted man, who opens the game by provoking the bull with a lance.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III 771/2 The bull has to contend first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner wait for him, each being armed with a long lance. 1865 F. SAYER in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 5, 616 Miserable hacks that a picador would be ashamed to ride in a bull ring. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 257 The picador prods the bull in the back to weaken him while he is going the horse.

b. fig. An agile debater, one who engages in a skirmish of wit.

1896 J. WEISS *Wat. Hum. & Shaks* in 86 Then there is that picador of a clown, who plants in Malvolio's thin skin a perfect quick-set of barbed quips. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 19/1 He steps hither and thither like a literary picador amid a troop of huge, blundering cattle.

Picage, variant of **PICKAGE**.

Pical. see **PICA** 2.

Picamar (pikāmā) *Chem.* [mod. (Reichenbach) f. L. *pis*, *pit-am* pitch + *amārus* bitter.] An intensely bitter thick transparent oil, obtained in the distillation of wood-tar.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 202 The last product is creosote unalloyed by eupione, picamar, water, or other matters. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 143/4 Picamar a 1864 GIESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 90 Picamar was discovered by Reichenbach, with creosote, in the heavy oil of tar.

Pican, *obs.* form of **PISANG**.

Picaninny. see **PICCANINNY**.

† **Picard**, **pickard**, **piker**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *pyker*, *pycar*, 4-6 *picarde*, 5 *picarde*, *pycard*, *pyktert*, 6 *picarte*, *pickard*, *pykard*, *pykard*, *pyker*, (7 *piker*). [app. from Fr.: origin and etymological form unascertained.]

The form agrees with *Picard*, a native of Picardy, also with OF. *picart*, *pik*, *pick*, *piccart*, *phicar*, *picuar*, *piccar*, sharp, pointed, sb. a kind of nail; but connexion with either of these is as yet unproved.]

A large sailing-boat or barge formerly used for coast or river traffic.

1357 *Act 31 Edw III*, Stat. II. c. 2 Et qe nul vessel, appelle Pyker de Londres, ne de nulle part ailleurs, nentre deinz le dit haven [Jeremuth] pour encherer la feyre. 1483 *Cal. Auc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I 364 All manner of men that occupeth shippes, picardes, scaffes, and lighters, in and unto the haven of the cite of Dvyleyn. 1497 *Act Ld. High Treas. Scot* I 278 In the Towne of Air, giffin for vj dosan of budis .. to be grath to the Lord Kenneydis pyktert. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Picardes and other greute botes with fore mastes of the burden of xv. toon and so to xxxvj. tonne. *Ibid.* § 2 That no persons or persones .. shall enbote or lade any Wheate in any picarde bote or other Vessel at any creke pille banke or elsewhere upon the Severne streme betwene the Keye of the Cite of Gloucester, and the saide Cite or Towne of Bristol. 1554 *LELAND Itin.* II 105 Picartes and other smaull Vessels cum up by a Gut out of the Haven to the other Bridge on the Causey at Plymtun Townes Ende. 1565 in *Picton L'pool Munia. Rec.* (1883) I 108 With the said Captain and his company many fine trim and tall pickards from Liverpool and the coast. 1571 *Act 13 Elis c.* 11 Upon payne to forfeite they Catch Monger Pycker or Vessel, with the Tackle and all the Fysh in the same. 1599 in *Stirling Nat. Hist & Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1902) 29 10 ye pekart at ye controllat command x lib bouter.

Picaree, variant of **PECCARY**.

Picaresque (pikāresk), *a.* Also *pickar-esque*. [ad. Sp. *picaresco* roguish, knavish, f. **PICARO**. see **-ESQUE**; so in mod.F. (Littre).] Belonging or relating to rogues or knaves: applied esp. to a style of literary fiction dealing with the adventures of rogues, chiefly of Spanish origin.

[1810 J. BALLANTYNE *Life De Foe* in *De Foe's Wks.*, Works of fiction in the style termed by the Spaniards *Genio Picaresco*]. *Ibid.*, We could select from these *picaresque* romances a good deal that is not a little amusing. 1829 *Scott Tral.* 28 Feb. *Memoirs of Vidocq*. a *picaresque* tale a romance of roguery. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I viii § 48 This [the Lazarillo de Tormes by Mendoza] is the first known specimen in Spain of the picaresque, or rogue style. 1895 H. B. M. WATSON in *Bookman* Oct. 19/2 He exalts Disraeli. .. He loves a trickster; the picaresque amuses him.

Picarion (poikēō rian), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Picari-ō* (f. *pīcus* woodpecker) + *-AN*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Picari-ō*, an order of non-passerine land-birds, formed by Nitsch (1820) for the reception of the woodpeckers, cuckoos, parrots, etc., but now to a great extent discarded.

† **Picari-ō**. *Obs.* A bird, the **AVOCET**.

1770 PENNANT *Zool* IV 69 Avocettas .. are found near Foss-dyke wash in Lincolnshire, called there Yelpsels, on account of their noise; and sometimes Picarionis [Hence 1833 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Picarionis*.]

¶ **Picaro**. *Obs.* [Sp. *pícaro* roguish, knavish, a rogue, knave, sharper = It. *picasso* rascal, beggar of doubtful etymology; perh. related to Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare* to prick: cf. It. *piccante* sharp. See **DIEZ** s v **PICCO**.] A rogue, knave, vagabond.

1623 MIDDLETON *Span. Gypsy* II i (1652) Cij, Basenes' the arts of Cocusquino, and Germania used by our Spanish Pickeroes (I mean Fitching, Foyling, Naming, Jilting c. 1626 *Dick of Devon*, i. 11 in Bullen O. II 12 that word heard By any lowly Spanish Pickard [sic] Were worth our two neckes. 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* v iii (1652) 62, I am become the talk Of every Picaro and Lador. 1735 D'URFVY *Pills* II 227 Poets, Pimps, Frenches, and poor Picaros [sic].

Picaron (pikārōn), *sb.* 1 Also 7- *pick*-, 7 (*pick*-), *picqu*-, *piqu*-, 8- *pico*-, 7- *aroone*-, *aroone*-, *eroone*-, *eron*-, 7-8 *eroon*. [a. Sp. *picaron*, augm. of **PICARO**, rogue.]

1. A rogue, a knave; a thief; a brigand. (Sometimes playfully as a term of endearment: cf. *rogue*.) 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 85, I answered, that he looked like a Picheon. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 164 Your diamond hat-band the Picaron snatched from you in the coach. 1684 OTWAY *Athlist* II. 1, Are you there indeed, my little Picaron? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV xxiii. 129 Thou who art worse than a pickeroon in love. 1821 *Scott Kenilworth*, xx, I see in thy countenance something of the pedlar—something of the picaron.

2 A pirate, sea-robber, corsair. Also *fig.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 184 Meeting a French Picar-rone hee . took from them what hee liked. c. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* Wks. 1716 I. 355 A Letter of Mart against the Common-Picqueroen of all good Mens Reputations. 1700 tr. *Pyrrhus's Voy.* E. 1ud 121 The Straight of Sunda was very much infested with Picaroones. 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav.* II 242 Somewhat of a trader, something more of a smuggler, with a considerable dash of the pickeroon. 1881 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 15 Oct. 289 A crew of social picaroones.

3. A small pirate ship; a privateer or corsair. 1625 *Impeachment Dk. Bucklin* (Camden) 11 Theis Pica-ronnes .. will ever lye hankering upon our coasts. 1658 R. HADDOCK in *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 5 Heere escaped out a small pickeroon of 4 or 6 guns. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pickaroon*, a very small Privateer. 1775 JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ* 1892 I. 496 Montgomery had proceeded in quest of Carleton and his small fleet of 11 pickeroones. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 5/3 Strong exception is taken by the advocates of privatizing to such words as corsair, picaroon, and the like being applied to a vessel armed with the authority of a letter of marque.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1667 *Ferry's Diary* 28 Dec, The very Ostend little pickeroon men-of-war do offer violence to our merchant-men. 1858 *Athenaeum* 1 May 556 What was the end of this picaroon woman? 1899 *Dovle. Mich. Clarke* 224 That lean, rakish, long-sparred, picaroon-like craft.

Picaroon, *sb.* 2 *Canada*. [?F. *piquer* on a little pike, a javelin, dart, prick, goad (Cotgr.), f. *piquer* pike, *piquer* to prick.] An instrument like a boat-hook, used in mooring timber.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Picaron (pikārōn), *v.* [f. **PICAROON** sb.1]

1. *intr.* To play the pirate or brigand; to cruise about, skirmish, or keep watch for a prize. Also *fig.* 1675 *Crowning Country Wit* III i, These Night-corsair and Algerines call'd the Watch, that pickaroon up and down in the streets. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pickaroon*, to skirmish as light horsemen do, before the main battle begins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 492 The gates were strictly guarded, the spies pickarooning at every corner. 1864 *Ralph in Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 Some of these raiders called their peculiar work by the name of 'pickarooning'.

2. *trans.* To act piratically towards; to prey upon, pillage; in quot. *fig.*

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 212 He is the Land Pirate, that Pickaroones Men's Lives and Estates, by putting out false Colours.

Hence **Picarooning** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1625 *Impeachment Dk. Bucklin* (Camden) 220 The Admirall of France .. is only ruled and led by these picquerooning Captaines. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pickering*, *Pickerooning*, going a plundering; also Skirmishing. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Picquerooning*, *Pickering*, or *Pickerooning*, a little flying war, or skirmish, which the soldiers make when detached from their bodies, for pillage, or before a main battle begins. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 36/1 A summer's picarooning off Flores.

Picary, *a.* see **PICA** 2.

Picary, **Picas** (e), *obs.* ff. **PECCARY**, **PICKAX**.

† **Pication**. *Mod. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *pīcatō*, n. of action f. L. *pīcare* to bedaub with pitch, f. *pic-em* pitch; cf. *obs.* F. *pīcation* 'a pitching, or bepitching' (Cotgr.).] The application of warm pitch to the skin.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 473 If Sulphureous Batches do not succeed, we must proceed to Pication.

Picayune (pikāyūn), *sb.* and *a.* U.S. [In Louisiana, a Fr. *picaunon*, mod.F. *picaillon* (1750 in Hatz-Darm.), name of an old copper coin of

Piedmont, now in Fr. 'halfpence, cash, money': of uncertain origin (Hatz.-Damm.)

A. sb. The name formerly given in Louisiana, Florida, etc., to the Spanish half-real, value 6½ cents or 3 pence; now to the U S 5-cent piece or other coin of small value; hence *collog.*, a person or thing considered small, mean, or insignificant.

1852 Mrs. Stowr *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. From him she got many a stray picayune, which she laid out in nuts and candies. *Ibid.* xxix. Our chance wouldn't be worth a picayune. 1903 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXIII 508 A pack of jealous picayunes, who bickered while the army starved.

B. adj. Mean, contemptible, paltry *collog.* 1856 H. GRITLY in *Greely or Lincoln* 127 The infernal picayune spirit in which it is published has broken my heart. a 1859 *New York Herald* (Bartlett). There is nothing picayune about the members of St. George's (Cricket) Club. 1892 *Boston Mass.* *Freel.* 8 Nov. 4/3 Do you want another picayune Congress with all its stupidity and folly?

Picayunish (piká'yú'nish), *a. U. S. collog.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Of little value or account, insignificant, paltry, mean. Hence *Picayunishness*.

a 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* (Notes on Canada) (in Bartlett). That boat, belongs to that darn picayunish old coon, Jim Mayon, and he'll run her till she smokes or busts up. 1887 *Springfield Republican* (U. S.) 14 Oct. A sad commentary on the political picayunishness that allows [etc.] 1889 *Chicago Advance* 4 Apr. 267 Mr. Jos. Chamberlain a turn came, and then the occasion became literally and truly picayunish.

Piccadill, pickadill. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 7 pickadell(i), pickadell; *picca-*, *picca-*, pickadil, -dill(e); pickedaille; *pecca-*, *pecadill*, -dile; *pacadile*; *pickar-*, *pickardil*(i). *b.* 7 *picca-*, *picca-*, *peccadillo*. *c.* 7 *picca-*, *picca-*, *pecca-*, *pickadilly*. [a. F. *picca-*, *piccadilles* (a 1589 in Godef.) 'the several divisions or pecces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet' (Cotgr. 1611), app. answering to a Sp. **picadillo*, dim. of *picado* pricked, pierced, punctured, slashed, minced (cf. *picada* a puncture, *picadillo* minced meat, hash, *picadura* ornamental gusset); cf. Du. (with dim. -*ken*) *pickedillekens* 'lacunae' (Kilian).]

Generally understood to be the origin of the name (originally a popular nickname) 'Pickadilly Hall', given before 1622 to a house in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and now perpetuated in the street called Pickadilly. As to the connection of 'Pickadilly Hall' with this word, various conjectures were current already in the time of Blount, 1656, who mentions two: either 'because it was then the utmost or *skit* house of the Suburb that way', or 'from this, that one Higgins a Tailor, who built it, put most of his Estate by Pickadilly, which in the last age [i.e. generation] were much worn in England'. See full account in *Athenaeum*, 27 July 1901, pp. 125-7.

1. a. A border of cut work or vandyking inserted on the edge of an article of dress, esp. on a collar or ruff. **b.** The name was app. transferred to the expansive collar fashionable in the early part of the 17th c., which usually had a broad laced or perforated border.

a. 1607 *Drucke Northw. Hoe* iii i Wks. 1873 III. 37 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel fadings, a close sleeve with a canoose collar and a pickadell. c 1624 *Drayton Moon Calf in Agincourt*, etc. (1627) 265 In every thing he must be monstrous; yet Pickadell about her crowne vp leaves; Her fardings are set about her eares. 1634 in *Lusmore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 233 A pickadell of white satin xxv. 1636 *Bugle Rk. Strling* (1887) 144 Baiter, schone, pantes, and pickadill. 1636 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xxvii. Wks. (Kildg) 1691/2 Ready to cast at one whose hand sits ill, And then leap mad on a neat pickadil. 1656 *Blount Glossary*. [from Cotgr.], 'Pickadil, the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment, or other thing; also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pickadil*, from the Dutch word *Pickedillekens* the hem about the skirt of a garment, also the extremity or utmost part of any thing.

B. 1648-60 *LEXICON, Pickadillekens*, Pickadilloes, or small Edges. *attrib.* 1827 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, xi. Wayland Smith's flesh would mind Pinnewink's saw no more than a canbric ruff minds a hot pickadilloe needle.

y. 1621 *Riall Honest. Age* (1625) 20 He that some forty or fifty yeares stithens, should have asked after a Pickadilly, I wonder who could have understood him. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas* 159 Great Cutwork Bands and Pickadillies (a thing that hath since lost the name) crowded in and flourished among us. 1655 tr. *Cont. Hist. France* vi. 15 Taking two Eggs, which he did this low at his face, and spoiled his worshipfull Pickadilly, which was set forth like a Peacocks tail. 1695 *Thackeray Diary* (ed. Hunter) I 289 To view his curiosities, he presented me with his grandfather's pickadilly.

2. A stiff band or collar of linen-covered pasteboard or wire, worn in the 17th c. to support the wide collar or ruff. [cf. obs. F. *piccadille* 'portelab' (Godef.)]

1621 *Cotgr.*, *Carle*, also, a Pickadill, or supporter, of Pastelboard covered with linnen. 1621 in *Heath Gravers' Comp.* (1869) 91 [No apprentice to wear] any pickadilly or other support in, with, about the collar of his doublet. 1629 *Purchas Microcosmus* xxvii. 265 Lauger Fall's borne vp with a Pickadillo; or scarcely Peeping out over the Doublet Coller. 1670 *Lawsley Voy. Italy* II. 121 The other half [of his band] was made of coarse lawne starched blew and standing out upon a pickydilly of wyer. 1688 R. HOLME *At home* iii. 95/2 A *Piccadile*, a thing put about Man or Womans Neck to support and bear up the Band, or Gorget. *Ibid.* 237 A Ther Gorget standing up being supported by Wyers and a kind of Koll which they called a Picadile.

3. *transf.* Applied humorously to a halter, etc. 1625 Sir L. HOWE *Curry Combe* v. 237 Wee must beleuee..

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that Thomas Becket furnished our Kentishmen with the like Pickadillies, for cutting off his horse tail. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 347/1 One that at the Gallows made her will late choaked with the Hangman's Pickadill. 1678 *Burton's Hud.* iii. 1 1454 Which when they're prov'd in open Court, Wear wooden Peccadillo's for't.

Piccadillo, obs. f. **PECCADILLO**: see also prec.

Piccoage, variant of **PICKAGE**.

Piccalilli (pikálili). In 8 *piccalillo*, *pacalilla*. [Origin unascertained, ? a trade term fancifully made on *picke*.] A pickle composed of a mixture of chopped vegetables and hot spices; also formerly called *Indian pickle*.

1769 Mrs. RAFFALO *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 357 To make Indian Pickle or Piccalillo. 1796 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* xix. 307 To make Paco-lilla, or Indian Pickle. 1845 *BURGION & MILLI's Pract. Cook* 285 Piccalilli consists of all kinds of pickles. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 26 Mar. 2/1 Because of our meagre liver-action, piccalilli and black walnuts are falling out of favour.

Piccaninny, pickaninny (pikánini), *sb.*, (*a.*). Also 7 *pickaninnie*, *picko-*, 8 *pickaniny*, *picka-*, 9 *picka-*, *pickininy*; *piccanany*, *pickny*, (in S. Africa) *piccanini*, *piccanun*, *picannin*. [A West Indian Negro deriv. of Sp. *pequeño* or Pg. *pequeno* little, small (prob. a diminutive; cf. esp. Pg. *pequinito* very little, tiny), which has been carried by Europeans to other parts of the world. See Note below.]

A little one, a child; commonly applied in the West Indies and America to negro and coloured children; in South Africa to the children of Kafirs, Mashonas, etc.; in Australia to those of the aborigines; in the latter cases introduced by Europeans, but often adopted by the natives themselves. Also *attrib.* *a.* In the West Indies and America.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 48 When the child is borne, (which she calls her Pickaninnie) she [a neighbour] helps to make a little fire near her feet. In a fortnight, this woman is at work with her Pickaninny at her back. 1681 *Will of Jas. Vaughan* (of Antigua) in *Misc. Gen. & Her. Sci.* II. IV. 235 To my sister Mrs. Hannah Bell, four negroes and one Pickoniny (printed Pickoniny) boy. 1707 *SLOAN's Jamaica* i. p. lii. Their children call'd *Piganinies* or rather *Peguenos* *Ninnors*, go naked till they are fit to be put to clean paths, being firewood [etc.] 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 93 The pickeniny gang consisted of the children who were taken to the field. 1833 *London Doves & Crows* iii. Bring all your woolly pickaninnies dear. 1867 *LYDIA M. CHURCH* *Repub.* ii. 16 The negroes at their work, and their black pickaninnies jolling about on the ground.

b. In Australia, and South and Central Africa. 1830 R. DAWSON *Australia* 12 (Morriss) 'I tumble down pickaninny here', meaning that he was born there. 1847 *L.F. CHURCHARD* *Freel* xv. 520 Blige introduced several old warriors, adding always the number of pickaninnes, that each of them had. 1889 Mrs. C. FRANK *Room of Station* 16 Three or four half-naked gins, with their pickaninnes slung on their tattooed backs. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Dec. Even the pickaninnes and pygmies of the Congo valley are... entitled to protection from drink. 1900 S. CHAMBERS *Rhodesians* 50 Attended by a sable pickanin.

c. humorously. A child, in general. (Also *fig.*) 1785 *GROSS Dict. Vulgar T.* *Pickaniny*, a young child, an infant; negro term. 1827 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* May (1824) I. xiii. 425 The little pickaninny has my kindest wishes. 1859 *THACKRAY's Virgin*, lxviii. A little box at Richmond or Kew, and a half-score of little pickaninnes. 1899 *Westm. Gas*, 15 Dec. 12/1 She's Britannia's Pickaniny, if she isn't very big! She's a Daughter of the Empire... Natal!

B. adj. Very small; tiny, baby.

[1796] *STEDMAN Surinam* (1831) II. xxvii. 268 Small, *peeken-* very small, *peekenenee*. 1849 *PICARDON Diction. Prov. Voces Cubanas*, *Piquinini*, una persona ó cosa pequeña. 1895 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* 58 Anything small, whether it be a child, or to indicate that the price paid for anything is insufficient, they [the Kaffirs] term *pickaninny*. 1896 J. R. CAPLAN *Century* (1901) 439 A series which begins in the thirteenth century is a very young and pickaninny series. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 321/1 I soon discovered a pickaninny, or baby walrus. 1903 R. BEDFORD *True Faye* lxi. By pickaninny daylight the mounted men were in motion.

[Note. Our earliest examples (17th c.), being from the formerly Spanish West Indies, with the existing Cuban Spanish *piquinini* (Picardón *Dice Voces Cubanas*, 1849), suggest Spanish derivation, on the other hand, the Surinam form is more naturally derived from Portuguese, which moreover has the recognized dim. *pequeno*, not used in Spanish. Stedman gives *peeken*, *peekenenee* in Eng. phonetic spelling; the Dutch of Surinam is *piquin*, klein, weinig, jong, kind, jonger, kroost' (Focke, *Neger-Engelsch* IVb. 1855). But, wherever first used, the word was prob. soon carried from one colony to another, it may even have arisen in the Portuguese possessions in Guinea, and have been carried by slaves to various parts of America; witness the readiness with which it has been adopted by natives in Africa and Australia, in the 19th c. The Cape Dutch form *piquinini* may have been brought from the Dutch West Indies, or acquired from English, or from Portuguese (to which also some attribute the Rhodesian use). Some have suggested that the word is not a dimin., but a connotation, = Sp. *pequeño niño* little child, or Pg. *pequeno negro*, now in Surinam *piquin* *negre* 'negerkind', 'kroelen' (Focke). But the word is not confined to children, being essentially an adj. meaning 'very little, tiny'.]

Piccant, obs. form of **PIQUANT**.

+ Picche, v. *Obs. rare.* App. a by-form of **PICOR** v. 1.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl* B vi. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf [A. pyk, B. pikid-staf], and picche atwo be totes [so 1393 C. ix. 64; A. vii. 96 and possen atte [v. rr. putte

at þe; picche vp þe; to posse at þe] Rootes] 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 þey wolde somtyme wip sharpe egged tool picche and kerue here owne bodies, and make þeron dyuers figures and schappes.

Picche, obs. form of **PICOR** *sb.* 1 and *v* 1 and 2.

Piccolo (pikólo). [a. It. *piccolo* small, hence absol., a small flute.]

1 (orig. *piccolo flute*) A small flute, an octave higher in pitch than the ordinary flute; also called the *octave flute*.

1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz's Instrument*, 121 Piccolo flutes are strangely abused now-a-days. 1864 *LEECH* in J. Brown *How a Subseque* (1880) 45 'I hacke away playing on the piccolo. 1900 *Chr. Progress* Mar. 44 When in the great orchestra the little piccolo did not do its part in the rehearsal.

2 An organ stop having the tone of the piccolo. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 360/2 Piccolo, an organ stop of 2 ft. length—the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. (for *piccolo piano*) A small upright pianoforte. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Piccolo*, a small pianoforte. 1880 *HIPKINS* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 751/1 The 'piccolo' was finished to stand out in the room away from the wall.

Hence **Piccolist**, one who plays on the piccolo. 1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Freel.* XXX. 125, I was his successor as piccolist.

Pice (páis). Also 7 *piece*, *peise*, *peyse*, 8 *pyce*, 9 *pyse*. [ad. Hindi *paśā* (in all the Gaudian langs.), a copper coin, the fourth part of an *ānā*. supposed by some to be a deriv. of *pāśi* or *pāśi*—Skt. *pād*, *pādī*, quarter. See also *PIS* *sb.* 6.] A small East Indian copper coin equal in value to one-fourth of an *anna*.

1632 W. PIVON in *Purchas Pilgrims* I. 530 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne; twelve drammes make one Pice. 1636 *LEACH* *Ibid.* II. 1471 Brass money, which they call Pices, whereof three or thereabouts counterbalance a Penny. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 205 'The Company's Accounts are kept in Book-rate Pice, 80 Pice to the Rupee. c 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xv. 125 I'vey pice that I could lay hold of went for liquor. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. iv. u. 76 If by so doing they can gain a few pice.

Hence **Piceworth**, as much as a pice purchases.

1832 *MORTON Bengali & Sanscrit Provs* 127 A thousand crows crowding about a pice-worth of sauc. 1904 *Nineteenth Cent.* Aug. 289 A pice-worth of your horse's grain.

+ Piceaster, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *peustre* 'the wild Pitch tree' (Cotgr.), i. l. *peusen* the pitch-pine: see -**ASTER**.] The pitch-pine.

1707 *MORTIMER Hist.* (1721) II. 55 The Piceaster (a wilder sort of Pine) out of which the Pitch is boil'd.

Piceo-, combining form of *L. piceus*, **PICEOUS**, pitchy, pitch-, as in *piceo-ferruginous* *a.*, of a colour between reddish-black and rust-coloured; *piceo-testaceous* *a.*, of a colour between piceous and dull brick-red.

1847 *HARDY* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 239 Antennae black, the apex piceo-ferruginous. *Ibid.* 243 The joints and tarsi piceo testaceous, or tinged with yellow and piceous.

Piceous (piké'us), *a.* [f. *L. piceus* pitchy (f. *pic-em* *PICOR* *sb.* 1) + -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pitch *a.* Inflammable, combustible; *b.* Pitch-black; *brownish* or reddish black.

1646 J. HALL *How a Vac.* 100 Comets, which blaze as long as their piceous substance remains, and then vanish. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 282 *Piceous* shining reddish black. The colour of pitch. 1847 *HARDY* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 236 Antennae black, piceous towards the apex.

Picescent (pise'sent), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -**ESCENT**.] Approximating to piceous in colour.

1847 *HARDY* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 245 Anterior corn picescent.

Piche, obs. form of **PITCH**, **PIKE**, **ПЫКЕ**.

Picher, Pichet, obs. forms of **PITCHER**, **PIQUET**.

Pichey (piché). Also *pichiy*, *pichy*. [Local name in the Spanish of Argentina: app. the native name in Guarani.] The Little Armadillo, *Dasyurus minutus*, of La Plata.

1827 *GRIFFITH* tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 293 The pichiy of D'Arria is more like the hairy armadillo than any other species. 1849 *S. Nat. Hist.* I. *Manuella* IV. 196 The pichy. often tries to escape notice by squatting close to the ground. 1864 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* I. 770 The little Pichey Armadillo is only fourteen inches in length.

Pichichiago (pichis'yá'go). [ad. Sp. *pichichiago*, f. (?) Guarani *pichy* (see prec.) + Sp. *ciego* (= *L. cecus*) blind.] A small burrowing edentate animal of Chili, *Chlamyphorus truncatus*, allied to the Armadillos; its back and head are covered with a hard leather-like shell attached only along the spine, and dipping abruptly over the haunches.

1825 R. HARLAN in *Ann. Lycerum N. York* 235 The animal is a native of Mendoza, and in the Indian language is named Pichichiago. 1893 *MIVART Types Anim.* Lxv. (1894) 259 A small, very rare, and peculiar kind is the pichichiago.

Picht, obs. form of **PLOT**, **PIGHT**, **PITCHED**, **PITH**.

Pichuric (pichú'rik), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -ic.]

Of, pertaining to, or derived from pichurim beans. *Pichuric acid*, a synonym of **LAURIC acid**.

1856 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichuric acid*, *Lauric Acid*. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 716 *Lauric acid*, also called *pichuric acid*, first described by MARSSON in 1842, in the solid fat and volatile oil of pichurim beans.

Pichurim (pichú'rim). The native name of

a lauraceous South American tree, *Nectandra Pichury* (*Laurus Pichurum* of Richard).

Hence *Pichurum* bean, the aromatic cotyledon of the seed of this tree, used in cookery and medicinally; *pichurum camphor*, see quot.; *pichurum oil*, a yellowish-green odoriferous oil obtained from *pichurum* beans.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Pichurum bean*, an oblong heavy seed brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of colic. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 636 *Pichurum oil*. *Pichurum* beans, yield by distillation with water, a yellow oil, smelling like bay and sassafras oil. 1867 *Pichurum camphor*. *Pichurum*-oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling elaeoptene and a nearly inodorous camphor.

Piciform (pi-sif'um), *a*, *1* rare [ad. mod. L. type *piciformis*, *f* *pic-*, *pic-em* PITCH-sb. *1* see -FORM.] Of the nature of or resembling pitch; pitchlike.

1896 PAGE *Adv. Text. bk. Geol.* xv 423 According to its texture and composition as fibrous, papyraceous, earthy, and piciform.

Piciform (pi-sif'um), *a*, *2* [ad. mod. Ornith. L. *piciformis*, *f* *pic-* *us* woodpecker. see -FORM.] Having the form or structure of, or resembling, a woodpecker, of or pertaining to the *Piciformes*, a group of picarian birds.

1884 COUES *Key N Amer. Birds* 476 The nearest relatives of the Piciform Birds are the Caprimulgidae or Scansorial Barbets.

Picine (pi-sain), *a*, *Ornith.* [f. L. *pic-us* woodpecker + -INE *1*.] Of, pertaining to, or allied to the woodpeckers.

1890 *Ibis* Jan 31 In comparison with the Galline arrangement of the plantars and its modifications, the Picine arrangement appears to be quite distinct.

Pick (pik), *sb*, *1* Forms. 4 pik, 4-6 pyk(k), 4-8 pio, 5 pikke, pykke, 6 piot, pyoke, 6-7 pioke, 7 pik, 6- pick. [app. a collateral form, with short vowel, of PIKE sb. *1* (Cf. the collateral forms *pick* and *pake* in PICK v. *1*). *Pick* is the form in general English use in senses 1, 1 b; in other senses it is either obs., or only in local use in names of tools or implements. In senses 1, 1 b, 4 a, a dial variant is *peck* (PROK sb. *2*).]

I. *1*. A tool consisting of an iron bar, usually curved, steel-tipped, tapering squarely to a point at one end, and a chisel-edge or point at the other (but sometimes blunt at one end), attached through an eye in the centre to a wooden handle placed perpendicularly to its concave side, a pickaxe, mandril, mattock, 'slitter': used for loosening and breaking up stiff or hard ground or gravel, splitting up compact masses of rock, and the like. The pick and spade are the ordinary excavating or mining tools.

(= PIKE sb. *1*, PECK sb. *1*, which still exist as dial. forms.) 1340 *Ayens* 108 Panne nymf he his pic and his spade and begyn to delue and to myny 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* ii 547 Then war the wiffys thuyland the wiff with pikis. 14 *Nom.* in *W. Wulker* 726/30 *Hee ligis, vel nera*, a pik 1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III 292 For mending of 10 pykkes to digg down gravel. 1552-3 *Two Ch. Goods*, *Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV 45 A pick and a spade to make graves with. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 360 Ane hundred schulis, xl pikis and mattocks 1653 MANLYVE *Lead Mines* 207 (E. D. S.) No miners Pick. May be removed from their ground 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 42 [It] would be Dangerous for two persons to Work together, least they should strike their Coal-Picks into one another. 1825 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvi 128 The arm that wields a pick or drives a spike 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. In salt-mining the picks used are of a somewhat special construction, the head is straight but tapering at each end, with sharp steel points.

b. A pointed or edged hammer used for dressing millstones (also formerly stone shot), a mill-pick, also a pointed hammer for stone-cutting and for breaking coal.

(= PIKE sb. *1*, PECK sb. *1*, which occur as dial. forms.) 1423 *Cath. Aug.* 278/2 A Pykke of A Milneis 1622 DRAUGHT *Poly-ab.* xxvi (1748) 372 The mill-stones from the quart with sharpen'd pickles could get. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* (1806) IV 107 [In splitting blocks of granite] they dig a row of little oblong grooves, by means of a weighty tool like a hammer, drawn to a blunt point at both ends, and highly tempered at the point. This they call a pick 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Pick*, a hammer for dressing the stones of a flour mill 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss*, *Pick*, a sharp-pointed mason's tool for facing lime-stone 1884 *Union-on-Severn Gloss*, *Pick*, or *Peck*, a pointed hammer for breaking coal.

II. *2*. A spike, a sharp point, as the pointed or piked end of a staff, a hedgehog's prickles or spine, or the like; the spike in the middle of a buckler. = PIKE sb. *2*. *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xviii lxii, The yrchyn his skynne is cloyd abowte wyth pickys [MSS. pikes] and pykkes. 1599 FORSTER *Angry Wom.* Abingd in *Hazl. Dodley* VII 318, I had then come in with a cross blow, and over the pick of his buckler two ell's long, it would have cried twang, twang, metal, metal. 1612 BRAUER & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* iv iii, Take down my Buckler, and sweep the Cobwebs off, and grind the pick out. 1614-15 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 296 Item for guilding the Iron pickes in the grate posts. 1610 LENNARD *Tr. Charron's* *Visid* i xiv § 10 (1670) 55 The reason of man hath many visages; it is a two-edged Sword, a Staff with two pickes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 313/1 A strong thick Staff Hooped with Iron at both ends; into one is fastned a long Pin or Iron pick.

†3. A pickstaff. = PIKE sb. *1* 3. *Obs. rare.*

13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2241 And to gate Beues gode. pyk and skippe be is side. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 Though he tip them the piks, they nap him agen.

4. The name of various pointed or pronged instruments + *a* for cutting or gathering peas, beans, etc. = PROK sb. *2* (quots. 1784-1813). [Cf. obs. Du. *picks* falx fumentaria, messoria, falx qua frumentum inciditur (Kilian) *Obs.* 1423 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III, 548, 2 Piklys for hacking peas.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork (= PIKE sb. *1* 3 b); a fork-rake for collecting sea-weed. *dial.*

[1410, 1472 see PICK sb. *1* 3 b] 1777 in *Horn Subsec* 325 (E. D. D.) 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Writs* (1811) 263 *Prong or pick*, a fork for the stable, or for haymaking. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Pick* or *Pihle*, a hayfork. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov 23 He [the kelper] is armed with a 'pick', an implement resembling a very strong hay fork, but with prongs set, like those of a rake, at right angles to the handle. With this pick he grapples the tumbling seaweed and drags it up to the beach.

c. 'A sort of 'Tool used by Carvers' (Phillips 1706). (See PIKE sb. *1* 2 c.)

d. *Fishing.* A kind of gaff; an eel-spear; an instrument for detaching lampets. *dial.*

1875 G. C. DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* xxxv. 262 'Stand by with the pick, it is a big 'un', and a fine codling was hauled in. The 'pick' was a rude kind of gaff. 1883 *Norfolk Broad* xxxi (1884) 244, The [eel spear] in use on the Yare and Bure is the 'pick', formed of four broad serrated blades or tines, spread out like a fan, and the eels get wedged between these. 1898 *Shetland News* 22 Jan., He took his coddie an' 'pick an' guid 'i' da lempit ebb.

5. An instrument for picking, chiefly in Comb., as EAR-PICK, TOOTH-PICK, etc. b. Also short for (a) TOOTH-PICK; (b) PICK-LOCK (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* i li, Undone without Redemption, he eats with picks. 1890 Cent. Dict. *Pick*, a toothpick *collog.*

III. *4* (See quot 1688.) *Obs.* (= PIKE sb. *1* 5) 1845 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III 277, xi lands viz. viii in the middle of the furlong, ii picks of the south side, and on hadland [Ibid. 4 lands 23 pikes lying south upon Knighton Mere] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 137/1 *Pick of land*, is a parcel of Land that runs into a corner. 1775 ASH, *Picks*, a small parcel of land, an odd bit of land.

IV. 7. The diamond in playing-cards. Also *transf.* see quot 1828. Now *north dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Quadr.* squares, those that we call diamonds or picts upon playing cards. 1611 COTGR., *Quarree*, a Diamond, or Picket, at Cardes. 1648 HERRICK *Isleper*, *Oberon's Palace* 48 Those picks or diamonds in the card, With peeps of harts, of club and spade. 1797 *Gentil. Mag.* Jan 16 'The common people, in a great part of Yorkshire, invariably call diamonds, *picks*. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss*, *Picks*, the suit of diamonds at cards. 1828 *Croven Gloss* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pick*, 'Picks and hearts', red spots on the shins occasioned by sitting too near the fire.

V. 8. *attrib. and Comb.* as *pick-carrier*, *handle*, *shaft*, *shaipener*, *sharper*, *shop*, *work*; *pick-bearing*, *nosed* adjs.; *pick-dressing*, in masonry, a pitted facing produced by a pointed tool, bioached hewn-work, *pick-hammer*, (a) 'a pointed hammer for dressing granite' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858), (b) 'a hammer with a point, used in colbbing' (Raymond *Mining Gloss*, 1881); *pick-hole*. see quot.; *pick-money*, *pence*: see quot.

1891 KIPLING *City Dread* NF 86 The grimy, sweating, cardigan jacketed, ammunition booted, 'pick-bearing' ruffian turns into a well kept English gentleman 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss Coal-Trade Terms* No thumbld., *Pick-carrier. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pick* sb. *1*, *Pick-carrier*, a boy employed to carry the blunt 'picks' to the pick-shop to be sharpened. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Pick-dressing*, a tooling of the face of a stone with a sharp pick or hammer 1894 HESTER *No thumbld. Wds.*, **Pick-hole*, a wound made by the point of a pick. A miner's term. *Ibid.*, **Pick-money*, *pick-pence*, the money paid by the hewer to the 'pick sharper'. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss Coal-Trade Terms*, **Pick-pence*. 1497 *Acc. Led. High Treas Scot.* I 349 Item, giffin to aine hors to bere 'pykschafits, spadis, and sic stuff ys xjd. 1897 P. M'NEILL *Blaucaerne* 86 [He was] batted out by the men with their pickshafts. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II 825 He obtained employment as a 'pick sharpener. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal Trade Gloss* 61 The colliery smith (called the 'pick sharper'). 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 112 When the ground requires some 'pick-work' it costs more. 1883 GRAY *Coal Trade Gloss*, *Coal-mining*, *Pickwork*, cutting coal with a pick.

†**Pick**, sb. *2* *Obs.* Also 6 *picks*, *pl* *pykks* A collateral form, chiefly *Sc.*, of PIKE sb. *2*, *F. pique*, the military weapon.

Push and pick hand to hand combat, hand-grips. *To pass the picks* = to pass the pikes. see PIKE sb. *2*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii iii 24 All the rowtis of Awsonyanis. Furth thyrngis at the portis full atomis, With lancia lang and pykks for the nonis. 1515 *Acc. Led. High Treas Scot.* V. 12 The dychting and hedding of my lord governouris speris and pikis 1560 DAUS *Sc. Scedane's Chron.* 220 b, Being kept backe with pickes and Javelins 1577 *to Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 150 Offering their lues to the push and pickes of present death 1587 *Merr. Mag.*, *Elstide* i, How I past the pickes of painfull woe 1639 RAILLIE in 2 *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) Intro. d. 45, I furnished to half-a-dozen..fellows, musquets and pickes.

Pick, sb. *3* [f. PICK v. *1*, in various detached uses.] 1. An act of picking; a stroke with something pointed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ii. ix 64 The auld waiklie A dart did cast, quhilk, with a pik, can stynt On his harnys. 1865

DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. i, I'll take a pick at your head with the boat-hook. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss*, *Pick* or *Bang*, a way of deciding which side is to go in first in any game. A stick is thrown up, and if it falls upright it is *pick*, and *bang* if it falls flatling.

2. The picking of a quarrel. 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 38 He understood this expostulation to be nothing but the pick of a Quarrel to assist the French.

3. An act of choosing or selecting; *transf.* that which is selected; the best or choicest portion or example of anything; the choicest product or contents.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 58, I might have my pick and choice of all the dukes in the nation. 1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 2) 44 (E. D. D.) Purchase goods at Lon'on town Whae he wad get his pick an' wale 1829 DARWIN in *Life* i. (1887) 177 Letting — have first pick of the beetles. 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* ix, You get the pick of the news. 1858 G. ADSTONE *Flower* i 421 I he chiefs are the pick and flower of the whole Greek array. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xi, Mamma—I wish you would not say 'the pick of them'. it is rather a vulgar expression. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii § 60 Customers had to wait till the buyers of the Abbot had had the pick of the market. 1874 [see BASKET sb. *1* d.] 1887 J. SORR *Arctady* iv. 117 These young men were the very pick of the parish. 1896 GRAHAM *Red Scur* 23 The lad, he's the pick of the basket.

4. The taking of a bit or mouthful of food, a slender or sparing meal. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 233/1 He [the cock] is to be fed Every meal having 12 picks, or Corns of Barley. 1810 TANNHAILL *Poems* (1840) 30 See, here's my dish, come tak' a pick o't, But, deed, I fear there's scarce a lick o't. 1835 J. D. CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 275 (E. D. D.) There were few in our house could tak any dinner that day. I took my ordinar pick. 1890 P. H. EMERSON *Wild Life* 96 (E. D. D.) I'm gettin' scranish [hungry] and could do a pick. 1899 MACMANUS *Chimney Corners* 99 Won't ye sit down and have a pick of dinner with us?

5. The quantity or portion of any crop (as hops, peas, etc.) picked or gathered at one time or turn; a gathering.

1887 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/4 American and Californian hops are being gradually cleared off the market, the second pick is now selling at proportionate value.

6. *Painting.* See quot and PICK v. *1* 17 a.

1836 SMART, *Pick*,.. that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil. 1882 in *Ogilvie*, and in later Dicts.

7. *Printing.* a. A speck of hardened ink or dirt that gets into the hollows of types in forme and causes a blot on the printed page. b. An intrusive bit of metal on an electrotype or stereotype plate.

1883 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 387 When..pieces of the Film that grows on Inck with standing by, or any dirt, get into the Hollows of the Face of the Letter, that Film or Dirt will fill or choak up the Face of the Letter, and Print Black, and is called a Pick; because the Press-man with the Point of a Needle, picks it out. 1732 BAILLY (ed. 5), *A Pick* (among Printers), a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters. 1772 LUKOMSK *Hist. Printing* 352 It will be a Pick, and print black, and deface the work. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Print. Printing* (1884) 14 Foreign matter that adheres to the face of a type..causes a blot in the impression. This is called pick. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pick*,.. little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

†8. Each of the spots on dice; = PIR sb. *2* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1620 GUILDM *Heraldry* iv. xii 222 The square, which alwaies falleth right howsoever it be cast, is the Embleme of Constancy, but the vncertainty of the Pick, is the very Type of inconstancy, and mutability.

9. A local name of the bar-tailed godwit.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 38 Bar-tailed Godwit (Norfolk), Pirne (Essex), from its habit of probing the mud for food.

Pick, sb. *4* *north. dial.* [f. PICK v. *2*]

1. An act of throwing or pitching, a cast, throw; a push or thrust, = PITCH sb. *2*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 423 He adventured four hundred thousand Sesterces upon every pick of the dice 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss* s. v., He gave him a pick, and over he went 'Give him a pick over'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Pick*, a sudden push.

2. *Weaving.* A cast or throw of the shuttle; the stroke that drives the shuttle: taken as a unit of measurement in reckoning the speed of the loom.

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Trml. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii 1/2 The new loom can be driven at 220 picks per minute. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Tech.* 1666/2 The pick is the blow which drives the shuttle, and is delivered upon the armed head of the shuttle by the *pick-staff*. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 194 Our Lancashire weaver attends on an average 39 looms running 240 picks a minute.

b. *transf.* In textiles, A single thread of the web (produced by one pick of the shuttle): esp. used in reference to the number of threads in the inch, as determining the fineness of the fabric.

Double pick loom, a loom in which two shots or picks of web are inserted together into the shed or opening of the warp.

1860 BARTITT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., The relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. 1876 HOLDSWORTH *Little Ready Reckoner* for Hanks, in Woisted Pieces, being Tables giving the net yarn in hanks required in pieces from five to fifty picks per quarter inch. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* xxxi 318 The warp is eight of black and four of white, the filling is pick and pick, black and white. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/1 Most classes of goods have hitherto been made with a

change of shed for each pick of web put in by the shuttle. The web in this double Pick Loom is carried on two bobbins placed in a shuttle of the same length as the ordinary one, and such is the nature of the arrangement that the web is carried through the shed, and one end laid behind the other with the greatest ease.

3. That which is pitched or thrown, as a flat stone in the game of PICKET. *dia.*

1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Games II* 457 The pick (a small flat stone) is pitched into No. 1 bed. The player must hop and use the foot on the ground to strike 'pick'.

4. An emetic *dia.*

1828 *Craven Gloss*, (ed. 2), *Pick*, an emetic. 1880 *N & Q* 6th Ser I 344 The doctor gave him a pick.

Pick, sb. 5 *north dial.* [ad *F. paque* spade in cards, prop. 'pike'.] The spade in playing-cards.

1787 *GROSE Provenc Gloss*, *Picks*, spades, from piques, French. *N. Pick Ace*, the ace of spades. *N* 1819 J. BURNES *Tales* 286 (Jam.) He then laid out the ace o picks.

1825 JAMIESON, *Picks*, the suit of cards called spades, *Means*, *Abend*.

Pick, sb. 6, northern form of *Piton* sb. 1

Pick, sb. 7, obs. form of *Pike*, mountain peak.

Pick, sb. 8, obs. and Sc. variant of *Pique*

Pick, sb. 9, obs. form of *Pio* 2, the measure.

Pick, a *collog.* [attrib. use of *Pick* sb. 3] 3]

Picked, chosen, best.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 302 We had the pick and choice singers of the two great operas. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 6/4 It is the pick week of the season.

Pick (pick), v. 1 Forms: a. 1? *pic* (1) *an*, 4 *pyken* (5-yn), *pyken*, 4-9 *Sc* and *north. dial* *pyke*, *pyke*. *β*. (1-6 *pyk*), 5-7 *pyke*, 6 *pycke*, *pyoque*, *Sc. pyk*, *pykk*, 6-*pyck*. [This vb. is found with long and short *i*, *pyken*, *pyk(h)en*, *pyke*, *pyk*, of which the former is app. the earlier, but the latter the surviving form in Standard Eng, though *pyke* (pick) survives in the same senses in northern and some midland dialects. The earliest known trace of the word is in the *vbl* sb. *pycung* (? *i* or *ē*), a gloss on *L. stigmata*, in *Corpus Gloss*. c. 725, implying a vb. *pycan* (? or *i*) or *pycan* to puncture. MS. f. of the OE. Chronicle has, anno 796, a verb uncertainly read *pycan* or *pytan*, more prob. the latter. Otherwise no examples have yet been found before 1300. In sense 1 there is evident connexion with *Pick* sb. 1, *Pike* sb. 1, and (esp. in 1 b) some agreement of sense with *F. piquer* (which is similarly related to *pic*); but the sense-development in Eng. is very different from that of *F. piquer* and the cognate *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *picar* and *It.* *piccare*, which adhere always more or less closely to the sense 'puncture, pierce, prick, sting', a notion which in Eng. barely enters into sense 1, and is entirely absent from the other senses. On the other hand, verbs akin in form and meaning occur in the Middle and Modern stages of the Teutonic langs. cf. late ON. (13th c.) *þikka*, *þjikka* 'to peck, prick' (Vigf), Norw. *þikka*, Sw. *þicka*, Da. *þikke* to pick, peck, pierce with pointed tool, also to beat, palpitate, throb; MLG, LG., E. Fris. *þikken* to pick, peck, MDu. *þicken* to pick, peck as a bird, pierce or strike with beak, cut with sickle or scythe (Kilian); Du. *þikken* to pick, peck; mod. Ger. (from LG.) *picken* to peck as a bird, pick or puncture with a sharp tool (also *þiken*, *þicken*). Compare also Welsh *þigo*, Corn. *þiga* 'to prick, sting, pick, peck' (said e.g. of a pin, a thorn, a bird), which goes with *þig* sb. fem. 'anything pointed, sharp point, beak, bill, neb', with similar forms in Breton, and a large family of derivatives and connected words, from the root *þik-*. All these words in the various languages go back to earlier forms in *þik-*, *þik-*, *þik-*; but the question of their ulterior history and relations is involved in obscurity and conflicting difficulties. The Romanic verbs point to an original form **picāre*, related to **picus*, *Sp.* *pica*, *F.* *pic*, for conjectures as to the origin of which see *Pike* sb. 1, note. In OE., *þicung* is supported by the sb. *þuc*, *þic*, *Pike*; but there are no cognate words in the other Teutonic languages in their early stage. In Welsh and Cornish, however, *þigo*, *þiga*, appear to be native words; going back, with the cognate sb. *þig*, to a Brythonic root *þik-*, corresponding perhaps to a proto-Celtic **qik-* (see *Pike* sb. 1, note). The modern Irish and Gaelic *pic*, *pioc*, and their derivatives are, of course, from English.

The two forms *þik* and *þike* might have been treated as separate words, as in the *Pick* 1, *Pike* 1. But in the inflected forms of the vb. in early times, the length of the *i* is often doubtful, so that the separation would be difficult; and in modern times, *þike* exists only as a dialect form of *þik*.

It is therefore most convenient to combine the two under the current literary form *þik*, separating the examples, where possible, under *a* and *β*, and stating in what senses *þike* continues in dialect use. Sometimes there is differentiation in S. E. Scotch, *þika* is distinct from *þik*, and used only in senses *a*, *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ε*; but in other Sc. and Eng. dialects, and in earlier Sc., *þike* is used in other senses also.]

I. 1. *trans* To pierce, penetrate, indent, dig into, or break the surface of (anything) by striking it with something sharp or pointed, as to break up (ground, a road, etc.) with a pick, to indent the surface of (a millstone), † rarely, to hoe. Also *absol.*, to ply the pick, mattock, pickaxe, etc.

a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 274 Pikit him, & dikt him, on scorne said he. He pikes & dikes in length, as him likes, how best it may be. 1377 *Langt. P. Pl.* B. xvi 17 And hath he londe to ferme to pyken it and to weden it. 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg* 404/4 To whom the by-shop gale of his wode as moche as he myght pyke & delus & throwe down with hys owne handes.

β c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vii* (Jacobus minor) 754 He saw a wal we fow thyke & his mynours late gert he pyke, In intent to caste it done [for thyk, pyk, or thykke, pykke], 1513 *Douglas Bess* viii Prol 168, I grapt graithly the gyll, Every modyward hyll, Bot I mycht pyk thair my fyll O penny com out. a. 1625 Sir II *FINCH Law* (1636) 135 A Millstone, though it be lirked up to be picked and beaten, remaneth parcell of the Mill. 1756 J. LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Adm.* (1757) 51, I have often desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes.

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 369 There is an immense body of ore in sight which can be easily picked and shoveled up. 1883 *GROSE Gloss*, *Ternus Coal-mining*, *Pick*, to dress with a pick the sides of a shaft or other excavation.

1895 *Pink's Stand. Dict.*, *Pick the flint*, formerly, to freshen the striking surface of a gun-flint to insure ignition now used figuratively, as, to pick one's flint and try again. 1898 *MACMILLAN Bend of Road* 40 The same lad can see as far through a millstone as the man picked it. *Mod.* The ground is so hard, that it will be necessary to pick it.

† b. Of a bird: To pierce or strike with the bill, to peck; of an insect, to puncture. *Obs.*

1555 *Eden Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Isopes frogges to whom Jupiter sent a hearon to pick them in the hedes. 1565 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy* II viii. 41 b, Small worms, which with their bills and stunges picking the other figs, sodainely after they are picked, they come to. perfect rype-nesse. 1599 *Minsulo S. D.* *Dist. P.* *Pear*, to pick or pecke.

Also to pick or pick at with a pin or needle. 1604 *DEKLER Honest Wh* Wks. 1873 II 307 Shall a silly bird picke her owne biest to nourish her young ones? 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II 45 O like the Falcon, knit Vnto the Perch. I picke my lessey, and assay For Liberteie, in everie way.

c. To make or form by picking: in phrase to pick a hole or holes in something. To pick a hole in a person's coat: see *HOLE* sb. 9.

1648-1698 (see *HOLE* sb. 9) 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i 6 Saint Hierom was the first that sought to pick a hole in the scriptures. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth.* *Grace* xxix. 503 The most envious and observing eyes... could not pick a hole in any of his words or actions. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 314 We of the civilized countries have still so much of the savage left in us, that we fall... picking holes in characters, manneis, and sentiments. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, (ed. 2) s.v. *Pike*, Thous o llas picking a hole i my coatat. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* ix, Not being able to pick a hole in poor Miss Potheringay's reputation.

2. To probe or penetrate with a pointed instrument, or the like (e.g. with the finger-nail, or a bird with its beak, etc.), so as to remove any extraneous matter: e.g. to pick the teeth, the nose, the ear, the nails.

a. c. 1430 *LYONS Stans Puer* 12 in *Babes Bk* 27 Pike not bi nose, & moost in especial to fore þisounereyn cratche ne picke þee noust. *Ibid.* 42 þi peck also at þe table picke with no knyff [i.e. ne pike not with thy knyff]. a. 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 204 Have ye not seeme one sitting where yett pyke his nailes, and pull down his bonnet over his eyes, when... vices were rebuked?

β c. 1430 (see a). 1607 *Topsell Hist. Four's Beasts* (1658) 239 It is good toward night to pick, cleanse, and open his hoofs, with some artificial instrument. 1728 *YOUNG Love* *Fame* iii. 36 Like the bold bird upon the banks of Nile, That picks the teeth of the dire crocodile. 1768 *LADY M. COKE Tral.* 13 Aug. (1889) II. 336 He picked his Nose, which you know is neither graceful or royal. 1794 *COWPER Task* ii. 627 He picks clean teeth, and busy as he seems With an old tawell quill, is hungry yet. 1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xxiv, The Portuguese picked their teeth with their forks.

b. Applied to using the finger-nails to remove or relieve a pimple, scab, or sore place.

1876 *WISSEMAN Chervig Treat* ii. x 193 An *Herpes exedens* being heated by scratching or picking with the Nails will terminate corrosive. 1884 *Hooper's Physician's Aide Memoir* (ed. 4) 590 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII 837 An itching or tingling which induces the patient to pick or scratch the part.

II 3. To clear or cleanse (a thing), with the fingers or the like, of any extraneous or refuse substance, as to pick a fowl (of its feathers), to pick fruit, as currants, strawberries, etc. (of their stalks, calyx leaves, etc.); to cleanse (anything) by removal of refuse, dirt, or unsuitable parts. A crow to pick (properly *þick*): see *CROW* sb. 1 3 b.

a. c. 1325 *IV. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 153 Eschuyet flatur [i.e. lousenour] ke seet flatur. Trop seet ben epeluker [gloss picks] 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 162 He saite him thanne down and pyketh, And wyssh his herbes in the fiod. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyon, or clensyn, or cullyn owte the on-clene, *purgo*. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 48 Take flesh of a Roo and pyke hit clene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 557/1, I pyke or make clene, *je nettoie*... I pryve you, pyke my combe. *Ibid.* I pyke saffron or any floure or corne, when I sorte one parte of them from another.

β. 1764 *ELIZ. MOXON Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 154 Gather your gooseberries. pick and bottle them. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 226 Put in three sets of goose giblets well

picked. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 179/1 To say nothing of all the crows which he finds to pick with his author on his own account. 1871 *Koutledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 273 There was only one thing he could really do properly, and that was, pick birds. 1883 *GROSE Gloss Ternus Coal-mining*, *Pick* 3 To remove shale, dirt, &c. from coals.

b. To pick a bone, to clear it of all adherent flesh (which in this case is the valuable part); so to pick a carcass, etc.: with various constructions. Hence, *fig.* to strip or rob a person of all he has, to reduce to starvation or indigence. To have a bone to pick with any one: see *BONE* sb. 6 c.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 To Pike A bone, *episcari, episcari*. 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* xxiii, Sum thanes than tennants pykt and sequest. 1737 — *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 33 He's unco fou in his an house that canna pike a bone in his neighbour's. 1863 *Mrs. Toogood Iorks Dial.*, You can pike that bone.

β. 1599 (see *BONE* sb. 6 c.) 1651 *CLYVELAND Poems* 37, I wrong the Devil, should I pick their bones. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 462 Pick a bishop to the bones, he'll soon gather flesh and blood again. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser.* 3 *Cont.* 33 The Cannibal Manufacturers that pick the Bones of all the Paupers that fall into their Clutches. 1730 *SWIFT Death & Daphne* 34 Bare, like a carcass pickt by crows. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 210 [Vultures] pour down upon the carcasses, and, in an instant, pick its bones as bare and clean as if they had been scraped by a knife. 1799 *SOUTHWELL God's Judgem.* *Wicked Bishop* vii, They have whetted their teeth against the stones, And now they pick the Bishop's bones. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* i, He could pick the wing of a fowl. 1845 *MRS. S. C. HALL Whiteby* iv 35 A leg of mutton fit for the most delicate lady in Ireland to pick. 1884 *RIDER HAGGARD Dawn* iv, I consider that I have got a bone to pick with Providence about that nose.

c. *intr. Sc.*

c. 1550 R. BIRSTON *Bayle Fortune* A. 11, And cast thee fōth a bone to pike vpon. 1565 (see *BONE* sb. 6 c.) 1794 *BURNS Among the Trees* i, The hungry birke did scrape and pike Till we were wae and weary, O.

† 4. To cleanse, make trim or neat, trick out, prank; to deck, adorn; of a bird: to preen (its feathers). Also *absol. Obs.* (cf. *APRYKS* v.)

a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* IV (Rolls) xixix *Penne* come chamberleyns & squites, Riche robes of mani maners, To folde, to presse, & to pyke [i.e. to strike]. c. 1386 *CHAUCEUR Merch.* I. 2011 He kenibeth hym, he preyneyth hym and pyketh. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv 237 (Harrl. MS.) She lovde ande pikide, fedde, ande tawte iby childe. 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 189 b/2 Snynt loye made clene theyr heudes & wysshie them and them that were lousy and ful of vermyne he hym self wold pyke and make them clene. 1485 *2b St. Albans B.* v 11 b, Then after when she [an hawk] begynnith to penne, and plumyth, and spallich and pikith her selfe. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Iph.* v. 27 I though she was dyvelned before tyme she clensed hei, he pyked hei, and made her perfectly trimme in evry poynt. 1552 *ELIOT Dict.* *Como*, to kenne or dekke the busshe. to trimme, to attyre, to pyke. [arch. A. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii 11 (1651) B. v 11 b, Cembeth thy self, and pyketh now thy self; Sleeketh thy self.]

β. c. 1540 *Pol. Verq. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i 243 But the woman, decked and picked herself in the hardest manner. 1611 *MARKHAM Countr. Content.* i. i. (1668) 12 Hounds love naturally to stretch them, and pick themselves in the Sun. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 31 A common pond, wherein Geese, Ducks, do daily duck and pick themselves. 1687 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsal.* Gen. (1693) 989 To pick or prann, as a bird doth herself. [a. 1688a Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* in *Gaslands*, The Egyptians beside the bravery of their garlands, had little birds to peck their heads and brows.]

III. 5. To detach and take, esp. with the fingers, (anything) from the place in which it grows or adheres, or from that which contains it; to pluck, gather, cull (growing flowers, fruit, etc.), said also of a bird, with its beak. See also 18, 19.

a. c. 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 156 Autre foyge le lyn eslyseþ flax [i.e. pick the flax]. c. 1380 (see *Pick away*, 16). 1550 *BALD Eng. Votaries* ii. A. iv, Arnold bishop of Metz. at layster made the king to go pike a salet. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss*, To *Pike*, to pick or take up, to gather.

β. 1523 *FITZGERB. Hush.* § 23 That the moldywarpe hilles bespredd, and the slyckes cleane pycked out of the medow. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii 89 b, Hole nuttes lately picked from the trees. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 9 Wherefore on a Bricke wall haue I clumb'd into this Garden, to see if I can eate Glasse, or picke a Sallet another while. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. v. 15 Wee may picke a thousand sallets ere wee light on such another hearbe. 1679 *MRS. RAFFALL Eng. Housew.* (1778) 229 Pick the female barberries clean from the stalks. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 33 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab* i. 12 Tom, I longed to get over a gate, and pick buttercups. 1875-81 To pick hops (see *HOP* 1, *HOP-PICKER*). 1866 H. FREDERIC *Illumination* 117 She picked some of these [pinks] for him.

γ. 1580 *LVLV Euphras* (Arb.) 246 The women there are wise, the men craftie they will gather love by thy looks, and picke thy minde out of thy hands. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii 138 And how much honor [would then be] Picked from the chaffe and rume of the times, To be new varnish'd. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (J.), Hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses pick some fit occasion of advantage. a. 1613 *OVERSURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) 130 He picks a living out of others gashes. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 1752 Full seldom doth a man repent, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom wholly out of him.

† b. *fig.* To 'gather' or 'draw' with the mind; to infer, deduce, make out. *Obs.*

1565 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat.* *Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 104 And truly, if we mark the place itself, much better doctrine may be pyked of it, than to prefigure it I wot not what manner

1810 *Vandeleur's Lett.* 1 Nov. (1894) 17 Our men are capital shots. I could see them pick the fellows off one at a time just as day began to appear. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 316 the corps of political riflemen, employed in picking off

place after place, however important or serviceable 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 396/1. Partisan rangers picking off an English officer with as little ruth as they felt in shooting a stag.

19. Pick out. a. To extract by picking (senses 1, 2, 5); to dig out, peck out. Also *fig.* In quot. 1843, to undo by extracting the stitches one by one.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Ser. Wks I. 407 3if þin þesclaundre þee, þyke it out. c. 1400 *Lalland on Husb.* in 28 Ye must . . . diligently clodde it, þyke out stones. 1530 *Palsgr* 657/1, I þyke out, as a rayon dothe a deed beestes eye. 1597 *Harington Ori. Fur.* Pref. The like. Allegories I could þyke out of other poetical fictions. 1861 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. II. 74 Corbises wanna þyke out corbises' een.

b. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* xxv. 17 Crows of the stronde þyke (1382 pecken) out thilke ize, that scooneth the fadu þox SHAKS *All's Well* II. in 276 Go too sir, you were beaten in Italy for picking a kernell out of a Pomgranat. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 They shewed them the vse to pick out thornes in their feet. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet Hist.* Wks 1736 II. n. 120 To breed up young Presbyterians with the Money of the Church of England, to pick out her Eye. a. 1756 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 64 Pick the mussels out from the shells. 1843 Mrs. CARLYLL *Let* I. 246 Picking out her sewing has been such sorrowful work. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

b. To select, to choose out with care or deliberation, in recent use said also of natural agents, as discenses.

1530 *Palsgr* 657/1, I can þyke out the best and I were blyndefelde. 1538 *SHAKESPEARE* *England* I. iv. 122 The most general thynghys. . . wyche among infynyte othei, I haue þyked out. 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* in iv. 403 Could the World þyke thee out three such lymegyes agayne? 1722 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 207 P. 10 He then bid him pick out the Chaff from among the Corn. a. 1758 *Ramsay Fables* xvii. 20 Take the lammie gate to case, And þyke out joys by twas and thees. 1871 L. STILLEN *Player* *Lur.* (1894) iv. in 316 A guide. . . can almost always pick out at a glance the most practicable line of assault. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 710 These fibres in the peripheral nerves which when picked out by disease give rise to incoordination of movement.

† c. To extract or gain with effort, to acquire; — *pick up*, 20 c. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Henrich's Hush.* (1586) 174 The good husband by cheishing of them (Bees), picketh out many times a good peece of his luing. 1607 *DICKER & WENSTER Westw. Hist.* Wks. 1873 II. 295, I picke out a poore luing amongst em. . . and I am thankfull for it.

d. To distinguish from surrounding objects, etc., with the senses.

1552 *LATIMER Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 30 He will not forget us, for he seeth us in every corner, he can pick us out, when it is his will and pleasure. 1596 *SHAKS.* *Tam. Shr.* Ind. 1. 24 Why helman is as good as he my Lord, He . . . twice to day pick'd out the dullest vent. 1872 *BLACK Adm. Phaeton* xv. Now and then Bell picked out the call of a thrush or a blackbird. 1873 — *Pr. Thule* i. An eye accustomed to pick out objects far at sea.

e. To make out or gather (sense or meaning); to piece out and ascertain (facts) by combining separate fragments or items of information.

1540 *HYNDRE tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A ij, Because euery body shall picke out the ways of luing out of these mens authoritie. 1599 *PURCELL Eng. Poetic* III. xviii. (Ath.) 298 We dissemble agayne . . . when we speake by way of riddle (Eingma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out. 1607 *BLAUNT Woman's Estate* I. ii, He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words, in men's common talk. 1678 (ed. 2) *BUNYAN Pilgr.* (1847) 129 Hopeful . . . called to Christian (for he was learned) to see if he could pick out the meaning. 'Remember Lot's Wife.' 1882 M. ARNOLD *Speech at Eton in Irish Ess.* 185 Goethe, did not know Greek well and had to pick out its meaning by the help of a Latin translation.

f. To identify the notes of (a tune) and so play it by ear.

1893 *STEVENSSON Catriona* v. 55 She picked it out upon the keyboard, and, enriched the same with well-sounding chords. 1901 H. HARLAND *Com. & Errors* 97 If I were to pick it out for you on the piano, you would scoff at it.

g. To deck out, to adorn; now *spec.* to lighten or relieve the ground colour of (anything) by lines or spots of a contrasted colour following the outlines, mouldings, etc.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 621 They had graces of whilk thaire pride that myght pike out. 1794 W. FULTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 193 The picking out to a carriage is the ornamenting the ground with various contrasted colours, which is to lighten the appearance, and shew the mouldings to advantage. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. v. The ceiling was richly gilt and picked out in violet. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 257 A few are 'picked out' as a coach painter might say, with bright scales. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/5 Every rich and capital, was outlined, and as the expression is 'picked out' by holly, ivy, laurestinus, &c.

20. Pick up.

a. To break up (ground) with a pick; to extract from the ground by picking; to take up.

1364 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. vii. 104 And summe, to please perkyng, pykeden (B. vi. 123 picket) vp þe weodes. 1573 *YUSSER Hist.* (1878) 37 A pike for to pike them [fishes] vp handsom to dris. 1894 *Times* 21 May 4/4 A gang of men was sent . . . to pick up and relay the part of Onslow-gardens.

b. To take up with the fingers or beak; to lay hold of and take up (esp. a small object) from the ground or any low position; to lift lightly, smartly, or neatly; in *knitting*, to take up (stitches) with a knitting-needle or wire. To *pick oneself up*, to recover oneself smartly from a fall, etc.

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 237 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 He doth the wif sette a chapoun and piece beof, 'I he best he picketh up himself, and maketh his mawe tought. 1704 LOCKE (J.), The acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood. 1721 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 77 P. 1 Will had picked up a small Pebble. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 338 Its common food should be mixed with ants, so that when the bird goes to pick the ants it may pick up some of that also. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 99 Pick up his foil and deliver it politely to him. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* II, Tom picked himself up, and settled himself on his bench again. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxi, Picks up her feet nicely, doesn't she? 1880 *PLAUN Hunts Needle-work* 32 Pick up the side loops for right hand gusset, cast on the same number of loops as were on the needle before the heel began to be turned (28), and pick up the loops for the left-hand gusset. 1898 *Spectator* 3 Dec. 837 The broken cable of 1865 was picked up and repaired. 1897 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 The condenser framed with the view of picking up the greatest number of rays from the source of light.

c. To acquire, attain, gain, earn, collect, gather, or get possession of as chance or opportunity offers, to come upon and possess oneself of, to make (a livelihood) by occasional opportunity.

1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. Prol. 35 This text is full of storiys euery deill, Realines and landis, quharof I haue na feill. To pike thame vp pechance your eene suld reill. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* IV. in 36 If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our doots hatchled. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test* 102 This ridiculous fable which Plato had pick'd up. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 167 By this Trade the Freeman of Malacca pick up a good livelihood. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 159 P. 1 When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up several Oriental Manuscripts. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 Jan, If you can pick me up any fragments of old painted glass. . . I shall be excessively obliged to you. 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiog. Wks.* 1840 I. 209 Exhibiting them in every capital town, he picked up some money. 1843 *PASCOTT Merozo* (1850) I. 227 During his residence in Cuba [he] had picked up some acquaintance with the Castilian. 1866 *KLADZ Clouster & II* iv, He spoke but little, but listened to pick up their characters. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 60, I picked it up for a song. 1886 J. R. KIR *Phas. Æ. Worm* I, 'I picked it up' has become a recognised phrase in all kinds of collecting manias. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Priests* II. 84 There were many ways of picking up a livelihood by these gentlemen. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV. Africa* 673 The white child . . . is not so quick in picking up parlour tricks.

d. To seize, snap up, capture (a vessel), as on a cruise; to capture in detail. Now rare.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trar.* I. 110 The Christian Corsairs pick up several of their vessels now and then. 1799 F. HILKNER *New Hist.* II. 148 Blake was very active in the Channel, in picking up their merchantmen. 1793 *SMERKTON Elysions* L. § 265 A fishing boat, which . . . had been picked up by the French for the sake of intelligence. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Personal Mem.* xxii. 1. 309 He had . . . sentried the little army. . . so that the most of it could be picked up in detail.

e. To take (a person or thing overtaken or fallen in with) along with one, into one's company, or into a vessel or vehicle; also said of a vehicle, a ship, etc.

1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* iv. iii, So—now, Mr. Constable, shall you and I go pick up a whooe together? 1726 *Land. Gas.* No. 5474/4 Whoever has pickt her [a lost bitch] up, . . . shall receive 10s. Reward. 1800 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 10 Mar., Lord Yarmouth, came over to pick me up on our way to town. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* vi. 200 Picked up in their boats by a vessel homeward bound. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 73/1 One of the many omnibusses which drive round to pick up passengers from the hotels. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xiii, He was picked up by a gentleman . . . in a wherry, holding on to the pool of a sheep which was swimming. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 139/1 To walk to the first station onward, and let the train pick him up there. *Mod.* (Train) Stops to pick up passengers for London.

f. To come upon, find (a path, etc.), esp. to recover, regain (a track, trail, etc. lost or departed from); to catch sight of (a light, signal, etc.).

To *pick up a wind* see quot. 1867. To *pick up the range* (of a rifle or gun).

1857 *DUFFRIN Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 210 It was now time to run down West and pick up the land. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 30 No stranger should attempt to pick up the . . . Light in thick weather, nor enter the port at night. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Pick up a wind, . . . to run from one trade or prevalent wind to another, with as little intervening calm as possible. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 658 Suppose that the observer suddenly picks up an unknown comet. 1880 *SUTHERLAND Tales Goldfields* 58 He was fortunate enough to pick up the track. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 209 The advance guard could . . . pick up the trail on more favourable ground. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 29 June 10/1 If the fireman as well as the driver had been picking up the Slough signal, there would have been no accident. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 5/6 They considered that their system was just as useful, if not better, for picking up the range.

g. Phrases: To *pick up one's crumbs*: see CRUMB sb. 4. To *pick up flesh*: to regain flesh, put on flesh again. To *pick up (one's) spirit*, courage, etc.: to 'pluck up' heart, also *transf.* of restoratives, etc.: to restore to health or energy. To *pick up a room* (U.S.): see quot. 1889.

c. 1645-1688 [see CRUMB sb. 4]. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), To *pick up One's Crumbs*, to gather strength. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 70 He has pick'd up his Flesh, and promises to enjoy a good Habit of Body. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* I. 120, I picked up courage, and said, 'without trepidation, 'What men are these before?' 1872 *BLACK Adm. Phaeton* iii, She had so far pick'd up her spirits. 1872

Punch 29 June 269/1 The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlii, I suppose a decent dinner will pick me up. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer. sv. Pick*, To pick up a room, is a New England phrase for putting it in order.

h. *intr.* To recover health, strength, or energy after an illness; to grow well again; to recover, improve, 'look up', after any check or depression.

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 237 Now this Woman sees me pick up so fast, she uses me worse. 1751 *GRAY Lett.* to Whiston 10 Oct., His College, which had much declined for some time, is picking up again. 1804 *SCOTT in Lockhart Life* 21 Aug., He was sent down here in a half-starved state, but begins to pick up a little. 1849 C. STURT *Exp. Centr. Australia* I. 262 The fact of the natives having crossed the plain confirmed my impression that the creek picked up [i.e. recovered itself] beyond it. 1864 G. O. ELIOT in *Cross. Life* II. 389 He is wonderful for the rapidity with which he 'picks up' after looking alarmingly feeble. 1896 *Indianap. Typogr. Jnl.* 16 Nov. 404 Business in our trade is rapidly picking up.

i. To enter into conversation, make acquaintance or companionship with (some one casually met).

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3 On the railway to Cologne he had picked up with Jones. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 13 Heibert. had picked up at once with a Polish exile in a corner. *Ibid.* 45 So you've let your Polly go and pick up with some young man from town.

Pick (pick), v. 2. Also 4 *pykke*, *pyk* (ke), 6-7 *pycke*, 6 *pycke*. Now only *dial.* or *techn.* [A collateral form of *PITCH* v. 1].

In ME. known only in *Petyt MS.* of R. Brunne (exc. l. 9939, where *pykke* may be *Pick* v. 1).

† l. *trans.* To fix, stick, plant (something pointed) in the ground, etc., to pitch (a tent or the like). *Obs.* 1818.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. IVace* (Rolls) 4645-6 *Pey.* *pyght* [*Petyt MS.* *pyked*] *þeym* *paulyons* & *tunte*. Right als *þey* *pyched* [*Petyt MS.* *pyked*] *þut* *paulyons*, *Cam* *Caynabolun*. [*Ibid.* 9939 He dide hewe tres & *pykke*, & *palysed* hit aboute ful *pykke*]. *Ibid.* 12512 *His* *paulyons*, *his* *penceles*, *þyke* *Nought* *fer* *fro* *þenne* *had* *þey* *don* *wyk* [*Petyt MS.* *pykke*]. a. 1548 *HATTE Chron.* II. in VI. 105 [They] *pyched* *stake*, before every *Acher*, to hieke the force of the horsemen. 1597-1602 *Transcr. IV. Riding Sessions Rolls* (York's Archæol. Assoc.) 218 *set* in the *Stocks*, with *feather* *pyched* in his *apparail*.

2. To thrust, drive; to pitch, hurl, to throw. Now *dial.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clixii. 201 The *franche squyer* *dyd* *pycke* his *sweide* at *hym*, and by *happe* *strake* *hym* through both the *thys*. 1525 *Plodden* II. 316 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 332 He *keppeed* me within his *woone* *ull* I was able of my selfe both to *shoote* & *pycke* the *stone*. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* I. (1879) 184 Seeking to overthrow him & to *pycke* him on his nose. *Ibid.*, To catch him vpon the *hup*, and to *pycke* him on his neck. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. 1. 204 As high As I could *pycke* my *Lance*. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsall. Gen.* (1693) 989 To *pycke* or *throw*, *þyckere*. 1762 *CONYNGS Digest Larus Eng.* (1780) I. 120 I'll have thee *pyched* over the *Bar* [cf. *BAR* sb. 24]. 1828 *CROWN Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., He tried to *pycke* me down. 1890 *AXON Folk Song Lanc.* 15 *Hoo* *pick'd* *him* *o'* *th'* *hillock* [In many northern and north-mid. *dial.* glossaries].

b. *spec.* To throw (hay or corn) with a pitchfork (upon a cart or stack). *dial.*

1880 *M. IV. Lanc. Gloss.*, *Pick*, . . . to lift up sheaves of corn to the stack.

3. *intr.* To throw, cast; *spec.* (also *pick over*) to throw the shuttle across the loom. Cf. *PICK* sb. 2.

1530 *PALSGR.* 657/2, I *pycke* with an *arowe*, *je dard*. I holde a *gote* I *pycke* as *farre* with an *arowe* as you. 1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 120/28 To *pick*, *jaculari*. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* P. 333 To *picke*, or *cast*. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* iv, He ne'er *pyched* over i' his *loife*. 1883 *ALMONDBURY & HUDDERSFIELD Gloss* s.v., To *pick* also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread thus laid is called a 'pick'. 'To *pick a pick*' is to throw the shuttle once across.

4. *intr.* To pitch or fall forward, as in † to *pick over the perch*: cf. *PEAK* v. 1 b.

1591 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Elis.* (1823) III. 95 If anie *pearch* higher than in *dutie* they ought, I would they might *soderly* *pycke* over the *pearch* for me. 1883 *GRZELCY Gloss. Ternis Coal-mining*, *Pick* *away*, to *dis* rapidly.

5. *trans.* Of animals. To bring forth prematurely (= *CAST* v. 21). Common in *dial.* and rustic use.

1790 Mrs. WHITLER *Westm. Dial.* 55 We had two *Kaws* *pickt* *Coal*. 1810 *Spotting Mag.* XXXV. 191 Lord *Stathmore's* *Heroine* . . . *pickt* *twins* by *Remembrance*, a short time since. 1849 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 221/2 *Ewes* in *lamb* kept in a wet *lart*, will *pick* *lamb*, that is, suffer *abortion*. 1852 R. S. SUTTERS *Sponges's Sp. Tour* (1893) 326 Two of my cows *pickt* *calf*.

6. (Chiefly *pick up*). To vomit, 'cast up', 'throw up'; † formerly also *intr.* to come up, be vomited. Now only *north. dial.*

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 1704/1 His *meate* *would* *not* *go* *downe*, but *rise* & *picke* *vp* *agayne*. 1586 *DRANT Vulg. Hierum.* Kiv, My *lyver* *pyckte* *up*, through *great* *force*, *trembling* *on* *grounde* *dyd* *tumble*. 1828 *CROWN Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pick*, to vomit. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.*, To *Pick* *up*, to vomit or *pitch* up.

7. *Pick on*, to pitch upon, fix upon, choose. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1824 *MACAGART Galland Encycl.* (1876) 267 The first *twa* that he *pickt* *on* *War* *Rab* and *Jock* the *Tar*. 1883 Mrs. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* in 135 She . . . *picks* *upon* the most beautiful thing she knows, and shapes her *angels* accordingly. 1894 W. G. STEVENSON *Puddin'* in 52 He *pickt* *on* *one* of the *porters* *waiting* at the *gate* for a *job*.

Pick, v. 3, *north. dial.* form of *PITCH* v. 2. **Pick**, *pycke*, *obs.* forms of *PIQUE*.

1573-80 BARET *Alm.* P. 349 A more curious and picked
le, accuratins & exquisitius dicendi genus. 1599 GREENH
f. Conny Catch. (1850) 33 Certaine quaint ricks and

neate companions, attired *alla mode de France* 1602 SHAKS *Ham. v. l. 151* The Age is grown so picked, that the toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Counter, that hee galls his Kibe 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools v. iv.* 'Tis such a picked fellow, not a hare About his whole Bulke, but it stands in print 1635 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 377 In this nice and picked Age, you have ended all things canonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks. (Ritdg)* 759/1 When the words are proper and apt, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and picked (1822 *Daily News* 7 Mar 5/1 Words somewhat blunter in expression than our 'picked' age would care to entertain]

3 Chosen out, selected, esp. for special excellence or efficiency, or for a definite purpose

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI 89 b. For feare of hym, or his picked armie. 1653-73 COOPER *Thesaurus v. v. Corpus, Delecta Corpora*, chosen and pyked men. 1670 FOXE *A & M* (ed. 2) 157/1 The best & picketd thynghs chosen out of many churches. 1680 SHAKS *Temp. v. l. 247* At pickt leasue. The resolute you, of euerie These happend accidents. 1686 G. HAKEWILL *Companion*, etc. 27 The pickt choice men of the land 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp. i. 209* As pick'd a man as could have been found out in a whole Kingdome. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 538 Picked ewes from the Ochill flocks. 1873 M. ARNOUD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 8 Only a few picked craftsmen can manage it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 250 The highest assay made from picked rock yielded 15,560.41 per ton.

† b. *Cricket* Chosen from outside. *Obs.*

1772 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 88, Sept. 28 was played at Egerton, a match at wicket Egerton had two picked men on their side. 1773 *Ibid.* 98 The gentlemen of that place and one picked man.

† 4. Contrived, provoked, designedly brought about; as, a *picked quarrel*. *Obs.*

1640 HENRYSON *Mon. Rab. xii.* (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Syne vexit him With pykt quarellis, for to mak him fane To fit. 1670 OATIS *Narr. Polish Plot* 68 Poisoning and Assassinating by pickt Quarrels or otherwise.

5. With adv. *out*, *up*. see *PICK v. l. 19, 20.*

1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 9 June, We had a picked up dinner. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hunt. Reason* 80 Groups of picked-up shaws. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 3/2 Native seamen yelling and singing...cooing the picked-up cable.

Hence *Pickedly adv.* (also *6 pykedly*), † neatly, trimly, elegantly, daintily, fastidiously (*obs.*); *Pickedness* (also *7 pikedness*), † adornment, elegance, trimness, spruceness (*obs.*).

1540 ILLARD in *l'ives Instr. Chr. Wom. i. xvi.* (1557) 57 b. Maids, goodly and pykely maid. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus v. v. Cuius, Curiose* login, to speak curiously, or pykely. 1593 NASH *Christ's P.* (1613) 154 Then houses, so pickedly and neatly must be tickt up, as if they were to receive Angels. 1598 TILLOT *Calumny on Gen.* Heavenly and secret wisdom, which cannot neede the *pickedness and entitment of wordes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Negligent though hee were in all manner of pickelness, for combing and trimming of his head so carelesse. 1630 JENNARD in *Charon's Vindict.* iii. xl. § 1 (1670) 517 Neither affected uncleanness, nor exquisite pickelness (in dress). 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* *De Molibus Wks.* (1692) 706 Too much pickelness is not manly.

† *Picke-devant, pique devant.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 *picque de vant*, *pikede vaunt*, *picker-devant*, (*pickenavant*); 6-7 *pike-devant*, *pika-devaunt*, *-devant*, *-ante*, 7 *picadevant*, *pick-a-divant*, *pikatevant*, *pikiktiva* (vnt), *piky-devant*, *peake devant*, 7-8 *pique-devant*. [A phrase app. made up of Fr. words, but itself unknown in Fr., and found only in Eng. (from c 1587 to 1630 or later). App. either for *picque* (or *pic*) *devant*, meant for 'peak in front', or for *piqué devant*, 'peaked in front'. The various spellings *pikede*, *pika*, *piker*, *picks*, *fyky*, *pick-a* seem to suit the latter, though the forms in *pick*, *pika*, and *peake* app. imply the sb (Cl. also *F. pique* a spade at cards.) *Pickenavant* might be meant for *picque en avant*.]

A short beard trimmed to a point; a peaked or Vandey beard: fashionable in England in the latter part of the 16th and earlier part of the 17th c.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vii (1877) 169 Our varietie of beards, of whih some are shaven from the chin; some made round like a rubbing bush, other with a *picque de vant* (O fine fashion!), or now and then suffered to grow long. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 28 Take away this beard, and give me a pickede vaunt. 1592 LILLY *Midas* v. ii. And here I vow by my conceald beard, if euer it chance to be discovered to the world, that it maye make a pike devant. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1814) 22 You have many boies with such Pickedneantes. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 5 Twice double his palmonie hath he spent in careful cherishing and preserving his pickede vaunt. 1609 HOLLAND *Amn. Martell* xxv vi. 270 Wearing his beard with a sharpe peake devant. 1618 Davies *Athanasia* 49 The picky-devant...will be the cutt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. l. 619 To turne vp his Munsloth, and curle his head, prune his Pickituant. 1628 R. BAKER in *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III) 108 Hee consists wholly of a Pickedevant and two Muntachoes. [1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 391/1 The Pick-a-devant Beard. ends in a point under the chin. 1709 *Poor Robin* (N.), Entreaties upon such an account, are as ridiculous as pickede vaunt beards, or tunk-breeches.]

† b. 1594 and *Rep. Dr. Faustius* xvii 619, He takes the grate alane by the tip of his pickenavant.

† b. *transf.* A man with a picke-devant. 1636 HIRWOOD *Challenge* v. l. Wks. 1874 v. 68 Point me out the man. That Pick-devant that elbows next the Queene.

Hence † *Pikedevanted a. Obs.*, having a picke-devant.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur* xli 349 note, Seldome goeth deuotion with youth, be it spoken without offence of our Peckedeauanted Ministers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. 578 A young pickituant [ed. 1676 pittivant], trim-bearded fellow saith Hierome, will come with a company of complements.

† *Picked-hatch.* *Obs.* Also *pickt*, *pict*, *pick-hatch*. [f. *PICKED a.* + *HATCH sb. l.*] *Obs.* A hatch or half door, surmounted by a row of pikes or spikes, to prevent climbing over; *spec. a* brothel; as proper name, see quot. 1832 [Cf. 1616 E. S. *Cypria's Whirling* F III, Set some pickes vpon your hatch, and I pray professe to keepe a Bawdy-house.]

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* ii. 12. 19 Goe to your Manner of Pickt hatch. 1599 MARSTON *Scio Vallania* iii. xi. Did euer any man eie heate him talke But of Pick-hatch, or of some Shoreditch baule? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* The decay'd Vostals of Pickt hatch...That keepe the fire a lue, there 1616 — *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. ii. From the Burdello it might come as well, The Spittle or Pict-hatch. 1832 TOOME *Glass* *Pickt hatch*, this was a cant word, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for a part of the town, supposed to be Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, then noted for houses of ill fame. The term was derived from the hatch or half door, in houses of this description, being guarded with iron spikes, as the houses of sheriff-officers are at this time. 1836 DODD *Mansions of Scio Vallania* i. iii. Cvi. His old Cynick Dad Hach foud him cleane fonsake his Pickhatch drab. 1867 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 These bee your pick-hatch curtains. 1864 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* iv. iii. (1638) 72 My Pick-hatch grange, And Shoreditch farms, and other premises Adjoining.

Pickeer (pikē), v. *Obs. or arch.* Forms a. 7-8 *pikere*, *picqueer*, (7 *pikere*, *picqueer*, *piqueer*, *piqueer*, *piqueer*, *pekeer*), 7- *piqueer*, 8 *piqueer*, *piqueer*, 8-9 *piqueer*; 8 7 *pikquer*, *piqueer*, 7-8 *piqueer*. [Derivation obscure: perh an unexplained alteration of *F. piqueer* (16th c.) to *loage*, *maiad*, *pillage*, *plunder*, *pillfer*, f. *picarde* foraging, *marauding*, according to Hatz-Darm., ad. Sp. *peorera*, vbl. sb. from *peorera* to steal or carry off cattle, f. L. *pecus*, pl. *pecora* cattle. cf. med. or mod. L. *pecorare*, p. pple. *pecorantes* 'pillagers of cattle', cited by Littré, and *pecoria* ('duo prœdia, quæ secundum linguæ suæ (Flandicæ) consuetudinem pecoraria appellant') *Chion Affligemense* c. xx), in Du Cange. The chief difficulty in thus accounting for the word is the final stress, proved by rimes, and by the spellings, *peorera*, *peor*, *peor*. The occasional later *picqueer* is, however, suggest indeed the pronunciation *piqueer* but *piqueer* in 1510/1519 is *piqueer* from *piqueer*. Moreover, the Fr. word is not cited in the maritime sense, nor have we much evidence for the Eng. vii. in the sense 'to forage'.]

† *intr.* To maraud, pillage, plunder; to practise privateering or piracy. *Obs.* [c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 The restless spirits, weary of rest, went out a pickquering every day, and seldome returned without pray or prisoner. 1651 OGILBY *Epop.* (1665) 18 A rush Candle purchas'd by pickquering. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Hants.* ii. (1662) 10 Our Coasts were much infested with French pikers. There was a Knight of Malta, who liv'd by pickquering, and undoing many English Merchants. 1698 E. SMITH in *18th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 51 The French Ambassador...said they were a fine company of men for pickquering and forraging. 1718 OZELL in *Townseport's Voy.* i. 111 Your Lordship has forbid pickquering from island to island for plunder.

2. *trans.* To skirmish, reconnoitre, scout (in war); to hicker (with the enemy).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 6 The scot[c]h hors Picquering a while close by the walls on the east, drew off, after they had faild in snapping Col. Grayes small regiment of hors at Stanwick. *Ibid.* 20 Ye Scots sent out 6 or 7 horse to pikerie with the other three scouts. 1652 WADSWORTH in *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 290 The Garrison of Simancas, went almost every day Peckering to the gates of Valladolid. 1657 LOVEACE *Lucasta* ii. Poems (1864) 203 So within shot the doth pickear, Now gall the flank, and now the rear. 1658 PHILLIPS, To *Pickear* (French *piqueer*), is when particular persons fight between two Armies before the main Battle is begun. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pickear* (from the Ital *Picare*), to skirmish, as Light-horsemen do. 1692 LIND *Gaz.* No 2686/3 Several of our young Gentlemen passed over towards the Enemies Camp, and picqued with some of the French. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* 1. 65 Every Day to see ours and their Parties piqueur from their Guards. 1719 D'URFV *Pills* (1782) 1 141 When bold Diagoons have been pickering there. 1728 GORDON *Tactius*, *Annals* xiii 335 Tiridates, on his side, pickerd about, yet never approach'd within the throw of a dart. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederic* Gl. xiii. xii (1872) v. 122 South of us...are the Enemy, camped or pickering about.

3. *fig. a.* To reconnoitre, to scout.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV* lvi. See may wee see a Flea pickeree vpon a Lady's hand. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. i. 82 The Pharisees who were always pickering for occasions of finding fault. 1798 STRYVENSON *Edinburgh* (1829) 65 Slinking...and pickering among the clothes. 1821 *Stat. Rev.* 26 Mar 345/1 The Front Opposition Bench had sent out the Irresponsibles to 'piqueer', as an agreeable word in classical English has it.

† b. To skirmish playfully or amorously; to dally, flirt. *Obs.*

1652 CLEVELAND *Senses Festival* vi. Two souls pickering in a kiss. 1696 SHADWELL *Variations* v. Wks. 1720 i. 403 There's a Lady hovering about you, and longs to pickeer with you. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Niles* *Dram* Wks. 1874 III. 272 There was never such an open and general war made on virtue; young ones at thirteen will pickeer at it. 1709

Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 120 She at first designed Pickueering for Adoration, only to please her Lord. † c. To wrangle, to bicker in verbal strife. *Obs.* 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 448 No sooner could a hunt appear, But up he started to pickere [18th c. *aid* piqueer, piqueer]. 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1823) II. 25 He said to me, he had often pickereed out (that was his word) on Sheldon and some other bishops. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 6 32 Pamphlets pickering and pecking at one another from the Press.

Hence † *Pickeer sb.*, a military skirmish.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. xi. § 3 276 Skirmishing, Fray, Veltation, pickeer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. xix (Roxb) 187/1 Pickueering or firing in Picceer is a kind of fighting between small parties...which is by firing one at another in their galloping in and out.

Pickeer (pikē), v. *Obs. or arch.* [f. *piec* vb + *-ER*]. A skirmisher; *fig* one who provokes assault, a contentious or cavilling person.

1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 20 The Club Pickeer, the robust Church Warden Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. i. § 19 Whirt the end will be of these piqueers, in impudence, who thus put their vertu on the forlorn hope. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 145 He is now a Piqueer, relates Nothing but by Way of Cavil.

Pickeering, vbl. sb. *Obs. or arch.* [-ING].

1 Skirmishing. see quot. 1804.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warrers* vii. 76 The Prince of Orange, being entertained with some pickueering (for Alva was resolved not to venture a bataille), 1704 STI FLIS *Lying Lover* i. (1747) 13 Still running over Mines, Counter-mines, Pickueering, Pioneers, Centinels, Patrois, and others. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederic* Gl. xvii. vi. IV. 599 All hitherto has been pickueering. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Mar.borough* II. lxx 237 What our soldiers called 'pickueering' the practice common amongst the volunteers and other gentlemen who followed both head quarters, of riding out in front to fire their pistols at one another.]

2 *fig.* Wordly, playful, or amorous skirmishing; wrangling, bickering, petty quarrelling.

1677 GILPIN *Demond* (1867) 137 His particular temptation to sin are but inconsiderable, less successful pickueerings in comparison. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. Pref. 2 Salmon's Pickueering, with the College of Physic. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 139 At last, after all their pickueering, Jesus was pleased to ask them a question. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederic* Gl. xiii. ii. (1872) v. 30 Mere pickueering and beatings about the bush.

So *Pickeer ring* *apl. a.*

1661 OGILBY *Relat. Entertainer* 18 Give Fire, Bounce, Bounce, Pickueering Villains to trouble.

† *Pickehorn*, *Obs. rare* = 1. ? corrupt form of BYCORNE.

c 1580 J. HARRIS *Rugbears* iii. ii. 72 in *Archæol. Stud. New. Spr.* (1897), Hermatrodies, pickehornes, and bestigoni.

Pickel, var *PICKEL*. *Pickell*, *obs.* f. *PICKLE*.

Pickle, *Pickenavant*: see *PICKLE-DEVANT*.

Picker (pikē), [f. *PICK v. l.* + *-ER*].

1. *generally.* A person who picks.

a. One who picks, plucks off, or gathers (fruit, flowers, roots, hops, cotton, potatoes, etc.); one who picks up or collects (rags, refuse, etc.). Also a second element in numerous combinations, as *fruit-pick*, *hop-pick*, *potato-pick*, *rag-and-bone-pick*, etc. 1660 WOLSTON *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 132 A Shed...which will both defend you Pickers from the Sun, and your Hops. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. ix. 256 Pickers ready to gather up the roots as fast as they are thrown up by the spade. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 630 Such potatoes as may have escaped the picker. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 221 The festoons [of hops] already destined to the picker's bin. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 186/1 The pickers, who are mostly Italians, gather £150,000 worth [of rags] yearly in the streets and roads. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/6 Forty five thousand men and women subsisting on picking from household rubbish. There are pickers and pickers, graders, aristocrats and plebeians in this profession as in every other.

b. One who steals, esp. small things that may be readily picked up. *Pickers and stealers* (see *PICK v. l. 9 b*, *PICKING vbl. sb. l. 2*), *allusively*, hands.

[1301-1549: see *PICKER*]. 1546 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 10, To the servants exhorte to be obedient, neither be pickers. 1549 CHURCH *Herd Sedul.* (1641) 21 Shall we call you pickers or hid theives? 1552 HULOT, *Picker* or pilvay stealer, *farax*, *ca.* 1580 *Orders for Orphanes* A iv, If any womanchild...be a common Pickier. 1591 *Art. com. Admiralty* 21 July § 42 Petite transgressors, or pickers, which have stolen Anchors, Cables, girdles, Shirts, Breeches, or other small things whatsoever. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* iii. ii. 348 So I do still, by these pickers and stealers. 1775 S. J. FRAY *Liberal Opin.* x. i. 108 Their pickers and stealers were at liberty to secrete certain portable moveables. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Inroad, Epistle, These unhappy pickers and stealers.

c. One who seeks occasion, as a *picker of quarrels*.

d. One who chooses out or selects. e. One who picks a lock; see *PICK v. l. 10*. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 92 He is a comyn pyker of quarrells. 1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Sermon*, 107 b, Peekers of quarrells are abroad. 1637 MINSHUR *Ductor*, A Picker of quarrell, *quis omnium capit litigandi animam*, & venator. 1825 *Centil. Mag.* XCV. i. 216 It [the coffee berry] is then winnowed, and goes into the hands of the pickers. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Art. Paint.* i. 64 One who was no picker of paths. 1890 SPURGEON *Treas. Day Ps.* 17 There are pickers and choosers of God's word. 1888 J. PAVN *Myet. Mirbridge* xxi, The law is, moreover, itself a picker of locks.

f. In various trades and occupations, a person who picks, in technical senses: e.g. (a) a wool-carder, a wool-picker; (b) one who touches up or removes slight defects in electrotypes; (c) a

quarryman who uses a pick, (*d*) a fisherman who catches eels with a pick: see *PICK sb.* 1, 4 d.

(a) [1536 *Act 28 Hen VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Weavers, tokers, spynners, diers, and wulphers have bene withoute worke] 1552 HULOF, Pickers or toosars of wolles, *carminum* 11 (b) 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print* (1884) 600 The pickers are those who have the work of touching up electros. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV, 216/2 The picker's first duty is to chip down the 'whites' of the plate, so that they shall not take the ink in printing. (c) 1893 *Stonemason* Jan., The face of the rock is first disturbed by a 'picker' who, standing on a stage, clears away by blows from a pick delivered horizontally, a space about 5 feet through. (d) 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 The Norfolkmen mostly use 'picks' formed of four broad blades mounted on long slender poles to enable them to be thrust into the mud. The 'picker' notices the bubbles.

2 A tool or instrument for picking.

a. In agriculture: (a) A sort of mattock or pickax; (b) a tool for taking up turnips, (c) the part of a potato-digging and picking-machine which separates the potatoes from the soil; (d) a machine for gathering cotton in the field. Often in *comb.* as *potato-picker*, *turnip-picker*.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 192 Having with an Iron Picker cleared away all the earth out of the Hills, so as to make the Stock bare to the principal Roots [of the hops]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II 750 A tool which has the title of a picker. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 189/2 The shaker or picker separates the tubers from the soil and delivers them to the rear of the machine. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 69 A handy turnip hoe or picker, for picking up the shells of the roots.

b. In the textile industries: (a) A machine for separating and cleaning the fibres of cotton, wool, and the like; (b) an implement for burling cloth.

1795 *Edm. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/3 Five common carding engines, one waste engine, four pickers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 The first machine... for the further clearing of the particles [of cotton] is called a picker. 1879 *Times* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII 128/2 The separate materials are first passed through a machine called a picker and blower.

c. In Mining and Metallurgy: in Cornwall, a miner's hand-chisel; a miner's needle for picking out the tamping of an unexploded charge. In *Founding*, a light pointed steel rod, used for lifting small patterns from the sand into which they have been rammed; a tool for piercing a mould.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 62 The pickers used in the Western mines are longer and narrower. They are used, as the name implies, to pick out the small fragments of loose rock which wedge in larger portions in some situations. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Picker* or *Poker*, a hand chisel for *dahung*, held in one hand and struck with a hammer.

d. The name of various tools: e. g.

A toothpick; a tool for picking stones from a horse's foot; a tool for clearing out small openings, as in a lamp or a powder flask; a pining-wire for clearing the vent of a gun, a tool for scraping clod-salt from the bottom of a salt-pan, in brick-making, one of two spike-toothed horizontal shafts which revolve in opposite directions, and disintegrate the raw clay; a picklock, a needle for making angles' flies; a tool, like a graver, used in touching up electrolytes. 1664 *Harington's School Salerne* II xi 44 After meat taken cleanse the teeth either with Ivory, or some picker of pure silver or gold. 1649 G. DANIEL *Traveller* To Rdr 208 Every hand Of accident doth with a Picker stand, To scale the wards of Life. 1678 J. COLLINS in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 Clod-Salt, which grows to the bottoms of the Phats is digged up with a picker (made like a Masons Trowel, pointed with Steel and put upon a short staff) c. 1785 in *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. (1794) 4/6 Two of us when alone would with pickers pick the mortar out of the bricks till we had opened a hole big enough to go in. 1839 *Uns. Dict. Art.* 837 The rubbish is withdrawn as it accumulates, at the bottom of the hole, by means of a picker. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man* (1862) 222 Mane-comb, picker.

3. A young cod, too small to swallow bait. *Sc.* and local U.S.

1895 Mrs. F. A. STEEL *Red Rowans* x. 153, I believe, pickers or suckers is really only the local name [Sc.] for young codlings, lythe, or coddies. In fact for all young fish.

4. With adv. as *picker-up*, one who picks up or gathers, a man employed to collect the game shot by a shooting party; in Australia, the man who gathers the fleece when it is shorn from a sheep.

1857 *Borrow Rom. Rye* I. x. 140, I dislike a picker-up of old words worse than a picker-up of old rags. 1874 *Motley Barneveld* II. xvi. 217 A mere picker-up of trifles. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/7 As the fleece drops off, a soft woolly whole, the 'picker up', of whom there is one to about eight shearers, gathers it up with the 'locks' and 'pieces'.

5. *Comb.* *Picker-bar*, a toothed bar for discharging the ashes and cinders from the grate in a mechanical stoker.

Picker 2 (pik'ər). *Weaving*. [f. *PICK v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] In a loom, the small instrument which travels backwards and forwards in the shuttle-box and drives the shuttle to and fro through the warp. [1831, see *PICKER* 2 c.] 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 844/2 The two ends of this shuttle race are closed up at the sides, so as to form short troughs, in which two moveable pieces of wood, called pickers, or peckers, traverse along pieces of wire. *Ibid.*, Formerly the shuttle was thrown by the hand, but about one hundred years ago, the picker, or fly-shuttle, was invented by one John Kay of Bury, in Lancashire. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 192 The principle upon which the new loom acts is that of discharging a jet of

compressed air from the valves of the shuttle-box, upon the end of the shuttle, at each pick or stroke, and thus substituting for the imperfect motion of the 'picker' the pneumatic principle, simply applied. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1607 *Picker* the upper or striking portion of a picker-staff, which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. 1886 *HARRIS Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance*, *Pickers*, made of buffalo hide, and used for throwing the shuttles backwards and forwards in cotton-weaving.

b. *Comb.* as *picker-cord*, *-maker*, *-manufacturer*, *-strap*; *picker-bend* (see quot. 1858), *picker-motion*, the mechanism involved in impelling the shuttle to and fro; *picker-staff*, the oscillating bar which imparts motion to the shuttle.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Picker-bends*, pieces of buffalo hide imported for the use of power-loom weavers, who attach them to the shuttle. 1864 *Times* 22 Mar. O & S, Halifax, picker makers. 1878 *BARLOW Weaving* v. 81 The two pickers are connected together by a slack cord to the centre of which the 'picking stick' is attached. Two short cords are connected to the picker cord to keep it suspended and free to work. *Ibid.* xxv. 271 The pickers are fixed upon the ends of the sticks. In this plan the picker straps and spindles are dispensed with.

Picker 3, anglicized f. *PIQUEUR*, huntsman.

1863 *Ld. Lytton Ring Amasis* II. II. 11 viii 100 He turned round to take the horn and the hunting-knife from the picker.

Picker v. see *PICKER* v.

Pickerdeuant, variant of *PICKE-DEVANT* *Obs.*

Pickerel 1 (pik'ərəl). Forms: 4-6 *pyk*, 4-7

pykerel (1, 5, 6 *pykrelle*, *pykerylle*, 5-6 *pekerell* (e, 6 *pykarelle*, 6-7 *pikrel* (l, 6-8 *pickrel* (l, -erell, 6- *pikerel*, (7 -il, *pikril*, 9 *pikarel*). [dim. of *PIKE sb.* 4, either of Anglo-Fr. origin, or formed in ME. on OF. analogies: cf. *COCKEREL* and *-REL*. (Fr. has *picarel*, 16th c. in Godef., as a local name for a salt-water fish on the Mediterranean coast.)] A young pike, especially at a certain stage of its growth: cf. quot. 1587.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In quatuor pykerells empt. 1341 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 175 Bet is, a pyk than a pykerel. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 641/25 *Hic lucellus*, pykerylle. 1468 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 My master put in the said pond in small pekerells, xx c. 1483 *CANTON Dialogues* 12 *Lutjes, bequies, bequies*, luses, pikes, pikerells. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxon* d. (1880) 402 No pikerell is lawful either to be taken or sold nor bring in length tenn yches fische. 1587 *HARRISON England* III. III. (1878) II 28 The pike as he ageeth, receneith diuerse names, from a frue to a gilted, from a gilted to a pod, from a pod to a sacke, from a sacke to a pikerell, from a pikerell to a pike, and last of all to a luche. 1608 *TORRES Serpents* (1658) 671 To sundry fishes as to the Trench, Pike or Pikerel. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 281 A small pikerell... contained no fewer than 25,800 eggs. 1891 E. FIRLD *West Verse*, *Long Ago* 196, I knew the rushes near the mill Where pikerell lay that weighed a pound.

b. In U.S. and Canada, The name of several species of *Esox*, esp. the smaller species; about the Great Lakes, the true pike; also the pike-perch, wall-eye, or glass-eye (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 465 Pikerel, bream, perch, and other freshwater fish. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise* V. 50 [They] used to go and fish through the ice for pikerell every winter. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 512 The principal catch is pikerell, which can be taken even by an unskilful fisherman. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 435/2 What we termed 'pikerell' (wall-eyed pike) were better table-fish.

Pikerel 2. [? dim. f. *PIKE*. Cf. *DOTTEREL*] A bird: the common name in Scotland of the dunlin (*Tringa alpina*).

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 144 Dunlin.. *Provincial*. Purge, Least Snipe. Pikerel. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names* 205 193 Dunlin, Pikerel (Scotland generally). A name applied to all small waders.

Pikerel-weed. [f. *PICKEREL* 1 + *WEED*.]

1. A name locally applied to certain weeds, found in still waters, amongst which pikes breed, and which formerly were popularly supposed to breed them; most commonly to species of *Potamogeton* or *Pondweed*.

1653 *WALTON Angler* vii 128 His feeding is, sometime a weed of his owne, called *Pikerel-weed*, of which some think some Pikes are bred. 1823 J. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Pikarel weed* is well known in Suffolk and Cambridge—and the idea that the sun's heat helps the breeding of pike in it, is common. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 250 The Pikerell-weeds throw out their oval or elliptical leaves that float so lightly on the surface.

2. In N. America, Any species of *Pontederia*, lacustrine plants, with sagittate leaves, and spikes of blue flowers. Also *Pikerel-flower*.

1836 *EMERSON Nature*, *Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 In July, the blue pontederia or pikerel-weed blooms in large beds in the shallow parts of our pleasant river. 1867 *May-Day*, etc., *Ibid.* III. 419 Through gold-moth-haunted beds of pikerel-flower. 1868 *LOSSING Hudson* 21 This in the books, is called Pikerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*...), but the guides call it moss-head.

Pickeridge (pik'ərɪdʒ). [f. *PICK v.* 1 + *RIDGE*, back.] 'One of the varieties of warbles, a swelling occurring on the backs of cattle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 in *Ogilvie*; and in later *Dicts*.

Pickering. *Obs.* exc. U.S. = *PICKEREL* 1.

1598 in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Crayven* (1812) 307 Item, in great pike, & pickering, 6 score, 8. 1

Pickeringite, *Min.* [Named 1844 after John

Pickering, President of the American Academy: see *ITE* 1.] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in Peru and Nova Scotia, in masses of silky white fibres, and as acicular crystals. 1844 *Amer. Geol. Sc.* XLVI. 360 Pickeringite a native magnesian alum.

Pickeroon, variant of *PICAROON*.

Pickery 1 (pik'ərɪ). Also 6 *pikry*, *pikery*, *pykery*, *picory*, *Sc.* *pikary*, 6-7 *pykrie*, *-ry*. [f. *PICKER* 1, *PICKER* 1: see *-ERY*.] Petty theft. Still a term of Scotch law.

1508 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. *53 [Convicted of common Theft and] Pikry. 1522 in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 683 Frey pikory. 1536 *BILLIARDEN Crim. Scot.* (1821) II. 107 He conquest his leving on thift and pikary. 1553 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 266 For pikarie ducked at yardes arme, and so discharged. 1633-37 in R. M. Feigunson *Alex. Home* (1899) 200 For... preventing of the gate stewart and pykrie that daye in excess. 1765 *ENSKIRN Princ. Sc. Law* (1773) IV. IV. § 59 The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pikery*, has never been punished by the usage of Scotland, but with imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishment. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. M.* xlii. A trifle stolen in the street is termed mere pikery. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Pickery*, is the stealing of trifles, which has never been punished in any other way than by an arbitrary punishment.

† **Pickery** 2, *obs.* form of *PICARARY*.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Pickery*, an American Beast like a Hog.

Picket (pik'ət), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 7 *pioquett*, 8 *piquett*, 8- *piquet*, *piquet*; β. 7- *picket*. [a. F. *piquet* pointed stake, also in other senses, f. *piquer* to pick, pierce, with dim. suffix: see *-ET*.]

1. A pointed stake, post, or peg, driven into the ground; used for various purposes, e. g.

a. in the construction of a stockade or fence (fence picket = pale), b. to hold in position galleons, fascines, and other means of fortification; c. to mark positions in surveying, etc.; d. to fasten a rope or string to, esp. in order to tether a horse or other animal, also to secure a tent; e. sharpened also at the upper end, as a defence against cavalry or other assailants.

1702 *Military Dict.*, *Picket*, or *Piquet*, is a Stake sharp at the end, which serves to mark out the Ground, and Angles of a Fortification, when the Ingeniery is laying down the Plan. They are commonly pointed with Iron. There are also large *Piquets*, which are drove into the Earth, to hold together the Fascines, or Baggets, in any Work cast up in haste. *Pickets* are also Stakes drove into the Ground, by the Tents of the Horse in the Field to tie their Horses to. 1711 *Land Gaz.* No. 4871/2 A Most of the Horses... bringing loose from their Pickets... some were taken. 1762 *STERN'S* *Shandy* VI. xxi. 1803 *WILLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* I. 487 One end of the cable must be fixed to a picket or to any thing firm. 1807 *HUTTON Conno. Math.* II. 57 Sometimes pickets, or staves, with flags, are set up as marks or objects of direction. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1831) 88 The small branches cut from an abatis may be rendered useful by making pickets of them. 1838 *Cro. Eng. & Arch. Trul.* I. 95/1 Marking the middle line, or axis of the road, by stakes or pickets, placed at equal intervals apart. *Ibid.* 98/1 The fascines are laid in alternate layers crosswise and lengthwise, and the layers... connected by pickets. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man* (1862) 218 Each horse standing at picket. 1865 *LARKMAN Dict. Gr. West* (1883) 20 A square foot of cedar pickets. 1873 *TRISTRAM Abouad* iv. 65 A lurking thief had cut the pickets of the horses. 1883 *E. INGRAM* in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Fence posts are made... and after these the rough split fence pickets so commonly used in this part of the State.

f. A stockade. *Fr.*

1841 *CALVIN N. Amer. Ind.* I. xi 81 The piquet is composed of timbers, eighteen feet high set firmly in the ground at sufficient distances from each other to admit of guns and other missiles to be fired between them.

2. A stake with pointed top, used in a military punishment in vogue in the 17th and 18th c.: see quot. 1706. Hence, a name for this punishment, and for similar forms of torture.

1690 *Royal Proclam.* in *Starke Obs. Milit. Punishm.* (1901) 5 If a trooper he shall stand three several times in the Piquett, 1702 *Military Dict.* c. v. 1706 *PHILLIPS, To Stand upon the Picket*, is when a Horseman for some Offence, is sentence'd to have one Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach, and then to stand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his opposite Foot; so that he can neither stand, nor hang well, nor ease himself by changing Feet. 1806 *MAR EDGORTHWORTH* *Leonora* xlv. If I put a poor fellow on the picket. 1843 R. R. MADBIN *United Irishmen* Ser. II. II. xvi. 353 The tortures of the lash, the piquet and the knotted cord. 1866 *Ld. STANHOPE Pitt* III. 116 Many of these unhappy men underwent the military punishments of the lash and the picket—this last consisting in being made to stand with one foot upon a pointed stake.

+3 A peg, pin, plug. *Obs. rare.*

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. on Munitions War* 14 (Boxer ammunition). The bullet has a picket of wood running through its centre half-way from the apex of the cone towards the base. *Ibid.* 16 The bullet, as in the Boxer, has the wooden picket through half its longer axis, and the clay plug in the base for expansion.

II. 4. *Mil.* A small detached body of troops, sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy or his scouts (*outlying picket*), or held in quarters in readiness for such service (*inlying picket*); also applied to a single soldier so employed. In the Army Regulations spelt *piquet*.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 105 A vanguard, composed of the pickets, which were formed into battalions and squadrons, for securing the head of their cantonments. 1781 in *Simes Milit. Guide* (ed. 9) 8 [The Adjutant-general] may... visit them at their posts, and always see that the pickets are in

good order 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw Desh I 22 The advanced pickets of the British army were attacked by the enemy 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* I If an Officer's Tour of Duty happen when he is on the Inlying Picket, his Tour upon the Picket is to pass him. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II 384 The village of Yuva, was guarded by a strong picket of cavalry and infantry. 1861 Mas. E. BELLS *At Quet along the Potomac*, Now and then a stray picket is shot as he walks on his beat and to fro 1884 *Sat. Rev* 26 July 126/2, 600 Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard attacked our pickets, but were repulsed.

b. A camp-guard, sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

1787 *Genl. Mag.* LVII. II 1199/2 The pickets and double patrols abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* IV 135 A sergeant and picket of soldiers entered the room. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 7 Oct 9/1 A serious military riot occurred in the streets of Aldershot last evening... The military police and pickets had to be reinforced

c. *transf.* and *fig* A party of watchers or sentinels, an outpost, an outlying post.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Imp.* xiv. (1857) 228 Two insulated outposts, that form the outer pickets of the newer and higher system 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac Tour* 173 There, two miles off, are lying deer, pickets of keen eyed and keener scented hounds thrown out in every direction 1866 NEALP *Seg. & Hymns* 52 The pickets of the Spirit-host.

5. (usually *pl*) Applied to men acting in a body or singly who are stationed by a trades-union or the like, to watch men going to work during a strike or in non-union workshops, and to endeavour to dissuade or deter them

1867 *Times* 22 Aug 8/3 The pickets kept their places from early morning till night; they reviled the workmen who went in and out; they forced women to call upon the police for protection, they threatened that those who took work should have none when the Union was triumphant 1869 *Pall Mall G* 31 Aug 1/2 We will assume, that they issue positive orders to the pickets to resort to nothing in the shape of coercion. 1885 *Even. Standard* 19 Dec 1 The strikers have posted pickets at all stations. 1886 *Globe* 2 Feb 6/5 In connection with a strike, the defendant acting as a 'picket' 1891 *Newcastle Chron.* 17 Jan 4/1 To prevent the pickets of the strikers from indulging in demonstrations against the loyal men.

III. 6. An elongated rifle bullet, with a conoidal front, a cylindro-conoidal bullet.

(Said in E. S. Farrow, *American Small Arms* (1904) 56, to have been made for Col. Pickett, the well-known grizzly bear killer)

1858 DIANE *Hist. & Sc. Firearms* 263 A form of conical projectile used and called a 'picket' in the United States, and also used in several of the German states 1859 J. SCORER *Projectile Weapons* (ed 4) 219 note, The Americans term the new elongated projectile conoids 'pickets', and a very good term it is. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 421/2. 1881 GRARNER *Guns* 177 The regulation Martini-Henry rifle would send a long-range picket clean through an elephant. 1901 T. F. FREMANTLE *Br. Rifle* 38 The pointed bullet with a flat base, known as a 'flat-ended picket'

IV 7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *picket-fence*, *-gate*, *-machine*, *-pin*, *-rope*, *-strap*; (senses 4, 5) *picket duty*, *system*, *trench*; *picket-boat*, *-launch*, *-ship*, a vessel employed for reconnoitring, or scouting in advance of the fleet, or on a river in military operations; *picket-clamp*, a clamp for holding fence-pickets while being pointed, *picket-guard*, an inlying picket, also a picket protecting a position; *picket-header*, *-pointer*, a machine for pointing fence-pickets; *picket-house*, in a garrison, the building where a picket is stationed; *picket-launch*; see *picket-boat*; *picket-line*, (a) a tether, (b) a line held by pickets; *picket-ship* see *picket-boat*.

1885 *Daily News* 13 Jan 6/2 He will have with him [on the Nile] the 'picket boats' commanded by Lieutenants Montgomerie and Tyler. 1890 *Pall Mall G* 2 June 1/1 The large steam-launches known in the navy as 'picket-boats' are perfectly adapted for the purpose. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug 9/2 Flood and nearly all the rest of the prisoners did 'picket duty' there. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Jan., This extra picket duty from other companies forms a separate roster 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 207 Cottages surrounded by either stone walls or bamboo 'picket fences'. 1861 *ibid* xiv. 317 The streets of Hakodadi are subdivided into various wards by means of 'picket-gates'. 1903 *Lond. Gas* No 3923/2 Our 'Picket Guard' was ordered out to attack them 1866 *Lower Killed at Ford* 11, As we rode along, To visit the picket-guard at the ford. 1883 E. INGRAM *Soll* in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 Planers, shingle machines, 'picket headers'. 1901 *Westm. Gas* 14 Mar 6/1 A draft of about fifty men in Guernsey attacked the 'picket house' on the pier at St. Peter's Port 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 105 The opposing lines were not more than two hundred yards apart, and between these were the 'picket lines, about one hundred yards from one another. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 19/1 It was no easy matter to handle them on the picket-lines, and to provide for feeding and watering. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug 9/2 Many of the 'picket men' had behaved illegally 1881 MAYNE *Reio Scalp Hunt* IV 28 The 'picket-pins' [wre] driven home 1899 MARCY *Pravie Trav.* III. 91 The picket-pins, of iron, fifteen inches long, with ring and swivel at top. 1898 *Daily News* 5 May 6/3 It is supposed that the Spanish fleet was probably following its 'picket ship'. 1874 BAKER *Life Tribut* x. 165 Each horse was furnished with a long leather thong as a 'picket strap' 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 59 The victims of the 'picket system are... men who are outside the pale of the Trades Unions.

Picket, sb.² A local name of the tern: cf. **PICOTARNE**.

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1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 508 Tern. Provincial. *Pirr.* Kurnew. Picket

Picket (pi ket), v. [*f. PICKET sb.¹*]

1. *trans.* To enclose or secure with pickets or stakes; to palisade; to fix down by means of pickets.

1745 *Yrnl. Siege Louisburg* in W Shirley *Lett.* (1745) 18 A Blockhouse picketed without, and defended by eight Cannon 1847 *Nation Cycl* I 10 The trees are picketed to the ground. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed 9) I. 11 55 The hides are laid on the ground and picketed firmly down; the sandbags are then built up to such a height as to allow each hide to be drawn well over the top row and round the ends, which are then picketed into the parapet

b To tether (a horse, etc.) to a picket on peg fixed in the ground.

1814 *Scott Wav* xiv. Their horses, saddled and picketed behind them. 1857 *LIVINGSTON Trav.* VII. 138 The goat is picketed to a stake in the bottom [of a pit] 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 872 The guards of the Cavalry will be mounted, and the horses picketed.

2 To punish or torture with the picket. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 252 Others act the part of their own tormentors, they even picquet themselves, and call it amusement. 1762 *STRANGE Tr. Shandy* V xxi, I would be picquetted to death, cried the corporal, before I would suffer the woman to come to any harm. 1839-1860 [see **PICKETING**].

3. *Mil.* To post as a picket. *b. intr.* (for *refl*) To post oneself as a picket; to act on picket duty.

1775 J. BROWN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 462 They have intrenched and picketed out some distance from their other works. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Mem.* (1862) 154 To encamp and picket expeditiously 1880 DIXON *Windsor IV.* xxii. 202 These men were picketed in the town

4. In a labour dispute. *a. intr.* To act as a picket. *b. trans.* To beset or molest with pickets. See **PICKET sb.¹** 5 and **PICKETING b.**

1867 *Times* 22 Aug 11/1 His employer's shop was picketed by about two or three men in the morning 1861 *ibid*, He recognized the defendants in company with others, picketing daily 1868 *Daily Tel* 21 Oct. (Casell), They picketed the men coming to and going from Mr. R's shops.

Hence **Picketed ppl. a.**, **Picketeer**, a man engaged in picketing during a strike.

1818 *Scott Rob R.* xxii. The appearance of the 'picquetted' horses, feeding in this little vale 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solist.* VI. 121 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail or picketed pine boards. 1885 *Even. Standard* 4 Nov. (Casell), The old picketed and bastioned forts are disappearing 1867 *Times* 23 Aug 9/2 Even if all the goals of the country were filled with 'picketers' the system must be continued 1868 *Westm. Gas* 9 Sept. 4/2 A stronger contingent of picketers arrived on the spot to relieve the sandwich-men

Picket, pickette, obs. forms of **PICKET**.

+ **Picket-beard**. [See **PICKED** 1, 2, **PICKED a. 2.**]

1900 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 73 A great dispute between a certain Picket-beard (as they call them in Italy) or Protestant, and a Catholic

Picketee, obs. form of **PICKETEE**.

Picketing (pi kettin), *vb.* *sb.* [See **-ING** 1.]

The action of the *vb.* **PICKET**; *a.* see **PICKET v. 2**; *spec. b.* in a labour dispute, the posting of men to intercept non-strikers on their way to work and prevail upon them to desist.

a. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment* 15 Punishments for faults, such as whipping and picketing amongst the soldiers. 1839 *MARREYAT Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 305 The commanding-officer replied, that he would be hung up by his thumbs till he fainted—a variety of picketing. 1844 R. R. MADDOX *United Irishmen* I. xi. 335 The picketing and half-hangings, and other modes and instruments of torture 1866 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment in Burmah* xii. 141 On this button the culprit stood with bare feet at the manifest risk of being lamed for life. This torture was called picketing.

b. 1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/3 Baron Bramwell said that if picketing were done in such a way as to excite no reasonable alarm or not to annoy or coerce those who were the subjects of it, it would be of no offence in law. The picketing which Mr. Drutt and his friends organized was intimidation, and nothing less. 1867 *Guardian* 21 Mar. 377/4 In theory picketing is merely the use of fair argument to dissuade men from becoming 'blacklegs' In practice the force of the argument is to depend very largely on the numbers and demeanour of those who employ it.

Pick-fault: see **PICK- in Comb.**

Pickfork. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms 3 *pic*-, 5 *pykk*-, *pyk*-, *pyke*-, 5-6 *pyk*-, 6 *picke*-, 6 (*g dial.*) *pikes*-, *pick-fork* [Origin of the first element obscure: occurring as *pic*, *pyk*, *pyke*, it appears to be identical with **PICK sb.¹**, **PICK sb.²**, as if 'a fork with pikes or sharp points'; but the word, with its variant **PITCHFORK**, seems to have been at length associated with the *vb.* **PICK** 2, **PITCH** 1, from the use of the implement in pitching sheaves, etc.] = **PITCHFORK**. [The sense in the quot. from Layamon is doubtful.]

1205 *LAV.* 21577 With heore pic-forken, Heo ualden heom to grunde. 1420 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 3 *pykforkes*. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 *Pykforkes, murga*. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb) 95 The men of the village cam out... with flayls and pikforkes 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 246 Paid... to a mynch for makynge of a grete pykfork... bat was broken by be ice. 1516 *Fitzherbert. Husband.* § 25 If the grasse be very thicke, it wolde be shaken with

handes, or with a short pykfork. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) 1 *Sam* xliii 21 Yet they had a file for the shares, and for the mattocks, and for the pickeforkes [1535 COVERED forks, 1539 (Great) dong forkes] & for the axes. 1589 *FLEMING Varye Georg* II. 31 Clods must always broken be with pick forks turnd therein. 1600 *Flodden* P. II (1664) 11 Some made long pikes and lances light, Some Pike-forks for to joyn and thrust 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad. Kij*, One of the Horse-keepers... did belabour him with a Pikefork 1825 *BROCKERT N C Glass*, *Pickfork*, a hay fork. 1885 *WESTALL Old Factory* xxi. (Ed. D. D.), Chaps. as I wouldn't touch with a pickefork.

Pick-goose, corrupt *f.* **PEAK-GOOSE** *Obs.* **Pick-harness** - see **PICK**-. **Pickhill**: see **FIGHTLE**.

+ **Pickieman**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 peckcaman. [*f. PICK v. 1* + **MAN**] A miller's assistant, whose duty was to pick the millstone. cf. **PICKMAN** 2.

1604 *Court Bk Barony Urre* (1829) 3 Sum tennents, wald nocht content thame selfis with the service of the Peckcaman. 1808 *JAMISON, Pickie man*, the name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order 1825 *ibid.*, *Pickman, Pickenan, Pickenan*, the same as *Pickenan*, and pronounced as three syllables

Picketar, dial. *f. PICOTARNE*, the common term.

Pickill, *obs. f.* **PICKLE sb.²**, a grain, corn.

Picking (pi kin), *vb.* *sb.* 1 Also *piking*, etc.: see **PICK v. 1** [*f. PICK v. 1* + **-ING** 1]

1. The action of **PICK v. 1** in various senses.

a. 1330 *R. BRUNN Chron.* (1810) 273, & þou has for þi pyking, mykille like hlyking 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 *Pykinge*, or clensynge, *pykinge* 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 100 Conspyrices, and pyking of quarrells day by day.

β. 1548 *BLUNT Lat. Dict.*, *Carminatio*, the picking or cardynge of woull 1674 *WILKINS Lat. Relig.* 234 Without any such picking and chusing amongst them, as may bend the laws to make them suitable to our own interests. 1693 *EVANS De la Quint. Coupl. Gard* II 80 Picking or calling of fruits 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* 1 25 This opening of the matted cotton is first partially effected by the process of 'picking' Women and children partially disentangle the cotton 1885 C. F. HOLDEN *Marvels Anim. Life* 174 The inspiring picking of the banjo.

b. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The stopping and picking out tools are made of polished steel 1890 *Pall Mall G* 4 Oct. 7/2 A grapple was lowered over the bows by means of a long rope, the end of which was taken under the dynamometer to the picking-up drum. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self Culture* IV. 105 The picking up of crumbs of knowledge is not in itself education.

2 *spec. a.* Stealing, theft; in later use, petty theft, pilfering; esp. in *picking and stealing*: see **PICK v. 2 b.**

a. 1401 *Fol. Poems* (Rolls) II 66 That almes is pyking, y fynde it in thi boke. 1470 *HINNYSON Mor. Fab.* III (*Cock & Fox*) IV. In pyking of pultrine bath day and nyght. 1535 *COVERDALE Bible* Deed., His pestilent pykinge of Peter pens out of youre realme.

β. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catch.*, To kepe my handes from picking and stealing 1753 *Scotts Mag.* May 260/2 He had been in a continual practice of picking and stealing. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott* III. 437 Sheep... carried away, if above the number seven. [M'Gregor] styled lifting; if below seven, he only considered it as a picking

b. *Weaving* A finishing process of cloth-making: see quot. 1875. *c.* *Metalurgy*. Rough sorting of ores. *d.* The finishing of an electrotypy plate by removing picks or defects. *e.* *Masonry* Dabbing: see **DAB v. 1**, quot. 1876.

1899 *USE Dict. Arts* 812 The mechanical preparation of ores, including picking, stamping, and different modes of washing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1681/1 *Picking Cloth*... It is subjected to a strong lye, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel-hair brush. 1881 *BARROW Mining Gloss.*, *Picking*. See *Cobbing*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Picking*. 6. Removing picks in electrotypy plates with the tools of an electrotypy-finisher.

f. comr. + *a.* A mark produced by pricking; a prick. (Only OE.)

This is the earliest known trace of a verb corresp. to *piko* or *pich* in OE; see etymology of **PICK v. 1**

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S, 157 *Stigmata, picung*.

b. That which is or may be picked, or picked up; the produce of picking, the amount picked; a scraping, a scrap; *pl.* gleanings of fruit, remaining scraps of food, or portions of anything worth picking up or appropriating.

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smeat* xii. Wks. 1851 III. 322 The Vulturs had then but small pickings. 1766-74 *TUCKER Lt Nat* (1834) II 331 Then reason began to open; and we gathered by little pickings the ideas of good and mischievous, of right and wrong. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Cheshire* 62 These pickings [from salt pans] were analysed. He found 480 parts to contain 40 of murate of soda, 60 of carbonate, and 380 of sulphate of lime. 1849 C. BROWN *S. Eyre* xi. The scanty pickings I had now and then been able to glean at Lowood. 1894 *WALSH Tea* (Philad.) 115 At 4 o'clock each evening the day's 'picking' is carried to the factory. 1893 [see **PICKER** 1 a]. *Mod.* (Kent) The boy was sent to jail for stealing apples, but they were only a few peckings

c. Chiefly *pl.* Perquisites privately picked up, or dishonestly come by; pilferings.

1766 *FOOTE Commissary* 1, Wks. 1799 II 10 Rich as an Indian governor. Heaven knows how he came by it... Pretty pickings, I warrant, abroad. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* V. 1. 12 The pretty pickings to be made out of this juggle. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* Intro., But her or no her, Lawyer Jermyn had had his picking out of the estate 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 23 May 413/1 It must be confessed that the pickings of the office [of Paymaster-General] were enormous.

4 a (See quot.) b. pl. 'Pounded oyster shells for gravel walks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

c 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. II. 140*: The same sort of brick if burnt a little harder, is called a *picker*, and if rather softer than it ought to be, and of pale colour, a *pickling*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pickling-season*, *-table*, *-tune*, etc.; *pickling-bed*, a bed in a quarry that is picked away; *pickling-ground*, ground capable of being picked; *pickling salt*. See quot.

1883 *Stonemason Jan.*, Of this the top 12 inches is used as a 'pickling-bed, so that blocks 6½ feet deep can always be obtained when required 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 514 The removal in blasting-ground of 200 cubic feet, and in soft 'pickling-ground' of 800 cubic feet, 1884 *Chester Gloss*, 'Pickling salt', the first salt made after a pan has been 'picked', that is, has had the scale taken off the bottom. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl. s v Cotton*, From the date of blooming to the close of the 'pickling season, warm dry weather is essential 1901 *Scottishman* 15 Oct 4/8 After being thoroughly screened, the lump coal is carried on to 'pickling tables. 1882 *Dryden Abs & Aclat. II. 418* He was too warm on 'Pickling-work to dwell.

Pickling, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. PICK v. 2 + -ING.] The action of PICK v. 2

1. *Weaving* The driving of the shuttle to and fro in a loom, esp *attrib.* as in *pickling peg* (obs.) = PICKER 2; *pickling cord*, *lever*, *motion*, *shaft*, *staff*, *stick*, names of parts employed in this action: cf. PICKER 2 b.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI 4 Mechanical contrivance technically denominated a pickling peg 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 1285 He lays hold of the pickling-peg in his right hand, and, with a smart jerk of his wrist, drives the fly-shuttle swiftly from one side of the loom to the other The plan of throwing the shuttle by the pickling peg and cord is a great improvement upon the old way of throwing it by hand. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1668/x In one form of hand-loom, the pickling-peg is drawn by a cord. In the power-loom the driver is on a vibrating staff *1874, Pickling-stick (Weaving)*, the picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom 1878 *BARLOW Weaving* xxv 269 (*heading*), Shuttles and pickling motions *1874, This plan was to affix inclined planes to the peripheries of fly-wheels—one at each end of the crank shaft, so as to strike against a stud fixed upon a pickling shaft connected to each pickling stick 1897 *Westm. Gas* 22 Jan 7/2 For shafts he has used a lot of the hickory pickling staffs used in power looms.*

2. *Spinning*. 'The travelling of the bobbin up and down the spindle in the process of being filled, so that it may be equally full all over' (McLaren).

1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 152 The spool... requires a triple motion; a very short one at first filling the lower end, during which time the bobbin only moves a little way up and down, and then a longer 'pickling'... up and down, with the constantly lowering motion the same as for the tube.

3. The action of pitching or throwing sheaves, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *pickling-fork*, a hay-fork, pitchfork, *pickling-hole*, a window or door aloft in a barn or hayloft, through which hay or sheaves are pitched, a pitch-hole. *north. dial.*

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Pickling-hole*. 1884 TOM TREDDLEHOLME *Barnsley Poets' Ann.* 25 Made it into hay, an thrawn it throo t' pickin'-hoyle. 1873 *CORDEAUX Days of Humour* 14 One of the pickling-holes at the north end of the barn

Pickling (pi k'li), *pph. a.* Also 6 pyking, *Sc.* -and. [f. PICK v. 1 + -ING.]

1. That picks, in the senses of the verb; *spec. thievish*.

1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 2657 Sic pykand peggrall theifis ar hangit 1550 *LEVER Sermon* (Arb.) 38 Pickinge theft, is lesse than murdering robbery. 1561 T. HOBY *T. Castiglione's Courtier* IV (1577) T. viij. The ouerweilthy waxe stiffe necked and recklesse, the poore, desperat and pyking 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Dialects*, pickling fellows looking into chambers or parlours, onely of purpose to steale. 1834 *KIRLING Jungle Bk* 54 Nothing but foolish words and little pickling thievish hands.

†2. Dainty, fastidious, trifling, nice. *Obs.* *Perth. vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*

1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 If thy mill stones be not worne too blunt, fo want of pecking, there is pickling meat for thee 1597 *SHAKS a Hen IV.* IV. 1. 298 The King is wearie Of daintie, and such pickling Grievances. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* Auth. Apol. (ed. 2) 227 Dost thou love pickling meat?

Pickitivant, corrupt f. PICKER-DEVANT, *Obs.*

Pickle (pi k'li), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 *pekille*, *pykyl*, *pickyll*, *pykulle*, 6 (*pegyl*, *pigell*), *pyocle*, *pikle*, *pykle*, 6-7 *pickel*(l), 6- *pickle*. [app. a MDu *pekel*(e), *peckel* (a 1473 in *Tenthonista*) or MLG. *pekel*, LG., Du. *pekel*, E. Fris. *pekel*, *pakel*, mod. Ger. *pekel* brine, pickle. Ulterior origin obscure.

(Verdam suggests that Du *pekel* was a deriv. of verbal root *pek-*, in sense 'that which picks or is piquant'.)

1. A salt or acid liquor (usually brine or vinegar, sometimes with spices) in which flesh, vegetables, etc., are preserved. (In early use, also applied to certain sauces eaten with flesh as a relish.)

a 1440 *Morie Arth* 1097 Sevene knave childe, Choppid in a chourgon of chalke whyt sylver, With pekkile and powdrey of precyous spyece. c 1440 *Primp Paru* 397/2 *Pykyl*, sauce, *pycula*. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 79 *Pikyl* pour le Mallard. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chren* (1811) 79 To make a Piglet to kepe fresh Sturgeon in. 1530 *PALSGR 234/1* *Pyccle* sauce, *raibure* 1553 *EDEN Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Keping it in a certayne pickle 1600 *SURLIST*

Courtrie Rerme II. li. 349 A pickle..made of two parts of vinegar, and one of salt brine 1566 *SHAKS Ant & Cl* I v 66 Thou shalt be whipt with Weyer, and stew'd in brine, Smarting in lingling pickle. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 63 Make a Pickle of Vinegar, Salt, whole Pepper, Cloves, Mace, and boil it, and pour it on the Mangos. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* II. xlv. 132 The strength of the water being now such as to constitute it a brine or pickle 1849 *Woodstock Scuffle* xi. in *Scott Woodst. App. 1*, Nothing else is history But pickle of antiquity. 1875 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1877) 62 He was in the sea o' head and ears At last he rais'd his head above the pickle

b. *In pickle* (*fig.*), kept in preparation for use; esp. in *phr.* a *rod in pickle*, a punishment in reserve, ready to be inflicted on occasion: see *ROD*.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* Ejb, I but he hath arguments that have been these twentie yeres in pickle. 1625 B. SPENSER *Vox Cantab.* 26, I feare God hath worse rods in pickell for you. 1828 *Crayen Gloss* (ed. 2) s.v., This is a threatening admonition for an idle or truant boy 'There's a stick i pickle for thee my lad'. 1881 *Mas LYNN LINTON Rebel of Family* II. vii, It was only after the last good word of glad tidings had been said that the rod was taken out of the pickle 1885 *Daily News* 3 Nov 5/2 He will return to the tranquil enjoyment of his 1,000,000 dollars now in pickle, it is said, in the English funds.

2. Some article of food preserved in pickle; usually (*pl.*) Vegetables (as cabbage, cauliflower, onions, cucumbers, walnuts, mangoes, etc.) pickled, and eaten as a relish.

1707 *MONTIMER Husb* (1721) II. 26 The Keys of the Ash are a good Pickle while young and tender; and when near ripe. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No 255 ¶ 2 Conserves [are] of a much colder Nature than your common Pickles 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No 33 ¶ 24 Received a present of pickles from Miss Picklocks 1853 *Sover. Panopth.* 64 Mallovs.. occupied one of the first ranks among pickles.

3. An acid solution, or other chemical preparation, used for cleansing metal or wood, or for other purposes.

1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 38 Filter it through paper, keep it in a bottle closely corked, and call it the pickle. 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 860 These plates, while still warm, are rubbed over with a dilute acid or pickle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 A dipper had left a quantity of work all night in the 'pickle or cleansing solution.

4. *fig.* A condition or situation, usually disagreeable; a sorry plight or predicament. (Usually with defining word.) Now *collog.*

[cf. Du. *in de pekel zitten*, *venand in de pekel laten zitten*] 1562 J. HERWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 157 *Freilites* pickell. 1573 *TUSSER Husb* (1878) 125 *Reape* balise with sickle, that lies in ill pickle 1585 *FOXES Sermon* on 2 Cor. v. 4 In this pickle lyeth man by nature, that is, all wee that be Adams children a 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Communion* (1645) 382 Who could have embraced a person in so filthy a pickle? 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 77, I warrant, added she, he was in a sweet pickle 1. 1823 *BRYAN Yuan viii* xliii, The Turkish batteries thrash'd them like a flail, Or a good boxer, into a sad pickle 1893 *STEVENS Catrona* 297, I could see no way out of the pickle I was in

b. *gen.* Condition, trim, guise *rare*. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Accountment*, Dress, Garb, Pickle 1846 *HAWTHORNE Mosses* I. ix. 190 It is difficult to conceive how he keeps himself in any decent pickle.

5. A person, usually a boy, who is always causing trouble: cf. PICKLED 2 b, a troublesome or mischievous child, + a wild young fellow. *collog.*

1788 *Hist. Schoolboy* 72 He told Master Blotch he was a pickle, and dismissed him to his cricket 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* I. xvi ¶ 6 If the little gentleman is a pickle, they will lay all the blame on your bad management. 1811 *Lex. Balatiron*, *Pickle*, an arch waggish fellow 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 23 Apr. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 416 The Duke of Cumberland was there, and his son Prince George This little pickle is about nine. 1837 *MISS MITTORD Country Stories* (1850) 55 Young Sam Tyler, Jen's eldest hope, a thorough Pickle. 1885 [see PICKLESOME].

† b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PICKLED *pph. a* 1 a 2 b.

1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 278 His son, a pickle young dog

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pickle-barrel*, *-boiler*, *-bottle*, *-dealer*, *-farm*, *-jar*, *-pot*, *-room*, *-shop*; *pickle-cured* a, cured or preserved in pickle; *pickle-leaf*, an ornamental dish, in the form of a leaf, for pickles, etc.; *pickleman*, one who makes or sells pickles; *pickle-worm* *U. S.*, the caterpillar of a moth (*Phacellura nitidalis*), which destroys young cucumbers, etc.; *pickle-yard*, the yard in which meat is pickled for the navy.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 14 A Cooper and a *Pickle-Boiler being two distinct Employments. 1879 *Mas A. E. JAMES Ind. Housew. Management*, 21 A wide-mouthed *pickle-bottle, with airtight cork. 1793-2 in *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1799) I. 116 A *Pickle dealer and an Italian Fidler 1890 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/1 A *pickle-farm at the present time of year, with its peeling and brining processes, is an interesting sight 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 13 A man whose work consisted of covering *pickle-jars with bladder. 1850 *SMITHS Self-Help* II. (1860) 41 Melon table-plates, green *pickle-leaves, and such like articles. 1732 *Lord. Bonn Post* 9 Nov., John Potts, *Pickelman in Gacious Street. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 43 Put them into 'pickle pots, when the liquor is cold pour it upon the oysters. 1809 *KENDALL Trav* II. xlv. 132 From the water-rooms, it is drawn into a second range of vats or rooms, called 'pickle-rooms. 1773 *GOLD-SMITH* 13 Apr. in *Boswell Johnson*, The very next shop to Northumberland-house is a 'pickle-shop 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 22, I.. was.. made inspecting Cooper of the *Pickle-yard.

Pickle (pi k'li), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.]

The two senses are not generally felt to be the same word in Scotch, but of the use of *grain* in 'I hae-na a grain o' saut i' the hoose'; 'A man without a grain o' sense'.]

1. A single grain or corn of wheat, barley, or oats, e.g. a *barley-pickle*, a barley-corn. b. Formerly, also, a single grain or particle (of sand, dust, etc.).

1552 *ABF. HAMILTON Catalog.* (1884) 204 As bread is maid of many pickills of come. 17. *Songs, O gun my Love* i, O gun my love were a pickle of wheat, Awa' wi' that pickle o' wheat I wad flee. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 157 The ears are found to have alternately a plump well-filled *pickie* and an empty husk 1868 *ATKINSON Cleve-land Gloss*, *Pickle*, a single grain or kernel, of corn, rice, or the like

b 1632 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. xxii. 87 Ye shall run out your glass even to the last pickle of sand 1656 *J. ANES Next Schol. Div.* 150 Rotten, and dissolved into innumerable pickles of dust.

2. A small quantity or amount (of fluid, powder, or anything quantifiable); a little. (Followed by *sb.* without *of*)

a 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I. 9 Suk's I ha'e ye's get a pickle. 1774 *RAMSAY I have a Green Purse* i, I have a green purse, and a wee pickle gowd a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 36 I've spun a pickle yarn. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* 21, I wad get my pickle meal and my soup milk. 1822 *GALT Primitif* xxviii (1868) 110 A pickle tea and sugar. 1893 *STEVENS Catrona* 75 Ye'll have.. to think a wee pickle less of your dainty self.

Pickle (pi k'li), *v. 1* [f. PICKLE *sb.* 1 Cf. MDu. (a 1479), Du., MLG. *pekelten*, Ger. *pekeln*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or steep in pickle; to preserve in pickle. (Sometimes, To preserve with salt, to salt, as butter.)

1552 [see PICKLED 1] 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 122/1 To Pickle flesh, *condre*, *saltre* 1599 *HAKLVT Voy* II. 110 They use to pickle them with vinegar and salt. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Salmon.. If pickled it's like Sturgeon. 1722 *BECKI LLY Akephr.* vi § 14 A physician, who, having pickled half a dozen embryos [etc.], 1768 *COWPER Let. to J. Mill* 3 May, Mr. Rebecca Cowper's receipt to pickle cabbage. 1893 *KATI SANBORN Truthf. Wom.* S. California 28 The processes of pickling olives.

b. To fill (a vessel) with pickle or brine for preserving meat.

1757 *WOOD in W. Thompson R. N. Advoc.* 12 The Casks to be always drove and pickled in Time.

2. *Naut.* To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on the back after whipping or flogging: formerly practised as a punishment.

1706 *Ing. Naval Miscarriages in Harb.* *Misc.* (Park) I. 574 The whipping and pickling of seamen (a barbarous practice which has been much used of late) has likewise been a great hindrance to the manning of our fleet. 1723 *De Fon Voy round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping. 1887 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Hist.* XII. 205/1 It was acknowledged that [in Corbet's ship, c 1808] the number of men flogged was very great; and that the backs of the sufferers were habitually pickled.

3. To steep in or treat with some acid, or other chemical preparation, for cleaning or other purpose, in various manufactures, etc.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 503 Seed-wheat should be *pickled*, that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor, before it is sown. 1828 *GARRICK Gunney* 219 'Pickled' is the term also used to describe the process, which is simply eating away the softer metals from around the steel or harder material. 1858 *JOYNSON Dialects* 103 'The sheets to be galvanised are pickled, scoured, and cleaned 1887 *GUMMING Electricity* 213 The objects are first 'pickled' in a bath of mixed dilute nitric and sulphuric acids. 1889 *Standard* 22 Oct. 2 The ordinary dressings with which seed-corn is 'pickled', to prevent bunt or smut.

b. 'To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine; said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Jour.*' (Webster 1864).

4. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 18 For this our eyes are pickled up with tears, That are most brinie. 1651 *CLEVELAND Elegy on Abp. Canterbury* 36 Not to repent, but pickle up their Sin. 1790 *BURKE Tr. Rev. Wks.* V. 47 A theory, pickled in the preserving juices of pulpit eloquence 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept 8/2, I think you are pickling a rod for your own back.

Pickle, *v. 2* *Obs.* or *dial.* [dim. or freq. of PICK v. 1]

†1. (?) To pick clean, cleanse by minute picking.

c 1440 *Primp Paru* 397/1 *Pykelynge*, *purgulacio*. 1597 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 286 The Wren.. Into his [the crocodile's] mouth he skips, his teeth he pickles Cleansest his palate.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To pick in a small way, or a little at a time; to peck, nibble; to eat sparingly or delicately. Also *fig.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. ProL 158 Phebus red fowle.. Pykland his meyt in alleis quhar he went. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 122/2 To Pickle, eat nicely, *edera minutim*. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* i. 6 Whensoeuer we haue..but pickled vpon the doctrine without suffering it to work any true liuelinesse in vs. a 1586 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 727 Lick where I laid, and pickle of that pye. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 325 (Jam.) Robin Routh and Marion Mickle, Wha baith contentitlie did pickle Out o' ae pocke. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xxviii, Aweel, lass..then thou must pickle in thine ain poke-nook, and buckle thy girdle thine ain gate. 1825 *ROBINSON W'itby Gloss*, *Pickle*..to eat or pick but a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle are said only to pickle a bit out of the hand at once.

b. To deal with in a minute way, to **PIDDLE** (obs.), see also quot a 1825.

a 1868 *Ascham Scholom*. (Arb.) 158 To busy my self in pickling about these small points of Grammar a 1825 *Foray Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pickle*, v. to glean a field a second time, when, of course, very little can be found.

Pickle, obs. var. **PIGHTLE**, local var. of **PIKEL**.

Pickled (pi'kld), ppl a 1 [f. **PICKLE** v. 1]

1 Preserved in pickle, steeped in some chemical preparation: see **PICKLE** v. 1, 3.

1555 *Hulott*, *Pykled* or *bryned*, *muraticus* 1650 *Middleton Chaste Maid* 1 II, My wife longs for nothing but pickled cucumbers 1757 *W. Thompson R. N. Advoc* 9 *Pickled*, unpickled, and undrained Casks rolled away together 1876 *Schultz Leather Manuf* 9 *Pickled* hides should be kept separate from Salted 1898 *Westm Gas* 20 Jan. 7/2 The vessel was loaded with pickled sleepers

b. *Pickled herring*: see **PICKLE-HERRING**.

2, fig. - see **PICKLE** v. 1, 4.

1633 *P. Fletcher Purple Isl.* vi. lxiii, With lips confession and with pickled cries 1635 *Quarles Inuiv.* iv. xii, My pickled eyes did vent full streames of briny teares. 1820 *Lamb Elia* Ser. 1 *Christ's Hosp.*, In lieu of our half pickled Sundays 1842 *S. Lover Hauldy Andy* xxv, The poor pickled electors were driven back to their inn in dudgeon

† b. Of a person. Thoroughly 'imbued' with mischief; mischievous, roguish. *Obs.*

1691 *tr. Emiliane's Frauds Roui. Monks* (ed. 3) 343 Most impudent and pickled youths 1706 *Farquhar Recruiting Officer* v. vii, His poor boy Jack was, a pickled dog, I shall never forget him 1804 *Coltins Scrip-scrip*, *Epit on Poote* 3 Here a pickled rogue lies, whom we could not preserve, Though his pickle was true Attic Salt.

† **Pickled**, ppl a 2 *Obs.* Also 5 **pykeled**.

† Early variant of **PICKLED** [Variegated, speckled 14. v. in *W. Wulker 593/15* *Laridus*, *i. deters coloris*, *pykeled* *Ibid* 610/23 *Dicitur gallina lurida sconi*, *pykeled* hen show. c 1620 *W. LAUSON* in *Arb. Garner* I. 194 Wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or pickled hen's wing.

Pickle-herring. Now rare. [Found first as *pickled herring*, f. **PICKLED** ppl a; somewhat later *pickled-herring*, after MD or early mod.Du. *peckel-herinck* (1567 *Junius Nomenclator*), *MLG. pekel-herinck* (Lubben-Walther), both in sense 1, mod.Du. *pekel-haring*, mod.G. *pickelharung*]

† 1. *lit* A pickled herring. *Obs.*

a. c 1570 *Pride & Loul*. (1841) 75 For feare of meeting with a pickled hearing And mountayne made of mattes frivolous 1598 *Meres Pallad.* *Tanna* II. 286 b, Robert Greene died of a surfeit taken at Pickeld Herring, & Rhenish wine 1796 *H. HUNTER* tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I. 260 Those which are caught far to the North, known, in Holland, by the name of pickled herrings

β 1573-80 *BART Ato* H. 405 A pickle Herring, *halet conditum* 1600 *Rowlands Lett Humours* *Blood* vi. 77 Taken with a Pickle-herring or two, As Flemmings at Saint Katharine's use to do 1607 *DEKKER Kuis. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Hee had shortened his dayes by keeping company with pickle herrings.

2. A clown, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

This application of the term originated in German. It appears in 1620 in *Engelische Comedien und Tragedien sampt dem Pickelhering*, where it is the name of a humorous character in one of the plays, and of the chief actor in a series of 'Pickelhering-spiele' and 'Singspiele' (= *Jig sb* 4). One of the latter is a version of R. Cox's *Singing Semphun*, and a Dutch version of this, from the German, as *Singende kucht van Peckelhering* in *de Kist*, 1643, is the first known evidence of the use in Dutch, to which Addison attributed it in 1711—the first mention in English. (Grimm's Dictionary is in error in ascribing to it an English origin.)

a. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 47 16 A Set of merry Diolls. whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Potage; in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings 1726 *ARBUUTHNOT Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 5) 8 Content your selves with being Zanies, Pickled-Herrings, Punchionellos.

β 1716-20 *Let. fr. Mist's Funt* (1722) I. 81 Pickle-Herring was then in the Height of his Archness, Activity, and Gimaces. 1790 *Bystander* 134 Making a Merry-Andrew of himself, in imitation of the other Pickle herring. 1849 *tr. Menhold's Sodomia the Sorcerer* II. 232 People think it must be pickelhering, or some such strolling mummings come to exhibit to the folk during the evening

attrib. 1789 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode to eight Cats* ix, She mounteth with a pickle-herring spring, Without th' assistance of a rope. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res* I. ix, Their high State Tragedy becomes a Pickle-herring-Farce to weep at, which is the worst kind of Farce.

Pickler 1 (pi'klar). ? *Obs.* [f. **PICKLE** v. 2 + -ER 1] a. One who picks a little at a time, or who eats sparingly. b. See quot. 1718.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* vi. (1887) 46 The diet. must be small, as nature is a pickler, and requires but small pittance 1718 *Entertainer* No. 14 go A pernicious Sect of Animals called Picklers; who take upon themselves... to ridicule every Thing that does not square with their own Humours.

Pickler 2. [f. **PICKLE** v. 1 + -ER 1]

1. A vegetable (cucumber, onion, etc.) grown for pickling.

1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb* IV. 166 The latter crop of cucumbers, commonly called picklers. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 174 In Essex, onions are grown largely in field culture. Picklers are grown upon poor, light ground, to keep them small.

2. A person or thing that pickles (*lit.* and *fig.*). 1805 *SIR P. WALLIS* in *Brighton Life* (1892) 265 The Droitwich saline baths... powerful picklers indeed they are. 1883 *Daily News* 29 May 8/3 To Picklers, Laundrymen, and Others.—Convenient Premises to Let.

Picklesome (pi'klsəm), a. *nonce-wid.* [f.

PICKLE sb 1 + -SOME.] Of the character of a 'pickle' (**PICKLE** sb 1 5); inclined to mischief.

1885 *Century Mag* XXX. 380/2 Violet Carmine was a pickle. A residence of five months in New York had not by any means tended to make her less picklesome.

Picklet, obs. variant of **PICKLET** 1.

Pickling, pi'klin, sb. *deal.* Also 6 **pyglyng**.

[Origin doubtful.] See quot. 1825, 1868

1545 *Rates of Customs* c 1 b, *Pyglyng* the C. elles conter, xii score elles xxx 1823 *Ibid.* Dvii, *Pickling* the c, containing xii, xx elles iii 1825 *Foray Voc E Anglia*, *Picklin*, a sort of very coarse linen, of which seedsmen make their bags, dairy maids their aprons, etc 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss*, *Pickling*, a kind of fine canvas, used for covering meat-safes, and other like objects.

Pickling (pi'klin), vbl sb 1 [f. **PICKLE** v. 1]

The action of **PICKLE** v. 1, in various senses.

1691 *T. HALE Acc New Invent* p ix, The Dutch way of Pickling of Herrings 1734 *BERKELEY Let to T. Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 A good cook, and understands pickling and preserving. 1858 *GLenny Gard. Every-day* 84 220/1 Cabbages for Pickling are now coming to heart. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word bk*, *Pickling*, a mode of salting naval timber... to insure its durability 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss*, *Pickling*, cleaning sheet iron or wire by immersion in acid.

b. *attrib.* Used for pickling; of vegetables, grown for pickling, intended to be pickled.

1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst Husb Scot* I. 326 Wheat must have as much lime put upon it, as soon as it comes out of the pickling tub, as will dry it quickly. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 9/6 Half a dozen pickling-jars. 1855 *DILLMER Kitch Gard.* 37 To obtain small pickling onions.

Pickling, vbl. sb. 2 *Obs.*: see **PICKLE** v. 2 1.

Picklock (pi'k'lk), sb 1 and a 1 [f. **PICK** v. 1 + **LOCK** sb. 2. see **PICK** -]

a. sb. 1. A person who picks a lock; *spec.* a thief who opens a door by picking the lock.

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 76 b, I have one to whom there is no coier lock, nor dore shut... meaning that he was a pick-lock, and a false valet 1651 *CHARLETON Ephes. & Civim. Matrons* ii. (1668) 9 Locking the door behind him, with as little noise as a Pick-lock 1859 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 7/2 She called him a 'picklock' and a 'Paul Fry'. 1864 *B. JONSON Bart Farin.* v. 1, Talk with some crafty fellow, some picklocke of the Law! 1776 *M. DAVIES Athen Brit* II. 37 Sir Thomas Bolen was called the Pick-lock of Princes.

2. An instrument for picking locks.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Gansiva*, a false key, a pick-locke. 1603 *SHAKS Means for M.* iii. 118 We take him to be a Theefe for wee haue found vpon him a strange Pick-lock. 1683 *CROWNE City Politiques* v. 1, I have a picklock in my pocket. 1828 *W. SWELL Oxf. Prize Ess* 63, A vile Laconian lock, with three stout wards, Which no picklock or nail can reach to open. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 244/1 The most ingenious picklock ever seen.

fig. 1581 *J. BILL Haddon's Answr Osor.* 393 b, By which picklockes they locke fast the gates of hell, and open the gates of heaven to whom they list 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 72 Money is the very pick-lock that opens the way into all Cabinets and Councils

b. *adj.* Used for picking a lock; *esp.* in *pick-lock key* = A. 2 Also *fig.*

1607 *ROWLANDS Grey Warw* 75 Hell's picklock powder was unknown to men 1690 *Land. Gas.* No. 446/4 A bunch of picklock keys 1693 *C. DRYDEN* in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 174 The well-lung'd Civilian... opens first the Cause, Then with a Pick lock Tongue perverts the Laws. 1850 *CHUBB Locks & Keys* 32 He thought it would be impossible to pick them... by any picklock keys.

Picklock, sb. 2 and a 2 *Wool Manuf.* [f. **PICK** a or v. 1 + **LOCK** sb. 1] Name for the highest quality of English wool

1794 *Foot Agric* 6x (E D D) The dearest class of wool, called 'picklock', is estimated at thirty-two pence a pound. 1842 *Bischoffs Woolen Manuf.* II. 114, I have... divided them [wools] into six classes... 1st class—the pick-lock and prime, and class—the choice and super 5th class—lively and short coarse. 6th class—pick-lock, grey, &c. &c. 1884 *W. S. B. McLAREN Spinning* (ed. 2) 17 In the woollen trade the following names are common for English wool—picklock, which, as the name implies, is the choicest of all; prime, which is very similar; choice, a very little stronger; super, from the shoulders [etc.]

Pickman. [In sense 1, f. **PICK** sb 1 + **MAN**.]

1. A labourer who works with a pick; e. g. a miner or collier who uses a pick, a hewer.

1865 *Household Words* XIII. 544 Mines from Cornwall... Muckstuffers, Pickmen [etc.] 1878 *Urc Dict. Arts* IV. 63x (*Onkerite*), Five or more gangs work at a time, each consisting of four or five men, one pickman cutting the ground, one for drawing stuff to the shaft bottom, two at the windlass

2. A raker who rakes the hay into rows *dial*

1863 *BARNES Dorset Dial. Gloss.* s.v. *Haymakers*, In raking grass into double rollers, or pushing hay up into weals, the fore raker or pickman is said to *rake in* or *push in*, or *rove* or *roo*, and the other to *close*.

3. = **PICKMAW**. *dial.*

1890 *PREVOST Cumberland Gloss.*, *Pickman*, the term.

Pickman, obs. form of **PICKMAN** 1.

Pickmaw. *Sc.* and *north dial* Also 9 *Northumb.* *picki-maw*. [Second element **MAW** 3, gull; first uncertain (some conjecture *pick*, **PICK**)] A common name in Scotland of the Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus*; see **GULL** sb 1

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 183 Parfylyse this Pickmaw, as for priours, With that party habitis present than thar. 1803 *A. SCOTT Poems* (1808) 224 The lay rock, the peasewep, an' skirlin pickmaw. 1828 *SCOTT Br. Lannet* xxv, The very pick-maws and solan-geese out-by yonder at the Bass

has ten times their sense! 1894 *Northumbld Gloss* 529 *Peewit Gull*, also called *sea crow*, and *pick-i-maw* [on p. 533 error *picmaw*].

Pick-me-up. *collog.* [A phrase used as *sb.*: see **PICK** v. 1 20, and **PICK** -] *orig.* A stimulating drink serving to restore vigour after exhaustion; extended to beverages, medicinal preparations, etc., supposed to have restorative and tonic qualities.

1867 *LATHAM Black & White* 80 Who could induce the American loafer to drink home-brewed ale... instead of pick-me-ups 1871 *Standard* 13 Feb., A good trade in 'foaming pick-me-ups'... was done at the various American bars. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 4 Apr. 4/1 The land of cocktails and pick-me-ups. 1900 *Westm Gas* 5 Feb. 5/2 Incautions use of a pick-me-up in which strychnine was an ingredient

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything serving to restore strength or vigour, or having a bracing effect.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vii. 227 To Society the Père Hilarion was only a sort of mental liqueur, as Jenny Léa was an American 'pick-me-up' 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 278 Dr. Doseman's lively wit proved a pick-me-up to his. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 102 The pick-me-up we saw administered was a small dose of spiegelstein from a furnace close by. 1891 *M. O'RELL Frenchm. in Amer.* 43 This man is in constant need of moral support and pick-me-up

[**Pickmire**, an erroneous book-name for the

PICKMAW: prob. a copyist's or printer's error. Appears in Bewick's *Brit Birds*, 1808, vol. II (not by Bewick) 226, whence in *Montagu Ornith Dict* 1822, Swanson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.), who erroneously locates it in Roxburghshire (where *pick maw* is the name).]

Picknick, -er, -ing: see **PICKNICK**, etc.

Pickness, -oys, obs. forms of **PICKAX**

Pickpack: see **PICK-A-BACK**; **Pickpenny**,

Obs.: see **PICK** -.

Pickpocket (pi'pkpocket), sb. [f. **PICK** v. 1 9 + **POCKET**: see **PICK** -]

1. One who steals from or 'picks' pockets; a thief who follows the practice of stealing things from the pockets of others.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* Pref. (1592) 2 The pickpockets and cut-purses, are nothing so dangerous to mee, as these coosung Cunny-catchers 1668 *ROLLE Abbrdg.*, *Action sur Case* xxx. 73 Si home dit de A. He was a Pick-pocket, and he picked my pocket, and took 12s. of money out of my pocket. *Nul Action gist.* 1712 *STEELE Spect* No. 78 7 4 It was only a Pick-pocket, who during his Kissing her stole away all his Money. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* I. 14, He did not wish to... turn shoeback or pickpocket. *transf.* and *fig.* 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II. 272 The pickthank of vanity, the pickpocket of foolery, the pickpocket of the palteries, and knaues in Print. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II *Old Margate Hay*, The mibbling pick-pockets of your patience.

attrib. a 1716 *SOUTH Sem.* (1744) XI. 29, I do not mean the auricular pick-pocket confession of the Papists. 1764 *GRAY Candidate* 6 Such a sheep-biting lock, such a pick-pocket air! 1823 *SVD SMITH Wks* (1859) II. 12/2 His mission to the fifth or pick-pocket quarter of the globe.

2. *dial* Given as a name to various weeds which impoverish the land, as *Shepherd's Purse*, *Corn Spurrey*, etc.: cf. next 2 and see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Pickpockets*, *Shepherd's purse*

Hence **PickpoCKET** v., usually as *vbl. sb.*; **Pick-**

poCKETING, stealing from pockets; **Pick-poCKET-ism**, the practice of picking pockets; also *transf.*; **PickpoCKETry** = *prec.* = in quot. 'plagiarism'.

1673 *R. HEAD Caning Acad.* 5 They will deviously *pick pocket. 1838 *DICKINS O. Trust* xliii, A *pick-pocketing case, your worship 1886 *Pall Mall G* 17 Sept. 4/1 Pickpocketing is merely another form of gambling 1890 *Examiner* 612/1 The *pick-pocketism above alluded to cannot be defended. 1893 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 238 The crime of pedantry, stupidity, jacksassness, and *pickpocketry.

† **Pickpurse**. *Obs.* [See **PICK** -]

1. One who steals purses or from purses; a pick-pocket.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1140 Ther saugh I first... The pykepurs [v. r. pykpurs] 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* vii. 370 A dozen harlots of portours and of pykepurses 1542 *UDALL Erasim Apoph.* 122 b, The pykepurses and stealers of apparell. 1543 in *Let. & Papers Hen. VIII.* XVIII. 11. 316 All pickpurses' ears are not set on the pillow as yet. 1623 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 47 The pick-purse... doth not so much hurt as this general robber. 1797 *SWIFT Dreams* Wks. 1755 III. II. 234 His fellow pick purse... Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* lxxiv, I am no pick-purse of anothers wit. a 1602 *W. PERKINS Cases Consa.* (1619) 332 Inordinate and affected care is commonly a great pickpurse. 1611 *COTGR. s. v. Argent*, Good cheape commodities are notable pick-purses.

c. *attrib.*

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 114 Pynit pykpurs pelour. c 1550 *Dice-Play* B. v, Hyghe law [signifieth] robbery, Figginge lawe, picke purse cresset. 1612 *Pasquill's Night-Cap* (1877) 8 To see a pilfing and a pick-purse knaue... Due to the bottom of a true mans purse.

d. **Purgatory pickpurse**, **pickpurse purgatory**: a dyslogistic term of 16th c. controversy, used orig. app. by Latimer, in reference to the use made of the doctrine of purgatory to obtain payments for masses for departed souls, etc.

1537 *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc* DII, They that begotte and brought forth, that one old ancient purgatory pycke pourse. c 1550 *BALF. K. John* (Camden) 63 Your pardons, your bulles, your purgatory pyckepurse. 1556 *Olde Anti-christ* 81b, That most gayneful fornice of the popes pickepurse Purgatorie. a 1591 *H. SMITH Arrow agst. Ath.*

(1622) 60 It may be well and justly called Purgatorie Pick-purse; wealth and great riches of the clergy, was the only mark they aimed at. 1721 M. HENRY *Pope's* Wks. 1853 II 346/2 'Purgatorie pick-purse', so it has been called.

2. A name of Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, from its impoverishing the land. Also of Corn Spurrey, *Spergularia arvensis*. Cf. prec. 2.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II xliii § 2. 215 Shepherds purse is called .in the North part .Pickepurse, and Caseweede. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Pickepurse* an hearbe so called . Shepherds purse or Shepherds Ponch. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk Gloss, Pickpurs, or Sandweed, spergularia arvensis*, common spurrey.

†**Pick-quarrel**, *Obs.* [See **PICK-**.]

1. One given to picking quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 264 He hath been all his life a pick-quarrel. 1532 *Ibid.* 27 Cursed be the peace-breakers, pick-quarrels, whisperers, backbiters. 1588 E. AGGAS *tr. Pres. Estate France* 56 All the pick-quarrels, all the porters of Paris. are at thy beck.

2. An occasion of quarrel, a cause of dispute. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gi. Brit.* ix. xxiv § 54 If all these pretences and demands were cancelled, and Callis forgotten, which hath bene the continual picke quarrell betwixt these two Realmes.

Pickquet, Pickrel, Pickroon, *obs. ff. PIQUET, PICKEREL, PICKAROON*

Picksome (pi kszm), *a.* [f. **PICK** v.1 + **SOME**] Choice, fastidious, dainty, particular

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi (1880) 100 Trout are pick-some and hard to please. 1888 BESANT *Fifty Yrs. ago* viii. 136 We were not quite so pick-some in the matter of company as we are now. 1899 *19th Cent.* 608 The Committee should be very pick-some and particular [Halliwell's sense 'Hungry, peckish' was app. a mistake.]

Hence **Picksomeness**, daintiness

1881 BESANT & RICE *Captain's Room* 1, Cucumber readily adapts itself to all palates save those set on edge with pick-someness.

Pickstaff, *obs. form of PIKESTAFF.*

Pickthank (pi ksznk), *sb. and a. arch. and dial.* [f. the phrase to *pick a thank* or *thanks*: see **PICK** v.1 8 b, and **PICK-**.]

A. sb. One who 'picks a thank', i.e. carries favour with another, esp. by informing against some one else; a flatterer, sycophant; a tale-bearer, tell-tale.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 43 To be a pykthank I wald preif. 1551 Gray's *N-Y* *to Somerset* 86 in *Furniv. Ballads* fr. MSS I 423 Refuse those pykthankes that Imagyn lyes! 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Delictor*, a secrete accusor or complainer, a tell tale, a pickthank. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 25. a 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 289 These speeches that pick-thank reported to Antipater, with exaggerations of his own to make them more odious. 1770 L. MILBOURNE *Revisit. Higher Powers* 24 When other pick-thanks might be ready to inform against them. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vi. I had been called *pickthank* and *tale-pyke*. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) l. vii. 279 What a pickthank! that simple party of English people might have thought me

B. adj. (attrib. use of *sb.*) Given to 'picking thanks', flattering, sycophantic; tale-bearing; basely officious.

1561 AWDELEY *Prat. Vacab.* 14 This is a pickthank kneave, that would make his Master beleue that the Cowe is woode. 1600 DEKKER *Genile Craft* Wks. 1873 I 15 He sets more discord in a noble house, by one daies broching of his pick thanke tales, Than can be salved again in twentie yeares. 1692 R. L. ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* xvi. xvi. (1733) 446 He...never fail'd of some pickthank Story or other to carry away with him. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xii. (1860) 200 An effeminate parader of phrases of endearment and pickthank adulation.

Hence †**Pickthankly** *a.*, of the character of a pickthank; †**Pickthankness**, the quality or character of being a pickthank.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. xlii. (1852) 410 The Arch-Bishop, instead of being offended as the pick-thankly reporter hoped he would have been, fell a laughing heartily. 1872 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 284 But for the pickthankness of some of the Clergy, who will always presume to have the thanks and honour of it.

Pickthank, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the pickthank, curry favour with (a person); †*trans.* to obtain by sycophancy (*obs.*). Hence **Pickthanking** *vb. sb. and ppl a.*

Sometimes app. misused for to *pick fault, pick holes*. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 43 While he did credit pickthanking Counsellors. 1624 ROBERTS *Naaman* 308 Many there bee who to flatter and pickthank with their Masters do great things. 1773 NORTH *Exan.* ii. iv. § 95 (1740) 278 He did it to pick-thank an Opportunity of getting more Money. [1830 *Examiner* 132/2 The most fastidious and pick-thanking critic. 1853 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 131 How constantly Shakspeare releases himself from the pick-thanking of his critics.]

Picktooth (pi k(t)z), *sb. and a.* Now *rare*. Pl. picktooths; sometimes *erron. pickteeth*. [f. **PICK** v.1 2 + **TOOTH**, see **PICK-**.]

A. sb. 1. An instrument for picking the teeth; a toothpick.

1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I 321 For one Pennare of silver to keep Pyke teithe in, to be King's grace. 1574 GASCOIGNE *Wks., Harbes, Weedes*, etc. (1587) 154 As with a picktooth bying on your lippe. 1594 PLAT *Jeuell-ho.* iii. 73 Small Uniper sticks, with sharpe points like picktoethes. 1685 LLOYD in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) l. 29 Now he gave him his case of pick-tooth. 1755 H. WALFOLE *Lett. to Montagu* 20 Dec., I was

afraid you would think I had sent you a bundle of pick-tooths, instead of pines and firs. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* P vi xxxii, Guest and hostess backward leaning, all Their picktooths now were playing.

2. The umbelliferous plant *Ammi Visnaga*, also called Toothpick Bishopweed; so called from the use made of the dry stalks of the umbels

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Agr.* 322 Pick-tooth, *Daucus*. 1866 TREAS. Bot., Picktooth, *Ammi Visnaga* 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, Pick-tooth, *Daucus Visnaga*.

3. *attrib.*, as *picktooth case*.

1685 *Land. Gas.* No. 2068/4 A Pick-Tooth Case wrought. 1711 PICKLE Club (1817) 74 Accoutred with a large muff snuff-box, diamond ring, picktooth case, silk handkerchief 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II 237 His milk-white hand Could pick tooth case and box for snuff command.

B. adj. Idle, indolent, easy, leisurely (like a person resting and picking his teeth after a meal).

1728 VANBR & CIB *Prov. Husb.* II 1, My Lord and I, after dinner, sat down by the fire side, in an idle, indolent, pick-tooth way. 1767 Mrs S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 39 We breakfast with Aristotle, and pass our pick-tooth hours with Orpheus. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* iv ix § 3 The pick-tooth carelessness of a loungier. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 1 That easy, picktooth air of fashion, with which the noble Marquis is good enough to transact the business of the nation.

Pickueer, *obs. form of PICKER.*

Pick-up, *sb. (a.)* [f. the phr. to *pick up*: see **PICK** v.1 20.]

a. The act of picking up; *spec.* in Cricket, the picking up of the ball, in order to return it. **b.** That which picks up, as a railway-train. **c.** That which is picked up, as a pick-up meal (see **B**); one who is picked up, a chance passenger, acquaintance, etc. **d.** An informal game between sides picked on the spot. **e.** *Printing*. 'Standing matter that comes into use and is counted as new matter'.

a. 1886 *Daily News* 27 July 3/2 [A cricketer] conspicuous for the quickness of his pick-up and the accuracy of his return. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 262 Pick-up and return must be one action, or the batsman will steal a sharp run.

b. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss* s. v., The last train at night which runs from Sheffield to New Holland, is called the Pick up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/2 The experiments for Mr. Edison's new electric tramcar were conducted at his laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey... Its chief feature is the 'pickups' which take the current from one line of rails. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 18 June 220/3 Those [lights] of slow goods trains and 'pick-ups' are distinguished by a single green light placed over the left hand buffer.

c. 1860 [see **B**]. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 311 She will be a grand pick-up for somebody when he goes. 1895 FRANK'S *Stand. Dict.* s. v. *Pick-up*, (Slang) a woman whose acquaintance is made on the street; especially, a street-walker. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *Morn. ill. Rev.* II 15 Each driver was anxious to get the first chance of pick-ups on the road.

B. attrib. or as adj. **a.** = that picks up or is used in picking up, as in *pick-up apparatus, circuit, water-trough*, etc.; **b.** = picked up for the nonce, as in *pick-up crew, dinner, game, team*.

1859 MAY. *Downing in London* (Bartlett), They had only a pick-up dinner. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), A *pick-up dinner*, called also simply a *pick-up*, is a dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals. 1876 PEECE & SILVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 274 The faulty section of the through wire is thrown out until the fault is removed. In its place is substituted the section of the 'pick-up' circuit. Communication is thus preserved between a and c. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 106 The tenders attached to the engines have a 'pick up' apparatus, provided with a scoop, which can be lowered into the trough while the train is passing over it at full speed, and the trucks are filled with water in a few seconds. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Jan. 5/1 A pick up goods train driver and fireman experienced a shock as if the locomotive had struck some hard substance lying on the rails.

Pickwick (pi kwik), [See **PICKWICKIAN**.]

Trade name for a cheap kind of cigar.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I 442 The last time I sold Pickwicks and Cubers a penny apiece with lights for nothing, was at Greenwich Fair. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 79/1 Smoking his pipe or his pickwick where he will. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I ii. 92 By your Lordship's leave I'll smoke a pickwick.

Pickwick 2. [See **PICK-**.] A pointed instrument for pulling up the wick of an oil-lamp

1864 in WEBSTER

Pickwickian (pi kwik-ian), *a.* [f. *Pickwick*, surname in Dickens's *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1837).] Of or pertaining to Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club; chiefly *humorous* in phr. in (a) *Pickwickian sense, language*, in a technical, constructive, or conveniently idiosyncratic or esoteric sense; usually in reference to language 'unparliamentary' or compromising in its natural sense.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* i. The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand whether he had used the expression... in a common sense. Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. 1866 FELTON *Ans. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. vi. 100 Out it comes... with no minding of phrase, and no Pickwickian or Congressional explanations afterwards. 1902 CHAMBERLAIN *S. Bham* 17 Nov., In every case it had only a political, perhaps I might say a Pickwickian, meaning.

Hence **Pickwickianism**, a statement made in a Pickwickian sense; **Pickwickianly** *adv.*, in a Pickwickian sense.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 14 Apr. 229/1 Dr. Arthur Little discussed almost convincingly, albeit somewhat pickwickianly, 'the Advantages of Presbyterianism'. 1894 *Ibid.* 28 June, This author does not mean his assertions to be taken as facts, but only as bits of critical pickwickianisms.

Picky, Sc and north. dial. var. **PITORY.**

Pickyduant, variant of **PICKER-DEYANT Obs.**

Pickydilly, Picle: see **PICCADILL, PIGHTLE**

Picnic (pi knik), *sb.* Also 8-9 *pique-nique*, *pick-nick*, *pio-nic*, *pio nio*. [Occurs (in reference to foreign countries) from 1748, but app. not before c. 1800 as an English institution; ad. F. *pique-nique*, stated by Ménage *Dict. Etymol.* (1692) to be of recent introduction; in *Dict. Acad.* 1740. In use in Germany a 1748, in Sweden a 1788 (Widgegen's *Dict.*). See Note below.]

1. Originally, A fashionable social entertainment in which each person present contributed a share of the provisions; now, A pleasure party including an excursion to some spot in the country where all partake of a repast out of doors: the participants may bring with them individually the viands and means of entertainment, or the whole may be provided by some one who 'gives the picnic'.

The intermediate stage is seen in quot. 1868. The essential feature was formerly the individual contribution; now, it is the *al fresco* form of the repast.

1748 CHESTER. *Lett. to Son* (in Germany, app. Berlin) 29 Oct., I like the description of your *Pu-nic*; where, I take it for granted, that your cards, are only to break the formality of a circle. 1763 LADY M. COKE *Lett.*, to Lady Strafford 23 Sept. (1889) l. 7, I was last night at a Subscription Ball which is called here [Hanover] *Picquenic*. c. 1800 Miss KNIGHT *Autobiog.* l. 45 We stayed here [at Toulon] till the 17th [Feb. 1777] and on the previous day went to a 'picque-nique' at a little country house not far from the town. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The rich have their sports, their balls, their parties of pleasure, and their *pic nics*. 1806-7 J. BERNSTORF *Misericord. Hum. Life* (1826) xv. *Introduct.*, She's so full of Fête and Pic nic and Opera. 1826 [J. R. BRS.] *Four Yrs. France* 289 Parties... establish a pic-nic, and pass the day together. 1826 DISTRALL *Viv. Gay* iii. iv, Nature had intended the spot for pic-nics. 1866 Miss BRADDOCK *Lady's Mile* iii. 35 They held impromptu pic-nics on breezy heights above the level of the sea. 1868 LATHIAN *Johnson's Dict.*, *Picnic*, open air party, in which a meal, to which each guest contributes a portion of the viands, is the essential characteristic. 1873 *Hobgoblins* 39 After the picnic had been eaten, a dance was improvised. 1886 Mrs. EWING *Mary's Meadow* 21 We had a most delightful picnic there.

†**b.** By *picnic*: by contributions from each member. *Obs.* [Cf. F. 'l'ancienne tournure adverbiale à pique-nique' (Gennin in Scheler).]

1832 *Examiner* 324/2 A sort of *pasticcio*, made up apparently by picnic from the portmanteaus of the performers.

c. transf. and fig.

1887 L. J. DEAUCHAMP in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 3/2 For that length of time the dogs had a picnic. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/7 We go about and keep the Boers on the run... I think everything points to the end of this picnic.

†2. A member of the Picnic Society: see 3. *Obs.*

1802 *Spirit Pub. Frats.* VI. 127 One famous *Pic-Nic* indeed came forward and said, they were 'a harmless and inoffensive society of persons of fashion'. *Ibid.* 198 Nor was the public amazement lessened, when they were informed, that *Pic-Nics* were men who acted plays and wrote plays for their own amusement. 1830 L. ANGLO *Remin.* II. 5 General A... was the most prominent picnic of our dramatic personae. 1878 W. H. HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I 82 A fashionable association termed the *Pic-nics*, who had burlettas, vaudevilles and ballets on a small scale performed there.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, a picnic; in earlier use with reference to contributions made by each member of a party or company, as at a 'picnic' in the original sense.

†*Picnic Society*, name of a society of people of fashion in London about the beginning of the 19th c., for social entertainments, private theatricals, etc., to which each member contributed his share. †*Picnic supper*: see first quot. [cf. F. *souper à pique nique* (Gennin in Scheler).]

1802 *Times* 16 Mar., A *Pic-Nic Supper* consists of a variety of dishes. The subscribers to the entertainment have a bill of fare presented to them, with a number against each dish. The lot which he draws obliges him to furnish the dish marked against it, which he either takes with him in his carriage, or sends by a servant. 1802 *Pic-Nic Society* [see **PICKWICKIAN**]. 1802 *Spirit Pub. Frats.* VI. 100 Fat capons, prize-beef, ham and chickens... Ye Gods, what pretty *Pic-Nic* pickings! 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 376 This season has been marked by a new species of entertainment, common to the fashionable world, called a *Pic Nio supper*. Of the derivation of the word, or who was the inventor, we profess ourselves ignorant, but the nature of it... is [etc.]. 1807 *Director* I 267 A *pic-nic* conversation, where each contributes in his turn from his stores of reading and observation. 1815 *Mrs. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1896) IV. lxxv. 305 We boarded and lodged by picnic contract with the Princess. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 81 [The history] of the picnic formation of this Creed by its putative fathers the Apostles, may be found in their proper places. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 225 A pack of hounds... got together... in a sort of pick-nick manner by a few gentlemen in London. 1832 W. W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Raiton*, lx. (1838) 183 The girls and young men of the *pic-nic* party are dancing merrily. 1839 HENRY *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 129 The whole party sat down to a picnic meal on the ground.

†4. *as adv.* In the way of a picnic; by contributions from each person. *Obs.*

1803 J. DAVIS *Trav U S* 176 A sum that may enable him to ask a friend to dine with him *pic nic*

[Note The chronology of the word in French and English, with the fact that our earliest instances refer to the Continent, and are sometimes in the French form *pic-nique*, show that the word came from French (although some French scholars, in ignorance of these facts, have in view of the obscurity of its derivation, conjectured that the French word was from Eng.). Hatzfeld-Darmesteter merely say 'Origin unknown the Eng. *picnic* appears to be borrowed from French'. Scheler mentions several conjectures, amongst others that of Boniface (18) 'le pas ou chacun *picque* au plat pour sa *rique* (*rique* taken in the sense of "small coin"). Others think it merely a riming combination formed on one of its elements. In Foot's *Nabob* (1772) Act 1, one of the characters uses *pick-nack* for *pick-nick*, intended perhaps to show that *pick-nick* was still a little known word, liable to be confounded or associated with better known native words or combinations, such as *knack-knack*. But cf. PICKNICKERY quot. 1803, 'pick nickery and nick-nackery'.]

Picnic (pi'nik), *v.* Inflections *picnicked*, *picnicking*. [f. prec.

(As to the spelling of the inflections, and of the following words, see remarks under C and K)]

1. *intr.* To hold, or take part in, a picnic

1843 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 2 Let us picnic there At Audley Court 1861 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit* i viii (1875) 212 Lay musing on the beach, or pic-niced among the ruins of the Castle 1865 THOMNBURY *Turner* (1865) i 371 He has drawn people riding and pic-nicking 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Rev.* iv iii 238 We picnicked on the grass outside the monastery

† 2. *trans.* To furnish (provisions) by contributions from each person, as at a picnic *Obs.*

1821 MOORE *Memo* (1853) III 268 The Villamils and I picnicked our provender.

3. To entertain (a person) with picnics

1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 77 We were balled, fêted, picniced, and generally made much of.

Hence *Picnicking* *Obs. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1824 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* i. xix. 372 The description of one of the pic-nicing days. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Yet can green, picnicking Simla ever wreat the crown away from Calcutta? 1883 H. P. SPURFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/2 Mr. Claxton suggested their picnicking 1888 W. R. CARELESS *Life in Corea* iii. 25 The hill is used as a lounge and picnicking place

Picnicker (pi'nikkə), [f. PIONIO *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who picnics, or takes part in a picnic.

1857 DE QUINCY *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 171 note, He will not be able without a glass to see the gay party of picnickers 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Pausanias* xiv, The kind of day that all picnickers would demand of Providence 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/1 The samovar (the tennant) enabled the picnickers to turn out a delicious cup of tea.

Picnicky. [f. PIONIO *sb.* + -Y.]. † a. See quot. 1803: apparently alluding to the dramatic performances of the original Picnic Society: cf. quot. in PIONIO *sb.* 2. † b. A collection of things contributed from various sources, like the provisions at a picnic. c. *phl.* The requisites for a picnic.

1803 *Times* 4 Jan, We are induced to contend against any thing so contemptible as the pick-nickery and nick-nackery—the pert affectation, and subaltern vanity of rehearsing to an audience that cannot understand, in a language one cannot pronounce. 1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN *Langensath* III 66 The pick nickery of sea stock brought on board by the different passengers 1830 H. ANGELO *Remin* I 290 Gillray let fly with his double-barrelled gun, charged at pic-nickery, with his crayon and etching tool 1852 *Aquatic Notes Camb.* 4, a kettle, 9 plates, 4 dishes, a chai coal bag, with a host of other picnickeries.

† **Picnician**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] † a. A member of the Picnic Society (see PIONIO 3).

b. One who takes part in a picnic.

1802 CUTPHER *Dram. Rights*, etc. 45, I am not of the Picnic Society, therefore not a *Picnician*. I only wish to prove that, if the Pic-nicians choose to have a Pic-nic supper, they have an undoubted right to do so 1833 READ *Chr. Johnstone* 166 The other discontented Pic-nician was Christie Johnstone.

Picnicky (pi'nikki), *a. colloq.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Belonging to or characteristic of a picnic.

1870 *Standard* 26 Nov, Occupied in a pleasant pic nicky way in getting ready their breakfast before the start. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 2 To do everything in such an entirely rustic and picnicky fashion.

Pionid, **Pionometer**, bad spellings of PYON-

|| **Pico** (pi'ko) *Obs.* [Sp. *pico*. see PEAK *sb.* 2 II.] A peak, the pointed top of a mountain, a conical mountain. (Originally applied to the Peak of Teneriffe: see PEAK *sb.* 2 5, P101, PIKE *sb.* 3)

1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (1672) 4 This high Pico rises from the middle part of the Isle (Teneriffe). a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 177 An exact relation of the Pico Teneriff. *Ibid.* These calcined rocks lie for three or four miles almost round the bottom of the Pico. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lett.* viii. 290 As high as the Pico of Teneriff 1742 De Foë's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III 206 Yet there is one of them (Cheviot Hills) a great deal higher than the rest, which, at a distance, looks like the Pico-Teneriffe, in the Canaries.

Picoid (pi'koid), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *picus* woodpecker + -OID.] Resembling the *Picidae* or Woodpeckers in form.

Picoides (pi'koidēs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *picoides* PROOD + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Picoides*, a suborder of birds including Woodpeckers, Honey-guides, Bar-

bets, Toucans, Jacamars, and Puff-birds. So **Picoides**, a member of the *Picoides*.

Picoles, *obs. f. PICOLAX.* **Picol:** see PICUL

Picoline (pi'kolin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *pic-*, *pic-em* pitch + *ol-eum* oil + -INE⁵. so in mod. F.] A colourless liquid compound (C₆H₇N) obtained from bone-oil, coal-naphtha, tar, peat, etc., having an intensely powerful smell.

1853 *Pharmac. Yrnl.* XIII. 124 The sulphates of picoline, petinine are insoluble 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 260 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 263 The double series of isomeric compounds, of which Aniline and Picoline are respectively members both of these bodies have the composition C₁₂H₇N

Pico-passerine (pi'ko, pæ sērōin), *a. Ornith* [f. L. *pic-us* woodpecker + *passer* sparrow + -INE¹] Of or belonging to the *Pico-* or *Pico-passeres*, an order proposed by Seeböhm to include Picine and Passerine birds.

1890 *Ibis* Jan 33 Each of these six characters appears in every Pico-Passerine bird but the combination of the six never outside the limits of the Pico-Passeres.

† **Picory**. *Obs.* Also -ie, -ee. [ad. F. *picorte* (16th c. in Littré) marauding, ad. Sp. *picorda* see **PICORER**] Plundering or pillage by armed force, foraging, marauding; looting.

1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Dica. Weapons* Ded. g b, In stead of pay have suffered them to goe alla *picorte*, that was, to robbe and spoyle the Boores their friends 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 13 If otherwise they be not provided for forage or Picorte. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 45 He chastised such as failed, or were given to picory 1596 RALPH *Discov. Guiana* Ep. Ded. 4 It became not the former fortune in which I once lived, to goe journeys of picorie [1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1 Smith alone having saved by care in picory some moneys]

|| **Picot** (pi'ko). [F. *picot*, dim of *pic* peak, point, prick.] A small loop of twisted thread, larger than the pearl or purl, one of a series forming an ornamental edging to lace, ribbon, or braid; also, in embroidery, a raised knot similarly formed to represent a leaf, petal, ear of corn, etc.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dich. Needlework* h 391/1 *Picots*... are little Loops or Bobs that ornament Needle-made Laces of all kinds, and that are often introduced into Embroidery 1892 *Walton's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69 74/1 The term 'worms' is not nearly so euphonious as the time-worn appellations of 'twisted stitch' or 'bulion', 'roll picot' all different names for the same stitch 1893 *Ibid.* VIII No. 90 11/2 The raised picots of which this leaf is composed are worked something after the manner of French knots.

b. *attrib.* as *picot-edge*, *ribbon*, *stitch*.

1886 St. Stephen's *Rev.* 73 Mar. 24/1 A bow of yellow picot ribbon 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/1 Some ingenious manufacturer conceived the happy idea of embellishing the edges of the ribbon with a small loop of silk. The idea was developed, and ribbons with a *picot* edge became the order of the day 1892 *Walton's Pract. Needlework* VI No. 69 3/1 The daisy loops—which also are known as leaf stitch and picot stitch.

|| **Picotah**, **picottah** (pi'kotā). Also *pa*, *picotta*, *pæcottah*. [Hindī, etc., a. Pg. *picotta* a pump-brake (in a ship).] The name applied in parts of India to a device for raising water, consisting of a beam, resting on an upright support, which is weighted at one end and has a bucket suspended from the other; the operator stands upon it and uses his own weight to dip and raise the bucket; the same as the *SHADOOF* of the Nile.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. Mysore* I 15 In one place I saw people employed in watering a rice field with the *Yannu*, or *Picotta*, as it is called by the English. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Worship Receipts* Ser. iv. 91/2 Termed a *picottah* or *picote* in Bengal.

|| **Picote** (pi'kote), *sb.* [F., *pa*, pple. of *picoter* to peck, etc.: see **PICOTER**] a. *Her.* Spotted, speckled. b. Furnished with picots. see **PICOT**.

c. 1828 BERRY *Eucalypt Herald* I Gloss, *Picote*, a French term, which signifies speckled

Picotee (pi'kote), *sb.* (a) Also 8 *picotees*, -tees, -tty, 9 *picotés*, *picotees*. [a. F. *picoté*, -ée, *pa*, pple. of *picoter* to prick often, mark with pricks or points, *f. picot*: see **PICOT**.] A florists' variety of the carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the flowers of which have a light ground, the petals being marked or edged with a darker colour. The early variety had a white ground marked with specks of colour.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, Each of those Tribes are very numerous, but chiefly the *Picotees*, of which, he says, he had seen above an hundred different Sorts in one Garden. 1808 Sir J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 505 Your *Picote* (I never knew before how to spell that word, neither do I know its etymology now) pink is a curious plant 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 671 By what process gooseberries may be made gigantic and *picotees* enriched with piedness. 1887 G. Nicholson's *Dut Gardening* III. 123 *Picotees* are only distinguished from *Carnations* by the markings of their flowers. The petals of the *Picotee* have a ground colour, and are edged with a second colour.

b. *adj.* Applied to colours resembling those of the flowers or leaves of the *picotee*

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/6 Fine late tulips. *Picotee*, white, with *picotee* red edge. c. 1900 *Needlecraft* Ser. i. No. 34-9/2 The shading and grass upon the bank, work in dark *picotee* greens.

Picotite (pi'kōit) *Min.* [a. mod. F., named 1812 after Picot, Baron de la Peyrouse (1744-1818), who described it: see -ITE¹.] A black variety of spinel containing chromium, occurring in minute grains and crystals in Iherzolite.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 37 1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* i 246 *Picotite*. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii 264 The *picotite* appears, under the microscope, in very irregular brown, or deep olive-green, patches or grains. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 221 *Picotite* or chrom spinel

Picoys, *obs. f. PICOLAX.* **Picoquancy**, **Picoquant**, etc. see **PICQ-**. **Picque**, *obs. f. PICK v* 1 **Picoué**: see **PICQUÉ**.

Piqueer, **picquerer**, **Picqueroon**, **Picquet**: see **PICKEER**, **PICARON**, **PICKET**, **PICQUET**.

Picqueter (pi'ketə) [f. F. *piquet* (de fleurs) bunch (of artificial flowers, for hats) + -ER¹.] One who arranges artificial flowers in bunches.

1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Artificial flower mounters, picqueters, jet hatched, wanted. 1901 *Ibid.* 9 Apr. 10/4 Artificial Flower Picqueters—Improvers wanted

Picquier, *obs. form of PICKEER*, **PICQUIER**.

Picquois, *obs. form of PICOLAX*.

|| **Picra** (pi'krā). *Pharmacy.* [Short for **HIERA PICRA** (Gr. *μικρά* bitter)] A bitter cathartic powder or paste = **HIERA PICRA**.

1860 BUSHNELL in *Lit. & Sci.* (1886) 439, I used to have a certain pride in taking *picra* without crying

Picrate (pi'krāt). *Chem.* [f. as **PICRIC** + -ATE¹.] A salt of *picric acid*: used as an explosive.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 403 The metallic picrates are mostly crystallisable, bitter, and of yellow colour. They explode when strongly heated. 1890 *Daily News* 27 July 6 The entrances east and west are closed by *torpilles* charged with *picrate* of potash.

Hence **Picrated** *phl. a.*, containing or partly composed of a *picrate*: applied to certain fireworks.

Picric (pi'krik), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *μικρός* bitter + -IC¹.] In *Picric acid*, also called *trinitro-carbolic* or *carbazoic acid*, *artificial indigo-bitter*, a yellow intensely bitter substance (C₆H₃N₃O₇ = C₆H₃(NO₂)₃O), crystallizing in yellow shining prisms or laminae, first observed by Hausmann in 1788, used in dyeing and more recently in the manufacture of explosives.

1852 *Chemical Gas* X 137 Thus *picric acid* is phenylic acid, in which a substitution of 3 equivalents NO₂ for 3 equivalents H has taken place. *Picric acid* is consequently trinitrophenylic acid. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print.* 256 *Picric Acid*.—This is only lately introduced as a dyeing material for silks and woollens, it has no affinity for cotton. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. 444 The relative value of violent explosive agents, like *picric acid* or wet gun-cotton

Picrite (pi'krait), *Min.* Also -yte. [mod. f. Gr. *μικρός* bitter + -ITE¹.] A dark grey-green rock consisting mainly of chrysolite (see quot.).

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 9 Crystallized *picrite*, bitterspath, *picrite* 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii 265 *Picrite* is a blackish-green crystalline rock with a compact, black matrix, containing porphyritic crystals and grains of olivine. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Picrite*, an *obs. syn.* of *dolomite*, *bitter-spar*.

Picro- (pi'kro), before a vowel sometimes *pier-*, combining form of Gr. *μικρός* bitter, used to form scientific terms, (a) in the sense 'having a bitter taste or smell', esp. in the names of magnesium minerals, because magnesium salts have often a bitter taste; (b) in names of derivatives of **PICRIC** acid, as *picroamic acid*, *picroamine*, *picroammonium*, *picroacetate of lead*, *picro-carbonate of ammonium*.

Among these are **Picrocarimine**, a red staining fluid used in histologic microscopy; *picro-carbonate of ammonia*. **Picroerythrin** *Chem.* [ERYTHRIN] (see quot. 1866). **Picroglycolic acid** *Chem.* [Gr. *γλυκύς* sweet], a crystalline substance obtained from the bittersweet; = **DULCAMARIN**. **Picroite** *Min.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone] (see quot.). **Picromel** [Gr. *μέλι* honey], a bitter-sweet substance obtained from bile. **Picromerite** *Min.* [Gr. *μερίς*, *μερίδα* a part], sulphate of magnesium and potassium found in white crystals and crystalline crusts.

Picronitrate *Chem.* = **PICRATE**. **Picropharmacoolite** *Min.* (named by Stromeyer, 1819), a mineral resembling *pharmacolite*, but containing magnesium. **Picrophyll** *Min.* [Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf], a massive, fibrous, or foliated greenish-grey variety of pyroxene. **Picrophyllite** = *prec.* (Webster 1864).

Picrosmine *Min.* [Gr. *πικρός*, named by Haldinger, 1824, f. Gr. *δύσμη* odour], a greenish-white, dark-green, or greyish fibrous hydrous silicate of magnesium, which emits a bitter and argillaceous odour when moistened. **Picrotin** *Chem.* [f. *picrotoxin*], a bitter crystalline substance existing with *picrotoxin* in the *Cocculus indicus*. **Picrotoxic a. Chem.** [f. next. see -IC], of, pertaining to, contained in, or derived from *picrotoxin*. **Picrotoxin** *Chem.* [cf. **TOXIN**], formerly *picrotoxin*, the bitter poisonous principle (C₁₅H₁₄O₆) of the seeds of the *Cocculus indicus*.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 406 *Picramic [or] Dinitrophenamine. Acid. Produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium or of ferrous salts on picric acid. *Ibid* 640 *Picramine, or hydrate of picrammonium, cannot be isolated on account of its ready oxidizability. *Ibid* 404 A *picroacetate of lead, is deposited, when a boiling mixture of potassic picrate and an excess of lead acetate is left to cool. **1880 O. Yrnl. Microsc.** Sc. XX. 230 By using osmic acid, followed by *picrocarmine, it is easy to preserve the ectoderm with its clothing of cilia. **1899 Albutt's Syst. Med.** VI 557 The picrocarmine reaction shows that decalcification is taking place. **1897 MILLER Elem. Chem.** III 547 *Picro erythrin. Is a colourless substance. It has a very bitter taste. **1866 WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV 642 Picroerythrin (C₁₉H₁₆O₁₀), a body produced, together with orsellinic ether, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. **1858 MAYNE Expos. Lex.** *Picroglycin, picroglycinum. Name by Pfaff for a particular substance first obtained by him from the *Solanum dulcamara*. **1866 WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV 642 Picroglycin. Dulcamarin. **1816 R. JAMISON Min.** (ed. 2) I 536 *Picrolite. **1866 WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV 642 Picrolite, a fibrous dark-green variety of serpentine, somewhat resembling asbestos; found in Silesia [etc.]. **1896 CHESTER Dict. Names Min.** *Picrolite, a fibrous or columnar var. of serpentine. **1815 HENRY Elem. Chem.** (ed. 7) II. 332 *Picromel. **1819 J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal.** 307 Picromel is obtained from bile. **1880 J. W. LEONG Bile** a Thénard obtained a body which he named picromel from its taste. **1866 WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV 642 *Picromerite, potassio-magnesian sulphate crystallized from solutions of saline crusts. **1868 DANA Min.** 642 1875 von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* III. 642 Picric acid in the form of 'picronitrate of potassa and soda. **1823 W. PHILLIPS Min.** (ed. 3) 278 The analysis of *picropharmacolite has been published. **1866 WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 Picropharmacolite from Ruchelsdorf. is probably pharmacolite having the lime partly replaced by magnesia. *Ibid* 643 *Picrophyll, from Sala in Sweden. It is perhaps an altered augite. **1868 DANA Min.** (ed. 5) 406 Picrophyllite. Picrophyll. These are names of pyroxene in different stages of alteration, being true pyroxene and either serpentine or steatite. **1825 HAIDINGER tr. Mohl's Min.** III. 137 *Picrosamine. **1854 C. U. SHEPARD Min.** (ed. 3) 148 Picrosamine [occurs] at the Greiner in Tyrol. **1893 Syd Soc. Les.** *Picrotoxin. can be split up into the two bodies Picrotoxiliuin and *Picrotin. **1866 HENRY Elem. Chem.** II. 305 *Picrotoxia, name given to the acrid narcotic principle residing in the cocculus indicus. **1866 WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* IV. 643 *Picrotoxic acid, the name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. **1815 HENRY Elem. Chem.** (ed. 7) II. 254 *Picrotoxin. **1840 Penny Cycl.** XVIII 145 Picrotoxin is intensely bitter. **1876 tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.** XVII 873 The first and most important step in the treatment of picrotoxin poisoning.

Pictoryl (pik'ti-ryl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *mup-ōs* biliter, or immed. f. *PIOR-IO* + *-YL*] (See quot.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 644 *Pictoryl* or *Crypin*, a substance formed, together with others, by submitting to dry distillation the crude product of the action of sulphuric acid of ammonium on bitter-almond oil. Pictoryl is also used as synonymous with tinitrophenyl, C₆H₃(NO₂)₃, the radicle of picric acid.

Pict (pikt), *sō* Forms. a. 1 *pl* Peohtas, Pehtas, Pih-, Pyhtas, 4 *pehties*, 5 *sng.* *Peht(e, pl. (Sc.)* *Psychus Pightis*, 6 *sng.* *Peht*, 6- *Peoht*, (8 *Peht*, 9 *Peht*, *Piht*). β. 4-6 *pl.* *Pictes*, -ia, 5 *Pyotes*, 7- *sng.* *Pict*. [In late L. *Picti*, identical in form with *picti* painted or tattooed people, which may be the meaning; but the L. may be merely an assimilated form of a native name: cf. *Pictavi*, *Pictones* in Gaul. The OE. *Peohtas* represents an earlier *Pihitas*, which would answer to a foreign *Pict-* (cf. *Wilt* for L. *Vectis*); its direct descendant is the Scottish *Peht*; *Pict* is from L.]

1. One of an ancient people of disputed origin and ethnological affinities, who formerly inhabited parts of north Britain. According to the chroniclers the Pictish kingdom was united with the Scottish under Kenneth MacAlpine in 843, and the name of the Picts as a distinct people gradually disappeared.

In Scottish folk-lore, the *Pehts* are often represented as a dark pygmy race, or an underground people; and sometimes identified with elves, brownies, or fairies.

Pict's houses, the name given to underground structures attributed to the Picts, found on the east coast of Scotland and in Orkney. *Pict's wall*, see quot. 1753 in β.

a. 900 tr. *Sada's Hist.* I. 1 (1850) 28 *Da ferdon* Peohtas in Breotone, & ongunnon eardigan pa noððdælas byses ealondes. Mid by Peohtas wif næfdon *Ibid*, Priddle cynn Scotta Breotone onfeng on Pehta dæle. 900 *O E Chron.* an 449 (Parker MS) *Se cing* het hi fohtan ægen Pihitas, & hi swa dydan *c1122 Ibid* (Laud MS), Heo pa fuhton wif Pyhtas. *æ1240 Morle Arth.* 426 Pehties and peynynes. dissopoules our knyghtes. *c1425 Wynroun Cron* iv. xix 1757 A company Out of be kynrik of Sithi Coyne of Pychus [Wemyss MS Pighus] in Irland. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A *Peht(e)* (A *Peht* or *Pigmen*), *pignens*. 1366 I STAELTON *Ret. Unt.* Jewel iii 129 The forrain inuasions of the Scottes and Pehtes or Red-shankes. 1596 DAVENPTE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 198 The *Pehtes*, called a counsel. 1789 PINKERTON *Enquiry* I iii x. 367 The common denomination among the people of Scotland, from the Pehs Wall in Northumberland to the Pehs houses in Ross-shire, and up to the Orkneys, is *Pehts*. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii note, The ancient Picts, or, as [the inhabitants of the Orkneys] call them with the usual strong guttural, *Pehtas*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 He [Arthur] received intelligence of the revolt of Modred, who had allied himself with the Saxons, Scots, and Pihits. 1861 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 398 A stranger, whom the most knowing man pronounced to be a *Peht*; for he was small and black and had all the characteristics of the traditional 'Peht'.

β. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* II 147 *Pei beeh i cleped* Pictes by cause of peyntinge. *c1240 Chron. Vitell.* 48 Pictis, and Scottis, and Hyrryshe also. 1753 J. WARBURTON (*title*) Vallum Romanum; or, the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, Commonly called the Picts Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland, Built by Hadrian and Severus. Seventy Miles in Length, to keep out the Picts and Scots. 1813 J. *Scott Orig. Gael.* (1814) 292 The Picts of Albinn inhabited the whole range of low country from the Frith of Forth, northward. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii, One of those dens which are called Burghs and Picts-houses in Zeland. 1851 D. WILSON *Pict. Ann.* (1863) I iv 116 These structures, for which—we retain the popular name of Picts houses—are erected on the natural surface of the soil and have been buried by an artificial mound heaped over them. *attrib* a 1856 in G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* 8 *Grisly* Dredan sat alone By the cairn and Pech stane. 1897 H. TENNYSON *Mem. Ld. Tennyson* II xiv 280 We had a drive of ten miles to Maeshowe, a Pict burial mound.

+2 *humorous*. One who paints the face. *Obs.* 1711 STEEL *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 4, I have distinguished those of our Women who wear their own, from those in borrowed Complexions, by the Picts and the British. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Dec 5/1 Men must be tolerant of 'Picts', as the old 'Spectator' calls them, or Picts would not be so prevalent.

Pict, *v. rare*. [f. *L. pict-*, ppl. stem of *pingere* to paint.] *trans.* To paint; to depict, represent. Hence *Pict* cited ppl. a, painted.

1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They ne shold fro thens forthon portwayne nor pyete the forme or figure of the crosse. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Eccl.* 4 *Georg.* 73 Races From picted Gelon to Arabian. 1866 — *tr. Ovid's Fasti* vi 428 In picted vestments and in open hall.

Pict, obs. f. *PICK* *sō* 1; *obs. var.* *PICK* *v* 2

Pictaren, erroneous form of *PISTAREEN*.

Pictarne. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 *picketar*. [Of uncertain origin: but cf. *PICKMAW* and *TERN*.] = *next*.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* ii 46 *Hurmo Marva, Sterna Turneri*. Our People call it the *Pictarne*. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1769 65 Great Terns, called here *Pictarnes*. 1851 T. EDWARDS in *Zoologist* IX 3080, I observed several parties of picketars busily employed in fishing in the Frith.

Pictarnie (pikt'ānī). *Sc.* Also 9 *pico*, *picketarne*, *picketarnie*, (*picketarnie*). [dim. of *prec.*: see -IE] The common tern, *Sterna fuscata*. Also locally, the Arctic tern, *S. macrura*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 508 Common Tern. Provincial, Pitt. *Tarney* or *Pictarnie*. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'It's but a sea-maw.' 'It's a pictarnie, sir', said Edie. 1835 D. SMITH *Emigrant's Recd.* 17 Wild ducks and pictarnies may play on the stream. 1899 *Shiel, News* 14 Jan (E. D. D.), The graceful and elegant tern, the 'pictarnie' of our beaches and lochs.

Pictel, obs. form of *PIGHTLE*.

Pictathatch, variant of *PICKED-HATCH*.

Pictish (pikt'ish), *a.* [f. *PICT* *sō* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the Picts.

1702 B. FORBES *Trist.* (1886) 140 Abernethie, where is a Church and Steeple, reckoned to be Pictish work. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *Mor. Leaves* 214 The old fortress is supposed to have belonged to the Pictish Kings.

Pictland (pikt'lānd). [f. *PICT* + *LAND*] The land of the Picts: a name for Scotland north of the Forth.

1702 J. BRAND (*title*) A Brief Description of Orkney, Zeland, Pightland-Frith, and Caithness. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 225 The inhabitants of this district, the Caledonians of Tacitus, were afterwards known by the name of Picts, and from them the country was for some centuries called Pictland. *Ibid* 425 In the third century, the terms Picts and Pictland began to be substituted for Caledonians and Caledonia. 1860 SHARP *S.S.* (1887) 36 To convert Pictland and plant the Church there.

Pictograph (pikt'ogrf). [mod. f. *L. pict-us* painted + -GRAPH.] A pictorial symbol or sign; a writing or record consisting of pictorial symbols (the most primitive form of records).

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I 416 Plate 60 Pictograph A. Chippewa Petition to the President of the United States. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* I 277 We know enough of the Indian pictographs, to guess how a fancy came into the poor excited creature's mind. 1894 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 25 Aug. 136/2 Some of them, belonged to that interesting class of pictographs which is rooted in primitive gesture language. 1900 SAYCE *Babyloniens & Assyriens* x. 209 In Egypt the hieratic or running-hand of the scribe developed out of the primitive pictographs.

Hence **Pictographic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of, picture-writing; **Pictography**, picture-writing; the recording of ideas or events by pictorial symbols.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I 333 Indian Pictography. *Ibid*, The Pictographic Method of Communicating Ideas by Symbolic and Representative Devices of the North American Indians. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 226 Genuine specimens of American pictography. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 18 July 53/3 A beautiful 'pictographic' seal of red cornelian.

Pictoresque, obs. form of *PICTURESQUE*.

Pictorial (piktō'riāl), *a. (sō)* [f. late L. *pictōri-us* (f. *pictor* a painter) + -AL.] (Used by Sir T. Browne (in sense 1), but not in general use before 1800.)

1. Of, belonging to, or produced by the painter; of or pertaining to painting or drawing. Now *rare*.

1645 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii xxiv. 170 Sea horses. aie but Crotosco delinuations which fill up empty spaces in

Maps, and mere pictorial inventions, not any Physicall shapcs. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pictorial*, produced by a painter [Quotes Browne, and remarks] 'A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful'. 1810 in *Spirit. Pub. Prints* XIV 205 Royal Academy Dinner. A pictorial vision. 1823 J. BUSBY *Lancet* II iv. Comm. p. xii, Attention to the laws of perspective, which is, in fact, but a pictorial optic, will instruct the reader. 1823 J. MARTINFAU *Misc.* (1825) 32 Conception is emphatically the pictorial faculty needed by the illustrating artist. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xii, 'Far be it from me to say that the pictorial calling is not honourable', says Uncle Charles.

2 Consisting of, expressed in, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures.

1807 ANNA SEWARD *Letl.* (1811) VI 329 Not the wealthy who exhibit in their boudoirs and drawing rooms, new publications in the luxury of pictorial ornaments. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1869) 305 Pictorial communications are probably the chief sources of religious instruction imparted to the Russian peasantry. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 8 The hieroglyphs or pictorial forms were used above one thousand years after they ceased to represent the vernacular or spoken language of Egypt.

3. Containing or illustrated by a picture or pictures; illustrated.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. i, Taught at home on the new system, by a pictorial alphabet. 1840 HOON *Up Rhine* 49 Its features being such as are common on the pictorial Dutch tiles. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages* II *ork. Life* II xii. 253 At the beginning of 1836, the first number of 'The Pictorial Bible' was issued. In hitting upon the word 'Pictorial' I felt that I was rather daring in the employment of a term which the Dictionaries pronounced as 'not in use'.

4. *fig.* Like a picture; representing as if by a picture; picturesque, graphic.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Comp.*, *Marcel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II 126/2 He has given us such a description of Eve's beauty as appears to me somewhat too pictorial, too luminous. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amien. Lit.* (1867) 477 Of all poets Spenser excelled in the pictorial faculty. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 262 If God is spoken of as having hands, arms, feet, and so on, those, he says, must be simply looked upon as pictorial phrases.

B. as *sō*. A journal of which pictures are the main feature.

1880 (*title of periodical*) The Lady's Pictorial. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 10/1 In the case of magazine articles, pamphlets, &c., and of periodicals and 'pictorials'.

Hence **Pictorialism**, the practice of a pictorial style (*lit.* and *fig.*), the use of pictorial representation; **Pictorialist**, one who practises a pictorial style; **Pictorialize** *v.*, to represent in, or as in, a picture; to illustrate with pictures; hence **Pictorialization**; **Pictorialness**, pictorial quality, graphic character.

1869 *Penny Cycl.* *School Yrnl.* Feb. 218 Sensationalism and pictorialism, and the imaginings of sensuousness and sentimentality. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Feb. 3/5 Unfaithful to the traditions of pictorialism. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 530 Not by the minute pencilling of the 'pictorialists'. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 36 The impulse towards the 'pictorialisation' of nature. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., We have been enlivened and 'pictorialised' to an extent almost incredible. 1888 *Cav's Inspiration* O *Test.* vi. 309 There is no pictorializing, there is no idolizing of deity. 1896 EDENSHAM *Jew. Life Days* *Christ* vii. 103 The multiplicity and 'pictorialness' of the expressions. 1882 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 148 This group adds immensely to the pictorialness of the picture.

Pictorially (piktō'riālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a pictorial manner.

1. By means of a picture or pictures.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II 257 Russia is less known than India. It has been less often described and pictorially illustrated. 1870 LUSBOCK *Orig. Civitas* II. (1875) 44 It is indeed but a step to record pictorially some particular hunt.

2. In the manner of a picture; as a picture, or as the subject of a picture.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Moss. Fawn* (1879) I. v. 50 That partial light which, as the last requite toward, seeing objects pictorially. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 259 Like the men, the women are, pictorially, less interesting than they used to be.

Pictorial, *a. rare*. [f. *L. pictor* painter + -IAL: cf. *ORATORIO*.] (Of painting or drawing; pictorial.

1902 B. KIDD *Western Civitas* vi. 187 The standard of taste in the plastic and pictorial arts.

Pictorial, *a. rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -ICAL.] Concerned with painters or painting; pictorial.

Hence **Pictorially** *adv.*, in the manner of a painter, from the point of view of painting.

1596 HARRINGTON *Melan. Ajax* (1814) 20 Since this travel we have been both poetical and I musical and pictorial. 1856 [see *PICTURAL*]. 1861 STERNER *Tr. Skandy* III. v. He must have redd'n'd, pictorially and scientifically speaking, six whole tints and a half, above his natural colour. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. lxxxi. 637 He is fond of the historical present. of pictorial participles and of affectionate diminutives.

Pictour (e, obs. form of *PICTURE*).

|| **Pictura** (piktū'rā). *Zool.* [L. *pictūra* painting] The arrangement and effect of coloration of an animal.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Pictura* differs from coloration in noting the disposition and effect of coloring, not the color itself.

Picturable (piktū'rāb'l), *a.* [f. *PICTURE* *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for representation in a picture, capable of being painted or pictured.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 72 A fine view of the Estuary and its banks: broad, but grand, and picturable.

1801 *Monthly Rev* XXXV 275 The rich [might build] small picturable habitations for their labourers 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trav* I. iv. 79 He stalked, in the most melancholic manner picturable, to his cabin.

Hence **Picturableness**.

1883 *Modern Personality* II. (1886) 60 **Picturableness** is not necessary to the existence of a concept

Pictorial, a (sb.) rare. [f. *L. pictūra* PICTURE + -AL] Of or pertaining to pictures, pictorial.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Pictorial*, *Pictorian*, *Pictural*, of or belonging to a Picture; garnished, painted, gaily or trimly set forth *Dr Br.* 1799 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit* (1810) 177 Writing, he deduces, from pictorial representations, through hieroglyphics .. to arbitrary marks like the Chinese characters and Arabic numerals. 1828 Q. *Rev.* XXXVII 304 Horace Walpole has traced the history of gardening, in a pictorial sense, from the mere art of horticulture to the creation of scenery

† **B sb** A picture, a pictorial representation. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPINER *F. Q.* II ix. 53 Whose walls Were painted faire with memoiall gesses Of famous Wisards; and with picturall Of Magistrates.

Picture (pi ktūr, -tjūr), sb. Forms: 5-6 pict-, pyctour(e), pycture, 5- picture, (6 pygthur, 6-7 pictor, -ur). [ad. *L. pictūra* painting, f. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *pingere* to paint. Cf. *It. pittura*.]

† 1. The action or process of painting or drawing, the fact or condition of being painted or pictorially represented; the art of painting, pictorial representation. *Obs.*

c1400 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 1767 The first behynde the yn pycture ys prouydyd. c1500 *Melusine* 352 There were the ames of Lusynen wth shewed and known in pycture. 1606 PEACOCK *Art of Drawing* 3 Certain Festival dayes were yearly appointed at Cornith for the exercise of Picture. 1636 B. JONSON *Diocor* Wks. (1692) 707 Picture took her feigning from Poetry. 1693 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 36 By slow degrees the godlike art advanced, As man grew polished, picture was enhanced. 1744 COLLINS *Epit to Sir T. Hanmer* 108 O might some verse with happiest skill persuade Expressive Picture to adopt thee aid! 1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* (1846) 104 That subtler spirit of the art [poetry], which picture cannot express.

2. The concrete result of this process † a Pictorial representations collectively; painting.

c1400 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 1865 The picture also yeaeth clere intelligence Therof c1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 The niche is shutte with colours and picture, To hide his canyene stuffed with foule ardure 1573-80 BAREY *Alv* P 338 Picture, worke of wood, stone, or mettall finelie set in diuers colours, as in chesse boards and tables

b. An individual painting, drawing, or other representation on a surface, of an object or objects, esp. such a representation as a work of art. (Now the prevailing sense)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. xv. A pyctour, where as a man had victory ouer a lyon 1548 BOOKE *Dynelary* xi. (1870) 302 To holde a crosse or a pyctour of the passion of Cryste before the eyes of the sycke person. 1598 E. GILPIN *Shal* (1878) 23 Pictures are curtyd from the vulgar eyes 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr 2 He that likes not the discourse, should like the pictures of the Trout and other fish. 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* Pref. Accounts of Pictures, Statues and Buildings 1839 *Sat. Mag* 13 Apr. 139/a The photographic picture being formed, requires fixing 1854 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) 171 Every noble picture is a manuscript book, of which only one copy exists, or ever can exist. 1854 J. SCOTTEAN in *Orre's Cur. Sc.* I. 88 This means of taking actinic pictures. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/a A picture, using the word as language is ordinarily used, is a picture of something, and it is rather important to the artist that it should be a picture of something he can paint.

c. *spec.* The portrait or likeness of a person. *Now rare.*

1505 in *Mssu. Hen. VII* (Roll.) 271 In case that the said yonge quyn were here ye should have the pictor of hir with yow 1538 CROMWELL in *Merlinian Life & Lett* (1902) II. 120 To thentent he might .. visite and see his daughter and also take her picture. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* III. iv. 228 Heere, weare this Iewell for me, tis my picture 1662 *Preris Diary* 3 May, At the goldsmiths, took my picture in little, home with me. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 328 P. 1 She .. draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1790 COWPER (*title*) On the receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk

† d. By extension, An artistic (in quot. 1771 natural) representation in the solid, esp. a statue or a monumental effigy; an image. *Obs.*

c1500 *Corpus Chr Plays* 40/227 O Lorde I thogh that I be nothyng woth the To see the fasson of thi most presseoe pyctore. 1509 HAWES *Past Phas.* I (Percy Soc.) 6 This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more, of fayre marble stone. 1577 HESLOWES *Guineara's Chon.* 49 He did erect vnto them pictures of Alabaster 1590 in *Pictorial Crim. Trials* I. ii. 192 Thow art accusit for the making of two pictours of clay 1608 HESWOOD *Rape Lucrece* v. vi. Thy noble picture shall be carv'd in brass, And fix'd . In our high Capitol. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curios.* (1684) 132 But K. Henry 7 afterward caused a Tomb to be set ouer the Place, with his Picture in Alabaster. 1771 LANGHORNE *Fables of Æsop* ix. I sought the living Bee to find, And found the picture of a Bee.

e. A group of persons, generally motionless, picturesquely arranged and posed, representing a scene, or mimicking an action; a tableau; *spec.* in the drama, at the end of an act or play. Also *living picture* (f. *tableau vivant*).

1805 TAYLOR *Early Hist Man* iv. 59 Imitation of actions, or 'pictures in the air'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 8/5 The great excitement comes when four of the girls are called upon to practise the 'picture'. In this language of the

dance a 'picture' means the moment when the dance is stopped, and the dancers get into a most uncomfortable attitude and pretend to enjoy it.

f. A visible image of something formed by physical means, as by a lens

1668 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans* II. 741 A Contrivance to make the Picture of any thing appear on a Wall, or within a Picture-frame, &c. in the midst of a Light room. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* II. 15 The image of any object is a picture of it formed either in the air, or in the bottom of the eye, or upon a white ground, such as a sheet of paper.

g. A person so strongly resembling another as to seem a likeness or imitation of him or her, = *IMAGE* sb. 4. *Const. of.*

1712 *Spect.* No 520 P. 1 My daughter, who is the picture of what her mother was 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 109 The sons are the very picture of their father 1755 J. SHERBARE *Lydia* (1760) II. 258 'Lydy', says his lordship, 'if a boy'll your picture to the utmost resemblance'.

h. *fig. colloq.* A very beautiful or picturesque object.

Mod. The little girl is a picture. Her hat is itself a picture.

i. *transf.* A scene; the total visual impression produced by something; hence extended to a vivid impression received by the other senses, or produced by intellectual perception; a mental image, a visualized conception; = *IDEA* 8.

Clinical picture the total impression or apprehension of a diseased condition, formed by the physician.

a1547 SURREY *Annot.* iv. 6 In her brest Imprinted stak his wordes, a pictures forme 1837 SYP SMITH *Ballot Wks.* 1859 II. 316/1, I have often drawn a picture in my own mind of a Ballot-Grotesque family voting and promising under the new system. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 12 (1864) 603 A botanist can readily form to himself the picture of a new plant from the botanical description 1857 DURRER *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 179 The vigorous imagination of the north .. creating a stately dreamland, where it strove to blend, in a grand world picture, the influences which sustained both the physical and moral system of its universe 1897 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 771 In such cases the disease of the liver may be dominant in the clinical picture.

4. *fig.* A graphic description, written or spoken, capable of suggesting a mental image, or of imparting a notion, of the object described; also *abstr.* word-painting, figurative language.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 38, I am compar'd to twenty thousand fairs O he hath drawne my picture in his letter. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *24th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 Two of your acquaintances have their picture drawn in it [*Hudibras*] to the life 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. 1. (1874) 31 To afford the poets very apt allusions to the flowers of the field in their pictures of the frailty of our present life. 1801 STUART *Sports & Past.* Intro. § 6 Chaucer says [etc.] The picture is perfect, when referred to his own time. 1819 STARK (*title*) The Picture of Edinburgh. 1867 FROUDE *Scott. Stud.* (1883) IV. i. xi. 139 The details of the miracles contain many interesting pictures of old English life.

5. A symbol, type, figure; the concrete representation of an abstraction; an illustration.

1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 49 Mans soule is Gods temple, and picture. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Butler* Wks. II. 190 Of the ancient Puntans. Our grandfathers knew the picture from the life. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ* (1832) II. 182 The best picture I can give of the French nation is that of cattle before a thunder storm. 1865 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 246, I had before me daily a beautiful picture of the life of the Greek grand seigneur on his native island.

b. With *of* and *abstract* sb. An object, esp. a person, possessing a quality in so high a degree as to be a symbol or realization of that quality.

1580 LYLIV *Euthues* (Arb.) 312 Behold England, wher Camilla was borne, the flower of courtesie, the picture of coeilynesse. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. 11, Upon these words, Jones became in a moment a greater picture of horror than Fartridge himself. 1871 PUNCH 15 July 17/a He looks the picture of health 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* I. iii. 33 Those rooms were the very picture of disorder.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Concerned in the painting, disposal, etc. of pictures, as *picture-art*, *-craft*, *-critic*, *-knowledge*, *-merchant*, *-ring*, *-shop*, etc.; consisting of or expressed in a picture or pictures, as *picture-dialect*, *-language*, *-poem*, *-puzzle*, *-story*, *-word*, adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, pictorial, as *picture-cover*, *-paper*, *-sheet*, *-sign*, *-table*, *-tile*, having a character resembling a picture or suitable for one, as *picture dress*, *house*, *sleeve*. b. Objective and objective gen., as *picture-borrowing*, *-buying*, *-cleaning*, *-dealing*, *-hanging*, *-making*, *-painting*, *-taking*, *-viewing* sbs. and adjs.; *picture-cleaner*, *-dealer*, *-drawer*, *-gazer*, *-keeper*, *-maker*, *-restorer*, *-seller*, etc. c. Instrumental, as *picture-broidered*, *-hung*, *-pasted* adjs., *-lesson*, *-thinking*.

1879 N. MICHELL *Palenque in Poems Places*, Br. Amer. etc. 149 Their gorgeous buildings Their 'picture-art, and creeds of gloom and fear. 1904 T. S. MOORE *Ode to Leda* etc. p. x. Thy 'picture-broidered train might be a book 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* xx, To instruct you in the art of 'picture-buying at Paris 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 36 Canada Balsam .. much used by 'Picture-cleaners for their Vanishes 1894 ELIZ L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* xii. (1902) 146 He won't get the colouring from the 'picture-cover [of a book] in his mouth. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) II. 207 note, An adept in all the arts of 'picture-craft. 1836 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. 8 If the 'picture-critics would only write their verdicts after dinner, many a poor victim would find his dinner prospects brighter. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. lvi, There was

a 'picture dealer 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes Art* (1806) 83 And patronage in 'picture-dealing dies! *Ibid.* 93 note, By some ingenious picture-dealing anecdote 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Dec. 8/2 With this 'picture-dialect at your command, why trouble to learn Sicilian? 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 5/2 These are 'picture dresses', called so, on account of the fact that their salient features are copied from the paintings of Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other masters of the last century. 1598 E. GILPIN *Shal* (1878) 24 Painted Nigrina with the 'picture face. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trav* 12 The nooses .. should be made of 'picture-hanging wire. 1896 Mrs. CATTY Quaker Grandmother 72 What a dear old 'picture house! 1884 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 25) 181 One 'Picture-keeper, Mr. Henry Norm. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 180, I had advanced in 'picture knowledge since the Roman days 1855 PUSBY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note E. 69 They are figures (as in what is plainly 'picture-language) 1857-8 SEARS *Athen.* III. vi. 305 The natural word is taken up and framed into a picture-language, and thus made to represent the things which are invisible 1882 R. W. DALL in *Gd Words* Apr. 262 It was the gospel taught in 'picture-lessons. 1880-90 *Rec. Borough Leicester* (1905) III. 263 Affabell Watson of Markefyld 'picture maker 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr* II. 11, Where dwell the picture-maker? 1755 JOHNSON, *Limmer*, a painter; a picture-maker 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 118 Any one who has a glimmering of the science of 'picture-making. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 8/2 The value of bromide paper as a picture making medium. 1760 D. WOOD *Beauties of Painting* Pref. 11 An idle art more useful to a 'picture-merchant, than becoming a man of taste. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/2 It would be interesting to make a 'picture-painting artist out of a creative milliner or dress-maker. 1878 N. AMER. *Rev.* CXXVII. 9 Scandalous 'picture-papers 1894 S. FISK *Holiday Stories* (1900) 283 An artist of the picture-paper school. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 144 The 'picture-pasted walls of her house 1893 W. W. WOODSOLD in *19th Cent.* Apr. 290 We have at least learnt to be grateful for Rossetti's 'picture-poems and poem-pictures 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 We believe that this is the right word for this kind of 'picture-puzzle. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* 166 The rude hands of 'picture-restorers. 1885 H. PEARSON *Browning* 13 Only the position of the 'picture rings determines whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or endwise. 1665 *Preris Diary* 20 June, Thence to Faythorne, the 'picture-seller's 1732 SAVAGE *Author to be let* Wks. 1775 II. 268, I wish my portrait might shine in a mezzotinto through the glass windows of 'picture-shops 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 1/7 On the other side of the highway .. is the 'picture-sign of the house. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 5/3 'Picture sleeves, finished with flounce of silk and chiffon. 1895 KIRLING and *Yingli Bk.* (Tauchn.) 208 He left the 'picture story with Kadli, who lost it in the shingle. 1669 H. BURTON *Trull's Triumph* 10 An artificial indented 'picture-table. 1879 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* X. 143 We have before us .. picture-thinking in which these notions are used symbolically. 1856 *Daily News* 30 July 2/3 Furnishing and decorating with 'picture tiles a ward which is now being added to this hospital. 1855 *Preris Doctr. Real Presence* Note F. 63 Passages in which the words 'Door' and 'Handman' are figurative, metaphorical, 'picture-words

d. Special combs.: picture-board, a decoration consisting of a plank shaped and painted to resemble some object; employed especially in the 18th c.; picture-book, a book consisting wholly or partly of pictures, esp. for children; picture-card, a court-card in a pack of cards (see also *PICTURED* 2b); also short for *picture postcard*; picture-coffin, a name suggested for leaden coffins of early 17th c. date, somewhat resembling in shape the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, and bearing a mask of the deceased; picture-documents, *Anthrop.*, records wholly or (in later times) partly in picture-writing, such as were used by the ancient Mexicans, and continued in use for certain purposes long after the Spanish conquest; picture-frame, a frame (see *FRAME* sb. 12), often of an ornamental character, forming a border round a picture, also *attrib.*; picture gallery, a hall or building containing a collection of pictures; the collection itself; picture hat, a lady's wide-brimmed hat, generally black and adorned with ostrich-feathers, after a fashion celebrated in the paintings of Reynolds and Gainsborough; picture-lens, a large double-convex lens of long focus, mounted in a frame, and used for viewing pictures; picture-miniature, a miniature the subject of which is other than a portrait, e.g. genre, picture-mosaic, mosaic consisting of pictures instead of geometrical designs, as Roman mosaic and the styles derived from it; picture-moulding, a horizontal wooden moulding, parallel to the ceiling of a room, for hanging pictures; picture-nail, a strong nail for picture-hanging, having an ornamental head, which is attached after the nail is in position; picture postcard, a postcard having on the back a picture (esp. a view) printed, photographed, or otherwise produced; picture-rail, -rod, a rod occupying the position and serving the purpose of a *picture-moulding*; picture-tree; see *quot.* Also *PICTURE-DRAWER*, -WRITING.

1854 (*title*) *Picture Book for a Noah's Ark*; Description of 200 Animals. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Atms.* *Port. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 148 A man's action is only a picture book of his creed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xcv, He .. offered to cut any gentleman for the first 'picture-card, at a shilling a time. 1884 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX.

1812, I suggested at the time, and still think, that it may have been part of a *picture-coffin 1805 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 It is to this transition-period that we owe many of the *picture-documents still preserved 1868 *Picture-frame [see PICTURE sb 2f] 1790 PORTER *New Dict. Cant.* *Picture frame*, the galleys, or pillory. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV 16/2 In a picture-frame waistcoat, i.e., trimmed with broad gold lace 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* v. 29 Arranged along their walls in their periwigs and picture-frames. 1861 WESLEY *Frail* 11 May. One side of it is a *picture gallery 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks (Bohn) II 85 At this moment, almost every great house has its sumptuous picture-gallery 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A large 'picture' hat in black velvet is to be worn with an all-white dress and black gloves 1900 *Vestm. Gas.* 4 June 3 It seems not improbable that the wearing of picture hats with evening frocks... may get its chance 1903 *Ibid.* 16 Apr 10/2 A private view of *picture-miniatures painted by Mr Charles Santon. 1899 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Every method has been placed in the service of the *picture post card industry, and much has been produced which in its artistic execution may lay claim to lasting value. 1900 *Vestm. Gas.* 24 Sept. 10/1 The exhibition of picture postcards, opened in the Rue Bonaparte at Paris contains no fewer than 150,000 examples from all parts of the world 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr 4/7 There has been some discussion of late as to who invented the picture postcard, and the fact has been traced back to a German. It is said, in 1872. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 145 One variety [of Euphorbiaceae] which bears green leaves, and yellow and white markings, is called the 'geographical tree', or sometimes the 'picture tree'.

Hence **Pictoreful** *a.*, full of pictures; **Pictoreless** *a.*, without a picture or pictures, **Pictorially** *a.*, like a picture; so **Pictury** *a.* (deprecativ).

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 255 My recollections seem to take very 'pictureful' forms 1821 LAMB *Ess. Ser.* 1 Mrs. *Battle on Whist*, With their naked names upon the drab pasteboard, the game might go on very well, 'picture less' 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 293/2 Empty niches are as meaningless decorations as pictureless frames. 1832 W. BARNES in *Gentl. Mag.* CII. 216/2 To preserve so interesting and *pictorially an object 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 175 That *picture-looking glare and freshness which distinguishes the scenery at our theatres

Picture (pi. ktür, -tjör), *v.* [f. prec. sb. : cf. It. *pitturare*]

1. *trans.* To represent in a picture, or in pictorial form; to draw, paint, depict; *transf.* to reflect as a mirror. Also with *out*.

1748 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* xxv. 512 Margarys bare in his armes a dragon pictured wyth an horryble figure. 1495 Trevisa's *Barth. de P. R.* xix xxxvii. JJ v/2 He that pictured ymages and lyknesse of thynges is calyd a payntour 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 274 We have scene and eaten of many more [fowl], which for want of leasure could not be pictured 1608 D. T[OUL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 23 b, Hee was pictured out in the religious garment of a Monke 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor* East 11; A cunning painter thus would picture Justice 1762-71 H. WALFOLD *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) III 62 On the ceiling he has pictured Anson earl of Shaftsbury, in the character of Faction, dispersing libels 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyræ Apost.* (1840) 64 Its pure, still glass Pictures all earth-scenes as they pass

b To figure, to represent symbolically or by sensible signs.

1250 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b, What these graces be, it is more playnly pictured & set forth in this tree following 1788 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* vii vii, The anxiety of his mind was strongly pictured upon his face. 1857 PUSBY *Real Presence* ii. (1856) 232 When the people were so much taught by the eye, it pictured to them the mysteries of the Redemption.

2. To describe graphically, depict in words. Also with *out*, *forth*.

1386 *FEINER Bles. Centre* To Gent of Inner Temple, She pictureth out their base and serule conditions 1622 T. WILLIAMSON in *Gentl. & Wise Villard* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1787 MRS D'ARLEY *Diary* 26 Feb. I think this last sentence pictured him exactly. 1788 CANTYLE *Misc.* Scott (1856) V. 217 To picture-forth the life of Scott. 1804 BESANT *Equal Woman* 122 Such a woman as you have pictured is rare indeed.

3. To resemble as a picture or image.

1850 MRS F. TROLLOPE *Patticoat Gown* 138 Never, perhaps, did a child more accurately picture a parent, than Judith did her mother.

4. To form a mental picture of, to imagine. Often to picture to one's self.

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* ii. 182 Imagination pictures all the scenes. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii xxi He had pictured to himself the settlement. 1835 JAMES GIBBY i, He seemed to doubt the very love, the happiness of which he pictured so brightly 1850 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinions* 28 Apr 487/1 Kant pictures to himself the universe as once an infinite expansion of formless and diffused matter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii 8 1 449 We must not picture the early Puritan as a gloomy fanatic. *Mod. Picture* to yourself the predicament in which I found myself

Pictured (pi. ktürd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1]

1. Represented or depicted in or as in a picture, painted, drawn.

1708 GRAY *Properius* ii 50 Pictured horror and poetic woes 1834 MARION HARLAND *A lone* xii, The examination of the artist's pictured treasures. 1894 F. N. RAGG *Quarsum* xiii. 139 They downwards gazed to see the pictured heaven, And pictured light, which dark-hued waters hold

2. Adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, or fig. with word-painting.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 866 A pictured and wrought coat. 1754 GRAY *Præp. Poësy* 109 Bright ey'd Fancy, hovering o'er, Scatters from her pictured urn Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn. 1823 BYRON *Br. Atydas* i. x,

The pictured roof and marble floor. 1818 — *Ch. Har.* iv lxxvii, Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay, And Lavin's pictured page!

b **Pictured card**, a card bearing a picture, a count-card or picture-card; the king, queen, or knave. *Devil's pictured books*, a hostile name for playing-cards.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 226 They. Pore ower the devil's pictured beuks 1812 BUCHAN in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 361 Each honour, or pictured card, is considered as equivalent in value to ten 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii 442 A pack contains 52 cards, divided into four equal suits, into 12 pictured and 40 plain cards.

Picture-drawer. One who draws a picture; in 17th and early 18th c., the regular word for *portrait-painter*.

1586-7 in *Jeffrieson Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I 173 Edmund Batton picture drawer 1635 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 115 The Philosophers (humanities picture-drawers) have indeed drawn many pictures 1775 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) I 24 Sir Anthony Vandike, the famous picture drawer 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 280 One Mr Blenwell, a picture drawer

So **Picture-drawing**. 1645 in *Rymer Fodera* (1726) XVIII. 111 Wee, haveing experience of the Facultie and Skill of Daniel Mittens in the Art of Picture drawing, of Our especiall Grace... have given [etc.]

Picturer. Now rare. [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ER 1.]

One who pictures; a painter of pictures; a painter. 1608-9 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII. 446 Benedict Housley, a picturer and painter. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iv. (1650) 200 Not merely a pictorial contrivance or invention of the Picturer, but an ancient tradition and conceived reality 1690 WOOD *Life* 30 Jan 111. 323 'An illustrator', or 'picturer of great letters in books'

Picturesque (piktür'sk), *a.* Also 8 pittor-, pittoresque, picturesque [ad. F. *pittoresque*, ad. It. *pittorresco* (F. Redi 1664), f. *pittore* — L. *pictor* — *em* painter: see -ESQUE, prop. 'in the style of a painter' (cf. quot. 1810 in sense 1); but in Eng. assimilated to *picture*, giving the sense 'in the style of a picture'.

Pittoresque appears to have been in French early in 18th c. (cf. quot. 1712 from Pope), but the earliest evidence in Hatzfeld *Damesteter* is for *pittoresquisme* in 1732.]

1. Like or having the elements of a picture, fit to be the subject of a striking or effective picture; possessing pleasing and interesting qualities of form and colour (but not implying the highest beauty or sublimity): said of landscape, buildings, costume, scenes of diversified action, etc., also of circumstances, situations, fancies, ideas, and the like.

1703 STERLE *Tender Husband* iv. (1723) 141 That Circumstance may be very Picturesque. 1722 POPP *Let. to Caryl*, Mr. Philips has two lines, which seem to me what the French call very picturesque 1737 — *Ibid.* x. Note iv, The marshy Spot of Ground, the Tamarisk, the Reeds that are heap'd together to mark the Place, are Circumstances the most Picturesque imaginable. 1749 U. RYAN *Your Spain & Port* 86 The Ends of their Vails tied in so pretty a Manner, as to render their Figures extremely picturesque. 1768 W. GILPIN (*title*) An Essay upon Prints, containing remarks upon the principles of picturesque beauty. 1773 LADY MARY COKE *Frail* 8 July (1866) IV 186 *The Court* was a very picturesque scene. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. v. 273 Picturesque properly means what is done in the style, and with the spirit of a painter. 1864 BANCROFT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 341 Susceptible observers... say of a scene 'How picturesque' — meaning by this a quality distinct from that of beauty, or sublimity, or grandeur, meaning to speak of its fitness for imitation by art 1877 BLACK *Green Past* ii, Most girls become acquainted at some time or other with a little picturesque misery

b **Picturesque gardening**, the arrangement of a garden so as to make it a pretty picture; the romantic style of gardening, aiming at irregular and rugged beauty.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, Mr. Milestone was a picturesque landscape gardener of the first celebrity. 1843 GRAY'S *Covr.* 191 note, That Johnson should have no conception of the value or merit of what is now called picturesque gardening we cannot wonder, as he was so extremely short-sighted, that he never saw a rural landscape in his life.

2. Of language, narrative, etc.: Strikingly graphic or vivid; sometimes implying disregard of fact in the effort for effect.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. (1740) 7 He goes on in the same pittoresque vein 1758 JORRIN *Erasm.* I 483 An account of a conversation with Longolius, which is picturesque. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 128 Picturesque accounts have often been repeated of a scene where Douglas brought the Admiral to an elevated spot. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 Picturesque history is seldom to be trusted 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time i. 63 The highly picturesque language of the primitive Aryan people.

† 3. Marked as if with pictures. *Obs. rare.*

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 Others [marbles]... are Picturesque, or marked with all manner of figures, &c. *Ibid.* 42 *Oculus mundi*, by polishing receives a beautiful lustre, and is partly spotted or striped, partly picturesque.

† 4. Having a perception of or taste for picturesque-ness. *Obs.*

1795 R. ANDERSON *Johnson* 7 Had he not possessed a very picturesque imagination. 1818 RHODES *Peak Scen.* i. 5 To the picturesque traveller they are therefore comparatively of but little value. 1821 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* iii (1887) 39 They came round to the side of the camp where the picturesque gentleman was sketching.

5. *absol.* as sb. *The picturesque*, that which is picturesque, the picturesque principle, element, or quality; picturesque-ness.

1794 U. PRICE (*title*) An Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and the Beautiful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. No, no, stay where you are You are charmingly proper... The picturesque would be spoilt by admitting a fourth 1812 COMBE (*title*) Dr Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque 1832-4 D. QUINCY *Cassars* Wks 1859 X. 79 The ancients, whether Greeks or Romans, had no eye for the picturesque.

Hence **Picture-squish** *a.*, somewhat picturesque; also (rare and jocular nonce-words) **Picturesqueness**, growing picturesque; **Picturesquification**, a making picturesque; **Picturesquize** *v.*, to 'do' or pursue the picturesque.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xvi. 176 Nor had the way one object brought That wak'd a picturesque thought. 1825 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* II. 455 The engineer... is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, botanizing and picturesquequing. 1838 ELMS *Metrop. Improv.* 89 The master mark of currency among the people of picturesquequiescence. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 233 From the pages of Rousseau, Leman, Uri, and Zurich have undergone their sentence of picturesquequification.

Picture-sque, *v. rare*. [f. prec.] *a. trans.* To make or render picturesque. *b. intr.* To pose picturesquely. *c. To picturesque it*, to practise or pursue the picturesque.

1795 C. MARSHALL *Review Landscape* 45 If. he plant trees, of size round the building to be picturesque. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* i. 130 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it ev'ry where. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 733/1 His parents' sometimes dream of him as standing behind my lady's chair, in the suit of blue and silver, &c., picturesquequing 1832 *Punch* 6 Aug 49/1 With out-of-fashion toilet sets She picturesque her cabinet's Quant heterodoxies.

Picture-squely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a picturesque manner.

1796 MARY WOLSTON CR. *Let.*, etc. 139 In a recess of the rocks, was a clump of pines, amongst which a steeple rose picturesquely beautiful. 1859 JENKINSON *Brittany* iv. 41 Alive with the picturesquely attired peasantry. 1882 MISS BRADSHAW *Asph.* II. 86 The shallow streamlet came tumbling picturesquely over gray stones.

Picturesqueness (piktür'sk-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being picturesque.

1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I 38 Grandeur and beauty have been pointed out and illustrated by painting as well as picturesqueness. [Note] I have ventured to make use of this word, which I believe does not occur in any writer. 1837 HARR *Guesses* (1859) 13 Picturesqueness is that quality in objects which fits them for making a good picture. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 64 There is little or nothing, however, of poetry or picturesqueness in Feltham's writing. 1864 BARING-GOULD *Deeds & S. France* I. 136 A bridge that surpasses even that of Irague in picturesqueness.

Picture-writing.

1. The method of recording events or expressing ideas by pictures or drawings which literally or figuratively represent the things and actions; *concr.* a writing or inscription consisting of pictorial symbols.

Such were the picture-writing of the Mexicans and the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians in their earliest form.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legal.* iv. iv II 67 The first Essay towards Writing was a mere Picture. We see this remarkably verified in the Case of the Mexicans, whose only Method of recording their Laws and History, was by this Picture-Writing. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 300 If we suppose Picture-writing to be of divine Origin. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 316 The little that is known of the picture-writing of the Indian tribes. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 232 Chinese writing is picture writing, with the pictures degenerated into dashes.

2. *transf.* Any expression of notions by pictures, as in a comic or satirical paper.

1806 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 Forain is the jester of a society in its old age... His work is the picture-writing of sordid cynicism, and it robs life of all joy by robbing it of all ideal.

Picturing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ING 1.]

The making of a picture; depicting; also *concr.* a pictorial representation, a picture.

1559 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 66 They labour... by incantation, magic, sorcery and witchcraft, to consume, kill, and destroy the Lord's anointed by picturing, &c. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 90. 184 Things... which Christians in S. Austins time held abominable, (as the picturing of God) 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 185 They can be friends with... picturings by pencil, or embroidery. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Print, Songs France* iii. (1859) 270 The painter David... whose glorious picturings of 'The Passage of the Alps by Bonaparte' [etc.] shed such radiance on his native land.

b. Picturesque description in words; formation or expression of a mental picture; imagining to oneself or describing to others.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* xlix. III. 262 We here close our picturings of the Rocky mountains and their wild inhabitants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxviii, It was akin to the boy's and girl's picturing of the future beloved.

Picturing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pictures (in any sense of the verb).

1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 503 The grave melodious stanza and the picturing invention of Spenser.

Picucule (pikukül), *Ornith.* Also *erron*, *piculme*. [a. F. *picucule* (D'Aubenton, a 1780, Plate 621 in *Baillon* (etc.) *Oiseaux*), name given to

rd of the genus *Dendrocolaptes*, f. L. *picus* ipecker + *cuculus* cuckoo.] (See *quots.*)

GRIFFITHS *Cauer's Ann. Kingd.* Aves II 350 ule Creeper, Climbing Grackle. Lath. 1875 Newton *ucyl. Brit.* III 743/2 The Picucules [misspelt Picul. (*Dendrocolaptes*)] with as many genera, and over 200 ss. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Picucule*, a name ed for want of a better, as of the large Family *acheophonae*, *Dendrocolaptes*, which is so highly cteristic of the Neotropical Region

icul (pik'ul). Forms 6 pyco, 6-7 picoo, 7 il, peecull, 7-8 pecul, 7-9 picul, picool, pekul, 9 pikul [Malay-Javanese *pikul* a's load (Yule); in Sp. *pico*] A measure of ht used in China and the East generally, equal o catties, i.e. about 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

PARKE *tr Mendosa's Hist. China* 367 One pyco e 1898 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* i. (Hald Soc.) I. Every Pico is 66½ Caetes. 1618 R. COCKS *Diary* I. Soc. II 3. 30 pico silk 30 picul of silk 1625 HAS *Pigrinus* I 367 The Peecull, which is one hundred es, making one hundred thirty pound English subull. 390 Fourn *Pecullis* 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelstol's* II. (1666) 106 A hundred Picols of black Lacque, at hails the Pico! 1771 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Osbeck's Voy* A Pekul or Idam as the Chinese call it 1838 CART *King in Penny Cyc.* XII 271/1 If each vessel returns 100 picols of trepan, her cargo will be worth 5000 s. 1862 St JOHN *Forrest's Far East* II 31 Obtained nikuls more of sago. 1888 LITTLE *Yankee's Gorges* he coal is sold for 130 cash, per picul of 133 pounds.

rule (pik'ul). rare-°. [dim. f. L. *picus* ipecker.] = next.

oulet (pik'ulet). Ornith. [f. as prec. + -ET] A bird of the subfamily *Picumninae*; a soft-tailed woodpecker.

G. R. GRAY *Genera Birds* II 432 *Picumnus* or ets have the Bill short, straight; the sides compressed ds the tip [etc.] 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 720 'cy (in *Piquet*): see *PIQUE* sb.2]

idle (pid'el). v. [Origin obscure. The form at of a dim. or freq. vb. Cf. the synonymous *ile* v. 3, *PADDLE* v. 2, 3, *PITTLE* v. Of these first two seem to be corruptions of *piddle*, eously confused with *peddle*, *paddle* in their esenses. *Piddle* was an inconsiderable variant. questionable if sense 2 here and in *PITTLE* v. he same word as 1.)

ds corresponding in form and sense are used in some an dial - viz. Hessian *piddeln* (v. Pfister *Nachtz.* 2 *ar's Idiotikon* v. Hassen, 1886, p. 204), Westwäld *n. piddeln* (Schmidt *Westwäld. Idiot.* 1800, p. 138), 1 and Berg *pöddeln* (*ibid.*) The first two, if old, may ck to an orig. **puddlian* or **puddlian*, which would ive an OE. **pyddian* and Eng. *piddle*; but the late rance of the Eng. word, with absence of evidence as to e of the Ger. dial. forms, leaves their relation doubtful if related, the ulterior etymology (of root **pudd-* is own)

utr To work or act in a trifling, paltry, petty, significant way; to trifle, toy, dally; = *PEDDLE* (Always depreciatory.) Now rare.

ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 Neuer ceasyngge piddelynge yur bowe and shaftes when they be well 1594 W. HUARTE'S *Exam. Wits* (1616) 182 Such as I have ed to be good practitioners, do all piddle somewhat in t of versifying, and raise not vp their contemplation high. 1602 - *Cornwall* 65 b. Very few among them use of that opportunity .for building of shipping, and king in grosse . yet some of the Eastern townes piddle vay. 1606 Sir G. GOOSEGAP II 1. (Bullen O. Ph.) My must devise something, while my feet are piding thus. FLETCHER *Wit without M* 1. 11. She . begins to : with Philosophie. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Mann* III. 25. I am always piddling about ornaments and vements for Strawberry-Hill 1754 *Connoisseur* No 7 During our conversation he was . piddling with her s, tapping her cheek, or playing with her hair 1776 SMITH *W. N* IV. vii. (1866) II. 205 Instead of piddling e little prizes, they might then hope . to draw some : great prizes. 1828 *Crown's Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piddle*, to played in trifles or to do things ineffectually; to take steps in walking. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crocus* lxxxviii, ly feeble, harmless. . Piddling at so called satire

Said of a bird. To move the bill about, 1g for food in a hole, heap of refuse, etc.

BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 225 As he [Mahomet] was hing there commeth a Dove flying towards him, and eth upon his shoulder, and piddeth in his eare looking eate, having used her before to feede in his eare for the purpose 1623 OULBY *Asop* (1663) 63 This [Stork] es with his bill While young Sir Reynard did Beware s swill. 1799 J. STRAUGHTS *To Blacken* d vii, Beware it caff heap to piddle.

To trifle or toy with one's food; to pick at : food instead of eating heartily.

J. DYKE *Ser. Serm.* (1640) 292 Diseases that make eate nothing at all, or else they doe but piddle and 1660 SWINNOCK *Door Sake*, Op. 177 If thou shouldst able and see a man piddling at his meat, picking and ng. 1761 CATHWORTH *Poems* (1771) 112 Is there a that would not laugh to see The good man piddle his fiasces? 1785 MAS MONTAGU in *Doran Lady of Jent* xiii (1873) 330 The lovers sigh'd and look d . and ed a little on a gooseberry tart. 1824 BYRON *Juan* vi, And 'entremets' to piddle with at hand.

trans. *Piddle away*, to trifle away.

C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 143 A house where she to piddle away her leisure hours.

intr. To make water, urinate. *collog.* or in ish use.

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1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T* (ed. 3), *To Piddle*, to make water a childish expression 1836 SMART *Walker's Dict.* (ed. 3), *Piddle*, this word is now scarcely used except as a child's word in the sense of to make water

Jig 1871 B. TAYLOR *Paust* (1875) II. iv i 232 Fountain jets There grandly shooting upwards from the middle, While round the sides a thousand spirt and piddle

Piddle, variant of *PIGITLE*.

Piddler (pid'lar) [f. *PIDDLE* v. + -ER 1.] One who piddles; a poor ineffectual worker, a dabbler, toyer, trifler . see the verb.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii. 129 These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Bro* IV. iv, I'm but a pidler, A little will serve my turn. 1646 N. B. [ARNET] *Regenerate Man's Growth* Grace 42 We are but Piddlers in his service, we can do nothing to any purpose. 1779 J. LOVELL in *J. Adams's Wks* (1854) IX 490 If this was not the piddler, it might be the oddity of Virginia 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Fris.* IV 360 He was a mere piddler compared to me.

Piddling (pid'ling), *vbh. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of *PIDDLE* v.; trifling, toying, etc.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb* (1878) 127 If hops looke bowne, go gather them downe. But not in the dew, for piddling with feaw 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III 37 The French Ambassador makes a piddling still 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I 87 This dissipated piddling soon gave way to the serious business of the evening 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort'* xii, No piddling but that steady and persevering exercise of the jaws which is best learnt by early morning hours.

Piddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Trifling, insignificant, petty, paltry.

1559 AYLMER *Has boroue* Q11 b, You haue the pidingy Scottes, which are alwayes Frenche for their lyues. 1593 G. HARVEY *Purce's Super* 14 Pidinge and driblinge Con-futers, that sitt all day buzzing vpon a blunt point, or two 1675 PIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camd.) 47 We have two or three small piding things pointing here. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat* 164 Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these rihals, From slashing Bently down to piddling I baid. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 342 The man of business has not time for such piddling work 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. 1, For the piddling concern of a few shillings. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ* (1873) 524 The country is too large for the petty, piddling processes of 'protection'.

Piddock (pid'dk) Also *piddock*. [Origin unascertained. It has the form of a dim. in -ock.] A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pholas* or family *Pholadidae*, which burrow in soft rock, wood, etc.; esp. one of the common species, such as *P. dactylus*, with a long ovate shell, which are used for bait.

1825 *Zoologist* IX. 1175 Notes on the *Pholas dactylus*, or Sussex Piddock 1868 WOOD *Homes without H* v 99 Our next example of the burrowing molluscs is the well known *Pholas*, popularly called the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*)

Pide, Pidgeon, obs. forms of *PIED*, *PIGEON*

Pidgin, pigeon (pid'jin, -ən) Also *pidjin, pidjum, pidgeon*. A Chinese corruption of Eng. *business*, used widely for any action, occupation, or affair. Hence *Pidgin-English*, the jargon, consisting chiefly of English words, often corrupted in pronunciation, and arranged according to Chinese idiom, used for intercommunication between the Chinese and Europeans at seaports, etc. in China, the Straits Settlements, etc.; also *transf.* (quot. 1891).

1850 BERNCASTLE *Voy. China* II 65 The Chinese not being able to pronounce the word 'business', called it 'bigeon', which has degenerated into 'pigeon', so that this word is in constant use. 1859 *All Year Round* 1 20 'Peece of China', A-tye will row you out, because she can speak pigeon English. 1872 A. D. CARLISLE *Round World* 2. 106 The dialect current between Englishmen and Chinamen goes by the name of Pigeon English. 1873 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 45 [Article] 1876 LILLAND *Pidgin English* *Sing-Song* 3 *Pidgin* is with great ingenuity made expressive of every variety of calling, occupation, or affair 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold Butterfly* xiv, He had a ghost story of his own—an original one in pigeon English 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov 13/4 That ridiculous pigeon English which the whites have used . throughout Queensland as their medium of communication with the blacks. 1902 A. LANG *Magic & Relic* 37 His rude *lingua franca*, or pidgin English. (See also *N. & Q.* 20th s. V 90/2.)

Pid-pad. [Echoic: cf. *PAD* sb. 5; the two different vowels suggesting alternation, as in *sigzag*. Cf. *PIT-PAT*.] Imitation of the dull sound of footsteps

1900 'HEADON HILL' *Plunder Ship* iii 31, I heard the pid-pad of bare feet. *ibid.* xxiii. 214 There was a pid pad of sandals on the deck.

Pidrero, variant of *PEDRERO*, a small gun

Pie (pi), sb. 1 Also 4-8 pye, 5-6 py, (6 pee) [a. OF. *pie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *piga*, It. *pica* :-L. *pica* magpie.]

1. The bird now more usually called *MAGPIE*.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 126 Pat pie and crowe hit todowe 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 355 Beleue nouyt yn be pyys cheteryng. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks. I 165 It is a foul þing pat prestis spoken as pies 1398 TRIVISA *Barth De P. R.* xii. 1. (Bodl. MS.) Alle foules of rauens kinde as chogghes crows roker rauens and pies 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 22 There was a woman that had a pie in a cage 1745 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 47 (text of Copland c 1550). The woodwale, The pee, and the Popinaye. 1748 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 85 Pies will chatter and Mice will peep. 1759 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) N. iv, The Fox decrye the crows and chattering Pies 1768 J. HALL *Poems* 4 Pies Do euer looe to pick at wiches eyes 1773 SWIFT *Salamander* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 75 Pies and daws are often

stil'd With christian nick-names like a child. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) V. 229 Birds of the Pie Kind. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Chattering like a pie to the best gentleman in Christendom.

2. fig. Applied to + a. a cunning or wily person . esp. in phr. *wily pie* (obs.); b. a chattering or saucy person, a 'chatter-pie' (= *MAGPIE* 2).

[c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iii 478 (527) Dredles it clere was in the wynd From euery pye and euery lette game] 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposh* 321 b, One Accus . a wylie pye, and a feloe full of shifts c 1554 *Interlude of Youth* in Hazl *Dodley* II 22 Ye be a litle pretty pye | 1-wis, ye go full gingerly 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vii (Arb.) 60 Than count you them for chattering Pies Whose tonges must alwayes walke 1599 FULKE *Heskens's Parl* 47 Maister Heskens like a wylie Pye, obiecteth this article of the resurrection. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr Milton's Def. Pop. M's Wks* 1738 I. 523 Salmasius, that French chatt ring Pye 1886 MRS LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* xl, 'She was no more a hussy than you, you hold pie!' said Patty in a fume.

3. With defining words, applied locally to various other birds, usually having black-and-white ('pied') plumage: see *quots* (See also *SEA-PIE*.)

1823 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 283 *Dendrocyttia vagabunda*, Wandering Tree-Pie... *D. sinensis*, Chinese Tree-Pie 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Names Brit. Birds* 90 Dippe... The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called... River pie (Ireland) *ibid.* 31 British Long-tailed Titmouse... Long-tailed pie. *ibid.* 47 Great Grey Shrike... Murdering pie. *ibid.* 209 Black-headed Gull... Scoulton pie, or Scoulton peewit 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v, The smoky pie, *Psittorhinus morio*.

b. *French pie, rain-pie, wood-pie* - applied to various species of woodpecker. [Here *peih* = OF *pi* (mod. F. *pie*, but *puert*, *pi vert* great green woodpecker) :-L. *pic-us* woodpecker; if so, really a distinct word. But *French Pie* in quot. 1677 may be the Shrike or Butcher-bird, f. *pie cruelle*, *pie gridche* grise; cf. *murdering pie* above.]

1677 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* II. (ed. 2) 161 Of the Short-winged Hawks there are these The Sparrow hawk and Musket, Two sorts of the French Pie 1713 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) II, *Picus* a woodpecker, a speck, a hickway, or heighbould, a French pie, a whitwall 1837-40 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III 8 Greater spotted woodpecker... wood-pie, French-pie 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 98 Great Spotted Woodpecker Wood pie (Staffordshire, Hants)... Lesser Spotted Woodpecker Little wood pie (Hants) *ibid.* 99 Green Woodpecker Wood pie (Somerset) *ibid.* 100 The constant iteration of its cry before rain . gives it the names Rain bird; Rain pie.

4. Applied to a pied or parti-coloured animal (cf. F. *pie* = *cheval pie*, Littré) . in quot. to a pied hound. Cf. 5 b.

1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug, A couple of those beautiful lemon pyes, Nosegay and Novelty... just beat the flower of the Brocklesby 'lady pack'

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In compounds relating to the bird, as *pie-pecked* adj.; + *pie-maggot*, a magpie (= *MAGGOT* 2)

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* Ep. Ded. (1618) F. ii b, We all write, learned and vnlearned, crow-poets and pye poetesses 1602 HOLLAND *Phny* II 255 *marghin*, The Deuill take thee, or, the Rauens peck out thine eies, or I had rather see thee Pie pekt 1602 *Contention Liberty & Prodigality* IV IV in Hazl *Dodley* VIII. 265 O thou vile, ill-favoured, crow-trodden, pye pecked rout! 1628 LAYTON *Synon. Fla.* (ed. 2) 21 [The bishops are] Rauens and Pye-Maggots to prey upon the State. 1652 BRONTE *Queens Exchange* v. 1 Wks. 1873 III 537 What are thou... thus Piepik, Crow-trod, or Sparrow blasted?

b. In compounds denoting 'parti-coloured', 'of various colours' (like the black-and-white plumage of the magpie: cf. *PIED* 1), as *pie-coated*, *-coloured* adjs. See also *PIEBALD*.

1630 BRATTWENT *Eng. Gentile* (1641) 11 To display thy pie-coloured flag of vanity 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 291 The pye-duck sought the depth of the main 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* II, The liversies of these pie-coated retainers

c. *Fr. of the Pie*: see *Pied friars*, *PIED* a.

Pie (pi), sb. 2 Also 4-9 pye, 6 py, (7 paye). [Occus (in Latin context) in 1303; evidently a well-known popular word in 1362. No related word known outside Eng. (exc. Gaelic *piùghe*, from Eng. or Lowland Sc.). Being in form identical with *PIE* sb. 1 (known half a century earlier), it is held by many to have been in some way derived from or connected with that word. See Note below]

1. A dish composed of meat, fowl, fish, fruit, or vegetables, etc., enclosed in or covered with a layer of paste and baked.

The *pie* appears to have been (a) at first of meat or fish; doubtful or undefined uses (b) appear in 16th c., *fruit pies* (also called, esp. in the north of England and Ireland, in Scotland, and often in U. S., *tarts*) appear (c) before 1600, the earliest being APPLE PIE, q. v.

(a) 1303 *Bolton Priory Comptrols* lf. 68 b, Frumentum expendium. In pane . pro Priore Celerario et alius . et in pyis et pastellis per annum q. r. 1 bus. d. 1304 *ibid.* lf. 82 In pane furnato et in pyes et pastellis, 33 q. r. 2 bus d. 1362 LANGR. *P. P.* A. Prol 104 Cookies and heore knaues cryen 'hote pies, hote l' Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, Gowe l' c 1366 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 384 He koude rooste and sethe and boille [w. r. brouille] and frye, Maken Mortreux and wel bake a pye c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 662/26 *Hec artoria* [Gr. *ἀρτορία* bread and meat], a pie de *pundus*. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Pyez de pazez [p. 75 of Parys]—Lake and smyte fayre buttys of Porke, and buttys of Vele, to gederys [etc.] 1 pan caste ber-to 30lkyes of Eyroun [etc.] . pen make fayre past, and cofynnyes, & do per-on; kyuer it, & let bake, & serue forth. c 1440 *Promp.*

Parv. 395/2 *Pye*, pasty, *artocrea*, *pastillulus*. 1511 *FABIAN Will in Chron.* (1511) Pref. 9 If it happen the saide obite to fall in Lent, than for the peeces of beef abovesaid be ordeined pyes of elys, or som other goode fysh mete. *a* 1568 *Nyne Ordour of Knaues* 66 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 445 He drawis and he puttis fast at his vly pyis. 1564 *Lyvwood Gynaik* ix. 444 Burnt alive, for killing young infants and salting their flesh and putting them into pyes. 1584 *Cook Third Voy.* iv. xi. 11. 495 A pye made in the form of a loaf inclosed some salmon, highly seasoned with pepper. 1588 *DICKENS Nick Nick* vii. It's a pity to cut the pie if you're not hungry... Will you try a bit of the beef? (b) 1530 *FALCON* 154/2 *Pye* a pasty, *past* *a* 1568 'In sonner *guthen* *houis* will small' 35 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 400 It is lyk that ye had eutin pyis, Ye are so sweet. 1577 *WHEATSTONE Life Gascoigne* xviii. Spight foule Enuies poisoned pye. 1594 *CROWNE Regulus* ii. 12 A man all vertue, like a pye all spice, will not please. *c* 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 292 He wears a great Velvet cap. like a Turbant or great bowle in forme of a great open pye. 1765 *GRAY Shakespeare* 24 Glorious puddings and immortal pies. *a* 1839 *FRANK Poems* (1864) II. 58 And lords made love, and ladies, pies. 1839 *SOVER Poets* 184 All pass away whether they be temples, columns, pyramids, or pies. (c) 1590-1865 [see APPLE-PIE]. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pie*, a well known Dish of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paste. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. There it is, pumpkin pie, blackberry pie, whortleberry pie, huckleberry pie—pie of all kinds.

d. With denning word, usually denoting the essential ingredient, as *apple-pie*, *cal-pie*, *game-pie*, *meat-pie*, *mince-pie*, *peagon-pie*, *plum-pie*, *pork-pie*, *rhubarb-pie*, *venison-pie*, etc. (see these words); also *Christmas pie* (see CHRISTMAS 4), *French pie* (see quot. 1611), *Périgord pie* (see PÉRIGORD).

a 1604 and *Pt. Rst. fr. Parvass* v. ii. (Arb.) 66 A black lack of Beere, and a Christmas Pye. 1611 *FLORIO, Carne ne tegami*, meat stewed between two dishes, which some call a French pie. 1698 in *Warrender Marchmont* (1894) 184 Could pigeon paye. *a* 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Superstitious-Pies*, Minc'd, or Christmas-Pies, so Nick-nam'd by the Puritans, or Presbyterians. 1769 *Mrs RAFFALL Eng. Househ.* (1778) 155 Send it up hot without a lid, the same way as the French pie. 1798 *FRERE & CANNING in Anti-Facobs* No. 23 120 Youthful Horner Cull'd the dark plum from out his Christmas pie. 1834 *SOUTHERY Doctor* cix. (1848) 266/2 The great goose-pye, which in the Christmas week was always dispatched by the York coach to Bishops-gate Street. 1879 *CALVERLEY Fly Leaves* (1881) 21 But I shrink from thee Arab! Thou eat'st eel-pie.

e. *Phr.* To have a finger († hand) in the pie: to have a part or share in the doing of something (often implying officious intermeddling). *Cold pie* *v.* see COLD 2. 19. See also HUMBLE PIE.

1533 *Respublica* (Brandl) i. ii. 105 Bring me in credyts, that my hande be in the pye. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1573 II. 171 My hand was in the Pye, my Lord, I confesse it. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen VIII.* i. 1. 52 The diuill speed him. No man's Pye is freed From his Ambitious finger. 1649 *Idem in Moon* No. 33. 262 We heare Jermyn and the Lord Culpepper had a finger in the pye. 1659, 1886 [see FINGER 3]. *a* 1845 *MOORE Pragen Character* xi. What-ever was the best pye going, In that Ned... had his finger

2. Applied to something resembling a pie *Brant-pie*, a tub full of brant with small articles hidden in it to be drawn out at random, at Christmas festivities, etc. See also CLAY-pie, DIRT-PIE, MUD-pie.

1842 *ANDERSON Creol.* ii. 14 The Jews still withheld their unleavened pie a simple crust covering a pretty round sum. 1873 *GARDNER Hist. Jamaica* 199 The governor's purse was called a pie. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 3/2 The brant pie is the receptacle of second-rate presents gifts not quite showy enough to be displayed upon a Christmas tree.

3. Applied to a collection of things made up into a heap; *spec.* a shallow pit, or heap of potatoes or other roots, covered with straw, earth, etc. for storing and protection from frost; also, a heap of manure stacked for maturing local.

1795 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 227 Item, that the Pye of Coales be abridged to the one half that theretofore had been served. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 42 [The potatoes] were taken up, and a large pye made of them, which is laying them in a heap and covering them with straw. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric.* Soc. IX. 11. 514 Mangolds.. stored 'in pies' on the level surface. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss* s. v. Potatoes or other roots placed in a hole, against the winter, are said to be 'pied down' or 'in pie'. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr. 2 Making 'pies' of the green fodder just as dung pies are made.

4. *fig.* Something to be eagerly appropriated; a prize, a treat; a bribe. *U.S. slang*

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 436/2 Green dogs are pie for him [the racoon]. 1908 *Westm. Gas.* 16 June 3/1 Sometimes he is 'pie' for the cartoonist to an unfortunate extent.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *pie-baker*, *-eater*, *-feast*, *-gaudy* (GAUDY sb. 5), *-maker*, *-meat*, *-pan*, *-paste*, *-plate*, *-shop*, *-tin*, *pie-board*, a board on which pies are made, baked, or carried, *pie-dish*, the deep dish in which a pie is made, *pie-house*, a house at which pies are sold, a *pie-shop*; *pie-lass*, a girl who sells pies; *pie-plant*, any plant yielding fruit, etc. used for pies; *spec.* (U.S.) garden rhubarb; also locally applied to the wild *Rumex hymenosepalus*, which is similarly used (*Cent. Dict.*); † *pie-wife*, *pie-woman*, a woman who sells pies. See also PIE-CRUST, PIEMAN.

1379 in *Riley Memorials* (1868) 432 'Pie baker. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 *Pie baker*, *carriagus*. 1504 *R. ASHLEY in. Loys le Roy* 28 b. Prepared and dressed by Cookes and pybakers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70 3/2 The Puny Author who supplies still The Cooks, and on their 'Pye-

boards lies still. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chus.* xxxix. She tripped downstairs into the kitchen for the flour, then for the pie-board. 1859 *JEPSON Britany* iv. 38 Scanty ablutions of the morning in my 'pie dish. 1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 37 A pie-dish and decanter take the place of jug and basin at the washing stand. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 4/6 New Englanders, those champion 'pie eaters of the world. *c* 1550 *Lusty Iuuentus* in *Harl. Dodley* II. 78 Will you go to the 'pie feast? 1659 *HEYLIN Certamen Epist.* 136 The suppressing of so many Gaudies, and *Pie-Gaudies, to the destruction of the hospitality and charity of the noble foundation. 1589 *RIDER Bibl. Schol.* 1087 A *pie house, *artocreatum*. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* iii. 1. Why, that he'll seize on the 'pie-lass, And lob her and render her pieless. *c* 1450 *Dict. Garlande* in *Wright Voc.* 127 *Pastillari* [gloss] 'pye-makers. 1598 *Epulario* Cyb. Mince it like *Pie meat. 1847 *WEBSTER*, **Pie-plant*, *Pie-rhubarb*, the garden rhubarb, used as a substitute for apples in making pies. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.*, Cambridge, His pie plants, blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. (ed. 3) 103 Cover your Bason with a *Pye-plate. 1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 283 To.. cosen poore victuallars and 'pie-wives of Doctors cheese and puddings. 1817 *J. EVANS Excurs. Windsor*, ed. 343 An old *Pie-woman carried them provisions, but never saw them.

[*Note.* Prof. Skeat suggests 'from the miscellaneous nature of its (i.e. the dish's) contents' which might recall the black and white or piebald appearance of the bird; others have thought of the habit which the magpie has of picking up and forming accumulations of miscellaneous articles. In this connexion, the similarity between the forms of the words HAGGIS and HAGGESS (f. *agace*, *agasse*) magpie, has also been pointed out. The quotations for the word afford no light, exc. that in one place in a late 17th c. L. poem *Modus cenandi* (Furnvall, *Babes Book*, ii. 36) l. 51, 'sunt inter fercula pice, Pastilli cum fartulis', appears to mean, 'let there be served between the dishes, pies, pasties' as if the writer identified *pice*, the dish, with *pice* the pie or magpie. On the other hand, in two early 17th c. quotations the Eng. word is used in Latin context, as if not identified with *pice*.]

Pie, pye, sb. Now only *Hist.* [The Eng. word answering to med. L. *pica*; thus both in L. and Eng. identical in form with the name of the bird: see *PIE* 1, and *PROA* 1.]

1. A collection of rules, adopted in the Reformation Church, to show how to deal (under each of the 35 possible variations in the date of Easter) with the concurrence of more than one office on the same day, accurately indicating the manner of commemorating, or of putting off till another time, the Saints' days, etc., occurring in the ever-changing times of Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Octave of the Trinity. (Cf. *Blades Caxton*, 1882, 240.)

c 1477 *CAXTON Advertisement* (Broadside), If it please any man spiritual or temporel to bye any pyes of two and thre comemoracions of salisbury be enpryntid after the forme of this present lettre which be wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmonester in to the almshouse at the reed pale and he shal haue them good chepe. 1498 *Will of Thomson* (Somerset Ho.), My boke callid a pie. 1507 *Yatton Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 120 Payd for a Masboke and a pye xj^s vi^d. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The nombre and hardnes of the rules called the pie, and the manifold changings of the seruice, was the cause, y^e to tunc the boke onlye, was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times, there was more busines to fynd out what should be read, then to read it when it was founde out. 1549 *Act 3 & 4. Edw VI.* c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called. Manuals, Legends, Pies, Portunasses, Primers shall be abolished. *a* 1568 *ASCHAM Scholam* ii. (Arb.) 126 If he.. could turne his Portresse and pie readilie. 1822 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 585 The pie was the table used before the Reformation to find out the service for the day. It may be referred to the Greek *πίναξ* or *πίνακτιον*. But the Latin word is *pica*, which perhaps came from the ignorance of the friars, who have thrust many barbarous words into the liturgies. 1879 *MARQUIS OF BUTE Roman Breviary* I p. xii, As to anything else, see the Chapters of the Pye treating specially of each detail.

b. Hence app. COOK AND PIE, q. v.

† 2. (Usually *pye* book.) An alphabetical index to rolls and records. *Obs.*

There are 'Pye Books' to Indictments extending as far back as 1660; but there is nothing to show when the term first came into use. It was in use in the Court of King's Bench early in the 18th century. It was also pretty generally used in the Courts of the Palatinate of Lancaster, the Indexes to the Affidavits, Declarations, and Sessional Papers being each styled 'Pye Books' (J. J. Cartwright, Sec. Publ. Rec. Office).

1768 *Chambers's Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. In much the same sense the term was used by officers of civil courts, who called the calendars or alphabetical catalogues directing to the names and things contained in the rolls and records of their courts the Pyes.

Pie (pi), sb.⁴ *Printing*. Also 7 *py*, 7-9 *pye*, (U.S.) pi. [Origin obscure: supposed by some to be a transferred use of *PIE* sb.², in reference to its miscellaneous contents; others think of *PIE* sb.³, and the unreadable aspect of a page of the pie.] A mass of type mingled indiscriminately or in confusion, such as results from the breaking down of a forme of type.

1659 *HOWELL Vocab.* li. (Printing terms), A Corrector, a proof, a revise, a pye all sorts of letter mixed. *Correctore*, &c. 1685 *MOXON Mach. Exerc.*, *Printing* 370 Breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in, in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Py*. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog. Wks.* 1887 I. 144 Having impos'd my forms, one of them by accident

broke, and two pages reduced to pi, I immediately distributed and compos'd it over again before I went to bed. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* I Intro'd ii. 12 This same Dictionary gone to pie, as we may call it. 1847 *WEBSTER, P* [app. after Franklin] 1882 J. Southward *Pract. Print.* (1884) 80 If compos'd matter gets into a state of confusion, it is 'pie'.

b. *transf.* A disintegrated and confused mass; a jumble, medley, confusion, chaos; a 'mess'.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. ii. 14, Your.. Arrangement going all (as the 'typographers say of set types, in a similar case) rapidly to pie! 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 53 We were thrown into 'pie' (as printers would say) in an instant of the most appalling alarm. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov. It was the merest luck that the bones of the king, were not made inextricable 'pie' of. 1888 *Mrs LYNN LANTON in North Rev.* Oct. 532 Witnests the 'pie' he made of his finances. 1897 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 162/2 To make pie of the European arrangements for securing peace.

|| **Pie** (pi), sb.⁵ Also *pai*, *pi*. [a. Hindi, Marāṭhī, etc. *pi*, from Skr. *pad*, *padī*, quarter, being 'originally, it would seem, the fourth part of an anna, and in fact identical with *pice*' (Yule).] The smallest current Anglo-Indian copper coin, the twelfth part of an anna; before the depreciation of the rupee, about one-eighth of a penny.

1859 *LANG Wand. India* 69 He would tell you the interest due on such sums as three rupees, five annas, and seven pie, for twenty-one days, at forty-one three-fourth per cent. 1879 *Mrs. A. E. JAMES Ind. Househ. Management* 49 The copper coins—1 anna = 4 pice. 1 pice = 3 pie. 1883 *F. M. CHAWROD Mr. Isaacs* xii. 261 Several coins, both rupees and pais. 1904 *Missouri Field* June 64 The charge of a small fee, six pies (one cent) for the first prescription.

Pie, variant of *PEE* *Obs.*, kind of coat or jacket.

† **Pie**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. *F. pie*, fem. of *OF pi*, *pis*, *piu*, *pif*—L. *pi-us* *Pious*.]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionum* 786 Sho was ouer craft to telle humble pie [i.e. r. merciful] and deuoute.

† **Pie**, v. 1. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. *PIE* sb.¹] *trans.*

To repeat like a magpie.

1657 *J. WATTS Dipper Sprinkled* 74 Yen, to Pie and Parrot out our Tongues, Degrees, and Learning of the University.

Pie, v. 2. *local.* Also *pye*, *vbl. sb.* *pying*. [f. *PIE* sb.² 3.] *trans.* To put (potatoes, etc.) in a pit or heap and cover them with straw and earth, for storing and protection from frost.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 44 Weeding potatoes, getting them up, and pyeing them. 1817-18 *Combi. 11 Resid. U.S.* (1822) 164 He may pie them [potatoes] in the garden... but he must not open the pie in frosty weather. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric.* Soc. V. ii. 326 This system of pyeing turnips is a very common one in Norfolk. 1886 [see *PIE* sb.³ 3].

Pie, v. 3. *Printing* [f. *PIE* sb.⁴] *trans.* To make (type) into 'pie'; to mix or jumble up indiscriminately.

1870 [see *PIE* 2]. 1889 *Daily News* 17 June 7 (Adv.), The delay... in printing offices, caused by what is technically called 'pyeing'. 1893 *Linotype Company's Prospectus*, In the economy of this machine... To pye matter is impossible. 1903 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 19 Nov. 15/4 Nearly all the cases are empty and those that have any thing in are piced.

Pie-annot: see *PIANNET*.

Piebald (piɔbɔld), a (sb.). Forms: 6 *piabald*, *piabaud*, 6-7 *py(-)bald*, 6- *pie(-)bald*, 7 *pye(-)bald*, *pyedball*, 7-8 *pye-balled* (-ball'd), 8- *pye(-)ball*. [f. *PIE* sb.¹ + *BALD* a. 5: cf. *BALL* sb.³] Of two different colours, esp. white and black or other dark colour (like the plumage of a magpie), usually arranged in more or less irregular patches; *pied*: usually of animals, esp. horses. Loosely used of other colours (cf. *SKREW-BALD*) or of three or more colours; *parti-coloured*.

1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph.* i. xxviii, I haue a pie bald Currie to hunt the Hare. 1610 *MARRIAGE Masterp.* i. x. 26 His colour is either a milke white, a yellow dun, a kitlegred or a pyedball. 1622 *MALVINE Anc. Law-Merch.* 328 Signified by the Pybald horse whereon hee was mounted. 1665 *Pathfind. Friends* i. 1, Millions lavished in excessive sports, And piebald pageantry. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1135/4 A white Gelding.. having pye-bald mark on both flanks of bluish colour. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* II. 20 [At Naples]. Yesterday.. shewed me what I knew not had existed—a skew-ball or pyebald ass. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 97 There are Negroes, (Albinoe) born white, some are partly coloured or pie bald. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 542 Individuals thus motley coloured are commonly called piebald negroes, or are said to have piebald skins. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xi. (1859) 233 Dusky woods, piebald with snow. 1871—*Desc. Man* II. xvi 230 Piebald birds.. for instance, the black-necked swan, certain terns, and the common magpie.

b. *fig.* Composed of parts or elements of dissimilar or incongruous kinds; of mixed characters or qualities (always in bad sense); motley, mongrel. 1859 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1900) 13 Leave thrumming thy Piebald Iestes with Scripture. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. l. 96 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. It was a Parti-colour'd Dress Of patch'd and Pye ball'd Languages. 1763-5 *CHURCHILL Candidate* 716 Shall hurl his piebald Latin at thy head. 1815 *W. H. IRLELAND Scribbleomania* 58 note, To produce such a pyebald style of composition. 1878 *BAYNE Pract. Rev.* ii. 27 In the piebald character of the man.

B. sb. A piebald animal, esp. horse. **b.** *fig.* A person or thing of mixed character, a 'mongrel'. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer. calls me.. Piebald, and says if we have any children, they will turn out very little better than pyeballs. 1824 *THOMSON Walking to Mail* 104 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

1845 FORD *Handb. Spain* i. 53 Strabo. had an idea that Spanish piebalds changed colour if taken out of Spain
Hence **Piebalding**, becoming piebald, development of patches of different colours, **Piebaldism**, **Piebaldness**, the quality of being piebald; **Piebaldly adv.**, in a piebald manner, with patches of different colours

1886 ROMANES in *Life & Lett.* (1896) III 175 The young ones show no signs of *piebalding 1881 *Standard* 8 Sept. 5/3 Domestication tends to produce irregular colour, or what is commonly called *piebaldism. 1893 *Campion Relat. Entertainm. Ld. Knowler*, A straw hat, *piebaldly drest with flowers 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 375/a Glaring *piebaldness. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 120 The piebaldness of the hat was the great feature.

Piece (pis), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *pece* (3-5 *pees*, 4 *pie*, 4-5 *piece*, *pees*, 5 *pees*, *peyce*, *pees*, 5-6 *pes* (e, *pees*); 5- *piece*, 5 *pyece*, 5-8 *peace*, 6 *pease*, *peise*, *peysse*, (*Sc. peax*), *pyesse*, 6-7 *peece*, 6-8 *peice*). Plural in ME sometimes the same as the sing. [ME. *pece*, in 15th c. *piece*, a. OF. *pece* (1241 in Godef.), *piece* (Roland, 11th c.), mod.F. *piece* = Pr. *peza*, *pezza*, Sp. *peza*, Pg. *peça*, It. *pezza* piece of cloth, rag, beside *pezzo* 'piece' in other senses. The Romance forms point to late L. types **pettia*, **pettium*. cf. early med.L. *pecca*, *petta*, also *peccum*, *petuum*, 'broken piece, fragment', also 'piece of land'. Ulterior origin obscure: see Note below. The sense-development is in many points uncertain, though most of the senses occur also in French: the following arrangement is to a great extent provisional.]

I. In general sense; or followed by of

1. A separate or detached portion, part, bit, or fragment of anything, one of the distinct portions of which anything is composed.

a 1225 *St. Marthar* 122 *pe* scougen [weic] smerte & kene; Bi pees *pe* flesch orn adoun, *pe* bones were isene. c 1300 *Sir Tristram* 1086 His swerd brak in *pe* fist. And in mornantes brain Bleued a *pece* biht. a 1450 *Voc. in Wr.* Wilcker 601/11 *Pecia*, a *pece*, or lytyl part of a thyng. 1560 *Daus in Sleddane's Comm.* 25 That day... is roasted a whole Oxe a *piece* whereof is seued to the Emperours table. 1570 *LEVINS Manly* 48/15 A *Pecece*, *pears*, *partis* 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 189 In delivering of livery and seisin a *pece* of the earth is taken 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv 203 I think the best [rods] are of two pieces. 1713 M. ILLNRY *Catech. Youth* Wks. 1853 II 169/1 Give them a *piece* of a honeycomb to eat. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 603 The tegumentary skeleton of insects, that is to say, the hard skin of these animals. We see in it a great number of pieces, which are sometimes soldered (as it were) together; whilst in other instances, they are united by soft portions of the skin. *Ibid.* § 605 The head is formed only by a single piece.

fig. 1821 *LAMB Bala Ser.* i. *Unpen Peat Sympathies*, They are content with fragments and scattered pieces of Truth

b. In *pieces*: broken, divided, disintegrated, in fragments: *fig.* divided, at variance. *In, into, 'on, 'a pieces*: into fragments, asunder. *To take in pieces*: to separate the parts of, to analyse.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 275 Iscolle to brece in pees manion. c 1300 *Sir Tristram* 1456 *En* bat spere tok he. It brast on pees *pie*. 1330 *R. A. 1999* 4000 *pees* he hadde hum gurd. 1380 *Sir Perceval* 559 *pe* stede ful doun on pees twelve. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 244 *He* kut it into pees twelve. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi 62 *nat*, The wal of *pe* temple to cleef euewe a two *pees*. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 10305 Hir here was rent & tome in *pes*. c 1400 *MAUNDV. (Roxb.)* v. 38 Men paynd *ham* to breke *pe* stane in *pees* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xxiii 71 But the swerd of the knyght smote kyng arthur's swerd in two *pyeces*. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cccxv 227 Ther man myght see hir baners displayed haked in to *pyeces*. 1562 *PILGRINGTON Expos. Addis Pief* 9 The forther that the bowe is drawn, the sooner it flies in *pieces*. 1600 J. FORTY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 133 The butchers cut their flesh a *pece*, and sell it by weight. 1659 *Burton's Diab.* (1848) IV 480 This takes in *pieces* your whole form. 1680 *HICKCRIGILL Hist. Whiggin Wks.* 1716 I. ii 54 If we offer to tear them *pieces*. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 169 A fair laige Church where... the Body of St. Catherine in *pieces*. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV iv 21 We are all in *pieces* we were in the midst of a feud, when you arrived 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxi. 566 The instrument of government was taken in *pieces*, and examined, article by article. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 264 Must I be torn in *pieces*? 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV xviii 393 When they submitted, their army at once fell in *pieces*

c. *To pieces*: into fragments, asunder; also *fig.* To go or come to *pieces*: to break up, dissolve, lose cohesion. *To take to pieces*: to separate into its parts. *To hit, huff, puzzle, vex*, etc., *to pieces*: to bring by such action to a state of distraction, disorganization, confusion, or rout

By omission of *come, gone, torn*, or other pple, *to pieces* is sometimes = 'in pieces'. see *quots.* 1622, 1650
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46/44 And to-brak it al to smale *pees* 13... *Cursor M.* 6542 (Cott.) To *pees* [Gott. etc. in *pees*] he pam brak right bar. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 8386, I schal 30w hewe al to *pece*. c 1533 *LD BERNERS Hun* cxvii. 429 Our shyv brast al to *peceys*. 1622 *MASSINGR & DEKKER Virgin Martyr* ii. iii. The smock of her charity is now all to *pieces*. 1661 *BOYLE Exam.* ii (1682) 6, I thus take Mr. Hobbs his Argument to *pieces* 1690 J. WILSON *Balphogor* iv. 1, They [friends] re all to *pieces*. 1703 *MOXON Belg. Exerc.* 253 Pulling the Building to *pieces* after it is begun. 1797 *Philis Quaril* (1816) 73 The flat bottomed boat... he had taken to *pieces* 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I 144 She has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to *pieces*. 1765 *COWPER Wks.* (1837) XV 1, I am puzzled to *pieces* about it.

1832 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Yrnl in Rec. of Girlhood* (1878) III. 215, I thought I should have come to *pieces* in his hands, as the housemaids say of what they break. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* i. 28 A large ship had gone to *pieces* on the Wantle reef 1890 *Daily News* 11 July 3/6 The Oxoniens went all to *pieces* after passing the post 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 3/6 To analyse anything implies the taking it to *pieces* in a chemical sense

†2. A part of a whole, marked off, ideally separated, or considered as distinct, a portion of an immaterial thing. (Now superseded by *part*, *portion*.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv 48 *panne* was it a *pece* of *pe* pater-noster, fiat voluntas tua. 1534 *MORE Passion Wks* 1303/1 That he might steale a *pece* of the pryce 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 24 In the fourthe *peise* (= paragraph) of his pistle. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 116 Roberte Rile the younger neuer promysd hir any *pease* of the lease of the house where her husband nowe dwells, nor nothing els a 1639 *Wotton in Reliq.* (1651) 438 One of the most fastidious *pieces* of my life, as I account, the week of our Annual Election of Scholars 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 182 Now in a word, for the other *pece* of the question 1699 *WANLEY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 292 For other Saxon books, I have copied large *pieces* of them 1755 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 161 After waiting a day and *piece* in Winchester.

b. A limited portion of land, enclosed, marked off by bounds, or viewed as distinct. (An early sense of med.L. *petra*, *petrum*)

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 88 A man that was called Nabor, the whiche had a good *pece* of wyne. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 32 There is vij acres lond lying, not ferre from Herdwych wich vij acres lieth in ij *peccys*. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xxiv 32 The bones of Ioseph buried they at Sichem, in the *pece* of the londe, y^e Iacob boughte of the children of Hemor. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xiv 18, I have bought a *piece* of ground 1772 *MS. Award, Winterton, Lincs.*, All that other *pece* or parcel of Ground 1796 *STEDMAN Surman* (1813) II. xxix 367 The planting ground... is divided into large square *pieces*. 1808 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 13, I went into a *piece* of potatoes without a dog. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell Introd.* to A list of the different *pieces* of property, with their yearly values

c. A portion of a road, rope, line, linear distance. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. Kij b, Accompaning the Pope a *pece* of the way. *Mod.* A weak *piece* in a rope. A *piece* of the road is now under repair

d. Phrase *A piece of one's mind* something of what one thinks, one's candid opinion; a rebuke, scolding Cf. *BIT sb.* 2.

1572 *SANDYS in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. III. 24 Thus am I holde to unfold a *piece* of my mynde. 1667 *DAVENY Maiden Quest.* II. 1, I have told her a *piece* of my mind already 1861 *Mrs H. Wood East Lynne* II. xiii. (1888) 233 The justice was giving her a 'piece of his mind'

e. *fig.* *A piece of a scholar, logician, surgeon, philosopher*, etc.; somewhat of; 'a bit' of; one who partakes to some extent of the character mentioned *Obs.* Cf. *BIT sb.* 2.

1552 *ELIOT Dict.*, *Prustum hominis*, a litle pretie fellow, that semeth to be but a *pece* of a man. *Plant. Petit bout d'homme moutid d'homme* 1581 *SUNDEY A pol Poet.* 12 (Arb.) 19 If I had not bene a *pece* of a Logician before I came to him 1633 J. CLARKE *Second Poet.* 120 I would you faime be thought a *piece* of an Astronomer now? a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Being a good *piece* of a Scholar 1743 in *Howell State Trials* (1813) XVII. 1172 He is a *piece* of a surgeon. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 101 If I am a *piece* of a philosopher.

3. A portion or quantity of any substance or kind of matter, forming a single (usually small) body or mass; a bit; as 'a piece of lead, granite, ice, bread, dough, cloth, paper'; also, *piece of water*, a small detached sheet of water, a small lake.

Such a 'piece' is, in fact, often a portion of a larger mass, but this is not thought of in the use of the word, the notion being rather that of so much of the substance or material in question forming one body of finite dimensions, which may be either a small or a large piece. It is a separate part or portion of the whole existing stock of the substance.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii 209 Mai no peny ale hem paye, no ne *pece* of Bacun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/3 A *Pece* of leder or of clathe. 1530 *PALGR.* 252/a *Pece* of steele. 1535 *COVERDALE* i Sam i 36 For a sylver peny and for a *pece* of bled. c 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 26 On General caused our Queenes aimes to be drawne on a *pece* of lead. 1659 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i 43 A hard *pece* of wood 1668 *NORRIS Pract. Divc.* (1707) IV. 224 Like a red hot *pece* of Iron upon an Anvil 1769 *WESLEY Yrnl.* 24 Aug. *Pieces* of water that surround it. 1831 *MACAULAY Cru. Disabilities Jesus* Exs 146 The scrawl of the Jew on the back of a *piece* of paper.

b. In this sense *piece* is commonly used in *Sc.* without of (cf. *Ger. ein Stück Brod*). Cf. *BIT sb.* 2. 1580 J. HAYE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 59 That we adore one *pece* bread for God. 1681 *COLVIL Wings Supplic.* (1751) 106 There a *piece* of beef, thus a *piece* cheese lyes. 1767 [BRATTIN] *Scotians* 73 A *piece* cheese, bread, &c. 1876 *WHITEHEAD Duff Dawie* (1894) 205 (E. D. D.) She had a *piece* bread and cheese in her pouch *Mod.* Give me a small *piece* paper

c. *Peace of money, of gold, of silver*. A coin.

1566 *TINDALE Matt.* xvi 15 And they apoynted unto hym [Judas] thirtie *pieces* of sylver [Wyclif 1382 thirti platys of seluer, 1388 threiti panes of siluer] a 1533 *LD BERNERS Hun* xliii 143 To pay these xiii *pees* of golde yerly 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.* c 14 A *piece* of flennish money called an Englyshe. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleddane's Comm.* 57 b, His Purse... chatheith vp the other thynkyng to haue a *piece* of money. 1765 *BROOKS Gold. Key* 302 Look, as the worth and value of many *pieces* of Silver, is to be found in one *piece* of Gold. 1775 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. 11, My purse with nine large *pieces* of gold. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* III. 6, I...amassed three thousand *pieces* of silver.

d. *Piece of flesh*, applied to a living person, a human being, *piece of goods*, applied humorously or contemptuously to a woman or child. Now *dead*.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 30 Oh, she is a tall *pece* of flesh 1611 *SHAKS Cymb.* iv. 1 127 Why should we be tender, To let an arrogant *pece* of flesh threat vs? a 1759 *SIR C. H. WILLIAMS Son* vii in *Locker Lyras Eleg* (1867) 163 This beautiful *piece* of Eve's flesh is my *pece* 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. ii. 166 She seemed a pretty *piece* of goods enough. 1895 *FINNOCK Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.) Her's a nice *piece* of goods to be a skule guvness

e. Of something non-material, as a *piece of poetry, of prose, of music*.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. iv 2 Gue me some Musick, that *pece* of song, That old and Anticke song we heard last night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xlv, Here doth lye Ben Jonson his best *piece* of poetrie. 1852 *Mrs Stow's Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, He sat down to the piano, and rattled a lively *piece* of music. *Mod.* A *piece* of nervous prose.

4. A (more or less) definite quantity in which various industrial products are made or put up for sale or use.

a. A length (varying according to the material) in which cloth or other textile fabric is woven; also, a length of wall-paper as made (in England, generally 12 yards). Often used *absolutely*: cf. 15 c. A *piece* of muslin is 20 yards, of calico, 28 yards; of Irish linen, 25 yards; of Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells, or 128 yards. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858)

1563 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c 3 § 7 Every *pece* of Worsted Sayes or Stannys to be made withyn any of the said Townes 1588 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 34 Item j *pece* tawnye buffing xxx Item j *pece* blacke buffing xxliii. 1622 E. MISSLEDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 9 Ther they goe at Twelve Gilders each suvers the *piece* 1706 *PALLIS (ed. Kersey), Piece*,... a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, etc. 1771 *SMARTSS Character* (1737) II. 200 Some of those rich stuffs with such irregular work, and contrary colours, as look'd ill in the pattern, but mighty natural and well in the *piece*. 1810 J. T. in *Ruskin's Surv.* *Devon* p. xxvi, The... trade took off about 35,000 *pieces*, each *piece* containing 26 yards 1844 G. DOOP *Textile Manuf.* i. 48 A 'piece' of cotton cloth varies from twenty four to forty-seven yards in length, and from twenty eight to forty inches in width. 1881 *Young Every Man has own Mechanic* § 169 A 'piece' of English paper is 12 yards long and a *piece* of French paper about 4 yards.

b. A half-pig of lead.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 63 Blocks of lead... called pigs... being found too heavy to be easily managed, as they weighed three hundred weight are now commonly made in Derbyshire into two *pieces*. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 81 The *pieces*, or half pigs of lead are not of any certain weight, though the smelter endeavours... to approach as near to 176 lbs. as he can

5. A cask of wine or brandy, varying in capacity according to the locality, but generally equivalent to the butt, or to two hogsheds. [*Fr. piece*.]

c 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364, I sen my lady a lytyll *pes* of Renysch wyne of the best, of x. gallons. 1553 *LD. BERNERS Proiss.* I. ciii. 238 They wanne the good town of Atheny, and there they founde mo than a hundred *pees* of wyne. 1619 *FLETCHER Moiss. Thomas* viii x, Home, Launce, and stuke a frech *piece* of wine; the town's ours 1687 *Land. Gas.* No. 2223/4, 76 *Pieces* of Conyack Brandy in 32 Lotts 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4089/3 One hundred and eighty Pipes or *Pieces*, of double Spanish Brandy. 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 4, There are tuns which can contain from 12 to 15 *pieces* of wine. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 281 A 'piece' of the best brandy, consisting of four hundred bottles, may be purchased at Bordeaux for two hundred and fifty francs. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 8 Apr. 3/2 Forty to fifty basketfuls [of grapes] are put upon the press at one time, and yield from ten to twelve *pieces* of wine.

¶ For the sense 'cup, wine-cup', see *PECE Obs.*

6. A single object or individual forming a unit of a class or collective group, as a *piece of furniture, of plate, of artillery or ordnance, of luggage*, a head of cattle or game (*Sc. obs.*). See also 18.

c 1400 *Desir* Yrnl 9504 Sylver and Sarigold sadyi *hai* grippet, *Peis* of plates plentius mekylly. 1473 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 102, I most have myn insitutions hydder, whyche I praye yow and Berney, to trusse in a pedde, and sende them iwe hyddie in hast, and a byll ther in how many *pees*. 1523 *EARL SURREY in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 1, 216 Dyveys other good *pees* of ordynance for the feld. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 237 Ane brasin *pece* of artillarye, ten rin *peis*. 1715 *Land. Gas.* No. 5336/2 A *Piece* of Plate of the value of 100 Ducats 1792 *Genil. Mag.* 12/a A statue or a *piece* of plate require inscriptions very different from a monument. 1832 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* III. 319 A regiment... succeeded in taking two *pieces* of cannon. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 62, I can almost always see the shot of a *piece* of ordnance when I fire it myself. 1886 *MARY LINSKILL Haven under Hill* I xv 201 It was a handsome *piece* of furniture. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 15 May 10/1 It handled last year 6,214,447,000 *pieces* of mail matter 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 7/5 It had at our ports been deemed sufficient to take about one 'piece' of luggage in five for examination. But when the dynamiters came the inexorable order went forth that every 'piece' was to be searched

7. *Piece of work*. a. A product of work, a production, a (concrete) work b. A task, difficult business; *fig.* a commotion, ado (*colloq.*).

c 1540 *HEWWOOD Four P P* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 363 Here is an eye-tooth of the Great Turk. whose eyes be once set on this *piece* of work, May happily less part of his eyesight. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 942 The Kings Chappell at Westminster... one of the most excellent *pieces* of work, wrought in stone, that is in Christendome. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham* II. ii. 315 What a *piece* of worke is a man! how Noble in Reason! how infinite in faculty! in forms and

mouring how expresse and admirable! 1638 USSHER *Incarnation* (1649) 2 Most admirable peeces of work.

b. 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam.* 1741 (1616) 103 It were an infinite pece of worke. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron* I. 462 It would be a tedious Piece of Work to take out the two component Parts with their Signs. 1794 Dr FOS *Ment Cavalier* (1840) 76 It would be a long piece of work. 1820 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI 262 He kept jawing us, and making a piece of work all the time. 1844 *Dickens Mark Ches xxxc*, What are you making all this piece of work for? 1872 'OUIDA' *Pitt's Election* (ed Tauchn) 194 How do you expect to get along.. when it's such a piece of work to make you shake hands?

8. An individual instance, exemplification, specimen, or example, of any form of action or activity, function, abstract quality, etc.

a. Applied to a concrete thing.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholium* (Arb) 104 The conference of these two places, containing so excellent a pece of learning, as this is. 1657 Sir W. MURE *Hist Wks* (S.T.S) II 235, I have adventured to offer this small pece of labour to posterity. 1664 *Power Exp Philo* I. 58 These puny automata, and exsanganeous peeces of Nature. 1686 tr. *Charvins Trav.* Persia 398 A delicate Piece of Architecture. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb* (1903) 71 A noble Monument of its former Grandeur, being one of the finest peeces of ruin in the Kingdom. 1723 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist MSS Comm.) 74, I think it is the worst piece of portrait that ever in my life I saw. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs Holiness* Pref 7 A piece of religious literature.

b. Applied to an abstract thing.

1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) 2279: What a pece of Gods tender providence was shewed of late vpon our English brethren and country men. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 Making a pece of reverence unto him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countrey* (1603) 211 They want the use of footmen, to whom these peeces of service doe properly belong. 1656 EARL MONTM. tr. *Boccaccio's Adria* 1. *Par-nass* I. lxxv (1714) 84 It being an hateful piece of petulancy to envy great Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 112 Eminent peeces of Self-denial. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x 407 It would have been a piece of imprudence. 1822 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* xii. 123 Some fresh piece of bad news. 1876 TRAVELER *Macaulay* I. in 130 A rare piece of luck. 1884 Sir F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep* 22 Mar 1884 Another piece of carelessness on the part of the auctioneer.

† c. Applied to a person in whom some quality is exemplified or realized. Obs.

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v, The master of this little piece of mischief. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb) 38 Sir Nicholas Bacon, An arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. 1648 GOODWIN in *Jenkyne Blind Guide* I. 6 Green head, young pece of presumption, Prelatical pece of Presbytery, swelling pece of vanity. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in i, One of your affected curysing peeces of formality. 1778 Miss BURNAY *Evilina* (1792) II. xxx 182 As to the little Louisa, tis such a pretty piece of languor.

II. Absolute uses (elliptical, contextual, or conventional), without of and specification of the substance, etc.

9. A person, a personage, an individual arch. and dial. a. Applied to a man.

In early use often = One of a multitude, army, or company; in 17th c. tending to be dyslogistic. c b. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7314 He at stod vpe þe brugge mid an ax alone, A stalwarde pece þat was, nou god cuþe is soule loue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12058 Til Ion were born, a wel god pece. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 156 In his bulke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece, whatkyns schappe was ilka pece. c 1400 *Laurel Troy Bk.* 4446 That fel faire for men of Grece, Thei hadde elles dyed euery pece. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. iv, Hee is another manner of pece than you think for. 1651 ISAACKSON in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Andrueus* (1867) II. 261 King James selecting him as his choicest piece, to vindicate his regality. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 171 She having so untoward a piece to her Husband, was undone by him. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 179 Say & Sele was a seriously subtil pece. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist Persce.* 346 Bancroft was, as the historian calls him, a sturdy Piece. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 127 An old nasty grunting bishop.. who plagues me out of my life, he is such a formal piece.

b. Applied to a woman or girl.

Now mostly with depreciatory attribute. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 157 b, Faire Helena, that passing pece. 1576 FLYNN *Panopli Epist.* 442 Stately, proud, and disdainfull peeces. 1633 SHAKS *Hen VIII.* v. 77 All Princely Graces That mould vpon such a mighty Piece as this is [Queen Elizabeth]. 1641 BUNTON *Anat Med* I. II. iv. i (1651) 143 A waspish cholericke slut, a crazed pece. 1668 SEDLEY *Widd. Gard.* in b, She is a tender Piece. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Pamph.* *Life* 1509 5 Xanthus having a kind of a Nice forward Piece to his wife. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Roy Acad.* vi, Think of the Sage, who wanted a fine piece. *Mod Acad.* She is a forward piece.

10. a. A piece of armour; † esp. in the phrase armed at (of) all peeces, at all points, completely [F. *armé de toutes pièces*] (obs.). Also in comb., as head-piece, shoulder-piece, thigh-piece, etc.

c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 181 Knights, Armyt at all peses, able to were. *Ibid* 12878 Armet at all pes. c 1500 *Melusine* 248 Thenne toke he his armures & armed hym of al peeces. 1600 HOLLAND *Lyny xxxi.* 799 The regiment of the footmen came but slowly forward, by reason they were heavily armed at all peeces. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bononi's Banish'd Virg.* 157 Deadora arming herself at all peecs, ranne to the purre.

† b. A fortified place, fortress, stronghold. Obs. 1525 *St Papers Hen VIII.* I. 150 The demandes made by Monsr. de Buren for the Duchie of Burgon, and diverse other gret peeces in Fraunce. 1527 *Ibid* 187 With the revocation of tharmye, and rendition of Genes, and other

peecs, whiche the Frenche King shulde rendre. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 83 He receyved agayne all the holdes and peeces which his father had lost. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 126 They set wide open their gates, and made a sudden sally out of the pece. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 254 This Guise bereft vs Calice, and in France our Peeces all. 1673 RAY *Journ Low* C. 3 Ostend is most regularly and exactly fortified, so that it seemd to us one of the strongest Pieces in all the Low-Countries. 1727 STAFFE *Ecl. Mem* II. II. v 288 A commission to repair.. to the town of Calais and to certain other peeces on that side of the seas.

† c. A sailing or rowing vessel. Obs.

1545 *St Papers Hen VIII.* I. 809 Capitaynes and leaders of His Highnes rowyng peeces. 1675 *Long Gas* No. 1004: To go and see the Royal James, and several other peeces built by Commissioner Deane.

11. A weapon for shooting, fire-arm. a. A piece of artillery; a cannon, gun.

a 1550 Sir A. Barton in *Survives Misc.* (1888) 68 He hath three-score pece on either side. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 360 To mak bulletis for small peccis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiv. 65 b, Divers great and little peeces aswell of brass as of yron. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lvi. So from a piece two chained bullets fly. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 67 To know what Shot and Powder is meet for every Piece. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pieces*, (in *Warlike Affairs*) signify Cannon or great Guns, as Battering-Pieces which are us'd at Sieges. Field-pieces. 1875 CLERY *Mm. Tactics* x. (1877) 123 Part of the attacking force should be directed against the covering party and part against the pieces.

b. A portable fire-arm, hand-gun; as a musket, carbine, pistol, fowling-piece.

1581 STYWARD *Marb. Discip* I. 44 Such must haue a good and sufficient pece, flaske, touch bore, powder, shot, &c. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 42 margin, The invention of artillery, powder, shot, and small peeces of fire was not first in Germanie. 1592 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu* (Hakl Soc.) 76 The stocke of his piece is not made calver wise but..somewhat like a fowling piece. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Twike* (1621) 332 Taught to handle all manner of weapons, but especially the bow, the pece, and the Scimeter. 1704 *Long Gas* No. 4044:3 Our Grenadiers.. put their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Pieces. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lx 475 Considering how many arrows might be drawn before one piece could have been loaded and discharged. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 674 Five hundred grenadiers rushed.. to the counter-scarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Shiri* III. 254 He knelt on one knee, and levelled his piece direct at William's head.

† c. A crossbow. Obs.

1590 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 60 Quod dictus Fabianus non sagittabit in aliquo le pece ad aliquam rem vivam. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav* (1606) Tiv b, The Crossbow. Once in a yere, there is in each city a shooting with the Peeces at a Popingay of wood. *Ibid* Tv, By this practise.. he groweth more ready and perfit in the vse of his Pece.

12 Each of the pieces of wood, ivory, etc., also called 'men', with which chess is played; technically restricted to the superior 'men' ('pieces of honour', 'dignified pieces'), as distinguished from the pawns. Also extended to those with which draughts, backgammon, etc., are played. [So It. *pezzo*, Sp. *pieza*, F. *pièce*.]

In the Continental use of the word, traces of its restriction in chess to the eight superior 'men' are found already in the 16th c.

1497 LUCENA *Arte de Axedrez* A. 1, Sabiendo como juega cada pieza. c 1570 B. M. *Add MS.* 28710 ff. 360a, Todas las piezas y peones salvo el Rey. 1566 ROWBOROUGH *Play Chess* A. iv, The principle is to knowe the peeces, to wit, the name, the number, and the seat of euery one. As for the fashion of the peeces, that is according to the fantasie of the workman. 1591 FLORIO *Sec Phyllis* 262 A, Doth it please you then to play at the chesse? f. S Order your peeces. a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH, *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1712) 146 In this case they [pawns] are surrogated in those void rooms of the peeces of honour, which, because they sufficed themselves to be taken, were removed off the board. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi (Roxb) 151 What pece or man soeuer of you owne you touch or lift from its place, you must play it for that draught where you can. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Imps* 139 If you find a Prospect of Success, rush on boldly and sacrifice a Piece or two. 1788 *Chambers's Cycl.* (ed Rees) s. v. Chess, In this game each player had eight dignified peeces and also eight pawns. These peeces are distinguished by being painted in white and black colours. 1797 *Eucycl. Brit* (ed. 3) s. v. Chess, In order to begin the game, the pawns must be moved before the peeces. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, Chess 37 Eight peeces of different denominations and powers, and eight Pawns, are allotted to each competitor. The peeces are named. King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook. *Ibid*, Draughts 130 The antagonist can insist on this being done or huff the piece. 1808 CULIN *Chess & Playing Cards* 836 Set of thirty-two domino peeces of teak wood. *Ibid* 841 *Jeu de l'Oie*.. the peeces are moved according to the throw.

13. A piece of money (see 3 c); a coin. Often with defining word, as seven shilling piece, crown piece, threepenny piece, twopenny piece, penny piece, five-franc piece, etc.

1575 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II. 455 To be payit all in half merk peccis. 1617 MORVSON *Itin* L. 289 They coyne any pece, of which they can make gayne. 1642 ROGERS, *Naaman* 106 He must be a foolke who really can satisfie himselfe in counters as if they were peeces. 1658 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 241 A pece of (pope) [John] the 23, and also a French pece. 1710 *Long Gas* No. 4748:4 A Queen Elizabeth Piece of 355. 1717 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 102 The Gold Piece found in St. Gyles's Field. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 134 These peeces were not called far things, but farthing tokens. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 5 The value.. of any individual piece is very uncertain.

† b. *spec* Popularly applied to an English gold coin; orig to the *unite* of James I, and afterwards to the sovereign, and guinea, as the one or other was the current coin. Hence half-piece. Obs.

The *Unit* was issued in 1604 as = 20 shillings, but was raised in 1612 to 22 shillings.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. 5 I'll warrant you for halfe a piece. *Ibid*, III. III. 83 What is't? a hundred pound?

No, th' Harpey, now, stands on a hundred peeces. 1618 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* xxxii (1636) 426 All our crownes and souveraines, and peeces, and halfe peeces, and duckatts and double duckatts are current but to the brim of the grave. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Mar., Here I got half-a-piece of a person of Mr Wright's recommending to my Lord to be Preacher of the Speaker's frigate. a 1700 B. E. *Dic Cant.* *Crew*, Job, a Guinea, Twenty Shillings, or a Piece. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam* III. 1 34 Fifty Pieces are 50 Pound, 50 Shillings, and 50 Six-pences. I know that they are well enough, and you too. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coin*, Guinea, or piece.

c. *Piece of eight*, the Spanish dollar, or *peso*, of the value of 8 reals, or about 4s. 6d. It was marked with the figure 8.

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii. 15 Round trunks, Furnish'd with pistoles, and peeces of eight. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 97 The Spaniards.. paid for what things they bought in good Pillar peeces of Eight. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat upon Jesus* II. 1, Strange! What charity peeces of eight produce. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piece of Eight* or *Piece of eight Ryals*, a Spanish Coin, of which there are several sorts. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 9 His annual Allowance is 7,000 Pieces of Eight. 1884 ARBER *Garnier V.* 227 note, *Peso*.. was the monetary Unit of Central America; afterwards known as the Piece of Eight, and is the Mexican dollar of the present day.

14. A portion of time or space. Now dial.

a. A portion or space of time; esp. a short space of time; a while.

(Occurs in OF. in 13th c., and in AF. in Britton II. iii. § 12 Cum il aveia est grant pece en seivine.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7063 þe wer laved sa lang a pece. 14.. in *101 Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 245 About his a pece I wyl spele, þat I myth þis lettrys rede. 1825 BROCKHURST *M. C. Gloss*, *Piece*, a little while. 'Stay a pece and then awill'. c 1825 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 330 A pece back, three tides came up the Trent on one day.

† b. Here probably belongs a *pece*, *opece*, *opese* (a *pece*), in *still opece* (erron. *still a pece*), continually, continuously, constantly: see *STILL* *adv.* Obs.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1285 He wold not leve, but stille alway opece Dede all that he coude to hurt Gemyrdes. *Ibid* 339f And ever more in prayours stille opece, Vnto the tyme she knew it shuld goo. *Ibid*, 325f, Hauue here a rying and kepe it still opece, To the tyme that ye come onto Clamonas. 1555 W. WATRLMAN *Karyde f. actions* II. xii. 294 How she from there yeres of age.. remained ther [in the temple] serving God still a pece.

c. A portion of the way or distance between two points; a short distance. dial.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lut Lid* 230 B, practice, euery day going a pece, and oft reading ouer and ouer, they will grow very much, to your great ioy. c 1730 BUNT *Lett. N. Scat* (1818) I. 152 He told us we must go west a pece.. and then incline to the north. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 59 Then I would run a pece off, and again I would delay, and stop. c 1877 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* V. 231 I'll make my brother Adam carry it pece about with you. 1852 MRS. STOW. *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I've walked quite a pece to day, in hopes to get to the ferry.

15. A (small) portion of some specific substance.

a. A small portion, scrap, or cutting, of cloth, leather, or the like; esp. as used to repair a hole or tear: a patch. Cf. *PIECE* v. 1.

c 1280 WYCLIF *11th*. (1880) 41 þu may pese hem [cloþþe] agen or cloute hem of sacchis & opere peccis. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 452f The same Clothe to be sold for a remanant, or for a pece and nat for a Clothe. 1566 TINDAL *11th*. in 16 Noo man pecech an olde garment with a pece [i.e. *baque*, *commensuram*, Wycl. medlyng, clout] off newe clothe.

b. Short for 'piece of bread' (with or without butter, etc.); *spec.* such a piece eaten by itself, not as part of a regular meal. Sc. and Eng. dial. (Northumb. to Shropsh., and Cornwall).

1787 A. SHIRRELLS *Bess & Jamie* IV. i, Neither tak' her siller nor a pece. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore* 93 *Pieces*, however, were ordinarily given. 1883 *Daily News* 1. Dec. 2/6 On one occasion defendant gave her a bit of bread-ake, on another a jelly pece. 1893 STEVENSON *Caltonna* xvi 185, I.. took the road again on foot, with the pece in my hand and munching as I went. 1898 *Westm. Ind.* 14 Dec. 2/1 When they get off at mid day to eat their 'pece', there is talking and laughing among the field workers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Wigtown), A dry pece is plain huff bread or oat cake, without butter, jam, or treacle. *Ibid*. (Cornwall), If a child tells you she had 'nothing but a pece all day', you know she means bread and butter.

c. A length of cloth, wall-paper, etc.: see 4 a.

d. *Whaling*. A section or chunk of blubber, more fully called *blanket-piece*.

e. *Bookbinding*. A tablet of leather which fills a panel on the back of a book, and receives the title (*lettering-piece*).

f. *Malting*. A quantity of grain steeped and spread out at one time: - *FLOOR* sb. I 6 b.

1822 W. CHAMBERLAIN *Malster's Guide* 43 The turning of his floors or peeces. 1876 WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 258/1 It is of importance to the maltster that the law allows him to sprinkle water over the 'peeces' on the floor.

g. pl. *pieces*. An inferior quality of crystallized sugar obtained in the manufacture of crystals and crushed sugar.

1867 *Produce Markets Rev.* 13 July 161/2 The character of the Pieces Sugar made in London retrogrades rather than improves as a whole. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 948 The first crystallisation is called 'crushed' and the second 'pieces', the drainage from which goes by the name of 'syrup'. 1884 *West. Morning News* 4 Sept. 6/5 Sugar London pieces, rather quiet, steady.

16. A separate article or item of baggage or property in transit. (Chiefly U.S.)

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 15 The freight of a canoe consists in sixty pieces, or packages, of merchandise, of the weight of from ninety to a hundred pounds each. *Ibid.* 24 The method of carrying the packages, or pieces, as they are called, is the same with that of the Indian women. 1890 *Cooley, etc. Railways Amer.* 253 The cases in which pieces go astray are astonishingly rare. 1890 *Westm. Gas* 15 May 20/1 The postal establishment of the United States handles more pieces, employs more men, spends more money than any other human organisation, public or private.

17. A production, specimen of handicraft, work of art; a contrivance, = *piece of work* (7 a). *Obs.* in general sense. See also MASTERPIECE.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aco's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 349 They buried with them much wealth, as gold, silver, stones, bracelets of gold, and other rich pieces. 1665 B. JOHNSON *Stable of N. v. 1*, It was a piece worthy my night-cap, and the Gowne I wear, A Picklockes name in Law. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* 1. § 15 Ruder heads stand amazed at those prodigious pieces of Nature, Whales, Elephants, Dromedaries and Camels. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. vii. (1664) 121 Surely were it not for Eternity, I should think man a silly piece. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1799) i. 517 He busied himself in making a Chest, he was so proud of it as if it had been the rarest piece in the world. 1698 A. BRAND *Ench. Minuscule to China* 71 Several rare pieces made at Augsburg, that moved by the help of Clock-work.

b. A painting, a picture; + a portrait.

1594 *Appius & Virginia* in *Ital. Dodsley* IV. 125 O fond Appelles, prattling fool, why boastest thou so much, The famous piece thou mad'st in Greece? 1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho* III. 51 To refresh the colours of olde peeces that bee wrought in oyle. 1662-3 *Perrys Diary* 27 Feb. There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Holbein. 1697 tr. *Cicero's D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 173, I was all alone in my apartment, busied in painting a small Piece. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 183/1 The painter valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he dispatched his pieces. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. The walls were thickly covered, chiefly with family pictures, now and then some Dutch fair, or battle-piece. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Among the portraits which hung above were two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

c. A piece of statuary or sculpture. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Constit. Saunders* 634, I do so honour ancient images, that I make as great account of a piece of Nero, as I do of Constantius. 1659 MAXWELL tr. *Herodotus* (1635) 61 Most of the fairest Peeces in all the Citie, peisint in these flames.

d. A literary composition, in prose or verse, generally short.

1533 MORSE *Debell. Salem Pref.*, Wks. 930/1 Vnto one little piece, one greete cunning man had made a long aunswere, of twelve whole shetes of paper. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* 1. § 20 That Villain and Secretary of Hell, that composed that miscreant piece *Of the Three Impostors*. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 32 There is a Posthumous piece extant, imputed to Cartes. 1710 SWARTZES *Audace Author* iii. That exterior Proportion and Symmetry of Composition, which constitutes a legitimate Piece. 1775 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 24 May, I am not sorry that you read Boswell's journal. Is it not a merry piece? 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 529 He printed most of Archbishop Cranmer's pieces. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crayon* xxix, A poet also, author of a piece Printed and published.

e. A drama, a play.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* 1. § 47 In the last scene, all the Actors must enter to compleat and make up the Catastrophe of this great pecece. 1779 SHERRIDAN *Critic* 1, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1845 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 315 To supply himself with [money] he began to write theatrical pieces. 1867 WILLIAMS *Novel* Cong. I. iv. 252 Arnulf, as usual, appears as the villain of the piece. 1885 *Bath Herald* 17 Jan. 3/2 The usage was to engage stars for the run of the piece.

f. A musical composition, usually short, either independent or forming an individual part of a larger work.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I 95 Nobody can bear to hear a favourite piece over and over again the same night. 1856 *Am. Carlton* 208 Amy played the piece that she was learning. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 1751 *Piece* This word... has since the end of the last century been applied to instrumental musical compositions as a general and untechnical term.

III. Phrases. (See also 1 b, c, d, 10 a, 14 b)

18. A piece, the piece, each (Sc. *alk*) or every piece. each piece of a number of pieces; each unit of a number, set, or company; each of them or these esp. in stating the share or price of each unit or individual member (see sense 6). Hence, *adverbially*, *APROR*, q.v., *the piece, per piece* [F. *la piece*].

Apica can still be said of persons as well as things (so the piece in Sc. and north dial.)

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5474 Lamprays of west Twa hundreth pond ay a pece. c. 1283 CAXTON *Dialogues* 47 The good candlemaker Gyeth four talow candellis For one peny the pece [F. *le piece*]. 1489 *Acta Audit* (1830) 231/1, xiiij hors and meis, price of pe pece xls. 1539 in *Wills Doctors' Conventions* (Camden) 18, xiiij peccies at iijd, the pece. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1593) 267/1 The Pope set vp in Rome a stewes of xx. or xxx. thousand whores, taking of euery pece tribute yearly. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 35, xijd, a peice. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council*

Scott I 150 That had payt ane grott for the heid off ilk peax [of cattle] for their poundlaw. 1566 *Ibid.* 493 The soum of ten markis for ilk pece of xxv oxen. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 289 Horses sold againe for foitie and sometimes for fiftie ducates a piece. 1637 in *Bury Walls* (Camden) 169, I giue John Mount and John Muske xs pece, Margaret lxxall xs. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. 5^a *Bowes*, Bowes, vocat stone-bowes of steel, the piece xs. a. 1670 SPALDING *Travels* Chas. I. (1850) I 81 The bishop had causit imprint thir bookis, and sould haue gottin fra ilk minister four pundis for the peice. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 355 Sold for five hundred Crowns a piece. a. 1692 POLLEKEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A vii b, Fat Oxen were often sold at 6s per piece. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 48 A fine of a cow the piece (= each person) Mod. Sc. He gaeth them twa shillin' the piece for helpin' him.

19. By the piece at a rate of so much for a definite amount or quantity; according to the amount done. *On the piece*, at piece-work.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 23 These Posts are made by the Piece, viz. id. per Post. 1807 SOUTHWY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* I 209, I think such work is good enough to be paid by the piece. 1859 JERSON *Britany* iii. 23, I could not ascertain whether they worked by the day or by the piece. 1879 *Print Trades* *Tral* xxix. 40 An employer is not bound to provide constant work for a man on the piece. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Oct. 4/2 Most pottery workers are paid by 'piece'.

20. In or of one piece: consisting of a single or undivided piece or mass.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxvii. 22 The knoppes & braunces .. were all one pece of fyne beaten golde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* ii. xvi. 50 [An] obelisque of coloured stone all of one pece so cubits high. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The whole is cast in one piece in bell-metal. 1864 LONGF in *Life* (1890) III. 32 Finished to-day the revision and copying the translation of the *Purgatorio*, so as to have it all of one piece with the rest. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Exod.* xxvii. 8 Of one piece with the mercy-seat made he the cheubim at the two ends thereof.

21. Of a piece. of one piece, in one mass (= 20); often fig. of one and the same kind or quality; uniform, consistent; in agreement, harmony, or keeping. [F. *tout d'une piece*].

1622 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. iii. I have seen and heard all and wish heartily you were all of a piece. 1630 N. N. tr. *Du Bass's Compl. Vorn.* ii. 23 Those Nations who make their Doubt and Shurt all of a piece. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xii. § 3 102 To moue all of a piece. 1653 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 448 He and his Horse were of a Piece, One Spirit did inform them both. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 503 He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes mingles trivial things with those of greater moment. 1796 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. ii. One of them was covered, and seemed all of a piece. 1809 MAR. EDGORTH *Absentee* vi. After all, things were not of a piece. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 51 The harness second-hand, one horse in plated, another in brass harness, and, in short, all of a piece.

b. Of a piece with.

1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 176 None appear'd more of a piece with the Earth than he. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 § 3 It is not of a Piece with the rest of his Character. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1 233 All their proceedings were of a piece with this demand.

c. Of a piece, of a piece. see 14 b.

22. Piece by piece (+ *piece and piece*, Sc. obs.): one piece or part after another in succession; a piece at a time, piecemeal, little by little, gradually. [F. *piece à piece*].

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Bring it out piece by piece. 1564 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 115 Piece by piece they dropt upon the ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. 65 Had the calm Weather held I should have brought away the whole Ship Piece by Piece. 1877 SUTTON *Servus* XXIII. 208 The great architect unrolls his drawings piece by piece.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* III. iii. (S.T.S.) I 252 Fra then he pepill began ilk day pece & pece to conuless in bare bodis fra all maledys. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 273, I felt My hart within my bosome melt, And pece and pece decay. 1681 CORIUS *Whigs* *Supplic.* (1751) 122 Then piece and piece they dropt away, As ripe plumbs in a rainy day. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 550 Piece and piece as your leisure allows, pray send me what hath been remarkable as to religion and learning this last year.

IV. 23. *attrib.* and *Conid.*: piece-compositor, a compositor who is paid by the piece; piece-dyed, of cloth, dyed after it is woven; so piece-dyeing; piece-fraction, in *Typog.* (see quot.); piece-hall, an exchange where cloth is sold by the piece; piece-knife (see quot.); piece-labour, labour paid by the piece; piece-looker, an inspector of cloth woven in definite lengths; piece-maker, -man = PIECE-WORKER; piece-market, the market for cloth sold by the piece, piece-master, a middleman who acts between the employer and the employed in the giving out of piece-work, + piece-money, money distributed to recipients at so much apiece; piece-mould, in *Sculpture*, a plaster-of-Paris mould, removed in pieces, and then fitted together; also, a mould consisting of separate pieces of metal, etc., which are fitted and beaten together upon the model; piece-patch, a piece inserted as a patch; piece-patched, a, patched up; piece-payment, payment by the piece; piece-price, a price paid for piece-work; piece-rate, rate of payment for piece-work; piece-stuff, lumber or timber in pieces; piece-trade, the trade in pieces of cloth; piece-

velvet, velvet made in the piece of various widths (as distinguished from narrow ribbon-velvet, etc.); piece-wage, a wage paid by the piece of work. See also PIECE-BROKER, -GOODS, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gas* 6 July 20/1 It took time, and time to the 'piece compositor' means bread. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 97 The wool being already dyed either in the state of wool, before spinning, or after being woven. This gives rise to the distinction between 'wool-dyed' cloth and 'piece-dyed' cloth. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 13 Dec. 8/1 The Bradford 'piece-dyeing' trade. 1900 DE VINNE *Pract. Typogr.* 174 *Piece fractions, or split fractions in two pieces, or on two bodies, are not proper parts of the font, and are sold in separate fonts at higher rates. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 119 Instead of having a cloth-hall or a 'piece-hall' of its own, its productions are sent to one or other of those two towns for sale at the piece-halls. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iv. The tradesman in the Piece Hall, i.e. the Cloth Exchange. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 17 The 'piece knives', or sportsman's knives, as those complex articles containing saws, lancets, phlemons, gun-screws, punches, large and small blades, &c. used to be called. 1866 ROOZEAS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 252 For the most part day labour. The other two are 'piece labour'. 1867 *Address to J. Bright in Morn. Star* 28 Jan. J. Moloney, 'piece looker'. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/1 To obtain a piecework statement to be based upon a 'piecemaker's' average. *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 3/3 The Union notice to the 'piece-men' being circulated. 1883 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 3/7 The 'piece market' is without material alteration. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* II. 256 The abolition of the middleman, whether 'sweater', 'piece master', 'lumper' or what not, coming between the employer and employed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 7/1 The present sweating piece-master system. 1670 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Cantein* b. Item paid in 'pesse money xvij s. vjd. 1644 *Ibid.*, Payed to 38 brothers and sisters for peesmoney xixs. 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 6/3 A 'piece-mould' is made upon the statue itself, and from this a hollow wax statue is cast. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 A straight stitch 6 or 8 threads deep on each 'piece-patch' and material. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* II. 1, Thy 'piece patch' friendship, This year'd-up reconciliation on a billow. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 3/7 London daily newspapers are produced on a 'piece payment' system. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 21 Mar. 2/2 The question which underlies all surface disputes is that of fixing 'piece-prices' for the new machinery which is being introduced into the trade. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 1/2 A reduction in the 'piece-rates' per ton at certain furnaces. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The cargo, consisting of short length 'piece-stuff'. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/3 There is no change to note in the 'piece trade'. 1874 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 246 The 'piece-velvets' and the linens smote her to the heart. 1879 MRS A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Manag.* 17 Buy also some piece-velvet, silk, ribbon, flowers, feathers, net, bonnet and cap wire. 1900 *Rabbits News* Sept. 28/2 This 'log' is 'a remarkable effort to adjust a 'piece-wage rate on a time wage basis'.

24. Piece is often the second element in a combination, in various senses, e.g. back-piece, base-piece, bodice-piece, breech-piece, catch-piece, ear-piece, eye-piece, franc-piece, head-piece, penny-piece, etc. See the first element.

Hence (*rare or nonce-wds.*) *Pie'cessless* a, without pieces or parts; *Pie'celessly* adv., in pieces; *Pie'ce-wise* adv., by pieces.

a. 1631 DONNE *To Miss Bedford* Poems (1650) 181 In those poore types of God (round circles) so Religions types the peceless centers flow. 1552 HULBERT, *Pieceless*, or in pieces, *conscia*, *frustant*. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 207 Whether wholewise or piece-wise?

[Note. *L. Peca*, in sense of 'fragment', occurs in the *Salic Law* (a 566, MSS. 5 and 6, c. 800) lx. (lbi m. Fustes alinus super caput suum frangere debet et illos in quattuor pecias [earlier and later recensions partes] per quattuor angulos iactare debet); *petia*, *petium*, in sense 'piece of land', appear in *Muatonius Ant. Ital.* AD 730 'et alia petia', 757 'uno petio de terra' (Diefz), see also many later med. L. instances in Du Cange. The ulterior source has been the subject of much research; see Diez s.v. *Pezza*, Scheler, Littré, Hatz. Darm. s.v. *Piece*, Körtling s.v. *peti* (7206). Thurneysen s.v. *Pezza*. The prevalent opinion is that late pop. L. *petia*, *petium*, were derived from a Brythonic stem *petla-*, represented by *Beton* *pet* a piece, Welsh and Cornish *petl* a part, cognate with proto Celtic **petlā-*, whence **colti-*, in OIr. *colt*, genitive *colta*, mod. Gaelic *colt* and part, shawl, but there are many difficulties. A very frequent early sense in OE. was that of 'portion or space of time' (see Godef.) = 14 above. The sense 'person', found so early in Eng., is not met with in French till late in 16th c.]

Piece (pēs), v. [f. prec. sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend, repair, make whole, or complete by adding a piece or pieces; to patch.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 41 *pei* may pese hen agien or cloute hem of sacchis & oþere peces. c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 388/2 Pecyn, or set pecys to a thyng, or clowtyu, *repece*, *sacchio*, *reficio*. 1536 FALSGR. 655/1, I pece a thyng, I sette on a pece. If it be broken it must be peced, *ut est romphu il le fault piecer*. 1596 SHAKS *7am. Shr.* III. ii. 63 Petruccio is comming with .. one girth xace pees'd, and a womans Crupper here and there peec'd with pack-thred. 1604 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 135 For piecing a bell clapper that brake when Andrew Hawkins was buried, *ajud.* 1775 MMR D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 28 Feb. She was piecing a blue and white tissue with a large patch of black silk! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 306 It's nothin' but play, piecin' quilts.

D. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* v. 45, I will pece Her opulent Throne, with Kingdoms. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. 1, To paint the world, and piece the length'ning day.

2. To join, unite or put together, so as to form one piece, to mend (something broken) by joining the pieces; also *absol.* in spinning, to join or piece up threads, to work as a PIECER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/2 To Pece, *assuere*. 1559 Ludlow *Charchew. Acc.* (Camden) 90 Payd for a rope to pyssse the

lyttelle belle rope 1537 Suckling *Aglaure* v. i. There is no piecing Tulips for their stalks When they are once divorc'd by a rude hand 1793 Smollett *Edwyane* L. § 138. I found the seamen employed in piecing the ground cable, which had again parted. 1839 *Edwyane* J. *Ref. Committee Ho. Lords* How do they get their breakfast and afternoon meal? When the machinery is moving, they eat it as they are piecing 1859 Mrs. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 35. I cannot piece the leg as the doctor can.

b. *fig.* To put together, join, unite; *refl.* to join oneself to, unite with.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Lons* Ep. Ded. 111 b. To piece vnto themselves this their broken Religion. 1622 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i. Item, I heard they were out. *Nec* But they are pieced, and put together again. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmography* III. (1673) 5/2 This Prusias, when the Romans became so considerable, pieced himself with them 1656 — *Sura France* 214 She hath pieced her self to the strongest side of the State. 1681 DRYDEN *Ass. & Pled* 1. 66x His judgment yet his memory did excel, which pieced his wondrous evidence so well. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiv, Piecing fragments of empty signification.

† 3. *intr.* To unite, come together, assemble, to come to an agreement, agree, to join on. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 23 It pieced better and followed more close and handsomely vpon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. 1625 — *Ess.* *Innovations* (Arb) 520 New Things pieced not so well 1636 Sir H. WOTTON in *Lusmore Papers* Ser. II (1888) III. 260 Owre Schoole Annually breaketh vp two weekes before Whitsontide and pieceth agayne a fortnight after. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xvi. viii. (1733) 434 Telling him . . . that things would mend in Time, and Friends piece again, if they could but come to . . . a fair Understanding.

II. In combination with adverbs

4. *Piece in. a. trans.* To join in, add by insertion; † b. *intr.* to join in (in action), unite (*obs.*). 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* 1 (1673) 247 He that can comply, and piece in with all occasions, and make an easie forfeiture of his honesty 1794 Dr. Fox *Mem. Cavalier* II. 167 The . . . Officers pieced in some Troops with those Regiments.

5. *Piece on. trans. and intr.* To fit on (as the corresponding piece).

1849 H. MILLER *Footyir Creat* iv (1874) 45 The super-occipital bone pieces on to the superior frontal 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii 218 It is so hard to fix the date of the event, or to piece it on in any way to the undoubted facts of the history, that [etc.]

6. *Piece out. trans.* To complete, eke out, extend, or enlarge by the addition of a piece.

1539 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xiv. (Arb) 138 Ye may note how much better some bisyllable becometh to piece out an other longer foote than another word doth 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxix. (340) 232 Like a cordial given to a dying man, which doth piece out his life. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1. § 28 He pieces out the defect of one by the excess of the other. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 436 The motion of her lips, and meaning eye, Piece out her faint words deny. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Li. Note-Bks* I. 233 The old Pons Emilius has recently been pieced out by connecting a suspension bridge with the old piers.

7. *Piece together. trans.* To join together, combine (pieces or fragments) into a whole; to make up of pieces so combined.

1539 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. ix. (Arb) 168 To piece many words together to make of them one entire, much more significative than the single word 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 235 Himself pieceth together no lesse an army than the former mad-man. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 134 Cut out of the natural Rock, though it seem to be of five Stones pieced together one upon another. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii 65 Our account of his exploits must be . . . pieced imperfectly together.

8. *Piece up. trans.* To make up (esp. that which is broken); to repair by uniting the pieces, parts, or parties, to patch up.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1 (1625) 75 Let these constraints thee . . . whilst there is yet but one craze . . . in the touchstone of thy reputation, piece it up & new flourish again by a great excellency. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Unity Relig.* (Arb) 429 When it is pieced up, vpon a direct Admission of Contraries 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 368 All being now pieced up betweene them. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iv. xx. (1650) 124 'Tis thought the French King will piece him up again with new recruits 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 273 They will of course endeavour to piece up their own broken connexions in England. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov 3/2 Arranging, disposing, and piecing up these fragments.

b. *intr.* To make up matters, come to an arrangement.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 212 By all means it was necessary to piece up with Alanson.

9. *Pièce* (pygs). The French for 'piece'; occurring in French phrases, more or less in current Eng. use.

a. A document used as evidence; esp. in *pièce justificative*, a document serving as proof of an allegation; a justification of an assertion.

1780 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) II. iii. iv. 260 You will think me a great brute and savage . . . till you have read my *pièce justificative*.

b. *Pièce de résistance* (pygs dæ rezistāns): the most substantial dish in a repast; also *fig.* the chief item in a collection, group, or series, in quot. 1860, used for 'a means of resistance'.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IV. 7 Our appetite demands a *pièce de résistance*. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* 211. III. 214 note. In answer to her host's apology for his *pièce de résistance*. 1840 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* *Pict. Rhapsody* (1885) 284 To supply the picture-lover with the *pièces de résistance* of the feast 1860 JOWITT in *Essays & Reviews*

335 This authorized text is a *pièce de résistance* against innovation 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 149/2 The *pièce de résistance* of the entire ride lies between Poughkeepsie and Yonkers.

Piece-broker. (See quot 1756.)

1567 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3304/3 One Gawn Hardy, Piece-Broker, was Indicted for Felony, for paying and putting off Counterfeit Milled Money. 1720 STAFFE *Stow's Surv.* II. iv. vii. 118/2 Hollowell Street a Place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-Brokers. 1756 *Roll. Dict. Trade*, Piece-broker, is a shopkeeper in London, who buys the shreds and remnants of all materials that go through the hands of the taylor, and sells them again to such persons as want them for mending cloaths, being generally decayed taylors, or some cunning men who have crept into the secrets of the trade. 1770 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 143/2 Mr. Muzes, aged 90, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never trusted any money out at interest, but put it into an iron chest 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Piece-broker (as in Roll.)

Pieced (pist), *pl. a.* [f. *PIECE* v. + -ED.]

1. Composed or made up of pieces joined together.

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 To Robard Leget my pesid Bowe [142d, A Bowe wyth-owte pecis] 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1. 305 Also I gyve to Francis walker my peaced bowe 1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxvii (1631) 21 A pieced stuffe of divers colours of divers ragges 1785 SARAH FIFIELD *Ophelia* II. vi. To descend, down a pieced ladder, appeared terrible 1852 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. I. viii § 11 A larger number of solid and perfect small shafts, or a less number of pieced and cemented large ones.

2. Mended, patched, made up. Also *fig.* 1542-3 BRINKLOW *Lament* 6 b. Is Christ a pecced God, or a patched Redeemer? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i. A poxe of her autumnall face, her pecc'd beautie. 1677 MORVSON *Im. I.* 4 Three Maible pillars . . . one of them is pecced for one foot.

3. With adverbs: see *PIECE* v. II.

1635-55 COWLEY *Davidis* 1. 373 The infected King started back at piec'd up shapes, which fear And his distracted Fancy painted there 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/3 A mere pieced together book.

Piece-goods, sb. pl. Textile fabrics, such as calico, shirtings, mull, etc., woven in recognized lengths (see *PIECE* sb. 4 a) for sale, a term formerly applied to Indian and other Oriental fabrics exported to Europe, but now chiefly applied to Lancashire cotton goods exported to the East.

1665 *Lond. Gas.* No. 12/1 A Frigate of the Eastern Squadron, hath sent in a Vessel laden with Wax, Pitch, Tar, and Piece-goods. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6045/6 All Piece Goods, as Bays, Cloaths, Stuffs, or any other Manufactory. 1785 in Seton-Karr *Select Calcutta Gas.* (1841) 1. 2a That the Captains and Officers of all ships that shall sail from any part of India, after receiving notice hereof, shall be allowed to bring eight thousand pieces of piece-goods, and no more. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. 45 note, Piece goods is the term . . . chiefly employed by the Company and their agents to denote the muslins and wove goods of India and China in general. 1844 G. DOON *Textile Manuf.* I. 36 The cotton yarn is woven into piece-goods either by the hand-loom or the power-loom. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo Ind. Gloss.* s. v, Lancashire has recently procured the abolition of the small import duty on English piece-goods in India 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 8 Oct. 6/3 Combination of the worsted piece goods dyers.

Piece-lace. Lace made in broad pieces, which can be cut and used like cloth.

1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 386/8 A new Piece-Lace Head . . . and a loop'd Flanders Lace Head. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 16 Mar. 3/2 Some amazingly good imitations of Irish lace . . . being but a few shillings per yard—for piece lace, that is 1901 *Ibid.* 22 July 3/2 These coats are made mainly from piece laces with lace flouncing rippling round the edge.

Piece-meal (pi'smil), *adv.* (sb. a.) Forms: see *PIECES* sb. and *MEAL* sb. 2 [ME, f. *piece*, *PIECE* + -mēle, -MEAL. Taking the place of OE. *styrcenmēlum*; *pece-mēle* being a later word has not the OE. form in -mēlum, nor an early ME. in -mēlen. The later amplification by *pece-mēle* follows other words in -mēle with *be*, by (e.g. *DROPEMEAL*, *FLOCKMEAL*, *FOOTMEAL*, *HEAPMEAL*), and introduces the quasi-sb. use B. The example in -s (1 β) was prob. due to the plural notion rather than an instance of the adverbial genitive.]

1. One part or piece at a time; piece by piece, gradually, by degrees; separately, by pieces.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5624 Pat folc to droun þat traytour, ech lime pece mele. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 151 Pei etyn a man noyt al hole, but pece-mele 1513 *Mores Rich.* III (1883) 85 Miles Forest at sanct Martens pece-mele [1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Rich.* III 28 by pece mele] rotted away. 1579 TOMSON *Cabins Sermon*. *Tin.* 125/2 Now it remaineth that we looke pece-mele vnto these wordes. 1677 MORVSON *Im. I.* 5 The stone conering him is compassed with a grate, least it should be broken and caried away pece-mele by Passengers. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 423 The business will be done covertly and piecemeal 1865 KINGSLEY *Hecw.* xvii. He means to conquer England piece-meal. 1885 Sir J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 453 A party is not allowed to bring his case before the Court piecemeal.

β 1698 NORRIS *Pict. Disc.* IV. 424 To have taken him Piecemels, Paragraph by Paragraph, and to have considered dvery single Objection distinctly.

b. With *by* (rarely *an*). (Transitional to B.)

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manhynde* 100 Lette it be cut out by pece mele 1566 DRANT *Horae* To Rdr. 3. I have dispatched it by piece-meal, or inche-meale. 1628 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop. Pref.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 5, I am forced to write by piece-meal, and break off almost every hour 1693 W. BRIDGE *Sel. Ess.* xix. 214 They that can bear Pedantry in Piece-meal will be evik sick when they peruse his Masse of it 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1850) IV. 130 It is better to do the whole work once for all, than to be recurring

to it by piece-meal 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. viii. 129 After previous alterations by piecemeal.

† c. *In piecemeal*: piece by piece, in detail. (Cf. B.) *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* III. (1577) Rv. To reason thus in peccemeale of these iules, were a taking of an infinite matter in hand. *Ibid.* iv. viij b. [10] vnderstand in peccemeale whatsoeuer belongeth to hys people.

2. Piece from piece; into or in pieces or fragments: with *break, tear, cut*, etc.

1570 GOSSE *Pop. Kingd.* 1 (1880) 7 Who rather will be peccemeale torne than once their prince forsake. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* II. 21 Bruce Thou shalt and peccemeale breake These men like potshards weake. 1664 BUILE *Hud.* II. i. 751 I'll be torn piecemeal by a Horse, E'er I'll take you for better or worse. 1712 L. COOK *Voy. S. Sea* 75 Hewing them Piece-meal, and delighting in their Blood 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii. To be now pulled asunder, broken piecemeal and reduced.

† b. With *in. Obs.* (Cf. B.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* (1808) VI. 40 The fishmongers were forced to hacke it in gobbets, and so to carrie it in peccemeale throughout the countrey. 1590 MARLOWE *Reus.* xiii. 69 Revolt, or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tm.* ix. 178 I, any Student tearing his Straw in piece-meal, Swearing and Blaspheming?

† B. quasi-sb. (with *pl.*) A small piece, portion, or fragment; chiefly in phrase by *piecemeals*, also *at, in, into piecemeals. Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Life Caigne* xxviii. By pece meales care so wrought me vnder foot. 1622 WOODRILL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Buccallatia is dividing into gobbets, or by pece-meals. 1636 J. MATTIARD in *Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) 271 He chooseth rather to blame, tax and charge my father . . . in hidings and at pece-meal. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Zerubbabels Enc.* 17 That . . . perfection of light which the Apostolicall times had . . . by piece-meals and degrees. 1651 R. VAUGHAN in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 562 To register any thing to the purpose . . . that I could come by, (some few piecemeals excepted). 1657 W. RAND tr. *Giussendi's Life Perceus* II. 204 Being torn into piece-meales. 1762 STEPHN. Tr. *Shandy* V. iii. Those are falling . . . by piece-meal, to decay.

C. *adv.* (*attrib.* use of the *adv.*) Consisting of or done in pieces or by instalments; done bit by bit.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* B. 75 A box of peccemeale drinking. 1773 DINIHAM *Phys. Theor.* To Rdr. None have done it otherwise than in a transient, piece-meal manner. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 What tortures and piecemeal executions have not been practised by tyrants and persecutors. 1832 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 9 Oct. Giving no opinion on piecemeal reform. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 184 Our history just at this time has to be put together in so piecemeal a way.

Piecemeal, v. Now rare. [f. *PIECE* *trans.* To divide or distribute piecemeal; to dismember. Hence *Pie-cemealing* *vbl. sb.*

1621 COTGR., *Emmeniser*, to make small, to peccemeale, to reduce into little parcels, or pecces. *Ibid.*, *Parcell*, peccemealed, cut, or made, into parcels. 1632 *11th vwoon* 1st Pt. *Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 338 My seven-fold large With thousand gashes pece-mealed from mine arme. 1665 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 1. 20 The glory of the work shall not be crumbled, and piece-mealed out, some to God, and some to the Creature. 1700 O'ford *Laurent* in Johnson *L. P.*, *Ialden*, Had he ta'en the whole oile, as he took it piece-mealing, They had find him but ten pence at most 1728 *Entertainer* No. 21. 144 The Piece-meal Quarters. exposed to the four Corners of the Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. 1, I be heavy, unread, folio lump, which long had dozed on the dusty shelf, piece-mealed into numbers, runs nimbly through the nation. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 259 The division, the piece-mealing of Germany, is the strength of Russia.

† *Pie-cemealwise, adv.* *Obs.* rare. [See -WISE.] = *PIECEMEAL* 1.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 78 The Christians force peccemeal-wise to impair.

Piecen (pi's'n), *v.* local or techn. [f. *PIECE* sb. + -EN sb. 2.] *trans.* To join, to piece; chiefly, to join broken threads or ends in spinning.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 180 The children have to piecen their slubbing ends with double rapidity. *Ibid.* 221 With the covers has been also introduced a new method of piecing or joining on any end . . . namely, by splicing it to the adjoining roving. 1844 G. DOON *Textile Manuf.* i. 18 The plan of 'piecing', by which time is saved in spinning cotton. 1887 *19th Cent. Dict.* 820 The building . . . has been pieced and enlarged from time to time.

Pieccer (pi's'nai). [f. *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who pieces or piecens; a piecer; *spec.*, a child or young person employed in a spinning-mill to keep the frames filled with rovings, and to join together the ends of threads which break while being spun or wound; formerly, also, to join the cardings or slivers for the slubber, a work now done by machinery: see *PIECER* 2.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 178 The cardings . . . are taken up by the children, called pieccers, from the nature of their work, being to piece or join those porous rolls together, to fit them for being drawn into a continuous thread. 1839 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. viii. 291 note. The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the reels, on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called pieccers, or pieccers. 1843 *Peuby* (*ycl.* XXVII. 557) A child, called a 'piec er', takes the cardings from the carding machine. . . The pieccers are employed and paid by the slubber.

Piecer (pi's'z). [f. *PIECE* v. + -ER 1.]

1. *generally.* One who pieces; a patcher.

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 70 Fancy's the wealth of wealth, the toiler's hope, The poor man's

piecer-out. 1841 *Blackw Mag* L 155 The English are blunders here, piecers and patch-workers. 1858 *Gladstone Homer* I. 46 The piecers, who say that there were originally a number of Iliadic or Odyssean songs, afterwards made up into the poems such as we now have them.

2. *spec.* In a spinning-mill: see **PIECER**.
1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 384 The pieces are joined by children, called piecers, who are in attendance on each mule, to join any yarn that may be broken in the act of stretching or twisting. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Manch Strides* I. 3 You earn as much as a piecer as some do at a hand-loom. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav Introd* 3, I was put into the factory as a 'piecer'. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Piecers*, assistants to the mule spinner or minder, with the special duty of keeping the frames filled with 'rovings'. They derive their name from their work of piecing up the broken threads.

Piece-work (pī's-wɜ:k) Work done and paid for by the piece. see **PIECER** *sb.* 19.

1795 *WASHINGTON Let Writ* 189a XIII 58 The new have gone more into the execution of it by contracts, and piece work. 1830 *Cumb Farm Rep.* 60 in *Libr Usef Knowl*, *Hush.* III. Labourers are easily obtained here, either for piece-work or by the day. 1878 *Jevons Prim. Pol Econ* viii 74 Some trades unions endeavour to prevent their members from earning wages by piece-work.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/2 This is one of the last of the piece work jobs in Victoria Dock under the agreement of last November.

Hence **Piece-worker**, a workman who does piece-work, or is paid according to the amount done.

1884 *Harper's Mag* Sept 625/1 With a piece-worker, time is literally money. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct 4/6 Piece-workers are supposed to earn, on the average, from one-fourth to one-third more than their sailing.

Piecing (pī'sɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **PIECER** *v.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **PIECER**; patching, mending or completing by joining pieces.

1399 *LANGEL Rich Reddes* III. 168 For þei for þe pesinge pateth þen ten duble that þe clope costened. 1545 *ASCHAM Tophyl* (1rb.) 127 Peccynge of a shafte with brassell and holie is to make the ende compasse heauy. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Consc.* IV. ii Wks. 1863 VII 374 The piecing up of these domestic breaches between husband and wife. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 303 Rhime is like Lace, that serves excellently well to hide the Piecing and Coarseness of a bad Stuff. 1771 *Lucknow Hist Print* 281 Piecing of Rules is often attended with considerable trouble. 1835 *URS Philol. Manuf.* 322 The piecing is soon over, as the carriage does not stop an instant at the frame. 1884 *Athenianum* 1 Nov. 562/3 An infinite piecing of minute facts.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1545 *RULES of Customs* ciii. *Piecing* threde the dossen pound xiiis. 1594 *Acc-Bk. IV. Wreny in Antiquary* XXXII. 347, 12. peccinge thred, us. *vid.* 1640 in *Entuck London* (1766) II. 170. Whited broon or piecing thread. 1861 *JACOB Printer's Vocab.* 100 *Piecing leads*, in wide measures of type the leads required are usually pieced.

Piecrust (pī'krʌst). [*f.* **PIE** *sb.* 2 + **CRUST**.] The baked paste forming the crust of a pie.

1528 *HESTER Secr. Phorran* III. liii. 75 Ye shall not ente.. Butter, Milke, Cheese, or Pie cruste, or suche like thynges. 1646 *B. JOHNSON Staple of NV* II. i. One that. preserves himselfe. Like an old hoary Rat, with mouldy pye crust. 1817 *Scott in Lockhart Lfz* (1837) IV. 68 The poets, which are as cross as pye-crust, have occasioned some delay. 1869 *Hasell's Eng. Prov.* 320 Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken.

b. *fig.* (in reference to hardness or dryness).
1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D* xlii. I will work it out by myself, you pie-crusts. 1871 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xviii 322 The dry season baked it into a pie crust.

c. *attrib.*; proverbially and humorously of promises lightly broken (see *quot.* 1869 above), as *piecrust pledge, promise*; of the colour of piecrust, as *piecrust hair, straw*.

1739 'R. BULL' in *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 162 Then all the Vengeance of the Gods invoke, In Case this Pye-crust Promise should be broke. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/1 Having laid to Mr. Smith's charges another piecrust pledge. 1890 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 98 The pie-crust hair had not been placed in mourning.

Pied (paɪd), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 pīde, 6-8 pyed, 7 py'd, pyde, (6 *Sc. pyet*). [*As if* *pa. ppl.* of a verb *pie*, *f.* **PIE** *sb.* 1: see **-ED**.]

Parti-coloured; originally, black and white like a magpie; hence, of any two colours, esp. of white blotched with another colour; also of three or more colours in patches or blotches. Also, wearing a parti-coloured dress.

1328 [see *c.*] 1509 *HAWES Past Pleas* xxix. (Percy Soc) 134 With a hood, a bell, and a bagge, In a pyed cote he rode byrge a bragge. 1575 *Brief Disc Troubles Franchford* (1846) 203 To wear the pied cote off a fool. 1588 *SHAKE S. L. L. v. n.* 904 Daises pied, and Violets blew, And Cuckow-buds of yellow hew. 1596 — *Merch.* V. i. ni 80 That all the ennelings which were Streake and pied Should fall as Jacobs hier. 1611 *CORNE, Peale*, a pīde, or skude colour of a horse. 1627 *DRAYTON Nymphidia* xviii. The wing of a pyde Butterflee. 1652 *GAUL Magastron.* 366 In a town within the territories of Brunswick, they had hired a pyed piper to confure away all the rats and mice, that much infested him. [*Cf. quot.* c. 1645 in *f.*] 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 16 Zebrae or Pīde-horses. 1774 *LAMBERT in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 493 The bullock is pyed, white and red. 1839 *YOGART Horse* 376 The pied horse is one that has distinct spots or patches of different colours, but almost invariably of white with some other colour. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 58 Others [horses] were pied, containing a variety of colours on the same animal.

b. *Construed as pa. ppl.* = variegated.
1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 75 Meadows trim with Daisies pīde,

Shallow Brookes, and Riveis wide. 1671 *MARTIN in Acc. See late Voy.* II. (1694) 79 In the middle, they are white pyed with black. 1833 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist E. Boid* I. 122 A garment pied with daisies, and buttercups, and dandelions. 1887 *BOWEN Vig. Bied* v 566 A Thracian courser with white all dappled and pied.

† c. **Pied Friars**, *Friars of the Pie* orig. name of a small order of friars: see *quot.* 1904, in *P. Pl. Crede* app. applied to the Carmelites or White Friars (whose dress was a brown tunic and a white cloak): see *Skeat Student's Pastime* § 53 *Pied Monk*, a Bernardine or Cistercian, from their white tunic and large black scapular. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1382 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 262 With an O and an I, fuerunt pyed freres, Quomodo mutati sunt rogo dicat Pers [*c.* 1394]. *P. Pl. Crede* 65 Sikelis y can nouz fynden, who hem first founded, But þe folos foundeden hem-self, fīeres of the Pye. c. 1440 *WALSINGHAM Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 182 Cadaver in quodam veteri cemetorio, quod fuerat quondam Fratrum quos 'Freres Pyes' veteres appellabant, ... pīo-jecerunt. 1530 *PALSGR 254/1* Pyed monke, barnardine. 1537 *WROTHESLEY Chion.* (Camden) I. 63 An Abbott condan of Fontenay, of the order of pyed monkes. 1904 *GASQUET Eng. Monast. Life* xi 242 Pied Friars, or Freres de Pica, had but one house in England, at Norwich, and were obliged by the Council of Lyons (1245) to join one or other of the four great mendicant Orders.

d. In the specific names of many birds and other animals characterized by variegated colouring; as

Pied antelope = **BONTOR**, pied blackbird, any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Pseudolus* (Webster 1890), **pied brant** = **HARLEQUIN brant**, pied duck, the extinct *Somateria labradoria*; **pied finch**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*; cf. **PIEFINCH**, **pied flycatcher** (*Muscicapa atricapilla*), **pied goose** = **MAGPIE goose**; **pied grallina**, the Magpie Laik of Australia (*Grallina australis* or *pīcata*), **pied hyena**, the spotted hyena (*H. crocuta*); **pied horn-bill**, species of *Anthracoceros*; **pied kingfisher**, *Ceryle rudis*, a native of India and Africa; **pied seal**, the Mediterranean Seal (*Monachus albiventris*), **pied starling**, an extinct starling of Réunion (*Fregilupus varius*); **pied wagtail**, the common Wagtail (*Molucilla lugubris*); **pied wigeon**, (a) the Garganey (*Anas querquedula*); (b) the Golden eye (*Clangula glaucion*); (c) the Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) (Swanston *Prov. Names Birds* 1883); **pied wolf**, a pied variety of the American wolf.

1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX 119 The extinct '*Pied Duck' was black, with white head, neck, chest [etc.]. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng. Magpie-Goose* called also *Swan-goose*, and '*Pied goose' 1865 W. BOYD *Swan-tsen* 71 Robes of striped or '*pied hyena' 1901 *Nature* 10 Jan. 254/2 A notable loss is the handsome crested '*pied starling' which is believed to have become extinct about the middle of the [19th] century. 1837 *GOULD in Mag. Nat. Hist.* N S I. 460, I was surprised to find that the sprightly and '*pied wagtail' could not be referred to any described species.

e. *fig.*
1600 *B. JOHNSON Underwoods, Misc. P.* xxiii. Not wearing moods, as gallants do, a fashion, In these pied tunes. 1635 (GLAFFTHORNE) *Lady Mother* I. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 120 Noe speeded serpent wears more spots than her pīde honor. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son* II. *Pīd*. (1673) K v, Py'd and catinmated constructions. *Ibid.* 166 This pied Goddess [Fortune]

f. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *pied-billed*, *-coated*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, *-winged*, etc.

1595 *CHAPMAN Coronet Mistr. Philos.* vi. The Pīotean rages Of pied faced fashion. 1634 *S. R. Noble Soldier* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 276 These pīde winged Butterflies. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. vi. xlix. (1650) 241 The said Town of Hamsen was annoyed with Rats and Mice, and it chanced that a Pied-coated Piper came thither. 1799 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 276 Eighteen great horses, all of them pyed coloured. 1888 *TRUMBULL Bird Names* 82 note, The Pied-billed Grebe, familiar to us all.

Pied (paɪd), *ppl. a.* 2. *rare.* [*f.* **PIE** *v.* 3 + **-ED**.] Converted into printers' pie, mixed up, confused.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Oct. Since then matters stand as above described, in a curiously pied condition.

Piedestal (pī'destəl), *pīdestal*, *-stool*, obs. *ff.* **PIEDSTAL**.

Piedly (pī'dlɪ), *adv. rare.* [*f.* **PIED** *a.* 1 + **-LY**.] In a pied manner; in clothes of divers colours.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* xxiv (1874) 70 How pyedly goo thei lyke mommers, dygged from the common peple.

Piedmont, obs. form of **PIEDMONT**.

Piedmontite (pī'dmɒntaɪt, pī'dm-). *Min.* [Named 1853, *f.* *Piedmont* (It. *Piemonte*, lit. Mountain-foot), its locality + **-ITE** 2 b.] A brownish red or reddish black silicate of aluminium, iron, manganese, and calcium, resembling epidote; often called manganese epidote.

1854 *DANA Min. Index*, Piedmontite. 1894 *Min. Mag.* X 261 In the rhyolites the manganese epidote, Piedmontite, is widely distributed.

Piedness (pī'dnɛs). [*f.* **PIED** *a.* + **-NESS**.]

The quality of being pied, or parti-coloured.
1600 *HALLIUV Voy.* III. 269 For their likeness and vni-formity in roundness orientness, and pīdenesse of many excellent colours. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* III. 142 Superfuous Fare and Pydenesse in Akyre. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 671 By what process goose-berries may be made gigantic, and pīcutesse enriched with pīdenesse.

Pie-dog: see **PIE-DOG**.

Piedouche (pī'dʊʃ). [*f.* *pīdouche*, *ad. It. pīduccio*, dim. of *pīde* foot.] A small pedestal.
1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Piedouche*, in Architecture, is a little Square Base smoothed, and wrought with Mouldings, which serves to support a Bust or Statue drawn half way, or any small Figure in Relief. 1797-41 in *CHAMBERS Cyc.*, and in *mod. Dicts.*

Piedra (pīe drā). *Path.* [*Sp. piedra* stone:—*L. petra*.] An epiphytic affection of the hair, prevalent in certain parts of Colombia, in S. America.
1895 *Westin Gas* 20 May 8/1 Dr. Unna recognised the disease as 'piedra', which is chiefly met with in Colombia.
1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxvii 587 Piedra is supposed by some to be induced by the mucilaginous hair applications in vogue among the Colombians.

Piedroit (pī'drɔɪ). *Arch.* [*f.* *pīd droit*, lit. 'straight foot', the vertical wall supporting an arch, also as below.] A square pier or pillar attached to a wall, which differs from a pilaster in having neither base nor capital.

1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Piedroit* (ed. 1706 *Pied-droit*), a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pied-droit*, in Architecture, is a Square Pillar, differing from a Pillar, in this respect, that it hath no Base nor Capital. It is taken also for part of the Jambs of a Door or Window. 1793 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I 38 Conferences which terminate the Piedroits of Portico's.

Piefinch (pī'fɪnʃ). [*f.* **PIE** *sb.* 1 + **FINCH**.] A local name of the chaffinch.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 219 In Warwickshire, as elsewhere, the chaffinch [is] a 'piefinch'.

Piejamah, variant of **PIYJAMA**.

Piel (pīl). *Sc.* 'An iron wedge for boring stones' (Jamieson, 1808). (North of Scotl.)

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. Hence 1864 in *WEBSTER*, etc.

Piel, Pielage, Pielod, Pieler, pieller, obs. *ff.* **PEEL**, **PILLAGE**, **PILED**, **PEELED**, **PEELER** 1.

Pieless (pī'les), *a.* [*f.* **PIE** *sb.* 2 + **-LESS**.] Without a pie; having no pies.

1836-48 *WALSH Aristoph.* *Knights* III. 1. Why, that he'll seize on the pie-lam, And rob her and render her pieless. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/1 We think we would sooner pay our money and go pieless.

Piolet (pī'let). [*See* **-LET**.] A small pie.
1881 *WILMINGTON in Delaware Morn. News* IV. No. 44 2 It was too much like a dinner in tarts and pīlets. 1896 *Westin Gas* 24 Dec. 2/3 Extend to it the caution you bestow on pīlets of mince and puddings of plums.

† **Pielf**, variant of **PIELF** *v.* *Obs.*, to pilfer.

1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 105 A poore syle folle that hath percase pīelfed away tenne grotes. *Ibid.* 126 The one partie had pīelfed, or embesleaved awaye a thyng of the others.

Piemag (pī'mæg). [*f.* **PIE** *sb.* 1 + **MAG *sb.* 2.]**

A local name of the Magpie.

1883 *SWANSTON Prov. Names Birds* 75-6 Magpie.. *Pye Mag* (Hundred of Londsale). *Pie nanny*, do.

Pieman (pī'mæn). A man who makes pies for sale; a vendor of pies.

c. 1800 *Nursery Rhyme*, Simple Simon Met a Pyeman, Going to the Fair; Says Simple Simon to the Pyeman, Let me taste your ware. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV 508 The flying pieman ceases his call. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 204/2 Beware of cheap cook shops and itinerant piemen.

Piement, *-mento*, var. of **PIMENT**, **PIMENTO**.

Piend (pīnd). *Arch. local.* [Origin unascertained.] The edge or angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces. Also *attrib.*, as *piend check, joint, rafter, stone, tree*.

1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Piend*, an aris, a salient angle; a hip. It is a northern appellation. *Ibid.*, *Piend Check*, the rebate formed on the piend or angle at the bottom of the riser of a stone step of a stair, to catch upon the angle formed at the top of the under step. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Piend*, *Piend* or *Piend*, a term used in the south-west districts of Scotland, being the hip rafter of a roof. It is sometimes called 'pien-tree'. *Pien stone*, the stone covering the rafter in continuation of the ridge stones.

Piend, dial. form of **PIEN** *sb.*

1881 in *OGILVIE*.
Pienet (pī'nɛt) *local* [A deriv. of **PIE** *sb.* 1 + *path*, the same as **PIANNET**.]

1. A name of the sea-pie or oyster-catcher.
1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 351 Oyster-catcher.. provincial, *Pienet*, *Olive*. 1885 *SWANSTON Prov. Names Birds* 188 *Pienet*.

2. A local form of **PIANNET**, the magpie.

1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* v. v. *Pianet*, *Pienet*, *W. Yorksh.*

Piep, obs. form of **PIEP** *v.* 1.

Piepowder (pī'paʊdɪ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms.
3 (*adj.*) *pepoudrous*, *-rus*, *Sc. pipowdrous*, *pipoudorous*, *-rus*, *pipuderous*, 5 *pypowdrus*; (*sb.*) 4 *pipowder*, 5-6 *pepowder*, 5-9 *pipowder*, 6 *pipowlder*, 6-8 *pye(-)powder*, 7 *pye-powlder*, *-pouldre*, *pi-*, *pie-*, *pypowder*, *pypowdre*, 7-8 *py(-)powder*, 7- *pie(-)powder*, 8- *pie(-)poudre*. [Anglo-Fr. had in 13th c. *piepudrus*, *-poudrous*, *-poudrous* = *f. pīd-poudrous* *adj.*, *sing.* and *pl.* = *med.* (Anglo-) *L. pīd-pulverosus* dusty of foot, dusty-footed, also as *sb.*, a dusty-footed man, a **DUSTYFOOT**, a wayfarer, itinerant merchant, etc., found also in 15th c. English, and in 15-16th c. Scottish versions of the Burgh Laws. *M.E.* had *pie-poudres*, *pie-powders* *sb. pl.*, wayfarers, esp. in the designation *Court of Piepowders* = *Court of wayfarers or travelling traders, whence through the attrib. use in Piepowder Court* came the less correct *Court of Piepowder*.]

1. (*Peppoudrous*, etc.) *adj.* 'Dusty-footed'; way-faring, itinerant; *absol.* as *sb. sing.* and *pl.* = 2.

1280-1 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 67 Terminare querelas transcursum per villam qui moiam non poterunt facere, qui dicuntur *pepoudrus*. 1286 *BRACON* v. i. 6 (Rolls) 126-7 Propter personas qui celere habere debent iustitiam, sicut sunt mercatores quibus exhibetur iustitia pepoudrus [v. i. pepoudrus]. 1290 *Leges Burg* xxiv in *Stat. Scutl.* I. App. v. 36. De placito inter pepoudrus [v. i. pepoudrus, pede pulverosum et alios] Si quis extorserit, mercator vagans qui vocatur pepoudrus [*Shene*, *pepoudreux*] hoc est anglie distitute [v. i. 1290 Ony stranger man merchant beand vagabund in pe contre pe quibk is callit pipoudrus]. *Ibid* xxxi. *ibid*. 362 Burgenses qui sunt mercatores et pedepulverosi [v. i. Burges or merchandis or pipoudrous] 1296 *Domesday* [v. i. *Black Bk. Admir*] (Rolls) II. 23 The ples be twice strange folk that men clepeth pypoudrus, shuldene ben pleted from day to day. 1299 *SKENT Reg. May*, *Burrow Lawes* 126 Ane stranger merchant. vaigand fra ane place to ane other, quia therefore is called *piet. tuldreris*, or distitute.

†2. (*Piepowder*) *sb* A travelling man, a wayfarer, esp. an itinerant merchant or trader. Chiefly used in *Court of Piepowders*, a summary court formerly held at fairs and markets to administer justice among itinerant dealers and others temporarily present.

1299 *LANGOL Rich. Redeles* in 319 To ben of conceill flor causis pat in be court hangid, And pletid pipoudris alle manere pleyntis. 1297 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 187 To iche of the same feyres is of right pertynyng a Court of Piepowders. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng* i. vii (1638) 13 To every fair and market is incident a Court of Piepowders. 1624 *B. Jonson* *Bar. Fair* ii. 1. Many are the yeelye enormities of this Fayre, in whose Courts of Pye-poudres I have had the honour during the three dayes sometimes to sit as Iudge. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Piepowders* *Conti* [ed. 1676 *Pie-Powders Court*]; 1706 *Pie-Powder Court*. 1735 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* ii. xvi. Dost think, that John Bull will be tried by Piepowders?

b. *altrab.* and *sb.* sing. esp. in *Piepowder Court*, *Court of Piepowder* = *Court of Piepowders* (in 2).

1294 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 335 That the cite, by ancient usage have a Pipouder Courte, commonly called the Courte of Delyverance, for the expedition of strangers. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whinnies*, *Pedlar* 138 His pypouder court is his only terror. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 11 306 To...Have its Proceedings disallow'd, or Allow'd, at fancy of Py-powder. 1692 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. News* 180 The Steward of the Sheriffs Turn, or a Lett, or of a Court of Piepowder. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. iv. 32 The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre*, *curia pedis pulverisati*. 1797 *H. WALFORD Geo. II* (1847) II. iii. 123 Such poor little shills and evasions might do in a pie powder court. 1885 *Newcastle Proclam.* of *Parli.* in *Antiquary* Oct. 1804 Notice is hereby further Given, That a Court of Piepowder will be holden during the time of this Fair, that is to say, one in the forenoon, another in the afternoon. 1865 *Daily News* 22 July 1865 The government of the town (Hemel Hempstead) at present ostensibly rests in a Bailiff, Bailiff's Committee, and Court of Pie Poudre, though in reality in the Parish and District Councils.

†*Pier* *i.* *Obs. rare*. [a. *OF. pierre*, *perre* stone. — *L. petra*, Gr. *πέτρα* rock.] A stone. in *fraunche pier*, *F. franche pierre*, *FRIBESTONE*; *precious pier*, *F. pierre précieuse*, precious stone.

1200-50 *Alexander* 436 Ne nouthre housing we haue, ay quils we hers duell Bot at is fetid of flesch & of na fraunche piers. *Ibid* 570 Onycles & ofrays & orient perles...with pure precious piers of paradise stemes.

Pier *2* (*pier*). *Forms*: 2-4 *per*, 4-8 *pere*, 5-8 *peer*, (6 *piere*, *pyre*, *pyrre*), 6-7 *peere*, *peir*, *pire*, (8 *peor*), 6-*per*. [In 12th c. *per*, rendering med. *L. pera* (prob. *péra*), of unknown origin.

It was suggested by Lambard, Spelman, and Du Cange, that *pera* was derived from *OF. pier* or *L. petra* stone, but this satisfies neither the phonetics nor the signification. There is an *OF. (Picard and Flamand)* word *pire* (rarely *piere* Godef.), meaning a breakwater or barricade of piles, a weir on a river, a boom defending a harbour, which might perch have given the sense, but it is difficult to equate the form with *pera* and *pier*.]

1. One of the supports of the spans of a bridge, whether arched or otherwise formed.

(Appears in 12th c. and then not till end of 14th, examples not numerous till 17th c.)

c. 1150 *Rochester Bridge* *bote Charter* in *Birch Cart Sax.* III. 657 Primus ejusdem civitatis episcopus incipit operari in orientali brachio [ponto] primam peram de terra deinde tres virgatas planeas, ponere, et tres sulinas, tres magnas trabes supponere. Secunda pera pertinet ad gillingham & de cætham [etc.] *Ibid* 659 [O.E. version] Ærest þære burge biscop fæhd on þone earm to wercene þa land peran & þreo gyrida to þillianne, & in syllu to lyccanne. Ðonne seo oþer þer zebryað to gyllingham & to cætham [etc.], nine examples of *per*. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1682 Sixty pers [error for arches, *F. xix arç*] þar þuþ þar-on þat þuþ grette & brunde. *Ibid* 1684 Oþon eac þere þar stent a tour [F. *tr. bragues y a, chascune sor pier*] enbatuill wyþ queyente engyone. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 394 1/2 *Pere*, or pyle of a bygge, or other fundament. *pila*. 1624 *Wotton Archib.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 238 Pilasters must not be too Dwarfish and grosse, lest they imitate the Piles and Peers of Bridges. 1728 *Rownt. tr. Lucan* iv. 24 A stable Bridge runs cross from Side to Side. And jutting Peers the wint'ry Floods abide. 1756 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 133 The harbour of Puzuolo... is formed by fourteen piers, or pilasters, rising above the surface of the water, which were anciently joined together by arches. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 333 Tuesday, June 23 The first stone of the first pier of Black-Frars bridge, was laid. 1842 *ARNOLD Later Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xli 470 The emperor Hadrianus took away all the upper part of the bridge, and left merely the piers standing. 1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict.* Sc. II. 902 1/2 An abutment pier in a bridge is that next the shore, and, generally, this is made of a greater mass than the intermediate piers.

2. A solid structure of stone, or of earth faced with piles, extending into the sea or a tidal river to protect or partially enclose a harbour and form a landing-place for vessels, a breakwater, a mole, in modern times, also of iron or wood, open beneath and supported on columns or piles, forming a pleasure promenade and place of resort, or combining this purpose with that of a landing-place, also, a projecting landing-stage or jetty on the bank of a river or lake, as the piers on the Thames in London.

1290 *Pat. Roll* 14 *Rich. II.* ii. m. 44 Concessimus vobis in auxilium constructionis cuiusdam piers per vos iam noutier pro saluacione et defensione nauum et batellorum in Conuerso vocato Cromewere. 1293 in *W. Rye Cromer* (1889) 56 *note*. [Will of John Bound, leaving sustentacioni frestragru alius vocati le pere vij s. 1289 *Ibid*. [Will of Rich. Feame] emend' le peer [5 s. 4d] 1293 *Regist. Mag. Sig. Reg. Scot.* (1889) 764 1/2 Rex concessit preposito [etc.] burgi de Edinburgh. le Newhavin libertate et spatia, ad edificandum et prolongandum munitionem, viz. le peie et bulwark ejusdem. 1295 *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) 94 To the reparacionum et biggin of that common peer and key. 1290 *Test. Rho.* (Surtees) V. 300 [Will of F. Ledum, Whiteby] Also to the peer, if it go furthwardes, als. 1290-1 in *Chron. Calan* (Camden) 123 Also the pere that standeth in the Fishers' gapp, must be new made. 1245 *Act 37 Hen VIII.* c. 14 (Preamble) Shippes Bootes and Vesselle, within the Key or Peere in the Haven of Scardburgh. 1246 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 30 To pass to the merat croces of Edinburgh... Quenisferrie, pere and schore of Leth, Dundee... and urban places needfull. 1251 in *W. Rye Cromer* (1889) 57 The same Inhabitantes hathe defended the same by making of grette peeres. 1259 *Acts Privy Council* (1893) VII. 82 Sent to Dour to view, the state of the blacke Bulwerke and pyerre there. 1259 *Contin. Rialyan's Chron.* vii 706 The toun of Lite also, and the haugen and pire destroyed. 1272 *BOSWELL Annals* i. 65 The mole or pere whiche Alexander the great had caused to be made agaynst the cite of Tyre. 1282 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castankada's Cong. E. Ind.* i. x. 26 b. There is a certain Peere or peirce wheron the sea doth beat. 1280 *B. Jonson* *Alch.* iii. iii. Our Castle, our anque-Port, Our Douer pere. 1623 *BACON Sylva* § 658 Timber some are best for Peers, that are sometimes Wet and sometimes dry. 1656 *Blount's Glossary*, *Peers*, seems properly to be a Fortress made against the force of the Sea. 1677 *OTWAY Cheats of Scapin* ii. 1. We went to walk upon the Pier. 1708 *J. C. Compt. Collier* (1845) 52 There wants a Peor, as at Whitby and Burlington. 1721 *PRARY Daggenh. Breach* 33 He then resolv'd to square and compleat his Jetties, or Peers. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 121 To carry out a Pier into the Sea in order to fortifie a Port. 1823 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) L. 239, I have been all the morning on the Chain Pier [Brighton], which is delicious. 1824 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 160 They offered to land us at any pier we liked. 1884 *Pier Eustace* 119 The boats to be at the pier at noon. *transf.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 161 This [beaver] dam, or pier, is often four score or an hundred feet long, and ten or twelve feet thick at the base. 1833 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorks.* iv. 143 Nature has run out immovable piers of hard liss shale with a long deep channel between them.

†b. *transf.* A haven. *Obs.*

1255 *LELAND Itin.* (1712) II. 60 [This] maketh the Fascion of an Haven, or Pere, whither Shippeletes sumtime resort to socour. *Ibid* III. 9 The Pere [at Pendinas] is sore chokid with Sande. 1600 *HOLLAND Ley xxviii.* vi. 672 It maketh a shew of a double peere or haven [portus], opening upon two divers mouths, but in very truth, there is not a worse harborough, & a more dangerous rode for ships. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 239 The citie hath also a pere in itselfe for small barkes, at full sea it may have some sixe or seven foot water, but at low water it is drie. 1721 *PRARY Daggenh. Breach* 110 Preventing the rolling of the Beach from chokning up the Entrance into the Peor. *Ibid* 114 Scowering away the Beach from the Mouth of the Peor.

3. *Arch. and Buildings.* A solid support of masonry or the like designed to sustain vertical pressure: a. A square pillar or pilaster; b. The solid masonry between doors, windows, or other openings in a wall; c. Each of the pillars from which an arch springs; d. Each of the pillars or posts of a gate or door, e. A solid structure of masonry or ironwork supporting a telescope or other large instrument.

1663 *GRUBBER Counsel* 44 So must well proportioned window-cases be, that the peeres of Brick or Stone between them, will fall to be of a fit width. 1666 *Act 28 & 29 Chas. II.* c. 8 § 2 That there shall be Partee walls and Partee peeres sett out equally on each Builders ground. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Peor*, also a solid Wall between two Doors or Windows, also a sort of square Pillar. 1750 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II. *Peers*, in Architecture, are a kind of Pilasters or Buttresses for Support, Strength, and sometimes Ornament. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* *v. Greenhouse*, The Front [of a greenhouse] towards the South should be all of Glass, there ought to be no Peers of Brick-work, or Timber in the glaz'd Part, for they cast more Shade into the House. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 201 The mode, now commonly adopted, of constructing arches between piers of stone. 1836 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 283 *Peor*, this name is often given to the pillars in Norman and Gothic architecture, but not very correctly. 1842-76 *GWILL Archib.* & 2734 The composition of gates and their piers. 1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Landisf.* 140 The Saxon [tower] lay in ruins, save the piers. 1879 *Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Archit.* I. m. 135 The piers destined to bear several arches divide themselves into as many columns as there are arches. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/2 To mount to the top of the pier and lubricate the joints of the giant [telescope].

1. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 113 By the King's summons to the parliament as piers and strong rocks in the common-

wealth. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 188 It lies between the posterior pier of a labium and the adjoining tuber ischi.

†4 Short for *PIER-GLASS*. *Obs. rare*.

1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 49, I dashed the piers and jars to shivers.

5. *altrab.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *pier-crane*, *-fishing*, *-man*, *-master*, *-shed*, *-warden*, (in sense 3) *pier-mullion*, *-order*, *-stone*; *pier-supported* adj.; *pier-arch*, an arch springing from piers; so *pier-arcade*; *pier-cap*, the cap of a gate-pier; *pier-looking-glass*, *-mirror* = *PIER-GLASS*; † *pier-reeve*, the officer in charge of a pier, a pier-master; *pier-table*, a low table or bracket occupying the space between two windows, often under a pier-glass.

1879 *Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Archit.* I. 117 The triforium was united with the 'pier-arcade. 1842-76 *GWILL Archib.* *Gloss.*, **Pier Arch*, an arch springing from a pier. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 51 A single arch of the same breadth as the pier-arch. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 3/3 Charged...with wilfully damaging a 'pier-cap. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 5/3 At South Shields the 'pier-crane was washed away. 1745 *De Vol's Eng. Tradesman* xlii. (1841) I. 207 Two large 'pier looking-glasses, and one chimney-glass are in the shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/2 One 'pierman declared that last night was the highest tide he had known. 1901 *P. M. JOHNSON in Archaeol. Jnl.* Mar. 64 The east window consists of two broad lancets divided by a wide 'pier-mullion. 1899 *Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Archit.* II. 76 An arch-order may be moulded or otherwise decorated, while the corresponding 'pier-order may remain square. 1901 *Replication in Rye Cromer* (1889) p. lviii. It was lately 'Pierve of the said Peere. *Ibid* p. lix, *Perereves*. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 68 'Peere-stones on both sides the Building, fronting high and principal Streets. 1826-32 *WEBSTER*, 'Pier-table. 1856 *Mrs. HAWTHORNE in N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 90 In front of a golden pier-table over which hung a vast mirror. 1869 in *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.* (1862) XIV. 96 That all persons...bring the same [tumblers, etc.] unto the 'Peere Warden.

Pierage (*piérudg*). [*f. PIER* 2 + *-AGE*.] †a.

The use of, or privilege of using, a pier or wharf (*obs.*). b. The toll or fee paid for this; wharfage. c. 1299 in *J. Cartwright Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 273 The fees due for anchorage and perage. 1656 *Itinour Glossary*, *Perage*, which word may also signify an Imposition for maintenance of a sea pier. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Intrad Trade* 134 *Pierage*, money paid for the use of a pier or wharf. 1894 *Manch. Inven.* *News* 7 Nov. 27 Vessels entering the port...will only be charged moderate pierage.

Pierce (*piers*), *v.* *forms*: a. 3-6 *perce*, (4 *perse*), 4-6 *perse*, *Se. perse* (s), 5 *peeroo*, *peersse*, 6 *Se. peirae* (s), *pers*, *pairste*, 6-7 *pearce*, *pearse*, *piersse*, 6-8 *peirce*, 6- *piersce*. b. 4-5 *persche*, *persshe*, *perisse*, *-ische*, *perisshe*, *-iasche*, 4-6 *peroh* (s), *perish* (s), 5 *pershe*, *peresche*, 5-6 *peryshe*, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) *pearoh*. [a. *OF. percer*, earlier *percier* (11-12th c., also *persier* 13th c.), *ONF. perclier*, mod. *Picard percher*; ulterior etymology uncertain.]

Ménage, *Diez*, *Burguy*, *Hatz.* *Darm.* take *percer* as *L. type* **perstus*, deriv. of *L. perstus* to thrust or bore through (pa. *pille perstus*, n. of action *perstus*), although the contraction *perstus*, *perstus*, *perst* is violent, and there are the full forms *perstus*, *perstus*, *perstus*, *perstus*. For other conjectures see *Litté* and *Scheller*. The *β*-forms appear to have been confused with those of *perish* v.]

1. *trans.* To penetrate, or run through or into (a substance), as a sharp-pointed instrument does; of an agent: to thrust (anything) through with such an instrument; to stab, prick, puncture.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 909 *Pei* it ne percede not þat yre þat blod yaste adoun drou. 1235 *SHIRASHEAM Poems* (E. E. T. S.) i. 1209 *þo* hand and fet and al þa lymes I-perced were me payne. 1275 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 292 *Scottis men* persit that armyng. 1270-85 *Malory Arthur* xlii. viii. 675 *Thenne* they came to gyders with such a raundon that they perced their sheldes and their hauberkes. 1266 *TURPIN John* xix. 37 They shall lode on hym, whum they pearced. 1290 *SPENCER F. Q.* i. vi. 43 They perst both plate and maile. 1296 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 59 *If Percy be aliue*, He pierce him 'if he do come in my way. 1297-41 *CHAMBERLAIN Cycl.*, *Piercing*, among farmers.—To pierce a horse's shoe lean, v. to pierce it too near the edge of the iron.—To pierce it fast is to pierce it further in. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 201 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandering there, And catch it well. 1860 *Tyndal's Gila.* i. ix. 62 The mighty Aiguilles piercing the sea of air. *Ibid* ii. 249, I pierced the ice with the auger, drove in the stake, and descended.

β. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 189 Were þe myddel of myn honde ymaymed or ypersched [v. i. yperched, i. perished]. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5301 *þe* nyles three, & be crone, þat perschede cryst on y passyoun. c. 1400 *MAUNDRELL (Kob.)* xxi. 94 So þat þe bark be perched; and þan com we to a licour thikk. c. 1500 *Joseph Arim.* (W. de W.) 31 His... handes & feet perysched with the spere & nyles.

absol. c. 1380 *Wycl. 11 H's* (1880) 288 Men stable in bileue ben a pick walle to turnen agen þis bondir þat þe perþ not. 1296 *FLEMING Paraph. Epist.* 118 It is as commendable to pearce to the bone, as to pare the skinn. *fig.* 1266 *Pilgr. Parf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b. It myght not swage the malice of the iewes, ne... pearse theyr pryde. 1257 *N. T. (Genev.)* 1 *1 Tim.* vi. 10 They erred from the faith, and perced them selues throwe with many sorowes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* said of the penetrating action of cold, etc.

1290 *Gower Conf.* I. 994, I telle him schent, if he mai perce him with his tange. 1263 *Altiv. Mag. Induct.* 4 With chilling cold had pearst the tender groin. 1297

DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 673. A scabby Tetter on their Pelts will stick. When the raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick.
1824 H. T. MARTINEAU *In Island* II. 44. Gusts of wind, piercing her with cold through her scanty raiment.
1850 BULLIEN *Burial*, *Dial.* *Sonnets* & *Chir.* 2. Cold weather draweth nee, a Bona pereth.

c With various constructions and extensions
1400-50 *Alexander* 3675 De thinnest was a nyche thicke quen pai wate puzze per-ed. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9477 Paris Waited the wegh in his wit ouer. In what plase of his person to perse of his wede. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 1. 99 I shall not spaze, with shai pe sword to perse them all bare. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* XVII. 21. This broken staffe of iede, which who leaneth vpon, it shall go in to his hande, & perse it thorow. 1781 *Gibson Decl.* & *F. xix* II. 253 His only son... was pierced through the heart by a javelin. 1840 *Thirlwall Greece* VII. 171. 216 Neopolemus pierced him in the groin. 1859 *Tranbyson Geraint & Enid* 104. Could I stand by And see my dear lord, pierced to death?

2 To make a hole, opening, or tunnel into or through (something); to bore through, perforate, to breach (a cask, etc.)

13 *Seyn Sag* (W) 1148 In a thou-and stede he let the tonne perce. c1391 *Chaucer Astrol.* I. 8. 3 The moder of this Astrelabie is, pe thickesteste plate, peiced with a laige hole. c1400 *Pallad. on Hush* ix. 160 This must be doon by peysing the mountayn. The water so to lede into the playn. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 Marcus peresclenge the walle of the cite [TADYSA, made an hole borwe be wall]. 1579 *in 10th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 429 Any such buite or hogged perched on draun. 1565 *Stani. cy Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 212/a Whensoever he pierced a Vessel of Wine, it was wounded before he spent it. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theonot's Trav.* 1. 200 A neat Blazen Dooi pierced through to let in light from above. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14. Apr. 2/4. La Celes, French ship privateer pierced for 14 guns. 1849 *Curzon 1stists Monast.* (1897) 140 The mountain of Quaintana is pierced all over with the caves excavated by the ancient anchorites. 1853 *Hobbs & Tomlinson Lock* xxi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by piercing.
c1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 127 Ytte may we, by the perced holes well, Behalde and see, that [etc.]. 1538 *Elvort, Hero* to peice or boore a hole. 1703 [see *PIERCER* 4]. 1859 *HAWTHORNE* *Fr. & It. Note-Bois* II. 281 Narrow loopholes, pierced through the immensely thick wall. 1884 *BAGSHAW* *in Law Times* 14. June 120/a Valiant... pierced a doorway between the forge and the adjacent cottages.

3. To force one's way through or into, to succeed in penetrating; to break through or into; to break (an enemy's line). Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 331 Corneus... made is wey bi eper side & percede be route. 1264 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A xi. 302 Suche lewde totis Peicen with a pater noster, be paleis of heuene. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 95 *Ascham Taraph.* II. (Arb) 126 Nature made the mayne droppes rounde for quicke percyng the ayer. *1601* These [arrow] heades be good, to perche a wynde whith. 1755 *Eden Decades* To Rdr. (Arb) 51 Neyther dydde any of his shypes perce the Ocean. 1799 *Suaks, New* IV. 191 xli Stead threatens Stead, in high and boastfull Neighs Piercing the Nights dull Eare. 1859 S. Du VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 84 His magnificence and liberality, pierced the eyes of the people, and made him commendable. 1867 *MILTON P. L.* v. 356 Where the night of Gabriel fought, And with fierce Ensignes pierc'd the deep array Of Moloc furious King. 1732 *Meadley Kollen's Cape & Hope* I. 83 Some of them... had pierc'd the country several ways by command. 1876 H. M. STANLEY *Dar & Cont.* II. xii. 334 The wide wild land which, by means of the greatest river of Africa, we have pierced.

4. To reach or penetrate with the sight or the mind; to see thoroughly into, discern. (Not now used with a personal or concrete obj. as in q 1640.)

1400-50 *Alexander* 5537 Pat he mit. with his 3est persee Ane & othe & all ping. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 318 Ernes Quilich in the firmament. Perces the sone, with thar slicht velouch to heid. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 The hard manner of medicines by off seding will be perced. 1614 *RALPH* *Hist. World* II. (1634) 374 [This] is wide of Saint Paul's meaning, so farre as my weak understanding can pierce it. 1640 *Prerog. Part in Eng. in Select. Fr. Hist. Misc.* (1793) 244 My lord, learn of me, that there is none of you all, that can pierce the king. 1748 *JOHNSON Van Hum.* *Vinhes* 64 Attentive... to pierce each scene with philosophick eye. 1814 *CARY Daulte, Paratiss* xxviii. liii, Contemplant, I fail to pierce the cause. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 36 He pierced the mysteries of nature.

† b. To 'go into' (a matter), to examine. *Obs.*
1640 *YORK* *Union Lion, Battals* 12 Presently a Parliament was called at London, where matters being pierced againe, the King's side grew stronger daily.

5. To penetrate with pain, grief, or other emotion; to wound or affect keenly; to touch or move deeply. In *pierce the heart*, the notion is often more or less physical.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test Love* Prol. 8 Rude wordes and boyvouse percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5158 It mist a persid any hert to here how scho wepid. 1509 *HAWES Past Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 68 O lady clere! that perste me at the rote. 1556 *SHAKS. Merch.* IV. i. 126 Can no playes pierce thee? 1614 *RALPH* *Hist. World* II. (1634) 374 Cyrus being pierc'd with Croesus answer. 1755-60 *Pope* *Ilad* xi. 323 While pierc'd with grief the much-lov'd youth he view'd. 1833 *TENNISON Fatima* v. My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight.

6. intr. To enter, penetrate, or pass, as something sharp-pointed, into or through; † to make one's (or its) way into, to, through; *transf.* to project or jut sharply, have direction. Also *fig.*

1387 *TREVI* *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 85 Som of be lewes paid among oþre and come with ynnie þe paleys gate. Vol. VII.

c1440 *Generydes* 2965 Thorough owt ye haines peisid ye spere. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* II. 35 Yea and a sword shal peice through thy soule. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Consilglio* 9 They haue not peai't into the maine lande. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. 1. 242 So high a hope, that euen Ambition cannot pierce a winke beyond. 1629 R. HILL *Palliv.* *Piet* (ed. Pickering) I. Pref. 4 True prayer pierceth thither, whither flesh cannot come. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 King Richard. intended to pierce through Germany by land, the nearest way home. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 99 Where wound, of deadly hate have peirc'd so deep. 1698 *KELL. Exam. The Earth* (1734) 241 It is suppos'd... that the heat of the Sun must have peirc'd thro' the Crust of the Earth, and reached the Abyss. 1724 *Dr. For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 89 My lord Claven pierced in with us, fighting gallantly in the breach. 1872 *BLACK AD.* *Phaeton* xxi. Nanow promontories, piercing out into the water.

b. transf. and fig. To penetrate with the mind or the sight into (anything); to see into

1549 *COVERDALE. Eccl. Examin. Par Gal* 15 Ye cleane to the luteall meanyng onely, and pearce not to the spirital sence therof. 1596 *FLORINGEN. Penoph. Epist.* 249 So farre forth as my dunne and darke eyesight is able to pierce into the view of his vertues. 1632 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. 1. 68 I cannot tell What Heaven hath given him: let some Grauer eye Pierce into that. 1799 *Dr. For. C. usso* (1840) II. ii. 65 There was no piercing with the eye into the plantation. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. I. xvi. (1866) 269 It was reserved for One to pierce with the glance of intuition.

Pierce, sb. rare. [f. prec.] The act or process of piercing; a hole made by piercing

1613 R. COWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 2), *Perforation*, hole, or pierce through. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. iii. 89/a *Pearces*, the holes in the (horse) shoe. 1819 *KRATZ Isabella* xxvii. Like a lance, Waking an Indian from his cloudy hild With cruel pierce

† Pierce, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. *PIERCER* v.; in quot. peih with punning allusion to the name *Percy*.] Piercing, sharp, keen, fierce.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & Parthenophe* Sonn. xlii. in *Arb. Eng. Garner* V. 365 That Saints divine, are known Saints by their mercy! And Saint-like beauty should not rage with pierce eye! *1611* *Ind. vii.* 366 Ah, pierce-eye piercing eye, and blazing light!

Pierce, the verb-stem or sb. in comb., as in pierce-free a., free from perforations, or wounds made by piercing; pierce-work, work (in metal, etc.) done by piercing or perforation
1628 *GAUL. Pract. The.* (1629) 176 Men neyther shrinke, nor shrink, that their Cloathes are beaten, or rent, when they percieve their Bodies pierce-free, or paine-free. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mamuf. Metal* II. 195 In the production of ordinary pierce-work

Pierceable (pi'ersəbəl), a. [f. *PIERCER* v. + -ABLE.] That may be pierced; penetrable.

1554 *HULOT.* *Pierceable* or penetrable, or whyche may be perced, *penetrabilis*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. 1. 7 Loftie trees... Not perced with power of any star. 1615 *DANIEL Hyman's Tr.* IV. iii. 82 The woman hauing veynes of nature, could not bee But perrible. 1859 *LEWES in Cornh. Mag.* I. 72 Between the segments of the insect's armour, a soft and pierceable spot is found.

Pierced (pi'ersd, pi'ersd), ppl. a. Forms: see *PIERCER* v. [f. *PIERCER* v. + -ED.] Punctured, perforated, penetrated, etc.: see the verb.

c1400 *Sage Jernaleus* 103 So was he pynd from prime with perched sides, Tolle be sonne doon soult. 1552 *HULOT.* *Perced, fossis, foratus*. 1593 *in Dryden's Juvenal* IV. (1697) 87 Mark the pointed Spears That from thy Hand on his pierc'd Back he wears! 1835 J. COLDESTREAN in J. H. Balfour *Biog.* III. (1855) 103 Soothing and cheering the agitated and pierced mind. 1848 *RICKMAN Archet* App. 43 Plain parapets are a common, and perhaps pierced parapets. still more so. 1858 C. F. ALEXANDER *Hymn*, 'When wounded sore' 1, One only hand, a pierced hand, Can save the sinner's wound

b. spec. in Her. (a) Said of a charge represented as perforated with a hole (of different shape from the charge itself: cf. *VOIDED*), so that the tincture of the field appears through. (*b*) Said of an animal used as a charge, represented as having an arrow, spear, etc., fixed in its body but not passing through it (cf. *TRANSFIXED*).

1610 *GUILLM. Heraldry* II. vii. 70 He beareth Sable, a Crosse couped, Pierced, by the name of Grill. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Pierced*,... in Heraldry, as a crosse pierced, i.e. bored in the middle. 1795 *COATS New Dict. Her. s.v.* If a Cross have a square Hole, or Perforation in the Center, it is blazon'd, *Square pierced*. When the Hole, or Perforation is round, it must be express'd, *Round pierced*. 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* p. xxi, Three Cinque-foils, Ermine, pierced of the field. 1882 *CUSANS Her.* IV. 63 If only that part [of a cross] where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced. A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the last, is Quarter-pierced.

Piercel (pi'ersl), dial. rare-*v.* [f. *PIERCER* v. + -EL 2.] = *PIERCER* 2.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade Prod.*, *Piercel, Piercer*, a kind of awl or gimlet for giving vent to casks of liquor.

Pierceless (pi'ersləs), a. rare. [f. *PIERCER* v. + -LESS; cf. *dauntless, quenchless*, etc.] Incapable of being pierced; impenetrable. So *Piercelessness*, impenetrability.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 108 We cannot tear from it piercelessness or impenetrability, which is the closest sticker to a body. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shakspeare* Sel. Poems (1762) 149 Sharp spears in pierceless phalanx reared.

Piercent, a. rare. = *PERCENT*.
1829 *Examiner* 470/a The spiked gauntlet of indignation, and the permanent spear of invective are both seen and felt.

Piercer (pi'ersə). Forms: 5-6 *persour*, *percer*, (5 *persor*, -ore, -owre, -owry, -ure, -ere, *persoure*, *pereschar*), 6 *perser*, -ar, *parser*, *pearser*, *perser*, 6-7 *pearcer*, 7- *piercer*. [Orig. a. Anglo-F. *perceour*, *persour* = F. *perceur*, i. *percer* to pierce: see -ER 1. 2.]

1. gen. One who or that which pierces. Also *fig.*
1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 357 This myghty Heicles was the tamer of the worlde, the victor of þe Amazones, the pereschar of Ynde [Higden *India penetrator*]. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 578 Vnneth any creature could holde either hand close, or purse shut, such a strong peicer is mome. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1590) 223 b, Basilus... not the sharpest piercer into masked minds. 1777 *PENNANT Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 128 Tereido *Piercer*. Penetrates into the stoutest oak plant, and effects their destruction. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xix, 'It must be a piercer, if it finds its way through your heart', said Mr. Sikes.

b. colloq. or slang. Applied to an eye having a keen, piercing, or penetrating glance.

1752 *FOOTN. Table* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 11. She had but one eye, indeed, but that was a piercer. 1792 H. WALPOLE *Let.* to *Mason* (1846) VI. 164 How much more execution a fine woman could do with two pair of piercers! 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 743 Her eyes were piercers.

2 An instrument or tool for piercing or boring holes, as an auger, awl, gimlet, stiletto, etc.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surttees) 399, i. *persour*, c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 *Persour* (or *wymbyl*), *terebellum*, 14500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 120 With this axe that I beare, This piercer, and this nawger, I have wonne my meate. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For persers 11/4 ob. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 687 Such tooles as persers, augers, sawes, and suche other. 1573-80 *BARRT. Alb.* P. 213 *Pearcer*; 310 *Piercer*. 1602 R. T. 5 *Godlie Sermon*. 185 Except the Lord boare our eares with the piercer of his spirit. 1616 *SURFLET & MARK. Country Farme* 610 Hee must pearce it... with a piercer. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 19 1 He Sand will set upon your Piercer or Augre. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 44 The man... provided with a 'gavelock' or 'piercer'—a strong iron bar rounded and sharpened at the heavy end—makes holes at intervals of eight or ten feet for the reception of the stakes.

b A bodily organ (in an insect, or the like) used in piercing, as a sting or an ovipositor.

1597 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 78 The hollow Instrument (*terebra*, he calls it, and we may English it piercer) where-with many Flies are provided. 1801 *HULME tr. Magnin-Tandon* II. vi. 1. 294 Rostrum (of the Head louse). a piercer, formed of four capillary threads.

3 A person employed or skilled in perforated wood or metal work

1736 *BYRON Yrnl & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 43 Went to Mr. Joyce's the piercer, he had made a specimen or two of etching and piercing. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Saw Piercer wanted, one used to leaf work. 1902 *Ind.* 20 Feb. 8/1 Silver Piercer—Young lady requires Situation

4. attrib. or Comb. (in sense 2), as *piercer-bit*, *-blade*, *-iron*.

1421-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surttees) 228 Et in persourynes et ij fenestris vitreis pro parvo celario de Wynton, xviid. 1530 *PALMER*, 253/a *Piercerblade*, *esioe*. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 155 They Pierce holes, with a Piercer-Bit

† Pierce-stone. *Obs.* [f. *PIERCER* v. + *STONE* sb.] A name for the herb *Samphire*.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* I. xvi. 223 (heading) Of.. pearcestones [Fr. *perce pierre* on *chrisse marine*] (*margen*) Pearce stone or sampler [Fr. *chrisse marine*] 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. vi. 100/c *Samphire*, or *Rock-Samphire*, the stalk is tender and green... It is called *Pearcestone*

Piercing (pi'ersɪŋ), ppl. sb. [f. *PIERCER* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *PIERCER*; perforation, boring, penetration, etc.: see the verb.

c1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 151 Ouer that an haubergeon for percyng of his herte. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/a *Piercyng*, or *boryng*, *perforatio*. 1622 *GUILLM. Heraldry* II. viii. 70 Piercing is a Penetration or Perforation of things that are of solid substance, and it is threefold. That is to say Round, Loosengwaile, and Quatre. 1631 *BIBL. Prov.* xii. 18 There is that speaketh like the pcings of a sword. 1685 *DRYDEN Hor. Odes* III. 44 Make haste to meet the generous wine, Whose piercing is for thee delay'd. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 17 Boring or Piercing into the Bed of the River. 1807 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/3 The piercing of the bed of coal at the Shirebrook Colliery.

b. A hole or perforation.

1887 E. PRACOCK *in Athenaeum* 9 July 54/a These orna- mental piercings... were like church windows. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlyerous* 4 The tower was famous... for... height, and proportion, and piercings.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1792 *OSBALDISTONE Brit. Sportsman, Farriery* 255 Make the nails... answerable to the piercing-holes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mamuf. Metal* II. 195 The plate, having been prepared by rolling and planishing... is brought to the piercing-shop. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1699/a *Piercing-file*, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *Piercing-saw*, a thin blade fastened by screw-clamps in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver smiths' works.

Piercing (pi'ersɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pierces in various senses: see the verb.

1 Perforating, penetrating, as a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

1412-20 *LYON. Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Digby 230) If 42/a Harded with steel trenchant or percinge. 1607 *TOWSE. Four-J. Beasts* (1658) 157 Their Armour made full of sharp prickes or piercing piked Nailes. 1742 *GRAY Elion* 70 Sorrow's piercing dart.

b. Having a physical effect resembling or suggesting the action of a pointed instrument; sharp, keen and penetrating; esp. of cold and sound.

1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. cii. With the streemes of your percyng

lyght. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 12 Not with. the trickling water of Helicon, but with piercing Aqua fortis. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Casid (1626) 21 There is nothing more hurtful for young trees than piercing drought. 1767 Sir W. Jones *See Poetasters Poems* (1777) 34 Ten comely striplings. Blew piercing flutes. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Piercing*, cold to a degree of intensity. 1884 PAR *Enstace* 8 A piercing shriek rang through the silent air.

c Having an analogous effect on the feelings or mind; penetrating; keenly or painfully affecting; deeply distressing

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 132, I made mine othe with piercing influence. Unto them all for to remayne full true. 1586 CRESS *Prairies* Ps (1823) LXX. iv. The shoot of piercing spight. 1657 SPARROW *Ek Com Prayer* (1661) 71 This most humble and piercing Supplication. 1791 Miss INCHBALD *Simple Story* IV. 142 A state of the most piercing inquietude. 1832 J. HODGSON in *J. Raine Mem* II 283 Piercing misfortunes and troubles.

2. Able to 'see into' a thing; having penetration; sharp, keen Said of the eyes, sight, or mind (formerly also of a person or animal); also of the appearance or expression of the eyes

1423 JAS I *Kings Q* clv. The percyng lynx. 1583 BASINGHAM *Commandm* iv. (1537) 31 If the percyng eyes of the living God should pierce into us. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 243 Wherein he sharpened his wits to the piercingest point. 1603 KNOLLES *Hut Turks* (1621) 24 A most subtil sharp and piercing wit. 1704 S. SLATER in *Spurgeon Treas Daw* Ps. xxvii. A Men of the largest and most piercing intellects. 1779 J. MOORE *Leu Soc. Fr* (1789) I. xxiv 242 The most piercing eyes I ever beheld are those of Voltaire. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* i. v. 60 The piercing and immense intelligence that can know, or assume, that there is no God. 1885 G. ALLAN *Babylon* 2, Piercing black eyes as bright as diamonds.

3. Comb., as *piercing-sighted* adj.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 667 There is none so piercing-sighted as to see to the very end of the line.

Piercingly (pī'rsiŋgli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a piercing manner or degree; penetratingly, keenly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) v. An olde boore symeth gret strokes but not so peysnynglich as a yonge boore. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1612) 96 [They] sing sweetly, glance piercingly, play on Lutes raunchingly. 1781 H. DOWNHAM in *Vollant's Dram Wks* I. 81 Doubt is a torment piercingly severe. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sh.* ix 309 A piercingly cold night.

Piercingness (pī'rsiŋnes). [See -NESS] Piercing quality; penetrativeness, keenness.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 254. The edge, and piercingness of her judgment. 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 220 His eye had a strange piercingness. 1773 DERHAM *Phys-Theol* v. 1 303 The prodigious Quickness and Piercingness of his Thought. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of Star* III. xii. 231 A voice deadly in its piercingness.

† **Piercive**, *a Obs rare* Also 6 persuade. [f. PIERCE 2. + -IVE. cf. *coercive*.] Having the quality of piercing; penetrative

1567 MARLET *Gr Forest* 68 b. The fit or odde Crane in manner of a persue sterne flieth all alone before. 1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 257 Two sparkling eyes pierce as Diamond. 1631 — *Eng. Gentlew* (1642) Ded., Upon approvement of his most pierce judgement.

Pierre, obs form of PIERRE sb

Pierelle (piere'l). [app. ad. F. *pierraille* a shapeless heap of stones, f. *pierre* stone + pejorative suffix -aille] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dick Mach.* 1609/4 *Pierelle*, a mass of stones filling a ditch and covered with clay.

Pier-glass (pi'e'glas) [f. PIER 2 + GLASS sb 8.] A large tall mirror; orig. one fitted to fill up the pier or space between two windows, or over a chimney-piece.

1703 *Land Gas* No. 3880/4 Lost. 7 Peer Glasses, 2 in black Frames, and 5 in Japan'd Frames with cross Bars. 1713 *Steele Guard* No. 95 79 The 1000 above status is furnished with large peer-glasses for persons to view them selves in. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev* III 655 It begins to be fashionable to place in front of every pier-glass a marble guardian. 1875 KNIGHT *Dick Mach* 1609/4 *Pier-glass*, a large looking glass between windows, frequently standing on a pier-table.

Pier-head. [f. PIER 2 + HEAD sb. 18 b.] The outward or seaward end of a pier

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Wks* (1836) I. 346 At a competent distance from the peere head. 1779 G. KEATE *Sh fr Nat* (ed. 2) II. 199 Half Margate thronged the Pier-Head. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* I (1856) 487 Our noble friend Henry Grinnell was the first to welcome us on the pier-head.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss*, *Pier-head jump*, the act of joining a ship as she is leaving the dock, owing to some of the (signed) crew not fulfilling their engagements. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept 7/5 A pier head man hearing a crash through the pier, hastily dressed, and loved to the spot.

Pierian (pi'ri-an), *a* [f. L. *Pierius* adj. (cf. *Pieria*, a Gr. *Περία*) + -AN So F. *Prérien*.]

1. Belonging to Pieria, a district in N. Thessaly, the reputed home of the Muses; *spec* an epithet of the Muses; hence allusively in reference to poetry or learning

1591 SPENSER *Runs of Time* 394 Whom the Pierian sacred sisters loue. 1617 MORVSON *Itin* iii 119 Of old a people called Pieres dwelt vnder Parnassus, of whom it was called the Pierian Mountaine, and the Muses were called Pierides. 1623 COCKRAM, *Piercean maida*, the Muses, nune 1709 PORT *Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 75 Pierian Muses! hear my prayer.

2. *Entom.* = next.

Pieridine (pi'eri-din), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod. L. *Pieridinæ*, f. *Pieris*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the family *Pieridae*, or the subfamily *Pieridinae* of *Papilionidae*, typified by the genus *Pieris*, containing the cabbage butterflies

Pieris, var. *PERRIE Obs.*, jewellery; obs. f.

PERRIE, a squall *Pierik*, obs f. *PERR* v 1

Pierless (pi'e'les), *a.* Having no pier
1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 378 Wretched pierless ferries, let to poor cottars, who rowed, or hauled, or pushed a crazy boat across. 1893 *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 Dover the chief of the Cinque Ports has hitherto remained in the ordinary sense pierless. The something wanting was a promenade pier with pavilion and band.

Pierpoint, corruption of PAREN.

1837 H. FISKEWICK *Hist. St. Michaels-on-Wyre* 91 The church was built of brick, but afterwards faced with pier-points.

† **Pierrierie**, *Obs.* In 5 *perrière*, 5-6 *pyerrière*. [a F. *pierrerie* (pye'rie), in 14th c. *perrière*, f. *pierr* stone: see *PIER* 1 and -ERY.] Jewellery; = *PERRIE*

c 1400 *Desir Troy* 2670 A sete noll, Pight full of pierriers & of proude gemys. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 62 b/v Yppon her seen noo thyng be golde and syluer and ryche pyerrière. c 1503 *Marriage Jas. IV & Marg.* in *Leland Collect* (1770) IV 300 She had on a ryche Collier of Pyerrière. Hys churte was bordered of fyne Pierrière and Pearles

|| **Pierrette** (pi'e'ret, pye'et). [F. fem. dim. of *Pierre* Peter, corresponding to *PIERROT*.] A female member of a company of pierrots.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar 6/1 His pierrette, his ballet-girls, and his eighteenth-century Sir Roger de Coverley dancers. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Mar 3/1 (*Carnival at Nice*) Mysterious dominoes and masks, excited pierrots and pierrettes, pretty figures, short skirts. have been the order of the day

Pierrie, -rye: see *PERRIE*, jewellery; *PERRIE*, a squall

|| **Pierrot** (pi'e'ro, pye'ro). [F. *pierrrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, a peasant's name, applied to a 'clown' or buffoon — L. *Petrum*, nom. *Petrus* PETER.]

1. A typical character in French pantomime: now, in English, applied to a buffoon or itinerant minstrel having, like the stage *Pierrot*, a whitened face, and loose white fancy dress

1747-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 61 He was one of the oddest fellows I ever saw and in all his gestures extremely like a *pierrrot*. 1838 THOMAS in *Bentley's Misc* III. 620 The more immediate relative of the modern clown, is the *Pierrot*, now very rarely introduced upon the stage. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 309/2 [An etching of] a little boy, dressed as a white *Pierrot*. 1904 *Daily News* 12 July 6 Niggers at the seaside have given place to pierrots.

2. A kind of sleeved basque (see *BASQUE* 4) with a low neck, worn by women late in the 18th c

1794 *Residence in France* (1797) II. 329 The lady of the house in a nankeen pierrot

Hence **Pierrotism**, the action of a pierrot.

1734 *Prompter* 20 Dec 2/5 The graceful Motion of fine Dances, and mute Harlequinary, and Pierrotism.

Piert, obs. or dial form of *PERT*.

Pies, var. *PIZZ* *Obs.*, a form of imprecation.

Piet, *pyet*, *pyot* (pi'e't). Chiefly (now only) *Sc.* and *north-dial* Forms: 3, 6-7 *piot*, 5-9 *pyot*, (6 -ott), 6-9 *pyet*, *pyat*, (9 -att), (8 *peyat*), 9 *piet*, (*piat*). [In ME. *piot*, f. *PIE* sb. 1 + -OT 1, in later use written with better known suffix -ET: cf. F. *petite* the dipper, dim. of *pie* magpie.]

1. The magpie: = *PIE* sb. 1.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 88 Ane kikelot [M.S. C. *piot*] bet cakede hire all pat heo isid, oðer thesed. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 176 Thar was Pyotis and Patrikis and Fluwaris. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 16 The pyet Fenyeis to sing the nyctingalis not. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1822) II. 89 The piottis and nicht crawis faucht with the ravinis. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnet* v. The prating pyet matches with the Musis. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I 301 The *Piot* ordinarily brings forth nine Pinnetts. 1839 SCOTT *Invanhoe* xxxi. Here cometh the worthy prelate, as pert as a pyet. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magie Brille in Anniversary* 138 Words specked and spotted like a pyat

b The dipper or water-ouzel. Also *water-piet*. 1839 JARDINE *Brit Birds* II 67 The common Water Crow, or Pyet, as it is familiarly termed in Scotland. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Brit Birds* 30 Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*) .. The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called *Piet*. Water *piet* (Scotland).

2. A piebald horse.

1756 Mrs CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 27 The Duke of Marlborough had a sett of pveys, very prettily marked

3 *fig.* (from 1). Applied to a talkative or saucy person. Cf. *Tale-piet*, tattler, tell-tale. (*Sc.*)

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 372 Archibald Crosar callit the Pyot. 1814 CHALMERS *Lett.* in *Hanna Mem* I. 340 From the great officers of State at St. James's, down to the little female piers who were taught to squall what they did not understand, 'No fanatics!' 1885 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s.v. 'A pawky young pyet', a saucy young person.

4. *attrib.* A Resembling a magpie in appearance; pied, piebald.

1508 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* IV. 114 Ane pyot hors giffin to the King. c 1843 CARLYLE *Hist Sh* (1898) 256 Thirteen score of volunteer guards-royal. all in.. beautiful pyet plumage

b. Like a magpie; chattering.

1573 *Satur Poems Reform* xlii. 82 Quhen ze yourselfs ar daft and zounge, And hes nocht but ane Py at tounge.

Hence **Piet**, *pi otie*, *pyoty a. Sc.*, piebald.

1811 W. AIRTON *Agric Surv Appr.* 462 (Jam.) The butter will acquire a freckled or cloudy appearance, or in the language of the district, become *pyotly*. 1825 JAMISON, *Pyot*, *Pyatie*, *Pyotie*, *Pyoty*, variegated like a magpie, as, 'a *pyatie* horse', one whose skin has large spots of white, completely separated from those of black, brown, etc.

|| **Pietà** (pye'ta) [It. — L. *pietati* — *PIETY*]

A representation, in painting or sculpture, of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Christ on her lap.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr. On one side, is the statue of the Virgin Mary or *Pieta*, with the dead Christ in her lap. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *The Painting* 85 In a *Pietà* of van Dyck. 1859 Mrs. JAMISON *Early Ital. Paint.* 187 In 1500, he [Angelo] produced the famous group of the dead Christ on the knees of his Virgin Mother (called the *Pieta*). 1881 Miss BRADTON *Arch* xxvii. The fifteenth-century stained glass, the sculptured *Pietas*, and the choir stalls

Pieteous, *pietious*, var. *PIETOUS Obs*

Pietic (pi'e'tik), *a* 1512-1 [ureg. f. *PIETY*: see -IO.] Characterized by piety or pietism; pious; pietistic. So **Pietical** *a.*

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo Baleman* II. 175 Her father has imbued a heap of his paronomastic notions into her head. 1865 in *Pall Mall G.* No 166. 11/1 The sober or pietic side of the jubilee.

Pietifull, obs. form of *PIETFUL*.

Pietism (pi'e'tiz'm). [ad. Ger. (mod. L.)

Pietismus, formed after *PIETIST*. see -ISM]

1. *Ch. Hist.* Name for the movement (originated by Spener late in the 17th century) for the revival and advancement of piety in the Lutheran church (see next, 1); the principles or practices of the German Pietists.

1697 *State Philadelph Soc* 11 The first Motion or Eruption of it may be said to have been in Germany, where it has spread it self under the Name of *pietism*. 1705 A. H. Francke's *Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 21 Mr. Spener. Wrote and Published a Book, long before the name of Pietism was brought into use. Among which he caused to appear again such Mystical and Spiritual Books of the best Note. 1716 C. MATTHEW Let. 6 June in *Harvard Stud.* (1897) V. 63 I believe y^e American puritanism to be much of a piece with Frederician pietism. 1877 F. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 123 Say what you will of Pietism, no one can deny the real worth of the characters which it formed.

2. Devotion to religious feeling, or to strictness of religious practice; pious sentiment; or often implying an affectation or exaggeration of piety.

1829 L. TAYLOR *Enthus* ii (1867) 30 Genuine humility would shake the towering structure of this enthusiastic pietism. 1867 FULTON *Eng. Purit.* ii. 227 I be attempt... to cover Charles' delinquency by an appeal to his diligent pietisms. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Priests* vi. 272 The stimulators of an emotional pietism

Pietist (pi'e'tist). [a. Ger. *Pietist*, f. I.,

pietis *PIETY* + -IST Applied in denusion to the followers of Spener, in reference to the *collegia pietatis*, or unions for mutual religious edification, formed by them, and adopted at Leipzig, c 1690, by some of Francke's congregation.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* A member of the party of reformers in the Lutheran church which originated from a movement begun by Philipp Jakob Spener at Frankfurt about 1670 for the deepening of piety and the reform of religious education.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 182 There is a Sect like unto these [Quietists] rose up in Germany, called Pietists. 1705 A. H. Francke's *Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 25 Dr Spener's Work. for which he was also by the Adversaries in way of Derision called, *The Patriarch of the Pietists*. *Ibid.* 27 The Professors of Divinity there, by the World called Pietists. 1733 *Oxf. Methodists* 19 He compares them to the Pietists in Saxony and Switzerland. 1877 F. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 123 A clergy man who was a leader among the pietists.

2. A person characterized by or professing special piety; one who cultivates, or lays stress on, depth of religious feeling or strictness of religious practice, esp. as distinct from intellectual belief; one who is emotionally, mystically, or exaggeratedly pious.

1767 R. DEAN *Future Life Brute Creatures* 72 Numbers of them [dumb creatures] make as great a Point of attending at Church on public Service 1143, as the most rigid Pietists do. 1807 G. HARRIS *Lettin Phnits* 136 The ultra pietists make a terrible outcry. 1861 THURNEYBAULT *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 161 William Cowper, that delicate wit, that trembling pietist, that refined gentleman. 1882 FARRAR *Early Ch.* II. 142 St John was wholly unlike the effeminate pietist of Trian's or of Raphael's pictures

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1 or 2). That is a pietist; pertaining to or characteristic of pietists; pietistic.

1705 A. H. Francke's *Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 45 The Industrious Zeal of the (so called) *Pietist-Puritan*. 1825 Miss CORAN *Intuit. Mor.* 133 Religious writers of Pietist tendencies. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 6/8 The celebrated Pietist leader [Spener] so completely drew around himself all that there was of religious movement in his generation, that his life is a history of the Lutheran Church during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Pietistic (pi'e'tistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IO.] Pertaining to pietists or pietism (in either sense of these words); characterized by pietism; emotionally or affectedly pious.

1830 *Pusey Hist. Eng.* ii 293 The Ordinance, with regard to Pietistic books, was enacted also in the same year. 1856 Miss WINKWORTH *Tailler's Life & Sermon*, (1857) 110 The Pietistic movement of Spenser and Franke. 1884 SHELLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 665 The 'Beautiful Soul' represents the pietistic view of life.

So **Pietistic** *a.*; hence **Pietistically** *adv.*
1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* x 319 The multiplicity of the pietistic rhapsodies would weary even Saint Theresa. 1884 VERN. LEE *Euphorion* II 17 A great art cannot... be pietistically self-humiliating.

|| **Pieton**. *Obs.* [OF. *pieton* (F. *piéton*)] foot-soldier, f. L. type **pediō-nem*. A foot-soldier.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* in i. E. b. I shal begynne first at the first pawn, they be al named *pietons* that is as moche to say as footmen. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Dic.* 1161 *alds* 69 (1877) 85, 11111, men of armes, and a great nombre of pietons.

Pietose (piet'ōs), *a. rare*. [ad. late L. *pietōsus* (IL. *pietoso*) full of piety, f. *pietūs* PIETY see -OSE.] Marked by affectation of piety, pietistic. 1893 *Nat. Observer*, 15 Apr. 542/1 Certain verbose and pietose lines of lamentation.

† **Pietous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 *pyetous*, 6 *Sc. pietous*, -ious, -ous. [a. OF. *pietous*, *pietuis*. - late L. *pietūs-us*, f. *pietūs* PIETY: see -OUS, -IOUS.] An early form of PIETOUS, q. v.

(In Chaucer and Gower, of three syllables *pi-et-ous*, but in 16th c. Sc. writers pronounced *piet-ous* or *piet-i-ous*, and so passing into PIETIOUS.)

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III 1395 (1444) (Corpus) As though he him tho, for pietous [v. r. pietous, pitous] distresse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 193 Bot wher a king is pietous [v. r. pitous, eous, -eous], he is the more gracious. 1402 Fro which he hath with strengthe pived I the pietous [v. r. pitous, pitous] Justinian. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A. I.* vii. 17 *Pietis* to his enemyes, pietous to them that be vauquished. 1490 — *Enchiridion* 15 It weie a thyng in humayne to beholde them wythoute pyte, but yet more pietous to telle it lyke as it was doon in dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix viii 49 Wyth hyr pietous [ad. 1533 pietous] reuthfull complaunte, saye The hevyneis all who fillit and the ayr. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 36 With voice full pietous. 1571 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxviii 14 Ane pieteous spreit appeirit to my thocht.

Hence † **Pietously** *adv. Obs.*, piteously.
1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii v. Dv. Thou emperour governe the peple piteously. c. 1489 — *Sonnets of Aymon* xxii. 173 I he four sonnes of aymon. that so many tymes have pruned for it humbly & full piteously.

† **Pietranel**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *pietranello* PETRONEL] = PETRONEL b. PETRONELLIER.

1598 BARRI *r. Chem. Varies* Table viii, *Pistolier*, a French word, and is the scoulder on horse backe, aimed as the Pietranel, weaponed with a pistol.

Piety (piet'ē). *Forms*: 4 (6 *St.*) *piete*, 5-7 *pietie*, 7- *piety*. [a. OF. *pietie* (12th cent.), ad. L. *pietūs* dutifulness, piety, f. *pius* PIUS. (The popular form in Fr. was *piété* PIETY)]

I. † I. An early form of PIETY, in various senses. 1230 in Wight *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 For he that dude is body on tre, Of our sunnes have pietie. 1393 LANG. P. 11 C. xii. 168 Paul be apostel, pat no pite [M.S. I. pietie] custene peuple to culle. 1533 BELLENDEN *Tray* iii xix (S. T. S.) II 26 Virgineus piteusie praying came to haue pietie eate of him and his docteri, þan to haue anye pietie of be Claudians. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Thou art a mercifull God and of a great pietie. 1606 HOLLAND *Shelton*, 266 Of our gracious Piety (which I know I shall hardly obtaine).

II. The quality or character of being pious.
2. Habitual reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); devotion to religious duties and observances; godliness, devoutness, religiousness.

1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.*, *Pietie*, godlinesse, holinesse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Epigr.*, 10 A woman of iuste pietie. 1696 PIERCE (ed. 3), *Pietie*, A Moral vertue which causes us to have an affection and esteem for God and Holy Things. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii 691 'Is virtue, then, and pietie the same?' — No; pietie is more, 'is virtue's source. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 176 True pietie is cheerful as the day. 1875 MANNING *Mission II*, *Ghost* ix 295 Piety is the filial affection of the sons of God. 1877 E. K. CONDLIS *Bas. Faith* i. 19 'Piety', says Cicero, 'is justice towards the gods.'

3. Faithfulness to the duties naturally owed to parents and relatives, superiors, etc.; dutifulness; affectionate loyalty and respect, esp. to parents.

1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 103 Ah Lucilla, thou knowest not the care of a father, nor the due of a child, and as farre at thou from pietie as I from cruelty. 1806 *Id.* 338 If she be voyd of pite, why should I not be voyd of pietie? 1611 BIBLL i. *Tim.* v. 4 Let them learne first to shew pietie at home, and to requite their parents. 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Ilon*, *Plays* 1873 III. 309 Though he could put off paternal pietie, 'I gives no priviledge for us to wander from our filial duty. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi (1701) 228/1 Her Picture, Artistic, in pietie to her [his mother's] Memory, caused to be made by Proteogenes. 1729 SWIFT *Letter on Dr. Delany* 77 Pope. Whose filial pietie excels Whatever Grecian story tells. 1837 [see FILIAL 1a] 1875 MANNING *Mission II*, *Ghost* ix 297 The word piety in its original meaning signifies the natural affection which parents have for their children and children for their parents.

† b. *Our Lady (of) Piety*: the Virgin Mary represented with the dead body of Christ on her lap: cf. PIETÀ. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wards* 58 (1815) 58 Ane antepend of blak velvet borderd with an image of our Lady pietie uppon the samyne. c. 1600 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 38 Y^e pillar next adjoining to y^e Lady of Piety's altar.

c. *Mount, mountain of piety*: see MOUNT sb., MOUNTAIN. *Felcan in her piety*: see FELICAN.

4. with a and pl. (in sense 2 or 3). An instance

of religious devotion or affectionate loyalty; a pious act, observance, or characteristic.

1654 SPARK *Prim. Devot.* (1673) 617 The pieties of the church and laws of the land. 1882 SIN T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. § 12 Persons more ready to be advanced by impressions from above, and christianized unto pieties. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fann.* (1891) I. xiii. 134 This great burden of stony memories which the ages have deemed it a piety to heap upon its back. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* 431 Inextinguishably woven with all the pieties of childhood.

5. *altrab* and *Comb.*
1830 in *W. Cobbett's Rur. Rides* (1885) II 317 St. Botolph... must lament that the piety-anspiring mass has been supplanted by the monotonous hummings of an oaken hutch. 1893 E. BELLAIS *Mem.* *Srjt. Bellasis* 158 A complete *assisa* was made upon the piety shops for rosaries, medals, &c.

Pievish, *Pievit*, *obs.* ff. *PEEVISH*, *PEWIT*.
Pieve, *obs.* form of *Pew*.

† **Pieze**, *obs.* form of *PEISE* v., to weigh out.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentilmen. Exerc.* II. vii. 225 An indifferent arbiter between the day and night, piezing to each his equal hours.

Piezo- (piet'ō), used as a combining form from Gr. *πιεζω* to press, squeeze; as in **Piezo-electricity**, electricity generated by pressure, as in certain crystals.

1895 STONY MASKELINE *Crystallogr.* 1. § 13 Compression of a crystal of tourmaline along its morphological axis also produces electrification (*piezo-electricity*).

Piezometer (piet'ōm'ētr). [mod. (J. Perkins 1820) f. Gr. *πιεζω* to press + -(O)METR. So F. *piézomètre*] An instrument for measuring pressure (or something connected with pressure).

An instrument *a.* for measuring the compressibility of water or other liquid under varying pressures, *b.* for measuring the pressure of water at any point in a water-main; *c.* for measuring the pressure of gas in the bore of a gun; *d.* for measuring the sense of pressure on different parts of the surface of the body. *e.* A sounding apparatus for measuring the depth of water by means of the compression of air in a tube.

1820 J. PERKINS in *Phil. Trans.* 324 Having believed for many years, that water was an elastic fluid, I was induced to ascertain the fact, by constructing an instrument which I call a piezometer. 1844 BRAND *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Piezometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids. 1884 OGILVIE, *Piezometer*. *a.* An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.* 678/2 *Piezometer*... an instrument to measure the sense of pressure. The sense of pressure is strongest on the forehead, tongue, and cheek... An instrument to ascertain the pressure set up in the bore of a gun when a charge of powder is fired. 1884 *Health Evid. Catal.* 132/1 Thermometer. *Piezometer*. Hygrometers.

Piff (pi'), *int.* An imitation of various sounds, as of that made by the swift motion of a bullet through the air. Cf. *PHIT*, *PHUTE*. So *pi'ff-paff*. 1775 GARRICK *Bon Ton* 8 Present, fire, piff-paff! — tis done. 1901 *Westm. Gas* 16 Dec. 2/1 Some of them think we're only a part of his dream, and that we shall all go 'piff' when he wakes up. 1902 *Words by Euclyptus* 190 Piff, piff, piff, skip the little projectiles amongst the naval guns.

|| **Piffero** (pi'f'ēro). Also 8 -aro. [It. *piffero* = Sp. *pisfaro*, F. *pipre*, a pipe or pipe, ad. OHG. *pi'fari* piper, f. *pi'fara* PIPE, FIFE.] (See quotes.) 1724 *Short Exotic For. Wds.* in *Mus. Bhs.*, *Piffero*, is an instrument somewhat like a Hauboy. *Id.*, *Piffero*, is a small flute or flageolet. 1880 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 753 *Piffero*, in the *Dissonanza della Musica*, is described as a small flute with six finger-holes and no keys. But the term is also commonly used to denote a rude kind of oboe, or a bagpipe with an inflated sheepskin for reservoir, common in Italy: the players being termed *Pifferari*.

Piffle (pi'fl), *v. dial.* and *slang*. Also 9 *dial.* *pi'fle*, *pyfle*. [? Onomatopoeic, with dim ending cf. also *Sc. pifer*, *pyfer*, in cognate sense.] *intr.* To talk or act in a feeble, trifling, or ineffective way. Hence *Piffing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Piffle*, to be squeamish or delicate. 1864 Mrs. E. LYNN *Linton Lake Country* 309 Pyklin an' pyklin, tho' gits nowt doon. 1894 *Westm. Gas* 21 May 2/3 He seems to have convinced himself that he is an old man, and settled down to a piffing eld. 1896 KIRKING *Seven Seas*, *Mary Gloster* (1897) 146 They piddled and piffled with iron, I'd given my orders for steel! 1897 *Sunday Times* 2 Jan. 6/7 Their defence is sound, and their attack altogether good, save a tendency to 'piffle' in front of goal at times.

Hence **Piffle** *sb.*, foolish or formal nonsense; twaddle; trash. **Piffler**, a trifler, a twaddler.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 132/1 If there is, a certain amount of the 'piffle' (to use a University phrase) thought to be incumbent on earnest young princes in our country, there is a complete absence of insincerity. 1900 O. OMONS *Compl. Bachelor* ii 18 He'd talk a lot of piffle, wouldn't he? 1892 *Star* 14 July 1 The nervousness of the other juvenile and titled piffler. 1896 *Westm. Gas* 4 Dec. 2/1 Lord, but this chap is dull... Dull! he's a perfect piffler.

Pig (pig), *sb.* *Forms*: 3-7 *pigge*, 4-6 *pygge*, 5 *pyge*, 5-8 *pyge*, 6 *pyge*, (7 *bigge*), 6- *pyg*. [Early ME. *pygge*:-prob. OE. **puga*, **pigga*. Etymology obscure.] In formation, **puga* wk. masc. corresponds to other animal names, *dogge*, ME. *dogge* dog, *froge*, *frogga*, ME. *frogge* frog, *hogge*, ME. *hogge* hog. The word is perh. found in *pickred*, f. **pug-brad*; for the shortening cf. *grun-cynn*, *swan-blanc*, etc., for *pic* instead of *pig*, cf. *bric-bot* = *bryc-bot* (Laws of Ethelred, 11th c.), *wic-craft* = *wic-craft*, etc. *Pigman* is cited by Bardsley as a name temp.

Richard I, 1189-99. Low G and early mod Du have, in same sense, *bigge*, Du *big* a young pig, MDu. *wighe*, but the phonology is difficult: see FRANK.]

I. L. The young of swine, 'a young sow or boar' (J.).

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 204 *pe Suwe* of suernesse, *betis*, Glutunne, haueð pigges þus memmed. *Id.*, *þus beoð þeos pigges uerued.* c. 1236 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 358 And in the floor with nose and mouth to broke they wolden as doon two pigges in a poke. 1307 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 A white sow wip þutty pigges [*trigula porcellina*]. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) vi. 71 The Sarazines bryngen forth no pigges, nor that eten no swynas flesche. c. 1440 *Prout. Parv.* 395/2 Pygge, gyce, *porcellus*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 121 And if thy sow have moo pygges than thou wilt reue, sel them, or sale them. 1577 B. GOODE *Herestach's Husb.* ii (1586) 149 Every Pigge doth know howe to swine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 512 As in English we call a young Swine a Pig. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 180/1 In English we call a young Swine a Bigg; a sucking or weaning Bigg 1729 Dr. JOH. CRUSO *1840* II. ix. 196 Three sows big with pig. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pig*, the young of swine, male or female. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii. Two farrows of pigs ready for the chapman. 1905 J. F. STILLWELL in *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 512 About here [in Hants] a pig is a pig from birth till six or eight months old, when it becomes a boar, a hog, or a sow.

† b. Applied to the young of the badger. *Obs.*
1795 TURBURY. *Vennie* 183 There are foxes and theyr cubbes, and badgeres and theyr Pigges.

2. By extension. A swine of any age; a hog. (Clear examples of this use are rare before the 19th c.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b. Let vs syng or say our seruice distinctly. not syngynge in y^e nose as pygges. 1596 SHAKS *Meach V* iv. 1. 47 Some men there are loue not a gaping Pigge. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 472 Not only Horse, but Cows, Nays Pigs, were of the elder house. 1784 in *Boswell's Johnson* (1887) VI 373, I told him (says Miss Seward) of a wonderful learned pig. *Id.* 374. Certainly (said the Doctor) but how old is your pig? I told him, three years old. 18. *Sourcery* *Ode* to a Pig. And when, at last, the closing hour of life Arrives (for pigs must die as well as men) 1840 SHELLEY *Edip. Tyrannus* i. *Chorus of Swine* 3 Under your mighty ancestors, we pigs were blessed as nightingales on myrtle springs. *Id.*, *Senecorion* iii. Happier swine were they than we, Drowned in the Gadarean sea. Alas! the Pigs are an unhappy nation! 1863 LVLV *Antig. Man* 23 The domesticated species comprise the dog, horse, ass, pig, goat, sheep, and several bovine races. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rur. Stud.* 63 The pig can hardly be regarded as a classic animal.

b. Applied to a wild swine or hog; also used collectively = wild swine in the mass.

1889 R. S. S. BADEN POWELL *Pigsticking* 67, I have even seen a pig break its leg in the act of jumping down a small bank. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 328/2 There is much to be seen—deer in herd, a sounder of pig, perchance, scurrying away.

c. The figure of the animal used as an ornament, etc. *Sussex pig*, a drinking vessel in the form of a pig.

1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 102 A popular vessel is the 'Sussex pig'. When filled, this quaint, uncouth utensil is, set up-right on the butte's tail, empty, it stands on all-fours. In Sussex these 'pigs' were, and still are, brought into use at weddings.

3. The animal or its flesh as an article of food.

Usually referring to a young or sucking pig, otherwise only *humorous*, the regular name for the meat being *porc*, dial. also *pig-meat*, cf. also *bacon*, *ham*, *griskin*, etc. c. 1430 *Two Cooker-y-lks* 40 Broche þu Pygge, þen farce hym, & sewe þe hole, & lat hym roste. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 103 Heate wherewith Pigge or Goose is Scalded. 1549 COVEFDRALE, etc. *Enasyn Par. Tit* 28 They feare to be contaminate yf they eate eyther porkes or pigge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. 1. 66 The Pigge quoth I, is burn'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. Intro. 161 Some start at Pigge, slight Chicken, love not Fowl. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, A Dissertation upon Roast Pig.

4. Applied with distinguishing epithet to various species of the family *Suidæ*, as *boar-pig*, *wood-pig*, also extended to include animals in some way resembling the pig, as *sea-pig*, (a) the porpoise; (b) the tunny. See also GUINNA-PIG.

1664 [see GUINNA-PIG]. 1786 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II 297 We had the good luck to catch a young wood-pig. 1826 Miss MITCHELL *Village* Ser. ii (1863) 387 Driving about an unhappy porpoise in a wheelbarrow, and showing it at two-pence a head, under the name of a sea pig. 1896 KIRBY *Little* in *Hunts of Wild Game*,... Redback and Small Game, Bush pigs, Leopards. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 613, I deeply regret not having been able to bring home a Bobia pig. These... are black in colour, as indeed is common in African pigs, two-thirds head, and after a very small and very flat bit of body, end in an inordinately long tail.

5. Applied, usually contemptuously or opprobriously, to a person, or to another animal. (Cf. *F. cochon*.)

1545 J. HENWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 What, byd me welcome pyg. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii (1629) 360 The pretie pigge, laying her sweet burden about his necke. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* 22, Knew him well, the selfish old pig. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 46 He is usually called a sulky pig of a horse.

6. *slang*. † a. A sixpence (*obs.*). † b. A police officer (*obs.*). c. A pressman in a printing-office.

1622 FLITCHER *Beggars Bush* III. i, Fill till it be sixpence, And there's my pig. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Pig, Sixpence. 1821 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pigs* or *Grunters*, police runners. 1822 EGAN *Life in London* I. 1 (Farmer). Do not frown upon me, thou bashaw of the pigs, and all but beak! 1842 SAVAGE *Art Printing* s. v, Pressmen are called pigs by compositors, sometimes by way of sport, and sometimes of irritation. 1857 *N. & Q.* and Ser. IV 192/1

Compositors are jocosely called mokes or donkeys, and press-men pigs. These nicknames were well understood in the early part of the last century.

II. Technical uses.

7. An oblong mass of metal, as obtained from the smelting-furnace; an ingot.

In this connexion *sow* is found earlier viz. of lead 1487, of silver 1590, of iron 1612, *sow-iron* 1608, *sow metal* 1671. The original differentiation of *sow* and *fig* (if there was any) was prob. in the size, the smaller masses being called *figs*. The modern explanation, i.e. that the *sow* comes from the main channel, and the *figs* from derivative channels into which the liquid metal is run from the furnace (applicable only to iron) is a later adaptation of the terms to the development of the iron-industry, of which the earliest indication is in quot 1686 in d, where however 'sow' and 'piggs' may in themselves refer merely to size.

a. Generally. (Not now of gold or silver)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Prause of Hempseed* Wks iii. 65/1 Ships. That bring gold, silver, many a Sow and Pig. 1683 *London Gas* No. 1873/3, 150 Piggs of Silver. 1726 *Shelvelocke Voy round World* 312 We return'd for what we had of him some bales of coarse broad cloth, some piggs of copper. 1836-41 *BRANDEN CHAM* (ed. 5) 820 Cast into oblong pieces called piggs, which are broken up, roasted, and melted with a portion of charcoal. Malleability is here conferred upon the copper by stirring [etc.] 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* 1 375 This Pig of Tin is well known and has often been engraved. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug 6/4 Zinc in blocks or pigs, one cent per pound.

b. Of lead (the earliest use): now usually of a definite weight, see quot. 1823.

1589 J. WHITE in Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1624) 15 We found many barres of Iron, two pigs of Lead, and such like heaume things throwne here and there. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scourful Lady* v. 11, Lusty Boys to throw the Sledge, and lift at Pigs of Lead. 1688 R. HOLMAN *Armoury* iii. 260/2 A Pig or Sow of Lead, is generally about three hundred Pounds apiece. 1749 *Hooson Miner's Diet* iv. Amongst Lead Merchants [a Fodder] is nine Pieces or Piggs of Lead. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 105 The moulds take a charge of metal equal to one hundred and fifty-four pounds, these are called in commerce, pigs, or pigs of lead. 1865 *MEXICANA Rom. Engr.* VIII. lvi 200 Inscriptions on pigs of lead, &c. refer to the reigns of Claudius.

c. Of iron (now the chief use). see quots. Also, in mod. use (without a or plural), short for *pig-iron*. *Pig of ballast*, a pig of iron (rarely of lead) used as ballast.

1674 *RAY Words, Iron Work* 126 The lesser pieces of 1000 pound or under they call Pigs. 1678 *Phil. Trans* XII 934 From these Furnaces, they bring their Sows and Pigs of Iron (as they call them) to their Forges. 1769 *GRAY Let to Nicholls* 24 June, The iron is brought in pigs to Milthrop by sea from Scotland, &c. 1789 *Trans Soc Arts* VII 218 Pigs of ballast, to sink the lower part. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 82 A pig of iron is three feet and a half in length, and of one hundred pounds weight. 1837 *MARRIAT Dog-fend* liv. Get up a pig of ballast. 1866 *Reader* 8 Sept. 778 The changes which have to be effected in the crude cast-iron, called pig, in order to convert it into malleable or bar-iron. 1871 *Trans Assoc Miners* Eng. I. 149 White pig is made with a slag ranging from 40 to 48 per cent. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/6 Metals. Scotch pigs quiet, closing at 47s. for m n warrants.

d. Applied to the moulds or channels in the pig-bed.

1586 *Plot Staffordsh.* 162 They make one larger furrow than the rest, which is for the Sow, from whence they draw two or three and twenty others (like the labels of a file in Heraldry) for the piggs. 1805 [see *Pig-iron* 1] 1856 *RICHARDSON Suppl.* s. v. When the lead is tapped from the smelting furnace, it runs down a straight channel, technically called the *sow*, from which branch off on each side some smaller channels, called *figs*. 1868 *JOYNSON Metals* 23 The iron is run into rough moulds or channels made in sand, and to which the name of 'pig' is given.

8. In various technical and local uses: a. A bundle of hemp-fibre of about 2½ lb weight. b. A block or cube of salt. c. A segment of an orange or apple. d. See quots. a 1843, 1902.

c 1823 *CHOICE Lag Yack Tar* (1891) 33 This [rock salt] they cut out into square pigs weighing about sixty pounds which they send to Guano on mules. 1843 in *Southeys Comm.-pt Bk* (1851) IV. 477 Your man beat his antagonist by a pig and an apple-puff. 1866 H. STUART *Seamen's Catech.* 57 It [hemp] is then weighed into small parcels called 'pigs', weighing about 2½ lbs each. 1870 *VERNEY Lettice* List vi. 75 'What beautiful fruit', said he, beginning to eat the 'pigs' into which she was cutting it [an apple]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII 134/1 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 8/4 'Pigs in Blankets' the Americans call oysters wrapped in bacon. We term them 'Angels on Horseback'.

9. In the names of various games

Pigs in clover, a game which consists in rolling a number of marbles into a recess or pocket in a board by tilting the board itself. *Placing (or chalking) the pig's eye, putting on the pig's tail*, see quot. 1903.

1896 *Daily News* 3 May 6/2 Those games and pastimes by which the patrons of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are wont to beguile time. Of such are the 'Game of Buckets', 'Playing Bull', 'Placing the Pig's Eye', and the 'Cigarette Race'. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 6 June 2/2 All those who have played 'Pigs in Clover' will know the exasperating way in which, when you have safely wriggled one pig into position another immediately wriggles itself out. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 5/1 'Putting on the pig's tail' is a familiar game on board ship. A tailless pig is drawn in chalk upon the deck. Each passenger is blindfolded, turned round three times, and then proceeds to put the tail on the pig—usually yards away from the animal.

III. Proverbial phrases.

10. † a. When the pig is offered, to hold open the poke: to seize upon one's opportunities. (And

variants of this.) b. To buy (or sell) a pig in a poke (or bag): to buy anything without seeing it or knowing its value. † c. To give any one a pig of his own (or another's) sow: (a) to give any one a part of his own (or another's) property; (b) to pay any one back in his own coin, treat him as he has treated others. d. Please the pigs: please the fates; if circumstances permit, if all's well. [Here some have suggested a corruption of *pyx* or of *pixies*, but without any historical evidence.] e. To carry pigs to market: to try to do business or attain to results. To drive (or bring) one's pigs to a fine, pretty, etc. market: (usually ironical) to be disappointed or unsuccessful in a venture.

a. 1530 R. HILLES *Common Pl. Bk* (1858) 140 When ye proffer the pigge open the poke. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 599 *Quod datur accipere*, when the pig is offered, hold open the poke. 1620 Sir T. THORCKMORTON *Life & Death Sir W. Throckmorton* xci. To proffer Pig each man doth open his Poke. b. 1554 J. HILLYWOOD *Piv & Epig* (1867) 139. I will never buy the pig in the poke. 1579 G. R. T. *Booyt's Hist. World* 14 Except, indeed, when he essays to joke. And then his wit is truly pig in poke. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *And All* III. cxxviii 108 The reason the parliamentary jobber hates the Ballot, is because he does not like buying a pig in a poke. c. 1553 BALD GARDNER'S *De vera Obedi* G. 10, I thought it not mete to make men thinke I had geuen them a pigge of another mannes sowe. 1564 J. HILLYWOOD *Piv & Epig* (1867) 155 Syr ye gyue me a pigge of myne owne sowe. 1611 CORNER v. *Chenette*, To give one a pig of his owne sow, to afford him help out of his owne meane. 1731 *FIELDING Crub St. O.* iii. xiv. If you come to my house I will treat you with a pig of your own sow. d. 1702 T. BROWN *Let's Die* Wks 1760 II 198 I'll have one of the pigs to carry into the country with me, an't I printed and please the pigs. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 125 The expression I mean is, *an't please the pigs*, in which *pigs* is most assuadly a corruption of *Pyx*. 1800 *SOUTHWELL Let. to Lieut. Southey* 15 June in *Life* (1850) II 83. 1825 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* Ser. II. i. 183, I know what I will do, and that is, please the Pigs, I'll marry Louisa for her cousin George. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* June 819/1 There I'll be, please the pigs, on Thursday night. e. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xv. Strap observed that we had brought our pigs to a fine market. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 19 May, Let it, Roger may carry his pigs to another market. 1873 *Punch* 21 June 202/2 Government finds that in producing the competition Wallah, it has driven its pigs to a pretty market.

11. In various other phrases and locutions
1546 J. HILLYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 84 Who that hath either of these pygs in vire, He hath a pyg of the worse panier sure. 1670 *RAY Prov.* 209 Like Goodys pig, never well but when he is doing mischief. *Chesh.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 62. 3/2 Whom all the Town follow, Like so many St Anthony's Pigs. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II 440 You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* 23 Dec. in *Lockhart*, I believe, that when he [Sir A. Wellesley] found himself superseded [after Vimeio], he suffered the pigs to run through the business. 1823 *LYRON Juan* vii. lxxxiv. Ask the pig who sees the wind! 1828 *FRANGLASS* (ed. 2) s. v. 'To drive pigs', to none. 1837 *DISRAELI Corr w. Sister* 21 Nov. Gibson Craig, 1000, stared like a stuck pig, and said nothing. 1845 *MRS CARLYLE New Lett.* to *Carlyle* 20 Aug. 'I did intend' that you should have had plenty of Letter to-day, but the pigs have run through it—and be hanged to them. c 1860 *PROVERB*, Pigs may fly; but they are very unlikely birds. 1903 S. MEDIN *Centr Asia* II 328 The sleeping men went on driving their pigs to market for all they were worth.

IV. attrib. and Comb. (Cf. those in *Hog sb.* 1 VI.)

12. a. attributive, as *pig-belly*, *boy*, *broth*, *butcher*, *eye*, *feast*, *hutch*, *leather*, *life*, *man*, *meat*, *merchant*, *pen*, *philosophy*, *swill*, *trough*, *tub*, *yard*; from sense f, *pig ballast*, *trials*, etc.
1797 S. JAMES *Voy Arabia* 202 The boat, full of 'pig ballast' was always half full of water. 1822 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Spans Curate* II. 1. No man would think a stranger such as I am should reap any great commodity from his 'pigbilly'. 1824 B. JOHNSON *Barth Fair* Induct., The language some where saunders of Smithfield, the Booth, and the 'Pigbroath, or of prophaneeness. 1724 *London Gas* No. 5274/1 A little swarthy Woman, hath small 'Pig Eyes'. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV 320 The mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* iv 127 He lodges to his mind in any 'pighutch or doghutch'. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 303 His legs, in strong 'pig-leather boots'. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 666/1 'The pigman had caught the five piglings. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 743 It prevented the preservation of meat, and especially of 'pig meat'. 1895 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 512 (In *Hanis*) The spare-rib and giskin of a bacon hog or sow are called pig-meat, whether large or small. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 790 In most cases the infected food has been pig meat. 1853 *HICKIE L. Aristoph.* (1887) I. 33 A 'pig-merchant of Megara. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Sample* xviii. There are two cow-pens between the main-deck guns converted into 'pig-pens. 1874 *LISLE CARR Jud. Guyenne* I. 1. 8 The 'pig-philosophy of 'rest and be thankful'. 1889 A. SIDGWICK in *Fruit. Educ.* Feb. 17 We began with Delectus—an awful institution, no more reading than a 'pig-tub is food.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pig-buyer*, *dealer*, *driver*, *eater*, *feeder*, *jobber*, *killer*, *stealer*, *taker*; *pig-breeding*, *dealing*, *driving*, *eating*, *feeding*, *keeping*, *sbs.* and *adjs.*
1821 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/1 Ballybricken is, chiefly remarkable as the place of residence of the 'pig-buyers. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I. 350/2 I also entered into the 'pig dealing line. 1854 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 57 Lake Barthelemy Fair 'pig dressers'. 1687 *Lond Gas* No. 2234/4 John Williams a Welshman, a 'Pig Driver. 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One* iv. 1. Convey my little 'pig-eater out. 1810 *Splendid Folies* I. 209 Industrious peasants

pursuing their morning labours—some milking—some 'pig-feeding. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. H. also* (ed. 3) II 250 Breadman had been a great 'pig-stealer in his day.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *pig-bibbed*, *haunted*, *pig-backed*, *cheated*, *eyed*, *footed*, *haired*, *jawed*; *pig-fat*, *proof*, *light*, *adjs.*

1880 *ZACHMANN Bookbinding* xi. 42 Nothing can be more annoying than to see books lop-sided, 'pig-backed'. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 16/2 The latter animal [a goat] is slightly pig backed. 1613 *BRAM & FL. Coxcomb* v. iii. Why kneel you to such a 'pig-bibbed fellow? 1895 *Ramus of Rev. Aug.* 162 A sickly boy, 'pig-chested'. 1835 *BOOTH Anal. Dict.* 228 **Pig-eyed* is a rude epithet when speaking of eyes that are small and deeply seated in the head. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom & Teut* iii. 74 Pig-eyed hideous beings. 1897 *Carlyle Tactics* ii. 8. Not that the troop horse is useless if he is not 'pig fat. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 27/1 The 'pig-footed handicraft is another curious variety seen here. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/2 The immense number of wild pigs makes cultivation impracticable without 'pig proof fences.

13. Special Comb. (cf. *Hog sb.* 1 13) pig brass, brass as it is cast after the first fusion; pig-cheer, viands made from the flesh or viscera of swine; pig-dog, a dog used in hunting wild pigs in Australia; pig-hole, an aperture in a steel furnace through which fresh supplies of pig-iron may be introduced; pig-hull, *diol* = *PIGSTRY*; pig-lifter, one employed in moving pig-iron: see quot.; pig-louse, the wood-louse or *HOG-LOUSE*, *Cimex*, pig-maker, a manufacturer of pig-iron; pig-market, (a) a market held for the purchase and sale of swine; (b) a name vulgarly given to the Proscholium or antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford: see quot. 1681; pig-mould, one of the channels in a pig-bed, pig-plate = *Pig-IRON* 2; pig-potato, a small potato used to feed swine = *hog potato* (*Hog sb.* 1 13); also *fig*; pig-ring, a ring or strip of metal fixed in the snout of a hog to prevent it from grubbing, a hog-ring; pig-root v., to root or grub in the earth like swine; pig stone, a concretion occurring in the intestines of the wild boar; pig-trotter, the foot of a pig, as an article of food; † pig-woman, a woman who sold roast pig at fairs, etc.; pig-wool, the finer hair of the swine, used in making flies for anglers; pig-yoke, (a) = *HOG-YOKE*; (b) a sextant or quadrant (*slang*). See also *Pig-BFD*, etc.

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II 9.8 Those who remark the 'pig brass, and are called 'founders'. 1871 *Archaeologia* (1873) XLIV. 208 Christmas was formerly, as now, the principal season for 'pig cheer'. 1845 F. J. WAKFIELD *Adv. in N. Zealand* II. 1. 6 The 'pig dogs are of rather a mongrel breed. 1877 *GILLIES in Trans N. Z. Inst.* X. 321 A pig-dog of the bull-terrier breed. 1828 *Carter Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pighut*, a pig cot or sty. 1824 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Pig-lifters*, also called 'metal carriers'. Those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1819 G. SAMUEL *Autom. Confid.* 211 It is commonly called 'Pig louse, Wood louse, Milk-pede. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/7 'Pigmasters are complaining of the exceedingly high prices of coke. 1862 *Wool. Lf.* 11 Feb. (O. II. S.) II. 517 Note that the Divinity School hath been seldom used since altered and changed (but before 'twas a 'pig-market). 1853 L. BRADLEY *Cril. Granv.* v. They made their way to the classic 'Pig market', to wait the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor. 1839 *Urr. Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter runs off the lead into the 'pig-moulds. 1877 J. FARLEY *Ind. Art. Cookery* (ed. 4) 35 Having spitted your pig, saw it up, and lay it down to a brine, clear fire, with a 'pig-plate hung in the middle of it. 1796 *DICTIONARY* II. xxvi. 244 These roots are tuberosous, flattish, small, not unlike 'pig potatoes. 1866 *Rev. H. F. Hall* xxviii. Not very big or fine, but a second size—a pig-potato, like 1862 *Wool. Catal. Antiq. in R. Irish Acad.* 18 A small portion had been cut out, to make a 'pig ring. 1890 R. BODRILWOOD *Miner's Right* xix. 'Pig rooting a man's very proper claim, as if it was 'old ground'. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I. 183/2 The 'pig-trotter women will give you notice when the time is come. 1614 H. JONKIN *Starth. Fair* ii. vi. Smack'd like the back side of the 'Pig woman's. Booth, here. 1892 *Gentlemen's Bk. Sports* I. 20 II. fly-book of silk-bodied, 'pig wool, red or orange feathered flies. 1836 *MARRIAT Alask.* Essay vi. Old small-hole could not do better with his 'pig-yoke and compasses. 1883 *Albion* 10 Oct. 468 The pig yoke was a wooden frame which was fastened around the necks of pigs to hinder them from forcing a way through hedges.

b. In names of animals and plants: as *pig-cony*, the guinea-pig; *pig-deer*, the *habroussa*; *pig-face*, *pig's face*, a plant. see quot. 1846; *pig-fish*, a popular name in America and Australia of various fishes; *pig-lily*, a popular name in S. Africa of the *Arum lily*, *Richardia athioph.*, the root of which is eaten by porcupines; *pig-mouse*, the water-shrew; *pig-pea*, a variety of field pea. (Cf. *Hog sb.* 1 13 c. d.)

1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1659) 88 Indian title 'Pig-cony'. I received the picture of this beast from a certain Nobleman. 1834 *ROSS I. an. Dumen's Land* Inn. 133 (Notes). 'Pig faces: called by the aborigines... canagong. 1846 *LINDLEY Fig. Kingd.* 526 The natives of Australia eat the fruit of *Acetabularia (thamnomum) aquilata* (Pig-face, or Canagong). 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* Pig-face, Pig-faces, and Pig's face, or Pig's-faces. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sea-robin*, From the croaking or grunting noise it makes when caught, it is sometimes called 'Pig-fish. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* *Pig-fish*, name given to the fish *Agriopsis leucopunctatus*, in Dunedin; called also

the Leather-jacket. In Sydney it is *Cassidy's unimaculatus*, a Wrasse, closely related to the Blue groper. In Victoria, *Metelodontus phillipi*, the Port Jackson Shark 1880 *Silver & Co's S. Africa* (ed. 3) 248 Associated by name with the Lilies is what is known as the 'Pig Lily' 1887 RIDLER HAGGARD *Jess* 44. Thousands of white arum lilies—pig-lilies they call them there. 1905 *Standard* 8 Feb. 2/5 The 'pig mouse' of the cress farmer is the water shrew. 1906 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pease*. The common white pea, the gray pea, the 'pig pea', and some other large winter peas.

c. Combinations with *pig's*. as *pig's cheek, cole, eye, fry, hair*; *pig's face*: see *pig-face* in b; *pig's foot*, †(a) a dipping-pail used in brewing, and also for carrying dry articles; (b) a kind of crow-bar; *pig's meat*, food for swine; also *fig*; *pig's whisper*, (a) a very brief space of time (*slang*); (b) a low whisper (*dial.*); *pig's whistle*, *U. S. slang* = *pig's whisper* (a). Also *Pig's WASU*.

1844 STIMPUN *Bk Farm* II. 242 The heads should be cut off one after the other, and eaten as green 'pig's-cheek'. 1853 KINGSLY *Alphata* xix. With a sleek pale face, small 'pig's eyes, and an enormous tuban'. 1848 WESTGARTH *Australia Felix* iv. 132 The 'pig's face' is an extremely common production of the Australian soil. 1867 *Nation Church* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 120 Payd for a 'pyggfote to bare cols'. 1870 PLANNANT *London* (1813) 322 That resolute species of crow, well known to housebreakers by the name of the 'pig-foot'. 1854 DU MAURIER *Tulley* (1895) 105 His twiddling little footle 'pig's-hair brush'. 1856 CROCKLEY *Grey Man* xxv. 233 A pair of 'pigs' meat in her hand. 1837 DICKENS *Pever* xxvii. You'll find yourself in bed, in something less than a 'pig's' whisper. 1837 *Ed. Words* 84 He confided his secret, wrapped up in a pig's whisper to the earth. 1866 BARKLEY *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v. 'I'll do so in less than a 'pig's' whistle'.

Pig (pig), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *Northumbld.* Forms 5 *pyge*, 6 *pye*, *pygge*, 9 *pygg*, 6—*pyg*. [Origin unknown, see also *PIGGIN*.]

1. An earthenware pot, pitcher, jar, or other vessel, especially one that has no specific name; a crock. Rarely a vessel of tin or wood (*obs.*).

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 340 Euerik day was brought unto him a lofe of bread and a pygg with wyne & a light candyll. 1488 *Acc. Ed. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Delinuit be Dene Robert Hog, channoune of Hainrudous, to the Thesaurarie, tauld in presens of the Chancellarie, Lord Lile .in a pyne pig of tyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bones* vii. xiv. 25 Faith of ane payntit pyg, quhair as he stude, A gret iur defendand o' a flude. 1588 *Wills & Inn N. C.* (Surtees) II. 372, a little wood coup, a paer of muster quenes of wood, a little wood pygge, uij wood dishes, j earthen panne. 1793 *Widderburn's Vocab.* 17 (Jam.) *Urna*, a pitcher or pig. 1794 in Ramsay *Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pig, a pot, and a kirm there ben. 1818 *Mrs. Ferris's Marriage* II. 187, I would send him one of our hams, and a nice little pig of butter. 1818 SCOTT *W. H. H.* xlix. It was better laid out on yon bonny grass-holms, than lying useless here in this auld pig. 1862 *Hist. or Prov. Scot.* 170 She that gangs to the well wi' an ill-will, either the pig breaks or the water will spill.

† b. Applied to a cinerary urn. *Obs.*

1535 *Strawhat Crow. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 244 Syne all his bodie brint wes until ass Syne in ane pig wouderfullie wes wrocht, Tha war put in and to the tempill brocht. 1536 BELLENDIN *Cron Scot.* (1821) II. 346 Ane pig craftely ingravyn, in quhilk was found cetane bonis wound in silk.

c. A chimney-pot (of earthenware) *vare.*

1822 GALT *Pioneer* xxiv. 177 Pigs from the lum-heads came rattling down like thunder-claps.

d. Earthenware as a material; also, a pot-sherd or fragment of earthenware such as children use in some games. *Sc. dial.*

1808-18 in JAMISON. *Mod. Sc.* Made o' common pig, not o' cheemie. The wee lassie was playin' wi' her pigs on the ground.

e. Pigs and whistles, fragments; trivialities; to go to pigs and whistles, to be ruined.

1681 CORVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 161 Discoursing of their Pigs, and whistles, And strange experiments of Muscles (*note*, Pigs and whistles, *Gumcrack*) 1786 *Harst. Rie* xlviii (1807) 18 So he to pigs and whistles went And left the land. 1862 *Mrs. CARLTON Lett.* III. 125 Curious what a curative effect a railway journey has on me always, while you it makes pigs and whistles of!

2. *Comb.* (all *Sc.*) *pig-ass*, an ass which draws a pig-cart, a cart filled with crockery for sale, a mugger's cart; *pig-man*, a seller of crockery, a mugger, *pig-shop*, a crockery shop; *pig-wife*, a female vendor of crockery.

1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 Frae Phoebus' beams ye apes retire, Wi' your 'Pig-asses. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 2/1 Sometimes the clanging of a 'pig cart' bell is heard far down the street. 1881 CORVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 120 Wallace, Who in a 'pig-man's' weed, at Bigger Espied all the English league. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 226 His father kept a 'pig chop' [=shop]. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 *note*, Some ape Poets may be said rather to lead 'Pig Wives' cripple Asses. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 423 Already has the 'Pig Wife's' early care Mark'd out a station, for her crockery ware.

Pig, *v.* [*f. Pig sb.*]

1. Of a sow: To bring forth pigs; to farrow. (Cf. to *child, kid, lamb, foal*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* *a. intr.*

c. 1532 Du Was *Intrud. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 952 To pygge as a sow, *pourcellet*. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 A Sow which hath once pigged 1660 *Peters Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 135 The bed that Pope Joan pigged in. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 698 A sow about to pig . . . will carry straw in her mouth, and collect it in a heap in some retired corner of a shed.

b. *trans.*

1575 TURNER *Venerie* 150 When his dame dothe pigge him, [the bore] hath as many teeth as euer he will haue whyles he lueth. 1593 NASH *Four Lett. Constat* Wks. (Grosart) II. 199 This is not half the littour of inckehonism, that those four pages haue pigged. 1609 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 This Monster was pigged alive. 1760 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 1171/2 A large sow has pigged 21 pigs at one litter. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1104 The litters which are pigged in June should always be reared.

2. *intr.* To huddle together in a disorderly, dirty, or irregular manner; to herd, lodge, or sleep together, like pigs; to sleep in a place like a pigsty. Also to *fig. it*.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 52 When I pig'd with mine own Dad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Provok'd Wife* v. 11. 65 So, now you being as dirty and as nasty as myself, we may go pig together. 1806-7 J. BERRISORD *Miserus Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. 1. The only hole in which you can pig for the night. 1808 *Crauen Gloss.* (ed. 2), 'To pig together', to lie, like pigs, two or three together. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 312 The six-and-thirty Irish families who pig in the adjoining alley. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tennis of Shem* ii. You'd have to pig it with the goats and the cattle.

b. *trans.* To crowd (persons) together like pigs. 1822 SCHOUER *Hist. U. S.* II. 276 Piggings travellers together in the same chamber if not in the same bed. 1882 *Daily News* 20 May 2/2 Women and children were often found in them 'pigged' into small rooms.

† 3. *Glove-making*. To hang many skins together. 1688 R. HOLME *Armsory* iii. 86/2 Piggings is hanging of many skins together. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Vet-glover*.

Hence *Pigging* *vb.* sl. farrowing; huddling.

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 518 An ensie and safe pigging. 1808 B. BURLINGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* xii. 191 The pigging in Soudan dirt and heat.

Pigage, *erron. obs. form* of *PYGARG*.

Pig-back, *dial. form* of *PIOR-A-BACK*.

Pig-bed. [*f. Pig sb.* + *BED sb.*]

1. A place where a pig lies, a pigsty, a pig's lair.

1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rates* (1825) 17 Their dwellings are little better than pig beds.

2. The bed of sand in which pigs of iron are cast. 1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 254/2 The first 2 or 3 cwt. of iron sometimes will have to be poured into a pig-bed. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 99 On another pig-bed we see the next operation in progress; the men are with sledge-hammers breaking apart the pigs from the sows, and knocking them into separate existence.

3. *Comb.* as *pig-bedman*: see *quot.*

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Pig-bedmen*, term synonymous with 'pig lifters'.

Pig-cote. Also *pigs-cote*. [*f. Pig sb.* + *COTE sb.*]

1. A pig's house or pigsty.

1600 *Illywood and Pt. Edw.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 94, I will not leave S. Paul or Burgundy A bare pigs cote to shroud them in. 1605 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 122 Warning to Henry Smyth to plucke downe his pigges-cote which is built nere the chapple wall. 1810 *Illywood and Pt. Edw.* Act 53 Any hogstie or pig-cote. 1888 C. KERRY in *Irish Derby Archæol.* Soc. X. 20 A stone from this wall formerly decorated the gable end of a pig cote.

attrib. 1805 B. BRIDLEY *Irishdiale* I. 144 Throwing his arms upon the pig cote wall.

Pigdom (*pi dgm*). *noun-nd* [*f. Pig sb.* + *-DOM*]

1. The condition of a pig; the realm of pigs. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* I. iii. 41 Every phase of human hogghishness developed by excess into an unmitigated pigdom is there illustrated. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 301 No doubt a very refined and cultivated specimen of pigdom.

Piggle, *obs. form* of *PICKLE*.

Pigeon (*pi dgon*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *pejon*, 5-oun,

pegon, *-geon*, *-gon*, *pyjon*, 5-6 *pygeon*, (6

peyn, *-ygon*, 6 *pigin*, *-gen*, *-gion*, *pygion*,

-gon, 7 *pidgon*, *pydgon*, (*peingon*), 7-9 *pidgeon*, 5-*pegeon*. [*ME. pyjon, pejon*, a. *OF. pyjon*

(13th c.), *pyjon* young bird, esp. young dove, dove, mod. *f. pigeon* (whence the mod. Eng. spelling), = *Pr. pyjon*, *Sp. pichon*, *It. piccione*—late L. (3rd c.) *pipion-em* (*pipio*) a young cheeping bird, squab, *f. pipire* to chirp, cheep.]

A. Illustration of Forms

1230 *Form of Cury* xlviii (1780) 29 Peions ystewed. Take peions and stop hem with garlec pypled and with gode erbes shewe. 1430 *Two Coukes y-bous* (E. E. T. S.) 58 *Pyionys* *Ibid.* 109 Mynce be 104th peions. 1450 *Ibid.* 68 Peions rosted. 1467 *Maun & Houshe Exp.* (Roxb.) 399 Item, [my matty spent] in viij xx peyie pegones, xj. s. viij d. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pigeon, *pipio*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Aiv. The mawe of a pigeon. 16 d. Cviij. The gut of a pigeon. 1502 *Will of Moore* (Somerset Hs.) A Welsh pygon. 1532 Du Was *Intrud. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 The pygions, *les pigeons*. 1533 *Elvort Cast Helthel* xl (1541) 31 Pygeons be easily digested. 1566 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 For kecheynge of pygions in the nyght. 1577 B. Gooce *Hersbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 168 For breeding of Pigeons. 1587 *MASCALL Gout Cattle* (1627) 273 Pigns dung, and hennes or poultry dung. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. vi. 5 O ten times faster Venus Pidgeons flye. 1663 *Pidgeon* [see B. 2] 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* v. 137 In shooting wild pigeons.

B. Signification.

I. † 1. A young dove. *Obs.*

(Cf. *Suff. dial. pigeon gull* = a young gull)

c. 1440 *Pront. Parv.* 306/1 *Pyione*, yonge dove, *columbella*. 14. in *Tindale's Vis.* (1843) 128 A pejon as law doth devyse Sche schuld eke offer as for hur trespace. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 58 Had gotten two pygeons [Flemish *fig. twee tonghe duinen*] as they cam first out of her neste. 1530 *PALSGR.* 254/1 *Pygon* a byrde, *pigon*, *columbella*. 1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 165/34 A *Pigion*, *pipio*. 1577 B. Gooce *Hersbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 171 Turtle Doves . . . the olde

ones be not so good, as neither the Pigion is. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxxiv. 290 As well the male as the female be careful of their young pigeons and love them alike.

2. A bird of the family *Columbidae*, a dove, either wild or domesticated.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 445, vi. peions for a peny, a fatie goos for .i. l. d., a pygge for a peny. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* II. 24 A payre off turtle doves or i yonge pigeons [*weosodre respocepu*, pullos columbarum, *Wyclif* tweye cultere biddis]. 1570 B. Gooce *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 53 b. On Whitsunday, whyte Pigeons tame, in strings from heauen fle. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xxxii. xlvii. As Noah's Pigeon, which returned no more. 1663 *Perrys Diary* 19 Oct. The Queene . . . was so ill as to be shaved, and pigeons put to her feet, and to have the ex. eme unction given her by the priests. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 306 At Modena . . . pigeons are taught to carry letters, to a place appointed, and bring back answers. 1790 *Bystander* 276 The doctor was putting the pigeons to the feet of an old miser. 1857 *Buckle Critica.* (1858) I. ix. 578 No Frenchman . . . could keep pigeons, unless he were a noble.

b. Many varieties and breeds are distinguished, the pigeon being a noted object of fancy breeding; as *Barb* or *Barbary pigeon*, *CARRIER-PIGEON*, *homing pigeon*, *run pigeon*, *pouter pigeon*, *tumbler pigeon*, etc.; among the distinct species are the bronze-, bronzed-, or gold-winged p., crown-, crowned, or gours p., fruit p., ground p., nutmeg p., partridge p., PASSENGER-P., rook p., tooth-billed p., wild p., wood-pigeon. for the more important of which see the qualifying word; cf. also *Dove sb.* 1. Applied also with defining word to other birds, as *Cape, Hill*, or *Mountain pigeon*, a small species of petrel, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, *Diving* or *Sea pigeon*, the Black Guillemot or DOVLEKIE.

1564 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got at Spitzbergen. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* I. 261 Pigeons or Doves are of several sorts, as Wood-pigeons, Rock pigeons, Stock or Ring doves, Turtle doves, Dove-coat-pigeons. 1719 *De For. Cruise* I. 89, I found a kind of wild Pigeons, who built not as Wood Pigeons in a Tree, but rather as House Pigeons, in the Holes of the Rocks. 1731 *MILNE & KOLBEN'S C. G. Hops* II. 128 Call'd at the Cape the Hill or Mount Pigeon. 1819 *SHAW Gen. Zool* XI. 1. 11 Red Crowned Pigeon (*Columba v. uropygialis*). Native of Antiqua in the Isle of Panay. 1834 J. BISHOP *Pan. Diemen's Land* II. 31 By far the most beautiful birds in the island are called bronze-winged pigeons. 1884 'R. BOLDFWOOD' *Melb. Item* 11 The lovely bronze-wing pigeons were plentiful then amid the wild forest tracks of Newtown. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Chequered blue diagon pigeons.

3. *fig. & a.* A young woman, a girl; a sweetheart, also, a coward. *Obs.*

1585 A. Day *Prag Secretary* II. (1625) 80 *Antiphonist*, when a word scornfully delivered, is understood by his contrary, as of a blacke Moore woman to say Will ye see a faue pigeon? 1592 *GREENE Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 223 [When] they had spent upon her what they had, then forsooth, she and her yong Pigion [her daughter] turne them out of doores like prodigall children. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 10 Sure hee's a pigeon, for he has no gall. 1622 N. O. *Bollean's Letter* II. 13 He had left her in the Lurch. And under colour of Religion Courtied another pretty Pigeon.

b. *slang*. One who lets himself be swindled, esp. in gaming; a simpleton, dupe, gull; esp. in phrase to *pluck a pigeon*, to 'fleece' a person. [= *F. pigeon* in same sense, in allusion to its harmless-ness, and to pigeon-catching.]

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierced's Suppl.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 As wily a pigeon, as the cunning Goldsmith, that accused his neighbour, and condemned himselfe. 1639 S. DU VLGER *tr. Camus' Advanc. Events* 112 This pigeon being not of full age, could not contract it without the consent of his mother. 1654 *GAVTON Pleas Notes* 187 Nor is Sancho behind him for a Pigeon, both deluded comunit equally erous. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 47, I was instantly looked up to as an impending pigeon. . . . every preparation was made for the plucking. 1809 *MAIRIN Gil Blas* iv. vii. 74 A flatterer may play what game he likes against the pigeons of high life! 1862 *THACKERAY Four Gorges* iv. He was a famous pigeon for the play-men; they lived upon him.

† c. A sharper of a particular kind: see *quot. Obs.* [Allusion to *carrier pigeon*.]

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 Pigeons—Sharppers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted, near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate, ride with them to some distant insurance office, where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent looking woman, to her he secretly gives the number, which she insures for a considerable sum.

4. A flying target, used as a substitute for a real pigeon; also, a toy consisting of an imitation propeller which is made to fly in the air.

Clay pigeon, a saucer of baked clay thrown into the air from a trap, as a mark at shooting-matches.

b. To fly the blue pigeon (*Naut. slang*): to heave the deep-sea lead.

1807 *KIRLING Captains Converses* 77 'I'll learn you how to fly the Blue Pigeon. Shoo!' The lead sang a deep droning song as Tom Platt whirled it round and round.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 5. a. attributive, in sense 'of a pigeon', 'of pigeons', as *pigeon-dung*, *-egg*, *-gun*, *-house*, *-racing*; 'for, used by, or inhabited by pigeons', as *pigeon-basket*, *-box*, *-cote*, *-hauch*, *-loft*, *-room*, *-roost*, *-tower*; 'containing or made of pigeons', as *pigeon-pie*; b. objective and obj.

gen., as *pigeon-eating*, *feeder*, *keeper*, *-killer*, *-shooter*, *-shooting*, *o* instrumental, as *pigeon-haunted* adj., *d.* simulative, as *pigeon-tinted* adj.

1750 FRANKLIN *Let Wks.* 1887 II 206, I had, nailed against the wall of my house a 'pigeon-box that would hold six pair 1665 BACON *Sylva* 3 402 There was Wheat, steeped in Water, mixed with 'Pigeon Dung 1888 SHAKS *L. L. L.* 1 177 Thou halpenny purse of wit, thou 'Pigeon-egge of discretion. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V 258 The 'pigeon-feeder fills his own mouth with a watery mixture of canary-seeds and vetch seeds 1899 GREENER *Breach-Loader* 131 Nor is it assumed that they alone can make good 'shooting 'pigeon-guns 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 207 *Pigeon-hunted chestnuts musical. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 453 A 'pigeon-hutch fastened against one of the walls. 1899 L. WRIGHT (title) Practical 'Pigeon Keeper 1899 CHAPMAN *Idiad* xv. 20 Thus from th' Ideal height, Like air's swift 'pigeon-killer, stoop'd the far-shot God of light 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 A 'Pigeon Loft ought to be built to the South or South-west 1721 ANNEST *Terra Fil* No. 41 (1754) 217 Built in the form of 'pigeon-pye, A house there is for looke to be And roost in. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 3 May 10/1 We gather that 'pigeon-racing is now almost a national sport. 1851 CLEVELAND *Poems* 29 Like to a martyr'd Abbess courser doom, Devoutly alter'd to a 'Pigeon room. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* Feb 251 'Pigeon-shooting. Embellished with a beautiful Representation of a Pigeon Shooting Match 1892 GREYNER *Breach-Loader* 124 Pigeon-shooting, against the practice of which many sportsmen protest is of lowly origin 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 269 Decoyne abounds in 'pigeon-towers.

6. Special Combs.: *pigeon-gherry* = *pin-cherry* (PINSB 13); *pigeon-diver*, the Black Guillemot or Dovekie; *pigeon-express* = *pigeon-post*; *pigeon-fancier*, one who keeps and breeds fancy pigeons; so *pigeon-fancy*, *-fancying*, *pigeon-fieldfare*, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*, or a variety of it; *pigeon-flyer*, one who lets homing pigeons fly, or takes part in pigeon-races; so *pigeon-flying*; *pigeon-foot* = *pigeon's foot*; see b, *pigeon-goose*, an Australian goose, *Cereopsis nova hollandæ*, having a remarkably large cere, the Cape-Barren Goose; *pigeon-grass*, (*U. S.*) a name of the grass *Setaria glauca*; *pigeon-guillemot*, *Cephus columba*, a sea-fowl of the North Pacific; *pigeon-hearted*, *a*, faint-hearted, timid, chicken-hearted; *pigeon-livered*, *a*, meek, gentle; *pigeon man*, see quot.; *pigeon marl*, dove-coloured marl, columbine marl; *pigeon-match*, a match at shooting pigeons released from traps at a fixed distance from the competitors; *pigeon-pair*, boy and girl twins; also, a family consisting of a son and daughter only; so called from a pigeon's brood, which usually consists of a male and female; *pigeon-post*, the conveyance of letters or dispatches by homing pigeons, *pigeon-poult*, the young of a pigeon, *pigeon ruby* = *pigeon's blood* (see b), *pigeon salt*, see quot.; *pigeon-shot*, one skilled in pigeon-shooting; *pigeon-tail*, an American name of the pintail duck (*Drifila acuta*); *pigeon-tick*, see quot., *pigeon-woodpecker*, (*U. S.*) = *FLIOKER*.

1694 *Acc. Sea Late Voy* II (1711) 83 The 'Pigeon-diver.. one of the beautifullest birds of Spitzbergen 1861 DICKINS *G. Expect.* xxxii, You were quite a 'pigeon-fancier 1899 *Westm. Gas* 20 Sept 7/3 A well known homer pigeon-fancier. 1899 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Keeper* v. It is almost impossible to make any real mark in the 'pigeon-fancy without exhibiting in some form *Ibid.* ix, The almond Tumbler has done more to raise the tone of pigeon fancy than any other breed 1845 BARNHAM *Cowen Nicholas* xxiv, A flight of 'pigeon-fieldfares alighted among the berries of the shrubbery. 1899 FARRAR *S. Paul* (1883) 124 For membership of the Sanhedrin a man must not be a dicer, usurer, 'pigeon-flyer, or dealer in the produce of the Sabbatical year. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 19 Apr 2/3 [Places] in which 'pigeon flying is a sport more honoured in the breach than the observance 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Pigeon foot (an herb), *Geranium, p. columbinus* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* sv. *Cereopsis*, There is but one species called the 'pigeon goose 1861 FLETCHER *Pilgrims* III. iv, I never saw such 'pigeon-hearted people! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxi, This fellow is pigeon heated, and light headed 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II 1 603 But I am 'Pigeon-Liver'd, and lacke Gall To make oppression bitter 1903 *Westm. Gas* 2 Dec 12/2 Those London Stock Exchange celebrities of the thirties, the 'pigeon men! They established a service of pigeons between London and Paris. 1602 *Pigeon marle [see COLUMBINE a. 3] 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surgery* I x 32 Columbine or Pigeon Marle lies in lumps and cloddes 1764 *Museum Rust* II 377 The auger brought up marle. some of it mixed with blue veins (which I will here call pigeon marle). 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV 140 A 'pigeon match for a stake of 200 guineas 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pigeon pair 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1873 LYTTON *Pastorals* xii 25, We learnt that through a 'pigeon post 1892 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 The Caliphs made the pigeon post a regular institution in the Nile delta. *Ibid.* There were six pigeon-posts between Cairo and Damascus, and ten between the latter city and Behnesa. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 7 Nov 7/2 In the pigeon-post message of Friday no reference to the use of infantry is made 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* II 50 On the night of the consummation they cut the throat of a 'pigeon-poult 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb 6/2 Colour shades ranging from pale rose to intense 'pigeon ruby red. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 A fit sort is 'Pigeon Salt, which is nothing but the Brine running out through the crack of a Phat, and hardens to a clod on the outside over the fire. 1894 *Westm. Gas*. 24 Nov. 3/1 A sportsman of renown in many branches, especially as a 'pigeon-shot'. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*,

**Pigeon-tick*, (a) A parasitic mite (*Argas reflexus*) found on pigeons. (b) The common bird mite.

b. Combs. with *pigeon's* *pigeon's blood*, attrib (of a ruby) dark red, rather lighter than beef's blood; *pigeon's egg*, a bead of Venetian glass, of the shape and size of the egg of a pigeon; *pigeon's-foot* (= *F. pied de pigeon*), dove's-foot (*Geranium columbinum, G. molle*); *pigeon's grass* [cf. *Gr. περιστέριον*, a kind of verberna, *f. περιστέριον* dove], the common vervain; *pigeon's throat*, see quot; *pigeon's wing*, (a) see quot; (b) = *PIGEON-WING* 3 (q. v. for quot.).

1894 *Daily News* 13 Apr 6/6 If this were a real 'pigeon's blood ruby it might command a price of £700 a carat 1894 *Times* 14 Apr 15/5 The stone was made up to resemble a pigeon's blood stone 1907 GIBBARD *Herbal* II ccccii 793 Commonly called in Latin *Pis Columbinus* it may be called in English Doves foot, and Pigeons foot. 1706 PULLIERS, *Pigeon's Foot*. 1884 MILLER *Plant. n.* 199 *Geranium columbinum*, Pigeon's-foot Crane's bill. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccxv 581 Vervain is called in English, of some 'Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eat thereof, as Apuleius writeth. 1884 in MILLER *Plant n.* 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct 608/2 The newest colour for this purpose is 'pigeon's throat', a pretty blue green shade. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 312/1 Such delicate mixtures as 'pigeon's-wing—blue, grey, and pink blended—will be used in some of the best dyeses

Pigeon, v. [f. *PIGEON* sb.]

1. *trans.* To treat as a pigeon, make a pigeon of (see *PIGEON* sb. 3 b); to gull, cheat, delude, swindle; esp. at cards or any kind of gaming.

1897 CORTON *Scaffers* 2 Of Lies, and Fables, which did Pigeon The Rabbie into false Religion. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* VI. 69 They have pigeoned me out of my money 1805 SURR *Winter in Lund* (1806) II 252 They mean to pigeon him, as their phrase is. 1807 E. S. BARRITT *Rising Sun* II. 60 Having one night been pigeoned of a vast property. 1899 THACKERAY *Vingim.* xlv, You sit down with him in private to cards, and pigeon him.

2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

1870 *Pal. Mail* G. 25 Nov. 5 Gambetta has 'pigeoned' a message to-day that ought to be very reassuring.

Hence *Pigeoned* ppl. a., *Pigeoning* vbl. sb. (in quot. 1873 = subsisting on pigeons) Also *Pigeon-able* a., easily cheated, gullible; *Pigeoner*, a swindler, a sharper.

1844 TUPPER *Healt* vi 58 Patron of two or three 'pigeon-able city spaks. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 450 A knowledge of human nature under its more credulous and pigeonable aspect. 1777 GAMBLES 45 'Pigeon'd Jockies curlew they deeper wit 1849 ALB SMITH *Fottleton Lee* 110 You might divide them into two parties—the 'pigeoners and the pigeoned. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol News* III 222 She was not worth 'pigeoning. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 70 He married the lady who put him up to pigeoning.

Pigeon (English). see *PIGGIN*.

Pigeon-berry. [f. *PIGEON* sb + *BERRY* sb 1]

In N. America, The Poke-weed, *Phytolacca decandra*; also its berry; in Bermuda *Duranta Plumieri*; in Australia, The native mulberry, *Litsea feiruginea*, N.O. *Laur. inae* (MORRIS 1898).

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav* 7 The pigeon-berry and rattle-snake root, so esteemed in all ulceroi and pleuretical complaints. 1792 DE LKINAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 134 About the second or third year, another weed, called pigeon berry, succeeds the fireweed 1885 LADY BRASLAV *The Trades* 425.

Pigeon-breast. *Path.* A deformed human chest, laterally constricted, so that the sternum is thrust forward, as in a pigeon.

1849-50 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* IV 1039/2 It was observed that he had the 'pigeon breast' form of chest. 1879 KNOTTY *Princ. Med.* 46 The pigeon-breast is produced by pressure on their ribs at their angles when they are young and yielding.

So *Pigeon-breasted* a., having a breast narrow and projecting like a pigeon's.

1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* July 509 The French curians I made pigeon-breasted, so that unless a musket ball be fired very near it is turned off. 1826 MISS MITCHELL *Pillage* Ser. II (1893) 300 Madame la duchesse, in her long-waisted, pigeon-breasted gown. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, All the [waxwork] gentlemen were very pigeon-breasted 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 67 Of rather lanky appearance and pigeon-breasted

Pigeogram. [f. *PIGEON* sb., after *telegram*.]

A message transmitted by a homing pigeon.

1885 *Times* 7 Apr. 4 On Sunday a message was sent by pigeons from Brighton to Dover. A telegram in reply said—Your pigeogram caused much rejoicing 1887 *Ibid.* 11 Apr 11/2 Pigeograms were freely used in the course of Saturday, and with success. 1899 *Westm. Gas*. 16 Nov 12/7 The need is being supplied by the Great Barrier Pigeogram Agency of Pictou-street, Auckland *Ibid.* The edges are fastened by sticking on a pigeogram postage stamp, a copy of which we reproduce.

Pigeon-hawk. A hawk that preys on pigeons: a name given in England to the sparrowhawk, and sometimes to the goshawk, in U. S. to the American merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and related species, also sometimes to the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*).

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 106 A pigeon hawk came prowling by our camp 1884 COUZES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 528 *Accipiter fuscus*, Sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius* 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 136 Sparrow-Hawk, also called 'Pigeon hawk.

Pigeon-hole, sb. [f. *PIGEON* sb. + *HOLE* sb.]

1. A hole (usually one of several) in a wall or

door for the passage of pigeons, hence *transf.*, esp. one of a series of holes for the passage of liquids, escape of gases, etc.

1883 SALMON *Dorset. Med.* II 569 Two doors, the one at the bottom with a 'Pigeon' hole in it. 1858 DICKENS *Let* 25 Aug., To see him and John sitting in pay-boxes, and surveying Ireland out of pigeon holes 1899 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pigeon-hole*, one of a series of holes in an arch of a furnace through which the gases of combustion pass. One of a series of holes in the block at the bottom of a keir through which its liquid contents can be discharged

2. A small recess or hole (usually one of a series) for domestic pigeons to nest in; hence any small hole, recess, or room for sitting or staying in.

1877 B. GOODE *Herbert's Husb* IV. (1886) 171 To feede and fatten them [turtle doves] in little darke rooms like Pigeons holes. 1892 *Chapel Warden's Acc. Bks* in D. LYONS *Enquiries Lond* (1795) II. 221 Paid for making a new payre of pigeon-holes, 2s. 6d. 1880 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* July (1894) II. xvi. 89 We have plenty of little pigeon holes of bedrooms. 1892 MUNDY *Autpouches* (1897) 212 There was a single dormitory for four hundred men! Each pigeon hole is six feet and a half long, by two feet in width.

3. A cant name for the stocks; also for the similar instrument in which the hands of culprits were confined, when being flogged. Obs.

1592 GREENE *Disput. Wks* (Grosart) X 233, I dare scate e speake of Bridewell because my shoulders tremble at the name of it, yet looke but in there, and you shall heare poore men with their handes, in their Pigeon holes crye, Oh lie vpon whoores, when Fowler gues them the terrible lash. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Pam* IV. 15, Downe with him, and carry him away, to the pigeon holes 1694 F. HARRIS *Plantius* 193 He'll be stork'd into the Pigeon Holes, where I'm afraid the poor Devil must make his Nest tonight

4. *pl.* An old out-door game, the particulars of which are doubtful, cf. quot. 1847 78. Obs.

1608 *Great Inst* in *Art. Camer* I. 97 Then had they other games of 'nine holes' and 'pigeon holes' in great numbers. 1624 ROWLEY *New Hand* II. 1. 17 What wares deale you in Cards, Dice, bowls, or Pigeon-holes? 1684 *Ballads illust.* *Of Great* (Percy Soc.) 7 In several places there was nine pins, plaid, and pigeon holes for to breed a trade 1699 *Poor Robin* (N. 1) The boys are by themselves in holes, at nine-pins or at pigeon holes. (1847-78 *Hat-trick*, *Pigeon-holes*, a game like our modern bayatelle, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.)

5. *Printing.* An excessively wide space between two words. Now not common.

1883 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. 7 4 These wide Whites are by Compositors (in way of Scandal) call'd Pigeon-holes. 1772 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 36 [100] many Blanks of m-quadrats will be contemptuously call'd Pigeon holes *Ibid.* 398 Doubles are conspicuous by the Pigeon holes which are made to drive out what was doubled. 1825 HONE *Every Day* Bk. I. 1140. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 590. 1900 *Penguin Practical Printing* 174.

6. A seat in the top row of the gallery of a theatre. Obs.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 221 All tickets to be stamp'd *pro rata*; a first gallery ticket for the play, one six penny stamp; an upper gallery, or pigeon hole, or upper seat ticket for the play, to have one three penny stamp. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 254 On his benefit night Brandon may be seen in one of the pigeon holes, counting the house. *Ibid.* II 104 But in the pigeon-holes I, you lean over—you hear the undistinguishable joke that sets every body else laughing.

7. One of a series of compartments or cells, in a cabinet, writing-table, or range of shelves, open in front, and used for the keeping (with ready accessibility) of documents or papers of any kind, also of wares in a shop.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 146, I put the papers into a pigeon hole in a cabinet 1796 *Blackw. Let. to Noble* Ed. Wks. VIII. 58 Albin Steyer has whole nests of pigeon holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered 1862 SALA *Ship's Humdrum* III. 48 Pigeon-holes full of samples of sugar, of rice, tobacco, coffee, and the like. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 8 This has been fitted with blocks of pigeon holes, 1022 in number, for the reception of the alphabetically arranged slips.

b. *fig.* One of a series of ideal 'compartments' for the classification of facts or objects of thought.

1847 F. A. KEMPE *Later Life* III. 105 People whose minds are parcelled out into distinct divisions—pigeon holes, as it were 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* II 18, Without attempting to arrange in the pigeon holes of our logical formulae the incomprehensible mysteries entailing that part of it. 1902 L. S. HUNT *Stud. Ring.* III. in. 60 He was in a way of arranging his thoughts in orderly, symmetrical pigeon-holes.

8. *attrib.* Consisting of, like, or having pigeon-holes or small apertures.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 When the fire place is separated from the one compartment by pigeon-hole walls. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 31 Large front, pierced by small pigeon-hole windows. 1899 *Academy* 30 Sept. 320 J. Mr. Saintsbury has the pigeon-hole form of mind collecting any quantity of conclusions and facts, and after tying them up and labelling them, putting them away for future use in the pigeon holes of memory.

Pigeon-hole, v. [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To deposit in a pigeon-hole (7); to put away in the proper place for later reference; hence, to put aside (a matter) for (or on pretence of) future consideration, to shelve for the present.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 67 We do not doubt that Lord Lyveden, by duly pigeon-holing the complaint, added another to the long list of his public services in that line. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. vii. xviii 48 Duly arranged and, as it were, pigeon-holed for future use. 1889 FLEMINGTON *E. A. Sothern* by Robertson's original adaptation, was, for a period of eight years, 'pigeon-holed'.

2 To assign to a definite place in the memory, or in an ordered group of ideas; to place or label mentally, to classify or analyse exhaustively.

1870 H. STEVENS *Bibl. Geogr. & Historica* Introd. 4 The writer has thought it well to pigeon-hole the facts. 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 11/3 Text books should be merely used as means for pigeon-holing knowledge previously acquired. 1889 *Athenaeum* 16 Mar. 338/1 [Bacon admonishes] against wilful rejection of facts that we are unable to pigeon-hole.

3 To furnish with or divide into a set of pigeon-holes; also *fig.*

1848 [see PIGEON-HOLED below] 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Add. Philol. Soc.* I had proposed to pigeon-hole the walls of the drawing room for the reception of the dictionary material. 1883 J. PAVN *Thinker than Water* xii. A huge sandbank pigeon-holed by sand and mud. 1895 *Amer. Ann. of Deaf* Apr. 132 The mind will have been pigeon-holed, and the knowledge classified.

4 To deposit (a corpse) in a columbarium *rare* 1898 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks* I. 117 Decently pigeon-holed in a Roman tomb.

Hence **Pigeon-holed** *phl. a.*, **Pigeon-holing** *phl. sb.* Also **Pigeon-holer**.

1848 *Bachelor of Albany* 192 It was a pigeon holed, alphabeted mind. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 63 He obtained a formal list of the 'pigeon-holed' treatises. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 23 The lover of uniformity and pigeon-holed schemes. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *P. Europe* 120 A dozen large, clumsy-looking desks, with a variety of pigeon holed shelves. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Pigeon-holed**, formed with pigeonholes for the escape of gases, or combustion or for the discharge of liquids. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 754 That terrible pigeonholer of freight schedules at Washington. 1904 G. M. LARSEN *in Daily Chron.* 5 July 3/2 Most women have a special talent for pigeon holing.

Pigeon-house. A building or structure in which pigeons are kept, a columbarium, dove-cote. 1537-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1880) III. 592 The windows of the pigeon-house. 1644 Sir E. NICHOLES *in N. Papers* (Camden) 63 They sought every place in my house for me, and my pygion house and all my out houses. 1766 *Complete Farmer* v. v. **Pigeon**, Any lord of a manor may build a pigeon house on his land, but a tenant cannot do it without the lord's licence. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 26 in *Lith. Usef. Knowl.* *Illustr.* III, The perspective elevation shows the bee house, with pigeon-house over. *transf.* 1899 *Nash's London Stuff* Wks (Grosart) V. 263 A cage or pigeon house, somewhat enough to comprehend her and her nurse.

Pigeon-pea. [= *F. pois-pigeon*, in sense 1.]

1 The seed of a leguminous shrub, *Cajanus indicus*, native of the E. Indies, and cultivated in many tropical countries; also, the plant itself. 1795 SIOANE *Jamaica* II. 31 Pigeon-pease, then chief use is to feed pigeons, whence the name. 1796 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 196 Pigeon or Angola Peas. 1760 J. L. IN *Introd. Bot. App.* 322 Pigeon Pea, *Cytisus*. 1858 HOGG *Leg. Kingd.* 272 In Jamaica the plant has been called *Pigeon Pea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189 In the West Indies they [the two varieties of *Cajanus indicus*] are called Pigeon peas.

2 The Black bitter-vetch, *Ervum Ervilia*.

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

Pigeon-plum.

1 A tree of the W. Indies and Florida, *Coccoloba floridana*, N.O. *Polygonaceae*, the wood of which is used in cabinet-making; also, its edible grape-like fruit.

1747 CATESBY *in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 604 *Cerasus latifolia* Jul. . The Pidgeon Plum. The fruit is ripe in December, is pleasant tasted, and is the Food of Pigeons, and many wild Animals. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

2 A W. African tree of the genus *Chrysobalanus*, N.O. *Rosaceae*; also, its succulent edible fruit.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pigeon Plum-tree, Sierra Leone. *Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus*.

Pigeonry. [f. **PIGEON sb.** + **-RY**] A place where pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 24 in *Lith. Usef. Knowl.* *Illustr.* III, The pigeonry over the porch. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 21 Well-built farmhouses, with their pigeonries like towers.

Pigeon's milk. Also 8 pigeon milk.

1 The partly-digested food with which pigeons feed their young.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 53 The young [of the pigeon] are fed with the so-called 'pigeon's milk' regurgitated by the parent bird into the mouth of the young.

2 An imaginary article for which children are sent on a fool's errand.

1777 BRAND *Antiq.* 398 Sending Persons on what are called sleeveless Errands for Pigeon Milk, with similar ridiculous Absurdities. 1811 *Lex. Balat.* s.v. Boys and novices are frequently sent on the first of April to buy pigeons milk. 1838 *in Craven Gloss.* 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/2

Pigeon-toed, a.

1 *Ornith.* Having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons; peristeropod.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The pigeon-toed fowl are the mound-birds or *Megapodidae* of the Old World and the curassows or *Cathartidae* of America.

2 Of persons or horses: Turning the toes or feet inwards; in-toed.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 119 When the horse is pigeon-toed, that is turns his toes inwards. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* III. 66 She stooped, and was pigeon toed. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. II, Dead Drummer*, The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion Bespoke them two genuine sons of the Ocean.

So **Pigeon-toes** *phl. pl.*, feet which turn inwards.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk* s.v. **Pigeon-toed**, Bow legs and pigeon toes usually go together.

Pigeon-wing, sb.

1 A wing belonging to, or like that of, a pigeon. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 576 Like angel heads in stone with pigeon-wings.

2 A mode of dressing the side hair, fashionable with men towards the end of the 18th c.; also, a wig of the same form.

1889 G. W. CABLE *Stories of Louisiana* xii. 94 It was impossible for us to work up a [hair] club and pigeon wings like those I saw on the two young Du Clozel.

3 A particular fancy step in dancing; also, a fancy figure in skating *U. S.*

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salvage* (1824) 78 [He] is famous at the *pinnet* and the pigeon-wing [1849] J. P. MORRIS *At Tourond* 166 Camille was very skilful at cutting capais. I shone in making pigeon's wings, and I made plenty of room for myself among the [vander] 1854 W. IRVING *in Life* 6 Apr. 'The scene brought my old dancing school days back again, and I felt very much like cutting a pigeon-wing.' Hence **Pigeon-wing v.** (see 3 above).

1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. iv. 59 The toes are squared, as though one of the French dancers had been in, pigeon-winging his tube!

Pigeon-wood (*pidgenwud*). A name given to the wood of various tropical or sub-tropical trees or shrubs, mostly used in cabinet-work, so called from the marking or colouring; also, the trees themselves. Among these are

a. *Conarus guianensis*, the Zebra-wood of S. America and the W. Indies, b. *Diospyros tetrasperma*, a W. Indian ebony shrub, c. *Dipholis sulcata*, a large fragrant W. Indian tree, of the star-apple kind, d. *Guetarda speciosa*, a small evergreen, growing in the tropics, of both hemispheres; e. *Pisonia obtusata*, the beefwood, corkwood, or porkwood of the W. Indies and Florida, f. species of *Coccoloba* (*PIGEON PLUM*): Long-leaved P., *C. diversifolia*; Small leaved P., *C. punctata*, *C. leuconensis*.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Let to G. Montagu* 13 July, My lady Hevey, is charmed with the hopes of these new shoes, and has already bespoke herself a pair of pigeon wood. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 368 Pigeon Wood. This shubby tree is greatly esteemed on account of its wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 887 Pigeon wood, Zebra wood, of which there are several kinds. Jamaica P., *Guetarda speciosa*.

Pig-faced, a. Having a face resembling that of a pig.

Pig-faced lady or woman (earlier *hog faced gentlewoman*), a reputed woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was supposed to be wanted, the subject of much delusion among the credulous, from the 17th c. onwards. See Chambers, *Book of Days* II. 255.

[*cf.* 1640 *hog faced*: HOG sb. 12c.] 1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 17/1 The original invention of the pig-faced woman, about the year 1764 1858 LYVION *What will he do* 11:1 Farther on rose the more pretending fabrics which lodged the attractive forms of the Mermaid, the Norfolk Giant, the Pig-faced Lady, the Spotted Boy, and the Calf with Two Heads. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 255/1 There can be few that have not heard of the celebrated pig faced lady, whose mythical story is common to several European languages. *Ibid.* 257/2 The 'pig faced lady' is not unfrequently exhibited by showmen at fairs, etc. represented by a bear having its head carefully shaved, and adorned with cap, bonnet, ringlets, etc.

Pigful. [f. **PIG sb.** 2 + **-FUL**] As much as fills a pig or earthen pot.

1590 in *Law's Memorials* (1818) Pref. 28 Sending a pigfull of poison to the house where young Foulis was. 1665 Ld. FOUNTAINALL *Jrnl.* (1700) 92 A pigful of holy water w^t a spung in it.

Pigfully, adv. *humorous nonce-wd.* [After *manfully*] In a manner befitting a pig.

1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 68 And didn't the two little pigs concerned play their parts pigfully!

Piggard: see **PIG-HERD**. **Pigeis**: see **PEGGY-MAST**. **Piggen**, obs. form of **PIGGIN**.

Piggery (*pi'gery*). [f. **PIG sb.** 1 + **-ERY**.]

1 A place where pigs are kept; a pig-breeding establishment, a pigsty. Also *fig.*

1804-6 S. W. SMITH *Mer. Philos.* (1850) 195 Go to the Duke of Bedford's piggery at Woburn. 1847-54 J. L. SILPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 120 The interior was a perfect pigsty full of dead and children. 1867 J. HATTON *Tailants of B. in*, There were model cow houses, cattle sheds, piggeries. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* (1872) 193 Here we are in a piggery, mainly by our own fault, hungry enough, and for ourselves, anything but respectable.

2 Piggish condition; piggishness.

1867 MACCARTHER *Voy. Alone* ii. (1868) 65 Is the positive piggery of the lowest stratum of our fellows part of the price we pay for glorious freedom? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 238/1 They prefer piggery to decency.

3 Pigs collectively.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633 That sackful of rebellious piggy heaving and struggling.

Piggery 2. *Sc.* [f. **PIG sb.** 2 + **-ERY**.] A place where pots and vessels of earthenware are made or sold; a pottery, a crockery-shop, also, earthenware, crockery. 1845 in JAMIESON.

Piggicide (*pi'gisid*). *nonce-wd.* [f. **PIG sb.** 1 + **-CIDE** 1.] One who kills pigs.

1834-5 S. R. MATTIAND *Voluntary Syst.* (1837) 345 Of course these piggicides were as much obliged to pay [etc.]

Piggin (*pi'gin*). Chiefly *dial.* Also 7-an, 7-9-an, -on, -9-ing; β. 6 plocken. [perh. a deriv. of **PIG sb.** 2; but the history is obscure. The Gaelic *pigeon* is dim. of *pige*, *pigeadh*, app. ad. Lowl. *Sc.* *fig.* Ir. *pi'gin* and W. *pi'cyn* are app. from Eng.] A small pail or cylindrical vessel, esp. a wooden

one with one stave longer than the rest serving as a handle; a milking pail; a vessel to drink out of.

The word is recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumberland to Hampshire, also from Shetland; but it is not prevalent in Scotland. It is applied very variously in different localities, in Northumberland it may denote an earthenware pitcher, and sometimes, a small iron kailpot (Heslop), in W. Yorksh. 'a tin receptacle, a deep tin tureen' (E. D. D.), but it is generally described as of wood. Its size varies according to purpose it is described as 'holding near a pint', 'containing about a quart', 'holding from one to two gallons' (Eng. Dial. Dict.)

1554 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 113, 11 butter trowghis xiiij^d — 1111 piggins xij^d 1572 *Richmond Wills* (Suttees) 152, xij stannin and bairls v^d viij^d, 11 skehs, 11 collocks, 11 picekins, 11^d. 1611 CORER, *Travels*, a milking Pail, or Piggon. 1647 *Harwick Noble Numbers*, His *Wish to God*, A little piggon and a pipkin by, To hold things fitting my necessity. 1659-60 *Kilnresb Wills* (Suttees) II. 245, 1 wooden piggon. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wills* 37 A Piggon, a little pail or tub with an elect handle. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xiv. 11 71 Three or four piggins, or great wooden bowls. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland*, Ball 74 A three quart piggon full o' keale, He'll sup, the greedy sinner. 1827 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 177/2 A piggon, or small pail, out of which the animal fed. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 83 The usual drink is buttermilk, which drink goes round in a small piggon, a sort of miniature of the English pail. 1863 FR. A. KIMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 52 A very small cedar pail—a piggon as they termed it. 1887 *Spratburn Mag.* Feb. 15 So cease your useless jiggling, And bring the cau and piggling, To hold the luscious buttermilk That will be ready soon.

Pigging, vbl. sb. 1. see **PIG v.**

Pigging (*pi'gin*), *vbl. sb.* 2. *Sc.* [f. **PIG sb.** 2] The purchasing of pigs or crockery.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 432 Around this gay temptation, wives are pigging, And even maidens go sometimes 'a pigging'.

Piggish (*pi'gish*), *a.* [f. **PIG sb.** 1 + **-ISH** 1] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pig, piglike, hoggish; stubborn; selfish, mean, unclean, vile.

1792 [implied in *PIGGIN*]. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Rip Van Winkle* § 18 One had small piggish eyes. 1829 SOUTHWY *O. Newman* II. 124 He hath not left His native country in that piggish mood Which neither will be led nor driven. 1873 J. R. GREEN *Let.* (1902) 364, I don't like to be piggish and cantankerous. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 511/2 He did not mean they were piggish or coarse.

Hence **Piggishly adv.**, **Piggishness**.

1792 COLERIDGE *Let. to Mrs. Evans* (1895) 38 Mr Hague who played on the violin most piggishly. 1804 CHAMBERLAIN *Smith Conversations*, etc. I. 86 She is very piggishly brought up, indeed. 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* v. § 3 (1860) 277 Our friend was fairly taken aback by the piggishness.

Piggy, piggie (*pi'gi*), *sb.* 1. [f. **PIG sb.** 1 + **-Y**.] 1 A little pig, or animal so called; also playfully applied, with various connotations, to a child.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* III. 25 Go to the forest, piggy, and deplore The miserable lot of savage swine. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, If the worm objected to come out of the hole, 'piggy' [a hedgehog], with his head on one side, gently scratched away the glass with his right fore-paw and extracted him.

2 The game of tip-cat; the 'cat' or piece of wood used in this game.

1867 *Standard* 11 June, The game which is played by the street boys of London under the name of 'tip cat', is, it appears, called 'piggie' in the north. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 8/4 'Piggy' (which some members recognise under the name of 'tip-cat') [was] among the features he described as objectionable in our street life.

Piggy, sb. 2. *dial.* [dim. of **PIG sb.** 2] A little pot. 16 *Country Lass* in Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Song* (1844) 304/1 My Paisley piggy, corked with sage Contains my drink but thin, O.

Piggy, a. [f. **PIG sb.** 1 + **-Y**.] Piglike; resembling that of a pig.

a 1845 HOOD *Literary & Lateral* xii, Mrs Ike, Whose whole pronunciation was so piggy. 1874 BURNARD *My time* xii, 198 He was fresh coloured, with little piggy eyes.

Piggy-back: see **PICK-A-BACK**.

Piggy-wiggy. Also **piggy-wig.** A childish riming extension of **piggie**, little pig; also applied playfully to a child.

1862 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* 1 (ed. 2) 15 There's plenty for piggy-wiggy. 1865 DICKENS *Mini. P.* i. iv, 'Well, Piggywiggy,' said R. W., 'how de you do to night,' 1870 LEAR *Nonsense Songs, The Owl and the Pussy cat* ii, And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood, With a ring at the end of his nose.

Pig-head (*pi'ghed*). [f. **PIG sb.** 1 + **HEAD sb.**, after next] An obstinate stupid head.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 It took years to drive the notion of a steam roller into the pig-heads of our vestries.

Pigheaded (*pi'ghed*), *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of **PIG sb.** 1 + **HEAD sb.** + **-ED** 2] Having a head like that of a pig; usually *fig.*, having the mental qualities ascribed to a pig; obstinate; stupid; perverse.

1620 B. JONSON *News fr. New World*, You should be some dull tradesman by your pig-headed scone now. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 11, 471 The pig-headed Armadillo, with nine bands. 1811 *Lex. Balat.*, *Pig-headed*, obstinate. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii, A nasty, ungrateful, pig headed, obstinate, sneaking dog. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 99 My brother Will is as obstinate as he is pigheaded.

Hence **Pigheadedly adv.**, **Pigheadedness**.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 6/1 To the credit of his instructors... he has learned his lesson pigheadedly and well. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* I. iv. 79 With true English pigheadedness... they went and polled for an independent

candidate of their own choosing. 1865 *Masson Rec. Brit. Philos.* III. 225 A kind of pigheadedness, or indifference to ideas

Pig-herd (pigh'ard). Also ? **piggard** [f. *Pig* sb. 1 + *HEED* sb. 2] The form *piggard* prob. belongs here, but may be *-piggard*. A keeper of a herd of pigs. cf. *Hogherd*, *Swineherd*.

1891 *Percival's Sp. Dict.* *Porqueiro*, a pigherd. 1897 *Aubrey Brief Lives* (1898) II. 304 He sent for all his servants, even the piggard boy, to come and hear his palinode. 1880 *Shelley Calypso* Tyr. II. 1 136 Squabbling makes pigherds hungry, and they dine On bacon, and whip sucking pigs the more. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 213 Magyar, cattle-drivers, Bulgarian pig herds, Wallachian shepherds.

Pighill, obs. var. **PIGHTLE**. **Pig-hole** = see **Pig**. **Pight**, arch. pa. t. and pa. pp. of *PITCH* v. 1 see also **PIGHOED** pp. a. 1

Pight (pa'it), v. [The pa. t. and pa. pp. of *PITCH* v. 1 erroneously used as a present tense] *trans.* To pitch.

1499 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 348/2 It was nyghe evynne cr ye r. rangede youe Batailles, pighete youe tentes. 1586 *Warner Ab. Eng.* II. vi (1589) 23 And haung in their sight The threatened Clute of the Foe, his Tents did After pight. 1894 and *Rep. Doctor Rastus* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1898) III. 348 Two most beautiful places to pitch tapers on. 1866 J. B. Ross *tr. Ovid's Met.* 48 There doth he pight his net and pitch his snare. 1869 *tr. Virgil's Aeneid* 325 Behold the pighted foe and battle field

Pightle (pa'it'l), local. Forms: a. 3 pichtel, pichtil, pichtel, pigtel, 5 pyghtell, 5-6 pytell, 6-7 pightell, putell, 6-9 pigtel, pitle, 8 pightal, 7- pightle, (8-9 corruptly pigtal). Also *β*. 3 pighal, pychal, pichil, pughull, 6-8 pighill, 7-8 pighill; 6 pykhill, 7 pickhill, pickell, 7-8 pickle. 7. 7-9 piale. 8. 7-8 piddle. See also **PINGLES** sb. 2 [Origin obscure; the form seems to be diminutive.

The two types *pightel* and *pighal* (*pichal*) are both found soon after 1200, the former was midl. and southern, in E. Anglia and Essex it became before 1500 *pichtel*; *pichal* was northern, and appears to have given the hardened form *pichel*, *picle* was app. a phonetic variant of *pichel*, whence perh. also *piddle* through *pittle*. Cf. also **PINGLES** sb. 2]

A small field or enclosure, a close or croft.

a. 1200 *Finest in Cur Dom. Reg. Bucks* (1893) I. 247 C. Oham vocatur Leuermens pichtel. 15 *Dead in N. & Q.* 20th ser. V. 26/2 Totam curiam illam que vocatur Wistones pichtel que, iacet sub Eboraco. 1890-90 *Furness Concher* (Chetham Soc. news. XI. 444), Totam terram, in loco qui vocatur Pichtil cum una acra ad caput Pichil. 1493 *Conrard's Will.* *William Mon.* Essex, Idem dominus habet unum fossatum non solumum erga Chalfpyghill. 1494 in the Parishes of All Saints within the said Town, lying in the Parishes of All Saints within the said Town, 1541 in Wigram *Elston* (1885) 161 One messuage, and one pightell, with appurtenances. 1566 in *Glascock Rec. St. Nicholas, Bk. St. Nicholas* (1889) 53 Wood of ye pytell called thorely wyk. 1690 *Brasenose Coll. Doc. E. 2* 19 A little close or pasture called Pightle about 1 rood in area. 1790 in *Reg. Comm. Ing. Charities* (1837) XXXI. 142 (Cambs.) Two pightals, in Bottisham, and a doveler in Bradys. 1829 *Kent Cyc.* *Pig-Tail*, a provincial term sometimes applied to a small strip of ground generally in the state of grass. 1866 *Miss Miron's Village* Ser. II. 53 Never had that novelty in manure whitened the clofts and pightles of Court Farm. 1863 *Southern Comm. Bk.* (1875) IV. 430 The pightal of the field, a small strip in grass. 1884 *Knighr Once upon a Time* II. 117 There was one meadow called the Piddle (a Norfolk word). 1893 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. Recoll.* (1894) I. 15 The paddocks and pightals about the town of my birth.

β. 1200 *Selly Chavul* II. 15 Unum essatum, quod vocatur Pichel. 1295-30 *Ibid.* 81 Cum uno pyrrhal prati in Ower Seley. 1375 *W. Hallie Concher* (Chetham Soc., Old Ser. XVI. 688), Partem curiamdam terrae, quod vocatur Mikel pughull et Latel pughull. 1503 *Will. of Wyke* (Somerset Ho.), Pykhill otherwise called crofte. 1691 *MS. Indenture* (co Derby), One land called the Pickell land. 1688 *MS. Indenture*, Close called . . . the Peighill. 1699 *MS. Indenture*, Also the Pickhills [*Leicestershire* Pickhill] in Blampton [co York]. 1711 in *Rep. Comm. Ing. Charities* (1822) VIII. 721 (York) [J. S. charged] a pighill next but three to his close [with 51 yearly to the poor]. 1777 *Count Roll. Walsley*, Close called Peighill. 1797 *MS. Indenture* (Rollestone, co. Stafford), A piece of meadow, lying near to an inclosure called Pickle Meer.

γ. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 219 *Picle* or *picle*, signifies with us a little small close or inclosure. 1824 *Forry Voc. E. Anglia*, *Picle*, *Picle*, a small piece of inclosed ground, generally pronounced in the first, but not unfrequently in the second form.

δ. 1638 *Brasenose Coll. Mun.*, *Cov. B. Burwaldescote*, A piddle of pasture ground of half an acre, a. 1693 *Astruc's Autog. Berks* (1723) I. Intro 39 Two Houses, and a Piddle of Land belonging to them.

Pig-hull, -hutch, etc. = see **Pig** I. IV.

Pig-iron. [f. *Pig* sb. 1 + *iron*] 7. cf. **SOW-IRON**]

1. Cast iron in pigs or ingots, as first reduced from the ore.

1665 D. Dudley *Metallicum Martis* (1851) 49 Some Furnaces make Twenty Turns of *Pig Iron* per Week. 1805 *Forsyth's Beauties* Scott (1806) III. 101 The lateral moulds or channels are called pigs, and hence cast iron receives the appellation of pig iron. 1879 *Yates Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 The finest English pig-iron is from Cumberland hematite. 1881 *Raymond's Mining Gloss. v.* Mine-pig is pig-iron made from ores only, under-pig, from ores with admixture of some foreign matter.

attrib. 1881 *Pail Mall G.* 31 May 9/2 The pig iron market opened with little doing at 47s. 2 1/2 cash.

2. **Cookery**. An iron plate hung between the meat and the fire when the latter is too hot.

1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1777) 205 If it [the

fire] should be too fierce in the middle, you must make use of a pig-iron. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*.

Pig-jump, v. app. orig. *Australian slang*. [f. *Pig* sb. 1 + *JUMP* v.] *intr.* To jump in a foliosome way from all four legs, without bringing them together as in back-jumping. Hence **Pig-jumper**, a horse which pig-jumps.

1892 *Daily News* 7 May 5/4 The vice of some of these pig-jumpers and buckers in the arena is very directly a matter of original sin. 1893 Mrs. C. Praeger *Outlaw & Law* I. xi. 247, I don't mind what I sit, short of a regular back-jumper. I can even manage a little mild pig jumping. *Ibid.* 242 This horse won't even pig-jump.

† **Piggle**. Obs. [According to *Alphita*, = med. L. *pigula*, F. *pigle*, of which nothing further is known. It was perh. another form of the word **PAIGLE**, though in ME. applied to an entirely different plant, and app. only in 16th c. identified with *pigle* the cowslip (in the *Supplement* to *Gerarde*, 1597, *Pigle* is given as 'stachwort').]

1. The Stachwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (apparently). 1897 *Swiss Barrihol* (Aneod, Oxon.) 27 *Lingua avis*, i. stachwort. 1. pigle. *Ibid.* 34 *Pigle*, i. stachwort. c. 1450 *Alphita* (*Ibid.*) 103 *Lingua avis*, pigula idem, florem habet album. *gallice* pigule. *anceps* stachwort. *Ibid.* 146 *Pigula*, lingua avis [cf. *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.* 15236, '*Lingua avis*, gallice pigle, laune vero pigla.']

2. = **PAIGLE**, the cowslip (apparently). 1570 *Levins Man's* 120/35 Note, that oftentimes *he* is written for *he*, *gla* for *gla* (etc.). *Pigla* [*nuspr.* *Pigil*], for *pigl*, *verbasculum*.

Pig-lead. Lead in the form of pigs, as it comes from the smelting-furnace.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 360 The methods by which pig-lead is manufactured into sheet lead. 1832 *Barnard's Econ. Manuf.* xviii. (ed. 3) 166 The price of Pig Lead was £1 15 per cwt.

Pigless, a. [f. *Pig* sb. 1 + *-LESS*] Without a pig or pigs; having no pigs.

1895 *Daily News* 28 June 2/4 The National Pig Breeders met at a pigless show for the second time.

Piglet (pig'let), [f. *Pig* sb. 1 + *-LET*] A little pig. 1893 *Miss Broughton's Beldade* I. 114 66 I he little piglets toddle sweetly about. 1895 C. Scott *Apple Orchard* 73 The black and white piglets, not yet weaned.

Piglike (pig'laik), a. and adv. [f. as prec. + *-LIKE* 1.] Like, or like that of, a pig.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv, Pig-like he in restive horse. 1849 *S. S. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 138 Their voice, a pig-like grunt. 1897 *Marky Kingsley IV. Africa* 295 I can see the pink, pig-like hippo, whose colour has been soaked out by the water, lying on the lower deck.

Pig-hily = see **Pig** sb. 1 13 b.

Pigling (pi glin), in 8. [f. as prec. + *-LING* 1.] A little or young pig; a sucking-pig.

1773 *Chas. Winch's Misc. Poems* 212 Then every Piglin she commands, And hinders them to all their swinish Friends. 1833 *Sir F. B. Head Bubbles of Brunnen* (1834) 96 Tiny, light-hearted, brisk, petulant piglings. 1887 *J. S. Scott Arcady* vii. 218 She tends the poultry, she looks after the piglings [etc.].

Hence **Piglinghood**, the condition of a pigling.

1885 A. Stewart *Twist Ben News & Glucose* 153 The sty which from early piglinghood had been his home.

Pigly, a. *uncom-vul* [f. *Pig* sb. 1 + *-LY* 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pig.

1899 *Trotter's IP. Indies* II. (1860) 19, I believe that pigly grace consists in plumpness and comparative shortness.

Pigmean, **pigmean**, variants of **PIGMEAN**.

Pig-maker, -market = see **Pig** I. IV.

Pigmeater (pig'meater), *Australian slang*. [f. *Pig* sb. 1 + *MEAT* sb. 1 + *-ER* 1.] A bullock which does not fatten; a beast only fit for pigs' food.

1884 *R. B. Boldwood's Mith. Mem.* xiv. 205 Bullocks, which declined with feishish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stock-riders as 'ragers' or 'pig-meaters'. 1890 *Col. Reformer* xvi. (1891) 195 The last camp. contained an unusual number of 'pigmeaters'.

Pigmen, erron. variant of **PIGMY**.

Pigment (pi gment), [ad. L. *pigmentum*, f. *pig-*, *ping-ere* to paint. So OF. *pigment* (12-13th c.). *Pigment* occurs in late OE. in sense 2. Cf. **PIGMENT** 1.]

1. A colouring matter or substance.

a. Any substance (usually artificially prepared) used for colouring or painting; a paint, dye, 'colour'; in technical use, a dry substance, usually in the form of powder or easily pulverized, which, when mixed with oil, water, or other liquid vehicle, constitutes a 'paint'.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. (Bodl MS.), Minium is a red colour. In Spayne is more such pigment than in ope landes. 1616 *Bullock's Eng. Expos.*, *Pigment*, a painting. 1622 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* in II. iii. ni (1651) 469 Artificial incenses and provocations of Gestures, Cloaths, Jewels, Pigments. 1863 *Boyle's Eng. Hist. Colours* III. xii. Wks. 1772 1 735 Allow me, for the avoiding of ambiguity, to employ the word pigments to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermillion, orpiment) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of. 1864-5 *Min. Waters* iv. Wks. IV. 806 *Balanistrum*, logwood, brasil, and other astinging vegetable pigments. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory Art Eng.* xi The harmonies possible with material pigments.

b. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Any organic substance occurring in and colouring any part of an animal or plant; the natural colouring-matter of a tissue.

[1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 38/1 During pregnancy an increased secretion of pigmentum is said to take place.] 1842 *Prichard Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 The discoloration depended on the presence of cells filled with pigment. 1884 *Bower & Scott's De Bary's Phaeo* 68 Grams of chlorophyll and allied pigments.

† 2. = **PIGMENT** 1. Obs. (in Scott, arch.)

1150-1200 in *Sex. Leechd* III. 136 Nim hwyt cudu & gyngyfeie & recels of oþrum pygmentum ane sticcan fulne. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxx. (Bodl MS.), *Pigmentum* habet pat. name as it were pilis mentum, quod scilicet in pila est contumum [sic] pat. i. ibete in a mortere. of þe whiche spicery by pigmentary craft he makeþ likinge drinke and electuaries. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Husb.* vi. 167 To saunour, with putting to pigment, Or pepur, or sum other condymet. 1471 *Ripley's Comp. Alch.* xi. ii. in *Aslum Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 181 As much in Pigments. 1819 *Scott's Iwanhoe* III. Place the best mead, the most odouriferous pigments, upon the bond.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually in sense 1 b), as *pigment-cell*, -*grain*, -*granule*, -*molecule*, -*particle*, -*spec*, -*spot*; *pigment-bearing*, -*forming*, -*laden* adly.

1842 *Prichard Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 Description of the pigment cells in the negro. 1859 J. R. Gai in *N. P. Otolava* 65 A bright coloured particle (usually red), termed the 'pigment spot', is found in the bodies of many *Infusoria*. 1875 *tr. van Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 248 The pigment bacteria, which cannot be distinguished from one another microscopically. *Ibid.* II. 625 Cells and flakes containing pigment granules. 1899 *Harlan's Eyesight* II. 14 A layer of flat, dark brown, or nearly black, pigment (cells), also covers the posterior surface of the iris. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* II. 73 For the most part these pigment grains are enclosed in leucocyte-like bodies. *Ibid.* 81 The leukocytes the pigment-laden leucocytes exhibit to carry their burden to the spleen. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 516 The etiology of pigment bearing new growth.

b. Special combs: *pigment colour* (see quot.); *pigment-printing*, (a) a method of printing colours, etc. with pigments attached to the cloth by an albuminous substance; (b) the printing of permanent photographs with carbon or other pigments.

1862 *O'Neill's Dict. Calico Printing & Dyeing* 168 *Pigment colours*, this name has been given to those colours which are in the state of powder, and insoluble in the vehicle by which they are applied to the fabric. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 339 'carbon' or pigment printing [in Photography]. 1899 J. N. in *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 196/2 The carbon or pigment printing method gives the very highest class of positives.

Pigmental (pig'men'tal), a. [f. L. *pigmentum* (see prec.) + *-AL*] = **PIGMENTARY** a. 2. Hence **Pigmentally** adv.

1842 *Prichard Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 83 The mucous or pigmental membrane. 1886 *Leighe's Alg.* I. IX. 141 Over-coloured, pigmentally and orally. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 114 Atrophy and pigmental degeneration (as apart from pigmental infiltration).

Pigmentary (pig'men'tari), sb. and a. Also *4 pigmentarie*, -*ye*, 5 *pigmentarie*. [ad. L. *pigmentari-us* adj., of or belonging to paints or unguents; sb. a dealer in these, in med. L. esp. in scents, spices, and aromatic confections, f. *pigmentum* = see **PIGMENT** and **ARY** 1.]

† A. sb. a. A maker or seller of ointments, drugs, etc.; an apothecary. b. (In quot. 1474) app. an aromatic confection. Obs.

1381 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxvii. 29 Evence of moost clene swete smellynge spices, with the werk of pigmentarye [f. *Wyclif* opere pigmentarii, 1288 a maker of ointment; 1609 *Blit v.* (Douay) pigmentarie]. — *Song Sol.* v. 13 The cheker of hym as little flores of swete spik, plumed of pigmentaries. 1474 *Caxton's Chesse* III. v. 101 Blakers of pigmentaries, spices and apotaries.

B. adj. 1. Pertaining to an apothecary or maker of aromatic confections. Obs.

1381 *Wyclif Song Sol.* iii. 6 Smoke of the swote spices, of myrr, and of encens, and of alle pigmentarye powder (i. i. al powder of an ointment maker). 1398 [see **PIGMENT** 1.]

2. Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of pigment; producing or containing pigment or colouring-matter; in *Path.* characterized by the formation or presence of pigment.

1851 *Carpenter's Anat. Phys.* (ed. 2) 590 To reflect the light that reaches the interior of the eye, when . . . not prevented from doing so by the interposition of the pigmentary layer. 1851 *Wright's Richardson's Introd. Geol.* XII. 385 The ink, though fossilized, retaining its pigmentary property. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Brachy.* i. 1, The purple-black of the . . . whickers is constitutional and not pigmentary. 1876 *Bristow's The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 34 The deposition of yellow, red, and brown pigmentary granules.

Pigmentation (pig'men'te-shun), *Path. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [mod. f. L. *pigmentatus* painted (f. *pigmentum* paint) + *-ION* = see **-ATION**. So F. *pigmentation*.] Coloration or discoloration by formation or deposition of pigment in the tissues.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59 Pigmentation is put in itself a morbid process of much importance. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 315 Pigmentation of the skin affects either the rete Malpighii or the corium.

Pigmented (pi gmen'ted), a. [f. **PIGMENT** + *-ED* 1.] Charged or coloured with pigment.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 246 These atrophic lungs are usually deeply pigmented. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 347 The pigmented tissue should be of that kind which has a minimum of Gelatine and a maximum of colouring matter.

Pigmentless, a. [f. as prec. + *-LESS*] Destitute of pigment. 1890 in *Cent. Diet.*

Pigmentose, *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.
Pigmentous (pigmentés), *a.* [f. L. *pigmentum* + *-um* + *PIGMENT* + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of pigment; pigmentary.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 961. The exterior surface of the retina being covered by a dark pigmentous membrane.

Pig-metal. [f. *Pig* + *METAL*: cf. *SOW-METAL*.] Metal, usually iron, in the form of pigs.
 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 [He] proposes with Pit coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig-metal. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 73. His new invented method of making malleable iron from pig or sow metal. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 27 Sow metal, or pig metal, epithets referring to the blocks as they may have been run in the main or the collateral gutters, the former being called *sows*, and the latter *pigs*, respectively.

Pigmy: see PYGMY.

Pigne, obs. form of PINE.

Pignorate, -ation: see PIGNORATE, -ATION.

+Pignolate, pinolate. Obs. [f. *Pignola*, 'the preserved kernel of a Pine-apple, or conserve of Pine-kernels' (Cotgr.); cf. *It. pignolo* 'a kind of meat of pine-apples' (Florio 1598), also PIGNON¹, and -ATE¹.] A conserve or confection made of pignons or pine-kernels.

1544 *Phaer. Regim. Life* (1560) D. J. All sweet thynges are very good as apples sodden with suger pignolate, penedies, whyte pyllies, suger candy, and the juice of licoike. *Ibid.* (1555) Div b. Pignolate, and sweete almondes. 1659 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 171 Another kind of paste, which the Neoteicks call Pimolate or Pignolate because its made of Pine kernels.

|| Pignon¹. ? Obs. [F. *pignon* (pin'on) a pine-kernel = Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão* = late L. type **pinūn-em*, f. *pinna* pine-cone. Cf. PINTON sb. 5, PIGNON.]

1 A pine-kernel; the edible seed of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) of the south of Europe, or of other species of pine.

1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxx. 292 There are great pine trees in New Spaine, though they beare no pignons or kernels, but empty apples. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Pignon*, or *Punone*, the edible seed of the cones of various pines, as those of *Pinus Pinea*, eaten in Italy.

+ 2. The Physic-nut of S. America. = Pg. *pinhão*, PINTON sb. 5. 1. Obs.

1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxix. 289 There are a thousand of these simples fit to purge, as.. pignons of Punua.. and many other things.

|| Pignon² (pin'on). Arch. [F. *pignon* a gable-end = *It. pignone* (Littre), Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* pinnacle; see PIGNON sb. 2.] A gable. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 38 Rich in houses with gables and pignons.

Pignorate (pignōrēt), *phl. a.* [ad. L. *pignorat-us*, pa. pple. of *pignorare*: see next.] a. Given or taken in pledge; pledged, pawned. b. Relating to things pledged, pignoralitous.

16 *Corwall Baron Court Bk. in Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* IV. 115 The said William Glen pursued the said Robert for the said pistoll for what the same was pignorat. 1886 *MURILLAD in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 600/2 Pignorate and hypothecary rights were unknown as rights protected by action at the time now being dealt with.

Pignorate (pignōrēt), *v.* Also **pignorate**. [ad. L. *pignorāre* (in med. spelling *pignorāre*) to give as a pledge, f. *pignus* (pigner-, -or-) pledge: see -ATE¹.] *trans.* To give or take as a pledge; to pledge, pawn. Hence **Pignorated** *phl. a.*

1633 *COCKRAM, Pignorate*, to pawne 1665 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Pignorate*, to lay a gage, or mortgage, also to take in pawn. 1824 *W. Smith's Dict. Grk & Rom. Antiq.* 760/1 If the pledger sold a movable thing that was pignorated. 1878 *Ibid.* 1037/1 A man could not acquire possession by means of a pignorated slave.

Pignoration (pignōrā'fən) Also **pignar-** [ad. L. *pignoratīō-em* pledging, f. *pignorare*: see prec.] The action of pledging or pawning.

1633 *COCKRAM, Pignoration*, a pawning or mortgaging 1658 *PHILLIPS, Pignoration* (ad. 1678 *Pignoration*), a gaging or laying to pawn. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* ix. 270 The Pignoration of the Continental Teutonic Law is more archaic than the Distress with which we are familiar in England.

Pignoratitious (pignōrātī'fəs), *a. rare*. Also **pigner-**. [f. L. *pignoratīcius* adj., belonging to a pledge: see PIGNORATE *phl. a.* and -TIOUS.] Relating to things given in pledge or pawned.

1665 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Pignoratitious*, that which is laid in pledge, or pertaining to gage 1795 *WYTHE Decis Virginia* 57 Questions arising on pignoratitious contracts.

Pignorative, *a.* [ad. F. *pignoratif* (1567), f. L. *pignorāre*: see PIGNORATE and -ATIVE.] That gives in pledge; pledging, pawning.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Pignorative*, pignorative, impledging, ingaging by suretyship, or with a pawne. Hence 1862-63 *BULLOKAR Expositor*, *Pignorative*, impledging, ingaging by suretyship, or with a pawn. 1848 in *WARTON Law Dict.*

Pig-nut. [f. *Pig* + *NUT*.]
 1. The tuber of *Bumelia flexuosum*; = EARTH-NUT 1.

1610 *SHARS. Temp.* II. n. 172. I with my long nayles will digge thee pig nuts. 1633 *ROBINSON in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Roots commonly call'd Kepper-Nuts, Pignuts and Gernuts in the North, lie very deep, and fatten Hogs. 1722 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 69 p. 5 No Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nuts.

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1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* (1886) 277 Dig away, boys.. you'll find some pig-nuts.

+ 2. Applied to an acorn (with reference to *Don Quixote* ch. xi). Obs. *nonce-use*

1711 *E. WARD Quiz* I. 373 At length the Don in Pensive Mood His Golden Pignuts [i.e. acorns, as eaten in the Golden Age] gravely view'd.

3. The pear-shaped fruit of a N. American tree, the brown hickory (*Carya glabra* or *porcina*); also the tree itself; = HOG-NUT 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 322 Pig Nut, *Juglans*. 1829, 1866 [see HOG NUT 1] 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* Pig nut, American, *Carya porcina*.

Pig-rat. [transl. of Telugu *pandikokku*, BANDICOOT.] The large bandicoot rat of India.

1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* (1860) I. 150 Another favourite article of food with the coolies is the pig rat or Bandicoot. 1865 *Reader* 14 Jan. 413 Bandicoot is intended to represent the Telugu *pandikokku*, literally, 'pig-rat'.

|| Pigritia. Obs. [L. = sloth, slothfulness.] A former name of the sloths of South America.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. 256 The beast in Brasil, which the Spaniards call *Pigritia*, which goes no farther in a fortnight than a man will cast a stone! 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pigritia*, Slothfulness. Also an American Beast call'd a Sloth. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 417 Nearly related to the South-American animal *Pigritia*, that makes two or three days journey in going up a tree.

+ **Pigritious**, *a.* Obs. *rare* = 1. [f. L. *pigritia* sloth (f. *piger* slothful) + -OUS.] Slothful. So + **Pigritude** [f. L. type **pigrītūdo*], + **Pigrity** [ad. L. *pigrītās*], slothfulness (obs. *rare* = 1).

1633 *COCKRAM, Pigrity*, *Pigritude*, slothfulness. 1638 T. WHITTAKER *Blond of Gage* Pref. 8 Pigritious and impudent persons. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Pigrity*.

Pigs in Comb: see PIG 1 13 c.

Pig-sconce (pig'skəns) [See SCORNER.] A pig-headed fellow; a pig-head.

1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* III. i. Ding. He is No pig-sconce, mistress. *Secret*. He has an excellent head-piece. 1879 G. MERRITT *Exposit.* III. 78 These representatives of the pig-sconces of the population judged by circumstances.

Pigskin. [f. *Pig* + *SKIN*.] The skin of the pig or hog (called in 18th c. HOGSKIN); leather made of this. Hence in *Sporting slang*, a saddle.

1855 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 1531 The Major sees more things in pig-skin and whippoor than are found in most men's philosophy. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* II. The best servant who ever put his leg across pig-skin. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recoll. O. Country Life* vi. 44 He was not particularly noted in the pigskin. 1899 *MACRAIL Life Morris* II. 346 The white pigskin binding with silver clasps.

b. The skin of a hog used as a bottle.

1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 37 Water carriers loaded with pigskins were conspicuous among the throng.

Pigsnay, -ny. arch. and dial. Forms: a. 4 piggesneye, 4-6 piggesnye, 6 pyggesny, pygges nye, pigges-ny, pygs(-)nie, pygsnye, pigsnie, 6-8 pig(-)nye, 7 pigsnie, pignie, 8 pig-nye, 6- pigsnie, pig(-)nie, pigs(-)nye; b. 6 pigsnie, 9 (dial.) pigsy [ME. f. *pygges* pig's + *nyeye*, var. of *eye*, eye with prosthetic n, app. derived from an eye, *min eye*; prob. originating in children's talk and the fond prattle of nurses.

The eye of the pig (as that of a bird in Bird's-nest) is taken as a familiar type of a small eye, the expression is thus equivalent to *pinhole* or *pinhole eye*, PINKEY, 'tiny eye', which was used in the same way as a term of endearment; but early examples showing *pygges nye* applied to the eye itself (sense 2) have not yet been found.]

1. One specially cherished; a darling, pet; commonly used as an endearing form of address. a. Chiefly applied to a girl or woman; in mod. dial. often opprobrious.

a. 17386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 82 She was a prymerole a pyggesnye for any lord to leggen in his bedde. a. 1529 *SKILLTON Pomanhod*, etc. 20 What prate ye, praty pyggesnye! 1549 *CHALONER Exposit.* on *Folly* F. 11, Another fall in love with some yonge pyggesnie. a. 1553 *UDALL Royster* D. i. iv. (Arb.) 27 Then ist mine owne pygys nie, and blessing on my hart. 1589 *Triumphs Love & Loy.* F. 11 b, Then will I make my loving song upon mine owne pygysnye. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* II. i. If thou art, As I believe, the pigsnie of his heart, Know he's in health. 1667 *DRYDEN Tempest* iv. in, How does my Pigs-nye? 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* I. i, And the little pigsnie has mamma's mouth. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 11 Never think I shall long survive thee, pigsnie. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* iv. (1848) 121/2 When pigsnie arrives and the purchaser opens the close sedan chair in which she has been conveyed to his house. 1876 *MADON-BROWN Duale Blith* I. v. 102 She began to pour forth insinuations relative to a certain 'Trapezing, hautecking, keeping, pigsnie'.

b. 1553 *BALF. in Gardiner's De vera Obed.* K. j, b, How doth my sweetheart, what saith now pigges eye? 1809 J. P. MORRIS *Sweet Words Furness* 71 Piggy, a term of endearment, as 'Thow lile piggy'.

+ b. More rarely applied to a man or boy. Obs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 68 b, And your sweet pyggesnye Emanuel will smyle close in his sleeve. a. 1588 *TARLTON Jest* (1844) *Introduct.* 21 The player foole deare darling pigsnie He calles himselfe his brother. 1708 *DEAR Apollo* No. 68 2/2 You, ven once they have your Money, No more their Pignies are nor Honey.

+ 2. An eye; a 'dear little eye'. Obs.

1663 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 560 And shine upon me but benignly, With that one, and that other Pigsnie. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 11. 3/1, I rise, And rub my Pigs Nyes. a. 1774 *GOLDAM. in Scourers's Com. Romance* (1773) II. 20 The hostess received such a blow on her little pig-nyes, that she saw a hundred thousand lights at the same time.

Pigsticking (pig'stɪkɪŋ). [f. *Pig* + *stick*.] + *STICKING* *phl. sb.*

1. The hunting of the wild boar with a spear.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix, Describing the sport of pigsticking, with great humour and eloquence. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronian* I. ii. 32 The dinner-song.. recalled his thoughts from pig-sticking and Central India.

2. The butchering of swine by sticking a knife into the heart or aorta.

1884 M. ARNOLD in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 179/2, I would not go to see the pig-sticking at the stock-yards.

Hence **Pigstick** *v. intr.*, to hunt the wild boar; **Pigsticker**, (a) one who follows the sport of pigsticking; (b) a horse trained to this sport.

1891 *Kipling City Dreadf. Nt.* 74 Animals who stand on one hind leg and beckon with all the rest, or try to pickstick in harness. 1866 *TRAVELMAN in Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 387, I may be a young pig-sticker, but I am too old a sportsman to make such a mistake as that. 1889 *Athenaeum* 24 Aug. 255/1 The courage, housemanship, and skill with his spear required in the pigsticker. 1900 Sir J. FAYRER *Recoll.* III. 62, I bought a horse, a well-known pig-sticker.

Pig-stone, -swill, etc.: see PIG 1 IV.

Pigsty (pig'stɪ). A sty or pen for pigs, including a shed or covered enclosure.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Calovide*, a pigges stye, *Hara* 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* IV. ii, 'Slight! 'tis a prison, or a pig-sty! 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 169 p. 1 What Wash is drank up in so many Hours in the Parlour and the Pigsty 1833 H. WARTON *Digest Cases Pennsylv.* 473 A pigstye in a city is per se a nuisance.

b. *transf.* Applied to a dwelling only fit for a pig, a miserable or dirty hovel.

1820 *SYD SMITH Wks.* (1867) I. 311 All degrees of all nations begin with living in pigsties. 1884 LABOUCHE in *Fortin. Rev.* Feb. 219 The poor in our great towns are condemned to live in pig styes, and to pay excessive rents for this accommodation.

Pig's wash, pigwash. The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to pigs; = HOGWASH. Also applied contemptuously to weak inferior liquor, and in other abusive senses.

1630 *Tinker of Tunney Aij*, These conning as farre shoit of his, as Baggot goes beyond the Pigs wash or small Beere. 1850 *CARLYLE Letter d. Pamph.*, *Jesuitism* 29 Moral evil is unattainability of Pig's wash. 1866 *Geo. Elliot F. Hall* v, If I had not seen that.. pig wash, even if I could have got plenty of it, was a poor sort of thing, I should never have looked life fairly in the face. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 284 [I was] content in my dog's chain, and with my pig's wash, in spite of Carlyle.

Pigtail. [So called from resemblance to the tail of a pig.]

1. a. Tobacco twisted into a thin rope or roll.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxiii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Pig tail, is a very small wreath or roll tobacco. 1740 *SWIFT Vigil Wks.* 1745 VIII. 384, I bequeath to Mr. John Gittan, my silver box in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually chaweth, called pigtail. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Letter to Mann* 7 May, He took some pigtail tobacco out of his pocket. 1839 J. FUME *Paper on Tobacco* 120 Pigtail when smoked is equally as strong as shag.

b. A farthing candle. *dial.*

1828 *Ciwen Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., The watching of the pigtail was a superstitious ceremony observed in Craven on the Eve of St. Mark. On that evening, a party of males or females place on the floor a lighted pig tail, for so a small or farthing candle is denominated. 1867 *HARLAND & W. Lanc. Folk-lore* 140 On the fast of St. Agnes she watches a small candle called a 'pig-tail', to see the passing image of her future husband.

c. *Naut.* A short length of rope, a rope's end.

1894 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 6/5 Hit with a 'pigtail', a piece of thick rope.

2. A plait or queue of hair hanging down from the back of the head; applied *spec.* to that worn by soldiers and sailors in the latter part of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, and now *esp.* to that customary among the Chinese.

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 428 They observe an uniformity about their heads by wearing pigtails. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards, without a long pig-tail and ruffed shirt. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 52 A soldier of the old school, with powdered head, side locks, and pigtail. 1830 *Examiner* 801/1 Trousers came in with the French Revolution, pigtails went out with Lord Liverpool. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick* xiv, [Mrs. Kenwigs' girls] had flaxen hair, tied with blue ribbons, hanging in luxuriant pigtails down their backs. 1874 *LADY HERBERT Tr. Hubner's Ramble* i. xii. 193 Chinamen.. with their black caps, and equally black pigtails. 1885 *FAIRHOLT Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) II. 321 Pigtails in the army were reduced in 1804 to seven inches in length and in 1808 cut off. c. 1890 *P. Wilson's Fate* 76 He.. wiped his grizzled moustache and twisted its extremities into pig-tails. 1893 *Mrs. B. M. CROKER Village Tales* (1896) 66, I was still a rather troublesome schoolgirl in short frocks and a pig-tail.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pigtail; a Chinese.

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 Sweetmeats.. being great favourites with the 'pigtails'.

+ 3. A pigtailed monkey. Obs.

1774 *GOLDAM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 215 The Maimon of Buffon, which Edwards calls the Pigtail, is the last of the baboons, and no larger than a cat. [Cf. PIGTAILED a. 2.]

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* (chiefly from 1.). a. in sense 'of, pertaining to, wearing a pigtail'; *colloq.* Chinese: as *pigtail brigade, land, party*; b. in sense 'characteristic of the period when pigtails were worn', old-fashioned, pedantic, absurdly

formal (cf. Ger. *soff*), as *pigtail drill*, *period*, *professor*, *tory*; c. = *PIGTAILED* 1, as *pigtail macaque*, also *pigtail tobacco* (see 1 a); *pigtailwise* adv.

1817 COBBETT *Whs.* XXXII 124 Do the Pig tail Order suppose, that such means will be resorted to now? 1859 SALA *Ten round Clock* (1861) 186 How I should have liked to witness the old pigtail operas and ballets performed at the Pantheon. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) 1 348 Heyne was essentially a dull, wooden man, a pigtail professor after all. 1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* 16 Buh or Pig tail Macaque — *Macacus nemestrinus*. 1883 *Leisure Hour* Jan 32/1 Emancipation from the 'pigtail drill'. 1887 ASHBY-STERRY *Lady Minstrel* (1892) 199 Her ample tresses one describes as closely plaited, pig-tail-wise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb 7/2 These same monkeys, the so called pig-tail variety, are taught by the Malays to pick fruit for them in the forests. 1898 *Athenaeum* 19 Mar. 366/1 He was a typical 'pigtail Tory'. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Oct 2/1 Mr Yerburgh, the leader of what was known last Session as 'the Pigtail Party' in the House of Commons, is contemplating a journey to China.

Pigtail, corrupt form of PIGHTLE.

Pigtailed (pig'taid), a [f. prec. + -ED 2]

1 Having a tail like a pig's.

1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* 1 8 The Pig-tailed Monkey, from the Island of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. 1864 ATKINSON *List Provine Names Birds*, Pig-tailed Winder, Prov name for Pintail Duck. 1896 *List Anim. Zool Soc.* (ed. 9) 24 *Macacus nemestrinus*. Pig-tailed Monkey. East Indies.

2 Having a pigtail, tied up or plaited into a pigtail.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) 1 189 Hair... powder'd and pig-tail'd. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Pat's Day* II iv, All the pigtailed and bagwigged attorneys. 1797-3 in *Spirit Pub. Fairs*. (1799) 1 67 A pig-tailed periwig. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 305/1 To wonder at pig-tailed China.

Pigtailed, a *nonce-nd*. Of or pertaining to the pigtail period; old-fashioned.

1859 SALA *Ten round Clock* (1861) 300 Old fashioned, out of date, roccoco, and pigtailed.

† Pig-taker. Obs. A purveyor of pigs. formerly an office in the Royal Household.

1455 in *House Ord* (1790) 21 Th' office of the Caterer. 1790 in *Groom Piggetaker*. 1838 *Ind.* 218 Allowances to be given. 1890 Thomas Playfote, Yeoman-Pig-taker for every Yeale, being fatt and good, that he shall send into the Larder.

Pig-trotter, -trough, -tub, etc. see Pig 1.

Pigweed. A name given to various herbs devoured by swine (some of them also eaten by men under stress of hunger), as the Goosefoots, *Chenopodium album* and *rubrum*; Cow-parsnip; Knot-grass; Comfrey, in N. America, the green Amaranth, *Amaranthus retroflexus*. Winged pigweed, a coarse branching herb, *Cycloloma platyphyllum*, of the Western U. S.

1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Drainage Land* 150 The roots of a weed called pig weed. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vii (1886) 159 That's the Roman wormwood,—that's pigweed,—that's sorrel,—that's pig-weed. 1865 *Daily Tel* 7 Nov. 5/2 The tiny islets being covered with pig weed, large earwigs, and land crabs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar 601/2 Here we find pig-weed six inches in stem, and wearing a huge flower like a hat. 1892 *Ch Times* 15 Jan 43/1 [Famine in Russia] Those who have bread are compelled to adulterate it with pigweed [*Chenopodium rubrum*], which, taken in quantities, is a bitter emetic. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S Brown's Bunyip*, etc 146 We lived for months at a time on damper, bullock and pigweed in a bark humpy.

† Pigwiggin, -wi dgeon. Obs. Also pig wiggeon. Of obscure origin and meaning: see quotes. 1730-1785

Some have identified it with *Pigwiggen*, -wiggin, used by Greene and Nashe as a quasi-proper name, and by Drayton as the name of a fairy knight favoured by Queen Mab the wife of Oberon, also by Davenant. In Cotton it is apparently a term of contempt, and rimes with *biggin*, cap or hood. *Pigwiggin* (widgin) appears in Cleveland *attrib* as a contemptuous or hostile epithet for the Scotch, spelt by Bailey *wiggeon*, by Johnson *widgeon*, app. after the name of the bird. Its connexion with *Pigwiggin* is not proved. [1594 GREENE *Selimus* 1909 Now will I be as stately to them as if I were maister Pigwiggin our constable. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden Wks* (Grosart) III 191 No more will I of his calling me Captaine of the boyes, and Sir Kilprick, which is a name fitter for his Piggden de wiggen, or gentlewoman. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdi, If it were so, Goodman Pig wiggen, were not that honest dealing? 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xii, Pigwiggen was this Fairy Knight, One word nor gracious in the sight Of fair Queen Mab, which day and night He amorously observed. 1629 DAVENANT *Albion* II 1 D3, *Albo* Is not your name Pigwiggin? *Cuny* Pigwiggin! your Grace was wont to call me Cunymond I am no Faery. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* 68 What such a nazarly Pigwiggin, A little Hangstrings in a Biggin?

1687 *Cleveland's Whs.* *Rebel Scot* 12 To see his Country sick of Pym's disease, By Scotch Invasion to be made a prey To such Pig-Widgin Myrmidons as they. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pig Wiggeon* (with the *Pulgar*) a silly fellow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pigwiggeon* is a kind of cant word for anything petty or small. [Quotes Cleveland.] 1785 GROSART *Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. *Pig, Pig-widgeon*, a simpleton.

Hence *Pigwiggin*, -wi dgeon, -wi dgeon v.

1825 M. W. SAVAGE *Reuben Medcott* I. iii Arg. 214 In short the Medicotts were Pigwiggeoned, and we are not to pity them, for they brought the Pigwiggeoning on themselves. Pigwiggeoning will prove to be a social usage, nearly akin to spunging.

Pig-woman, -wool, etc. see Pig 1 13.

† Pigwort. Herb. Obs. = *PIGWEEED*.

1795 TURNER *Venerie* 73 Pigwort, woodbind, birche and such like, whereof they crotte the toppes.

Pik, obs. form of PICK v. 1, PIKE sb. 1, PITON.

|| *Pika* (pəi kə). [ad. *pika*, native name in Tunguse of Siberia (Pallas a 1800)] A small rodent quadruped, *Lagomys alpinus*, allied to the guinea-pig, inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of Europe and Asia. By extension, any of the species of *Lagomys*, called from their reiterated squeaking cries *calling-hares* or *crying-hares*.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K* III 223 The pika is an inhabitant of the highest mountains of the extreme North of Europe and Asia. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 163 The most obvious peculiarity of these pikas is their voice, from which they have acquired their trivial name.

b. Comb. *Pika-squirrel*, a name suggested by Coues for the chinchilla.

1885 *Stand Nat. Hist.* V 86

† *Pikanier*. Obs. rare. [a Ger *pikener*, f. *piker*, *pike* PIKE sb. 1; cf. OF *piquenarie* pike-man.] A soldier armed with a pike; a pikeman.

1816 *Gentl Mag.* LXXXVI. 1 213/1 They were first raised as pikamers, and behaved gallantly in the Turkish campaigns.

Pikar, obs. Sc f. PIKER, thief. Pikary, obs. f. PICKERY. PIKAXE, obs. f. PIKAX.

Pike (pəik), sb. 1 Forms: 1 pike, 1, 3 pike, 3-4 pike, 3-6 pyk, 4-7 (9) pyks, 4- pike.

[Found in OE. as *pic* (8th c.), *pic*, in ME. *pik* (pl. *pikes*), later *pyke*, *pike*; beside which there existed from 14th c., in same senses, a collateral form with short vowel, *pic*, *pik*, *pykk*, now PROK sb. 1 Cf. PROK v. 1, with its collateral form *pke*.

In mod Eng., in sense 1, *pke* is now local or dial., *pik* being in general use, but senses 2 and 3 are in general Eng. *pke*, while *pik* is obs. or dial., sense 4 is now generally *peak*; sense 5 is dial. or local. OE. and ME. *pic*, *pic* agree in form and sense with F. *pic* (of which, however, examples are known only from the 12th c.). In the earliest instances, both in OE. and OF., *pic* was applied to a pick, pickax, or pick-hammer, with handle at right angles to the head; but, in both, the word was soon applied to a straight instrument or tool pointed at one end, or to the sharp point of such (cf. OE. *hornpik* a pinnace, in *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv 5), as in Fr. to a poker, a glass-blower's tool, the end of a ship's yard, etc. The Eng. uses are not the same, but the development is on the whole parallel. See Note below.]

I. 1 A pickax; a pick used in digging, breaking up ground, etc., also for picking a millstone.

Obs. except as dial. form of PICK sb. 1.

(It seems certain that the OE. examples belong here. In Goetz *Corpus Gloss.* Lat. VI. 17, *Aliscum* is glossed as 'σκαφον ήτοι όρυξ ή κηρυκίς', malicolum structorum, quod habent stactores, quasi maliculus est ad cadendos lapides; μολοκον.)

1795 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 49 *Aliscum*, pic. c. 1000 *Alpik's Voc* in W. Wulcker 109/4 *Aliscum*, pic. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 945 Mattok is a pykes, Or a pyke, as sum men seys. 13. *Seunr. Sag.* (W.) 1253 'Take a pike, To night thou shalt with me strike'. An hole that bregen, all with gunne [etc.] 1756 LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. A. A. 1000* (1757) 57, I have desired the Grindor not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes, or to keep it so rough. 1877 E. LEIGH *Gloss. Dial. Chesh.*, *Pike*, an iron instrument sharp on the one side and like a hammer on the other, used for splitting and breaking coals. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words* 44, 323 *Pike*, 3 A pick. [E. D. D. has it also from S. Staffordsh.] 1888 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pike*. See *Pick*.

II. 2 A sharp point, the pointed tip of anything, a spike, as the pointed metal tip of a staff or of an arrow or spear, the spike in the centre of a buckler: = PICK sb. 1 2

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1293 Swa bet te pikas & te imene preones se scharpe & se starke boren burh & beoren forð feor on bet oðer half. c. 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 70 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A hvel of stele is fuþer mo. A þusend spoken beoþ þer-on, And pykes ouer al idon. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1 205/170 Pis knyt heo bounden honden and fet and a-midde þe fyure him caste, With Irene Ovles and pikas heo to-drownen him wel faste. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 3856 Here bordones were smaked wel wip longe pikas of wel gode stel. 1366 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 88 Dobest Bereþ a Buschopos cros, Is hoket atte ende, to holden hem in good lyf. A pyk is in be poten to punge adoun þe wikkede [1393 C. xi. 94 With þe pyk putte adoun þe wikkede lēgis]. c. 1380 *Sir Ferrib.* 4638 And þe walles were of Marbreston Wyþ pykes of yre y set þer-on, Oppon þe crest ful hykke. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 396/4 Pyke, of a staffe, or oþer lyke, *cuspis, stiga*. *Ibid.*, Pyke, or tynde of yryne (or preky), *carmica*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii 220 He fonde in a chambre adoun v honderd of grete statues of fyne oke with longe pykes of yren and of stele. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 107 b, The lord Scales had a gray courser, lon whose schaffron was a long and a sharpe pyke of stele. 1565-6 *Ray. Proclam.* as to *Apparel* 12 Feb., Any buckler with any poynt or pyke aboute two ynches in length. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactus Ann.* iv. xi. (1622) 107 Contrarily the Romaine souldier, thrust them backe with the pikas of their bucklers. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 80 All ice beginning, maketh jagged pikas, after the fashion of a Nettle-leaf. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* i, The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate, having in the midst a short, sharp pike. *Ibid.* vi, In the tilt-yard, spears are tipped with trenchers of wood, instead of steel pikas. *Mod. Sc.* The pike has come out of the peery (= peg-top).

† b. A prickle, a thorn; a hedgehog's prickle or spine. = PICK sb. 1 2. Chiefly Sc. Obs. or dial.

c. 1305 *St. Edmund King* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 88 As ful as an illepyll 14 of pikas al aboute A ful he sikede of acwen wipenne & wipoute. 1398 *T. R. v. 154* *Barth. De P. R.* v. 111, 121, Herenacius is an Irchoun. & his 343 n is closed all a boutte with pykes and prickis. c. 1470 HILKINSON *Orphen's* 8 *Eurydice* 292 (Bann MS.), Syne out a myre, with thornis, thik and scherp, he went, And had nocht bene throw suffrage of his harp, With fell pikis he had bene schorne and schent.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi 23 [The] Thirsill.. Quhor, pykis throw me so reuthles 121 1508 — *Tua Marit Venen* 15 Throw pykis of the piet thorne I pie-andlie luitit. 1540 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 148 He vas countit vitht ane palme of gold, be rason that the palme tre hes schearp bioddis and pikis. 1570 LIVING *Manus* 122/23 A pike, picke, *aculeus*. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 61 So is the litle Huncion with his sharpe pykes almoste the leaste of all oþer beastes. 1600 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) xl. 46 Sen pencing pyks ar kyndlie with the rose. 1789 Koss *Helene* 26 A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang, 1 thro' birns and pikas [ed 1768 pits] and sciabs, and heather lang.

c. *Turning*. The spike or pin in a lathe upon which one end of the object to be turned is fixed.

1680 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* x. 180 Upon the points of this Screw and Pike the Centers of the Work are pitcht. *Ibid.* xiii. 220 Having prepared the Work fit for the Lathe, they pitch it between the Pikes.

† d. fig. A horn of a dilemma: = IORN sb. 26.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix 47 They propose a question with two pykes. *Ibid.* xxi. 102 A question with two pykes.

† e. An ear-pick; = PICK sb. 1 5. Obs.

1570 LIVING *Manus*, 122/26 A Pike, for the ear, *scalpium*.

3. A staff having an iron point or spike, a pike-staff (now dial.), † spec. a pilgrim's staff (obs.): = PICK sb. 1 3.

To tip (a person) the pikes, to give (him) the clip; cf. PICK sb. 1 3, quot. 1673.

c. 1205 LAV. 30731 Pa imette he enne pilegrim pic bar an honde [Wace *London a pelerin*] *Ibid.* 30745 Hien.. aide but he wes pelegrom ah pic nefiden he nan mud him. *Ibid.* 30848 Hien pic he nom an honden & heide him under capen.

13. *Cori de L.* 611 They were redy for to weinde, With pyke and with schlyvin, A palmers were in paymyn. 1366 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 257 (MS. T) Pat Penitencia his pike [1377 B. v. 482 pyke] he shulde pulke newe. *Ibid.* vi. 26 Sauh I neuere Palmeie with pyk [1377 B. v. 542 pike] no wili. 1419 *Ch. 1724* J. SHIRI *Tr. Triumph* W. t. d. 8 121 Tho' he tips [printed tips] them the Pikes, they nig him again. 1869 G. TICKELL *Life Marg.* Mary *Tallahan* 1870 101; Mother Margaret could not venture as far as the post-office without the aid of a pike.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork: = PICK sb. 1 4 b. Now dial.

1420 in Roger *Agric. & P.* III. 146/1, 3 dung pykes. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 245 Item 1 Pyke pro feno extrahendo. 1573 TURNER *Ilust.* (1878) 37 A rake for to hale vp the stichis that lie, A pike for to pike them vp handson to drie. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pike*. In Husbandry, a Prong, or Iron-fork. 1766 *Compt. Farmer*, *Pike*, a name given in some counties to what is generally called a fork, used for carrying straw, &c. 1825 in *Howe Every-day* 146. 1. 854 Pitchfork, or pike, as in Cornwall they are called. 1870 *Auct. (at)* (Shropshire) (E. D. D.) 11, Pikes and takes.

c. In Salt-making. (See quot.)

1884 R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Pike*, 3. salt-making term; a one-pronged instrument (one can hardly call it a fork, seeing it has but one prong) used for lifting and handling lumps of salt.

d. Applied to a tent-pole or its pointed end.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 303 It is the women... who lift the pikes of the tents, when their husbands are resolved to move their camp.

III. 4. An extremity tapering to a point; a PEAK a. The long point or peak of a shoe, such as was fashionable in 14th-15th c.; a poulaine.

Obs. exc. Hist.

c. 1380 WYLLIAR *Sal. Wks.* III. 124 Men deformen har body by hor foule atyre, as pikes of schoone. 1432-50 *Il. (Helden, Hart. Contin.)* (Rolls) VII. 407 But many abusions comen from Boemia into Englonde with this wene, and specially schoone with longe pykes. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 505/1 Eny Shoes or Hoteus, having pykes passyng the length of ii ynches. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 611, Bootes with pykes turned vp. 1611 *Shropsh. Hist. Ch. Hist.* ix. xvii (1623) 870 The pikes in the Toes were turned upward and with siler chaine, or siler laces tied to the knee. 1793 THORNTON in *Phil Trans* XXXII 345 In Stow's Chronicle, ad An 1465, we read of a Proclamation against the Beaks or Pikes of Shoone, or Hout, that they should not pass two Inches. 1834 PIANCH *Brit. Costume* 2 a No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poulaines to his shoes exceeding two inches in length.]

b. The pointed end, 'beak', or 'horn' of an anvil. Obs. or dial.

1677 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* 1, 3 A Black Smiths Anvil.. is sometimes made with a pike, or Buckhorn, or Beak horn at one end of it. 1680 *Ibid.* x. 179 A strong Iron Pike, but its point is made of tempered Steel. 1688 R. HEN *W. Armoury* iii. 300/2 *Pike*.. that as comes out of one end of [an Anvil].

5. dial. A narrow pointed piece of land at the side of a field of irregular shape; = CURK sb. 2 1 b, PROK sb. 1 6.

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 277, 4 lande, 23 pikes, lying south upon Knighton Mere. 1724 *MS. Indenture* (co. Derby), Together with all mounds, fences, pikes, bulkes, land ends. 1737 *MS. Indenture, Estate at Rolleston, Stafford.*, Pikes, selions or butts of arable land in a field called Crowthorn field. 1849-78 HALLIWELL, *Pikes*, short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. L 454/1 Hereabouts (Worcestershire) 'pikes' [of ploughed land] are the 'peaked' bits.

IV 6. *attrub* and *Comb* +pike-bolt, a sharp-pointed bolt; pike-pole, *U.S.*, a pole provided with a spike and a hook, used by lumbermen in diving logs, also as a boat-hook; pike-tail, *U.S.*, the pintail duck; pike-wall, *dia*, a gable-wall; pike-wise *adv.* in peaked or cuneiform formation.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 266 Many have left the use of them and of sundry other preventions as of shere-hooks, *pike bolts in their waies and divers other engines of antiquitie. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykewalle... *nunus conatus, pisanus, vel pyramidalis.* 1556-7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 455 The pike wall in tholde Hall 1573 in *Thores 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 87 The Kyng of Scottes armye was deveded in to fyve batelles, part of them were quadrant, some *pykewyse

[Note. The etymology of *pike*, with the related *Pick sb.*, *PRICK sb.*, and the vbs *PICK*, *PICK*, *PICK*, presents many difficulties. OE. *pic*, ME. *pic*, seem to be the same word as OF. and mod.F. *pic*, corresp. to Prov. *pic*, Sp. *pic*, Pg. *pic*, all applied to something sharp pointed, and having a cognate vb., *F. piquer*, Pr. *Sp.* *picar*, It. *piccare*, to pierce, prick, sting, etc. The origin of this Romanic family is disputed. Diez referred it to *L. picus* the woodpecker, in reference to the action of the long and powerful beak with which that bird hammers, picks, and pierces the bark of trees. The phonetic difficulty that the *c* of *L. picus* and a derived **pick* would not remain in the mod. langs., but be lost in *F. (pi, puer)*, and elsewhere become *g*, has been met by the suggestion that the group, being of echoic origin, retained the *c* or *h* unchanged, or that late *L.* had, beside *picus*, the popular forms **picus* and **picus* (peih due to echoic modification), which would phonetically give the modern forms. Celtic origin or influence has also been suggested. Welsh *pic* anything pointed, pointed end, point, pike, beak, bill, with its cognate vb. *thio*, Cornish *figa* to prick, sting, pick, peck (said of a thorn, a bird, etc.), and a large group of connected words in Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, point to an original *pic*, the Brythonic cognate of *OL. pic* (Proto-Celtic **gik*), found on the OIr. gloss *cich 1. ger* (i.e. 'sharp') from the *Book of Lecan*, printed by Stokes in *Archaeo. J. Celticae Lexicographia* I 59 (note on 73). In the Teutonic langs. OE. *pic* appears to stand alone in the early period. ON. had *pic*, app. as a personal nickname (*Ilakon pic*) in 12th c., and as a common noun *pic* a pikestaff c1330; in same sense MSw. had *pic*, and 13th c. Norw. had *picstaf*, mod. Sw. and Norw. *pic*, M.Da. *pic*, Da. *pic* pike, point, prick. The probability appears to be that these were adopted from the same source as *Eng. pike*. See also *Pick sb.*]

Pike (paik), *sb.* ² north. *Eng.* Also 3, 7 *paik*, 6 *pyke*. [app. either a local application of *PIKE sb.*, or of Norse origin: cf. West Norw. dial. *pih* a pointed mountain, *pihtind* a peaked summit.]

1. A northern English name for a pointed or peaked summit, or a mountain or hill with a pointed summit; enclosing extensively into the nomenclature of mountains and hills in and around the English Lake district.

The names in *Pike* have their centre in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire above the sands, where are Scawfell Pike, Langdale Pikes, Pike of Stickle, Causey Pike, Grisedale Pike, Red Pike, White Pike, Wansfell Pike, etc., they gradually thin off in the surrounding counties, example, being Rivington Pike in mid Lancashire, Backden Pike, Pinnar Pike, Haw Pike, in Yorkshire, Pontop Pike, West Pike, in Durham, Glanton Pike, East Pike, West Pike, Three Pikes, in Northumberland, Hartshorn Pike, The Pike in Roxburghshire, The Pike in Selkirkshire, etc. It is notable that the *pikes* are localised in the district of England characterized by Norse topographical names, the country of the *becks, fells, fens, ghylls, hows, rags, scars, screes, throats, and fays*, that the name is ancient, as old as sense 2 of *PIKE*, and that *pic* is used in precisely the same way in West Norwegian dialect.

c1250 *Lanc. Charters* No. 1074 (Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 32107 ff. 280 b). Et sic sequendo ditum dnuim forestas et metes de Rothington se diuidunt vsque ad Winterhold pike et sic sequendo altitudinem del Egges vsque in Romesclogh heued. 1277-90 *Grant by Cecilia widow of Wm. of Rivington* (MSS. of W. H. Lever). Et sic sequendo altum vium ultra Roimpik (= Rivington Pike) vsque Stondandestan 1322 *Chase Roll* 15 Edw. II, memb. a dorso (P. R. O.). Et sic vsque ad nunt de Yowberg et sic vsque le Mikeldor de Yowberg, et exinde vsque le Rede Pike (West Water) a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4818 *pai* labourde *vy* agayn *be* lift an elueien dais, & *quen* *pai* couert to *be* crest, *pen* clerid *be* welkyn *pan* past *pai* dou fra *pat* pike in to a playn launde. a1552 *Leland Itin.* (1744) V 90 But communely the People ther about caullith hit Riven-pike. 1588 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1889) III. 222 note, The hundreth of Salford is to paise for the watchinge of [the] Beacon of Rivington Pike [from 10 July to 30 September]. 1604 *Serv. Debat. Lands, Bound Eng. & Scot.*, From the head of Blakeup to the boundes extendeth to Bell's Rigg, and so to Blakeley Pike. 1664 *Acc. Bk. D. Fleming, Rydal Hall, Westm.* 26 Sept. It, for walling one day at ye Low-pike. 1673 *Blome's Britannia* 132 Amongst which Hills these are of chief note, viz. Furness Fells, Riving Pike, and Pendle Hill. 1738 S. FEARON & J. EVERS *Sea Coast Eng. & Wales* 18 Keep away about S.S.E. 'till the Westernmost of the two fair Houses at Banks be in a line with Rivington Pike *Ibid.*, Keep so 'till Wharton Chappel comes in a line with Porlock Pike. 1793 *Wordsworth Descript. Sh.* 482 Pikes, of darkness named and fears and storms. Uplift in quiet their illumined forms. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell the Third* i, xii, Then there came down from Langdale Pike A cloud, with lightning, wind, and hail. 1865 *Bellew's Blount Tapest* I 70 On the East, the moors and pikes of Yorkshire descend and slope towards the sea. 1874 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 73 Pike O'Stickie looks like a huge petrified haycock. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elmore* i, vii, Masses of broken crag rising at the very head of the valley into a fine pike.

b. A cairn or pillar of stones erected on the highest point of a mountain or hill; also, a beacon, tower, or pile on an eminence.

Many of the natural pikes (e.g. Rivington Pike) were beacon hills, hence the name appears to have been sometimes associated with a beacon.

1751 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1888) II. 333 [Inscription on a conical pillar on the summit of Hartshead Hill, 8 miles ENE of Manchester.] This Pike was rebuilt by Public Contributions, Anno Dom. 1751. a1825 in *Pennine Club's Wks.* (1825) 49 note, These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Curnough, Cross, &c. 1866 T. T. WILKINSON in *Lanc. & Chesh. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 4 Dec., Pikelaw [near Bury, Lancs.] has much the appearance of a large tumulus, but as its name indicates, it has long been used for the purposes of a beacon.

2. A pointed or peaked stack of hay, made up (of a number of hay-cocks) temporarily in the hay-field, until it can be carted to the farm-yard; also, a stack of corn, circular in form, pointed, and of no great size. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1641 *BEST Farm Bks.* (Suttees) 37 A stacks is made allways after the manner of a long square, having a ridge like the ridge of an howse; and a pike, rownde, and sharpe at the toppe. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV 193 Employing every hand in making it into large cocks (or pikes). 1827 *Scottish Farm Rep.* 12 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush* III, Ten or twelve cocks may be formed into a 'pike', containing about a ton of hay. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 3/1 The habit of allowing hay to remain in the fields in 'pikes' as they are called in the north... is one of the customs of the country.

† **Pike** (paik), *sb.* ³ *Obs.* Also 6-7 *pick* (e, 7 *pick*; see also *PICK*, *PICO*. [ad. Sp. *pico* beak, bill, nib, peak, Pg. *pico* summit, top, cf. also mod. F. *pic* in same sense. Distinct from *PIKE sb.*, as being of much later introduction, and of general, not local, use, and as having at length passed into *peak*, while the northern Eng. word remains *pike*.]

1. The earlier form of *PEAK sb.* (sense 5), the conical summit of a mountain; hence in the name of certain mountains of conical form. Used first in the name *Pike (Packed) of Teneriffe*; also in other geographical names, as *Adam's Pike*, *Pike of Daman*, etc., in all of which *PEAK* has now taken its place.

The name *Pike of Teneriffe* appears in Eden 1555 (as *pick*), and was prevalent during 16-17th c.; the modern equivalent *PEAK* appears in 1634, and prevailed after 1700, though the older *pike* occurs as late as 1776. In French, Thevenot used in 1663 the Spanish form *pico* (see *PEAK sb.* 5, quot. 1587). *Pic* occurs first in 1690 in *Furetiere*, 'mot. qui se dit en cette phrase, Pic de Teneriffe ce mot vient de l'espagnoil *pico*, qui signifie montagne'; it is not in *Richelet* 1680, but appears in ed. 1693; it was admitted into the *Dict. Acad.* in 1740, with the instances 'pic de Teneriffe, pic d'Adam, pic du Midi'. But locally, *pic* was used in the Pyrenees, and is found in *Provençal* in 14th c.

1555 *Eden's Decades* 351 Teneriffa is a hygh lande and a greate hyghle pike like a suger lofe. By reason of that pike, it may be knowne aboute all other Ilandes. 1633 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* 11 v, That sky-scaling Pike of Teneriffe. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (Hakl. Soc.) xii, The Pike of Teneriffe is the highest land that I haue seene. Going up to the pike, the cold is so great that it is insufferable. 1652 *Brownlow's Theoph.* i viii, Higher than Tenriff's Pike he lies. 1660 *Boyle's New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Dig. 358 The top of the Pike of Tenriff. 1697 *Dampier's Voy. round World* (1699) 42, I am of opinion that it is higher than the Pike of Tenriff. 1725 J. EDENS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX 317 We saw the Pike with a white cloud covering the top of it like a Cap. c1765 T. FLOYD *Tartar. T.* (1785) 14 A mountain was called Adam's Pike. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Irel.* 128 The Pike of Tenriff.

b. By extension, Any mountain peak; esp. a volcanic cone.

Quot. a 1697 is placed here, as not belonging to *PIKE sb.* 1 (*Abergavenny's Pike* and *Cant's Pike* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) are not local names, the former being called the *Sugar Loaf* and the latter *Cant Peak* or locally *Cant Pick*.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE in *D'Alema's Hist. Indies* iii xxiv, 103 Ordinarily these Volcans be rockes or pikes of most high mountaines. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI 581 The Pike of Parnassus. 1692 *Ray Disc.* ii 1 (1732) 104 The highest Pikes and Summits of those Mountains. a1697 *Ausrey's Wills* (Roy. Soc. MS.) 171 (Halliwell) Not far from Westminster is Clay-hill, and Corrip, they aie pikes or volcanos. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trans. Asia M.* (1825) I 29 The pikes both of Athos and of Tenedos suggest the idea that their mountains have burned. 1796 *Morsm Amer. Geog.* II. 312 Snow... of a dazzling whiteness... on the highest pikes.

2. In the nautical phrase on (*the*) *pike*, in a vertical position, vertically, straight up and down: see the later form *APBEAK*, and *PEAK v.*

[French has also *à pic* in the same sense, cited before 1600, and it is a question in which language the phrase arose. But it is probable that in the phrases on (*the*) *pike*, on (*the*) *pike*, *a-pike*, later *a peak*, we have the same word as in sense 1, with its later form *PEAK sb.* 5, the connexion between *pike* = summit, and *a-pike*, being analogous to that between *vertex* and *vertical*, *ally*.]

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking glass* Wks. (Rtdg.) 129/2 Our yards across, our anchors on the pike, Shall we hence, and take this merry gale? 1623 *Le Grays Tr. Barclay's Argens* 306 Setting their Oares on pike expected what those which were coming would command.

Pike (paik), *sb.* ⁴ Also 4 *paik*, 4-5 *pyk*, 5-8 *pyke*, 6 *pyoke*, (7 *pick*). [app. short for *pike-fish*, from *PIKE sb.* 1, in reference to its pointed beak; cf. *GED* 1, and *F. brochet* pike (fish), *f. broche* a spit.]

1. A large, extremely voracious, freshwater fish of the northern temperate zone, *Esox lucius*, with a long slender snout; a jack, lue; among anglers the name is sometimes restricted to a specimen of a particular age or size (see quot. 1840-70, and

PICKEREL I quot. 1587). Hence, by extension, any fish of the genus *Esox* or of the family *Esoxidae*.

Among N. American species are the Federation Pike, *Esox americanus*, Great Pike, *E. nobilior*, Hump-backed Pike, *E. cypha*.

1314 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 21/12 Dars roches et pik 1337-8 *Durham. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 33, *pyk*. 1347-8 *Ibid.* 546 Willelmo, piscando in Mordon Kert pro pikes capiend. xxxd. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 10 On a fyssday take Pyke or Elye, Codling or Haddock. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 395/1 Pyke, fische, dentra, lucus, lupus 1532 *Mors Confut. Tundale* Wks. 955/2 As lollardis dyd of late, that put a pygge into y^e water on good fydday, & sayd goe in pygge, and come oute pyke. 1655 *Mouret & Bannet's Health's Impr.* (1746) 279 Pikes or River-wolves are greatly commended by Gesner and divers learned Authors for a wholesome Meat. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 334/2 It [Water of Leith] abounds with trout, and contains a few pike. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 100 What ponds he empty'd and what pikes he sold. 1840-70 *BLAINE Encycl. Nat. Sports* 1101 When the fish does not exceed 4 lbs or 5 lbs in weight it is called in England 'a jack', and above that weight 'a pike'. 1855 *Longer. Hiam* v. 49 He Saw the pike, the Maskenozha. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. 1 167 And watch the long pike basking lie Outside the shadow of the weed.

2. Applied in U.S. and the colonies to various fishes resembling, in their slender body or sharp snout, the pikes proper: e.g. two cyprinoid fishes, *Ptychochilus lucius* and *Gila grandis*, of California, and species of *Sphyræna* of Australia.

1871 *KINGSLY At Last* vi, These bar acoutas = Sphyrænas as the learned, or 'pike' as the sailors, call them, though they are no kin to our pike at home. 1880 *Rep. Fish N. S. Wales* 21 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), *Sphyræna novæ hollandiæ* and *obtusata* and *Nesophyræna multiradiata*, all of them named, from the elongate muzzle and strong teeth, 'pike', though in no way related to the well known European fish of that name.

b. With distinctive adjuncts:

Bald P., a ganoid fish of N. America, *Amia calva*, *Blue*, *Grey*, *Green*, *Yellow P.*, names of a species of the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*, *Bony P.*, a gar-fish of the family *Lepidosteidae*, *Brazilian P.*, a fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus* (Pennant); *Glass eyed*, *Goggle eyed*, *Walt-eyed P.*, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion americanum* (or *S. vitreum*); *Ground-p.*, *Mud-p.*, *Sand-p.*, the sauger (*S. canadense*), *Sand-p.*, also the Lizard fish, *Synodus fuscus*; *Sea P.*, the common gar-fish or gar-pike, *Belone vulgaris*; see also *GAR-PIKE*.

1810 P. MELL *List of Fishes* 26, *Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; *Gar-pike*. 1847 *Amst. Arc. World* iv. 61 The sturgeon, the *Sitara* or Cat-fish, the bony pike of the North American Lakes.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pike-fish*, *-fisher*, *-fishing*, *-haunt*, *-leister*, *-monger*, *-pool*, *-sayer*, *-trap*, *-trolling*; *pike-eyed*, *-gray*, *-snouted* adjs.; † *pike-monger*, a dealer in pike and other freshwater fish; *pike-perch*, a percid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, with jaws like those of a pike, species of which are found in European and N. American rivers, esp. *S. americanum* and *S. vitreum*; *pike-smoker*, a fish of the family *Gobioidae*, characterized by a long snout like that of a pike and a ventral sucker like that of a goby; *pike-whale*, = *piked whale*: see *PIKED* a. 2 b.

1807 *Rhoscomyl White Rose Armo* 60 By getting out here I shall avoid that *pike-eyed perlo at the entrance. 1894 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 280 In *pykefyssh xx. yd. 1623 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 206, 5 pick fishes, xvii. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 498 With this tackle the *pike fisher can go forth. 1884 *CARLYLE Fredk G.* viii. vi. (1871) III. 57 *Eng.* puts off the *pike gray coat. 1895 *SUFFOLK Lett. of Broadb.* 61 The reaches about Bramerton are noted *pike haunts. 1864 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* 252 Payd for a pyke and an ele that my masty^r cwt the *pykemonger before, xxxd. c1610 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 15 Every Pykemonger, that bringeth fresh fish to this Fair to sell, as Pike, Trench, Roche, Perch, Eel. 1854 *BADHAM Haint* 114 The German sanger, *pike perch, one of the best flavored of the family. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 204 Stuffed Specimen of a Pike-Perch from the Danube. 1884 *MATHER in Cent. Mag.* Apr. 908/1 The pike perch becomes 'a salmon' in the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. 1884 *HARRIS in Little's Living Age* CLXI. 90 Your *pike snouted Chinese porker. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 266 *Pike Trap with funnel-shaped inlet. *Ibid.* 375 The *Pike Whale. from the coast of Bohuslan.

Pike (paik), *sb.* ⁵ Also 6 *pyque*, *pyke*; and see *PIKE sb.* 2 [Found first in 16th c.: a. F. *pieque* sb. fem. (in Flanders 1376, Hatz. Darm.), a military term = Fr. *piequa*, Sp. *Fig. pica*, It. *picca* (with doubled *c*); from the same root as *F. piquer* to pierce, puncture, and *F. pic*, *PIKE sb.* 1 (Ger *Pike*, Du. *piek*, Da. and Sw. *pik*, are all from *F. piequa*.)]

1. A weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed head of iron or steel; formerly the chief weapon of a large part of the infantry; in the 18th c. superseded by the bayonet. † (*To sell*) *under the pike* (L. *sub hasta*), by auction; cf. *SPEAR*. *To trail a pike*: see *TRAIL v.*

In later times the simple form of the pike was sometimes modified, as by the addition of a lateral hook; and the name has been also loosely applied to forms of the halberd and to the half-pike or spontoon, formerly carried by infantry officers.

c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 28/1 There wepyns in lange pykes & stones. 1595-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 96 He stood at pike against the greatest and mightiest persons that bare the sway and government. 1590 *Sir J.*

SMYTH Dist Weapons 12 b. With piques, and half piques, swords and targets. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* v. 444. See the wealth that Pompey gain'd in warre, sold at a pike. 1598 *Barrett Theor. Warres* 1 i 4 For the pike field, neither Halbard, nor Partizan comparable to the pike. 1599 *SHAKS. Ham. V. iv. 1* 40 Tray'st thou the puissant Pike? 1626 *Gouge Sermon, Dignity Chivalry* 8 11 Such men are more fit to lift a pitchfork than to toss a pike. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pike*, a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, from 14 to 16 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a sharp Iron-spear. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v.* The pike continues the weapon of foot-officers, who fight pike in hand, salute with the pike. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ireland* v. 83 The searchers re-appeared, bringing with them a dozen pikes, a blunderbuss, and three braces of pistols. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. 1* 670 He had been seen on foot, pike in hand, encouraging his infantry by voice and by example.

† 2. Phrases. a. *To pass (pass through) the pikes* [= *F. passer par les piques, passer les piques*, *It passer per le picche*], in quot 1654 *lit* to run the gauntlet; but usually *fig.* to pass through difficulties or dangers, *esp.* to come through successfully; to run the gauntlet of. Similarly to *run through*, (to be) *past*, the pikes, etc. *Obs.*

1555 *BRADFORD* in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 289 Of all temptations this is the greatest, that god hath forgotten or will not helpe vs through the pykes, as they say. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 So much the harder it is like to go with me when I must run thorough the pikes. 1579 *LIVY Euphros* (Arb.) 39 Thou art here amidst the pikes between Scylla and Carybdis. 1622 *SANDERSON Sermon* 1 25 Neither Johns mourning, nor Christs piping can pass the pikes; but the one hath a devil, the other is a glutton and a wine-bibber. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentincks Warrs Flanders* 121 *It* [the squadron].. making those who according to their laws have deserved it, sometimes pass the pikes [*passer per le picche*], and some times be shot to death. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. xix. (Roab.) 218/2 To run the pikes (of some teimed running the gauntlet), that is to be slashed and whipt throwe two files of men, 60 or 100 deepe. 1712 *M. HENRY Life P. Henry* Wks 1857 II 720/1 None of them [had] past the pikes of that perilous distemper. 1785 *COWPER Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 30 Nov., Wks. 1836 V. 187 So far, therefore, I have passed the pikes. The Monthly Critics have not yet noticed me.

† b. *To run (push, cast oneself, etc.) upon the pikes* (*fig.*) to expose oneself to peril, rush to destruction. *Obs.*

a 1555 *PHILIPOT Exam. & Writ* (Parker Soc.) 16 But now I can not shew you my mind, but I must run upon the pikes, in danger of my life therefore. 1576 *ELMING Pamph. Epist.* 390 Of a courageous harted man, of his owne accord, to pushe upon the pykes of death. 1611 *BISSE Transl. Epist.* 1 He casteth himselfe headlong upon pikes, to be gored by every sharp thorn. 1671 *COWLEY Fiddiana* iii. 23 For this I run on the pikes of my great Father's anger.

† c. *Push of pike*, close combat, fighting at close quarters; also *fig. Obs.*

1596 *NASHES Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 154 To trye it out at the push of the pike. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* 167 Nor so easie to come to the push of the pike, as to pen out a Lawing plea. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 54 Half afraid that when they and we shall come to push a pike, I shall find you want courage to stand it out any longer. 1699 in *Somers Tracts* Ser. iv (1751) III 157 By that time the Blue Regiment was got within Push of Pike. 1707 [N. WARD] *Hudibras Redivivus* II. vii. vii. 10 But when at Push a Pike we play with Beauty, who shall win the Day? 1826 *BLACKBURNES Memoirs* ii. 21. The French battalions never waiting to exchange push of pike or bayonet with ours.

† 3. *transf.* = *PIKEMAN* 1. *Obs.*

1557 *Q. MARY in Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 222 One fourth parte to be argabusters or archers, one oother fourth parte pikes, and the rest billes. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Dist. Weapons* 13 b. Backed with some squadrons of Piques. 1632 *T. STAFFORDS Poet. Hist.* ii. 27. (1622) 28 Sent some three-score Shott and Pike to the foot of the hill. 1649 *DUNSTON* or *HAWTH Hyst. Gas. V. Wks* (1711) 91 The French could not spare so many men, but they gave him three thousand pikes, and one thousand launces.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *piko-handle*, *-length*, *-point*; *piko-hammer* = *hammer-pike*. See *HAMMER* sb. 7. See also *PIKE-HEAD*, *PIKEMAN* 1, etc.

1585-6 *EARL LEYCESTER Corr* (Camden) 428 First clime the brech, a pike-length before and above anie person that followed him. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 3/1 One fine young wood .. had been cut down for pike-handles. 1834 *T. SINGLETON in J. RAINE Mem. F. Hodgson* (1858) II. 350 Before this parish had a hearse the bodies of deceased parishioners were carried to the grave on poles resting on men's shoulders, these poles were the perquisite of the rector, and were called 'pikehandles', a custom rising rather from the nature of his residence in a fortalice in an unquiet country than from any ecclesiastical claim. 1891 *ATKINSON Last Grant Killers* 128 That some among these pike-points might penetrate between his rings.

PIKE, sb. *dia.* or *local colloq.* and *U. S.* [Short for *TURNPIKE*: first prob in combinations see 3.]

1. A bar or gate on a road at which toll is collected; a toll-bar or toll-gate.

1827 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxii. *Ibid* lv. I devote the remainder of my days to a pike. 1840 *HALIBURTON Clockwork* Ser. iii. xl. 145 S'pose any gentleman that keeps a pike was to give you a bad shillin' in change. 1896 *Longin Mag* Nov. 66 The man at the pike.. ran to open the gate.

b. *transf.* The toll paid at a turnpike-gate.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* lii. She [Mrs. Weller] paid the last pike [i. e. died] at twenty minutes afore six o'clock yesterday evenin. 1852 *R. S. SURTESS Spence's Sp. Tour* lvi. 323 He wouldn't haggle about the pikes. 1864 *BLACKMORF Percyross* 330 Oh, you have paid the pike for me.

2. A turnpike road, 'turnpike', highway.

1822 *MRS STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii. The road had formerly been a thoroughfare to the river, but abandoned

for many years after the laying of the new pike. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 385/1 There were ruts and gulleys in it, and yet they called it a pike and collected toll.

3. *Comb.*, as *piko-keeper*, *-road*. Also *PIKEMAN* 3.

1827 *HONE Every day Bk* II 1375 Sellers of cattle, with the pike tickets in their hats. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii. 'What do you mean by a pike keeper?' inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. 'The old 'un means a turnpike keeper, gen'l'm'n', observed Mr. Weller, in explanation. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 132/2 We found greater comfort in the well-kept pike-road, with ridable grades, and lined in places with pleasant shade trees.

PIKE, sb. 7, obs. variant of *PIQUE*, grudge.

PIKE, sb. 8, obs. form of *PITCH* sb. 1.

PIKE, sb. 9, variant of *Pio* 2, measure of cloth.

† **PIKE**, a. *Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: ? related to *F. piquet* turned sour (of wine), *piquant* pungent, spiced (of sauce, etc.)] (2) Hot, biting, seasoned, spiced. *esp.* in *piko sauce*, also *fig. sarcasm*, pungent wit.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 160 Let us haue chekyens in pyke sauce [*in vngare*]. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Eb. I but he hath alligimes in pike sauce, and arguments that have been these twentie yerres in pickle. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierre's Super. Wls* (Grosart) II 228 Now the fiercest Gunpowder, and the rankest pike sawce, are the bruest figures of Rhetorique in esse. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. Egg, Bread 'em [eggs] with Crums cover 'em with a Pike-hash and some scraped Cheese, and bring them to a fine Colour.

PIKE, v. 1, collateral form of *PICK* v. 1 (q. v. for examples), still in dialectal use in various senses. To this app belongs the obs. expression *to pike* or *pick a bow*, the exact meaning of which is uncertain: ? to trim: = *PICK* v. 1 4 (or ? to point, cf. *PIKE* v. 2).

1463 *Mann & Housch. Exp* (Roxb.) 235 Item, payd for pesyng off bowys and ovyr drawyng off bowys, and for pykyng off bowys, x. s. d. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxophil.* (Arb.) 116 In dressing and pyking it [the staff] vp for a bow. *Ibid.* 120 For this purpose must you bowe be well trymmed and piked of a conning man that it may come rounde in trew compasse euery where. *Ibid.* 120-1 Pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weaker, and as well commynge as where it pinched, and so the pinches shall dye. 1579 in *W. H. Turner Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 403 Hit ys also agreed that Nicholas Gosson [Bowmaker] shall from henceforth be free of this Cytie, for the weh he shall [inter alia] newe scoure and fether all suche arrowes as the twone howse nowe hathe, and newe pycke all there bowes weh have neede to be done.

PIKE (pick), v. 2 Now rare. Also 5-6 pyke, 6 pyke, 6-7 pick. [*f. PIKE* sb. 1 2] *trans.* To furnish with a pike, spike, or (iron) point.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 45 Pere be Affres closed hym in a streit tree bat was picke piked wyth ynnre wip longe and scharpe nayles. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykyng, of a staffe, or oyer lyke, *cuspidum*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 657/1, I pycke a staff with pykes of yron, *je enquantelle*. 1621 *COTGR.* s. v. *Enquantelle*, *Baston bien enquantelle de fer*, a staffe well piked, or well grained, with yron.

PIKE, v. 3 Also 5-6 pyke, 6 pyke, pyokes.

[Orig. refl. *to pike oneself*, *perh.* = to furnish oneself with a pike or pilgrim's staff (cf. *to cut one's stick*). See *PIKE* sb. 3. Cf. Old Da. *pykke*, Da. *pygge* of to hasten off, Sw. dial. *pykka distad* to make off. Another conjectural derivation from *F. piquer* to spur.]

† 1. *refl.* To make off with oneself, go away quickly, be off. Also with *away*. *Obs.*

1420 *LYND. Assembly of Gods* 1348 Then Reson hym commaundyd pyke hym them lyghtly. 1470-75 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xlv. 411 And thence anone that damoyse pyked her away pruely. 1530 *Parl. Bydes* 254 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III 180 When his fethers are plucked he may him go pike. 1530 *PALSGR.* 656/2, I pycke me forth out of a place, or I pycke me hence, *je me tyre auant*. Come of, pycke you hence and your heles hytherwarde. *Ibid.* 770/2 Walke, pyke you hence, *tyre auant*. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xix. 3 A people that is put to shame, pycketh them selues awaye. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 64 Auant lozell, pike thee hence. 1564 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H. may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. 1570 *ANC. Ballad of Matrymonie* 71 in *Laing Pop. Poet. Scot.* II. 77 He had them then go pyke them home.

2. *intr.* To depart; also with *off*; *fig.* to die. Also *to pike it*. Now *slang* or *colloq.*

1526 *SKELTON Magnys* 957, I bade hym pike out of the gate. 15. *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 16 Pike and walke, a knaue, here a waye is no passage. 1597 *DANIER Voy round World* (1609) 526 When forced to lye down, they made their Wills, and piked off in 2 or 3 Days. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Pike*, to run away, flee, quit the Place; also to die. 1724 *SHIRLEY Triumph Wrt* (ed. 8) 154 We file off with his Cole, as he pikes along the Street. 1789 *PARKER Sandman's Wedding* in *Farmer Musa Pedestris* (1896) 65 Into a boozie ken they pike it. 1825 *FORSY Voc. E. Anglia, Pike off* begone!

† **PIKE**, v. 4 *Obs. rare.* App. ad. *F. piquer*, in phrase *to pike on the wind* = *F. piquer au vent*, to sail close to the wind, to hug the wind.

1584 *JAMES MELVILLE Autobiog. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc. 1842) 169 Finding us contrare our course he cust about and pykit on the wind, halding bathe the helme and schiet.

b. *To pike up* (*trans.*), ? to sail close to.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. v. 18 And wpe we pike the coist of Epius, And landit thau at port Chaonyus. *Ibid.* x. 99 The dangerous schaldis and coist vp pykat we.

PIKE (pick), v. 5 [*f. PIKE* sb. 6] *trans.* To thrust through or kill with a pike.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 22 Sept. 4/2 Many prisoners were taken off and being carried to the camp were piked. The manner of piking was by two of the rebels pushing their

pikes into the front of the victim. 1803 *WELLINGTON Lett.* in *Curw. Desp.* II 327, I lost two horses, one shot and the other piked. 1874 *FROUDE English in Ire.* III x. 1 433 The day after the battle of New Ross a batch of [Protestant] prisoners was carried out from Wexford Gaol to Vinegar Hill, and piked in front of the windmill. *fig.* 1866 *FITZ-PATRICK Sham Sgr.* 243 Giffard sought to stab with his pen, and pike with his tongue every friend to national progress.

PIKE, v. 6 [*f. PIKE* sb. 1] *trans.* To lift with a pike.

1820 *SCORSEBY Cheevers's Whalem Adv.* xii. 162 Others piking the pieces from one tub to another.

PIKE, v. 7 *dia.* [*f. PIKE* sb. 2 2] *trans.* To heap or pile up (hay) into pikes.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm.* III 570 The reason that hay should be piked if stacked all in one day. 1896 *P. A. GRAHAM Red Scurr* v. 80 Tumbling among the cocks when hay was being 'piked'. 1896 *Longin Mag* Oct. 575 Come, let's be off; they'll be done piking directly.

PIKE, obs. form of *PEEK* v. 1, to pry; *PEAK* v. 3, to top a yard, etc.

Piked (parked, parkt), a. Also 4-6 pyked, 5 pykyd, -id, 6 Sc. pykit, pikit: see also *PICKED* a. [*f. PIKE* sb. 1 or v. 2 + *-ED*].

1. Furnished with a pike, spike, or sharp point; fashioned with a sharp point (or points); sharp-pointed; = *PICKED* a. 1.

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 328 With piked staves grete, beten salle he be. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 769 A park all aboute, With a pyked palays, pyked full pik. c. 1447 in *Farrow & Wearm.* (Surtees) 242 He and his fellows w^o lang pykid staves and lang daggers made a sawette to y^e said kepper. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. xii. 62 Casting darts or macis wyth pykyt heidis. 1561 *DAVIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 83 b, He put me as a piked Arrow, he hydde mee in hys quever. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Mariell.* 298 The enemies ships armed with piked benke-heads. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1871 V. 70 The Batavian, running in upon them with their piked largets bearing them down. 1695 *J. EDWARDS Perfect Script* 211 Some of them [spears] were piked or pointed at both ends. 1803 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I 7 Perhaps the Herfordshire wheel-plough, which has a piked share, may be the most suitable implement. 1824 *SCOTT Lett. of Isles* v. v. The good old priest. Took his piked staff and sandall d shoon.

b. Of animals, plants, etc. 1. Furnished with a pike or sharp point, or with spines or prickles, as in *piked dogfish*, = *PICKED* a. 1 b.

1622 *G. SANDVOS Oua's Met.* iv. (1626) 73 Insuon'd with no marish-loung Reeds, Nor piked Bull-rushes. 1875 *Trans. Devon Assoc.* VII 145 Piked Dog-fish. 1896 *J. I. CAMPBELL Wild Life Scot.* 99 The piked dog-fish owes his common name to the pikes or spikes, standing up like detached rays, in front of the dorsal fins.

2. Tapering to a point or peak; pointed, peaked.

1538 *ELIOT Lat. Dict.* Addit. Gg vj b, *Argutium capit*, a sharpe or pykyd hedde lyke a sugar lofe. 1565-73 *COPPLER Thesaurus* s. v. *Compono*, *Accum* *per cinicos componere*, to set in pyked fones. 1577 *B. GOOD Herreshack's Husb.* (1586) 45 b, When it [hay] is dried, we make it vp in Cockes, and after that in Mooches, which must be shup and piked in the toppes. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 515 A little piked hill cast up. 1625 *G. SANDVOS Tron.* 42 Mowbray for his high steepe piked rocks to be wondrous at. 1775 *R. CHANDLER Trav. Asia* II (1825) I 11 The cape named Tanarum, now Matapan, which is the extremity of a mountain sloping to a point, having before it a piked rock. 1800 *L. LYONS Emigrants London Suppl.* 159 Sir Edward is represented in armour, with piked beard and whiskers.

b. Piked horn, a tall conical headdress worn by ladies in the 14th and 15th c.; piked shoe, a shoe with a long peak at the toes, as was the fashion towards the end of the 14th c., and later; a crows, poulaine; piked whale, the lesser rorqual, or pike-headed whale, *Balaenoptera rostrata*.

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xx. 218 Proude prestes come with hym moo pan a thousand in palkotes and pyked shooes. 1450 *MVR 43* Cutedde clothes and pyked schone. 1580 *STOW Annals* (1602) 471 Noble women used high attire on their heads, piked like haires. 1589 *HARRISON England* II. 1 (1877) 1. 33 They went with their shooes piked. 1698 *J. CRULL Muscovy* 237 Their Doots .. are piked towards the toes. 1749 *VICTOR in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 575 Piked Shooes appear in several Reigns from Ed. III. to Rich. III. in England. 1748 *H. WAGROLL Lett. to G. Montagu* 11 Aug., Anne of Bohemia introduced the fashion of piked horns, or high heads. 1787 *HUNTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 *The Balana rostrata* of Fabricius or Piked Whale. 1825-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 577/2 The subclavian artery in the Piked Whale. 1822 *C. R. B. BARRI tr. Essex Highways*, etc. 71 The curious headdress of piked horns.

Piked, obs. variant of *PICKED* ppl. a.

Pike-devant, variant of *PICKED-DEKANT*.

Pikefork, obs. and dial. variant of *PICKFORK*.

Pike-head (pork-head), [*f. PIKE* sb. 4, 5 + *HEAD*].

1. The metal head of a PIKE (sb. 5).

1596 *SPENCER F. Q.* iv. vii. 27 He, therein left the pike head of his speare. 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* i. 464 The Enemy holds upon their Pike-heads, mutton, capons, turkie, &c. to let the English see they had no want. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* lxxvi, The Cossacks with the red beards .. and long poles with pike-heads on them.

2. A fish of the family *Lucocephalus*.

So **Pike-headed** a., having a head with long snout and jaws, like those of the PIKE (sb. 4), as *piko-headed alligator*, *anolis*; *piko-headed whale*, the piked whale: see *PIKED* a. b.

1769 *PRINNAUT Zool.* III. 40 Pike headed whale. this species takes its name from the shape of its nose, which is narrower and sharper pointed than that of other whales. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 The Pike-headed Whale. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Piko-headed alligator*, the common Mississippi alligator. *Alligator lucius*.

Pikeir, variant of **PIQUIER** *Obs.*, a pikeman.

Pikel, **pikle** (pɪk'l) *dialect*. Also locally **pickel**, **pickle**, **pikel**, **poikel**, **-kle**. [*f. PIKE sb. 1* 3 b; prob. with *-el*, *-le*, instrumental, as in *handle, spindle, shovel*.] A hay-fork, pitchfork. (Common in local use, in the Midland and Western Counties from Lancashire southwards.)

1602 J. BRUEN in *Hinde Life* xlvii (1641) 147 One casting a pikell one being behind him, the two greins of the pikell ran on both sides of his leg, and hurt him not. 1681 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett* (1882) 307 From y^e lower Hay-bay, they pitch it and carry'd it on Pikehills to y^e Carts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 Take a Pikell of Hay, as much as hangs together on the points or grains of a Pikell. 1874 'B. CORNWALL' *Manch. Streets* 87 Her Majesty had seen the thirteen eating clouds 'rain poikels' as Lancashire alone can rain them. 1879 *Eddowes' Shrewsbury* 3 Sept. 3, Change of stabbing with a pikell.

Pikelet (pɪk'lɛt). *local*. Forms: 8 **pyklet**, 8- **pikélet**, **picklelet** (*dialect*), **piklet**, **pyklet**, **piolate**, **pifolet**, **pylet**, etc. [*Shortened from BARAFICKLET*.] A Western and Midland name for a small round tea-cake, made of fine flour; a crumpet, or, in some districts, a muffin.

1790 *Bystander* 382 They were not muffins the chevalier hawked about, when a boy, but pyklets. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 15 That doughty son of 'Themis' clumped up his broad face like an half-toasted pikelet. 1825 BROCKLETON *N. C. Gloss*, *Pickle*, or *Pikelet*, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib* II. 152 Janey revelled in an early tea and pikelets. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 260/1 A silver-covered dish containing hot pikelets. [*Mod. dial. forms see Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Pikelet (pɪk'lɛt). [*f. PIKE sb. 4 + -LET*.] A small or young pike.

1824 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 2 July 604/1 A diminutive pikelet. 1895 *GODNEY Angling Holidays* 83 When killed, this hungry pikelet had in his pouch a trout nearly one quarter of a pound weight!

Pikeman (pɪk'mæn). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f. PIKE sb. 5 + MAN sb. 1*] A soldier armed with a pike. 15 *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 66 Yea, pickmen more, and bowmen both, This worthy Howard took to the sea. 1566 PARTRIDGE *Plasidav* 993 The pikemen, they on wallies doe stande their towne for to defende. 1607 *Maldon, Essex, Documents* (Bundle 201 No. 40), Further that every pickman come full armed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 199 The Pikemen had fasten'd to the tops of their pikes... printed Paper, of the Protestation. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 175/2 The Swiss pikemen at Morgarten brought this ascendancy to the ground.

Pikeman (pɪk'mæn). Also (in sense 1) **pikesman**. [*f. PIKE sb. 1 + MAN sb. 1*]

1. A man who wields a pick; a pickman; a miner, one who hews the coal with a pickaxe. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. vi. 'My missus told me at the pit-head when she brought me my breakfast,' said a pikeman. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. It is stated the best miners, known as pikemen, can hew a stent and a half in a day. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct. 'The pikeman's recumbent position and the easy strokes he appears to take at the coal.'

2. A man who picks the mill-stones and keeps them in order; hence, the tenant or man in charge of a thirlage, baronial, or burghal mill. (*Sc.*)

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jan.) Pikeman of the town's millis. 1575 *Rec. Sheriff Ct. Aberdeen* (1704) 242 Alex. Williamson, pikeman of the Mill, and uplaker of the multer and knaifscheip of the townes and lands of the Miltoun of Auchnagat. 1877 G. FRASER *Wigtown* 60 The Clerk, and Jamie the Pikeman [had] a mutual dislike and dread of each other.

Pikeman (pɪk'mæn). [*f. PIKE sb. 5 + MAN sb. 1*] The keeper of a turnpike.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. iv. The cheery toot of the guard's horn, to warn some drowsy pikeman or the ostler at the next change. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 4/6 On certain roads you may travel for leagues without being interrupted by the 'pike man'.

Pike-pole. *U. S.* [*f. PIKE sb. 1.2*.] A lumberer's tool; a pole having a spike at the end and a hook near it, used for driving and guiding floating logs.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 147 The running and rafting implements, pike-poles, etc., are made ready. 1891 C. ROBLERS *Adrift Amer.* 206, I. was at once put to work pushing logs down a long channel with a pike pole.

Piker. Now *dialect*. Also 4-6 **pyker**, 5-6 **-ar**. [*f. pike*, var. of *PICK v. 1* + *-ER* 1; see *PICKER* 1.]

1. A robber, a thief; in later use, a petty thief, pilferer; = *PICKER* 1 b *Obs.*

1301 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 But if alwey pikers, Iak, thou wolt us maken, ther we piken but seely pans, the secte pikith poundis. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi* 17 Kepemy corn in my croft fro pykers and peeces. c. 1440 *Piont. Parv.* 395/2 Pykare, lytylle thief, *faruclun*. 1503 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 6 § 2 Knowing thieves and other pikars. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Bramm. Par. Philem.* 32 He reconcilith vnto the Maister [Philemon] his seruaut that had bene both a runnegate and a piker. 1549 *Records of Elgin* I. 98 Blasfemyng of Jhone Gadderar, eldar calland him auld piker they call.

2. An instrument to 'pik' or pick out dust, dirt, or obstructions; a picker. *Sc.*

1828 *Morr Manie Wauch* xii. The piker for clearing the motion-hole.

Piker 2, **piquer**. *Obs.* [*f. pique*, *PIKE sb. 5* + *-ER* 1, or ad. *f. piquer*; see *PIQUIER*] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman.

1590 *Sir J. SURRIN DUC. Weapons* Ded 7 b. Their old soldiers Piquers with their piques. *Ibid.* a b. Their footmen piquers, they doo allowe for verie well armed. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* III. 1. 35 The piker his armings and weapon.

Piker 3, *slang* or *dialect* [app. *f. PIKE sb. 5* turnpike; cf. also *dialect* *pikay* in same sense.] A vagrant, a tramp; a gipsy.

1838 *HOLLOWAY Dict. Provinc.* 23/2 Cadgers and pikers are tramps. *E. Suss.* 1874 *Borrow Words Eng. Gypsy Lang.* 215 The people called in Acts of Parliament sturdy beggars and vagrants, in the old cant language Abraham men, and in the modern *Pikers*.

Piker, var. **PICARD** *Obs.*, large sailing-boat.

Pikerel, **Pikery**, *obs. ff. PICKEREL, PICKERY*.

Pikess, *nonce-wd.* A female pike (fish).

1854 *BADHAM Hakeut*, 302 The spawning season occupies from two to three months; the young pikesses of three years taking the lead.

Pikestaff (pɪk'staf). [*In senses 1 and 2, f. PIKE sb. 1, 2 + STAFF*.] *cf. ON* *pikstaf* (13th c.), *mod. Norw. pikstav*, *MSw pikstaf*; in sense 3, *f. PIKE sb. 5*. Hence two distinct words, but often not capable of separation, esp. in the phrases in 4.]

1. A staff or walking-stick with a metal point at the lower end like an alpenstock. Now only *Sc.* Sometimes app. the wooden handle of a pick.

1356 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 284 (Lett-Bk G. If 45), *Pikstef*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi* 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf. *MS. B. pikstaf*; A. vii. 95 *pyk*, *MS. U. pykstaf*, *MS. H. pigimstaf* and *piche* atwo be rotes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 329 Penance has pyk-staf [A v. 257 *pik*, *piked* staff] he wolde polische newe. c. 1470 *HARRISON Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Wolf & Sheep*) in, With pyk-staff and with scrip to fair of toun. 1502 *GRANGE Upst. Courtier Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 272 He stands sollemnly leaning on his pike staffe. a. 1642 *Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts* 1. (1704) 228/1 The Weapon as a Pike-staff, such as Keepers and Warreners use for the guard of the Game. a. 1776 in *Herd Scot. Songs* (1902) 109 Fare ye weel, my pyke-staff. 1826 *Scott Antiq.* iv. Setting his pike-staff before him.

2. Part of a wagon or cart; app. the same as *PIKESTOWER* *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 5 The crosse somer, the keys and pikstaves.

3. The wooden shaft of a pike (the weapon).

1580 *HOLLYBAND Trans. Fr. Long, Zagaye*, is a staffe longer and more slender than a pike staffe, otherwise called *Azapage*. 1642 *CHAS. I. Answer Declar. Both Houses* 7 July 24 *Clasarms* (which were Pikestaves). 1904 *Sir H. MAXWELL in Blackw. Mag.* June 754/2 Ash was the proper wood for pike-staves.

4. In proverbial phrases. *As plain as a pikestaff*, an alteration of the earlier phrase *as plain as a PAKSTAFF* (in reference to its plain surface).

Also *As stiff as a pikestaff*. To call a pikestaff a pikestaff = to call a spade a spade.

1501 *GRLENCE Disc. Cosynage* (1592) 4 A new game. that hath no police nor knauerie, but plaine as a pikestaffe. 1729 *D'URVEY Pills* III. 22 When a Reason's as plain as a Pike-staff. 1828 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xvii. When will you acknowledge that two and two make four, and call a pike-staff a pikestaff? 1851 *H. MELVILLE Wale* iv. 30 Sat up in bed stiff as a pike staff. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Bar set* I. xlii. 367 The evidence against him was as plain as a pike-staff.

5. **Pikestower**. *Obs.* [*f. PIKE sb. 1 + stower* dial. stake, post, rung.] Part of a wagon or cart, explained as 'The iron bar or standard fixed in the "ear-bred" of a cart, strengthening the sides'.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 The foreman is to bee forewarned that he seeke out three or fouer pikestowers aforehande, and some keyes and false shelvings.

Pikeys, **Pikfault**, *obs. ff. PICKAX, PICKFAULT*.

Pikish, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. PIKE sb. 4, 5 + -ISH* 1] a. ? Of or pertaining to pikes (weapons). b. Of or proper to pike (fish); voracious.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jyns* III. 153 Liberty in pikish majesty she'll rise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 5/2 An undoubted instance of pikish voracity.

Pikit, *obs. Sc.* form of *PICKED, PITCHED*.

Pikk, *obs.* variant of *PICK, PIKE, PITCH*.

Pikke, **Pikky**, *obs.* forms of *PITCH, PITONY*.

Pikle, variant of *PICKEL, pitchfork*.

6. **Pik-moyane**. *Sc. Obs.* [*f. pik*, of uncertain meaning + *f. moyen* middle, middle-sized. Cf. *culverin moyen* in *CULVERIN*.] A kind of culverin; explained as 'one of the smallest size'.

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 517 Item, the first culverin pikmoyane drawn with xvi oxen of the kings.

Pikose, *obs.* form of *PICKAX*.

Pikrolite, variant of *PICKROLITE*.

Piky (pɪk'i), *a. 1 rare*. [*f. PIKE sb. 1 + -Y*]

Having pikes or sharp points; spiky; pointed. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandry* III. 1. 87 (E. D. S.) Long piky roots.

Piky, *a. 2* *erron. piky*. [*f. PIKE sb. 4 + -Y*.]

Of, of the nature of, or abounding in pike (fish).

1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* II. xi. 220 A lake of deep fresh water... the piky multitude within. 1902 B. GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 60 He is a long way from other gudgeon, in a deep piky hole.

Piky, *obs.* form of *PITONY*.

Piladex (pɪl'ædɛks). Also *pilla-*. [*f. L. pila*

ball + *dex-* in *L. dextra*, Gr. δεξιὰ right hand.]

Proprietary name of a parlour game consisting in keeping an inflated ball or bag in the air by striking it to and fro over a line on a table with the back of the hand.

1897 in *Army & Navy Stores List* 1658. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Feb. 505/2 That rather unmeaning phrase... will be thrown

into the political air and buffeted like a piladex by the fists of opposing champions. 1907 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 Parlour Games. Blowing Games, such as puff billiards, piladex, and a feather on a sheet.

Pilaf, **-aff**, variants of *PILAU*.

Pilage (pɪ'lɛdʒ). Also 9 **pilage**. [*f. FILE sb. 5* 1 + *-AGE*.] The hair, wool, or especially fur, with which an animal is covered; = *PELAGE*.

a. 1825 *tr. Bacon's De Calore et Frigore* in *Wks.* (1825) I. 334 Cold maketh the pilage of beasts more thick and long. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand Nat. India* 214 In winter the fur becomes dense from the woolly pilage, which gives a lighter color to the coat than during midsummer and autumn, when the fur is short and brown. *Ibid.* 234 During Winter the beaver is thickly clad with hair and woolly pilage.

Pilao, variant of *PILAU*.

Pilar (pɪ'lār), *a rare*. [*f. mod. L. pilār-is*, *f. pilus* hair see *-AR* 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to hair.

1898 *MAYNE Expos. Lea*, *Pilars*,... Zool. pertaining to hair; hairy; pilar. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pilar* muscle, *arrectores pilorum* [muscles that cause the hair to bristle].

2. Downy. *rare*.

1899 R. F. BURTON *Cent.* *Afr.* in *Yrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 Most of the men and almost all the women remove the eyelashes, and pilar hair rarely appears to grow.

So **Pilary** (pɪ'lārɪ), *a.* = *PILAR* 1.

1888 *Med. News* LIII. 411 She had never suffered from any pilary loss [or] cutaneous affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. L.*

Pilaster (pɪ'læstər). *Arch.* Also 6-7 **pilastre**, **-ter**, 7 **pyl(l)-**, (*pylley-stair*). [*a. f. Pilaster* (1545 in *Hatz-Darm*), *a. It. pilastro*, in *med. L. pilastrum* (1341), *f. pila* a pillar: see *-ASTER* 1.]

1. A square or rectangular column or pillar; *spec.* such a pillar engaged in a wall, from which it projects with its capital and base a third, fourth, or other portion of its breadth; an engaged pillar; an anta; formerly applied also to the square pier of an arch, abutment of a bridge, or similar structure.

1575 *LANCIAM Let.* (1871) 50 Upon a base a too foot square, a square pilaster rising pyramidally, of a fifteen foote hy. 1598 *FLORIO, Pilastro*, any kinde of pillar or pilaster. 1603 *DRAYTON B. Wals.* vi. xxxi. A Roome prepar'd with Pilasters, That to the Roote then slender Poynts did leane. 1616 *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.* *Contin.* (1728) 233 A square low Gallery, some four foot from the Ground, set round about with Pilley stans. 1623-39 J. JONES in *Leon. Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 103 The Pilaster is the Basement against the Bank of the River. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 238 Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble Pillars, nor too Dwarfish and grosse, lest they imitate the Piles or Peeres of Bridges. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 87 An house adorned without with various Pillars, and Pilasters of several Orders. 1725 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 The Jambes or Pilasters of the Doors. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 11 The Piles or Pilasters, which are fixed in the River, the Arches which these Pilasters support. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life*, *Beauty* *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 433 Our taste in building... refuses pillars and columns that support nothing.

transf. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. 4. 39 Piles or pilasters of ground ice which supported the superficial crust.

2. A pillar-like or cylindrical shape or figure.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poeme* II. xi. (Arb.) 110 The Pillar, Pilaster or Cylindrer. 1607 *HOLLAND Phny* II. 613 They delight to cut their Benils into long rolls or pilasters in manner of cylindries [*L. cylindrus ex eis matutini facere*].

3. **attrib** and **Comb.**, as *pilaster block*, *buttress*, *capital*, *pier*, *pinnacle*; *pilaster-like* adj.; *pilaster-fashion*, *-wise* adv.; *pilaster-strip*: see *quot.* 1874.

1616 *SURF. & MARK. Country Farme* 277 Fashion your battlements of what shape soever you please to have them; whether made plaine, or pylaster wise [etc.]. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 224 Revealed or Pilaster-peers, from 10 to 14 Pounds a pair. 1729-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* v. *Brick*, *Pilaster*, or *buttress bricks*, are of the same dimensions with the great bricks, only they have a notch at one end, half the breadth of the brick; they use is to bind the work at the pilasters of fence-walls, which are built of great bricks. 1773 *NOOTHOUCK Hist. Lond.* 599 These buttresses run up pilaster fashion. 1874 *PARKER Goll. Archit.* Gloss. 326 *Pilaster Strips*, a term used to describe the vertical projecting parts of the towers supposed to be Savon. 1879 *Sir G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 49 Flat, pilaster like buttresses.

Pilastered (pɪ'læstəd), *a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 2.]

Furnished with or supported on pilasters.

a. 1687 *COTTON Entertainment to Phillis* 16 The polish d Walls of Marble be Pilaster'd round with porphyry. a. 1774 W. HART *Charitable Mason Poems* (1810) 383/1 Pilaster'd jasmines 'twixt the windows grew. 1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 706 Pilaster'd galleries.

Pilastrate (pɪ'læstɹət), *Arch.* [*ad. It. pilastrata* (*f. pilastrare* to adorn with pilasters); see *-ADE* 1.] A row or range of pilasters.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 222 The Pilastrate or Range of Pilasters, which support the Arch. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 635/1 A pilastrate of two columns. 1896 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* I. 103 A regular Ionic pilastrate.

Hence **Pilastrade** *ad. a.* having a pilastrate.

1847 *Nat. Enchyl.* I. 644 A pilastraded ordinance, forming a species of attic.

4. **Pilastrel**. *Obs. rare* 1. [*ad. It. pilastrello*, *dim. of pilastro* *PILASTER* 1.] A small pilaster.

c. 1600 *ROBINSON Mary Magd.* 351 The leany pilastrells were neatly shorn; The grassy seats, y^e eyes to slumber wed.

Pilat, **-e**, *obs.* forms of *PILOT*.

Pilate (pɪ'læt). [*a. f. Pilate*, *ad. L. Pilatus*, proper name.] The name (Pontius Pilate) of the Roman procurator of Judæa concerned in the

crucifixion of Jesus Christ; hence allusively as a term of reproach. Also, the character of Pilate in the mystery plays; hence † *Pilate's voice*, a loud magisterial voice (*obs.*)

c1400 *Appl. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preching are raper pilats þan prelatz. 1330 *Palgrave* 837 In a pylates voyce, a *haute voyz*. 1344 *UDALL Erasmi* *Apoph.* (1877) 382 He heard a certain orator speaking out of measure loude and high, and altogether in Pilate's voice. 1604 *HIERON Wks.* I 550 Indeed in Rome there diuers be, That beare the name of pelacie. Better we Pilates may them call, Seeking the churches funerall. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct 7/2 Pontius Pilates, who washed their hands of what might happen to France provided they could continue to exploit her

|| **Pilau, pilaw** (pilan; pilō, pilū), **pilaff** (pila f). Forms 7-pilau, pilan, pilaw, pilaw, pilao, pelaw; also 7-pilo, -oe, pillow (e, peloe, palau, pulow, 7-8 pelo (pleo), 8 pillow, pilloe, pillow, pilow, 9 piliao, pulao, puliao, pil(l)aff. [a Pers. *پلو* pilaw (in Turkish *pilaw*, *pilaw* (or *pilaf*), Urdu *pilāo*, *palāo*) boiled rice and meat (occurs in Bus-haq of Shirāz, ob. 1426). So F. *pilau*, It. *pilao*, mod. Gr. *πλάφι*, Russ. *пшанъ pilawit* (= *pilaff*). Appears in Eng. in many forms, according to the language or locality whence the writer has adopted it; the earlier examples, from 17th c. Turkish, are identical with Persian. *Pilaff* represents modern Turkish pronunciation.]

An Oriental dish, consisting of rice boiled with fowl, meat, or fish, and spices, raisins, etc.

1612 *Trav Four Englishmen* 55 The most common dish (amongst the Turks) is Pilaw. made of Rice and small morsels of Mutton boiled therein. 1612 *CORVAT* *Frul* in *Puchas Pilgrims* x xi (1625) 1828 The vse of this Butter is verie frequent, by reason of the abundance of *Pillane* that is eaten in Constantinople. 1634 *Sir I. HERBERT Trav* 97 (Persia) A dish of Polo, which is Rice boyled with Hens, Mutton, Butter, Almonds and Turnersack. *Ibid.* 173 Boyd Rice, *Peloe* c1645 *HOWELL Lett* (1650) 1. 367 The Turk when he hath his tripe full of pelaw, or of mutton and rice, will go to nature's cellar. 1667 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 95 Their boiled meat consists in *Pilao* or *Schilao* 1666 *OVINGTON Voy Suratt* 397 *Pilau*, that is Rice boild. with Spices intermixt, and a boild Fowl in the middle. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 399 The most admired Dainty, wherewith they stuff themselves, is *Pulow*. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* viii 237 They cannot often go to the Price of a *Piloe*, or boild Fowl and Rice. 1788 *COLEMAN Prose on Sea Occas.* (1787) III 235 Methinks I hear some Alderman, all hurry, cry, where's the Fellow? Bring me out the Curry! 1811 *KIRKPATRICK tr. Sel. Lett. Tephoo Sultan* App. p. xlii, All the Mussulman officers. shall be entertained with a public repast, to consist of *Pulao* of the first sort. 1813 *BYRON Col. saar* II. 11, Removed the banquet, and the last pilaff—Forbidden draughts, 'tis said, he dared to quaff. 1821 — *Juan v. xlvii*, A genial savour Of certain stews, and roast meats, and pilaws. — Made Juan in his harsh intentions pause. 1849 *THACKERAY Peirce* xlii, The Colonel was famous for pilaws and curries. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I 393 The plat de resistance was, as usual, the pilaw, or, as it is here called, pulao. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi 666 The pilaw which followed is always the last dish served at an Egyptian or Turkish dinner. 1883 *ALPHR CHEEM Lays of Ind* (ed. 7) 2 From rice and pilaws To truffles and grouse

Hence **Pilaned** (pilan d) a, made into pilau. 1897 *L. ROBERTS at Yrs in India* xlvii (1898) 359, I took my first lesson in eating roast kid and pilaned chicken.

Pilch (pilf), *sb.* Forms: 1 *pyl(e)oe*, 3-6 *pilche*, 4 *pilchoke*, 4-6 *pylchoe*, 6-*pilch*. [OE. *pylce*, ad. med. L. *pellicea* a furred garment, fem. of L. *pelliceus* adj., made of skins, f. *pellis* a skin. Cf. *PELISSE*.]

† 1. An outer garment made of skin dressed with the hair; in later use, a leathern or coarse woollen outer garment. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Alesn's Interio* *Sagewulf* in *Anglia* (1893) VII. 30 Hwi worhte god pylcan adame & euan æfter þam gylte? æt xoo *Voc.* in *Wt-Wulcker* 328/11 *Pellicie*, pylce. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 He is of þe to-tore wolke, þe to-toreð his olde kurtel, & to-toreð þe olde pilche of his deadliche uelle. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 377 Two pilches weren þurȝ engeles wroȝt, And to adam and to eue broȝt. a 1300 *Sir* 225 Warme pilce and warme shon, With that min hernde be wel don. c1390 *CHAUCER Proverbs* 4. After heet komeþe colde, No man caste his pilche away. 1416 *Will of Holt* (Somerset Ho.) *Pelche* de foxe. c1440 *Livg. Hors. Shep & G* 366 Ther is also made of sheeps skyn, Pilchus & gloves to dryve away the cold. c1440 *Prompt Parv.* 397/2 *Pylche, pellicum, pellicia*. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par Luke* vii 85 Clothed in a pilche of a camels hyde. 1563-67 *FORR A & M.* (1566) 1612/3 Some wanted to and fro in sheeps pilches, in goates pilches, forsaken, oppressed, afflicted. 1602 *DEKKER Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I 237 Ile beate five pound out of his leather pilch. 1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch*... a woollen or fur garment (*obs.*). 1853 *STEVENSON Anglo-Sax Chron* 127 Of costly pilches, and of grey skins. 1901 *Archaeol. Frml.* Mar. 4 Every canon had... a pilch or cassock (*pellicea*)

2. † a. A rug or pad laid over a saddle. *Obs.* b. A light frameless saddle for children. = *PAD* sb. 2.

1558 *HULIOT*, *Pilche* for a saddle, *instrum.* 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Taken away... a *Pye-bald* Gelding, with a Pannel and Pilch on his Back. a 1788 *KENNETT Lansd MS.* 1033 If. 297 A course shagged piece of iug laid over a Saddle for Ease of a Rider is in our midland parts call'd a *pilch*. 1863 *BARING GOULD Iceland* 397 Take also with you a light saddle without a tree, commonly call'd a pilch. 1900 *List Civil Serv. Supply Assoc.*, Saddles. Child's Pilch, all over quilted hogskin, for boy or girl.

3. A triangular fannel wrapper for an infant, worn over the diaper or napkin.

1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch* now used for a fannel cloth to wrap about the lower part of young children. a 1788 *KENNETT Lansd MS.* 1033 If. 297 A piece of fannel or other woollen put under a child next the clout is in Kent call'd a *Pilch*. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat Dis Childr.* III 91 *note*, An error worthy of remark. 15, that of wearing a pilch (as it is called), an old fashion still too much in use. a 1825 *FORR Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pilch*, a fannel wrapper for an infant. 1861-80 *Mrs. BERTON Bk Househ. Managemt* § 266 Baby-linen. 4 pilches, ... 2 waterproof pilches, .4 dozen napkins

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *pilch-clout*, -*maker*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 þe deoffen schulen plean mid ham & dvesten ase enne pilcheclut, euchon toward oðer. 13 *Coer de L* 6736 Here armuec no more I ne doute, Thenne I doo a pylche-cloute. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 14 Wau-burge the pilchemaker Formaketh a pylche well.

Pilch (pilf), *v.* Now *dialect*. Forms: 3 *pileken*, *pilken*, 6-*pilch*, 9 *Sc pilk*. [Origin uncertain. Cf. L. Ger. *pull(e)ken*, *pulken* to pick (up den kna-ken *pulken* to pick a bone); Norw. and Færoese *pilka* to pick, sciape, prick Cf. also OF. *peluchier*, OPicard *peluchier*, *plusquer* (mod. Picard *pluquer*) to pick, clean, peck: see *PLUCK* v.] *intr.* To pick, pluck, to pilfer, to rob.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 3et wolde he teteren & pileken [v. 11. pilewin, picken], mid his bile, roter stunkinde fleshs, as is reafnes kunde. *Ibid.* 86 Uor euer me schal bene cheor pilken [v. r. plokin] & peolen, uor he is ase þe wið þe spruted ut þe betere þe me hine ofte cippede. 1570 *LEVINUS Mamph* 130/10 *Pilch*, miche, *suffrari*. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 33 Some steale, some pilch, some all away filch. 1605 *JAS FRASER Pilchermoon* (S. H. S. 1905) 163 The country was free from all manner of theft and pilching. 1808 *JAMISON, To Pilch*, 1. To shell peas, also, to pick periwinkles out of the shell; 2. To pilfer. as 'She has pilkit his pouch'. 1900 *Eng Dial Dict*, *Pilch*, to pilfer, filch (S. Worcester, Glouc.)

Pilchard (pi lfjard). Forms: a. 6-8 *pilcher*, (6 *pilcher*, 6-7 *pilchar* (e, *pylcher*); 8 6-*pilchard*, (6 *pylcherd* (e, *pilchard*, 7-*erd*). [Origin obscure. The d is excrement. (Cf. *Ir. pilser* from Eng.)]

Skeat compares Norw. *pilch* an artificial bait, whence *Dan dial pilch*, Swed. dial *pilch* to fish in a particular manner. Cf. also *Sc. dial pilch* a short fat person, anything thick or gross, a tough skinny piece of meat.]

A small sea fish, *Clupea pilchardus*, closely allied to the herring, but smaller, and rounder in form; it is taken in large numbers on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and forms a considerable article of trade, in U. S. and Eng. Colonies locally applied to other fishes of the herring kind, e.g. the C. *sagax* of the Pacific, the *Harengula macrophthalma* of Bermuda; also to the young menhaden. † To take sturgeons with pilchards, to get large returns from a small outlay (*obs.*)

1530 *PALSGR* 254/1 *Pylcher* a fysshe, *sardine*. 1542 *DOORDE Dytary* xxx (1870) 293 He must not eate, fresshe heryng, pylcherdes, etc. 1570 *LEVINUS Mamph* 30/35 *Pilchard*, *gerres*, *kalecula*. *Ibid.* 74/37 *Pylcher*, fish, *mena*, a c1600 *NORDEN Spec Brit. Connu.* (1728) 22 The richest fishing is of the leaste fishes which is called a pilchard. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N* III. 1. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herring. 1666 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass* i xlviii (1674) 63 They have built commodious Inns to take Sturgeons with Pilcherdes. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4941/2 *Pilchers* for the Streets. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1790) I 263 The continuation and direction of these two bands, the pilchers of the South, and the herrings of the North, are nearly of the same length. 1813 *Sir H. DAVY Agric Chem* (1814) 288 The refuse pilchards in Cornwall are used, as a Manure. 1865 *KINGSLAY Herew v. Savoury* was the smell of fried pilchard *attrib*. 1868 *PERRY Last Will* p. vi, I set up iron-works and pilchard fishing in Kerry. 1884 *HITCHINS & DREW Cornwall* II. 471 The pilchard fishery furnishes the staple commodity of the place.

† **Pilcher**¹. *Obs.* A term of abuse, frequent at the beginning of the 17th c. It has been conjecturally explained as meaning 'One who wears a pilch or leathern jerkin or doublet', or 'One who pilches, a thief'; in two instances it is either fig. from *pilcher*, *PILCHARD*, the fish, or punningly associated with that word.

1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Whither doe you dragge the gent man? you mungrels, you curres, you ban-dogs, wee are Capitaine Tucca, that talke to you, you inhumane pilchers. 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt, Master Constable* i. ii, Pilcher, thou'rt a most pitiful dried one. a 1616 *FLETCHER Wit without M.* III. iv, Upbraide me with your benefits, you pilchers. a 1625 — *Women Pleas'd* II. iv, Hang him, Pilcher, There's nothing loves him, his owne Cat cannot endure him. a 1640 *DAY Part Bee* iv, Smoked Pilcher vanish!

† **Pilcher**². *Obs. rare*. [? Extended from *PILCH*.]

1. = *PILCH* sb. 1

1635 *EARL OF CORK Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I (1886) IV 104, I have written to Mr Ned Boyle to furnish him with pilchers

2. A scabbard. (Apparently contemptuous.)

1594 *SHAKS Rom & Jul* III. i. 84 Will you pluck your sword out of his Pilcher by the eares?

Pilcorn. [For *pildcorn*, f. *FILLED* ppl a. i b + *CORN*.] A variety of the cultivated Oat, considered by Linnæus a species (*Avena nuda*), in which the glumes or husks do not adhere to the grain, but leave it bare. Also called *pilled oats*, † *pillotes*.

1578 *LVT. Dodoens* IV xiii 467 There is an other kinde of Otes, whiche is not so inclosed in his huskes as y^e other is, but is bare, and without huske when it is threshed. The seconde kinde may be called in English, Pilcorne, or pylde Otes. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 155 And had also Drage, pilcorne, mixtillon, broctone words I profess, not well to vnderstand. 1824 *Veg Subst. Food* III 71 The *Avena sativa* has several varieties. The most remarkable are the black or long-bearded oat and the naked oat, or pilcorn. 1866 *Treas Bot*, Pilcorn, or Pilcorn.

Pilcrow (pil krou), *arch* Forms: 5 *pyl-craft* (e, *pilecraft*, 6 *pilorowe*, (7 *pilkrow*, *pill-crow*, *peelcrow*, *pilgrow*), 6- *pilorow*. [App. for *pilled crow*: cf. *pilcorn*, *pilgaric*, etc. The application of the word, with the form *pyl-craft*, has suggested that it originated in a perversion of *PARAGRAPH*, through *pargraffe*, **par-craffe*, etc. cf. *quots.* c1460 and 1617. But the history of the word is obscure, and evidence is wanting.] = *PARAGRAPH* sb. 1.

[1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Paragaphus*, Anglice, a paragrafe in writing.] c1440 *Prompt Parv.* 398/1 *Pylcraft*, yn a bouke . asteriscus, *paragrophus* c1460 *Medulla* in *Way Prompt Parv.* 398 *note*, *Paragapha*, pylcraft in wy[t]yleng. 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 2 In husbandrie matters, whie a *Pilcrowe* ye finde That yeie appertaineth to Huswiferye Kinde. 1602 R. T. FIVE GODLIE *Serm* 18 To stand as a Cypher in Augur, or as a pilcrow in a latine Pummer. 1677 *MINSULU Ductor*, *Pilcrow*, contractum videtur con-uptumque ex paragrafo. a 1685 *FLETCHER Nice* I *l'almor* iv. 1, But why a Peel-crow here? A Scar-crow had been better. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Pilcrow*, an old word for a Paragraph. 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *T. H. able* xv 142 The leading article... calling attention to them with interjections and all sorts of verbal pilcrows.

Pild, *obs.* form of *pilled*: see *PILL* v. 1

Pile (pail), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *pil*, 4- *pile*, (4-8 *pyle*, 6 *pyll*, 7 *peil*). [OE. *pil* masc = OLG. **pil* (MLG. MDu. *pil*, Du. *pyl* dart, arrow, also ON *pila* fem., arrow, Da., Sw. *pil*, from LG.), OHG., MHG. *pjfil*, Ger. *pfeil* dart, arrow, shaft, West Ger. *pil*, a. L. *pilum* the heavy javelin of the Roman foot-soldier, orig. 'pestle'.]

The L. *pilum* was no doubt adopted by the Germans in the L. sense 'javelin', which passed on the continent into that of 'dart', and hence 'arrow', in which latter sense it superseded the native word. In OE the sense 'javelin' passed into those of 'dart' and 'pointed stake' (= L. *studis*), but the former is known only in a few poetic compounds, *fyge-pil* flying dart, *hyle-pil* battle dart, and the earliest examples of the simple word in this sense are ME., if applied to an arrow, it was only as subsidiary to native names]

† 1. A dart; a shaft; (?) an arrow. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Be Mannes Mod* 26 Bið þæt ælþonra eal ȝefilðð seondes fugepulum — *Riddles* xviii 6 Frea þæt bihealded hu me of hile fleogð & hyldepilas. 13. *Gny Warru.* (A.) 3490 Schetep wyl piles & ȝif hem dep wolde. c1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 6976 Pen Paril. with a pile sharp, Rut hym in thurgh þe pybbis with a roid wond.

† 2. The pointed metal head of a dart, lance, or arrow. *Obs.*

1592 *CONSTABLE Sonn.* I v, Thine eye the pyle is of a murdering dart c1621 *CHAPMAN* *Ihad* iv 545 Through both his temples struck the dart, the wood of one side shew'd, The pile out of the other look'd. 1627 *DUNAYN Court of Fairy* Wks (1748) 166 His spear—a bent both stiff and strong. The pile was of a horse fly's tongue. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. x (1840) 63 Luke an arrow well feathered, but with a blunt pile, he flew swift, but did not sink deep. 1700 *HICKES Let. in Pepys's Corr* 10 June, Elf arrows, are of a triangular form, somewhat like the beard or pile of our old English arrows of war. (1796 *PRUCE Anonym.* (1809) 103 Fletcher, he that trimmed arrows by adding the feathers; Arrowsmith, he that made the piles.]

c. Used to render L. *pilum*, the heavy javelin of the ancient Roman foot-soldier.

c 1600 *FLETCHER & MASS Falses One* i. i, How the Roman Pils.. drew Roman blood. 1627 *MAY Lucan* i. 8 Knowne Ensignes Ensignes doe defe, Piles against Piles, gainst Eagles Eagles fly. (*Note*, If any man quarrell at the word *Pile*, as thinking it scarce English, I desire them to give a better word.) 1687 *DUNYEN Hind & P.* II. 161 That was but civil war, an equal set, Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles met. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 89/1 The Germans came so violently upon the Romans that the soldiers cast away their piles, and betooke them to their swords. 1718 *Rowe* *tr. Lucan* i. 7 Pils against piles oppos'd in impious fight, And Eagles against Eagles bending flight. 1850 *MERRIVALL Rom Emp* (1865) I. vi. 271 The Romans threw their piles, and rushed headlong upon the unwieldy mass.

† 2. A spike, a nail; a spine (of a prickly plant, in ME. of a hedgehog); the pointer of a sun-dial.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints Lives* v. 388 He ȝehæfte [hi] on anum micclum stocce, and mid isenum pilum heora ilav ȝefestnode and cwæð þæt hi sceoldon swa standan on þam pilum. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304 Heo [sean holly] hafast stelan hwitne .on ðes hænysse ufeawardre beoð acennede scearpe and byrnythe pilas. a 1100 *O. E. Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 337/6 *Gnomon* degmales pil. a 1200 *Fragm. Ælfrics Gram.* (ed. Phillips 1831), Priktende so piles on ile. c 1225 1287 [see *lespiles* v. 11]. c 1220 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/50 Heo studeken al-o hicke on him, so ȝyrchon deth of piles. *Ibid.* 298/49 *Ass* full a-e is an Ircpeil of piles a-la-boute

b. A (pointed) blade (of grass). [Cf. *Da. dial. pile*, *graspile*, Fl. *pjil*, *graspjil*.]

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii *Prol.* 25 At every pilis point and cornis croppis The techrys stand, as lemand berial droppis. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 153 More sinnes then there bee grass piles vpon the earth. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 291 There shall not a pile of Grass be left within his

Kingdom. 1766 *Museum Rust* IV. xviii. 122 Appearance of red clover, where not a pile of this grass had before been known. 1821 Sir J. SINGLAI *Syst. Hist. Scot.* I. 372 The grass was smaller in the pile, and more luxuriant in its growth. 1896 *Cockcroft Men of Moss-Hags* xxi. Every pile of the grass that springs so sweetly in the meadows.

o. A single glume or pale (of chaff). *Sc.*

1786 *BURNS Address to Unico Guid* heading. The cleanest corn May have some piles of chaff in.

3. A pointed stake or post, *spec* in later use, a large and heavy beam of timber or trunk of a tree, usually sharpened at the lower end, of which a number are driven into the bed of a river, or into marshy or uncertain ground for the support of some superstructure, as a bridge, pier, quay, wall, the foundation of a house, etc. Also extended to cylindrical or other hollow iron pillars, used for the same purposes.

In prehistoric times villages or settlements were built upon wooden piles in lakes. See *pale-dwelling*, etc. in 5.

1700 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) Introd (from Bæda), Da genamon þa Walas, and adifon sume ea fiod ealne mid scearpum pilum [Bæda *sudibus*, *D. stangum*, cf. *W. Wulcker* 509/14 *sudibus* stengum] greutum innan þam welere sy ær hatta Temese c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. IVace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pyles & giete dide þey [Bithons] make; fæste yu Temese dide þey hem stake. 1377 *LANGT P. Pl.* B. xvi. 23 Þe tree With þre pyles was it vnder þigte. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test Love* II. v. (Skeat) 116 If the pyle, ben trewe, the gravel and sand wol abyde. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxviii. (1482) 316 The duk hym self with y or thie lepe vpon the pyles, and so were saued with helpe of men that were aboute the bidge. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 171 The brekyng yf of the dokke hede at Portsmouth weying vt of the piles & shorys. 1530 *FALSTOR* 254/1 Pyle to be set in a faulty grounde, *pilot*. 1555 *EBEN Decades* 226 They houses are builded aboute the grounde vpon popples & pyles. 1602 *WALKER Atk. Eng. Epit.* (6012) 356 Two walles, the one of Turffe, and the other of Pyles and Tymber strongly and artificially interposed. 1708-14 *TUCKER Nat. Hist.* (1834) II. 405 Like the houses of Amsterdam, which are reported to stand upon piles driven deep into the quagmire. 1852 *LYELL Antiq. Man.* II. (ed. 3) 17 Habitations constructed on platforms raised above the lake, and resting on piles.

1886 *RUSKIN Pictorita* I. xii. 416 Dive down the oaken pile of a principle.

b. With various qualifications expressing purpose or nature: e. g.

Bearing p., *bridge p.*, *foundation p.*, *guide p.*, *hollow p.*, *sheathing p.*, *short p.*, *weir p.*, etc. *Close pile*, a timber pile forming one of many set close together, *false pile*, a pile to which additional length is given after driving, *filling pile*, one of those filling up the space between gauge piles, *hydraulic pile*, a pile sunk in sand by means of a powerful jet of water led either inside or outside of it. Also *FINDOR p.*, *GAUGE p.*, *GUARD p.*, *GUIDE p.*, *PNEUMATIC p.*, *SCREW p.*, *SHUT or SLIDING p.*, *STRAY p.*, for which see these words. 1859 *G. MEREDITH R. Fowles* I. xvii. 266 The Magnetic Youth leaned round to note his proximity to the weir-piles. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* II. 1700/2 A hollow pile is a cylinder which is sunk by excavation proceeding inside. 1877 *Ibid.* III. *Short-pile*... driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

10. A stake or post fixed in the ground, at which swordsmen practised their strokes. *Obs.* 1 are c. 1480 *Knyghtshode & Batayle* (MS Cott. Titus A. xxi. If 6b) Noonan is seyn prevayle, In feild That with the pile, nathe firste grete excise.

4. *Her.* A charge, regarded by some as an ordinary, by others as a sub-ordinary, consisting of a figure formed by two lines meeting in an acute angle (generally assumed to represent an arrow-head), issuing, when not otherwise stated, from the chief or top of the escutcheon, with the point downwards. *In pile*: arranged in the form of a pile. *Party per pile*: divided by lines in the form of a pile.

[App a special use of sense 1 b, or directly from L. *pilum* Not known in OF. *Littre* has it as a neologism, *pila masc.*, and refers it to L. *pilum*, but it may have been taken directly from Eng. heraldry.]

1486 *Bl. St. Albans, Her.* Ev b, Ceitan army in the wich 11. pils mete to gedyr in oon coone. He berith golde 11. pils of sable. 1523 *LD BERNERS Proiss.* I. ccxxviii. 337 The baner was of syluer a sharpe pile goulles. 1562 *LEIGHT Armorie* 46 The eight particion, which is to be blased on this sorte Party per pile in pointe, Or and Sable. 1612 *Her. beareth Ermin.* a pile in pointe Gueules. 1610 *GUILLEM Heraldry* II. vi. (1612) 62 He beareth Argent a Triple Pile, Flory on the tops, issuing out of the sinister base, in bend towards the Dexter corner, Sable. This sort of bearing of the Pile, hath a resemblance of so many Piles driven into some water-worked, and incorporated at their heads. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1660) 73 A Pile is an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold line meeting after the manner of a Wedge, that is to say broad at the upper end, and meeting together at the lower end in an Acute-angle. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I. *Pile*, in Heraldry... probably something like the Figure of the Roman *Pila*, which was a tapering Dart, about five foot long, and shapened at the Point with Steel. 1766-87 *PORNY Heraldry* (ed. 4) 135 The sixteenth is Argent, three piles, meeting near the point of the base Azure. c. 1808 *BEAUVILLE Her. Gloss.* *Pile*, triple, or triple-pointed, in base bendwise, by Ferme, termed a pile, nasant, in bend, triple-flory. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 50 Sable, three Swords in pile arg. 1873 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* 5 235 The Pile, a wedge-shaped space of colour with the point downwards, represents what we still call a pile; a piece of timber driven into moist ground.

5. *attrib* and *Comb* (from 3). a. *attrib*. Of a pile, as *pale-head*, *-wood*, formed of piles, as *pale-*

breakwater, *-dam*, *-planking*, *-structure*; supported on piles, as *pale-bridge*, *-habitation*, *-ighthouse*, *-pier*, *-road*, *-settlement*, *-village*; used as a pile, as *pale-plank*. b. *obj* and *obj gen*, as *pale-fixer*, *-screwing*. c. *instrumental*, as *pale-supported* adj. d. *Special Comb* *pale-building*, a building erected on piles, esp. one of such dwellings of certain prehistoric and primitive peoples; so also *pale-builder*, *pale-built* a; *pale-cap*, a cap or plate for the head of a pile; also, a beam connecting the heads of piles; *pale-drawer*, a machine for extracting piles; *pale-dwelling*, a dwelling built on piles, especially in shallow water, as a lake, but sometimes on dry ground, hence *pale-dweller*; *pale-engine* = *PILE-DRIVER*; *pale-hoop*, a hoop or band round the head of a pile to keep it from splitting; *pale-house*, a house built on piles, a *pale-dwelling*; *pale-saw*, a saw for cutting off piles below the surface of the water; hence *pale-sawing*; *pale-shoe*, an iron point fixed to the lower end of a pile; *pale-worm*, the teredo, or other worm or animal which bores into piles. See also *PILE-DRIVER*, *PILEWAYS*, *PILE-WORK*.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 445/1 Under the protection of two huge "pile-breakwaters" 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/1 There are good reasons for believing these "pile-builders" are the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aboriginals. 1885 *Lubbock Pict. Times* v. 127 The Lake dwellers followed two different systems which he distinguishes as "Pile-buildings" and "Crannoges." 1886 *Athenian* 21 Apr. 55/1 The pile-buildings of the Swiss lakes. 1903 *Kritika* 5 *Nations* 4 Do you know the "pile-built" village where the sage dealers trade? 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 The constructing of a "pile dam" opposite to the clough. 1880 *Dawkins Early Man* 304 The "pile dwellers" possessed vegetables not traceable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man.* 29 It relates to the earliest age of "pile-dwelling" 1874 *Savoy Compt. Philol.* III. 114 Then [the "Buriscans"] predecessors of the Neolithic age whose pile dwellings have yielded wheat and coral, evidences of Eastern intercourse. 1776 *G. SMITH Building in Water* 36 The Platform of the "Pile-engine." 1853 *Sir H. Douglas Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 154 The piles were driven by pile-engines constructed on the boats of the country. 1886 A. WINGFIELD *Walke's Geol. Field* 263 Jars of dried apples and wheat have been yielded from the "pile-habitations." 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 4 Dowalton Loch celebrated by the discovery there of "pile-houses" 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/2 The races who now build these pile houses, often on hill tops. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/4 Unlike the old "pile piers," it is a substantial structure of masonry. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 550 "Pile-planks," planks of which the ends are sharpened, so as to enter into the bottom of a canal. 1838 *Cow Eng. & Archit. Syst.* I. 150/1 A scaffold was erected, upon which the pile drivers were placed for driving the sheet piles (pile planks) of the best North Carolina heart pine. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 24 A Jetty of "Pile-planking" should be run a little way down from the Point. 1860 *Wdale Dict. Terns* s. v. As a considerable length of the Utica and Syracuse railroad passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required. This gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as "pile road." 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1703/1 Vogle's "pile saving attachment for boats." 1897 R. MUNRO *Prob. Problems* 304 A "pile-settlement of the Bronze Age." 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 A pykas, and 11 "pyles shone." 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 54 Improvement in the formation of pile shoes. 1887 *Western Rev.* June 340 Along this line [Barnston and Skipses Drain] five or six other "pile-structures" have been found. 1860 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's* Aug. 389 An old "pile-supported pier." 1879 *Athenian* 6 Sept. 32/1 "Pile-villages have been found on the shores of Gmunt." 1804 C. WELCH *Tower Bridge* 123 Snuff boxes and other memorials turned from the "pile wood." 1723 *tr. Roussat (1716)* Observations on the Sea or "Pile Worms" discovered in Pile or Woodworks in Holland.

1. *File*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *pyle*, 5 *pyl*, *pyll*, *pylle*, 5-8 *pila*. [Of doubtful origin.]

Evidently distinct historically from *PILE* sb. 1, sense 4. It may, however, be an earlier adoption of the same Fr. word. In sense it agrees exactly with *PILE* sb. 1, senses 3 and 4, and in the 16th c. the *Border pyles* usually appear in the English State papers as *pyles* or *piles*. Yet the words cannot be doubtless, for in *pila* the final *s* is evidently original.]

A small castle, tower, or stronghold, = *PEEL* sb. 1. 3. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 685 Þe rytwym man also seitaia Aporche he schal þat proper pile (*prime gyle*) 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. XIX. 360 That holy cherche stode in vnte As it a pyle were. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXII. 366 Holy churchc stod in holynesse as hit were a pile. 1430 *Hymns Verg.* (1867) 45 Þanne y counceiled eroud with-inne a while þat alle men children in towne & pile To slepe þen, þat ihesu myght with hem die. 1435 *Torr Portugal* 573 Yf I dwelle in my pylle of ston. 1450 *LOVELL Grail* xii. 349 It [Castle of Valachin] was On of the Sirengest pylr, That Eueru Man Sawgh in Ony Exyl. 14... *Cowentry Corp. Chr. Pt.* (E. E. T. S.) 26 Yett do I maiuell In what pile or castell This herdem dyd hym see. 1545 *UDALL Erasmi* *Apoph.* 222 b, The grekes wer besieged in a litle piate pile or castle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 866 They sayled into Engelande, and landed at the pyle of Fowdrey within litle of Lancaster [called in 1423 *Act a Hen. VI.* c. 5 le Peele de Foddary en le Counte de Lancastre] 1603 in Morison *Itin.* II. III. (1617) 270 To build litle piles of Stone in such Garisons [in Ireland] as shall be thought fittest to be continuall bridles vpon the people. 1609 *HOLLAND Anim. Marcell.* xiv. vii. 18 Arabia, a rich land, replenished also with strong castles and piles [castris oppletis ualidis et castellis] 1609 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 20 *Pale* or *Pile*, is a Fort built for defence of any place. 1779-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Pile* of *Poddary*, or *Pile of Fowdrey*, called *pille*, by the idiom of the county, for a *pila*, or fort.]

b. *spec* Applied to the Peels on the Scottish border. = *PEEL* sb. 1. 4.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 522 The which threwe downe certayne pyllys and other strengthis, and a parte of the Castell of Beaumont. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII. 203 The kyng intended, To make new duers Pylles and stoppes to let the Scottissh men from their inuasions. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 881/1 He ouerthiew certeine castles, piles, and small holds, till he came through the dales to Iedworth. 1649 *DRUMM or HAWTH Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) gr Thomas earl of Surrey, had burnt many towne, and ouerthrow castles and piles. 1774 *LAMBE Battle of Flodden* cxlv. Where piles be pulled downe apace.

File (pale), sb. 3. Forms: 5- *pyle*, (5-7 *pyle*, 6 *pyele*). [a F. *pale* heap, pyramid, mass of masonry, pier of a bridge (1340 in Godef.) = It. *pila* mole, pier, pillar, Sp. *pila*, Pg. *pila* pile, heap. -L. *pila* pillar, pier, or mole of stone.]

1. A pillar, a pier, esp. of a bridge. *Obs.* (Not to be confused with *PILE* sb. 1. 3.)

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1089 Pils maad of tilis must ascende 100 feet and half. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of a byggyngs foie, or ober byggyngs. *pila*. 1577 *Gascogne Journ.* Wks. (1587) 59 I then waxes of eul doe worke so fast my piles are ouertun. 1617 *Morison Itin.* I. 115 Of this Bridge thirtene piles of bricke may be seene neere the shore at Porcol. 1702 *EDWARD Earl Hist.* (1710) 434 This bridge consisted of twenty piles, each 60 foot in thickness, and 150 in height, besides the foundation. 1730 *A. GORDON Majors Amphib.* 219 Of the Stones, one of them is still seen in the middle Pile of the Bridge delle Nau.

2. *fig.* Applied to the neck, leg, etc.

1584 *LOCOT Alarum agit Usurari* (Hunter, CI) 72 Her stately necke where Nature did acquite Her selfe so well, For in this pile was fancee painted fure. *Ibid.* 73 The stately thier, Like two faire compass marble pillars rise. Next which the knees. This stately pyles with gladsome honour greete. 1589 *Scullian Met.* (Hunter, CI) 41 Now Nature stands amaid her selfe to looke on Beauties fete, So small a pile so great a weight, like Atlas to vphold the bodie.

3. A mole or pier in the sea. *Obs.* c. 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* 334 (1810) 345 There is a harbour for ships, by means of a pile built. 1652 *NEGDHAM tr. Selden's Mare* II. 87 But if no man sustain damage, hee is to be defended who build's upon the shore, or cast's a Pile into the Sea.

4. A heap of things (of some height) laid or lying one upon another in a more or less regular manner; also *fig.*

1440 *Prompt Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, or heep, where of hyt be, cumulus. *Ibid.* Pyle of clothyng on a presse, pannu-phorum. 1530 *FALSTOR* 254/1 Pyle of clothes or any other heape, *pille*. 1653 *MILTON Hierarchy* Wks. 1738 I 570 To how little purpose are all those piles of Sermons, Notes, and Comments on all parts of the Bible. 1656 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 35 You are called out to see piles of dead carcasses. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ.* *Jerusalem* (1707) 15 A rude pile of Stones erected... for an Altar. 1744 *BRACKLEY Serms* 3 13 Such heaps or piles of wood were sometimes a hundred and eighty cubits round. 1821 *J. WILSON Isle of Palms* II. 363 Behold you pile of clouds, Like a city, round the sun. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 321 The sheet printed on both sides is delivered upon the board, and laid upon the pile. 1892 *E. PEACOCK N. Byndon* I. 310 A large pile of letters and packages.

5. A series of weights fitting one within or upon another, so as to form a solid cone or other figure. (So F. *pila*.)

This sense is certain for quotes 1611, 1690; but quot. 1440 is doubtful. The attrib use in *pila weight* apparently belongs here.

1440 *Prompt Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of weyyngs, *libramantum*, *libra*. 1585 *Sir F. KNOLLYS Astr. gyngre Troya weyghte* (MS. Rawl. D. 23 If 23) They argue that the gowide synthes pyle weyghte is muche tooe heavy, to be the trewe Troy weyghte. 1611 *Corcor. Pila*, also, the pile, or whole masse, of weights vsed by Goldsmithes, etc. 1647 in Cochran *Patrick Rec Canage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 80 Compared the forsaide round brasse stone weight... with a new brasse stone pyle weight in the cony house, and I found the said new pyle weight havier by almost halfe one. *Ibid.* The new 4 lb pyle marked with a fleur de lyce boght from J. Falconar Warden from Holland. 1601 *St. Having* examined the French pyle marked with the fleur de lyce amongst the weights now used. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. s. v. *Brass*, Brns. of Pile weights the pound, 1 s. 1690 *Boyle Medicus Hydrostat* Wks. 1772 V. (Plate at end), The Explication of the Figure. *g* the Pile of Weights.

6. A large group, clump, or collection of things, without reference to height; a 'lot'. *Obs.* 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 47 Of these islands are two pyles the one of them, little frequented; the other containeth six in number, to wit: Saint Iago, Fuego, Mayo, Bonavisto, Sal, and Biavo. 1864 *EMERY DICKINSON Lett.* (1894) II. 253 Father has built a new road round the pile of trees between our house and Mr. S's.

7. *spec.* A heap of combustibles on which a dead body is burnt (*funeral pile*).

1625 *G. SANDYS Trav.* I. 83 Laying them vpon their backs on beds, they conveyed them vnto the funeral pile on beares. 1699 *GARTH Dispens* II. 30 And with Prescriptions lights the solemn Pyle. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & Arc.* III. 990 Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood, Were poured upon the pile of burning wood. 1788 *MACLEAR Cells* II. (1879) 19 Some even voluntarily came forward to share the pile with an honoured person deceased. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xviii. 305 Made a pile of chairs and benches and tables, and burnt all that remained of Clodius.

8. A heap of wood or faggots on which a sacrifice or a person is burnt.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Isaac was layde on the pile of wood to bee offered up in sacrifice. c. 1618 *SILVESTER Manners Blush* 1783 The Father makes the

Pile. Hereon he layes his bond-led, blind-led Son 1848 Mrs JAMESON *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 337 Then the people kindled the pile; but though the flame was exceedingly large it did not touch her 1902 *Westm Gas* 12 July 1/3 'It is disgraceful', said the curate, who was all for the pile of faggots.

f. *Mil* A stack of arms regularly built up. 1568 D. T[univ.] *Ess Pol & Mor* 122b, Germanicus... caused a pile of weapons to be raised 1887 *BOWEN Enaid* 1 296 Sinful Rebellion. Piling her fiendish weapons, shall sit firm bound on the pile

g. An oblong rectangular mass of cut lengths of puddled iron-bars, laid upon each other in rows, for the purpose of being rolled after being raised to a welding temperature in a reheating furnace; a 'faggot'.

1830 *USE Dict. Arts* 707 Four rows of these [iron bars] are usually laid over each other into a heap or pile which is placed in the re-heating furnace, and exposed to a free circulation of heat, one pile being set crosswise over another. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Pile*, the faggot or bundle of flat pieces of iron prepared to be heated to welding-heat and then rolled

h. *ellipt* (for *pale of wealth, money, dollars*, etc.) A heap of money; a fortune accumulated or heaped up. Chiefly in colloq phr to make one's pile.

1613 *SHAKS Hen VIII*, III i 207 What piles of wealth hath he accumulated To his owne portion? 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece VI* 233 It seems to have been one of the state maxims to draw as little as possible from this pile of wealth. 1876 *HOLLAND Swt Oaks* xxii. 324 Yes, and I've made piles of money on them]

1741 *FRANKLIN in Poor Rich Alm* Apr. (Bartlett), Rash mortals, ere you take a wife, Contrive your pile to last for life. 1854 F. MARRVAT *Gold Quartz Mining* 8 On the old Californian principle of 'making a pile' and vamping the ranché. 1854 *Fraser's Mag* July 27 Every partisan blackleg bets his 'pile' upon his favourite 1864 *ELIZ. A. MURRAY E. Norman III*. 182 The hope which cheers... so many [Australian diggers]... 'We may make our pile yet, and go home'. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* vii 196 Capitalists who had made their pile were consumed by a desire to walk over their own broad acres.

4. A lofty mass of buildings; a large building or edifice.

1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial* III 84 If this loftie Pyle bee not equalized by the estate and renewes of the builder, it is as if Paulus steeple should seuer Pancras Church for a Belfry 1663 *COWLEY Verses Sev Occas, Queen's Repairing Somerset-Ho.* Two of the best and statelyst Piles which e're Man's liberal Piety of old did rear. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II 28 Over against the middle of the Bridge, there is a great square pile of building in the Water 1791 *Boswell Johnson* 21 Sept. an 1773, There is a very large unfinished pile, four stories high 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxx. This antiquated and almost ruinous pile occupied a part of the site of the public offices in the Strand commonly called Somerset House. 1855 *PERSCOTT Philip II*, I i vii. 202 Philip testified his joy by raising the magnificent pile of the Escorial. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wile* II, Glinn was a large pile of brickwork.

b. *fig*

1671 *MILTON Samson* 1069 His look Haughty as is his pile high-built and proud 1770 *LANGHOUGH Plutarch* (1879) I. 89/a The beautiful pile of justice which he had reared presently fell to the ground 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece I* 39 Afraid of raising a great pile of conjecture on a very slender basis of facts.

5. A series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper moistened with an acid solution placed between each pair, for producing an electric current (*galvanic* or *voltatic pile*). Also extended to other arrangements of such plates. cf. BATTERY.

Dry pile, a voltaic pile in which no liquid is used, and which generates a feeble but very permanent current

1800 *Med. Fril* IV 119 When they used the order of silver, card, zinc, &c., This pile gave us the shock as before described. *Ibid.*, The plate A was connected with the top of the electrometer and the silver end of the pile. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* 198 The chemical power of the voltaic pile was discovered and described by MESSRS. Nicholson and Carlisle, in the year 1800. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc* (1879) I. xiv. 381 Behind the screen, was an excellent thermo-electric pile 1894 *BORTONE Electr. Instr. Making* (ed 6) 146 This pile was used with a large paraffin burner having an iron chimney nearly touching the interior ends of elements. [*Ibid.*, Fig 56 is reproduced from a photograph of the identical thermopile]

File (pail), sb.⁴ arch Also 4 pyl, 6 pyle, pyl, pyell. [a. OF. *pila* (12th c. in Lihté), also in med.L. *pila* In Fr. opposed to *cronx*, as in Eng. to 'cross', also in mod.F. to *face*, in *à pile ou face*.

F pile, L. *pila*, in this sense was app the same word as in prec. the *pila* or under uon of the *can* (COIN sb. 4) being a small upright uon pillar, on the flat top of which the piece of metal was laid to be stamped, see sense 1]

†1. The under iron of the minting apparatus with which money was struck; its surface bore the die of which the impression was made on the reverse or pile side of the piece. Opposed to *trussell* or *tursall*, F. *trousseau* (Cotgr.): see quot. 1876. *Obs.*

1293 *Memoranda K. R.* 20 & 21 Edw I, m. 35 b *cedula*, Inuente sunt inter bona illa due pecie quatuor vna vocatur pila et alia crosse que vocatur cuneus ad monetam Regis cadendum 1300 (Nov. 10) *Ibid* 28 & 29 Edw I. 61 De cuneis Cambii Dunelmensis... Vous enueyames del dit Eschequier. deux peire de Cuyens nouveaux en vi peces. E puis... vne peire noue en treis peces, cest a sauoir a chescone peire vne pile e ij Trusseux]

1562-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot I* 227 Ane pile and ane tursall maid for cuneyng of certane pecis of gold and silvir, the pile havand sunken thairin foure lettris. 1587-8 *Ibid* IV 265 To grave, sink and mak countars of latoun, with sic pyles and tursallis as may serve to that effect 1605 *Ibid*. VII 54 To rersasse the pylis and tursellis lathe send hame from England, and the puncheons for making of ma pylis and tursellis 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Pile*, also, the pile, or under-yron of the stampe wherein money is stamped 1876 *COCHRAN-PATRICK Rec Coinage Scot I* Introd 49 Each moneyer had two irons or puncheons, one of which was called the 'pile', and the other the 'trussell' The 'pile' was from seven to eight inches long, and was firmly fixed in a block of wood (called 'ceppean' in the French Ordonnances) On the 'pile' was engraved one side of the coin, and on the 'trussell' the other

2. Hence, The side of a coin opposite to the 'cross' or face; the reverse. arch. *Cross and (or) pile*, in phrases - see CROSBY sb 21 b-e.

1390 *GOWER Conf I*. 172 Whos tinge neither pyl ne crouche Mai hyre. 1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no reclus, Frynte nor impressioun in all thy seyntwarie. 1523 *LD BEARNERS Froiss I* cliv 185 The frenche kyng made newe money of fyne golde, called florence of y^e lambe, for in the pyell there was grauyen a lambe. [Cf *Cheron de S. Den*, B. N. 2873, If 396 Appellez florins a l'aignel pour ce que en la pile avoit un aignel] 1530 *PALSGR* 254/1 Pyle of a coynes, the syde having no crosse, *pila*. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III iii 688 That you as sure, may Pick and Choose, As Crosse I win, and Pile you lose 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pile*, the backside of a piece of Money. 1843 *MILL Logic* III xviii. § 2 Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw cross or pile?

File (pail), sb.⁵ Also 5-6 pyle. [ad. I. *pilus* hair (Not through OF., which had *pail*, *poil*)]

1. Hair, esp. fine soft hair, down; rarely, a single hair of this kind; the fine short hair of cattle, deer, etc.; the wool of sheep; in *Entom.* fine hairs on an insect.

1486 *Sh. St. Albans* Euj b, All that beith greece and piles ther vpon Euer shall be strypte when they be vndoon. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennas* VI iv 16 Four young stottis..blak of pyle. *Ibid*. VIII iii 150 My grene youth that tym, wyth pylis gynn, Fyrt cleyd my chyn, or beird begouth to spring 1576 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. i. He has no whiskers, not a pile. 1805 *LUCCOCK Nat Wool* 18 The native wraps himself in sheep skins, and blesses that hand which made their pile thick, warm and ponderous 1865 *KIRBY & St Entomol* III. 306 Some Hymenoptera... have the upper lip of the male clothed with silver pile 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 318 The East African is by no means a hairy man Little pile appears upon the body 1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 159 In order to withstand the intense cold of a Tibetan winter, the chiru is clothed with a thick and close woolly pile

b. *transf.* Applied to the downy plumage of a bird, or the downy part of a feather

1340-70 *Aislaund* 814 Of his grounden gras, he was can hee take, Peron hee brynges he brid, & bathes his pilus. 1847 *Winstelbire* (1890) II 147, I can my falcon bring Without a pile of feather wrong on body, breast or wing.

2. A nap upon cloth; now esp. the downy nap or shag of velvet, plush, and similar fabrics, produced by an accessory or secondary warp the loops of which are cut so as to form a nap; also, loops in a carpet similarly produced and forming a nap.

Double pile, *pila* upon *pila*, two-pile, three-pile, attrib phr.: having the pile of double or treble closeness: see *pila-warp* n. 3. 1568 R. SAMPILL *Ballads* (1879) xxxviii. 238 With the sleek stans., for the nans They raise the pile I mak 30w plane. 1591 *GREENE Art Conny Catch* II. (1592) 22 He calls to see a boul of Saten, velvet, and not liking the pile, culler, or bracke, he calls for more. 1605 *ROWLANDS Hell's Broke Loose* 39 Rich Taffata and Veluet of three pile, Must serve our use to swaggar in a while. 1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Pile*, *Velours* à deux piles, two-pile Veluet. 1784 *COWPER Task* 11 Satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1702/a In Brussels carpet, the wares are simply withdrawn and the loops left standing In the Imperial Brussels the figure is raised above the ground and its pile is cut, but the ground is uncut In the Royal Wilton the pile is raised higher than in the common Wilton, and is also cut 1884 *Nonconform & Indep* 17 Jan 59/1 Persian carpets take front rank, for general excellence, softness of pile, and harmony of colouring

b. Each of the fine hair-like fibres of velvet, flannel, wool, or cotton.

1787 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 395 Like coarse velvet, each pile standing firm in its place 1802 *BEDDOES Hygeia* v 84 Flannel is more likely to be hurtful by the stimulating effect of its piles. 1805 *LUCCOCK Nat Wool* 13 The 'hair' of this wool, i. e. the fineness or coarseness of the pile, the first object of a stapler's concern

c. A fabric with a pile or nap, esp. velvet

1443 *LYTTON Last Bar* iv. v. It is not often that these loads witness idlers in silk and pile.

d. *transf.* The butt on a plate in etching.

1885 S. HADEN in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 233/a Rembrandt employed the etching-needle in such a way as to throw up with its point as much of the pile, or 'butt', as he required.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). Having a pile, as *pila-cap* pet., *fabric*, belonging to or forming the pile, as *pila-thread*; *pila-beam*, a separate warp-beam, upon which the pile-warp is wound and carried; *pila-warp*, the secondary warp, which furnishes the substance of the pile, also called *nap-warp*; it may consist of one, two, or three threads in the loop, producing *single*, *double*, or *three-pile* velvet; *pila-weaving*, the weaving of fabrics with a pile or nap, by means of the pile-warp, which, by being passed over the pile-wires, forms loops,

which are afterwards cut, or, in some cases, left standing; *pila-wire*, one of a number of wires used in pile-weaving; in the case of cut-pile fabrics, grooved on the upper side to facilitate cutting

1844 G. DONO *Textile Manuf.* vi. 204 Striped velvets, owe their peculiar appearance to some of the "pile-threads" being left uncut. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech.* **Pila-warp*, a warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap *Ibid* 1701/2 In **pile-weaving*, in addition to the usual warp and weft threads, a third thread is introduced... and is thrown into loops by being woven over wires of the breadth of the cloth *Ibid*, **Pila-wire*, the wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

Pile (pail), sb.⁶ *Path.* Usually pl piles. Also 5-6 pyle, (6 pyle). A disease characterized by tumours of the veins of the lower rectum; hæmorrhoids. Rarely *sing.* A hæmorrhoid.

a. 1400-50 *Stechk. Med MS.* 15 A good medic[i]ne for the pylis & for the emeawdys. 1527 *ANDREW Brunsywyke's Dystyll*, Waters Biv, Sores and pylis on the fondament lyke wrattes. 1539 *ELYOT Cast Helthe* (1541) 61 b, Of hemoroides or pylis 1608 *MIDDLETON Ram. Love* IV iv, A pile on ye, won't you! 1715 S. SCWALL *Diary* 20 Sept., Mr. Pemberton was very sick of the Piles. 1811 *HOOPER Med Diet* s. v. *Hæmorrhoids*, A small pile, that has been painful for some days, may cease to be so, and dry up 1869 *CHARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 176 Persons subject to piles should especially avoid all heating and stimulating drinks.

b. *Comb.*, as *pila-clamp*, *-supporter*.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech.* *Pila-clamp*, an instrument for removing hæmorrhoids *Ibid*, *Pila-supporter*, a suppository for preventing protrusion of the rectum 1893 *Syd Soc. Lec.*, *Pila-clamp*, an instrument... for crushing the base of the pile before cutting off, or for holding and compressing the pile.

Pile, sb.⁷, obs. form of *PILLOW*.

Pile (pail), v.¹ [f. *PILE* sb.¹ in sense 3]

1. *trans* To furnish, strengthen, or support with piles (esp. of timber); to drive piles into.

c. 1440 [see *PILING* vbl. sb.¹] a. 1552 *LYLAND Itin* II 31 Toward the North End of this Bridge stoneth a fair old Chapelle of Stone, piled in the Foundation for the rage of the Streame of the lamise. 1661 *BRANESSE Coll Alm* 30. 20 They had in some cases to pile an arch to build on 1716-17 E. RUP in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II 616 Part of the north ditch piled and planked. 1747 *Genil Mag. Hist Chron.* Sept 445 Mr King first carpenter to the [Westminster] Bridge protested against it without piling the foundation. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 96 II [a wall] was planked and piled internally 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, Heavy oak pieces, twenty-five feet in length, will be used for piling the 'coolies' on Yellowstone division.

†2. To fix, drive in (as a stake or pile) *Obs.*

1523 *LD BEARNERS Froiss I* cccxii. 701 The Flemynges had pyled in the ymer of Lescart great pyles of great tymbre, so that no shyppe coude come fro Lowney to Andewarpe. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 These were pyled in the earth, and vpon them were set the skulls of dead men, which they had flaine in the warres.

Pile, v.² [f. *PILE* sb.³]

1. *trans* To form into a pile or heap; to heap up. Often with *up*, *on*.

c. 1338 [see *PILING* vbl. sb.²] c. 1400 *Destr Troy* 903 The zepe knight Pight hom into ploghe, pilde vp the vrthe, Braud vp bygely all a brode feld. 1576 *FLIMING Panoph Epist* 372 What enormities be there, but ignorance, doth (as it were) pile them vp one vpon another. 1607 *ROWLANDS Dig. Lanth* 6 He... got wealth, and pylde vp golde euen as they pyle vp stockfish in Inland. 1638 *Sir I. HFRBERT Trav* (ed 2) 135 Upon many of these Moques the Storcks have pyld their nests 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 46 The Labourers ought to take the bricks out of the Carats and pile them. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 3 75 A prodigious Heap of Bags of Money, piled upon one another 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 17 Lake Pelion and Ossa piled one upon the other 1832 *TENNISON Lady of Shalott* l. iv, The reaper weary, Piling sheaves in upland airy. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiv 304 Many a feast high-piled, did load each table about them. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 341 The refuse was piled in heaps

b. *Mil.* To pile arms: to place muskets or rifles (usually three) in a position in which their butts rest on the ground and their muzzles come together, so as to form a pyramidal figure: a mode of disposing of them so as to be readily available when wanted, practised by soldiers, etc., while resting during a march or other military operation; to stack arms. Also *fig.*

c. 1778 *Conquerors* 65 Ihus each griev'd soldier piled his arms and wept. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. ix. ii 573 The sepoyas at once obeyed the order to pile their arms 1865 I. HUGHES in *Alarm Star* 5 Dec., The statesmen of our own country had piled arms with the view of seeing how liberal institutions would succeed in America. 1879 *Martine-Henry Rifle Exerc* 37 The squad will be taught to pile arms as follows.

d. *Metal.* = FAGGOT v. 2: cf. *PILE* sb.³ 3 g.

1891 R. R. GUBBINS (*title*) A New System of Hot-Charging and Hot-Piling Puddle Bars.

e. *Leather-making.* See *PILING* vbl. sb.¹ 1 b.

2. *transf.* and *fig* To amass, accumulate.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile Poems* 1850 I 19 Shall I here assume To mend the justice of the perfect God, By piling up a curse upon His curse Against thee. 1870 *ATHENAEUM* 15 Oct 489 Cowley often excels in piling his effects. 1886 W. HOOPER *St. Fr. Academic Life* 49 A man who on every occasion piles up the titles which he possesses... sins against good taste. 1889 *Jessop Coming of Friars* il. 54 Included in the estate slowly piled up by the Yelvertons.

b. To pile up (or on) the agony (*collog.*), to prolong and intensify to a climax the effect of anything painful by adding fresh elements or details. 1835-40 *HAI BURTON Clockm.* (1862) 444, I was actily in a

piled-up-agonies. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1 II 235, I do think he piled the agony up a little too high in that last scene. 1854 C. BROWNE in *Mis Gaskell's Life* (1857) II xi, 267, I doubt whether the regular novel-reader will consider the 'agonies piled sufficiently high' (as the Americans say). 1894 *Even.* *Exh.* 23 Jan 2/a Among their eloquence and piling up the agonies on their respective opponents.

3. *intr.* for *pile* or *pass*.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* II iv, The hart-like leaves oft each with other pile As doe the hard scales of the Crocodile. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* 80 Chills o'er his clumbers, piles the dusky heap! 1860 SIR W. E. LOGAN in *Borthwick's Brit. Amer. Rd.* 149 The ice in the St. Lawrence piles up over every obstacle. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 125/1 Money continues to pile up and up at the bankers of a good lady.

4. *trans.* To cover or load with things heaped on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 632 Tables are set, and on a sudden piled With Angels Food. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* II vii, (1819) 120 By degrees a fleet of boats and canoes were piled up with all kinds of household articles. 1817 COLTRINON *Sibyl. Leaves* Poem. (1852) 268 Gay thy gravity altar piled with fruits. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsina* 552 His floor Piled with provender for cattle.

Pile, obs. f. PILL sb.¹, and PILL v.¹, to rob, etc.

Pileage: see PILAGE.

Pileate (pōi-lē-āt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pilatus* (better *pilatus*)] capped, f. *pil*(us): see PILEUS.] Having a pileus or cap.

1828-32 in WILKINSON. 1858 MAYNE *Fishes* Lex., *Pileatus*, *Bot.* applied by Fries to an Order of the *Hymenogasteres* pileate. 1866 *Treas.* *Bot.* [see PILL in *ORM.*] 1874 COOK *Ameg.* 56 The *Dicranomyces* are of two kinds, the pileate and the cup-shaped.

Pileated (pōi-lē-āt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = prec.; *spec.* applied to certain Echini or sea-urchins; also, to certain birds having the feathers of the pileum very conspicuous, as the *Pileated Woodpecker* (*Picus pileatus*) of N. America, the male of which has a scarlet pileum.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* II. (1729) 70 A pileated Echinus, taken up, with different Shells of several kinds. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 246, I have seen some Specimens of the common pileated and galeated Echinites. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 554 Pileated Woodpecker. 1884 J. HUNTER in *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/a The log cock, or pileated woodpecker. I have never heard of him.

2. Wearing the pileus (see PILEUS 1).

1856 W. H. SMYTH *Catal. Coins* II. *Northumbria* 23 Two piliated but otherwise naked men standing with spears.

Piled (pōil-d), *pp. a.* [f. *Pile sb.* or *v.*]

1. *Her.* Of arms: Charged with piles: see PILE sb.¹ 4. *Obs.*

1816 *Bl. St. Albans*, *Her.* B v h, Off pilit armies now here it shall be shewy.

2. Of a javelin or lance: Having a pile or head: see PILE sb.¹ 1 h. *Obs.*

1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* v. 211 At Dolops, Megea, threw A spear with piled lance. 1613 — *Id.* xx. 201 Took to his hand his sharp-jiled lance.

3. Built on piles.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 340/a To pole up steam past piled villages and futile rice-flats

Piled, *pp. a.* [f. *Pile v.* + -ED.] Laid or reared in a pile or piles, heaped. Also with *up*.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* I. v. (1616) 98 While the piled stones Re echoed her lamentable groans. 1630 MURTON *On Shaks.* What needs my Singspear for his honour'd Bones, The labour of an age in piled Stones? 1725-26 POPE *Ilad* xxiii. 207 At hills covered with them fat the dead, And the piled victims round the body spread. 1792 CHANNING *Smith's Celestina* (ed. 2) II. 61 Behind those piled-up stones against which you leaped. 1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 264 The piled appearance of the rocks. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls*, *Pan & Luna* 37

Piled, *pp. a.* [f. *Pile sb.* + -ED.]

1. Covered with pile, hair, or fur.

1486 *Lyons. De Guit. Pilgr.* 13703 Off look and cher 1yht monstrous, Pyled and seynt as any kant, And moosy-heryd as a rat.

2. Having a pile or long nap, as velvet.

Double-piled, three-piled, etc.: see PILE sb.¹ 2.

1590 R. HARRVEY *P. Pere* (1860) 20 My plain speeches may have as much wool, as is in your double piled velvet. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas.* for *It* I. ii. 33-4 I haue't a three piled-piece I warrant thee, I had as lief be a Lyt of an English Kersey, as be pil'd, as thou art pil'd, for a French Velvet.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. viii, His cloak, of crimson velvet piled, Trimmed with the fur of marten wild. 1881 MORRIS in *Mar. Mail* *Life* (1890) II. 55, I don't say that any flat-woven stuff can stand sunlight as well as a piled material.

Pile-driver. A machine for driving piles (PILE sb.¹ 3) into the ground, usually consisting of a heavy block of iron, suspended in a frame between two vertical guide-posts, and alternately let fall upon the pile-head, and raised by steam, manual, or other power; some, working with steam, act on the principle of the steam-hammer.

1772 *Illustr. Bridges* 99 *Pile Driver*, an engine for driving down the piles. 1862 SMITH *Engines* III. 472 In the case of the steam pile-driver, the whole weight of a heavy mass is delivered rapidly upon a driving-block of several tons weight placed directly over the head of the pile. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* n. 80 A pile driver consists of vertical guide bars, between which a weight called the 'monkey' is drawn up, and is suddenly released.

b. A man who drives piles into the ground.

1882 in *JOHNSTON* (Annandale)

So **Pile-driven** *a.*, **Pile-driving** *sb.*, and *a.*

1809 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XIV. 498 On the Theory of Pile-Driving. 1828 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. 398 Built on what the Dutch call pile-driven bases, on a marshy and

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unstable soil. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 305 Requiring no machine beyond a pile-driving engine.

Pileiform (pōi-lī-fōrm), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *piliformis* (see PILEUS and -FORM.)] Having the form of a pileus or cap.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileiformis*, pileiform. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileiform*, having the form of a cap; or having a pileus

† **Pilement**. *Obs. rare* -1 [f. *Pile v.* + -MENT]

The action or product of piling; a piled heap

1597-8 Br. Hall *Sat.* iii. u. 16 Costly pilements of some curious stone

Pileole (pōi-lē-ol), *Bot.* [ad. L. *pilaeolus*: see next. Cf. *f. pilole*.] = next; *spec.* in Grasses, etc. (see *quots.*)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileole*, name given by Mirbel to a perfectly close primordial leaf, having the form of a funnel, and which covers, and hides the other leaves of the gemmule, as in the *Scirpus* a pileole. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 62 With the Gramineae the part which first rises above the ground has been called by some the pileole.

† **Pileolus** (pōi-lē-ol), *Bot.* [L. *pilaeolus* (better *pil-*), dim. of *PILEUS*] A little pileus; as the small cap-like receptacle of certain fungi.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileolus*, a little cap or cap-like body. 1 the receptacle of certain fungi

† **Pileorhiza** (pōi-lē-ōr-iz-ā), *Bot.* Also *pileorhiza*; and in anglicized form *pilorrhiza*. [mod. L., f. L. *pilaeus* cap + Gr. *rhiza* root. Cf. *COLEORHIZA*.] The mass of tissue which covers and protects the growing-point of a root; the root-cap.

1857 HENRY *Bot.* § 772 The conical hood upon the apex of the root, called the *pilorrhiza* Lind. The focus of development of the root is within the *pilorrhiza*, which is pushed forward by the continual development of cells just behind the apex. 1857 BRACKLEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 49 There is the same highly developed pileorhiza, which is no special organ, but the same thing with the pileorhiza in more complicated plants. 1870 BROWN *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 113.

Pileous (pōi-lē-ōs), *a.* *Var.* [f. L. type **pila-us* (f. *pil-us* hair) + -OUS. cf. *osseous*, *carneous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair, hairy.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pileous*, that which relates to the hair. 1872 T. C. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 700 When the predominating element of the mass is hair, these tumors are called pileous or piliferous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pileous system*, Bichat's term for the arrangement of hair on the body.

Piler. [f. *Pile v.* + -ER.] One who piles.

1611 COLEMAN, *Accumulator*, a heaper, or piler; a hoarder

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 292 The sacred fire may flicker And die, for want of a wood-piler's help

Piler, **Pilery**, obs. forms of **PILLAR**, **PILLORY**.

Piles, hemorrhoids: see PILE sb.⁰

Pilet, variant of **PILETT** sb.² 2, *Obs.*, *pelt*.

† **Pileum** (pōi-lē-ūm), *Ornith.* [L. *pileum* (better *pilum*), collat. form of *pilaeus* (*pilaeus*): see next.]

The whole of the top of the head of a bird, comprising the *frons*, *corona* or *vertex*, and *occiput*.

1874 COVEY *Birds* N. IV. 457 A broad, transverse, coronal, black bar of varying width (sometimes occupying half the pileum, sometimes a mere line). *Ibid.* 665 Crown and long occipital crest deep glossy greenish-black. This pileum extends to a level with the lower border of the eye

† **Pileus** (pōi-lē-ūs), *Pl.* *pilaei* (pōi-lē-oi). [L. *pilaeus* (better *pilaeus*, but *pilaeus* is the form in late MSS.) a felt cap. Cf. Gr. *pilos* in same sense.]

1. *Antiq.* A felt cap without a brim, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans. (Cf. *PETASUS*.)

1796 J. ADAMS *Pam. Lett.* (1876) 270 For the seal, he proposes, on one side... Liberty with her pileus. 1850 LUTCHER tr. C. O. MILLER'S *Ans. Art.* § 404 (ed. 2) 540 On coins of Nicaea Pan stands with a pileus. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/1 The pileus of the former (the most ancient Greeks) being nearly the same as the modern fez.

2. *Bot.* A cap-like formation in various Fungi;

esp. the cap-like or umbrella-like structure at the top of the stipes, bearing the hymenium on its under surface, in the *Hymenomyces* (mushrooms, etc.); also called *cap* (see *CAP* sb.¹ 10 a)

1766 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* n. xxxi. (1765) 154 *Agaricus*, with the Pileus on a Stipes. 1776 WHITTAKER *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 376 The Gills are the flat, thin substances, found underneath the Pileus. 1879 BRANNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The naked pile is originally gymnocarpous.

3. *Ornith.* = **PILEUM**.

Pilew(e), obs. form of **PILLOW**.

† **Pileways**, *adv.* *Her. Obs. rare*. [f. *Pile sb.* + -WAYS.] In the manner of a pile or piles.

1572 BOSWELL *As. m.* 1122 The Arrows standing pileways in point, is one of ye honorable ordinaries general

† **Pilewey**, *Obs.* [Obscure: the second element appears to be *wey*: see *SKEAT Gloss.* to *P. P.*] ? Some kind of whey, or ? perry.

1562 LANGE *P. Pl. A* v. 134 Pen Ale and pilweyht [n. rr. pile-wey, pilewey; pilwhay; B and C podyng ale] heo pourede to-geden.

Pile-work. [f. *Pile sb.* + *WORK* sb.]

1. Work constructed or consisting of piles.

1702 *Land. Gas.* No. 3781/3 A new Pile-work is run out about 80 foot from the Peer-head of Minehead. 1756 L'FONTE *Albert's Archit.* I. 72/a Make the pile-work deep and broad every way. 1865 *Daily News* 26 Sept 2/a In its fall it smashed the wooden pile work.

2. A prehistoric structure of piles in a lake.

1863 *Lynn. Antiq. Man* 28 The pile works of Chamblon,

which are of the bronze period, must be at the least 3300 years old. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v. 169 The age of the Swiss Pileworks was at an end.

[**Pile-worn**, in Jodell and some later Dicts., erroneous alteration of *plumworth*, *PLYMOUTH*, in Massinger.]

Pilewort (pōi-lwɔrt). [f. *PILE* sb.⁰ + *WORT*, from its reputed efficacy against piles, after the med. L. name *ficaria*: cf. *FIGWORT*.] The Lesser Celandine or Figwort (*Ranunculus Ficaria* or *Ficaria verna*), an early spring-flowering plant allied to the buttercups, with bright yellow starry flowers. Also extended to the whole genus or sub-genus *Ficaria*.

1578 L'ARR. *Dodoens* I. xx. 31 The Lesser [Celandine] is called in English Pyle worthe, or Figworte. 1599 GERARD *Herbal* II. cclxxx. 666, 1742 *Camp. Penn. Proce.* II. iii. 363 Violets, Daises, double Pilewort. 1832 *Vag. Subst. Food* 186 The young leaves of Pilewort are boiled and used as an edible by the Swedish peasantry.

† b. Formerly applied with qualifications to species of *Scrophularia* cf. *FIGWORT* b

1640 PARKINSON *Thesaur. Bot.* 612 *Scrophularia major*. We in English [call it] great Figgewort, and great Pilewort *Ibid.* 1616 *Guacatane*, Indian Pilewort.

Pilfer (pīl-fə), *sb.* Now rare. Forms: 5 pilfere, pilfyr, -fere, 6-pylfyr, 7-pilfyr. [In earlier form app. a. OF. *pilfer* spoil (11th c. in Godef.); see *PEL* sb. In 17th c. use, perh. viewed as formed immediately on *PILFER* v.] That which is pilfered or plundered; spoil, plunder, booty; in early use also = *PILFERY* 1.

1400 Mandeville's *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 13 All bat other pylfyr he 3af vn to other folk of þe out. 1412-20 *Lyons Chron. Troy* III. xxviii (MS. Digby 250 f. 133/a), Noi swiche pilfyr spoilinge noi robeis Apparteneat to worthy chualrie. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 391/1 Pilfyr, spolium. 1496 *Dives & Paiter* vii. 1 277/1 Open theft is when the thief is taken with his pilfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 155 The .. Scottys fled, and left my corn, butters, and other pylfyr. 1607 R. CLAREW tr. Etienne's *World of Wonders* 85 Peaceably to enjoy their pilfer and pray. 1792 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 40 Too many.. depend on the precarious supply of forest pilfer.

Pilfer (pīl-fə), *v.* Also 6 pilfere, pylfyr. [app. a. OF. or AF. *pilfer* to pilage, rob (11th c. in Godef.); see *PEL* v.; but (from its late appearance) perh. an Eng. formation on *pilfer*, *PILFER* sb.]

1. *trans.* To plunder, steal; *spec.* (in later use), to steal in small quantities, to fitch, peculate.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. 28 He taught hym how to recouer agayne the possessions and landes pilfered awaye by the kynge from hys archebyschopryck. 1577 NORTH-BROOKE *Dyng* (1843) 135 If during the time of their play, any thing be pilfered or stolen out of his house, hee shall haue no lawe at all for it. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Submission* iii, Pilfyring what I once did give. 1756 MITCHELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 376 Happening to meet a waggon he thought these might be something to pilfer. 1836-9 DICKENS *S. B.* *Black Veil*, Old palings.. mended with stakes pilfered from the neighbouring hedges

Fig. 1645 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 473 The Commanders.. whilst him, to set vpon them by Night; But hee answered, He would not pilfer the Victory. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 131 And not a year but pilfers as he goes some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xix (1860) 441 Old time.. is a knave who.. From the fairest of beauties will pilfer their youth.

b. To plunder or rob (a person or place). *rare*.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 314 The Egyptians, whom it was a merit to deceive and pilfer. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. lxvii. 520 In some States the treasury was pilfered.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To pilage, plunder; *spec.* (in later use), to commit petty theft.

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 204 b, And when the Turkes saw the Cristen men stylle pylfer (as the vsage of Souldiers is) they issued out of their holde. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 90 As many of your Lordships as have pilfered from the Crown. 1726-31 TINDAL *Kapn's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 121 An Englishman being taken pilfering raised a quarrel. 1809 H. SPENCER *Dala of Ethics* v. § 102. 264 A servant who pilfers, may have to suffer pain from being discharged.

Hence **Pilfered**, **Pilfering** *pp. adjs.*; also **Pilferingly** *adv.*

1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 143 To defend Our in land from the pilfering Borderers. 1611 CORCOR, *Subreptivment*, pilfering, by stealth, by false means. 1828 CLARE *Pill. Minstr.* I. 73 Mistaking me for pilfering boy. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v, My pilfered strength shall of itself return.

Pilferage (pīl-fə-rēdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] The action or practice of pilfering; petty theft; in first quot., the product of pilfering, stolen goods.

1606 *Dick of Devon* II. iv in *Bullen O. P.* II. 40 Your horse and weapons I will take, but no pilferage. 1821 in J. SMYTH *Pract. Christian* (1828) 271 If any pilferage, or other misdemeanour be detected at the said wharf, whereby the revenue may be prejudiced. 1862 SMITH *Engineers* I. v viii. 426 Conveyed, at great risk of breakage and pilferage.

Pilferer (pīl-fə-rə). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desrobbeur & pilferer*, a thief, a robber, a picker, a pilferer. 1587 HARRISON *Eng. land* III. xv. (1878) II. 101 [Small fairs] are oft prejudicial to such as dwell neere hand.. by pilferers that resort unto the same. 1634 WYTHE *Emblems* 167 The poore and petty pilferers you see On wheels, on gibbets and the gallow tree. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 90 Thieves of

known, and pilferers of fame 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Chro* 1854 533/2 'The whole crew of pilferers and oppressors from whom he had rescued Bengal

Pilfering, *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. PILFER. + a. Pillaging, plundering, robbery (*obs.*). b. Stealing or thieving in small quantities; petty theft.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hin* V 66 b. The Englishmen durst not ones deuide their selues or fal to pilfyrng *Ibid.*, *Hin* VII 57 b. The people cryed to God dayly for an ende of their pilfyrng 1593 *Struases Anat* Abu II (188a) 38 Licentious persons luing vpon pilfyrng and stealing 1596 *BACON Mar. & Use Com Law* 1653 17 Some whose offences are pilfyrng vnder twelve pence value, they iudge to be whipped 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* ix II 464 There had been much less waste and pilfyrng in the dockyards than formerly

attrib. 1824 *CAPT. J SMITH Virginia* III vii 70 This business thus abused by such pilfyrng occasions. 1865 *DICKENS Hist. Fr* I 141 Sneaking in and out among the shipping... in a pilfyrng way.

Pilferment, *rare*—[f. as prec. + -MENT.] Pilfering, petty theft; something pilfered

1833 *CHALMERS Sermon* I 174 [They] numbers such pilferments as can pass unnoticed among the perquisites of their office.

+ **Pilfery**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *pylfry*, 6–7 *pilfry*, -rie, *pilfery*, -erie, 7 *pylfry* [app. in origin a variant of *pefferie*, *PELFERY* (a. OF. **pefferte*, *peuferte*), but from the first denoting the action of F *peffrer* 'to pilage, plunder, rob', rather than the concrete 'booty, spoil', and afterwards associated with the special sense of PILFER *v*]

1. The action of plundering or pillaging; robbery. 1494 *FABIAN Chron* vii 630 To vacabondys that lokyd for pylfry & rylfynge 1577 *HARRISON England* II x (1877) I 219 What notable roberies, pilferies [etc.] I need not to rehearse.

2. Petty theft, pilfering, peculation.

1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 17 To folow profit earnestly but meddle not with pilferie 1579–80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 1060 Lucius Pella was accused and convicted of robbery, and pilferie in his office 1628 *LC GRAY Tr Basilay's Argues* 148 A servant had done a pilfery, he fled and was pursued by his master 1730 *STRYPE Stow's Surv* I, II ii 10/1 For the restraining of which Naughtiness and Pilferies, the said John had again purchased it *attrib.* 1589 *FUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III xix (Arb) 228 To excuse a fault as to say of a great robbery, that it was but a pilfry matter

3 The produce of plundering or pilfering, stolen or pilfered property.

1594 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed 2) 17 b. You slowe spirited Saturnists, that haue nothing but the pilfries of your penne 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Hoby* Ctr 301 As one should pull a pilfry out of a thesses coffer

Pilgarlic (pilgā'lik). Also 6 *pyllyd*, 7 *pild-*, *peeled garlic*(k); 7–9 *peel-garlic*. [f. *PILLED*, *PEELED ppl a.* + *GARLIC*; cf. *PILCORN*, *PILLEDOW*, *PILFATE*.] An appellation given first to a 'pilled' or bald head, ludicrously likened to a peeled head of garlic (see *garlic-head*, *GARLIC* 3), and then to a bald-headed man, sometimes with insinuation as to an alleged cause (quots. 1619, 1671); from the 17th c. applied in a ludicrously contemptuous or mock-pitiful way. 'poor creature'. Now *dialect* in various shades of meaning. Also *attrib.*

a. 1539 *SKELTON Poems* agst *Garneshe* Wks. 1843 I 122 Ye loste byr faunz quyt, Your pyllyd garlike hed Cowde occupy the no stede, She callyd yow Syr Gy of Gaunt. 1605 (J. STOW) *Farmer*, He will soon be a peeled garlic like myself 1619 J. T. *Wills* The Hunting of the Fox a pleasant discourse between the Authour and Pild-Garlike, wherein is declared the Nature of the Disease, how it came, and how it may be cured *Ibid.* I, I oneetooke Pild Garlike on the way *Ibid.* II, He had of Spanish Buttons store vpon his forehead mikt. And where that they were false away, there Stooles in place were fixt. 1673 *SKINNER Elmol. Lang. Angl.* *Pild* or *Peeld Garlike*, cut Cutis (hoc est Pellis) vel Pili omnes ex morbo aliquo, praesentim Lue Venerea, defuxerunt

b. 1625 *FLETCHER Hum. Liut.* II, II, And there got he a knocke and down goes pilgarlike, Commends his soule to his she saint and exit 1667 *DENHAM Direct Painter* II viii. 28 Poor Peel-Garlick George. 1699 *BOYER Dict. Franc. Angl.* I s. v. *Sangler*, The poor pilgarlike was soundly horsewhipped. 1824 *CARLYLE* in *Froude Life* (1882) I xiv 247 The strange pilgarlike figures that I saw breakfasting over a few expunging embers on roasted apples. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gabriel W. Wee Ragat Laddie* IV, Our gentry's wee peel-garlick gets fed on bear meal an' sma' ale swats 1880 *Antique & Down Gloss*, *Peel garlick*, a yellow person, a person dressed shabbily or fantastically. 1888–90 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Pilgarlic*, sb a poor, ill-dressed person; an object of pity or contempt 1894 *Punch* 21 Apr. 186 No 'tis Bull is pilgarlic and martyr

b. Used by the speaker of himself as a quasi-proper name; commonly poor *Pilgarlic* = poor I, poor me. *dialect*, and *U. S. colloq.*, or *slang*

1664 *ECHARD Plantius* 116 They cou'dn't say poor Pilgarlick from going to Pot. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat* 75 They went all to the opera; and so poor Pilgarlick came home alone 1793 *BURNS Lett.*, to G. Thomson Sept. A ballad is my hobby-horse, that is, sure to run poor pilgarlick, the bedlam jockey, quite beyond any useful point or post in the common race of men 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 173 Little Summers and I—poor Pilgarlic—were so entirely consumed with disgust. 1889 *FARMER Dict Amer.*, *Pilgarlic*, one's self. Thus a thief will inform a pal that pilgarlic was engaged in any given undertaking

Hence *Pilga rickety a.*, pitiable, poor-spirited 1893 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit Kats* (1896) 96 It is a pilgarlicky

mind that is satisfied with saying, 'I like you, Dr Fell, the reason why I cannot tell'

+ **Pilgate**, *pilget*, *piljet*. *Sc. Obs.* app. = *PILLION* 1

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* IV 221 Item, to Robert Speite, for reforming and lynng of ane pilget to hir 1537 *Ibid.* VI. 356 Delivert be the said Patrik ane pau of guthis to ane pilgate 1542 1559 in 14th Rep *Hist MSS Comm.* App. III. 46 For blak clothe to the Lady Dudope hir womans pilget, and for making it

Pilger, *dial* [perh. f. *PIL* sb 1 + *gar*, *GARE* sb 1. cf. *ELGER*] A fish- or eel-spear

1515 *FORRY Voc E Anglia*, *Pilger*, a fish spear. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Pilger* a three-pronged eel spear 1899 *Westm Gaz* 22 Feb. 5/2 He was using a pilger, and brought up an eel 6lb 2 oz., and measuring 4ft. 4in.

Pilgrim (pilgrim), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 *pilgrum*, 3 *pele*, *pillegrum*, 4 *pylegrym*, *pylgrime*, *pulgrum*, *sr. pilgram*, *pilgerma*, 4–6 *pilgrym*(e), -grame, *pylgrim*, 4–7 *pilgrime*, 5–6 *pylgrame*, -grym(e), 6 *pyl-*, *pilgrim*, *pilgrum*, 4– *pilgrim*. *β.* 4 *pilgrim*, 6 *pilgrim*, *Sc. -gren*. [Early ME. *pilgrim*, *pilgerim*, repr. OF. **pellegrin*, antecedent form to *pelerin* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pellegrin*, Cat. *pellegrin*, *pellegrin*, It. *pellegrino*, Sp. *peregrino*. —L. *peregrin* = *in* one that comes from foreign parts, a stranger; f. *peregrin* adv. from abroad, abroad, *peregrer* that is abroad or on a journey, f. *per* through + *ager* field, country, land; see *PEREGRINE*. In Romanic, *pellegrino* became, by dissimilation of *r* .. *r*, *pellegrino*, *pellegrin*, whence F. *pèlerin*. In Eng (rarely in OF), final *n* became *m*, making *pellegrim*, *pilgrim*, *pilgrim* (cf. OHG. *pilgrim*), also *pellegrin*: see *PILGRIMAGE*. (Gower has also the later Fr. form, *PELERIN*)]

A. Illustration of Forms

a. 1200 *Pilgrim* [see B. 1] 1205 *LAV. 30736* Pe pilgrim hinc talde Al pat he wolde *Ibid* 30744 Brien saide bet he was pilgrim Ah pei nefden he nan mid him 13 *Cusor* *Mat.* 17288+339 (Cott) A Pat pou not a pilgrim pat walks here in land? 1375 *St. Leg Saints* III (*Andreas*) 1007 Thane comes a pylgrime sodanly. —1056 Quhen pe pilgrim had heid his *Ibid* xxvii (*Matthow*) 1218 He as pilgerme thoct at Rome to be 1284 *WYCLIF Hel* xi. 13 For thei ben pylgrimes [1388 *pilgrims*], and herbord men vpon the erthe —1 *Pet* II. 11, I beseeche you, as comelinges and pilgrimes [1388 *pilgrims*] 12440. *Proup.* *Parv* 398/2 *Pylgrime peregrinus* 1500–30 *DUNBAR Poems* LXIII 9 Walk furth, pilgrame 1530 *PAISGR* 254/1 *Pylgrime, pellerin* 1535 *COVILDALE* 2 *Estivas* XVI 40 be euen as pylgrime vpon earth. 1563 *WYCLIF Wks* (S. I. S.) II 16 It apperis to me, the Pilgrim *β.* 1390 *GOWER Conf* I 170 Two pilgrims of so gret age a 1600 *BUREL Pilgr* in *J Watson Collect* (1709) II 22 Bot I who was ane pure Pilgrin And half an Shonimeir.

B. Signification

1. One who travels from place to place; a person on a journey; a wayfarer, a traveller, a wanderer; a sojourner (Now *poet.* or *rhet.* in general sense.) 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Swa doð pilgrimes ðe lateþ her awen eard, and fueð in to oðie lande. a 1300 *Cusor* *Mat* 6835 (Cott) To pilgrime and to vncuth þou be wit þi dedis cuth 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron Wale* (Rolls) 15066 3e are of so fer cotre, And als pylgrims. 1384 *WYCLIF Lukes* xxiv. 18 Thou aloone ert a pilgrim of Jerusalem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pilgrame, peregrinus, extraneus, exoticus 1582 *STANFURD Biers* I (Arb) 17 Lyke wandring pilgrim too famous Italie trudging 1727–46 *THOMSON Summer* 964 A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites; With instant death. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav* 197 And haply too some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1840 *DICKENS Old C Shop* xv. The two pilgrims. pursued their way in silence a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Carlo* I. (1874) 106 Any man may be called a pilgrim who leaveth the place of his birth

2 *spec.* One who journeys (usually a long distance) to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; one who makes a pilgrimage. (The prevailing sense.)

a 1225 *Amer. R.* 350 Oðre pilgrimes goð mid swinke uorte sechen one holie monnes bones, ase Sein James oðer Sein Giles 1266 *LANG. P. Pl.* A Pil. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers For to seche Seint Ieme and seintes at Roome, Wenten forþ in heore wey. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 26 Pilgrimes were they alle that toward Canterbury wolden ryde. 1456 *Sir G. HAVY Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 238 All pilgrimes to quhat voyage that ever that pas in the service of God and his sanctis, they ar all in the protectioun and salvegarde of the pape. 1560 *DAUS Tr Slandane's Comm* 341 b. At the same time were vey manye Pilgrimes at Rome, to thentent they might receiue cleane emission and foregiveness of theyr synnes. 1595 *SHAKS I Hen. IV.* II. 140 There are Pilgrimes going to Canterbury with rich Offering, and Traders riding to London with fat Purves 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 205 Pilgrims were licensed to wander, and beg by the way, to render their devotions at the shrines of dead men 1841 *LANE Arab Nts* I 26 Pilgrims returning from the holy places bring water of Zemzem, dust from the Prophet's tomb.

3. *fig.* (chiefly in allegorical religious use: cf. *PILGRIMAGE* sb. 1 c).

a 1225 *Amer. R.* 350 3eo pilgrimes bet goð toward heouene, heo goð forte beon isonted, & forte iunden God sulf 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 633 For erpe is nouht our enitage But we ben poe pilgrims put in þis worde. 1384 [see A. 1] c 1430 *LYDA Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 122 To ertelhy pilgrimes that passen to and fro, Fortune sheweth. How this world is a thurghfare ful of woo 1566 *TINDALE Heb.* xi 13 They, confessed that they were stranger, and pilgrims [WYCLIF pilgrimes and herbord men] on the erthe 1678 *BUNYAN (title)* The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to That which is to come *Ibid* 1

90, I was a Pilgrim, going to the Celestial City. 1723 *LAW Serious C* 1. (ed. 2) 8 I o live as Pilgrims in Spiritual Watching 1838 *EMERSON Addr. Lit Ethics Wks* (Bohn) II 206 A divine pilgrim in nature, all things attend his steps.

4 *Amer. Hist.* Name given in later times to those English Puritans who founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Now usually *Pilgrim Fathers*

Governor Bradford in 1630 wrote of his company as 'pilgrims' in the spiritual sense (sense 3) referring to Heb. xi. 13. The same phraseology was repeated by Cotton Mather and others, and became familiar in New England. In 1798 a Feast of the 'Sons' or 'Heus of the Pilgrims' was held at Boston on 22 Dec., at which the memory of 'the Fathers' was celebrated. With the frequent juxtaposition of the names *Pilgrims*, *Fathers*, *Heirs* or *Sons of the Pilgrims*, and the like, at these anniversary feasts, 'Pilgrim Fathers' naturally arose as a rhetorical phrase, and gradually grew to be a historical designation

1630 *BRADFORD Hist Plymouth Colony* 36 They knew they were but pilgrims, & looked not much on those things, but lift vp their eyes to y^e heuens, their dearest cuntrye 1654 E. JOHNSON *Word-w. Prov.* 216 Yet weie these pilgrim people minded of the suddain forgetfulness of those worthies that died not long before 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr* I. 1 § 4 They took their leave of the pleasant City [Leyden], where they had been Pilgrims and Strangers now for Eleven Years. *Ibid.* II. 1 § 1 They found... a New World in which they found that they must live like Strangers and Pilgrims. 1793 C. ROBBINS *Sermon* 29 But they knew they were pilgrims! 1798 *Columbian Centinel* 26 Dec. 2/4 The Feast of the 'Sons of the Pilgrims'. *Ibid* 29 Dec. 2/4 'The Heus of the Pilgrims' Celebrated on Saturday Dec. 22, the 177th Anniversary of the landing of their Forefathers at Plymouth Rock, the day of the nativity of New England 1824 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. What shall we say to the descendants of the Pilgrims, and the Signers, who are happy and content under his [Croker's] sway?

1799 *Columbian Centinel* 25 Dec. 3 An Ode [by Samuel Davis], in honor of the Fathers, was sung... by the company to the tune of Old Hundred. It concluded with the following verse:—Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our race, With grateful hearts your toils we trace, Oft as this votive Day returns, We'll pay due honors to your urns. 1801 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 2/4 'Sons of the Pilgrims' Yesterday, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, in 1620, was celebrated 1833 J. DAVIS *Disc* 3 To look back to the origin of our state, and to revive... the transactions and the toils of our pilgrim fathers, who, at such a season, first landed on these shores 1840 J. THACHER *Hist Plymouth* (1832) 246 The present year closes the second century since the pilgrim fathers first landed on our shores 1848 *MRS. HEMANS (title)* The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England 1841 *ALEX. YOUNG (title)* Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625 1853 *MARSHALL Early Purit.* 295 The May-flower and the Speedwell, in which the exiles of Leyden, the pilgrim fathers, embarked upon their voyage.

5. *U. S. and Colonial* An original settler; a new-comer, a recent immigrant (also said of animals).

1851 in W. PIATT *Colonial Experiences* 234 (Morris) [In the 'Dream of a Shagreen', which bore the date. April 1851... the term] 'pilgrim' [was first applied to the settlers] 1865 *LADY BARKER Station Life N Zealand* II (1874) 20 Fifteen years ago a few shedd received the 'Pilgrims', as the first comers are always called 1887 L. SUMNER in *Scrubner's Mag* II. 508/5 'Pilgrim' and 'tenderfoot' were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle... they are usually used to designate all new comers, tourists, and business-men 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 509/1 On horse hands consisting of pilgrims... animals driven up to the range from the South, and therefore in poor condition. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sir John Hall... was one of the original 'Canterbury pilgrims', as the first settlers in the New Zealand province founded under the auspices of the Church of England were styled

6. A peregrine falcon: see *PEREGRINE* A. 4.

1866 *Morn. Star* 4 Aug. Sparrow hawks, gferalcons, hobbies, pilgrims, vultures, and merlins.

7. 'A term given about 1765 to an appendage of silk, fixed to the back of a lady's bonnet, by way of covering the neck, when walking' (Fairholt *Costume in Eng* (1860) Gloss.): cf. *PELEBINE*.

8. *attrib* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* (sometimes quasi-*adv.*) That is a pilgrim; going on pilgrimage; consisting of pilgrims; of, pertaining or relating to a pilgrim or pilgrims as *pilgrim chief*, *city*, *foot*, *garland*, *life*, *man*, *monk*, *poet*, *sheel*, *soul*, *spirit*, *state*, *step*, *throng*, *trade*, *traffic*, *train*, *warrior*, *weed*; *pilgrim-cloak*, -*staff* (-*stave*), -*tax*. Also *pilgrim-like* *adj.* and *adv.*, *pilgrim-monger*, *pilgrim wise* *adv.*, *pilgrim-won* *adj.*

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* VI xxvii. When *pilgrim-chiefs, in sad array, Sought Melrose holy shrine. 1823 *MRS. HEMANS Vespers Palermo* I. He folds around him His *pilgrim cloak. 1384 *WYCLIF Zeph* I. 8 Cloithid with *pilgrim [gross or strange] clothing [L. *veste peregrina*] 1878 *BROWNING La Salsua* 325 Sward my *pilgrim-foot can prize. 1860 *FUSBY Min. Proph* 59x Their *pilgrim life from the passage of the Red Sea. 1594 *NEWTON Health Halk.* Epist. 7 Dwelling (*Pilgrimlike) in the bodies of all men, women, and fourfooted beasts. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I 284 As the *Pilgrim-monger Mr. Medcalf undauntedly own'd in 1712. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Vis. Poets* cxxvii. He our *pilgrim poet. 1828 *BRATHWAIT Decr Death* xvi, *Pilgrim remouer that deprives vs sense. 1768 *BARETT Acc. Italy* I. 25 That he might not lie... in beggarly *pilgrim sheets. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point* II, O *pilgrim-souls, I speak to you! 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus Poems* (1839) 41 Oh, had you vowed with *pilgrim staff to roam 1871 *MURTON P. R.* IV. 427 Till morning fair Came forth with *Pilgrim steps in amice gray. 1899 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 252 Do you know that Government has abolished the *pilgrim-tax? 1824 *MONTGOMERY Hymn*,

'Sing we the song of those who stand' in, Toil, trial, suffering, still await On earth, the *pilgrim-through. 1700 DRYDEN *Chaucer. Good Friar* 1. A parish-priest was of the *pilgrim-train. c1610 *Pilgrim's Song* in Fair S. P. *Yas. I* (1848) 110. I am a 'pilgrim-vanisher bound to fight Under the red cross, 'gainst my rebell will. c1490 HEWY Wallace 1. 277 His modest graith hit in 'pilgrimage-weid. c1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 485 In earth, man wanders, 'pilgrim-wise. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 56/a Thine (Shakespeare's) the shine more 'pilgrim-worn than all the shines of singers

b. Special Comb. (often with the possessive *pilgrim's*): pilgrim-bottle, pilgrim's bottle, a flat bottle with a ring on each side of the neck for the insertion of cords by which it may be hung and carried (= CORBEL 1); Pilgrim Fathers (*Amer. Hist.*): see sense 4; hence pilgrim-fatherly *a. noun-adj.* (after *fatherly*), characteristic of the Pilgrim Fathers; pilgrim's pouch, a variety of pilgrim's sign (q. v.), consisting of a piece of lead or other material in the form of a small pouch; pilgrim's ring, pilgrim-ring (see quot.); † pilgrim-salve, pilgrim's salve, 'an old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass' (Halliwell); in quot 1670 euphemism for 'ordure, filth', pilgrim's shell, a cockle- or scallop-shell carried by a pilgrim as a sign of having visited the shrine of St. James of Compostella or some sacred place; also an artificial carved imitation of such a shell; pilgrim's sign, a medal or other small object presented to a pilgrim at a shrine or other sacred place as a sign of his having visited it; pilgrim's vase, a flat vase made in imitation of a pilgrim's bottle

1874 *Archaeol. Jnrl.* Dec 431 M. Baily sent for exhibition two cowbells, or 'pilgrim's bottles. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 27 'This grooved condition has been spoken of as the pilgrim's bottle liver'. 1893 FREEMAN *Impress.* U. S. vii. 64 It sounds, so to speak, 'pilgrim-fatherly'. 1877 W. JONES *Fingersling* 181 'The "pilgrim-ring" of Edward the Confessor, was in after times preserved with great care. 1612. 266 One of the rings given to tourists to the holy city, as a certificate of their visit, and called "pilgrim's ring". c1580 J. F. L. B. *Bugbear* i. iii. 90 in *Archaeol. Stud. New Sp.* (1897) XCVIII. 273 A diane of 'pilgrim's salve to clap to his nose. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scot.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VI. 237 The whole pavement is pilgrim's salve. 1674 (H. STURM) *Rosensary & Breyes* 8 Cutaneous pustules, for which the pilgrim's salve will be necessary

Pilgrim, v. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *peleriner*, Ger. *pilgern*.] *intr.* To be, or act as becomes, a pilgrim; to make a pilgrimage, go on pilgrimage; to travel or wander like a pilgrim. Also to *pilgrimage* it. Hence *Pilgrimage* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (1561 *Chaucer's Wks.* 285 b (*Test. Love* i. Prolog.), When I pilgrimaged [i.e. 1532 pilgrimaged] out of my kith in winter) 1681 *Grav. Museum* i. 176 'The Palmer-worm, *Ambulo*. pilgrims up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 154 He pilgrimed to his old sporting-places. 1831 — *Sat. Rev.* vii. His mad Pilgrimages, and general solution into aimless discontinuity. 1864 *Burton Scot. Ab.* II. ii. 284 With my staff in my hand I pilgrim'd it away all alone.

Pilgrimage (pilgrimedz), *sb.* Forms: 3 *pilgrimage*, *pilgrim*, 4 *pilgrin*, *pylgrim*, 4-*pilgrimage*, (4-6 *pylgrim*, *pylgrim*, *pilgrym*, *pilgrem*, *pylgrim*, *pelgrymage*, 5-6 *pil*, *pylgrimage*). [ME. *pilgrinu* (rarely *pilgrin*), *age*, *a. OF. pelrinu*, *pelrinu*, *pelrinage*, also *pel(p)egrin*, *pelgrinage* (Godet), f. *peleriner* (etc.) vb., to go as a pilgrim; see *PILGRIM v.* and *-AGE*. In ME. nearly always with *n* for original *u*, and conformed to the contemporary spelling of *pilgrin*. But Gower has the French form *pelrinage* (see *PELERINAGE*), and MSS. of c1400 have *pilgrin*, *pylgrynage*, with *n*.]

1. A journey made by a pilgrim; a journey (usually of considerable duration) made to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; the action of taking such a journey. Phr. to go on († in, † a) *pilgrimage*

c1350 O. Kent. *Serm.* in O. E. *Alise*, 28 Si Mirre signefieþ [b] unstinge for þo lunc of gode... go ine pelgrimage... and to do alle þe gode þet me may do for godes loue. c1390 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 40/200 A grei pilgrymage it is i-holde. To sechen þat ilke helle stude þare saint Iemes bones beothþ. 1612. 473/391 To don þe pelgrimage 3wy raddest thou me? c1325 SHOREHAM 1. 1028 Pelgrimage and heddyng hard, flesch fram lykynge to arere. c1325 *Metr. Rom.* 54. I mac mi valaige Til sein Jam in pilgrymage. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 21 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay, Redy to wendon on my pilgrymage To Caunterbury with ful deuout corage. c1400 *Titus & Vespasian* (Roxb.) 837 þus bygan her pilgrynage (v. r. *pylgrimage*). c1400 *Desir.* Pray 2023 When þai hade . . . Perfourmet þere pilgrynage, prayers and all. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiii. 31 þey þat gon muche a pilgrynage are þet seldom þe holier. 1553 I. WILSON *Rel.* (1580) 177 All Englande reioyseth that Pilgrimage is banished, and Idolatrie for euer abolished. 1827 WATSON *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 202 To this new shrouned Martyr, people . . . flocked in pilgrimage. 1903 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jarus.* (1732) 1 It was to my purpose to undertake this Pilgrimage. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. vi. 215 After a visit to Calcutta, and a pilgrimage to Mecca, . . . Syed Ahmed returned . . . to the Upper Provinces.

b. *transf. or gen.* A journey; a travelling about, peregrination; sojourning. Now with allusion to

prec. sense: A journey undertaken for some pious purpose, or to visit a place held in honour from association with some person or event.

13 *Cursor M.* 2659 (Cott.) þat þou has had in pelgrimage [f. *pylgrimage*] þine sal it haue in heritage. Al þe kynglike o þis land. 1387 *Palvsa Higden* (Roll.) III. 287 Oon axede of Socrates why pilgrimages [i.e. *pylgrimages*] stood byn to no profit. 1483 CAXTON (*title*) The Pilgrimage of the soyle. (Colophon) Here endeth the dreame of pylgrymage of the soule. 1582 STANVORTH *Eneis* II (Arb.) 68 Thow must with surges bee hangd and pilgrymage yick soon. 1596 SHAKES *Merch.* V. i. 120 Tel me now, what Lady is the same To whom you swore a secret Pilgrimage. 1694 SCOTROW *Plant Mass.* Col. Mas. Hist. Coll. (1858) IV. 306 Thus far of the Light and white side of the Pillar, which attended us in this our Wilderness Pilgrimage. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. 'Theris seem a pilgrymage of pleasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* in I. 337 The library, the museum, the aviary, and the botanical garden of Sir Thomas Browne, were thought by Fellows of the Royal Society well worthy of a long pilgrymage.

c. *fig.* The course of mortal life figured as a journey, or a 'sojourn in the flesh', esp. as a journey to a future state of rest or blessedness

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prælat.* lxxv. i. Haly saules þat turnys fia pilgrymage of þis life til endles gladdes. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 1305 þis world es þe way and passage, þurgh which lyves our pilgrymage. c1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 Gyven to man here in oure pilgrymage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) i. This treatise called the pilgrymage of perfection, is diuuyed in to thre bookes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* 1. 17 Se that ye passe the tyme off your pilgrymage [i.e. *pylgrimage*, *Wycl.* *pilgrimage*, *Geneva* dwelling, *Rhem* peregrination, 1611 sojourning] in feare. 1736-7 DODDRIDGE *Hymn*, 'Oh God of Bethel' 1, Who thro' this weary Pilgrimage Hast all our Fathers led. 1859 G. O. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv. That his mother might be . . . comforted by his presence all the days of her pilgrymage.

d. *Pilgrimage* of († for) *Grace*, in *Eng. Hist.*, the name assumed for their movement by those who rose in the North of England in 1536 in opposition to the dissolution of the monasteries and other features of the Reformation.

1536 *Let. & Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 304 By all the whole consent of the herdman of this our pilgrymage for grace. 1612. 305 Crust crucifix, For thy wounds wide, U' commons galle, Which pilgrimes be Thru'ge Codes gace.] c1548 HALL *Chron.* II. 1111 230 b. They named this thre sedicious and traitorous voyage, an holye and blessed Pilgrymage. 1608 *Stow Ann.* 967 (*mar.*) Oth of the rebels in Yorke shire. Yee shall not enter into this your pilgrymage of grace for the common wealth only, but for the loue that you do beare to Gods faith and the church militant [etc.] 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Ang.* VI. 331 Their enterprise was quaintly termed the pilgrymage of grace on their banners were painted the image of Christ crucified, and the chalice and host.

2. *transf.* A place to which a pilgrimage is made. 1527 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 56 Som visited pylgrymagas. 1597 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1451 To doo honour to their reliques, & visit pilgrymagas. 1680 MORDEN *Gogg. Rect.*, *Germany* (1685) 125 Seckavar. a Bishops See and Call are of the greatest Pilgrimages in the Austrian Tenitory. 1864 NEALE in *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 102 The chapel of S Odele in Auvergne, a great pilgrymage.

3. *attrb.*

1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty four Coufer* 92 How long they had lead that Pilgrimage State of Life? 1773 J. CONYER *Let. in Evans Mag.* (1872) XXXI. 92 In your pilgrymage-connise live above, and live on Him who lives above. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 6/2 It [Kano] is on the pilgrymage route

Pilgrimage, v. [f. prec. sb.]

† *intr.* To sojourn, to live among strangers.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* viii. 2 And gooyng with hyre hous [she] pilgrymagid in the lond of Phylistes many dayes. — *Jer.* xxxv. 7 That see lyue manye dayes vpon the face of the lond, in which see pilgrymagid. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. Prolog. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532), As they me betiden when I pilgrymagid out of my kith in wynter. 1669 PENN *No Cross Wks.* 178 II. 356 [Moses] chuses rather to sojourn and pilgrymage with the despised afflicted, tormented Israelites in the wilderness.

2. *intr.* To make a pilgrimage; to go on pil-

grimage. Also to *pilgrimage* it. 1621 B. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 496 It is arbitrary vnto what Shrine. they will gye. vnto whom they will pilgrymage it. 1647 R. STAVLTON *Jenaval* vi. 555 T' Egypt she'll pilgrymage, at Merce fill Warne dotes to sprinkle Isis Temple. 1823 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* 25 Mar. Who of us that never pilgrymagid to Rome? 1883 G. STEPHENS *Bugge's Stud. N. Nylthol.* 56 Christians in the West early pilgrymagid to the Holy Land.

Hence *Pilgrimage* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Pilgrimage*, one who pilgrimages, a pilgrim.

c1449 *Pecock Repr.* n. xiv. 195 The seid pilgrymagid 1591 in *Row Hist.* *Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 142 Sayers and hearers of may, pilgrymagers, papistical magistrates. 1693 tr. *Emilie's Hist. Monast.* Ord. m. 274 The Women who went thither a Pilgrimage. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 A late Edict of the French King to forbid Pilgrimage. c1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 186 (D) Like pilgrymag' rats, Unawed by mortals, and unscared by cats. 1828 M. P. SHEL *Yellow Danger* 266 Each of these pilgrymagid masses of men was in itself a nation.

Pilgrimage, a-tical, adjs. noun-uds Of or proper to a pilgrim or pilgrims *Pilgrimage*, *Pilgrimage*, *Pilgrimage* state or domain.

1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. xviii. 257 We set out, in order to make the usual pilgrimatical tour. 1838 STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 25 On its pilgrimatical way.

1807 *Horn Missourary* (N. Y.) Oct. 252 Soon Arkansas will be annexed to Pilgrimage, fully under the dominion of the Lord Christ's regnant will.

Pilgrimer, rare. Also 6 *Sc.* -ar, 7 *Sc.* pil-

gramer. [f. *PILGRIM v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER 1.] One who 'pilgrims', or goes on pilgrimage; a pilgrim.

a 1581 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 297 In this lyfe we are but travellours, pilgrymaris and strangers. 1609 SKENE *Reg. May*, *Stat. Dav.* II. 39 All pilgrymaris, quha for salvation of their saules, will vise the places of halye Saints. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv. I was a matron of no vulgar name, now I am Magdalen, a poor pilgrimer, for the sake of Holy Kirk. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 200 The quaint, fitful, and most dainty story of *The Foolish Pilgrimer's Pilgrimage*, rare. A female pilgrim.

1622 COTGR. *Pelerin*, a pilgrimesse; a woman that goes on Pilgrimage. 1696 (*title*) *The Light of the World* A most True Relation of a Pilgrimage, M. Antonia Bourignon, Travelling towards Eternity. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 475 The young pilgrimesse glided gently to the table

Pilgrimage, rare. Pilgrimage condition or practice. 1886 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 360 The A. M. A. has reproduced in the South the pilgrimage of colonial life

Pilgrimage (pilgrimage), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the pilgrim, travel as a pilgrim, go on pilgrimage. Also to *pilgrimage* it.

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* II. iv. I'll bear thy changes, an thou wilt but pilgrymage it along with me to the land of Utopia. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. vii. 56 All the world pilgrymises to his bones. 1835 R. CHAMBERS in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 70 Thou shalt pilgrymage though life, unfriended and alone. 1891 BESANT *London* (1894) 43 Rahere pilgrymised to Rome.

2. *trans.* To make into a pilgrim.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 140 Tell me who has pilgrymised thee, and wherefore hast thou dared to return to Spain?

Hence *Pilgrimage* *vbl. sb.*

1828 C. MILLS *Crusades* (1822) I. 15 No causes gave such strength to the spirit of pilgrymising as the opinion . . . that the reign of Christ, or the Millennium was at hand. 1858 R. CHAMBERS *Donn Ann. Scot.* I. 3 The king himself sought for his highest religious comfort in pilgrymising to St. Duthac's shrine in Ross shire.

Pil, pl. of PILUS, hair, down.

Pilcock, variant of PILLCOCK Obs.

Pilidium (pili'di'um), *Nat. Hist.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *pili'dion* little cap, dim. of *pilos* a felt cap.]

1. *Zool.* A name given to the cap-shaped larvae of some species of Nemertean worms, formerly considered as a distinct genus.

1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Inv. Anim.* xi. 651 The production of the Nemertid larva within its pilidium. 1888 ROY LESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 640 note, The larva of *Desor* is probably not so primitive a form as the *Pilidium*.

b. A genus of limpets of the family *Acmeidae*.

2. *Bot.* The hemispherical apothecium of certain lichens. 1842 in BRANDT *Dict. Sc.* etc

† **Pilidod**, obs. variant of *peridot*, *PERIDOT*.

1204 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suites) 394, j annulus Pontificalis, cum j pilidod.

Piliferous (pili'fērous), *a.* [f. *L. pilus* hair + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having hair, *spec.* in *Bot.*, bearing hairs or tipped with hair.

a 1846 LONDON is cited by Worcester. 1852 DANA *Crust.* 1. 307 The oblique piliferous crest. 1857 BULLOCK *Cassian's Molluscs* 45 The sebaceous and piliferous follicles are exceedingly numerous. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 108 The piliferous layer has no intercellular spaces.

Piliform (pili'fōrm), *a.* [ad mod. L. *pili-formis*, f. *pilus* hair; see -FORM.] Having the form of a hair; hair-like.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 649 In most of them the scales of the primary wings are piliform. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 44 Two long tentacula, covered with piliform filaments.

Piligerous (pili'djērous), *a.* [f. *L. pilus* hair + -GEROUS.] Bearing hair, clothed with hair.

1835 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 112 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous, and squamigerous animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Piligerous*, piliferous.

Pilimiction (pili'mi'kshn), [ad mod. L. *pili-mictio*, f. *pilus* hair + late *L. mictio*, f. *mictio* e to make water.] A diseased state in which piliform or hair-like bodies are passed in the urine.

1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/a Cases of pilimiction are to be received with distrust. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Gent. Org.* 255 Cystitis sometimes . . . constitute nuclei for stones, or give rise to pilimiction.

Piline (pili'n), *sb.* Short for SPONGIOPILINE.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 209 Spirits of Camphor . . . highly sprinkled on impermeable piline.

Piline (pili'n), *a.* [f. *L. pilus* hair + -INE 1.] Of the nature of hair, hairy

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 13/a Darwin tells us we have shed the piline pelt which was the clothing of that ancestral ape.

Piling (pili'n), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. *PILE v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of *PILING v.* 1; the driving of piles; the forming of a foundation or defence with piles.

c1440 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suites) 143 In mundacone de langmerdyk cum pilyng ibidem fact. c1582 T. DROGHS in *Archaeol.* XI. 226 Yt is . . . doubtfull whether they shall euer with any pilyng reach so deepe as to make a sure foundation. 1730 LABELLE *Acc. Piers Westm.* Bridge 55 The Grounds which most require piling are a loose Sand, soft Clays, and fenny Places. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 336 The piling of this foundation was finished

2. A mass of piles; a structure composed of piles; pilework; wood for piles.

1488 Maldon, Essex, *Liber B.* ff. 39 (MS) The Brygge in Maldon . . . was so in decaye bothe in stone werke and also in woding and pilyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pilots*, a pilyng with timber in water workes. 1772 HUTTON

Bridges 99 A border of piling to secure the foundation
1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI 422 Seven hundred feet of piling
were driven.

3. *attrib.*, as *piling-engine*.

1863 *Daily Tel* 6 Apr. Instructed to collect timber, piling
engines, staff, &c. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI 91 The
timber is chiefly for piling purposes and spars.

Piling (pɔɪ lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *PIL* v 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of forming into a pile or piles;
heaping up, building up in a regular pile.

c 1358 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 561 Will'o Randman
pro piling et sorting lane 1435-6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.*
(1869) 418 Paid for costs, freight, carriage, wharfage, & piling
up of 11 shippes of waloill 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr.*
Tong. Entassement, heaping, a piling 1807 *HUTTON*
Course Math. II 262 Of the Piling of Balls and Shells
1867 *BARRY Sir C Barry* II 50 This piling of house upon
house 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* II 113 *Piling* (Metallurgy),
building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pack suit-
able for heating in a balling or reheating furnace 1884 *PRIN*
Dic. Agriculture, Piling, placing hives one above the other;
storying

b. *Leather-making*. The putting of hides in a
pile or heap in order to sweat them and cause the
hair to come off; also including other processes
(such as hanging them up in a stove) by which the
result is expedited. *U. S.*

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* II 1703/2 *Piling*, (Leather)
unhairing hides by piling [i.e. heaping] or hanging up in a
stove, so called 1885 *C. T. DAVIS Leather* vii (1897) 126
Piling is nothing more nor less than a slow inward sweating

2 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piling furnace*, *swivel*.

1833 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxi (1856) 176 The piling action
of storms 1861 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* 121 The pieces [of scrap iron]
being piled or faggotted into convenient sized masses are
placed in a reheating or piling furnace. 1904 *Westm. Gas*
9 Dec 7/2 A cut-off —with a piling swivel subsequently
asked for—is fitted to all naval rifles

Pillol, penny-royal, etc.: see **PULIOL**.

Pilion, pilion, obs. forms of **PILLION**.

Pilk, pilken: see **PILCH** v.

Pilkoc, variant of **PILLCOCK** *Obs.*

Pill (pɪl), *sb.* 1 Now dial. Forms: 4 *pule*, 5
pylle, 6 *pille*, *pyll* (1, 6-7 *pil*, 6-8 (9 *dial*) *pill*.
See also **PEEL** *sb.* 3 [app. related to **PILL** v. 1 as
the collateral form **PEEL** *sb.* 3 is to **PEEL** v. 1]

The covering or integument of a fruit; the shell,
husk, rind, or skin; the bark, or any layer of the
bark, of wood; the epiderm of hemp or flax, *esp.*
the thin rind or peel of fruits, tuberos or bul-
bous roots, and the like; = **PEEL** *sb.* 3

1388 *Wyclif* 2 *Sant.* xvii 19 As dryngye baril with the
pile takun a wey [1382 as dryngye pild baril, *Vulg.* siccanis
pilvanas] 1491 *CAXTON Vidas* Patr. (W. de W. 1495) ii
218 By me I do ley a quantyte of small palmes of the whiche
I pare the pylls & therof I make matres 1530 *PALSGR*
2541/2 *Pyll* of fruyte, *pellene* *Ibid.*, *Pyll* of hempo, *til*
[mod. *F. tillé*] 1541 *R. COPLAND Galien's Therapeut.* 2 H11,
The huske or pyl of the pongarnet 1558-68 *WARDEN* tr.
Alexis Sec. 42 Take a piece of the pille of a Citron con-
fete. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Calyx*, the pill of a
nutte or almon. 1573-80 *BARETT Adv.* P 360 The pill of wood
between the bark and tree 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage*
ix iv 847 Boughes tied together with the pills of tree.
1653 *H. COGAN* tr. *Punto's Trav.* xxi (1663) 123 Boats
likewise laden with dried orange pills. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat.*
Magic iii. x 80 You must set the bud of a Rose into the
bark or pill thereof. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen.* Brit. II 350
An Onion with many Pills or Skins. 1718. *Harvest Song*
(L.), Broom bears a little yellow flower, Just like the
lemon pill 1896 *Warwick Gloss.*, Orange-pill, tater-pill.
1898 *G. MILLER Gloss. Warwick.*, Taking the pill off the
oziens. [In E. D. cited from Midland Counties]

† b. The shell of crustaceans; the hard integu-
ment of other invertebrates. *Obs.*

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Crusta*, a pill of certain
fishes, as of crabs, &c. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* I 242
Some be covered over with crusts or hard pill, as the
locusts others have sharpe prickles, as the vchins 1608
TORSSELL Serpents (1658) 784 Aristotle is of opinion that
the matter is outward as it were a certain shell or pill

† c. The skin and other refuse of a hawk's prey
cf. **PELT** *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

1613 *LATHAM Falconry* (1533) Words Art expl., *Pill*, and
pelle of a fowle, is that refuse and broken remains which
are left after the Hawke hath been relieved 1678 *PHILLIPS*,
Pelf, or *Pill* of a Fowl.

† d. Used for **PELL** *sb.* 1 b: see quot. 1575, s. v
1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. Fraying*, [of Deer], their
rubbing and pushing their Horns against Trees, to cause
the Pills of their new Horns to come off

Pill (pɪl), *sb.* 2 Forms: 5-7 *pylle*, *pilla*, 6
pyll, 6-7 *pil*, 7 *piele*, 6- *pill*. [Formerly also
pil, in 15-17th c. *pille*: cf. Du *pil*, formerly
pille (Hexham 1678), MDu., MLG. *pille*, Ger.
pille, MHG *pillele*, F. *pilaule* (in 1507 *pillule*,
Hatz-Darm.), *il pillola*, also (Florent) *pillula*,
ad. L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila* ball. Franck refers to
a med. L. *pilla* (?syncope) from *pilula*, or from
the mod. langs.) which might be the direct source
of *pille*; but cf. OF. *pule* (13th c.) in same sense,
app. ad. L. *pila*.]

1. A small ball or globular mass of medicinal
substance, made up of a size convenient to be swal-
lowed whole.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* x, A phisyccyen.. had a
seruaunt.. whiche made pylls. 1570 *LEVINS Manu* 123/22
A Pil., a catapotum, i. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658)

292 If it be in Winter, purge him with these pills c 1696
Prior Remedy Worse than Disease 1, He felt my pulse,
prescrib'd his pill. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 436 The cannon-
shot, and doctor's pill With equal aim are sure to kill 1789
W. BUCHAN *Dom Med.* (1790) 685 The ingredients which
enter the composition of pills are generally so contrived, that
one pill of an ordinary size may contain about five grains of
the compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 580
Aloes, usually administered in pills

b. In figurative expressions, esp. something dis-
agreeable that has to be 'swallowed' or endured.

1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* iv 47 Yet cannot they abide
to swallowe downe the holosome pile of the verities beeyng
bittur in their mouthes. 1595 *GOODWINE Blanchardine* ii
1 iv b, Learne by me to digest the hard and harsh pillles of
vnhappie fortune. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argens* ii
1 70 Selenissa had privately guided those pills of suspicion,
which shee gave the King against Timoclea 1674-1857
[see GILD v. 1 b] 1779 H. WALPOLE *Last Fm.* (1859)
II 338 It was a bitter pill for the King and Lord Mansfield
to swallow 1893 *Times* 30 May 9/3 He must take up his
mind to swallow the bitter pill without delay

2. Any small globular or pill-like body; a pellet

1575 *TURBURY Falconrie* 228 Give her a pyll as bygge as
a nut of Butteit washt seuen or eyght tymes in fleshe water.
1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 511 After that the little balls or pills
(which be the fruit thereof) be gathered, they are laid in the
Sun to dry. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* I. 5 vj, Mix these two
powders, well, make little pills of them with common
water [in diamond-making] 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III.
1055 Let the mixture boil, until, it will roll into hard pills

b. A cannon-ball; a bullet *humorous*

c 1565 *Duk of Devon* i. 1 in *Bullen O. P.* II 1 26, I have
halfe a score pills for my Spaniards—better then purging
comfits 1758 *CAPT. LARREL in Naval Chron.* X. 359,
I gave him a few my lower-deck pills. 1823 *BYRON Frani*
viii xii, Thirty thousand muskets flung their pills like hail.
1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov 15/4 They will commit
suicide without the pills.

c in *pl* = **BILLIARDS slang**.

1896 *Westm. Gas* 28 Oct. 1/3 We can play pill, then till
lunch, you know. 1905 *Athenaeum* 18 Feb. 202/1 After
'hall' (i.e., dinner) the blood will perhaps play 'pills',
which are billiards, for a while.

3. An objectionable person; a bore. *slang*

1897 *MAUGHAM 'Lisa of Lambeth'* iii 41 Well, you are a
pill 1897 *FLANDRAU Harvard Episodes* 98 In the patois
of her locality, she was called a 'pill', a girl whom Harvard
men carefully avoid until it is rumoured that her family
shoutily intends to 'give something' in the paternal pill box

4. (Also *Pills*) Nickname for a physician *slang*.

1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Pill*, a doctor—*Milbury*. 1890 *M.*
Williams Leaves of a Life i. 11 30 The 'pill' of the regi-
ment had come out to inspect the men 1899 *MARY KING-
SLY IV Afr. Stud.* in 86 Pills, are they all mad on board
that vessel or merely drunk as usual?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pill-gilder*, *-maker*, *-man*,
-monger, *-roller*; *pill-boasting*, *-dispensing*, *-gild-
ing*, *-rolling*, *-shaped*, *-taking* *adjs.*; *pill-beetle*,
a small beetle of the genus *Epyrrhus*, which, when
it feigns death, contracts itself into a ball; *pill-
chafer*, a pilular or tumble-dung beetle, *Atenechus*
pilularius, which forms pills of dung about its
eggs, and rolls these into a hole; *pill-coaler*: see
quot.; *pill-crab* = *pea-crab*: see **PEA** *sb.* 1 7; *pill-
gilded a.*, *fig.* gilded like a pill, *pill-machine*:
see quot.; *pill-masser*, a machine for compound-

ing the mass out of which pills are made; *pill-
milleped*, a milleped that rolls itself up into a
small ball, *pill-nettle*, the Roman nettle (*Urtica*
pilulifera); *pill slab*, *pill-tile* see quots.; *pill-
worm*, a pill-milleped or the like. **PILL-BOX**, etc.
1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xvi (1818) II 234 Another
genus of insects, the 'pill-beetles' (*Epyrrhus*...), have
recourse to a method the reverse of this. 1828 *VENNER*
Baths of Bath in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) IV. 179 A 'pill-
boasting surgeon' 1804 *DINGLEY Annu. Bug.* 245 In its
habits of life the 'Pill Chafer' is one of the most remarkable
of the beetle tribe. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. **Pill-
coaler*, a machine in which pills are coated with sugar.
1872 *Daily News* 23 Aug., All flossam and jetsam in con-
nection with the spit, the mussel, or the soft 'pill crab
is welcome to the hungry gull 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii.
xvi (Ridg.), I had taken, a dislike to the 'pill dispens-
ing tribe. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II 237 Such 'pill-
gilded superfine speeches. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxii,
To tell how the poor mediciner, the 'pill-gilder, the mortar-
pounder, the poison-vender, met his fate. 1764 *FOOTE*
Mayor of G. i. 1 6 'Pill-gilding puppy' 1893 *Syd. Soc.*
Lex., **Pill machine*,... an instrument used for rolling and
cutting up a pill mass. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 4/5
The 'pill maker has a morbid secretiveness as to the soap
and bread wherewith he binds his wares 1884 *Health*
Exhib. Catal. 112/2 **Pill Massers* [and] Powder Mixers
for druggists. 1706 *BAYNARD* in Sir J. Floyer *Hot &
Cold Bath*, ii. 392 This Pulp-pated **Pill monger*. 1764
FOOTE Mayor of G. i. 1 7 An impudent pill-monger, who
has da'd to scandalize the whole body of the bench 1723
J. PATER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Roman or **Pill*
Nettle. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 56 *Erica laxa*, **Pill*
slab, a slab for rolling pills upon. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*
**Pill-tile*, a corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on.

Pill (pɪl), *sb.* 3 Forms: 1 *pyll*, 6 *pulle*, 7 *pille*,
6- *pill*, (9 *pyll*). [In 16th c. *pille*, *pill*, app. =
OE. *piller*, var. of *pull*, *pull* 'pool, creek' (Bosw.-
Toller): cf. OE *pōl*, Welsh *puil* pool.] A local
name, on both sides of the Bristol Channel, on the
lower course of the Severn, and in Cornwall, for
a tidal creek on the coast, or a pool in a creek or
at the confluence of a tributary stream.

All the examples of *puil* and *puil* in the charters in

Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*, refer to the Severn estuary or valley;
so that, although no ME. instances have yet been found,
the identity of the OE. and 16th c. word seems certain.

a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 449 [Rodden and
Langley, Somerset] Andlang dicea west on pill, of pyll on
ford eft on gerithe innan mycela pyll; andlang pyllles.
Ibid., On 3a dic innan holapyll; andlang holapyllles.
1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.*, c. 9 § 1 Dweller, next unto
the theme of Seuerne, & unto the crikes & pillles of the
same. 1555 *IELAND Itin* III. 34 From Fowey Town-
end by North in the Haven is Chagha Mille Pille a lute
upward on the same side. *Ibid.*, From Lantunt Pille to
Bloughan Pille or Creke nere a Mile, it criketh up but
a lute 1577-87 *HARRISON England* i. xii in *Holmshid*, In
like maner from Saint Justes pill or cikeke (for both signifie
the same thing) 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1892) 66 At
the Mouthe of Milford havon...at a place called west pill,
where the one side of the pill you shall perceive the lyme-
stone c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 272 (1870) 282 Whereby
the sea shooteth up with many branches, men call them
pilles, very commodious for mills 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Pill IV*,
c. 64 Sched. O. 23 Along the river Usk to the point at
which the same is joined by a pill opposite the castle. 1840
Archaeol. XXVIII. 19 The term *Pyll* is still used, and means
a Creek subject to the tide The *pylls* are the channels
through which the diammog of the marches enter the river.
1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Pill*, a pool in a creek.

Pill (pɪl), *v.* 1 Forms: a. 2 *pyllan*, 3 *pillen*,
3-5 *pille*(n), 4-5 *pylle* β 4-6 *pille*, *pylle*, 4-7
pil, (6 *pyll*, *pyll*), 4- *pill*. [Found in late OE.
(12th c. MS.) in inflected form *pyllē*, in early
13th c. as *peolien*, *pullen*, 1300-1450 *pilen*, forms
which point to an OE. **pilun*, *pyllan*, varying
with **pollan*, *peolan*: cf. *clipian*, *clȳp*, *clȳp*,
clȳp-. *Pile*, with single *l* (usually *pīle*), is found
down to c 1450, when it was displaced by *pill* and
pelle, both of which had appeared in R. Brunne
(1303-30). *Pill* and *pelle* (now **PEEL** v. 1) continued
as synonyms in all senses down to 17th c., when
peel became the general Eng. form in branch II,
pill now surviving only as a literary archaism,
chiefly in sense 1; but, in the dialects, *pill* is
widely used in the sense 'peel' (decocticate). No
cognate words are found in Teutonic. OE. *pilian*
was prob. ad. L. *pilare* to make bare of hair, and
(prob.) of skin: cf. the compound *depilare* to
make bald of hair or feathers, also to strip of the
skin, to peel (Vulg., Ezek. xxi 18), fig. to pluck,
plunder, fleece, cheat; also OE. *peler* to make bald,
to peel or skin (the latter sense now usually referred
to OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em*). It. *pelare* to make bald,
skin, fleece, flay. With OE. *phian*, from L. *pilāre*,
cf. OE. *plantian* from L. *plantāre*, etc.

The early ME. *pīle* (usually *pīle*, but R. Brunne rim-
s *begitied, pīled*) regularly represented OE. *pilian*, but *pilian*
naturally gave *pele* (cf. *clēphan*, CLFPE), which was pro-
bably identified with F. *peler*. The later *pīl* (for *pīle*) was
prob. influenced by F. *piller* (= *pi*, *Sp. pillar*, *Py. pil-
har*)—late L. *pillāre*, found in med. L. (Du Cange) for L.
pilāre to pillage, plunder. But no differentiation of sense
between *pīle*, *pūle*, *pelle* is found in ME., nor between *pill*
and *peel* in early mod. Eng. and existing Eng. dialects. It
is possible however that the influence of F. *piller* and *peler*
is to be seen in the tendency since 17th c. to differentiate
pill and *peel* (so far as *pill* has survived) in literary use.]

1. To pillage, rob: = **PEEL** v. 1.

1. *trans.* To plunder, rifle, pillage, spoil; to
commit depredation or extortion upon; to despoil
(a person or country) of (anything). Now arch

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Ur euer me schal bene cheurl
pilken & peolien [*MS.* C. piloken & pillien] c 1300 *Song*
Husbandman 19 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pilith
the pore that is of lute pris. *Ibid.* 25 c 1325 *Poem* 1 *imes*
Edw. II 320 *ibid* 338 Ac were the king wel avised, and
wolde worche bi skille, Litel nede sholde he have wiche
pore to pile. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 *pat non*
in alle þe cuntre more suld be pīled Bot euer was kilred
soully begiled 13. E. E. *Altst. P.* B. 1282 Nabuzardan...
pyled þat precious place & pakked þose godes. c 1386
CHAUCER *Tristram* T. 64 He wolde... come hem to the
chapitre bothe two And pile [for *pyll*, *pille*] the man and
lete the wenche go. 1387 *Tristram* *Tristram* (Rolls) VIII.
301 Spirituale and temporale was alway i-pyled. 1390
GOWER *Conf.* II 202 For thanne schal the king be pīled
[*time* his londes tīled]. c 1450 *Mertyn* xxvii. 556 Thei cessed
neuer to iobbe and pile oure londes.

β 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5450 *pat he shulde have*
on hem mercy, And pyll hem nat but meuryly. c 1340
HAMPOLE Psalter ii. 9 *Pou* will nocht be tyrant til þaim to
pil þaim & spoile þaim 1382 *WYCIU. x. b. adras* 1 36 He
pilde the folc of an hundred talente of siluer c 1425 *Castell*
Persev 450 *his man*, with woo schal be pylt. for his folye
schal make hym spylt. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7717
Many pepill þat robbid and pīled [*time* kyld]. 1523 I.D.
BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 19 The boctus had bent and
wasted, and pilled the country about. 1530 *PALSGR* 657/2,
I pyll, i robbe, *pylle* He hath pyllid me of all that ever
I have. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 1 26 The Commons hath
he pīl'd with greuous taxes. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. 111,
Having pīl'd a book which no man buyes I thou wert con-
tent the author name to lose. 1722 *WOLASTON Reliq.*
Nat. vii. 149 Unless to be unjustly treated, pillied, and
abused can be happiness. 1867 J. I. ROSS tr. *1871's*
Æneid 250 The fields Ausonian have been held and pīled.

† b. To exhaust, impoverish (soil); = **PEEL** v. 1
1 b *Obs.*

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* i. 51 Flax, whose seeds.. doth most
burne, and pill the ground. 1620 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of*
Survey i. ix. 23 Wilde Oates pestering and piling of Tiltbes.

† 2. *absol.* To commit depredation, rapine,
pillage, or extortion; to rob, plunder. *Obs.*

a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 682a *pey*...pyled & lobbied at ilka cost. c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Parv. T.* 769 They ne stynte neuere to pyle. c. 1450 *Merlin* 191 For that hadde so pyled and lobbied though the contrey and the portes where the shippes were a-tyed.

b. 1513 MORI. *Rich. III* (1883) 6 For whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 116n *IV* 7 He...suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reprieve. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. 1. 12 Langed-handed Robbers your graue Masters are, And pill by Law. 1678 SHADWILL *Timon* IV. 11, They govern for themselves and not the people, They rob and pill from them.

† 3. *trans.* To take by violence, force, or extortion; to make a prey of. *Obs.*

a. 13 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1270 Penne ian pay to be relykes as iobbers wyld, & pyled alle þe apperment þat pented to be kyrke. 1390 Gower *Conf. I* 17 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, they toose and pulle, Whil ther is any thing to pile [*prime* skil].

b. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 282 In enpaynyng of our peisons, & pylling our goodes. 1513 MORI. *Rich. III* Wks 6a/x So that there was dayly pilled so good men & honest, got substaunce of goodes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III* 1. iii. 159 You wrangling Pyrates, that fall out, In shewing that which you haue pill'd from me. 1618 WILKINSON *Motto*, *Nu. Itabeo* Juvuilla (1633) 521, I have no Lands that from the Church were pilld.

† 4. To pluck, pull, tear. *Obs.*

c. 1533 LAMBERT *Let. to Morice* in Foxe A. 8 M (1570) 191a Who can pill Pilgrimages from Idolatry? 1566 T. SHARPE *Ref. Univ. in Jewel* Epist. You borrowed Bediers, pill'd out of me. 1599 NASHE *Leviathan* Wks. (Gowart) V. 261 In spite of his haire tuft or locke, he lances on the top of his crowne, to be pill'd vp to heauen by. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 235 Such which in Ordinaries will pill and pull them by their wordes...as it were by the beard.

II. To decorticate: = *PEEL* v. 1. II.

5. *trans.* To strip of the skin, rind, or integument, as an orange, apple, potato, garlic, etc., a tree of its bark, etc.; to remove the peel of. Rarely const. of (that which is stripped off): = *PEEL* v. 1. 3. Now arch. (in Bible of 1611), and dial.

a. [a. 1225] *Ancr. R.* 190 Poone is þe figer pyled, & to inde frend off. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 37 And reuolte drawen away; in thilke that weren pilid semeide whytnes [1388 and whanne the ryndis weren drawen awey, whynesse apperde in thes that weren maad baio]. 1393 LANGR. P. P. C. x. 81 To rubbe and to rely ruyles to pilie [v. p. pil]. b. c. 1420 [see *PILL* v. 1]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or schalyn notys, or gulyk, *bellitudo*. 1523 FITZGER. *Inst.* 131 Yf there be any okes, fill them and pylle them and sell the bakke. 1530 PALGRAVE *667/2* Pylle these oignons whyle I kumme the potte. 1535 COWE *KNALP* *Gen.* xxx. 38 The staues that he had pilled [1611 *ibid.* the rods which he had pilled, 1885 R. P. peeled]. 1596 SHAKS. *March. V.* 1. iii. 85 The skiffull shepherd pil'd me certayne wandes, And...stucke them vp before the fulsome ewes. 1653 H. COLEMAN *tr. Pulo's Trav.* xxvi. 207 We met with three men that were pilling flie. 1658 *Roy. Prov.* (ed. 2) 53 Pill a fig for your friend, and a peach for your enemy. 1721 BAILLY, *To peel*, to pil or take off the rind. 1745 *MS. Indenture* (Sheffield). The huygenes may pil and fell timber trees. 1805 T. P. KNOX *tr. Shaw's Life* 206 The sisters went...to pill the flax which had gathered. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. W. 101-102*, v. v. They'n alays got a stick to pill. (In P. D. D. from Yorksh. to Somerset.)

b. To strip off (bark, skin, etc.), to pare off: = *PEEL* v. 1. 3. b. Often with *off*. *Also fig.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or pylle bark, or ope lyke, *decorticate*. c. 1440 *Ans. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 137 Take hum [chickens] up and pylle of the skynne. 1545 BOWEN *Dynelary* xxi. (1870) 253 If the pyth or skyn be pylled off. 1593 SHAKS. *Leir* 1. i. 165 Ay me, the Barke pil'd from the loffe pine, His leues will wither. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* 264 Cinnamon...is pilled from the fine young tree. 1604 R. (GUMSTON) *D'Aleata's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 278 This fruite is most vsuall in Mexico, having a thinn skynne, which may be pilled like an apple. c. 1680 *W. P. R. 11* (1711) 81 If you do but pill the bark off...it is... 1889 *J. P. Linc. Gloss.* 101, I sec'a em pium' bark & Mr. Nelthorpe woods...to daay.

† c. To make or form by peeling. *Obs. rare*

1535 COWPERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 37 But Iacob toke stines of grene wythies, and pylled [1611 pilled, 1885 R. P. peeled] whyte strokes in them.

b. *intr.* Of skin, bark, etc.. To become detached, come off, scale or peel off. (The earliest recorded sense.) b. Of animal bodies, trees, etc.: To become bare of skin or bark; also, to admit of being peeled or barked. = *PEEL* v. 1. 4. Now dial.

c. 1100 (MS. A. 1200) *Sav. Leech* III. 114 þi lace cressf scald to þat handan þe þat fell of pylle. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 109 Al his fersch wole pile & alle hys heers wolen falle awey. 1523 FITZGER. *Inst.* 134 To fall, all okes & none as they will pyl. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manynode* 1. i. (1634) 13 The which thin skyn...skaleth or pilloeth off the innard. 1611 BIBLE *2 Thim.* xi. 23 The whitenesse pilled away from...his eyes. 1658 DOWNE *Serm.* xvi. IV. 218, I have seen Marble buildings, and a face of Marble hath pilled off and I see brick bowels within. 1651 R. H. *Arvaignon. Whole Creature* vi. 46 Neither doth the Tree without so long as the sap is found at the roote, though the bark pil, the flowers fall. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* 11, They'll not cut them [oaks] while [till] the bark'll pil.

† 7. *trans.* To make bare of hair, remove the hair from, make bald; to remove (hair). *Obs.* [Cf. *F. peler* 'to bauld or pull the haire off' (Cotgr.).]

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 186 Pou schalt anyoite his heed wip þe oymment þat wole pile awey þe heers. c. 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. þat one is cleped quye manlewes, þe whiche pileth [Douce MS. pileth, Royal MS. pelyth] þe boundes and breketh byr skynnes in many places. 1591 FENCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Palar*, to pill, to make balde, to make bare, *deplare*, *deglabrare*. 1612 tr. Ben-

venuto's *Passenger* i. iv § 16 205 Tell him that I will pill his beard, han by han. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Duty to Tyrants*, Doe they first pill thee, next pluck off thy skin?

† b. *intr.* To lose hair, become bald. *Obs.*

c. 1386 [see *PILL* v. 1. 2]. 1523 FITZGER. *Serv.* xli. (1539) 58 b, Those beaus in the house haue short here and thynne, and towarde Marche they will pylle and be bare. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* ii. vii (1668) 75 The Closs or Clowse which causeth a Beast to pill and loose the hair from his Neck.

8. *trans.* To bare (land) by eating or shaving off, or cutting down crops, etc. close to the ground. [Cf. *F. peler la terre*, 'enlever le gazon' (Latté).]

1555 W. WAIRTMAN *Faule Falcons* App. 347 Pille ye not the countie, cutting downe the trees. 1625 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 12 Who-oeuer makes such Wally, must not pill the ground in the Orchard, for getting ether. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Pill* 2 To grave land very closely. *Som.* I put some sheep in to pill the field.

III. 9. Phrase. To pill (peel) and poll, also poll and pill (*lit.* to make bare of hair and skin too) to run by depredations or extortions; to rifle, strip bare, pillage; also *absol.*; rarely, to plunder or rob of something. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Common in 16-17th c. See also *POLL* v.)

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Prol. Wks (1573) 105 They haue no such authorite of God so to pylle and polle as they do. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* ii. (1674) 14 The officers robbe his grace, and polle and pylle his leage subiects in his name. 1550 CROWELEY *Epigr.* 278 Thus poe men are pold and pyld to the bare. 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lii. They haue no God before they eyes, they me both pil and pottle. 1583 STUBBS *Ann. Abus.* ii. (1882) 30 No man ought to poole and pill his brother. 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. 1, Churches poule the People, Princes pil the Church. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* ii. 1, 'Is a iane thing to be an absolute prince, and haue rich subiects, Oh, how one may pill 'em and poll 'em. 1844 BROWNING *Colomb's Birthday* i. We tax and tithe them, pill and poll, They wince and flet enough, but pay they must.

a. 1635 NAUNTON *Kragu* Reg. (Arb) 27 His Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscated, and that for peeling and polling. 1689 tr. *Sallust*, *Life* 3 By Peeling and Polling the Countie, he so well lin'd his Coffers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Nereus* xxi. Us, whom he hath pilled and peeled till we are [etc.].

Pill (pil), v. 2. [f. *PILL* sb. 2. Cf. to dose.]

1. *trans.* To dose with pills.

1736 F. DING. *Pharmacop.* i. Handle her pulse, potion and pill her well. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Ann. Lett.* (1760) 56, I found Dr. Young here, who...has pilled and eluctuated me into pretty good order. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII 345 The...patient is again pilled and purged.

b. *fig.* (see *PILL* sb. 2. b.).

1900 *Daily News* 14 May 3/2 Our fellows will probably pill you with their rifle fire.

2. To make or form into pills. *rare.*

1881 in *Oxley* (Annandale).

3. To reject by ballot; to blackball. *slang.*

1855 THACKRAY *Neroeum* xxx. He was coming on for election at Bays, and was as nearly pilled as any man I ever knew in my life. 1883 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 412 (*Heading*) On being 'pilled'. 1894 *SATF London* up to *Dude* v. 68 A practically accurate opinion as to how many candidates will be elected...and how many will be 'pilled'.

Hence *Pilling* vbl. sb.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 324 The pastime of 'pilling' seems to have begun at a large non-political club. 1883 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 412 The 'pilling' is the delicate expression in club circles for black-balling.

Pillar, obs. f. **PILLOW**. **Pillaff** (f. var **PILAU**).

Pillage (pi-lidz), v. Forms: 4-5 piller, 5 pyl-, pel-, pillage (*Sc.*), 5-6 pyllage, 6 pielage, pillidge, 5- pillage. [a. *F. pillage* (14th c. in Italz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to plunder (*PILL* v. 1).]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; spoliation, plunder: chiefly that practised in war; but also in extended sense, extensive or wholesale robbery or extortion. *Also fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 Thilke folk, that were unsauhte Toward here king for his pilage. 1494 FAYAN *Chon* v. lxxviii. 64 [He] shall sette his mynde all to Pylage and Raunye. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steadand's Comm.* 48 They desyre to be deliuered from the pillage. of the Bishoppe of Rome. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austr. Osor.* 278 With such furious outrage...pillage & pillage. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus Admir. Roents* 87 Exposing his reputation to the pillage of every mans tongue. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) 11 313 The pillage lasted fourteen days and nights. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr.* *Sterne* ii. 34 Beralde has furnished subjects of pillage to a great number of authors. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Introd. 27 Pecuniary losses, suffered by pillage and embezzlement. 1838 MURRAY *Handbk. N. Germ.* 176 He gave it up to pillage for three days, and then set fire to it. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 190 The object of the incursion being pillage, not fighting.

† 2. Goods forcibly taken from another, esp. from an enemy in war; booty, spoil, plunder. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 102 (Pa. ex. 162) He þat syndeth manye pilages. 1456 Sir G. HAYNE *Lan. Arms* (S. T. S.) 121 All suld be at his will-prisonaris and pillages, to part at his will. 1494 FAYAN *Chon* vi. cxlvii. 133 He commanded all the pillage to be brought to one place. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 4 That robbed all the countie there about, And brought the pillage home, whence none could get it out. 1633-33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* i. ii. I know this wedding Will yield me lussy pillage. 1750 BRAWES *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 7 Nations greedy of blood and pillage.

† 3. Some kind of impost or tax; cf. *PEAGE*, *PRIDGE*, *PIKAGE*. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* ii. 1782 All theyr tenants

and seruantes haue the passage Within all cheshire with-out tolle and pillage. 1501 *Caisterbury Cath. MS.*, All the other profits of all the Pillage, Stallage, Toll and other advantages belonging unto the said Dean and Chapter within the said market and fair.

Pillage (pi-lidz), v. [f. *PILLAGE* sb.]

1. *trans.* To rob, plunder, sack (a person, place, etc.) esp. as practised in war, to rifle.

c. 1392 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. iv, To feast my train Within a town of war so lately pillaged, Will be too costly, and too troublesome. 1634 MASSINGLER *Very Woman* v. v, We were boarded, pillaged to the skin, and after Twice sold for slaves. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxi. 136 He pillaged many Spanish towns, and took rich prizes. 1705 GOLDSM. *Ess. Pief.*, Our modern compilers think it their undoubted right to pillage the dead. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (Walker Scott Libr.) 292 They pillaged the crown of its ornaments, the churches of their plate, and the people of their personal decorations. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* in § 5 120 His armed retainers pillaged the markets.

2. To take possession of or carry off as booty; to make a spoil of, to appropriate wrongfully.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 196, I...took away from our men whintsoeuer they had pillaged, and gae it to the owners. 1670 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Ess.* 11 Those four wayes of imitations are pillag'd out of Dr. French his book. 1789 J. FERRISON *Writ.* (1859) III. 98 Hoping to pillage something in the wreck of their country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 55 Every thing that was given to others seemed to him to be pillaged from himself.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To take booty, to plunder; to rob with open violence.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 140 Eyther to hang at Tyborne, or pillage and reprimall where he may. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VIII. 7, I will not allow the soldiers to pillage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 417 They were suffered to pillage wherever they went.

Hence *Pillaged* ppl. a., *Pillaging* vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*; also *Pillageable* a., that may be pillaged, *Pillagee* [see *-EE*], one who is pillaged.

1825 SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impress* xvii. 188 Authorities quotable and 'pillageable'. 1711 *SPECT.* No. 152 P. 3 The Devastation of Countries, the blisney of Inhabitants, the Cries of the 'Pillaged'. 1800 MUSELL *Tracts in Asiat. Ann.* Reg. 150/a A man who had come to his pillaged hut. 1856 DE QUINCY in *Titan Mag.* July 93/a He urged his friend by marrying to enol himself as a 'pillagee elect'. 1699 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 8 For feare hee should loose the 'pillageing' of the other. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5 The pillaging of provision waggons by MacMahon's own troops. c. 1670 WOOD *Life* Apr. an. 1645, This is that captain Bane, who shot the 'pillageing Scot' cal'd major Jeanniah Abercromy. 1873 C. GORDON *Let. 1 Nov.* in *Notes about G.* (1894) 152 A pillaging horde of brigands.

Pillager (pi-lidz), v. [f. *PILLAGE* v. + *-ER* 1.]

One who pillages; a plunderer.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Midw.* iv. 146 Joves seed the pillager, stood close before, and slak'd the force the arrow did confer. 1715 *Pore. Mod.* x. 408 Some nightly pillager that strip the slain. 1809-10 COLLINGRIDGE *Friend* (1818) 1. 122 The power of transporting immediately the pillagers of his hedges, and copies. 1881 BRYAN *BALLANTINE* *Expos.* ii. 37 These pillagers of the public had to submit to be pillaged themselves.

Pillar, variant of **PILAU**.

Pillar (pi-lar), sb. Forms: a. 3-6 piler, (3-5 -ere, 4 peler, -ar, 4-5 -er, pylere, 4-6 pyler, pylar, 5 pelare, -ere, -our, pylour, -eer, 6 pyllard). b. 4-5 pillare, (4 -yre), 4-6 pyllar, (5 pillere, pyllare, 5-6 pyller, (pyllour, peller), 5-7 piller, (6 -or), 6 -pillar. [a. OF. *pilar* (mod. F. *pilier*) = Fr., Sp. *pilar*; late pop. L. *pilāre* (in med. L. also *pilārium*, -us), deriv. of L. *pila* pillar, pier, mass.]

1. *Arch.* A detached vertical structure of stone, brick, wood, metal, or other solid material, slender or narrow in proportion to its height, and of any shape in section, used either as a vertical support of some superstructure, as a stable point of attachment for something heavy and oscillatory, or standing alone as a conspicuous monument or ornament; also, a natural pillar-shaped stone, etc. A word of wider application than COLUMN (which is properly a pillar of particular shape and proportions), and applicable to a structure composed of several columns or shafts, engaged in a central core.

Pillar of flagellation, that to which Christ was supposed to have been bound when scourged; hence, 'the pillar' was one of the Symbols of the Passion. Cf. *FLAGELLATION*, *PASSION FLOWER*.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 His swete bodi ibunden naked to þe herde pilere. 13. *Coer de L.* 2600 A gret cheyne Ovyr the havene festnyd to two pilers. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 1240 A pylor of marbyl. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxi. (Clement) 206 Pare of glas twa mykil pelaris ware. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 779 In myddis was a pillare, þat þe charge of þe kirk suld bere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxii. (1495) 710 To vnderette beneis and gystys wyth postes or pylars. a. 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I 6 *Torgues*, a pyllyre. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 320 Tow pyllyers þe [Hercules] pight. Upon Gades groundes. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvi. The marchand wente tulle one pilere. 14... *Nom.* in *W. Wicliffe* 722/3 *Hic stans*, a peller. 14... *Sir Beues* 1133 (MS. M.) Pelours and durris were all of brasse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/a *Pylere*, *columna*. a. 1450 *Curios* II. 16433 (Laud MS.) To a pillour [Trin. pilier] they hym bond. c. 1450 *Lynde Secrees* 705 Reysed in a pylere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pylare, *columna*. 1500-50 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 34 Till ane pillar that him band. c. 1530 *Dr. Wess Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1068 His precious body was tyed to the pylar by Pilate. *Ibid.* The pylard and the crosse. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xix. 26 His wife...was turned in to a pillar of salt. — *Judg.* xvi.

26 They set him between two pillars. 1570 LEVINS *Manuf* 76/2 A Pillor, columna 1579 Nottingham Rec. IV 189 Postern Brigg in decay for want of a pillar. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* II. 11. 28 Like two faire marble pillours Which doe the temple of the Gods support. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. (In the Church of S. Praxedes, Rome) is the Pillar or Stump at which they relate our Bl. Saviour was scourged. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 112 All the bones... may be compared to a pillar supporting a building. 1780 Von Troit *Iceland* 20 The most remarkable are Oransay and Columskill, on account of their antiquities; and Staffa, on account of its natural pillars. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 71 All good architecture adapted to vertical support is made up of pillars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 As the surface [of the glacier] sinks, it leaves behind a pillar of ice, on which the block is elevated.

† b. A whipping-post. † c. A platform or stand on which women publicly appeared as a penance.

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pillor to do justice, *estache*. 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (Camden) 78 Was set up at the stondeide in Cheppe a piller new made of a good lengthe from the grounde, and too yonge servanddes tayed-un-to yt and to bettyn with rodde, soore on their backes. *Ibid.* 95 The same man was betten with whypes at the piller in Chepe at the standert. 1580 in *Jyl of Brentford's Test*, etc. (1871) 40 Ye vold taken it ill to me and mad me sit on the pillar of repentance. 1546 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 42/1 That women who appear on the pillar with plaids, and holds not down their plaids from their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance. 1647 *Ibid.* Pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New Kirk and Blackfriars.

d. *Manège* (See quot.)

1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Pillar*, in the manage, signifies the centre of the volta, ring, or manage-ground, round which a horse turns; whether there be a wooden pillar placed therein, or not. 1819 *Pantologia* 9. v. Most riding-schools have pillars fixed in the middle of the manage ground.

e. = PILLAR-BOX.

1865 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 255 Should it [the letter] be put in the pillar to-night? 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxviii. Just drop that in the pillar on your way home.

2. In wider sense: Any plain or ornamental vertical support to any structure; a post, a pedestal; e.g., one of the four posts of a bedstead; one of the posts in a framed truss in a roof, a vertical post of timber or iron supporting a horizontal deck-beam; the single central support or pedestal of a table, a machine, etc.; also attrib., as *pillar* (and *claw*) *table*, *stand*, etc., having a pillar (and claws). See CLAW sb. 5).

1360-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 384 Rogeo Tumour pro pylers pro esdem lectis. 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Pe pylers bat beres be tablez or of be same manner of precious stanes. 1485 E. B. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Fyrst take the pylere out of thynne ye, Or one me thou put anny defaute. 1607 in W. H. Hale *Proc. in Causes of Office* (1847) 7 To provide a new communion table with turned pillars before Easter. 1657 Wood *Life* 14 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 225 All curiously cut in stone in the pillars of the window. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 83 Making every brace bear up its pillar, and every pillar the cross beam. 1744 WARRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 487 A middle sized pillar and claw tea-table. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 42 How to adjust Bird's twelve-inch Quadrant The Pillar 15 to be set perpendicular to the Horizon. 1823 CRABB *Technical Dict.* *Pillars* (Mar), pieces of wood or iron fitted under the beams of the decks, in order to support them. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 302 The lever... is ten feet long, nine feet from the smaller end to the axis of suspension in the pillar M, and one foot from the latter point to the eye of the descending rod. 1830 RADIN *Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pillars*, the square or turned pieces of timber erected perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for the support of the decks. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. 1, 637 Telescope mounted on a Pillar-and-Claw Stand. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 768 A round table is generally described as having 'pillars and claws'.

b. The upright post in the frame of a harp.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 52/2 Its form [Irish harp] is not unlike that of the modern instrument, but the pillar is curved outwards. 1880 A. J. HERRIS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 685/1 The pillar is hollow to include the rods working the mechanism.

3. *fig.* a. An imaginary or ideal prop or support on which the heavens or the earth is poetically represented as resting.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3388 De pylers of heven bright 1384 WYCLIF *Job* xxvi. 11 The pillars of heuene togidere quaken 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 3 The earth is weak & all that is therein, but I beare vp hir pylers 1707 WATTS *Hymns*, 'Praise, everlasting praise' vii. Then, should the earth's old pillars shake [etc.].

b. A person who is a main supporter of a church, state, institution, or principle.

c. 1315 *Poem Tunes* Edw. II. 39 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 395 Sent Thomas a piler arhit to holden up holi church. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 9 James, and Cephas or Petre, and John, the which were seyn to be pilers. 1485 CAXTON *Charles the Grete* 37 The patryarke of Iherusalem sente to hym [Charles] the standart of the fayth as to the pylor of crystente. 1590 SPENSER *To Ld. Grey of Wilton*, Most Noble Lord, the pillor of my life. 1594 NASH *P. Penelope* D. 11 b. What age will not praise immortal Sir Philip Sidney. Sir Nicholas Bacon... and merry sir Thomas Moore, for the chiefe pillars of our English speeche. 1594 *Contention* I. 1 75 Braue Peeres of England, pillers of the State. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 110 The Earl of Manchester, and the Earl of Warwick, were the two Pillars of the Presbyterian Party. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 22 The scourge of Arianism, and the pillar of the orthodox faith. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiv. Some divinely gifted man. The pillar of a people's hope.

c. A fact or principle which is a main support or stay of something.

1578 TIMME *Caluine* on Gen. 324 To the end the new promise may lean upon a better pillar. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* i. xlvii. A Kingdome whose two maine Supporters are the Government of the State, and the Government of the Church. It is the part of a wise Master to keepe those Pillars in their first posture. 1654 JFR. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 67 The pillar and ground of Transubstantiation is supplanted. 1730 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 30 The church was the pillar and ground of truth, made up of living stones. 1900 MOSELEY *Cromwell* 46 Free Inquiry and Free Conscience, the twin pillars of Protestantism.

4. *transf.* An upright pillar-like mass or 'column' of air, vapour, water, sand, etc.

c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3293 A fair piler son hem on o nist, And a skie euere on daizes list. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiii. 21 The Lord wente before hem bi day in the pilere of a clowde, and bi nyght in a pilier of fier. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxviii. vi. A flaming piller glittring in the skies. 1611 BIBLE *Jos.* ii. 30 Blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. 1700 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 62 Such an immense Weight as a Pillar of Water a thousand foot high. 1755 YOUNG *Centaure* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 125 The Scripture, like the cloudy pillar is light to the true Israelite, but darkness to the Egyptians. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 50 The same appearance of moving pillars of sand again presented themselves.

b. *transf.* Pressure resulting from or indicated by a column of liquid.

1843 Budd's *Patent Specif.* No. 9495 A blast of atmospheric air maintained at a pressure or pillar of upwards of 24 lbs on the square inch. 1857 S. B. ROGERS *Iron Metall.* 94

† 5. A portable pillar borne as an ensign of dignity or office. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Two of these, of silver gilt, were borne by pillar bearers before Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Pole. They are not recorded otherwise, and appear to have been substituted by Wolsey for the silver mace or stick with a silver (or gold) head, to which a cardinal had a right, and to have been retained by Pole. Representations of Wolsey's pillars, sometimes borne by guffins, sometimes crossed in saltire with an archbishop's cross between, occur in the decorations of Christ Church, Oxford. Those of Pole are represented in the illumination on the first page of his Register of Wills at Somerset House, they are figured as Corinthian columns with capital and base, about the size of Roman fasces, 3½ to 4 ft long.

1518 WHITHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 12 He havinge borne before him a pillers of sylver and gylt. 1525 BARNES *Cause of Condemnation* Wks. (1572) 215/1 Then sayd hee [Wolsey], were it better for me to coynne my pylles, and pollaxes, and to geue the money to v. or vi. beggers? To this I did aunswere, that the pylles and pollaxes came with him, and should also goe away with him. 1525 SKELTON *Spyke Parrot* 510 Suche pollaxes and pylers, suche mylles trape with gold. 1528 Rede me (Arb.) 56 After theym folowe two laye men secular, And each of theym holdynge a pillar In their handes, steade of a mace. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 57 b. He [Wolsey] receaued the habite, hat and piller and other vayne glorious tyffes, apperteynyng to the ordre of a Cardinal. 1590 TIVNNE *Animado* 63 Euery Cardinall had, for parte of his honorable ensignes borne before hym, certene syluer pillers, as had cardinall Wolsey, and Cardinall Poole, in my memory. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. (Stage direct.)

† 6. A column of letterpress or figures; = COLUMN sb. 4. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDS *Whetst.* KJ, A table where in the firste columpne you se the roottes set, and in the seconde piller, right against eche roote, there is set his square. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 104 The pages divided into pillars and columns.

7. *Mining.* A solid mass of coal or other mineral, of rectangular area and varying extent, left to support the roof of the working.

Pillar and stall, also *pillar and room*, *board and pillar*, a method of working coal and other minerals in which pillars are left during the first stage of excavation; *rib and pillar*, a modification of this system.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1843) 43 The Remainder of four Yards is left for a Pillar to support the Roof and Weight of the Earth above. 1839 URB *Dict. Arts* 975 Working coal-mines... with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 38 Pillars vary from 20 to 40 yards in length, and from 2 to 20 yards in thickness. 1883 GAZLEY *Glass. Coal Mining, Rib and Pillar*, a system upon which the Thick coal seam was formerly mined. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/4 Most of the coal in America is mined on what is called the pillar-and-stall system.

8. In various technical uses in particular trades; e.g. in *Watch-making* (see quots.).

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1091/4 Another Watch a Spelter Box and Case all in one... with a round Pillar going 18 hours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1703/2 *Pillar* [inter alia] The nipple of a fire-arm. A frame on which the tobacco-pipes rest in a kiln. 1884 F. J. BRYTTON *Watch & Clockm.* 193 The pillars of a watch are the three or four short pieces of brass which serve to keep the two plates of the movements in their proper relative positions.

9. *Anat. and Phys.* Applied to certain bodily structures in reference to their form or function: as *pillars of the abdominal ring*, of the *brain*, of the *fauces*, of the *diaphragm*. See quots.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 463 The abdominal ring which is rather of a triangular shape, the os pubis forming the base of the triangle, the two fasciculi, or, as they are termed, pillars, its sides. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 81 The pillars of the fauces were immovable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pillars of external abdominal ring*, the free borders of the divided aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which bound the external abdominal ring. *Ibid.*, *Pillars of fauces*, two arching folds of mucous membrane containing muscular fibres, which pass from the base of the uvula outwards and downwards, on either side. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 74 The posterior mediastinum between the pillars of the diaphragm.

10 *Conch.* The central axis of a spiral shell, the modiolus or columella.

1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 269 Throat of the aperture brown, the pillar pale. 1843 HUMBELL *Dict. Geol. & Min.* *Pillar*, in Conchology, the columella, or perpendicular centre, which extends from the base to the apex, in most of the spiral shells.

11. *Phrase.* From *pillar to post*, originally from *post to pillar*: from one party or place of appeal or resource to another; hither and thither, to and fro implying repulse and harassment. Orig. a figure drawn from the tennis-court, and used chiefly with *loss*; also with *bang*, *bounce*, *bandy*, *drive*; later with *chase*, *hunt*, *drag*, *flee*, *run*, etc.

The later order appears to have been first used to time with *lost*, *tossed*.

a. c. 1400 LADG. *Assembly of Gods* 1147 Thus fro post to pyloure he was made to daunce. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondyshe* (Percy) 67 From poste unto piller tossed shalt thou be. 1549 LATIMER *7th Sermon* def. *Edw. VI* (Arber) 199 He was tost from post to piller, one whyle to hys father anothe whyle, to hys fienides, and founde no comfort at them. 1569 KINGSLYLL *Conf. Afflict.* (1585) E. 11, The prophet Ely, being persecuted fledde from post to pillar. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* IV (Arber) 104 From three poast toe pilei with thought his ractt wyt he toseth. 1631 HILLYWOOD *Eng. Elys.* (1641) 79 Hurried from one place to an other, from post to pillar. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xv. (1737) 63 They had been tossed about from Post to Pillar. 1859 JERMON *Brittany* IV. 37 Dragged about from post to pillar. b. c. 1550 *Vox Populi* 15 in Harl. E. P. III. 274 From piller vnto post. The powr man he was tost. 1598 TORR. *Alba* (1880) 70 And though from piller tost he be to poete. 1604 *Liberty & Prodigality* II. iv in Hazl. *Dodley* VIII. 349 Every minute tost, Like to a tennis-ball, from pillar to post. 1664 BARTON *Charac. Elys.* Wks. (Grovart) 5/1 In the type of her sister Queene Maries raigne, how was shee handled? tost from piller to post, imprisoned, sought to be put to death. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* I. 6 A Trojan true. Who Was packt, and wrackt, and lost, and tost, And bound'd from Pillar unto Post. 1807 JEFF. *erson* *Writ.* (1830) IV. 91 If the several courts could bandy him from pillar to post. 1832 H. MARTINLAU *Homes* *Ab.* v. 63 We could not have borne to be driven from pillar to post. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. Here I have been knocking about... from pillar to post.

attrib. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 241 The inveterate habit of pillar-to-post joking. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/2 The pillar to post travels from one official to another.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pillar-bearer* (sense 5), *-cap*, *-head*, *-orphrey*, *-pin* (sense 8), *-punishment*, *-row*; *pillar-shaped*, *-strong*, *-wise* adjs.; *pillar-like* adj. and adv., *pillar apostle*, a chief apostle (a name given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to Gal. ii. 9); *pillar bracket*, *Mech.*, a support for a bearing raised on a pedestal or pillar: opposed to *pendent bracket*; *pillar-brick*, one of the bricks placed on end in building a clamp; *pillar-buoy*, 7 a cylindrical or pillar-shaped buoy; *pillar-compass*: see quot.; *pillar-cross*, a pillar with cruciform summit; *pillar-deity*, a deity worshipped under the symbol of a phallic pillar; *pillar-dollar*: see DOLLAR 5; *pillar-file*: see quots.; *pillar-hermit* = PILLARIST 1; *pillar-lip*, *Conch.*, the inner lip of a spiral shell; *pillar-monk*, *-percher* = PILLARIST 1; *pillar-plait*, *Conch.*, a columellar fold; *pillar plate*, the plate of a watch movement next behind the dial; *pillar-post* = PILLAR-BOX; *pillar-road*, *Coal-mining*: see quot.; *pillar rose*, a climbing rose suitable for training on a pillar; *pillar-saint* = PILLARIST 1; *pillar-stone*, (a) a stone set up as a monument, (b) a foundation-stone, corner-stone; *pillar-symbol*, a pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with some kindred signification; *pillar-wall*, *Coal-mining* = sense 7, *pillar-working*, driving a working through the pillars: see sense 7.

1883-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1814 Later he [Peter] was one of the three 'pillar-apostles'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 1/2 St. Paul had seen two of those called the pillar Apostles shortly after the Master's death. 1565 CAVENTISH *Volsey* (1803) 25 He had 11 crossbers & ii 'pillar berers'. 1887 Low *Machine Draw* 34 End elevation of a 'pillar bracket' for carrying a pillow block. 1858 *Merc. Marine* *Nag* V. 285 A Black 'Pillar Buoy' bearing a bell, with perch and ball. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Pillar-compass'*, a pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil. 1849 J. D. CHAMBERS in *Etchologist* IX. 89 The Scotch 'pillar-crosses' we must assign to Danish times. 1874 WESTROFF & WAKE *Ans. Symbol Worship* 61 The peculiar tressings to these 'pillar-deities' led to their original phallic character being somewhat overlooked. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiii. 73 A small Flat-File, called a 'Pillar-File'. 1884 F. J. BRYTTON *Watch & Clockm.* 193 A pillar file is generally understood to mean one three inches and a half long from the point to the end of the cut. 1893 *Cath. Aug.* 278/2 A 'Pillar hede'... *abacus*, *epistilium*. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 199 Dark and heavy Clouds... 'Pillar-like' descend and reach the Seas. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 304 Placed in a whirl round the pillar like receptacle. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* x. 228 Umbilicated Whelks, or those that have a perpendicular hollow or navel aside the columella or 'pillar-lip'. 1843 HUMBELL *Dict. Geol. & Min.* *Pillar-lip*, a continuation of the glossy process with which the aperture of shells is lined, expanded on the columella. 1863 *Moxon's Apostasy* *Later Times* 130 Peter & Metra, a famous Stylite, or 'Pillar-Monk'. 1888 F. G. LEX in *Archæol.* LI. 362 An

inscription runs down the "pillar orphrey of the chasuble, 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Quarry* 35 The perseverance of Simon the "pillar-peicher 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 327/1 Push out the "pillar pins, and remove the top plate 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 504 This pinion drives the wheel x round a stud on the "pillar-plate 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock* 199 The chief plate called the pillar plate lies underneath the dial 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xv, The big red "pillar-post on the south-east corner. 1842 T. NINNYSON *St. Sim Styl* 59 Not alone this "pillar-punishment. 1883 G. SLEWLEY *Gloss. Coal mining*. **Pillar Roads*, working-roads or inclines in pillars having a range of long-wall faces on either side. 1882a *Garden* 27 May 368/3 **Pillar Rows* are often overlooked as regards watering. 1776 J. L. L. *Introduct. Bot. Explan. Terms* 392 *Cylindrica*, "pillars shaped. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 218 note, Our columns and "pillar-stones 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I, 126, A rude pillar stone here marks the spot where, in 1444, the humbermaster Sturges fell 1854 *Eccelesiologist* XV, 361 A word that has lately become popular in the *Eccelesiastical Gazette* and elsewhere—for what we used to know as the "first or corner stone of a church—I mean "pillar stone". 1869 R. CARPENTIER *Astrology* 1 The Reason is "Pillar-strong. 1874 WISTROFF & WAKE *Anc. Symbol. Worship* 51 Another instance of the use of the "pillar symbol. 1839 *Univ. Dict.* Arts 980 Taking out all the coal, either on the Shuohine system, or with "pillar-walls and 1000ms 1857 DUNN *High Lat* vii, 160 The brass cannonades set on end, "pillar-wise. 1882a *Standard* 19 Aug 3/5 Constituting "an especial danger" in "pillar working or in the long-wall face.

Pillar (pi'lār), *v* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To support, buttress, or strengthen with or as with pillars. Also *fig.*

1607 [See *pillaring* below]. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build. Assist.* 40 Pillaring of Beams is to a ship as bracing to a drum. 1839 J. RUGGLES *Antiquary* xvi, 14, 333 Five particular plans for pillaring up the priesthood 1880 *Mem. J. Legge* iv, 46 It needs the props of truth to pillar it.

b. *intr.* To rest on or be supported by a pillar. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build. Assist.* 36 So order the Beams, that they may pillar on the floor-riders.

2. *trans.* To embody in the form of a pillar; to display in the figure of a pillar *rare*.

1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i, vii, Yet strength was pillared in each mazy aisle. 1846 T. TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) i, xl, 231 Hotel full of light. 1891 *Ch. Har.* i, vii, 121 In quiet walk 1890 H. HAYMAN: *Ch. Har.* i, vii, 121 Inward and outward wholeness. 1891 *Ch. Har.* i, vii, 121 aloft over their heads.

3. To pillar and post (*nonce-prov.*), to dive from pillar to post: see *PILLAR sb.* 11.

1801 GWINDING: *Kt. at 1945 Tates Dunstable Weth* 62 He must have been pillar'd and posted a deal in his bit of life. Hence *Pillaring* *vbl. sh.*

1869 *Schol. Diss. agat. Antich.* i, 11 66 Scarce any thing else is thought on, then the pillaring up of ceremonies. 1874 THURLEIGH *Naval Arch.* 116 The pillaring of a frame adds... to its strength, by acting both as a strut and a tie.

Pillar, variant of *PILLON v.* Obs., to pillory.

Pillar-block, a corruption of *PILLLOW-block* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1876).

Pillar-box. A hollow pillar about five feet high, erected in a public place, containing a letter-box or receptacle for posting letters.

1858 *Brit. Postal Guide* 146 A collection is made from the Pillar Boxes at 5 A.M. for the morning mail. 1873 M. COLLINS *Alg. & Mech.* I, ix 300 I've a letter to write, which you must send to a pillar box.

† **Pillard**, *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *pillyardo*. [a. F. *pillard* (in 14th c. *pillart*), f. *pillar* to rob, pillage. see -AND.] A plunderer, a robber.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 233 [They] sould be erar callit cruell and pillarde, no worthy men of armes. 1611 *Brit. 243* Pillards that never wald have pen na conovide in this warde among cristyn folk. 1828 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i, v, 20 Grete foyson of theues and pillardes.

Hence † *Pillardise* [f. F. type **pillardise* see -ICE], robbery, extortion.

1598 *Forio Ital. Dict.* To Rdi a vjb, Men... whose communication is Athesme, contention, detraction, or pillardise.

Pillared (pi'lārd), *pp. a.* [f. *PILLAR* + -ED.] 1. Having, supported on or by, or furnished with a pillar or pillars. Also *fig.*

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 192 Panne kam I to bat clouster & gaped abouton Whourg it was pillared and peynt & portred well clene. 1634 *Milton Comus* 598 If this fall, The pillar'd firmament in rot'ness. And earth's base built on stubble. 1726 *Pope Odes*, xviii, 36 He props his spear against the pillar'd wall. 1814 *Womans. Excursion* viii, 471 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed.

b. Home on stalks, stalked. 1871 *Darwin Desc. Man* i, x, 347 In one of the Ephe mrae, namely Chloëon, the male has great pillared eyes.

2. Fashioned into or like a pillar or pillars. 1608 *Molyneux in Phil. Trans.* XX, 221 A sort of Pillard Stone in Mynia near Dresden. 1738 H. BROOKER *Tasso's Terms* Del iii 16 Where the fair Head and pillar'd Neck were knit. 1808 *Scott Marv* v, xxv, Dun-Edin's cross, a pillar'd stone, Rose on a turret octagon. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 3/5 A background of pillared basalt.

Pillaret (pi'lāret), [f. *PILLAR sb.* + -ET. Cf. *OF. pilaret*, dim. of *pillar*.] A small pillar.

a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wills.* (1662) 144 The Pillars and Pillarets of Fusill Marble. 1790 *Archaeol.* (1792) X, 138 [A font] at Ancaster with interlaced arches on long pillarets. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1873) II, iii, 186 There you see pillars, pillarets, arches great and small.

Pillarie, -ary, obs. forms of *PILLORY*.

Pillarist (pi'lārist), [f. *PILLAR sb.* + -IST.] 1. An ascetic who passes his life on a pillar; a pillar-saint, a stylite.

a. 1638 *Mede Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 109 Holy Simon, surnamed Stylita or the Pillarist. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Lys. S. Tho. of Aquin* II, 265 note, The Stylita or Pillarists, lived on pillars.

2. One who is in favour of a pillar (e. g. as a monument). *nonce-use*.

1814 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1834) I, iii 58, I quite agree with the Committee in its predilection for a pillar [as a monument to Wellington] I was one of the pillarists in the Nelson case.

Pillarize (pi'lāriz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *PILLAR sb.* + -IZE, after *penalise*.] *trans.* To inscribe on or commemorate by a pillar.

1827 *Lamb Lett.* (1837) II, xvi, 218 To pillarize a man's good feelings in his lifetime is not to my taste.

Pillarlet, *rare*. [see -LET] = *PILLARET*.

1828 *CARLYLE Disc.* (1872) I, 125 Ye arches, archlets, pillars, pillarlets.

Pillary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *PILLAR sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of a pillar. (*Pillary cloud* put for *cloudy pillar*.)

1864 *NALR Seaton. Poems* 107 The pillary cloud went on. *Pillars* (pi'lās), *Cornish dial.* Also *pillas*, *pillaz*, *pillis*, *pillas*, *pillas*. The Naked Oat or *PILLOORN*.

(In quot. 1837 applied to the Naked or Pilled Barley.) 1815 G. B. WORGAN *View Agric. Cornwall* 66 The *Avena Nuda*, provincially called *Pillaz*, or *Pillars*. One gallon of *Pillaz* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII, 317a Amongst the varieties of grain raised in Cornwall, we may notice the naked barley, which is there called *Pillaz*. 1846 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pillaz*. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Pillaz*, a kind of oats. *Cornw.* 1882a *JACO Cornw. Gloss.* *Pillaz*, *Pillaz*, or *Pillaz*, naked oats, bald, bare, or naked oats without husks.

Pillaster, -trel, obs. ff. *PILASTER*, -TRELL.

Pill-box (pi'l bɒks), [f. *PILL sb.* + *Box sb.* 2.] A box for holding pills; a shallow cylindrical box of cardboard for this purpose.

1737 *Knight in Phil. Trans.* XLI, 706 The hairy Substance, or fine *Capillamenta*, inclosed in the Pill-box, were discharged. 1747 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I, 3, I seal it up in one of the little Pill boxes which my Lady had.

1872 *RUSKIN Fors Clavig.* II, xxiv, 4 The first shilling I ever got in my life I put in a pill-box and put it under my pillow, and couldn't sleep all night for satisfaction.

b. Ludicrously applied to various boxes, closed vehicles, or enclosures of narrow dimensions.

1835-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 404 Packed up in a snug pill box in the same grave yard. 1835 *DICKENS Dornit* i, xxiii, A one-horse carriage, irreverently called, at that period of English history, a pill-box. 1871 *KINGSLAY At Last* v, Getting up to preach in a sort of pill box on a long stalk. 1883 *Congregationalist* May 374 "Pill boxes", as pulpits are sometimes appropriately called. 1893 *VIZITELLY Glances Back* I, xxi, 410 The select assemblage, crammed into the little pill box called a town hall. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 289 The "pill-box", as Lady May reverently named the vicar's covered wagonette.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Like a pill-box in shape or size, as *pill-box cap*, *hat*, *house*; also *pill-box maker*; *pill-box hydantid* (see quot. 1893).

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II, 117/2 Pill box Hydantid of Hunter. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 129/3 (Occupations of People) Pill-box maker. 1868 *Meem. Mag.* Aug. 284/1 One of those little wooden pill box houses you see about seaport towns. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pill box* hydantid, a sterile hydantid or *Alaphagotus*. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 3/4 The sketch suggests the round pill box hat.

Pill-crow, variant of *PILLOW Obs.*

Pille, obs. form of *PILLON*.

Pilled (pild), *pp. a.* *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: a. 4-5 pilled, pyled. b. 4-7 pild, 5 pylyd, pild, 5- pilled, (6 pyld(e), pyyled, pield, 6-7 pilde, pilled). [f. *PILL v.* 1 + -ED.]

1 Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoarated: = *PEELED* 4. *Obs.* or *dial.*

Pilled barley, decorticated, hulled, or pot barley (quot. 1382); but see another sense in b.

1382 *Wyclif a Sam.* xvii, 19 Dryynge pild barli [Vulg. *guas succans phisanas*, 1388 with the pile taken a-wey]. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take pilled garlek and herbys anon. 1573-80 *BARRY Alp* P 360 Pilled, decorticated. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ* (1849) 21 At some there are that beg more craftily and offer pilled 10ds to passengers, to get a piece of money therewith. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s. v. *Okeley*. The poor people... draw pild rashes thro' melted grease, to save the expense of candles. 1828 *Crown Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, paled, stripped.

b. *Pilled barley*, pilled oats, varieties of these cereals in which the grain is freed from the husk or glumes; naked barley, naked oats. Cf. *PILCORN*.

1598 *Lyte Dodones* iv, xiii, 467 The seconde kind may be called in English Pilcorno, or pyled Otes. 1616 *SUMI & MARKIN Country Farms* 365 Mixt prouander... will be verie good if it be sowne with pilde barley.

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, feathers, etc.; bald, shaven, tonsured: = *PEELED* 2. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 15 As pilled as an Ape was his skulle. 1616 *She smoot the Millere on the pyled skulle* (v. rr. pild, pyled, pilde, pilled). a. 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 22 Euer after, whanne the pie sawe a balled or pilled man. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1830) 15 A vey mychefe Lyght on the pyled preest. 1611 *CORVAT Crudi.* 125 41 The ostiches their leys are pilled and bare. 1611 *CORVAT, Pild*, pild, hairless, bald. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 88 A round white pild or smooth Chin. 1665 *BRATHWAT Comment. Two Tales* 13 His eyes so effeminately pilled, his shooes artificially carved. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Pharsal.* Gen. (1693) 108 To make bald or pilled, *deplare*. 1828 *Crown Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, to be made bald.

† 3. Bare, bare of nap, threadbare, bare of pasture; poor; miserable. = *PEELED* 3. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A vii, 143 One bad go pisse him with his plough, pilled [B. for-pyned] screw. a. 1548 *HALL Chron. Rich. III* 40 Appeared in a pilled blacke cloke. 1556 *WITTHALS Dict.* (1568) 10 1/2 Pilled or bare (ground), as unfertile ground. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Bloud is a slippery foundation, and pillage a pill'd wall.

† b. *fig.* Beggarly, mesagre, bald. *Obs.*

1526 *TINDALE Parable Wicked Mammon* (1528) H ij b, The wayne disputing of them that ascribe so hie a place in heuen vnto theyr pyld merytes. 1553 *RICCON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 103 A pyld and beggarly ceremony. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i, 1, I am no such pild Cinike to beleue, that beggary is the only happinesse. 1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 58 note, They laugh at this pild prologue that would threape kindnesse upon them.

4. [f. *PILL v.* 1.] Plundered, robbed, pillaged: = *PEELED* 1. *arch.* or *dial.*

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshum* (Percy Soc.) 34 The temples pylld dothe bitterly complayne. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xviii, 2 To a fearful people... to a desperate and pylld folke. [Cf. *Pilled* 5.] 1611 *CORVAT, Pilled*, pilled, ransacked, robbed, despoiled, or bereaved of all. 1828 *Crown Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, robbed.

5. *Comb.* (from 2), as *pilled-pated*, *skinned*, etc.

1542 *UDALL Exam. Apoph.* 227 b, The pild pated Theodore of Tharsus was a briber and a theefe. 1563 *BICCON Dispt. Popish Mass Wks.* iii, 44 That thing which y^e pild-pate Priest holdeth vp in his handes. 1576 *NEWTON Lemine's Complex.* (1633) 232 For these persons are of body ill-favoured, leane, dry, lank, pild skinned, and without hure.

Hence *Pilledness*, baldness, bareness, thread-bareness.

1598 *TARVISA Barili. De P.* R. vii, iii (Bodl MS.) if 48/2 But somme for othe skaldednes ore pilledness leue and bespene awayne berafter. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* ii, cxvi, 350 Euphorium... cureth... pyledness, causing the heare to renewe and growe againe. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1820) III, 217 Some scorned the pyledness of his [Columbus's] garments. 1656 *W. D. tr. Comenian's Gate Lat. Uni.* p. 304 83 Pilledness, baldness, hoariness, arise from the want of radical moisture.

† *Pilledow*. *Sc. Obs.* [For *pilled daw*: see *PILLED*, and cf. *CADDOW*.] A plucked or bald daw; *fig.* a tonsured priest.

1603 *Proph. of Merlin* (Bannatyne Cl.) 12 Their shal a Galyat gayt with a giten horne A Pilledow with a tode, ac a prume hoked. 1603 *Proph. of Valdaus* (ibid.) 33 A proude powne in a preas Lordly shal ligh With Potes and Pilledowes pulled (= pilled) in the crowne.

Pilleis, obs. Sc. pl. of *pillie*, *PULLY*.

Pillen, obs. form of *PILLION* 1.

Piller (pi'lār), *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: a. 4-6 pylour, 4-5 piloure, 4-7 -our. b. 4-6 pillour, 5 pylowre, 5-7 piller, (5-6 pyllar, 6-er). See also *PEELED* 1. [ME. *pilour*, f. *PILL v.* 1, prob. after *OF. pillieur* (1345 in *Haltz-Darm*) in same sense (f. *pillar* to plunder), with later suffix-change: see -ER 2 3.]

† 1. A robber, despoiler, plunderer; a thief; = *PEELED* 1. *Obs.*

a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chrom. Wince* (Rolls) 668a Efor ay bey [Britons] lye wyth pylours in drede. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knight's T.* 149 To ransake in the taas of the bodies dede. The pilous diden bynesse and cure. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV, 422/1 Pilours, Robbours, Oppressours. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 399/1 Pylowre, or he pat pylithe ore menne, as catchepolls, & oþer lyke, *pilator*. 1496 *Dines & Paup* (W. de W.) viii, xvii, 344/2 Theues, pylours, extortioners.

b. 1399 *LANGT. Rich. Redies* iii, 303 To preson be pillour bat ouere be pore reneth. 1470-85 *MAIOR Arthur* xxi, iv, Pillars and robbers were comen in to the felde. 1475 *Rk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 Suche a oughte rather be clepid pilleis, robbers, than men of armes cheualerous. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answ. Ower*, 219 Pillers and pollers of all commonweales. 1596 *S. L. tr. Landerin's Hist. Scandebeg* viii, 324 Two most notable pillers and not pillours of the common wealth. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i (1662) 40 The Land then swarmed with Pilours, Robbers, Oppressors of the People. 1674 *STAVELAND Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 164 That pillar and poller and filcher of our money.

b. Applied to a plant that exhausts the soil. 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1623) 8 Trees are the greatest suckers and pillers of earth.

2. One who peels; an instrument for peeling, = *PEELED* 2. Now *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 A Pillar (A A Pyllars), *vell-cator*. 1828 *Crown Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pille*s, persons, also instruments, for peeling oak trees, &c.

Piller, obs. f. *PILLAR*, var. *PILLOR v.* *Obs.*

Pillerie, -ery, obs. forms of *PILLORY*.

† **Pillier**, *Obs.* [a. F. *pillier* (1345 in *Haltz-Darm*), f. *pillar* to pillage, *pillieur* pillager: see -ERY.] The action of plundering; plunder, pillage, robbery; an instance of this.

1449 *Rolls of Parli.* V, 241/4 Open Robberies, Oppressions and Pilleries withoute nombre. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) xv, xxi, 268 False pyletynge, exactiones, pyllyeries, and other dyuers inuencionys. 1609 *DANIEL Key* 143/4 *Ward* iv, 129v, And then conuocacion, rapine, pilleries. a. 1607 *HAYWARD Edm. VI* (1630) 66 They did pallat these pillaries with the faire pretence of authority and of law.

† **Pillet**, obs. form of *PEELED* 1.

a. 1400-50 *Stochk. Med. MS.* 113 For to makyn pillettus 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 3 Seth the same together and make pillets thereof the biggness of a hasenut or liberte.

Pilletorie, obs. f. *PELLTORY*, *Pillaw*, obs. f. *PILLOR*, *Pillaz*, var. *PILLAS*, *Pillaw*, obs. f. *PILLER* *Pillial*, obs. f. *PULLIOL*, pennyroyal.

† **Pillcock**, *Obs.* Forms: a. *pillcock*, 6 (*pillok*, -ock) *pillcock*, 6- *pillcock*, (7 *pell*-). [f. *pill*,

also *pillie* and *pilluck*, all north dial, = Norw. dial *pill* (Aasen) penis: cf. COOK sb. 1 20.]

1. The penis (*unlary*).

1300-25 in *Rel. Ant.* II 221 Mi pilcock pisseth on mi schone. 1325 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 4170 My pillock. 1598 FLORIO, *Dolcennele*, also pilcock [See also s. v. *Puco*, *Puchino*, *Rozzane*] 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* III. iv. 78. 1719 D'URFUY *Wit* 5 *Allyth* Song, Pilcock.

2 'A flattering word for a young boy', = 'my pretty knave' (Cotgr.).

1598 FLORIO, *Zug*, a pilcocke, a darling, or a wanton, or a minion. 1611 COTGR., *Mistigouri*, my pilcocke, my pretty rogue. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I xli, By my faith. I cannot tell (my Pilcock), but thou art more worth than gold.

Pillie, pl. *pilleis*, obs. Sc. form of PULLEY.

Pillwinkies: see PILLWINKS.

Pilling, *vb*, sb. arch. or dial. [f. *PILL* v. 1 + -ING.] The action of *PILL* v. 1 in its various senses.

† 1. Plundering, robbing, spoliation; extortion. a. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 417 A prest shulde rapere. suffer deb or he assentide to siche piling of pore men. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 369 pat hopede to blende hi. pyllyng and hys robborie by seymplinesse of Wolston. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I 13 By pyllyng of 3000 peple 3000 pynces to fesse. 1496 *Dives & Panis* (W. de W.) v. viii 206 f. They be full of cruelteie in pyllyng of the poore peple. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 73 b, The pilling and raine, that they vse openly. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1641) 590 All began proudly to plot unto themselves nothing but sackings, pillings, taking of prisoners. 1647 SPENCER *England*, etc. *Irel* iv 7 Certaine. oppressed the poore peple a long time with extorting, pilling, and spoiling.

b. *Pilling* (*peeling*) and *polling*: see *PILL* v. 1 9.

1549 *Hemulus* 1 *Agst. Adultery* II (1859) 235 Doth not the adulterer give his mind to polling and pilling of other? 1607 DEKKER *Knis Conyur* (1842) 58 Heers worse pilling and polling then amongst my country-men the vsurers. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II ii (1700) 332 The pilling and polling of her Provinces, which happen'd through the Avarice, and Luxury of her Nobility. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Berks* (1662) 90 Vexed at his polling and peeling of the English peple.

† 2. The removal or falling off of hair; depilation. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Cassiodorus's Courtier* I H, The pilling of the browes and forehead. 1597 GERRARD *Herbal* I xlv 90 The ashes of this Bulbe cureth the pilling or falling of the haire in spots. 1611 COTGR., *Pelemint*, a pilling, a pulling off the haire. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi 84 (1643) 248 The ashes. cure the pilling of the haire from the head.

3. Removal of the skin, bark, etc. = PEELING *vb*, sb. 1 b. Now dial.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong. Escorcement*, a barking of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1618 in *N. Riding Rec.* Sec. (1884) II 175 A Gillinge man for pilling of the bark. 1742 *M.S. Agreement* (co. Derby), [Lessee to have] authority for pilling, cutting down wood. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 138 Pilling [of osiers], per load.

† b. The coming off of bark, skin, etc. = PEELING *vb*, sb. 1 c. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pilny* II 141 A faire medicine to cure the scaling and pilling of the face. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Annu.* 4 *Min* 113 It helps the pilling of the skin about the nails.

4. *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off. = PEELING *vb*, sb. 2. Now dial.

a 1400 *Rowland & O* 1265 He sett þe lawes of Cristyante Not at a pyllyng of a tree. 1418 PAGE *Seign of Rowen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 28 Oynonnys, lykys, bothe in fere was to hem a mete fulle dre, Welle was hym that myght gete a pyllyng. 1523 FITZGERARD, *Hush* 8 136 Bastes or pyllyng of wythy or elme to bynde them with. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilny* II. 31 That part of the Hempe which is next to the rind or pilling is worst. 1671 GRAY *Anat. Plants* vi 2 The Pilling [of an Apple] is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. 1828 *Crauen Gloss* (ed. 2) c. v. Potatoes pillings. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Pilkins*, sb. pl., the skins of onions, potatoes, &c., after removal [So in many dialects see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

5. *attrib.*, as *pilling-knife*, *iron*.

1683 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 350/a The Pilling Knife, of some called a Pilling Iron, takes off all the Hair of the Hide, being a four square Iron set in two Handles, Hooped.

Pilling, *pp*, a. [f. *PILL* v. 1 + -ING.] That pills.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. 250 The galleys and those pilling brigandines, That hover in the Straits for Christians' wrack. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Parvador Wks.* (Grosart) II 56 To guard from souldiers pilling hands. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccliv (1714) 271 Suppose Pilling and Polling Officers, as Bustie upon the People as these Flies were upon the Fox.

b That peels. Now dial.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 Pillynge. *Pillynge, velluans* 1681 *Cotton Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 42 Neighbours. Must needs perceive the pilling Cliff retire.

Pillion (pi lyon). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 Sc. pilgane, pyllyon, pyllen, 7 pillan, -ian, 8 pilion. Cf. also PILGATE [app. of Celtic origin: in Irish *pilín*, Gaelic *pilín*, -ean, in same sense, dim. of *pell* (*peall*), gen. s. and nom. pl. *pill*, couch, pallet, cushion (a L. *pellis* skin, pelt, felt). *Pill* occurs in the *Boranh* of the Bk of Leinster, c. 1160-1170 (*pill cutithe chumhe* 'pallet with downy coverlet'). *Pilín* was prob. adopted in Lowl. Sc from Gaelic, in Eng. from Irish of quot. a 1620 The Guernsey *pillon* cited by *Mossy Gloss Anglo-Norman* from Métièvre, may be from English, no such word occurring in French.]

A kind of saddle, esp. a woman's light saddle. Also, a pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of an ordinary saddle, on which a second person (usually a woman) may ride; also used for resting

a mail or piece of luggage in transport: see *mail pillion*, s. v. MAIL sb. 3 4.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II 214 Item, for v elne clait of gold to be ane pilane to the Queens, when hir aune was brint in Dalketh. 1530 PALMER 254/1 Pyllyon for a woman to ryde on, *housse a femme*. 1571 *Wills & Inv.* N C (Surtees) I. 361, 13 ovid chystes 13 v. 13 monies 13 on capcase & 13 male pinors (Pillions) 13 v. 13 monies 13 a 1600 Moryson *Itin.* IV. ii v (1903) 235 The Irish vse no saddles, but ether long narrow pillions bumbasted, or bare boades of that fashion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II 1774 To get her neighbors footstool, and her pillian. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 397/2 In former times, the Side saddle had only a Pillen fastned upon the Tree of the Saddle over which Pillen and Tree was cast a Saddle cloth. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic* IV x, Next, the straps of my wife's pillion broke down. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* Leg *Sleepy Hollow* § 54 Some of the damels mounted on pillions behind their favourite swains. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* *Fr.* xii (1880) 207 De Bostiquet rode first, with his sister behind him on a pillion.

b *attrib.*, as *pillion gelding*, *mail*, *seat*.

1530-40 *Rutland MSS* (1905) IV. 289 To Poppes man for bryngyng on of pyllyon gyldeyng for my Lady, &c. d. 1818 SCOTT *Hist. Midl.* xli, That trunk is mine, and that these band-box, and that pillion mail, and those seven bundles, and the paper bag. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss*, *Pillion seat*, a seat to fix behind the saddle for a female to ride on. Out of use since about 1830.

† **Pillion** 2. Obs. Forms: 4 pylion, 4-6 pilhoum, 5 pyllyon, pelyone, pyllyon, 5-6 pillion (e), pyllyon. [app. a derivative of L *pilius*, *pilleus* cap (see *PILUS*), which word it was used by Trevisa to render. No corresponding form has been found in other langs.] A hat or cap, esp. of a priest or doctor of divinity.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Pei myste nougt in þe holy day suffre on hire pilions and here cappes for hete [L. Quando non poterat pise calvitate diebus festis pileum defendere] c 1400 LYDC. *Assembly of Gods* 1577 Gregory and Ierome, Austyn and Ambrose, With pyllyons on her hedys, stood lyke doctors. c 1449 *Pzcocke Regn.* I xvi. 88 Summe weras of pilions in scale of dyumyte han scantle be worth for to be in the same scale a good scoler. c 1500 in *Pencock's Story Cambridge* App. A. p. lii, The Bedell shall gather of every Doctor Comensar. a. Giotte for hys Pylion. 1525 BARCLAY *Eglis* IV. (1570) C iv b/1 Mercury shall give thee giftes manyfolde, His pillion, scepter, his wings and his haire. a 1566 CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 30 Upon hys [Wolsey's] had a round pylion with a necke of blake velvet set to the same in the inner side. *attrib.* a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3461 Thane rysez the riche kynges. And one he hentus A pavyis pillione hatt, bat pighte was fulle faire With perry of þe orent.

Hence † **Pillioned** a., wearing a pillion. Obs.

1553 BAILE *Vocacyon* 10 No mete mynysters though they be neuer so gorgeously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or neuer so fynely forced, pylioned and scarletted.

† **Pillion** 3. Obs. (See quot.)

1778 *Pavce Min. Conrub.* v. iii 283 The pillion in the first and second of the stampings is separated from the scorn in the same manner as Copper Ore from its waste. *Ind. Gloss.* 325 *Pillion*, the Tin which remains in the scoris or slags after it is first smelted, which must be separated and remelted. 1882 JACO *Cornish Dial.* (from Pryce).

Pillitor, obs. form of PELLITORY.

Pilliver. Now north. dial. Forms: 1 pyllewer, 2 pulewar, 4 peloware, pylwre, 6-7 (g dial) pilliver, 7 pillower. [app. f. OE *pylle*, *pilow* + ON *ver* case, cover: cf. ON *kottawer* pillow-case = CODWARE 2 (But the element -war, -ware may have a different origin; with the forms in -ver cf. *pillower*, *PILLOW-BERE*.)]

A pillow-case. (In the early quot., down to 1440, the meaning seems to be 'pillow'.)

a 1100 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* 222/16 *Cerucial*, pyllewer a 1200 in *M.S. Bodley* 730 ff. 144 b, Hoc aureulari et hic pulvillus idem sunt a oreler i pulewar et hoc cervical 14 *Nom.* in W. Wulcker 742/24 *Hoc cervical*, a peloware c 1440 *Jacob's IVell* 243 *Se.* leyde hym in here bed, & a softe pylwre vnder his henyd. 1581-a in *Best Rur Econ* (Surtees) 172, 5 pillwers of linyne 1599 in *Antiquary XXXII* 243 Item iij pillwers & one table clothe, iij viij. 1611 *Knarresb Wills* (Surtees) II. 20, ij pillowes. 1655 *Ibid* 207, 3 pillowers 1869 *Gibson Folk-speech Cumbria* land 31 He laid back on his pilliver 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland IVords* (E. D. D.), An' a pilliver tuck't into t' sma' ov' his back.

Pilliwinks (pi li winks). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms:

4 pyrwynes, 5 pyrewinkes; Sc. 6-7 pill(e)-winkes, -is, 8 -winks, -wincks, 6 pinniwinks, 8 pinniewinks, 8-9 pillin(e)winks. (Also 9 (erroneously) pilliwinkes, penniwinkes, pinnywinkes, pilnwinky, pilni(e)winkies, pilrie-winkies.) [In English use, c 1400, *pyrwynes*, *pyrewinkes*. In Scottish use, c 1600, *pillawinkes* and *pinniwinks*; corrupted by later historical or antiquarian writers, novelists, journalists, etc. to *pinniewinks*, *penniwinkies*, *piriwinkies*, etc. Origin unknown: the 15th c. Eng. *pyrewinkes* coincides with a contemporary spelling of *periwinkle* (the flower); but there is no obvious connexion of sense. The early forms do not agree (as has sometimes been thought) with those of *periwinkle* the shell-fish, the forms in -winkle being merely later corruptions after the word had become obsolete soon after 1600.] An instrument of torture for squeezing the fingers; supposed to resemble the thumbkins or thumb screw.

1397 in W. P. Bauldon *Sel Cas Chanc.* (1896) 30 Johan Skypwyth adonques esteant viscont de Nicole [= Lincoln], par colour de son office aresta le dit Johan et lui mist en ceppes et sur ses mayns vne paire de pyrwynes. 1401 *Castular Abbat* S. Edmund (MS) ff. 347 in Cowell's *Interp.* (1701) Ss ij b, Quendam Robertum Smyth de Bury. Ceperunt et ipsum in ferro posuerunt—et cum cordis ligaverunt, et super polices ipsius Roberti quoddam instrumentum vocatum *Pyrewinkes* ita stricte et dure posuerunt, quod sanguis exivit de digitis illius. 1598 *News from Scotland* (in Piteauin C. III. *Trials* I. ii 215), Her maister did with the help of others torment her with the torture of the pilliwinks vpon her fingers. 1596 *Ibid* 376 The doctei, being sewin yur auld, put in the pinniwinks [so *M.S. Rec.* in MacLaurin, 1774, pinniwinks]. *Ibid* 377 Hir some tourtour in þe Butts, and hir docteur put in þe Pilliwinkis. 1680-1700 in *MacLaurin's Crime Cases* Intro 37 Lord Roystoun observes 'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinniwinks or pilliwinks, and caspitaws or caspicaws [misreading of caschielaws; in Piteauin I 275, caschielaws], in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596. But what these instruments were, I know not'. 1774 *Ibid* 36 It was pleaded for Alaster Giant, who was indicted for theft and robbery 3rd August 1632, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the pilliwinks or pinniwinks. [1828 SCOTT *Br Lamm* xliii, They prick us and they pine us, and they put us on the pinniwinks for witches. 1830 — *Demonol* ix, 310 *Ili* finger bones were slithered in the pilliwinks. 1865 *Lrciv Ration* I. 1. 124 The three principal [tortures], were the pinniwinks, the boots, and the caschielaws. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 768 The 'pilliwinkles', a form of thumb-screw ingeniously constructed for the express purpose of crushing all the fingers of one hand.]

Pill-machine, **Pill-nettle**, etc. see *PILL* 2 4.

Pillo, obs. form of *PILLOW*.

† **Pillock**. Obs. [See -ock.] A small pill.

1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 159/11 Pillocke, *pilula*.

Pillock, **pillock**, obs. forms of *PILLIOCK*.

Pillou, obs. variant of *PILAU*.

† **Pillor**, v. Obs. Also 7 -owr, -ar, 8 -er. [app. a back-formation from *PILLORY* sb. (OF had *pilorment*, as if from a vb. *pilorer*, instead of *pilorier*.)] *trans* = *PILLORY* v.

1638 *Dr. & Politike Observ.* 8 In pillaring, or putting to death such a refuse to doe any worship. 1651 *Fur* I in *Abel Rediv* 436 So justly pilloried for cheating, to all posterity.

1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 30 Apr 1 238 De-Foe was pillor'd for it. 1715 *Exeter Mercury* 1 Apr 8 Links containing the Names of such as they would have Belanded, Pillor'd. 1819 *Metropolis* III 170 Pilloried in capes and ciavats.

Pillorize (pilorize), v. [f. *PILLORY* sb. + -IZE or a OF. *pil-*, *piloriser* (14-16th c. in Godef), f. *piloriz*.] *trans*. To put in the pillory; = *PILLORY* v. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 66 Defect of Organs may cause By chance to pillorize an Arse. 1661 *Woot Ath. Oxon* I. 814 Henry Buiton was degraded, deprived of his benefice, pillorized with Prynn and Bastwicke. 1721 *STRAYVE Acad Mem* III. 14 One had been pillorized for speaking some words for Queen Mary, on the 11th of this month. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV 237 Being thus pillorized, he was fit for nothing until he was released.

Hence *Pillorized ppl.* a., *Pillorizing* *vb*, sb. and *ppl.* a.; also *Pillorization*.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zava* (1719) 68 A Pilloriz'd Factionist 1688 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. cii 412 High commission, quo warranto, dispensations, pillorizations. 1720 *STRAYVE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. vi. iii. 630/1 The punishment of Pillorizing inflicted for this crime by the Star Chamber. 1800 *Miss R. H. Burck* in *M. & Q.* 7th ser. IX. 150/1 *Dandin* has become a pillorizing name adopted (probably from folk speech) by many French authors. (for types of various forms of folly they have undertaken to scathe.

Pillory (pi-lori), sb. Forms: 3-4 pillori, 3-7 pylloxy, 4-7 pilox, 5 pilery, pyluary, pull-, pyllores, pelory, 5-6 pillery, -ie, pyllore, -ery, pylery, pillorye, 5-7 pillorie, 6 pyllyary, pillarie, 7 pillary, 3- pillory. [M.L. *pillori*, *pilori*, etc., a. OF. *pellori* (1168), *pilori*, *pillori* (13th c., Godef.), also *pillori*, *paulani*, *pellerich*, of uncertain origin: see Note below.]

A contrivance for the punishment of offenders, consisting usually of a wooden framework erected on a post or pillar, and formed, like the stocks, of two movable boards which, when brought together at their edges, leave holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust, in which state he was exposed to public ridicule, insult, and molestation. In other forms, the culprit was fastened to a stake by a ring round his neck and wrists. (In quot. a 1380, the name is applied to the cross.) The Chinese *canque* is a species of portable pillory.

In Great Britain the punishment of the pillory was abolished, except for perjury, in 1815, and totally in 1837. In Delaware, U.S., it was not abolished till 1905.

[a 1180 *Charter of Hen. II* in *Dugdale's Monast.* (1819) II. 351/1 *Monachi de Middelstone habent . omnes terras . cum . assisa panis et cervise cum furcis, pilloris et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis.*] 1274-5 *Rot. Hundred* (1818) II. 194/1 (MS. m. 33), Abbas Sancti Edmundi habet. Pylloret et Trebuchet in Mercato de Bocholesdal. 1275 [see *Fr* sb. 2 b]. a 1300 *Sat. People Kidnars* xvi. in *E. P.* (1862) 155 3e [bakers] pinche on þe 137 white agen goddes law To þe far pillori ich rede 3e tak hedde. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 177 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 345 The plory and the cucking-stol both i-mad for noht. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 69 To punisshen on pillories or on pynnyng stoles Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1393 *Ibid*, C. iii. 216 Let hym nat a-ekape Er he be put on

be pillory. *α1380 Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS lii* 15 Chyd, whi nout not r schained On a pillori to ben l-piled? [See also *Pin v* 14. in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 60 be sayd Burgess sail ordan a pelory and a thew, lawfull and strang *1444 Malden, Essex Liber A* li 33 b (MS), If eny baker or baker be ateynt of fals weight or of fals mesure, he shall be twyes ameynt and at the thrid tyme he shall be sette in the pilery. *1512-15 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c 6* 8 Upon payn to be sett upon the pillorie of the Cuckynstole, Man or Woman as the case shall requyre *1530 PALSGR. 254/1* Pillary to punysshemenat, *pillory*. *1556 Chon Gr. Priars* (Camden) 49 Another prest this yere was sett on the pyllyre in Chepe. *1575 Nottingham Rec. iv* 157 Theiog that was set on the pylery. *1628 MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett Ser. i* III. 276 Being whipt from the Fleet to Westminster palace, where he stood in the pillory, had one ear nailed and cutt off close to his head and his nostrils also slit. *1678 MARVELL Def. f. Howe Wks.* 1875 IV. 236 [He] erects another pair of columns betwixt which Mr. Howe is to look as through a pillary. *1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3036/9* London, July 31. On the 29th Instant Daniel Foe, alias de Foe, stood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. *1778 JOHNSON* 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, They should set him in the pillory, that he may be punished in a way that would disgrace him. *1837 Act 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 23 (title)* An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory. *1877 BLACK Green Past xlii*, Then you iward would be the pillory for every coward 1. To have his ding at you.

1838 DISRABLE Cori w Sister x Mar, Standing like a culprit before several hundred individuals sitting. After all, it is a moral pillory. *1876 "Ouida" Winter City iv* 82 What Molire would have fastened for all time in his pillory.

b. *Finger-pillory*: a similar contrivance by which the fingers were held with the first joint bent to a right angle.

1851 N & Q 25 Oct. Amongst the old-time relics at Little-cote Hall, an ancient Wiltshire mansion, may still be seen a finger-pillory. *1899 W. ANDREWS Zygone Furnishments* 171 Finger pillories or stocks, were probably frequently employed in the old manorial halls of England.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pillory-bird* (cf. *GALLOWS-MIRD*), *-hole*, *-house*; *pillory-faced*, *-like* adjs. *c1400 LYND Assembly of Gods* 698 Tyburne coloppyr, and purrekytters, pylary knyghtes, double tolyng myllis. *1556 SKELTON Magnyf.* 361 Boyes . wolde haue made me Freer Tucke, To preche out of the pylery hole. *1562 Jack Jugler* (Roxb.) 23 Wine shakyn, pilowye peapours, of lice not without a pecke. *1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II* 11 73 Two boords, annd them both a pillery-like hole for the primewe necke. *1656 EARL MONM. tr. Boucain's Advs. fr. Parnass* II. lxviii (1674) 230 Dainger of being discovered to be a Pillory-bird. *1765 CHARLOTTE SMITH Manumint* III. 45 That old pillory faced blood hound. *1884 St James's Gas* 5 Apr. 6/2 They had not, as before the Revolution, the pillory-house to live in.

[Note. Numerous forms of this word occur in med. L. (of France): Du Cange has *pilorium*, *pilorium*, *pilorium*, *pilorium* (Bordeaux), *pilorium*, *pilorium*, *pilorium*, *pilorium*, *pilorium* (Argentan), most of which, if not all, appear to be formed on French or other vernacular forms. The forms in *pil* suggest derivation from *L. pilus*, or its deriv. *pilifer*, *F. pilier*, *pilier*, *pila*, but for those in *pil*, *pil*, this is phonologically invariable. The *F. pilier* is identified through Gaceyn *espil* (cf. *outumes de Gaceyn* xlvii, a 1305) with *Pr. espil* (pillory), which some connect with *Cat. espillera* 'little window, peep-hole', with supposed reference to the hole through which the head was thrust in the pillory.]

Pillory, *v* [f. prec. sb.; cf. *F. pilorier* (15th c. in *Valz-Darm.*)] *trans.* To set in the pillory; to punish by exposure in the pillory.

1 a 1600 Collier of Croydon II. i. in *Ilaz. Dodsley* VIII. 409, I have been five times pilloried, my coals given to the poor, and my sacks burnt before my face. *1685 Evelyn Mem.* 16 May, Titus Oates was sentenced to be whipped and pilloried with the utmost severity. *1714 B. MANDREVILLE Fab. Decs* (1733) I. 8 Tho' some, first pillory'd for cheating, Were hang'd in hemp of their own beating. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 189 The government was able, through their instrumentality, to fine, imprison, pillory and mutilate without restraint. *transf.* *1863 Hawthorne Our Old Home* (1879) 15 A. . . bust of General Jackson, pilloried in a military collar which rose above his ears.

b. *fig.* To expose to public ridicule or abuse. *1699 BURTON Phil. Pref.* 18 He has Pilloried himself for't in Print, as long as that Book shall last. *1863 EMERSON Misc. Papers, Theorems Wks.* (Bohn) III. 326 He wanted a fallacy to expose, a blunder to pillory.

Hence *Pilloried ppl. a.*, *Pillorying ppl. sb.*

1671 F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess. 167 A worse than Pilloried note of Ingratitude. *1705 HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 24 Copping of Bars, Pillorying, Gaoing. *1893 Visschers (Lancet) Back* I. 10 The rough handling that usually befel pilloried culprits.

† **Pillotes**. *Obs.* = *Pill oats*, *pilled oats*: see *PILL* *ppl. a.* 1 b: cf. *PILLOON*.

1551 TURNER Herbal I. E. vi. There is an other kinde of otes, called pillotes, which growe in Sussex: it hath no husk anydying vpon it, after that it is threshed, & is lyke otemele.

Pillow, *obs. var.* *PILAU*. **Pillour**, *var.* *PELLURE* *Obs.*, *obs. f. PILLEB*. **Pillowor**, *obs. f. PILLIVER*.

Pillow (*pi low*), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE.

pyle, *pylu*; *pylu* = **pulu* = *MDa. poluwa* (*puluwa*), *peluwa* neut., ? fem., *Du. peluw*, *peluw* fem.; *MLG. pole*, *LG. pol* masc.; *OHG. pfuluw* neut., *pfuluw* masc., *MHG. pfuluw* neut., *pfuluw* masc., *Oberr. pfulbe*, *pfuluw*, *Ger. pfuhl* masc., neut. These forms represent a WG. **puluw* (n. a. *L. pulvum*-us cushion, which, from the phonology, must have been adopted by the Germani as early as the 2nd or 3rd c. The normal development in OE. would be nom. **puluw*, *puhl*, *pyle*, gen. **puluwa*, *pytuwa*. Form-leveling gave from *pytuwa* a new nom. *pytu*, whence ME. *pytu*, mod. *pillow*; *pyle* was inflected *pyles*, and remained as ME. *pyle*, *pille*, VOL. VII.

pelle, mod. dial. *pill*, *peel*. (See Napier in *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* 1897 Nov. 52.)

A Illustration of Forms

a. 1-6 pyle, 4-5 pile, pule, 9 dral pill.

c1893 K. ALFRED Oros. v xi. § 1 Mon dyde selces consules setl ane pyle hierre bonne hit er was. *c1000 ALFRIC Gram.* ix (2) 38 *Cervical*, pyle. *1387 TAVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelwe (*MS B* pile, *y* pile, *Caxton* pyle) *1502 Pryny Purse Exp. Eliz of York* (1830) 65 For making of a pyle cloth. *1886 ELWORTH W. Som. Word bk* s. v. *Pill*, I never cant slape way a soft pill.

b. 4 pele, 6 pella, 8-9 peol.

13 S. Eng. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig Archiv* LXXXII. 318/454 Nold he non ope pelle to legge his heued vpon. *1553 Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs in Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 45 itm. ij stollies, v fannes, xj pelles, ij chesables. *1746 BANCOURT Courtship* 428 (E. D. S.) Darning up of old blonkets, and rearing the Peels. *1825 JENNINGS Obs. Dial. IV Eng* 170 Tha gee me stra vor bed an peel!

γ 1 pylu, 4-5 pilwe, pilwe, 5 pylwe, pilowe, -ow, pilwo, pilve, pylwe, pilow, pilu, 5-6 pylow(e, pyllow(e, pilowe, (pillo(e, pilo, 6-7 pilla), 6- pillow

a1100 in Napier O. E. Glosses 198/4 *Cervical*, pylu *c1374 CHAUCER Troylus* III. 395 (444) He tornede on his pylwes [w. rr pilwis, pilous] ofte. *Ibid.* v. 244 Sane a pilwe [w. rr pilwo] I fynde nought tenbrace. *1384 WYCLIF Mark* iv 38 He was . . . slepyng on a pilewe. *c1386 CHAUCER Merch. T.* 760 Under his pilwe [w. rr pilowe, pylow] *c1400 LYND Assembly of Gods* 12 To rowne with a pylow me semyd best tyacile. *c1440 Prompt Parv* 399/1 *Pylwo* (P pylowe), *pulwinar* *c1460 Towneley Myst* xxx. 290 On sich pilus I me set. *1463 Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A greet pilve and a small pilve. *1482 Nottingham Rec. II* 322, v. pillos cum uno bolster. *1500 Ibid.* III. 74, ij pillows valent vjd. *1542 R. COPLAND Greydon's Quest. Chirurg* Liv. Called plumeaux or pylowes of fethers in frenche. *1573 Act Pillow* [see B. 1 b].

δ. 4-5 pelowe, 5 pelouhe, 5-6 pelowe, pelow, pelloe, 6 pelow, pello.

c1369 CHAUCER Dehe Blanche 254 (MS. Fairf.) Many a pelowe [w. rr pilow] and every bare Of clothe of maynes. *1387 TAVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelwe (*1434-50* *tr. Higden* pelowe) *c1400 Deasir Treys* 15613 Pile it to be pelow. *c1430 LYND Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thus may the man at this pelouhe appere. *c1485 E. E. Misc.* (Warton C.) 18 Thy lusty pelous. *1526 HINDALL Mark* iv 38 A slept on a pelowe. *1534 Test. Elbor* (Suttees) VI. 34 A blanket, a bolster, a pelow. *1536 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1886) 135 A coverlet, pelow, and tester. *a1544 Laue. Wills* (1860) II. 152, ij pelow berys. *1561 HOLLYNIST Hom. Apoth.* 14 b, I take a heade pelow.

B. Signification.

1. A support for the head in sleeping or reclining; *spec.* a cushion or case made of linen or the like, stuffed with feathers, down, or other soft material; especially as forming part of a bed.

Also applied to the bamboo or rattan frame, the block of wood with a concave or crescent-shaped top, etc., used by the natives of various countries, and to any object improvised for the same purpose.

c1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. c. xix 143 Wa ðæm þe willað under telene elneþogan leceþan pyle & bolster under selene hneccan. *c1000 Sax. Leechb.* I. 266 Lege him, nytenund, under his pyle. *1390 GOWER Conf.* II. 103 Upon a fetterbede nloste He llyth with many a pilwe of down. *1474 CAXTON Chesse* 21 She put in a pelowe of feathers a serteyn somme of money. *1480- Chron. Eng. v* (1500) 67/1 They put on his mouth a pilowe and stopped his breth. *a1548 HAL Chron.*, *Edw. V* 2 b, He caused hym self to be raised vp with pillows. *1605 SHAKES Lear* II. iv. 55 That hath laid Knives under his Pillows. *1611 Bible Gen* xxviii 18 And Jacob. took the stone that hee had put for his pillows [COVERED, that he had layed under his heade] and set it vp for a pillar. *1765 GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xiii. In that chair the Kings of England were crowned; you see also a stone underneath, and that stone is Jacob's pillow. *1765 H. WALFOL Let. to Earl of Hertford* 7 Apr. They flung pillows upon the question, and stifled it. *1768-74 TUCKER Let. Nat* (1844) II. 632 It will be very difficult to get a man from his pillow if he has nothing to do when he is up. *1809 Med. Frail.* XXI. 318 The limb being supported by pillows in a relaxed position. *1860 TYNDALL Glac* I. xi. Placing my bag for a pillow, he lay down. *1861 J. MARTINEAU Ser.* I. 64 Coleridge, slept with the *Observations on Man* under his pillow. *1884 Sir H. JOHNSON River Congo* xvi. 432 Many pretty little things are carved in wood — pillows or head-rests are made, much like those used by the ancient Egyptians.

b. *Phrase.* To take counsel of, or consult with, one's pillow, etc.: to take a night to consider a matter of importance; to 'sleep upon' it.

1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk (Camden) 21 You counsel me to take counsel of my pillow. *1583 Battle of Lutzen in Hart Misc* (Malt.) IV. 197 [The Polonians] took counsel of the pillow, and concluded to come to a treaty. *1700 STABLE Teller* No. 60 p. 2 [He] frequently consulted his Pillow to know how to behave himself on such important Occasions. *1800 Proc. E. Ind. Co. in Anat. Ann. Reg* 66/2 They contained surmises and circumstances of such a nature, that he should carry it with him to his pillow.

c. In various figurative uses.

c1440 Jacob's Well 114 Slowthe makyth þe be restyng place of þe deuyll, for þou art þe feendys pylwe. *1588 SHAKES. Tit. A.* v. iii. 165 [He] Sung thee asleepe, his Louing Breast, thy Pillow. *1667 FLAVEL Salut Indeed* (1754) 33 That soft pillow of creature-delights on which thou retestest before. *1771 Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 267 You are the pillow upon which I am determined to rest all my resentments. *1827 Wolfer Burial Sir J. Moore* v. As we. smoothed down his lonely pillow. *1889 Sat Rev* 6 Apr. 412/4 He took it for granted that nobles and gentlemen who lived about the Court should one day lay their heads upon a bloody pillow.

d. *Phrase.* To sew pillows under people's elbows (etc.): to give a sense of false security.

1384 WYCLIF Esch xiii 18 Woo to hem that sewen to gidre cusshehs vndir eche cubit of hoond, and maken pilwys vnder the heed of eche age, for to take soules. *1560 Bible* (Genev.) *Ibid.*, Woe vnto the women that sowe pilowes vnder all arme holes. *1572 in Neal Hist. Purit.* (1730) I 285 'Tis no time to blanch or sew pillars under mens elbows. *1620 J. King Sermon* 24 Mar. 45 When I come to reprove sinne, I shall sowe no pillowes. *1672 WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* I. 1, No, Mrs. Joyner, you cannot sew pillowes under folks' elbows, . . . you cannot tickle a trout to take him.

† 2. A cushion. *Obs.*

c1440 [see A. γ] *1466 in Archaeologia* (1887) L. i. 42 Item j pylow of rede whyte and yallowe clothe of sylke w ymages and birdes. *1522 Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 To the chyrche of Pakenham a pelow of blew sylke. *1566 Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 118 Item one lide pilowe which was accustomed to be laid vpon the altare. *1573-80 BARET Adv.* P. 374 A pilowe, or cushion, *pulwinar*.

3. Applied to something padded; a pad.

a. The pad of a saddle; a pilion.

1607 MARKHAM Caval II (1617) 258 When you have placed both your knees hard and firme vnder each of the fore-Pillows of the Saddle. *1621 Muller of Mansf.* 15 With pillows and Pannells.

b. A padded or stuffed support or ground upon which bone-lace is made.

1781 COWPER Truth 128 Von cottager, who weaves at her own door, Pillow and bobbins all her little store. *1864 Spectator* 1446 The manner of making pillow lace The 'pillow' is a round or oval board, stuffed so as to form a cushion, and placed upon the knees of the workwoman.

c. *U. S. slang.* A boxing-glove.

1894 Outing (U. S.) XXIV. 443/2 Piled on a little table were four as dirty and badly stained 'pillows' as I had ever set eyes on.

4. In various technical applications. A block or support resembling a pillow in form or use. *spec.*

a. *Naut.* The block of timber on which the inner end of a bowsprit rests. b. The 'truck' or circular piece of wood or metal fixed on the head of a pole or mast. c. *Arch.* (See quot.) d. A cross-piece of wood which supports the beam of a plough or the bed of a wagon. cf. *BOLTONER sb.* 3 a, e. e. *Mech.* A bearing of brass or bronze for the journal of a shaft. f. The socket of a pivot (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1446 Yattou Churchw. Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 84 It payd for fellyng of a braven pelwe for woypryng. *1474-5 in Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 20 11' in castyng of pelwees for the ij grettyst bellis xis.

a. *1626 CARR Smith Acid Yng Scamian* 12 The boule spret, the pillow, the stupor, the spret sayle. *1627- Sea-man's Gram.* III. 16. *1688 R. HORNE Amoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 36/2 The Pillow is that tymbre on which the bolt-sprit beares at the coming out of the hull called the pillow of the bolt-sprit. *1765 FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Caneke*, the pillow of a stay, or the piece of wood upon which it rests. b. *1632 LITHGOW Trav.* IV. 154 Then hoysing him vp to the pillow or top of the tree, they let the rope flee loose, whence downe he falls. c. *1664 EVELYN tr. Freart's Asiat* 128 The Return (of the Volume) or Pillow betwixt the Abacus and Echinus resembles the side plated tresses of Women's haire. *1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Voluta*, These *Voluntas* are more especially remarkable in the Ionic Capital, representing a kind of Pillow or Cushion laid between the Abacus and the Echinus. *1822-76 Gwilt Archit. Gloss.* *Volute*, a spiral scroll which forms the principal feature of the capital of the Ionic order. The returns or sides are called *pilumnata* or pillows. d. *1723 TULL Horse-Rearing* *Husb* xxi. 30r Two Rows of Holes, whereby to raise or sink the Beam, by punning up or down the Pillow. To increase or diminish the Depth of the Furrow. *1764 Museum Rust* I. cxiii. 479 A pin through the fore bed, about one foot behind the upper pillow, the other through the under pillow. *1831 T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* Gloss. 263 Parts of a Waggon. . . Peel, the pillow over the axle. e. *1814 R. BUCHANAN Millwork* (1823) 547 The bearings on which gudgeons and journals rest and revolve, are sometimes termed pillows and frequently brasses.

5. A kind of plan sustian.

1839 Use Dict. Arts 537 The common sustian . . . is known by the name of pillow. *1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Pillow*, . . . a kind of sustian having a four-leaved twill.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pillow-habit*, *-linen*, *-making*, *-rest*, *pillow-nestling* adj., *pillow-bar*. see quot., *pillow-block*, a cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses forming the journal-bearing of a shaft or roller; † *pillow-ooat*, *-oote* = *PILLOW-OASE*, *pillow-counsell*. cf. 1 b, *pillow-cup*, a cup or drink taken before going to bed, a 'night-cap'; *pillow-fight*, a fight with pillows (in a bedroom); *pillow-lace*, lace worked on a pillow (sense 3 b); *pillow-pipe*, a pipe smoked before going to bed; *pillow-sham*: see quot. *1879*; *pillow-slip*, *-tise* = *PILLOW-OASE*; *pillow-word* (in Japanese verse): see quot. 1880.

1890 Cent. Dict. **Pillow-bar*, the ground or filling of pillow lace, consisting of irregular threads or groups of threads drawn from one part of the pattern to another. These bars may either be plain or have a minute pearl-edge. *1844 STEPHENS Sh. Farm* II. 534 The axle of these wheels is 14 inch diameter, and is in two lengths supported in *pillow-blocks bolted to the lower edge of the bars. *1882 Rep. to Ho. Rep. Proc. Mat. U. S.* 586 Pillow blocks for running machinery shafts. *1834 Inv. in Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* LXXXIII. If try b (P. R. O.), A bedsted yll with a Featherbed. . . One pillow with a *pillocote. *1600 in W. F. Shaw Mem. Eastw.* (1876) 226 Forty paver of sheetes viij paver of pillow coates six paver of pillows. *1873 G. HARVEY Letter-bk* (Camden) 21, I am afeard al the *pillow counsell in Walden is scarce able to counsel so hard a case. *1829 Scott Anne of G.* xix. To hand round to the company a sleeping-drink or *pillow-cup, of distilled water, mingled with spices. *1894 LLOYD GEORGE in Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/4 It was too much of a *pillow-fight. There was a great show of effort and of striking without very much damage done. *1858*

SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, 'Pillow-lace, lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* vii (ed. 2) 87 That pillow lace was first made in the Low Countries, we have the evidence of contemporary paintings. 1872 L. HUNT *Ariadne Waking* 8 Her 'pillow-nestling' cheek. 1793 FIELDING *Annelia* iii 11, I sat with him, whilst he smoked his 'pillow pipe, as the phrase is. 1871 NAPREYS *Pro & Cure Dis* ii 49 These should be in every sick-room two 'pillow rests. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.* 'Pillow-sham, a covering, usually of embroidered linen, laid over the pillow of a bed when it is not in use. 1880 *Century Mag.* XXXVII 786 Pillow-shams neatly folded out of the way. 1828 *Cramen Gloss* (ed. 2), 'Pillow-slip, Pillow-bear, the cover or case of a pillow. 1833 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 648 The wife will rise and with pillow slip in hand will gather the mushrooms that have grown with the night. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pillows*, a pillow-case. Also called a pillow-slip or 'pillow-tie. 1877 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN in *Trans. Acad. Soc. Japan* V 80 A 'Pillow-Word'. 1880—*Classical Poetry Japanese* Intro. 5 There are... some usual additions to the means at the Japanese versifier's command. They are three in number, and altogether original, viz., what are styled 'Pillow-words', 'Prefaces', and 'Pivots'. The 'Pillow-words' are meaningless expressions which are prefixed to other words merely for the sake of euphony. Almost every word of note has some 'Pillow-word' on which it may, so to speak, rest its head. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 225 The rhymeless metre... is eked out by pillow-words.

Pillow, v [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* To rest or place (the head, etc.) on or as on a pillow, to lay down on a pillow. Also fig. 1669 MILTON *On Nightingale* 231 So when the Sun in bed, Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1796 SOUTHEY *Rudiger* xxi, And Rudiger upon his arm Pillow'd the little child. c1830 E. INYING in *Ed. Words* Jan. (1884) 46/a Pillowing their hopes upon something else than the sanctification which the Gospel hath wrought. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Expedit Niger* i. 7 He appeared in deep reflection, pillowing his head on his hand.

b. Of a thing: To serve as a pillow for.
1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xii, Wrapt in his mantle Thalaba reposed, His loose right arm pillowing his easy head. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. cxiv, And her transparent cheek, all pale and warm, Pillow'd his death-like forehead.

c. In *pa pple*. Laid on, or as on, a pillow.
1794 COLERIDGE *Lines on Friend who died of French Fever* 50 'Mid fulfil starts I nod, And faint would sleep, though pillow'd on a clod! 1818 MRS. LITTE *Poems Ser. Ocean* (ed. 2) 29 Languor and pain confess thy charm, When pillow'd on thy friendly arm.

2. *intr.* To rest the head on or as on a pillow.
1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII 890 Like him, I pillow on the cheek, And nestle near the languid eye. c1880 J. R. DRAKE *Cupert* *Pay* 55 Thou shalt pillow on my breast While heavenly breathings float around.

3. *trans.* To support or prop up with pillows.
1839 SIR J. PAGET in *Memo. & Lett.* v 106 On my arm he came, and breakfast with me in his sitting room, blanketed and pillow'd. 1850 *Life of Hugh* xxvii. (1852) 486 He wished to be pillow'd-up more.

Hence **Pillow'd** (-'d) *ppl.* a. (also in *Arch.* [f. **Pillow sb.**] = **CUSHIONED** 3); *Pillow'd ppl.* a.
1832 L. HUNT *To L. H.* 6 Thy side-long pillow'd meekness. c1831 MOIR *Unknown Grange* 2, With pillow'd daisies for his bed. 1862 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xii, An effort to regain the pillow'd arm. 1882 OSLIVIE (Annandale), *Pillow'd*, a. In *Arch.* a term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also *Pillow'd*.

Pillow, -e, obs. variants of **PILAU**.
Pillow-ber (p'iləw'ber). *arch.* Forms: first element. see **PILLOW**, second, -ber, 6-8 bear, (6-7)-beare, 6--ber, -bier, (6--beier), 5--bere: see **BEAR sb.** 4 (Also 7 phillaber, 8 pilliber) [f. **PILLOW sb.** + **BEAR sb.** 4] = **PILLOW-CASE**.
c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 694 Ne was ther swich another Pardoner For in his male he hadde a pilwe ber, Which bat he seyde, was oure lady veyl. 1480 *Wardour. Acc. Edm.* iv (1890) 131 Pilwe beres off fustian unstuffed in. 1503 in *Calr. Doc. & Scoll* (1888) IV 341 (For the Queen of Scots.) 'a pilloberes' [of an ell long, at 2 s an ell]. 1519 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B* ff 160 (MS.), in pillows, in pillow-bers, in coverlets. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I 176 Sixteyne pillow beares. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *How Anoth* 25 Putte thys into a softe sack or pilow ber. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 219 A pilbeber having lesus seed upon yit. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 81 A crosse crosse (sic) clothe, a pillow beier, were sold the years 1560. 1568 MARSTON *Pygmalion* viii 125 And makes him good will for such a Pillow-beare [vint appear]. 1560 in McDOWALL *First Dunsfries* (1867) 405 Holland shits and phillabers. damask table-cloths. 1683 in *Bedfordshire N. & Q.* (1880) II 235, I gve to my goddaughter a pair of fine pillowbeats. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII 366 Numbers of Pillows, each with its Pillow-ber. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* 2 Apr. Let us, Take care of... the pillowber. 1776 ANSTEV *Election Ball Wks.* (1808) 222 An obstinate bolster Which I think I have seen you attempting, my dear, in vain to cram into a small pillowbeier. 1885 EDNA LYALL in *Golden Days* II. 2. 211 A pillow-beer—friend of many a weary journey—lay hard by.

Pillow-case. The washable case or covering, usually of white linen or cotton cloth, which is drawn over a pillow.
a1745 SWIFT *Direct Servants* viii, When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow. 1897 WOOD *Com. Obj.* *Sea Shore* 37 The general shape of the egg [of the dog fish] has been aptly compared to a pillow case, with strings tied to the corners. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 496 The use of bedding (pillows and pillow-cases).

Pillowless, a. [See -LESS] Without a pillow.
a1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Beggars* vi, We On our pillowless couch sleep as soundly as he.

Pillowey (p'iləw'i), a. [f. **PILLOW sb.** + -y.] Having the quality of, or resembling, a pillow; soft; yielding.

1798 SOUTHEY *tr. W. Land's Oberon* (1826) I 181 Soft on the pillow moss he seats his bride. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* i 22 The clouds had gather'd above them High in the middle air, huge, purple, pillowy masses. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxv 88 Puie from a maiden's couch, from a mother's pillowy bosom.

Pillulary, Pillule: see **PILULARY, PILULE**.
Pillwort (p'ilwɜ:t). [f. **PILL sb.** 2 + **WORT**: so called from its small globular involucre.] Any plant of the cryptogamous genus *Pilularia*, esp. the British species *P. globulifera*.
1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. VI 156 Pill-wort. Capsules globular, 4 celled, each cell containing two different kinds of bodies. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns*, etc. 105 The pillwort or pepper-grass... is a small creeping plant with grassy leaves, growing usually in the shallow margins of lakes and pools where it is occasionally overgrown, but sometimes occurring entirely submerged.

Pillyber, Pillycane, Pillyon, obs. forms of **PILLOW-BERE, PELICAN, PILLION** 2.
+ **Pilmall**, obs. (erroneous) var. of **PALL-MALL**.
1672 W. RAMSEY *Gentilman*, *Comp.* iv 133 Exercises which are used abroad that may befit a Gentleman are Pilmall, Gault, chess by striking the Ball exercise the whole Man.

Pilo, obs. form of **PILLOW**.
Pilo, piloe, obs. variants of **PILAU**.
Pilo- (pə'lə), combining form of *L. pilus* hair, as in **Pilocystic a.** see quot.; **Pilo-fatty a.**, in **pilo-fatty cyst** = pilocystic tumour, **Pilomotor a.**, applied to those nerves which produce movement of the hairs; **Piloni dal a.** [*L. nid-us* nest]: see quot.; **Pilo-seba ceous a.**, applied to sebaceous glands that open into hair-follicles.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Pilocystic tumour, a dermoid cyst, so called because of its often containing hairs. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Teeth are frequently found in 'pilo-fatty cysts. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 223/a Observations upon 'Pilomotor Nerves. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 86 There are the waves of goose-skin passing over the body due to stimulation of the pilo motor nerves. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Pilonidal sinus, a sinus occasionally found in the human subject as an abnormality, opening near the tip of the coccyx, and containing hair. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 880 The orifices of the 'pilo sebaceous glands.

Pilocarpine (pə'ləkə'pəin). *Chem.* [f. mod. *L. Pilocarpus*, generic name in Bot. (f. *Gr. pilos* wool, felt + *καρπ-ος* fruit) + *-ιν* 5]. A white crystalline or amorphous alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₃N₃O₂, obtained from the leaves of *Jaborandi*, *Pilocarpus gnanthifolius* (or other species), used in pharmacy. So **Pilocarpene**, a volatile oil, and **Pilocarpidine**, an alkaloid, from the same source.
1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1870) 517 Pilocarpin is superior to jaborandi in the certainty of its action. 1880 *Labor. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VIII. 202 According to Hardy the oil consists of a hydrocarbon, *pilocarpene*. 1881 *Watts's Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. s.v. *Jaborandi*. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 473/a The synthetical pilocarpidine thus obtained is converted into pilocarpine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Pilocarpus*, The leaflets contain a volatile oil, and the alkaloids, pilocarpine, jaborine, pilocarpidine, and jaboridine.

+ **Pilole**. Obs. rare. [f. **PILL sb.** 2 + *-ole*, dim. suff. Cf. *F. pilule*, It. *pillola*] A small ball, a pill. 14... *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 25 Mele it well and mak ther of small piloles.

Pilolite (pə'ləit). *Min.* [f. *Gr. pilos* felt + *-λίτης*] A name under which Heddle has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to as asbestos.
1878 M. F. HEDDLE in *Min. Mag.* II. 206.

Pilori (pə'lɔ:ri). [Abbreviation of the specific name.] More fully *pilori-rat*, the Cuban hutia-conga, *Cephalomys pilorides*.
1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. i. 454 The Pilori is a native of the West India Islands and has a short tail, as thick at one end as the other. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 133/1 One of the largest and most destructive rats is the *pilori*, or musk rat of the Antilles (*Mus pilorides*).

Pilory, obs. form of **PILORY**.
Pilose (pə'ləus), a. [*ad. L. pilosus* hairy, f. *pilus* hair] Covered with hair, esp. with soft flexible hair; hairy; pilous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Pilose Leaf*, one whose surface is furnished with hairs so large and long, as to be distinguishable by the eye separately. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 150 Pilose antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 175 Of the pilose larvae some have a few scattered hairs. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 865 The soles in some specimens densely pilose, and in others nearly naked.

b. *Comb.* pilose-hispid a, rough with hairs; pilose-setaceous a, having pilose setæ.
1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 129 *Echinum violaceum* Stem erect, branched, diffuse, pilose hispid. *Ibid.* 13 *Centaurea* Pappus; second row longest, pilose-setaceous.

Pilose-lla. Obs. [mod. or med. L., dim. of *pilosa*, fem. of *pilosus* hairy.] A name given by the herbalists to two Composite plants with pilose or woolly leaves, viz. Great Pilosella, the Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, and Small Pilosella, *Gnaphalium diuicum*.
1578 LYTE *Dodoes* i. l. 87 The great is now called in Latine *Pilosella maior* in English also Great Pilosella. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Mader.* ii. xvi. 170 It is not for Christians to be like unto Thistles, or Teazels, which a man cannot touch without pricking his fingers; but rather to Pilosella [*sic*], or Mouse ear, which is soft and silken.

Pilosity (pə'lɔ:sɪti). [f. *L. type *pilositās*, f. *pilosus* hairy, *PILOSE*: see -ITY] The quality or state of being pilose, hairiness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vii § 7 That pilosity is incident to orifices of moisture. 1625—*Sylvæ* § 680 Beasts are more Hairy than Men, . . . And the Plumage of Birds exceedeth the Pilosity of Beasts. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 466, I allude to the pilosity of chin. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. ii. xx. 378 note, Observations were made on the pilosity of 2129 black and coloured soldiers, whilst they were bathing.

Piloso-, used as combining form of *L. pilosus* hairy, *PILOSE*, as in **Piloso-fimbriate a**, fringed with soft hairs; **Piloso-hispid a**, having somewhat stiff hairs.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 17 *Viola* [leaves] cordate, piloso-hispid. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 252 *Lachnella acutipila* Margin piloso fimbriate.

Pilot (pə'lɔ:t), sb. Also 6 *pilotte*, *pylotte*, -lett, -late, 6-7 *pilote*, *pylot(e)*, 6-8 *pilate*, 7 *pilat*. [*a. early mod. F. pilotte* (1529 in *Ilatz-Darm*), *pilot*, *pilot* (1530), mod. *F. pilote*, ad. It. *pilota*, -to (so Sp., Pg. *piloto*, med. L. *pilotus*, 1486 in Rymer XII 300), supposed to be altered, perh. by popular etymology, from It. *pedota* (Florio), *pedotia* (Du Cange), in Ok. *pilot* (*Geste des Chevaliers* c1500). Cf. It. *pedoto*, *pedotto* rudder, steersman, beacon. (Breusing (*Niederdeutsches Jahrb.* V.) suggests ad. late Gr. *πιδώτης steersman, f. πιδών an oar, in pl. rudder.)
Du *pilot*, in 16-17th c. *pylloot* (Kilian), *pyloot* (Hevham), mod. Ger. *pilot*, are from *Fl*.]

1. One who steers or directs the course of a ship; a steersman, helmsman, *spec.* a person duly qualified to steer ships into and out of a harbour, or wherever the navigation requires local knowledge.
1530 PALSGR 254/1 *Pylotte* that governeth a shippe. *pilot*. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 74 When any shippe cometh in, she taketh fyrst pilotes to sounde the waite. a1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii 3 Quaint pyllet takit my schip in charge. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. Ind.* 411, *pilote* was not expert in that navigation. 1587 W. STAFFORD *Edm. Comp.* i. (1876) 26 What Ship can bee longe safe from wracke, where every man will take upon him to bee a *Pylate*? 1644 CART *Smith Virginia* i. 2 King Henry the eight... made him [S. Cabot] grand Pilate of England. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. xxvii (1650) 44 There are *Pylots*, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all ships that passe. a1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* lii (1702) IV. 490 An experienced pilate and seaman. 1749 *De For. Cruise* (1840) li. 1. 8, I was like a ship without a pilot, that could only run before the wind. 1847 JAMES CONNELL ii. A large shaggy great coat commonly at that time used by pilots.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which serves as a guide through some unknown place or through a dangerous or difficult course of affairs; a guide; a leader in the hunting-field.
1593 SHAKS. *Lover* 279 Desire my Pilot is, Beautie my prize. 1653 J. WILSON *Gas.* i. 101 The Pilots of the Commonwealth had an eye to the dangers that lay in the way. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burrell* i. For forty years the pilot of reform! 1802 G. CANNING *Song in Lyra Elegiac.* (1867) No. 199 Here's to the pilot (i.e. Pitt) that weather'd the storm! 1883 MRS. KENNARD *Right Sort* ix. To take compassion upon an unprotected female, and constitute himself her pilot for a few days. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Lake & Unlike* xi. He was my pilot through some of our best runs.

c. Short for *pilot boat, car, engine*.
1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/3 It was... ten minutes past one when Mr. Lawson, in his pilot, came in, having repaid on the way. 1904 *Wistm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/1 Uncertainty as to whether the pilot was going through with the train or intending to pass to the siding.

2. = *pilot-boat* (see sense 6).
1844 G. DODD *Textile Manufact.* iii. 170 Each buyer is invited to look at some 'olives', or 'browns', or 'pilots'. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6 Heavy tweed, unions, meltons, pilots, and other cheap fabrics.

3. = *COW-CATCHER*. *U.S.*
1864 WILSTER, *Pilot* 3. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. (*U.S.*) 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1882 There is no cab, no pilot, head-light, or any other appurtenances of an ordinary locomotive. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 247 Most English people know the wedge-shaped pilot in front of the American engine well enough by repute to recognise it.

4. a. The copperhead = *pilot-snake* (c). b. = **PILOT-FISH** 1. c. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.
1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 236 The most dangerous one is the pilot, or copperhead; it bears the first name because it always precedes the rattle snake; that is, quits its state of torpidity in the spring a week before the other. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII 185 note, The pilot swims constantly in front of the shark. . . When the sea-animal neared the ship, the pilot swam close to the snout, or near one of the breast fins of the animal. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names & Portr. Birds* 192 On the coast of Virginia, the name of Pilot has been given, as it is always seen leading the large flight of birds which the rising tides drive from the shoals and oyster rocks.

5. An instrument for correcting the error of a compass.
1892 in WEBSTER.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to a pilot or pilots, as *pilot-brig*, -cable, -craft, -cutter, -ground, -launch, -schooner, -sloop, -lower, -vessel; that acts as a pilot or in any way as a guide, as *pilot-balloon*, -engine, -star, -train, -tunnel, -wheel; *pilot-bread*, *pilot-cloth*: see quotes; *pilot-coat* =

PEA-JACKET, **pilot-flag** = **pilot-jack**; **pilot-flame** = **pilot-light**; **pilot-frame**, a low truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive engine: = **BOGIE** 2; **pilot-house**, an enclosed place on the deck of a ship, sheltering the steering-gear and the helmsman; the wheel-house, **pilot-jack** see **quots.**; **pilot-jacket** = **PEA-JACKET**; **pilot-light**, a minute gas-light kept burning beside a large burner, so as automatically to light the latter when the flow through it is turned on; **pilot-major**, a chief pilot; also, an honorary title conferred on distinguished discoverers and sailors; **pilot's anchor** see **quot.**; **pilot-snake**, (a) a large N. American snake, *Coluber obsoletus*; (b) the pine-snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*; (c) the copperhead; **pilot-water** (also **pilot's water**), a piece of water in which the service of a pilot is obligatory, **pilot-weed**, the compass-plant, *Silphium laciniatum*; **pilot-whale**, the round-headed porpoise or caving whale. Also **PILOT-BIRD**, **-BOAT**, **-FISH**.

1846 Mrs. GORE Sh. Eng. Char. (1852) 155 To. send up such a 'pilot-balloon as might fore-arm and forewarn his patron of the object of their mission. **1858 SIMMONDS Dict Trade, Pilot-balloon**, a small balloon sent up to try the wind. **1861**, **Pilot-head**, a name in the West Indies for hard or ship biscuit. **1868 Logging Hudson** 28 A sufficient stock of Boston crackers, pilot-bread, or common loaf bread. **1844 J. TOMI in Mission. Yrnl.** 368 We met with another 'pilot brig going up to Calcutta. **1851 H. MERVILLE White xvi.** 73 Rolled up in blue 'pilot cloth. **1858 SIMMONDS Dict Trade, Pilot-cloth**, an indigo blue woollen cloth, used for great coats, and for the clothing of mariners and others. **1867 SMITH Sailer's Word-bk.**, **Pilot cutter**, a very handy sharp built sea-boat used by pilots. **1838 Chr. in Ann. Reg.** 401 His engine came into collision with another 'pilot engine. **1805 Hume's Stand Dict.**, **Pilot-light** called also 'pilot-flame. **1843 J. WEALE Essays on Railway Making** p. xx, Engines having... what is termed a tuck or 'pilot frame. **1854 J. L. STREIBER Centr. Amer.** 1 Avoiding altogether the regular 'pilot ground, at midnight [we] reached St. George's Bay. **1883 American VI** 40 A seaman might rise from the forward deck to the 'pilot-house and the master's quarters. **1900 Everybody's Mag.** III, 599 The pilot-house, a wrought-iron structure situated well forward near the bow, and projecting 4 ft. above the deck. **1858 SIMMONDS Dict Trade, Pilot-jack**, **1854 C. N. ROBINSON Brit Fleet** 96 When surrounded by a white border it [the 'jack']... is a signal for a pilot, and it is known as a 'Pilot jack'. **1840 MARRIAT Poor Jack xxxviii.** The... men... had lain down in their gregos and 'pilot jackets. **1890 Cent. Dict.**, **Pilot-light**, **Med.** The gas lamps in the streets of Oxford are now furnished with incandescent burners and pilot-lights. **1804 E. (Grimston) L. A. Acosta's Hist. Indies** iii. 255 Cape de Vert, from whence the 'Pilot-major returned to Peru. **1880 W. SCORRBY Acc. Arctic Reg.** I, 70 Richard Chancellor, pilot-major of the fleet. **1864 Daily News** 28 Sept. 6/1 Vespucci... was finally appointed Pilot-major to the King of Spain. **1867 SMITH Sailer's Word-bk.**, **Pilot's anchor**, a keel used for dropping a vessel in a stream or tide way. **1896 Daily News** 5 Dec. 5/7 The 'pilot-boat, with half a dozen six-month pilots, put off to assist the vessel and get her off. **1900 Cent. Dict.**, **Pilot-snake**, a harmless snake of the United States, *Coluber obsoletus*. **1890 Century Mag.** Aug. 615/2, I killed two large snakes called the 'pilot-snake', from the fact that they are generally found in the vicinity of rattlesnakes. **1891 E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.** ii. 136 High in air... shone the bright lamp, the pilot star of Love. **1859 TENNYSON End** 155 End, the pilot star of my lone life, End, my early and my only love. **1900 Daily News** 19 May 2/1 The shelling of the armoured 'pilot-iron on its return journey. **1825 Act 6 Geo. IV.** c. 25 § 3 An Apprenticeship of Five Years to some 'Pilot Vessel. **1788 Chambers' Cycl.** (ed. Rees) s.v. **Pilot**, A pilot, when conducting one of his majesty's ships in 'pilot-water, shall have the sole charge and command of the ship. **1867 SMITH Sailer's Word-bk.**, **Pilot's Fairway**, or **Pilot's Water**, a channel between, according to usage, a pilot must be employed. **1885 Girl's Own Paper** Jan. 171/1 The compass plant—variously known, also, as the 'pilot weed, polar plant, and turpentine weed—is a vigorous perennial. **1867 Athenaeum** 21 Sept. 373/1 The 'pilot whale, *Globicephalus sinuatus*. Hence **Pilotess**, a female pilot; **Pilotless** a, without a pilot.

1834 New Monthly Mag. XLII. 108 Our fair pilotess has not suffered shipwreck. **1865 SYMINGTON Du Barlas** ii. iii. **1811 Latw** 108 Though Rudder leave, not Pilot-lesse this Boat. **1883 Harper's Mag.** Aug. 441/2 The pilotless narrows which lead to Fiddler's Green, where all good sailors go.

Pilot, v. [f. **PILOT** sb., or a. F. **pilote-r** (1530 in Palsgr); cf. **pilotier** 'to play the Pilot' (Cotgr.).] **1. trans.** To conduct as a pilot; to direct the course of (a vessel) through difficult or dangerous waters; to steer, guide.

1693 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 152 One Chetworth... piloted in the French privateers that burnt the Lord Widdingtons house 2 years since. **1797-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.** s.v. **Pilot**, Pilots... having done their parts in piloting the vessel, return to shore where they reside. **1805 NELSON in Nicolas Disp.** (1846) VI. 471 [He] very cheerfully offered his services to pilot the Fleet. **1879 H. GEORGE Progr. & Poet.** v. ii. 230 He... can pilot himself by the sun or the stars.

2. trans. and fig. To guide or conduct through unknown, intricate, or dangerous paths or places, or through a difficult course of affairs; to conduct as a 'pilot' in the hunting-field.

1649 J. ELIOT in Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass. (1884) 16, I therefore hired a man of Nashua to mark trees so that he may Pilot me thither in the spring. **1761 WESLEY Yrnl.** 18 Apr. He piloted us over the next mountain. **1838 DICKENS Nich. Nick.** xxi. The big footman... piloted them in perfect safety to the street-door. **1877 TENNYSON Harold** i. l. 148 Go—the Saints Pilot and prosper all thy wandering

out And homeward. **1881 Mrs. POWER O'Donoghue Ladies on Horseback** iii. vi. 94 Any man who will not take this trouble is unfit to pilot a lady.

3. To act as pilot on (a course or way), in or over (an extent of water, etc.)

1795 POPE Odys. iv. 880 Mentor, Captain of the lordly crew, Safe from the secret rock and adverse storm Pilots the course. **1846 Mech. Mag.** July 20 [Adverse] piloted the way with the Number 1 engine of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. **1871 BROWNING Herk. Riel** vi. Morn and eve, night and day, Have I piloted you bay.

Hence **Piloting** vbl. sb.

1726 B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War (1865) I. 126 By their Piloting, he soon came... to the top of the great Tree which the Enemy had fallen across the River. **1766 J. S. SPEER (title)** The West India Pilot, containing Piloting Directions for Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica. **1891 S. MOSTYN Cinatra** 148 Never mind, I'll do the piloting. **1900 Blackw. Mag.** May 655/2 Piloting, that is the placing of two engines... at the head of a train, is common upon almost all our lines.

Pilotate (pə'lɪtɪdʒ). [a. F. **pilotage** (1540 in Hantz.-Darm.), f. **piloter** see **prec.** and **-AGE**.]

1. The action or practice of piloting; the function or office of a pilot; pilotship.

Compulsory pilotage, compulsory employment of a pilot within certain limits, according to local law. **1618 RALPHIN Acol** 55 Otherwise we must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge, and our Pilotage of that part of the world. **1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hist.** iii. x. 325 At the other end of this Island [Innisherkey] (with good pilotage) a ship of two hundred Tunnage by day may safely come in. **1856 BLOUNT Glossogr.**, **Pilotage** or **Pilotism**, the office or art of a Pilot. **1786-7 BONNYCASTLE Astron.** i. 14 They have paid the utmost attention to pilotage. **1819 SCOTT Leg. Monthess** xiv, I shall never save the ship by my own pilotage. **1868 Morn. Star** 28 Mar. Mr. Candlish did good service... by proposing the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

2. trans. and fig. (cf. **PILOT** v. 2)

1726 S. SEWALL Diary 16 May, By the pilotage of the Lt. Governor's Servant... Went the way by Mr. Prescott's Meetinghouse. **1848 DICKENS Dombey** vi. He left the room under the pilotage of Mrs. Chick. **1887 Sir R. H. ROBERTS in the Shires** ii. 22 A chosen lot... look to him for pilotage through the line of gates.

3. The cost or charge for piloting; pilotage dues.

1622 MALYNE Ant. Law Merch 141 The Merchant likewise doth covenant to pay Pilotage, if a Pilot be used to bring the ship into the harbor. **1845 Act 6 Geo. IV.** c. 125 § 38 Every Pilot so taken to Sea, shall, over and above his pilotage, have and receive Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Diem. **1840 MARRIAT Poor Jack xxviii.** I've got all my pilotage too, so I'm a rich man.

4. An association, authority, or establishment for supervising a body of pilots.

1881 Times 17 Jan. 12/4 If frost persists and ice increases, the pilotage will probably refuse pilots to sailing vessels, unless they are assisted by tugs.

5. attrib., as **pilotage certificate**, **dues**, **signal**, etc.

1830 LITTLE Princ. Coal i. 230 Many Swedish officers of the pilotage establishment declared... in favour of this opinion. **1873 in Bedford Sailer's Pocket Bk.** ii. (1875) 68 The International Code of Pilotage Signal indicated by P. T. **1905 Westm. Gaz.** 27 Apr. 7/2 At the time of the accident the ship was in pilotage waters.

Pilotaxitic (pə'lɪtɪks'tɪk), a. **Min.** [As if f. **pilotaxite** (f. Gr. **πῖλος** felt + **τάξις** arrangement + **-ITIS** + **-IO**) (See **quot.**)]

1888 F. H. HATCH in Teall Brit. Petrol. Gloss., **Pilotaxitic**, the name given by Rosenbusch... to a holocrystalline structure especially characteristic of certain porphyries and basalts. The groundmass of these rocks consists essentially of slender laths and microclites of felspar in felted aggregation, and often presents fluxion phenomena.

Pilot-bird. [f. **PILOT** sb. + **BIRD**.] A name applied to various birds: **† a.** A sea-bird of the W. Indies (**obs.**); **† b.** An Australian bird, *Pycnoptilus fuscus*; **† c.** An albatross (quot. 1888).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). The **Pilot Bird**, a certain Bird about the Carbe Islands, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands. [Hence in BAILEY, CRABBE Technol. Dict., and later Dicts.] **1888 R. L. STEVENS in G. Balfour Life** (1902) II. 43 Some attendant pilot birds, silent, brown suited, quakerish fellows, infinitely graceful on the wing. **1893 Argus** (Melbourne) 25 Mar. 4/6 (Morris) Here, close together, are eggs of the lyre-bird and the pilot-bird—the last very rare, and only found quite lately in the Dandenong Ranges. **1903 North (of Sydney, N.S.W.) Let to Prof. A. Newton**, Relative to the name of 'Pilot-bird' for *Pycnoptilus fuscus*, this species has been so labelled in the National Museum, Melbourne, for the past twenty-five years. The name is probably derived from its loud and distinct notes quite unlike those of any other species.

Pilot-boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore in order to meet incoming vessels.

1588 T. HICKOCK in Frederick's Voy. 14 Like to our little pilot boats. **1770 Lond. Gaz.** No. 4632/3 He came not to Anchor, only spoke with a Pilot Boat. **1834 MARRIAT IV. Forster** i. A... note sent on shore by a pilot-boat.

Pilotes (pə'lɪtɪz). [f. **PILOT** v. + **-ES**.] A person who is piloted, e. g. in the hunting-field.

1883 Mrs. KENNARD Right Sort ix. The pilotes can always see what the 'pilot' is doing, how hard he rides, how well he goes.

† Piloter, **Obs.** [f. **PILOT** v. + **-ER**.] One who pilots (a ship); a pilot or steersman.

1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) III. 8 As to the Pole the lilly bende in a sea-compass Werby the wandering piloter His courts in gloomy nights doth steer.

Pilot-fish. [f. **PILOT** sb. + **FISH** sb. 1.]

1. A small carangoid fish of warm seas, *Naucrates ductor*, reputed to act as a pilot or guide to the

shark; it is of a silvery blue colour, with dark vertical bars upon the back.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. 5 Sharks are always directed by a little speckled fish, called a pilot fish, by guiding their Monster masters to a prey. **1722 E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea** 27 Pilot-Fishes, which the Shark, tho' never so hungry, does not devour. **1833 MARRIAT P. Simple** xli, When you meet the pilot-fish, the shark isn't far off, you know. **1835 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 7) XII. 185/1 *Naucrates ductor*, the famous pilot-fish of navigators, so named from its habit of keeping company with ships at sea, and frequently swimming beneath their bows.

2. Applied to other fishes. a. A general term for the *Carangidae*, as the amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*), or the rudder-fish (*Seriola zonata*); **b.** The remora or sucking-fish (*Echeneis*); **c.** The round-fish (*Coregonus quadralateralis*).

1792 MAR. RIDGILL Voy. Madag. 66 The pilot or rudder fish. **1835 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 7) XII. 186/1 The name of pilot has been bestowed on various other fishes, and the genus *Naucrates* itself contains several species.]

Pilotism (pə'lɪtɪzəm) [f. **PILOT** sb. + **-ISM**.] The practice of a pilot, pilotage.

1621 CORRA, Pilotage, Pilotisme, 'th'office, or Art of a Pilot. **1652-62 HEYLIN Cosmogr.** Introduct. (1674) 24/1 Petrus de Medina... and Johannes Angaranus... chief Writers in the Art of Pilotism. **1796 S. J. PARRT Pupil of Plass** II. 32, I am between a Scylla and a Charybdis, and uncommonly skilful must be my pilotism, or I must split upon the rocks.

Pilotry, **rare**. [f. **PILOT** sb. + **-RY**.] = **PILOTAGE**.

1744 HARRIS Thes. Trav. Notes (1765) 278 As a Ship is the End of Ship-building, or Navigating the End of Pilotry. **1844 Blackw. Mag.** LI. 318 Under such skilful pilotry did I pass days and nights in the prosecution of my one great purpose.

Pilotship, **rare**. [f. **PILOT** sb. + **-SHIP**.] The discharge of the office or function of a pilot.

1664 in Brand Hist. Newcastle (1789) II. 705 The pilot-ship bringing up and carrying down, and in and out of all such ships. **1662 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2814/3 They committed the Pilotship to the 5 Dutch Men. **1771 SHAFTESBURY Charact.** (1773) III. 158 Whither bound? On what business? Under whose pilotship, government, or protection?

† Pilot-ette, **obs.** form of **PILOTET** sb. 1

14... Noble Bk. Cooky (Napier 1822) 92 Mak it in pilottes as gret as pilomes

† Pilotty, piloty, **Obs.** [ad. F. **pilotus**, f. **piloter** to drive piles, f. **pilot** a pile, augm. of **pila** pile.]

A foundation of piles driven into the sea, upon which a building is erected.

1688 BURNET Lett. (1708) 129 To see so vast a City [Venice] situated thus in the Sea the Pilotty supplying the want of Earth to build on. **1840** Unless the Foundation go very Deep, or that it be laid upon Pilotty.

Pilou, Pilou(e), **obs.** f. **PILLOW**, **PILLER**.

Pilous (pə'lɪs), a. [ad. L. **pilosus** hairy (in F. **piloux**); see **-OUS**, and cf. **PILOSE**.] Characterized by or abounding in hair; of the nature or consisting of hair; hairy, pilose, pileous.

1658 J. ROBINSON Endow. etc. 124 The excrements of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very pilous. **1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.** Introduct. The eares are... pilous in the rat. **1776 J. LEE Introduct. Bot. Explan.** Terms 385 **Pilosum**, pilous, covered with long Hairs that appear distinctly. **1836-9 Todd's Cycl. Anat.** II. 380/1 No pilous system exists in any of the Gasteropoda. **1844 MONTAGU in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club** II. No. 10. 33 It is covered with a rough pilous epidemum. **1874 COUES Birds** N. W. 291 The face lacking the crimson velvety pilous area.

Pilow(e), **obs.** form of **PILLOW**.

† Pilate, **Obs.** **rare**. Also **pyl-**. Short for **pilled pate** tonsured head, i. e. priest (with allusion to **prælate**): see **PILLED** 2.

1530 TINDALE Pract. Prelates I viij, If it had bene as greatlye vnto the profite of the pope and his pilates, I wold saye prelates, as it were to the honoure of god. **1560 Bacon New Catech.** Wks. (1564) 496 These smeared Pylates, I would saye, Prelates, first of all accused hym.

Pilpulist, **Rabbinism** [f. Heb. **pilpul** (פּוּלְפּוּל) **pilpul** to debate hotly, referred by some to **pilpel** (פּוּלְפּוּל) + **-IST**.] A subtle or keen disputant, esp. in rabbinical argumentation. Hence **Pilpulistic** a.

1859 P. BRATON Jews in East ii. iii. 93 There is not among them a talmudist or pilpulist of any reputation. **1898 N. Amer. Rev.** CXXVII. 90 To exercise the understanding in pilpulistic tournaments. **1898 ZANGWILL Dreamers Ghetto** 237 We passed by the village Beth Hamidrash, whence loud sounds of 'pilpulistic' (wire drawn) argument issued.

† Pilsenite, **Min. Obs.** [a. Ger. **pilsenit** (Kennigott, 1853), f. **Deutsch-Pilsen**, Hungary, where found.] An obsolete synonym of **WEHLITZ**.

1868 DANA Min. (ed. 5) Index.

† Pilser, **Obs.** **rare**—**0**. (See **quots.**)

1736 AINSWORTH, A pilser, *musca humilis adolansans*. **1755 JOHNSON, Pilser**, the moth or fly that runs into a candle flame. **Ainsworth** [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† Pilt, pult, v. **Obs.** Forms: a. 2-4 **pulte(n)**; **β**. 2-5 **pilt(e)n**, 3-4 **pylte**; **γ**. 4-5 **pelte**. **Pa. 1**. a. 3-4 **pulte**, 4-5 **pult**; **β**. 3-4 **pylte**, **pilte**, 5 **pylt**; **γ**. 4-5 **pelte**. **Pa. pple.** a. 2-3 1-, y-pult, 3-4 **pult**; **β**. 3-5 **pilt**, 4 **pylt**, 4-5 **pylte**; **γ**. 5 **pelte**. [ME. **pulten**, **pylien**, **pilian**, repr. an unrecorded OE. ***pyltan**.]

App. ad. L. **pullare** to beat, strike, knock; cf. OE **lyrnan**, ad. L. **torrare**. No examples of **pult**, **pylt**, **pilt**, in sense 1 or 2, are known after 1400, nor of sense 3 after 1430 (when **pult** in this sense was generally succeeded by **pult**). Instances of **pelt** occur somewhat later in a Northern text; but it is doubtful whether this is the mod. Eng. verb **pelt**.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, push; to thrust away or out. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weoren iustut of paradise. *c 1257 LAV* 757 Nemnius pulte vp [c 1205 hæl vp] his sceide. *1610 10839* Bruttes þane broc Gall cleopede, For þat Lilius Gallus was þar on i-pult þus *c 1290 S Eng. Leg.* 1 56/78 Huy harleden hum wel faste, And smiten and pulter here and here. *1610 328/189* Darstþow þine moder pulte? *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. E.E.* 22 Hit was þe spere, þat was yput to his herte *c 1305 St. Andrew* 72 in E.E. P. (1862) 100 In to þe vrþe in pulte faste þe tuel endes of þe Rodde. *c 1320 Cast. Love* 207 Out of his heritage he is pulte For synne and for his owne gult. *1377 Langl. P.* 7 B viii. 96 A pyke is on þat potente to pulte [vr] pelte, pulte, putte, A punge, C pulte, putte] adown þe wikked *c 1380 Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* l. 92 M1 moutþ i pulte, my sweore I streit; To cusse his feet. *c 1380 Sir Ferumb.* 774 [He] pulte i, bowels in ageyn

þ *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þe nedde.. hire offer care pulter hire tail þer inne *1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 1296 Ho-so curseþ wipoutyn gyit Hyt shal on hys hede be pylt *1370 Robt. Cicely* 89 And so hath he done for my gyite Now am y of my lande pylte
y 13 *Guy Warw. (A)* 4086 þat heued þai han on a speie y sett. Mani on pelt her finger þer to. *c 1400 Octavian* 595 The lyonesse.. on the schyp sche gan to clym.. The schypmen ofte her pelte ynto the see *c 1460 Towneley Myst* xxi. 284 Yit wold I gif of my gold yond trature to pelt [þines] swelt, belt, felt] for euer.

b *fig.* To impel, drive, force. *c 1250 Owl & Night* 871 Mid mine songe ich hine pulte þat he grom for his gulte.

2. To put forcibly. *Pilt out*, to put or take out by force.

a. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7173* Wo so.. slou hert oþer hind. Me ssolde pulte [vr] putte] out boþe is eye & makye hum þur blind. 13. *Verses for Palm Sunday* xxii in *Rel. Ant.* 11. 244 To dethe a wolde hym pulte

þ *c 1300 Fall & Passion* 56 in E.E. P. (1862) 14 Fort godis sone in rode was pilt *c 1300 Ten Commandm.* 12 1610 16 When þe swerþ gret opis in rode þou pilst hum apan. *c 1350 Wilt. Palerne* 4219 Neuer more for no man mowe [þei] be deliuered, ne pult out [of] prison *1610 4593* He bar down vs alle, & pult vs in prison

y. *c 1450 St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4550 þe paynmys to dede war pett.. whils þat [cristen men] dede dynes delt.

3. To put, place, set; to apply. *Pilt out*, to put forth, publish, exhibit, display.

a. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9550* So þat it was uorþ i pulte þat þe king and heo so sibbe were þat hi ne myste leng to gadere beo. *c 1300 Beket* 1316 He nele beleve nevere mo. Boie þe pulte þoure bond therto to bringe oust out of wo. *1377 Langl. P.* 7 B i. 125 Ac lucifer lowest lith of hem alle. Forþryde þat he pulte [vr] pelte, putte, put, putte] out.

þ *c 1300 Gen & Ex.* 2214 Ðo breðre seckes hauen be filit, And in eueric þe siluer pilt. *c 1300 Fall & Passion* 29 in E.E. P. (1862) 13 Woman mai turne man-is wille where þho wol pilt þur to *c 1325 Laie de Fraunce* 236 With a lace of silke therin pilt. *c 1400 Gamelyn* 894 Sitten in gode office þe kyng hath alle them pilt. *c 1430 Two Cookerys* 58 21 Take þin bombe & pylt þer on, & þi it cleuey, let it boyle

y *c 1320 Sir Tristr.* 1530 His mouþe opened þai And pelt treacle in þat man.

4. *intr.* To thrust oneself, push; to impinge with force; *pulten azean*, to rebound.

a. *c 1225 Ancr. R.* 366 Hwar se muchel dunt is, hit pulteð up azean o þeo þet þer neih stondeð. Sikerliche, hwose is neih him þet ikepte þe heue duntis, hit wule pulten [vr] batten, bulen] on him

þ y. *c 1300 K. Horn* (Harl.) 1433 Eþkenild azeyn hire pylte [Land 1415 pulte, Camð 1470 pelt] mid his surdes bylte.

Hence *þilting*, *pulting* *vbl sb*, pushing, thrusting, impact

a. *1225 Ancr. R.* 366 Þe pultunge is ful liht to polen uor his luue þet undereng so heue duntis *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 4313 Þer was pultunge & ssouinge & stroc monyon

þ *Pilt, pult, sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec vb.] A thrust; a push.

13. *Sir Beues* (A) 3466 Damme, for-þene me þis gilt, I ne þaf be noþer dent ne pult! *c 1350 Childe* 422 He ful a doun ded for is gult, Ne hadde he noþur dunt ne pult

Piltok (piltok). *dialect* Also 9 piltok, -tik. [Of unascertained etymology; app. a diminutive.] The name in Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness of the coal-fish, *Merlangius carbonarius*, in its second year *1793 Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 190 Piltokis, sillocks, haddockis, mackarels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore. *1822 Hibberd Descr. Shell Isl.* 119 About the month of May ensuing, they are found to have grown from 8 to 15 inches, acquiring during this period of their growth the name of Piltokis *1883 J. Sands in Standard* 12 Oct. 6/5 A boat that was fishing for piltokis, or saithe

atirb. *1883 Chanb. Jnl.* 211 Blue eyed fishermen with their circular piltok nets over their shoulders.

Pilu, obs form of **PILLOW**.

Pilular (pilu-lä), *a.* [f. L. type **pilulär-is*, f. *pilula* *PILL sb.* 2: see -AR.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pill; of the nature of a pill or pills.

1802 Med. Jnl. VIII 48 This preparation may be exhibited in a pilular form *1822 Blackw. Mag.* XI 16 Pilular productions of the pestle. *1883 R. HALDANE Work-shops Receipts* Ser. II 281/2 Evaporate the alcoholic tincture to a pilular consistence

þ **Pilulary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod. L. *pilulär-ius*, f. *pilula* *PILL sb.* 2: see -ARY.] Cf. *F. pilulaire* Applied to a beetle which rolls up dung into small balls. cf. *dung-beetle* (*DUNG sb.* 5 c)

1665 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. Intro. The pilulane beetle and spanish flies. *1795 Universal Mag.* XXXVII 130/1 The worm that is transformed into the pilular and stercorary beetle.

Pilule (pilu-lä). Also 6-9 pilule. [a. F.

pilule, ad. L. *pilula*: see *PILL sb.* 2] A pill, a small pill.

1543 TRAFERON tr. Vigo's Chirurg. xv 25 b/2 The dose or geuyng of these pilules is [etc.] according to y^e strength of y^e patient. *1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pilules*, pilules, or as we call them pills. *1891 Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec 3/1 The Bible is apt to pall when served up, as M^r Ruskin says, in pilules

Hence **Pilulist**, a dealer in pills
1807 Edin. Rev. XI 66 Is he refreshed by immediate fees like the accomplished pillulist?

Piluli-ferous, *a.* [f. L. *pilula* *PILL sb.* 2 + -FEROUS] Pill-bearing, bearing globular bodies
1730-60 BAILEY (folio), *Piluliferous*, bearing or producing round berries or fruit like pills *1858 MAYNE Expos. Let.*, *Urtica pilulifera* is so named because of its fruits, which, by their union, form a globulous mass piluliferous.

Pilulous (pilu-lus), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS] Resembling a pill, pill-like in size, minute.

1872 Geo. Eliot Muddell II. Has any one ever pinched into its pilulous smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship? *1905 Athenæum* 1 July 7/2 Literature is made to descend on them in a gracious rain of pilulous duodecimos.

Pilve, *pilwe*, *pilwo*, obs forms of **PILLOW**.

þ **Pilwater**. *Obs. rare.* The Manx shearwater. *1803 OWEN Penin. okeshare* (1802) 131 The Countrey yieldeth also diuerse other fowle, as wild geese, both sorts of dyvers or dippers, the pilwater, the Wigton

Pily (pörl), *a.* 1 *Her.* [f. *PILE sb.* 1 + -Y: cf. *PALY*, etc.] Divided into a number of piles, the number and direction being usually indicated.

1638 GUILLEM Heraldry v. IV (ed. 3) 376 He beareth Barry pily of eight peeces, Gules and Or *c 1828 BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss. *Pily*, of eight, traverse in point to the sinister fesse *1610 Pily bendy* merely diffeis from *pily barry* by throwing the piles bendways, instead of barways.

Pily (pörl), *a.* 2 [f. *PILE sb.* 2 + -Y.] Having a pile or nap (as velvet), of the nature of a pile.

1533 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. (1905) VI 80 To be the King ane ryding galecot, vj quarters pylie fianche gray *1878 Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 101/1 The coat should be wht is called 'pily',—a mixture of hard and soft hair. *1889 'G. STABLES' Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4 The coat [of the Dundie Dimont] is pily, or mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linty—i. e. soft, but not silky. *1894 M. H. HAYES Men & Horses* xiii (ed. 2) 190 That few, if any, knew much about the virtues of thick 'pily' cor matting and strait jackets for horses

þ **Pilyie**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also *pilye* [ad. F. *piller* = *Pr. pilhar*, Sp. *pillar*, Pg. *pilar* to pillage, *It. pigliare* (to take) *v.* repr. a late L. type **pilāre*, **pilāre*, for L. *pilāre* to deprive of hair, make bare, f. *pilus* hair.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

15. *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), *Pilyet* in the strene be menn of war or searviers, or only guddis casin be torme of wedder *c 1575 in Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 635 To tak and pilye that quibik they may of the said prize *1598 Sc. Acts* 56 VI (1826) IV 190/2 Samekle of the said armour as salbe pillet or lost by sey

Pimaric (pimær-ik, pöi-), *a.* *Chem.* [mod. f. *Pinus* (mæ-ütina) + -ic, in F. *pimarique*.] In *pimaric acid*, 'an acid resin (C₂₀H₃₀O₂) occurring in the turpentine of *Pinus maritima* (Watts)

1827 MILLER Elem. Chem. III 502 White resin or *galepot* is obtained from Bordeaux turpentine, furnished by the *Pinus maritima*, and consists almost entirely of an acid resin, the *pimaric*. *1880 GARRON & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 364 The Resin consists of three isomeric acids, *Pimaric*, *Pinic*, and *Sylvic*, differing in their solubility in alcohol. *Pinic acid* is soluble in cold alcohol; *sylvic* in warm alcohol; *pimaric* requires boiling spirit; the formula is C₂₀H₃₀O₂

þ **Pimble-stone**, *pimple-stone*, obs nasalized var of **PEBBLE-STONE**

1577 FRAMPTON Joyful News II. (1596) 73 Pure Pimple stones of a brooke or Ruer *1622 MAYNVS Anc. Law Merch.* 491 To lay little pumble stones vnder their tongue, to elevate the same.

þ **Pime**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? Imitative.] A plaintive cry, a wail or whine.

c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. VIII. (Preach. Swallow) xxiv. The swallow swyth put furth ane pietous pyme, Said, 'Wo is him can not be wai in tyme'

Pimelic (pime-lik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πιμελή* fat + -ic.] In *Pimelic acid*, an acid (C₇H₁₂O₄) obtained in small crystalline grains by the action of nitric acid on various fatty substances. Hence **Pimelate** (pi-melät), a salt of pimelic acid.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in Brit. Ann. 349 Pimelic acid was obtained by Laurent from the mother liquor. *1857 MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 422 Pimelic acid *1866 WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 646 Pimelate of methyl

Pimelite (pi-melät), *Min.* [Named by Kars-ten, 1800, f. Gr. *πιμελή* fat: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, nickel, and magnesium, of apple-green colour, greasy in appearance and to the touch.

1808 T. ALLAN Names Min. 49 The name of pimelite has been given by Kaisten *1868 DANA Men* (ed. 5) 510 Pimelite gives water in the closed tube.

Pimelode (pi-melöd), *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Pimelodus*, a generic name, f. Gr. *πιμελός* like fat, fatty, f. *πιμελή* fat: see -ODE.] A cat-fish of the genus *Pimelodus*. So **Pimelodine** *a.*, belonging to the *Pimelodine*, a subfamily of cat-fishes of the family *Siluridae*, typified by the genus *Pimelodus*; *sb.* a cat-fish of this subfamily

þ **Piment**. *Obs.* Also 3-5 (8) piment, 4 pimente, 4-6 pyement, 4-6 (8) pyment, 5-6 pymente. [a. OF. *piment*, earlier *priment* (12th c. in Hatz-Daim) = Pr. *piment*, pigment, Sp. *pimento*:—L. *pigmentum*, orig pigment, paint, also (scented) unguent; in med. L. scented or spiced confection, spiced drink (Du Cange). See also next.]

1. A drink composed of wine sweetened with honey and flavoured with spices

c 1225 Ancr. R. 404 Loke hwa heo guldren him ' uor piment of swete hunt lue, eisel of sur mid. *c 1300 Havelok* 1728 Pymnt to drinke, and god clare. *c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* II met v 35 (Camb. MS.) They cowde make no pymnt nor claree. *1390 GOWER Conf.* III 12 I hat on [tonne] is full of such piment which passeth all entendement? *c 1475 Sp. Lowe Degre* 760 Wyne of Greke, & muscadell, Both clare, piment, and rochel. *1530 PALSGR 254/1* Pymnt, *piment*, 1725 C. W. FORBES Let 6 Apr. in Burton Life, Drink piment to your meat dashed with strong wine *1824 HENDERSON in Blackw. Mag.* XVI 16 The varieties of piment most frequently mentioned are the Hippocras and Claiy.

2. A scented or perfumed unguent.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 466/130 Min heued.. with no-manere Oynement Ne smeorder, with none salue ne with no piment *c 1300 Curson M.* 3702 (Cott.) Þe odor o þi uestement It smelles als o piment. *1382 WYCLIF Edithur* II 12 15a monethis. thei shulden vse maner pimentis and swote spice — *1sa lvi* 9 Thou.. enourmedst thee with kingus oynement, and multepledst thi pimentus

3. = **PIMENTO** 1, Cayenne pepper. (F. *piment*.) *1705 tr. Bosman's Guinea* xvi 305 The last sort of Pepper called here Piment, and in Europe Spanish Pepper, grows here in abundance.

Pimento (pime-nto). [ad. Sp. *pimiento*, Pg. *pimenta* pepper (generally), repr. L. *pigmentum*, in med. L. spiced drink, hence spice, pepper (generally). Sp. *pimiento*, F. *piment* are applied to Cayenne or Guinea pepper, capsicum; in Eng. the name has passed to allspice or Jamaica pepper, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*, F. *piment de Jamaïque*]

þ 1. Formerly, Cayenne or Guinea pepper. *Obs.* *1673 RAY Journ. Low C.* 494 I hey [Spaniards] delight much in *Pimentone*, i. e. Guiny pepper. *1697 t. Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 242 They perswade me to eat some of a fruit they call Pimento, which is as long as ones finger, but as hot as Pepper.

2. Now, The dried aromatic berries of the tree *Eugenia Pimenta* (see 3); also called *Jamaica pepper* or *allspice* (F. *piment de Jamaïque*, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*)

1690 Hist. Acc. W. Indies in Harl. Misc. (ed. Park) II. 371 Pimento is another natural production of Jamaica, from whence many call it Jamaica pepper *1718 QUINCY Compl. Diss.* 4 Pimento, is call'd by the common People All Spice *1783 JUSTAMOND tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 332 These berries turn brown and acquire a spicy smell, which in England hath given the name of all spice to this pimento *1834 Veg. Syst. Food* 364 Pimento combines the flavour and properties of many of the oriental spices.

3. The tree which yields this spice, *Eugenia Pimenta* or *Pimenta officinalis* (N.O. *Myrtaceae*), an evergreen, native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in Jamaica, also, the wood of this tree.

1756 P. BROWN Jamaica (1789) 247 Pimento, or All-spice. The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and sub-astringent taste. *1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 104 Pimento, a small tree, yielding a strong aromatic spice. *1892 Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Pimento, £5 per ton *1893 M'CARTHY Red Diamonds* II. 43 The dried seeds of pimento.

4. *atirb.*, as pimento myrtle, tree, wood = 3; pimento walk, a plantation of pimento trees; pimento water, a cordial made from pimento.

1722 W. ROGERS Voy. (1718) 126 He built two Huttys with Pimento trees. *Ibid.*, The Pimento Wood.. served him both for Firing and Candle, and refresh'd him with its fragrant Smell *1825 Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 216 The Pimento-tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with a very straight trunk. *Ibid.*, A Pimento walk, when in full blossom, is a very delightful object. *1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xlv. 371 The pimento myrtle is produced in the woods. *1849 E. J. SEYMOUR Severe Dis.* 1. 2 Rhubarb and peppermint, or nitre and soda in pimento water enable the stomach to bear its load.

þ **Pimgenet**. *slang or dial. Obs.* Forms: 7 pimngenet, pimginnet, 7-8 -ginet, 8 -ginet, -gennet, 9 pimngenet. [Origin unknown. For Forby's conjecture in quot. *a 1825*, evidence is wanting; the alleged sense 'pomegranate' is not recorded in Eng. Dial. Dict.] A pimple. See quot.

1693 tr. Cowley's Plants 1 in C. 3 Wks 22 My conquering hand Pimngenets cannot shun, Nor blackish, yellow spots, the Face o'er-run *1694 Dunton's Ladies Dict.* (N.), To stand, -parching his pimginets, carbuncles, and buboes. *1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Pimginnet*, a large, red, angry Pimple. *1712 D'URVY Pitts* V. 314 The Lass with a Wainscot Face, and from Pim gins free. *a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Pimgenet* 1. A very delicate and micing diminutive of *pimngenet* for *pomegranate* 2. A small red pimple. Possibly a hyperbolically figurative application of the first sense. *1847-98 HALLIWELL, Pimgenet*, a small red pimple. 'Nine pimngenets make a pock royal', Old Saying.

þ **Pimlico**. *Obs.* [app. a place-name or personal surname.]

1. Name of a place of resort (perh. from the name of its proprietor) at Hogsdon (now Hoxton), a suburb of London, formerly celebrated for its ale, cakes, etc.; also, ale named after this place.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 328 He pinches from the second stalk a pimple, that portends a future spout. 1855 DELAMAR *Kilch. Gard.* (1861) 103 The pimples daily grow bigger and bigger. They grow into buttons, which spread into mushrooms. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* vi. 286 On poor pasture land, the whole surface is sometimes dotted with little pimples, and these pimples consist of old worm-castings.

b. *slang*. The head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 298 Scroggins planted many clumsy huts upon his adversary's pimple. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Pimple, the head. It must be a diminutive as well as a feeble head which is denominated. 18 *Racing Song* in BAUMANN *Londonsuren* (1887) 138/1 Sharp brains in my noble pimple.

† 3. 'A boon companion' (Farmer). *Obs. slang* 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. x. The sun's a good Pimple, an honest Soaker

a. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pimple eruption*, *face*, *spot*; *pimple-faced*, *-like*, *-nosed*, *-spangled* adjs., *pimple copper*, *pimple metal*, the product of one of the successive operations in copper-smelting, containing about 75 per cent. or more of copper, and having pimples on the surface from the escape of bubbles of sulphurous acid; *pimple-mite*, a minute acarid (*Demodex folliculorum*) which infests the sebaceous follicles of the face (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The same taketh away pimple-spots out of the face. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Erenoma* 16 Of a crabb'd nature, pimple-faced, and a creple. 1758-65 GOLDSMITH *Ess.* I. The pimple-nosed Spirit at the president's right elbow. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 98 The copper—in its form known as 'pimple' copper—is put into the furnace. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 380 Treatment of the pimple metal. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 298 Minute pimple like abscesses

Pimple, *v.* Now rare. [*f. prec. sb.*] a. *trans.* To raise pimples upon; to spot or deface with pimples (in quot. *fig.*). b. *intr.* To become pimply. Hence *Pimpling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhousers Bk. Physicke* 253/1 An excellent oyle of Tartar, agaynste all pimpling of the Face. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 You will pimple your souls with oaths, till you make them as full favoured as your faces. 1638 VENN *Via Recta, A Censure* (1650) 379 Such as have red pimpling Faces, and adusted Humours. 1666 PEPSY *Diary* 12 July, A rose touching his skin would make it rise and pimple.

Pimpled (pi mp'ld), *a.* [*f. prec. sb.* or *vb.* + *-ED.*] Having, or characterized by, pimples.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Mart.* II. 1, The Armado of pimpled, deep scarletted, rufied, and carbuncled faces. a. 1657 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 141 A gentleman with a red, ugly, pimpled face. 1742 tr *Alfons's Favers* 317 It is called pimpled measles, when the pustules are big and elevated. 1870 J. ROSKILL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 547/2 This copper is termed 'blistered' or 'pimpled' copper, according to its quality

Comb. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlix. Men.. of a red-nosed, pimpled face, convivial look

Pimple-stone: see **PIMBLE**. † **Pimpling**: see **PIPLING** *ppl. a.* **Pimplose**: see **PINFILLO**.

Pimplly (pim'pli), *a.* [*f. PIMPLE sb.* + *-Y.*] Full of pimples; covered or spotted with pimples

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 227 Belton's face) so pert and so pimplly. 1769 PENNANT *Zool* III. 7 The Toad, the back flat, and covered with a pimply dusky hide. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxx. A handsome face, only a little pimply as though with drinking

Comb. 1873 *Kentledge's Yng Gentl Mag.* Feb. 174/2 A short pimply-faced youth.

Hence **Pimpliness**.

1893 *Strand Mag.* VII. 35 A pimplyness of countenance.

[**Print**, error for **PRIMPINT**, *privet*.]

Pimpship (pi mp'shp), [*f. PIMP sb.* + *-SHIP*.]

The personality of a pimp. used as a mock title.

1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's Sat.* III. Poems (1684) 203 Saving your reverend Pimpship, where d'ye live? 1693 BACCHAN. *Sess.* 14 What precious intrigues could my Pimpship discover.

Pin (pin), *sb.* 1. Forms 1 *pin*, 4-7 *pyne*, *pinne*, 5-6 *pyn*, (*y pene*, *pyne*, 6 *pynn*, *pine*), 6-8 *pin*, 6-*pin*. [*late OE. pinna*, a common Low Ger word. MLG., LG. *pinne*, *pin*, LG also *pinne*, *pen* (*Brem. Wöck*), MDu. *pinne* ('*pinna*, spiculum, cuspis, veruculum, aculeus, scopus, clavus ligneus' Kilian), Du. *pin* *pin*, *peg* (in Hexham *pinne*, 'also the pinnacle of a steeple'); MHG. (rare) *pinne* nail, plug, Ger. *pinne* and *pin*: late ON. *pinni* (14th c.), Norw., Sw. *pinne*, Da. *pinnd*; generally held to be ad. L. *pinna*, in the Vulgate, Luke iv. 9 = 'pinnacle', 'applied to points of various kinds, battlements, cutting edge of an ax' (Walde *Lat. Etym. Wöck*), where it is distinguished from *pinna* feather, also often spelt *pinna*.]

I. Primary sense. = *peg*.

1. A small piece of wood, metal, or other solid substance, of cylindrical or similar shape, often tapering or pointed, used for some one of various purposes, as to fasten or hold together parts of a structure, to hang something upon, to stop up a hole, or as a part of mechanism to convey or check motion; a peg, a bolt

a. 1300 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 265 Ne sceolde he nan þing forgyman, ne mustellan, ne þæt gyt læsse is, to hæpsan þinn. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 167 E par deuz hietes [*gloss* the ax-tree pines] se tenent owl

Ibid. 168 Devant les bracerolles sont blets [*gloss* pines] 1329 *Ward. Acc.* (Acc. *Exch.* K. R. Bd. 383 No. 9) m. 2 Pro. pynnis ac cathenis pro leporarius ligandis] 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* T. 129 And turne ayeven with writhing of a pyn 1412a HOCCELE *De Reg. Princ.* 1204 And vp is broken, lok, hasp, baire & pyn. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 399/2 Pyne, of tymbror (or pegge) i. cavilla

Ibid., Pyne, of metalle, as tryne, *sputrum*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi. viii. [The kat] hynges hym self by his two feet behynd at a pyne of yron whiche was styked at a balke 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 138 Pinnes of wode to joine the pails. 1527 *Churchw.* Acc. St. Giles, Reading 31 For lathes, nayles, tye pyne for the new hous. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 This tent had seauen cart lode of pynne pertaining too it 1607 NORDEN *Suro Dial* III. 125 As if a man should build a house, without pinne or nayle 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 407 Not the least wheele or pinne or notch. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for pinns and peggs for tyling, &c. a. 1773 ELLWOOD *Autobio.* (1765) 98 The Keys were hung upon a Pin in the Hall 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The lower frame-work is connected by means of the pins or wedges 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Pin. 3 The axis of a sheave. An axis of a joint, as of the gimbal or compass-joint 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 A cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers is a chiming train 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 A catch.. at the end of an iron pin, which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to J. Gordon* 16 June, See that there be not a loose pin in the work of your salvation 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 54 The old Politick, that 'tis Dangerous to innovate or loose a Pin

b. An indicator of a long or pointed shape: as † the hand of a clock; † the gnomon of a sundial; † the index or tongue of a balance (*obs.*)

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 399/2 Pyne, of an orlage, . schowynge þe owrys of the day 1639 G. DANIEL *Vernic* 568 Number will prevaile, And tune the pin of bright Astrea's Skale. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 113 123 The Pin or Gnomon.. being 37 parts, and the shadow.. 28.

† c. A peg, nail, or stud fixed in the centre of a target. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be my trowthe 32 hitte the pyne. 1584 W. ELDRIAN in *Halliw. Yorks. Authol.* (1851) 6 Walmsley did the vpsbot win, With both his shafts so near the pin 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 15 The very pinne of his heart, cleft with the blind Bowe-boys butt-shaft. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xvii. 426 To cleave the pinne and do the deed.

d. In a stringed musical instrument: Each of the pegs round which the strings are fastened at one end, and by turning which they are tuned; a tuning-pin, tuning-peg: = *PEG sb.* 2 a. Also *fig.*: cf. 16. 1597 GREENE *Tritameron* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 121 Fearing if he wrested not the pin to a right key, his melody would be marred. 1592 — *Philomela* *ibid.* XI. 126 Giouanni hearing his harpe on that string [love] strained it a pin higher thus 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii. He looses his rosen, that his fiddle goes cumb, cumb his mouth so drie that he hath not spittelle for his pinne. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Emfine* (Arb.) 298 Nero could touch and tune the Harp well, But in government sometimes he vsed to wynd the pyne to highe, sometimes to let them downe to lowe. a. 1800 *Bonny Bonus o' London* in *Buchan's Ballads* (1828) II. 130 Ye'll take a hith o' my little finger bone, And ye'll make a pin to your fiddle then. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 285/2 As the pins and wires of pianos become worn, it is necessary to renew them.

† e. A peg, nail, etc. fixed in a surface, to mark a place, or for ornament or other purpose. *Obs.*

1648-78 HICKHAM, *Pens. de Troch. Tafel*, the Pin upon a Billyard table 1650 *Robin Hood his death* 44 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* 1. 53 When they came to Merry church lees they knockt i'pon a pin. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 2429/4 A Silver Box and a pinn'd Case, many of the Pins being come out, so that the Brass was seen.

f. One of a set of pegs fixed with the inside of a large drinking-vessel, dividing it into equal parts, said by some to indicate the limit of each drinker's draught. = *PEG sb.* 2 b.

1592 NASH *P. Pemlesse* 23 King Edgar caused certaine iron cups to be chained.. at every Vintners doore, with iron pins in them, to stint every man how much he should drinke, and he that went beyond one of those pins forfeited a penny for every draught 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3 That Priests should not go to Publick Drinkings, nec ad pinnas bibant, nor drink at Pins. This was a Dutch trick of Artificial Drunkenness, out of a Cup marked with certain Pins, and he accounted the Man, who could nick the Pin, drinking even unto it. 1673 *Holborn Droilery* 76 Edgar away with pins i' th' Cup To spoil our drinking while ones up a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Nick it, to Drink to the pin or button 1850 LONGER. *Gold Leg* 1 *Court-yard of Castle* 17 No jovial din Of drinking wassail to the pin

g. The cylindrical part in a lock on which the pipe or hollow stem of the key fits. Also, that part of a key which enters the lock (esp. if solid instead of hollow).

1703 *Moxon Mach. Exerc.* 25 If you have a Pin to the Lock, the Pin is inveted into the Plate 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Pin.. 99 The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

h. *Naut.* (a) A peg fixed in the side of a rowing-boat as a fulcrum for the oar; a thole-pin. (b) Applied to various pegs or bolts used in a ship, e g to make fast the rigging (BELAYING-pins), to keep the capstan-bars in place, etc.

1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* II. 32 How are you to row? The pins are out that should fix your oars. 1836 MARRYAT *Mush. Easy* xxvi. Holding on by the belaying pin. 1850 KUDIN. *Navig.* (Weale) 137 Pins, short iron rods fixed occasionally in the drum heads of capstans, and

through the ends of the bars, to prevent their unshipping. *Ibid.*, Pins of boats, pins of iron or wood fixed along the gunwales of some boats (instead of rowlocks) whose oars are confined by grommets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 161 Capstan bars are held in their places in the drumhead holes, by little iron bolts called capstan or safety pins

i. *Carpentry*. The projecting part or 'tenon' of a dovetail joint, which fits into the 'mortise'.

1847 SKEATON *Builder's Man* 88 The projecting piece.. is called the pin of the dovetail; and the aperture into which it is fitted is called the socket. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 64 Cabinet-makers.. do not often make broad dovetails, as they make the pins narrower and further apart in general than joiners

j. *Quoits*. The peg or 'hob' at which the quoit is aimed.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 9 Quoits.. To play at this game, an iron pin, called a hob, is driven into the ground [etc.] 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 704/2 The quoit being delivered.. with a steady aim at the pin. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xviii. His first quoit fell within three inches of the pin.

k. *Golf*. An iron rod bearing a small flag, used to mark the position of a hole.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 His magnificent approach to within a yard of the pin. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 Had a perfect mashie shot and lay three yards off the pin.

l. ? The latch or handle of a door see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pin* 4 and *Tril* 2, *dial.*

1711.. *Clerk Saunders* in *Scott Minst.* *Scot. Bord.* (1869) 377 Then take the sword from my scabbard, And slowly lift the pin; And you may swear, and scribble aith, Ye never let Clerk Saunders in. — *Prince Robert* ix. *ibid.* 381 O he has run to Darlington, And tried at the pin. 1804 R. COOPER *Poetry* I. 232 (E. D. D.) Your fingers numb Will hardly turn the pin. 1826 SCOTT *Anny*, xl. Murder tri'd at the door-pin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 39 There knocking, was he hidden in, And heedfully he raised the pin, And entering stood

2. *fig.* (from 1). † a. That on which something 'hangs' or depends. *Obs.* (Cf. *PEG sb.* 5.)

c. 1407 *Lynde. Reason & Sens.* 2952 I hey hangen by another pyn. 1538 STARKY *v. England* II. i. 164 A grete parte of thy mater hangyth upon one pine. 1648 *Eikon Bas* xxiv. 236 A great part of whose piety hung upon that popular pin of rayling against, and contemning the Government and Liturgy of this Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. ii. 116 That Point, being settled, becomes a capital Pin, upon which all the Pagan Chronology depend.

II. = *ME.* and *Sc. PREEN*, *F. épingle*

3. A slender piece of wire (now usually of brass or iron, tinned), formed with a sharp tapered point at one end and a flattened round head at the other, commonly used to fasten together parts of dress, loose papers, etc., for mounting entomological specimens, and for various purposes. Also applied to larger articles of the same kind made of steel, gold, silver, etc., often more or less ornamental, and used for securing the hair, a hat, shawl, scarf, etc., or merely for ornament. See also **DRAWING-pin**, **HAIRPIN**, **HAT-pin**, **SAFETY pin**, **SCARF pin**, etc. (The most frequent use.)

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 Pei become pedderis berynge knyves, purys, pynnis and girdles [etc.] for wymmen. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 She was attyred with highe longe pynnes lyke a rehet, and so [they] saide she had a gnelous on her hede. 1480 *Malden, Essex, Crt. Rolls* Bundle 51 No. 3, xvi. nedeles, xii. dressing pynnes. 1496 *Dines & Pasch.* (W. de W.) vii. vii. 285 Yf children in their youth stele pynnes or apples or any other smale thynges. *Ibid.* xii. 295 A lady.. can pynne her hode ayenst the wynde with a smale pynne of lator. xii. for a peny. 1545 *Rules of Customs* c. ij. Pynnes the dosen thousande iiij. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv. A silver pin headed with a pearl worth three-pence. 1668 *Perrys Diary* 2 Jan. He that will not stoop for a pin will never be worth a pound. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P. 4 A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a Great Year. 1801 *Bloomfield Rural T.*, *Rich. & Kate* xxii. As like him, ay, as pin to pin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 475 The contents of the tumuli include bone pins, needles [etc.]. 1870 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* iv. (1871) 145 As the phrase is, 'you might have heard a pin fall'.

b. As a type of something very small, or of very slight value or significance: esp. in phr. *not worth a pin*, *not to care a pin*, etc.

13. K. *Alis.* 6146 (Bodl. MS.) He nolde 3iue a pyne Bot he muth þise wyne. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 764 This fellowship set I not at a pyn. a. 1529 SKELTON *Magni* 1028 With a pere my loue you may wyne, And 3e may lese it for a pyne. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 420 in *Babees Bk.* 93 Yet he is not worth a pin. 1579 FULLER *Confut. Sanders* 634, I would so esteeme them, but not a Pinne the more. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 4 Who not a pin Does care for looke of living creatures eye. 1602 *Narcissus* (1803) 31 A pinne for poverty! 1628 EARLE *Macrocosm.* *Septic. in Relig.* (Arb.) 167 He chuses this, not as better, but because there is not a pin to choose. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i. 'Tis evident you never cared a pin for me. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 96 Your robe is not a pin the worse. 1887 [see *Choose* v. 12]. 1900 POLLOCK & THOM *Sports Burma* II. 43 One of my elephants did not care two pins for a tiger.

c. *Pin's head*, *pin's point*: in literal sense, or allusive as in b; also *attrib.* (cf. *pin matter* in 18).

1438-40 DK. of ORLEANS *Poems* (1827) 8 And if she wolde. But graunt me loo liche to a pynnis hed Part of hiris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so moche as a pynnes point, compared to y^r hole erth. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenat's Gwanan d'Al.* I. 63 It had not beene a Pin-point matter; I should haue set light by it. 1668 *Christi Exalted* § 76. 62 Man's Law will not hang a Man for steal ing a Pins head. 1774 GOLDMAN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 301 The eggs are no larger than pins points. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housh. Managem.* 76 We did not lose the value

of a pin's head 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep* IX. 5 A pin's-head perforation in the sigmoid flexure

d. *Pins and needles*: popular name for a pricking or tingling sensation, as that which accompanies the recovery of feeling in a limb after numbness. *On pins and needles*: in a state of excessive uneasiness

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi. The pins and needles sensations which followed 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 640 He had enough pins and needles in his feet to stock a haberdashery's shop 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* 40 The shock ran up to his elbow and gave him acute 'pins and needles'. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag* Aug. 530 He was plainly on pins and needles, did not know whether to take or to refuse a cigar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 64 Subjective sensations such as heat and cold, pins and needles, may persist during the intervals.

4. *transf.* † a. A thorn or prick. *Obs.* b. The incipient bur or blossom of the hop.

1843 *Transf. Comm. Gen.* xii. 6 These are pins in all the worlds roses. 1900 *Daily News* 23 July 24 The hop plant has grown well this week, and the bine is already putting out pin for burr.

III. (Cf. mod.L. *pinna*, Du. *pinne* pinnacle.)

† 5. A point, peak, apex. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc) 208 Up to this pynacle now go we, I xal the sett on the hyest pynne. 1819 W. T. LEMANT *Papistry Storm'd* vi. (1819) 184 The sun was cockin' now upon The vein pin o' Mid-day's cone 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 572 The most prominent object (in Connamara) is a group of conical mountains called the Twelve Pins. 1892 JANE BARTON *Irish Idylls* i. A Those twelve towering Connemara peaks, which in Saxon speech have dwindled into Pins.

6. The projecting bone of the hip, esp. in horses and cattle: cf. *pin-bone*, *buttock* in 18. Now *dial.* 1793 *London Gas.* No. 3886/4 A grey Nag, 'gall'd upon the near Pin. 1796 *Bice's Weekly Trial* 25 Mar. 3 A Brown Bay Nag, 'thin behind, the Pins standing a little out. 1807 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 Line of the back straight lying completely on a level with the pin or huckles. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. A cow 'high in the pins'.

IV. Transferred uses (chiefly from I).

7. A leg, usually in *pl. colloq.* or *dial.*

c 1530 *Hickscornor Dillj* Than wolde I renne thyder on my pynnes As fast as I might go. 1808 EARLE *Microcosm, Downe-r. Scholar* (Arb.) 41 His body is not set upon nice Pinnes. 1818 *Burgovne Ld. of Manoir* iii. iv. I never saw a fellow better set upon his pins. 1845 *BARRIAM Nigel* Leg. Ser. iii. *Ld. Thonhouse* 275 Who ventures this road need be firm on his pins! 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 24 Iroquois (a race-horse) has been very 'ducky' on his pins. 1888 'R. BOLDRAWOOD' *Robbery under Arnis* i. Wonderfully strong and quick on his pins.

8. A skittle; in *pl.* the game of skittles. See also NINEPINS, TENPINS.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Trans. Fr. Tong.* Quilles, as *intér aux quilles*, to play at nine pins. 1600 *ROWLANDS Lett. Humours* Blood iv. 64 To play at . . . nine holes, or ten pins. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* i. 30 A cleaverer Tip . . . than taking out the Middle Pin and throwing down none of the rest. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 510 When all the pins (in American bowls) are knocked down by one ball. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* 86 The large pins used in skittle playing.

† 9. a. A knot in wood (looking like a peg driven in). *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Taxoph.* (Arb.) 115 The boughs commonlye are verye knotty, and full of pinnes. 1858 *HIGGINS tr. Yunus' Nomenclator* 1441 The pinne or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurtheth sawes.

b. A hard spot occurring in steel during the process of manufacture.

1812 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 126 When the steel has hard portions called pins by the workmen. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 279/a Free from those hard bright spots which workmen call 'pins'.

† 10. A hard swelling on the sole of a hawk's foot; a disease characterized by such swellings (also called *pin-gout*: see 18). *Obs.*

1575 *TURBURY Falconrie* 260 Of the Pin in the Hawkes foote, a disease much like the come in the foote of a man. *Ibid.* The Pyne is a swelling disease, that doth resemble sharpe nayles, rysing vp in the bottom or palme of the Hawkes foote. 1615 *LATHAM Falconrie* (1633) 134 With a sharpe knife search and pare out the pinne, or core, or come. 1688 R. HOLME *Armyney* ii. 237/a The Pyne.

† b. A corn on the toe or foot. *Obs.*

1611 *CORRA, l'oeuile*, an agnell, pinne, or warrnell in the toe.

† 11. *Pin and web*: name for a disease of the eye (? characterized by a spot or excrescence like a pin's head, and a film covering the general surface: according to Dr. S. B. Atkinson, 'phlyctenular ulcer with conjunctivitis'). *Obs.*

1533 *KYOT Cast. Halth* (1547) 79 By these destillations or reumes hagneth many diseases. as . . . pynne and webe in the eyes. 1575 *TURBURY Falconrie* 300 This disease of the Pinne & webbe, is of some men called the Veroll. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. iv. 22 This is the foule Filibbertigibbet . . . Hee gives the Web and the Pin, squints the eye, and makes the Hare-lippe. 1872 *JOSSelyn New Eng. Rarities* 96 To take off a Pin and Web, or any kind of Filme growing over the Eye. 1735 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* *Peardys Disease* in an Horse's Eye, under which Head we shall comprehend Pins, Spots, Webs, &c. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lat.* *Pin and Web*, an old popular name for an opacity of the cornea.

12. A small cask or keg holding half a firkin, or 4½ gallons.

1590 *Wills & In N C* (Surtees) I. 341, in pynnes for caryage of drank a feld. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*,

Pin, a small Vessel containing Four Gallons and a half, or the Eighth part of a Barrel. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 293 Powder one of the Balls and put it into a Pin or Half a Firkin. 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIII 122 He used to have a pin of beer. 1900 *Advertisement*, Beer in Cask. Discount for Cash on or before Delivery, 3d. Pin; 6d. Firkin, 12s. Kidderkin

† 13. A piece at chess; also, at the game of merels. In the latter referring app. to actual pegs; in chess extended either from these, or from the shape of Tudor chessmen, which were not unlike ninepins. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armyney* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 661 The King is the first and highest of all the chess pins. *Ibid.* The Queene is the next pin in height to the King. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 271 At the chequer'd board, with a hand Trembling, as if eternity were hung in balance on his conduct of a pin.

14. a. *Cookery* Short for ROLLING-PIN.

1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk* 740 Keep the board and pin well floured.

b. Short for KNITTING-pin, knitting-needle.

1897 *Tat Bks* 4 Dec. 175/3 A's the old lady put down her pin, the Pinceps took them up, and finished the stocking heel

V. Phraseological uses.

15. In the phrase *on or upon a merry pin*, esp. *to set the heart on a merry pin*, to have the heart hanging on a jolly pin, whence also *upon the peevish pin*, *on another pin*, etc., later, *in a merry pin*, in a merry humour, disposition, or frame of mind *arch.* or *dial.*

The origin is obscure. In later use sometimes (cf. quot. 1658) associated with the musical tuning-peg, as in next. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 272 By my fader kyn Youre heite hangeth on a toly pyn. c 1440 *Parsonage* 5552 Youre hert ys on another pynne. c 1485 *Dugly Myst.* v. 492, I will sett my soule on a may pynne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 8441 Upon a mery pynne, *de hant.* 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II 578 King Charles heart by gettingy of Paris, was set upon a merye Pinne. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holmshed* III. 1013/a The commons lining now their willes, were set upon a pin, that the game was theirs. 1598 *OSBORN Adv. Son* i. (1866) 24 Success doth often wind him up to a jovial pin. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Let Thanks* 42 You cannot for you heart yet wean your self of that merry pin of Fancy. 1696 *SHADWEL. V. thio* i. 1. I never was on a better pin in my life. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccii. (1714) 316 The Woman was One day upon the Peevish Pin. 1770 *Genl. Mag.* XL 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Fincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to be . . . On a mery pin. 1779 T. HURCHINSON *Diary* 6 Oct. Dined at Amen Corner. Sir John upon a mery pin. *Undated* 1814 c. *Lang.* 1855 *ANNIE MANNING O. Chelsea Bun-ho* iv. 64 As for the Doctor, he was quite on the mery Pin. 1861 *BUCKET Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v. He is in a mery Pin. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 178 Right glad to find his friend in mery pin. 1828 *Blackw. Mag* III. 407 Were I in the pin. 1887 A. RILEY *Athos* 210 Our puelate was in mery pin.

† 16. Pitch; degree, step esp. with *higher*, *lower*, *utmost*, *raise*, *take down*. *Obs.* (Cf. *PEG sb.* 1. 3)

Originally, a figure taken from a musical tuning-peg (see 1d); in quot. 1617 perh referring to the rack.

1584 *GREENE Myrr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III 24 The Judges, seeing she had infringed their reasons, by the power of the law thought to wrest her upon a higher pin. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 121 The prodigal sonne . . . sets his course euen upon the racke, and stretcheth it out to the vtmost pinne. 1624 B. M. SMITH *Sermon* (1629) 188 They went more roundly and roughly to worke with them, taking them downe a pinne or two lower. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. iii. He's but one pin above a natural. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II vii. (1739) 41 To raise the price of their Cloaths to their own covetous pin. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Blackwell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452, I am confident we shall bring them a pin lower. 1732 W. BOWMAN *Sermon* xliix. To see our selves on the same pin With Paul and Peter. 1776 C. KEENE *Farmer's Ha.* They mak a loud and joyfu din, For ilka heart is raised a pin.

17. Phrase. *To put in the pin* (*colloq.* or *slang*), to put a check or stop to some course; to call a halt; esp. to give up drinking. So *to keep in the pin*, to keep from drinking, *to let loose a pin* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

Supposed by some to have reference to the pins in a drinking-cup (1 f); but it may refer more generally to the use of a pin or peg in stopping motion or making fast, and of letting loose by taking out the pin.

1839-53 *Wattle bunks* (Scot. Song) Ser. iii. 112, I ance was persuaded to 'put in the pin', But foul fa' the bit o' ava wad bide in, For whisky's a thing so bewitchingly stout, The first time I smelt it, the pin it lap out. 1835 J. MONTEATH *Dunblane Tradit.* (1887) 89 (E.D.D.) He had religiously abstained from drinking during the twelvemonths he had himself determined to keep in the pin. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labor* I. 3451 He had two or three times resolved to better himself, and had 'put in the pin', meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking. 1856 *Dick's Hallowe'en* 14 (E.D.D.) The Dell that c'en was etillin' to let loose a pin.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pin-box*, *-dot*, *-hook*, *-manufactory*, *-mark*, *-seller*, *-snatcher*, *-stick*, *-ing*, *-thrusting*. † *pin-auger*, an auger for boring holes for pins or pegs; *pin-bit* = *pin-drill*; *pin-block*, (a) a block of wood in which pins or pegs are fixed; (b) a block of wood to be shaped into a pin or peg (*Cent. Dict.*); † *pin-hole*, *pinball*, ? some contrivance for floating a fishing-net; *pin-bone*, the hip-bone, esp. of a horse (see 6); *pin-borer*, a Canadian beetle (*Xyleborus dispar*) which makes small round punctures like pinholes in the bark of pear-trees; † *pin-bouke* [see *BOUKE*], some kind of vessel for liquids; *pin-bush*, 'a

fine reaming- or polishing-tool for delicate metal-work' (*Cent. Dict.*); *pin-buttock*, a narrow or sharp buttock; hence *pin-buttocked a.*; *pin-cherry*, the N American wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*); *pin-cloth*, a pinafore (? *obs.*); *pin-clover*, name in California (from the shape of the seed-vessel) for the European stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), widely naturalized there, *pin connexion*, a connexion of the parts of an iron or steel bridge by pins (instead of rivets, etc.; cf. *pin-joint*); *pin-cop* [Cor sb. 2. 3], a pear-shaped 'cop' or roll of yarn, used for the web in a powerloom; also *attrib.*; *pin-curl*, an artificial curl of hair held in place by a hairpin, *pin-drill*, a drill with a projecting central pin surrounded by a cutting face, used for countersinking, etc.; *pin-drop a.* (of silence) in which one could 'hear a pin drop'; *pin-flash*, name for two N American elongated spardid fishes (*Lagodon rhomboides*, *Diplodus holbrooki*), also a small sun-fish, *Lepomis pallidus*; *pin-flat*, a flat pin-cushion formed of two disks of cardboard lined and covered with some textile material, so that pins can be stuck into the edge (*U. S.*); *pin-footed a.* = *fin-footed*: see *FIN sb.* 6; † *pin-gout*, a disease in a hawk's foot (see 10); *pin-grass* = *pin-clover*; *pin-ground*, a *pin-spot* ground upon a textile; *pin-hold*, 'a place at which a pin holds or makes fast' (Smart, 1836); † *pin-hood*, 'the hood attached to a cloak, and fitted to be drawn over the hat or bonnet of the wearer' (Jam.); *pin-joint*, a form of joint in which two parts are connected by a pin passing through an eye in each; *pin-machine*, a machine for making pins; *pin-man*, a man who sells, or manipulates, pins; *pin-mandrel* (see quot.); † *pin matter*, the matter of a pin, that which matters a pin; *not a pin matter*, something that matters not a pin. Cf. *MATTER sb.* 18; *pin-mill* = *PIN-WHEEL* 3, *pin-necked a.*, having tufts of feathers on the neck, as the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen; *pin-oak*, a species of oak (*Quercus palustris*) found in swampy places in N. America; so called from the persistent dead branches, which resemble pins or pegs fixed in the trunk; *pin pallet* (see quot.); *pin-paper*, a paper of pins (*PAPER sb.* 6 b); *fig.* a collection of samples; *pin-patch* (*dial.*), a periwinkle (? because extracted from its shell with a pin); *pin-poppet* (*dial.*), a cylindrical case for pins; † *pin-powder* = *PIN-DUST*, *pin-prod* = *PIN-PRICK*; † *pin-purse*, ? a pin-case, or a pin-cushion, *pin-raok* *Naut.*, a rack or frame on the deck of a ship, in which belaying-pins are fixed; *pin-rail*, a rail or bar in which pins or pegs are fixed; *pin-rib*, 'a delicate cord or rib woven in the substance of fine muslin' (*Cent. Dict.*); *pin-rod*, 'in a locomotive, a tie-rod connecting the brake-shoes on opposite sides' (*Cent. Dict.*); *pin-spot*, each of a number of small round spots like pins' heads forming a pattern upon a textile fabric; hence *pin-spotted a.*; *pin-striped a.*, having a narrow ornamental stripe of the thickness of a pin; *pin switch* (*Telegr.*), a switch in which electric connexion is made by pins passing through holes in metal plates; *pin's-worth*, the worth of a pin, an extremely small amount; *pin-tongs sb. pl.*, a kind of tongs or pliers for holding pins or other small objects; *pin-tool*, a tubular cutting-tool for making cylindrical wooden pins (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *pin-tooth*, (a) each of the (sharp-pointed) teeth of the escapement-wheel in a clock or watch; (b) a canine tooth; † *pin-trace*, some part of horse-harness; *pin-vioce* (see quots.); *pin-weed*, a plant of the N. American genus *Lechea* (N O. *Cistaceae*); *pin-winged a.*, having the first primary feather of the wing attenuated, as in some American *Columbidae*; *pin-wire*, wire of which pins are made, *pin-wood*, wood fit for pins or pegs; *pin-worm*, a small thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, which infests the rectum, especially in children. See also *PIN-BASKET*, *PIN-CASE*, *PIN-CUSHION*, etc. and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1523 *FITZGERB. Hush.* § 5 An axe, a hatchet, a beddyng-bill, a pyn awgur, a rest awgur, a flayle. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 234/a With a 'pin-bit', bore a hole about a 2 of an inch deep. 1880 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 722/a The tuning-pin screws . . . into the thick metal wrest-pieces, and through it into the wooden wrest-plank or 'pinblock'. 1615 E. S. BRIANT'S *Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 625 Cork 'pynboles' or byes belonging to those nets. *Ibid.* 637 For every two nets, there must be a Pynboll or Bwy hooped. Each Pynboll or Bwy must have a rope of a yard long, to fasten it to the War-rope. 1640 CAREW in *Douglas's W. Country Ann.* (1882) 211 It. strake Roger Nair on the 'pynbone' 1711 *London Gas.* No 4840/a The Hair rubb'd off the near Pynbone. 1805 *Sporting Mag* XXV. 226 Joint steaks, pinbone steaks, sausages. 1593 *DRAYTON Moses* iii. Wks. (1748) 480/a Pails, kits, dishes,

basons, *pinboulcs, bowls. 1888 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Pro-*
ducts. *Pin-bow, Pin-case, a small fancy box for holding pins.
 1884. KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Pin Bush, a reaming or
 polishing tool for pin holes. 1801 SHAKS *Al's Well* II. 11.
 It is like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttocks, the *pin
 buttocke, the quatch-buttocke, the brawn buttocke, or any
 buttocke. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rules brying*
horses. The narrow pin Buttocke, the Hog or Swine-Rump, .
 are full of Deformity. 1601 HOLLAND *Pam. II* 370 They
 are sharp rumped and *pin buttockt. 1683 *Land Gas*, No
 1810/4 A Gelding, Pin-Buttockt or narrow. 1791 *Gentl.*
Mag. LXI. 11 654 One of the children approached so near
 the fire that the flames caught his *pin-cloth. 1846, 1854
 [see PINNER² a] 1884 MILLER *Plant* n, Pin grass, or *Pin-
 clover, of California, *Erodium cicutarium*. 1839 *Urc. Dict.*
Arts 503 Varns, wound upon what is called a *pin cop
 bobbin. 1805 *Daily News* 27 Nov 5/4 Our English great-
 grandmothers called 'coques' 'comb-curles' or 'pin-curles',
 because they were stiffly arranged and held in their place
 with small side combs or hairpins. 1904 *Daily Chron.*
 7 Oct. 8/5 She buys a 'pin-cul' and attaches it to her cycling
 hat! 1891 *Kipling Light that Failed* (1900) 172 There
 were only weaving circles and floating *pin-dots before
 his eyes. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Pin-drill, a drill for
 countersinking. 1816 L. HUNT *Runn* 1 244 A *pin-drop
 silence strikes o'er all the place. 1864 WESTER, *Pin-footed,
 having the toes bordered by a skin. 1875 TURBERRY *Falconer*
 346 Of the swelling in a Hawkes foot, which we term the
 pin, or *pin Gout. 1846 Make plaisters thereof, and
 bestowe them on the pinnegoute. 1825 CODDEN in Morley
Life 1 (1900) 8 Black and purple and *pin grounds. 1491
Act. Led. High Treas Scot I. 187 Item, y elne sattin to
 lyne the cap of that cloyke, and to be a *pyn hwd. 1897
Outing (U. S.) XXX. 439 This fish ranks among the first
 victims of 'pin-hook wilye'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*
 *Pin Machine, c. 1880 *Crys of London* 26 in *Bagford Ball*
 I. 116 Here's your old *Pin Man, a coming agen. 1878
 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* IV. 34 The pinner are busy sorting
 their pins. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 189 *Pin-Mandrels
 are made with a Shank, to fit snug into a round hole that
 is made in the Work that is to be Turned. 1835 *Uns*
Philos. Manuf. 304 The hardships which children have to
 endure in *pin manufactories. 1611 COTGER. s. v. *Paster*,
Passe sans flux, not a *pinne matter. 1699 *Trials of*
White, etc. 35 Is it a pin matter whether there was such a
 Bill or no? 1766 *Complete Farmer's v. Surveying*, It is not
 a pin matter how rude or false the lines or angles be. 1885
 C. T. DAVIS *Leather xxii* (1897) 331 From the 'soaks' the
 skins are removed, and placed in the *pin-mill. 1874
 J. W. LOWE *Amer. Wild-fowl* xvi. 107 *Pin oaks, whose
 tiny acorns are greedily sought for by mallards and sprig-
 tailed. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXXIX. 1367 [Mallard] gather
 in the timbered sloughs and low swales bordering on the
 Mississippi, where the pin-oak and willow abound. 1884
 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 104 [The] *Pin Pallet
 Escapement, used mostly in French Clocks, in which it is
 often found in front of the dial. The pallets are formed of
 semi-circular jewels. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 170
 His Sermon is extant... some Heads and Points of it I gave
 you... as a *Pinne paper of your modern Orthodoxy. 1817
Cotteridge Bug. Lit. 209 The pin-papels, and stay-tapes,
 which might have been taken from the waies of his pack. 1694
 EDWARD *Plantius* 164 Whole beds o' crabs, lobsters, oysters,
 *pinpatches, coral, muscles, and cockles. 1835 *Forby Loc.*
E. Anglia. Pin-batches, *Pin-patches, the small shell fish
 called pinwinkles. They are commonly drawn out of their
 shells with a pin. 1866 *Kentledge's Exp. Boy's Ann* 642
 Driven into the *pin-poppet, the old name by which
 these curious crabs were best known. 1904 *Priny Purse*
Exp. Bts of York (1890) 7 Item for *pyn powdre xij d.
 1893 E. CROWE *With Thackeray in Amer.* 11 Reflection
 made him think the onslaught harmless, and the sting in it
 only of the *pin-prod order. 1608 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 35
 Payde for a *pynne purse for my valentine v. s. 1875
 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Pin-rack, a frame placed on the
 deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes
 may be worked, and belaying pins around which they may
 be secured. 1879 *STAINER Organ* II. 24 Under the keys a
 series of pins are arranged on a piece of wood forming
 a *pin-rail. These pins fit easily into holes in the keys and
 prevent them from oscillating. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour*
Right Hand 30 Tom Lace-seller and Abraham *Pin-seller
 1900 *Echo* 24 June 3/4 Pick-pockets and *pin-snatchers
 reaped a rich harvest. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr 6/5 Single
 flowers scattered over a *pin spot ground. 1903 *Westm*
Gas 12 Feb. 4/2 Many of them spotted, but with a regular
 pin spot. 1900 *Daily News* 14 July 4/7 The little bolero
 coat is faced with white linen, *pin-spotted with cornflower
 blue. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 181/1 A *Pin sticking
 Machine, for sticking pins on paper. 1896 *Westm Gas*
 18 Sept. 3/2 *Pin-striped serge, a material that in navy blue
 with a white line makes a very smart costume. 1884 KNIGHT
Dict. Mech. Suppl. *Pin Switch. The connections are
 made with pins or plugs, which give a rubbing or frictional
 contact when thrust into the holes on the board. 1601 BUL-
 LIVER *Bulwark, Siege Men* 70 b, Did me neuer a *pinsworthe
 of pleasure. 1833 BYRNE *Artisan's Handb.* 81 For cutting
 the facets, they are held in small hand-vices or *pin tongs.
 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 52 That part of the
 stone pallets upon which the *pin teeth act. 1886 *Standard*
 15 Jan 1/5 14 'pin', or pointed, teeth had not developed.
 1440-41 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 607 Pro j. pyntiase.
 1536-7 *Ibid* 697, 11 par pyntace. 1795 *KNIGHT Dict*
Mech. *Pin-vice, a hand vice for grasping small arbors
 and pins. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 106 Pin
 Vice chiefly used as a holder for pins and small pieces of
 work while they are being filed. 1854 THORAU *Walden*
 xviii (1886) 307 Golden rods, *pinweeds, and graceful wild
 grasses. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, The *pin-winged doves are
 pigeons of the genus *Achnophila*... of Texas and Mexico.
 1890 A. MORRISON *Child of the Yago* 165 Her wedding-ring,
 worn to *pin-wire. 1873 TUSSEN *Hush* xvii (1878) 38 And
 seasoned timber for *pinwood to hause.

Pin, sb.² local. [Origin obscure: perh. connected with PIN v. II.] The middle place in a tandem team of three horses. Hence pin-horse, see quotes.

1877 N. W. LING. *Gloss.*, Pin-horse, the middle horse in a team. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Pin, the middle place for a horse, between the shafter and the leader

in a team of three. Pin-horse. 1886 ELWORTHY W. Som. *Word-bk.*, Pin, Pin-horse. [Widely prevalent in rural use. In E. D. D. from N. Yorksh. to Somerset.]

Pin, sb.³ Chess. [F. PIN v.¹ 5 b.] The act of pinning, the fact of being pinned.

1668 SELKIRK *Bk. Chess* 72 Removing his Queen to obviate the *pin.

Pin (pin), v.¹ Forms. see the sb. [In branch I, f. PIN sb.¹ In branch II., perh. woin down from PIN v., but blending with I. in the sense 'fasten': cf. also PEN v.¹ 1 and 2.]

I. To transfix, fix, attach, confine, with a pin.

1. trans. To fasten (things or parts of a thing together), or one thing to another with one or more pins, pegs, or bolts (see PIN sb.¹ 1); to construct or repair by thus fastening the parts together; to make fast with a bolt, to bolt (a door, etc.). † To pin the basket: see BASKET sb. 1 d.

13. *Caw & Gr. Knt* 760 With a pyked palays, pyned ful pik. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xx 206 Conscience .made pees porter to pynne [MS B. penne] he zates Of alle tale tellers and tyters in ydel. 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* lu. 6 Cros, bou dost no troupe, On a pillon my fruit to pynne. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom. lxxvii* 409 (Add MS), I shall haspe the dore, and pynne it with a pynne. c. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huan* cxvi. 412 No shyppe can depart hens without it be pynnyd with nayles of woode and not of Iron. 1579-80 *North. Philarch* (1595) 750 Rafter or great peeces of tymber pinned together. 1663 *GERBER Counsel* 43 They pin it up a planck. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 123 They pin it up with wooden Pins. 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 104 The mortices cut quite through and pinned with oak or ash pins. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* lxxv. 301 The long rope, which is pinned down to the ground. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 124 The lever is pinned to the pallets.

fig. 1747 *SWIRT State Irrel Wks* 1755 V. 11 164 An act of navigation, to which we never consented, pinned down upon us. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 317 He is pinned down in more than one Review, as an exemplary warning.

2. To fasten with a pin (see PIN sb.¹ 3), or with a brooch, hairpin, or hat-pin; to attach with a pin or similar sharp-pointed instrument; to transfix with a pin; also with a lance or the like.

1493 *Jas I. Kings* Q. clxxx, At my beddis hed . . I have it faue pynnyt vp. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cr.* 423 Thy plesand lann pynnt with goldin prene. 1500 *Falscr* 658/1 Pynne your jacket together for taking of colds. 1590 *SPENCER P. Q.* ix. 30 His garment, thought but many ragged clouds, With thornes together pind and patched was. 1594 *Contention* viii Stage direction, Enter Dame Elnoy Cobham bare footed, with a waxe candle in her hand, and venes written on her backe and pind on. 1617 *MORVSON Tit* iii. 268 Gownes made with long taines, which are pinned vp in the house. 1701 *Lond. Gas* No 3725/4 Lost, 3 Sheets of Paper made up in 3 Books, and pind in the middle. 1787 *Mmr. D'ARBLAY Diary* 8 Nov, The wardrobe woman was pinning up the Queen's hair. 1838 *JAMIS Robber* vi, She had a shawl of fine white lace pinned across her shoulders. 1854 *STAINTON Entom. Comp.* 74 The first object is to pin the insect. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pinnis* II. 2 Pinned out his entomological specimens.

b. Used with a person as object, in respect of clothes. Chiefly pass.

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Cvi, Shall not this lady this day be pynned. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. i.* 1, You went pinn'd vp. *Mod.* Come and I'll pin you.

3. **Building.** † a. Formerly sometimes = UNDER-PIN. † b. To face with stone, marble, etc. c. To fill in the joints of masonry with chips of stone; to fill up the interstices with small stones: cf. PINNING vbl. sb. 2 a.

1497 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65, ij mayouns to pynne be same hous. 1499-1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 *Reparaciones*. In pynnyng, Rakynge, et poyntyng. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iii v. 71 Mamurra a Knight that was Master of July Caesar's workes in France pinned fist the Waller of his house wyth broken marble. 1589 *RIDER Bibl. Schol.*, To Pin an house under the grounsle, *substruo*. 1844 *MACTAGGART Galland Encycl.* (1876) 191 He didna batter, line, and pin, To please the e'e.

4. *fig.* To attach firmly to a person, or ostentatiously to or on his SLEEVE, to make absolutely dependent or contingent on a person or thing; also, to fasten or fix (anything objectionable) on a person; to append, affix, tack on. Now rare.

1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 109 Alas, fond soles, art thou so pinned to their sleeves, yat thou regardest more their babble than thine owne blisse? 1583 *GOLDING Calisto on Deut.* cxxx. 803 Was God pinned on Balaams sleeue? Was he bounde to him? 1588 *SHAKS L. L. v.* ii. 321 This Gallant pins his Wenches on his sleeue. 1590 *GRINNE Monrr. Garm.* (1610) 33 What is it for mee to pinne a fayre meacocke and a witty milkesop on my sleeue? 1666 *MIDDLETON Women Beware Women* IV. iii. 1, 207 You were pleas'd of late to pin an error on me. 1697 E. F. HIND. *Edu. II* (1680) 35 Pinn'd to the mutability of popular Faction. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii. xxv (1840) 81 He made himself absolute master of all orders, pinning them on himself by an immediate dependence. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 They wholly pin themselves upon the advice of those Magitans. 1710 *Taller No.* 219 F. 1 A Couple of professed Wits, who had thought fit to pin themselves upon a Gentleman. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* i. iii. 16 You seem too light of heart. To act the deeds that rumour pins on you. 1841 *LYTTON Ni. & Morn.* ii. iv, I might pin my fate to yours.

b. In phrases to pin one's salvation, soul, hope, knowledge, reputation, or the like, upon, on, to (a thing or person), now esp. to pin one's faith upon, on (a thing, or person, or his SLEEVE), to place entire or openly professed trust or belief in.

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* iv (1637) 35, I would never pin my everlasting estate in paine and blis, upon so slender . . persuasions. 1599 *Left Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 149, I never intended to pinne my soule to another mans sleeve. 1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 318 It is not good to pin a mans knowledge vpon any particular mans sleeve. 1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Floues* vii. 239 No man is to pinne his owne soule and salvation upon the words of a man who may mislead him. 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 44 I'll pin my faith on the Diurnalls sleeve. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 22 Mr Jones much less expected, that any Man should pin his Belief upon his [Jones's] Shoulders. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. i. 11 Tradition . . deserveth rather nailing to the Pillory, than pinning Faith upon it. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To pin one's Faith on another's Sleeve, or to take all upon Trust, for Gospel that he saies. 1712, 1812, 1885 [see FAITH sb. 2] 1828 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 19, I now pin my hopes on a meeting at Dieppe. 1857 *Mrs MATTHEWS Tea-Table Talk* I. 92 She pinned her faith upon a horseshoe nailed upon the outer gate. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* I. 4 Men who think for themselves, and pin their faith to no neighbour's sleeve.

5. *transf.* To hold fast (a man or animal) in a spot so that he cannot get away; to hold down or against something by force; to seize and hold fast.

1814 *COL. HAWKES Diary* (1893) I. 95 [The buck] could only reach the third field, where Tiger pinned him in the hedgerow. 1826 *SCOTT Antig.* xlii, Forth bolts the operative brother to pin like a bull-dog. 1840-70 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* 437 The dog will not only seize him [a bull] by the nose, but will cling to his hold till the bull stands still, and this is termed pinning the bull. 1859 *REZVY Brittany* 238 While I pinned his arms from behind, Mr. Taylor seized his whip. 1888 *BURGON Lures* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 66 He caught me by my elbows, and pinned me up against the wall, so that I could not stir.

b. Chess. To confine a piece to a spot, to prevent it from being moved, absolutely, or without serious loss of material.

1745 *STAMMA Chess* 112 Look first whether your Adversary cannot pin that Piece down. 1841 *WALKER Chess* 15 The Bishop is able in certain cases to confine and pin the Knight, until the King or some other piece comes up and takes him. 1868 *SELKIRK Bk. Chess* 73 White would then pin the Rook by Queen to Queen's 3id.

c. *slang.* To seize.

1768 *EARL OF CARLISLE in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 340, I am sure they intended to pin my money.

6. *fig.* To hold or bind (a person) strictly to a promise, course of action, etc. often with down.

1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* ii. 74 The Law of God, doth not absolutely pin us down to the manner of doing it. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace Hall* xxvi, One of those prescient fellows that pin a man down to facts. 1894 *T. NIDALL in J. H. Ser. Monthly* XLIV. 507, I am pinned this year by the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool.

7. To set or stud with pins for ornament.

1688 [see PINNED ppl. a. 2]. 1713 *Lond. Gas* No. 5155/4 The out-side Case Shagreen, pinn'd with Gold Pin.

8. To make a small hole as with a pin. a. *sr.* To break (a pane of glass) by throwing a stone so as to make a small hole. b. To drill (a hole).

1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. i, And who taught me to smoke a cobler, pin a losen, head a licker? 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 2/3 Drills shrieking shrill accompaniment to the hum of whirling machinery as they pinned rivet-holes in metal plates.

9. To clog (a file): said of particles adhering so firmly to the teeth of a file that they have to be picked out with a piece of steel wire.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. To confine within bounds: cf. PINN v.

10. To enclose by or as by means of bolts or bars; to confine within a space or enclosure; to hem in, to shut up; spec. to put in a pinfold, impound (a beast).

1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. v. 127, I. Putte hem in a pressour and pinnede hem per-Inne. 1423 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 43 Per schall no beestys be pynnyd at the comen pynfold by the comen serante. c. 1440 *Prompt Par.* 400/1 Pynnyng, or put yn a pynfold, *intrudo*. 1513 *IKADUSIAW St. Werburge* i. 2632 To be pynned and pynysshed for theyr trespass. 1590 *WESSE Trav.* (Arb.) 27, I found two thousand Christians pind vp in ston walls lockt fast in yron chaines. 1630 L. ROWZIE *Queenes Welles* iii (1632) 16 To contract and pin up the Sea into narrower limits, by . . dikes, [etc.] 1674-91 *RAY Collect Words* 17 A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel or place to pin up or enclose any thing. 1824 *BYRON Juan* xv. xxvi, Pinn'd like a flock, and fleeced too in their fold.

b. *Draughts* (and similar games). See quotes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 68/1 The play is, by so many geese to punne the fox, that he cannot stirre one hole further. 1870 *HARRY Mid. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 The object, is to capture all your adversary's men, or to 'pin' them, or hem them in so that they cannot be moved.

† 11. *fig.* To 'shut up', confine, restrict. *Obs.*

† a. 1400 *LYNG Chorle & Birde* 83 To be shette vp and pynned vnder drede. No thyng acordeth vnto my nature. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 9 Howe hath he . . pinned vp her authority, when he sought to enlarge it? 1638 *JUNIUS Paint Ancients* 314 To have his phantasie pinned up within the narrow compass of a poor . . invention.

III. 12. *Comb.*, as pin-faith a., that 'pins one's faith' on something (see 4 b), implicitly believing or credulous; pin-up a., adapted for being pinned up. 1677 *Lond. Gas* No. 1245/4 One black Sarsenet Pin-up. Petticoat. 1800 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) V. 316 The pin-faith mulierite, which never thinks for itself.

Pin, v.² (U.S.), variant form of PERN v.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Pin, . . . To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer; as playing an edge of an iron hoop to give it the flare corresponding to that of the casek.

|| **Piña** (pī'nā). Also 6 pinna, 6- pinna. [S Amer. Sp. *piña* (formerly *pinna*), Pg. *pinha* pine-apple, orig. pine-cone, pine-nut (ad L. *pinna*)]

† 1. (Spelt *pinna*, *pinna*, *pinna*). The pine-apple. 1577 *FRAMPTON Voy. News* 90 The Pinnae are a fruit which bee moste sette of in all the Indias. 1596 *RALPH DISCOV. Guinea* 6: Great abundance of Pinnae, the princeesse of fruits that grow under the sun. 1622 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* 1 u ii iii (1676) 46 In America their meat Palmito, Pinna, Potatoes, &c., and such fruits. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 93 Our boats returned loaden with plantynes, pinnae, potatoes, suga canes.

2. Pine-apple leaf fibres (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); a fine fabric made of these, more fully called *piña-cloth*, *piña-muslin*, *pine-apple cloth*.

1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 765 Pine apple cloth, sometimes known by the name of Pina Muslin. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Pina-cloth*, an expensive fabric made by the natives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine apple leaf.

3. The spongy cone of amalgam left behind after part of the mercury has been eliminated; also anglicized pinne (See also quot. 1875.)

1604 E. [GRIFFITH] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xii 245 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they staine out very forcibly, so as all the quicke silver passeth out and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver, like to a marke of almondy pressed to draw oyle. And being thus pressed, the remainder contains but the sixt part in silver, and five in mercurie. Of these marke they make pinne, (as they call them) like pine apples, or sugar loaves, hollow within, the which they commonly make of a hundred pound weight. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Pina* (Spanish), amalgamated silver. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Pina* (Spanish), the pile of wedges or bricks of hard silver amalgam placed under a *capellina* and subjected to heat, for the expulsion of the mercury. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pina*.

Pinace, obs. form of PINNACE.

Pinaceous (pī'nā'sh), *a. rare*. [f. mod. Bot. L. *Pinaceae* the pine family (f. L. *pinus* pine): see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the pine tribe. 1874 *SIR R. CHRISTISON in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* (1876) XII 167 A Pinaceous Fossil found in Redhall Quarry.

† **Pina che**, *Obs. rare*. [Derivation unknown: the quot. corresponds notably with the first under *PIQUET sb.*] Some game at cards.

1621 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlemen* 126 In games at Cards, the Maw requires a quicke conceit, the Cribbage a collected fancy; the Pinche quick and vn-enforced dexterity. [Not in ed. 1631.]

† **Pinache**, *v. Obs.* Also *pinm-*. [Origin obscure: cf. *pinion* vb. and *maniacle*.] *trans.* To pinion.

1614 *BUNNEN tr. Aeroduri Disc. Parents* Hon (1616) 22 Take a prisoner with his armes first pinached. 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Pav.* 98 They pinacle them, and deliver them up to the fury of the children.

Pinacle, obs. form of PINNACLE.

Pinacocyte (pī'nā'kōit), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *pinax*, *pinax*-tablet + *-cyte*.] Each of the flat plate-like cells (constituting *pavement-epithelium*) forming the ectoderm and part of the endoderm in sponges.

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/a The ectoderm usually consists of simple pavement epithelial cells (*pinacocytes*). 1900 E. R. LANKFEST *in Zool.* II. *Sponges* 44.

Hence **Pinacocytal** *a.*

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/a The pinacocytal layer.

Pinacoid, **pinakoid** (pī'nā'kōid), *a. and sb.* *Cryst.* [f. Gr. *pinax*, *pinax*-slab: see -OID.]

A. adj. Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, intersecting one of the axes of co-ordinates and parallel to the other two. Opposed to *octahedral* and *prismatic*.

1895 *STORY MASKELYN Crystallogr.* II. § 18.

B. sb. A pinacoid plane, or a group of such planes constituting a 'form'.

1896 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kensington* 3470 A Polyhedron of Calcite, cut so as to represent the optical characters in directions perpendicular to the pinacoid. 1882 *BAUTMAN Text-Book Syst. Min.* 198 The octahedron, or unit pyramid, is always the largest, and the cube rectangular prism, or pinakoid, the smallest of the constituent forms.

1895 *STORY MASKELYN Crystallogr.* VII. § 303 The poles of the pinakoids form the angular points of the systematic triangles.

Hence **Pinacoidal** *a.*, of the nature of or characteristic of a pinacoid.

1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xiii 245 A structural condition of pinacoidal separation.

Pinacolin (pī'nā'kōlin), *Chem.* [f. next + *-OL* + *-IN*.] A colourless oily liquid (C₆H₁₂O), having an odour of peppermint, variously produced from pinacene. Hence **Pinacolinic** *a.*

1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 647 *Pinacolin*, an oily body produced by the dehydration of pinacene. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 982 *Pinacolinic alcohol*, C₆H₁₂O, is produced by treating pinacolin with sodium in presence of water.

Pinacene (pī'nā'kōn), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *pinax* tablet + *-ENE*.] A white crystalline substance (C₆H₁₀O₂), crystallizing in large tablets, produced by the action of sodium or sodium-amalgam on aqueous acetone.

1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 648 Liquid pinacene is a colourless syrup. 1877 — *Forbes' Chem.* II. 177 Pinacene, when heated with acids, is converted into pinacolin.

|| **Pinacotheca** (pī'nā'kōthēkā), Also anglicized as **pinacothek** (-jek). [L. *pinacotheca* (Varro),

2. Gr. *πινακοθήκη* a picture-gallery (Strabo), f. *pinax*, *pinax*-tablet, picture + *θήκη* repository. So It. *pinacoteca*, F. *pinacothèque*, Ger. *pinakothek*.] A place for the keeping and exhibition of pictures and other works of art.

[1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 The parlours, bathes, library and pinacoth, where coat Armors escuchions, painted tables, and countefertes of strangers were kept.] 1624 *WORTON Arctat.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 207 Pinacotheca by which he intendeth certain Repositories for Works of Rarity in Picture or other Arts. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* 288 The pinacotheca of this building was a complete Museum of all the Curiosities of Art and Nature. 1824 *LITTON Pompeii* I. iii. A picture-saloon, or *pinacotheca*. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 315/2 Our walks through halls of art and pinacothek.

Pinafore (pī'nā'fōr), *sb.* [f. PIN *v.* 1 + *AFORE*, because originally pinned upon the dress in front.] A covering of washable material worn by children, and by factory girls or others, over the frock or gown, to protect it from being soiled.

The article so called was prob. originally a piece of washing material pinned on for the occasion, in Webster, 1847, it is defined as 'an apron for the front part of the body', in Latham's Johnson, 1868, as 'a small apron or bib for children', as now used, it differs from an apron in meeting and being fastened at the back above the waist, and in having armholes; a little girl's pinafore is often an article of ordinary house dress, and may be more ornamental than the frock which it covers. See also BRAT, OVERALL.

1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* vi viii, A pin-afore for Master Mortimer Delville, lest he should daub his pappy when he is feeding him. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 234 She is still pretty, but not so elegant as when the wore frocks and pin-a-fores. 1863 *MISS BRADDON J. Marchmont* I. 7 To teach children their A B C, and mend their frocks and make their pinafores. 1882 — *My Royal II.* iv. 80 When you were in pinafores.

1845 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan 17 Exhibiting perhaps a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front, which turns out to be a mere 'coverlet' intended to hide meanness and deformity. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 28 The chicks are large, entirely shining black, except a pinafore of white on the breast.

b. trans. The wearer of a pinafore, *esp.* a child or little girl.

1836 T. Hook & Gurney III. 253 The pinafores were gone to bed.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mag. & Mech.* L. x. 307 Younger folk in the pinafore stage of existence. 1894 *ELIZ L. BANKS Camp. Curiosity* 181 Skill in pinafore-ironing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/a A navy blue serge frock. One of the pinafore build to slip over shirts.

Pinafore, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To attire in a pinafore.

1857 *Geo. Elliot Sc. Cler. Life, Janet's Repent.* viii, She was duly bonneted and pinafored, and then they turned out.

2. To put into the skirt of one's pinafore (cf. *to pocket*). *nonce-use*

1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/a There were hundreds feeding as one, and pinaforing the fragments that remained.

Pinafored (pī'nā'fōrd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + *-ED*.] Attired in a pinafore.

1847 *Mrs. Gore Castles* xxvii, The smallest dame-school that turns out its pinafored children on a village green. 1859 *SALA Gas Light & D.* xv 167 Pinafored children, playing in the gutter.

Pinakiolite (pī'nā'kiōlit), *Min.* [mod. (Flink, 1890) f. Gr. *pinakion*, dim. of *pinax* tablet + *-LITE*.] Borate of manganese and magnesium, found in brilliant black tabular crystals.

1891 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* III. XLI. 251 Pinakiolite is a new borate of manganese and magnesium.

Pinakoid, *-al*, variants of PINACOID, *-AL*

† **Pin'al**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. L. *pinus* pine-tree + *-AL*.] Of the nature of or allied to the pine.

1792 *Newbe Tour Eng. & Scot.* 150 Oaks, and other trees more difficult to be raised in northern and alpine climates than their pinal predecessors.

Pinalic (pī'nā'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. PINA(CO)LIN + *-IC*.] Derived from or contained in pinacolin, as *pinalic acid*, C₆H₁₀O₂.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

|| **Pinang** (pī'nāŋ). Also 7 -e, 9 penang. [Malay *pinang* betel nut, areca. Also in Du, etc.] The areca tree (*Areca Catechu*), or its fruit, the areca nut (*pinang nut*). See ARECA.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 148 The Portuguez call the tree that bears it *Arre quero* and the Malaysians *Pinang*. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 365 Their ordinary food is Rice, Wheat, Pinange, Betete.

1772 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 257 Pinang is a fruit which looks like anutmeg in the inside. 1883 *Mrs. Bischof in Leisure Ho.* 202/a Pinang (from the *pinang*, or areca-palm) is the proper name of the island.

Pinary, **Pinasse**, obs. ff. PINERY, PINNACE.

Pinaster (pī'nā'stāz), *Bot.* [a L. *pinaster* (Pin.) wild pine, f. *pinus* pine: see -ASTER. So F. *pinastre*, It. Sp. *pinastro*.] A species of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) indigenous to south-western Europe; also called *Cluster* or *Star-pine*.

(The *Pinaster* or Wild Pine of the ancients is thought by Daubeny to have been *Pin. maritima* of modern botanists.)

1662 *TURNER Herbal* II. 88 Pinaster is nothing else but a wild pyne tree of a meruelus hyght. 1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 462 The Pine and the Pinaster carry leaves thin and slender, long also and sharp pointed. 1772-3 *MILLER Gen. Dict.* s.v. *Pinus*, *Pinus sylvestris*.. the Pinaster or wild Pine.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 21 The Pinaster is a variety of the Scotch Fir. 1842 *SALBY Brit. Forest Trees* 437 The introduction of the Pinaster into England by Gerard A. D. 1596. 1887 *MOLONEY Poultry IV.* 17. 6 The principal timber trees of [St. Helena] is the pinaster.

Pinate (pī'nāt), *Chem.* [f. PIN-IO + *-ATE*.] A salt of pinic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 506 The pinates may be obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of pinic acid over the alkaline carbonates. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/2 The pinates of ammonia, potash, and soda are soluble in water, but those of other bases are mostly insoluble in it.

|| **Pinax** (pī'næks), Pl. **pinaces** (pī'nāsēz), also 9 pinakes. [L. *pinax*, a Gr. *pinax* board, plank, tablet, picture.]

1. A tablet; hence a list, register, or the like inscribed on a tablet, a catalogue, index? *Obs.*

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Consider whereabouts thou art in Cebe's Fable, or that old Philosophical Pinax of the Life of Man. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 434 This may serve instead of a Pinax, or General Index Plantarum. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* Intro. (1794) 7 This pinax is still the guide to all those who study this subject.

2. *Antiq.* A plate, platter, or dish; *esp.* one with anything painted or engraved on it.

1857 *BRICH Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 286 The pinax or dish with a tall foot. *Ibid.* 296 Pinakes or plates, are also found at this period.

Pin-ball (pī'n'bōl), *U.S.* [f. PIN *sb.* 1 + BALL *sb.* 1.]

1. A pincushion.

1894 SARAH M. H. GARDNER *Quaker Idyls* vi, I gave him the pinball.

2. **Pinball-sight** = bead-sight: see BEAD *sb.* 5 d.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Pinball Sight**, (*Rifle*), another name for the *bead sight*; also called *pin-head sight*.

Pinbank, variant form of PINEBANK *Obs.*

Pin-basket, *local*. A large ornamental pincushion, with pins of various lengths artistically inserted, so as to resemble a basket, formerly, in some places, presented to the mother of a family on the birth of each child. Hence, the youngest child in a family (in quot. 1794 of an animal).

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Pin-basket*, the last child a woman bears. 17 Sir J. MARriot in *Doddley Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 304 Oft be you second race survey'd And oft a new pin-basket made. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 77 No less natural is it that the pin-basket of the lawful wife should have the greatest share of the father's affections. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday*, etc. 4 My gay Chanticleer The pin basket of my Sultana hen. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-basket*, the youngest child in a family.

Pin-before (pī'n'bōr), *rare*. [f. PIN *v.* 1 + BEFORE.] = PINAFORE.

1824 *SOUTHEY in Corr. to C. Bowles* (1881) 71 During dinner he lifts up his pin-before to look at the buttons. 1830 *Examiner* 807/a Young gentlemen in pinbefores. 1852 *Mrs. MARSH Household Furn.* II. 33 Her stiff black silk protected by an ample holland pinbefore, she was engaged in superintending hot cakes and pikelets.

Pin-case. A case for holding pins; also, a pincushion (? *obs. exc. dial.*).

1515 *Will. of R. Symson* (Somerset Ho.), A pyncase of tysyn saten. 1530 *PALSGR.* 254/a Pyncase, *espinglette*, *espingleure*. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* II. 1, What do you lack, gentlemen? fine purses, pouches, pin cases, pipes?

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pin case*, a pin cushion, a corruption of *pin-case*.

† **Pince**, *Obs.* [Variant of PINCH *sb.*; perh. immed. a. F. *pince*.] A galled or sore place on a horse.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. xii 281 The swelling, pince, winking or gall, either vpon the withers or any parte of the backe of a horse.

Pince, obs. occasional variant of PINCH *sb.* and *v.*

Pinceel, *-eller*, obs. ff. PENCIL, PENCILLER.

|| **Pince-nez** (pī'nēs), *[F. pince-nez, lit. pinch-nose, nip-nose.]* A pair of eyeglasses kept in position by a spring which clips the nose.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 235 It is amusing to meet a person whom one has been accustomed to see in regular spectacles wearing a *pince-nez* for the first time. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, The lady, putting up her pince-nez, with a show of interest. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 132 Man, when he sees with difficulty, does not now improve his eye, he puts on a pince-nez.

Pinceon, variant of PINSON *Obs.*

Pincer (pī'nser), *v.* [f. PINCERS.] *trans.* To compress with or as with pincers, to torture or wring with or as with pincers.

1703 *PARKER Eusebius* viii 147 The Judge gave in Order that she should be Pincer'd worse than ever any Body yet had been. 1864 *CARLYE Pract. Gl.* xvi 1, Face, not pincer'd together. 1897 *RHOACOMYL White Rose Armo* 188 The pain of his wound racked and pincer'd his nerves.

† **Pincern**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. late and med. L. *pincerna*, a late Gr. *πινκερῆς* cup-bearer, prop. a wine-mixer, f. *pinax* to drink + *κερῆναι* to mix: cf. OF *pincerne* a butler.] A cup-bearer.

1612 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix xiii (1623) 729 [The] Lord Mayor in his office of chiefe Pincher or Cup-waiter. [1848 *LITTON Harold* III. iii, There were to be seen [by the throne] *canavarius* and *pincerna*, chamberlain and cupbearer.]

Pincers (pī'nseiz), *sb. pl.* Rarely (exc. in comb.) in sing. form *pincer*. Forms: 4 *pynceours*, 4-5 *pinsours*, 4-7 *-sers*, 5 *pynsours*, -sours, 6 *-sors*, -sours, pinsars, 6-7 *-sors*, 6- *pincours*. [In ME. *pincours*, *pynsours*, *-ors*, *pynceours*, app. AF. agent-n. from *pincer* vb: see

PINCH; cf **OF** *pincure* pincers, tongs, *pincous* a clip used as a book-mark, mod *F* *pince* (Cotgr *pincers*) pincers. See also **PINSON** 1.]

1 A tool for tightly grasping or nipping anything, consisting of two limbs pivoted together, forming a pair of jaws with a pair of handles or levers by which they can be pressed tightly together (Commonly a pair of pincers; rarely a pincers)

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 376, 1 par de Pynceours de ferro 1371 *Ibid* 120, 1 pai de pincers. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Kut ye a littell of her clees with pynsors 1555 *Eden Decades* 187 1 two mouthes lyke vnto a paire of amale pincers 1584 R. Scott *Discoy. Witcher* v viii. (1886) 86 S. Dunstan lead the divell about the house by the nose with a paire of pincers or tongs. 1590 *Spenser R. Q.* iii xii. 16 A paire of Pincers in his hand he had, With which he pinched people to the hart 1664 *Power Exp. Philos* i, 11 A Wood-Louse hath two pincers also before, like a pair of pincers. 1719 *Young Revenge* v i, The flesh will quiver, where the pincers tear. 1798 *Southeys Lett. fr Spain* (1799) 201 A pointed instrument to raise the wick, a small pincers to prune it 1873 *E. Sporn Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 188/2 The flask is then removed from the fire by wooden pincers

Aug. 12. 1906, in W. Wulcker 570/18 *Cafana*, a pynsout. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 A paire of Pynsours. A. A. Pynsout. 1590 *Levins Manu. 175* Pincer, *forpincula* fig. 1855 *Bain Senses & Inst.* iii, ii § 33 (1864) 524 He (Newton) has always his mind ready to seize it with the mathematical pincers.

2 An organ (or pair of organs), in various animals, resembling pincers, and used for grasping or tearing; as the chela of crustaceans, the incisor teeth of a horse, etc.

1658 *Rowland Moult's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded. Their [green locusts] pincers, are as sharp as keen razors 1713 *Adonson Guardian* No 156 ¶ Every Ant brings a small particle of that earth in her pincers 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I 554 The feet of animals which scramble among rocks are provided with pincers 1880 *Huxley Crayfish* iii 95 A living crayfish is able to perform very varied movements with its pincers.

3. *Comb.*, as *pincer-grip*; *pincer-like* adj 1611 *Cotgr.* *Loupe de fer* (the pincer-like) hooke of a Crane, &c. 1860 *Carlyle Let. to Ruskin* 90 Oct., in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 105, I marvel in parts, at the pincer-grip you take of certain bloated cheeks and blown-up bellies 1870 *Rollstone Anim. Life* 142 Two terminal processes which make up a pincer-like organ

|| **Pincette** (pnset) Also 6 *pynset* (ta, 6-7 *pinoet*. [*F. pincette* small pincers, dim. of *pince* a pair of pincers.] A small pair of pincers; tweezers, forceps. (Also in *pl*)

c 1533 *Du Wes Intrud. Fr. in Faigir* 908 The pynettes, les tenailles 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ff xvi b/a Fully the wounde internally with the pincer 1597 *Lowes Churing* (1634) 9 Some to draw away, as tenails incisive, pincets, tribals 1879 *Rutley Study Rocks* ix. 75 Various instruments, such as the tourniquet pincette, the dichroscope 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 10/2 The piece of lead was at last extracted by a pincette expressly constructed for the purpose

Pinch (pinf), *sb.* Forms see next [f. **PINCH** v]

I. 1. An act of pinching, a firm compression between the finger and thumb or any two opposing surfaces, a nip, a squeeze; † a seizure with the teeth, a bite (*obs.*)

1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* iv 11 49 If we be English Deere be then in blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch 1600 *Rowlands Lett. Humours Blood* vi 75 He will never pinch To give a full quart pot the empty pinch 1606 *Shaks. Ant & Cl. v* 11 298 If thou, and Nature can so gently part, The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* 118 Mr. Neverout's Wit begins to run low, for I vow, he said this before Pray, Colonel, give him a Pinch. 1896 I. Taylor *Phys. The Another Life* 238 Feeling the pinch of a tight shoe, the pinch of a tight hat.

† b *fig.* An ill-natured thrust; stricture, censure. 1581 *Mulcaster Postions* xlii (1887) 271 Those generall pinches, which repining people do vse then most, when they are best used

2 *fig.* Pressure, stress (usually of want, misfortune, or the like); difficulty, hardship.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* ii iv. 214 Necessities sharpe pinch 1678 *Trenkle Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks 1731 II. 459, I am so tired out with this cruel Pinch of Business 1688 *Moss in Norris Theory Love* 176 This pinch of time that I am in, has made me but huddle up things together. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug. So much money having been spent All classes felt the pinch. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carthage* 299 Those who were rendered keener by the pinch of hunger 1892 *Jessop Studies Reticue* Pref (1893) 27 He never knew what the pinch of poverty was

† 3. The pain or pang caused by the grip of death, or of remorse, shame, etc. *Obs.*

1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodley* IV. 93 Ne at this present pinch of death am I dismay'd 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* v 1 77 Sebastian (Whose inward pinches therefore are most strong) Would heere have kill'd your King 1644 *Roccos Naaman* 608 No pinch of penalty is comparable to pinch of conscience 1681 *Flaviz. Meth. Grace* xxvi 457 Have these convictions . . . brought you to a great pinch, and inward distress of soul?

4. A case, occasion, or time of special stress or need; a critical juncture; a strait, exigency, extremity. Now, usually, in *phr* at (on) a pinch.

1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* i xviii 53 Courageously at a pynche [he] shal renne ypon hem. 1520 *MORE Dynalog* i Wks 164/2 What would ye than have done? Quod he ye put me nowe to a pynche. 1574 J. DEE in *Let. Let. Mus* (Camden) 39 Any notable benefit . . . bestowed upon me now in the very pynch and opportunitye. 1589 *Margret. Epit.*

Buy b, If I had thought they would drive me to such pinches, I would not have meddled with them 1659 *Br. Brownrigg Sermon* (1674) I in 40 The Israelites send to hire the King of Egypt to help at a pinch 1681 *Neville Plato Rediv* 264 But that Apprehension appeared Groundless when it came to the pinch 1789 *BURKE Corr* (1844) III 89 [We are] without our cook, but the daily-maid is not a bad hand at a pinch. 1847 *Ld G. BENTINCK in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv 146, I think on a pinch my father could still walk ten miles in a day 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability* 56 Each of them could at a pinch stand in the shoes of the other 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gf* xix v (1879) VIII 183 Fighting fellows, all, but uncertain as to loyalty in a case of pinch. 1890 'R. Bot DREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 339 She could drive a team on a pinch

b The critical or crucial point of a matter 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii v (1640) 51 The chief pinch of the cause lieth on the patriarch's proof, that the lands formerly belonged to his predecessors. 1790 *WATLAND Light Sermon* Pref. 40 Here indeed lies the very Pinch of the Argument 1846 *GROVE Greece* ii vi II 457 Those two attributes which form the real mark and pinch of Spartan legislation, viz., the military discipline and the rigorous private training.

5 The critical (highest or lowest) point of the tide, the turn of the tide. Cf **PINCH** v. 13, and *pinch-water* in **PINCH** - ? *Obs. rare*

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 260, I took an opportunity at pinch of low water to view the works upon the rock 6 *local* The game of hustle-cap see *quots.*

1848 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pinch*, the game of pitch half-penny or pitch and hustle. It is played by two or more antagonists, who pitch or cast a halfpenny each, at a mark. When they hustle, all the halfpennies are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance. After shaking them together, he hits the crown of the hat a smart blow with his fist, which causes them to jerk out, and as many as lie with the head upwards belong to him 1888 *Sheffield Gloss* s.v. Some colliers were lately fined . . . for playing at pinch on Sunday

II. A place or part at which something is (or appears to be) pinched.

† 7. *Archery*. A weakened place in a bow or stuck at which it tends to bend in an angle as if pinched at this point. (See **PINCH** v. 1 c) *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Tophet* (Arb) 114 If you . . . synde a bowe that is not married with frenes of pynche, bye that bowe *Ibid.* 220 Frenates be fyrst little pynches, the which when you percieve, pike the places about the pynches, to make them somewhat weaker, and as well comynge as where it pinched

† 8 A pleat or gather, in a skirt, etc., an accordion-pleat. b. A bend or fold in the bium of a hat; a cowl. (See *COOK sb.* 3.) *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 146 It is not your pinches, your purles, your floury gaggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God. 1595 *Gosson Pl. Quippes* 87 in *Hazl. E. P. P. IV* 254 This cloth of price, all cut in ragges. These buttons, pinches, fringes, jaggies 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No 432 ¶ 2 Hats moulded into different Cocks and Pincches. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wert* I. 1, 20 This picture may remind us of Hogarth's 'Politician', with 'the pinch' so far projecting that the candle burns a hole through it

9. A steep or difficult part of a road. Now *dial.* 1754 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ* 1889 I. 63 Wagons may travel now with 1500 or 1800 weight on them, by doubling the teams at one or two pinches only 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III 401 Making the road thirty feet wide, and the principal pinches twenty. 1893 *Mrs C. PRATER Outlaw & Lawmacker* II 4 Stony pinches and deep gulleys.

10. *Mining*. A point at which a mineral vein is narrowed in or compressed by the walls of rock.

1879 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 234 The north shoot seems to be divided by a vertical pinch.

III. 11. As much of something (esp. snuff) as may be taken up with the tips of the finger and thumb; hence *fig.* a very small quantity.

1593 *GREENE Mamilla Wks.* (Grosart) II 81 For a pince of pleasure we receive a gallon of sorrow 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 344 ¶ 2 Flavilla asked the Churchwarden if he would take a Pinch (of Snuff). 1724 *THOMSON Let.* 11 Dec. (in *Southeys Catal.* 10-22 Feb. (1896) 86), Had I been taught to cut a caper, to hum a tune, to take a pinch and lisp nonsense with all the grace of fashionable stupidity. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Old Age*, Two Pinches of the Tops of Rosemary, a Pinch of Laurel Leaves, two Pinches of Hysop 1833 *Hr. MARTINIAU March. Strike* v. 61 Rowe took a long pinch of snuff 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxvi, A little more hot water, and a pinch of fresh tea.

IV 12. An iron lever with a beak or point, used for moving heavy bodies, loosening coal, etc., by leverage or prizing, a crow-bar, a pinch-bar 1816 *Scott Bl. Dwarf* ix, Pincches or forehammers will never pick upont, ye might as weel batter at it w' pipe-staples. 1879 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 190 Here scores their pinches and their picks between the ashlar stanes did fix. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal mining*, *Pinch*, a kind of crowbar used in breaking down coal

13. *dial.* A close-fisted person; a 'screw'.

1845 *FORSY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinch*, a very parsimonious economist.

Pinch (pinf), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *pinche*(n), *pinche*(n), 4-5 *pinchoe*, 6 *pyntche*, *pynsche*, *penche*(s), 5c *pinchoe*, 6-7 *pyntch*, 6- *pinch*. *β.* (rarely) 6 *pinsee*, 7-8 *pinsee*. [*a. ONF. *pincer* (in mod. Normand *pincer*), 3 sing. pr. *pinche*, = **OF. pincer**, mod *F. pincer*; ulterior origin obscure.

The *F.* vb. was perh. nasalized from an earlier form repr. by Walloon *piss.* cf. obs. It *guiccare*, Venet *dial. pizcare*, mod It. *pizcare* to pinch, Sp *pizca* a pinch, also early mod Du. *pizsen*, Flem. *pizssen* (Kilian), Ger. *pizeten* to pinch.]

I In literal and closely connected senses.

1. *trans.* To compress between the tips of the finger and thumb, with the teeth, etc., or with any instrument having two jaws or pairs between which something may be grasped, to nip, squeeze. (The principal literal sense.) Also *absol* or *intr*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 751 But bolours ben þu echon, þou body to dismember, & euerich pinchen his part 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v* xxviii (De W.) 153 Yf the mete pytychth and pryckyth, the stomake is pynchyd and prycked and compellyth it to passe out 1530 *Pai. Agr* 657/2, I pynche a thyng with my fyngar and my thombe 1581 *MULCASTER Postions* xlii. (1887) 272 To pinch the heele where they pynke at the head 1628 *PRESTON Saint's Daily Exer.* (1639) 119 A swine that is pinched will cry exceeding loud 1750 *GRAY Long Story* 59 They Rummage his Mother, pinch his Aunt. 1803 *Med. Jnrl* IX 44 The creature was scarcely able to withdraw its leg; when the toes were pinched 1856 *Sin B. BRONIE Psychol. Ing* I iv 115 If the legs be pinched the muscles are made to contract. 8. 1799 W. TAYLOR *Hast. Suvo Germ. Poetry* (1830) II 65 That blacksmith, Who on his wall had drawn the arch-devil's picture, And us'd to pince at it with glowing tongs.

b. Said of a tight shoe, etc. which presses painfully upon the part which it covers; esp. in the proverbial phrase to know where the shoe pinches, i. e. to know (by direct experience) the disadvantages of any situation, or the cause of a trouble or difficulty. (Usually *absol* or *intr*)

1426 *LYDO De Gnal. Pilgr.* 8253 Thys glouys byndt me so sore, That I may weyrn hem no more, With her pynchyng to be bounde, Myn handy, ben so tendre 1573-80 *RABIT Ato P.* 377 My shoe pincheth my foote 1580 G. HARVY *Letter bk.* (Camden) 85 Subtle enoyetes, that knowe where the shoe pincheth us, most 1637 *Hirwood Dialogues* ii Wks 1874 VI. 121 When you pull on your shoe you best may tel in what part it doth chiefly pinch you 1668 A. Fox *11 Paris* 12. xxv. 163 Fit the splinters well, that they pinch not the Patient any where. c 1790 *Prior Phillips's Age* ii, Stiff in brocade, and pinched in stays. 1866 *READ Never too late* iv, Oh, is that where the shoe pinches?

† 9 *intr* for *refl.* Of a bow: To receive a pinch: see **PINCH** sb. 7. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Tophet* (Arb) 116 Take your bow in to the feeld, looke where he cometh the moost, proude for that place betymes, lest it pinche and so freate. *Ibid.* 121.

d. *pass.* To be jammed or compressed forcibly between two solid objects so as to be crushed

1896 J. E. JAFFRESON in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 5/1 We have lost our walrus boat. . . She was pinched ashore in the land water on July 16, by the heavy pack ice. 1899 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 5/3 The chap that had it before me got pinched between the coupling hooks . . . he only lived a few hours. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/5 He was pinched between the train and the platform.

2 With *adv.* or *compl.* To bring or get into some state or position by pinching (in first two *quots.*, by squeezing or pressing)

13. 3. *S. Berkenwilde* 70 in *Horstn Allengl. Leg* (1881) 267 Wyzt werkemen . . . Patten prises þe to, pynchid one vnder a 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A ix 88 A pyk is in be potent to punge [*Univ. Coll. MS.* pynche] a down be wikkede. 1599 *Tomson Calum's Sermon*. *Tim.* 241/1 Let them keepe straitte, and pinch in their shoulders. 1599 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii 11 194 'I hey'll sucke our breath, or pinch vs blake and blew 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T.* (1842) 23 Pinch me into the remembrance of my promises. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii 106 The ordinary Rack . . . is for men to pinch off the flesh with hot Pincers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* (ed. 6) I. 28 Pinch their ends close. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 676 The skin cannot now be pinched up

b *Hort.* To nip off part of (a shoot). Also to nip out; to shorten back or down by nipping.

1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard* I. 16 When the Branch so Pinch'd proves obstinate in shooting thicke again, the same Operation of Pinching must be perform'd again. 1850 *Beck's Florist* May 129 When the shoots have grown three or four inches, I again pinch out their tops, in order to make them bushy. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Id.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 490 As soon as six leaves were developed on any shoot they were pinched down to three. 1890 *Fearnley's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 When (the shoots) are three or four inches long they are pinched back to three buds.

6. To force out by compression, squeeze out; in *quots.* *fig.* to extract, extort, wring, 'squeeze' (money) from or out of a person.

1770 *MASSIE Reas. agst. Tax on Salt* to The Money, must be pinched from the bellies and backs of Labouring Families. 1822 *COBBETT Weekly Reg.* 13 Apr. 69 The immense sums, thus pinched from the millions, and put into the hands of thousands 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr* iii xii, He had always pinched the full interest out of himself with punctual pinches.

d. To put in or add by pinches (**PINCH** sb. 11); *pinch empty*, to empty by removing the contents by pinches.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minst.* II. 84 The old dames . . . pinch the snuff-box empty by degrees. 1899 *TENNISON's Iruen* 608 Pinch a murderous dust into her drink.

† 3 *trans.* To pleat, gather in, or flute the surface of (a garment, etc.); to crimp or crinkle the edge of (a pie-crust). *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 151 Ful semly þu wympyl pynched was. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Rep. Princ.* 410 So wyde a gowne . . . as is þin, So smal I-pynchid. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Kover hit (the chopped-up pork, etc.) with luydes, and pynche hit fayne, Korven in þe myddes two loyseyns a pynce 1599-10 [see **PINCH** sb. 1. 3].

† 4. To seize, compress, or snap with the teeth. Often *absol.* *Obs.*

c1410 *Master of Gains* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Who pynetheth us to and goth herwith to be deeth, he shall haue be skyne. 1593 *Silence* 3 *Item* 17, it 1. 16 As a Beare encom paynd young with Dogges Who hauning pincht a few, and made them cry, The rest stand all aloofe. c1611 *CHAPMAN* *Shad vs* 418 Like a sort of dogs that at a lion bay, And entertaine no spitt to pinch. 1790 *DIVINL Theodora & Non* 115 Two mastiffs...came up and pinched her tender side.

†5. Said of actions causing a painful bodily sensation: To hurt, pain, torture, torment. (In first two quot. applied to the torture of the rack.) *Obs.*

1536 *CROMWELL* in *Meriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II, 30 Not sparing for the knowledge, he cof to pynche him with paynes to the declaration of it. 1877 *FILMING CONTIN. Holushed* III, 137/1 They were constituted to commit him to such as are usually appointed in the Tower to handle the rack, by whom he was laid upon the same, and somewhat pinched, although not much. 1897 *J. T. Serru. Paulus* C. 11 Which pinched man with three great wounds. 1607 *TORRIS* *Le Bois & Beasts* (1658) 364 If it [a Dart] pinch them further, and draw blood, they increase their punishment.

6. Said of the painful action of cold, hunger, exhaustion, or wasting disease: including the physical effects (to contract, make thin or shrunken), the painful physical sensations, and often the mental affliction or social injury. Also, in reference to plants: to nip, to cause to shrivel or wither up.

1548 *ITAL. Chron.*, Hen. V 48 If famine had not pinched them, or cold weather had not nipped them. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 30 Let fastynge forepaine the body, let labour pinche it. 1581 *MARSHALL* *Lib. of Notes* 913 If he be a little pinched with penurie & aduersitie. 1591 *SHAKS.* *Two Gent.* IV, iv, 160 The nyre hath...pinched the hilly-tumour of her face. 1654 *A. Rous* *Hist. World* I, li, 13 His army being pinched with thirst. c1661 *FULLER* *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 119 The most generous and vigorous hand will...be imbrained, when always pinched with the Plough. 1723 *DI. Vol. Voy* *round World* (1840) 22 A most severe cold which pinched our men exceedingly. 1777 *FRANK* *Nobles* II, Wks. 1791 II, 304 [The polyanthes were a little pinched by the easterly winds. 1884 *Parish, Ren.* Jan. 2 The labouring classes...have been pinched...by hard times, by increased expenses, and by loss of wages. 1901 *1621* *Govt. Comm. on the Army* III, § 43, 260 When a famine begins to pinch. 1795 *Pope* *Odyss.* xiv, 548 The winter pinches, and with cold I die.

II. In non-physical and figurative senses.

7. To press upon, straiten, reduce to straits or distress; to bring into difficulties or trouble; to afflict, harass. *Obs.* exc. as consciously *fig.* from 1 or 6.

1548 *UDALL* *Prison, Par.* Luke xiv, 12 To the end they might be worse pynched at the liue route. 1577 *J. de la Re* *Legendary* II, 11, The proposition of the lord Iretagne...did chiefly pinch them. 1664 *II. Mors* *Myt* *Ind.* *Appl* 515 That not onely pynching may be pinched thereby. 1724 *The Post* *Alen. Cavalier* (1810) 215 The king finding his affairs pinched him at home. 1860 *Colt. King* *Picolini* I, xii, 115 In company with me pinches The Emperor. 1862 *Mors* *II. Wood* *St. & Hall* II, ix, Debt pinches the mind, more than hunger pinches the body.

†8. *intr.* To press narrowly or closely on; a. to encroach on; b. to put stress upon. *Obs.*

1530 *Sat. People* *Kildare* xvi, in *K. & P.* (1862) 195 Hall be 30 bakers with 300 loaves, 30 pinches on pe rite white aspen guides law. 1777 *LAMOT. P. 24* B. xii, 371 If I seide to be plow, I pynched so narwe [C on his half acre] pat a fote longe or a furwe, sechen I wolde, Of my nexte neighbors. 1853 *Houlters* in *Rotation* *Week* IV, (1859) 498 It is a shame to behold...how men pinch at such burthens, which by long use and custom ought to be inviolably kept. 1865 *II. Mors* *Paraph.* *Prophet* xiv, 375 The Visions indeed at last pinch closest upon the Roman Hierarchy. c1734 *NORTH* *Exan.* III, vi § 47 (1740) 457, I should have pinched hard upon this Practice, if it had not been a Pynch-pin Game.

†9. a. *intr.* To carp or cavil at; to find fault, object. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYLLIF* *Sel. H's.* III, 347 We mai not pynche at his lawe. c1386 *CHAMBER* *Prod.* 326 Ther koude no wight pynchen at his writyng. 1430-40 *LYCO. Bochas* III, v (1554) 74 b, If any man pynche at their outrage. 1549 *LATIMER* *5th Serm.* *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) I 140 Euerie waye thys obfice of preachynge is pyncht at.

†10. *trans.* To find fault with, blame, reproach, reprove. *Obs.*

1590 *T. NORTON* in *Nowell's Cath.* (1853) 218 So as he...blot them [not] with stain or infamy, but pinch them and reprove them only with suspicion of their own conscience. 1594 *HOOKER* *Decl. Pol.* IV, xii, § 9 The Corinthians bee pinched with this demand.

11. *trans.* To give or spend very sparingly and narrowly; to be close-fisted, meanly parsimonious, or miserly; to drive hard bargains. *Obs.*

13.. *Synon* *Sag.* (W.D.) 1243 That on was...Lef to give, an luf to spende; And that other luf to pynche. Bothe he was scurs, and chynche. 1406 *HOCCEVER* *Mittrik* 181, I pynched nat at hem in myn acate. But paled hem as pat they ace wolde. 1530 *PALMER* *697* 15 He pynched as though he were nat worthe a grota. c1578 *LINDSEY* (Pitcottie) *Chron.* *Stat.* (S. T. S.) I, 3. Ane how that might an hundredth well susteine and lve in vo and pynchis at his tabill. c1587 *HISCOM* *Wks.* I, 27 They pinch with the Lord, as Ananias.

b. *trans.* To limit or restrict narrowly the supply of (anything), to stint, to give barely or with short measure or weight; to give sparingly or grudgingly. *Now dial.*

1530 *Proper* *Dyaloge* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 169 Let him ones begynne to pynche Or withdrawe their tynge an ynche. 1530 *NORTON* & *SACKV* *Gorboduc* II, 1, If nature and the Goddess had pinched so Their flowing bountie and their noble giftes from you. 1642 *FULLER* *Holy & Prof* *St* IV xii, 305 If ever she affoideh fine ware, she alwayes pincheth it in the measure. 1675 *HOBBS* *Odyssy* xi, 332 Do not pinch your Gift. 1695 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec.* (1882) I, 320 They are not to pinch the water from the faw-well *Mad* *Sc* Ye needna hae pincht the water, it's cheap aneuch ony way. Dunna pinch the elbow-grease.

c. To straiten or stunt (a person, etc.) *in*, in respect of, for (something), or in means generally; to subject (any one) to short measure.

1580 *LIVY* *Euphros* (Arb.) 220 Yet will I not pinch you of that payntme. 1591 *GILLIAT* *Disc* *Cossage* (1592) 25 She cald in her neighbors that...had also been pincht in their coler, and shewd them the covenage. 1596 *BP. W. BARLOW* *Three Serm.* II, 78 Countenhe pinching their Tables and almes. 1600 *IIARIYR* *Voy* (1810) III, 109 Those in the Fugate were already pinched with spare allowance. 1657 *R. LAON* *Nas* *Indoes* (1673) 121 Bither pinch them of a great part, or give them that which is nastie. 1676 *MOXON* *Print* *Lett* to You are pinched for room. 1732 *BRADLEY* *Alciph.* I, § 8 Was I not pinched in Time, the regular way would be to have begun with the Circumstantial of Religion. 1766 *GOLDWIN* *Vic.* IV, vii, My wife...insisted on entertaining them all; for which...our family was pinched for three weeks after. 1784 *COWLEY* *Lett* to *J. Newton* Feb, I am at this moment pinched for time. 1789 *W. BUCHAN* *Dom Med.* (1790) 19 The error of pinching children in their food is more hurtful than the other extremes. 1876 *F. E. TROLOPE* *Charming* *Willow* II, vi, 223 She was not to be pinched for money herself. 1884 *W. C. SMITH* *Kidnoston* I, ii, 212 Some debts...he had to pay, Which pinched us for a while.

d. *intr.* in *refl.* or *pass.* sense. To pinch oneself or be pinched; to be straitened in means; to suffer from penury.

1549 *CURRIS* *Int* *Sedit.* (1641) 35 When yee see decay of victuals, the rich pinch, the poore famish. 1634 *HYWOOD* *Maidenhead* *Lost* II, i, Wks 1874 IV, 121, I told you, you were so prodigal we should pinch for't. 1732 *SWIFT* *Pol. Conversat.* 134 I'm forc'd to pinch, for the Times are hard. 1879 *CASELL* *Techn.* *Edw.* IV, 11/2 Made merry...the whole week through, to pinch for it a fortnight after.

11. *trans.* To compress, confine, or restrict narrowly. *Now rare or Obs.*

1520 *DAS* *Math.* *Prof.* divb, No more than we may pinche in the Definitions of Wisedome or Honestie. 1633 *G. II* *Arrar* *Temple*, *Decay* II, Thou dost thy self immove...In some one corner of a feeble heart: Where yet both sinne and Satan...Do pinch and straiten thee. c1677 *BARROW* *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II, 23 That doctrine which pincheth our liberty within so narrow bounds. 1865 *EMERSON* *Eng. Traits*, *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II, 65 The same insular limitation pinches his foreign politics.

b. To reduce to straits (in argument, etc.); to bring into a difficulty or 'fix'; to 'put in a tight place'. *Now rare.*

1624 *RAY* *Disc.* I, iv, (1693) 59 When we are at a loss, and pinch't with an Argument. 1752 *G. BROWN* in *Scots Mag.* Nov. (1753) 559/2 The prosecutors are pinched in point of argument. c1824 *SCOTT* in *Smiles* *Self-Help* II, (1860) 60, I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance.

c. To pinch courtesy; see COURTESY I c.

III. In technical and slang uses.

12. a. *Racing.* To urge or press (a horse); to exhaust by urging.

1737 *BRACKEN* *Parriery* *Infr* (1757) II, 148 It is the vulgar Opinion, that a Horse has not been pinched, or pinched down, in a Heat when he does not sweat out. *Ibid* 149 If a Horse's Tail shake and tremble after any Heat, it is a Sign he is hard pinched. 1864 *Daily Tel* 10 June, He declined to make any effort when 'pinched' by his jockey.

b. *Naut.* To sail (a vessel) close-hauled. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/5 Defender had to be pinched to make the mark where she started on the stern chase. *Ibid*, Captain Cranfield was pinching Valkyrie hard, but she...was...unable to keep as close to the wind as her rival. 1898 *Ibid*, 19 Sept. 3/5 While the Maid was pinched right through Irex had to make no less than three bounds.

13. *intr.* Of the tide: To pass its highest or lowest level. (Cf. *PINCH* sb. 5.) *rare* ? *Obs.*

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX, 532 As soon as the tide pinched, the ebb came down at once.

14. *intr.* *Mining.* Of a vein or deposit of ore: To contract in volume, become narrow or thin; with *out*, to come to an end, 'run out'.

1879 *RAYMOND* *Statist.* *Mines & Mining* 307 The vein is 5 or 6 feet wide, on an average, but expanding sometimes to 25 or 30 feet, and pinching up in places to a few inches. *Ibid*, The body of rich ore worked last year...was exhausted, the ledge pinching out. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 27 The characteristic of this district...is for the auriferous surface quartz to pinch or run out. 1891 *M. COLS* *Cy Ross* 93 The vein began suddenly to pinch last week, the vein is steadily pinching narrower and narrower as we advance.

15. *trans.* a. To steal, to purloin (a thing); to rob (a person) *slang*

1673 *R. HEAD* *Causing* *Acad.* 101 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. c1700 *B. E. Diet.* *Canit*, *Crew*, *Pinch*, to Steal, or Silly convey any thing away. 1821 *J. H. VAUX* *Flash* *Dict.* a. v, I pinch'd him for a fawney, signifies I purloined a ring from him; Did you pinch anything in that crib? did you succeed in secreting any thing in that shop? 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., Brown was...alleged, in sporting phrase, to have 'pinched' the defendant out of 61 ros.

b. To arrest, take into custody. [So *F. pincher* 'arrêter, saisir' (Littre)]

1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Pinch*, to catch, or apprehend. 1862 *MAYHEW* *Long* *Labour* (1865) III, 397 He got acquitted for that there note after he had me 'pinched'. 1882 *Five Yrs* *Penal Servitude* II, 109 The blooming crushers were precious glad when they 'pinched' him.

16. To move (a heavy body, as a loaded truck, a large cask) by a succession of small heaves with a pointed iron bar or 'pinch': see *PINCH* sb. 12.

1859 [see *PINCHING* *vb.* sb. 5] 1888 *Whitby Gas* 28 Apr 4/4, I was engaged in pinching a bogie which was loaded with a ball of slag. 1895 *T. PINCHOCK* *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Gie me the bar, I'll pinch it forrat a bit while yo'rest'n.

Pinch- in Comb. [chiefly the imperative or verb-stem with the second element in objective relation to it, sometimes the sb.]

Pinch-back, one who pinches his own or another's back, by stunting it of proper clothing; also *attrib*; **pinch-bar** = *PINCH* sb. 12. see *quot.*; **pinch-belly**, one who demes himself or others sufficient food; also *attrib*; **pinch-ooak** *Math.*, a clamp used to compress a flexible or elastic tube so as to regulate the flow of liquid, etc.; **pinch-commons**, one who stints the supply of food for himself or others; † **pinch-crust** = *prec.*; **pinch-eyed** *a.* (see *quot.*); † **pinch-fart**, a niggard, miser (in *quot. attrib.*); **pinch-fist**, a 'close-fisted' person, a niggard, miser; so **pinchfisted** *a.*, mean, miserly; **pinch-planes** *Math.* (see *quot.*), **pinch-plum**, one who would divide a plum; a close, grasping person; **pinch-point** *Math.* (see *quot.*); **pinch-spotted** *a.*, discoloured with marks of pinches; **pinch-water**, high or low water; **pinch-weed**, dial. name for *Polygonum Persicaria* (see *quot.*). Also *PINCH-GUT*, *PINCHERRY*.

1600 *NASHE* *Summer's Last Will* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII, 76 Christmas, a 'pinchback, cutthroat churl. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch.* *Tril* I, 74/1 The application of a lever or 'pinch-bar. 1875 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mach.*, *Pinch bar*, a lever with a fulcrum foot and projecting snout applied beneath a heavy body to move it by successive small raising and shifting. 1648-60 *HEXHAM*, *Ben* *Spar* *bach*,...a Sparrer, or a 'Pinch belly. 1721 *AMHERST* *Terra Fil.* *App.* (1754) 218, I am against all extremes, and especially on the pinch belly side. 1873 *RALLI* *Phys. Chem* 103 This flask is fitted with a bulb tube, filled with dilute nitric acid, which is prevented from flowing into the mixture by means of a 'pinchcock. 1887 *TYNDALL* *Floating Matter of Air* 171 A pinchcock nipped the india-rubber tube at its centre. 1882 *SCOTT* *Pirata* vi, The crazed projector and the niggardly 'pinch-commons by which it is inhabited. 1602 *ROWLANDS* *Greene's Ghost* (Hunter, Cl.) 9 A young Gentleman, Merchant, or old 'pinchcrust. 1766 *Treat* *Dom. Pigeons*, *Carrier* 83 The eye...ought to be broad, round, and of an equal thickness; for if one part of the eye be thinner than the rest, it is said to be 'pinch-eyed, which is deemed a very great imperfection. 1522 *NASHE* *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II, 25 My 'pinch-fart penitencer. c1580 *JEFFERIS* *Bughars* I, ii, 61 in *Archiv. Stud.* *New Ser.* (1897) XCIII, 308 Our 'pinchfist the old vecchio. 1881 *W. ROBERTSON* *Phrasol.* *Com.* (1693) 990 A pinch-fist, *avarus*. 1887 *Roundel's* *En. Boys* *Ann.* Oct. 6/6 As hearty and liberal as they were once cold and 'pinchfisted. 1869 *CAYLEY* *Coll. Math. Papers* VI, 356 The 'pinch-plane, or reciprocal singularity $y = 1$, is in fact a torsal plane touching the surface along a line, or meeting it in the line twice and in a residual curve. Considering the reciprocal figure, the reciprocal of the pinch plane is a point of the nodal curve, and is a pinch point. 1892 *Daily News* 25 April 5/7 The most beggarly-spirited 'pinch-plum economy. 1868 *CAYLEY* *Coll. Math. Papers* VI, 123 A surface having a nodal line has in general on this nodal line points where the two tangent planes coincide, or as I propose to term them 'pinch-points'. 1612 *SHAKS.* *2 Temp.* IV, i, 267 Shorten up their sunews With aged Cramps, & moan 'pinch-spotted make them, Then Fard, or Cat, or Mountaine. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII, 103 After great Rains, or strong westerly Winds, then the 'Pinch-water will be found Every leaf about half an hour. 1883 *Academy* 11 Aug. 92 Earlier leaf has a dark spot in the centre, just as though it had been pinched, on which account it goes by the name of 'pinch-weed.

† **Pinchbeck**, -beke, sb¹ *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *PINCH* + ? *BEAK*.] A miserly, close-fisted person.

1545 *ELYOT* *Dict.* *Avidus* *homo*, a drye fellowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten, so do call hym a pelt, or a pynchebeke. 1552 *HULOER*, *Pynchebeke*.

Pinchbeck (pi'n'f'bek), sb² (*a.*) [Named after the inventor Christopher Pinchbeck, a watch- and toy-maker in Fleet Street, London (died 1732); orig. a place-name; there is a village so named near Spalding. Hence *F. pinchébec* (Littre).]

1732 *Daily Post* 27 Nov (*Advt.*), That the toys made of the late ingenious Mr Pinchbeck's curious metal are now sold only by his son and sole executor, Mr Edward Pinchbeck. 1755 *LADY* *M. W. MONTAGU* *Lett* to *Cress* *Buit* 22 Sept., In the next box, put up three of Pinchbeck's watches, shagrine cases, and enamelled dial plates. 1776 *'M. MAC-GREGOR* (*W. Mason*) *Ode to C. Pinchbeck* (the Younger), For thy sake Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make A huge Extinguisher.]

1. An alloy of about five parts of copper with one of zinc, resembling gold; used in clock-making, cheap jewellery, etc.

1734 *FIELDING* *Intrig.* *Chamberlain* I, vii, He said, that the nobility and gentry run so much into Pinchbeck, that he had not dispos'd of two gold watches this month. 1811 *Six* *H. DAVIS* *Chem. Philos.* 419 United to zinc, copper produced

Dutch gold, Rupert's metal and pinchbeck—from a third to a twelfth of zinc is used, the paler the alloy required the larger the quantity of zinc. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 708. *Pinchbeck*—No. 1, 5 oz of pure copper, and 1 oz. of zinc. Some use only half this quantity of zinc, in which proportion the alloy is more easily worked, especially in the making of jewellery. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Aman Water* xxv. He wore a massive chain of gold or pinchbeck.

2. *fig.* Contemptuously, as a type of what is counterfeit or spurious.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xlii. Those golden locks were only pinchbeck. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 128 The greater part of what I once took on trust as precious is really paste and pinchbeck. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May. Is it necessary... that the pinchbeck as well as the gold left behind him by this voluminous writer, should be preserved?

3. *attrib.* or *as adj.* a. Made of pinchbeck.

1745 COOKE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I rv iv 248 Gold, silver and pinchbeck snuff-boxes. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii. He has a sort of pinchbeck watch, ditto, ring.

b. Of deceptive appearance and small value; spurious; simulating the genuine article; sham.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Panph.* iv (1872) 113 Eloquent high-lacquered pinchbeck specimens. 1877 SYMONDS *Re-nais.* Italy, *Rom. Learn.* viii 505 A pinchbeck age of poetry. 1883 *Fortin Rev.* Feb. 304 Overt State action against this pinch-beck Pretender may be defended.

4. *Comb.*

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 119 The colour is brownish-green, or pinchbeck-brown.

Pinche (pin'ch). Also 8 pinch. [a. F. *pinche*, ad. Sp. *pincho* (also in Eng. use).] A South American species of marmoset (*Midas edipus*). Also *attrib.*

1745 LA CONDAMINE *Relat. Voy. Amer. Mérid.* 165 On les nomme Pinches à Maynas, & à Cayenne, Tamariu.

1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* IV. 237 The fifth is called the Pinch, with the face of a beautiful black, and white hair that descends on each side of the face, like that of man. 1780 SWELLIE in *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 221 The Pinche, or Red-tailed Monkey, though very small, is larger than either the ouistout or the tamariu. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* Pincho. 1895 *List Anim. Zool. Soc. Lond.* (ed. 9) 45 *Midas edipus* (Linn.) Pinche Monkey. Hab. Colombia.

Pinched (pin'ch), *pp. a.* [F. PINCH *v.* + -ED.]

1. Compressed between the finger and thumb, or two opposing bodies; nipped, squeezed; shaped as if compressed; contracted at one part. Also with *up*. c. 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Thersites, with crooked and pinched shoulders. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. i.* 1. Like the father of hunger, with your pinched horn nose. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. 1. 51 He ha's discover'd my Designe, and I Remaine a pinched thing, yea, a very Trick For them to play at will. 1675 *London Gaz.* No. 955/4 A Black Gelding, a shorn Mane, pinched Buttock. 1839-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* Th. about People, Scanty grey trousers, little pinched-up gaiters.

b. ? Castrated by ligature.

1514 *Will of Busby* (Somerset Ho.), A pyched oxe

c. Of a ship. Much curved inward above the line of her extreme breadth; also *pinched-in*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. a. v. *Housed*, She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* a. v. *Housing in*, She is said to be housed in, or pinched.

d. Of oysters. Long and narrow in form.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Said in reference to the physical effects of cold, hunger, pain, or old age. Also with *up*, and *para-synthetic*, as *pinched-faced*, etc.

1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Decemng* (1630) 83 Pinched with famine. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 193 Pinched at her looks, as one who pines for bread. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* Nick xxxii. Pale and pinched-up faces hovered about the windows. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 4/5 Pinched faced children whose under-feeding is caused by this kind of malnutrition.

3. Gathered, pleated (cf. PINCH *v.* 3). *Obs.* 1509-10 *Act. i. Hen VIII.* c. 14 § 1 No manne unde the degree of a Knyght [shall] have any garded or pyshed Sherte or pyched partelet of Lynnen clothe.

4. Straitened in extent; small, narrow, scanty.

1649 G. DANIEL *Tynmarch.* Hen. V. cclxi. Narrower Fames In a pinch't Canvace. 1692 *ut. Emilliane's Prouds Romish Monks* (ed. 2) 24 Their Cells being too mean and too much pinched of room. 1894 N. BROOKS *Tales Maine Coast* 94 A little pinched up flower garden lay between the house and the river.

5. Straitened in means or circumstances.

1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 159 Yet he is not pinched, being very rich as well as very stingy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlv. Do you know how pinched and destitute I am? 1891 BARING-GOULD in *Troubadour-Land* xi. They lived in very pinched circumstances.

6. Suffering from a pang, distressed.

1900 MRS. CRAIGIE *R. Orange* xlii. With a pinched heart she went up the great staircase.

Hence **Pinchedly** *adv.*; **Pinchedness**.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* i. ii. The pear tree was pinchedly struggling into flower. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6. I saw both busters and bathers and the like for pinchedness, blueness, and overwhelming misery, may I never see again. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 276 The pinchedness of the real world about them.

Pinchem (pin'jem) [Echoic. from the bird's note.] A local name of the Blue Titmouse.

1809 T. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pinchem*, a tom-tit, whose note resembles this name. 1885 in SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 34.

Pincher (pi'nch-er). [F. PINCH *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which pinches; *fig.* one who saves in a miserly manner; a miser; a haggler.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/a Pynchar, or nyggarde 1591

PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Regaton*, a pedlar, a broker, a pincher in buying, a hucster. 1887 GISSING *Thyrsia* III. iii 62 Cold-blooded pinchers and parers.

2. One who uses a pinch or clog-bar.

1882 in OGLIVIE

3. An instrument for pinching or grasping something, in pl. *pinchers* often = PINCERS (for which it is widely used in the dialects).

1575 TURBURY *Venerie* 182 Take out the Foxe or Badgerde with the clamps or pinchers. 1589 NASH *Pasquil's Ret. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 115 They take the word by the nose with a paire of Pinchers. 1655 GOUVER *Comm.* Feb. xi. 37 The persecutors plucked off his flesh with red hot pinchers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supremum No. 2 2/2 [A tooth] which I can't pull out with a Pincher. 1868 KEV *Philol. Ess.* 191 *These forepaws*, as 'a pair of pinchers' for the extraction of teeth, is used by Lucilius. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Pincher*, a nipping tool fitting the inside end, outside of a bottle, in order to shape the mouth.

Pinch-eyed to **Pinch-fisted**: see PINCH-.

Pinch-gut, *sb* (a) Now *Obs.* or *vulgar*. [F. PINCH- + GUT.]

1. One who stints himself or others of food: = *pinch-belly* (PINCH-).

a. 1659 *Lady Ahmoy* ii. 11, A Mundungo's Monopolist, a paltry penurious-pecking pinchgut. 1699 I. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 356 Did old Pinch gut devour all his grey-pease by himself? 1828 CRABBE *Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pinch-gut*, a covetous person, who will neither fill his own belly nor suffer his dependants to do so. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Pinch-gut*, a miserly pursuer.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. That pinches the stomach; niggardly or scanty in respect of food; in quot. 1682, characterized by scarcity of food. b. *Pinch-gut money* (*Naut. slang*): money allowed to sailors in compensation for short allowance of food.

1613 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 35 A pinch-gut Miser fell extremely sicke. 1660 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 141 John Price complains that Richard Hutchinson has wronged him by paying £16, besides Pinch-gut money, to a wrong person. 1682 A. FLATHAM *Heracles Rides* No. 65 (1713) II. 156 'Twas... promised, that the poor Pinchons should have Amends for that pinch-gut Year they had. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pinch-gut money*, allowed by the King to the Seamen, on Board the Navy; when their Provision falls Short. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut pay*, the short allowance money.

So **Pinch-gutted** *a.*, pinched in the stomach, famished.

1904 N. N. *Tr. Boccacini's Adits fr. Parnass* III. 340 To stutise so many hungry, iavenous... pinch gutted Fellows

Pinching (pin'ch-ing), *vbl. sb.* [F. PINCH *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1. Compression between the tips of the finger and thumb or other opposing surfaces; nipping, squeezing, pressure; *spec.* in the manège (see quot. 1727-41), in *lloit*. (see PINCH *v.* 2 b)

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* i. 10 Besides the Pruning, we sometimes perform another Operation which we call Pinching or Breaking. The Effect of this Pinching is to hinder the Branches from growing too thick... as also from growing too long. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retid. Gard.* I. ii v. The pinching of Peach-trees is a sort of Pruning, which is done by the Nails to Three or Four Eyes upon a new tender Shoot. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pinching*, in the manège, is when the horse standing, the rider holds him fast with the bridle-hand, and applies the spurs just to the hafts of his sides, without pricking him. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Don. Amusem.* 113 Repeated pinchings, left the patient in comparative ease. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 5/3 They [railway employees], were disposed to make light of risks invariably referred to the horrible death between the buffers as 'pinching'.

b. *concr. pl.* What is pinched or nipped off.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 89/a Twitchings, ends of Horse-shoes Nails cut off. Pinchings, because pinched and written off from the out side of the hoof with the Pincers.

2. The sensation caused by pinching or gripping; the pressure of pain. Also *fig.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. v. xxxiii. (W. de W.) iv b/2 A litly pyckng other pinching in be prest within is more sore than a grete wounde in be arme. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1588/2 That other needfull vittell shall grow to excessive prices, to the pinching of the poorer sort. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 518 Patients have complained of slight griping, or pinching in their bowels.

3. The action of cavilling or finding fault. *Obs.* c. 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 51 By pynching and blamyng of our aduersarie.

4. Stinting as from straitened means; parsimony c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100/1 Pynching (or nyggardshope) 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. xxii. Moche pynching and nyggardshope of meate and drinke. 1633 UROUHART *Rabelais* i. iv 23 There should be no want nor pinching for any thing. 1863 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* ii. There would not be so much pinching in the housekeeping.

5. In various other senses: see the verb.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 110 Pinching is the operation of moving a gun or mortar by small heaves of the handspike. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 9/1 The pinching out of the reef in the Chicago level.

6. *Comb.* **pinching-bar** = *pinch-bar* (PINCH-);

pinching-iron, (a) *sing.* and *pl.*, pincers, tweezers; (b) *pl.*, curling-tongs; **pinching-nut** = *jam nut* (JAM *sb.*); **pinching-pin**, in the steam-engine, a pin which keeps the slide-valve tightened on its seating; **pinching-post**, in coursing deer in a paddock, the post marking the point which the deer had to pass before a victory could be claimed for either dog, **pinching-screw**, a

screw which adjusts or fixes parts of a mechanism by compression, **pinching-tongs** (see quot.).

1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b, They plucke out theyr hearis with 'pynchingyrons. 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 277 Heating the pinching-irons to curl my hair. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching nut*, a jam-nut screwed down upon another nut, to hold it in position. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 The cap and *pinching pin, by which the clutch is secured to it. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 1 309 The third the Half Mile Post. The fourth the *Pinching Post. 1840 BLAINE *Enycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 1953 If the deer sweived before he got to the pinching-post it was deemed no match. 1837 GORING & PARCHARD *Microg.* 9 A spring tube travelling on a slide, with a *pinching screw underneath, by which it is adjusted at a proper distance from the object. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Sea. iii 89/2 Nickel plated caps, split and held by pinching screws to the carbon and zinc rods. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching tongs* (Glass making), used for making chandelier drops, etc. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed.

Pinching (pin'ch-ing), *pp. a.* (adv.) [F. PINCH *v.* + -ING.] That pinches, in senses of the verb.

1. Compressing between two surfaces; squeezing. 1883 *Daily News* 10 May 5/1 Their narrow waists, their pinching shoes.

2. Causing pain or distress, physical or mental (likened to the effect of pressure); pressing severely or painfully, reducing to straits; distressing.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aculeus*, The pinching cares and griefe of minde. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 18 Ys loue such pinching payne? 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Adv.* ii. (1882) 52 They applie gnawing corrosives, and pinching plaisters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 691 Pinching cold and scorching heate. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 222 These circumstances are so pinching against the panel, upon the capital point now in issue. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 276 Severe and pinching hunger. 1883 ST. VINSON *Peas.* Ist. i. 11, One January morning, a pinching, frosty morning.

3. Characterized by or involving stinting or parsimony, straitened; niggardly, parsimonious, grudging; restrained, very sparing.

1576 FLEMING *Panph. Epist.* 49, I was more pinching and sparing in my writing concerning them. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 80 Of malice and spite, or by a pinching minde. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Goulier's Wise Vaillard* 73 Sometimes 'shee is all for belly cheare and banquetings... then shee is niggardly and pinching againe. 1724 SWIFT *Reas. agst. Exani. Drugs* ¶ 6 Persons in pinching circumstances with numerous families of children. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 447 Sparring, not pinching, mindful, though not mean.

4. Contracted, compressed, narrow; *spec.* in *Mining* (see PINCH *v.* 14).

a. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* i. 7 It is a great eye-sore, to see a litle, low, and pinching entry to a large and spacious dwelling. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 146 To make the angle less pinching. 1898 M. DAVIES *Life & Progr. Australia* i. lii. 13 That these fields were of the 'pocket' and pinching out character.

5. *Mus.* ? Applied to higher notes (harmonics) produced on a wind instrument by stronger pressure of breath. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 161/1 Wind Musick *Pinching Notes* or *higher Notes*, are sounds that ascend 8 Notes higher than the plain notes.

B. as *adv.* = PINCHINGLY.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 225 When the weather is pinching cold. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 295 It is pinching Cold, from January to the middle of February.

Hence **Pinchingly** *adv.*, in a pinching manner.

1574 T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 113 We ought not to deale with them sparingly, couetously, and pinchingly. 1690 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. Sermon vii. 190 Givng stingly and pinchingly, now and then a little pocket-money or so. 1825 R. WARD *Treasure* III. xiii 233, I have felt that case as pinchingly as... you would have me. 1896 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* I. 202 Our colleges... are... richly built, never pinchingly.

6. **Pinchpenny** (pi'n'pemi). *Obs.* Pl. *pen-nies*, also 6-pences. [F. PINCH- + PENNY.] A niggardly person; a skinflint, a miser. Also *attrib.* c. 1422 HOCCEVER *De Reg. Princ.* 4095 (MS. Reg. 17 D. vii) Thou pynchepeny, there ay mote thou slepe. 1569 N. WILSON *Cicero's Olde Age* 48 Myverable nygards and pinchpenies. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decales* (1552) 288 Let our wealthie pinchpence... leave their... insatiable couetousnesse. 1582 STANLEY *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 29 Pigmalioun riches was shipit, that pinchepeny boucher. 1644 BULWER *Chord* 179 A clove fisted niggard... an old pinch-penny. a. 1693 *Ughuhat's Rabelais* iii. iv 45 None will be a Pinch penny.

Pinch-plane to **Pinch-point**: see PINCH-.

Pinck: see PINK. **Pincon**, var. PINCON 1 *Obs.*

Pinc-pinc (pr'nk,pink). [Echoic, from the bird's note.] A name given to a South-African warbler (*Drymeca* or *Cisticola textrix*), to which has been erroneously attributed the building of the remarkable double nest of the Cotton-bird (*Agelaius capensis*).

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 217 The Pinc pinc of Africa... has a similar custom, constructing a supplementary roosting-place upon the nest. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Pinc-pinc* for rather 'Tinc-tinc', the name which a South-African bird... has given itself from its ringing metallic cry.

Pincushion (pi'n'ku-shan).

1. A small cushion used for sticking pins in, to keep them ready for use.

1632 SHERWOOD, A pinne-case, pinne-pillow, or pinne-cushion. 1668 A. FOX *Watts' Sarg.* ii. xv. 121 One leaning on a Pin-cushion, a needle run into his finger, and a piece of li

broke off. 1799 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 209, I have got her pincushion to stick for her. 1865 DICKENS *Miss J.* II. 1. A little pincushion, a little housewife, a little book, a little workbox.

2 Local name for plants of the genus *Scabiosa*; also for the Guelder Rose and other plants. from the appearance of the flower-heads.

1886 in BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant n.*
3. *Sea pincushion*: a large kind of starfish
1863 G. S. BRADY in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 253 *Gomaster equisetis*, the sea-pincushion, as it is called by our northern fishermen. the large fleshy mass of the animal is covered thickly with round bosses or tubercles of the size of a large pin's head.

4. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pincushion-box*, -flower (= sense 2), -maker.

1796 *Land Gas.* No. 2406/4 Stolen, a Pincushion-Box. 1798-65 *Gotism. Rev.*, *Adv. Strolling Player*, He to sell his puppets to the pincushion-makers in Rosemary Lane. 1856 *DILLAMER & Co. Cat.* (1861) 303 *Scabiosa calio purpur.* ca. Pincushion Flower.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pincushioned** *a.* or *pa. ppl.*, pierced, like a pincushion with pins; **Pincushiony** *a.*, resembling a pincushion.

1860 THACKERAY *Level the Winder* IV. Her heart was pincushioned with his filial crimes. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. A little, short, round, pincushiony woman stood at the door.

Pind. *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 (3e) *pyndan*, 3 *punde* (*u*), *puinde*, 5-6 *pynd* (*e*, 5, 9 *dial.* *pind*, [OE. (3e) *pyndan* (cf. also *forpyndan* to exclude, bar), *f. pind*: see *POUND* s. 2, *POND*]. Cf. ON. *pynda* to extort, torment (considered by Vigf. to be from OE.).]

†1. *trans.* To shut up, enclose; to dam up (water). *Obs. in gen. sense.*

1897 K. ALFRED in *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxviii. 276 Dæt wæter, ðonne hit hād geyrind, hit mīclād & uppād. . . Ac gū sio pynding wærd unennad. . . ðonne tofowd hit call. [ægoon CNI wut v Crist 97 Dæt is epan acyld cal for-pynded.] a 2235 *Ans. R.* 72 þe wæter, hwon me punt [? *pundes*] lit, & stoppēd. 1844, 128 Nout æs win ilfild me sū uorte uetten. a 2400-50 *Alexander* 547 Gogg and magogg þe giete he with þir gomies pyndis. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 To Pynde, *judicare, truden.*

b. *spec.* To put (beasts) in a pound, to impound.
c 1290 *St. Eustas.* 214 in *Hornum. Alenig. Leg.* (1881) 215 Weddes nimen and of to punde. 1441-2 in *Pinchale Priory* (Surtees) 120 Ughtred. . . pynded the catell. c 1450 *Holland. Hom.* 781 The pyndur had pyndit all his pynd. hōw. 1533 *Procentum. Turres in Sinter Misc.* (1888) 34 To pynd no mōw catell frowe hēnsfurth.

†2. To detain: - *POUND* *v.* *Sc. Obs.*
1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 59/2 þe kall. ðeist fra pynding of his said lands in tyme to cum. 1480 *Acta Dom. Com.* (1819) 6/2 þe saide Joline maxwell grantis þe þe said horse was Ridden eft he was pyndit. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 172 Like as the persons forsaids. pyndis thair bestiall and guidis by all outdour of law.

Hence **Pinded** *ppl. a.*, **Pinding** *vbl. sb.* (*spec.* in local use, in reference to sucking lambs: see *quot.* 1641).

1897 *Pynding* [see sense 1], 1596 DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 *marc.*, *Pynding*. 1641 *Bret. Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 Their extrements. . . berke together their tyles and hinder parties, and soe stoppe theire fundament; the shepherdares phrase is that such lambs are pinded, and that they must bee sette at liberty. 1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 350 *Pinding* is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs.

Pind. *obs. pa. t.* and *ppl.* of **PIN** *v.*, **PINE** *v.*

[**Pinda**, **pindar**, **pinder**. Also **pindal**. [*ad. Pg. pinda*, in Du. *piendel*, *ad. Congo mpinda*, *Mpongwe mbenda*: carried by negroes to America.] Name in the West Indies and Southern U. S. for the ground-nut or pea-nut (*Arachis hypogea*).

1707 *Slave. Jamaica* I. p. lxviii, I was assured that the Negroes feed on Pindals or Indian Earth-nuts, a sort of pea or bean producing its pods under ground. 1796 P. BROWN: *Jamaica* 195 *Pindars* or Ground Nuts. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xx. 115 The pinchico or pinda nuts they also convert into butter. 1814 in *Procyrt's Leango in Pinkerton Voy.* XVI. 551 There is nothing which the Negroes cultivate with more care than the Pinda. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* I. (1876) I. 148 The ground-nut or pea-nut, . . . the Pindar of the United States, . . . is eaten roasted. *altrib.* 1879 *Louisville (U. S.) Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My hogs . . . had . . . the run of potato, pinder and pea fields.

|| **Pindari** *pindāri*, *sb.* (*a.*) [*a.* Hindustānī *pindārī*, *pindārī*, for Marāṭhī *paṇḍārī*], a member of a band of plunderers called *pandhār* or *paṇḍhār*, of disputed origin: perh. from a place-name *Paṇḍhār*: see *Indian Antiquary* XXIX. 140, May 1900.]

1. One of a body of mounted marauders who appear to have arisen in Central India in the 17th c., and in the 18th c. were frequently employed by contending princes as irregular cavalry to pillage the country and massacre the subjects of their enemies. They were crushed in 1817 by the Marquess of Hastings, when Governor-General of India. Also *ad.*

1788 *Indian Voy.* 19 *Hindarra*, . . . who receive no pay, but. . . give a certain monthly sum to the commander in chief, for permission to maraud or plunder under the sanction of his banners. 1844 *204 Pindarries*, a set of plunderers who accompany a Maratta army. 1794 Scott in *Prishka's Ho. Deccan* II. xxi (V) The Pinderreh took Velore. 1803

WELLINGTON in *Gurw Desp* (1844) I. 369 He has had 3000 pindaries in his service, to whom he gave no pay, and who subsisted by plundering the Rajah of Kelapoor. 1836 J. W. KAYE Sir J. Malcolm I. vi. 102 Some band of Pindarees. 1889 G. SMITH *Stephen Huiop* II. 33 Central India was overrun by Pindari brigands.

2. The dialect of these and their descendants.

1901 *Census India, Classified List of Languages* No. 81 Pindhari or Kalkari a jargon based on Dakhni, which is used by Musalman Pindhārs and Kalkais in Dharwar (Bombay).

Pindaric (*pindær'ik*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. Pindarus*, *a.* Gr. Πινδαρύς, *f.* Πινδαρος, name of a famous ancient Greek lyric poet. Cf. *F. Pindarique*.]

A. ad. Of or pertaining to the poet Pindar; written, writing, etc. in a style resembling or supposed to resemble that of Pindar.

1540 *Ben Jonson's Execution agst Vulcan* D. 11 b (*title*), Ode Pindarick On the Death of Sir Hen Morison. 1596 Cowley (*title*) *Pindarique Odes*. 1668 *DRYDEN Dram Poetice Ess* (Ker) I. 97 We may use the benefit of the Pindaric way where the numbers vary, and the rhyme is disposed carelessly. 1711 *Adopton Spect* No. 58 ¶ 23 Those admirable English Authors who call themselves Pindarick Writers. 1765 BRATTON *To Churchill* 34 He soars Pindaric heights. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* I. 19 He built up Pindaric odes to the day of his death.

B. sb. An ode or other poem, or a metre or form of verse, in imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar. (Formerly sometimes applied to an Alexandrine: see *quot.* 1697.) Chiefly in *pl.*

1685 Mrs. BLINN (*title*) A Pindarick on the Death of Our Late Sovereign. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* Ded., *Ess.* (Ker) II. 218 His Alexandrine line, which we call, though improperly, the Pindaric, because Mr. Cowley has often employed it in his Odes. *Ibid.* 229, I generally make the last verse of the triplet a Pindaric. 1706 *CONGALVE Disc Pindarique Ode* A. J. The Character of these late Pindariques, is a Bundle of rambling incoherent Thoughts, express'd in a like parcel of irregular Stanza's. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in 18th C. I. 131 Wollaston had turned the Book of Ecclesiastes into 'Pindarics' in order to give vent to his feelings.

So † **Pindarical** *a. Obs.* = **PINDARIO** *a.*; **Pindarism** [*cf. F. pindarisme*], Pindaric style, imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar; **Pindarist**, an imitator of Pindar, a writer of Pindaric verses; **Pindarize** *v.* [*ad. F. pindariser* (O. de St. Gelais, c 1500)] *intr.* (or with *it*), to imitate Pindar, to write in Pindaric style; *trans.*, to make Pindaric. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes, Resurrection (Note)*, This Ode is truly 'Pindarical, falling from one thing into another, after his Enthusiastical manner. 1697 *WATTS Horat. Lyr.* II. *Medæum* iii, Thus my bold harp profusely play'd Pindarical. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 141 ¶ 6 Sometimes she made me foam at the mouth. . . and act a sort of madness which the Athenians call the 'Pindarism'. 1857 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 144 [Celtic poetry] has all through it a sort of intoxication of style, — a Pindarism, to use a word formed on the name of the poet, on whom, above all other poets, the power of style seems to have exercised an inspiring and intoxicating effect. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 117 Perhaps the like return might properly be made to a modern 'Pindarist'. 1807 R. C. ARW. in *Estienne's World of Wonders* 43 To use the phrase of our descendant and Pindauzing Poets. 1764 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii (1737) 81 Water's good, saith a Poet, let 'em Pindarize upon it.

Pinde, *obs. pa. t.* and *ppl.* of **PIN** *v.*

Pinder (*pindær*), *Forms: 5 pynder*, -are, 5-6 *pynder*, (7-8 *pindar*), 7- *pinder*. [*f.* **PIND** *v.* + *ER* 1.] An officer of a manor, having the duty of impounding stray beasts. (See also **PINNER** 2.)

14. . . *Non.* in *W. Wulker* 688/25 *Inclusor*, a pynder. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 *Pyndare* of beestys (*Pyndou pyndar*), *inclusor*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 8. 148 Than cometh the pynder & taketh hym & putteth hym in the pyndfuld. 1632 (*title*) *The Pinder of Wakefield*. Being the merry History of George a Greene the lusty Pinder of the North. 1769 *De Pold's Tour Gr. Brit.* III. 63 [At Nottingham] they have . . . two more [officers] called Pinders, one for the fields, and the other for the Meadows. 1822 *CLARE Vill. Minstrel* I. 88 While pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1890 *Heist Mercury* 4 Jan., To continue the directions to the pinder not to allow any cattle beyond those belonging to the inhabitants of the old prescriptive borough to be depastured in Hartham.

Pinder: see **PINDA**.

† **Pindfool**, *Obs.* Sarcastic perversion of **PIN**.

FOOL, with play on *fool*.

1550 *HOOPER Sermon on Jonas* v. 132 Then beganne the pyndfooles and cloisters to be made in the church.

Pindling, *a. dial.* and *U. S.* [? for *pingling*, or *padding*]. *a. dial.* Fretful, out of humour.

b. *U. S.* Slightly, puny, delicate.

1861 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* iv. 25 I'm a thinkin' whether or no cows' milk an't goin' to be too hearty for it, it's such a pindling little thing. 1890 MARY E. WILKINS *Islands Rom.*, *Brakes & White Violets* (1891) 166 *Levin's lookin' kinder pindlin'*, an't she? 1895 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 333/2, I never seed sech peevish, pindlin', fashious ways.

Pin-drill, **Pin-drop**: see **PIN** s. 1, 18.

Pin-dust. Dust formed of filings of brass or other metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

1552 *HULST. Pymme dust, peripneuma, psegma*. 1593 G. HARVEY *Purser's Super. Wks* (Grosart) II. 239 Him that can bray the Asse-drumme in a mortar; and stampe his lawes-trumps to Pindust. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 58 A clasp sand so mingled with yellow spangles as it had beene halfe pindust. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiii (1713) 268 Those little fix'd Stars that shew but as scattered Pin-dust in a frosty night. 1807 *HOR. SMITH Tor Hill* (1836) II. 283 *Pindust*, and fine gilt paper.

Pine (*paín*), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* or *arch.* *Forms: 2-* *pine*; also 3-5 *pyne*, 3-6 *pyne*, 4 *pin*. [Early ME. *pine*: -OE. **pin*, *a.* L. *pena* punishment, pain (see *Pogatscher* § 130-134). Cf. OS *pinna*, (MD. *pine*, Du. *pyne*, *pyne*), OLG. *pinna* (MHG. *pinne*, *pin*, Ger. *peinn*), ON. *pinna* (Sw *pinna*, Da *pine*); also OIr. *piann* (Ir Gael *piann*), all from Latin. App. introduced into Teut. and Celtic with Christianity, and in Eng. applied first to the pains of hell. It is notable that the sb. has not yet been found in OE., where the derived vb. *pinian* was common from an early period.]

†1. Punishment; suffering inflicted as punishment, torment, torture; *spec.* the penal sufferings of hell or of purgatory; = **PAIN** s. 1, 2 b *Obs.*

c 1160 *Hattori Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 46 And þenne fareð hi o on ece pine [Ag. *Gosp.* usle, *Lundsf.* untergo]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo bið wundenðe inne þisse pine. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 De pine of helle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 497 *Par. pin* [v. r. *pyne*, *pine*] þai bece opun þam at. 1362 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. v. 29 To take twey stanes, And fette hom Felce from wyene pine [i. e. the cucking stool]. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 472 Alle in purgatory pyne. c 1384 *CHAUCER Ho. Fame* III. 422 Of Froserpene That quene ys of the derke pyne. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xii. 132 Dire Tyrandis tuk his haly man, And held him lang in-till heid pyne. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 54 To stire vp. . . ill men to flie vice through the pines that they see ill men pinet with. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xvi. lvi. 4 The victor pardons her, that merits death and pine.

†2. Suffering, affliction, distress, trouble. a. Physical suffering; = **PAIN** s. 1, 3. (In ME. often applied to the passion of Christ.) *Obs.*

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137, I ne can. tellen alle þe pines ðæt hi didnen wreccen me on þis land. a 1225 *St. Marher* 2 Efter ure lauerdes pine ant his passiu ant his deð on rode. c 1275 *Orison of our Lord* 30 in O. E. *Misc.* 139 Cryst þat for vs þoldest so swiþe muelch pyne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Heutl. Syme* 723 Þe pyne, he suiffert for þy gode. 1480 *Roh. Deyll* 820 in Hazi. *E. P.* I. 251 God wotte hys belly [had] greute pyne. c 1600 *MONTGOMRIE Charie* 4 *Slac* 1350 Be mediciner to the man, And schaw sic cunning as 3e can, To put him out of pyne.

b. Mental suffering; grief, sorrow, trouble or distress of mind; anguish; = **PAIN** s. 1, 4. (In quot. a 1600, Grievous or intense longing for something: cf. **PINE** *v.* 6.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 *Lay* 2515 Ofte heo hæfde seowre & pine. 13. . . E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 330 My precios perle doiz me gret pyne. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 13 And it lyke you to take the worship upon you. . . to the pyne and dyscomfort of all your ille wyllis. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amicitia* (1879) 57 My pleasur, pine, and pain. a 1600 *MONTGOMRIE Misc.* P. xxxvii. 6 Sen nane bot I hes for thy person. p. 2e. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xix. civ. That high crie. Pindeth through her hart with sorrow, griefe, and pine. 1727 *RAMSAY Richy & Sandy* 30 [He] sung on aeten rede the love's pine. 1868 *ISA CRAIG-KNOX Ballad of Brides of Quar* ix. More than one hath lived in pine, And more than one hath died of care.

†3. Trouble taken or undergone in accomplishing anything; labour, toil, exertion, effort, pains; difficulty; = **PAIN** s. 1, 5, 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1136 Wit pine it sal þe 3eild þi fode. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1994 Þey ascaped wip mykel pyne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1206 *Pyne* 3ede þai fute the. And slike a prai þam apured as þus weede to reken. 1533 *BELLINGHAM Lory* iv. xi (S. T. S.) II. 84, I will tak pyne to do sic thingis for defence of publick heibte. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 37 It's Pine to tell; it is difficult to tell.

†4. Suffering caused by hunger or want of food; the condition of pining for food; famine; want; starvation. (Cf. **PINE** *v.* 4, 5.) Also *fig. Obs.*

1567 *DRANT Horace, Epist.* xviii. Fy, Greedie thurst and knowinge pyne of siluer, and of gould. 1596 *SPENSER P. Q. v. v. 22* Forst, through penurie and pyne, . . . For nougt was given them to sup or dyne. 1795 *Pope Odyss* xv. 367 On all their weary ways wait care and pain, And pine and penury.

b. A disease of sheep: = **PINING** *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 405 In the pine, the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and its pasture too arid.

5. Complaint, repining. *rar e-1.*

1804 *Something Odd* III. 179 To give way to unavailing pines

6. *Comb.*, as † *pine-stall* (*pynstal*), place of punishment. See also **PINBANK**.

c 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* *York Hours* 43 *Pal.* gerte hym beie on his bak þe cros to be pynstal

Pine (*paín*), *sb.* 2 *Forms: 1 pin*, 4- *pine*; also 4 *pyne*, 4-5 *pyne*, 5 (7 *Sc.*) *pyne*. [OE. *pinz*, *ad. L. pinus* a pine-tree, in ME. a. *F. pin* - *L. pinus*. Gower's form *pygne*, is not easy to explain: *F. pygne* = *It. pigna*, *L. pinea* is cited only of 1528 in *Godef.*]

1. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, or of various allied coniferous genera; comprising trees, mostly of large size, with evergreen needle-shaped leaves, of which many species afford valuable timber, tar, and turpentine, and some have edible seeds.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 508 *Se halga wolde aheawan ænne beahne pin-beam.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 *Pal* sal be cedre, ciprese, and pine. 1784 *Pe pine* [v. r. *pyne*] c 1350 *Leg. Road* (1871) 70 *Pe* secund (wand) sal be of cypres, And þe thrid of pine sal be. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 161 Enclosed with the tres of Pigne [*pinus* Nonarceigne]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 357 b/1 Ther was a tree of a pyne which

PINE.

1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* 3. "Pine Bark & Beetles, numerous species of small beetles, live below the bark of Fir-trees and other Conifers. c1614 Sir W. MURE *Direlto d' Azevedo* II. 475. "Aged Atlas, whose" pygn-bearing browses Nor halle nor wind, eschewes, 1887 *Nicholson's Dict Gard* 3. v. PINUS, "The Pine Beauty *Trachea piniperda* 1892. c1614 *Jarden* 27 Aug. 200 The Scotch Fir shoots... have been tunneled by the "Pine beetle 1766 J. BARTMAN *Frut* 18 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 41 We rowled, by some oak and "pine-bluff, 1825 *Genl. Mag.* XCIV. 1 6 Lumber, such as "pine-boards and cantling 1890 "R. BOLDREY *Col Reformer* (1891) 292 vast plains and "pine bordered sandhill. 1867 THORNTON 17 *Langus* "Daphnis & Chloë 29 The crown'd head with "pine boughes 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unk.* iv. 48 The pine boughs are singing Old songs with new gladness 1881 MISS OMBRON *Inyr Insects* (1890) 246 The caterpillars of the "Pine-lind Moth are injurious to the Scotch Fir, Silver Fir, and various species of Pine 1808 "SCOTT *Marm* vi Intro'd to His low and "pine built hall. 1812 R. SCOTCHMAN in T. Mitchell *Aristoph* (1832) II. 42 O'er the mountain's "pine-capt brow, 1786 R. P. JUDRI *L. Pers. Heroiné* II. ix. 23 His "pine-clad head Old Athos bows", 1860 TYNDALE *Glos.* x. xii. go At the other side was the pine-clad slope. 1695 WOODWARD *Ant Hist.* *Earth* II. (1723) 81 Nuts, "Pine-Cones, and the like. 1666 W. M. ROSETTI in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* p. xlii. A gilt bronze pine-cone, hollowed, and 12 feet in height, used once to be at the summit of the Sepulchre of Moham of Hadrin. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit.* *Farming Wks.* (Hohn) III. 60 Nature drops a pine-cone in Mariposa, and it lives fifteen centuries 1884 C. A. TOWNSEND in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 821. "Pine-covered hills. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xlii. 248 The "Pine-Creeping Warbler (*Yungipicus*). 1777 ELIZ. RIVES *Farm* 36 Up the "pine-crowded hill. 1823 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poem.* 141 Neath the "pine-dotted slopes of

Tivoli 1866 *Treat Bot.* *Pine drops, an American name for *Pterospora*. 1864 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit. I.* 61. The Pine-finch, *Pinicola enucleator*. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* 1. 86 After dinner we gathered round the "pine-fire." 1822 SHILLER *V. To Jones—The Recollect.* I We wandered to the "Pine Forest." 1857 THORNTON *tr. Longus Daphnis & Chloë* 99 They crowned him [a goat] with "pine-garlands." 1835 CLOOK *Body of Man* 168 The backside of the "Pine-landslide." 1872 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII 402 *Pine Grosbeak. 1884 *Hesper's Mag.* Mar 619/1 One of our most beautiful and interesting winter visitants is the pine grosbeak. 1859 W. S. COFFMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 36 It will change first into a brown chrysalis, then into a large and pretty moth—the "Pine-hawk Moth." 1887 *Nicholson's Dist. Gard.* v. v. Pine-apple, Provision should be made, in "Pine-house" or pits, for applying a thin shading for a few hours, on bright summer days. 1858 *Epitaph* II iv b, Some dry Figgies, and two ounces of "Pine kernel." 1853 H. MORI *Antid.* Ath 1. 31 (1712) 33 That particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conioid* or Pine-kernel. 1722 *tr. Pomer's Hist. Inugs* I. 144 The Indian Pine Kernels are little Almonds of a yellowish white Colour. 1792 W. BARRIAM *Can. Ohio* 387 To collect a great quantity of wood and "Pine knots" to feed our fires. 1765 J. BARRIAM *Frut.* 26 Dec in W. Stolk *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 8 We encamped on a bluff in the "pine-land." 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 422 *Steleporus undulatus*, prefers the more sandy localities covered with pine, and is often called the "pine lizard." 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 34/2 A pine lizard ran up the trunk of a cedar tree. 1774 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 372 *Pine Marten. 1884 J. FIERIES *Red Deer* ix 169 A reddish-brown marten-cat, or pine-marten. 1866 in *Huguenot's Harvard Mem. Bog.* *Whittemore* 1. 470 The dry leaves, and "pine-needles" are as luxurious to lie on. 1866 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV 649 *Pine-oil or *Pin-oil*, names, applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, obtained in various ways from pine and fir-trees. 1870 *Splendid Follies* I. 39 Scrambling over the "pine-pit," he cheered off. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch.* 7. 1. 24/2 The non-roofedinery with a pine pit in the middle. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 138 The land, are either "pine-plains," or intervals. 1766 *Const. Farmer* v. v. Pine-apple, Generally, "pine plants," brought from the West-Indies, have a white insect adhering to them. 1775 (1. WINTG *Selborne* xlii. 208 The "pine-plantations" of that nobleman are very grand. 1798 *Sylvester Du Burtas* II. 11. 11. *Colonies* 186 The "Pine-plough'd Sea." 1890 'R. BODREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1897) 185 The unbanked "pine-pools" of the rude verandah. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 35 Other parasitic plants, like the Beech drops and "Pine sap," fasten their roots under ground upon the roots of neighboring plants. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* s.v. *Luphyrus Pini* is the one generally denoted by the name of "Pine Sawfly." 1885 *Lady Baskin's The Trades* 344 The "pine shipping season" is a period of great activity in the Bahamas. 1880 *Lily Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) XI. 720 "Pine snake," *Pituophis melanoleucus*. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 39/2 A pine snake, bloated and glistening, wriggles across the road. 1843 *Sturtevant Comm.-St. Rk.* Ser. II (1849) 660/1 Candles made of the "Pine-plants." 1854 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) Oct. 328 This "pine-stump land" is proving to be the best potato land in the world. 1857 II LATHAM *Black & White* 38 They always had to lie out at night six or seven miles, up into the "pine-thickets," to sleep. 1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 40 The durability of "Pine timber," is considered to be scarcely inferior to that of the oak. 1857 *Mayne R.p. Lax.* "Pine thistle." 1839 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 99 The Valley of Grindelwald, interspersed with verdant lawns and sable "pine-tracts." 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 14/2 *Pine Wool Anti-rheumatic Underclothing.

Pine (pīn), v. Forms: 1-2 pinian, 3-7 pyne, 3-pine. [*Old pinian*, f. *pin*, *pin* sb. 1: cf. *MDu.* *MLG.* *pinen*, *Du.* *pynen*, *OLG.* *pinen* (MHG. *pinen*, *Ger. pinnen*), *ON.* *pinia* to torment, punish (Sw. *pinia*, *Da.* *pine* to torment); cf. also *Old Ir.* *Gael.* *pian* to torment, f. *pian* sb. Cf. later Eng. *peine*-n, *PAIN*, from *OF.*]

+1. *trans.* To afflict with pain or suffering; to cause to suffer; to torment, trouble, distress. Also *absol.* *Obs.* (Cf. *PAIN* v. 2.)

1893 K. *REED Oros* II. 11. 84 Da pineden hie hiene mid dem sat he his hand forberndon. 1850 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 29 Da cuome hider er tid to pinenne [Ags. G. *prezengene*] with. 1854 O. E. *Chron.* an. 137 [Hi] piniden him alle þe ilce pining dat ure Drihten was pined. 18175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He was ipinet ermliche to dede. 1225 *Anser. R.* 401 Neuer er nu nes ich ful pined 1340 *HANFOLDE Psalter* iv. 5 Doand penaunce & pyndand 30w for 30wre synnes. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* i. cxvii. 99 He was taken in suspession, and so turmentyd and pyned yf he confessyd. 1509 T. UNDERDOWN *Onit agst. Ibis* K v j b, Aristophanes was by publick authoritie pyned to death. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. i. in. 245 O tell him .how my soule is pin'd. 1724 *RAMSAY Treat. Misc.* *Scots Cantata*, Hence frae my breast, contentious care, Ye've unt the power to pine. [1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 285 Truly might the Chronicler say, that never were martyrs so pined as they were.]

+2. *intr.* To suffer, to undergo pain. *Obs. rare.* (In later use merged in 5.)

1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on forste and on snawe. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 773 (Harl. MS.) To synne and to pyne of þe deþ þat is pardurable.

+3. *trans.* To put to labour; *refl.* to take pains, exert oneself, labour, toil (= *PAIN* v. 4). *Obs.*

13. K. *Alis.* 5914 Mychel he hym pyned er al þis londe He haueþ ywonne. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Ser. Wks I. 120 A bole þat shal be kild... is not pyned ne travellid wip oþer beestis. 1400 *tr. Secunda Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* xcvi. 100 His fadyr and his modir pyned hem to lere hym som craft. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1358 Al grauntid the gome to be gay qweue, For to proker hir pes, & pyne hym perfore.

4. To exhaust or consume (a person, animal, etc.) by suffering of body or mind, esp. by want of food or by wasting disease; to cause to languish; to wear out, waste away, reduce to leanness, emaciate; to deprive or stint of food, to starve. Also with *away*, to death, etc. Now *rare exc. dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 9230 Þis bissop was ney to grounde ibrogt Mid hongre... He wep & cride on is men þat hit soold on him rewe þat he neare to deþe pined. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Ser. Wks II 155 Þei pynen hem bi worste hungre 1549 *CHURCH Hist. Sedat.* (1642) 33 Seeing yee so unpittifully yer ven men, pine them with famine. 1553 L.D. J. GRAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II II 279 The thought and care she takethe, pines her awaye. 1596 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 372 Phisitions keepe their patients in daunkenes, pining them euen vnto bones. 1605 *HOLLAND Sueton* 111 When as shee was fully determined to pine her selfe to death hee caused her mouth perforce to be opened, and meate to be crammed into her throate. 1645 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* I (1829) App. 67 (Wingfield Manor) was a place that could not be otherwise taken, without they were pined out. 1737-3 *MILNER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Crocus*, The Bulb seem'd to be pin'd and emaciated. 1759 SARAH FELDING *Cleat. of Dalloway* I 223 He fattened on Flattery, and pined himself awaye. 1845 *HOOD Lamia* iv. I'd pine him to a ghost for want of rest. 1848 *BUCKLEY Hist.* 17 But he pined away his great heart, remaining there 1881 *Leicester. Glass.* *Pine*, to starve, kill by starvation. 'They hatched the town in hope to pine 'em'. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June III, If she there had died of hunger pined.

absol. c. 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Sky-Knives* 19 Thou do'st onely pinch, and pine, and spare, To hord vp money.

5. *intr.* To become wasted or feeble, from suffering (bodily or mental), esp. from intense grief, etc., wasting disease, or want of sustenance; to lose vitality or vigour; to languish, waste away. c. 1440 *Boetius* (Laud MS 559 f. 10 b), That he shulde other dayes nyne In prison leve and there pyne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynny, or langury in sekenesse, *languis*, *elanguis*. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Aib) 25 So dooth the soule pyne a way for default of gostly meate. 1560 DAUS *tr. Stridand's Comm.* 392 His wife, which pined to death for sojowe. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 115 He ten times pines, that pines beholding food. c. 1605 MRS HUTCHINSON *Ment. Col. Hutchinson* (1845) 266 Pining with spite and envy. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 18 They generally pine away and die in a short time. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 28 Mar. in *Life*, You must get a place, or pine in penury. 1871 R. ELRIS *Catullus* viii. 14 But thou'lt be mourning thus to pine unask'd away.

b. *trans.* Of things: To lose bulk, vigour, or intensity; to languish. 1727 *Pore, etc. Art of Sinking* 112 The sparking flames raise water to a smile, Yet the pleas'd liquor pines, and lessens all the while. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 107 Ah me, the sun! the dreahtlight 'gins to pine. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 173 In the Canay Islands, where the tobacco industry had to be resorted to after the cochenille pined.

c. *trans.* with *away* or *out*: To consume or spend (life, health, etc.) in pinning. 1723 *Pore. Odyss.* xv. 383 She, for Ulysses lost Pined out her bloom, and vanish'd to a ghost. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxxiv. (1783) I. 208 Many... pining away existence under the lashes, of reproach. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. Barristers pining a hungry life out in chambers.

6. *intr.* To be consumed with longing; to languish with intense desire, to hunger after something; to long eagerly. *Const. for, after, or inf.* 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii 236 The new-made Bridegroome .for whom (and not for Tybal) Iulet punde. 1696 *ATK & BRADY P.* xlii. 4 For thee, my God, My thirsty Soul doth pine. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* xii. ii. 312 Who died there pining for their native home. 1829 *LITTON Deceit* II. vii. We pine for sympathy. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Hell* III. 258 Harry Temple was wise enough to give up pining after what he could not get.

7. *intr.* To repine, complain, fret.

1689 *NORRIS Hymn*, 'Long have I new'd' it, No longer will I grieve or pine. 1858 *LITTON Lala* II. 11, The eager and ardent spirits that pined at the... inactivity of Ferdinand's... campaign. 1840 *BARRHAM Ingot Leg.* Ser. I *Bagnant's Dog*, Scratching and whining, And moaning and pining.

b. *trans.* To repine at, lament, mourn *arch.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv 848 Abashi the Devil doth and saw Vertue in her shape how lovly, saw, and pin'd His loss. 1872 *SWINBURNE Under Microscope* 8 We... see, and pine our loss.

8. a. *trans.* To cause (fish) to shrink, in the process of curing; to dry by exposure to the weather. 1560 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXIV (Jam.), The fische was nocht pynit nor rypitaneucht. 1642 S. SMITH *Herring-Buss Trade* 10 The Pickle doth so pine and overcome the nature of the Herring, that it makes it stiffe. 1705 *Sc. Acts Anne* (1824) III. 293/1 That all the herring or white fish, shall be pined cured and packed from the bottom to the top with foreign salt alternarily. 1824 *SHIRREFF Agric. Surv. Shetl.* 91 When the body of the fish is all equally dried, here called *pin'd*, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called *bloom*.

b. *intr.* Of fish: To shrink or 'render', as in the process of curing.

1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 Some expert Anglers preserve Salmon Spawn, from pining, with Salt.

Pineal (pīnāl, pīnāl), a. *Anat.* [a. F. *pinéal*, f. L. *pinæa* a pine-cone: see -AL.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape: applied to a small somewhat conical body (the *pineal body* or *pineal gland*), of unknown function, situated behind the third ventricle of the brain, and containing sand-like particles.

1681 *tr. Willis Rem. Med. Whs* Vocab., Pineal kernel in the brain, in form of a pine-apple, called also *conarium*. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Pineal Kernel*, is a Glandule seated between the Two Beds of the Optick Nerves, and the

Prominencies which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy substance. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 275 ¶ 4 The Pineal Gland, which many of our Modern Philosophers suppose to be the Seat of the Soul. 1785 *REID Intell. Power* s. II iv 99 Des Cartes, observing that the pineal gland is the only part of the brain that is single, was determined by this to make that gland the soul's habitation. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* 1. x, How, without Clothes, could we possess the master-organ, soul's seat, and use pineal gland of the Body Social-I mean, a Purse? 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 44 The upper part of each lateral boundary is the optic thalamus, with the peduncles of the pineal body extending along it. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Annu. Life* 343 The pineal gland, has been supposed to represent either the region of closure of the neural folds, or else, an unpaired eye.

b. Pertaining to or connected with the pineal body, as *pineal eye*, *peduncle*, *ventricle*. see *quots.* 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Annu. Life* Index, Pinealeye [*ibid.* 293 note, Recent researches have shown that in *Lacertis* the apex of the pineal gland is transformed into an azgyos eye]. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pineal peduncles*, the peduncles of the pineal gland. *P. ventricle*, a hollow in the pineal gland, a fecal survival.

Pine-apple, *pineapple* (pīn ap'pl) Forms see *PINE sb. 2* and *APPLE*; also 6 *pineable*, *pyneable*. [*f. PINE sb. 2* + *APPLE*.]

1. The fruit of the pine-tree; a pine-cone. *Obs. exc. dial.* Formerly also applied to the edible seeds or 'kernels' (*pine-nuts*).

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxii (Tollem MS), Pine, be pinapple, is fe fute of be pine tre, .be pinapple is be mo-to get note and conteyneþ in it selfe many curles, closid in ful hard schales. 1400 *Psall. of Suenm* 82 On peren and pyneapple þei ioeken in peas. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* vii (1888) 57 The Harte hath the shape and forme of a Pyneapple. 1577 B. GOCCH *Hierisch's Husb* (1586) 63 The Hartschoch, the fruit of it something resembleth the Pineable. 1665 G. HANNA *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 69 To outward view it [Ananas] seems, when it is whole, to resemble our Pine-Apple. 1722 J. JAMILL *tr. Le Bon's Gardening* 149 The Pine is a Tree very different from the Fir... Its Fruit is call'd the Pine-Apple.

b. A figure or image of a pine-cone, used as an ornament or decoration.

1483 *Ward. Acc.* in *Grose Antig. Rep.* I. 29 Blue clothe of gold, wrought with nett and pyne appels. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* iii. vii. 77 [Some] take the leaves of this coat to be pine-apples. 1779 *SWINBURNE Trav. Spain* xiv. 417 A slender square minaret terminating in a ball or pine apple.

2. The juicy edible fruit of the Ananas, *Ananassa sativa*, a large collective fruit developed from a conical spike of flowers, and surmounted by a crown of small leaves, so called from its resemblance to a pine-cone. see *quot* 1665 in 1; = *PINE sb. 2* 5. b. The plant which bears this, *Ananassa sativa* (N.O. *Bromeliaceæ*), a native of tropical South America, widely cultivated in tropical countries generally, and in hot-houses also in temperate climates.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* 83 Pine-apples, Moly, Persian Jasmine. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 58 The Ananas or Pine-Apple is accounted the most delicious fruit of all America. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 The *Kappa-Tsakha* or *Ananas*, called by our AMERICAN planters, The *Pine-Apple*. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II. 188, I had... given a guinea for two pine-apples. 1870 *Yates Nat. Hist. Comm.* 186 Vessels can now bring ripe pine-apples from the West Indies to England in pretty good condition.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* +a. in sense 1, as pine-apple kernel, seed, a seed of the pine-cone, esp. as used for food; pine-apple nut, a pine-cone; pine-apple tree, a pine-tree, esp. *Pinus Pineæ* (all *Obs.*).

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 93 b, *Pyne apple kernels. 1725 *BRADLEY Family Dict.* s. v. *Syrup*, Add the Pine-Apple Kernel, Pistachies, and bruised Seeds. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. Pref., The kernels of the "Pineapple nut. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb* iv. 686 *Pynapple seed is sow. 1382 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxx (Tollem MS), The "pinapel tre is calde bope 'pinus' and 'pinæa'. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build* 153 Things which are green all Winter; As Juniper. Pine-Apple-trees, Eng.

b. in sense 2, as pine-apple culture, garden, plant; pine-apple cloth, a thin translucent cloth made from pine-apple fibre; = *PiNa* 2; pine-apple fibre, the fibre of the leaves of the pine-apple; pine-apple flower, a flower, or plant, of the S. African genus *Eucomis* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), in which the cluster of flowers is surmounted by a tuft of bracts like that of the pine-apple; pine-apple potato (see *quot.*); pine-apple rum, rum flavoured with pine-apple; pine-apple shawl, a shawl made of pine-apple cloth; pine-apple strawberry = *pine-strawberry* (see *STRAWBERRY*).

1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Bromelia pignæ*, a native of Mammila, yields fine hair-like fibres, with which the celebrated "pine-apple cloth of the Philippines is made. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III 278 Pine-apple yarn and cloth. 1883 *MOLONEY W. African Fisheries* 24 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Drag-neis*, made of "pineapple or other fibre. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 266 The same pine-apple-fibre bag which he wore slung across his shoulder. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* *Eucomis*, *Pine-apple flower. 1845 *THACKERAY Pinico Pavilion* iii, The "pine-apple gardens of sweet Pinico. 1779 *COWPER Let. to F. Hill* 2 Oct, Arrival of the Jamaica fleet. I hope it imports some "pine-apple plants for me. 1835 *HENSLOW Phys. Bot.* § 64 In one peculiar variety of this tuber, termed the "pine-apple potato", each [bud] is subtended by a swollen projection which represents the base of the leaf-stalk, in whose axil we may consider it to have been formed.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. 102 A waistcoat of 'pine-apple shawl stuff' 1860 *All Year Round* No 63. 307 A dish of the light-red 'pine apple strawberries'

† **Pineate**, *a. Obs. rare* [ad med L. *pinēātus*, f. L. *pinēa* pine-cone: see -ATE².] Of the shape of a pine-cone, conical (Cf. PINEAL)

c1400 *Langland's Curing* 113 þe myddel part of þe brayn ys lasse þen eny oþere & here forme ys pyneate, brod towarde þe furþere syde of þe hed and scharpere towarde þe hyndor syde

† **Pinebank**, *Obs.* Also 6 pyne-bank(e), pin-. [= MDu. *pinbanck*, MHG., Ger. *peinbank*: cf. PINE sb.1, and BANK².] An old name of the rack.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'a bank or row of pins or spikes'. Also often erroneously printed *bank*.)

1534 *More Conf. agst. Trib* i. xviii Wks. 1160/1 Than must he leaue his outwarde worship and lye panyng in his bedde as it were on a pine bank 1544 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II 424/2 Seand vþens of perfite aige and stark of peisonne put on þe said pynebankis [printed *bankis*]. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) 123 Seven dayes stretched on a pyne bank. 1570 *Foxe A & M* (ed 2) 1028/1 Then was he thrise put to the pyne-banke, tormented most miserably, to viter his setters on. 1580 *HOLLIVAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Bailler la question*, to put one on the racke or pinbanke [1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot* (1864) II 406 The witnesses [were], as was usual in this cruel age [1537]. examined under the rack, or pynebankis]

Pine-barren, *U.S.* [f. PINE sb.2 + BARREN sb.3.] A level sandy tract of land, covered scantily with pine-trees, chiefly in the Southern States.

1737 *WESLEY Jnl* 2 Dec. (1872) I. 62 (Georgia) The land is of four sorts,—pine-barren, oak-land, swamp, and marsh 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jnl* 27 Dec in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 10 At Johnson's Bluff for a mile the sandy pine-barren comes close or near the shore 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag* Feb. 418/2 Huge pine-barrens near the coast hindered the first efforts of the planter.

b. *attrib.* as **pine-barren beauty**, a small creeping evergreen, *Pyxidanthera barbulata* (N. O. *Diapensiaceae*); **pine-barren scorpion**, a large scorpion found in pine-barrens; **pine-barren terrapin**, a turtle of the family *Chemydidae*.

1782 *CRAVECORUR Lett* 236 Scorpions, from the smallest size, up to the pine barren, the largest species known here 1884 *MILLER Plant-u.*, Pine barren Beauty.

Pine-beauty to Pine-cone: see PINE sb.3

Pined (pɪnd), *pph. a.* [f. PINE v. + -ED.] Exhausted or wasted by suffering or hunger.

1508 *DUNBAR Fighting* 170 Thy lang leneCraig, Thy pure pynit throt. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 139 Stuffed lumes become unwelide supporters of his pined corps 1658 *COKEINE Obstinate Lady* i. 1, The pind man Whom Poets phantasies have plac'd in Hell With fruit before him. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII v. A man with a pined leg (from some ailment in the foot) 1897 *A. Whitt's Syst. Med.* II. 897 The stress lies heavy upon the pined body.

† **Pineful**, *a. Obs.* [f. PINE sb.1 + -FUL.] Full of 'pine' or suffering; painful, distressing.

a1225 *St. Markar* a. Al hire passion ant hire pinful deð a1300 *Cursor M.* 18223 Sathan, þat pinful prince, he laight And vnder myght of hell him taght. c1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS. F.) 214 A pineful dede 1564 *Wynet Cert. Tract* in Wks (S. T. S.) I 23 The office is to thaim wonderous pinefull and almost importable 1597-8 *B. HALL Sat* v. ii. 82 With long constraint of pinefull penurie

|| **Pinenchyma** (pɪneŋkɪmə), *Bot.* [mod.L. (contracted) f. Gr. *πινάξ* tablet + *ἐγκύμα* infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] Tissue consisting of thin flat cells; tabular parenchyma. Hence **Pinenchymatous** (pɪneŋkɪmətəs), *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of pinenchyma.

1840 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 392 A cuticle with pinenchymatous cells, that is to say tabular-shaped.

Pine-nut, ? *Obs.* Forms. 1 pinhnytu, 4 pinnotte, 5 pynote, 6-pine-nut [f. PINE sb.2 + NUT.] A pine-cone, esp. one containing edible seeds, rarely, the edible seed or kernel.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II 180 zenim of pinhynte xx zeclen-sodra cynnela. *Ibid.* III. 258 Seo corðe stent on gellcynse anre pinhnyte. c1430 *Two Cookery Bks* 34 Take kynmelys of Pynotys. c1440 *Prompt. Parv* 400/2 Pynote, frute, Pynum 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy* III. 422 In the cottages we found many pine-nuts opened 1774 *NOUGENT tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 354 Dividing amongst them some filberds, and pine nuts. 1821 *BYRON Sat. dnm.* v. 1 276 Faggots, pine nuts, and wither'd leaves

attrib. 13 *Seyn Sag* (W) 544 Als dede the pinnote tre Of his sympe. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* II. 131 With Cucumber seed and Pine-nut kernels.

Piner¹, *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5-6 pynour, 6 pinor, poyner, pyner, -ir, -or, -owr, 6-piner, 6-9 pointer, 7 pynour. [= MDu. *pinier*, *pyner* (13th c.), f. *pinen*, *pinjen* to labour, toil: cf. PINE v. 3, sb.1 3]

1. A labourer, now in N. E. Scottish dialects applied to a man who cuts peat, turf, etc.

c1420 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ii. 559 þe Egyptis for inuy Anoynt þaim [Israelites] dispirytly. And in all werkis þaim pynours maid. *Ibid.* 1154 And mak þai men þai laborar, Masons, wrychtis and pynouraris 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* I 348 Giffin to pynours to bere the trees to be Mons new cradil to hir. 1503 *Ibid.* II 392 Paynt to James to carteis and pynours, for carying of beddis, clathes fra the Castell to the Abbey 1543 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVIII. (Jam.) The pynours to help to dyocht & cleynghe the calsaus, euery pynour his day about. a1574 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks 1848 II. 160 Sa scho was lappit in a cope of leid, and keptit... unto the nyntene of October, quhen scho by pynours was caryed to a schip, and sa caryed to France. 1601 J. MALVILL *Diary*

(Wodrow Soc.) 493, I ley down at your fest my Commission as the pynour does his burding 1759 *Fountainhall's Decisions* I 236 Forcing them to employ the common Piners in the Town, and exacting money for it 1806 *Case, Driff of Murrow, &c* (Jam.) The people she saw. were piners or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials 1887 *BULLOCK Pynours* v. 41 The pynour-fishermen pursuing their proper calling on the vasty deep

2 = PIONEER 1, 2

1587 *Mirr Mag.* *Aurel Anton* xxv, My piners eke weie prest with showle and spade T interre the dead *Ibid.*, *Sir N. Burdet* lxx, Hee pyners set to trenche, and vnder mine amayne 1581 *STYWARD Mari Discip* II 122 There are to be placed thy piners who are to be garded with 500. shot of each wing

Piner² (pɪnɪər), [f. PINE v. + -ER¹]

† 1. A tormentor. *Obs.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xviii 34 Hlaferd his gesalde hine ðeem pinerum 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot* vii 46 The rest of his body, the pynours raue with an yrre tange, meruelous artificious, to his dolour and langsum pane

2. One who or that which piners; *spec.* an animal suffering from a wasting disease

188a *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 A large proportion of the grouse have the appearance of having died from starvation. The keepers... call the emaciated birds 'piners'. 1893 *Westm. Gns.* 12 Feb. 10/2 It seemed as if the bull would have to be killed as a 'piner'.

Piner³ *local* [f. PINE sb.2 + -ER¹.]

a. *Tasmania.* A man employed in hewing pine-trees. b. *U.S. local.* An inhabitant of a region where pine-trees abound.

1891 W. TILLEY *Wild West Tasmania* 43 (Morris) The King River is only navigable for small craft Piners' boats sometimes get in 1894 *RALPH in Harper's Mag* Aug. 337 The term 'piners' is synonymous with the term 'poor whites' in the South

Pinery (pɪnɪəri), [f. PINE sb.2 + -ERY]

1. A place in which pine-apples are grown

1758 J. RALPH *Authors by Profession* 41 All must have their Focleries as well as their Pineries. 1787 *Olla Podrida* No. 42 (x788) 425 The Pleasure of seeing Green-houses and Pineries arise 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk* 207/1 Separate vineries, forcing-houses, pineries, and hot-pits.

2. A plantation or grove of pine-trees.

1831 *JANE PORTER Sir E. Seaward's Narr* II 160 Our pines in the dell formed an infant pinery. 188a *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 12/1 When the timber shall have been stripped from the pineries of Maine

Pine-sap to Pine-torch: see PINE sb.2

Pine-tree, = PINE sb.2 1.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II 216 Pintreowes þa gienan twiga ufeuendæg gegend a1300 *Cursor M.* 6326 Par sagh he stand Wexen o cypres, a wand; An-ope he sagh o cedre tre, O pine tre þe third he fand 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/2 A Pyne tre (A. A. Pyne Appylte), *pinus*. c1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Mynon* xviii. 390 He toke on his waye for to goo to the pynre of mountabail. 1564 *TURNER Herbal* II 87 The Pyne tre bynght forth very hile rosin 1710 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel* (1897) VI 669 The bill for preserving white pyne trees in our plantations for ships mast. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II 108 Baricaded by fallen pine-trees and tremendous precipices

b. *attrib.*, as **pine-tree bole**, etc.; **pine-tree money**, name for the silver coins (shilling, sixpence, and threepence) bearing the figure of a pine-tree, struck in Massachusetts in the latter half of the 17th century, being the first money coined in a British colony. **Pine-tree State**, Maine; U.S., so called from its extensive pine-forests.

a1488 *Clough Early Poems* xvi 88 The pine-tree boles are dimmer, And the stars bedimmed above 1864 *WESSER Dict. Names Fiction*, Pine-Tree State 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Jan. 426/1 These coins, now very rare, are called 'Pine Tree Money' 1888 *Boston Transcrip* (Farmer), The good old Pine-Tree State is pretty well represented in this locality. 1893 *ELIZ.-B. CUSTER Testing* 88 The most venomous of snakes, called the pine-tree rattlesnake. 1893 *GOLDW SMITH United States* 88 She [Massachusetts] coined her own money, the pine tree shilling 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* (U.S.) VI 288/2 These vessels all sailed under the pine tree flag This flag was of white bunting, on which was painted a green pine-tree, and upon the reverse... 'Appeal to Heaven'

|| **Pinetum** (pɪnɪtəm), *Pl. -a, -tums* [L.

pinētum pine-grove, f. *pinus* PINE sb.2.] A plantation or collection of pine-trees of various species, for scientific or ornamental purposes.

1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 392 In Northumberland, the first established and richest Pinetum is that of Sir C. L. M. Monck. 1881 *VITCH Confes* i. 11 320 The Pinetum, in its comprehensive sense, is a complete collection of living specimens of all the Coniferous trees and shrubs known. *Ibid.* 321 The planting of Pineta originated in the beginning of the present century

Pine-wood, [f. PINE sb.2 + WOOD sb.]

1. The wood of the pine-tree. Also *attrib.*

1815 *Tweedell's Rem.* lxx 315 note, A small bundle of splinters of pine-wood 1850 *LYELL and Peat* U.S. II 32 Holding, large blazing torches of pine-wood 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* II 164 The smoke of pinewood fires.

2. A wood or forest of pines.

1813 W. S. WALKER *Poems* 144 (Jod.) No breezes waved the pine-wood tall 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes, Thebes* II. 215 All cold above the black pine-woods 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 70 The destruction of the grand pine-woods that once clothed the Apennines

Piney (pɪnɪ), **pinney** (pɪnɪ). Also *piny*.

[ad. Tamil *pinna* or *pinnas*, in Skr. *pinniga*.]

The name of two East Indian resinous trees, *Calophyllum inophyllum* (N.O. *Clusiaceae*), called

also **piney-tree**, and *Vateria mīca* (N.O. *Dipteraceae*); used *attrib.*, as in **piney dammar**, resin, varnish, the resin obtained from *Vateria indica*, also called *white dammar*, *Indian* or *Malabar copal*, or *gum annod*, **piney oil**, **piney tallow** (Tamil *pinnamattalam*), a fatty or waxy substance from the fruit of the same tree, used for making candles

1857 *HENRY Elem. Bot.* § 424 *Vateria indica* affords the Piney resin or Piney Dammar of India, sometimes called Indian Copal or gum Animi c1865 *LETHEBY in Circ. Sc.* I 95/1 An oil named *Piney tallow* is expressed from the fruit of the pancee tree. 1866 *Thes. Bot.* 891 *Piney-varnish*, the resin or dammar obtained from *Vateria indica*. *Piney tree*, *Calophyllum augustifolium*.

Piney, *erron. form* of PINTY a.

Pin-eyed (pɪnɪd), *a.* [f. PIN sb.1 + EYED *pph. a.*] Having an 'eye' with a 'pin'; applied by florists to the long-styled form of a flower (esp. *Primula*), which shows the stigma, resembling a pin's head, at the top of the corolla-tube (opp. to *thrum-eyed* or *rose-eyed*, applied to the short-styled form, which shows the anthers at the top).

1810 *CRAIBER Borough* viii. This is no shaded, sun-off, pin-eyed thing, A king of flowers 1861 *DAWIN in Jnl. Linn. Soc.* VI. 77 Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus, and Auricula call those which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla 'pin headed' or 'pin-eyed'. 1897 — in *Lyle & Lett* (1887) III. 295 Some plants yield nothing but pin-eyed flowers in which the style is long.

Pin-fallow, *sb. Agric.* [f. (P) PIN sb. + FALLOW sb.] 'Winter-fallow'; a fallow in which no crop is lost' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Hence **Pin-fallow v.**, to winter-fallow. See *quots.*

1668 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 334/1 Pin Fallow is a Plowing twice for Peas, first in Christmyn, then in March. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Mod. Counties* (1796) I. 121 Pin fallow the origin of this term I have not learnt; it appears to be synonymous with winter fallow or barley fallow. 1794 *BILLINGSLEY Agric. Survey Som.* 159 Pin fallow... ploughing after vetches, clover, or beans, two or three times, to prepare for a succeeding crop of wheat. 1881 *Leicester sh. Gloss.* s. v. When len-land is fallowed about July or August, ready to be ploughed again for the crop, it is said to be pin-fallowed.

Pin-feather (pɪnɪfeðər), *sb.* [f. PIN sb.1 + FEATHER.] An ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is full of a dark serous fluid; any young feather from the time that it first pierces the skin, much in the form of a pin, until it bursts its confining sheath and expands its vanes: = **PEN-FEATHER** 2.

1775 *Asiatick Researches*, a feather just as it begins to shoot 1839 *ALDOUN Ornith. Biog.* V. 410 The nest still contained three young Cuckoos, all of different sizes, the largest, covered with pin feathers, would have been able to leave the nest in about a week. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Shelling peas, peeling potatoes, picking pin-feathers out of fowls. 1899 J. HARRINGTON *Locusts & Wild Honey* (1884) 59 When newly grown they [cuckoos] are covered with long blue pin-feathers... without a bit of plumage on them. *attrib.* 1901 *Lough. Mag.* May 21 The young birds were in the early pinfeather stage.

Hence **Pin-feather v. trans.**, to pluck out the pin-feathers from; whence **Pin-featherer** [see -ER¹]; **Pin-feathery a.**, full of or abounding in pin-feathers.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxii. 231 Skins of birds killed in spring are more valuable than those of fall birds, which are usually 'pin-feathery'. 1893 *Mrs. CARTWRIGHT in Voice* (N.Y.) 30 Nov, Mrs. Piper was pin feathering the noble bird. 18... J. S. JOHNSON *Poultry Raising Guide* (Boston U.S.) 38 Pass her over to the pin featherers, keeping three or four of these busy removing pin feathers [etc.].

Pin-feathered (pɪnɪfeðəd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED, or f. PIN sb. + FEATHERED.] Having immature feathers, half-fledged (as a young bird, or an adult bird when moulting); also *fig.*: = **PEN-FEATHERED** 1.

1641 *BRATHWAIT Mercurius Brit* II. 117, Thou beganst to flutter with the lapping before thou wert pinfeathered. 1647 *CLYVELAND Char. Lond. Diurn.* 1 A Diurnall is a puny Chronicle, scarce pin feather'd with the Wings of time. 1693 *DARREN Persius Sat* 1 (1677) 411 Hourly we see, some raw pin feather'd thing Attempt to mount, and Fights and Heroes sing.

Pin-fire, *a. (sb.)* [f. PIN sb.1 + FIRE v.] Applied to a form of cartridge for breech-loading guns, invented by Lefauchaux in 1836, fitted with a pin which, on being struck by the hammer of the lock, is thrust into the fulminate and explodes it. Also applied to a gun in which such a cartridge is used. b. *sb. (or ellipt.)* A pin-fire cartridge or gun.

1854 *Restall's Patent Specif.* No. 2530. 8-9 The hammer in this gun strikes downwards on a loose stud or pin inserted on the edge of the cartridge rim. 1870 *U.S. Patent Specif.* No. 90721 A cross-section of an ordinary 'pin-fire cartridge'. 1875 *GREENER Breech-loaders* (ed. 2) 27 We make a hundred central-fire guns to one pin-fire. 1884 *Rassau* 30 Mar. 1874/1, 6 chamber self action pinfire revolver. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 41 About that date [1866] breech-loaders began to make their appearance—all pin fires and on the Lefauchaux principle. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 7/1 A revolver... The weapon is a pin-fire, and has six chambers.

Pin-fish to Pin-footed: see PIN sb.1 18.

Pinfold (pɪnɪfɔld), *sb.* Forms: a. 2 pund fald, (3 L. *punfaldum*), 4 ponfold(e), pondfolds, pondfolds, 5 pundfald *Sc.*, 6 punfolds, pun-

fauld Sc., 9 (*dial.*) punfauld. *β.* 4-7 pynfold, 5-fald, pyn(d)fold(e), 5-6 pynfold(e), 6 pinnefold(e), pynfoalde, 6-7 pinfold(e), -fould, 8 (*dial.*) pinfold, pinfold, 9 (*dial.*) pinfauld, pinfowd, -fowt, 6- pinfold. [Late OE *pynfold* (in 12th c. MS, but doubtless earlier), *f.* *pund*, *POUND* sb. 2 + *fald*, *FOLD* sb. 2; thence the ME forms in *pyn(d)-, pund-, pond-*, retained in Sc to 16th c. and in north Eng. dial. to 19th c. But from c 1400 the first element was associated with the verb *pynnan*, *PIND*, and perhaps with *PIN* v. Cf. also *PENFOLD*.]

1. A place for confining stray or distained cattle, horses, sheep, etc.; a pound; in later use, sometimes, a fold for sheep, cattle, etc.

a. *ca* 1200 *Spurious Charter of Redgas* (dated 961) in *North Camb. Soc.* III. 305 Of þam putte on hacan pund fold, of hacan pund fild(e) oft on þæt efer fearu. 1235-52 *Reynolds Glaston* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 192 It facit punfauldum c 1450 *North and Norfolk 783* The pundar. . . Had pynit all his pyns hors in a punfauld. 1574 *Reg. Pynny Council* 1501 II. 477 Putting of the sauidy gaidis in ane unlauchfull punfauld. 1579 *Mem. St. Giles, Dunham* (Suttees) 2 Payde to Rychardo Robinson one day for maykyn cleane the punfauld. 1825 *Brookfield N. C. Gloss.* *Punfauld* or *punfauld* *β* 1208 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 64 Wilhelmus Whytehal's pyn fildione pynfold. 14. *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 590/12 *Interdictionum*, a pynfold(e). 1533 *Fitzwilliam* 8 148 Yf thy horse breake his tedme . . . than cometh the pynfold & trakeeth hym & putteth hym in the pynfold. 1589 *Paphe* v. *Thackel* E j h, I think thee worth . . . for thou scabbedness to bee thrust from the pynfold. 1628 *Cock* *On Litt* 47 b. He that distaines anything that hath life, must impound them . . . in a pynfold. 1664 *Buller's Hist.* II. 200 But to confine the bad and sinful, take Moral Cattle, in a Pynfold. 1796 *Mosses Amer. Geog.* II. 439 They resort to the caves, where they sleep in crowds like sheep in a pynfold. 1899 *A. Whit* *Mod. Jew* Intro. 10 In the ten provinces of Poland, the Jews are confined as in a pynfold. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Pynfold*, *a*. An enclosure for sheep, a sheepfold. [Leicester to Suffolk.]

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen; a trap; a spiritual 'fold'.

1377 *Langl. P.* Pl. B. v. 633 Ileo hath hulpe a housande oute of þe deutes pynfoldes [to r. pond, pun, pynfold(e), pynfold]. *Ibid.* xvi 264 Oute of þe poukes pynfoldes [to r. pynfold, pynfold, C. pynfold(e), pynfold] no meynpryse may vs ferche. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 99 That had the romans in that pynfold, quhai that could nothin fecht nor fle. 1634 *Milton Conn.* 7 Confined, and poster'd in this pynfold here. 1750 *J. N. Wilson* *Tril.* 41 You are gone out of the highway of holiness, and have now got into the devil's pynfold. 1863 *Cowen* *N. Chalk. Shaks. Chas.* vii 211 The restraining of all dissentients within their own pynfold.

Pynfold (*pynfôld*), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.] *trans.* To shut up or enclose in a pynfold; to pound; hence *fig.* to confine within narrow limits.

1605 *T. Hurton* *Reasons for Refusal* 61 Take heed, howe they pynfold the woide (*faith*) in this or that sense after their owne private imagination. 1673 *[R. La. Gen.] Transp. Reh.* 124 They exercise a petty toyntly in pynfolding cattle. 1785 *[W. Hutton]* *Man New* 17 38 If our neighbour's stot or stirk break into'th fog, let us not pynfold it. 1836 *LANDOR* *Poet.* & *Wks.* 1846 II. 394/4 My name . . . is a diffult . . . one to pynfold in a tombstone.

Ping (*pin*), *sb.* Also reduplicated. [*Echoic*] An abrupt ringing sound, such as that made by a rifle bullet in flying through the air, by a mosquito, the ringing of an electric bell, etc.

1856 *Schastel* *l. xi.* 132 The shap 'ping' of a Mimé bullet. 1861 *W. B. Hooker* *Out. v. Canals* iii. 24 The 'ping, ping' of rifle bullets whizzing over one's head. 1880 *[G. R. Galt]* *Sci. II.* vii. 258 The ping of the mosquitoes which was heard for the first time for many a long day. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY* *W. Africa* 132 Mosquitoes . . . With a wild ping of joy, made for me.

Ping (*pin*), *v.* 1. (*Obs. exc. dial.*) Forms: 1 *pyn-gan*, *pingan*, 3 *pungen* (*h*), (*pn. t.* *punde*), 4 *punge*, *pungen*, *pingen*, 9 *dial.* *ping*. [*OE.* *pyngan* :—**pungian*, *ad.* I. *pungere* to prick.

(The mod. dial. vb. has strong and mixed forms of *pa t.* and *pa. pples.* *ping, punge*.)

trans. and *intr.* To prick; to poke, push, urge.

1807 *K. ALFRED* *Gregory's Past* C. ii. 297 He wemice line pyngie mid sumun wordum 3æt he on ðem ongiestan mæge [etc.]. c 1205 *LAV.* 23933 Arður ut mid his sweorde . . . and pynndon [c 1275 *pungde*] uppen Frolle. a 1330 *Otter* 179 He pingde his stede wib spores kene. 1365 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. ix. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge a down þe wikkede. c 1380 *Sir Bernib.* 1248 Þe prison dore than wend heo ner & putte hine staf an vnder As sche wolde þe dore to-beke sche gan þe hebbe & pyngie. 1385 *Wyclif* *Prov.* xii. 18 Ther is that behoteth, and as with a sword is pungen to the conscience. 1546 *Ramus* *Scold.* 253 (R. D. S.) Tha wud'it ha' borst en to silvers, n' chad net a vung en, and pungen en back agen. 1587 *Gosse* *Provinc. Gloss.* *Ping*, to push. 1876 *MAUX-BACON* *Duvalle* *Blith* ii. 11, I wish they'd gie this cat ter 'n' butcher, ter naup and ping loose ower the moor-yavils out there.

Ping (*pin*), *v.* 2. [*Echoic*: cf. *PING* sb.]

1. *intr.* To make an abrupt ringing sound like that of a rifle bullet; to fly with such a sound.

1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Sept. 326/1 Rifle-bullets . . . 'pinging' over their heads. 1878 *W. C. SMITH* *Hilda among Broken Gods* (1879) 242 Balls from the rifle-pits ping about.

2. *trans.* To cause to make such a sound.

1902 *Westm. Gns.* 10 Apr. 2/1 Automobiles that pinged their warning gongs.

Hence *Pinging* *vb.* *sb.* and *pl. a.*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The visit of pinging balls and cracking shells. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/5 Pinging of harps, tooting of flutes.

Pinge (*ping*), *sb.* and *v.* [*Echoic*: cf. *PING* sb.] A variant of *PING* sb. and *v.* 2

1860 *TRISTRAM* *St. Sahara* ix. 138, I felt the pinge of a ball past my eyes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 11/5 With bullets pinging and singing close over his head.

Pingle (*pingl*), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [*f.* *PINGLE* v.]

1. A keen contest or struggle.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* v. 237 note, [They made at each other, so that] with long pyngle with dagger [Somerset was slain]. 1719 *HAMILTON* in *Ramsay's Fann* *Epist* i. iv, 'Twad be a pingle, Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound And best to jingle. 1816 *Sir A. Boswell* *Sheldon* *Laughs* *Wks.* (1871) 167 Now is the pingle, hand to hand. 1819 *W. TENNANT* *Papistry* *Ston m'd* (1827) 153 Papists and faes in dieidfu' pingle.

2. Struggle with difficulties; strenuous exertion.

1728 *RAMSAY* *To R. Yarde* o Skelping o'et fioren hags with pingle. 1786 *Ham. St. Rig. L.* He's in a pingle. 1871 *P. H. WANDER* *L. Ps.* in *Scott's* *xxlii.* 16 Nae mighty man [is] redd by his mighty pingle.

Pingle (*pingl*), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of uncertain origin cf. *PIGHTLE*.] A small enclosed piece of land, a paddock, a close.

1546 *Yon. Ls. Chantry* *Serv.* (Suttees) I. 154 Roger Blythe for one pyngle with . . . a gate through the same. 1603 *HOLI* and *Platon* *ch's* *Mar.* 275 The Academie, a little pingle or plot of ground, was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon. 1633 *SANDERSON* *Sermon* II. 43 They thrust and pen up the whole flock of Christ in a far narrower pingle than over the Donatists did. 1672 *RAY* *N. C. W.* 46 37 A Pingle, a small croft or Piele. a 1864 *J. CLARE* *M.S. Poems* (E. D. B.), Meadow and close, and pingle where suns cling And shine on earliest flowers.

Pingle (*pingl*), *sb.* 3. *Sc.* [Origin unknown.]

A small pan or cooking-pot of tinned iron, having a long handle. Also *pingle-pan*.

1780 *D. DAVIDSON* *Seasons* 6 The pingle-pan is on the ingle set. 1821 *Blackburn* *Mag.* VII. 429 You want a pingle, lassie [note, a small tin-made goblet, used in Scotland for preparing children's food]. 1828 *SIMMONDS* *Diet Trade*, *Pingle-pan*, in Scotland, a small tin goblet with a long handle. 1863 *J. L. W. By-gone* *Days* 192 Supplying the 'gudewife' with pingers, or repairing her 'pingle pans'.

Pingle (*pingl*), *north. dial.* *pr'gl*, *v.* Also 6

pingl(i), *pingyl*, *pyngle*. [Origin obscure. Perhaps branches I and II are different words, I being only *Sc.* With II cf. *Sw. dial.* *pyngla* to be busy about small matters, to work in a trifling way (*Ricty*).]

I. + *l. intr.* To strive, contend, vie. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR* *Myting* 114 Better thou gamt to lend ane doigt to skomer . . . than with thy master pingyl. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* i. iv. 14 To se the hevis on ather hand is wondir, For hecht that semis pingyl with the hevyn. 1635 *D. DICKSON* *Pract.* II. 125. (1845) I. 27 They stood out long, pingling with God. 1780 *D. DAVIDSON* *Seasons* 36 How brothers pingled at their brothran, And made a din.

2. *trans.* + *a.* To press hard in a contest, to run (any one) hard, to vie with (*obs.*).

b. To trouble, worry, *Sc.*

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* v. iv. 122 Quhen finally to pursue he adrest, And pingyl his [the ship] out the vii. mer. c 1587 *MONTGOMERY* *Sonn.* xv. 14, I pingle thame all perlyche in that parte [poverty]. a 1600 *Ibid.* xiv. 2 Let Mercure language to me len, To pingyl Apelles pynsell with my pen. 1814 *SCOTT* *Waver.* xiv, To be pingled wi' nickle speaking.

3. *intr.* To struggle against difficulties; to work hard, labour, toil, exert oneself; to struggle or toil for a livelihood. *Sc.*

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* v. v. 14 Besche our folkis gan to pingyl and strife. *Ibid.* v. iv. 75 With all that force than at the vianence, That pingyl ayris [i. e. as] wip to bend, and hail. a 1598 *ROLLOCK* *Leet. Passion* ix. *Wks* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 109 To get that spirit to pingle out, and get the victory against this canker in the heart. 1836 *M. MACINTOSH* *Collage's* *Dan* 66 She'll hae to pingle through the hail.

II. *l. intr.* To work in a trifling or ineffectual way; to meddle or have to do with in a petty way; to diddle or peddle; to trifle or dally. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1574 *R. SCOT* *Hop Gard.* (1578) 35 Suffer them not to pyngle in pycking (hops) one by one, but let them speedily stir them into Baskets. 1579 *J. STUBBS* *Gaping Gulf* C. vij, King Philip, for al those dominions & mines of treasures, was content to be pingling with our pynses made Queene Mary to aske frequent subsidies. a 1598 *ROLLOCK* *Leet. Passion* xxxii. *Wks* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 392 We may pingle with them a while here, but we remit them to that great day that the Judge appear. 1632 *I. L. WOMEN'S* *Rights* 152 If he doe but pingle, as suffer himselfe to be outlaid, this was never any foileture of franke tenement. 1871 *P. H. WADDELL* *Ps.* in *Scott's* *xxviii.* 24 Wha tell me ill speak a' mischief an' pingle on lies the hail day.

III. *intr.* To pick at or tittle with food; to eat with little appetite, nibble. Now *dial.*

1600 *NASH* *Summer's Last Will & Test* in *Hazl. Doddsley* VIII. 27 Neither did he pingle when it was set on the board. 1642 *BESS* *Parry* *Bks.* (Suttees) 75 If wee knewe of any banke-rides that lay against the sunne . . . we tooke of (the hoggs) to them, and lette pingle aboute. 1670 *RAY* *Prov.* 33 Great drinkers do (as we say) but pingle at their meat and eat little. a 1845 *FORAY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pingle*, v. to pick one's food, to eat squeamishly [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from *Yorksh.* to *Herts.* and *Essex.*]

b. *trans. dial.*

1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (Herts.) She sits and pingles her victuals. (Essex) The child is not well, she pingles her food.

Hence *Pingling* *vb.* *sb.*, (a) struggling, striving, exertion; (b) trifling with food or drink; *Ping-*

ling *ppl. a.*, whence *Pinglingly* *adv.*, in a pingling way, with little appetite.

a 1578 *LINDSAY* *Chron. Scot.* xxi. xxxviii, They were all Borderers and could ryde and prick well, and held the Scottishmen in pingling [i. e. a *MISS*] to be their pricking and skirmishing. 1768 *Koss* *Helene* 43 Wi' my teeth I gnaw the raps in twa, And wi' sur pingling wan at last awa.

(b) 1594 *NASH* *Unfort. Trav.* 79 As long as they haue eythe oyle or wine, this plague feeds but pinglingly vpon them. 1602 *ROWLANDS* *1st Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 Nay fill your Cup, Wee'l haue no pingling now we are alone.

Pingler. *Obs. or dial.* [*f.* prec. II + *-er*.]

1. A trifter, dallier, dabbler. (In quot. opposed to *courser*, runner, one who runs in a race.)

[Conjectured by Nares to mean 'a labouring horse kept by a farmer in his homestead', from *PINGLE* sb. 2. Hence *Ogilvie* (and *Century Dict.*) 'a cart-horse, a work-horse'.] 1579 *LIVY* *Enphases* (Arb.) 109 judging all to be clownes which be no clownes, and al to be pinglers that be not couriers.

2. One who 'pingles' with food or drink.

1599 *PORTER* *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 If I cannot dunke it downe . . . let me be counted nobody, a pingler. 1607 *TORSILL* *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 412 He filleth his mouth with, and is no pingler at his meat. 1657 *M. LAWRENCE* *Use & Pract. Faith* 262 Men that are declinung . . . are but pinglers at their meat.

Pin-gout, etc. see *PIN* sb. 1 18.

Ping-pong (*pinpɒŋ*), *sb.* [*Echoic*. Cf. *PING* sb.] A parlour game resembling lawn-tennis, played on a table with bats, usually of parchment stretched on a wooden frame, and celluloid balls; so called from the sharp 'ping' emitted by the bat when striking; table-tennis. Also *attib.*

1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 6/6 Our correspondent seems to hope that the unclean, playing Ping-Pong with the clean, will become unpleasantly conscious of his uncleanness and reform. 1901 *Ibid.* a May 3/2 The inventor of Ping-Pong has been discovered, it was Mr James Gibb, an old Cambridge athlete, now living at Croydon. *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 5/1 Playtime's too short for us, bedtime too long, Since we have taken to playing Ping-Pong.

Hence *Ping-pong* *v. intr.*, to play ping-pong;

Ping-pongist (*pinpɒŋ*ist), a ping-pong player or enthusiast

1901 *Times* 1 June 8/5 [He] is only required to be agreeable and to ping-pong. 1901 *Morn. Leader* 18 Dec. 3/3 The ping-pong, however, has not yet started. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 6/3 The competitors were presumably the pick of 'Ping-Pongists' in London.

Pin-grass, -ground. see *PIN* sb. 1 18.

Pingster. see *PINKSTER*.

Pinguescula, incorrect form of *PINGUICULA*.

Pinguedinous (*pingwe'dinəs*), *a.* Also 9

crion, -idinous. [*f.* *L.* *pinguedin-em* fatness

(*f.* *pinguis* + *fat*) + *-ous*] Of the nature of or resembling fat, fatty, greasy.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's* *Bk. Physike* 65/1 Take an invertebrate Oyle canne, which as yet is pinguedinous internally. 1740 *MALPUEGHER* in *Phil. Trans.* xlii. 366 The Excrecence . . . was for the most part of a pinguedinous Substance. 1866 *II. N. COLERIDGE* *West Indies* (1839) 261, I have . . . found a crassitude, a pinguedinous gravity in the meat.

So + *Pingue* *dinize* *v. Obs.* *rare* = *PINGUEFY*.

1656 *BLOUNT* *Glossogr.* *Pinguesce*, to make fat or grow, some have used *Pinguedinize* in the same sense.

+ *Pinguesfaction*. *Obs.* *rare* = 1. [*n.* of action

f. *L.* *pinguesfacere* to fatten: see *PINGUEFY* and -*tion*.] The action of pinguesfying; *concr.* an application for this purpose.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's* *Fr. Chirurg.* 36/1 We must then, with warme infusions and pinguesfactions, soften and make supple the same.

Pinguefy (*pinɡwɪʃ*), *v.* Now *rare*. Also

6-9 *erion*, *pinguefy*. [*ad.* *L.* *pinguesfacere* to

fatten, *f.* stem of **pinguere*, *pinguescere* to grow fat + *facere* to make. see *PINGUESCENT* and -*fy*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to become fat; to fatten, to make greasy, to saturate with grease; also, to make (soil) rich or fertile.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's* *Bk. Physike* 41/2 *Pinguesfy* heern a little linnen cloute, and applye the same on the Forehead. 1603 *HOLLAND* *Philosoph. Med.* 1558 The oile or ointment wherewith women . . . anoint the haire of their head . . . hath a certaine properte in it to pinguesfy withall.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM* *Art of Surgery* i. v. 810 1. The Fumes and Nidours of Sacrifices; wherewith their Corporal and Spirituous Part, is as it were *Pinguesfyed*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinguesfy*, . . . to make fat.

2. *intr.* To become fat. ? *Obs.*

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's* *Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 Those parties doe increase and pinguefy. 1655 in *Narr. Gen. Venables* (1900) 141, I need not dr Amie to keep me from pinguefying. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 72 Buttocks pinguefying on their own steaks.

Hence *Pinguesfying* *ppl. a.*, fattening.

1733 *TULL* *Horse-Hoing* *Hush.* xv. 201 The Pinguefying Virtue of this Medica. Hay. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 375 His object being to restrain the pinguefying impulses of hunger. 1857 *MUSGRAVE* *Pilgr. Dauphnd* i. xi. 245 The graziers' pinguefying processes.

Pinguescence (*pingwe'sens*), *rare*. [*f.* as

next: see -*ence*] The process of becoming or

growing fat; *loosely*, fatness, obesity.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 222 A standard

weight of healthy pinguescence. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 607 The sexual relations of pinguescence.

Pinguescent (pingwe-sent), *a.* [ad. L. *pinguescent-em*, pr. pple. of *pinguiscere* to grow fat, *f. pinguis* fat. see -ESCE.] Becoming or growing fat, fattening; flourishing.

1797 *Southerly in Cattle Remin.* 211 A very brown-looking man, of most pinguescent, and fullmoon cheeks 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 216 Haggis. is unctuously pinguescent. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 622 There are hundreds of noble and self-denying men in the ranks of the Church Pinguescent.

Pinguetude, -tudinous, *erron.* ff **PINGUI-**.

|| **Pinguicula** (pingwi-kizlā). Also *g. eron.* (in sense 2) pinguicula, and in anglicized form pinguicula. [L. fem. (sc. *planta*) of *pinguicul-us* fatish, dim. *f. pinguis* fat. Introduced as a botanical name by Gesner, 1541, to represent Ger. *fettkraut* or *butterwurz* butterwort.]

1. Bot. A genus of small stemless insectivorous bog plants (N. O. *Lentibulariaceae*) characterized by thick yellowish-green greasy leaves and slender single-flowered scapes; butterwort.

1597 [see BUTTERWORT] 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* *Pinguicula*, butterwort the name of a genus of plants the flower consists of one leaf 1885 *St. James's Gas.* 17 Aug. 6/2 On its slopes grow the insect-capturing pinguicula [etc.].

2. Path. A small blotch or growth of the conjunctiva, usually situated near the edge of the cornea.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Pinguicula*, a pinguicula 1858 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* 1 351 Pinguiculae are small yellowish growths situated beneath the conjunctiva, generally near the outer and inner margins of the cornea.

Pinguid (pingwid), *a.* Also *pingued*. Now usually *humorous* or *affected*. [f. L. *pinguis* adj., fat, or stem of **pinguē-re* (whence *pinguiscere* -fat, see **PINGUESCENT**) + -ID- cf. *gravid*, *lauguid*, *torpid*, etc.] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in fat; unctuous, greasy, oily; of soil: rich, fertile. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* v. 92 (1643) 168 Hot and drie exhalations void of pinguid matter 1769 *R. GRAVES Emphysema* (1776) I. 119 [He] snuffs the pinguid haunch's savory steam 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 111 A mighty mass of pinguid bronze, with a fat lip

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 643 A pinguid, turgid style, as Tully calls the Asiatic rhetoric 1893 *J. W. PALMER in Century Mag.* Dec. 258/1 The eyes of the Talbot swine stuck out with pinguid complacency

Pinguidity (pingwidit). Also *gerron*, -edity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fatness; fatty matter.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Without applying any pinguidity or oyles 1599 - *tr. Gabelhoner's Be Physick* 28/2 Take a good Capone, divide thereof all his pinguidity 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Taylor's Goose Wks.* 1 103 The pinguidity or fecundity of fat of the Gooses axungia (vulgarly called grease). 1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* X. 235/1 His cheeks - I never saw such bags of pinguidity

† **Pinguie**, *a. Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *pinguis* fat.] Of the nature of fat, fatty.

1637 *VENNER Via Recta*, etc. *Tobacco* 355 It eliquate the pinguie substance of the kidneys.

Pinguiferous (pingwi-fēros), *a. humorous* none-*wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing fat.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 145 The pinguiferous slice from the salted swine

Pinguffy, *erron.* form of **PINGUEFY**.

Pinguin (pingwin). Also *pinguin*, *penquin* (pinquin). [Origin unascertained.] A West Indian plant (*Bromelia pinguin*) allied to the pine-apple, or its fruit; used in fevers and as an anthelmintic.

It is not clear that Dampier's *penquin* was a *Bromelia* 1696 *PLUKENET Almagesta* II. 29 *Ananas Americana* sylvestris altera minor Barbados et Insulae Jamaica nostratibus colitur *Pinguin* dicta 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 263 There is a sort of fruit growing on these Islands (Chamely), called Penguins and 'tis all the fruit they have The Penguin fruit is of two sorts, the yellow and the red 1711 in A. Duncan *Martuer's Chron.* (1803) III. 316 We, then attempted to get over the hill, but found it impossible to force a way through the penguins, bryars, and other prickly plants which grew there 1793 *MAR RIDDELL Voy. Madaga* 85 The *Bromelia karatas*, or *pinguin*, is a fruit resembling a small cucumber in shape 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* 1, On one side of the path a hedge of Pinguin

attrib. 1756 *P. BROWN Jamaica* 147 This plant found climbing upon all the pinguin fences 1894 *ALICE SPINNER Study in Colour* 16 On the other side of the red pinguin spears she saw a flash of crimson

Pinguin, *erron.* form of **PINGVIN**.

Pinguin-nitescent (pi ngwi-noite-sent), *a. none-*wd.** [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + **NITESCENT**] Having a greasy lustre; shining with grease.

1877 *COLRIDGE Biog. Lit.* x. (1882) 82 The lank, black, twine-like hair, pinguin-nitescent.

† **Pinguious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -OUS.] Of the nature of fat; fatty, oily.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 104 These glands being compressed, emit a pinguious substance 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 558 Oil, or other pinguious Substances 1764 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 145/1 Heat sufficient for sending off the pinguious (printed pinguious) and alkaline parts.

Pinguipedine (pingwi-pidāin), *a. (sb.) Ichth.* [f. mod. L. *Pinguipedinae*, f. *Pinguipes*, f. *pinguis* fat + *pēs*, *ped-* foot - see -INE.] Of or pertaining to the *Pinguipedinae*, a subfamily of spiny-finned

tropical fishes of which the genus *Pinguipes* is the type. *b. sb.* A fish of this family.

Pinguite (pingwuit). *Min.* [Named (Ger. *pinguit*) by A. Breithaupt, 1829, f. L. *pinguis* fat - see -ITE.] An oil-green hydrated silicate of iron, of a soapy consistency; a variety of **CHLOROPAL**.

1831 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XX. 197 Pinguite, a new argillaceous mineral 1837 *DANA Min.* 224 Closely allied to this species [Nontronite], is the Pinguite of Leonhard. Color siskin and oil-green. Extremely soft, resembling new-made soap 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 470 Silicates that contain water in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination Example Pinguite

Pinguitude (pi ngwītūd), *rare* [ad. L. *pinguitudo* fatness, f. *pinguis* adj., fat.] Fatness. Also *fig.* Openness or wideness of a sound.

1623 *COCKERAM in Fatness, pinguitude* 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 676 Juniper will demit its oleaginous pinguitude. 1822 *LAMB Gentle Giantess Misc. Wks.* (1871) 363 To her mighty bone, she hath a pinguitude withal 1871 *R. ELLIS in Academy* 1 Apr. 208 The pinguitude of the first letter will be found to stand in the way of refining the second Hence *Pinguitudinous* *a. rare* -o.

1870 *C. J. SMITH Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Adipose*, *Sebacous*, *Pinguitudinous*.

† **Pinguity**, *Obs.* rare. [f. L. type **pinguitas*, f. *pinguis* fat - see -TY.] Fatness.

1623 *COCKERAM, Pinguitude*, fatness.

Pin-head (pi n-hed). [f. **PIN** sb. + **HEAD** sb.]

1. The head of a pin, a pin's head. Used as a type of something of very small size or value; and applied to things resembling a pin's head, as small grains, etc.

1662 *R. MATHEW Unt. Alch.* § 86 116 No more then a pin-head, and not a great one neither, but about one quarter of a grain 1828 *CROWN Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. It is not worth a pin-head 1896 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 99 Round spots of the size of a pin-head or lentil 1892 *WALSLEY Tea* (Phila.) 74 The product of the first crop [of Gunpowder tea] is sometimes known as 'Pinhead', from its extremely small, globular and granulated appearance 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/2 To the majority it matters not a pin-head whether the Poems were the work of Ossian, the son of Fingal, or of a James MacPherson. 1904 *Lough Mag.* Dec. 285 There can be no joy in always making the same pinhead by machinery.

b. *attrib.* Resembling a pin's head; very small and of rounded form; also *fig.*

1835 *URS Philo. Manuf.* 23 The other seldom knows anything beyond the pin-head sphere of his daily task 1871 *O. W. HOLMES Poet. Break't* 1 in (1883) 77 His sharp-nose and pin-head eyes 1880 *BOOKSELLER* 3 Feb. 236 Most of the covers so much admired for the 'pin-head' grain were really seal-skin and not morocco.

2. A part of a plough: see *quot.* and *cf. quot.* 1727 *s. v. PIN-HOLE* 1.

1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* 1 Plate vii. 40 Pin head for regulating share, so as to form drains at different depths.

3. The top of the pin or peg at quoits.

1897 *CRACKITT Lad's Love* xviii. Shouts of triumph as the guide-paper was snatched from the pin-head and buried deep in the clay.

Hence **Pin-head** *a.*, having a head like that of a pin; *spec.* of a flower = **PIN-HEAD**; **Pin-heading**, the occupation of fitting the heads on pins (as formerly done, when the heads were made separately).

1835 *URS Philo. Manuf.* 361 Three trades pin-heading, fustian cutting, and factory work 1861 *Pin-headed* [see **PIN-HEAD**]

Pinhoen: see **PINION** sb. 5 **Pin-hold**, **Pin-hood**, **Pin-hook**, etc.: see **PIN** sb. 1 18.

Pin-hole (pi n-hōl).

1. A hole into which a pin or peg fits 1697 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 11. 19 The inside of the Hinge below the Pin-hole of the Joynt *Ibid.* 26 If your Key is to have a Pin-hole, drill the hole in the middle of the end of the shank 1797 *BADLEY Compl. Body Husb.* 43 The pin-holes in the beam, the use of which is to make this plough cut more or less deep, by fixing the wheels nearer to or farther from the paring-plate 1880 *A. J. HIRKINS in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 721/2 Single plates of metal, allowing room for the pin-holes (for the tuning-pins in a pianoforte) in the wooden block. 1891 *P. G. STONE Archt. Antiq. Isle of Wight* 122 The slates, were thick, and still retained the original pin-holes

2. A hole made by a pin; any very small aperture or perforation resembling a pin-prick.

1696 *WISMAN Chirurg. Tract.* I. 14 28 The Breast had at first broke, in a small pin-hole 1822 *IMISON Sc.* 3 *Art.* 1 233 We can easily see through a small pin hole in a piece of paper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 330 The sensitizing solution should be constantly watched to avoid pinholes, surface markings, *et. le reste* 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 880 The office of the appendix may be a mere pinhole.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 2). Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a pinhole or very small aperture, or of the size of a pin-prick.

a 1843 *PEREIRA Polarised Light* (1854) 296 If we look at a pin or needle through a pin hole aperture in a card. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 288 Pinhole' would lead to fracture on tibia *Ibid.* 419 A pinhole perforation was found in the sigmoid flexure

Hence **Pin-holed** (pi n-hōld), *a. or pa. pple.*, perforated with or as with pin-prick.

1893 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt. cap.* 69 Palace-panes Pin-holed athwart their windowed flaglee By twinklings sobered from the sun outside

Pinia: see **PINIA** 1, pine-apple.

Pinic (pənik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *pinique* L. *pinus* pine sb. 2 - see -IO.] Of, pertaining to, derived from the pine-tree, spec. in *Pinic* as an acid (C₁₀H₁₆O₂) obtained from pine resin.

1831 *T. THOMSON Chem. Inorg. Bodies* II. 145 In the y 1826 M. Baup inserted a notice in a periodical work i he had discovered *pinic acid* in the resin called *coloph.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/1 When pinic acid is wael and boiled in water, it forms on cooling a hard brittle s tance, which becomes brown by fusing 1866 *WATTS D Chem.* IV. 650 Pinic acid is an amorphous resin, exac like colophony

Pinicoll, *obs.* variant of **PENCIL**.

Pinicoline (pənik'olīn, -līn), *a. Zool.* 12 [f. L. type **pinicola* (f. *pin-us* pine + *-cola* inhabitant) + -INE.] That inhabits pine-woods.

1884 *COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* 418 Habits. alpine. subboreal, pinicolins and pinivorous

Pinicolous (pənik'olūs), *a. Nat. Hist.* 12 [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Living or growing on pine trees, or in pine-woods.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Pinicolus*, that which lives grows on the pine, pinicolous.

† **Pini-ferous**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *pinif* f. *pin-us* pine - see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing pine-trees

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Piniform (pəni'fɔrm), *a.* [f. L. type **piniformis*, f. *pin-us* pine: see -FORM.] Having i form or shape of a pine-cone *Piniform decussatio* see *quots*

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Piniform decussati* decussation of the pyramids, superior, interlary lay 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Piniform decussation*, name for the cussation of the superior pyramids of the medulla oblonga

Pining (pəniŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. **PINE** v. + -ING] The action of the verb **PINE**

† 1. The infliction or undergoing of pain (bod or mental); torment, torture; affliction, sufferin c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi heren aferede of nane licamlic pinunge. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* 1. 1110 3yf hys sa after hys depe soffiey harde pynunge. c 1460 *Towne Myst.* 22 499 My sawill is heuy agayne the deth and the pynunge. 1530 *PALSCR 254/4* Pynnyng of a man in priu to confesse the houthie, torture.

2. Exhaustion or wasting away by sufferin disease, or want of food; starvation; languishin intense longing (for something).

a 1400 *Sir Beues* 86/145+8 (MS. E) Sende me mete drynk, þou woost alle þyng, Al my nede and my pynny 1579 *SPENCER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 48 With mourning p 1, you with pynnyng mouine 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Gontia Wise Vieillard* 99 Consumptions, or pynnyngs away of i bodie a 1656 *HALES Gold Rem.* i (1673) 245 One of i resolved to die, by pynnyng and abstaining from. sustenan 1847 *BUSINESSL Chr. Nunt.* i iii (1861) 286 The bitter pa and pynnyngs of unsatisfied hunger. 1898 *Alburt's Sy Med.* V. 479 In pining we note loss of water, loss of plasr and loss of red corpuscles.

b. *spec.* A disease of sheep, characterized a wasting away of the body.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 404 Pining most severe upon young heath. 1846 *J. BAXTER J. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 372 Two exterminating diseases the pining and the foot-rot, neither of which was known that district till the extermination of the moles.

c. *concr. pl.* Results of pining or withering (quot., withered or withering leaves).

1849 *M. ARNOLD Dream.* On the wet umbrage of th glossy tops On the red pinings of their forest floor. (f *Wordsw Yew-Trees* (1803) 22 A pillared shade, Up whose grassless floor of red-brown hue, By sheddings fir the pining umbrage tinged Perennially.)

3. *attrib.* † **Pining-stool**, a stool for punishmer a cucking-stool; pining-house, -lair, a pla where animals for slaughter are previously shut i to fast; = *hunger-house* (*HUNGER* sb. 4 e).

c 1230 *HALI Meid.* 35 pe care again þi pinunge brah binmed þe nithes sleepes c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* 1. 22 He by-held hyme þe set, Rygt att he hys pynnyng stal 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. III. 69 To punnischen on pillories on pynnyng stoles (B. III. 78 pynnyng stoles) Breweste Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1822 *Hull Advertiser* 4 D. 2/2 Pining-house. 1875 *Gainsburgh News* 25 Sept. 10 let butcher's shop, with slaughter-house, pining-house, a every convenience. 1893 *Whitby Gas.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In t instances the pining-lairs or hunger-houses are within t [butchers'] shops or open directly into them.

Pining, *phi. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Th pines (see the verb); † tormenting, afflicting (*obs.* consuming, wasting; languishing).

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 260 Al þat pinende pik walde ham pynche bote a softe bekende bað 1387-8 *T. U Test Love* 1 v. (Skeat) 1 77 To dwell in this pynan prison 1823 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 127 [Visitation a certain infirmity called] the pining sickness. 1611 *Bia Isa.* xxxviii. 12 He will cut mee off with pining sickness 1742 *GRAY Elion* 62 Pining Love shall waste their you 1817 *COLERIDGE Siblyl. Leaves.* On a visit to Seashore Fashion's pining Sons and Daughters.

Hence **Piningly** *adv.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* 1. 3 When the dull ha nesse, which y wicked do desirously labor to get to desp God withal, doth lie piningly in their hartes. 1821 *CLA Vill. Ministr.* I. 56 Small the wage he gains that many child most piningly maintains.

Piniolate, variant of **PIGNOLATE** *Obs.*

Pinion (pinyon), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 pynyon, pynnyon, -nion, pinnyan, 6-7 pynion, pi

112-2

brownish-yellow... mass 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinipicrin*,... a brown, bitter, amorphous glucoside

Pinite¹ (pī-nīt, pī-nīt). *Min.* [ad Ger *pinite* (Karsten, 1800), from its locality, the Pini mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. see -ITE 1 a b.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in various crystalline forms.

1805 R. JAMISON *Syst. Min.* II. 552 Pinite occurs seldom massive 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 217 Pinite, with gold pyrites and native gold. 1859 *Fagel Geol. Terms* (1865) 360 *Pinite*, a variety or sub-species of *iolite*

Pinite² (pī-nīt). *Chem.* [a. F. *pinite*, f. L. *pinus* PINE sb²: see -ITE 1 4.] A crystallizable saccharine substance (C₆H₁₂O₁₀) obtained from the sap of two species of pine-tree, *Pinus lambertiana* and *P. sabiniana*.

1859 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 70 A modification of mannite (C₆H₁₂O₆), to which the name of *pinite* has been given, has been found by Berthelot in the juice of the *Pinus lambertiana* 1873 WATTS *Foodstuffs Chem.* (ed. 12) 629

Pinivorous (pī-nī-vō-ras), a [f. L. *pinus* pine + -VOROUS.] That feeds on pine-kernels.

1884 [see PINKOLINE]

Pinjane (pī-njān). Also **pinjeen**. [Manx = Gael *binnidean*, fr. *binnidean* renet.] 'Curds and whey' (E. D. D.).

1897 T. E. BROWN *Doctor*, etc. 152 A man can't live upon pinjane. 1894 HALL CALNE *Manaman* 306 A spoonful of cold pinjane, Nancy

Pink (pīnk), sb¹ Now chiefly *Hist* Forms: 5-7 pink, 6 pynke, 6-7 pīn(ō)ke, 7 pynke, 6- pink. [app. a MDu. *pincke*, *pinke*, name of a small sea-going ship, also a fishing-boat (1477-8 in Verw. & Veldam), in Kilian *pinck*, mod. Du. *pink*, in MLG, LG, and mod. Ger. *pinke*; also F. *pinque* (1690 in Furetière, *pinquet* 1634 in Hatz-Darm.), It. *pinco*: ulterior origin unknown (Jal).] A sailing vessel; orig. one of small size used for coasting and fishing, described as flat-bottomed and having bulging sides; in the 17th and 18th c. applied to ships of considerable size, esp. war-ships; see also quot. 1794. A common characteristic in later times appears to have been a narrow stern: cf. *pink-stern*, -sterned in b.

The description of the Dutch pinks and that of the pinks of the Mediterranean differ considerably: see the quot. † *Sword pink*, one provided with lee boards (Du. *swaard* (sweerd Kilian) a lee-board)

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas III* (1814) II. 100/a Pat certain lories... & burrows ger mak or get Schupp busch & vper gret pink botes with nettes & al abhengen gane parfor for fyching. 1545 *St. Pipers Hen VIII*. I. 792 They mete also three Flemish pynckes, laden with poudred codde 1545 ASCHAM *Toroph.* (Aib) 153 In Winter and 100th wether, small booties and lytle pynckes forsake the seas. 1573-80 BARET *Atv* P 380 A Pinke, a little ship 1601 J. REYNOLDS *Obs. Dutch Fishing in Phenix* (1721) I. 228 Above 1000 Sail of Pinks, Welboats, Dogger boats take Cod, Ling, and other Fish there. 1616 CAPT SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12 The poore Hollanders having 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, Todes, and such like 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2352/3 The Pink lost her Top-mast and Spuit-sail, had her Main-Yard broke, and her Hull and Riggings very much torn. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v. The Bends and Ribs compassing so as that her Sides buldge out very much; wherefore these Pinks are difficult to be boarded They are often used for Store-Ships, and Hospital-Ships, in the Fleet. 1744 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. xvii. The villains put me, a man, and a boy, into a little bad pink, in which we at last made Falmouth 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 14 The two Victuallers were Pinks, of about four hundred, and two hundred tons burthen 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Pink*, a name given to a ship with a very narrow stern, whence all vessels, whose sterns are fashioned in this manner, are called *pink sterned* 1787 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 367, I have determined to dispatch a pink from Scheveling. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 236 *Pinks* are mediterranean vessels, and differ from the Xebec only in being more lofty, and not sharp in the bottom, as they are vessels of burthen. They have long narrow sterns, and three masts, carrying fourteen-sails. 1823 SCOTT *Powell* xvii. Suppose me... detained in harbour by a revenue pink 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Pink*, a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above The shape is of old date, but continued, esp. by the Danes, for the advantage of the quarter guns, by the ship's being contacted abaft

fig. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* ii. vi. This pink, this painted foist, this cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends, A well known man of war

b *atirb.* and *Comb.* as *pink-boat* (see quot. 1471 above), *pink-rigged* adj.; *pink-snow*, a snow resembling a pink in build; *pink-stern*, a stern like that of a pink; hence, a small vessel having a narrow stern; so *pink-sterned* a. (cf. 1769 above).

1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 60 For round or pink-stein'd Ships. 1722 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 100 A small Pink Snow, called the *Richard* and *Elizabeth* 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 64/a A French privateer fell in with an English brig, pink stern about 200 tons burthen 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* viii. 160 The galliot which the Eagle had taken... is built forward like a London wherry, with a pink or lute stern. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 77 A pink-stained schooner, of only sixty-five tons. *Ibid.* 89 At eight o'clock, our brave little pink-stern was lying at anchor in her haven 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Pinite*, or *Pinite*, a pink-rigged fly boat. *Ibid.* *Pinkstern*, a very narrow boat on the Severn 1890 in Haswell *Maister* (1895) 112 In 1833... I sailed in the well known old *Liberty* and *Property*—a collier with 'pink' stern; the last of her race, I believe.

Pink (pīnk), sb², **penk** (pēnk). Forms: a. 5- penk, 7 penok, penke, also 8-9 penk. b. 7 pinok, 7- pink. [Origin obscure: cf. dial. Ger *pink(e)* fem, (1) minnow, (2) small salmon, (3) a kind of eel. The historical Eng. form was *penke*, for which *pink* began to appear in 17th c., and has been adopted in fishery statutes in sense 2.

It has no connexion with *pink* the flower, nor with *pink* the colour, as erroneously assumed by some]

1. A minnow. Now dial

a. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin* (1778) 358 Yn Wye-water sunt . penkys 1651-3 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* 4 The angling with a Menow, called in some places Pencks [ed. 1820, Pencks] 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 With a Worm, or a Minnow (which some call a Penke) 1787 GACER *Province. Gloss.* *Penk*, or *Penk*, a minnow N. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg* II. 57 Penk or Pink [is] the name of the little fish more commonly called in England minnow 1892 A. LANG in *Longin. Mag.* Aug. 446 An artificial penk b. a 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* in Poems (1689) 76 And full well you may think, if you troll with a Pink, One [fishing-rod] too weak will be apt to miscarry 1755 JOHNSON, *Pink* 6. A fish, the minnow 1787, 1828 [see a] 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words*, *Pink*, the Minnow. (E. D. D. cites it also from Sheffield, Derbysh., Leicester, Notts, Cheshire, & Warwicksh.)

2. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; a samlet, parr.

1828 *Spangling Mag.* XXII. 26 There are a great number of samlets or pinks 1851 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names salmon parr, spawn, pink, last spung, hepper, last-blood, or by any other local name. 1886 ST. NICHOLAS Aug. 740/a Presently the alewin grows into the fry, or pink, which is an absurd little fish about an inch long, goggle eyed, and with dark bars on its sides

Pink (pīnk), sb³ [f. PINK v¹, q. v. for Forms.]

† 1. A hole or eyelet punched in a garment for decorative purposes; also, scalloping done for the same purpose cf. *PINKING* vbl. sb¹, *pinkings*-iron. 1522 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* IV. 215 Item, for iij^o powdering and pinking to the sam gowne, . xij s. 1598 FLORIO, *Taglinu*, small pinks, cuts or jagges in clothes 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev* v. iv. Is this pink of equal proportion to this cut? 1634 — *Magn. Lady* iii. iv. You had rather have An ulcer in your body, than a pink More in your clothes.

† 2. A stab with a poniard, rapier, etc. *Obs.*

1601 WEBSTER *Mirr. Mari* C. J. At a great wold she will her poynard draw, Look for the pyncke if once thou gues the lye 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iii. 1, The fellow's a shrewd fellow at a pink.

b A shot-wound.

1885 *Pail Mail* G. 13 May 4/1 He is spotted with marks of stabs and revolver 'pinks', and he takes all his wounds quite as matter of course

Pink, sb⁴ and a. 1 Forms: 6 pynke, 6-7 pinok(e), pinke, 7- pink. [Etymology obscure. By some conjectured to be named from its 'pinked' or jagged petals, but there is no evidence that PINK v had the sense 'to cut or scallop the edges (of garments)' in the 16th c., or indeed before the 19th c. Others would connect the name with *pink eye*, small eye, comparing the Fr. name *aillet*, dim. of *ail* eye, and med. L. *Ocellus*, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

a sb. 1. L. The general name of various species of *Dianthus* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceae*), esp. of *D. plumarius*, a favourite garden plant, a native of Eastern Europe, with very numerous varieties having pure white, pink, crimson, and variegated sweet-smelling flowers.

1573 TUSSESS *Husb* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, Pinks of all sorts 1578 LYDE *Dodoens* ii. vii. 155 The Pynkes, and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the double or cloase Gillofers, sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. *Ibid.* 156 Called in English by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Homesties. 1601 MARSTON *Paquill & Kath.* i. 272 I'll lay me downe vpon a banke of Pinks 1662 PURVIS *Diary* 29 May, To the old Sping Garden, the wenchies gathered pinks 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii. Sweet-william and sweet majoym—and all The tribe of single and of double pinks. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* I. ix 159 A highly respectable individual, clean as a pink, and dull as a pike-staff. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. ii. 559 Starry pinks for garlands meet.

transf. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. II. 339 Those blue eyes and that mixture of pinks and lilies that men, and women too, admire or quiz, as they are disposed

b Applied with qualifying words to other species of *Dianthus*, and to other plants allied to or resembling the pink; e.g.

Carolina Pink = PINKROOT: cf. CAROLINA; China or Chinese Pink, *Dianthus chinensis* see CHINA sb² b; Clove Pink, *D. Caryophyllus* see CLOVE sb² 6; Deptford Pink, *D. Armeria*, Fire or Ground Pink, *Silene virginica*, see FIRE sb² II. 5 b, Indian Pink = China pink, also applied to some West Indian and N. American species of *Ipomoea*; also = PINKROOT, † Jagged Pink, Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos cucull.*, Maiden, Maidenly, or Meadow Pink, *Dianthus deltoides* see MAIDEN sb. 10 b; Maryland Pink = Carolina pink; Old maid's Pink, Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis* (Cent. Dict. 1890), Pheasant's eye Pink = PHEASANT'S EYE 3, Sea-Pink, (a) Thrift, *Statice Armeria*; † (b) *Cerastium repens*; Spanish Pink, *D. hispanicus*; Swamp Pink, *Asalea viscosa*; Wild Pink, any wild species of *Dianthus*, in U. S. applied to *Silene pennsylvanica* and *S. virginica* (= Ground Pink).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pink Root*, also known as the 'Carolina Pink. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* u.

iii. 361 The little Blue, the 'China or Indian Pink 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 9/2 The Chimensis, 'Chinese, or Indian pink 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 475/a *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, or the 'Clove Pink. 1866 MONTGOMERY in Brande & Cox *Dict. St.*, etc. II. 968/a What is called a Clove Pink is *Dianthus caryophyllus*, the source of the Carnation and Picotee 1897 GERARD *Herbal* ii. clxxvii. 476 A Wilde creeping Pinke, which groweth in our pastures neere about London but especially in the great field next to Detford, by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenewich] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 *May*, Span. Pinks, *Deptford Pinks 1832 J. DAVIES *Almanac Nat. Med.* 447 *Ground pink *Silene virginiana* 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 *September*, 'Indian Pinks, *Thiopick Apples. 1747-97 [see *China, Chinese Pink* above]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Spigelia*, The Pink-root, Worm grass, or Indian-pink of the shops is the produce of *S. marilandica*. 1573 BARTT *Atv* P 349 The 'Jagged Pinks, *Vetonia Altilis minor*. Dodon. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. The little creeping pink, with one flower on every stalk, called by many the 'maiden-pink 1897 GERARD *Herbal* ii. clxxvii. 477 *Caryophyllus Virginicus*, 'Maidenly Pinks 1866 I. cas Bot 891 Maiden or Meadow Pink. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Ind.*, *Statice*, Thrift or 'Sea Pink 1759 *Ibid.* v. *Cerastium*, Hoary creeping Mouse-ear, by some called Sea Pink 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* xviii (1858) 397 Beds of thrift, with its gay flowers the sea-pinks. 1892 H. HITCHINSON *Fairway* 1st 97 Here and there a bunch of dlad sea-pink. 1664 *Spanish Pink [see *Deptford Pink* above] 1884 MILLER *Plant.* n. Spanish Pink, *Dianthus hispanicus*. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 409/1 The familiar sweet scented white azalea, the 'swamp pink' of my boyhood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. The wild sweet-william, or common 'wild pink 1824 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* vi. Poems (1888) 497/2 The wild pink crown the garden-wall 1882 *Gai del.* 28 Oct. 375/2 *S. pennsylvanica*, or Wild Pink, as it is popularly called, with pink flowers.

c. Locally applied to the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1818 HOGG *Biograph* of E. xi. Enough to make the pinks an owe gowan blush to the very lip

2. *fig.* The 'flower', or finest example of excellence, the embodied perfection (of some good quality)

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* ii. iv. 61 *Mar. Nay*, I am the very pink of curtesie *Rom. Pink* for flower. 1622 FLETCHER *Flugim* i. ii. This is the prettiest pilgrim—The pink of pilgrims 1721 STILLE *Specul.* No. 140 P. to Ladies, the very Pinks of Good-becoming. 1773 GORDON *Stoys to Cong.* i. 1, Setting off her pretty monster as the very pink of perfection 1823 MOORE *Post-bag* viii. 4 Come to our Fête, and show again That pea-green coat, thou pink of men! 1825-9 MRS. SHIRWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi 398, I have been admiring your cupboard; they are the very pink of elegance. 1893 BARRING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* 2 i. 20 The pink and paragon of propriety.

b. The most perfect condition or degree of something; the height, extreme.

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 20 Behold her sailing in the pink of taste, Trump'd up with powder, flattery and paste 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk* (1872) 173 In the very pink of the mode 1893 VILBERT *Glances back* I. xii 255 [He] got himself up in the very pink of fashion.

c. A beauty; an exquisite, a smart person, one of the élite. ? *Obs.*

1602 BRETON *Merry Wonders* II. ii. He had a pretty pincke to his own wedded wife 1821 *Spangling Mag.* IX. 27 A new white upper tog, that would have been a sporting appearance to a pink of Regent-street. 1827 FORD *Blauqu. Eur. under 7 Admiristr.* (1837) I. 55 His Vice run into the contrary extreme. He is a Pink, an Exquisite

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Exquisite; smart, 'swell'. Now only U. S. colloq. or slang.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal* in. 149 For to perfume her rare perfection With some sweet-smelling pink Epitheton 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1850) 42 It was Lady Cork's 'Pink night', the rendezvous of the fashionable exclusive.

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *pink-growing* sb., *pink-like* adj.; *pink-coloured* a., of the colour of the pink, having a pink colour.

1682 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* Biv. A Mantle of pink colour'd saiznet, fringed with Gold 17... MOORE *Trav* II. xc. (Jod), The dancers... were dressed in white silk flounced with pink coloured ribbands. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot* 42 Little pink-like plants 1866 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 244 Lending his willing aid in waiting and entertaining on fair days and market-days, at pink-feasts and melon-feasts 1845 *Florist's Trul* Sept. 186 The reminiscences of pink-growing are always most interesting to us.

II. sb. use of B.

5. A light or pale red colour with a slight purple tinge. (See also PINK sb⁵)

1828 WEBSTER, *Pink*, a color used by painters; from the color of the flower. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pink*, the usual color of the flower, a light crimson 1874 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight, Ode to New Age* 183 *Nay*, by yon pink of slowly parting lips, A long rim near the dawn 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/a Wild rose, falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green down to the daisied grass.

b. With defining word prefixed to denote a particular shade: see B. 1 b.

1893 F. F. MOORE *1st Forbid Banns* (1899) 88 The mellow crimson faded into shell-pink. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/6 A little prawn-pink is introduced under the embroidery. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 101 Soft cheeks with a sort of sunrise-pink on them—not that unhealthy, doll-like shell-pink.

6. Scarlet when worn by fox-hunters; a scarlet hunting-coat, or the cloth of which it is made.

1834 DISRAELI *Corr.* v. *Sister* 15 Feb. Although not in pink, [I] was the best mounted man in the field. 1860 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* i. (1883) 143 A sect... Who blindly follow, clad in coats of pink, A beast whose nature is to run and stink. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. They are the hunting set, and come in with pea-coats over

†**Pinkaninny**. *Obs.* ? A variant of **PINKNEY** assimilated in the ending to **pinkaninny**.

1896 D'URVEY *Quix* iii iv 41 Dear Pinkaninny, If half a Guiny, To love will win 3s, I lay it here down.

†**Pinkardine**. *Obs.* Some precious stone
13. *E. E. Allist P. B.* 1472 Penitoes, & pinkardines, ay perles bitwene.

Pink bed to Pink-cheek. see **PINK sb.** 4 C.

Pinked (pinkt), *ppl a* [f. **PINK v.** 1 + -ED¹]
1. Pierced, pricked, wounded; also, tattooed

1608 *Day Hum out of Br.* iv iii, I like a whole skinned better than a pinkt one 1781 *Cowper Expostulation* 486 Taught thee to clothe thy pinked and painted hide.

2. Of cloth, leather, etc. Ornamented with perforation, or (later) cut edges; slashed, scalloped.
1598 *Florio, Trine*, cuts, 12g's, snips, or such cutting or pinching, pinkt worke in garments 1613 *Shaks Hen VIII*, v. iv 50 There was a Haberdashers Wife that rail'd vpon me, till her pink'd porringer fell off her head. 1688 *R. Holmes Armoury* iii 14/2 Pinked or raised Shoes, have the over leathers grain put cut into Roses, or other devices 1693 *Shadwell Volunteers* iv Wks 1720 IV 462 I'll make thee fuller of holes, then e'er pink't Satin was. 1807 *Crabbe Par Reg.* iii. 347 Verses fine Round the pink'd rims of cusped Valentine 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii, A sorry-coloured, pinked doublet.

b. Of flounces, frills, ribbons, etc.: Having the raw edge of the material stamped or cut into scallops, jags, or narrow points. Often **pinked out**.
1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept 6/1 The skirt edged with a very thick ruche of pinked-out silk in the two colours 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct 378/2 A most becoming little bonnet in pinked out cloth and velvet. 1893 *ibid.* 17 Aug. 172/3 The bretelle frill is straight at the pink edge

Pinkeen (pinkēn) *Anglo-Irish*. [f. **PINK sb.** 2 + -een, Ir. -in, dim. suffix.] A little minnow, fig. a very diminutive or insignificant person.

1831 *S. Lover Leg. Irish* iv 39 I'll turn you into a pinkeen.
1892 *JANE BARLOW Irish Idylls* 169 Fishing for pinkeens along by the river. 1892 *Entire Lawless Graua* II. iii. vi. 89 Just a poor little pinkeen of a fellow.

Pinken (pinkən), *v. rare*. [f. **PINK a.** 1 + -EN⁵.] *intr* To become pink.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 867/2 Its spotted tip first pinkening like the point of some wondrous bud

†**Pinkeney, pinkany**. *Obs.* (exc. *dial.* in sense 3). Forms 6 **pink nye**, **pinky nye**, **pinkney**, **anie**, **any**, **pinkany**, 7 **pink-an-eyo**, **pinken eye**. See also **PINK a.** 2, **PINKIE a.** [orig. **pink nye** (pl **nyes**, **nyene**), i. e. **PINK a.** 2 small, narrow + **nye** = **ye**, **EYE**, with prosthetic **n** (cf. **PIGNEY**). Cf. early mod. Du. **pink oogen** vb, **pincke sb.** (Kilian 1599 see **PINK v.** 2). Prob. **pink nye**, **pinkie nye**, was orig. child's language, fondly imitated by nurses, and so became an expression of endearment.]

1. A small, narrow, blinking, or peering eye; a tiny or dear little eye

1575 *Lanham Let.* (1571) 27 To see the bear with his pink nye leering after his emmez approach. 1593 *Rich Greenes Newes* D iv, The one of her eyes was bearded, the other was a pretty narrow pinkney, looking euer as though she smylede. 1594 *London Weekes Civ War* (Hunter Cl) 54 O most surpassing wiew, Thou makest some to stumbe, and many mo to fumble And me haue pinkie nine 1622 *N Field Woman a Weathercock* iv ii H, Those Pinkanies of thine, For I shall nere be blest to call them mine.

2 *transf.* Applied to a person, usually as a term of endearment: Darling, pet; = **PIGNEY**.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 42 The other was Hero, she was a pretty pinkany and Venus priest 1599 *Porter Angry Wom. Abused* (Percy Soc) 68 *Alld. Tis I* who I? .. A Chast crosse rove I? *Phil. No*, sweetie pinkanie. 1622 *MASINGER & DEKKER Virg Marit* ii. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 23 That pink-an-eye jack-an-apes boy, her page.

3. **Pinkeney John**, also **pinken-eyed John** (corr. **pink-d-mey-John**), a popular name of the pansy or heart's-ease, widely current in the midland counties.

1879 *Prior Brit. Plants* s. v. **Pansy**, Pink of my John. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Eng. Plant-n.*, Pink-o'-my-John, *Viola tricolor*. Other forms of the name are **Pinken-eyed John**, and **Pink-eyed John** also **Pinkeney-John**.

Pinker (pinkər), *sb* [f. **PINK v.** 1 + -ER¹] One who pinks. a. One who stabs; a stabber.

a 1529 *Skelton Mann. World* 113 So many pinkies. Sawe I neuer

b One who punches designs in cloth, leather, etc.
1598 *Florio, Tagliuatore*, a slicer, a cutter, a pinker or lagger 1612 *Cotter, Buchseffer*, a Cutter or Pinker. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade*, **Pinker**, one who stabs or cuts out flounces and borders, &c with a machine, for ladies' dresses.

Pinker (pinkər), *v dial.* [freq. of **PINK v.** 2, see -ER⁵.] *intr*. To peer with half-shut eyes.

1754 *W. WHITEHEAD in World* No 58 76 They cannot even see with their eyes, but at most pink through the lashes of them 1893 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, **Pinker**, v. with about to go about with half shut eyes, to potter. (Worc.)

Pinkerton (pinkərtən). [From the name of Allan Pinkerton, who organized a body of detectives in the U. S. in 1850.] a. *attrib.* Applied to the semi-official detective force originally organized and controlled by Allan Pinkerton, as **Pinkerton agency**, **man**, **method**. b. *sb.* An officer or member of this force; an officer employed by any similar detective agency; an armed detective. So **Pinkertonism**, the employment of Pinkertons.

1888 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 22 Feb (Farmer), Employed under the protection of Pinkerton men and special policemen 1889 *FARMER Dict Amer.*, **Pinkerton agency**, a well-known semi official detective agency 1891 *Voice* (N Y) 26 Feb., You can't make men moral by law and Pinkertonism. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Aug 5/2 We have seen what evil may come from the employment of Pinkertons and similar arguments for law and order

Pink-eye. [f. **PINK a.** 1 + **EYE sb.** 1]

1 (Also **pink eye potato**) A variety of potato having pink eyes or buds.

1795 *W. MacRITCHIE Diary Tour Eng in Antiquary* Apr. (1896) 111/2 The Pink-eye potato, as it is here called, is becoming the fashionable potato of this country 1805 *R. W. Dickson Pract Agric* 11 602 The pink-eyes and copper-plates are of a hardy nature. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2), **Pinkneys**, pink eyes, a particular species of potato with red eyes or ends 1877 *N. W. Linc Gloss.* 1886 *ELWORTHY W Somerset Word-bk.*

2. A contagious fever or influenza in the horse, so called from the colour of the inflamed conjunctiva. b. A contagious form of ophthalmia in man, marked by redness of the eyeball.

1882 *Field* 28 Jan 130/3 The American term, 'pink eye', is commonly given to the disease. 1883 *Times* 21 Feb. 8/4 Pink-eye is excessively prevalent among all classes of horses, particularly work horses in Sheffield. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 120 Clement Dukes believes that affluence of the conjunctiva—pink-eye—may be the only symptom of an attack of rubella.

3. An Australian species of duck (see quot.).

1896 *NEWTON Dict Birds* 842 Apparently allied to the genus *Spatula* *Malacon hynchus membranacea*, the 'Pink-eye' of Australians, so called from a spot of that colour.. just behind the eye in the drakes.

Pink-eyed (pinkəɪd), *a* 1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pink-eyed**, **pink tyde**, **pinke-eyed**, **pinky-ey'd**, 7 **pin(o)k-ey'd**, 6- **pink-eyed**. [Parasynthetic f. **pink** or **pinkie eye** + -ED².]

1 Having small, narrow, or half-closed eyes; also, squint-eyed.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 30 b, Some haue mighty yies, and some be pinkyed [quidam peti] 1523 *Skelton Gert Laurel* 626 Sum were made penyshe, porissibly pink tyde, That euer more after by it they were aspyd. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* xi 335 [Maid] that were pinked and had vne small eies, they teamed *Ocellie* 1675 *DUFFETT Mock Tempest* i. ii, I see thou grow'st pink ey'd, go in and let the Nurse lay thee to sleep. 1869 *Century Words* 26 Jan. 208/2 **Pink eyed** is small eyed.

2. **Pink eyed John**, a popular name of the pansy.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 [see **PINKLY** 3].

Pink-eyed, a 2 [f. **PINK a.** 1 + **EYE sb.** 1 + -ED².]

Having a pink or light red eye or eyes.

1830 *JENNER Signs of Rain* 10 Closed is the pink eyed pimpernel

Pink-fever to Pink-grass. see **PINK sb.** 4 C.

Pinkie, pinky (pinkɪ), *sb.* 1 [f. **PINK sb.** 1 + -IE, -Y, dim. suffix, or ? ad MDu. **pinke**.] A narrow-sterned fishing-boat; = **PINK sb.** 1

1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* I viii 339 The Scheveningen fisherman forgot the clacks of his pinkie 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV 350 These pinkies are highly picturesque and seaworthy. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict Mech.* Suppl., **Pinkie**, a fishing vessel with a high, narrow pointed stern. Used in the cod and coast fisheries

Pinkie, pinky (pinkɪ), *a*, *sb.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* [Either f. **PINK a.** 2, or the orig. form of that word.]

A. *adj.* Small, diminutive, tiny: in general sense, a childish word. *Sc.* **Pinkie een**, 'eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half-closed' (Jam.). Cf. **PINK a.** 2, **PINKNEY** 1

1594 [see **PINKNEY** 1] 1715 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk* Gr ii. vii, Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een Gert Lawrie's heartstrings duple. 1808 *JAMIESON, Pinkie*, small in a general sense 'There's a wee pinkie hole in that stocking'. 1818 *W. MIDFORD Collect Songs* 31 A busy tailed pinky wee Frenchman. 1896 *BARRIE Sent. Tommy* ii. 16 Never again should his pinkie finger go through that warm hole.

b. Comb. **Pinkie-eyed, pinky-eyed**, having small eyes. **Pinky-eyed John** = **Pinkeney John**, the pansy

1824 *Miss FERRIER Inher.* viii, A long-chinned pinky-eyed female

B. *sb.* Anything small; *spec.* the little finger (Du. **pinkē**).

1808 *JAMIESON, Pinkie*, the little finger; a term mostly used by children, or in talking to them. 1828 *Moir Maunie Vauch* i. 22 His pinkie was hacked off by a dragon 1860 *BARTLETT Dict Amer.*, **Pinky** (Dutch **pinkē**), the little finger. 1898 *J. PATON Castilblanca* v. 297 Rather .. than lift yae wee pinkie tae save that Deevlish man.

Pinkly (pinklɪ), *adv.* [f. **PINKY a.** + -LY².] In a 'pinky' way; with a tinge of pink. So **Pinkiness**, the quality of being 'pinky', a slight degree of pinkness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII 99 A clear skinned complexion of face, inclining to pinkness. 1882 *G. ALLEN Col. Cloud's* Cal viii, The almost accidental pinkness of the rays in a daisy. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5/4 A variety of white raspberry, large, conical, and pinkly cream coloured in tint.

Pinking (pinkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. **PINK v.** 1 + -ING¹] The action of **PINK v.** 1; the operation of decorating cloth, leather, etc., with holes, or (later) scalloped edges; *concr.* work so treated.

1503 [see **PINK v.** 1] 1611 *COTTER, Deschiquement*, .. a jaggung, a pinking, or small, and thicke cutting 1666 *Perry's Diary* 17 Oct., The King says the pinking upon whites makes them look too much like magpies, and therefore hath bespoke one [vest] of plain velvet. 1698 *R. HOLME*

Armoury iii 350/1 The Pinking of a Shoe, when the grain of the Leather is raised by a sharp pointed Tool, that the inner part is seen 1766 *GOLDEN Pic W.* iv, These ruffings, and pinkings, and patchings, will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours. 1860 *FARMHOUT Costume in Eng* (ed 2) Gloss., **Pinking**, an ornamental edging cut to silk dresses by a machine that makes a semi-circular jagged indent, something after the fashion of the ancient leaf-borders 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept 3/3 The mode of finishing the edges known as 'pinking out', continues to be followed 1884 *Gut's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 Undertakers are the people who advertise to perform pinking.

b. Comb., as **pinking-iron**, a sharp instrument for cutting out pinked borders, also *humorously*, a sword.

1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 227/2 The lightning had perforated a round hole in the lower part of his wig behind, which looked as if it had been cut with a pinking iron. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade*, **Pinking-iron**, a cutting instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c. 1884 *Gut's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 The shape of the pinking irons used are more elaborate than they formerly were.

Pinking (pinkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. **PINK v.** 2 + -ING¹] The action of **PINK v.** 2

1667 *DRYDEN Sir M. Mar-all* iv 1, Leave off your winking and your pinking.

Pinking (pinkɪŋ), *ppl a* 1 [f. **PINK v.** 1 + -ING².] That pinks; stabbing, murderous.

1644 *LAUD Wks* (1854) IV. 343 His fellow, Wadsworth, .. called him pinking knave.

Pinking (pinkɪŋ), *ppl a.* 2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. **PINK v.** 2 + -ING².] Of the eye: That pinks; small, narrow; peering; blinking.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* iii Biv b, The sonne he quynyt, the father saythe he hath a pinking eye 1597 *Lowi Churug.* (1634) 145 The luttelnes of the Eye called *Atraphia* or *Alacris oculi* cometh by nature, and is called the pinks eye, or pinking-eye. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* xi. xxxvii. l. 334 Some have great glaring eyes, others againe a little, and as pinking. a 1722 *Mrs. CLINTON's Love at Venture* iv, Those pinking ogles of thine 1828 *Asa* 1 Apr. 2 You there with the pinking eyes and the fish knife nose.

Pinkish (pinkɪʃ), *a*. [f. **PINK a.** 1 + -ISH¹.] Somewhat pink; having a tinge of pink. Also in comb. as **pinkish-red**, **pinkish-white**.

1784 *HOMER in Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 338 Its outer surface is of a darkish brown colour; its inner of a pinkish white. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 92 The chalk is of a pinkish hue. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Florae* 439 Particle pale green or pinkish. 1894 *R. B. SHARPE Handb. Birds* Gt. Brit. l. 105 The series .. varies between a purplish or pinkish red, and stone grey ground colour.

Pinkly (pinklɪ), *adv.* [f. **PINK a.** 1 + -LY².] With a pink hue.

1836 *FABLE in Blackw. Mag.* XL 662 From its pinkly-clustered boughs A fragrant mild the hawthorn throw. 1866 *NALAI Sequences & Hymns* 176 Pinkly and faintly the sun .. Fell upon cornice and frieze.

†**Pink-needle**. *Herb. Obs.* [f. **PINK v.** 1 + **NEEDLE**.] A name given to the Stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*, or *E. cicutarium*), from the long tapering beaks of the seed-vessels.

(Erroneously taken as a name of *Scandix Pecten* by Halliwell, etc., through misunderstanding quot. 1562.)

1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (E. I. S.) 39 Geranium .. one kynde is called **Pinkie** needle or **Cranes byl** 1562 - *Herbal* ii 130 **Scandix** is supposed of som to be y^e herbe which is called in English **Pinkie** needle, or **Storkes byl**. 1576 *LYVI Dodoeus* 1 xxxii 47 The first kinde [of Geranium] is called in English **Storkesbyll**, **Pinkeneedell**, 1611 *COTTER, Aguille musquée*, musked **Pinkeneedle**, or **Crane**, **byll** *ibid.*, *teste de grue*, **Pinkeneedle**, **Shepheards bodkin**, **Stork's byl**.

Pinkness (pinknəs), [f. **PINK a.** 1 + -NESS⁴.] The quality or state of being pink; pink colour.

1883 *G. ALLEN in Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 322 It [honeysuckle] still retains some memory of its original pinkness 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 7/1 Glad to step down from the carriages and restore pinkness to their pretty cheeks.

Pinkney, pink nye: see **PINKNEY**.

Pinkroot (pinkrʊt), [f. **PINK sb.** 4 + **ROOT**.]

a. The root of *Spigelia marilandica*, or of *S. Anthelmia*, used as vermifuges and purgatives. b. The herb *Spigelia marilandica* (N.O. *Loganiaceae*), a native of the Southern U. S., having showy funnel-shaped flowers, red outside and yellow within, called **Carolina Pink**, **Indian Pink**, or **Worm-grass**; also, the allied species *S. Anthelmia*, of the W. Indies and S. America (*Demerara Pinkroot*).

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 54/1 Produce of South Carolina. Pink root, 1 cask. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 681 Snakeroot pink-root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously. 1875 *H. C. Wood Therap.* (1876) 600 Pinkroot possesses decided narcotic powers. 1889 *FARMER Diet Amer.* s. v. **Carolina pink**, The Pink Root of Maryland which, further South, is popularly known as the **Carolina pink**.. bears beautiful flowers.

Pink-salt, -saucer: see **PINK sb.** 4 C.

†**Pinkster** (pinkstər), *U. S.* (N. Y.). Also **pingster**, **puxter**. [Du. **pinkster** (now **pinksteren** dat. pl.) = OS **pinkstōn**, MHG., Ger. **pfingsten** := OHG. ***pinkusīn** (dat. pl.), all prob. through Gothic **pinkistūs**, a. Gr. **πεντηκοστή** Pentecost.] Whitsuntide; usually in *attrib.* use: see *quots.*

1821 *J. F. COOPER Spy* (1823) III. v. 127 Upon my word you'd pass well at a pinkster frolic. 1845 - *Salustius* I. vi. 162 Pinkster field, and Pinkster frolics, are no novelties to us, sir, as they occur every season. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* s. v., On Pinkster Monday the Dutch negroes .. con-

sider themselves especially privileged to get as drunk as they can. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Pink-Weed*, an American name for *Asalea nudiflora*.

Pink-stern, -sterned: see **PINK sb.** 1 b.

Pink-weed. ? Obs. [f. **PINK sb.** 4 or a.1 + **WEED sb.**] Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* cxxxii 348 It is called in English Knot Grass. some also call it *Pink-Weed*, and some *Nine Joyns* of its great number of Joyns 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Pink-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Pinkwood (piŋk'wud) [f. **PINK sb.** 4 or a.1 + **WOOD sb.**] Name for the ornamental wood of various trees, or for the trees themselves. a. *Dryobalanus caryophyllata* (*Persea caryophyllata*), N.O. *Lauraceae*, of Brazil, having a scent like that of carnations; b. *Physocalymma floribundum*, N.O. *Lythaceae*, also of Brazil, having striped rose-coloured wood, also called Tulip-wood; c. *Beyreria viscosa*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*, the Wallaby-bush, of Australia; d. *Eucalyptus billardieri*, N.O. *Myrtaceae*, of Tasmania.

1884 *Müller's Plant n.* Pink wood tree, *Persea caryophyllata*—Brazilian, *Physocalymma floribundum* 1893 *Spon's Mechanist's (non lib)* (ed. 4) 166 Pinkwood (*Beyreria viscosa*). . . Used for sheaves of blocks and for turnery. 1898 *Morris Austral Eng.* Pinkwood, a name for a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucalyptus billardieri*, and for the Wallaby bush, *Beyreria viscosa*, Muq., N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*, common to all the colonies of Australasia.

Pinky (pink'i), a.1 [f. **PINK sb.** 4 or a.1 + **-y** cf. *rosy, creamy*, etc.] Tinged with or inclining to pink. a. Qualifying other adjs. or subs. of colour. 1776-96 *Warrington Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 225 Pileus and stem pinky white. 1817 *Coleridge's Pictura Poems* 1829 I 177 Sketches on a strip of pinky silver skin. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Howe's Green Shirts* 101 A piece of pinky brown paper in his hand. was the first telegram ever seen in Barbic.

b. Qualifying subs. in gen. Chiefly poet or rhet. 1821 *CLARE Pith. Minst.* I. 208 The wild-thyme's pinky bells. 1822-34 *Good's Study Book* (ed. 4) I. 340 The urne . . . sometimes deposits a pinky sediment. 1872 *Calverley's Rhy. Leaves, Lovers & a Reflection*, Or rosy as pinky, or as rosy pinky.

c. Comb., as *pinky colour* ed. adj. 1817 *Coleridge's Biog. Lit.* xvi. (1822) 160 note, Two engravings, the one a pinky coloured plate of the day, the other a masterly etching by Salvator Rosa.

Pinky, a.2 and sb.: see **PINKIE**.

Pinless, a. [-LESS.] Without a pin or pins. 1821 E. J. WORMOUR *Sister* xxi. There was the tawdry pin-cushion—quite pinless now, however—which she had left behind her. 1892 L. N. L. *From King Pophy* xii. 12 My lady's pin-cushion . . . pinless proves.

† **Pinlock**¹. Obs. [app. for **pinlock*, f. **PIN v.** + **LOOK sb.** 2.] A poundmaster's fee for pinning or impounding beasts. c. 1700 *KINNIER'S MS. Lanth.* 1033 If 307 b/s In these midland parts the money . . . given to the Hayward or to any Person who locks and unlocks the pound gate is called *Pin-lock*, *Pin-lock*. 1884 *RUBINSON in N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1884) X. 197/2 The pinlock, or pinder's fee, is regulated by an Act of Philip and Mary at fourpence for any number of cattle impounded, which custom has made into one of fourpence for each head.

Pin-lock². [f. **PIN sb.** 1 + **LOOK sb.** 2.] A lock having a pin, upon which the pipe of the key fits. 1884 *Athenaeum* 16 Aug. 216/2 It is doubtful if the so-called 'pin lock' was used by the very ancient Egyptians.

Pin-machine to **Pin-mill**: see **PIN sb.** 1 b.

Pinnaker (piŋn'kei-kaz). One whose business or work is to make pins. 1530 *PAT. 1508*. 254/2 Pynne maker, *espilngier*. 1644 *Cauterbury Marr. Licences* (MS.), Thomas Inshford, pinn-maker. 1764 *Footr Mayor of G. I.* Wks. 1799 I. 170 A pally, praying, pitiful pin maker 1. 1803 *Got. nw. SMITH in Contemp. Ren. Dec. Boy* Poet and pinn-maker alike may aspire to the Christian Ideal.

No **Pinn-maker** king sb.; also *attrib.* and *poet.* 1825 *Unk. Philos. Manuf.* 288 Trades in which young persons are engaged in numbers, such as sewing, pin-making, or coal mining. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 184 Doctor Kinsley . . . invented a pin-making machine.

Pin-money (piŋn'mu-ni). [f. **PIN sb.** 1 sense 3 + **MONEY**: see *quots.* 1542-1640. (Cf. *F. épingle*, in *Litté.* sense 4.)] An annual sum allotted to a woman for personal expenses in dress, etc.; esp. such an allowance settled upon a wife for her private expenditure.

[1542 *Test. Rbor.* (Surtees) VI. 160. I give my said daughter Margaret my lease of the parsonage of Kirkdall Church . . . to buy her pynnes whithal. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. l. (1651) 540 Caligula gave an octavo sestercio to his Curtian . . . to buy her pins. 1640 *EART. OF CORK in Lis-more Papers* Ser. i. (1886) V. 160 Which Rent I have bestowed on my daughter Mary to buy her pins.] 1697 *VANBURGH Relation v. v. Heyden*. He told me I should have two hundred a year to buy pins. . . Nurse. Ah, my dearest. . . These Londoners have got a gutterberly with 'em would confound a gipsy. That which they call pin money is to buy their wives everything in the vernal world. 1722 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 95 1/2 The Doctrine of Pin-money is, of a very late Date, unknown to our Great Grandmothers, and not yet received by many of our Modern Ladies. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxxii. 498 If she has any pinmoney or separate maintenance, it is said she may dispose of her savings thereout by testament, without the control of her husband. 1809 *MAR EDESWORTH Manuvers* ix. The point was, whether a wife should or should not have pin-money. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 16 Oct. 48/1 A wealthy man . . . who allows her £50 a year for pin money.

|| **Pinna**¹ (pi nā). *Zool.* [L. *pinna*, variant of *pina* (Cic., Plin.), a Gr. *πύνα* (also *πύνα, πύνη*), in same sense.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a large silky byssus or 'beard'.

c. 1520 *ANDREW Noble Lyfe* lxx, Pinna is a fishe that layeth always in the mudd, & it is in a shell lyke a muscle 1621 *Raleigh's Ghist* 113 The shellfish called Pinna is ever ingendred in muddy waters. 1759 B. STILLINGF. tr. *Biber's Econ. Nat. in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 111 There is a very large shell fish in the Mediterranean called the pinna, furnished with very strong calcareous valves 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 11 The mussel and pinna spin a byssus

b. *attrib.*, as *pinna shell*; *pinna-guardian*, rendering of *Pinnotheres*: see **PINNOTHERE**, *pinna-wood*, the byssus of the pinna as a textile.

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* ii 264 A little crab which nestles in the mantle and gills of the Pinna, . . . received the name of Pinna-guardian (*Pinnotheres*) from Aristotle. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 427/1 Bright red pinna shells 1890 *Cent. Dict.* Pinna wood.

|| **Pinna**². Pl. -æ (formerly also -as). [mod. L. uses of L. *pinna* = *penna*, in senses feather, wing, fin.]

1. *Anat.* The 'wing' of the ear, the broad upper part of the external ear; also applied to the whole external ear. (Cf. *CONCHA* 4 a.)

[1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pinna Auris*, the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing] 1840 G. V. ELIOT *Anat.* 194 The nerve . . . gives branches to supply the anterior part of the tragus and the pinna above the meatus 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ii (1873) 396 The external ear, or pinna, may be entirely wanting, as in the whales and crocodiles

b. Each lateral cartilage of the nose; = **ALA** 1. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COIR Barthol. Anat.* iii. x 150 The lateral . . . parts are termed *Pterigia Ala*, *Pinnae*. 1858 *MAYNARD Expos. Lat.*, *Pinna*, another term for the *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose.

2. *Bot.* Each primary division (leaflet, petiole with leaflets, or lobe) of a pinnate or pinnatifid leaf, esp. in ferns.

1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii (1794) 490 Common Polydip has pinnatifid fronds, the pinnae or lobes oblong 1851 *MOORE Brit. Ferns & Algae* (1864) 10 The fronds are sometimes divided down to the rachis, . . . when this occurs, the frond is said to be pinnate, and in this case, each of the distinct leaf-like divisions is called a *pinna*. 1880 *GRAY Syn. Bot.* iii. 8 (ed. 6) 104 *Pinna* is a convenient name for the partial petioles of a bipinnate leaf, taken together with the leaflets that belong to them.

3. *Zool.* a. The fin of a fish; any fin-like structure, as the flipper of a seal or cetacean. b. A wing-like expansion or branch in certain polyps or other invertebrates. c. *Entom.* A small oblique ridge forming one of the parallel lines of a pinnate surface, as in the leg of a grasshopper. see **PINNATE** 1 b.

1846 *PATTERSON Zool.* 21 If one of the wing-like expansions or pinnae of the *Vulgaria* is injured, the rest shrink as if all were hit 1858 *MAYNARD Expos. Lat.* *Pinna* . . . *Ichthyol.* a fin. 1861 J. R. GRAY *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Celest.* 149 The pinnae are very contractile, so as to vary in form from mere lobes or tubercles to long filiform fringes.

Pinna, early spelling of **PINA**, pine-apple.

Pinnace (pi nās). Forms: 6 *pennis*, *pinase*, -esse, *pinnes*, *pynioe*, -asse, *pynneis*, -esse, 6-7 *pynn*, *pinace*, *pinnesse*, -is(e), -as(e), -ass(e), 7 *pinise*, *pinnaisse*, *pynnis*, *pynase*, -esse, 6-*pinnace*, (Sc. 6 *pinag*, *pynnage*, *pynnege*, 6-7 *pinnage*). [a. f. *pinasse*, *pinace* = Sp. *pinaca* (1525-84 in *Ja.*), Pg. *pinaca* (1326 in *Ja.*), It. *pinaccia*, -assa (Florio). The earlier form in Eng. and Fr. was ME. 15th c. *SPINACOR*, *spinas*, *spynnes*, OF. *espinnace* (1451), *espinnasse* = med. (Anglo-) L. *spinachium* (1338 Knighton).

F. *pinasse* and its Romance cognates are by Diez and others taken as derived from *pin us*, *pino*, pin pine-tree (cf. Cotgrave 'pinasse the Pitch tree; also a Pinna'), L. type *pinacea*. But this leaves the form in *esp*, *sp*, unexplained.]

1. A small light vessel, generally two-masted, and schooner-rigged; often in attendance on a larger vessel as a tender, scout, etc., whence probably the use in 2. Since c. 1700 only *Hist.* and *poet.*

[1721-7 *Ant. Corr.* (P. R. O.) LVIII. 8 Kaunt ou depari de Portsmouth ou le espynasse le vent fut en contre] 1746 in R. G. MARSDEN *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) I 128 In dictis navibus vocatis pynneis. c. 1750 *Sir A. Barton in Surtees MSS.* (1888) 68 His pennis hath nine-core men and more. a. 1752 *LELAND Itin.* IV. 23 The old Town was brent by the Pinnesses of the Spaniards. 1759 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasses* 143 Pincke, Pynce, Gally, or what so ever name they have 1765-73 *COOPER Theatrum, Calcasca*, *Calcasca*, a spall ship, a brigantine or pinneise [1768-52 spinner] 1769 *STOCKER tr. Diad. Scen.* iii. xi 120 The Shippes . . . were haled out by the Gallies and other small pynnaces rowed with oars 1791 in *Heath Grocers Compt.* (1869) 85 That six shippes of war and one pynnace should be furnished and set forth by the Citty. 1798 *SVLSTER Du Barrias* i. l. *Eden* 27 Thou canst safely steer My ventrous Pinnae to her wished Peer. 1800 *HOLLAND Lity* x. ii. 352 The soldiers were transported in lighter barks and small pinnaces. 1822 S. MOUNTAGU in *Bucknuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 243 This afternoon hath been the sea fight with some 15 or 16 pynnaces and half a score galleys. 1822 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 170 We . . . gave the bigger shippes to the Spaniards againe, and the lesser were kept, with purpose to make her our pinnas. 1824 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 5 Full of flats and shoals that our Pinnae could not passe. 1830 S. CLARKE *Bech. Hist.* i. (1654) 83 He entered into a Pinnae, and went up the River Nilus. 1866 *Drapant*,

Gram. Inst. (Jam), *Phaselus*, a Barge or Pinnage. 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Pinnae*, . . . a small Vessel, with a Square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts, . . . used as a Scout for Intelligence, and for Landing of Men. 1725 *POPE Odes* xiii 187 The winged Pinnae shot along the sea. 1822 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I 247 A fairy pinnae to glide and float for aye!

fig. 1289 *WARNER Ath. Eng.* vi. xxix (1612) 144 I will . . . toogh the Pinnesses of my thoughts to kenning of your Eyes. 1620 *Boys Expt. Epist. & Gosp. Wks* (1629) 105 First, we must be shipt with Christ in baptism; After saile with him in the Pinnesses of the Church.

2. A double-banked boat (usually eight-oared) forming part of the equipment of a man-of-war, also applied to other small boats.

1685 *Land Gaz.* No. 2054/3 *The Larke* Boat being Commanded by Captain Leightons Brother, the *Boudventures* Pinnae by Mr. Harries, and the *Yale* by Mr. Brinkane. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anon's Voy.* 55 We man'd our own'd our Barge, Pinnae, and the *1121's* Pinnae. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, Pinnae exactly resemble barges, only that they are somewhat smaller, and never row more than eight oars. 1840 R. H. DANA *Boat* *Mass.* xxiii. 68 There were five boats belonging to the ship—launch, pinnae, jolly-boat, larboard quarter boat, and gig.

† 3. Applied in figurative context to a woman; also *spec.* a mistress, a prostitute. *Obs.*

a. 1568 in *Barnaby Rane* (Hunter. C.) 1080 Now, gospod, I must needs be gon, And leave my prettie pinnae to you guyde. 1568 *STOWELL Margaret's Landing* vii. Now is my pretty pynnege ready. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER North Hoe v. D's Wks* 1873 III 78 If I like her personage . . . I'll stand thrumming of Cap, no longer, but board your Pynnis whilst 'tis hott. 1624 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. 11 Shee hath beene before mee, Punke, Pinnae and Bawd any time these two and twenty yeeres. 1693 *CONGRUVE Old Bachelor* v. vii. A goodly pinnae, richly laden . . . Twelve thousand pounds, and all her rigging.

† **Pinna**-ceous, a. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. **PINNA** 1 + **-CEOUS**] Related to the pinna (bivalve).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 702 Some large fish of the pinna-ceous kind.

Pinnach, obs. form of **PANACHE**.

Pinnacle (piŋn'ak'l), sb. Forms: 4-6 *pynakle*, 4-7 *pynacle*, 4-8 *pinacle*, 5-6 *pynnacile*, 4-*pinnacle* (also 5 *penakull*, *pinnakyl*, *pynakell*, -*kyl*, *pynnakel*, -*kylle*, 6 *pinakle*, *pinnakil*, *pynne*-, *pynnokill*, 7 *penacle*, 7-8 *pinnacle*). [ME. *pinacle*, a. OF. *pinacle* (1261), *pinnacle*, F. *pinacle*, ad. late L. *pinnaculum* (Terull. *Vulg.* Matt. iv 5), dim. of *pinna* wing, *pinnacle*, point.

In the Vulgate, Matt. iv. 5, *pinnaculum* renders Gr. *πτερύγιον*, dim. of *πτερυγία*, wing, and was thus evidently meant as a dim. of *pinna* in sense 'wing'. cf. the parallel *pinna* in Luke iv 9. But in later times *pinnaculum* appears to have been viewed as belonging to L. *pinna* in the sense 'point, edge, battlement', which Walde separates from *pinna*, variant of *penna* feather: see **PIN sb.** 1 The Old Latin version in its earliest form had in Matt. iv. 5 and Luke iv 9 *fastigium* top or apex of a gable.]

1. A small ornamental turret, usually terminating in a pyramid or cone, crowning a buttress, or rising above the roof or coping of a building. (In early use sometimes applied to a battlement.)

c. 1330 *Osway Miles* 38 Arches v-bent with charbukel ston Knottes of rede gold. . . And pynacles of cristall. 1380 *Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks.* I 120 Pe fend putte him above be pynacle of be temple, bat sum men seyen weren be aleis 1382 *Matt.* iv. 5 Thanne the denyi. . . sette hym on the pynacle of the temple. 1397 *TRAVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Pey took oure lady smok and sette be smok upon be pynacles [under *propugnacula sua expositurunt*] as it were a baner. 1448 *HEN. VI Will in Willis & Claik Cambridge* (1886) I 355 A grete square Tour. . . in height with the batlement and the pynacles. Cxli. fete. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *HEN. VII* 59 The violence of the wynde had blowen down an Egile of brasse. . . from a pynacle or spire of Paules Church 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii 60 Upon the top of this turret is built a certayne spire or pinnacle rising sharpe in forme of a sugar-loafe. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 75 He clew . . . their Ring-leader, whose head he sent to Amadabat, and commanded that it should be set upon a Pinnae. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Pinnacle*, the highest Top of any Spire. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iii. 247 They fancied these to be cities adorned with towers and pinnacles. 1845 *PARKER Glass Architect.* s.v. Pinnacle consists of a shaft and top, this last is generally in the form of a small spire, surmounted with a final and often crocketed at the angles, and is sometimes called a final. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I xv. 165 If there had been no other place for pinnacles, the Gothic builders would have put them on the tops of their arches rather than not have had them.

† b. *transf.* A vertical pointed structure resembling the above; a pyramid. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1463 *be coperounes of be canacles* pat on be cuppe 1eres. Wer ferlyse formed out in fylloies longe, Pinnacles p337 per apt profert betwene *Ya 1400* *Lydg. Chortle & Burde in Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 183 Thow my cage forged were with golde, And the pynacles of birrall and cristalle. c. 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 328 Item vj Spounes gylte wite Pynnacles of thends. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV 587 (Jam.) Two pynnokills of skynnis. 15 *Ind. XVI.* 524 Ane pynnekil of skynnis, contened ix score and six. 1634 *LITHCOW Trav.* iii 104 There was a Pinacle reared upon the Wallles of the Fort with their bare sculls. a. 1674 *MILTON Moscom* v. At Dinner he sat bare-headed, his Crown and rich Cap standing on a Pinacle by. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 2 Pedestals upon a Pinacle to support Statues . . . may properly be called Pinnacles.

2. Any natural peaked formation; esp. a lofty rock or stone pointed at the top; a peak. (In first two *quots.* perh. applied to a point projecting into the sea.)

13. *Guy Waru* (A.) 1719. At a pinnacle bi he se Gl seye a man of rewlly ble Go in pilgrims wear. 24. *Sir Beues* 1283+94 (MS C). He kepeth him in a castel Closed with be salt flood. In a penakell of the see. 1582 STANYHURST *Beues* 1 (Aib) 19. Shee. his carcassee on iockish pinnacle hanged. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* vii. 115. The brows Of all steepe hils and pinnacles. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit Embassy China* xv. 167. An immense pile, or column of solid rock. situated on the pinnacle of a large mountain. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* 1. 7. The pure-white pinnacle of the Vershorn.

3 fig. A high or lofty place or situation; the highest point or pitch; the culmination or point of perfection; the acme, climax (Sometimes applied to a person.)

24. in *Tindale's Vis* (1843) 141. Seyde the virgyn with outwyt vice. That holy pyrakell preued of price. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 240. He ys a chosen wessell. A very pinnacle of the fayth. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON in *Goulard's Vitis* *Vitellod* 92. Being ascended to the top and pinnacle of true knowledge. a. 1659 OSBORN *Charac.* etc. Wks. (1673) 634. The highest Pinnacle of my Ambition. 1754 HUME *Ess* 3. *Trsat.* (1777) I. 254. To have reached the pinnacle of perfection. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 167. How can I reach the pinnacle of earthly fame? 1898 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 267. This was the pinnacle of Hannibal's success, and a pinnacle indeed it was.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1394 NASH *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Glosart) III. 263. Nere those pinnacle-rocks called the Needle. 1837 *Cru Eng. & Arch. Trak* I. 57/2. The archway... is flanked with columns, niches, pinnacles, and cocketed pinnacle finials. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pinnacle* *work*, in *arch* and *decoration*, ornamental projections, especially at the top of any object. 1901 *Wude World Mag* VIII. 132/1. Jagged, pinnacle like rocks.

Pinnacle, *v* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *trans.* To set on or as on a pinnacle; in quot. 1816, to rear as a pinnacle

1865 S. H. GOLD *Law* 15. To stand pinacled on the highest point of the Temple, ready for precipitation. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Ills* iii. lxi. The Alps, The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicis* xxiii. Such a mighty moment of success As pinnacled him in full display, For the whole world to worship.

2. To form the pinnacle of, to crown. Also fig. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cix. This mountain, whose obliterated plain The pyramid of empires pinnacled. 1840 R. C. HORNE *Gregory VII.* i. 1 (ed. 2) 6. It pinnacles all crimes. Touching God's footstool with a sharp assault.

Pinnacled (pɪˈnækld), *adj.* [f. PINNACLE sb. and *v.* + -ED]

1. Having a pinnacle or pinnacles, furnished with pinnacles or peaks

13. *E. E. Allit P. A.* 207. A pyrat coroune. Hise pyrakled of cler quyt peile. c. 1503 in *Chron Lond* (ed. Kingsford, 1905) 250. The covering [of a Chapel] paynted wth Arui, and pyrakled wth Conven wether paynted and gilt. 1782 WATSON *Hist. Kildington* 8. The pediment of the southern Transept is pinnacled with a flourished Cross. 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 61. The rocks rose in pinnacled confusion. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* II. i. xii. 230. The use of the embattled and pinnacled tower is one of our many insular peculiarities.

2. Elevated on or as on a pinnacle.

1865 W. M. ROSSITER in *Reader*, His pinnacled supremacy as the poet and author of landscape painting. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 19 Oct. 2/1. Because of this pinnacled position, they assume like lightning.

Pinnaclet *vare*-. [See -ET.] A small pinnacle. 1905 *Archaeol. Surv.* LXII. 111. The pinnaclets supported on brackets thrown outward from the angles.

Pinnacocylal, *-cylte* see PINACOCYTAL, etc.

Pinnadiform (pɪˈnædɪfɔrm), *a.* *Ichth.* [irreg. f. *L. pinna* in sense 'fin' + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1884 T. N. GILL in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* VII. 357. In the Chetodontids, an apparent expansion is manifested by the encroachment of the skin and scales on the soft dorsal and anal fins, and they may be distinguished as *pinnadiform*.

Pinnæ, plural of PINNA.

† **Pinnage**. *Obs.* [f. PIN *v.* (in a = PIND) + -AGE.] a. The action of impounding cattle. b. The action of fastening with a pin or peg.

1554 HULOT, *Pynage* of cattell or pownage, *inclusio* 1611 COTTER, *Chevilage*, a pegging, or pinning; peggage, pynage.

Pinnage, *obs.* Sc. form of PINNACE.

Pinnal (pɪˈnæl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. PINNA 2 + -AL.] Pertaining to the pinna of the ear or nose.

1895 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 202. Cartilage (Meckel's or pinnal).

Pinnaped, variant of PINNIPED.

Pinnate (pɪˈnæt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. *L. pinna* feathered, winged, f. *pinna* feather, wing; see PINNA 2 and -ATE.]

1. Resembling a feather; having lateral parts or branches on each side of a common axis, like the vanes of a feather. *a.* *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf having a series of (sessile or stalked) leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole, the leaflets being usually opposite, sometimes alternate (*alterni-pinnate*); also to more complex leaves of the same kind, in which the leaflets, thus arranged, are borne on secondary, tertiary, etc. petioles which are themselves similarly arranged (*bipinnate*, *tripinnate*, etc.).

Interruptedly pinnate see quot. 1861

[1794] HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pinnata Folia*, in Botany] 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Pinnate*, deeply jagged or indented

(spoken of the Leaves of Plants) resembling Feathers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. xxxi. 1765 152 *Asplenium*, with pinnate Leaves. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 169. It is interruptedly pinnate, when the leaflets are of different sizes, so that small pinnae are intermixed with larger ones, as in the Potato and Silver Weed. 1872 OLIVIER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 77. Compound leaves are either of the pinnate type, as Rose, or of the digitate type, as Horse Chestnut.

b. *Zool.* Having branches, tentacles, or other lateral parts arranged on each side of an axis; in *Entom.* applied to a surface (as in the legs of grasshoppers) marked with minute parallel lines on each side of a central ridge.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 73. The budding polyps are sometimes confined to two opposite sides of a branch, and pinnate forms result. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 191. Gills pinnate, placed round the dorsal vent. 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 87. The tentacular filaments are numerous, each forming a little tree with pinnate branches. 1875 C. C. BLACK *Zool.* 200. The tail is pinnate at the point.

2. *Zool.* Having feathers, wings, fins, or similar parts *vare*-. (Cf. next.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pinnated (pɪˈnætɪd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED] 1. = prec. 1. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 9 v. *Leaf*, *Pinnated*, or *pinnated Leaf* composed of two ranges or series of folioles, annexed to the two sides of one common oblong petiole. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* i. 327. The leaves are pinnated with about 20 pair of long *Pinnae*, which are again semi-pinnate with short indented *Pinnae*. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* viii. (1818) I. 235. [They] prey upon timber, feeding between the bark and the wood, and... excavating curious pinnated labyrinth. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 47. The species has five pair of beautifully pinnated arms.

2. *Zool.* Having parts like wings, or like fins. *Pinnated Grouse*, any bird of the genus *Cupidonia*, having wing-like tufts of feathers on the neck, as the prairie-hen of N. America, *C. cupido*.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 119. Pinnated Quadrupeds, with fin like feet. 1831 A. WILSON & DONAPART *Amer. Ornith.* II. 322. Pinnated Grouse. 1874 COUR. *Birds N. W.* 158. There is a stony pinnated Grouse now and then.

Hence **Pinnatedly** *adv.* = next.

Pinnately (pɪˈnætli), *adv.* [f. PINNATE + -LY] 2. In a pinnate manner or form; see PINNATE 1.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 159. Feather-veined or pinnately veined leaves. 1883 [see PINNATE]

Pinnati- (pɪˈnæti), *combining form* of *L. pinna* feathered, winged, chiefly in botanical terms relating to leaves (cf. PINNATIFID). **Pinnati-** *lo-bate*, **Pinnati-** *lobed* (-lɔb-), *adjs.*, pinnately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Pinnati-** *partite* (-pɑrti-) *a.* [*L. partitus* divided; see PARTITE], pinnately divided nearly to the midrib; **Pinnati-** *tisect*, **Pinnati-** *tisected* (-tɪs-), *adjs.* [*L. sectus* cut; see -SECT], pinnately divided quite to the midrib, but not articulated so as to form separate leaflets. See also PINNATIFID.

1857 HENFRY *Bot.* 93. We take the prefix *pinnati-*, and subjoin to this a word indicating the degree or kind of division, thus *pinnatifid* if the broad notches between the lobes extend from the margin to about half-way between the lobes and the midrib, *pinnatisect* if the notches extend on nearly to the midrib, *pinnatipartite* if the separate lobes are almost free, and merely connected by a narrow strip of parenchyma. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 153. [Leaves] pinnatipartite, or pinnatisected, according to their depth. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* *Pinnatlobed*, *Pinnatilobate*, when the lobes of a pinnatifid leaf are divided to an uncertain depth. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 441. Steps by which a regularly pinnately veined leaf, such as that of the common olive, may pass into a pinnatifid and pinnatisect form by non development of the mainly cellular tracks.

Pinnatifid (pɪˈnætiˈfɪd), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* (chiefly *Bot.*) [ad. mod. *L. pinnatifidus*, f. *pinnatus* PINNATE + *fidere*, *fid-* to cleave, split. So *F. pinnatifide*, *pinnatifide*] Of a leaf, etc.: Pinnately cleft or divided at least half-way to the middle.

[1753 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 43. Folium . pinnatifidum est transversim divisum laciniis horizontalibus oblongis.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Pinnatifid Leaf* expresses one divided into several parts in form of a leaf. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* i. 500. *Centaurea scabiosa*. Great Knapweed or Matfellow the leaves are all pinnatifid. 1857, 1883 [see PINNATE]. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Pl.* p. viii.

Hence **Pinnatifidly** *adv.*, in a pinnatifid manner.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16. Leaves entire, pinnate, or pinnatifidly lobed. 1881 HORNE *Fyn* 86. The leaf... is handsome and pinnatifidly divided.

Pinnation (pɪˈnæʃən), *Nat. Hist.* [f. *L. pinna* feathered, winged, f. *pinna* feather, wing; see PINNA 2 and -ATION.] Pinnate condition or formation; division into pinnae (PINNA 2). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 350. When the pinnation is compound. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 212. The pinnation, like the formation of lobes, may be repeated.

Pinnatiped (pɪˈnætiˈpɛd), *a.* and *sb.* *Ornith.* [f. mod. *L. pinnatipes*, *-pedem*, f. *pinnatus* winged + *pēs* foot.] *a.* *adj.* Having the toes furnished with lobes, lobiped, fin-footed. *b.* *sb.* A pinnatiped bird, a bird of the group *Pinnatipedes*, having this character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pinnatiped*, fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. 1842 BRANDE *Duk. Sci.*, etc. *Pinnatiped*, a term applied by Temminck to an order of birds comprehending those which have the digits bordered by membranes. 1859 MAYNI *Expos. Lex. Pinnatipes* applied by Schæffer and Temminck to an Order (*Pinnatipedes*); by C. Bonaparte to a Family... pinnatipedes.

Pinnato- (pɪˈnæto-), occasional *advb.* combining form of *L. pinnatus* PINNATE (cf. PINNATI-). **Pinna-to-de-nitate** a [DENTATE], pinnate, with toothed leaflets. **Pinna-to-pe-ctinate** a [PECTINATE], having lateral projections like the teeth of a comb, arranged pinnately.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 58. [Leaf] linear, pinnato dentate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 578. Branches pinnato-pectinate.

Pinnatulate (pɪˈnætʃʊlə), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *L. pinna* feathered, winged, f. *pinna* feather, wing; see PINNA 2 and -ULATE].

1882 in OCHLIVIE

† **Pinned**, *a.* *Obs.* [Variant of PENNED a] Of a feather: a. Grown, formed. b. Undeveloped, rudimentary; see PIN-FEATHERED.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 148. Tyl he sife sfeede he stultiche y-pynned, pat bey heue wyngye. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* xxv. 165. An unripe or pinned Feather.

Pinned (pɪnd), *pp. a.* [f. PIN sb. 1 and *v.* 1 + -ED.]

† 1. Enclosed, confined, shut up. *Obs.* c. 1412 HOCCELEVR *De Reg. Princ.* 4543 O. by bagges vnsele; Opne hem; . Thy pyned stuff many a man destroyeth.

2. Furnished, fitted, or adorned with pins; + *spec.* covered or studded with pins of PIN 7 17 (*obs.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4. A Silver Minute Pendulum Clock, in a pinned Case, the Shagreen a very fine grain. 1689 [see PIN sb. 1 x] 1872 SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 470. [He] was highly chained, pinned, and locked.

3. Fastened with a pin or pins.

1901 *J. Black's Illust. Carp. & Build*, *Scaffolding* 35. We have never seen a pinned ladder come apart.

4. = **Pinded** (see PIN v.).

1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Patches* 389. note. When the moths have little milk, the lambs are rarely pinned.

5. In *pinned straits* and *pinned whites*, names of some kind of cloth. (Meaning unascertained.)

1552-3 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 9 § 1. Livery piece of the sayd Clothes called whyte pynned straightes... being readye dressed to put to sale shall containe in Lengthe 21 Yards at the least. 1584-5 *Act 27 Jelic* c. 18 § 2. a. 1600 T. SMITH *Let to Lid* *Tyenniser* in *Shupe Stew's Surv.* (1754) II v. xix. 401/2. Also of Pyndewhites and Playnes, made in the West Country. [1642 *Rates of Merchandise* 173. Doves and Somerser doves, judge washit, Cardinals, Pinwhites, Straites shall goe and be accounted for a short cloth.]

Pinnel (pɪnəl), *local*. [? Connected with PIN v. 1]

3 c, as if stuff useful for pinning.

1. Coarse gravel; sandstone conglomerate. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 153. If I find... any gravel, sand, soft lock, pinnel, or other porous substance, I begin the good work immediately. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1790) II. 30. Two strata, one of pinnel or coarse gravel.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* Gloss. 440. *Pinnel*, local name given to the Lower Boulder drift in the north-west of England and Wales. Rammel and Hammel are local names similarly applied.

† **Pinner** 1 (pɪˈnɜr), *Obs.* Also 5-7 pynner, (5-ar). [f. PIN sb. 1 + -ER.] A pinmaker.

c. 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 1591. Parnters, painters, pynners, also. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 1. Artificers of the said Realm.

Pointmakers, Pynners, Purvers, Glovers. c. 1535 *Coke* *Lorell's B.* 9. Pynners, nedelers, and glaziers. 1611 FLEMING, *Aguechias* 104. . . a pinner or pinmaker. 1720 STRAVER *Stew's Surv.* II v. xv. 241/1. Pinner and Needlers. Foreign Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1597, did much prejudice these Callings. [1890 *Gloss. Litt. Merit.* II. 209. Pewterers, smiths, pinners, barbers.]

Pinner 2, *Now local*. [Another form of PINNER, f. PIN v. 1 + -ER.] An officer whose duty it is to impound stray beasts; = PINDER.

1499 *Prompt. Par.* (ed. Pynson), Pynnar of beestys.

1554 HULOT, Pynner or empounder of cattell, *inclusor*. a. 1590 GEFREY *George a-Greene* Wks. (Ridge) 255/1. George a-Greene Hight Pinner of merry Wakefield town.

1664 GOULDMAN *Dict.* A pinner or pounder of cattell, *inclusor*.

1871 *Standard* 4 Oct. 3. The town pinner, [of] Stafford, left the town on Saturday afternoon to serve an execution for debt at a small farm near Standon Bridge.

Pinner 3. [f. PIN v. 1 + -ER.] One who or that which pins.

1. A coil with two long flaps, one on each side, pinned on and hanging down, and sometimes fastened at the breast; worn by women, esp. of rank, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sometimes applied to the flaps as an adjunct of the coil. Now only *Hist.*

1652 *N. Riding Rec. V.* 103. [Bill ignored against a woman for stealing a] pynner. 1664 *Privy Diary* 18 Apr. I saw... my Lady Cavendish in a coach by herself, in a yellow satin and a pinner on. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* i. 465/1. Some term this sort of long eared Quiff by the name of a Pinner, or Laced Pinner. 1702 FARQUHAR *Sir II. W. Idler* 1.1. The pinner are double ruffed with twelve plaits of a side. 1720 STABLE *Teller* No. 212 r. 3. A Treatise concerning Pinner, which I have some Hopes will contribute to the Amendment of the present Head-dresses. c. 1720 *Inc. of MONTAGU in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 1. 367. The women wear four pinner with great ribbons between, and eight lappets hanging down behind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 128 p. 9. A pinner, the pride of Brussels, may be torn by a careless washer. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii. The venerable old dame... dressed in her coil and pinner.

2. *dial.* A pinafore or apron with a bib.

[Perh. erroneous spelling of *pinnar*, short for *pinafore*] 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* Gloss. 582. *Pinner*, an apron with a bib pinned in front of the dress. Its more modern name is pincloth and pinafore. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* II. 116. *Pinner*, a pinafore. *Pincloth*, a child's pinafore. Called also *Pimidy* and *Pinner*. 1876

T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 363 Honest travelling have been so racially abused since I was a boy in pinners 1891 — *Tess* viii. He wore the ordinary white pinnet of a dairy-farmer when milking.

3. One who pins, fastens, or transfixes with a pin. 1888 in WRSTER 1845 Mrs DROWNING *Letit* (1899) 137 All that roughness and rudeness of the sin of the board-pinnet. 1851 MAYNARD *Land Labour* I 271/2 The 'pinners up' are the men and women who sell songs which they have 'pinned' to a sort of screen or large board, or to a blank wall.

Pinnet (pī'net). ? *Sc. rare*. [In sense 2, app a corruption of *pennant*, with which it agrees in sense; in sense 1, perh. a mistaken use of the same, associated with med *L. pinna* in sense 'pinnacle', or ? an independent dim. formation from the latter.]

1. A pinnacle. *rare*—1. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* vi xxiii, Blazed battlement and pinnet high, Blazed every rose carved buttress fair. 2. A streamer, pennant.

1822 GALT *Prose* xviii, Laces and ribbons of all colours, hanging down in front [of the booth], and twirling like pinnets in the wind. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Legends* xxviii (1857) 422 A miniature mast bearing atop a gaudy pinnet.

Pinna (pī'ni), combining form of *L. pinna*, *penna* wing, fin (of ancient *L. pennisfer*, *pinniger*, etc.). Hence **Pinniferous** [-FEROUS], **Pinnigerous** [-GEROUS] *adjs.*, bearing or having fins. (Cf. **PENNIFEROUS**, **PENNIGEROUS**.) **Pinninervate**, **Pinninerved** *adjs.* *Bot.*, pinnately veined (= **PENNINERVATE**) **Pinnisect** *a. Bot.* = **PINNATID**, or ? **pinnatisect** (see **PINNATID**). **Pinnitarsal** *a.* [**TARSAL**], 'having pinnate feet, as a swimming-crab'. **Pinnitenticulate** *a.* [**TENTICULATE**], 'having pinnate tentacles, as a polyp'. See also **PINNIFORM**, -GRADE, -PED.

1858 MAYNE *Rapids* *Lex.*, *Pinniferous*, having or bearing fins. 'pinniferous', 1856 BLOUNT *Glossary*, 'Pinnigerous', that hath fins; finned like a fish. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Pinninervate', see **Penninervate** *Ibid.*, 'Pinnisect', the same as **Pinnatisect**.

Pinniewinks; see **PILLIWINKS**.

Pinniform (pī'nifōrm), *a.* Also incorrectly **pinniform**. [f. **PINNI** + -FORM, where see note.]

a. Having the form of, or resembling, a fin. b. Having the form of, or resembling, a feather: = **PINNIFORM**. c. Of a pinnate form. d. Resembling the mollusc called *Pinna* (**PINNA**).

1752 J. MITT. *Hist. Anim.* 313 The Balanus, with a pinniform tuberosity on the back. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 43 Leaves... often inclining to be pinnatifid; the pinniform segments arcuate. 1858 MAYNE *Rapids* *Lex.*, *Pinniformis*, *Ornithol.*, applied to wings in the form of fins that are covered by thickly laid up feathers, and which serve only as organs of natation. **pinniform**.

Pinnigrade (pī'nigrād), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. **PINNI** + *L. -gradus* walking.] a. *adj.* Walking by means of fin-like organs or flippers, as the pinniped *Carnivora*. b. *sb.* A pinnigrade animal.

1849-50 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV, 974/2 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 197 In the pinnigrade... family of carnivores, we find the tooth... more numerous. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI 723 The pinnigrades include three families, the earless seals, the eared seals, and the walruses.

Pinning (pī'ning), *vb.* *sb.* [f. **PIN** v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb **PIN**.

a. The action of fastening, constructing, or repairing with pins; the supporting of a wall or foundation with pins or wedges; cf. *under-pinning* 1847-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For 11 masons 11 dayes for pynnyng of be new pewes & leyng of be same tyie. 1533 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, To John Bryght for tylling and dalyng & outher pynnyng xs 1554 HUI 627, Pynnyng of houses, *substructio*. 1633 AUSTIN *Medic.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepherds Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. v. 837 Some Devise used by him about pinning and propping of the Room. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pinning*, in building, the fastening of ties together, with pins of heart of oak; for the covering of a house, etc. 1842-76 GWINN *Archit. Gloss.*, *Pinning up*, in underpinning, the driving the wedges under the upper work so as to bring it fully to bear upon the work below.

b. The action of fastening (dress, etc.) with a (brass) pin or pins. Also with *adv.* as *pinning up* (in quot. 1676 *attrib.* = for pinning up).

1549 Sir T. HOVEY *Trav.* (1902) 23 By the pinninge uppe of the hanging. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. 71* b, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with spunging, pynning and pounsing. 1601 DENT *Pathw. & Leaven* (1831) 35 They haue spent a good part of the day in, pricking and pinning. 1876 *Land. Gas. No. 1106/4* Two black pinning-up Petticoats, one being of Sarcenet, the other of Alamoide. 1767 GOSSET *Treat. Wounds* I. 381 To be fixed by pinning or lacing, on the side opposite to the wound.

c. The action of shutting up, inclosing, or hemming in; also, impounding (see **PIND** 1 b).

1573-80 BARET *Adv.* P 385 A Pinning, or pouncing of cattell. Vide *Pownde*. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/3, I have composed for your treasurable museum of chess freaks an example of pinning *ad absurdum*.

d. = **PINDING** (see under **PIND** v.). 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agria. Surv.* *Pedicles* 389 Diarrhoea, or Looseness. This disorder is commonly called, by the shepherds, pinning.

2. *concr.* a. *pl.* Small stones used for filling the interstices of masonry (cf. **PIN** v. 1 3 c). b. A pin, peg, or bolt, used for fastening.

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1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* 11 (1848) 50 As pinnings laid in to be foundations. 1742 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* xii (1800) 136 Not a stone moved, nor a pinning in it moved. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 114 Persons who understand the building of dry stone-walls properly, find a bed for the larger stones, not by means of pinnings but by resting them firmly upon one another, and afterwards they close up the interstices with pinnings to ornament the wall. No part of the weight lies on the smaller stones. 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinning*, the low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

c. A fastening with pins (cf. 1 b). 1882 ROSA MULIOLLAND *Four Little Mischiefs* viii, 'We must stand with our faces to the people always, or they might see the pinning', said Kitty.

3. *attrib.*, as *pinning iron*, *stone*, -*fee*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 251/2 *Pinning Iron*, to widen the hole in the Slate to put the Pin in. 1708 S. MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI 37 Part of the Plaster and Pinning Stones of the adjoining Wall, was also broken off and loosened. 1892 J. S. FLITCHER *When Chaos I was K* (1896) 55 The pinner made answer that the horses should not go thence until the pinning-fee were paid.

Pinning-end = **pinon-end**; see **PINION** *sb.* 2.

Pinnion, obs. form of **PINION**.

Pinniped (pī'nipēd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* Also **pinnaped**, **pinnaped**. [ad. mod. *L. Pinnipēs* (neut. pl. *Pinnipedia*), *L. pinnāpēs*, *pennipēs* wing-footed (of Persens), but used in *Zool.* in the sense 'fin-footed'; f. *L. pinna* in sense 'fin' + *pes*, *ped-*foot.] a. *adj.* Having feet resembling fins, fin-footed; *spec.* belonging to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of *Carnivora*, comprising the seals and walruses, which have fin-like limbs or flippers; also, belonging to other divisions of animals having limbs or organs resembling fins and adapted for swimming, e.g. the fin-footed or lobe-footed birds (cf. **PINNATIPED**), certain decapod crustaceans or crabs, the pteropod molluscs, etc. b. *sb.* A pinniped mammal; a seal or walrus.

1824 BRANDT *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pinnipede*, the name of a section of crabs that have the last pair of feet terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming. 1858 MAYNE *Rapids* *Lex.*, *Pinnipēs*, *adj.* *Zool.* pinnipede. 1866 T. N. GILL (*title*) Prodrôme of a Monograph of Pinnipeds. 1882 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 807/2 The various species of *Hamatopus* with which the seal, like the other pinnipeds, are annoyed. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 194 Charts shewing distribution of the pinnipeds of the world.

So **Pinnipedian** (-pī'diān) *a.* = *prec. a.*

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 It is doubtful whether the close-time agreement... will have any great effect on the longevity of the pinnipedian race.

Pinnisect to **Pinnitenticulate**; see **PINNI**.

† **Pinno**, *v. Obs.* *rare*—1. = **PINION** v. 2.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 22 He saw a Knight, With both his hands behinde him pinnoed hard.

Pinnoek 1 (pī'nōk). Now *local*. Forms: 3 **pynnoek**, **pinnuo**, 5 **pynnok**, 6 **pynnock**, 6-7 **pinnocks**, 8- **pinnock**. [prob. echoic, from the bird's note; but the ending simulates -oek, dim. suffix.] A name for the hedge-sparrow or dunnoek; also for the blue titmouse, and, locally, for some other birds. cf. **DUNNOCK**, and **Pinnick** 2 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1520 *Out & Night* 1130 **Pynnoek** [v. *pinnock*] goldfynch rok ne crowe Ne dar neuer cumen thende. 14. *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 625/3 *Lrr/a*, **pynnok**. 1570 LEVINS *Manus* 158/46 A Pinnocke, hedge sparrow. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Pinnock**, a sort of Bird. 1833 G. MONTAGU's *Ornith.*, **Dict.**, **Pinnock**, a name for the Tomtit. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow (*Accentor modularis*) From its short piping note it is called Titlene (North), Pinnock.

Pinnoek 2, *local*. Also **pennock**, **pinnold**. [Derivation unascertained; the ending seems to be -oek, dim. suffix.] A small bridge over a ditch or tunnel; a brick or wooden drain under a road or across a gateway, a culvert, also, a structure composed of three boards in which a hare when hard-pressed in coursing can take refuge as in a small drain or culvert. used in Romney Marshes.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provincialisms*, **Pinnold**, a small bridge. *Sussex*. 1846 WORCESTER, **Pinnock**, a tunnel under a road to carry off the water, a culvert (*Local. Eng.*). 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Pennock**, a little bridge over a water-course. *Sussex*. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, **Pennock**, a little bridge over a water course, a brick or wooden tunnel under a road to carry off the water. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, **Pinnock**, a wooden drain through a gateway.

Pinnock 3, *local*. [Origin obscure. Cf. **PINNY** a.] In Kent, a name for a particular kind of land: see quot. Hence **Pinnocky** a.

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 76 **Pinnock**. is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones, but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, & yet it produces very fine chestnut wood; and filberts likewise grow well upon it. 1881 WHITHEAD *Hops* 52 The planter notices a small patch of yellowing plants in pinnocky or unkindly soil.

Pinnosite (pī'nōsit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pinnosit*, named by Staute 1884 in honour of Oberberggrath Pinno - see -ITE 1.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in yellow or greenish fibrous masses or tetragonal crystals.

1885 *Ann. Nat.* 708 Pinnosite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed 6) 885 Pinnosite [occurs] in the upper kanite layers.

Pinnote, obs. form of **PIN-NUT**.

Pinnothera (pī'nōthēra), **pinnotere** (pī'nō-

thēra). Also 7-ter, 9-ter. [ad. *L. pinno-*, *pino-*terēs (-thēres), a Gr. *πιννοτήρης* (Aristoph. *Wasps* 1510), f. *pinna*, *pinna* PINNA 1 + *τρεῖς* to guard. The *L.* variant *pinothēres*, as if f. Gr. *θηρᾶν* to hunt, was adopted as the generic name by Latreille 1807, whence F. *pinnotere*, *pinnothère*] Any of the small crabs of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which commensally inhabit the shells of various bivalves, as oysters and mussels; a pea-crab.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 252 The least of all these kind of Crabs is called Pinnotheres (or Pinnoteres) and for his smallness most subject and exposed to injuries. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 113 The Pinnoter giving him notice thereof by a little touch, the Pinna doth kill all the fishes with a hard and violent compression of them; so feeding himself, and giving part of them to his fellow. 1822 T. MITCHELL, *Aristoph.* II 317 Nay, pinnoter (I think) might better suit him—'Tis a most dwarfish breed. (Note) The pinnoter is the smallest of crabs, and here serves to designate Xenocles, the tragedian. [1835 *Kent. Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I viii. 253 Pliny says it [the Pinna] is always accompanied by a companion, the *Pinnotheres*.]

So **Pinnotherian** a., of the genus *Pinnotheres* or family *Pinnotheridae*; *sb.* a pinnother.

Pinnule (pī'nul). Also (in sense 1) 6-8 pinule, (in senses 2 and 3) in Lat. form *pinula* (pl. -ae). [ad. *L. pinula*, dim. of *pinna* plume, wing; see **PINNA** 2.]

1. Each of the two sights (consisting of a small square metal plate, pierced with holes, and turning on a hinge) at the ends of the 'alidade' or index of an astrolabe, quadrant, or similar instrument.

1594 BLUNDELL *Execr.* vi Introduct. (1595) 608 Which Dioptr is made with two Pinules or square Tablets. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Un.* § 528 Out of two stations by the pinules of the radius, they collect the quantity of the lines of a greater triangle, which is made between the two stations and the thing seen. 1773 *Cent. Mag.* XLIII 171 He has joined pinules to his barometer, which by this means furnishes him with an instrument for levelling. 1824 *Nat. Philos.* III *Hist. Astron.* xii. 671 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A radius, moveable on the centre of the circle, carries the pinules, and traced out with its extremity the arc it was wished to measure. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 59.

2. *Bot.* Each of the secondary or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf; a subdivision of a pinna (branchlet, leaflet, or lobe): esp. in ferns.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III 873 Distinct from *T. trilobata*, the pinules of which are eared and the leaflets smaller. 1857 HENRY *Bot.* § 95 In the Ferns the primary divisions of the leaf are called *pinnae*, the secondary pinules, and the tertiary lobes or segments. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/2 A long central rachis, carrying sub sessile pinules.

3. *Zool.* A part or organ resembling a small wing or fin, or a barb of a feather; *spec.* a. A small fin-like appendage, or short detached fin-ray, in certain fishes, as the mackerel b. Each of the lateral branches of the arms in crinoids.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 1 i 89 The rhomboidal Pinnae in the abdominal Muscles of a living Frog, when under Contraction. 1755 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 244 The Scomber, with five pinnae at the extremity of the back. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II n 97 The pinnales arising from either side of the arm articulated.

Hence **Pinnular** a., of or pertaining to a pinule; **Pinnulate**, **Pinnulated** *adjs.*, having pinules; **Pinnulet** [-ET], a small or subordinate pinule; || **Pinnulus**, a form of 6-rayed spicule in sponges.

1828-32 WEBSTER, A **Pinnulate** leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino. Anim.* ix 582 Pedicels continued throughout the diachial and pinnular grooves. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI 685 The *Sollas*, pinules, and alternate pinnales are all stalked. 1887 *SOLLAS* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 417/1 The suppression of the proximal ray and the development of spines projecting forwards on the distal ray produce the *pinnulus*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pinnulated**.

Pinny (pī'ni), *sb.* Nursery and colloquial name for **PINAFORE**.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* xx, Now, then, Totty, hold out your pinny. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tonny Upm.* II 440 All the children with their pinnies full of sugar-plums.

Pinny (pī'ni), *a. dial.* and *techn.* [? f. **PIN** *sb.* or v. + -Y.] Applied in various ways. e.g. a. to soil that is rough, hard, or stiff, and so not easily worked (cf. **PINNOCKY**); b. to steel full of rough hard spots (cf. **PIN** *sb.* 1 g b); c. to wool that is clogged or matted together; d. to a file that is clogged or choked with small particles (cf. **PIN** v. 1 g). 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 131 A Bed of a bluish sort of Clay very hard brittle and rugged. they call it a pinny Clay. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 324 Notwithstanding this uneven and pinny appearance of the filed surface, a polish was produced. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 81 in *Litt. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III, What is open in the staple, or inclined to be pinny in the fleece, are haired below the double shepherd's house. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I 261 He used the technical term already quoted from Dr. Pearson, observing that it was *pinny*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pinny**, pinned, clogged, choked, as a pinny file. 1893 *Willshire Gloss.*, **Pinny-land**, arable land where the chalk comes close to the surface, as opposed to the deeper clay land.

Pinnwinkles; see **PILLIWINKS**.

Pinocle (pī'nōkl). U.S. Also **penuacle**, **penuckle**, **pinochle**, **binocle**. [Origin unascertained.]

tained.] A game of cards resembling bezique; also, the occurrence of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds together in this game (cf BEZIQUE).

1890 Cent Dict., Penuche 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz* 26 Sept. 3/2 He likes to play poker and pinocle, but never for high stakes. **1894 S Fisks Holiday Stories** (1900) 37 Let's get up a game of pinocle. *Ibid* 38 'Oh, don't bother!' cried the pinocle players. **1897 Foster's Camp! Hoyle** 363 A player has melded and scored four kings, and on winning another trick he melds knocle.

Pinol (pai nöl). *Chem.* [f. *L. pinus* PINE sb 2 + -OL 3.]

1893 Syd Soc Lex. *Pinol*, a name for *Oleum pini pumilum*. **1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 45 Members of the turpentine group—terebene, pinol, cresol, eucalyptol, creosote tar, carbolic acid, iodine and the like.

Pinole (pinöle). *U. S.* Also *pinola*, *pinol* (pinöul). [a. Amer. Sp. *pinole*, ad. Aztec *pinolla*] A meal made from parched corn-flour (more rarely wheat-flour) usually mixed with the sweet flour of mesquite-beans or sometimes with sugar and spice; a common article of food on the borders of Mexico and California.

1853 Col. Benton Sp 7 May (Farmer *Amer*). It is a small party, and goes unencumbered with superfluities, nowheels, two or three mules apiece, and pinole, pemmican, and beef-dodgers for their principal support. **1854 Bartlett Mex. Boundary** I xi 269 The daily ration consisting of two pounds of pinole [etc.] **1856 Rep. Explor. & Surveys U. S.** A III 215 (Stanf) Its flavor is similar to that of pinole. **1893 Kate Sanborn Truthful Women S California** 225 Pinole is parched corn ground fine between stones, eaten with milk. **1894 Outing** (U. S.) XXIII. 355/1 Tortillas of pinole are far better than the best hockies of the Southern States.

b. A mixture of vanilla and other aromatic powders used to flavour chocolate.

1858 Simmons Dict. Trade.

Pinoleum (pinöulüm). [f. *L. pinus* PINE sb 2 + *oleum* OIL sb] A material for sun-blinds, composed of very slender slips or rods of pine-wood coated with oil-paint and threaded close to each other so as to form a flexible sheet which can be rolled up.

1878 F. S. Williams Midl. Railw. 348 The Brussels carpets, the massive silken or woollen curtains, and the pinoleum blinds. **1905 Civ. Serv. Supply Catal** 432 Pinoleum or Tropical Sun Blinds, in a variety of new patterns.

|| **Piñon** (pinyn, pinyn). Also *pinon*, (*pinon*). [Sp. (*pinon*)] etymologically the same as *PIGNO*, q. v.] The American nut-pine, *Pinus edulis*, also the species *P. monophylla*, *P. Parryana*; the fruit or nut of these.

a. **1851 Mayne Reid Scalp Hunt** xxvi, Our faces partially screened by the foliage of the piñon trees. **1874 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining** 333 The only woods worth mentioning are piñon and cedar. **1897 Outing** (U. S.) XXX. 455/1 The background of spruce and piñon.

b. **1860 Bartlett Dict. Amer** (ed 3), *Pinon* (Span. *piñon*), a species of pine tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas. Wild turkeys frequent groves of these trees for the sake of their nuts, which are sweet and palatable. **189 H Tallchett Span & Mexican Ids. used in Texas**, *Pinon*, a species of pine tree, also the fruit or nuts of the tree. This is the Texas form of Spanish *piñon*.

† **Pinous**, a. *Obs* By-form of *PAINOUS*. Hence † **Pinously**, *pynously* adv *Obs*, painfully, in a painful manner.

c. **1450 Mirour Saluacion** 184, Whilk soffered his conscience for our lufe to dye thus pynously.

Pin-pallet to Pin-patch. see *PIN* sb 1 18

Pinpillow. Also 6 *pynpillowe*, 7 *pinpillowe*, 8 *pimpillo*, *pimploe*, 9 *pimplo*. [f. *PIN* sb 1 3 + *PILLOW*: cf the synon. *pin-bolster*.]

† 1. A pincushion. *Obs*.

1530 FALCON 254/2 Pynpillowe to stycke pynnes on. **1583 Rates of Customs D. vii**, Pinpillowes of cloth for Children. **1622 MABER tr. Alenau's Cuentas d'Alf** ii 121 We made these of pusses, pinpillowes, sleeves for little children. **1650 BUTLER Aethiopist** vii. 51 They of S Christophers stick Pins on their Noses, making their Noses serve for Pin-pillows.

2. The Prickly Pear, so called from its thick stems beset with spines.

1750 G. HUGHES Barbadoes 26 By the force of the wind, thrown into a prickly Pimploe hedge. **1760 J. LEE Introduct. Bot. App** 322 Pimpillo, *Cactus* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pinpillow, *Opuntia cirrasavica*. **1889 Farmer Dict. Amer**, *Pimplo*, a Barbadian term for the prickly pear, a corruption of 'pin-pillow'.

Pin-point. The point of a pin: usually *fig.* as a type of something extremely small or sharp (cf. *PIN* sb 1 3 c). Also *attrib.*

1849 HARE Par. Sermon II 234 At this very moment, even at this one little pinpoint of time. **1850 BROWNING Chr. Ess.** v, Man, therefore, stands on his own rock of love and power as a pin-point rock. **1879 Miss Bird Rocky Mount.** 267 Snow as stinging as pinpoints beating on my hand. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VII. 114 The pupils, so small as to deserve the name of 'pin-point pupils'. **1904 M. Hewlett Queen's Quair** iii 1 359 She was on pin points till she saw her lover.

† **Pin-prick**, sb. [f. *PIN* sb 1 3 + *PRICK* sb.]

1. The prick of a pin, a minute puncture such as that made by a pin-point.

1864 John & I, II 70, I would never move, to cause you the pain of a pin-prick. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI 520 When ankle-clonus has disappeared, a pin prick of the

plantar skin will restore it. **1900 J. Hutchinson in Arch. Surg.** XI. No. 47. 33 The nails themselves showed numerous minute pin-pricks.

2. *fig.* A petty annoyance, a minute irritation.

Policy of pin-pricks, a course of petty hostilities maintained as a national or party policy: applied first in Nov. 1898 to the policy attributed to France in reference to the conflicting colonial interests of France and Great Britain.

The French use of a corresponding phrase *comp. d'épingle*, 'pin-stroke', goes back some centuries, in Eng. 'pin-pricks' is found in political use in 1885. On 8 Nov. 1898 the French journal *Le Matin* deprecated a 'politique des richesses à l'Angleterre', and 'de continuelles piqûres d'épingle'; on 16 Nov. *The Times*, referring to this article, used the words 'a policy of "pinpricks"': *Le Temps* of 19 Nov. (publ. evening of 18th) had an article denying on the part of France the existence of a 'politique de coups d'épingle'; *The Times* of 19 Nov. quoted this as a 'policy of pin-pricks' (see quot.), which forthwith became a political phrase.

1885 Public Opinion 9 Jan. 29/2 Petty pin-pricks on the coast of Africa had rather irritated than roused public opinion. **1887 ROSA N. CAREY Uncle Mar.** xxviii, It is strange how painfully these little pin-pricks to our vanity affect us. **1887 Spectator** 16 Apr. 528/1 Wherever the French Government can give the British Government a sharp pin-prick, it gives it. **1898 Times** 16 Nov. 9/3 Such a policy of 'pinpricks' is beginning to be recognized by sensible Frenchmen as a grievous error. *Ibid* 19 Nov. 7/2 The *Temps* to-night contains a long article, entitled 'The Policy of Pin-pricks'. *Ibid* 11/3 According to the *Temps* there has never been any policy of pin-pricks. **1898 Globe** 6 Dec. 1/2 Disposed to bring the pin-prick policy to bear upon British interests in the Far East. **1901 Daily Tel.** 25 Mar. 9/5 Russian provocation is at present but a policy of pin-pricks. **1901 Western Gaz.** 28 Apr. 2/3 The extra penny stamp on cheques may be a pin-prick, but the prospect is causing a good deal of irritation.

So **Pin-prick v.**, **Pin-pricked ppl. a.**, **Pin-pricking vbl sb** and *ppl. a.*

1755 SMOLLETT Quix. (1803) IV 272 A dish of twitches, pinches, and pin-prickings. **1882 Mrs. C. PRADY Policy & P.** II 270 Small slight, pinpricking insults. **1898 J. Hutchinson in Arch. Surg.** IX. No. 36. 374 Dry and cracked finger-ends, with pin-pricked finger-nails. **1899 Ibid** X. No. 38. 147 A peculiar form of focal erosion, in which little pits form as if the nail had been pinched 'the pin-pricked nail'. **1899 Western Gaz.** 6 Feb. 2/3 A Committee to pin prick them on the subject.

Pin-prod to Pin-rod: see *PIN* sb 1 18.

Pinpal, *Pinzell* (s): see *PENNEL*, *PENCIL*.

Pinsche, obs. form of *PINCH*.

† **Pinse**, v. *Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: seems to be distinct from *PINCH* v.; in Ancr. R. varies with *PINE* v. to torment, torture, of which it may be a derived form of *cleanse*, *cleansse*] *trans.* To pain, put to pain or suffering, torture.

1425 Ancr. R. 368 Pet bitonech bitre swinkes, & flesches pununge [T. punsing, Ca. Cl. Cp. punsunge] **1300 Fall & Passion** 80 in *E & P* (1862) 15 In his manere he was pinssed as his swet wil hit was an dep for mankyne suffed, he bid dai vp he ros. **1425 Eng. Cong. Tral.** 89 Wanhoply shal hys pynsyng be

† **Pinsnet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *PINSON* 2 + -ET.] = *PINSON* 2.

1583 STRUAS Anat. Abus. i (1879) 57 They have corked shoes, pinsnets, and fine pantofles. *Ibid* 77 [Erroneously in Planché, Faurholt (s. v. Boots), Ogilvie, *pinsnet*; in Faurholt, Ogilvie and Cent. D. *pinsnet*.]

† **Pinson** 1, *Obs.* In use always in pl. *pinsons*. Forms: 4 *pinceoun*, 4-5 *pynsoun*, 4-6 *pynson* (s), 6 *pynsen*, *pincon*, *pynechon*, 6-7 *pinchon*. [a. OF. *pinchon* (Picard *pincheons* 1423) deriv. of *pince* pincers.] (*pl.*) Pincers, forceps.

1356 in Riley Mem. Lond. (1868) 283-4 (Lett-Bk G. 1f 45) Pynsons, pynsons. **1357 Durham Acc. Rolls** (Surtees) 560 Stanaxes, Hakkes, pikkes, chesels, et pinceouns. **1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr** 15827 In the other hand she held A peyre of pynsons. **1440 Prompt Parv** 400/2 Pynsone, to drawe out tethe, *dentaria*. **1493 Pastoral** (W. de W. 1515) 4 All the instruments of [Christ's] passion, the spere, crowne, scourges, nayles, hamer, pynsons and the garlonde of thornes. **1563-84 Foxe A. & M.** (1684) II. 85/1 His Nose with sharp Pynsons was violently plucked from his Face. **1595 Aletia** (1879) 24 Sometime with pincons of deapaire to wring it [the heart]. **1597 J. PAYNE Royal Arch.** 23 His fleshe by gobetts was nipt of with burnynge pyncheons. **1620 MARKHAM Masterly** ii. xcvi. 383 Grope the hoofs with a paine of pinsons.

† **Pinson** 2, *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *pynson*, (5 -one, *pyncon*), 5-7 *pinson*, (6 -one, 7 *pinson*). [app. related in some way to *prec.* or to *F. pincer* to pinch: cf. OF. *pinchon* (1423), *F. pinchon* toe-piece of a horse-shoe, f. *pince* toe of a hoof.] A thin shoe of some kind; a slipper or pump.

The *pinsons* appear to have become obsolete soon after 1600. No contemporary description of them is known. Kersey (Phillips) in 1706 suggested 'a sort of shoe without heels', Halliwell has 'thin-soled shoes'; Way *Prompt. Parv.* (note) suggests 'possibly, high and unsoled shoes of thin leather, worn with pattens'.

1390-1 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 91 Pro furracione j pair pynsons. **1440 J. SHIRLEY De the R. James** (1818) 15 His furid pynsons. **1503 in Calv. Doc. rel. Scott.** (1888) 341 [Six pair of slippers with] pynsons [to same]. **1565-73 Cooper Theatrum s. v. Calv. Calceo**, to put on shoes, sockets or pynsons. **1599 MINSHU, Xenilla**, a pumpe or pinson to wear in pantofles. **1606 HOLLAND Sueton.** 147 Now and then was he also seene shod with womens pumps [masculine] or pinsons. **1706 PHILLIPS, Pinson or *Pinson*, or a sort of Shoe without Heels. **1801 Western Gaz.** 22 Feb. 10/1 A Regent Master... was bound... to wear heelless shoes, called 'pynsons'.**

Pin-spot to Pin's-worth: see *PIN* sb 1 18.

† **Pinstocke**, obs. form of *PENSTOCK* 1.

1589 FLEMING Contin. Holmshed III 1543/2 Helein, was laid first a pinstocke, and afterwards a sluve of great chaige, the steame whereof meeting with the course of the great sluve increaseth the force thereof.

Pinswell (pi nzel). Now *dial.* Also 8 *pin-swail*, 9 *dial* *penswell*, -swoll, *pinswail*, -swill, -sole, *pinseil*, -zel, *pensil* [Origin uncertain.] 'A boil, an abscess, ulcer; a pimple; a large blister'. Now only *s. w. dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1597 Percivall Sp. Dict. s. v. *Venenos*, Pinswells in the handes, *pustula*. **1730 J. HAYNES Dorset Vocab.** in *N. & Q.* 6th ser. VIII. 45/1 A pinswill, a boil. **1877 Trans. Dev. Assoc.** IX. 96 Creeping under an Arched Bramble. To cure blackheads, or pinswells.

Pint (point). Forms 4-6 *pynt* (s), 5 *pyntte*, *pyynte*, 5-7 *pynte*, 6 *Sc. pynte*, *pyoynt* (t), 7 *Sc. pynt*, 6- *pynt*. [ME. *pynte*, a. F. *pynte* a liquid measure (13th c.) = It., Sp., Pg. *pinta*; so OFr. *pint*, MDu., MLG., MHG. *pinle*. Ultimate source uncertain. Diez inclined to think it the same word as Sp. *pinta* spot, coloured mark:—late *L. pincta* for *picta*, something painted or coloured. If so, the Fr. *pynte* must have been adopted from Sp. (or It.) *pinta*, since the native Fr. repr. of *L. pincta* is *peinte*, but the early history of the measure is as yet unknown. Med. L. *pinta* found in 14th c. is from the mod. lang.]

A measure of capacity for liquids (also for coin and other dry substances of powdery or granular nature), equal to half a quart or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a gallon; of varying content at different times and places.

The imperial pint, since 1826 the legal measure in Britain, is equal to 34.66 cubic inches, or 17 of a litre; in U. S. the standard pint is that of the old wine measure, equal to 28.4 cubic inches, or .47 of a litre. The old Scotch pint was equal to about 3 imperial pints (104.2 cubic inches). In local use also a weight, e. g. of butter in East Anglia—12 lb. **1384 Erch. Weiss Scott.** III. 107 De. 1117 v. 117 lagenis et j pynt vini. **1432 in Monument. Magd. Coll. Ox.** (1882) 11, j botellos de corio, unde j de quart et j de pynte. **14. Voc. in Wr. Wulcker** 617/15 *Sennariqua*, a pynte. **1450 M. F. Med. Bk.** (Heinrich) 201 A pinte of red swines grece. **1523 Fitzwarren. Hist.** 58 Let hym bledde the mountaine of a pynte. **1543 Aberdeen Reg. XVIIII.** (Jam.), Was said in Dundy for viij. d. the pyoynt. **1598 Banckley Felic. Man** (1631) 628 Spare at the brimme, lest whilst thou shouldst poure out a pint, there run forth a pottle. **1599 NASH Lenton Stoffe Wks.** (Grosart) V. 207 'The rate of no kinde of food is raised, nor the plenty of their markets one pinte of butter related. **1618 Sc. Acts** 705/1 (1816) 586/1 Twentie ane pincts and ane mutchkin of just Sterline Jug and measure. **1672 Perry Pol. Anat.** (1691) 54, I suppose a pint of Oatmeal equal to half a pint of Rice. **1829 Glover's Hist. Derby** i. 229 'The pint [of lead ore] contains forty eight cubic inches. **1840 DICKINSON Old C. Shop** xviii, Fetch me a pint of warm ale.

b. A vessel containing a pint; a pint-pot.

1483 CAXTON Dialogues 7 Canones of two stope Pintes and half-pintes. **1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's Rh. Physique** 264/1 Put them in a pinte till it be full, then close the mouth of the pinte with a cloth v. e. close. **1640 G. DANIEL Trinarch.** *Ruch.* II. 12, The Rebells enter, and the Apron Men bid welcome, with their Pintes. **1874 J. HARTLEY Forth. Ditties** Ser. II. 133 It's time for sombody to stand summat, for all th' pints is empty.

c. *ellipt.* A pint of ale or beer, or other liquor.

1767 S. PATTERSON Another Trav. II. 209 'Ere I had finished my pint. *Mod. coll.* Give us the price of a pint!

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pint-bottle*, -*cup*, -*glass*, -*measure*, -*stoup*, -*vessel*. See also *PINT-POT*.

1502 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. II. 295 For ane tyn quart and ane pyoynt stopes. **1633 Fife Witch Trial in Statist. Acc. Scot.** (1796) XVIII. App. 660 His hand swelled as great as a pint-stop. **1771 SMOLLETT Humph.** CL. 8 Aug. Let. i, Mr. Fraser called for pint-glasses. **1827 CLARK Sheph. Cal.** 56 Clouded pint-horn with its copper rim. **1838 LYTON Alice** iii. 12, I have no sympathy left for those who creep into the pint-bottle, or swallow the naked sword. **1858 LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.** 54 If a pint vessel be exactly filled with boiling water, it will be something less than full when it becomes cold. **1871 KINGSFORD At Last** xi, We sat beneath the shade of a huge Bamboo clump, cut ourselves pint-stoups out of the joints.

|| **Pinta** (pintä). [a. Sp. *pinta*, prop. coloured spot, a. late *L. pincta* for *picta* sb. from *tem. pa* pple. of *pingere* to paint.] A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico, characterized by roughness, blotches, and ulceration of the skin.

1890 in Cent. Dict. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxviii 586 *Pinta* is contagious and attacks both sexes and any age. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VIII 853 *Pinta*, the spotted sickness of tropical America.

Pintado (pintä'do). Also 7 *pinthado*, *payntatha*, *pentado*, *pintade*, (*pantado*), 8-9 *pintada*. [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *pintado* literally 'painted', also (in Pg.) a guinea-fowl, pa. pple. of *pintar* to paint:—late *L. *pinctare*, frequent. of *pingere* to paint, from late pa. pple. **pinctus* for *pictus*.]

† 1. A kind of Eastern cotton cloth painted or printed in colours; chintz. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1602 in Birdwood First Lett. Bh. E. Ind. Co. (1893) 34, 60 fardells... of blewes and checkered stuffer, some fine Pinthados. **1605 Scot. Dic.** *Jawa* in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 105 About their loynes, a faire Pintadoe. **1668 World Encomp.** by Sir F. Drake 90 With cloth of diverse colours, not much unlike our vssall pentados. **1678 Sir T. Herbert Trav.** (ed. 2) 138 Upon the carpets were spread fine coloured pintado Table cloaths. **1665 Evelyn Diary**

30 Dec. I supped at my lady Mordaunt's where was a room hung with Pintado, full of figures, pretty representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians. 1797 W. MARTINE *Eng. Man's Comp* 409 They Import Cotton, Yarn, Calicoes, Pintadoes.

2. A species of petrel, *Daption capensis*, also called Cape Pigeon. Now *pintado bird*, *petrel*.

1611 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1629) I. 275 Sea-fowles, to wit Penguins, Gulls, Pentadoes, which are spotted blacke and white. 1624 *Ibid* 328 We saw many Pintados, Mangreludas and other fowles. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 The Pintado birds (like Iayes in colours) who about these remote seas are ever flying. 1793 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 1. 95 Pintado birds, as big as Ducks. 1767 BYRON *Voy. round World in Hawkesworth's Voy.* I. 9 Large flocks of pintadoes, which are somewhat larger than a pigeon, and spotted with black and white. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Missionary Trav.* 3 A few of the pintado birds, or Cape pigeons, joined us. 1894 Pintado petrel (see *PETREL*).

3. The Guinea-fowl.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Canibby Isles* 89 A kind of Pheasants, which are called Pintadoes, because they are as if they were painted in colours. 1698 PROCTOR *Voy. to the Island (Goia)* affords great variety of Game: Turtle-Dove, Pintades, Pigeons and Partridges. 1774 GORDON *Nat. Hist.* V. 192 The Pintado (i.e. 1864 pintado) or Guinea-Hen: in some measure united, the characteristics of the pheasant and the turkey. 1802 BRIDGES *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 249 The four species of Pintado hitherto known are all natives of Africa. 1844 BURCHILL *Trav.* I. 364 The missionaries have a few domestic fowls, ducks, geese, and Guinea hens or Pintadoes. 4. The West Indian mackrel, *Scomberomorus regalis* (Cont. *Diab.*).

Pintail (pin'tail) [f. PIN sb + TAIL.]

1. An alleged name of the hare. *Obs. rare*—1. 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worship of the hare. The go-bi-grounde, the sisset-ille (sic. ? sisset-ille), The pintail, the toune-hollulle.

2. (In full *pintail duck*.) A widely-distributed species of duck (*Querula americana*), of which the male has the tail of a pointed shape, the two middle feathers being longer than the rest. (Also applied locally in U.S. to the ruddy duck, *Erythrura rubida*, which has stiff narrow pointed tail-feathers.)

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 468 Pintail duck. — Mr. Haith. tells us that these birds are found in great abundance in Connaught in Ireland, in the month of February only. 1774 GORDON *Nat. Hist.* VI. 130 The Pintail, with the two middle feathers of the tail three inches longer than the rest. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Alan's* II. xii. 84 The male pintail duck. loses his plumage for 6 weeks or two months. 1873 THURMAN *Alack* xii. 217 Flocks of mallard and pintail feeding among the stunted scrub.

3. A species of grouse having a pointed tail, as the painted sand-grouse (*Pterocles secalarius*) of the Old World, and the painted or sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediacetes phasianellus*) of N. America (also called *pintail chicken*).

1879 CONDER *Tentwork Pat.* II. 99 We also saw large coveys of the sand-grouse or pintail. 1894 J. S. CRANE in *Chiling* (U.S.) XXXIV. 385/a We found the pin-tails more frequently on the sides of hills, about the coolies in the rolling prairie.

4. Ironically applied to a woman.

1793 *Etiquette* II. 135 They are powdered, painted, and perfumed.—I wish I could catch such a pin-tail in my house. 1804 *James Corcoran, Gloss.* *Pin-tail*, a person who is very small and narrow in the hips. 1897 PHILLIPS *Lying Prophets* 271 (E.D.D.) A pin-tail built lass.

So **Pintailed** a, having a pointed tail; also = PIN-BUTTOCKEN a.; see PIN sb. 1.

1875 STONBRIDGE *Brit. Sports* I. viii. § 2. 111 The pintailed duck is also occasionally found. 1900 PHILLIPS *Sons Morning* 105 (E.D.D.) A poor pin-tailed wench.

Pintail, error. variant of **PINTLE** 2 b.

Pintle (pin'tl). Forms: 1-7 pintel, 4-5 pyn-tyl, 5-ell(e, pentill, 5-6 pyn-till, -dill, -yll, pintil, 6-7 -ill, 7-8 -ell, (7-9 pintail); 6-*pintle*. [OE. *pintel* (-el perf. dim.: see -*EL*). Cf. OFris. *pint*, *penh*, Dan. dial. *pint*, *pintel*, LGer., Du., Ger. *pint* penis; also CUCKOO-PINT. Ulterior history uncertain.

(Kilian has †*pint*, f. *punt*, Punctus, cupus; & Montula.)

1. The penis. Now dial. or vulgar.

1100 *Ag. Loc.* in W. Wülker 291/16 *Utrillus*, pintel. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (Dodd. MS.), Amonge be genitals one hatte be pintel. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. A litell pyn-till and a litell hangyng, male bullockes (etc.). 1420 *Chester Pl.* x. 363 Dame, shew me the child here, He must bopp upon my spere, And if it any pynle beare, I must teach him a play. 1541 R. CORLANT *Cynlon's Quest. Chirug.* K. 1, Questyons upon the Anatomy of the pyn-till. 1620 LLOYD *Treas. Health* liij. The pintle and spleen of an Ass.

2. A pin or bolt, in various mechanical contrivances; esp. one on which some other part turns, as in a hinge. Among these are:

a. *Naut.* A pin forming part of the hinge of a rudder, usually fixed erect in the stern-post and receiving the brace of the rudder, sometimes (in small boats) fixed on the rudder and fitting into a ring on the stern-post. b. *Gunnery.* (a) An iron pin to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (b) the bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing. (c) the iron pin in the axle-tree of a limber, to which the trail-eye of the gun-carriage is attached for travel. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*) (also corruptly *pin tail*). c. The king-bolt upon which the axle of a carriage turns in rounding a curve.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A pyn-till & a goegon for the Rother. 1611 CORN. *Maple*, the pintles of a sterne; the yron pinnes that enter into the rings, or gudgeons thereof. 1627 CART. *Smith Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The holes wherein

the pintels of the mundeers or fowlers goe into. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Pintles* in a Ship, are those Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pintel* or *Pintle*, (in Gunnery) an Iron-pin that serves to keep the Gun from recoiling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1769) Cciv. The pintle serves as an axis to the bed; so that the mortar may be turned about horizontally. 1828 J. M. SELARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 177 Number 1 orders Halt Limber Up. 2, 3, and 6 lift the trail and place it on the pintail. 1843 *Chamb. Jnl.* 17 June 176/3 The pintle upon which a looking glass swings is commonly a piece of iron wire, having a screw-thread turned at each end. 1859 F. A. GRITTTIS *Artif. Man* (1862) 112 The pintail of the dismounted limber. 1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 60 The rudder post, with its lugs for the pintles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pintle-end*, † *pintle-fish*, some kind of edible fish, so called from its shape (according to Jamieson, app. either a pipe-fish or the lance or sand-eel); *pintle-hook*, the hook on the pintle of a limber to which the eye of the gun-carriage is attached (see 2 b (c)).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/1 A Pyn-telle ende, *propincium*. 1549 D. MONROE *W. Isles Scot* (1774) 34 In this ile [Erikerny] there is daylie gottin abundance of veyre grate pintill fish at ebbe seas. 1655 MOUTET & BLINNET *Health's Imp.* xviii. 174 Dr. Wotton teacheth it grossly the *Pintle fish*.

|| **Pinto** (pin'to), a. and sb. S. Western U.S. [Sp. *pinto* painted, mottled: late L. **pinctus* for *pictus*, pa. pple. of *pingere* to paint.] a. *adj.* Of a horse, etc.: Mottled, piebald. b. sb. A piebald horse.

1885 B. HARTE *Mariya* iii. It was you, Pero, who took me before you on your pinto horse. 1902 R. CONNOR *Sky Pilot* ix. A most beautiful pinto pony. *Ibid*, She sprung upon her pinto and set off down the trail.

Pin-tongs to **Pin-truce**: see PIN sb. 1.

Pin-pot. A pot containing a pint, esp. a pewter pot of this size for beer.

1552 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A thre pyn-t pott of pewter. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & Bad* IV. 45 Tom Tempest. . . feld him with a pint-pot from a forme. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxi. Another officer. . . came up with a pint pot of porter.

b. As a nickname for a seller of beer.

1563 *Bacon Display*, *Popham Mass Wks.* II. iii. 47 b, Ye praye for the soules of good man Ryne-pytcher and good wyfe Pyn-pot. 1596 SHAKS *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 438 Peace good Pint pot, peace good Tickle-braine.

Pintre, obs. form of **PINE-TREE**.

† **Pin-tree**. *Obs.* [f. PIN sb. 1 or v. 1 + TREE, wood.] A wooden bar or barrier; † a pinfold

1530 *Falmer*, 254/a *Pynne tree*, *barquut*.

Pinule, obs. form of **PINNULE**.

Pin-viole, -weed, -wire, etc.: see PIN sb. 1.

Pin-wheel, sb. [f. PIN sb. 1 + WHEEL.]

1. a. 'A wheel in the striking train of a clock in which pins are fixed to lift the hammer' (F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockmakers' Handbk.* 1906). b. 'A contante wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. a. v. *Striking-wheel*. In 16 Days Clocks, the first or great Wheel is usually the Pin-wheel; but in Pieces that go 8 Days, the second Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking wheel. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* 1 276 This wheel, thus with pins, is called the striking-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 496 This single wheel serves the purpose of count-wheel, pin-wheel, de-cent-wheel, and the fly-wheel. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 196 The escape wheel of a Pin Wheel Escapement.

2. A firework in which the composition is contained in a long case wound spirally about a disk, which is supported upon a pin, and revolves like a wheel on being ignited; a small catherine-wheel. 1809 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 629 The pretty little catherine-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double headers.

3. A revolving circular wooden box or drum, with wooden pins projecting from the inner surface, in which hides are washed or softened in warm water or other liquid; also called *pin-mill*.

1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/a The hides next pass into a queer looking contrivance known as a 'pin-wheel', a stout circular wooden box, in which they are churned about in warmish water, dropping upon stout wooden pins attached to the circumference.

Hence **Pin-wheel** v. *trans.*, to subject (hides) to the action of a pin-wheel (sense 3).

1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/2 Hides, after having been . . . pin-wheeled, are put under a 'scourer'.

Pinwhites: see PINNED ppl. a. 5.

Pin-winged to **Pinworm**: see PIN sb. 1.

Pin-work, sb. [f. PIN + WORK.] The small fine raised parts of a design in needle-point lace.

Pin-work, v. [f. PIN sb. 1 + WORK v.] *trans.*

To work (flax-yarn) on a stout wooden pin, by jerking and twisting, so as to make it supple.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 450 In order to give the yarns that soft and mellow feel so agreeable and characteristic of flax yarns, the hanks when brought from the drying are what is called slaken down and pin-worked.

Pinxter, variant of **PINKSTER**.

Piny (pō'ni), a. [f. PIN sb. 2 + Y. Cf. *briny*, *spiny*.] Abounding in, covered with, or consisting of pine-trees; of or pertaining to a pine-tree.

1607 *May Lucan* i. 459 The loud blast of Thracian Boreas

On piny Ossa. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. 282, I Then cross'd Cyllene, and the piny shade. 1797-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1304 The piny top Of Ida. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylvania*, etc. 72 We rode over some stony poor land, then piny, white oak, and some middling land. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Laings* vi. § 1 162 The rise of the long low lines of piny hills. 1863 LONGF. *Birds Killingworth* xiii. The green steeples of the piny wood. 1884 Mrs B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II v. 88 She liked their aromatic piny smell.

Piny, obs and dial. variant of **PONY**.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. They did dispose The luddy Piny with the lighter Rose. 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Pines* (pe'ni), sb. pl. *Ponies*.

Piny resin, etc.: see **PINEY**.

|| **Piolet** (pyol). [F., prop. Savoy dial. *piolet*, dim. of *piole*, app. cognate with F. *pioche*, pic. Cf. med.L. *piole*, rabot, plane, scaper; also a kind of sword (Du Cange).] An ice-ax used by Alpine climbers.

1868 T. G. BONNEY *Alpine Regions* xii. 323 If you intend to wander much on the glaciers without guides, a *piolet* is preferable (to the alpenstock). 1887 *Pail Mail* G. 3 Sept. 11/a The old guides stood at ease leaning on their piolets. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 5/7 All three. . . had barely time to plant their piolets in the ice and fasten the cord before they were carried to the brink of a precipice.

† **Pion**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *pion-er*, *pionner* intr. to pick, dig, trench, excavate (1469 in Godef.), f. *pion* a fool-soldier: see **PION**, **PIONEER**] *trans.* and *intr.* To dig, trench, excavate; to do the work of a pioneer. Hence **Pioning** *vbil. sb.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 63 With painfull pyonings From sea to sea he heapt a mightie mound. 1609 Sir W. BARTLOW *Assu. Nameless Cath.* 13 To remove the Crime from the Jesuites, the Principall Instigators of the Pioning Traitors to the Act. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Van Thoughts* 27 He'll digge and fall a pioning, with his thoughts, his engines, in the night. 1656 Sir T. BROWNE *Let to Dugdale* 10 Nov. Wks. (Bohn) III. 495 The clearing of woods and making of passages, [and] all kind of pioning and slavish labour.

Pion, obs. form of **PION**.

† **Pionade**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 pionad, pyonad. [f. ME. *pione*, **PEONY** + *-ADE*.] Some kind of confection (Perh. containing or flavoured with peony-seeds: see **PEONY**.)

1302-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 504 In iij pindiblus de pionad, xij s. 1310 *Acc. Exors T. Ep. of Exeter* (Camden) 9 De iij pindiblus de gengebiad et pyonad venditus.

Pione, *pionee*, obs forms of **PEONY**.

† **Pioned**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. **PION** v.] ? Dug, excavated, trenched.

The meaning of *pioned* in the Shaks passage has been much disputed. see Aldis Wright in *Clarendon Pr. ed.* 'Tempest' (1he conjecture 'ovegrown with marsh margold' offered in *Edm. Rev.* Oct. 1872, 363, and adopted by Schmidt, etc., is not supported by any sense of *peony*, known to Britten and Holland *Eng. Plant. names*, or to *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Bulwer's fig. use in quot. 1650, rendering *demissos* 'sloping down, low', is also obscure.

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* iv. 1. 64 Thy banks with pioned, and twilled brims Which spungie April at thy best betrimms. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 163 Terence in the description of a handsome slender woman, makes her to have *demissos humeros*, as it were Pion'd shoulders.

Pioneer (pi'ōnēr), sb. Forms: 6 pioner, Sc. *pean*, *pyonar*, 6-7 pion(n)er, *pyoner*, *peor*, † *pionor*, -ier, *pyoner*, Sc. -er, 6- *pioneer*. [a. F. *pionnier*, OF *pionier* (11th c.), also *peon* (n)ier, *pion* (n)ier; orig. foot-soldier, later pioneer, f. OF. *peon*, *pion* see **PION**, **PAWN**, and -IER. So Prov. *pezonier*, *pezonier*, f. *pezon* foot-soldier]

1. *Mil.* One of a body of foot-soldiers who march with or in advance of an army or regiment, having spades, pickaxes, etc. to dig trenches, repair roads, and perform other labours in clearing and preparing the way for the main body.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlviii. 555 The erle . . . sent great nombre of pioners and men of armes to assyste them. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 Item, to xxiiij pennars to pas with the artailerie. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 56 b, Withal diligence the pyones cast trenches. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 259, I wold first . . . bring y^e pionners to cast down their trenches. 1590 *Nashe Pasquil's Apol.* 1 Diiij b, He calls out his Pioners, and sets Martin and Penrie a worke to undermine it. 1627 *Moryson Itin.* II. 115 Our Pioners had been busied in fortifying and building a new Fort at Blackwater. 1626 *Proclamation* § 8 in *Maldon Essex Borough Deeds* (Bundle 118 No. 13), To every thousand Soldiers, there be allotted one hundred pioners, to be provided with Pickaxes, Shouels, Hatchets, Bills, and the like. 1768 *Sims Mil. Medley* (ed. 2), *Pioners* are soldiers armed with firelock. saw and hatchet. They are employed in cutting down trees, and making the roads . . . for the army to march. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 533 My pioners are at work upon the Bhore Ghaut. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 70 The brigade halted, while the pioners were busily employed in rendering the ascent practicable for laden cattle, and stores, and ammunition.

† 2. *gen.* One who digs a trench, pit, etc.; a digger, excavator; a miner. *Obs.*

1578 R. H. *tr. Launier's Ghosts* 73 Pioners or diggers for metall. 1601 *Howland Piny* II. 469 An inhibition, that the publicanes who formed that mine of the city, should not keepe above five thousand pioners together at worke there. 1640 D. WHISTLER in *Horti Carol.*, *Rosa altera*, So when a Mine's discover'd, It cheers the Pioner.

b. A labourer (app. confused with **PINER** 1).

1661 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 346 The queene caused his corps to be cared by some pyoners in the night, . . . and to be layed beside the sepulchre of David Rizo.

3 *fig.* One who goes before to prepare or open up the way for others to follow, one who begins, or takes part in beginning, some enterprise, course of action, etc.; an original investigator, explorer, or worker, in any department of knowledge or activity; an originator, initiator (*of* some action, scheme, etc.); a forerunner (in such action, etc.).

In 17th c. usually a *fig.* use of 'miner' or 'undeminer'.
1605 BACON *Ady. Learn.* II. vii § 1: To make two professions or occupations of Natural Philosophers, some to be Pioneers, and some Smythes. 1607 HAKEWELL *Apol.* 22 The other pioneer, which by secret undermining makes way for this opinion of the Worlds decay, is an excessive admiration of Antiquitie. 1700 BLACKMOR *Paraphr. Isa.* xl 33 Ye Pioneers of Heav'n, prepare a Road. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 54: Come then, Philology, pioneer of the abstruser sciences, to prepare the way for their passage. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* III. 262 As one wave of emigration after another rolls into the vast regions of the west... the eager eyes of our pioneers will pry beyond. 1836 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii 300 The great pioneer of Arctic travel, Sir Edward Parry. 1866 DK. ARGVLL *Regis. Law* II. (ed. 4) 111 The great pioneers in new paths of discovery. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 147 He made the acquaintance of more than one silver-haired pioneer.

4 *alt. vb.* (usually appositive, in sense 3).
1611 COTTER, *Pioneer*: m. *ere* f. made by, or belonging to, a Pioneer; Pioneer-like. 1840 J. BURL *Farmer's Comp.* 153 The pioneer-marks of improved husbandry in our own land. 1869 J. McBRIDE (*little*) *Pioneer Biography*, Sketches of the Lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 566 The buffaloes have also been invaluable to the pioneer settler. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan 27/2 The pioneer bolts of General Earle's expedition. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 The pioneer-squatter's humble woolshed.

Pioneer, *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as pioneer; to prepare the way as a pioneer. Also to pioneer it (*lat* and *fig*).
1780 S. J. PRATT *Ennia Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 46 The veteran Caribines, having platoned and pioneered it for a number of years. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 199 The tutor pushes him along the road, to pioneer for their common information. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pioneer*, *v. n.* to act as pioneer, to clear the way. *Qu. Rev.*

2. *trans.* To prepare, clear, open up (a way, road, etc.) as a pioneer. (*lat* and *fig*).

1794 BURKE *tr. Pref. to Brissot's Address* Wks VII. 314 Crimes had virtues and made smooth the way for the march of the virtuous. 1850 BLACKIE *Resolys* I. 318 Artificers to pioneer the path for the procession. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Grail* 189 In pioneering the way for future research.

3. To act as a pioneer to, be the pioneer of, to prepare the way for, to go before, lead (a person or persons in some course); to lead the way in, initiate (a course of action, etc.). Sometimes loosely = conduct, guide, 'pilot'.

1819 KEATS *Otho* IV. II. 28 Or thro' the air thou pioneerest me. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 17 Aug. High and passionate rhetoric, not introduced and pioneered by calm and clear logic. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Ed. Froben* Sea IV. 49 Our pilot, getting into his kayak, offered to pioneer us into a little bay. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 764 Those who have pioneered abdominal surgery to its present position. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Singular* XVII. 132 She trusted to him to pioneer her about the deck. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 4/3 My firm pioneered the nine hours movement in Scotland.

Hence **Pioneer** ring *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 239 By successive labourers of this pioneering class, the road is made gradually smoother. 1875 *Carpenbury & You* 6 The axe is the pioneering instrument and most faithful ally of man in founding himself a home. 1899 CHEVRE in *Expositor* Apr. 257 Pioneering critics ought not to be unaware of the results of their predecessors.

Pioneer-ship (-*ship*) [*f.* as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or action of a pioneer.

1824 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 172 His fine genius was employed in a kind of pioneer-ship for our present admirable rulers.

† **Pionery**. *Obs.* Also 6-*arie*. [*a.* OF. *pionerie*, *pionerie* (1332 in Godef.), *f.* *pion* (*n*) *er* PIONEER.] a. The work or business of a (military) pioneer. b. The tools collectively of a pioneer. Also *fig.* or *allusively*.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 74 The significations of this colour Sable... with Or, honor with long life with Sanguine, prosperous in Pionerie. 1650 W. BROUEN *Sac. Princ.* (1659) 228 The art is his pionery to undermine gluttony. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II. i. 33 Chirurgions, with tooth-pick-axes, tooth mattocks, and all manner of mouth-Pionery.

Pionery, -*ie*, -*y*, *obs.* forms of **PIONERY**.

Pioscope (pi'oskoup). [*irreg.* *f.* Gr. *πῖον* (sc. γάλα) rich milk (neut. of *πίον* fat) + -SCOPE.] A form of lactometer invented by Heeren, in which the purity of milk is tested by comparing its colour, as seen through the uncoloured part of a plate of glass, with the colours of sectors of the plate painted in various shades from whitish-grey to deep bluish-grey.

1884 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pioscope*, a form of Lactometer.

Piot, variant of **PIET**, magpie, etc. **Pioted**, **Piotty**, *a. Sc.*, pied (in colour), piebald.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mtd.* xxvii. Wt the lad in the pioted coat

Pious (pi'os), *a.* [*f.* L. *pi-us* dutiful, pious + -OUS *cf.* mod. F. *pieux*, -*euse* (R. Estienne 1539), which may have been the model.]

1. 'Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God' (J), characterized by or showing reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); faithful to religious duties and observances; devout, godly, religious. a. Of persons.

Pious founder, the founder of a college or other endowment for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men.
1603 SHAKS *Mens. for M.* I. iii 16 Now (pious Sir) You will demand of me, why I do this. 1605 - *Ma. b.* III. vi 27 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Express*, *Pious*, godly, virtuous. 1627 BALCANQUH *Stat. Heriot's Hosp. Edinb.* II. The bountiful maintenance which they living their receive from the charity of their pious founder. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Renemb.* 8 For we doo reade, that Kings who pioust were Had wackey subjects. 1715 BURNER *Own Time* (1823) IV. 47 Mackay... was the pioudest man I ever knew. 1746 WARTON *Progr. Discontent* 120 And dim'd untax'd, untrobbled, under The portrait of our pious founder. 1793 JOHNSON: July in *Eastwell*, Campbell is a good man, a pious man, he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* IV. I asked one of your references, and he said you were pious. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What pious men in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls!

b. Of actions, things, etc.

1604 SHAKS *Ham.* III. i. 48 'Tis too much piou'd, that with Devotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugie o're The duell himselfe. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Renemb.* 200 Those thy gifts that carry The pioust shows have scarce been voluntary. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks (Gros.) IV. 257 That so great a part of the land should be alienated. To, as they call it, *Pious Uses*. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 502 Old pious tracts, and Bibles bound in wood. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 116 Pious attempts to coerce belief.

c. Of fraud or the like. Practised for the sake

of religion or for a good object, or 'under the appearance of religion' (J): see also **FRAUD** sb. 3 c.
1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* II. 43 He sought the presence of his deare brother Benjamin by a pious kind of fraud. 1660 *tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. 2. 512 Which are... Pious Frauds (as they speak) useful to very advantageous effects. 1678 - [see **FRAUD** sb. 3 c.] 1813 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 9/2 The necessity under which judges and juries so frequently laboured, of committing what had been called pious perjuries.

2. Faithful to the duties naturally owed to parents, relatives, friends, superiors, etc.; characterized by loyal affection, esp. to parents; dutiful, duteous. Of persons (also of birds), or actions, etc. Now *rare* or *arch*.

1656 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. 1, May it succeed well, Since my intents are pious! 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tr. av.* 59 White marble Pillars, a top of which now inhabit the pious Stoicks. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 765 Love and willing Friendship Employ their pious Offices in Vain. 1829 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxii. With pious care She... the aged gossip led.

Piously (pi'osli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a pious manner, with pious motive or intention, devoutly, religiously; loyally, dutifully (*arch*).

1611 COTTER, *Piousment*, piously, religiously, devoutly, holily. 1734 W. TIRWILL *tr. Salade's Lett.* (vol. I) 207 You are piously to believe divers sorts to be sufficient men, since the world will have it so. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 180 She was most affectionately and piously observant of her Father. 1788 GIBSON *Dact. & F.* I. (1846) V. 19 A royal captive was piously slaughtered by the prince of the Saracens, the ally and soldier of the emperor Justinian. 1887 RUSKIN *Prater.* II. 126 If you do a foolish thing, you suffer for it exactly the same, whether you do it piously or not. *Comb.* 1869 BURGESS *Disc. Relig. Assent* 13 The piously-inclined may be directed in so great a duty. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 55 The mass of piously-minded people in all ranks.

Piousness, *rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pious; piety.

1623 SIR E. DREY *S. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1859) I. 133 Heaven be pleased to crown his Actions with success, as the pioussness of his Intentions deserves. 1660 BONNE *Sent. Reg.* 347 No wonder if the Malignant Cavaliers do reproach and vilifie our pioussness.

Pip (pip), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5-6 *pyype*, 5-7 *pippe*, 6 *pype*, 6-7 *pipe*, *pypp*, 6- *pip*. [*app.* a. MDu. *pyppe* (*pype*), Du. *pip* = MLG., EFrns. *pip*, LG. *pypp*, Ger. *pyps*, *pypps* from LG., formerly *pypps*, *pypps*, OHG., MHG. *pyffia*, *pyffiz*, *pyffiz* = WG. type **pypti*, a. pop. Lat. *pipula*, *pipula*, whence also Sard. *pevida*, Cat. *pevida*, Rhet. *pevida*, Lomb. *pevida*, *pevida*, *puida*, Pg. *pevide*, *pevide*, and (of learned or semi-popular origin), It. *pipula*, Sp. *peputa*, Pr. *peputa*, F. *pepie*, *pepie*. Pop. L. *pipula* appears to have been an unexplained alteration of *pipula* in same sense.] A disease of poultry and other birds, characterized by the secretion of a thick mucus in the mouth and throat, often with the formation of a white scale on the tip of the tongue (hence sometimes applied to this scale itself). Also, a similar disease of hawks.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 589 Other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit plet that wil the longe enrounde. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pyype, sickness, *pipula*. 1530 PALSD. 254/2 Pyype a sickness, *pepye*. 1568 658/1 [see *Pip* p. 1] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B. v. Gariyke, is also good for the pype or roupe of hennes and cockes, as Pliny wryeth. 1575 TURNER *Falconrie* 204 Sometimes also the pip in their tungs. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 121 The Pippe is a white thin scale, growing on the tip of the tongue, and will make Poultrye they cannot feed. 1781 *Conversational* 355 Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 274 A thousand pips eat up your sparrowhawk!

b. Applied vaguely (usually more or less humorously) to various diseases in human beings.

c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 325, I have a master. I wold he had y^e pyype. 1553 *Respublica* III. iii 742 Bee thei gone? fare well theye, god sende them bothe the pippe. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* I. (1879) 78 *margin*, Beware the Spanish pip. 1591 GARDNER *Art Conny Catch* II. (1592) 17 Sometimes they catch such a spanish pip, that they have no more hair on their heads, then on their nailes. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii 302 I'll let you know enough to prevent any wise woman's dying of the pip. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* IV. IV. No, no, Hussy; you have the Green-Pip already, I'll have no more Apothecary's Bills. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XVII. The children ill with the pip, or some confounded thing. 1864 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xviii. 250 We are all well, bairring various forms of infantile pip.

Pip, *sb.* 2. Forms 6-7 *peeps*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *peep*, 7- *pip*. [Originally *peep*, which is still widely used in midland dialects; with the shortening of *peep* to *pip*, cf. the dial. *ship* for *sheep*. Origin of *peep* unknown. (Not from *Pip* sb. 3 in sense 'seed of apple, etc.', which is not known till late in 18th c.)]

1. Each of the spots on playing-cards, dice, or dominoes.

a. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullock) VIII. 84 Like a blank die—the one having no black peeps. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 49 Those picks or diamonds in the card, With peeps of hearts, of club and spade, Are here most neatly inter-laid.

b. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xii. 121 At Fench-Ruff the King is the highest Card. And all other Cards follow in prehemency according to the number of the Pips. 1755 in *Commissure* No. 60. 357 A gamester's mind is a mere pack of cards, and has no impressions beyond the pips and the Four Honours. 1865 *Compl. Domino Player* 12 When one has played all his dominoes out, he counts the number of pips in the other's hand. 1880 BROWNING *Dian. Idylls*, *Pietro* 438 Fling Golden dice. Note what sum the pips present!

† b. *fig.* In allusive phrases. a. 'step, degree.

Two and thirty, a pip (peep) out. an allusion to the game of cards called 'one-and-thirty'. (In quot. 1652, A very small piece, a 'scrap'.) *Obs.*

a. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 33 Was it fit for a servant to use his master so, being perhaps two and thirty, a peep out? 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii. 63 He's but one peep above a serving-man. 1634 MASSINGER & FLETCHER *Fatal Dowry* II. ii. 119 b. You think, because you serve my Ladyes mother, are 32 yeeres old which is a peep out, you know. 1654 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* II. 11 One who had stolen but a peep of Sausage. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 409 How many are above one and thirty, (a Peep out) in their Estates, before they come to their one and twenty in yeares? 1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Alderman is a Peep higher.

2. A spot on speck; *spec.* a small spot on the skin; a spot on a spotted dress fabric; *pl.* specks appearing to dance before the eye. Now *dial.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 157 Pippins... taking their name from the small spots or pips that appear on the sides of the Apple. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Pips*, the spots on playing cards, dominoes, and women's dresses. 1881 *Oxford's Gloss.* *Pips*, small spots on the skin. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.* *Pips*.

3. *Gardening*. Each single blossom of a clustered inflorescence (usually, the corolla only), esp. in the cowslip and polyanthus; also *dial.* a small blossom in general.

1753 HOGARTH *Anat. Beauty* IV. 23 The pips, as the gardeners call them. 1764 ELIZ. MASON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 147 To make Cowslip Wine. Take two pecks of peeps, and four gallons of water, put [etc.]. 1778 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthus... for pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish... to match 'em. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 Bees in every peep did try. 1828 CRANF. *Gloss.* (ed. 2). *Peeps*, the flowers of cowslips detached from the calyx. 1847 MRS. LONDON *Amateur Gard.* 93/2 The heads and pips of flowers should be large and smooth. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 307 A tea being made of the dried flowers or 'pips' [of the cowslip].

b. Trade-name for the central part of an artificial flower.

4. Each of the rhomboidal segments of the surface of a pine-apple, corresponding to one blossom of the compound inflorescence from which the fruit is developed.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 490/1 The Pine Apple what gardeners call the pips, that is to say, the rhomboidal space into which the surface is divided. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 164/2 In the Malay Archipelago it sports into a variety called the double pine apple, each pip of its fruit growing into a branch bearing a new pine-apple. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 764 The pine apple is not... one fruit, but a collection of many, what are called the pips being the true fruit.

Pip, *sb.* 3. [*app.* a shortened form of **PIPPIN**; in sense 2, perhaps associated with **Pip** sb. 2. Not in Johnson, Ash, Walker, Webster 1828. In Todd 1818, as a children's word; but in use with fruit-growers in 1797. (The Sc. *paip*, *pape*, of earlier use, is not applied to the seeds of apples or oranges.)]

† 1. Short for **PIPPIN**, the apple. *Obs.*

In quotes attributed as a cry to Irish costermongers. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skil.* (1878) 25 He cries oh rare, to heare the Irishmen Cry pippe, fine pippe, with a shrill accent. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 152 (Cry of Irish costermonger) Buy any Apples, feene Apples of Tamasco, feene Tamasco peepins. peeps feene. 1762 BLANSTON *Pasquil & Kath* I. 339 Hee whose throat squeaks like a treble Organ, and speaks as small and shrill, as the Irish-men crie pip, fine pip.

2. The common name for the seeds of fleshy fruits, as the apple, pear, orange, etc. Cf. **PIPPIN** 1.

1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* iv. 124 The favourite apple is the *Court of Wick Pippin*; taking its name from the spot where it was first produced. It originated from the pip or seed of the golden pippin. 1808 VANDERVOORT *Agric. Devon* 256 By the end of the sixth year from the time of sowing the pips. 1818 Todd, *Pip* a kernel in an apple. So children call kernels. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Am. Leigh vii. Poems* (1857) 302 We divide This apple of life, and cut it through the pips. 1876 *World* v. No. 120. 13 The Queen of Navarre gave the original orange pip to her gardener in 1421. 1893 *Evans Mag* Oct. 461 In Blackberry and Raspberry the 'endocarp' in both cases is the hard centre, commonly called the 'pip', and ignorantly the 'seed'.

† **Pip**, *v. 1 Obs.* Also 6 **pyype**, 7 **pipp**. [f. *Pir sb. 1*]. *trans.* a. To remove the 'pip' or scale from the tongue of (a fowl): see *Pir sb. 1* b. To affect with the pip.

1530 PALSGR 658/1. I pyype a henne or a capon, I take the pyype from them, *je prens la pèpe d'une geline ou d'une chapon*. Your hennes shall never waxe faste tyll they be pyyped. 1589 WARNER *Ab. Eng. v. xxiii* 102 From which their (time) but pip their tungs and then they hang the wing.

Pip, *v. 2* [In sense 1, *app.* var. of *PEEP* with shortened vowel: cf. dial. *shep*, *kép*, etc. Sense 2 is perhaps a distinct word and onomatopoeic: cf. *chip*.]

1. *intr.* To chirp as a young bird: = *PEEP v. 1*. 1659 HOOVER *Comenius Vis World* (1777) 4 The chicken pippeth. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mach.*, *Digress* 374 To hear the Chick Pip or Cry in the Egg, before the Shell be broken. 1831 CARLYLE *Sark. Res.* ii. vii, Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou forever pip and whimper?

2. *trans.* To crack (the shell of the egg), as a young bird when hatched.

1879 TOWNSEND *Foot's Frr* (1883) 233 If one ever pipped the shell. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Poultry Treat.* 30 It is all very well for the vernal pullet to be impudent because it pipped its shell when the crocuses were abloom.

Pip, *v. 3 colloq. or slang.* [f. *Pir sb. 2* (or 3), taken *fig.* as = small ball: cf. *PIFF v. 2*]. *trans.* To blackball; to defeat, beat, to hit with a shot.

1880 A. H. HURN *Duckie* i. v. 252 If Buckle were piped [at the Club election], they would do the same for every clergyman put up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 1/2 Cycling an exciting struggle at top speed resulted in A. C. Edwards just pipping A. L. Mole for first place. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/2 Pipped by Jove! At 9.25 as we were advancing I got a bullet through the leg.

Pip, *obs* Sc variant of *PIPE sb. 2*

|| **Pipa** (pipā, pōr-pā). Also 8-9 **pipal**, (8 *pi-wal*). [a. Surinam negro *pipāl* masc., *pipā* fem. Prob. a native African name, the Indian (Carib) name being *curucú*. Cf.

1734 SIBBA *Thes. Rev. Nat. I.* 121 Les Surinamois. *apelent pipa lus femelles de ces animaux et les mâles pipāl*. The Surinam toad (noted for its peculiar manner of hatching its young: see quot. 1838); hence in *Zool.* the name of the genus of tailless batrachians of which this is the only species.

a. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Reliq. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. 89 An American Animal, called the Pipal, like a Toad, which produces its young ones out of its back. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 280 A species of toads called *pipal*, or *pipal*, the female of which deposits her eggs in *valvules* or little cells on the back of the male, so that when the young are hatched they seem to grow out of the body of the male. Others suppose that to be the female that seems to produce the young. 1808 *Eng. Encycl.* VII. 730/1 The pipal, or Surinam toad, is more ugly than even the common one.

b. 1769 E. HANCOCK *Gleaner* 148 The pipa is a large venomous toad peculiar to Guiana. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 493/1 The male *Pipa*, or Surinam toad, as soon as the eggs are laid, places them on the back of the female, and secures them. The skin of her back forms cellular, in which the eggs are hatched, and where the young pass their tadpole state. 1894 *Myart Types Anim.* Life 173 Like the *Pipa* toad it brings forth its young in the adult condition.

Pipage (pōr-pāj). Also **pipage**. [f. *Pir sb. 1* + *-AGE*]. The conveyance or distribution of water, gas, petroleum, etc. by means of pipes; the construction or laying down of pipes for this purpose; such *pipages* collectively.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallurg* 92 *Pipage* . . . is . . . the making of earthen pipes, for the conducting of fresh waters, for the use of houses. 1893 *Century Mag.* July 334/1 Paying twenty cents a barrel as the *pipage* charge, and a storage charge of fifty cents per day per thousand barrels. 1897 W. K. PATTERSON *Tormentor* 100 Strange veinlike course, much like water-rats, through the veins and *pipage* of men's lives!

Pipal, variant of *PEEPUL*, *Pipa*.
† **Pipa-tion**. *Obs. rare* = [ad. L. *pipātio* = a piping, chirping, whimpering, n. of action f. *pipāre*: see *PIPE v. 1*].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pipation*, a cry of one that weeps. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pipation*, (lat) a kind of shrill crying, or weeping. 1775 in *ASU*.

Pipe (pēp). Also 4-7 **pype**, 6 **pyype** [OE. *pipa* fem. = OFris. *MDu.*, *MLG.*, *LG.* *pippe* (Efris. *pippe*, *pip*, *Du.* *pip*), OHG. *pipfa* (MHG. *pipfe*, Ger. *pipfe*), ON. *pipa* (Sw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*) = CLC. type *pipā*, a. late L. **pipā*, f. *pipāre* to peep, pipe, chirp (also *pipāre*). From L. *pipā* with usual phonetic evolution came It. *pipa*; an assumed popular form **pippa* gave It., Sp., Roum. *pipa*, F. *pippe*, Pr. *pippa*; Ir. and Gael. *piob*, W. *piob* are from L. or Eng.]

I. A musical tube.

1. A musical wind-instrument consisting of a

single tube of reed, straw, or (now usually) wood, blown by the mouth, such as a flageolet, flute, or oboe. (*Double pipe*, an instrument formed with two such tubes.) Now chiefly *arch* or *hist*.

a 1000 [see *PIPE v. 1*]. a 1003 WULSTAN *Hom.* vi. (Napier) 46 Heape and pipe and mistilgngamen diemað eow on beorste a 1100 *Voc* in W. Wulker 311/2 *Musa*, pipe odde hwistle c 1205 *Lay* 3635 Per was bemene song, þer heden [?weien] pipen among a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1501 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii. 32 We han soungun to þou with pips, and 3e han not daunsið. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxx. 30 My harpe is turned to solow, & my pipe to wepinge 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scannell Pipes of wretched straw 1799 Wordsw. *Ruth* ii. She had made a pipe of straw, And music from that pipe could draw 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 57 The double pipe was well known to the Greeks and Romans. 1877 J. NORTON *Catacombs* i. v. 72 The pastoral reed or tuneless pipe.

b. Each of the tubes (of wood or metal, and of construction similar to that of the simple instrument) by which the sounds are produced in an organ: see *ORGAN-PIPE*.

c 1440 *Pronch. Paru.* 401/1 *Pype*, of organys, *ydracula*. 1552-3 *Inu Ch. Goods*, *Staffs*, in *Ann. Lichfield* (1862) IV. 47 A pwe of organys, one pype of blase. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 41 b. Of diverse lengths like Organe pipes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 709 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breathes. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 30 The pipes formed only of brass, must have been so still and piercing that [etc.] 1847 TENNISON *Prince* ii. 430 While the great organ almost burst his pipes, rolling thro' the court A long melodious thunder.

c *Naut.* The boatswain's whistle; the sounding of this as a call to the crew (cf. *PIPE v. 1* 6).

1638 Sir T. HILBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 30 The whistler with his non Pipe encouraging the Mariners. 1835 MARRYAT *Tac. Faithful*, xxxviii. The pipe of the boatswain re-echoed as the captain ascended the side. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl.* Mag. July 180/2 The pipe went for all hands to 'scrub and wash clothes'.

d. *pl.* = *Bagpipes* (cf. *BAGPIPE* i b). Also *poet* in *sing.*

a 1706 R. SEMPLE *Piper of Kilbarhan* vii. At Horse Races many a day . . . He gait his pipe, when he did play, Bath skirl and skeel. 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 123 He screw'd the pipes, and gait them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did din. 1810, 1864 [see *PIROCH*]. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iv. vi. The pipes resumed their clamorous strain 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* xix, Duncan strode along in front, and Malcolm followed, carrying the pipes.

e. In *fig.* or allusive use esp. in *phr.* † to *put* (*pack*) *up one's pipes*, to cease from action, speaking, etc., desist, 'shut up' (*obs.*).

1556 Olden *Antichrist* 148 Than maye the B[ishop] of Rome put up his pypes. 1594 NASHE *Unforl. Trav.* 12 He could have found in his hart to haue packt vp hys pipes, and to haue gone to heauen. 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypes, be nae mair sene At court. 1775 SHERIDAN *Arms* ii. 1. To make herself the pipe and ballad-monger of a circle. 1888 P. CONNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 16 None . . . had more pipes blown about in his ironic praise [*note*, *Pipes*, a colonial term for piquinades and squibs, personal and political].

2. *transf.* The voice, esp. as used in singing; the song or note of a bird, etc. Formerly also in *pl.* † To *set up one's pipes*, to cry aloud, shout, yell (*obs.*); to *tune one's pipes*, to begin to cry, i. e. weep (*Sc.*).

1580 LVL. *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 Where vnder a sweete Arbour . . . be byrdes . . . recording their sweete notes, hee also stayned his olde pype 1581 MULCASTER *Positiones* xxxix (1887) 188 A strange orator straining his pipes, to persuade strange people. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N* i. v. 32 Thy small pipe is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 381 They did not speak softly, but set up their pipes aloud. 1711 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wch. Nat.* 81 The Bullfinch and Robin Red-Breast speak in a Treble Tone or Pipe. 1749 SMOLETT *Gil Bl.* i. v. 1. 23 Setting up my pipes, as if he had fled me. 1785 TRUSLER *Mind. Times* II. 185 She was a very pretty woman and had a very sweet pipe. 1843 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. F. Berry* ii. He will occasionally lift up his little pipe in a glee 1889 *Curriers Field & Hedge*, 229 The thin pipe of the goat heard at night.

b. ? *Sc. phr.* to *take a pipe*, to weep, cry. (Cf. *PIPE v. 1* 5 d, 7, *PIPING vbl sb. 1* 3.)

1818 Hogg *Brownie of B. II.* 155 He's taken a pipe to himself at the house-end his heart is as soft as a snaw-ba'.

II. A cylindrical tube or stick for other purposes.

3. A hollow cylinder of wood, metal, or other substance, for the conveyance of water, gas, vapour, etc., or for other purposes; a tube.

c 1000 Sax. *Laechd* II. 126 Monnes befoð ban barn to ansan, do mud pipan on. 1366 *Mem. Ryon* (Surtees) III. 123 In pypes emp. pro cypnys ad. 1368 TRIVISA *Bartli. De P. R.* xiii. i. (Tollem. MS.), Yfa wellie spyngeþ in þe coppe of an hyll, ofte by pipes þe water is ledde to be same byghness in to a noþer hyll. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xiii. 200 þam behoues souke it with a rede or a pype 1422-30 LIND. *Chron. Troy* xi. xi (1558), Many gurgyle With spoutes thorough & pipes. 1541 *Act 39 Hen VIII.* c. 35 The saide water hath bene coueied vnder erth in pypes of leade 1662 MERRITT tr. *Neris Art of Glass* 364 The Pipes are the hollow Irons to blow the Glass 1706 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iv. Water, to be conveyed up by pipes and engine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 304 The barometre . . . is composed of a glass tube or pipe closed up at one end. 1803 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 408 The Sucking-pump consists of two pipes, the barrel and suction-pipe. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 200 Pipes, containing either

hot water or steam 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 62/2 An inspector . . . tested the drain, when he found that the joints of the pipes were not properly cemented

b. To *lay pipe* or *pipes*, i. e. for the supply of water or gas; *fig.* in U. S. political slang. see *quots* and cf. *PIPE-LAYING*.

1860 DARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Pipe-laying*, To *lay pipe* means to bring up voters not legally qualified. 1861 *Lond. Riv.* 16 Feb. 1869 The gentlemen who succeed in appropriating these small measures will be laying down very good 'pipe' for Leeds, Southampton, &c. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 28 To chaige him, in the technical language of his party, with 'pulling wires', and 'laying pipes' for the Presidency.

4. Applied to various specific tubular or cylindrical objects or contrivances.

† a. Some part of horse-harness; prob. a leather tube through which the traces were passed to prevent chafing against the horse's sides. *Obs.* (Cf. *PIPING vbl sb. 2* 5.)

1309 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 (Mariscall.) In . . . paribus de pypes. 1333-4 *Ibid* 523, viij pipes pro tractubus 1418 in *Rymer Fodera* (1709) IX. 543/1 Cum Stuffard rationabili de Pipsis, Rigeboundes, Belliboundes pro Equis

† b. A tubular handle or staff in which a banner or cross was fitted, to be carried in procession. *Obs.*

1397 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 445 Quinque pipes de argento cum cruce argentea et deaurata. 1420 *Item* 1 staff for to set on the pypys for the crosse 1552 *Inu. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 104, ij copper crosses. pypes belonging to them 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 1903 22 A goodly and sumptuous banner with pypes of silver. with a device to take of and on y^e said pipes

† c. A tube or roll on which thread was wound, and on which a definite length was bought. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 39, I prey yow do byen for me ij. pypys of gold [i. e. gold thread].

† d. in *pl.* A form in which gold and silver were used to trim dresses, etc. *Obs.*

1533 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 26 A gyrdell of pypys of silver. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 7 On their heades skayus and wrappers of Damaske golde with flatte pypes 1556 *Inu. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 110 [Vestments] one cheker yd with grene velvet and lile silver pipes 1600 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 502 One Fienche gowne of blacke vellat, with an edge of purple, and pipes of gold.

e. Name for the large round cell in a honey-comb inhabited by the queen bee. *dial.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 104-5 The Queen's cells are built single. . . In fashion they are round. . . The common people. call them Pipes, or Taps. 1847-78 *HALLIV. Pipe*, a large round cell in a beehive used by the queen bee. *West.*

f. An underground passage, a burrow.

1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. 453 The old Beavers harbour the whole Winter in the Pipes, to which they remove in the beginning of November. 1887 *S. Cheshire Glass*, *Pipe*, a branch or side-run in a rabbit-warren.

g. *pl.* (*slang*). Top-boots.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pipes*, boots. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Roekwood* iii. v. 1 Just twig his swell kickseys and pipes [*note*, Breeches and boots].

h. A piece of confectionery, etc. of a tubular or cylindrical form. (Cf. *PIPING vbl sb. 2* 8.)

a 1851 *PERCIVAL* in *Mayhew Lond. Labour* I. 204/1 Sugar constitutes the base of. hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliant, pipe, rock, comfits, nonpareils, &c. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 175/1 Roll it [the liquorice] into pipes or cylinders of convenient lengths. *Ibid.* 355/2 *Isinglass*, under the names of 'leaf', 'staple', 'book', 'pipe', according to its form.

i. 'One of the curved flutings of a frill or ruff; also, a pin used for piping or fluting' (*Cent. D.*).

j. In hair-dressing: see quot. 1860.

1765 STERN *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxviii, I'll put your white Ramallie-wig fresh into pipes. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.*, *Pipet*, small articles made of pipe clay used for keeping the large periwigs in curl.

k. A tubular part of something, e. g. of a key.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 99 Draw the ramrod out of the barrel, and return it into the pipe. 1849 E. E. NARRER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 161 The holsters should be sufficiently capacious to carry in one pipe the . . . double barrelled pistol in the other, a brandy-flask. 1853 HOBBS & TOMLINSON *Locks* xi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel. 1884 F. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 29 A stop for the pipe of the detent. *Ibid.* 101 The pipe that carries the minute hand.

5. † a. The account of a sheriff or other minister of the Crown, as sent in and enrolled at the Exchequer: cf. *PIPE-ROLL Obs.*

[The origin of this use of *pipe* is doubtful: some would explain it from the pipe like form of a thin roll, or from its being transmitted in a cylindrical case. Bacon saw in it a metaphor. see quot. 1598 in b, and cf. sense 8, but we have no evidence that that sense was in use early in the 14th c.] 1343 *Red Book of the Exchequer* (1896) 858 Sontent descors annuement tutes les pipes de tuz les accomptes renduz en lan [all the pipes of all the accounts sent in in the year] bien et pleynement examinez, avant qe eles soient mises ensemble et roule fait de eles, a la fyn del an *Ibid* 860 Et face il, en fyn del an, les pipes des accomptes foreyns metre par eux, et les autres pipes des accomptes des viscountes [pipes of the accounts of the sheriffs] par eux.] *fig.* 1865 *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 126 Aie such Monuments laid up only in the Roles and Pipes of your memorie?

b. The department of the Exchequer that drew up the 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others, abolished in England by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.

c. 99 § 41 (= *pipe-office*: see i b).

[1338 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 101/2 Brief des somons hors de la Pipe] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 349/2 The Office of the Clerk of the

Pipe. 1522 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 3 The same accomptes to be taken & filled uppe in the pype theyr to remayne of record. 1598 *Bacon Office of Alienations Wks.* 1879 I 588 That office of her Majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphor, do call the pipe, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small pipes or quills. 1688 *Phillips, Clerk of the Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll 1713 *London Gas No. 5208/3* The Right Honourable William Lord Cheyne... to be Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer. 1738 *Hist. Crim. Excheq.* u. 18 The Summons of the Pipe got in the Tallages. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV.* c. 16 § 1 The Office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland shall cease and determine.

6. A tubular organ, passage, canal, or vessel in an animal body: applied to the veins and arteries, the alimentary canal, and now esp. to the respiratory passages (windpipe, bronchi, and tubules of the lungs). Almost always in *pl.* (See also *pipe-opener* in 11 b.)

1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1894 The pipes of his longes come to swelle. 1430 *Two Cohery-bks* 8 Take Pypis, Hertys, Nerys, Myltyes, an Rybyys of the Swyne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham (Arb.)* 21 His fete were ful coole. No mowing of his pypys might be knowne long tyme. 1573-80 *BARTY Ab.* P. 394 The meate Pipe, *gula* *lambe*. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II, 57 The nauill is appointed to be the pipe to convey both [breath and meat] vnto him before he be borne. 1633 *Forn Brothen H. v. u.* I am well skil'd in letting blood. Bind fast this arm, that so the pipes may from their conduits convey a full stream. 1712 *ADDISON Spect. No. 269* P. 3 He loves to clear his Pipes in good Air (to make use of his own Phrase). 1883 *E. PENNELL-BELMIST Crenm. Leucostersh.* 4 Depth of girth he [the horse] must have, or his pipes and heart have no room to play.

7. Applied to various tubular or cylindrical natural formations, as the stem of a plant, etc.

1533 *Fitzherb. Hist.* § 70 Lowe places, and all the holowe bunnys and pypes that growe there. 1578 *Lytte Dodoens IL xliu.* 202 This kinde of Lillie beareth amongst his leaues as there be certayne pypes or clysters. 1753 *FRANKLIN Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 VI 155 When the whirling pipe of air was filled with vapor. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I 74 The strongest wheat-straw laid on upon the building in whole pipes, unbrushed by the flail.

† b. An icicle. *Obs.*

1556-68 *WYTHALS Dict.* 3/1 The isicles or pypes hangynge vpon the eaves of a house. 1596 *DARBYMPLE tr. Letitia's Hist. Scot. L.* 46 To throw the pypes and schokles of yce, frost vpon thame.

8. *Mining and Geol.* (a) A vein of ore of a more or less cylindrical form, usually following the direction of the strata; also called *pipe-vein* (see 11 b), *PIPE-WORK*. (b) A vertical cylindrical hollow filled with sand or gravel, occurring in a stratum of chalk; also called *sand-pipe* or *sand-gall*. (c) The vertical eruptive channel which opens into the crater of a volcano. (d) Each of the vertical cylindrical masses of blue rock (of eruptive origin) in which diamonds are found imbedded in S. Africa (see *KIMBERLITE*).

1607 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 5 If there be any rakes or pipes of Lead or Tin Ore. 1797 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Liv. b, Lidd [is] the Cover that lies over the Tops of Veins sometimes, but over Pipes always. 1839 *URZ Dict. Arts* 832 The pipe does not in general cut the strata across like the rake vein, but insinuates itself between them; so that if the plane of the strata be nearly horizontal, the bearing of the pipe vein will be conformable. 1860 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* II, 332 You used to be interested about the 'pipes' in the chalk. 1873 *E. J. DUNN in Q. J. Geol. Soc.* (1874) XXX. 54 The contents of these 'pipes' in the shale are the same in all cases, and show distinctly that they are of igneous origin. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 189 At the mouth of the volcanic pipe, there is usually a funnel-shaped opening known as the crater. 1889 *Chambers's Cycl. s.v. Diamond* 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 2/3 Diamonds... only appear at the surface in places where they have shared in a volcanic upheaval. Hence they are found in what are technically known as pipes.

d. Each of the numerous hollow jets of flame which occur in a particular process of the manufacture of black-ash (*ASH sb.* 2 a).

1880 *LOMAS Alkali Trade* 175 Just as the pipes begin to disappear, the bright hot mass is raked out quickly. 1897 *Bright jets of carbonic oxide, burning with a sodium yellow, and usually called 'pipes,' should be visible all over the hall.*

9. *Metalurgy.* A funnel-shaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the escape of gas during cooling.

1870-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1861) 199 Divers other small pipes of water minister secondary helps to this navigable river. 1890 *The Greater Rivers* have their increase from many small Wells (or springs) the which, conveyed in slender conduits, then afterwards (meeting together in course) doe growe by little and little into bigger pipes.

b. Each of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl. see *DECOY sb.* 2 i.

1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (1841) 171 There are five pipes in this cooy as in mine. 1768 *PENNANT Zool.* II 464 There are several pipes (as they are called) which lead up a narrow ditch, that closes at last with a funnel net. Over these pipes is a continued arch of netting... It is necessary to have a pipe or ditch for almost every wind that can blow. 1887 *FENN Dick. o' Feis* (1888) 112 Quite a hundred followed their leaders up the pipe in happy ignorance of the meaning of a net.

† 9. A name for the Mock Orange or Syringa (*Phaladaphus coronarius*); also, for the Lilac (Blue Pipe), rendering the med. L. name *Syringa. Obs. rare.* (See *PIPE-TREE*)

1597 *GRARDE Herbal* II lvii 1214 The later Physicians call the first *Syringa*,... that is to say, a Pipe, because the stalks and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow like a Pipe. It is also... surnamed *Candida* or white, or *Syringa candida flore*, or Pipe with a white flower. Lillach is sometimes named *Syringa carulea*, or blue Pipe.

III. A pipe for smoking.

10. A narrow tube of clay, wood, or other material, with a bowl at one end, for drawing in the smoke of tobacco (or other narcotic or medicinal substance). Often used as including the contained tobacco, etc., as in *to light one's pipe*, *to smoke a pipe*; also for a quantity which fills the bowl and is smoked at one time, a pipeful. (See also *TOBACCO-PIPE*)

1594 *PLAT. Travell* to 1. 29 Wee will not vouchsafe one pipe of Tobacco vpon her. 1599 *H. BUTTIS Dyets dre Dinner* P. v. b. The fume taken in a Pipe, is good against Rumes, Catarrhs, hoarseness. 1621 *RICH. Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 He must haue his pipe of Tobacco. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 205 Because of the long pipes, the smoke is exceeding cold in their swallowing throates. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 168 Now every Plow-man has his Pipe to himself. 1736 *I. H. BROWNE Pipe Tobacco Poems* (1768) 116 Happy mortal! he who knows Pleasure which a Pipe bestows. 1766 *AMORY Bunches* (1885) II 1, I smoked a pipe after supper. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III 247 The guns were laid down, and the pipe was lighted. 1902 *BUCHAN Watcher by Threshold* 7, I lit a pipe to cheer me.

b. *Pipe of peace*: the CALUMET, or peace-pipe of the American Indians. Also used allusively.

1722 *R. BEVERLY Hist. Virginia* Tab. vi 144-5 Pipe of peace was I have seen. 1766 *FOOTE Lyrar* 1. (1786) 17, I had the first honour of smoking the pipe of peace with the little Carpenter. 1822 *BRACKENRIDGE Vices Louisiana* (1814) 91 The chiefs accompanied with pipes of peace. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN Rob. Lynne* II. xii. 267 They had better smoke the pipe of peace.

c. *Queen's (King's) Pipe*. humorous name for a furnace at the London Docks, used formerly for burning contraband tobacco, now for burning tobacco-sweepings and other refuse.

[1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV 71/2 The damaged tobacco is consumed in a furnace, jocularly termed the 'queen's tobacco-pipe'.] 1871 *Echo* 25 Jan. If the sale is not brisk, then her Majesty's tobacco-pipe, which smokes tobacco by the ton, is likely soon to be well filled. This 'pipe', or furnace, is at the London Docks, and in it vast quantities of tobacco, that have failed to sell in the Government sales, are burnt. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 31 Aug. 3/2 The rubbish which had got packed with the leaf goes to fill the Queen's pipe—is, in fact, burned. 1904 *Daily News* 28 June 6 The King's Pipe. The disorderly heaps of fuel included 'heads' of American tobacco, Turkish leaves strung on a string, fragments of packing cases, and general litter.

d. In allusive phrases.

To put one's pipe out, to put a stop to one's success, take the 'shine' out of, extinguish. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, digest or put up with that if you can.

1790 *RAMSAY Wealth* 78 Upmost to-day, the man their pipe's put out. 1840 *BARHAM Ingl. Leg. Ser.* I St. Odile. Put that in your pipe, my lord Otto, and smoke it! 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair xxvii. heading*, James Cawley's Pipe is put out. 1863 *KEENE Hard Cash* All, I'll give you something to put in both your pipes. 1884 *W. E. NORRIS Turbly Hall* xxv, It don't do to let them get the whip-hand of you, according to my experience. Put that in your pipe and smoke it. Master Charley. 1884 *FLORENCE MARRIAT Under Lakes & Rovers* xxx, You're jealous of the gul, and want me to put her pipe out.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

11. a. Obvious combinations, as *pipe-like* adj.; (in sense 1 or 1 d) *pipe-clang*, -music, -playing (playing on a pipe, or with a tobacco-pipe); (in sense 3) *pipe-casting*, -founding, -manufacturing, -track; (in sense 10) *pipe-bowl*, -clammer, -fill, -lover, -shank, -smoker, -smoking, -stem, -whiff; *pipe-drawn*, -puffed adjs.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/3 The Plumbers' Company. The examinations included 'pipe bending, joint making, the formation of roof gutters, cisterns, &c.' 1897 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* 1. 9 Red clay 'pipe bowls of all sizes and prices. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/5 Foundry iron—which is being used mainly for 'pipe casting. 1772 *STEELE's Specd.* No. 431 P. 3 These craving Damselfs. *Pipe-clampers, Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers [etc.] 1824 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* vi. xx, *Pipe-clang and bugle sound. 1762 *CHURCHILL Rosciad* 870 Thus sportive boys, around some bac-on's brim, Behold the 'pipe-drawn bladders circling swim. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 786/1 Some Notes on 'Pipe Founding. E. Kehler Read before the Foundry-men's Assn., England. 1616 *SURLE & MARSH Country Fables* 355 The 'pipe-like bark. 1884 *Pall Mall* G. 5 Dec. 22/1 The pipelike passage leading to the chamber underneath the cisson. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 29 May 8/1 At one time in Skye there were two schools, or colleges, for 'pipe music—one at Borreraig and the other at Peingowan. 1818 *SILVERSTER Tobacco Battered* 70 *Pipe-playing, dallying. 1818 710 Through his 'Pipe putt Nose more Smoke they wave, Then all the Chimnies their great Houses have. 1855 *Longor. Hiaw.* 1 at [He] Took a long reed for a 'pipe-stem. Mod. We ascended Table Mountain in 1905 by the *Pipe track and the Tunnel Gorge. 1846 *BROWNING Lett.* 29 June, Between two huge 'pipe-whiffs.

b. Special Combinations: *Pipe-bag*, the leathern bag of the bagpipe; *pipe-bearer*, an attendant who bears the pipe (of an American Indian chief, an Oriental ruler or official, etc.); *pipe-*

beetle, one of the *Curculionidae*, so called from their long proboscis; *pipe-bender*, a machine or device for bending a metal pipe; *pipe-box*, (a) ? a box for containing tobacco-pipes, (b) the box of the hub of a wheel, in which the aim of the axle is inserted (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875), *pipe-case*, a case for a tobacco-pipe or its bowl; *pipe-clamp* = *pipe-vice*; † *pipe-coal*, powdered coal or coal-dust formed into tubular briquettes; *pipe-coral*, ? = organ-pipe coral (see *CORAL sb.* 1 b); *pipe-coupling*, a coupling for joining two pipes so as to form a continuous channel, or for attaching a pipe to something else; *pipe-cutter*, a tool or machine for cutting off pipes; *pipe-dance*, a dance resembling the sword-dance, in which long clay pipes are used instead of swords; *pipe-die*, (a) a ring-shaped die for moulding earthenware pipes; (b) a female screw or nut, or other device, for cutting a screw-thread on a pipe; *pipe-driver* (see *quot.*); *pipe-sar*, a projecting part at the side of the top of a pipe; *pipe-foot*, the lower part of a flue-pipe in an organ; † *pipe-gled* *Sc. Obs.*, ? the kite (*GLEDE*); *pipe-grab*, a clutching-tool for lifting a well-pipe; *pipe-head*, (a) the bowl of a pipe for smoking; (b) the top of a water-pipe; *pipe-holder*, a perforated board in an organ, through which some of the pipes pass; *pipe-insect* (see *quot.*), *pipe-joint* = *pipe-coupling*; *pipe-key*, a key with a pipe or hollow barrel which fits on a pinule in the lock, a piped key; *pipe-lee*, tobacco half smoked to ashes in a pipe; *pipe-light*, a strip of paper folded or twisted for lighting a pipe, a spill; *pipe-loop* (see *quot.*); *pipe-macaroni*, macaroni made in the form of pipes or tubes; *pipe-major*, the chief player of a band of bagpipe-players, *pipe-maker*, a maker of pipes (in various senses); *pipe-metal*, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for organ-pipes; † *pipe-money*, money given to a piper, or for playing a pipe; *pipe-note*, a note or sound made by a pipe; a note like that of a pipe, a piping note; *pipe-office*, the office of the Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer (see § 5); in *quot.* 1609 humorously used for the mouth (with allusion to sense 10); *pipe-opener* (*collog.*), a spell of exercise taken to clear the respiratory passages and replenish the lungs with fresh air, a 'breather'; *pipe-ore* (see *quot.*); *pipe-organ*, an organ with pipes (= *ORGAN sb.* 1 a), esp. as distinguished from a *reed-organ*; *pipe-oven* (see *quot.*), *pipe-privet*, a name for the lilac; = *PIPE-TREE* (*Miller Plant-names* 1884); *pipe-prover*, an apparatus for testing the strength and soundness of steam- or water-pipes by hydraulic pressure; *pipe-rack*, (a) in an organ, a wooden shelf with perforations by which the pipes are supported; (b) a rack for tobacco-pipes; *pipe-reducer*, a pipe-coupling larger at one end than at the other to unite pipes differing in diameter; *pipe-skill*, skill in playing the bagpipe; *pipe-stand*, a stand or frame for supporting a pipe or pipes (in any sense); *pipe-stay* (see *quot.*); *pipe-stick*, a hollow wooden tube used as the stem of a tobacco-pipe; *pipe-stop*, (a) a plug or stop-valve in a pipe; (b) an organ-stop composed of mouth-pipes (as distinguished from a *reed-stop*), a flue-stop; *pipe-stopper*, a small plug for compressing the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe; *pipe-tongs*, tongs made to grasp a pipe or rod; *pipe-twister* = *pipe-wrench*; *pipe vein* (*Mining*): see *quot.* and 7 c (a); *pipe-vice* (-vice), a vice for grasping a pipe or rod; *pipe-vine*, a name for the N. American plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, from the shape of the flowers and the twining growth (also called *Dutchman's Pipe*); *pipe-wood*, name for *Leucothoe* (*Andromeda*), *acuminata*, a shrub of the southern U.S., the wood of which is used for tobacco-pipes; *pipe-worm*, a *Sabella*, *Serpula*, or allied tube-worm; *pipe-wrench*, a tool with one jaw fixed on a shank and the other movable on a pivot, so shaped as to grip a pipe when turned in one direction round it. See also *PIPE-CLAY*, *PIPE-FISH*, etc.

1651 *BRATHWAITE Strappado* (1878) 93 Pipe could be not... His 'pipe-bagge torn, no wind it could keepe in. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I, 375 The 'pipebearer stepped within the circle, lighted the pipe... then handed it to the principal chief. 1897 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* xxi. 602 The turbaned official who comes, attended by his secretary and pipe-bearer, to pay you a visit of ceremony. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII 344 One of the largest kind of Curculio or 'Pipe Beetles yet seen. 1836-6 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Shops & their Tenants*, Lounging about, on round tubs and 'pipe boxes. 1812 *STURTEVANT Metallurg.* xiv. 98 Tempering, stamping, and comixing of sea-cole, or stune-cole, that a kinde of substance being there made of them like vnto past or tempered clay, the Presse mould may forme and trans-

♫ *Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 208 Sa sall they pipe a merie fit.
 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 97 The same old
 Song . . . which they have pip'd to each other these many
 years. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 103 Oft as the woodlark piped her
 farewell song. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* I, The boys piped
 out an hurrah. 1844 TENNYSON *Lancelot & G. II*, Some-
 times the linnets piped his song. 1861 THACKERAY *Four
 Georges* I, Italian soprano piped their Latin rhymes in place
 of the hymns. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lvi 153 Love can
 angrily pipe adieu.

7. To pipe one's eye or eyes (orig. *Naut. slang*):
 to shed tears, weep, cry.

1789 C. DINDIN *Song, Poor Jack* II, What argufies sniv'ling
 and piping your eye? a 1844 *Sailor's Ret* II 1 in *New
 Brit. Theatre* II, 337 Lucy and he must have piped their
 eyes enough by this time. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chua*,
 xxi, He was very full and tearful, his own peculiar
 mission was to pipe his eye. 1897 'OUTDA' *Massachusetts*
 xxii, 'One don't pipe one's eye when one comes into a
 fortune,' said the wheelwright.

III. 8. *Pugilistic slang* (*intr.*) To breathe
 hard, pant from violent exertion or exhaustion.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV 72 Painter at length fell from
 weakness, and both were at this time piping. 1846 *Ibid*
 XVII 283 Bob was piping a little, but said 'nothing was
 the matter'. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks* 1862 IV, 33
 The baker came up piping.

IV. 9. Pipe up. a. *trans.* To blow up,
 commence to play or sing, strike up. Also *absol.*

c. 1495 *Cast. Perce.* 457 (*Stage direct.*) Pipe vp music
 c. 1590 *Marr Wit & Science* iv, lii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II 372
 Pipe us up a galliard, minstrel. 1875 *Gann Gurton* II v.
Ibid, III, 121 In the meantime fellows, pipe up your fiddles.
 1883 STEVENSON *Trevel* I, li, Once he piped up to a
 different air, a kind of country love song.

b. *intr.* To raise the voice, speak up in a
 piping voice; to rise or increase, as the wind.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt K. Arthur* (ed.
 Tauchm.) I, 167 As the guard laid a hand upon me, she
 piped up with the tranquil confidence. 1901 *Daily
 Chron* 14 May 8/7 The wind had piped up to half a gale
 overnight.

Pipe (pəip), v.² [f. PIPE sb.¹, senses 3-5]

I. 1. *trans.* To draw through pipes or
 taps; to drink. *Obs. rare*

1575 LANHAM *Let* (1871) 45 In lyttl more then a three
 dayz space, 72 tunns of Ale & Beer was pypt vp quite.

2. *intr.* To flow or be conveyed as through
 a pipe. *Obs.*

1656 R. SHORT *Drinking Water* Pref. A j b, We see so
 many kuckshaws in all sciences . . . and new Paradoxes in
 Physick, piping out of the Novelists Braines.

II. 3. *trans.* Gardening To propagate (pinks,
 etc.) by cuttings or slips taken off at a joint of the
 stem, see quot. 1856, and PIPING vbl. sb.² 2.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mrs H. More* 4 July, No botanist
 am I nor wished to learn from you that piping has a new
 signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten pipe
 than a carnation one. 1856 DELAMER *Fl Gard* (1861) 78
 Carnations may be increased, after blooming, by 'piping',
 i. e. the ends of the shoots broken off at a joint . . . so as to form
 a short pipe-like cutting. The pipings then are made to
 strike root. Pinks are more generally piped, Carnations
 layered. 1858 GLENNY *Gard Every day Bk* 194/1 Carna-
 tions . . . when all the shoots that are long enough are layered,
 those which are too short may be piped like pinks.

b. *intr.* Of certain herbs. To develop a tubular
 stem, to become pipy.

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard* 78 It [celery] has a greater
 tendency to 'pipe', or run up to seed. 1902 *Eng. Dial
 Dict.* *Pipe* Of onions to run to seed-stalks but not to
 seed. (Bedfordshire)

III. 4. a. Dressmaking, etc. To trim or orna-
 ment with piping (see PIPING vbl. sb.² 4).

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxviii, Her blue satin piped with
 scarlet. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 138/2 The edges
 of the newest bodices are now piped, as they were some
 time ago. 1906 *Myra's Jral* x Apr 10/3 If satin is used
 the seams should be piped instead of being lapped.

b. Confectionery. To ornament (a cake, etc.),
 or to form (an ornamental design) with sugar
 piping (see PIPING vbl. sb.² 8).

1883-4 [see PIPING vbl. sb.² 8]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Dec.
 4/3 The lower portion of the cake contains panels delicately
 piped in sugar. 1901 *Daily Chron*, 4 Dec. 9/2 Wanted a
 man . . . to ice and pipe Christmas cakes.

IV. 5. *trans.* To furnish or supply with pipes;
 to lay (a place) with pipes (for gas, water, etc.).

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jral* Jan., A special town meeting . .
 to hear the report of the committee with reference to piping
 the town. The committee will recommend that the town
 take its water of Lynn. 1904 GREENOUGH & KIRKEDGE
Wards 192 Any noun can become a verb. Thus we have to
 cudgel, to powder, to oil, to pipe (for gas), to wall in.

6. To convey (water, gas, oil, etc.) through or
 by means of pipes.

1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 A large Philadelphia
 syndicate has secured the gas rights in Indiana . . . and will
 pipe the natural gas to Chicago. 1901 *Daily Chron* 31 May
 7/1 Fuel oil from the wells in Beaumont can be piped to
 Port Arthur.

7. Mining. To direct a jet of water from a pipe
 upon (gravel, etc.): see HYDRAULIC a. 1; to supply
 with water for this purpose.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Proc. Met. U. S.* 629 The length
 of the season will depend upon the water available . . . some
 of the smaller claims are not piped more than one hundred
 to one hundred and fifty days per year. At the large mines
 piping goes on night and day.

Pipe, v.³ [f. PIPE sb.²] *trans.* To put (liquor,
 etc.) in a pipe or cask.

1465 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 185 Reschard Fellow
 hatte . . . seten befe seten bere and seten flower pypt
 1513-14 *Act 5 Hen VIII*, c. 26 Thoffice of packyng of
 Wolleyn clothes . . . and of oder merchandises to be packyd
 tonned piped barrelld or otherwise enclosed. 1766 *Estrix
 London* (1776) I 410

Pipe-clay, sb. A fine white kind of clay,
 which forms a ductile paste with water, used for
 making tobacco-pipes, and also (esp. by soldiers)
 for cleaning white trousers, etc. Hence *allusively*,
 excessive attention to the minutiae of dress and
 appearance in the management of regiments.

1758 REID tr *Macquer's Chym.* I 198 This lute is com-
 posed of a very fine cretaceous earth, called tobacco pipe
 clay, moistened with oil of lute, and a varnish made
 of amber and gum copal. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 290
 Limestone is abundant, and there is a great quantity of
 what is called pipe clay. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scotl. Hunt.*
 xxii, He [the soldier] had got tired of pork and pipe-clay
 1858 W. JOHNSON *Jonica* 49 Yet bright gleams the pipe clay
 below the red breast, And in slate coloured trowsers the
 line look their best. 1862 *Sat. Rev* 15 May 299 Hampered
 by conditions largely partaking of red tape and pipeclay
 1898 E. J. HARDY in *United Service Mag.* Mar 650 He
 spends all his time cleaning his things, and would be like a
 fish out of water if pipeclay were abolished.

attrib. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 165 A remarkable
 rock . . . of a pipe clay colour, with a few bushes atop. 1835
 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III, 259 Not altogether
 perhaps what may be called 'in pipe-clay order'. 1849
 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II, 5 These was not often
 time for the pipe clay observations of the 'regulations'.

Hence *Pipe-clay v. trans.* to whiten with pipe-
 clay; fig. to put into spick and span order; whence
Pipe-clayed ppl. a., *Pipe-claying vbl. sb.*, and
ppl. a. Also *Pipe-clayey*, *Pipe-clayish* *adjs.*
 covered with pipe-clay; addicted to the use of
 pipe-clay.

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* II, They [midshipmen] 'pipe-
 clays their weekly accounts, and walks up and down with
 their hands in their pockets. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work.*
Life I 59 Our Volunteer . . . had to pipe-clay his white
 breeches and gaiters. 1866 MARRVAT *King's Own* xxx, Their
 well 'pipeclayed' belts. 1890 *Golden South* 173 His mate,
 very gruff and 'pipe clayey'. 1896 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII,
 645 In these piping, and 'pipe claying, times of peace. 1899
All Year Round No. 34 183 They are too soldier-like, too
 'pipe-clayish'.

Piped (pəip), ppl. a. 1 [f. PIPE sb.¹ and v.²]

1. Furnished with a pipe or pipes; having the
 form of a pipe, tubular. *Piped key* = pipe-key:
 see PIPE sb.¹ 11 b

c. 1500 in 9th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm. 126 A pyptd key
 for the wyket domus matris mee. 1549 COVERDALE, etc.
Erasm. Par. Jas 34 The adders hurte none but with
 thrusting in their small piped toe. 1578 LYNE *Dodoens*
 v. lxxi 637 The wyde Garylke hath no leanes, but . . . long,
 rounde, small, holowe, pyptd blades. 1705 J. PRYMER in
Phil. Trans. XXXV 1956 It's externally piped towards the
 Mouth. 1811 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I, 137 The ragged robin
 with its pip'd stem.

2. Formed into, or ornamented with, piping: see
 PIPING v.² 4.

1884 *Pall Mall G. 'Extra'* 24 July 2/1 A large vase is
 made of piped sugar. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/3 The
 line of piped red cloth.

3. Conveyed by pipes.

1883 GRANTLEY *Glas. Coal Mining, Piped Air*, ventilation
 carried into the working places in pipes. 1889 *Anthony's
 Photogr. Bull* II 77 If piped water cannot be had.

Piped, ppl. a. 2 [repr. F. *pipé*, f. *piper* to de-
 ceive, prop. to decoy birds by whistling. Cf.
 Cotgrave 'Pipé, decelued, consened. gulled, be-
 guiled. *Cartes papées*, & *Den pipes*, false cards
 or dice'.] In phr. *piped dice*: see etymology.

1843 JAMES *Forrest Days* (1847) 275 You must think me . .
 ready to play against you with piped dice.

Pipe-fish. [f. PIPE sb.¹ + FISH.] A fish of
 the genus *Syngnathus* or family *Syngnathidae*,
 having a long slender body and a long snout.

1769 PENNANT *Zool* III 107 As we want a general name
 in our language for this genus (*Syngnathus*), we call it the
Pipe Fish, from its slender body. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.*
 (1776) VI, 289 The body of the Pipe Fish, in the thickest
 part, is not thicker than a swan quill, while it is above
 sixteen inches long. 1846 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berv. Nat.*
Club II 168 A male specimen of the Little Pipe Fish
 (*Syngnathus ophiadon*), with the eggs of the female in its
 abdominal pouches, was also exhibited.

Pipeful (pəipfʊl). [f. PIPE sb.¹ and 2 + -FUL.]

1. [f. PIPE sb.²] A quantity (of liquor, etc.)
 sufficient to fill a pipe or large cask. *rare*.

1809 TIMME *Querui* iii, 167 It doth. heate . . a whole pipe
 ful of cold water.

2 [f. PIPE sb.¹] A quantity (of tobacco, etc.)
 sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

c. 1613 ROWLANDS *Past. & Sp. Knave* 20 Who takes his
 pipefull vp, And smokes it off, with *guffe* 'tis gone. 1844
 KINGLAKE *Booths* (1845) 202 Poor indeed is the man in these
 climes who cannot command a pipeful of tobacco.

Pipe-layer (pəipləɪə). [f. PIPE sb.¹ +
 LAYER sb.¹] a. A workman who lays pipes for
 the conveyance of water, gas, etc. b. U. S.

political slang. One who schemes to procure cor-
 rupt votes. (See quot. a. 1882, and next.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* (1865) II, 510/2 Rubbish-
 carters, or pipe-layers, or ground-workers. 1864 SALA in
Daily Tel 8 July, You might take them to be pipe layers,
 or log-rollers, or lobbyists, or members of a municipal 'ring'.
 a 1882 T. WARD *Autobiog.* xlviii, (1883) 493 A letter in which

he said that the men . . . were to be employed in laying the
 pipes for the introduction of Croton water. The Whig
 leaders were immediately stigmatized as 'pipe layers', a term
 persistently applied to them for several years.

So *Pipe-laying*, (a) the laying of pipes for
 water, gas, etc.; (b) in U. S. *political slang*, a form
 of political corruption. See quot. 1850.

1848 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Oct. (Bartlett) The result would
 not be . . . doubtful, if we could be assured of fair play and no
 pipe-laying. 1850 *LYELL and Vint U. S. II* 6 Fifty or sixty
 Irish labourers were conciliated for some years by employ-
 ment in the Croton waterworks, so that 'pipe laying' became
 the slang term for this kind of bribery. 1864 *WELSTER,
 Pipe laying*, the laying down of pipes, as for gas, water, etc.
 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII, 180 He would begin his pipe
 laying at a greater distance . . . and fortify his combinations
 by many more devices.

Pipeless (pəipləs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS]
 Without a pipe; having no pipe.

1870 *Athenaeum* 19 Nov. 653 All the tobacconists' shops . .
 were closed, and Ned arrived at his habitation pipeless and
 weedless. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/6 A native house,
 heated by a Chinese pipeless stove.

Pipelet (pəiplət). *nonce-vul* [f. as prec. +
 -LET.] A small pipe; in quot. a weak piping voice
 (PIPE sb.¹ 2)

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan & other Stories* I, 237 The above
 remark was uttered in a soft treble pipe, and at last half a
 dozen other pipelets, equally soft, responded.

Pipe-line, sb. A continuous line of pipes, a
 conduit of iron pipes for conveying petroleum from
 the oil-wells to the market or refinery, or for sup-
 plying water to a town or district. Also *attrib.*
 Hence *Pipe-line v. trans.*, to provide with, or
 convey by, a line of pipes.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 332/2 When the tank at a well is
 nearly full, notice is sent to the nearest agency of the pipe-
 lines. *Ibid.* 334/2 The pipe line system was a thing of small
 beginnings and slow growth. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/2
 Russia has the finest oil field in the world in the Trans-
 caucasus, which she is now 'pipe-lining' down to the Black
 Sea. 1891 *Daily News* 3 June 2/6 A temporary pipe line
 has been laid across the bed of the Mersey, and now the
 water is being discharged on the Lancashire side.

Pipe-major, -maker, etc.: see PIPE sb.¹ 11.

Pipeman (pəipmən). [f. PIPE sb.¹ + MAN sb.]

1. A man who smokes a pipe. *nonce-use*.
 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX 155 Particular pipemen, and soli-
 tary cigarers, no doubt, always existed.

2. A workman who attends to a pipe, e.g. in
 hydraulic mining.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 Gravel miners
 and pipemen. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 490/2 The lieutenant
 tried to pull this unhappy pipe-man with him.

Pipemouth (pəipmaʊp) A fish of the genus
Fistularia or family *Fistulariidae*, characterized
 by a long pipe-like snout. So *Pipe-mouthed*

(-maʊnd, -maʊpt) a., having such a snout.

Piper¹ (pəipəɪ). [OE. *pipere*, f. *pippe*, PIPE
 sb.¹ + -ere, -ER¹.]

1. One who plays on a pipe (*esp.* a strolling
 musician); in Scotland *spec.* one who plays on the
 bagpipe.

c. 975 *Rukhu Gosp. Matt* ix, 23 Pa cwom se hælend in hus
 þas adol-monnes & þa geseh piperas [Ags. *Gosp.* hwaetlæra]
 & meniga raxlende. a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 311/21
Tubers, pipers. 11 *Ibid* 539/23 *Tubers*, pipers. c. 1384
CHAUCER House P. iii, 144 Pipere of alle. *Ibid* longer.
 c. 1440 *Prompt. Parry* 405/1 Pipere, fistulor. 1565 T.
 NORFOLK *Cabin's Inst.* iv, xxi, (1654) 62 As the common
 people say, he is an evill pipe but a good fiddler. 1574 *Reg.
 Privy Council Scotl.* II, 418 Edmunde Brown, and Hieland
 piper. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv, 131 Let's have a dance.
 Strike vp, Piper. 1642 *Best. Parry* Bk. (Surtees) 27
 There is 6d allowed to a piper for playing to the clippers
 all the day. 1728 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 713 At their con-
 vivial assemblies to hear a piper. 1842 BROWNING (*title
 of poem*) The Pied Piper of Hamelin.

attrib. 14. *Non* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 693/8 *Hec fistulatrix*,
 a piper wyfe. 1812 W. THOMAS *Anster* P. II, xlv, No
 patry vagrant piper-carle is he.

b. Phrases. 1. *Piper's cheeks*: swollen or in-
 flated cheeks, as of one blowing a pipe. 2. *Drunk
 as a piper*: quite drunk. *Piper's news* (Sc.): news
 already well known. To *pay the piper*: i. e. for
 piping to lead the dance; hence, to defray the cost,
 or bear the expense or loss, incident to some
 undertaking or proceeding.

1602 *WITTHAL Dict.* 286/1 That hath bigge or great
 cheekes, as they teame them, pipers cheekes, *incontinent*.
 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII, 560 As drunk as a Piper. 1774 R.
 GRAVES *Spir. Chis.* x, xxix, Jerry . . . proceeded so long in
 recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, that
 he became as drunk as a piper. 1822 *Hood's Jests of Man*
 I, ii, 29, 'I came expressly to inform you . . . Came with
 piper's news', said the lady, 'which the fiddler had told
 before you'. 1881 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No. 29
 (1713) I. 190 After all this Dance he has led the Nation, he
 must at last come to pay the Piper himself. 1753 CHAMBERLAIN.
Let. (1790) IV, 29 The other Powers cannot well dance,
 when neither France nor the maritime Powers can . . . pay the
 piper. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* n. vii, 233 We will make
 Doctor Oloroso pay the piper to our dancing. 1855 *Daily
 News* 18 Dec. 9/1 Londoners had paid the piper, and should
 choose the tune.

3. Applied to a tree that furnishes wood for
 pipes. *Obs. nonce-use*. In quot. *apophthegm*.

c. 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 778 The byldere ok, and ek
 the hardy ash, The piers elm, . . . The boxtre piper, . . . The
 saylynge fyr, . . . The shetere ew.

2. Popular name of several kinds of fish. a. A species of gurnard, *Trigla lyra*; so called from the sound it makes when caught. + b. In quot. 1674, = ANGEL-FISH. Obs. c. In New Zealand, the garfish, *Penurhampus intermedius*.

1861 CHURCHILL *Love's Meat*, Deal 1861, The Piper good for to be eaten. 1876 WILLIAMS *Ichthyog.* (1886) 1ab S. 1, *Lyra* Rond. The Piper. 1874 RAY *Collect. Words*, (S. 1) *Pipes* 99 The Piper, *Rato squaratus* Rondel. The Cornish men call another fish, viz. a sort of Cuculus or Gurnard by the name of Piper. 1766 [C. ANSTLY] *Bath Guide* iv. 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory. 1769 P. N. N. *Trigla* 111. 231 The Piper. *Trigla Lyra*. 1876 FIELD *25 Nov.* 157/1, I look on the Piper as the finest fish of New Zealand. *Ibid.*, I do not think that the New Zealand piper is as perfect in flavour as the Melbourne one.

1810 CH. 161 COYER, *Aiguille*, a Hoine-backe, Piper-fish, Gane fish, or Hoine fish. 1812 PENNANT *Trigla* 374 The piper gurnard is frequently taken on the western coasts. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Donic. Icon.* II. 185 The piper gurnard, when taken from the water emits a singular sound.

3. a. A young pigeon, a squab. b. A sandpiper (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1894), *Pigeon*, French *Pigeon*, Italian *Piccone* and *Piccone*, Latin *Pipio*, literally a nestling-bird that pipes or cries out, a 'Piper'—the very name now in use among Pigeon fanciers.

4. a. A name given to beetles of the *Cuculionidae*, with a long proboscis. b. A sea-urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, with club shaped spines, fancied to resemble a bagpipe (also called *piper-urchin*).

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 359 Small English Pipers, or long snouted Beetles. 1809 MUMFORD *Trigla* 111. 370 [C. chinensis] Cidarids, found in deep water. *Piper*.

5. A broken-winded horse; see QUOTE; cf. *roarer*. 1831 YOUNG *Horse* x. 196 Some horses make a shrill noise when in quick action; they are said to be Pipers. 1844 *S. 111* 184 *Phil. Trans.* 111. 227 There are many degrees of broken wind, which receive appellations according to the noise emitted by the horse; and on this account he is called a piper, trumpeter.

6. (See QUOTE. and cf. PIPING *vb.* sb. 1, 2, quot. 1884.)

1884 PIERCE *Dict. Apiculture* 53 *Piper*, an after swarm having a virgin queen.

Piper (pə'pɪər). [f. PIPE sb. 1 or v 2 + -ER 1.] + 1. (?) A workman who lays or repairs pipes; a plumber. Obs.

1456 *Cal. Am. Rec. Dublin* (1886) I 291 The feys that the piperys had befor this tym for bar was lying about the town, he yeicyt and paynt to the makinge of the pypys of the wynd cytte for a yea. 1469 *Ibid.* 334 [Admissions to franchise, Richard Bennet,] piper, [John Welles,] packer. [John Talbot,] pypier.

2. One who smokes tobacco in a pipe. Now rare.

1632 D. LUTON *London & C. Carbonadoes* 85 He is for the most part a potter and piper. 1663 GERRARD *Counsel* 41 Pipers and Potters, to sit in Tavernes. 1897 *19th Cent.* May 821 The early 'piper' loses his growth, becomes hoarse, effete, lary, and stunted.

3. Name for a kind of caddis-worm (also *piper caddis*), which forms a pipe or tube.

1633 WATSON *Angler* xii. 231-2 One Cadis called a Piper, whose hulk or case is a piece of read about an inch long or longer. This is also a lesser Cadis worm, called a Cock-spur. It is much less than the Piper Cadis.

4. A dog used to lure wild fowl into the pipe of a decoy; a decoy-dog.

1805 W. WATTS *E. Eng. I.* xii. If given to barking or to frolic, or to take fright without occasion, such a dog will never do for a 'piper'. 1886 *Athenaeum* 21 Aug. 231/1 A clever arrangement of screens over which a bushy tailed dog not unlike a fox—the 'piper', as it is called—is taught to leap at the word of command.

5. A fissure in the coal in a mine, from which gas escapes; = BLOWER 1, 4.

1883 *Standard* 8 Nov. 5/8 [The explosion] was caused by what is known as a 'piper', or air-hole in the coal. 1883 in *Graessley Gloss. Coal Mining*.

6. Confectionery. One who ornaments cakes, etc. with sugar piping; see PIPE v. 2, 4 b.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 11/7 Pastrycook and Confectioner good piper.

Piperaceous (pɪpə'reɪʃəs), a. [f. L. *piper* PEPPER + -ACEOUS, or f. Bot L. *Piperaceae* + -OUS.] + a. Of the nature of pepper, pungent. Obs.

b. Bot. Belonging to the Natural Order *Piperaceae*, the pepper tribe (typical genus *Piper*; see PEPPER).

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 5 Being, if I may so speak, piperaceous and biting. 1846 *Penny Cyc.* Suppl. II. 297/1 *Malacca* or *Malacca*, an astringent plant, from Peru. Doubts exist as to the botanical origin of the plant, some ascribing it to a Labiate plant while others refer it to a piperaceous plant.

+ **Piperate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *piperit-us* peppered, pungent, adj. f. *piper* PEPPER. see -ATE 2.] Containing pepper, peppered; peppery, pungent.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 168 Hot and piperate Antidotes. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 879 A hot piperate and Spicy Plant.

Piperate (pɪpə'reɪt), sb. Chem. [f. PIPE-IO + -ATE 1.] A salt of piperic acid.

1873 WATTS *Recherches* Chem. (ed. 11) 827 The piperates are sparingly soluble in water.

Piperazine (pɪpə'reɪzɪn). Pharm. [f. L. *piper* (see next) + Az(0- + -INE 5)] A compound allied to Spermine; chemically *di-ethylenediamine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called *Piperazidine*.

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1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 897 It is stated that piperazine dissolves uric acid more readily than any other substance of a basic nature. 1894 MUNN & MORELY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV 277 Piperazine. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III 173 Piperazine, whether in the free state or as chloride, was not found to exercise any influence on the advent of precipitation. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* 1901 No. 2022 Epit. Med. Lit. 20 Piperazine is the best drug for the underlying morbid condition.

Piperic (pɪpə'ɪk), a. Chem. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -IC.] Pertaining to or derived from pepper; in *piperic acid*, an acid (C₁₂H₁₀O₄) obtained by boiling piperine with potash.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 653 Piperic acid forms yellowish capillary needles, in the moist state, a sulphur-yellow jelly which shrinks on drying. 1876 [see PIPERIDINE].

Piperidge, variant of PIPERIDINE.

Piperidine (pɪpə'ɪdɪn). Chem. [mod. f. L. *piper* pepper + -IDINE + -INE 5.] 'A volatile base (C₄H₁₁N) produced by the action of alkalis on piperine' (Watts). Formerly also *piperidina*.

1857 MUNN *Recherches* Chem. III 286 Piperidine. This is a remarkable oily base, with a pungent odour, recalling both that of ammonia, and that of pepper. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 656 1876 HARRY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 434 Nitric acid decomposes it into piperic acid and piperidine. 1888 R. M. L. *Org. Chem.* 355 Piperidine.

Piperine (pɪpə'reɪn), sb. [f. as prec. + -INE 5.] 1. Chem. An alkaloid (C₁₇H₁₉NO₃) obtained from species of pepper (*Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*), crystallizing in colourless prisms, and melting when heated to a pale yellow limpid oil.

1800 *Q. J. Sci. Soc. Lit. & Art* IX. 404 Piperine is obtained from pepper, by digesting it in alcohol. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 760 M. Orsted first announced, in 1819, the existence of a peculiar principle in the fruit of *piper nigrum*, or black pepper, to which he gave the name of piperin. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 349 A nitrogenized feeble base, Piperine, in rhomboidal prisms, white, almost tasteless, and inodorous.

2. = PIPERIDINE, late L. *piperinus* (Isidore) rare-0. 1882 OGI *vit.* *Piperin*, *Piperine*. 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.

Piperine, a. rare-1. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -INE 2.] Peppery.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 720 We naturally, with piperine heat, re-affirm our dictum.

Piperine, -INO, var. PEPERINE, -INO.

Piperitious (pɪpə'ɪʃəs), a. rare-0. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -ITIOUS 1. cf. *cineritious*.] Resembling pepper, pungent; = PIPERACEOUS a. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piperivorous (pɪpə'ɪvərəs), a. rare-0. [f. mod. L. *piperivorus* (f. *piper* pepper + -VORUS devouring) + -OUS.] Feeding on pepper, as a bird. 1858 in *MAYNE Exposit. Lex.*

Piperly (pə'pɪlɪ), a. [f. PIPE 1 + -LY 1.] Resembling, or befitting, a piper; paltzy, trashy, beggarly, despicable.

1888 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 65 Their piperly versicles, and other beggerly tumpice. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref. Shame that, those Piperly-Dizzards should not be detected. 1822 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 207, I don't care a tinker for that piperly poet of green Eum. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 542/2 This is some of the piperly stuff of your snivelling poets.

Piperno, variant of PEPERINO.

Pipe-roll [f. PIPE sb. 1 + ROLL sb.] The Great Roll of the Exchequer, comprising the various 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others for a financial year.

1612 DAVIES *Wily Ireland*, etc. (1787) 20 In all the ancient pipe rolls in the times of Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third, there is this entry: *In Theobaldo nunt.* 1608 WATSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258 The Pipe Roll; with the black and red Books of the Exchequer. 1711 MADOCK *Hist. Exchequer*, *Explanation of Breveatures* Magnus Rotulus, The Great Roll of the Exchequer commonly called the Pipe Roll. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 222 There are traces of it's payment, in the book of dome-day and in the great pipe roll of Henry the first. 1891 *Guide to Public Record Office* 293 The Pipe Rolls or Great Rolls of the Exchequer contained the yearly charge against the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Pipery (pɪpə'ɪ). Also 9 pipiree [a. F. *piperie* (Froger, 1608), perh. = Sp. **piperia*: cf. Sp. *pipero* cooper, f. *pipa* barrel.] A native raft or float in the West Indies and S. America, of the same nature as a catamaran.

1698 PROCTOR *Voy.* 102 We saw all along the [Argentine] Coast, the Negro's *Piperies* (orig. de Piperies des nègres), as they are called, being no other than three or four pieces of Wood made fast together, whereon two men go out on a fishing. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 216 We cut and made Piperies or Floats of four or five of these trunks, being light and floating; they being tied together two or three or more of them, according to the bigness of the Pipery. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 151 The Buccaneers, descended the river in floats or piperies to the Atlantic.

Pipe-staple. Sc. and north dial. Also -staple, -stopple. [f. PIPE sb. 1 + STAPPLE, STOPPLE, MDu. *stapel* stem, stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

1816 SCOTT *Br. Dramat.* ix. Panches or forehammes will never pick upon 't' [the tower], ye might as weel batter at it w' pipe-staples. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 237 Not worth the notice of a pipe-staple. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.* *Pipeskopel*, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe.

2. (See QUOTE.)

1825 JAMESON, *Pipe-staple*. Used as synon with *Windstaple*, for smooth-crested glass, Loth. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant n.* Pipe staple. *Cynosurus cristatus*. The stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

Pipe-stone. [f. PIPE sb. 1 + STONE.]

1. A hard red clay or soft stone used by the American Indians for tobacco-pipes; = CATLINITE. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 24 The Portage du Grand Calumet, which name is derived from the *pière à calumet*, or pipe stone, which here interrupts the river. 1841 CATLIN *Am. Ind.* I. xxix. 234 The bowls are generally made of the red stonite or 'pipe-stone'. *Ibid.* II. iv. 205 note, 'Pipe-stone' is harder than gypsum and softer than carbonate of lime. 1855 LONG *How.* 1. 2 On the great Red Pipe stone Quarry.

2. *Lead Manuf.* A piece of cast iron (? originally a stone), having a groove through which the tuyère or blast-pipe passes, in a smelting furnace. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 756 The posterior ledge of the sole supports another piece of cast iron called *pipe-stone*, scooped out at its under part for the passage of the tuyère.

Pipe-tree. [f. PIPE sb. 1 + TREE.] A name used in the seventeenth century to English Lat. *Syringa* in its then wide sense, including (a) the Common Syringa, Mock Orange, or Orange-blossom (*F. strigosa*), *Philadelphus coronarius*, the 'white Pipe-tree'; (b) the Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* Linn., the 'blew Pipe-tree'. Also the 'double (white) Pipe-tree', *Jasminum Sambac*. (See PIPE sb. 1 g.)

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* cv. 407 The blew Pipe tree useth sometimes to be a great tree. *Ibid.* 408 The single white Pipe tree or bush, neuer cometh to that height of the former. The flowers are of a strong, full, or heady sent, not pleasing to a great many. *Ibid.* 410 The double white Pipe tree is much used in Egypt to help women in their trauals of childbith. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 71/2 The double Pipe-tree, or Jasmine of Arabia, hath the Flowers double. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 185 Lilac, or Pipe-Tree, affords fine scented Flowers in April or May. 1756-66 AMORY *Boniche* (1825) III. 226 A liquor of a beautiful colour, like that of the lilac or pipe-tree blossom.

b. *Pudding Pipe-tree*. see PUDDING.

Pipette (pɪpə't), sb. [a. F. *pipette*, dim. of *pipe* PIPE sb. 1: see -ETTE.]

1. A pipe or tube of small calibre, and of various forms, used (esp. in chemistry or in scientific experiments) to transfer or measure small quantities of a liquid or gas.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 68 We readily obtain a volume of 100 cubic centimetres by means of a pipette. 1860 F. W. GRUBIN in *J. Soc. Arts* VIII. 324/1 By means of a graduated pipette I took a thousandth part containing one thousandth of a grain of arsenious acid. 1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/2 A 'pipette' is a glass tube with a swelling about one-third up from its lower end. It is used in laboratories for sucking up small quantities... of poisons... or objectionable liquids.

attrib. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 139 note, I have called them 'pipette-balls' because they are formed by hermetically sealing one shank of a pipette. *Ibid.* 173 If... the india-rubber tube failed to clasp with sufficient tightness the pipette-shank. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 437 Distilled water is then added, drop by drop, from the pipette stopper of a bottle supplied for that purpose.

2. *Pottery Manuf.* A can or pot fitted with a narrow tube through which slip or barbotine is poured upon the ware for decoration.

Hence *Pipette v. trans.*, to pour, convey, or draw (off, out) by means of a pipette.

18 *Amer. Chem. J.* IX. 171 (Cent.) The solution of arsenic acid was pipetted into the bottle. 1899 CANBY *Tr. Yak's Chin. Dign.* iv. (ed. 4) 138 The ether is pipetted or siphoned off.

Pipe-work. [f. PIPE sb. 1 + WORK sb.]

1. *Mining*. A pipe vein of ore; = PIPE sb. 1 c (a).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 264 Primings, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe works, Shifts. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 65 Pipe works, lie between two locks or statts, yet seldom follow any regular inclination, but fill up fissures.

2. Pipes in the mass, or as part of a structure. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Organ*. The pipework includes a great variety of different kind, of pipes.

Pipewort (pɪpə'wɜːt). [f. PIPE sb. 1 + WORT.] Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*; extended by Lindley to the whole of the N.O. *Eriocaulaceae*, comprising aquatic or marsh herbs allied to grasses, with a membranous tube surrounding the ovary.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 391 *Eriocaulon* Pipewort. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 224 The presence, among the Pipeworts, of a membranous tube.

Pipey, erron. form of PIPY.

+ **Piphre**. Obs. rare-1. [a 16th c. F. *pifie* (= mod. F. *ffire*), ad. It. *pifero*, *piffero* FIFE.] A fife or other wind instrument.

1603 JAS. I. *Chorus Venetus* in Farr S. P. Jas. I. (1848) 3 Praise him with tumpet, piphre, and drumme, With lutes and organes fine.

|| **Pipi** (pɪ'pi). [Tupi *pipai*.] Name of the astringent pods of a Brazilian leguminous plant, *Cassipouira Pipai*, sometimes imported together with divi-divi for tanning. Also, the plant itself.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 188 *Cassipouira* *Pipai* produces pods which possess some astringency, and are called *Pipi* pods. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pi-pi*, the astringent legumes of the *Cassipouira pipai*.

|| **Pipi** (pɪ'pi). Also peppy, pippy. [Maori] 'Maori name of a shell-fish, sometimes (erroneously) 114

called the cockle, *Mesodesma novae-zelandiae* (Morris *Austral Eng*)

[1820 *Gramm & Vocab Lang N Zealand* 193 (Morris) Pipi, a cockle] 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 216 Piles of white shells of the 'pipi', or cockle, brought from the seashore for food 1881 J. L. CAMPBELL *Poemona* 204 (Morris) Fern-root, flavoured with fish and pippies 1882 T. H. PORTS *Out in Open* 25 (ibid.) Each female is busily employed in scraping the potatoes thoroughly with pippies 1892 E. REVELS *Homeward Bound* 115 Sea-gulls loath to leave their breakfast of pippies dug out of the sand

† **Pipient**, a *Obs rare* [ad. L. *pipientem*, pr. ppie. of *pipere* to cheep, cf. F. *pipient*, *pépiani*] Piping or chirping like a chicken or young bird 1607 COLLINS *Servu* (1608) 18 Like Anacreons fonde doues, some perfect, some pipient, some hatch, some half hatch 1657 T. ADAMS *Spir Navi* 54 Hypocrites, a pipient bloode, cackling their owne ripeness.

Piping (pi'pɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. PIPE v.1 + -ING 1] The action of PIPE v.1

1. Playing on a pipe; the music of pipes or wind-instruments.

c. 1275 LAY 5110 Par was gleomenne songe, bar was piping among 13 K. ALIS 1024 (Bodl. MS) At þe fest was harpyng And pypping & tabourmyng 1535 COVERDALL *Eccles* xl 21 Pyppinge and harpynge make a swete noyse 1641 HINDER *7 Brnen* in 12 The holy Sabbath... were wholly spent, in Maypoles and Maygames, Pippings and Dancings 1706 R. SIMPLE *Piper of Kilbarchan* xiv, We need not looke for Piping mair, Sen Habbie's dead. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. 1. 308 Unto their piping must all people dance

2. The utterance of a shrill sound, or the sound itself (with the varieties of sense indicated in PIPE v.1 4-6), cheeping, chirping, whistling; singing or speaking in a shrill tone.

c. 1250 Owl & Night 567 Bo þi piping over-go, Ne boþ on þe cranes na mo 1298 TRIVISA *Barth De P R* xii xxxix (Bodl. MS), The veremous is a besteliche to a mous... wip voice & piping wip crye c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pyppynge, crye of yonge bryddys, *pyppulys* 1552 HULSTON, Pyppynge or pyppynge of byrdes or fowles. 1828 CRAVEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piping*, the musical signal of bees preparatory to their swarming or casting a second time 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* I, The shrill piping of a bullfinch was heard 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R* (1855) 19 Between the frosty pippings of the breeze 1884 PHIN *Dict. Agriculture, Piping of Queens*, a sound made by young queens when there is also in the hive a mature queen, but one not yet emerged from her cell.

3. Weeping, crying. *slang or colloq* 1779 SEWARD in *Mine D'Arbly's Diary* 16 June, No more piping, pray. 1837 MARRATT *Dog-friend* ix, What's the use of piping, boys, I never yet could learn

4. *attrb* c. 1711 KEN *Sonnet* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 319 Mirth, Song, Dance, or Piping-match, 1711 SHATTES *Charac* (1737) III 127 The unmanly disfigurement of their countenance, which this piping-work produced.

† **Piping**, *vb. sb.* [f. PIPE v.2 and sb.1 + -ING 1.]

1. The smoking of a pipe, tobacco-smoking 1660 T. HALL *Funeralia Florae* (1661) 13 Christmas revels, with dancing, drinking, potting, piping, gaming 1670 J. DAWTRY in *S. Papers*, Dom 458 Too much piping and potting will be an enemy to him.

2. *Gardening*. The propagation of pinks, etc by cuttings (see PIPE v.2 3); *concr.* a cutting or slip of a pink or other plant taken off at a joint.

1788 [see PIPE v.2 3]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 310 Trimming off the leaves, except those at the extremity, which only require their ends shortened, as directed for pippings. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 192 Pinks Continue to put out the rooted pippings, and prepare the beds for the next season's bloomers. 1856 [see PIPE v.2 3]

3 a. The action of furnishing with pipes or tubes. b. *concr.* Pipes collectively.

1846 *Athenaeum* 14 Feb. 178 Professor Brande concluded his communication by exhibiting zinced iron piping. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 4 Deluged with a strong jet of cold water administered through a piping 1885 *Manch. Exam* 17 Feb. 5/4 To supplement the supply... by an expensive system of piping from Peterborough.

4. *Dressmaking*, etc. a. The trimming or ornamenting of the edge of stuff or the seams of a garment, by means of a fine cord enclosed in a pipe-like fold of the edge or of a distinct strip of stuff; *concr.* the tubular kind of trimming thus formed. b. Fluting; cf. PIPE sb.1 4.1. Also *attrb*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Piping*, a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses *Piping-irons*, fluting-irons 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 100 Of late years, the act of piping has been introduced into under linen to save trouble, a cord covered with material cut on the bias is inserted. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The Princess wearing a dark blue serge yachting costume, the coat and skirt outlined with a piping of white. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 502 The lieutenant's undress coat had a white edging or piping. 1895 A. MORRISON *Chron. M. Hemit* v. 256 A man in a blue coat, with dull red piping [in the seams] and brass buttons

5. In harness, A tubular leather covering for a trace-chain, or such coverings collectively. (Cf. PIPE sb.1 4 a.)

1895 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

† 6. A mode of dressing the hair by curling it around little cylinders or roulettes of wood or baked pipe-clay; cf. PIPE sb.1 4 j. *Obs.*

7. In jewellery, Lengths of gold (or other) tubing, fixed to the back of a thin plate of metal to strengthen it.

1881 G. WALLIS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 676/2 Another smaller diadem found in another tomb... is of gold plate, so thick as to require no 'piping' at the back to sustain it.

8. *Confectionery*. The action or art of ornamenting cakes, etc. with cord-like lines or twists of sugar; *concr.* the lines or twists so used

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 154/1 When dry, ornament with piping, orange blossom, ribbon, &c 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/6 Well up in icing and piping

9. *Mining*. = HYDRAULIC PIPING; see PIPE v.2 7.

1881 RAYMOND *Gloss Mining, Piping* 1 See *Hydraulic Piping* 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbook* (ed. 6) 163 Piping, washing gold deposits by means of a hose.

10 *Metallurgy*. = PIPE sb.1 7 e, the formation of such a pipe.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss, Piping* 2 The tubular depression caused by contraction during cooling, on the top of iron or steel ingots

† **Piping**, *pp. a.* [f. PIPE v.1 + -ING 2.] That pipes; characterized by piping.

1. Playing on a pipe.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancient's* 297 A most lively description of a piping satyr. 1745 SWIFT *On Shadow in Glass* 36 Lowing herds, and piping swans 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Antistoph. Acharnians* II v, Garlands, sprays, piping-women and black-eyes.

b. Characterized by piping, i.e. the music of the pastoral pipe (as distinguished from the martial fife, trumpet, etc.) in the Shakespearian phr. *piping time(s) of peace*.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* I. 1. 24 In this weak piping time of Peace. 1793 DR BURNAY *Let to Mine D'Arbly* 31 Jan, The laws [are] more strictly executed against treason than in the piping times of peace 1883 *Art. Forsters* in *19th Cent.* Oct. 729 In piping times of peace, the national debts of the Australian colonies loom large.

2. Sounding shrilly; whistling; shrill-toned.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. 17 The pypping wynd blew in thair tail at nycht 1602 and 27, Keirna fr. *Parnass* in IV. 1404 To him shall thy piping poetry be directed 1607-77 FELTHAM *Revels* I. lii. 82 With piping acclamations 1820 W. IRVING *Sketches* II. 1, *Rep Van Vinkle*, An old man replied in a thin piping voice. 1871 DARWIN *Emotions* IV 88 Dogs, when a little impatient, often make a high piping note through their noses 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 358/2 There was a piping breeze from the southwest.

b. In names of particular kinds of birds or other animals having a piping note or cry: as piping crow, the Australian genus *Gymnorhina*; piping guan, the genus *Pipilo*, of S. America and Trinidad; piping hare, the pika or calling hare, *Lagomys*; piping plover, *Agialites melodus*, of N. America. Also piping bullfinch, a bullfinch trained to 'pipe' or whistle a tune

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 267 Well known by the common instance of piping Bullfinches. 1845 *Voy. to Port Philip*, etc. 53 The warbling melops and the piping crow 1895 C. DIXON in *Forin. Rev.* Apr. 643 The *Gymnorhina* or piping crows of Australia.

3. *quasi-adv.* in phr. piping hot, so hot as to make a piping or hissing sound, as a simmering liquid, or a dish freshly cooked; hissing hot; hence *gen.* very hot.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 193 Wafres pypping hoot out of the glede 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 377 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 297 Ane pair of cunynghis, fat and het pyppend. 1602 HOLLAND *Phry* II. 141 Beanes fried all whole as they be, and so cast piping hot into sharp vinegar 1659 R. LINGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 When we had climbed. Being painfully and piping hot 1707 J. STEVENS in *Queens's Com. Wks.* (1709) 234 A Mutton Pie... piping hot out of the Oven 1888 *Burgon Loves* 12 Gd. Men II. xi 316 The day having been piping hot

b. *fig.* Fresh, quite new, just come out.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. 157 Gol. Whence comes he, sir? *Pur.* Piping hot from the university 1641 *Milton Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 6 The Booke... in defence of Bishops, which came out piping hot much about the time. 1733 *Revolution Politics* VII. 8 A Report is come piping hot from Ireland 1855 *Browning Up at a Villa* ix, At the post office such a scene-picture—the new play, piping hot!

† **Pipistrelle**, -el (pipistrel'), [a. F. *pipistrelle*, ad. It. *pipistrello* bat, variants of which are *vipistrello*, *vespistrello*, from *vespertello*, *vesper-tillo*, repr. late L. **vespertillus* for L. *vesperthilio* (-fenu) bat, f. *vesper* evening See DIEZ (ed. 4) 390.] A small species of bat, *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, common in Britain and Europe generally.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 561 Bat, *Pipistrelle* 1843 *Zoologist* I. 66 The pipistrelle, or common bat of Britain. 1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* (1863) 245 No less than fifteen or sixteen species of Bats are found in Britain. The little Pipistrelle is the most abundant. of the number.

† **Pipit** (pi'pit). Also 8 pippet, -it, 9 pipet. [prob. imitative of the bird's 'short and feeble note' (Swanson). Cf. PIPE v.2, and the dial. names *tilling*, *tietick*, *cheeper*, *peep*, etc. So F. *pipit*, *pipit*.] Any bird of the genus *Anthus* or several allied genera of the family *Motacillidae*, widely distributed over most parts of the world, and having a general resemblance to larks. The common British species are the Meadow Pipit or Tillark, *A. pratensis*; the Tree Pipit or Pipit-lark, *A. trivialis* (*A. arboris*); and the Rock Pipit, Rock-lark, or Shore-lark, *A. obscurus*. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 241 A species [of lark] taken in the

neighborhood of London called by the bird catchers a pipit, 1832 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1 28 The rock or shore pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*). In size it exceeds the common and the tree pipit (*A. pratensis* and *arboris*). 1882 HARDY *Ibid.* IX. No. 3 453 Lark, and pipit lark, arise at intervals. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* v, Pippits, of which over 30 species have been described occur in almost all parts of the world

† **Pipkin** (pi'pkin). Also 6 pyppkin, 6-7 pipken. [Origin doubtful. The form suggests a dim., f. PIPE sb.2 + -KIN, cf. Sp. *pipote* keg, and Pg. *pipote* small cask or vessel, f. *pipa* PIPE sb.2 But there is no evidence that the pipkin was at first a small cask or staved vessel.]

1. A small earthenware pot or pan, used chiefly in cookery. (Formerly in wider sense, including metal pots. Now local; in Eng. Dial. Dict. from Warw. to Lincoln and Suff.)

1566 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ollula* a little potte, a pipken. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoensis* II. 201 Boyled with vinegar and hony in a biaven pipken or skillett. 1622 MALYNT *Ans. I. avo. Merch.* 79 Put them together into a cleane pipken or leaded pot, lot them stand over the fire one houre 1663 BURN *Ibid.* I. iii 1160 Free from a crack or flaw of summing, As Men try Pipkins by the ringing. 1758 RAIN *to Macquer's Chym.* I. 279 Put the Sea-salt into an unglazed earthen pipkin, and set it amidst live coals. 1808 WOTON (P. Pindar) *One more Pip at R. Acad. Wks.* 1812 V. 355 A pipkin of brown cockley. 1825 BROCKITT *N. C. Gloss*, *Pipkin* or *Pidkin*, a small earthen vessel with a handle. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. 4 Sch. xiii* (1860) 139/1 The unglazed earthen pipkin, fashioned by the hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel, is held to belong to the 'bronze and stone periods' of the antiquary.

2. U.S. and (2) dial. A small wooden tub having a vertical handle formed by the prolongation of one of the staves, a pipkin.

1855 WHITTIER *Flowers in Winter* ix, A wizard of the Merimac. Could call green leaf and blossom back To frosted stem and spray. The beechen platter sprouted wild, The pipkin wore its old-time green. 18. T. A. HILL *M.S. Collect. Nottingham Words* (b. D. 1).

Hence **Pipkinet** (nonce-wal.), a small pipkin.

1649 HERRICK *Noble Numb* Wks. (1861) 404 Thou my pipkinnet shalt see, Give a wave-offering unto Thee.

† **Pipless** (pi'ples), a. [f. PIPE sb.3 + -LESS.] Having no pips; seedless.

1869 C. R. WILLO *Notes Burgundy* 115 The Corinthian Grape... possesses the great recommendation of being pipless. 1900 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/3 Pipless oranges are among the novelties hailing from California

† **Pippling**, var. **Pippling**. **Pipouder**, -poul-der, etc., var. **Pepouder**. **Pippal**, var. **Pepupal**. † **Pippane** *Sc. Obs.* Also **pyppane**, **pyppane**. (Origin and meaning uncertain)

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Sent* I. 189 Item, for v. vnce of red pyppane cyke to be belitt to the King 1505 *Ibid.* III 40 Item, for ij pyppanes black silk, .viid. 1506 *Ibid.* 351 Twa pyppanes rede silk for the King's scantil hos.

† **Pipped**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* Also 7 pipit. [In form, pa. ppie. of PIPE v.2 sense 2, but the latter is not known so early.] Cracked, as a nut.

1545 *Elvior Dut.* *Cassa nux*, a pypped nutte. 1552 HULSTON, Pipped nutte, *cassa nux*. 1640 BROME *Paragus Gard.* v. II, A pipit Nutshell and a Maggot in't.

† **Pipped** (pipit), a. [f. PIPE sb.1 (or v.1) + -ED.] Affected with the pip.

1797 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 284 There's poor Horace sick in his hammock, and the admiral croaking like a piped hen. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL II, You have no more stomach than a piped hen.

† **Pipperidge** (pi'peridge). Also 6 pyppryge, pipridge, 8-9 pipridge, (9 dial. piprage, piprick) Cf. PEPPERIDGE [Derivation obscure. Cf. AF. *piperrunge* a hip, in W. de Bibbesworth (Prof. Skeat).]

1. A local name of the Barbary, fruit or shrub; the latter usually *pipperidge-bush*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Ovisantia*,... ab officinis & vulgo berberis dicitur, aliquid Pyrrage vocatur. 1564 — *Herbal* II. 146 The beberry tre, otherwise called a pipridge tre. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Woods* 74 *Pipperidges*, Barberries, *Ess. Suff.* 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Barberry*, or *pipperidge bush*, grows naturally in the hedges in many parts of England 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 382 *Pipperidge*, *Pipperidges*, *Piprage*, *Pepperidge*, *Piperidge* Tree, or *Pipperidge Bush*.

2. = PEPPERIDGE 2.

1828 WEBSTER *v. v. Piperidge*, The pipperidge of New England is the *Nyssa villosa*, a large tree with very tough wood.

† **Pippet**, -it, *obs.* form of **PIPET**.

† **Pippian** (pi'pian) *Alalh.* [See quot.] = CAY-LEMAN.

1853 CAVLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 381, I propose (in analogy with the form Hessian) to call the two curves in question (previously denoted by P and Q) the Pippian and Quippian respectively.

† **Pippin** (pi'pin). Forms: 4-6 pepyn(e), 4-7 pipin, 4-8 pepin, 5 pipyn, 5-6 pyppyn(e), 6 pepin, pipyn, pyppen, 6- pippin, (6-8 pippen, -ing, 7 -ine). [ME. a. OF. *pepin* (13th c.) seed of a fleshy fruit, mod. F. *pepin*, *pépin* (c.) seed; in Norm. dial. also seedling apple-tree; cf. sense 2. Cf. It. *pippolo* kernel, grape-stone. Origin obscure. Connexion with L. *pepo*, *peponem*, a Gr. *pepon*, -ova 'pumpkin', is doubtful: in Sp. and Pg. *pepino* is 'cucumber', *pepita* 'kernel or pip', also 'pip' in fowls (PIPE sb.1), which in Walloon is *pepin*. It. *pepita* is 'sprout' or 'shoot', and also 'pip' in fowls. The relations between these are obscure.]

1. The seed of certain fruits, including those now called *peeps*, and others. cf. *Pip sb.* *Obs. exc. north dial.*

1300 *Censor M.* 1366 (Cott) Pepins [so Cott., *Pearf* conys, *Tyrin*, cunels] ben he gauce him thin, he quik a be apple tie he nam *1427* he pypins was don vader hylung, Par ras o bam thr wandes yong *1348-9* *Durham Acc. Rolls* (1348-9) 549 In dubius libe de Resyns vane pepyn. *1398* *Turvis Bath De P R* xvii clxxix. (Bodl MS.), Iluoles and pypins leuel whan be wyne is, clene wionge oute. *1440* *Prouty Part* 101/2 Pypyne, of vyne, or grape, *1440* *Arnold Chon* (1811) 166 Yf thou wyll haue many rooves, thou muste take the hude pepyns of the same rooves that bee 1811 type and sowe hem *1578* *Lvt. Dodens vi. xlii* 712 In the middle of the fruite (pear) there is a coare with kernell, or pepyns *1601* *Holland Pliny I* 447 The inner stone, or pepins, which in some grapes are but single, or one alone *1613* [see *10*] *1764* *Edw. Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 135 Cut them [oranges] in quarters, and take out all the pepyns. *1828* *Crown Gloss*, *Pippin*, the seed of an apple *1868* *Arkinson Cleveland Gloss*, *Pippin*, the pip or seed of the apple and like fruits

† b. Applied to the germ of a pea, or the like. *1430* *Two Cookery bks.* 32 [Pe-yin] wyl alle to-falle with a lytil boylyng, to peceye, saue be whyte Pepyn is per-in

† c. Rendering Sp. *pepita* a grain of gold. *Obs.*

1604 E. (Grimston) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 213 They finde little of this golde in pippin. *1614* *Thid.* They call them pippins, for that commonly they are like to pippins or seeds of melons. *1613* *Purkins Pippin* image vii. 11 *607* Their golde is found either in Guaines, which they call the Pippins because they are like. Seede of Melons. or in powder

2. The name of numerous varieties of apple, raised from seed.

1430 *Lynd. On Entry of Hen. VI into London* (MS. Hal) 565 ff 121, Pypyns, quynces, blaundrellys, to disposi And be Pom cedio congens to recomfort. *1494* *Pabyan Chon* vii 605 *1530* *Paisley* 154 Names of frutes as well generall as *ponnie*, an apple, and *pyre*, a peire, as particuler, as *carphento*, a pippyn; *estragouillon*, a choke peare. *1579* *Lvt. Ruyhous* (Arb.) 120 The sower Ciabbe. as well as the sweet Pippin. *1579* *Shaks* *1 Hen. IV* v. iii. 2 We will eate a litle sories Pippin of my owne grafting. *1639* *Parkinson Paradisi* 587 This is a pretty way to have Pippins, Pomewaters, or any other sorts of Apples growing low *1676* *Wortmox Cyder* (1691) 202 Pippins, take their name from the small spots or pipes that usually appear on the sides of the Apple. *1861* *Miss Pratt Flower* Pl. II. 253 The pippins were so called because the trees were raised from pips or seeds. *1866* *Treas. Bot.* 915 Some [apples] of English origin have acquired almost universal celebrity; for instance, the Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, etc.; and recently Cox's Orange Pippin has been introduced into notice.

3. Applied to a person. *slang.*

1664 *Cotton Sea-son* iv. Wks. (1735) 95 'Thou'lt a precious Pepin, To think to steal so slyly from me *1885* *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 The Reform Bill won't do it, my Pippin.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *pippin cider*, *jelly*, *pie*, *trade*; *pippin grower*, *-monger*, *-pelling*, *-squeezer*; *pippin-face*, a red round face; so *pippin-faced* adj.; † *pippin-fruit*, a fruit containing 'pippins' or pips (*obs.*); *pippin-hearted a.*, faint-hearted, timid; † *pippin-squire* = *APPLE-SQUIRE* (*obs.*); † *pippin-tea*, an infusion of pippins (*obs.*).

1766 *Coughl. Farmer's v. Cyder*, They found their 'pepin cyder' not so pleasant as their moyle or d. streak cyder. *1798* *Mansur Pypinal* Sat. iii. 250 He neuer durst vnto these Ladies show His 'pippin face'. *1837* *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, vi. The hand-headed man with the pippin face. *1872* *Black Ado. Phantom* vi. This old shepherd, with his withered pippin face. *1877* *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, vi. A little hard-headed, Ripstone 'pippin-faced' man. *1875* *Corroze* (*little*) The Planters Manual: being instructions for the Raising, Planting, and Cultivating all sorts of Fruit-Trees, whether Stone-fruits or 'Pepin fruits'. *1833* *Mr. Martin's Tale of Tyne* i. If I were to turn pippin-monger instead of 'pippin-grower'. *1806* *W. Irving Knickerbocker* (1807) 171 'They might have been the meekest, most 'pippin-hearted little men in the world. *1718* *Mrs. Kates Receipts* 51 Take 'Pippin-Jelly. *1607* *Hyewood Freyre Mayday* Wks. 1874 II. 57 You are a 'pippin-monger to call me Russettling or apple John *1835* *Adlin Rev.* LXL 406 *Isingling*, hooting, 'pippin-pulling, and driving them from the bards'. *1592* *Gilpin's Disput.* 5 A 'pippin' p'ye that cost in the Market foure pence. *1600* *Rowlands Lett. Humours* Blood xxviii. 39 A Dogge yeoman, or some 'pippin Squire. *1706* *Baynard* in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* ii. 223 For his constant Drink... 'Pippin Tea, with Syrup of Raspberries. *1745* 'Pippin trade [see *PIPPINER*].

Hence † *Pippined a.*, having pips; † *Pippiner*, a ship engaged in the 'pippin trade' (see quot.).

1420 *Pallard. on Hush* iii. 72 Grapis seire and greete, Pypyn d hard [in, *gravis callous*] and drie. *1745* *De Ro's Eng. Fraissian* iii. (1841) 19 If a merchant comes to me to hire a small ship of me, and tells me it is for the pippin-trade; or to buy a vessel, and tells me he intends to make a pippiner of her; the meaning is, that she is to run to Seville for oranges, or to Malaga for lemons.

† *Pipples*, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *pypple* (*pimpel*). [App. dim. or frequent. of *PIPS v.1*] *mlr.*

To blow with a gentle sound; to pipe or whistle softly, as the wind; to murmur or ripple, as a stream. Hence † *Pippiling vbl. sb.* and *ppi a.*

1559 *Skelton Rehye* Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolers.. embolned with the flyblown blast of the moche wayne glorious pyppling wynde. *1555* *W. Wattrham Farde* *Pactions* ii. viii. 104 'Thei haue two sommers, softe pyppling wynde, a milde aier. *1558* *Phaer's* *Enaid*, iii. Fiv. When the..wind with pyppling sweets Is out at south, and to the seas to sail doth call the fleete. *1582* *Stanhurst* *Enaid* ii. (Arb.) 66, I Now sharpe at shaddows, eche pyppling puf doth amaze me. *1592* *R. D. Hyperboreanus* 75 b. Small streames of water, pyppling and slyding downe

vpon the Amber grauell [1862 G. Macdonald *D. Elgubrod* ii. 12, They sat down to enjoy the 'soft pyppling cold' which swung all the leaves about.]

b. *transf.*

1582 *Stanhurst* *Enaid* iv. (Arb.) 95 Had not I such dalaunce, such pyppling begde renounced

Pipples, *-stone* see *PIBBLE*, *-STONE*.

Pip-pop, [Echoic.] A representation of the report of a Mauser rifle, etc.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 1/3 Once outside the outposts of the base town and the fun begins. *Pip-pop*—*pip-pop*—the Yeomanry in advance have been fired upon *1902* *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 392 The sound still rings in my ears of the metallic pip-pop of the Mauser.

Pippy (*pi pi*), *a.* [f. *PIPS sb.* and ? *sb.* 1 + *-r*.]

1. Full of pips

1892 *Stat. Rev.* 25 June 728/1 A bitter, pippy lemon

2. *Stark Exchange slang.* (?) Sickly, shaky.

1892 *Scott Leader* 19 Feb. On 'change.. Mexican rails also look 'pippy' to-day

Pipridge, *obs.* form of *PIPPERIDGE*.

† *Pipsissewa* (*pipsi'se-wa*) [ad. N. Amer.

Ind. (Algonkin) name *pip-si-sewa*; it is not clear whether the form in *pip-* occurred in some native dial. or was a white man's corruption.] A name for *Chimaphila umbellata* (N.O. *Ericaceae* or *Pyrolaceae*), also called Prince's pine, a low creeping evergreen with whitish flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and N. America. Also, the leaves of this used as a diuretic and tonic

[*1814* *Punch's Flor. Amer. Sept.* 300 *Chimaphila* is in high esteem for its medicinal qualities. They call it *Pip-si-sewa*.] *1818* *Edwin Man.* *Bot.* 203 General Varnum says the umbellata is the Pipsissewa or Pipsissewa, and is highly efficacious in the cure of cancers. *1875* H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 499 Pipsissewa is probably about equivalent to uva-ursi in its therapeutic value. *1880* *New Virginians* I. iv. 231 Those woodland darlings, the wild pansy, the pipsissewa (*Ursin* pipsissewa), and the partridge-berry *1884* *Millspaugh Amer. Med. Plants* 304 *Chimaphila umbellata*. Common names pipsissewa, winter green, princes pine, bitter winter green, ground holly

Pipul, variant of *PEEPUL*, E. Indian tree.

Pipy (*pi pi*), *a.* (eron. -ey) [f. *PIPS sb.* 1 + *-y*.]

1. Containing pipes, tubes, or tubular formations; of the form of a pipe, tubular, cylindrical.

1724 *Switzer Pract. Gard.* xl. lxxviii 405 When once sallow is withered it must be eaten, otherwise it will soon grow pipy or rot. *1757* *Ellis in Phil. Trans.* L. 193 A white pipy and stony coral. *1818* *Knats Brydn* i. 241 Where dark mortua breeds The pipy hemlock to strange outgrowth. *1851* *Jour. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1 288 A soft blue pipy clay, a containing pipes of red rusty matter *1869* *Phillips Vessu* iv. 121 The crust formed over the lava is remarkably pipy as well as cellular.

2. Piping, shrill. (cf. *PIPS sb.* 1 2)

1877 W. S. Gilbert *Pogger's* *Dary* (1892) 14 'Cheer up, Mr. Poggerly, said a pipy little voice.

3. Given to 'piping the eye' or crying *collog.*

1861 *Miss Yonge's Stakesley Secret* xii. (1862) 197 'Christabel' said a little voice, 'I shall never be pipy again'

Piquable (*pi-kab'l*), *a.* rare. [f. *PIQUE v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being or inclined to be piqued.

1860 *Tennison Let. Dk. Argyle in Mem.* (1897) I. xxi. 458 Had I been a piquable man I should have been piqued.

Piquance (*pi-kans*), *rare*. [See *-ANCE*.] = next.

1883 *American VII* 10 A certain mingling of smoothness and piquance is not wanting

Piquancy (*pi-kans*). Also 7 *piouq*. [f. *PIQUANT* see *-ANCY*.]

† 1 Sharpness, severity. *Obs.*

1677 *Barrow Sermon* (1687) I. xiv. 204 Satyrical taunts do owe their seeming piquancy, not to the speaker, but to the subject, and the hearers. *1698* [R. Fragonson] *Week Eccles.* 26 That the reader may, judge with what Meekness and Decency, tho with some measure of Piquancy, I treat them.

2. Of food, etc.: Stimulating pungency or tartness; appetizing flavour

1664 *Evellyn Pomona* iv. 13 To salute our Palats with a more agreeable piquancy and tartness. *1871* *Napheys Prev & Cure* Dis. i. 11 83 Imparting piquancy to the food. *1884* *Browning Pershal* *Prod.* 17 First, food—then, piquancy.

3. *fig.* Of manner, speech, etc.: The quality of being *PIQUANT* (in sense 3); 1acy quality.

In quot. 1683 said of the impression made upon the mind *1683* *Cavie Ecclesiastical*, *Amuse* 419 His style.. leaves a piquancy and quick relish in the Readers mind *1685* J. Scott *Chr. Life* i. 120 Give a relish and piquancy to our Conversation *1826* *Mrs. Mitford Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 305 There was a tasteful smartness in her dress, with a gentleness in her air, and a piquancy of expression. *1836* *Emerson Nature*, *Lang.* Wks. (John) II. 125 It is this which gives that piquancy to the conversation of a strong-natured farmer or backwoodsman. *1851* D. G. Mitchell *Dream Life* (1852) 147 Her conversation delights you by its piquancy and grace.

Piquant (*pi-kant*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 *pick-* *ante*, *ante*, 6-7 *pickant*, 7 *pieque*, *piecant*, 7-8 *piouq*, 7- *piquant*, 9 *piouq*, *piquante*. [a. f. *piquant* († *piquant*), pr. pp. of *piquer* to prick, sting; see *PICK v.1*, *PIQUE v.1* The form *pickant* was ad. It *puccante*. In 19th c. authors, *piquante* (*pi-kant*) usually represents the Fr. fem. *piquante* (*pi-kant*).]

1. That pierces or stings; esp. sharp or stinging to the feelings; keen, trenchant; severe, bitter. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1521 *Wolsey in St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 43 Notwithstanding the pickande wordes conteigned in the Emperours letters *1549* *Chaloner Et asin on Polly M* 11, Who is he so blunt and restue, that could not with they pickant spures be quickened? *1591* *Coningsby Siege Rowen in Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 29 'This daie the mai-shall wrote a letter.. a lytle pickante. *1651* *Life Father Saugh* (1676) 32 By some piquant words or arguteness to put them into choler. *1654* *tr. Scudery's Curra Pol* 6 The pangs of the Gout are so sharpe and piquant *1789* E. Darwin *Let in Life* (1799) 37 Never to make any piquant or angry answer. *1868* *Lanier* *Jacquerie* i. 131 Urged him on With piquant spur

† b. Sharp-pointed, peaked. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *Bulwer Antirapomet* 261 When sharp piquant Toes were altogether in request.

2. Agreeably pungent or sharp of taste; sharp, stinging, biting; stimulating or whetting to the appetite; appetizing

1645 *Howell Lett. I. v.* xxxviii, [A cook] excellent for a piquant sauce and the haugou *1656* *Stanley Hist. Philos.* v. II. 78 The differences of Saporis are seven, sweet, sharp, sowre, piquant, salt, acid, bitter. *1704* *Addison Italy* (1733) 301 As piquant to the Tongue as Salt it self. *1827* *Disraeli* *W. Grey v. xiii*, As piquant as an anchovy toast *1840* *Thackeray Paris Sh-bk* (1872) 227 A piquant sauce for supper.

3. *fig.* That acts upon the mind as a piquant sauce, or the like, upon the palate, that stimulates or excites keen interest or curiosity, pleasantly stimulating or disquieting.

1695 *Whether Parth. be not in Law dissolved*, etc. 47 It falls below being piquant, and keeps within the Lunis and Precincts of Modesty *1706* *Art of Painting* 319 He [Rembrandt] design'd an infinite Number of Thoughts, that were as sensible and as Piquant as the Productions of the best Masters. *1792* *Mary Wollstonecraft Rights* *Woman* iv. 144 Their husbands leave home to seek for a more agreeable — may I be allowed to use a significant French word? — *piquant* society. *1819* J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 24 Aug. Your notices of literary works should be short, light, and piquant *1849* C. Bronte *Shirley* vi, She disapproved entirely of the piquant neatness of Caroline's costume *1879* *Tourge* *Pool's Err* xxv. 235 'These charms combined to render her an exceedingly piquant and charming maiden. *1885* *Mabel Collins* *Prettiest Woman* xv, This lovely girl had not Wanda's piquant, pretty face.

† b. After F. *piquante* fem

1823 *Scott Peveril* xxxix, The monkey has a turn for saire, too, by all that is *piquante* *1850* *Smidler F. Fair-lygh* (1894) 52 Lucy's what you call piquante *1873* *Smiles* *Engenous* 11, 1 (1881) 2 That piquante letter writer, Madame de Sevigné *1898* *Rider Haggard Dr Thorne* i. 15 The face of a rather piquante and pretty girl

B. *sb.* rare. That which is piquant. a. A

hedgehog's prickles. b. A piquant dish, a whet *1835* *Kirby Hab Ann* II. xvii. 213 The two most remarkable animals in the insectivorous tribe. are the mole, and the hedgehog. the latter for its piquants, and the former for its hand turned outwards. *1843* *P. Parley's Ann* IV. 239 He pined for the piquants—he had dreams of the savourie.

Hence *PI quantly adv.* in a piquant manner;

Piquantness (*rare*), piquancy.

1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* i. xxvi (1715) 158 If an Orator.. hath been piquantly censorious. *1793* *Art & Myst. Painters* 17 Claret loath much of its Biskness and Piquantness. *1797* *Baird* vol. II, *Piquantness*, sharpness, bitingness. *1882* W. H. Bishop in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 54/2 The village is piquantly foreign

Pique (*pi-k*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 6 *pyke*, *peake*, 6-7 *poke*, *pake*, 7 *pieque*, 7-8 *pieque*, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) *pick*, *peak*, 7-9 *peak*, 8 *pyok*, 7-*pyque*. [a. f. *piquer*, n. of action f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting; see *PIQUE v.1*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1532 *Pyke* [see D. 1] *1543* *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 339 Wherby occasion of sum picke might be taken away *1592* *Peake* [see D. 2] *1596* in A. Collins *Let. & Mem. State* (1746) II. 21 They are in Pick against these *1597* *Cervus MSS.* (1869) 272 [These two Scottish septes are] at pick [one with the other] *1609* *Skene Reg. May* 11 133 It is treason to moue any pick, grudge, or querrell *1663* *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 40 The like piques and quarrelling pretences of the Parliament. *1663* *Butler Hud* i. 11, 1024 If any Member there dislike His Face, or to his Deed drive *1664* *Idid* ii. 1 545 'Tis no Fantastick pique I have to love, nor coy dislike *1667* *Temple Let to Sir J. Temple* Wks 1731 II. 43 The Duke of Albemarle had long had a Peek to their County. *1670* *Hackett Alp Williams* i (1692) 104 Another Pick in which they agreed not *1675* *Cotton Scoffer* *Scott's Wks* (1725) 146 You must not take a Pique, if he speak plain and gleek. *1691* *Wood Ath. Oxon* II. 318 Out of a puntantial peak. *1706* *Phillips s. v.*, I here is a Peek between them. *1733* *Ellwood Autobiog* *Suppl.* (1714) 431 Upon a Pick he took against the People called Quakers *1757* *Mrs. Garrigue Lett. Henry & Francis* (1767) I. 61 That we should behave well to our friends out of love, and to our enemies out of pique. *1804* *Crockett's Raiders* (ed. 3) 83, I did not learn what was the pick that the Black Smugglers had taken at the Maxwells.

B. Signification.

1. A personal quarrel or fit of ill-feeling between two or more persons; ill-feeling, animosity, enmity.

1532 *Cromwell* in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 349 Which Edmond Knightley hath..traunayed. to sett pyke betweene the sayd ladye and the executors. *1540* *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 464 There were some that wolde be right gladd to here Your Majesty and He were in pique to gythers. *1661* *Feltham Resolves* ii. xliii (ed. 8), Betweene entrest friends, sometimes little peeks of coldness may appear. *1691* *Wood Ath. Oxon* II. 92 Because of a Pique that had been between the Abbots and Bishop Laud *1774* *Goldsm. Elegy Mad Dog* v, This dog and man at first were friends, But when a pique began, The dog..Went mad, and bit the man.

2. A feeling of anger, resentment, or ill-will, resulting from some slight or injury, esp. such as wounds one's pride or vanity; offence taken.

1592 NASHC *Four Lett Conf Wks* (Grosart) II 215 You take the graue peake vpon you too much 1653 HOLCROFT *Prophus. Gith. Wars* I. 15 This Optian had a pique against Theodatus 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. 1, Play, my Lord, take no pique at it 1663-67 Pique to [see A.] 1676 MARVELL *Mr Sunkie* II. 1, b, bore a great pique at Alexander, for having been preferred him to the See of Alexandria 1766 [C. ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* xi 181 Poor Stephen went suddenly forth in a Pique, And push'd off his Boat for the Stygian Creek. 1832 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 May, He acquiesced, with an air of pique and disappointment 1877 FREEMAN *Norm Cong* II ix. 414 note, A Bishop who had turned monk in a momentary fit of pique.

† 3. *Pique of honour*, a point in which honour is pricked or affected. Obs.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 522 There can be no Interfering upon a Pique of Honour 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III 401 Add long prescription of established laws, And pique of honour to maintain a cause

Pique (pik), sb.² Also 7 *pioque*, *pioquette*. [a F. *pie*, in same sense, of uncertain origin. (Taken by Hatz-Darm. as a sense of *pie*, pick, pike, (mountain) peak; Littré takes it as a distinct word.)] In *Piquet*, The winning of thirty points on cards and play, before one's opponent begins to count, entitling the player to begin his score at sixty. Cf. *REPIQUE*.

1668 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Arlington Wks.* 1731 II 93 In their Audiences, the Cards commonly run high, and all is Pique and Repique between them 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* vi 81 The youngsters Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Pique and Repique (Printed Pique and Repique) 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/2 A Pique in the game of Picket. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, If he can make up thirty, part in hand, and part play, ere the other has told any thing, he reckons for them sixty—And this is called a *pioque*. Whence the name of the game. 1801 *Macm Mag.* Dec 337.

† **Pique**, sb.³ Obs. [a. F. or quasi-F., ad. L. *picca*] = *PIGA* 2, depraved appetite.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III i 809 Though it have the Pique, and long, 'Tis still for something in the wrong, As Women long.

Pique (pīke, pik), sb.⁴ Also 7 *pioo*. [a. Sp. Amer. *pique*, ad. Quichua *piqui* (Gonzalez Holguin 1658), *piki* (Tschudi) flea, chigoe.]

1. = CHIGOE.
1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III 216 A little insect, call'd Pico which gets insensibly into the Feet. 1758 ADAMS *in Ulloa's Voy.* in Pinkerton (1808) XIV. 349 The insect, called *piqua* and in Peru *piqua*, is shaped like a flea. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV (1818) I. 103, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Jiggers, called also Pique.

2. 'A name for *Argas nigra*, a blind tick which sometimes causes sores on men or animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

Pique, sb.⁵ Erión. form of *PEAK* sb.²
1825 P. POUNDEN *France & Italy* 5 A close-bound cap which dwindles nearly to a pique 1845 BROWNING *How they brought the Good News* II, I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight, Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right

Pique, obs. form of *PIKE* sb.³ and 5

Pique (pīk), v.¹ Also 7-8 *pioque*, (9 peak) [a. F. *piquer* to prick, sting, stimulate, irritate, excite; *se piquer*, to take offence.]

1. *trans.* To prick the feelings of; to excite to anger, resentment, or enmity; to irritate; to offend by wounding pride or vanity

1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf* 103 You think you pique him wittily, when you say, 'any thing in Scripture that makes for you, call it ordinary; and what doth not please, is extraordinary.' 1673 W. PERWICH *Dispatches* (Roy Hist. Soc.) 264 The gentry, arsementcontents, being all piqued against the C. de Montero. 1732 PORT. *Ep. Bathurst* 349 The Devil was piqued, such saintship to behold 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. 1, 26 She piques our pride, and offends our judgment. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1812) I. 233 A little piqued by the excess of his mirth. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. III. 182 Piqued at this opposition to his wishes 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* VIII III (1873) 221 This moment our vanity is piqued 1876 *Mut-York's Gloss.* s. v. *Peak*, 'He's peaked about somewhat'

2. *trans.* To stimulate or excite to action or activity; to instigate or provoke, esp. by arousing envy, rivalry, jealousy, or other passion; to arouse, awake (curiosity, interest) † b. *refl.* To excite or arouse oneself, put oneself on one's mettle (obs.)

1698 VANBURGH *Prov Wif* I. 1, My husband's barbarous usage piques me to revenge 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 18 Fortune maintains a kind of rivalry with wisdom, and piques herself often in favour of fools as well as knaves 1786 in Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 67 Her vanity, prompted her to pique the Pounce's attention 1793 *Minstrel* I 192 Taunting messages were reiterated to pique him to come forth. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv. Peaking himself into flame of irritancy. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wif* I, You have piqued my woman's curiosity.

† 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To arouse a feeling of pique; to stimulate. Obs.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats Epil.* If you must lash out, and think you can't be wits yourselves unless you pique and rant. 1720 ADDISON *Tatler* No 103 F 5 Every Vaise hath something in it that piques

† 4. *intr.* To pique at: to strive or vie with (another) through envy or jealousy. Obs. rare.
1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV i, Women of the play-house, still piquing at each other, who shall go the best dressed.

5. *refl.* (rarely *intr.*). To take pride in, plume oneself on. Const. on, upon; rarely at, in. (= F. *se piquer de*.)

1705 PORT. *Lett.* (1736) V 10 Men who are thought to pique themselves upon their wit. 1773 BOSWELL *Tour Hebr.* 10 Sept, We piqued ourselves at not being outdone at the nightly ball by our less active friends. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II 123 Sir Jeffy, piques himself much in the nursery of the young woodlands. 1828-40 TYLLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 2 A powerful baron who piqued himself upon his skill in his weapons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1/3 Temperance reformers who are wont to pique on the progress of the cause in the colonies

Hence *Piquing* vbl. sb. and ppl a
1794 C. PIOT *Female Jockey Club* 22 To entice unhappy victims into her net, and then abandon them to all the piquing severity of ridicule. 1808 J. LITTON *W. it* (1830) IV 105 One piquing thing said, draws on another. 1854 *Faber Growth in Holness* IV, A piquing of our self love

Pique, v.² [f. *PIQUE* sb.²] In *Piquet*: a. *trans.* To win a pique from, score a pique against (one's opponent). b. *intr.* To score a pique.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal* 8, I was Picked the last, but am now repiquet 1668 [see PIQUET 1]. 1719 D'URVILLE *Pills* V 278 He piquet and repiquet'd so oft. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Plain*. 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marrow* vi, The mysteries of piquing, repiquing and capotting
† **Pique**, v.³, obs. f. *PEAK* v.², to taper to a peak.
1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl* (1884) 307 Above that they had a brow band, which came piquing down before, betwixt their eye brows.

† **Piqué** (pīke), sb. (a.) [F. *piqué*, pa. pple. of *piquer* (see *PIQUE* v.¹) to prick, pierce, back-stitch as in quilting, hence as sb. quilted work, quilting] A rather stiff cotton fabric woven in a strongly ribbed or raised pattern; quilting.

(1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. iv. vi. 168 Marie-Antoinette was brought out. She had on an address of *piqué blanc* 1852 *Rep. Juries Exh.* 1851, 376/2 A new fabric called *piqué*. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at School* 143 Lilly had dressed her hair and donned a fresh white piqué 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Piqué*, a cotton goods, figured or plain, and with a crimped surface resembling cordings. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managen.* 20 Two white skirts, 1 hunting cord or white piqué 1872 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* II 189 The hostess looked, charming in her white and blue piqué morning gown.

b. The raised pattern of such a fabric (orig. such a pattern formed by regular rows of stitching, as in quilting). 1890 in *Cont. Dict.*

B. ppl. a. Inlaid (with little points of gold, etc.). Also as sb. = *Pique work* b. see C

1822 *Hamilton Palace Collect.* No 296 Bonbonniere of tortoise shell, inlaid with scrolls of gold pique 1897 *Daily News* 5 Jan 4/7 (Snuff boxes) in tortoiseshell piqué with gold

C. Comb. **Piqué work**: a. A kind of decorative needlework in which a pattern is formed by stitching; b. Ornamental work in tortoise-shell or the like, formed by means of minute inlaid designs traced in points of gold, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Piqué-work*, a minute kind of built-work; inlaid metals in metals, usually.

Piqued, obs. or arch. form of *PEAKED* a.

1672 WILKINS in H. ROGERS *Life of Howe* IV (1863) 106 While you are for setting the top on the piqued and downward; you won't be able to keep it up any longer than you continue whipping and scouring. 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V 278 A fine House where the piqued turret is. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 140 Shoes shapely piqued at the toes

Piqued (pīkt), ppl. a. [f. *PIQUE* v.¹ + -ED 1]

Offended, irritated, excited, see the vb.

1689 tr *Jurist's Past Lett.* Transl. Epist, The same learned Man hath written sundry piqued Books with bitterness and gall enough against the Reformed 1742 YOUNG *Nt. 76* v. 840 On his Wits a piqued and jealous Spy 1851 WARDLAW *Zetland* VII (1869) 132 'Thove piqued and jealous enemies 1880 MRS. FORRI *Star Roy & V* I 19, 'I am delighted', says Lord Charles in a piqued tone. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 7/1 One after another gratified a piqued curiosity and raised the cloth and piqued.

Pique devant, var. of *PICKE-DEVANT* Obs.

Piquer, *Piquere*, obs. ff. *PIKE*, *PIQUEER*

Piquet¹ (pīkē¹, pīket). Also 7 *pioquet*, 7-9 *pioquet*, *pioquet*, 8 *pioquette*, *pioquette*, 8-9 *pioquette*. [a. F. *piquet*, obs. *piquet* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.) of uncertain origin.

The F. form is diminutive (rr), and the radical part has been variously sought in F. *pie*, a term used in this game (see *PIQUE* sb.³); *pique*, a pike (weapon), a spade (in cards); *pique* quarrel; or *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting.]

A card-game played by two persons with a pack of 32 cards (the low cards from the two to the six being excluded), in which points are scored on various groups or combinations of cards, and on tricks. see CAPOT, CARTE BLANCHE, PIQUE, POINT, REPIQUE, QUATORZE, QUINT.

1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* 150 For Cardes, a mans fancy would be sum'd up in cribbage; 1 Gleeke requires a vigilant memory, Maw a pregnant agility; Picket (Printed Picket) a various invention. 1651 (title) *The Royall and delightful*

Game of Piquet. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar all* I. 1, If I go to Piquet, though it be but with a Novice in't, he will pique and repique, and capot me twenty times together. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III i 946 Than Gamessters, when they play a Set With greatest cunning at Piquet. 1710 PALMER *Primer* 290 Some confound a child's fortune at ombie, piquet, and harard. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No 108 F 1 She admits a Male Visitant to her bed side, plays with him a whole Afternoon at Pickette. 1732 PORT. *Ep. Cobham* 85 His pride is in Piquette, Newmarket fame, and judgment at a Bett. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxi, The mayor was sitting down to play piquet with her. 1905 19th Cent. Sept 423 She and the King often spent the evening playing piquet or chess. 1910 ROWE *Royal Concert* 120 I do not forget Your Piquet Parties, and your dear Brasset. 1920 *Patriot Epil. to Phædra* 39 The Piquet-Friend dismiss'd, the coast all clear, And spouse alone impatient for her dear. 1816 SINGH *Hist. Cards* 272 A Piquet pack now consists of thirty two cards only

Hence **Piquetist**, a piquet player
1899 *Speaker* 25 Mar 339/1 David Giegone, a noted piquetist

† **Pique-t²**, Obs. Also *pioquette*. [? akin to *PIQUETTE*] The name of a variety of carnation
1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 323 *Piquet*, *Dianthus*. 1775 *Abot. Piquette*, a beautiful kind of carnation.
Piquet (t, obs. form of *PIQUET*.

† **Pioquette** (pīkē¹). Also 7 *pioquet*, 8 *pioquette*. [F. f. *piquer* to prick, sting; in reference to its tart taste.] (See *quots.*)

1688 R. HORME *Amoury* III. 22 (Roxb.) 249/2 *Piquet*, wine from the Huske of Grapes and water. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piquette*, (Fr) a tart sort of Wine u'd in some Parts of France, by the meanes Sort of People. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dut. Trade*, *Piquette*, sour acid wine, made by pouring water on the husks of grapes.

† **Piqueur** (pīkor). Also anglicized as *PICKER* 3. [F. agent-n. from *piquer* to prick: see *IIAT.* Daim.] In France, or on the Continent, An attendant who directs the hounds during a hunt, or runs before a carriage to clear the road.

1835 H. GALVIT *Diary* (1883) 59, I followed a *piqueur*, who appeared to me to know his *metier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. vii 155 The *piqueur* scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Asa*, 204 The positions and *piqueurs* all wore round glazed hats.

† **Piqui**, *pioqua*: see *PEAKE*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Piqua oil*, a sweet concrete food-oil derived from the fruit of *Caryocarpus Brasiliensis*.

† **Piquier**, *piokeur* (pīkī¹). Obs. Also 6 *pioquier*. [a. F. *piquier*, f. *PIQUE* v.¹ sb.³] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman; — *PIKER* 2. 1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) of a hundredth at the most *Piqueur* and Archer. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* III. 1, 36 The *Piquier*, either armed or unarmed is to be shewed and taught the carriage and use of his pike. 1807 *Ind.* 37 The good *Piquier* ought to be able to toss his pike well.

Piquier, obs. form of *PICKER*.

† **Piquillin**. [Argentine Sp. *piquillin* (pīkī¹ Pīn), ultimately from some Indian dialect.] A South American bush, *Condalia microphylla* (N.O. *Rhamnaceae*), having an edible drupaceous fruit.

1884 in MILLER *Plant.*

Piquoté, obs. form of *PIQUETTE*.

† **Piquy**, obs. (? error.) var. of *pique*, *PIKA* 1 2.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Charact.*, The Printers Characters are, 1 Pearl. 2 Non Pareil. 3 Brevier. 4 Long Primer. 5 Piquy (1674 or Pica). 1658 PHILLIPS, *Piquy*, a Term in printing, see *Pareil*.

† **Pir** (pīr). Also 7 *pire*, *poor*, 9 *poor*. [Pers. *pīr* old man, chief of a sect: a title of honour (Hopkins).] A Mohammedan saint or holy man; also *transf.* the tomb or shrine of a saint.

1672 tr *Hermes's Fugitive* Gt. Negol IV. 117 The Mullahs, who with great gravity and delight spend their life there, under the shadow of the miraculous Sanctity of this Fire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. F. India* II. 290 Hard by this is a Poor, or Burying-place of one of these Prophets. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Land* 121 He forthwith seeks out some Pir, or Holy Man, to whose wits he entrusts his child. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 73 Here was a pir, or holy spot, on which Kuli reverently deposited a handful of wretched datus. 1900 MARY CARR-Whitson *Irish Petrie* vi. 116 In calamity he turns to his pir to help him.

Pir, obs. form of *PIRI*.

† **Piracy**, v. *Obs.* rare. [Abnormal formation f.

PIRACY.] a. *intr.* To practise piracy: = *PIRATE*

v. 2. b. *trans.* To obtain by piracy: = *PIRATE*

v. 1. Hence † *Piraced* ppl. a.

1598 GREENWY *Tactica*. *Ann.* xi. vi. 137 A fugitive with light vessels robbing and pillying. 1660 F. HUKINS tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 64 Leaving his other ship with all his pirat'd riches to the mercy of the water.

Piracy (pīrāsī). Also 6 8 *pyr*; 6 7 *-oye*, *-oie*, *-sie*. [ad. med.L. *piratīa*, a. Gr. *πειρατεία* piracy, f. *πειράω* *PIRATE*: see *-ACY*.] The action or practice of a pirate.

1. The practice or crime of robbery and depredation on the sea or navigable rivers, etc., or by descent from the sea upon the coast, by persons not holding a commission from an established civilized state; with a and pl., a single act or crime of this kind.

1729 *Charles Hen. V.* in *Rymers Fæderis* IX. 751/2 *Per modum Piracie*. † 1852 LELAND *Ann.* III 33 Partly by Feats of Warre, partly by Pyracie. 1906 *Acts Piracy*

Council (1892) V. 358 He complained of a piracy done upon him by certain English pirates. 1897 *Flamingo Contn.* *Intelligence* III 1359/1. Being first out of England for notable piracy, and out of Ireland for treachery not pardonable. 1630 *R. Johnson's* *Kingd. & Comm.* 224 On those coasts he sailed, called piracy, than Dominion 1702 *Litt. Phil.* 11. *Brill. Rel.* (1857) V. 198 Condemned by the court of admiralty for a vessel of piracy. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. R. Ind.* II. 223 5 Those Portuguese betook themselves to piracy among the islands, at the Mouth of Ganges. 1807 *G. CHAMBERS* *Catholicon* I. II. 1. 273 The Vikings confined their odious piracy to the Baltic. 1879 *PARRAS St. Paul* (1889) 717 The total suppression of piracy by Pompey had rendered the Mediterranean safe. 1897 *Memo. SATISBURY Sp. in Ho. Lords* 26 July, It was feared that under the appearance of educational reform a scheme of what he might call theological piracy would spring up.

2 *fig.* The appropriation and reproduction of an invention or work of another for one's own profit, without authority; infringement of the rights conferred by a patent or copyright.

1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 76 They would suffer by this act of piracy, since it was likely to prove a very bad edition. 1808 *Mad. Trib.* XIX. 520 He is charged with 'Literary Piracy', and an 'unprincipled suppression of the source from whence he drew his information'. 1855 *Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.* I. iv. 71 With the view of securing his invention of the telescope from foreign piracy.

Piragua (pirā gwā), **periagua** (periā gwā). Forms: a. 7 piragua, 7 piragoua, 8 piroguia, poragua, peragouor, 9 poroqua. B. 7 perriago, 8 yago, 9 oago, 10 aqua, porriaguier, 8 perriaguin, 8 ago, porriaguay, 8 augor, perriaguere, 8 awgor, 8 g porriagua, 8 agn, 7. 8 petty-oager, pottiguia, 8 augua, 8 awgn, 8 augor, 8 augre, pottiguay, 8 augro, pottio augre, 9 petty-auga, 8 augor, pottiauga. See also *PIROGUE*. [Orig. a. Sp. *piragua*, a. Carib *piragua* a dug-out; subseq. much corrupted, esp. by popular reference of the initial part to *peri-* and *petty*.]

A. Illustration of Forms
a. 1535 *Ovi no* (1851) I. 171 *Lamanas los Caribes* piraguas. 1609 *Virginia* richly valued 41 A piragua or canoe boat. 1660 F. BROWNE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 343 They betake themselves to their Canoes, or Piraguas. 1684 B. SHARP *L'oy* (1739) 54 They took one Piragua which they found at anchor. 1766 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philib's War* (1807) II. 127 Maj. Church and his forces were coming against them, with 24 Peraguas, meaning Whale-boats. 1792 H. ROBERTSON *Madagascar* in *Pinkerton Voy.* (1814) XVI. 797 And because the canvas is impenetrable to water, the hammock becomes a real piragua. 1839 *MARSHALL's* *Philib. Ship* xxvii. The piragua rapidly approached. 1901 *Nat. Hist. Mag.* Feb. 104 As soon as the prow of the piragua grounded.

B. 1674 *Sir W. LALOR* *Discov.* 7. *Lederer* 18 People, whom they force away, in Piragoua. 1692 *Proc. Acad. French in Select. fr. Hist. Hist.* (1793) 474 Making their escape in their swift piraguas. 1696 S. CAROLINA *Stat.* (1817) II. 105 Any boat, piraguier, or canoe. 1697 *Perago* [see B. 1]. 1702 C. MARSH *Alleg. Chr. n. App.* (1852) 171 The piragua kept bustling to and again. 1719 *Periagua* [see B. 1]. 1733 N. JERSEY *Arch.* XI. 321 A large new Piraguia, of about 31 foot in length. 1736 *Ibid.* 452 The Owners of the other two Boats and Piraguier. 1738 *Ibid.* 532 Chained by three Piraguas. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 5 Coming thither, in their small canoes, or Piraguas. 1765 in F. B. *Thorough* *Steele of Detroit* (1850) 115 Three Pirates and two Piraguas. 1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 498 The French traders, make of them piraguas. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View of U.S.* 74 Two boats (piraguas) were detached from Detroit. 1845 *DARWIN Voy.* *Nat.* xiv. (1873) 294. The piragua is a strange rough boat. 1703 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1739) III. On Craft was but Canoes and Petty Oagers. 1735 N. JERSEY *Arch.* XI. 451 He recovered himself and seized a Piraguia of Alderman Romer. 1736 *Pittuagua* [see B. 1]. 1739 WITTENBERG in *L'oy & Philib.* (1756) 36 We went in a Piraguia over the Sound. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 298 A Piraguia and Half-Calf. 1776 N. CARVER in *Sparks' Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 301 Our people ran in the piraguas ashore.

B. Signification.

1. A long narrow canoe hollowed from the trunk of a single tree, and sometimes deepened by the addition of planks along the sides, or widened by being built of two curved sections with a flat bottom inserted between them.

1609 [see A. 1]. 1630 CARP. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 52 There were six Piraguas, which are huge great trees, formed as your Canoes, but so laid out on the sides with boards, they will seem like a little Gally. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1699) 21 *Peragoes* and *Canoes* are nothing but the Tree it self made hollow but wise, and the Canoe generally sharp at both ends, the Perago at one only, with the other end flat. 1719 *JR Fox Cruise* i. ix. (1840) 149 To make myself a canoe or peragua. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 212 *Peraguas*, double and single canoes, used by the natives of islands in the south seas. 1843 *PACSCOTT Mexico* vi. v. (1864) 367 The canoes and piraguas of the enemy.

2. An open flat-bottomed schooner-rigged vessel; a sort of two-masted sailing barge, used in America and the W. Indies.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 106/4 A small Vessel of ours called a Pirague, chasing and taking his Shallop laden with Provisions. 1736 *Wesley's Trav.* 4. Apr. I set out for Frederica in a piraguia—a sort of flat-bottomed barge. 1744 F. MOORE *Voy. Georgia* 49 These Piraguas are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 25 to 30 Tons. They have a kind of a Forecastle and a Cabin; but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two Masts, and Sails like Schooners. They row generally with two Oars only. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 456 A *Pottiguia*, a two-mast Boat used by the Caribs.

Pirai, variant of **PERAI**, S. American fish.

Pirameret, variant spelling of **PIRAMETER**.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1714/1

Piramid, **Piramis**, etc., obs. ff **PYRAMID**, etc. **Piramidig** (piramidig) [Echoic, after the bird's call.] A name given in the W. Indies to a night-hawk, *Chordeiles virginianus* or *C. minor*.

1847 *Goss. Birds Jamaica* 33 We hear a loud, abrupt, and rapid repetition of four or five syllables in the air above our heads, resembling the sounds, *piramidig*, or *gi me a bit*, or perhaps still more, *wittia-wittawit*. *Ibid.* 37 Whether the Piramidig retires after its twilight evolutions are performed, or where it dwells by day, I have little evidence. 1859 *Zoologist* XVIII. 6976 The peculiarity of flight in the piramidig. 1894 *Newton Dict. Birds* 727 *Piramidig*, a Ciole name. (*Chordeiles*) *minor* (Nightjar), being an imitation of its cry uttered during its remarkable flight.

[[**Piranha** (pirā nā). [Pg., from Tupi *pira nya*, var. of *piraya*, scissors, also this fish.] A voracious South American fish = **PERAI**.]

1869 R. F. BURTON *Brasil* II. 33 The poor almost live upon the...deadly Piranha. 1904 G. A. BOULENGER *Let. to Editor*, The voracious S. American fish...*Serrasalmo piraya*, is known in English books of natural history as the Piranha or Caribe, or Cariba.

Pirastick, variant of **PEIRASTIC**.

Pirate (pirāt), sb. Also 5-8 **pyrat**, 6 **pyratote**, **pyrotte**, **atte**, 6-7 **pyrote**, **pirat**, 7 **pyratte**. [ad. L. *pīrāta*, a Gr. *πειράτης*, f. *πειράω* to attempt, attack, assault. Cf. *F. pirate* (1448 in *Italz-Darm.*), Sp., Pg., It. *pirata*, Du. *piraat*, Ger., Sw., Da. *pirat*.]

1. One who robs and plunders on the sea, navigable rivers, etc., or cruises about for that purpose; one who practises piracy; a sea-robbber.

1387 *THEVISA Nigden* (Rolls) VI. 415 Pe see peves of Danes [i.e. *Dan pirates*]. 1426 *Lyng De Guit Pilgr.* 23963, I mene pyratys of the Se, Which byngne folk in povertie. 1430-40 — *Hochus* i. xxi (1554) 38 I hus word phate of Pirhus toke the name. 1522 J. CLARK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 312 *Pirats*, Mores, and other infidels. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 *titul*, An acte for punishment of pyratotes and robbbers on the sea. 1561 *EDEN Arte Navig.* Pref. ff. j. *Pilotos* (i.e. not *Photes*, Rulers, not *Rouies*). 1601 *SHAKS Trav. M.* v. 1. 7 Notable Pyrate, tho' salt-water Theefe. 1621 *Cok. Rec. Peninsule* I. 360 For the resisting...of all enemies, pyratists, and rebels. 1724 *Jr. B. of Rates* 12 We have secured the Navigation of our Subject, against all other Pyrats. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* x. 1 285 *Clicia*, formerly the nest of those daring pyratists. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 315 River Pirates ply upon the Tiamas, during the night. 1817 *BYRON Mayfred* II. 32 A traitor on land, and a pirate at sea. 1867 *FREEMAN Nov. Comp.* I. iv. 129 In the mouths of...plain-spoken enemies his people [the Normans in France] are only the Pirates, and himself the Chief of the Pirates, down to the end of the [10th] century.

1839 *BAILLY Festus* xviii (1852) 261 Oh, Love's a bold pirate—the son of the sea! 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 3/2 Four eggs were captured by rats or other water pirates.

2. *transf.* A vessel employed in piracy or manned by pirates; a pirate-ship.

1600 *HOLLAND Liny* xxxix. xxxvi. 875 Scouting the coast with his pyrats and men of warre. 1649 *EVLYN Diary* 12 July, We had a good passage, tho' chased for some hours by a pyrate. 1766-31 *WALDRON Descr. Isle of Man* (1805) 9 A stately pirate that was steering her course into this harbour. 1836 *MARSHALL's* *Philib.* xvii, That's as much as to say that she's a pirate.

3. Any one who roves about in quest of plunder; one who robs with violence; a marauder, plunderer, despoiler. Also *fig.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, Y^e great piat and olde thefe the deuyl! 1796 *CAVALLIER Men* III. 226 It has been always a custom among the Soldiers in France to extort Money from the Country. These Pyrates had plundered, killed and made the Country pay all they could get from them. 1802 *SAMUELSON Suro. Londonderry* 129 No clover sown, on account of promiscuous flocks of sheep, which are emphatically called pirates. 1846 *LANDOR Heroic Idylls*, *Thrasymedes & Euxine* 80 Pirate of virgin and of princely hearts! 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 155 Pirates of the desert.

4. *fig.* One who appropriates or reproduces without leave, for his own benefit, a literary, artistic, or musical composition, or an idea or invention of another, or, more generally, anything that he has no right to; esp. one who infringes on the copyright of another.

1668 J. HANCOCK *Brooks's String of Pearls* (Notice at end), Some dishonest Booksellers, called Land-Pirates, who make it their practice to steal Impressions of other mens Copies. 1701 *Dr. Fox's True-born Eng. Explan. Pref.* (1703) 6 It's being printed again and again by Pyrates. 1709 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 101 f. 1 These Miscreants are a Set of Witches we Authors call Pirates, who print any book, as soon as it appears, in a smaller Volume, and sell it (as all other Theives, do stolen Goods) at a cheaper Rate. 1793 *LOCKHART Scott* lvi. (1839) VII. 117 A recent alarm about one of Ballantyne's workmen transmitting proof sheets of *Peveril* while at press to some American pirate. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address Brit. Assoc.* There are abuses in the working of the patent law, and protection is often granted to pirates and impostors, to the detriment of real inventors. 1887 *Shakespeareana* VI. 105 In 1599 two of them [Shakspeare's Sonnets] were printed by the pirate Jaggard.

5. An omnibus which infringes on the recognized routes and snaps up the regular custom of other omnibuses, or which overcharges and otherwise

preys upon passengers. Now often applied to any omnibus owned by a private firm or person. Also *transf.* The driver of such an omnibus.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec 3/1 The 'pirate omnibus man', who had no fixed routes or stated hours. The pirate pulls his horses to pieces. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct 3/3 'The 'bus was a pirate', said the witness. *Ibid.* Even in conversation with an elderly lady a private 'bus is a 'pirate', and nothing else. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar 11/4 This was evidenced by the number of persons being carried by 'pirates', many of which were running at the old fares.

6. Applied to animals the habits of which suggest piracy, as a. A species of hermit crab; b. A small fresh-water fish of voracious habits (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), common in the eastern U.S.; also called *pirate-perch*.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 136 One of the most abundant [Crustacea] is that which is commonly known as the 'pirate'. The pirate has no home of its own, but appropriates that which belongs to others. It has a preference for the shells of the buccina, murex, and bulla.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, that is a pirate, as *pirate-bird*, *fishbustle*, *guest*; b. of, belonging to, or inhabited by pirates, as *pirate-brig*, *coast*, *frigate*, *hoard*, *schooner*, *ship*, *town*, *vessel*, *work*, c. *pirate-like*, *raiden* adjs; d. *pirate-blue* a., of a vivid shade of blue; *pirate-bus*, omnibus (see 5); *pirate-fish*, local name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*; *pirate-perch* (see 6 b); *pirate publisher* (see 4), *pirate spider*, *Lycosa piratica* (see quot.).

1824 *MACGILLIVRAY Man. Brit. Ornith.* II. 255 *Cataractes Skua*. Brown or Skua 'Pirate-Bird'. 1866 *Daily News* 17 Oct 6/5 A gown in 'pirate blue' cloth, rather a vivid shade, by the way. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec 5/1 In these days the 'pirate-blue' has turned itself into a more or less honest tramp steamer. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Real of Quail* (1809) III. 86 We had great treasure in the 'pirate frigate'. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. v. 17 *Pirate* speaks largely of his 'pirate hoard'. 1861 *CORAN*, *Piraticus*, *Piraticus*, *Piraticus* like. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec 5/3 In 1832 it was noticed that...conductors of the new 'buses'...overcharged passengers, and met...protests with abuse. These were the first 'pirate omnibuses'. 1905 *G. Ray* Apr. 365 This 'pirate-ridden and fish-eating land'. 1868 *WOOD Homes without H.* xxxi. 59 The 'Pirate Spider' (*Lycosa piratica*), has similar habits, chasing its prey on the water, and descending as well below the surface. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 772 The 'pirate towns of Barbary'. 1900 *Hours Chron.* 23 Jan 3/4 All 'pirate work', mostly from the United States.

Hence **Pirates**, a female pirate.

1862 *RUSSELL Diary North & S. I.* xv. 163 The pirates and pirates had control of both. 1879 *MISS YONGE Canoes* Ser. IV. xxx. 327 The 'Sea Queen' or pirates.

Pirate (pirāt), v. [*f. PIRATE sb.*; cf. *F. pirater* (c. 1600 in *Hatz-Darm.*), It. *piratore* 'to rob by Sea' (Florio 1598), Sp. *piratar* intr. to pirate.]

1. *trans.* To practise piracy upon; to plunder piratically; to make booty of as a pirate; to rob, to plunder.

1574 *HILLIOWES Geneva's Ram. Ep.* (1737) 329 A puissant Pirat named Abenachab, passed from Asia into Africa, he pilled and pated such as he met with all by Seas. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State Wks.* 1851 VIII. 265 An afflicted and misad' virgin, born of honest Parents, but pyrated out of her Native Country. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) II. 373 It was pirated out of his house, and he could never find who had it. 1826 *SCOTT Autogr.* xvii, Their rivals in trade...might have encroached upon their bounds for the purpose of pirating their wood. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept 5/9 One of the ferry launches running between Hong Kong and Yau ma ti...had been pirated while still in the harbour.

2. *intr.* To play the pirate, practise piracy.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 To suspect...that she was going to Pyrate in the Indies. 1710 *WHITWORTH Acc. Russia* (1758) 141 These vessels are now pirating in the Baltick. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 261 [To] put it out of the Power of both France and Spain, to pirate upon us again. 1816 *SOUTHWY in Q. Rev.* XCV. 302 France perpetually pirating against the homeward bound fleets. 1887 *BESANT The World went*, etc. xiv. They proposed to go a pirating among the Spanish settlements.

3. *fig. trans.* To appropriate or reproduce (the work or invention of another) without authority, for one's own profit.

1706 *Dr. For. Year's Dn. Pref.* 42 Gentlemen-Booksellers, that threatened to Pyrate it, as they call it, viz. *Reprint* it, and sell it for half a Crown. 1754 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 38 f. 6 To prevent his design being pirated, he intends petitioning the Parliament. 1850 *CHUBB Locks & Keys* 36 He had no right to pirate a peculiar trade mark. 1884 *American VII* 318 The injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works.

Hence **Pirated ppl. a.**; **Pirating vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1697 *tr. Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 77 One day, as Meluzza came from Pyrating, he brought [etc.]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. & Ind.* I. xii. 140 The English went to burn that Village and their pirating Vessels. 1731 *GAY Lett. to Swift* 1 Dec, I have had an injunction for me against pirating-booksellers. 1737 *BYRON Junt & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 133 To put out a pirated edition. 1883 *American VI* 44 A pirated extract from a paper published some fifteen years ago. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec 3/2 The pirating of woodcuts in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

†**Pirately**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*f. PIRATE sb.* + *-LY* 1: cf. *soldierly*.] Of the nature of a pirate, piratical.

1625 *Impeachment Dr. Buckh.* (Camden) 220 A kennell of rancke pirately roages. **Piratory** (pirō tēri), *rare*. Also *piraty* [ad. *F. piraterie*, *f. PIRATE sb.* + *-erie* 1: see *-ERY*.]

(Cf *L. piraterium*, a. Gr. *πεῖραρχιον* a gang of pirates.) = **PIRACY** 1.

[1756 H. WALPOLE *Letter to Mann* 25 Jan, Monsieur Bonac complaining in harsh terms of our brigandages and piracies.] 1903 KIRKING 5 *Nations* Ded., Else Ivers league against the land in piracy of food.

Piratic (pə'raɪtɪk), *a.* [ad. *L. piraticus*, a. Gr. *πεῖρατικός*, f. *πεῖραρχος* pirate. see -IO. So *L. piratice*] Of or pertaining to a pirate or pirates, like a pirate. *Piratic war*, that waged by Pompey against the pirates in the Mediterranean.

a. 1440 DAY *Paul's* 1181: 13 [He] Out-law-like doth challenge as his own Your Highness due, nay, Pyratuck deimes the waxen fleet, sailing upon your plains. 1692 WASHINGTON to *Milton*, *Def. Pop.* v. M's Wks. 185: VIII 137 Nor must Pompey have undertaken the Pnatuck War 1782 WATSON *Philop.* III, iv (1839) 201 The piratic states of Barbary. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xlv 395 The Algerines were now sweeping with their piratic craft the Mediterranean.

Piratical (pə'raɪtɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pirate or piracy; of the nature of, characterized by, given to, or engaged in piracy; pirate-like

1579-80 Reg. Privy Council Scot. III 255 Thair pnat call and weikid deidis. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I. 528/1 The piratical way that was achieved by Pompey the Great. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 107 Capt. Sharp's Pyratyckal Voyage to the South Sea. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* x. 1 245 The gold which the Scandinavians had acquired in their pyratyckal adventures. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III 103 These would apprise their relatives, the pyratyckal Sioux of the Missouri, of the approach of a band of white traders. 1872 YATES *Growth Comm.* 365 The Moors established the pyratyckal states of Algiers and Tunis.

b. *fig.* Given to literary piracy, etc. 1737 POPE *Let. Pref.* Errors of the press. multiply'd in so many repeated editions, by the Avarice and Negligence of pyratyckal Printers. 1759 DRYDEN *Pope* 87 The piratical Curd had advertised the letters of Messieurs Prior and Addison. 1877 DOWSON *Shaks. Prim.* i. 13 Piratical publishers tried in some dishonest way to come at the manuscript.

2. Obtained by piracy; pirated; produced by literary piracy. 1505 Reg. Privy Council Scot. I 336 Ony of the said piratical gudies. *Ibid.* 337 Persons that avanciously ressetts the piratical gudies. 1632 BRATHWAT *Phrases*, Saylor 88 In hope to become sharer in a pyratyckal treasure. 1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 245 Two legal editions—two piratical ones.

Piratically (pə'raɪtɪkəl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II *Collect. Rec.* 162 Order hath been taken that certain Goods, pynally taken upon the Seas should be restored to the true Owners. a. 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Pract.* II, (1704) 250/2 The People were Pyratyckally given. 1734 *Hist. Littellaria* IV. 38 It had been officiously and pyratyckally printed by others. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III, ii. 48 Its flag had been insulted, its maritime rights disregarded, its property pyratyckally seized and confiscated.

Piratism (pə'raɪtɪzəm), *n.* [f. *PIRATE* sb. + -ISM; cf. *It. piratismo* 'Piracy or robbing by Sea' (Florio 1611).] 1880 O. DONOVAN *Mero Oasis* I. iv 67 To check the piratism of the Turcoman maritime populations.

† **Piratize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to piracy.

1638 Sir T. BERNARD *Trav.* (ed. 2) 334 Nor cease the Islanders to rob and piratize the Chinese.

† **Piratously**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* Also 6-tuosly. [f. as prec. + -OUS + -LY 2.] = **PIRATICALLY**.

1538 in R. G. Marsden *Set. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) I. 73 One Walter Soly with certain marynys, came feloniously and pynatiously upon boide. 1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Rec.* 162 Divers Merchants.. have had their goods pynatiously looted and taken.

Piraya, variant of **PERAI**, **PIRANEA**.

Pirak, obs. form of **PERK** v. 1

Fire, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 pyre. [ME. *pyren*, identical in form and sense with *LG* (in Brem. Wch.) and *EFris. pyren*, of unknown origin. The same sense is expressed in mod. Eng. by *PERK* v., which is not known before 1590. Their phonetic relation is difficult to understand; but of the pairs *kike*, *kech*, *pike*, *peck*, *pape*, *peep*, *pule*, *peel*, also *piku* sb., *peek*, now *peak*, which present similar problems. Some have suggested that *LG. pyren* was a variant of *pyren*, *pyren*, with similar sense; but this is unlikely.]

intr. To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out; to peer.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 29 Rihit so doth he, when that he puth [vise] tithen. And tothet on hire wommanhede. 1399 LANGR. *Rich. Redeles* in 48 Thanne cometh Another proud patitiche. And preythliche pithill tith be dame passe. c. 1400 *Beryn* 550 Go vp & loke, & in the assens pith. *Ibid.* 1412 They herd all his compleynt, pat petouse was to heie, fawyns in-to the Churche pryethelych gan pith. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton Gloss*, *Pyrene*. Always used in combination with peeping, as, 'peeping and pyring about'. 'Peeping and pyring into every body's business'.

Fire, var. **PERRY** 1, *Obs.*, pear-tree; obs. f. **PIER**.

Firene, **Firenean**, **Firetheum**, **Firethrum**;

see **PER**. **Pirlawe**, obs. corrupt form of **PARIAH**.

Pirie, variant of **PERRY** 1, *Obs.*, **PIRIE**.

Piriform, variant (etymologically correct) of **PERIFORM**.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Piri-piri** (pī'ri-pī'ri). A Maori name applied to several plants, esp. to *Halaragis mucrantha*, a

shrubby plant found in India, south-eastern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand; also to *Azara Santarosia*, used as tea and as a medicine, called by the colonists by corruption *biddy-biddy*.

(In the former sense misprinted *piri-piri* (see A. Cunningham in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1839) III. 30), an error repeated in some dictionaries.)

1866 *Texas Bot.* 567 s. v. *Halaragis* (Piri-piri) 1880 *N. Z. Country* *Flora* XII 195 (Mouri. s. v. *Biddy-biddy*), *Piri-piri* by the settlers, has been corrupted into *biddy-biddy*.. These tenacious bums of the piri-piri. 1884 MILLER *Plant-u.*, *Piri-piri*-hrub.

Pirk (ə, obs. form of **PERK** sb. 1 and v. 1

Pirl (pārl, *Sc.* pīrl), *v.* *arch.*, *Sc.*, and *dial.* Also 6 pirl, pyrll, 6-9 purl [Origin not ascertained, perh. onomatopoeic: cf. **PURL** v.]

1. *trans.* To twist, wind, or spin (threads, fibres, or hairs) into a cord, in early use *esp.* to twist or spin (gold or silver wire) into cord or 'lace', now *esp. dial.* to twist (horsehair) into fishing-lines, etc.

1523 SKELTON *Gast. Laurel* 796 Sum pirling of golde theyre work to encrease With fingers smale, and handis whyte as mylk. 1530 PALSGR 558/1, I pyle wye of golde or syluer, I wynde it upon a whele as sylke wome do. 1556 J. HENRY wood *Spider* 4, f. xci. 39 But cowpew, vpon cowpew, pild in each coste. All parts of window to be so emboste. That no fle can passe. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pirl* 2 To twist, twine, curl; as to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line. Roxb., *Clydes*. 1828 MOTT *Manne Wauch* xxvi, A bit daugh, half an ounce weight, pirlled round w' the knuckles into a case. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/2 The car of the Gold and Silver Wire Drawers Company, men and women in the costume of James I. were engaged in wire drawing, flitting, and spinning thread, pulling bullion, weaving lace, embroidering, and lace making. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss*, *Purl*, to twist between finger and thumb. Horsehair is purlled thus in making snares for bird catching in winter.

2. To cause to revolve, to spin; to throw or toss with spinning motion. Also *intr.* To move with such motion, to revolve rapidly, to spin.

1797 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 273 (E. D. D.) Clanreuch snow blows pirlin on the plain. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 25 (Jam.) Could December's pirlin duff Maki's Winter fierce an' snell come. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, v. n. to whirl. 1880 *Id.* (new ed.) s. v. *Pirl* up the pennies. [1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset* *W. d. d.*, *Pirle*, to cause to spin. 'Let me pirle the top, I'll show thee how to make'n go!']

3. *intr.* To curl, 'to ripple as the surface of a body of water under a slight wind'. (Jamieson 1808.)

Hence **Pirled** *pp. a.*, twisted, twined, spun into a thread or lace.

c. 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 763 Then yt cayspeth and syneth as bryght as any pyrlid gold. 1590 in *Archaeologia* LII 17 A corpaux case and the corpaux of gold pyrlid and crymyssynne velvet. 1593 *Rails of Customs* D vij, Pirlid lace called catelvet lace of thred the groce us. vid. 1583 STRUPT *Anat. Abus* i. (1879) 71 Some with purlid lace so cloyed.

Pirl, *sb.* *Sc.* [f. prec. vb.] a. A twist, curl.

b. A fine curl or ripple on the surface of water.

1825 JAMIESON s. v. 'There's a pirl on the water'. 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 150 (E. D. D.) Wi' the pirl ben' awa', the pool was as clear as crystal. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, 2. Twist, twine, curl, as 'That line has na the richt pirl'. *Clydes*.

Pirl, obs. or dial. form of **PURL** sb. 1 and v.

Pirlicue, *pirlie*-, variants of **PURLIOUE**.

Pirlewinkles: see **PILWINKLES**.

† **Pirn**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. metathesis of *prun*, *prene*, **PREEN**, a pin.] ? A pointed twig or branch; ? a thorn or spine.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 498: 210 Pai fande a ferly faue tre quare on na fute groued, Was void of all hure verdure & vacant of lutes.. With outen bark ouir bast full of bare pines.

Pirn (pīrn, *Sc.* pīrn), *sb.* 2. Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 5-6 *pirne*, *pyrne*, 8 *pyrn*, 6- *pirn*, (9 *dial. pirn*). [Origin uncertain.]

Jamieson points out that in sense 2 'it is sometimes called a bough' (cf. *BRACH* sb. 4), and may thus be, like *Pirn* sb. 1, a metathetic form of *prun*, *PREEN*; but the latter has existed in *Sc.* since 14th c. as *prune*, *prun*, *preen*, and there is no evidence of any contact or confusion between the two words.]

1. A small cylinder on which thread or yarn is wound, formerly made of a hollow reed or quill, but now usually of turned wood or iron, with an axial bore for mounting on a spindle when winding, a weaver's bobbin, spool, or reel.

(Cf. the synonym *Spool*, the orig. sense of which appears to have been *quill* or *hollow reed*.)

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 *Pyrne*, of a webdarys loome, *panus* (an error reproduced by Palgrave). 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 25 Item viij pirnis of gold for the sammyyn harnessing, plice of the pirne x s; summa iiii s. 1504 *Id.* II. 289 Item for v pirn of gold. 1700 Sir A. BALGOUN *Lett.* 210 In the Highest Store there are innumerable Pirns of Silk. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 510 Fit to earn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling pirns, (trolling up yarn upon lake reeds, cut in small pieces, for the shuttle). 1829 E. L. IRVING *Times of Martyrs in Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-motion. 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants* 82 The stalks [of *Arundo Phragmites*] were formerly used for making weaver's pirns. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 217 1899 CROCKETT *Kat Kennedy* 175 A load of birchwood to be transformed into bobbins and pirns.

b. *Phrases*. (Sc.)

To wind any one a *pirn*, to plan trouble for or injury to one, get one into difficulty, to wind (oneself) a bonny (queer) *pirn*, to get into a difficulty or entanglement; au

ill-favoured (winded) *pirn*, a troublesome or complicated business, to wind one's *pirns*, to cause one trouble or anxiety to read (around) a *winded* *pirn*, to clear up a tangled matter or difficulty, to get clear of an entanglement; to wind (up) one's *pirn*, to make an end, have done.

1535 Sir WART *Chon. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 301 Throw sic displeour he hes wynd him ane pirne. 1568 in *Lang. Hist.* Scot. (1904) III. ii. 48 [Ayr] is said to have advised Charles to keep him [Lorne] in England or else he would wind him a *pirn*. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* G. iii. xv, Ise wind ye a *pirn*, To reel some day. 17 *Sc. Haggis* 161 (E. D. D.) I'll just wind up my *pirn*, and hae done with a remark or sae. 1787 SHIRRIE *Is. Jamie & Bess* ii. 11, Ere ye get loose, ye'll redd a *winded* *pirn*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Ye'll spin and wind yourself a bonny *pirn*. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxv, By the Thame's Cross, man, this is an ill favoured *pirn* to wind. 1893 STEVENSON *Callions* xxiii 282, I shall have a fine *winded* *pirn* to unwind.

c. A reel of sewing cotton, a bobbin or spool. (A common name in *Sc.*)

1820 [Known to be in use in Hawick]. 1887 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 64, Gin a customer ca'd for a penny *pirn*.

† 2. *transf.* The yarn wound upon the *pirn* (ready for the shuttle); also, as much as a *pirn* holds, a *pinful*. ? *Obs. rare*.

[Cf. 1474, 1502 in 1.] 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Dougl.* *Ames* v. *Pyrrut*, The Women and Weavers [of Scotland] call a small parcel of yarn put on a bough (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a *Pyrrn*, but most commonly the stick on which it is put passes under that name. 1824 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Pirn*, the wound yarn that is on a weaver's shuttle.

3. Any device or machine resembling a reel, or used for winding, *esp.* a fishing-reel.

1782 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 159 A *pirn* (for angling), a wheel. 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV 17 The curvature of the wire, acquired by its being wound round a *pirn*, was not entirely unfolded for some months. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* Ser. 1. 78 (E. D. D.) Auld Jacob's still and fishing *pirn*. 1839 I. C. HICIN and Brit. Angler's *Man.* i. (1841) 6 A *winch* or *reel*, is used for running tackle, and is generally made of brass, but I have seen them in Scotland made of wood, wher. they are called *pirns*. c. 1850 W. GRAHAM in R. Ford *Harp. Poeth.* (1893) 149, I waucken'd bicht, 'To my *pirn* wildly skirlin'. 1900 C. MURRAY *Flame-wind* 3 Hear the whirr o' the miller's *pirn*. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 A primitive contrivance of a hand-wheel, three *pirns*—a man, a woman, and two boys twisting green rushes into ropes.

† 4. An unevenness or 'cockle' in the surface of a piece of cloth, caused by difference in the yarns composing it. *Obs. rare*.

[They still say in Angus, that a web is all *pirned*, when woven with unequal yarn' (Jamieson).]

1723 P. LANDSAY *Interest Scot.* 166 We should have no more bad Cloth, nor any Cloth disliked by Bars, Strips, or Pirns, occasioned by putting different Kinds of Yarn in the same piece.

5. *attr. and Comb.*, as *pirn-winder*, *re-winding*; *pirn-oag* (see quot.); *pirn-oap*, a wooden bowl used by weavers to hold their quills (Jamieson). *pirn-girnel*, a box for holding *pirns* while they are being filled; *pirn-house*, a weaving shed; *pirn-stuck*, a wooden spit or spindle on which the quill (*pirn*) is placed while the yarn put on it in spinning is reeled off; *pirn-wheel*, a wheel for winding thread on bobbins; *pirn-wife*, a woman who fills *pirns* with yarn.

1880 *Antiqu. & Down Gloss*, **Pirn cage*, an arrangement of *pirns* standing up from a square frame, in which 'pirns' or bobbins are stuck—used in power loom factories. 1867 EILEEN JOHNSON *Poems* 129 Nae mair in our 'pirn house' Ye'll hunt the rat, nor catch a moose. 1894 (W. D. LATTICE) *Tam Bodkin* xxi. 216 My legs.. they're like 'pirn sticks' luskit in breaks. 1896 G. STROUT *R. Ughurhan* xxi. 226 Women discussed it at their 'pirn wheels'. 1895 A. PHILLIP *Parish of Longforgan* x. 276 A good canny 'pirn winder' Her average wage from 'pirn-winding' was not more than two shillings a week. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 2/1 'Pirn-winding', an accessory trade to hand loom weaving, will, no doubt, die with the present workers.

Pirn, *sb.* 3. *dial.* Also *pyrn*. A twitch for horses, etc.: see *quots*.

1846 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss*, *Purn*, the same as *Twitch*... *Twitch*, an instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse, to make it stand still during shoeing. 1869 *Consulate Gloss*, *Pirn*, a stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse. *Pirns*, a kind of ring for a vicious cow's nose. 1873 *Swadcliffe Gloss*, *Pirn*, a stick with a nose at the end to hold an unruly horse.

Pirn (pīrn), *v.* *Sc.* [app. f. *PIRN* sb. 2.] Found only in pa. pple. and ppl. adj. **Pirned**, interwoven with threads of different colours; striped; brocaded.

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224 Crammay watin jarmit wyth gold. 1513 *Im. et al. Ames* iii. vii. 26 Riche weids, Figurit and pyrrnit [ed. 1553 *pyrrnit*] all with goldin threds. *Ibid.* viii. in 268 *Ames*. knychly wylid, Pirnit and wovyn full of syn gold thred. 1539 *Inv. R. Ward* (1815) 33 Ane gowne of crammay vilvot. hnit with pyrrnit satyne. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss* *Ponglas Ames*, *Pyrrnit*, striped, woven with different colours. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storn* ii (1827) 22 He 'Tucks up his pyrrnit tunic'.

Pirnie, *pirny* (pī'ni), *a.* and *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [app. related to *prec. vb.* and to *PIRN* sb. 2 sense 4.]

A. *adj.* (Of cloth:) Striped with different colours. [1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 253 The Kingis gowne of pyrrne satyne of gold lynit with Romany luge.] 1597 CLELAND *Poems* 12 With lroges, and Trues, and pirnie Plaudes, With good blew Bonnets on their Heads. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Fannie Birnie*, The famous siddler of Kinghorn.. Tho' bath his weeds and mirth were *pirny*. [Note. When a piece of stuff is wrought unequally, part coarse, and part fine, of yarn of different colours, we call

it pirny, from the pirn]. 1865 JANET HAMILTON *Poems* 192 Crossing his 'pirnie' plaid over his shoulders and chest.

B. sb. A conical woollen nightcap, usually striped with different colours
[Generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock] (Jamieson).

1884 MACTAGGART *Galloway Encycl.* s.v. A monkey leaped on to his shoulder, and plucked off his pirnie. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pirnie*, a woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours and stripes. 1895 CROCKETT *Bag-Myrle & Pat* 206 Tibbie was knitting at a reid pirnie for her father.

Pirnie, pirny (pɪrni), sb.² *Sc.* Diminutive of *PIRN* sb.¹

1776 C. KIRK *Panther's Ill.* 5 The auld gudewife the pirny 100. W. twenty hand. 1879 J. WILKINSON *Tellings* 192 (E. D. D.) Doon to the Leap I'll often rin, Richt glad to hear my pirnie spin.

Pirogue (piroˈg). Also 7 pyraque, pyroque, 8-9 perioquo, 9 perogue, perioque, piroque, peroque. See also PIRAGUA. [A. F. *pyroque* (proˈg), prob. from Galili, the Canb dialect of Cayenne] Another form of PIRAGUA: still used in the same senses, but more widely diffused, and extended (under French influence) to the native canoes of various regions, and to kinds of open boats, with or without sails, locally used.

1665 C. DE ROCHEFORT *Hist. des Antilles* 86 Grandes chaloupes qu'ils appellent pyraques. 1666 J. DAVIS *Hist. Caribby Isles* 39 The Caribbians will of one trunk make three long shallows called pyraques. 1698 FROCKER *Voy.* 66 Pyraques...large Canoes, very long and made of one single tree, hollowed. 1777 ROBINSON *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. iv. 261 Their pirogues or war boats are so large as to carry forty or fifty men. 1792 MAR. RIDDI *Isl. Voy. Madelara* 85 This tree supplies the Caribs with wood for building their perioques or canoes, which they cut out of the trunk. 1807 P. GAY *Isl. 12* The expedition was embarked on board a bateau and two perioques. 1808 PRICE *Sources Mississ.* 18 Met two perioques full of Indians. 1828 WYSTER, *Pirogue*...In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a lee-board. 1838 J. HALL *Notes West Indies* 218 The earliest improvement upon the canoe, was the Pirogue, an invention of the whites...the pirogue has greater width and capacity, and is composed of several pieces of timber—as if the canoe was sawed in two equal sections, and a broad flat piece of timber inserted in the middle. 1860 DOMANEN *Deserts N. Amer.* II. 276 Canoes are of three sorts: piroques, made of the stem of a single tree; small boats lined with buffalo hide...and lastly the canoe properly so called. 1886 *Tr. de Bissau* in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6/2 It was impossible...to ascend the Ogowa without the aid of the natives to pilot our pirogues in the rapids. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 85/1 She is what they call a pirogue here (West Indies)...she has a long narrow hull, two masts, no deck: she has usually a crew of five, and can carry thirty barrels of tafia. 1893 J. FOCKERTY *Juanita* 196 A number of black canvas covered canoes, locally [W. coast of Ireland] called 'piroques'.

† **Pirot**, *Obs.* [a. f. *pirot* (Cotgr.): cf. *PINDOCK*.] 1611 Cotgr., *Pirot*, the Pirot, or Ilag-fish; a kind of long shell fish. 1686 Pirot *Staffordsh.* 250 A sort of Solenoid (which the Venetians call *Cape longe*, and the English Pirot)...a kind of Shell fish deep bedded in a solid rock.

Pirotte, *Obs.* form of *PIRATTE*.

Pirouette (piroˈet), sb. Also 8 pi-, pyroet. [a. f. *pirouette* spinning top, child's windmill or whirlingig, tectolium, pirouette in dancing or nding (15th c. in Littré); in OF. also in masc. form *piroet*, *pirouet* (15th c.), whence *piroet* in Bailey. A parallel dim. is Burgundian *pirolette* tectolium (Littré); Guernsey has the simpler form *piroise* a whirlingig or little wheel (Métivier). Evidently from same source as *Il. pirolo*, *pirolo* 'top, gig, twirl', also 'a wooden peg or pinne for an instrument of musike' (Florey), cf. *pirla*, *pirla* 'a child's top, gig, or twirl' (Fl.).

The *Il. pirolo*, *pirolo* is in form a dim. of a form **piro*. cf. Roman dial *piro* a plug (Diez), whence the It. augmentative *piro* 'a pin or peg of iron' (Fl.). If such was the origin, the sense 'pin or peg' app. gave that of 'peg-top' and 'tectolium', as in Fr., from the idea of the motion of which arose the other senses.]

1. The act of spinning round on one foot, or on the point of the toe, as performed by ballet-dancers. 1706 P. SIRS *Art of Dancing* 42 A Table of Pirouettes. 1804 Fig. 13, To Pirouetter, or Whirl about on the two Points of the Toes half-round. 1813 JEFFREY *Ess.* (1844) I. 333 Making *pirouettes* round his chamber, or indulging in other feats of activity. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xii. 277 A Columbian practising a pirouette in sober sadness. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 A rotation which would put to shame the most finished pirouettes of the opera dancer. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* I. vi. 80 Berkeley...made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his glazed boots.

2. In the manège. see *quots*.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pirouette*, *Pirotet*, in the manège, a turn or circumvolution which a horse makes, without changing his ground. *Pirouettes* are either of one head or *piete*, or of two. 1790-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pirotet*. 1775 in ASH and in mod. Dicta. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 20 He is rather skittish also, and has laid my coachman in the dust by one of his pirouettes.

Pirouette (piroˈet), v. [a. f. *pirouetter*, f. *pirouette*: see *prec*] *intr.* To dance a pirouette, spin or whirl on the point of the toe; to move with a whirling motion. Also *fig*.

[1706: see *prec*. 1.] 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 318 See, the king of the shell-fish advancing, pirouetting and dancing! 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 504 Volting demi-volting, pirouetting, parrying with and opposing the

left hand, are manoeuvres now totally disused in fencing. 1868 *Mon. Star* 28 Mai, To pirouette in combustible gaize before the footlights. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 133 After pirouetting in several strong whirlpools we at length arrived. 1894 BAKING *Gold Queen of L.* 18 To pirouette at the apex of his loftiest elocution.

Hence *Pirouette* *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*; also *Pirouetter*, one who pirouettes; *Pirouettism*, *Pirouettiveness*, *nonce-wds.*, disposition for or habit of pirouetting.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 533 A bitterness seldom exercised towards the pirouettism of a lawyer. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 295/1 A professor's chair for the improvement of pirouettiers. 1847 The boss of pirouettiveness is strangely wanting in human conformation. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol Leg. Sci.* 1 *Whishes' Frolic*, Such lofty curvettings, And grand pirouetting. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Works Life* I. viii. 286 His slovenly dress, his pirouetting walk. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* iv. iii. She began to envy those pirouettes.

Pirr (pi), sb.¹ *Sc. dial.* Also 7 pir, 9 pirrhe [app. onomatopoeic. cf. *PIRRIE*] A rattling breeze of wind.

1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (S. H. S.) 19 A little pir of wind that 1055. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'There's a fine pir of wind.' 1894 J. GORDON *Fringes of Fife* 134 To sigh in vain for a 'pirrhe' of wind.

b. A state of agitation or excitement; a flurry. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 127 When one is in a pirr about things which do not go well.

Pirr, sb.² Also *pirre*, *purre*. [Onomatopoeic, imitating the hoarse cry of the birds.] a. A local name of the Tern: see *PIRR-MAW*. b. The Black-headed Gull (*Larus rubricollis*). *rare*.

1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway Encycl.* (1876) 383 *Pirr*, is also a sea-fowl with a long tail and black head... whenever it sees any small fish or fry, dives down... on them, crying 'pirr!' 1875 LANDSBOROUGH *Arran* 401 The numerous Cumbræ pries have been destroyed or driven away. 1880 *Antirrh. & Down Glass*, *Pirr*, a two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. 1898 MACMANUS *Beard of Road* 195 The centre of the lake where the many hundred white pirs now circled, and called.

Pirr, v. *Sc.* [Onomatopoeic. goes with *PIRR sb.*] *intr.* a. Of the wind. To blow as a steady breeze. b. Of persons or animals: To drive, ride, or run rapidly; cf. *whirr*. Hence *Pirring ppl. a.* 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 62 Carcass in the pirr'n breeze, A greedily gied. 1852 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 171 Nothing could be more pleasant than so pirring through quiet roads [in a gig]. *Ibid.* 172 We bowed to each other... and I purred on.

† **Pirre**, *Obs.* *rare*. [app. from the accompanying sound.] Difficulty in breathing; asthma. 1398 *Urvis Barth De P. R.* iii. xv. (Tollem. MS.), As in him that have be pure and styfles and ben purryt and pikke biheid [L. *ut hacti in asthmaticis et anhelosis*].

Pirre, var. *PERBIE* *Obs.*, jewellery; var. *PIRR sb.* **Pirre**, *pirrey*, *Obs.* f. *PERBY* (the beverage).

Pirrick, *Pirrite*, *Obs.* ff. *PERBIE*, *PERBIE*.

Pirrie, *pirry* (piˈri). Now only *dial.* Forms: 5-6 *pyry*, *pyrie*, 5-7 *pery*, 6 *pyrry*, -*ye*, -*ie*, *pirie*, *pierie*, *pierrie*, *perrye*, -*ie*, 6-7 *pirrie*, *pirry*, *perry*; 9 *n.* and *e dial.* *perry*; also *n.* *perry*, -*ey*. [app. onomatopoeic.]

Cf. *Pirr sb.*, also the later *PERRY sb.*, and its suggested relationship to *PIRR*. All these words are apparently natural oral expressions of the action of such a wind. Gael. *piorradh* (piˈrɔɪ), genitive *piorradh* (piˈrɔɪ) 'a squall or blast' is app. a parallel formation; it appears to have no root in Celtic, and could scarcely have originated the Eng. word, of which the earliest examples belong to East Anglia, where it is still in native use.]

A blast of wind; a squall; a sudden storm of wind, 'half a gale'. In mod. dial. use also, A sudden scudding rain.

c. 1400 *Lynde Assembly of Gods* 126 With a sodeyn pyry, he lappedd him in care. c. 1440 *Proph. Parv.* 401/2 *Pyry*, or storme, *unibus*. c. 1500 *Cow Corp Christi Plays* 5/226 E. I. fryndes, ther cam a pyrie of wynd with a myst suddenly. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* I. xvii. A fynde of pirries or great stormes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* Pref. 5 In saying, thou shalt not...fear Peries and great windes. 1620 HOLLAND *Canada's Brit* (1627) 307 Hee was with a contrary pyrie carried violently into Normandie. c. 1630 RUSDON *Surre Devon* 315 (1810) 328 It suffered a kind of inundation at a spring tide, driven by a very strong perry. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 92 'If we cu'd only have a perry wind', says the Captain... A perry wind is half a gale.

b. *fig.* A 'breeze' or storm in the social or political atmosphere.

1536 *St. Piers Hen VIII.* II. 372 He pratteth, and is so proud, that he can not fayll to perrish himself in the pyry. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* 1. 178 Nor Hamilton cold have no hope to hold his seate, Nor yett Argyle to abide the court; the pyrye was to create. 1600 W. WATSON *Deca cordon* (1602) 126 There arose such a huffing peir against me.

Pirrie, *Obs.* form of *PERBY* (the beverage).

Pirr-maw (piˈrɪmɔ), Also 8-9 *pyr*, 9 *purre*. [f. *PIRR sb.* + *MAW sb.*] A local name of the Common Tern (*Sterna fluvialis*) and of the Roseate Tern (*S. dougalli*).

1744 C. SMITH *County Down* 131 Sea Fowl, as the Gull and Pyrmaw, who build in the Rocks. 1880 *Antirrh. & Down Glass*, *Pirr-maw*, the tern. *Ibid.* *Pyrmaw*, a sea bird, probably the tern or 'purre'. 1885 SWAINSON *Pov. Names Brit. Birds* 203 Roseate tern, ...Pirr-maw (Caulick-fergus). From their hoarse cry.

Pirrosyn, variant of *PERBOSIN* *Obs.*

Pirry, variant of *PERBY* *Obs.*, pear-tree.

† **Pirwike**, -*wyoke*, *Obs.* ff. *PERUKE*, *PERTWIG* 1538 *Elvot, Galeris*,...a pirwike. 1552 HULOET, *Pirwycke, galeris*.

Pirwynole, *Obs.* f. *PERTWINKLE* 2 (the mollusc). **Piry** (e, var. *PERRY*, *PERRY* 1, *Obs.* f. *PERBY* 2. **Pisa** (piˈz). Name of a city in Italy. In quot. applied to a Pisan dagger or poniard (*Obs.*).

c. 1625 FLETCHER & MASS *Cust. Country* II. iii. The difference between a Spanish rapier And your pure *pisa*.

|| **Pis aller** (pɪzˈalɛ). [F., lit. 'go woist'] The worst that can be, or can happen; what one would do, take, choose, etc., in the event of things coming to the woist; what one accepts when one can do no better; a do-no-better, a last resource.

1676 *ETHRIDGE Man of Mode* I. 1, Dormant, when did you see you *pis aller*, as you call her, Miss Lovett? 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxv. 128 She was incapable of the meanness of retaining a lover as a *pis aller*. 1808 *Edm. Rev.* XI. 438 A balance of trade paid in the precious metals, is the *pis aller* of foreign commerce. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. 1, As a *pis aller* one might put up with him. 1874 MORLEY *Compromises* II. 63 To me the history of mankind is a huge *pis aller*, a prodigious wasteful experiment.

† **Pisane**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *pe*, *pusen*, *pyisan*, 4-5 *pe*, *pusane*, 5 *pesayn*, *pys*, *pusiane*, *pysan*, *pusan*, *pissand*, 5-6 *pesan*, *pissan* (e [a. OF. *pisaine*, *pusane* adj. fem. of *pisin*, *pisan* Pisan, qualifying *gorgerette*, *helme*, etc. Cf. *basanatum Pisanum* (Du Cange).] A piece of armour to protect the upper part of the chest and neck.

13 *K. Als* 3697 *Indiens*, and Emaniens, With swords, lances, and penses [v. penses]. 13 *Coer de L.* 321 He bare away half his schelde Hys pisen ther with gan gon. 13 *Gaw & Gr.* *Kut* 204 Ne no pysan, ne no plate pat painted to aimes. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1722 He hitt hym evene one the nekk-bane Thugh ventale and pesane. c. 1400 *Land Prov.* 1429 He brant his Pisan and his colioet. *Ibid.* 12603 At him he schet And hitte him In his gorget, That it 3ede thorow his pesayn. c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xlv. He girdus to Syr Gauane, I throgh ventaylle and pusan [v. pesayne]. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* II. 112 The thrid he strak thouch his pissand of maille. *Ibid.* ix. 1104 Throu pissans stuff in sondry strak the swyr. 1537 *Acc. La. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 336 Deliverit to the King's grace, .ane pissane of maille and ane hudekule.

|| **Pisang** (piˈsɒŋ). Also 7 *piçan*, *pissan*, *pysangh*. [Malay *pisang*.] The Malay name of the Banana, formerly also in English use. *Wild pisang*, the name given to a S. African allied plant, *Streptocarpus angustata*.

1652 J. DAVIES to *Mandelslo's Trav.* 134 The Country abounds specially in Fruits, in *Pissan*, Oranges and Lemmons. 1671 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Str. Isle Voy.* 1. (1694) 147, 6000 Coco-Nuts and 100 Bundles of Pysanghs. 1822 ANNE PLUMMER to *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. II. xv. 204 The Pisang river has this name from the profusion of wild Pisang, *streptocarpus alba*, that grows upon its banks.

† **b. attrib.** *Pisang fig.*, a banana; *pisang-tree*.

1700 S. L. to *Pythe's Voy. E. Ind.* 31 Little Vessels brought Cocco's, Pisang Figs, which are a long kind of Figg. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 291 Much hath already been written concerning the Pisang tree. 1745 P. THOMAS *Anson's Voy.* 333 Those most admired are the Pisang Figs.

Pisanite (piˈzəniːt) *Mun.* [ad. Ger. *Pisamit*, named 1860, after F. Pisani, who described it: see *PIR* 1.] A hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, found in Turkey, in bright blue concretions.

1861 *Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser.* II. XXXI. 366 Pisanite, a cupreous variety of copperas from Turkey. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 646 Pisanite, occurs with chalcocypite at a copper mine in the interior of Turkey.

Pisaspalt, *erron.* form of *PISSASPALT*.

† **Piscage**, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. med.L. *piscagium* (for *piscagium*), f. *piscare* to fish, after OF. *peschage* fishing, f. *peschier* to fish; see *-AGE*] Right of fishing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Wrecks, Swannage, Warranage, Commonage, Piscage.

Piscary (piˈskəri) (Also 7 *pischary*). [ad. med.L. *piscaria* fishing rights, nent. pl. of *L. piscarius* adj., belonging to fishing, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. The right of fishing (as a thing owned). Now usually in phr. *common of piscary*: see *quot.* 1880. 1474 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 166/2 Maiketres, Warens, Piscaries, Fre Customes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Piscarie* (*piscaria*), signifieth in our common lawe, a libertie of fishing in an other mans waters. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 261 That the eyotts or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1827) 377 That the most profound thinker...of the age, confounded the right of free fishery with that of common of piscary. 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 259 Common of piscary is a liberty of fishing in another man's water, in common with the owner of the soil, and perhaps also with others, who may be entitled to the same right.

2. A place where fish may be caught; a fishing-ground, fishery.

c. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 136 There is no distresse but vpon Land in demesne, neither could a distresse be taken vpon a Piscary, but that it containeth land and demesnes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 798 Breaking their Closes, . . cutting their woods, . . fishing in their Piscary [P. piscarie]. 1714 SCROOGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 161 If a Copy holder convert Part of the Land into a Piscary it's a Forfeiture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 650 Fishermen licensed to angle or net parts of the piscary.

† b. A fish-market *Obs. rare*—.

[1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. 1v. The small tenement .. By the Piscaria.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piscary*, a Place where Fish is kept or sold, a Fish-market

8. *attrib* or as *adj*. Of or pertaining to piscaries or to fishing.

1869 *Daily News* 23 July, When the humbler tenants of presumed piscary properties were being impoverished 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 273 The piscary laws and customs were severe

† **Piscary** *Obs. rare*— [ad L. *piscarius* see *prec.*] A fisherman, a fishmonger

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Piscary* (*piscarius*), a fisher, or one that sells small fish.

Piscash, variant of **PESHOUSE**, an offering.

Piscation (*piskā'shən*), *rare* [ad L. *piscatio*—, n. of action f. *piscari* to fish, f. *piscis* a fish.] Fishing.

1624 Bp. HALI *Contempl. N. T.* iv. What is this divine Trade of ours then, but a spiritual Piscation? 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* i. viii. 32 Four books of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Hauenticks or piscation 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV 96 He must not dream of rivaling Stoddart in the science of piscation.

Piscatology, *rare*. [irreg. f. L. *piscatō*, ppl. stem of *piscari* to fish + -LOGY.] The science of fishing, in quot. *erron* = ichthyology.

1867 *ATWATER Logic* 217 Thus Ornithology, Piscatology, &c., under Zoology.

|| **Piscator** (*piskā'tōr*, -ər), [L. *piscator*, agent-n. from *piscari* to fish.] A fisherman; an angler 1633 WALTON *Angler* i. 40 *Viator* My friend Piscator, you have kept time with my thoughts, for the Sun is just rising. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. xvi. (Rowb.) 79/2 Instruments pertaining to the Piscators science. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 901/1 Extracts from ancient piscators and writers on fishing

Piscatorial (*piskā'tōr-ial*), *a.* [f. L. *piscatōrius*—, *PISCATORY* + -AL] = **PISCATORY** I.

1628 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* iii. A hook and line, a fish-spear, or any piscatorial instrument of death! 1854 PULMAN (*title*) The Book of the Axe containing a piscatorial description of that Stream 1883 J. C. BLOOMFIELD *Fisheries* i. 8 (Fish Exhib Publ.) To study the grandest specimen of piscatorial topography ever exhibited, in the official fishery map of the United States.

Hence **Piscatorialist**, a professed angler; **Piscatorially** *adv.*, in a piscatorial manner. So **Piscatorialian** *sb.*, an angler; *adj.* = **PISCATORIAL**; **Piscatorial** *a. nonce-wd.*, dealing with piscatorial matters; **Piscatorialous** *a.* = **PISCATORY**.

1903 *Westm. Gas* 8 Aug. 8/1 Mr. Henry Walford Stubbin, a well-known 'piscatorialist', died recently at Cheltenham 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1825) 454 'The Lord Mayor's health was next proposed, "piscatorially" 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 475 He was .. so piscatorially habilitated that there was no making out his order or degree 1861 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit* i. v. (1875) 134 The gentle art is cultivated by many zealous native 'piscatorialians' 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilnashock* (1880) 11 That piscatorial traveller, Franck. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 382 A 'piscatorial' page, in which we would have shown how silver fish are caught whose eyes are living gold 1799 *Naval Chron.* i. 67 The 'piscatorialious', or fishing Frog

Piscatory (*piskā'tōr-ial*), *a. (sb.)* [ad L. *piscatōrius*—, *adj.*, f. *piscator* fisher: see -ORV 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to fishers or to fishing.

Piscatory ring, the signet ring worn by the pope as successor of St. Peter (cf. *Matt* iv. 19, etc.).

1533 P. FLETCHER (*title*) The Purple Island together with Piscatory Ecloges. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. iii. 296 The Pope dy'd .. and immediately the Piscatory Ring was broken by Cardinal Barbarino. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 9 To substitute fishermen for shepherds, and derive his sentiments from the piscatory life. 1861 H. F. HORE in *Macm. Mag.* V. 32 The gain to the piscatory interest would be immense. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 194 Piscatory heirlooms and relics

2. Employed in or addicted to fishing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct. Sea gull, white, cinereous, piscatory. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* ii. 271 The salmon, which are as important to the piscatory tribes as are the buffaloes to the hunters of the prairies. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* June 6 Yarmouth is piscatory beyond description.

|| 3. *erron.* Misused for **PISCINE** *a.*

1768 *Foots Devil on a Sticks* iii. Wks 1799 II 276 Certain animalcules, or piscatory entities, that insinuate themselves thro' the pores into the blood. 1848 *United Service Mag.* i. 349 The upper part being human, the lower part, from the hips, piscatory.

† **P.** ellipt. as *sb.* A play or the like dealing with the life of fishermen (cf. *pastoral*). *Obs.*

1621 P. FLETCHER (*title*) Sicelides, a Piscatory, as it hath beene Acted in Kings Colledge, in Cambridge.

Piscence, *piscens*, *obs.* Sc. f. **PISCANCE**.

|| **Piscēs** (*pī'sēz*). Also 4 *pī'sēz*, 5 *pī'shes*, *pī'sces*. [L. *pīscēs*, pl. of *pīscis* fish.]

1. *Astron.* The twelfth zodiacal constellation, the Fishes, also the twelfth sign of the Zodiac (originally coincident with the constellation), which the sun enters about the 20th of February.

1397 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 40 Also the degree was in the first degree of pisces c. 1400 *Dest. Trav* 4030 The sun Passing fro pisshes vnder playn course. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) ii. 532/2 On the parallel of London, as much of the ecliptic lies about Pisces and Aries in two hours as the moon goes through in six days. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. 265 In the time of Hipparchus—2000 years ago—the Sun at the vernal equinox was in the constellation Aries; now a-days it is in the constellation Pisces.

2. *Zool.* Fishes, as a Class of Vertebrata.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) xiv heading, Pisces (fishes)—1873 J. GEIKIE *Geol. Age* 525 Class Pisces

Pischo (ə, *obs.* Sc. form of **PISSE**

Piscicapture (*pī sikə ptiū*) *humorous* or *affected*. [f. L. *piscis* fish + *captūra* CAPTURE.] The catching of fish

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* (1863) i. xii. 206 The delights of pisciculture 1878 *Standard* 21 Oct. 5/1 'Snatching' is a form of illicit pisciculture for which it is impossible to entertain sympathy 1881 J. PAYN *Hum. Stories* 298 Instruments of pisciculture

Hence **Piscicapturist**, a catcher of fish

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xviii. On the part of the pisciculturist (for a fish is not to be called a fish now, and everything connected with him is pisci—something).

† **Piscicle** *Obs. rare* [ad L. *pisciculus*, dim. of *piscis* fish: see -ICULE] A little fish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 459 Neither bones nor part of the piscicle 1661 in *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 4)

Piscicolous (*pī sī kōlōs*), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish + -COL- a inhabitant + -OUS.] (See quot. 1895.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscicolous*, .. parasitic upon fishes

Piscicultural (*pī sī kōl tūrāl*), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pisciculture. Hence **Pisciculturally** *adv.*, in respect of pisciculture.

1852 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 196 Before the piscicultural era 1882 *Nature* XXVI 475 The ease with which all kinds of fish can be treated pisciculturally 1889 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/5 Prof. Huxley, a thoroughly practical authority on all piscicultural questions

Pisciculture (*pī sī kōl tūr*), [f. L. *piscis* fish + *cultura* CULTURE. Cf. F. *pisciculture* (*Dut. Acad.* 1878)] The breeding, rearing, and preservation of (living) fish by artificial means

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CLX. 304 The new arrangements for the protection of salmon, and for pisciculture, in imitation of the French practice 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* ii. ix. vii. 562 The pearl-oyster may be brought within the domain of pisciculture 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Priors* i. xxiv. 608 The monks were said to have been skilled in pisciculture.

Pisciculturist (*pī sī kōl tūr-ist*). [See -IST.] A person engaged or interested in pisciculture.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 50/3 M. Coste, the pisciculturist. 1868 *Peard Water Jarn.* i. 3 They were still immeasurably behind the pisciculturists of to day. 1881 *Standard* 10 Sept. 2/1 A practical pisciculturist, and an enthusiast in all matters relating to fish and fisheries

Piscifauna (*pī sī fō nā*), [f. L. *piscis* fish + FAUNA.] Collective term for the native fishes (of any district or country); the fish-fauna.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscifauna*, .. the fish fauna of a region

Pisciform (*pī sī fōrm*), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish + -FORM.] Having the form of a fish.

1828 STARR *Elon Nat. Hist* i. 160 Order X—Cetacea. Body pisciform, terminated by a caudal appendage 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* i. 768/2 The embryo, when hatched, is pisciform and apodal

Piscina (*pī sī nā*, *pī sī nā*). Pl. -æ, -as. [a L. *piscina* a fishpond, bathing-pool, tank, in med. L. in sense 2, It., Sp., Pg. *piscina*, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. A fishpond, a pond, basin, or pool; among the ancient Romans, a public or private pond for bathing or swimming.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 123 Also the piscina or fishpoole where the sick folk were healed. 1644 EVLYN *Tour in Italy* Wks 1871 IV. 576, I saw likewise the ruins of a piscina, or receptacle for water 1832 GALL *Pompeiana* i. v. 82 The roof of the natatorium or piscina of the baths 1854 CNT. E. DE WARREN in *de Sauley's Journ. Round Dead Sea* II. 307 The largest and most important of all the piscinas of Jerusalem 1878 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archæol.* (1879) II. 154 The covered tanks or piscinas of the ancients.

2. *Ecc.* A perforated stone basin for carrying away the water used in rinsing the chalice and the hands of the priest; generally placed in a niche on the south side of the altar, though sometimes projecting from the face of the wall or supported on a short column. Also *attrib*

1793 *Genl. Mag.* LXIII. i. 422/1 In its South wall a piscina and locker 1839 SIONHOUSE *Axholme* 226 The fenestella, or small niche, contained a vessel, basin, or piscina, for washing the hands 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Pns Churches* 132 The piscina is a sink or drain, through which the water used in several ablutions is poured away 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/2 The piscina niches are numerous but present no very special features

b. Applied to a holy-water basin or stoup. *rare* 1812 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 315/2 Against the E. side are two piscinas for holy water in the wall.

Hence **Piscinal** (*pī sī nāl*) *a.* (*rare*—) [ad. mod. L. *piscinālis*], pertaining to a fishpond or piscina. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* and in subsequent dict.

Piscine (*pī sīn*, *pī sīn*), *sb.* Also 4-5 -ene. [a. OF., F. *piscine* fishpond, bathing-pool, piscina, ad. L. *piscina*; see *prec.*]

1. A natural or artificial reservoir for water; a pool, pond, a bathing-pool; = **PISCINA** I. *Obs.* from 16th till late in the 19th c.

(In early use often applied to the *piscina probatica* or Pool of Bethesda, and Pool of Siloam)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13761 (Cott.) A water pat es cold piscine [v. r. piscine] in pau lede. c. 1320 *Lyng Command Our Lady* 134 Thou misty arke, probatic piscine. 1430-40

— *Bochas* viii. vii. (1554) 183 b. His fleshe renewed and sodenly made white By this washing in the freshe piscine *Ibid.* viii. xiii. (1558) 7 He was counsayled to make a great pycsycne With innocent blud of children y^e wer pure 1481 Caxton *Goldfry* cxxxii. 254 Fro the fourtynes without cam grete haboundance by conduyter, whiche descended in to y^e pycsycnes 11ght giete by the temple, that one endureth yet in to this day and is named probatica piscina 1577 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 Which condities serve all the Cutes .. and fyll all the pycsycnes 1854 *Westm. Gas* 30 Apr. 2/1 Cured, according to current report, by bathing her foot in the piscine [at Lourdes] 1894 J. K. GASQUET in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 350 A few .. came to ask if they might safely bathe in the piscines.

2. = **PISCINA** 2 *rare*

1489 Caxton *Doct. Sapientie* lviiv (Windsor Cas. Copy), Yft to fore the convecacion a flye or loppe .. were founde in the chalyce, it ought to be caste in to the piscine and the chalyce ought to be washen *Ibid.* The ashes & the washyng of the beeste to be put into the pycsycne 1822 NARRS, *Piscine* or *Piscina*. 1883 *Antiquary* VIII. 211 There is another piscine in the south wall of the church.

Piscine (*pī sīn*), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish: see -INE 1.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fish or fishes.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 240 Covered by bituminous marls, and with piscine remains 1816 G. S. FAURA *Orig. Fauna* i. 34 Derecto was the piscine-ship-goddes, of the Syrians 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Oris* i. c. 1. Sc. i. Or. Nat. 183 The piscine modification of the vertebrate skeleton 1859 E. CALLOW *Old Lond. Trav.* i. 120 Billingsgate, the great Walhalla of all things piscine.

Piscinity (*pī sī nī tē*), *affected* or *humorous*. [f. *prec.* + -ITY, after *humanity*, etc.] The quality or condition of being a fish; 'fishhood'.

1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 426 We do not talk of the phenomena which accompany piscinity; we talk of the phenomena of fishes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Aug. On definition of piscinity in general would be precisely that of a fish. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 542 Pioneers of blind and phosphorescent piscinity will fight with one another.

Piscitarian (*pī sī tōr-ian*). ? *humorous* *nonce-wd.*

[f. L. *piscis* fish, after *vegetarian*.] A fishmonger. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Auerley* xlviii, The Flamborough butcher once more subsided into a piscitarian.

Piscivorous (*pī sī vōrōs*), *a.* [f. L. type **piscivorus* (f. *piscis* fish + *vorus* devouring) + -OUS: cf. mod. F. *piscivore*.] Fish-eating; subsisting on fish; ichthyophagous.

1663 WILKINS *Real Char.* 155 Being generally Piscivorous. The Solan goose kind a 1705 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 Whil h I have observed in many piscivorous birds 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* ii. (1857) 37 The piscivorous habits of the Cromarty folk. 1877 COUES *Pur. Anim.* x. 373 The .. aquatic and highly piscivorous nature of the [otter].

† **Piscod**, *obs.* form of **PESCOND**.

14.. *MS. Sloane* 4 If 80 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 A note worrne or a piscod worrne.

† **Piscose**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *piscōs*—us full of fish: see -OSE.] Fishy.

1883-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 481 They liv'd upon fish, and had a piscose taste.

† **Pisculent**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *pisculentus*

abounding in fish, f. *piscis* fish: see -ULENT.] Abounding in fish, full of fish.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pisculent* (*pisculentus*), full of fishes, or that may be fished 1661 J. CHURCH *Brit. Baconica* 104 The Thames is more pisculent, or full of fish than the Severn

Pise, *obs.* form of **PISSE**; variant of **PISSE** *Obs.*

|| **Pise** (*pī zē*). [a. F. *pise*, subst. use of *pn.* pple. of *piser* to beat, pound (earth)—L. *pisāre*, *pisāre* to beat, pound, stamp.] Stiff clay or earth kneaded, or mixed with gravel, used, esp. in France and some parts of England, for building cottages, walls, etc., by being rammed between boards which are removed as it hardens; also, a name for this mode of building.

1797 H. HOLLAND in *Com. Board Agric.* i. 387 The word *pise* is a technical Term, and it has been retained in this translation because it cannot be rendered by any adequate word in the English language 1805 R. W. DICKSON *P. nat. Agric.* (1807) 1. 136 Building in what is termed *pise*, or simply by compressing well-wrought earth in moulds. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 32 A wall of *pise* or rammed gravel in a frame might very judiciously be adopted for 2 or 3 feet of the centre of the bank 1890 R. BOLDFEWOOD *Squatter's Dream* vii. The new cottage which he had judiciously caused to be built of 'pise' or rammed earth

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *pise* building, wall, work.

1840 Cottager's Man. 30 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.* *Hush.* III. Walls formed of earth in the *pise* manner 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 217 We. think that what our correspondent calls *Pise* building is common in Devonshire. and known by the name of cob-building. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1714/1 The best material for *pise* work is clay with small gravel-stones interposed through it

Pisette, ? Anglicized form of **PESETA**.

1807 R. CUMBY *Island Mem.* II. 151 We purchased three lambs at the price of two pisettes apiece.

Pisgah (*pī zā*). [a. Heb. *hōḏā Pisgah* 'cleft'.]

The name of a mountain east of Jordan, whence Moses was allowed to view the Promised Land (*Deut.* iii. 27); hence used allusively, esp. *attrib.*, as *Pisgah glance*, *prospect*, *sight*, *view*.

1605 W. SYMONDS (*title*) *Pisgah Evangelica*. By the Method of this Revelation, presenting .. those Canaanites over whom Jesus Christ and his Church shall triumph. 1650 FULLER (*title*) *Pisgah Sight of Palestine*. 1701 NORMAN *Ideas World* i. iii. 133 The top of our philosophic Pisgah, whence the

contemplative eye is saluted with the prospect of a bright and glorious world. 1889 Scott *Diary* 7 Mar in *Lockhart*. This extinction of my affairs, though only a Pishag prospect, occupies my mind. 1865 Grotto *Plato* I. xvi. 472 We get only a Pishag view of our promised adviser.

Pish (pish), *int* and *sb*. See also **PUSH** *int*. (*sb*). [A natural exclamation.]

A. int. An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1592 NASHIE *P. Penitence* Cij, Pish, pish, what talke you of old age or balde pates? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, II 1 43:44 *Nym*, Pish *Pish* for thee, Island dogge 1611 COGGE, *Tarabin tarabas*, an Interjection of interruption, like our pish pish, tut tut. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp* i 52 Pish, said I, that's no such great matter. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* (1716) 56 Pish, Pish, quoth Seymour in a Huff 1845 JAMES SMITH *III* 178 Pish! you are a fool, young man.

B. sb The utterance of this exclamation. † To make a pish at or of, to treat with contempt. *attrib.*, as † pish-monger (humorous, after fish-monger).

1594 NASHIE *Terrors* Nt Wks. (Glossary) III. 251 Ali receipts and authors you can name he syllogizeth of, and makes a pish at. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xxxv. 965 Thos matteis... the Romanes made a pish at, and lightly regarded. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv v. What shrikes and cures, What angry pishes, and what flies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref vj b, Too severe Censure (the of the Company of Pish-mongers) that Pisheth at any thing not exact. 1777 COWP. *Let. to J. Hill* Wks 1837 XV. 41, I had rather never see the books, than extort from you one single Pish. 1840 HOOPE *Kilmarnock*, *Her precious Leg* x, She with'd with impatience And utter'd 'pshaw!' and 'pishes!'

Pish, *v*. [L. prec.]

1. int. To say 'pish!' Often with *at*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum* III 1, Bob This a Toledo Pish! *Stph*. Why do you pish, captain? 1644 Bp. HALL *Serm.* 9 June, Ken. Wks. (1660) 102 A motive, which may be put over, and pish at. 1753 STRAHL *Guard*. No. 251 r How would the ladies pish at such a great monthous thing? a 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Fallon* (1883) 333 The learned man... pished and pishaw.

2. trans. To say 'pish' to. To pish away, down - to reject or depreciate by saying 'pish!'

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v i, *Hor.* Pish! ha, ha! *Lup* Dost thou pish me? Give me my long sword. 1616 R. CROSBY *Compliment*. Verses in Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.*, 'Though Men of us leave desert Would Pish-away thy Praise. 1801 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Some pish it down as valueless.

Hence **Pishing** *vb*. *sb*; also **Pisher**, one who pishes.

1662 Rump *Song* (1871) II. 63 Which puts pretty Maids to pishing and fying. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Both pishers and pufflers being noisily wrong.

Pish, *Sc.* form of **PISH**.

Pishamin (pi-shāmin). Another form of **PER-SHAMMIN**; in Sierra Leone applied to two climbing shrubs, the *Sweet* and *Sour Pishamin* (*Carpodinus dulcis* and *acidus*), which bear an orange-shaped fruit resembling that of the persimmon.

1866 *Treat. Ind.* Pishamin, *Carpodinus* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Carpodinus acidus*, *Sour Pishamin*-tree, of Sierra Leone. *i. dulcis*, *Sweet Pishamin*-tree

Pishoash, pishesh, var. PISHOSHAN, an offering of Pishery-pashery. *Obs.* *nonce-ud* [Reduplicated f. *PISH* *int* + *-sh*.] † Deprecatory talk.

1600 D. KIRKE *Gentle Craft* i. (1610) Blij, Peace my fine Fiker, stand by with your pishery pashene, away... ile speake to them.

Pishogue (pi-shōg). *Irish*. Also pishroque, pishroque. [a. *Ir.* *pishog*, *pishroque* witchcraft: - *Mr. pishde*.] Sorcery, witchcraft; a spell, incantation, charm.

1841 S. C. MALL *Ireland* II 269 Now a pishogue is a wise saw, a rural incantation, a charm, a sign, a cabalistic word, a something mysterious signifying a great deal in a little. a 1854 T. C. CROKI *r. Fairy Leg.* & *Trad.* S. *Irel* (1879) 74 He had no right to be bringing his auld Irish pishogues to Rome. 1869 P. KENNEDY *Reveries* *Duffrey* xxvii. 357 He threw pishogues on our eyes. 1895 BARR *on Lissacal* viii 166 Wrought through the agency of 'some guare ould pishogues'. 1901 M. J. F. McCARTHY *Five Yrs. in Irel.* xiv (ed. 5) 145 The talk turned upon 'pishogues', or witchcraft and charms.

Fish-pash (pi-shāpsh). Also 9 pish-posh. 'A slop of rice-soup with small pieces of meat in it, much used in the Anglo-Indian nursery' (Yule).

1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. 85 They found the Secretary, surrounded with huge volumes of Financial Reports on one side, and a small silver tray holding a mess of pish-pash on the other. 1845 B. G. G. & MILLER *Pract. Cook* 227 Pish Posh. 1898 G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND in 19th Cent. Feb. 251 Next came a policy which was somewhat irreverently described as a policy of rupees and pish pash.

Pishmew (pi-shimē). [Cf. *Mew*.] The New England name of a small white gull.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pisidid (pi-si-did). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pisidium*, dim. of L. *pisum* pea.] A member of the *Pisididae*, a family of bivalve gastropod molluscs, typified by the genus *Pisidium*. So *Pisidoid* a, resembling a pisidid in form.

Pisiform (pi-sifūm, pi-zī-), *a.* (*sb*). [ad. mod.L. *pisiformis* pea-shaped, f. *pisum* pea: see -*form*.] So mod.L. *pisiforme*.] Pea-shaped; of small globular form.

Pisiform bone (*Anat.*), a small pea-shaped bone of the upper row of the carpus. *Pisiform iron-ore*, iron-ore occurring in small concretions like peas.

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1767 Goot *Treat. Wounds* I. 189 A wound, upon his wrist, just above the pisiform bone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II 178 *Pisiform*, or granular iron ore. 1825 DANA *Crust* 1. 203 *Catapax* baccato tuberculous, the tubercles large pisiform. 1895 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828 f. The pisiform or pea shaped bone. articulates with the front of the cuneiform.

B. sb. Short for *pisiform bone*. see above. (Also in L. form *pisiforme*.)

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 404 A small degree of motion between the *pisiforme* and the *cuneiforme*. 1878 BRIT. *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 482 The pisiform is a special bone.

Pisimeter, obs. form of **PISMIRE**.

Pisimetacarpal (pi-si-metākā tpāl), *a.* *Anat* [f. *PISI* (FORM) + *METACARPAL*.] Pertaining to the pisiform bone and to the metacarpus.

1895 in *Pink's Stand. Dict.*

Pisk A bird; the same as the **PIRAMID**.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piskie, pisky, var. **PIXY**. **Pisle**, obs. f. **PIZZLE**.

Pismire (pismāir). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms:

a. 4-5 *pissemyre*, 5 *pysmire*, *pyse-myer*, (*spassemyre*), 5-6 *pysmyre*, 6 *pismyr*, *pisse-myer*, 6-7 *pismier*, 5- *pismire*. β. 5-6 *pyssae*, *pysmire*, 6 *pisseere*, -*mer*, *pyse*, *pyssemer*, *pyssae*, *pyssemare*, *pyssmar*, -*marie*, 7 *pismier*, *pismere*. γ. 5 *pismoure*, *pyssmoure*. [ME. *pyssemyre*, *pyssmire*, etc., f. *Piss* + *MIRE* ² ant; from the urinous smell of an anthill. So early mod. Du. *pismiers* ant (Kilian). In the β forms the second element is obscured; in the γ forms it is a different word, ME. MAUR ant, from Norse.]

An ant.

(Cf. the similar names for the ant, Fris. *pis-inne*, *pyssime*, LG. *pyssime*, Norw. *pyssime*, (LG. *pyssime*, Norw. *pyssime* = L. *pyssime*), early mod. Du. *pyssime* (*pyssime*), Fin. *pyssime* (*pyssime*), Cf. also *Piss*-ANT) a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Souper*. T. 118 He is as angry as a pismyre, Though he have al that he kan desire. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov* vi 6 O thou slowe man, go to the amie [glows ether pismyre, v. 11 *pyssime*, *pyssime*] c 1400 MAUNTON v (Roxb) xxxii 149 In his le. e. grete hilles of gold, be whilk pismyres kepez brily and pises be gold. . . Jase pismyres er als grete as hundres er here. 1560 BRIAN (Genev.) *Prov* vi 6 Goe to the pismire, o sluggard. 1575 TURNER *Venerie* 173 These pismyres... will dune them out. 1617 R. FRISON *Treat. Ch Rome* 200 Seni by Solomon to the Cones and Pismiers for wisdom and prouidence. 1676 HALL *Contempl.* 1 468, I have seen a Republick of Pismies with great circumspection choosing the seat of their Residence, and every one carrying his Egg and Provisions to their common Store-house. 1827 *Howe* *Moss* *Fairies* lv. The pismire's care to garner up his wheat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (*dial. forms*), *Pismire*, *pissmire*, *pismire*. β. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 402 f. *Pyssime*, *formica*. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. lib.* 372 (Add. MS.) *Pissmiers* in somere aie bery, and rennyu fiste abouts. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clvi. 58 *Amies*, or *Pyssmiers*, or *Antes*. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 139 *Pyssmies* swaimyng owtie of an ante hyl. 1566 NASHIE *Saffron* *Walden* 52 Cyphers or round oos, lyke pismies eggs. 1623 in C Butler *Fem. Mon.* Ad Anthorem 17 That the Pismire and these Honey-fies Instruct us better to Philo-sophy. 1634-5 BERRINGTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 73 Eggs, hatched under an hen, fed with pismers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (*dial. forms*), *Pishamer*, *pishmere*, *pis* (s) *mer*, *pyssamer*, *pissamer*, -*mere*. γ. a 1400 *Rege. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 22 Mare vs avales till ours ensamill. . . be werkes of be pyssmoure Jan dose be strengthe of be lyone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281 f. A *Pismoure*, *formica*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Pissamour*, *pissamour*, *pyssmoure*, *pyssmoure*, *pyssmoure*, *pyssmoure*, *pyssmoure* (all north. and n w).

b. fig. Applied contemptuously to a person.

1599 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 13 b, The pismers of Mirmidones. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 50 Wee poote pismies that cawle upon this hill. 1790 GIBSON *Deed & F. lxx. XII* 18 Thou art no more than a pismire. 1818 SCOTT *Trav.* xlii xviii To rid the land of the swarm of Armenian caterpillars, Socinian pismies, and deistical Miss Kates, that have ascended out of the bottomless pit.

c. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *pismire-eater*, -*egg*, -*fly*, -*hull*. (= ANT-EATER, -EGG, -FLY, -HILL). In quot. 1668 = resembling the crawling motion of ants.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402 f. *Pyssmire* hylle, *formicarium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281 f. A *Pismoure* hylle, *formicarium*. 1547 ANDREW BRUNS *Wylke's Dystyl* *Waters* B y b, A flatte bottell of glass full of roses or other flowers, or pyssmire eggys. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 369 That the pulse of the arteries is caused by the Impulse of Blood, the waving, creeping, pismire pulses seem to show. 1704 tr. *Newshof's* *Brain* in Churchill *Voy.* II 19 The pismire-eater is thus called because he feeds upon pismires. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 321 The Pismire fly. 1822 CLARE *Phil. Minstr.* I. 203 Where the pismire hills abound.

† **Pismire**, obs. (ill.). f. **BISMAR**, a steelyard.

1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 28 They not using Peck and Flotot, but in stead thereof, weigh their Corns on Pismires or Pundlers.

[*Pisnet*, error for *PISNET*.]

Pisolate (pi-sōlit, pi-sō-). *Min* Also 8 -*ilite*. [ad. mod.L. *pisolithus*, f. Gr *pisos* -*ov*, pea + *-lith*. See *LI*, *lith*.] = **PEA-STONE**.

1708 *Phil. Trans* XXVI 79 *Pisolithus*, the Pisolite, or Gland. 1790 HATCHETT *ibid* LXXXIX 320 The globular calcareous concretions, found at Carlsbad and other places, called Pisoliths. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 679 Pisolite. consists of concretions as large often as a small pea.

attrib. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident* 29 The Pisolite Freestone beneath [the Coral Rag] is softer. 1884 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 12 Pisolite limestone has the oolitic grains of considerable size.

b. Applied to an individual grain of this.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vi (1855) 158 Occasionally each pisolite encloses in its centre a grain of foreign substance.

Pisolithic (pi-sōlitik, pi-sō-), *a.* [f. prec. + *-it*.] So f. *pisolithique*.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pisolite.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I 351 Half consolidated tufts... filled with small pisolitic globules. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vi (1855) 157 The pisolitic structure in certain stones. 1863 SPEER *Ducon Nite* 31 Pisolithic limestone, in which marine fossils were observable.

Piss (pis), *v*. Not now in polite use. Forms: a. 3-7 *pisae*, 4 *pis*, 4-6 *pyssae*, 6- *pisae*; β. 5 *pyssch-yn*, 6 *Sc* *pyssch* (e, 6-8 *Sc* *pyssch*). [ME. *pyss-en*, a OF *pyss-er* (13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *pyss-er* (Picard *picher*) = Pr. *pyssar* (mod. *piché*, Diez), Cat. *pyssar*, Rhet. *pyssar*, It. *pyssare*, Roum. *pyss*; origin uncertain; the OF and It forms are not referable to any single Romance type, and are prob. onomatopoeic. From French the word has also passed (orig as an euphemism) into the Teulonic langs.: OFris *pyssia* (Diez), MDu., MLG., 16th c. Gen. *pyssen*, Da *pyss*, Sw., Norw., Icel. *pyssa*; so Welsh *pyss*, *pyss*. For various conjectures as to the origin of the Romance word, see Diez, *Körting* No. 7195, Ulrich in *Romania* IX. 127; cf. also Scheler, *Littér.* s. v.]

1. intr. To discharge urine, urinate, make water.

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 45/381 *zwane* he wolde pisae c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 *Pei* salla he ilkone bete him pat he pisae c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 402 f. *Pyssyn*, or *pyssyn*, *pyssyn*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 187 As dout dog lufis his leg upon loft, thought he nought list pische. 1594 NASHIE *Unforl* *Trav.* 56, I was at Pontius Pilates house [in Rome] and pist against it. 1687 DRYDEN *Hand & P. III*. 159 The wonton boyes would piss upon your grave. 1785 BURNS *Holy Willie's* *Pr.* xv. 1870 [see 3].

b. transf. and in various allusive and proverbial uses.

1602 and *Pi. Return* fr. *Parnass.* i ii (Aib) 22 What Monsier Kynsader, lifting vp your legge and pissing against the world. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quere* (1708) 36 Money will make the Pot boy, though the Devil Piss in the Fire. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser.* & *Com.* 58 There are some Quacks as Honest Fellows as you would desire to Piss upon. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 72 They cannot impose upon their Prince, nor piss upon the laws. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 1. ii § 78 (1740) 70 So strangely did Papist and Fanatic, or the Anticourt Party, p-a in a Quill; agreeing in all Things that tended to create Troubles and Disturbances.

2. trans. To discharge as or with the urine.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 192 He [Gloton] pissede a potel in a pater-noster. *cf.* 1375 St. Augustin 1402 in Horstmann *Alleg. Leg.* (1878) 85 f. *be* chylid, *iwis*, A gret stone al out dudu pis And was al hol of bak seknes. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Tii pat he pisse blood. 1623 HART *Arraignm.* *Ur.* 1. 1 Urine is that which is pissed.

b. transf. and *fig.* in various uses.

† To piss (money, etc.) against or on the wall; to squander or waste it. To piss one's grease or tallow said of deer becoming lean in rutting-time; hence *transf.*

c 1450 *St. E. Med.* *ib.* (Kleinrock) 234 Take talow of an heit, suche as he pysses by twene twe seynt mary dayes. 1471 RIVLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxi. In Ashm. *Theatr. Chm.* *Brit.* (1652) 135 But as for Money, 37 pyssed on the walls. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. Mary's* *Mon.* (1893) 197. 1568 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. 16. 1602 and *Pi. Return* fr. *Parnass.* iii. 11. (Aib) 40 They are pestilent fellows, they speake nothing but bodkins, and pisse vinegar. 1680 CROWNE *Merry W.* War 1. 1, I command the condits all piss Claret. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. xxviii (1737) 122 He's nothing but Skin and Bones; he has piss'd his Tallow.

3 To urinate upon or in, to wet with urine (= **BEPISS**); to put out or extinguish (fire) in this way.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii 143 A Brutiner, a braggere, a bostede him also, And bad go piss him with his plough [B. vi 157 bad hym go pissen]. c 1360 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii 87 The fyre was pischit out. 1593 PASS. *Morrice* (1876) 80 Being as often ready to pisse my breeche. 1713 SWIFT *Essay on Partridge*, Whom rogish boys. Torment by pissing out their lights. 1870 tr. *Trousseau's Lect. Clin. Med.* III 478 Children, who piss their beds dreaming that they are pissing against a wall.

Piss (pis), *sb*. Not now in polite use. Forms:

a. 4-6 *pyssae*, 4-7 *pisae*, 5-6 *pys*, 6 *pyss*, 7-*pisae*. β. 5 *pyssche*. [f. *Piss* v. So f. *Pisse* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. also MDu., LG. *pyss*, Du. *pyss*.] Urine, 'water'. † A rod in piss: see **ROD**, and cf. **PICKLE** *sb*. ¹ b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's* *Prol* 729 How Xantippa caste pisse vp-on his heed. 1388 WYCLIF *2 Kings* xviii. 27 Thei ete her toordis, and drynke hea pisse [1382a vryne] with you. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 402 f. *Pyss*, or *pyssche*, *urina*, *umuturra*. 1600 J. FORT *tr. Leo's Africa* 11, 56 Lothsome and intolerable stench of pisse, and of goates dung. a 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Collect. Poems* 122 What Miracles. Were wrought by Cows Piss, and the Cold Bath?

b. Comb. † *piss-bowl* = **PISS-POT**; *piss-burnt* a., stained or damaged with or as with urine, red-brown; *piss-weed*, some species of *Androsace*. 1544 UDALL *Exam. Apoph.* 23 b, She...powdred downe a *pisse bolle vpon hym out of a wyndrore. 1565 K. DARYN (Brandl) 418 Gyt thee away, thou *pys burnde Cokole. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. xii, A long piss-burnt beard. 1713 PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans* XXVII 203 Small Aleppio *Piss weed, *Androsace Aleppensis* parva.

Pissabed (pi-sābed). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *Piss* v. + **ABED**, from its diuretic property. So f. *pyss-en-ist* dandelion (1545).]

1. A name for the dandelion.

1597 GERARDUS *Herbal* II xxviii 223 The flowers of Dandelion or Pisse-abad. 1636 HERWOOD *Loves Mistress* I Wks. 1874 V. 97 Garlands Of Blew bottles, and yellow pusabeds That grew amongst the Wheate 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Proph.* Wks. 1792 III 79 Through him each tuffe-hunter that can bring A grub, a weed, a moth, a beetle's wing, Shall to a Fellow's dignity succeed Witness Lord Chatham and his piss a-bed! 1822-24 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV. 349 It possesses unquestionably diuretic powers, and hence, indeed, its vulgar name of piss a bed

† b. Applied to the buttercup. *Obs. rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot. Index*, *Pisseabed*... is also *Crewfoote*

2. Name for the SEA-HARE, *Aplysia*, a slug-like mollusc, which discharges a violet fluid when touched.

1758 *Phil Trans* L 586 Some call them piss a beds, some sea cats.

Pissan, obs form of **PISANG**. **Pissan(e)**, **pissand**, var. **PISANE** *Obs.* **Pissance**, -ans, **Pissan**, obs. Sc ff. **PUISSANCE**, **PUISSANT**.

† **Piss-ant**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **PISS sb.** + **ANT**; cf. **PISMIRE**] An ant

1661 W. K. *Conf. Charact.*, *Meere Politician* (1860) 27 A multitude of pissants and vermins

Pissasphalt (piss'asfalt). Also in L. (or Gr-L.) forms *pissasphaltum*, -um, -us. [*ad* L. *pissasphaltus* (Plin.), a. Gr. *πισσασφαλτος*, *f. πίσσα pitch* + *ἀσφαλτος ASPHALT*] A semi-liquid variety of bitumen, mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 183 As touching Pissasphalt, which is of a mixt nature, as if pitch and Bitumen were mingled together *Ibid* 557 All these the Greeks doe comprehend under one name Pissasphaltum. 1705 *Phil Trans*. XXV 2106 There were several Kinds of Embalming, viz with Asphalt or Pissasphalt, with Oyl or Gum of Cedar 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II 107 The pissasphaltum is of a consistency between the common petroleum and the asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea 1859 WINGFIELD *Tour Dalmatia* 80 The 'pissasphalt', used anciently by the Egyptians for embalming their dead

Pissel (l), obs. form of **PISZLE**. **Pissemare**, -mer(e), -myer, -myre, obs. ff. **PISMIRE**.

Pisser. [*f.* **PISS v.** + **-ER** 1.] One who pisses. 1377 *LANGT P Pl. B* xx 218 In paltoles & pyked shoes & pissers longe knyues 1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* ix 8, I schal . . . slien fro the hous of Achab a pysser to the walle. c 1525 in *Archologia* XLVII 326 Ye have made me suche a pysser that I dare not this day go abroad 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 130 The Kidneyes are called νεφροί, as it were Pisseis, 1737 ORTLE *Rabelais* II 158 note, A covetous Hunks is called a Vinegar pissier.

† **Pissery**. *Obs. rare*—1. [See **ERY 2**: cf. **F. pissoir**] A place for pissing, a urinal.

1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* in xv 127 They . . . pissed in the Pisseries.

Pisses, **pissis**, obs. forms of **PISCIS**.

Pissing, *vb. sb.* Not now in polite use. [*f.* **PISS v.** + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **PISS**, discharge of urine, urination; discharge (of blood, etc.) with the urine or by the urinary passages. 1308 *TRIVISA Barth De P. R.* xvii. xii (Bod. MS.), Apium helpeth also agens be stone and agens diffidit of pissings 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament* 3 No more then the pissings of a wrenne helpeth to cause the see to flowe 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 130 The Strangury, that is, the pissing by drops, . . . doth always accompany the stone of the bladder. 1698 in *Phil Trans* XX 314 It stops pissing of Blood.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pissing-basin*, -clout, -place, -hine, -vessel; † *pissing conduit*, popular name of a conduit near the Royal Exchange, which ran with a small stream; † *pissing evil*, name for diabetes; † *pissing-post*, a public urinal, also commonly used for stoking up placards; † *pissing-while*, *colloq.*, a very short time

1494 *Will of Y. Telf* (Somerset Ho. Wills, Reg. Vox, If at (4b) A grete Cawdren and in by pissing basons 1672 *Wheeler's Love in Wood* I. 11, Down to the sucking heires in her pissing clout. 1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen VI*, iv. vi. 4, I charge and command, that of the Cities cost The pissing Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine 1598 *Stow Surv.* 244 The little Conduite, called the pissing Conduit, by the Stockes market. 1565 *COOPER Theataurus*, *Diabete*, the pissingye gull. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4021 *Pysseyng place, *oleum* 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* I (1697) 416 My harmless Rhime shall scape the dire disgrace Of Common-shoats, and ev'ry pissing place 1630 J. LAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* (N.). On every pissing post their names I'll place 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Brasie*, *Colloq.* (1711) 328 Whose business and good qualities you may find upon all the Pissing posts in Town 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 2 *Pissing times c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4021 *Pysseyng vessel 1553 *UDALL Royster* D. iv viii (Aib) 77 Truce for a pissing while or twaine 1593 *SHAKS Two Gent* iv iv 20. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 205 To stay a pissing-while

† **Pissoceros** (pissō'sēros). [*f.* *πισσοειρος* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πισσοειρος* (Aristotle), *f. πίσσα pitch* + *κέρως bees-wax*] (See *quots.*)

1658 *Rowland Mowat's Theat. Ins.* 916 Concerning Wax, Bee glew, dregs of Wax, Pissoceros, Bees bread, and of their Nature and Use 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pissoceros*, the Pitch wax made by Bees in their Hives, or any Composition of Wax and Pitch. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxvii (1818) II 497 Show us but one instance of bees having substituted mud or mortar for nutty, pissoceros, or propolis

† **Piss-pot**. Not now in polite use. [*f.* **PISS sb.** + **POT sb.** So early mod. *F. pissopot* (1544).] A vessel, usually of earthenware, for urine, a chamber-pot.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2671 Iurdone, pysepotte 1529 *MORE Suppl. Savills* II Wks 1951 And it happen to raime, out poure they pissottes vpon his hed. 1621 *FLETCHER Wild Gosse Chase* II 11, May be, she knows you, And will fling a piss-pot at you 1743 *Phil Trans*. XLII 614 They hold a Piss-pot over the Womens Heads whilst in Labour, thinking it to promote hasty Delivery

attrib. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev Man in Hum* III iii, A beggar, a slave that never drunk out of better than piss-pot metal in his life! 1619 H. HURTON *Follies Anat* (Percy Soc.) ix A sowre pis-pot visage

† b. *transf.* A nickname for a medical man:

cf. next. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II 236 Had phisition Iohn lu'd, . . . a sinode of Pisspots would have concluded, that Pierce Pennlesse should be confounded without reprieve. 1600 *Dr. Dotypoll* I in Bullen O. P. I. III. 203 A fustie Potticarie with his fustian drugges, attending your pissot worship 1662 R. MATHEW *Unit Aich* § 24 18 Which sheweth the presumption of Pissot Doctors

† **Piss-prophet**. *Obs.* [*f.* as *prec.* + **PROPHET**] One who diagnosed diseases by inspection of the urine.

1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* I. ii 32 Now would I willingly demand of the most cunning Pisse prophet, what could he have found out by either of these vines? 1651 *WITTE tr Primrose's Pop Err* 70 If a very choleric urine be brought, can the piss prophet tell which of these diseases doth trouble the patient? 1695 D. TURNER *Apol Chyrurg* 5 The most absurd Predictions of the calculating Piss prophets.

† **Pissuppress**. *Obs. rare*—1. Suppression (or retention) of urine.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp* I lxxxvii. 159 The pissupress in a horse, is when a horse would faine stale, but cannot

† **Pist** (pist, p'st), *ml.* *Obs. rare* A syllable used to attract attention, or to call a person. (Cf. **HIST**.)

1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to catch Old one* III. E. II, *Floo* Pist Drawer, — *Dra.* Anon sit? 1622 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Changeling* v. 1, Pist! where are ye?

Pist, sb.: see **PISTE 2**.

Pistachio (pistā'fio, -lā [o], -tā [fō]). *Forms:*

a. 5-7 pistace, 6 pystace, 7-8 pistach, 7- pistache β. 6 pistaccio, 7- acio, 7- pistachio, (9- acchio) γ. also (6 pistinachie), 7 pistachio, -acie, 8- achee, 7- pistachia. γ. 7-8 pistacho.

[The a forms a. OF. *pistace* (13th c.) and F. *pistache* (pista'f); the β forms ad. It *pistachio* (pista'kyo), some affected by L. *pistacia*, or by Spanish; the γ form a Sp *pistachio* (pista'fō); all from L. *pistacium* (med L. *pistāquium*), a Gr. *πιστάκιον* pistachio nut, *f. πιστάκη pistacia-tree*, from OPers. cf. Pers. *پسته pistāh*. See also **PISTACIA**, **PISTACK**, **PISTIOK nut**, **PISTIO** Cf. 1322-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 219 Item pro ij lb. de pistachijs, lvi § 1

1. The 'nut' or dry drupe of *Pistacia vera* (see b), or its edible kernel, of a greenish colour, eaten in Turkey, Greece, etc. (Also *pistachio nut* see 3.) a. 1533 *Evrot Cast. Helike* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the Lunges Elycampane Hysoppe Pistaces. 1616 *SURL & MARKH. Country Farme* 58 Filberts, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds. 1725 *BRADLEY Kam Diet* s v *Pistache Tree*, The best Pistaches are brought from Arabia and Syria.

b. 1598 W. PHILLAR *Lusitanae* I lii 94/2 A white kernell very pleasant to eat, like Pistachios. 1650 *FULLER Purgat* I. iv. 11 Nuts (at this day called *pistachios*, and most cordial in physick). 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv. § 7 116 Pistacie, Pistio-nut 1668 *FAVER Acc. E. India* I. 217 Philibets, Haslenuts, Pistachias 1751 J. HUNT *Hist. Mat. Med.* 495 The Pistachia is of an oblong figure, pointed at both Ends, about half an Inch in Length, the Kernel, of a green Colour, of a soft and unctuous Substance, much like the Pulp of an Almond 1825 *Puff Mail G.* 20 Oct. 10 Melons are marvellously cheap and good in Marseilles, so are pistachios.

γ. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 50 Pistachoes . . . joyined with Almonds in Almond Milk, are an excellent Nourisher 1694 *MORTIMER Rabelais* I. ix (1737) 247 Pistachoes, or Pistack-Nuts. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 63 Almonds, Pistachos, and other Nuts.

b. The tree *Pistacia vera* (N.O. *Anacardiaceae*), a native of Western Asia, much cultivated in the south of Europe. (Also *pistachio tree*. see 3.)

a. c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* xi 184 Pistace is in this moone Of plauntes sette 1905 *1911 Cent* Aug 269 The olive, pistache, jujube and plane from Syria.

β. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort* (1729) 227 [Plants] to be first set into the Conservatory. Daclyls, Pistacio's, the great Indian Fig 1751 J. HUNT *Hist. Plants* 621 The pinnated-leaved Pistachia.

2. A green colour resembling that of the kernel of the pistachio nut. (Also *pistachio green*: see 3.)

Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Of this colour

1791 A. M. PORTMAN in A. C. BEWER'S *Diaries & Corr* (1902) 141 The fashionable Colours are Coquelicot and Pistache 1888 *Daily News* 7 June 5/8 A dress of plain pistachio satin.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistachio cream*, *green* (sb. and adj.), *nut*, *plantation*, *tree*.

1598 *Epulario* K iv b, *Pistinachie* [error] Nuts 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii 129 Pistach or Pistucke Nuts are of an atomical saunour 1626 H. MASON *Epitome's Fast* II 23 Drie Figs, Pepper, Pistace nuts. 1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 126 Madam, here are pistachie nuts 1698 *Phil Trans*. XX. 464 A sort of Pistachio-Tree 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Diet.* 473 A Pistachio Cream Take a pound of pistachio nuts, break the shells and blanch the kernels 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 28 *Pistachio green*, meadow green with a mixture of brown 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 81 Atlantic Pistachia-

tree, a small tree from Barbary in 1790. 1853 *SOVER Pastoph.* 121 Galen doubted whether pistachio nuts were good for the stomach 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I 331 The vineyards and pistache plantations. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 April 7/3 A lovely ground of pale pistachio green satin

† **Pistacia** (pistā'fā). [*f.* *πιστάκη pistachio tree* (Pallad.), *f. Gr. πιστάκη*; see *prec.*] The pistachio tree = *prec.* I b, in *Bol.* the name (adopted by Linnaeus 1737) of the genus to which the Pistachio tree belongs, including also the Mastic-tree and the Terebinth; the species are sometimes collectively called *turpentine-trees*

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* iv. 685 Pistacia is grafted now to growe In cold lond. 1698 *FAVER Acc. E. India* I. 255 The Pistacia sends forth its Branches on high, and renders its Nuts edible in Autumn 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 323 Pistacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hanamelis*. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. (1872) 197 The Pistacia grows abundantly in the south of France, but it yields no mastic.

† b. = *prec.* I a, pistachio nut. *Obs.*

1581 *MAREBECK Bk. of Notes* 382 Nuts, dates, fine white bread, honnie and Pistacia. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vii, Pistacia the pound vii d

c. *Comb.*, as *pistacia nut*, *tree*: see *prec.* 3.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 323 Pistacia Nut. . . Pistacia-tree. 1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 662 Pistacia nut tree extends from Syria to Bokhara and Cabul.

† **Pistacie** (pistā'siōt). *Alm.* [*ad* Ger. *pistacie* (A. G. Werner, 1803), *f. PISTACIA* + *-ITE* so named from its colour] A synonym of **EPIDOTE**, or name for a variety of it.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Pistacie, pistacite*, see *Epidote* 1859 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Pistacite*, iron and lime epidote, in which a large quantity of the lime is replaced by protoxide of iron, so called from its pistachio-green colour 1866 *LAWRENCE tr Colias Rocks* Class. I. 43 Pistacite occurs as an accessory and very frequently in hornblende rocks, and is probably the product of decomposition of hornblende

† **Pistack**, **pistake**. *Obs.* Anglicized forms of **PISTACHIO**, chiefly in *comb.* See also **PISTICK**

1591 *PERCIVAL I. Sp. Dict.*, *Athostep, athostepo*, pistacke tree. 1639 *ILORN & ROB. Gate Lang. Unit* xi § 123 Pistake, services, carob, dates. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Pistachoes*, or Pistack (ed. 1706 *Pistake*) Nuts

† **Pistareen** (pistār'ēn). Also 8 *pistareen*, 9 *arene*. [app a popular formation from *pistata*] An American or West Indian name for a small Spanish silver coin formerly current there.

1774 J. ADAMS in *Kam Lett.* (1876) 10 So I gave pistareens enough among the children to have paid twice for my entertainment. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) L. 432 Gave him refreshments, oats, and a pistareen. 1807-8 W. LIVING *Sailing* (1822) 212 A pistareen's worth of bows for a dollar. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poor Break* I. iii, I ask him to change a pistareen

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Concerned with small matters, petty, paltry; cf. **PIGAYUNE**.

1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life*, *Pate Wks.* (Bolton) II. 310 Now and then, an amiable person, believes in a pistareen Providence. 1861 *HORT AND LESS Life* xi. 136 Mr. Pimlico becomes equally flippant and irreverent when he speaks of a 'pistareen Providence'

† **Pistate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* L. *pistāt-*, ppl. stem of *pistare* to pound (†later, to knead, to bake), frequent. of *pissere* to pound, crush; cf. *pistor* baker.] *trans.* To bake.

1599 A. M. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicks* 63/2 Permit them bake with breade and it being pistated, bracke it and should it at thye Enere, being very warme. 1604 R. CAMDEN *Pistated*, baked. 1623 *COTTERHAM* II, Baked, *pistated*

† **Pisto** 1. *Obs. rare*—1. [See **PISTIC**.] In *piste Indik*, rendering J. spica Indica, Indian spikenard.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb* xi. 411 (Bodley MS.), Fyne mire an unce, and of the pist Indik [i.e. pistice indyk] But half an unce

† **Piste 2** (pist), **pist** (pist). [*f.* *piste* = It *pista*, Sp. *pista* — L. *pista* (sc. *via*), beaten track, † *pist-us*, pa. pple. of *pissere* to pound, stamp] The beaten track of a horse or other animal; the track of a race-course or training-ground.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Piste*, in the manage, the track or tread, which a horse makes upon the ground he goes over. The *piste* of a horse may be either *single*, or *double*. 1882 *ONLIVE, Pist, Piste* 1897 *ONLIVE* *Massarones* xxviii, She looks at racing mares do when they come in off the trotting piste.

† **Pistel**, -ell, -elle, etc., var. ff. **PISTLE**, etc. *Obs.*

† **Pistelarie**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad* med L. *epistolarium*; cf. **PISTLE**] = **EPISTOLAR sb.**

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27, ij masse bukes and a pistelarie

Pistereen, variant of **PISTAREEN**.

† **Pistia** (pistā). *Bol.* [mod L. (Linnaeus 1737); cf. Gr. *πιστός* drinkable, liquid. (?in allusion to its deriving its nutriment from water).]

A genus of floating water-plants allied to Duckweed, the type of N.O. *Pistia*, comprising one species (*P. stratiotes*), which covers the surface of ponds and tanks in warm countries; also called *tropical duckweed*, and (in W. Indies) *water-lettuce*. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in W. Stork Acc. E. Florida (1766) 17 At the entrance of the river into the great lake these floats prodigious quantities of the pistia. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darw. Cont.* II. vi. 183 The inhabitants . . . devoted themselves . . . to fishing, and the manufacture of salt from the *Pistia* plants. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 213 The floating Pistia, for all the world like a minute cabbage.

Pistic (pi stik), *a.* [ad. L. *pistic-us* (Vulg.), *a.* Gr. *porikos* perhaps 'genuine, pure', *f. poris* faith, but see quot. 1881.] In *nard pistic*, *pistic nard* = Gr. *vápōs mōrinh* in Mark xiv. 3 and John xii. 3 (in Bible versions translated *spikenard*).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 351 Nor must that perhaps be taken for a simple unguent, but rather a composition, as Marke and John imply by *pistic Nard*, that is faithfully dispensed. 1649 J. R. TAYLOR *Gr. Exam.* in Sect. xiii. She came with a box of Nard *Pistic*, salutary and precious. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* ii. *St. Mary Magd.* Why is this rich, this *pistic* nard Spelt, and the box quite broke and mar'd? 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Mark* xiv. 3 Ointment of spikenard. *Marguin*, Gr. *pistic nard*, *pistic* being perhaps a local name. Others take it to mean *genuine*; others, *liquid*.

† **Pistick**, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [A deriv. of *PISTACHIO* (in some of its forms, cf. also *PISTACH*), perh. assimilated to *PISTIO*, a form of the same word through Arabic. (Possibly confused with *prec.*)] — *PISTACHIO* chiefly in comb.

1621 BURTON *And. Met.* ii. ii. 1, 'Tallianus discommends figs., which others especially like of and so of pistick nuts. 1655 MOUNT & BENNETT *Health's Imp.* (xv. 6) 300 Pisticks, or rather Pisticks, are Nuts growing in the Knob of the Syrian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree

Pistil (pi stil), *Bot.* *Forms*. *a.* 6-7 pestill, 7 pestle (see *PESTILE*). *b.* 8 9 in L. form *pistillum* (pl. -a). *γ.* 8- pestil. [In sense 1, the same word as *PESTILE*, (*OF. pestil* = L. *pistillum*. For sense 2, the L. word itself was first used, the place of which a 1750 began to be taken by its fr. adaptation *pistil* (*pistile* Tournefort, 1694, *pistil* admitted by the Académie, 1762).]

† **Pistil**, in early use (in form *pestile*, *pestill*). The thick pestle-like spadix of acaulescent plants. *Obs.*

a. 1578 LUTHE *Dodoneus* iii. vi. 320 *OF. Dragons* (Dracunculid). At the top of the stalk growth a long hoose or huske, lyke to the hoose or codde of Aron, or Wake Robin, of a greenish colour without, and . . . the clapper or pestill that growth vp within the sayde huske. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cygne* iii. Those yellow finges about the purple Pestil. 1674 J. J. J. *New Eng. Rarities* 70 This Plant is one, with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape, . . . having a round Purple Ball on the top of it

2. In mod. use, The female organ of a flower, situated (one or more) in the centre, and comprising (in its complete form) the ovary, style, and stigma. *b.* In L. form *pistillum*; *γ.* in form *pistil*. *b.* [1700] *TOURNEFORT Inst. Rei Herb.* (1719) 10 *Pistillum* appellatur patrem enim, quod floribus centum interamina occupare solet. 1726 *Flower Gard. Disph.* Intro. *Pistillum*, a small Thread or Stamen, with an Apex on the Top of it, growing out of the Seminary Vessels, exactly in the Center of some Flowers. 1760 J. L. *Intro. Bot.* i. v. (1763) 11 The *Pistillum* is the Female Part of the Flower. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 *Pistilla* numerous, . . . or united into a single many-celled *pistillum*.

γ. [1694] *TOURNEFORT Botan.* 54 J'appelle pistile cette partie de la fleur qui en occupe ordinairement le centre. 1749 STACE (fr. from Fr.) in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 50 The Pistil or Embryo of the Fruit, occupies the whole inside of the Calyx. 1756 WATSON *ibid.* XLIX. 806 It has neither Calyx nor Petal, but consists only of one Stamen and one Pistil. 1785 MARIYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 23 This is called the pistil or pointal. 1874 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. 1. 20 The carpel, taken together, constitute the pistil, they are the fourth and last series of the flower-leaves.

3. *Comb.*, as *pistil-bearing* adj. 1866 *Tréas. Bot.* 96 Having its male or stamen-bearing flowers borne on long club shaped spikes, and the pistil-bearing ones in round heads.

Pistil, *obs. f. PESTILE*, var. *PISTIL* *Obs.*

Pistillaceous (-s'jəs), *a. rare*. [f. *Bot. L. pistillum* + *-ACEOUS*.] = *PISTILLARY*.

1760 J. L. *Intro. Bot.* i. xii. (1765) 30 *Pistillaceous* *Nicharia*, such as accompany the *Pistillum*

Pistillar, *a. rare*. [f. L. type **pistillār-is*, f. *pistillum*; see -AR.] = next.

1876 HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 48 The pistillar leaf is called a carpel.

Pistillary (pi stil'ari), *a. Bot.* [f. *Bot. L. pistillum* + *-ARY* in mod. F. *pistillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pistil.

1848 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 88 The pistillary apparatus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807 *Pistillary cord*, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 269 The pistillary body is attenuated and prolonged above the ovule.

Pistillate (pi stil'at), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *pistillat-us*, f. as prec. + *-ATIS* 2. In mod. F. *pistillat*.] Having a pistil or pistils (and no stamens); female. (Opp. to *staminate*.)

1855-34 in WEBSTER. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 403 9 a pistillate flower. 1874 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. iv. 39 In the Lesser Nettle, staminate and pistillate flowers are on the same plant. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vi. (ed. 6) 191 Flowers are . . . pistillate . . . when the pistils are present and the stamens absent.

† **Pistillation**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *pistillum* + *-ATION*.] A pounding with a pestle.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 83 They submit unto pistillation, and resist not an ordinary pestle.

† **Pistillidium** (pi stil'idium), *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. *pistillum* + *-idium* = Gr. *-idiōr*, dim. suffix.] The female organ in the higher Cryptogams, usually called *ARCHÉGONIUM*.

1854 [see *ARCHÉGONIUM*] 1857 HENRY *Elem. Bot.* § 908 In the majority of the Orders the female organ occurs in a form somewhat analogous to the ovule of Phanerogamia, called the *archegonium* (or *pistillidium*). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 366 The reproductive organs of Mosses are called antheridia and archegonia or pistillidia

Pistilliferous (pi stil'ifēros), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pistillum* + *-FEROUS*, after F. *pistillifère*.] = *PISTILLATE* (Opp. to *staminate*)

1785 MARIYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix (1794) 95, I beg leave to call . . . those which have only the pistils, pistilliferous flowers. 1880 Sir E. F. REED *Japan* II. 42 There are two kinds of this shrub, pistilliferous and staminate.

Pistilligerous (-id'jēros), *a. rare* [f. as prec. - (1) *FEROUS*] Productive of or fertile in pistils.

1843 GRUBER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1845) XIX. 204 *not.* The transition between the two types exists in *Anthoceros*, which in the development of its anthers and habits has much in common with the pistilligerous type

Pistilline (pi stil'in), *a.* [f. *Bot. L. pistillum* + *-INE* 1.] *a.* = *PISTILLATE*. *b.* = *PISTILLARY*.

1844 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* 497 The staminate and pistilline flowers grow in separate clusters. 1854 BALFOUR *Cl. Bot.* 175 The pistilline whorl denominated the gynæcium

Pistilody (pi stil'odi), *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *pistillum* + *-ODY*, f. *pistillum*; see -ODY and cf. *PHYLLODY*.] Metamorphosis of other floral organs into pistils.

1850 in *Cent. Diet.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pistology. *Erron. pisteo-*. [f. Gr. *πίστις* faith + *-LOGY*; cf. *PHRASOLOGY*.] A theory or science of faith or religious belief

1900 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 66 We have practically no pistology, to deal with the foundations, nature, validity, and limits of religious faith

† **Pistole**, *sb.* *Obs.* *Forms*. 1 *pistol*, 2-6 *pistel*, 4 *pistol*, *pystol*, 4-5 *pystil* (1, 4-6 *pistel* (e, pistil, -ille (e, *pystyl*), -yll (e, 4-7 *pistle*, 5 *pistil*, -yl (1, 5-6 (8 *Sc.*) *pystle*, *pystel* (1. [*OF. pistole*, aphetic form of *epistol*, ad. L. *epistola* *EPISTOLE*]

1. A communication in writing, a letter, a literary work, or a dedication, in the form of a letter. = *EPISTOLE* *sb.* 1, 1 b, 1 c

c 1000 *ALFRED Saint's Lives* iii. 382 Da awrat se earning mid hise ægerna hande, . . . þone pistol. 1238a *Wyclif Dan.* iii. 97 In to eche lond he [the king] sente a pistil. 1395 *Purvey Remembrance* (1851) 4. This article is taught by seynt Jerom in hys pistils. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 202/3 Saynt Leo wrote a pistil to hyghene bishop of constantynne ayenst cuticium and nestorium. 1520 *More Dialoq.* ii. Wks. 178/2 A pistil of Phylis writen to the Emperour Irayane. 1595 *Eng. Trispartite* (1881) 145 Your Pamphlet lackes both a Pistle and a Patience. 1595 *BURNS Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, I was gawn to write you a lang pistil.

2. *spoc.* An apostolic letter, forming part of the New Testament. = *EPISTOLE* *sb.* 2.

c 1000 *ALFRED De Vet. et de Nov. Test.* (Grein) 14 Jacob se rihtwisa awrat anne pistol. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 San(c)tus Paulus us takē on his pistoles. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7122 Se now what seynt Poule seys yn a *pystyl*. c 1380 *Wyclif IVhs* (1880) 101 As go-pyllis & pistles witnessen. 1551 CROWLEY *Plas.* & *Payne* 215 And in Johns Pistles these words be

3. *Eccel.* An extract from an apostolic letter (or, as in quot. a 1450, from some other Scriptural book) read in the Eucharistic office: = *EPISTOLE* *sb.* 3.

c 1195 *Lamb Hom.* 89 Hit is ireht on þes pistles redege [cf. c 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* (1b) I] 314 Hit is zereht on ðysse pistil-redinge. c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 (heading) Here bigynnyth a rule, that telith in whiche chapitris of the bible 3e mai fynde the lessouns, pistils, and gospelis, that ben read in the churche al the 3eer. *Ibid.* 686 *note a*, Pistil Jerom. [so *passim*]. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 106 The pynces of xij lynes, wherof the pistille upon the feast of Alhalywyne maketh mention. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 126 The *pystil* that is redde in the masse. 1590 H. BARROW in *Conferences* 1. 8 The Papists . . . haue the same Creedes, . . . Pistles, Gospelis.

b. Hence, the title 'Pistle of (Sweet) Susane': Daniel xiii in the Vulgate, containing the story of Susanna, being the Lesson or Epistle of the Mass for the Saturday of the third week in Lent.

But it is probable that here 'pistle' was subsequently taken as = legend or story.

1380-1400 *B. M. Addit. MS.* 22283 (heading) Here by-gynneþ a pistil of Susan. *Ibid.* I. 353 Þi ferlyis bi-fel in þe day of Danyel, Þe pistil witnesseth wel of þat profete. c 1425 *WYKOUN Cron.* (MS. Cott.) 432c (Laing 432b), He [Huchecoun] made a gret Gest of Arthure, And þe Awntyre of Gawan, þe Pistil als of Suet Susan.

4. A (spoken) story or discourse.

Most of the examples appear to be after Chaucer. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 165 Thou rowned she a pistil in hys ere. c 1425 *Hoccleve Min. Poems* (1892) 221 He a pistil rowned in hire ere. 1499 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 257 When I was with myn oncle, I had a longe *pystyll* of hym, that [etc.]. 152550 *Frederic of Berwick* 184 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 291 Schowm than ane pistil in his ear.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistle-book*, *-making*, *-penner*, *-reader*, *-reading*; *pistle-cloth*, a cloth covering or wrapper for the books of the epistles

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Seltre & pistol-boc & godspell-boc & messe-boc c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 294 Lucas se Godspelleus us manode on ðære pistil-redinge, þus cweðende [etc.] — *De Consuet. Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII. 406 Sacerd diacon & pistil redere 1434 *In St. Mary's, Scarborough in Archæologia* LI. 66 Cum uno alio libro vocato le pistilbake 1559 *Will of Thome* (Somerset Ho.) To y^e cherche to-whordes a *pystyll* book. 1589 *Hay any Work* A. 11 b, I haue as good a gift in pistil making, as you haue at priemeero 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* D. ij, I am worth twentie Pistle-penners.

Hence † **Pistle** *v.* (*nouns-wd*) *trans.*, to write an epistle upon, assail with an epistle, satirize.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* 28 Take heed, he will pistle thee. **Pistle**, **Pistlet**, *obs* f. *PISTOL*, **PISTOLET**.

† **Pistler**. *Obs.* Also 6 *pystiller*, 6-7 *pisteler*, *pistoler*. [f. *PISTILE* *sb.* + *-ER* 1.] One who reads the Epistle at the Communion: = *EPISTLER* 2, *EPISTOLER* 2.

a 1520 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 121 These be my gos pellers, These be my *pystillers* 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 920/2 A pistler of singing piests ten. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Suites) II. 18 To the Gospeller and pistoler 6/8d a pece. a 1640 J. BALL *Answer to Canne* 1 (1642) 143 Organ-players, gospellers, pistellers.

Pistol (pi stial), *sb.* Also 6 *pistolle*, 6-7 *pistoll*, 7 *pistule*. [a. *obs. F. pistole* (1566 in II. Estienne) a pistol So It., Sp. *pistola* (7 from Fr.). App. a shortened form of *pistolet*, which was earlier both in Fr and Eng., and in Fr. has out-lived *pistole*. See *PISTOLET* 1.]

1. A small fire-arm, with a more or less curved stock, adapted to be held in, and fired by, one hand. c 1570 Sir H. GILBERT *Q. Elizabeth* (1869) 4 To teache noble men and gentlemen to skumish on horsbacke with pistoles. 1579 Digges *Shatort* 111 To give the Enemy a value of their Pistols. 1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* iv, To keep this Case of Pistols continually ready charged, and bent. 1668-74 *Tucker Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 373 If a man . . . should have a pistol holden over him, and be threatened with being shot through the head. 1841 *Land Arab Nts.* I. 126 With a pair of pistols stuck in the girdle.

† *b trans. (pl)* Troops armed with pistols, pistoleers *Obs. rare*

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Varres* v. 143 They are always seconded with armed Pistols or Lances.

c. *Volta's pistol*, a metallic tubular vessel, closed with a cork, in which an explosive mixture of gases may be ignited by an electric spark.

1784 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 331 In the same manner as is done in the inflammable air pistol. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 431/2 He [Volta] also invented (1777) the instrument which has been called the electrical pistol. 1872 EVERETT tr. *Deschanel's Elem. Nat. Philos.* 556 This experiment is usually shown by means of Volta's pistol, which is a metallic vessel containing the mixture and closed by a cork

2 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pistol-bag*, *-ball*, *-barrel*, *-belt*, *-bullet*, *-butt*, *-flint*, *-holster*, *-pocket*, *-powder*, *-practice*, *-range*, *pistol-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *pistol-wise* adv.; *pistol-arm*, the arm with which the pistol is held when fired; *pistol-ounce*, a concealed pistol in the form of a cane, or a cane containing a concealed pistol; *pistol-carbine*, a pistol provided with a detachable butt-piece, so as to be fired either as a pistol or as a carbine; *pistol-grip*, a projection, in shape like the butt of a pistol, on the under side of a gun-stock, to give a firmer grip for the hand in firing; *pistol-hand*, (a) the hand in which the pistol is held; (b) = *pistol-grip*; *pistol-key*, a watch-key in the form of a pistol, a pistol man, a man accustomed to use a pistol, a duellist; *pistol-pipe* (*Metalurgy*), the blast-pipe of a hot-blast furnace; *pistol-proof*, † *sb.* ability to resist a pistol-shot; *a.*, able to resist a pistol-shot (see *PROOF* *sb.* and *a.*); *pistol-resist* *Surg.*, a splint shaped like a pistol, used esp. in certain fractures of the arm. See also *PISTOL-SHOT*.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, I'll give it him in the 'pistol-arm, or so. 1902 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/4 Lost, a pair of green velvet 'Pistol-Bags embroidered with Gold. 1842 BYRON *Wks* (1846) 584/2 A man who can snuff a candle. with a 'pistol-ball. 1855 MAR. WORCESTER *Cent. Index* 7 Light 'Pistol-barrels. 1660 N. INGELG *Beitir.* & *Ur* ii. (1682) 130 They employ such utensils when they make 'Pistol-bullet. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 745/2 This tumour had the volume of a pistol bullet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lvi.* Striking the boy upon the head with the heavy 'pistol-butt. 1828 — *Hrt. Midl.* xiv, He filled his pipe, lighted it with the assistance of his 'pistol-flint, and smoked

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 27 A 'pistol-grip is thought by some to be an advantage. 1893 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 84 The rational gun stock. embodies qualities long sought in pistol grip guns. 1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XI. 100/1 A 'pistol-hand is a handsome addition to the gun-stock. 1893 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 82 The pistol hand gun stock, especially in that form, known technically as half pistol hand, is the common form throughout Canada and the United States. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 186, I knocked the fellow's pistol hand up with a rapid blow. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Seine* 167 We hear, the 'pistol-like report of beer, and the more soberly alluring plunk! of wine-corks. 1904 R. BAGE *Barham Down* I. 213, I once intended to have shot at him, but not being much of a 'pistol man, I changed my mind. 1669 STURMY *Martinet's Mag.* v. xii 65 'Pistol Powder is now commonly made of Salt-peter five parts, one part of Brimstone, and one of Cole.

1590 Sir R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warrs* 29 The forepart of his curaces of a light 'pistol proof. 1607 R. [CAREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 237 Harnesses . . . not halfe so weighty, and yet of pistol proof. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 402 Armour pistol proof 27 foot distance. 1864 J. REVELAN *Compt. Vallah* (1866) 82 The sepoy's plied them with shot at 'pistol range. 1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Pistol-splint. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 61/1 The Major, holding on with one hand, used the rifle 'pistol wise.

Pistol, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*: cf. F. *pistoler*.]

1. *trans.* To shoot with a pistol.

1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 112

Powder the Varlet, pistol him. 169x Wood *Ath. Oxon* 1 757 He, out of a deep reluctance, pistol'd himself in his Cabin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. vii or He is afraid you will pistol him. 1804 CROCKETT *Raiders* 152, I declare I could have pistolled him there and then.

2 *intr.* To make a noise like the report of a pistol; to crack *nonce-use*

1808 F. WHITMORE in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 500/1 His whip-lash whirling and pistoling about his head.
Hence *Pistol*ing, -*olling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*).

1837 HEVLIN *Brief Answ.* xxi One or two godly Ministers were threaten'd, with Pistolling and hanging. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, He has had gunning and pistolling enough. 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser. II. 392 Macaulay advances with his hectoring sentences and his rough pistolling ways.

Pistol, variant of **PISTOLET** *Obs.*
† **Pistolade**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *pistolade* a pistol-shot (1592 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *pistole* PISTOL + *-ADE*; cf. *cannonade*.] A pistol-shot, or wound inflicted by one. Hence *Pistolade* *v* *trans.*, to attack or fire upon with pistols.

1598 R. DALLINGTON *Mech. Trav* Gij, One of the King of Nauarres troups gave him a Pistolade in the head. 1638 PHILLIPS, *Pistolado* (Ital.), shot, or wound given with a Pistol. 1815 SOURDIS in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 41 The bravery with which he and Admiral Cantheaume and M. Daure pistolled the English gun boats.

† **Pistolier**, *pistolier*. *Sc. Obs.* [Deriv. obscure. ? related to next.] Name of a small coin, said to be synonymous with **LIARD**.

1550 Reg. Privy Council Scot I 106 Legis. refusis to tak . . . the pistolieris dulzeritis, alias callit the lartus. *Ibid.*, That name refuse the pistolioris nor delarius, alias lartus.

Pistole (pistol). Also 6-8 pistol(l). [a F. *pistole* the coin (c 1620 d'Aubigny *Fastes*), app. shortened from *pistolet*. see **PISTOLET** 2. The coin was not known by any corresponding name in Spain or Italy.] A name formerly applied to certain foreign gold coins; sometimes (as in quot. 1592) synonymous with **PISTOLET** 2, *spec.* from c 1600, given to a Spanish gold coin worth from 16s. 6d. to 18s.; also applied (after French) to the louis d'or of Louis XIII, issued in 1640, and sometimes to the Scottish twelve pound piece of William III, 1701, = £1 English.

1594 *Lanc. Wills* II. 127 One peece of gold . . . to the value of viij wch is called a pistole. 1594 NASHE *Christ's T. Ep.* to Rdr., Great pieces of gold, such as double Pistols and Portugues. 1643 *Decl. Commons*, Feb. 161, 40 Fourteene peeces of eight, and a double Pistoll. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1005 Who both have commonly sold their Glasses at the rate of a Pistol (i. e. about 17 shillings and six pence) the foot. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 F 5 Instead of 25 Pistoles formerly allowed to each Member. 1819 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. ii 66 Only think of the Chancellor's sending the President a pistole to pay the postage of his letters. 1808 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 189 The last Scottish gold coins, the twelve and six-pound pieces Scots, sometimes called pistoles and half pistoles . . . minted from gold imported from Africa by the Darien Co. 1701. 1809 SIR J. EVANS in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 443/2 Quadruple pistoles in the last century were commonly accepted in England as being of the value of 34. 12s.

Pistoled, *a* Also old. [f. **PISTOL** *sb.* + *-ED* 2.] Equipped with a pistol or pistols.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. vii, Being double pistoll, and well sworded

Pistoler (-i 2). [See *-IER* and cf. **PISTOLIER**.] One who uses or is skilled in the use of a pistol; a soldier armed with a pistol.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Boswell's Johnson (1837) III. 94 Is the Chalk Farm Pistoler inspired with any reasonable Belief and Determination? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. vii, A corps of German pistoliers, of whom there was a body in the French service. 1883 *American VII* 116 The first step . . . must be the condign punishment of the Danville pistoliers.

† **Pistolier**. *Obs.* [f. **PISTOL** *sb.* + *-IER* 1.] A maker of pistols.

1638 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I. 282 The King . . . sets all the armourers and pistoliers a-work for himself.

Pistolier, variant of **PISTLER** *Obs.*

† **Pistole** *se.* *Obs.* rare -1. [It. *pistolese* 'a great dagger, hanger, or wood-knife' (Florentino), a *sb.* use of *Pistolese* adj., of or pertaining to Pistola, in L. *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, still having manufactures of iron and steel, and esp. gunmaking, cf. Sp. *pistolera* poniard.] A short sword or dagger (understood to have been made at or named from Pistola). See **PISTOLET** 1, **PISTOL**.

1549 SIR T. HOBY *Trav* (1902) 14 A varlett cam behinde him and with a pistolese gave him his deathe's wounde. [Margin] A pistolese is a shorte broadsword.

† **Pistolet** 1. *Obs.* Also 6-ollett, -ollet, *pystolet* (f. *pistlett*, *pestilet* (f. *pestolet*, 6-7 *Sc. pistolet* (a. [a F. *pistolet*, (a) a small dagger or poniard; (b) a small fire-arm, a pistol, in lt *pistoletto* (16th c.), app. dim. from stem of lt *pistolese* (see **PISTOLESE**)).

The theory is that F. *pistolet* (or ? lt. *pistoletto*) with dim. form was applied first to a small dagger, as compared to the lt. *pistolese*, and was thence transferred to the pistol, which was also small as compared with the harquebus. see H. ESTIENNE *Conf. de la langue fr. avec le grec*, 1569, préface.] A small fire-arm. the earlier name of the **PISTOL**.

1550 Reg. Privy Council Scot I 95 To schut with half haige or culvering or pistolet. 1561-2 in *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 43 A pistolet de ferro et calibre. 1567 Reg. Privy Council Scot I 593 To schute with culveingus, daggis, pistolettis, or any uthers gunnis or ingynis of fyre-werk [So 1571, 1573, 1599, 1646, 1637, etc. *Ibid.* 1 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 2153/1 The Amirall by the way was stroken with a Pistolet charged with ij pellets. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 185 The apparell of Mr John Lawson, and his pistlett, and the strings to it, 201. 1599 JAMES I *Basil. Ampov* (1603) 47 My lawes made against gunnes and traitorous pistolets. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* x. 7 The Lutherans met by the clap of harquebuzes and pistolets.

† **Pistolet** 2. *Obs.* Also 6 *pisto*, *pystolette*, *Sc. pistolat* (f. -ate, 7 *pistollet*, -ollett. [a F. *pistolet* (early 16th c. in Hatz-Darm., Godefroy's date 1480 is doubted) History obscure. Generally held to be the same word as *pistolet* the weapon, and according to Des Accords (16th c. in Littré) applied in pleasantly to the Spanish escus 'because they are smaller than the others'. But as yet French lexicographers cite no instances of *pistolet* the weapon of as early a date as those of *pistolet* the coin.]

A name given to certain foreign gold coins; in the 16th c. usually ranging in value from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.; in later times (quot. 1659) = **PISTOLE**

1553 *Proclam.* 4 May in *Thdor Proclam.* [99] Every Pyrolette shalbe demed and accepted to be of the value of viij s. d. of the curraunt moneys of this realme. 1556 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) 99, I payed them [off the coast of Barbary] twentie and seven Pistoles. 1560 *Proclam.* 2 Nov in *MS Arch. Bodl. F. c.* 11 If 32 Of late the peece of gold called the Pistole was made Cuiant at five shyllinges & tenne pence. By the name or value of Pistolletes, none shalbe curant, but only foure severall peeces and Coynes hereafter poutraicted and stamped The fyrst and seconde being of the kyng of Spayne Coyne, the thyrd of Venne, and the fourth of Florence. 1574 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 145 Anne 10se nobill, rwa angell nobillis and twa pistolat crowns. 1599 *TYNNEL Annals*. (1873) 47 Aboute the valewe of iij iijd, beuge halfe a pistolet italiane or spanysh. 1637 MORYSON *Itin.* 1 290 The Spanish pistolet, and double pistolet . . . the double pistolet contains two French Crownes. *Ibid.* 291 At Venice . . . A double pistolet of Spaine, called Dublin, is given for seenteene lres. 1659 HEVLIN *Examen Hist.* i. 268 Each Pistolet exchang'd at sixteen shillings six pence.

† **Pistoletter**, -*ie* *r. Obs.* [f. **PISTOLET** 1; see *-IER*.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1599 DIGGES *Shtatut* 144 The Pistoleters and Argoleuers. 1608 STYWARD *Mar. Discip.* ii 136 The hargulaters . . . who with the pistolaters are the first that begins the bataille. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* 3 A troupe of horse, either Pistoleters, Hargulaters or Lanciers

† **Pistoletto**. *Obs.* [a. lt. *pistoletto*. see **PISTOLET** 1.] = **PISTOLET** 1. Also *attrib.* (In quot. *fig.* or *allusive*.)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 75 To talk Squibs and Pistoletto's charged with powder of Love and shot of Reason. 1647-8 *Wood Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 139 Give fire to the pistoletto tobacco pipe charg'd with it Indian powder

Pistolograph (pistol'og'raf). Also *pisto*lograph. [f. **PISTOL** *sb.*, after *photograph* (cf. *snap-shot*).] Name of an apparatus for obtaining instantaneous photographs or a photograph so obtained. Also *attrib.* in *fig.* sense. So **Pistologram**, an instantaneous photograph; **Pistolography**, instantaneous photography.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh.*, *Brit. Div.* II. xiv 61 Skafte, 47 Baker Street, W.—Pistolgraph, with a selection of its productions called pistolgrams. 1866 *Mon. Star* 2 Jan, The pistologram. This beautiful invention is now to be seen at 113, Pall Mall. The pistolgram is a picture in glass, obtained in the first instance, by an instantaneous flash of light, and subsequently made permanent by fire. *Ibid.*, The most interesting feature in pistolography is its alliance with the magnesium light. *Ibid.*, It is for this class of portrait the pistolograph is chiefly intended. 1887 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent. Jan* 1 The instantaneous, or 'pistol graph', criticisms demanded by the necessities of the daily press. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov 7/3 It has pictures of Nebraska and statistics—pistolgraph statistics

† **Pistolier**. *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *pistolier*, f. *pistole* (obs.) pistol see *-IER*.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1577-87 WOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1187/1 Certeine of the English lances and pistoliers, with certeine harquebutters. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* v. 11 142. 1622 MARKHAM *Bl. War* iii. 1. 82 The armed French Pistoliers, the Carbines, and the Light horse.

Pistolship. *nonce-wd.* [f. **PISTOL** *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] Skill in using pistols; pistol practice

1895 WISTER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 537 The Governor . . . had begun to study pistolship.

Pistol-shot. [f. **PISTOL** *sb.* + *SHOT* *sb.*]

1. A shot from a pistol.

1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 267 M. Mandelslo kull'd the Leader of the Indian party with a Pistol shot. 1796 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Leit. France* IV. 137 (Jod.) Several pistol shots were fired at the president. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's eye Kings* 122 Then there was a pistol-shot, and Clay-side stood breathless over a lifeless man.

2 The distance to which a shot can be fired from a pistol; the range of a pistol

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 38 He came within pistol shot. 1885 TRAVESTIN *Siege Neuhausen* 6 Not above a Pistol shot from it. 1941 S. SPEED in *Buckeluch MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 395 When we came within half pistol shot, we hailed one of the French ships. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Peures* 267 My object . . . was to get within pistol-shot of the buffalo.

3. *attrib.* (in first quot. *attrib.*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 241 The Mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol shot wide. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 401 A Blast and Smoak which obliged me to keep at Pistol-shot distance. 1900 *Visum Gaa* 17 July 8/7 They might urge them on with the pistol shot reports of their long whips

Pistomesite (pist'omesit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pistomesit* (Breithaupt 1847), f. Gr. *πίστο-* true + *μέσος* middle, because considered the exact mean between magnesite and siderite. cf. *MESITITE*.] A carbonate of magnesium and iron, containing less magnesium and more iron than mesitite.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 294 The pistomesite of Breithaupt from Thunberg. 1868 DANA *Min.* 688 *Pistomesite*. Named by Breithaupt because pistomesite is nearer the middle between chalybite (=siderite) and magnesite than mesitite.

Piston (piston). [a F. *piston* (1647 Pascal, in Littré), ad. It. *pistone* piston, variant of *pestone*, great pestle, rammer, auger from stem *pest-* in *pestello* pestle. cf. It. *pestare* -late L. *pestāre*, heq. of *pestāre*, *pest-* to pound, beat. Cf. OF. *peston* = *pilon* pestle, stamper.]

1. A mechanical contrivance, consisting of a disk or short cylinder of wood, iron, or other solid substance, which fits closely within a hollow cylinder or tube, and can be driven with a reciprocating motion up and down the tube, or backwards and forwards in it; on one side it is attached to a rod (*piston-rod*) by which it imparts motion to machinery (e.g. in a steam-engine), or by which motion is imparted to it (e.g. in a pump).

1704 J. HARRIS *Let. Techn.* Bij (v. *Air pump*). Each time the *Piston* or Sucker of the Pump is drawn back, the Air in the Receiver must expand it self so as in some measure to fill up the Cavity of the Pump left vacant by the *Piston*, as well as the Receiver it self. 1712 J. JAMIS *It. Le Bloud's Gardening* 192 *Piston* is the short Cylindur . . . which is moved up and down in the Barrel of the Pump. 1786 RLLS *Chambers's Cycl.* s. v. *Steam engine*, A large barrel or cylinder, and in this a piston well lubricated. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 341 A small piston rendered air-tight by tow and tallow. 1842 BRANDE *Phil. &c.*, etc. s. v. Two sorts of pistons are used . . . one hollow, with a valve, used in the sucking pump; and the other solid, which is employed in the forcing pump. 1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal mining* 210 Horizontally working pistons in pneumatic chambers were erected in 1828 by M. BRICQ and Mr. CHARLEVOI.

2. a. In the cornet and other wind-instruments. A sliding valve which moves in a cylinder like a piston, used for increasing the effective length of the air-passage and thus lowering the pitch of the note. Hence *Cornet-in-piston*

1861 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 20 By opening a communication with the external air . . . by means of pistons in the cornet

b. A pneumatic thumb-knob in an organ, which is pushed in like a piston, and has the effect of combining a number of stops.

1890 in *Cent. Diet*

3. *lool.* A central retractile part in the suckers on the arms of a cuttle-fish or other cephalopod, which acts like the piston of an air-pump in producing a vacuum

1871 J. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 605 A deep cavity at the bottom of which is placed a prominent piston . . . that may be retracted by muscular fibres.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piston-plunger*, *power*, *speed*, *piston-like* adj.; *piston-head*, the disk or cylindrical part of a piston, which slides in the tube, as distinguished from the *piston-rod*; *piston-knob* = 2 b; *piston-packing*, (a) any material used for filling the space between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works, so as to make it steam-tight, air-tight, or water-tight; (b) a mechanical device for packing pistons; *piston-pump*, a pump having a piston; *piston-rod* (see 1); *piston-sleeve*, a hollow cylinder or trunk moving longitudinally with the piston-head in a trunk-engine, and taking the place of the cross-head; *piston-spring*, a spring connected with a piston-head, and forming, or having the effect of, a packing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *piston-valve*, (a) a valve in a piston, as in that of a pump; (b) a valve formed by a small piston sliding backwards and forwards in a tube, for admitting steam into, or exhausting it from, the cylinder of a steam-engine; *piston-wheel*, (a) a wheel or rotating disk carrying at its outer margin one or more pistons, (b) in a chain-pump, a wheel carrying an endless chain bearing pistons or disks working in a tube or barrel; *piston-whistle*, a whistle in which the pitch of the sound is varied by means of a piston sliding in the tube.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston head*, that portion which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder. 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Engin. Handbk.* (1900) 51 The piston head is in two parts . . . one must have a taper hole bored to fit the rod. 1902 *Academy* 9 Aug. 199/2 Defoe's 'piston like pen. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston packing*, a material for preventing the leakage of steam between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works. 1897 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 464 The 'piston plunger' is worked by a toothed segment wheel. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 3/5 These solid slabs of metal are forced by . . . 'piston-power' through a series of holes.

PIT.

DATE: 05/05/2015

or spot upon any surface, produced by chemical action, by a rain-drop, etc.

1697 *Land Gaz.* No. 1188/4 A short thick man some few pits of the Small Pox. 1798 *Rein tr. Macquer's Chym* I 323 An exceeding white bead of Silver, the lower part whereof will be unequal, and full of little pits. 1780 *HUNT* in *Phil Trans* LXX. 134 It sometimes happens, that there is a pit in consequence of a chicken pox. 1854 *MORFITT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 170 Heat and moisture may dissolve the gelatine, and thus cause the hides to be scarred with pits. 1884 *Science* IV. 273/2 The sandstone surface is distinctly marked by raindrop pits.

c. Bot. A minute depression on the inner side of the wall of a cell or vessel, often perforating it and forming a basin-like pore (bordered pit), as in the wood-cells of conifers, etc., also, a minute depression on the surface of a seed.

1857 *HENFREY Elem Bot.* § 662 The new layers, applying themselves over the [cell-] wall, leave certain parts bare, which appear as dots or pits of various forms when viewed from the inside. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot* 20 When contiguous cells are united into a tissue the pits and pit-channels of both sides meet, and the intermediate thin portion of membrane becomes absorbed, a channel thus arises uniting two cell spaces (bordered pits, perforated septum of vessels). 1884 *Ind.* 540 The seed displays a variety of sculpturing, such as pits, warts, bands.

10. That part of the auditorium of a theatre which is on the floor of the house; now usually restricted to the part of this behind the stalls. Also *transf.* the people occupying this. Cf. *COCKPIT* 1 b.

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 78 The other [comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit. 1682 *DRYDEN Misc Pk.* 153 Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the pit. 1709-10 *SPECTATOR* No. 145 ¶ She in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* III. 1, Speak more to the pit — the soloquy always to the pit, that's a rule. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned* xxviii, The pit is crowded. 1876 *SMITH Hist. Eng Lit.* 121 The designation *parterre*, still given by the French to the pit.

11. U.S. A part of the floor of an Exchange appropriated to a special branch of business, e.g. the grain pit, the wheat pit. Hence, b. Name of a card-game. see *quot.* 1904.

1903 *F. NORRIS The Pit* 1. 17 The world's food should not be at the mercy of the Chicago wheat pit. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb 3/3 It is Laura against the Wheat Pit, and the Wheat Pit wins—for a time. 1904 *Ibid.* 12 Nov 8/5 Society has a new card game, called 'Pit'. The name 'Pit' is suggested by the Wheat Pit. The game is a mimicry of a Corn Exchange, where every player is trying to make a corner in some particular grain.

12. ? A bag-shaped part of a fishing-net.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 296 A Cotton Eel Bow Net, with two wings and loose pit.

13. The framework supporting the pivoted yoke of a swinging bell in a belfry.

1874 *SIR E. BECKETT Clocks & Watches* 345 The pit, or frame to hold a swing bell, must be a good deal longer than twice the height of the bell.

14. attrib and Comb., as *pit-brink*, *d-weller*, *d-welling*, *-grave*, *-ier* (sense 10); *pit-like* adj.; esp. in sense 6 (belonging to, employed in, or connected with a coal-mine), as *pit-boy*, *-cage* (CAGE sb 5 a), *-cistern*, *-engine*, *gale*, *-girl*, *-inspector*, *-lad*, *-lass*, *-mouth*, *-people*, *-pony*, *-prop*, *-road*, *-rope*, *-shaft*, *-sinker*, *-sinking*, *-timber*, *-top*, *-winder*, *-woman*, *-working*. Also *pit-bank*, 'the raised ground or platforms upon which the coals are sorted and screened at surface' (Gresley *Coal Mining Terms*); *pit-bar*, a timber used to support the sides of the shaft of a mine; *pit-bird*, local name of the reed-warbler; *pit-black a.*, as black as a pit, intensely black or dark; *pit-bottom*, the bottom of a pit; *spec.* the bottom of the shaft in a coal-mine, or the adjacent part of the mine; hence *pit-bottomer*, a collier employed at the pit-bottom; *pit-brave*, *pit-brow*, the 'brow' or edge of a pit; *spec.* = *pit-bank*; hence *pit-brow girl* or *lass*, a girl employed in sorting and screening coal at the pit-brow; *pit-crater*, a volcanic crater of the form of a pit; *pit-eye* = *pit-bottom*; *pit-eyed a.*, having sunken eyes; *pit-fish*, 'a small fish of the Indian seas, [which] has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure' (Webster 1828), *pit-frame*, a framework at the top of a pit or shaft, supporting the pulley; *pit-game* = *GAME-FOWL* b; *pit-guide*, a bar in a mine-shaft serving as a guide for the cage; *pit-head*, the top of a pit or shaft, or the ground immediately around it; hence *pit-headman*, a workman employed at the pit-head; *pit-headed a.*, having a pit or small depression on the head, as certain serpents (cf. *pit-viper*) and tapeworms; *pit-heap*, a heap of excavated material near the mouth of a pit or shaft; hence, the whole of the surface works (= *heapstead*, *HEAP* sb. 6); *pit-kiln*, an oven for making coke from coal; *pit-maker*, one who makes or digs a pit; + a grave-digger (*obs.*); so *pit-making*; *pit-martin*, the sand-martin (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*), + *pit-mask*, a mask worn by a woman when present in the pit of a theatre; the wearer of such a mask;

pit-mortar, *pit-prop*: see *quots*; *pit-rotted a.*, rotted by steeping in a pit or pool of water; *pit-sand*, sand dug out of a sand-pit, as distinguished from river-sand and sea-sand; *pit-saw*, a large saw for cutting timber, working in a sawpit, with handles at the top and bottom; *pit-sawyer*, the man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower handle of a pit-saw (opp. to *top sawyer*); *pit-speckled a.*, speckled with pits or small depressions, as fruit; + *pit-stone*, stone from a quarry, pit-viper, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidae*, characterized by a pit or depression in front of each eye; + *pit-water* see *quot*; *pit-well*, a well made by excavation, pit-wood, timber used for frames, props, etc., in a coal-pit; *pit-work*, the system of pumps and machinery connected with them in a pit or shaft. See also *PIT-COAL*, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb 5/7 Employed on the surface, or at the 'pit bank', as it is called. 1708 J. C. *Compt Collier* (1845) 15 'Pit Buis of Wood and Deals must be used till we get to the Stone. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab* 1, The 'pit-bud' warbling in the sedges, as he had warbled all night long. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 48 The curse, 'pit-black from below. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1263 When he pinnse was put to be 'pit bothum, he bucinse on be bonk bet hym with stonys. 1867 W. W. *SMITH Coal & Coal-mining* 121 The coal may be brought down hill to the pit bottom. 1887 P. M. *NALL Blackburne* 46 Will Hood had been appointed 'pit-bottomer here. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Jan 5/2 The President suggested that the 'pit boys should be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate mates. 1653 *JACKSON Creed* II. xxiv § 5 At the very 'Pitbuckle of destruction. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 His sawle was bioght unto be pinnce of Hell syttand labour be 'pytt bin. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 675/1 If female labour on the pit-bow is stopped. 1904 *Westm Gaz.* 29 Mar 7/3 A serious 'pit cage accident, resulting in the loss of three lives, at the Swanwick Collieries. 1839 *URE Dict Arts* 971 The upper 'pit-cistern. 1886 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* III. XXXII 257 The old cone had, like Mt. Loa or the Maui volcano, a great 'pit-crater at top. 1893 A. H. S. *LANDOR Flary Ann* ix 78 An extinct race of 'pit-dwellers. 1898 *J. R. Archael. Inst. LV.* 157 He abandons the 'pit dwelling theory. 1899 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct. The judge took the 'pit end of the saw. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* 'Pit eye, the bottom of the shaft of a coal-mine. 1861 *Pit eye place*, a barrier of coal left around a shaft to protect it from caving. 1866 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3220/4 A Sorel Mare, 9 years old, top ear, 'pit-eyed. 1872 *Willoughby Tech. Gloss.* (1868) App. Tab 8 'Pit Fish. c. 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 13 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, 111. 111, Gravel, which by some persons is called 'pit-lint. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* 'Pit-frame, the framework carrying the pit-pulley. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct 3/6 They are preventing the men holding 'pit-gate meetings on the colliery premises. 1902 C. G. *HARRER Holyhead Road* II. 35 'Pit-girls too or rather pit-bank lasses. 1897 J. G. *HAZER Pausanias* Pref., The 'pit-graves with their treasures on the acropolis of Mycenae. 1839 *URE Dict Arts* 983 With small coals, the 'pit head is raised 8 or 9 feet above the common level of the ground. 1801 901 The ponderous pulley-wheels are blown from the pit head frame. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar 2/3 Gibson signalled to the 'pit headman and stuck to his post until the water was up to his armpits. sending twenty three of his comrades up to the pithead. 1883 *GRISLEY Gloss. Coal Mining.* 'Pit heap, see *Heapstead*. The entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* Pit heap. 1839 *URE Dict Arts* 995 A *schachtelofen*, or 'pit-kiln, for cooking coals in Germany. 1897 W. THOMAS *Ital Gramm.*, *Beccamorto*, the 'pitmaker, or any one that gaineth by the buriall of the dead. 1897-8 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* 345 Receivevise for her place of buriall, for her 'pit making & other duties viijs. viij d. 1891 G. NEILSON *Per Lineam Valli* 32 Hundreds of quarry holes, mere surface 'pitmarks on the hill sides. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov 2/1 A 'pit-marked stretch of scrub. 1901 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Widdow* v vi, Perhaps your pleasure never reached above a 'pit mark in your life. 1892 *J. R. Archael. Inst. No.* 194. 255 Sticky gravel, termed in the midland counties 'pit mortar'. 1839 *URE Dict Arts* 985 The draught of the furnace at the 'pit mouth. 1855 J. R. *LITCHFIELD Cornwall Mines* 272 Amongst the northern 'pit-people. 1905 H. SCOTER *HOLLAND Pers Stud.*, *Westcott* 136 'Pit ponies, against whose head usage in the pit he continually pleaded. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 A Swedish vessel laden with 'pitprops. 1891 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/2 Pit-props, which are used as supports in the different workings in collieries. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Apr 7/6 The search party is now engaged in clearing the 'pit roads. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *tr Haures Winding Mach.* 23 Aloes form the best fibre for the manufacture of 'pit ropes. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 207 This flax is always 'pit rotted for ten days or a fortnight. 1903 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 242 You may put three parts of Sand that is digged (or 'pit Sand) and one part of Lime to make Morter. 1801 99 The 'Pit-Saw is used by those Workmen that make sawing Timber and Boards their whole Business. 1708 J. C. *Compt Collier* (1845) 36 [Corves] halled all along the Barrow way to the 'Pit Shaft. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* II. vi, The head-gear of the pit-shaft. 1851 in *Illustr Lond News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) 'Pit-sinker. 1896 *Daily News* 4 May 3/6 There are ten new ventures in the way of 'pit sinking in Monmouthshire. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 76 St. John's kirk was content with the 'pitstones. 1867 W. W. *SMITH Coal & Coal-mining* 167 The iron-plates, with which the staging about the 'pit top is floored. 1883 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 'Pit-vipers, see *Crotalidae*. 1904 *Brit Med J.* 17 Sept. 670 The pit vipers include the rattlesnakes of America and the *truncatus* of India. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 407 Surely, well-water or 'pit water, is simply the wholesomest. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 362 Spring-water should be obtained by sinking 'pit wells. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/4 The 'pitwood trade is also quieter. 1855 J. R. *LITCHFIELD Cornwall Mines* 189 Details of the weight and cost of the 'pitwork (or the parts of the machinery working in the shaft or pit).

Pit, sb 2 U & (? and Eng. dial.) [app. a Du *pit*, early mod. and late MDu. *pille* lem., MLG., LG., WFris. *pit* pith, kernel, pip, radically agreeing with OE *piþa* masc, PITH.] The stone of a stone-fruit.

The change of sense from 'marrow' or 'pith' to 'fruit-stone' is great, but the intermediate stage is supplied by the sense 'kernel, pip' of EFris. 'pitten *dt de appels*', pips out of the apples (Doinkant-Koolm).

1841 G. BUSBY *Doctr. of Resurrection* (Bartlett), You put an apple seed or a peach-pit into the ground, and it springs up into the form of a miniature tree. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Pit*,...the stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or peach. Mostly confined to New York State. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict Mach.* Supp. 359 Hatch, pitler splits the fruit and removes the pit. 1876 *Mid-Yorks Gloss.*, *Pit*, a fruitstone. But E. D. D. says 'Not known to our correspondents.'

Pit, v. [f. *PIT* sb 1]

1. *trans.* To put or cast into a pit; to inter, bury; esp. to put (tools, vegetables, etc.) into a pit for storage (cf. *PIT* sb 1 d).

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 237 To pytt the men of Kirk na [= nor] piron thame. war but cruelte. 1621 T. GRANT *Reclusestas* 213 They liued like beavys, and were pitted like beavys, tumbled into the graue. 1844 *SIRPHINS Bk. Farm* II. 657 In consequence of the wet state in which they had been pitted. 1850 *LIN OSMORNI. Cleanings* 196 He dug and pitted the potatoes. 1880 *JILLIAMS Hodge & M* I. 13 It [the hay] might have been pitted in the earth and preserved still green.

2. To set (cocks, dogs, pugilists, etc.) to fight for sport, prop. in a 'pit' or enclosure (see *PIT* sb 1 f).

1760 R. HILBR *Horse Matches* in p. xxii, Before any cocks are pitted. 1770 [see *MAIN* sb 1]. 1814 *Spouting Mag* XLIV 71 Two of the gamest little men ever pitted for twenty-five guineas. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM First Part.* II. 241 He set down the pig, pitted him against the dog. 1864 *KNIGHT's Passages Work* Life I. iii. 177 The collier pitted his cock against that of the sporting farmer.

3. *fig.* To set in opposition or rivalry, to dispose for conflict; to match, oppose (persons or things). Const. *against*. Often in passive.

1754 *Comnoisseur No* 15 ¶ 5 What in gaming dialect is called *Pitting* one man against another, that is, waging which of the two will live longest. 1777 *JOHNSON* 22 Sept. in *Boissuet*, It is very unkind to pit two people against one another. 1788 B. LINCOLN in *Sparkes Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 222 Federalism and anti-federalism were pitted one against the other. 1826 *CORRIE J. J. Feb.* 7, As a lion catcher, I could pit her against the world. 1887 *CREIGHTON Hist. Papacy* (1897) III. iii. ix. 25 The two Popes were now pitted one against the other.

II. 4. To make pits in.

a. To make hollows or depressions in or upon; to mark with small scars or spots, as those left on the skin after small-pox. Most commonly in passive. Also *absol.* or *intr.* To produce small hollows or pits in a surface.

1487 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 311/1 The Paving [etc.] then so decayed, broken, and holowid and pitted, by water falling out of Gutters. 1661 *F. I. LIAM Lison* ix. xxiv. (heading), On a Gentlewoman, whose Nose was pitted with the Small Pox. 1677 *LADY CHANORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. M.S. Comm. App.* v. 42 Lady Anne, is recovered well, but will be pitted, as 'tis feared, with the small pox. 1725 *BRADY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Small Pox*, Secrets to hinder the Small Pox to Pit. 1830 *MARRIAT King's Own* xxvi, The balls only pitted in the water, without doing any harm. 1880 *Mrs. RINDALL Myst. Palace Gard.* xiii, Like small pox, it pits and scars and marks most souls. 1883 S. C. *HALL Retrospect* II. 253 He was pitted with the small-pox. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 53 Great drops of rain began to pit the white dusty roads.

b. To furnish with pits or holes; to dig pits in. [1764-1839: see *PITTING* vol. sb. 3.] 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 63 When the ground is pitted, a person places a plant in each pit. 1869 *PHILLIPS's Essay* viii. 211 This surface is pitted over by artificial diggings.

5. *intr.* for *pass.* To sink in or contract so as to form a pit or hollow; *spec.* in *Path.* to yield to pressure and retain the impression, as the skin or a soft tissue. Also, to become marked with pits or small depressions.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Instr.* (1756) I. 266 If the Legs of your Horse pit, upon the Impression of the Fingers. 1747 *WESTLEY Prim Physic* (1762) 56 note, The part swelled pit, if you press it with your finger. 1764 *Minum Rust.* II. cvi 356 As soon as the cod is all burnt, and he finds the land pits. 1873 T. H. GIFFIN *Introd. Pathol.* ed. 2153 The organ feels doughy, and pits on pressure with the finger. 1887 *S. J. Amer.* 29 Oct. 176/3 How to remove varnish from a panel after it has pitted.

Pit, adv. [Échoic.] An imitation of the sound of rain-drops, small shot, or the like, striking against a surface: repeated, *pit, pit, pit*; hence as *vb.* to make this sound.

1859 F. FRANCIS *N. Digraue* (1832) 86 The gun was heard, followed by the pit-pit-pitting of the shot on the water. 1886 *HISSEY On Box Seat* 56 *Pit, pit, pit*, dashed the wind-driven drops against our window-pane.

Pit, Sc. and north. dial. form of *PIT* v.

|| **Pita** (pī'ta). Also 7 peet, 8-9 pito, 9 pittee. [Sp. *pita*, a Peruvian (Quichua) *pita* fine thread from bast or vegetable fibre: cf. Gonzalez Holguin, 1608, '*pita*, hilo delgado de bazer puntas' (fine thread to make points).] a. Name for the 'American aloe' (*Agave americana*) and allied species. b. The tough fibre obtained from these plants, used for cordage, etc.: also called *pita-fibre*, *-flax*.

2. An act of plunging head-foremost. Also with adverbs. *spec. Naust*. The plunge or downward motion of a ship's head in a sea-way: see PITCH v.1 19 b. 1962-3 FALCONER *Shipwre*. II. 725 At every pitch the o'erwhelming billows bend Beneath their load the quivering

bowsprit's end 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 72 A up-looking kind of pitch forward of the bird. 1870 J. BECKETT in *Eng. Mach.* 7 Jan. 1870 There has been 'a pitch in', as a collision is usually called by divers and guards. 1870 G. MACDONALD *At Back of North Wind* ix, You will know I am near you by every roll and pitch of the vessel.

3. The act of pitching or throwing underhand (PITCH *v* 1 17). a. *Cricket*. The act or manner of pitching or delivering the ball in bowling, or the way in which it pitches or alights. b. *Base-ball*. The act of pitching or serving the ball to the batter; the right or turn to do this. c. *Golf*. The action of 'lofting' the ball up to the hole, or to the green.

1841 *Bar Cricket Man*. 41 A judicious bowler varies his style, pitch, and pace, according to the play of the hitter. 1851 LILLWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 15 The pitch of the ball depends very much upon your pace. 1857 RANJITSINGH *Cricket* 107 One of the main things in making an off-drive in any direction is to get well to the pitch of the ball. 1892 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 His pitch overrunning the hole, he gave himself too much to do for a half in 5.

4. a = PITCH-FARTHING. 1891. Now dial. 1742 *CHESTERF Lett* (1702) I cu 285, I would be melancholy and mortified, if I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch, better than any boy in my own form. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk*.

b. *Cards*. A game resembling all-fours, but so played that the trump suit is determined by 'pitching', i. e. leading a card of that suit.

5. *slang*. A talk, chat. cf. PITCH *v* 1 17 d.

1852 *Pall Mall G* 7 Sept. 2/7 We now have a 'pitch' with the men; 'pitch', be it said, is another term for talk.

II. Something that is pitched, or used for pitching.

† 6. A net pitched or set for catching fish. *Obs.*

1533 FITZGERARD *Serv* 101, To fyssh with shouenettes, trodenettes, small pytches, and suche other. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) XIX 406 He should cause the said wayes, stakes and pytches to be removed and plucked up, that the river maie have yts free course. 1705 *Act 4 Anna c* 21 Nets, Angles, Leaps, Pitches, and other Engines for the taking of Fish.

7. *local*. a = PITCHER 2 3; b = PITCHER 2 4.

1674-81 RAY S & E C *Words* 109 A Pitch, a Bar of Iron with a thick square point end to make holes in the ground by pitching down. 1807 *Encyclopædia Agric. Devon* (1813) 134 The stakes or pitches were chiefly of willow. 1856 *Frin. R. Agric. Soc* XVII 11, 363 Live stakes (provincially termed with pitches). 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk*, s. v, In making new hedges it is usual to stipulate 'to be planted with good withy or elder pitches' or 'pitchers'.

8. A quantity of something pitched. a. The quantity of hay, etc. thrown up by a pitchfork.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 2 Sept. an 1776, Every pitch of hay and corn, generally speaking, passes twice thro' his hands. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 76 The 'pitch' of hay on the prong.

b. The quantity of some particular commodity pitched or placed in a market for sale.

1866 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/3 The pitch of cheese was the largest that has been known for some years past. 1886 *Mail. Courier* 18 Feb. 7 There was an immense pitch of cheese yesterday. 1889 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/4 The pitch of hops this year at Weyhill is smaller than in any year since the blight of 1860. 1888 *Ibid.* 9 July 2/7 Other sorts (of wool), are being thrown on the market in large pitches.

9. A paving stone; esp. one set on edge, a 'sett': = PITCHER 2 5. Cf. PITCH *v* 1 8 c, PITCHING *vb*, sb, 6 b.

1896 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 A large part of the [Piccadilly] Circus is 'up', and is being relaid with granite pitches.

III. Place of pitching

10 *gen* The place or point at or from which something is pitched, *rare*.

1551 *Record. Pathw. Knowl.* 1 xi, Then pitch one foote of your compass at the one ende of the line, and with the other foote draw a bowe line light over the pytche of the compass. 1630 in *Deer. Thamus* (1738) 75 Every Hebbman shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and shall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River.

11. A place at which one stations oneself or is stationed; a portion of ground selected by or allotted to a person for residence, business, or any occupation; esp. a spot in a street or other public place at which a stall for the sale or display of something is pitched or set up, or at which a street performer, a bookmaker, etc. stations himself.

1765 T. HURCINSON *Hist. Mass* 1 12 Here Mr. Nowell and some of his friends made their pitch. 1851 *MAXHEW Lond. Labour* 1 10/2 In consequence of a New Police regulation, 'stands' or 'pitches' have been forbidden. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 3/2 Two pitches were made in widely separated quarters of the town, and in each instance the members of Parliament, left a numerous and interested assembly. 1905 *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 9 Having chosen their 'pitch' the ponies were unharnessed, triangular fireplaces of stout poles erected.

b. A place or spot in a river where an angler takes his stand.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* 1. (1880) 44 *note*, Before the angler attempts to fish any special hole, swim, pool, or cast. 1872 *Ticho* 5 Aug. A fisherman has had orders from a customer to bait one or two babel pitches, and not to spare the worms.

12 *Agric.*, and *Mining* (Cornw.). A definite portion of a field, or of a mine, allotted to a particular workman,

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II 650 After having completed...one pitch of work, consisting of thirteen ridges, he is to begin again in a similar manner. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall Mines* 122 By this management the lode is finally divided into masses called pitches, each sixty feet in height, by about thirty three feet in length. *Ibid.* 280 The distance he goes underground, and the places he continues to work in when he arrives at his 'pitch', are known to few besides the Cornish mine himself. 1875 TRIMBLE & SHELTON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 16 The two meadows...were not divided, till the choice pitches were assigned in 1731. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbook* (ed. 6) 163 Pitch (Cornwall)—The part of a lode let out to be worked on tribute.

13. *Cricket*. The place where the wickets are pitched; the piece of ground between and about the wickets.

1890 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/3 The London Playing Fields Committee is now laying fifteen good cricket pitches in Epping Forest. 1891 H. DRUMMOND *Baxter's Second Innings* 1, At that moment the first ball whizzed down the pitch.

† 14 *fig*. A position taken up and maintained; a fixed opinion or resolution. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii ix. 687 They knew the natures and moods of their countrymen how untractable they were and not to be removed if they once took a pitch. *Ibid.* xlii xxviii. 1795 None of you may think that I have taken such a pitch, and hold that opinion of mine without just cause.

IV. Highest point, height, etc.

† 15. The highest (or extreme) point, top, summit, apex, vertex. *Obs.*

a. 1552 LELAND *Itin* VII. 5 From this Bridge the great Strete of the Towne goeth up upon a pratie hill. At the Pitch whereof there turneth a nother Street by Este to Saint Peter's, the Heade Church of the Towne. 1587 HARRISON *England* 1 v in *Holmshed* I 10 The length of the face, taken at large from the pitch of the crowne to the chin. *Ibid.* From the highest part of the forehead to the pitch of the chin. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. 179 The Venetians set a compass about the hill side, and gained the vertex top and pitch [vertex] thereof. 1667 MITON *P. L.* ii. 772 Down they fell Driv'n headlong from the Pitch of Heaven, down Into this Deep.

† 16. A projecting point of some part of the body, as the shoulder, the hip (In first quot. app. used for the shoulders collectively). *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. 1 Such breadth of shoulders as might manly bear Old Atlas' burden;—twixt his manly pitch A pearl, more worth than all the world, is placed. 1594 R. D. *Hyperboreum* 78 This garment was taken up round about the pitch of her hips. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 310 When the shoulder point, or pitch of the shoulder [of a horse], is displaced. 1611 Cotter, *Acronium*, the shoulder pitch.

17. ? The extreme point of a cape or headland, where it projects farthest into the sea.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narr.* 1 5 The Sea coast from the pitch of Cape Cod to the mouth of Connecticut River. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 150 And very narrowly escap'd clearing the Breakers off the Pitch of the Cape. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* 1 31 In seven hours after leaving Table Bay, the steamer was off the pitch of the Cape. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 To stand close in to the pitch of the lofty headland.

18. The height to which a falcon or other bird of prey soars before swooping down on its prey; rarely *gen* the height to which any bird rises in the air. *Often in phr. to fly a pitch*.

1592 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 11 Between two Hawks, which flies the higher pitch. 1593 — *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 12 And beates his thoughts above his Faucons pitch. 1650 B. DISCOLMINNUS 50 When Buzzards are advanc'd, they'll flie an Eagles pitch. 1828 SPRINGFIELD *Hawking* 22 Much better than that his pitch should be lowered by too much luring. *Ibid.* 27 The hawk, if at a good pitch, will stoop at him [the magpie] as he passes to another bush. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Railway Vall Indus* v 62 Well too did the kite get to his pitch, and prepare himself for the combat.

b. In directly figurative or allusive use.

c. 1586 CRESS. PRESBRYKE *P's* LXXIII 10, So high a pitch their proud presumption flies. 1594 SHAKES. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 188. 1635-36 COWLEY *Dan.* ii. 120 To this strange pitch their high affections flew. 1728 *Free Thinker* No 77, 151 He flies a Pitch above Common Mischiefs. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 122 Rabelais flew to a higher pitch, too, than Sterne. 1837-9 HALHAM *Hist. Lit.* i. ii. § 101. 214 Another [comedy] entitled *Serpius* flies a much higher pitch.

† c. The height to which anything rises; altitude, elevation. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *P.* Q. i. 31, 31 That infernal Monster Gan high advance his broad discoloured breast Above his wonted pitch. 1647 TRAFF. *Comus* a *Tim* iv 10 Blazing comets... when they begin to decline from their pitch, they fall to the earth. 1664 POWELL *Ezra Philos.* ii. 90 The Quicksilver will fall down to its wonted pitch and stint of 29 inches or thereabouts. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., A very wet autumn and winter, so as to raise the springs to a pitch beyond anything since 1764.

19 *fig* (from 15 or 18) Highest or supreme point or degree, acme, climax, greatest height. Now *rare exc.* in *at the pitch of one's voice*. (Cf. 22, 23.)

1624 WOTTON *Archit. Pref.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 195 Vitruvius... wrote when the Roman Empire was near the pitch. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II 184 Mankind would have been brought to the Pitch of Wickedness. 1748 POPE *Dunci.* *Al. Scriblerus*, Forty... the very acme and pitch of life for writing Epic poetry. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. x 382 A little boy... and a poor woman, singing at the pitch of their voices. 1873 BLACK *Pt. Thule* xxii, When the general hilarity was at its pitch.

† 20 Height (of a person or animal), stature. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Gr. Knt. Wks.*, Weedes 183 The mounture so well made, and for my pitch so fit. 1631 *Hew. wood Fair Maid of West* iii. 1 Wks 1874 II 295 Much of my stature? Much about your pitch. 1681 HICKINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* xv. Wks 1716 II. 112 Just of his Size, Complexion and Pitch. 1703 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* 170 Makes the work fall too low for the pitch of the Workman. 1807 *Brwick Hist. Quadrupeds* 63 All those of each kind that exceed or fall short of this pitch, are more or less disproportioned.

21. Height of an arched roof, or of any 1000 or ceiling, above the floor, or of the vertex of an arch above the springing line.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 161 The roofe of the Temple is of a high pitch, curiously arched, and supported with great pillars of marble. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 64, 9 Foot betwixt the floors is the Pitch of their Room. 1772 *Hutton Bridges* 59 A semicircle whose height or pitch is 45 feet, and consequently its span 90 feet. *Ibid.* 99 Pitch, of an arch, the perpendicular height from the spring or impost to the keystone. 1842-76 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, *Pitch of an Arch*, the versed sine, or height from the springing line up to the under-side of it.

V. Height in a figurative sense, degree.

22 Comparative height or intensity of any quality or attribute; point or position on an ideal scale; degree, elevation, stage, status, level. Almost always used of a high or intense degree: cf. 19, 15.

a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 87 The Latin tongue, even when it was, as the Grecians say, in *apex*, that is, at the highest pitch of all perfiteitene. 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 139 'That they may come to the pitch of old age. 1608 D. T. *Uiviu* *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 33 Raising the valour of every... person amongst them, to a farre higher pitch. 1671 MITON *Symon* 169 To lowest pitch of alyet fortune thou art fall'n. 1884 *Contempt. St. Man* ii. 12. (1699) 232 Let him be raised to the highest pitch of Honour. 1788 *WATTS'S Sincere Penitent* Part 6 'All they arrive at such a pitch, as they cannot think of without horror and astonishment. 1795 *HUM. Ess. & Trav.* (1777) I. 107 'To what a pitch did the Athenians carry their eloquence! 1822 HAZLITT *Table* 2, ver. ii. iv (1869) 32 The feelings are wound up to a pitch of agony. 1871 *FRIMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii 245 The family which in two generations had risen from obscurity to the highest pitch of greatness.

b. *spec.* in *Copper-smelting*: see *quots.*

1839 *Ur Diet. Arts* 323 To render the metal malleable, or, in the language of the smelters, bring it to the proper pitch. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 99 'The copper is tested, as above described, from time to time, and according to its pitch or grain. 1877 *Raymond's Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 If the pitch is right the globules will all be round and hollow.

23. That quality of a musical sound which depends on the comparative rapidity of the vibrations producing it; degree of acuteness or graveness of tone. (Sometimes also in reference to the tone of the voice in speaking.) Also, a particular standard of pitch for voices and instruments, as *concert pitch*, etc.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute Orpharion, Pandora, or such like, being in the natural pitch, and set it a note or two lower. 1602 *and 14. Return fr. Parnass.* v. 1. (Arb.) 64 A playne song... Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end. 1604 *HOLD'S Harmony* (1731) 152 What it is that makes Humane Voice, even of the same Pitch, so much to differ one from another. 1776 *BURNES Hist. Mus.* (1789) 1 1 11 All the notes in the horizontal range of the several diagrams are at the same pitch. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* ix (1833) 229 To depend... on the pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1867 *LADY H. R. R. Cradle L.* 1 9 Screaming out in every conceivable key and pitch of shrillness. 1869 *ASCHAM* 23 Jan. 136/1 The note C, on the third space of the treble clef, corresponds to a number of double vibrations per second, varying from about 500 to 550, according to the pitch adopted.

b. *transf.* Applied to the degree of rapidity of vibration in light, etc., as being analogous to musical pitch.

1871 *TYNDALL Fragu. Sc.* (1870) I. 79 As we advance along the spectrum... the pitch of the light... heightens. 1902 *Daily Record & Mail* 25 Dec. 5 One receiving instrument will only take messages sent by another instrument 'tuned' to the same pitch, that is sending vibrations of a given length and frequency.

VI. Inclination, slope, declivity.

24. Degree of inclination to the horizon, slope; a sloping part or place. *Spec.* a. A downward inclination or slope (on a piece of ground or water); a steep place, declivity, a descent, usually sloping, sometimes perpendicular.

1640 app. implied in *PITCHING*. Cf. also PITCH *v* 20. 1542 *UDALL Erasm.* 1. 160th. 135 Rockes of a down right pitche, or a steepe down hill. 1542-5 *Fletor Dnt. Lilius, seu clivum*, the pitche of an hill, sometime the syde of an hill. 1601 *HOLLAND Phryl.* I. 73 The mountaine Hamus... had in the pitch thereof the towne Aristacum. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1833) 1 402 The road from Jerningham to this house is mostly good, some few sharp pitches. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 420 The whole descent is about 200 feet, in several pitches. 1807 P. GLASS *Trin.* 101 Captain Lewis had been up the falls 15 miles above the first shoot or pitch. 1898 *Walm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 1/2 The great gully that runs up the centre of the Wastwater Scree. This gully was attempted in 1895 by three climbers, who conquered eight 'pitches', but were defeated by the ninth. 1904 J. N. COLLIER in *Alpine Jral* XXII. 10 [the ridge] was impossible, being made up entirely of bare slabs and perpendicular pitches.

b. *Mining*. The inclination of a vein of ore or seam of coal from the horizontal; the dip or rise.

1719 *STRACHY in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 959 The Obliquity

or *Pitch*, as they term it, in all the Works hereabout, is about 22 Inches in a Fathom. 1883 GRESLEY Gloss. *Coal Mining*, *Pitch*, dip or rise of a seam.

6. *Arch.* The inclination of a sloping roof, or of the rafters, to the horizontal; the steepness of slope of a roof, the proportion of the height of a roof to its span.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 147 The Reasons for several Pitches, you may find among Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 163 The Angle a Gable-end is set to, is called the *Pitch* of the Gable end. 1770 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II s. v., If the Length of each Rafter be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Breadth of the Building, then they say that the Roof is of a *True Pitch*. But if the Rafters are longer, they say 'tis a *high* or *sharp* pitch'd Roof, if shorter, they call it a *low* or *flat* pitch'd Roof. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II 87 When the roof is of a true pitch, that is, forming a right angle at top; then the breadth of the building, with its half added, is the girt over both sides nearly. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm in Edgewood* 85 Walls, of the uniform height of ten feet, covered with a roof of sharp pitch. c. 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I 254 All previous styles of architecture in Southern countries, had roofs of a low pitch.

d. The slope of a flight of steps; *concr.* a flight of steps.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 147 You will first ascend upon a Pitch of Flyers, which Pitch (making an Angle of 38 deg. with the Floor) with ten Steps raise you six Foot high above the Floor. 1848-76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2026 The framed timbers which support the steps of a staircase are called the *carriage*. They generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings*.

e. The setting of a ploughshare to enable it to penetrate a required depth. f. The rake or inclination of the teeth of a saw. g. The inclination of the bit of a plane to the surface that is being planed.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1741) I. 50 A great matter in the making of Ploughs, is to make them go true to the pitch they are set. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* 48 Plowing the full depth of the soil is called 'taking it up a full pitch'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. The *pitch* of a saw is the rake or inclination of the face of a tooth. The rake is a forward slant of the *face*, not common, but found in some saws. The common pitch of a bench-plane is 45°. Pitch of scraping and metal planes 80° to vertical. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 23 A Jack plane with its double iron lying in its bed, the latter being at an angle of 45 deg. to the sole. This is the angle called common pitch.

VII. 25. *Mech.* The fixed distance between successive points or lines (the distance at which these are pitched or fixed). a. The distance between the centres of any two successive teeth of a cog-wheel or pinion, or links of a gear-chain, measured along the *pitch-line* or *pitch-circle* (see 26); the distance between the successive paddles of a paddle-wheel, measured on the circle passing through their centres. b. The distance between the successive convolutions of the thread of a screw, measured in a direction parallel to the axis, and indicating the distance through which the screw moves forward in one turn. c. The distance between the centres of successive rivets or stays. d. In floor-cloth printing, The distance between the pitch-pins or guide-pins, used for the same purpose as the register-points in lithographic printing.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 If the teeth of one be wood and the other iron, then the iron ones are made to have less pitch than the wooden ones, because they are then found to wear better. 1823 R. BUCHANAN *Milwaukee* (ed. 2) 30 By the pitch it is understood the distance between the centres of two contiguous teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 422 The pitch of their teeth should be the same as that of the teeth of the cylinder. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 264 The pitch of the screw could be altered from the deck to suit the velocity of the vessel. 1869 Sir R. J. K. *Shipboard* xvii. 335 The question of the proper pitch of rivets, i. e. their distance apart from centre to centre, requires some consideration. 1870 Eng. *Mechanic* 14 Jan. 437/2 Find the pitch of the screw required to be cut, and multiply the numerators. 1874 *Threemile Annual* 130 The spacing or pitch of rivets required by Lloyd's rules is 'four and a half diameters apart, from centre to centre, excepting in the keel, stem, and stern post'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1719/2 The pitch of the paddles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I 64 The length in a spur wheel including a tooth and a space is called the *pitch*, and the circle on which such distances are set off is called the *pitch circle*. *Ibid.* II 66/2 The pitch of rifling of the Enfield is one turn in six feet six inches. 1890 *Clackson News* 25 Jan. 2/3 Most makers of implements now use only standard pitches of screws, so that any broken screw or missing nut can quickly be replaced. 1898 *Cycling* 43 The distance between the central points of two similar links, is called the pitch of the chain. It is nearly always one inch.

VIII. 26. *attrib* and *Comb.*: pitch-block, a block for supporting an object to be worked at, which can be inclined at any pitch or angle, usually one with a base working like a ball and socket-joint; pitch-chain, a chain consisting of links bolted or riveted together so as to work in the teeth of a toothed wheel; pitch-circle, a circular pitch-line (see below); so pitch-diameter, the diameter of the pitch-circle of a wheel, etc.; pitch-faced a., of masonry, having the arms cut true, but the face beyond the edge left relatively rough, being merely dressed with a pitching chisel.

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(Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884); + pitch-hill a., declivitous, precipitous; pitch-line, the imaginary line, usually a circle, passing through the teeth of a cog-wheel, pinion, rack, etc. so as to touch the corresponding line in another cog-wheel, etc., when the two are geared together, pitch-notation, notation indicating musical pitch; pitch-note, a note sounded to determine the pitch of a tune, etc. (also fig.), pitch-point, the point of contact of the pitch-lines of two cog-wheels, etc., which engage with each other; + pitch-set, a shoot (of willow, etc.) cut for planting; cf. sense 7 and PITCHER 2 4; pitch-surface, the surface on which the pitch-circle of a wheel lies; pitch-wheel, a toothed wheel engaging with another. See also PITCHFORK 2, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pitch-block, a cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal is held while being chased. 1844 STIMPERS *Sh. Farm* II. 304 *Pitch-chains are of two kinds, the buckle-chain and the ladder-chain. *Ibid.* 537 The pitch chain is employed to communicate motion from the first mover—the carriage axle—to the seed-wheels. 1819 Rici s. *Cycl.* XXIII. 3. 2 iv b/1 A circle, is described round the face of the rough cogs upon its pitch diameter, that is, the geometrical diameter, or acting line of the cogs; so that when the two wheels are at work together, the 'pitch circles' of the two are in contact. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 198 The pitch circles of a wheel and pinion working together should touch but not intersect each other. 1860 DAVIES *Shedden's Comm.* 252 By reason of the headlong and 'pitchy' steepness to look downwards. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 769/1 Draw the 'pitch lines'. then divide them into the number of teeth or cogs required. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 The centre or pitch lines, from which the teeth are formed. 1881 BROADBENT *Mus. Acoustics* 373 On a full consideration of the question of 'pitch-notation'. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 8 Before the opening of the Overture, it gives that 'pitch note in full, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it. 1859 RANICINI *Steam Engine* § 153 181 The position of the pinion should be such, that the 'pitch-point, where its teeth are driven by those of the cogged ring, may be in the same vertical plane parallel to the axis. 1819 HORMAN *Phil.* 172 A 'pycho-ette of wryth growth anon. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Drav.* (1892) 40 A section of the 'pitch surface' of a toothed wheel by a plane perpendicular to its axis is a circle, and is called a pitch circle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pitch wheels, toothed wheels in machinery or clocks, which work together.

Pitch (pit), v. 1. Forms. 3-4 *piche*, 4-5 *picche*, *pychoe*, 5-6 *pytch*(e), (5 *pydche*), 6-*pitch*, (7 *peche*). Pa. t. and pa. pple. *pitched*, *pitcht*; see below. [ME. *picchen*, *picchen*, north. *pykhe*(n), *pykhe* (see *PICK* v. 2); pa. t. *pitte*, *pitte*, *pitcht*(e), pa. pple. *pitte*, *pitte*, *pitcht*, also later *pitched*, *pitched*, *pitcht*, etc. (CL. *clitite*, *stilita*, early pa. tenses of CLITOU, SMITH). Of obscure origin and history. The forms point to an OE. **pic(e)an*, of the 1st weak class, pa. t. **pitte*, of which however no instance has been found; nor does any vb. corresponding in form and sense appear in the cognate languages. See *Note* below.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. For the present stem, see the quots. in B., and those given under *PICK* v. 2.

2. Past tense. a. 3 *pitte*, 3-4 *pitte*, 3-5 *pytze*, 4-5 *pytze*, *pytze*, *pytze*, (5 *pytze*), 4-6 *pytze*, (5 *pytze*), 4-7 *pytze* (pa. t.). b. 4 *picched*, 4-6 *pitcht*, 5 *pytched*, 6 *pytched*, 7 *pitche*, 6-*pitched*.

c. 1205 LAY 20653 *Pei* he pitte his staf. 1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1171 Stakes of ire monion he pitte in temese grounde. c. 1320 *Pitt* (see B. 2). c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon. Wace* (Rolls) 4644 *Pei*, *pytch* *peym* *pauylons* & *tente*. *Ibid.* 15246 *He* *pyghte* his *staf* *pe* *doun* *upright*. 13 E. E. *Allit P. A.* 747 *He* *pyt* *hit* *pe* *in* *token* *of* *pe*. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1832 *He* *pyghte* *to* *pyghte*, *pyght*, *pyht* *hym* *on* *the* *ponel* *of* *his* *heed*. c. 1400 *Melayne* 800 *And* *pyghte* *Pauylions* *with* *mekill* *pydte*. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 *Staitly* *tentes* *anon* *they* *pytze*. c. 1450 *Merlin* II. 150 *Ther* *they* *pyghte* *the* *kynges* *teynte*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armore* II. 24 b. *He* *pyght* *his* *pauylons*, *at* *the* *heade* *of* *a* *Ryuer*. 1607 DRAVTON *Agucous* I, etc. 97 *Vnder* *Pomfret* *his* *proud* *Tents* *he* *pyght*.

b. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon. Wace* (Rolls) 4645 *Pei* *picched* *ber* *pauylons*. 1340-70 *Aler.* 6 *Dind* 1139 *ad* *fin.* *How* *alwandre* *pyht* *a* *peytr* *of* *marbyl* *be*. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet* of *Aymon* xvii. 399 *He* *toke* *a* *torche* *and* *fyred* *it*, *and* *pyhted* *it* *by* *ene* *the* *strawe* *and* *the* *bedsted*. 1530 *Pyched* (see B. 6). 1535 *Pyched* (see B. 4 c). 1582 STANVHURST *Benet* III. 74 *I* *heare* *pyht* *he* *his* *kingdome*.

3. Past participle. a. 3-4 *pitte*, 1013, 4 *pytze*, *ypitze*, 1-*pitte*, 4-6 *1-pit*, 5 *pytze*, 6 *ypit*. b. 4 *pitte*, (5 *pitte*); 4-5 *pitte*, *pytze*, (5 *pitte*), *pytze*, *pyghte*, 5-6 (*pitte*), *pyght*, *Sc.* *pyht*, *pyht*, 6 *pyht*, 4-7 (9 *arch.*) *pyht* (pa. t.). 7. 4 *picched*, *pyched*, 1-*pitte*, 4-5 *picched*, -id, 6 *pytched*, 6-8 *pitte*, 6-*pitched*.

c. 1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1116 *Pe* *emperour* *adde* *1-pit* *to* *pe*. c. 1425 *pytze* *pyght* *his* *pauylons*. 1387 *TREVIS* *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 *A* *spei* *e* *pyt* *(hasta)* *de* *lex*. *Ibid.* III. 273 *Pe* *pauylons* *were* *1-pit*. *Ibid.* VII. 75 *Pe* *stake* *were* *1-pit*. c. 1400 *Pistill* of *Susan* 108 *Pe* *pyon*, *pe* *peere*, *wel* *grouche* *1-pit*. 1483 CAXTON *Faytes* of *A* II. xxxv. 4 *Chid* *with* *two* *stones* *pyght* *atte* *eyther* *ende*. 1522 *World & Child* in *Haal*, *Dandley* I. 243, *I* *have* *also* *palaces* *1-pit*. 1590 *SPEVNER* *P. Q* I. 12. 33 *For* *underneath* *a* *craggy* *cliff* *ypit*.

b. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1627 *Per* *were* *pyt* *paulouns*. 13.. E. E. *Allit P. B.* 785 *In* *a* *porche* *of* *pat* *place* *pyt* *to* *be* *gates*. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 43 *In* *midde* *on* *a* *Moun-* *tayne*. *Was* *pyt* *vp* *a* *Paulon*. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xvii. 183 *A* *spre* *that* *is* *pyht* *in* *to* *the* *ethe*. c. 1400 *Antura* of *Arth* xxxvii. *In* *myd* *Plumton* *Lone*, *hor* *pau-* *luns* *were* *pyte*. c. 1430 *Pitt*, 14.. *Pyt* (see B. 5 c). c. 1470 *Pyght* (B. 1). c. 1470 *GoL & Gau* 313 *Ane* *pauyloun*. *that* *proudly* *were* *pyht*. 1513 *Pyht* (see B. 5). c. 1530 L.D. *BARNERS* *Arth* *Lyt* *Bryt* (1824) 44 *She* *had* *pyht* *a* *pyche* *pauyloun*. 1575 *LANEHAM* *Let.* (1871) 55 *His* *honors* *Tent*, *that* *..* *was* *pyht* *at* *long* *Ichington*. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 1614 C (1801) II. 203 *A* *prince*. *pyht* *to* *rule* *and* *reigne*. 1579, 1587 *Pight* (see B. 5). 1700 *STRYPE* *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 1. xxix. 301/2 *In* *the* *Castle-yard* *was* *pyht* *a* *comely* *Quintane*. 1864 *SKEAT* *Upland's Poems* 292 *On* *a* *rising* *hillock* *pight*.

7. 23 *Pyched* (see B. 1); *pyched* (B. 5). 1340-70 *I* *pyht* (B. 5). c. 1380 *Picched* (B. 10). c. 1420 *Fallad*, *on* *Husb.* IV. 667 *Let* *hem* *be* *pyched*, *picched*, *and* *wyrie*. 1545 *LELAND* *In* *Strype* *Ecl. Men* I. App. cxviii. 330 *Yet* *herein* *only* *I* *have* *not* *pyched* *the* *supreme* *work* *of* *my* *labour*. 1564-78 *BULLEVN* *Diad* *agst* *Pest* (1888) 60 *When* *the* *battale* *was* *pyht*. c. 1611 *CHAPEMAN* *Lead* *xy* 654 *Close* *the* *deadly* *toil* *Was* *pyht* *d* *on* *both* *pait*. 1634 *Sir* *I* *HERBERT* *Trav.* 41 *I* *ents* *pyht* *neere* *the* *water* *side*. 1703 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.* 167 *Any* *Substance* *pyht* *steddy* *upon* *two* *points*.

B. Signification

I. To thrust in, fix in; make fast, fasten, settle; set, place.

+ 1. *trans.* To thrust, drive (a stake, spear, staff, peg, etc.) firmly into the ground; to fix or make fast (a thing) by driving it into some object, also, to fix (an object) on a pole, spear, etc.; to plant, implant, to fix, stick, fasten. In later quots., approximating the sense 'to place'. Obs.

c. 1205 LAY. 6490 *He* *ignap* *his* *spre* *stronge* *ber* *he* *pitte* *hit* *o* *bon* *londe* [c. 1275 *pat* *hit* *was* *spit* *in* *londe*]. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 274/107 *One* *stap* *pyche* *in* *be* *grunde*: *And* *he* *schal* *ber* *ic* *and* *blowe*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1171 [see 2]. c. 1380 *Wyclif* *Serm.* *Scil.* *Wks.* II. 170 *pis* *neither* *chawle*, *in* *which* *ben* *pyt* *many* *tepe*. 1384 - *Ecl.* xii. 11 *The* *widis* *of* *wise* *men* *as* *nales* *in* *to* *heite* *pyt* [c. 1388 *as* *nales* *fauned* *deepe*]. 1398 *1* *nevisia* *Barth.* *De* *P. R.* v. vi. (Tollm. MS), *I* *weyne* *holow* *synewis*, *pychpe* *hem* *selfe* [c. 1582 *the* *hemselfe* *orig* *se* *in* *figunt*] *in* *be* *sub-* *stance* *of* *be* *humoure* *crystalline*. c. 1620 J. DRYD. *Worship* *Commun.* (1640) 180 *A* *stake*, *or* *a* *post* *is* *pyht* *in* *the* *ground*. 1633 *RIOLEAS* *Treat* *Sacram.* I. Pref. *A* *planter* *takes* *the* *sen* *of* *the* *Apple-tree*, *and* *pyhtes* *it* *into* *a* *Crab-* *tree* *stock*. 1649 *WARD* *Sunp* *Cobler* (1843) 34 *The* *stakes* *[of* *a* *tent]* *firmly* *pyhted*. 1674-92 [see *PITCH* s. 7]. 1707 *MORTIMER* *Husb.* (1721) I. 172 *Stick* *a* *small* *Stick* *at* *every* *place* *where* *there* *is* *to* *be* *a* *little* *Hill*. 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 *The* *Stumps* *are* *pyht* *d*. 1775 J. JERVELL *Corr* 20 *Mar.* *The* *houses* *[are]* *chiefly* *built* *of* *the* *round* *sea-pebbles* *pyhted* *in* *mortar*.

b. To pitch the wickets (Cricket). to stick or fix the stumps in the ground and place the balls.

1745 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept. 3/1 *The* *Wickets* *to* *be* *pyht* *d* *by* *Eleven* *o* *Clock*. 1803 *Lawes* *of* *Cricket* 5 *The* *Pari* *which* *goes* *from* *home* *shall* *have* *the* *pitching* *of* *the* *wickets*, *which* *shall* *be* *pyhted* *within* *thirty* *yards* *of* *a* *centre* *fixed* *by* *the* *adversaries*. 1866 *Routledge's* *Every* *Boy's* *Ann.* 327 *The* *wickets* *had* *better* *be* *pyhted* *without* *loss* *of* *time*.

+ 2. *transf.* To thrust a pointed instrument into or through (something); to stab, stick, pierce, transfix. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1174 *Stakes* *of* *ire* *monion* *he* *pitte* *to* *pe*. *rr* *pyte*, *put*, *putte* *in* *temese* *grounde*. *pat* *zif* *ber* *en* *scipes* *come*. *Hit* *solide* *picche* *hom* *poru* *out*. c. 1390 *Sir* *Trist.* 206 *Bot* *on* *wip* *treason* *here* *Pyht* *pe* *bodi* *him* *pyt*. c. 1396 *CHAUCER* *A. B.* C. 103 *Cryste* *also* *suifred* *pat* *longius* *his* *herte* *pyghte* *And* *made* *his* *herte* *blode* *to* *ryne* *downe*. 1384 *Wyclif* *John* *xix* 37 *The* *schulen* *se* *in* *to* *whom* *they* *pyhten* *thow* *[Vulg. transfixerunt]*. 1398 *TREVIS* *Barth* *De* *P. R.* vii. lxxv (Bodl. MS), *If* *pe* *skyn* *of* *pe* *face* *is* *pyht* *and* *sprykked* *with* *an* *nedel* *over* *a* *pyne* *and* *bleded* *nought*.

3. To place and make fast with stakes, poles, pegs, etc., as a net, or the like. Now rare.

1544 *ELVOT*, *Tenture* *stages*, *to* *pytche* *haves* *or* *nettes*. 1604 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng. Bpt.* (1612) 391 *[They]* *pitched* *their* *Tew* *to* *intangle* *the* *same* *Protector*. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Verg. Georg.* III. 572 *The* *dextrous* *Huntsman* *pyhtes* *Tols* *to* *stop* *the* *Flight*. 1823 *SCOTT* *Robley* II. xxxi. *There* *s* *time* *to* *pitch* *both* *toil* *and* *net*.

4. *spec.* To fix and erect (a tent, pavilion, etc.) as a place of lodgement; also fig.

Orig referring to its being fixed with pegs, etc. driven into the ground, now associated with the idea of 'placing'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4254 *pe* *king* *lugar* *in* *to* *picche* *is* *pauylons* *him* *vor* *to* *abide*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes* of *A* I. xiv. 37 *For* *to* *pytche* *and* *dress* *vp* *tentes*. 1606 *SHAKS* *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 24 *You* *vile* *abominable* *Tents*, *Thus* *proudly* *pyht* *[Qo* *pitch]* *upon* *our* *Phrygian* *plane*. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 122 *We* *were* *fain* *to* *encamp* *hard* *by* *under* *Carpets*, *which* *we* *pitched* *instead* *of* *Tents*. 1759 *JOHNSON* *Rasselas* xxxvii. *The* *tents* *were* *pitched* *where* *I* *chose* *to* *rest*. 1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 55 *When* *Troops* *are* *to</*

c1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 4 Here in his place where we are pight 1535 *COVERDALE Josh* xi. 5 All these kinges came, and pitched together by y^e water of Meiam. 1568 *HOBBS Thucyd* (1822) 117 To choose a commodious place to pitch in. 1800 *Misc Tracts in Asia Reg* 284/2 The uncle of the Rajah invited us to pitch the next day on a spot close to the palace. 1852 *GROTT Greece* ii lxx IX. 77 The succeeding troops, coming up in the dark, pitched as they could without any order.

5. trans. To put (anything) in a fixed or definite place or position, so as to stand, lie, or remain firmly or permanently, to set, fix, plant, place; to found or set up (a building, pillar, etc.). In *pa pple.* = set, fixed, planted, placed, situated

13. E. E. Allit P. B. 477 Ho fyndez no folde her fote on to pyche 133. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 768 A castel pyched on a prayere, a park all aboute 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 1135 Peie his bunus he had bulden of marbre A piler sadliche i-picht, or he passe wolde c1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) lxx, In pe kenell shulde ben picched smale stones wyrraped aboute with strawe of be houndes litter 1523 *DOUGLAS Bnus* x. iii 44 Ane circule of playbyll gold Abuf hys hars upon hys hed weil pycht, 1551 *RECORDOR Patruu. Knowl* i xi, Then pitch one foote of your compasse at the one ende of the line, 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec 134 And in my face deepe furrows eld hath pight, 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb* xvi 249 Their mightier Empire, there, the middle English pight 1671 *COLLINS Def Bp Ely* ii viii 300 A gulfe . . . is pight betweene vs & them, 1688 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans* XVII 946 In stiff Soyls, if the Crops be not early pight'd, the Roots never spread or shoot deeper 1700 S. L. tr *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind* 190 The third climb'd up and pitch'd himself on his Head, upon the Head of the second. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 220 Take care that in pitching the Globe into the Mandrel, that the imaginary Axis lye in a straight Line with the Axis of the Mandrel 1748 *Frrl R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii, 553 Pitching the holes at equal distances from the centre of the hill. 1874 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xiii, The abrupt hill, on which the town of Budgenorth is pitched, 1890 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 4/5 Fireman S. 'pitched' his machine against the burning building, and succeeded in bringing the woman safely to the ground

b. spec. To set a (stone, etc.) upon end; to set a stone on edge for paving

a1623 W. FEMBLE *Zachary* (1629) 150 Markes or Bound-Stones should be pitch'd up 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 203 Jacob taketh one of the stones that he had laid his head upon, and pitched it up for a pillar 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 93 On the South side of their high street is pitched upright a great stone, called London Stone 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit* (1742) I. 82 A range of Stones pitch'd edge way.

† 6. fig. To place, implant, plant, set, fix (anything immaterial, one's trust, hope, desire, purpose, thought, attention, sight, etc.) *in* or *on* some object, or *in* some state. (See also 5 c.) *Obs*

c1380 *Wyclif Wls* (1880) 307 Be iote of loue bat shulde be picchid in goddis lawe 1604 480 Oure bileue & hope is picchid in be grace of iesu crist. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. Introduct. (Tollem. MS), Pey [buddes] hauep a seminal vertu of kynde pygite in hem. c1430 *Hymus Virg.* 94 Pou be woo, In iolite when pou ait pigt 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump* 151 Se that thy fayth be pitched On thy Lord God most constantly, 1591 *LVL Indur* v. 1, Pitching his eyes fast to the ground, as though they were fixed to the earth. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* i. xlvii, She fled . . . And left her image in his hart pight. 1617 *BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) Ded., To take off the hearts . . . from idle Pamphlets, and pitch them on the grave points of Religion. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxv (1840) 287 He pitched his thoughts on the holy war. 1688 *BUNYAN Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 56 She thought He pitched His innocent eyes just upon her. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 43 (1822) I. 339 Lauria, pitching her mind among the enjoyments of Corinth

7 To place or lay out (wares) in a fixed place for sale; hence, to expose for sale in the market or other public place.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 80 [They] did. take away x meny of see fysh, and pyched them in the paishie of Saynt Mary's, and the sette it to sale 1553 *GRIMALDO Cicero's Offices* ii (1558) 83 When the sla-staffie was pight and in ye market place 1802 *Am. Reg.* 6 All corn should be brought into the market, and pitched, as in former times 1861 *HULME tr Mognun-Landon* ii iii 265 No less than 36,487 tons of meat are annually 'pitched' at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets 1884 *Globe* 26 Sept. 7/1 At Melton Mowbray cheese fair yesterday some 100 dozen cheese were pitched 1886 *Auchland Even.* Star 25 June 12/1 A good many hides were pitched, and bidding was spited

† b. Pitch and pay (absol. or *mtr*): ? to pay down at once, pay ready money. *Obs.*

14. Piers of Bullham 206 in Hazl. E. P. II 9 Yt ys fill hard bothe to pyche and paye 1559 *Murr. Mag.* *Warwick* xiv, I vsed playnnes, euer pitch and pay 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 211 At Norwich A cite trim. Where strangers wel may seeme to dwell, That pitch and pay, or keepe their day 1599 *SHAKS Hen. V.* ii iii 51 The word is, Pitch and pay trust none 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error on Left Hand* 102 But you your promise once did breake. Giue me your hand, that you will pitch and pay.

8. mtr. (or refl.) To place or locate oneself, to take up one's abode; to take up one's position, settle, alight. Now *rare* or *arch*. (Cf. 4 c.)

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) i *Macc.* ix 33 They fled into the desert of Thecua, and they pitched by the water of the lake Asphar 1623 *COCKERAM* iii, *Joh. de monte Regio* made a small iron fly to, flye about all the 100me, and returne and pitch on his sleue 1692 *Sir W. Hope Fencing-Master* (ed. 4) 135 You must pitch your self to the same Guard with your Small-sword as you do with your Broad 1727 *Philop. Quarrel* (1816) 57 The sowl being pitched upon the bank 1792 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III 201 The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed . .

about four miles further up 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind Field Sports* 91 An owl pitched immediately over our heads. 1900 [see *PITCHING* *ppl.* a 3].

b. trans. To cause to alight and settle

1795 *Trans. Dom. Pigeons* 106 [Certain pigeons] are exceeding good to pitch stray Pigeons that are at a loss to find their own home

c. refl. and mtr. To seat oneself, sit down, take a seat *diat.* or *colloq.*

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 279 He. could not carry the amount for the distance of one mile without pitching 1844 E. JESSF *Scenes Country Life* I. 254 The cottager's wife will ask [him] to sit down in that hearty Devonshire phrase, 'Doy Sir, pitch yourself'—bumping forward a chair.

9. trans. transf. (from 1 and 5). To set, plant, fill, furnish (something) with things or persons stuck or placed in or on it. **† a. gen.** *Obs.*

c1400 *Desti. Play* 4056 A hundred shippes Pight full of pepull & mony prise knight. 1420 *Suge Rouen in Archæologia* XXI 62 A dyche was made, They pyght hyt wyth stakes hors to perche 1540-1 *Elvort Image Gov* (1549) 145 The daungeousse race of auctoritee, pight full of perils. c1611 *CHAPEMAN* *Ilud* ix 337 [He] Cut a dike by it, pitch'd with pales, bold and of deep import 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Coluth* *Wars* i 24 Pitching the top with multitude of stakes.

† b. spec. To set, stud, or adorn with gems or the like *Obs.*

13. E. E. Allit P. A. 217 Pygt . . . Wyth whyte peile & non oþer gemme 1604 241 'O perle' quoth I, 'in perle pygt' 1740 *Morie Arth.* 212 In ever ilk aperty pyghte with precious stones 1800 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cxli 273 Croune of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1813 *DOUGLAS Bnus* i ix 133 The collar pight with orient pearls als 1861 *FULLER Wl. in the Northampton* (1862) 298 He wore a gown of purple velvet, pight with pices of gold.

c. To pave (a road, path, or street) with stones set on end; orig. with pebbles or cobbles; hence, also, with granite 'randoms', or with dressed and squared 'sets'. Also, to form a foundation for a macadamized road with larger stones pitched on edge by hand.

c1550 R. RICARD *Kalendar* (Camden) 57 In this yere was Redcliff strete new pight 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vi. 251 Hell (the pavement whereof was commonly said to be pitcht with shavelings skulls, and great mens crests) 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II.* c. 8 § 28 The order and manner of paving and pitching the Streets and Lanes. 1682 *Wood Life* 31 July (O. H. S.) III. 25 In this month . . . was the highway pitcht with pebbles and hard stone. 1777 *TABOR in Phil. Trans* XXX 554 The Surface of the Clay was neatly pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends. 1811 *Self Instructor* 140 Paved with bricks or pitcht with pebble. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 25 Aug. 5/3 In addition to flagging and pitching several roads.

† 10. To 'put together'; to construct by fastening the parts together; *pa pple.* compacted, knit. *Obs.*

c1400 *Land Troy Bk* 2720 Alle here schippis were redy dyght And fraught with vitayles and wight. c1480 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xiv 47 All thassystens, sayde that they neuere sawe no fayer man of aimes, nor better pyght 1611 *COTEN, Compacte*, compacted, well set, knit, trust, pight, or ioyned together.

11. To set in order, arrange, determine; to fix the order, position, rate, price, or pitch of

11 trans. To set in order for fighting, to arrange (a battle, field of battle, etc.): see *BATTLE* *sb.* II, *FIELD* *sb.* 8 b); to set in array. *Obs.* exc. in *PITCHED* *ppl.* a. (q. v., sense 2).

a1470 *TIMOTHY Cesar* xii. (1530) 14 Cesar had ordered hys army & pyght his felde in a convenient place. 1513 *BRADSHAW* *St. Warburg* ii 1244 The duke of Normandy. . . Pight a stronge battell 1553 *UDALL Royster D* iv vi (Arb.) 70 If ye two bidde me, we will with him pitche a feld. 1558 *PHARR* *Enaid* ii E. 113, Polites through foes and weapon pight, Through galeys along doth ionne 1590 *MARLOWE and Pt Tamburl* iii 1, Our battle, then, in martiall manner pitch'd. c1645 T. TULLIE *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 37 The Enemy drew out some foot to peche against those in the ditch 1655 *STANLEY Hist Philos* i (1701) 54/2 When to wage War, and when to pitch a Field

12. To set (one person) against another in contest or competition; to pit, *rare*.

1801 *tr. Gabrielli's Myst. Hist.* II. 48 My tutor offered to pitch me against the clerk for reading, and against a neighbouring farmer's son for casting accounts 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 5/7 We are, weak in comparison with the great fleets against which we shall be pitched when the manœuvres commence.

† 13 To determine (something that is to be); to set, fix, settle, appoint, fix upon *Obs.*

c1557 *ARR. PARKER Ps.* xvi. 272 Tel ye, I say, the Gentiles all This Lord his raighe hath pight 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Famille of Lone* 38 b, If they be such as, by a price pitcht they are deliuered out for 1592 *Kyd Sh. Trag.* ii iii, 37 Between us theres a price already pitcht 1602 *WARNER Alb Eng* ix xvi (1612) 216 Pluto and all th' infernal States Did pitch a Session, to coniect Remines in debates. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 166 The King now hath pitcht a new day for his repaue to Antwerp

† b. mtr. To come to a decision; to decide. *Obs.*

1666 *MARVELL Corr Wls* (Grosart) II. 191 Fryv seils, sealed paper, have been all more or lesse disputed, but where we shall pitch I am not yett wise enough to tell you. 1667-8 *Thid.* 440 We are yett very unresolved what you to pitch.

c. trans. Cards. In certain games (e.g. *Nap*), to select or determine (a particular suit) as trumps by leading a card of that suit, 1890 in *Cent Dict.*

† 14. To fix, settle, or place in thought; to determine (an existing fact); to ascertain, or state as ascertained; to come to a conclusion about *Obs.*

1620 *WILLET Hexapla Dan* 294 Some pitch their beginning at Cyus. 1640 *Br. Hall Chr. Mader* (ed. Ward) 32/2 First they pitch their conclusion, and then hunt about for premises to make it good. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 24 Who can pitch a time and person that originated this notion? 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith* 26, I had pitch'd the medium of Heads in all the Families of England to be 64.

15 To set at a particular pitch or degree (high, low, etc.); in various metaphorical applications: see *PITCH* *sb.* 2 22) In mod. use mostly *fig* from c. To set in a particular 'key' or style of expression, feeling, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high 1859 L. HUNT *Cambus Khan* Poems (1860) 167 And women came with their impetuous lords, To pitch the talk and humanize the boards 1874 *BURNARD My Time* xvi. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1893 *SIR R. BALL Story of Sam* 81 Our second assumption regarding the mass of the Earth was pitched too low.

† b. To set or fix at a price or rate *Obs. rare* 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 199 They pitched their commodities at what rate they pleased. 1625 *FLETCHER Hum. Laet* ii iii, What do you pitch her at?

c. Mus. To set at a particular pitch, determine the pitch of (a tune, the voice, an instrument): see *PITCH* *sb.* 2 23.

1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus* i xi. 54 That the Professor so pitch his Tune, as to sing in his full and natural voice 1744-51 *WISLEY Wks* (1872) VIII. 319 Choose a person or two in each place to pitch the tune for you 1822 *TILLYSON Edwin Morris* 52 'Parson' said I 'you pitch the pipe too low'. 1887 *CAROTIN Hazard Mem.* 7. L. Diman vi. 123 His voice was well pitched and resonant, easily filling large spaces.

16. *intr.* with *on* or *upon*. To fix upon, settle upon, decide upon; to make choice of, select, choose; **† rarely**, to determine (= 13 or 14); in mod. use, to select more or less casually, without deliberation; to let one's choice fall upon.

1628 *PRYNNE Cens Censens* 62, I shall only pitch upon these ensuing passages. 1650 *HOWELL Gruffith's Rev. Napht* i. 84 Who shall delay the accomplishment of that which is already pitch'd upon 1674 *ATIEN Danger Enthus.* 86 The way and method which God pitcht upon. 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith* 23, I pitch upon 88 thousand to be the number of Housing Anno 1686. 1710 *HEARNES Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 86 The Lecturer to be pitch'd upon every 3rd year by y^e Warden & five Seniors 1791 'G. GAMMADO' *Ann. Horsen.* iv. (1809) 84, I pitched upon one that I thought would suit me. 1836 W. IRVING *Aston* i. 169 The place which he pitched upon for his trading post. 1858 J. H. NIWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1873) III. iv. ix. 411 If one holy place was desecrated, the monks pitched upon another.

III. To cast or throw in particular ways.

17. trans. To cast, throw, or fling forward; to hurl (a javelin, spear, or bar, or a person headlong; to throw anything flat with retention of its horizontal position); to throw (a thing) underhand so that it may fall and rest on a particular spot. Also *absol.*

To pitch the bar: to throw a heavy bar as a form of athletic exercise or contest. To pitch (a person) over the bar: *fig* (*colloq.*) to deprive of the status of a barrister, to disbar (cf. *BAR* *sb.* 1 24).

c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1831 His hors leeppe adide, and foundred as he leeppe And er that Arcite may taken keepe He pighte hym on the pomel of his heed c1400 *Desti. Tray* 2258 Achilles Grippet to a grete speire with a grym wille; Pight on the prinse, perat his wede. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Famille of Lone* 41 b, The other doth pitch down hedlong both body and soule into everlastig torment. 1592 *LITTLE Knde hnt's Dr.* G. j. One that . . . was not long since disgraced of his place by pitching over the Barre. 1600, 1715 [see *BAR* *sb.* 1 24] 1719 *D'UNF. Phils* III. 233, I. can . . . Pitch-Bar, and run and wrestle too. 1796 *MURSE Amer Geog.* I. 612 So steep that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. 1802 *PALLEY Nat Theol* i (1819) 1 In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and was asked how the stone came to be there. 1814 *SCOTT Let of Isles* vi. xii, As far as one might pitch a lance. 1836 *LADY W. NR EREBUS in C. K. Sharpe's Corr* (1888) II. 495 Mrs Villiers, in galloping to cover the other day . . . was pitched off 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 971/2 He was within an ace of pitching himself headforemost into the wildest of the gorges.

b. To throw (shaves, hay, etc.) with a pitchfork; esp. on to a cart or stack in homing or innng the crop. Often *absol.*

1393 *LANGE Pl* C vi 13 Canuow seruen oþer syngen in a churche, Oþer coke for my cokers oþer to be cat picche, . . . oþer make bond to sheues? 1550 *CROWLEY P. pper* 131 Or pitcheth vp the sheues from the cartle to the mowe. 1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch* ii iii, O, I look'd for this. The hay is a pitching 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 1701/1 Beddingfield. had pitched a load of wheat. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* ii. 49 He [could] pitch hay with the haymakers in the pasture.

c. In *Base-ball* or other games: To deliver or serve (the ball) to the batter. (Formerly also in *Cricket*; now to *bowl*. see *BOWL* *v* 1 4, 5.) In various games, to throw a flat object towards a mark, or so as to fall in or near a definite place. Also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 568 For honest Lumpey did allow He ne'er could pitch but o'er a brow. 1803 *Latus of Cricket* 7 The ball, which the bowler, shall have pitched in a straight line to the wicket. *Mod.* The player that pitches his con nearest to the mark has the first toss.

d. *slang*. To utter, tell

1867 *London Herald* 23 Mar. 22/2 (Farmer), If he had had the sense to pitch them a tale, he might have got off 1878 Wright *Mental Travels* 11 They suspected from his pitching such stories, he must surely be a rogue and vagabond

18. *intr. for pass.* To fall headlong heavily, to land on one's head, or strike forcibly against something, by being thrown.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Roll) 673 þo he was iflowe an hei, & ne cowþe not alize, Adoun mid so gret air to þen eþe he vel & pite, þat al to þecus he to 10d [MS B 10f] 13 *Gaw & 17. Ant.* 1456 Schalkel. Haled to hym of her arewer, hitten hym oft; þot þe poynter payed at þe pyth þat pygt in his schelkeþ. 1596 SPENSER *P.* Q. v. viii 8 In his fall misfortune hum mistooke; For on his head unhappily he pight. 1700 DRYDEN *Prel.* 3. 172. iii. 703 Forward he flew, and pitching on his head, He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 480 A large pine has been seen to pitch over andwise 1857-8 SCARS *Athens* iv. 30 Columbus had to argue, that, when he came upon this side of the world he would not be in danger of pitching off into nowhere.

19. *trans.* (Of a ship: To plunge (her head) downwards into the water, instead of rising with the wave *Obs.* [Has affinities with IV]

1267 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* ii. 4 If she have not a full flow, it will make her pitch her head much into the Sea. *Ibid.* 10.

b. *intr.* Of a ship: To plunge with the head into the trough of the sea; hence (as this is followed by the head rising or 'seending' on the crest of a wave), to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern; to plunge in a longitudinal direction (as distinguished from rolling).

1637 *Pitt's Treat. Naval Philos.* i. iii. What makes her pitch and seend too much. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. v. 175 The ship, rolled and pitched so violently, that it was impossible for a boat to lay a long-side of her. 1840 R. II DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 13 The ship works hard, groaning and creaking, and pitching into a heavy head sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Send*, to, to rise after pitching heavily and suddenly between two waves, or out of the trough of the sea.

c. *trans.* with adv. or extension: To cast (away, overboard, etc.) by this movement. (A mixture of senses 17 and 19.)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When a ship falls with her head too much into the sea, or beats against it so as to endanger her top masts, they say, she will pitch her masts by the board. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 27 Having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away. 1863 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & S.* 17 With a threatened to pitch the masts out of her.

d. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To plunge forward like a pitching ship. (Cf. to LURON.)

1849 THACICPRAY *Pendennis* ix. When I begin to talk too much, when I begin to pitch, I authorize you, to put away the brandy-bottle 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. Whistling to the lumbering Newfoundland, who came pitching tumultuously toward them. 1863 COWEN *CLARKE'S Shaker, Char.* xx. 508 The only time he ventures at a reason for what he says, he flounders and pitches headlong.

e. (See *quot.*) *U. S.*

1883 HARTON *Sportsman's Gas* (Gloss, *Pitch*, v. i., to huck, to jump from the ground with the legs bunched together, as a Mustang or mule.

IV. 20. *intr.* To incline or slope forwards and downwards; to dip. Now only in *Minings*, said of a vein of ore, or other stratum.

1299 *Ise Pirrino phil.* a. i. 1719 STRACHY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 It riseth to the North West, and pitcheth to the South East 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 162 The vein increases in width with depth and pitches 36° east.

b. *intr.* To subside or settle down, as a swelling or loose soil; *fig.* to fall off, lose flesh. *dialect.*

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills.* 36 The ewes shrink their milk, the lambs pitch and get stunted; and the best summer food will not recover them. *Ibid.* 37 The rule is to give it [the meadow] a 'thorough good soaking' at first, to make the land sink and pitch close together. 1850 *Jnl. R. Agric.* Soc. XI. 16 679 When they [sheep] are first put into turnips they lose ground, or pitch, as it is called, for two months in the autumn, and are slow in regaining it afterwards.

V. Technical senses.

21. *Mech. trans. and intr.* To fit into, interlock, engage (as one cog wheel with another).

1668 DAVENANT *Play House to Let* Wks. (1671) 91 But his fingers are pitch together. 1792 SPECIF. KELLY'S *Patent No.* 1879. 5 The piston P pitches into and turns the wheel K. 1825 *Ise Pirrino phil.* s. i. 91.

22. *Brewing.* To add the yeast to wort for the purpose of inducing fermentation.

1846 J. BAXTER'S *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 136 *Pitching or setting*.—This term is applied to the mixing the yeast with the wort, after it has been cooled. 1875 *Urg's Dict. Arts* I. 316 'The heat is at this time generally 75°', if it was pitched at 65° for the heat and the attenuation go hand in hand.

VI. with *adv.* or *prep.*

23. a. *Pitch in:* to set to work vigorously. *colloq.* (chiefly *U. S.*).

1247-78 HALLIWELL s. v., *Pitch in*, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person. 1806 *Harper's Mag* XCII. 766/2 They subsequently did pitch in, however, and fought well. 1897 KIRLING *Captains Courageous* ix. He's paid me half now; and I took hold with Dan and pitched right in. I can't do a man's work yet.

b. *Pitch into:* to attack or assail forcibly (with blows, etc., or with words); to reprimand. *colloq.* 1843 DR QUINCY *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 16 Both [monarchs] pitched into us in 1803, and we pitched into both in 1815. 1852 DICKENS *Sketch Ho.* xiv. If any man had told me, then, I should have pitched into him. 1863 FREEMAN

in W R W STEPHENS *Life* (1895) I v. 287, I shall have to pitch into him a great deal more in my second volume 1885 G. ALLIN *Babylon* vi. You sit down and pitch into those sandwiches

VII. 24. The verb stem in comb. forming *sbs.*, in names of games in which coins or other objects are pitched or thrown at a mark or into a hole or vessel; as *pitch-and-chuck* (cf CHUCK-FARTHING), *pitch-and-hustle* (cf HUSTLE-GAP), *pitch-button*, *pitch-halfpenny*, *pitch-in-the-hole*, *pitch-in-the-tub*; see also PITCH-AND-TOSS, PITCH-FARTHING.

1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherds G.* 199 Otheis .go shooting of Birds, or play at Bandy-wicket, Pitch and Chuck, Hooper's *Iliad*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorey* II. xvi (Roxb) 82/1 'Pitch and Hustle. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 46 Narrow Alleys filled with Boys playing at Marbles, Pitch and Hustle 1801 *SATUR Sports & Past.* iii. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle a game commonly played in the fields by the lowest class. 1861 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* III 134, I was watching a lot of boys playing at 'pitch-button' 1828 'Pitch-halfpenny' [see *PITCH sb.* 6] 1825 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxvii. Playing at dumps, or 'pitch in the hole' 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 9/2 The young ladies for the most part seemed to be in the 'pitch-in-the-tub' branch of the profession

[*Note* The form of this verb, and the fact that it has the collateral form *Pick v.* (chiefly, but not entirely, northern), naturally suggests some etymological connexion with *Pick v.* (OE. *pician* or *pician*). To this, in sense also, it stood originally in somewhat of a causal relation *pick* to pierce or penetrate (with something pointed), *pitch* to cause to penetrate, to stick (something pointed) in. But no satisfactory explanation of '*pician*' as a causal derivative of *pician* or *pician* appears. And although the form *pick* appears in both verbs, they are formally distinct, in that *Pick v.* occurs with short and long i, but only with *i*, never *e*, while *PITCH* occurs both with *-ich* and *-e*, but never with long i. They are also quite distinct dialectally; dialects which use *Pick v.* for *pitch*, use *pick* for *Pick v.*]

Pitch (*pitʃ*), *v.* 1. *Forms* 1 (30) *pician*, 3-4 *piche* (n), 4 *picche*, 5-6 *pyche*, *pyche* (e), 6- *pitch*. *β. northern.* 3 *piks*, 4 *pik*, 5-6 *pycke*, 5-7 *picke*, 6- *pikok*. [OE. (30) *pician*, f. *pic*, *PITCH sb.* 1] *trans.* To cover, coat, or smear with pitch; to mark or brand (a sheep, etc.) with pitch; to soil or stain with pitch.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 26 *gedo on water .vxx. nihta on ænne coccen þone þe se reþeled ut.* c1290 *St. Brandan* 97 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222, & *shþe picched al aboute þat he water ne cume.* 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De *P.* R. xxxiii. (Tollm. MS.), þe ton is caide schippe picche, for schoppes beþ picchid [1495 *pyched*] þerwif 1496 *Nasat Acc. Hen VII* 176, xj *baucles picche to picche the said shipp* 1577 R. COOKE *Levebank's Insh.* iii. (1586) 1501, Let him pitch every 40wds and her pugs with a searall marke. 1689 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 110 Without it you would pitch all your cloaths. 1726 *HEARNES Collected* (O. H. S.) V. 260 There Money was brought thither in Barrells, picch'd up 1817 DENNET in *Pat. Lib.* 1861 The deponent declared, that he had seen men pitched and tarred, and hunted through the streets, on whom torture was afterwards inflicted.

β c1300 *Wolfe* 707 He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, That it ne douteid send ne knike 13 *Chorser M.* 5615 (Cott.) An essen kyst sco did be woght, Did pik it sua wit-oute and in a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1408 A barge & drayen ouer with hidre, Pared & parrelled at his pay pickid & trolghid. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 109 The shyppe of Noe was soo wel pycked 1611 COVER, *Brayer on navire*, to gauge, picke, or pitch, a Ship. 171. Sir Patrick Spens xxiii in *Child Ballads* ii. (1885) 26/2 Yell picth her well, and spare her not, And mak her hale and soun.

b. *fig.* To make 'as dark as pitch'; to envelop in pitchy darkness.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* ii. 1, O call that night again; Pitch her with all her darkness round. a 1700 — *On Death of Annytas* 6 But soon he found The welkin pitched with sullen clouds around.

Pitchable, a. *rare* [f. *PITCH v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That may be pitched, in quot. = *PITCHABLE*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her Cuij b, A cros fluri fixabull in. in. of his endys he is flourishing and in the foote picabull or fixabull

Pitch-and-chuck, **Pitch-and-hustle**: see *PITCH v.* 1. 24.

Pitch-and-toss. [From name of the two actions.] A game of combined skill and chance.

Each player pitches a coin at a mark; the one whose coin lies nearest to the mark then tosses all the coins and keeps those that turn up 'head', the one whose coin lay next in order does the same with the remaining ones, and so on till all the coins are disposed of.

1810 Sir A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh Poems* (1871) 54 The germ of Gambling sprouts in pitch and toss 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. They are good for anything from pitch-and-toss to man slaughter. 1890 *Times* 16 Sept. 10/4 The charges before the magistrate, playing pitch and toss with pence in the streets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In first quot. a pun.)

a 1845 HOOD *Sea-shell* iv. The bounding pinnace played a game Of dreary pitch and loss, A game that, on the good dry land, is apt to bring a loss. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* xix. Brummagem half-pennies, scamps who want to play pitch-and-toss with the property of the country. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. a/3 This is one of the pitch-and-loss points from his speech as reported in to-day's *Times*

Hence **Pitch and toss** *vbl. phr.*, *intr.* to play at pitch-and-loss; *trans.* to pitch or throw about as if at this game; **Pitcher** and **tosser** *sbs phr.*, one who pitches and tosses.

1849 S. BARNFORD *Early Days* (1859) 160 There's a deal o' sin committed thereabouts; pitchin' an' tossin', an' drinkin', an' beavlin', i' summer time. 1881 MISS BRADDON *My Royal L.* ii. 67 No scattered sheets of music—no dogcarton pitch-and-tossed about the room. 1883 G. H. Doughton

in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The pitchers and tossers allow for you and a rational amount of headway

Pitch-back, a. [f. *PITCH sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + *BACK adv.*] In *pitch-back wheel*, a variety of breast-wheel in which the water is admitted much higher than the axle so as to have a backward pitch or direction on the wheel

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pitch back Wheel*, a kind of wheel used in a mill, propelled by water

Pitch-ball, -black, etc. see *PITCH sb.* 1. 5.

† **Pitch-battle**. *Obs.* A pitched battle. cf *PITCH-FIELD*.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX 313 Broughton having fought sixteen pitch battles, fifteen of which he won.

Pitch-blende (*pitʃ*, blend) *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pechblende* (Cronstedt, 1758), f. *pech* *PITCH sb.* 1; see *BLLENDE*.] Native oxide of uranium, found in blackish pitch-like masses, more rarely crystalline; also called URANINITE.

1790 in *Cronstedt's Min.* 217 *Pechblende* or *Pitch Blende* of the Germans. 1794 HUTCHINSON *First Cumbria Catal. Fossils* 52/1 *Pechblende*, of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids 1814 *Aikin Min.* 296 *Pitch Blende* 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 296 *Pitch-blende* is distinguished from brownblende by colour. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/4 *Pitchblende* possesses the property of emitting the rays, or form of energy, known as the Becquerel rays. 1904 *Ibid.* 6 Jan. 5/7 Mme Curie, discovered radium in the residue left after uranium had been extracted from 'pitch blend', or uranium ore.

Pitch-block: see *PITCH sb.* 2. 26.

Pitch-board 1. [f. *PITCH sb.* 2 + *BOARD sb.*] A thin wooden board used as a guide in stair-building, cut to the shape of a right-angled triangle, with the base equal to the breadth of tread of the step, and the perpendicular equal to its height, the hypotenuse thus indicating the pitch. 1798 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I 618/1 Plate xxxviii Fig. 2 Exhibits the pitch-board, to show what part of the step the twisted part of the rail contains. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 The pitch-board, is a right-angled triangular board made to the rise and tread of the step, one side forming the right angle of the width of the tread.

† **Pitch-board** 2. *Obs. rare* 1. [f. *PITCH sb.* 1 + *BOARD sb.*] ? A fanciful name for a ship. (Cf. *BOARD sb.* 13.)

1599 NASHE *Leptan Stuffe* 29 To post after him, and scoure it with their Ethiopie pitchboards till they be wind lesse in his quest and pursuing.

Pitch-boat, **boilery**, etc.: see *PITCH sb.* 1. 5.

Pitch-brand. [f. *PITCH sb.* 1 + *BRAND sb.*]

A brand or mark of ownership made with pitch upon a sheep, etc.; also *fig.*, a distinctive evil mark or characteristic. So **Pitch-branded** a. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answer Reposed*, *Lawfulness of Kneeling* 21 Hee that beside a pitch-brande, doth iaddle the heads of his fat sheepe. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 234 David makes this the pitch-brand (as it were) of wicked wretches, 'they call not upon God'. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 318 Instead of the common pitch brand a permanent mark is fixed upon the ear of the sheep. 1893 O. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Glossart) II. 317 Notable men in their kinde, but pitch-branded with notorious dissimulation.

Pitch-button: see *PITCH v.* 1. 24.

Pitch-cap, *sb.* [f. *PITCH sb.* 1 + *CAP sb.* 1] A cap lined with pitch, used as an instrument of torture by the soldiery during the Irish rebellion of 1798. b. *Med.* A kind of plaster containing pitch, formerly used as a depilatory for the scalp in cases of favus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1093 A pitche cappe made to take away the hair from scabbed heads, depilatorium, *psilothrum*. 1803 E. MAY *Insurre. Wexf.* 181 They certainly were the introducers of pitch-cap torture into the county of Wexford (in 1798). 1824 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 337 The numbers used up to the triangles and tortured with the 'couge' or, tormented with the pitch-caps. in the year 1798 1887 H. D. THAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 175 Why should anybody go out of his way to fit such a pitch cap as that on his head?

Hence **Pitch-cap** *v trans.*, to torture with a pitch-cap.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. The ignorant and deluded peasants who were tarred, pitchcapped, singed, and flogged until their entrails fell out.

Pitch-chain, -diameter: see *PITCH sb.* 2. 26.

† **Pitchcock**, corruption of *SPITCOCK*. *Obs.*

1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 92 To Pitchcock Eels: You must split a large Eel down the Back, and joint the Bones, cut it into two or three Pieces, and broil them of a fine Brown 1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 The dinner was soup, jack, perch, and eel pitchcocked, fowls, [etc.]

Pitch-dark: see *PITCH sb.* 1. 5.

Pitched (*pitʃ*), † **pitch** (*poit*), *pple* a. 1 [Pa. *pple* of *PITCH v.* 1 q. v.] The form *pitch* (in senses 1, 2) has been obs. since c1600]

† 1. Fixed in the ground, staked; set in anything; adorned or set with jewels. *Obs.*

c. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A 207 A pyght corone set wer þat gyile 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Rowte Wears, Pyght Wears, Foot Wears

β. 1615 BRATTHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 46 Tied was she fast vnto a pitched stake.

2. Set in orderly array for fighting: said of a battle which has been planned and of which the ground has been chosen beforehand; a regular

battle as distinguished from a skirmish or casual encounter; also *pitched field*

a. 1549-52 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxvii 3 In battell fight if they will try I trust in God for ayde 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* 11 85 The soldier which neuer saw a pight field. 1607 HICRON *Was.* I 412 Fully is the life of man compared vnto a pight battell. 1631 WELVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 83a The martiall prowess of this Earle in the pight field.

β. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 503 To the entent to giue him battaile in a pitched field, and so to make a final ende of his intended conquest 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (title-p). A Description of the order of a Maine Battaille or Pitched Field. α. 1653 GOUON *Comm. Heb.* xi 32 David was neuer put to flight in any pitch-battle. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 306 That magic flag, which has been victorious in two pitched fields 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I 11. 47 In this year... nine pitched battles... were fought with the heathens.

3. Paved with stones set in place, whether cobbles, granite 'randoms' or 'setts': see PITCH v. 1 9 c. 1611 CORYAT *Cruities* 23 A plaine pitched walke, *sub dir.* that is, under the open ayre. 1668 Lout. Gas. No. 3175/4 To be let a good large inn, with a large pitch'd Court. 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef. Kt.*, *Husb.* III). One party contending that a pitched foundation is necessary to make a substantial and good road. 1890 *Daily News* 26 May 1/1 Maintenance... of footways at the sides of main roads... whether such footways were flagged, pitched, asphalted, gravelled, or otherwise constructed, as well as of pitched crossings over those roads.

4. fig. Set or fixed (mentally); determined, resolved. *Obs.* 1816.

1605 SHAKS. *Leary* II. 67 When I dissuaded him from his intent, And found him pight to doe it. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soud.* II. iii lxxiii, My pitched end Was for to proue the immortality Of humane souls.

5. Said of a market where the goods are pitched in bulk (PITCH v. 1 7), not sold by sample.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills Gloss.*, *Pitched Market*, where the corn is exposed for sale as in Salisbury, Devizes, and Warminster, and not sold by sample.

6. Thrown in order to fall on a particular place, delivered. (Also with adverbs.)

1903 *Westm. Gas.* 8 May 3/2 One disastrous bump, baffling all calculation, that may happen to it off a pitched-up shot. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 May 1/3 Both batsmen scored fairly regularly in front of the wicket by driving any over-pitched ball.

7. [partly f. PITCH sb. 2] With defining word: Having a pitch of specified kind or magnitude (high, low, etc.): see HIGH-PITCHED, LOW-PITCHED.

a. Of a roof or building, or of a plough (PITCH sb. 2 21, 24 c and e).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 119 Yet are the roofes high pitcht. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 8 A small deep pitched, double-breasted plough. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct 7/1 The open lofty-pitched oak roof.

b. Having a specified musical pitch (sb. 2 23).

1628-1638 [see LOW-PITCHED] 1748 [see HIGH-PITCHED] 1. 1880 VERN. *Lee Stud. Italy* iv 160 A natural law of music makes the highest pitched voice invariably the most important.

Pitched (piʃt), *pp.t.* a. 2 Also *Sc.* 5 pykked, 6 pikit. [f. PITCH v. 2 + -ED.] Smeared, covered, saturated, or otherwise treated with pitch.

1340 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii 809 Into a pitted [i.e. pitched] potte he wil hem glene. 1600 NASHES *Shimmer's Last Will* in *Haaz. Dodsley VIII* 46 Their gargauns, clysters, and pitch'd cloths. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* (1865) 56 A long coarse coat, to keepe better things from the pitched ropes and planks. 1875 MERRIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* ix (1877) 472 He condemned them to be burnt, wrapped in pitched cloth, in his own gardens.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/1 Pykked, *betunumabus*. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. 54 The pikit bargis of fyr fast can thung.

Pitcher¹ (piʃə). Forms: a. 3-5 picher, 4-6 pycher, (4-ere), 5-6 pychar, (5-are), (6 pitehaer, pytocher, pitehard), 6- pitocher; b. 4-5 pecher, 5-1r, 5-6 Sc.-ar. [ME. *pitcher*, *pecher*, a OF. *pitchier* (12th c.), *picier*, *pecher*, *pitcher* (mod.F. *pitchet*, dial. *pitcher*, *pecher*, *peiter*, Gascon *pechey*, Valencian *pitxer*, It. *pitchiere*) — pop.L. type **piccāri-um*, in med.L. *piccārium*, *bicārium* — see BRAKEE. From L. also OHG. *pechar*, *pehhar*, *behhar* drinking-cup (Ger. *becher*), whence app. It. *peccero*].

1. A large vessel usually of earthenware, with a handle (or two ears) and usually a lip, for holding and pouring out liquids; a jug; a jug-shaped or vase-shaped vessel.

Now, somewhat of a literary archaism, but locally applied to various specific kinds of earthenware vessels, differentiated in size or material from 'jug' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), in some localities a milk jug, in U.S. applied to a bedroom jug or ewer, in Scotland often to a large earthenware jar with two ears, in which drinking-water is kept, in some districts of Scotland to a vessel of turned iron, as a milk can. 1790 S. *Eng. Leg.* I 427/247 For a lof and a pitcher wyne Mi wyf me sende ech day. 1903 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Symne* 10748 She offered for hym to be auten. Ful of wyne, a pecher. 1940 *Two Cookery bks.* 39 Fulle þi Pechir of þin farsure. 1940 *Patonape* 3857 A pycher he had full of water. 1970 *Brugh Rec. Prestwich* 7 May (Maid C.) 17 A cop of quhat pechar he plessis. 1524 BARCLAY *Cy.* 4 *Uplondysm* (Percy Soc.) 14 None can a pitchay tourne to a sylver pece. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 167 Wyth some propleme pulled out of a peny pycher. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xvii. 14 The meell in the pitcher shall not be spent, & the oyle in y^e cruse shall not fayll. 1542 UDALL *Brasnu. Apeph.* 49 As for a

pitchaer, euey bodye may sette in the open strete 1598 FLORIO, *Pitea*, an earthen pot or pottbeard or pitchard. 1608-9 MIDDLETON *Widow* v. 1 139 Broken cruises and pitchers without ears. 1784 COWPER *Lark* iv 775 I here the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless teapot there. 1888 Mrs. BRADDON *Fatal Three* i v. Quantly-shaped pitchers of bright colours were ranged on china brackets along the wall. local 1899 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 327 *Pitchers*, earthenware vessels of the finer kinds, common china included. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. The *pitcher* is always made of coarse brown earthenware (clay). If of finer ware, or china, it is a jug. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 182 The orator calms himself with ice water from the bedroom pitcher.

b. Prov. *Pitchers have ears* (with pun on EAR sb. 1 3 and 8): i.e. beware, there may be persons listening or overhearing in the form *little pitchers have wide or long ears* (etc.), said in reference to children. *The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last* (etc.) said of a long-continued course of success (or impunity), ending at length in failure (or punishment).

1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 53 Awoyd your children, small pitchers haue wide eares. 1901 GOSNELL *Art Comy Catch* 11 (1921) 15 Yet at last so long the pitcher goeth to the brooke, that it cometh broken home. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv 1 v. 52 Not in my house Leucatio, for you know Pitchers haue eares, and I haue many seruants. 1862 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii. The pitcher goes oft to the well—. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct 3/2 The pitcher, however, has gone once too often to the well, and yesterday... the panorama caught fire in earnest, and was reduced to ashes. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Burned Diamonds* xiii, Surely Miss Gray, knowing that little pitchers have ears, would have corrected the mistake.

2. Bot. A leaf, or a part of one, modified into the form of a pitcher (see PITCHER-PLANT) = ASROIDIUM 2. (In quot. 1797, a part of a petal.)

1797 in LINNÆUS *Fam. Plants* I 381 Petals, gibbous without a base, excavated within into a pitcher. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 202 The pitcher, as this is called, is not a new organ, but simply the metamorphosis of a leaf. 1857 HENRIEY *Bot.* 3 101 *Pitchers* (*ascidia*) are structures of the form indicated by their name, produced by peculiar modes of development of the petiole, the blade, or of both together. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi 97 The pitchers of *Nepenthes* possess extraordinary power of digestion.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *pitcher-like*, -*shaped* adjs.; † *pitcher-man*, a man addicted to drinking, a toper; † *pitcher-meat*, potable food, drink; *pitcher-mould*, a terra-cotta mould in which the bodies of earthenware pitchers or other vessels were formerly made; so *pitcher-moulding*, the operation of casting in a pitcher-mould, *pitcher-nose* (see quot.); † *pitcher-praise*, ? compliment by drinking one's health, † *pitcher-souled* a., stupid, stolid; *pitcher-vase*, a vase of the form of a pitcher. See also PITCHER-HOUSE, -PLANT.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 314 A 'pitcher-like cream jug. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 180 The order [*Margaritaceae*] is chiefly interesting for the curious pitcher-like bracts which some of their genera exhibit. 1664 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. 1, The Travellers were all honest Toppers, true Pitcher-men. 1798 *Poor Robin* (N.), Boon blades, true pitcher-men. 1851 ASCHAM *Lett. to E. Lawen* 14 May, Wks. (1815) 266 The best physician in the world, because he gives him 'pitcher-meat' enough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach. Supp.* **Pitcher Nose*, said of a faucet with a bent down lip. 1864 *Far-east. Notes* iv. v. 195 So Don Diego Garcia of Far-east, Hath 'Pitcher-praise, and double health his meed is. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 155 'Pitcher-shaped leaves. 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* II. iii. xv. He looks like a 'pitcher-souled fellow [*alma de cántaro*].

Pitcher² (piʃə). [f. PITCH v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who pitches.

a. *Harvesting* One who pitches the hay or sheaves to the loader on a cart, wagon, or rick.

a. 1728 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 27 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers, to one loader in the field. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII 573 What loads that tall pitcher is lifting to the wagon-top! a. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Haymakers* 1, The pitchers, and iinks, and merry haymakers.

b. In various industries, A workman who pitches, sets, or places something: see quotes.

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 The finished slates are then taken by the 'pitchers', and carried to the show-yard. There they count and pitch them. 1883 GARSLEY *Gloss. Coal mining, Pitchers*,... loaders in the pit, and men who take up and relay the rails in the workings and long-wall faces. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 21 Jan. 4 [A man] employed as a stone pitcher at Camphill Water Works.

c. A street vendor who pitches a stall at a definite place or occupies a 'pitch': cf. PITCH sb. 2 11.

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour of People* VII. iii. 11 261 The pitcher transforms his barrow, which on its way through the streets has displayed nothing but boxes and loose boards, into a full blown market stall, while the barrow of the coter is so arranged as to display its stock at all times. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/1 He claimed to be a 'coster', but if he is anything he is a 'pitcher'.

2. A player who pitches or delivers a ball, etc., in various games; esp. in Baseball, the player that stands in the space called the *pitcher's box*, near the centre of the diamond, and pitches or delivers the ball to the batter.

1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers. Pitcher* Wks. (Bohn) III 347 They are like the baseball players, to whom the pitcher, the bat, the catcher, and the scout are equally important. 1872 *Reville's Ev. Rev's Ann.* 604 The object of the pitcher is to get the ball in the hole. 1885 E. L. DIDER in

Harper's Mag. Apr. 722/2 He was one of the most famous pitchers in Virginia, and always used the heaviest quouts. 1908 R. CONNOR *Sky Pilot* iv, In the pitcher's box he puzzled the Porcupines till they grew desperate.

II Something pitched, or used for pitching

3. An iron bar for making holes in the ground, as for setting stakes or hop-poles: = PITCH sb. 2 7 a. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 199 A Frame of six Poles let into the Ground with an Iron Pitcher or Crow. 1848 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11 553 The hole previously made by an iron bar, called a hop-pitcher.

4. local A cutting, root, or stake planted in the ground in order to take root; cf. PITCH sb. 2 7 b.

e.g. A bough or rod of willow, poplar, or elder, so planted, esp. in making a hedge (*South of Eng.*); a cutting of an apple-tree set in the ground, or a tree grown from such a cutting (*W. Eng. Pennr., Ireland*).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour* 174. II. 203 A common practice here in planting orchards, is to set cuttings, three or four feet long, half way in the ground, they call them pitchers. 1785 in *Young's Ann. Agric.* IV 245 Withly plants, which in this county [Som.] are very useful for stakes, (or pitchers as they are called) for making hedges. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 156 Irish pitcher, a very fine standard [apple tree] 1886 [see PITCH sb. 2 7]

5. A stone used for paving, e.g. the small flints or pebbles used in paving yards, etc.; also the buck-shaped granite 'setts' used for crossings, and sometimes for streets. See PITCH v. 1 5 b.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xiii (ed. 4) 503 Besides the ordinary cubes and pitchers for paving, a considerable quantity of granite is cut and sold for kerbs. 1866 *Faversham Gas.* 27 Jan. The new stones required for this work will be 254 tons of pitchers, 25 tons of curb. 1897 *Standard* 17 Apr. The comparative merits of granite pitchers, so called macadam, asphalt, and wood paving.

6. Various dialect or local uses: e.g. the flat stone or piece of wood pitched in hop-scotch, or at a mark or hole in various games; the marble with which a boy aims. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pitcher 3. *raie*—o. [f. PITCH v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who pitches, who covers or caulk with pitch.

1611 CORER, *Goldronner*, a pitcher, trimmer, or tighter of ships.

Pitcherful (piʃəfʊl). [f. PITCHER 1 + -FUL] The quantity that fills a pitcher.

1603 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 163 Artichokes growing in light Grounds, have need of a Pitcher full or two of water, for each Plant. 1866 SCOTT *Diary* 14 June in *Lochnary*, You stand like a child going to be bathed, shivering and shaking till the first pitcherful is flung about your ears. 1894 G. ROBSON *Jamaica Mission* 86 Wandering for miles in search of a pitcherful [of water].

† **Pitcher-house**, *Obs.* A room in a great house, in which the wine and ale were kept.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/1 Grome of the Pitcher house of oure Howshold. α. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 74 Ewery, Pantrie, Seller, Buttery, Spicery, pitcher house. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Lib.* II (1876) 29 Two valettes de mestier of the pitcher-house, who shal serve the hal of wine and ale. 1684 E. CHANNY *RAYNOR Pres. St. Aug.* i. (ed. 15) 155 Sergeant of the Cellar, who is also Sergeant of the Buttery, and Pitcher house. 1866 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) l. 236 Deem you that knights' esquires pass their life in the pantry and pitcher-house?

† **Pitchering**, *nounce-wd.* [f. PITCHER 1 + -ING 1.] The action of pouring from a pitcher.

1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 109 A job compared to which the water pitchering of the Danields were hopeful.

Pitcher-plant. [f. PITCHER 1 + PLANT sb. 1] Name for several plants which have the leaves, or some of them, modified into the form of a pitcher, often containing a liquid secretion by means of which insects are captured and assimilated by the plant; esp. the East Indian genus *Nepenthes*, and the N. American genus *Sarracenia*.

Also *Darlingtonia californica*, and *Utricularia* plants of Guiana (both allied to *Sarracenia*), and *Cephalotus foliatus* of Australia.

1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* 1 § 80 In the *Nepenthes*, or true pitcher-plant, the pitcher is placed at the extremity of a tendril, terminating a winged petiole. It is crowned with a membranous lid. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 52 The common Pitcher-plant or Side-saddle Flower of our bogs. 1883 G. ATLIN in *Longm. Mag.* July 311 The pitcher plants allure flies into their murderous vessels.

Pitcher (ry), variant of PITCHUR.

Pitch-faced: see PITCH sb. 2 26.

Pitch-farthing. [PITCH v. 1 17.] A game resembling pitch-and-toss, in which the coins, instead of being tossed so as to fall 'head or tail', were pitched towards a hole, so as to afford more scope for skill; = CRUCK-FARTHING, q. v.

1742 CHRISTIE *Lett.* (1792) I. xlv. 268 Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and pitch-farthing. 1861 HUGHES *Tam Brown at Oxf.* xix (1889) 186 A group of half grown lads were playing at pitch farthing.

† **Pitch-field**, *Obs.* A pitched field of battle: cf. PITCH-BATTLE.

1611 BLAUM & FL. *Knt. Burn. Fest.* II. ii. There has been a pitchfield, my child, between the Loughton Spaniel and the Engleham. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 84 No Pitch field ever slew, or wounded more than they have cured.

Pitch-fir: see PITCH sb. 1 5.

Pitchfork (piʃfɔ:k), sb. 1. Forms: 5 pyoch-, pychoe-, 6 pyche-, pytche-, pitche-, 6- pitchfork, etc. [Also (in earlier use) *Pickfork*, *dial.*

pikefork, app orig f. *PICK sb.*¹, *PIKE sb.*¹; afterwards associated with *PITCH v.*¹, from its use in pitching sheaves, etc.] A long-handled fork with two sharp prongs, for lifting and pitching hay, straw, or sheaves; sometimes applied to a short-handled fork for lifting dung, breaking clods, etc.

1455 Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls Bundle 31 No. 1 Ipsium percussit cum baculo vocato pitchfork. 1530 PALMER 254/2 Pyche foike, *forche fure* c. 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 A gentleman took a fyre bushie on a foike, or a pitchfork. 1560 Day Begg Bedmell Gr. iv 11, Let me dye like a Dog on a Pitch fork. 1685 Lond. Gas. No. 2048/1 Between 2 and 3000 some with Musquets, some with Pistols, some with Pikes, and some with Pitch-forks and Sythes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 32 She wears her Cloaths, as if they were thrown on her with a Pitch-Fork. 1852 ROBERT *Thesaurus* § 348 To rain in torrents, rain cats and dogs, rain pitchforks.

attrib. 1788 HARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 413 About as thick as a pitch-fork shaft.

Pitchfork, sb. [*f. PITCH sb.*² 23 + *FORK sb.*, after *PITCH-PIPE*.] A tuning-fork, used for setting the pitch of a tune or instrument.

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 406 The Tuning-fork, originally called the Pitch-fork. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 The introduction of new tunes called for the use of the sonorous little instrument called a 'pitch-fork'.

Pitchfork, v. [*f. PITCHFORK sb.*¹.]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast with, or as with, a pitchfork; to pitch forcibly or roughly.

1837 *Times* 24 June, Resolved to drive the nuisance from their den, They'll probably pitchfork it back again. 1870 *Observer* 9 July, The meal is brought and pitchforked to the diners' floors. 1893 *Mrs. Whitney's Other Girls* vi 74 Reminding, possibly of a hay-load; being so very much pitchforked up into heaps behind.

2. *fig.* To thrust (a person) forcibly or unsuitably into some position or office.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Ads. Scotl.* (1855) 14 To achieve an entrance into St. Stephen's, you might submit to be pitchforked in... by the priests. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten V.* I. 245 To have the dependants of Henri IV. pitchforked out of the country. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 68 Whether he was pitchforked into the service or rose meritoriously is now a matter of indifference.

3. To stab or attack with a pitchfork.

1854 LEMON *Pict. Life & Char.* (1855) 22 Vowing that he will pitchfork Mr. B. if he comes 'galloping' over his fences.

Hence *Pitchforked ppl. a.*, -forking *vbl. sb.*

1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/1 This reckless pitchforking of unnecessary furniture. 1899 *Diurnal Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4 The pitchforked man... would fall the just prey to all the generation of ladder-climbers.

Pitch-hill: see *PITCH sb.*² 26.

Pitch-hole¹. [*f. PITCH v.*¹ + *HOLE sb.*] A hole into which something pitches or is pitched; an opening in the wall of a barn, etc. through which corn or hay is pitched.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 A man will unload nearly two loads of grain drawn into the barn and unloaded upon the mow, while he could unload one at a pitch hole. 1887 *Coriuh. Mag.* Mar. 273 You have passed through a 'pitch-hole', the toboggan rises high in the air.

Pitch-hole². [*f. PITCH sb.*¹ + *HOLE sb.*] A hole or pit containing 'pitch' or bitumen.

1900 *Westm. Gas.* 21 July 3/1 The wonderful pitch hole becomes a lively volcano.

Pitchiness. [*f. PITCHY a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being pitchy; intense darkness or blackness.

1598 Florio, *Oreo.* the darknes or pitchines in heil. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 722 She swings and sways along the snow-crested pitchiness of her rolling path.

Pitching (*pit'ing*), *vbl. sb.*¹ [*f. PITCH v.*¹ + *-ING*.] The action of *PITCH v.*¹; also *concr.*

1. The action of fixing or planting in the ground or in some surface.

c. 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 37 Þe pitching of þe maille. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxxiv, Drawing two arche lines at every pitchings of the compass. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 567 The pitching of the wicket. 1850 'Nat.' *Crick. Man.* 39 The pitching of the wickets devolves upon the umpires.

2. The setting up of a tent or the like.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Cenophagia... was it lepeid pitchings of tentes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Syl. Diet.* *Assentamentum* placing, siting, pitching of a campe. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* n. ix. F. 3 These tents in the plain are of our pitching.

3. The placing of goods in a market for sale; a payment charged for this.

1612 *Indenture* in G. G. Francis *Orig. Charters North* (1845), The towle custome the pitching the killage and anchorage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Pitching*, a market term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for looking after the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly.

4. Fixing, determination. *Obs.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O. H.S.) 351 About the pitching of fines... and grants of copyhold land.

5. ? Transfixing or spearing (of eels). *Obs.* Cf. *PICK sb.*¹ 4 d.

1674 Maldon, Essex, *Dorrough Deeds* Bundle 99 No. 1*, For pitching, catching, and taking of eels and floatfish.

6. The action of setting, planting, or fixing in some place or position; *spec.* of stones in paving; also, the facing of a bank or slope with stones set on edge close together, as a protection against waves or currents.

1703 Moxon *Mach. Exerc.* 223 This Ball will require three Pitchings into the Mandrel. 1717 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 This Pitching or Paving. 1842-46 GWITT *Archit.* § 1672 Aberdeen granite is most extensively employed for curbs, transoms, and pitching, the latter in thin cubes about 9 inches in depth, 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 18 inches in length. 1846 Hull & Lincoln *Railw. Bull.* 11 Stones for building, pitching, and paving. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 124 The expense of the facing of the bank comes next under consideration. In cases where pitching has been thought necessary, and that, 18 inches deep. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 6/2 The Manchester Ship Canal. At many points where the pitching had not been completed, the soft earth was cut up into deep gullies, and the sandy slope looked blistered and threatening.

b. *concr.* Pavement composed of cobbles or granite 'setts' firmly set up; also, a facing of stone on a bank or slope.

1693 E. HARLEY in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 11, 514 The court is levelled, and laid very dry... without any pitching. 1751 W. HALTENDEN *New Designs Farm Ho.* 6, 138 Yards of pitching in the Court, Stable &c. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349, I made my horse stand bare footed on round stones, or pitching, as it is called. 1895 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Vanderings of Battle* 102 The ponderous cannon thundered over the uneven pitching of the streets.

c. The foundation of a macadamized road made of stones 6 or 8 inches deep, laid on edge by hand, so as to form an arched support for the broken metalling, and to distribute the weight of the traffic.

1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III.), Pitching is a foundation formed of large stones.

7. The action of throwing, hurling, or 'lofting' something so that it may fall on a particular spot; *esp.* of a ball in certain games, as baseball, golf (cf. *PITCH sb.*² 3).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xi 96, I commend walking, bowling, pitching of the bar, and leaping. 1901 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/3 (Golf) His pitching was quite equal to that of the Newbottle professional, and his putting was superior.

8. The forward downward plunging of a ship.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 210 The longitudinal oscillations of pitching and scending.

9. The interlocking or engaging of one cog-wheel with another, etc.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 486 The communication or action of one wheel with another is called the pitching. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 323/2 The fly pitching may next be examined.

10. *Brewing.* (See *PITCH v.*¹ 22.)

11. The yellowish deposit on tanned leather: = *BLOOM sb.*¹ 4 c.

1857 C. TOMLINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 307/2 A portion of its gelatin... is, by combination with a portion of tannin deposited upon its surfaces, in the form of a yellow deposit, technically known as bloom, or pitching.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitching-place*, -stand; *pitching-bar* = *PITCHER* 2 3; *pitching-block* (see quot.); *pitching-hole* = *PITCH-HOLE* 1; *pitching-pence sb. pl.* (see quot.); *pitching-piece*, a piece of timber at the top of a wooden staircase, supporting the 'carriage' or framework (correlative to the *apron-piece*, at the bottom); *pitching-stables* (see quot.); *pitching-stone*, a stone used for pitching a road; see 6 c; *pitching-temperature*, in *Brewing*, the temperature at which the wort is pitched (see *PITCH v.*¹ 22); *pitching-tool*, (a) a prehistoric chisel, made of an antler or other hard substance, used with a hammer in flaking off flint, etc. for making arrow-heads, etc.; (b) in *Watchmaking*, a tool for placing the wheels of watches in position between the plates; (c) in *Mining*, 'a kind of pick used in commencing a hole' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*), a pitching-bar; *pitching-yeast*, yeast used or prepared for use in pitching wort.

1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* n (1880) 29 The shepherd threw his 'pitching bar' over his shoulder. 1884 J. PAVN *Lit. Recollect.* 211 The 'pitching block, where the poters rest their burdens. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 Barns intended for containing large quantities of different crops should constantly be provided with convenient 'pitching holes for housing them at. 1906 PHILLIPS, *Pitching-Pence*, a Duty paid for pitching, or setting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 189 A 'Pitching-piece is a piece of timber wedged into the wall for supporting the rough struts at the top of the lower flight. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Pitching-stables*, a kind of shaped Cornish granite, 4 or 6 inches long, used for paving. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To rent the casual cart stands, yearly cart stands, and yearly 'pitching stands in the market. 1884 W. DEYKES *Pavement Metrop.* 6 The adoption of squared paving stones instead of the small round ones called 'pitching stones. c. 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III, The weight of the flints themselves will form power enough to compose the road, without the solid assistance of the pitching-stones.

Pitching, vbl. sb.² [*f. PITCH v.*² + *-ING*.] A smearing or coating with pitch.

Pitching-machine, a machine for pitching the insides of casks or barrels.

1860 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Possessment*, a pitching with pitch. 1792 De For *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 Without any caking or pitching... to keep out the water. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Arctoph.* I. 242 All the never-ending cares Of pitching, tarring, and repairs.

Pitching, ppl. a. [*f. PITCH v.*¹ + *-ING*.] That pitches, in various senses of the verb.

1. *Sloping, inclining; fig. declining. Obs.*

1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 177 That felde is beste, that is nat playne, euyne, and leuell, but somewhat pytychyng. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Clinosus*, a place stipe downe, or pitchyng downe. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xix. 9 margin, It is the pitching time of the day. 1642 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 286 As much as it is the pitching time of the day, *Judg.* ix. 9 it is the last houre.

2. *Plunging forwards.* see *PITCH v.*¹ 18, 19.

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 434 With a heavy pitching sea in the Sound. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kaiserfelle xxiii*, He crosses its undulating surface at that free pitching gallop which he seems so lately to hasten. 1884 PAX *Eustace* 197 It was no easy matter to get over the side of the pitching vessel into the boats.

3. *Settling, alighting. rare or arch.*

1900 *Academy* 8 Sept. 199/1 The voice's trill Sinks like a pitching bird; and all is still.

Pitch-in-the-hole, -in-the-tub: see *PITCH v.*¹ 24.

Pitch-kettle. [*f. PITCH sb.*¹ + *KETTLE*.] A large vessel in which pitch is boiled or heated, esp. for use on board ship. Hence *pitch-kettled a.* (*obs. slang*), utterly puzzled, non-plussed (? as if covered with a pitch-kettle, or with heated pitch from a pitch-kettle).

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 15 A pitch kettle, for the same ship. 1719 De For *Cruise* (1840) II. xii. 249, I bade him heat another pitch-kettle. 1754 Cowper *Ep. to Lloyd* 32 Thus, the preliminaries settled I fairly find myself pitch-kettled. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Midn.* III. vii. 92 He was just as thoroughly pitch-kettled (to use an ancient bit of slang) as any gentleman calling himself 'Honourable' well could be.

Pitch-knot, -ladle, -like: see *PITCH sb.*¹ 5.

Pitch-line. see *PITCH sb.*² 26.

1. **Pitchlongs, adv. Obs. rare.** [app. *f. PITCH sb.*² 24 + *-LONG*, -LONGS.] ? With a slope, steeply.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 42 But hede hit that the hedes of hem alle [furrows] Into sum gretliche pitchelongs falle.

Pitch-mark, -mineral, -opal, -ore: see *PITCH sb.*¹ 5.

Pitch-note: see *PITCH sb.*² 26.

Pitch-pine. [*f. PITCH sb.*¹ + *PINE sb.*²] Name given to several species of pine-tree with specially resinous wood, or from which pitch or turpentine is obtained. Also *attrib.*

esp. Pinus rigida, and *P. australis* or *palustris* (Long-leaved Pine), of North America; and *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* (Celery Pine), of New Zealand; also, the wood of any of these.

1754 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 128 Preparing from the Guttinous Juices of the American Pitch Pine Tree a Varnish. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 95 The pitch-pine of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Floridas grow to an immense size in what are there called pitch-barrens. 1863 *Pict. over Prairies* II. 165 A watchful sentinel outside, who, by the light of a pitchpine torch, placed in the hut, could command my every movement. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891/1 Pitch Pine (the wood of *Pinus rigida*, and Georgia Pitch Pine that of *Pinus australis*).

Pitch-pipe. [*f. PITCH sb.*² 23 + *PIPE sb.*¹.]

A small musical pipe, blown by the mouth (either a flue-pipe or a reed-pipe, and either sounding a fixed note or adjustable to different notes), used to set the pitch for singing or tuning an instrument.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 228 ¶ 6 Caus Gracchus had an ingenious Servant, by Name Licinius, always attending him with a Pitch-pipe, or Instrument to regulate the Voice. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne Aug.*, A common half-crown pitch pipe, such as masons use for tuning of harpsichords. 1880 W. H. SROBE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 759 All pitchpipes are inferior in accuracy to tuning-forks, the only advantage being their louder tone, and the readiness with which beats are produced.

Pitch-plaster, sb. [*f. PITCH sb.*¹ + *PLASTER*.]

A plaster made of pitch, formerly used to remove hair; also, a stimulant plaster containing Burgundy pitch and other ingredients.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 For making of pitch planters, to fetch off the hane of mens bodies. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Pitch-plaster*, a plaster of Burgundy pitch. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Les.*, Burgundy pitch plaster. Burgundy pitch 90 parts, melted with yellow wax to parts.

Hence **Pitch-plaster v. trans.**, to apply a pitch-plaster to.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* iv. 66 The infamous Burke who pitch-plastered people to death... and sold their bodies to the surgeons.

Pitch-point, etc. see *PITCH sb.*² 26.

Pitchpoll, -pole (*pit'pōl*), *sb. dial.* [*f. PITCH v.*¹ + *POLL sb.*¹.] A somersault. (In quots. a 1661, The act, or point, of topping over.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Yemenal* 5 All vice is at the pitch-pole. *Ibid.* 186 Where to a greater rune after all With a huge pitch-pole he was for'd to fall. 1881 *Oxford's Gloss.* (Suppl.), A pitchpole. 1893 *Waltsh. Gloss.* s.v., When looks are playing and tumbling head over heels in the air (a sign of 1ain) they are said to be playing pitch-poll.

Pitchpoll, -pole, v. dial. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.*

To turn 'head over heels'; to turn over and over. (In quot. 1851 *trans.* in causative sense.)

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxiv. 409 The harpoon may be pitchpooled in the same way with the lance. 1861 *Mrs. H. Wood East Lynne* iii. v, The ragged urchins pitch poling in the gutter and the dust. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Mar. 7/1 We couldn't go out of our houses up and down street without pitch-polling over strings tied across the road.

PITFALL.

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 436 The night being pitchy dark.
1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 21 June, Hans Sachse in describing
haos, said it was so pitchy dark, that even the very cats
in against each other! 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* v.
No A deep, pitchy-black pool surrounded with rocks,

†1. Full of piety: pious, godly, devout. *Obs*

mod. use it is generally taken as a 'pit into which

one may fall:

†1. A trap for the capture of birds in which a trap-door or the like falls over a cavity or hollow. *Obs.* 138a Wyclif *Jer.* v. 27 As a pit falle (1388 a net, either a trap) ful of buddes 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 A Pitfalle, *decipula, amulphula*. 1530 PALMER 254/2 Pitfall for bydes, *debonchet*. 1593 NASH *Christ's* i. 89 b. Foules of the ayre, though neuer so empty stomack, flye not for food to open pit-falls. 1604 W. TERLLO *yr Bacon's Proph.* 331 in Hail & P. P. IV. 280 Now pitfalls are so made, That small buides cannot know them 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pit-fall*, a kind of Gun or Trap to catch Buds

2. A concealed pit into which animals or men may fall and be captured.

1387 *Trivisa Higdon* (Roll) II 155 De Pictes sodenliche an vnuare fel ouer be hammes into a wonder pitfalle. 1398 *Barth De P. R.* xviii. xlv. (Hodl. MS.) A cause oper a die 15 made vnder be elpe as it were a pitfalle in be Elephantes waye and vnuare he falleth herein 1555 *Erpen Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaummed fyeste into this pitfall 1579-80 *North's Philarch* (1555) 190 They did hunte wilde beastes, with pitfallles and ditches 1678 *BUNYAN* *Pilgr.* i. 8a The way was . . . so full of Pits, Pitfalls, deep holes, and shelvings down there 1729 *De For. Cusae* i. 171. I resolved to try a Pitfall, so I dug several large Pits in the Marsh, in Places where I had observed the Goats used to feed, and over these Pits I placed Hurdles. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 290 These animals are sometimes taken in pit-falls, covered with green branches, laid in those paths which the Rhinoceros makes. 1832 *Tr. i. Prince Geol.* (1868) II iii. xlv. 52 Open fissures often serve as natural pitfalls in which herbivorous animals perish. 1875 *JOWELL* *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 446 Crooked and tortuous paths in which many pitfalls are concealed.

†3. An ambush, or a natural 'trap' in which a force may be surrounded and overpowered. *Obs.* 13305 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 193 Ther hy were knelled y the pit-falle, This corles ant barouns ant huere knyghtes alle.

4. *fig.* a. A 'trap' or crafty device to catch by surprise the unsuspecting or unwary. b. Any hidden or unperceived danger or error into which a person is liable to fall unawares.

1586 *SINNEY* *Astr.* & *Stella* xi. In her chekes pit thou didst thy pitfall set. 1644 *MILTON* *Ch. Govt.* i. in Wks. 1821 III. 111 The Papists, . . . by this very snare and pitfall of imitating the ceremonial law, fell into that . . . superstition. 1757 *JUNSON* *Rambler* No. 175 12 Unless he is taught by timely precepts, . . . and shown at distance the pitfalls of treachery. 1837 *HALLAM* *Const. Hist.* (1856) III. xvi. 288 We . . . walk amidst the snares and pitfalls of the law. 1861 *Sed. Rev.* 23 Nov. 533 He may be merely a blundering student, who has tumbled into a theological pitfall in the dark. 1877 *J. C. Cox* *Ch. Perjury* II. 1100 d. 8 The procuring of a full transcript has saved me from numerous pit-falls.

Hence *Pit-falled* (-fold) *a.*, full of pitfalls. 1876 *S. LAMIER* *Poems* (1884) 124 How I crushed Cat-lived rebellions, pit-falled treasons.

Pitfall (pit'fôl), *v.* *trans.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.*

a. To set with traps or pitfalls. b. To entrap, ensnare. Also *fig.* Hence *Pit-falling* *phl. a.*

14. . . in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 4 The bottom of the ditch with yn was pit-falled if he foie evyr bytwn, And every pit-falle is a spere hyghthe That there schulde stonde noo man to fyght. 1643 *MILTON* *Divorce* Intro. Wks. 1851 IV. 10 The wiles of the Lord, strat and faithful as they are, not full of cranks and contradictions, and pit falling dispensers.

† **Pitfold**. *Obs.* [f. *Pit sb.* + *FOLD sb.* 2: cf. *pinfold*] = *PITFALL* 1, 3 (from which it was prob. altered by popular etymology).

1575 *CHURCHMAN* *Chippes* (1817) xax The enemy, bruted abroad we were taken in a pitfold 1585 *HUGHES* *Imms* *Nomenclator* 245/2 *Decipulum*. . . In *trebuchet*, a pitfold, or other snare to intrap birds or beastes. 1632 T. NASH *Quaternio* 55 How again with Cusar to give an enemy passage hauning him in a snare and pitfold, that he may take the more advantage of him in pursuit.

Pitful (pit'fûl), *adjective*. [f. *Pit sb.* + *-FUL*] As many as fill a pit, or *spec.* the pit (of a theatre). 1880 *M. CARTHY* *Don Times* IV. 431 Napoleon invited Talma to Erfurt, that he might play to a pitful of Kings.

Pith (pîth), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 pîpa, 4-5 pîp, 4-7 pyth, pîthe, 4- pîth, (4 pîth, pîght, put, 5-6 pythe, 5 pyf, peth, 5c. picht, 5-7 pythe, 6 pit, 5c. pîtht, 6-7 pîth(e)). *Mod.* dialects have peth, peeth, pîf, peff. [OE. *pîþa*, radically agreeing with *MLu.* *pîtte*, *MLG.*, *LG.*, *WFr.*, *LFris.*, *La.* *pî* pith of a tree or vegetable, kernel of a nut, etc. (cf. *Pit sb.* 2): *-WGER.* type **pîþon-*, **pîþon-*, represented only in the Low German group. The later development of sense is found only in Eng.]

1. The central column of spongy cellular tissue in the stems and branches of dicotyledonous plants; the medulla; applied also to the internal parenchymatous tissue of other stems, e. g. of palms, rushes, etc.; and to a similar tissue occurring in other parts of plants, as that lining the rind in certain fruits (e. g. the orange).

1888 *K. ALBRECHT* *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Dat he ongînd of þom wytrumum, & swa upweardes gewêð oð ðone stemi, & siððan andlang þæs pîðan, & andlang þære rînde. 1300 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 90 ðæt nîm ellenes pîþan. 1308 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 1 (Hodl. MS.), þe schæfte of a tree . . . hâþ some what wîþin as þe pîþe. 1340 *Præp.* *Parv* 404/1 Pythe, medulla, vel pîþa. 1483 *Ward.* *Acc.* in *Groza Antip. Rep.* (1807) I. 39 A roll of pythes of rashes. 1542 *Bourne* *Dystery* xxi. (1870) 283 [Walnuts] doth comforte

the biayne if the pyth or skin be pyllod 1564 [see *Pyth* 1] 1673-4 *GREW* *Anat. Trunks* i. 1. § 35 Within the hollow of the Wood, stands the Pith 1776 *WILLIAMS* *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 52 *Subularia* Leaves. semi-cylindrical, full of pith. 1855 *DELAVER* *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 119 In boiling ripe marrows, take out the pith and seeds 1884 *F. J. BRITTON* *Watch & Clockm.* 198 The pith used by watch makers to clean their work is the pith of the elder. *Mod.* This orange has too much pith and too little juice.

2. The spinal 'marrow' or cord; in quot. 1653, the brain substance.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 357 The pith of the chine bone 1607 *LOVELL* *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 289 Some . . . do twine out the pith of the back with a long wire 1627 *MAY* *Lucan* vi. 764 The pyth of Staggs with Serpents nourished was mixed theire 1653 *H. MORE* *Aut. Ath.* i. xi (1712) 34 This laxe pith or marrow in Man's Head 1741 *Compt. Jean-Pierre* i. ii 155 Take a Quantity of the Pith of an Ox. 1867 *F. FRANCIS* *Angling* i. (1880) 49 The bait consisting of a bit of pith (bullock's marrow) 1877 *B. COOPER* *Herzschach's Husb.* (1886) 20 b, The German . . . doo in stead of doun, cast vpon it a kinde of mth and fmesse of the earth.

3. Applied to various other substances forming the inner part or core of something, and thus analogous to the pith of a tree; as

†a. The 'cumb' of bread. *Obs.* b. The core of various epidermal appendages, as feathers, horns, and hairs 16 = *DIPLOE*. *Obs.* rare d. The imperfectly charized core of an iron rod

a. 1540 *BL.* *Hawking in Rel. Ant.* 1. 302 Take a white lof . . . and kut her almoste a too in the peth 1579 *LANGHAM* *Gard. Italic* (1632) 90 Apply the pith of Bread baked with Colander seed 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II. 280 They vse to lap it in the soft crum or pith of a loaf of bread b. 14 *Voc.* in *W.* *Wulker* 588/1 *He*, the pythe of a penne 14 *Nom.* and 703/35 *Hoc* *uinn*, the pyth of the penne 1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 350/2 Both sides [of the shaft of a feather] enclose a substance called the pith. 1840 *J. BUEL* *Parmer's Comp.* 71 The piths of horns, or the residue of horns after the comb-maker has taken all that is fit for his use c. 1684 *T. BOUTER* *Merc. Compt.* II. 81 In some places the Skull is simple, thin and pellucid, without any Pith. d. 1821 *J. HOLLAND* *Manuf. Metal* I. 231 If [the carbonising process be] only partially effected the centre of the rod still exhibits its duller non-like structure, or pith, as the workmen call it.

4. *fig.* The central or inward part; hence, the essential or vital part (of anything); spirit, essence, substance, quintessence. So *pith* and *marrow*

1877 *K. ALBRECHT* *Gregory's Pass.* C. ix. 55 Smeagol's deah & deahgahd on herra modes iud monig dog weoz to wyrcanne, ac on ðam pîðan lîð oðer gehyrd 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1772 Now haue I you declared ight The menyng of the bak & lynde But now at eist I wole bygynte To expowne you the pith wythynne 1434 *MISVN* *Mending of Life* 223 So how may cum to be pith of lufe. 1526 *TINDALE* *Heb. viii.* 2 Of the thynges which we haue spoken this is the pith. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 10 The pith of this woide *Habitus*, can hardly be vited with one woide in this our tongue. 1581 *J. BELL* *Madon's Awe.* *Oss.* 123 b, Herein consisteth the whole pith of our controuersie. 1603 *SHAKS.* *Meas. for M.* i. iv. 70 1625 *N. R.* *Camden's Hist.* 112. 1 93 The very pith and marrow of Mr. Wesley's views 1877 *SYMONDS* *Renaiss. It. Fine Arts* (1897) III. ii. 42 Within the great cities the pith of the population was Latin

†b. To the pith, thoroughly, to the very core. 1577-87 *HOLLAND* *Chron.* III. 1127/2 Shortlie after . . . she performed hir promise to the pith

5. Physical strength or force; vigour, toughness; might, mettle, 'backbone'.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2093 (Edm.) It semis al again kind þat mannis molmen fles and banis . . . Hat pîþe [v. r. pith] and lif, als þai hauid ar. 1375 *Thid.* 7090 (Fair) Þoum his haire his strenght was made Aite xxi mens þit he hadde 1386 *CHAUCER* *1375's Proh.* 475 But Age allas . . . Hath me brast my beaute and my pith. 1456 *SIN G.* *Have Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 287 In their awin propre pythe, and vertu of coips and strenthe of membris 1475 *Rimf. Colgate* 863 Jhy pres furth properly their piths to pufe 1545 *ASCHAM* *102.oph.* (Arb.) 122 Biase, iron or styie haue theye owne strenght and pith in them 1617 *Newe* alle wil sone lease his pith. 1601 *BR.* *W. BARLOW* *Serm. Parker Cross* 17 A man pith. 1681 *COLVIT.* *Wings Suppl.* (1755) 66 of Sampsons pith. 1763 *CHURCHILL* *Epist.* We'll both defend with all our pith 1763 *CHURCHILL* *Epist.* 10 *Ilogarth* 33 Should love of Fame . . . Spur thee to deeds of pith. 1823 *BYRON* *Juan* vii. xviii, 'Mongst them were several Englishmen of pith, sixteen called Thompson, and nineteen named Smith 1886 *STEVENSON* *Kilnabeg* ii. 12 This [course] . . . took the pith out of my legs

b. Force, vigour, energy (of words, speech, etc.). 1526 *FRUIT* *Disput. Purgatory* (1820) 102 Some man will think mine arguments to be of small pith 1548 *UDALL* *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 13 He shall fele a certain vertue and pith such as he shall not fele the lyke in any other booke. 1553 *Mirr. Mag.* *Blacksmith* x. In wyt he had so little pyth. 1828 *CARLYLE* *Misc.* (1857) I. 209 Cool vigour and iconic pith. 1876 *FRURKON* *Commentary* a Matthew Henry. is usually plain, quaint, and full of pith.

6. Substance, substantial quality (of words, writings, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1407 *LYON* *Reson & Sens* 488a So ful of pith is the mateie That swich a booke in Romance Was neuer yett made in France. 1550 *SKELTON* *Col. Cloute* 58 It hath in it some pith 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 192 With the whistling of lips or hands shepherds cause their sheepe to arise, or lie downe, because they understand not an articulate or distinct speech, that hath some pith in it. 1590 [J. GREENWOOD] *Confer.* Pref. A11, If thou finde not such pith or substance in the matters discussed

7. Importance, gravity, weight; esp. in phrase (of great) pith and moment, or the like (after *Shaks.*).

1601 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* iii. i. 86 Enterprises of great pith and

moment. 1604 *BEDFORD* *Lett.* vi. 104 Neither is there any place of special pith, that hath not bene observed 1866 *J. WILSON* *Nect. Andw.* Wks. 1855 I. 91, I have a secret to communicate, a secret of some pith and importance. 1830 *J. W. CROCKER* in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 85 We have seen the scorpions, of one cabinet minister alter the whole course of enterprises of great pith and moment.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *pith-ball*, *cavity*, *-cell*, *-coat*, *-cylinder*; (in sense 2) *pith bat*, *marrow*, *pudding*; *pith-like* *adj.*; *pith-drawn* *a* (see quot.); *pith hat*, *pith helmet*, a helmet-shaped sun-hat made of the dried pith of the Indian Solah or Spongewood of Bengal (*Eschynomene aspera*), hence called *pith-hat-plant* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *pith-paper*, a paper made from the pith of various plants; *pith-plant*, the Chinese rice-paper tree (*Aralia* or *Fatsia papyrifera*); *pith-tree*, a leguminous tree (*Hernimera Elaphroxylon*) of tropical Africa, having soft white pith-like wood; *pith-work*, articles made of pith, esp. of *Eschynomene aspera*.

1821 *SIR H. DAVY* *Chem. Philos.* 126 Two gilt 'pith balls, suspended upon strings of silk. 1849 *NOAD* *Electricity* (ed. 3) 14 A cylinder of brass, supported on a glass stand, and furnished with a pith ball electroscope. 1875 *HUXLEY* & *MARTIN* *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 79 The medullary or 'pith-cavity' in the centre of the section. *Ibid.* The 'pith cells, around the central cavity 1871 *KINGSLEY* *At Last* xiii. Two or three blows with the cutlass, at the small end of the nut, cut off not only the 'pith coat, but the point of the shell 1884 *BOWEN* & *SCOTT* *De Bary's Phaner.* 308 The 'pith-cylinders of the shoots, are only connected by narrow medullary rays 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* i. 19 Trees. . . Rift or Cleft, or 'Pith-drawn, as some call it, by falling too soon, viz before they are Sawn asunder. 1884 *J. MACDONALD* in *19th Cent.* June 2002 With nothing on but then ungainly 'pith-hats. 1889 T. A. *GUTHRIE* *Pariah* i. 1, Who's the man who goes about in a 'pith helmet? 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Eschynomene*, The 'pith-like stem of *E. aspera* is, used in India, for making hats, bottle cases, swimming jackets [etc.] 1855 *MOURET* & *BENNETT* *Health's Improv.* (1746) 199 'Pith-Marrow, running all along from the hinder Brain to the End of the Backbone or Chime of Beasts 1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings* II. 75 The 'pith plant is procured from Oan-nam, near the province of See-chuen. 1750 E. SMITH *Compt. Housewife* (ed. 14) 131 To make a 'Pith Pudding. Take a quantity of the pith of an oak [etc.] 1884 *MILLER* *Plant-n.* 'Pith-tree, of the Nile, *Hernimera Elaphroxylon*. 1887 *MOLONEY* *Forestry* W. Afr. 313 Ambash or Pith-tree of the Nile. The wood is very light, and in the form of small logs is used by the natives to assist them in crossing rivers.

Pith (pîth), *v.* Also 5 (9) *peth*. [f. *prec. sb.*]

†1. ? To provide with pith, give pith or vigour. *Obs.* rare.

14. . . *Tindale's Vis. Circumstion* 93 Hit is also myghty, it pethys fayre Ageyns wanhope and dysperacyon.

2. *trans.* To pierce or sever the 'pith' or spinal cord of (an animal), so as to kill it or render it insensible; *spec.* to slaughter (cattle) in this way.

1805 *European Mag.* June 48a The practice of slaughtering cattle by puncturing the medulla spinalis, or as it is now called, pithing cattle, is extending through all parts of the Kingdom. 1805 *Home in Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 350 In the common mode of pithing cattle the medulla spinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive 1875 *HUXLEY* & *MARTIN* *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 203 The pulsation of the heart. . . should be studied in a Frog rendered insensible by chloroform or by being pithed. 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chem.* xii. (ed. 2) 184 'Now then, shall we peth it or shoot it?' says our butcher pro tem. 1895 *Tablet* 5 Jan. 22 To pith is to remove the brain with a gutting knife, and then to pass . . . say—a stiff clean wire up the spinal canal to break up the marrow.

3. To remove or extract the pith from.

1854 *LD. HADDON* in *Mem.* x (1866) 175 [We] fish, paddle in the water, or pith rushes till dinner

Hence *Pithed* (pîth) *phl. a.*, *Pithing* (pîþing)

vbl. sb., also *attrib.* as in *pithing-pole*, a pole having a sharp blade at one end, for pithing cattle. 1831 *YOUTT* *Horse* ix. 153 The operation is called pithing, from the name (*the pith*) given by butchers to the spinal marrow. 1864 H. FALCONER in *Reader* 5 Mar. 302/2 It divides into two long diverging arms (like the legs of a pithed frog) 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chem.* xii. (ed. 2) 184 Up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long pithing-pole and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord

Pithagorean, **Pithian**, **Pithon**, **Pithoni**, **Pithonist**, etc. see *Pyth.*

† **Pithanology**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *πιθανολογία* (Col. ii. 4), f. *πιθανός* persuasive + *-λογία* speech, etc.: see *-LOGY*.] 'Persuasiveness of speech', the use of specious or plausible arguments.

1615 *BYFIELD* *Exp. Coloss.* ii. 4 Pithanology, which the apostle condemns, is a speech fitted of purpose, by the abuse of rhetoric, to please and seduce 1640 *TRAPP* *Comm. Dent.* xiii. 3 Heretics have their pithanology, their good words and fair speeches. 1730 A. COLBIE *Clavis Univ.* *Spec. True Philos.* 127 Called also by its christian name of pithanology, or science, falsely so called.

Pit-head, **-heap**, etc.: see *PIT sb.* 14

Pithecanthrope (pîþkænthrôp). Also in Gr. and Lat. forms *Pithecanthropos*, *-us*. [f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *άνθρωπος* man.] a. An ape-man or man-like ape; name given by Haeckel (1868) to a hypothetical link between the Apes and Man. b. *Pithecanthropus* was afterwards adopted by E. Dubois as generic name for an extinct animal of

which remains were found in 1891-2 in the Pliocene of Java.

1896 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 293 These Ape-like Men, or Pithecanthropi, very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. 1897 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 146 [Man's] descent from a tailed ancestor, to which [Haeckel] gives the zoological name of Pithecanthropos or the primitive ape-man. 1898 tr. *Joly's Man des Metals* 17 Prehistoric man... has even been sometimes called man-monkey, or pithecanthrope. 1899 CUNNINGHAM in *Nature* 28 Feb. 429/2 The so-called Pithecanthropus is in the direct human line. 1898 GADOW tr. *Haeckel's Last Link* 24 Dr. Dubois exhibited the cranium of Pithecanthropus.

So **Pithecanthropic** *a.*, ? of or belonging to a man who acts like an ape; **Pithecanthropoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the pithecanthrope.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* Pithecanthropoid. 1899 *Open Court* XI. 256 The pithecanthropic mummy, colloquially called monkey-business, connected with closing one nostril and breathing through the other and then of closing both till the compressed columnar air-current is imagined to bump against the triangular fundament of Kundalini.

Pithecan (pī'thē-kan), *a. Zool.* [ad. F. *pithecan*, f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to *Pithecia* (Geoffroy, 1812), the typical genus of the *Pitheciinae*, a subfamily of the *Cabidae*, S. American monkeys commonly called Sakis. So **Pithecanine** *a.*, pertaining to the *Pithecaninae*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* Pithecanine. 1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Mar. 349/3 The fundamental types of the molars are identical in man and the anthropoids, and the lower one differs entirely from that of the pithecan and cebian monkeys.

Pithecoid (pī'thē-koid), *a. (sb.)* [ad. F. *pithecoide*, f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape: see -OID.] Resembling in form or pertaining to the apes, esp. the higher or anthropoid apes; simian, ape-like.

1861 HUXLEY in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 67 The demonstration of a pithecoid pedigree. 1863 — *Man's Place Nat.* 159 The fossil remains of man... do not... take us appreciably nearer to that lower pithecoid form. 1866 — *Pres. Rem. Calhoun*, 102 A curious pithecoid variation, observed in the gorilla and the chimpanzee. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 854 Beyond the range of pithecoid intelligence.

B. as *sb.* An anthropoid ape; a simian.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pithecolological (pī'thē-kōlō-jī-kāl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *-LOGICAL*.] Pertaining to the scientific study of apes.

1866 VISCT. STRANGEFOOD *Selection* (1869) II. 120 Its proceedings... were not of a truly geographical, so much as of a more or less authentically pithecolological, character.

Pitiful (pī'tifūl), *a. rare.* [f. PITH *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of pity; pithy. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1448 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* II. 24 This strong and pitiful Philosophy. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* II. 14, For as in tracing These pitiful rushes, such as are aloft, By those that raise'd them presently are brought Beneath unseene. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 14 Pick'n' out pitiful' texts, and strang.

Pitifully (pī'tifūl), *adv.* [f. PITHY *a.* + *-LY*.] In a pithy manner.

†1. In a way that goes to the pith; thoroughly; in substance or essence; essentially. *Obs.*

1434 MISVN *Mending of Life* 122 Pithily clensid fro vnclennens. 1435 — *Pire of Love* 98 If we owe myndes fro lufe of creaturis pythely depart. 1530 CROWWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 228, I. have pitifully weyed and poudred the depositions and Relations. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 221 It would be as pitifully absurd.

†2. With power or strength; mightily. *Obs.* 1554 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Doddley* I. 250, I am a prince perilous yproyed, and pithily y-pight. 1573-80 BARET *Alt. P.* 414 Pithily, vehemently. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. ix 130 These did pithily and strongly overturn the False Doctrine of their Adversaries.

3. In reference to speech or writing: So as to express the pith or substance; briefly and with fullness of meaning; in few and significant words; with condensed and forcible expression; sententiously, tersely, vigorously.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 1010/2 As though they were wordes of such substantial effect, that I would not haue it appeare... that hee had written so pithily. 1586 W. WHEAT *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Marke... with howe choyse wordes it is pithily described. 1698 S. CLARK *Script. Just.* xii. 64 A Passage wherein he expresses himself very pertinently, pithily, and elegantly. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii. He next handled very pithily the doctrine of defensive arms and of resistance to Charles II. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 473/1 The knack of talking pithily—which means a knack of talking pointedly, and more or less audaciously.

Pithiness (pī'thī-nēs), [f. PITHY *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or character of being pithy. *esp.* in sense 3 of the adj., Fullness of meaning with brevity of expression; condensation and force of style; terseness, sententiousness.

1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 18 With such pithinesse in his counsels. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lumora Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 226 Much commending the gate pithyness of your Lordships letters. 1833 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225 Their version of the 15th psalm is more to be esteemed for its pithiness than its poetry. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iv. 7 This sentence has all the pithiness and familiarity of a proverb.

Pithless (pī'thī-lēs), *a.* [f. PITH *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of pith; having no pith. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 W. WATERMAN *Paralle. Factions* II. viii. 181 No yncke home termes, nor pithlesse prating. 1666 TRAFF *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* in 5 Hollow professors are as hollow trees... tall, but

pithless, sapless, unsound. 1798 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 27 Pithless limbs in silks or clad. 1817 COLLEBROOK *Algebra*, etc. Notes & Illustr. p. xlv, Omitting superfluous and pithless matter. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 273 Leaning on these hollow, pithless reeds.

Hence **Pithlessly** *adv.*

1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 217 If we speak it pithlessly, it takes rank with any words short and empty.

Pit-hole, *sb.* A hole forming a pit; a pit-like hollow or cavity. (In various applications: see *quots.*, and senses of PIR *sb.*) **b. spec.** A grave.

1601 HOLLAND *Phry* I. 525 Buds sprouting forth under the concavity or pit-hole of the foresaid joints. **a. 1625** FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* II. 11, I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, onely to keep her face from pitholes, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* xvi, A black bog, full of large pit-holes.

b. 1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* iv. 1. 64 Alexander, that thought the world Too narrow for him, in th' end had but his pit-hole. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li Nat.* (1834) II. 647 It is common to fright children into taking of their physic, by telling them that else they must be put into the pit hole. 1856 *Warwicksh. Wd.-bk.* s. v. Baby's dead, and gone in the pit-hole. [So in Eng. dialects, from Notts to Devon and Kent see E.D.D.]

Hence **Pit-hole** *v.*, to lay in the grave, to bury. 1607 W. S. PURTAN: Bjb, All my friends were pit-holed, gone to Graues. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* III. 43, I would see her pit-holed, afore I would deale with her.

|| **Pithos** (pī'thōs), *Gr. Antig.* [a. Gr. *πίθος*] A large wide-mouthed earthenware jar of spherical form, used for holding wine, oil, food, etc.

1799 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 27 The pithos occupied by Diogenes was cracked and patched.

Pithsome (pī'thōsm), *a. rare* [f. PITH *sb.* + *-SOME*.] Full of pith, vigorous, sturdy. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1889) 248 Her pithsome health and vigour.

Pithy (pī'thī), *a.* [f. PITH *sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Consisting of or of the nature of pith; abounding in or full of pith.

1554 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 192 The pithy pith of an elder sticke. 1616 SURF. & MARK *Country Farme* 225 The inward substance white... without anye tast, and smell it hath none, neither is it anye thing pithie. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Hist. W. Indies* II. v. 1 209 The body of the cane... contains a soft pithy substance. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The pithy bunch of unripe nuts. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 96 [Elder] well known to every schoolboy... who fabricates his pop gun from its pithy branches. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 239 The rachis (of a feather) is opaque, filled with a pithy substance.

2. *fig.* Full of strength or vigour; vigorous, strong; of liquor, strong, containing much alcohol. *Now dial. or Obs.*

13 *Cursor M.* 9384 (Cott) Al-king thing was ban. Wel pithier [v. r. miltier] ban bai ar now. 1483 *Canth.* 282/1 Pyth, vbi strange. 1530 PALSGR. 320/4 Pythy stronge, pythiant. 1634 MARKHAM *Archery* ix. 84 A strong pithie kind of Shooting. 1773 FERGUSON *Cauler Water* iii, On mar pithy shanks they come. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* iv, Some are flush'd with horns of pithy ale.

3. Full of substance or significance; solid, substantial; *esp.* of speech or writing: Containing much matter in few words; expressing briefly the pith or substance of a thing; condensed and forcible in expression or style; sententious; terse. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1590 MORE *Suppl. Soutys Wks.* 290/1 The sore pythye point wherwith he knitteth vp all his heuy matter. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. & John* (1537) 93 It is a shorte and pythy sentence to moue or admonyse. 1571 GOLDING *Cabot* on Ps. II. 5 Very pithythis is this pronoun I. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1662) 74 These shoit but pythy Ejaculations. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 347 Finding something to say to each, in his pithy, agreeable manner. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xv.* With one of her sharp pithy glances at Colonel D. 1893 J. C. JAFFRESON *Bk. Recollect.* I. i. 13 He preached... a plain, short, pithy sermon.

b. transf. of a speaker or writer.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 150 That other man also was pithythe and an earnest bidder of Jesus. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 235 The pithy moralist [Seneca]. 1713 ADDISON *Cat. Tarrif* P. 13 In all these particulars [he] was very short but pithy. 1799 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* II. 39 He was a pithy talker.

Pitiable (pī'tiā-ble), *rare* [f. next. see -ITY.] Pitiableness, something pitiable.

1865 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* xviii. vii (1879) VII. 221 Pitiableties of every kind.

Pitiable (pī'tiā-ble), *a.* Forms: 5 *pytoable*, 5-6 *piteable*, 6 *pytoable*, *pitiable*, 7 *pytyable*, 7-8 *pytyable*, 6- *pitiable*. [ME. *a. OF. piteable* (13th c.), *pitiable*, *pytoable* (mod. F. *pytoable*) pitiable (in active and passive sense), f. OF. *pitier*, *pitier*, *pytoier* to PITY: see -ABLE.]

1. Deserving, worthy of, or standing in need of pity, exciting pity; lamentable. = **PITIFUL** 3.

1546 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 299 To ay justice with merci meile, efter as he seis cause piteable. 1548 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxx. 114 These pytytable thynges thus y-happed. 1586 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 142 The auditory did find her case not pytyable, and her allegations untrue. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chs. Life* (1747) III. 217 Out of great Condescension to this pitiable Infirmary of his, unful Creatures [etc.]. 1688 *For Cleri Pro Rege* 22 The Case is truly pytyable. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Ch. ix* iv (1864) V. 243 The champion of injured and pitiable women. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clou. Foot* I. i. 32, I found him in a pitiable condition.

2. Contemptible, miserable. = **PITIFUL** 4.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 353 For this pitiable exhibition, ships cut in paper, and saints carved in wood, we paid half a guinea each. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 511 That great party... had now dwindled to a pitiable minority. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 The pitiable display of short sighted greed over the Factory Bill.

†3 Characterized by pity: = **PITIFUL** 2 *Obs.*

1503 *Kalendar of Shepherds* li, Sweety & pyteaby! as the beyr... dyspytful & prydful as the fasant.

Hence **Pitiableness**, pitiable quality or condition; **Pit-iably** *adv.*, in a pitiable manner.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 43 Remembering the Pytyableness of my Weakness. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 266 A line of scripture pitifully misunderstood. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xliii, We are so pit-iably in subjection to all sorts of vanity. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 41 For all its weakness and pitiableness.

Pitied (pī'tid), *pph. a.* [f. PITY *v.* + *-ED*.] Compassionated, lamented, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Pitiedly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way or to a degree to be pitied.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate. 1728 KELIZIA *Hollywood Mne de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 214 A dishonourable Affair, in which his Glory, and at last his Life fell a necessary, but much pitied Sacrifice. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 1 Led, through prouder eminence, to less pitied destruction.

Pitier (pī'ti-er), [f. PITY *v.* + *-ER*.] One who pities.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xiv, That which such a pitier seldom mends. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Louc C. Varrus* vii. 53 The Favourers and Pityers of the Cause. 1805 CAYLEY *Str. IV. Raleigh* II. 90 Among his friends and pitier, in this adverse fortune. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. 155 This class of pitiers of themselves.

Pitiful (pī'tifūl), *a.* [f. PITY *sb.* + *-FUL*.]

†1. Characterized by pity; pious. *Obs. rare.*

1449 PECOCC *Repr.* II. xviii. 262 Encrece thou rhytwinnes to pitiful men [ius adauge gratiam]. 1570 LIVING *Manph.* 186/1 Pitiful, pious, misericors.

2. Full of or characterized by pity; compassionate, merciful, tender.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 286/2 Thenne this pyteful man... dyde almesse. 1525 TINDALE *Jas.* v. 11 The lorde is very pitiful and merciful. 1528 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* xx. 100 Shewing his pitiful affection. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 2 The Wall is high, and yet will I leape downe. Good ground, be pitiful and hurt me not. 1692 *Wood Ash Ozone* I. 623 He was pitiful to the poor, and hospitable to his neighbours. **a. 1766** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 20 A pitiful and compassionate Temper. 1875 MANNING *Mission* II. *Ghost* vii. 186 Why did our Divine Master, pitiful and tender as He is, speak so sternly?

3. Exciting or fitted to excite pity; pitiable, piteous, deplorable, lamentable. (Usually, now always, of actions, conditions, sights, cries, or the like; formerly also of persons.)

1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 236 This ded body that lyth here in grave, Wrappyd in a pitefull plyght. 1532 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 92 How pale and pitiful looke they... hanging down their heads. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. 1. 66 The pitifulllest spectacle that man can behold. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pitiful*, said of the Condition of one that is reduc'd to great Miserie, and excites Pity. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvi. 672 A pitiful account of his sorrows and perplexities. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 6 The pitiful fate of his friend.

†b. as *adv.* Pitifully. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Prel.* ix. (1633) 117 He was pitifull hirt with a gun. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 29 The God of loue that knowes me, how pitifull I deserue.

4. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; exciting pitying contempt; miserably insignificant or trifling, despicable, contemptible. (Cf. *miserable*, *wretched*, in similar use.)

1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 95 Feare shews pitife cravens. 1598 GREENWY *Tactics* Ann. II. vii. (1622) 42 Many such simple and frivulous matters, and more mildly to terme them, pitifull. 1659-60 PRYDE *Diary* 26 Feb., A pitiful copy of verses. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thucyd.* *Trav.* I. 28 It is no more but a pitiful Village. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 288, I see the pitiful advantage he has taken. 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Ind. Gwynne* I. iv. 130 When you talk such pitiful trash about rewarding me.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitiful-hearted*.

1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 134 Pitifull hearted Titan that melted at the sweete Tale of the Sunne.

Pitifully (pī'tifūl), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a pitiful manner.

1. With compassion; compassionately, mercifully.

1593 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1494 (MS. Harl.), 39f he demep pytyfully [i.e. *Dulce* pytyfully] At hye demyng gety he mercy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litan.*, Pytyfully beholde the sorowes of our heart. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 He shall more patiently and pitifully deale against it. 1885 H. V. BARNETT in *Mag. Art* Sept. 15472 He thought pitifully of her in her affliction.

2. In a way that awakens or deserves pity; piteously, lamentably, wretchedly, miserably.

1420 *Siege of Rouen in Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Gardner) 3 Gonnys they schott with grete envye, And many were amytte pytyfully. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 286 He hard a voyce cry pitefullie. 1568 CAXTON *Chron.* II. 754 He was with mischarging of a spear... pitifully slayne and brought to death. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argemir* II. x. 93 Pitifully requesting the succour of the passers by. 1696 BURMAN *Pilgr.* I. 127 They beat them pitifully. 1722 *Dr. Fox Plague* (Ridg.) 117 She cry'd and look'd pitifully. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 4/8 The widow, whose career of wedded happiness has been so pitifully cut short.

3. Contemptibly, meanly, meagrely; miserably.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 215 Hei teases (how pitifully eassie are they to some) 1638 *JUNIOR Print Ancients* 28 'To prove how pitifully poore and ridiculous the first workers of Ait have been. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Comph. Card* 243 Strawberry Plants in the second Year they bear wonderfully; but that being past, they produce very pitifully. 1744 *H. Wai role Lett to Mann* (1834) I 139 The Secret Committee go on very pitifully

Pitifulness (pi tifulness) [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being PITIFUL, q. v.

1557 *Saxum Primer* Nvuy b. I commende and betake my handes to thy holmesse, be-echynge thy pitifulnesse. 1662 *Rk. Com. Prayer, Prayers over Seas*, Let the pitifulness of thy great mercy loose us. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 32 'They would soon discern the pitifulness of their malice, and the impertinency of their tales and phantasies. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Alleg. Ch.* III. III (1832) 541 That pitifulness, and that penceableness which rendered him yet further amiable. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 261 Christianity, preaching pitifulness and courtesy. 1897 *Allott's Syst. Med.* IV 597 Scrofula: its frequency, its pitifulness, and its maiming of fair young lives.

† **Pitkins, pittkins**, dim. of **PITY**, after *bodil-kint*, in *Ods pit(t)kins* see *On* 1. 2.

1604 *DRICKER Honest Wks.* 183 II. 27 Gods my pittkins, some foole or other knocks [cf. 29 Gods my pity, what an Ass is that Citizen]

Pitiless (pi tiless), a. [f. **PITY** sb. + -LESS.]

1. Without pity or compassion; showing no pity; merciless. Also fig.

1412 *Hocclive De Reg. Princ.* 3306 Out of pitee, growith mercy. 1501 *Spenser* 4. IV. lxv. 147 To kepe all from pittelesse strife. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 29 The pelting of this pittelesse storme. 1703 *ROWE Odes* III. 1, The Gods are pitiless. 1856 *EMERSON Fug. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 35 In Parliament, the tactics of the Opposition is to resist every step of the Government, by a pitiless attack. 1882 J. H. BURNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 274 The spirit of the times was pitiless enough.

† 2. Receiving no pity; unpitied. *Ods rare.*

1618 J. DAVIES *Wiles Pilgr.* lxxvii, So, do I perishe pittelesse, through Flare.

Hence **Pitilessly** adv.; **Pitilessness**.

1611 *COTTER, An account*, most cruelly, pitilessly. 1755 *JOHNSON, Pitilessness*. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Bland's Hist. Ten* I. II. 353 He was pitilessly dragged along the passages, up or down the stairs. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1861) IX. 237 Their pitilessness to the poor.

Pitil: see **PITTEL**. **Pitle**, var. **PITTEL**.

Pitless (pi tless), a. rare. [f. **PIT** sb. + -LESS.]

Having no pit in quot., said of a theatrical. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/4 The reconstructed and no longer pit less Opera Company. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/2 The projectors of new and pitless playhouses.

Pit-maker, etc.: see **PIT** sb. 1. 14.

Pitman (pit'man), [f. **PIT** sb. 1. + **MAN** sb. 1.]

† 1. The digger of a pit or common grave. *Ods.* 1609 J. DAVIES *Humours of Heaven on E.* (Grosart) 46/2 The ceremony at their Burials is, Ashes but to Ashes, Dust to Dust; Nay not so much; for strait the Pit man falls (if he can stand) to hide them as he must.

2. A man who works in a pit or mine, esp. a coal-mine; a collier. (In some localities, applied spec. to the man who attends to the pumping machinery in the pit or shaft.)

1761 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 82/2 A large body of pitmen came into the town. 1832 *BARRAG. Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A chief Pitman has charge of the pumps and the apparatus of the shafts. 1862 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* I. 11 They passed through the pitmen's village. 1882 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* **Pitman** (*Coalman*), a man employed to examine the lifts of pumps and the drainage. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* **Pitman**, a collier as distinguished from a miner. This distinction has not of late years been closely preserved. The term **pitman** was formerly applied to every worker in a colliery, from the 'napper' to the 'hewer'.

b. *attrib.*, as **pitman candle**, a miner's lamp. 1658 H. MOSLEY *Heating Leaf* 30 Set not up a pit-man Candle in a stately room.

3. The man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower end of the saw; a pit-sawyer.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xix With the Pit-Saw they enter the one end of the Staff, the Top-man at the Top, and the Pit-man under him. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct. The light thin saw of the pitman.

4. One of a race dwelling in pits. *rare.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 3/3 The little pit-men who seem to have been the real aborigines of Yezo, conquered by the Ainu.

5. (*transf.* from sense 3.) In machinery, the rod connecting a rotating with a reciprocating part, and communicating motion from one to the other; a connecting-rod. Chiefly U.S.

1846 *Worcester, Pitman*, an appendage to a forcing pump. 1847 *WILKINSON, Pitman*, 2. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it. 1860 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 96/1 [The] pistons are connected by piston rods & with pitman's e with the cranks. 1864 *WESTER, Pitman*, the connecting rod in a saw mill, also, sometimes, the connecting rod of a steam-engine. 1881 *Niel's World* No. 24. 373 It is preferable in high-speed engines to make the piston and cross-head as light as possible, and put the weight into the pitman or connecting-rod.

b. *attrib.*, as **pitman-box**, -**coupling**, -**head**, -**press**, -**strap**: see *quots.*

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Pitman box**, the stirrup and braves which embrace the wrist of the driving-wheel. **Pitman-coupling**, a means of connecting a pitman to the object which it drives. **Pitman-head**, the block or enlargement at the end of a pitman, at which point its connection is made to the object by which it is driven or which it

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drives. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8 The Lee Mill came to a stop by the breaking of the lower pitman strap and trunk to the gang. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pitman Press**, one working by pitman connection with a shaft, instead of eccentric or other equivalent.

Pit-mark, -**martin**, etc.: see **PIT** sb. 1. 14.

Pit-mirk, a *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. **PIT** sb. 1. + **MIRK** a.] As dark as a pit (or as the pit, hell: cf. **PIT** sb. 1. 4); intensely dark, pitch-dark.

1728 *RANSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 29 It fell late, And him benighted by the gate 'To lye without, pit mirk, did shote him, He couldna see his thumb before him. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xi, It's pit mirk, but there's no an ill tuin on the road but twa. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* III. 20 Neither moon nor star, sun, and pit mirk.

Pit-mouth see **PIT** sb. 1. 14. **Pito**, var. of **PITA**.

Pitomie, obs. humorous aphetic f. **EPITOMIE**.

† **Pitot**, *Ols rare*. [Origin obscure: cf. **PIBDOCK**.] app. A razor-shell.

1611 *COTTER, Manche de costean*, the Pitot, a long, and round shell-fish.

Pitous, -**tee**, obs. var. of **PITEOUS**, **PITEOUSLY**.

Pitpan (pit'pan). Also **gipitpan**. [? Native name.] A long flat-bottomed boat hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, used in Central America; a dugout.

1798 *COL. BARROW in Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 247 Canoes, doies, and pit pans. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 738/1 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory round. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 8 We made an excursion in the government pitpan. Our was about 40 feet long and 6 wide in the centre, running to a point at both ends and made of the trunk of a mahogany tree. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 248/2 They carried me quickly to the river, where a pit pan was in waiting.

Pit-pat see **PIT-A-PAT**.

Pit-saw, -**sawyer**, -**stone**, etc.: see **PIT** sb. 1. 14.

|| **Pitta** (pit'tā) *Ornith.* [mod.L., a Telugu

pitta anything small, a pet.] Name of a genus of passerine birds, type of the family *Pittidae*, the Ant-thrushes of the Old World, species of which inhabit China, India, and Australia, and one, *P. angolensis*, the W. Coast of Africa. They are remarkable for their vivid colouring, strong bill, short tail, and long legs, and range in size between a lark and a jay.

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 104/2 *Pitta Gigas*, Giant Pitta. 1894 *Niwlion Dict. Birds* 798 Few Birds can vie with the Pittas in brightly-contrasted coloration. 1896 *Stat. Annu.* Zool. Soc. Lond. 303. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* 357/1.

Hence **Pittid**, any bird of the family *Pittidae*;

Pittine a., of or belonging to the genus *Pitta*;

Pittoid a., allied in form to the pittas.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pittine**, 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Pitid**, **Pittoid**.

Pittacal (pit'takāl). *Chem.* Also -**call**. [a Ger. *pittacal* (Reichenbach 1835), f. Gr. *πίττα* pitch + *καλός* beautiful, *κάλλος* beauty.] A dark blue solid substance obtained from the high-boiling portions of wood-tar.

1835 *Thomson's Records Gen. Sci.* I. 54 On Pittacal, a new dye-stuff. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 735 Pittacal is without smell, is tasteless, and not volatile. 1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 Pittacal appears to have decided basic character, for it is dissolved by acids and precipitated by alkalis.

Pittance (pit'tāns), sb. Forms: 3-6 **pitaunoe**, 4-6 (8) -**anoce**, (4-6 **pyt(t)**), -**pet**-, -**ance**, -**auance**), 6- **pittance**, (6- **ans**, 7 **pittance**, **pittans**). [ME. *pita(u)nce*, a. OF. *pitaunce*, -*ence* **pittance**, app. the same word as *pilaunce*, *pilaunce* pity, ad. L. type **pitiñtia*, deriv. of *pitiō* (see **PITTY**), recorded 1317 in sense 'pittance' (so med.L. *pitiñtia*, *pitiñtia*, etc.), whence also Pi. *pitañsa*, -*sa*, *pitañsa*, *pitañsa* pity, Olt. *pitañsa* pity, later **pittance**, Sp. *pitañsa* **pittance**, salary, OP. *pitañsa* charity, later **pittance**. (A **pittance** was often provided by a charitable bequest to a convent.)

Other derivations have been suggested, as Gr. *πιττάκιον* tablet, bullet, med.L. *pitta* a small coin of Pontus, and the root *piti* of *piece*, etc. See *Diez*, *Scheler*, *Litté*, *Skeat*, *Körting* No. 7106.]

1. A pious donation or bequest to a religious house or order, to provide an additional allowance of food, wine, etc., at particular festivals, or on the anniversary of the benefactor's death, in consideration of masses; hence, the allowance or dole itself, also, the anniversary service. Also fig. Now only *Hist.*

1225 *Anr. R.* 114 Hwar was euer iguen to emi blod-letunge so poure pitaunce? *Ibid.* 412 For god enne dei our pitaunce. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10446 Synge me a messe For a n man hat dede ys; And at myn ese he shal haue. To a pitaunce, hat he wyl craue. 1386 *CHAUCER Petr.* 224 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce Ther as he wiste to haue a good pitaunce. 1450 *Goslow Reg.* 605 To the said mynchons, euery yere in the day of his anni- uersary, xl shillings, to a pitaunce into mynde of his sowle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To eche monk xli. s. and a pitaunce amongs them, eche man a french loaf and a quart wyn. 1500 *Melisme* 337 Raymondyn dyde doo send to hys bretheren hermytes besyde there pitaunce other meetes for recacion. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* III. xxiii 143 'To bequeath to those good Religious Fathers .. many Pitaunces. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* VII.

135 Each member and servant of the Chapter received his portion or pittance. 1504 *Ch. Times* 29 Apr. 569/1 The pittance was an occasional relief to the usual strict dietary in the way of some exceptional or extra food or delicacy. In not a few monasteries there were special endowments for certain pitaunces, usually of early origin.

b. A charitable gift or allowance of food or money; an alms, dole.

1412 *Hocclive De Reg. Princ.* 4513 Thow bat .. to he nedly yeuest no pitaunce. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 1, I preyre of youre myertyis superabundance as grauntith me of almesse somme pitaunce. 1584 S. ROGERS *Columbus* 132 A Pilot Stopt to sollicit at the gate A pittance for his child. 1838-9 Fr. A KEMBLE *Read in Georgia* (1863) 92 Their usual requests for pitaunces of food and clothing.

2. A small allowance or portion of food and drink, a scanty meal; scanty rations or diet.

Also fig. Now *rare*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 31 Min Ere with a good pitaunce Is fedd of redunge of romance Of Ydoine and of Amada. 1430 *LYON Min. Poem* (Percy Soc.) 45 By soyl crafte a moiel or pitaunce, A rustle shal some be redy founde. 1540-2 *ELIOT Image* God. (1556) 122 b. Such a small pitaunce .. as nowe our seruautes would disdainge. 1578 *Ch. Prayers* in *1700 Prayers* (1851) 520 O sacred pitaunce of our pilgrim-age. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 28 At night againe hauing eaten some small pitaunce of supper. 1622 *CHAYMAN* *Ibid.* xi. 547 She seru'd a holosome Onion cut For pitaunce to the pottion. 1613 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 2), **Pittance**, short banquet. 1647 *TRAF. Comm.* I. 28 (Poor men) haue but prisoners pitaunces, which will keep them alive, and that's all. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), **Pittance**, any small proportion of Bread, or Meat. 1870 *BRYANT* *Ibid.* xii. 220 Some just woman .. spinning wool, ... that she may provide A pittance for her babes.

b. An allowance, remuneration, or stipend, by way of livelihood. Usually connoting its scanty amount or bare sufficiency.

1714 *ARR. King* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 292 That country yields a clergyman, on a small pittance. 1775 *GRAY in Corr. w. Nichols* (1843) 120 Our good uncle Toby will have about four hundred pounds a year, no uncomfortable pittance! 1783 *COWPER Truth* 321 Von cottager, ... Just earns a scanty pittance. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU* *Manch. Strike* ix. 201 The most skilful work fourteen hours a day for the pittance of one shilling. 1852 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1869) III. 1. 86 The Protestant clergy .. had only a miserable pittance whereupon to live.

3. A small portion (of anything) allowed, furnished, or obtained; a (small or sparing) allowance, share, or allotment.

1616 *SURR. & MARKH Country Farme* 4 The well-instructed and modest Householder contenteth himselfe with such Pittance, Grounds, and Seat as fallett vnto him. 1644 *MILTON* *Areop.* (Arb.) 15 If every action which is good, or evil in man at ripe years, were to be under pittance, and presumption, and compulsion, what were vertue but a name? 1696 *WHISTON Th. Earth* (1722) 62 'Tis uncertain whether even that pittance of time can fairly be allow'd to it. 1749 *FINDLING* *Toni Jones* II. iii. Her small pittance of wages. 1841 *MIALL in Nonconf.* I. 407 The miserable pittance of instruction, the coarsest rudiments of knowledge.

b. A small portion, number, or amount; a small proportion of a whole. (Often with some notion of allowance or allotment.)

1561 T. NORTON *Caloun's Just.* III. v. (1634) 322 The pardons doe bring out of the storehouse of the Pope, a certayne pittance of grace. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. 1. 8 Divine Providence, preserving the inconsiderable pittance of faithful professors against most powerful opposition. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 241 What a small pittance of Reason and Truth, is mixed with those huffing Opinions. 1772 *MONRO in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 22 There may be a pittance of a calculareous marine salt in the yellow ley. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 129 The priest who receives £2,000 a year, that were meant for the poor, and spends a pittance on this small beer and clumps.

† **Pittance**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*

To give a (small) pittance to; to allowance.

1647 *TRAF. Comm.* Rev. vi. 5 That men should be stunted and pitted 1650 *ELDERFIELD Tythes* 157 Gods minister onely is pitted of what may keep him alive

Pittancer (pit'tānsar). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: see **PITTANCE**; in 5 -**ere**, -**eere**, -**eer**, 8 -**er**, (9 **pittancer**, **pittancier**, -**er**). [ME. *pitauncere*, ad. OF. *pitauncer* (1297 in Godef.), in med.L. *pitañtiarius*, f. *pitañsa* **PITTANCE**: see -**ER**.]

An officer in a religious house having the duty of distributing and accounting for the pitaunces.

1426 *LYON De Guit. Pilgr.* 2293, I am Sowclerere Off this place, and Pytancer. 1430 *Pilgr. Soule* *Lyf* *Manhode* IV. xlv. (1869) 196 He ladi .. is pitauncere of heie inne, and suthclerere (Fr. La dame .. est pitauncere de cyens). 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 But yf of rente to the Beteunseer. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pittantiarius*, the Pittancer or Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to give out the several Pitaunces, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donors. 1881 *M. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 20/1 The abbot, the pitauncer, the chamberlain, the sacristan, and the cook all had separate estates assigned to them for their maintenance. 1889 *Jessoff Coming of Priars* 127 The western buildings were dedicated to the pitauncer's and kitchener's offices.

Pittancery (pit'tānsəri). *Obs. exc. Hist.* In 6 **pitañsarie**. [ME. a. OF. *pitañsarie*, f. *pitañcier* **PITTANCER**, see -**ERY**. In med.L. *pitañtiaria*.] The office of the pitauncer of a convent; the estate belonging to this office.

1585 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 167 A parcel of land and marsh called the Pitañsarie. 1892 *Kirk* *Ibid.* Intro. 36, 117

325 *ind* was laid out 'about the gates and bridges in the Pitancery', that is, in lands belonging to the office.]
Pittancy. *Obs. rare.* In 7 *pittancy*. [ad. med. L. *pittantia* see **PITTANCE**] = **PITTANCE** *sb* 1. a 1645 *HABINGTON Surv. Wore.* in *Proc. Wore. Hist. Soc.* III. 520 Assayed to the Sacrist of the Church of Worcester three markes towards the Pitancy on the anniversary of Kinge John

† **Pittar** (d, *pittart*, obs. forms of **PETARD**
 1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 519 A maist detestable and unlauchfull ingyne of weir, callit the pittart.

Pitted (pi ted), *pph. a.* [f. **PIT** v. + **-ED** 1; in sense 1 partly f. **PIT** *sb* 1 + **-ED** 2]

1. Having pits or small depressions on the surface; marked or spotted with pits; † dimpled; *spec.* in *Bot.* of cells, vessels, etc. (see **PIT** *sb* 1 g c) Also, marked with small-pox. see **PIT** v. 4 a.

a 1050 in Thorpe *Charters* 559 Ic gean nimon breðer.. þæs swiðes mid þam pyttedan hiltan 1530 *Palsgr.* 320/a Pytted a; a mannes chynne is, *fossellu* 1584 *Hudson Du Batast Judith* iv 351 Her pytted cheeks apende to be depaunt With mixed rose and lillies, sweet and faint. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 54 Leaves.. pytted, downy underneath 1857 *Hinckley Elem. Bot.* Fig. 479 Fragment of a pytted duct 1859 *Tennyson Vision* 394 The.. little pytted speck in gainerd fruit 1861 *Bentley Man. Bot.* (1870) 40 Pytted or Dotted Vessels constitute by their combination Pytted Tissue

2. Placed or planted in a pit.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 424 The best method of planting pytted trees.

3. Matched against each other: see **PIT** v. 3.

1854 *Jordan Autobiog.* I. xxii. 193 The long pytted deadly fies.

† **Pittel**, **pitill**. *Obs.* Forms. 1. *pyttel*, *pitel*, 5 *pitill* (cf. *g* *pidde*, *pickle*). [OE. *pyttel*, *pitel* hawk, in *bleria-pyttel* 'mouse-hawk'; perh. f. root *putt-* of **PUTTOK** the kite] A bird of prey; app. the Marsh Harrier (*Circus æruginosus*); but perh., like *puttock*, applied also to the Kite, and the Bald Kite or Buzzard.

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc* in *Wt-Wulker* 139/38 *Scoricarnus*, *bleripittel* a 1100 *Ag.* *Voc* ibid 287/8 *Scoricarnus*, *bleria pyttel* c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the Pye Gled cyand pewewe [Cf. 1803 *Barnes Doves* 105 54 Dun-piddle The kite or moor buzzard. 1873 *Swainson Weather Folk-Lore* ii 242 It is said in Wiltshire that the marsh harriers or dunpicks, alight in great numbers on the downs before rain]

Pitteous, **-euous**, etc., obs. ff. **PITEOUS**.

Pitter (pi tar), *sb* U.S. [f. **PIT** *sb* 2 + **-ER** 1]

a. One who removes the pits or stones from fruit (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). b. A mechanical device for doing this.

1884 *Knight Mech. Dict.* Suppl. 359/1 Hatch's pitter splits the fruit and removes the pit

Pitter (pi tar), *v.* *dia.* [Echoic, with frequentative form of **PATTER** v., **TWITTER** v.] *intr.* To make a rapid repetition of a monosyllabic sound in quality approaching short *t*, as in the sound made by the grasshopper, or by a thin stream of water running over stones. Hence **PITTERING** *pph. a.*; also **PITTER** *sb.*, as name of a rivulet.

a 1590 *Greene Schimus Wks* (Gosart) XIV. 211 The brooke.. when his pittering rashes are low and thin a 1635 *Herick K. Oberon's Feast Wks.* 1869 II. 471 But that there was in place to stir his fier the pittering grasshopper, 1 the merrie cicket, pusing flye. 1652 G. Tooke *Anna Dianta, Pious Turtle* 3 At whose foot some pittering Rillerwood 1803 J. Leveque *Scenes Infancy* I. 141 Pittering grasshoppers pipe giddily along the glowing hill 1846 *York. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 305 One little sprynge called Wragby Pitter.

Pitteraro, obs. variant of **PEDREIRO**.

Pitter-patter, *sb.* (*adv.*) [Reduplicated from **PATTER** v. 1 and 2, implying rhythmic repetition.]

1. Rapid repetition of words, sometimes applied to rapid and mechanical repetition of prayers. Cf. **PATTER** v. 1

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2601 in *Macro Plays*, 3ene gwene, with hyr pytyr-paty, bath all to-day-schyd my skallyd skulle! 1501 Q. *Heather* (1873) 30 So they from pytyr patty, may come to tytyr totur Euen the same pytyrimage.

2. An imitation of a rapid alternation of light beating sounds, as those made by rain or hail, light footfalls, etc. a. *orig.* as *adv.*

1679 *Dryden Troilus* iv. 11, 1 faith, pitter patter, pitter patter, as thick as hail-stones 1839 *Thackeray Major Gahagan* viii, Pitter patter, pitter-patter they [bullets] fell.

b. as *sb.* A designation of such a sound.

1863 R. BUCHANAN *Understones* I. vii, I lie and hearken.. To the tinkling clatter, Pitter, patter, Of the rain on the leaves close to me. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remm. W. Co. Clergyman* vi. 169, I heard a pitter-patter, which seemed to be the tramp of a flock of sheep

Pitter-patter, *v.* [f. as prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans* and *intr.* To patter or repeat in a rapid mechanical way. Cf. **PATTER** v. 1

a 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* i. 48 The Cleck Geese leave off to clatter, And Priests, Maria's to pitter patter 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* iv. (1837) 134 Sir Fier began wi' blitter-blatter His play's to saints to pitter patter.

2. *intr.* To beat with a rapid alternation of light taps or pats, as rain; to palpitate. Cf. **PATTER** v. 2

a 1792 Ld. HAILES (Jam.) 1808-18 JAMISON *Pitter-patter*, to make a clattering noise by inconstant motion of the feet 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Pitter-patter*, to beat in-

cessantly, like rain. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 41 He had.. put on a clean collar over a pitter-pattering heart

Pitth(e), **Pitthie**, **pitthy**, obs. ff. **PITH**, **PITHY**.

Pitticote (pi tiseit). *Min.* Also **pittizate**.

[ad. Ger. *pittizant* (Hausmann 1813), f. Gr. *πῖττα* pitch + *-ιζα* + *-ιττ* 1.] Hydrous sulpho-arsenate of iron having a vitreous or greasy lustre, occurring in yellowish or reddish-brown, red, and white reniform masses. Also called *pitthy iron ore*

1826 *EMMONS Min.* 220 Pittizate, see non subsulphate. 1850 *DANA Min.* (ed 3) 453 Pitticote occurs in old mines near Freiberg 1866 *WATIS Dut. Chem* IV. 661 Pitticote, Pittizate

Pittid, **Pittine**. see **PITTA** **Pittie**, obs. f.

PETTY a. **Pittie-pattie**: see **PIT-A-PAT**. **Pittier**, obs. f. **PITTER**. **Pittikins**. see **PITKINS**.

Pitting (pitij), *vbl sb* [f. **PIT** v. + **-ING** 1] The action of the verb **PIT**, or the result of this.

1. The action of putting into a pit, or of sticing (vegetables, etc.) in pits. Also *attrib*

1827 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 468 All went of both the Trenching and the Pitting method 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/2 The.. unanimous Report of the Enslage Commissioners in favour of the pitting of green crops instead of converting them into hay 1868 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec 2/1 Then can one watch the slow pitting of the potatoes.

2. The action of setting cocks to fight, dogs to kill rats, etc., in a pit for sport.

1773 *Archæol.* (1775) III. 133 The pitting of them [cocks] for the diversion and entertainment of man.. was, as I take it, a Grecian contrivance. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 10/3 Rat pitting was a common amusement.

3. The digging of a pit or pits; also, the formation of a pit by subsidence of the soil.

1764 *Albion's Rust* II. cv. 357 This method of spreading the ashes is to be observed only in the case of pitting 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 340 In very dry seasons, when the moisture of the earth is very low, the fire catches the soil below and causes what is called pitting. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 965 No assurance of coal can be had without boring or pitting

4. The formation of pits or small depressions in a surface, as on the skin by small-pox, on metal by corrosion, etc.; marking with minute hollow scars or spots; *spec.* in *Path.* the formation of a permanent impression in soft tissue by pressure; in *Bot.* the formation of pits on the wall of a cell or vessel (**PIT** *sb* 1 g c). Also *concr.* a series or mass of such depressions or spots.

1665 *Hooker Microsc.* 181 All those pittings did almost vanish. 1664 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 692/1 To take away the Pittings or Marks of the Small Pox 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 512/1 The pitting which is seen on making pressure on the skin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 400/2 It appears to be necessary to treat mild steel more cautiously than iron, in order to prevent local corrosion, or 'pitting'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Beau's Phænix* 117 The walls of the cells are.. cellulose membranes, with ordinary simple pitting. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 452 Slab.. showing rain pittings

Pittious, obs. form of **PITEOUS**

Pittite 1 (pi-tait). [See **-ITE** 1 b.] An adherent of the English statesman William Pitt

(1759-1806), or of his policy. Also *attrib*. 1808 *MOORE Intolerance* iii, E'en thy Pittite heart would burn 1821 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 321/1 The remains of the Pittite Cabinet. 1834 *MACAULAY Pitt Misc.* 1800 II. 372 The haters of parliamentary reform called themselves Pittites.

So **PITITISM**, the policy of William Pitt.

1809 *Scott. Let. to G. Ellis* 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, The large and sound party who profess Pittism. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 45 The advantage of professing an orthodox 'Pittism' and Protestantism, articles of great gain in 1827 and 1828.

Pittite 2 (pi-tait). [f. **PIT** *sb* 1 + **-ITE** 1.] One who occupies a seat in the pit of a theatre.

1841 C. MACKAY *Pop. Delusions* I. 351 The pittites were fierce and many. (Refers to the O.P. riots.) 1846 *THACKERAY in Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 A kind of stupid intelligence that passes for.. wit with the pittites. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The wrath of the pittites and the gods was appeased

Pittle, *v* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *pitel* [var. of **PIDDLE** v.] 1. = **PIDDLE** v. 1.

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern* (Arb) 121 To precise, to cunous, in marking and pittleing thus about the imitation of others

2. = **PIDDLE** v. 2

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 584 Prince Bir-binker.. pitted orange flower water, and let out of roses + **Pittle-pa ttle**, *v.* *Obs. rare* 1. [Echoic. Cf. **pitter-patter**, **pit-a-pat**, **prittle-prattle**] = **PITTER-PATTER** v. 1.

1849 *LATIMER and Serrin bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 We in our dedes (I feare me to manye of vs) deny God to be to God whatsoever we pittle pattle with our tonges

† **Pitto** (pi to). Forms: 7 *potou*, 8 *potoe*, *putto*, 9 *pito*, *pitto*, *pituu*. [ad. Dahom. *kpituu*.]

The native name of a kind of beer, made in West Africa, from fermented maize or rice; maize-beer

1670 *VILLAVILL Guinea* 168 A kind of small beer, which they call pitou 1725 J. HOUSTOUN *Guinea* 53 Drinking palm-wine or potoe. 1737 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 111 Beer brewed from Indian corn pretty much in use here called pitto 1822 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* (1883) I. x. 293 Pitto, hopless beer, the pombe of the East Coast 1905 R. A. FREEMAN *Gold. Pool* 213 An old woman that bath drunk too much pitto.

Pittoid: see s. v. **PITTA**.

Pittoresque, obs. form of **PICTURESQUE**.

Pittosporaceous (pit-por-əs' jəs), *a. Bot.* [See next and **-ACEOUS**] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Pittosporaceæ*

Pittosporad (pit-pō-spō-rād). *Bot.* [Cf. **ARAD**] A plant of the N. O. *Pittosporaceæ*, flowering trees or shrubs occurring chiefly in Australasia, and also in Africa, Japan, etc., of which the typical genus is *Pittosporum*.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kined p. lxiii*, Epigynous Exogens. Alliance. *Berberales*. [N.O.] *Pittosporaceæ*, or *Pittosporads*

† **Pittosporum** (pit-pō-spō-rūm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Banks 1788), f. Gr. *πῖττα* pitch + *σπόρος* seed; from the resinous pulp enveloping the seeds.] The typical genus of the N. O. *Pittosporaceæ*, evergreen shrubs or small trees bearing white or yellowish flowers in terminal cymes or racemes. see prec.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 214 Geranium, Myrtle, Pittosporum, Acazias, and the like 1874 *Silber's Plandbk. Australia* (1880) 275 The native plum.. samwood, pittosporum, and capivi.

Pittows, obs. variant of **PITEOUS**.

† **Pitty**, obs. form of **PETTY** a.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* 64 But thus it is when pitty Physicians Will needs step vp to be Cenoturnum.

Pitty-pat, **-patty**. see **PIT-A-PAT**.

Pituous, obs. variant of **PITEOUS**.

† **Pituita** (pit-i-tū-tā) *Physiol.* Also (after F.) 7 *piturt*, 8 *piturto*. [L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum; f. *pituite* (Paré c 1575).] The secretion of the mucous membrane; phlegm, mucus. Also *attrib* = **PITUITARY**.

1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* (1729) 134 Orach. allays the Pituit Humour 1707 *FLOVER Physic Pituit* 11 *Path* 62 A Saliva, or thin Pituita. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 338 Vessels.. obstructed with a viscous Pituite 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plinius* 102 The pituita, or the bile, or the like disorders. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pituita** (pit-i-tū-tā) a = **PITUITARY**.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituita*.

Pituitary (pit-i-tū-tā-rī), *a. Physiol. and Anat.* [ad. L. *pituitarius*, f. *pituita*: see prec. So F. *pituitaire* 1] Of, pertaining to, or secreting pituita or phlegm; mucous.

Pituitary body, gland, glandule, a small bilobed body of unknown function attached to the infundibulum at the base of the brain; originally supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose; also applied to structures connected with this. 1625 *CROOKER Body of Man* 946 It containeth the Pituitary or Phlegmaticke Glandule 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. ii 180 That Part of the pituitary Membrane which invests the Cells of the *Ossa spongiosa* 1808 *HAMILAY Muscular Motions* 511 To protect the olfactory nerves and pituitary membrane from the too great or too sudden changes with respect to heat, dryness, or cold. 1855 *HUTTON Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 78 A deep depression.. termed the pituitary fossa. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituitary fold*, the two layers of dura mater which enclose the Pituitary body. *Ibid.*, *Pituitary space*, the space in which the pituitary body appears. *Pituitary stem*, the *Infundibulum*.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* (a) = pituitary membrane;

(b) = pituitary gland.

1845 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* I. App. 424 [The frontal sinuses] are lined with a membrane, a continuation of the pituitary. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 25 Feb. 425 Atrophy of the pituitary might likewise be followed by obesity.

† **Pituito se**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pituitōsus*, f. *pituita*: see above and **-OSE** 1.] = next.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 11 Crude and pituitose Juices. 1751 *STACK tr. Mead's Med. Precept.* ii. 63 The former. may be called the sanguineous apoplexy; the latter the pituitose.

Pituitous (pit-i-tū-ītəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pituitōsus*: see prec. and **-OUS**: cf. F. *pituiteux*.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of pituita or mucus; mucous; of diseases, etc.. Characterized or caused by excess of mucus.

1607 *TORSELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 102 She emptieth her self of pituitous and flegmaticque humors. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 42 Pituitous Affections of the Breast. 1780 *BLIZARD in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 240 A continuation of the pituitous membrane of the nose. 1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 70 Forth creeps the ling'ring snail; a silvery line.. Marks his pituitous and slimy course 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 85 The mucous or pituitous catarrh. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 350.

b. = **PHLEGMATIC** 1 a and 2

1658 *BAXTER Saving Faith* xii. 88 My pituitous brain and languid spirits 1707 *FLOVER Physic Pituit* 11 *Watch* 63 The Pulse of these pituitous Tempers in general is small. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 284 Montaigne, all of whose passions were so moderate.. was truly pituitous.

Hence **Pituitousness**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Pituitousness*, phlegmatickness.

Pituous, **-uous** e, etc., obs. variants of **PITEOUS**.

† **Pituous**, *a. Obs. rare* 1. Short for **PITUITOUS** a. So † **Pituousity** for **pituitosity*, *pituitousness*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 197 *Pituitous* or slimy vomits *Ibid.* 201 In old persons the excrements are of a more pituous, slimy and bloodie substance.

† **Pituri** (pit-i-ūrī). Also **pitury**, **pitcher**(y), **-churi**, **-churia**, **pidgery**, **pedgery**, **bedgery**. [Native name.] The native name of an Australian

shrub, *Duboisia Hopwoodii* (N.O. Solanaceae), the leaves and twigs of which are chewed by the natives as a narcotic.

1863 *Proc Roy Soc Van Diemen's Land* Apr 1 (Morris) 'Pitchery', a narcotic plant brought by King, the explorer, from the interior of Australia, where it is used by the natives to produce intoxication. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 350 Pitury of the natives, chewed by the natives as the white man does the tobacco. 1883 G. W. RUSSELL *Hist Australia* I. ii. 101 A shrub called pidgery by the natives. 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* (1890) 49 Pituri is highly valued as a stimulant.

Hence **Piturine Chem.** (see quot. 1895).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept 7/1 The actions of nicotine and piturine are in every respect identical. 1895 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Piturine*, a volatile liquid alkaloid prepared from the leaves and branches of the Australian plant *Pituri*.

Pit-viper, -water, -work, etc. see **PIT** 14.

Pity (pi ti), *sb* Forms: a. 3-6 *pite*, *pyte*, 4-5 *pties*, 5 *pties*, 5-6 *pytie*, (-ye), 5-7 *pties*, (5-6 -ye), 6- *pytie*. B. 4-5 *pitte*, 4-6 *pytte*, 5-7 *pitte*, (-ye), 6 *pytty*, 6-7 *pytty*. 7. 3-6 *pete*, 4 *petey*, 4-6 -ty(e), 5-6 -tie. See also **PITYR.** [M.E. *pitte* a. OF *pitte* (11th c.), *pitte*, *pitte*, *pitte* (12th c.), mod F *pitte*, ad L *pitte*, *pitte*, *pitte* **PITYR.** The Fr *pitte* was the popular phonetic repr. of *pitte*; *pitte* a clerical adaptation of *pitte*, and *pitte* app. a semi-popular intermediate form.

The sense of L *pitte* 'pity', was in late L extended so as to include 'compassion, pity', and it was in this sense that the word first appears in OF, in its two forms *pitte* and *pitte*. Gradually these forms were differentiated, so that *pitte*, which more closely represented the L form, was used in the orig L sense, while *pitte* retained the extended sense. In M.E. both *pitte* and *pitte* are found first in the sense 'compassion', subsequently both are found also in the sense 'pity', the differentiation of forms and senses was here scarcely completed by 1600.]

I. 1. The quality of being pitiful; the disposition to mercy or compassion, clemency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. *Obs* (or merged in next)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Deuocion, reoufulness, merci, pite of heorte. a 1300 *Assump. Vig* (Camb MS) 169 Sune, þu art ful of pite. c 1368 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 903 For pitee reinneth soone in gentil herte. c 1424 HOCCLEVR *Di Resch. Princ.* 2097 Pitee is. To help him þat men sen in meschit smert. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* iv. 97 Quhat hunt so hard for pitee will not bled? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. v. The sight will rather mouue your pitties, Then indignation. 1651 HOBBS *Leuath.* i. vi. 27 Griefe, for the Calumny of another, is Pity. 1753 A. MURPHY *Grav's Inn* 63 We melt in Pity of his Fate. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* iii. 438 The still tear, stealing down the furrow'd cheek, Spoke pity, plainer than the tongue can speak. 1850 T. LINDSAY *In Memoriam*, lxiii, Pity for a horse o'er driven.

2. A feeling or emotion of tenderness aroused by the suffering, distress, or misfortune of another, and prompting a desire for its relief; compassion, sympathy. Formerly sometimes with pl. in reference to a number of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/83 þare mite eoh man deol i-æo, ho-so of pite couþe. a 1300 *Cursus M.* 2976 Wit-outen pite he wald him sla. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 903 For pitee reinneth soone in gentil herte. c 1424 HOCCLEVR *Di Resch. Princ.* 2097 Pitee is. To help him þat men sen in meschit smert. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* iv. 97 Quhat hunt so hard for pitee will not bled? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. v. The sight will rather mouue your pitties, Then indignation. 1651 HOBBS *Leuath.* i. vi. 27 Griefe, for the Calumny of another, is Pity. 1753 A. MURPHY *Grav's Inn* 63 We melt in Pity of his Fate. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* iii. 438 The still tear, stealing down the furrow'd cheek, Spoke pity, plainer than the tongue can speak. 1850 T. LINDSAY *In Memoriam*, lxiii, Pity for a horse o'er driven.

b *Phr.* To have or take pity [F. *avoir pitié*, *prendre pitié* (12th c.)]: prop., to conceive or feel pity; usually, to show or exercise pity, to be merciful or compassionate. Const. + of (obs.), on, upon.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/241 Þe pope bakde ful giete pite. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Liouid. Synne* 2274, V pray þe, þat þou haue on me pite. 1399 LANGR. *Rh. Riddles* ProL 23, I had pite of his pacion þat prince was of Wallis. c 1470 H. NRY *Wallace* ix. 94 Wallace tharoff in hart had gret pite. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 21 Hauie pite vpon me, pitee pite vpon me (o ye my frendes). 1551 BIBLE *Prov.* xix. 17 He that hath pity vpon the poor lendeth vpon the Lord. 1841 LANK *Arab. Nite* I. 172 Hauie pity on me then. 1890 GOWER *Conf.* III. 247 When that the lordes hadde sein How wofully he was besien, Then taken Pite of his gylt. 1916 *Shaks.* C. *Pass* 38, I am to entreat you that you will take pite of mee. 1709 *ATTENBURY Sermon*, Luke x. 32 (1726) II. 241 Take Pity vpon Them, who cannot take Pity vpon themselves. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. 14 (1855) I. 304 note, Which leads me to take pity on paper, or rather on myself.

c. In exclamatory phrases of adjuration, entreaty, etc.: + for pity (obs.); cf. for shame!; for pity's sake (cf. for goodness sake, for mercy's sake).

1484 CAXTON *Trilogies of Rom.* iii. xix, Helas for god & for pite I pray you that ye wylly hyde me within your racker. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon on Card.* (1886) 27 Alas, for pity! the Rhodens are won and overcome by these false Turks. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* lii, Rebate thy spleen, if but for pites sake! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 132 Alack, for pity. 1650 B. *Discollium* 41, I except my special Friends, for pity-sake. 1772 P. PARSONS *Newman's ket* I. 36 Suffer me, to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake let it be compassionate. 1804 *Mod.* For pity's sake, do be quiet!

3. *Ans.* A ground or cause for pity; a subject of condolence, or (more usually) simply of regret; a regrettable fact or circumstance; a thing to be sorry for: in phrases, + pity (if it is, was, were (obs.); it is, was, would be (a) pity; the more (as) the pity,

a thousand pities, a great pity, etc. In early use without a.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deihs Blanche* 166 Pitee were I shulde sterve Syth that I wilned noon harme. a 1440 *Sir Eglaun* 36 Above alle ethere thynges sche luyd him mare, So dud he hur That was the more pite. c 1440 *Generydes* 33 Gret pite that she Shuld sette hir wauichippe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 707 Full gret slauhtyr, at pite was to se. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xvi. 68 It were grette pyte to lese Gryffet. 1481 *Ibid* ii. xvi. 94 Grette pyte it was of his hurte. 1506 TINDALE *Acts* xxii. 22 A waye with soche a felowe from the eth! Vt is pitte that he shulde lye. 1544 in PARKER *Dom. Arch.* II. 200 The towneshipp of Kyllham bath in ym nether tower or barmekin nor other fortresse whiche ys greatt petye. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Dissembl* (Arb.) 48 It is a pitte to see howe farre the office of a bishop is degenerated from. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 22, i. and 12 were pitte, to sunder them, That youke so well together. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithe* 67, It is a thousand pitties they should want blowes, who will doe nothing without them. 1719 Dr. FOR CRUSOE (1840) II. iii. 55 It is a great pity we should not be... friends. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let to H.* 5 *Conway* 24 Oct., What a pity it is I was not born in the golden age of Louis the Fourteenth. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 140 Lessons which it would be an infinite pity to lose. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 40 It would be a pity to alter it. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov 582 1/2 More's the pity that we cannot adopt something like the Swiss Referendum.

b Idiomatically with of (= in relation to, in respect of, about). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1490 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 53 Men of these maners there be now a dayes to many, of the whiche it is the more pitee. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Act* 83 b, Al the lewes with gret clamour cried, that it was pitie of his life [= that he should lye. see Acts xii. 25]. 1558 CHATMAN *Blind Beggar* Wks. 1873 I. 38 Twas pitie of his nose, for he would haue beene a fine man. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 42 *Int.* Must die to-morrow? *Pro.* Tis pity of him. 1604 — *Oh* iv. 1. 26 But yet the pity of it, Iago! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III 586 They were insensible to praise and blame. And yet it was pity of them: for they were physically the finest race of men in the world.

4. A condition calling for pity, pitiable state; sad fate. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 720⁶ His plensys his proud knight þe pyte of hyr, fader. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8686 The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here! *Ibid.* 11948 Kyng Piam the pite peisayuit onone. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolutes* i. xxviii. 62 In a man deformed, and rarely qualified his virtues be, as it were, things set off with more glory, by the pity and defect of the other.

b. An object of pity. *Obs.* rare.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 3 The Statesmen who have appeared in the Nation of late Years, have rendered it either the Pity or Contempt of its Neighbours.

5. Grief for one's own wrong-doing, remorse, repentance. To have pity, to repent. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I. i, We ought to haue pite and be shamefull of that that we haue done. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1612) 58 'They... knocke thy conscience, mouing pitee there.

II. 6. = **PITY** (in its current senses). *Obs.*

(The primary sense of L *pitte*, but in Eng. later than sense 1 and 2, and at length superseded by *pity*.) 1340 *Apenh.* 222 He ne senegheþ nat... nor pite him steryþ þet to done. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sat. Wks.* II. 123 Pat þat becomes wyymmen biheuyng pite, bi gode weyres. 1382 — *a. Pet.* iii. 11 To be in holy iuyngis and pites [L. *pitatibus*]. c 1430 *Love. Myn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God the endwe with a croune of glory, And with the septe of clemes and pitee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282 1/2 A Pytye, *pitteas*, *enuebin*.

b. *spec.* = **PITY** 3 b *Obs.*

[1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 229, 1 Tabulet, ouer 1 Pite, & 1 autie ymage de Notre Dame.] 1489 *Will R. Partich. thelder of Sudbury* 8 Dec. (P. C. C., 1 Doget), A Crucifix of the pite of our lorde. 1522 *Test. Elor* (Surtees) VI. 20 For the anment and light of our ladie of pite in the said church. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* i. 190 You come to the Chappel of our Lady of Pity, which is under the Mount Calvary.

III. 7. *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *pity-begging*,

-bound, -moving, -proof, -worthy adjs. 1592 *Ardenof Feversham* (1897) iii. 41 What pity-moving words, what deep-fetched sighs. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear* 561 Her pittie-pleading eyes are siddle fixed in the remorseless wrinkles of his face. 1649 J. R. TAYLOR *Gl. Exempt* 1. Sect. vi. 82 The weeping eyes, and pity-begging looks of those Mothers. 1747 *New. Netherland* Cr. II. 90 In the most sublimative and pity moving terms. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wym.* iii. xi, The pity-proffered coup. 1864 *Longm. Mag.* 380 He was not altogether pity-proof.

Pity (pi ti), *v* [f. *pec.* sb., prob. after OF. *pitier*, *pitier*, F. *pitoyer*.]

1. *trans.* To feel pity for; to compassionate, commiserate, be sorry for. (In mod. use sometimes implying slight contempt for a person on account of some intellectual or moral inferiority attributed to him. Cf. **PITIFUL** 4, **PITYING**.)

1599 MORF *Suppl. Serijs* Wks. 337 1/2 Whoso pittieeth not vs, whom can he pittie? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 1. 236 No good at all that I can do for him, Vnlesse you call it good to pite him. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ciii. 13 Like as a father piteeth his children, so the Lord piteeth them that feare him. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Persian Wars* ii. 41 Megas, Bishop of Berrocha, besought him to pity them who neuer offended him, nor were in case to resist him. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. vii. 55, I can pity others, or I should not deserve pity myself. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* i. x, Am I not to be pited? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 He who is unjust is to be pited in any case. *Mod.* I pity you if you can't understand a plain statement like that.

2. To move to pity, excite the compassion of; to grieve. Usually impersonal, i. e. with subject clause (mostly *inf.*) introduced by *it*. *Obs.*

1515 in *Archaeologia* XLVII 304 It wold petye any manys hert to here the shyrykes and cryes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii. 14 Thy seruantes haue a loue to hi stones, and it piteeth them to se her in the dust. c 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Aitar* (1627) 30 It piteeth me for Laddicea that lost so much cost. 1666 *Pervs Diary* 20 July, Old Mr. Hawly, whose condition pitties me. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* vi. viii. § 4 It wold pity one's heart to observe the change. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 62 He would haue pited every body, for he had no clothes, nor daddy nor mammy at all. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Rasth* I. 177 The poor creatures slipped about in a way that it pited you to see them.

3. *intr.* (or *trans.* with *inf.* or *obj.* cl.) To be moved to pity, to be sorry, grieve. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14, I pitie to see you go from such good beginnyngs. 1579 LYLIV *Englimes* (Arb.) 36 At the one he greatly pited, at the other he reioyced. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 211 Pitying how they stood Before him naked to the aire. 1690 C. GATAKER in *Gataker's Antid. Error* To Rdr B, the love of Truth, which he pited to see opposed by Old Adversaries.

4. *trans.* To grieve for, regret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1656 *Wood Life* 22 July (O. H. S.) I. 209 Proctor died... he was much admired at the meetings, and exceedingly pited by all the faculty for his loss. 1851 [see **PITIED**].

Pitying (pi ti ing), *phl. a* [f. **PITY** v. + **ING** 2.]

That pities; that feels, shows, or expresses pity; compassionate. In mod. use sometimes, feeling or expressing slight contempt (cf. **PITIFUL** 4).

1650 HUBBERT *Pitt. Formality* 137 Their teais pierce the hearts of their pitying neighbors. 1709 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Plung'd in a gulph of dark despair', With pitying eye, the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief. 1848 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 34 If I had not felt a pitying interest in the man. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. 1. 26 Generally dismissed with a pitying shrug of the shoulders.

Hence **Pityingly adv.**, in a pitying manner; in pity.

1849 in WEBSTER. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, Mr. Macey smiled pityingly, in answer to the landlord's appeal. 1861 W. H. MILLVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 231 Looking kindly and pityingly in his face.

Pityline (pit i lēn), a *Ornith.* [f. mod. L.

Pitylinæ, *f. Pitylus*, ad. Gr. *πύλυς* plash, beating.] Of or pertaining to the *Pitylinæ*, a sub-family of *Tanagridæ*, the fringilline tanagers of the Neotropical area, having a thick pointed beak and rather short wings, typified by the genus *Pitylus*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Pityocampa**. Also *γ* *pityocampe*, *-pie*.

[L., ad. Gr. *πυροκάμπη*, *f. πύρος*, *πυρο-* pine-tree + *κάμμη* caterpillar.] The larva of the Pine Procession moth (*Cnephocampa pityocampa*).

1608 TORRELL *Serpents* (1658) 666 The most venomous is that which is called *Pityocampe*, whose biting is poyson. *Ibid.* Vipion... esteemeth the giver of any Pityocampe in drink or otherwise to any one, to be doomed a mutheier. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pityocampa*, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 131 Of this nature also is the famous Pityocampa of the ancients, the moth of the fir.

|| **Pityriasis** (pit i ri ā sis). [mod. L., a. Gr. *πυρίαισις* scurf (Galen), *f. πυρίων* bran.]

1. *Path.* A condition of the skin characterized by the formation and falling off of irregular patches of small bran-like scales, without inflammation; the (disseminated) formation of dandruff or scurf.

1693 BLANCARD *Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Pityriasis*, *vid. Furfuratio*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pityriasis*, the falling of Dandruff or Scurf from the Head. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 323 In the slightest forms of Pityriasis, the cuticle alone appears to be in a morbid condition. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 36 Pityriasis is a purely epithelial disease (except in the rare form P. rubra).

2. *Ornith.* A genus of birds of the family *Corvidæ*, inhabiting Borneo and Samatra, containing one species *P. gymnocephalus*. So called from the scales with which the naked head is covered.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 362 I here seem to be only four unquestionable peculiar genera [in Borneo] *Pityriasis*, a singular form generally referred to the *Laureide*, *Schwannowia* belonging to *Muscipidae*, etc.]

Pityroid (pi ti roid), *a. rare* [f. Gr. *πύρω-ov* bran + *-oid* cl. Gr. *πυράωδης* bran-like.] Resembling bran, bran-like.

1846 in SMART, and in later Dicts.

Puish (e, -isshe, obs. forms of **PREVISE**).

+ **Piuma**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Piuma*, the name given to a new and mixed fabric of light texture, used for gentle men's coats.

Pivot (pi vət), *sb.* Also *γ* *pivat*, 8 *pevot*, *pevot* (t. [a. F. *pivot* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) pivot, hinge. Origin obscure. Cf. mod. F. *pivo*, *pivo* a pointed thing (?). It *pivolo*, *pivolo* wooden peg or pin, dibble, penis, etc., perhaps related to It *piva* pipe.]

1. A short shaft or pin, usually of metal and pointed, forming the fulcrum and centre on which something turns or oscillates; as the pin of a hinge, the end of an axle or spindle, or the arbor on which the hands of a timepiece turn, a puntle, gudgeon.

1611 COTGER, *Pivot*, the puot, or (as some call it) the Tampion of a gate, or great dooe. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 305 The excited Magnetick Needle, and the Box that

holds it, are duly poised by means of a competent number of opposite pivots. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. I. Pivots*, are the Ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are called *Pewett-holes*. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 143 The gudgeons, or pivets, in large engines, are seldom turned true. 1805 BRADSTON in *Ferguson's Lect. I. 82 note*, The extremities of an axle or spindle, are called gudgeons when the wheels are large, and pivots in small pieces of machinery. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 37 The atlas vertebra is formed to turn on the odontoid process of the axis as on a pivot.

† b. A dower or toggle. *Obs. rare*

1739 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 213 The Stones are clasped at the Top of the Arches with Pivots or Nails.

2. *Mil.* The officer or man on whom a body of troops wheels, also that flank by which the alignment or dressing is corrected. *Fixed pivot, movable pivot*: see quot. 1832

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 37 When the squadron has wheeled to a flank by division—If to the right, then the left officer is on the pivot of the rear division, and the right officer shifts to the pivot of the front division. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 47 *Pivot*, the outward man on that flank of a Squadron or smaller body upon which that body turns in wheeling. *Fixed Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel turns upon his own ground. *Movable Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel describes a portion of a circle. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 142 A battery can change front on a moveable pivot by a simple wheel. 1860 *Vol. Cav. Movem. in Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 37/1 'When Right is in front, Left is the Pivot.' This is the first thing taught to the Cornet.

3. *fig.* That on which anything turns; a cardinal or central point.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 31/3 His Majesty... wanted the moment... to put in motion his army... make a pivot on Leipzig. 1818 CONSETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 594 The paper-money is the pivot, on which their all turns. 1870 SIMMONS *Sch. Shaks.* I. 122 'Those questions of right which between Christians would be the chief pivots of the decision.' 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xlv. 151 In all States, the Governor may at any moment become the pivot on whose action public order turns.

b. *spec.* A device in Japanese poetry: see quot., and cf. *pillow-word* s. v. *Pillow* sb. 6.

1877 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN in *Trans. Asiatic Soc. Japan* V. 86 A more complicated species of pivot, occurring when a word with two meanings is used only once as a sort of pivot on which two wheels turn. In this case, the first part of the poetical phrase has no logical end, and the latter part no logical beginning. An example of what might be termed pivot-puns. 1880 — *Class. Poetry Japanese* Intro. 4 The 'Pivot' is a more complicated device, and one which, in any European language, would be not only unsupportable, but impossible, resting, as it does, on a most peculiar kind of *jeu de mots*.

† 4. *Gardening* (See quot., and cf. *Pivot* v. 3) 1795 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s. v. *Tree*, If the lower or bottom part of the stem be thicker than all the rest, it ought ever to preserve it self in that State, but if it continues smaller than some part a little above it, from whence in effect some fine Roots proceed, then you must entirely cut off this smaller Part, with all its Appurtenances. Many Gardeners call it *Pivot*, and those Roots must only be preserved that proceed from the fortunate Part.

† 5. The nipple of a percussion-lock. *Obs.*

1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 391/2 The next peculiarity of the ordinary detonating lock is the pivot or nipple. 1836 T. OAKLEIGH *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 18 The pivot is the nipple or cone of iron screwed into the breach, and on which the copper cap is placed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *appositive* or *adj.* That is the pivot on which something turns or depends; cardinal, pivotal.

1861 E. GARRETT *Boyle Lect.* 247 Heathenism fixed itself upon these pivot qualities of the heart. 1875 POSTE *Gaus.* 1. Intro. (ed. 2) a Some of the pivot terms and most prevailing conceptions.

b. *Comb.* as *pivot-file* (FILE sb. 1), -*gauge*, -*hole*, -*lathe*, -*pin*, -*point*, -*polisher*; (in sense 2) *pivot file* (FILE sb. 2), *flank*, *leader*, *man*, *manoeuvre*, *officer*, *ship*, *pivot-bolt*, a central pintle about which a pivot-gun oscillates horizontally; *pivot-bridge*, a swing bridge pivoted on a central pier, *pivot-brosch*, *pivot-drill*, watchmakers' tools; *pivot-frame*, a frame turning on a pivot, so that the gun it carries may be pointed in any direction, *pivot-gearing*, gearing for allowing the axis of a driving wheel to be shifted, so as to communicate power in various directions; *pivot-gun* (see quot.); *pivot-joint* *Anat.*, a joint in which the articular movement is that of a pivot; *pivot-pricker*, a slender pointed instrument for clearing the nipple of a percussion-lock, *pivot-pun* (see 3 b); *pivot-span*, that span of a bridge which turns or opens on a pivot, *pivot-tooth* (see quot. 1875); *pivot-transom*, the front member of the chassis of a csemate gun; *pivot-wrench*, a small turning tool for securing or loosening the nipple of a percussion-lock to and from the barrel; now called *nipple* or *cone wrench*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Pivot-bolt' *Ibid.* 1721/2 A 'pivot-bridge' of the New York Central Railway on the Livvite principle. *Ibid.*, 'Pivot branch', a tool for opening the pivot holes of watches. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The 'pivot files, face to the left.' 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock* 199 *Pivot File* [is] a file used for forming pivots. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 They resume their places on the 'pivot flank.' 1858 GREENER *Gunmery* 137 The piece is mounted upon a carriage which embraces a 'pivot

frame and recoil slide. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock* 199 'Pivot Gauge', a steel plate with tapered slit used for measuring pivots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Pivot-gun', a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 150 Marker, mark for the pivot guns of half batteries. 1704 'Pivot-hole [see sense 1] 1872 HUYLY *Phys. Vol.* 171 The second kind of 'pivot-joint is seen in the forearm.' 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 122 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 17 The 'pivot leader' will begin in his own person to circle behind the line from the old, so as to enter the new direction twenty or thirty yards from the point of intersection. 1814 *Manoeuvring* III. 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 101 Ever since you have been our lady's 'pivot-man' every thing turns on you. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 15 'Those nearest the pivot man making their steps extremely small.' 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 43 In movements in column, the 'pivot officers' are answerable for covering, and for proper wheeling distances. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 58 A plate round the point or thin end, with a hole for the 'pivot pin.' 1836 T. OAKLEIGH *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 106 Articles necessary to the grouse shooter's equipment, 'fowling piece, in case or bag; two extra pivots; a 'pivot pricker, pivot-wrench. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Vocab.* 1867 *Pivot-ship*, in certain fleet evolutions, the sternmost ship remains stationary, as a pivot on which the other vessels are to form the line anew. 1872 L. P. MARRIOTT *Teth.* (1878) 138 The six front roots above and below, are the only ones upon which it is advisable to ingrat 'pivot teeth.' 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Pivot-tooth', an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a dower-pin of wood or metal occupying the nerve-canal. *Ibid.* 1721/2 A traversing platform passing through the 'pivot transom and the floor sleeper of the platform. 1836 'Pivot-wrench [see *pivot-pricker*].

Pivot, v. [a. F. *pivoter*; f. *pivot*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with, mount on, or attach by means of, a pivot or pivots. (Chiefly in passive.)

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivot*, place on a pivot. 1859 Sir E. J. REED *Shiphud.* 454 To have the model pivoted at the ends. 1879 G. PRISCOTT *Sh. Telephone* p. 11, An electro-magnetic telegraph the armature of which was pivoted so as to vibrate between its poles. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 192 If yards were pivoted in the centre of the mast.

b. *fig.*: cf. prec. 3. (In quot. 1851, to serve as a pivot to)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 472 There is not a man... whose moral and mental centre of gravity more firmly pivots the violent oscillations and gyrations of his 'passionate' energy. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott's* 101 Scott's romances... are pivoted on public rather than mere private interests.

2. *intr.* To turn as on a pivot; to hinge; in military manoeuvres, to swing round a point as centre. Chiefly *fig.*

1841 LEVET *C. O'Malley* xc, The 7th took up their ground at Jena pivoting upon the 1st Division. 1872 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World* 11 250 You know that Christ's ministry was pivoting upon Capernaum. 1883 HOLME *Lee & Living* & *Scrimm* II. 14. 154 'No', said the clergyman, and pivoted on his heel. 1892 *Pictorial World* 11 June 52/1 The entire question pivots on Ulster.

3. *Gardening*. (See quot., and cf. *Pivot* sb. 4.) 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *In Bot.*, a main root which grows vertically downwards is spoken of as 'pivoting' (Littre).

Hence *Pivoted* *phl. a.*, *Pivoting* *phl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivoting*, pivotwork. *Pivoted*, a. 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 'This bridge is built in three portions, the centre resting upon four piers, and a pivoted portion of either end of about thirty yards in length. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 517, I removed the pivoted root [of a tooth], which was covered by a tumid and dark purple gum. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 244 The frames carry pivoted screw nuts. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 9/1 The eye of the bracket which receives the pivoting pin.

Pivotal (*prvətäl*), a. [f. *Pivot* sb. + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a pivot; being that on which anything turns or depends; central, cardinal, vital.

1844 MARY HENNELL *Social Syst.* 198 It is the fatal characteristic of civilized industry, to have for pivotal motive nothing but the fear of death from hunger. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* in 26 About this pivotal fact all the other matters involved fall into position as auxiliary. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* I. 1. xxi. 397 It makes the issue of the election turn on the voting in certain 'pivotal' States.

Hence *Pivotally* *adv.*, in a pivotal manner; as on a pivot.

1887 *Syd. Amer.* 12 Feb 98 The stanchion is pivotally held between the floor and any stationary upper beam by two bolts.

|| **Piwarrie** (*piwəri*). Forms: 8 *piworree*, 9 *-re*; *piwarree*, 1; *-warry*, 1; *-ie*; *piwarri*. [Carib of Guiana.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from cassava, used by the natives of tropical America. Also *attrib.*, as *piwarrie-drinking*, -*feast*, -*trough*.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 401 They have a drink of the root Cavaun, which the Caribbees call *Piwa*. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 278 The *piwarree* is made from the bread of Cassava or Manioc. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s. v. Manioc*, Another of the products of Cassava is an intoxicating beverage called *Piwarrie*. It is made by the women, who chew Cassava cakes and throw the masticated material into a wooden bowl, where it is allowed to ferment for some days, and [is] then boiled. 1880 BERRY *Leg. & Myths Guiana* 202 A large canoe is brought on shore and with *piwarri* running o'er.

Pix (*piks*) *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. syncopated from *M.E. pikas*, *picas*, *pykes*, *PICKAX*.] A pick. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 46, 1/2 A Puncture with a Pix. 1822 CLARE *Vill. Munstr.* I. 116 Which the bandman's delving

spade And the pitman's pik have made. 1851 T. SCARNSBERG *Dial. & Polden's Nonhampt.*, *Pix*, *Pick*, a pickaxe.

Pix, Pixie: see *Pix*, *Pixie*.

† **Pixwex**, var. f. *PAX-WAX*. Cf. *fix-fax*, etc. 1548-77 *Vicary Anat.* vi. (1888) 46 There be three maner of fleshes in the necke the first is called *Pixwex* or *Seruis*.

Pixy, pixie (*prksi*). Also *dial. pisky*, -*ie*, *pisgy*, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Origin obscure.] In local folk-lore a name for a supposed supernatural being akin to a fairy. Also *transf.*

(In popular use in the s. w. of England from Cornwall to Wiltshire and Dorset. A meadow on the Thames above Oxford is named on the Ordnance Map *Pixey Mead*. Used by Scott in *The Pirate*, quot. 1822 (whence imitated by Jamieson and in subseq. glossaries) as a 'Shetland word, but no local evidence has been found there either for *pixie* or *pixie*. Rietz has a Swedish dial. *pyse, pyse*, 'small fairy, dwarf', cf. Norw. *pyss* 'a little insignificant person'; but, with the disappearance of the supposed Shetland use, it is difficult to see how this could be connected with the s. w. Eng. word.)

c1630 T. WESTCOTE *Decon* (1845) 433, I shall be thought to lead you in a pixy-path by telling an old tale. 1659 (see *Pixy* v. 1) 1746 *Exmoor S. d'ing* (L. D. S.) 130 Tell me of the Revbush, ye teelcheing Pixy. 1793 COLLINGRIDGE *Songs of Pevensie*, Whom the untalight Shepherds call Pixies in their madrigal, Fancy's children, here we dwell. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xliii, If a pixie, seek thy ring, If a pixie, seek thy spring. 1836 Mrs BRAY *Tamar & Tary* (1879) I. x. 163 The pixies are certainly a distinct race from the faeries, (they) will invariably tell you, if you ask them what pixies really may be, that these native spirits are the souls of infants, who were so unhappy as to die before they had received the Christian rite of baptism. 1837 HOWITT *Rm. Life* v. vi. (1862) 478 The Pixies may possibly still haunt those caves and dens in Devonshire where Coleridge saw them. 1891 'Q' [Cousin] *Nights & Crosses* 175 In this corner of the land where (they say) the pixies still keep

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *local*), as *pixy glove*, the thistle; *pixy-path*, a path by which those who follow it are bewildered and lost; *pixy-peax*, (a) the haw; (b) the hip of the wild rose (Butten & Holl.); *pixy puff*, various species of puff-ball, *Lycopodium*, as *L. giganteum* and *Bovista*; *pixy-ridden* a., plagued or possessed by pixies; *pixy-ring*, (a) — *Fairy-ring*; (b) (see quot. 1891); *pixy stool*, a toadstool or mushroom.

1858 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 128 Rejoicing where the 'pixy glove' will soon hang out its crest. c1630 'Pixy-path' [see a]. 1870 LADY VERNER *L. Lisle* x. 117 Allays after them blackberries and 'pixie pears. 1847 MRS. GOSSE *Decon in Halliwell*, 'Pixy-puff', a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. 1879 ELWORTHY *Gloss. & Emor. Scolding*, 'Pixy-ridden', to guard against which (horses being ridden by pixies) a horseshoe is nailed against the stable-door. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A girl is 'pixy-ridden'—pots and jugs begin to jump out of her hand, chairs run after her, flitches of bacon join the dance. 1847 'Pixy-rings' [see *pixy-puff*]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk.*, 'Pixy-rings', round which they dance on moonlight nights. 1891 J. H. PRARIE *Esther's Pentecost* III. x. 215 A rudely drilled stone with a bit of coloured ribbon run through it—a pixie-ring, or spinning-wheel, in fact. 1878 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, 'Pixiey-stool', a mushroom. Devonsh. 1870 LADY VERNER *L. Lisle* xiii. 155 'There's a fairies' ring and no end o' pixy-stools on the knap 3 under.

Pixy-led, a. Led astray by pixies; lost; bewildered, confused. So *Pixy-leading*.

1659 CHR. CLOFFY (Cornishman) *Dyn. Glimesh* 73 Blind-zeal sick soul! In Chantry I'll judge Thee pixie led in Popish piety. *Ibid.*, Old country folk, who pixie leading fear, bear bread about them to prevent that harm. 1836 Mrs. BRAY *Tamar & Tary* (1838) I. 193 The popular belief of being pixy led. 1880 Mrs PARK *Adam & Eve* v. 64, I thought you'd run home agen, or was pisky-laid or something. 1895 ELWORTHY *Est. Eye* 433 He firmly believed he had been pixy-led.

† **Pys**, -*o*. *Obs.* [(for **pis*), a. OF. *pis*, *pis* breast (in Gower *M.O.*) :—*I. pectus*.] The breast. c1400 *Laurence's Chng.* 262 His lungs might be pe worse perfoe & also his pys. *Ibid.* 300 Summe me a vaine wote bieke in be pysye or in be lungs.

Pize (*piəz*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *pise*, 7-8 *pies*, 9 (*thai*) *pars*. [Of uncertain origin.]

Suggested to have been an arbitrary substitute for *Pix* or *Pixy*, the latter used in the same way from c1600, but the form is unexplained. The E. Yorksh. *pars*, *pais*, is the regular phonetic repr. of *par*, cf. *knave*, *shave*, etc.]

A word used in various imprecatory expressions, as *pize on*, *upon*, *of*; *pize take*, *pize light upon*; *out a pize*, *what a pize* cf. *jest*, *fox*, *mischief*, in similar use.

1605 1st Part *Ironm.* III. 11 22 *Reg. Fox* out. *Sal.* *Pies* out. 1627 *Middleton's Jew Gallants* II. 1, *Pize* out, I pawned a good heaven hat last night. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. 1, *Pize* take him, does he play for clucks still? 1676 *BRILLIANT* *Man of Mode* II. 1, Out, a pize o' their breeches. *Ibid.* III. 1, Out a pize. Adol., I ha' business and cannot. 1688 SHODWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* I. 1, Ah, sweet rogues! while in the country, a pize take them. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 63/2 A pize upon them! I could get no eatables upon the road. 1754 *FOOT* *Knight* II. Wks., 1799 I 82 A pize of your pots and your royal oaks! 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xlii. 284 What a pize are you about? 1826 SCOTT *Tin.* 2 Nov., Another gloomy day—a pize upon it. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 893 A mere mistake of Allsop's, a pize upon him! [In dialect use from Yorksh. to Kent, Shropsh. to Sussex.]

Pizell, pizle, *obs. forms* of *Pizzle*.

|| **Pizzicato** (*pitzi-kā-to*), a., *adv.*, sb. *Mus.* [It. *piop*, pa. *pple*, of *pizzicare* to pinch, twang (a stringed instrument), twitch or pluck (a string).]

A. *adj.* and *adv.* Said of a note or passage played

on a violin or the like by plucking the string with the finger instead of using the bow. (Abbrev. *pizz.*)
 1880 F. DAVID in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 760/1. Playing a pizzicato accompaniment to a tune played with the bow.
 1885 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec 740/1. Violas and violoncellos play pizzicato throughout.

B. sb. A note or passage played in this way.
 1845 E. HOLMES *Mosart* 119. When they heard me accompany the Pizzicato on the keys. 1885 P. DAVID in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV 295. Who copied with more or less success his pizzicatos with the left hand.

Pizzle (pi z'l). Now *dial.* or *vulgar*. Forms: a. 6 peezele, peisill, 7 peezele, 8 pesil, 9. 6 pps(s)ell, 6-7 pissell(l), 7 pisle, pizell, pizle, pyzell(l), 7- pizzle. [Occurs from early 16th c. = Flem. *pissel*, LG *piesel*, dim. of OLG. **pīsa* sinew, whence MLG *pīse*, MDu *pēse*, Du. *pees* sinew, string, pizzle. Cf. also MDu. *peesrick* sinew, string, whip of bull's hide, pizzle, Du. *peesrick*, *peesrik*, MLG. *peesrik*, LG (and Ger. dial.) *peesrik* pizzle.] The penis of an animal; often that of a bull, used as a flogging instrument (see BULL sb. 11 b).

1533 FITZGERALD *Irish* 56. Though he [an ox] be broken, bothe of tayle and pyssell, yet will he fede. 1544 PHACER *Regime* 156 (1560) H v. b. Take the peisill of an harte, and drie it into powder. 1577 D. GOODE *Heresbach's Irish* (1586) 127. Take the peezele of a Staggie, burne it, and make it in powder. 1599-1737 Bulls pizzle, etc. (see BULL sb. 11 b). 1593 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 976. Of the Whale's Pizzle, and its Use in Physick. 1710 ADDISON *Letter* No. 216 P. 13. 1814 SCOTT *Let. Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*. The whole some discipline of a bull's pizzle and strait-jacket.

Plaas, obs. form of PLACAS.

Placability (plākābiliti, plæk-) [ad. L. *placabilitas*, f. *placabilis* PLACABLE: see -ITY Cf. obs. F. *placabilité* (1577 in Godef.)] The quality or character of being placable; readiness to be appeased or to forgive; mildness of disposition.

1511 ELVOT *Gov.* II. vi. Placability is no little part of Benignity. 1560 MORVON *Itin.* IV. iv. 1 (1503) 290. All writers commend the Germans . . . for Modesty, Integrity, Constancy, Placability, Equity, and for Gravity, but somewhat inclining to the vice of Dullness. 1741 MIDDLETON *Chap.* II. xii. 505. He declared nothing to be more . . . worthy of a great man, than placability. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. IV. 62. He would endure with dignified placability much irritating opposition.

Placable (plākāb'l, plākāb'l), a. [ME a. OF. *placable*, ad. L. *placabilis*, f. *placāre* to appease: see -ABLE.]

†1. Pleasing, agreeable. Obs.
 c. 1450 *Myrour Salomon* 723. Marie was body and sawle to gold pusitly placable. c. 1540 *Booke for the Lerne* A. iii. b. It may be placable to the eyes of all men to see. 1544 - *Dynastay* II. (1870) 234. That it may be placable to the eyes of all men to see and to behold.

2. Capable of being, or easy to be, appeased or pacified; mild, gentle, forgiving.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93. To thy Enemies . . . thou art placable. 1667 MITTON *P.* L. xi. 151. Since I sought By Prayer th' offended Deitie to appease, Methought I saw my Pamela and mild. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 166. My Pamela is very placable. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 15 Sept. Tories are placable people. 1876 HARRIS *Ut.* V. S. IV. xxv. 6. Though irritable, he was placable, and at heart was truly loyal.

†b. *transf.* (of a thing). Obs.
 1609 BULL (Douay) *Isa.* lx. 7. They shal be offered upon my placable altar.

†3. Peaceable, quiet. (*Cat. hrestic*.)
 1611 SHILL *Irish* viii. viii. (1623) 400. Being at length satisfied with glory, he resolved on a more placable course of life. 1841 D'ALMEIDA *Ann. Lit.* (1867) 130. The civil wars . . . soon drew off the minds of men from the placable innovations of language. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Book* I. 249. The wind blew in momentary gusts, and then became more placable.

Placableness. [f. *placē* + -NESS.] The quality of being placable; placability.

1647 CUDWORTH *Sermon*, 1 Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 72. A sensible Demonstration of God's Placableness and Reconcilableness to sinners returning to obedience. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 256. That softness of nature, and placableness of disposition, which he holds to be the greatest merit in our sex. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 417. They had gained a grace of placableness.

Placably, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a placable manner.

1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. IV. 317. He, heard patiently and placably complaints of himself and of his government. 1861 (1801) ELIOT *Silas M.* iii. 45, 46, said Dunstan, very placably, 'you do me justice, I see.'

Placard, obs. Sc. form of PLACARD.

|| **Placage** (plākāz), [Fr. f. *plaqueur* to plate, veneer, cover (with plaster, stone, etc.), f. *plaque* a plate, slab: see PLACUS and -AGE.] The facing of walls with thin slabs of marble or the like, or with stucco or plaster.

1774 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 115/2. He likewise employed the same kind of cement for the placage of a subterraneous vault. 1864 *Encyclopaedia* XXXIII 32. The cost of a simple marble placage.

Placard (plākārd, plākārd), sb. Forms. a. 5 placquart, plakart, -ert, 6 plagart, 6-9 placart, 7 placart, 7-8 placart, 8 placart, 9 placard, 6 placarde, 6 placarde, plakard, plakerd, plakarde, plagard(e), placard(e); 6-7 placard(e), 6-9 placard(e). 7. 6 placart, -att, 7 placart,

7-8 placart, 7 placart, 8 placart, Sc. placard. [a. OF. *placart* (1410), *plac(e)quart* (d. *placard*, -art in the same senses, mod. F. *placard*, f. OF. *plaqueur* (mod. F. *plaqueur*) to plate, lay flat, plaster, etc., ad. MFlem. *placken* (Du. *plakken*) to plaster, coat with something sticky: see -ARD. The OF. *placart* was taken into Du. as *plakaert*, *plakaet*, *plakhaet*, whence app. the 16-17th c. Ling. forms *placart*, *placart*, *placart*, etc., also Ger. *Da. plakart*. See also PLACATE, PLACMET.]

1. An official or public document.

†1. A formal document (originally) authenticated by a thin seal affixed to its surface. *Hist.* Cf. F. *seal* *placard* seal affixed to the surface of a document.

†a. Such a document issued by a competent authority, authorizing or permitting a person to do something, a warrant, licence, permit, letters patent. Obs.

†Letters of placard, a letter under seal
 1482 in Rymer *Foedera* (1711) XII. 164/1. Certain Lettres in Pauper sealed in Placard with a grette rounde Seale in Rede Wev. 1495 *Act* 11 Hen. VII. c. 33 § 12. Lettres of Placards made to the same John, of thofice of Constabillshippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. 1501 in *York's Archael. Soc.*, *Record Ser.* XVII 196. I received from the Kinges grace a placarde 1503-4 *Act* 19 Hen. VII. c. 4. The Kynges speciall license undir his placarde signed & sealed with his pryve seale 1500 *Clerical Subsidies* (P. R. O. 64/299 B). The kinges moost honorable lettres of placarde dated under his signet 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 102. Ther be few lawys and statuty, . . . but, by placardys and lycence opeynynge of the prynce, they are broken and abrogate 1573 TUSCRA *Husb.* (1878) 206. For sundrie men, had placards then, Such childe to take. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commu* 141. Neither doth he suffer other ships to sale in those seas, without a speciall placard signed with his owne hand 1654-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 226. So cautelous, that without his Placard no stranger can have Ingress into his Dominions 1726 AVLIERE *Peregrin* 347. Religious Houses cannot acquire real Estates by way of Legacy . . . without the Princes [Charles V.'s] Placart or Licence.

†2. A decree, ordinance, proclamation, official announcement. Obs. exc. *Hist.*

c. 1518 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 62. You count none advantage by treaties, placards, proclamations or articles 1501 *Act Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 90. An open placard to al Maiors, Sheiveris, Justices of Peace, Baylives, Constables, &c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* II. 25. All Placarts or Edicts are published in his name 1665 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2/3. A strict Placard against Duels throughout all the Provinces 1756 *Centl. Mag.* XXVI. 363. On the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration 1768 (1768) General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers, and a Placart to the Canadians 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. i. 114. Charles [V.] introduced and organised a papal inquisition, side by side with those terrible 'placards' of his invention [1530].

c. esp. in 17th c., A decree or ordinance of the States General or other competent authority in the Netherlands. In this sense often spelt *placart*.

placart, *placart*, after Du. *placart* (now *plakkaat*). 1589 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 282/2. A commission to proceed with the States in requiring their justification of such points of their placart as concern my Lord Willoughby 1644 WILLIAMS *First Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 45. The queen had sent into the states to repeal that placart 1738 *Observ. Brit. Wood* title-p. A Placart or Proclamation for pre-serv- ing the Woolen Manufactures in Flanders. 1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 363. Rotterdam, June 14. A Placart, suspending the Execution of the three Placarts published last Year in relation to the French Trade, was issued.

1789 *Austrian Papers*, O. S. 13 May (R. O.), [Draft of Ld. Willoughby's Defence against] slanders by a placart 1601 WILLIAMS *Treat Comm.* 41. Those foresaid Placates, Edicts and Prohibitions, made against the English 1678 MARVELL *Crowth Popeye* 13. For revoking their Placates against Wine, Brandy, and French Manufactures. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1687) I. 433. The states have ordered a placart promising a reward of 1000 guilders 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placart or Placart*, (Dutch) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of Holland.

2. A notice, or other document, written or printed on one side of a single sheet, to be posted up or otherwise publicly displayed; a bill, a poster.

1560 DAVIS *Tr. Steidant's Comm.* 112. Persecution at Paris, by reason of certain placardes. 1567 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352. Bruited and calumniated by placats preventive affixed on publick places of the burgh of Edinburgh. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3757/7. A Placart was affixed last night on the Doors of our Cathedral (Cologne), in Answer to that which was lately published by the Chapter. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placart*, . . . A Label or abusive Writing, posted up or dispersed abroad. c. 1730 BURN *Let. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 66. A bill to let you know there is a single rowe to let is called a placard. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 338. A placard . . . was published to call the attention of the people to the intended meeting. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xvi. In the window hung a long and tempting array of written placards, announcing vacant places 1885 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct. 5/7. Flaring posters and placards of many hues.

II. A thin plate of armour, etc.

†3 a. A piece of armour; a breast- or back-plate; esp. an additional plate of steel, iron, etc., worn over or under the cuirass: = PLACATE I. Obs. 1481-90 *Hovius d. Housd. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274. In a gordinvande, a pair brigandines, a plakart, ij. baviere, 1503 HAWES *Examp. Vert.* xi. 7. First she my legges harneys sette on And after my plakcard of grete ryches. 1548 HALL *Chron.*,

Hen. IV 12. Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviere & the two plakardes. curiously graven. 1552 HULOT, Placard or breast plate, *thorax*. 1563 MARKHAM *Sould.* Acad. 39. Some would adde a Placard to cover the breastplate 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 13. Their Pistolls was the next, which marked Smith upon the placard, but the next shot the Turke was wounded 1826 HOS. SMITH *For Hill* (1838) I. 41. Sir Giles hastily pulled down his vizor, and clasped it to the plakard.

†b. An article of dress, sometimes richly embroidered, app. worn by both sexes in the 15th and 16th c., beneath an open coat or gown. Obs.

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grove *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 41. A plakert made of half a yard and half a quarter of black velvet. 1559 *Hill of 7. 14. Jonhnyng* (Somerset Ho), My doblert of lether wth sleeves & plagard of russet velvet. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 2 b. His jacket or cote of raised gold, the placard embroidered with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeraude, great Peales, and other rich stones.

†4 = PLACART 2-4. Obs.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1095. A Placarde, the fore part of a womans peticote, *gremelatinum*, *thorax*. 1589 [F. NASHIC] *Almond for Parrot* 4. She will carrie a Maitin in her placarde in despite of the proudest of them all. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Dacot* 1. xxx. For fear of the cut-purse, on a sudden she'll swap thee into her plakcard.

†5. (See quot.) Obs. (Perh. only French)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Placard*, in architecture, denotes the decoration of the door of [an] apartment; consisting of a chambraine, crowned with its frieze or gorge, and a cornice sometimes supported by consoles. 1805 in CROKER *Dict. Arts* 1823 CHAMBERS *Technical Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*: placard-man, -bearer, one who walks about the streets bearing an advertisement; placard-wise adv.

1482 Placard-wise [see 1] 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 47. It is no worse to convert an Angel into a link-boy than into a placard man. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7/7. Interesting to placard collectors of all countries. 1899 KNAPP *Life G. Borrow* I. 275. He employed placard-bearers to walk about the streets exhibiting his flaming advertisements.

Placard (plākārd, plākārd), v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *placarder*.]

1. *trans.* To affix or set up placards on or in (a wall, window, town, etc.).

1813 *Stanford News in Examiner* 8 Mar. 148/1. Meetings were convened, walls placarded, and hand-bills distributed 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 122. The pillars were placarded with advertisements. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2. The town is already placarded with huge posters.

2. To make public, make known, advertise (something) by means of placards; to post, expose, or display (a poster, inscription, etc.) as a placard. 1818 TOWN, *Placard*, to notify publicly in colloquial language, to post. 1867 SCOTT *Yard* 10. Mar. It would be exactly placarding me in a private and confidential manner 1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 35. The pyrites always placarded in some public place a programme of the matters on which the people were to consult. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxiv. Bills were placarded on all the walls. 1864 H. ALDRICH *John Law* iv. 11. The parliament placarded written copies on the walls.

Hence Placarded *pl. a.*; Placarding *vbl. sb.*

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 456/1. In Paris, no further notice or placarding has taken place. 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* xxix. By chalking on walls, or placarding on vans. 1861 LUDLOW in *Macm. Mag.* III. 320. Workers have been brought together on a placarded offer of employment.

Placardeer, *nonce-verb*. [See -ER.] = next.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 34. A motley band of printers, editors, pamphlet paragraph and placarders.

Placarder (plākārd, plākārd), [f. PLACARD v. + -ER.] One who puts up placards.

1825 *Examiner* 17/2. M'Donnell then asked for the name of some private placarder. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. 1. 1. 8. Then Durosot, Royalist Placarder, went rejoicing.

† **Placate**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *placātus* appeased, pa. pple of *placāre*: see next.] Composed, placid.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 II. v. (1669) 446/2. When are you more placate and serene? 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 138. *Animo tam tranquillo*, with as placate, serene and tranquil a mind.

Placate (plālēt, plākēt, plākēt), v. [f. L. *placāt*, ppl. stem of *placāre* to appease: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render friendly or favourable (one who is hostile or offended); to pacify, conciliate; to propitiate.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 37. 176. Therefore is He always Propitiated and Placated both First and Last. 1791 J. TOWNSHEND *Journal* *Spain* (1792) III. 14. Solicitors to placate an offended deity. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* vi. (1852) 170. Such satisfaction is not really placating anger, not appeasing a personal passion. 1868 EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 249. Nottingham wrote earnestly to Essex, trying to placate him. 1894 KNIGHT *Garnett* vi. 97. A victory so complete failed to placate the indignant young actress.

Hence Placated *pl. a.*; also Placater (*U. S.*), one who placates.

1735 D. FORBES *Th. Kelg* (1747) 20. To approach, and rely on the protection and beneficence of a placated Deity. 1867 LUDLOW *Little Briggs & I* 223. The stern but placated bosoms of Barker and Moodle. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Mar. 205/2. What the Americans call a 'placater'. He 'placates' opposing interests as I hurl Weed used to do. 1894 *19th Cent.* Oct. 495. The successful placater brings into line men who are apparently irreconcilable.

Placation (plākāfən), [a. obs. F. *placation* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *placātiō* em. n. of action? from *placāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of

placating; appeasing, pacifying; conciliation, propitiation. With a and *pl.* a propitiatory action.

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poem* i. iii. (Arb.) 23 Sacrifices of placation, with invocations and worship. *Ibid* iii. 139 Many more like vsurped Latine and French words as *Methodo, methodically, placation*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Place* i. 47 Holocausts and sacrifices, and placations to be made in the temple of God. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig* v. (1832) 222 Such terms as atonement, placation, expiation. 1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 109 The Supreme Being is not so savage and childish as to need placation by the steam of victims.

Placatory (plā'kātorī, plāk'-), *a* [ad. L. *placātorius* appeasing, propitiatory (Tert.), *f.* *placāre* to appease; see -ORY] Tending or calculated to placate or appease, conciliatory, propitiatory. 1640 JACKSON *Credul* xi. xxxix §5 Some gods the heathens honoured with placatory sacrifices. 1799-1805 S. LUTHER *Anglo Sax* (1830) i. 11 App. iii. 132 (He) made a placatory offering of two wax lights and nine pieces of money. 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* i. 110 A reply which seemed both dignified and placatory.

Placard (e, placat(t, obs. ff. **PLACARD**.

Pla cate. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 8 **placquet**, 9 **placate**. [app. a variant of **PLACARD** (in sense 3). cf. the *γ* forms there. See also **PLACKET** 2.]

1. A piece of armour consisting of a plate of steel or iron worn over the cuirass: = **PLACARD** sb 3 a. Also, a leather jacket or doublet lined with strips of steel, worn under the outer armour.

1632 J. CRUSO *Milit Inst.* *Canallerie* (Fairholt), [A breast and back] caliver proof by addition of the placate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 218 (Roxb.) 166/2 The heave under their Armour a good Buffe coat, or a Placate or an under best plate to make them caliver proof. 1788 GROSS *Milit Antiq* (1801) II. 252 The breastpiece (of the cumby) was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a placate. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* x. (1874) 204 The plates placed in front of the shoulders were *placates*, but when the shoulders were covered by the reinforce plates, they were distinguished as *paultrons*.

†2. = **PLACKET** 2. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* iii. 1. 186 Don Cupid, Regent of Loue-times, Lord of folded armes... Dead Prince of Placates, King of Codpieces

†3 See **PLACARD** sb 1 c. *Obs.*

Place (plā's), *sb.* Forms: (1) Northumb *plæoe*, *plætse*, *plæse*; (2) *place*, (3) *plasse*, 3-5 *plasse*, 4 *plasse*, 4-6 *plasse*, 5 *plasse*, 6 *plasse*, 6 *plasse* [ME. *place*, a F. *place* (11th c.) = Pr. *plassa*, Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *plaza*, It. *piazza*, med L. *placia* = late L. type **platinia* for classical L. *platea*, broad way, open space, ad. Gr. *πλατεια* (sc. *ὁδός*) broad way. The L. word had been already taken into Old Northumbrian in the form *plæte*, rendering L. *platea* of the Vulgate; but the history of the current word begins with the adoption of the F. *place* in sense 2, the mod. use in 1 b. being a more recent borrowing from the Romanic langs. From the latter came also MDu. *plaeise*, Du. *plaats*, MHG, Ger. *platz*, MLG. *plaz*, LG. *plätz*, *plätz*, Icel. *plás* (13th c.), Sw. *plats*, Da. *plads*. Welsh *plás* is app. from ME. *Place* has superseded OE. *sloa* and (largely) *stede*; it answers to F. *lieu*, L. *locus*, as well as to F. *place*, and the senses are thus very numerous and difficult to arrange.

With the doubled t of late L. **platinia*, cf. the similar phenomenon in **plattus* PLAT (with which *platea* was prob. associated); also in **peltus* PIECE, **pictus* PICT, **pippa* PIPE, etc.]

1. L. An open space in a city; a square, a market-place. †a. Used in OE. to render L. *platea* of the Vulgate

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 36/7 On *placem* (in *placem*). *Ibid* 65/37 In *placem*. c 950 *Lucius* Gosw. Matt. vi. 5 Da ðe lufas in somnungum & huomum ðara *placena* stondeð to gebiddanne. — Luke x. 10 Farað on *placem* hire. c 975 *Rukin* Gosw. *Ibid*, Farað on *placsa* his.

b. In modern use, forming the second element in the name of a group of houses in a town or city, now or formerly possessing some of the characters (positive or negative) of a square, chiefly that of not being properly a street.

Often used in the name of a small area more or less built around, and lying aside from a street or thoroughfare, or of a short cut *de-sac* or byway turning out of a main thoroughfare, also, more vaguely given to a short row or 'terrace' of houses, which originally stood by themselves on a suburban road, being in fact a ready denomination for any aggregation of houses which cannot be more particularly classed.

Employed in 16th c. to render F. *place* and its Italian, Spanish, and German cognates, in reference to foreign towns, whence introduced in English towns (But in some cases the name 'Place' has arisen out of sense 4 b, the site being that of a nobleman's or bishop's town-residence, which bore the name, e.g. *Ely Place* in London)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* i. viii. 7 b, The places and streets are so well ordered. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pruto's Trav* xxiii. 86 They conducted him into a great place before the Town Hall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Theophrast's Trav* i. 10 There are in it many lovely *Piazza's*, or *Places*. 1704 *Collect. Voy* (Churchill) III. 6/2 Being gone to the Great Place to see the Bull-feast. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 458 Squares, as we improperly call them in England, but which the Germans, as well as the French and Italians, more properly denominate *Places*. c 1823 BYRON *Devil's Drive* iii, I have a state-coach in Carlton

House, A chariot in Seymour Place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* vii. 11 267 At Rome, on the south of the stately place of Navona. 1883 *Century Mag* Oct. 859/2 From Washington Square upward began the endless succession of 'places', and of houses in long, monotonous rows.

II. A material space.

2. Space; extension in two (or three) directions; 'room'. *arch.* † To offer place, to make way, give way (*obs*). *Grove place* see 23.

a 1225 *Anor R* 258 Ifeneuond nout on eorðe so muche place as his litle lincme muhte ben leid on. 1382-1371 (see 23) 1602 CAREW *Comwall* 75 b, For performing this play, the beholders cast themselves in a ring, which they call, Making a place. 1688 HOBBS *Thucyd* (1822) 85 When they were come in the city had not place for them all. 1654 tr *Sensory's Curia Pol* 169 Nature opposeth those things that do resist her, and gently yields to those things which courteously offer place. 1683 T. SMITH *Observ. Constantinople in Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 41 There is no place between the Piontius and the walls of the City, except just at the Seraglio point, where they have raised a battery for Great guns. 1808 SCOTT *Alam* i. xii, Place, nobles, for the Falcon-Knight! Room, room, ye gentles gay. 1852 JAMES AGNES *Soul* (1860) 4 Men with flambeaux in their hands, calling 'Place! Place!' to clear the way for their master

In generalized sense Space, extension. (Chiefly *historical*, and in antithesis to *time*).

a 1631 *Donne Nativitas* to Seest thou, my Soule, how he Which fills all place, yet none holds him, doth live? 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* i. (1701) 7/2 'I that the World is contained in place' This agrees with the definition of place by space. 1755 GRAY *Præf. Poem* iii. 11, He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* Wks. (1841) 325 Time is continuity, successive in itself, and accumulative of its proper subjects, *place* is continuity, co-existent in itself, and distributive of its proper subjects. 1888 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* 13 'Tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place 'He flood may bear me far.

3. A particular part of space, of defined or undefined extent, but of definite situation (= L. *locus*, OE. *sloa*) Sometimes applied to a region or part of the earth's surface.

c 1250 in *Rel. Ant* i. 22 Heil Marie, ful of grace, þe lavird þich þe in hevenlik place. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1038 þe quene shured was. In þe quer of hailes an he in a vair place. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 15687 He was vp o þe place [Gott place] þat he honourd him in. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 657 In many places were nightingales, Alpes, finches, and wodevales. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 31 In summe plas þe grounde is hysore and in summe plas lowere. 1426 AUDLEY *Poems* i. 1 In hel ne purgatorie nor other place. 14 *Nom* in W. Wulcker *736/9 Loc confusum*, a plays where the whywind mede. c 1440 *Pier. Parv.* 402/2 Place, *locus* 1535 COVERDALE *P's* cxli. 4, I have no place to fle vnto. 1568 GRATTON *Chron* II. 672 At tyme and place conuenient. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* vi. 278 It is an extreme hot and drie place, buming forth no corne at all, but great plenty of dates. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xii. 534 Not staying aboute thre or foure dayes in a place, as long as the grasse will seue their Camels. 1645 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del* ii. 1 (1635) 1 The description of the Terrestrial Globe, so faire forth as it is diuided into places. 1658 *Tormentors of Hell* in *Phænx* (1708) II. 440 Some say Hell is a local Place, Augustine saith it is not a Place. 1726 SHILLOVSKI *1. Voy. round World* Pref. 18 The day, hour and place of the sea in which the ship was taken. 1850 T. TENNYSON *In Mem.* cii, We leave the well-beloved place where first we gazed upon the sky. 1890 B. SAINT DENIS *1. 18* Even that is better than to have you shame proclaimed all over the place. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 13 Mar 5/2 The Act expressly declared such betting in any place, whether in or out of an enclosure, to be an illegal practice. They had arrived at the conclusion that any area, covered or uncovered, to which persons were known to resort for the purpose of betting, and where professional bookmakers resorted for the purpose of carrying on their calling, should be held to be 'a place' within the meaning of the statute

b. The portion of space actually occupied by a person or thing; the position of a body in space, or with reference to other bodies; locality; situation.

1590-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 There is valiance touching the true place of that building. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* i. 1 204 In the world I fill vp a place, which may be better supplied, when I haue made it empty. 1603 — *Micus* for *M.* i. 11. 210 Though you change your place, you need not change you Trade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 815 The Stoicks, and Epicurus, doe holde, that there is a difference betweene Voidnesse, Place, and Roomie. for Voidnesse (say they) is the solitude or vacuities of a body. Place, that which is fully occupied and taken up with a body but Roomie or Space, that which is occupied but in part. 1678 HOBBS *Decan.* ii. 17 Then I may define Place to be The precise Space saith in which the Body is contained. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 7 We say it hath kept the same Place. It hath changed its Place. 1706 PIERCE *1. 17* Place is said to be either Absolute or Relative, the former being that Space which any Natural Body takes up or fills; but the latter is the appaent, secondary or sensible Position of such a Body, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies. 1777 SCOTT *Paraphrases* vii. 14, The trembling earth deserts her place. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sc* (1857) 1 209 The Categories are substance, quantity, relation, quality, place, time, position, habit, action, passion.

†c. Short for 'place of battle', 'field'. *Obs.*

13. *Str. Beus* (A) 613 Were ich also sit in plas, Ase euer gi, me fader, was I wolde. Fyfte whil þow euerichon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 16384 Þyrtty dukes slayn y þat plas. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* iv. 528 Bot the best of thair company Left ded behynd thame in the plass. 1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* 181 That Engagement is very warm which leaves one thousand Men upon the place. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 47 We are inclined to wonder, that every field did not become a local and unrecorded Place of Battle.]

†d. To leave or win place: to lose or gain ground, to retreat or advance. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xii. 563 Thai war plassy ay mar & mar on thair fais. *Ibid*, xiii. 277 Thai war than in-till sa gret effray That that left place ay mar & mar.

†4. *spec.* A piece or plot of land. *Obs.*

[Med L. *placca, placca*, from 1215 in Du Cange.] 1337 (Maich) *Survey in Tynemouth Chartulary* ff. 23 b, Idem Robertus tenet unam placeam quæ vocatur *Proiet's place*, et reddit vj d. c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 106 One place of his tenement in the towne of wycombe, the which conteynyth in lengthe viij. perches and x fote, and in brede iij. perches, and iij fote. *Ibid* 545 One place of a cutilage lying in the towne of Shillingford. 1460 *Cal. Acc. Ric. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 Hit be lawful to the rent gaderer of the citte to take in all voyd places of the town that beryt cheffrent.

5. a. A portion of space in which people dwell together; a general designation for a city, town, village, hamlet, etc.

13. *E. E. Allit P. A.* 1033 As Iohan hym wrytez. Vch pane of þat place had þre zatez. c 1380 *Wyclif II. ks.* (1880) 419 Plais þat han churchi appropiad. 1458 *Nottingham Rec* II. 366 Schepley and in odor plasus. c 1470 *Gal & Gaw* 157 Thare come ane luthles leid air to this place. 1628 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr.* (1892) 22, I held on my journey unto a place called Caling hill. 1626 R. PRATT *1. 1. 1* (see C. I), I am a Deunshire man borne, and Tauestock the place of my once abiding. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg* iii. 17, I shall With Foreign Spoils adorn my native Place. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abba-Mild* ii. 1 359 'The loss of this important Place. 1824 JAN. AUSTIN *Langf. Park* (1870) II. vii, I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that [i.e. Brighton]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 666/2 Schools at Tours and other places in France. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/4 Hanover 14, as the Americans would phrase it, 'quite a place'.

b. A residence, dwelling, house; a seat, mansion, palace; formerly sometimes, a religious house, a convent; also *spec.* the chief residence on an estate; a manor-house, a country-house with its surroundings. Also *place-house* (see 29). (Cf. Welsh *plás*.)

a 1349 HAMPOLE *Medit. Passon* Wks 1896 L. 95 Of alle þe housis and prisons þat þei heelden þe ynnie & closid wip-ynne in her placis. c 1380 CHAUCER *1. 1. 607* With grene trees shadwid was his place. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53, I will þat, my brothir [haue] a place in Duffeld. þat I purchesede. 1463 *Bury Hill* (Camden) 20 The welle werke afore my place. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 203 b, Ye haue hearde before how the kynge had purchased the Bishop of Yorkes place. 1561-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 202 The places of fieris, as yit standand undemolishid. 1621 COTTON, *Manoir*, a Mansion, Mannor, or Mannor-house; a place, or chiefe dwelling place. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 570 An old tower or castle.. called the old Place of Mochrum. 1806-7 J. BERRIARD *Mitres Hist. Lf* (1826) xviii. xiv. 181 To be dragged by a soi disant man of taste through every corner of his new Place, within and without doors. 1891 S. MORSE *Chalcia* 143, I called at your place last night, but Dan said you had been gone half an hour. 1902 R. HICKMAN *Leideners* 33 Mitching Dean was Mr Rodney's place in Hampshire.

†c. A fortress, citadel, 'strong place'; a fortified city. *Obs.*

[Med. (Anglo) L. *placcia* 1409 in Rymer (Du Cange)] 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 448 The Tour Fortalice and Place of Rodew. 1670 *Lawsley's Voy. Italy* II. 375 Palma Nuova in Friuli is one of the best places in Europe. It hath nine royal bastions, [etc.]. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Talety* iv. 64 Since it durst afterwards besiege one of their strongest Places. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place* in Fortification usually signifies the Body of a Fortres. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Place*, in war and fortification, a general name for all kind of fortresses. 1849 in CHAIG.

d. A building, apartment, or spot devoted to a specified purpose. (Usually with specification, as *place of amusement, of resort, bathing-place*, etc.)

Another place, in House of Commons phraseology, the other house, the House of Lords. *Place of worship*, see 16. 1530 *Palsor*, 255/1 Place where justice is mynistrid. *Parlement* *Ibid*, Place to haite one in *thermes*. 1540-2 *Elvot Image* Gosw. 78 Their places of euement ouer the river. 1560 DAVIS tr *Saluane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges and such other places were first founded for the pore. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* 1. 3 The Exchange where the Merchants meet is a very pleasant place. 1653 *Watson Angler* i. 2, I know the thatch house very well I often taste a cup of Ale there, for which liquor that place is very remarkable. 1724 *Addison Spect.* No. 556 7 The Coffee-houses have ever since been my chief Places of Resort. 1789 *Burke's Sp. 1. 10* Comm. 6 Feb, Speeches, 1816 III. 394, The present minister, he understood, had been called 'a heaven born minister' in another place. 1875 *Jowett's Plato* (ed. 2) III. 376 A theatre, or a camp, or some other place of resort. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 4/6 The Chapter House, it is to be, as the Bishop of Southwark said, 'a place of speaking for the want of the diocese'.

6. A particular part or spot in a body or surface.

1377 *JANGL. P. P.* II. xiii. 275 He hadde a cote of crystendome. Ac it was maked in many places. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* v. 17, I wende that he schuld goon oute to me, and touche with his hond the place of the lepre, and helen me. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9477 Paris bent vp his bow. Waited the wegh in his wit ouer. In what place of his person to perse. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 45 The Vicar. hath promisd to meete me in this place of the Forrest. 1665 *Hooke's Microgr.* iv. 24 Eight legs, each of them jointed or bendable in eight several places or joints. 1799 *Med. Jnrl* I. 23 The blistered place was healing very fast. 1804 ANN TAYLOR *My Mother* vi. Who.. when I fell.. would.. Kiss the place to make it well? 1868 *Mag. for Young* Feb. 48 My nephew..taunted him with his companions..and I soon saw that we had touched a sore place. *Mod. A* wet place on the floor. There are two specially difficult places in the ascent.

†b. Chess. A square on the board. *Obs. rare.*

155a Rowbottom *Playe Cheastes* Bj, The rows where every one of them are set I will name Seates the other which be emptye I will name them places or houses indifferently 1795 BERTIN *Chess* 54 White, the king in his bishop's place

7. A particular part, page, or other point in a book or writing.

c1325 *Spec Cy Warw* 294, I shal you shewe in his place, What iore beih sholen han life, bat seruen god on eorpe heie. c1380 *Wvtriv Sct Wks*, II 104 Crist seih in an other place bat be world hatih bes apothis. 1617 *Morvson Hm To Rtr*, I the first Part of this Worke, in some obscure places is barren and unpleasant, but in other places I hope you will judge it more pleasant. 1661 *Flu. Hammond* 142 His Catalogue h d an especial place for sequestered Divines. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und* II, xlii § 9 If any one should ask in what place are the verses; the use of the idea of place, here, being to know in what part of the book that story is. 1661 *Mrs Yonke Stokely Secret* vii 202 They shut up her beston books and lost her place. 1882 N T (R V) *Luke* xx. 17 But that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed in a place concerning the Bush

†b. A (short) passage in a book or writing, separately considered, or bearing upon some particular subject; a text, extract. *Obs.*

[= I. locus; cf. COMMONPLACE.]

1560 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundinge the name place of scripture sayth [etc.] c1555 *Hampden in Powere Hen. VIII* (Camden) 282 The walls all be painted, with places of holy scripture. 1622 *Brinton v Lud. Lit.* viii (1627) 123 Many places, may trouble the greatest scholars at first sight. 1643 *Pind. Suetonius* vi. 85 The last place he bringeth out of Platonis is a most rare place. 1654 *Whitlock Lottonia* 454 The nimble Performent of some Commentators (that skip over hand places). 1743 *J. Morvson Serim* vii. 203 They do not understand such places.

†c. A subject, a topic; esp. in *Logic* and *Rhet.*: - *LACTIN* s.v. 2. *Obs.*

c1530 I. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 45 The places or instrumentes of a syllogisme thoma. 1582 *Pittaris Gnessa's Civ. Conv.* i. (1580) 51, I never learned the place from whence arguments are drawn. 1597 *Bacon (1816) Essays*, Religious Meditations. Places of persuasion and dissuasion. 1600 T. BARNARD *Dr. Logike* ii Certaine places, or heads, to which... Logically invention direct vs. 1654 *J. Cox Logike* 162 The place from which, is either Simple or Compound. 1697 *tr. Burgeradius his Logic* ii. xvii. 69 Of Canons belonging to Contentious Places, or Places from whence Arguments are drawn... And first of those belonging to the Place of Notation or Etymology; and this has two Canons.

8. In technical uses:

a. *Astron.* The apparent position of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere.

1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* ii. *Kalendar* 120 Reckoning a Degree for each Day... you shall have the Place of the Sun exact enough. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* i, Place of the Sun, Star, or Planet, is the Sign of the Zodiac, and Degree of it, which the Planet is in. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 448/1 When observations of a star, made at two different periods, have been cleared of the effects of aberration and refraction, the only difference between the two places ought to be that due to precession and nutation.

†b. *Geom.* - *LACTIN* s.v. 3. *Obs. rare.*

1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* i, Place Geometrick, is a certain bound or extent wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of a Local or Indetermined Problem. *Ibid.* Place Simple, or Locust ad Lineam rectam, as the Geometers call it, is when the Point that resolves any Problem is in a Right Line. *Ibid.* Place Solid, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections.

†c. *Falconry.* The point or pitch attained by a falcon or similar bird of prey before swooping down on its quarry. *Obs.* (or arch., after Shaks.)

1605 *Shaks. Macb.* ii. iv. 12 A Falcon trowing in her pride of place. 1636 *Mashingin Bashf. Lover* v. ii, Though she fly in an eminent place, to add strength to her wings, and mount her higher. 1806 T. Thorneion *Sporting Tour Eng.* viii. (1896) 78 Eagles... can have no speed, except when at their places; but to be sure, their weight increases their velocity. 1816 *Byron Ch. Har.* iii. xviii, In 'pride of place' here last the eagle flew.

d. *Mining.* A drift or level driven from side to side of a wide lode as a beginning of a slide.

III. Position in some scale, order, or series.

9. Position or standing in the social scale, or in any order of estimation or merit; rank, station, whether high or low. b. *absol.* High rank or position; dignity.

c1325 *Deo Chastis* 38 in *R. R. P.* (1862) 129 So pouert paynyed hap my plas. c1386 *Sidney Arcadia* (1627) 237 He holding place and estimation as heire of Arcadia. 1602 K. JONSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 69 Thirty other Dukes, amongst whom, the Archduke of Austria holdeth the highest place. 1641 *Hinde J. Bruen* xxvi. 114 A young Gentleman... of great place for his birth and blood. 1688 *Woon Life* 29 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 32 Duke of Omond to keep his old title but to take place in England as duke. 1822 W. Irving *Diaceb. Hall* iii. 24 Of late years, since he has risen into place. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, I hold to being kind to servants—but you must make 'em know their place. *Eva never does.* 1870 *Roop's Hist. Clearings* Ser. II. 4 Poor men often rose to eminent place. 1876 *GLADSTONE Clean* II. 339 We have not attempted to ascertain his [Macaulay's] place among historians. 1893 *Lewin in Bowdoin* June 85/2 As an English critic of English literature, his place is in the front rank. *Mod.* To keep inferiors in their proper place.

10. *Racing, etc.*: A position among the placed competitors: see *PLACE* v. 5 d.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept. 5/3 Even a largesum of money was invested by the public upon Lonely for a place in the St. Leger. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 Royal Hampton, who was ridden out for a place, was a bad third.

10 *Arith.* The position of a figure in a series, in decimal or similar notation, as indicating its value or denomination in *pl.* with numeral, often used merely to express the number of figures, esp. after the decimal point in a decimal fraction

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 43 A Place is called the seate or roome that a figure standeth in. 1566 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt* (1676) 5, I have abbreviated this Table to four places [of decimals]. 1706 W. JONLS *Syn. Palmat. Matheseos* 6 A Number has so many Places, as there are Figures in it. 1706 - *Introduct Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 186/2 He also calculated the ratio [of π] to 55 decimal places. *Ibid.* 187/1 A manuscript in which it was carried to 154 places. 1896 *Tait Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. ix (ed. 2) 223 Which contains some thirty-five places of figures.

11. A step or point in the order of progression. Mostly with ordinal numeral or its equivalent (*first, next, last, etc.*) preceded by *in*: *in the first place* = firstly, first in order; etc.

1639 *Act in Arch. Maryland* (1883) I 69 All debts growing due for wine, or other liquors shall be paid in the last place after all other debts are satisfied. 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav* 325 Two thousand lost their lives, and the Priests in the first place. 1722 *Addison Spect* No. 39 ¶ 7, I must in the next place observe [etc.] 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commw* II. iii. 301 In the first place, frost strikes deeper [etc.]... In the next place, the streets are more often disturbed.

IV. Position or situation with reference to its occupation or occupant

12. A proper, appropriate, or natural place (for the person or thing in question to be in or occupy); sometimes in an ideal or imaginary region. (See also 19 c, d)

1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B xix 57 He saif largely alle his lele lyges Places in paydays at her paytynges hennes. c1440 *Pionph. Pavr* 402/2 Place, or stede, *situs*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Hath place deputed & assigned to them by god & nature. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullenuean's Pr. Churche* xiv, There is a common proverbe that all things have theire time, theire place, and theire sayson. 1600 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. 1 48 There's no place for you maids. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 8 The Country is not a Place for a Person of my Temper. 1713 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quiet.* *Spirit* (1822) 147 We are all offenders and the law is our place, not the bench. 1802 *Wordsw. To Small Calandine* 6 Long as there are Violets, They will have a place in story. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I 605 But the genius which, at a later period, humbled the marshals of France was not now in its proper place. 1897 *Russomvyl White Rose Arno* 305 The two lovers took their places, kneeling on the curb, of the fount.

b. *fig.* A fitting time, point in the order of events, occasion, opportunity.

1382 *Wyclif Heb.* xii. 17 Forsoth he found not place [1539, 1612, 1881, no place] of penance. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 5040 Here is plainly no place in his pit now, Your wills for to wirke. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Causton) i. xv. (1899) 17 Repentance ne prayer may have no place here. 1661 *SILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. v. § 7 When the Egyptian Kingdom was first founded, is not here a place to enquire

c. *fig.* 'Room', reasonable occasion or ground.

1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol II) 17 There will be no place left for calumnie. 1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* 60 There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very same which we now call the Apostles Creed. 1721 *BENTLEY Proposals for Printing New Test.* 4 In the Sacred Writings there's no place for Conjectures or Emendations.

13. The space which one person occupies by usage, allotment, or right, a seat or accommodation engaged in a public building, conveyance, or the like, a space at table; seat, station, quarters.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 125 Janus with his double face In his chaire hath take his place. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 390 The king... commaunded him to sytte downe agayne in his place. 1621 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trug* v. ii, In the meane tyme vouchsafe your place with us. 1788 *MNR D'ARLAY Diary* (1842) IV. 6r Indeed I trembled at these words, and hardly could keep my place. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) v. xix, After having feed'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddons's benefit. 1822 *COI. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 45 Having taken places for Ferrybridge. 1881 *MALLOCK Rom.* 191h C. i. iii, You must lay another place as we shall be five dining this evening instead of four. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 Accommodation is provided for 4,670,000 children, showing an increase of 32,000 places.

b. With *possessive* or *of*. The space previously or customarily occupied by some other person or thing; room, stead, lieu; often in phrases *in (the) place of*, instead of, in the room or lieu of, in exchange or substitution for; *to take the place of*, to be substituted for, to stand instead of.

1533 *CROWWELL in Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I 353 His highness... contente that your grace in the lewe and place therof shall have his lettres patentes of the Justice-shipp of his Forestes. 1566 *Cheque Bk Chapel Royal* (Camden) 2 Mr. Alswothe died and Robert Greene of Poules sworne in his place. 1592 *SHAKS i Hen VI.* iv. iii 25 O God, that Somerseset were in Talbots place. 1646 *GILLESPIE Male Audis* 54 For that passage concerning Excommunication its supplying the place of the sword. 1792 *BERRISFORD Calulus* 23 The pills were now substituted in the place of the solution. 1844 *HERSCHEL Ess.* (1857) 556 In place of immediately entering into business, he continued to reside for some time with his parents. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 Their places were supplied by men who had no recommendation but their religion. 1875 *JOWETT Philo* (ed. 2) V 27 In the Laws religion takes the place of philosophy in the regulation of human life. 1885 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Jan 7/2 The aquamarine contains oxide of iron in the place of oxide of chromium.

14. An office, employment, situation; sometimes *spec.* a government appointment, an office in the service of the crown or state. (Cf. b.)

1558 in *Strype Ann Ref* 1 App iv 5 Such persons... every one, according to his ability to serve in the commonwealth, to be set in place. 1631 J. DOWE *Polydoron* 17 Hee may well clayme a boat-sons place in Barkleyes shippe of foolles. 1633 *Br. Hall IIard Texts*, N T 81 A Priest, and therefore by his very place professing examples of holnesse and chaity. 1661 *FULCR Worthies* i (1662) 17 The Office of Lord Treasurer was ever beheld as a Place of great charge and profit. 1687 in *Magd Coll & Jas II* (O. H. S.) 78 To amove the said Mr. John Hough from the Place of President. 1710 *Addison Tattler* No. 162 ¶ 1 In my younger Years I used many Endeavours to get a Place at Court. 1714 *SWIN. Pies St Affairs* Wks 1755 II. i. 208 This general ambition of hunting after places. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. viii, Good servants need not want places. 1838 *MARRYAT Jac Faithful* xxvii, He purchased a patent place, which he still enjoys. 1871 *Punch* 18 Nov 212/1 Couldn't let you do it, sir. Much as my place's worth. *Mod.* Has he got a place yet? He has got a place in the Custom House. She (a maid servant) is leaving her place, and going home.

b. Without a or *pl.* Official position, esp. of a minister of state. = *OFFICE* s.v. 4 b.

c1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* Pref (Arb.) 17 The most part were of hir Maieities most honourable priue Counsell, and the rest seivng hir in verie good place. 1607-12 *BACON Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 278 Men in Great Place, are thrice Servants. Servants of the Souveraigne or State; Servants of Fame, and Servants of Business. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 25 Twenty four Magistrates... These chuse all Publick Officers out of their own number. They selves continue in place during life. 1702 *Eng. Theophis* ast 173 Place shows the man; some for the better and some for the worse. 1774 *GOLDEN Retal* 41 'Twas his fate, unemployed, or in place. 1824 *Byron Joan* lvi lxii, He exactly the just medium betwixt place and patriotism. 1871 *MORLEY Crit. Misc. Condorcet* Ser. i. (1878) 47 To glut their insatiable craving for place and plunder.

c. The duties of any office or position; (one's) duty or business. Hence *to perform one's place* (*obs.*). 1652 *MILTON in Marvell's Wks* (Chosart) II 9 If I shall need any assistance in the performance of my place. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 272 Benge to oult to performing the place. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilbrosnan* 72 She'll think it is her place to keep me company.

v. Phrases *With other sbs.

15. *Place of arms* [ad. F. *place d'armes*] a. An open space for the assembling of troops.

Provision for various kinds of these, either temporary or permanent, is or was formerly made in the laying out of encamping grounds or fortifications. see *quots*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 Place of armes generally, is the place of assemble, where the people of waire are ranged in order of battell. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* i. s. v, Place of Arms in a Garrison, is a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City, where the great Streets meet, else between the Ramparts and the Houses, for the Garrison to Rendezvous in, upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion. 1724 *De Foi Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 205, I was posted upon a parade, or place of arms. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Place of arms, in a camp, is a large space at the head of the camp, for the army to be ranged in and drawn up in battalia. 1823 *CRAIK Technol. Dict.* s. v, In offensive fortification those lines are called places of arms on parallels which unite the different means of attack. 1853 *SROUQUILLER Milit. Encycl.* Re-entering place of arms is an enlargement of the covered way of a fortress, it serves for assembling troops previously to making sorties.

b. A strongly fortified city or a fortress, used as an arsenal or magazine, or as a place of retreat; also, † a tent at the head of each company where the arms were stored (*obs.*)

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* i, Place of Arms, when taken in the General, is a strong City which is pitched upon for the Magazine of an Army. 1708 *Long Gaz.* No. 4466/1 It is said the Germans design to make St. Germano... a Place of Arms. 1768 *SIMES Milit. Dict.* Place of arms of a camp, are the belittens, at the head of each company, where they lodge their arms. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 190 Dunkirk was prized, not merely as a place of arms, but also as a trophy of English valour.

16. *Place of worship* [see 5 d]: A place where religious worship is performed; *spec.* a building (or part of one) appropriated to assemblies or meetings for religious worship: a general term comprehending churches, chapels, meeting-houses, synagogues, and other places in which people assemble to worship God.

In 15th c., *place of worship* occurs in the sense 'worshipful place (cf. sense 5 b), house of a person of rank', in 16th c. in that of 'honourable post or position'. The existing use is app. shortened from 'place [of assembly or meeting] for religious worship', occurring in Statutes, from 1689 onwards, recognizing the public religious worship of Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews. In these statutes the short form is rare and late (see *quots.* 1832, 1846).

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xiii. 135, I wold fayn be at some place of worship said syr Arthur that I myghte tyste no nie. *Ibid.* viii. xxv 310 Hit was neuer the custome of no place of worship. when a knyghte and a lady asked her borough, and they to recyuey her & after to destroy them that ben his gistes. 1592 *GREENE Upl. Courtier* Wks (Gros.) XI. 236 The shamelesse vprst that hath a hungry eie to spie out, and a flattering toong to intreat for some void place of worship.]

1609 *Act x Will. & Mary* c. 18 § 4 If any Assembly of persons dissenting from the Church of England shall be had in any place for Religious Worship [*Ibid.*], except such Persons come to some Congregation or Assembly of Religious Worship allowed or permitted by this Act. 1792 *Act 33 Geo. III.* c. 32 § 6 If any Assembly of Persons pro-

feeling the Roman Catholic Religion shall be had in any Place for religious Worship. 1812 Act 52 Geo III, c. 155 § 2 (*margu*) Places of Religious Worship certified and registered. 1832 Act 2 & 3 Will IV, c. 115 (*margu*) Roman Catholics to be subject to the same laws as Protestant Dissenters, with respect to Schools and Places of Worship. 1833 Act 3 & 4 Will IV, c. 30 (*title*) An Act to exempt from Poor and Church Rates all Churches, Chapels, and other Places of Religious Worship. 1845 Act 9 & 10 Vict, c. 59 § 2 Persons dissenting from the Worship or Doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, and usually attending some Place of Worship other than the Established Church. 1853 Act 16 & 17 Vict, c. 37 § 62 Any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or any Building registered as a Place of Meeting for Religious Worship. 1855 Act 18 & 19 Vict, c. 81 (*Preamble*) Save as therein excepted with respect to Places of Worship of the Established Church and otherwise.

1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI 712 *margu*, Of clean and unclean beasts, and the place of worship [in the Mosaic Law]. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* Poems 1825 I 263 Her soul serene, That like a place of worship aye was hushed By day and night. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II 334 They had gone every one to her different 'Place of Worship'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec 10 St. Mary's [a district church in a town] is a place of worship rather than a church to the minds of the townsman.

17 One's heart (*lies*) in the right place. see ILLUSTR. sb. 54. To have a soft place in one's heart for, to regard affectionately, be well-disposed towards, be fond of.

1809 MARIAN *Gil Blas* I xii 2 a God knows if his heart lay in the right place for all that! 1894 BLACKMORE *Pervigil* 25 Mr. Penniloe had a very soft place in his heart for this young lady.

** With prepositions.

18. From place to place. From one place to another, and so on in succession.

1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 457 Crist wente mekely fro place to place. 1568 GRAYTON *Chon* II, 1361 He pevised the whole towne, from place to place. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 98 23 This holy Man travelled from Place to Place. *Mod.* Nomads who roam about from place to place in search of pasture for their cattle.

19 In place, etc.: †a. Before or without moving away, on the spot; then and there, immediately. So in the place, on or upon the place. *Obs.*

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110/138 So pat heo i-cristned was and i spouse in þe place. 1230 *Rolland & V.* 504 He toke him in þe play, & to be castel he went. 1425 *Cursor M.* 1600 (1111) þis worde he seide anon in plas. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestagio* 217 To sell them at lowe prices vpon the place. 1665 TEMPLE *Lett.* to Sir J. Temple *Wks* 1731 II 4 I told him upon the Place, I would seve his Majesty the best I could in it. 1875 *Lond. Gas* No 1004/3 On the pat of the Suedes, 2000 were killed upon the place.

†b. In presence, present, at hand, on the spot. So upon the place. *Obs.*

1425 *Cursor M.* 3078 (1111) Archere was he beste in plas. 1590 STERNER *P. Q.* I v. 36 They all, beholding worldly wights in place, Leave off their worke. To gaze on them. 1690 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* (Grosart) II 345 Those matters can not be transacted by the Post, but men must be upon the place. 1688 in *Scott. Antig.* (1901) July 4 Without ever acquainting him, albeit he was upon the place.

c. In its original or proper position, in position; in situ, spec. in Geol.; in *Mining*, applied to a vein or lode situated between fixed rocks.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sterdane's Comm.* 108 That the ecclesiastical jurisdiction remayne in place as it now is. 1869 HUXLEY *Elem. Physiol.* (ed. 3) v. 20 The liver is invested by a coat of peritoneum, which keeps it in place. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* In place, occupying relative to surrounding masses, the position that it had when formed. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Placer*, includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in the place. 1884 ANNA K. GREENE *Leavenworth Case* II 8 The open piano with its sheet of music held in place by a lady's fan.

d. fig. In his or its proper or fitting position; in one's element, at home, in harmony, timely. (The opposite of out of place, 20.)

1807 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb 138/2 If Mr. Manss were not a successful pastor, he would be very much in place as a journalist.

e. In (some one's) place: in (his) position, situation, or circumstances, situated as (he) is.

1735 T. HILL *Zara* II 1. 11 What have I done, Beyond, what You would, in my place, have done? 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III *Wks* 1799 II 89 What could I do? Put yourself in my place. 1870 READE (*title*) Put Yourself in his Place.

f. In (the) place of, instead of: see 13 b. In the first, second, next, etc. place; see 11.

20. Out of place. Out of, or not situated in the natural or appropriate position; misplaced; fig. unsuitable, unseasonable.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop* (1893) 73 Wordes and saynges brought furth so out of time and place, to make sporte and moue laughter. 1822 [see Out of, III] 1853 MAURICE *Theol. Est.* 77 The ordinary methods of controversy are entirely out of place. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 346 The two verses, are evidently, out of place. 1892 *Lond. Times* XCII. 158/1 It may not be out of place to examine it here.

*** With verbs.

21. Come in place. †a. To come to be, come forth, originate, turn up; to come into notice, appear; to appear, present itself for consideration. Also become in (to, etc.) place. *Obs.*

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1316 Ne funde we nowher nan swa deope ilearet þat durste sputn wif us; and 3ef he come in place [etc.]. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5589 (Cott.), I sal tell yow of

[moyses] How-gat first he com in place. *Ibid.* 18623 And þus bi come þat oile in place. *Ibid.* 22405 For if sant michel cum to place, to dome befor vr laured grace. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 84 Hou that metall cam a place. 1399 TOMSON *Cabot's Sermon*, *Tim.* 114/2 When y^e honour of God commeth in place.

†b. To occur, take place. *Obs.*

1425 *Cursor M.* 2884 (1111) Lecchery. þe foulest þat euer coom on plas. *Ibid.* 13131 Til a feste day coom in plas. †c. To come into a position (to do something). c. 1450 *Merlin* xiv 444 And gladly ther-of wolde thei ben a venged, yef thei myght come in place.

22 Find place. To find room to dwell or exist, to have being (in something).

1729 CONGREVE *To Cynthia* 5 Can Discontent find Place within that Breast? 1839 YRWOOD *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x (1847) 205 Confidence in their own strength found no place in their counsel. 1846 TARNCH *Misc.* vi (1866) 189 And now the solemn awakening finds place.

23 Give place. To make room, make a way, get out of the way; to yield to, give way to; to be succeeded by: see GIVE v. 47. *arch.* exc. fig.

1382, etc. [see GIVE v. 47-48]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 10 Stynt, I say! cyt men place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The water doudnyng it selfe, & gynyng place to them for þys sake. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in *Harl. Doodley* IV 92 Give place, let the prisoner come by, give place. 1595 CART WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy.* IV *Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 The Generall gaue place to his earnest suite. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Bel.* (1809) 165 Hee pudently governed his Church some thirty yeeres, and gave place to nature. 1746-7 HIRVRY *Medit.* (1818) 211 What was gny, as well as glititng, gives place to an universal gravity. 1871 R. B. B. *Crabtree* lvi 268 Thessaly's youth gave place to the Gods high-throned in heaven.

24 Have place. a. To have room to exist; to have being or existence (in, among, etc. something); to exist; to be situated, have lodgement.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* III xu (1395) d/2 The vertue naturalis hath principall place in the yuor. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv vii 247 Vt all synnes were punished in this worlde the luges of god shulde haue noo place. 1526 TINDAL *John* viii 37 Ye seke meanes to kyll me be cause my saynges haue noo place in you. 1624 BRIDLL *Lett.* vii 110 But this hath no place amongst all your motives. 1752 HUMPH. *Remarks* Customs (1871) I 366 The same law had place in Thebes. 1865 DR. ARNOLD *Philos. Belief* 117 The notion that time can have no place in Nature except as a mere condition of human thought.

†b. To have or take precedence (also to have the place) = 27 c. *Obs.*

1659 *Burlton's Diary* (1828) IV. 272 These persons petitioning are dangerous. Safety must have place of all. 1686 *Plot. Staffordsh.* 285 The female Sex, which according to the custom of England has always the place.

25 Hold place. To obtain regard, to prevail; = 27 b. (See also g.)

1513 MORE *Rhh.* III in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If either kind (= nature) or kindness had holden place. *Ibid.* 762 If some folks friendship had not holden better place with the king then any respect of kindred.

26. Make place. †a. To make room or space for, to give a position, station, or office to. *Obs.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 227 (Dubl. MS.) þen makes þe prince hym a place & priestly hym maches. 1565 T. STAPLTON *Fort. Rath* 123 All mercie shall make place to euery man according to the merit of his workes. 1581 G. PRITTE tr. *Guzano's Cro. Conq.* II (1586) 56 To furnish himselfe with such good giftes, that he make himself place, be desired, honoured, and esteemed. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III x 86 b, Making place for al commers.

b. To make places (Change-rings): said of two bells which shift their position in successive changes so as to make room, as it were, for another bell which is struck successively before, between, and after them.

1874 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells* Devon, etc. II. 221 The terms of the art are enough to frighten an amateur. Hunting, dodging, snapping, and place making. 1880 C. A. W. *Loyte* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2 In change-ringing terms the 4th and 5th are said to 'make places'.

27. Take place. †a. To take effect, to succeed; to be accomplished or realized. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 153 Also under the Pope gaf us leue for to edifie coventis in these places but theie tok no place but Clare and Wodous. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) a, I am as well content that my suite hath not taken place. 1600 J. PONT tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 304 When the Christian religion began to take place in Egypt. 1766 MAS F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* IV. 30 This design can't possibly take place till next winter. 1789 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 465 His medicine immediately took place. 1885 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV 334/2 Two shots, did not take place.

†b. To find acceptance; to have weight or influence. *Obs.*

1535 Jove *Apoll. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 These playn testimonies of the scripture wolde take no place with Tindal. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 33 Then must the Corinthian Column be condemned if Baldo's Judgment take Place. 1739 BRACKEN *Farmery Inq.* (1757) II 134 This Doctrine I don't expect will take place with many. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 1 Among an unenlightened people every impudence is likely to take place.

†c. To take precedence of; to go before. (Cf. g.) *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* dou (1602) 19 Whether a Ies. cobler or schoolmaster, being but a lay brother, ought to take place and go before a secular Priest. 1668 S. D'EYES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III 219 The Lord Conway took place of all barons. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No 149. a/a Which Woman takes Place? 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Act.*

1711. Nat 188 After this, the Physick Garden at Oxford takes place in Reputation. 1814 JAMES AUSTIN *Mans. Parl.* xviii, Though Miss Crawford is in a manner at home, at the Parsonage, you are not to be taking place of her.

†d. To take up or have a position, to be present.

1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philae* G. 3, Marke, if euer led or white, Any where, gaue such delight, As when they haue taken place In a worthy woman's face. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II vii (1712) 61 The Uses indeed of the fore-named Plants take place so in every Affair of Man.

e. To come into existence, come to pass, happen; to occur (in place or time).

1770 LANGHORNE *Philarch* (1879) I. 207/2 These respects being paid, and silence taking place. 1816 PRAMIAIR *Nat. Phil.* II 145 The shadow may reach the earth, and a total eclipse may take place. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Angels*, etc. 217 The police were informed of what had taken place.

f. To take the place of. see 13 b.

VI. 28. Short for PLACE BRICK.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between stacks and places ten shillings.

VII. 29 *attr.* and *Comb.*, as place-description,

-disease, -illustration, -name, -poetry; place-bound adj.; esp. in sense 14, as place-broker, -monger, -mongering, -seeker; place begging, -loving, -proud, -seeking adj., a place not, the Act of Parliament excluding persons holding office under the crown from sitting in the House of Commons; † place-being, the fact of being or dwelling in some particular place, habitat (*obs. rare*); place betting, the action of backing a horse or other competitor for a 'place' see g c; place-bill (cf. place act); place-book, a blank book for the collection of interesting or valuable literary extracts; - COMMONPLACE-BOOK; place horse, a horse which comes in among those placed. see PLACE v. 5 d; place-house - PLACE sb. 5 b; † placelike a, local; place-making: see 26 b, place-skating (U. S.) - FROGUE-skating; place-woman, a female office-holder under government. See also PLACE BRICK, PLACE-HOLDER, PLACE-HUNTER, PLACE-KICK, PLACEMAN.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 101 The 'Place Act, by which holders of places of profit under the Crown are no longer to be placed in the House of Commons. 1567 MAPPIE *Tr. G. Forest* 79 (Cheldros the Serpent is in 'place-being, one of those kinds which he doubtfull. For it is now abiding vpon the earth now in the waters. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 'Place Betting 1742 II WATSON *Lett.* to Mann 8 Apr. The 'Place Bill has met with the same fate from the Lords as the Pension Bill and the Triennial Act. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 617 We owe to this ministry the place bill of 1743, which seems to have had a considerable effect; excluding a great number of inferior officers from the house of commons. 1659 (Oxborn) *Chara.* etc., Wks. (1673) 619 In the 'Place Book of virtue and vice. 1808 KNOX & JENN (ed.) I. 431 It might be useful to keep the plan open for continual increase, in the way of, not a common, but a special place book. 1647 FLETCHER *Good Th.* in *Worse T.* (1811) 132 When we are time-bound, 'place-bound, or person bound so that we cannot compose ourselves to make a large solemn prayer. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 267 Lawyers, and speculators, and 'place brokers. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Jan 93/1 No writer has left us so many 'place-descriptions which can be identified with actual localities. 1808 P. MANSION *Tr. Diction.* xiv. 213 Berliet, a 'place disease like malaria. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 7/1 Such an animal would be looked upon as a winner, or at least, a 'place horse in a race. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II i, I hate London, our 'place-house in the country is worth a thousand of it. 1674 N. FAIRBAX *Indl. & Selv.* 85 Still they would bear no 'place like respect. 1830 *Record* 21 Oct., The time serving and 'place-loving spirit. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 77 Seeing... an advertisement... from a man who advertised places under government to be disposed of... I waited on Providence the 'place-monger. 1868 VICT. STRANFORD *Selection* (1869) I. 344 The Athenian bureaucrat or placemonger. 1888 Bayne *Amer. Comm.* I. xxv. 371 A monstrous system of bribery and 'place-mongering. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Rural. Mon.* I. p. xvi, 'Place names are... found both on Old-Northern and on Scandinavian-runic pieces. 1848 II. Rix in *Indl. & Selv.* June 393/2 Speculating on the origin of place names. 1619 *FL.* 1811 *Wit without It* II. iii 1, To be 'place-proud. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXXVII. 206/1 To his mastery of edges and 'place-skating he owed his ability to defeat the great skaters of the world. 1878-28 COBBET tr. *Resist.* U. S. (1822) 257 Sincere placemen and 'placemen.

Place (plē's), v. *Pa. l.* and *pp. l.* placed (plāst); also 6 *St. plant*, plaist, placeit, 6 7 plast(e, *pa. pp. l.* 6 yplaste. [*f.* PLACE sb. So *f.* placier (1606 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular place, position, or situation; to station; to posit; fig. to set in some condition, or relation to other things. Often a mere synonym of put, set.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 40 This minne is no Rhetoricien, but use he can not place his thynges in good order. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sterdane's Comm.* 25 The Arch-bishoppe of Trever was placed right ouer against the temple. *Ibid.* 333 They place this as a general Rule. 1565 GOLDING *Cesar* 29 b, Cesar, taking the towne placed a garrison in it. 1567 DRANT *Horace, P.ist.* vii. 11 v, A yongue man in a chare At ease yplaste. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peregrin. Kent* (1826) 227 A Castle high, and thundering shot, At Quinbrough is now plate (*prime waste*). 1602 in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1870) 226 We delivered the goods, and placed two of our company aboard each ship. 1630 PETERSON *Anti-Armist.* 120 It placeth Election within our owne command. 1663 GRANGER *Counsel* 99 The placing a Gate or Doore. 1793 MASON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 Placing one Foot of a pair of Compasses on a Plane. 1718 STURGE *Spect.*

No 423 P. 2. I was so placed . . . that I could not avoid hearing. 1800 *Med. Jur.* IV. 26 He used to place the patient under a pump, and allow the water to play over him. 1818 *Crausie Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 568 Thereby placing land out of circulation, during any one life. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* XII. 153 Three points, however they may be placed, must always lie in the same plane. 1866 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 613/2 To place gatekeepers at level crossings.

b. To put or set (a number of things) in the proper relative places, *i. e.* in order or position; to arrange, dispose, adjust.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. Acts 2* In John I have only placed the texts and divided the paraphrase. 1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* (1580) 6 What helpeth it though wee can finde good reasons, and knowe how to place them? 1613 *PURKINUS Pilgrimage* 368 He obtaineth places of honour, which can most fitly place his words. 1638 *JUNIUS PAINT ANTIQUES* 118 Which things . . . in painting, draw the eyes by then glittering brightness, though they be never placed by any art. 1717 *FORBES Ep. Jeron.* 71 Should the Graces all thy figures place. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand* v. III. (Stage direction) Places chairs.

2. To appoint (a person) to a place or post; to put in office; *spec.* to induct to a pastorate.

c. 1570 *Schori Sonum* 1st Bk. *Discepl.* Ch. Scot. § 4 Sic as ai preachers already placed. 1607 *SHAKES. Timon* IV. III. 35 This yellow slave, Will . . . place Theeues, And give them Title, knee, and approbation. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. II. 16 Placing deserving men according to their merit. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. IX. 64 These commissioners were . . . to have the sole power of placing and displacing all persons in the service of the Company. 1908 *Robert Anderson* II. 8 When my father was 'placed' as fourth minister of the Relief Church.

b. To find a place or situation for; to arrange for the employment, living, or marriage of; to settle. Sometimes comes, *† forth* (obs.), *out*.

1596 *DRAYTON Piers Gouvenion* CII. Those in Court we for our purpose plac'd. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 213 Whether to keep them at home in an unmarried state, or place them forth in Wedlock. 1652 *BROME Eng. Moor* III. I. At an old wives house in Bow-lane That places Servants. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 170 P. 6 He had resolved to place me happily in the world. 1847 *MARRIAT Child's N. Forest* xxv. If I can only place my sisters as I want, I Humphrey and I will seek our fortunes. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept. Father's lament over children whom they cannot 'place'.

3. To put (a thing) into a suitable or desirable place for some purpose, *spec. a.* To put out (money, funds) at interest; to invest. Often with *out*. b. To put into the hands of a particular (selected) person or firm (an order for something to be supplied). c. To dispose of (to a customer). d. To arrange for the performance or publication of (a play, literary production, or the like).

1700 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* I. II. I suppose twenty or thirty pieces handsomely placed will gain the point. 1713 *THE GUARD.* No. 2 P. 3 Placing money on mortgages. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 25 *Præsumpt.* With Power to the Trustees . . . to place out the Money on Real securities in Scotland. 1858 *T. DALTON in Merc. Marina Mag.* V. 338 The best mode of placing funds at Bangkok. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Tril.* 7 May 2/3 The demand for Flood's orange-trees . . . is increasing. Many large orders have already been placed for next season. 1893 *Prct. Spoken Valley* 342 All orders of the French Government which they needed to place in England. 1908 *DANIS in Westminster Gas* 27 Aug. 8/1, I have had six plays 'placed' at a cost to myself in trial matinees of hundreds of pounds. *Ibid.* A single play placed on the evening bill.

4. *fig.* To put, set, fix, repose (faith, confidence, esteem, etc.) in or on a particular person or thing.

1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goult's Wise Vieillard* 7 How are they to be pitied, that have nothing whereon to rest and place their assurance. 1654-66 *BARLORRY Parthen* (1676) 646, I found my passion was unworthily plac'd. 1700 *II. WATLEY in Pepys's Diary* (1790) VI. 233 His judgment . . . in placing his friendships. 1711 *STEELE's Spect.* No. 53 P. 3 If our Sex knew always how to place their Esteem justly. 1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* II. vi. 34 A man, upon whose sagacity . . . he could place full reliance. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 591 No confidence could be placed in any of the twelve Judges.

5. To determine or indicate the place of; to assign a place to. a. To assign or refer to a particular locality or set of circumstances, to locate. b. To assign a certain rank or station to; to rank, class. c. To fix the chronological position of, to date; to fix, determine (a date).

1597 *BACON Coulters Good & Evil Ess.* (Arb.) 139 For sayth he (Cicero), aske a Stoicke which Philosophie is true, he will preferre his owne. Then aske him which approacheth next the truth, he will confesse the Academicques. So, the Epicure . . . as soon as he hath placed himselfe, he will place the Academicques next him. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 20 Capellus placeth Cadmus in the third year of Othionel. 1707 *CURRIE in Hist. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among Beasts. 1734 *PORR Ess. Man* I. 50 Then, in the scale of reasoning life, 'tis plain There must be, somewhere, such a rank as Man; And all the question . . . if God has plac'd him wrong? 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 Lord Lytton, learned in American dialects, could no doubt 'place' her particular peculiarities of pronunciation.

d. *Racing.* To state the place or position of (a horse, etc.) among the competitors when passing the winning post, which is usually done officially of the first three only; to be placed, to obtain a place among the first three. Also *fig.*

1831 *MACAULAY Ess. Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 180 Boswell is the first of biographers. He has no second. He has distanced all his competitors so decidedly that it is not

worth while to place them. Eclipse is first, and the rest nowhere. 1849 *ALA SMITH Pottelet Leg.* 161 However you start, you'll never be placed. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* I, She came in nowhere, and is consequently not placed. 1865 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 7/1 The last-named trio provided the winner and the placed horses.

6. To assign, attribute, impute, ascribe. a. To hold (a quality or attribute) to reside or consist in something. *† b.* To refer (a fact or circumstance) to something as a cause; to 'put down' to. *Obs.*

1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 830 They placed a certain religion in the shadow of trees. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* III. § 8 199 They did not place honour or honesty simply in victory. 1667 *LOCKE Repl. to Bp. of Worcester's Answer to his Let.* 97 Whether I am mistaken, in the placing Certainty in the Perception of the Agreement or Disagreement of Ideas. 1802 *Mrs. E. PARSONS Myst. Vist.* I 105 He placed it [her delight] to the ease it would afford her anxiety. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* xlv. She places her disappointment . . . to her being less affluent than many of her acquaintance.

7. *Football (Rugby).* To get (a goal) from a place-kick.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 A goal placed from a try. 1896 *Field* 8 Feb. 207/1 Thompson placed a goal.

Place, obs. *erron.* *f. pleas* (pl. of **PLEA** see **COMMON PLEAS**), obs. *f. PLEASE*.

Placeable (plz' sábl'), *a. rare.* [*f. PLACE v. + -ABLE*] Capable of being or liable to be placed. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 179 The pity self being placeable and displaceable by the king. **Placebo** (pláz' bō). Pl. -os, -oes. [*a. L. placēbo* (I shall be pleasing or acceptable), 1st sing. fut. ind. of *placere* to please. also used in OF. in senses 1 and 2.]

1. *Ecll.* In the Latin rite The name commonly given to Vespers in the Office for the Dead, from the first word of the first antiphon (*Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, Ps. cxiv. 9, Vulg.).

1225 *Ancre R.* 22 After eueosung anonright sigged ower Placebo. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 57 Prelatis ben moie bounden to þis prechyng . . . þan to seie matynes, masse, euen song, or placebo. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 Clerkys seyden Placebo & dirge for his soule. 1535 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 165 Schall synge and say placebo and dirge on nyght. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 5 248 He . . . earned a miserable livelihood by singing placebos and dirges.

2. In allusive phrases. *To sing (a), play (with), make, be at the school of placebo*, etc. . . to play the sycophant, flatter, be servile or time-serving. *Obs.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 60 þe uerþe renne is þet huanne hi alle zingep 'Placebo', þet is to zigge. 'mi lhorð zayþ 70þ, mi lhorð deþ wel'. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars T.* P. 543 Flateries been the deuiles Chappelleyns that synge euer Placebo. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* H. v. b. He ought not flaterie hym ne make the placebo. 1554 *KNOX Godly Let.* A viij. b. Nowe they haue bene at the skoolle of Placebo, and they they haue leined . . . to daunce as the deuill lyst to pype. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* Prol. 78 *Placebo* into princis places. 1607-8 *BACON Gen. Nat. Hist.* Wks. 1879 I. 467 If any man shall think that I haue sung a placebo, for mine own particular, I would haue him know that I am not so unseen in the world. 1679 *J. P. Lett. Friend in Country* 3 Where every one would sing a Placebo to the rising Sun [the next Heir to the Crown].

3. A flatterer, sycophant, parasite. (In Chaucer as proper name.) *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 234 Placebo seyde o Iuanarie brother [etc.]. 1465 *Lyd.* *De Gunt.* 2047 Flaterieng Somme callen hir Placebo, for sche kan maken an Echo Answer euer agayn the same. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 37 The Dischop . . . having his placeboes and jackmen in the toune, buffeted the Frear, and called him Hieretick. 1652 *CALDWELL Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 220 Placeboes and flatterers went to court.

4. *Med.* (See quot. 1811.) Also *fig.*

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* *Placebo*, an epithet given to any medicine adapted more to please than benefit the patient. 1844 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xx. There is nothing serious intended—a mere placebo—just a divestment to cheer the spirits, and assuage the effect of the waters. 1885-8 *FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 It is probably a mere placebo, but there is every reason to please as well as cure our patients.

Hence **Placeboic** *a. nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a placebo.

1880 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* 1093 This was given regularly, and became well known . . . as the 'placeboic remedy' for rheumatism.

Place-brick. *orig.* A brick made of soft clay, and laid on a prepared 'place' to harden before being burnt: see quot. 1753; *now*, an ordinary stock brick which has been imperfectly burnt, through being on the outward or windward side of the kiln or clamp.

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 41 Place-bricks. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Brick*, Place-bricks, so called because of a level smooth place just by where they are struck or moulded . . . where they are left till they are stiff enough to be turned on their edges . . . they carry them to stacks . . . they are covered with straw on the top, till they are dry enough to be burnt. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 343 Place-bricks are too frequently poor and brittle. 1847 *SHERATON Builder's Man.* 10 Place bricks are the refuse of a burning, and are in fact those which have not been perfectly burnt. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1155 Prices per 100 at which bricks are quoted . . . place-bricks, 4s. 6d., grey stocks, 5s., red stocks, 6s. [etc.]

Placed (pláz'), *phi* a. [*f. PLACE v. + -ED*] Put or set in a particular position or condition,

located, situated; holding place or rank: see the vb. **Placed minister**, a pastor inducted to a charge.

1733 *P. LINDSAY Interest Scol.* 124 Where one placed Minister dies at least three young men are licensed. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1823) 75 When the Regiment forms open Column of Divisions, behind a placed Flank Division. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* vi. He was in orders, but was not a placed minister. 1844 *P. HARWOOD Hist. Irish Reb.* 50 Every liberal . . . motion was unfavourably crushed by placed and pensioned majorities. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 Brownie finished fifth, Theodolite, the second favourite, alone dividing him from the placed horses. 1892 3 Nov. 4/7 Blackheath beat the London Scottish by a placed goal to a penalty goal.

† **Placeful**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. PLACE sb. + -FUL*]. (?)

1615 *CHAPMAN Odysse* IV. 134 And in their precinct (Proper and placefull) stood the troughs and pails, in which he milkt.

Place-holder. One who holds a place or office. *† a.* One who acts as deputy for another; a lieutenant, substitute, proxy. *Sc. Obs.*

1560 in *Caldewood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 13 Committed by the place holders of the ministrie. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 451 His deputis and place holders. 1610 *Sir J. MELVILL Mem.* (1683) 188 The Pinner, who is God's place-holder.

b. One who holds office under the government. 1818 *MOORE Judge Fam. Paris* II. 105 A youth of parts, who longs to be a small place holder. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten V.* II. 238 The strength of government resulted, not from its having some thousands of place-holders at its disposal, but from the means it possessed of making its will reach everywhere.

So **Place-holding** *a. & Desp.* (1870) I. 296 That corrupt and place-holding Parliament.

Place-hunter. One who seeks persistently for a place or post in the public service. (With unfavourable connotation. cf. **PLACEMAN**.)

1773 *STEELE Gull.* No. 29 P. 16 The Ionick laugh . . . is esteemed by judicious place-hunters a more particular mark of distinction than the whisper. 1812 *Edinburgh* 19 Oct. 666/1 Place-hunters and Fortune-hunters. 1898 *BODRIV France* II. iv. vii. 434 Moderate men who are not place-hunters, and are therefore impartial witnesses.

So **Place-hunting** *sb. and a.*

1823 in *W. Collett's Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 276 A place-hunting lawyer. 1860 *MILL Rept. Court* (1865) 34/4 Place-hunting is a form of ambition to which the English are almost strangers. 1898 *BODRIV France* II. iii. v. 257 The place-hunting solicitations of constituents.

Place-kick. *Football.* [*f. PLACE sb. + KICK sb.*] (See quot. 1856, and cf. **DROP-KICK**.) So

Place-kick v., **Place-kicker**, **Place-kicking**. 1856 *Rules for Football, St. Peter's School, York* II. A place kick is a kick when the ball is previously placed on the ground. Kick off must be a place kick. *Ibid.* ix. [It the football] is to be place kicked, and not dropped. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 A try, from which the champion place-kicker gained a goal. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/1 [He] played for Scotland, and did the place-kicking at the early age of sixteen. 1896 *Westm. Gas* 6 Jan. 2/3 This place-kicking record was the least creditable feature of the game.

Placeless (pláz' sless), *a.* [*f. PLACE sb. + -LESS*].

1. Without a fixed place or home, having no place. *Obs. rare—1.*

1387 *TREVISA Illegit.* (Rolls) V. 26r *Yanne* þe Saxons, strong men of armes, and placeless to wone ynn [L. *Saxoni gens. sedibus vagab.*], were i-prayed of þe Bretons forto come in to Breayne.

2. Not confined to place; not local; not bounded or defined.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barrias* II. ii. *Imposture* 210 Holding a place less place. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Sculler Wks.* III. 10/2 Such a placeless place is Purgatory Created by the Pope without God's leave. 1834 *COLERIDGE Picture* 139 Placeless, as spirits. 1881 *FRASER Berkeley* 212 Our placing and dating intelligence must be inadequate to the placeless and dateless intellect.

3. Having no stated place or locality.

1644 *PRYNN & WALKER Frennes's Trial* 5 With the dateless, nameless, placeless, sealless Proclamation inclosed. 1878 *D. CAMPBELL Rational & True Gosp.* xv. 80 Dateless, placeless wonders are not very credible.

4. Having no place or post; out of office or remunerative employment.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 28 Jan. Placeless walked the pensive Whigs. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 220/1 The landless and placeless Irish gentleman.

† **Place'ly**, *a. and adv. Obs.* [*f. PLACE sb. + -LY*]. *a. adv.* Of or pertaining to place, local, spatial. *b. adv.* Locally, spatially.

a. 1546 *COVERDALE Lord's Supper Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 455 Imagining I cannot tell what manner of place'ly presence. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 85 The placing of body between two ghostly beings, would not give them a place'ly behaviour.

b. 1548 *GEST Fr. Masse* in *H. G. Dugdale Life* (1840) App. I. 86 Christus body be presented in thee bled, not place'ly as ther placed, spaced, and mesured, but ghostly. **Placeman** (pláz' smæn). [*f. PLACE sb. + MAN sb.*] One who holds an appointment in the service of the sovereign or state; almost always with depreciatory or hostile connotation: One who is appointed (or who aspires) to such a position from motives of interest, without regard to fitness.

1741 *Protests of Lords* II. 15 A constant majority of placemen meeting under the name of a Parliament to establish grievances instead of redressing them. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 369 The Sheriffs and other placemen had made

interest to be elected. 1673 *Brit Mag* IV. 235 In 1679 the House of Commons brought in a bill for excluding placemen and pensioners from seats in parliament. 1830 *Ld J Russell Select* 54, 4. *Depl* (1870) I. 296 In the first Parliament of George III it is stated that 257 placemen had seats in this House. 1881 *Philad. Record* No 3443-4 One of the most disheartening signs of the times is the facility with which the crimes of politicians and placemen are condoned by the people.

Hence **Placemanship**, the position or character of a placeman.

1833 *Fraser's Mag* VII. 751 When placemanship is combined with Whiggery, the combination is odious.

Placemant (plā'smēt), [*f. PLACER v. + -MENT*: cf. *F. placement* (d'Aubigné 1616), and *displacement*, *replacement*]. The action of placing, or fact of being placed; placing, arrangement.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* II. 688 A malformation in the placement of its tines. 1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI. 304, I cannot consent to the placement of such a word in our Dictionary. 1887 *Pop. Sci Monthly* XXXI. 415/2 In proportion as the placement of the loan disturbs the market value of the commodities. 1897 J. C. ROBINSON in *19th Cent* Dec. 661 Art treasures have found their way, to abiding placements from which there can be no return.

† **Placency**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. placētia* (post-class.) suavity, *f. placēti-em*: see *PLACENT a*]. The quality of pleasing, pleasantness; disposition to please or gratify.

1639 *SALTMARSH Policy* 153 Men are naturally prone to bend in placency towards their superiors humours. 1649 *BUTLER Pathology* II. 111 102 The cause or matter of molestation or placency.

† **Placeness**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. PLACER sb + -NESS*]. The quality of having or occupying a place; position, locality.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Sale* 78 It cannot but harshly be said, that the world has a placeness or whereness at all. 1814 *Ed* 54 Such a thing as placeness or stowage.

† **Place cent**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. placētia* a cake, see *PLACENTA*]. A flat cake or tablet.

1603 *F. HERRING Cert Rules* (1625) B 11 b, Certaine Placents or Amulets confectioned of Arsenicke. 1617 *T. ADAMS Gen. Pract. Phisicke* (N. & O. 7th Ser. VII. 29), Clarified honey, which must be so hard that you may make small placents or troscues of it.

Placent (plā'sent), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. placēti-em*, pr. pple of *placēre* to please, *f. placēti-em*]. Pleasing, gratifying. 1663 *E. HOOKER Pref. Porridge's Mystic Div.* 71 Under the plausible pretext, placēt notion, specious name, and fair construction of that famous Evangelic Canon.

¶ Misused for: Favourably disposed, propitious. 1898 *C. READE in New Cent* IV. 501 A winning cause to placēt gods is dear.

† **Placenta** (plā'sēntā), [*L. placētia* cake = *Gr. πλακίς, -δεντα*, conti. -οίς, -ούντα, flat cake, also mallow seed, *f. the root πλακ-* of *πλάξ, πλάκα* flat plate. So in *It.*, *Pl.*, *Fr.* in sense 1.].

1. *Zool. and Anat.* (Originally *placētia uterina* uterine cake). The spongy vascular organ, of flattened circular form, to which the foetus is attached by the umbilical cord, and by means of which it is nourished in the womb, in all the higher mammals, and which is expelled in parturition; the afterbirth. Also applied to a structure having a similar function in other animals, as some viviparous fishes, ascidians, etc., see *quots.* 1875, 1888. 1891 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 65 The *Placēt* doth receive Air from the maternal Blood in the *Placētia uterina*, or the *Cotyledones*. 1814 *Ed* 67 The Blood still circulates through the *Cotyledones* or *Placētia*. 1897-18 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. In women, unless in case of twins, &c. there is but one placenta. 1855 *RAMSBOTHAM Obstet. Med.* 68 The term placenta was derived from its shape. 1875 *C. C. BLACK Zool. Pref.* Shaiks bring forth their young alive, and nourish them while in the womb by a temporary structure called 'placenta'. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim Life* 445 In *Salpa* the developing embryo is nourished by a placenta formed, in part at least, by follicle cells.

2. *Bot.* The part of the carpel to which the ovules are attached; also sometimes applied to a structure which bears the sporangia in certain vascular cryptogams.

1677 *GREW Anat. Fruits* vii § 5 The Seeds stuck all round about upon the Ambit or Sides of the Case; or upon a great Bed or Placenta within it. 1797 *BRALEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flower of Parnassus*, A Membranous fruit having one cell full of seeds, fastened to a placenta which is often very square. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 16 In the inside of the ovary is a space called the placenta, on which the young seeds, or ovules, originate. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 395 The sporangia arise from some of the superficial cells of the placenta or part to which the sorus is attached.

Placental (plā'sēntāl), *a (sb)* [*ad. mod. L. placēntāl-is*, *f. prec.*: see *-AL*].

1. *Zool.*, etc. Of or pertaining to the placenta. *Placental murmur*, *sound*, *soufflet*, the sound made by the blood entering the distended uterine vessels, heard in auscultation during the later months of pregnancy.

1808 *BARCLAY Muscular Motions* 567 From a change of function, placental blood is no longer returned to the liver. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 84 note, No one who has ever heard the placental soufflet. 1876 *BAISTOW: The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 265 The raw surfaces of wounds or of the placental area. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placental*, the time occupied in the expulsion of the placenta.

b. Furnished with a placenta; placental.

1840-45 *OWEN Odontogr* III. xi 501 The development of the true molar teeth to their typical number in the placental Mammalia. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. vi 202 The Marsupials stand below the placental mammals.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the placenta (of a plant). 1857 *HENFREY Elem. Bot.* § 227 In Leguminosae the double placental base is so narrow that the ovules alternate with one another. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 259 Ovule.. flanked by a column of placental tissue.

B. sb. Zool. A placental mammal. 1854 *WEBSTER CITES OWEN* 1897 *Pop. Sci Monthly* Nov. 17 The marsupials.. have been gradually supplanted by the more highly organized placentals.

¶ **Placentalia** (plā'sēntāl'ia), *sb. pl. Zool.* [*mod. L. (L. Bonaparte 1837)*, neuter pl. of *placēntāl-is* *adj.*: see *prec.*] Placental mammals, a primary division of Mammalia, comprising those provided with a placenta: contrasted with *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*. It corresponds to the more recent divisions *Monodelphia* and *Eutheria*. 1842 in *BRANDÉ Dict. Sa.* etc. 1873 *J. GEMMEL Gt. Ice Age* App. 526.

Hence **Placentalian**, *a. adj.*, of or pertaining to the *Placentalia*; *b. sb.* one of these.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Placentary** (plā'sēntārī, plā'sēntārī), *a. (sb)* [*ad. mod. L. placētārīus*, *f. PLACENTA*: see *-ARY*]. So *F. placentaire*.] Of, pertaining or relating to the placenta; placental (*Zool. and Bot.*). *b. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia* or *Placentaria*. 1843-4 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1845) XIX. 322 The placental hypothesis of M. Schleiden. 1848 *LINNEA Introd.* *Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 377 Uncertainty in the position of the placental lines. 1864 *WEBSTER s. v.*, The placental system of classification. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placentary*, belonging, or referring to, the Placenta.

B. sb. Zool. A placental mammal. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Placentate (plā'sēntāt), *a. Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. placētāt-us*, *f. PLACENTA*: see *-ATE*]. Having a placenta: = *PLACENTAL a. 1 b.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Placentation** (plā'sēntā'shən), [*a. F. placēntation*, *f. PLACENTA*: see *-ATION*].

1. *Zool.* The formation and disposition of the placenta in the uterus.

1880 *HUXLEY in Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 The non-prehensile pelt would separate it from the former, and the placentation from the latter group.

2. *Bot.* The disposition or arrangement of the placenta or placentas in the ovary.

1760 *J. LFC Introd. Bot.* III. xl. (1765) 197 By Placentation is meant the Disposition of the Cotyledons at the Time when the Seed is beginning to grow. 1848 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 380 The placentation of Water-lilies, Broom-rape, and Butomads, is equally at variance with the central theory. 1872 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) I. vii. 174 Instances of both marginal and free central placentation.

† **Placentiate**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. placēnt-em* pleasing, suave + *-ATE* *cf. differentiale*]. *Trans.* To please, satisfy.

1694 *MORRIS Rabelais* v. 248 When you're placented [etc.], the Port is won.

Placentiferous (plā'sēntī'fēros), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [*f. PLACENTA + -FEROUS*] Bearing or having a placenta.

1667 *H. OLDENBURG in Phil. Trans.* II. 512 All Placentiferous Animals (if I may assume this word) he affirms to have three Membranes. 1702 *DR. DRAKE in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1236 The one [Uterus] bears Glanduliferous, and the other Placentiferous. 1878 *MASTERS Hensley's Bot.* 300 As though the placentiferous lines were detached.

Placentiform (plā'sēntī'fōrm), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [*f. PLACENTA + -FORM*]. Having the form of a placenta; discoid; cake-shaped.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Placentiformis*, .. *Bot.* resembling a cake. placentiform 1861 *BENTLEY Man Bot.* (1870) 125 When what would be otherwise a napiform foot becomes compressed both at its base and apex it is said to be placentiform. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentigerous (plā'sēntī'gēros), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [*f. PLACENTA + -GEROUS*] Bearing a placenta: = *PLACENTIFEROUS*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Placentious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. placētia* suavity, *PLACENCY + -OUS*]. Pleasing, or disposed to please, complaisant, amiable, agreeable, suave. 1666 *FULLER Worthies* III. *York* (1662) 230 A Placentious Person, gaining the goodwill of all. 1683 *PERRIN Flea Anim.* II. 20 Such things as are placentious or pleasing to us.

¶ **Placentitis** (plā'sēntītis), *Path.* [*mod. L., f. PLACENTA + -ITIS*] Inflammation of the placenta. 1844 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1849-50 *Todd's Clin. Anat.* IV. 943-4 Simpson has described an acute and chronic form of placentitis.

Placentoid (plā'sēntōid), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -OID*]. Resembling a placenta; placentiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Placentophagy** (plā'sēntō'fājī), [*f. as prec. + -PHAGY*]. The eating of the placenta.

1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 909 In certain parts of the Soudan, placentophagy is habitually practised.

Placentule (plā'sēntul), *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. placētula*, dim. of *PLACENTA*: see *-ULE*]. A small placenta (but in quot. 1826 applied to a cotyledon. *cf. COTYLEDON 3*).

1677 *GREW Anat. Fruits* v. § 13 A great Parenchymous Boss, which is, as it were, the Bed or Placentula of the Seeds; which lie all over it, as in a Strawberry. 1826 *Good Bh. Nat.* (1834) I. 104 The cotyledon appears necessary for the growth of the seed, and may hence be denominated its lungs or placentule. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Placentula*, a little placenta, a placentule.

Placer¹ (plā'sai), [*f. PLACER v. + -ER*]. One who places, puts, or sets; one who puts in place or arranges; in various technical uses, e.g. in *Bookbinding*, a workman employed in arranging the sheets, in *Pottery*, the workman who puts the ware ready for burning.

1579 *SPENNER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 164 Thou placer of plants both humble and tall. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Brag* (1853) II. 135 A sorter out and placer of the principall matters in the same [book] contained. 1802 *Spotting Mag.* XX. 16 Setter, of broken bones, and placers, of dislocations. 1864 *T. WRIGHT Hist. Dom. Manners* viii. 153 An assessor, or placer, took the dishes from the hands of the valets, and arranged them in their places on the table. 1898 *C. F. BIRNBY Story of Pottery* 206 The art of putting the ware ready for burning is called 'placing', and upon the skill of the placer much of the success of the oven depends. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 10/5 Collaters and Placers, wanted.

Placer² (plā'sai), *Mining.* (Chiefly U. S.) [*a. Amer. Sp. placer* (phase r) 'deposit, shoal', allied to *placel* a sand-bank, *f. placel* place].

A deposit of sand, gravel, or earth, in the bed of a stream, or any alluvial or diluvial detritus, containing gold or other valuable minerals in particles; a place where this detritus is washed for gold, etc. Also *fig.*

In U. S. law, *placer* includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in place.

1848 *WILKINSON Lorr. N. Mexico* 24 (Stanf.) The old and the new Placer, near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines, are worked there. 1851 *APRIL 10th in Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 219 Why it is a Golden Legend, if it be not that it is such a placer of riches. 1856 *EMERSON Frag. Poems*, *1st Wks.* (Hohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer'. 1858 *LOWE L. Study II. Stud.* (1879) 206 It is a vast placer full of nuggets for the philologist. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 325 This placer covers an area of perhaps two hundred acres, with probably an average depth of 25 feet of gold-bearing earth.

b. attrib. and Comb. as *placer-diggings*, *-gold*, *-mine*, *-miner*, *-mining*.

1867 *MURCHISON Siluria* xix. (ed. 4) 471 There are placer-workings on rocks containing Jurassic fossils. 1868 *ISAAC, Saxon Five Years within Gold*, c. 84 Almost wholly 'placer' or surface diggings. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 208 Sixty-one placer-claims, nearly all located in the southern part of the county. 1879 *II. GROWNE Power & Power* I. iii. (1881) 55 In the early days of California, the placer miner, picked up, his 'wages', in actual money. 1887 *Litt. II. 106* (Boston U. S.) at May 1771 The Chinaman has found it lucrative to continue placer mining when the whites have given it up. 1897 *Daily News* 21 July 5/4 The workings on the Klondyke or Iker River are placer mines, i. e., the earth is dug up and washed with sluices.

Placet (plā'set) [*a. L. placet* 'it pleases', 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *placēre* to please].

¶ 1 The Latin for 'it pleases (me or us)'. The word is part of the form used in the old Universities, when a question is put to the vote. 'Placēt vobis, domini doctores? placēt vobis, magistri?' (1144) it please you, Doctors? does it please you, Masters? the answer being 'Placet', or 'Non placet'. The declaration of the vote after a count is in the form, 'Majori parti placet', or 'non placet', as the case may be. It is also in the power of the Vice-Chancellor, or of the Proctors conjointly, to veto any proposal by their 'Non placet', as in quot. 1794.

1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* II. vi. Wks. (Kildg.) 240/1 Whilst I cry placet, like a senator. 1893 *LINCOLN, ed. Life* *Pussy* I. xvi. 378 Amidst a tremendous shout of 'Placet' from the area the decisive formula was uttered, 'Nobis procuratoribus non placet' [U, the proctors, it pleases not], and the question of the statute was for the time at an end.

2. as *sb.* a. The expression of assent or sanction (by this word); formerly, the assent of the temporal power necessary for the publication and execution of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

1589 *NASH Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arh.) 5 Whome placet he account the plaudite of his paines. 1593 *II. Guicciardini's Desc. Low-C* 21 b, The pope cannot give a benefice, nor a pardon, nor send a bull into the country without the Princes Placet.

b. A vote of assent in a council, or in the congregation or convocation of a university.

1883 *March Llam* I. Dec. 4/7 The report was rejected by 40 non placets to 39 placets. 1905 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 6 'Why should the University be ruled from the country parishes?' was asked again by the 'placet' party.

† 3. *error* for *PLACET*, *q. v.*

Placfont, erroneous form of *PAKTING*.

1893 *JOHNSTON-LAVIS in Nature* 12 Jan. 257/2 The amplifying lever is composed of fine placfont tubes... The pendulum bob is a flattened cylinder supported by a placfont wire 1.50 m. long.

Plachart, obs. form of *PLACARD*.

Placid (plā'sid), *a.* [*ad. L. placid-us* pleasing, favourable, gentle, mild, calm, *f. root of placere* to please; see *-ID*]. *Cf. F. placide* (15-16th c.).]

1. Mild, gentle; calm, peaceful; unruffled, tranquil, still, serene.

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 292 It conduceth unto long life, and to the more placid motion of the spirits. 1669 *Struym Marine's Mag.* aa3/b, To the end the placid Fruits of

these my Labours, may be preserved from the turbulent Storms of discontented Spirits 1571 MILTON *P. R.* 111 217 That placid aspect and meek regard 1775 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs Thrale* 21 July, That you sit down placid and content, disposed to enjoy the present. 1836 G. DOWNES *Left Cont Countries* 193 The Valley of Intellects, is also gether of a placid, pastoral character 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, Fair ship, that from the Italian shore Sailest the placid ocean-plains, 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgo Europe* (1894) x 251 The male population is distinctly of a placid temperament.

† b. Of peaceful disposition towards another, free from anger or wrath. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-binn.* 23 To make an atonement, to render him placid and gracious

† 2 Pleasing, agreeable, welcome. *Obs. rare* 1627-77 *ELIHAM Resolves* i. lix 92 Those things are made placid or disgusting, as fond Opinion catches them

3. Comb., as placid-faced, -mannered, etc. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv, A little fat placid-faced old gentleman.

† **Placidious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. PLACID + -IOUS = *piec.*]

1607 *Topical Fourf Bastis* (1658) 125 The Dogs did .. discern betwixt Christians and Turks, for towards the Turks they were most eager, furious, and unappeasable, but towards Christians, although unknown, most easie, peaceable and placidious

Placidity (plā'sidī), [ad. L. *placiditas*, f. *placidus* PLACID: see -ITY. So F. *placidité* (1878 in *Dut Acad.*)] The quality of being placid; mildness, calmness, tranquillity, peacefulness.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1630) 124 First Meekness, secondly Placiditie, as for want of a plainer terme, I am forced to call it 1766 *CUANIDFR Life David* i. ii. 36 He behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness 1816 G. CRABBE *Eng Synonyms* 187/2 *Placidty* 14, more of a natural gift, serenity is acquired 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighs.* xii (1878) 360 All the placidity of his countenance had vanished.

Placidly (plā'sidī), *adv.* [f. PLACID + -LY 2.] In a placid manner, mildly, calmly, quietly; peacefully, without agitation.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxix. 8 xi Hee .. sweetly and placidly resigned up his soule into his Father's hands. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i (1723) 145 It placidly discovers the Tubes and Vessels of Vegetables 1786 tr. *Rickford's Vathek* (1883) 125 How placidly doth he recline his lovely little head! 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* i. 24 The two friends are placidly smoking their cigars by the open window.

Placidness (plā'sidīnes), [f. PLACID + -NESS.] The quality of being placid: = PLACIDITY.

1727 BAILY vol. II, *Placidness*, Peaceableness, Quietness 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) II. xlii. 310 To enjoy yourself with your usual placidness, and not to be troubled. 1858 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/1 The British navy at work amidst an armed camp plied his vocation with placidness.

Placing (plā'sīn), *vb. sb.* [f. -ING 1.] The action of the verb PLACE; the condition or mode of being placed; putting, setting, location; position, situation; arrangement, etc.: see the verb.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. i Cor.* 34 The diuers placing and vse [of the members] aperlymeth to the welth of the whole body. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* i. xix 21 b, Having wel considered the placing of the campe. 1621 SHAKS *Cymb.* iii. v. 55 Shee being downe, I haue the placing of the Britissh Crowne. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* a Dec. (O. II. S.) i. 111 It stood according to ye old Placch. U. 3. 7. *Yur* 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* i. 116 The commodious and agreeable placing of Statues. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xi, More than all my absences from the time of my placing 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 446 The wrong placing of the adverb only 1894 *Daily News* 26 July 3/3 He won the race so easily that little notice need be taken of the placings of the remainder of the field. 1898 [see PLACER 1]

b. *attrib.*, as placing-house, the building in a china or earthenware factory where the ware is 'placed' in fire-clay saggars or setters in preparation for being baked.

1882 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 25 The manufactured objects being now ready for baking are taken to the placing house of the biscuit oven.

† **Placit** (plā'sit), *Obs.* Also *placet*. [ad. L. *placitum*: see PLACITUM. So II. *placito*]

1. What is decided or determined upon; an opinion, a judgement; a decision, decree, ordinance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv 8 5 That Secondaie reason which is grounded upon the placets of God 1641 J. TRAFFE *Theol. Theol.* iii 125 Those Masters of opinions .. that seek to obtrude upon Gods inheritance their conceits and placits. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 120 As little in their Power as the placits of destiny. 1738 WARBURTON *Dw. Legat.* App. 50 Delivering us the placits of the old philosophers. 1833 J. BRLE *St. Herbert's Isle* 70 Oral theorems and placits.

2. A plea, a petition. *rare.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, The boon which I am now to ask .. that your Majesty would be pleased, on the instant, to look at the placet of Lord Glenvarloch.

† **Placitatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *placitāt-*, ppl. stem of *placitare* (Plaut.), freq. of *placere* to please + -ORY 2.] = next.

1599 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 164 An other exercise of the lawe, which they terme the Arte Placitatorie, or els Advocatorie.

† **Placitory**, *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *placitum* (see below) + -ORY 2.] Relating or pertaining to pleas or pleading.

1650 J. CLAYTON *Reports Chancery* Pref. a, The art

Placitory is double, first, that in writing upon the Records; The other vocall, which pleads before the Judge to the Jury 1836 in SMART, and in later Dicts.

|| **Placitum** (plā'sitūm), *Obs. exc. Hist. Pl.* *placita* [L., an opinion, determination, maxim, prop. neuter pa. ppl. of *placere* to please, in med. L. the sentence of a court, a fine, a trial, a plea] The decree of a judge, the decision or determination of a public assembly, a court of justice, or the like; hence 'the public assemblies of all degrees of men where the king presided, and where they consulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom' (*Blount's Law Dict.* 1717). Also, in pl the proceedings at such assemblies or courts, debates, trials at law, pleadings or pleas.

1568 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 22 The placita or decreets of the Redeemer 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placitum*, a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, an Ordinance or Decree; In our Common-Law, Placitū signifies Pleas or Pleadings; it was also sometimes taken for Penalties or Fines. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* (1796) i. 269 In a placitum or trial in the presence of Charlemagne 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi 413 If the placita of their predecessors were not lost sight of or neglected 1864 BYRON *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix (1889) 138 The placita at which these laws were framed or published, would not have been crowded, as of yore, by armed freemen

Plack¹ (plæk) *Sc. and north. dial. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms.* 5-7 *plak, plake, plakk(e), placke, 6-plack.* [prob. a. Flem. *placke, placke*, a small coin of Brabant and Flanders, current in the 15th c., of varying value, in 17th c. Du (Hexham) applied to the French *sou*; hence F. *plaque* (1425), *placque, plectue*, med. L. *placca* (1481) Orig. 'flat disk, tablet', so Flem. *plak*, F. *plaque*. Cf. MLG. *plack*, LG. *plak, plakke* spot, piece, patch, rag, flat piece of land, dug turf; Du. *plak* flat lath for beating, blow, spot, slice, MHG *placke, plakke* spot, patch, rag. Cf. PLACARD, PLACKET, PLECK.

Cf. 1425 *Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, an 1425, 355, Buchon (Godef.) En ce temps courroit une monnoie a Paris, nommee plaques, pour douze deniers parisis, et estoient de par le duc de Bourgogne See also Du Cange, *Placca*]

† a. A coin of the Netherlands of the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.* b. A small billon coin issued by James III of Scotland; also, a small copper coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries, worth 4 pennies Scots.

a. 1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 Item ij docates . xxxij Item in plakcs vii, vii fls. 1482 *Ind* 26 Item ij plakcs xxvij. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 17 These ben grotes of england; Suche ther be of flaudres; Plackes and half plakcs [Patards et dems galards]. 1526 in *Litt. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. ii 1249 Double plakcs or Carolus shall be current for 4d as now

b. 1473 *Sc. Acts* *Tas III* (1814) II. 105/1 As touching be plakus & be new pennys, be lordis thinkis pat be striking of hame be cessit 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii Prol 93 Sum penis fuit a pan boddum to prent fals plakcs 1540 LAUREL *Wills* (1857) II. 140 A bende placke whyche ys in my purse a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i 169 The wyffis wald refuse the said cunze quhilk was called a Couchrins plak and said to him that it wald be cryt down 1583 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) i 159 That all the saides twelf pennie peices babelis and plakcs with the three pennie grotis and half plakcs now current salbe brocht in to his hienes cuneyoush. and tharof new money to be cuneyt. 1617 MORAYSON *Itin.* i. 283 The Scots haue of long time had..Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* ii. 162 One bodel they call tway-pennies, two bodels a placck. a 1706 R. SCHELL *Piper Kilbarckan* ix, At biddals he wan many plakcs. 1786 CARDONNEL *Nunism* Scot Pref. 33 The plak is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 279 After collecting all the plakcs and boddles of the party (little pieces of copper coin, with the head of Charles II on one side, and the Scotch thistle on the other).

c. In proverbial phrases, as the type of something of very small value; the smallest possible amount; a farthing; a bit; as in *not worth a plak*, utterly worthless; *plack and dawbee*, *plack and boddle*, in full, every penny, to the last farthing, *two and a plak*, a trifle, a small sum.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 307 He wald nocht mend thame woth ane plak 1574 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxviii 18 Platter nor poss we neuer left ane plak. 1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 126 I'll hazard twa and a plak. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 6 Ise frankly own mysel his debtor For plak an' boddle. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 31 They pick'd my pocket i' the thrang, And de'il a plak had I. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* xlix, He wasna a plak the waur. 1820 — *Abbot* vi, I would not Sir Halbert had seen her..for two and a plak.

d. *attrib.* Of the value of or costing a plak. 1560 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXIV (Jam.) His wyf brewit plak-ail. 1569 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 204 His plak Pardons, are bot lardoms, Of new fund vanitie 1824 SCOTT *Redgumillet* ch. xx, He asked .. Whether he could have a plak-pie'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 3/3 From ancient times the revenues in Scotch burghs were derived from small imposts, variously called petty customs, plak dues, and so on, levied on animals and goods entering the burgh.

† **Plack**², *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. F. *plaque*.] = PLACKET¹, q.v. for quot. *Plack*, var. *PLAYOCK*, toy. *Plackard* (e, -erd, obs. ff. PLACARD.

† **Placket**¹, *Obs. rare.* [app. a. F. *plaquelette* tablet, dim. of *plaque* thin plate.] A plan or map.

1552 T. BARNABY in *Stype Eccl. Mem.* II ii App E 154 He sent me thither [Newhaven=Havre] upon the kings cost .. and I drew a plak of yt, and brought yt to hym .. my Lord Fitz Williams .. better than three or four hours, purviewing the placket

Placket² (plā'ket) [Origin obscure. Perh. the same word as *placat*, var. form of *PLACARD* sb, sense 3 of which coincides with sense 1 here, and may possibly be the origin of the other uses. But the order of the senses is uncertain, and the following is merely provisional.]

† 1. (?) = PLACCATE¹, PLACARD³. *Obs. rare* 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 16 Biaded plackets for breasts of defence

2 An apion or petticoat: hence *transf.* the wearer of a petticoat, a woman. *Obs. or arch.*

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 22 The curse dependant on those that warre for a placket a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Liens.* iv. iv, Not half so troublesome as you are to yourself, Sir, Was that brave heart made to pant for a placket?

1661 W. K. CONF *Chas. ac.* *Old Holding Hag* (1860) 88 The extent of her placket is always lower than her smock, and that comes but an inch lower than her navel. 1685 CLOWNS *Sir C. Nice* ii. 13 Eve, the mother of jills, .. pretended to modesty, and fell a making plackets presently 1711 B. WARD *Quix.* i. 244 Because the Meal from off his Jacket Should not be seen upon her Placket 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. vi* v, Our vicar thus preaches—and why should he not? For the dues of his cure are the placket and pot. 1882 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II 493 A farthingale and placket [Sp. *saboyana de seda*] instead of her grey petticoat.

3 The opening or slit at the top of a skirt or petticoat, for convenience in putting on and off, also, the slit in a shirt, usually behind.

(Quots. 1605, c. 1650 are doubtful)

1605 SHAKS *Learn.* iii. iv. 100 Keepe thy hand out of Plackets 1620 FLETCHER & MASS *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* v. ii, Keep thy hand from thy sword, and from thy Laundresse placket. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placket*, the fore part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift. 1719 D'UNFERN *Pills* (1872) II. 19 And Madge had a ribbon hung down to her Placket 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 104 Teresa Panza .. came forth .. with a grey petticoat, so short that it seemed to have been cut close to the placket

† b. Also *sensu obscuro* *Obs.*

1601 MUNDAY *Downfall Earl Huntington* ii. ii. D. ii b, And lust doe vncase, From the placket to the papper. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 230, I got all, to her very placket 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 28. 3/2 She's .. Well pleas'd with her Cull in her Placket.

4. A pocket, esp that in a woman's skirt.

1663 *Hist. Cromwell in Select. Harl. Mus.* (1793) 368 Which instrument of his, as was said, was found in my Lady Lambert's placket. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 60 (1822) II. 62 In a placket at her side is an old enamelled watch a 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia, Placket*, a pocket 1841 CHORLEY *Mus. & Manners* (1844) III. 186 The coupé was occupied by a substantial burgher, with his placket at his side, and his pipe for ever at his mouth. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 155 What meaneth this epistle .. I pick from out thy placket and peruse?

5. Comb. *placket-hole*, an opening in the outer skirt to give access to the pocket within; also = 3.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, Are not trowse, and placket-holes, and pump handles—and spigots and faucets, in danger still, from the same association? 1880 *Daily Tel* 25 May, The well-known 'placket-hole', which is seldom free from points of escape, and has a trick of gaping wide open to disclose its contents to any curious eye 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar 3/2 The concealing of the placket hole is quite an object just now. 1903 *Pilot* 20 June 520/3 The purse dropped through her placket-hole, instead of going into her pocket.

Plackless (plā'kles), *a. Sc.* [f. PLACK + -LESS.] Without a plack; penniless.

1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xvi, Poor plackless devils like myself. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 161 In cottages Where poor folk plackless gae.

Placo- (plā'ko), before a vowel *plac-*, combining form of Gr. *πλατός, πλακ-* a flat plate, tablet, entering into various scientific words.

Placobranchiid (-kīd) [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], one of the *Placobranchia*, a division of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills covering the upper surface of the lobes and back; so **Placobranchoid** (-koid) *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Placobranchia* **Placoderm** [Gr. *δέρμα* skin] *a.*, having the skin encased in broad flat bony plates, as certain fossil fishes; of or belonging to the *Placodermata* or *Placodermi*, an order of Palæozoic fishes having the head and pectoral region thus protected; *sb.* one of the *Placodermata*; so **Placodermal**, **Placodermatous** *adjs.*; **Placodermoid** *a.*, resembling the placoderms in form or structure.

Placodont [Gr. *ὀδὸν* tooth] *a.*, of or belonging to the *Placodontia*, a division of fossil saurians having thickly-set short flat palatal teeth; *sb.* (also **Placodontid**), a reptile belonging to the *Placodontia*, so **Placodontoid** *a.*, resembling the placodonts in form or structure. **Placognoid** [GANOID] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placognoides*, a division of fossil Devonian fishes, having the head and part of the body protected by large ganoid plates; *sb.*, a fish of the *Placognoides*; also **Placognoidæan** *a.* and *sb.* **Placophoran** [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placophora*, a sub-order of molluscs, sometimes

made a primary division, comprising only the CHIRONES (*Polyplacophora*); *sb.* one of the *Placophora*, a chiton, so *Placophorous* *a.*

1859-65 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2). **Placodermus*, .. Dr. Pander's term for the bony-plated or bone-encased fishes of the Old Red Sandstone. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 239 The placoderm was destined to disappear with the Devonian period. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palaont.* (ed. 3) II 1000 Points in which the Silurians resemble the *Placodermatous Ganoids. *Ibid.* 921 It has been suggested that the *Placodermatous Ganoids were closely related to the Ascidian Invertebrates. 1889 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII 124 1/2 The *placoganoid and ganoid, heterocercal and notochordal fishes of the Devonian. 1892 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii 276 Placoganoids, having the body covered with plates instead of scales. 1897 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vii 254 During the latter part of the Silurian epoch the .. Placoganoids make their appearance.

Placodine, *dim.* Also *placodite*. [ad Ger. *plakodin* (A. Brethaupt 1841), f. Gr. *πλακώδης* flat, cake-like, f. *πλατέ*, *πλακ-* tablet, cake.] A name given, on the supposition of its being a native mineral, to an arsenide of nickel, Ni_4As_2 , now considered to be a furnace-product.

1856 Eng. *Cycl.* IV 361 1/2 Placodine (Arsenuret of Nickel). Primary form an oblique rhombic prism. 1886 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Placodine*, *placodite*.

Placoid (plæk'oid), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. Gr. *πλατέ*, *πλακ-* flat plate, tablet. see -oid. Cf. F. *Placodes*, in mod. L. form *Placodes*, name given by Agassiz, 1833, to certain fishes, on account of the plate-like appearance of their scales (The earliest derivative in Eng. was app. *placodean*)]

A. adj.

1 Having the form of a plate; applied to the horny scales and tubercles of the *Placodes*. See B. 1844 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* iv 73 One kind of scale, for instance the Placoid or broad plated scale, is found to characterize all the cartilaginous fishes of Cuvier except the sturgeon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro 68 The dermal exo-skeleton may take the form of placoid or spiny dentinal formations. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 349 Very young individuals possess a series of small 'placoid' spines. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 411 The primitive form (= the exoskeleton) occurs in the shape of dermal teeth (= placoid scales), similar in structure and development to oral teeth.

2 Having placoid scales, of or pertaining to the *Placodes*: see B.

1847 Nat. *Encycl.* I. 136 A genus of fossil Placoid fishes. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 275 The first order, or Placoid, have the skin irregularly covered with plates of enamel, sometimes large, as in the rays, sometimes reduced to small points, as in the sharks. 1886 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 21 The distinctions between placoid and ganoid fishes are vague.

B. sb. A fish of the division *Placodes*, containing the sharks and rays, distinguished by having the skin protected by irregularly disposed bony scales, sometimes bearing spines.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1858) 473 The mere detached teeth and spines of placoids. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 96 The Placoids or shark-like fishes.

Hence *Placoid* *a.* *rare*; *Placoid* *dean* *a.* and *sb.* 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. xiii 269 note, *Placoidians*. Fishes of this Order are characterized by having their skin covered irregularly with plates of enamel [etc.] *Ibid.* 283 Genera of the first and second orders [Placoidian and Ganoidian] ceased suddenly. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 207 When fishes came, the first forms were those ganoid and placoid types which correspond with the early fossil condition of higher oideis. 1849 SMART *Dict. Suppl.*, *Placoidians*.

Placuart, obs. form of **PLACARD**.

Plaquo, variant of **PLAQUE**.

Placula (plæk'ulä), *Biol.* [mod. L., dim. from Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακ-* tablet, plate.] Name for the embryo of *Calcepongia* at that stage in its development when it has the form of a plate or disk. Hence *Placular*, *Placulate* *adjs.*, having the form of a placula.

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 89 The primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diploplacula. *Ibid.* 97 The embryo of *Calcepongia* is also a placula until the same stage. *Ibid.* 130 A full-grown, primitive, placulate form. 1895 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Placula*, *Placulate*.

Plad, *Pladding*, obs. ff. **PLAD**, **PLAIDING**.

† **Pladding**, ? variant of **plating**, **PLATTING**.

1711 KEN *Diamond Poet* Wks 1721 IV. 305 The Garlands are begun of Pladding fine, Our Wedding-clothes are made, which richly shine.

Pladge, obs. Sc. variant of **PLEDGE**.

Pladman, var. of **PLAIDMAN**, Highlander.

|| **Plafond** (plafon). *Arch.* Also 7 **plafound**, 7-9 **plafond**, 8 **plafond**. [F. *plafond* (+ *plafond*) a ceiling (1559 in Hatz-Dam.), f. *plat* flat + *fond* bottom.]

1. A ceiling, either flat or vaulted; usually as enriched with paintings; hence, a painting executed on a ceiling. + *In* *plafond*, on the ceiling.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* II. ix 170 Also they do rarely well about Plafonds and upon Ground works. 1670 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* I. 87 The roof, as all gilt, and set with curious pictures in Plafound. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb.* (1703) 97 The Plafond is handsomely painted. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 33 (1723) 192 The whole Plafond or Ceiling. 1801 FUSSELL in *Lech. Paint.* II. (1848) 398 The plafonds, panels, and cupolas, of palaces and temples. 1835

WILLIS *Pencilings* xiii 102 Naked female figures fill every plafond.

2 (See quotes.)

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clair's Treat. Archit.* I 52 The Plafond or Soffit of the Cornice. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Plafond* or *Plafond*, also the underside of the projection of the larmier of the cornice, generally any soffit.

|| **Plaga** (plä'gä), *Zool.* [L. *pläga* blow, stroke, wound, stripe, a. Gr. *πληγή*, Doric *πλάγä* blow, stroke.] A stripe of colour. 1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV xlii 286 Plaga. A long and large spot. 1895 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Plaga*, also *Zool.*, a stripe of colour.

Plagal (plä'gäl), *a. Mus.* [ad. med. L. *plagalis* (whence It. *plagale*, F., Ger. *plagal*), f. med. L. *plaga* the plagal mode (Du Cange), app. a back-formation from med. L. *plagiarius*, a med. Gr. *πλάγιος* plagal (*πλάγιος ὄξος* a plagal mode), in class Gr. 'oblique', f. *πλάγιος* side (Cf. Ger. *Seitenon* a plagal mode).]

a. In *Gregorian Music*, Applied to those ecclesiastical modes which have their sounds comprised between the dominant and its octave, the final being near the middle of the compass. b. *Plagal cadence*, that form of perfect cadence in which the chord of the subdominant (major or minor) immediately precedes that of the tonic. In both senses opposed to **AUTHENTIC**.

1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* Annot. Every song, which in the middle hath an eight about the final keye, is of an authentic tune, if not it is a plagal. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 13 Every Song in the beginning, using straight beyond the final Note to a Fifth, is Authentic but that which falls straight way to a Third, or a Fourth, under the final Key, is *Plagall*. 1796 BURNETT *Mem. Metastasio* III 107 If you find yourself involved in the difficulties of the Plagal tones, I am not among the Authentic. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI 99 1/2 There is another kind of Cadence, to which the name *Plagal* is given. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xiii 154 If the piece is serious and solemn .. it is usual, especially in sacred pieces, to add to it a plagal cadence. 1880 ROCKSTON in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 760 1/2 S. Gregory added to these Modes four others, directly derived from them, and hence called *Plagal Modes*.

Plagard (e), **plagart**, obs. forms of **PLACARD**.

Plagate (plä'gät), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pläga* (see above) + -ATE.] Having a plaga or plague; marked with a streak or streaks.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Plage** 1. *Obs.* Also 4 **plaa**, 6 **plague**. [a. OF. *plage* region (1290 in Hatz-Darm.) = late L. *plagia* (see Du Cange) a plain, shore, prop. adj. (*plaga regio*), f. *plaga* a region. So It. *plaggia*.

Hatz-Darm. take *plage* in the sense 'littoral tract, shore' to represent *plaga*, but in the sense 'region, extent of land' to be a learned formation from *plaga*.]

1. A region, district, clime; sometimes, a zone. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 445 Payens that conquered al aboute The plages of the North. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 53 The pounce Landesene, whiche longede somme tyme to the Marches, dothe diuide Northumbelonde from that other plage. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 185 King Henry nested and strengthened him and his ayres in the North regions and boreal plage. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv, From the frozen plage of Heaven. 1613 PURKIN *Pilgrimage* viii. 1. 602 A Plage, plagued with scorching heats.

2. Any one of the four principal directions or quarters of the compass, direction, side.

138a WYCLIF *Ezech.* vii. 2 Ende cometh up on the foure plagis, or parties, of the ethre [1388 on foure cōtēis of the lond]. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 5 The 4 quarters of this astrelabie, deuoyded after the 4 principal plagis or quarters of the firmament. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 115 The mownte of Calauye is at the north plage of the mownte of Syon. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 195 Ane dyn I hard approaching. Quhill mouit fia the plagne Septentrional. 1590 *Serpent of Deuys* Cj, A large Commet [= comet] of stremes, whose branches reacht on the foure plagues, on the firmament. 1652 J. WRIGHT in *Canus Nat. Paradox* vii 151 Heavens alter the motion of your spheres, and thou Sun .. go take thy Resting-place in the Oriental plage.

3. One of the divisions or parts of a church, esp. a transept. *rare*.

[c. 1214 GAUF. DE COLDINGHAM in *Scriptores Tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) II. 11 *ad orientalem ejusdem ecclesie plagam* (i. e. the triapsidal east end)] 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 1903 23 He lieth buried in the north plage. *Ibid.* 30 Johne Hemmyngbrowgh lieth buried in the south plage.

† **Plage** 2. *Obs.* *rare* = 1. Also **plague**. [ad L. *plaga* net, snare.] A net, snare, toil.

1608 TORSILL *Serpentis* 273 Spyders, hang their threds in ayre aboute, By plagis [1658 plagis] vntseene to th' eye of man [Here *threds* and *plagis* seem to be erroneously transposed. The Latin rendered is, Sed hinc hinc demensibus plagis In aere appendunt.]

Plage, obs. form of **PLAQUE**, **PLEDGE**.

Plageat, -et, -ette, obs. forms of **PLEDGET**.

Plager, ? error for **plaget**, **PLEDGET**, pad, plug. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 164 Wet the bands, and plagers in Oxycratum. *Ibid.* 167 He sprinkled the Plagers with Oxycratum and red wine.

† **Plagiarian**, *a. Obs.* *rare* [f. as **PLAGIARY** + -AN.] Of or pertaining to plagiaries or man-stealers.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plagiarian Law* (*plagiaria lex*), a law made against these men [plagiaries], &c. 1706 PHILLIPS *Plagiarian*, as The Plagiarian Law; a Law made against Plagiaries.

Plagiari, *a. rare*. [f. as **PLAGIARY** + -ICAL.] = **PLAGIARISTIC**.

1887 HALLIWELL *Shaks* (ed. 7) II 281 Without incurring the smallest risk of a plagiarial imputation.

Plagiarism (plä'dziäriz'm). [f. as **PLAGIARY** + -ISM.]

1. The action or practice of plagiarizing; the wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of the ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.) of another.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Distribut.* 23 Were you afraid to bee challenged for plagiarism? 1716 M. DAVIS *Athen. Brit.* II To Rdr. 46 A good Plea to any Charge of Plagiarism or Satyrism. 1753 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 95 ¶ 9 Nothing can be more unjust than to charge an author with plagiarism merely because he makes his personages act as others in like circumstances have done. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 257 If an author is once detected in borrowing, he will be suspected of plagiarism ever after. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. vi. 542 A certain unity of design which is inconsistent with extensive plagiarism.

2 A purloined idea, design, passage, or work.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 260 He found the song, to be 'a most flagrant plagiarism from Handel'. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Mlt. Philos.* (ed. 2) I 98 A Theaturgist whom they had created, to convince the world that the Christian church was a plagiarism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. 22, They are full of plagiarisms, inappropriately borrowed.

Plagiarist (plä'dziärist). [f. **PLAGIARY** + -IST.] One who plagiarizes, one who is guilty of plagiarism.

1674 R. GODFREY *In & Ab. Physic* 56 The Author (I should say the Collector or Plagiarist). 1779 BURRIDGE *Critic* i, A dexterous plagiarist might take out some of the best things in my tragedy, and put them into his own comedy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1864) 123 The poorest of all plagiarists, the plagiarists of words. 1866-7 BAKING GOULD *Cat. Myths Mod. Ages, Antich.* & *Pope Joan* (1894) 171 The story spread among the mediæval chroniclers, who were great plagiarists.

Hence **Plagiari** *stio* *a.*, characteristic of a plagiarist; pertaining to or characterized by plagiarism; whence **Plagiari** *stically* *adv.*

1821 WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 150 The whole series was cold, commonplace, and plagiaristic. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII 93 They .. have very unhandsumely and plagiaristically anticipated my own original lucubrations. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 545 There is risk .. in any or all of these plagiaristic devices.

Plagiarize (plä'dziärize), *v.* [f. **PLAGIARY** + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To practise plagiarism upon; to take and use as one's own the thoughts, writings, or inventions of another. (With the thing, rarely the person, as object.)

1716 M. DAVIS *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physic* 29 Manto or Daphnes, Tiresias the Priest's Daughter, who will or paraphras'd in such excellent Strains, some of the .. Oracles at the Temple of the Delphians, that they were worth to be plagiariz'd by Homer himself. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 783, I do not mean to say that they are plagiariz'd (let me coin the word, for I do not like to say stolen) from *Mim.* See. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* v, For oft I talk'd with him apart, And told him of my choice, Until he plagiariz'd a heart, And answer'd with a voice. 1888 G. A. SHERKSHIRE in *Athenaeum* 25 Feb. 243 1/2 Mr. Kirby seeks to create the impression that I plagiarized Uplaval.

2 *intr.* To practise or commit plagiarism.

1832 LYTON *Eugene A.* i. vi, I cannot plagiarize from any scholastic designs you might have been giving vent to. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 279 Little wits that plagiarize are but pickpockets, great wits that plagiarize are conquerors.

Hence **Plagiarization** = **PLAGIARISM** 1; **Plagiarizer** = **PLAGIARIST**.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 473 Plagiarizers have stolen their thoughts. 1884 *Athenaeum* 3 May 575 1/2 No direct plagiarism from his German model.

Plagiary (plä'dziärī), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *plagiarius* one who abducts the child or slave of another, a kidnapper, a seducer; also (Mart. i. 53. 9) a literary thief. Cf. late L. *plagium* kidnapping, *plagiare* to kidnap. So F. *plagiare* (16th c.) a plagiarist.]

A. sb. + 1. A kidnapper, a man-stealer. *Obs.*

1653 PURKIN *Pilgrimage* iii. iii 199 In the time of his childhood, he was by some Plagiary stolne away from his friends. 1626 H. KING *Serm. Delicere* 46 How many be there .. that, like Plagiaries, make .. their trade to hunt and catch men? 1697 H. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* x. 16 No Israelite would buy him, and therefore such Plagiaries wold him to Men of other Nations.

2 = **PLAGIARIST**.

1601 B. JONSON *Forlaster* iv. iii, Why? the ditt' is all borrowed; 'tis Horaces, but him plagiary. 1649 J. M. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. ad. Sect. viii 119 He that is a Plagiary of others titles or offices, and dresses himself with their beauties. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1847) 125, I am glad you have discovered those authors that are plagiarizers. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 85 ¶ 7 Compilers and plagiarizers are encouraged, who give us again what we had before. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* six. IV. 354 Blount was one of the most unscrupulous plagiarists that ever lived.

3. = **PLAGIARISM** 1; literary theft. [Cf. -ARY B. I.]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 22 Plagiare had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. 1688 G. LANGBANE (title) *Momus Triumphans*; or, the Plagiaries of the English Stage; Exposed in a catalogue of all the Comedies, Operas, &c. 1775 SHERRIDAN *Rivals* Pref. My first wish in attempting a play was to avoid every appearance of plagiary. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 52

No parasitic rhymester .. ever uttered a more parrot-like note of plagiary

b. = PLAGIARISM 2.

1677 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* etc. 108 Hoping to find better Markets for their Plagiaries and Depredations 1828 HOBHOUSE *List Illustr.* (ed. 2) 415 The plagiaries, if they may so be called, are inserted with considerable taste and effect 1865 *Athenaeum* 13 May 68/1 Their attitudes are not plagiaries

4. *Conid.*, as *plagiary-like* (adj.) or adv.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 117 Taken out of the prints of Albert Durer not for want of invention and plagiary like.

B. *adv.* †1. Kidnapping, man stealing *rare*—1

1673 E. BROWN *Trav.* (1685) 49 Some [fell into that condition] by Treachery, some by Chance of War; others by Plagiary and Man-stealing 1617

†2. That plagiaries, plagiarizing *Obs.*

1597-8 BF *HALL* Sat. IV. 11 84 Alike to thee as lieve As an *has ego* from old Petrarch's spright Unto a plagiary sonnet wright. 1620 — *Non. Mar. Clergy* i § 26 The plagiary priest, having stole this whole passage verbatim out of Bellarmine. 1662 STURLING *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 2 This was the Plagiary Prophet.

3. Obtained by plagiarism; plagiarized. ? *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 14 Nought .. but plagiary stuff. By which they purchase praise and money 1796 MORRIS *Amer. Geog.* I 561 A quondam, by Mr Godfrey, called by the plagiary name of Hadley, quondam 1820 *Illustr. in London* IV 162 Second-hand puns and plagiary remarks

Hence **Plagiaryship**, the function or action of a plagiarist, plagiarism.

1661 FULLER *Worthies in Warwick.* (1662) 128 Rider after Thomas his death, set forth his Dictionary, the same in effect, under his own Name, being but little disguised with any Additions. Such Plagiary ship will become Authors or Plagiarists.

Plagiast, *rare*—1. [ad. law L. *plagiatus* kidnapped, f. late L. *plagiare* to kidnap. So f. *plagiat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)] Man-stealing, kidnapping.

1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX 316 The impressment of seamen .. is no better than what civilians call *plagiat*, a crime punishable with death by all civilized nations

Plagiator (plā'gī-ā-tōr), *rare*. [a. L. *plagiator* kidnapper, f. *plagiare*. see prec.] = PLAGIARIST 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Rydberg's Tent. Mythol.* 51 The poet Homer in his works was a true plagiator 1889 JACOBUS *Essays* 11 Admetus (forget his rôle of plagiator

Plagihedral (plā'gī-ā-hī-drāl, -he drāl), *a.* *Cryst.* Also **plagiedral**. [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *ἔδρα* seat, base.] Having certain faces obliquely situated; also said of such faces.

1805-7 R. JAMISON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 212 [A crystal is said to be] Plagihedral .. when it has facets which are situated obliquely 1853 PERKINS *Pol. Light* (1854) 257-8 In that form of quartz termed by Haüy *plagihedral*, it has been found that when the unsymmetrical or plagihedral faces lean to the right, the polarization is right handed, and *vice versa*. 1895 STOKES *MASSKELVINE Crystallogr.* 316 A crystal of quartz will, if right-handed, present on three alternate quons at each end of the prism plagihedral faces arranged in the form of a right-handed screw.

Plagio- (plā'gī-ō, plā'gī-ō-), before a vowel or *h* plagi-, comb. form, repr. Gr. *πλάγιος* oblique, slanting, f. *πλάγιος* side. **Plagioclinal** *a.* [Gr. *κλίω*-*κλω* to incline], applied to mountain structure, when the strike of the rock runs across the axis of elevation. **Plagiodont** *a.* [Gr. *δόντις* tooth], having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in converging lines, as in some serpents. **Plagiograph** [-GRAPH], an instrument for reproducing a plan, diagram, etc., in a position at a given angle from the original.

1879 CALLAWAY in *Geol. Mag.* VI 221 A plagioclinal axis is not necessarily Precambrian, but its transverse strike should suggest inquiry. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiodont 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plagiocephalic (plā'gī-ō-sē-fā-lik), *a.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *κεφαλή* head + -IC.]

a. *Anthropol.* (See quot.)

1874 BUSK in *Yrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* III 90 note, LINNÆUS's term plagiocephalic is emphatically descriptive of the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races.

b. *Path.* Characterized by plagiocephaly.

1878 BARTLEY *tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 178 The obliquely oval or plagiocephalic deformity. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Idiocy, plagiocephalic*, one of Shuttleworth's divisions including idiots with heads so distorted that the features lie in an oblique plane

So **Plagiocephalous** = prec. b; **Plagiocephaly**, oblique deformity of the skull, consisting in the greater development of the anterior part on one side and of the posterior part on the other.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiocephalous, Plagiocephaly. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagiocephalous*, having the skull awry, the result of asymmetrical development, and the premature synostosis of the frontal with one of the parietal bones. *Id.*, *Plagiocephaly*, the condition of being plagiocephalous

Plagiocitrite (plā'gī-ō-sī-trī-tē), *Min.* [Named 1879, f. PLAGIO- + L. *citrus* citron + -ITR-1.] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and other bases, found in monoclinic or triclinic lemon-yellow crystals.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 9) 975.

Plagioclase (plā'gī-ō-sī-klāz), *Min.* [Named 1847, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *κλάσις* fracture, cleavage.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 802 *Plagioclase*, Breit haupt's name for the group of trichine feldspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 In the case of plagioclase the crystals exhibit numerous bands of different colours 1903 *Geikie's Text. Bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 200 The Plagioclase rocks

Plagioclastic (-klā'stik), *a. Min.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *κλαστός* broken, cloven + -IC.] Having oblique cleavage Opp. to ORTHOCLASTIC.

1869 GEIKIE in *Edinb. Geol. Soc. Jrnl.* II 5 Plagioclastic feldspars 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The plagioclastic or those in which the cleavage planes intersect at angles other than 90° 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagioclastic*, breaking obliquely

Plagionite (plā'gī-ō-nī-tē), *Min.* [ad. G. *πλαγιονίτης* (G. Rosé 1833), f. Gr. *πλάγιος*, -ov oblique + -ITR-1.] A sulphide of lead and antimony occurring in monoclinic thick tabular crystals of a blackish grey colour.

1835 Thomson's *Records Gen. Sci.* I 271 *Plagionite*.—The crystals of this mineral belong to the triclinic tetragonal prismatic system of Beudant 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 *Plagionite*, a sulphantimonite of lead occurring at Wolfsberg in the Harz.

Plagiostome (plā'gī-ō-sī-ōm), *sō. (a.)* [a. F. *plagiostome*, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] A member of the *Plagiostomi*, cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks and rays, which have the mouth placed transversely beneath the snout.

1824 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Plagiostomes*, a tribe of Cartilaginous fishes. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 117/4 Affinities with the *Cestracion* amongst existing Plagiostomes 1860 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I 5 [The Sharks and] their kindred chondropterygians or plagiostomes—the Rays 1881 GUNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII 667/4 No detached undoubted tooth of a Plagiostome .. has been discovered in the Ludlow deposits

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Plagiostomous

1835 R. WILLIS in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 115/1 The cartilaginous plagiostomous fishes

So **Plagiostomatous** (*rare*), **Plagiostomous** *adj.*, or of pertaining to the plagiostomes; having the mouth situated transversely beneath the snout

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plagiostomous*, plagiostomous 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII 116/1 A genus of plagiostomous cartilaginous fishes called *Oncichus* 1881 SLEEV in *Cassell's Nat. Hist* V. 38 The Rays form the second division of the Plagiostomous fishes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plagiostomous*

Plagiotropic (plā'gī-ō-trōp'ik), *a. Bot.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *τροπικός* inclined, f. *τροπέω* turning.]

Said of members or organs of plants, the two halves of which react differently to the influences of light, gravitation, and other external forces, and which therefore take up an oblique position opp. to ORTHOTROPIC. Hence **Plagiotropically** *adv.*

Plagiotropism, the condition or character of being plagiotropic

1882 VINN *tr. Sachs Bot. App.* 954 Sachs points out .. that most monosymmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical organs present .. dorsal and ventral halves .. of different internal structure. When this is the case the two halves react differently to external forces (light, gravity, etc.) and the organ is, according to his terminology, plagiotropic .. some polysymmetrical organs are plagiotropic also 1886 — *Physiol. Plants* 502 The plagiotropism of dorsiventral organs, such as shoots and leaves, is the resultant expression of the effect of light and of gravity upon them, promoted, in many cases, by their own weight.

|| **Plagium** (plā'gī-ūm). [L. *plagium* kidnapping: see PLAGIARY.]

1. *Civil Law* Kidnapping, man-stealing.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 395 Now they commit the offence called *Plagium*, that is to saie, manstealing. 1678 T. JONES *Hearts & its Right Sov.* 340 Such depredations and reprisals, and plagiums. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 454/2 In the civil law, the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children, which was called *plagium*, was punished with death. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. iv*, 'Pardon me', said Pledell, 'it is *plagium*, and *plagium* is felony'.

†2. = PLAGIARISM 1 and 2 *Obs.*

a 1639 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 8 Neither their writings shalbe preiudiced by mine, nor mine thought a Plagium out of theirs. 1673 B. OLEY *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.*, I shame not to tell this because I think it no *plagium*

Plagose (plā'gō-s), *a.* [ad. L. *plagōs-us*, f. *plaga* a stroke: see -OSE.] Inclined to flog, fond of flogging (*humorous*).

1863 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I 23 Miss Harriet's plague propensity. 1875 — *From Midnight to Midn.* III ix. 160 His preceptor, plague and stern

So **Plagosity**, inclination to flog.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I xv § 4 (1622) 161 His notable tyranny and plagosity.

Plague (plā'g), *sō. Forms: 4 plaage, 4-7 plague, 6 plag, Sc. plagge, plag, 6- plague, (7) plague, [M.E. *plage*, a. OF. *plage* (14th c.), *plague* (15th c.) stroke, wound, ad. L. *plaga* stroke, wound (= Doic. Gr. *πλάγᾱ*, Attic *πληγή* stroke, blow), in late L. *plague*, pestilence, infection (Vulgate), f. root *plag-* of L. *plangere*, Gr. *πλῆγναι*, *πλῆσσειν* to strike. OF. *plage* and *plague* were learned formations on L. *plaga*, the phonetic descendant of which was *plaise* wound.]*

†1. A blow, a stroke; a wound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exh.* xxiv. 16, V take fto thee the desytable thing of thin eyen in *plage* [glass or wounde, Vulg. in *plaga*, 1611 with a stroke]. — *Luke* xii 47 Forsothe thilke ser-

uant that knew the wille of his lord .. schal be betun with many woundis [w. plagis, or woundis] 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 31 Plage comounly is taken for an old wounde. 1538 FOLIE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I App. lxxviii 208 You say, I make many plagues, but lay little or no salve to heal them. In very deed I make never a plague, when I discover those that be made already.

2. An affliction, calamity, evil, 'scourge', *esp.* a visitation of divine anger or justice, a divine punishment; often with reference to 'the ten plagues' of Egypt.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 18 Of thes thre plagis the thridde part of men is slayn, of fiji, and of smoke, and of brunston *Ibid.* xvi 21 Men blasfemed God for the plague of hayl 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Roll)* II 320 Egipte was smytyn with x. plagis and diseases 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii viii 23 As the bub or plag of fell tempest, .. Drivis by firs throw the sey to the land 1535 COVERDALE *2nd* ix 14 Let my people go, els wyl I at this tyme sende all my plagis [Wyclif venuances] vpon thy people 1540-54 CROKE *Ps* (Percy Soc.) 43 From all plagis safe thy honis shalbe 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, For fayre weher*, This plague of rayne and waters 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 245 God of his meice remoue thr plagis from yow al. 1607 HILSON *Wks.* I 452 Sometime the plague lighteth vpon him, which Dauid prayeth for vpon his enemies. 1774 GOLDSMID. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 346 The inhabitants turn what seem a plague to their own advantage. Locusts are eaten. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xiii III 238 A plague of gnats 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii III 216 The plague of the brass money

b. In weakened sense. Anything causing trouble, annoyance, or vexation; a nuisance; *colloq.* trouble.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 400 In the province of Chiquito, even at this day they meete with this plague of Confessors or *Pchuris* 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xvii 187 She has her plagues in giving me plague 1818 SCOTT *Ut. Mtd.* xxvi, Deil a brute or body about my house but I can manage when I like .. but I can seldom be at the plague. 1825 Houlston *Juvenile Tracts* xviii *Imag. Troubles* 9 She disliked sules, she found it such a plague to get over them 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, The plague of the thing is, nobody could drive a cartiage there to-night but me 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 92 Spinach is an annual, whose tendency to run to seed in dry weather makes it the plague of the gardener

c. Applied to a person or animal (in serious, or in weakened sense - cf. b).

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i (1895) 53 That one couetous and unsuitable commandeant and verye plague of his natyue contrey 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 77 Speake ynge heie .. of the Cardinall of Yorke, he calleth hym the plague of Englande. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* iii. 237 This flying Plague (to mark its quality), *Orestes* the Grecians call *Asyus*, we 1709 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* ii. 369 What a Plague to Society is a Man who has written a Book 1821 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* ii, Arthur, you plague, why don't you find something to do?

3. A general name for any malignant disease with which men or beasts are stricken.

†a. An individual affliction or disease. *Obs.*

In Bible translations used, after *plaga* of the Vulgate, for the 'infection' of leprosy, and also in the 1611 version for the external diseased spots

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xii. 2 A man in whos skynne and flesh were sprongun dyverse colour, or bleyne, other any thing lityng, that is to seie, a plague of lepre, he shal be brougt forth to Aaron. 1460-70 *Bk. Quene's Peace* 24 Pese plagis of pestilence pat ben vncurable. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 She felt in her body that she was healed off the plague. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xii. 3 The Priest shall looke on the plague in the skynne of the flesh .. and when the haire in the plague is turned white, and the plague in sight be deeper then the skin of his flesh, it is a plague of leprosie. 1672 JONSSON *New Eng. Rarities* 3 That said Disease called there the Plague of the Back, but with us *Emphema*.

b. *esp.* An infectious disease or epidemic attended with great mortality; a pestilence.

1548-9 [see 4]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Heading of prayer), In the tyme of any common plague or sicknesse, 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* iii. 722 From the vicious Air, and vickly Skies, A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* xci. v. Nor to thy healthful Dwelling shall Any infectious Plague draw nigh. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII 338 Instructions how to communicate and to treat this plague [small-pox] 1866 [see CARMEL-PLAGUE] 1871 NATURE *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I viii 246 The famous 'plagues', which ravaged Europe, were forms of typhus fever. 1887 T. F. TOUT in *Dict. Nat. Eng.* IX. 414/1 The 'yellow plague' which was then [an. 664] devastating Northumbria.

c. *spec.* The plague, the oriental or bubonic plague. (Cf. PEST 1.)

[1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 279 The plaig of the pestilence mannt vehementlie regnis in Danskyn] 1601 DOLMAN *La Prémance. Fr. Acad.* (1658) III 802 Their sharpe ruice is very good against the plague. 1622 WOODALL *Swif. Haste Wks.* (1653) 323 The Plague is a disease venomous and contagious. 1665 FERRIS *Diary* 22 July, His servant died of a bubo on his right groine, and two spots on his right thigh, which is the plague 1722 De Foe *Plague* 1 It was about the beginning of September, 1664, that I .. heard, that the plague was returned again in Holland 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I 411 No nation was ever long engaged in a war with the Turks without taking the plague 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. Some Muslims even shut themselves up during the prevalence of plague. 1876 BRISTOWE *The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 190 Plague (*Pestilencia*). A contagious fever, closely resembling typhus in its symptoms, but distinguished from it by the absence of any true rash, and by the development of buboes and carbuncles.

d. In imprecations. A plague take, plague on, upon, of, may a pestilence or mischief take or light upon, also in exclamations of impatience: *What the (a) plague, how the plague*. Cf. PEST 1 b, PESTILENCE 4, POX, etc.

a 1566 EDWARDS *Danion & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 202

A plague take Damon and Pithias! 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* ii. 1. 94. I am hurt. A plague a both the Houses. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 39 What a plague means ye to colt me thus? 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King Wks* 1730 I 59 Now, what the plague becomes of jure divino? 1713 SWIFT *Frenshy J. Dennis Wks* 1755 III. 1. 143 Plague on't. I am damnable afraid, he is mad in earnest 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv. 1. What the plague do you send me of your fool's errand for? 1870 tr. *Erckmann Chatrian's Waterloo* 115 There he is come back worse than ever-plague on him.

4. *attrib* and *Comb* (chiefly from 3c) a Simple attributive, as *plague bacillus*, *botch*, *contagion*, *corpse*, *death*, *den*, *germ*, *infection*, *nurse*, *patient*, *scar*, *time*, *virus*, *year*, etc.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com Prayer, Communion of Sick*, Specially in the plague tyme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* ii. viii. 41 That in the plague time no shippe .. do enter into their port. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St Paul's* II 154 A closed litter, .. evidently containing a plague patient. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 12 Pasteur proved that the plague corpuscles might be incipient in the egg. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 500 The whole mortality was 452, of which by far the most were plague burials. 1892 *The Years* 1545 and 1546 were also plague-years in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 4/2 A plague officer, .. while on plague duty, has been stoned to death at Hindupur. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 Kitasato has stated that the plague bacillus perishes in four days when dried on cover glasses.

b. instrumental, objective, etc., as *plague beleaguered*, *-breeding*, *-free*, *-infected*, *-poisoning*, *-proof*, *-smitten*, *-stricken*, *-stuffed*, etc., adjs.

1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnassus* iv. ii. 1699 A plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all miquitie. 1646 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 34 Nor sword, nor famine, nor plague poisoning air. 1722 *De For Plague* (1756) 265 The People of London thought themselves so Plague-free now, that they were past all Admonitions. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chas.* xxxiii. As in a plague-beleaguered town. 1854 *Fall Mail* G. 10 Sept. 4/2 A plague-proof variety has alone survived. 1897 *Review of Rev.* 5 The rinderpest, .. introduced .. by plague-smitten cattle. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 151 He found in the soil forming the floor of plague-haunted houses, .. a bacterium.

c. Special combinations. *plague-bill*, an official return of the deaths caused by the plague in any district; *plague-cake*, an amulet worn as a protection against the plague; *plague-house*, a house marked as having inmates infected with the plague; *plague-mark* = *PLAQUE-SPOT* 1 (Webster 1864); *plague pipe*, a small clay pipe in which tobacco was smoked as a disinfectant during the great plague of 1665; *plague pit*, a deep pit for the common burial of plague victims; *plague saint*, a saint especially invoked by those afflicted with the plague; † *plague-stripe* = *PLAQUE-SPOT* 1; † *plague-water*, an infusion of various herbs and roots in spirits of wine, of supposed efficacy against the plague. See also *PLAQUE-SORE*, *PLAQUE-SPOT*. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 295 There are two other 'plague bills extant, for August 1535. 1604 F. HERING *Med. Defence* Biv, Empoisoned Amulets, or 'Plague-cakes. 1665 *Perris Diary* 28 June, I observed several 'plague houses in King's Street. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 The small 'plague, or 'elfin' pipes, as they are variously called, of the time of the Restoration. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 8/2 Some 'Plague pipes', so called owing to their being smoked at the time of the great Plague of London, were excavated at Hackney yesterday. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St Paul's* I. 300 In Finsbury fields 'plague pits had been dugged and pest houses erected. 1898 *Daily News* 1 June 3/6 Venice is saved by the intercession of her patron, St Mark, her local 'plague-saints, Sebastian and Rocco. 1713 SPERBERG *Phil. Trans* XXVIII 124 *Vidues*, or 'Plague Stripes, were infallible Signs of Death. 1665 *Perris Diary* 20 July, My Lady Cartet did this day give me a bottle of 'plague-water home with me. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, *Plague-Water*, *Aqua epidemica*, is prepared from the roots of masterwort, angelica, penny, and butter-but; viper-grass, Virginia snake-root, rue, rosemary, balm, [etc.], the whole is infused in spirit of wine, and distilled.

Plague (plāg), v. [f. *PLAQUE* sb. Cf late L. *plāgare* to strike, wound. So Ger. *Du. plagen*. (Caxton's spelling *plaghe* was from M Du *plagen*.)] 1. *trans* To afflict with plague or calamity (esp. in reference to divine punishment); to torment, harass. *Perh.* sometimes, like L. *plāgare*, to strike (quots. 1538, 1545). Now rare or arch.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii (Arb) 70, I shold do grete synne. I am aferde god sholde plaghe me [orig. Iek hebbe anxt god die soude mi plagen]. 1525 COVERDALE *Yer.* xv. 4, I will scate them aboute also in all kingdomes and londes to be plagued. 1538 BALE *Brefe Com.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I 212 Though he lo this daye hath plaged man with the rod. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* in *Three Primers* (1848) 501, I am all to plagued and beaten. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 571 The cornis of this instant yer, .. being at Goddis plesour plagit and spilt with weat. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commu.* 539 This Countrey .. plagued with three bad neighbours, viz. the Turkes, the Tartars, and the Cossaks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 505 Some one .. inspir'd With devilish machination might devise Like instrument to plague the Sons of men For sin. 1787 BEN-THAM *Def. Usury* 98 Christians were too intent on plaguing Jews. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 15 A Constitution plagued with sickness.

2. In weakened sense (chiefly *collog*): To 'torment', trouble, vex, tease, bother, annoy.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xli, If her nature and her wil be so That she will plague the man that loves her most. 1837 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 21, I will .. so plague the Metropoli-

callity of Yorke and Canterbury. 1658 A. FOX tr. *IVarts's Surg.* ii. xii. 94 Patients in this case are commonly plagued with a cough. 1727 GAY *Begg.* Op. i. viii, Husbands and wives plaguing one another. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II 171 What a dickens would you have more! I won't hear you, I won't be plagued. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 33 The big boys used to plague him, and he plagued the little ones. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 237, I cannot be plagued with this child any longer! It's past all bearing.

3. To infect with plague or pestilence *rare*. c. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE P. xi. 11, The noisome blast that plaguing straits Untoucht shall passe thee by. 1633, 1894 [see *PLAQUE* below]

Hence **Plagued** (plāgd) ppl a., afflicted, tormented; infected with plague (in quot. 1728 'confounded', 'cursed'; 'plaguy', so *plugged* in *U. S. dial.*, quot. 1887), *Plaguing* vbl sb. and ppl a. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 180 Make place for plants, give rowme for plagued men. 1581 DRARKE *Image* Irel ii. E. iv. *marg.*, The ioye of rebelles is in plaguing of true men. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI.* v. 11. 39 A plaguing mischeefe light on Charles, and thee. 1633 in *Kushw. Hist. Coll.* (1680) II 240, I will not set him at liberty no more than a plagued Man or a mad Dog. 1728 P. WALKER *Lyle Pedes* Pref. (1827) 26 Following the wicked, .. Example of their old plagued Resolution-Fathers. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Soc.* etc. (1888) 113 That plagued old cat's a-tryin' to drink out'n the water bucket. 1892 *Outing* (U. S.) July 320/2 My friends set out for Dover and the cholera plagued Continent.

Plague, var of *PLAGE* Obs., *PLAYOOK* Sc.

Plagueful (plāgfūl), a. 1516. [See -FUL] Full of or fraught with plague; pestilent.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 247 A plague-full humour, a fell banefull breath. Pours forth her poyson. 1610 *Mirr Mag.* John xxix, Plaguefull meteors did appeare

Plaguesome (plāg'səm), a. [See -LESS.] Free from plagues or the plague.

1847 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Plaguer (plāg'ar), v. [f. *PLAQUE* v. + -ER 1.] One who plagues or harasses.

1661 BROME *Catch Poems* 113 This is our time to be jolly; Our plagues and our plagues are both fled away. 1760 MAIR *Jyrd's Dict.* (1820) 392 *Vexator*, .. an harasser, a plager, [In modern Dicts.]

Plagueship, *nonce-wd.* [See -SHIP.] Humorous title for a troublesome person: cf. *PLAQUE* sb. 2c. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* i. 364 And grant her Plagueship never settle here.

Plaguesome (plāg'səm), a. Chiefly *collog.* [f. *PLAQUE* v or sb + -SOME.] That tends to plague or trouble; troublesome, vexatious, plaguy.

1828 BENTHAM *Mem & Corr Wks* 1843 X. 583 These recollections are always plaguesome. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 5 Ye plaguesome brat! 1880 B. ALKIMON *N. Anierly* xl, That plaguesome deed of appointment.

Hence **Plaguesomeness**. 1850 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1850) 150 Importuning even to plaguesomeness the cooperation of his brethren

Plague-sore. A sore caused by the plague. Also fig.

1580 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1099 Plague sores, *carbunculi*, *ulceri*, *placae*. 1605 SHAKS, *Learn* ii. iv. 227 Thou art a Byle, A plague sore, or embossed Carbuncle in My corrupted blood. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 358 Apply the lumps of dry figs to the plague sore. 1652 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ix M's Wks. 1851 VIII. 211 Being a public Enemy, and a Plague-sore to the common Liberty of Mankind. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Plague sore*, an ulcer resulting from a dabo occurring in the Plague.

Plague-spot.

1. A spot on the skin characteristic of the plague, or of some disease so called. Also fig.

1711 SHARPS *Charac.* (1737) II. 21 We do not .. say of any-one, that he is an ill man, because he has the plague-spots upon him. 1817 COLLINGS *Eng. Lit.* 37 It is .. unjust to fix the attention on a few separate poems with as much aversion as if they had been so many plague spots on the whole work. 1857-8 SEARS *Athas* xvii 147 The plague-spot of sin and imperfection.

2. A spot or locality infected with plague

[1861 FLO NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 22 [This] will enable the finger to be laid at once on the plague spots of the parish.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Plague spot*, a locality in which any Plague, in the general sense, is rife.

So **Plague-spotted** a., marked with plague-spots.

1897 Mrs. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 147/1 What is the worth of your plague-spotted souls, [such a price should be paid for them?]

Plaguily (plāg'ily), adv. [f. next + -LY 2] In a plaguy manner, *collog.* vexatiously, 'pestilently', confoundedly, exceedingly.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 265 Assure thy selfe, most wicked woman (that hast so plaguily a corrupted minde, as thou canst not keepe thy sickness to thy selfe, but must most wickedly infect others). 1660 MIDDLETON *Chast Maid* i. 112 The knave bites plaguily! 1711 SWIFT *Grat. Stella* 3 Oct. He was plaguily afraid. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 82 You loved and respected poor Tracy plaguily, to be sure, when you stole his wench from him. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 268 Ronsard is so plaguily stiff and stately.

Plaguy (plāg'i), a. (*adv.*) Also 6 plagy, -ie, 6-7 -ue, 7-9 -uey. [f. *PLAQUE* sb. + -Y] 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a or the plague; pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious. Also fig.

Now rare or arch.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 Nothing can be imagined more plague and more deadly, than the doctrine of the Schoole diuines concerning .. vncertentie of saluation. 1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 75 He had many plaguy symptoms, as buboes, carbuncles, &c. 1888 BEVANT *Eulogy R. Jeffries* 2 Thou shalt be afflicted with grievous plaguy diseases

b. Infected or afflicted with the plague; plague-stricken. Now rare or Obs.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. 7 139 Many physicians will scarce adventure to deale with plague patients. 1623 JACKSON *Creed* ii. vii. § 4 To make no question whether he should meete his friend in a plague house. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. 1. 389 New Diseases, .. which have broke out into this Plaguy Age. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101/1, I never was afraid to go into any large house, wherein a plaguy person lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

2. That is a plague; that causes severe affliction. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Bacch.*, etc. 122 If plaguy wilt be that noyful ar. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. in 3 What plaguy Mischiefes and Mishaps Do dog him still. 1727 GAY *Begg.* Op. ii. iv, They make charming mistresses but plaguy wives. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 16 Jan, I felt no increase of my plaguy malady [rheumatism]. 1868 GRANTON *Jrnl Mundi* xii. (1870) 483 Nine days of bad or plaguy winds [local anemias] bring him to the land of the Lotos-Eaters.

b. In weakened sense That 'plagues', troubles, or annoys one; vexatious, troublesome, annoying, disagreeable; hence *collog.* as an expression of dislike or impatience, sinking into an (impatience or ill-natured) intensive: = 'pestilent', 'confounded', excessive, exceeding, very great.

1615 ROWLANDS *Melanc. Knt.* 34 The Diagon had a plaguy hide, And could the sharpest Steele abide. 1694 MORTLUX *Rabelais* iv. lvi. 254 Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion. 1775 S. RIMAN *Dumma* in v, A plaguy while coming. 1806 in *Spirit. Pub. Trals* X. 217 I'd a plaguy deal rather be a butcher than a calf! 1855 HAINBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* i. 209, I like it a plaguy sight better than hot rooms. 1879 *Punch* 17 May 222 That will mean a plaguy rise in the price of everything

B. as *adv.* = *PLAUGILY*. Usually indicating a degree of some quality that troubles one by its excess; but sometimes humorous, or merely forcibly intensive. *collog.*

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Harl. *Dodsley* VI. 298 If we can speak fair and slembe, we shall be plaguy rich. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 187 He is so plaguy proud. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* i. ii, She walked plaguy fast. 1697 J. D. in *Tutchin Search Honesty* Aij, To Seek a Thing, so Plaguy hard to find. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiv. 275 I'm a plaguy good-humoured old fellow. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv, There .. were .. some plaguy ill-looking characters among them. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 88 You've been a plaguy long time in coming.

Plai, obs. form of *PLAY*.

Plaice (plāis), Forms: 3-5 plais, 4-5 plays, 4-7 playases, 5 playases, 5-7 playase, place, 6 pleise, Sc. plase, 6-9 plaice, 4, 6- plaice. [ME *plais*, *plaise*, a. Old *plais* (12th c.), *plais*, *plais*, early mod. *plaise*, *plaisse*, *plaisse*; — late L. *platessa* (a 390 Auson.), ? f. Gr. *πλατύς* broad, or root *plat-* flat (see *PLATE*).]

1. A well-known European flat-fish, *Pleuronectes platessa*, much used as food; in America extended to various allied species of this genus or of the family *Pleuronectidae*. (Pl. now rare; the collective sing. *plaice* being used instead.)

1280 *Litt. Red Bk Bristol* (1900) I. 90 Debet .. dari de quolibet batello .. portante plais octo plais. c. 1300 *Havelok* 896 He bar up wel a carle lode .. of playces brode, Of grete laumrees, and of elee. 1307-8 *Dunham Acc. Roll* (Surtees) 3 In alio pisces, plaices, et springles. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 214 Item pro Mowndres et play, iij duc. c. 1400 *Ant. Cookery* in *Housch. Artd* (1790) 437 Of playsses or of coddlinge, or of elee, or of pycke, or of soles, or tenches. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* I. 196 The, a fische called a Place. 1617 *Tanna Ling.* 100 Aswell sholes as plaices are inclosed in the net. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 18 Soale and Playce .. follow the tide into the fresh rivers. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 148 The several species of fish brought. 1788 *Plaice* and Dabs. 1802 *Linnaeus Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 33 The Plaice and the Flounder. are each found in great abundance in most of the European seas. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed. 4) 682 The appearance of these fishes is deceptive, and f.w. imagine that, in applying the term back and belly to the upper and under surfaces of a Plaice or a Turbot, they are adopting a phraseology quite inadmissible in an anatomical point of view.

2. *dial.* = *FLUKE* sb. 1 2; also *plaiice-worm*.

a. 1722 LITTLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 337 These cowed sheep have the fluke, or plaice worm in their livers. 1732 W. BULLIN *Pract. Farmer* 1759 137 A rotten Sheep, he says, he has several Times, seen die with Plaices in his Liver and Head. 1896 *Daily News* 26 May 6/4 Flukes, or plaice, as they are indifferently called, from the resemblance they bear, are found in theiliary ducts, caused by the sheep being placed on wet fresh-water submerged meadows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *plaiice-fry*, *plaiice-like* adj.; † *plaiice-fluke*, ? = sense 1; *plaiice-mouth*, a small puckered or wry mouth; also *attrib.*; so *plaiice-mouthed* a.; *plaiice-worm* (see sense 2).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Turbat, fluke, and 'plase fluke. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 10/2 At the Marine Hatchery, Aberdeen. The number of 'plaiice-fry that hatched out .. was approximately 34,780,000, or 88 per cent. 1900 J. HURCHISON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 94 Her hands and feet were of a deep dusky-red colour with large 'plaiice-like spots of lighter tint. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* iii. iv, Did you thinke you had married .. some imo-

cent. that would stand with her hands thus, and a *playse mouth, and looke vpon you? 1602 DIKKEK *Satiricall* Plays 1873 l. 257 My playse-mouth yelpers 1595 LODGE *Pig for Minus* Sat. i. His 'playse-mouth'd wife

Plaid (plā'd, plād). Also 6 plyd, playde, pladd, 6-8 plad, 7 pleid, 8 plade, (pladd), 8 (dial. g) plod. [The same word as Gael *plaid*, Ir. *plaid* blanket, ulterior etymology uncertain

The quots. clearly bespeak a Scottish origin, and even in the 16th c. associate the *plaid* with the Highlands, but the want of early evidence for the word in Celtic leaves it doubtful whether the name originated in Gaelic or Lowland Sc. Gaelic etymologists suggest derivation from *peall* sheep-skin, ad. *L. pell-is*, but this is phonetically improbable. The Sc. spelling *plaid* is now usual, although the word is very generally pronounced *plad* in England.]

1. A long piece of twilled woollen cloth, usually having a chequered or tartan pattern, forming the outer article of the Highland costume, and formerly worn in all parts of Scotland and the north of England, in cold or stormy weather, instead of a cloak or mantle. The Lowland 'shepherd's plaid', of a black chequer pattern on white, is commonly called a MAUD.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot IV 203 Item, the vj day of May, in Air, for ana plaid to be the King ana coat 1538 *Ibid.* VI. 443 For xxv elnes bertane canves to be plaidis to the quens hors. 1558 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) l. 309 For the wrangous reiffing and away taking fra hir of ana plyd, ana peitloit, twa curcus, ana collar [etc.]. 1563 *RANDOLPH Let to Cecil* 13 June in *Calr. Sc. Pap.* II 13 A safferon shyrtie or a Hylande pladdie 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 89 A plaid or blanket to keep the saidis barnis fra cauld 1606 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. 11. *Trophies* 1050 And I my self with my pyde Plaid a-slope 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 325 They (inhabitants of Java) grith them with a partly coloured plaid or mantle 1643 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxii. I dischargit women to cover their heads with the thair plaidis in tyme coming in the kirk 1664 *Everlyn Diary* 3 Oct., Painted as a Scotch highlander in his plaid. 1725 *Dr For. Voy.* 100nd *World* (1840) 267 A mantle, thrown about him like a Scotsman's plaid. 1771 *Pennant Tour Scotl.* in 1769, 162 Their *breacan*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees 1774 *Collyer Hist. Eng.* l. 20 The taitan plaidis of Scotland. 1807 *Byron Lachin y Gair* II. My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid [*rhyme* glade] *Note.* This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*, the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography. 1874 *Princess Alice in Mem.* (1884) 325 Will you tell her, the plaid she made me still goes everywhere with me.

2. The woollen cloth of which plaids are made; later, applied to other fabrics with a tartan pattern.

1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 146 They wear a smocke coloured like our Scottish plaid *Ibid.* 187 About their middles, they have a cloth of particoloured plaid, like that with us in England. 1774 *Dr For. Mem. Cavalier* II 156 Their (the Highlanders') Doublet, Breaches and Stockings, of a stuff they called Plaid, striped across red and yellow 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 413 Their waistcoats are also made of plaid. 1803 *GEORGINA HILL Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 259 Plaids, were made in large and small checks, in woollen cloth, in Irish poplin.

3. A plaid or tartan pattern; a pattern of bars or stripes crossing each other at right angles. *rare.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *transf.* A man wearing a plaid, a Highlander.

1814 *Scott. Ir. W.* lxii. He was hanged at Stirling with his lieutenant, and four plaids besides. *Ibid.* lx.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaid cloak*, *fold, shawl, trousers; plaid-patterned*, *wrapped* adjs.; *plaid bed*, a bed draped with plaid or tartan (fashionable in England early in 18th c.); *plaidman*, a Highlander; *plaid-nook* (-neuk) *Sc.*, one end of the folded plaid sewn up so as to form a large pouch or pocket.

1720 CLIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 297 A *pladd bed lined with Indian Calicoe. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 275 In a few moments, his *plaid cloak was cut into numerous strips. 1814 *Scott. Ld. of Isles* v. xviii. Do not my *plaid folds hold thee warm? 1814 *W. W. O. I.* I thought it was Ned Williams, and it is one of the *plaid-men. 1860 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) 281/18 'Humf!' quod the Helandman, and turned him about, And at his *plaid nuk the gully fell owt. 1886 *SERVENSON Kidnapped* l. 6 A little Bible, to carry in a plaid-neuk 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 54 Get me my *plaid shawl and a plain dark bunnet 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxx. He wore a pair of *plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat 1807 *CROCKETT Ld. of Isles* xviii. For all that the *plaid-wrapped girl knew or cared.

Plaid, ME. f. *PLA*, obs. pa. t. and pp. of *PLAY*

Plaided (plā'ded, plād'ed), *a.* [F. *PLAID* + -ED.]

1. Dressed in or wearing a plaid

1802 *CAMPBELL Lochiel's Warning* 51 Her bonneted chieftains All plaided and plaided in their tartan array. 1821 *Scott. Private* iv. His neighbourhood to the Grampians exposed him, to that species of visitation from the plaided gentry, who dwell within their skirts. 1835 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii 331 He rode on horseback before his four hundred plaided clansmen.

2. Made of plaid, having a plaid pattern.

1814 *WODROW Excursion* II 177 They marched in plaided vest. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brakely* l. (1883) 65 The Scotch-plaided snuff box. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 A plaided batiste frock.

Plaidie, -y (plā'di, plād'i). *Sc.* Also *pladdy*, *pladdie*. [F. *PLAID* + -IE.] A small plaid; also, a childish, sentimental, or poetic name for a plaid.

1799 *D'URVILLE Pills* II. 159 His Highland pladdy. 1728 *RAMSEY Tea t. Misc.* *Highland Laddie* II. With bonnet

blew, and belted plaidie [*rhyme* lady] 1796 *BURNS 'Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast'* i. My plaidie to the angry air, I'd shelter thee. 1863 *Motions of Bards* III 242 Stay a moment, little girl, let me wrap my plaidie round you, it is cold.

Plaiding (plā'din, plād'in). Also 6-8 pladding, 7 pladding, *Sc.* 7 plodan, 7-8 plaidine, 8 plodden, 8-9 plaiden, 9 pladden. [F. *PLAID* + -ING 1: cf. *shirting*, etc.]

1. Material for plaids; a twilled woollen cloth; a cloth of a tartan pattern

1566 in *Hay Fleming Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Sax elnis of plaiding to lyne the covering [of a bed] with 1617 *MORVSON Itin* III 180 The women of the Country did wear cloakes made of course stuffe, of two or three colours in checker worke, vulgarly called *Plodan*. 1640 *Dunfermline Kirksess Rec.* (1805) 8 Yr webb of plaidine of 20 ell. 1656 *TUCKER Rep. in Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Sc.* 23 l. here hath bene salmon, pladding, and corne, usually sent forth 1690 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. Sc. Late Voy.* I (1694) 65 This they wrap about their Bodies, as a Scottish Man doth his Plading. 1719-20 *Act 6 Geo. I.* c. 13 heading, Frauds in manufacturing Serges, Plading, and Fingrums. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 177 Coarse cloth of two or three colours, in checker-work, vulgarly called pladden.

attrib. 1643 in *Maidment Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 66 A white plaidine wastecoot 1725 *RAMSEY Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. Change thy plading coat for silk. 1753 *Stewart's Trial App.* 135 He had got the plaiden trousers, then wore by him, from the declarant's father, or brother Allan.

2. A plaid or checkered pattern.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* XVII. 844/1, I could discern a partiality for plaidings of blue and violet.

Plaidoyer (plā'dwaye). *Law rare.* [F. *plaidoyer* a pleading, sb. use of vb. inf. to plead, f. *plaid* *PLEA*.] An advocate's speech, a pleading, plea.

1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII 256 The profit of copying music, or writing plaidoyers by the sheet 1880 *MCCARTHY Owen Times* IV. ix 346 It was an eloquent, patriotic, and impassioned plaidoyer. 1883 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1155/a His work is a monograph and a history, a plaidoyer and a judgment

3. **Plaise**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 plays. [a. F. *plaise* = *L. plāga* wound see *PLAGUE* sb.] A wound.

1547 *SURREY Zenned* iv. 2 But now the wounded Queene, with heuy care, Throughout the venes she noriseth the playe, Surprised with blind flame

Plaie, obs. form of *PLAY*.

Plaig, *plai*k, var. ff. *PLAYOCK* *Sc.*, plaything, toy. **Plaicht**, obs. form of *PLAID* sb. and v.

Plain (plā'n), sb. 1. Forms: see *PLAIN* a. 1 [a. OF. *plain* = *L. plān-um* a plain, prop. neut. of *plān-us* *PLAIN* a. 1]

1. A tract of country of which the general surface is comparatively flat; an extent of level ground or flat meadow land; applied *spec.* (in proper or quasi-proper names) to certain extensive tracts of this character; e.g. Salisbury Plain, the Great Plain of England, etc. Also *fig.*

Cities of the Plain (sc. of the Jordan), Sodom, Gomorrah, etc., before their destruction

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 155 Vpon þe plein of salesbury þat oþer wonder is þat ston heng is icluped 1300 *Cursor M.* 2831 Ne mak þee in þe plain na duell, Til þee be come in to be fell 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10831 Þe bataille scholde be in a playne Bytwyxt two watres 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii 613 Thai in full gret hy agane Out of the wood ran to the plane. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* vii 32 He sawe there vnder in a playn a moche ample and a grette medowe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 255/r Playne, a grounde that is without hylles, *plainer*, *playne* 1569 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Heir agane sall þe se braid planes 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* v. 256 The cite of Carasan standeth vpon a sandie and desert plane. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xii. 12 Dwelled in the cities of the plane, and pitched his tent toward Sodom. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 36 The plains extended level with the ground 1769 *GRAY Installation Ode* 51 On Granta's fruitful plain 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 207/a The plains of America are generally characterised by their grammose covering or their vast forests 1882 *GEORGE Text Bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 7 457 A 'plain of marine denudation' is that sea-level to which a mass of land has been reduced mainly by the subaerial forces

b. Chiefly pl. In colonial and U.S. use applied to level treeless tracts of country; prairie.

1779 *G. R. CLARK Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 29 We came into those level Plains that is frequent throughout this extensive Country 1820 *J. OXLEY Jrnl. Exp. Australia* 83 Free from timber or brush in various places... these tracts have hitherto received the particular denomination of plains 1824 *E. CURR Van Diemen's Land* 55 The district called Macquarie Plains... the plains bear a strong resemblance to what are called sheep downs in England. 1875 *TEMPLE & SHELDON Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 79 Plains... [applied] by the early settlers to certain well defined tracts that had some common peculiarity of soil and condition, were nearly free from trees, and could be readily cultivated. 1889 *C. LUMHOULTZ Among Cannibals* v. 73 This bird [the cassowary]... does not... frequent the open plains, but the thick brushwood

c. *transf.* The level expanse of sea or sky.

1567 *DRANT Horace, Epist.* xviii. F.vj. Then whilst thy ship doth kepe aloft ydancing on the plane. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* III. 342 The sick'ning stars fade off the æthereal plain. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii (1856) 176 On the east we have the drift plain of Wellington Channel, impacted with floes, hummocks, and broken bergs.

2. An open space as the scene of battle or contest; the field. *To take the plain*: to take the field: see *FIELD* sb. 7. *Now poetic.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 349 Thomas randall tuk the playne With few folk. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 358 As he,

which was a Capitein, Tofore alle othre upon the plein. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. x. 145 Quhil fynaly Ascanyus the 3yng page, And the remanent of Troiane barnage. Thay stenth hes left, and takyn hes the plane. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 297, I will leade forth my Soldiers to the plane. 1808 *Scott. Marston* vi. xxix 7 Last of my race, On battle-plan That shout shall ne'er be heard again!

3. An open space in the midst of houses. *local.*

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Plain*, an open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several, as St Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain, &c. 1881 *Oxf. Directory*, The Plain (St. Clement's). 1895 *G. H. LEONARD Speech at Oxford*, Our Settlement is called the Broad Plain House. simply because it happens to stand on the Broad Plain, a roadway so wide that we may almost claim it as one of the 'open spaces' of Bristol

4. A level or flat surface (ideal or material). *Now spell plane* (*PLANE* sb. 3).

5. a. A geometrical plane. *Obs.*

1570 *DEC Math. Prof.* 41, A broad magnitude, we call a Superficies or a Plane. 1619 *FOTHERBY Athlon* II. ix § 4 (1622) 297 Whether solidies or planes. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 4 The Leaves lie not in the same plain when shut, but make an obtuse Angle 1697 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Ead.* xx 4 The Images they might draw on a Plain 1793 *SMATON Edystone L.* 195 A convenient height above the plain of the ring.

b. A plane material surface; the even or smooth surface of a body without projections or elevations; the flat or broad side of a board, as opposed to the edge. *Obs. or arch.*

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxxv L.j.b. You shal vpon your Parchment paper or other playne draw one straight line. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Which she can at pleasure squeeze out, and so sodder and be glew her self to the plain she walks on 1764 *WILLUGHBY in Ray Journ. Low C.* (1673) 484 You ascend almost to the top without stairs, by gently inclining planes. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 186 To take off the extuberances from the plain of the Board. 1794 *Kiggings & Seaman'ship* I. 7 Plain, an even surface between the Coaks. 1863 *P. S. WORSLEY Poems & Transl.* 8 The silver plains Of huge valves, embossed with graven gold.

6. a. A level (horizontal) area. *Obs.*

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 365 On the side of a stonie hill, is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with some xxiv seats vnequal, which they call Arthur's Round Table 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* Venice 160 In the plain of the Council-chamber, are placed three urns called *Capelli*. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I 68/a Walls, which have somewhat of a plain at the foot of them, where they may... be kept from filling up the ditch with their runes.

7. **Pruting**. The flat bottom of the lining-stick (see *LINING* vol. sb. 2 6). *Obs.*

1803 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xvii. 72 The Plain is exactly Flat, Straight, and Smooth.

8. The floor of the hall in which the French National Convention met at the time of the Revolution; hence applied to the more moderate party which occupied seats there. Cf. *MOUNTAIN*

1827 *SCOTT Napoleon Introd.* Wks 1870 IX 30 In 'the Plain', a position held by deputies affecting independence, both of the Girondists and the Jacobins, sate a large number. *Ibid.* 32 The members of the Plain

9. The horizontal surface of a billiard-table.

1780 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 16/a The royal ball reached that of the enemy, and with a single blow dove it off the plain. 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 159 Echo and a man of Trinity set forth for the plains of Betteris. *Note.* *Plains of Betteris*, the diversion of billiards.

10. = *PLAN* sb. 1, *PLANE* sb. 3 2 *Obs.*

1659 *LEAK Waterworks* 19, I have represented here the plain of the Orthography.

11. [PLAIN a. 8.] Plain cloth; a kind of flannel.

1600 *T. SMITH Ld. in Strype Stow's Surv.* (1754) II v. xix. 401/a Also of pyndewhites and Playnes made in the west country. 1716 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E.D.D.), For Blue Plain for mending the same [long cushions], is 12 1725 *Lond. Gas. No.* 6388/a The following Goods, viz Arrangoes, Perpetus, Flannel Plains. 1799 *Hill Advertiser* 12 Jan. 2/3 Woollen drapery, jeans, quiltings, plains, mixtures. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Plain*,... a kind of flannel.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plain land*, *station*; *plain-like* adj.; also with *plains*, as *plains-cattle*, *country*, *craft*, *people*. See also *PLAINS*MAN.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi 337 He of the playne-land had alua Of Aymt men ana mekill rout 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III *Math. Geog.* 1 1/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Deceived by the plain-like appearance of the earth they conceived it to be an extensive plain meeting the heavens on every side. 1875 *TEMPLE & SHELDON Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 64 Plain lands were then reckoned nearly worthless 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/7 Assouan is healthier than Meaut, Mooltan, Mean Meer, or almost any plain station in India.

1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 220 First-class fattening, plains-country cattle station. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV 191 Here their woodcraft and plainscraft, their knowledge of the rifle, helped us very much 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/1 The writer has lived... with the plains people in their homes for many years.

Plain, sb. 2 *Now dial.* [F. *PLAIN* v.] An expression of pain, grief, or discontent; complaint, lamentation: = *PLAIN* sb.

c. 1550 *Fryde & Abuse of Women* 231 in *Hazl. E. P. F.* IV. 244 And for our sad & honest playnes, A joyfull place in heaven 1563 *B. GOGGE Eglog.* (Arb.) 95 Why dydest thou than, kepe backe thy wofull playne? 1814 *Scott. Ld. of Isles* iv 12, The warrior-threat, the infant's plain, The mother's screams, were heard in vain. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plains*, complaints in all senses.

Plain (plā'n), a 1 and adv. Also 4 plain, -e (playen), 4-6 pleyn, -e, 4-7 playne, -e, plane. [a. OF *plain* = *L. plān-us* flat In Sc.

usually spelt *plane* from 14th c.; in English orig *plain* (etc.) in all senses, including the geometrical (1 c), for which *PLAIN* was substituted c 1700.

PLAIN a (F. *plain*) having the same form, there are ME. instances in which it is difficult to determine which word was meant. See A. 3b, B. 6, 7.]

A. adj.

1. Flat, level, even; free from elevations and depressions. a. Said esp. of a horizontal surface, as of the ground, or of the sea when calm and undisturbed (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1772 *pey*. left þe Troiens þe pleyn lond. c 1400 MAUNDIV. (Roxb) xxviii 129 þe land of Caldee es a playne cuntree. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The londre is not playne but full of montayns. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* ii. 11. 404 Follow me then to plainer ground. 1625 N. CARLETON *Geog. Del.* i. 11. (1635) 34 If the Earth were plaine, all the Northern Starres would appeare to the inhabitants of the Southerne Regions. 1665 G. HAYNES tr. *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 108 We lodg'd about a musket-shot without the Fort, in a plaine and somewhat low place. 1766 WRSLEY *Wks* (1872) III 240, I recovered some strength, so as to be able to walk a little on plain ground. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxv. IV. 16 Between the last mentioned Gulf [the Thermaic] and the eastern counterparts of Olympus and Bermus there exists a narrow strip of plain land.

† b. In general sense: Flat. *Obs.*

13. K. *Alis* 614 (Bodl MS) Men of selcoun gest þe face þu han playne & hard As it were an Okes bord. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* v. 1v. (Bodl MS) The sole of þe foote hatte planta in latine for it is playne. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Composita palina* and *corrocta ferre*, to strike with the fist, or with the playne hande. 1607 TOWSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 120 His back is plain to his tail, his eyes quick, his ears long hanging, but sometimes stand up. 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* i. 214 The houses are built after the manner of Asia, one roofoe high, and plaine in the top. 1650 BULWER *Antiquarianet.* 147 They shut in their heads behinde and before in boards, so that the whole face may become plaine and dilated.

† c. Geom. *Obs.* Now *PLAIN* a

1590 DEC *Math. Pref.* *1. Every playne magnitude, hath also length. 1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. viii 3 A plaine angle is an inclination or bowing of two lines the one to the other. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. Def. vii. A plaine Superficies is that which lies equally betwixt its lines. 1797 [see *plane-cylindrical* s. v. *PLANO*].

† d. To make, throw down, beat down (a building, city, etc.) plain with the earth or ground, etc. to level with the ground, i. e. to the earth.

c 1400 MAUNDIV. (Roxb) xl. 48 þis citee tokse Iokse and kest it doune, and made it euen playne with þe erthe. 1436 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 The walles they wold þe adowne, Alle schuld be mad fulle playne. 1548 *Ball. Chron. Hen. VII.* 44 He with his muners rased and ouerthrew the castell to the playne grounde. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 94 He threwe doune the Castell plaine with the ground. 1596 SPANER *State Tral. Wks.* (Globe) 615/2 It was his pollicy to leave noe holdes behind him, but to make all playne and wast. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melam. Ayas* (1814) 92 Down, down with it at any hand, Make all things plain, let nothing stand. 1648 GAGE *Wey. Ind.* 48 The greatest part of their City, beaten down plain with the ground.

† 2 Smooth, even, free from roughness or unevenness of surface. *Obs.* exc. in comb. or phrases. see VI.

13. E. E. *Allit* P. B. 1068 þat euei is polycled als playn as þe perle seluen. c 1420 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 Also playne was his bedde at the morwe, As at even. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym* 208 If the face be wet and rubbed with the same it shall be plaine and cleue, that it shall seme angelike. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* i. lxviii. 99 Turneis, do vse them to polish, and make playne, and smoth their workes. 1678 HOBBS *Deum* ix. 108 Much more then will it adhere when both it and the Iron have a plaine Superficies. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Mohametans* ix. (1738) 186 Smooth'd over the Meal, and made it plain.

† b. fig. Of the wind. Not rough; gentle. *Obs.*, c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 The ayre attempted, the wyndes smowth and playne

3. Free from obstructions or interruptions; unobstructed, clear, open; (of a country, a space) clear of woods, buildings, or occupants; (of the sea) open, unconfined, open to the elements or to general view; public. Also fig. *Obs.* exc. dial.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1723 Whan al was fled, & þe feld was playn. 13. E. E. *Allit* P. C. 439 For hit watz playn in þat place for playnde greuz. 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 126 She straue & childe in the plaine stete wt her neyghbours. 1498 *Supplic of Poore Commons* (1871) 98 A chunche pleasantly beset with groves and playn felde. 1579 FRYTON *Guiccardi* (1618) 16 Able to give him battell in the plaine sea. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. x. 43 He affirms, that it was in the plaine field, curs, that it was an Ambush. 1618 MUNDAY *Stow's Surv.* 606 There were two woods in the parish, but now they are both made plaine of wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. xiv 286 Its walls are built upon the plain ground, without either outwork or ditch before them. 1864 *Yorks Prov. & Kirkyby*, This street is very plain, the wind is much felt in it.

† b. In plain field there was in later use prob. association with *plain battle*, etc. = open (i. e. full) battle. see *PLAIN* a 2 3

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7218 And past furth pradly into þe plaine feld. 1523 LO BERNERS *Trouv.* I. ccxli 288 They, thought to wynde the victoiy with their handes, in playne felde. 1533 BELLINDEN *Livy* ii. (S. T. S.) I. 237 It was fought in plaine feld [L. *agrio campo*] with displayt baneris. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iv. 14 Unsubdued..and now given over by the Romans in a plain field.

c. *transf.* Unobstructed, clear (*view, sight*).

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 22 With a furious charge..

either slew them or tooke them prisoners, in the plaine view of their King. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 54 An object is in plain sight, when the form and shape of it are distinctly visible.

II. 4. Open, clear to the senses or mind; evident, manifest, obvious; easily distinguishable or recognizable.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. 35 Pare he made his mone playne þat no man suld say þare ogayne. 1423 JAS I *Kings Q. Cavi.* To a token playne, As of my teris cummyth all this reyne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondytshun* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, Think that none their playne enour note. c 1586 CRESS *Pymbroke Ps.* LIX xi, Make it playne, That God.. Rules all. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 1. 24 The monuments whereof there hyding bene, As plaine as at the first when they were fresh and greene. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. vii, It is plain that AD is not equal to AC. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii Wks 1874 I 190 Practical Christianity is a plain and obvious thing. 1833 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. v, Now nigh and plain the sound appears. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 91 Let me make my meaning plainer in this way.

5. That is clearly what the name expresses; open, manifest, direct, unmistakable, downright, mere, sheer, 'flat', absolute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 923 (Cott) For þou ne es but a pudre plain To pudre sal þou with a gain. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3504 Hope ye, Parys, playn þette vnponysset wilbe? 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* i. 1 All is but vanite all is but playne vanite. 1581 RICH *Farwe Milit. Prof.* (1846) 208 By plaine force [he] pulles hym doune on the flower. 1592 R. D. *Hyperbolomachia* 67 b, Was ascended vp to the playne topp. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Gen. Brief Remonstr. 30 Easely confessed of al that are not plaine Atheists. 1643 in Dorothea Townshend *Life & Lett. E. Porter* xiii. 206 One thou plain fier went stant mad. 1669 PRYN *No Cross* vi. 1 Whilst a plain Stranger to the Cross of Christ. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref. (1865) 236 He reaped plain unequivocal hatred.

6. Of which the meaning is evident; simple, intelligible, readily understood.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 362 þis gospel telliþ a playen storie. 1398 *Travisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxvii. (Bodl MS.), Sweueneþ bar þet biewe beth sommetyme openne and playne and sommetyme wyrraped vnder derke tokenynges. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 94 b, It ought to be vited with playner wordes, to take away all ambiguity. 1662 STILINGF. *Orig. Sacs* ii. vii § 3 Can any thing be more plain then the gradual progress of Divine revelation from the beginning of the world? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 65 Morality and religion must be somewhat plain and easy to be understood. 1861 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 80 Tell her distinctly what you want.. in few plain words.

b. *transf.* Said of the speaker or writer.

1555 EDDN *Decades* 53, I had rather bee playne then curious. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks 1851 IV. 555 Actions, of whatever sort, [are] their own plainest interpreters. 1867 SHROD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 55 A plain writer or speaker makes the truth and the mind impinge upon each other.

7. Not intricate or complicated; simple.

1659 HOOKE *Comenens' Vis. World* (1672) 3 Plain sounds (simplicis sonus) of which mans speech consisteth. 1669 STURMY *Martins' Mag.* vii. iii. 6 Of all Dials, this is the plainest; for it is no more but divide a whole Circle into 24 equal parts. 1768 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. iv, She determined.. to place them in some cheap school, where they might be taught plain work. 1834 JOWRING *Minor Morals* 145 The Jacquard loom by which the most complicated patterns can be woven with the same ease as the plainest. 1895 CHAMBERLAIN *Tral.* 21 Sept. 590/1 Fisher's machine was intended rather for embroidering than for plain sewing.

III. 8. Without embellishment, addition, or decorative pattern or colouring; unembellished, not ornate; simple, bare, bald; (of the hair) worn straight, not curled; (of drawings, lithographs, etc.) not coloured. Also fig.

13. *Coer de L.* 3631 'yl he haue maad al playn werk Off thy clothes of gold, into thy seik [L. *schick*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prolog.* 48, I lerne nedere Rethorik certeyn Thyng þat I speke it moot be bare and pleyn. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489, ij playn borde clothys for my maister is table. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxii. 112 A faire cloth embroidered with leaues about it or els plaine. 1665 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 88/1 A young Man, described by Plato, with long plain Hair. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. N.S.S. Comm.* App. v. 21 Most wore embroidered bodys with plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair and Prunella and such stuffs. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *L'avenot's Trav.* i. 117 Escutcheons of two Crosses, the one plaine and the other Anchored. 1806-7 J. BRITTON *Miseries Hunn. Life* (1826) vi. 1, Both figures being partly coloured and partly plain. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 16 The celtis are generally plain, but sometimes ornamented with ridges, dots, or lines. *Mod. Sets* of picture-postcards, plain or coloured.

† b. Without armour or weapons; unarmed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7504 Wit armes cumþ þou me again, And i agains þe plain.

c. *Cards.* (a) Applied to the common as opposed to the picture cards. (b) Not trumps.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Court cards and plain cards of every denomination. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Wrist* (1870) 29 Plain suits are suits not trumps. *Ibid.* (1886) 64 Ace, king, queen, knave, in plain suits. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 94/1 'Court card' or 'plain card', as the case may be.

d. Plainly woven; not corded, twilled, or the like; without figured pattern; *transf.* of muscle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Plain cloth*, not twilled. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lec.* *Plain muscles*, unstriated muscles, as opposed to striated muscles.

9. *Mus.* (See *quots*)

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microph.* 3 Plaine Musicke is a

simple and vniforme prolotion of Notes, which can neither be augmented nor diminished. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms* 6 The accent being plain, i. e. monotone.

10. Of simple composition or preparation; not compounded of many ingredients; not elaborate. Of food. Not rich or highly seasoned, simple.

Plain bread and butter, i. e. without the addition of preserves, etc., a *plain tea*, tea with plain bread and butter; *plain water*, water without any infusion or addition.

1655 CUIPEPPER, etc. *Rivesius* vi. 1. 131 A plainer Medicine is made of Plantane and Rose Water. 1668 CUIAS II in Julia Catwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 263 The plainer your diet is the better health you will have. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) I. 163 To chew a bit of bread [oi] eat a bit of plain pudding. 1803 T. P. *Le Bryn's Mors. Bottle* III. 153 It is singular that the Marquis d'Arancey should partake of plain roast and boiled. 1879 *Spectator* 24 May 645 [As a] school-boy counts the cunants in an unusually plain cake. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Belle* xv, The dinner was a plain one. 1897 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* III. 22 Plain water, barley water, lemonade, may be allowed at will to assuage the thirst.

IV. 11. Open in behaviour, free from duplicity or reserve; guileless, honest, candid, frank. *Obs.* exc. in sense Outspoken.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 87 But he was double in love and nothing playne. c 1399 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 Not wher the herte is plain without guile. 1428 CUTHBERT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 5 3c schol fynde hym a good man.. and playn to go with owte feynthe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. 3, Thienne sayd to her the good man whiche was a playn man and tiewe. 1567 HARRMAN *Carvet* 63 'Wel, I wyl tell the', quoth this Chamberlaine. 'I wylle playne with the'. 1653 WATSON *Angl.* iii. 74, I wil sing a Song if any body wil sing another, else, to be plain with you, I wil sing none. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vi, I love to be plain. 'I'd as lief see myself in Newboulden Castle, as thee in Clay Pool'. 1718 *17th Wks.* (1726) I. 320 Mordecai was too plain and stout and not fine and subtil enough to avoid the Displeasure of Haman.

12. Free from ambiguity, evasion, or subterfuge; straightforward, direct.

In *plain truth* there is often present the notion of 'unvarnished, uncoloured'. *Plain English*: see C below. c 1500 *Melusine* 193 Certainly, my lord, ye saye the playn trowth of it. 1513 *Muri. Rich.* III (1893) 9 Flutey shall haue more place then plaine and faithful aduys. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 30 Thou shouldest make a playne and directe answer. 1581 MULLASTON *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 161 Such.. as haue preferred plaine truth, before painted colours. 1665 CONRARI *Love for L.* iv. v, Tell me in plain Terms what the Matter is with him, or I'll crack your Poo's Skull. 1776 *Trial of Mundumarr* 71/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 286 The Scottish Estates, used plain language, simply because it was impossible for them, situated as they were, to use evasive language. 1856 *Phonetic Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 Plain speech is never without its value.

† b. *absol.* = Plain fact, plain state. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 233 We mooste endure this is the short and playn. 1463 in *10th Rep. Hist. N.S.S. Comm.* App. v. 301 Bothe parties to tell the playne of the matire. 1660 LOCKER *Govt.* i. ix § 86 Not to follow our [Author] too far out of the Way, the plain of the Case is this.

V. 13. Having no special qualities or pretensions; not exceptionally gifted or cultured; ordinary, simple, unsophisticated; such as characterizes ordinary people.

1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 102 What in my plaine conceit may be thought most consonant and worthy. 1596 SHAKS *Merch.* V. iii. v. 62, I pray thee understand a plaine man in his plaine meaning. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 4 A Man of good Estate and plaine Sense. 1790 BURKE *4. Rev. Wks.* V. 35 To me, who am but a plain man, the proceeding looks a little too refined, and too ingenious. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 15 A plain citizen of the republic of letters. 1899 INGH *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 256 There are two views of this sacrament [the Lord's Supper] which the 'plain man' has always found much easier to understand than the symbolic view which is that of our Church.

14. Not distinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonality; lowly, common, ordinary.

1580 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 84 No man but Munion, Stowte, Lowte, Plaine swayne, quoth a Lording. 1639 FULFEL *Holy War* v. 111. (1840) 294 Seeing within fourteen generations, the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plaine Joseph, a painful carpenter. 1642 R. CARPLENE *Experienc.* iii. iv. 28 The Gout; which they poore plaine people are ignorant of. 1742 WRSLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 372, I preached to several hundred of plaine people. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 204 The admission in England of a vast body of the plaine people to a share in the government.

15. Of simple manners; homely, unaffected.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 Being (as all the Geimannes are) plaine and humbly in their behaviour and intertainment. 1667 *P. M. S. Day* 120 Sept. And indeed [she] is, as I always thought, one of the modestest, prettiest, plain women that ever I saw. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. 106 This came plaine blunt Sea-Animal.. in his Tar-Jacket and Wide Kneed Ironers. 1804 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/4 They spoke of their immense pleasure at the visit of their Queen. 'She is a plaine woman, a very plaine woman like ourselves'.

16. Simple in dress or habits; clothed or living plainly; not luxurious or ostentatious; frugal.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 He is about thirtie sixe yeares, very cuill and plaine in habite. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 The old men went plaine; the young mens habit was rich. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Lett.* *Avarice* (1669) 130 The old plaine way, ye Gods, let me be poor. 1700 DRYDEN *Chaucer* *Gd. Parson* 101 The holy father holds a double reign, The prince may keep his pomp,

the fisher must be plain. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i 6 His habits of life were remarkably plain and frugal.

17. Of ordinary appearance, not beautiful or well-favoured; homely often used euphemistically for ill-favoured, ugly.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. viii. A general and bitter invective against beauty with many compassionate considerations for all honest, plain girls. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prejudice* xxvi. Handsome young men must have something to live on, as well as the plain. 1838 B'NESS BUNSRN in *Home Life* i. xi. 485 The higher classes are decidedly plain and ungraceful. 1890 C. R. COLERIDGE in *Monthly Packet* Christmas No. 71 Even in the days of Athur some women must have been very plain. 1903 *Westm. Gas* 4 Mai. 4/3 Mrs. Piaga declares that 'nowadays nobody need be plain, and when I say plain I use the word in the sense of ugly'.

VI. Phrases.

18. Plain is emphasized by various comparisons, orig. applicable in particular senses, but afterwards humorously or irrationally applied to others, a. esp. plain as a pickstaff (earlier pickstaff).

1542-1591 [see PICKSTAFF] 1591- [see PICKSTAFF] c 1622 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* i. 1, Saw I understand thee not; he plain, my son. *Chad.* As a pick-staff, mother. 1631 *Wrentham* *Ann. Mon.* xiii. In Scotland Religion is pure and spotless without ceremony, and plain as a pick staff without a surplus. c 1685 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Conf. Wks* 1705 II 37, I see, as plain as a pick staff, that 'tis no thing but a cork. 1834 HOOE *Tynley Hall* (1840) 379 You've got my meaning as plain as a pickstaff. a 1873 LYTTON *Ken Chillingly* ii. iv (1878) 106 She is as plain as a pickstaff. 1894 *Fall Mall Mag* Sept 37 There was my own spoon as plain as a pickstaff.

b Also, plain as a pack-saddle, as print, as the sun at noonday, as Salisbury (pun on Salisbury Plain), as way to parish-church, etc. See also DUNSTABLE i, b.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* ii 79 b, Thom trouthe, or plain Salisbury. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 143 An honeste true dealingy servant out of double, plain as a pack-saddle though his writte was simple. 1600 SHAKES. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 32 And why sir must they so? The why is plaine, as way to parish church. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xlii, 'Why', said Mr. Roker, 'it's as plain as Salisbury'. 1899 FROUDE *Cesar* xl. 122 It was plain as the sun at midday. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec 58: A look which said as plain as print, 'Have you not had enough?'

19 a. At plain, in (Sc. into) plain, unto the plain. plainly, in plain terms, etc. b. Plain at the eye. plain to be seen, evident. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 663 It is marked mencion Of oure comitee playn at the eye. c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Per of I schalle speke more in playn. 1444 in *Vas Eng.* in *France* (Rolls) i. 463 By... which it may appeare unto you more at plain. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* xlii The archdene, that ouman, ay prechard in plaine, Corke of kirkmen was clepit the Chaik. 1486 *Rk. St. Albans* Evj, When ye se unto the playne her at the last. Say, in dounce any lu est a. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vi. 36 Towle maidin, in plaine, Name of thi sisters did I heir nee. 1600 W. WATSON *Dreacordun* (1602) 177 (He told me I in plaine, the case was altered. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* ix 758 In plain then, what forbids he but to know, Forbids us good, forbids us to be wise?

B. adv. (Various adverbial uses of the adj.)

1. +l. In a flat, level, or even position; evenly. 1523 FIRZURR. *Unsh.* § 127 Yf the bowes wyll not lye playne in the hedge, than cut it the more halfe asonder & hynde it in to the hedge. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii iii. 14vii. What's the cause That they thus stagger in the plain paut' kic?

2. With clearness of expression; without circumlocution or ambiguity, clearly, intelligibly, candidly. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) i. 129 As it is inne more pleyne i-writte (*sicut inferius plannum erit*). 1390 GOWFR. *Conf.* III 205 Withouthe whyte, to telle plain, Alle othere science is in vein. c 1475 *Ranf. Colgar* 315 That I haue said I sall hald, and that I tell the plaine. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 272 Sir to tell you plaine, I'll finde a fairer face not washt to day. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 13 If you will haue one speake plainer, than S. Paul heere doth. 1850 J. H. NIWMAN *Diffic. Anglia* 318 Soon others began to speak plainer than he.

3. With clearness or distinctness of perception or utterance; clearly, manifestly, evidently.

1590 SPINRER *P. O.* i. 1. 16 Ay wont in desert darknes to remaine, Where plain none might her see, nor she see any playne. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 22, 3 Did not Tonquato say so speak plain at six months old? 1841 MISS MITTFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III viii 130 The part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paining. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* v, I made them... Speak plain the word contrary.

4. Simply, absolutely, purely. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* De, Chrises administracion was nothing temporal, but playne spiritual. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 78 Welche either Natural reason proueth either to bee plaine false, or the experience of man declareth to bee vniue. c 1599 in *Let. Lst. Men* (Camden) 78 The Russe government is plaine trannyall. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Let. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 97 marg, The Scottis bodities to tle the land plaine abhoris.

5. In other senses of the adj. Obs.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liii v, Within iiii. wekes was all this done full playn. c 1475 *Partenay* 920 Many ladies Went to a company with the Countesse plain, Ech welcomyng hir after ther degre. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 78 Or scho war kussit plaine, Scho leir be japit thriss. 1807-8 SVD SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* x. Wks. 1859 II 175/5 He dresses plain, loves hunting and farming.

II. It is not clear whether the following belong to this word or to PLAIN a.2, F. *plein*.

6. Entirely, quite; ? fully = CLEAN adv. 5.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14025 He was passed be mountes pleyne c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 74, I will appele to the Pape, and pass till him plaine. c 1460 *Play Sacram* 137, I praye the goo wele pleyne thorought. All etacles c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 110, I, that hym bought, Shall be expoulsed playne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 132, I half na mycht, Me to defend Fra hellis pane, bot gif thow plaine Me succour send.

7. Directly, due; ? full. Obs.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxvi (Percy Soc.) 191 So foithe we sayled right playne southwest. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 38 They sayled playn east, and than they saue an ylonde. c 1540 BOORNE *I he boke for to Lerne B. y b*, Better it is that y' wyndowes do open playne north, than playne south. 1719 *De Boe Crusoe* (1840) II v 111 [The savages] were confined to a neck of land surrounded with high rocks behind them, and lying plain towards the sea before them.

C. Combinations

a With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic, as plain-bodied, -clothed, -faced, -featured, -garbed, etc.; also plain-looking. See also PLAIN-HEARTED. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II 209 The martial, plain-looking stranger. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* (1874) I xx 23 The fish are always plain bodied creatures in the best medieval sculpture. 1882 *Outda. Maremma* i. i. 18 A plain featured, clear-skinned woman. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dandies* 186 Respect for all women, young or old, beautiful or plain-faced.

b. With the adv., as plain-dressing, -gown, -meaning, -pranked, -seeming. See also PLAIN-DEALING, -DEALING, -SPEAKING, -SPOKEN.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Remyte* of Lone a Playne meaning men walk openly at noone. 1598 SVVSTTR *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11 *Babylon* 655 His plain-plankt stile he strengthens in such sort. 1830 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* iv (1863) 252 As active, and as plain-dressing, at forty five as he was at nineteen.

c Special combs. plain-back, -backs, weavers' name for a kind of worsted fabric; plain clothes, ordinary civil or citizen dress, unofficial dress, mufti; opp. to UNIFORM; also attrib., as plain-clothes constable, officer, plain-compass, a simple form of the surveyor's compass (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); plain cook sb., a person, usually a woman, capable of preparing simple dishes; plain-cook v. intr., to do plain cooking; plain-darn v. trans., to mend by plain darning; + plain-down adv., plainly, bluntly, without more ado; + plain Dunstable see DUNSTABLE i c; plain-edge a, of lace, not having a pearl-edge (Cent. *Dict.* 1890); plain English, plain straightforward language, plain terms; also, a plain or clear statement; plain friend (see quot.); plain hackle, an artificial fly; plainhead, name given to a variety of the canary; also attrib., as plainhead canary, strain (opp to crested), plain-headed a, having a smooth or unornamented head; also fig. ignorant, simple; plain language, *spec.*, the manner of speech used by Quakers; + plain number, a number produced by two factors (PLANE a. 1 b); plain-said a., spoken without reserve, straightforward; plain sail *Naut.*, sail ordinarily carried; plain service, divine service said without music; plain sight see quot.; plain-singing = PLAIN-SONG. See also PLAIN-CHANT, PLAIN SAILING, PLAIN-SONG, PLAIN-STONES, PLAIN-TILE, PLAIN-WORD.

1830 in Bischoff *Woolen Manuf.* (1842) II 270 The principal manufacture, viz., 44 inch "plain-backs." 1842 BISHOP *Ind* 475 They next imitated the article of cotton jeans, in worsted, with success, to which they gave the name of plain-backs, out of which has sprung that immense and valuable branch of merinos. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xxv, He laid out a portion of his gold in a suit of "plain clothes." 1854 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 206 Policemen... in plain clothes, and in uniform. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug 3/2 Plain-clothes officer Hunt was watching the premises. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii i 5 Leonarda. passed for a very decent "plain cook." 1840 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 265 A good plain cook is the best thing. 1886 *Daily News* Apr., General Servant Wanted. Must "plain-cook well." 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 52 To "plain-darn a hole in stocking material, and mark on coarse material any two letters. 1622 FLITCHER & MASS *Prophetess* iii. 11, Is it fit... The emperor, my master Dioclesian, Should now remember or the times or manners that call'd him plain-down Diocles? a 1500 *Chaucer's Drama* 59 Which ye shall here. In "pleyne Engliche, evil written. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Far* iv iii, But Adam Overdoo had bene worth three of 'hem, I assure you, in this place, that', in plaine english. 1645 [see ENGLISH B. 4]. 1693 *Humours Town* 56 The Boon Companion, that is in plain English, a Rake-hell, is much cared. 1868 *Report to Govt. U. S. Mountains War* 107 If we double the thickness, the outside will be but one twenty-fifth as useful, or in plain English, nearly useless. 1890 CAROLINE E. STEPHEN *Quaker Strongholds* 149 "Plain Friends" are those who are resolved to dress according to the settled principles which commend themselves to their own mind, not enslaving themselves to passing fashions. a 1506 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 205 That the commons were too "plaine headed to say their opinions. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæologia* LI. 363 Holding a book, and a plain headed staff. 1890 CAROLINE E. STEPHEN *Quaker Strongholds* 149 The "plain language" best known as the use of *thee* and *thou* for *you* in speaking to one person, and of first, second, &c. for the days of the week and the months. 1728-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., so is a "plain number, produced by

the multiplication of 5 into 4. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy in Ballie* (1867) 249 A very useful and "plain-said conversation. 1829 MARRIAT *P. Midway* xxi, We should keep. under a "plain sail. 1857 C. GRIBBLER in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 9 Made all plain-sail. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Plain Sight (*Fire-arms*), a hind sight consisting of a simple notch in a raised plate or protuberance. 1795 MASON *Ch Mus.* iii. 164 It therefore could only be called "plain singing or chanting; which, perhaps, is the best translation of the term *planus canus*.

1. Plain, a.2. Obs. Forms: 4-5 plain, -e, 4-6 playn(e), pleyn(e), Sc. plane, 5-7 plene, plain(e) [M.E. *plein*, *playn*, a. F. *plein* (*plaine*) = L. *plenus* full].

In OF. *plein* and *plaine* were confused in certain phrases, esp. in *plein* (or *plaine*) *champ* see Littre. From the running together of forms in Eng., still greater ambiguity attaches to certain uses see PLAIN adv. 6, 7 (above).]

1. Full, plenary, entire, perfect. *Plain pace*: at full speed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10615 Now ys Athun of pleyn age. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 384 Crist gave to Peter playn powere. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. II 302 Man nedon not to go to Rome to gete hem pleyn indulgence. c 1400 YVAINNE & GAWA, 3082 Thurg the hal in Yvain gase, Inul an orchard playn pase. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 304/1 Plene restitution and deliverance of bare obligations. 1450 *Ind* V. 194/2 That our Letters Patent, stand in there strenght and plene effect. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 For my playn acquayll. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii vi 140 The sonne leseth his clerenes & the lyght in the playn daye. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 503/1 As if the said Fraunces or his heyres were in pleyne lyfe. 1544 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 22 The age of xxi year, whyche is called plaine or full age. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pind's Trav* I 197 The City had been assaulted five times in plain day. The following may belong here, or to some sense of PLAIN a.1.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2614 Ful is the place of soun of menstalsye..As thylike tyme was the playne vsage.

2. Full or complete in number, extent, etc.; esp. of a council, assembly, or court.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 253 What be clergie wild schape, whan be couite were playn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 49 The lord sowis haf grantit that The deid in-to plane parliament. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 337 In playn consistorie be pope cursede Waldrade. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 356/2 By thassent. of Prelats [etc.] in his plain Parlemt. 1499 *Each Rollis Scotl.* XI 305 To the forrestaris in the plane court in the colbouth of Edinburgh. 1602 Grantande full plane powere. 1514-15 *Act 6 Hen. VIII.* c 4 In the full and pleyne shire court. 1523 LD BERNERS *Pross.* I xiv 14 The which was redde open in playn audience. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 384 [The King's Majesty] sittand in plane Parliament [had raised the Act]. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 231 King Charles the first, did in plane Parliament, An 1641... ratifie the National Covenant. 1679 *CARY Chronol.* i. 1. v. 18 There remains for the number of plene Months 125.

3. In phrase in plain battle (combat, joust, war), in regular open battle, etc.

With this was evidently associated the phrase in plain field (F. *en plain* or *plain champ*), although this may have belonged orig. to PLAIN a.1. b.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3760 Morpuydus. angrily gan hym assaille, & ber hym slow in pleyn bataille. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 75 Our mater is... Till follow and nicht, and nicht stand, And nocht till stand in plane melle. Quhill the ta part dismit be. c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.* i. 7. 130 He faught and slough hym manly as a knyght In pleyn bataille. 1490-95 MATOKY *Arthur* x. xviii. 442 And of these twelue Knyghtes he slewe in playne luses four. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 209 To wete yf he wold make playne ware. a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 142 Eynde ii. champions that for thy loue wyll fyght with me in playne batayle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* i. (1601) 4 Whom he was not able to encounter in plane battle. a 1718 PENN *Tract* Wks 1726 I 577 In a plain Combat giving him that Foyl.

4. Characterized by abundance of, full of, rare-1. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/2 He sheweth hym self playne of contricion.

¶ For possible adverbial uses, see PLAIN adv. 6, 7, which may in part belong here.

Plain (plān), v. arch or dial. Forms 3-6 pleine, 3-7 playne, plaine, 4 pleigne(e), 4-6 pleyn(e), plene, plane, 5 plany, 5-6 playn, 6- plain, (6, 8-9 dial. plean, 8-9 dial. pleen, pleean). 8. 4 pleny. Sc. 4-7 plen3o, 5 plen3he, 6 plen3ie, -yie, (-sie), pleynye, -3e, -3ie, planyie, plain3ie, (-yie, -sie). [M.E. *pleyn(e)*, *playne*, *pleyn3e*, a OF *pleigne*, stem of *plaindre* (*plaignre*, *plaignre*) to lament, *refl.* to complain = L. *plangere* to beat (the breast), lament, from root *plag-* strike. So It. *piangere*, *piagnere*, Pr. *planher*, Sp. *plañir*. The Sc. forms retained the sound of Fr. *gn* (n), repr. by -ny, -nyh, -n3 (in 16th c. print -ns). The vb. was both intr and trans already in L., the earliest (11th c) OF. examples in Littre are trans. and *refl.*; the latter arises more naturally out of the trans.]

1. trans. To give oral expression to grief on account of or for (some thing or person); to bewail, deplore, lament, mourn (the external cause, or the inward sorrow or pain); = COMPLAIN v. 1. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1880) 222 Sir Guy Bafiol died bore. He was playned more þan oþer twenty. 14... *Thur-dale's Vis.* 582 Grendand with a dollful crye, And playned his synne ful petously. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 31 That half moir causo to weip and plane that sorrow. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph. Prol.*, Shepherds, that wont... Oft times

to plaine your loves concealed smart 1617 W. BECHER in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 207, I did many times plain my ill hap 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I 207, I only.. plain the misfortune of not having made the first impression on your heart

† 2. *refl.* To utter lamentations, bewail oneself: = COMPLAIN v. 2. *Obs.*

13 *Senyn Sag* (W.) 832 Pleined him of his machel wo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2540 Parfor Saint Bernard pleined him here of his lyf 1423 JAS I *Knygts Q* xi, I sawe new cummyr hur to playne, the fleschest sounge floure. c.1550 R. BRESTON *Bayle Fortune* B.11, To plaine hym nought auayleth 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxiv, Thus with glad sorrow did she sweetly plain her. 1720 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* i 8 A Shepherd Boy .Thus plain'd him of his deary Discontent

3 *intr.* To give oral utterance to sorrow; to lament, mourn; = COMPLAIN v. 3 Now *poet.* and *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3576 Mest in is herte was uor anguyss to playne. c.1400 *Desir Troy* 3471 Playnond with pytie. c.1547 *Surrey in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) 3, I wish for night, more covertly to playn 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii (1598) 118 Though he plaine, he doth not complaine; for it is a haime, but no wrong, which he hath received. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i 1, She loves not him that plaineth, but that pleaseth. 1720 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* i 13 Small Cause, I ween, has lusty Youth to plain. 1865 LOWELL *L'Espanol Poet. Wks.* (1879) 457 The Muse's womanish, nor deigns Her love to him that pules and plains

† 4. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 225 I has playneth he off his folye.

b. = COMPLAIN v. 4 *dial.*

1863 Mrs TOOOD *Yorks Dial.* He seemed verra ill, he pleased a good deal. 1868 KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds.* (E D D), She pleens a gay deal aboot her heed

4. To give utterance to feelings of ill-usage or injury; = COMPLAIN v. 5, 6, 8.

† a. *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 504 He ne dorste him naht pleine. c.1330 R. BRUNN *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1614 Penda .pleyned hym vnto Cadwalyn c.1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 388 hai hadden no more nedet to plenehem of his ordenaunce pan hadden he oter two statys of his churche 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v 1, To plain me to the gods against them both. 1599 KYD *Sp. Tragg* iii. vii. 69, I will go plaine me to my Lord the King

† 5. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 163, I suld plenze me till his jage, and ask rycht and law of him

b. *intr.* To make complaint. Const. of, against, on, upon, that... *poet. (arch.)* and *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 765 To is dotter quene of comwaile gan wende (Lear) & playned of be unkundene of his dotter gomorille c.1440 *Gesta Rom. vii.* 22 (Hail. MS) Than be soule shall playne vpon be flesh 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks* 1873 III 318 This Reuerend sub-prior, Who plaines against disorders of this House. 1724 in *Ramsay's Test. Misc.* (1733) II. xix Why dost thou plean? I thee maintain, For meal and mawt thou disna want. 1808 Scott *Marm. vi* xii, 'Though something I might plain', he said, 'Of cold respect to stranger guest' 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.* *Plain*, to complain. An old word 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Plain*, to complain.

† 6. 13. E. E. *Allst P. A.* 548 Penne be fyrst bygonne to pley & sayden bat pay hade tiavayled sore. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi 320 His fays to plenze sal mater haf 1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 The forsaide lorde . sal aide the prouncialis cumyng, and sal plenehe til him c.1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. vi* (Sheep & Dog) xii, Vp rais the dog, and on the scheip thus pleyneth. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI 305 It is pleyneth that the . induellans within the bondis about the said forest destroyis the wod and der grettmle. 1555 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 618 Suppos he had bot lill can to plenze 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* (S.T.S.) vii 55 Pleynzeand that shou was rayussit by (= against) hir will. c.1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotte) *Chron. Scot* xviii xvii. (S.T.S.) I. 8: Mony seand place gevin to men that pleisist to plenze, begane day by day more and more to compleane wpon his tyrannie

† 7. To tell tales, inform (against, on). *dial.*

1792 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss* (E.D.S.), *Plain*, to tell tales against a person. 1888 *Crawen Gloss* (ed. a), *Plain*, to tell tales. 1890 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 354 He gans tiv his maashter t plean on him

d. *trans.* To complain of; = COMPLAIN v. 7 *dial.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. They are always plain- ing poverty.

5. *transf.* and *fig. intr.* To emit a plaintive or mournful sound; = COMPLAIN v. 9.

1540 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 23 Come with your doleful songs, Night's sable birds, which plain when others sleep 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R Acad* iii, Nature 'plaineth sore 1899 CAMPBELL *Gerty Wyon* ii xii, And thought was heard or seen Bat stock-doves madning through its gloom profound a 1893 MORIER-WELLS *Madman's Love Poems* (1894) 47 With selfsame voice the old woods playne, When shrill winds do blow 1884 M. LINSKILL in *Ed. Words* 25 The wind went on wuthering wildly, sobbing, raging, plaining over the barren moor.

b. *trans.* To say in a querulous tone. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. v. Green Shuttles* 296 'It would be the wind', planned her mother.

† c. *intr.* Of a horse: To whine, whinny *rare*—1. c.1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 257 Right as an hois that can boote the byte & pleyne.

† d. (See quot.) *Obs rare*—1.

1611 COTGR. *Duerer*, to plaine, as a horse, that neither halthe outright, nor seteth his foot hard on the ground

Plain, obs form of PLANE v.

† Plainand, *phl. a. Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* In 5 plenyhand, pleynand, plenzjeand. [pr. pple of *plenze*, PLAIN v.: see -AND.] = PLAINING *phl. a.*, PLAINANT *a.*

1489 in *Cal. Doc. rel Scot* (1888) 405 The three persons chosin on the ta perti plenyhand 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj*

1. 109 The poyndes aught to be in the seasing, and possession of the patne plenzeand

Hence † Plainnandly, pleynandly *adv.* in a complaining manner.

c.1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 649 Pleynandly on hyght he spak

† Plainant, *a. Law. Obs.* [a. F. *plaignant*, pr. pple of *plandre*. see PLAIN v.] Lodging a complaint; formally complaining; = COMPLAINANT *a.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 633/a Charged by Judgement theryn to the persone Playnaunt or Infoumer. 1648 PRYNN *Plea for Lords* 51 It should put the party 'plainant without remedy. a.1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) II 317 The Plainant is eldest Hand, and is understood to be the better Friend to the Court

Plain-chant, [a. F. *plain chant*. see PLAIN-SONG] = PLAIN-SONG, CANTO FERMO (in both senses of these). Also *attrib.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v *Chant*, The Plain, or Gregorian chant, is where the chov and people sing in unison, or all together in the same manner 1889 E. L. TAUNTON *Fast. Ch Mus* 124 In some of the old Plain Chant Masses one finds sometimes 200 notes to one syllable 1895 C. F. A. WILLIAMS in *Elem. Plain* 30 The austic intertwining of various melodies above and below the fixed notes of the *cantus firmus* or Plain chant

Hence Plain-chantist, an advocate of plain-chant.

1888 S. H. LITTLE in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 112 The 'Plain Chantist', therefore, is not inconsistent or unreasonable

Plain dealer, plain-dealer. Now *rare*

[f. PLAIN *a.* + DEALER. cf. next.] One who deals plainly; one who is straightforward and candid in his relations with others.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 10 Rather . than God will disappoint the righteous and playndealers of their needful doode 1600 J. POPE *tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 40 Being plaine dealers, void of dissimulation 1676 WYCHURLY *Pl Dealer* Prol, I the Plain Dealer am to act to day An honest man who . speaks what he thinks. c.1735 ARBUTHNOT *Joku Bull* (1755) 3 Sir Humphry Polesworth, I know you are a plain dealer . . . speak the truth, and spare not.

Plain dealing, plain-dealing, *sb.* [f. PLAIN *a.* + DEALING *vb.* *sb.*: cf. DOUBLE-DEALING]

1. Openness and sincerity of conduct; absence of subterfuge; candour, straightforwardness. 1573 *New Customs* i. ii in *Hart Dodsley* III. 14 For then plain-dealinge bade away the price. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* Acts xxv 12 It falls out often, that plain-dealing puts craft out of countenance. 1709 STRI *tr. Tatler* No 73 P. 10, I take you to be a Lover of Ingenuity and Plain-Dealing.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II 52 They are blunt in saying what they think, and they require plain dealing of others

† 2. Name of a card-game *Obs*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xix. 142 A Game called Plain-Dealing He that deals hath the advantage of this Game; for if he turn up the Ace of Diamonds he cannot lose, then are the Cards plaid as at Whist. 1816 SINGL *Hist. Cards* 345

Plain-dealing, *a.* [f. PLAIN *adv.* + *dealing*, pr. pple. of *DEAL* v. cf. *prec.*] That deals plainly; straightforward in speech and behaviour; free from deceit or subterfuge.

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* (1890) III 329 Hee like a playne dealinge man, beluewed what she promised 1612 BRADSH. & *W. Maad's Trag* iv. 11, It becomes us well To get plain-dealing men about ourselves. 1719 DE FOT. *Cynae* (1840) I. ii. 18 This captain . was an honest and plain-dealing man. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1887) 165 Found I true liberty in the glad home plain-dealing Nature gave.

Plainer (plē'nar). [f. PLAIN v. + -TR 1.] † a.

Law. = COMPLAINANT *sb.* i. *Obs.* b. A complainer, grumbler. Now *dial.*

1340 *Ayene* 39 be ualre playneres bet makeþ be ualre bezechinger c.1450 *Godwin Reg* 101 Bitwene Felice, Abbess of Godestowe, playner, and Aleyne Bassett 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, iii. 1158 And lud me say, as plainr to your grace, That [etc.] 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plainer*, a grumbler.

Plainer, obs form of PLAINER.

Plainful (plē'nful), *a. arch.* [f. PLAIN *sb.* 2 or stem of PLAIN v. + -FUL 1.] a. Distressing, pitiful, grievous. b. That mourns, or emits a mournful sound.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1870) 127 Let learned head describe their playnfull plight a 1640 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 23/2 Instead of night's black-bird and plainful owl, Infernal furies here do yell and howl 1906 *Daily Chron* 19 Jan. 3/4 The hero of this plainful story.

Hence † Plainfulness *Obs.*

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i *Plangus & Basilius* 151 From how much mourning plainfulness.

Plain-hearted, *a. Now rare.* [f. plain heart (PLAIN *a.* 1) + -HEART 2.] Having a sincere and open heart, without deceit or guile; ingenuous, innocent.

1608 DOD & CLEAVE *Expos. Prov.* ix-x 100 Let us learne to bee plaine hearted towards our brethren 1641 MILTON *Animado. Rem. Def* i Wks 1738 I 70 Free-spoken and plain hearted Men, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1475 Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind.

Hence † Plain-heartedly *adv.*; Plain-heartedly-ness.

1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett to Sir IV Temple* (1888) 140 How I should love that plain-heartedness you speak of, if you would use it. 1691 HARCRIFFE *Verities* 174 That Simplicity and plain heartedness, which ought to be in the

Conversation of every Christian. 1832 [R. CATTREMOLE] *Beckett*, etc. 196 And there, with so much graveness as just gives A grace to smiles, plain heartedly she lives

Plaining (plē'ning), *vb.* *sb. arch.* Forms: see PLAIN v. [f. PLAIN v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PLAIN, the utterance of grief or dissatisfaction; lamentation; complaint.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6104 be day of pleynnyng and accusyng, be day of answer and of strait reckenyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 647 Off this tynsell is na plenzeing. c.1386 CHAUCER *Pars* 7. 10 (Hart. MS) Penitence is be pleynnyng of man for be gult pat he hap doon. 1593 T. WATSON *Teares of Fancie* xxv, A lowlie dale cold The vale of lone for theie I .pent my plainings 1633 P. FLETCHER *P. R. Eccl* i ii, A poore fisher swaine Came from his boat to tell the rocks, his plaining 1867 JEAN INGRIOW *Deans that came to me* xiv, From her lips a fitful planning buoke. 1880 WATSON *P. R. M. Quest* (1890) 31 As a low wind wails About a tarn whereof the listless wave Maketh no answer to its planning

Plaining, *phl. a. arch.* [f. PLAIN v. + -ING 2.] That plains; plaintive, mourning; complaining. (See also PLAINANT.)

1483 *Cath. Angl* 283/2 Plenyng, *guernus*. 1594 MARIOWE & NASH *Dido* iv. 1, Hear, hear, O, hear Irlas's planning players c.1630 MILTON *Passion* vii, Yet on the softned Quarry would I score My planning vers as lively as before 1891 Mrs DOWR *Girl in K. & A.* 104 The planning doves are absent from the high fir-tree tops

Plainish (plē'nish), *a. (adv.)* [f. PLAIN *a.* 1 + -ISH 1] Somewhat plain.

a. 1845 HOON *Publ. Dinner* 114 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champagneish. 1894 *Athenaeum* 10 Feb 176/1 A fresh, honest, plainish English girl.

Plainly (plē'nli), *adv.* 1. [f. PLAIN *a.* 1 + -LY 2.]

1. In a clear or distinct manner; so as to be clearly seen, heard, perceived, or understood.

c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Rastliss) 291 pat he was chiche nyt plainly c.1385 CHAUCER *II* c. 11 *Prolog* 61 Ille chero is playnly sprad in the brightnesse of the sonne. 1460 *Cal. Arc Rec Dublin* (1890) I. 46 As in the sayd chaître more playnly hit is expresed. 1566 TINDAL *Joku* xvi. 29 Leo, nowe spekerst thou playnly, and thou west no poverbe 1694 R. WATSON *P. R. M. Quest* xii, Too plainly is your selfish folly shewn. 1797-1803 FOSTER *Joku in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 230 Cannot yet articulate plainly. 1867 SHUTE *Homilies* iii. 58 He should constantly strive to exhibit his thoughts plainly.

2. With clear perception by the senses or mind; clearly; distinctly.

c.1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* ii 227 (1792) Pey kan not playnly vnderstonde c.1430 *Pilgr. Jof. Maunde* i. lxxii. (1890) 42 As thou shalt see playnlyche when thou hast rad Genesis. c.1548 HART *Chron.* Hen VIII 211, He was sodenly murdered with a gonnie, whiche of the neighbors was playnly haud. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* xii. 58 That you may the plainly understand it. 1725 D. FOU *Voy. round World* (1840) 75, I saw plainly that I was wrong. 1860 TYNDAL *Gla.* i. 1. 5 The evidences of pressure could be plainly traced.

3. Qualifying the statement made: Evidently, manifestly.

1382 WYCHURLY *Jer. x* 19 Pleynli this myn infirmyte is, and Y .shal bern it. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 107/2 That than such Juge or Juge . have playnly power and auctorite. 1590 Sir J. SMITH *Joc. Rapson* lxx. 91, That they haue plainlie kept and convented, a great part thereof to their owne vces. 1664 *P. R. M. Quest* (1776) 287 These (buried) Trees . were found plainly to have been cut off by the Kerf. 1736 BUTLER *Anel* i. ii Wks. 1824 I. 69 Such a Kingdom . would plainly be superior to all others. 1863 KINGAKE *Crima* (1877) II. ii. 20 Plainly it would fare ill with any man upon whom the public anger might light.

† 4. In an open or public manner; openly, publicly *Obs*

133. *Senyn Sag* (W.) 3297 The knight gan playnly with hir pas Vntil sho in hir chamber was. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 512 Quhen that herd of the cummyng of schir Edward, that so plainly Our raid the land. 1421 in *Hist. Cal. C. 1000* London (Camden) 96 On the next day was the Park ment playnly be-gonne. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 380 Diverse . personis heis nicht abtinent placet to pas and repas.

5. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; openly, candidly, frankly.

c.1386 CHAUCER *II* *Merch.* I. 72 If playnly speke I shal. c.1400 *Rom. Rose* 278 And what she is loth to say To the playnly he shal undir. Without drede of any shame a.1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII 50 He would after an humble fasson plainly requite the King. 1646 J. WHITTAKER *Uzziah* 2 The fassness of those that have . . . courage to deal plainly 1720 LAUD M. W. MURRAY *Lett to H. Montagu* 14 Nov. I have tried to write plainly I know not what one can say more upon paper. 1862 *Montagu* *Obit* p. 241, Mt. Aram, could he have been induced to speak out his mind plainly, would have expressed, probably, a different opinion.

6. With simplicity or frugality, without ornament or embellishment; without luxury.

1562 MONTGOMERY in *Archologia* XLVII. 216 Which . . I have rudely written and plainly penned. 1601 R. JOHN SON *Kind & Comm.* (1603) 10 They ouet to live simply and plainly. 1847 C. BROWNE *7 Fyre* vii, the hair to be arranged closely, modestly, plainly. 1902 BUCHAN *Walker by Th. Ashold* 280, I suppose he lives very plainly.

† 7. Entirely, completely, absolutely, quite. (Peri. belongs to next: cf. PLAIN *adv.* 6.) *Obs.*

c.1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 123 It surmountede playnly alle odours. 1535 COLFORD *2 Sam.* v. 6 They thoughte plainly, that David shulde not come in 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 530 The kindred of the mothers side, for to save her honesty, it plainly denied.

† Plainly, *adv.* 2. *Obs.* In 4-5 playnly, plain-, plen-. [f. PLAIN *a.* 2 + -LY 2.] Fully.

1397 *Trevise Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Of his native loka

wip yane more pleylich as a batayle of Troy. 1428 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser. I* 5 Towching al odr thing. I wot wif your brother sendyth to 3u pleylich 1448 *Rolls of Parli. V* 581 To have, holde, and enjoye hem, as pleylich, hoolly, and in the same maner as youre seide Fadur hadde and helde hem. 1459 *Paston Lett. I* 499 As the bunge here of shall more pleylich declare yow 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45. I wyl that myn detts be pleyly paid.

Plainness (plā'nines). Forms *a.* 4 pleyness, 4-5 pleynesse, 4-7 playnesse, 5-6 plainnesse, playnes, 6 plaines, playnesse, plaines. *β.* See PLAIN *a* and -NESS. [*ME.* *play-, pleynesse*, *a.* OF. *plai(g)nesse*, *planece* flatness, smoothness, plane surface. — *L.* *plānities*, — *ia* a flat surface, *f.* *plānus* flat. But the variants in *-nes*, *-ness* show that the word was soon associated with native formations having this suffix, with which it is fully identified in the *β* forms *plainness*, etc. (Cf. *finesse*, *fineness*.) The quality or condition of being plain, in various senses of the adj.

† 1. Flatness, smoothness, evenness, levelness. *a.* 13 *Guy R. Parv.* (A) clxvi 8 Sir Guy droug out bat sword anon, & alle be playnes be of it schon. 1388 *Wyclif* 2 *Mace* xiv. 33. Y schal drawe down this temple of God in to playnesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282a A Playnes, *plaiues* 1551 T. Wilson *Loghe* (1580) 11 Suche qualities as hardnesse, softnesse, roughnesse, plainnesse 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 21 With more flat and equal playnesse.

β. 1374 CHAUCER *Death* v. metr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.), Lettes emptyrityn in the smothernesse or in the pleynesse [*B. M. Add. plainesse*, ed. 1602 plainnesse] of the table of wex. 1482 *Moult of Boesham* (Arb) 57 The playnesse of that place was sorepletyd and fullylde with the wormys 1573-80 *Barl. Alv.* P. 411 The plainnesse, or euennesse of the sea 1617 *Morvyn* *Itin.* iii. 102 The plainnesse of the Countie, and the frequency of Lakes and Fennes, doe more increace the cold. 1704 *ILLARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 The plainnesse and evenness of their Countie.

2. Openness, honesty, or straightforwardness of conduct; frankness or directness of language.

a. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxii 24 You have gite of plaines sterne and stoute. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compt. Woman* i. 17 Where as then was no other same in society then lying, a genuine playnesse were enough.

β. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Item VII* 56 Of the same vertue and honest plainnes [1568 GRAYTON plainnesse] was Ihou Moiton archbishop of Caunterbury 1606 SHAKS. *T. & C.* iv. 108 Whil'st some with cunning guild their copper crowne, With truth and plainnesse. I doe weene mine baie 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. *Essay* 207 We see in one the Plainness of a down right Countryman, and in the other, something of a iustick Majesty. 1778 *MISS BURNLY J. Medina* (1791) II. v. 40 He forced me to express my displeasure with equal plainnesse 1875 *JOWLETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 356 My plainness of speech makes them hate me.

† *b.* *euphemism* for Discourteous behaviour or treatment; rudeness. *Obs. rare.*

1465 *Paston Lett. II*. 208 They know not the pleynesse that hathe ben done in such thyngys as hathe ben don in her mayns.

† *c.* The plainness: the plain truth. *Obs.* 1477 *EARL RIVLERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 So may not a man be wele counseyllid of hy frende withoute he telle hym the plainnesse of hy cause. 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryd* (1814) 298 I pray you speke, and shew me the playnesse. 1537 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Lett. & Lett.* (1902) II. 57 If the said depositions had been earnestly takyn, the plaines of that matter might have been easely known.

3. Clearness to the perception or comprehension; lucidity of exposition, meaning, or expression.

1529 *MORR Dyaloge* i. Wks. 171a For the more playnesse let vs put one example or twaine. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Beclut* i. *Intro.* 1 The demonstrations and pfoofes . . by reason of their playnesse neede no greata declaration 1577 *SALMON Syn. Mod.* *Intro.* 2 A little with Plainness is better than much with Obscurity. 1867 *SILLEN *Manuel** iii (1869) 55 This plainness of style is the product of sagacity and keenness.

4. Absence of or freedom from ornament, ostentatious display, or luxury; simplicity.

1581 *MARBLICK Bk. of Notes* 655 In their faie, apparell, and furniture of warre, they vse a plainnesse. 1649 *J. R. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. vii. 36 The understandings of men are no more satisfied by a pompous magnificence, then by a cheep plainnesse. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd.* *Faint.* III. ii. 93 The excess of plainness in our cathedra disappoints the spectator after so rich an approach. 1848 *LIVRON Harold* ii. 1. These new comers were clad with extreme plainness.

† *b.* Simplicity (as opp. to complexity). *Obs.* 1669 *STURMY Mairner's Mag.* ii. vi. 68 This Quadiant. I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness.

5. Lack of beauty; homeliness; ugliness.

1829 *LYTTON Deveraux* i. v. This was far more than sufficient to atone for the comparative plainness of my person. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 105 'A very beautiful complexion', which by no means indicates plainness.

Plain sailing, *sb.* [*prob.* a popular use of PLAIN SAILING, formerly also spelt *plain sailing*; but used with sense of PLAIN *a* 1 3.] Sailing or going on in a plain course, in which there is no difficulty or obstruction; simple or easy course of action.

1817 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 493 It must be all 'plain sailing', as the seamen say, and no sudden turns, intricacies, or narrow passes. 1841 F. E. PACER *Miss Malt* 200 So far all was plain sailing, as the saying is; but Mr. Till knew that his main difficulties were yet to come. 1867 *TROTTER Chron.* *Barret* i. xxxiv. 292 These things are never plain sailing, my dear.

So **Plain sailing** *a*, straightforward in action. 1807 *KNOX & JEBB Corr.* i. 344 With all possible rectitude of heart, he has not a plain-sailing mind. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Yess* iv. Happy, healthy, plain-sailing Bessie.

Plainsman, variant of PLANCHER *sb.* 1

Plainsman (plā'nzmən). [*f.* PLAIN *sb.* 1 + MAN *sb.* 1] A man of the plain or plains, an inhabitant of a flat country, or of the wide open plains of some regions. In quot. 1899 applied to a horse. 1881 *Daily News* 21 May 5 The French column was met on the boundary of the Mater district by two or three hundred plainsmen, who made a show of resistance. 1891 *Spectator* May 732 Imbued with that sense of freedom peculiar to the Australian, the American plainsman, and the Canadian. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 355 Experienced ranchmen never turn a bunch of green brood mares out unless accompanied by three or four of these sagacious little plainsmen.

Plain-song (plā'n'sŋ). *Mus.* [*Rendering med. L.* *cantus planus*, *F.* *plain chant*, *It.* *canto piano*: see quot. 1895 in sense 1]

1. The form of vocal music believed to have been used in the Christian Church from the earliest times, consisting of melodies composed in the mediæval modes (see *MODE*) and in free rhythm depending on the accentuation of the words, and sung in unison; in the West it was first systematized in the 4th century by St. Ambrose, and further developed in the 6th century by St. Gregory the Great: see AMBROSIAN, GREGORIAN.

1513 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* VI. 362 Chapellans that has understanding to syng plane sang, puket sang, and to do service after the tenour of his foundation. 1545 *ASCHAM Toph.* (Arb.) 41, I wysse, that the laudable custome of Englande to teache chylidren then plainesong and prykisng, were not so decayed. 1706 A. BRIDPORT *Temple Mus.* iii. 62 The first Performance was done by Plain Song; as the Psalms are read in Cathedrals. 1878 *STAINER in Queen's Printer's Bible-Aids* 67 The tendency of recitation to develop into monotone and an irregular chant is illustrated by the history of 'plain song' in the early Christian Church. 1895 H. B. BRIGGS in *Elem. Plain-song* 1 Plain-song or *Cantus planus*—even, level, plain song—is perfectly distinct from *cantus figuratus*, or *mensuralis*, i.e. harmonised, measured music, from which it essentially differs in tonality and rhythm. . . In plain-song the accent occurs irregularly, thus making the rhythm *free*, but subject to certain laws of proportion which satisfy the ear.

2. A simple melody or theme; often accompanied by a running melody or 'descant' (see *DESCANT sb.* 1); hence in various fig. applications. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1556 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodsley IV* 27 Without mention of them [ladies] you can make no sport: They are your plain song to sing descant upon. 1597 *MORLEY Intro. Mus.* 70 When a man talketh of a Descanter, it must be understood of one that can extempore sing a part upon a playnesong. *Ibid.* 71 [see COUNTERPOINT *sb.* 2] 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 610 Ecclesiasticus . . descants indeed upon Solomon's plain song in the eighth and ninth of the Proverbs. 1874 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. v. 21 Here followeth the three usual Plain Songs for Tuning the Voice in the Ascending and Descending of Notes.

3. *attrib.* 1530 *SHAKS Mide.* IV. iii. 134 The Finch, the Sparrow, and the Lark, The plain-song Cuckoo gray. 1646 J. GREGORY *Disc. Nicene Creed* Posthuma (1649) 53 The same Creed hath been most certainly sung, in a plain song fashion, ever since the date of the Council [of Nice] itself.

Plain-speaking, *sb.* and *a.* *a.* *sb.* Plainness of speech, candour, frankness. *b.* *adj.* That speaks plainly or without reserve; = next.

a. 1854 *ROGET Thesaurus* 703 Candour, sincerity, . . plain speaking. 1864 *WEBSTER, Plain-speaking*, plainness of speech, frankness, candor.

b. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 178/3 'The Algerines are a company of rogues', remarked a plain-speaking Dey.

Plain-spoken, † **plain-spoke**, *a.* [*f.* PLAIN *adv.* + *spoken*, *pa.* pple. of SPEAK; cf. *OUT-SPOKEN*, also *BEHAVED ppl. a.*]

1. Given to speaking plainly; outspoken, unreserved.

1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* Pref. A plain-spoken honest man. 1774 *FLETCHER Logica Genev.* 103 The Creed of an honest, consistent, plain-spoken Calvinist. 1884 *JENNINGS Croker Papers* I. ii. 54 [He] was much too sincere and plain-spoken to be a model courtier.

2. Plainly spoken; clearly or directly expressed; outspoken, candid, frank.

1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* i. (1700) C3. Leave my plain spoke Love to prove its Merit. 1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* xxxi. 238 A rough, bluff, hearty, plain spoken way of eulogising them to their faces. 1865 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 106 He seems to have used language nearly as plain-spoken as Tostig did two years later.

Hence **Plain-spokenness**.

1865 F. OAKLEY *Hist. Notes* 29 To such friends . . he [M. Froude] discloses himself . . with almost the plain-spokenness of the confessional. 1883 W. T. ARNOLD in *Ward Eng. Poets* (ed. 2) II. 87 Witter had to expiate his plain-spokenness by a rigorous confinement.

Plainstones, *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 8-9 -stones, -stenes. [*f.* PLAIN *a* 1, flat, smooth + STONE.] Flagstones; the flagged side-pavement of a street.

1774 *FERGUSON Mutual Compl. Plainstones & Casewy* 3 The spacious Street an guide Plainstones Were never kend to crack but saws here. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* VI. 42 One page said he saw her step aside on the plain stones, speaking to an elderly woman. 1856 *DOBELL Lyrics in War Time, Shower*, A murrer wash that splashed and clapped

The plainstones. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 524 He met them promenading on the plainstones.

Plaint (plānt), *sb.* Forms *a.* 3-4 pleinte, 4-5 pleynte, 5-6 playnte, plainte, (5 planete, playnthe, 6 plente). *β.* 4 pleint, 4-6 playnt, playnt, 4-6 plant, 5 playnthe, 5-6 plent, 4-plaint. [*In ME.* two words: *a.* *pleinte*, *plamie*, *a.* OF. *plainte*, in med. L. *planeta* (Du Cange), *sb.* from fem. *pa.* pple. of *plangere*, ppl. stem *planc-*, to beat the breast, lament: for form cf. *COMPLAIN* *β.* *pleint*, *plaint*, *a.* OF. *plaint*, *pleint* = Pr. *planch*, Sp. *llanto*, Pg. *pranto*, It. *pranto*: — *L.* *planctus* (*u.* stem), *f.* same vb. Only the latter has come down into mod. Eng.]

1. The action or an act of plaining; audible expression of sorrow; lamentation, grieving. (From 1600 chiefly *poetic*.)

a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 96 No woubliche nis so culuert ase is o pleinte wis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6726 To god he made is pleinte ofte wepnde wel blme. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 323 Whan he hire wofull pleintes herde Him liste bette forto wepe. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 542 Whan they of the contrie sawe this planete and sorowynge they saide this is a grette sorow to thegyeys.

β. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5163 Androcheus herde be kynges pleint. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8686 The pete & the playnt was pyn for to here. 1559 *Primer in Frru Prayers* (1851) 9 Thou only art my God, thou must hear my piteous plaint. 1588 *GRENE Pandosto* (1607) 19 Pandosto would once a day repaire to the Tombe, and there with watry plants bewaile his misfortune. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 343 The hapless Paure State in their sad discourse, and various plaint. 1734 *11. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. iv. 44 They all burst into tears, and breathed their plaints in the following words. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 370 With louder plaints the mother spoke her woes. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii. And piteously with tears her plaint renew'd.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 *WEST Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 148 A plaint is heard from ev'ry tree. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 166 The wheeling plover ceas'd Her plaint. 1881 *ROBERTSON House of Life* xxviii. With plants for every flower.

2. A statement or representation of wrong, injury, or injustice suffered; a complaint.

a. 1300 *Havelok* 295f. Hanelok bad ubbe . . þat he sholde on ilke wise Denemarek yeme and gete so, þat no playnte come him to. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 214 For pore men der nat pleyne ne here pleinte shewe. 1484 *Caxton Fabes of Affence* ii. Therof he wold haue made a playnte to his neyghbours.

β. 13 *Cursor M.* 12065 Pe gret lauerdunge. plaint on him mad communiu Bath to isop and to mari. 1444 *Abderden Reg.* (1844) I. 12 The alderman . . pofferand that give thar be any cause of playnt it suld be well reformyt and amendid. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 799f. He should come and present his plaint to the king. 1625 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 253 Shee with teares made vnto him her plaint. 1631 *JOANNA BAILLE Met. Leg.* *Columbus* xxxv. 10 They graciously His plaint and plea receiv'd. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* i. xxxii. 441 It was apparent that our savage friends had their plaint to make, or, it might be, to avenge.

† *b.* Cause, ground, or matter of complaint. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 10640 (Cott.) Pan most þis mal be cene and bright, Wit vten plaint, wit vten plight. 1384 *Wyclif Eccl.* vii. 13 That a man finde not agen hym rihtwis pleyntes. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 That the baile had foure baile courts . . for . . reforming of plants of nyghbourhood and uthriss.

3. *spec.* An oral or written statement of grievance made to a court of law, for the purpose of obtaining redress; an accusation, charge, complaint.

a. [1292] *BRITTON* i. l. 11 Et vultuq. ne le poer de nos Justices ne pasent mie les pointz de nos breffs, ne des plientes a eux festes. 1321 *Rolls of Parli. I*. 387f. Qe la plainte puisse estre tre par duze hommes jures. 1428-61 in *Calbr. Proc. Chan. Q. Elis* (1827) *Intro.* 22 Vexed in the Sherreves Court . . be a pleynte of trespas. 1497 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 294 That no citsaine have no delays in ony playnthe, but only in an action of dette. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 Any suyte playnte or demaunde before Justices of Record. 1537 in *Leadam Sel. Pl. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 47 Several plentes of debt in the name of our souverayn lord the kynge.

β. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 313 Pat non thar com no sende to courte to mak eft pleynt. 14.. *Customs Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Jugement of any playnt for to be gyffen. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. ix (1877) i. 202 The parties plaintiffe and defendant . . proceed . . by plaint or declaration, answer, replication [etc.]. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xviii. 273 The foundation of such suits continues to be (as in the times of the Saxons) not by original writ, but by plaint; that is, by a private memorial tendered in open court to the judge, wherein the party injured sets forth his cause of action. 1798 in *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* II. 205 The proceedings were drawn up as if it had been a plaint under the landlord and tenant act. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* ii. xi. 58x A suit in the county court commences by plaint.

4. *Comb.* as † **plaint-bruised a., bruised by beating in token of grief.**

1627 *MAY Lucas* ii. 38 But one there Her plaint-bruisee armes, and moystned cheekes did teare.

† **Plaint**, *v.* *Obs.* (from 16th c., *Sc.*) Also 4 playnt, 5 playnt, 6 *Sc.* plent. [*f.* PLAIN *sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To make complaint, complain; rarely to make lamentation, lament, wail.

1400 *Dest. Troy* 3554 He plantid full pitously, was pyn for to here. *Ibid.* 8095 Hit pleassid hir priuely, playntidye ho nocht. 1510 *Chester Pl.* x. 392 For to the kinge I will anon To plantie [to r. playn] upon you all. 1598 *LINDESAV (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 225 Ye sall haue no cause to plent. 1627 W. SLATER *Exp. a Thess.* 119-2

PLAIT.

course of their evolutions; a ribbon-dance; plait-net, a kind of machine-made lace; plait-stitch, = PLAITED stitch; plait-work, a decorative pattern, of a kind frequent in ancient and mediæval art, in the form of interlacing or plaited bands.

1887 *Pall Mall G* 5 Jan 7/1 Native dancing gulls go through the well-known and much admired evolutions commonly called the 'plait dance'. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X 617/1 The stitches cross in the middle, and the 'plait-like' appearance is attained. 1844 *G. Doro Textile Manuf* vii 229 In 'fancy broad net' the device as well as the ground work are made at the machine. In 'plait-net' the same thing is observable, and also in 'tinting-net'. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X 616 *Plait stitch. 1899 *Baring-Gould Book West II* 43 The transition from 'plaitwork to knotwork took place in Italy between 563 and 774.

Plait (plait, plait, plait), *v* Forms see *prec sb*, also *PLAIT v*, *PLEAT v*, *PLEAT v*, *PLIGHT v* 2 [f. *PLAIT sb*, where see note on pronunciation.]

1. *trans* To fold (a woven or other fabric, etc.); esp. to fold flat, to double; to gather in pleats; = *PLEAT v*, 1, and now commonly pronounced (plait).

1377 *Langl P Pl B v* 212 To boche hem with a pakked And plaited [i.e. rrr playte, plytyd, plyghted; A plcted, plait] hem toggyders. c.1440 *Paro. 402/2* Playtyng, *plcto*. 1591 *Campion Hist Irel vi* (1633) 18 With wide hanging sleeves playted. 1714 *Gay Sheph Week Tuesday* 36 Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat, And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait? 1732 *Acc. Work-houses* 133 Taylors are only employ'd to cut out their mantuas and plait them. 1808 *Mar Edgeworth Moral T* (1816) I. xvi 139 Asked the washerwoman if she had plaited her cap. 1844 *W Irving T T* 188 [He] wore his shirt full plaited and puffed out at the bosom.

2. *c* 1440 *Y-plute*, 1467 *pleyted* [see *PLAIED* 1]. 1611 *Sermon Hist Gl. Brit vi* vii 18. 67 Wearing a kittle the under very thick plaited.

3. 1538 *Elvior, Sinto* it is also applied to garments that are pleighted or gathered up. 1552 *Ilulott*, Pleight or folden garment, *sinto*. 1613 *J. May Decar Est Clothing v* 26 Having the clothes pleighted and bound together with threads. 1657 *Beck Unw Char I* v b, To plait.

4. *By extension*, To fold, bend, double up; to wrinkle, knit (the brows). *Obs*.

1440 *Sir Degrev* 326 Wyth schape exus of stelle He playted here lawneyn, wellc. 1590 *Levins Manu* 204/1 To Playt a nayle, *replacare*. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof* 57 in ix. 82 Some seem faine older then they are, and plait and set their brows in an affected sadness.

5. To braid or intertwine (hair, straw, rushes, narrow ribbons, etc.) so as to form a plait, band, or rope (*PLAIT sb* 2); = *PLAT v*, 1, and now commonly pronounced (plait).

1582 *N. T. (Rhem) x Pet. iii* 3 Let it not be outwardly the plaiting of heare, 1611 *Ilulott* *ibid*, That outward adorning, of plaiting the haire. 1621 *Corvart Cruditie* 386 Then haire they plait it in two very long locks that hang downe over their shoulderis halfe a yard long. 1831 *Scott Cast. Dang. ii*, The little wild boy... who used to run about and plait rushes some twenty years ago. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis. I* 222 An hour or more is occupied by the process of plaiting the hair. 1865 *DICKENS Hist. Fr. ii* 1, Little Margery... who plaited straw.

6. 1590 *GARRI ni Meaphan* (Arb) 76 His lockes are pleighted like the fleece of wooll. 1793 *SAVAGE Lett. Autentis* lili. 135 If thou pleightedst thy Hair with one hand, thou wouldest be sure to handle my Purse with the other.

7. *fig.* To interweave (things immaterial). 1387 *St. L. (see PLAIT d)* 1621 *FULLER Holy & Prof* St. i. ii 31 When devotion is thus artificially plaited into hours it may take up men's minds in formalities. *ibid* v. vii 386 'Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled, yea blew away, all his projects so curiously plaited.

8. To felt, mat. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Plaiting*, the interweaving of the felted hairs, forming a hat-body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

9. To make (a braid, garland, mat, etc.) by plaiting.

1877 *A. B. Edwards Up Nile* xi 297 Plaiting mats and baskets of stained reeds.

10. To twist, to cross (Of one or two things)

a. *trans*. b. *intr*.

a. 1616 in *Dalyell Dasher Superst. Scotl.* (1834) 448 [She] past the boundis of hir ground, and than sat down plaiting hir feet betwix the merch.

b. 17 in *Evans Old Ball* (1784) III. 175 The worm leapt up, the worm leapt down, She plaited round the stone. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 540 A too quick growing of the hoofs, which plaited under his feet and made him lame.

Plaited (see *prec.*), *plait a*. [f. *PLAIT v* + -ED.] 1. Folded, doubled, gathered in folds, furnished with pleats. In this sense now generally written *PLAIED*.

c. 1440 *Paro. 402/2* Playtyd, *plaitatus*. c. 1440 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 179/151 What schal panne profite bi gowne y-pleite [i.e. wait?]. 1467 *Songes Costume* (Percy Soc.) 57 Your short stuffed downblettes and your playtyd gownys. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Moubray's Banushin* xxv, Their playted garments herewith well accorde. 1732 *TRICKLER Alciphir* iii 89 An English courtier, with his Gothic, succint, plaited garment. 1839 *Tr. Lamartine's Trav. East* 29/1 The tube covered with plaited silk.

b. Wrinkled, corrugated, fluted, striated. 1590 *HORMAN Vile* 241 A playted pyller gathereth dust. 1644 *Wotton Archit. in Relig.* (1651) 231 The body of this Column is perpetually channelled like a thick pleighted Gown. 1796 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 386 *Plicature*, plaited, folded in sharp flexures from the Disk to the Margin. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 231 The plaited

estivation of the corolla. 1833 *RENNIE Alph Angling* 51 The tail, with its peculiar fin, more or less plaited.

2. Braided, intertwined, formed into a PLAIT (*sb* 2); interlaced, interwoven. Also *PLAIED*.

1594 *CARRW Tasso* (1881) 25 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1694 *ADDISON Virg. Georg. iv* Misc Wks 1765 I as Tho' barks or plaited willows make your hives. 1830 *TENNYSON Ode Memory v*, A garden bower'd close With plaited alleys of the trailing rose.

3. *fig.* Involved, complicated, complex. *Obs*. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test Love i* viii (Skeat) 1 45 Diligent love, with many playted praisings. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* iii iii 15 (ed. 3) 510 He left behind him such plaited pictures in his history.

4. *Comb* and special collocations, as *plaited-tailed* adj.; *plaited hair*, Polish plait. see *PLAIT sb* 2 c; *plaited lace*: see *quot.*; *plaited stitch*, one of the stitches of worsted work or Berlin wool work. see *quot.*, *plaited string work*, a kind of fancy work made with small cord or string plaited or twisted into simple patterns; *plaited worm*, a fluke-worm of the family *Aspidogasteridae*.

1822 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 394/2 **Plaited Laces*. Italy claims the first invention of these, and, much being made at Genoa, it was known as Genoaese Lace, but as large quantities were also worked in Spain, . plaited laces also received the name of Point d'Espagne. *ibid*, Plaited Laces are made upon a pillow and with Bobbins, the patterns are geometrical, and open, and have no grounds; for common purposes tinsel is used instead of real gold [wire or fine thread]. *ibid* 371/1 **Plaited Stitches*, this stitch is an imitation of the ordinary herringbone, and is frequently called by that name. *ibid* 396/1 **Plaited Stringwork*. Plaited string is a suitable work for ladies with weak sight. The work makes good table mats under hot dishes. 1826 *T. Hook G. Gurney* (1850) I v. 97, I soon came up with the eight *plaited-tailed animals which were dragging the mountain, second only in size to the Juggernaut idol.

Plaiter. [f. *PLAIT v* + -ER.] One who or that which plaits.

1755 *JOHNSON, Plaiter*, he that plaits. 1775 *ADAMS Amer Ind* 432 Out weavers, taylors, and plaiters of false hair. 1873 *'OUIDA' Pascarel II*, 87 Asses laden with straw for the plaiter's market on the morrow.

Plaiting, *plait sb*. [f. *PLAIT v* + -ING.] The action of the verb *PLAIT*, *concr.* something plaited.

1406 *Litt. Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II 76 En fulla des draps come en playting et rekkyng. c. 1440 *Paro. 402/2* Playtyng, *plaiting*. 1591 *PRESTON SH. Dict. Eng. garramiento*, *pleighting*, *gustias*. 1681 *CHURCHMAN Angler's Vade me* ii 8 (1686) 11 Keep them [hairs] from entangling together, which hinder their right Pleighting. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV 114 Crushing the limp plaitings of lace closer around her throat.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaiting process*; *plaiting-attachment*, a mechanical device attached to a sewing-machine, by means of which the fabric is pleated; *plaiting machine*, a machine for pleating cloth or other fabrics.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1732/1 Of the numerous plaiting and tucking devices an example may be given. 1876 *Rock Test Fabr.* 2 Woollen stuff wrought by the plaiting process without a loom. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl. Plaiting Machine* *ibid*, Lower the plaiting knife by adjusting the nut on screw F.

Plak, plake, plakke, *obs.* forms of *PLACK*.

Plakard, -art, -erde, -ert, *obs.* ff. *PLACARD*.

Plan (plen), *sb* [a. F. *plan* (1553 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) a plane (surface), also, a ground-plan, *subst.* use of *plan*, *plane* adj., flat, plane, 16th c. ad. L. *plan-us* flat (being a leaned or technical doublet of the popular *plan*, *plane* flat, *PLAIN*). In Eng. the two *sb.*, *plan* and *plane* divide between them the various senses combined in F. under *plan*.]

1. A drawing, sketch, or diagram of any object, made by projection upon a flat surface, usually a horizontal plane (opp. to *ELEVATION* 1 x). *spec.* (a) A drawing or diagram showing the relative positions of the parts of a building, or of any one floor of a building, as projected upon a horizontal plane. (b) A map of a comparatively small district or region, as a town, etc. drawn on a relatively large scale and with considerable detail. See also *GROUND-PLAN*.

In *plan*, as projected upon a horizontal plane (opp. to *in section*).

1698 *PHILLIPS* cf. 4] 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Plan*, a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot; a Design, Ground-work, or Project of any piece of Work. 1712 *JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 87 Designed upon Rolls of Paper, call'd Plans. 1727 (title) *The Designs of Inigo Jones*, consisting of Plans and Elevations for Public and Private Buildings. by W. Kent, with... Additional Designs. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Plan*, in architecture, is used for a draught of a building, such as it appears, or is intended to appear, on the ground, shewing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, etc.

Geometrical Plan, is that wherein the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportion. 1731 (see *PERSPECTIVE* a. 3). 1793 *SMARTON Edystone L.* 57 An exact Plan of the surface of the rock, as reduced to an horizontal plane. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* viii 244 We see their [the planets'] evolutions, not in plan, but in section. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 5 When the portion of country delineated is but small, the sketch is generally termed a *plan*. *Mod.* The plans of the house have been submitted to me. In an ante-room there is a plan of the tables in which you can find your place.

b. A diagram, table, or program, indicating the relations of some set of objects, or the times, places, etc. of some intended proceedings (e. g. a table of the appointments of local preachers in a circuit or district). (Cf. 2, 3.)

1780 *WESLEY Wks* (1872) XII 318 You [Christopher Hopper] was the very person who introduced plans among us. 1845 *E. SMITH Bot. in Orr's Circ. Sc. Syst. Nat. Hist* I 151 Linnaean System. Reference to the annexed plan will show that the first eleven classes are named according to the number of stamens. The following tables contain a complete summary of the Linnaean plan of classification.

2. A design according to which things or parts of a thing are, or are to be, arranged; a scheme of arrangement; *transf.* disposition of parts, arrangement; a type of structure (viewed as designed); configuration (of a surface).

1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i 6 A mighty maze! but not without a plan. 1790 *BURKE Jr. Rev. Pref.* 4 A different plan might be more favourable to a commodious division and distribution of his matter. 1828 *THACKERAY Lett. in Daily News* 15 Apr (1898) 6/2, I have not yet drawn out a plan for my stories, but certain germs thereof are budding in my mind. 1855 *W. S. DALLAS Zool. in Orr's Circ. Sc. Syst. Nat. Hist* I 202 Animals are constructed upon five primary types or plans, of which all the varied forms presented by these creatures are but modifications. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V 7 The plan of the Laws is more irregular than any other of the writings of Plato.

3. A formulated or organized method according to which something is to be done; a scheme of action, project, design; the way in which it is proposed to carry out some proceeding. Also in weakened sense: Method, way of proceeding.

1706 [see 1]. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* iii v. 74 Remember... The generous plan of pow'r deliver'd down from age to age, by your renowned forefathers. 1749 *G. JEFFREYS in J. Duncombe Lett.* (1773) II. 213, I admire the execution of his plan, but not the plan itself. 1803 *WORDSW. Rob Roy's Cr.* 38 The good old rule... the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. 1837 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Evere* (1842) IV 229 Change your whole plan of campaign... Form yourselves everywhere into associations to gain knowledge which is power, and to communicate it through the press. 1855 [see 1 b]. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 279 All history is in one sense the fulfilment of a divine plan.

b. *Plan of campaign* (in Irish politics): see *CAMPAIGN* 5 c.

II. (Rendering or imitating F. *plan*.)

4. a. *Perspective*. Any one of a number of ideal planes perpendicular to the line of vision passing through the objects represented in a picture, according to the distances of which planes from the eye the objects are proportionately diminished. b. *Sculpture*. The plane on which the figures in a bas-relief are raised above the ground, esp. one of several such planes giving more or less relief to different figures in the design.

a. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Plan* (in Perspective). 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Plan*, Perspective Plan, is that conducted and exhibited by degradations, or diminutions, according to the rules of perspective. 1804 *SAINTE-SIMON Hist. Crit.* III 425 To receive and express more or less detailed images, and add, as it were, not merely stroke after stroke, but plan after plan, to the picture. b. 1780 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc. x* (1876) 12 Making different plans in the same bas-reliefs.

5. a. = *PLANE sb* 1 a. *Obs*.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII 244 It is always placed upon the same Plan or Level with the Spring that bears the Berry.

b. The surface on which anything stands. *Obs*. 1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I 8 A Base adds a Grace to a Column; and... makes it stand the more firmly on its Plan.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* (1819) III. clviii. 199 Why always employ a professed plan-maker? 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 458/1 The regular and plan-like manner in which the pulsations of the heart take place. 1905 *Academy* 7 Oct 1027/2 The simple manner accepted by all plan-drawers, and intelligible to all plan-readers.

Plan (plen), *v* [f. *prec. sb*]

1. *trans* To make a plan of (something existing, esp. a piece of ground or a building), to delineate upon or by means of a plan; to plot down, lay down. Also, to construct (a plan or diagram).

1748 *AWSON's Voy.* Introd. 7 Employed in drawing such coasts, and planning such harbours, as the ship should touch at. 1764 in *Picton L. pool Music Rec.* (1886) II. 221 Ordered that Mr. Eyles do plan the Corporation Estate, and colour it. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 66 Set down the measures properly in a field-book... and plan them after returning from the field, by laying down all the lines and angles. 1904 *M. R. JAMES Ghost-stories Antig.* 184 It occurred to me that very few of the English preceptors have ever been properly planned.

b. To mark out into divisions as in a plan or diagram (said in *pass.* of natural structures) *nonce-use*. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 248/1 The bone itself is planned out into small circular dimples.

2. To make a plan of (something, esp. a building, to be constructed); hence, to devise, contrive, design (a building or other material thing to be constructed).

1728 *POPE Dunci.* i 272 Here she plann'd th' Imperial seat of Fools. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* (1853) 3 Plan the pavilion, airy, light, and true. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 188 In planning a large edifice, particular attention must be

paid to the situation of the stairs. 1893 COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day

3. To devise, contrive, design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to scheme, project, arrange beforehand. Also with *obj. cl.* or *absol.*

1737 *Post. Hist. Epist.* 11. 374 We needs will write Epistles to the King, 'Be call'd to Court to plan some work divine' 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xi, Cecilia the whole time was planning how to take her leave 1804 WORDSWORTH *She was a Phantom of Delight* 111, A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. xvii. 121 We had planned an ascent of Monte Rosa together 1868 FRETMAN *Norm Cong.* II. 2. 470 Never was a campaign more ably planned.

b. To arrange for or include in a plan
1899 QUILLER-COUCH *Ship Stars* 1. 75 There's a new preacher planned to the Bible Church, down to Innis

Planar (plā'nār), *a. Math.* [ad *L. planār-us* (Mart. Cap.), *f. plan-um* plane: cf. *linear*.] Belonging to, situated in, or related in some way to, a plane. Hence **Planarity** (-æ'ti), the quality of being planar.

1850 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* I. 505, I propose to term the family of developables treated of in this paper, 'planar developables'. The developable which is the envelope of such a system [of *n* different planes] may be termed a 'multiplanar developable', and in the particular case of *n* being equal to unity, we have a planar developable. It would be very desirable to have some means of ascertaining from the equation of a developable what the degree of its 'planarity' is.

|| **Planaria** (plā'nār-ia), *Zool.* [mod. *L. generic name* (Müller 1776), sb. use of fem. of *L. planārius* adj. (prop. 'on level ground', but used as 'flat').] A genus of the suborder *Planarida* of turbellarian worms, found in fresh or salt water or in moist earth, and having a flattened form.

Hence **Planarian**, *a.*, belonging or related to the genus *Planaria*; *sb.*, a planarian worm, a flat-worm; **Planaridan** (-æ'ridān), *a.*, belonging to the suborder *Planarida*; *sb.*, a planarian worm; **Planariform** (-æ'rifōrm), *a.*, **Planaroid** (-æ'no'id), *a.*, of the form of or resembling a planarian

1859 *Pantologia*, *Planaria*, in Zoology, a genus of the class vermes 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. iii. vii. 406 The rudimentary eye, consisting, as in the *Planaria*, of a few pigment grains beneath the integument, may be considered as simply a part of the surface more imitable by light than the rest. 1897 WRIGHT in *Edinb. New Phil.* *Ann.* V. 307 The planaroid larva of Hydractinia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planarius*, planarian, 1876 *Tr. Bruden's Anim. Parasites* 46 According to Agassiz, a species of *Planarian* lives as a free mesosome on the lower surface of the *Lamulus* 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Hist.* *Ann.* iv. 182 The body takes on the ordinary *Planarian* character 1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/4 These *Planarians* or *Turbellarians* for the most part slay and kill as much as do their parasitic allies.

† **Planary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad *L. planār-us* level, *f. plan-um* a plane.] = **PLANAR**

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 185 Compound Figures of Magnitude Planary, expressible by closed Lines. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Planary*, of or pertaining to a plane, plain, even, smooth [Hence in *J.* and mod. Dicts.]

Planocer, -eere, -ere, variants of **PLANCHER**.
Planche (plānʃ), *sb.* Forms. 4-6 **plancher**, (5 **plange**), 6 **planche**, 6- **planch**. [a. *F. planche* plank, slab. see **PLANK**.]

1. A plank or board of wood; *duai*. a floor. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 43 Pro factum des planches in main 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dei K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne planches and hurdles over the ditches of the ditch. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 1. 364 Such a person and persones that occupieth the said Water-bailiffes planges. 1593 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* Lowe C. iii. 117 They went over planches, where they were cut off from the way. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 49 A strange looking individual crossed the 'planch' or floor to the fireplace where we sat 1881 — *Christowell* v. Then the gardener, let down his 'planch', over the brook.

2. A slab or flat plate of metal, stone, baked clay, etc.; *spec.* in *Enamelling*, a slab of baked fire-clay used to support the work during the process of baking.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 233 There sawe golde in planches like bricke battes 1800 FRAMPTON *Dial. Prov. & Steele* 146 They make it in certaine small thinn planches 1882 WHITLER *Joynr Greece* 1. 18 A Portic. whose curious-wrought Planches of Stone are supported by Twenty-four Corinthian-Pillars 1884 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1899) 31 The meat thus prepared, they lay on planches of iron made very hot on which it is converted to very thin cakes 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 206/2 The first coats are taken separately from tin covers, and placed upon thin planches of clay or iron, chalked over, and gradually introduced beneath the muffle, where, in a very short time, the enamel melts.

3. A flat iron shoe for a mule.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. **Comb.** **planch-nail** = **PLANCHER-NAIL**.

1350 in RILEY *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 12,000 de planche-nail 3,000 de domail, 2,000 de wyndounail. 1364-1446 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 478-9, III. 448-51

† **Planch**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **planoche**. [f. **PLANCH** sb., or *a. Obs.* *F. planche-r* 'to plank'; to foor with planks: to seel, or close, with

boards' (Cotgr.), *f. planche* **PLANK**] *trans.* To form of planks, floor or cover with planks.

1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 245 For planching with thyk bords the Pantye 1623 COCKGRAM, *Cotablate*, to planch. 1723 BORLASE in *Edin. Rev.* (Reference wanting) [A request] that the hall of the Mount may be planched for dancing

b. *transf.* To clap on (something broad and flat)

1575 *Gamm. Gurnon* 11, The next remedye Is to planche on a piece as brode as thy cap

Hence † **Planoched** ppl. *a.*, made of or covered with boards, boarded.

1603 SHAKES *Meas. for M.* iv. 1. 30 And to that Vineyard is a planched gate, That makes his opening with this bigger Key. 1614 GORGES tr. *Lucan* 1. 18 Yet, with his hooves, doth beat and rent The planched floor.

† **Planch-board**. *Obs.* [f. **PLANCH** sb. + **BOARD** sb.] = **PLANK-BOARD**.

1394 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 307 Materiem pro walplates et bames, et planchborde et plegges 1525 LO BERNER *Pross* II. civi. [clm.] 432 The great table of Marble. was made lenga with a great planche borde of Oke 1551 *Two Ch. Goods Surrey* 124 For cc of planche boude at vi s the c ffoote

Plancher (plānʃer), *sb. Obs. or dial.* Also 5 **planchere**, **plawcher**, 5-7 **plancher**, 7 **planchier**, **plamasher**, **plancher**, -sher, 7-8 **planchere**, 8-*eer*. Also with suffix-change: 5 **pla(u)nohour**, -e, -schour, **playnohour**, -shore, 6 **planchecour**, -seour; 5 **planshar**, -e, 7 **planchard**. See also **PLANCHER** (**PLANCHESHAR**) [a. *OF. plancher*, -ier (12th c. in Littré) planking, floor, ceiling, derivative of *planche* **PLANCH** sb.]

† 1. A wooden plank, a board; also collectively, planking, boarding. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxh.) xi. 47 Onen his bckk lay be tiee bat be haly Crosse was made off, for a planchoure to men at gang on ouer pat bekk. 1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 137 Item in j roda planchoure emp. pro stauio, 8s. 1447-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 236 In xvii de lez playnohours empt 1490 BORTONIA *Itin.* (1778) 289 Ad metan uniu. planches de arboie 1552 IIUOLLI, *Plancher*, *plancon*. 1601 DOLMAN *La Prunard. Jr. Acad.* (1618) III. 754 The Almighty laide the planchers of his high chambers amongst the waters. 1607 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1652) 8 As it is in Beames and Planchers of Houses, which at first lay close together, but after they are dried, gave. 1790 W. GUNSON *Dict. Horses* vi. (ed. 3) 91 The floor may either be made of Planchers of Oak, or smoothly paved.

2. A floor (*duai*) or platform (*obs.*) of planks or boards. Also *fig.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* 1. 83 They ben scarce kne hey fro the plancher 1587 HARRISON *England* iii. 1. (1878) 11. 16 Reares, whose skins are by custome and privilege reserved to cover those planchers whereupon their preists doo stand at Masse 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* (1592) 93 The earth being as a floore or plancher to go upon. 1607 MARGHAM *Cecilia* v. (1617) 3 Now for the Planchers of your Stable, they should be of the best hart of Oke that can be gotten. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 543 They make a Plancher, strong enough, sometimes, to bear the Weight of whole Armies passing over the Balcus. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Plancher*, a boarded floor.

† b. An upper 'floor' or story. *Obs.*

1523 LO BERNER *Pross* I. cccc. 695 There was nothing but a poore hall, and above a smale plancher, and a ladder of vii. steppes to mount upon 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 185 Their castles and villages are very homely built without any plancher or stones.

† c. A wooden inner roof, or ceiling, etc. *Obs.* 1564 HOLLYBUSH *Hud. Aghah* 19 Let hym hang ouer them a tent cloth tied to the rooff or plancher. 1611 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 1303 The planchard was guilt, the wals enameled with flowers.

† 3. = **PLANCHER**. *Obs.*

1564-5 *ARR. PARKER Corp.* (Parker Soc.) 231 As for either chimneys or plancher to be at this time builded, for that it may amount to excessive charge, ye may spare that cost. 1613-39 J. JONES in *Leoni Palladii's Archit.* (1792) II. 43 The Projection of the Planchere. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 101/2 *Planchier* is a great round out swelling, between other smalle mouldings. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Corona, or Planchier. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The Ovolo. is hid in the Cavity under the Planchere

4. *Anat.* 'The inferior wall or boundary of a cavity'.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

5. **Comb.** † **plancher-nail**, a flooring-nail.

1416-9 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 447-53 1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 96 m'v'c stanebrod et m'c playnohourale, xs 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 294 For iijc planchour nalis 1515 *Ibid.* v. 11 For three hundreth planchour nalis, vj s. *Ibid.* 12 For dur nail, planseon nail, and windo nail. 1611 *Raies Outward* (Jam.), Nails called plenser nales, the thousand, iii. l. v. viii. d. 1680 *Acc. Bk. Str. F. Foulis* (1894) 42 For 500 plancher nalis at 6r the hunder

† **Plancher**, *v. Obs.* [f. **PLANCHER** sb.] *trans.* To floor, cover, or lay with boards; to board, plank. Hence **Planchered** ppl. *a.*, boarded, floored; **Planchering** vbl. *sb.*, flooring.

1438 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 11 [Carpenters are working at] plancheryng c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 404/2 *Plawcheryng*, *plawculatus*. 1497-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 In le planchoryng et nalyng ibidem 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 244 Also shall plancher all the chambers, with goode and alyl boorde of oke. 1563 GOLDING *Cassus* (1565) 132b, Towres were planchered, and battlements and porticoles of timber set up. 1639 HORN & ROE *Gate Lang. Unt.* I. § 552 The inner-roof is planched with board, or arched. 1691 *ARR. SANCROFT Led.* in D'Oyly

Life (1821) II. 16 We have a winter's work still to do. in paving and planchering, and plastering &c

† **Planchery**. *Obs. rare* [f. **PLANCHER**: see -ERY.] Planking, flooring. In quot. *alt.* 16, 1510 *Inv.* in *Rye Crouner* (1889) 158, 13 panles, bords and 5 looks for windows as 4d., all old planchery bords as.

Planchet (plānʃet). [dim. of **PLANCH**: see -ET and cf. next.]

1. The plain disk of metal of which a coin is made, a coin-blank.

1611 COIGR, *Planc*, a coping, planchet, or plate of mettall ready to be stamped on, or coyned 1794 PRICHET & WAKEL- 111111 *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 136 To cut out as many planchets or circular pieces of metal 1879 II. PHILLIPS *Notes on Coins* 8 In many instances, the coin contained only a portion of the device, the rest having failed to reach the planchet

2. A small board used in brick-making: = **PALETTE** sb. 3 b.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Artiss. v. Brick-making*, A planchet, or small board, used by the person who carries the bricks or tiles from the moulder to the drying beds.

Planchette (plānʃet), [f. *planch* **PLANK**] [a. *F. planchette* small board, dim. of *planche* **PLANK**.]

1. 'A small plank or board' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

2. An instrument, invented about 1855, used in the investigation of automatism and other psychical phenomena, consisting of a small board, generally heart-shaped, supported by two castors and a vertical pencil, which, when one or more persons rest their fingers lightly on the board, is said to trace lines or letters, and even to write sentences, without conscious direction or effort.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 66, 372 Like the effusions of all the self-deluding users of the planchette. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *School boy* 19 The quaint goose-quill travelling like Planchette 1866 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/5 For nine years, he toyed with the planchette, the turnal tables, in short used the familiar, hanky-panky means of communication with the unseen world.

3. 'A circumferenter'. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

Planching, vbl. *sb.* [f. **PLANCH** v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. **PLANCH**; laying of a floor.

b. *concr.* Planks collectively, planking, boarding; esp. flooring. *dial.*

c. 1600 *Norden Spec. Brit.*, *Cornea*, (1728) 59 Her water pypes, are cutt up, the Covering lead gone, the Planchings rotten. 1602 CARLEW *Cornewall* 53 To plant their houses lowe to lower their planchings, with earth. *Ibid.* 66 11, Low thatched roofes, few partitiones, no planchings, or glasse windows, and scarcely any chimnies, other then a hole in the wall to let out the smoke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Planching*, (in Carpenters Work) a laying the floors of a Building. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxviii. 452 If I thought that 'twas you was the cause of it, I'd scat out yer brains on the planchin 1886 EL WORTHY W. Somerset *Word-bk.*, *Planchin*, the board of the floor. *Planchin-board*, flooring-board.

c. **Comb.** **Planching-nail**, **plenching-nail** (error. *plenching-nail*), a flooring-nail.

[1365 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 470/5 *Planching-nails* 1825 JAMISON, *Plenching-nail*. (Hence in Simmonds, Knight) 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) *Plenching-nail* (Hence in *Cent. Dict.*, *Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

Planchment. *U. S. dial.* [f. **PLANCH** v. + -MENT.] Boarding; spec. ceiling.

1891 *Fruit. Amer. Folk-lore* No. 13 *Planchment*, ceiling. Now seldom heard. An old woman says: 'The roof wets so, I'm afraid the planchment'll fall'.

Plancier (plānʃer). Also 7-*eere*, 8-*ere*, 9-*eer*. [ad. *OF.* or *obs. F. plancier*, collateral form of *planchier*: see **PLANCHER**.] The under side of the corona of a cornice.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* etc. 138 The under part of the Roofs of these Corona's. are by our Artists call'd *Planciers*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Planciers*, in Architecture, is the Under part of the Roof of the Corona; which is the Superior part of the Cornice between two Cymatiums. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* I. 308 The plancier is ornamented with seven-leaved paterae. 1886 G. T. ROBINSON in *Art. Jnl.* 51/1 Of timber construction, it [the ceiling] has a flat plancier about one-sixth of the whole width of the room, extending all round it; this is trabecated by large beams. From this projecting plancier a panelled tambour rises to a higher plane.

Plane (plān), *sb.* 1. Also 5-6 **playn**, 6 **plaine**. [a. *F. plane*, earlier *OF. plasne* (14th c.) = *L. planatus*, a. Gr. *πλατάνος* the Oriental Plane, *f. πλατύς* broad, because of its broad leaves.]

1. A tree of the genus *Platanus*, comprising lofty spreading trees, with broad angular palmately-lobed leaves, and bark which scales off in irregular patches; orig. and esp. *P. orientalis*, the Oriental Plane, a native of Persia and the Levant, commonly planted as an ornamental tree in European and British parks, town avenues, and squares, etc.; also *P. occidentalis*, the Occidental or Virginian Plane or Buttonwood.

P. orientalis was introduced into England shortly c. 1562; see TURNER *Herbal* II. 95; and quot. a. v. *Plane-tree*. *P. occidentalis* was brought from Virginia by Tradescant shortly a. 1640; see PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1640) 1427.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen. xxx.* 37 Thanne Jacob takynge green popil gerdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti vyryende hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxi. (Tollm. MS.). The plane is a colde tre and a drye, and pe leues perol belep in hoot cooles. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*

402/2 Plane, tre, *plataneus* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*.
11 1. *Eden* 517 Anon he walketh in a level lane On
either side beset with shady Plane. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg*
Georg iv. 210 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat.
To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. 1785
MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii (1794) 442 Their leaves in
the Eastern or Asiatic Plane are palmate; and in the Occi-
dental or Virginian, lobate. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* i.
48 Two noble trees of the same kind, both naturalized in
England—the lion different extremes of the globe—the occi-
dental and the oriental plane. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *P.*
Bremer's Greece i. 11 50 The plane seems to be the most
splendid tree of Greece

2. In Scotland and the north of England applied
to the species of maple commonly called 'sycam-
more' (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*), the leaves of which
resemble those of *Platanus*. Also called *False*,
Mock, or *Scotch Plane* (see *PLANE-TREE* b).

1798 see *PLANE-TREE* b) 18 J. WILSON The Plane's
thick head mid burning day suspends Impenetrable shade
bees humming round O'er the broad balmy leaves, and suck
the flower 1875 W. M. LILWORTH *Guide Wigtownshire* 18
These contrast their foliage with that of the Scottish fir and
the plane.

3. erroneously for *PLANTAIN*.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist Caribby Isles* 51 There grow in all
these Islands, great Reeds, spongy within. They are
commonly called *Banana-trees*, or *Planes*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *plane-leaf*. (See also
PLANE-TREE.)

1387 TREVIS *Figden* (Rolls) i. 187 Arcadia. is ischape
as is a plane leaf (*velut platani folium*)

Plane (plān), sb.² Also 6-7 playne, plaine,
7-8 plaim. [a. F. *plane* (*plaine*, 15th c. in Litté),
altered, under the influence of the vb. *planer* to
plane, from earlier OF. *plaine* (14th c.):—late L.
plāna a plane, f. *plānāre* to plane.]

In OF. L. *plānāre* gave regularly *plane* r, while *plānat*
gave orig. *plane*, but by levelling this became *plane*. L.
plāna sb. gave OF. *plaine*, but under the influence of the
vb., as name of the planing-tool, this was changed to *plane*.]

1. A tool resembling a plasterer's trowel, used
by plumbers, bricklayers, etc., for smoothing the
surface of sand, or clay in a mould, etc.

1349-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 550 In uno Ladd
ferri, uno Plane, et alius instrumentis pro officio plumbarii,
empis, ijs. vd. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In custodia Plumbarii,
ij. planyes 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* 83 b. The Carpenter hath
his Squire, his Rule, and his plummet. The Mason his
Foincel, and his Plane [1567, 1580 plane] 1688 R. HOLME
Artisvry iii. 326/1 The [Plummet] Plane is a flat piece of
Brass or Copper with an handle, with this Instrument the
Sand in the Plaine is smoothed.

2. A tool, used by carpenters and others, for
levelling down and smoothing the surface of wood-
work by paring shavings from it.

It consists of a frame or stock of wood or metal, with a
smooth base or sole (flat, convex, or concave, according to
the nature of the work) which slides over the surface of the
wood, and a steel blade (*plane iron* or *bit*) set in it at an
angle or *pitch* (varying according to the hardness of the
wood to be operated on) so that its edge projects slightly
through a slit or *mouth* in the sole; made in very various
shapes and sizes, and usually provided with a handle fixed
to the top of the stock. Also a similar tool for smoothing the
surface of soft metal

1440 *Prompt Parv.* 402/2 Plane, instrument (H. P. to
makyn playn), *leviga* 1530 PALSGR 255/2 Plane an instrument
for joyners, *plane, rabot* 1576 *Richmond Wills*
(Surtees) 261 Towne playnes, ij. chissels, one hand sawe, ij.
percer bits, ij. gouges, ij. files 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit*
(1693) 234 To hew a Block with Axes, and smooth it with
Planes. 1698 *Phil.* 11, ans. XX. 274 With an Instrument
like our Plain, [they] Shave it as fine as they Please 1796
MORSE *Amer Geog* i. 757 Their chissels, planes and
wimbles. 1872 YATES *Techn. Hist. Comm* 247 An assort-
ment of more than 200 varieties of planes was displayed at
the Great Exhibition

b. With qualifying words, denoting various
kinds used for different purposes;

as *BENCH plane*, *COMPASS* *pl.*, *DOVETAIL* *pl.*, *FORK-staff* *pl.*,
ICE *pl.*, *JACK-plane*, *JOINTER* *pl.*, *match* *pl.* (*MATCH* *pl.*), *MOUL-*
DING *pl.*, *OGRE* *pl.*, *OVOID* *pl.*, *PANTRY* *pl.*, *PLOUGH* *pl.*, *RENATE* *pl.*,
SCAL *pl.*, *BOARD* *pl.*, *STRIKE BLOCK* *pl.*, *TOOTH* *pl.*, *TRYING* *pl.*, etc.
see these words. Also, *concave plane*, see quot. 1874.
hollow-plane, a plane with a convex sole, used for planing
concave or hollow woodwork; *long plane* (see quot. 1875);
round or *rounding-plane*, a round-sole plane used in
making rounded work, as heading, stair-aisles, etc.; *smooth-*
ing plane see quot. 1823.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc* 73 Planes in use amongst
Joiners, called Molding-planes, as 1. the Hollow 1823
P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 245 The Long Plane is the
third plane made use of in facing a piece of stuff. *Ibid.*
The Smoothing Plane is the last plane which is made use
of in giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface
1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 604 *Concave Plane*, a compass-
plane for smoothing curved surfaces 1875 *Ibid.* 1123
Hollow-plane, a molding-plane with a convex sole. A
round sole plane. *Ibid.* 1217 *Joiner's-plane*, a bench-plane,
for facing and matching boards. *Ibid.* 1350 *Long plane*,
a joiner's plane used when a piece of stuff is to be planed up
very straight. It is 2 feet 3 inches long 1892 *Daily News*
26 Jan. 3/2 They are taught skillfully to use the jack plane,
the trying-plane, the smoothing plane, hand saw, tenon
saw, and bow saw.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *plane-maker*; †*plane-*
ax = *CHIP-AX* (obs.); *plane-bit* = *plane-iron*;
†*plane-guide*, 'an adjustable attachment to a
plane-stock, used in bevelling the edges of boards'
(Ogilvie), *plane-iron*, the cutting-iron of a plane;
plane-stock, the stock or body of a plane (see 2).
1611 CORIAR, *Asseant*, a Chip axe, or one-handed 'plane-

axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth 1875
KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Plane-bit*, the cutter of a plane;
generally termed the *plane-iron* 1883 *Rates of Customs*
Lvi b, 'Plane Irons for Carpenters the dozen xiiid. 1831
J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 321 In the manufacture of
the lighter sorts of edge-tools, and especially in plane-irons
1800 *New Ann. Direct.* Lond. 108 Higgs, James, **Plane-*
maker, 8 Little College-street, Westminster. 1835 J. SMITH
Panorama Sc & Art i. 31 Experienced plane-makers
use files to smooth their wood-work 1812-12 *Knaresb*
Wills (Surtees) II. 34 Three playnes and 11 **playne stocks*
1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc* 218, I. make a Plain-Stock
with my intended Molding on the Sole of it 1875 Sir T.
TRUSTON *Pract. Cutting* 83 Lay the edge of the plane-stock
occasionally across the board in various parts

Plane (plān), sb.³ [ad. L. *plān-um* a flat
surface, sb. use of neut. sing. of *plānus* adj., flat,
introduced in 17th c. to express the geometrical
and allied uses, which had been from the 16th c.
(and were often down to the 18th) expressed by
the historical form *PLATIN*. In F. *plan* had been
similarly introduced c. 1550. Cf. *PLANE* a.]

1. a. A plane superficies; in *Geom.*, a surface such
that every straight line joining any two points in it
lies wholly in it, or such that the intersection of two
such surfaces is always a straight line; the simplest
kind of geometrical surface, corresponding among
surfaces to the straight line among lines. Hence,
in *general* use, An imaginary superficies of this
kind in which points or lines in material bodies
lie; esp. a horizontal plane of such a kind, a level,
as in 'clouds at various planes of elevation'.

Often (esp. in scientific use) with of, denoting the plane in
which a particular figure, etc. is situated, or in on which
some process takes place; e.g. the plane of a circle, ellipse,
etc., of the ecliptic, the equator, the horizon, a planet's
orbit, a plane of denudation, of freezing, etc.; *plane of*
projection, a plane upon which points, lines, or figures are
projected. (See also below.) Also with defining adj., as
cyclic plane, *diagonal* *pl.*, *diametral* *pl.*, *osculating* *pl.*, *polar*
pl., *tangent* *pl.*, *vertical* *pl.*, etc. see these words.

[1570 see *PLAIN* sb.¹ 41] 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.*
156 This doth happen when the axis of the visive cones,
diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane 1650
Hobbes *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 179 A plane or a plane
superficies, is that which is described by a straight line
so moved, that all the several points thereof describe several
straight lines 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valli's Trav. E.*
Ibid. 183 The pavement of the porch was also something
raised above the plane of the Court 1715 tr. Gregory's
Astron i. 92 The Intersection of the Plane of any Planet,
with the Plane of the Earth's Orbit, is the Line of the Nodes
of that Planet 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Astric* ii. v (ed. 2)
171 The plane of the beam must be so far raised above the
plane of the head, that, when the plough is going at its
proper depth, the beam may not be incommode by any
thing on the surface 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud*
Nat. (1799) II. 276 The mists, dispersed through the air,
repeated on different planes the lustre of his rays in rainbows
of purple, and parheliions of dazzling radiance. 1825 J.
SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* i. 563 These satellites move in
a plane nearly perpendicular to the plane of the planet's
orbit, and contrary to the order of the signs 1853 Sir H.
DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 278 A cable should be
stretched across the river, on each side of the bridge, in the
plane of its floor 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* ii. § 11, I re-
quested Mr. Hunt to fix two stakes in the same vertical
plane, &c. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math* 38 The
equinoctial points, where the planes of the equator and
ecliptic cross each other are of great importance in astronomy.
1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 88 The guard-cells may,
when mature, lie in one plane with those of the epidermis.

b. A material surface (approximately) of this
nature; a flat or level surface of a material body.
(In quot. 1796 = flatness of surface) *Inclined*
plane; see *INCLINED* ppl. a. i. *True plane*; see
quot. 1875.

[1571 see *PLAIN* sb.¹ 41] 1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ.*
Relig i. 8 Did not the Ruggedness of the Plane, on which
they move, stop their Motion. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*
xi (1813) 238 Too much plane is to be guarded against
1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* xi A precipitous
declivity, which shelved down, in one plane of smooth
rock, to the depth of 1000 feet 1837 WHITWELL *Hist*
Induct Sc (1857) I. 186 The property of the inclined
plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1725/1 A 'true plane'
is a gage or test of flatness. The 'true' planes exhibited
by Whitworth at the Paris Exposition were polished
metallic surfaces of 100 inches area. The error is said not
to have exceeded the millionth of an inch 1885-94 R.
BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. iv, Posing the crystal bowl
with fearful heed, Her eyes at watch upon the steadiest
plane.

c. *Dialling*. The plane surface (vertical, hori-
zontal, or inclined) on which a dial is drawn; the
surface of a dial, upon which the shadow falls.

1674 *Moxon Tutor Astron. & Geog.* (ed. 3) v. 137 Of the
several Kinds of Dyal Plains. A Plane in Dyalling is that
flat whereon a Dyal is described 1703 — *Mech. Exerc*
311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards
the East or West. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Dialling*.

d. *Perspective*.
Directing plane see *DIRECTING* ppl. a. *Geometrical*
plane, a plane parallel to the horizon below the line of sight,
on which the object is supposed to be situated. *Horiz-*
ontal plane, a plane parallel to the horizon and passing
through the eye of the spectator. *Objective, original*, or
primæval plane, any plane situated in the object itself.
Perspective plane, a transparent plane, usually perpendicu-
lar to the horizon, supposed to be interposed between the
object and the eye, and intersected by straight lines passing
from one to the other, which determine the points of the
drawing; also called *plane of delineation* or *plane of the*

picture (which terms may also be applied to the actual
surface on which the drawing is made). *Vertical plane*,
a plane perpendicular to the horizon, passing through the
eye of the spectator, and intersecting the perspective plane
at right angles

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Geometrical*, . . . *Horiz-*
ontal, *Vertical*. 1875 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II
708 The situation of the eye . . . must be laid down upon the
paper, on which the perspective drawing of an object is to
be made, unless we propose to look at the object itself as
through a transparent plane 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract*
Build 540 A primitive plane is that which contains a point,
a line, or a plane surface, of a given object 1871 DICKSON
Perspective 24 Properly speaking the transparent plane
should be understood to mean that vertical plane which is
always assumed to be interposed between the spectator and
the object to be represented. On the other hand, by the
plane of the picture, which is frequently termed the plane of
delineation, is meant the surface on which the perspective
drawing is made 1878 ABBEY *Photogr* (1881) 244 One of
the essential suppositions of perspective is, that the picture
plane should be vertical and the line of sight horizontal.

e. *Optics*.

Focal plane see *FOCAL* 3. *Plane of the horopter*; see
quot. 1704. *Plane of incidence* see *INCIDENCE* 4. *Plane*
of polarization, in polarized light, the plane which passes
through the incident ray and the (reflected or refracted)
polarized ray, and is perpendicular to the plane of vibration
of the ether in the polarized ray. *Plane of reflection*, of
refraction, the plane passing through the reflected or re-
fracted ray and the normal to the surface (which always
coincides with the plane of incidence)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane of the Horopter*, .
is that which passeth thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicu-
lar to the Plane of the two Optical Axes. *Ibid.*, *Plane of*
Reflection, of *Refraction* 1821 BARWSTER *Optics* i. 5 The
plane in which these two lines lie, is called the plane of
incidence, or the plane of reflexion. *Ibid.* xviii 155 A beam
of common light . . . consists of two beams of polarized light
whose planes of polarization or whose diameters of similar
properties are at right angles to one another. 1865 WATTS
Dict Chem III. 653 The plane in which a polarized ray is
most easily reflected is called the plane of polarization; it
coincides with the plane of reflection (or of incidence).

f. *Cryst.* and *Mm.* Each of the natural faces of
a crystal, also, an imaginary plane surface related
to these in some way.

Plane of cleavage (or *cleavage plane*), *compositional* *pl.*,
diametral *pl.*, *lateral* *pl.*, *terminal* *pl.*, *twining* *pl.*; see these
words

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 225 This salt has the form of
a prism of six planes, terminated by pyramids with six faces.
1805-17 R. JAMISON *Char. Mm.* (ed. 3) 164 These planes
would pass at the same time through the equilateral tri-
angles 1823 H. J. BROOK *Introd. Crystallogr.* 3 The
planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corre-
sponding edges are proportional, and their corresponding
angles equal 1830 KATZ & LARNER *Mech.* 11 15 There
are certain planes called planes of cleavage, in the directions
of which natural crystals are easily divided. 1883 *Encycl.*
Brit. XVI. 347/1 The external planes of a crystal are called
its 'natural planes'; the flat surfaces obtained by splitting
a crystal are called its 'cleavage planes'.

g. *Anat.* Any one of certain imaginary plane
surfaces used as standards of reference for the
positions of bodily organs, or (in *Cranio-metry*)
of parts of the skull

e.g. *abovo-condylar plane*, *horizontal* *pl.* of *Campy,*
plane of mastication, *median* *pl.*, *nuchal* *pl.*, *occipital* *pl.*,
palatine *pl.* of *Barclay*, *sagittal* *pl.*, *temporal* *pl.*, etc. see
these words and quot. 1895

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 30 Their organs of sensa-
tion and motion are disposed in pairs on the two sides of an
axis, or a median plane 1895 *Syd Soc Lex.* *Plane occi-*
pital, *Cranium*, term for that part of the external surface
of the *squama occipitis* which lies above the superior curved
line. *Ibid.* *Planes of body*, certain imaginary plane
surfaces used in Anatomy as standards of reference in
describing the portions (positions) and relations of organs.
There are five such planes drawn as tangents to the surfaces
of the body, namely, an anterior, a posterior, an inferior,
and two lateral planes. *P. of mastication*, *Cranium*, that
plane which forms a tangent with the masticatory surface
of the upper teeth (Barclay) *P. palatine*, of *Barclay*
(*Cranium*), that plane which forms a tangent with the palatine
arch, drawn along the middle line.

h. *Fortif.*

Plane of comparison, a horizontal plane passing through
the highest or lowest part of a fortification or its site. *P.*
of defilade, a plane passing through the interior crest or the
highest point of a work, and parallel to the plane of site.
P. of site, or *regulating* *pl.*, a plane coinciding approxi-
mately with that of the ground occupied by a work.

1826-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 283 A hori-
zontal plane supposed to pass below, or ten yards above all
the ground contained in the plan, and which is called the
plane of comparison. *Ibid.* 289 The plane of site, or regu-
lating plane. *Ibid.* 295 Suppose these five points are re-
quired to be placed in the same plane of defilade, or the five
corresponding points of the sub-works in the same plane of
site, tangent to the exterior surface

† 2. = *PLAN* sb. i. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *plan* = plane
and plan.]

1630 in *Heaune Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 129 He drew the
Planes of them. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* i. 33 Signior
Marmoro hath given a Plane of the old City. 1863 *Parrs*
Rel. Batt. London 24 The Plane of the Battel 1706
PHILLIPS, *Plane or Plan*, (in Fortification) a Draught repre-
senting a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it
cut off level with the Ground. See *Ichthyography*

3. *Mining*. Any main road in a mine, inclined
or level, along which coal, etc. is conveyed in cars
or trucks.

1877 *BURROUGHS Taxation* 137 Machinery for raising cars
up the planes 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Plane*, an
incline, with tracks, upon which materials are raised in cars
by means of a stationary engine, or are lowered by gravity.

1890 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 3/4 The importance of travelling roads distinct from engine planes was fully recognised, and it was agreed that in all colonies where there are engine planes, travelling roads should be made for the safety of the men.

4. *fig.* (from a horizontal plane in sense 1) in reference to immaterial things, as thought, knowledge, moral qualities, social rank, etc.: Higher or lower level, grade, degree. (In quot 1850, a metaphor from an inclined plane.)

1850 *Grote Greece* II. lvi. VII. 160 Thucydides, just before he gets upon the plane of this descending progress, makes a halt. 1873 *M. Arnold Lit & Dogma* (1876) 154 They are on altogether another plane from Jesus. 1875 *H. C. Wood Therap.* (1879) 649 Evidently the organism was constructed to run upon a certain plane of heat. 1885 *Cotton Myths & Dr.* I. 18 The superstitious man is on the same plane as the savage.

† **Plane**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **PLANE** v. 2] An act of 'planing', i.e. soaring with the wings extended and motionless.

1622 *Drayton Polyolb.* xx. 16 Which when the Falconer sees, that scarce one plane they make

Plane (plān), *a.* [ad. L. *plānus* flat, level; or, more properly, a refashioning (late in 17th c.) of *PLAIN a.*, in certain senses, after the original L. word, so as to differentiate these senses from those now expressed by *plain*. Cf. the learned F. adj. *plan*, *plane* (16th c.), similarly substituted in learned or technical use for the popular *plain*, *plane*.]

1. *Geom.* Of a surface: Perfectly flat or level, so that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it (see **PLANE** sb. 3 1a). Hence applied to an angle, figure, or curve which lies wholly in such a surface.

[1570-1727 see **PLAIN a. 1 c**] 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I. *Plane Surface*, is that which lies even between its bounding lines; and as a Right Line is the shortest Extension from one Point to another, so a *Plane Surface* is the shortest Extension from one Line to another. 1828 *J. H. Moore Pract. Navig.* (ed. 207) 7 To make Plane Angles, and first a Right Angle, containing 90 Degrees. 1854 *Salmon (title)* Treatise on the Higher Plane Curves. 1859 *Cavley Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 207 The tangent is a line passing through two consecutive points of a plane curve. 1868 *Lockyer Elem. Astron.* vii. 241 If all three sides are on the same plane, the triangle is called a plane triangle.

b. *transf.* Relating to or involving plane surfaces or magnitudes (and no higher or more complex ones)

Plane function = **PLANIMETRIC** function. † *Plane number* (*obs.*), a number formed by the multiplication of two (prime) factors, and therefore capable of being represented by a plane (rectangular) figure whose sides represent the factors. Cf. **LINEAR** 3, quot. 1706, and the analogous uses of *square* and *cube*. *Plane problem* see quot. 1704

1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I. *Plane Number*, is that which may be produced by the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another. *Ibid.* *Plane Problem*, in Mathematics, is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection either of a Right Line and a Circle, or of the Circumferences of two Circles. 1706 *W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 279 The various Uses of Plane Trigonometry. 1747 *Simson (title)* Elements of Plane Geometry. 1807 *Hutton Course Math.* II. 1 *Plane Trigonometry* treats of the relations and calculations of the sides and angles of plane triangles. 1854 *Mostlly Astron.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 126 It is the object of Plane Astronomy from the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies to deduce their true motions

2. Of a material surface (also, of a body, having such a surface): Flat, level; not convex or concave.

1666 *J. Smith Old Age* 91 As age enfeebled the eye, the form and figure of it becomes more plane and depressed than it was before. 1760 *J. Lee Introd.* Bot. I. xii (1768) 31 Plane, flat. 1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 525 Whitehaven Coal. Fracture plane foliated. 1825 *J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 274 On a surface perfectly plane, hard, and smooth, a ball also perfectly hard and smooth, as well as globular, would be carried perhaps five hundred yards, by the same force that would scarcely carry it twenty yards upon the rough pavement. 1839 *Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 7 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A plane glass has two plane surfaces parallel to one another. 1832 *Brewster Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 117 The representation of objects in perspective upon a plane surface. 1866 *Veas Bot.* *Plane*, flat or perfectly level; as in many leaves. 1869 *Phillips Vesuv.* x. 272 A crystal of 24 plane sides trapezoidal in form. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 Plane spots or patches of various sizes and shapes.

3. Combinations and special collocations. *Plane ashtar* (see quot.); *plane chart* († *plain chart*), a chart on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are represented by equidistant straight lines (cf. **PLANE-SAILING**); *plane-plane a.*, having the two opposite surfaces parallel and both plane, as a glass (opp. to *convex*, *plane-concave*, *concavo-convex*, etc.); *plane-polarized a.*, of light, polarized so that all its ethereal vibrations take place in one plane; so *plane polarisation*, *plane scale* († *plane scale*), a scale or ruler marked with lines denoting chords, rhombs, sines, tangents, secants, etc., formerly used in mathematical operations, esp. in navigation. Also in compound adjs. denoting a combination of a plane form with another, as *plane-convex* (= **PLANE-CONVEX**); or an approximation to the plane form, as *plane-umbilicate* (= flately umbilicate). See also **PLANE-SAILING**, **PLANE-TABLE**. 1833 *P. Nicholson Pract. Build.* 329 If the work be so

smoothed as to take out the marks of the tools by which the stones were first cut, it is called 'plane ashtar'. 1625 *N. Carpenter Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 167 The Geographical Mappe is twofold either the 'Plane Chart or the Planisphere'. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 The making the plain Sea-Chart, and the true Sea-Chart. 1696 *Phillips (ed. 5), Plane Chart*, a Plat or Chart that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same Length. 1867 *Smith Sailer's Word-bk.* *Plane chart*, one constructed on the supposition of the earth's being an extended plane, and therefore but little in request. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 631 The Telescope with four Glasses, whereof the three Ocular ones, 'Plane-convex', and the fourth a Spherical Object-glass. 1865 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 659 If the two systems [of light-waves] are polarised in planes making an oblique angle with one another, a difference of phase equal to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ produces rectilinear or

*plane polarisation, while every other difference produces elliptical polarisation. 1853 *Portia Pol. Electr.* (1854) 116 *Plane-polarized light reflected from metals becomes elliptically polarized. 1881 *Maxwell Electr. & Magn.* II. 401 The disturbance will correspond to a plane polarized ray of light. 1859 *J. Collins (title)* Navigation by the Mariner's *Plain Scale new plan'd. 1701 *Moxon Math. Instr.* 15 *Plane Scale*, made of box, a foot long, with a double Diagonal Scale, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Chords, Rhombs, Leagues, Longitudes and Equal parts, used by Seamen to solve their questions in Plain Sailing, and to save their Gunter. 1828 *Hutton Course Math.* II. 38 Of plane scales, there should be several sizes, as a chain in 1 inch, a chain in $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, etc. 1887 *W. Phillips Brit. Discoveries* 126 *Hymenoclypha tuba*. Cup campanulate, disc *plane-umbilicate.

Plane (plān), *v. 1* Forms: *a.* 4- plane, (4 plain). *β.* 4-7 *playne* (e, 4-5 *pleyne*, 6-7 *plaine*, 6-8 *plain*). [*a* F. *plane-r* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *planar*, It. *planare*—L. *plānāre* to make flat, level, smooth, f. *plān-us* **PLANE**, **PLAIN**; from 14th to 18th c. also spell *playne*, *plaine*, *plain*, in agreement with **PLAIN a.**, but now employed only in uses which are associated with the action of a carpenter's plane, and so spell. See **PLANE** sb. 1.]

I. In general sense.

1. *trans.* To make (a surface) plain, even, or smooth; to level, to smooth; † also, to spread out evenly or smoothly (*obs.*). Also *fig.* (Now chiefly in the archaic phr. *to plane the way*, or as a *fig.* use of sense 3.)

a. 1320 *Crut. Love* 678 He stont on heij Roche and sound, And is planed in-to pe ground. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B. 370 A cofer closed of ties, clanych planed. 1384 *Wyclif Dent* x. 1 *Plan* to thee two stone tables, as the iather weren. 1400 *Langland's Ctr.* 336 Take herof as miche as þou wilt, & plane it vpon lecher or vpon lynnyn clooth, & leie vpon þe place. 1553 *DouglasÆneis* xii. xii. 238 Bot tho the stok of this tre dreid, To that entent to laxe the batale place. 1653 *H. Coote tr. Pindar's Tr.* xv. 280 Pioneers, whom he had sent before to plane the passages and ways. 1711 *P. H. New two last Parke* 239 This plan'd the Way to lay Addresses. 1768-74 *Tucker's Nat.* (1834) II. 345 Let us exert our abilities, to plane the way for his passage. 1847 *Tennison Princ.* IV. 296 What student came but that you planed her path To Lady Psyche, younger, not so wise, A foreigner?

β. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxv (Tollem. MS.), Stones bep. hewe, playnd, and squated. 1412-20 *Lynd Chron.* *Proy.* I. vi. (1555) And floures. Upon their stalkes gan playn they leues wide. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hus* II. 91 Fare al the diches euen, playn the brinke. 1512 *Helyas in Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 82 He playnded lovingly theyr fethers. 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 134 It is discreete demeanour that playneth the path to felicity. 1599-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 436 He had. Pynoners, to plain ways. 1598 *Barrett Theor. Warres* v. i. 128 The field without the Citie ought to be razed or planed a thousand paces round about. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 506 The pavement thus laid is to be planed and polished diligently with some hard stone. 1644 *H. More Song of Soul* I. i. xx. Such as their Phylis would, when as she plans Their Sunday-clothes. 1703 *Maundrell Journ. Feris* (1732) 36 An Inscription engraven on a Table plan'd in the side of the natural Rock. 1768-74 *Tucker's Nat.* (1834) II. 230 Honest Inquiry and sober Freedom are the pioneers to plain the way before thee. 1844 *J. Johnson Typogr.* II. 521 The pressman... next examines his form, to see that it is properly locked up and planed down.

† *b. fig.* To smooth over, excuse, explain away.

13 *Cursor M.* 2653 (Coll.) Noght wit woides fayr and slight Agh þou for to plane þi plight. 1412 *Hocclur De Reg. Princ.* 4373 But if I cleef a-way my sorowe plane. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. cxxii. 228 They planed or excused the sharpnesse of theyr mysse lyuyng.

† *c.* To clear away (writing) by smoothing the surface of the tables. *Obs.*

1386 *Chaucer Somn.* T. 50 He planed away the names ewerich that he biforn had wroten in his tables.

† *d.* To level with the ground, to raze to the earth. *Obs.*

1562 *J. Shute tr. Cambini's Turb. Wars* 4 Leaving them [cities] desert and plained to the ground. FAIRFAX *Passo* I. lxxxix, The Suburbs Earth he planed. 1611 *Chapman F.* All with the earth were plan'd.

† *2. fig.* To make plain or intelligible, to show or state plainly; to explain, display, show. *Obs.*

a. 1450 *Holland Houys* 850 The pure Howlatis apple completely was planyt. 1567 *Guide & Guide* B. (S.T.S.) 87 Quha twelwe traistum to thy Godlie name, Sall never die Eternallie, I plane. 1573 *Satir Poems Reform.* xl. 349 To stile the south and sunne, I will plane zow.

β. 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* v. 1230 But al for nought he nolde his cause playne. 1563 *Reasoning Crossgill & Knox* 26 b, In this manner of speaking, I will plane my

industrie. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 166, I dai not pen the specially, I do plane zow. 1590 *Gifford P.* Bacon II. 18 By Aromancy, to discover doubts, 10 plane out questions, as Apollo did. 1659 [see *plane scale*, **PLANE a.** 3]

II. To smooth with a plane (the tool)

3 *trans.* To dress with a plane or planing-machine; to smooth down the surface of (wood, metal, etc.) with or as with a plane. Also *fig.*

a. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxiij. (Bodl. MS.), Bordes and tables bep araid and hewe and planed. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The selyng booid shalbe cleue planed, and the spanies shalbe planed also. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 167 For planing of the same oys viij. 1530 *Palsgr.* 659/2, I plane, as a joyner or carpenter dothe his tymber or bordes with a plane or rabatte. 1622 *Pracham Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 130 Finet, for your table plane it very even, and with Size. white over. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must turn your Stuff to Plane it the contrary way. 1837 *Goring & Parriard Microgr.* 23 Get three pieces of biass planed perfectly flat. 1838-9 *Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 26 White pine wood planed as smooth as marble. 1875 *Knignt Dict. Mech.* 1759/2 The earliest machine for planing metal was invented by Joseph Moxon. The machine was employed for planing biass mouldings. 1878 *Huxley's Physicogr.* 183 Eating away the margin of the coast and planing it down, to a depth of perhaps 100 fathoms.

β. 1535 *Coverdale Isa.* xiv. 13 The carpenter, playneth it, he ruleth it, and squareth it. 1570 *Lyons Manu.* 200/25 To Playne a board, *polire*. 1667 *Primatt City & C. Build.* 61 For planing the boards, and shooting them for a Square, two shillings. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 64 To lay Boards against, whilst they are Tryng or Planing. 1726 *Li on: Albert's Archit.* I. 27/2 Wood that is early plan'd.

b. To plane away, off: to remove by or as by planing.

1726 *Li on: Albert's Archit.* I. 10/2 The Summit of a Hill... made level by planing away the Top. 1733 *J. Rickhams Wood working Factories* 57 In our American shops from two to four times as much wood is planed off as in Europe. 1802 *Lubbock Scenery Eng.* (ed. 3) 115 The projections of rock being planed off and the hollows filled up by the waves.

4. *intr.* To use or work with a plane.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must begin at the hinder end of the Stuff and Plane forward. 1828 *Ramsay Remin.* iv. (1870) 80 He... taught us to saw, and to plane. 1866 *G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neigh.* iv. (1878) 51 But the man was again silent, planning away at half the lid.

Hence **PLAINED ppl. a.**

1384 *Wyclif Gen.* vi. 12 Make to thee an ark of planed trees. 1571 *Digors Pantom.* i. xxii. Gijb, A cleane foure square planed boarde. 1627-77 *Firthman Revolut.* I. lxi. 96, I came not for the planed Stoc, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1889 *Motoni v. Forestry* I. 17. *Apr.* 27 Planed timber and flooring

Plane (plān), *v. 2 rare*. [*a* F. *plane-r* (16th c., *Rab.*), f. *plan* plane, because a bird when soaring extends its wings in a plane.] *intr.* Of a bird: To soar on outspread motionless wings.

1611 *Coram.*, *Planner*, to plane, as a bird that flies, or hovers, without moving her wings. 1775 *Twiss, Trav. Port & Sp.* 65, I observed many eagles planning over head. 1862 *W. Storer Robt. d. R.* ii. (1864) 177 Sometimes far up in the blue height, an eagle planning over it on wide-spread motionless wings

Planeness (plā'ness), *rare*. [*f.* **PLANE a.** + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being plane; flatness, levelness.

1656 *tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Every strait line is like every other strait line, and every plane like every other plane, when nothing but planeness is considered.

Planer (plā'nər). Also 6-8 *plainer*. [*f.* **PLANE v. 1** + **-ER**.]

1. One who makes level or levels down.

1560 *Whittemore Arte Warr.* 68 b, It is conueniente to haue planners and labourers afore, who may make thee the waie plane. 1823 in *Chicago Advance* 20 Sept. We may now regard our familiar earthworm as... a 'planer of the mountain-side, a maker of fertile, alluvial corn lands'.

2. One who planes; a worker with a plane.

1598 *Florio, Dolatore*, a planer of boards. 1648-60 *Hexham Dutch Dict.*, *Een schaver*, a Shaver, a Planer, or a Smoother. 1818 *Todd, Planer*, one who smooths with a plane. 1865 *I. T. F. Turner Slate Quarries* 16 To calculate the wages due to the sawyers, planners, and rasper.

† 3. An instrument for smoothing something,

e.g. the surface of salt for the table, etc. *Obs.*

To this may belong quot. 1413, in which the word denotes a utensil belonging to a brewer.

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be quethe to Ion, I graners, an a flot, an a planer. 1513 *Be Keruyng in Babels Bk.* (1668) 266 Than loke your salte be whyte and drye, the planer made of Iuory, two inches brode & thre inches longe

4. A tool or instrument for planing wood; formerly, a plane (?sometimes, a chip-ax or adz); now, a planing-machine.

1596 *Thomas Lat. Dict.*, *Dolabrā*, a carpenter's axe, or a great planer. 1601 *Holt and Pliny* I. 493 A man shall see the fine shavings thereof run always round and winding, as the Joyner runneth over the panels and quarters with his planer. 1615 *Chapman Odys.* v. 314 A great axe, first she gave that two ways cut; A planer then. 1651 *Bovet Hist. Art.* u. (1692) 5 Shavings of Wood (that Carpenters and Joyners are wont to take off with their Planers). 1864 [see 6] 1883 *Ingersoll in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 To them are attached planers, shingle machines... and so on. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 670 There will be... heavy planers, boring mills, and other large tools.

5. *Printing*. A block of wood with a strip of leather at the top, which is struck with a mallet to beat down projecting types in a form.

1828 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Planer*... a flat square-made piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the

type in the form, and making the surface perfectly even. 1880 *Print Times* 25 Feb. 30/1 The appliances, consist of brushes for moulding, mallet, planer, blanket. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Mason's Mach. Excer. Printing* 408 The 'Dressing-block' is now known as the planer.

Planer (in sense 4), as *planer-bar*, *centre*, *chuck*, *knife*, *knife-grinder*, *vice*, parts of a planing-machine; *planer-head*, the slide-rest of a planing-machine; *planer tool*, a tool used for planing.

1864 WEBSTER, *Planer head*, the slide-rest of a planing machine, or planer. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood working Factories* 108 For planer-knives, have a coarse grain soft stone, not less than 40 inches in diameter when new. 1875 KNIGHT *Dut. Mech.* *Planer bar*, a device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine. 1884 *Workshop Receipts Ser. III* 274/2 There is a great difference of opinion with regard to tempering in the case of planer tools for iron.

Planerite (plānērīt). *Min.* [Named 1862 after its discoverer D. J. Planer, mine director: see -ITE 1 a b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite, found in quartz.

1868 DANA *Min. (ed. 3)* 576 *Planerite*. Under this name Hermann has described a mineral from the copper mines of Gumbeschele, in the Ural. It occurs in thin, sub-crystalline, botryoidal layers in the cavities of a quartz rock. Color on fresh surface verdigris-green, passing to olive-green on exposure to the air.

Planer-tree. [From the surname of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, whence the genus has its mod. L. name *Planera*.] A small tree (*Planera aquatica*, P. *Gmelini*, or other species) allied to and resembling the elm, found in moist situations in the Southern United States.

1884 MILLER *Plant.-n.* *Planera aquatica* and other species, *Planer-tree*. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening*, *Planera* (named in honour of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, who published a *Flora of Eritrea*, in 1788). P. *aquatica*. *Planer-tree*. Southern United States, 1860.

Plane sailing. In 7-8 plain s. [f. PLANE sb., formerly plain.] In *Navigation*, The art of determining a ship's place on the theory that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the earth is plane instead of spherical; navigation by a *plane chart* see PLANE a. 3

This is a simple and easy method, approximately correct for short distances, esp. near the equator.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy II* 190, 2 Dollars which I had gotten by teaching some of our young Seamen Plain Sailing. 1756 ROY *Dut. Trade, Plain Sailing*, in navigation, is the art of working the several cases and varieties in a ship's motion on a plain chart. 1825 BURNETT *Palmer's Dict. Marine, Plane Sailing* is that which is performed by means of a plane chart; in which case, the meridians are considered as parallel lines, the parallels of latitude are at right angles to the meridians, the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallel of latitude, are every where equal. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Plane-sailing*, that part of navigation which treats a ship's course as an angle, and the distance, difference of latitude, and easting or westing, as the sides of a right angled triangle. The easting or westing is called departure. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. In plane-sailing, the principal terms made use of are the course, distance, departure, and difference of latitude, any two of which being given the others can be found.

b *fig.* A course so simple as to leave no room for mistakes. In this sense now commonly spell PLAIN SAILING, q. v.

1828 GILM. P. THOMPSON *Aud's Alt. Part I* liv 212 The motion at first looks as if it was all what sailors call plane sailing. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. Plane-sailing is so simple that it is colloquially used to express anything so easy that it is impossible to make a mistake.

Planeshear (plān'shēr), **planksheer** (plān'shēr) (plān'shēr). *Forms*: 8 *planeshear*, *shire*, 9 *planeshear*, *sheer*, *planksheer*, *sheer*. [A corruption of PLANCHER sb., by imagined connexion with PLANE, PLANK, and SHEER sb.] A continuous planking, covering the timber-heads of a wooden ship, in men-of-war forming a shelf below the gunwale; = *covering-board* (COVERING vbl. sb. 1 3); also loosely applied to the gunwale.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 75 Great Rail at the After End, besides the Planesheer Fore and Aft. 1762 *Planesheer*, the finishing part at the Top of the Ship-side. 1833 MARRAS *N. Forster* xvii. He was on the planesheer of the brig. 1833 — P. *Simple I*. We discharged our ten muskets into the boat, but this time we waited until the bowman had hooked on the planesheer with his boat-hook, and our fire was very effective. 1865 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* xii 238 A continuous angle iron, which also serves to receive the fastenings of the wooden plank-sheer.

So, in same sense, **Plank-sheering**.
a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* i. 1. Between the Plank-sheering, and the Keels.

Planet (plānēt), sb. 1. *Forms*: 3-6 *planete*, (4-6 *ette*, 5-*ett*, 6-*ett*, 7-*ett*, 8-*ett*, 9-*ett*, 10-*ett*, 11-*ett*, 12-*ett*), 5-*planet*, [ME a OF *planète* (F. *planète*), ad late L. *planētia* or *planētēs* (cited only in pl. *planētēs* = cl. L. *stellæ errantes*), a. Gr. *πλανήτης* wanderer, hence, in pl. (*δοτέρες*) *πλανήται* wandering stars, planets, i. *πλαναί* to lead astray, in *passive* to wander. (Another Gr. form was *πλάνης*, -ητος, in pl. *πλάνης* *δοτέρες*, L. *planities*)]

+ L. *Old Astron.* A heavenly body distinguished from the fixed stars by having an apparent motion

of its own among them; each planet, according to the Ptolemaic system, being carried round the earth by the rotation of the particular sphere or orb in which it was placed. *Obs.*

The seven planets, in the order of their accepted distance from the Earth, were the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

[c. 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII 320 Pa steorran þe man hæf planetas on lyden.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1550 (Cott.) Pe planetes all ar went again O þair first making in to be state. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1366 Venus the worthy . of planetes of prise has hor pure nome. c. 1420 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 1565 The seyn planetys Hauke her propre names by astronomers. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* xi 500 Quhill day began to peyr; A thyk myst fell, the planet was not cleyr. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* i. xx. 60 A way that is comone to the vii planetes. 1600 *Nash's Summer's Last Will D.*, Resplendent Sol, chiefe planet of the heauens. 1622 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11 (1651) 45 Gregorius Tholosanus makes seven kindes of æthereal spirits or angels, according to the number of the seven Planets, Saturnine, Jovial, Martial. 1687 ti. *Maryna's Turkish Spy* i. xii. 35 It is a great while since we have had any Commerce here with the Sun, there being forty nine Days since this beauteous Planet appeared to us. 1727 *Bailey vol. II* s. v. There is none of the Planets, except the Sun that shines with his own Light. 1766 *Perry's Heraldry* (1787) 19 Arms are blazoned by Planets, when they belong to Sovereign Princes, Kings, and Emperors.

b. *esp.* in *Astrol.*, said with reference to the supposed 'influence' or quality of any one of these bodies in affecting persons and events; in later usage said vaguely or allusively of an occult controlling fateful power.

c. 1290 St. Michael 431 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 Pe planetes ne don ston oþur bot gizec in mannes wille. To beon luhur oþur groud as heore uetue wole to uille. c. 1370 *CHAUCER* *Troil.* i. 1. 21 When the planetes ben under thikke signes, þei causen vs by hir influence operacions & effectes lik to the operacions of bestes. c. 1400 MAUNDRE (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Pat dwell vnder a planet þat is called Saturnus. 1568 *Caxton Chron.* II 656 The witte Captaynes thought it necessary to take the tyme while their good planet reigned. 1570 *Golding Justin* ix. 99 Sodaynly by the influence of a pestilent planet, he kyd all his men of warre. 1690 *Milton Hist. Eng.* II Wks 185 V 93 Blind, astonish'd, and strook with superstition as with a Planet. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversations* 52, I was born under a Threepenny Planet, never to be worth a Groat. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* iii. 176 One of us poor creatures who are born under a three-halpenny planet.

d. To *rule*, etc., by planets, in *planets* (dial.): see *quots.* To *rule a planet*, said † (a) of the zodiacal sign in which the planet is (obs.), (b) of a person, To calculate a horoscope, practise astrology, dial.

e. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vii 175 That wykked syng so rewled the planet; Saturn was than in till his heast stid. 1670 *RAY* *Eng. Prov.* 45 It rains by planets, thus the Country people use when it rains in one place and not in another; meaning that the showeis are governed by the Planets. 1807 *Stacy's Poems* 24 Heaven now the tempest musters, Down in planets teems the rain. 1825 *Forbes Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. In changeable weather the rain and sunshine come and go by planets. A man of unsteady mind acts by planets; meaning much the same as by fits and starts. 1882 in *Lucas's Stud. Nidderdale* 206 That no two floods in Nidderdale are alike in effect, which is locally accounted for by saying, 'that the rain falls in planets'. 1886 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. To 'rule the planets' is to practise rustic astrology. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. 'He's gotten his planet ruled'.

2. *Mod. Astron.* The name given to each of the heavenly bodies that revolve in approximately circular orbits round the sun (*primary planets*), and to those that revolve round these (*secondary planets* or *SATELLITES*).

The primary planets comprise the *major planets*, of which eight are known, viz., in order of distance from the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and the *minor planets* or *ASTEROIDS*, the orbits of which lie between those of Mars and Jupiter.

1640 *WILKINS (Hille)* A Discourse concerning a New Planet. Tending to prove, 'That his probable our Earth is one of the Planets. 1664 *Pown's E. & P. Philos.* iii 163 Who can imagine that any of the primary Planets were wholly designed for the service of Us, and our Earth? 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. We now number the Earth among the Primary Planets, because we know it moves round the Sun, and that in a Path or Circle between Mars and Venus. 1710 *Ibid.* II s. v. The Motions of the Secondary Planets or Satellites round their Primary ones. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 510 The primary planets are again distinguished into superior and inferior. The superior planets are those farther from the sun than our Earth, and the inferior planets are those nearer the sun. 1836 *MAGILLVAY* *Trav.* xix. 279 The waters have scooped a great hollow in the ancient revolutions of our planet. 1860 *TENNISON* *In Memoriam* 138 The man, that with me trod This planet. 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist* xxi 371 Astronomers are acquainted with 182 bodies called planets.

3. *fig.* In various obvious senses: e. g. a source of influence; a luminary; (*rogues' cant*) a candle.

1493 *Jas. I. King* 7, xcix. Hye quene of lufe I sterre of beneuolence I Plowman's princes, and planet merciable. 1596 *DRAYTON Legend* ii. 23, I chose two bright Planets, clearer then the Seven, that with their Splendor, light the World to Heaven. 1790 J. ADAMS *W. & C.* (1854) ix. 371 What the conjunctions and oppositions of 10 such political planets may produce, I know not. 1840 *Locke's Sp. Stud.* iii v, As soon as you see the planets are out, in with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Conn.*, as *planet-making*, *prognosticator*, *-ruler* (cf. i. c), *-sphere*; also *planet-blazoned*, *-crested*, *-producing*, *planet-like* adjs.,

planet-book, a book professing to tell fortunes by means of the planets; *planet-gear*, *-gearing*, a system of gearing in which planet-wheels are introduced; a mechanical combination for converting power into speed; *planet-wheel*, the exterior wheel which revolves round the central or sun wheel, in the SUN-AND-PLANET motion. See also PLANET-STRICKEN, -STROOK.

1839 *BARHAM* tr. *Grotius' Adamus Exul* 43 This vast and planet-blazoned universe. 1677 *Rosamond* in *Evans Old Ballads* (1784) I. 72 Go fetch me down my 'planet-book, For in the same I mean to look, What is decreed my doom. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Aib.) 72 If you be borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot hear the 'Planet-like Musick of Poetrie. 1715 *CHEVRE Philos. Princ. Relig.* 74 The Sun and fixt Stars are only Planet-like Bodies, vehemently heated. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxiv. (1848) 308 Oh! let not a planet-like eye Imbeam its tale on thine. 1652 *GAUL Magastrom.* 23 Away, with all superstitious hearkning to weather wizards, 'planet-prognosticators, and fortune-spellers! 1864 *Spectator* 17 Feb. 231 She went to consult a 'planet-ruler (the name now given to white witches) in Bristol. 1864 *WACHTER*, 'Planet-wheel. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1727 The latter sleeve has an arm carrying a planet-wheel.

Hence † **Planet v. Obs.** rare (with it), to divine by the planets; **Planeted ppl. a.**, placed in a planet; **Planeting vbl. sb.**, the (fabled) singing or music of the planets.

1596 *NASHE Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 121 A singular Scholler, set upon it, and answered it in Print, demonstrating what a lying Ribaden, and Chinklen Krag it was, to constellate and planet it so portentously. 1742 *Young's N. T. & 777* 'I'll tell me, all Ye Stars', and Planeted, Inhabitants! What is it? 1635 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* iii. ii. Tempering all The jarring spheres, and giving to the world Again his first and useful planeting.

Planet (plānēt), sb., 2. || **planeta** (plān'itā). [ad. med. L. *planētia* (633, Fourth Council of Toledo) a chasuble, orig. a name of the *pænula*, *infula*, *casula*, a large cloak or mantle worn by travellers; perh. from Gr. *πλανήτης* a wanderer.] A chasuble, esp. in its primitive form of a large loose mantle covering the whole body.

a. 1602 *Archibishop Contour* (Camden) II. 28 A supplication for me to have a planet, chalice, and crucifix. a 1746 *Lewis in Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 178 This garment (the priest's chasuble) was likewise called a Planet, to distinguish it, I suppose, from the Chasuble worn by the Deacon. 1885 *Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 200 They bore on their left arm a folded planet or chasuble. 1864 *RICHES in Trans. Exeter Archæol. & Archaeol. Soc.* 37 Neither deacons nor subdeacons wear the neckcloth, but walk in white albs and planets.

β. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacred Leg. Art* (1850) 403 The planeta, which was a mantle made of a wide circular piece of cloth with an aperture in the middle for the head to pass through. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 179 The planeta or planet, so called because from being folded back it presented the appearance of a star when partially eclipsed.

Plane-table, sb. Also 7-9 *plain-table*. [f. PLANE a. + TABLE sb.] A surveying instrument used for measuring angles in mapping, consisting of a circular drawing-table mounted horizontally on a tripod, and having an alidade pivoted over its centre.

1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* iii. 127 Two principall instruments, fit, for the plotting of grounds, . a plane table, and the Theodolite which sometimes I use. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*. To explain, in a very easy and concise manner, the use of the plane table. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 76 In surveying with the plane table, a field-book is not used. 1871 *PROCTOR Light Sc.* 274 The plane table is a flat board turning on a vertical pivot.

Plane-table, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To survey with the plane-table.

1871 *PROCTOR Light Sc.* 274 The principle of plane tabling enters so largely into Indian surveying, that our notice would be incomplete without a brief account of this simple and beautiful method. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 215 Major Holdich with his assistants, Capt. Gore and Talbot, have plane-tabled an extent of 15 000 square miles.

Hence **Plane-tabler**, a surveyor using a plane-table; **Plane-tabling**, the employment of a plane-table; surveying by means of the plane-table. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

+ **Planetar**, a. *Obs.* rare [f. PLANET sb. 1 +

] Of or belonging to the planets, planetary. 1024 *DARCIU Birth of Heresies* xxii. 104 The body it self of the planetall Sunne remanes and continues in his spherical Orbe.

Planetarian (plānētār'ian), a and sb. rare. [f. late L. *planētārius* PLANETARY + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or connected with a planet or planets; planetary.

1652 *GAUL Magastrom.* They refused to worship (the planetarian god) the sun. SOUTHWAY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 337 The planetarian temple is . . . imagined.

B. *sb.* †1 An astrologer. *Obs.*
1652 *GAUL Magastrom* 85 Dreams of later planetarians, or magicall astrologians.

2. An inhabitant of a planet.

1829 J. MILLER *Styl's Leaves I* 217 Are your planetarians long or short, biped or decemiped? 1853 B. FOWELL *Ess.* 179 The most plausible image we can conjure up of the nature and appearance of lunarians or planetarians.

Planetarily (plānētār'iall), *adv.* [f. PLANETARY a. + -LY.] After the manner of a planet; *fig.* with uncertain recurrence.

1620 HALEY *St. Aug. Cate of Govt* 274 Under the Sun is the bright star Venus, moving diurnally and planetarily a 163: DOWNE *Leti* (1651) 27 That friendship which is not moved primarily by the proper intelligence, discretion, ... returns to the true fast station and place of friendship planetarily, which is unceasingly and seldom.

Planetarium (plænē'tē-ri-ŭm) [mod.L, f. *plānētārius* PLANETARY: see -ARIUM] A machine illustrating by the movement of its parts the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 27 Aug. Wks. 1850 II. 256 Here we saw an orrery or planetarium, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia 1805 H. K. WATNE *Rem.* I 170, I have constructed a planetarium, or orrery, of a very simple kind. 1849 NOD *Electricity* 1 (ed. 3) 35 A little arrangement usually called the electrical planetarium.

b. A plan, model, or structure, representing the planetary system.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* 1. 15 The mystery of the chalk planetarium was solved 1901 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/3 Stonehenge has been variously called a temple of the sun, and of seipent worship, a shrine of Buddha, a planetarium, a gigantic gallows on which defeated British leaders were solemnly hung in honour of Woden.

c. The planetary system. *rare*.

1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I 11. 219 It is passing marvellous that we should have more intense evidence for a God in the construction of an eye than in the construction of the mighty planetarium.

Planetary (plænē'tai), *a* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *plānētārius*, prop. adj. 'belonging to a planet or planets', but only recorded as *sb.*, an astrologer (Augustine). So F. *planétaire*. (The normal L. adj. would be *plānētārius*: cf. *stellāris*)]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to, or connected with, a planet or planets; of the nature of, or resembling a planet, having some attribute of a planet.

Planetary ellipsoid, *planetary nebula* see QUOTE 1854 and 1881 *Planetary system*, the system comprising the sun and planets, the solar system; also fig. a system of correlated parts *Planetary year* see YEAR

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III II (1611) 85 Of Stars some are fixed, and some are planetary or wandering a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 141 As the sun in the firmament is said to walk from one planetary house to another. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 11 To stretch our Victories beyond Th' Extent of planetary Ground 1715 *Gregory's Astron.* I. 425 The Inclination of any Planetary Orbit to the Plane of the Ecliptic. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 299 *note*, Lilly was universally reputed for his supposed planetary knowledge 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II 289 They proved, that the planetary system is stable 1837 WIDWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 109 The determination of the Planetary Orbits 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xi. 273 Planetary nebulae, or such as resemble planets from their discs being round or slightly oval 1869 *tr. Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 511 All the stars are, according to Kepler, only suns like ours, each of which has its planetary system 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I 221 Ellipsoids of this kind, which are figures of revolution about their conjugate axes, are called planetary ellipsoids.

b. esp. in *Astrol.* with reference to the supposed 'influence' of a planet

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV III. 108 Be as a Planetary plague, when Ioue Will o're some high-Vied City, hang his poison In the sickle aye. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II II. iv (1625) 53 By Thunder, Lightning, or other planetarie strokes 1687 DRYDEN *Find & P.* III 472 Casting schemes by planetary guess 1706 E. WARD *Woden World* Diss. (1708) 99 The Captain, perceiving him, by I know not what private Planetary Marks, to be an Engine form'd, for his Use. 1843 PASSCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 202 The astrological scheme of the Aztecs was founded less on the planetary influences than on those of the arbitrary signs they had adopted for the months and days. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1865) 459 Planetary rings, to which wonderful virtues were ascribed in the Middle Ages, were formed of the gems assigned to the several planets, each set in its appropriate metal

c. *Planetary hour*, the twelfth part of the natural day or night, called also *unequal hours* because they vary in length: see HOUR 1.

In *Astrol.* supposed each to be ruled by a planet, the first and eighth by that after which the day is named, the others by the other planets in succession, the order being from Saturn to the Moon.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 43 Which may shew the place of the Sunne in every Signe, and likewise the planetary or vnequall houres 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* II. 11. I was born in the Planetary hour of Saturn. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* IV III (ed. 3) 130 The first of these Planetary Hours takes its denomination from the Planetary Day, and the rest are named orderly from that Planet according to the succession of the Planetary Orbs As if it be Monday, that is the Moons day the Planet reigning the first Hour shall be J, the Planet ruling the second Hour shall be S 1697 DRYDEN *Viz. Georg.* III 44 This, gather'd in the Planetary Hour, With noxious Weeds, and spell'd with Words of Pow'r. 1699 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III VII (1713) 74 By Astronomers term'd unequal and Planetary Hours

d. *Her* Relating to the use of the names of planets for trinitutes

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III IV. 37 The planetary part of blazon doth well become persons that are above the vulgar 2 Belonging to this planet, terrestrial, mundane. 1813 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 760 The Latin language has a planetary importance, it belongs not to this land or that land, but to all lands. 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* § 320 I. 66 That a response to our surroundings which forms not only the planetary but the cosmic history of all our race

3. *fig.* Wandering like a planet; erratic.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 26 Other planetary, curiose, mouable from place to place, as Gerard, Tesmond, Ham-

mond, Hal, with the like. 1636 SAMPSON *Vow-Breaker* I. I. B. J. Weomens minds are planetary, and amble as fast as Virginals lackes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. VII. § 68, I am credibly informed he. disliked his own erratical and planetary life 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Pind.* III 116 Such wandering, unprincipled, Planetary men as these. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 4/7 Readers... must have been struck with his planetary career over the face of the globe.

B. *sb.* 1. An astrologer, star-gazer. *Obs.*

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 172 As if the Original signified properly a Planetary, or Starre-gazer. 1656 GAULE *Magistrum* 142 Now is the planetary more malignant or malefick... than are all the planets themselves a 1710 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Which sufficiently prove the greatest pretenders to it [astrology] to be indeed but mere planetaries, that is, as we may well interpret it from the force of the word, such as use to err and to be deceived.

2 A planetary body.

1819 METROPOLIS I 221 You are a fixed star in the firmament of attraction, around which we minor planetaries revolve with delight

Planethood. *nonce-nd* [f. PLANET *sb.* 1 + -HOOD] The condition or rank of a planet.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull. & Selo* 90 That which claws away would from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them.

† **Planetic.** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *planēticus*, a Gr. *πλανητικός* wandering, f. *πλάνησις*: see PLANET *sb.* 1 and -IO.] Erratic, erring, extravagant.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* a. j. By it are confuse things made distinct: Abstruse Obvious the Planetic thoughts to act Concentric and in its Sphere. 1716 M. DAVIS *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The Weather-Cock Brains of a Restless and Planetic Anan 1838 in MAYNE *Expos. Lit.*

† **Planetical.** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the planets; planetary.

1885 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1895) Pref. A. 11 b. Because the Planetical power and effect in their bowies should not be hidde or unknowne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 Conjunctions and oppositions Planetical. 1672 — *Leti. Friend* § 6 To make an end of all things on earth, and our planetical system of the world, He need but put out the Sun.

2 Wandering, roving, vagrant.

1657 FULLER *Best Employment* 27 Such, who must have a whole province or principality for the circuit of their Planetical preaching

Planeticose. *a. nonce-nd.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Given to wandering.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xiii. 1, Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticose and exallotriote spirit?

† **Planetist.** *Obs. rare* [See -IST] One who consults the planets, a star-gazer, an astrologer.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1874) II. 10 Ye planetystis and wytyches, and other of this sort 1665 MINSHU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 554 *Planetist*, an obseruer of the Planets

Planetless. *a.* [See -LESS.] Void of planets.

1817 SHILLLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxii. A shoeless sea, a sky sunless and planetless

† **Planetography.** *Obs. rare*°. [f. Gr. *πλανήτης* PLANET *sb.* 1 + -GRAPHY.] A description of the planets.

1730-6 BAILY (folio) Pref. *Planetography*... a Treatise or Discourse of the Planets.

Planetoid (plænē'toid), *sb.* (a.) [f. PLANET *sb.* 1 + -OID. So F. *planetoïde*] A body resembling a planet; a name sometimes given to the minor planets or asteroids (see ASTEROID B. 1).

1803 *Edm. Rev.* I. 430 Why may we not com such a phrase as *Planetoid*? 1803 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 339 It is not in the least material whether we call them asteroids, as I have proposed; or planetoids, as an eminent astronomer, in a letter to me, suggested. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 46 With respect to the asteroids, or planetoids, as they are otherwise called 1892 M. & Q. 8th ser. I. 152 [Term discussed] 1899 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 7/3 The new 'planetoid' was discovered by Herr Witt, of the Urania Observatory of Berlin.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the asteroids. So *Planetoidial* *a.*, in same sense.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* 280 *note*, Nearly seventy now (1862) stand in our catalogues, the heathen mythology has been invoked in vain to furnish names for this planetoid through 1881 PROCTOR *Poet. Astron.* x. 362 Jupiter's action on the planetoid ring

Plane-tree (plānē'trī), [f. PLANE *sb.* 1 + TREE.]

a. A tree of the genus *Platanus*: = PLANE *sb.* 1. 1. *Nom.* in Wr-Wulcker 1716/30 *Nomina arborum*. *Hee plantacius*, a plantre. 1883 *Cath. Angl.* 883/5 A Plain tree, *platanus*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 95 b. I have seen the leaves of that Platanus that groweth in Italy, and two very young trees in England which were called there Plain trees. It is doubtles that these two trees were either brought out of Italy, or of some farre countre beyond Italy. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* vi. lxixiv. 755 The Plane tree groweth in many places of Greece, it is unknown in this Countre. 1616 SURF. & MARKH *Country Farms* 306 The Plane tree I remember, that I have scene one at Basid. 1733-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Platanus*, 1 the Plane-tree. hath an amantaceous Flower, the Embryo's of the Fruit. are turgid, and do afterwards become large spherical Balls. 1856 STANLEY *Swaz. & Pal.* II (1858) 120 The plane trees which once shaded the bare landscape of Attica.

attrib. 1786 FOLWHELE *tr. Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II Notes 37 We will weave for thee a garland of lotus, and hang it on the plane-tree branches

b. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* = PLANE *sb.* 1. 2.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 639 *Acer pseudo-platanus*. The great Maple, or Bastard Sycamore. The Plane-Tree, *Scottis* 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 900 Plane-tree, Mock, or Scotch, *Acer pseudo-Platanus*. 1902 BUCHAN *Wah. her. by Threshold* 157 Some large plane trees grew near the house.

Planet-stricken. *a.* Also 7-stro(o)ken, -strucken. = next

1600 DEKKER *Olde Fortunnatus* Wks. 1873 I 116 If your wits be not planet stricken, if your braines lie in their right place 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX XXIV § 352 Some . who thought they might presume best of her fauour, have been so suddenly daunted and Planet-stricken, that they could not lay downe their grieffe thereof, but in their graues. a 1613 OVRBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 76 An Amoris is a man blasted or planet-strooken 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 114 The Planet stroken Albumazar, Shaues the Muses like a razor. 1643 *Plain English* 25 How could I drop spirit and vigour into the hearts of my planet-stricken Country-men? 1829 WORDSW. *P. Bell* III XXX, Like planet-stricken men of yore, He trembles, smitten to the core.

Hence **Planet-strike** *v.* *trans* (rare-°), to strike as a malignant influence, to blast.

1611 FLORIO, *Assideratione*. a blasting or planetstrieking. 1659 TORRIANO, *Assiderare*, to Planet-strike, to blast as trees doe through great heat and drought.

Planet-struck. *a.* Also 7-strook(e). [f. PLANET *sb.* 1 + b + pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.* Cf. *moon-struck*, *humatic*] Stricken by the supposed malign influence of an adverse planet; blasted; sometimes said in reference to paralytic or othersudden physical affections; hence, Stricken with sudden fear or amazement, panic-stricken; terrified, bewildered, confounded.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* I xi (1668) 49 Cold flegmatick humors sometimes weakening but one member only, then it is called Planet-strook. 1628 HROMIAL *Treat. Specters* I. 102 They being affrighted (as it were Planet-struck) and confounded with shame 1667 MUTTON *P. L.* x. 414 The blasted Stars lookt wan, And Planets, Planet-struck, real Eclipses then suffer'd. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 28. 1/a Reading the last Weekly Bill of Mortality, I saw one among the Casualties Planet-struck. 1765 *Dict. Natl.* (ed. 3), *Planet-struck*, or *Sereu-Knuning* (in Horses) is a deprivation of Feeling or Motion. 1799 SICKLIMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II 12 The Count became planet-struck as he listened to the grossness of this retort 1865 KINGSLY *Herew.* xli, I shall be overlooked—planet-struck.

Planetule. *rare.* [f. L. type **planētula*, dim. of *planēta*.] A diminutive planet.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing CONYEBEAR) 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 297 The rotation of the planetule on its axis. *Ibid.* 299 Heydon, too, had only described one of these planetules in his account of the Holy Island.

Planful (plæn'fūl), *a. rare.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -FUL] Full of plans, devices, or schemes.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 6 By planful wisdom overnerved. 1905 G. T. LADD in *Child & Reig.* III. 133 The active planful imagination which develops so early in the child.

Plange. *obs.* form of PLANCH *sb.*

Plangency (plæn'dʒənsi), [f. L. type **plangentia*, f. *plangent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being plangent.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* v. vii. (1872) II 117 Friedrich Wilhelm's words, in high clangorous metallic plangency... fall hotter and hotter. 1882 STIVENSON *New Arab. Nis.* II. XII 192 Her voice had charm and plangency. 1900 W. RALEIGH *Alfion* 54 The hurt he had suffered... gives eloquence and plangency to his divorce pamphlets.

Plangent (plæn'dʒənt), *a.* [ad. L. *plangent-em*, pr pple. of *plangere* to strike noisily, beat the breast, lament aloud. (Cf. PLAIN *v.*)]

1. Making the noise of waves breaking or beating on the shore, etc.

1822 G. DARLEY *Errors of Festac* 26 The mighty deep, Shaking the firm strand with its plangent waves. 1858 FARRAR *Eric* xiii. The mingled scream of weltering tempest and plangent wave. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 256 With pulse of plangent water like a knell.

2 Loud-sounding, striking the ear powerfully; applied sometimes to a metallic, sometimes to a loud thrilling or plaintive sound.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* IV III. (1872) I 285 This rugged young King, with his plangent metallic voice 1871 MOWLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Byron* 272 That universal protest which rings through Byron's work with a plangent resonance. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxv. The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together... with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. 1901 *Athenaeum* 8 June 720/2 How fine the plangent union of accent and quantity throughout the line.

† **Plangi-ferous.** *a. Obs. rare*°. [Integ. f. L. *plangere* (see prec.) + -FEROUS.] Producing or accompanied by the noise of beating.

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 32 Toss'd too and fro By gusts implacable, able downe to throw Rumpires of brasse, which still beat out the braines, And still renewe them with plangi-ferous paines.

† **Plangor.** *Obs. rare*°. [a. L. *plangor* noisy beating, loud lamenting, f. *plangere*: see PLANGENT.] A loud or piercing lamentation.

1598 MERRIS *Pallad. Tannia* 280 b. Every one mourneth when hee heareth of the lamentable plangors of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Euridice

Plangorous (plæng'ō-rōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS] Characterized by loud lamentation.

1693 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 55 From vnder the Altar there issued penetrating plangorous-howlings. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 8 He suddenly heard such a plangorous and lamentable cry. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxiii. 103 The grievously plangorous howling and lowing of Devils. 1802 E. GOSSIE in *Mem. Miss Anne Clough*, It tells and tolls with plangorous tongue, For empty lives and hearts unblest.

Plangstee. *obs.* form of PLANKET.

Plani- (plāni), combining form of *L. planus* level, flat, smooth, used chiefly in scientific terms. **Planicaudate** (-kō'dāt) *a. Zool.* [*L. cauda* tail], having a flat tail, as certain reptiles (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Planicipital** (-si pitāl) *a. Zool.* [*L. caput* head + *occipital*, etc.], having a flat head, as an insect, flat-headed. **Planidorsate** (-dō'sāt) *a. Zool.* [*L. dorsum* back], having a flat back (*Cent. Dict.*). † **Planifolious** *a. Bot. Obs.* [*L. folium* leaf], having or consisting of flat leaves; applied to composite flowers consisting wholly of ligulate florets. **Planiform** (plā'nifōrm) *a.*, having a flattened shape; *spec. in Anat.* said of a joint in which the surfaces of the bones are nearly or quite plane (= *ARTHRODIAL*). † **Planiloquent** *a. Obs. rare*—[after *L. plāni- loquus* (Plautus)], plain-speaking; so † **Planiloquy** *Obs. rare*—, plain speaking. **Planipennate** (plā'nipe nāt) *a. Zool.* [*L. pennatus* winged], having flat wings; (*δ*) *spec. in Entom.* belonging to the suborder *Planipennia* of neuropterous insects, characterized by flat wings not folded when at rest; so **Planipennine** (-pennīn), *a.* = *prec.* (*δ*); *sb.* a planipennine insect. **Planipetalous** (-petālus) *a. Bot.*, having flat petals. **Planirostral** (-rō'strāl), **Planirostrate** (-rō'strāl), *adj.* [*L. rostrum* beak], having a broad flat beak. **Planispiral** (-spōi'rāl) *a.*, of a flat spiral form, applied to the proboscis of lepidopterous insects, and to certain shells, as in the genus *Planorbis*. 1886 *Phil. Trans.* XVI 285 Those that have a perfect 'planifolious flower.' 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 5 v *flower*, Planifolious flowers, those which are composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows, round the center, and whose face is usually indented, notched, uneven, and jagged. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 282 The close and 'planiform diaphragm' is that in which the surfaces are superficial, the ligaments strong and tight, the motions obscure and confined to sliding. 1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planiformis*, applied to a family . . . of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that have the body much depressed, flat-shaped, planiform. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 122 Such joints are termed Planiform or Arthrodial. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossary*, **Planiloquent*, that speaks his mind plainly and freely. 1868 PHILLIPS, **Planiloquy*, (lat.) plain, and free speech. 1873 LAMON *Eng. Etymol.* 5 v. *Planich*, Such planiloquy is fit only for the large, open, yawning mouth of a Dutchman. 1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planipennus*, having flat wings. **Planipennate* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Planipetalous flower* . . . flat leaved, as when these small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but are flat upwards, as in Dandelion, Succory, &c. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planirostral*, having a flat beak. 1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planirostris*, having the beak or the snout flat. **Planirostrate*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planispiral*, spiral, with the coils lying . . . in one plane.

Planigraph (plā'nigrāf), [*ad. F. planigraphie*, *f. PLANI* + *GR* -γραφος: see *GRAPH*]. An instrument (invented by Marmet, of Versailles) for reducing or enlarging drawings.

It consists of a rule fitted with two scales having graduations of different magnitude, placed end to end in opposite directions, and turning about a pivot at the point of junction; it is provided with a number of different scales for different degrees of reduction.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*
[*Planilla* (plān'līā), [*Sp. Amer. dim. of plana* a level] A cleaning-floor at a Californian mining-station

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 5 Sheds over planillas at Day tunnel and Deep Gulch tunnel. *Ibid.* 7 A much larger quantity of waste vein-matter . . . has to be examined and passed over the planillas or cleaning-floors.

Planimeter (plān'mītr), Also **metre**. [*ad. F. planimètre, f. PLANI* + *-mètre, -MÈTRE*]. An instrument for mechanically measuring the area of an irregular plane figure.

1828 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1874 F. J. BRAMWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 401 Amsler's Planimeter for measuring the area of any figure, however irregular, by the mere passage of a tracer round its perimeter. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 355 The area of all the leaves together with their footstalks was found by a planimeter. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI 115/1 The area enclosed was measured by a planimeter.

Planimetric (plān'imē'trik), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ic*: *cf. Gr. μετρικός* of measuring.] Belonging or relating to planimetry. So **Planimetric** *a.*

Planimetric function (Math.), 'a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle', also called *plana function*.

1797 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Planimetric*, pertaining to the Mensuration of plain Surfaces. 1802-3 *Tr. Pallad's Trav.* (1812) I p. xvi, *Planimetric* delineation of Mount Burgussan . . . which appears to have been formerly a fortified place. 1868-33 WEBSTER, *Planimetric*, Planimetric. 1906 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 122 A group of individual objects in 'planimetric' relation.

Planimetry (plān'mē'trī). Also 4 *plane-metrie*; 7 *planametrie*, -ye; 8-9 *plano-*. [Ultimately *f. L. planus* flat + *-metria*, -METRY, on *L.* type *plānmetria*; the *ME planimetrie* prob. represents an OF. form; but *F. planimétrie* appears only as of 1520 in Godef. *Compl.*, and med. *L. plānmetria* is cited only from 16th c., though prob. used much earlier. *Planametry* and *plano-*

metry are formed on less correct analogies.] The measurement of plane surfaces; the geometry of plane surfaces, plane geometry.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 134 Ful many a worthy clerk ther is, that writen upon this clergie The bokes of Almetrie, Planetrie and eke also 1803 OWEN *Pembrokehire* 1 (1829) 4 The miles being multiplied together and reduced to Planametrie, the only means to know the contents of any thinge 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX 85 In Planimetry, the Measuring of Triangles with and without a Perpendicular. 1696 SCARBURGH *Euchid* (1705) 94 In this 35th Proposition Euclid makes an entry into the Doctrine of Planimetry. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I 1. xii. 439 From planimetry, or the mensuration of surfaces, they soon proceeded to the more complicated science of stereometry, or the mensuration of solids. 1884 *Tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 227 They would have been able to add the geometry of the newly discovered direction to the Planimetry which they possessed without having to change anything in their previous perceptions.

Planing (plā'nīng), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of *PLANE* *v* 1

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 403/1 Planynge, *lengacio* 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Applanissement*, a planing. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 So continue your several lays of Planing 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 560 Planing, by which wood is reduced to a smooth and uniform surface, by means of an instrument called a plane

† 2 *concr.* A piece planed off, a shaving. *Obs.* 1598 FLORIO, *Palatium*, shavings, chips, or planings of timber. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 162 Thin shavings or planings of beech 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1712) II 313 Put into your Vessel the planing, or Chips of green Beech 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the names of tools, etc., used in planing, as *planing-ax*, *-iron*, *-steel*, *-table*, *tool*; *planing-machine*, a machine (of various kinds) for planing wood or metal; *planing-mill*, = *planing-machine*; also, a workshop where planing is done.

1545 *Rates Customs* C 1 b, Playnyngs tabels the dosen us 1530 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. 11, You Will carry you goose about you still, your planing-iron! Your tongue to smooth all! 1669 *Planing ax* [see *CHIR-ax*] 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Syst.* III. 172/2 The 'planing tool', an instrument made of steel, somewhat in the form of a hook, with the point so inclined as to present itself towards the surface of the metal to be planed. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planing machine*, *Planing-mill*, a facing machine for smoothing boards, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1729/1 The cylinder *planing-machine* This is now the usual machine It has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board which passes beneath 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 183 A many-sided man, the majority of whose facets were, unfortunately, shaped by the planing-steel of the System 1902 *Westm. Gas* 1 Dec. 2/1 Magnets will lift from the planing table a casting of 32 cwt.

† **Planir**, *a. Obs. rare*—[*ad. OF. planier* (*planier*, Chron. Turpin), = late *L. planarius* flat, level, *f. planus* level, see *-ARY* 1.] Flat, level.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4138 Quare nouthire holis was ne hilles ne no hys [Heggis, Bot all as planir & as playn as a playn tale]

Planish (plā'nīsh), *v.* [*f. obs. F. planiss*, lengthened stem of *planir* (in *Palsgr.*) to smooth (*F. aplaur*), *f. plan* level, flat see *-ISH* 2.]

1. *trans.* To make level or smooth; to level.

1380 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Esplanade, faire des esplanades*, to planish and make even the way. 1846 KNIGHT & *Fr. Etymol.* xv (1848) I. 497 Then entering the cell, [they] place it at the angles and sides, &c. which they had previously planish

b *spec.* To flatten (sheet-metal or metal-ware) on an anvil by blows of a smooth-faced hammer, or by rubbing a flat-ended tool over the surface; to flatten and reduce in thickness; to condense (an engraver's copper-plate, etc.) by hammering; to reduce (coining-metal) to the required thickness by passing between rollers; to polish (paper, etc.) by means of a roller. *CF. PLANISHER, PLANISHING.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 150/2 *Planish the Plate*, is to beat it on a smooth Anvil, with a broad, smooth faced Hammer 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 725 The silver . . . is planished, and then scraped on the surface to be fitted on the copper. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I 333 Saws are manufactured . . . of iron, which is hammer-hardened, or planished on an anvil. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 686/2 Saw blades are planished to straighten them. Buckling is removed by planishing.

† 2. To remove by planing, to plane away. *Obs.* 1622 MABE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 274 Those thinne shavings which your joyners planish away with their planers when they shaue their waincoat.

Hence *Planish* *vb. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* II 2 Neal'd thick Brass will never come to so good and smooth an Edge as Planish'd Brass will. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestrad* xv 156 The even temper of the flowing mass, Had left no speck to blur the planish'd glass. 1884 in *Century Mag.* Dec. 266/2 Planished copper, and enameled iron tubs.

Planisher (plā'nīsh), [*f. prec. vb.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. A person who planishes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*, a workman who smooths or planes.

2. A tool or instrument used for planishing, in various applications, *esp.*

a. A flat ended tool for smoothing metal-work; a tool used by silver-chasers. b. An instrument for smoothing or glazing the surface of photographs, engravings, cards, writing-paper, etc. c. A contrivance for flattening sections cut by the microtome for microscopic examination 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*, a tool used by

turners for smoothing brass work. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 90 It is . . . and, smoothed with a planisher; 3rd, polished with a fine file, or with oil and rotten stone.

Planishing, *vb. sb.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb *PLANISH*, in various senses 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 259/2 *Planishing*, to make it [the metal] smooth [in goldsmith's work] 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Social* xi 271 An artizan practised in 'planishing'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 688/2 The old mode of forming the 60 gallon copper, sugar, or soap-kettle was planishing, the parts being subsequently united by brazing a 1900 W. B. SLATER *Let. to Editor*, Planishing in silver manufacture is the final hammering given to an article being made, which does not alter the shape but levels the surface

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planishing anvil*, *stake*, *planishing hammer*, a hammer with polished slightly convex faces, used for planishing sheet-metal; *planishing roller*, a roller used in planishing; *esp. in pl.*, the second pair of rollers, of hardened and polished iron, between which coining-metal is passed to reduce it to the proper thickness.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxii (Roxb.) 270/1 He beareth Gules, a Planishing Anvil, Argent. He beareth Azure, three Planishing Hammers, Argent, handles Or. 1815 J. SMITH *Pasoramus* 56, & *Art* I. 16 Clockmakers, tin plate workers, and braziers, polish the face of their planishing hammers, by rubbing them upon a soft board, covered with a mixture of oil and finely washed emery. 1830 *Uss. Dict. Arts* 860 The plates are passed cold between these rollers, to bring them to exactly the same thickness, whence they are called adjusting or planishing rollers 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Planishing stake*, a bench stake or small anvil for holding the [copper] plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer

Planisphere (plā'nīsfiēr), Also 4 *planispherie*, 6-7 *-spheare*, 7 *-spheer*, *-spheare* [*In ME* form *planisphere*, *ad. med. L. plānispheerum*, *f. L. planus* flat, *PLANE* + *sphera*, *Gr. σφαῖρα* SPHERE; in form *planisphera*, *a. OF planisphère*.]

A map or chart formed by the projection of a sphere, or part of one, on a plane; now *esp.* a polar projection of half (or more of) the celestial sphere, as in one form of the astrolabe

[1444 *Planispharium Platonis* [Incipit] Rodolphi Brughensis ad Theodoricum Platonem in traductionem planispharii Claudii Ptolomae Prefatio] 1390 GOWLA *Conf.* III. 134 Gebuz and Alpetragus eke *OF Planisphere* [v. palmestrie], which men seke, The bokes made 1571 DIGGESS *Pantom* 1 xxix 11 b, Being brought to his due place the grosse diameters of the Planisphere may demonstrate the four principall quarters of the Horizon 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* vi (1630) 598 *Astrolabe*, is called of some a Planisphere, because it is both flat and round, representing the Globe or Spheare, having both his Poles clapt flat together 1665 N. CARVER *Gaug. Del.* i. vii (1693) 174 The planisphere is a table or mappe of two faces whereon the lines are projected circularly 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XII 1027, I am at present making a silver Planisphere of two foot diameter for the King; the Invention of that famous Astronomer . . . Mr. Cassini 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. 128 The globe or planisphere finished by Martin Behem . . . furnishes an idea of what the chart of Columbus must have been 1862 STR. G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* iv. 1 208 He [Hipparchus] had drawn a planisphere according to the stereographic projection. 1905 A. B. GRIMALDI (*title*) *Catalogue of Zodiacs and Planispheres*, ancient and modern

b *Revolving planisphere*: a device consisting of a polar projection of the whole of the heavens visible in a particular latitude, covered by a card with an elliptical opening, which can be adjusted so as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given time.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 6/1 An ingenious arrangement called a Planisphere, upon which the stars for any evening of the year are, by turning a circle, brought into view 1802 *Athenaeum* 3 Oct. 457/1 An ingeniously constructed 'Revolving Planisphere'

c *Astrolabe planisphere*: see *ASTROLABE* (*δ*).

1873 SKELAT *Chaucer's Astrol* Pref 32 The term 'astrolabe' in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries . . . was restricted to the particular kind called the 'Astrolabe Planisphere'; or astrolabe on a flat surface

Hence **Planispherical** (-sfērāl), **Planispheric** (-sfērīk), **Planispherical** *adj.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a planisphere.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts* Posthuma (1650) 311 In measuring the Distances of Places there is no great trust to be had to any Planispherical Projection whatsoever 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 373/2 A Meridian Spherical Dial [is] of some termed a Planispherical Sun-Dial. 1896 W. H. MORLEY (*title*) *Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe* constructed for Shāh Sultān Husain Safawī. 1884 *Nature* 12 June 167/1 Suggestions for a planispheric representation of the cerebral convolutions.

† **Planitude**, *Obs. rare*—[*ad. late L. plānūtudo* evenness, *f. planus* flat: see *-TUDO* 3] *piop.* = next; in quot., used as = smooth surface

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaei's Fr. Chirurg.* b. iij b/2 The superior planitude of the Plate, which sticketh fast to the roote of the mouth.

Planity (plā'nīti), *rare*—[*f. PLANE* *a.* + *-ITY*. (*cf. L. plānitas* plainness, a doubtful reading in Tacitus.)] The quality of being plane.

1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 21 The straightness of lines, the planity of surfaces and other like geometrical conceptions.

Plank (plānk), *sb.* Also 4-5 *plauke*, 4-7 *planke*, 5 *plano*, 6-7 *planok* (*ø*). See also *PLANCH*, [*ME planke*, *a. ONF. planke* (Tournai 1275, mod. Picard *planke*, Norm *planque*) = *F. planche* 120 - 2

1608 *Syn. vtrstr Du Bartas* II iv 14 *Decay* 958 A flying bridge and plankd battlements On every story, for his Men's defence 1651 T. DE GREY *Compt. Horsenau* 21 A plankd flore is water than a paved or pitched. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 27 Both the side Streams should be shut up, with low plankd Weirs.

2. Of fish: Cooked by being split, fastened on a board, and held to the fire. U.S.

1877 *Howells Out of Question* (1882) 134 One's ideas of plankd Spanish mackerel 1885 *Science* V 426 The principal dish was 'plankd' shad. By this process four fish are fastened to a board, and held towards a hot fire. Whilst cooking, the fish are constantly basted with a preparation made of butter, salt, and other ingredients.

Planker (plæŋkər) [*f. PLANK v. + -ER*]. A workman who planks or kneads hat-bodies in the process of felting them.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 378/1 In hand-planking the 'form' is dipped in boiling water acidulated with vitriol, and then folded and vigorously kneaded by the planker's hand.

Planking (plæŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of PLANK v.

1. Furnishing, flooring, or covering with planks. 1495 *Norw. Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 255 Laboring & working about Cowenhyng planking & laying of the said grete Rokes Stone & Gravell 1663 *GERRARD'S* (1661) 70 Manger, Rack, and Planking of a Stable is eight shillings per foot in length. 1850 *Kidder Newsg.* (Weale) 138 Planking, covering the outside of the timbers with plank; sometimes quaintly called 'skinning'. 1887 *Mss. Daily Digging & Squatting* 110 Port Darwin possessed no suitable wood for planking purposes.

2. *constr.* Planks in the mass; plank-work; the planks of a structure, *spec.* those forming the outer shell and inner lining of a ship.

1751 *LAROCHE Westm. Br.* 29 The Carpenters were at Work on the Clating and Planking for the Casson 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* II, The planking of the paddle boxes had been torn sheer away. 1871 *Howells Vind. Jour.* (1892) 295 The pismenaders paced back and forth upon the planking. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 30 *Yrs. Public Service* II 28 There was little enough comfort for us subalterns—a few feet of planking on the orlop deck.

3. The lagging or 'cleading' of a steam-cylinder.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1732/1.

4. In technical senses of the verb.

1855 *BOOKER Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 21 For bowing, braining, boling and planking (hat-bodies), he received in 1805, eight shillings per dozen. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 519/2 Cleaning the shad for planking. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, Planking, the filling of hat-bodies by rolling them on a plank, and frequently immersing them in acidulated water. 1902 [see PLANKING].

† 5. Narrowing or rolling of land with a plank.

1814 M. BIRKBECK *Notes on France* 59 They then sow annual trefail, which they cover very slightly by planking, that is, drawing a plank, on which a boy rides, over the land.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as planking-clamp, -screw: see QUOTS.; planking-machine: see QUOT.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Planking-clamp, an implement for bending a stoke against the ribs of a vessel and holding it until secured by bolts or trenails. *Ibid.*, Planking-machine, a machine in which hat-bodies, after being formed, are rubbed, pressed, and steamed to give them strength and body. *Ibid.*, Planking-screw, an implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

Plankless, *a.* [*f. PLANK sb. + -LESS*] Having no planks; void or stripped of its planks.

1837 *Longf. Dyer's Wood Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 317 Vikings sitting gaunt and grim on the plankless ribs of their pirate ships. 1865 *CARLIV FREDL. Gt. xxi* iv (1879) X. 40 The Peasant-Noble, clattered with his wooden slippers upon the plankless floor of his hut.

Plankshear, -sheer, variants of PLANESHEAR.

Plankton (plæŋktɒn), *a.* *Gr.* *πλαγκτόν*, neut. of *πλαγκτός* *vbl. adj.*, drifting, *f. πλάσσειν* to wander, roam, drift. A collective name for all the forms of floating or drifting organic life found at various depths in the ocean, or, by extension, in bodies of fresh water. Also *attrib.*

1892 E. J. BLES in *Jrnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* II. 340 Variations of the floating fauna and flora, or plankton, of the Plymouth Waters. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 372 When the recent German expedition set out to study the Plankton or floating life of the Atlantic. 1899 *Nature* 15 June 157/1 Rich collections of plankton were made at all stations.

Hence **Planktology**, the department of biology relating to plankton (Webster *Suppl.* 1902), **Planktonic** *a.* [*irreg. for 'planktic'*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of plankton.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1029 Most, if not all, *Globigerinae*, are essentially planktonic organisms. 1905 MARR in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* LXI. Proc. 74 Planktonic

Plankways, **Plankwise**, *adv.* [*f. PLANK sb. + -WAYS, -WISE*] In the manner or direction of a plank; lengthways.

1815 J. SMITH *Pennsylvania Soc. & Art I.* 90 When cut plankwise, boywood is extremely apt to warp, unless very well seasoned 1882 *HASLUCK Lond. Work* 35 For turning the surface of wood chucked plankways the same tools are used.

Planky (plæŋki), *a.* [*f. PLANK sb. + -Y*] Of the nature of or composed of planks.

1611 *CHAPMAN Stud.* XII. 442 He came before the planky gates, that all for strength were wrought. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* III. 735 Darts, Fragments of the Rock, and Flames they throw, And tear the planky Shelter fix'd below.

Planless (plæŋles), *a.* [*f. PLAN sb. + -LESS*] Without a plan; not planned; unsystematic.

1800 *COLERIDGE Pilecolom* IV. iv. 40 Every planless measure, chance event. Will they connect, and weave them all together into one web of treason 1852 *BLACKIE Stud. Lang.* 11 Where not stupid, how often careless, aimless, and planless! 1887 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 69 All England was before us, ours was a planless expedition

Hence **Planlessly**, *adv.*, **Planlessness** 1894 *Scott Leader* 8 Mai 3 That large school whose method seems to be to begin writing and go planlessly ahead 1906 *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 408 The planlessness of moral instruction in schools

Planned (plænd), *ppl. a.* [*f. PLAN v. + -ED*]. Designed, projected, arranged, etc.: see the verb

1770 C. CHAUNCEY *Repl. Chandler's Appeal* Defended (title-p), Objections against the planned American Episcopate 1884 *BLACK Jnd. Shaks* XII, There had been a planned meeting 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 256 It must have been a planned out affair

Planner (plæŋər), [*f. PLAN v. + -ER*] One who plans or makes a plan, a deviser, arranger; a projector, schemer, *spec.* in *Sc.*, a landscape gardener.

1716 *COVER in Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) V. CVI 305 This exempts you from the charge of being the planner of the treason. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* IV 164 Having been for many years a planner of fashions, [she] had an air of smartness. 1850 T. McCLELLAN *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* II (1852) 27 He procured the services of Mr John Hay, late planner in Edinburgh 1897 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/4 The original planner of this stupendous enterprise

Plannet, -ett, obs. forms of PLANET sb. 1

Planning (plæŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. PLAN v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb PLAN; the forming of plans; the making or delineation of a plan or diagram; scheming, designing, contriving.

1748 *Austen's Voy.* Intro. 3* Actual surveys of roads, and harbours, require a good degree of skill both in planning and drawing. 1844 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 127 Let there be no want of thrift: let there be both planning and plenty. 1897 *RHODECOMY White Rose Arno* 60 He was deep in sober discussions and plans

Plano- (plæno), used as combining form of L. *planus* flat, smooth, level, in scientific or technical adjectives, denoting (a) flatly, in a flattened manner, with modification of a specified form in the direction of a plane, as *plano-compressed*, -*conical*, -*hemispherical*, -*obconical*, -*orbicular*, -*patellate*, -*rotund*, -*subcucullate*; (b) a combination of a plane with another surface, esp. plane on one side, and of another surface on the other, as *PLANO-CONCAVE*, -*CONVEX*, etc. Also *plano-cylindric*, -*loal*, plane on one side and of a cylindrical form on the other; *plano-horizontal*, having a plane horizontal surface or position; † *plano-solid* *Arch. Obs.*, applied to a number compounded of a 'plane' and a 'solid' number, i.e. of 5 prime factors; *plano-subulate*, of a flat awl-shaped form.

1839 *LINDLEY S.H. Bot.* VII. 183 Seeds *plano-compressed or winged at the apex 1881 *ORW. Museum* I. iv 75 Some few are *Plano Conical, whose Superfice is in part level between both ends 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 553 Corallum firm; cells: quite shallow, plano-conical 1797 *SWIFT Art Polit. Lying Wks.* 1755 III. 1 114 He supposes the soul to be of the nature of a *plano-cylindrical speculum... the plain side was made by God Almighty, but that the devil afterwards wrought the other side into a cylindrical figure 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 327 *Cespitose*, *plano-hemispherical 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 116 *Vezillium*, the Standard, a Petal covering the rest *plano-horizontal 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 453 With a solid *plano obconical base. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 175 *Gregarious*, suberumpent, sessile, waxy, *plano patellate. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 347 Subcylindrical, *plano-rotund at top. 1662 *HODGINS Seven Prob. Wks.* 1845 VII. 67 There be some numbers called plane, other solid, others *plano-solid. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 336 Very broad expanate, and often *plano-subcucullate 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* II. XVIII. (1765) 110 The Claws *plano-subulate.

Plano- (plæno), before a vowel or *h* *plan-*, combining form of Gr. *πλάνος* wandering, used in a few scientific terms; see PLANORBLAST, PLANODIA, PLANOGAMETE, PLANURIA.

Planoblast (plæno'blæst), *Zool.* [*f. PLANO-2 + Gr. Πλαστ-ος* sprout, shoot.] The free-swimming generative bud or gonophore of certain Hydrozoa, usually a craspedote medusa or medusoid. Hence **Planoblastic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a planoblast 1871 *ALLMAN Monogr. Ctenophore Hydrozoa* I. Intro. 15 Planoblastic. A generative bud with a structure fitting it for a free locomotive life when detached from the hydrosome. *Ibid.*, Umbrella, the gelatinous bell of a medusiform planoblast.

Plano-concave, *a.* [*f. PLANO-1 + CONCAVE*] Having one surface plane and the opposite one concave, as a lens.

1693 E. HALLY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 661 Whether the Lens be... Plano Convex or Plano Concave 1807 *HERSCHL. ibid.* XCVII. 183 The plain side of a plano concave, or plano-convex lens 1881 *LE COMTE Sight* 34 And one with excess of dispersive over refractive power for our plano-concave lens.

Plano-convex, *a.* [*f. as prec. + CONVEX*] 1. Having one surface plane and the opposite one convex: chiefly of lenses, also of natural formations, as parts of plants or animals, or other objects 1666 *HOOKER Microgr. Pref.* f. j, I fixt also with wax a pretty large plano Convex Glass. 1693, 1807 [see *prec.*] 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. I. vii. 330 In wooded scenes, the plano-

convex minour, which was Mr. Gray's companion in all his tours, has a pleasing effect. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 75 Cotyledons plano-convex. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 Achromatic glass with two plano-convex lenses.

b. Of a crystal: Having some faces plane and others convex.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Plano convex. when the faces are partly straight and partly uneven, as in the diamond

2. Having a flattened convex form.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. 1 21 The tongue's upper surface is plano convex. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* VI. (1858) 83 Receptacle plano-convex, palaceous

|| **Planodia** (plænd'odiā), *Surg. and Path.* [*f. PLANO-2 + Gr. δῶς* way] (See *quot.*)

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Léz.*, *Planodia*, term for a false passage, as may be made in structure of the urethra in treating by a bougie, sound, or catheter

Planogamete (plæno'gæmēt), *Biol.* [*f. PLANO-2 + GAMETE*] A motile gamete or conjugating cell: also called *zoogamete* 1886 [see *GAMETE*]

Planography (plæno'græfi), *rare* [*f. L. plan-um PLANE + -GRAPHY*] The art of drawing plans, *spec.*: see *quot.*

1847 J. DWYER *Hydraulic Engineering* 131 Planography is another description of section introduced by Sir John Macneil, which required that a vertical section should be laid down on the line of direction marked on the plan, and having the Cuttings and Embankments plotted on opposite sides.

Hence **Planographist**, one who draws a plan or map; a map-maker.

1859 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Book* v. xli. (1867) 627 All planographists of the Holy City agree that [etc.]

Planometer (plæno'mēt), [*f. as prec. + -METER*] An accurately made flat plate, usually of cast iron, used as a standard gauge for plane surfaces, a surface-plate. So **Planometry**, the use of a planometer; the measurement or gauging of plane surfaces.

1864 *WILSTER, Planometer* 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1726/a Plane-surfaces are produced by the planing machine, by the file, and by grinding. For the purpose of verifying their accuracy, the planometer was devised by Whitworth

Planometry, *irreg. form* of PLANIMETRY.

|| **Planorbis** (plæno'rbis), *Zool.* [*mod. L. f. plan-um PLANE + orbis ORB*] A genus of freshwater snails (pond-snails), characterized by a flat rounded spual shell.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 238 We find in the marls and limestones the shells of the Planorbis, and other lacustrine testacea. 1896 *BAIRDON'S Anim. Parasites* 38 A gastropod mollusc, similar to a Planorbis, which lives as a mesosome in the body of an annelid. *Cont.* 1898 *BRILL. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 81 The Planorbis-like shells of the Liliolidae represent the simplest condition of these forms.

Hence **Planorbiform**, **Planorboid** *adjs.*, resembling, or having the form of a Planorbis, of a flat rounded spiral shape; **Planorbine** *a.*, belonging to, or having the characters of, the subfamily Planorbinae, of which Planorbis is the typical genus; **Planorbite**, a fossil shell belonging or allied to this genus; **Planorbiline** *a.*, of or belonging to Planorbinae, a genus of Foraminifera having shells of a planorboid form.

1856 *WOODWARD Mollusca* III. 398 The Achatinellæ are elongated, and the Helices planorboid and multiplicate 1879 *CARPENTER in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/x Remarkable modifications of the planorbiline type. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 413 Shell very small, planorbiform.

Planospiral (plæno'spōi-rāl), *a.* [*f. PLANO-1 + SPIRAL a.*] = *Planispiral*: see *PLANI-*.

1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Léz.* 973/1.

Plansehour, **plansehour**, **planseour**, **planshare** (e), obs. *f.* *PLANCHER*. **Planshare**, **planshare**, obs. forms of PLANESHEAR.

Plant (plænt), *sb.* 1. **Forms:** 1. *plante*, 4-7 plants, (4-5) plonte, 5 plantte, plaunte, plounte, *Sc.* playnt, 6 plantt), 5- plant. [In sense 1, OE. *plante* fem., ad. L. *planta* sprout, slip, cutting, graft, whence also OHG. *phlansa*, ON. *planla*. Later senses are affected by med. or mod. uses of L. *planta*, and by F. *plante*, or are direct derivatives of PLANT v., or a F. *plant* action of planting, plants collectively for planting out, *f.* *planter* to plant]

I 1. A young tree, shrub, or herb newly planted, or intended for planting; a set, cutting, slip; a sapling. *Obs.* or *ital.* (In local use the name for seedling vegetables at this stage, as 'healthy cabbage plants', 'plants at sixpence a hundred', etc.) c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 12 Dear bearn swe swe nowwe plant(e) stead(e)lange zæstæd(e)læst from zuzude c. 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xlii. § 2 38r On æpplunum, ðonne hie wel begað him plantan and hiera impan, cð hie fulweaxne beoð 13. E. *Ælfr.* P. A. 104 þe fyrrc in þe fryth be feirþer con ryse þe playn, þe plantez, þe spysse, þe perez. c. 1366 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 763 Yif me a plante of thilke blisse tree, And in my gardyn plantid it shal bee c. 1400 *MAUNDVEL. (Rovb.)* III. 26 Men take plantes or sylfynges peroff and sett þam in oþer places c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 1, & þou sett in myr garthyn a yong plante of a tre. 1536 *TINDALE Math.* xv. 13 All plantes (Gt. *πῶσα φυτότα*, Vulg. *omnis plantatio*) which myr havenly father hath nott plantid shalbe plucked vppe by the rotes. 1535 *COVERDALE*

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 12 Dear bearn swe swe nowwe plant(e) stead(e)lange zæstæd(e)læst from zuzude c. 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xlii. § 2 38r On æpplunum, ðonne hie wel begað him plantan and hiera impan, cð hie fulweaxne beoð 13. E. *Ælfr.* P. A. 104 þe fyrrc in þe fryth be feirþer con ryse þe playn, þe plantez, þe spysse, þe perez. c. 1366 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 763 Yif me a plante of thilke blisse tree, And in my gardyn plantid it shal bee c. 1400 *MAUNDVEL. (Rovb.)* III. 26 Men take plantes or sylfynges peroff and sett þam in oþer places c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 1, & þou sett in myr garthyn a yong plante of a tre. 1536 *TINDALE Math.* xv. 13 All plantes (Gt. *πῶσα φυτότα*, Vulg. *omnis plantatio*) which myr havenly father hath nott plantid shalbe plucked vppe by the rotes. 1535 *COVERDALE*

Ps. xlvii 2 The hill of Zion is like a sayre plante [LUTHER 'Der Berg Zion ist wie ein schon Zweglein'] 1573-80 BARET *Ab. P.* 467 A plant, the ship of a tree that was planted in the earth. 1500 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. 11. 378 There is a man haunts the Forest, that abuses our young plants with carrying *Rosalinde* on their barbes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Plants are young Trees fit to be set. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 196 Some plants of canes.

b. A young tree or sapling used as a pole, staff, or cudgel. Now chiefly dial.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 50 *Panne liberum arbustum* Iaccheth be thridde plante. c. 1450 *Merlin* 493 He caught a plante of an appell tre. and toke the barre in bothe handes, and seide he wolde make hem to remove. c. 1600 DAY *Begg Beduall G.* v. (1882) 109 An ashen plant, a good Cudgel, what shod I call it? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 638 Take, Shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 335 ¶ 2 Sir Roger's Servants had provided themselves with good Oaken Plants, to attend their Master upon this occasion. 1732 ELIZA HEWWOOD *Belle Assemblée* II. 121 This magnanimous Spaniard, having under his Habit, a good Sword, and a strong Oaken-Plant. 1900 McILROY *Craiglinnie* v. 54 (Ulster) The country people came pouring in—each man carrying his ash 'plant'.

c. fig. Anything planted or springing up; a scion, offshoot, nursling; a young person; a novice. Now rare

1368 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. I. 137 Loue is be leuest ping bat vr lord askep. And eke be playnt [v. r. plante, plante, plante] of pees. 1435 MISTY *Fire of Love* 5 Fyer of strawd lufe, he whilk was burrowing of vertue, & norrysches be plantes of all vyces. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 30 Gret Gode we graunt that we have long desir'd, A plant to spring of thi succession. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 175 The Inquisition considering them to be but new plants useth not such rigour with them. 1706 PHILLIPS *Plant*, figuratively a young Man or Maid. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 A plant from Bristol, a youth of tremendous power.

2. A member of the lower of the two series of organized living beings, i. e. of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; generally distinguished from an animal by the absence of locomotion and of special organs of sensation and digestion, and by the power of feeding wholly upon inorganic substances. (= mod. L. *planta* in botanical use.) Often popularly restricted to the smaller, esp. herbaceous plants, to the exclusion of trees and shrubs.

1551 TURNER *Herbals*. A. j. Ye knowlege of plantes, herbes, and trees. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 b. Plants be sorted and devided into three parts the first is the Herbe; the seconde the Shrub; the third the Tree. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Plant*, a Natural Body that has a vegetable Soul. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. The Learned and Experienced Botanist, Mr. John Ray, gives us the following Characteristic Notes of the Chief Kinds of Plants. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* x Sickly Plants betray a niggard Earth. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1795) II. 180 Betula Flowers male and female on the same plant. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 36 The original dimensions of this venerable plant. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 81 Plants, because it is their nature to produce leaves, may, by an overplus of food, produce nothing else.

b. fig. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 395 The Parents live, whose Children thou hast butcher'd, Old barren Plants, to waste it with their Age. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.* *Yng Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 300 Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant. 1869 LECCKY *Europ.* Mar. II. 1 41 Christianity alone was powerful enough to tear this evil plant from the Roman soil.

c. Sometimes applied to the leafy or herbaceous part of a vegetable.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Consp. Gard.* II. 144 Leeks. Replanted in the Month of May, very deep in the Earth, to make their Stalks and Plants thick and white.

II. Chiefly from PLANT v.

3. collect. A growth of something planted or sown; a crop.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 199 To insure a good crop of barley and a kind plant of clover. 1846 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 11 288 The promising plant of wheat which covered it was laid by the rough weather. 1898 RIDGE HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 153 There was a very full plant of swedes, which would have produced a fine crop.

b. abstr. Growth. In *plant*, growing, in leaf, to lose *plant*, to die off, dwindle away; to fail in or miss *plant*, to fail to spring from seed.

1844 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 4 Clover, if sown oftener it is apt to fail in plant, and even when in plant it is not very productive unless highly manured. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. 11. 207 The spaces in the turnips, which have missed plant, are filled up with transplanted swedes. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. 1. 58 The wheat often loses plant in the spring.

4. The way in which any one plants himself or is planted; footing, foothold, pose.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 2 The wide area between his feet, when in a standing position, gave him so firm a 'plant', if I may so say. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 277/3 There was doggedness and obstinacy in the plant of the figures.

5. A deposit of fish-spawn, fry, or oysters; *ellipt.* an oyster which has been bedded or is intended for bedding, as distinguished from a native. U. S.

6. The fixtures, implements, machinery, and apparatus used in carrying on any industrial process. (In Great Britain rarely with a or *pl.*)

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journal. France* I. 133 The ground was destined to the purposes of extensive commerce, but the appellation of a plant gave me much disturbance, from my inability to fathom the meaning. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Fruit.* I. 239/2 There was very little possibility of transferring these implements (technically called the Plant) from

one contract to another. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 110 In Durham and Northumberland a single 'plant' of pits and engines will work the ground for a mile or two on each side. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 The plant includes one steam crane, three steam travelling cranes, a steam fire-engine, a steam pump, two steam hammers, seven steam engines, three boilers, and a few hundred nail-making machines. 1894 *Westm. Gas* 30 Apr. 5/1 Six plants in the coke region of Pennsylvania are now in operation.

b. fig. The instrumentalities employed in carrying on spiritual or intellectual work.

1861 L. D. LINDSAY *Septuagint* 341 We must take stock here, likewise, of our spiritual plant, our intellectual capital. 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 437 The college is to him a sort of industrial enterprise, and the professors are part of the plant. 1887 *Ch. Times* 21 Jan. 54/3 The policy of increasing the plant of the Roman Catholic body here... is still pursued.

7. [f. PLANT v. 8.] A hoard of stolen goods, also the place where they are hidden. *Thaues's slang.*

1795 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Plant*, the place in the house of the fence, where stolen goods are secreted. 1832 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v. Any thing hid is called, the *plant*, such article is said to be in *plant*; the place of concealment is sometimes called the *plant*, as 'I know of a fine plant', that is a secure hiding-place. *Lo. Spring* a plant, is to find any thing that has been concealed by another. To *rise the plant*, is to take up and remove any thing that has been hid, whether by yourself or another. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 52 He had found, to his astonishment and disappointment, that some person had *springing the plant*—a cant phrase for discovering and carrying off property which another person has stolen and concealed.

8. A scheme or plot laid to swindle or defraud a person; an elaborately planned burglary or other form of theft or robbery. (The notion appears to be that of a trap or snare carefully planted or laid in the ground and covered up.) *Sharper's slang.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 241 A regular plant to clear me out. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Greenwich Fair*, The 'plant' is successful, the bet is made, the stranger of course loses. 1837 — *Pickwick* xlviii, 'It's a conspiracy,' said Ben Allen. 'A regular plant,' added Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1860 G. N. P. THOMPSON *Anti Ath.* III. cxlii. 241 When the classes who live by warfare with society, lay a deliberate scheme by which an honest man's house is to be entered, or his property carried off, it takes at the Police Offices the title of a 'plant'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 4 He charges Blackburn with having, in language, which has recently become parliamentary, 'put up a plant' on his innocent wife friend.

9. [f. PLANT v. 2 c.] A spy, a detective; a picket of detectives *slang.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 He sold forged notes to a plant (note: A person sent for the purpose of detecting him) which led to his untimely end. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. At Shepperton Lock the keeper... cautioned the defendant as he was going through the lock to take care, as there was a 'plant' out that night. *Mod. A.* plant set to detect motorists travelling at illegal speed.

III. attrib. and Comb.

10. a. Simple attrib., as *plant-centre*, -covering, -disease, -egg, -ferment, -fetish, -form, -growth, -kingdom, -life, -movement, -name, -ornament, -remains, -species, -spirit, -wealth. b. Appositive, as *plant-ancestor*. c. Objective and obj. gen., as *plant-dispersal*, -dropper, -eater, -eating, -forcer, -growing, -hunting, -naming, -worship, -worshipper; *plant-bearing*, -feeding, -stimulating adjs.

d. Instrumental, as *plant-clothed*, -grown adjs.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 182 Now if an animal regarded as original progenitor, is therefore reverentially treated; so... may we expect the 'plant-ancestor' will be. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 473 The Carboniferous 'plant-bearing' strata of Roberts' valley. 1894 *Board Agric. Circular* x. 4 These traps should be placed close to the (hop) hills or 'plant-centres'. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 250 Fruits eaten by birds afford a means of 'plant-dispersal'. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 110 Among animals the flesh eaters cannot exist without the 'plant-eaters'. 1684 T. BURNETT *The Earth* 1. 107 This is not necessary in 'plant-eaters' or vegetable seeds. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 23 Oct. an. 1775, The manure is... equally incorporated with the 'plant-feeding' stratum. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 6/3 The belief in 'plant-fetishes, wherein the informing spirit or ghost occupies the place of natural property. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 130 In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus-branches, are simply members of the 'plant-form'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/3 The wild 'plant-grown' embankments of railway cuttings. *Ibid.* 10 July 3/4 Means for restraining injurious 'plant growth' or for disposing of an insect pest. 1878 HOOKER & BALI *Morocco* 346 Ball enjoyed a capital day's 'plant-hunting' at Tangier. 1884 R. FOLKLAND *Plant Lore* (title-p.) Folk Lore of the 'Plant-Kingdom'. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 70 'Plant-life is all directly or indirectly dependant on the heat and light of the sun. 1894 *Persian Pic.* 183 A luxuriant plant-life covered every stem and log. 1904 *La Princesse. Fr. Acad.* II. 134 A name (*Zoophyta*), which in our language signifies as much as 'plant-living creatures'. 1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND (title) A Dictionary of English 'Plant-names'. 1893 M. A. DUCKMASTER *Elem. Arch.* 26 The acanthus was the favourite 'plant-ornament' with the Greeks and Romans. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 195 Proofs of a mild Arctic climate, in the abundant 'plant-remains' of East Siberia and Amuland. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 182 No explanation of the conceived shape of the 'plant-spirit'. *Ibid.* § 183 'Plant-worship, like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 720/2 The ornament which we have derived from Chaldean 'plant-worshippers'.

e. Special Combs. . *plant-bed*, a stratum con-

taining fossil plants, *plant-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae*, feeding on plants, a leaf-beetle; *plant-breeder*, one who cultivates plants with the object of improving existing varieties, or producing new ones; *plant-cane*, a sugar-cane of one year's growth; *plant-cutter*, (a) a passerine bird of the S. American genus *Phytotoma*, having the habit of biting off the shoots of plants; (b) *U. S. Hist.* (pl.) rioters in early times in Virginia, who systematically cut down the tobacco plants; *plant-feeder*, any animal that feeds upon plants; *plant-food*, a substance, or the substances collectively, on which plants feed; the food of plants; *plant-marker*, a small tablet of wood, zinc, terra-cotta, etc., set in the ground beside a plant, and bearing its name; *plant-of-gluttony*, rendering of Gael *lus-a-chrauns*, name for the dwarf cornel, *Cornus suecica*, the berries of which are reputed to stimulate the appetite (*J. res. Bot.* 1866 s. v. *Cornus*); *plant-plot*, a nursery for young plants; *plant-tin*, a tinned vessel for carrying plants, a botanical case or vasculum.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 48 The Mataura scutes in the Hokanui Hills overlying the 'plant beds'. 1886 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 321 The beautiful tribe of 'plant-beetles' (*Chrysomelidae*, f.). 1793 EDWARDS *W. Indies* VI. v. 1. 210 'Plant canes in this soil... have been known in very fine seasons to yield two tons and a half of sugar per acre. 1802 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* Supp. II. 212 'Plant-cutter'. 1894 in *Newton Dict. Birds* 730. 1887 MOLONEY *Forces of W. Afr.* 101 Virgin forest soil is considered best because it contains sufficient 'plant-food'. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 17 June 12/2 There is no substance so rich in plant-food as the carcass of an animal. 1810 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 120 Tributes also were imposed... for Corn-grounds, 'plant plots, groves or parks. 1821 *Scrib. Theat.* *Gr. Brit.* xxiii. (1614) 45/2 From Creekeland a towne in Wiltshire, the Academie was translated unto (Oxford, as unto a plant-plot, both more pleasing and fruitful. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/2 In the winter there is no occupation for 'plant tin or insect net.

† *Plant*, sb. 2. Obs. Also 4-6 *plante*, 5-6 *plante*. [ME. *plante*, a. F. *plante* = L. *planta* sole of the foot.] The sole of the foot.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* II. 7 Anon the groundis and plantis, [glass or soils] of him ben saddid to gidere; and he hippinge stood, and wandride. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 152/2 Fro the plante of his foot vnto the toppe of his heed was none hole place. 1580 SIDNEY *Pl.* xviii. 1, My heles and plants Thou didst from stumbling slip sustaine. 1620 B. JOHNSON *Marque of Overon Wks.* (Ridg.) 584/2 Knotty legs, and plants of clay, Seek for ease, or love desire. 1855 *Tr. Com. Hist. Francon* xii. 24 Before you put the iron to the plant of his Feet, give me a cord.

† *Plant*, sb. 3. Obs. rare. [a. F. *plant*, in obs. use 'the ground-plot of a building; also, the foundation, or ground-work of a building; also, a planting' (Cotgr.), f. stem of *planter* to plant. Cf. it. *planta* a ground-plan.] A ground-plan.

1824 WORTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 256 Much less upon a bare *Plant* thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines. 1665 J. WILKS *Stone Heng* (1752) 20 The outward Circle of Mr. Jones his Plant No. 6 of the Ruins. *Ibid.* 25 The Plant of the main Structure is in Diameter, one third Part of the Diameter of the whole Extent, or Circumvallation.

Plant (plant), v. Forms: a. 1 *plantian*, *plon-tian*, 2-4 *plant*(i)en, 4-5 *plawnt*, *plawnte*(n), 4-6 *plante*, 5 *plonte*, *plauht*, (5 *Sc.* *playnt*, 8 *plant*), 5- *plant*. [OE. *plantian*, ad. L. *plantare* to plant, fix in place: cf. PLANT sb. 1 The sense-development agrees in the main with that of F. *planter* (12th c.) (= L. *plantare*).]

I. To plant a thing in or on a place.

1. *trans.* To set or place in the ground so that it may take root and grow (a living tree or herb, a shoot, cutting, root, bulb, or tuber; sometimes, a seed; also, by extension, a crop), a bed of flowers, a garden, vineyard, orchard, forest, or other collection of plants.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxix. 9 [lxxx. 8] Wingard of Agypturn du afrides awurpe deude & plantades hie. 1897 K. *Act. Ref. Gregory's Past* C. xl. 292 He underfeng de halgan zewunnunga to plantanne & to zimbweorlanne, swæ se ceorl dæð his ortgeard. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xli. 13 Abraham þa plantode anne holt. c. 1200 *Ælfric's V. l. l.* 51 Yþ þe plantad an blesced treu amide ðære hali cæcere. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8239 (Cott.) All frutes he plantede in þat place. c. 1380 Wyclif *Sal. Wks.* II. 91 Plant þou a vine. c. 1400 MAURDEV. (Roxb.) cxx. 137 He gett plant þerin all maner of erbez. 1586 *INDALE* x *Cor.* iii. 6-7, I have planted; Apollo waited... Neither is he that planteth any thinge neither he that waiteth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 25 Plant... Wild Olive Trees, or Palms, before the busie shop 1775 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. ii. v. 334 There are many edicts of the French king, prohibiting the planting of new vineyards. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. iii. You can plant a very extensive apple-orchard on a grand scale. 1868 (1) *Victoria Life High.* 19 Each of us planted two trees, a fir and an oak.

b. To introduce (a breed of animals) into a country; to deposit (young fish, spawn, oysters) in a river, tidal water, etc.; to naturalize.

1899 *1914 Cent.* Sept. 405 Brought from the Pacific and 'planted' in the Great Lakes, these steel-heads are the most prized of all the Salmonidae. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Mar. 7/2 Mr. Henry Herman Kater... in 1839 chartered the

Euphrates for the purpose of planting blood horses in Australia.

c. Plant out, to transfer from a pot or frame to the open ground; to set out (seedlings) at intervals, so as to afford room for growth

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) v. 54 When they [plants] are planted out, after once hoeing, they will take care of themselves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 323 The more tender kinds should not be thinned till some time after they have been planted out. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 179/1 Plant out all the sorts and sow once or twice others to succeed.

d. intr. Of seed: To grow into or form plants.

Cf. PLANT *s. 1* 3, from which this is peih. directly taken.

1849 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1 55 The seed was put in precisely the same as [in] the preceding year, but it never planted so well

2. To insert, set, or place firmly, to fix in or on the ground or any other body or surface; to set down or up in a firm position; to put or fix in position, to post, station.

1382 Wycir *Ps.* xcii. [xciv.] 9 Ite that plantide the ere, shal he not heon? c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 98 Make faire lowe cofyns, and couche þis stuff there-in, And plante pnyes aboute. c. 1470 *Col. & Gen.* 372 Thai plantit down ane pnyecoun 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. 1 36 Hee is to be taught how to plant his pike on the ground. 1807 A. LOWELL *tr. Thebanos's Trava.* iii. 26 The Banners which the Banians had planted on the top and highest Branches of it. 1722 J. JAMIS *tr. La Blonde's Gardening* 80 In the Point of Intersection, plant the Stake H. 1774 *Land. Gen.* No. 548/2 He planted the British Colours on the Cavalry. 1719 ADRIAN *Konstantin* ii. vi. Or this right hand performs its part, And plants a dagger in thy heart. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 485 As soon as the prince had planted his foot on dry ground, he called for horses. 1853 KAMP *Grimmell Rep.* xl. (1856) 82 To plant an ice-anchort, a hole is cut obliquely to the surface of the floe. 1874 BURNARD *My time* xv. 127 Planting her elbows on her knees. 1892 E. KERVES *Homeward Bound* 263 As the bull passes him, he has to plant these two dais at the same time in the back, and jump aside.

b. To put or place (artillery) in position for discharging. + To plant a siege, to lay siege.

1760 DAVIS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 40 b, Planting your ordnance here and there on your walls and Bulwarks. 1768 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 718 The Capitaines „planted a strong siege, and enloured it round about. 1804 E. GRIMSHAW *Hist. Siege Ostend* 104 The siege being planted before Escouse. 1888 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 Plant a piece, is to order it for its discharging that it may do service or execution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 382 Four swivel guns „were planted at the mouth of each funnel. 1864 CARLILE *Frederick* xl. xiii. iii. (1873) V. 39 Cannon with case shot planted themselves in all the thoroughfares. 1876 FULLER *Pittsburg* i. 1 This cavill is not planted particularly against my indevous.

c. To station (a person); esp. (in slang or vulgar use) to place for a surreptitious or unavowed purpose; to post as a spy or detective.

1693 EVKINN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 26 The Person must be dispos'd and planted near his Tree, in such a manner as to stand firm. 1706 J. DRAKE *Secret Mem. Earl of Leicester* Pref. The guard of his own creatures, spies and dependants which he had planted about her. 1764 *Fourte Patron* iii. Wks 1799 I. 353 Intelligent people are planted, who will bring me a faithful account of the process. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. viii. 333 He planted strong guards along the banks of the river. 1824 COBBEN in *Moles Lef* ix. (1802) 31/1 He was planted (to use a vulgar phrase) upon me by his party. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 151 You plant one in my house to tell my secrets to Wimp, and you plant one in Wimp's house to tell Wimp's secrets to me.

d. refl. To place, station, post, fix oneself; to take up one's position.

1703 KOWN *Ulyss.* iii. 1 262 Remember well to plant thee at that Door. 1754 CHATAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 34 Open your chest, place your head upright, and plant you well upon your legs. 1819 SCOTT *Joan* iii. One gruly old wolf dog alone, had planted himself close by the chair of state. 1871 L. STEVENSON *Playgo Err.* (1894) iii. 84 [They] persisted in planting themselves steadily in some safe nook.

3. To found, establish, institute (a community or society, esp. a colony, city, or church).

c. 897 [see sense 1] 1555 EDDEN *Decader* 160 That they myght in this prouince plant a newe colony or habitation 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kinged & Commu.* (1603) 146 This hapeneth by means of the Gifinne Tairlar, that will neither himselfe plant townes to dwell in nor suffer the Russe, „to people those partes. c. 1656 BRAMHALL *Reflic.* iii. 153 Planting and ordering schools for the education of youth. 1806 I. MATTHEW *K. Philip's War* (1862) 40 In three and twenty Towns, there were Indian Christian Churches Planted. 1700 PATON *Carmen Seculare* 441 Let him unite his Subjects Hearts, Planting Societies for peaceful Arts. 1745 *De Roel's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xli. 344 Planting colonies in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Carolina. 1876 MACLEAR *Cells* v. (1879) 88 They planted monasteries under abbot-bishops.

b. To settle (a person) in a place, establish as a settler or colonist. (Cf. PLANTATION 4.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8033 (Cott.) Passed war a thousand yere, Sin þai war planted in þat place. c. 1375 *Se Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 452 Sut[h]laste hirdis, þat has þe playntit in hewine reme to be bettir and happiare c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. 1701* 40 He, as largh man & good prynce, owr lond folke will setten & lanten stydfastly yn þys lond, nowe & euer. 1535 COVERDALE *a. Serm.* vii. 10, I will appoynte a place, and will plante them, that they maye remayne there. c. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 99 In þour tolbuth schy proueneris to plant. 1607 R. TINDALL in *Capt. Smith's Writ.* (Arb.) Intro. 28 Wee are safelye arrayed and planted in this Contreye (Virginia). 1672 FERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 44 In some Counties, as in Kerry, few English were ever planted. 1719 *De For Crisnoe* (1840) I. ix. 156 My being planted so well in Brazil. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.*

(ed. 2) I. ii. 11 Teutonic soldiers planted as colonists by the Roman government

c. refl. To establish oneself, settle.

1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 98 b, To sette and plante himselfe there. 1599 BENTLEY *Phal* 152 The Zanclean invited the remainder of the Milesians to come and plant themselves in Sicily. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii 230 Benedict, a monk of Auxerre, who planted himself in solitude among the wild forests by the Ouse

+ d. absol. or intr. To form a colony or colonies; to colonize; to settle. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 459 How King Gregoure with his Power passit in Fyffe, „and plantit and plantit as he passit. 1555 W. WATRLMAN *Fardle Facions* i. iii. 36 Thei „made themselves cotages, and began to plante in plompes one by another. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Plantations* (Aib.) 534 If you Plant, where Sauges are, doe not onely entertaine them with Luffes, and Gingles, But vse them iustly, and gratusly 1725 *De For Voy round World* (1840) 159 It seems they are resolved to plant there.

4. To put, set, or place in some local position; to locate, situate; in pa pple situated. Also fig.

1558 *Art i. Elze* c. 14 § 4 Faire large townes as well planted for cloth making as the sayd towne of Goddelmine or better. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* *Epist.* xio In them I plant my chiefest pleasure. 1624 WORTON *Arclut. in Reliq.* (1651) 205 A Town „finely built, but foolishly planted 1650 FULLER *Pittsburg* i. 1 5 Some perchance will place their scorn, where they ought to plant their wonder. 1856 STANLEY *Sinas & Pal.* iv. (1858) 225 If Neby-Samwil be the high place of Gibeon, then Mizpeh which Dr. Robinson planted there, must be sought elsewhere

5. Various fig. uses derived from prec. senses.

a. To implant, cause to take root and spring up or grow; to introduce, e. g. an idea or sentiment in the mind.

1415 HOLCOTE *To Sir F. Oldcastle* 68 Plante in thyn herte a deep contricion 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 145/2 God euer shall kepe in his church the right faith and righte beleue by the helpe of his owne hande that planted it. 1538 STARKY *England* i. 1 14 Thes vertues „by the bunfyte and powar of nature in hys hart are rotyd and plantyd 1700 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 p 2 That noble Thurst of Fame and Reputation which is planted in the Heats of all Men 1878 MACLEAR *Cells* v. (1879) 78 It was his great aim to plant the truth in the minds of his hearers.

b. To fix, settle, establish firmly, as a principle, opinion, doctrine, religion, practice, or the like.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks 159/1 Now were y^e pointes of Christes faith „knownen, as I saye and planted before. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Pernamb. Kent* (1826) 167 At variance with that opinion which Leland would plant. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 309 If the history doth but once beginne to plant her image in our imagination. 1726 *De For Hist. Daml* i. 1 (1840) 5 [They] planted religion in those countries. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 115 Christianity, as planted by modern missions.

c. To establish or set up (a person or thing) in some position or state.

a. 1762 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 230 Sir, ye do intend to delyver them [the keys] „and to plant an other in my iome. 1777 F. de L'isle's *Legendarie* Givb, Therof ensued the order established in the Kings council „wherein the Queene mother was planted vpright. 1788 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1 165 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted. 1593 *Rich. II.* v. 1 63 Thoux which knowst the way To plant vnightfull kings 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Spar Curate* ii. 1 He would entreat your care To plant me in the favour of some man. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 97 They do what in them lyeth to plant their owne Draperies, and to supplant ours. 1874 S. Cox *Pilgr. Ps.* i. 10 Planting himself on his habit of crying unto God in his distresses.

d. intr. for 1. fl.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxv. vii. Such as keep His covenant, And on His testimonys plant. 1594 WILBORNE *Avisa* xlv. v. No reason rules, where sorrowes plant.

II. With the place, etc., as object.

6. a. To furnish or stock (a piece of land) with growing plants.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy* i. xvi. 27 b, The earth is carried into it and planted with all sorts of excellent frutefull trees 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* viii. 303 The cite of Bochin „is now planted with date-trees 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 17 With wild Thyme and Sav'y, plant the Plain, 1836 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* ii. It is not supposed that they were ever planted, but rather that they are pieces of unreclaimed land, with the withered vegetation of the original brick-field. 1804 He enclosed a piece of the common and planted it with fir.

b. To furnish or provide with a number of things set or disposed over the surface

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3146 Þe sepulture of a sire Was of an athill amatist Plantid full of palmietres & many proud fowles. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 345 Thai playntyt thar feild with tentis and pailions. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii 62 Thy Temples should be planted presently With Hornes 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. a) 113 The Potugall „built a strong castle here, planted it with severenteen cannon and a thousand muskets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 p 8 A vast Ocean planted with innumerable Islands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 556 A battery was planted with some small guns taken from the ships

c. To furnish a district with settlers or colonists; to colonize or settle; to stock with inhabitants, cattle, etc.

c. 1608 in *Buckench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 75 The necessity of planting Leitrim with the greater part of British. a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 195 He grants that Iceland, and some part of Greenland were visited and planted by Ericus Ruffus 1752 *Centl. Mag.* 101 We cannot spare people to plant those islands. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 31. Planted it [Media] with cities. 1904 Dundee *Advertis.* 5 July 6/3 The other 23 States being „thinly 'planted' with horned animals.

+ d. To furnish (a vacant church) with a minister. *Sc. Obs.*

1574 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 50 That vackand Kirks be planted, and stipends assigned to them. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii (1882) 87 Most churches are planted and fraught with single reading ministers. 1747 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. iii. 119 The Bishops are appointed to plant the Kirks which have vaiked since the Year 1637.

III. Colloquial uses, of slang or vulgar origin.

7. To deliver (a blow, stroke, thrust) with a definite aim; to cause to alight or fall. (So F. *planter un soufflet sur* . . .) *Pugilistic slang.*

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1829 MARRYAT *P. Midway* xvi. I planted a stomacher in his fifth button. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad* xxii. You know how to plant a straight blow just where it is most telling.

b. fig.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 337 He finds every Highlander adroit of fence, in planting upon him as many queries as can possibly be thrust in. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nis* (1884) 96 The thin tones of Lady Vandeleur planting icy repartees at every opening.

8. To hide, to conceal; esp. stolen goods. Orig. *Thieves' slang*; now esp. *Australian*.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E. ii. b, To Plant, to hide. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Plant*, to lay, place, or hide. 1785 in GROSZ *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1822 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v. To hide, or conceal any person „is termed planting him. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. xxi. 60 'Pa' Bill has planted it' (hid it). 1837 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* II. 51 They observed the robbers plant or conceal a quantity of the property, of which they had just plundered the cottage. 1840 SYDNEY *Heald* 10 Feb. Conveying horses out of the way, or *planting* them, as it is technically called, until a reward is offered for their restoration. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 5/2 The plunder was 'planted' under the floor of a restaurant in Geelong

9. To place (gold dust, ore, etc.) in a mining claim in order to give a false impression of its productiveness; to 'salt'. *Gold-digging slang.*

1850 READE *Gold* iv. 1 *Levi*. This dust is from Birmingham, and neither Australian or natural *Rob* The man planted it for you. 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum* vi. 72 A 'salted claim', a 'pit' sold for a £10 note in which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been 'planted'.

b. To plan or 'get up' by fraudulent methods; to devise as a 'plant' or fraudulent scheme.

1892 *Daily News* 27 May 3/4 Mr. Keay maintained that the affair was 'planted' between the two brothers, the Indian resident having „opportunities to carry out that object.

10. To abandon. [Cf. F. *planter* *la*.]

1824 SCOTT *Wau. lu*, And so he glided off and left me *planted* *la*. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. iv. But one thing's pretty sure; a woman planted (Unless at once she plunge for life in play) After a decent time must be gallanted. 1822 HOSKINS *Tulpa* 18 Here I was, fairly planted, at the first onset. 1858 HOOG *Life Shelley* II. 399 For some six years „he makes her a most exemplary husband, and then, all at once, he plants her; plants her at once and for ever.

Plantable (*planta'bil*), a. [f. PLANT v. + -ABLE (Cf. It. *piantabile*)] Capable of being planted (in various senses of the verb); fit for planting or cultivation.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14 Roots of any plantable Fruit, 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 58 The Land as you go farther from the Sea „becomes of a more plantable Mould. 1707 MORTIMER *Wells* (1727) II. 17 Taking of such up as are of a plantable size from Hedge rows and Woods

Plantad (*planta'd*), adv. *Anat.* [f. L. *planta* the sole of the foot + -ad. cf. DEXTRAD.] Towards the sole of the foot.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 448 A general surface that is concave popliteal or plantad, and another surface that is convex rotund *Id.* The motion popliteal or plantad, commonly called flexion.

+ Plantage. *Obs.* [a. F. *plantage* plantation (1427 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *planter* to plant; see PLANT v. and -AGE.]

1. The cultivation of plants; planting.

1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* i. 14 There are neither Cornes, nor Wines, nor Village, Plantage, or Cultivage. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iv. vii. (Roxb.) 328/2 All such as trade in tillage of Land, pasturage, or feeding of cattle or plantage in orderings of orchards and Gardens.

2. Plants in the mass; vegetation, herbage.

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* iii. iii. 284 As true as steels, as plantage to the Moone As Sunne to day; As Turtle to her mate. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paragunay* iii. 22 To clear a circle there, And tample down the grass and plantage round.

Plantaginaceous (*plæ ntadgini' s*), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Plantaginaceæ*: see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Plantaginaceæ* or *Plantaginæ* of herbs, of which the typical genus is *Plantago*, PLANTAIN 1.

Mod. Littorella is a plantaginaceous genus.

Plantaginæous, a. *Bot.* = prec.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 973/1.

Plantain 1 (*plæn'tein*, -ten). Forms: 3 *plau-tein*, 4 *-eyne*, -oyne, 5 *-eyn*; 4-5 *plawnteyn* (e); 4 *planteine*, 4-6 *-ayne* (e), 5-6 *-eyne*, 6-7 *-an*, (-) *une*, 6-9 *-ane*, 7 *-in*, -en, 7- *plantain*; also 6 *playntayne*, 8 *plantain*. [ME. a. OF. *plantain*, -en; -L. *plantāgine-em* (nom. *planta*gō) *plantain*, app. from the root of *planta* the sole of the foot, in reference to its broad prostrate leaves; cf. the OE. name *wegbræde*, OHG. *wegbreita*, WAYBREAD or -BREDE (f. *brād*, Ger. *breit* broad).]

1. A plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the Greater Plantain, *P. major*, a low herb with broad flat leaves spread out close to the ground, and close spikes of inconspicuous flowers, followed by dense cylindrical spikes of seeds.

[c1865 *Voc* in Wr. Walcker 559/27 *Arnoglossa*, plantain.] c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Proh.* l. 28 His forheed dropped as a stillatorie Weie ful of plantaine [c1390 *syn.* ayn, planten] and of paitorie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 The tenthe sterre is Almayeth... His Ston is Jasse, and of Plantaine He hath his herbe soveraine. c1400 *Langfauc's Chirug.* 351 Dinstempere it wip he toys of lactuce & planteyn. c1440 *Pronp.* 403/1 Planteyne, or planteyn, herbe, plantago. 1516 *Grete Herbal* cxxiv, Plantayne or weybrede is an herbe that y^e greke callarno-glosse. It is called also grete plantayne, and groweth in moyst places & playne felde. 1577-8 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* I. 9/2 A kind of herbe like unto plantaine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* III. 1. 74 Or sir, Plantain, a plantaine Plantain 1621 *Two Noble K.* I. 1. 61 These poore slighte sours Neede not a plantain. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 51 Those of Padua [are said] to love women to fill the breasts, which makes their women use the juice of Plantain to keep them from growing. 1736 BATTLE *Househ. Dict.* s. v. The leaves of plantain are good for all sorts of ulcers, and for cicatrizing such as are old. 1873 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 222 The Seeds of Greater Plantain are a favourite food of cage birds.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties.

The chief are Greater Plantain (see above); Broad-leaved *P. Plantago major*; Hoary *P. P. media*; Buck's-horn or Hart's-horn *P. (Star of the Earth), P. Coronopus*; Rose *P. P. major* var. *rosea*; Sea-wort *P. P. maritima*; Long, Narrow-leaved, or Ribwort *P. P. lanceolata*. 1516 *Grete Herbal* cxxiv, *Delanceolata*. Longe plantayne is good agaynst fystales, yf the uce be put in them dyers dayes, it healeth and sleeth them. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 22 We call the fourth [kind]. Sea Plantayne. *Ind.* lxxv. 22 We may also call it Hates horne Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne, or Cocoon Plantayne. 1629 PARKINSON *Parnassus* lxxxv. 352 *Plantago Rosea*. Rose Plantaine is in all things like unto the ordinary Plantaine or Ribwort... but hath a thicke long spike of small greene leaves vpon short stalkes. 1741 *Compl. Spoken* II. 1. 325 That Herb which is called Rose Plantaine, or by some, Star Plantaine. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmaster* 103 And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. IV. 259 *Plantago media* (Hoary Plantain). The leaves make a good astringent lotion. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Plantago virginica*, the white plantain or ribwort.

2 Applied with defining words to other plants resembling the plantain: as Bastard Plantain, *Limosella aquatica*; Water Plantain, *Alisma Plantago*; Lesser Water Plantain, *A. Ranunculoides*; Least Water Plantain, ? = Bastard Plantain; White Plantain, (?) *Gnaphalium americanum*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Alisma discoloris officinis* & herbaris plantago aquatica nosterbus water plantane or water weybride. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1533) 496 Falling eyle, drink the leaves, roots or buds of water Plantain. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xlv. 343 *Holostium* is also called Spanish harts small Plantaine, or flowering sea Plantaine. 1687 J. CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 145 They use also the *Gnaphalium Americanum*, commonly called the White Plantain. 1766 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 223 Plantain, Least Water, *Limosella*. *Ind.* Plantain, Star-headed Water, *Alisma*. 1805 GAZDAR *Scott* (ed. 2) 260/1 *Alisma ranunculoides*, or lesser water plantain. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. IV. 134 Common Mudwort. is sometimes called Bastard Plantain.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* as *plantain leaf*, hence *plantain-leaved* adj.; *plantain lily*, a plant of the genus *Funkia*; *plantain shoreweed*, *Littorella lacustris*; *plantain-water*, a decoction made from the plantain.

1593 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 52 *Rom.* Your *Plantain leaf is excellent for that. *Ben.* For what I pray thee? *Rom.* For your broken shin. 1747 WRSLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 A spoonful of the juice of Nettles and Plantaine leaves. 1789 J. PRICKINGTON *View Derbyshire* I. 395 *Plantain leaved Sandwort. 1884 *Garden* 9 Sept. 225/1 This *Plantain Lily should be grown by everyone as a pot plant. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-names* (ed. 3), **Plantain-Shoreweed*, a weed of the plantain tribe found beside lakes and ponds. 1897 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirug.* 25/2 They washe it with *Plantaine-water.

Plantain ² (plā nēn, -ten). Now *Obs.* or *rare*. Forms: 6 *plantayne*, -*yn*, -*yne*, 7- *plantain* [a. obs. *f. plantain* (16th c. in Godef.), *plantome*, used beside *platane*, ad *L. platanus* plane-tree, PLATAN, of which there was also a med. or early mod L. by-form *plantanus*. cf. PLANTAIN ³.] The Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). Also *attrib.*, as *plantain leaf, tree*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14, I am exalted like as a plantayne tre [Vulg. *platanus*] by the water syde. 1553 BURNODE *Q. Curtius* L viij. The 11uer was shadowed over with Plantayne and Pople trees [*plantani quogue et populi*]. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 71 To Plantain-leaves [*plantani renis*] the Sparrow did her young commit. 1792 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 291 In Turkey it is common to see inferior buildings raised around the bole of a large plantain. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlv. In the streets, of Aranjuez, and beneath the mighty cedars and gigantic elms and plantains which compose its noble woods.

Plantain ³ (plā nēn, -ten). Forms: 6 *platan*, 6-8 *plantane*, 7-8 -*an*, -*ane*, -*ine*, 7- *plantain*, (7-8 *plantain*). [In 16th c. *plantan*, *plantan(e)*, ad. Sp. *plátano*, *plátano*, in same sense, identical in form with *plátano*, *plátano* plane-tree. see PLANTAIN ², PLATAN, PLANE ³.]

There is no similarity of aspect or nature between the plane-tree and the plantain (a fact noted already by D'Acosta in 1590), so that no reason appears for a transfer of the name from the former to the latter. It has therefore been suggested that in this sense *plátano* was a corruption of some native name. And, in fact, the plantain or banana appears in Ant. Biet's Galibi Dictionary of 1664, and again in that of 1763, as *palatana*, in Raymond Breton's *Caulb. Dict.* of 1665 as *palatana*, grosses bananes, and in the Arawak lang. as *prítane*. But there appears to be no material for determining whether these are native words, or merely corruptions of the Spanish. The Tupi name of the fruit is *pacova*.]

1. A tree-like tropical herbaceous plant (*Musa paradisiaca*) closely allied to the Banana (*M. sapientum*), having immense undivided oblong leaves, and bearing its fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated, in long densely-clustered spikes.

Musa paradisiaca and *M. sapientum* (the Banana), if really distinct species, are very closely allied, and some of their numerous varieties are scarcely distinguishable. The names *plantain* and *banana* are also imperfectly differentiated. In the West Indies, Western Africa, etc., *banana* is applied to the forms with a purple-spotted stem, and a smaller and more delicate fruit, which is eaten raw; while the name *plantain* is given to those with larger and coarser fruit, which is cooked as a vegetable; but in India this usage is reversed, *plantain* being the general name; see Yule *Holston-Jobson*. In French, *banane* is the general name for both; so *bananier* a banana- or plantain tree.

1555 EOLN *Decades* II. 107 (fr. of Italian version, 1534, of Oviedo's Spanish, 1526) There are also certain plants which the christians call Plantain. 1589 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chuna* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 330 Orange trees, siders, limas, plantanos, and palmas. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix. 249 They of Brasille call the tree Paquouere, and the fruit Pacova, Oviedus and Acosta call it Plantanus for what cause is not knowne. 1760-72 tr. *Yuan & Uloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 74 The most common of all the plantanos. These are of three kinds. The first is the banana, the second are the dominicos. The third are the quincos.]

1604 E. GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 241 The first that shall be needefulle to treat of is the Plantain, or Plantano, as the vulgar call it. The reason why the Spaniards call it plantano (for the Indians had no such name) was, as in other trees, for that they have found some resemblance of the one with the other, even as they called some finies pines, pines, and cucumbers, being far different from those which are called by those names in Castille. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 Plantains, that have a broad flaggie leafe, growing in clusters, and shaped like cucumers. *Ind.* 285 A grouse of Plantines. 1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* 81 The Bonano differs nothing from the Plantine, in the body and leaves, but only this, that the leaves are somewhat leve, and the bodie has here and there some blackish spots. This fruit is of a sweeter taste than the Plantine. We find them as good to stew, or preserve as the Plantine. This tree wants a little of the beauty of the Plantine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 326 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 19 Lower than these, but with a Leaf far broader, stand the Curious Plantain. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 254 They handed up to us a green stem of a plantane. 1825 Tr. *Ross's Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 205 An acre planted with plantains produces nearly twenty times as much food as the same space sown with corn. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 65/2 A large specimen of this fine Plantain is now flowering in the Victoria house at Kew.

2 The fruit of this plant, a long, somewhat pod-shaped or cucumber-like, fleshy fruit (botanically a berry); it forms a staple food of a considerable part of the human race within the tropics.

1555 EOLN *Decades* 197 This chustre ought to be taken from the plant, when any one of the Plantains begynne to appere yelow. 1628 *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake (Hakl. Soc.) 142 Fruit which they call *Figo*, but it is no other than that which the Spaniards and Portugals have named Plantanes. 1634 Sir T. HARRER *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 311 The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 40 Bonanogs, which are a sort of Plantain, though less, yet much more grateful. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 418 Ripe figs, cocoes, and plantains. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 343 Loads of horse-plantanes, a coarse sort, which grows almost without cultivation. 1860 E. B. COWELL in *Life & Lett.* (1904) 167, I generally keep to plantains, which are like a very poor pear, grafted on a potato. 1875 J. THOMSON *Struts Malacca* 8 Of the pisang or plantain there are over thirty kinds of which the *Pisang-mas*, or golden plantain, though one of the smallest, is nevertheless, most deservedly prized. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV Africa* 38 Along the Coast, and in other parts of Africa, the coarser, flat-sided kinds of banana are usually called plantains, the name banana being reserved for the finer sorts, such as the little 'silver banana'.

3. Applied with defining words to other plants allied to or resembling the plantain; as Bastard Plantain (see quot. 1866); Wild Plantain, (a) the Indian Shot or Plantain-shot (*Canna indica*); (b) the Manilla Hemp plant (*Musa textilis*).

1736 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 365 Wild Plantane Tree. This beautiful plant grows wild in most of the cooler mountains of Jamaica. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Bastard Plantain, *Heliconia Bihai*. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 18: Even the hardy wild-plantain (*Canna indica*) with its brilliant yellow stem and scarlet flowers... was reduced to a bare stem and branches.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plantain-drink*, -*garden*, -*leaf*, -*stall*, -*tree*; *plantain-outer*, *plantain-eater*, a bird of the genus *Musophaga* or of the family *Musophagidae*, a TOURACO; *plantain-meal*, the powdered substance of the dried fruit of the plantain; *plantain-shot*, a name given to *Canna indica*, the Indian Shot (see quot. 1750); *plantain-walk*, a plantation of plantains.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 100 In the Barbada's they have many Drinks unknown to us; such as are *Perrina*, the 'Plantane-drink' [etc.] 1801 LATHAM *Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 104 *Plantain-eater... This beautiful bird is found on the plains near the borders of rivers in the province of Acra, in Guiana, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the plantain. 1866 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* II. 12 *Musophagidae*. Touraco or Plantain-eater. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 167 These wild Indians have a good *Plantain-Garden; for Plantains are their chiefest food. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 37 He eats on a green *Plantane-Leaf. 1869 LANG *Wand. India* 305 Potions. were distributed on plantain leaves to each guest by the Brahmins. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. Why should not *Plantain meal be hereafter largely exported for the use of the English working classes? 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 168 The flowers are succeeded by small capsule, each inclosing a round black hard seed, as big as swan-shot. From these, and the make of its leaves, they derive the name of *Plantain-shot. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1674) 700 The Ganga. with *Plantaine stalkes hitteth every one. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix. 1495 *Musa arbor* The Indian Figeor or *Plantaine tree. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Ghana* 29 The Plantain Tree is natural to America. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 25 The *Plantane Walks are usually made choice of, for such Nurseries. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus Poems* (1839) 44 Thio' plantain walks where not a sun-beam plays.

Plantal (plāntāl), a. Now *rare*. [f. PLANT + -AL, after *animal*.] Pertaining or relating to a plant; vegetable; used by Henry More and other Platonists to translate Gr. *φυτικός*, applied to the lowest and simplest kind of life in living beings; see *quots*.

1642 II. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xv. When to plantall life quick sense is t'nd. *Ind.* II. iii. 1. ix. Thrice centres hath the soul; One plantall hight. 1656 - *Enthus.* Trt. 3 A man differs in them little from a Plant, which therefore you may call the Vegetative or Plantall faculties of the Soul. 1659 - *Immort.* Sol. III. i. 328 The same... made him surmise that the most degenerate Soules did at last sleep in the bodies of Trees, and grew up meely into Plantall life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell.* Syst. Pref. 10 A fourth atheistic form concluded the world not to be an animal, but only one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastic nature. 1736 H. BACON *Univ. Beauty* III. 273 Wide o'er the bank the plantal reptile bends, Adown its stem the rooty fringe depends. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proctus Comm.* II. 288 A plantal nature, and a power of acting on body, which is denominated *φύσις*, when it enters the lunar globe. 1816 - in *Pamphlet* VIII. 461 Wholly changed into a plantal condition of being. 1889 N. S. SHALER in *Chautauquan* Oct. 19 Some forms range through a great variety of physical and plantal conditions.

Plant-animal. Now *rare*. [a. early mod. L. *plantanimal*, invented by Budé (Hudanus, 1508 in *Annot. in Pandectas*) to render Gr. *ζωόφυτον*. Cf. G. *pflanzen-tier*.]

1. A zoophyte or 'animal plant'. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. I.* 134 Though plant animals doe multiply, they doe it not by copulation, but in a way analogous unto plants. 1651 J. FLETCHER *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 188 In Elements there are five kinds of mixt bodies, viz. Stones, Metals, Plants, Plant-Animals, Animals. [a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 47 Animals, that are almost in the nature of Plants, called *zoophytes* or *plant animals*.] 1707 CURRO in *Insh. & Gard.* 87 A zoophyte, that is, a Plant-Animal. 1853 ZOOLOGIST II. 4054 The plant-animals of the sea are revealed to us in all their loveliness. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 196 Plant animals (*zoophytes*). + 2. A plant-like animal growth. *Obs. non-use*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 346 Hartshorn... grows to a considerable bulk like a Vegetable, and is (unlike most other Homes of Animals) at certain set Periods of time, deciduous. this Plant-Animal (if I may so call it) does [etc.].

3. *fig.* A dull, inert, or stupid person. *Obs.* 1673 *Stow him Bayes* 40, I suppose Trans does not think himself a plant-animal. 1687 M. CLEPHOR *Notes Dryden* i. 4 If thou art not the dullest Plant-Animal that ever the Earth produced, all [etc.]. 1706 H. ARNT *Collect.* 23 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 298 He bringt but a degree from a Natural, and upon y^e Account stiled the Plant Animal.

Plantar (plāntār), a. *Anal.* [ad. I. *plantāris* adj., f. *planta* sole of the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the sole of the foot.

1706 PHILLIPS *Plantar*, belonging to the Sole of the Foot. 1742 A. MONRO *Anat. Nervus* (ed. 1) 69 The two plantar Nerves. 1831 ENCYCL. BRIT. (ed. 7) III. 102/2 It is well known that the horse supports himself on the plantar surface of the coffin bone only. 1872 HUMPHRY *Mycology* 18 The dorsal and plantar aspects of the limb.

4. **Plantarium**. *Obs. rare*. Also anglicized as *Plantary*. [L. *plantārium* (Plin.), f. *planta* a slip, young plant.] A nursery ground; also *fig.* 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* l. 19 Seminaries and plantaries of pride and luxury. 1664 FLYNN *Sylva* (1776) 38 A very small Plantarium or Nursery, will in a few years, stock a vast Extent of Ground.

Plantation (plāntē' [ən]). [ad. I. *plantātium*-em planting, transplanting, n. of action f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ATION. Cf. F. *plantation* (1486).]

1. The action of planting, the placing of plants in the soil so that they may grow. Now *rare*.

1540 MIRON *Salvacion* 1065 Aarons verde fructified without plantacione. 1622 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 16 In April they begin to plant, but their chief plantation is in May. 1667 MUTTON *P. L.* ix. 419 In Bowre and Field he sought, where any tuft Of Grove or Garden-Plot more pleasant lay, This tendence or Plantation for delight. 1774 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 129 The manifest defects in the acts concerning the plantation of trees. 1866 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphlet* VIII. 469 She instructed the Eleusiniens in the plantation of corn.

b. fig. The action of establishing or founding anything, e.g. a religion; the implanting (of a quality); + the laying out (of wealth).

1603 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 13 Those instruments, which it pleased God to use for the plantation of the faith **1620** E. BLOUNT *Hor. Subs.* 327 The place where holiness, and religion, ayimed to haue their principall plantation. **1654** tr. Scudery's *Curia Pol.* 183 Heaven and Nature concur in the plantation of that quality [fortitude] in the hearts of men **1795** HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 247 The plantation of churches and the propagation of the gospel.

c. The settlement of persons in some locality; esp. the planting of a colony; colonization.

1586 J. Hooker *First. Inl. Ep. Ded.* Not for anie religion or plantation of a Commonwealth. **1630** T. BLINNE *HASSER* (title) A Direction for the Plantation in Ulster **1630** (title) A true and sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation begun in Virginia **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xiii (1635) 213 The first plantation of Inhabitants immediately after the Deluge. **1645** HAMBINGTON *Serv. Wore.* in *Wore. Hist. Soc. Proc.* ii. 377 Before theyre plantation in Worcestershire they weare of Ralegh. **1672** PERRY *Pol. Anat.* vii. The old protestants of Queen Elizabeth and King James's plantation did not much love the new English, who came over since **1641** **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iii. xvi. 143 Before the discovery of America and the plantation of our colonies, the interest of money was generally twelve per cent. all over Europe **1870** ALDENHAM 23 July 1870 A plantation meant the establishment of Englishmen as landowners in Ireland, the extermination of native proprietors, and the reduction of the inhabitants at large to slavery

2. An assemblage of growing plants of any kind which have been planted.

1569 Reg. Priory *Convent. Scot.* II. 32 Destroy and put away... all biggingis, munitions, plantations and commodities within and about the same. **1649** BLINNE *Eng. Improv.* (1653) 157 So thou must go on throughout thy whole Plantation. **1658** Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cypris* i. Which was no ordinary plantation, if it contained all kinds of Plants. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii 404 Make Plantations of the Suckles or Cuttings of Goosberries, Currants, and Raspberries **1766** *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Onion*, About October all their leaves die away, which has occasioned some to think all their plants lost. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 71 Culture, &c. of the Common Artichoke. I also prefer one single row to a regular plantation or bed, on account of the better admission of light and air.

b. Now, esp., a wood of planted trees.

1669 SURRY *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 15 You will have the true Plot of your Ground, or Park, or Wood-land, or Plantation. **1739** GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 72 On either hand vast plantations of trees, chiefly mulberries and olives **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Lianbray*, A plain covered with corn, grass, or plantations. **1846** McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 546 During the last half century, many very large additions have been made to the plantations of Scotland... The total woodland must, at this moment, considerably exceed 1,000,000 acres.

† 3. fig. That which has been planted, founded, or settled, as an institution, a mission station. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1053, 1. I take it [auricular confession] for a plantation, not planted by God in his worde. **1653** E. CHISENHOLE *Cath. Hist.* 83 The Apostles amongst themselves were equal, and their several plantations coordinate and equal. **1704** NISBET *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 90 Both [were] sent down by the Apostles to Samaria, to settle the Plantations Philip had made,

b. An oyster-bed. see PLANT v. 1 b.

1801 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 127 Before the bottom was laid out in private plantations, there were very few persons living there.

4. A settlement in a new or conquered country; a colony. Also *transf.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. 1 c.)

Chiefly those formed in the New World, and on the forfeited lands in Ireland; also, the ancient colonies of Greece, etc. **1614** SYLVESTER *Belshiz's Rescue* 1, 385 (Bee) Elsewhere to plant their goodly Colonies, which keep still constant in their new Plantation. **1622** CARR. SMITH (title) *New Englands Trials*. With the present estate of that happy Plantation, begun by but 60 weak men in the year 1620 **1623** FACIETT *Christianity* i. ii. (1629) 86 In America, there be diverse Plantations of the English, Dutch, and French. **1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 100 Hercules, a plantation of the city of Megara. **1687** PARRY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. Ireland and the Plantations in America are a Burthen to England. **1769** YOUNG *Lett.* i. (1820) 6 A new office is established for the business of the plantations **1800** COLOQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 328 All goods of the produce of Ireland, and the British Plantations. **1865** MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 42 Roman plantations, and possibly military stations also reached even to the Dniester.

† b. A company of settlers or colonists. *Obs.* **1647** STAPLETON *Juvenal* 231 Ascanius... carrying forth a plantation of men, found a white sow with 30 pigges sucking her. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. (1839) 239 Those we call plantations, or colonies, are numbers of men sent out from the commonwealth, under a conductor, or governor, to inhabit a foreign country, either formerly void of inhabitants, or made void then by war **1735** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 321 (an. 1682) This revived among them [the gentry] a design, of carrying over a plantation to Carolina.

c. To send (prisoners, etc.) to the plantations, i.e. to penal service or indentured labour in the colonies, 'a method of treating criminals of all kinds much in favour during the 17th century' (C. H. Firth in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, 1889, 335).

As the labour was chiefly on the plantations in sense 5, the phrase tended to be associated with that sense.

1650 Acts *Parl. Scot.* (Recd. ed.) VI. ii. 745 b. To deliver unto Mr Samuel Clarke, to transport to Virginia, 900 prisoners of the Scots [taken at Dunbar] according to such desires as shall be made by anie who will carrie them to plantations not in enmity to this Commonwealth. **1655**

VOL. VII.

Mercurius Politicus 24-31 May, Divers persons who were in the late rebellious insurrection, were to be sent away to the foreign plantations. **1664** in *Burnet Own Time* ii (1724) 1 209 If his Majesty had any such intention, he would rather choose to be sent to a plantation. **1760** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 73 Will the law suffer a felon sent to the plantations, to bind himself for life? **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 660 Some of them had been hanged, and the rest should be sent to the plantations.

5. An estate or farm, esp. in a tropical or sub-tropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, or other crops are cultivated, formerly chiefly by servile labour: see PLANTER 4.

1706 PHILIPS, *Plantation*, A Spot of Ground in America for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, &c. **1719** Dr Foe *Cruise* (1840) I. xi. 180, I had... two plantations in the island. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 85 A person... devised to trustees, a plantation in the island of Grenada, upon trust. **1837** Mr. MARTINDALE *Soc. Amer.* II. 143 They were seized upon by two slaves of the neighbouring plantation **1898** BISANT *Orange Girl* ii. xxv. In Virginia every estate is a plantation... with its servants and slaves.

† 6. That on which any structure is planted; a base, a foundation, a platform. *Obs.* *rare*

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 352 You had better undertake to find out a Plantation for Archimedes his Engines to move the Earth. **1688** CARY J. S. *Fortification* 69 Platforms are the Plantations where the Guns are laid

7. attrb. and *Comb.* as (in senses 1, 2) *plantation-hoe*, *-making*; *plantation-like* adj.; (sense 4) *plantation-also*, *-cause*, *-clerk*, *-land*, *-sugar*; *plantation-built* adj.; (sense 5) *plantation-coffee*, *-dance*, *-house*, *-manor*, *-negro*, *-slave*, *-style*; *plantation-acre*, an acre in plantation-measure; = the Irish acre; *plantation-measure*, the variety of land-measure formerly used in the plantations of Ireland, in which the acre contained 7840 sq. yards, *plantation-mill*, a mill suitable for use on a plantation, for crushing oats, etc.; *plantation Office*, early name of the Colonial Office; *plantation song*, a song of the kind sung by negroes on the American plantations.

1717-18 *Irish Act* 11 & 12 Geo. III. c. 21 § 5 Any bog of less dimensions than ten *plantation* acres **1766** *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Purging*, The Socotrine aloes should always be preferred to the Barbadoes, or *plantation* aloes **1709** *Land. Gaz.* No. 4541/3 The Ship Rolland... *Plantation* built **1744** in *Hanway Trav.* (1753) II. i. xii. 68 Any other British or *plantation*-built ship **1755** BURNET *Own Time* iii (1724) I. 298 There was a *Plantation*-cause at the Council board. **1884** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. England* ii. (ed. 15) 242 Richard Savage, *Plantation* Clerk **1860** ALB. SMITH *Land Med. Stud.* (1867) 10 He was about to practise his *plantation*-dance up-stairs, and... the ceiling might come down **1766** *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lucern*, Before that time the flat *plantation*-hoe may be used. **1722** Dr Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 283, I came to the *plantation*-house. **1839** *Irish Act* 15 Chas. I. sess. ii. c. 6 § 2 Towns, villages, hamlets, lands, usually called *plantation* lands, in or neere the territories of Cloncolman **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 642 He did his utmost to try and get the natives to embark on *plantation*-making, ably seconded by Mr. Billington, the botanist. **1642** *Act* 18 Chas. I. c. 36 (*Ireland*) *Plantation* measure, every Acre thereof shall consist of eightscore Peaches or Poles, of one and twenty foot **1717-18** *Irish Act* 11 & 12 Geo. III. c. 21 § 2 No greater quantity of such bog shall be so set to any one person than fifty acres, *plantation* measure. **1866** A. FLEET *Princ. Med.* (1880) 511 Among the *plantation* negroes of the Southern States **1753** Dr Foe's *Four Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 104 Where formerly was kept the Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, now abolished, is the *Plantation*-office. **1871** Dr VERE *Americana* 116 The Negro-mistrel is the artist who blackens his face, adopts the black man's manner and instrument, and recites his field and *plantation* songs **1896** HUNGERFORD *Lonely Girl* xiii 127 Singing *plantation* songs to the banjo.

Hence *Plantation-dancer*, one who took part in the plantation of Ulster; *Plantation-dance*, a colonist. **1756** *Monitor* No. 71 II. 184 Hear ye men of Britannia! give ear ye... Plantationists and such as dwell on the continent of America. **1888** J. HARRISON *Scot. in Ulster* iv 56 The *plantationers* came accompanied by clergymen

† Plantator, *Obs.* *rare* [a. late L. *plantātor* (Augustine) a planter, transplanter, f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ATOR.]

1. One who transplants something, e.g. a custom. **1632** LITTON *Trav.* x. 438 Can you draw from them [i.e. the French] a greater draught, then they draw from the Italian, for first they be Imitators, next, Mutators; thirdly, Temptors, and lastly, your Plantators, in all the varieties of vanity

2. A settler, colonist, 'planter'.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 411 A great discouragement for our colonized plantators there **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 123 This year the protestants and English plantators in Ireland, began to grow into some discontent

Plant-bug, [f. PLANT sb. 1 + BUG sb. 2] Any one of various hemipterous insects (esp. of the family *Capsidae*) that infest, and feed upon the juices of, plants. Cf. PLANT-LOUSE

1864 *Reader* No. 97. 572/1 Aphides, or plant-bugs

Planted (planted), *pp. a.* [f. PLANT v. + ED 1]

1. Set in the ground, as a plant; fixed in the ground, set up, established, etc. see PLANT v.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 500/4 *Instit.* planted or grafted. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 *Plantyd*, *plantatus*. **1635** Jas I. Pr. 1.3 Hee shall be like a planted tree. **1803** BAXTER *Paraphr.* v. T. Acts xv. 36 Converted Slaves and Planted Churches, shall be further visited. **1804** J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The planted standard falls Upon the heaving

ground. **1864** WEBSTER, *Planted* (Joinery), fixed in place, as a projecting member or molding, after having been first wrought on a separate piece of stuff

2. Furnished with plants, trees, etc.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 508/2a *Obitus*, by-set a bowte, or plantyd a bowte. **1792** Dr Foe *Cruise* (1840) I. vii. 118 It looked like a planted garden **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 219 In the newly planted alleys of Versailles

† b. *Sc.* Of a church or congregation: Supplied with a minister, settled. *Obs.*

1699 T. BOSTON *Art of Man-Fishing* (1900) 75 When thou goest to preach in planted Congregations

† Plantein, *Obs.* *rare*-1. In 4 *plantein*.

[? a. OF. *plantin* or ? *plantin* young plant, deriv. of plants PLANT.] A young plant.

1400 *Langland's Curye*. 232 Take a lute plantain of a note [*plantain plantain mucus*] & take it vp of be ground wip alle hise rotis

Planteous, variant of PLAINTOUS *Obs.*

Planter (planter). [f. PLANT v. + ER 1.]

I. Of persons.

1. One who sets plants in the ground to grow, or who sows seed; hence, a cultivator of the soil, a farmer, an agriculturist.

1382 WYCLIF *Ter. xxxi* 5 *Plaunte* shul planteres [*Vulg.* plantabunt planteres]. **1475** *Fict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 809/32 *Hic plantator*, a planter. **1575** FENTON *Gold. Ep.* (1577) 99 Fruits returne seedes to their planter. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 692 Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he fram'd All things to mans delightful use. **1726** W. HAMILTON *To Class of Eglinton to Gentle Sheph.*, Or with th' industrious planter dost thou talk, conversing freely in an evening walk? **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 393 Planter of hops not obliged to give more than twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to weigh. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Transl. Aristotle*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 The virtues of pirates gave way to those of planters, merchants, senators, and scholars.

2. fig. One who plants a church, religion, institution, or the like, which takes root and grows. **1632** SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 287 St. Peter, and St. Paul, the two chiefest planters of the churches. **1710** PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 36 The Ministers of the Gospel who were to be sent out to be the first Planters of it **1870** E. ARBER *Ascham's Scholem.* Intro. § 5 These Planters of the ancient Literature in England hoped well of their Mother Tongue.

3. One of the persons who 'plant' or found a colony; an early settler, a pioneer; a colonist; in Ireland, one of the English or Scotch settlers planted on forfeited lands in the 17th c. *Hist.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Hor. Subs.* 533 They severally give different orders, and customs, according to the intent and purpose of the first Planters. **1630** R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 641 A new Colony and plantation... The Planters sustain themselves by what God and Nature affords them for their labour upon the place. **1657** CROMWELL *St. 21* Apr. We have settled almost all the affairs in Ireland, the rights and interests of the soldiers there, and of the planters and adventurers. **1697** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 197 Where the Accessions [to a Colony] are but thin and sparing, and scattered among the Natives of the Country where they come it falls out that the very first Planters do soon degenerate in their Habits, Customs and Religion **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 334 The Planters were the Phoenicians, who were driven out of Asia by Harpagus **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 306 The law of Gavil kind, which the original planters had carried with them from Britain **1868** E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 479 The written records of... Ralegh's persistent labours as a planter are numerous

b. In Ireland, in 19th c., A person settled in the holding of an evicted tenant.

1890 *Daily News* 18 June 3/5 Mr. McCarthy gave... the reason for this refusal to sanction sales under the Ashbourne Act to the planter or emergency tenants who replaced the old tenants **1894** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept 4/3 'If the Government don't put 'em [the planters] out, we will', said one of the men to me **1894** *Daily News* 30 Apr 4/7 What does Mr. Morley propose to do with the man who is settled on the farm—the 'planter', as he is called, a name of historical memory in Ireland?

4. The proprietor or occupier of a plantation or cultivated estate, orig. in the W. Indies and the southern colonies of N. America; now used generally of such persons in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Often in comb., as *coffee*, *cotton*, *mango*, *sugar*, *tobacco-planter*.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 4 The Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island **1660** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 19 Another singular benefit to the Planter, is the large numbers of wild Horses. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Planter*,... also a Master, or Owner of a Plantation in the West-Indies **1723** Dr Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 220 One of the Spanish Prisoners was a planter, as it is called in England **1851** J. B. NORTON *Topogr.* 206 A planter of the Shesheroy Hills wrote to me that he had detected some women stealing his coffee **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 205/2 Before leaving the hands of the planter, the cotton is subjected to a rough cleaning process

5. One who forms, owns, or maintains oyster-beds. **1892** *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 Mr. Williamson, a very large oyster planter and dealer in oysters.

6. *Austral. slang.* One who steals and hides cattle: see PLANT v. 8.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xxv. III. 54 What's a little money if your children grow up duffers [i.e. cattle-duffers] and planters?

7. *Newfoundland.* The owner of fishing or shipping 'plant': see QUOTS.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Planter*, in Newfoundland, a person engaged in the fishery **1883** Sir A. SHEA *Newfoundland Fisheries* 10 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The

sailing vessels were in a large degree the property of resident planters, whose earnings helped to swell the common wealth. 1805 R. G. TAYLOR in *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII 19/2 Over one-half of these Labrador-going fishermen are what are termed 'planters, shaversmen and crews'. A 'planter' may either be the owner of a 'plant', speculating on his own account, or an agent in charge of a merchant's plant.

II. Of things or beasts.

8. An implement or machine for planting or sowing seeds often in comb, as *corn planter*, *cotton-seed planter*, *potato planter*.

1856 *Engineer* I 14/1 The accompanying engravings represent improvements in hand corn planters. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 25/1 Seed planter. Sugar cane planter.

9 U. S. A snag formed by a tree-trunk embedded in a more or less erect position in a river.

1802 A. ELLICOTT *Journal* (1803) 123 From the mouth of the Ohio it is not safe to descend the river in the night, unless the boat be uncommonly strong, on account of the sawyers and planters. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 43 In time, the trees thus fallen in, become sawyers and planters; the first named from the motion made by the top when acted upon by the current, the others are the trunks of trees of sufficient size to resist it. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) *Planter*, the most dangerous among the 'snag and sawyer' family, to which vessels navigating the Western rivers are exposed. 1884 T. W. HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Then talk was of the dangers of the river, of 'planters and sawyers'.

10. *Pugnistic slang*. A blow planted, a well-directed blow. cf. PLANT v. 7.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 234 Smith put in a dreadful planter on Powell's throat.

11. *colloq.* A horse that has the habit of refusing to move.

1864 TRIVELLYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 140 Mofussil horses are incorrigible planters, considering it essential to their dignity to stand perfectly still for ten minutes after they have been put between the shafts.

Hence *Planterdom*, the class or social order of planters or owners of plantations in America, the West Indies, etc.; *Planterly a.*, besitting a planter (in sense 4); *Planterish*, the office or condition of a planter.

1863 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confid. Rhem N. T.* (1618) 379 That God should bestow the grace of Apostleship and Planterish upon him rather than upon Apollo. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV 793/1 He [James Ramsay] stood, in opinion, a rebel against the interest and majesty of planterish. 1827 L. BROUGHAM in *Lyc. & Lett. 2 Macaulay* (1900) 445 That heathenly and plantenly and almost slave trading speech. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII 778/2 In the West Indies, planterish denotes the management of a sugar plantation. 1861 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* (1863) I 186 Meeting only two or three vehicles containing female plantenism on little excursions of pleasure or business.

[*Planticle*, *er* or for *PLANTULE*, q. v.]

Plantie-cruive. Also *planta*, *planta*, *planty*, *-cru*, *-oru*. *Ital.* (*Shell. & Orn.*) [cf. *Sc. plantie*, dim of PLANT sb. + CRUIVE.] A kitchen-garden enclosure.

1814 J. SIBBELL *Agria. Syno. Orn.* 80 note. The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf, called, in Orkney, *planta* crews. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Aug in *Lockhart*. Some dora of these little enclosures about twenty or thirty feet square are in sight at once. They are called *plantie cruives*. 1822 — *Fraser* xxv 186 [see *CRUIVE* 3]. 1868 CLARK *N. Gleams* 106 (E. D. D.) Robbing a bee's nest in the wall of his plantie-cru.

†*Plantigenus*, *a*. *Obs. rare* [f. L. type **plantigenus* (f. *planta* plant + *genus* born of, *terrigenus*) + *-ous*]. Generated or sprung from plants. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI 3004 That the divers races of Ichneumonids are generated by their respective Animal-parents, and particularly that those, which the divers Excrecences of Vegetables produce, are not plantigenous.

Plantigrade (plān'tigrād), *a*. (*sb.*) *Zool.* [a. F. *plantigrade* (Geoffroy and Cuvier 1795), in mod. L. *plantigradus* walking on the sole of the foot, f. L. *planta* sole + *-gradus* going, walking.] Walking upon the soles of the feet (opp. to *DIGITIGRADA*); also said of the feet, or of the walk, of an animal. (In this general sense, man is a plantigrade animal.) Commonly restricted to the former tribe *Plantigrada* of carnivorous mammals, comprising several quadrupeds now distributed in various families, as the bear, wolverene, badger, racoon, etc.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 10/2 The animals distinguished by the name of Plantigrade are believed to support themselves on the entire foot. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 928/2 The hinder feet in the whole of this order are plantigrade. 1875 S. W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot. 1877 *Cours. Pour Anim.* vii 188 They are terrestrial animals, the walk is plantigrade.

b. In reference to human beings. Placing the whole sole of the foot upon the ground at once in walking; flat-footed.

1837 C. LA GUICH in *Lamb's Wks.* (1876) I. 7 His [Lamb's] step was plantigrade, which made his walk slow and peculiar. 1861 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* (1863) I 384 He [the negro] is plantigrade and crouched as to the ribs.

c. *transf.* Of or belonging to a plantigrade animal, as a bear.

1823 KANE *Grimm's E. & S.* xl (1856) 362 A husute, bearded fellow, with the true plantigrade countenance. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise V. iv.* The black bear alone could have set that plantigrade seal.

B. *sb.* A plantigrade animal; *esp.* one of the former order *Plantigrada*: see above.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II xvii 212 The Plantigrades are so called because they walk, like man, upon the whole foot. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I (1872) 7 With the exception of the plantigrades or bear family.

Planting, *vb.* *sb.* [f. PLANT v. + -ING 1]

1. The action of the vb. PLANT, in various senses. c. 1000 *Elfric's Voc.* in W. Wulker 149 *Propagatio*, wintwiga plantung. 1466 *LDG. De Gul. Pilgr.* 21791 But thou shalt ageyn retourne Toward the hegh off hyr plantyng. 1535 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii 20 [They did] aduance their trenches and approaches for planting of their ordinance. 1625 BACON *Ess. Plantations* (Arb.) 530 Planting of Countries, is like Planting of Woods. For you must make account to lease almost Twenty yeeres Profit, and expect your Recompence, in the end. 1649 *Proc. Communs. Gen. Assembly* (1866) 285 Recommend to the Presbytery the planting of that Kirk with diligence. 1702 C. MATTHEW (*title*) *Magnalia Christi Americana*: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-england, from its First Planting in the Year 1620. unto the Year 1698. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 573 The planting of Clare Hall walk. with Ivy.

†b. Position, situation. *Obs.* 1858 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 20 A hill, from whence we might easily see... the planting of their campe and their approaches.

2. Concrete and collective uses.

†a. A slip, cutting, young plant, of a vine, etc. c. 1000 *Ag. Corp. Mat.* xv. 13 *Ad* plantung þe min heofenlica feederne plantode byþ wintwold. 1322 WYCLIF *P's. exhu.* 12 Whos sones, as newe plantungis in thei south. — *Dan.* xi. 7 A plantyng shal stonde of the buruwyng of hir roots.

b. A clump or bed of things planted; *esp.* a clump or wood of planted trees; a plantation. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north dial.*

1632 LITTON *Trav.* x 498 The delectable planure of Murray, enriched with Cornes, Plantings, Pastorage. 1719 Dr. FOR CRUICE (1838) 95 If they offered to destroy any of the corn, plantings, buildings. 1792 *Land Gen. No. 2866/3* A considerable Quantity of well advanced Forest Planting. 1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Busy gardeners shall new planting rear. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb.* Scot. i. 44 Hedges are often accompanied with hedge-rows, and sometimes by what are called beds of planting. 1854 H. MILLER *Sc. & Schol.* (1858) 205 When the day was fine, I used to spend it by the side of a mossy stream, or in a neighbouring planting. 1891 T. E. KLIMT *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 48 In the woods and plantings trees are being felled.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planting district*, *produce*, *season*, *work*; *planting-ground*, (a) a place where crops are planted; (b) 'a place where oysters are sown or planted' (*Cent. Dict.*); *planting-plough*: see *quot.* 1832; *planting-stick*, a dibble.

1552 HULOT, *Plantingestycle* or *debyll*, *pastinum*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 269 Being cut off about the beginning of planting-season, it will grow. 1719 LONNON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* 215 We make with a planting-stick, holes about four Inches deep. 1769 R. BARNES *tr. Guianon* 369 He returns to his planting-ground for his future provision. 1823 *Planting* 66 in *Liber. Usef. Knowl.*, II 111, For the preparation of health soils, incumbent on sand or loose gravel, an improved pairing plough, which we call Fyke Palmer's planting plough, is a valuable implement. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & IV* xvii 222 Let him leave the planting districts, and go up to the wastes of Outh.

Planting, *pp.* *a*. [f. PLANT v. + -ING 2.] That plants.

1827 STEWART *Plants' G.* (1828) I. A 'Planting Nation', or, to speak with more correctness, a 'Nation of Planters'.

b. Owning or cultivating plantations (in the colonies or semi-tropical countries).

1825 OLMDIST *Slave States* 272 From the beginning the planting aristocracy had merely been living on its capital. 1884 *Phil. Mag.* 27 May 2/2 On behalf of the Queensland planting community. 1893 *West. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Those who in the seventeenth century brought slavery into the planting colonies.

c. Cattle-stealing (*Austral*): see PLANT v. 8. 1890 'R. BOLLERWOOD' *Col. Reformer* x. II. 152 That planting rascal Joe.

†*Plantisoun*. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *planteisoun*, *-eson* (12th c.):—L. *plantādiū-em*] A plant. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gen. Lordsh.* 92 Another plantisoun ys sayd for colliodoun þat engendrys [hate and contempt].

Plantivorous (plānti'vōrəs), *a*. [mod. L. *plantivorus* plant-eating + *-ous*.] Devouring plants. 1830 in *Cent. Dict.* (citing Westwood).

Plantless (plānt'less), *a*. [f. PLANT sb. 1 + -LESS.] Destitute of plants; without vegetation.

a. 1846 *Edinb. Rev.* cited in WORCESTER.

Plantlet. [f. PLANT sb. 1 + -LET.] a. An embryo or undeveloped plant. b. A diminutive or tiny plant.

1826 KIRBY *Phys. Bot.* II 17 At the end of the ninth day the plantlet had wholly escaped from its integuments. 1877 FR. HENRY *Fern. IV.* 10 This plantlet or embryo consists of two principal organs united to each other. 1878 — *Woodland Trees* 33 Temporary abiding places of the plantlets.

Plantlike (plānt'lik), *a*. [f. PLANT sb. 1 + -LIKE.] Resembling a plant or that of a plant. 1867 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 So long is he plantlike. 1844 MARC FULLER *Vom. 10th C.* (1862) 214 His song tended to reanimate plant-like gentleness in the development of energy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Intro. 20 Nutrition becomes holophytic or completely plantlike.

Plantling. [f. PLANT sb. 1 + -LING.] A little or young plant; a plantlet.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI 53 The plantlings, transplanted to a proper close bed. 1851 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 126/2 A pea is planted, and there spring from it a rooting and a planting.

Plant-louse (plānt'lous), Any small hemipterous insect that infests plants; *esp.* an aphid.

1805 PRISCILLA WAKFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* iv, It is called the aphid, puceon, vine fletter, or plant louse. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii (1818) I 67 Hemiptera, consisting of Bugs, Cicadas, Plant lice. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 In the aphid (puceon or green plant louse) through all its divisions.

b. *Comb.* *plant-louse-lion* [after ANT-LION], an 'aphis-lion', which preys on aphides, the larva of various *Hemeroptera*, or lace-winged flies.

1805 PRISCILLA WAKFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* iv, An insect called the plant-louse-lion.

Planto-crazy. [interf. f. PLANT (ER + -CRAZY, after *astology*, etc.)] A dominant class or caste consisting of planters (in the W. Indies, etc.).

a. 1846 *Pelagic Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1865 *Mon. Star* 12 Dec. In the midst of a fierce conflict with the plantocracy in British Guiana. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Prod. dactyl* 254 The irritation and lancous seething in the breast of the new plantocracy.

†*Plantoun*. *Obs. rare* Also *plaut-* [a. OF. *planton* a young shoot, deriv. of *plante* PLANT sb. 1.] A plant or young plant.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gen. Lordsh.* 92 Of þe kynde of plantouns ys oon þat engendrys langour, . . . whos floures, er whit, ouerpasant þe leuys. *Ital.* Another ys of þe maner of plantouns, þat ys hefulful.

Plantsman. [f. *plants*, possessive case of PLANT sb. 1 + MAN sb. 1.] A nurseryman, a florist. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 770 A picture the plantsman . . . is not likely soon to forget. 1900 *Naturalist* 5 Apr. 537/2 Long experience often enables the plantsman to make correctures which afterwards prove to be correct.

†*Plantula* (plānt'ulā), *Entom.* [mod. L. dim. of *planta* sole of the foot.] An accessory lobe or process occurring between the claws in various insects. Hence *Plantular a.*, pertaining to the plantula.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 186 *Peridontychia*. . . Two stiff claw-like bristles, that terminate the plantula. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* v. 205 Between the claws there is frequently a lobe or process, varied in different insects, called *empodium*, *arolium*, *palmaria*, *plantula*, *pseudonygium*, or *pulvillus*.

Plantulation. *Bot. rare*. [a. F. *plantulation* (Richard 1808), n. of action f. assumed L. **plantulāre*, f. *plantula*: see next.] The development of the rudimentary plant from the embryo; germination. 1819 LINDLEY in *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 68 We call germination that first spontaneous action. . . Perhaps it might be called *Plantulism*, since the formation and development of a little plant is the result. 1858 MAYNARD *Expos. Lex.*, *Plantulatio*, . . . term by L. C. Richard for the development of the embryo during germination: *plantulation*.

Plantule (plānt'ul). *Bot. ? Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *plantula*, dim of *planta* a shoot, slip.] An embryonic or rudimentary plant.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Plantula Seminada*, (among Herbalists) is the little Herb that lies as it were an Embryo in miniature in every Seed. 1733-40 *Tull. Horse-hoeing Husb. Add.* 264 'Tis as unreasonable to suppose a Power in an animal or vegetable Body to produce Animals or Plantules from inorganic Matter by Secretions of the Aliment. 1766 *Compt. Farmer* s. v. *Seed*. The rest of the seed serves to feed the young plant, or plantule. 1791 F. DAWKINS *Bot. Gard.* I Notes 106 After fix undation a body begins to appear which in process of time proves to be two lobes containing a plantule. 1845 *Reader* No. 147. 355/2 The production of amyliferous plantules.

†*Planula* (plān'ulā), *Zool.* Pl. *sb.* [mod. L., a little plane, dim. of *plānus* PLANE a.] The flat-shaped ciliated free-swimming embryo of certain Hydrozoa; hence extended to a similar embryo in Coelenterata generally.

1870 NEUMANN *Von Zool.* 29 The embryo is a free swimming, oblong, ciliated body, termed a planula. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Hist. Anim.* iii 146 In most Hydrozoa the ciliated, locomotive, planula becomes elongated and fixed by its aboral pole. 1878 B. H. GREENBAUM's *Comp. Anat.* 91 Developed, just like the Hydroid-Polyte, from a planula, which is at first free, and which afterwards becomes fixed. *attrib.* 1887 SORLEY in *Lancet* I 111. 425/2 The history of the second or planula type (of development) has been thoroughly worked out by Schultze in a little interesting Tetractinellid sponge (*Phakia monophylla*, Schultze).

So *Planular a.*, a planula; *Planular a.*, (a) of flattened form; (b) pertaining to or of the nature of a planula; *Planulate a.*, of a flattened form; *Planuliform a.*, of the form of a planula; *Planuloid a.*, resembling a planula.

1886 GROUPE in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 420/2 The passage from Protozoa to Metazoa was, according to Haeckel, effected neither by 'planarian nor gastrula but by a disk-like 'planula'. 1895 MAYNARD *Expos. Lex.*, *Planularis*, applied by Lamarck to a section (*Planularis*) of soft worms having flat bodies: 'planular'. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Planular*, pertaining to a Planula. 1846 *Dana Zool.* (1848) 570 The cells are nearly circular, contiguous, or 'planular'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Hist. Anim.* viii. 459 In the fresh-water Polyzoa, the impregnated ovum gives rise to a saccular 'planuliform embryo. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planuloid*, the same as *Planuliform*.

† **Planure**. *Obs. rare*. [a. obs. F *planure* = It. *planura* plain, f. L. *plan-um* level ground see -*URUS*] A flat or level district, a plain Hence † **Planured** a., situated in a plain.

1632 *Lingwood Trav.* 140 The Turf-troly of Venice in the planure is narrow, but steeper hills among the hills and lakes. *Ibid.* viii 367 The two hills on both sides the planured City, are over-clothed with streets and houses. *Ibid.* x. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.

† **Planuria** (plānū'ri-ā). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **planury** (plānū'ri) [f. Gr. *πλάνος* wandering, straying + -*URIA*, f. *οὐρον* urine] Discharge of urine through an abnormal channel, e. g. a fistula.

1853 *DUNGLISON Med. Lec.*, *Planuria*, discharge of urine through unopened ways. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lec.*, *Planuria*, planū'ry 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lec.*, *Planuria*, the passage of urine through a fistulous opening. *Planury*, the same as *Planuria*.

Planxy (plān'ksti). *Irish Music*. Also 8 **plangstee**, **plangstee**. [Derivation unknown. App. not native Irish, see *Pellie*, *Ancient Music of Ireland* (1855) 13-15. (Some suggest its formation in some way from L. *plangere* to strike, beat.)] 'A harp tune of a sportive and animated character, moving in triplets. It is not intended for or often adaptable to words, and is slower in pace than the jig' (Stainer and Barrett).

1790 J. WILLIAMS, *Shrove Tuesday* (1791) I'd make him chaunt a solemn *diminundub* O! yound plingstee, pān or quant an 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X 47 He leaves at every hospitable unison a planxy, celebrating the virtues, charms, or high descent of the hostess. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Paddy's Leg* 288 He could play jig and planxy without end 1842 S. J. O'NEIL *Handy Andy* xix, Dick Dawson was whistling a planxy and eying his man 1855 G. PEARCE *Anc. Music. Hist.* 13 Of the Planxy and the Pleraca the difference seems to me to be only in names which are convertible. In a collection of Irish tunes, chiefly of Carolan's composition, published in 1820, the term Planxy [is] given as the English name, and Pleraca as the Irish one of the same tune. The tunes called Planxy, as well as those called Pleraca, owe their origin, if not, as I believe, their names to Carolan [died 1738] 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Mar. All last night they danced in Canton Hall — slip jig, reels, and planxy, and never a foreign dance among them!

Plap (plāp), *v.* [Onomatopœic: cf. for beginning *plash*, for end *flap*, *slap* See also *FLOR*.] *intr.* To come down or fall with a flat impact, and with the sound that this makes. Also as *sb.* or *adv.* in phr. to *play plap*.

1846 THACKERAY *Conchill to Carlo* x, Constantinople beauties, wraddling and plapping in their odious yellow papouches. 1855 — *Newcomer* lxi, Hark, there is Barnes Newcomer's eloquence still plapping on like water from a cistern. 1860 — *Round Papers*, *Christmas Tree* 109 The white bears winked their pink eyes, as they plapped up and down by their pool. 1864 *CROCKETT, Raiders* 23 The rain drops played 'plap' on my naked skin.

† **Plaque** (plāk). [F. *plaque*: see *PLAQUE*.]

1. An ornamental plate or tablet of metal or porcelain, of quadrangular, round, oval, or other regular form, either plain or decorated with figures, intended to be hung up as a wall-decoration, or to be inserted in a piece of furniture, etc.

1875 MASKELL *Forgeries* 41 The plaques have borders with foliated ornaments; birds and animals, flowers and fruits, filling the intermediate spaces. 1875 FORNUM *Mosaique* in 23 A volute plaque preserved in the museum of the hôtel Cluny, at Paris. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 38 Picture-painting on the flat surface of porcelain plaques. 1884 Mrs. C. PRALD *Zéna* xix, The braven plaques above the mantelpiece resembled menacing heads.

b. A small ornamental tablet worn as a badge of high rank in an honorary order.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, A nobleman tightly girted, with a large military chest, on which the plaque of his order shone magnificently. *Ibid.* lvi, Men with plaques and cordons. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 239 In front of his turban there was a plaque of diamonds and emeralds.

2. a. *Path.* A patch of eruption or the like. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 311 Before the exudation has spread and consolidated into membranous plaques. 1899 *Albini's Syst. Med.* VIII 658 The eruption of hydnogestations consists of erythematous patches, some of which are rounded plaques. *Ibid.* 809 Plaques like those of lichen ruber planus may be seen.

b. *Anat.* A small flat discoidal formation, as a hæmatoblast or blood-plate.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lec.*, *Plaque*, a plate. A French word adopted of late by medical writers meaning either a small disc-like object, as a blood-platelet, or a rounded patch.

Plaquet, obs. form of *PLACATE*.

† **Plaquette** (plake t). [F. dim. of *plaque*: see -*ETTE*.]

1. A small plaque or ornamental tablet.

1888 *Academy* 8 Dec. 377/1 The work of another North Italian worker in bronze, from an examination of several plaquettes from his hand. 1894 *Times* 30 Feb. 3/2 In bronze there are statuette, medals, and plaquettes in great numbers. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 1 Dec. 7/2 At the reception each British M.P. was presented with a beautiful silver plaquette representing England and France fraternising.

2. *Anat.* = *PLAQUE* 2 b.

1883 *Smithsonian Rep.* 735 G. Hayem insists that the elements of the blood, to which he gave the name of hæmatoblasts, are identical with the 'plaquettes', or corpuscles, described by Bizzozzi.

Plas, **plascie**, **plase**, obs. forms of *PLACE*.

Plash (plāsh), *sb.* 1 Forms 1 *plascie*, *plascie*; 4 *plascie*, 5 *plascie*, *plascie*, 5-6 *plascie*, 6 *plascie*, 5- *plascie*, (6, 9 *plascie*, 9 *plascie*) [OE. *plascie*, ME. *plascie*, cognate with MDu. Flem. *plascie* pool, also MDu. Du. MLG, LG *plas*, LG *plasse*, app. of the same origin as *PLASH* v. 2, prob. onomatopœic cf. *PLASH* sb. 1 From the LG. came also OF. *plascuer*, *plascus*, *plascis* a marsh (Froiss.) *plasc* a damp meadow (Tournai 1443)] A shallow piece of standing water, a pool made by inundation or by the rain, a marshy pool; a puddle.

963 *Grant by K. Edgar* in *Burch Cart. Sax.* III. 355 In duobus locis, quæ sic vocantur Plasc et Eastun. *Ibid.* 356 *Alcest* of plasc in bone blocc. of manelege to ham blocc. of ham blocc. set æft in plasc. 12140 *Morte Arth.* 2790 Betwyx a plascie and a fode, appone a flate lawnde c. 1400 *Laud. Voy. Bk.* 6265 Eche stede stod ful, bothe plasc & poll. Of menne, blode that died there. c. 1440 *Prouty Parv.* 403/1 Plascie, or flascie, whete reyne watyr stondythe. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 799/40 *Hec lacuna*, a playche of water. 1523 *LD BERNERS Frouis I* cccxcviii. 69r Before them there was a great glasshe of standyng water. 1550 *SWINER F. Q.* II viii. 36 The red blood flowed fesh, That underneath his feet coone made a purple flesh. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II xiii § 42 Two floggs consulted when their plash was drie whether they should go 1648-78 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.* *Plas*, *Plasc*, *Plash* of water 1773 *Genil. Mag.* XLIII 539 When crossing any plash of water, she lifted him over 1871 *FRYNSON Last Town* 400 Many a glancing plash and sawlows isle.

Comb. 1626 G. SANDYS *Quæd's Met.* vi. (1626) 216 With shubby osiers, and plash-loung reeds.

Plash, *sb.* 2 (*adv.* or *int.*) [Goes with *PLASH* v. 2, being (though known earlier) app. the sb. naming the act. In sense it is more directly akin to the vb. than to *PLASH* sb. 1]

The noise made when any body strikes the surface of water so as to break it up, or plunges into or through it; an act accompanied by this noise, a plunge, a splash.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IX xiii 82 Than at the last, al suddenly, with a plash, Marnes and all togidder [he] lap into the fude 1582 *STANVURST Æneis* I (Arb.) 21 Doune the pilot tumbleth wyth plash round sommoned headlong 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi xxix, I weed's echoes heard the ceaseless plash, While many a broken band, Disordered, through her currents dashed, I o' the Southland land 1840 *THURLOW Green* VII. iv. 34 The plash of numberless oars 1866 GLO. ELDER *P. Holt* vi, Mr. Christian here let a lemon slip from his hand into the punch-bowl with a plash which sent some of the nectar into the company's faces. 1882 Mrs. RIDGELL *P. Walsley Garden-Party* 63 There was the plash of a water-fowl in the stream. 1893 *LELAND Morn.* I. 12 The mighty sturgeon, falling on his side with a plash.

b. The like noise produced when water or other liquid is dashed against or falls upon a body, or when masses of water dash against each other; an act producing this noise.

1808 *SCOTT Marm.* II xviii, The midwif drops fell one by one With tinkling plash upon the stone. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* III. xviii, The short dark waves, heaved to the land, With ceaseless plash kissed cliff or sand. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. xii, The plash of the troubled and swollen lake. 1851 *HULLS Comp. Solt.* ix. (1874) 155 The only noise was a plash of the water against a jetty.

c. A heavy fall of rain. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. Du. *plavregen*, Ger. *platsregen*, Da. *plaskregn* (*pladsregn*)]

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 181/1 The thunder-rain, in large drops, came plash after plash on the blanket roof 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II 162 Penthouses to keep the plash of heavy rain from the house windows 1894 *Weather Saw* in *Heslop Northumb. Gloss.*, If the oak before the ash, Then we're sure to have a plash

d. A splash of colour, or fig. of light, thrown upon a surface.

1848 *LOWELL Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) Introd., The tall grove of hemlocks, with moss on their stems, like plashes of sunlight

† e *transf.* (?) A liquid perfume for the face.

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 146 No Cabinets with curious Washes, Bladders and perfumed Plashes

f. *attrib.* † **plash-breach**, the breaking of waves against the shore

1582 *STANVURST Æneis* III (Arb.) 83 Thesee shoars were sundred by the plash breache, fame so doth viter. Swift the sea with plashing rusht in.

B. *adverbially* or *int.* With a plash: cf. *CRASH*.

1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I 31 *Plash*, plash, through the marsh, and then on the dryfure beyond, away fly hare and hounds towards the mountain. 1866-7 *LIVINGSTON Last Yr.* (1873) I. vii 172 We go plash, plash, plash, in the lawn-like glade. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX 354/2 *Plash*, plash, the great drops pelted down furious and fast.

† **Plash**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. *PLASH* v. 1] A plashed bough or bush; a plashed thicket

1638 *BRATHWAIT Sp. Spicere*, etc. 427 The fresh fragrant flowers of Divine Poésie could not like to be removed nor transported to those thorny places and plashes of the Law. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. x Avoid the laying of them too high, which draws all the Sap into the Plashes 1807 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 522/1 There will be one plash for every interval between the stems of the plants. You must lay the plashes with their points all one way.

Plash (plāsh), *v.* 1 Forms: 5-6 *plascie*, 6 *plascie*, *plascie*, 6, 8 *plach*, 7 *plash*, 6- *plash*,

(9 *dial. plash*, *plush*) See also *PLEACH*. [a. OF. *plass*(*ier*), *plaz*(*scier*), *plasser*, *plass*(*ier*) (3 sing. pres. *plasse*, *plasse*) — late L. type **plectare*, f. **plectra* twined or plated hedge (whence OF. *plasse*, *plasse* hedge), f. L. *plectere* to plait, interweave, twine. (Med L. *plassa* (1215 = *virgulta implexa*, Du Cange) and *plassare* were f. OF. *plasse*, *plasser*) Cf the cognate *PLEACH*, found somewhat earlier.]

1. *trans.* To bend down and interweave (stems half cut through, branches, and twigs) so as to form them into a hedge or fence, = *PLEACH* v. 1

1495 [see *PLASHING* vbl. sb. 1] 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 127 At every two fote, or iii fote, to leaue one set growyng not plashed, and the toppe to be cut of fourte fote hygh to stande as a stake and to wynd the other that be pleched about them 1523 — *Surre* xxv 43 'lake a great boughe of a tee, and plasse the bowes abrode 1563 *GOLDING Caesar* (1565) 54b, Cutting yong trees half a sunder and bowyng downe theyr toppes to the ground, and plashyng the boughes that growe thicke oute of the sydes wyth bushes and thornes betwene them, they brought to passe that their hedges were as good a defence to them as a wal. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 Some of our men came to the trees which they [the Spaniards] had plashed to make theyr palizadoe 1629 *PARKINSON Paradisus* in 7 Some againe plant Cornell Trees, and plash them in to forme them into an hedge. 1712 J. JAMIS *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 59 Arbois made of the Trees plashed one over the other 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 571 The hedger plashes down the stems he left standing.

† b. To bend down, break down (trees, bushes, or plants) for other purposes. *Obs.*

1625 *LISLE Du Barlas*, Nos Past Dec. 5 *Plash* thistles and presumptuous thorns [That neare the way grow up among the cornes. 1630 *LENNARD* in *Charny's Visid.* II. vii (1670) 279 Too much plenty plashed down the corn! 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II (1847) 233 Christianna's Boys being pleas'd with the Trees, and with the Fruit that did hang thereon, did v. them, and began to eat. 1797 *BRADLEY Farm Dict.* s. v. *Hall*, Let him plash down small Twigs some above and some below

† c. To interlace (a fruit-tree in trellis-work); to support or train against a trellis or a wall. *Obs.* [c. 1400. see *PLACH* v. 1] † c. 1600 *Distracted Emph.* III in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 210 Our pore retred familie must not be plashed Or propit against the walls of palaces 1633 *MARKIAN Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xx (1633) 226 As you use to plash a Vine against a wall 1648 *Livingst. For.* 6 It cannot stand unless it be propped up, or plashed against a Wall. 1676 *WORLDING Cyder* (1691) 39 It is usual with some to plash them to poles, to make a palliade-hedge.

† d. To intertwine, interweave, like plants in a thicket. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Prælo's Trav.* xxiii. (1653) 48 Stuck every where with most fragrant Roses and Violets all plashed so close together that we could not see the Rowses 1657 *AUSTIN Fruit Trees* I. 66 Trees kept by cutting and plashing one branch within another from growing very large. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv 63 Thread the Brake With Thorns sharp-pointed, plash'd, and Brins inoven.

2. a. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge) by cutting the stems partly through, bending them down, and interlacing stems, branches, and twigs, so as to form a close low fence, which will in time grow in height; to lay (a hedge); = *PLEACH* v. 2.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 127 To plasse or pleche a hedge. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 56 The common hedge made of dead wood, well staked and thicke plashed, or railde 1616 *SURF. & MARK Country Farm* 20 If any of your Hedges were left vnplashed in the Spring, plash them now, for it is an excellent Season 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 101 The practice of plashing, or laying hedges, is in a great degree, unknown in this district. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* 9/1 The lanes are white, the hedges low and plashed

† b. To treat (a wood, or place full of trees or underwood) in the same way, in order to obstruct a pass or entrance, or defend a fastness; to form hurdles, weirs, etc. by such interweaving.

1585 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ital.* in *Holinshead* II. 7/2 They did fell downe trees, plashed the wood, cast great trenches and ditches round about, and made it so strict, narrow, crooked, and strong, that there was no passage nor entree for the enimie 1632 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* II. xiv (1810) 376 In a strong Fastnesse of Boggs and Wood, which was on every quarter plashed 1796 W. MARSHALL *IV England* I. 8x To plash the sides (or outer brinks of the mounds), and shovel out the ditches. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Hence *Plashed* *ppl.* a

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 164 Making of plashed hedge and other fenced hedge 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 20 The plash bough lying on the ground. 1627 G. SANDYS *Quæd's Met.* xli (1626) 242 Plashed bowes at sundrie places plac't. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 571 The plashed stem is cut over, the length required for the particular gap. 1898 R. S. SUTHERS *Ask Mamma* lvi, A well drained wheat stubble, with a newly plashed fence.

Plash (plāsh), *v.* 2 [Known from c. 1580; but the accompanying *PLASH* sb. 2 goes back to c. 1500. Agreeing more or less in form with MLG, LG. *plasken*, *plasken*, LG. *platsken*, MDu., Du., LG. *plassen*, early mod. Du. *plassen* ('unt water plassen, *potelner en l'eau*'), Plantijn (1572), Ger. *platschen*, *platsche(r)n*, *plan*(*tschen*), Da. *pladske*, Sw. *plaska* to splash, dabble; all app. closely related to *PLASH* sb. 1 See also *PLASH* sb. 2, and *SPASH* v., which last appears to be a derivative from this.]

1. *trans.* To strike the surface of (water) so as to break it up; to plunge into (water or other liquid) or drive it against any body or against itself with commotion and noise; to splash.

1382 STANFURD *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents monstrous ouglye Plashed the water sulking to the shore moste hastilye swinging. 1694 tr. *Miles's Lett.* State Wks. 1851 VIII. 403 Unless they lay themselves down to be trampled under foot, plash'd like Mortar, or abjure their Religion 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Dede* v. We must go and plash up the mud a little 1865 Mrs Norton *Lady La G.* (1862) 61 The summer rain, That plashed the azure of the river's flow

b. To dash with breaking water or other liquid so as to wet; to splash. Also *absol.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi (1612) 251 Where Massacres have plashed, there is spread a triple bed 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* x My Adversarie hath plashed me, as it were, with these aspersions 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Plash*, to dash with Water 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 59 (E.D.D.) He coaches ower the dubs to plash him 1856 G. HENDERSON *Rhymes Bernwich* 74 The floor all plashed with blood 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildoran* 90 Had I but such a Naad To plash her large limbs in the waves for me!

c. To dash (a wall) with wet matter, so as rapidly to colour or cover it; to splash.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plashing*, ..the dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, and the like

2. *intr.* a. To strike and break the mass of water with commotion and noise; to dash, rush through, or tumble about in water with the like noise; to splash

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parvatis* 129 Every stroke that plashed upon those waves of life gave both life and music. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii xix, Thro' thick and thin they scoured about, Plashing thro' dubs and sykes 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii. The fish were jumping and plashing. 1857-8 SEARS *Aikan* vi. 58 He plashes in the brooks. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Plashon* xv. The two long ears plashed in the silence. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 304 We plashed through the water

b. Of water or other liquid: To dash against or upon any body; to tumble about in agitation, with the characteristic noise of breaking water.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 The salt water plashes and froths to see it self so suddenly resisted 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* viii. Plashing continually upon one spot, the fount has worn its own little channel of white sand 1855 LONGE *Haav.* xvi. 245 Far below him plashed the waters. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* vi. vii. Another fiery cascade flooding the aisles and plashing against the massive columns

3. *Comb.* Plash-wheel = dash-wheel see DASH v. 1. 16.

1882 OGDEN (Annandale)

Plasher. *local* [f. PLASH v. 1 + -ER.] a. A bough or sapling with which a hedge is plashed or intertwined b. A hedger who plashes hedges.

1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 436 That the cattle may not come at the shoots of the plashers, and browse them and kill them. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.* *Plasher*, a labourer employed in laying hedges 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words* 66. *Plasher*, the layer, or horizontal stick crooked down in making a hedge 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 229 [He] chooses with care the likeliest growing wood for 'plashers'.

Plasht. Now *dialect*. Also 6-ette. [ad. OF. *plasset*, *plasset* (Froiss.) marsh, dim. of *plascq* damp meadow; see PLASH sb. 1 and -ET.] A little plash or marshy pool.

1575 TURBERV *Falconer* 191 Some water plashtet or pitte where wyld fowle lye, as Teales or such lyke. 1578 LYTC *Dodens* v. lxxviii 633 This herbe [arsemart] groweth also in moyst marishe places, and amongst the water plashtettes 1880 FEARD *Mother Molly* xv. 189 Let's run down here, there's a plashtet at the bottom.

† **Plashful**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLASH sb. (1) or 2) + -FUL.] Plashy, splashy.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 123 To which our notes Would sound more harsh then plash-full marsh throats.

Plashing, *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. PLASH v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of PLASH v. 1 in various senses. Also *concr.* A piece of plashed hedge or thicket.

1495 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxii (W. de W.), By plashynge (MS. *plachynge*) shredynge and paynynge a wylywe is thickeyr in bowes and brancheis 1511 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp.* *Canterb.* Payd for plashynge off a heg. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1842) 35 The passag was very difficult for plashyn[g] made that morning by y rebell 1669 WORINDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1683) 268 This is the only tyme for plashing of Quick-setts, and a very good season for the shrouding or lopping of Trees 1844 ST. PHENS *Bh. Farm* II. 571 What is termed *plashing*; that is, laying down a strong and healthy stem across an opening in the hedge 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 229 A wren hiding out of sight behind the old level plashing upon the bank.

b. *attrib.* as *plashing-bill*, -toot

1813 in Marshall *Rev Agric.* (1817) V. 27 The plashing system is carried on to the greatest extent. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Plashing* tool, a knife used in plashing hedges; a hedging knife 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 104 The hedge assumes under the plashing-bill the triangular shape.

Plashing, *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. PLASH v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of PLASH v. 2 in various senses; the dashing of water, splashing, noisy plunging; etc.

1582 STANFURD *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 53 Swift the sea with plashing rusht in. 1602 HIRWOOD *Uman killed w. Kind.* Wks. 1874 II. 103 Himselfe all spotted And staid with plashing 1814 SCOTT *Wav* viii. Everything around would have been silent, but for the continued plashing of the fountain 1882 O'DONOVAN *Mere Oasis* I. 315 The silence was broken only by the plashing of the oars.

Plashing, *vbl. a.* [f. PLASH v. 2 + -ING 2.] That plashes like dashing or falling water, that dashes against water; also *fig.* said of the sound.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. 1, Hears. by fits the plashing inland fall 1814 — *Ld of Isles* v. xii. The dazzled sea-fowl Dropp'd from their crags on plashing wave 1866 *Poet. High Turkey* I. 337 The plashing fountain at the further end of the court 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 273 Light suiges a plashing silvery laughter

b. *transf.* of ground, etc. on which heavy rain dashes

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav* I. ii. He heard steps without upon the plashing soil 1841 — *Ni & Morn* v. ii. Through the plashing streets 1894 CROCKETT *Raders* 302 It was the plashing wet evening of a September day.

Hence **Plashingly** *adv.*, with plashing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 July 5/4 Some heavy randrops fell plashingly.

Plashment. *rare*—1. [f. PLASH v. 2 + -MENT]

Plashing 1876 LAMIER *Clover* 38 Lakes Pout gentle mounds of plashment up to meet big shower-drops

Plash-mill. *Sc.* [f. PLASH v. 2 + MILL; in Du. *plasmolen*.] A fulling-mill.

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 240 The plash-mill, or, more properly, waik mill—a word Robert derived from the resemblance of the mallets to two huge feet, and of their motion to walking—with the water plashing and squirting from the blows of their heels.

Hence **Plash-miller**, a fuller.

1822 *Windsor Advertiser* 19 Dec. (Jam.), John Young, plash miller at East Mill, was drowned in the river E.A. 1897 W. LINDSAY in *Bards of Angus & Marry* 282 Then I turned a plashmiller and wrought at that

† **Plashoote.** *Obs. rare.* [Syncopated from *plash-shoot*, f. PLASH sb. 2 + SHOOT sb.] A shoot from a plashed hedge

1602 CARRIE *Cornwall* 25 Almost euetic hedge seruth for a Roade, and euerie Plashoote for Spingles to take them.

† **Plash-pole.** *Obs.* [f. PLASH v. 1 or sb. 1 + POLE] A space, a pole or less in width, surrounding a wood, reserved for the purpose of making plashed hedges

1613 MARSHAM *Eng Husbandman* II. i. ii. (1635) 45 A pole or halfe pole. you shall preserve... to repair the ring-fences of your Wood... and this amongst Woodwards is called Plash-pole. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 468 Remember... to preserve sufficient plash-pole about the verge and bounds of the copse for fence and security

Plashy (plæʃi), a. 1. [f. PLASH sb. 1 + -Y. So LG. *plassig* swampy.] Abounding in shallow pools or puddles, marshy, swampy, boggy; wet and sloppy; full of plashes of rain.

1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 37, 3, little Bridges of Wood, where under wee plashy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of Tame Ryver. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuff* Wks (Gro-art) V. 211 Those slyme plashy fieldes of Gornstone. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 736 The field was very plashy by reason of much rain that fell. 1790 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill* 130 Yon widow'd, solitary thing, That feebly bends, beside the plashy spring. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumberland*. (1808) I. vii. 99 The fen is a plashy inundation, formed on a flat. 1857 HUGHES *Toni Brown* I. iii. The two... jogged along the deep-rutted plashy roads. 1862 R. PAUL in *Memo.* xviii. (1872) 237 Such a plashy and untoward month of March.

b. Growing in plashes or wet places.

1822 HAZLITT *Table* I. Sei. II. vii. (1869) 149 A stream, skirted with willows and plashy sedges

c. Of watery consistence and taste.

1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii i Love is as salt, which infuseth a savoury and wholesome taste into such things as would otherwise be fresh and plashy

Plashy, a. 2. [f. PLASH sb. 2 + -Y.]

1. That plashes; that dashes or falls with a plash, as water; that splashes the water.

1582 STANFURD *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Vp swel thee surges, in chaffe sea plashywe we tumble. 1794 BURNS *Jocky's taen the Parting Kiss* i. Plashy sleets and beating rain i. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bh.* *Leg Sleepy Hollow*. A plashy tramp by the side of the bridge caught the sensitive ear of Ichabod 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxiv. 273 Repeat the music of the rain, at the feet of plashy waterfalls

2. Marked as if splashed with colour. *rare*

1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 45 Creus was one; I, Iphitus another; in his grasp, A serpent's plashy neck

Plasm (plæzm), a. 1. 7 plasmæ. [ad. late L. *plasma*. see next.]

† 1. A mould or matrix in which something is cast or formed; the cast of a fossil. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Dr. Logike* 165 Certaine it is that the name Adam expresseth the nature of his plasmæ or vessell. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 256 The Shells served as Plasmæ or Moulds to this Sand 1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV 46 note The Plasm or mould of the Belemnite. *Ibid.* 47 note. The parts are carried away and lost in the interstices of the earth, and a mould or plasm is left, which Steno calls an aerial shell.

b. Something moulded or formed, an image.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. viii 125 His outward faculties rendered to his inward and endiathetic organs a picture, a schema, a plasm—the proper word may be left to him—such as would remain inside, at least while the mind abode there.

† 2 = PLASMA 2. *Obs. rare.*

1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV 503 The Stone most frequently found next is the Plasm or prime Emerald; and then the Hyacinth or Jacinth. *Ibid.* The Plasm or prime Emerald is green.

3. *Phys.* = PLASMA 3.

1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment*. 131 A series of gaseous diffusions from the red globules to the plasm of the blood.

4. *Biol.* The living matter of a cell, protoplasm; sometimes *spec.* the general body of protoplasm as distinct from the nucleus.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasm*. a (*Physiol.*) The same as *Plasma*. 1877 O'MEARA in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 170 [In Diatoms] There is first what Pflüger designates the plasm-sac, consisting of a fine colourless plasm forming a closed sac of the same shape as that of the cell 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 334 Functional and formative plasm must progress 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The relative masses of nucleus and plasm

† **Plasma** (plæzmā). [Late and eccl. L. *plasma* a thing formed or moulded, an image, a Gr. πλάσμα, f. πλάσσειν to form, mould.]

† 1. Form, mould, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1712 II. *Morse's Antid. Ath.* I v § 3 *schol.* They act upon the Matter and form it into this or that Plasma or Fashion. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Southey & Porson* in Wks. 1846 I. 83/a A great portion of his compositions is not poetry, but only the plasma or matrix of poetry *Ibid. Alfieri & Salomon* 190/2 We Italians sometimes fall into what you may call the plasma of witicism, by mere mistake, and against our genius.

2. A subtranslucent green variety of quartz, allied to chalcedony and heliotrope, anciently used for ornaments.

1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 81 Plasma or mother of the emerald. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 208 Under it [chalcedony] may be grouped chrysoprase, plasma, and sard. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 14 Plasma. sometimes written Plasmæ... is merely Chalcedony coloured green by some metallic oxide, probably copper or nickel. 1864 — *Gnostics* 76 This amulet, which is always cut in Plasma, the Jasper par excellence of the ancients.

attrib. 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Cat.* 64 Green plasma scaboid, with integro of a warrior.

3. *Phys.* The colourless coagulable liquid part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which the corpuscles (or, in milk, oil-globules) float; also, the similar liquid obtained from fresh muscle

1845 G. E. DAVIE *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 114 The plasma of living blood exists as a clear fluid, in which the corpuscles are seen to float. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 19 The nutrient fluid, or 'plasma' of the blood. 1873 RAILL *Phys. Chem.* 118 The muscular plasma is obtained by injecting the muscles of a freshly killed animal with a 1 per cent solution of sodium chloride. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 290 Normal lymph consists of a colorless plasma and lymph-corpuscles. 1895 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Biol.* = PLASMA 4.

1864 WEBSTER *Plasma* 2 (*Physiol.*) The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 223 For certain delicate organisms, as the Desmidiaceae and Diatomaceae, whose plasma may be affected by too dense a medium. 1872 BLACK *Bioplasma* I. § 14 As the germ of every living thing consists of matter having the wonderful properties already mentioned, I have called it germinal matter; but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or bioplasma 1876 LANKFESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 185 The entire body consists of shapable plasma, or protoplasm

5. *Pharm.* A name for glycerite of starch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.*, as plasma-cell, -corpuscle, names given to certain cells found in connective tissue; plasma-current, -layer, -zone = PLASMATIC current, etc.

1869 KIRBY in *Q. J. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* IX. 31 Naked Plasma-bodies without nuclei. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 178 The plasma-layer... disappears in the smaller arteries and veins. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 115 Edible Snail... The connective tissue consists of plasma-cells, a matrix, and fibrils. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 586 In addition to these, we have the so-called plasma cells.

Plasmasome, *erron.* f. PLASMOSOME.

† **Plasmate**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of Chr. L. *plasmāre* (Tertull., Vulg.) to form, etc., f. PLASMA] *trans.* To form, mould; to create.

1608 *Dei. Relat. of Spir.* I. (1659) 371 Now if this Power, this Plasmating, if this Taking, which was the Word, become man, perfect man, then followeth it, that man was and is, God creating and created.

Plasmatic (plæzmātik), a. [ad. Gr. πλασματικός imitative; but taken as the adj. corresponding to PLASMA. see -ATIC.] Relating to the plasma, esp. of the blood.

Plasmatic cell = PLASMA-cell. *Plasmatic current, layer, stream*. 'the part of the blood stream in the small arteries which lies between the column of red corpuscles in mid-channel (*axial current*) and the wall of the vessel' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Plasmatic, Plasmatical* 1864 *Sci. s. v.* The plasmatic fluid 1870 Q. *Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* X. 79 Plasmatic circulation in connective tissue 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 120 In the so-called Plasmatic Canals—spaces of the smallest size found in connective tissue. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 497 In ordinary cases the plasmatic elements of the blood seem to be sufficient for vegetative growth 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 245 The distinction between axial and plasmatic current is obliterated.

† **Plasmatical**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. πλασματικός (see prec.) + -AL.] Having the quality of moulding, or giving shape or form; formative.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 345 Psyche... working by her plasmatical Spirits or Archet, all the whole world into order and shape.

† **Plasmation**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *plasmacion*, or ad. Chr. L. *plasmation-em* (Jerome), n. of action

f. *plasmāre*. see *PLASMATE*.] Moulding, forming, fashioning; cication.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 275 They here a newe fascion, *humers in pectora tergo*; Godde, *plasmacion non illis complacet ergo*. 1434-50 t. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 The my, ages of the world, from the plasmacion of Adam vn to the incension of the temple of the Iewes. 1568 *Graffion Chron.* I. 6 Neuerthelesse, the plasmacion or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations. 1608 *Dee Relat. Sprr.* I. (1659) 371 The wisdom of the Father, in love, created and made man. But how? By Plasmation. For it is written, Let us make man. 1677 *HALD Prim Orig. Man* IV. 111, 309 Not as if God Almighty used any Manual or Physical Plasmation of a Man, as the Statuary makes his Statue.

Plasmator (plæzmā'tōr), a. Bot. [f. Gr. πλάσμα, *plasma* (see *PLASMA*) + L. -*torus* producing (see -*ABOUS*).] Applied to a mode of germination in certain fungi: see quot.

1889 *GARNSBY & BALFOUR De Bary's Fungi* Explan. Terms 498/1 In Peronosporae forms are plasmatoparous when in germination the whole protoplasm of a gonidium issues as a spherical mass which at once becomes invested with a membrane and then puts out a germ tube.

† **Plasmator**. Obs. Also 6 Sc. -our. [ad. OF. *plasmateur* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. Chr. L. *plasmātor* (Tertull.) former, creator (applied to God), agent-n. f. *plasmāre*: see *PLASMATE*.] He who forms or fashions; a maker, creator.

1710 *York Myst.* 514 Eader eternall, Pai fits plasmator and god omnipotent. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. Plo I like plasmatour of things vniuersall. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* III. 27 The supreme plasmatour of heuyn and erd. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. viii. The Souverain Plasmatour God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned humane Nature at the beginning.

† **Plasmature**. Obs. [a. early mod. F. *plasmature*, ad. L. type **plasmātura*, f. *plasmāre* see *PLASMATE*, and -*ura*.] Form, mould; concr. (collect.) things formed in moulds, cast ware.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Tonnel or Conduit-pipe, Glasse, Purlane, and other Plasmature. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. viii. That so stately frame and Plasmature, wherein the man at first had been created.

Plasmic (plæzm'ik), a. [mod. f. *PLASMA* or *PLASMA* + -ic.] Pertaining to or consisting of plasm; protoplasmic.

1875 *LANKESCHER in Phil. Trans. CLXV.* 43 The stages of the (molluscan) egg's nutrition may be thus grouped—1st stage, *Plasmic* (etc.). 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 15 Oct. 968 This plasmic environment could not vary excessively without causing death to parent and germ and sperm cell alike.

Plasma (plæzm'in) Chem. [ad. F. *plasma*, f. *PLASMA* + -ine, -in-]. A proteid substance obtained from the plasma of the blood, soluble in water, the solution coagulating into fibrin.

1865 *WATTS Diet. Chem.* IV. 662 *Plasma*, applied by Denis (Compt. rend. lii. 1229, Jahresb. 1861, p. 725) to a constituent of the blood to which he supposes the property of spontaneous coagulation to be due. It is soluble in water. The solution solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless transparent jelly, which by pressure between paper is converted into fibres of fibrin. 1876 *FOSBERG Phys.* I. (1879) 15 The coagulation of blood is the result of the conversion of plasma into fibrin. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasma* is a mixture of at least two bodies, *haemoglobin* and *fibrinogen*.

Plasmo-, before a vowel *plasm-*, combining form of *Gr. πλάσμα, plasma* (see *PLASMA*), in various scientific terms. (The fuller form is *plasmato-*.)

|| **Plasmodium** (plæzmō'di-ŏm). Biol. Pl. -ia. Rarely anglicized *plasmode* (plæzmō'dē). [mod. L. (1863, Cienkowski in *Pingsheim Botanik* III. 400), f. *PLASMA* + -*odum*: see -*ODE*.]

1. A mass or sheet of naked protoplasm, formed by the fusion, or by the aggregation, of a number of amoeboid bodies (true or fusion-plasmodium, pseudo- or aggregation-plasmodium), and having an amoeboid creeping movement.

First observed as one stage in the life-history of the *Myxomycetes* or *Mycetozoa*, the position of which as vegetable or animal organisms is disputed, also in certain groups of *Protozoa*, and other simple animal forms.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 693/a The formation of the plasmodium is a kind of complex conjugation. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 276 *Myxomycetes*. The swarm spores cease dividing and unite, two or more of them coalescing—after they have gone over into the Amœba form—into a homogeneous protoplasmic substance, also endowed with an Amœba-like motion, the Plasmodium. 1875 *ALLMAN in Phil. Trans. CLXV.* 561, 571. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Gen.* Aulm. II. 81 A certain number of the myxopods unite together, and become fused into an active plasmodium, which exhibits no trace of their primitive separation. 1880 *GILLES in Proc. Royal Soc. XXX.* 254 On the coalescence of Amœboid cells into Plasmodia. *Ibid.* 254 The formation of plasmodia was at first supposed to be peculiar to the Myxomycetes, but several Rhizopods have been described in which a more or less complete cell-fusion has been observed. All the evidence points to the conclusion that the power of coalescing with its fellows, under favourable circumstances, to form a plasmodium, is a very widely spread, if not a general property of the amoeboid cell. 1885 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 263. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 912 Fusion to form plasmodia recurs in some Proteomycetan Monadineæ, as to the animal nature of which there can be no doubt. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plasmodia*, same as *plasmodium*.

2. Name given to certain parasitic organisms found in the blood of patients with recent malaria, and quartan and tertian ague.

Discovered by Laveran (1880), and named by him, as a vegetable organism, *Oscillaria malaria*; referred by Marchiafava and Celli to the animal kingdom, and called by them (1885) *Plasmodium malaria*, more recently distinguished as belonging to two genera of *Protozoa*, *Laverania* and *Plasmodium*. (Minchin in Ray Lankester *Treatise on Zoology* I. II. 243 (1903).)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 724 Marchiafava and Celli described with great accuracy the intra-corporeal amoeboid form, to which they gave the name plasmodium. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* I. 2 note. The malaria parasite is not a plasmodium in the zoological meaning of the word. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 595 The most careful examination of the blood during the paroxysms showed no evidence of plasmodia.

Attrib and *Cont'd*. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* II. 37 It has been considered advisable to expunge the term remittent fever as indicative of a distinct species of plasmodium disease. *Ibid.* 49 The plasmodium-infected corpuscles. *Ibid.* III. 86 A protective, plasmodium-destroying agency inherent in the human body. *Ibid.* VI. 116 Plasmodium-like organisms.

Hence **Plasmo-dial**, **Plasmodic** (-p'dik) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or arising from, a plasmodium; **Plasmodiate** a., having or characterized by plasmodia, as the *Mycetozoa*; **Plasmodiate** v. *intr.*, to become fused into a plasmodium; **Plasmodiation**, formation of a plasmodium; **Plasmodiocarp** [Gr. καρπός fruit], an irregular-shaped fructification occurring in the *Myxomycetes* (hence **Plasmodiocarpous** a.).

1894 *J. A. THOMSON Outl. Zool.* 205 The 'plasmodial stage' in the cycle is predominant. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 542 Malaria (which is due to plasmodial infection and is not a bacterial disease). 1888 *A. S. WILSON in Gard. Chron.* XVII. 671 The application of moisture to a spore, is directly seen to cause it either to give birth to a zoospore, or to 'plasmodiate', retaining its contents. *Ibid.* A manure of a hygroscopic character is just the very manure to promote the 'plasmodiation' of these spores, and render them fit to be absorbed in the form of a fluid plasm by the roots of the plants. 1877 *M. C. COOK Myxomycetes Gt. Britain* 30 (Contrib. to *Mycologia Britannica*) 'Plasmodiocarp'. 1899 *Knowledge* I. May 1861 Plasmodiocarp is a term applied to the spore-bearing part when it is sessile and irregular in form, sometimes like a cushion, sometimes like a long tube.

Plasmogen (plæzmō'djen). Biol. [f. *PLASMA* + -GEN.] The chemically highest or most elaborate form, stage, or part of protoplasm, which by its vital activity forms the tissues or other organic products; true or formative protoplasm; bioplasm. 1888 *E. R. LANKESCHER in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 827/1 Physiologists have come to use the word 'protoplasm' for one of the chemical substances of which Schultze's protoplasm is a structural mixture—namely, that highest point in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which is attained within the protoplasm, and up to which some of the chemical bodies present are tending. This 'critical' substance, sometimes called 'true protoplasm', should assuredly be recognized by a distinct name 'plasmogen'.

Plasmogeny (plæzmō'djen), -gony (-gōn). Biol. [f. *PLASMA* + -GENY. The variant *plasmogony* is ad. Ger. *plasmogonie* (Haeckel) with suffix *ger.* -*gonyia* begetting, generation: cf. *cosmogony*.] Name for a mode of spontaneous generation: see quot., and cf. *AUTOGENY*.

1876 *E. R. LANKESCHER in Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 339 We call spontaneous generation *plasmogeny* when the organism arises in an organic formative fluid, that is in a fluid which contains those requisite fundamental substances dissolved in the form of complicated and fluid combinations of carbon. 1904 *McCABE in Haeckel's Wound. Life* xv. 369, I distinguished two principal stages—*autogeny* (the formation of the first living matter from inorganic nitrogenous carbon-compounds) and *plasmogeny* (the formation of the first individualised plasm; the earliest organic individuals in the form of monads).

Plasmology (plæzmō'lōdgi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] (See quot.)

1888 *E. R. LANKESCHER in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803/a *Plasmology*—The study of the ultimate corpuscles of living matter. 1886 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 475/a Prof. Lankester assigns, to 'Plasmology' the study of the cell in its widest sense. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmology*, histology.

|| **Plasmolysis** (plæzmō'lisis). Biol. [mod. (De Vries, 1877) f. *PLASMA* + Gr. λύσις loosening, setting free.] Contraction of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell with separation or freeing of the lining layer from the cell-wall, due to the withdrawal of liquid by exosmosis when the cell is placed in a liquid of greater density than the cell-sap. Hence **Plasmolyse** (-lōiz) v. [cf. *analyse*], to subject to plasmolysis, cause plasmolysis in; **Plasmolytic** (-h'tik) a., pertaining to, showing, or causing plasmolysis.

1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 390 Such substances [as cause contraction of the protoplasm] are termed plasmolytic agents. 1886 *VINES Lect. Physiol. Plants* III. 39 Turgid cell in 20 per cent solution, showing complete plasmolysis. *Ibid.* 44 When the cells of the Beet root are placed in syrup they become plasmolytic. 1888 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* xi. 404 In order to see the primordial utricle better, plasmolyse the cell by running in 20 p.c. salt solution. 1891 *DARWIN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1892) 672 As the plasmolysing agent continues to act, a reverse movement takes place. *Ibid.* In different stages of plasmolysis.

Plasmosome (-sōm) Biol. Also *erron plasma*. [f. *PLASMA* + Gr. σῶμα body.] 'A separate particle of protoplasm, such as certain particles observed in cell-nuclei' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sc.* XXX. II. 168 The out wandering plasmosomes form the so-called 'paranuclei' (Nebenkerne), which take so important a share in the regeneration of cells. 1900 *E. B. WILSON Cell* (ed. 2) 34 The so called true nucleoli or plasmosomes.

Plasome (plæ-sōm). Biol. [a. Ger. *plasma* (Wiesner), shortened from his original term *plasmatozom*, f. Gr. πλάσμα, *plasma* + σῶμα body.] (See quot.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasome*,... a term used by Bruché and Wiesner for hypothetical minute vital particles, made up of a group of protoplasmic molecules, and constituting the smallest units which can exhibit the primary vital [functions]. They correspond [to a certain extent] to Weismann's 'biophors', and to the 'pangenies' of de Vries. 1902 *E. A. MINCHIN in Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 41/r In other cases the assumption of invisible protoplasmic units has been inspired by a desire... to explain the general vital and animative powers of protoplasm, as, for example, the 'micellæ' of Nägeli and the 'plasomes' of Wiesner.

Plasse (obs. form of *PLACE*).

Plasson (plæ-sŏn) Biol. [a. Ger. *plasson* (Haeckel), a. Gr. πλάσσω, -on, pres. pp. of πλάσσειν to mould, form.] Name for the homogeneous protoplasm of hypothetical primitive organisms, not yet differentiated into nucleus and general cell-substance, or for that of non-nucleated cells or cytodules.

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 182 The vital activities of each cell form a sum of mechanical processes, which depend radically on movements of the smallest 'life-particles', the molecules of the living substance. If we call this active substance the Plasson, and the molecules the Plastidules, we may say that the individual physiological character of each cell depends on the molecular movement of its plastidules. 1904 *McCABE in Haeckel's Wound. Life* vii. 183 On the first view, which I hold, the plasm, or living matter, of the earliest organisms on the earth... was a homogeneous plasson or archiplasm—that is to say, a plasma-compound that was not yet differentiated into outer cytoplasm and inner caryoplasm.

Hence **Plassonity** (*humorous*, after *paneuty*, etc.), the quality of being 'plasson'.

1882 *COURTIS Biogen* (1884) 33 The original arch amœba is as much of a mystery as ever; we know not where he came from, how he got there, or in what the essence of his plassonity subsists.

-**plast**, combining element repr. Gr. πλαστός formed, moulded, in various terms, chiefly scientific, as *bioplast*, *endoplast*, *protoplast*.

Plaste, obs. var. of *placé*: see *PLACE* v.

Plaster, † **plaister** (plā'stā), sb. Forms: a. 1, 4—*plaster*, 3-5 *plastre*, 4 -*tre*, 5 -*tere*, -*tyr*, *plaster*, *plāster*. β. 4 *plāstre*, 5 *playstir*, -*tyr*, -*tre*, 5-7 *playster*, 5-9 *plāster*. [The form *plaster* occurs in sense i in OE., ad. pop. L. *plastrum* (med. L. in Du Cange), shortened from *emplastrium* a plaster (medical and in grafting), a. Gr. ἐμπλαστρον (Galen), var. of ἐμπλαστον plaster, salve, f. ἐμπλαστός vbl. adj. 'daubed on or over'. Cf. OHG. *pfāstar*, Ger. *pfāster*, also from pop. L. In ME. reinforced by OF. *plāstre* (13th c. in Littré, but the deriv. vb. *plāstir* in 12th c.), mod. F. *plâtre*, only in branch II below (for which also mod. L. *plastrum* (1233) is cited by Du Cange). Thus the medical sense was from med. L., the builder's sense through French. The collateral form *plāster*, which has been current since 14th c., and has sometimes been more common (as a written form) than *plaster*, occurs also in 14th c. in OF. (*plāstre*), but it was not the normal OF. form even in Norman or Picard, and its history is obscure. Although still frequent in the 18th c., and found in Dr. Johnson's writings, it was not recognized by him in his Dictionary. In mod. dial. *plāster* (plā'ster) is the form in Sc. and north. Eng.]

I. 1. Med. An external curative application, consisting of a solid or semi-solid substance spread upon a piece of muslin, skin, or some similar material, and of such nature as to be adhesive at the temperature of the body; used for the local application of a medicament, or for closing a wound, and sometimes to give mechanical support. See also *COURT-R.*, *MUSTARD-p.*, *STICKING-p.*

a. 1000 *Be Domes Dage* (E.E.T.S.) 80 Hwi ne bidst þu ðe beþunga and plaster? c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 304, genim þas ylcan wyrtte wyrc to plastre, lege to ðære wunde. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/54 Leie it ase þei hit a plastre weie. 13 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1572 He laide a plastre under his ribbe. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 60 Take schepis talow & buttere, & make a plaster. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 90 A plaster of sowre bread boyled in wine, draweth sores passing well. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xii. O how they fire the heart devout, Like cantabardian plasters. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 231 On the third day the plasters were removed from the wound. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expt.* II. vi. 71 One of the many who stuck to me like a plaster.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxxi (1859) 35 A very fool may be cleid that leith a plaster corosey to a wounde. 14. *Steeche. Med. MS.* 87 For to make trefte þat ys callyd playster of plomb. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxviii. 21 And Esay sayde take a playster of fyges [1612 a lump of figges. for a plaster], and laye it vpon the sore. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 318 It was a plaster to the brave

Captain Credence his wound 1758 J S Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 43 Slips of Linnen, spread with an Agglutinate Plaster. 1874 MOLLIV BARNWELL I II 115 An aged lackey with a plaster over one eye.

b. *fig.* A healing or soothing means or measure.

a. 1310 In Wright *Lytic P.* xxx 89 Of penance in his plaster al. 1340 *Ayeb* 118 Pe plaster of acute wanninges. 1560 Daus tr *Stendane's Comm.* 17 10 heale the wounde with a plaster of reconciliation. 1668 PRALSTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 104 Adversity is not a Plaster or a Medicine, but a poison to him.

1640-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 163 Thow have made a playster of penance to sorrowfull peple. 1645 SANDERSON *Sermon* I 126 the brath of the peple being but a sorry playster for a wounded conscience. 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I 119 (1739) 133 The most part of those Lawes were little other than playsters applied to particular botches of those times.

c. *Burglar's plaster*, see quot. 1905. *Poor man's plaster*, a plaster composed of tar, resin, and yellow wax.

1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 257 Shipped lots of poor man's plaster and went aloft. 1850 WALTER *Seaboard* II 127 Before the attack came on, I put a poor man's plaster on the nape of her neck. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 6/7 A 'burglar's plaster' is the technical name for a piece of brown paper covered with treacle and used to deaden the sound of breaking glass.

II. 2 A composition of a soft and plastic consistency, which may be spread or dabbed upon a surface, as of a wall, where it afterwards hardens; *spec.* a mixture of lime, sand, and (generally) hair, used for covering walls, ceilings, etc.

a. 13 E. E. *Alit P.* B 1549 Pe lettres bileued ful large vpon plaster. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xlvii 2 Thow shalt aie grete stoneis and with plaster thow shalt dawbe hem. 1501 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aptofa*, a flat loofe covered with lead, or plaster. 1715 PRIOR *Donall* 152 Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 103/4 They form cylinders, by scooping out almost all except the bark; and then, closing their extremities with plaster or mud.

1840 *Prompt. Paro* 402/2 Playstyn for wallis gipsium, plasterum. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 51/2 Howses and wallis of stone and plaster. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Wallis made of grauen stone without moier or playster. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. (1682) 39 The Plaster was made of quick lime. 1756-7 tr. *Kayser's Trav.* I. 458 The floor is made of plaster.

b. *transf.* A sticky mass.

1599 HANLY *Voy.* II. 223 They eate it made in plasters with the lime made of Oistershells. 1654 tr. *Comm. Hist. Francion* IV 12 This goodly Musician tht plays with me hath beaten me into plaster. 1728 RAMSAY *Musk* 6 *Müller's Witz* 138 Think ye, 's gentle stamock's master To worry up a pint of plaster like our mill-knaves?

3. Sulphate of lime, gypsum. 4. (a) in its natural state; (b) powdered, but not calcined; used as a ground for painting and gilding, or for work in relief; (c) calcined; = PLASTER OF PARIS.

a. 1331 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 79 Et per plaster et lapide ibidem emptis. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In xvij carectatis de plaster emp. pro quodam novo domo. 1428 *Sir Isaac's* (1888) 6 Blended plaster or lime among his alom. 1481 in *Ripon Cal. Acts* (Surtees) 345 Ad quadam quatuor de plaster vocatam Sparre stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plasterie, gipsus. 1552 LITLAND *Itin.* I. 40 Plentiful Quarres of Alabaster, communely these caullid Plaster. 1756-7 tr. *Kayser's Trav.* (1760) III. 340 Eight statues. made of plaster, by the celebrated Barbaigo. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 194 note, Plaster or Gypsum. is an earthy salt composed of calcaceous matter dissolved in the acid of Vitriol. 1873 J. C. EUSTACE *Class. Tour Italy* II. 1. 2 The plaster, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 142 Plaster, strictly speaking, is the Italian *gesso*, and in old books on art, plaster casts are commonly called 'gessos'.

1837 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Bysides Parys is greet plente of a manere stoon pat hatte gypsum and is cleped white plaste [1423-30 plaster, HIGDEN *album plasterum*] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 161 They beate the playster into fyne flour. 1661 J. CHILDEREY *Brit. Baconica* 120 This Shire yeldeth Flax and Alabaster, and Plaster. 1785 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 403 It was thought proper to take a model of his bust in plaster. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Serv. Cheshire* 28 The workmen distinguish... the sulphate of lime by that [name] of plaster.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *plaster-bandage*, *-box*, (sense 2) *plaster ginning*, *wall-work*; *plaster-fronted* adj.; (sense 3) *plaster cast*, *-kith*, *mould*, *-stieve*, *-stuff*, also *plaster-like* adj. and adv.; *plaster bill*, a bird, the snif-duck or snif-scooter of N America, *Edemna perspicillata*; *plaster-bronze*, a plaster cast covered with bronze dust, to resemble a bronze; + *plaster-clover* (*plaster-claver*, *Syd Soc. Lex.*), the sweet clover, *Melilotus officinalis*, which was formerly used in ointments; + *plaster-faced* a, having the face plastered with a composition to hide the wrinkles; *plaster-jacket*, in orthopaedic surgery, a body casing or bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris, for correcting curvature of the spine, etc.; *plaster-man*, a moulder in plaster of Paris; *plaster-mull*, a mill for grinding the materials for making plaster, as gypsum or lime, also old plaster, a mortar-mill; *plaster-mull*, *-muslin*, a plaster consisting of a thin sheet of gutta-percha, backed with mull or muslin, and spread on the inner side with a medicated and adhesive substance; *plaster-rock*, *plaster-stone*, raw gypsum.

1803 *Med. Jour.* IX. 113 The 'Plaster-Bandage' is adapted to almost every species of ulcer. 1865 COOKE *Mellif. Churn* 1. (ed. 4) 2 With Needles, Lint, *Plaster-box, Salvatory furnished. 1722 Dr For Col *Jack* (1840) 67 The surgeon's plaster-box was full of silver instruments. 1898 *Daily News* 19 July 3/2 An excellent cast, coming out much better in plain plaster than in the 'plaster bronze'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 616 A back-ground of 'plaster-cast' to the ornament or figure. 1859 *Handb. Lunning* xxvii, The wonderful discovery of voltaic electricity, by which copper plates, plaster casts, wood engravings, and medals may be copied. 1628 B. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 720 Heare this, ye 'plaster-faced' Iezabels! 1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 491/2 One quaint 'plaster-fronted' house. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 There does not seem to be any wooden inner roof, except 'plaster ginning'. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 616 The 'plaster-jacket' precludes the use of the cold douche. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 482 The clay is boiled on a 'plaster-kiln'. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* vi. 11 [Rocks] chalky, or of a 'plaster-like substance'. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 67 Pat it smooth with the back of your spade plaster-like. 1805 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/4 'The pimple' had evidently been put on by some keen-witted 'plasterman' who knew the tendency of the human mind to dwell upon trifles. 1790 *Imison Sch. Art* II. 9 To prepare a 'Plaster Mould', so as to take a Brimstone or Wax Impression from it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 787 Salicylic acid, in the form of the 'plaster-mull'. 1812 The 'plaster-muslin' (mull), introduced by Unna, are intermediate between ointments and surgical plasters. 1835-40 HALBURTON *Clochim.* (1864) 153 A water privilege to put into the market, or a 'plaster rock' to get off, or some such scheme. 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 256 'Plaster Stone', the white, glittering hard kind [of Gypsum], which resembles fine Sugar, generally known under the Name of Plaster of Paris Stone. 1765 BOWEN in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 231 These mountains are formed of sandstone, lime-stone, plaster-stone (or gypsum) and emery-stone. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 202 To make the 'plaster-stuff' come off the cruet. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Pro renovatione (et) 'plastyal' 1889 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Dismantles* 105 Growing on ashes, burnt ground, plaster walls, and damp paper. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 236 Pictures, artificially caused upon the 'plaster-work' and timber.

Plaster, † plaister, v. Forms: see prec. sb. [f. PLASTER sb., or a. OF. *plastrer* (15th c. in Littré) to plaster (a wall), mod. F. *plâtrer*. OF. had *plastrer* in 12th c. (Hatzl-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To overlay, daub, or cover with builder's plaster, or any material used for a similar purpose. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1674 Wit pike Plaster [vtr.], *plastrer*, [plaster] it wel wit-oute and wit-in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plasterie, gipsus. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vii. 26 b. He was cast out in a twiggie basket or hamper, plastered over with lime, into the river of Nilus. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 344 Cottages made of bowes of trees plastered with chauck. 1719 Dr. FOR CRUICE (1840) II. xiv. 285 It was plastered with the earth that makes China Ware. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 164 Why could he not plaster the chimneys? 1865 LUSBOCK *Peat. Times* xvi. (1878) 599 By plastering them on the outside with clay.

1840 *Prompt. Paro* 402/2 Playstyn wallis, gipsu. 1577 B. GOODE *Iherosack's Inn.* iv. (1586) 109 b. The Douchehouse must be well pargetted and plastered without. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 4 Thou shalt set thee up great stones, and plaster them with plaster (Covern, playster them with playster). 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barley's Argem.* i. v. 13 In the Entrance, a little way was playsteined, that it might be adorned with Letters and Pictures. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 205 On the inside, plastered with mud. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* v. 123 These baskets are quite circular, plastered over with bitumen on the outside.

b. *transf.* To bedaub, besmear, coat, cover with any adhesive substance; to overspread, overlay (often implying excessive or vulgar adornment).

a. 1385 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The inner part of the temple is altogether plastered and covered with great tables of Porphyry. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic IV.* iv. Their hair plastered up with pomatum. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *Ribbons* (1876) 18 The Great Duke (the breast of whose own coat was plastered with some half-hundred decorations). 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 93 By the second or third day [of pneumonia] the tongue is thickly plastered with white fur.

1840 *Prompt. Paro* 402/2 Playstyn wallis, gipsu. 1680 MORDEEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Turkey* (1685) 335 Walls of rough Stone, plastered over with little pointed Battlements on the Top. 1734 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 90 With all th'embroid'ry plaster'd at thy tail. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaster posts, songs paper every wall.

c. *fig.* To cover, load to excess, e. g. with praise; also, to hide, gloze over, palliate; to patch, botch, mend or restore superficially. Also with *over*, up.

a. 1608 MARSTON *Antonia's Rev.* II. v. Thou art made as dirt, To plaster up the bracks of my defects. 1873 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1871/1 They plaster the memory of that intriguing politician with unbounded praise. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/2 To plaster his friends with praise in order that he in turn may be similarly beplastered.

1846 HALE *Eng. Voyages* I. 20 Se here the consequence of these spyrtytall gentylmen in Playsternge vp their vnsanerye sorceries. 1599 NASSIE *Lenten Shuffe* (1871) 3 With light coat of rough cast rhetoric, it may be tolerably plastered over. 1883 KENNETH tr. *Erasm.* on *Folly* 43 A second Prometheus, to plaster up the decayed image of Mankind.

2. To treat medically with a plaster; to apply a plaster to. Also *absol.*

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* R. xx. 308 Lettres bei sent, 3if any suigen were [in] be wege hat solter couth plastre. 1612 More of phynke be fer and fairer he plastreth. 1768 *Footes Devil* III. Wks. 199 II. 273 Full power... to pill, plaster, and poultice, all persons. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv. She bound the arm, plastered the head.

1844 *Prompt. Paro* 402/2 Playstyn sorys, *cataplasmo*. 1593 R. HARVLY *Phild.* 18 She thought it no reason, to plaster one bodie for an other bodis sores.

b. *fig.* To apply a remedy to, soothe, alleviate; hence, humorously, to give compensation for.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 95 Bathed in pat blode. And paine plastered with penance, and paymoun of pat babi. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 89 And get be plastered with patience, when fondynge hym my phylke. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacch. Rich. II.* calix, A promys'd Parliament can plaster ore This Gash. 1891 T. HARDY *Trav.* 78/1 Clare did what he usually did in such cases, gave the man five shillings to plaster the blow.

3. To mix or pound into a soft tenacious mass; in *Sporting slang*, to shatter (a bird) with shot.

b. *intr.* To form a playstry mass, to cake.

14 *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak the white of 10, egges, and whiete flour, and erth of an oven, and playster al-to-gidder. 1450 *ME. Med.* Bk. (Hemichil) 221 Tak mosse of aborn, and sep hyt in red wyn, and playstre hyt bei to. 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Insh. Scot.* I. 215 Any rain that falls, so impragnates the soil with moisture, that if worked, it plasters, and the north east wind harden it like stone. 1883 BROMLEY *DAVIEMORE in With Cent. Dec.* 1097 The plasterer, whose plastering often uses from jealousy, will plaster—i. e. blow the phasant into a pulp.

4. To apply, affix, or stick (something) like plaster (or a plaster) upon a surface. Also *fig.*

1864 HAWTHORNE *Dalliver Rom.* (1876) 80 The name that they, caused the clergyman to plaster indelibly on the poor little forehead at the font. 1876 *Martin's Univ. Sermon* III. (ed. 2) 46 It is always easy for the originator of a new Philosophy to plaster any amount of high morals upon it. 1879 SIVILSON *Trav. Ceramies* (1886) 80 Lath bricks of firwood were plastered here and there upon both sides. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 842 The mosquito—the best thing to fly forth an indignant hand and plaster him to the wall.

5. a. To treat (wine) with gypsum or sulphate of potash with the object of neutralizing excessive acidity, etc. b. To dust (vines) with gypsum in order to prevent rot or mildew of the berries.

c. To treat (land) with plaster of Paris.

1819 [see PLASTER sb.] 1886 *Standard* 14 May, Sherry, brandied to make it keep, and plastered with sulphate of lime to kill the tartar which makes it over acid. 1905 H. D. ROLLISTON *Dis. Zwer* 183 Sulphate of potash, with which wines in Paris were formerly largely 'plastered'.

Hence *Plastered*, † *plastered ppl.* a, covered with, treated with, or formed of plaster.

a. 1388 WYCLIF *Anas* vii. 7 Lo! the Lord stondinge on a wall playstind. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, Ichholde, the Lorde stode vpon a playstred wall. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Case* IV. 169 O'er clogging Fallows, o'er dry plaster'd Roads. 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days in America* (1823) 139 Plaster of Paris is found to operate on land by attracting dew. More dew is always seen in plants and grains growing on plastered fields. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xliii. (1861) V. 70 That ugly old labyrinth of dingy brick and plastered timber.

1840 *Prompt. Paro* 402/2 Playstyn wallis, gipsu. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 148 b. iv. xax. 80 A feyned bede formed of playstred clothe. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Causus's Holy Cr.* 127 All the plastered pretending sectes, are quite vanished. 1776 WITHERING *Art. Plants* (1796) IV. 146 On the sides of caverns in limestone rocks, and on plastered walls in vaults.

Plasterer, † plaisterer. [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. One who works with or in plaster. a. One who plasters buildings.

a. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In solucione facta Ricardo Plasterer et fratri suo in parte salarii ejus pro parietibus... plasterandis. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 19 Ordo paginarum luli Corporis Cristi... Plasterer. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Item* Plasterer Against the excessive taking of Masons, Carpenters, Tilers, Plasterers and other laborers. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4050/4 Any Plasterers desirous to Perform the Work in the Great Hall. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 118 The Plasterer... His duty is to cover the naked timbers and brickwork in ceilings and walls.

1850-2 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 241/1 Item, plasterers & autres ouverours des mures d'argill. 1548 *Art & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 4 Any... Bricklayer, Plasterer, Joiner, Hardwearer, Sawyer. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 14 Villaine, thy Father was a Plasterer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 § 4 The plasterer having... obliterated, by his white-wash, all the smoky memorials which former tenants had left. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. 7. Benson* 468 The existence of that Chapel is... owing to William Beacock, a plasterer.

b. One who moulds or casts figures in plaster.

a. 1615 W. GROVE (*title*) Booke of Sundry Inhaughtes, principally serving for Glasiere, and not impertinent for Plasterers and Gardiners. 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Rehy* (1651) 294 *Plastina* is not only used in Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture its lf. but with this difference; that the Plasterer doth make his figures by Addition. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 376 The plasterers of the present day cast all their ornaments in Plaster of Paris.

1868-9 *Perry's Diary* 10 Feb. To the plasterer's at Charing Cross, that casts heads and bodies in plaster.

c. *Sporting slang.* (See PLASTER v. 3.)

1883 [see PLASTER v. 3.]

2. Name of a S. African digger-wasp: see quot. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxvii. 539 A hymenopterous insect called the plasterer (*Pelops tictent*) which in its habits resembles somewhat the mason-bee. It may be observed coming into houses, carrying in its forelegs a pellet of soft plaster about the size of a pea.

Plastering, † plaistering, vbl. sb. [-ING.]

1. The action of the verb PLASTER.

a. Working or covering with or as with plaster.

a. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Johanni Plastr pro plastering muri aube. 1598 in *Willm. & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 152 Places where plastering is needed. 1903 *Moxon's Lex. Exerc.* 249 Names and Uses of Tools relating

to Plastering. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* iv, Doing an odd job of plastering
 B. c. 1440 *Promp Parv* 402/2 Playstryng of wallys, lither, gysstus. 1663 GERBIEB *Counsell* 79 Playstryng upon Lath 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build* 67 For Lathing and Plastering against Ceellings, and Partitions

b. Application of a curative plaster.
 c. 1440 *Promp Parv* 402/2 Playstryng of sorys, cata-plasmiacio. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Emplastradura, plastering, fomentatio 1641 'SMYCVINUUS' *Answ* (1653) 68 The playstryng or palliating of these rotten members. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. ii 55 In spite of all our plasterings and dressings of it 'twill prove incurable.

c. Formation of a sticky mass
 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Insh. Scot.* i. 215 That dry friable porous surface... upon which, if rain falls, no plastering ensues.

2. *concr.* Plastered work; a coating of plaster, or of anything plastered or daubed on.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s. v. *Enduit*, The plastering of a house 1703 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They brush over their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1847 SMITHSON *Builder's Man.* 17 When plastering is laid and set hard on bricks which are not perfectly dry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec 2/2 Those stiff plasterings of guipure lace on coat collars, and levers lost favour with the chic

b. 1538 ELVOT, *Tectorium opus*, the playstryng or pariettyng of a house. 1661 HOLLYBAND *Treas.* 122 After that she has taken off the plastering of steeped bread and aswe milk. 1726 L'ONNI *Alberti's Archit.* II 14/2 The middle coat, which we call plastering, is to prevent any faults or defects in the other two.

3. *attrib.*, as plastering-work.

1538 ELVOT, *Tectorium opus*, paretting or plastering work. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* Epist. 227 Plastering work, and earthly mixture. 1726 L'ONNI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35/2 River sand is more tractable and better for Plastering-work. 1765 *Museum Hist.* IV 80 Plastering lath, 15 5d per bunch.

†Plasterish, plai-sterish, a. *Obs. rare*—1.

[f. PLASTER sb. + -ISH] = next.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 24 Fracastorius sup poseth, that this Island get the name Albion of the said plasterish [1632 plasterish] soil.

†Plasterly, plai-sterly, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -LY] Of the nature of plaster.

1665 FLETCHER *Hist. Camb.* vii. 36 Others looked for it [cause of sweating sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of Gipsous or plasterly [1840 plasterly] ground

Plaster of Paris. Also 6 Paris plaster [see PLASTER sb. 3.] A fine white plaster, consisting of gypsum rendered anhydrous by calcination, which swells and rapidly sets when mixed with water, and hence is used for making moulds and casts, as a cement, etc.; so called because prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre, Paris.

a. c. 1462 *Wright's Chastie* IV 86 The chambray he lett make fast, Wyth plaster of parys, but wyll last 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 235 Parget of fine alabaster burned, which they call plaster of Paris. 1579 PUTTINHAM *Parthenaide in Eng. Tasse* iii. xix. (Arb.) 251 Her bosome sleake as Paris plaster, Helde up two balles of alabaster 1787 M. CUIILLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) i. 279 There are several Casts, done in Plaster of Paris 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., Plaster of Paris, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris. 'This term is, however, frequently applied to plaster stone, or to any species of gypsum

b. [1887: see PLASTER sb. 3.] 1516 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* ff. 81 b, Pared for iii bushells of playstir of pan, price the bushell viiid 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 80 The quality of this plaster of Paris, is to bind the Colours together. 1705 HPARINI *Collect.* 15 Oct (O II. S.) I 56 Wood's Head [19] taken in Plaster de Paris 1803 *Med. Jyri* X 72 The drawing was taken from a cast in plaster of Paris.

attrib. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 108 It was drawn from a plaster of Paris figure cast off nature. 1831 BAEWSTER *Optics* ii. 17 A plaister of Paris statue strongly illuminated. 1879 St. George's *Nov.* Rep. IX 615 The limb was then bandaged to a splint, and enclosed in a plaster-of-Paris case

†Plasterwise, plaisterwise, *adv. Obs.* [f. PLASTER sb. + -WISE] In the manner of a plaster; of the consistency of a plaster

c. 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iv. 221 Allwayes stynging it vntill it be plaster-wyse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Xj, Sometime is a lytel hony put therto and medled playsterwyse 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 432 Mustard... plasterwise helps the Epilepsy, &c. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 76 Spread it thick Plaister wise

Plastery, a. Also 6 plastery, 6-7 plaistrie. [f. PLASTER sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of or like plaster; viscid, tenacious. Hence Plasteriness. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 b, Fleume plastery, which is very glossy, and as it were chalky. 1600 SURRELL *Countrie Farme* iii. lxi 567 Having gotten by long space, a plasteine crust or haudne over all the parts of it 1661 J. CHILPARY *Brit. Baconica* 126 Fracastorius attributes this sweating sickness to the Plasteriness of the soil 1849 CLOUGH *Lef. to his Mother* 18 Apr. St. Peter's disappoints me; the stone of which it is made is a poor plastery material, and, indeed, Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place.

Plastic (plæstik), a. Also 7-8 tok, -tique, (8 plaistio). [ad. L. *plasticus* (Vitr.), a. Gr. *πλαστικός* that may be moulded, belonging to moulding or modelling, plastic, f. *πλασσειν* to mould, form. So F. *plastique* (1556 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

I. In active sense

1. Characterized by moulding, shaping, modelling, fashioning, or giving form to a yielding material,

as clay or wax; capable of shaping or moulding formless matter.

Plastic art († *art plastic*), the art of shaping or modelling; any art in which this is done, as sculpture or ceramics 1523 B. JONSON *Magn. Lusty* iv. iii, Not... as we were to mould every scene anew, that were a mere plastic or potter's ambition. 1537 *Discov.*, *De Progressu Picture*, The art plastic was moulding in clay, or potters earth anciently. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 251 He [John Dwight] has so far advanced the Art Plastic, that 'tis dubious whether any man since Prometheus have excelled him. 1728 *Forc. Dunc.* i. 101 So watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a bear. 1741 WARBURTON *Dw. Legat.* II 554 God, the great plastic Artist. 1745 J. G. COOPER *Power of Harmony* i. 21 As o'er the rock the plastic chisel moves. 1852 *tr. Müller's Archæol. Art* 65 The plastic talent which creates material forms cannot certainly fail to be recognized even as early as Homer.

b. In surgery Concerned with remedying a deficiency of structure, reparative of tissue; as *plastic surgery*, a *plastic operation*.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 379 There were 2 plastic operations 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III, 681 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (Meloplastic) 1897 W. ANDERSON *Lupus* 14 The raw surface may be covered in partially or completely by gliding portions of detached integument from an adjacent part, or other resources of plastic surgery may be employed.

2. Causing the growth or production of natural forms, esp. of living organisms; formally, in a quasi-philosophical sense, as an attribute of an alleged principle, virtue, or force in nature, formative, precreative; creative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 117 The plastic or formative faculty, from matter appearing homogeneous and of a similar substance erecteth bones, membranes, veins, and arteries. 1658 — *Gard. Cypris* iii, In what diminutives the plastic principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii 102 Those that think that these Concha or Petrified Shells were no other than the *Lusus naturæ*, the Effects of the Plastic power of the Earth 1722 BREREDY *Alciph.* iii. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God; and that not merely as a plastic nature, or soul of the world 1794 CORRISS *Sonn.*, to *Bowles*, Like that great Spirit, who with plastic sweep Moved on the darkness of the formless deep 1830 LYTTEL *Prim. Geol.* I. 23 The absurdity of having recourse to a certain 'plastic force', which it was said had power to fashion stones into organic forms 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. iv (1878) 30 The creation of groups by successive acts of divine power, or by successive acts of the plastic force of nature.

3 *fig.* in reference to immaterial things, conditions, or forms, æsthetic or intellectual conceptions, literary productions, etc.

1664 SIR I. LINGELT *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 4 The great enquiry then is, how far this Plastic power of the understanding, may extend its self in its forming an Idea of God 1765 — *J. WATSON* *Pop. Pope* (ed. 4) i. 113 The genuine poet, of a lively plastic imagination 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indes* VI. 29 He considered the sign of royalty, as the plastic and preserving principle of political strength 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 500 Imagination creates nothing... it only builds up old materials into new forms; and... ought, therefore, to be called, not the productive or creative, but the plastic 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 13; There is a formative plastic power which is ever urging us towards our true life 1877 DOWDRIE *Shakes. Prim.* v. 59 The compression of the large and tough matter of history into dramatic form demanded vigorous exercise of the plastic energy of the imagination.

II. In neuter and passive sense.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or characteristic of moulding or modelling, produced by moulding, modelling, or sculpture, as distinguished from that which is drawn on a surface *Plastic merit*, merit as a piece of moulding or sculpture

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 32/2 This sort of Works, which are call'd Plastic [*sche si chiamano lavori di Terra*]. 1841 W. SPALDING *Study & It.* I. 1. 217 Four Bionze Hoises more noted for their adventures and undoubted antiquity than for their plastic merit 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* i. vii 238 The Greeks have an abhorrence of any plastic images of the saints

5. Susceptible of being moulded or shaped; capable of taking a new form when subjected to pressure (as clay); readily assuming a new shape *Plastic crystal*, a variety of Portland cement of remarkable plasticity *Plastic sulphur*, an allotropic form of sulphur see quot. 1868

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 85 Etruria! next beneath thy magic hands Glides the quick wheel, the plastic clay expands. 1797 GOOVIN *Enquirer* i. iii 12 How unformed and plastic is his body! 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. cxlii, Kneading the coating material, so as to render it very plastic. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xiii 349 The ice was plastic to pressure but not to tension. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 531 Plastic sulphur is obtained by heating melted sulphur to the temperature 260-300°, and then cooling it suddenly by pouring it in a very thin stream into cold water. It is thus obtained as a soft, yellowish-brown, semitransparent mass, capable of being drawn out into fine elastic threads possessed of considerable tenacity.

b. *Plastic clay* (*Geol.*), a name given (after the F. *argile plastique* of Cuvier and Brongniart) to the middle group of the Eocene beds, immediately underlying the London clay, now called the Woolwich and Reading series.

1823 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 229 Above these beds, to which, strictly speaking, the term 'plastic clay' is alone applicable, there is often another clay, separated from the former by a bed of sand. 1833 LYTTEL *Prim. Geol.* III 244 Plastic clay and sand 1885 *Lytell's Elem. Geol.* 229 Woolwich and Reading series.— formerly called the Plastic

clay, as it agrees with a similar clay used in pottery, which occupies the same position in the French series.

6. Of immaterial things and conditions: Capable of being moulded, fashioned, modified, or impressed; impressionable, pliable; susceptible to influence; pliant, supple, flexible.

1711 SHATTLES *Charac.* (1737) I. iv. iii. 146 Such is Poetical, and such (if I may so call it) Geographical or Plastic Truth. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 133 Of all known languages, the Greek is assuredly in its structure the most plastic and most manageable. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii *Babes in Wood*, While his mind's ductile and plastic, I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 67 Plato fancies that the life of the state is as plastic... as that of the individual

7. *Biol.* and *Path.* Capable of forming, or being organized into, living tissue, as *plastic lymph*, a *plastic exudation*; pertaining to or accompanied by such a process, as *plastic bronchitis*

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis.* *Chest* i. (ed. 4) 61 The inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, may be divided into the catarrhal, the plastic or crusty, and the ulcerous 1851 CARPENTIER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 375 It gives origin to similar changes in the effused fibrine, which it converts from a plastic or organizable deposit, into an aplastic or unorganizable one, namely, pus 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I 376 Plastic or Crispous Bronchitis is almost always a chronic 1886 FAGOR & FRS-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I 66 In speaking of 'plastic lymph' as undergoing development into connective tissue and vessels, one means not the fibrin itself but the cells that are included in it

III. 8. *absol.* The plastic. + a. The plastic principle or virtue (*obs.*); b. plastic art, plastic beauty. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Digni.* 214 To the knowledge of the poetest simple, we must first know its efficient, the manner, and method of its efformation, and the nature of the Plastic 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O 238 All Souls are indued with the Plastic whether of Brutes or Men 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxvi*, His appreciation... was based partly on his fine sense of the plastic

Plastic (plæstik), sb. 1. Now rare. Also 6-7 plastic (e), 7 *plastique*, *plastique*. [ad. F. *plastique*, ad. L. (*ars*) *plastica*, *plasticæ*, a. Gr. *πλαστική* (*τεχνή*) the plastic art, fem. of *πλαστικός* PLASTIC a. So Ger. *plastisch*.] The art of modelling figures: primarily, in clay, wax, etc.; also, in wider sense, in a harder material by sculpture. Also *fig.* + a. *ing.* *Obs.*

1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo's 7 Painting, Carving and Plasticke* are all but one and the same art. 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1651) 293 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture itself 1684 *tr. Agrippa's Van Aris xxv* 70 Of Statuary and Plastic

b. In *pl.* form. 1686 *Plot. Staffordsh.* 272 How dame Nature came thus to mix curvy in her plastic. 1850 LEITCH *tr. C. O. Miller's Anc. Art* § 20 (ed. 2) 7 The living plastics of the gymnastic games and choral dances were afterwards exalted in a surprising manner by sculpture in stone and brass

†Plastic, sb. 2. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *plasticus* moulder, sculptor, a Gr. *πλαστικός* adj.: see PLASTIC a.] A modeller, moulder, sculptor, *fig.* a former, fashioner, creator

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 58 It is impossible for any Painter, or Carver, or Plasticque to give right motions to his works or Hand 1661 RUST *Orig. in Phenix* (1721) I. 75 The beautiful Idea, according to which the Plastic works. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Digni.* 128 'This education is our Plastic 1694 R. BURTON *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 247 For in this Terrestrial World, as to the several Regions of it, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral, it is as certain, that all had but one Plastic, as that the Body of a Man, or any other particular Animal, had not more. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1879) I. ii. 6 Onis is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures

†Plastical, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *plasticus* (see PLASTIC a.) + -AL] = PLASTIC a., formative.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 420 The Plasticall or formative faculty of the wombe. a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Serm.* Posthum. (1649) 70 At the last, daie, a kinde of Plastical Dew shall fall down upon the Dead, and ingender with Luz, the little Bone-spoken of before 1654 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 11 The Plastical Power of the Souls that descend from the World of Life, did faithfully and effectually work those wise continuances of Male and Female. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saddy. cismus* i. (1726) 96 The Subdivision of Spirits, into merely Plastical and Perceptive, supposing there are Spirits that are merely Plastical.

Plastically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2. see -OALLY.] In a plastic manner, in various senses of the adj.; according to plastic art, by moulding or modelling; as a plastic substance.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII 149 Thou hast not always had materials for thy prodigious brain to wield and plasticly build up 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 42 The command over a language, the power of adapting it plasticly to the expression of your own thoughts, is almost exclusively a gift of nature 1876 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. II xi 358 Both persons and situations are plasticly treated—subjected, that is to say, to the conditions best fulfilled by sculpture. 1886 — *Renaiss. It., Cath. Reach.* (1898) VII xiv. 237 Humanity moves like a glacier, plasticly

Plasticine (plæstisin). [f. PLASTIC a. + -INE 4] Proprietary name for a composition capable of remaining plastic for a long time, used in schools, etc. as a substitute for modelling clay.

1897 W. HARBUTT (*title*) Harbutt's plastic method and the use of Plasticine 1903 H. G. WELLS in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 184 Some one of the plastic substitutes for modelling clay now sold by educational dealers, plasticine for example.

Plasticism (plæ'stɪzɪz'm). [f. PLASTIC a. + -ISM] a. The doctrine of the plastic principle of nature. b. The practice of the plastic art.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Plasticism, a term for the plastic force or power; plasticism. 1864 *Gd. Words* 403/1 Are we quite sure that this eclectic plasticism will always be kept within the limits of congruity?

Plasticity (plæ'stɪsɪtɪ). [f. PLASTIC a. + -ITY; so F. *plasticité* (1785 in Hatz -Darm)] The quality of being plastic, in various senses of the adj.

1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 325 Inclining to plasticity, (or easiness of impression). 1793 SMEATON *Body-stone* L. § 218 note. The lime will receive the most sand in that way, without losing its plasticity. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 Moulded into metaphors, or carved into comparisons, with marvellous plasticity. 1850 BAIN *Emotions* II. ix. § 20 519 Some natures are distinguished by plasticity or the power of acquisition, and therefore realize more closely the saying that man is a bundle of habits. 1868 CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 102 The race must at a certain time have a definite amount of plasticity, that is, a definite power of adapting itself to altered circumstances by changing in accordance with them. 1878 STUART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* in § 108 Effects of the extraordinary plasticity of glacier-ice.

† **Plasticity**, adv. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. PLASTIC a. + -LY².] = PLASTICALLY.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 668 The true and proper Cause of Motion... is not the Matter itself organized, but the Soul either as cogitative or plastically self active... ruling over it.

Plastid (plæ'stɪd), sb. (a) [a. Ger. *plastid* (Haeckel), f. Gr. *πλαστός* (see -PLAST) + -id, after Gr. -ιδιον, dim. suffix]

1. *Biol.* An individual mass or unit of protoplasm, as a cell or unicellular organism.

1875 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) 283 Haeckel's useful term 'plastid' for a corpuscle of protoplasm. 1877 DAWSON *Org.* *World* 377 If we reduce organized beings to their ultimate organisms—cells or plastids. 1878 BELL *Cogen. Law's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Our knowledge of the nucleus of organic cells or plastids.

2. *Bot.* A differentiated corpuscle or granule occurring in the protoplasm of a vegetable cell, e.g. a chlorophyll-granule, a chromoplastid, or a leucoplastid.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 287 As the cells which develop from the growing point assume the different characters which fit them for special services [so] their plastids may likewise assume special characters.

B. adj. Having the character of a plastid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Plastidogenicetic** a., producing plastids. 1899 *Natural Science* Dec. 458 The respiratory trees of Holothurioids have four functions—respiratory, hydrostatic, plastidogenicetic, and excretory.

Plastidule (plæ'stɪdʊl). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plastidule* (Haeckel), dim of *plastid*; see -ULE.] A hypothetical molecule or ultimate particle of protoplasm, constituting a vital unit, and forming an element or constituent of a plastid or cell.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 377 And with Spencer and Haeckel suppose these to be farther divisible into still smaller particles or plastidules. 1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 32 1879 [see PLASTON]. 1905 *Academy & Lit.* 28 Jan. 82 Haeckel claims priority for his notion of the plastidule, though this and numerous variants with other names are notoriously none other than the 'physiological unit' of Spencer, which preceded them all.

attrib. 1877 *Nature* 4 Oct. 492/1 The speaker [Virchow] then criticised somewhat severely Prof. Haeckel's theory of the plastidule soul and of the animated cell.

Hence **Plastidular**, **Plastidular** *adj.*, pertaining to a plastidule.

1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 24, I am unable to admit that we should be at all justified in importing the 'plastidular soul' into the course of our education. 1884 A. LAMBERT in *19th Cent.* June 954 The theory of a 'plastidular soul'.

Plastin (plæ'stɪn). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *πλαστός* (see -PLAST) + -IN¹, after *chromatin*.] A viscous substance found in the nucleus of a cell.

1889 Q. *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* July 159 Besides the 'nuclein', Reinke and Rodewald 'have found' 'plastin', and Kossel 'histon' and 'adenin'. *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris* 25 Feb. 442 The Karyosome contains eight chromatin elements surrounded by a coloured plastin-like substance.

† **Plastique** (plæ'stɪk). [F., sb. use of *plastique* *adj.*, plastic.] A name given to a plastic composition for modelling.

1803 SARRETT *New Pict. London* 80 The ornaments are plastic; a composition something like plaster of Paris. 1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 7/4 Modelling may be done in wax, clay, or plasticine.

Plastogamy (plæ'stɒɡəmi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *πλαστός* moulded + *-γάμια* marriage] The fusion of the protoplasm of two or more cells or unicellular organisms, as in the formation of a plasmodium. Hence **Plastogamic** a., pertaining to plastogamy.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 Plastogamy the fusion of cytoplasm into plasmodium, the nuclei remaining free. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protosoa* 218 Thus cytostrophy, leading first to conjugacy, may result in plastogamy, or the fusion of cell-plasms. *Ibid.* Four individuals may be found in plastogamic union.

† **Plastograph**, Obs. rare^{-o}. [Cf. Gr. *πλαστός* -γράφος *adj.* 'forging, falsifying' (Liddell & Scott), f. *πλαστός* moulded, forged + *-γράφειν* to write.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Plastography (plæ'stɒɡrəfi). rare^{-o}. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. *πλαστογραφία*, f. *πλαστός* moulded + *-GRAPHY* (erroneously used).]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs.

1858 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plastography* (*plastographia*), a counterfeiting or false writing.

† 2. 'The art of forming figures in plaster' (Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* 1830).

Plastral, a. [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a plastron.

1889 *Brit. Mus. Cat. Chelonians* 25 Plastral shields subject to great variations. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plastron (plæ'strɒn). Also 6 plasteron.

[a. F. *plastron* breast-plate, also in other senses as in Eng., ad. It. *piastrone*, augment. of *piastro* breast-plate, prop. plate of metal; see PIASTRE, PLASTER.]

1. A steel breast-plate formerly worn beneath the hauberk. Obs. exc. Hist.

1506-7 Acc. *Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 367 Item, for ane helieschoun, and ane plastron to the smyn. 1834 PLANCHER *Brit. Costume* 87 In later times we shall find the plastron called the gorget. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crickton* II. 302 The point of his lance glanced off the sharp gorget of the plastron. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 45, I should be thrown on one side like a rusty plastron.

b. A leather-covered wadded shield or pad, worn by professional fencers over the breast.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 134 Against the Post their wicker Shields they crush, Flourish the Sword, and at the Plastron push. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plastron*, a Fencing-Master's quilted Breast-Leather, which serves for his Scholars to push at. 1893 McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 262 Endeavouring to plant her foil on the leather plastron of the fencing-master's chest.

transf. 1648 DUGBY *Closet Open*. (1677) 162 Laying under it a thick Plastron of Beef-Suet.

fig. 1755 CHESTER *Lett. to Bp. Chevenix* 15 Dec. The several situations, which I have been in, having made me long the *plastron* of dedications, I am become as callous to flattery, as some people are to abuse.

c. Applied to an ornamental plaque upon the breast.

1883 D. H. R. GOODALE in *Harper's Mag.* July 242/2 That plastron of steel ornaments is effective.

2. In women's dress, a kind of ornamental front to a bodice, introduced in the latter half of the 19th c.; extended to a loose front of lace, or of some light fabric edged with lace, embroidery, etc. 1876 *Echo* 30 Aug. (*Fashions*). 1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 446/1 The low satin bodice has a plastron embroidered in purple and gold jet. 1883 Cassell's *Pam. Mag.* Sept. 619/1 Occasionally the waistcoat or plastron is made full. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 152, I shall wear my plum-coloured body... with a yellow plastron. 1893 *Lady* 10 Aug. 146/3 The vest or plastron is of silk covered with lace. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 8/4 The stock, is usually made to fasten at the back, so that the front part may be decorative, and is seen, as well, with a little overhanging plastron or wedge-shaped front, or a deep point, edged with open work or coloured embroidery. 1906 *Advertisment*, Real Irish crochet lace Plastron. Real Bruges lace Plastron.

b. In men's dress, A starched shut-front; esp. of the kind without pleats.

1890 *Athenaeum* 7 June 745/3 The one restraining influence upon the civilized man is the 'plastron', otherwise the shirt front of evening dress. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/4 The light from the lamp... shows a curious and useful reflection on the plastron of the white shirt.

3. *Zool.* (After Cuvier) The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle.

1831 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IX. 67 The plastron, or breast plate [of the Order Chelonian] is yellowish and flat, truncated, and covered with twelve scaly plates. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 This plastron is the sternum, or the union of several sternums. 1879 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 158 Terrestrial Tortoises are distinguished by their short, oval and convex bodies, covered by carapace and plastron.

b. Applied to the analogous part in various other animals, as in the extinct labyrinthodon (an amphibian), the glyptodon (allied to the armadillos), certain fossil fishes, and certain existing echinoderms (e.g. *Spatangus*) see quot.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* xviv (1858) 528 The extraordinary form of *Plesiochelys*, with its arched carapace and flat plastron restored before me. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 As to the interambulacral plates, they become much expanded near the peristome of *Spatangula*. The whole structure constitutes a raised plastron. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Glyptodon*, They are all distinguished from the living armadillos by possessing a ventral shield or plastron.

4. *Ornith.* A coloured area on the breast or belly of a bird, like or likened to a shield.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites Cours. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *Anat.* The sternum together with the costal cartilages, the part removed in post-mortem examinations.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plastery, obs. form of PLASTERY.

† **Plastery**, **plastery**. Erroneous form of PLASTER sb., the ending confused with -URE.

1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* K, Hete al together, and make a plastery of it being hote. 1599 GREENE *Tullie's Lane Wks.* (Gowart) VII. 132 For so deepe a wound the Lady Cornelia bingeth in a lenitive plastery. *Ibid.* 165

Apply them not as outward plasters, but as inward potions. 1608 Hieron *De fene* II. 72 His laste plastery for this cuie maketh the soare to run out wyde.

-plasty, combining element, repr. Gr. *-πλαστία*, f. *πλαστός* formed, moulded, used in sense 'moulding, formation' in technical terms, chiefly of surgery, as *dermatoplasty*, *hypoplasty*, *osteoplasty*.

Flat, sb. 1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 plætt, 5-6 Sc. platt, plat [OE *plætt* buffet, smack; cf. MLG. *plai* smack, MHG. *platz*, *blatz*, Ger. *platz*, *plats* resounding blow, bang, crash. Goes with PLAT v. 1, both being app. of onomatopoeic origin.

(But of PLAT a. flat; a buffet is struck with the flat palm.)

A flat blow; a smack, slap.

1500 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 248 Drihten soðlice us sealde hælu biðh ðam ear-plættum, and ece alysednesse. 1500 *Rowley Cursing* 122 in Laing *Ang. Poet. Scotl.* With skulgeoun clowitis and dressing knyvis, Platt for plat on thair gungyvis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. iv. 203 Syne with hys kne him possit with sic ane plat, That on the eid he spaldu him all flat. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 855 Sapience, thow servis to beir a plat. 1590 *Conversation in Co. Donegal*, 'Did the "old gentleman" ever set foot on this Island (St. Patrick's in Lough Derg)?' 'A few plat of the Prior 'ud soon make him lave.' (H. Chichester Hart.)

Flat (plæt), sb. 2 *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4-plat, (5-7 platte, 6-9 plat); *pl.* flats; in 3 platen, 5-7 plattes, 6 platts. [app. a. OF. *plat* flat surface or thmg, dish, etc., sb. use of the adj. *plat*, *plate* flat: see PLAT a. Cf. Ger. *platte* plate (of iron, etc.), slab.]

I. A flat thing, part, or surface.

† 1. A flat piece, a plate (of metal); a thin slab of anything; a sheet, sl. exc. Obs.

In early instances, esp. in the plural, not separable from PLATE sb. 1.

[c. 1290: see PLATE sb. 1.] 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii (*Margaret*) 552 Þane wes of Irne mony plat Layd til hyr sydis, byrnnand hat. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (*Vincentius*) 287, & yrne platys byrnnand hat Wes laid on hymne to mak hym mat. 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 46, I. lord maunseure... with a prent in þe myddyll, and a gyppit amyde, and a narrow plat be þe syddys, with ij. yronn of syluer, and ouerguld. 1526 *Tindale Matt.* xxvii. 3 The xxx plattes off syluer. 1550 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comyt.* 178 Thinne plat of leade of the same breadth. 1582 W. S. *Almond Examin. Compt.* ii. (1876) 60, I had as hiele haue smai gaddys or platys of siluer and Gold, without any coyne at all to go abraide from man to man for exchange. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 29 [Not only do we find a charge for... the stage on which the book-cases were to stand, but] platys [for the shelves are bought].

† b. A flat ornament of gold or other precious material. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1604 E. GRIMSTON in *D'Ancosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xiv. 250, I have not known that they have found any of the form and likeness of the plat or jewel they have at Genes.

† c. A flat leaf, a blade. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5416/4 The Plator Leaf of the Palmeter-Tree.

2. The flat part or side of anything; † a. The flat of a sword, as opposed to the edge (obs.); † b. The sole of the foot (obs.); c. The mould-board of a plough (dial.).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgt.* s. f. 154 To stroke hym with the plat [i.e. platte] in that place Ther he is hurt. 1426 LYNG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2664 Ther greuous woundys to allegge, Bet þe platte than the egge. 1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 64/1 The platte [i.e. 1566 plant] of the foote, *planta*. 1616 J. LAMB *Cont. Sgt.* s. f. 21. 99 Tho toucht his woundes with the platte of thilke sword, Which closed all vp, and instantly recurd. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 284 As soon as it leaves the mould board, or, as we call them in Norfolk, the flats.

3. Anything placed in a flat or horizontal position: see quot. Obs. exc. dial.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2478 Þyghte paunylions of palle, and platte; in seegge. 1477-78 HALLIWELL, *Plat*, anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building.

† b. A platform. Obs.

1558-9 *Passage Q. E. E.* Diiij, A stage, and in the same a square platte riving with degrees.

4. A small bridge, a foot-bridge. (Also in form plot) Obs. exc. dial.

1652 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 73 Richard Haworth... shall repaire and make good A Bridge or Platt in the Milgate. *Ibid.* 84 Shalld repaire and make good A Platt in the Millingate. 1670 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 277 The... pulling downe of the said bridge or platte is adjudged to be an act done for the good of the Corporation. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 50 § 67 The said Surveyor... shall... make and lay such trunks, platys, or bridges as he shall deem necessary. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Plat*, a small foot-bridge.

5. A flat country, a plateau or table-land. U. S. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *New Louisiana* (1814) 107 There are many fine tracts, and extensive plateaus. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 248 These lofty plats of table-land seem to form a peculiar feature in the American Continent.

6. *Mining* A widened space in a level, near the shaft, where trucks may cross, or ore is collected for hoisting, etc.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 40 Where the level meets the shaft, an enlargement is usually made; this is called a 'plat'. It is most useful as a place of deposit for the ore previous to its being sent up to the shaft. 1887 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/5 As soon as the 200 feet level is reached, the intention is to open out and cut plats on both sides of the shaft.

II. A surface or place generally.

† 7. A surface in general (whether plane or not). [1513] DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii 96 This Electra gret Atlas begat, That on his schuldre bears the beuynnis plat. 1535 COVERDALE *x Kings* vii 36 On the plat of the same syde and ledges, he caused to carue Cherubins, Lyons and palme trees. 1545 ASCHAM *Towph* (Arb.) 124 Yf there be any whirling plat in the water, the moyunge cease the when it commeth to the whirling plat. 1555 RECORD *Pathway Knowl* i. Defin, A plane platte is that, whiche is made al equal in height, so that the middle partes nother bulke vp, nother shrink down more then the bothe endes. For when the one parte is higher then the other, then is it named a Crooked platte. *Ibid.* And the two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the viter border or platte of the globe, are named poles. 1593 FAIR *Dialling* 45 b. The making of an Hovvontall Spheraicall or hollow Diall. Prepare your Sphere or plat perfectly hollow, of what quantity you will.

8. A place, spot, point of space; a locality or situation. (Cf. PLAT sb 3.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1558 PHAI *Ruud* vii T i j b. She seeth Æneas glad, and platte, vprise for men to dwell. 1560 INGLEND *Disob Child* in *Hazl Doddeley* II. 297 They need to sit still, or stand in one plat. 1608 WILLI *Meraphia* 731 They had troyed 40 daies in a plat. 1662 GURNALL *Chr in Arma* verse 18 l. iii. 419/1 He turns himself on his bed, not an easie plat that he can find in it. 1770 LANGHORN *Plat* (1879) I. 528/2 Whereas the academy before was a dry and unignity plat, he brought water to it, and sheltered it with groves. 1828 CRAWEN *Gloss* (ed a), II. plat, place, situation. as 'I stand at that time i this vaia plat'.

† b. A 'place' or part of a surface, as of the body; cf. PLAT sb 1. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Narman* 35 And did cause each face to waxe pale, and each hand to be on the pained plat. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arma* verse 14. ii. xviii (1669) 68/2 If there be but one sore plat.

Plat (plæt), sb. 3. Also (6 plate), 6-7 platt(e) [A collateral form of PLAT sb., which arose early in the 16th c., app. under the influence of PLAT sb. 2.]

The chronology appears to show that *plat* in sense 1 originated as a variant of PLAT sb. sense 2, assimilated to PLAT a. and sb. 2 through association of sense, a *plat* of ground being usually a *plat* or flat area. Hence also, through the notion in sense 2 of 'a plan on the flat', arose senses 3-5. But sense 1 being indifferently *plat* or *plat*, the same vacillation of form extended to these senses, so that they also varied with *plat*, giving rise to senses 3-6 of PLAT sb. Thus, in sense 1, *plat* is a variant of *plat*, but, in senses 2-5, *plat* appears to be a variant of *plat*. Both forms still survive in senses 1 and 2; in senses 3-5 *plat* has yielded to *plat*.

I = PLAT sb 2 (which is found earlier).

1. A piece or area of ground (usually) of small extent; a patch. Often with a word defining its nature or character, as *grass-plat*, *plat of grass*.

1517 *Domesday Inquis* (1897) I. 256, 11 acres of arable ground lieng in severall plattes in Assheby. 1539 BILIR (Great) *Acts* i. 18 A plat (1526 TINDALE *plott*) of ground. 1557 R. CORDE *1 Phelst* N ij. I must multiplie .200. by it self, and so haue I the just platte of grounde of 41,100. foote. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cephelium*, an onion bed a plat of onions. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 144 A certain plat of ground, almost two hundred acres. 1611 BILIR *2 Kings* i. 26. 1632 MILTON *Penes* 100 73 Off on a Plat of rising ground, I hear the far off Curfew sound. 1667 — P. L. ix. 456 This flourie Plat, the sweet recess of Eve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ* *Jerus* (1732) 39 A large Quadrangular plat of ground. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 17 Digging up their little plats of potatoes. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Evos & Psyche* June v. The grassy plat 'Midst of her garden, where she had her seat.

II. = PLAT sb 3-6 (in which *plat* is earlier).

2. A plan or diagram of anything; esp. a ground-plan of a building or of any part of the earth's surface, a draught, design, map, chart; = PLAT sb. 3. † To set down in plat: to map down, make a plan of (*obs.*). Now only U.S.

1511-12 in Willis & Clark *Cambidige* (1886) I. 478 They can... wauite the church... after the fourme of a platte therfor devised. 1517 Reg. *Vetus Coll Marton*, [Contract for a farme place to be biled at Holwell] according to a plate diuonne for the same. 1552 HULOR, Platte for a buyldinge, orthographia. 1572 GOLDING *Caluon* on Ps Ep. Ded. 1 Some description of the platte of the whole Earth. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xix (1577) 49 For the making of plat or cards, as touching Hydrographia commonly called sea cards. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 437 To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in plat. 1609 Moxon *Tutor* to Astron. (1686) Pref., Globes, Maps, Platte, and Sea-drafts of New discoveries. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* iv xv. 196 To prick the same down in a Blank Chart or Mercator's Plat. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 227 Every Surveyor shall return Two Plats upon every Survey to the Patent-Office. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Plat*, a popular term, among mariners, &c. for a sea-chart. 1893 *Scribner's Mag*, June 695/1 We ordered from the State Land Offices platte, showing the lands subject to entry.

† 3. fig. A plan or scheme of the actual or proposed arrangement of anything; an outline, a sketch; also, arrangement, disposition. Cf. PLAT sb 4. *Obs.*

1525 *St. Pater's Hen VIII*, VI. 415 Knowing a plat and likelihood of the Emperours mynde. 1556 ROBINSON *Mores Utop* (Aib) 167 Yea like, or rather more likely Platote platte to excell and passe. For what Platote penne hath platte briefly. The same haue I performed fully. 1568 V SKINNER tr. *Nontanus Inquisition* 48 My meaning in this place is, only to make a platte with out any order or fashion. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 9 No easier, readier, or perfecter plat and introduction, is, come to my imagination. 1721 STRYKE *Ecl. Mem.* II. ii. 257 He desired of the said Duke to have a plat or a scheme of the said new discipline.

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† 4 A plan of action or proceeding in some undertaking; a scheme, design; = PLAT sb 5. *Obs.* 1574 Sir T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig Lett Ser* ii III 39 Yc is high tyme som conclusion were made, and some plat drawn to be followed in that enterprise of Ulster. 1584 Reg. *Privy Council Scot*, III. 681 A plat and meane quharby his Magestie may imoit a greit proffreit. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melam*, *Ajax* (1814) 115 What think you, no Platt? is there not here a good plat laid. 1656 USSHER *Ann* vi. (1658) 264 He saw that plat fit to serve for a bide in the mouths of the neighbouring nations.

† 5. The plan or scheme of a work of fiction, a drama, poem, etc.; = PLAT sb 6. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poetrie* iii xxv (Arb.) 312 Our maker or Poet is, first to deuise his plat or subject, then to fashion his poeme. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* iii Wls 1856 I. 38 Here might be made a late Scene of folly, if the plat could beane it.

III. in *Scottish Ecl. Hist.*

† 6 a. The scheme for the territorial organization of the reformed church in Scotland on a plesbyterian system, and for the provision and modification of stipends. Hence b The body in charge of this, the Commission under the Great Seal of 1573 empowered to carry out the scheme.

1580 in *h. of Univ Kirk of Scotl.* (1840) 470 It is considerd and thocht mett, that my Lord Clerk of Register should be requestit to concurre with the Laird of Dun, Mrs Robert Pont and Johnne Duncanson, or any thrie or four of them, to lay (down) and deuyse a Platt of the Presbyteries and Constitutions therof as best appenit be thair judgement, to be repositit be them agane the next General Assemble. 1581 *Ibid* 524 The Assemble ordeined a Platt of their Kirks to be exhibit the moine to be consulted on. 1581 *Ibid* 535 Who sall awate upon the plat for modifeing of the Ministers stipends. 1597 *Ibid* 940 It was reportit be the Commissioners of the General Assemble, that the constant Platt for planting of every particular kirk, was hundre be the takmen who hes the hail tendis in their hands, and refuseit to consendit to any substantiall ordou anent the planting of the Ministerie. 1602 *Ibid* 999 That command be giuin to the modifiers of the plat of this instant year to assigne out of the saids piousious for planting of kirks. 1627 Reg. *Parishes Scotl* (Bann) i. The kirk of Prestone is vnyted to the kirk off Bonckell. be the plate ordenned to be holdm For the provisione of kirks vnpromydit. 1627-50 Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 167 Everie Presbyterie is to choose one fittest to attend the Platt, with a full information of all that concerns that Presbyterie, and all the kirks therein contained. 1674 Reg. *of Inverness Presbyt* (S H S) 9 The Modr asked the minister if he had an decree of plat. 1693 WAITACE *Orkney* ix. 52 By an act of plat, dated at Edinburgh the 22 of November (1615), the several Dignities and Ministes, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom (of Orkney), were provided to particular maintanances.

Plat (plæt), sb. 4. *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 plate, 8-9 platt. [A collateral form of PLAT sb. 3, going with PLAT v. 3. (The spelling *plate* was prob. for *plat*, but may sometimes have been for *plat*.)]

1. A texture of interlaced hair, straw, etc.; = PLAT sb 2. (In last quot. = *straw-plat*.)

1525 COVERDALE *Song Sol* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is like the kynges purple folden vp in plates (R V tresses). 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* v. Her haire nor loose nor t'it d in formal plat. 1753 in *6th Rep Def. Kpr* App ii. 127 Leghorn Hats... and the Platte whereof the same are made. 1837 WHITTLOCK, *ed. Bk Trades* (1842) 419 Wholly a rural business in its preparatory state, as *straw plat*. 1880 *Bedfordshire Dial.* She wraps the plat round her arm as she makes it and stands at her door half the day.

2. *Naut.* (See quotes.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Platts* (ed. 1706 *Platts*), (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Hause, is preserved from Galling. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* i. *Platts* in a Ship, are flat Ropes made of Roperyarn, and weaved one over another; their Use is to save the Cable from Galling in the Hause, or to vnde about the Flukes of the Anchors to save the Pendant of the Fore-sheet from galling against them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Ccc b, *Lever la journeur au cable*, to take the plat, or other service, off from the cable. 1841 DANA *Seamans's Man*, 118 Plat, a brand of foxes.

† 3. A fold; a pleat; = PLAT sb 1. *Obs. rare.* (Only in spelling *plate*.)

1503 Acc *Ld High Treas. Scot*, II. 203 For ane elne lynnynne to the platys uptaking of the crammessey cote, xiiij d. 1530 PARSON 255/2 Plate of a garment, *plat, pty*. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, They also fashioned the body of the pilloure, and filled it with Canalicoli, and Striges, as though it were the plates of her garments.

† **Plat**, sb 5. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 playte, 6 plate, 7 plat. [a. F. *plate* (in 15th c. *plet*), *playte*], fem., also plat masc. (Godef.), sb. use of *plat, plate* adj., flat. Cf. It. *piattata* a barge.] A flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing, etc. (Cf. PLAT sb 3 a.)

1443 in Rymer *Fadera* XI. 44 Duas Naves vocatas Playtes, quandam Naven vocatam a Cogship. 1528-9 Act 1 *Elin* c. 13 § 3 No Hove or Plate... shall trauners or cross the said Realm of Englande... shall trauners or cross the Seas. 1577 HOLLINGSHED *Chron Hist Scot*, 113/2 They bestowed them aborde in xxx. hulkes, hoyes, and playtes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag*, *Penalties & Forfeitures* 4 If any Hoy or Plat cross the Seas.

† **Plat** (plà), sb 6 [F. *plat* dish; see PLATE sb.] A dish.

1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* vii (1766) I. 118 The petit maitre ate of fourteen different *plats*, besides the desert. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxiii. The simple olives... Must I pass over? I must, although a favourite 'plat' of mine. 1882 ANNIE EDWARDS *Ballocom Repent*, I. 295 These suave, serious parties, with their wines and *plats*.

Plat (plæt), a. and adv. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also

4-6 platt(e), 5 plate, Sc. playt, 9 Sc. plot. [a. F. *plat* (11th c. in Littré) := late pop. It. **plattus* adj., flat, smooth (whence also *lat*, *plattus*, Prov. *plat*, Sp., Pg. *chato*, also Ger. *platt*, Du. *plat* flat), of uncertain history, but perh. from Gr. *πλατύς* broad, flat. Cf. PLATE, PLATE.]

A. adj. † 1. Flat, level; plane; plain. *Obs.* (In the first example *plat* may be considered an adv., in the second it may possibly be a sb., 'plane plat' = level spot. Cf. PLAT sb 8.)

13... *Cursor M.* 16684 Abouen his hefd, als i yow tell, a bord was festeren plate [v. r. plat]. 13 *E. E. Allit P. B* 1379 Stalled Prudly on a plat playn, plek alber fayest. 13 *K. Alis*, 2001 (Bodl. MS) Platte feet & longe honde, Nas fairer body in a londe. 1386 CHAUCER *Spr* 157 Ye moote with the plat [v. r. platte] sweid ageyn Strike hym in the wounde. 1400 MAUNDRELL (Roxb.) xlii 100 In anoper ile is a maner of folk bat has a platte face, withouten nese or eghen... bat hafe a platte mouth, lipless. 1448 HRN VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 367, 1 couns of plat Yorkschire stone. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S T S) 40 Hanyball was in the platte placis of Lumbardy. 1546 *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI. 76 They cannot be able in dede to resiste the Frenche menn, soo sodenly passing the plat countrie. 1570 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 337 One dos' 4 of potendiches xvij. Two dos' 4 of platrenchers x' 1578 Reg. *Privy Council Scot* III. 32 All soltis of gold and sylvir, ayther in plat werk or cunvie. 1584 R. NORMAN *Safeguard of Sailors* 6 The east side is shallow and plat.

† 2. fig. 'Flat', plain, blunt, straightforward, downright, unqualified; esp. in phrase *plat and plain*. *Obs.*

1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 106 For-yn of bat thing 'spek nomare I. For plat na (i. e. plat 'no' I sal be by answere. *Ibid* xli (*Agnes*) 120 Bot scho plat nay ay said hym til. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 987 My wyl is this for plat conclusion With outen any replicacion. That [etc.] 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii 141 They speke openly platte and playne herseye. 1550-60 *MS Coll.*, *Caligula* B ix, Gods providence [hes] sa altered the case, sen changed it to the plat contrary. 1560 D. COLLE *Lett to Jewell* 1, A plat and plain answer. 1567 *Cornish Mag* Mar. 231 (temp. Edw III) Let things be plat and plain between us.]

B. adv.

† 1. Of position: In or into a flat position, flatly, flat; level or even with the ground or any surface. (Some would consider *plat* an adj. in these instances.)

13... *Cursor M.* 17709 Pau fell Guiflindes dun to erth plate [v. r. plat]. *Ibid* 25045 (Fair) If pou plat hit lais on grounde. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1734 When I was hurt thur in [that] stounde, I fel down plat unto the grounde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 52/1 Alle they to gydie fille down platte to the ground. 1549 *Compt. Scot*, vii. 70 Lyand plat on his syde on the cold erd.

2. Of manner: Flatly, bluntly, plainly, straightforwardly, without circumlocution or qualification. Often *plat and plain*. Now *Sc* and *north dial.* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 768 Thus warned hym ful plat and ful pleyn, His doghter. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 229 See unto the people plat, The leste finger of thyn hond If schal be strengere overal Than was the fadres bodi al. 1420 HECLEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 870 Be nat aserd bat tell on plein & plat. 1537 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vi. 6 With sic bousteous wordis he thaim grat, And ran thame chiding thus plat. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* x. 295 The Gouverneur denies and platte refuses the condicoun. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat* iv. i. 53 But single out, and say once plat and plane That [etc.].

3. Of degree: Entirely, quite, absolutely. Now only *Sc. dial.*

13... *E. E. Allit P. B* 83 So bat my playns plat ful be pyrt al aboute. 1390 GOWER *Conf*, I. 92 The myghte noght acorde plat. On seide this, an othere that. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 205 Tho [=then] wende the wulf to haue ben plat bynde. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. vii. 59 The damocellis fast to thar lady tharadis, That was in dedlie swoun plat for dispair.

4. Of direction: Directly, exactly, due, straight. Now only *Sc. dial.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg*, 395/1 Fourty dayes and fourty nyghtes after they saylled platte east. 1521 GUYFORD *Pulgr* (Camden) 66 The wynde fell platte ayenste vs. 1584 J. MELVILLE *Let* in *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 212 Plat contrar to the word of Chryst. 1599 BRUCE in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 179 Tended not all their speeches to end plat contrary? 1825 JAMIESON, *Plat* south, plat north. (Aberdeen.)

† **Plat**, v. 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 plattan, 4 platte, plette. *Pa* t. 1 plette, 4 plat, plette. *Pa*. *pple*. 4 plat. [OE. *plattan* to buffet, smack, f. *plætt*, PLAT sb 1. So MDu. *plattien*, Ger. *plätzen* to smack, MHG., Ger. *plätzen* to crash, bounce, strike noisily. Cf. the frequent. Du. *plietieren* to bruise, crush, MHG. *blätren*, *plätren* to strike noisily.]

1 *trans.* To buffet, slap, smack; to strike, knock. 1000 *Ag. Gosp* John xix 3 Hi plaiton hyne mid hyra handum. 1300 *Havelok* 266 With be swerd so he him grette, bat his heued of he plette. *Ibid* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand ofplat, and yuele lamed. 13 *E. E. Allit P. B*, 1544 & he with platting his pannes displays his lers. 1400 *Langt's P. Pl.* c. xix. 50 note, Thenne palle [v. r. platte] ich a downe be pouke with be bridle shoryere.

2. *intr.* To hurry, rush; (?) to move noisily (Skeat).

1300 *Havelok* 2282 bat he ne come some plattinde, Hwo hors ne hauede com gangande. *Ibid* 2673 To armes al so swibe plette, bat bei wore on a ltel stunde Gretched.

Plat (plæt), v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* *Pa*. t. 4 platte, 6 platt, 6-7 plat. [ME. *platte*, f. PLAT a. Cf. Du. *platten*, Ger. *plattien*, *plattien* to flatten, smooth; 122

also OF *plat(t)er* (f. *plat* adj.) to flatten, throw down flat (Chr. de Pisan), lie flat.]

I. 1. *trans.* To lay, throw, or cause to fall flat (on the ground, on one's face, back, knees, etc.); to spread flat, smooth, or even, to press flat

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A v 45 Pernel proud-herte platte hire to grounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* ix. 17 And he his hand plat to the wound in hy. 1530 FALCON 660/1 I platte, I stryke a thyng upon another as clay, or butter, or saule *je saulue*. He platteith us butter upon his breed with his thombe, as it were a lytell claye. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 59 At which words, he. platte him self upon his knees, and burst furth in these wordis. 1903 Eng. *Dict.* *Dict.* (West. Cornw.) Your hair is rough, plat it down with your hands. When our mangle was broken we platte down the sheets with the iron.

† 2. *intr.* To become flat. Obs.
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* ii. cxlviii. (1869) 134 The more men smyten it the lasse it platteith, and the more men heten it the hardere it waxeth.

† 3. *intr.* To lie, sink, or fall down flat. *Sc. Obs.*
1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 13 This wylie tod plat doun on growl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* iii. 52 And we plat law grufflingis on the erd (*submissi petimus terram*). a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 222 Mr Patrick plat on his knees before the king.

II. † 4. *trans.* To clap (into a place); to place, set. Obs. [Perh. a different word.]

1599 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 135 Thay tuke that young Prince from the sculis, And haustle plat in his hand The gouernance of all Scotland. 1569 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 102 Syne plat me godly men into their place. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amite* (1879) 11 As Horace first his trifling toyes, in booke did place and plat. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Letit* (1775) I 160 Leith fortifications went on speedily; above 1000 hands, daily employed, plat up towards the sea, sundry perfect and strong bastions.

Plat, *v.* 3. Also 5-7 plate. Pa. t. and pple. *platted*; contr. pa. t. 4 *platte*, pa. pple. 6 *Sc. plat* (t). [A parallel form of *PLAIT* *v.*, going with *PLAT* *sb* 3.]

The spelling *plate* appears to belong here, but in later instances (cf. quot. 1887) may sometimes stand for *plat*.

1. *trans.* To intertwine, intertwist; to plait (hair, straw, etc.); to form (hats, etc.) by plaiting; = *PLAIT* *v.* 2. Now a less usual spelling than *PLAIT* (which, however, in this sense, is usually pronounced *plat*).

1328 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 3 He made hem into thredes, that they myght be platit with the weft of the rather colours. — *Judith* x. 3 And she wesch hir bodi, and omynde herself with the beste myrre, and she platte the her of hir hed. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plate, *unplicare, intricare*. c 1522 Du Wess *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 956 To plat here, *trecher*. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 301 His hair was lang lyke wemens and plat in ane heid lace. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 30 In wares they use their hair plat and bound about their foreheades. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Joh.* xix. 2 The soldiars platting [1611 *platted*, 1881 *plaited*] a crowne of thornes. 1607 DRAVTON *Quest. Cynthia* xix. A Fountain. Whose brim with punks was platte. 1607 RANDOLPH *Archep.* 39 They have their hair platet [cf. *ibid.* which serves for a pettycoat (being platte very thick)]. 1607 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 239 They plat all their Hair in Tresses. 1602 RAY *Creation* i. (1602) 124 Pieces of Rose or other Leaves which she [a bee] plats and joyne close together by some glutinous Substance. 1773 G. FITZGERALD *Acad. Sportsman* 12 The baffled Sportsman. Each Bush explores, that plats the Hedge with Pride. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII 71/1 Hexagon mesh, formed of three flat threads twisted and platte to a perpendicular line or pillar. 1855 H. MARTINEAU *Autobiogr.* (1877) I. 26, I platte bonnets at one time.

† 2. To fold, gather in folds; = *PLAIT* *v.* 1, *PLAIT* *v.* Obs. rare.

1607 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 36 Silk breeches . . . so long that they must be platte upon the Leg.

Plat, *v.* 4. [In origin, a collateral form of *PLAT* *v.* 1. cf. *PLAT* *sb* 3.]

† 1. *trans.* To plan; to sketch. To *plat forth*, to sketch out a plan of (something to be made). Obs.
1556 ROBINSON *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 What Platoes penne hath platte briefly in naked wordes. The same haue I performed fully. 1579 J. STURGES *Gaping Gulf* C v b, Henry of Lancaster . . . during the time that he platte thys enterprise, founde hospitalitie in France. 1581 MULCASTER *Positione* vii (1887) 491 I must plat forth the whole place of exercising the bodie, at ones for all ages. 1585 AB. SANDVS *Serm.* xii (Parker Soc.) 22 It is not for nothing that God was so curious in platting forth the tabernacle. 1609 HOLLAND *Annot. Marcell.* 387 Plotting and platting as long examinations as possibly they can to protract the time.

† 2. To plan to do or have something; = *PLAT* *v.*
1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 85 They should plat (what euer their other cheere were) to haue a salt eele continually seru'd in to their tables.

† 3. To arrange or lay out on some plan. Obs.
1577-8 HOLMESHEAD *Chon.* III. 907/1 The court was platte in tables and benches in manner of a consistorie.

3. To make a plan of, to lay down on a plan or chart; to draw to scale, so as to calculate distances, area, etc.; = *PLAT* *v.* 3. Now only *U.S.*

1725 C. GIBB *Jrnl.* (1893) 67, I platte down our Courses and I found I had still near 200 M Home upon a straight Line. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, So that any person, of a common capacity, . . . may be able to survey and parcel out land, plat it, and give up its content. 1840 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III 539 About three fourths have been surveyed and platte. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 112/2 Professional 'boomers' invaded the State, bought and platte additions, which they sold at exorbitant prices.

Plataleiform (plātālē'fōrm), *a.* Ornith. [f. L. *platalea* the spoonbill (a bird) + -FORM.] Like

a spoonbill in form or structure. So **Plataleine** (plātālē'in) *a.* [-INĒ 1], related to the genus *Platalea*, including the spoonbills.

Platan (plātān). Also 6- *platane*. [ad L. *platanus* plane-tree. So OF *platane*, F. *platane*. Cf. *PLANE* *sb* 1, *PLANTAIN* 2.] The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*). = *PLANE* *sb* 1 1.

1387 *Trivisa Hyden* (Rolls) II. 303 Jacob took grene gerdes of poplars of almand trees and of platans. 1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* Ep. Ded, I humbly make request, that these my little ones maye shrowde them selues vnder the thande leaved Platane of your Honours patronage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 1 The fruitfull Olive; and the Platane round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 477, I esp'd thee, fair indeed and tall, Under a Platan. 1834 Ld. HOUGHTON *Mem. Tour Greece* 78 The glorious platane, whose boughs uniting with those of the other side of the stream lead it on under one continual bower. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Evros & Psyche* Aug. ix, A forest thick and dark with heavy flexes and platanes high.

b. *attr.* and *Comb.*, as *platan leif*, *table, tree*.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxi. 8 Platan trees weren not euen to his bouwis. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P. Madr.* iv in *Arb. Garner* V. 347 To draw My Mistress' portrait, which, on platane table, (With nature, matching colours), as he saw Her leaning on her elbow. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 190 See the mad Roman, who to make more fine His Platan trees, drencht them in Showers of wine. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* ii. 42 To compare the shape of this region [lower Greece] to a platane leaf.

So **Platanous**, **Platanine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Platanus*.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* 17/1 Plataneous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Platanine*, of or belonging to a Plane-tree. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Platanine*, belonging to a Platane, or Plane-tree.

|| **Platanus** (plātānūs). Also 8-9 *plantanus* [L., a. Gr. *πλάτανος*. see *PLANE* *sb* 1.]

1. = *prec.* Also *Platanus-tree*. Now rare.

1308 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxix (Bodl. MS), *Platanus*, . . . hāp bat name for be leues perof ben playne brode and large. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Aug, He shewed me the zinnar tree or plantanus. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 55 The Plantanus is a very beautiful Tree, and grows very well in England. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiogr.* in Lockhart *Life* I. 1. 38 Beneath a huge plantanus-tree in the garden I have mentioned.

2. *Bot.* The name of a genus of trees constituting the N. O. *Platanaceæ*, and consisting of from 6 to 9 species, of which *P. orientalis*, *P. occidentalis*, and *P. acerifolia*, are among the best known. See *PLANE* *sb* 1.

Platband (plāt bænd). [A F. *plattbande* (1547 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *plate* fem., flat + *bände* band. (The French word has many senses.)]

1. *Arch.* a. A flat rectangular moulding or fascia, the projection of which is less than its breadth. b. The list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

1606 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Platband*, a square Member which terminates the Architecture of the Doric Order, and passes under the Triglyphs. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 105 The Plat-Band, terminating the first Story, and shewing where the second commences. *Ibid.* 107 'Tis usual to have Windows much less adorn'd, and a Plat-Band around them. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Plat-band*, in architecture, is any flat, square moulding, whose height much exceeds its projection. *Ibid.* *Plat-bands* of flutings, the lists or fillets between the flutings of columns. 1807 NICHOLS *Prægr. Q. Elys.* (1823) III 122 note, Sutton Place. furnished with a double sculptured platband of a yellowish brick earth running round it. 1854 Cnr. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Round Dead Sea* II 224 Two fillets, separated by a torus, and surmounted by an ogee and plat-band.

c. (See quot.)

(These are doubtfully English. cf. senses of F. *plate bande* in *Littre*.)

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plat-band* of a door or window, is used for the lintel, where that is made square, or not much arched. These plat-bands are usually crossed with bars of iron, when they have a great bearing. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II 175 To point out the construction of the plat-band, or 'flat arch', as it is sometimes called. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V 251/2 Straight Arch, or Plat Band, with joints converging to a common centre.

2. *Hort.* A narrow bed of flowers or strip of turf forming a border.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Plat-band*, a Term used concerning a Bed of Earth which borders an Alley. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Alley*, It has platbands of turf run across it from space to space. *Ibid.*, *Plat band*, in gardening, a border, or bed of flowers, along a wall, or the side of a parterre. 1839 Mrs. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* VI 650 To content myself with the narrow limits and formal platbands of Sancta Benedicta.

Platth, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [prob. onomatopoeic.]

1. *intr.* To fall in large wet spoils.

1853 TAUTHPHUS *Cynilla* I. vi. 79 Heavy drops of rain began to platth into the half-melted snow.

2. *trans.* To besmear or splash with large wet spoils. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Plate (plēt), *sb* Forms: 3- *plate*, also 5 *plaaite*, 5-6 *plat*, *playt* (e), *pla* (y) *the*, 5-7 *plaaite*, *platt*, 5-8 *plat*, *plat*, 6 (*Sc.*) *plett*, *plet*. [ME *plate*, a OF. *plate* (c 1175 in *Littre*) thin plate, lamina of metal, etc. (in form = Fr., Sp. *plata*, Pg. *prata*, It. *piatta*), in origin the fem. form of F. *plai*, *plate* — late and med. L. *plattus*, -a, -um, adj. 'flat'. see *PLAT* *a.* (In Sp. and Pg., from the sense 'plate or disk of metal' (quasi **plata* d'argento plate of silver, coin), *plata*, *prata* developed that of 'silver,

money', in which sense it has superseded *argento*) Senses 13 and 14 are orig. from OF, but were reinforced in 16th c. from Sp. *plata*. In sense 15, *plate* represents OF *vaisselle* on *plate*, orig. vessels (dishes, plates, etc.) of a single piece of metal (not made up of pieces), particularly of silver or gold, mod. F. *vaisselle plate* = (silver) plate. Branch III might be considered a distinct word; it represents OF *plat* (14th c. in *Littre*) 'a platter or great dish; also, a dish of meat' (Cotgr.) = It. *piatto*, 'a platter, a dish, a charger, a plate', also 'a messe or dish of meat' (Florio), med. L. *plat(t)um*, in origin the masc. or neuter form of the same adj. (quasi late L. **was plattum* flat vessel). But in Eng. it has run together with the senses from OF. *plate*, and is more or less associated with senses 15, 17. From the OF. *plate*, or its Romance equivalent, came also MLG., MDu., LG. *plāte*, Du. *plaat*, MHG. *plate*, *blate*, Ger. *platte* a plate.]

I. A flat sheet of metal, etc.

1. A flat, comparatively thin, usually rigid sheet, s'ice, leaf, or lamina of metal or other substance, of more or less uniform thickness and even surface a. Of metal.

In early instances, esp. in the pl., not separable from *PLAT* *sb* 1.

c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 187/79 He let nime platous of Ire sum del punne and brode. And on be bernunde plates him casten. 1328 WYCLIF *a Kings* xviii. 16 Ezecias brake the doris of the temple of the Lord, and the plates of gold, the whiche he hadde affichide. c 1400 *Langland's Curing* 195 Take whete & leie bitwixe two platys of iren hoot. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Pe walles within er couerd with plates of gold and siluer, and in hose platet er storys of kynges and knyghtes and batales. 1533 *Acc. Lid. High. 1, eas. Scot.* VI. 84 For xx platys of quhitte iren to be as skons to the chymnayn in the Kings chalmere. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* ii. 1 (1648) 153 A leaden bullet shot from one of these gunnes will be beaten into a thinne plate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 A plate of polished iron or steel.

b. Of other substances.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 64 Getting Plates of glass thick and broad enough. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 292 The Sedative Salt begins to make its appearance in little, fine, shining plates, floating on the surface of the liquor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 613 The crystals are brilliant plates. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 The method used by Sir Isaac Newton for producing a thin plate of air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 54, I could with ease obtain plates of it [glacier ice] a quarter of an inch thick. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI No. 47. 17 The congestion is attended by conspicuous loosening of the epidermis from the derma in plates of greater or less size.

c. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, and *Bot.* A thin flat organic structure or formation. *Blood-plate* = *HEMATO-BLAST* *a*.

1658 ROWLAND *Mowet's Theat.* Ins. 985 The Bruchus. The Male. from the back to the tail it is set out with six leek coloured plates running across from the back to both sides. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 23 The Glowworm the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 73 A strong armour of bony plates. 1870 ROLLESTON *Annu. Lys.* 145 The ambulacral plates [of Echinoderms]. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 597 Nor were there any blood-plates. *Ibid.* VIII 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates . . . or as nodules or lumps.

2. As a material: Metal beaten, rolled, or cast into sheets.

c 1380 *Syr Ferrunb.* 1330 Pe celynge with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold fel wel yguld. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1869) 88 Doubles of plate for charging laddes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 20 Vpon a Suth with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 25 Take care when you elect this thin Piece of Plate, that it be broad enough for the Ward. 1870 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1872) III 153 When metal is beaten thin, it becomes what is technically called 'plate'. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Glass*, *Black plate*, sheet iron before tinning.

3. a. One of the thin pieces of steel or iron composing plate-armour. b. (without *a* or *pl*) Armour composed of these pieces fastened together or upon leather or some strong woven material; plate-armour: often *attrb.* see also 19 Cf. *BREAST-PLATE*, etc. Now *Hist.* or *arch.*

13. *Coer de L.* 375 For plate, ne for acketton. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2017 Bohe his paunce & his platez, piked full clene. c 1386- [see *BREAST-PLATE* 1]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1213 Grathed in playthes [MS. A. armed in playes]. c 1420 *Lyng. Sege Thebes* 1864 He. armed hym in Mayle and sure platys. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 83 Meam tunicam preliariam, que dicitur a cott of plat. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1602 in Burns & Nicholson *Westm'd* (1777) 595 To be armed with jack, steel cap, plate sleeves, plate breeches, plate socks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 368 Mang'd with gastly wounds through Plate and Mail. a 1674 - *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. 1851 VIII 478 Thir Armour is a Coat of Plate, and a Scull on thir Heads. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. vi, Well was he armed from head to heel In mail and plate of Milan steel. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 195 A gorget of plate at times was worn about the neck.

4. A flat piece or slab of metal, wood, or other substance, forming or adapted to form part of a piece of mechanism, etc.;

c. g. a. each of the parallel sheets of metal forming the back and front walls of a lock, or of a watch or clock; b. the circular piece of glass in an electrical machine, which generates a

current when rubbed between cushions; c a stiffening piece of metal on each side of the lock of a fire arm; d the flat slab for the reception of the but in a spring trap, e. one of the sheets of metal of which ships' armour, steam-boilers, etc., are composed, or a similar sheet forming the bed or roof of a furnace, f. (Dentistry) the portion of a denture which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth, g a CLINTRE-BOARD.

c 3391 CHAUSSER *Astrol* 1 § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole 1485 in Sharp *Cov Myst.* (1825) 189 Payd for revetting of þe plate, & for þe iij boules xs ob 1682 *Lond Gas* No 1768/4 He had a Case of Holster-Pistols, with R Silke Engraven on the Plate of the Lock 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 24 10 every Ward on the Plates, you must make a Slot, or Ward in the Bit of the Key 1823 P Nicholson *Pract. Build* 219 The blade of a saw is generally called the plate 1830 G. BIRD *Nat Philos* 183 When the plate or cylinder of the machine is turned, the rubber communicating to the earth by a metallic chain, if a brass knob, or a knuckle be held towards the prime conductor, a vivid spark darts between them 1845 *Looking Unto Jesus* 17 It was then found necessary to have a plate made and fitted on her front teeth 1863 P. BARREY *Dockyard Econ* 231 The plate and angle bar mills are capable of turning out 20,000 tons of plates and angle-bars annually, for ships, boilers, or bridges 1880 *CARNEGIE Pract. Trap* 35 The traps if baited will require about twenty grains of corn to be placed on the plate 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 199 The plates of a watch are the discs of brass which form the foundation of the movement The plates of a clock are the two pieces of brass which receive the pivots of the train 1895 *Outing* XXVI 488/2 Her draft will be 7 inches, and she will carry a dagger plate of 3 bronze 1904 *Westm Gas* 4 Nov 8/2 The four fire-boxes will want new crown plates

5. A smooth or polished plate of metal, etc. (as in sense 1) for writing or engraving on.

1388 *Wyclif Joh* xiv 24 With an ynn poyntil, ethir with a plate of leed; ethir with a chisel be graun in a flynt. 1371 *Digges Pantoun* i. xxvi II ij b, Ye shall vypon some plaine borde, plate, or such like, drawe a straight line 1376 *Fleming Paraph.* f. 85 Which also you have imprinted in the tables of your remembrance, and engraven in the plates of your deep understanding 1595 *CARR WYATT R Dudley's Voy W. Ind.* (Hakl Soc) 33 Another plate of lead with her Majesties armes drawne on it

b. Such a plate of metal, etc., bearing a name or inscription, for affixing to anything, as BRASS plate, COFFIN-plate, DOOR-plate, NAME-plate.

Letter plate, a plate with a slot through which letters may be dropped, for attaching to a door

1668 P. FLETCHER (title) The Catalogue of Most of the Memorable Tombs, Grave-stones, Plates, Epitaphs, or Attchvements in the Churches of London 1807 *World-w. Wh Doe* vii 345 Plate of monumental brass Dim gleaming among weeds and grass 1840 *DICKINSON Old C. Shop* xxviii, Of no greater importance than the plate, 'Drass, bolitor', upon the door. 1882 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1044 Letter Plates, from 1/- to 15/- each 1894 *HALL CAINE* *Manxman* v vi, A line of houses having brass plates.

c. Photogr. A thin sheet of metal, porcelain, or (now usually) glass, coated with a film sensitive to light, on which photographs are taken.

A whole plate measures 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches; half-plate (English) 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, (U. S.) 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches; quarter plate, 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Dry plate: see DRY C. 3.

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 113/2 Thus prepared, the plate is next placed within a camera obscura, and the delineation of the object is then effected. 1855 *HARDWICH Man. Photogr. Chem* 13 We are indebted to Sir John Herschel for the first use of glass plates to receive sensitive photographic films 1876 *ABNEY Inst. Photogr.* (ed 3) 61 With dry plates, and on some occasions with wet plates, there is another system . . . of calling forth the invisible image, and this is known as the 'alkaline development' 1901 *Westm Gas* 23 Feb. 8/2 He planned and built a mammoth camera to secure on a single plate a picture 4 1/2 ft. by 8 ft. three times as large as the largest plate ever before exposed.

6. A polished sheet of copper or steel engraved to print from; hence b. an impression from this; an engraving. Also short for BOOK-plate.

1655 *Mrs WORCESTER Cent Inu.* § 200 All of these Inventions shall be printed by Brass plates. 1663-3 [see COPPER PLATE 2, 3]. 1682 *RAY Corr* (1848) 130 To imitate Dr Plukenet, and thrust many species into a plate 1762 H. WALPOLÉ *Catal. Engravers, Lib Vertue's IVth* (1763) 19 Plate to put in lady Oxford's books. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 70 An artist will sometimes exhaust the labour of one or two years upon engraving a plate 1863 *LYRI L Antiq Man* ii 19 A series of most instructive memoirs, illustrated with well-executed plates, of the treasures in stone, bronze and bone 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb* ix (1878) 146, I am sorry to find that one of the plates is missing from my copy. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* i 4 Some plates possess interest for their heraldry alone, some for their topography.

c. A stereotype or electrotype cast of a page of composed movable types, from which the sheets are printed.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxii 657 All the plates of the Bible and Common Prayer were sent to the Chiswell Street Foundry, and there melted down 1869 659 Stereotype plates must always be done at iron presses, on account of the vast power required to bring them off 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 565/2 The plates of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, . . . the most extensive work ever stereotyped. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Plate, a page of type, stereotype, or electrotype, for printing

7. Arch. A horizontal timber at the top or bottom of a framing; often supporting other portions of a structure. Usually with defining word, as *ground, roof, wall, window plate*.

1449 in *Caitr. Proc. Chanç Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 54 The plates of þe same how, shullen be in brede x inches and in thicknes viij inches. 1845 To all the which houses. Thomas

shall fynde plates, postes, punchons, somers, byndynges, gistes, gurdynges 1663 *GRANIER Counsel* 72 Raftern ten and seven inches, Plates the same. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 163 Plate, a piece of Timber upon which some considerable weight is liamed. Hence Ground Plate, Window-plate, &c. 1799 *DISAGUILERS in Phil Trans* XXXVI 199, AT, the upper Piece of the Crane, is an horizontal Situation, call'd the Plate of the Crane 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v Stones, Upon the Top of this Brick-work in Front must be laid the Plate of Timber, into which the Wood-work of the Frame is to be fasten'd 1801 F. BLACK'S *Illustr Carp. & Build.* Home Handier 68 The plate is regarded as the weakest part of a greenhouse, as it is so situated as to be almost constantly moist or alternately wet and dry. Never should a plate be left with its upper surface flat

8. A wheel-track consisting of a flat strip of iron or steel with a projecting flange to retain the wheels, on which colliery trams are run an early form of railroad; also plate-rail. Locally retained for a rail on an ordinary railway. cf. plate-layer

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 644 Bars of cast iron known by the denomination of the plate-rail, tramway plate, barrow-way plate. The first we shall distinguish by the name of the edge railway, the second, by that of the plate railway 1881 P. McNEIL & BLANQUET 41 Pingle had made his way off at the far side of the cage, crossed the plates, leapt from the embankment over into the field. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* Plates, sometimes called tram-plates, the rails on which colliery trams are run. The rails used on our railway lines are still known by the workmen as plates

9. A light shoe worn by race-horses when racing. 1840-70 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 238 Racing plates for the feet [of horses] are of two kinds, the full and the three-quarter. The plate must not be put on nearer the end of the horse's heels than there is sound horn for it to rest upon.

10. A confection or sweetmeat made in a flat cake Obs.

1355-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Una libr. de plate, pr. iijls ijd 1440 *Ann. Cookery in Household Ord.* (1790) 435 And then take sugre plate or gynger plate, or paste royale 1483 *Ibid.* 81 In the making of confections, plates, gardequines *Ibid.* Plates 1533 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III 537/4 Conflits 2 box of plate 7.

11. Mining. Shale, thin slaty rock see quots.

1794 W. HUNTERSON *Hist. Cumberland* I. 48 Strata of plate between the coal 1828 *Caven Gloss* (ed. 2), Plate, shale 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 748 It is rare in the rock called plate (a solid slaty clay) for the [lead] vein to include any ore 1859-65 *PAGE Geol. Terms*, Plate, a north of England mining term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminae. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Inspector's Handbook* (ed. 6) 163 Plate—Black shale, a slaty rock

12. The thin part of the breast or brisket of beef, also plate and Cf. RAND sb 2

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, Plate rand, the flat ribs of beef 1884 G. P. KESSE in *Harper's Mag.* July 209/1 [Chicago] Plates are cut into five pieces. *Ibid.* The division [of the carcasses] is made into . . . loins, ribs, messes, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps [etc.]. 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks

13. A thin piece of silver or gold; silver or gold utensils.

13. A piece of (silver) money, a silver coin: usually in full plate of silver, silver plate; spec. from 16th c. the Spanish coin real de plata, the eighth part of a piastre or Spanish dollar. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2370 Fit weden best bar beniamin, 3re hundred plates of silver fin 1300 *Judas in Rel. Aut.* I. 144 Judas, . . . thritti platen of selver thou bere up this rugge 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xxxii 9 Ten siluerne platys — Matt xxvi. 15 Thou ordeynedest to hym thritti platys of seluer c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 50 His lyngeng derk, there were no platys bright, Only for luk of plate and of coyngnage 1526 *TINDALE Matt* xxvii. 3, xxx platys of silver. *Ibid.* 9 They took the xxx silver plates c 1599 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* II. ii, And if he has, he is worth three hundred plates. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii 92 Realms & Islands were As plates dropt from his pocket.

14. Precious metal; bullion from 16th c usually silver, after Sp. plate. Now only Hist.

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargeste of plate, as pure as þe noble c 1430 [see prec. sense]. 1559 *MORVINGE Evonym* 78 Some vse . . . a pipe of white plate or other metall, very longe, written into many boughtes and tourninges 1621 G. SANDYS *Ordn's Met.* ii (1626) 219 Assumed viands straight Betwene his greedie teeth convert to plate 1671 tr *Palaeof's Comp. China* xxxii 567 The buttons are ordinary of Plate, either Silver or Gold. 1702 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V 185 The Spanish governors are resolved not to suffer any plate to be brought thence to Europe. 1740 tr. *Barba's Metals, Mines & Min.* 59, And find Abundance of Plate in them, which can be attributed to nothing but to the perpetual Generation of Silver.

15. Standard of value of Spanish silver coins, as in old plate, new plate, etc. Obs.

1676 *LADY FANSHAWE Mem.* (1830) 215, 8550 ducats, plate, which is about 24000 pounds sterling 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* i. 30 Thirteen Chests of Royals of plate. 1788 *REIS Chambers' Cycl.* s v Coins, Maravedis of Madrid, etc., new plate. Maravedis of Barcelona, etc., old plate. 1821 P. KELLY *Cambrist* II. 188 Silver coins. Spain Real of Mexican Plate (1775) . . . 61 d. . . Real of new plate (1795) 5 d

16. See quot. (Cf. BULLION 4 2) Obs. 1746 *MILES in Phil Trans* XLIV 161 Instead of common Thread, I used Silver and Gold Twist, or what, I think, the Ladies call Plate

17. Collective sing. Utensils for table and domestic use, ornaments, etc., a. originally of silver or gold.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Bas-ons full brode, & other bright vessell; Þeus of plates plentius meyll 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 255/2 To ley in plege all my grete Jewellys, and the most partie of my Plate. 1489 *Caxton Keyes of A* i. xxi 67 A grete quantyte of plate bothe of golde and of sylvere 1530 *PALSGR* 255/4 Plate sylver vessel, maysselle dargent 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, Plate gilt the vnce vs Plate parcel gilt y^e vnce iijvs vñ. Plate white the vnce iijvs 1600 *HOLLAND Levy* xxxiv lii 882 Many vessels of plate of all sorts, and most engrauen 1662 *Perry's Diary* 27 Apr, A salt-cellar of silver, one of the neatest pieces of plate that ever I saw. 1711 *ADDISON Spect* No 15 ¶ 4 Whether they keep their Coach and six, or eat in Plate 1773 *Lond Chron* 7 Sept 248/3 Sacramental plate. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Southey & Landor Wks 1853 II 73/1 The rich cupboards of embossed plate 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

b. Extended to plated ware, and to other kinds of metal usually with distinctive additions, as pewter plate, British plate, electro-plate, etc.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij b, Plate white or blacke double or syngle hundreth pounce, xs 1662 R. MATHEW *Unit. Alch.* § 89 Take a large Funnel of Crooked-lane plate, or of thin Brass 1777 *SHRIDAN Sch. Scand* v. 1, The silver ore of pure charity is an expensive article . . . the sentimental French plate makes just as good a show, and pays no tax 1861 M. PATTISON *Est.* (1889) I 45 Round the apartment was displayed . . . silver and pewter plate. 1889 *BESANT Ball St. Paul's* XII 263 Spoons and forks of real silver, not trumphy plate.

18. Table-ware; plates (see 18), dishes, etc. Obs. 1623 *LISLE Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. § 4 And who but would earnestly desire that cleere and hammerable glasse of old, for plate and other utensils 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 30 Their Tables, which are strewd liberally with Dainties served up in Plate of China

19. Her. A roundel representing a flat piece of silver with a plain surface; a roundel argent

1562 *LEIGHT Armourie* 150 These are called plates, because they are of Silver, and have no similitude on them, but plaine round, as though they were shaped to y^e coigne 1594 *WYRLEY Armourie, Ld. Chandos* 87 In cheefe three plats of silver standen plaine 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* i, Balls or Bullets are never called so in Heraldry, but according to their several Colour, have the following Names; Besants, when the Colour is Or Plates, when 'tis Argent [etc.]. 1802 *CUSANS Her.* iv (ed 3) 74 The Bezant, Plate, and Fountain are always to be represented flat.

17. Originally, in Horse-racing, a prize consisting of a silver or gold cup or the like given to the winner of a race; now extended to prizes in other contests; loosely, a contest in which the prize is a plate.

Selling plate, a horse race the condition of entry to which is that the winner must be sold at a price previously fixed.

1675 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1022/4, The Plate at Rowell Slade, in the County of Northampton, will be continued on the first Thursday of September, and will be worth about Forty pound. 1698 *Bodi Charters, Norfolk* No 533, Article 14 Every owner of any horse that statheth for this plate shall be obliged to sell such horse . . . for thirty Guineys, the Contributors present shall throw dice which shall be the Purchaser 1713 *STEELE Guard* No. 67 5 Not to be particular, he puts in for the Queen's plate every year. 1725 *Newcastle Courant* 28 Aug. The Lady's Plate of fifteen pounds' value by any horse, &c. Women to be the riders each to pay one guinea entrance, three heats 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 62 ¶ 10, I had a chestnut horse, who won four plates. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 He said Success was a good horse for a selling plate. 1902 *Even. Standard* 5 June, The Riddlesdown Plate of 200 sovs. winner to be sold for 200 sovs

III. A shallow vessel.

18. A shallow, usually circular vessel, originally of metal or wood, now commonly of earthenware or china, from which food is eaten. Often with preceding word noting special use or purpose, as *dessert-, dinner-, fruit-, soup-plate*.

12450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 11 She drew oute of a donghille a platei of siluer . . . and there come a voys to her and saide, score so longe on this plate tille ye haue hadde away alle the blacke spots 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen Hen* (1896) 57 Traves v. Plate, of tree 11 d. 1684 *Bancroft's Amer* iii v 47 The Pirat, without any . . . Napkins, or Plates, fell to eating very heartily the pieces of Bulls and Horses Flesh 1697 *DRIEN Acad.* vii 159 Ascamus this observ'd, and, smiling, said, See, we devour the plates on which we fed 1700 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure* II (1883) 205/2 Putre plates and trenchers 1853 *MRS GASKELL Cranford* (1892) 61 Miss Pole left them on one side of her plate untasted. 1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery* Bk. 1255 One [rack] to hold a dozen plates and three dishes

b. transf. That which is placed on a plate; 1 spec. (a) a supply of food, eating and drinking; (b) a dish or course (Obs.).

1577 *Rig. Privy Council Scot* II 634 That scho haif . . . siclyke assignation of money and victuals for the support of hir plate as of before 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronal Solymann* 82, I may be able to entertain him with a Plate of Polo. 1745 *Pococke's Descri East II* i. 11 The European pilgrims are well served with three or four plates Mod They shared a plate of strawberries.

c. A similar vessel of metal or wood used for taking the collection at places of worship, etc.

1779 *JOHNSON Prayers & Medit* 4 Apr. I gave two shillings to the plate 1837 *McKerrow H. Belfrage* i. 3 note, A plate or collection-box is placed at the entry to the place of worship, to receive the voluntary offerings of the people. 1872 *BESANT & RICE Ready Money Mort.* xi, The plate came round, and caught him unprepared.

IV. attributive and in combination.

19. a. attributive (in various senses), as plate armour, -book, -box, -brass, -brush, -bush, -chest, 122-2

-closet, -copper, -dish, -frame, furnace, -glove, -guide, -hoi, -iron, -jack (JACK sb 2), -pile, -rand (see 12), -sleeve, washer, work, workh.

1808 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) I 127 The body of the Armadillo is covered with a kind of "plate armour." 1894 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* x 188 Armour worn in England since the Norman conquest... 1. First—Mail Armour. 2. Second—Mixed Mail and Plate Armour from about 1300 to about 1410. 3. Third—Plate Armour from about 1410 to about 1600. 1863 MOXON *Mech Exerc. Printing* XII P 6 A piece of "Plate-brass" 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Plate-brass, rolled brass Latten 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 120 Apply this with a soft "plate-brush" 1844 STEPHENS *Be Fami* III 927 A journal, which has its bearing in a close brass "plate bush or socket" 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 173 When one is a mere depository—a sort of animated "plate-chest." 1900 *Spectator* 22 Dec 923/2, I do intend to have my cellar and my "plate-closet" put under proper rules 1766 SHARP in *Phil Trans* LVII 87 Wood, and "plate-copper" 1644 HEYWOOD *Gleanings* VII 331 A Basin and ewre with other "Plate-dishes" 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 48 This "plate furnace" is not only perfectly secure, as regards the expansion and contraction, but it is found to be economical and to answer every purpose in common with the large stone and iron-bound furnaces 1858 ROLLOCK *Lect 4 Thess.* (1606) 128 He will get on a croslet and "plateguide" 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III. 176 In the diagram, the heavy lines show the cut in lower board, the light lines the upper board or "plate-guide aperture." 1881 WHITFIELD *Hops* 46 This space is hoed with an ordinary "plate-hoe" to remove the weeds. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 3 Used when the work is . flat, and generally for all "Plate Iron." 1864 *Catal Internat Exhib.* II x 6 Carried on cross girders between pairs of plate-iron girders. 1870 BEWICK & GRAHAM XII in Child *Ballads* VII (1890) 147/1 He put on his back a good "plate-jack." And on his head a cap of steel 1802 SCOTT *Eve St. John* III, His plate-jack was braced, and his helmet was laced 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* II. 80/2 Into these grooves large plates of iron, which the engineer calls "plate-piles, are fitted and driven down. 1878-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 107 They . spudgely him of his jak, "plate-levis, his pistolet, his belt [etc.] 1624 *Bugh Rec Pechles* (Rec. Soc.) 364 Ordains to haue ane lams, ane steill bonnet and ane pair of pletsleus and ane hagbut. 1874 *THEARLE Nav Archit* 134 A heagonal "plate washer" 1740-50 *Polischid* all of pure gold & of "plate weikis." 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 355 This Touchstone of solid and "plate worth (as I may term it).

b. Objective, instrumental, simulative, etc., as plate-bender, -keeper, -lifter, -roller, -warmer, plate-collecting, -printing, -lossing; plate-bending, -buttoned, -cutting, -encased, -formed, -like, -rolling, -shaped adjs.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech Suppl.* "Plate Bender, a round bitted pincers, for bending dental plates without showing the pinch marks. 1875 *Ibid* 1731/1 "Plate-bending Machine, a machine for bending plates of metal to any required curve for boilers, water-wheel buckets, etc. 1797 SOMERVILLE *Boatbuilding Poems* 68 Attorneys spuce, in their "Plate button'd Frocks" 1898 *Vestm Gas* 19 Apr 10/1 The earliest reference to "plate collecting dates from 1835, when the Rev Daniel Parsons wrote a short article on book-plates" 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 117 At the Paris Universal Exhibition a "plate-cutting machine was exhibited. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* XLIV (1858) 526, I could find in our recent fishes . . . no such "plate-encased animals as the various species of *Coccospus* or *Pterichthys*" 1897 A M. TR. *Gullemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* c 1/2 A "Plate-for med Cautery, to cauterize the bone and the fleshe, and the whole part" 1888 *Full Mail* G 24 Apr 1/2 His employment was one of great trust, he being the "platekeeper of the Guards' mess at St. James's Palace. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 139 Thin "plate-like crystals of felspar. 1901 *Vestm Gas* 28 Feb. 3/2 The other very low and broad plate-like hats of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize periods 1839 *URS Dict Arts* 706 The shingling and "plate-rolling mill" 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* VII, Under the sideboard stands a . . . "plate-warmer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Plate-warmer, a small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

20 Special Combinations: plate-basket, (a) a baize-lined basket in which silver spoons, forks, etc. are kept; (b) a metal-lined basket for removing plates and the like which have been used at table; plate-black: see quot., plate-bolt, (a) a bolt which slides on a flat plate; (b) a bolt having a wide flat head; plate-bone, (a) ?; cf. BUCKLER sb. 2 3, (b) the shoulder-blade; plate-bulb, a thickened edge in an iron plate, having a cross-section of mushroom form; + plate-coat, a coat of mail of plate; plate-cultivation, -culture (of micro-organisms): see quot. 1895, plate-day, the day of the race for a plate, plate electrical machine: see plate machine (a); plate-gauge, a gauge consisting of a plate with edges notched in progressive order, for measuring the thickness of metal plates; plate-girdler, a girder formed of a plate or plates of iron or steel; plate-hat, a hat having a nap of finer material than the body (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1886); plate-holder, *Photogr.*, a frame impervious to light in which sensitized plates are contained; plate-horse = PLATER 3; plate-kiln, a form of malt-kiln; plate-knee, a metal knee consisting of two flat plates giving an extended surface for the bolts; + plate-lace, silver or gold lace: cf. sense 14 c; plate-lap, *Shipbuild.*, the overlapping of the plates covering the sides of a ship; plate-lead: see PLATING, quot. 1797; plate-leather, wash-leather for rub-

bing and polishing silver plate, etc.; plate-lock, a lock having the outer case of wood, commonly used on outside doors; also, a lock in which the works are pivoted on an iron plate, plate machine, (a) a machine for producing electricity, in which a cushion rubs against a revolving plate of glass; (b) a variation of the potter's wheel adapted for making table-ware, plates, dishes, etc.; plate-matter, stereotype matter for newspapers such as is sometimes supplied from a central establishment to local journals; plate-metal see quot. 1861; plate-mill, a rolling mill for metal plates; plate muncie, plate-nail, plate-of-wind (in an organ): see quot.; plate-painter, one who paints decorative designs on china, etc.; plate-paper, paper of fine quality on which engravings are printed; plate-piece of eight = piece of eight (see sense 13, and PIRCE sb 13 c); plate-powder, a polishing powder for silver plate and silver ware generally; plate-rack, a rack or frame in which plates are placed to drain, or in which they are usually kept; (on board ship) a closed cupboard in which plates are kept, also, a grooved frame for draining photographic plates; plate-rail = 8; so plate-railway; plate-rock, plate-shale, *Mining* = 11, plate-shears, strong hand-shears for cutting sheets of metal; also, a powerful machine for cutting boiler- or armour-plates, etc.; plate-ship, a vessel carrying silver, a ship of the PLATE FLEET; + plate silver = silver plate; plate tracery, *Arch.* see quot.; plate-way, a plate-railway; plate-wheel, a wheel in which the hub is connected with the rim by a plate, instead of by spokes, plate-worker, (+ a) one who works in gold or silver (obs.); (b) a worker in sheet-metal. Also PLATE FLEET, PLATE-GLASS, PLATE-LAYER, etc.

1838 DICKENS O. *Twist* XXVII, I. seized the loaded pistol that always goes up-stairs with the "plate-basket" 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob Lynne* I xii 220, I shouldn't care to leave any of them alone with my plate-basket. 1889 *Cent Dict* s. v. *Black*, "Plate-black, a combination of lampblack and bone-black used in plate printing" 1793 T. N. City & C. *Print Chaser* 33 "Plate, and Spring bolts to fasten Doors and Windows" 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) XIX 200/2 One of the most perfect securities for a beam end is the plate-bolt. The extreme end of the beam is tied downward by . . . 1648 DIBBY *Closet Open* (1677) 126 Take any bones as the Ribs, the Chine bones, the buckler "Plate-bone. 1693 *Phil Trans* XVII. 975 The lateral Fins being excarnated, are like the whole Arm, with a Plate-bone, Shoulder-bone. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 117 This method is also sometimes employed in forming the arms of "plate bulb beams, but in this case the end of the beam must be heated and cut, and the lower part bent. 1542 UDALL *Erasmus. Apoph.* II 277 b. An helmet & a Jacke or "platecoat" hideth all partes of a manne saying the legges 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 298 in Hazl. E. P. II 254 Thou'lt have the horse with all my heart, And my Plate Coat of silver free 1886 KLEIN *Alcivorgianus & Disease* (ed. 3) 41 One of the best methods for isolation is that of "plate cultivation introduced by Koch [1883] in connection with the choleraic comma bacilli. 1895 *Soc. Lev.* Plate-cultivation, Plate-culture, a term for the method of cultivating micro-organisms in nutrient media spread out on glass plates . . . The term is also used for the colonies thus grown. 1886 BIGGS tr. *Huepff's Methods of Bacteriol. Investig.* 140 An enormous number of germs can in this way be certainly separated from one another in a single "plate culture. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 900, 6799 colonies developed in a plate culture by the end of two days 1904 *Lond Gaz.* No 4000/4 Galloways to be kept in Ipswich till the "Plate-day" 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 25 The "Plate Electrical Machine" consists of a circular plate of thick glass, revolving vertically by means of a winch between two uprights [etc.] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1738/2 In slide frames are used within the "plate-holder for making small negatives. 1894 *Oaking* (U. S.) XXIV 63/1 A waterproof carrier, which contained my camera-top, plate-holders and plates 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI 138 He afterwards was a very capital "plate horse" 1851 *Nimrod Road* 11 He had been a fair plate horse in his time. 1743 *Lond & Country Brew* III (ed. 2) 173 The "Plate-Kiln, and the Tile-Kiln, which are full of small Holes, were invented to dry brown Malts, and to save Charges" 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) XIX. 290/2 Robert's "plate-knee is a very strong method of fastening (a beam end to the side of a ship) 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Elias* (1823) III. 510 Garnished with buttons and loops, of "plate lace of Venice silver" 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 62 The "plate-laps, ribbands, stringers, and deck-beams" 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 2) IX. 671/1 The high lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with plaines, or "plate-leads, at the bottom 1797 [see PLATING] 1365-6 in *Archaeol.* (1857) XXXVII 25 Block locks, "plate-locks, clykett-locks" 1485 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 29 Ther is, for the postern gate, a plate locke with a bolte, yryn, & ij keyes. Also v plate lockes with v cleket keyes. 1891 N. & Q. 7th Ser. XI 313/2 A plate lock is still the trade term in Wolverhampton and elsewhere for a stock lock, i. e., a lock of which the outer case is wood, usually oak. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans* LXXXIX 269 "Plate machines do not collect more electricity than cylinders . . . do with half the rubbed surface 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 83 Five turns of a two feet plate machine . . . were sufficient to produce a bubble of gas on the negative point. 1887 Z. L. WHITE in *Westm Rev* CXXVIII 862 This "plate-matter" became at once so popular with country publishers that new features were from time to time introduced. . . Today one of these "plate-matter" manufacturing firms has branch offices and foundries in New York, Boston . . . Chicago San Francisco . . . It furnishes matter for almost

every department of a newspaper except editorial articles and local news 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mamm. Metal* I 84 The quantity of "plate metal put into the furnace at once varies, according to circumstances" 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 90 From the refinery the metal is run out into large moulds, and is then broken up into what is technically distinguished as "plate metal" 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XII 126/1 Iron mixed With arsenic, called *muspelby* by the Germans, and "plate muncie in Cornwall" 1851 GRIFFIN *Will Coal Trade Terms* No thumb & Durh. 39 "Plate Nails, used, in laying tramway, to nail the plates to the sleepers" 1894 *Northumb Gloss.* s. v. A plate nail is driven through a hole in the plate, which is countersunk to receive the head of the nail 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* "Plate of wind, in the construction of organ pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issue, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe 1875 W. CORRY *Lett & Fins* (1897) 379 Do not Minton's "plate-painters enjoy the same freedom of invention as middle-age stone carvers?" 1879 *Print Trades Jnl.* XXIX. 6 Printed on superfine "plate-paper" 1673 *Temple Ess. Irel Wks* 1731 I 111 In 1663, when the "Plate-pieces of Eight were raised three Pence in the Piece" 1883 *Chambers's Encycl* VII 585/1 A "plate-powder is . . . sometimes made by levigating quicksilver with twelve times its weight of prepared chalk [etc.] 1897-8 SVD SMITH *Phymley's Litt. v Wks* 1859 II. 153/2 Making a gallant defence behind hedge-rows, and through "plate-racks and hencoops" 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Three Cities in Russia* II 140 Furnished in the corners with towering plate-racks, holding a number of gold and silver dishes. 1885 "Plate-rail, plate-railway [see sense 8] 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 982 The rails [in a coal-mine] are called tram-rails, or plate-rails, consisting of a plate from 3 to 4 inches broad, with an edge at right angles to it of about two inches and a half high 1900 A. ANDERLEY in *Speaker* 29 Dec 349/1 Much of the land being nothing but "plate rock" 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* "Plate-shale, a hard argillaceous bed. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh Physicke* 112/1 With a greete payre of "plateshears cut the same of such a longitude as you desire to have it" 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 116 Before the introduction of the plate shears, they were used to cut boiler plates. 1884 *Sat. Rev* 14 June 170/2 The Spanish Government also might . . . sell a concession to raise the "plate ships sunk in Vigo Bay. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 20 [It] sticks to the surface of "plate silver and tarnishes it. 1855 *SIRLET Brick & Marble* XII. 264 The tracery commonly called "plate tracery . . . only calls attention to the piercings here and there in the large block of stone or marble 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s. v. *Plate*, Plate tracery is that kind of solid tracery which appears as if formed by piercing a flat surface with ornamental patterns 1876 *GWILT Archit* III iii 98 The only tracery which can be properly executed in brick is in fact the simplest plate tracery 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 547 The bars or plates of metal of which railways and "plate-ways are composed" 1882 *Society* 28 Oct 8/2 Liverpool is for constructing a special and novel form of a road called a "plateway", along which lorries and ordinary carts may be drawn in a string by a traction engine or by horses 1835 *URS Philas. Mannif* 275 The axis of the "plate-wheel lies in a curvilinear slot. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 139 The bottom cone is in gear with the main wheel of the differential motion called the "crown wheel", or sometimes the "plate wheel". 1670 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Samuel Kannon, civitatis Cant', plateworker. 1773 in *Reliquary* Jan. 26 An Account of the Number of Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Plateworkers, within the Town of Newcastle upon-Tyne 1906 *Athenaeum* 20 Jan. 70/3 The Wire-workers, who were closely associated, if not indeed identical, with the Plate-workers, appear to have remained . . . a branch of the Girdlers' Company at least as late as . . . 1685.

Plate (plāt), v. [f. PLATE sb., or (?) a. OF. *plater* to plate (Godef.).

Late OE. had app. a vb. *platan* to make into thin plates (cf. sense 3), evidenced by the vb. *plating* and pa. pple. *aplated* (gold) beaten into thin plate, derived from late L. or early med. L. *platum* (< *aurum*) gold in thin plate, but this has app. no historical connexion with *plated* in Chaucer 1400 *Adelmei Gloss* (Napier) 450 *Obrumum*, *apladed* *Ibid.* 2118 *Obrumum*, *apladium* *Ibid* 3534 *Obrumum*, *i. aurum optime coloris*, smelted gold, *platum* 1400 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wt. *Wulcker* 196/24 *Bratocis, laminis, platungum*. 1 *trans*. To cover or overlay with plates of metal, for ornament, protection, or strength; in late use, to cover (ships, locomotives, etc.) with armour-plates.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 255 Flore and roof and alle Was plated half a foote thikke Of gold 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* VI. 81 Ane harnes doublat, platit upon the gardens. 1622 MARBLE tr. *Alenman's Grannan d'Alf* (1623) 60 The Rivers plated with silver seemles may much cheere and glad thy heart 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 95 They are to be dovetailed and plated with half flat Bar-iron. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Paddlewheel merchant steamers which have been plated 1889 HENTY *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 128 *The Merrimac*, a steamer which the Confederates had plated with railway iron.

2 To cover with a thin coating or film of metal, esp. to cover articles made of the baser metals with gold or silver; also iron with tin. Also fig. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack Wks* 1730 I 63 The beast was thinly plated with the man. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Plate*, to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver, . . . To Plate Brass Money 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 1 Sept., One man there [at Sheffield] has, discovered the art of plating copper with silver 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 999 In plating copper wire, the silver is first formed into a tubular shape. 1879 FROUDE *Casus* x 111 The oars of the galleys of their [buccaneers] commanders were plated with silver.

b with *on*, *upon*, and construction reversed. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 367 Among the manufactures at Birmingham, that of making vessels of silver plated on copper is a very considerable one. 1898 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 134 We are told of the rare artificer, instructed by Hephaistos and Athena, who plated gold upon silver, and so produced beautiful works.

3 To make or beat (metal) into plates. *rare*—*o*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plate*, to bring any Metal into Plates or thin Pieces 1755 in JOHNSON, and in mod Dicts.

4. To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of (type) for printing Cf PLATE sb 6 c

Mod. Page 227 has been plated and the type distributed.

5 To shoe (a horse) with plates (PLATE sb 9) 1674 Rutland MSS. (1905) 153 FRANCIS Smith's charges at Lenton, for plating Robin, 1755 J SHEPBEAR *Lydia* (1769) II 440 We shall accurately search into the true manner of plating horses, and of jockeying, at these celebrated places. 1840-70 BLAINE *Enycl Rur Sports* (ed 3) § 1237 Plate such horses as may have good sound feet the evening prior to their running

Plate, obs form of PLAT sb, a, and v
+ **Plateasm**. Obs. [ad. Gr. πλατιασμός (Quintil.) a broad Doric pronunciation, f πλατῆς to pronounce broadly, f πλατῆα, fem of πλατῆ broad] (See quot.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Plateasm*, a fault in speech, when it is over-broad and full 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Plateasm*, (Greek) a broad speaking, a pronouncing words, in an over-broad tone. 1727 *Art of Speaking in Public* 62 Persons affected with another vice, which the Greek Rhetoricians call Plateasm. That is to say, a Broad way of Speaking, with the mouth wide open [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Plateasm*, a word used by many authors to express a fault in pronunciation, owing to a person's opening his mouth too wide, and thence speaking indistinctly]

Plateau (plā'au). Pl. plateaux, -eaus (-d'auz). [a. F. plateau:—OF. platel (12th c) flat piece of metal, wood, etc., dim. of plat: see PLAT a.]

1. *Geog.* An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land; a table-land.

1796 *State Papers in Ann Reg.* 262a The summits, plateaus (flat tops of hills), mountains, and other places 1807 *Ibid* 11 A rising ground or flatish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a plateau. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol* I 375 On the chalk of Berkshire, extensive plateaus, six or seven miles wide, would again be formed. 1834 FRANKLIN *Afr. Sh.* ix 293 A sort of plateau or table land, rising abruptly from the plains. In immense buttresses of naked rock 1886 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog* iv 168 The great Central tableland of Asia, culminating in the lofty plateau of Tibet 1898 BULLEN *Cruise of Challenger* 91 The grassy plateau on which the village stands.

b. *transf.* A level elevation in a sphygmographic tracing of the pulse; hence, the form of pulse which shows this

1898 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med* V 470 In the systolic plateau two minor undulations of pressure are seen *Ibid* 934 This feature of the pulse and its long plateau would set aside that extremely rare affection pulmonary stenosis.

2. a An ornamented tray or dish for table-service. b A decorative plaque.

1791 WASHINGTON *Left Writ.* 1892 XII 53 The plateaux which you had the goodness to procure for me arrived safe. 1796 LD COLCHESTER *Diary* (1861) I 34 The middle of the table was filled with a painted plateau ornamented with French white figures and vases of flowers 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Trinit.* IV. 11 An elegant plateau, and a silver spergone 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I 136 The plateau sufficiently large to hold the entire tea equipment of a numerous party 1861 *Times* 6 June, The Glocers have secured a lasting record of their commercial adventures in the shape of a gorgeous silver plateau, comprising four massive pieces, each representing a scene in the progress of a trading caravan through the Desert.

3. *transf.* A style of woman's hat with level top 1900 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 Merely a burnt straw plateau with a cluster of flowers under the raised brim at the left side. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 650/5 Yet again have I seen the double plateau look perfectly charming in all black

4. attrib and Comb., as (in sense 1) plateau air, land, region, state, valley; plateau-basalt, gravel, -ice; plateau-like adj.; (in sense 3) plateau hat.

1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I xxv 335 The surface of the plateau is, the mer de glace of the island 1863 MARY HOWITT *Fr. Branner's Greece* I 17 The Acropolis is a rock, which, plateau like, rises directly from the plain. 1873 J. (FRIEZE *Gr. Ice Age* (1894) 559 The deposition of the plateau-gravels was succeeded by a long period of valley-erosion 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV Africa* 638 The great pink like plateau lands.

Plate-basket to-cutting; see PLATE sb. 19, 20

Plated (plā'ted), a [f. PLATE sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Overlaid, covered, or strengthened with a plate or plates of metal for ornament or defence; (of persons) wearing plate-armour; (of ships, trains, etc.) protected by armour-plate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/1 Plated (A. Playted), squanatus 1590 SPINNAER *Q* I xi. 9 Like plated cote of steel, so couched near that nought mote perce. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II 516 Where he lieth buried under a fair plated stone in the Chancel 1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 Old Warriors found their plated backs under his heel. 1760-71 H. BROOKS *Ford of Quail* (1807) IV 117 They laid his remains in a plated coffin 1870 *Standard* 19 Dec. A plated locomotive went along the railway as far as that place to-day. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii 109.

b. *transf.* of animals, etc. Having a defensive covering of scales or bony plates.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* viii Bbii, Wt serpent scales beset, & fyne w^t gold Were dragons drawn in wrethes, and poolstire pure in plated fold. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* II. 67 The Pangolin is a kind of ant, plated over with bright sharp scales, shaped like a muscle shell

2. Covered or overlaid with a thin film of gold or silver.

1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav. Persie* 8 Pieces of Five Sous which were only Copper plated over. 1798 *Hull Advertiser*

4 Aug 2/2 A neat light gig, with plated harness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 65 Plated work will never stand the tear and wear of life like the genuine metal 1882 *Athenium* 17 Dec 822/3 The objects found consist of several plated (unscr. plate) brass coins, mostly effaced

b Having an outer surface or nap of fine material than the body

1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I 763 Plated hats. Stuff ditto. Silk ditto. Wool felts 1882 *Black Draper's Dict* s v. A plated hat was one in which the body was of lamb's-wool, and the plate, or nap, of musquash or neutria, and plated hosiery stockings had an outside face of silk upon a ground of cotton

3 Consisting of, beaten or rolled into plates

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc* v Wks 1851 VIII 516 A great Chain of plated Gold about his Neck 1790 KIR in *Phil. Trans* LXXX 367 Cutting out the rolled plated metal into pieces of the required forms and sizes 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II 19 Fragments (Slaty Alum) Trapezoidal, or plated

Plate fleet. *Hist.* [f. PLATE sb 14.] The fleet which annually brought the produce of the American silver mines to Spain.

1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas* I (1848) I 68 The rest of the fleet would stay awhile to watch the Plate fleet not yet come home 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sea Occas.* *Adv. of Five Hours*, As when our Kings (Lords of the spacious Main) Take in just was a rich Plate fleet of Spain. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 90 Treasure out of the wreck, where the galleons, or plate fleet, were cast away

Plateful (plā'tful). [f. PLATE sb + -FUL.] The quantity (of anything) with which a plate is filled 1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans* LVII 67, I swallowed down a plateful of the broth 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi, Let me have a plateful of that pork!

Plate-gauge, etc.: see PLATE sb 20

Plate-glass (plā't-glas). [f. PLATE sb. + GLASS sb.] A fine quality of thick glass, cast in plates, used for mirrors, shop-windows, or in any position where an undistorted view, great strength, or the exclusion of sound, is desired Also *atti sb*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Glass*, It is from this adulteration that those threads and other defects in plate glass arise 1766 LUTICK *London* IV 398 The other remarkable places are a plate glasshouse, a bottle glasshouse. 1795 *Gentl. Mag* LXV. ii 661 Mr Hauman's seat, had a great number of plate glass windows broke 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 508 The plate glass is poured melted upon a table covered with a sheet of copper The plate, as cast, is about an inch thick; but it is ground down to the proper thickness, and then polished 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67 397 The partition which separated my own office from our general outer office, was of thick plate-glass

Plate-hat to-lap. see PLATE sb 19, 20

Plate-layer (plā't-lā'ar). *orig.* One who lays, keeps in order, and renews the plates (see PLATE sb. 8) on a tramway or railway, hence, a man employed in fixing and keeping in order the rails, metals, or permanent way of a railway So

Plate-laying

1836 *Newcastle Courant* 24 Dec 1/2 *Advt.* To Plate-layers and others. The Directors of the Stanhope and Tyne Railroad Company wish to receive Proposals for the Up-holding of their Road 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev* Apr. 48 Sundry new occupations, as those of divers, stokers, cleaners, plate-layers. 1864 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 27 Progress limited by the supply of sleepers, the want of which has since arrested plate-laying

Plate-lead, -leather, etc. see PLATE sb 20

Plateless (plā'tles), a. [f. PLATE sb. + -LESS.]

Without a plate or plates

1874 T. HARDY *Fav. f. Madding Crowd* I xv. 171 Breakfast off bread and bacon eaten on the plateless system.

Platelet (plā'tlet). [See -LET.] A small 01 minute plate.

Blood-platelet, a minute colourless disk-shaped corpuscle which exists in large numbers in the blood of all mammalia; a blood-plate

1895 *Syst. Soc. Lex.* *Platelets, blood*, the same as blood-plates. 1895 in *Daily News* 13 Aug 6/1 The armour of these strange animals consisted of either circular or many-sided plates, encircled by a rim of smaller polygonal platelets

1898 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med* V 400 A minute spindle-shaped body, the hematoblast, not unlike a blood platelet

Plate-machine, etc. see PLATE sb 20

Plate-maker. [f. PLATE sb + MAKER]

† 1 A maker of plate-armour. *Obs rare.*

1297 *Coran. Regs. Roll* (1898) 143 Johannes le Platemaker.

2 One who makes plates of various kinds, e g. a manufacturer of photographic plates.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 182 A plate-maker issuing developing formulae for his plates 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 14/2 The plate-maker is constantly increasing the sensitiveness of his wares.

3. One who casts or prepares plates for engraving or printing

1904 *Athenium* 21 May 645/1 We feel pleasure in congratulating the publisher and the editors, and including the printers, plate-makers, and binders

Platemán (plā'tmān). [f. PLATE sb. + MAN.]

1. ? = PLATE-MAKER I.

1435 *Maldon, Essex, Liber A* If 27 b, Johannes Wyte, Playteman, receptus est in libertatem 1437 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundel 33, no 17), Johannes Wyte, playteman, queritur versus Johannem Vowle, skynner

2. A man who has the custody of silver plate.

1861 *Times* 7 July, Porter, or Platemán in a club, family, or commercial hotel.

Plate-mark. [f. PLATE sb. + MARK sb.]

1. A name for the various marks legally impressed

on gold and silver plate for the purpose of indicating maker, degree of purity, hall or place of assay, date, etc.; also called HALL-MARK.

These consist of (1) the maker's initials or mark, (2) the mark of the particular assay office, (3) the assay-mark or sovereign's mark, (4) a letter indicating the date. Plate made between 1784 and 1890 also bore (5) the duty-mark, being the head of the reigning sovereign 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Plate marks*, special marks stamped on gold or silver plate 1883 *Chambers' Enycl* VII 585 There can be no deception, if the public understand the plate marks

2. The impression left on the margin of an engraving by the pressure of the plate.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 62 If a plate mark is wanted it can be easily put on when the mat is partly dry by using the edge of a blunt chisel shaped piece of hard wood, with a ruler as a guide 1903 *Dict. Chon* 28 Dec 3/4 It has been alleged that the plate mark has been added to the prints subsequently.

Hence **Plate-marked a**, having a plate-mark 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 12/2 Portraits printed on handsome plate marked boards, with gold bevelled edges

Plate-matter to-mendic: see PLATE sb 20.

Platen, platten (plā'tēn, -'n), sb Forms 5 platyne, 6 -tyne, 6-9 plattin, 7 plataine, 7-9 platin, 8 platine, 7- platten, 8- platen. [ME. *platayne*, a OF. *platine* (13-14th c.) flat piece, metal plate, also a popular alteration of *patene* PATEN, from its form; in mod.F a tabular portion of a machine, e.g. of a printing-press; f. *plat* adj.: see PLAT a. and -INE 4.]

† 1. A flat plate of metal for various purposes.

1541 CORLAND *Cuydon's Quest Chyrurg* Pivb, Take your platyne or quyl and apply them all colde, but ye must nat let them lye long, and than gyve the cauteries to the workman that shall applye them all hote and very flamynge. 1597 *Lowc Chyrurg* I (1634) 6 To put a platten in the roofe of the mouth, which is needfull to those who have the roole of the mouth falling. 1702 W. J. BRUNY *Voy. Levant* x 40 Some wear upon their Heads a *Kalpak*, or Fur Cap, others a large round Platten, after the Fashion of the Jewish women 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam* 273 They heated red-hot their actual cauteries, of which some were shaped like a button, others like an olive, and a third sort like a platin, they applied them red-hot to the orifices of the vessels as soon as the member was separated.

† 2. = PATEN I (cf. etymol.), *Obs*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xvii. 49 There leste he up the platyne anon That vpon this glorious vessel was Don 1607 R. CAREW tr. *Estienne's Voy. de l'Inde* 189 Had his chalice and platten stole by one which holpe him to say Masse 1624 DARCEY *Birth of Heretics* xvii. 71 The Priest must lift the vail over the Chalice, and release it from the Platine, to represent the rent vail at Christs death

3. *Printing*. An iron (formerly wooden) plate in a printing-press, which presses the paper against the inked type so as to secure an impression. Also applied to a similar part in other machines.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy 22* He maketh the trane of the presse to roule till it come under the vice or spindle, vnto which the plattin is fastned. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* ii. 2 Brass Rules, if they be but a little too high, will bear the Plattin off the Letters that stand near them 1706 PHILLIPS, *Platten* or *Platine*, the Plate of a Printer's Press 1790 *Bystander* 158 That part which is called the platen is found to be insufficient to bring off an even impression 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr* II xv 513 The face of the plattin must be perfectly level and smooth. 1873 E. SMON *Workshop Receipts* Ser I 310/2 Place the board or side upon which the stamp is placed, upon the platen of the stamping press. 1894 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XLI. 48 From the plates breaking so frequently, we suspect that the platten of the press is not perfectly true.

4. attrib. and Comb., as platen-cord, one of the cords by which the platen was suspended from the hose, in old presses, platen-gauge: see quot. (also called lay-gauge); platen-machine, platen printing-machine, a press having a platen, as opposed to a rotary or cylinder-press; platen-pan, in old presses, a metal socket in which the toe of the spindle works; platen-plate, a square iron plate let into the upper side of the platen, in the centre of which the platen-pan was fixed.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* xi. 14 If the *Plattin-Cords are too loose 1878 HALLECK in *Sci. Amer* XXXIX 338/1 A New *Platen Gauge. applied to the platen of a printing press for holding and guiding the paper that is printed upon 1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc* 101 *Platen machine, printing machines which have a flat impression, not a cylindrical one. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. 18 Into this square frame is fitted the Stud of the *Plattin Pan 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 513 To receive the stud of the circular brass plattin pan 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. 18 In the middle of the upper side [of the Platen] is let in...an Iron Plate called the *Plattin Plate 1873 CUKWEN *Hist. Bookshells* 468 In 1867 he introduced a *platin printing machine.

Platen, obs f. PLATTEN v, to flatten.

Plate-painter to-powder: see PLATE 19, 20.

Plater (plā'tar). [f. PLATE v and sb + -ER 1]

1. One who coats or plates articles with a film of metal, usually of silver or gold; often in comb., as *electro-plater*, *tin-plater*.

1777 *Birmingham Directory* s Bewhouse, Thomas, Plater. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* App E 132 A buckle-plater sued O and M for a guinea. 1830 N S WILKINSON *Prinl.* 404, I went to the platers, where every species of silver and plated ware is produced 1884 *Brit. Alm & Comp* 123 A working-man employed as a silver plater.

2. A man engaged in the manufacture or application of metal plates, esp. in iron shipbuilding.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug. Upon Shoeburyness... the gunners and the armour platers have pitched their camp. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuilding* x. 194 The fitting, marking, and fixing of the outside plating are performed by a party of workmen known as platers. 1892 *Labour Commission* (Gloss., *Platers*, skilled mechanics who mark, shear, roll, flange, bend, shape, punch, set, fit, and fix in place the steel plates &c., for the outside and inside and hull of a ship, or for boilers and bridges.

3 *Horse-racing* A horse that competes chiefly in plate or prize races (see *PLATE* sb. 17); an inferior race-horse. Also *fig*.

1859 *Levfr Davenport Dunn* xxi. 261 You might have guessed, Master Grog, that she never could be a 'Plater'. 1864 *Admiral Rous in Eden Rev* July 124 The form of the best race-horse in 1750 is inferior to those of the commonest plater of the present day. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 A veteran selling-plater who has passed through some ten or a dozen stables.

4. A machine for calendaring paper: see *quot* 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Plater*, a paper calendaring machine. The paper is packed between smooth plates of zinc or copper, and passed between the rolls back and forth till the desired finish is obtained.

Plater, obs. form of *PLATTER*.

Plate-rack see *PLATE* sb. 20.

Plateresque (plateresk'), a [ad Sp *plateresco*, f. *platero* a silversmith, goldsmith (f. *plata* silver) + *-esco*. see *-ESQUE*] Resembling silver work applied to a rich grotesque style of decoration, etc.

1824-76 *Gwilt Archit* § 599 Diego de Riano in that year [1530] designed and executed... the plateresque or renaissance *acristia mayor*. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV 219 The expensively adorned plateresque Chapel. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 585/1 'Vegetable forms' are the chief characteristic of the superb Spanish plateresque embroideries, in silver and gold thread, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Plate-rock to *-silver*: see *PLATE* sb. 20.

† *Plat-ery*, obs. rare. [f. *PLATE* v + *-ERY*.] The work of a *PLATER*, plating. Hence † *Plat-er* obs. = *PLATER* (sense 1).

1664 *Perry's Diary* 8 Apr. What I have done in the contract with the platerer. *Ibid.* 9 Apr. From my being over-concerned with Stanes's business of the plater of the navy.

Plate-siform, a. [*Ichth*] [f. L *platessa* plaice + *-FORM*.] Resembling the plaice, or the genus *Platessa*, in form or structure.

Platetrope (plæt'trōp) Anat. [f. Gr. *πλάτος*, *plátē* breadth, width + *τροπή* turning] (See *quot*)

1882 *Wilder & Gage Ana'tom. Technol.* 32 Two similar organs, one upon each side, are lateral in position, and called *paired organs*. Each such paired organ may be called the *platetrope* of the other, or its *lateral homologue*, or the *fellow of the opposite side*.

Hence **Platetrophy** (plæt'trōpī), bilateral symmetry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Plate-vein**, obs. Also 7-9 *plat*-, 8 *plait*-. The cephalic vein in the horse.

1607 *Topsell Fowls f. Beasts* (1658) 294 Let him [the horse] blood on both sides abundantly in the plate veins, and then give him this drink. 1610 *Markham Masterp.* ii. cxviii 428 They will also stop the blood, which is in the principal veins, called the plate veins. 1730 *Burdon Pocket Farrer* (1735) 25 Then bleed him in the plate vein. 1831 *Youatt Horse* 181 The plate vein, which comes from the inside of the arm, and runs upwards directly in front of it towards the jugular, may be opened. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 629/1 Occasionally there is inflammation of the jugular from bleeding, and more rarely, of the plate and saphena vein.

Plate-way, *-work*, etc. see *PLATE* sb. 19, 20.

Platfond, obs. form of *PLAFOND*.

† **Platfoot**, a and adv. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *PLAT* a + *FOOT* sb. So Du. *platvoet* 'ayant les pieds larges' (Plantin), MHG *platevoos*, Ger *platt-fuss*.] a. adj. Flat-footed. b. adv. Flat-footedly. In quotations, the name of a dance-tune.

1530 *Lyndesay Test. Papyngo* 88 To leine hir language artificial, I to play platfoot, and quithill fute before. 1550 *Christus Kirke Gr.* i. vi. Platfute he bobbit vp with bendis, For Moid he maid request.

Platform (plæt'fōrm), sb. (a.) Forms 6 *plattē*-, 6-7 *platt*-, 6- *plat*-, 6-7 *-fo(u)rme*-, 6- *-form*. In 6-8 often as two words, or hyphenated. β. 6-7 *platform(e)* [a. F. *plateforme* (in 1433 *platte four me*), lit. 'flat form', 'plane figure', representation on the flat, ground-plan, 'a plot, modell, or draught of a building; also, the foundation thereof' (Cotgr.). see *PLAT* a. and *FORM* sb. The β forms arise from the running together of *plat* and *plot*. see *PLAT* sb. 3.]

1. A plane surface, a plan on the flat.

† I. *Geom.* A plane figure (as a triangle, quadrilateral, circle, etc.); also, a plane surface, a plane, and, in wider sense, any surface. *Obs.*

1551 *Ricorde Pathw.* i. Desin, Of platte formes some be plain, and some be coked, and some par the plane, and partlie coked. *Ibid.*, In a dye (whiche is called a cubike body) by geometicians there are vi sides, whiche are vi platte formes, and are the boundes of the dye. *Ibid.* ii. Intro. Two right lines make no platte forme. 1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* xviii (1577) 49 The most parte of the seamen make their account as though the earth were a plat-forme. 1674 *Jaake Arith.* (1696) 181 A Diametral Number

may have more parts then be apt for the Sides of the Platform or Rectangle Figure it represents.

† 2. A plan or representation on the flat (of any structure existing or projected), a ground-plan, a topographical plan, chart, map, a plan or draught to build by. *Obs.*

[King Oliphant cites *platform* 1513-25 from State Papers, which may be in this sense or 4.]

1551 *Robinson More's Utop* ii (1895) 131 They say that King Vtopus himself appointed, and drew forth the platte fourme of the city. 1559-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 456 [They] were every one occupied about drawing the Platform of Sicilia. 1639 *Horn & Rob Gale Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 525 The master-builder, having first drawne out the plot, buildeth according to that draught (modell or plat-forme) with other work-men helping him. 1665 G. HAVLERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. Italia 8 Captain Woodcock shew'd me a Chart or Plat-form of the whole Streight of Ormuz, made by himself. 1763 *Gray Let* 15 Jan. I conclude with a rude draught of the platform [of York Cathedral] according to my idea, but without any mensuration. 1774 *Johnson Journ.* N. II. 145 17 Aug. All the walls remain, so that a complete platform, and elevations, not very imperfect, may be taken.

β. 1606 *Holland Snelon.* 14 He viewed, and considered the platform according to which he was about to build a Schoole of swordfencers.

II. Figurative uses derived from sense 2 (*plan*).

† 3. A plan, design; something intended or taken as a pattern, a model. *Obs.*

1574 *R. Scor (title)* A Petite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie instructions for the making and maintenance thereof. 1575 *Gascoigne Making of Verse* Wks. I. iv. Many writers, when they have layed the plat-forme of their invention, are yet drawn sometimes (by iyme) to forget it. 1586 *A Day Eng. Secretary* i (1625) 1 To lay downe a platforme or method for writing of Epistles. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test* 105 This garden was the platform of those before mentioned. 1703 *Burkitt On N. T. Luke* xi. 2 The Lord's prayer is a pattern and platform, according to which all our prayers ought to be framed. 1775 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 3 You will naturally follow the platform of the London petition, and can be at no loss in the wording. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 522 This noble design was not altogether completed according to the platform.

β. 1591 *R. Hichcock in Gardard's Art & Vvaire* A. iv. b. Ample and fine drawne plots, goodly plantations, needfull inventions. 1615 *V. Lawson Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 17 The Plot forme being laid, and the Plot appointed where you will plant every Set in your Orchard.

† b. A written outline or sketch; a scheme; a description. *Obs.*

1596 *Spenser State Isl.* Wks (Globe) 633/1 Ane affectation of Irish captayne, which in this platforme I endeavour specially to beate downe. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Rom.* ii. 29 A platform of wholesome words, a systeme, a method artificially moulded, such as Tutor, and Professours of Arts and Sciences have, and do read over again and again to their Auditors. 1680 *N. Lee Casus Borgia* i. 1, Thus have I drawn the platform of their Fates. 1716 *M. Davies Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 56 The solid Platforms of the Astrological and Hydriological Branches of Physick shall be set down next. 1727 *J. Aschall Metamorph. Man* i. 142 The two Records in the Thessalonians and Corinthians, left us as a Platform of the first Resurrection.

† 4. a. A plan of action; a scheme, design, device. *Obs.*

1550 *Gardiner Let to Ld. Protector* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1342/1 If my Lord of S. Dauides, or such others have theyr head combed with any new platforme. 1577-87 *Holmes Chron.* I. 132/2 His destruction intended by queene Quenedid, his platforme of the practise to kill him. 1649 *Blithe Eng. Improv.* (1653) 64 A good method, or platform to advance each mans labour to the best furtherance of a work. 1686 *F. Spencer tr Varillas Ho Medias* 137 Those who had drawn up the platform of the Pazzi's conspiracy. 1825 *J. Adams Wks* (1856) X. 140 A magnificent confederation, association, platform, or conspiracy, call it what you will, of three great personages to separate all South America from Spain.

β. 1600 *Grim the Collier* in *Hazl. Dodslay* VIII. 463 A sudden platform comes into my mind, And thus it is.

b. *Spec.* A plan or draught of church government and discipline; a scheme of principles or doctrines, made by or on behalf of a religious party, church, or sect. *Now rare.*

1573 *Carrwright Repl. Ansv. Whitgift* 13 A true and perfect pattern or platforme of reforming the church. c. 1589 *Theses Martiniana* 8 That the platforme of government by Pastors, Doctors, Elders, and Deacons was not devised by man, but by our Saviour Christ himselfe. 1644 (title) The Platforme of the Presbyterian Government with the Forme of Church Worship, &c. Published by Authority. 1674 *Hickman Hist. Quinquag.* i (ed. 2) 92 How it can be proved, that... the Belgick Churches did first embrace Religion according to the Lutheran, and not the Calvinian platform? 1732 *Artillery Sermon* (1737) IV. 24 They imposed the platform of their doctrine... as divine. 1739 *Robertson Hist. Scot.* in Wks 1813 i. 194 The first book of discipline contains the model or platform of the intended policy. 1835 *Haliburton Clockm.* Ser. 1 47 Under what Church platform? 1881 *Stanley in A. Elliot State & the Church* (1882) 26 No existing Church can find any pattern or platform of its government in those early days. 1881 *J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 406 Nothing in the Church could be 'pure' in their estimation, unless it conformed itself to the Genevan 'platform'.

† c. A plan or scheme of government or administration; a plan of political action. *Obs.* (Cf. 9 b.) 1598 *Greenway Tacitus Ann.* xiii. i (1622) 179 Then he [Nero] laid downe a platforme of his future regiment. 1610 *Healey St. Aug. Cite of God* iii. xvi (1620) 122 This was the yeare wherein Rome deused her platforme of new government. 1625 in *Debates in Ho. Comm.* 6 Aug. (Camden)

App. 140 Sir Robert Philips commended the platforme of Sir Nathaniel Rich, and said that wee were beholding unto him for shewing us the way. 1757 *Burke Abbridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) 8 A violent and ill considered attempt was made, unjustly, to establish the platforms of the Government.

III. The surface or area on which anything stands; esp. a raised level surface.

† 5. The area occupied by any structure; the site of a group of buildings, a fort, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 436 With your instrument, for tying of distances, observe the platforme of the place. 1664 *Evelyn tr Freart's Archit.* etc. 122 The Area or Floor, by Artists, often called the Plan or Plat forme. 1671 *S. Partridge Double Scale Proposition* 37 If the platforme were a piece of land, 30 perches broad, and 183 perches long. 1726 *Leoni Albert's Archit.* I. 21 Under the Title of Platform, we include all those Spaces of the Buildings, which in walking we tread upon with our Feet. 1739 *Cibber Apol.* (1756) I. 301 The area of platform of the old stage projected about four foot forwarder in a semi oval figure. 1796 *H. Hunt tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 70, I was sitting by the platform of these cottages, and contemplating their ruins.

b. *fig* The ground, foundation, or basis of an action, event, calculation, condition, etc. *Now rare.*

1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Ingins.* To Rdr, Which is so farre off from any figurative speech, as it is knowne to be the very Platforme and foundation of all these broyles and troubles. 1698 *Freyer Acc. E. India & P.* 12 All the Seasons of the Year being undergone, we may begin to calculate our Ephemeris afresh, and as a fit Platform, Easter Holy-days bring with them such Weather as is essential to Christide [at the Cape]. 1724 *tr Pliny's Epist.* I. Life 18 Probably the first Platform of his future Industry and Application was laid in an habitual Care to oblige [his uncle]. 1829 *Southey Sur. l. More* II. 174 A new government has been constituted in a new country, and consequently upon a different platform. 1832 *Niles' Register* 1 Sept. XLIII. 1/2 Fifteen per cent being the 'platform' on which certain interests would agree to protect the national industry!!

c. *fig.* The platform, or more fully the equal dividend platform, in the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland, the position or general level of churches drawing an equal dividend from the Sustentation Fund, as opposed to embryo or merely mission churches not yet 'on the platform'.

1862 *Proc. of Free Ch. Scot.* 158 Charges formed out of Home Mission efforts and not yet admitted on the equal dividend platform.

d. *fig.* A plane or level of action, thought, etc. 1870 *Emerson Soc. & Solit.* Clubs Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 Conversation in society is found to be on a platform so low as to exclude science, the saint, and the poet. 1875 *Hells Soc. Press* ix. 129 The platform of thought upon which each generation finds itself placed, is a platform of a very different kind from that of the preceding thirty years.

6. A raised level surface or area.

a. A level plane constructed for mounting guns in a fort or battery.

1560 *Whitehorne Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 18 b, That which shall have either caualers or platformes. 1571 *Diggs Pantom.* i. xxx. I. v. Suche as shall have commuted to their charge any platforme with ordinaunce. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* i. 1 252 Faire ye well. Vpon the Platforme twixt eleven and twelue, He visit you. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I, Platform, in Fortification, is a Place prepared on the Ramparts for the raising of a Battery of Cannon; or it is the whole Piece of Fortification layed in a re-entring Angle. 1824 *Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* XI. 564 To construct the battery, with its traverses, platform and magazines in one night. 1827 *Roberts Voy. Centr. Amer.* 179 Twelve pieces of Cannon... mounted... on a wooden platform of great thickness.

β. 1575 *Gascoigne Noble Art Venerie* Wks. 1870 II. 304 Patterns... Of Platformes, Loopes, and Casamates, deuise by warlike men. 1606 *Capt Smith Accid. Eng. Seamen* 33 If she [a piece] be well mounted, vpon a leuell plot-forme.

† b. An open walk or terrace on the top of a building or on a wall. *Obs.*

1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 364 The hail tymmer of the bak platfayme and bartessing. 1687 *A. Lovell tr. Thavenot's Trav.* ii. 142 A great wall of blackish stones four foot thick, which supports a large Platform or Terrass. 1691 *T. H[all] Acc. New Invent.* 107 Lead which was first laid on about twelve Years since upon two Platforms at my House there. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I, Platform, in Architecture, is a kind of Terrass Walk, or even Floor on the Top of the Building; from whence we may take a fair Prospect of the adjacent Gardens or Fields.

c. A natural or artificial terrace, a flat elevated piece of ground, a table-land, a plateau.

1813 *Scott Tyrerm.* iii. xiv, The brave De Vaux Began to scale these magic rocks, And soon a platform won. 1832 *Lvlll Prim. Geol.* II. 40 The great platform (in Mexico) which is the scene of sport is at an elevation of about nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 351 The Brockenhaus is the name of the inn on the platform of bare rock which forms the summit of the Brocken. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* ii. x. 284 The station chosen... was on a grassy plateau. 1864 *Stanley Jew Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 120 The loftier and still loftier regions of the mountain platform. 1865 *J. Ferguson Hist. Archit.* I. i. 11 172 The buildings we... find on the platform at Persepolis.

† 7. A division of the orlop of a man-of-war, between the cock-pit and the main-mast. *Obs.*

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/4 The Lieutenant succeeding in the command, was about half an hour after wounded in both legs, and carried down to the Platform. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I, Platform, or Orlop, in a Man of War, is a Place on the Lower Deck of her, abait the Main Mast, and round about the Main Capstan, where, in the Time of Service, Provision is to take care of the Wounded Men, 'tis between the Main Mast and the Cock-pit. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate, The Platform or Orlop.

8. A raised level surface formed with planks, boards, or the like.

a. *generally*, as used for standing, sitting, walking, for seeing or being seen, or for any purpose for which such an arrangement is useful.

In a glass-furnace, the bench on which the pots are placed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *Feeding platform*, in *Pisciculture*, a platform fixed in a trout-pond, a few inches from the bottom, on which food is thrown for the fish.

1797 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 255 The Teytocks Chair was raised on a platform of Deals, with three Steps of Ascent. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 218/a (Coronation of Geo. III.) A platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster Hall to the west door of the abbey. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav.* Sp. 3 Part 1x, At night we were provided with clean beds and platforms. 1792 A YOUNG *Trav. France* 194 Cross the Po by a most commodious ferry; a platform on two boats. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1372/a It resembles the platforms used on land for weighing waggon. 1826 HOWE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 182 There were fifteen hundred variegated illumination-lamps disposed over various parts of this platform [in front of a theatre at a fair]. 1827 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Dec. 4/2 In this order they went over the temporary bridge and passed down an inclined platform... to the bottom of the South or Hammer Dock Pit. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 374 The Queen... advanced in procession to the platform [on which the coronation ceremony was to take place]. 1864 LOWELL *Preside Trav.* 155 He laid the bags upon a platform of alders, which he bent down.

b. A horizontal stage or piece of flooring resting on wheels, as in a railway carriage, truck, or tram car; in the colonies and U. S. *esp.* the open portion of the floor at the end of a railway car.

1823 *Penny Mag.* I. 275 Fixed on a moveable platform, having four wheels; the wheels move along an iron railway which is itself fixed on another platform. 1846 *Hull & Lincoln Railw. Bill* 11 Conveyed on a truck or platform. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 34 The platform of the car. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/2 (Lord Mayor's Show) Upon the platform-on-wheels officially billed as 'England and her Heroes' were men... representing the uniforms of the Buffs at the beginning of the century, the Black Watch, and a couple of antique Jack Tars. 1903 *Westm. Gas* 4 Mar. 12/2 A passenger warned not to ride on the platform of a car which was speeding at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

c. A raised walk or floor along the side of the line at a railway station, for convenience in entering and alighting from the trains. (See also *quot.* 1900.)

1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 2 On the opposite side an arrival stage or platform is erected. 1846 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIV. 522 The platform of an extensive railway station. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 216 The Citadel Station. In 1860 consisted of a single platform for both up and down trains. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 703 The movable platform, or travelling sidewalk [at the French Exposition]. *Ibid.* In large machine works... time now lost in passing from one part to another might be saved by a travelling platform. *Mod. Subway* to platforms 1, 2, 3, and 4.

d. *spec.* A temporary (or sometimes permanent) piece of raised flooring in a hall, or in the open air, from which a speaker addresses his audience, and on which the promoters of a meeting sit; hence, *transf.* or allusively, in reference to public speaking or discussion on a platform, the making of political or other speeches, platform oratory; also, the body of supporters who appear on a platform, as 'an influential' or 'representative platform'.

1830 [Said to have been in use] 1836 *Hull Observer* July, Ample arrangements had been made on the ground by the erection of hustings for the spectators and a platform for the speakers. 1840 *Niles' Register* 7 Mar. LVIII. 4/3 On the platform above the officers of the convention a beautiful transparency had been placed, representing general Harrison in uniform. 1853 A. PARTRIDGE *Hist. Anti-Corn Law League* I. 12 On Thursday August and [1832] Mr. Lloyd appeared on a platform on the Clarendon Inn bowling green. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. 1, He was quite incapable of finding his way to the platform of Exeter Hall. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* 6 So much of it [the question] as could be brought upon the platform, was made into a party topic. 1874 *Blackie's Self-Cult.* 25 To go to the pulpit or platform with a thorough command of his subject. 1885 H. N. OKLINIAH *Short Stud. Eth.* & *Relig.* x. 86 Foolish and erroneous... notions are fostered by the periodical press, but the same might be said of the pulpit and the platform. 1886 J. BRIGHT in G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impress.* (1900) 230 I have quitted the platform, and no longer feel the warm interest which is required to make me speak. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 3/4 He lamented the growth of the platform. H. ignored the Press. His one concern was to be a capable official.

fig. (cf. b.) 1864 *Knight's Passages Worth Life* II. vi. 324 A cordial union of men of very different persuasions... who have met upon a common platform.

b. *fig.* A basis on which persons unitedly take their stand and make their public appeal; *spec.* in U. S. politics, a public declaration of the principles and policy on which a political party proposes to stand; now *esp.* such a declaration issued by the representatives of the party assembled in convention to nominate candidates for an election.

This *fig.* use was developed in U. S. between 1844 and 1848; in early instances, as well as in the phrase 'a plank of the platform' (cf. *PLANK* sb. 5), it is associated directly with the material platform on which persons meet and publicly speak (a sense known in U. S. from 1840). Although to some extent approaching senses 4 b, 4 c, 5 b, in its origin had no direct connexion with these.

1844 *Address Denoer State Convent Virginia* 3 Feb. in *Niles' Register* LXV. 408/1 These are our doctrines—this the broad platform on which we stand. Here is our confession of faith... old as the constitution—old as the days of

our fathers. 1845 C. SUMNER in *Mem. & Lett.* (1893) III. 104 S. C. Phillips and W. B. Calhoun will labor to bring the Whig party of Massachusetts to the antislavery platform. 1847 S. P. CHASE in *Ann. Rep. Amer. Hist. Assoc.* for 1902 II. 123, I care nothing for names. All I ask for is a platform and an issue. 1847 W. LUMPKIN *Ibid.* for 1899 II. 1138 The passage of the Wilmot resolutions by Congress, I believe will enlarge the platform on which we stand. 1848 *N. Y. Herald* 6 May 4/2 We hope that the coming convention will solemnly re-affirm our old party position, by adopting, as its platform of action, the general resolutions of 1844. *Ibid.* The whig, whether on the Lexington platform, or some other non-committal platform, will be and must be at once known and doomed as the party that opposed their country. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow* I. viii. 154 It gives a Party Platform, in, just level with the mind Of all right-thinking, honest folk, that mean to go it blind. 1853 CORDEN 1793 & 1853 III. 87 The advocates of peace have found in the peace congress movement a common platform, to use an Americanism, on which all men who desire to avert war... may co-operate. 1862 T. HUGHES in J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 379 The platform on which Abraham Lincoln came in 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 A Western Democrat on a soft money platform. 1883 *Standard* 28 Apr. 5/4 The platform of the Convention [of the Irish Nationalists] occupies a column of small type in the papers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. III. lxx. 549 *note*, The nearest English parallel to an American 'platform' is to be found in the addresses, issued at a general election by the Prime Minister... and the leader of the Opposition. 1891 [see *PLANK* sb. 5].

† *B. ad.* Of flat form, flat. *Obs. rare*—1. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* v. 208 The textures of her Houses being platform.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platform-framer*, *-lead*, *-pavilion*; (sense 9) *platform denunciation*, *man*, *oratory*, *speaker*, *speaking*, *woman*; *platform-ridden* adj.; (sense 8 c) *platform foreman*, *inspector*, *official*, *track*; *platform-bridge*, in U. S. a gangway between the platforms of two railway-carriages; *platform-car* (U. S.), *platform-carriage*, a low four-wheeled wagon or truck without sides, for transporting mortars and other heavy articles; *platform-crane*, a crane mounted on a railway-truck; *platform-mud*, *Geol.*, an elevated deposit of mud with level surface; *platform-scale*, a weighing-machine with a platform on which the object to be weighed is placed; *platform-spring*; see *SPRING* sb.; *platform-wagon* = *platform-carriage*.

1864 WRISTEN, *Platform car. 1900 *Westm. Gas* 23 Oct. 8/2 An order for several steel platform cars of forty tons capacity. 1880 ROBERTSON *Sermon*, Ser. III. 1. (1872) 7 *Platform denunciations. 1899 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/2 *Platform foreman at Euston Station. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 55 These bygone *platform-framers and *leaders of revolts. 1793 T. N. CULY & C. *Puncher* 190 Sometimes *Platform-lead is near 4 of an Inch thick. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* III. x. 433 *Platform men united with pulpit men in swelling the whirlwind. 1863 LVELL *Antig. Man* xvi. 336 Deposits of *platform mud, as it has been termed in France, might be extensively formed. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 He had no turn for *platform oratory. 1903 *Westm. Gas* 18 Mar. 1/2 An admirable *platform speaker. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 929 *Platform Wagon, in Artillery, a carriage on four wheels, fitted for the transport of guns, mortars, traversing platforms, or other heavy stores. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 276 These stage and *platform women have what they are pleased to call Bohemianism so thoroughly engrained with their natures that [etc.] 1901 *Westm. Gas* 24 Aug. 8/1 She is not a 'platform woman' in the common acceptance of the phrase.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) *Platformally* *adv.*, in the manner of a platform speaker; *Platformish* *a.*, resembling that of a platform speaker; *Platformism*, the making of (political) platform speeches; *Platformist*, a platform speaker; *Platformistic* *a.*, characteristic of or suitable to platform speaking; *Platformless* *a.*, lacking a platform; *Platformy* *a.* = *platformish*.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xvii, 'The Commandments say, no murder, sir' proceeded Honeythunder *platformally pausing. 1894 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 6/8 A manner described as a trifle too *platformish for the House of Commons. 1866 VISCT STRANGFORD *Selections* (1869) II. 323, I venture to think that the time for *platformism is past, even in this platform-hidden country. *Ibid.* I 79 [A] true Liberal—as opposed to a technical or *platformist Liberal. 1894 KIRKING in *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 13/2 The railway... a *platformless, regulationless necessity. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 5/3 Mr. Fowler's speech in introducing the measure was... a trifle *platformy in style.

Platform, v. [*f. PLATFORM* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To plan, outline, sketch, draw up a scheme of. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. xiv, Vertues all, and Honours all inflame Braue mindes to platforme, and redoubted handes To doe such deedes. 1593 — *Pierce's Superf. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 186 Conciat, that buildeth Churches in the Ayer, and platformeth Disciplines without stayne, or spot. 1602 FULBECKE and Ph. Parrell *Ded.* To platforme a consummate and exemplarie Parallele or Trinomon. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. 1. 29 To grant that church discipline is platformed in the Bible.

† 2 To furnish (a building) with a platform. see *PLATFORM* sb. 6 b. *Obs.*

1626 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 341 The said Thomas shall... platforme and mack watertricht the haill heid of the hous with fyne asler. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* viii. 365 The houses... are all builded with maddie, and platformed on their tops. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 483 Houses, two stories high, platformed at the top for walking.

3. To place on or as on a platform.

1793 SMCATON *Edystone L.* § 167 Every course must not only be tried singly together upon the platform, but it must have the course next above it put upon it, and this amounted to the platforming of every course twice. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *To Flush xii*, Platforming his chin On the palm laid open. 1844 — *Drama of Exile* 602 Platformed in mid air.

4. *intr.* To speak on a platform.

1859 LINCOLN in *Voice* (N. Y.) 11 June (1896) 4/1 The point of danger is the temptation in different localities to 'platform' for something that will be popular just these. 1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* II. 543 On the 18th September two Conservative ex-Ministers 'platformed'. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 23 Apr. 2/2 She has never appeared on any platform, in any cause—to 'platform' betrays, in a woman, a high stomach.

Hence *Platforming* *vbl. sb.*

1594 CLARKE *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii (1616) 108 In platforming, and building, which belong to the imagination. 1640 T. WARMSTRY *Addr. to Two Houses in St. Ch. & Commonw. Eng.* 2 For the light and just platforming of your designs and undertakings. 1793 [see sense 3] 1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* I. 556 Its attendant meetings and Platformings.

Platformed, a [*f. PLATFORM* sb. + *-ED* 2] Formed as a platform, level-topped; elevated as on a platform or plateau; furnished with a platform. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 267 A platformed rocke, all covered with silver. *Ibid.* x. 498 The second soyle for pleasure, is the platform Cause of Gowry. 1883 *American* VI. 265 An engine and one platformed car.

Platformer, [*f. PLATFORM* v. + *-ER* 1]

† 1. One who designs or devises a 'platform'; a schemer, contriver, plotter. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 223 The Ringleaders of leaud Licentiousnes, are more pestilent, then the Platformers of vaine Fantasticality. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 2 It was a ridiculous oversight in our new platformers. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Lowet Emperors in Hist. Pastine* lii, These Isauites are the common platformers for the Romish Church to poison all the commonwealths of Christendome.

2 One who speaks on a public platform.

1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* II. p. ix, Popular Platformers.

Ibid. p. xi, Bright on the Chartist Platformers.

Platform, *ful*, *err.* for *plat ful*: see *PLAT* *adv.*

Plathelminth: see *PLATHELMINTH*.

Platic (plætik), *a. Astrol.* [ad. late and med. L. *platicus* (Firmicus, 4th c.), broad, general, ad. late Gr. *πλατικός*, -ικός broad, diffuse, *f. πλατός* broad: see -IO.] Of an aspect: Not exact or within a degree, but within half the sum of the 'orbs' of the two planets: opp. to *PARTILE* 2.

1625 FLETCHER *Shady Bro.* iv. 11, Mars out of the self same house, (But another Sign) here by a Platicque aspect Looks at the Hilege. 1792 *Starry Occult. Sc.* I. 144 By a platic aspect we are to understand two planets so posited, as to admit half the degrees of each of their own rays or orbs. 1829 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* v. *Familiarities*, There are two kinds of approximation in familiarities: *partile* and *platic*. 1896 J. M. MANLY in *Harvard Studies* V. 121 *note*, Venus and Mars are in platic conjunction when less than six or eight degrees apart.

Hence *Platicky* *adv.*, with a platic aspect.

1866 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. 1. 394, 6 among the rest, platically opposing 1.

Platie (plæti). *Sc.* [dim. of *PLATE* sb.; see -IE.] A little plate.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 223 Owre the wee bit cup an' plate.

† *Plati-lla*. *Obs.* Also 7 -illo, 8 -ille (?).

[a *Sp. platilla* 'a sort of Silesia linen'; ? dim. of *plata* silver.] (See *quot.* 1858.)

(App. the name in the Spanish colonies; cf. *quot.* 1699.)

1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. 110 Thus far Ships come to bring goods, especially European Commodities, viz Broad cloth, Serges, — Ghentins, Platiillos, Britannia, Hollandiloes, Iron-work. 1740 *Hist. Yamnaca* xiii. 356 The chief saleable Goods are, — Silks, Platiillos, all Sorts of Iron-work. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 3 May 2/2, 124 Platiilles, containing 1364 ells. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Platiillas*, a white linen fabric made in Silesia for export to America.

Platin, *platen*, *platina*, alleged name of an alloy of copper and zinc: see *quots.*

1790 W. RICHARDSON *Chem. Princ. Met. Arts* 157 Platina, eight ounces of brass, and five ounces of spelter. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 16/5 For button brass, an alloy of 8 parts of copper and 5 of zinc is commonly used by the Birmingham makers, under the name of 'platin'.

† Investigation has shown that no alloy is, or has been within memory, known in Birmingham under this name, unless it was a workman's pronunciation of *plating* (metal), the composition given is merely that of ordinary brass.

Platin- (plætin), combining form of *PLATINUM* before a vowel, in names of chemical compounds, as *platinamine*, an amine of platinum, *platin-ammomium*, a compound of platinum and ammonium; *PLATINIRIDIUM*.

1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 1066 Salts of Platinamine. 1873 WATTS *Fountain's Chem.* (ed. xi) 349 Platinum tetrachloride absorbs four molecules of ammonia, forming platinammonium chloride.

Platina (plætinā, plāt'fā). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a *Sp. platina* (plāt'fā) platinum, dim. from *plata* silver: see -INE 4.] The earlier name of *PLATINUM*.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 584 Several Papers concerning a new Semi-Metal, called Platina. 1754 *Lewis' ibid.* XLVIII.

638 The substance brought into England under the name of platina appears a mixture of dissimilar particles. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) I, 505 You have often heard of the metal, called platina, to be found only in South America. 1815 J. SWIN *Panorama Sc & Art* II 91 Platina is the heaviest body known to exist. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 230 *Platina* or *Platinum* an important metal. [In the early *Platina* is the only form used.] 1865 *Pall Mall G* 28 June 7 The prisoner denied that he had ever stolen any platina, and said he was innocent of the charge.

b. *attrib.* (usually = Consisting or made of platinum) and *Comb.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 A small piece of purified white lac, in a platina spoon. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 375 Held in a pair of platina pincers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 356 He determined to try to draw platina-wire. 1833 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed Taylor) 307 To have it [an enlargement] made on a more stable and permanent base than silver, hence carbon and platina printing find most favour for such a purpose.

Platina see PLATIN.

Platinate (plæ'tinæt), *sb* Chem [f PLATIN-UM + -ATE¹ IC] A salt derived from platonic oxide, in which platinum is tetravalent.

1838 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Platinate*, term for a combination in which platinum oxide plays the part of an acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV. 669 A compound of platonic chloride with platinate of calcium.

Platinate (plæ'tinæit), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE³] *trans* = PLATINIZE

1859 *Philos Mag* Dec. 454 The plates were next platinized by a process given in Gore's 'Electro metallurgy' under the name of 'Rousselle's Process'. *Ibid.* To prepare the plates for platinizing.

† **Platine** *Weaving Obs.* [a. F. *platine*; see PLATEN.] A plate-lead. see quot. 1797.

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III xxi (Roxb) 252/1 The Platines are Lead of a halfe round forme, hung in strings (as pack thrid) which pass between two cross sticks, these strings goe to pullaces fix in the top castle and so to the Traddles and are called Lames vnder the workmans feet, so that by the rising and falling of the Traddles, these play vp and down. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVI. 230/1 The plate leads, or platines, are flat pieces of lead, of about six inches long, and three or four inches broad at the top, but round at the bottom; some use black slates instead of them: their use is to pull down those lisses which the workman had raised by the treadle, after his foot is taken off.

Plating (plæ'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. PLATE² + -ING¹]

1. The action of the verb PLATE in various senses

a. The making or application of metal plates

1811 J HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I 139 The operation of plating in the manufacture of spades and shovels. 1890 W J GORDON *Foundry* 67 When it comes to the plating—the 'shell plating', as it is called—the hand hammer has still to be brought into play.

b. The process of coating with a thin adherent layer of precious metal.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 725 Copper may likewise be plated by heating it, and burnishing leaf-silver upon it; so may iron and brass. This process is called French Plating. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* II (1874) 29 The decorative processes of plating, gilding, and enamelling.

c. See quot., and cf. PLATED 2 b.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* vi 197 A process termed 'plating' which consists in putting a coating of silk on a substratum of cotton.

d. The shoeing of a horse with plates or racing-shoes. Also *attrib.*

1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl Rur Sports* § 1237 In the plating of race-horses, much caution is required in the selection of a proper smith. *Ibid.* § 1238 Either of these varieties of plating shoes.

e. Plate-racing.

1865 *Daily Tel* 7 Nov. 5/2 Frittering away its money in minor and unseasonable plating. 1875 STONCHENGE *Brit Sports* II v. § 1. 429 1888 *Illustr Sport & Dram News* 21 Jan 511/2 Will they [young race-horses] descend to the depths ..., and after a career of plating turn up some day in a selling hurdle-race, winner to be sold for £50?

2. *concr.* The result or product of this action

a. An external layer or sheath of plates; sheathing-plates collectively.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II III, St Edmund's Shrine glitters with a plating of wrought gold. 1851 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 277 The narrow-gauge armoured train. Two bogie trucks running before the locomotive were completely covered in with plating. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI 381/2 There are five strikes of this plating from deck to garboard.

b. The surface of precious metal with which copper, etc. is plated. Also *fig*

1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Maryquess* viii, She dreaded that the appearance might be deceitful—if it were so, the plating was extremely thick. 1830 *Uss Dict Arts* 998 Were it to remain a very little longer, the silver would become alloyed with the copper, and the plating be thus completely spoiled. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 61 The plating of Angli-cum rubs off.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, 'occupied or used in plating'; as *plating liquid*, *mill*, *trade*; *plating bar*, a bar made from special pig-iron for making into plate-iron; *plating bath*, a bath containing the metallic solution in which articles to be plated are immersed; *plating hammer*, (a) a heavy hammer for clinching, (b) a steam-hammer for working on armour-plate, etc.

1894 *Daily News* 13 June 2/7 There is a fair enquiry for 'plating bars. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct 5/2 Purchasing bar silver for the purpose of strengthening their 'plating bath. 1843 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43, 4 plying hammers

174 Item a hake hammer with a 'plating hamer, 174 c 1865 G GORR in *Circ Sc* I 225/1 A good 'plating liquid should contain one equivalent of cyanide of potassium. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 358 In 1750 Parliament prohibited the erection in America of slitting, rolling, or 'plating mills, or steel furnaces.

Platini- (plæ'tini), *Chem.*, combining form of PLATINUM, denoting compounds in which it has its higher valency (cf. PLATINIO).

1887 A. M. BROWN *Annul Alkaloids* 73 Chloride of platinum gives with chlorohydrate of betaine a platinumchloride in yellow crystals. 1890 WEBSTER, *Platimchloric*.

Platinic (plæ'tinik), *a. Chem* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IO. So F. *platimique*] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its higher degree of valency, i.e. as a tetrad; as *platimic oxide*, PtO₂; *platimic chloride*, PtCl₄. Opposed to PLATINOUS (Cf. FERRO, and see -IO 1 b)

1842 PARNELL *Chem Anal* (1845) 95 The conversion of the platino oxide compounds into the platino oxide. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 665 Platinum forms two series of compounds, the platino compounds in which it is diatomic, e.g. PtCl₂, PtO, etc., and the platimic compounds in which it is tetratomic, e.g. PtCl₄, PtO₂, etc. *Ibid* 668 Tetrachloride of Platinum or Platimic Chloride, PtCl₄.

Platiniferous (plæ'tinifærs), *a.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -FERROUS] Bearing or yielding platinum.

1828-32 WEBSTER'S v. *Platiniferous* and *Dict. Nat Hist*. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* III. xxxii 312 On its western slope lies the famous auriferous and platiniferous land. 1896 *Educ. News* (Philad.) 25 Apr. 270 One bed of platiniferous lead ore is a mile long.

Platiniridium (plæ'tiniri'diəm), *Min.* [f. PLATIN-UM + IRIDIUM] A native alloy of platinum and iridium, occurring in small grains or cubes with truncated angles, of a white colour.

1868 DANA *Min* (ed 5) 11

Platinite (plæ'tinait), *Chem* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ITE¹ 4 b] A salt derived from platino oxide, in which platinum has its lower valency.

1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 671 Platino Oxide..when recently precipitated dissolves in potash and in soda, forming salts called platinites, which appear also to be formed when metallic platinum is heated with caustic alkalis. 1878 ANNEY *Photogr* (1881) 137 A solution of 'chloro-platinite' of potassium

Platinize (plæ'tinize), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IZE.] *trans* To coat with platinum.

Platimized *ppl. a.*, *Platinizing vbl. sb.*; also

Platinization, the action or process of platinizing. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 725 Porcelain and other wares may be platinized, silvered, tinned, and bronzed. 1844 *Mech Mag.* XXXVI 461 The platinized silver battery invented by Mr Smee. 1878 ANNEY *Photogr* (1881) 138 This toning may consist of gilding the silver image, platinizing it, or substituting some other metal for it.

Platino- (plæ'tino), combining form of PLATINUM; *spec.* in *Chem* denoting compounds in which it is divalent (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665.)

1873 WATTS *Powders Chem* (ed 11) 346 The acid tartrate and the platinochloride being among the least soluble. 1884 *Chambers Jnl* 1 Mar. 141/1 The platino barium cyanide, becomes highly luminous when inclosed in a tube and traversed by the electric current. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Chin Diagn* vii, (ed. 4) 298 For ferrocyanide of potassium, platino-cyanide of potassium may be substituted.

Platinode (plæ'tinōd), *Electr* [f. PLATIN-UM + Gr. *ōdōs* path, as in *anode*, *cathode*, *electrode*, etc.] The negative plate or pole (cathode) of a voltaic cell (often consisting of platinum). Opp. to ZINCODE.

1839 NOAD *Electricity* (1840) 162 The phenomenon of the transfer of the charcoal from one electrode to the other. was abundantly apparent, taking place from the zincode (or positive pole) to the platinode (or negative pole). 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ Sc* I. 194 The pole or terminal, proceeding from, and ending the wire of the copper or platina plate of a battery, has been termed the platinode, or anode.

Platinoid (plæ'tinōid), *a. and sb.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OID] *A. adj.* Resembling platinum

1864 in WEBSTER 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl Dict.*

B. sb. [Cf. *metalloid*.]

1. *Chem.* Any metal of the class comprising platinum and those commonly found in association with it and resembling it in several properties, viz. iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium. Also called *platinum metals*.

1882 in OGILVIE.

2. Name for an alloy of nickel, zinc, copper, and tungsten, of a silvery white colour, and resembling platinum in non-liability to tarnish, etc.

1885 *Engineering* 3 July 17 Platinoide is practically German silver with from 1 to 2 per cent of tungsten in it. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 21 Mar 3/1 Very fine wires of 'platinoid', or some other convenient alloy.

Platino-80-, combining form of mod L. *platinosus* PLATINOUS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Platinoso*, a prefix employed by Berzelius in compound terms, or epithets of double salts which result from the combination of a platinoous salt with another metallic salt, as *Platinoso-ammonicus*, etc. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV. 667 A dark brown solution supposed by Magnus to contain platino-platimic chloride.

Platinotype (plæ'tinotəip) *Photogr.* [f. PLATINO- + TYPE] A process of photographic printing by which prints in platinum-black are produced, the paper being prepared by coating with a solution of chloro-platinite of potassium,

K₂PtCl₄ (commonly called platinum chloride) and ferric oxalate, and developed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate. Also *attrib*

1880 *Times* 5 Oct 6/6 There is now a Platinotype Company, as there has long been a Woodburytype and an Autotype. 1881 *Athenum* 18 June 877/3 The Earl of Rosse.. presented to the Society photographic copies of the drawings made by the platinotype process. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 5 Dec 2/2 A print in platinotype which will not fade, can be had.

b. A print produced by this process. 1884 *Sat Rev* 12 July 58/2 Mr Keene's illustrations a great many of which are 'platinotypes' are very good. 1892 *Times* 20 Oct 14/1 The 210 platinotypes constitute an exhibition of much beauty and interest.

Platinous (plæ'tinəs), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OUS c.] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its lower degree of valency, i.e. as a dyad. Opposed to PLATINIC.

1842 [see PLATINIC] 1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, Berzelius terms *Oxydum platinosum* the first degree of oxidation of *platina*; *Sulphur platinosum* the first degree of sulphuration; *Sales platinos* the combinations of platinoous oxide with the oxacids. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 667 Dichloride of Platinum or Platinoous Chloride, PtCl₂. *Ibid.* 671 Platinoous Oxide is obtained as a hydrate, Pt²O.H₂O or Pt²H₂O₂, by digesting platinoous chloride in a warm solution of potash and washing the precipitate. 1892 ANNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 4) 171 A platinoous salt was mixed with a ferric oxalate.

Platinum (plæ'tinəm) [mod.L., altered by Beigman (followed by Davy), from PLATINA, in conformity with the names of other metals in -um]

1. A somewhat rare metal (at first named PLATINA), of a white colour like silver but less bright, very heavy, ductile, and malleable, unaffected by all simple acids, and fusible only at an extremely high temperature; used chiefly in chemical and other scientific processes. Chemical symbol Pt.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem Philos* 448 The ores of platinum are very rare, they have been found only in South America and in Spain. *Ibid* 449 Platinum was first described as a peculiar metal by Dr. Lewis, in 1754. 1827 N. ARMOTT *Physics* I. 10 Platinum can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. 1832 BARBAG *Econ Manuf.* xiv (ed 3) 123 In Russia platinum has been employed for coin. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russia* 83/1 The largest piece of platinum in existence, from the mines of Demidoff, weighing 10 pounds, is here also [Hotel des Mines, St Petersburg]. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV. 665 The unalterability of platinum at high temperatures, and its power of resisting the action of most chemical agents, render it extremely useful for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, forceps for blowpipe experiments, etc.

2. *attrib.* a. Made or consisting of platinum.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 40/1 Heated in a platinum spoon it [balsam of Peru] burns with a white smoke. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal* (1845) 330 Heated to redness in an open platinum crucible. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 22 The experiment was made with a platinum wire. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Chin. Diagn.* vi (ed 4) 206 A particle..of the cultivation from agar is taken on a platinum point.

b. Of, related to, containing, or combined with platinum; as *platinum compounds*, *platinum ore*, *platinum salts*; with names of other metals, denoting alloys, as *platinum-iridium*, -*steel*; also *platinum-black*, a black powder resembling lamp-black, consisting of platinum in a finely-divided state; *platinum-lamp*, an incandescent lamp having the filament made of platinum; *platinum metals*, name for the class of metals comprising platinum and certain others associated with it (see PLATINOID B. 1); *platinum-zinc a.*, formed of plates alternately of platinum and zinc, as a voltaic cell.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sc.*, *Chem.* 511 The substance termed 'platinum black' furnishes the metal in a condition of still more minute division. 1878 ANNEY *Photogr.* 157 The prints produced by this [platinum] process are exceedingly beautiful, and, as platinum black forms the image, they may be considered as being far more permanent than a silver print. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV. 666 All 'platinum-compounds are reduced to spongy platinum in the inner flame [of the blowpipe]. 1901 *Brit Med Jnl*. No. 2095 Ept. Med. Lit. 32 The author recommends electrolysis with a 'platinum-iridium needle'. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem* III. 974 Ruthenium and osmium differ from the other 'platinum metals in the degree of their oxidisability. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 247 Analysis of 'platinum ore, containing, besides platinum, ruthenium, osmium, iridium, palladium, rhodium, copper, and iron. 1866 WATTS *Dict Chem* IV 671 From most 'platinum-salts alkalis throw down basic double salts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* **Platinum steel*, steel alloyed with 1/16 part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher. 1878 ANNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 157 Pictures may be obtained by means of 'platinum tetrachloride, mercuric chloride, and potassium dichromate, &c., though greater exposure with these is necessary. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 263 As copper is a better conductor of Electricity than platinum, a copper-zinc circuit ought to be more efficacious than a 'platinum-zinc circuit, which is contrary to fact.

Platitudo (plæ'titiud), [a. F. *platitudo* (Dict. Acad 1694), f. *plat* PLAT a., on analogy of *latitudo*, *altitudo*, etc. see -TUDE.]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, commonplace-ness (as a quality of speech or writing).

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 276 With all the brevity and platitudo imaginable. 1818 *Q. Rev* XIX. 120 Such abundance of platitudo and inanity. a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Crr.* I. (1874) 12 A repartee..which has all the profound platitudo of medieval wit.

index of less than 70, so **Platycephaly** (-se'fali), the condition of having a platycephalic skull (*Cent. Dict.*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Platycephalus** (-sē'sēlūs) *Ornith.* [Gr. *κέφαλος* (tail)], a, belonging to the subfamily *Platycephalini* or broad-tailed parakeets, *sb.* a bird of this subfamily. **Platycnemid** (-knē'mik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *κνήμη* (tibia)], of the tibia, broad and flat, also, of a person, having such tibiae; so **Platycnemis** [mod. L.], -one *mism*, -one *my*, platycnemid condition. **Platycolian** (-sē'hān), -colous (-sē'lās) *adjs.* *Anat.* [Gr. *κοίλος* hollow], flat in front and concave behind, as the centrum of a vertebra (= *ORISTHO-COLIAN*, -COLOUS). **Platycrinid** (-kri'nid, -krē-), -crinite, *ori noīd*, an encrinurid or fossil crinoid of the genus *Platycrinus* or family *Platycrinidae*, having broad flat radial and basal plates. **Platy-dactyl** (-dæ'ktīl) *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], a, having broad flat toes; *spec.* belonging to the division *Platy-dactyla* or *Discodactyla* of batrachians; *sb.* a platydactyl batrachian (= *DISCOIDACTYL*, opp. to *OXYDACTYL*), so **Platy-dactylous** *a.*, flat-toed. **Platydolichocephalic** (-dē'likō'sē'fē'lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and dolichocephalic, i. e. flat, and long in proportion to its breadth. **Platygastric** *a.*, having broad gastric cavities; also, allied to the genus *Platygaster* of parasitic hymenopterous insects. **Platyglōssal**, -glōssate, -glōssous *adjs.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a broad tongue. **Platyhelio** (-hē'ē'rik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *ἑλὼν* (dorsum) = L. (*os*) sacrum], having a broad sacrum, or one whose breadth exceeds its height. **Platymesatiocephalic** (-mē'sā'ti'sē'fē'lik), -me *socephalic adjs.* *Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and mesatiocephalic, i. e. flat, and of medium breadth. **Platymeter** (plā'ti'mē'tēr) *Electr.* [-mē'tēr], an apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of different dielectrics in the form of plates or disks. **Platynotal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πύλον* back], broad-backed; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platynota* of lizards, also called *varanoid*, so **Platynote**, *a.* = *prec.*, *sb.* a platynotal or varanoid lizard. **Platyodont** (plā'ti'ōdōnt) *Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδὸν*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth], a broad-toothed, *sb.* a broad-toothed animal. **Platyopic** (-p'ik) *a. Craniom.* [Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὤπ-* face], having a broad or flat face (see quot.), so **Platyope** (-ōp'), a platyopic person, animal, or skull. **Platyptellie** *a. Anat.* [Gr. *πέλλα* bowl, taken as = pelvis], having a flat pelvis (see quot.). **Platyptelous** (-pē'tē'lās) *a. Bot.*, having broad petals. **Platyphylline** (-fī'lin, -ōin), -phyllous (-fī'lōs) *adjs.* *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf, *φύλλινος* of leaves], broad-leaved, or resembling a broad leaf. **Platypygous** (plā'ti'pē'gēs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πύγῃ* rump], having broad buttocks. **Platyrhynchine** (-rī'ŋkōin), -rhynchous (-rī'ŋkōs) *adjs.* *Ornith.* [Gr. *ρύγχος* beak], having a flat or broad bill; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Platyrhynchus* or subfamily *Platyrhynchini* of American fly-catchers. **Platyscopio** (-skō'pik) *a.* [Gr. *σκοπός* looker, *σκοπεῖν* to view], trade-name for a lens or combination of lenses giving a wide field of view. **Platysome** (plā'ti'sōm) *Entom.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], a beetle of Latreille's division *Platysomata* (= the modern family *Cucujidae*), characterized by a flat body. **Platystomid**, *sb.* a fish of the extinct family *Platystomidae*; *a.* belonging to this family. **Platysternal** (-sē'lō'stē'nal) *a. Zool.*, having a broad flat sternum or breast-bone, as a ratite bird. **Platystomous** (plā'ti'stōmōs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a broad mouth or opening. **Platyurous** (-lō'ras) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀπρά* tail], having a broad or flat tail. Also *PLATYHELMINTH*, etc. q. v.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tophnad's Anthropol.* v. 177 The second (deformity) has been called *platy* by Mr. B. Davis, and *platybasia* by M. Broca. 1873-26 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man*, (ed. 2) I. 174. I propose to divide the varieties of the skull into three classes. 1. The first may be termed the mesobregmatic 2. Stenobregmatic 3. 3. *Platybregmatic*. Section of the vertex widened, and assuming a square figure, the cheek-bones projecting considerably beyond the outline of this section. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platy-carphus*, having large fruit, 'platycarpous. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A 'platycephalic skull belonged to the skeleton of an old man in the same barrow. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tophnad's Anthropol.* v. 176 *Platycephalic*, with the vault of the skull flattened, elliptical. 1846 SMART Suppl., *Platycephaloides*, broad-headed,—epithet of a species of the asaphus, a trilobite. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platycephalus*, *Bot.* applied to a mushroom having a flat head, 'platycephalous. 1859 CAULIER *Nat. Hist.* IX. 362 At the base is generally a large swollen cere. . . in the 'Platycephalic group this is very small. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tophnad's Anthropol.* II. iv. 299 The character which the tibia sometimes presents, and which bears the name of 'platycnemid. 1902 J. BEUDON in *Yrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall* XV. 168 There is very little tendency to platycnemid in the Hailyn Bay bones. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* VII. (1873) 144 The tibia or shin bone

was somewhat 'platycnemid or flattened. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Inuit* v. 155 These remains present the peculiar character of 'platycnemism. 1888 *Athenaeum* 26 May 666/a M. Manouvriat's memoir on 'platycnemism in man and the anthropoids is a complete analysis of all observations made upon the shape of the tibia. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Or's Crit. Sc. I. Orig. Nat.* 202 This 'platycnemid type we find in the dorsal and caudal vertebrae of the cetosaurus. 1846 SMART Suppl., *Platy-mite*, a lily shaped animal with a broad flat scapula. 1864 WEBSTER, *Platy-mite* (*Platymite*), a kind of encrinurid, the body of which is stout, and made up of a few large plates. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platy-dactyl*, having flat, broad digits. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platy-dactylus*, having the hind feet expanded in form of oars. 'platydactylous *ibid.*, 'Platyglōssate. 'Platyglōssous. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platyhelio*, with broad vacuum. Epithet applied to species or individuals in whom the sacral index (breadth x 100—height) exceeds 100. Nearly all females of whatever race are platyhelio, but amongst males few black races come under this head. 1855 PROF. W. THOMSON in *25th Rept. Brit. Assoc. Trans. Sections* 22 Electrophysiology. 1892 (*Scientific Jnl.*) For small capacities [of electricity and magnetism] Sir W. Thomson's 'platymeter and sliding condenser may be used. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 125/a *Varanoida*, a family of Lizards, designated as 'Platynota or Broad-backed Saurians. 1885 O. THOMAS in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices below 107.5 might be named 'Platyopic or flat faced, from 107.5 to 110.0 *mesopic*. 1885 *Athenaeum* 31 Jan. 156/a The terms *plio-opic*, *mesopic*, and *platyopic* were suggested for skulls or races showing various degrees of development in this respect. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platyptellie*, term applied by Turner to pelves having a bim index under 85. 1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* L. 74 Thallus sub membranaceous, stellate, appressed, 'platyphylline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Platyrhynchous. 1882 *Natm.* 6 Sept. p. cxxxviii. A new 'Platyscopic Lens of lower power and a larger field than previously made. 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gas* 27 June 215 Six months in the fields with a platyscopic lens would teach them strange things about the world around them. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* 'Platysomes, species with a wide and much depressed body. These insects are found under the bark of trees. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 It has the 'platysomid head contour and a long basid dorsal. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Platysternal. 'Platystomous. 'Platytuous

Platyhelminth (plā'ti'hē'lmīn) *Zool.* Also *Platyhelminth*. [f. mod. L. pl. *Platyhelmintha*, -thes, f. *PLATY-* + Gr. *ἑλμύς* (ē'lmōs) worm, see *HELMINTH*.] An animal of the group *Platyhelmintha* or *Platyhelminthes*, comprising the nemertean, trematode, cestode, and turbellarian worms (with other classes in some classifications); a flat-worm. 1878 BILL. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 129 In most *Platyhelminthes* the mouth is some distance from the head. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Platelmith*. 1891 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1097 *Bilharzia haematobia* is a trematode platyhelminth. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/4 The *Platyhelminthes* are 'vermin flukes' and 'tape worms', besides [other] non parasitic creatures devoid of a vernacular name.

Platypod (plā'tip'pōd), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. Gr. *πλατύπους*, *πλατυπόδ-* flat-footed: cf. next.]

a. adj. Having broad or flat feet, *spec.* belonging to the group *Platypoda* of monotrematous mammals (typical genus *Platypus* see next), or to the group *Platypoda* of gastropod molluscs, having a broad flat foot adapted for crawling; also in *Ornith.* having the toes joined so as to form a broad sole, syndactyl. *b. sb.* A broad-footed animal; one belonging to any of these groups.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Platypod*, a broad footed animal. 1864 in WEBSTER

Platypus (plā'tip'pūs). *Zool.* [mod. L. (Shaw 1799), a. Gr. *πλατύπους* flat-footed, f. *πλατύς* flat + *πούς* foot. Origin, the generic name, but, having already been given to a genus of beetles, it was in 1800 changed for *Ornithorhynchus*.] A name of the ORNITHORHYNCHUS or DUOK-MOLE of Australia. 1799 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc. X* Pl. 385 *E. plan*, i. The Duck-billed Platypus. 1832 BISCIONE *Vann Diemen's Land* in 52 The skins of the opossum, tiger-cat, and platypus, or ornithorhynchus paradoxus, are exported. 1878 R. B. SMYTH *Aborigines of Victoria* I. 251 The duck-billed platypus makes no nests, but lives in holes on the banks of rivers. attrib. 1893 *Scrubber's Mag.* June 792/a Platypus hunting requires as quick an eye and hand as shooting woodcock in close cover. *Ibid.* 794/1 Platypus shopping-bags and purses are not disdained by the fair who crowd the marts. in Melbourne, or, in Sydney.

Platyrhine, platyrhine (plā'ti'rīn), *a.* (sb.). [ad. mod. L. *platyrhinus*, f. Gr. *πλατύς* PLATY- + *ῥίς*, *rhōs*, nose.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Platyrhini* of the order *Quadrumania*, comprising those apes or monkeys which have the nostrils considerably apart and directed forwards or sideways, and the thumbs nearly or quite non-opposable. It includes all the apes of the New World. *b. sb.* A platyrhine monkey. (Distinguished from CATARRHINE and STREPSIRRHINE.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* *Platyrhines*, these monkeys are peculiar to the New World. 1859 WHIELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 565 Remains of an extinct platyrhine monkey. 1862 DANA *Man Geol.* 422 note, They include the *Platyrhines*, peculiar to South America, having the nostrils subterminal and wide apart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Annu.* I. 74 The great armadillos, anteaters and platyrhine apes of the caves of South America.

2. *Anthropol.* Having the nose, or the nasal

bones, flat or broad; having a nasal index of from 51 to 58. *b.* as *sb.* A platyrhine person or skull. 1886 J. DALLAS in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* 305 The nose is platyrhine.

So **Platyrhine** (plā'ti'rīn) *a.* and *sb.* = *prec.* (in either sense); **Platyrhine** (plā'ti'rīn), the condition of being platyrhine.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tophnad's Anthropol.* II. ii. 257 The platyrhines, with the nasal skeleton wide. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platyrhine*, platyrhine, also, in *Anthropol.*, having flattened, broad nasal bones. *Platyrhine*, the condition of being platyrhine. 1897 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* Nov. 283 *Platyrhine*, elongated narrow palate, and large teeth are exaggerated in the Akka.

Platysma (plā'ti'smā) [mod. L., a. Gr. *πλάτυσμα* flat piece, plate, flat cake, f. *πλατύς* to widen, f. *πλατύς* broad, flat.]

†1. *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs.* (or never in Eng. use.)

1893 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platysma*, a broad Linnen cloth put upon Soles. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Anat.* (In full, *platysma myoides* or *myoides* see MYOID.) A thin broad layer of muscular fibres just beneath the skin on each side of the neck in man, extending from the shoulder and collar-bone to the face; corresponding to the *platysmus carnosus* (see PANNICULI 1) of some quadrupeds.

1893 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platysma Myodes*. 1864 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1827) 52 A man had a large tumour on the side of his neck, beneath the *platysma myoides*. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* v. 11 The facial artery is covered, at first, by the *platysma*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 200 The fits began with spasm in the right *platysma*, and were frequently confined to this muscle.

Plaud (plōd), *sb.* Now rare or Obs. [f. *PLAUD* v. cf. *APPLAUD sb.*] Applause; praise.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 9 The form of Faustus' fortunes, good or bad. To patient judgements we appeal our plaud, And speak for Faustus in his infancy. 1779 D'URVILLE *Pills* II. 315 Tho' he toil with Pains And fights, and frys, his Head small Plaud it gains. 1836 *Pulpit Treasury* July 201 (Cent. Dict.) While a poor widow's hard-earned gains May win the plaud 'More than they all'.

Plaud, v. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. *plaudere* to applaud, *prop* to strike, clap the hands. So obs. *F. plauder* mtr., to applaud.] *trans.* To applaud; to praise.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begger* ad fin. That at our banquet all the Gods may tend, Plauding our victorie and this happy end. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sam.* i. 111 xxxix, But you false to God, his tender sonne do grieve, And plaud your selves. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 301 Thy Friends' Plaud thy brave bearing. 1844 in *Spirit Pub. Fruits* (1825) 180 Ye of Surrey raise the ready hand To 'plaud a brother.

†**Plaudable**, *a. Obs.* rare. [irreg. f. *prec.* + *-ABLE*.] Deserving of applause or favourable reception; = *PLAUSIBLE* 2.

1566-7 Q. ELIZ. *Sp. Part.* Jan. in D'Ewes *Jrnl.* (1682) 115 These things being so plaudable [so in orig. MS.] as indeed to all men they are.

†**Plaudat** (*e. Obs.* rare. [? erroneous form of *PLAUDITE*.] = next.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose* Add. 154 Opportunity the chiefe Actresse in al attempts, gaue the Plaudat [ed. 1592 *Plaudite*, 1612 *Plaudite*] in Loue his Comedie. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* v. 11 123 b, To store her with the thundring furniture, Of smoothest smiles, and pleasing plaudits.

Plaudit (plō'dit), *sb.* Also 7-ite. [Shortened from *PLAUDITE*.] An act of applauding, a round of applause; a clapping of the hands, or other audible expression of approval or praise; hence, any emphatic expression of approval.

1624 QUARLES *Job Prop.* Wk. Div. Poems (1630) 171 Expect the Plaudit, when the Play is done. 1658 DUNHAM *Poems, Of Old Age* iv. 44 True Wisdom meet our Actions so direct, Not only the last Plaudite to expect. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delebinus Grobianus* 59 Happy! tho' all dislike, if still you find The Plaudit of your own impartial Mind. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxv, The Romeo was received with hearty plaudits. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 247 Preferring the noisy plaudits of the pit and gallery to the silent approval of the cultivated few.

Hence **Plaud** *dit v.* (rare), also 7-ite, to applaud. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon. Commend. Verses*, He that has Wit To flash a line, and friends to plaudite it May wear the Laurell. 1906 H. SURCLIFFE in *Westm. Gas* 22 Mar. 2/3 The world should hear my song, And warlike men and striplings Should plaudit high and long.

Plaudite (plō'dit), *sb.* Also 6 *plaudite* -yte, 6-7 -itie, -ity. [a. L. *plaudite* to applaud (ye) 2 pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud; the customary appeal for applause made by Roman actors at the end of a play. The ending was early confounded with that of *sbs.* in -ity; later the final -e became mute, giving rise to *PLAUDIT*.]

1. An appeal for applause at the conclusion of a play or other performance. (Now only as Latin.) 1567 DRANT *Horace, Art of Poetry* Av. That when the Epilogue is done we may with franke intent, After the plaudite styeke vp our plausible assente. 1606 HOLLAND *Suitor*, 84 He adioyned with all this final conclusion, for a Plaudite, Now clap your hands and all with joy resound a shout. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *F. Inglesant* xxvi. 363 A theatre built in a mausoleum, and pantomime airs and the 'plaudite' heard amid the awful silence of the grave.

†2. *trans.* A round of applause. *Obs.* (Now *PLAUDIT*)

[The request put for the thing requested cf to grant a petition, request, etc.]
 1573 G HARVEY Letter-*bk* (Camden) 129 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an eunete. And then to borrow a nappé, I shall contentie. 1575 *Gammes Gurtun* v. 11, For Gammes Gurtuns needle sake, let vs have a plaudytie.
 1623 I M *To Alon Shaks* in *Is* 11, That's but an Exit of Mortalitye. Thus, a Reentrance to a Plaudite.
 1711 STEELE *Spec* No 248 p 5 The House passed his Account with a Plaudite.

Plauditor, rare⁻¹. [irreg. f PLAUDIT + -OR, or f. L. *plaudere* to applaud (*plaudit* being etion taken as ppl. stem) + -OR, cf. *auditor*] One who applauds. So *Plauditory* a., applauding, applause, laudatory.

1813 COLERIDGE *Lett* II 604 No dramatic author ever had so large a number of unsolicited, unknown, yet predetermined plaudits in the theatre, as I had. 1845 HOOD *Lit & Lib* xiv, Her sister auditory All sitting round, with grave and learned faces, Were very plauditory. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Poems, Herism in Shade* i, A thousand journals teem with good report And plauditory paragraph.

Plaunch, **Plauncher**(e), -our(e), obs. ff PLANCH, PLANCHER **Plauflet**, obs. etion f. PAMPHLET. **Plauke**, obs. f. PLANK.

† **Plause**, obs. rare [ad. L. *plausus* (u-stem), vbl. sb. f. *plaudere* to applaud] Applause.

c1540 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng Hist* (Camden No 29) 188 So desyrus was he to pwytle after vaine plause and congratulation. 1662 HEYLIN *Land* i 306 To gain to themselves the popular plause of meekness and mildness.

Plausibility (plōzībīlī), [f. L. *plausibilis* (see PLAUSIBLE) + -ITY So F. *plausibilité* (1725).] The quality of being plausible.

† **Pl.** Readiness to applaud or approve. Obs.
 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 287 He was conducted through the Cite of London with great admmation and plausibillite of the people running plentifully on all sides. 1644 BUTLER *Chiron*, 106 Although the ancient Olatours received this token of approbation from the hands of their auditors yet they never exhibited upon any occasion such Mannall plausibillite to the people.

† **Pl.** The quality of deserving applause or approval, agreeableness of manner or behaviour, affability; with *pl.*, an instance of this, something worthy of applause; a praiseworthy quality or trait, an agreeable or courteous act. (Cf. PLAUSIBLE a. 2.) Obs.
 1596 NASSE *Saffron-Valden* Wks (Grosart) III 69 What's the salutation of David Gorge? A Nullitie. What the plausibillite of Martin? A Nullitie. 1611 SPEED *Hist* Gt *Brit* vi xviii 13 Hoping by such his plausibillite and indulgences to purchase to himselfe their best concurrence for the obtaining of the Empire. 1673 VAUGHAN *Life & Death* Jackson in *S's Wks* (1844) I, p. xlv, [He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibillities, that in a place of trust he contented those whom he could not satisfy. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Piet, He must study the little plausibillities, and accommodate the humour of the Many.

3. As a quality of an argument, statement, or the like: Seeming worthiness of acceptance, appearance of reasonableness; speciousness.
 1649 MILTON *Eklog*, 100 Using the plausibillity of large and indefinite words; to defend himself. 1745 SWIFT (J.), The last excuse, was allowed indeed to have more plausibillity, but less truth. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ* Man ii. 11. 72 The Circumstances which gave some Plausibillity to the Fiction. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I. 174 The analogy of other languages, gives plausibillity to the conjecture. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I. 39 He had the art to throw an air of plausibility over the most improbable parts of his theory.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; a plausible argument, statement, or the like.
 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct Dubit*, l. 11, Nothing but a heap of probable inducements, plausibilities, and witty entertainments. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* xiv (1902) 501 Political plausibilities will reconcile men to everything, save the deprivation of their property.

c. As a quality of a person: Capacity of putting forward plausible statements; fair-spokenness.
 1754 FIELDING *Tom Wild* ii. 11, A certain plausibility in his voice and behaviour would have deceived any. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II vii 233 His plausibility long enabled him to explain away his conduct.

† **Plausibilize**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7 plausibilize. [f. next + -IZE] *trans.* To render 'plausible' or acceptable; to ingratiate.
 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. 11 § 7 By electing and endowing of Religious Houses; so to plausibilize himself, especially among the Clergy.

Plausible (plōzībīl), a. (sb.) Also 6-able, -ible, -yble, Sc. *plausabill*, *plawsable*, 6-7 *plausible*, *plawsible*. [ad. L. *plausibilis* deserving applause, acceptable, f. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudere* to applaud: see PLAUD *v.* and -IBLE. Cf. F. *plausible* (1552).]

† **Pl.** Deserving of applause or approval; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable. Obs.

1561 T. NORTON *Cadmon's Inst.* in 226 To me it should not be very laborious, and yet very plausible to bewray to their great shame those things that they haue heretofore boasted upon as mysteries. 1594 G. HARVEY *Rom Lett* iii Wks (Grosart) I. 185 The plausible examples of diuers such virtuous Romanes, and sundry excellent Greeces. 1637 R. HUM PHREY tr. *S. Ambrose* i. 106 Those exercises which they thinke more plausible. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac* (1737) II. iii. 11. 402 Is there a fair and plausible enthusiasm, a reasonable Eclasy and Transport allow'd to other Subjects?

† **Pl.** Such as to be received with favour, accept-

able, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying; winning public approval, generally acceptable, popular. Obs. (Common in late 16th and 17th c.)

1541 PAYNE *Catiline* viii 13 b, Nothing was so plausible to the people as persuasion agaynst the lawe Agaria. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1426 This change was very plausible or well pleasing to the Nobility and Gentry. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV 249 Which you will allow to be a desperate crisis under any prty of the most plausible denomination. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas* I, I. iii. 30 An invective against royal pedantry would always be plausible.

† **Pl.** Of persons, or then manners, etc. Affable, agreeable, ingratiating, winning. Obs. (Cf. 3 b.).
 1577-8 Reg. *Privy Council Scot* II 667 The said southeis requit the saids officians with plausibill words to desist. 1624 HEYWOOD *Genuale* ii. 102 His aspect more plausible and his countenance more amiable than the former. 1633 BR. HALL *Harv Texts*, N. T. 20 The Sonne of Man came in a kinde, affable, and plausible manner. 1704 I. BROWN *Praise of Health* Wks 1730 I 87 A plausible poetaster. 1841 LYTTON *Mr & Mrs* i. ii, Robert, you are a careful, sober, plausible man.

3. Having an appearance or show of truth, reasonableness, or worth, apparently acceptable or trustworthy (but often with implication of mere appearance), fair-seeming, specious (Chiefly of arguments or statements).

1565 Reg. *Privy Council Scot*, I. 369 Under pretence of that plausibill argument to draw efter thame a large tale of ignorant perous. 1588 *Ibid.* IV 281 The narrative hee ane plausible face to coullour the pretendit forme than of 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 111 A Tempting Doctrine, plausible and new. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 90 p 7 They told me such a plausible story, that I laughed at their Contrivance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii 259 According even to the avowed doctrines of Protagoras and Gorgias, no truth could claim any higher value than that of a plausible opinion. 1876 PAGI *Adv. Tert-*bk* Geol* ii. 48 Little aided by conjecture, however plausible.

b. Of persons Characterized by presenting specious arguments, etc.; fair-spoken (with implication of deceit).

1846 MRS GORE *Eng Char* (1852) 29 So is it with the Plausible By dint of strenuously pretending to be good, wise, or zealous, they contract almost the form and pressure of virtue and wisdom. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Lett*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 A swindler, then a quack, then a smooth, plausible gentleman. 1875 A. R. HORN *Schoolboy Friends* 221 He was a plausible, cunning kind of fellow.

† **Pl.** In active sense. Expressive of applause or approbation; plausible, applausive. Obs.

1542 BECON *Pathow Prayer* ix. Evj b, Now I will haste to declare of what vertue & strength the true and Christen prayer is, y^e men, may w^t y^e more plausible & joyful minde delight in it. 1567 [see PLAUDITE 1] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. 1 881 For a while there was a plausible noise heard among them as they approved his words. 1622 C. FITZGERFERY *Elisba* i. A plausible Acclamation, The Chariot of Israel, and the Horse-men thereof.

B. absol. or as *sb.* That which is plausible; a plausible argument or statement.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 Having ensnared the silly vulgar, by the dazle of their fame, (in some plausible or other) 1670 MORAL *State Fng* 101 Po discourse or argue plausibles. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc*, *Diogenes* (1857) III 226 The plausiblest Plausible in record.

C. Comb., as *plausible-looking*.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xcv, With a very plausible-looking tray.

Plausibleness. Now rare. [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality of being plausible, plausibility.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* i. i. (1629) 9 Now a dayes, plausibleness gaines friends, and truth gets foes. 1681 TEMPLE *Memo.* iii Wks 1731 i. 350 The Generality of the House of Commons were carried with the Plausibleness of the Thing. 1705 S. CLARKE *Dem Being* God ix 139 It might have Objected with much more Plausibleness, that the Supreme Cause cannot be Free.

Plausibly (plōzībīlī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a plausible manner.

† **Pl.** With applause, approvingly. Obs.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli (1887) 240 His iudgement is so often, and so plausibly vouched by the courteous master Askam. 1593 SHAKES *Lycr* 1854 The Romans plausibly did give consent To Tarquin's everlasting banishment. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* v. xxi 272 We hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our mis-conjectures.

† **Pl.** So as to deserve applause, commendably.
 b. So as to win approval, acceptably, agreeably, affably. Obs.

1612 BR. HALL *Contemply*, O. T. i. iv, Who can hope to lue plausibly and securely among so many Cains? 1631-2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 253 If you preach for applause plausibly there is temporal punishment to be inflicted on you heere. 1661 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 179 Having the Faculty of discoursing readily, and plausibly.

3. With an appearance of truth or trustworthiness; in a way that seems true or right, with fair show, speciously.

1648 HUNTING *of Fox* 37 They might more plausibly induce the common People, to come down to Whitehall. 1789 BULSHAM *Ess.* i. iii. 48 Mr Hume plausibly apologizes for Charles I. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char* (1852) 26 In England, you may do what you like, provided you do it plausibly. Cant your way through life, with the seven deadly sins in your train. 1884 DONCKLEY in *March. Exam* 26 May 6/4 The objection might be urged more plausibly if the question were now heard of for the first time.

Plausive (plōzīv), a. Now rare. [f. L. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudere* (see PLAUD *v.*) + -IVE]

1. Having the quality of applauding; expressive of approval by or as by applause, applausive.

1600 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 202 I have plausive shouts, which give you entertainment. 1621 BRANIMAR *Nal Embassy* (1877) 7 When Pandora had made this plausive Oration. 1753 L. M. *Accomplish'd Woman* II. 4 They who have a good voice sing while there is an echo, with a better grace, because the plausive sound makes it them more sprightly. 1819 WORDSW. *Madham Cove* 8 No mighty work had gained the plausive smile Of all-beholding Phocbus. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 The young graduate would find the air faintly echoing with plausive academic thunders.

† **Pl.** = PLAUSIBLE I. 1. Obs.
 1601 SHAKES *All's Well* i. ii. 53 His plausive words He scuttled not in care, but grafted them To grow there and to beare. 1602 — *Ibid.* i. iv. 30 By some habit, that too much o'er-leavens the form of plausive manners.

† **Pl.** = PLAUSIBLE 3. Obs.
 1601 SHAKES *All's Well* iv. i. 29 What shall I say I have done? It must be a very plausive imputation that carries it. 1767 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1451 The plausive arguments of false reasoners. 1820 R. POIRN in *Introd. Lavington's British Myth & Populists* Cj, All this under the plausive pretext of Toleration.

Plaustral (plōzstāl), a. rare. [f. L. *plaustrum* wagon + -AL.] Pertaining to a cart or wagon.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cat. W.* lxxvii, Whether the grand jury, in council assembled, had gloriously combined to encourage plaustral merit, I cannot tell upon me to determine. 1885 RUSKIN *Plus Eng* 138 The carrier is convinced of the truth of a plaustral catastrophe at first incredible to him.

† **Plaustrary**, obs. rare. [ad. L. *plaustrarius* belonging to a wagon, as sb. a wagoner, f. *plaustrum* wagon sec. ARY.] A carrier, a wagoner.

1592 R. D. *Hyperbomachia* 56 b, These two Nymphs plaustraries, did take them downe (the contents of the) repository or cupboard on which they deliver them to the waytours. *Ibid.*, The first Table being chaunged, cucur thing was brought backe agayne to the plaustraries.

Plautine (plōzīn), a. [ad. L. *Plautinus* of or belonging to Plautus.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Roman comic poet Plautus (died B.C. 184).

1881 *Athenaeum* 5 Feb. 109/3 The 'Miles' contains much critical matter, not to speak of the Plautine verse, which the author has included in his preface. 1882 A. S. WILKINS in *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 330/2 It is needless to dwell further upon the details of Plautine scansion.

Plaw, **plawe**, obs. forms of PLAY.

Plawcher, obs. form of PLANCHER *sb.*

Play (plā), *sb.* Forms. a. 1 *plega*, *Angl.* *plega*, 3 *plege*, *plezo*, *pleay*, *pleize*, 3 *7 play*, 4 *plei*(e), 4-5 *pleye*; 4 *plai*, 5-7 *pleye*, 6 *plae*, 4- *play*. β. 1 *Mer.* *plega*, 3 *pleze*, *plae*, 3-7 *plawe*, 4 *plau*, 5 *plaw*, 7 *3 plooi*, *plawce*, *pleze*, *plaho* [OE. *plega* (play, plaga), wk. sb. from root of *pleg*(e)ant, -ant, *plegiant*, *plegiati* to PLAY, q. v. As in the verb, the phonology is difficult; the OE forms vary in the vowel the usual WSax *plega* and Anglian *plega* have given the mod. *play*; the Anglian *plega* gave ME. *plae*, *plawe*, and *plaw*. The 13th c. γ forms appear to mix the two types *ple(o)ze* and *plawe*.]

1. Exercise, brisk or free movement or action.

† **Pl.** Of living beings: Active bodily exercise; brisk and vigorous action of the body or limbs, as in fencing, dancing, leaping, swimming, clapping of the hands. Obs. or merged in other senses.

c125 *Corpus Gloss* 1477 *Palesti* a, *plega* a 900 CYNWULF *Crist* 743 *Pa* weat burgwarum, eadgum, ece gefea ðeþelinges *plega*. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1334 Lagu-near, snyrede zclæstet to hyðe, þæt se hærn sloa æfter sund-plegan sund-lond gespear. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1080 *Pa* was heard *plega*, wealga wnxl, wigcym micel, hild hildeweg. c1050 *O E Chron* an 1004 (MSS. C & D) *Þæt* hit nafre wisan hand *plegan* on Angel cygne ne gemetton þonne Ulfcytel him to brohte. c1050 *Gloss* in Wv-Wulker 414/4 *Gesticulatio*, *plega*. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 *Cyhorra cerussa forum monasterium* *þat* on is *plege*, *þat* oder [sic] *duinch*, *þe* bridde *clupinge*, *þe* fude *chirche* *Ibid.* *þe* *plege* he teldeþ *þe* grune of idleness, for al hit is idel *þæt* me at *plege* bihalt, *þi*h and *þomkes* and *set* oppieth, wombe gossioed. a 1200 *St. Eustace* 280 in *Horstmann Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 227 *þere* ncs non at *þare* *plawe* *Wip* sheld and *speie* out i *drawe* *þat* *hoere* *dunt* at *stode*.

b. The gestures made by cock birds to attract the hens.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. iv. § 1. 72 The 'play' of the capercaillie is very remarkable, it is confined to the males, who indulge in it in order to astonish and excite the hens.

c. The action of lightly and briskly wielding or plying (as a weapon in a contest). Also in combinations, as *buckler-play*, *sword-play*.

Beowulf 2039 *On* *þæt* he fulmæddan to ðam lindplegan swæge gesioð. c850 *Kutish Gloss*, *Libera tula* [tula] *þelra*, *gefin* *finne* *plegscilade*. a 1000 *II. altera* 13 *þy* i. *de* *gesawe* *æt* *ðam* *weordplegan* *.. wif* *forþuzan* *odde* *on* *weal* *feon*. 1670 STAPYLTON *Journal* 48 [see SWORD-PLAY]. 1839 LONGER. *Black Knight* ii. In the play of spears, Fell all the cavaliers. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, Some of the sword play being very skilful. 1890 E. J. CHAFMAN *Drama Two Lives*, *Kir-tree* 18, I thrust him to earth, and he lay there. For all his boasted play. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 8/6 The latter's play being very correct, and his parries both neat and effective.

2. Of physical things: Rapid, brisk, or light movement, usually alternating or fitful; elusive.

change or transition (of light or colour); light motion about or impact upon something.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mistapha* Chorus II Wks (1633) 116 A play of Sunne-motes from man's small World come 1801 *Southern Thelaba* vii viii. Alternate light and darkness, like the play of sunbeams on the warrior's burnish'd arms 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 494 This operation always admits the play of air upon the feverish body 1850 *BYRON'S SATO-MILL* Poet. Wks (1903) 370 The saw, with restless play, Was cleaving through a fir tree its long and steady way 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* II 13 Indecent play of colours. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Aesthet.* (1879) I. 221 This gives a great play of light and shade

b. Short for *play of light or colour* (as above)

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 214 You may set it upon full clapped Ivory, which graceeth the Play of the Stone. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Open at Mechanic* 715 The intention of foils is either to increase the lustre or play of the stones, or more generally improve the colour, by giving an additional force to the tinge 1876 *THE 716* To stones or pastes, that have some share of play, it gives a most beautiful brilliance

† 3. (In form *plaw*.) A boiling up, ebullition. *Obs.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 *Plaw*, or playwenge, *bullicio*, *ebullitio*. 1601 *HOLLAND Play* XIV xvii. Boile them al together at a soft fire, until they haue had ten plawes or walmes.

4. *fig. and gen.* Action, activity, operation, working: often implying the ideas of rapid movement or change, variety, etc. (Now almost always of abstract things, as feeling, fancy, thought, etc.; formerly of persons)

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* IV. viii. 114 Without stratagem, But in plaine shock, and even play of Battails 1649 J. ELIOT *Behmen's First* vi § 41 God hath made all things in his Diuine play or operation out of his Spiritation 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I 312 There will be a play of double affinity, and a double decomposition will take place 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* III iii. 1 That enchanting play of fancy which had once characterized her. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Literary Library* (1892) I v 232 The play of evil passions gives minute subjects for dramatic interests. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I p. xviii. The lively play of fancy

b. *Phi.* † *In play*: actively engaged or employed; so *out of play*, unoccupied, out of employment or office (*obs.*) *In full play*: in full action or operation, acting with its full force.

1661 *Perry's Diary* 2 Sept. There are endeavours to get my Lord out of play at sea 1669 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. My Lord Pivvy scale, whom I never before knew to be in so much play, as to be of the Cabinet. 1719 *SWIFT To Pope* *Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. 12 Men who were impatient of being out of play, have been forced to reconcile their former tenets with every new system of administration 1844 *ATIN SMITH Adv. Mr. Ludlow* xviii. The usual bustle was in full play 1873 *LIVINGTON Coming Race* v. There was a huge engine in the wall which was in full play

c. *To hold or keep* (a person, etc.) *in play* (orig. *to hold or keep* (a person) *play*): to keep exercised, occupied, or engaged; to give (a person) something to do (usually in the way of self-defence or delay, as in a contest). Also, to keep (something) in exercise or practice (quot. 1800)

a 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 37 b. The Capitayn prayed God that the Kyngs of Scotte woulde come wyth hyr, puyssaunce, for he woulde kepe hym playe tyll the tyme that the Kyngs of Englande came out of France 1584 *MUNDAY Ing. Rom. Life* to Xy they must war within, while other holds them playe with out. 1600 *HOLLAND Levy* xxvii. xvi. 662 [He] had by all the deuyces and policies of warre, mocked him and kept him play. c 1645 *T. TUIT II. Siege of Castle* (1840) 12 Forest was the only man who held the Cavaliers in play 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 30 To overcome them, or else to hold them play. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1 207 A struggling faction kept them continually in play. 1809 *MARSHALL Gil Blas* v. 1 7 To keep my devotion and my mind in play by the rehearsal of an anthem or two. 1842 *MACAULAY Lays, Horatius* xvix. I, with two more to help me, Will hold the foe in play. 1851 J. RICHMOND *in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 23/4 Nothing that we have fallen in with, could hold her play

d. *To come into* († *in*) *play*: to come into action or operation, become active (formerly of persons' cf. b). So *to bring or call into play*: to begin to exercise, bring into action, make active.

1650 *WELDON Cr. Jas I* 41 Salisbury liking not that any of Essex his faction should come into play. 1691 *LOCKE Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 54 Today your new Coin comes in play, which is 5 per Cent. lighter. 1706 *BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer Hist. & Cold Bath* II. 336 A Distemper in England almost worn out, but now it begins to come in Play again 1799 *HAN. MORE Pen. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 115 Those societies in which their kind of talents are not likely to be brought into play. 1824 A. COMUE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 124 The muscular fibres of the stomach next come into play 1855 M. ANNOU *Res. in Cr.* II 81 The intelligence and judgment of Mr Ruskin are brought into play. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 3 The reaction of his brain upon the impressions which called it into play.

e. *To make play*: in *Racing* and *Hunting*, to exercise pursuers or followers, in *Pugilism*, to deliver blows actively or with effect; hence *gen.* to act effectively, produce an effect; to hasten or hurry on. (In quot. 1813, 1889, to keep an adversary engaged' cf. c)

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Bing* I. 152 A pause having succeeded Mr. Burley thought it a fit time (in the Gully-term) to make his play 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 89 The fox... made play towards Mr. Thellusson's. 1813 *Ibid.* XLII. 243 A young bull of great game, made play for no less than nine-

and-twenty dogs 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi lxxviii. But I'm too late, and therefore must make play 1857 *HUGUES Lam. Brown* II v. There he goes in, wringing play with both hands 1883 *Scotsman* 11 July 10/1 Pottenoy made play to the distance, where the favourite took the lead 1889 *DOYLE Michael Clarke* 75, I trust that the Duke will muster every man he can, and make play until the royal forces come up

5. Free or unimpeded movement (usually from or about a fixed point); the proper motion of a piece of mechanism, or a part of the living body.

1653 *WALTON Angler* II 53 Give him [the chub] play enough before you offer to take him out of the water. 1733 *TULL Hor. Hoecing Instr.* xxii 326 Now the Distance between these two Marks, is the Measure of the Tongue's Play at the place of pressure 1778 *JOHNSON in Min. P. Arbury's Diary* Aug. Such a restless, fangung play of the muscles. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II 270 The great length is an obstacle to the play of the rudder 1856 *AYTON Bathwell* II vii. And felt once more 'The pulse's stirring play 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 526 The guil was a natch, ogling person, with a great play of shoulders.

b. Freedom or room for movement, the space in or through which anything (esp. a piece of mechanism) can or does move.

1659 *L. AKI'aterovsk.* 18 The two Buckets have about three feet play, rising and falling 1703 *MOVON Mech. Exerc.* 30 Square Staple, just fit to contain the Bolt with an easey Play 1793 *Herschell in Phil. Trans. LXXXIII* 217 The 'shake, or play, of the screw is less than 3-tenths of a division. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* (1878) II. xxi 142 The overlappings in the lower part [of the armour] had more play than necessary 1860 *Myc. Mariae Mag.* VII 113 Taking care to allow at least an inch of play 1876 J. ROSE *Compl. Pract. Mechanist* xix. 359 Suppose, for instance, there was even a trifling amount of play in the eccentric or any of the bolts.

c. *fig. and gen.* Free action; freedom, opportunity, or room for action; scope for activity

1641 *MILTON Reform* II Wks. 1851 III. 37 Yet to give them play front, and reare, it shall be my task to prove that Episcopacy is not only not agreeable, but tending to the destruction of Monarchy 1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No 160 ¶ 9 They form themselves altogether upon Models, without giving the full Play to their own natural Parts. 1787 J. WINTAKLE *My O. of Scots* I and I. § 3 24 Those scenes where he might have a play for his activity in cunning 1837 *Sir W. HAMMON Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II 477 All pleasure, then, arises from the free play of our faculties and capacities. 1857 *HICKS Civilization* I viii 543 Their comprehensive mind, would, in that state of society, have found no play 1888 *DRYCE Amer. Commun.* II. 11 325 To allow the fullest play to the Sentiment of State independence

II. Exercise or action for amusement or diversion; and derived uses.

6. Exercise or action by way of recreation; amusement, diversion, sport, frolic (In early use sometimes in bad sense. Vicious or profligate indulgence, revelling) *At play*, engaged in playing

c 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Vie we alþese dages forleten blisfulle songes, and plesce, and leden clenliche uie lif 13 *E. v. Allit. P. B.* 1502 In þe poynt of her play he portrayes a mynde c 1400 *Pathol. of Susan* 53 Whon þeos pealous prestes perceyved hire play. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 155 That is my play and my gladnesse to be aboute hym, and forto do hym seruice unto his ease and plesaunce 1523 *FRUTHER Instr.* § 153 It is convenient for every man to haue playe & game accordyng to his degre 1562 *Rowenorum Cheats* A3. Most men are geuen rather to play then to studye. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV 404 A Tighe, who by chance hath sp'd In some Purlett unto gentle Fawnes at play. 1712 *ARBUZZIN John Bull* I. 10, John naturally loved rough play. 1828 *BYRON Ch. Mar.* IV. xlii. But where his rude hit by the Danubie lay There were his young barbarians all at play, There was their Dacian mother. *Proven* b. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

† c 1430 *Hygnus Virg.* 111 Ceesse, & seie to hir no sawe To make hir for to synne assent, Ne please hir not with no nge plawe, But kepe wele cristus comaundement.

y. c 1200 *LAV.* 20844 Jan voxne þenne he bið baldest & hafest his fulle plesce [c 1275 play] & fueges inioce

† b. Enjoyment, pleasure, joy, delight, a source of delight *Obs.*

1340 *Ayene* 92 Hi nemeþ and useþ he lostes ulesliche and he pleses þe þe vif wyttes comþ 1364 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. xii 90 þat þi play he plenteuous in paundys with aungelys c 1460 *Towneley Myt* xvi 363 Alas! and walo-way! my child that was nie lefe! My luf, my blood, my play, that neuer dyd man greif! 1503 *DUNBAR Instrle & Rose* 181 Our peax; our play, our plaine felicity.

† c 1400 *Land Tray-bk.* 1358 Achilles than & his felawe Rode so forth with mchel plawe.

c. Amorous dispoit; dalliance; sexual indulgence. Now rare or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddes* xxi. 28 (Gr.) Ic wif bryde ne mot hamed habban, ac me þæs hyhtplegan gne wymeð. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4876 The play of love, for-olte-seke a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9247 (Trin.) Mathan gar Jacob in pleye, Jacob Joseph soþ to seye. 1555 *RANDOLPH in Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 215 He knoweth himself that he hath a partaker in play and game with him. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix 145 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd him, wearied with their amorous play

7. Jest, fun, sport (as opp. to earnest); trifling. Often in plur. *in play*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2816 Bot al þat loth to þaim can sai, þam thought it was not bot in play c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 974 Grisilde quod he as it were in his play, How liketh this my wyf and hee beautees? c 1420 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 1662 Chauce from ernest in to mery play. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxii 27 To sum man thair it was no play The preying of his sciens 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 60 The king made her answer part in earnest, part in play merely. 1613 *PURCIAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 267.

I desire not sacrifices and inwards, these are plases *Mod* Don't be offended, I only said it in play (More commonly *in fun*)

† a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18167 (Cott.) Hell and ded O þair pride thought þam lital plau And gaf a cri wit mikel au. c 1340 *Sir Iristr* 3107 Aska sche wil in plawe, And say þou comest fro me c 1345 *Spec. Gy. Ivaru* 15 If þu louest more wouldest god þan god him-self [e] in þi mod, þu shalt lit finde an yuel plawe

b. *Play of words*, a. playing or trifling with words, the use of words merely or mainly for the purpose of producing a rhetorical or fantastic effect. *Play on or upon words*: a sportive use of words so as to convey a double meaning, or produce a fantastic or humorous effect by similarity of sound with difference of meaning; a pun. See also *WORD-PLAY*.

1739 *HUME Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. II. 11 339 To confess that human reason is nothing but a play of words. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Steine*, etc. *Genius* 278, I cannot suspect so excellent a poet as Buchanan, of any intentional play on the words ingenuum and genius. 1810 D. STRAWT *Philos. Ess.* III 123 A childish play upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue 1840 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. II. 14 114 It was no mere play of words which induced the apostle to bring these two things [fulness of the Spirit and fullness of wine, Eph v 18] together 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* IV xviii. 174 To a Latin or French speaker the name of Uise might have suggested an easy play upon words. 1887 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. Intro. 14 The Speeches of Thucydides everywhere exhibit the antitheses, the climaxes, the plays of words of the rhetorician.

8. (with *pl.*) A particular amusement or diversion, a game, a sport. Now rare or *Obs.*

a 700 *Ephraim Glass* 577 *Ludi Interarum* (1), staeplegan 971 *Bloch. Hom.* 99 Heora bliss & leora plegan wearon swiðe zenithume 13... *Guy Ivaru* (A.) 812 He þat best doþ bat day, þer he schal winne bat play. 13 *Cursor M.* 28146 (Cott.) Caroles, voltes, and plawes. c 1400 *MAUNDEY* (1839) III. 17 For joustynges, or for other pleyes and desportes. a 1533 *Lp. BERNES Instru.* III 178, I shall cause thine to be assayed at y^e playe of the chesse a 1533 *Gold Bk. M. Ausel* (1546) Cviij b. Dyuers personages were assembled in the hygh mountayne Olympus, to celebrate the playes 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* IV. iii 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play 1659 *J. PELL Impion of Sea* 418 When the Sea was calm, they were at their sports and playes. 1728 *T. SURINARD Ferris* III. (1739) 44 The Boys had a Play of pitching Nuts into a narrow mouth'd Vessel 1798 *JANE AUSTEN New Lang. Abb.* 1. She was fond of all boy's plays. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Experience* Wks (Bohn) I. 178 The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense.

† a 1225 *Lag. Kath.* 106 Ne luuede ha nane lile plahen [v. p. plahen] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3575 Moyses cam ncr and saß þis plahes, And þis calf, and þis life lages.

b. A country pleasure-fair or wake, *dial* 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Play*... country wake, *Somerset.* 1886 *SERVENSON Kuduappud* xxii, Like people lifting weights at a country play.

† 9. *transf.* An act or proceeding, esp. of a crafty or underhand kind; manner of action, method of proceeding, a trick, dodge, 'game'. *Obs.* (exc. as in 12)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15898 Par bes an iuel plai 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* II (Aib) 7 Minister reynard bygan to playe his olde pleye [orig. *hi speidde syn unde speid*], for he had caught kywern by the throte 1571 *Satir. Poems* *Reform* n. xxv 183 It was the puppet punest for sic playis 16... *Locks* (J.). The answer on his side makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 184. When a man has any notable defect about him, 'tis the best of his play to try the Humour, if he can turn it into a fashion 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 351 In case they keep only to their strong Passes, which hitherto has been their 'Play'

† b 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 5906 Vpe þin oue heued it ssal come þi moderes luper plawe þoru ssedinge of þi broþer blod þat þus is ybrost of daw.

† b. A device of magic, a trick of conjuring, or the like. *Obs.*

1426 *LYDG. De Guilt Pilgr.* 3803 Yiff I now mnde a newe pley, for to take the sonne away. c 1450 *MELIN* 362 Than seide the mayden, that he sholde make yet a nother play that neuer myght faile

10 The carrying on or playing of a game.

a 1450 *MYRC* 316 lial and bates and suche play a 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. I. 1, Nowthir at Falkland on the gene, Nor Peblis at the play 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1 186 What is this Maid, with whom thou wast at play? 1673 *TEMPLE Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 76 No Man at Play sees a very great Game unexpectedly lost, but he is apt to consider, whether it could have been saved 1736 *GRAY Statius* I. 32 Phlegyas the long expected play began. 1736 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 17 The weather proving very rainy, they were forced to give over play. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Play was very slow, twenty minutes being consumed in getting ten runs.

† b. 13... *Guy Ivaru* (A.) 3776 Michel y desire þi loue to haue. Go we togider wip game & plawe

b. Manner or style of playing; skill in playing. 1531 *ELVOR Gow* I. xxvi. If fortune brynge always to one man uell chaunces, wiche maketh the playe of the other suspected. 1773 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 17 The match of cricket, showing great play on both sides. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xviii. Lord Etherington seemed at first indolently careless and indifferent about his play. 1850 *'Bat' Cricket. Man.* 101 His 'forward play' is peculiar. 1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pictures* 166 Eliciting his opponent's best play.

c. A point in playing, a special device in a game. (Cf. 9.)

1778 C. JONES *Hayle's Games Impr.* 41 If you win that Trick your next Play is, to throw out the Queen of Trumps.

d *In play* said of a ball, etc = being played with, being used in the course of the game. So out of play. Hence *play*, trans (in *Cricket* and *Football*), that part of the ground within definite boundaries in which the game, or the chief part of it, is carried on.

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man* (1850) 56 If the striker touch the ball while in play. 1860 The fieldsmen must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling stump. 1900 *Westin Gaz* 12 Dec. 7/2 Walton tried another big kick, but the ball fell in play, and was well returned by Strand Jones.

e. Phr. † *Ball play* (obs.), *boy's play*, *child's play*, applied to anything that involves very little trouble, or is of very little importance, a very easy or trifling matter (See *BALL* sh 1 21, *BOYS' PLAY*, *CHILD* sh 18.) Formerly also with a (see 8)

1225 *Ancre R* 184 Al nu bute ase bal pleowe (*MS C* p102) c1386, etc [see *CHILD* sh 18] c1450 *tr De Initiatione* iii xxvii. 107 Lorde, þis is not o days werke ner children play, but, þat more is, in þis shorte worde is included all perfeccion of Religiose folke. 1560 *DVOS tr Steidant's Conium* 179 The persecution of this yere was but a balle playe in comparison of that. 1599 *TOMSON Caluist's Sermon* 11m 246/1 To make this allegorie, is but a boyes play. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* iii 1 322 Elderly gentlemen who had seen service which was no child's play. 1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem Act* v (1859) 74 This towing of captured whales is no boy's play.

† f. In the game of Beast. see quot *Obs*

1674 *COTTON Compl. Gauster* xiv 153 They make three heaps, the King, the Play, and the Triplet. He that wins most tricks takes up the heap that is called the Play.

II. *spec.* The playing of a game or games for money or other valuable stakes; gaming, gambling. c1300 *Floris & Bl.* 376 Þerne he wule þe bidde and prete þat þu legges þe cupe to pleie. a1380 in *Stanhurst's Aeneis*, etc (Arb.) 153 By losse in play men oft forget. These dutyte they dooe owe. 1583 *EVELYN Mem* (1857) II. 19; He has lost immense sums at play. 1720 in *Loud Gaz.* No 4754/4 William Bradbury, Esq; Deputy Groom-Porter, will open his House .. to Morrow .. to keep Play for all Persons of Quality and Gentlemen, being the only Person authorized so to do. 1769 *JUNIOR Lett* i (1800) 4 A young nobleman, .. ruined by play. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* ii. viii (1852) 325 During the carnival, when, from the excitement of the season, the extent of play is always the greatest.

12 In phrases *fair play*, *foul play* rarely lit (in sense 10); usually fig. (in sense 9) action, conduct, dealing. see *FAIR* a. 10 c, *FOUL* a. 14 b. So † *false play*, treacherous dealing (obs.). While the play is good (Sc), before the situation becomes serious, dangerous, or unpleasant.

c1440 *Gesta Rom* ix 248 (Harl MS) Tristing . that the lion wolde have I made a foule playe with þe lorde & with þe lady. 1567 *MARLET G. Forest* 84 He is good in finding out false play or adulterie done. a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii (1590) 181 b. To prevent any foule play that might be offered unto me. 1595, etc [see *FAIR* a. 10 c] 2610, etc. [see *FOUL* a. 14 b] 1678 *BUTLER Hud* iii 11068 We threw the Box and Dice away, Before y' had lost us at foul Play. 1770 *C. JENNIE Placid Man* vi 11, She undevoured to give both sides fair play. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort* xxvii, Come, laddie, speik while the play is good, you're too young to bear the burden will be laid on you else. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* i xii, In strict truth, it was hardly fair play—it was almost swindling. 1888 *DAILY NEWS* 14 Feb. 3/4 His hat and bag being missing has given rise to the conjecture of foul play. *Mod Sc* Stop now while the play is good, you have gone far enough.

13. [from the notion of recreation, sense 6] Cessation or abstinence from work, the condition of being idle, or not at work (as of workmen on strike, or out of employment); the play (Sc.), holiday from school.

1601 *SHAKS All's Well* i. 23 A father whose skill . had it stretch'd so far, would have made nature immortal, and death should have play for lacks of works. 1723 *WODROW Corr* (1843) III 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1772 Mrs. MONTAGU in *Doran Lady Last C.* vii (1873) 173 The doctor allowed me to ask a play for the boys, which made them very happy. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Amb.* Wks 1855 I. 150 You might have given him the play the day, I think, sir, you might have given him the play. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1853) 116 When miners and colliers strike they term it going to play. 1866 *RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive* 20 Down in the black north country, where 'play' means being laid up by sickness. 1892 *DAILY NEWS* 26 Feb. 5/7 The question of 'play' [is] to be discussed at the next conference [which] will settle the question how long the cessation of work is to last. 1900 *STRAIN Elmhurst's Drug-net* 281 It was Saturday mornin'—they get the play fine the school.

III. Mimic action, dramatic performance.

14. A mimic representation of some action or story, as a spectacle upon the stage, etc., a dramatic or theatrical performance. † Rarely without article, Dramatic performance, acting (quot. c1325).

c893 *K. ALFRED Oros* vi 1 §2 Wearþ eft Godes wracu Romanum, þa he æt þora theatrum wæron mid heora plegan. c1325 *Poem Times Edue* II 285 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 336 Hū ben deiged as turmentours that comen from cleikes plei. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks* (1880) 499 As men seyen in þe play of 30rk. c1400 *Desty Treys* 2923 Hit is wondur to wit of wemen dysseye, þat. þiese wito playes pepull to beholde. 1556 *CLARENCE Gr. Priars* (Camden) 12 This yere beganne a gret play from the begynnyng of the world, that lastyd vij dayes contynually. 1601 *J. MANINGHAM Diary* (Camden) 18 Wee had a play called Twelve Night. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 96, I went to the Play,

as they call it—Play, indeed! Faith, Brother, I think it was past a Joke. 1868 *HELPS Realism* xvi (1876) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players. 1871 Mrs. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xx, The tale that Master Jarvis told was as good as a play.

b. *transf.* A performance, proceeding, piece of action (in real life).

1581 *PETTIE Gnasco's Crow* 111 (1586) 179 b, The Count saide nothing to it, but attended the ende of the play. 1849 *THACKRAY Pendermis* xiv, This little play being achieved, the Marquis of Steyne made two profound bows . and passed on.

15. A literary composition in the form of dialogue, adapted for performance on the stage with appropriate action, costume, and scenery, in imitation of real events; a dramatic piece, a drama. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 404/1 Play þat begynneth wythe myrthe, & endyth wythe the sorowe, *tragedia*. 1530 *PALSGR* 255/2 Playe an enteleude, *farce* *ibid*, Playe of sadde matters, *novell*. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hens VIII*, c. 1 By balades, plays, rimes, songes, and other phantasies, subtilly and craftely instructing his highnes people. 1602 *and Pt. Retin* n. fr. *Parnassus* iv v (Arb.) 58 Few of the vniuersity pen plays well, they smell too much of that writer. *Quid*, . and talke too much of *Pisopina* and *Lupitrus*. 1712 *SILELE Spect* No 266 2 A Scene in one of Fletcher's Plays. 1806 *R. CUMBERLAND Mem* (1807) I. 203, I had no expectation of my play being accepted. 1822 *TENNISON in Mem* (1807) II 423, I have just had a letter from a man who wants my opinion as to whether Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon. I feel inclined to write back, 'Sir, don't be a fool'.

IV. 16 Performance on a musical instrument. *rare. ? Obs.* (Usually *playing*).

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 554 *Peire* he haipede so wel þat he payde al the route. . After mete þo hiu nolde nammore of is play. Hū 3eue him siluer ur to gle, & lete him go is wey c1407 *LYON. Reason & Sens.* 1762 In his lifte honde A flowte he helde. . Then with to pipe and make play. 1642 *TASMAN Jnrl in Act. Sec. Late Voy* i. (1694) 133 The play which they heard was much like that of a Jew's Trump. 1755 *JOHNSON, Play, n.s.* 2. Act of touching an instrument.

V. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 6-11) *play-bell*, *-hole*, *-hour*, *-matter*, *-place*, *-season*, *-spell*, *-task*; † *play-idle*, *-ruined*, *-wearing* adjs., (in senses 14 and 15) *play-concent*, *-fable*, *-folk*, *-gull*, *-haunter*, *-judge*, *-lover*, *-poet*, *-reader*, *-story*, *-taster*, *-writer*, *play-writing* sb. and adj.; *play-acting*, the acting of a play or plays, dramatic performance; *play-actor*, an actor of plays, a dramatic performer (= *ACTOR* 4, *PLAYER* 4); hence *play-actormism*, action or manner characteristic of a play-actor, theatrical or affected style or performance; *play-actress*, a female actor of plays (= *ACTRESS* 2); *play-bird*, a tame bird used as a decoy for catching wild birds in a net, in connexion with a *play-lure* and *play-stick*; *play-bone*, a bone played with = *KNUCKLE-BONE* 2 b; † *play-boy*, a school-boy actor; *play-club* (*Golf*), a wooden-headed club used in playing the ball off from the tee, a driver; *play-debt*, a debt incurred at a game; † *play-dresser*, one who arranges plays for acting, † *play-end*, an end of a speech from a play, a 'tag'; *play-field*, † (from 14) a field in which a play is acted; (from 10) a field for playing in, a playground; *play-jobber*, a writer of plays for hire; *play-line*, a line or cord attached to a *play-bird* (q.v.), by means of which it is 'played' or caused to flutter so as to entice other birds into the net; *play-map*, a dissected map for playing with, a puzzle-map; *play-mare* (Sc) = *HOBBY-HORSE* 2; *play-money*, money won by play or gaming; *play-monger*, a dealer in, i.e. writer of, plays; *play-right*, the author's proprietary right of performance of a musical or dramatic composition; *play-seer*, one who (habitually) sees plays, a playgoer, *play-stick*, a stick upon which a *play-bird* (q.v.) is tied by a loose knot; *play-table*, a gaming-table. See also *PLAY-BILL*, *-BOOK*, etc.

1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vii 184 The habit of 'play-acting' . never wholly expired. 1903 *DAILY CHRON* 16 Oct. 5/2 Elizabeth Inchbald, beloved of playgoers in her day both for her play-writing and her play-acting. 1633 *PARNASSUS Histromantic* * 21 v, If any *Play-Actors or Spectators think themselves injured by any censure I have here past upon them. 1893 *F. E. MOORE I. Forbid Banns* 138 We are more or less play-actors. 1897 *CARLYLE Sterling* vi. vii. 156 Sterling's view of the Pope . doing his big 'play-actormism' under God's earnest sky. 1867 *REMN* (1882) II 187 Our main revenue three or four (years) now was lectures; . . . Detestable mixture of prophecy and play-actormism. 1822 *CONSBERT Weekly Reg* 30 Mar. 773 To those daughters . he gave a late 'play-access' for mother-in-law. 1857 *W. COLLINS Dead Secret* i. 1, Did you ever hear that our mistress was a play actress when our master married her? 1878 *M. BROWNIE Pract. Taxidermy* ii. 26 An important actor in the performance is the 'playbird', which is a bird braced by a peculiar knot or 'brace' on an arrangement called the *playstick*. *ibid* 27 Directly birds appear, the *playline* is smartly pulled, which has the effect of jerking the *playbird* upwards, while at the same time it flutters its wings to regain its perch. This motion is mistaken by the wild birds as a natural proceeding, they accordingly alight around the *playbird*. 1830 *B. JOHNSON New Inn* i. 1, Pretty boy! Goes he to school? He prates Latin, An it were a parrot, or a 'play-boy'. 1857 *CHAMBERS' Inform. in People* 11

693/2 The 'play-club' is for swiping off the tee, and is further used throughout the green if the ball is lying fair, and the distance more than a full drive from the hole you are approaching. 1673 [R. LEICHI] *Transp. Rich* 22 This we took for a 'play-concent' all transposed. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No 295 She has several 'Play-debts on her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. 1760 *FOOTIE Mirror* Wks 1799 I 241 They would as soon now a days, pay a tradesman's bill, as a play debt. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1333 Agreements they would regard as Englishmen regard play-debts. 1601 *B. JOHNSON Poetaster* v. 11 225 ADDISON upon the Statute of Calumny by the name of Demetrius Fannius, 'play-dresser and pignory' [Cf. iii. 1 v. 339 On Demetrius, a dresser of places about the town]. 1599 *CYNTHIA'S Rev* iv. 1, Letting this gallant express himself with 'play-ends' and pitifull verses. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* vi. 313 The indecencies of their heathenish and idolatrous 'play-tables'. 1568 *BANNAITNE Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 463 Heir begynneth the Proclamation of the Play, made by David Lymynys, of the Month, Knight in the 'Playfield'. 1883 *BISMAN All in Garden Fair* (1886) 22 This forest play field. 1764 *FOOTIE Patron* iii. Wks 1799 I 354 The words the 'playfolk' were talking. 1610 *HISTIO* iii. 11 308 Give you 'play-gull' a stool, and my lady her fool, And her Usher potatos and marrow. 1624 *DOCUMENTS agst PYRNE* (Camden) 40 It speaks only of the expenses of common 'play-haunters', at publick plays and theatres. 1880 *CARNEGIE Pract. Trap* 8 The traps will have to be set in the runs, and about the 'play-holes' (i.e., burrows) only used, as their name implies, for playing or for use during the day. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 11 His 'play hours' are occupied in fagging. 1899 *WESTON. Gns* 4 Sept. 2/1 Melodiama written by the most adroit 'play-jobber' of our times. 1672 *LACY Dumb Lady* Prolog. Through such things, pass on those that sermons hear, It will not do with 'play-judgers, I fear. 1878 *Play line [see *play-bird*]. 1825 *COLLIERIAL Aids Refl.* (1848) I 26 Draw lines of different colours round the different countries, . and then cut out each separately, as in the common 'play-maps' that children take to picnics and put together. 1820 *SCOTT Abbots* xiv, Here one fellow . performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse, so often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Note*, This exhibition, the 'play-mare' of Scotland, stood high among holiday gambols. 1582 *SIDNEY Apol. Poet.* 10 (Arb.) 67, I have launished out too many wordes of this 'play' matter. 1705 *VANBURGH Confed.* i. iii, 'Play-money' . amongst people of quality, is a sacred thing, and not to be profaned. 1593 *G. HARVI v Pierce's Sugar Wks* (Giosart) II. 132 A professed iester, a Hiccup, a scold-maister, a 'playmunger', an Inter-luder. 1885 *MANCH EXAM* 9 Apr. 5/4 A miserable poverty of invention on the part of the playmonger. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 538 Perhaps the man . had no other 'play' place for his wit. 1884 *J. COLBORNE Hiccup's Pasha* 188 The river and its banks are the play place of the crocodile. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Essay* (Arb.) 512 It must needs be, that he taketh a kinde of 'plea-pleasure', in looking upon the fortunes of others. 1633 *PRYNNE Histromantic* (title p.), wherein it is evidenced that the profession of 'play-poet, of Stage Players, together with the penning, acting, and frequenting of Stage plays, are unlawful, infamous and misbecoming Christians. 1721 *SHARPLESS, Character* (1737) III 289 To do justice to our 'play readers, they seldom fail to honour our poets in this respect. 1891 *MARINIAN in Law Times* XC 250/1 A musical composition, the copyright and 'play-right' of which had expired by effluxion of time. 1696 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II 55 For convicts and bullies, And 'play-jun'd cullies. 1723 *ADDISON Guard* No. 120 2 3 The day lies heavy upon her until the 'play-season' returns. 1637 *J. RUTLER Cud To Rdr* (1650) 4 This age consists of such 'Play-seers'. 1861 *L. L. NORTON Icebergs* 295 Allowed a 'play-spell, puhup, a long yellow holiday. 1878 *Play-stick [see *play-bird*]. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. iii, He contrived to cut up that 'play story'. 1848 *THACKRAY Van Fair* lxx, The day after the meeting at the 'play-table'. 1905 *MACM. ARG.* Dec. 102 The enormous extent of Fox's transactions at the play-tables is of course recorded. 1832 [R. CATTLEMORE] *Beckett*, etc. 191 Sunk to 11-14, like a 'play-wearing child. 1844 *MILTON Educ. Wks* (1847) 101/1 This would make them . perceive what despicable creatures our common rhymers and 'playwriters' be. 1666 *FOURVET Sermon. Yng. Wom* (1767) I. 1 v. 155 The common head of Play-writers. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xiii 9 [11c] exercised his genius at one time in sonnets or ballads, at another in 'play-writing'.

Play (plē), v. Forms. a 1 pleg(1)an, (pleog-), *Angl.* plegian; 2-5 plege, 3 plegen, plege, 3-5 plege, pleg3e, 3-6 pleg(e, 4-7 pleg(e, pleg(e, 4- play, (6 pleg). 8. 1 *Angl.* plegian, pleg(1)an, 3 plege, 4-6 pleg(e, 6 Sc pla, 7-9 dial. plaw. 7 2-3 plege(n, 3 plege, plegwe, plawwe. Pa. t and pp. pleged. pa. t. i plegode, -ede, -ade, plegode; plazed, plegade; plazed, plazed. Pa. t. and pa. pp. ple contracted; pa. t. 3-5 pleide, 4-5 pleyde, Sc. plait, 4-8 plaid, 6 plaid, plaid, Sc. plade, 7 plaide; pa. pp. 4 pleide, 6-7 plaid, 6-8 plaid. [OE. *plegan*, -can, -ian, *plegan*, *plegan*, cores], to M.Du. *pleyen*, *pleien*, *pleyen* to dance, leap for joy, rejoice, be glad (Verwijs and Verdam). As to its relation to OS. *plegan*, Du. *plegen*, Ger. *pflegen* 'to have the care of, take charge of, attend to, cultivate', 'to be in the habit of, to be wont or accustomed to', see below. The OE verb is recorded in several diverging forms, so that it is difficult to determine its original type and the conjugation to which it belonged. The usual WSax. form *plegan* gave ME. *pleis(n)*, later *plais(n)*, *play*; the OE *plegan* in Anglian texts gave the northern *plawe*, *plaw*. The 7 forms in 2-3 *pleoge*, *pleoge*, *pleowe*, *plawwe* appear to mix the two.

The primary senses under each of the following branches were already in OE, and the order of their development is more or less inferential, but all the uses of 'play' are seen

to arise naturally from a primary notion 'to exercise, bestir, or busily occupy oneself', the line of development having been here determined by the recitative or divertive purpose of the exercise. In the mimer's 'play', the sense of exercise or busy occupation disappears, and the word (sense 15, cf. *PLAY* 20) comes to mean 'to cease work, to be idle'. The same primary notion, developed in quite a different line, accounts for the continental senses of *plegen*, *plügen*, 'to have care of, take kindly charge of, cultivate', and 'to be in the practice or habit of', notions which evidently imply occupying oneself busily about a thing or person, and habitually exercising oneself in an action.]

I. To exercise oneself, act or move energetically, actuate, exercise (a craft, etc.).

†1. *intr.* To exercise or occupy oneself, bestir one's self, be busily engaged, to act, operate, work *Obs.* exc with allusion to other senses.

c960 *Locus Jigen* c 64 (Thorpe *Locus* II 258) We herap ðæt plocu ne heo hanta ne hafecore ne tælfere ac plega on his bocum 977 *Richt Ilom* 85 þis is so lica þe þu longe for his denhc plegdest 1377 *Lancel* I 11 B III 307 Eche man to playe with a plog pykors or spude 1483 *Caxton Myrr* II xiv. 116 [The air] susteyneth the hyrdes flecyng that so playe with their wynges and mene them so moche all aboute them that they disporthe them them 1484 — *Jabbes of Asop* v. v. Now shalle we see who shulle playe best for to plesure and saue hym self 1581 *Savill Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 194 Agricola having understood by spies what way the enemies had taken commandeth the lightest horsemen and footmen to play on their backs and maintaine the skymish a 1586 *Sinnyr P* xiv. 1, So my soul in panting playeth, Thursting on my God to look 1646 *Sir P. Browne's Poem* Ep. 1. x (1680) 28 There is an invisible Agent, who plays in the dark upon us 1677 *Timble Wks* (1731) II, 453 Thus I believe that Affair plays at present 1883 *Roman's Hunt Pool Anim*, in '34 There is no doubt that the hemispheres are able to 'play down' upon these ganglia as upon so many mechanisms.

†b. To clasp with the hands; also *trans.* to clasp (the hands). *Obs.*

c895 *esp. Psalter* xlv. 2 Alle ðode plagiað mid hondum [omnes gentes plaudite manus] *Ibid.* xcvi. 8 Piodas plagiað mid hondum [omnes plaudite manus] a 1000 *Blene* 806 (Gr) He mid bearn handum endig and regleaw upward plegade a 1300 *E. Psalter* xcvi. 8 Stremes sal plauder handes, samen a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvii. 3 þe alle folk, plauder wyþ hondes; glædþe to God in voice of ioie a 1340 *Hamptor Psalter* xlv. 1 All genge playes with hand.

c. To strut, dance, or otherwise display itself, as a cock bird before the hens. Also *play up*.

1765 *Poet. Dant. Pigeons* 4 Cocks will often play to, and disturb the others as they sit. *Ibid.* Following eighteen inches between shell and shell, that powers may not be under the necessity of stooping for want of height, for in that case they would contact an habit of playing low, which spoils their carriage 1768 G. W. W. *Selborne* xvi. (1851) 68 In brooding time the snipes play over the moors, piping and humming. 1892 *Corn's Mag* July 37, I have put black-cock up here many years ago, one of my woodland friends having invited me over to see them play up.

2. intr. Of living beings: To move about swiftly, with a lively, irregular, or capricious motion; to spring, fly, or dart to and fro; to gambol, frisk; to flit, flutter.

a 900 *Andreas* 370 (Gr) Hornfish plegode, glæd geond gnuwæg a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen* 724 (Gr) Swa hit him on mancom, hran at heortan, hloh þa & plegode hode hitre chunozod c 1200 *Trin Coll.* *Ilom* 127 Pat child on his blise wilegode, for hit flocele, and pleide to-genes hire. a 1225 *Aner R.* 94 Auh aceren .schulen. lichte beon & swifure & ine so wide scealeles plegen ine heouene. c 1275 *LAY* 2694 And hit gan to dæge And þe deor to plegode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2334 On sunni dai To se fix in a water plai a 1320 in *Wright Lyric* P xiv 45 In May hit mugeth when hit dawes, In dounes with this dures places 1611 *Blurb. Job* xl. 20 Surely the mountains bring him forth food: where all the beasts of the field play 1667 *Montrose P.* L vii. 470 On smooth the Seale and banded Dolphins play. 1767 G. W. W. *Selborne* 9 Sept (1853) 29 Bats drink on the wing . by sipping the surface, as they play over pools and streams. 1866 *Timble Wks* (1831) II. 209 He played about them like a bee, only to take in honey for his art-cell

b. *trans.* To get or bring into something by playing or flustering.

1657 *tr. De Imitatione* p ix, Larkes play themselves into the fowlers net.

3. intr. Of things: To move briskly or lightly, especially with alternating or irregular motion, as lightning, flame, leaves in the wind, etc.; to change or alternate rapidly, as colours in iridescence or prismatic refraction; to pass gently around, or strike lightly upon, something, as waves, wind, light, etc.; to dance, flutter, flicker, glitter, ripple, vibrate, sway lightly, etc. Also *fig.*

1590 *Synners R.* Q 1. 34 Thereby a christall streame did gently play, Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway 1591 *Sinners* I *Hen IV.* v. 11 62 As plays the Sunne vpon the glassie stream, & twinkling another count-fetted beame. 1658 *Junius Pauli* *Anticrit* 18 The inward Inaginations that doe continually stirre and play in our mindes. 1664 *Poet. Exp. Philos* Pref. c. 1, The Magnetical Atoms continually playing about them 1697 *Dryden's Virg. Georg.* iv. 432 When Western Winds on curling Waters play. 1726 *Sir Isaac Newton's Poem* *Sound World* 418 You'll see in the night a sort of faint light, flashing and playing. in that part of the Horizon 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe's Italian* 1, Her fine hair was negligently bound up in a silk net, and some tresses that had escaped it played on her neck. 1827 *W. L. Heald's Daughter* *Jurist* 33 The heaving waves play'd low upon the beach 1847 *Emerson's Rep. Men, Shaks.* Wks (Hollis) I 364 Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Chaucer, saw the splendour of meaning that plays

over the visible world 1851 *MAYNE REID* *Scalp Hunt* xii, The tempest still played around us. 1869 *TENNISON* *Geraint & Enid* 1537 A splendid silk. Where like ashboaling sen the lovely blue Play'd into green 1869 *HUGHES* *Alfred* Gt xxii 206 Alfred allows his fancy to play round the idea. 1871 *H. AINSWORTH* *Tower Hill* 1. v. No smile ever played upon her than lips.

b. *trans.* To exhibit a play of light or colour. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 214 A Rose Drumond that is very thick, it's good to set it close upon the Ivory, and it will play very well

c. To keep moving to and fro *rare*.

1573 *Sir E. Howard in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II* 27 Barges to play up and down between Dover & Calvey. 1756 *B. Church Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I 79 The other Canoe play'd off to see the event, and to carry tydings if the Indians should prove false.

d. *intr.* To bubble and roll about as a boiling liquid, to boil *Obs.* exc *dia.*

(In this sense *plaw* is frequent dialectally, even where *play* is used in other senses)

a 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS B) 3455 Poo hit dede sepe and playde flaste c 1400 *Stans MS.* 3548 If 16 b. Put it ynne a cowlun ful of water, and layt yt playe longe berr 1573 *Douglas Aeneis* vi. iii 150 Sum spedis to graith haite water bevely in caldoun: playing on the fire fast by 1722 *K. L. L. Sc. Lrnn* 206 Fair words will not make the Pot play 1873 *Pickens* *Now-a-days* *Misc Poems* I. 124 Their wealth. Will not gar Simon's pat play brown

b. c 1440 *Proph. Paro.* 4034 Playyn, as pottys, *bullo,* *ferme.* a 1450 *Stockh. Med.* MS 1. 56 in *Anglia* XVIII 206 Take a percion of whele-bien, And as it playeth, cast her in. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 664 In to the Cawdron I wyll yt Cast, I shalle putt yt down that yt myght plawe 1644 *RAY S. & C. Words* 74 To play, spoken of a pot, kettle or other vessel full of liquor; i. e. to boil. In Norfolk they pronounce it *plaw*.

b. *trans.* To cause to boil; to boil. Now *dia.*

a. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 First play by water with gongia and salt. 14 *Noble Dk. Cookry* (1882) 100 Set it down and play it up with cow mylk till yt be enoughe 1533 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 42 A lesser lode to play growte in b a 1450 *Stockh. Med.* MS 1. 54 in *Anglia* XVIII 206 Tak and plaw it ouer þe fyre a 1825 *Forbes Voc. E. Anglia, Plaw*, to boil

5. *intr.* To move, revolve, or oscillate freely (usually within a definite space); to have its proper unimpeded movement, as a part of any mechanism, or of the living body; to have free play.

1595 *SHAKES* *John* iii. 132 Warme life plays in that infant's veins. 1614 *B. Jonson* *Bart. Far* ii. 11, You should get this chavie let out of the sides, for me, that my hips might play 1627 *Capt. Smith* *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Tiller playeth in the Gunroom. 1664 *Powell* *Ez.* *Philos* 1. 21 You may see their heart play, and beat very orderly for a long time together. 1669 *Brumby* *Mariner's Mag* vii. x. 16 [Hollid] the Instrument. Horizontally as near as you can, that the Needle may have liberty to play to and fro 1725 *DRAGULFUS* *Fires* *Infr* 39 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of Axis to play in. 1741 *Monro Anal. Bones* (ed. 2) 257 The Condyles play in the Cavity 1825 *J. Nicholson* *Operat. Mechanic* 670 The engines have a cogged wheel, playing in a rack, which is laid as one of the rails of the road 1881 *All Year Round* XXVII 294 The molars play vertically on each other like a pair of scissors. 1888 *Layce Amer. Commw.* II. xlv. 145 To inquire how the organs of government which have been described play into one another in practice

b. *trans.* To cause to play; to play.

a. To wield (something) lightly and freely; to keep in motion or exercise; to actuate, operate, work (any instrument). To play (a good) knife and fork, to eat (well or heartily); see KNIFE AND FORK 1, so to play a good stick, to fence well.

1589 *R. HARVEY* *Pl. Perr* (1590) 3 Thy late Customers, which play more sacks to the mill, have brought greists or tests at least wile to be ground 1753 *STEEL* *Guard*, No 50 P 4 The dexterity consists in playing the razor, with a nimble wrist, mighty near the nose without touching it 1797-41 *CHAMBERS* *Cyc.* s.v. *Organ*, One of these hydraulic organs; with two men . seeming to pump the water which plays it. 1748 *SMOT* *Lett. Rod. Rand.* (1822) 1. 47 You hear he plays a good fiddle-stick. 1798 *J. MAY* *Fruit & Lett* (1873) 88 Five hands at work. Two playing the whipsaw ? a 1800 in *Daily News* 11 July (1892) 2/5 If he is a tolerable good boxer, can play a good sack 1848 *BLACKBURN* *Van. Fair* xiii, The Colonel plays a good knife and fork at tiffin 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov 548/1 The dining-hall where the occupants played 'knife and fork'.

†b. To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*

1491 *CAXTON* *Vitas Patr.* (W de W 1495) i cxlii x 13 b/1, I haue done many offences to my god, the whyche he playeth mekely in yeaunge vnto me example. 1584 *LOGG* *Alarum* *agst* *Usurers* 12 The vsuer that playes all this rie, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man 1597 *J. KING* *On Jonas* (1618) 619 It is a great mastery, saith beneca, to play a man kindly.

c. To discharge, fire, let off (artillery, etc. (on or upon persons or things), also fireworks); to cause (a fountain or the like) to play. Also *fig.* In quot. 1881, to fire upon (an enemy)

1595 *SHAKES* *John* II. 1. 385 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes, I'de play incessantly upon these Indes 1670 *COTTON* *Expens.* II. 17 75 [He] play'd so many Cannon-shot into the Town, that not a man durst appear 1682 *BUNYAN* *Idyl* *War* xii, The gate from the top of which the captains did their slings at the enemies. 1712 *J. JAMES* *tr. Le Blanc's Gardening* 197 To play a Spout still bigger, there must be a large Pipe 1713 *ADDISON* *Guard* No 152 P 6 She played upon him so many smiles and glances, that she quite weakened and charmed him. 1721 *G. ROUSSILLON* *tr. Vertot's Ren. Fortug* 83 There should be fireworks ready to be play'd off 1759 *CHRON.* in *Ann. Reg.* 624/2 Playing their hand-grenades and swivels to excellent purpose. 1790 *Lewis of Harvard Coll.* 25 If any

Scholar 'shall make bonfires or play off fireworks. 1799 *G. SMITH* *Laboratory* I. 25 Avoid . a damp, foggy, rainy or windy night, to play your rockets 1804 *NICHOL* in *Owen* *Wallerley's Desch.* (1877) 530 They opened a battery, which they continued playing until 3 o'clock. 1881 *CLARK* *Russell Ocean* *Pice Lance* I. iv. 154 We kept playing the enemy with round shot

†d. To toss off, to finish (liquor) *Obs.* *slang*. 1596 *SHAKES* I *Hen IV.* II. iv. 18 When you beath in your watering, then they cry hem, and bid you play it off. 1607 *DEKKER* *lets to make Merie Wks.* (Giosart) II 350 He requested them to play off the sacke and begon

e. *Angling.* To give play to (a fish); to allow (it) to exhaust itself by pulling against the line. Also *fig.*

1741 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* (1824) I 69, I soon hooked a lovely carp. Play it, play it, said she. I did, and brought it to the bank 1787 *BEST* *Angling* (ed. 2) 40 He seldom breaks his hold, if your tackle is strong and you play him properly 1856 *KANE* *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx 474 The victim.. is played like a trout by the angler's reel 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov 367 But where would be the sport of playing the fish? 1900 *Mrs H. Ward* *Eleanor* 97 Eleanor had played her with much tact, and now had her in her power.

f. To cause to move or pass lightly, flatter, glitter, etc. (see 3); to exhibit with brilliant effect; to draw lightly upon a surface.

a 1726 *Sou'n* in *Serim* (1744) X. 357 When the allurements of any sinful pleasure or profit play itself before him 1742 *Young* *Nt. Th.* v. 903 'Tho' Fortune too (our third and final Theme), As an Accomplish, play'd her gaudy Plumes. 1746-7 *Harvey* *Medit* (1818) 127 She plays her lovely changes, not to enkindle dissolute affections, but to display her Creator's glory 1812 *R. H. in Examiner* 25 May 329/1 The lines are played over the forms with freedom and taste 1843 *E. Jones* *Sens & Event* 54 Should prudes blame my dress, oh! all beautiful braid, yellow, crimson, and green over it shall be play'd 1892 *Electric Engineer* 16 Sept 285/2 The search-light began to play a dazzling ripple along then line from end to end.

7. *intr.* To operate artillery, to fire (on or upon persons or things); also said of the artillery, or of a mine, etc.: To be discharged or fired.

1602 *R. JOHNSON* *Kingd & Commw* (1602) 56 They never cease playing with their Ordnance, till they have laid all level with the ground. a 1652 *HARVARD* *Pov. V. Elys.* (Camden) 55 The artillerie played and the footmen skirmished most part of the date. 1658 *DIGBY* *Voy. Medit* (1868) 23 All this while the forties played upon the boats and our ships. 1663 *STAFFORD* *Pac. It.* I. 12 (810) 216 When we looked that the Cannon should begin to play a 1669 *DRAUM* *of* *Hawth.* *Idea* *Wks* (1711) 221 The mine going straight, there lacked nothing but some match to make it play. 1709 *STEELE* *Tatler* No 51 P 11 The Cannon on each Side began to play 1748 in *G. Sheldon* *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) 1. 564, I played away with our cannon and small arms for an hour and 1/2. 1777 *WATSON* *Philip II* (1839) 515 His cannon had hardly begun to play upon it, when Vidoussan, the governor, retired with the garrison into the castle 1894 *Lb. Wolsey* *Life* *Marborough* II. 181 Another battery, which Marlborough erected to play upon the south-eastern bastion.

†g. 1709 *HEARNE* *Collect* 11 Nov (O H S) II 306 He . played particularly [in his sermon], upon the Bp. of Sarum.

b. Of a firework: To be fired, to go off (*fig.* in quot.).

1762 *GOLDSM.* *Cit. W.* II. Yet it [a farce] played off, and bounced, and cracked, and made more sport than a firework

8. *intr.* Of a fire-engine, fountain, etc.: To emit a jet of water, to spout. Also said of the water, or of the person, e.g. of a fireman.

1666 *BOYLE* in *Phil. Trans* I. 233 The Cock would play altogether on that side. 1687 *A. LOVELL* *tr. Theocrit's* *Trav.* 19 A great many fountains, where the water works, playing very high, render the place altogether delightful 1771 *ADDISON* *Spect* No 5 P 3 There are several engines filled with water, and ready to play at a minute's warning 1885 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* xii. III 156 The fountain played in his honour. 1880 *DICKENS* *Uncomm.* *Trav.* iv, The fire engine maker, having brought out the whole of his stock to play upon its last smouldering ashes. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr 929 The firemen were not permitted to play on the flames

b. *trans.* To practise, perform, do (some action), † to play, exercise (a craft) (*obs.*); to perform, execute (a movement), usually (influenced by II), to perform or practise in the way of sport, deceit, etc. (a trick, prank, joke, etc.: const. *on, upon*, or with simple dative). In mod. use also with *off* (? expressing complete or successful action: see OFF A. 5).

c 1391 *CHAUCER* *Astral* II 40 Yif thou wolt pleie this craft with the arising of the Mone, loke thou rekne wel her cours howre by howre c 1400 *Gauvelyn* 307 When Gauvelyn the yonge thus hadde playd his play c 1425 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Tim) And siben in his honde þei sett: a mulchel greet rede And to him pelden a bobet. 1562 *Jack Jugler* in *Hail* *Dodley* II. 128, I know that he playeth you many a like prank. 1603 *SINARS* *Mess for Al.* II. 121 Man Plais such phantastique tricks before high heauen, A, makes the Angels weepe. 1660 *F. BROOKE* *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 17 For fear he should play me some trick, I dissembled 1782 *COWPER* *Gilpin* 134 Thus all through merry Islington these gambols he did play 1825 *W. H. IRELAND* *Scribblemania* 190 note, The hoax played off some years back, by the late commentator Stevens. 1890 *W. A. WALLACE* *Only a Sister* 201 Only something very important would have made you play this game.

b. *Sc. colloq.* 1826 *J. WILSON* *Noct. Amb.* *Wks* 1855 I 134 See ane [figer] play spang upon you . and gar ye play iapsalterie over a precepce.

II. To exercise oneself in the way of diversion or amusement.

10. intr. To employ or exercise oneself in the way of amusement or recreation; to amuse or divert oneself; to sport, frolic (Formerly in wider sense than now, including any kind of recreation, e.g. dancing.)

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past C 1 391 We.. wiernað urum cildum utra penninga mid to plegianne *c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. 21. 17* We sungun iuh & ne plegde ge. *c 1275 Lamb. Hom. 7* Pa children plegeden in here strete heriede ure dihten *c 1300 Cursor M. 12275* Jesus went him for [v r forth] to plai Wit childur on an halidai. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. IVace (Rolls) 3845* Blydoun þowor a wode schold wende, for to pleye by o ryuer *c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 169* Hire fiendes.. schopen for to pleyen som wher elles *c 1497 Chast. Goddess Chyld. 14* A lounyng moder listeth to play with her souking childe *1576 E. DE VEAR Freyre Foote Poems (Grosart) 72* To playe with foolles, oh, what a foole was I *1634 MILTON L'Allegro 97* And young and old com forth to play On a Sunshyne Holyday *1742 GRAY Elton 52* Regardless of their doom The little victims play! *1840 J. H. NEWMAN Par Sermon (1842) V iii 35* To make professions is to play with edge tool. *1856 FROUD Hist. Eng. (1858) I ii 151* The gardens of the Alhambra, where she had played as a child.

† **b.** To enjoy oneself, be joyful or merry, rejoice; esp. in reference to the bliss of heaven. *Obs.* *c 1230 Hali Meid 41* Ah schulen ai bioife þe plegen in heuene. *c 1274 Lurie Ron 133 in O. E. Misc 97* Hie heo schule wyþ engles pleye some and saunthe in heouene lyhte *c 1374 Chaucer Anel. & Arc. 321* For nowe I pleyen and now I playe *1377 LANGF. P. Pl. B xvi 256* I loked on his lappe, a lazur lay pere-inne Among patriarkes and profetes pleyande toggydeles

† **c.** To sport amorously; euphem. to have sexual intercourse. Cf. *PLAY sb. 6c.* Now rare or *Obs.* *c 1000 Raddler xlii 2 (Gr.)* I seah wyhte wærlithe twa undernunga ute plegan hamedlaces. *c 1250 Gen & Ex 2016* His wif One and stille ȝoȝt hire gamen Wið ioseph spoken and playen samen. *c 1320 Sir Tristram 2617* Tristrem wiþ Ysaude lay And wok And plaiden ay biuene *1375 BARBOUR Bruce v 542* Throu women that he valde with playe *1483 Caxton G. de la Tour Fj.* Which for a lytel syluer made her to synne and playe with a pryour. *1592 Sitaks. Ven & Ad 124* Be hold to play, our sport is not in sight *1607 MILTON P. L. x 1027* Now let us play For never did thy Beautie... so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee

† **11. a. refl.** To amuse or disport oneself; = 10. *c 1290 S. Eng. Leg 1 349/148* Pat þis child scolde wende an hontunge, to plegen him. *c 1300 Cursor M. 3025* Þir breþer þam playd samen. *c 1386 Chaucer Melib. 2* Hie for his desport is went into the feelde hym to pleye. *c 1430 Piers Lyf Manhode iv 14 (1869) 181* A crooked staf me laketh. And a bal to pleye me with. *c 1440 Forþ Myst xvii 212* Go we to pleye vs in som othir place. *c 1530 Lb. BRUNERS Arth. Lyf Brvt. (1814) 37* Arthur humbly requyred both hys fader and moder... to gise hym licence to go play hym a season out of that countrey. *1546 E. FISHER Marrowe Mord Drun (ed. a) 171* We may go play us then, and work no working at all. *1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 182* When you have played your self with your own absurd fictions.

† **b. trans.** To furnish with the means of playing; to amuse *Obs. rare*

1570 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 192 Some of the leues of the said bookes the said wyffes toke away with them, to play their children withall

c. To bring into some condition, etc. by playing or sport

1644 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. iv xix. 337 He playeth himself into Learning before he is aware of it.

12. intr. Play with: To amuse oneself with, sport with; to touch or finger lightly, or move slightly with the hand (a material object) by way of frivolous amusement; to treat (anything) lightly or frivolously; to dally, trifle, or toy with. In quot. 1827, to do what one will with, to manage according to one's pleasure. (See also *13 b.*, *14*.)

c 1200 Vices & Virtues 135 Ne lat hie nawht be hande plegende mid stikke *c 1205 Lay. 17335* þus þe winweic king played [c 1275 pleyede] mid warden. *c 1285 Ancr R. 76* 3e þat pleged mit to worlde, naliuh on nouȝt thien. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc 1307* When welthe of þe worlde with þe plays, Sek þan guide consail with alle. *c 1400 Land Troy Bk 6248* When þe hys cosyn ded saw, Him lyked nouȝt with Ector play. *1599 MORE Dyaloge i Wks 161/1* Than will he call it no scripture, as þe plath with the pyste of saint James *1650 BAXTER Saints R. iii v 5* (1651) 95 As children, we play with our meat when we should eat it *1782 COWPER Table Talk 505*, I play with syllables, and sport in song. *1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) II x 263* It required a dexterous management to play with the army. *1879 J. H. NEWMAN Gram. Assent ii. viii. 304* Montaigne, could thus afford to play with life, and the abysses into which it leads us.

13. intr. To do something which is not to be taken seriously, but merely as done in sport or frolic; to trifle with.

1384 WYCLIF Gen. xix. 14 And he was seen to hem as pleyng to speke. — *Prov. xxvi. 19* The man that glendeli noȝeth to his frend, and when he were cast, stal sey pleynde I dide [1388 Y dide pleyngel] *1484 Caxton Fables of Aesop v xv.* Loke hyder playngel *1581 SHALLOPE* I shall shewe to the how thou oughtest not to playe so with thy lord. *1548 ASCHAM Toxoph. (Arb) 97* The lacke of teacheinge to shoote in Englande, causeth very manye men to playe with the kynges Actes *1824 MARRIAT Perc. Keene x.* I'd recommend you not to play with 'post captains', said Captain Brudgman.

b. Play on or upon (+with) a word or words to make playful use of a double meaning of a word, by way of sport or jest, to pun. Also *trans.* in causative sense. see quot. 1806.

1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. ii 1 84 Can sicke men play so nicely with their names! *1596 — Merch V iii v. 48* How euerie foole can play vpon the word. *1683 D. A. Art. Converse 125* They play often upon words. *1865 WRIGHT Ess. Archæol. II xxiii 231* The wit or ingenuity of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers was chiefly exerted in playing upon words. *1865 BUSHEL Vicar Sacri. iii v.* A practice on words that plays into inferences not contained in their meaning. *1876 THE FLYAN Macaulay I iii 134* He did not play upon words as a habit.

† **c. Play upon:** to return or recur fancifully to (a phrase, etc.); to dwell upon by repetition, to harp on *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN Rem. 14 Giraldu Cambrensis played vpon these verses *1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep. i ix (1686)* 26 Playing much upon the simile.

14. intr. To make sport or jest at another's expense, to mock. *Play with* († at, † on, † upon): to make sport of, make fun of, ridicule, mock at; to befool, delude. Now rare or merged in *12* (Cf. also *30 a.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxi 9 Sarra beoeld hu Agares sunn wið Isaac plegede *c 1205 Lay. 1654*, & þet þine hured-children plegen [c 1275 pleyede] mid þissen hunde scoten mid heore flean & his cun scenden anan. *1384 WYCLIF Isa lvi 4* Vp on whom plegen ȝee! *1388* On whom scooneden ȝe! *1533 Lb. BRUNERS Gold. Bk. II. Aurel (1546) K lviij b.* All ye together here present playeth, and gested on me. *c 1550 Caxton Matt. ii 26* Then Hierod seing y he was played withal bi y wisard. *c 1586 CRESS PAMPHROCK Pr. lxxxix. xiii.* Of all his haters none, But boasts his wrack and at his sorrow plaineth. *1611 TOURNEUR Ath. Prag. i. ii.* That same heartless thing That Cowards will be hold to play upon. *17..* POPE (J.), I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. *1844 Mrs. BROWNING Lay of Brown Rosary i vi.* In a sternness quoth she, 'As thou playst' at the ball art thou playing with me?

† **b. refl. with of.** To make fun of, mock at *Obs.* *c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xxiii 75* But inapeth & playeth hei self of them that ben amorous

c. trans. To make sport of, collig.

1801 E. KINGLAKE Aust. Alban at H. 117 Those who pass their lives in the bush generally have their heart in the right place, though they do love to play a new chum

15. intr. To abstain from work; to take a holiday. [A special development of sense 10.] Now dial. (esp. of workmen on strike or out of work).

1377 LANGF. P. Pl. B. Pol. 20 Some putten hem to be plow, played ful selde *1430-40 LYNG Doctas i. 11 (1554)* 19 b. A conuenienc By entechangyng, y eche should reigne a yere The other absent to play & cum no nere. *1542 RICHARD GR. Arth. 1575* 443 A Mason played 12 dayes and wrought 28 dayes *1568 GRANTON Chron. II. 889* They neuer gaue their enemies one day to rest or play be the space of xx dayes *1581 J. BELL Maddon's Answ. Osor 132 b.* Surely where nothing is blameworthy their Pardon may goe play. *1598 SHAKS. Merry IV iv 1* 12 Master Slender is let the playes leue to play *1800 Hull Advertiser 24 May 4/2* The men will often play on a Monday. *1806 HUTTON Course Math I 239* A workman was hired for 20 days, at 3s per day, for every day he worked, but with this condition, that for every day he played, he should forfeit 1s *1892 Spectator 16 Apr. 529/1* This Yorkshire idiom means to cease work from any cause whatever. A man ill with rheumatism told me that he had been 'playing' eight weeks. *1894 Daily News 13 July 1/7* Of the 70,000 men 'playing' 40,000 are non-unionists

III. To engage in a game; and derived senses

16. trans. To exercise or employ oneself in, engage in, practise (a game or definite form of amusement). Also in various figurative expressions: see *GAME sb. 5*, also *BO-PREP*, *DUCK AND DRAKE*, *FAST AND LOOSE*, *HANDY-DANDY*, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRIC Boeth. xxxvi 85 [6] Ða ald. manizfealde plegan plegas þar hi hyriad ealdum monnum. *c 1250, 1297* [see *GAME sb. 5, 3 b.*] *c 1300 Cursor M. 16623 (Cott.)* And wit him þat paf sitisot, And badt þat he suld rede Quik o þam him gald þe dunt. *c 1350 CHAUCER Deths Blanche 618* For fols I fortune hath played a game Atte ches with me. *c 1440 Froth. Paro 404/2* Pleyyn buk hyde, angulo. *1596 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 350* The common games plaide and practised at Olympus. *1635 JACKSON Creed viii. xxxi. 7* As the proverb is, by-standers sometimes see more than they who play the game. *1699 Establ. Test 6* The After-game they had to play was to be managed with Skill *1796 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 33/1* Next morning the match was played out. *1838 DE MORGAN Ess. Probab. iii* We are entitled to conclude that the games played were each not less than 3 to 2 in favour of the bank. *1866 Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Daughters. xii.* He taught young ladies to play biliards on a wet day. *1885 Times (weekly ed.) 13 Feb. 16/4* The young men played fives against the tower.

b. To play the game: i. e. according to the rules, fairly; hence to 'play fair', act honourably. *collig.* *1889* [see *GAME sb. 4 c.*] *1898 Kipling Day's Work 248 (Maltese Cat)* 'Play the game, don't talk', the Maltese Cat whickered. *1904 Daily Chron 2 May 4/5* Men do not talk about their honour nowadays—they call it 'playing the game'.

c. To represent or imitate in sport; to make pretence of; to practise or deal with in a trifling way or as if for amusement, not seriously. Also with *obj. cl.* to pretend, make believe (*ihat* . . .) for sport or amusement.

c 1386 CHAUCER Shipman's T. 233 Or elles that we pleye A pilgrymage, or goon out of the weye. *1821 LAMB Elia Ser. i. Old & New Schoolmaster.* The noises of children, playing their own fancies. *1863 W. PHILLIPS Speeches vi. 213* We do not play politics. *1875 LOWELL Spenser Prose Wks. 1890 IV 324* Children who play that everything is something else. *1890 St. Nicholas Mag. Oct. 1007* We played that we were gypsies. (Cf. 19.)

17. intr. To engage or take part in a game. In *Cricket* said esp. of the batsman

c 1205 LAY 8134 Summen pleden on treuallrede [c 1275 Somme pleyede mid tuel] *c 1320 Sir Tristram 310* A cheker he fond bi a cheure, He asked who wold play. *1484 Caxton Fables of Aesop xxi.* The euyle, whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. *c 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. V 41 b.* The Dolphin sent to hym [Henry VI] a tunne of tennis balles to plaie with. *1564 J. HRYWOOD Prov & Edg. (1867) 163* He pleyth best that wins. *1687 A. LOVELL tr. Juvénal's Travi. i 34* Though they play for nothing, yet they take great pleasure at play. *1750 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) II 334* A man may play with decency; but if he games he is disgraced. *1866 Routledge's Every Boy's Ann. 355* The batsman must play with additional care. *1884 H. C. BUNNIE in Harper's Mag. Jan. 305/1* Well played, sir! *1884 BLIGH in Lillwhite's Cricket Ann. 3* The last named playing in his best style

b. spec. To play for stakes, esp. for the sake of gain; to game, gamble.

1511 Chiche of Yuell Men (Pynson) E vij. They that make, sell, bye the dyce, the caudes, the tables. They that serve the players, they yf lende them money for to play. *1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. iii vi 19* When Lennie and Cuenelle play for a Kingdom, the gentler Gamester is the soonest winner. *1615 STYFFURTS Ess. & Char. i. Gamester (1837) 169* If he plaies upon 'tucket, he knows you are not able to exact, though hee resolves to pay nothing. *1789 CANTONER SMITH Ethelinde (1814) I 13* He has had the character of playing monstrous dupe. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas vii. xii 18* 8 Playing for his last stake. *1832 BRITHAM Deontol. ii (1834) II 125* Every gamester who plays upon equal terms, plays to a disadvantage

c. imper. Play! In *Cricket*, said by the bowler as a call to the batsman immediately before the delivery of the ball (formerly, by the umpire to the whole of the players at the beginning of each innings); also in *Lawn Tennis* by the server at the beginning of each service.

1871 in Waghorn Cricket Scores (1890) p. xiii. When the umpire shall call 'play', the party refusing to play shall lose the match. *1837 DICKINSON Puck vii. Play,* suddenly cried the bowler. *1866 Routledge's Every Boy's Ann. 639* 'Play' again called, we commenced our innings

d. trans. In *Cricket*, said of the ground or 'wicket', in reference to the effect of its condition upon the play.

1866 Routledge's Every Boy's Ann. 355 The ground will afterwards play as differently as possible. *1881 Daily News 9 July 2* The wicket did not seem to play particularly well.

e. Play or pay. a sporting phrase meaning that, if one party to a race or other match fails to 'play', or engage in the match, his backers have to pay as if he had lost. Hence *play or pay bet*, a bet holding good whether the horse runs or not.

1821 Sporting Mag. IX 55 A man gammons himself most truly, if he makes play or pay bet. *1871 H. SMARI Play or Pay viii.* I got a letter to say that the argument had been wild enough to back me, run or not—play or pay, as it is termed, which means that they will have to pay their money even if I don't run.

18. fig. or gen. To act, behave, conduct oneself (in some specified way); chiefly in special phrases, as. **a.** *To play fair:* to play according to the rules of the game, without cheating; also, by extension, to do the thing regularly, to act justly or honourably. **b.** *To play false, foul, foully,* also *to play a person false:* to cheat in a game or contest; to deceive, betray. **c.** *To play into the hands of* (formerly also *to play something into the hands of*) to act so as to give an advantage to (another, either partner or opponent). **d.** *To play it on* (cf. *g.*): to play a trick upon, take in, cheat, so *to play (low) down on*, to take a mean or unfair advantage of. (*slang* or *collig.*) **so** *to play on* (or *with*) *both hands* (see *HAND sb. 40*); *to play on or upon the square* (see *SQUARE*). Cf. also *16, 34*.

1555 LATIMER IVs (Parker Soc.) II 441 They think that other hearing of such men's going to maw, do see or inquire of their behaviour there; and thus they play wilyly, beguiling themselves. *1599 B. JONSON Cynthia's Reu. iv 1.* If she have play'd loose with me, I'll cut her throat. *c 1440 York Myst. xxix 365* Playes full in feere, and I shall fande to fest it With a faire flappe, and þer is one and þer is ij. *1603 SHAKS. Ales for M. iii. 1. 141.* *1763 C. JOHNSTON Revere 1.* 153 They will imagine that you do not play fair. *1866 Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Daughters. vi.* He'll get a fellowship if they play him fair

b. *1579 LYLIE Euphues (Arb) 98* Venus played false. *1590- (see FALSE B 3)* *1605 SHAKS. Macb. iii. 1. 3* Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all As the weyard Women promise'd, and I feare Thou play'd'st most foully for't. *1680 Orway Orphan iv. iii. 1420.* I fear the Priest has plaid us false. *1775 SHERIDAN Rivals ii. ii.* You play false with us, madam. *1884 Times (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/3* Apperances might play them false. *1893 N & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 534/1* If my memory does not play me false, I have also seen the paper in the *Genl. Mag.*

a. *1705 tr. Bosman's Guinea 32* If the Enemies themselves had not seasonably played an Opportunity into our Hands. *1753 HANWAY Trav. (1762) I. vi. lxxxv. 392* Whatever we play into their hands, is a losing game to this country. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas vii. xv. 14.* I suspect the clerk of the kitchen and my steward of playing into one another's hands. *1878 H. H. GIBBS Ombre 24* He will hold the balance between his friend and the Ombre; playing into the hand of one or the other so as to divide the tricks equally between them. *1879 FROUD Caesar iii 29* The powers which he had played into the hands of the mob to obtain.

d. 1871 B. HARTF *Heathen Chinee* ii. Yet he played it that day upon William And me in a way I despise 1882 — *Phyllis*, It's playing it rather low down on the old man 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV, 288: This played it on our pursuers very neatly 1904 MARIE CORRELL *God's Gift Man* xvi, I always do my best not to play down on a woman

19. *Play at a*. To engage or take part in (a specified game or diversion, also fig.) = 16

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3965 Wip playynge [v. r. pleynde, pleyning] attc tables oher attc chekere a 1300 *Floris & Bl* 314 Pennie he wule bidde be pleie at be eschequer c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 404/2 Pleyyn at the bal, *Plitudo* c 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen VIII 98 b, On saterday the kyng & the Emperour played at tennice at the Bayne 1560 DAVS tr *Sleidan's Comm* 290 To passe away the time, the Lant-grave playeth at the cardes 1596 SHAKS *Much V*, ii 1. 32 If Hercules and Lycheas plaie at dice Which is the better man. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 Our men played at foot ball with them of the Island 1728 MORGAN *Allegies* II, ii 232 His Majesty... really never appeared better pleased than when playing at Loggoreheads, provided there was a Prospect of his being a Gainer 1853 LYTON *My Novel* I, xi. There, two can play at that game! 1884 *Illustrated News* Christmas No 22/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross questions and crooked answers', said Fred.

b. To represent in sport; to amuse oneself with an imitation of = 16 c.

1840 MACAULAY *Cicero* Ess (1887) 527 There is still a Mogul, who is permitted to play at holding courts and receiving petitions. 1849 — *Hist Eng v*, I. 63 In then childhood, they were accustomed to play on the moor at the sight between King James's men and King Monmouth's, men 1895 MISS SYMONDS *Stud. Prejudices* vii, Though she had often played at sentiment, no man had ever touched her heart

20 *trans* with personal object. a. To play against, to contend against in a game.

c 1330 *Batayle of Fyngesbourne* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II, 124. We will play them euerychone, These lordes of Eng-lande, at the tenys 1832-9 WARREN *Duany Physic*, (1844) II, iii 175 'I'll play you for a hundred pounds, Doctor!' said Sir Henry, 'and give you a dozen!' 1899 *Tit-Bits* 8 Apr. 21/1 Charles Dawson, who has just been playing John Roberts for the championship (in billiards).

b. *Cricket*, etc. To employ (a person) to play; to employ in a match; to include in a team or company of players.

1887 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/4 Let the county committees stamp it out simply by not playing the offenders 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 Aug. 5/2 The day of bowlers who are played for their bowling only is over 1894 *Times* 22 June 8/2 Surrey played the eleven which has done so well for them in their other matches.

21. To stake or wager in a game; to hazard at play. Also fig.

1483 CAXTON *Cato Bivb*, A player [at dice] demanded of him [St Bernard] yf he wolde playe his hors agaynst his sowle 1575 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App. v 447 Neither shall he plaie his said maisters goodes at tables, dyce, tennies, or any other unlawfull games, 1589 *Hay and Ivo's Aitijb*, Our brother Westchester had as lue plaie twentie nobles in a night, at Priemero on the cards 1601 SHAKS *Twel. IV*, ii v. 307 Shall I play my freedom at iay trip, and become thy bondslave? 1890 DUNN *Hist. Scot.* (1873) V, iii, 11 It gave the rule of Scotland a stake which he might play against the English Government

b. *Play away* (+ off): to lose in gambling; fig. to waste, squander, throw away recklessly.

1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodley* II 115 He hath no money but what he doth steal, And that he doth play away every deal 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 67 They will play away. Knights, Rooks, and all 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) III, 5 The King, at night, played off 200 guineas, according to custom. 1721 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Sticks* 52 Some lords and lairds sell'd riggs and castles, And play'd them all with trickie rascals 1879 DOWNEN *Southey* iv, 112 Southey could not afford to play away his health at hazard.

c. To play for, or in order to gain (something); to gain by playing: in phr. to play BOOTY, to play a PRIZE (see these words)

22. To move or throw (a piece, etc.), with which a game is played), as an item in the playing of the game. a. *Chess*, etc. To move (a man) to another square on the board.

1562 ROWBOROUGH *Cheats* B iv b, Thou shalt playe thy Queens Paune as farre as he may go. 18 WALKER in *Mod. Hoyle* (1870) 45 When you touch a piece with the *bonk* fide intention of playing it 1870 *Ibid.* 48 To open the game well, some of the Pawns should be played out first

b. *Cards* To take (a card) from one's 'hand' and lay it face upwards on the table, in one's turn. Also fig. to bring forward, or deal with in some way (a thing or person) for one's own advantage; to play one's cards well, to make good use of one's resources or opportunities (cf. *CARD* sb.² 2 d).

1680 CORRON *Compt. Gunester* (ed. 2) 82 That he [your partner] may either Trump them, or play the best of that suit on the Board You ought to have a special eye to what Cards are play'd out 1753 FOOTE *Eng in Paris* i, 1. If Lucinda plays her Cards well, we have not much to fear from that Quarter 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii 11 P 10 After this, if you do not play your cards, it is your own fault 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess*, etc 163 He played a false card. 1897 T. HARDY *Tess* i vii, She ought to make her way with 'em, if she plays her trump card aright.

c. In games with balls, as cricket, tennis, golf, billiards, bowls, etc.: To strike (the ball) with the bat, racket, stick, cue, etc., or to deliver it with the hand, so as to send it in a particular direction or place it in a particular position.

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1860 F. T. FINCH in 'Bat' *Cricket Man* 95 Cricket ne'er shall be forgot while we can play a ball 1882 *Daily Tel* 27 May, In the first innings the Antipodeans experienced some difficulty in playing the bowling of Jones 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 233 If you can keep up your wicket and play the ball hard away from you, run, are sure to come 1901 H. McHUGH *John Henry* 67 'Play the round ball' suggests, Shine.

d. *Play on* (*Cricket*): of a batsman, to play the ball on to his own wicket, putting himself 'out'.

1882 *Daily Tel* 29 May, When only half-a-dozen had been scored, Butler played on, and he had to make way for Barnes 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr Mordaunt was out in [Brockwell's] first over, for, after cutting and driving the ball for four, he played on

23. To bring into some condition by playing; e g. to play oneself in, to get into form for, or adapt oneself to the conditions of, play, to play time out, to extend the play until the end of the appointed time.

1869 *Routledge's Fo. Boys' Ann* 639 Their players had strict injunctions, to 'play time out' 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr. Jackson came in with Dr Grace, and, although a little uncomfortable at starting, soon played himself in

24 fig. a. To use or treat as a counter or playing, to manage or use for one's own ends (like chessmen or cards in a game)

1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes, Deduce* ii, Some Wisemen, and some Fools we call, Figures, alas, of Speech, for Destiny plays us all.

b. To set in opposition, oppose, pit (one person, thing, or party against another), esp for one's own advantage. In mod use almost always *play off*

1643 *Plain English* (1600) 9 They could play one Party of Protestants against another 1732 BRACKLEY *Alciph* vi 3 24 An ingenious Free-thinker may, play one absurdity against another. 1807 *Ann Reg* 4/a He played off France against the world, and the world against France. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* x, iv, The folly is mine, to have played against the crafty Tribune so unequal a brain as thine. 1885 *March Exam* 6 Aug 5/1 The Sultan likes to play off one Power against another.

c. *Play off*, to cause (a person) to exhibit himself disadvantageously.

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 497 3 His whole Delight was in finding out new Fools, and, as our Phrase is, playing them off, and making them shew themselves to advantage. 1713 ADDISON *Guard* No. 71 7 5 He would now and then play them off, and expose them a little unmercifully 1864 M145 YONGE *Triad* iv, She knew that he was playing the widow off, and that, when most smooth and bland in look and tone, he was inwardly chuckling.

d. To pass off as something else; to palm off

1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 99 Her preparing the way for her nephew, by first playing off and feeling the ground by a counterfeiter 1867 R. GIFFEN in *Fortin. Rev.* Nov 620 The trick of playing off Jacobite effusions as the national literature of Scotland had already been found out

IV To exercise oneself or engage in sword-play, fighting, or fencing.

25. *intr.* To exercise oneself or contend with weapons; *spec.* to contend for exercise or pastime with swords, rapiers, or sticks; to joust, tourney; to fence. In quot. a 1300, ?to contend (in general sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 LAV. 8145 Deos tweeken enihtes bi-gunnen mid sceldes to scurmen, arst heo pleoweden [c 1275, pleoiden] and seobbe plit makeden. c 1275 *Ibid.* 8260 And pleoiden in pan felde mid scafes and mid sceldes a 1300 K. Horn 186 Us he dude lede into a galeie, Wip þese to pleie, . Wip ute sail and rober. c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lix 235 (Harl. MS) Cornelius come play with the aduersariys ayenste the Emperour, the whiche wolde play 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 7 b, I maie commend hym for playing at weapons 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* v, ii 206 He sends to know if your pleasure hold to play with Laertes. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 137 Whither you be to play with Blunts or Sharps. 1792 in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) I, 440 The officers... passed the whole day in the Sun, playing at long bullets.

† b. *trans.* with the bout or contest as object; as, to play a play, to play a touch (also fig; see TOUCH sb.). *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii xxxix. 333 Goo thou to yonder pautelone and arme the of the best thou fyndest there, and I shalle playe a merueilous playe with the 1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodley* II, 114, I care not much At the bucklers to play with thee one fair touch 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heauton*, ii, iii, See you play no wild touch [L. *Vide sis, ne quid imprudens ruas*].

V. To perform instrumental music.

26. *intr.* To perform upon a musical instrument.

Const. *on*, *upon* (+ at, + of).

(In quot. c 825, the vb seems to be *intr.* with *timpanum* in the instrumental case, as the *trans.* const. with the instrument as obj. is not otherwise known before the 18th c; but the meaning may also be 'to actuate, operate', 6)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii 26 *Placendia* (c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) *plegyndra*) *timpanum* [L. *tympansistrarum*] a 1240 *Urechin* 28 in *Cott. Hom* 193 Myrm dreamed engles buoren þin onsen. Pleieð, and sweieð, and singeð, bi-tweenen c 1275 LAV 20315 His harpe he wende And gan bare to pleye And moche game makie c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii 111 Ther herd I pleyen vpon an harpe Orpheus fil craftely c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxv 115 Mystrallez, playand on duerse instrumentes of music 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 133 He can speake the tongues well, he plaies of Instrumentes, fewe men better 1578 *Nottingham Rec* IV, 177 All that pled on the drum 1673 KAY *Journal*, Low C 395 Man of them cannot paint or play on music. 1743 POCCOCKE *Descr East* I 82 Three Mahometans sung Arab songs, beating time with their hands, and playing on a tambour 1821 SHELLEY *Epyc. chadon* 65 A Lute, which those whom love has taught to

play Make music on 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iv, xiv, There came the sound of a band playing at a distance.

b. Said of the instrument or the music itself

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. Z.* v, i 216 The musick plays, vouchsafe some motion to it 1660 WOOD *Life* 11 Nov (O H S) I 347 The canons and students of Ch Ch... began to weare surplices and the organ played. a 1706 R. SEMPLER *Piper of Kilbarchar* vi, His pipe play'd trimly to the drum 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav* v, Hear this instrument that was going to play. *Mod.* Just then the music began to play

27. *trans* To perform (music, or a piece of music) on an instrument

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi (Percy Soc.) 70 Where that Musyke, wyth all her minstalsy, Dyveys hase daunces moost sweetly dyd playe. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* cxxviii, When thou, my music, music play'st, Upon that blessed wood 1676 DRYDEN *Amuretz*, ii Stage Direct, Betwixt the Acts, a Warlike Tune is plaied 1727 GAY *Begg. Op* Introd. (1729) a Play away the overture 1822 M145 BRADDON *Dead Sea Tr.* (Tauchin) II vi 97 Accompanying herself on the guitar, which she played with a rare perfection 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Aug. 6/r We have... to play the same fiddle as they played, but we are not going to play the same tune.

b. To express or describe by music played on an instrument. Chiefly *poet.*

1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 830 Certain Turkish minstrels... played them up many a homely fit of mirth 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Past.* v, 134 This tuneful Pipe, the same That play'd my Corydon's unhappy Flame.

28. To play or perform on (a musical instrument); to cause (it) to sound.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flute*, an instrument of musick.. played by blowing in it with the mouth. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Play* v, a 2 To use an instrument of musick. (*Told addis*; as, he plays the organ, fiddle, etc.) 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Tr.* (Tauchin) II vi 97 Accompanying herself on the guitar, which she played with a rare perfection 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Aug. 6/r We have... to play the same fiddle as they played, but we are not going to play the same tune.

29. With adverbial extension (*in*, *out*, *off*, *down*, *up*, etc.): To lead, dismiss, or accompany (persons) with instrumental music.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scol* xxxiv. (1855) 275 The Frasers were played off the ground by their pipers. 1863 in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The Hampshire Artillery Band will play all the Artillery past the saluting point. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, A band in yellow and blue uniform sat playing the people in. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* ii, iii, The small band... played the company into the supper room. *Mod.* The organist was playing the congregation out.

30. In figurative expressions.

a. *Play on or upon*: To make use of, or take advantage of (some quality or disposition of another person), to practise upon.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* iii ii 380 You would play vpon mee; you would seem to know my stops *Ibid* 387-9 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* ii (1703) 74 To flatter the vanity, and play upon the weakness of those in power. 1775 SHERRIDAN *Kivals* ii, 1. (1798) 32 You rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you Dog! you play upon the meekness of my disposition! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vi, 1. 35 We fancied that he meant to play upon our fears 1890 ROOERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser ii, xii 14 It is natural that shrewd politicians should play on the credulity of their dupes.

b. *To play first or second fiddle*: see FIDDLE sb

1 b. So to play second, to take a subordinate part. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x xi 170, I am to play second fiddle in all your laudable enterprises. 1822, 1862 [see FIDDLE sb 1 b] 1884 *March Exam.* 5 May 5/5 The Union will have to play second to the Central Committee

VI To perform dramatically; and derived senses [Cf. OE *plegan* sb. pl. = L. *ludi* (see PLAY sb. 14); *pleghis*, PLAYHOUSE, theatre.]

31 *trans* To represent in mimic action; to perform as a spectacle upon the stage, etc.; to act (a pageant, drama, etc.). Also fig.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks II 15 Alle þer garmentis.. ben atter claud of þe fend, to playe þer pagyn among men 1457, 1468 [see PAGEANT sb 1]. 1558 LINDALL *Obed Chr. Man* Wks (Parker Soc) I 340 Mark what pageants have been played, and what are yet a playing, to separate us from the emperor. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c 1 If am person... play in entreuides, sing or rime, any matter contrarie to the saide doctrine 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Matt* vi, 44 Lake as players on the stage do playe theyr playe. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i xvii (Arb) 51 The old comedies were plaied in the broad streets vpon wagons or caits vncovered. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* iii ii 93 The whil'st this Play is Playing 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii vii 125 The doctor... had not the least suspicion of the farce that was playing 1883 *March Exam.* 22 Nov 5/3 'Our Boys' was played at Guy's Hospital for the amusement... of the nurses and patients 1896 *Pall Mall Mag* Feb. 234 He was alone in the world, with his life half played.

b. *Play off*: to show off or exhibit by imitation. (Cf. take off) ? *Obs.*

1789 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 Jan, He took up a fan... and began playing off various imitative airs with it. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii vii 16 Phenicia was playing off the amiable and unaffected simploton.

32. *trans.* *Play out*: to perform to the end; fig. to bring to an end; *refl.* to come to an end, become obsolete or effete.

1596 SHAKS *Hen IV*, ii iv. 531 Out you Rogue, play out the Play 1854 MRS AUSTIN *Germany*, etc. 344 The great heroic tragedy which was now being played upon the world's stage. 1867 H. CONYBEARE in *Fortin. Rev* Nov 513 The classical and pointed styles each ran their course from prime to decadence—in fact, 'played themselves out' completely. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 21 This burlesque... gradually played itself out, and came to an end

b. *int.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 680 As though it mattered how the face plays out, so it be quickly played! 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I 61 Gentlemanship as a profession has got to play out in a generation or two

c. pa. ppl. *Played out* performed to the end; brought to an end, ended, finished, over and done with; also, exhausted, used up, effete, worn out. (Cf. 16, 22 b.) Hence as ppl. adj., *played-out*.

1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Faintness* v. 239 One remains, here and there, a played out man 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I 19 183 The drama is not yet entirely played out 1890 B. HARTY *Further L. fr. Truthful James* 1. Is our civilization a failure? Or is the Caucasian played out? 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 272 About twelve or fifteen years ago he was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone was played out. 1888 LFES & CLUTTERBUCK B. C. 1887 xxiv (1892) 325 Today they had made forty miles over this awful trail, and their horses were not unnaturally quite played out

33 To represent (a person or character) in a dramatic performance; to act the part of.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 128 Sometime to shewe his lightness and maistrie He [Absolon] playeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1553 MORE *Rich. III.* (1883) 79 In a stage play all the people know right well that he that playeth the sowdaine is percase a sowter 1590 SHAKS *Alfide* IV. 1. 11 Yet my chief humour is for a tyrant. I could play Excels rarely 1563 DOWNE *To Sir H. Wotton* Poems (1654) 146 Courts are Theaters, where some men play Princes, some slaves 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I 92 I do not go to see the characters of the Bible played 1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. III. Marie Mignot*, Miss Kelly plays Marie

34. Hence *fig.* in real life: To sustain the character of; to perform the duties or characteristic actions of; to act as if one were, act or behave as or like, act the part of. (Almost always with *the* before the object, rarely with adj. absol. as obj.). Esp. in various phrases, as *to play the DEUCE, the DEVIL, the FOOL, the MAN, the MISCHIEF, the POSSUM, the REX, the TRUANT*, etc.: see the sbs

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1191 (1240) But ye han played tyrant neigh to longe, And hard was it your herte for to grave. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 That play not the fole, Contentual thini go to scole. 1433 LYND *St. Edmund* II. 38 Among sayrseynes he pleyed the lion 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 84 Auyode murder, saue thy selfe, play the man, being compelde 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* A viij. With extreme cruelte ye haue played the lordes over them. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Will they now play the Hedgehog that draue out his host? 1603 J. RAYNOLDS *Prapp. Obadiah* III (1673) 38 Play the good fellows, your selues with the world 1664 B. HOPKINS *Fun. Sermon* (1683) 93 Chess-men that on the board play the King and Queen, but in the bag are of the same materials, and rank with others. 1790-1811 COMAR *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I 274 It is an act of pudence to let a woman play the fool, for fear she should play the devil. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* VIII. 1. But we must not play sad now, my dear, I hope you will be happy here 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 5 It was gall to me to play jackal to Dan, or to any one else

35 To sustain, represent, act (a part, the part of), *lit.* in dramatic performance, or *fig.* in real life. see PART sb. 9, 9 b

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 165 King Herodis part thal playit in to Scotland. 1548, 1584, 1590, 1600 [see PART sb. 9, 9 b] 1655 CULPEPPER *Reveries* Printer to Rdr., The friends of the Sick must play their part, or all will not be well. 1674 [H. STRUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 12 Though this expression of taking upon him the person [= *personam indure*]... may not be culpable enough... and therefore the case must be aggravated with playing a part; truly, the words of playing the part are too light and unbecoming 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 4 She ought to play her Part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to quit the Stage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV 320 The parts which she was in the habit of playing, and... the epilogues which it was her special business to recite. 1881 GARDINER & MULLING *Ingl. Stud. Eng. Hist.* I. xi 195 In the final struggle England played her part well

36. *intr.* To act a drama, or a part in a drama; to perform; = ACT v. 8. Also *fig.*

1580 W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 408 No Mayor shall geve leave to any players to playe within the guildhall. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. 104 Ham. My Lord, you playd once i th' University, you say? Polon. That I did my Lord, and was accounted a good Actor 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 589 Even kings but play, and when their part is done, Some other, worse or better, mount the throne 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* XIII. Did you ever play at Canterbury? 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxiv. 434 He showed that he was resolved to play on a vaster stage.

b. *Play up* to (Theatrical slang). to act in a drama so as to support or assist another actor; hence, to support, back up, to flatter, toady.

1809 MALKIN *Col. Blas* vi. 1. 78 You want two good actors to play up to you 1827 HONE *Every day Bk.* II. 323 He [a performing elephant] was 'played up to' by the celebrated columbine, Mrs. Parker 1868 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xv. There is your Playing up toady, who, unconscious to its feeder, is always playing up to its feeder's weaknesses 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/4 The windows here are designed, like the others, to play up to the mosaics, and are not intended to be too visible in profile

Play, obs. form of PLEA sb. and v

Playable (plā'əb'l), a [f. PLAY v. + -ABLE.]

1. Given to play, playful, sportive.

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 Playable, ludibundus, ludicris, ludulus.

2. Capable of being played in various senses.

1860 READE *8th Commandm.* 30 There were passages in 'Le Châteaui Granther' not playable in England. 1873

BENNETT & CAENDISH *Billiard*. 480 Any ball or balls behind the baulk-line, are not playable if the striker be in baulk 1875 M. PATTERSON *Casaubon* 154 The part of chaplain-man-of-the-world, a part often played, and still playable 1887 GURNEY *Literary Quind* II. 57 Old Scotch tunes playable on the black keys of a piano. 1898 *Daily News* 5 May 5/2 The maestro laid the instrument down with an evident air of contempt, but he declared it to be playable.

b. Of a cricket or football ground or the like: Admitting of or fit for playing on.

1872 *Daily News* 15 July, The play did not commence... until half-past 11, when the ground was rendered 'playable' by the copious use of sawdust. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/5 Football at Oxford the ground will hardly be playable until the end of this week.

Hence **Playability**, the quality of being playable 1881 STEVENSON *Verger. Pteris* 259 Bound up with the subject of play, and the precise amount of playfulness, or playability, to be looked for in the world.

Play-actor, -actress, etc.: see PLAY sb. 17.

Play-bill (plā'bil). A bill or placard announcing a play and giving the names of the actors to whom the various parts are assigned

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 1 Having posted up a play-bill for the title of his book... being preferred from writing of bills for the play-houses 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 7 To his first care in the morning is to read the play-bills 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 376 Theatrical critiques as ephemeral as play-bills.

Play-book (plā'buk). Also without hyphen, as one word, or two. [f. PLAY sb. + BOOK sb. 3.]

A book of plays or dramatic compositions. 1535 *Con. Corp. Chr. Plays* App. II. 107 Payd for makyng of the play-boke vs 1624 MASSINGER *Part. Love* II. iii, Comparing of these eyes to the fairest flowers, And such hyperboles stolen out of playbooks 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. x, Those cursed Play-books she reads have been her ruin 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks (Bohn) II. 80 'Tis an old sneer, that the Irish peerage drew their names from playbooks.

Playcart, obs. f. PLACARD. **Playce**, obs. f. PLACE. **Playche**, obs. f. PLEACH, PLASH v. 1 **Playd**, -e, obs. f. PLAID, PLEA, PLEAD.

Play-day (plā'dē). A day given up to play; a day exempted from work; esp. a school holiday.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 555 Worse than either of these is he, who doth that upon work days which should haue bin done on play-dares or idle holidays. 1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 334 He wrote of the sending of Maynard, Windham and I wisdom to the Towre, he said it was a strange playdaye 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1724) VI. x 343 The Soul's Play-day is always the Devil's working day, and the idler the Man, still the buster the Tempter 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1875) XIII. 285 We have no play days (the school being taught every day in the year but Sundays) 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scoll* II. v. 172 In 1763 the play-days at the grammar school of Kinghorn were fixed as the afternoons of every Wednesday and Saturday.

attrib. 1749 W. DUNKIN in *Francis Horace*, Ep. II. 11 299 Or, wanting Prudence, like a Play-day Boy Blindly rush on, to catch the flying Joy

b. A week-day on which miners or others do not work: cf. PLAY sb. 13, v. 15

1824 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/4 With reference to the weekly 'playday' being fixed for Saturday the agent advised the men to accept this, it was decided unanimously to take a ballot whether the playday shall be Monday, Thursday, or Saturday 1901 *Daily Mail* 7 Nov. 3/4 The miners obeyed their leaders as implicitly as they did on the three previous 'play-days'

† **Playe**, v. obs. rare. [a. OF *pleuer*, in 3 sing. pres. *pleue* (mod. *pluer* and *pleyer*) to fold: - *L. plicare*. A doublet of PLX v.] *trans.* To fold. c. 1450 Bk. *Curiasse* II. 818 in *Babes Bk.* 326 Be fore þo lorde and þe lady Dowelle he playeþ þo towelle þere **Playe**, *plaze*, obs. forms of PLAY.

Played-out, *phl a*: see PLAY v. 32 c.

Player (plā'ə). Forms: 1 *plezere*, 4 *pleier*, 5 *pleyer* (e, 5-6 *pleyer*, 5-7 *plauer*, (6 *plear*), 5-*pleyer*. [OE *plegere*, f. *plegan*, PLAY v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who plays

I. In general sense. (The OE instance appears to be a mistranslation by the glossator.)

c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in W. Wulcker 108/9 *Gymnosophista*, nacerd *plegere* 1382 WYCLIF *Ser.* xv. 17, I sat not in counsell of pleieres [Vulg. *ludentium*], and gloriode fro the face of thiū hond c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 404/1 *Playere, luser. Ibid.*, Playere, þat alwey wyl play, *ludibundus*, 1552 HULOT, *Player* at all games, pastimes, and sportes, *ludo* 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II. i. 113 You are Pictures out of doore. Wilde-Cats in your Kitchens... Players in your Huswifery 1755 JOHNSON, *Player*, an idler, a lazy person *Mod.* A player at farming

2. One who engages in some game, usually specified in the context, e.g. chess, draughts, cards, tennis; one who is practised or skilful in some game.

c. 1420 LYND *Assembly of Gods* 1232 Well he shalbe taught As a player [at chess] shuld to drawe another draught c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 404/2 *Playar*, at the bal, *plūdudus* 1500 *M.S. Ashm.* 344 (Bodl.) If ye be a great player [at chess] & can well defende your game 1564 ROWBORTHUM *Cheests* A iiij, The by standers (whiche commonlye see more then the players) 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 180 Let us doe as Players at Tennis, be judged by all the lookers on. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 25 Suppose I play the Ace of a Suit of which I have Ace, King, and three small ones, the last Player does not chuse to trump it, having none of the Suit 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 19 Any player obtaining a ball in a maul, must have it down as soon as possible

b. One who plays for stakes; a gambler

1483 [see PLAY v. 21] 1511 *Chenche of Ywell Men* (Pynson) B vj, Oft my players shall say, by the deth such one was a nimble player, for when he came to the play he had but v s & wan .x.s c. 1515 *Locke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Gardeners, and rake fetters; Players, purse cutters, money bateers 1755 JOHNSON, *Player*, a gambster.

c. A professional player (at cricket, golf, etc.)

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 29 The two matches between the Gentlemen and Players 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 270 Every player selected by the Committee to play against the Gentlemen is paid at the rate of £5 per match 1895 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/2 England has generally the better of Scotland, both in the Amateur and Player [Golf] Championships

† 3. One who plays or performs tricks to amuse others: a juggler; an acrobat. Obs.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* IV. xlvii (1869) 299 He maketh of bilke þat playeth with hem, and doon it, yis principal playeres, and hise special jogelousers 1530 PALSGR. 255/1 *Player* or goer upon a corde, *balleteur*

4. One who acts a character on the stage; a dramatic performer, an actor. (In earlier use, one who played in an interlude.)

1463-4 *Rolls of Part V* 505/4 That... Players in their Enterludes, be not comprised in this Act 1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 325 And the sonday nexte after the xij day, I safe to the playes of Stoke, ij s. a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Anrol* (1546) G viij, Counterfaying players of farces and mummeries. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 240 To y^e quenes players for playng before y^e king this Cristemes iij li. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A reward geyvn to Ser John^e Beion plear. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 140 All the world's a stage, And all the men and women, merely Players. 1680 CHARNOCK *Self-R. ram* Wks. (1849) 175 A player is not a prince, because he acts the part of a prince. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Mann* (1834) I. 146 All the run is now after Garrick, a wine-merchant who is turned player at Goodman's-fields 1868 HELPS *Realist* xvii (1876) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players.

5. One who plays on an instrument of music.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 Ye players at y^e oigensys ij d. 1539 BIBLE (Great) x *Sam.* xvi. 16 A man, that is a connyng player with [Genua] upon an harpe 1608 WILLIET *Hexapla E. lat.* (ed. 7) XV. 615/1 The safest compass for ordinary players [of the serpent] is the two first of these octaves.

II That which plays.

† 6. A metal pendant to a horse's bit. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Salutaria*, among riders the plate wherent the players that hang in the mids of a port are fastned 1607 MARRIHAM *Caval.* vi. (1617) 57 He shall have snaffles of all shapes with small rings in the midst, and sundry sort of small players fastned to those rings, which to a traueiling horse breeds pleasure 1611 CORAM, *Babillons*, the players that hang to the post of a bit.

† 7. pl. The antennae or palpi of an insect. Obs. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 5 Each Horn [of an Ant's Mouth] has several little joints, by which means it plays to and fro with great facility These Players are of particular Use to the Ants both in feeding themselves and also their Young.

8 *Billiard* sb., *Croquet*. (See quot.)

1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tact* 9 The term 'player' is borrowed from billiards in the game of pool, and means the ball which, after you have finished your break, will play on you

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *appositive*, in sense 4), as *player-devil*, *-girl*, *-man*, *-woman*, etc.; also *player-like*, a like or befitting player or actor.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* IV. 24 b. Farre from all manour of playerylike ostentation 1566 LODGE *Wits Misere* 40 They say likewise there is a Player Deuil, a handsome sonne of Mammons 1641 PAVNNE *Antiq.* 123 Pageants, Theaters, Scenars, and Player-like representations, in making a puppet-play. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. 1, She chide me just now for liking the playmen 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr. Miss Liddy had like to have run away with a player man 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Cricketon* I. 197, I can scarce comprehend how a player-girl like this can occasion him so much trouble 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 7/2 The player-manager is a rarity.

Play-erss, rare. [f. prec. + -ESS.] An actress. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 334 Many play-ersses had become peeresses.

† **Play-erly**, a. obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Of the nature or character of an actor, befitting an actor

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xiv (1636) 132 Whereby they were overcome in battell, not by true, and very kings, but this phantastike and playeryly one. 1633 PAVNNE *Histrionastix* II. II. 852 The Satyricall invectives of Iuuenal and others against this infamous Playeryly Emperor *Ibid.* IV. i. 939 Poeticall streines of wit and Playeryly eloquence

Playfellow (plā'felou). [f. *PLAY* sb. + FELLOW] A companion in play or amusement. usually said of children or young people.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1883) 36, I pray God send them both better playfellows than hym 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* I. i. 220. 1633 HIRWOOD *Eng. Trav.* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 10 My wife and you, in youth were play-fellows. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Feb. Mrs. Hewitt was my playfellow at Berkhamstead. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* 1, At times, a recollection of his old playfellow broke upon him through the haze in which he lived

† **Playfere** (plā'fiə). Obs. Forms: 3 *plaze* uere, *pleuere*, 3-4 *pleifere*, 4 *plaw*-, *plowe*-, *pleyefere*, 4-7 *pleyfers*, 5-8 *playfere*, (5 *-uere*, *-fer*, 5-7 *-feer*, *-feere*, 6 *-fiere*, *-feir*, *-feare*, 7 *-pheer* (e); 5 *playfer*, *playfere*, 6 *-feere*, *plai-fere*, *-feere*, *-fiere*, *-faier*). [f. *PLAY* sb. + FERE sb.¹, companion, comrade.] A companion at play,

a playfellow, playmate; a companion generally, or in any action or course

c 1205 LAY. 15631 Iunden Merlin & his playe-uere[n] (*c 1205* playeures) mid him *a 1225* Juliana 56 Pi san gast schal wib be schucke pleiseren pieren in helle *c 1305* St. Edmund Conf 64 in E. E. P. (1862) 73 Wip be ic go in eche stede. & bi playere ic am *a 1310* in Wright *Lyric Poet* xv. 49 Glotomie mi glemon wes. Prude was my plowe fere *1388* Wyclif *Judg* xi 38 Whanne sche hadde go with hir felowis and pleiseris [1535 COVARD. playeeres], sche biwepite hir maydynhed in the lullis *a 1400* *Transit N. T.*, Acts xiii 1 (Pauze 157) Manna bar was ho playfere [Vulg. *colactantibus*] of Herowode bi Eitirke *c 1470* HARDING *Chron* clxxviii vi, Roger Mortymer was that tyme the quene's playfere *c 1548* Hatt. *Chron.* II. v 33 One of his wanton mates and vntrifthe playfours *1612* *Troo Noble* C. iv. iii. 79 Learne what matres haue bene her companions and play-phrases *a 1765* *Jew's Daughter* II in Child *Ballads* (1888) III 244, 1. i. winna cum in, I cannae cum in, Without my play-fere's name *fig 13* E. E. *Allit P. C* 45 Thus pouetie & pacyence are needes play feres

Play-field, -folk, etc. : see **PLAY** sb 17.

Playful (plɪˈfʊl), *a.* [f. **PLAY** sb + **-FUL**.]

Full of play, frolicsome, sportive; also, showing a sportive or sprightly humour, pleasantly humorous or jocular, jocund, merry.

a 1240 *Lofting in Cott Hom* 205 Towl spac and slow to Godd... sumehwile to pleisful, to drupit ouer hwiles *a 1568* ASCHAM *Scholam* (A1b) 64, I was neuer, either Stoick in doctrine, or Anabaptist in Religion to mislike a merie, pleasant, and playful nature *a 1779* ADDISON (J), He is scandalized at youth for being livdly, and at childhood for being playful *1798* BROOMFIELD *Palmer's Day, Autumn* 340 Loud the Scram of Geese impatient for the playful Stream *1807* CRABBE *Pier. Reg* iii 849 His scorn, his love, in playful words he spoke *1874* L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II vii. 208 The playful humour which immortalised John Gilpin.

Playfully, *adv* [f. **playful** + **-LY**.] In a playful or sportive manner; jokingly.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 25 May an 1776, I mentioned a scheme... of making a tour to the Isle of Man; and that Mr Burke had playfully suggested as a motto, 'The proper study of Mankind is Man'. *1845* FORBES *Islands Spain* I 87 *Picaro*, *a*, *picaro*, a rogue (may be used playfully) *1875* JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 59 We playfully threatened that you should not be allowed to go home until the question was settled

Playfulness, [f. as prec. + **-NESS**] The quality of being playful, sportiveness.

1795 SOUTHEY *in Lett fr Spain* (1799) 96 With all the baby playfulness of love. *1837* W. SCOTT *swy Trial White Fish* 17 The [narrative] arch extending across the month, showed an uncommon playfulness of figure and variety of form. *1880* L. STEPHEN *N Pope* iv 84 His playfulness was too near deadly earnest for the comedy of common life.

Play-game, *Obs.* A game of play; a piece of sport; an amusement, a sport; a plaything.

1598 BARCKLEY *Folia. Manu* I. (1603) 62 They esteeme this our life to be but a play-game. *1634* J. HAYWARD *in Brudi's Eriamena* 30 A small Barke... that had bene loy'd by Pirates, and left as a play-game to the winds. *1697* DAMIAN *Voy. round World* (1699) 496, I had been in many eminent Dangers before now, but the worst of them all was but a Play game in comparison with this.

Playgoe, Playght, obs. ff. **PLAYOCK, PLAIT.**

Playger (plɪˈɡɜːr), [f. **PLAY** sb. + **GOER**; cf. *church-goer*.] One who (habitually) goes to the play, a frequenter of the theatre.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, The present generation of playgoers. *1897* MRS MATTHEWS *Tea Table Talk* II. 313 Night after night I revelled in delights known only to the play goer of those times.

So Play-going sb and a.

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem Garrick* (1808) II. 48 (Jod) By these means, drawing all the playgoing people to Drury Lane *1896* *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/6 It has been said that the playgoing of a man of the world is one of the most cherished of his memories.

Playground. A piece of ground used for playing on, esp. one attached to a school; hence, a place of recreation however extensive

1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect* 79 Much of the easy life the scholars led, Of spacious play ground and of wholesome air, The best instruction and the tenderest care *1798* *Illustr Advertiser* 16 June 1/2 Seminary at Thorp Arch. Adjoining are extensive Play Grounds, for the recreation of the young gentlemen. *1874* SYMONDS *Sh Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 6 Our travellers have made of Switzerland an English playground *1898* STUBBS *Const. Hist* III. xxi. 595 The neighbouring villages were the playground and sporting-ground of the townsmen.

fig 1897 MRS. MATTHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 4 A Magazine is... an actual playground of indulgence to young authors. *1901* *Expositor* July 47 Science has found the problem no playground.

Playhouse. A house or building in which plays are acted, a theatre.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* (Napier) 1752 *Celestis theatri*, has heofenlican pleghuses. *1599* SHAKES *Hen V*, ii. Chorus 36 The Scene is now transported (Gentles) to Southampton, There is the Play-house now, there must you sit *1623* iii *N Shaks Soc. Trans.* (1885) 504 At the play house called the Cockpit in Drurie Lane. *1666* *Parv's Diary* 27 Oct., The playhouses began to play next week. *1733* SWIFT *Lett Wks* 1841 II 697 The comedy (which our poor friend [Gay] gave to the playhouse the week before his death). *1809* KENDALL *Trav.* I. xiv 164 There is no play-house in Hartford, nor in any other place in Connecticut. *1851* D. JERROLD *St Giles* iv. 30, I was born a lady though I do sell fire in the playhouse. *1892* (see **PLAYLET**)

fig 1705 WYCHERLEY *Let to 'ope* 5 Nov, You may see... the two great Play-houses of the Nation, those of the Lords and Commons, in dispute with one another.

b. attrib

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol 16 The women... swore they would be true. But they were made of play-house flesh and blood. *1700* T. BROWN *Amusem Ser & Com* iv. (1709) 45 A Play-house Wit is distinguish'd by wanting Understanding. *1761* (title) A New Academy of Compliments With a collection of the newest Play-house Songs *1896* KIRLING *Seven Seas* (Tausch) 54 Like playhouse-scenes, the shore slid past our sleepy eyes

Playing (plɪˈɪŋ), *vbl* sb. [f. **PLAY** v. + **-ING**.]

1. The action of the verb **PLAY**, in various senses. *a 1310* in Wright *Lyric P* xxx. 88 As y me wende omly playyng, on mi folie y thohte *c 1320* *Sir Trist* 1744 Sche bouzt... iustrem and y boupe Bep schent for our playyng. *1440* *Chron. Vilad.* ccvix, Edgar rode out on his playyng. In to a forest neygt to his place *1535* COVRLDRE *Ecclie* xiv 1 Swete as hony, and as the playger of Musick *1561* T. HOBY *in Castiglione's Courtier* i (1577) C v b, Some in ryding, some in playing at fince *1601* *W Barlow* *Sir m. Pantes* C 66 so they call it the playeing of the dit in the house moult *1691* T. [HALL] *in New Invent* p lxiii, A playing of the Tide too and fro. *1711* in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 18 The action mostly consisted in the playing of the artillery *1712* J. JAMIES *in Le Blond's Gardening* 193 Conveying the Water for the playing of Jets. *1885* *Athenaeum* 14 Nov 645/2 First-class orchestral playing.

2. *b.* (In form **playing**.) Boiling *Obs.* *a 1465* in *Paston Lett* III 435 A grete lede to blow v comb malte with one playyng. *1683* *Petrus Pleta* *Alm* II 14 Antiently Boiling was called Playyng.

2. *attrib.* and *comb.* as **playing-day, game, gear, place, week**, + **playing-board**, a board for playing some game, e. g. a dice-board or chess-board; **playing-croft** (Sc.), a playground; + **playing-fere**, a playfellow (= **PLAYFELLOW**); **playing-field**, a field or piece of ground for playing in; applied esp. to the playgrounds at Eton, **playing-house**, -**passage**, in quotes applied to the 'bower' constructed by bower-birds; + **playing-stock**, a butt for jests, a laughing-stock; + **playing-table** = **playing-board**, + **playing-thing** = **PLAYTHING**. See also **PLAYING** *CAMB*.

1398 *THEVISA Barth De P. R* xvii dxi (Rodd MS), And in another manere table is a playing borde pat men playe one atte dices and oþer games. *1804* W. TAYLOR *in Ann. Rev.* II 370 If both sexes have separate 'playing-crofts, *1875* *Recon de Gr. Artes* II. 12 v b, Then would the quotient declare the true number of the working days, and not of 'playing days. *1898* SHAKES *Mary W* iv 1 9 'Is a playing day I see: how now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day? *1897* *Thelvia Higden* (Rolls) I 357 He louch somdel her notice and here 'pleieng feres *c 1450* *Con Mst* (Shaks. Soc) 215 Farewel, Goddys sustyr, and his playenge fere *1583* 41 in Wallis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 464 (Eton Coll. Acc.) Trees, aboute the 'playinge fildes. *1736* H. WALPOLE *Corr* (1820) I. 6 The playing fields at Eton. *1898* J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold* I 28 Pass on to Eton. Maik well the playing fildes. *c 1440* *Promp Parv* 404/a 'Playing garment, *India*. *1531* in Sharp *Con Mst* (1825) 44 The seid pagyauit, with the implements and 'playing geare belonging to the same. *1840* GOURN *in Proc Zool Soc.* 91 They are used by the birds as a 'playing house or 'run, as it is termed. *1871* DARWIN *Disc. Man* I. i. n. 63 The bower birds, tastefully ornamenting their 'playing passages with gaily-coloured objects. *c 1350* *Will. Palmer* 750 Pat preut 'playing place. Ioynd wel lustly to melours chamber. *1556* OLD *Antichrist* 87 b, The plaieng place, which they call *Theatrum Colosseum*. *1570-80* *Norru Pinter* (1676) 7 18 To make him a 'playing stock in common plays *1519* HORMAN *Wig* 282 b, I haue bought a 'pleyeng tabull with xii. poynts on the one syde, and chekers on the other syde. *1639* in *Bury H. lls* (Camden) 180, I giv vnto my sonne in law my inlad playing tables. *c 1440* *Promp Parv* 404/a 'Playyngne thynge, or thynge pat menn or chylidry play wylle. *1533* 4. *Ric. St. Mary at Hill* 322 Mr parson gave to thum a 'playing wcke to make mery. *1892* *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/4 The desirability or otherwise of a 'playing' wcke at Christmas.

Playing, ppl. a. [f. as prec + **-ING**.] That plays, in various senses: see the verb

a 1000 in Cockayne *St. linc* 32 An playemle cild am under wanes hweowl. *c 1374* *Chaucer* *Boeth* iii met. ii (Addit. MS.), [he] playing [tudeus] besines of men *1575* CHURCH-YARD *Chippes* (1817) 152 For to plant, some playing pieces there A mount was layd, which kept the foe in feare. *1701* *J. LYN Dwyer* Apr. (1829) II. 74 A lively playing boy. *1871* RUSKIN *in Daily News* 24 Feb (1898) 6/2 Turner has put the only piece of playing colour in all the picture into the reflections in this.

2. *b.* Boiling (Also in form **playing**.) *Obs.* *c 1400* *Sage Yema* 671 Hote playande picche amonge þe peple gent *c 1420* *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 In playand water þon kast hit schalle lo harden *1556* *HULLOR*, Bubble, lyke playing water, *scatow*.

Playing-card. Each card of a set or 'pack' used in playing various games : see **CARD** sb 2. 1.

1543 *tr. de 3. Ludo*, IV. c. 4 No marchant shal bryng... into this realme, chessmen, playing cardes [or]g, cardes a Juerl *1884* *Land. Gas* No 1925/4 Making of Playing Cards in England, (wherein many hundred Poor People are employed) *1816* SHAKES (title) *Researches into the History of Playing Cards*.

Playingly, *adv.* *rare.* [f. **PLAYING** ppl. a. + **-LY**.] In the way of play or recreation.

1680 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 2, I do it playingly. This morning... I writ two lves

Playless, *a.* [f. **PLAY** sb. + **-LESS**] Devoid of play or plays (in different senses).

a 1834 COLERIDGE cited in WEBSTER (1864). *1882* C. S. in *Society* 14 Oct 11/1 Is not France in the same deplorable playless condition? *1889* *Daily News* 28 May 5/2 The playless playgrounds of French schools.

Playlet. [f. as prec. + **-LET**.] A diminutive or short dramatic play.

1884 B. MATTHEWS in *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 916 In these beautiful and witty playlets there is but the ghost of an action. *1892* *W. H. Rev* I 751 The modern playhouse... has become the home, not of the play, but the playlet + **Playlome, -loom.** *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. **PLAY** sb. + **ME, lome, loom**.] An instrument of play. in quot. applied to a club

a 1400 *Sir Pauc* 203 Go reche me my playlome, And I salte go to hym sone. Ane iryne clobe takes he; Agayne Percevelle the fre He went than fulle right

Play-maker. Now *rare*. A maker, composer, or writer of plays; a dramatic author

1530 *PALSGR* 255/1 Playe maker, *facteur, factiste* *1581* SIDNEY *Apol Poetru* (Arb) 41 Perchance it is the Comick, whom naughtie Play makers and Stinge-keeper, have iustly made odious *1691* *Wood Ath Oron* II. 261 He retu'd to the Metropolis, lived in Grey's Inn, and set up for a play-maker *1903* *N. & Q* 9th Ser. XL 201/2 He insulted Greene, Elderton, Tailcoat, and all play-actors and play-makers.

Playman (plɪˈmæn) *nonce-wd.* A man addicted to play, a gamester

1844 THACKERAY *E Lyndon* xi, She knew that as a playman I had never failed in my word.

Playmate (plɪˈmeɪt). [f. **PLAY** sb. + **MATE** sb 2.] A companion in play, a playfellow. Also *fig*

1642 II. MORE *Song of Soud* II. iii in lvm, The lovely playmates of pure verity *1798* *COTI RIDGE* *East at Mid night* 43 My play-mate, when we both were clothed alike! *1828* CARLYLE *Misc* (1887) I 213 Brother and playmate to all Nature. *1899* *H. L. Friends* in C. S. II. i. 14 Hunger and dirt for his playmates. *1899* *Mrs. Norton* *Expos* vi, She had been taken by playmate boys in her infancy to creep into hedge leaves.

Hence **Playmating** sb., the being playmates, companionship in play.

1888 G. W. CARLE *in Library Mag* (N Y) May 21 Nor [is there] a lenth as much playmating of white and colored children as there was in the days of slavery.

Play-money, -monger : see **PLAY** sb. 17.

Playn, -e, obs. ff. **PLAIN, PLANE.** **Playnohour, -shore**, variants of **PLANCHER** sb. 1. **Playner**, *obs.* var. **PLENER.** **Playnt**, *obs.* ff. **PLAINT, PLANT.**

Playntain, -tein, -teyne, *obs.* ff. **PLANTAIN.** **Playntie**, *obs.* Sc. form of **PLINTY**.

Playock, plaik, plaig (plɪˈɔk, plɪk, plɛɪg). *Sc.* Forms: a 5 playock, 8-dial. plack, 9 play-ock, -ock, playke, plaik β. 6 playg, 6-play, (plague). [f. **PLAY** v or sb : second element uncertain. ? -ock diminutive.] A plaything, toy.

c 1495 WYNTOUN *Chron.* iv. vi 588 Westy muntis, bukis, and othir ma *Playock* playok, he gawe allis. *1508* *Arct. Let High* 1144 *Soot* IV. 137 For mendng of the Dunis playg of silvyn *1595* *DUNCAN* *Appl. Equivoc.* (L I) 54 *Crabundia*, b. m. n. *plagues* 171 *Woolsey Corr.* (1843) I 227 Send me much what plays to buy for Mary. *1880* *Blackw Mag.* VIII 325 Put half a crown in the hand of each of the poor wens for a playock. *1892* *CARLYLE* *Early Lett.* I 349 Forsaking the switch and quizeret and other plaiks inuoyed by French babbers. *1892* *Scott* *Sc.* Bring in your plays, it's goun to rain. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Play-right, -seer : see **PLAY** sb. 17.

Plays, obs ff. **PLACE.** **Plays(e, -sce, -sse, -obs.** ff. **PLACE.** **Playsance, -ant, obs.** ff. **PLEASANCE, -ANT.** **Playse, Playsir, -e, obs.** ff. **PLEASE, PLEASURE**

Playsome (plɪˈsʊm), *a* Now chiefly *dialect*. [f. **PLAY** sb. + **-SOME**.] Inclined to play; playful.

1612 SHILLTON *Qui* i. iii in 137 All pleasant folke, well-minded, malicious, and playosome *1711* SHAKES *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. ii iii 171 Not asham'd of expressing any levity of Joy or playism Humour. *1755* *HUMI Nat Hist* *Relig* Ess. 1817 II. 451 The playosome whimsies of monks. *1870* *VIRNEY* *Lettice* *List* 305 He always said he [the horse] were only playosome and that 'twere n't vice.

Hence **Play some** *adv.* **Play someness.**

a 1643 LD. FAULKLAND, *etc.* *Infidelity* (1646) 56 He that were playomely disposed. *1676* *CHANNILL* *Seasonable Reflect.* 108 How much lightness and playomness in speaking of seving God *1884* *BROWNING* *Perishah, Camel driver* 60 My playomness had pleased thee

Playstead (plɪˈsted). ? *local.* [f. **PLAY** sb. + **STEAD**.] A place for play, a playground

c 1251 *Bullstaden Chastulary* f 121 (B M), Et in campo orientali una dimidia acra super playstead iuxta terram Roberti le deuenes. *1889* *Boston Even.* *Traveler* July, The fortunate children of Boston... go there [Franklin Park] and engage in games over the playstead.

Playster, -tr, obs. forms of **PLASTER**.

Playstow, *local.* Forms. 1. **plezstow**, 3 **pleystow**; now (as place-name) **Plastow, Ples-tor**. [OE. *plezstow* a place of play, a gymnasium, f. *pleg*, **PLAY** sb. + *stow* place.] A place of play, a playground; now surviving in names of English villages (*Plastow* in Sussex and Essex), and in *Plastor*, name of an open space of about one third of an acre near the church at Selborne, Hants.

10 *Sax Leechb.* III. 206 [Ponne man] On plezstowe oððe on wafung stowe and iððan hie gesihð stryunge sume getenað *c 1050* *Cott. Cleopatra Glosses* in W. Willeker *411/45* Gymnasio on plezstowum. *Ibid* 465/40 *Palestram* iuxta, gestryngia, plezstowa. *1789* *WHITE* *Antiq Selborne* x, Sir Adam Gurdon... in conjunction with his wife Constantia, in the year 1727, granted to the prior and convent of Selborne all his right and claim to a certain place, *placea*, called *La Pleystow*, in the village aforesaid, 'in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam'. This *pleystow*, locus

inlorum, or play-place, is a level area near the church of about forty-four yards by thirty-six, and is known now by the name of the *Plaster*. 1875 MORI COLLINS *Thoughts in Gard.* (1880) II. 109 There is also to be a cross to his [Gilbert White's] memory. Is there no sculptor who could adorn that cross which is to be erected on the plaster with a flying swallow in mure of Sicily?

Playsur(e), -yr(e), obs. f. PLEASURE **Playt**, -e, obs. ff. PLATT, PLAT, PLATE, PLEA, PLEAD.

Plaything (plā'pɪŋ). [f. PLAY sb. + THING.] A thing to play with, a toy.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 450 Say he delighteth in armies and victories, and triumphs, and coronations, these are great in respect of playthings, but all these are feeble and pusillanimous to a great soul. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 14 A Child knows his Nurse and his Cradle, and by degrees the Playthings of a little more advanced Age. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 29 A Child would have cry'd half an Hour before it would have found out such a pretty Plaything. 1845 KANE *Art. Exptl.* II. xvi 207 Strange that these famine pinched wanderers of the ice should rejoice in sports and play-things like the children of our own smiling sky.

b. fig. A man, animal, or thing, treated as a thing to be played with.

1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* I. i, Sylla too, a Boy, a Woman's Play-thing. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Akinside Wks.* IV. 289 A physician in a great city seem, to be the mere plaything of Fortune. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii 75 The Empire had now become the plaything of a worth less man.

c. attrib. (Chiefly *appositive*)

1781 COWPER *Haste* 543 Yet charge not heavenly skill with having planned A play-thing world, unworthy of his hand. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded. Fancy bestow'd a play-thing lyre. 1881 H. D. WOLFE *Pict. Span.* I. 186 His plaything sword is quivering in the bully's heart.

Playtime (plā'taɪm). [f. PLAY sb. + TIME sb.]

1. A time for play or recreation.

1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos., School.* Upon Festivals and Play-times they should exercise themselves in the Fields by Mustering and Training after the manner of Soldiers. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry of Children* i, They are weeping in the playtime of the others. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* iv 37, I had come to the end of my play time.

2. The time for the playtime of a play.

1809 MALIN *Git Blas* xii l. 5, I waited with impatience for play-time.

Playward, a. dial. [f. as prec. + -WARD: cf. *wayward*.] Given or inclined to play; playful

1881 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* l. i 26 The maid was a playful piece of flesh when I married her. 1887-1900 *Lauders* I. iv. 62 It seems no time ago that she was a little playward girl.

Playwoman (plā'wu:mən). (?) *nonce-wd.* A woman who acts in plays, an actress.

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 256 The brat of a wandering playwoman

Play-work (plā'wɜ:k). [f. PLAY sb. + WORK.]

1. Work of the nature of play; an easy or trifling occupation.

1884 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1886) 216 It was delightful to observe her enjoyment of this play-work. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* 450 Cultivation of Latin poetry was no mere play-work to Italian scholars.

2. Work at plays or dramatic performances

1901 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Nov 12/2 At the Vaudeville, fourteen boys and sixteen girls are already mingling arithmetic and history with their play work on the stage.

Playwright (plā'raɪt). [f. PLAY sb. + WRIGHT.] A professional maker or author of plays; a dramatist.

1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* iv 16 Wherein you may thrive better, than at this damn'd Trade of a Play-wright. 1715-16 POPE *Let. to Blount* 21 Jan., Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a Playwright. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* v 49 Shakspeare's powers as a rising playwright must have been recognised.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Playwrightness**, a female dramatist; **Playwrighting**, **Playwrightry**, the action or occupation of a playwright.

1831 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. viii. 271 Various playwrights and playrights. 1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIV. 624 What is this but playwright? 1896 GODEY'S *Mag.* Feb. 186/2 Literary feeling is not everything in play-writing.

|| **Plaza** (plā'ʒa, plā'sa). [Sp. -pop. L. **plattia* :-L. *platea* see *PLACE* sb.] In a Spanish-speaking country, A market-place, square, public place.

1683 SAGADO *Utilla* A Description of the Plaza or Sumptuous Market-Place of Madrid. 1866 F. B. LEAD *Panoplas* 276 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square. 1890 PARSONS *Perry* II. 129 The Spanish soldiery assembled by torch-light in the plaza to witness the execution of the sentence.

Ple, early form of PLEA; eiron. f. PLEASE v.

Plea (plā), sb. Forms a. 3 plait, playt, 5 pleot, 5-6 plete, 7 pleyt. 7 3 plai, 3 (6 Sc.) play, 3-6 ple, 4-6 plese, play, (5 pl. place), 6- plese, (Sc. 6 plei, ple, 6- ply, 7 plese, playe, 7-8 play). As to common play for COMMON PLEAS, see the latter [ME. *plaid*, *plai*, a. OF. *plaid* (842 in Strasburg oath), agreement, decision, decree, law-court, suit, action, in Anglo-Norm. *plai* (c1170 in *Horn*), play, law-suit, action. -2 *playnd*, **plagd* :-L. *placat-um* that which pleases or is agreed upon, a decision, decree, etc., in 9th c. (in phrases *placita habere, tenere*), an assembly for discussion

and decision of matters of state; sb. use of p. ple. neut. of L. *placere* to please. see PLACIT. The 8 forms agree with the OF. variant *plait* (11th c.), *plei*, *plait* (Codef.), Prov. *plait*, Sp. *pleito*, Pg. *pleito*, It. *plato*, early med. L. *platum* (Du Cange) from *placitum*]

I. In Law.

1. A suit or action at law; the presentation of an action in court. Now *Hist.* and *Sc.* (esp. in phr. *a law-plea*).

a. a 1250 Owl & Night (Cott.) 5 Pat plait [Jesus MS played] was stiff & stark & strong. 1612 1737 An late dom his plaid [Jesus MS played] tobreke.

b. c 1250 Beket 601 31f am plait [R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9704 play] to chapitelle were I-drawe And am man made am apel. 1340 Ayenb. 39 To hise zenne belonge al bet barat, alle valshedes, and alle gyles bet comeþ me plait. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 79 In be court of pleet. 1520-20 Compl. too late married (1862) 7 To daye I had peas, rest, and unyte, To morowe I had plete and processe dyvers. 1622 MALINES *Ant. Law* Merck 470 For the tenth time, the pleyte or suite, with all the records, goeth out of that Iudges court to a higher court.

c. 1250 BRITTON L. xvi § 4 Si soit le plé del princepal supendu [let the plea against the principal be suspended]. 1612 II. xv. § 5 Si le play soit meu, et en plé pleadaunt soit le bref trové vicieux [if the plea be opened, and in the course of pleading the writ be found defective].

c 1250 Beket 576 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 123 Pe king wolde þat In his court þat plai [v. r. ple] scholde beon i drue. c 1380 Wyclif Eng. Wks. (1880) 89 He meynenep most synne bi preunleges, exemptions & longe plees. c 1440 Lydg. *Hei.*, *Shepe* & G. i Controuersies plays & discords Alween persons were it too or thre. c 1450 Godstow Reg. 303 William Fitz Petir called into ples Moodele Vpton, Abbess of Godestowe, and the Covent of the same place, in a plee of dette in the Courte of Mighell of Meldon. 1465-4 Plumpton *Corr.* (Camden) 9 Be the place of the detinue for a chalise before me lent to you, also the writs were out. c 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 45 It is perilous till enter in play before a judge suspect. 1487 Sc. Acts Jas. III. (1814) II. 177/2 That all Cuile accionis questionis and pleys... be determined & decidit before the Iuge ordinari. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. xv. 4 O that every man which hath a plee or matter to do in y^e law, might come to me. 1557 GRIMALDE *Mans Life in Totall's Misc.* (Arb.) 109 The courts of plea, by brawle, and bate, drue gentle peace away. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamaleon* Wks. (1892) 46 [He] socht to make ane other change of court, and set vp new play agane. c 1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 53 All mutes and pleys quibik happens to rise within burgh, should be pleidit and determinat within the samyn. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix (1877) 1. 202 These cases are otherwise called ples or action, wherof there are two sorts, the one criminal and the other ciuill.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 16 No man ought to sue out of the Country, or to draw his Plea from thence. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i. 8 To comper, and answer vpon the principal plee, touching the lands vnjustly occupied be him. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 The Session charged with buying of playes, delaying of justice and byrden. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 A plea between two country esquires about a barren acre upon a common. 1822 GALT *Protest* xviii, This gave rise to many ples, and bickering, before the magistrates. 1862 McGILVERAY *Poems* 75 (E D D) You won the plea.

b. Phrases. To hold pleas (= med. L. *tenere placita*), to try actions at law, to have jurisdiction; to hold a plea, to try an action.

1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 187/2 That no Playward..hold plee upon any Action, attit suite of any Person. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii 344 Syr Hugh Bygote, iustice, kepte his courte at Seynt Sauours, & helde there the ples callyd Iurerie, the which is to meane, the traucnyng, or the wayes pleis. 1531 Dial. on Law Eng. ii xxxvii. (1638) 127 For else it were a thing in vaine for him to hold pleis of Advowsons. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 182 Having a court. in which they hold pleis of all causes and actions, real and personal, ciuill and criminal. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroner's & Sheriffs* 46 By a writ of Iusticies out of the chancery, which is a commession to the Shierif to hold pleis of any summe whatsoever. 1768 BLACKSTON. *Comm.* III. vii 212 This writ may issue to the county courts or courts-baron, where they attempt to hold pleis of any matter of the value of forty shillings. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii 46 The count is still allowed to hold pleas.

c. *Common pleas* - originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction; later, actions at law brought by one subject against another, identified with *civil actions*, and sometimes called *civil pleas* (obs.). Often short for *Court of Common Pleas*: see COMMON PLEAS.

c 1215-1550 [see COMMON PLEAS] 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 20 [see d] 1612 21 Courts of Law, that have Jurisdiction of Civil or Common Pleas, arising betwene our owne subjects. a 1634 COKE and Inst. 21 Common or ciuil pleis are diuided into real, personal, and mixt. 1768-1844 [see COMMON PLEAS] 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. 57 Trespass v. et annus, even when it had become as civil an action as civil could be, was still not for every purpose a Common Plea, for, despite Magna Carta, it might follow the King.

d. *Pleas of the Crown* (*placita Coronae*). Originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown claimed an exclusive jurisdiction, as being breaches of the king's peace, later, in England including all criminal proceedings, as opposed to common pleas or civil proceedings (obs.), in Scotland limited to four of the gravest kinds of action. see quot. 1607.

1215 Magna Carta c 17 Nullus vicecomes constabularius coronatores uel alii balliui nostri teneant placita corone nostre. 1250 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 183 The

plees of the crowne were holden in the towre. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 20 The Courts of Law doe either hold ciuill, or criminal Causes (more anciently termed Common Pleas, and Pleas of the Crowne). 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v, Pleas of the Crowne in Scotland be 4, 1. robbery, rape, murder, and wilfull fire, with vs they be all suites in the Kings name against offences committed against his Crowne and dignitie, or against his Crowne and peace. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* (1839) 296 The pleas according thereto called public, *iudicia publica*, Pleas of the Crown, or Private Pleas. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 1 2 The code of criminal law; or, as it is more usually denominated with us in England, the doctrine of the pleas of the crown. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. 57 More native to our law was the distinction between Pleas of the Crown and Common Pleas, which was often supposed to coincide with, though really it cut, the more cosmopolitan distinction [i. e. between civil and criminal].

2 a. A pleading; an allegation formally made by a party to the Court; an argument or reason urged by or on behalf of a litigant or party to a suit, in support of his case. To make plea, to plead. Still in Sc. Law: see quot. 1825, 1861.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Routes* 485 Of al myn lyf syn that day I was bonn So gentil plein loue or othir thyng Ne herde neuere no man me be for. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 Ther was with him non advocat To make ple for his astat. 1467 Mann. & Househ. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 402 Item, [paid] for a nother writte Item, for makenge of a ple for the same, v. s. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Plea signifieth in our common lawe, that which either partie alleadgeth for himselfe in court. 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 120 § 9 Each of the Parties shall lodge with the Clerk, previous to the final Adjustment of the Record, a short and concise Note, drawn and signed by Counsel, of the Pleas in Law on which the Action or Defence is to be maintained. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 636/x Pleas in law, as a distinct portion of a record, were introduced by the Judicature Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 120, § 9. 1862 636/x The Pleas are in general so named as to ground any legal argument which the facts may warrant. 1862 637/x The panel's plea must either be guilty or not guilty.

b. A formal statement, written or oral, made by or on behalf of a prisoner or defendant, alleging facts either in answer to the indictment, or to the plaintiff's declaration, bill, or statement of claim, or showing cause why the prisoner or defendant should not be compelled to answer.

In civil process, since 1875, technically superseded by *defence*. *Declinatory, dilatory, foreign, peremptory*, etc. *plea*: see the adjectives.

1337 Year Bk. xi *Edw. III.* (1883) 5 Il nade nulle cause pai quel cestu ple gurent en vostre bouche de pleder en bare. 1449 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 160/1 To plete any ple or ples in bar of the accyon, or in abatement of the bille. a 1531 in *Dial. Laws Eng.*, etc. (1886) 360 In an action of debt upon a prompt, it is no plea to say, that he receiveth the money in contestation of his obligation. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v, Then is there a Forein plea, whereby matter is alleadged in any court that must be tried in another. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxi. 326 We have now to consider the plea of the prisoner or defensive matter alleged by him on his arraignment. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 222 On debate the plea was allowed by Lord Keeper Bridgman. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. xix. r. 23 No plea or defence shall be pleaded in abatement.

c. *Special plea*. In civil and criminal law, a plea either in abatement or in bar of an action or prosecution, alleging some new fact, and not merely disputing the ground of action or charge: opposed to *the general issue*. Cf. *plead specially*, PLEAD v. 7 b (also *Coke On Litt.* 282 b).

1699 in Ld. Raymond *Reports* (1790) I. 393 A rule was made by consent that the defendant should waive the special plea, and plead the general issue. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix 305 When he meant to distinguish away or palliate the charge, it was usual to set forth the particular facts in what is called a special plea. 1812 PLEAS that totally deny the cause of complaint are either the general issue, or a special plea in bar. 1812 306 A justification is likewise a special plea in bar. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxi. 329 Special pleas in bar, which go to the merits of the indictment, and give a reason why the prisoner ought not to answer it at all, nor put himself upon his trial for the crime alleged. These are of four kinds: a former acquittal, a former conviction, a former attainer, or a pardon. 1817 W. S. WYNN *Laws Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 692 Special pleas, either in bar or abatement, are seldom pleaded to this action [Ejectment].

II. Extended and figurative uses

3. Controversy, debate, contention, quarrel, strife. In later usage chiefly, now only, *Sc.*

a 1250 [see 2 a] c 1250 *Cast. Low.* 1078 'A' Ich am bitrayed, q' þe fend þo, 'Nou I ch am þow þe over comen so', 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lviii 4 Lo to ples and to struice, see fasten, and smyten with the fist vnþynuly. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii v (Skent.) l. 22 Wherof cometh ple, debat, thefte, begynges, but I chesse to winne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 305/x He also had a grute ple and altercation with the deuyle for the body of Moyses. 1560 A. L. r. *Cabotin's Jone & Serrin Songs* Esch. i, He entreth not into plea with God. 1596 DALRYMPLE *r. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 Sum captains fia bathi parties, sped with speid to stanche this pley, and mitigate this controuersie. 1612 433 The sould returne But ple [L. sine armorum strepitu]. a 1774 FERGUSON *Halloway's Poems* (1845) 16 Pleys that bring him to the Guard And eke the Council Chamber. a 1810 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 11 His wife and him are at some family plea. 1872 MICHE *Deeds* Tales xiv. 120 There was like to be a ply between them an' the Forbeses.

4. That which is pleaded, maintained, or urged in justification or excuse; a pleading, appeal, argument, claim; an apology, pretext, excuse.

a 1550 *Pox Populi* 423 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 283 Thei are dryven to there plea. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 612 The Capitaine perceiving his dilatorie ple, by force tooke him

II Transitive uses.

† 4. To go to law with, sue (a person) *Obs. rare.*
B. 1388 Wyclif Isa viii 3 Alle þure detoures þee pleten
 [1388 þe rven [Vulg. *repetitis*] alle þure detours] a 1500
 in *Arnolds Chron.* 5 b, We haue gaunte to our citizens
 of london that none of them pletee [þr. pletee] oþer wȝth-
 out the wallis of london.

5. To maintain (a plea or cause) by argument in a court of law. Also *transf.*

a. [1292] BRITTON i 1 § 7 Qe de pletz pletez devaut euy
 eynt record. *Ibid.* § 8 A plder communs pletz 1482
Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 77 He was to many that pleyd
 her causis of god consiens a vyolent oppressur 1551
 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop* ii. vii (1895) 235 They thinke it
 most mete that every man shuld pleade his owne matter,
 and tette the same tale before the iudge, that he would tel to
 his man of lawe. 1560 DAUS tr *Shidane's Comm* 235 The
 Prince sent two of his counsellours to playde the case
 c 1596 CRESS PENROKE Ps LXIV xxi, Rise, God, pleade
 thine owne case. 1675 PRIDEAUX *lett* (Camden) 36 Our
 law case is not yet ended, four advocates come down from
 D^r Commons to plead it next term 1777 W. CAMERON in
Sc. Paraphr xvii vi, Plead the widow's cause 1814 SCOTT
Let of Isles iv. xiv, Anxious his suit Lord Ronald pled.

β c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 100 One acre of mede whereof
 hit was 1-pleted bitwene them in the forsaide Courte. 1484
 CAXTON *Fables of Alysoun* ix, They remitted the cause to
 be discuted or pleted before the Juge. 1539 BIBLE (Great)
Job xxiii. 3 O that I myght come before his seate, to plete
 my cause before him 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* 85 It
 is Christes onely office to receyve all complayntes to plete
 them, and to iudge them.

6. To sue for in a court of law. Also *transf.* to beg, entreat for. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

a. 13 *Gauw. & Gr Knt* 1304, I schal kyss at your comaundement,
 as a knyght failer, and fire lest he displese yow, so
 plede hit no more. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. ii, That
 crave such favour. As poor distressed misery may plead
 1637-50 Row *Hist. Knyk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 If a minister
 throw powerte be not able to plead his glebe and manse,
 that the rest assist him by contributing till he evict it 1711
 ADDISON *Spect* No. 46 p 6 The Misery of my Case, and great
 Numbers of such Sufferers, plead your Pity and speedy
 Relief 1821 CHALMERS *Diary in Life* (1850) i. 231 Had been
 appoynted, that my augmentation was to be pled on the 18th
 B. c 1500 *New Not-br Mayd* 66 Mercy I pleate

7. a. To allege formally in the course of the pleadings. (Cf. PLEA sb 2 a.)

a. c 1460 *Godstow Reg.* 120 A Charter of Stephyn Agothe,
 I-pleyd in the kyngis Courte, for a tenement in Irelandes
 lane. 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII.* c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid
 proteccions shalbe pleted or leyed for any of the seid persons
 in all ples, ples of Dower except. 1765 BLACKSTONE
Comm Intro 76 All other private customs must be particu-
 larly pleaded. 1890 *Law Rep* 15 24 Q B D 630 The para-
 graph was properly pleaded and ought not to be struck out.
 β 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* vii (1520) 83/1 That no letter
 nor comaundement that came from Rome shold be receyved
 nor pleted in Englande

b. To allege formally as a plea (PLEA sb 2 b).
Plead specially, to allege as a special plea (PLEA
 sb. 2 c).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng* ii lvi (1638) 159 If the de-
 fendant in any action plead a plea that amounteth to the
 general issue 1602 FULBECK *1st Pt Parall.* 72 This ple
 he was enforced to plead by the court. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE
Alliance Div. Off 22 St. Augustine plead it in bar to
 Celer's action of unkindness against him. 1756 HUME
Hist. Eng (1812) II. xxvii. 286 The counsellors pleaded
 constraint as an excuse for their treason 1768 BLACK-
 STONE *Comm.* III. xx 305 Every defence which cannot thus
 be specially pleaded may be given in evidence upon the
 general issue at the trial. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxvi 336 A pardon
 may be pleaded in bar 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius*
 (ed. 4) II 753 An executor may plead the same plea in bar,
 that his testator might have pleaded. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.*
Perth xxxii, Ramorny, pale as death, pled his knighthood,
 and demanded the privilege of dying by the sword 1863
 H. COX *Instit.* i. v. 30 It would be vain to plead the king's
 command to do an unlawful act. 1875 *Judicature Act* O
 xix r 15 No defendant in an action for the recovery of
 land who is in possession, need plead his title.

c. In extended and fig use: To allege or urge
 as a plea, esp. in defence, apology, or excuse, or
 as extenuating an offence.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii xxvii 593 Thou shouldest not
 either plead ignorance, or neglect the same. 1621 T.
 WILLIAMSON tr *Gondar's Wise Villard* 101 Old age is
 miserable, that can plead nothing else for Antiquitie, but
 the wrinkles of the face and the white haies. 1671 MILTON
Samson 833 If weakness may excuse, What Murderer,
 Incestuous, Sacrilegious, but may plead it? 1709 POPE
Ess. Crit. 166 And have, at least, their precedent to plead
 1733 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 33 If I am mistaken, I can
 plead neither haste nor inattention. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch*
Bk I. 256, I can only plead my inexperience in this branch
 of literature.

d. Phrase. To plead not guilty (in civil and
 criminal law), to deny liability or guilt. In Law-
 French, *plaider de rien coupable*. So to plead
 guilty, also fig to confess to an accusation or im-
 putation.

To plead guilty appears, later, and evidently arose in imi-
 tation of *plead not guilty*. *Guilty* is technically not a plea,
 but a confession. Blackstone *Comm.* IV 324, 325, 399, never
 uses *plead guilty*, but writes of the prisoner confessing the fact.

1344 *Year Bk* 18 *Edw. III* 4 Et quant a les bienz il
 pleda de rien coupable. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 239/2 In
 the Court of th' Eschequer the said Thomas to the said
 Bille and Actioun answered and pleted not gylty. 1681 *Trial*
S. College 6 Cl of Cr. You must plead to the Court, *Guilty*
 or not *Guilty* 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. End*
Wks 1843 VI. 473 Where it happens to a prisoner to answer
 in the affirmative—in appropriate language, to plead guilty

—if he insists on it, the general understanding seems to be
 that he has a right to have such his plea recorded in which
 case there is a necessary end of the trial, and the verdict
 follows of course. 1806 *Med. Jnl* XV 60, I may be
 represented as di-couraging experiments To this I must,
 in some measure, plead guilty 1875 *Judicature Act* O
 xiv r 16 Nothing in these Rules contained shall affect the right
 of any defendant to plead not guilty by statute. 1892 'D.
 DOVOVAN' In *Grip of Law* 58 When called upon to plead,
 she pled not guilty in a firm clear voice

† 8. To argue or dispute upon in a court of law;
 to practise (the law) *Obs.*

1362 LANGE P. Pl A Prol 86 Seriauns .to seruen atte
 Barre, Pleden [þr pleten] for pons and poundes þe lawe.
 1559 MORE *Dyaloge* Wks 158/1 1hei that longed to lerne
 the lawe Not to plete it and for glory to dispute it, but to
 teche it agayne mekely 1577 HARRISON *England* ii 1 (1877)
 1 28 The canon law, which is daile pleted

Hence *Plea dōd pbl a*, uttered or alleged in
 pleading, *pleaded-for*, defended by pleading.

1568 H. MORE *Dial* vii xxvi (1713) 380 Do you see,
 Cuphophon, whether your pleaded for impostures carry,
 even to savage Murder and Blood-shed? 1725 POPE *Odyss.*
 i 321 She seems attentive to their pleaded vows 1754
 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xiv 105 We shall now see what
 the so often pleaded for dignity of your sex, will enable you
 to do 1890 J. S. B. MONSELL *Parish Musings* (1871) 40
 Yield to thine own pleaded word

Pleasable (plē dābl), a. Also 5-7 *pled-*, 6
plead-. [ME a AF. *pleadable* (1292) Britton] =
 OF. *pleadable*, f. *plaider* to PLEAD: see -ABLE]

1. That may be pleaded.

a. Of a cause. That may legally be maintained
 or defended in a court of law.

[1292] BRITTON i. 1, La fourme et la manere de pleder
 personels pletz pleables par attachementz de cors] 1576
 FLEMING *Pamphl* Epist 256 As cases of lawe, pleadable in
 courtes of assise &c. 1643 *Virginia Stat* (1823) I 262 That
 all monie debts, made since the 26th day of March 1642 .
 shall not be pleadable or recoverable in any court of justice
 vnder this government c 1645 HOWELL *lett* (1688) IV 455 A
 Forrest hath her Courts of Attachments, where Matters are
 as pleadable ., as at Westminster Hall 1707 E. CHAMBER-
 LAYNE *Pies St Eng* ii. xv (ed 22) 196 Real Actions are
 pleadable in no other Court.

b. That may be alleged formally in the course
 of the pleadings, or urged as a plea, in a court of law.

[1322 *Rolls of Parlt* i. 284/a Bref en Chauceellerie ple-
 dable en Baunk le Roi] 1455 *Ibid.* V 326/1 Such ples as
 in lawe were pleables 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng* ii 11
 (1638) 62 If an Obligation beare date out of the realme [it
 is] not pleadable at the Common law 1660 R. SHERINGHAM
King's Suprem Asserted ii (1682) 8 The words of a Statute
 are pleadable in their usual and grammatical sense to all
 purposes 1688 SIR G. TREBYN in *Collect Poems* 263 No
 Pardon to be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament
 1884 *Law Times Rep* 16 Feb 773/a The allegations in
 question are properly pleadable being allegations of matters
 which may be given in evidence at the trial

c. *gen* That may be pleaded, claimed, urged,
 or alleged in behalf of a cause

1565 CALPHILL *Answer Treat Crosse* 46 b, You comparison
 is not pleadable eche part contyneth some peece of vni-
 truth 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 70 If this were not so,
 their case would not be so pleadable as now it is 1786 A.
 GIB SAER. *Contempl.* 289 Bequeathing to his people
 a pleadable interest in all his services and sufferings for their
 Salvation 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv 161 Meat I
 perhaps your right to that may be pleadable, but other
 rights have to be pleaded first

† 2. *Pleasable brief*, *Sc. Law*: see BRIEF *Plead-*
able day: a day on which pleadings can take place.

1471 *Sc Acts* Jas III (1874) II. 101/a Quhen our breis
 pleadable hapnis to be folowit before quhatsumever Juge
 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj. Stat. Rob* I 24 Na man shuld be
 ejected furth of his free tenement, quheren he alledges him
 to be vested and sased as of fee, without the kings pleadable
 breife, or the like breife

[1292] BRITTON i. xii § 5 Chescone simayne une foiz en
 tens pleadable (þr. in time pleadable)] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny*
 II. 437 For his better aduancement he opened vnto him the
 whole course of dayes pleadable and not pleadable, exhorting
 him withal, to publish that secret and mystere

Hence *Pleasableness*, the quality of being plead-
 able

1774 A GIB *Present Truth* II. 141 The pleasableness
 thereof at the bar of Law and Justice

† *Pleasant, pleant*, *Obs.* 1. [a. F.
plaudant plaintiff, also advocate who pleads sb.
 use of pres. ple of *plauder* to PLEAD] A plaintiff
 1599 R. LINCHE *Ant Fiction* Kiv, Gue wrongfull iudgement
 upon the truth infering pleant

Pleader (plē dər). Forms. a. a5 PLEAD v a. +
 3 -ur, 4 -or, 4-5 -our, -ers, 5 -are, 5 -er, 6 *Sc.* -ar.
 β. 4 playtourt, -ore, 5-6 pleter, -ar(e), 6 pleater.
 [a. ME. *playdour*, -our, a. OF. *plardeur* (13th c.
 in *Liatz-Daim*), F. *plaideur*, agent-n f OF.
plauder, *plauder* to PLEAD; with subsequent change
 of suffix. see -OUR, -ER 1. β. after the collateral
 form *playte*, *plete*, *pleat* of the vb.]

1. One who pleads in a law-court; an advocate.
 a. c 1275 *Sumers Beware* 133 in O. E. *Misc* 76 Peos playdours
 beop wel kene c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks. II 252 þus
 seien pleders and pursuours, þat þei done þus al for love
 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 274 The pleidour and the plee schal
 faile, The sentence of that like day 1430-40 LYDG *Bochas*
 i. xviii. (MS Bodl 263) 76/1 Pledetes [ed. 1554 pleters],
 which for lucre & meede, Meyntene quarrels, and questus
 doon embrace 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm* (Percy
 Soc.) 32 Yet is in the cye a nombe incurable, Pleders &
 brokers, a foule & shamefast rable. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture*
 ii. 11, The tradesman, merchant, and litigious pleader, And

such-like scarabs bred in the dung of peace 1772 JUNIUS
lett, lxviii (1820) 338 The learning of a pleader is usually
 upon a level with his integrity 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus*
 xxvix 3 'The bench, 'Where stands a pleader just prepar'd
 to rouse our tears.

β 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8746 Þyr was a man
 þat hyghte Valentyn, Playtourt he was, and ryche man
 þyne 1340 *Ayene* 44 To þise zenne belonge þe zenne of
 ualse domesmen and of ualse playters 1474 CAXTON
Chesse iii. iii. 3, I suppose that in alle cristendom are not
 so many pletars attornys, and men of the lawe as been in
 Englund onely 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* 2 That all iudges
 and pleaters at the barre may lyue of a styndend

† b In opprobrious sense Cf SPECIAL PLEADER.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* iii 12 My purple hye, pleters [gloss
 or wrong axes] spoileden a 1400-50 Alexander 1731 þat
 wickidly þou haues Purvayd þe pletours [L. *latrunculos*]
 oure patitis to ride c 1440 *Gesta Rom* iii 8 (Harl MS)
 Advocatis, and pletouris, þe which by sotile and wickid-
 nesse getithe þe goode of þis world

† c. A suitor *Obs.* rare

1653 URQUHART *Rabalar* i. x 89 Pleders are miserable,
 for sooner shall they attain to the end of their lives, then to
 the final decision of their pretended rights

2 *gen* One who pleads, entreats, or intercedes

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. 1 36 But sure if you Would be your
 Countries Pleader, your good tongue Might stop our
 Countryman a 1635 SIMON'S *Confes Christ & Mary* (1636)
 47 We have a pleader in heaven, that will take out part
 against the accuser of our brethren 1712 BERKELEY *Pass*
Obed § 33 One great principle which the pleaders for re-
 sistance make the ground work of their doctrine 1884
 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent* June 1016 We know how able,
 how persuasive a pleader Darwin could be.

3 See SPECIAL PLEADER.

† *Pleader*². *Obs.* rare. *Law*. Also 5 *pletere*.

[a. F. *plaider*, AF. *plaiter*, *plater*, infinitive used
 as sb.: see PLEAD v. and -ER²] Pleading.

c 1450 *Merlin* 18 This was Merlynes pletier for his moder.
 1698 SIR G. TREBYN in *Mod. Rep* XII 259 Testator took
 out a writ against the defendant ., and died during the
 pleader.

Pleading (plē dīn), *vbl sb.* Forms: see PLEAD
 v. [f PLEAD v. + -ING 1] The action of the verb
 PLEAD, in various senses.

† 1. The carrying on of a suit in a court of law,
 litigation; hence, a law-suit, action, legal process;
 a controversy. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Roll) 966a In playdyng & in assise . & in
 Jugement also c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iii pr iii 55 (Camb.
 MS) Whennes comyn elles alle theys foreyne compleynter
 or queeles of playdyngs 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 431 b/1
 Doubtyng that the styff accions and pletynge of the poure
 shold come onely to the presenche and knowlege of bys
 counceyllours. 1556 *Amelio & Isab* (1608) K. ii, That
 they be juges, parties, and advocates of one self plettinge

2 The advocating of a cause in a court of law;
 the art of drawing pleadings; the body of rules
 and usages constituting this art

1377 LANGE P. Pl B iii. 294 Shal no seruaunt .were..no
 pelure in his cloke for pleydyng atte barre c 1386 CHAUCER
Parr T. p 92 Ther ne shal no pletynge [Hengwrt MS
 pletynge] assaile ne sleighte, we shullen veyen rekenyng
 of euich ydel word 14 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 96
 Ther charter helpys þe not þat dey, Ther pletyn is not
 worth an hawe. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 315 In
 pletynge of theyr case At the Commune Place. 1554 HUI 017,
Pleadinge, alitatio, advocatio 1766 ENTICK *LONDON* IV
 34 The terms, or times for plading and ending of causes
 in the Civil Courts 1875 MAINE *Hist* Inst. ix 255 The
 proceedings included a series of assertions, and reassertions
 of right by the parties, and this formal dialogue was the
 parent of the Art of Pleading.

3. A formal allegation, now generally a written
 document (formerly, an oral statement) setting forth
 the cause of action or the defence, in pl. *pleadings*,
 the formal statements on both sides, in strict use,
 excluding the count or declaration.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* i. xiv, The pleyndye used in courte and
 Chauncery called motes 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c 30 § 1
 Replacacions, reioynours, rebutters, ioyning of issues, and
 other pleydyngs. 1596 BACON *Max & Use Com. Law* i.
 iii. (1636) 22 Pleadings must be certain, because the adverse
 party may know wherto to answer 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.*
 III. xx 293 Pleadings are the mutual allegations between the
 plaintiff and defendant, which at present are set down and
 delivered into the proper office in writing 1825 *Act 6*
Geo. IV. c 120 § 10 The Record of the Pleadings as adjusted
 shall be authenticated by the Lord Ordinary by his Signa-
 ture, and the Record so made up and authenticated shall
 be held as foeclosing the Parties from the Statement of any
 new Averments in point of Fact 1883 H. H. S. CROFT
Elyot's Gov I. 152 note, The pleadings down to the time of
 Edward III were *verba voce*, and those who pleaded orally
 would no doubt pursue the method first recommended by
 Quintilian in his Institutes, and afterwards adopted by later
 Rhetoricians 1885 *Law Rep* 29 Ch. Div. 457 The Court
 is entitled to look at the pleadings in the Irish action.

4. *gen*. Intercession, advocacy, supplication,
 earnest entreaty

c 1430 *Hymus* *Virg* 97 'What', quod þe synner, 'Canst
 þou neuere of þi pletynge hly me?' 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W.
 de W 1531) 243 Makynge (as saynt Paule sayth) interpellac-
 yon & pletynge for vs before y^r father of heuen a 1758
 RAMSAY *Adieu for while* ii, I thou dost not obey The plead-
 ing of love. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The
 beauty . of Adelaide, united with the pleadings of humanity
 in her favour 1874 GIFFEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 511 'Comus'
 rises into an almost impassioned pleading for the love of virtue.

5. See SPECIAL PLEADING.

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *pleading-house*, -place, etc.
 c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Pletynge howse, or place, *placi*.

1832 *Fraser's Mag* V. 97 His eye has a pleasantish twinkle.

Pleasantly (ple zántli), *adv.* [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -LY *2*] In a pleasant manner

1. In a way that pleases or gratifies, pleasingly, agreeably.

c 1380 WYCLIF *IV* 188 (1880) 3 Pei myzten lyue as plesandeli to god & as moche profit to holi church c 1420 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 1689 'That they should sownde To the eares of hem the more pleasantly. 1569 *Supplic to King* (E. E. T. S.) 48 Castelles, pleasantly set abowte with parkes. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr Theonot's Trav.* ii 93 All the women of Persia are pleasantly appailelled 1776 Ld HAILES in Boswell *Johnson* 30 Aug. Dr Johnson's *Suasorium* is pleasantly and artfully composed 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 193 On our way we can pass the time pleasantly in talking.

2. In a manner showing pleasure or contentment; cheerfully, goodhumouredly

1388 WYCLIF *Ps* [11] 21 Thanne thou schalt take plesantli the sacrifice of righteousness. 1440 HYNDEN *tr Vices Instr Chr Poem* ii x. (1557) 105 b. That they [servants] do their duty diligently, mekely, and buxomly, yea and merly to, and pleasantly. 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* iii (1702) 94/2 He gave him the Cup, Socrates took it cheerfully, and looking pleasantly upon him, demanded whether he might spill any of it in libation 1866 GRO. EDW. F. HOLT (1868) 12 The young brown eyes seemed to dwell on her pleasantly.

†3. By way of pleasantry; humorously, facetiously, jocosely. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 48 b. Many wittie men take occasion to reason pleasantly upon the interpretation of a word 1617 MORYSON *Itin* i 259 They will giue you a head of Garlick rosted in the ashes, and pleasantly call it a pigeon. 1787 G. WHITE *Stoborne* iv. (1788) 10 This embellishment has occasioned strangers sometimes to ask us pleasantly, 'whether we fastened our walls together with tempany nails?'

Pleasantness (ple zántnes). [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pleasant (in various senses: see the adj.).

1530 PALSCOR *255/a* Pleasantness, *plaisance*. *Ibid.*, Pleasantness, *amantia* 1555 EDEM *Decades* 25 The Lieutenants beinge entysed by the pleasantnes of the kynge's sister 1610 A. WILLET *Hexapla Dan* 261 Italie, for pleasantnes and fruitfulness farre beyond other regions 1611 BIBLE *Prov* xii 17 Her wayes are wayes of pleasantness and all her pathes are peace. 1683 *tr. G. M. de la Courte's Orac* 76 There is nothing more unpleasant than a continual pleasantness. Some minutes are to be allowed to mirth, and the rest to seriousness 1775 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 373 He had a pleasantness in his conversation that took much with the king 1815 L. E. H. STONE *Acc Cautul* (1814) I. 99 The influence of the rains of Hindostan had cooled the air, and given it a peculiar softness and pleasantness. 1877 LEWIS *Harold* iv. 14 She hath won upon our people thro' her beauty And pleasantness among them

Pleasantry (ple zántri). Also 8-9 pleasantrie. [a. F. *plaisanterie*, OF. *plaisanterie* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, jocosely, sec -RY]

1. A pleasant and sprightly humour in conversation; jocularly, fun, facetiousness; good-humoured ridicule, rally.

1655 *tr. De Pare's Com Hist Francion* 23 Ravished with the pleasantry of the severall passages he had heard 1693 DRYDEN *Virginal* Ded. (1697) 60 There can be no Pleasantry where there is no Wit 1734 *tr. Rollin's Ann Hist* (1737) I. 213 Ridicule, or to express the same word by another, pleasantry 1793 C. JOHNSON *Kecere* I. 256 Pumping his brain for pleasantry, and labouring for wit to entertain the sneering crowd around him. 1857 CARLYLE *Misc.* Richter (1857) I. 24 That light matter which the French call pleasantry 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii. I. 328 A species of simony, which furnished an inexhaustible subject of pleasantry to three or four generations of scoundrels

b. With a and pl. A humorous passage, action, or (now, esp.) speech; a joke, a jest.

1701 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* Biog 6 Many other Pleasantries of the same kind are mentioned in their Place 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 31 2 The several Woods in Asia will give the Audience a Sight of Monks dancing upon Ropes, with many other Pleasantries of that ludicrous Species. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II To Rdr. 3 With their Censurous Pleasantries upon the greatest of Authors and Worthies 1809 SYD SMITH *Serm* I. 235 They think that a few silly pleasantries, and slender arguments, are a sufficient preparation to decide on these proofs of a future life. 1880 M. CARTHY *Hist Own Times* III xlvii 437 He seldom indulged in any pleasantries that could wound or offend.

†2. Pleasure, pleasantness, enjoyment *Obs*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 253 To take up the good Company's Attention now, will spoil their Pleasantry. 1780 BURKE *Let to Bugh* Wks. 1842 II. 409 Lord North was either wholly out of the house, or engaged in other matters of business or pleasantry, in the remotest recesses of the West Saxon corner 1790 G. WALKER *Serm* II. xxi 109 We lose the relish for the thousand pleasures of life.

Pleasantosome, a rare -1 [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -SOME.] Somewhat pleasant.

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel Father Prot.* *Songs For* i (1859) 389 Some. find Larissa pleasantosome On Sparta deem seductive

Please (pliz), *v.* Forms 4-5 (Sc 6-8) pleis(e), 4-6 pleys (Sc pleys), plese (Sc. ples, 4 plesee), 5 please, please, please, 5-6 playse (Sc. pleise, pless, erron. ple), 5- please, (6 please, please, please, Sc pleasse) [ME *plaise*, *pleise*, *plese*, a. OF. *plais-er* (3 pl pres. *plaise-nt*) = Fr. *plaiser*, Sp. *placer*, Pg. *prazer*, It. *placere* -L. *placere* to be pleasing or agreeable, f. root *plac-* in *placidus* gentle, mild, peaceful, *placor* contentment, satisfaction, *placare* to calm, soothe, still. The mod.F. infinitive

plaire (12th c in Littre) is a collateral form, repr. a pop. L. *placere*, *plac're*]

I. +1. *intr.* To be agreeable, to give pleasure or satisfaction Const. to = F. *plaire à*, L. *placere* with dative; *with*, etc. *Obs*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* Iu 7 [lin. 5] For God wasted be bones of hem þat plesen to men c 1350 WYLL. *Palmerie* 1729 In what myner þat i miȝt mest with þe plece 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing I hat enni mycht pleys to thair liking 1382 WYCLIF *1 Thess* iv 1 As 3e han resceued of vs how it bihoueth 3ou for to go and plesse to God - i *Sau* xviii 26 The word pleside in the eyen of Dauid c 1400 *Primer* (1895) 50 þat we mowe serue to þee wip chast bodi, & plesse to þee wip clene herte

†b. To please to oneself; to take pleasure, be well pleased. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii x Al plesede to hym in hym my soule [1388 my soule plesede to it self in hym] 1382 - *Wyclif* vi 31ueth eres, see that holden togidere multitudis, and plesento to 3ou [1388 plesento 3ou] in compaignies of nacions

2. *trans* To be agreeable to; to gratify, satisfy, delight.

The vb. was here orig. *intr.* as in 1, the object being a dative; but this not being formally distinct from an accusative or direct object, the vb. came at length to be viewed as transitive, and to have a passive voice (see 4) (It has no passive in Fr)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 þe meyne in alle þing plesed him next the king c 1350 WYLL *Palmerie* 188 Biþe we eche a barn ho best miȝt him plesse 1388 WYCLIF *1 Thess* iv 1 Hou it behoueth 3ou to go and to plesse God [1382 to God] 1398 TREVISIA *Birth De P. R.* viii. 1 (1495) 206 We shall fle the world though he playse [Bodley M's. please] vs with welthe *Ibid* xviii xiv 774 An oxe heide playsthe the oxen wyth whystlyng and wyth songe c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 5/6 Mais sil vous plust aucune chose Que ie puisse fayre But if you please any thing I hat I may doo. c 1500 Melusine 9 The king said to them 'That playsthe me c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x 38 Is not in end I cune, Bot pleis my lady pure 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ii. 4 The thing pleased the king, and he did so 1699 S. DU VERGER *tr Camis Admin Events* 85 Imagining that all was lawful that pleased his humour. 1748 SWOLLETT *Red Rnd* xi. But she was resolved to please her eye, if she should plague her heart 1837 ARNOLD *Let.* 21 Apr in Stanley *Life* II 87 Jacob Abbott's last work will, I think, please you very much

b. *absolutely*. (At first perh. *intr.* = 1)

1390 GOWRI *Conf* III 158 For thei that cunnen plesse and glose, Ben the norrices Unto the fostinge of the vices 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* l. xvii. I he vnwyse displesther there where as he supposeth to please c 1530 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Pleasce with this dedys rather than with thy clothis 1681 DRYDEN *Abd & Achit* 747 Two names, that always cheat, and always please 1747 JOHNSON *Prod. Opening Drury-Lane* 54 The drama's law, the drama's pations give, For we that liue to please, must please to liue c 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess* (1851) I. 356 Men and writers, if they please at all, must please by doing their best in their own way 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks* Introd 220 The revived doctrine that the main object of poetry is to please, seems to me too contemptible to be discuss

c. *refl.* To gratify or satisfy oneself Also *collog.* To do as one likes, take one's own way.

c 1386 C. TRESS *Pembroke Ps.* xlix vii. Please they them selves, and think at happy stay Who please themselves selues 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. v. 78 If I sent him word it [his beard] was not well cut, he had send me word he cut it to please himself this is call'd the quip modest 1608 - *Per* iv. 1. 102 Perhaps they will but please themselves upon her, not carrie her aboard. 1602 T. GRANGER *Dir Logike* A. 11, I purposed not so much to please my selfe, and a few, as to be beneficial 1799-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Pope* Wks. IV. 6 Warburton had, in the early part of his life, pleased himself with the notice of inferior wits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xiii III 334 The clans which took no part in the insurrection pleased themselves with the hope that they should easily make their peace with the conquerors

3. *Impersonally*, with formal subject *it* (the real subject being a following infinitive or clause, expressed or understood): To seem good to one, to be one's will or pleasure. (Equivalent in sense to 'will', 'choose', 'think proper', etc., with the person as subject - cf. 4 b)

Formerly usual in deferential phrases of address or request, as *and, an, if it please you*, etc., *may it, will it please you*, *your honour*, etc., elliptical *please it* (corruptly *pleaseth*) *you*, etc., also (with omission of *it*), *so please you*, *please you*, and still in *please your honour*, *please God*, *please the pigs*, etc

†a. Const. with *to* (= F. *à*, L. *dative*) *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix 18 [N] 131 Plese it, Loide, to þe, þat þou defende me 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 19 If it plesse to the [Vulg. *si tibi placet*], go ther out a maunde ment. c 1434 *Paston Lett* I. 36 Plese it to Communes of the present Parlement, that William Paston takyth diverse fees [etc.] a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 90 But she was paid as it pleased to God, attie the laste

b. Const. with simple object (orig. a dative).

† Please *it* you, may it please you.

(A following infinitive often lost in 16-17th c.)

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 23 If it pletheth the kyng [1382 If to the king it please, *Vulg. si tibi placet*], power be 3oun to the Jewis 1406 HOCELVZ *La male regle* 416 If it this lyke & plese. 1423 *Rolls of Parth* IV. 249 Please it your full wyse discretions, to consider the matter. c 1460 *Play Sacram* II 34 3t place you 1478 *Paston Lett* III 221 Without it ple yow to send on of yowr men me 1503 *Rolls of Parth* VI 553/1 Pleas it nowe your Highnesse to oideyn. 1509 in *Mem Hen VII* (Rolls) 433 And hnt ple your grace... that [etc.] 1568 GRAPTON *Chron* II 350 Pleaseth you also to remember how many Lords, noble men, and good commons died in thoss warres. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust*. Wks. 121/a Please it your Holiness, I think it be some

ghost 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I ii 140 Come, come, willt please you go? 1594 - *Rich III*, iv iv 488 Pleaseth [Qos please it] your Maistie to giue me leaue, Ile muste vp my friends 1598 - *Merry W.* i 1275 Willt please your worship to come in, Sir? *Ibid* ii ii 37 Not so, and 't please your worship 1604 and *Pt Returne fr. Parnass.* ii vi. (Arb.) 32 Not a word more shal ant please you. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv 34 It pleased Silas to abide there still 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 117 May it please your Grace 1822 B'NESS BUNSEN in Haie *Life* I vi 196 Wherefore he follows this plan it has never pleased him to explain

c. With omission of *it*; in † please you, † so please you, may it (so) please you, please your honour, please God, etc

c 1440 *Alphabet of Ials* 72 Me plis [= pleises] not at nouder of þies sulde he sent þis message. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* iv ii 37 Ros Will you heare the letter? *Sid* So please you, for I neuer heard it yet 1611 - *Cymb* ii. ii 120 Who's there? My woman Helene? *Lady* Please you Madam 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* 69 An please you Honour, there's a Man below wants to speak to you. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* vi. 'Please your honour, he may be a robber', said Michael 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii 11, To-morrow night, please the gods, we will have then a snug caual.

4. *Passive*. To be pleased To be gratified, delighted, or agreeably satisfied Const. *with*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 140 þe pepil was i-pleased wip his faure speche. 1426 AUBREY *Poems* 3 Thet with he is both pleased and payd 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* [11] 19 I then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifice of righteousness 1718 *Free thinker* No 61 40 Every One is pleased with such an Occasion of shewing the Superiority of his Understanding 1850 McCOSH *Dir Cont.* ii. ii (1874) 213 Not can God be pleased with the perverted adoration.

b. with infinitive (or clause), expressing the subject of satisfaction Also, (b) To have the will or desire, to be moved; (c) To think proper, vouchsafe, choose; to have the kindness, be so obliging as; *sarcastically* to have the humour.

(This is the passive of the impersonal construction. *I was pleased to see* = *it pleased me to see*)

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 3008, I was wel pleased.. To see the botoun fan and swote, So freshe spronge out of the rote. 1595 SHAKS *John* ii. 1. 246 Be pleased then to pay that dunt which you truly owe. 1610 - *Temp* iii. 11. 44 Willt thou be pleas'd to hearken to the suite *Ibid* iii. 1v. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, and there repose 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 The tongues wherein God was pleased to speake to his Church by his Prophets and Apostles. - *Ps* li 13 Be pleased, O Lord, to deliuer me. 1680 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Hatton Corr* (Camden) 239 He was pleased to tell mee the King said it was for his service. c 1680 *Brvridge Serm.* (1729) I 60 To persecute persons that he is pleas'd to call heretics 1697 DRYDEN *Ving George* iii 459 Pleas'd I am, no beaten Road to take 1722 HEARNE *Collect* (O. H. S.) III 424 He was pleas'd to mention the Controversy between Dr. Kennet and me. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks 1840 III 405 The Governor is pleased to doubt our having such letters as we mentioned. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* ii vi, My dear Sir! you are pleased to be announcing this morning 1871 FREDMAN *Norm Conq* IV xvii 67 A noble and powerful city, inhabited by rich, daring, and he is pleased to add faithless, citizens.

5. *trans*. To appease, pacify, satisfy *Obs* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Let* i 3 A mannal with outen weime he shal offre to plesse to hym the Lord [1388 to make the Lord plesid to hym, *Vulg. ad placandum sibi dominum*]. - *Ps* xlviii 8 [xlix 7] He shal not aue to God wher of he be plesid [1388 to God he plesyng, *Vulg. placatum suum*] 1563 *Honours* ii *For Cal Friday* ii (1859) 420 He could do nothing that might please God's wiath 1565-73 COVERDALE *Thesaurus* s. v. *Pro. Delicia piane*. to please god for sinne. 1828 CRASSEN *Gloss* (ed. 2), *Please*, to satisfy, to make an equivalent 'I'll please you for t.'

II 6 *intr.* To be pleased, to like; to have the will or desire; to have the humour; to think proper. (In sense, exactly = the passive in 4, 4 b)

The history of this inverted use of *please* (observed first in Scottish writers) is obscure. But exactly the same change took place in the 14th c. in the use of the synonymous verb *like*, where the impersonal 'it liked him', 'him liked', became 'he liked' c 1430 It may therefore be assumed that 'I please' was similarly substituted for 'it pleases me', 'me pleases' (c 1440 in 3 c) Cf also Malory's 'me ought', in alliterative *Morte Arthure* 'me oughte', with Wyclif's 'Y awȝte', later 'I ought' The remarkable thing in the case of *please* is that the sense was already logically expressed by the passive to be pleased (sense 4), and that the new idiom was therefore not needed, 'he pleases' being simply = 'it pleases him', and 'he is pleased' Shakspeare uses the three forms indifferently. Indeed, all the constructions of the vb., exc 6 c, are richly exemplified in his works see Schmidt.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 38 Your melody he pleissis nocht till heir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix vi 5 From Lawrentum War hornen sent to Turnus, for to see Quhat he pleyt 1530 [see b]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxix. 6 What so cuer y^r Lorde pleaseth, y^t doth he in heauen & in earth [Elsewhere C has always 'pleaseth the Lord'; which also stands here in the Great Bible and Geneva.] 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath Tractates* (S. T. S.) 122 Lauch alsmeikle als ye pleis 1581 PETTIT *Gnazzo's Cro Com* i (1586) 2 b. This your anguish of mind, or melancholie, as you please to tearme it. 1588 GERFENE *Perimedes* Ep. Ded. If he [Perimedes] please I have my desue 1601 SHAKS *Alps Well* in v. 71 This young maid might do her A shrewd turne if she pleas'd d. 1612 *Two Noble K* ii. 11. 59, I see two comforts rysing, two meere blessings, If the gods please. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 140 They single what best they please to fight with. 1649 HOWELL *Pic-em. Part* 3 The Book you pleased to send me. 1651 HOBBS *Leuath.* ii. xxvi. 138 He may when he pleaseth, free himselfe from that subjection. 1660 F. BROOKS *tr. Le Blanc's Trav* 21 He travels a foot with his whole Court, yet his Courtiers go as they please. 1665 BOWEN

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wood *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc) 16 The sewrite of plesewre eternall. 1554 ABF HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 7 How we shuld observe the commandis to the pleseur of God. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball* (1863) 1 Farewell my joye and pleseur to 1556 OLDE ANNECHRIST 65 b. To mayntene their pleseur and idleness. 1588 A. KING *Cantabrigie Catech.* (S. I. S.) 213 To take pleseur. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 7 Pleseur; 43 pleseur; 94 pleseur; 139 pleseur. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc Poems* (S. I. S.) 1. 34 Pleseures. 51 pleseur; 80 pleseur. 1640-1 *Kirkcaldie War-Comm.* *Mm Bk* (1855) 35 That they be bathe committit to warde, presentlie, during their pleseur.

B. Signification.

1. The condition of consciousness or sensation induced by the enjoyment or anticipation of what is felt or viewed as good or desirable; enjoyment, delight, gratification. The opposite of *pain*.

1390 [see A. a.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prolog. I. In which booke I had grete playste. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prolog* (1867) 27 Pleasure, and pleasure will follow thee. 1607 SHAKES *Twel. N. III. III. 2* Since you make your pleasure of your paines, I will no further chide you. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 Pleasure, (or Delight) is the appearance or sense of Good. 1685 *Roxb. Ball* (1886) VI. 122 What in pleasure begins too oft endeth in pain! 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Unl.* II. vii. (1693) 56 By Pleasure and Pain I would be understood to signifie, whatsoever delights or molest us. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 197 I. shall next proceed to the Garden of Pleasure or Flower-Garden. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 14 You admit, therefore, three sorts of pleasure—pleasure of reason, pleasure of imagination, and pleasure of sense. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. ii. Pain and pleasure are simple ideas, incapable of definition. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 74 Youth on the brow, and Pleasure at the helm. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 120 The two former I had the pleasure of finding in Paris. 1882 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 243 Her face flushed with pleasure. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 88 'Pleasure is to the mind, what good food is to the stomach.' Pleasure is what all creatures desire, pain what they all avoid.

b. In unfavourable sense. Sensuous enjoyment as a chief object of life or end in itself. Sometimes personified as a female divinity.

1526 TINDALE *1 Tim. v. 6* But she [a widow] that liveth in pleasure, is dead even yet alive [1611] I. dead while she liveth. 1720 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. III. 11 309 When we follow Pleasure merely, we are disgusted, and change from one sort to another. 1735 PORE *Ep. Lady* 215 Men, some to Business, some to Pleasure take; But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 683 Pleasure and interest are two great deceivers we must warn men against, as continually leading them astray. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 51 Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored, That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist And wandering eyes. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 59 But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, the bloom is shed. 1804 W. CUTSFORD *Deam Rights* 47 Pleasure is the business of the great. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxiv. O pleasure! you're indeed a pleasant thing, Although one must be damn'd for you, no doubt. *Mod.* Men who made pleasure the business of their lives. Worned votaries of pleasure. A life given up to pleasure.

c. In strictly physical sense. The indulgence of the appetites, sensual gratification.

c. 1450 [see A. b.] 1552 *Child-Marriages* 75 He wold have had his pleasure of her. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 12 Therefore Sarah laughed within her self, saying, After I am waxed old, shall I have pleasure, my lord being old also? 1724 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to *Cress Mar* (1867) I. 363 Dying as he had lived, indulging his pleasures. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. The vileness which calls itself pleasure was paralyzed.

d. The condition or fact of being pleased or satisfied, the negation of which is displeasure (DISPLEASURE I); satisfaction, approval. *rare*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 734 [He] was not the best pleased, but pleasure or displeasure, there was no remedie.

2. With possessive pronoun, or sb. in possessive relation: How one is pleased or wills in reference to any action contemplated; that which is agreeable to one or in conformity with one's wish or will; one's will, desire, choice.

1538 [16th c. MS.] CHAUCER *Compt. to his Lady* 126 As is your most pleasure, so doth by me. c. 1400 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 577 The goddess high pleseur to fulfill, Performe my desyre. 1485 CAXTON *St. Ives* 2 Which. a. 2008 & humbly demanded hym what was his playste. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen VIII.* c. 1 It is in the only pleasure and will of almighty God, how longe his highnes shall lyue. 1568 RAMPTON *Chron.* II. 120 When his good pleasure shall be. 1591 SHAKES *Two Gent.* II. iv. 117, I wait vpon his pleasure. Come Sir Thurio, Goe with me. 1669 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* (Grosart) II. 275 So expecting you pleasure, I remaine, Gentlemen, [etc.] 1761 HUMPH. *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvi. 289 They were determined not to submit. to her will and pleasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 549 They would submit to William's authority, and would, till his pleasure should be known, keep their men together.

3. That which gives pleasure, or in which one delights, a source or object of pleasure or delight.

c. 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 107 Therin you wil do, that may be pleseur to you & my contry. 1577 TORKINGTON *Pisg.* (1884) 18 They Carried with them Riches and pleasures, As clothe of gold and Crysmyn velvet. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b. This place excellith all others in pleasures and dainties. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bass's Compt. Woman* I. 11 Is there a greater pleasure, then to be present at the birth and ruin of Empires, and Monarchies? 1715 DE FOE *Farm Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 101 These are the very things your sister calls the pleasure of her life. 1858 EARL of ABERDEEN in G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 352 You. I love of truth renders this a duty as well as a pleasure.

† b. A pleasure-ground. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 293/2 Tennesmes, thanne lyinge

nie to the said late Lord Herbert, and to hys pleasure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cliv. In the xxi. yere of hys reygne Kyng Henry (II) made y^e parke of Wodestoke besyde Oxenforde, with other pleasures to the same. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. iii. None have access into these private pleasures, Except some near in Court. [Cf. 1721 in sense 1.]

c. As name of a locality.

1666 *Wood Life* 18 June (O. H. S.) II. 80, June 18, M., Oliver Craven, B.A. of Trinity Coll. drowned at Patten's Pleasure. 1692 *Ibid.* III. 399.

4. The quality which gives pleasure, pleasurable-ness.

c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* vi. To her be all the pleasure of this booke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 475 The Shining Willow which they call Swallow-Tail because of the Pleasure of the Leaf. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 14 Consequently the pleasures perceptive of those acts are also different. 1869 TOLER *High Turkey* I. 149, [I] realised what I had never felt before—the pleasure of pale colours.

5. Phrases.

† a. At pleasure. with pleasure, pleased. *Obs.* 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 291/a The Papistes (of whom we speake not so at pleasure). 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wits* I. ii, Whilst France, to see thy spoiles, at pleasure stood.

b. At (one's) pleasure, at pleasure: as or when one pleases; at will, at discretion. *During (one's) pleasure* while one pleases.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 441/Lafte up and close the seild lef at their pleser. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Besset* II. xvii. I drynke and ete at my playste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* I. cxv. 137, I shall make you amendes at your pleasures. 1566 REG. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 460 He being absent at the pleseur of God. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 8 We had freedom to leane the coach at our pleasure. 1634 W. LIRWHYR tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I) 132, I am not able to do anything but at the Physicians good pleasure. 1669 STURMY *Manner's Mag.* I. ii. 33 Draw two Right Lines, making any Angle at pleasure. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiii. Whom the house-keeper, buffed about at her pleasure. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 61 § 2 A Secretary, who shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 360 The belts could be slipped off the drum. at pleasure.

c. To do or to show (one) (a) pleasure, to perform an acceptable service, do a favour; to please, gratify. (In quot. 1685 used ironically.)

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 124 Such as do, or shall do to hym service, or ober maner off pleasures. 1474 *Paston Lett.* III. 54 To do my Lord a pleseur. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiv. 27 Felix, willinge to shewe the Jewes a pleasure, lefte Paul in prison bounde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 364 The citizens shewed them what pleasure they could. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Empt. Amer.* II. 50 One who to do the Spaniards a pleasure gave them [the English] information of a great Ship called the St. Anna expected from the Philippine Islands, which they took within a few days after. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 2359 But certainly Thou dost thy friend no pleasure in the act. *Mod.* Do me the pleasure of dining with me. I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you.

d. Man (woman) of pleasure, one who is devoted to the pursuit of sensual pleasure; a licentious person, a profligate. † Lady, woman of pleasure: a wanton, a courtesan. (*Obs.*)

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii, We that are great women of pleasure join the sweet delight And the pretty excuse together. 1637, c. 1645, 1708 [see LADY sb. 4 e.] 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Aug, he [Clarendon] had enemies at Court, especially the buffoons and ladys of pleasure. 1673 *Essays* (Camden) I. 72 These men of Pleasure (y^e very Pest and ruine of all Courts). 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 3 Thus in our Dialect a vicious Man is a Man of Pleasure. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 793 A Man of Pleasure is a Man of Pains. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 635 Burke was also, in his own coarse and ferocious way, a man of pleasure.

† e. To pleasure, to (one's) pleasure: so or such as to please; to one's liking. *Obs.*

1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiv. 92 There were brought hym robes to his pleasyr. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 132 When in an antechamber every guest Had felt the cold full sponge to pleasure press'd upon his hands and feet.

† f. To take (a) pleasure to be pleased, to enjoy oneself, to delight (in), to do something, etc.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Tenu. Iudo.* to take pleasure in game. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I take no pleasure to be murderous. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cii. 14 Thy servants take pleasure in her stones. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 237 Was drowned by a Pinnace's over-setting, in which he and his Lady had been taking a Pleasure on the Water. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1807) II. 11. 211, I took a pleasure of informing myself of his birth. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 48 Were taking their pleasure in our neighborhood.

g. attrib. and Comb. a simple attrib., 'of or for pleasure', as pleasure-barge, -car, -cart, -chariot, -dome, -driving, -excursion, -farming, -feast, -fleet, -garden, -gardener, -horse, -party, -plat, -resort, -traffic, -train, -travel, -trip, -vehicle, -voyage, -walk; b. objective, obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as pleasure-hunter, -laker, -taking; pleasure-bound, -feeling, -giving, -greedy, -loving, -tired, -trading, -wasted, -yielding adjs.

1775 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 1261/2 'Pleasure-barges, moored in the river. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Newm.* 223 'Pleasure-bound and peace-inspiring days. 1797 *Hist. Mr. Fantom* (Cheap Repos. Tracts) 8 That multitude of coaches, stages, 'pleasure carts and horses. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Prillar of Fire* (1879) 60 Besides their war chariots, the Egyptians possess a small number of 'pleasure-chariots. 1797 COLERIDGE *Rubia Khan* a In Xanadu did Kubla Khan A stately 'pleasure dome decree. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire*

225 Agatha.. prepared for her 'pleasure-excursion to Nantes. 1891 KIBBEL *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 132 The age of 'pleasure-farming—of work and play combined is gone for ever. 1890 DONISTHORPE *Individualism* x. 378 A larger sum-total of 'pleasure-feeling sentient beings. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., Electric coaling-stations for the river 'pleasure-fleet. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* (title-p.) Fine Gardens, commonly called 'Pleasure Gardens. 1779 J. MEADER *(title)* The Planter's Guide, or 'Pleasure Gardener's Companion. 1824 COLERIDGE *Lett.* to T. Gillman (1895) 731 You will have received anothei., moie amusing, at least 'pleasure-giving Scripture from me. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. § 33. 83 Sentient existence can evolve only on condition that pleasure-giving acts are life-sustaining acts. 1860 ADLER *Faust's Pion Poetry* xii. 263 Corrupt and 'pleasure greedy set of men. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Maincourt* (1875) 211 The keeping of 'pleasure horses. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. III. II. (1872) 24 The mere giddy 'pleasure-hunter of the hour. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobog.* (1859) 94 We were all young, enterprising, and 'pleasure-loving. 1873 LFLAND *Expt Sketch-Bk.* 21 The Aftect chose the season of the Equinoctial for their 'pleasure party. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ang. Leigh* vi. 699 It is not wholesome for these 'pleasure-plats To be so early watered by our bine. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at II* 64 The children are taken to some 'pleasure resort. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 438 'Pleasure-seekers at sixpence per head. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 24 Amanda scarce believes her 'pleasure spalking eye. 1855 J. R. LEITCHFIELD *Conwall Mines* 34 Strange sight-seers, and uproarious 'pleasure takers. 1827 MONT *Contadina* iv, Beside thee sleep or play Thy loveliest children, 'pleasure-tired, in the blue light of day. 1805 *Mod. London* 458 It is by no means so prolific in its rare shews as the 'pleasure-trading Paris. 1861 *Times* 28 Aug. The 'pleasure traffic was materially deranged.. by the cheerless weather. 1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 163 The season of 'pleasure-travel. 1762 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. x. 161 The ground is agreeably laid out in 'pleasure-walks, for the recreation of the inhabitants. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xiii. § 89 334 The sum of pleasures, or of 'pleasure yielding things.

Pleasure (plezjur, -jur, -er), v. [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To give pleasure to; to please, gratify. c. 1550 R. HALL *Life Fisher* If 34 b, Hement to give definitive sentence against her to pleasure the kinge withall. 1563 *Hemlockes* II. *Almsdeeds* I. (1859) 387 [He] is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 9 All Apples. pleasure the stomach by their coolness. 1764 FOOTE *Pation* II. i, I am no churl, I love to pleasure my friends. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* vi, The wall must be cumbled, the stone decorated, To pleasure her dainty whim. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mass Hags* xiii, [Waiter, will you not pleasure us with your company to night?]

† b. *refl.* To take one's pleasure. *Obs.* a. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Q. Cornuth* III. i, One that hath As people say, in forage pleasured him.

2. *intr.* To take pleasure, to delight. *Const. intr.* or *to with trans.*

1538 in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 172 Surely his predecessors pleased moche in odoriferous savours. 1821 RICHIE *Newell* (Shaks Soc) 28 The Duke greatly pleasuyng to heare the prete answer of the childe, replied in this wise. 1622 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 557 What others gloried and pleased in, tortured him. c. 1820 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 79 Brutes are but brutes, let men be men, Nor pleasure in cock-fighting. 1882 LD. COLRIDGE in *Fortis Rev.* Feb. 234 There are some sports which appear to me so cruel and so unmanly, that I wonder very much how any one can pleasure in them.

b. *collog.* To go out for pleasure, take a holiday: chiefly in vbl. sb. PLEASURING.

Hence **Pleasured** ppl. a., filled with pleasure.

1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 60 Though a man bee neuer so rich, and pleased in this life yet shall he not carry away any of those riches. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. 441 Milk kindly greets The pleased palate with nutritious sweets.

Pleasure-boat. A boat constructed or used for pleasure, as distinguished from one for business. So **Pleasure-boating** sb and a.

1661 PERPES *Diary* 16 Apr. We went on board the King's pleasure boat. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 75 Gondolas and Pleasure Boats. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 398 Having embarked in a neat Pleasure-boat. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/1 It is absurd to think that the interests of pleasure boating may be left to take care of themselves.

Pleasureful (plezjurful), a. [*f.* PLEASURE sb. + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with pleasure; pleasing, delightful.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 100 For so rashnesse be avoyded, liberalitie is very pleasurefull. 1617 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 113 Reputed alwayes very commodious and pleasurefull Countrey. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 95 It was a pleasureful sight, to behold that vision of light. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* iii. 39 The habit owes its.. source of delight to some soothing and pleasureful qualities.

Pleasure-ground. A ground or piece of land laid out and ornamented for purposes of pleasure or amusement, or naturally adapted to such use.

1768 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* 200 The Romans seem.. to have used the word Tempe, as the Greeks did Παγαδαοι... for any very pleasing place; as pleasure-grounds, as our gardeners of late call them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 242 A beautiful pleasure ground, situated on a woody promontory which overlooks Lough Erne. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 10 Isn't it grand—a park of this size? It's fully fifty acres, and all pleasure-ground, too!

Pleasurehood. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* PLEASURE sb. + -HOOD.] The condition of living in or for pleasure. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 39 That words may flourish Of which mine enemy would spoil me, Using pleasurehood to foil me!

Plea sure-house. [f. PLEASURE sb. + HOUSE; cf. Ger *lusthaus*.] A house used for purposes of pleasure or recreation, a summer-house.

1688 *Land. Gas* No 2376/3 The Elector being lodged in the Pleasure house without the Town, which was purposely built for Sultan Mahomet 1756 *Nugent Gr. Tom, Italy* III. 225 Florence, where the great duke has a pleasure-house 1830 *Tennyson Pal Art* i. I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house, wherein at ease for aye to dwell

Pleasureless (plez'zūless). [f. PLEASURE sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of pleasure; joyless.

1814 in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 254 He might have become penitent, and deplored the enormity of his pleasureless vices. 1815 *Moir Chr Musings* vi. I told how life all pleasureless would be. 1872 *Gio. Flor Middlem.* lxix. He himself was sliding into that pleasureless yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance

Hence **Pleasurelessly** adv.

1873 *Miss Broughton Nancy* II. 35, I wander objectlessly, pleasurelessly about with Vick.

Pleasurement, rare [f. PLEASURE v. + -MENT.] Indulgence in pleasure; taking of enjoyment; = PLEASURING 2.

1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* viii. iii. I have you royal interests too much at heart to while an hour in my pleasurement

Pleasuremonger. [See MONGER.] One who makes pleasure his business.

1616 *W. Forde Sum.* etc. 47 As did those pleasure-mongers, who, though they lived, [etc.] 1654 *Whitlock Zoologia* 396 The Power-mongers, Wealth mongers, and Pleasure mongers of the World 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl* 23 June 6/3 The youthful pleasuremonger has lived on excitement all winter, and cannot settle down

Pleasurer (plez'zū). [f. PLEASURE sb. or v. + -ER.] A pleasure-seeker, a holiday-maker.

1833 *L. Ritchie Wand by Lore* xli. These pleasers [earn] their enjoyments by the sweat of their brow. 1836 *Dickens Sk. Bos. Lond. Recollections*, Let us turn now to another portion of the London population we mean the Sunday pleasers. 1876 *Mrs. Whitney Sights & Ins.* xxii. Parties of pleasers returning from their day's excursions

Pleasure-seeker. One who seeks pleasure; spec. a holiday-maker.

1851 *Mundy Our Antipodes* (1857) 17 Select parties of pleasure and oyster seekers may be seen proceeding by water or land 1894 *HALL CANN. Manu.* v. vi. Coaches, choked full with pleasure-seekers from Port Erin.

So **Pleasure-seeking** sb and a

1888 *BARRIE When a Man's Single* xv. Downton's whole existence has been devoted to pleasure-seeking. 1896 *Mrs. CAMDEN Quaker Grandmother* 12 That lady watched the pleasure-seeking vagaries of her charge, with a painful and discriminating interest

Pleasuring (plez'zūring), vbl. sb. [See -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PLEASURE

1. The giving of pleasure; pleasing, delectation.

1575 *CHURCHYARD Chappes* (1877) 34 [To write] for passing of the time, and pleasuring of his friends. 1897 *GUNTER Bullyho Bey* iii. 41 She is a sybarite in the pleasuring of her senses.

2. The taking of pleasure; pleasure-seeking; going on a pleasure excursion; taking a holiday.

1598 *MARSTON Fygnal* xxvii. 133 When all things fit for loves, sweet pleasuring lured him to reape a Louers blisse. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. xli. 275 A little trim vessel, which shall sail a pleasuring backward and forward to Portsmouth 1825 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Supper at Man.* Expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring 1869 *MISS MURDOCK Woman's Kingdom* II. 218 Who refused, year after year, to take her autumn pleasuring, because her husband would only have to work the harder for it.

3. *alt.* sb., designating things designed for, used for, or devoted to pleasure.

1869 *Daily News* 16 July. Nor is this practice confined to pleasuring vans. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 A public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Nov. 3/2 A pleasuring tour to some distant part of the States.

Pleaurist (plez'zūrist). [f. PLEASURE sb. + -IST.] a. A devotee of pleasure, a voluptuary.

b. A pleasure-seeker.

1681 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. § 23 The Delights wherein men Pleaurists place their Paradise. 1851 *F. WATPOLE Ancestry* II. 326 Pilgrims and pleaurists from all nations. 1855 *ZIMMERMAN Solitude* II. 1 240 The wearied pleaurist. flies to scenes of public gaiety.

Pleasureous, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by pleasure; joyous; voluptuous.

1839 *BAILY Fables* xvi. (1832) 182 Begin we, then, our sweet and pleasureous way.

Pleat (plēt), sb. Also 5 plete, 6-7 pleate. [A collateral form of PLAID sb. (app. akin to the B forms there); cf. OF. *plet* a fold (in Godef.).

This form of the sb. appears to have become obsolete in the 17th c.; it is absent from the 17th, 18th, and early 19th c. dictionaries, and reappears only in those of the late 19th c. (e.g. *Annals of the Ogleve*, Cassell) with a cross-reference to *Plait*. But as a spoken word it was in use in the 18th c., for Walker 1791 s. v. *Plait* says 'There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided'. This pronunciation has not only asserted itself, but in the latter part of the 19th c. has caused the restoration of the spelling *pleat* in sense 1.]

1. A fold of cloth or drapery; now esp. one of a series of folds by which the edge of a skirt or other loose drapery is regularly and symmetrically taken in, so as to be attached to a band or the like, while the unattached part hangs full; = PLAID sb. 1. Box-pleat: see Box sb. 2 24.

1891 *DERRICKE Image* lvi. II Eij b, Their shirtes.. With

pleates on plectes they pleated are, as thicke as pleates made bye. 1623 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II ix xix 1658 I they carrie it alwaies about in the pleats of their Girdle. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasel Gen* (1693) 617 A fold or pleat, *pleat*. 1688 *R. HOLME A Journey* iii 194/2 Doctor John Budgman late Bishop of Chester wore his Bishops Hat all covered in pleats with lappety, from whence he was vulgarly termed John with the Taffaty Hat 1883 [see Box sb. 2 24]. 1884 *G. ALLEN Philistia* I 49 I he peacock blue [dress] with the satin box pleats. 1887 *J. ASHBY STERRY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 28 A snowy skirt, all frill and pleat

fig. 1593 *SHAKS Lucr.* 93 Hiding base sin in pleats of Maestic. 1902 *CORNISH Naturalist Thames* 178 The water forms a ripple above each ridge; and from the everlasting throb of these pleats of running water the sunlight flashes as if from a moving river of diamonds

2. A plait of hair or cord: = PLAID sb. 2.

Obs. (or *dialect*)

1495 *Tricusa's Bath De P. R.* v. lxvi. 183 The pleats [Bodley MS. c. 1450] plectes of wyymen heer ben knytte and bounde wyth laces. 1605 *DRAYTON Man in Moone* 77 Her Mayne tucked up in many a curious pleat 1613 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. v. She punckes the hayre, and working them in pleat [etc.]

Hence **Pleatless** a., without pleats, unpleated.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 28/1 Tartans with pleatless kilts on them 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Nov. 2/2 The upper skirt with its circular cut, fitting pleatless round the hips.

Pleat (plāt), v. Also 4-6 plete, (4 pleit) [A collateral form of PLAID v. (app. akin to the B forms there), going with PLEAT sb.]

Like the sb. PLEAT, the vb. appears to have become practically obs. by 1700, after which the only examples are dialectal in sense 2, till late in the 19th c., in which the vb., like the sb., has been restored in sense 1. Like the sb., it was certainly much earlier in spoken use in this sense, and although ignored in the dictionaries may have been current from the 17th c. onward]

1. *trans.* To fold (cloth, etc.); now esp. to gather (loose or flowing drapery) into pleats or regular folds fixed in position at the edge, = PLAID v. 1.

1362 *LANGT P. Pl.* A v. 26, I Brochede hem with a pak needle and pleatede [i. e. pleat]. B. pleated, playte, plytyd, plyghted hem togedre 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* 14. (1870) 149 They mantles of say, gadryd & pleated mouch like after nonnes fashyon 1570 *B. GOODE Pop Kingd* II 26 A linnen vesture wondrous white, and pleated here and there. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biens de Broome* 52 A gown.. pleated and crisped about the necke. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav* ii 92 The sleeves are much longer, and therefore they pleat them that they may not hang over the Wrist 1864 *WEBSTER, Pleat*, to plait or double in narrow folds. See *Plait* 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) II. xii. 181 A pretty young Dutchwoman who could not plait her ruff to her satisfaction

fig. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* i. i. 283 (Qo) Time shall unfold what plotted [1623 *Phl.* plotted] cunning hides. 1774 *C. JOHNSON Country Lassies* iv 11, Verily thou hast well unfolded thy message, now plait it up carefully again 1900 *DOYLE G. Boer War* vi 253 The ground in front of him was pleated into long folds

2. To plait (hair, a garland, etc.): = PLAID v. 2. Obs. exc. *dialect*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plete, *intricatus, plectera*. 1575-85 *ABR. SANDY'S Sermon* (Parker Soc.) 310 The hair, which before had been coloured, pleated, and bordered. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Card. Cyrus* ii. The triumphal Crown was pleated after this order 1704 *Prior Henry & Anna* 606 I'll weave Her Garlands, and I'll plait Her Hair. 1897 *CALDER Poesis* (Beiwicks) 91 (E. D. D) We pleated wreaths o' varied hues, to bind our lassie's hair. (In dialects from Cumberland to E. Yorksh.; see E. D. D)

Hence **Pleated** ppl. a.; **Pleating** vbl. sb.

Accordion pleated, pleated (by machinery) with very fine equal single pleats, *knife pleated*, pleated by hand with the blade of a knife (or by a machine producing the same result).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Pletyd, *intricatus, involutus*. *Ibid.* A Pletynge, *intricatura*. 1605 [see s. fig.]. 1881 *Trunk* 10 May 686/2 The train is of pleated sky-blue satin. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 52/2 A greyhound's stomach almost equals an accordion pleated skirt in expansiveness 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 8/3 Pippings, and pleatings of velvet 1905 *Ibid* 20 May 8/5 In the case of a linen gown.. it would be as well to do without the knife-pleated frills.

Pleat, -e, obs. ff. PLEAD v. **Pleay**, obs. f. PLAY sb. **Pleaze**, obs. irreg. f. PLACE sb.

Pleb (pleb), *slang.* [Abbreviation of *plebeian*.] A plebeian, one of the common people or lower classes: spec. (a) See quot. 1902; (b) = PLEBE 2 (U. S.).

1865 *Mrs. NEWBY Common Sense* (1866) II ii. 23 The well dressed boy, who was so unlike a pleb. 1878 *P. ROBINSON In Indian Gard.* 11 82 The mugger [broad-snouted crocodile] is a gross pleb, and his features stamp him low-born. 1883 *W. BLAINE in Harper's Mag.* Nov. 908/1 At West Point, no matter how stooped the entering pleb, he is soon taught to carry himself, erect. 1902 *FARMER & HYNLEY Slang, Pleb...* (Westminster School).—A tradesman's son.

† **Ple'bal**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *pleb-s* (see PLEBS) + -AL.] Plebeian.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv lxxxv 352 And former Popularity, whereto Ambition weads, Hath furnished him of plebale Friends, a Beast of many heads.

† **Ple ban.** *Sc. Obs.* 141 c. [ad. med. L. *plebānus*, f. *plebs*, *plebēs* diocese, parish, parish church (Du Cange). So OF. *plebain* (Valenciennes, 1347). It. *plebanus* rural dean.] A rural dean

1481 *Peddes Charters* (1872) 188 Chaplanis and serwandis at the parochie altar, in Sant Andros kyrk, as pleban and curat of the parochanaris. *Ibid.* 189 Thesaid Gylbert. consitut. the saidis plebane curat and chaplanis and thair successoris .to be kepparis to the archidien place. [1706

PHILLIPS, *Plebanus*, a Rural Dean, so call'd because the Deaneries were commonly united to the Plebania, or chief Mother Churches within a particular District.]

† **Plebania** (pleb'ānā). [med. L. f. *plebānus* PLEBAN.] (See quot.) Hence † **Plebanian** in same sense.

1631 *WEEVER Auc. Fun Mon.* 180 Questionlesse these Plebanians were like our side wasted Parishes in Lancashire, whose extensure is so large, that one of those Parish Churches hath fourteen Chappels of erse. within her limits 1706 *PHILLIPS, Plebania* or *Plebanalis Ecclesia*, (an old Latin Records) a Mother Church, which has one or more subordinate Chappels. 1902 *W. S. CROCKETT Scott County* xii 247 It was the plebania or mother-church of the district.

Plebbish, a. *slang.* [f. PLEB + -ISH 1.] Of plebeian character; cadish. Hence **Plebbishness**.

1866 *MAYNE REID Wild Hunters* xxxii. It [Mormonism] appeals neither to reason nor romance. The one is insulted by the very shallowness of its chicanery, while its rank plebbishness disgusts the other.

Plebe (plēb). [In sense 1 app. a. F. *plēbe* (in 14th c. *plebe*), ad. L. *pleb-s*, *plebēn*: see PLEBS. In sense 2 app. shortened from PLEBEIAN: cf. PLEB.]

† 1. The Roman Plebs; by extension, the commonality of any other nation. Obs.

1612 *HAYWOOD Apol. for Actors* ii 35 All other roomes were free for the plebe or multitude. 1614 *SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue* in 351 But still the Plebe, with thrust and fury prest, Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their Church contest. 1635 *HAYWOOD Hierarch* vi Dial 363 The Plebe with the motion seem'd content, Prosepine smil'd and Corb'us howld consent.

2. *U. S. colloq.* A member of the lowest class at a military or naval academy; a newly entered cadet, a freshman. Also PLEB.

1884 *ROB. Nat. Ser. Story* ii. You could see a squad of 'plebes' drilling 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 265/2 Although he was only a 'plebe', as the newly entered cadet was termed, even the hazers respected the native dignity and modesty that marked his demeanor

b. *Comb.* **Plebeskin** (*U. S. slang*) civilian dress.

1888 *New York World* 22 July (Farmer), West Point, N. Y., July 21. The fourth class entered camp on Monday, but are still wearing their plebeskins. They will don their dress coats the first week in August, when they enter the battalion

† **Plebe'ial**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *plebē-us* (see next) + -AL.] = PLEBEIAN a.

1594 *T. BEDINGFIELD tr. Machiavelli's Florentine Hist* (1595) 77 We will call the one popular, the other plebeial

Plebeian (pleb'ē-ān), sb. and a. Forms: 6 *Sc* plebeane, 6-7 *eyan*, 6-9 *-ian*, 7 *-ean*, 6- *-eian* [f. L. *plebē-us* belonging to the PLEBS + -AN; cf. F. *plebēien* (14th c.)] By Shakspeare sometimes stressed *ple-be-ian*

A. sb. a. A member of the Plebs of ancient Rome, a Roman commoner, as opposed to the patricians, senators, and knights.

1533 *BRENDEN Lamy* iv. ii. (S. T. S.) II 57 Na plebeane will tak be docther of ane patriciane but hir consent 1557 *NORTH Guenard's Diall Pr* (1582) 35 She was none of the Senators wives, but a Plebeian, as much to say as a craftes woman, and no gentlemen's daughter borne 1607 *SHAKS Cor* i. ix 7 The dull Tribunes, That with the fustie Plebeians, hate thine Honors. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvii. II 29 The proudest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country, between the nobles and the people, is perhaps, that of the Patricians and the Plebeians, as it was established in the first age of the Roman republic 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Eng.* i. 1 8 The patricians and plebeians of Rome represent, at this early period, two races of different origin.

b. In general, A person not of noble or privileged rank, one of the common people, a commoner.

1586 *SIDNEY Wanstled Play in Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 619 Hath not the pulchritude of my vertues protected me from the contaminating hands of these Plebeians? 1611 *CORROR, Roturier*, a Yeoman, or Plebeian; any lay man that is no Gentleman. 1689 *PRITTY Pol. Arith* iv (1691) 80 Whether the Plebeians of England (for they constitute the Bulk of any Nation) do not spend a sixth part more than the Plebeians of France? 1792 *BURKE Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* 13 The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The plebeians a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth 1888 *BYRON Ancr. Commw.* II lvi 408 In some cantons (in Switzerland) the old families have so completely withdrawn from public office that it would be assumed that a politician was necessarily a plebeian.

c. *fig.* In various depreciatory applications

1668 *H. MORE Div. Dial* i. xiv. (1713) 133 If the Philosophers themselves be such fools, what are the Plebeians? 1791 *COWPER Thad* ii 234 What plebeian base soe'er he be head 1825 *LYTTON Rieu* ii. 19. To the brave, there is but one sort of plebeian, and that is the coward.

B. *adj.* a. Of or belonging to the Roman Plebs; that was a plebeian.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 15 To what purpose be the plebeian magistrates ordained? 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* i. 51 His plebeian colleague Decius Mus crowned a worthy life by devoting himself to death for the state in conformity with a national superstition 1874 *DANROFT Footpr. Time* i. 88 Rutlius, the first plebeian dictator at Rome.

b. Of low birth or rank; of or pertaining to the common people; belonging to or connected with the commons or populace; popular.

1600 *W. WATSON Decacor don* (1602) 301 Friuate person or plebeian multitude c 1620 *MORVSON Itin* iv. v. liii. (1693) 477 Setting vp maypooles, daunsing the morris with hobby horses, .. and like Plebeian sports 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III 23 The Prelates.. coming from a meane,

and Plebeian Life on a sudden to be Lords of stately Palaces 1698 *Friar A. E. India & P.* 394 The Plebeian Women walk without Doors. 1795 *BURKE Let to R. Burke* Wks. 1842 II. 458 To cut off (perhaps) three millions of plebeian subjects, from all connexion with the popular representation of the kingdom. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vi 178 For the abashing of plebeian beholders.

C. Having qualities, mental or physical, attributed to the lower classes; commonplace, undistinguished; vulgar or vulgar-looking, low, ill-bred, coarse, mean, base, ignoble. Also *fig.*

1655 *Val Welsch* (1663) BJ, For to Plebeian wits, it is as good, As to be silent, as not understood 1651 *Hobbes Leviath* II. xxi 192 That Prayers and Thanksgiving, be made in Words and Phrases, not sudden, nor light, nor Plebeian 1676 *Dryden Aureng.* v 1 2472 A Queen, and own a base Plebeian Mind 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxi, An important gentleman, of rather plebeian countenance 1853 *C. BROWN Vilette* vii, Their dress implied pretensions to the rank of gentlemen, but, poor things! they were very plebeian in soul 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* I. xi, There are certain patches of ground, which Nature has covered with hungry plebeian growths [of weeds]

Hence **Plebeianly** *adv.*; **Plebeianness**.

1659 *GAUDEN Serm.*, etc (1660) a yb, An age pitifully and plebeianly Antiepisopal 1832 *Examiner* 809/2 Patriot Kings who walk about with umbrellas under their arms, prepared to be plebeianly rained upon, instead of royally reigning 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 513 While I have a voice, sir, I will use it against such low bred vulgarity and plebeianness.

Plebeiance, *rare*. [Irreg. f. L. *plēbi-us* PLEBEIAN + -ANCE.] Plebeian condition or action. 1621 *Summary De Barbas* To Rdr., Haung extinguished all the distinctions betwixt Nobility and Plebeiance 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U S) Apr. 363/1 Such amazing versatility, and such fascinating plebeiance, that the audience takes her into its heart of hearts.

Plebeianism. [f. PLEBEIAN + -ISM. So F. *plēbēianisme* (Babceuf, 1796)] Plebeian character or style

1775 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* IV. 230 The young fellow was dressed very genteelly, with a sword, and carried no marks of plebeianism about him 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 372 A pug who can never cease for a moment to betray his plebeianism 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 505 Her mother's kin, were tainted with a worse stain than that of honest plebeianism.

Plebeianize, *v.* [f. PLEBEIAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To make plebeian, reduce to plebeian rank; to make common, popular, or vulgar.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 45 The new art, which, by plebeianizing knowledge and enlightening the mass, deprived the law and the prophets of half their terrors. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 256/1 She dropped the *de*, and thus plebeianized her name. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 343 It [an inn] took to billiards, and became gradually plebeianized.

† **Plebeious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *plēbi-us* plebeian + -OUS.] Of plebeian character or rank.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* iv. ii. 82 They [sports] are either Generous, as Hunting and Hawking, Or Plebeious, as Fishing and Fowling 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 595 No Tonsor so plebeious, but he was a Laudanister.

† **Plebeity**, *Obs. rare*. Also 7 *plebeyity*. [f. L. *plēbi-us* plebeian + -ITY. cf. *lalty*, *nobility*, etc., L. had *plēbilitas* *plebity]

1. The lower or plebeian class; the commonalty. 1618 *WOTTON in Reliq.* (1651) 190 The Plebeyity (whose suprem Object is Bread) cried in all corners, *Viva Donato*. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Plebeyity*, the commonalty, the vulgar people.

2. Plebeian rank or birth.

1679 *Jenson's Popish Plot* Pref. 7 That...his Extraction may advance him above the common exceptions of Lowness and Plebeyity, which inferiour Testimonies are subject to.

Plebeskin. see **PLEBE** 2 b

Plebi'colar, *a. rare*. [f. L. *plēbicola* one who courts the common people, (f. *plēbs* + -cola cultivator) + -AR.] That courts the common people So **Plebi'colous** *a.*, in same sense; **Plebi'colist** *sb.* [1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 356 Eightly, Merchants and Citizens, who deceive the King of Custom. Ninethly, Innovators, Plebicola.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Plebi'colist*, a favorer of the common people 1800 *COLERIDGE Lett.*, etc I. 118 These Answers of the Queen's, conjointly with her plebi'colar (or plebi'colous) Clap-Trappines in the live puppet show of Wicked Punch and his Wife.

Plebi'fication, *rare*. [n. of action f. **PLEBIFY**.] A making or rendering plebeian; vulgarization.

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) III. 132 You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy, but you will end in the plebi'fication of knowledge 1830 - *Ch. & State* vii. 71 1835 *H. N. OBERHAM Short Stud.* xv. 127 What is practically meant by the plebi'fication of opinion, is, when put in its extreme form, the tyranny of unintelligent or half intelligent mobs

So **Plebi'ficate** *v.* 1 *act.* = next.

1893 *Nation* (N Y) 6 Apr. 258/1 Religion, to adapt Coleridge's apothegm, was to be not only popularized but plebi'ficated.

Plebi'fy (plēbifai), *v. rare* [f. L. *plēb-em* (PLEBS) + -FY.] *trans.* To make or render plebeian; to vulgarize.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *MACCUNN Ethics Citizenship* vii. 165 The best and greatest things on earth, in being popularised, may be plebi'fied.

† **Ple'bile**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. type **plēbil-is* (cf. *civilis*), f. *plēb-em* (PLEBS); see -ILE.] = PLEBEIAN.

1606 *G. W. (OODCOCKE) Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* E. iv. He had the loue of the Pleble sedition, and the hatred of Silla

Plebsicitarian (plēbsitē'riān), *a. and sb.* [f. as PLEBSICITARY + -AN.]

A. adj. = PLEBSICITARY.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Now that she [France] is a plebsicitarian monarchy, the utmost that can be done, is to resort once more to the plebscite 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 1/1 Regular political councils 'of senators, deputies, and politicians attached to the plebsicitarian cause'.

B. sb. An advocate or supporter of a plebscite.

1888 *Times* 5 Sept. 5/1 All the remaining Caesarians and Plebsicitiars had enrolled themselves under a new leader **Plebsicitarianism**, *rare*. [ad. F. *plēbsicitarisme*, f. *plēbsicitaire* (see next) + -ISM.] The principle or practice of appealing to a plebscite.

1888 *Times* 17 Apr. 5/3 The *Étoile Belge* says that neither speeches nor objurgations can stem the rising flood of plebsicitarianism.

Plebsicitary (plēbsit'ari), *a.* [ad. F. *plēbsicitaire*, f. *plēbscite* (see next).] Relating to, based on, favouring, or of the nature of a plebscite.

1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The following is the Plebsicitary manifesto, signed by 17 deputies of the Extreme Left and the committee of seven journalists associated with them

1881 *Standard* 17 June 4/8 The Plebsicitary Vote which is to decide whether the Prince is to be retained as a Ruler 1898 *Booker France* II. iii. in 161 French advocates of the referendum disclaim its plebsicitary tendency.

Plebscite, -it (plēbsit, || plēbsit). Also (6 *Sc.* plebscit), 9 ||plēbscite. [a. F. *plēbscite* (14th c. in *Littre* in sense 1), ad. L. *plēbscītum*.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* = PLEBSICITUM 1.

1533 *BELLENDE Lvy* III. xxiii (S. T. S.) II. 41 We suffer pe plebscits to be vait in manner of lawis abone pe faderis 1602 *FULBECK Pandectes* 31 By plebscite or popular determination to be quitted and freed. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Plebscite* (lat.), a decree, statute, or law, made by the common people 1875 *POSTE Gauss* 1 § 3 A statute is a command and ordinance of the people a plebscite is a command and ordinance of the commonality. 1880 *MURHEAD Gauss* 1 § 3 A *lex* is a law enacted and established by the whole body of the people, a plebscit, one enacted and established by its plebeian members.

† **b. trans.** A popular decree or maxim. *Obs.* 1637 *POCKINGTON Allans Chr.* 148 Principles so full of spawne, as this ferocious and pregnant Plebscite, that what is by law, custom, prescription...appointed and settled, shall not be allowed, or practised

2. In modern politics, A direct vote of the whole of the electors of a state to decide a question of public importance, e.g. a proposed change in the constitution, or the ratification or rejection of a measure approved by the legislature (see **REFERENDUM**); also by extension, a public expression, with or without binding force, of the wishes or opinion of a community.

In French, applied by *Voltaire*, 1776, to such a vote as used in some of the Swiss cantons (*Littre*), in the First French Republic used in connexion with the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire (9 Nov. 1799) and other acts, including that by which the consulate and imperial power were conferred on Napoleon I., in 1852 applied to the ratification of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, and conferring of the imperial crown upon Napoleon III. It was in connexion with the last of these that the word became familiar in English

1860 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/6 The decree summoning Tuscany to give on the 11th and 12th inst. a plebscite, by universal suffrage, and by ballot, for the annexation, or for a separate kingdom 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* I. xiv 211 He [Louis Napoleon] knew how to strangle a nation in the night-time with a thing he called a 'Plebscite'. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., It is expected that the proclamation of the Emperor respecting the plebscite will be issued on Saturday. 1884 *H. SPENCER Man versus State* 14 If people by a *plēbscite* elect a man despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making?

Hence **Plebscitic** *a.* (1 *act.*), of, pertaining to, or established by a plebscite

1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 253 It [monarchy] had recently been humbled on the field by a plebscitic adventurer.

|| **Plebscītum** (plēbsit'itūm). *Pl. -a.* [L. *plēbscītum* (also *plēbs scītum*, *plēbs scītum*, lit. an ordinance of the plebs), f. *plēbs*, genitive of *plēbs* the commons + *scītum* ordinance, decree, sb. use of *pa. pple.* of *scīre* to approve, vote for.]

1. In ancient Roman History, A law enacted by the Plebs assembled in the *comitia tributa*.

1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* I. vii. (1584) 6 The Emperours claime this tyrannical power by pretence of that Rogation or plebscītum, which Cæsar or Octavian obtained 1704 *HEARNE Duct Hist.* (1714) I. 372 Within this period the Plebeians procured the Plebscītum to pass into Laws and to bind the Patritians, which was confirmed by Q. Hortentius the Dictator and from him called *Lex Hortentia* 1774 *Bf. HALIFAX Rom. Law* 7.

2. = PLEBSICITE 2

1864 *Spectator* 443 Physical force is not all on the side of the tyrants, nor does a plebscītum invariably sanction only a crime 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2 If Louis Napoleon means to give the Liberal empire a fair trial, he will 'go to the country', not by the outworn and exploded device of a plebscītum, but by a general election, conducted under the auspices of public liberty

b. fig. An expression of popular opinion.

1859 *KINGSLEY Misc., Ralegh* I. 105 A terrible plebscītum has been passed in the West country against the betrayer of its last Worthy.

|| **Plebs** (plēbz). [L. *plēbs* (earlier *plēbēs*).] In

ancient Rome, The commonalty, originally comprising all citizens that did not belong to one of the patrician *gentes*, to which privileged order were afterwards added the *equites* or knights

1835 *LITTON Riemus* 1 il, All the insolent and unruly turbulence which characterised the Plebs of the Ancient Forum 1845 *GRAVRS Rom. Law in Encycl. Metropol.* II. 756/1 There were several co operating causes which rendered the plebs anxious to obtain a body of revised and written laws. 1882 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 524/3 The two offices which by the close of the Republic had thrown all others into the background, those of the tribunes of the plebs in Rome and of the proconsuls in the provinces

b. In transferred use, The common people, the populace, the mob.

1647 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks (Grosart) II. 131 'Tis an Easier Thing To make Trees Leape, and Stones selfe-burthen, bring Then stop the giddle clammouring of Plebs [Prime Thebes], 1866 j. MARTINEAU *Ess* I. 132 We take our place with the plebs, who believe [etc.] 1890 *Cincinnati Chr. Advocate* 5 Feb. 10/2 Whether the plebs hoot or not

Pleck (plek) Now *dial.* Forms *a.* 4 *plek*, 5 *pleke*, 5-8 *plecke*, (8 *plack*), 7- *pleck*. *β.* 4 *pleoche*. [M.E. *pleeche*, *pleke*, *plek*, repr. an O.E. **plecca*, cognate with M.Du. and early mod. Du. *plecke* piece of ground, plot, spot, speck, stain, blemish, Du. *plek* spot, I.G. *plek* piece of ground, place. (Thought by some to be related to M.L.G. *plak*, I.G. *plak*, *plakke* patch, spot, rag, Du. *plak* slice, flat piece.) Not connected with Old Northumbrian *plece*, *plethe*, ad. L. *platea* (see **PLATE** *sb.*)]

1. A small piece or spot of ground; a plot or plat; a small enclosure.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P B 1399 Prudly on a plat playn, plek alper-fayrest c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxiv, If he see þat he hare hath be at pasture in grene corne, or in eny oþer plecke. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 405/1 Plecke, or plotte, *porcumcula* 1485 in *Deser. Cat. Anc. Deeds* (1890) I. 358 A howse to kepe there wod dry yn w^e a gardyn pleke. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 160 Payd for a locke for the meadow plecke ynte mth. 1638 in *Harwood Lichfield* (1806) 484 An hedge betwixt Collin's pleck and the orchard 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Planted at the same time on two distinct places with Peas and magazan Beans. 1855 *Chamb. Jour.* III. 281 Cultivation is daily claiming, acre by acre, rushy moor and new-dried pleck and plash.

† 2. A (discoloured) spot or patch; a stain, a blemish. *Obs.*

c 1315 *SHORLHAM Poems* IV. 327 Oþer souche pleccies Scheweh w^e onde deþ 1535 *COWPERDALE Lev.* xiii. 4 Eny whyte plecke in the skynne of his flesh.

3. 'A square bed of dried grass' (*E. D. D.*).

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 72/2 [At Haymaking] Plecks is to make it, or turn it into square beds

4. A place; a town, village, or the like *dial.*

1674 *KAY N. C. Words* 37 A Pleck, a Place c 1746 J. COLLIER (Jim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 51 His Gronny's alive an woouns c Gumsit, at Pleck, where his nown Mother coom fro c 1860 *STATION Rays fro th' Loomenary* II. 33 He neer knocks; he comes into th' pleck with awt axin' leave

† **Plecked**, *a. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 2] Speckled, spotted.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 In þe welmes oþer þan ones is y-founde reed [plekked] w^e r [plekked] stones. 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii 20 Shep that drynke of that one [river] shall weke blacke and sheep that drynke of y^e other weke whyte...And yf they drynke of bothe they shall weke plecked [1482 *Caxton* plekked] of dyuers colour.

Plecolepidous (plēkolepidōs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *πλέκος* wickerwork, *πλέκ-ew* to plait, twist + *λέπις*, *λεπί-σκα* + -OUS.] Of Composite plants. Having the bracts of the involucre coherent.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Plecolepidous*, applied by H. Cassini to the pericarpium of the *Synantheca* when the scales are intergrafted or grown together at the base. plecolepidous 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plecopterous (plēk'p'tēros), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *πτερος* winged + -OUS]

1. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera*, a group of pseudo-neuropterous insects, comprising the single family *Perlida*, having the reticulated wings folded in repose. So **Plecopter**, **Plecopteran**, an insect of the group *Plecoptera*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2 *Ichthyol.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera* of Duméril, a family of Cartilaginous fishes, 'having the *Catopi* united under the pectoral fins'.

1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Plecotine (plēkotain), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *plecōt-us* (f. as *prec.* + Gr. *πτερ-ew* -car) + -INE 1]

Of or pertaining to the genus *Plecotus* of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidae*, having imperfect nasal appendages.

1891 *FLOWER & LYONKKER Mammals* 660 The various genera may be conveniently grouped into the *Plecotine*, *Vespertionine*, *Miniopternine*, and *Thyropternine* divisions.

Plectellarian (plektelē'riān), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Plectellaria* (f. **plectella*, dim. of *plecta* interwoven border + -aria, -ARY 1) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the *Plectellaria*, a suborder of radiolarians without a shell, or having an incomplete latticed shell. *b. sb.* A radiolarian of this order. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Plectile**, *a. Obs. raro.* [ad L. *plectilis* : plaited, *f. plectre* to plait, weave. see -IL, -ILE.] Plaited, woven.

† **168a** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* II Wks. 1852 III 204 The crowns and gauds of the Ancients were made up after all ways of art, compactile, stiple, plectile.

Plectognath (plek'tōgnē), *a. and sb.* Ichthyol. [*f. mod. L. Plectognathus*, *f. Gr πλεκτός* plaited, twisted + γνάθος jaw.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectognathi*, a suborder of teleostean fishes, having the upper jaw attached to the cranium, and the skeleton imperfectly ossified. *b. sb.* A fish of this suborder. So **Plectognathian** (-gnā' piān) *a. and sb.* **Plectognathio** (-gnā' jik), **Plectognathous** (-gnā' thos) *adjs.* = *a.*

1635 Kirby *Ind. & Inst. Anim.* II xvi, 391 Plectognathian Fishes Gill-covers concealed under a thick skin Ribs rudimentary. Ventral fins wanting. **1841** E. Scudamori *Nomenclature, Plectognathic*, fishes with fixed jaws, as the sun-fish, &c. **1858** Mayni *Les Pos. Lex.* Plectognathus, knitted or connected cheeks, from a peculiar arrangement of the jaw and palatine arch. plectognathous

Plectospondyl (plek'tōspōndil), *a. and sb.* Ichthyol. [*f. mod. L. Plectospondylii*, *f. Gr πλεκτός* (see prec.) + σπῳδύλ-ος vertebræ.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Plectospondylii*, teleostean fishes having some of the vertebræ co-ossified. *b. sb.* A fish of this order. So **Plectospondylous** *a.*

Plectre (plek'trā), *raro.* [*f. L. plecter* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. *L. plectrum*.] = **PLECTRUM**.

1603 Holland *Philos. & Mor.* 1348 For an instrument and plectre (as it were) to set it aworke, we allow a piru or winde. **1840** Browning *Sonnet* II. 740 He'd strike that lyre aduily—speech, Would but a twenty cubit plectre reach.

Electropterine (plek'trōptērīn), *a.* [*f. mod. L. Plectropter-us* (*f. Gr πλεκτηρ-ος* cook's spur + πτερόν wing) + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plectropterus*, the spur-winged goose of Africa, having a sharp bony spur on the radial carpal bone. **1890** in *Cent. Dict.*

Plectrum (plek'trēm), *Pl. -a.* [*L. a. Gr. πλεκτηρον* anything to strike with, esp. an instrument for striking the lyre; also, a spear-point, cook's spur, etc.; *f. πλεσσειν* to strike.]

1. A small instrument of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which the strings of the cithara or lyre were plucked; now used for playing wire-strung instruments, as the zither or mandolin.

1626 Bacon *Lyones* § 102 The Sound is not created between the Blow or Plectrum, and the String; But between the String and the Air. **1763** J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 69 note, On the first rule Formation of Instruments, the Plectrum would give the more clear and effectual Stroke. **1800** Moore *Genius of Harmony*, A liquid chord is every way that flows, An airy plectrum every breeze that blows! **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 To take up the lyre and tune the notes, and play with the fingers, or strike with the plectrum.

2. *Anal., Ornith., and Ent.* see QUOTE.

1826 Kirby & St. Rudolph *IV* xlii, 339 Plectrum, a marginal bristle stronger than the rest, observable about the middle of the costa and standing out from it. *Ec.* Many Muscivora. **1842** Dunsdon *Med. Lex.* Plectrum, the styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvala and the tongue. **1895** Syd Soc *Lex.* Plectrum, Ornith., a spur on the wing or foot.

Pled, plede, pledd see **PLEAD sb.** and *v.*

Pledge (pledz), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **plege**, **plegge**, 6 **pledge**, 5-6 **pledge** (6 *Sc.* **pladge**, **plage**, **plage**, **plage**, 7 **pleg**). [*Late ME. a. OF. plege* (Roland, c 1080, and Anglo-F.), *pleige*, *plage*, *plodige*, etc., mod. F. *pleige* hostage, security, bail, *pledge*—early Frankish *l. plegium*, *plibum*, *plebitum*, a 600 in *Pact. Childob & Chlot* 10 (Hussel), *Salic Law* 417, med. L. *plegium* (71200, Barcelona) in Du Cange; app. deriv. sb. (on type of *gaudium*, *odium*, *colloquium*) from med. L. *plevis*, *plebide* (a 800 in *Lex Romana Ratiaca Curienis* ix. i [4], *plivide* (1080 Aquitaine, Du Cange), Fr. *plevir* (pres. ind. *pluv*), OF. *plevir* (Roland), *plevir*, early mod. F. *plevir*, *plevur*, F. dial. *plevir* (Godef.), to warrant, assure, undertake for, engage (Cotgr.): cf. *PLEVIN*, *REFLEVIN*. See Note below.]

1. *Law and gen.* A person who becomes surety for another; a bail, a surety; a member of a frank-pledge or tithing (mod. L. *plegium*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*1224* *Bracton's Note* 68 (1867) II. 176 Amerciauerunt eum et Iordanum de Treuguran plegium suum. ad unam marcam. **1292** Bracton I. 11 § 10 Celui nous nous ce soit pils, et lesce par plege jekes a nostre venue en le pays. et ge le Corouner face enbrever leur nouns et les nouns des pleges. **1314-15** *Rolls of Parli.* I. 293/a De ceo que les chief plegeres a le Letes, & al Tour de Visconte, present fausement gentz estre copables.] **c 1380** Chaucer *Melib.* 860 Thanne Melibee... receyved hire obligations and hir boundes by hire othes vp-on hire plegges and borwes **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Also yf eni mans wyf become dettor or pleger. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv 45 And in as moche the godfader and godmoder ben plegges and maketh good for hym. **a 1548** Hall *Chron.* II. IV 12 b, Thou knowest wel inough that I am thy pledge borowe and maynepmer, body for body. **1568** Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 221 To entir as plege and souerte for his said fadder.

1581 Lambard *Eiren* I. III (1602) 14 Borowhead, Bors-holder, and Tythingman signifie, The chiefe man of the free plegges within that Borowe, or Tything. **1596** Shaks. *Tim. Shr.* I. ii 45 Petrucchio patience, I am Gruffio's pledge. **1647** N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxvi (1739) 43 Each one being pledge for others good abearing. **1874** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. v 87 Each association (*frithborh*) has a headman, a 'capital pledge', *borhs-caldor* or *frith borh-caldor*, to manage the business of the ten. Thus constituted, they are standing sureties for one another. **1895** Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. II. III § 4 558 The chief pledge seems to have exercised a certain authority over his subordinate pledges.

† **b. A hostage. Obs.** **1387** Trivisa *Illegden* (Rolls) III. 129 Seleucus somtyme plegge and prisoner at Rome. **1535** Coverdale *1 Mac.* iv. 53 He toke also the cheifest menis sommes, in the countrie for plegge, and put them in the castel at Ierusalem to be kept. **1597** James VI in *3rd Rep. Hist. MS. Comm.* 422/a Budynt with the keeping of the plegges and broken men retent for gude ordour on the boirdounis. **1633** T. Stairford *Pac. Lib.* I. vii, And also take himselfe Prisoner, and the fower English Pledges.

2. Anything handed over to or put in the possession of another, as security for the performance of a contract or the payment of a debt, or as a guarantee of good faith, etc., and liable to forfeiture in case of failure (med. L. *plegium*).

[*1264* *Constit. Clarendon* v in Stubbs *St. L. Charters* (1895) 138 Excommunicati... debent dare... tantum vadum et plegium standi iudicio ecclesie, ut absolvantur.] **c 1389** Caxton *Sonnes of Amynon* xxii. 471 Yf he wolde not graunte me peas with hym, I promyse you he holde leve his hede for a pledge. **1513-14** *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 He shall... bring in sufficient gage and plegges to the vney value of the contents of the same writting obligatory. **1535** Coverdale *Job* xlii. 6 Thou hast taken the pledge from thy brethren for naught, and robbed the naked of their clothing. **1593** Shaks. *3 Hen. VI.* iii. 240 What Pledge have we of thy firme Loyalty? **1667** Milton *P. L.* vii. 325 The Tree... which I have set The Pledge of thy Obedience and thy Faith, Amid the Garden by the Tree of Life. **1896** Phillips, *Pledge*, in Common Law are sureties either Real or Personal which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Sute. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 4) V. 577 The lord did not become entitled to a fine on these surenders, because they were only intended as a pledge for securing the repayment of the money advanced. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxvii, 9 They therefore sent seven galleys... as a pledge of their loyalty.

b. Spec. A thing put in pawn.

1800 Act 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 99 § 2 Any time during which the said pledge shall remain in pawn. **1859** Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 220, I do not doubt To find, at some place... on loan, or else for pledge. **1863** Gro. Er. *Romola* iv, I hold the ring as pledge for a small sum far beneath its value. **1878** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 206 The crown, which had been kept by bishop Beaufort as a pledge, was placed in the custody of the treasurer.

c. A gage of battle. = **GAUGE sb.** 2.

1590 Spenser *Q. R.* I. iv. 43 He... threw his gauntlet, as a sacred pledge, His cause in combat the next day to try. **1874** Scott *L. of Isles* iii. vi, The honour'd pledge you gave In every battle-field shall wave Upon my helmet-crest.

d. fig. Applied to a child, as a token or evidence of mutual love and duty between parents, or as a hostage given to fortune.

1590 Spenser *Q. R.* I. x. 4 But fare Charissa to a lovely fere Was lincd, and by him had many pledges deie. **1673** Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 92 Yeerly sacrifice of the dearest pledges of Nature to Saturne. **1673** Davenant *Comedib.* I. ix, No male Pledge, to give a lasting name Sprung from his bed. **1766** Swift *Gulliver* II. vii, I could never forget those domestic pledges I had left behind me. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 71 Exulting over the first pledges of their union, a fine little girl.

3. Something given or taken as a sign or token of favour or the like, or as an earnest of something to come.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 13b, Innumerable... benefytes and consolacions he hath gyven vs, as very pledges and sure tokens of love. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion, He hath lefte in those holy Mysteries, as a pledge of his love his owne blessed body, and precious blood. **a 1633** Binning *Ser.* (1845) 240 Christ's rising is the pledge and pawn of the second resurrection. **1792** Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 447 The exertion of one virtue is always a pledge for the exertion of another. **a 1839** Præd *Poems* (1864) II. 438 A precious pledge that, wander where he will, One heart will think and dream about him still.

4. An assurance of allegiance or goodwill attested by drinking in response to another, the drinking of a health to a person, party, etc.; a toast.

1635 Heywood *Philoclethonista* 12 [Alexander] drank healths to every man round, and pledged them severally againe... Calistenes [when] the King offered him a deepe quaffing-bowle, which he modestly refused... said aloud I desire not, Oh Alexander, to receive a pledge from thee, by taking which, I shall be presently enforced to inquire for a Phylition. **1725** Lady M. W. Montagu *Town Let.* 14, James Coffee-Ho, A certain duke one night my health begun; With cheerful pledge, round the room it run. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* i, Old Mortality was prevailed upon to join his host in a single glass of liquor, on condition that he should be permitted to name the pledge.

5. A solemn engagement to do or refrain from doing something; a promise, vow.

1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* v. 6 Yet not bent, as Jephthah once to redeem his pledge By doing worse. **1828** D'Israeli *Chas. I.* I. vi. 170 [The] oath of allegiance was a pledge for civil, and not for religious purposes. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 376 The greater number adhered to their pledge. **1855** Brewster *Newton* II. xv. 82 He obtained them... under the pledge of secrecy. **1883** March *Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5, The measure was introduced... in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government.

b. The (temperance, total abstinence) pledge—a solemn engagement to abstain from intoxicating drink. Phrases to take, sign, keep the pledge.

1846 W. E. Forster in *Reid Life* (1888) I. vi. 183 As to the temperance pledge, I find many men [in Ireland] still keeping it, but a large proportion have broke. **1860** Warton *Sea Bore* II. 436 More than one case has come to my knowledge in which the pledge has been of service. **1864** Soc. Sci. Rev. 259 When a man is a drunkard, and can still respect and keep an oath, by all means let him take the pledge.

6. The condition of being given or held as a pledge, the state of being pledged in the phrases to be, lay, put in pledge, to give, have, lay, put to pledge, to take out of pledge, etc.

1382 Wyclif *1 Mac.* i. 11 The sone of Antiochi kyng, that was at Rome in seeeyng [glory or plegge], **1388** in ostage. **c 1430** Syr Gower (Roxb.) 3183 My life to plegge shal he have. **1526** Life St. Bridget in *Myrr. our Lady* p. liii, Take my two sones and lay them in plegge to you credytours. **a 1529** Skelton *El. Rummyng* 293 Some layde to plegge Theyr hatchet and theyr wedge. **1567** Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 23 And gait thy self to plegge. **1665** Manly *Gratus* Low C. *Warres* 485 He to meet and stop out want, had put to plegge, and pawned most of his own Household-stuff. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 If he doth not pay, then the land which is put in plegge, upon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for ever. **1862** Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Lathol.* I. i. xlii, Pressed for a sum of money he had put his Sunday coat in plegge. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/7 Mr. Cardwell's scheme... abolished purchase in the Army, took the Army out of pledge, as the reform was wittily described.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pledge-card* (sense 5 b), -cup (sense 4), -form, -jewel, -office, -ring, -room, -objective and instrumental, as *pledge-breaker* (so *pledge-breaking* vbl sb and ppl. adj.), *pledge-keeper*, -taker; *pledge-making*, -mongering, -signing vbl. sbs.; *pledge-bound*, -free adjs.; † *pledge-chamber*, -house, a chamber or house for the confinement of sureties or debtors (*Sc. Obs.*).

1900 *Westm. Gas* 20 Oct. 4/3 An absolute united *pledge bound party returns to represent Ireland at Westminster. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/2 Suggestive of the *pledge cards issued by Bands of Hope. **1878** Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 24 Put in ward within the *pledge chamber of the burgh of Drumfries. **1629** *Ibid.* Ser. II. III. 12 They derved Thameselfe, in commodious paites ewest to the pledge chamber. **1812** D. Wilson *Prob. Ann.* (1865) II. iv. ix 489 The *pledge cup and wasail bowl. **1721** Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. ii. xii § 6 Mr. Webster and his two Friends... removed to the *Pledge house, where Debtors used to be put. **1850** Gosse *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 48 The *pledge-jewels of Jesus' love. **1852** Hui. *Ort.* *Pledge keeper, *depositor*. **1892** *Daily News* at Sept. 7/2 The defendant... told her that he had had a fire in the *pledge room, and her cloak was burnt. **1852** Hui. *Ort.* *Pledge taker, *signator*.

[Note: Many attempts have been made to find a Latin derivation of the med. L. and OF. words: see Diez (4 v. *Pleur*), Littré (8 v. *Pleige*), Kitting; all (including Diez's own suggestion, *plegium* for *probrium* from *probere* *stidm*), unsatisfactory. The prevalent opinion now is that *plevre*, *fr.* was of Germanic derivation, and represented some form of WGer. *plethan* (OE. *pleon*), *plegan*, or Goth. *pleihuan*, in sense 'to incur risk or responsibility for, become responsible for' (see *PLIGHT sb.*), which suits the sense of the med. L. and Romance words exactly, though not free from difficulty phonologically. see Mackel *Roman. Studien* VI. i. 78 Med. L. *plegium*, *plegius*, *plegiare*, It. *pieggio*, were from French.]

Pledge (pledz), *v.* Forms: see **PLEDGE sb.** [*Late ME. plege, plegge, f. PLEDGE sb.*, or a. OF. *plegie*, mod. F. *pleiger* to guarantee, bail, f. *pleige*, *pledge*; so med. L. *plegiare* (France, 1191 in Du Cange).]

† *1. trans.* To become surety for, make oneself responsible for (a person, thing, or statement) *Obs.* **c 1450** *Martin* 35 Ye have pledged me vpon your lyves that I shall have no dride of deith. **1494** Caxton *Chesse* 37 His felawe pledg'd hym and was surety for hym.

† *b. intr.* To become surety *Obs. raro.* **1594** Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* II. 422 To caus all his freindis or servandis within Annanderdail not ellis plegit for, to entir under plegis.

† *c. trans.* To *pledge out*: to redeem (a thing) from pawn or pledge; to ransom or bail (a person) out of prison, etc. *Obs.*

1464 *Anna. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 266 Delyveryd to Mechegod to plege out Bokys salatt, xij d. **1503** in *Test. Petrus* II. 454 Such pledges as she hath of mine, I will they be pledged out by William, and he to have them. **1523** Ld. Berners *Poiss.* I. xl. 56 So [they] brought hym to the lorde Neaumont who incontinently dyde plegge hym out fro his maisters handes. **1530** Palsor. 660/r, I pledge, or borowe one out of prison or captyvite, or redeme a thyng out of pledge, *ye pledge*. To my great coste and charge I have pledged hym out of prison.

2. To deliver, deposit, or assign as security for the repayment of a loan or the performance of some action; to pawn.

1515 Barclay *Egiogies* i. (1570) Avb, His sworde and buckler is pledged at the bere. **1866** T. B. La *Prunard* *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 221 My estates and dignities are as it were in sequestration, and my life as it were laid in pawne and pledged unto me. **1866** *Land Gas* No. 1105/a If already sold or pawn'd, the money [shall be] return'd for what they are pledg'd for. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 In the reign of Henry II. two modes of pledging lands were in use, which are fully described by Glanville. **1833** H. Martin *Fr. March Strick* x. 112 The son pacing slowly to the pawnbroker's to pledge his aged mother's last

blanket. 1877 *GREEN Hist. Eng. People* I ii 139 Normandy had been pledged to him by his brother Robert.

b. *fig.* as in *to pledge the future*, also, to plight or stake (one's life, honour, troth, woid, etc.)

1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* II i, My vows are pledged to her. 1777 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* II, I now pledge you that honourable word that Ellena is innocent. 1841 *JAMES BRIGAND* xxv, To this I pledge my honour. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxxv, 182 A loyal lover, a hand pledged surely, shall ease me. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 434/1 To pledge the future to the hilt is a temporary and evanescent joy.

3. To put (a person, or oneself) under a pledge; to bind by or as by a pledge.

1597 *Satir Poems Reform.* xviii. 97 Be justice airs I plight all the pepill, Than spairit name thocht they wer Innocent. 1771 *JENNIS Lett* lxxv. (1820) 328, I pledge myself, before God and my country, to make good my charge against you. 1807 *ELIZ. HELME St. Marg. Case* II 175, I here pledge myself, by all my hopes of happiness hereafter. 1827 *LYTTON Falkland* I. 12 All eager for my commands, and all pledged to their execution. 1850 *H. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* II v. vi. 295 The two millions whom he had in a few months pledged to temperance. 1883 *Blanch Exam* 1 Dec. 5/1 A resolution, pledging the House to deal with the subject at the first fitting opportunity.

4. a. To guarantee or assure the performance of. b. To solemnly promise, or undertake to give.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. 131. 250 Yes, I accept her, for she well deserves it. And heere to pledge my Vow, I give my hand. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* III. 228 Their own personal service they pledged at once.

5. To give assurance or promise of friendship or fidelity to (any one) by or in the act of drinking. Also *absol.*, or with the drunk as obj. †a. To drink in response to another; to drink to a health or toast which has been proposed. *Obs.* b. To drink to the health of, drink a toast to; to toast.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Proo* II iv (1874) 104, I drinke, (quoth she) Quoth he, I will not pledge. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 116 He dranke a great draught, the king pledging him. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* I. iii. 31. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* 22 b, You do me the disgrace if you do not pledge me as much as I drinke to you. 1602 *ROWLANDS This Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 This to you both, Cousse Grace, and mistresse Besse, A full Carowse, He haue you pledge no lesse. 1616 *B. JONSON Forest* ix. *To Celis* I, Drink to me, only with thine eyes, And I will pledge with mine. 1627 *HAYWARD in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxix, 10 God handleth thee no otherwise, than he handled his only son, who hath pledged thee in this bitter potion. 1706 *POTTER Antig. Greece* II. iv. 22 Alexander... is reported to have drank a Cup containing two Congus, to Proteus, who commending the king's Ability, plied'd him, then call'd for another Cup of the same Dimensions, and drank it off to him. The king, as the Laws of good Fellowship requir'd, plied'd Proteus in the same Cup. 1757 *SWIFT Poisoning E. Curll* Wks 1753 III. i. 149 Mr. Pope... very civilly drank a glass of sack to Mr. Cuill, which he as civilly pledged. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* II. i. Will you be so good as to pledge me, sir? 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 175 Pledge him in a bumper of port. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* II v. (1868) 169 In his hand a sculptured goblet, as he pledged the merchant king. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. iv. 104 From cups of gold they pledged each other.

Hence **Pledged** (pledgd) *pph.* a., given or put in pledge; pawned, plighted; bound by a pledge; **Pledging** *obl. sb.*

1538 *ELYOT, Pignoratius*, a pledgyng or gaging. 1552 *HULST. Pledged*, *pignoratius* 1579 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. III. 164 His pledge, content in the buke of plegging. 1628 *FRYNE (title)* Healthes Sicknesse Or, a Compendious and briefe Discourse; prouing the Drunking, and Pledging of Healthes, to be Sinfull. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 64/1 A strong inducement... not to confine themselves to pledged party men. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 The calling-in of loans on pledged property. 1893 *F. ADAMS New Egypt* 186 We believe... absolutely in the pledged word, the pledged honour of England.

Pledgeable (ple dʒəb'l), a. [f. **PLEDGE** v. + **-ABLE**.] That can be pledged or pawned.

1805 *Brit. Workman* 52, I pledged my coat, I pledged my bed, I pledged in short everything that was pledgeable. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr. 4 The revenues pledgeable, like tribute rice, the Manchu allowances, &c.

Pledgee (pledʒi) [f. **PLEDGE** v. + **-EE**.] One with whom a pledge is deposited; a pawnee.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxv. 396 In case of goods pledged or pawned upon condition, either to repay money or otherwise; both the pledgor and pledgee have a qualified, but neither of them an absolute, property therein. 1800 *Acc. Bks. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 59/2 The whole amount due to the pledgees must be paid before the pledge can be demanded. 1866 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 917/1 The pledgor could also sell the thing pledged, but such sale did not affect the right of the pledgee. 1875 [see **PLEDGER**].

Pledgeless, a. [f. **PLEDGE** sb. + **-LESS**.] Without a pledge.

1846 *WORCESTER, Pledgeless*, having no pledges. *Qu. Rev.*

Pledger (ple dʒəɹ). Also (in legal use, opposed to *pledgee*) -*oor*, -*or* (ple dʒɹ). [f. **PLEDGE** v. + **-ER** 1, -*OR*. Cf. *OF. plegour* (13th c. in *Godefroy*).]

1. One who deposits something as a pledge; a pawner.

1766 [see **PLEDGER**]. 1875 *POSTER Gains* II § 64 This... may be said to rest on the assent of the pledgor which empowered the pledgee to sell in default of payment. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 220 Bulky articles may now be deposited if the pledgers will pay for their storage. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 4/3 There are... people in the poorer districts of London who make a living by pawning articles for other persons. Sometimes these 'professional pledgers' are women.

2 One who drinks in response to, or to the health of, another. Also *fig.* Cf. **PLEDGE** v. 5.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Del. Diet. for Drunkards* (1789) 20 If the Pledger be inwardly sick or have some infirmity, whereby too much drinke... doo empyare his health. 1617 *Rich. Rush Herbold* 24 The cup being newly replenished he that is the pledger must now begin his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* III. 1, This fellow is only the Solicitor of a quarrel... and will leave the fighting part to the Cautious pledger.

3 One who pledges himself or takes a pledge. 1837 *H. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 204 The bond of Temperance societies is a pledge or vow respecting the personal conduct of the pledger.

† **Pledgery**. *Obs.* 1510-15. [a. *OF. plegerie* (12th c. in *Godef.*); thence med. *L. plegeria*.]

1706 *PHILLIPS, Pledgery or Plegery*, Suretyship, an Undertaking, or Answering for. 1775 in *ASH*.

Pledget (ple dʒet) *Forms* -6 *plagette*, *pleggat*, 7 *plageat*, *plegant*, -*ent*, *pleagant*, -*ant*), 7-8 *plaget*, *pleget*, 7-9 *pledgit*, 7-*pledget*. [Known from 16th c. origin and early history obscure.]

The divergent spellings in 16-17th c. leave uncertain the original form, and even the sound of the *g*, and the nature of the ending (in which -*ette*, -*et* suggest a Romanic diminutive). On the supposition that the *g* was hard, the derivation has been sought in *plug*, and in *MDu. plagge*, *plagge* patch of cloth, rag, wrapper, covering, *Du. plagge* turf, tan cake, *MLG.* and *LG. plagge* tangled or matted mass, turf, patch, rag. Others have thought of a diminutive from *L.* and Romanic *plaga* wound, *F. plane*, or a deriv. from *PLEACH* v. cf. *Prov. plecha* 'no flag' to bandage a wound. But all these suggestions present difficulties.]

A small compress or flattened mass of lint or other soft absorbent material (often steeped in some medicament), for applying over a wound, sore, etc.; see also *quot.* 1892.

c. 1540 *Pract. Cyruurgions* A.J., Stupes, or plagettes made of linte, Cotton or other lyke staped or dypped in hote Oyles. 1575 *TURBURY Falconrie* 258 Spread of this upon a plagget of linnen cloth. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 92 With plaggets of linte drie fill up the office. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 35 Take Unguentum Aurum, and lay it upon a plagget of linte. 1616 *SURR. & MARKH. Country Farme* 48 Apply it vnto the teates upon plaggets as hot as may be endured. 1643 *J. STEER Tr. Exp. Cyruurg.* vi. 20 It may be spread on little plaggets and applied. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriury Inpr.* (1757) II. 240 Spread upon Pieces of Linte, or what we call Pledgets of Linte. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* I. 1. 88 To be apply'd with Plagets and other Helps. 1812 *J. J. HENRY Camp. agst. Quaker* 75 He drew a pledget of linnen cloth through the wound. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 49 Be sure to go over the face of the plate with a wet pledget of cotton wool.

Plee, **Pleen**, *obs.* ff. **PLAY**, **PLEA**, **PLY**, **PLAIN** v.

Pleaser, **pleezer**, *obs.* and *dial.* ff. **PLEASURE**.

Pleet, -*e*, *obs.* ff. **PLEA**, **PLEAD** v.

Pleg, **plege**, **plegg** (e), *obs.* ff. **PLEDGE**.

Plegant, -*ent*, -*et*, *obs.* ff. **PLEDGET**.

† **Ple gnio**, a (*sb.*) *Obs. rare* [app. arbitrarily f. *Gr. πλεγή blow, stroke* + -*io*]. Acting by a blow or stroke, as a hammer; also as *sb.*: see *quots.*

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 37 Plegnickes performe their operation and effect, by their dexterous and artificial ioynt-moouing. There is a great vse of the Plegnick instruments for the making of Eumechanick and reformed Milnes and Bellowses. 1664 *J. WILSON Practours* III. 36 From the Pestle and Mortar [came] all sort of Mills, whether Horizontal, or Plegnick; Horse, Hand, Wind, Water, or other wise.

Plegometer (plɛgə'mɪtə), *rare*, [f. *Gr. πλεγή stroke* + -(o)METER.] a. An instrument for measuring and recording the force of blows. b. = **PLEXIMETER**.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 535 The balls were fired against Austen's recolling target, a very delicate plegometer. 1857 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med., Plegometer*, pleximeter.

Plei, **pleie**, *obs.* forms of **PLAY**, **PLEA**.

Pleiad (plei'əd). *Pl.* **Pleiaids**; more commonly in *Lat.* and *Gr.* form **Pleiades** (plei'ədi:z), also 4 **Phades**, 5 **Plyades** [a. *L. Pliēas, Pliēas, Pliās*, pl. *Pliēades*, a, *Gr. Πλειάς*, pl. -*ades*, *Ion. Πληιάς*: see -*AD*; so *F. Pliāde*, pl. *Pliādes*]. *Astron.* In *pl.*, A close group or cluster of small stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible to the average naked eye. (Good eyes on a clear night can make out about nine, while the telescope shows a great number.)

According to Greek Mythology, the Pleiades were the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of whom, Electra, was 'the lost Pleiad', and not represented by a star. The seven names, with those of the parents, have since Riccioli (1665) been individually applied to the nine brightest stars, of these Alcyone is of the 3rd magnitude, Electra and Atlas of the 4th, Merope, Maia, and Taygete of the 5th, Pleione, Celeno, and Asterope, between the sixth and the seventh. Some think that the name was actually derived from *πλεῖν* to sail, because the season of navigation began with their heliacal rising.

1388 *Wyclif. Yob* xxviii. 31 Whether thou shalt move Ioyne togidre schynynge steris Plaiades [maie] that is, the seven steris; 1382 *The shyndene seue steris*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 162 The goynge downe of the seven sterres cauled *Vergilias* or *Pleiaides*. 1560 *BINLE (Genev.) Yob* xxxviii. 31 Canst thou restraine the sweete influences of y^e Pleiaides? or loose the bands of Orion? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 374 The gray Dawn, and the Pleiades before him danc'd, Shed-

ding, sweet influence. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 323 The fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiads. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* xiv, Whose course and home we knew not, nor shall know, Like the lost Pleiad, seen no more below. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 9 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade, Glitter like a swarm of fire flies tangled in a silver braid. 1868 *LOCKYER Astron.* § 71 The Pleiades. The six or seven stars visible to the naked eye become 60 or 70 when viewed in the telescope.

b. *fig. (sing.)* A brilliant cluster or group of persons or things, especially of seven, as the group of poets of the French Renaissance, called in French *La Pléiade*, and including Ronsard and Du Bellay.

1822-56 *Dr. QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 54 Donne, Chillingworth, Sir T. Browne, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, South, Barrow, form a *pleiad*, a constellation of seven stars, such as no literature can match. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. 1 § 5 5 Dolet, was also one of the celebrated pleiad of French poets. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Oct. 371 Noriac was one of the brilliant pleiad of writers who formed the staff of the original weekly *Figaro*.

Pleid, *obs.* f. **PLAIN**, **PLEAD**. **Pleide**, *obs.* pa. t. of **PLAY** v. **Plaight**, *obs.* f. **PLAINT**.

Pleign (e), **plein** (e), *plainly*, *obs.* ff. **PLAIN**, -*LY*.

Plein-air (also *plain-air*), from the *Fr.* phrase *en plein air* (anplɛn'ɛ) 'in the open air' (lit. 'in full air') used attrib. to denominate certain impressionist schools and styles of painting, which originated in France about 1870, and aimed at the representation of effects of atmosphere and light that cannot be observed in the studio.

1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 444/2 Myicism has misled M. Rochegrosse into a plain air mysticism, in which the meaning of his 'Chevalier aux Fleurs' is less puzzling than his ignoring of all values. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/5 Another of the plain-air painters of this show. 1902 *L. BRÉHÉRET in Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 443/1 The 'plein-air', or open air, school.

Plein-airist, a painter of the 'plein-air' school. 1893 *Sketch* 6 Sept. 321/1 Admireis may get a glimpse of the great plein-airist as he passes. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 19; The English plein-airists are too well known to need special mention.

Pleiner, *obs.* f. **PLENAR**. **Pleing** (i), *obs.* -*ie*, *obs.* ff. **PLAIN** v. **Plaintful**, *obs.* Sc. f. **PLENTY**.

Pleio, **plio**- (plio-i), **pleo**- (plio-o), combining forms of *Gr.* πλείων (*poel. pléōn*), *πλεῖον*, more, compar. of πῶλος, -*ús*, much, see **POLY**. **Phio**, which follows Latin spelling, is chiefly used in generic names and their derivatives, as *Phiosaurus*, *Phiosaurian*.

|| **Pleiochasmus** (-kə'ziəm) *Bot.* [mod. *L.*, irreg. f. *Gr.* χάσμι separation, after **DICHASMI**], a cymose inflorescence having three or more lateral axes, a multiparous cyme. || **Pleiomastia** (-mæ'sti:ə), *pleo*-, *Anat.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr.* μαστός breast, mamma], the condition of having more than one nipple upon the mamma. || **Pleiomazia** (-mæ'i:zi:ə), *pleo*-, *Anat.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr.* μαστός, dial. var. of μαστός: see above], the condition of having more than the normal number of mammae. || **Pleiomeros** (plei'omeros) *a. Bot.* [f. *Gr.* μέρος part], having (as a floral whorl) more than the normal number of parts; so **Pleiomery**, pleiomeros condition.

Pleiophyllous (-fi'ləs) *a. Bot.* [f. *Gr.* φύλλον leaf].

Pleiophyly: see *quots. **Pleiosporous** (plei'osporəs), *plei*-, *spōr*-, *a. Bot.* [f. *Gr.* σπόρος seed], having more than the usual number of spores.*

Pleiotaxy (-tæksi) *Bot.* [f. *Gr.* τάξι arrangement. cf. *phyllotaxy*], the condition of having more than the usual number of floral whorls, as in 'double' flowers.

Pleiothalamous (-pæ'liəməs) *a. Bot.* [f. *Gr.* θάλαμος chamber], having more than the usual number of chambers or receptacles. || **Pleio-trachea** (-tri:kə'i:ə) *Bot.* [mod. *L.*, see **TRACHEA**], a vessel containing a spiral band composed of a number of fibres. See also words in **PLEO**, **PLIO**.

1850 *J. BIRKETT Dis. Breast* 206 Pleiomastia. There are examples of the existence of supernumerary nipples... They may be situated near together, and possess an areola in common, or they may be separated and encircled by an areola distinctly defined. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1850 *J. BIRKETT Dis. Breast* 23 Pleiomazia signifies numerical excess beyond the usual complement of the mammae. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pleiomazia. 1898 in *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii. 453 The origin of a 'pleiomeros whorl from one consisting of fewer members is equally well shown in the flowers of *Tilia*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pleiomery... due either to the branching of one member at an early stage or to an original development of two members in place of one. 1898 in *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii. 453 Multiplication of the members of a whorl (pleiomery) occurs most often in the androecium. 1872 *LINDLEY Introduct.* Bot. I. i. 46 By some writers nodi, upon which buds are obviously formed, are called compound, or arthyphylous; and those in which no apparent buds are discoverable, are named simple, or 'pleio-phyllous'. 1878 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Pleiophyllous, applied to a plant which bears a great number of leaves without a branch at the axilla, as the *Linum*, *Abies*, and *Taxus*. pleiohyllous. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pleiohyllous, a condition of abnormal increase in the number of leaves growing from a certain point, or in the number of leaflets of a plant. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pleiosporous *Ibid.*, Pleiotaxy. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pleiothalamous. 1876 *BALFOUR in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 86/1 The spiral in such cases is called compound, and the vessels 'pleiothalamous'.

Pleistocene, Pleiohippus see PLIO.

Pleiomorphy (plai'oməfi). [f. ΠΛΕΙΟ- + Gr. μορφή form + -ia, -y.] (See also PLIO-) In Bot. a. The occurrence of more than one distinct stage or form in the life-cycle of a species, as in certain heterocyclic fungi, which pass through two or three stages b The state of a flower which is usually irregular, but becomes regular by the multiplication of its irregular elements, so as to form a whorl; = PELORIA. Hence **Pleiomorphic** a, exhibiting or characterized by pleiomorphy. **Pleiomorphism** = pleiomorphy (sense a)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Please, obs. f. PLAISE, PLEASE. **Pleisand**, obs. f. PLEASANT **Pleisour**, -ssour, -sure, **pleiss**, obs. ff. PLEASURE, PLEASE

Pleistocene (plai'siōsēn), a. (sb) *Geol.* [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most (superl. of πολύς much) + καινός new, recent.] Epithet applied at first to the newest division of the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary formation (as containing the greatest number of fossils of still existing species), also called Newer Pliocene; afterwards to the older division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary, also called Post-Pliocene. Also applied to the animals, etc., of either of these periods. Also *ellipt.* as sb = pleistocene division or formation.

1839 *Littell in Mag. Nat. Hist. New Sci.* III 323 In the Appendix to the French translation of my 'Elements of Geology', I have proposed, for the sake of brevity, to substitute the term *Pleistocene* for *Older Pliocene*, and *Pleistocene* for *Newer Pliocene*. 1854 *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris* III 46 The superficial deposits, or Pleistocene group, viz. all diluvial and alluvial deposits of gravel and other materials. 1862 *Geikie, R. Forbes* ix, 256 He states... that even the pleistocene, which is a subdivision of the pliocene, needs to be partitioned into a newer and older series. 1873 *Geikie, G. L. Age* xxx 423 The pleistocene hippopotamus. 1874 *Littell, Pleist. Geol.* x, 123 In former editions of this work I divided the Post-tertiary deposits into Recent and Post-pleistocene, but this latter term has many inconveniences. I have, therefore, determined for the future to adopt the name of 'Pleistocene', proposed by me in 1839 as a synonym for Newer Pliocene, but which, having been used by the late Edward Forbes as the equivalent of Post-pleistocene, has now passed into general use with that signification.

Pleistodox (plai'siōdoks), a. *nonce-wd* [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most + δόξα opinion, after *orthodox*] Applying the opinion of the majority.

1814 *Corr. Hellenic* *Left to J. P. Felin* (1884) 100 His proper language as an orthodox, or (if I might coin a more modest expression), a pleistodox man.

Pleistoseist (plai'siōsēst), [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most + σεισμός shaken, σεισμός earth-shaker, from σεισμός shock, earthquake.] (See quot.)

1886 *Milner, Harliquakes* i, 20 The Pleistoseist area in which the greatest disturbance has taken place is called the 'Pleistoseist area'. Seebach calls the lines enclosing this area 'pleistoseists'.

Pleit, -e, obs. ff. PLATE, PLATE sb., PLIAD.

Plek, **pleke**, obs. forms of PLEOK.

† **Pleministrate**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Il. *plemistratō* ppl. adj., perh. f. Gr. πλεμίστρα to rise like a flood-tide, overflow.] ? Overflowing.

1592 *R. D. Lippert, Osmachia* 51 b, An edging of Orient *plemistratō* over pressing his pleministrate trammels of hayre [*plemistratō* suffraginatus].

Plemyrameter. [f. Gr. πλῆγμα = πλήγμυς flood-tide + -μετρίαι.] An instrument for measuring variations of the level of water; *spec.* that devised by Prof. Forel of Lausanne for measuring those of the Lake of Geneva.

1898 *G. H. Darwin, Tides* i, 22 Having studied seiches with a plemyrameter for some time, Forel used another form of apparatus.

† **Plenal**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *plēnāl-is*, f. L. *plēn-us* full; see -AL.] Full, complete, plenary.

1624 *R. DAVENPORT City Night-cap* III, (1661) 32 Upon the plenial and approv'd report Of your integrity and upright dealing. 1648 *EARL OF WESTMORELAND Obit. Sacra* (1879) 77 By which plenial satisfaction, The Vials of his Fathers wrath were stop't.

Hence † **Plenally** adv., fully; † **Plenalty**, fullness.

1621 *Harwood and Pt. Fair Maid of West* Ep. Ded., You're plenally devoted, Thomas Heywood. 1636 *— Lonsdale's* Addre. to Rich. Better pleased, or more plenally satisfied. 1660 *HUNTER Képs, Δόξα* (1661) 30 The Supreme Jewell of the Crown, their Plenitudinem Potestatis, the plenality of their power.

† **Ple-nax**, **plenar**, a. *Obs. (or arch.)* Forms: 3-6 **plenar**, (4-5 -ere, 5 -air, -or, 5-6 -are, -yer, 7 -eere), 4-6 (9) **plenar**. (Also 4 **pleiner**, 4-5 **pleynar**, 5c, **planer**, 5 **planar**, 6 **playner**.) [ME. a. AF. **plenar** = OF. **plenier** (Roland), **plenier**, **planier** etc., mod. F. **plénier**: -late L. *plēnār-is* (med. L. in Du Cange) complete, f. L. *plēn-us* full; see -AR¹. So also Pr. *plén(é)er*, Sp. *plenero*.]

1. Of an assembly: Composed or consisting of the full number of members; = **PLENARY** 2; of the place of assembly: Filled, full; of the members: Fully assembled, in full assembly.

c 1290 *Edmund Conf* 445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 444 De chapite al salesbur i-holde was plener, Alle þe chanouns of þe oðre þudere come for and ner. c 1330 *R. BRUNN Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1177 When Arthures court was plener, & alle were comen, for and ner. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B xi, 208 And when þe peple was plener comen þe porter vnpynned þe gate. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V, 623 f. Because they were then present more plener in nombre. c 1475 *Parliamentary* 275 Thys fest plener And ryght delectable.

2 Complete, entire, perfect; = **PLENARY** 1, **FULL** a 7.

13 *Chroor. M.* 2614 He þat pouste haqal plener. c 1385 *CHABOUR L. G. W.* 1603 *Illyrioph & Media*, [He] coude of lout al the craft & art plener. c 1400 *Bevyn* 189 Constantynus some, & of plenary age, Was Emperour I chose. 1430-40 *Lynde Bochas* vii in (MS. Bodl. 263) 344 f. 2 Di Augustus plener led 1554 plenaii commissarii. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx 127 And poune þrue playnte & playne to say. 1536 *Act 28 Hen VIII*, c 7 § 9 Full and plenary power and auctorite. 1614 *W. Browne, Sheph. Pipe* i, 151 b, To her words coudence he gaue pleneise [*plene chose*]. 1839 *Bailly Festus* xx, (1854) 333 The spirit takes the plenaii vows of truth.

Plenaryrite (pl'nārīdrit) *Min.* [mod. (F. v. Sandberger 1882) f. L. *plēn-us* + Gr. ἀργύρος silver + -ίτης; cf. *Μηνάριτης*] A sulphide of silver and bismuth found near Schapbach in Baden; said to contain more silver than *menagyu* etc.

Plenarily (pl'nārīli), adv. [f. **PLENARY** a. + -ly 2.] In a plenary manner; completely, fully.

1596 [see *PLENARY* 2, quot. 1570] 1675 *Sir E. Hov. Curry combe* in 125 Neither do we fully and plenarily receive the benefit and effect thereof. 1667 *WARRINOR, Life Lond.* 23 With more change, more difficulty, less constantly, less plenarily. 1883 *Manch. P. Hist.* 7 Nov 5/3 The priest employed... may not be plenarily inspired.

Plenariness. [f. as *plenar* + -ness.]

1727 *Bailly vol. II, Plenariness*, fullness.
† **Plenarily**, -erly, adv. *Obs.* [f. **PLENARY**, **PLENER** + -ly 2.]

1. In full assembly, in full number.

c 1290 *Beket* 1502 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 129 De þe chapite pleneise was, þudere þe king sende to þe Abbots alle pleneliche. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I, 21 Nought only upon ten ne twelve blot pleneliche upon oure alle. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii 485 In the whiche counsaill it was plenarily determined that the kyng myght nat gyve ouer the sayd counsaill without gail peryl of his soule.

2 Fully, completely, entirely, perfectly

1303 *R. BRUNN Land. Synne* 1712 He solde hyr gode plenelye. c 1325 *Chroon. Png* 734 (Ritton) So hy dade treweliche this yet plenelye. c 1400 *MAUNFORD* (1839) v, 42 Of hyr yvally estate & of hyr myghte I schalle speke moie plenely, whan I schalle speke of the lond & of the contrie of Ynde. 1523 *SKITTON Gail. Larned* 6 Whan Lucina plenarily did shyne. 1570 *FOOT* a, & *M.* (ed. 2) 1346/2 To assaye them plenarily [to add 1576-83, ed. 1596 plenarily] from all their sinnes.

Plenarty (pl'nārīti). Also 5-erte, 7-8-artie. [Late ME a. AF. *plenarie*, OF *plenariete* fullness, abundance, f. *plenier*, *plenier* complete; see **PLENARY** and -TY.]

1 *Decl. Law.* (Of a benefice) The state of being full or occupied. Opp. to **VACANCY**.

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV, 931 f. Hit be leful to his Paton to make newe Presentation not withstanding the plenarie of hym be vi moneths. a 1625 *Sir H. Finch Law* (1630) 197 But against the King plenarie is accounted from the time of induction, and not before. 1791 *Blackstone's Comm.* (ed. 11) III, xvi, 243 When the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted) the church became absolutely full, so the usurper by such plenarty, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seized of the advowson. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 324 The Archbishop... sent one of his clerks to govern the vacant see and receive all the fees which during the plenarty had been paid to the clerks of the bishop deceased.

† 2. Completeness, fullness. *Obs. rare*.

1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm* 27 All ages and people by a plenarty of consent. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I v, 88 In the Body of Christ... dwells the whole Plenarty and Fullness of the Godhead.

Plenary (pl'nārī), a. (sb) Also 6-arti, 6-7-artie, 7-artary. [ad. late L. *plēnārī-us* complete (*plenarium*, *consilium*, 4th c. in Augustine *Ep.* xliii), f. *plēn-us*. see **PLENARY** and -ARY¹.]

1. Complete, entire, perfect, not deficient in any element or respect; = **FULL** a 7; absolute, unqualified; as *plenary indulgence*, *power*, *remission*. *Plenary inspiration*; see **INSPIRATION**.

1517 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 31 And ther ys Plenarie Remission. 1523-3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c. 12 § 1 One supreme head and kyng... institute and furnished with plenari, whole, and entire power. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 94, I shall add the concurrent, plenari, and copious attestation of Mr. William Tyndall. 1652 *EARL MONM. to Bentinck's Hist. Relat.* 161 Hee assured him... of a plenari pardon for all that was past. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (Ritld.) 1883 245 The Pope might be supplicated for a plenari indulgence. 1877 *Fraude Short Stud.* (1883) IV i v 53 A legate... sent with plenari powers to hear the cause.

2. Of an assembly, etc.: Composed of all the members; fully constituted, fully attended; = **PLENARY** 1. 1532 *Festivall* 191 b, In eche quarter of the yere ones, whan the peple is moost plenari in holy chyrche. 1614 *T. ADAMS in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* 12 Lord grant that we may come to the plenari wedding supper hereafter. 1646 *HP. MAXWELL Burd. Isaac.* 48 The next plenarie Generall Assembly may derogare, abrogate, &c. 1664 *GUNNING Lent Fast* 6a Those things... are retained... from plenari, (i.e. general) councils. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ix, v. (1864) V, 290 The King sullenly consented to con-

voked a plenary Court of his nobles. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 5/4 Both the sittings were plenary; that is, consisted of the members of all the sections and subsections. 1894 *Daily News* 27 June 5/6 A caucus or plenary meeting of the Democratic groups of the Senate and the Chamber was held.

3 Possessing full powers or authority *rare*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 547 International law would be a nullity if every commander of a man-of-war were to constitute himself in the first instance a plenary judge, and condemn as contraband whatever he might like to seize on.

4. *Law*. See quot. 1848.

1726 *AYLITTE Parergon* 152 The Cause is hereby made a Plenary Cause, and ought to be determin'd Plenaryly. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Plenary*, full, complete; an ordinary proceeding through all its gradations; opposed to *summary*.

B *ellipt.* as sb. = Plenary indulgence. *rare*.

1826 *SOUTHEY Wind Eccl. Angl.* 496 A plenary may be gained every first Sunday of the month for confessing and communicating.

The sense 'Decisive procedure', given by Johnson, and copied in later Dictionaries, without foundation. In the quot. which J. cites from *Ayliffe Parergon* 302 'Institution without induction does not make a plenary against the king, where he has a title to present', *plenary* is a misprint for *plenari*, which *Ayliffe* has in the correct spelling on the same page and elsewhere, cf. quot. 1791 in **PLENARY** 1.

Plencher, **plensher**, var. **PLANCHER** sb.

Plene (plā), a. *rare* -1. [ad. L. *plēn-us* full. Cf. **PLAIN** a 2, of which *plene* was a common form in 15-17th c.] Complete.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II, 1430 Rules were laid down concerning the plene and defective writings.

Plene, **planje**, **plenye**, obs. ff. **PLAIN** v.

Plener, -e, -ly: see **PLENARY**, -ly.

Plenicorn (pl'nīkōrn, plēnī-), sb. and a. [f. L. *plēn-us* full + *cornu* horn.] a. sb. A quadruped having solid horns; formerly, (in pl.) name of a division of ruminants. b. *adj.* Having solid horns.

1824 *BRANDT Dict. Sci.* etc., *Plenicorns*, the name of a tribe of Ruminants, including those which have horns composed of an uniform solid osseous substance as the antlers of deer.

Pleniloquence (pl'nīlōkwēns), *rare* -1. [f. L. *plēn-us* full + *loquentia* talking.] Fullness of talk, excessive speaking.

1838 *EMERSON in Corr. Carlyle & E.* (1883) I xxvi 174 Though I hate American pleniloquence I cannot easily say no to young men who bid me speak also.

Plenilune (pl'nīlūn, plēnī-), *Chiefly poet.* [ad. L. *plēnīlūn-us*; see below. Cf. It. *plenilune*.] a. The time of full moon. b. A full moon.

1430-50 *tr. Iggden* (Rolls) VI, 130 Upon the true knowledge of the kynges of Ester thre thynges ar to be attendide, . the equinoctialle of ver, the perfitte plenilune or fullnesse of the moone, and soneday. 1599 *D. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* v iii, Whose glory, like a lasting plenilune, Seems ignorant of what it is to wane. c 1600 *Warton* iv, i, (Shaks. Soc.) 61 Look to thy braine, least in the plenilune Thou waxe more madd. 1898 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Vin. Springs*, Large nightfall and imperial plenilune.

Hence **Plenilunial**, **Plenilunar**, **Plenilunary** *adjs.* belonging to or resembling the full moon.

1822 *E. FITZGERALD Lett* (1880) I 486, I shall try and pay you my 'plenilunial due. 1861 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 25 A ruddy 'pleniluniar resplendent countenance. 1845 *DE QUINCY Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks 1859 XII 92 The wrath of Andrew, previously in a crescent state, actually dilated to a pleniluniar orb. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv xiii, 228 If we add the two Egyptian dates in every month, the interlunary and 'pleniluniar exemptions, the Eclipses of Sunne and Moon.

|| **Plenilunium**, *Obs.* [L. *plēnīlūn-ius* full moon, prop. *adj.* of the full moon (sc. *tempus* time), f. *plēn-us* full + *lūna* moon.] = **PLENILUNE**.

1658 A Fox *tr. Whistl. Surg.* iii xxii, 287 Piony root . must be digged in April, . at a pleniluniar before the rising of the Sun. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* xviii, 116 The New ☾ brings more such Day, than the Plenilunium.

Plenipo (plēnipo), sb. Colloquial shortening of **PLENIPOTENTIARY**.

c 1687 *DRYDEN Let to Etherage* 12 And both to wives and husbands show The vigour of a plenipo. 1713 *STERLE Englishman* No 36, 230 His Envoy's and Plenipoes come over publicly. 1823 *BYRON Juan* vi, xcv, Without the aid of prince or plenipo. 1858 O. W. HOMES *Ant. Breakf.* i xi, I would, perhaps, be Plenipo,—But only near St. James.

Hence **Plenipo v. intr.** to act as plenipotentiary. 1890 *SARAH J. DUNCAN Soc. Department* (1891) 120 A certain foreign minister who returned from special plenipoing.

Plenipotence (pl'nīpōtēns), *rare*. [f. as next + -ENCE.] Full power or authority.

1649 *MILTON Enchir.* vi, A whole parliament, . endowed with the plenipotence of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) III xlviii 743 Such a plenipotence as none of their ancestors . had ever pretended to. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 What plenipotence we fancied ourselves to possess.

Plenipotency, *rare*. [f. L. type **plēnīpotentia* (prob. in med. or mod. L.), f. *plēnīpotens* . see next and -ENCY; cf. **POTENCY**.] The quality of being plenipotent; full authority.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 52 His Maestie . caused a plenipotency or full power to be dispatched by his said Embassadour. 1755 *CARLE Hist. Eng.* IV 87 This was arrogating plenipotency to themselves.

Plenipotent (pl'nīpōtēnt), a. (sb) *rare*. [ad. late L. *plēnīpotens*, -*potent-ens* (Priscian c 500), f. L. *plēn-us* full + *potens* **POTENT**.] Invested with or possessing full power or authority.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* 1. 18 A company of faithful may, with a plenipotency Octroy or Concession, claim privilege. 1667 MITCHELL *P. L.* x 405 My Substitutes I send ye, and Create Plenipotency on Earth, of matchless might Issuing from mee 1795 *SOUTHEY Let to G. C. Bedford* 22 Aug. And now will you permit me . . . to be corrector plenipotentiary? 1839 J. ROGERS *Antiquary* xii § 1. 284 Convinced that they have God's plenipotency commission

b. as sb. A person possessing full authority; a plenipotentiary
1818 MILMAN *Samor* 93 Before the assemblage proud Speaks frank and bold that gray Plenipotentiary

Plenipotentiary, a rare. [f. as PLENIPOTENCY + AL: cf. *potential*] Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary; possessed of full authority.

1663-4 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. (Grosart) II. 140, I having a plenipotentiary Letter from his Royal majesty. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir I More* II. 349 The chosen and plenipotentiary committee of literature. 1894 *Q. Rev* Apr. 479 They had no plenipotentiary powers.

Hence + **Plenipotentiality**, the quality of being plenipotentiary or plenipotentiary.

1650 B. *Discolimnium* 45 All the variations, interpretations, reservations, . . . evasions, possessions, plenipotentialities and fedifications, that I can devise or possibly imagine.

Plenipotentiary (ple nipote n'ri), a and sb. [ad. med. and law L. *plenipotentiarius*, f. **plēn-potēntia*. see PLENIPOTENCY and -ARY¹. So F. *plenipotentiaire* sb and adj (Balzac a 1654)]

A. adj. Invested with full power, esp. as the deputy, representative, or envoy of a sovereign ruler; exercising absolute power or authority.

Often, after French usage, placed after its sb, as *ambassador, envoy, minister plenipotentiary*.

1645 HOWELL *Let* (1650) II. xlv. 58, I hear the peace twixt Spain and Holland is absolutely concluded by the plenipotentiary Ministers at Munster. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5144/6 Thomas Earl of Strafford, One of Her Majesty's Ambassadors-Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Utrecht. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 334 One of the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* I. 223 He was nominated his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

b. Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary (see B.); absolute, full, unlimited.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 199 Giving Sir Tho Fairfax a plenipotentiary commission of the Militia to raise what number and secure and impress on what persons he pleased. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Eccl. Ode* *Restoration* 1, Nor whilst around the Continent, Plenipotentiary beams ye sent. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 479 It was given as plenipotentiary a form as held by any sovereign. 1880 THOLLORE *Duke's Children* III. ii 29 A liberal party, with plenipotentiary power, must go on. to the logical conclusion of its arguments.

B. sb. A person invested with full, unlimited, or discretionary powers or authority, esp. in regard to a particular transaction, as the conclusion of a peace or treaty; an envoy or ambassador deputed by his sovereign to act at his own discretion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Plenipotentiaries*, ambassadors . . . from their King. sent to treat and conclude with an enemy or other person upon all or such points as are contained in their Commission, etc. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks 1731 II. 94, I know not why the Character of Plenipotentiary may not agree with that of Envoy Extraordinary on all Hands. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 17 The States General act only as Plenipotentiaries of the several provinces. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm Cong.* (ed. 3) I App 643 A document . . . which gives . . . the names of the plenipotentiaries on both sides

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 328 To chuse some fit Plenipotentiary Of sacred Hymn I strat made choice. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serv* III. v 71 Not as a plenipotentiary supernaturally gifted to convey a mysterious benefit

Hence + **Plenipotentialian**, a plenipotentiary, **Plenipotentially** adv., in a plenipotentiary manner; **Plenipotentialize** v. *intr.*, to act as a plenipotentiary; **Plenipotentialship**, the office of a plenipotentiary.

1654 *tr Martin's Cong China* 48 When the Emperour had perused the Treatie, he presently found his *Plenipotentiarian had sold him. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 13 Persons *plenipotentiarily deputed to conclude for the publique good of the people, sit at Westminster. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIV 737 The other continued to *plenipotentialize till he . . . forced his government to dismiss him in disgrace. 1800 *SOUTHEY Let to Coleridge* 1 Apr. Should you be in Bristol, of course the *plenipotentiary ship is vested in you

+ **Pleni-power**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *plēnis* full + *POWER* prob. rendering a foreign expression, e.g. L. *plenipotencia*, F. *plein pouvoir*, Ger. *vollmacht*] Full power or authority

1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 561/2 That the Proclamation being made in both the Emperors Names, no Passports should be delivered, either from the Germans to the Turks, or from the Turks to the Germans, but that a Pleni-power should be given to the Mediators to grant Passports

Plenish (ple nif), v. Chiefly Sc. Forms: 5 *plenys* (e, plennes, 6 *plannish*, -eis, -es, *plennisch*, -ishe, -ias, 6-7 *plenniss*, 6- *plenish*. [ad OF. *plenniss*, lengthened stem of *plenir* (Langtoft c 1300) to fill, f. stem *plen-* -L. *plēnis* full.]

1. *trans*. To fill up, furnish, supply, stock; to replenish. *Orig Sc and north. dial.*; also general Eng. in 19th c.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii 1024 That . . . Plenyst the tounne agayne with Scottis blud. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prolog

42 Thow plenest paradise, and thow heriet hell 1528 LANDESAI *Dreme* 682 'I his part of Ane, Weill plenest with Cieteis, towris, and townis. c 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xvi i 9 3it thay ar planeist and repleit Of falsheit and dissait thair sell 1829 *Examiner* 176/2 The doctor drew the tureen near to his plate, which he plenished and replenished 1844 STAFFORD *Bk Farm* II. 178 On the return of the horses to the stable they find their mangers plenished with corn 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii 107 So comes Morn, Plenishes all things, and completes the world

b. *spec.* To furnish (a house, a farm, etc.).

Sc. and north. dial.

a 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 171 The landis was so waistit . . . that na thing was plenischit untill Edinburgh 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoc* xii. (1685) 111 He had plenished his house abundantly 1680 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xx (1876) 252 Resolves to plenish a room. 1720 in P. WALKER *Remark Passages* (1727) 16 (Jam.) I told you to take no more rooms at Martinmas, than ye will plenish at Whitsunday 1822 SCOTT *Let to D. Terry* 20 Nov in *Lockhart*, Your kind and unremitting exertions will soon plenish the drawing room 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Plenish* or *Plennish*, to furnish a house.

+ 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To spread abroad; to fill a vacant space. *Sc. Obs.*

1457 *Sc. Acts* Jas II (814) II. 51/2 That na man mak gardis nor heggis of dry stakis nor sit na hewyn wode bot allanerly of lyffand wode be quhilk may grow & plenys 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 87 He rode Withoutin stop ay on to Tyntymouth, And planeist had that tyme our all that place.

Hence **Plenished** ppl. a., furnished, stocked.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 92 Laying of grite plenist boundis waist. 1896 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xii. 56 Behind so well-plennished an equipage

Plenishing, vbl. sb. Chiefly Sc. [f. PLENISH v. + -ING¹]

1. The action of filling up or furnishing.

1477 *Charter Jas III* in *Maitland Hist. Edin.* i. i. (1753) 8 For the Honour of our said Burgh and Plennishing of voids Places within the samyn

2. That with which anything is plenished; equipment, gear, stock, furniture, esp. household furniture. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 170 The best of the gudis and the plenishing thairfor 1569 *Ind* 56; With the haill munitionis, artillerie, puldr, and uther plenishing being thairin 1629 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 45 Ye have to rejoice that ye have now some plenishing up in heaven. 1773, 1814 [see OUTRIGHT]. 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xviii. In-sight plenishing is cumbersome to carry 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Sc.* iv. (1863) 223 He settled him in the Pond Farm with a decent though scanty plenishing. 1876 W. WHITE *Holidays in Tyrol* xxviii 279 A chest or two, and a big stool, complete the plenishing

b. The outfit of a bride, her contribution to setting up house. **Plenishing-wain** = **BRIDEWAIN**.

1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Bride wain*, or *Plenishing-wain*, a waggon loaded with household goods, to be conveyed from the house of the bride's father, to that of the bridegroom. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. The big cassone rudely painted, in which [she] brought home her plenishing when she married. 1888 BLACKIE *Burns* 115 She came bringing her beautiful self along with cartloads of plenishing.

[**Plenishing-nail**: see **PLANCHING** vbl. sb. c.]

Plenishment. *Sc.* [f. PLENISH v. + -MENT.] **Plenishing**, outfit.

1823 GALT *R. Galloway* II. xvi. 157 Sarah's father bestowed on us seven rigs, and a cow's grass, as the beginning of a plenishment to our young fortunes 1879 W. SYNGE *Tom Singleton* II. viii. 140 A plenishment of new teeth

Plenist (plēnist), [f. L. PLEN-UM + -IST] An adherent of the theory that all space is full of matter, and that there is no such thing as a vacuum: see PLENUM 1.

1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech* xvii 122 The Plenists (if I may so call them) do not prove that such spaces are replenish'd with such a subtle Matter as they speak of 1684 CREECH *Lucretius Notes* (1683) 14 And this Mr. Hobbs, a great Plenist, freely confesseth would follow 1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 8. 1/2 A Could the Plenists prove their plenium 1899 *Dublin Rev* Oct. 326 This harmless vacuum was a great thorn in the side of some of the later plenists.

+ **Plenist-tide**. *Obs. rare*. [Irreg. f. L. *plēm* (in PLENITUDE) + *TIDE*.] A full tide; a flood-tide.

159 *Greene's Groats-w. Wit. Epitaph* (1671) Giv. Let rowling Teares in plenist-tides oreflow, For losse of Englands second Cicero

Plenitude (ple nitud). Also 5-6 *plenytude* [a. OF. *plenitude*, ad L. *plēnitudo* (Pliny), f. *plēnis* full see -TUDE]

1. The condition of being absolutely full in quantity, measure, or degree; fullness, completeness, perfection. (In first two quotes. from the Vulgate.) 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 The seynge of thapostle, 'When the plenitude of tyme schalle come' 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 308/2 Pawle sayth the plenitude of the lwe is loue and charity 1570-6 LAMARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 149 The Pope loosed them by the plenitude of his Apostolike power from allegiance to their Prince 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* i. 1 1 2 From [God] all things at first flow, as from the Plenitude of Being 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* vi 347 God in the full plenitude of majesty has spoken to man 1873 SYMONDS *Gry Poets* xii. 405 'That death in the plenitude of vigour is desirable

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist & Pop* xi 71 The Moon is in her Complement, or in her Plenitude, when at the full 1882 CUSANS *Her* 102 When full-faced and shining, it is described as in her Complement or Plenitude.

c. Comparative fullness; amplitude, plentifulness, abundance

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* i. 206 That there may

be the greater plenitude of life in the whole man 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 299 Plenitude of incident without confusion, and of adventure without gross improbability. 1893 C. HODGKINS in *Reliquary* Jan. 3 The plenitude of stone in the northern counties generally, led to a more frequent use of stone than in the rest of the country

2 The condition of being filled, fully occupied, or full of something; fullness, + *spec* in *Physics* = PLENUM 1 (*obs.*)

1662a HOBBS *Seven Prob* Wks. 1845 VII. 17 How does the difficulty of separation argue the plenitude of all the rest of the world? 1728 FEMBERTON *Newton's Philos* 143 A prevailing opinion, . . . that where no sensible matter is found, there was yet a subtle fluid substance by which the space was filled up; even so as to make an absolute plenitude 1857 BULLOCK *Cassens' Midwif* 67 The ovaries vary in size . . . from the plenitude or vacuity of the uterus

+ b. *Bot.* Donbleness of a flower. *Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot* 1. xx (1765) 54 The Plenitude, Fullness, is occasioned by the Stamina running into Petals *Ibid* 55 Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous flowers 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Larkspur*. In order to continue their plenitude, all plants with single flowers should be destroyed so soon as they appear.

+ 3. *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora 1533 ELVOT *Cast Helthe* iii vii. Wherefore the lettyngye of bloude is. expedient . . . also for them, in whom, without plenitude, callyd fullness, inflammations begyn to be in thair bodies 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Plenitude*, in *Physick*, when a Man has too much blood, or abounds with ill humours. 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I. 321 Pain or disorder in his head, with symptoms of plenitude 1808 *Med. Jnl* VIII. 67 That in the act of vomiting, the state of the brain is rather that of depletion than plenitude

+ 4. The condition of being fully supplied with everything; affluence *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arragun Whole Creature* xiii § 4. 220 He accounted his best plenitude and plenty without God extreme penurie 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* viii. viii. Perverse repining of ungrateful plenitude!

5 Fullness of dress *humorous nonce-use*.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III. 260 Pantaloon of the most liberal plenitude.

Hence **Plenitudinarian** = PLENIST; **Plenitudinarian** a., characterized by plenitude, full; **Plenitudinous** (-itūdīnōs) a., well-filled; stout, portly. *All rare*.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1733) I. iii 301 The *Plenitudinarian brings his Fluid in Play and joins the Idea of Body and Extension. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lviii. (1739) 108 A strange kind of Government wherein. a Subject shall have a *plenitudinarian power beyond that which his Lord and King had 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 May 289/1 Six-bottle Ministers and *plenitudinous Aldermen 1840 — in *Fanbrugh's Wks.*, Mrs. Haydon, without delay or 'mistake', is for consolidating everything into the tangible and plenitudinous.

+ **Plenitv**. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *plēnitv*, *plēnitv*, ad. L. *plēnitv* (Vitruv.)] Fullness, plenitude.

a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Song Sol* v. 12 Washing in milke, sitting in plenitv 1623 COCKERAM, *Plenitv*, fullness 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. ii 75 [The] Hypothesis of some modern Atomists that supposes a Plenitv.

+ **Plenot**, *orderly*, *adv.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plēnis* full + *ORDER* + -LY²] By all the orders (or estates of the realm).

1650 B. *Discolimnium* 27 That this power is plenipotentiarily deputed Ergo. But that is not Nationally nor plenotentiarily deputed Ergo. Because the old forme of King, Lords, and Commons, is ceased

Plenishing-nail: see **PLANCHING** vbl. sb. c.

Plente, *plente*, *obs.* forms of PLENTY.

Plenteous (plēntēs), a. (*adv.*) Now chiefly poetic. Forms: a. 4-5 *plentifulous*, -efous, -evous, 5 -yvous, -ivous (e, -yvous. β. (u) for v) 4 -euus, 4-5 -euoues (e, -uoues (e, -yuoues, 5 -euose. γ. 4 *plentwis*, 5-6 -uoues (e, 6 -uus. δ. 4 *plenteus*, 5-6 -ius, -ious (e, -yous, -iose, 6 -yus, -eouse, 6- *plenteous*. (Also 5-6 *plaint-*) [ME. *plentifulous*, -uouus, a. OF. *plentifulous* (c 1220 in Godef.), *plenteuous*, -uouis, -uious, extended forms of *plentif*, f. *plēnitv* PLENTY: see -IVE, -OUS. Reduced through the successive stages *plentifulous*, -evous, -euous, -uouis, to -uouis, -eouis. Cf. BOUNTÉOUS.]

1. Present or existing in plenty or in full supply; abundant, plentiful, copious.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcii. 14 Pai sal be multiplyed in plentifulous elde. *Ibid* cxxix 7 At him plenteuous bying. 1340 — *Pr. Consc* 4618 We haf pees and welthe plenteuous. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Malchor*) 1067 Thru plentwis gyft of goddis grace 1388 WCLIF *P's* cxxix. [cxxx] 17 Plenteuous redemption is at hym c 1400 *Deist* 1109 341 In yche place of the playne with plentuis strumes. *Ibid*, 3553 Pere peupill are so plaintous & places of strenght 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b. With the plenteuous infusyon of grace. 1540 HYRDE *tr. Vines Inst. Chr. Wau.* (1592) Ccuij. More plenteuous advantage shal come hereof. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 4 A plentuous newe yeris gyfft 1715-20 *Poet. Iliad* vii 634 The flaming piles with plenteuous fuel 1818 COLTRIDGE *Ch. & St.* (1839) 277 A plenteuous crop of such philosophers and truth-trumpeters. 1868 LYNCH *Revolut* cxlvi iii. He bears the plenteuous living grain.

2. Bearing or yielding abundantly; fertile, prolific, productive. *Const. in, of*

a 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 531 In god contreie & plentuous. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* i. metr. ii. 4 The plentuous Autumpe 1388 WCLIF *P's* lxiv. [lxv] 14 The . . . vales schulen be plenteuous of wheate. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xii 31 Pe hum Jordan. es 137 plentifulous of fish c 1400 *Beryn* 1496 So plenteuous this world is of iniquite! 1535 JORR

Apoll Tindale (Arb.) 37 John... being so plentiful in telling one thing so ofte and so many ways. 1541 *BELLENDEN Descr.* *Alb* ix in *Crocol*, *Scot*. B v b. This fish [of Forth] is rycht plentiful of cecelis, osteris, muschellis, selch, pellock, merswyne and quhalis. 1603 *SHAKS. Mens.* for *id* i v 43 Her plentiful wombe Expresseth his full Tilth, and husbandry 1688 R. BURTON *Admirable Curios* 8 The Soil plentiful of corn, Cattle, Waters, and Woods. 1803 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* vii, The seasons had been plentiful in corn.

† 3. Possessing or having abundance, abundantly provided or supplied; rich. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLT Psalter* xi 8 Heie as helpes & pore bot in heuen as plentiful & rich. 1549 *Chast Goddess Chyld* 19 Yf thou canst theen well gader togider frute and herbes of vertues than shall thet be plentifulous. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exempli* 1 (1876) 19 We be not so plentiful as we haue bene, the first futes and tenthes are deducted of our luyngs. 1643 *PYNNER Serp Power* Psal ii. 55 It had bene long euil ruled by euil Officers, so that the Land could not be plentiful neither with Merchandize, chaffir, nor riches.

† 4. Giving abundantly; generous, liberal, bountiful. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGR. P. Pl* B. v. 80 Ne beth plentifuluous to be poie as pure charite wolle. 1531 *Erivot* (Gov) iii iv, He a man neuer so viliant, so wise, so liberal or plentifulous. 1617 *Pittier's L'antiquaire* v. viii, From thy plentifulous hand diuine, let a river run with Wine. 1697 *DAVID N* 1116 *Georg.* iii 604 With plentifulous hand Bower Clove-glad. 1700 *DAVID N* 1116, 'Cretos Spirit, by whose Aid' iii, Plentifulous of Grace, descend from high, Rich in thy Sevenfold Energy!

† 5. *adv.* = PLENTYOUSLY. *Obs. rare.*

1400 *Deuts. Troy* 5501 Pows of plates plentiful meyll. 1492 *The grekes* Wile of pepull & pouer plantius mony

Plentifulous (plentifolus), *adv.* Now chiefly *poet.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a plentifulous manner; abundantly, copiously; † bountifully.

1340 *Ayent* 51 Uor per bet me eth and dryngp to more time. 1501 *Opert* to plentifulousliche. 1530 *Will. Paternu* 180 *Bridles* & snale bestes, with his bow he qualles so plentifulousliche. 1600 *MAUNDV. (Roxb.)* viii. 76 Mon finder manna maie plentifulously and better pan in any other place. 1635 *COVI RIAL* 1701. 8 Yf thou hast much, geue plentifulously. 1651 *TURNER* *Herb.* i. 11, This herbe groweth plentifulously in my lodes gurdyns at Syon. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* vii 302 Much soul living, each that oiept, which plentifulously The waters generated by their sides. 1702 *YATIN* *Repos* at *Cont* xiii. iii, He shook his sides, and wish'd them gone, Whilst plentifulously they fed. 1855 *LYNN* *in* *Revel* xviii. iii, So shall thy good fruits plentifulously hang ripening for us.

Plentifulousness (plentifolusness). Now chiefly *poet.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being plentifulous, abundance, plentifulness, fertility, fruitfulness.

1375 *VI Pains of Hell* 47 in *O. F. Misc* 212 Thou dredful be hel In the wech of weeping is greet plentifulousness. 1400 *See PRINCE* 10511. 1535 *COVI RIAL* *Chron.* xi. 23 He gaue them plentifulousness of fode. 1638 *JUNIUS* *Paint* *America* 226 Our cheerful munde, might offend rather in too much plentifulousness. 1785 *PAYTON* *Philos.* (1818) i. 244 The Supreme Proprietor, who has filled the world with plentifulousness. 1864 *THOMSON* *En. Ard* 558 Set in this Eden of all plentifulousness.

† **Plentifulouse**. *Obs.* In 4 plentifulouse, plentifulousto, -owste, 5 plentifulousto. [a. OF. *plentifulouse* (Godef.), f. *plentifulous* PLENTYOUS: see -TY.] Plentifulousness, plentifulness.

1340 *HAMPOLT Psalter* xxxv. 9 Pai sail be drokynd of be plentifulouse of þi hwi. 1382 *WYR* *De* xxix 9 God shall make the to be plentifulous in alle the werkis of thin handis, .. in plentifulouse of thin erthe. 1400 *Lanfranc's* *Crone* 58 þe whiche diuynse þou schalt helpen.. with plentifulouse [MS. A. plentifulousness] of gode mete

Plentith, -eythe, -ie, -ieith, *obs. ff.* PLENTY, **Plentithness**: see PLENTYNESS.

Plentiful (plentiful), *a. (adv.)* [f. PLENTY sb. + -FUL.]

1. Full of plenty; furnished with or yielding abundance; copiously supplied; opulent. Now *rare*.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269 Ther is plentyful country. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 Plentyful of al good thynges. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 149 The Shore plentiful of Fish and good for refresh ing. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 580 If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more plentiful year. 1646 J. BURNBRIGGE *God's Fury* 22 The Scripture is plentiful in avouching this truth. 1726 *SHELLOCK* *Voy. round World* 294 There were Inhabitants who lived in a plentiful manner on the product of that Island. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* ii. ii, His table plentiful, but plain.

2. Present or existing in great plenty; abundant, copious, ample.

1510 *Gesta Rom. Add Stories* v. 439 Ye.. shall fynde y^e mercy of God plentiful. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden* (1593) 6 A fat and louse ground, which.. yieldeth also plentifullest and greatest fruite. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 202 They haue a plentiful lacke of Wil. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist Earth* iv. (1723) 190 A plentifull Admirature of Sulphur. 1711 *SILVER* *Spect.* No. 79 p. 3, I haue a plentiful Fortune. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in *Trall Sci. Eng.* i. 1. 30 There is a plentiful supply of materials. 1898 J. ARCELY *Story of Life* x. 254 'The Thank yous' we got for our pains were not as plentiful as blackberries [cf. PLENTY a. x. quot. 1596].

† 3. Liberal, generous, profuse, lavish. *Obs.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II 626 Which things daylie more and more encreased, by his abundant liberality, and plentiful house keeping. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Expence* (Arb.) 117 A Man had need, if he be Plentifull, in some kinde of Expence, to be as Sauiag againe, in some other. For he that is Plentifull in Expences of all Kindes, will hardly be preserved from Decay.

† 4. *as adv.* = next. *Obs.*
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1563 *HYLL Art Garden* (1574) 12 By that meanes, dothe the ground yealde the plentifull.

Plentifully (plentiful), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In plentiful measure or number, abundantly, copiously; in or with abundance.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Noue Ind* (Arb.) 24 *Lacha* groweth there more plentifully then in any other countre. 1611 *BIRLE Luke* xii 16 The ground, of a certaine rich man brought forth plentifully [INDALE, *Genoa*, plentifulously] 1683 *DAVID N* *Life Plutarch* 30 He liv'd tho not splendidly yet plentifully. 1707 *Dr Fox* *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 115 This sort of wise men, of whom the age is plentifully stored at this time. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* vii 11 229 Money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting house for him. 1894 *H. NISBET Bush Gals Room* 196 A well wooded and plentifully-watered glen

† 2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, in detail. *Obs.*

1560 *DAUS tr* *Silvandre's Comm* 372 Which shal treat al thinges more plentifully. 1659 *FRANSON Creed* (1839) 161 The second part of the argument. the Scriptures manifestly and plentifully assure us

Plentifulness (plentifulness), [f. as prec. + -NESS] The state or condition of being plentiful

1 The condition of having or yielding abundance; affluence, abundant productiveness. Now *rare*.

1537 *tr* *Lutimer's Sermon* *Def Comm.* v. v, What man hath any thinge I praye you, but he hath receiued it of his plentifulness? 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr* *Nicholas* i. v. ii. vi 36 Through the plentifulness of the yere they do deliuer more. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist* *Turks* (1638) 153 To beake into Thersaly, with the plentifulness thereof to relieue their want. 1795 J. SUTCLIFF *Hist Maine* 38 There is none which exceedeth it in plentifulness of fish

2. Abundance, copiousness, plenty.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 266 This sea.. poureth furth his plentifulness. 1848 *MILL* *Pol Econ* i. xii § 2 The plentifulness of land seems to me the true explanation. 1905 *Edin Rev.* July 197 Evident from the very plentifulness of these remains

Plentify (plentifus), *v* [f. PLENTY + -FY.]

† 1 *trans.* To make plentiful; to enrich; to fertilize (soil). *Obs.*

1555 W. WATFRAN *Pa de Facions* ii in 123 Wherewith thei so plentifit their grounde, that thei communely receiue two hundred bushelles for a bushell. 1605 *SILVFR* *Tr Du* *Duties* ii. iii. 1 *Abraham* 1245 God his own with blessings plentifies. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* A. 11 b, After this the land was plentified with Cities

2. *intr.* To become plentiful. *Obs.*

1901 *GWINNING* *Kratt's Tales* *Dunstable Weir* (*Devon dial.*) 208 Wt the coming of warmer weather and the plentifying of eggs he would be huzul again.

† **Plentily**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* In 4 plenteliche. [f. PLENTY a. + -LY.] = PLENTYFULLY *adv.*

1340 *Ayent* 205 þe more þe zaulde onderungp plenteliche þise þri 30 þes of god.

† **Plentiness**. *Obs.* [f. PLENTY a. + -NESS] Wyche's *plentiness* was either formed irreg on *plenteth*, early form of PLENTY sb, or (?) an error for **plentifines* = PLENTYFULNESS

1382 *WYCLIF Gen* xli. 30 Senen 3eas.. of greet plente.. whom shulen solve othere seven 3ear of as greet bayceyns, that to forgetyng be takun al the byhynd plentinesses [v. r. plentenes] *Ibid* 47 And plentiness cam of the seven 3ear 1511 in *10th Rev. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 394 Corne or grayne shall be sold and ratified according the plentines of the yere. 1582 *STANVIVANT* *Jewes*, etc. Ps. i. ii, Yielding abundant plentines. Of fruit, in harvest seasoned.

Plentious (e, -us, obs. ff. PLENTYOUS.

Plentith (e, -nes, obs. ff. PLENTY, PLENTINESS.

Plentitude (plentitud). Erroneous form of PLENTITUDE, influenced by PLENTY a. (Prob. in some cases a misprint.)

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir Navis*. 3 A happy and excellent knowledge given to the saints, and that in a wonderful plentitude. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 22 The plentitude of the universe. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. i, They were met.. by Peter Peebles, in his usual plentitude of wig and celestialty of hat

† **Plentive**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. In 4 plentyus.

[a. OF. *plentif*, -ive adj. plentiful, f. *plentid* PLENTY: see -IVE.] Yielding abundance, fertile.

1530 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6444, Y ne sey nere

.. A fairer lond, ne more plentyus.

Plentivous, -ivous (e, -ues, -uis, -uous (e, etc., obs. ff. PLENTYOUS.

Plentuuste, variant of PLENTYOUSTE *Obs.*

Plenty (plenti), *sb. (a, adv.)* Forms: see below. [ME. *plentie*, *plentith*, *plentit*, a. OF. *plendet* (12th c. in Oxf. Ps.), *plentid*, *plentit*, -test, nom. -tes, *pleynite*, mod. F. *dial plentit*, *plentit*:-

L. *plentit* fullness, f. *plenti-us* full: see -TY.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a 3 plenteth, 4-6 plenteth, 4-7 -ith, 5 -eythe,

plentith, 6 plentitheth. B. 4 plenteth, -es.

c 1550 *Gen.* & *Ex* 3705 Des. xli. 3ider hem haueu brogt Of þe plenteth þe god 3or gaf. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1359 (Cott.) *Queen* be plenteth [Fairf. plenteth] sal cum o time. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen* xli. 31 To spille the greetnes of plentith c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* cxxx, Plentithye of fysshie 1461 *Plentith* [see B. 2]. 1464 *Rolls of Parl* V 511/2 Shewing unto hym.. the plentith of his good Lordship. 1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apopb.* 308 b, Yet ye haue holes plentith in your eares. 1555 *Plentith*; a 1603 *Plentith* [see B. 1. 2].

γ. 3-6 plente, 4-6 -e, 5-7 -ie, 6 -i, -ye, 5 -y.

1525 *Ancr. R.* 194 Plente of worldliche hynge. c 1400 *MAUNDV. (Roxb.)* xiv. 63 Greta plentes of wyde bestes. 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Episth. Ord.* (1790) 440 Put thereto

gode plentie of pynes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plenty, abundancia. 1525 Lb. BERNERS *Provs.* II 259 They had wynes to drynke plentye. 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr. Heraldry* iii. (1877) 57 Fraunce hath of them plente. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter* 64 9 Plenti to furnish up a trim tragedi. 1638 *JUNIUS* *Paint* *Ancients* 228 Plentie must haue a meane.

8. *Sc.* 4-6 pleynite, plaintie, playntie. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saimt xxvi* (*Macchor*) 1488 Pai wane floyt of land & se. in gret pleynite 1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* xxxiv. 93 Fair clathis and gold plantie 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt & Uploutyshm* (Percy Soc.) 8 Some man hath pleynite of cunnyng. a 1550 *Fraser of Berwick* 369 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 297 And 3e sall half playntie.

B. Signification. I sb

1 The state of abounding or being in abundance; plentifulness, abundance. *In plenty*: plentiful, abundant; in abundance, plentifully, abundantly. 1382 [see A. 2]. 1551 *TURNER* *Herb.* i. D. 11, Camomyle groweth in mooste plenty of al, in hunsley heithe. 1600 J. POKE *tr* *Leo's Africa* iii 140 Onix stones are brought luther in great plenty. 1622 *MISSELDEN* *Free Trade* (1622) 117 By reason of the plenty of money. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prop.* (1865) 107 In the Summer when Lobsters be in their plenty and prime. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* 68 They [abbreviations] have been introduced, in different plenty, and more or less happily, in all Languages. 1822 *MISS YONGE* *Cannons* II. xxix. 307 Compliments passed in plenty.

† 2. The state of having abundance. *Obs. rare.* c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 230/42 Heore procurator to hem cam, and was ewere in plentie, he brougte heom mete and drinke i nouz, as he hadde er i do.

† 3. Liberality. *Obs. rare*

c 1410 *Sir Ciges* 24 His mete was fre to every man, That wold com and vete hym than. He was full of plente.

† 4. Full or complete state; fullness, completeness, perfection; = FULLNESS 2 b, 3. *Obs.*

13 [see A. 2]. 15374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth* v. pi. vi 135 (Cambr. MS) Of the whiche lyf it ne myhte nat endure the plente in dwellynge. 1582 *WYCLIF* *Ps* xxiii. 1 Off the Lord is the erthe, and the plentie of it. c 1400 *Apoll* *Loll* 30 Ha holdip not þe plentie ne þe perfecoun þat fallip to his consecracoun

6. In proverbial phrases.

c 1449 *Piccock* *Reps.* 184 Experience wole weel schewe that plente is no dentie, and ouermyche homeliness with a thing gendrit dispynge toward the same thing. 1533 *BELLENDEN* *Lay* iii. i. (S. T. S.) I 241 Plente genis contemprion. 1542 *RICHMOND* *G. Astes* B. 11, Plentie is no dentie, as the common sayng is. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Lay* iii 1 88 But plentie, as the manner is, soune caused lothing

2. A full or abundant supply; as much as one could desire; a large quantity or number, abundance of something.

a 1225 [see A. 7]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Roll.) 139 In þe contrey of knaibury most plente of fiv. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Acts* xxii. 6 At myddal sudeynli þu heuene a greet plente of list schoon aboute me. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 3433 Giet plenty of pepull,—all the place full. 1555 *BONNER* *Homilies* 2 That multitude and plentith of preachers, a 1603 J. CARTWRIGHT *Confit Rhem* N. T. (1618) 725 By this plentith and overflow of gods blessings. 1632 *LITHGOW* *Trav.* v. 184 Scarcity of water, and too much plenty of scorching heate. 1756 T. in *Commissio* No. 105 p. 3 He was in a fine open country with plenty of foxes. 1857 *MAURICE* *Lp.* *St John* i. 5 A treatise containing plenty of errors. 1885 *FAUCUS* *Sings & Arrows* 192 We were in plenty of time

b. with a: an abundance (of). Now chiefly U. S. 1629-77 *FELTHAM* *Resolves* i. 27 If euer I should wish a plenty, it should be for my friends, not me. 1628 *FORD* *Lovely's Mel* iii. 11 That freedom Which heaven hath with a plenty made you rich in. 1726 *SHELLOCK* *Voy. round World* 401 This soil produces a plenty of wood. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Lift*, etc. (1888) I. 274 The river, where a plenty of several kinds of fish may be caught. 1849 *LONGF.* *Kawabagh* 71 Remember to let it have a plenty of gravel in the bottom of its cage. 1855 *THACKERAY* *New-comers* xxvi, A plenty of smoke was delivered from the council of three. 1857 *WHITNEY* *Life Lang.* vii 125.

c. Following a sb. Now *rare*. Cf. II. i. b.

13. *Cor de L.* 1488 *Styward*, .. Bye us vessel gret plentid, Dysschys, cuppys and sawsers [etc.]. c 1420 *Liber* *Cocorum* (1862) 16 Sexon hit with sugur grette plentid. 1600 J. POKE *tr* *Leo's Africa* vi. 270 They haue goates great plentie. 1841 *Scot. Let.* in *Catlin N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. iv. 25 There are cattle a plenty on that spot [cf. b. above]

3. Abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life; a condition of general abundance; a time of abundance. *Horn of plenty* = CORNUCOPIA.

1377 *LANGR. P. Pl* B. vi 165 Worth neuere plente amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow liggeth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xviii 93 Ther sholde be plente and pees perpetuel for euere. c 1430 *LYDG* *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 To regne in pees, plente, and plesance. c 1586, 1707, etc. Horn of plenty [see *Horn* sb. 12 b]. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS* *Ess.* ii. xlviii (1631) 305 Profit is diuided into the obtaining peace and plentie. 1750 *GRAY* *Elegy* 63 To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land. 1818 *BYRON* *Ch. Mar.* iv. xlviii, Plenty leaps To laughing life, with her redundant horn. 1855 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III 680 Here, therefore, was a plenty unknown in any other part of Munster.

† b. *concr.* in pl. Things that constitute 'plenty'; the necessaries and comforts of life; provisions; possessions. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. 11 35 Peace, Deare Nourse of Arts, Plenties, and ioyfull Births. 1614 C. BROOKE *Epithal. Dinner*, The board being spread, furnish with various plenties. 1671 *BARROW* *Serm.* *Ps.* cxiii. 9 Wks. 1687 i. 456 Can we with any content taste our dainties, or view our plenties, while the poor man stands in sight pining with hunger? 1793 *DK.* *WHARTON* *True Briton* No 52 II. 456 The exuberant Plenties of a most beneficent Climate

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *plenty-monger*, *plenty price* (cf. *famine price*); *plenty-scanting* adj.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks* (Grosart) IV. 215 Great plenty-scanting calamities, art thou to await, for wanton disquising thyself against Lind 1664 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 66 Plentymongers (that wanton away their own or Husbands' Moneys). 1681 *T. JORDAN London's Joy* 12 My Name Fructifera. The Plenty-Governers of India 1860 *GEN P. THOMSON Audi Alt III* c. 88 That corn merchants in a famine ought to sell their corn at plenty price.

II. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* [app. an idiomatic use of the sb.]

1. Existing or present in ample quantity or number; in plenty, in abundance; abundant, plentiful, numerous. Now chiefly *colloq.* a. In predicate. a 1300 *Cantab. M.* 23460 (Cott.) All oþeikin blisses þat mai be, All þire in þe sal be plente 1440 *Iþonydon* 1364 There lordis were grete and plente 1545 *Lo BERNERS Froiss I* c. vii (c. 1351) 357 At this siege eury thyng was plenty 1577 *NORTHMOKE Dicing* (1843) 23 As for sermons, they are not dantie, but very plente. 1596 *SIRAKS I Hen. IV.* ii. 265 If Reasons were as plente as Blackberries, I would guse no man a Reason vpon compulsion. 1650 *H. PHILLIPS Church. Poet.* (1696) 6 Where money is plenty, and land scarce. 1722 *Dr. For Plague* (1756) 100 Where they could not find such, for they were not very plenty 1803 *Syd. SMITH IV* (1850) 32 In the one, land is scarce, and men plenty, in the other, men are scarce, and land is plenty 1847 *LE FANU T. O'Brien* 84 Wherever kickshaws and cuffs are plenteous 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind* (1886) 22 Poets would be plenter.

b. Following a sb. = In plenty, in large quantity. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. I. 2 c.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4811 (Cott.) Dot quen þai sagh þat corn plente, Blipen might neuer be. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. c. lvi. 253 Gold and syluer plente to spend 1500-20 [see A. 6] 1541 [see A. 6] 1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. xvi § 7 The meanest handmaid . had infallible pledges plenty of his extraordinary calling. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch Eng Catech* 40 Who has comes plenty to dispose of cheap.

c. Preceding a sb. = plenty of (L. 2) *dial.*

1878 *STEVENSON Inland Voy.* 8 Although there are plenty other ideals that I should prefer. *Mod. Sc.* There were plenty folk ready to help. I know of plenty place to go to

† 2. Characterized by or having abundance; abundantly supplied. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Henry's Wallace* vii. 990 note, Schir, be ye gydyt be me, The bowndandest [v. r. plente] part off England ye sall se 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus* ii (1882) 4 Is this country fruitful, and plenty of all things, or barren, and empty?

III. quasi-*adv.* Abundantly. *colloq.*

1824 *J. ARON Domestic Econ.* (1857) 337 A leaden collar for the stick, with the hole in the collar plenty large enough 1884 *H. COLLINGWOOD Under Meteor Flag* 87 They're plenty large enough. [Common *colloq.* throughout Gr. Britain; also in U. S. See Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Plentyfous, -y(ous), -yvous(e), -yvows, *obs. ff. PLENTIEOUS.*

|| **Plenum** (plĕn'um). [L., neut. of plenus adj. full (sc. spatium space): cf. vacuum empty (space)]

1. *Physics.* A space completely filled with matter, i. spec. the whole of space regarded as being so filled; opposed to VACUUM.

1698 *COPERNICUS Intell. Syst.* i. 1. 9 Leucippus and his Companion Democritus make the first Principles of all things to be Plenum and Vacuum (Body and Space) 1724 *Let. fr. Layman* (ed. 9) 7 A Government can't rightfully restrain a Man's professing the Belief of a Vacuum or a Plenum 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The Cartesianes adhere firmly to the doctrine of an absolute Plenum 1747 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks* 1840 v. 191 Here we have a bottle containing at the same time a plenum of electrical fire, and a vacuum of the same fire. 1822 *R. HALL Sermon* Wks. 1833 VI. 13 In a perfect plenum, motion would be impossible 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 561: From the astronomers the Stoics borrowed their picture of the universe, — a plenum in the form of a series of layers or concentric rings, first, the elements, then the planetary and stellar spheres, massed round the earth as centre

b. *transf.* A condition of fullness; a full place 1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 6 This was followed by some excellent chocolate, and I soon established a plenum in my system 1878 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 117 An ache, a need That spaceless stays where sharp analysis Has shown a plenum filled without it.

2. A full assembly; a meeting of a legislative body, conference, association, etc., at which all the members are expected to be present, † in Sweden, a meeting of one of the legislative chambers (*obs.*)

1724 *Town & Country Mag.* 50 Stockholm Dec 6 In the plenum held yesterday, the inferior orders made no alteration in the resolution they had taken of adopting the royal capitulation with the projected changes. 1772 *Hartford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept. 3/3 The Marshal of the Diet opened the Plenum of the Nobility with a long panegyric upon the King 1885 *Lo. LORRUS in Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2/1 All colonial questions in common to the empire would be discussed by the Plenum, but would have to be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament before receiving the Queen's sanction 1899 *Daily News* 12 June 9/1 Germany will only give her final decision when the Pauncetote scheme, with the inevitable amendments, comes before the plenum

3. *attrib.*, as *plenum method, system*, a system of artificial ventilation in which fresh air, forced into the building to be ventilated, drives out the vitiated air. 1888 *J. A. EWING in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 126/2 A broad distinction may be drawn between what are sometimes called vacuum and plenum methods of artificial ventilation 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 276/2 The ventilation of the hospital was secured by natural, as opposed to artificial, means, such as that usually called the Plenum system.

Pleny-: see PLENTY.

Pleny(e, -yle, -yie, *obs. Sc. ff. PLAIN v.*; hence Plenyhand, plenyband *pr. pples.* see PLAINLAND.

Plenye, plenye, *sb. Sc.* [f. plenye, *Sc. form* of PLAIN v.] Complaining, grumbling 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 107 He spak, and instant a' the senzie Did ratifie it without plenye.

Pleo, *obs. error. form* of PLAU.

Pleochroic (plĕokro'ik), *a. Cryst.* [f. pleo-, PLEO- + Gr. χρῶς complexion, colour, -χρο-*os* coloured + -ιο-: cf. DICHROIC.] Showing different colours when viewed in two or in three different directions (*dichroic* or *trichroic*), as certain double-refracting crystals. So **Pleochroism** (plĕokro'iz'm), the quality of thus exhibiting different colours; dichroism or trichroism; **Pleochroitic** (-kro'it'ik) *a.* [irreg., after *dendrītē*, etc.], of or pertaining to pleochroism; **Pleochromatic** *a.* [see CHROMATIC] = pleochroic; **Pleochromatism** = pleochroism; **Pleochrous** (plĕokro'ios) *a.* = pleochroic.

1864 *WEBSTER, *Pleochroic* 1868 *DANA Min* (ed. 5) 212 Epidote Var. 3 Withamite Carnum red to straw-yellow strongly pleochroic, the colour as seen through in one direction, deep crimson, in another transverse, straw-yellow 1894 *Naturalist* 68 Pleochroic haloes, surrounding minute zircon crystals, are seen in both micas 1897 *WIKWILL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III 542 Experiments on the 'pleochroism' of minerals. 1886 *Burder* 24 Apr. Dichroism, or pleochroism, practically never occurs in crystals belonging to the cubic system 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* vii 58 Determining the position of the 'pleochroic maxima'. 1864 *WEBSTER, *Pleochromatic* *Pleochromatism *Pleochrous.

Pleodont (plĕdōnt), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [f. Gr. πλεός, -*os* full + ὄδων, ὄδον- tooth.] Solid-toothed, as certain lizards. *opp.* to *cœlodont*. b. *sb.* A solid-toothed lizard.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 252/1 The Pleodonts are divided into two groups: the first with a compressed tail as in the Crocodiles; the other with the tail perfectly conical.

Pleoi, *obs. form* of PLAT.

Pleomastia, -mazia, *see* PLEO-

Pleomorphic (plĕomōrf'ik), *a.* [f. pleo-, PLEO- + Gr. μορφή form + -ιο-] Having more than one form. (a) *Biol.*, exhibiting different forms at different stages of the life-history, as certain bacteria and parasitic fungi; pleomorphic; (b) *Chem.* and *Min.* crystallizing in two or more fundamentally different forms, polymorphic. So **Pleomorphism**, the fact or condition of thus exhibiting a plurality of forms. (a) = pleiomorphism, (b) = polymorphism; **Pleomorphist**, an advocate of a theory of pleiomorphism; **Pleomorphous** *a.* = pleomorphic; **Pleomorphy** = pleiomorphism.

1886 *E. R. LANKESTER in Nature* 4 Mar. 413/2 I gave the name *Bacterium rubescens* to this 'pleomorphic' or, as I termed it, 'Protean' species. 1864 *WEBSTER, *Pleomorphism*, the property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, said of various substances, as carbon, which occurs in octahedral and related forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite. 1876 *Tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86 Upon this depends the so-called pleomorphism. 1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 433/2 The then recent discoveries of Pleomorphism and the reproductive organs were leading mycologists to suspect that a reproductive process exists in the case of all the higher Fungi 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/2 When Dr. Day discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heterocism, it is not astonishing that many saw in this the way to crown the wildest conjectures of the 'pleomorphists' of the day. 1864 *WEBSTER, *Pleomorphous*, having the property of pleiomorphism. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 223 The atrocious theory of so called 'Pleomorphism' among Fungi was the result of a defective perception of the true nature of the different kinds of reproductive organs on which the common name of Spore had been bestowed.

|| **Pleon** (plĕn). *Zool.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. πλεῶν, *pr. pple.* of πλεῖν to swim, sail. cf. PEREION] A name for the abdomen in Crustacea, as bearing the swimming limbs (see PLEOROP) Also applied by Owen to the tail-spine or telson in the king-crab, etc., considered as representing the abdomen 1835 *C. SPENCE BATE in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 27 Abdominal segments (or pleon) (*Note.* From πλεῶν, navigo' pleon, part which supports the swimming legs. 1873 *OWEN Anat. King Crab* 9 The tail-spine ('pleon' and 'telson') nearly equals in length the two antecedent divisions. *Ibid.* 44 In the development of *Limulus*, the pleon or tail-spine (=pygidium) was the last to appear. 1888 *Challenger Rep.* XXIX 1 652 The feeble structure of the mouth-organs and of the after-part of the pleon

Hence **Pleon**, **Pleon** *advs.*, pertaining to the pleon (in quots. the telson of the king-crab).

1873 *OWEN Anat. King Crab* 26 The posterior or 'pleonic' artery has more definite tunics and holds a longer course *Ibid.* 48 Pleonic plexus Pleonic artery. Pleonic nerve, or continuation of neural cord

Pleon (plĕn) *Bot.* [a. Gr. πλεῶν, -*on*, neuter of πλεῖν, -*os* full: cf. L. PLENUM.] A term proposed by Nageli for an aggregate of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished in size, without changing its chemical nature.

1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 664 note 1 It will be noted that the Atom, Molecule, and Pleon are chemical ideas, whereas the Micella and Micellar Aggregate are purely physical. 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 212 The terminology now proposed by Nageli applies the word *pleon* to those aggregates of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished without changing their chemical nature.

Pleonasm (plĕonaz'm). Formerly in Lat. form *pleonasmus* [ad. L. *pleonasmus* (Mart.), a Gr. πλεονασμός, f. πλεονάζειν to be superfluous or redundant, also in Gram. to add superfluously, f. πλεόν μοιε, compar. of πᾶς much. Cf. F. *plénasme* (1613)]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The use of more words in a sentence than are necessary to express the meaning; redundancy of expression (either as a fault of style, or as a figure purposely used for special force or clearness); with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, or the superfluous word or phrase itself.

1586 *A DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 82 *Pleonasmus*, where, with words seeming superfluous, we do increase our reasons, as thus, With these cares I heard him speak it 1589 *POTTERHAM Eng. Poet.* iii. l. 11 (A1b) 264 The first surplusage the Greeks call *Pleonasmus* I call him (too full speech) and is no great fault. 1650 *HEALY St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 15 Some think the proposition *erit* to be here a *Pleonasma* and that *scilicet* and *epilogos* is all one 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met. Democ.* to Rdr. 12, I require a favourable census of all faults omitted, has a composition, pleonasm of words, tautological repetitions &c. 1681 *R. WILKIE Surv. Heaven* 28 I take it to be a *Pleonasm*, a figure frequently used in Scripture 1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II 556 The genius of the Hebrew tongue, which so much delights in pleonasm 1866 *GRN P. THOMSON Audi Alt III* cxiv 45 What the energetic pleonasm of our ancestors denominated 'a false lie'

† b. *Gram.* The addition of a superfluous (or apparently superfluous) letter or syllable to a word. *Obs. rare.*

1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Pleonasm*, in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called Prothesis, or to the middle, and is then called Epenthesis, or to the end, and is then called Pausage 1763 *SWINTON in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 131 A pleonasmus or redundancy of *o* having not been antiently uncommon

2. *gen.* Superfluity, redundancy, excess; something superfluous or redundant. In mod. use only *fig.* from 1.

1677 *PURCELIUS Pleromage* (ed. 3) 609 If it come short of the Turke in Geometrical dimension of ground, it is with a great pleonasm supplied by the fertility of his Soyle, and in the vision of all his Territories. 1673 *Indulgence not to be Refused* 1 It is but a pleonasm or overflow of that great kindness. 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMMOND Metaph.* (1877) i. 111. 269 This hypothesis is not only a psychological solecism, it is, likewise, a psychological pleonasm; it is at once illegitimate and superfluous. 1855 *MISS CORNE Intim. Mor.* 19 This great school of souls would be a superfluity, a pleonasm in creation.

b. *Anat.* and *Path.* A growth or formation in excess of the normal, in size or number of parts.

1858 *MAYNE Ελφος Λεα., Pleonasmus. Med., Pathol., Physiol.*, term for a faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over number or over quantity of parts: a pleonasm [1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus*].

† **Pleonasmic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *plonas-mique* (Cotgr.), f. *plénasme*: see -io] 1656 *BLOUNT Gl. Pleonasmic*, superfluous, redundant So † **Pleonasmic** *a.*

a 1693 *URQUHART's Rabelais* iii. xxxviii, Pleonasmical fool.

Pleonast (plĕonast). *rare*-. [f. Gr. τυπῆ *πλεοναστής, agent-n f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM] One who uses pleonasm.

1863 *READ Hard Cash* II. xxv 120 The mellifluous pleonast, oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables, to make it slip into the Banker's narrow understanding

Pleonaste (plĕonaste) *Min.* Also **pleonast**. [a. F. *plénaste* (Haüy 1801), ad. Gr. πλεοναστός abundant, f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM.] A synonym of CRYLONITE, a variety of spinel.

(From the multitude of faces of the crystal, each solid angle of the octahedron being often replaced by four faces.) 1804 *R. JAMESON Syst. Min.* I. 79 The cryolite of I. A. Metherie or pleonast of Haüy. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* 111 139 Black pleonaste and obsidian afford examples of solid substances which absorb all the colours of the spectrum proportionally. 1897 *Edu. Rev.* Oct. 342 The almost black pleonaste is used sometimes for mourning jewellery.

Pleonastic (plĕonast'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πλεοναστικ-ός, f. πλεοναστός: see prec. So F. *plénastique*.] *Gram.* Characterized by pleonasm; using more words than are necessary (as a sentence, a speaker, or writer); constituting pleonasm, superfluous, redundant (as a word or phrase).

1778 *Br. Lowth T. Anal. Isaah* (ed. 12) Notes 390 A pleonastic pronoun 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 11 M. 7. not; after verbs of contradicting, or denying, it is pleonastic. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 519 note, A mere pleonastic phrase for 'in the direction of the sea'.

b. *gen.* or *fig.* Done to excess or superfluity.

1876 *E. MELLOR Priest* iv. 164 If. the priests who both eat the wafer and drink the cup have not two full and perfect sacraments if they have and derive any benefit from such a pleonastic sacrament 1894 *A. BIRRELL Ess.* xvi. 177 His bonâ-fide character . . has been roughly condemned as pleonastic.

So † **Pleona stical** *a.* = prec.; **Pleona stically** *adv.*, in a pleonastic manner, with pleonasm.

1653 *ASHWELL Fides Apost.* 17 They esteemed it essential to these, but pleonastically unto those. 1659 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 187, 1 Joh. 1 x We have seen with our eyes. . . These Pleonastical inculcations are not vain, but serve to work things the better upon our hard hearts. 1725 *BLACKWALL Sac. Classics* (1727) I. 142 The noblest classics use this par-

1797 BAILEY vol II, *Plethorick* whence in JOHNSON WEBSTER 1864, etc. 1882 OCLIVIE (Annandale), *Plethorick*, *Phlethorick*, 1886 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* etc.

Plethoric (plē'thōr-ik, plē'thōr-ik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *plēt(h)oricus* (Du Cange), *a.* Gr. *πληθωρικός* (Galen), *f.* *πληθώρα* *PLETHORA*. Prob. immed. from F. *pléthorique* (Paré c 1550), whence the stressing *plēthoric* cf *ca tholic*]

1. *Path.* Characterized by plethora, of a full habit of body.

1500 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 172 Such as haue plethorick and full bodies, 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 144 The nation found, with fruitless skill, Its former strength was but plethoric ill. 1803 *Med. Anal.* X 51 A young man, .. of a plethoric habit. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liber Princ. Agric.* (ed. 4) II 131 Cattle are very subject to sudden determination of blood to the head. They are naturally plethoric.

† *b.* *absol.* as *sb.* A plethoric person. *Obs.*

1707 FLOVER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 191 If the Pulse be too full, as in Plethorics, we must use some general Evacuations

2 *fig.* Full to excess, overstocked, overloaded; swollen, inflated, turgid.

1544 BULWER *Chiron* 174 This happen to some by reason of a certain Plethorique wit. 1800 *Hist. India* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 3/2 That plethoric opulence with which the merchants of Alexandria sunk into idleness. 1838 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* I Intro'd. The pockets, plethoric with marbles round, That still a space for ball and pegtop found. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* II. 1, 126 Plethoric volumes which slumber in decorous old libraries.

† **Plethorical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plinarch Explan. Words*, *Plethorickall* *plethi*, .. that state of the body which being full of blood and other humours, needeth evacuation. 1695 HART *Anat. Ur.* II, viii. 99 1676 T. GARCENIERES *Coral* 74 Unless the body be extraordinarily plethorical.

Plethorically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In the manner of a plethoric person; with plethora. 1800 LAMB *Lett.*, to Wordsworth (1837) I v 170, I am not plethorically abounding in cash at this present. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. II. 1. When such Institution plethorically says to itself, Take thy ease, thou hast goods laid up. 1871 LE FANU *Tenants of Malory* iv. 15 They have grown plethorically robust.

Plethory (plē'thōr-ē), *sb.* (*a.*) Now *rare*. Also 7 *pletory*. [irreg. from *PLETHORA*; or perh. deduced from *plethoric*, on analogy of *historic*, *history*, *allegoric*, *allegory*, etc.]

1. = *PLETHORA* 1.

1625 Bp. HALL *Sermon*, *Thanksgiving* 29 Jan 47 Hee say that in this common Plethorie it was fit for vs to bleed. 1651 JEN. TAYLOR *Sermon* f. Year 1 v 59 The appetite ready to burst with putrefaction and an unwholesome plethory. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102, 2/1 A Plethory or fulness of Blood. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* II. i. 206 Less sap is exhaled, and the tree attains a state of plethory.

2. *fig.* = *PLETHORA* 2.

1624 Bp. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* xiii. Perhaps thou labourst of some plethorie of pride. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* II. x. 228 A Plethory or excess of Numbers of Men, sometimes .. cause Wars. 1778 JOHNSON 9 Apr in *Boswell*, It is .. owing to a plethory of matter that his style is so faulty. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII 322 The king [Louis XVI] whose plethory was cured by that sharp remedy

† *B. adj.* = *PLETHORIC* *a.* *Obs. rare*

1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 To have a plethory fulness of Cruelty, and raw humours in his Stomach Hence † *Plethoriness*, *rare*—1.

1655 J. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 345 His plethoriness came to such a height that from spitting it flowed to vomiting of blood.

† **Plethron** (plē'thōn) *Pl.* -a. Also (after F.), 7 *plether* [a. Gr. *πλέθρον* In F. *plēthra*] An ancient Greek measure of length, containing a hundred Greek, or about 101 English feet; also a square measure, the side of which is a linear plethron, in extent slightly below an imperial rood.

1523 BINCHAM *Xenophon* p. iii. The necke of land, that ioyneth to the Continent, is at least four plethers in breadth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plethron*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II 711/2 A square of four plethra, or 400 feet, on each side. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Acol.* 2215 Nobody now can say 'this plot is mine, Though but a plethron square'

Plethysmograph (plē'thiz-mō-grāf). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. *πληθυσμός* enlargement (f. *πληθύνειν* to increase, f. *πληθύς* fullness) + -GRAPH, after It. *pletismografo*] An instrument, invented by Mosso of Turin c 1870, for recording and measuring the variation in the volume of a part of the body, esp. as due to the changes in the circulation of the blood produced by emotion, etc.

It consists of a closed vessel surrounding the part of the body, filled with water, and connected with a graduated tube. 1872 *Sci. Amer.* July 403/1 By using two plethysmographs, Dr Mosso has obtained pen traces representing, valuable physiological data leading to the demonstration of the most important phenomena of the blood vessels. 1882 HARDAKER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 578 The plethysmograph, measures the amount of blood sent to the brain in any particular process of thought, and records the exact time for each process. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I 343

Hence **Plethysmographic** *a.*, belonging to, or obtained by, the plethysmograph. **Plethysmography**, the use of the plethysmograph.

1886 *Medical News* XLIX 276 In experiments made with the plethysmographic method it was found that a constriction may be produced by an electric stimulation

of the sciatic nerve. 1890 WEBSTER, *Plethysmography* 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 745 Plethysmographic observations on the cutaneous circulation

Pleting, **Pletour**, *ME.* ff. **PLEADING**, **PLEADER**.

Plette, *obs. pa. t.* of *PLAT* v. 1

† **Pletter**, *v.* *Obs. rare* [ad. Du *pletteren* to bruise, crush (Kilian), *f.* stem *platt* blow (Frank)] *trans.* To bruise, crush.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemean's Fr. Chirurg.* ('trulye translated out of Dutch into Englishe') 2/1 The waynes, the arteries, or the sinnes themselves, come to be squised and plettered. *Ibid.* 2 b/1 Those woundes which come by crushing or pletteringe are farre worse then those which are onely hewed. *Ibid.* 13/1 The sownde bone which is next vnto the plettered bone

Pleu, **pleuch**, **e**, **pleugh**, *Sc. ff.* **PLOUGH**.

† **Pleura** (plū'ra), *Anat. and Zool* Pl. -æ

[med. L., a. Gr. *πλευρά* side of the body, rib]

1. One of the two serous membranes, right and left, which line the thorax and envelop the lungs in mammals; each is reflected on itself so as to form a closed sac, one side or layer of which (*pulmonary pleura*) invests the lung, while the other (*costal* or *parietal pleura*) is attached to the inner wall of the chest.

Sometimes applied to the upper part of the common membranous lining of the thorax and abdomen in vertebrates below mammals (*peritoneum* or *pleuroperitoneum*)

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1 40 The Heart in this Animal [lamprey] is cemented and glewed as it were on all sides to the Pleura, or innermost skin of the Thorax. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. 96 The Vibrations excited in the Pleura and Peritoneum. 1876 BRIDGEMAN *The Fract. Med.* (1878) 454 Malignant disease of the lungs and pleura.

2. In invertebrates. a. Name for a part of the body-wall on each side in arthropods, in insects, the part to which the lower wings are attached (cf. *PLEURON*.)

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* III 380 (The Pleurae). The space behind the scapulae, on which the lower organs of flight are fixed. *Ibid.* 574 *Pleura* a. By this name I would distinguish the part which laterally connects the metathorax and postpectus. It includes in it the socket of the secondary wings.

b. In molluscs, The region on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon of the odontophore

1825 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 28 The teeth on the pleurae are termed *incusi*, they are extremely numerous in the plant eating gastropods. 1866 TATE *Brit. Molluscs* in 50 The lateral areas are called the pleurae. 1879 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 163 The pleurae are in one piece with the axis, but are separated from it by a more or less pronounced groove, the 'axial furrow'

Pleura, plural of *PLEURON*, *PLEURUM*.

Pleuracanth (plū'ra-kānth). *Palaeont.* [ad. mod. L. *Pleuracanthus*, f. Gr. *πλευρά* side + *ἀκανθα* spine, thorn] A fish of the extinct genus *Pleuracanthus* or family *Pleuracanthidae*, characterized by having a row of sharp hooks or spines along each side. Also *atrhō*. So **Pleuracanthid**, a fish of the family *Pleuracanthidae*; **Pleuracanthoid** *a.*, resembling or belonging to the family *Pleuracanthidae*, *sb.* = *pleuracanthid*.

1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 305/1 Assuming that the Pleura canth form originated from one of simple parallel rods

Pleural (plū'ra), *a.* [f. *PLEURA* + -AL, so *F. pleural*] Of or pertaining to the pleura.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Chin. Med.* xx. 212 The accumulated fluid in the pleural cavity. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II 498 The exudation in the pleural sac. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II 47 Pleural inflammation, affecting the base of the left lung

Pleural, *a.* 2 [f. *PLEURON* + -AL] Of or pertaining to the pleuron or side of the body, or (in arthropods) of a somite; costal; lateral.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 427/2 Now broaden out the prona on the eggshell into oval lobes (*proral pterites*), and from each pole draw a lobe midway between the prona and the tropes (*pleural pterites*). 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 The somite, may consist of a dorsal plate, the tergum, and a ventral plate, the sternum, connected laterally by a soft pleural membrane.

† **Pleuralgia** (plū'ra-ljā) *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πλευρά* side + *ἀλγία*, *f.* *ἀλγος* pain] Pain in the side; pleurodynia. Hence **Pleuralgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pleuralgia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 679 That acute pain which is often complained of in the head or side, in the latter case sometimes amounting to pleuralgia.

† **Pleurapophysis** (plū'ra-pō-fis). *Comp. Anat.* Pl. -yses (-isiz). [mod. L., f. Gr. *πλευρά* side + *ἀποφύσις*,] Owen's term for each of the lateral processes of a typical vertebra, forming part of the haemal arch (cf. *HÆMARCHYSIS*); represented in the thoracic region, and sometimes in other parts of the trunk, by the ribs.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 168 The haemal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kinet.* (ed. 4) 657 At the sides of the centrum, a canal is circumscribed by the pleurapophysis, or costal process.

Hence **Pleurapophysal** (plū'ra-pō-fis-āl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurapophysis. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 203 This intermediate pleurapophysal appendage is called the 'ilium'. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 This indicates a serial correspondence with the skeletal formations in the

sternal rather than with those in the vertebral ('pleurapophysal') region of the visceral wall

Pleuratic, -etic. see *PLEURITIC*.

Pleuræbolic (plū'rek-bō-lik), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πλευρά* side + *ἐκβαλ-ος* cast out, put out, *f.* *ἐκβάλλειν* to cast out + -ic] Capable of being protruded by eversion of the sides, as the tentacles of some molluscs and worms. So **Pleuræmbolic** *a.* [Gr. *ἐμβολ-ος* thrown in, *f.* *ἐμβάλλειν* to throw in, insert], capable, when protruded, of being retracted by inversion of the sides.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 659/1 If we start from the condition of full eversion of the tube and watch the process of introversion, we shall find that the pleuræbolic variety is introverted by the apex of the tube sinking inwards. *Ibid.* 659/2 The Gastropod's introvert is pleuræmbolic (and therefore acerbolic).

† **Pleurenchyma** (plū'ren-kimā). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **pleurenchym** [mod. L., f. Gr. *πλευρόν* rib, *πλευρά* side + *ἐγχυμα* infusion, after *pauenchyma*, etc.] 'The woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed' (*Treas. Bot.*). Hence **Pleurenchymatous** (-en-kī mā-tōs) *a.*, of the nature of pleurenchyma.

1842 WILSHIRE in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IX 85 The long pleurenchymatous cells surrounding the first formed vascular bundles are carried along with the latter to the centre of the plant. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II 173 Pleurenchym is apparently destined for the conveyance of fluid upwards or downwards, and for giving firmness, and elasticity to every part. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 85/2 Under the term *pleurenchyma* is included tissue composed of such elongated procenchymatous, flexible, thickened cells, as are found in the bark or phloem layers of ordinary trees.

Pleuric (plū'rik), *a.* *rare*. [f. *PLEURA* + -ic, cf. late L. *pleuricus* at the side, lateral (*Front.*), Gr. *πλευρικός* of or for the ribs (*Schol. Ar.*)] = *PLEURAL* *a.* 1

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lea*, *Pleuricus*, of or belonging to the *pleura* pleuric. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/3 10 prevent the pleuric liquid from remaining in the thorax.

Pleurisy (plū'ri-si). *Formus* 5 *pleuresy*, (*pleuresye*), 6 *pleuresye*, -sie, *pleuritis*, *plewrisie*, -osy, *plurisce*, 6-7 *plurisie*, *pleuresie*, 6-8 -isie, 7 -esy, *plurisme*, 7-8 -isy; 6- *pleurisy*. Also β. 6 in L. forms *pl(e)urasis*, *plurasis*. [a. OF *pleurisie* (13th c.), -ise (mod. F. *pleurésie*), *f.* late L. *pleuritis* (Prudent. c 400), mod. L. *pleuritis*, substituted for *pleuritis*, a. Gr. *πλευριτις* pleurisy, see *PLEURITIS*. Sense 2, and the forms in *pl(e)*, are partly due to a supposed derivation from L. *plūs*, *plūr-* more (cf. mod. L. *plūritas* multitude), as if pleurisy were due to an excess of humours.]

1. *Path.* Inflammation of the pleura, with or without effusion of fluid (serum, pus, blood, etc.) into the pleural cavity, a disease characterized by pain in the chest or side, with fever, loss of appetite, etc., usually caused by chill, or occurring as a complication of other diseases (scarlatina, rheumatic fever, phthisis, etc.). Formerly often with *a* and *pl*.

Dry pleurisy, (formerly) pleurisy without expectoration; (now) pleurisy without effusion. So *humid* or *moist pleurisy*. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v. xxxi.* (Bodl. MS.), Sometime apoplexie is ibrad herein as it fareth in pletresye and is ybrad and cometh of apoplexie pat is te tendrenes of be ribbes whan. *Ibid.* vii. 21 (1493) 231 Pleuresy is a postume on the rybbes wythin. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Tyb.* iii. Wks. 1256/2 And yet yf ye be a plewrony, thinke that every time they cough, they fele a sharpe swordes swap them to the heart. 1547 BOORD *Brev. Health* cclxxxv. 94 A plunche the which is an impostume in the cenate of the bones. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simplex* 52 The seede drunke, is good against the pleurite. 1579-80 NORTH *Plinarch* (1676) 370 The disease whereof he died, which was a Pleurisie. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 191 Apples are good against melancholy and the pleurisie. 1709 *Lond. Gas. No. 4133/1* Many have died during the Severity of this Winter of Pleurisies. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 171 Pleurisy is one of the commonest diseases.

β. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Good for the sekemes named pleuresis. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V 82 His chamberlain affirmeth that he [Hen. V] died of a Pleurisy. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 938 He sickened of a disease, called Pleuris.

2. *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*; formerly almost always in sense 'superabundance, excess' (due to a mistaken etymology; see above).

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 655 in Harl. E. P. F. III. 290 Suppress this shamfull vsurie, Comonely called husbondrye. For yf there be no remedye, Yt wyll breade to a pleuresye. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 44 For feare of a Pleurisie by impropriations, customes and compositions. 1602 SHAKES *Ham.* IV. vii. 128 For goodness, growing to a pleurisy, Dies in his own too much. 1645 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xii. 101 Long since had this land been sick of a pleurisie of people, if not let blood in their Western Plantations.

3. *attrib.* **Pleurisy-root**, name for *Asclepias tuberosa*, also called Butterfly-weed, the root of which is a popular remedy for pleurisy.

1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 238 Pleurisy-root. Flux-root, &c. A perennial plant, growing all over the United States of America, in gravelly and hilly grounds.

Pleurite (plū'rait). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πλευρά* side + -ιτε¹ 3] The side or lateral portion of

each somite or segment of the body in arthropods. (Correlated with *tergite* and *sternite*.)

1868 PACKARD *Guide Study Insects* 9 The typical ring or segment, consists of an upper (tergite), a side (pleurite), and an under piece (sternite). 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleuritic (plū'ritik), *a.* (sb.) Forms: 6 pleuritick, -itick, 7 -etick, 8 -etick, (error), 7 pluratick, 8 pleuratick, 7-8 pleuritick, 8-pleuritic. [a. F. *pleurétique* (OF. *pleuratic*, 13th c.), or ad. L. *pleuriticus* (Plin.), later *pleuriticus*, a. Gr. πλευριτικός, f. πλευριτίς PLEURITIS.]

1. Affected with or suffering from pleurisy.

1570 LAVINS *Manus.* 121/36 Pleuritick, pleuriticus. 1572 J. JONKS *Bathes of Bath* Pref. a Some Pleuriticque, Hydriopique, some with Pleurique 1688 A. L. FRIGHTON in *Caenod. Misc.* VII p. ix. They are like pleuritic patients that cannot spit. 1744 BERKELEY *Stems* § 78 Having known some pleuritic patients cured without bleeding 1845 G. E. D. in *Simon's Ann. Chem.* I. 266 The buffy coat is particularly characteristic, and seldom absent in pleuritic blood.

2. Of or pertaining to pleurisy; characteristic or symptomatic of pleurisy.

1565 BLANLOW *Thogph.* I. xlii. By opening Veins Death's sluic'd out, and pleuritic Pains. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* iii. vi. 108 These carry away a great deal of wind and Pleuritic matter. 1732-3 MRS. DUNSTON in *Life & Corr.* (1812) 402 She is confined to her bed with a pleuritic disorder. 1843 R. J. GRAVE *4 Syd. Clin. Med.* xlvii 297 Fixed pain of a pleuritic character. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 47/1 Almost immediately the pleuritic effusion disappeared.

3. Characterized by or liable to cause pleurisy.

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* iii. 490 The pleuritic spring Glides harmless by.

B. sb. A person affected with pleurisy. 1812 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii xxx. (Bodl. MS.). Pleuriticus hat haue apostome yponne the ribbes inward. 1768-74 TUCKER *1st Nat.* (1834) I. 45 The pleuritic lying on his left side does not expect pleasure by turning to the other, he has no more in view than a diminution of pain.

Pleuritic, *a.* *Zool.* [f. PLEURITE + -IC.] Pertaining to a pleurite; lateral; = PLEURAL *a.* 2

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pleuritical**, *a.* *Obs.* [See -ICAL] = PLEURITIC *a.* 1

1865 CROOK *Body of Man* 247 By which way also the matter or pus of pleuritic and Peripneumonicall, or Empyricall patients descendeth 1865 B. ITAL. *Contempl.* N. T. iv xi. One is sick of the pleuritic stitches of envy.

1733 HOGAN in *Alburt's Syst. Med.* (1807) III. 20 The blood does not appear more pleuritic or sized in any distemper than this. 1874 R. GOSWAMI *1st & 2d Physic* 99 A Physician... when he came found her Pleuriticallly affected.

Pleuritis (plū'ritis), *Path.* [L. *pleuritis* (Vitr.) a. Gr. πλευριτίς (Ilipp.), f. πλευρά side, rib, sec -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pleura; more usually called PLEURISY.

1693 BLANCARD *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Pleuritis*, a Pleurisie, an Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the intercostal Muscles. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Strenuous* ii. Pleuritis bounding over its side in pain 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 Pleuritis. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 97 The Leicester sheep were so rapidly destroyed by pleuritis.

Pleuro. Colloquial abbreviation of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

1890 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 2/7 Pleuro has broken out afresh in Chesham on the farms, near Winsford. 1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 244 Jack started coughing again, like an old cow with the pleuro.

Pleuro- (plū'ro), before a vowel pleur-, combining form of Gr. πλευρά side, PLEURA, πλευρόν rib; used in various scientific terms, chiefly in the senses of 'side' and 'pleura', occasionally in that of 'rib'. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.)

Pleuroblastia (-blā'stik) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. βλαστός germ], see quot. **Pleurobranchia** (-brā'nkiā), also anglicized as pleurobranch (-brā'nj), *Zool.*, a pleural branchia or gill, i. e. one attached to the epimeron of a thoracic somite, in Crustacea.

Pleurobranchial *a.*, of or pertaining to a pleurobranchia. **Pleurobranchiate** *a.*, having pleurobranchia, as a crustacean; having gills along the sides, as a gastropod mollusc of the order *Pleurobranchiata*.

Pleuro-bronchitis, *Path.*, inflammation of the pleura and bronchi; pleurisy with bronchitis. **Pleurocele** (-sīl), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the pleura. **Pleurocentrum** (pl. -a), *Anat.*, each lateral half of the centrum of a vertebra, a hemicentrum; hence **Pleurocentral** *a.*, pertaining to a pleurocentrum.

Pleurocerebral *a.*, connecting a pleural with a cerebral ganglion; applied to a nerve-cord in certain invertebrates. **Pleurocoele** (-sīl), *Zool.* [Gr. κοίλος hollow], each lateral chamber of the hinder part of the visceral cavity in a brachiopod. **Pleurocoel (-kē'lik) *a.* *Anat.*, having relation to the ribs and the colon; applied to a ligament or fold of the peritoneum (= COSTOCOELIC). **Pleuroconch** (-kē'jk), *Zool.*, a lamellibranchiate mollusc of the division *Pleuroconcha*, characterized by inequivalve shells.**

Pleuroconcha, characterized by inequivalve shells. **Pleuroconch (-kē'jk), *Zool.* [Gr. κήλη neck], *a.* applied to those tortoises which bend the neck sideways in the shell (opp. to *cryptodirous*);**

sb. a pleurodiran tortoise. **Pleurodirous** *a.* = prec. adj. **Pleurodion *a.* *Bot.*, 'growing on the sides of the disk' (*Treas Bot.*, 1866). **Pleurogenio** (-dženik), **Pleurogenous** (-p'džnəs) *adj.*, *Path.* [see -GEN, -IO, -OUS], originating in the pleura. **Pleurogynous** (-p'džnəs) *a.* *Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], applied to stamens or petals when inserted on the sides of the ovary. **Pleurogyrate** (-džə'ro'it) *a.* *Bot.* [see GYRATE] (see quot.).**

Pleurohepatitis (-hēpātī'tis) [see HEPATITIS], inflammation involving the pleura and the liver (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pleurophathy**, *Path.* [Gr. πάθια, πάθος suffering], disease of the pleura (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Pleuropedal *a.* *Zool.* [see PEDAL *a.*], applied to a nerve-cord connecting a pleural with a pedal ganglion, in molluscs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pleuro-pericardial** *a.*, belonging to the pleura and the pericardium; applied to a friction-sound heard in auscultation in cases of pleurisy. **Pleuro-pericarditis**, *Path.*, inflammation involving the pleura and pericardium. **Pleuroperipneumony**, || -peripneumonia (now rare or Obs.) [see PERIPNEUMONY] = PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. **Pleuro-pulmonary** *a.* [see PULMONARY], pertaining to the pleura and the lungs. **Pleurorhizal** (-rō'zāl) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having the radicle placed laterally against the cotyledons (i. e. having the cotyledons acumbent), as in the embryo of some crucifers; so **Pleurorhizaeus** *a.*, belonging to the tribe *Pleurorhizaceae* (De Candolle) of *Cruciferae*, characterized by this arrangement in the embryo; **Pleurorhizous *a.* = *pleurorhizal*. **Pleurotheca** (-rī'ā) *Path.* [Gr. θήκη box], effusion of fluid into the cavity of the pleura (Dunghison 1853).**

Pleurostomian *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. σπρόνδυλος, σπρόνδυλος vertebra], having the ribs rigidly fixed to the vertebrae, as the group *Pleurostomidae* of Reptiles, comprising the turtles and tortoises; or belonging to this group. **Pleurostomian** *Path.*, cramp in the side (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890).

Pleurostom (pl. -ea) *Zool.* [Gr. σπρόνδυλος, σπρόνδυλος vertebra], a lateral part of the sternum in birds (in young birds forming a separate bone), to which the ribs are attached; hence **Pleurostomal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurostom.

Pleurotomy, *Surg.* [Gr. τομή a cutting], 'incision into the pleura' (Billings 1890). **Pleurotonus**, *Path.* [Gr. τόπος stretching, tension] = PLEUROTHOTONOS; hence **Pleurotonic** *a.* **Pleurotribe** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. τριβειν to rub], applied to flowers having stamens and styles so placed as to rub against the sides of insects that frequent them, thus ensuring cross-fertilization; so **Pleurotribal** *a.* in same sense. **Pleurotyphoid** *a.* *Path.*, typhoid (fever) accompanied with pleurisy. **Pleurovisceral** (-vī'serāl) *a.* *Zool.*, of a nerve-cord or loop: connecting a pleural and a visceral ganglion in certain invertebrates.

1887 *Dr. De Bary's Fungi* 498/1 In Peronosporae: forms producing vesicular lateral outgrowths serving as haustoria are 'pleuroblastic'. 1892 THOMPSON *Ontol. Zool.* xii 240 There remain three 'pleurobranchia', one on the epimeron of the fifth large limb, and two quite rudimentary on the two preceding segments. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 11. 79 From this mode of attachment (to the sides of the thorax, above the joint) it is distinguished from the other [branchia] as a 'pleurobranchia'.

1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 25, I have long been in the habit of using the name 'pleuro bronchitis' to suggest something more than an accidental coincidence. 1824 DUNGHISON *Med. Lex.* 'Pleurocele, hernia of the pleura. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDESKIER *Palaontology* II. 1032 According to Dr Fritsch's restoration... the 'pleurocentra belonging to this vertebra would be on the anterior side' 1885 DAVIDSON in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II. IV. Zool.* 210, I propose to give the name 'pleurocoele' to these spaces (in *Lingula*) simply from their position as side chambers. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, 'Pleurocoelic ligament, phrenocoelic ligament. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 500 Of the integumental Mesozoic species, one half were 'Pleuroconchs' (species having unequal valves). 1887 ALLEN *Ann.* 9 July 58/3 A 'pleurodiran' chelonian of terrestrial and herbivorous habits. 1901 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 34/3 In late Secondary and early Tertiary times the Pleurodiran chelonians were almost cosmopolitan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Pleurogenic. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleurogenic*, the same as 'Pleurogenous'. 1905 H. D. ROLLESON *Dis. Liver* 73 Cases of interstitial pneumonia secondary to chronic pleurisy (pleurogenous pneumonia). 1893 LINDLEY in *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 58 The genus *Symphaca*, in which the insertion of the petals and stamens is 'pleurogynous'. *Ibid.* 86 *Pleurogynous* (insertion); on the body itself of an *ovarium superum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 905 'Pleurogyrate, a term employed for those ferns whose spore-case has a ring carried round the sides. 1876 *Dr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial or 'pleuro-pericardial' pleuritis with pericarditis. 1738 STRACK in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 434 The distinctive Characteristics of the true Pleurisy and Peripneumony, and of the frequent Combination of both, or 'Pleuro-Peripneumony'.

1878 KIRKLAND in *Med. Commun.* I. 23 note 27 A pleuro-peripneumony finished his life. 1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 64 Setting up a proliferative irritation in the 'pleuro-

pulmonary connective tissue. 1886 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, 'Pleurothizal. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 'Pleurothizous 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 720/1 In *Turmus* there are two more centres, mesial of the 'pleurostoma', these are the *coracostea*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Pleurostoma... In young birds this can be seen to be a separate bone, one being on each side of the lophosteon or median bone. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 373 This general 'pleurotonic' spasm instantly ceases when the electrodes are transferred [from the free nucleus caudatus] to the surface of the optic thalamus. *Ibid.* 524 We have once seen the opisthotonos accompanied by left-sided 'pleurotonus'. 1901 OSLEY *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 1 28 It [i. e. pleurisy] may occur at the outset - 'pleuro-typhoid' - or slowly during convalescence.

Pleurocarpous (plū'ro-kā'rops), *a.* *Bot.* [mod. f. PLEURO- + Gr. καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS] Of mosses: Bearing the fructification on the sides of the branches; lateral-fruited. Cf. ACROCARPOUS.

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 14 In *Pleurocarpus* Mosses true ramification constantly takes place 1866 - in *Treas. Bot.* 766 The same genus (of mosses) has acrocarpous and pleurocarpous species.

Pleurodont (plū'ro-dōnt), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f. PLEURO- + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] *a.* *sb.* A lizard having teeth fixed to the side of the jawbone. *b.* *adj.* (a) Belonging to the *Pleurodontes*, a group of lizards having this character, (b) applied to such teeth or their attachment.

1840 PENNY *Cycl. XVIII* 260/2 The maxillary teeth of the species composing the *Pleurodontes* have their summit more or less trilobed. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 346 In others (Pleurodonts) the teeth are implanted in a groove, the outer border of which projects more than the inner. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 256 We may find a development of a bony alveolar plate on one side, to which the teeth may become attached by actual bony growth - as in the *Iguanodon* Lizard. Such a form of attachment is termed *pleurodont*.

Pleurodynia (plū'ro-dī'nā), *Path.* Also **pleurodyny** (-p'dī'nā), *pleurodyny* (-p'dī'nā) [mod. L. f. PLEURO- + Gr. -δύναμις in comb. f. δύσιν pain; in F. *pleurodynie*.] Pain in the side caused by rheumatism in the muscles of the chest.

1808 HOOPER *Quincy's Med. Dict.*, *Pleurodynia* 1808 *Med. Trul.* XIX. 187 Account of Diseases in London... *Pleurodynie* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 The last genus of diseases under the present order, is that which has been usually denominated pleurodynie. 1854 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 378 Tightness of chest and pleurodyny are the result. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 428 *Pleurodynia* is often mistaken for pleurisy.

Pleuroid (plū'ro'id), *Anat.* [f. PLEURO- + -OID] Baur's name for either element of the pleural arch of a typical vertebra; a pleuropophysis.

1887 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 945 The spines connected with the neuroids ought to be called, as before, *neural spines*; those connected with the pleuroids, *pleural spines*.

Pleurolepidial (-lē'pidiāl), *a.* *Palaont.* [f. mod. L. f. PLEUROLEPIS (f. Gr. πλευρόν rib + λεπίς scale) + -AL.] Having rows of scales with bony processes like ribs, interlocking with each other, as the fishes of the extinct genus *Pleurolepis* or family *Pleurolepididae*; consisting of such scales. So **Pleurolepidid**, **Pleurolepidoid** *adj.*, belonging to the family *Pleurolepididae*.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 366 Body covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidial lines.

Pleuron (plū'ro'n), *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. *pleura*. [a. Gr. πλευρόν rib, side.] The lateral part of the body-wall, the side; *spec.* in Arthropoda, the lateral part of each somite or section of the body (in insects, of each thoracic somite).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pleuron*, a Side or Rib. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 146 A plate which is called the pleuron, or pleura. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 11. 96 Where these two join, a broad plate is sent down on each side, which overlaps the bases of the abdominal appendages and is known as the pleuron.

Pleuronect (plū'ro-nēkt), *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Pleuronectes*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + νήκτις swimmer.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes* or family *Pleuronectidae*; a flat-fish. So **Pleuronectid**, **Pleuronectoid** *sb.* a fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*; *a.* belonging to this family.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. i 299 The *Pleuronectes* or Flat-fish. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 849/2 The eyes of the pleuronectes are of different sizes. 1894 *Athenæum* 12 May 617/3 The recessus orbitalis, an accessory visual organ of the pleuronectid fishes.

Pleuro-peritoneal, -eal (plū'ro-peritō'nēāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. PLEURO- + PERITONEAL, or f. next + -AL] Of or belonging at once to the pleura and the peritoneum, or the pleuro-peritoneum.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. 218 The heart and the roots of the great vessels which proceed from it are placed within the inner wall of this pleuro-peritoneal cavity. 1873 HUXLEY & MARIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 165 As this cavity answers to those of the pleura and of the peritoneum in the higher animals, it is termed the pleuroperitoneal cavity; and the soft smooth membrane which lines it and covers the contained viscera is the pleuroperitoneal membrane.

1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 152 A general chronic inflammation with thickening of the whole pleuro-peritoneal cavity.

Pleuro-peritoneum, -eum, *Anat.* [mod. L. f. PLEURO- + PERITONEUM.] The serous membrane lining the body-cavity and enveloping the viscera in vertebrates below mammals, corresponding to the pleura and peritoneum in mammals. Also called simply PERITONEUM.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol.* (1877) 202 Note the smooth moist membrane (pleuroperitoneum) lining the inside of the body cavity and covering the outside of the contained viscera. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* III 660 The possibility of a development of true carcinoma in connection with the pleuro peritoneum is at once obvious.

Pleuro-pneumonia (plū'ro:nimō'nīā). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **pleuro-pneumony**. Also **pleuri-** [mod. L., f. **PLEURO-** + **PNEUMONIA**. So *F. pleuropneumonia* (16th c.).] Inflammation involving the pleura and the lung; pneumonia complicated with pleurisy; esp. a contagious febrile disease peculiar to horned cattle.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 117 By several Authors of good Credit, both these Diseases are express'd by one compound Term, viz *Pleuripneumonia*, or a Pleuripneumony. 1843 *Graves Syst. Clin. Med.* xvi. 252 A man, after fever, gets an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. 1856 *Farmers' Mag.* Nov. 442 Pleuro-pneumonia, or lung disease, having broken out in several parts of the county. 1880 *Manch. Guard* 6 Dec. In the cargoes [of cattle] landed last year very few cases of pleuro-pneumonia were detected.

Hence **Pleuro-pneumonia** (-ō'nīk) a., of, pertaining to, or affected with pleuro-pneumonia. 1898 *Albott's Syst. Med.* V. 71 The influence of pleuro-pneumonic fibrosis.

Pleurostict (plū'ro:stikt), a *Entom.* [ad. mod. L. *Pleurosticta* neut. pl., f. **PLEURO-** + Gr. *στῖκτός*, vbl. adj. f. *στῖκται* to prick.] Belonging to the division *Pleurosticta* of scarabæid beetles, characterized by having the abdominal spiracles (except the anterior ones) pleural, or situated on the dorsal part of the abdominal segments.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII 551 The views of the late Dr. Le Conte of the position of [Pleocomia], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

Pleurothotonos (plū'ro:thō'tōnos), -us (-ūs). *Path.* Often erroneously **pleurostho-** (after *emprosthotonos*, *opisthotonos*) [mod. L., f. Gr. *πλευρόθωνος* from the side (f. *πλευρά* side) + *-θωνος* stretched, stretching.] Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 263 The pleurothotonos, of author, of a later date. 1842 *Dunlopian Med. Lex.*, *Pleurothotonos* 1874 *Carver's Ment. Phys. App.* (1879) 715 An immediate *pleurothotonos*, or bending of the body to one side. 1878 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV 318 To this original division *Ziemssen* afterwards added another form *pleurothotonos* (for *tetanus lateralis*).

Pleurotomarioid (plū'ro:tomē'rioid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Pleurotomaria* (f. *pleuro-* + *-tomaria* see next) + *-ari-* (see *ARY* 1) + *-oid*] a. adj. Resembling the genus *Pleurotomaria* of gastropod molluscs, having top shaped shells with a deep cleft in the outer lip, found (living) in deep tropical seas, and (extinct) in many formations from the Silurian onward. b. sb. A gastropod of the family *Pleurotomariidae*.

Pleurotomid (plū'ro:tomid) *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Pleurotomis* pl., f. *Pleurotoma*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *πλευρά* side + *τομή* cutting. see *-id*.] A gastropod mollusc of the family *Pleurotomidae*, having shells usually spindle-shaped, with a notch in the outer lip. So **Pleurotomine** (-mēin) a., belonging or related to the genus *Pleurotoma*; **Pleurotomoid**, a. resembling *Pleurotoma*, or belonging to the *Pleurotomidae*; sb. a mollusc of this family.

Pleurum (plū'rum). *Zool.* Pl. *pleura* [mod. L. variant of **PLEURON**, made to correspond with *tergum* and *sternum*.] = **PLEURON** in the specific sense, as applied to *Aithropoda*.

1898 *Packard Textile Entomol.* 87 Each segment consists of the *tergum*, *pleurum*, and *sternum*.

Plaven-plait. *Obs. Sc.* Also **plaven plait**, **planeplait** (? *planeplait*). [? *F. PLEVIN* assurance, warranty + *PLATE* sb 3 b.] ? Plate armour of proof, warranted armour.

1535 *Stewart's Scot. Scot.* (Rolls) I 140 And plaven plait with many nail rule, With courtie cast of cot-armour abuse. *Ibid.* 402 And pansus proude of plaven plait of pryde. *Ibid.* II 39 Ane greit power, in planeplait of steil.

Plevin, *obs.* form of **PROVER**.
† Plevin, *Law. Obs.* Also 5 **plevyne**. [a. OF. *plevine* pledge (12th c. in Godef.), = med. L. *plevina*, f. *plevire*, in *F. plevir* to warrant; see *PLEDGE*.] Pledge, assurance, warrant.

(Frequent in A.E. legal use; in Eng. law books since 16th c.; rare in M.E., quot. c. 1400 not legal.)

[1275 *Act 3. Edu. I.* c. 17 (*Stat. Westm.*) Le Visconte ou le Bailif. . . voyist assayer de fere la plevine des avers a celui qe pris les avers. 1292 *Britton* III v. 66 Et si le plevin soit si povere qe il ne pue suert trover, s'uffit la plevine par sa fey [tr. And if the plaintiff be so poor that he cannot find security, the pledging of his own faith shall be sufficient]. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1253 That wedded Ywaine in plevine the riche lady Alundys. 1543 *transl. of quot.* 1275 The same shryffe or baylyffe. do assaye to make pleyn of the beastes from him that toke them. 1607 in *Cowell Interpr.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plevin*, in Common Law, signifies a Warranty or Assurance. See *Replevin*. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* *Plevin*, *Plevina*, in law, a warrant or assurance; the same with *Pledge*.

† Plevisable, a. *Law. Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *plevisable*, f. *plevir* to warrant.] = **BAILABLE** a. 2 1.

[1292 *Britton* I. 1221 § 3 Qui out lessé les nent plevissables prisoners par meynprise, et les plevissables detenuz [tr. Have let to manprize prisoners who were not bailable, and have detained others who were bailable.] 1570 *Tryal IV Penn & W. Mead App.* in *Phenix* I 329 By the ancient Law of England, it was Felony to detain a man in Prison, after sufficient Bail offer'd, where the Party was plevissable, every Person was plevissable, but he that was appeal'd of Treason, Murder, Robbery or Burglary.

Plew (plū) [Canadian *F. pléu*, = *F. poilu* hairy, f. *poil* hair.] The skin of a beaver.

1851 *MAINE Reid Scalp Hunt* xviii, The beaver skins have fallen, according to their phraseology, to 'plew a plug'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 491 Each beaver-plew of full grown animal or 'katten' fetched six to eight dollars overhead.

Plew, -e, **plewch**, **plewhig**, *Sc.* and north. ff. **Plough** **Plewme**, **Plewrishe**, -osy, north. ff. **PLUME**, **PLEURISY**.

† Plex, sb. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *plex-us* plaiting, braid.] A plait or braid (of hair).

1460 *Lybicus Disc.* 128 Hys berd was yellow as ony wax, To hys gerdell henge the plex, I dar well say yn cete.

Plex (pleks), v. *rare*. [f. L. *plex-*, ppl stem of *plectere* to plait, interweave: cf. *perplex*] *intr.* To form a plexus. Hence **Flexed** (plekst) *ppl.* a., formed into or like a plexus, plexiform. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plexal (pleksäl), a. *rare*. [irreg. for **plexual*, f. *PLEXUS* + *-AL*: cf. *sexual*, *gradual*.] Of or pertaining to a plexus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
† Plexi-chronometer. *Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *plexichronomètre*, f. Gr. *πλῆξις* a striking (? taken in sense 'beat') + *χρόνόμετρον* chronometer, metronome; see *CHRONOMETER*.] An instrument for timing the beats in music; a metronome.

1786 *JURFESSON Writ* (1859) I. 504 They have ordered all music which shall be printed here, in future, to have the movements numbered in correspondence with the plexi-chronometer.

Plexicose (pleksikōs), a. *rare*. [irreg. f. *PLEXUS* + *-ose*, app. after *bellicose*.] Of the nature of a plexus, or composed of plexuses.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV 301/2 The lymphatics from the different organs, form plexicose chains.

Plexiform (pleksifōm), a. *Anat.* [mod. f. *PLEX-US* + *-FORM* So *F. plexiforme*.] Of the form of a plexus; forming a plexus or plexuses.

1828 *WEBSTER, Plexiform*, in the form of network, complicated. *Quincy*. 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 463 Of these portions the outer and larger, which is plexiform, triangular and flattened, comes from the Gasserian ganglion. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* Nov. 2040, 248 Its papilla is covered with a plexiform mesh of dilated vessels.

Pleximeter (pleksimē'tar). *Med.* Also (irreg.) **plexometer**. See also **PLESSIMETER**. [f. Gr. *πλῆξις* stroke, percussion (f. *πλῆσσειν* to strike) + *-METER* (the suffix being loosely used, and with the sense of 'estimating' rather than 'measuring').] A small thin plate of ivory or other substance, which is placed firmly upon some part of the body and struck with a **PLEXOR** in medical percussion. Also applied to anything used for the same purpose.

1842 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1843 *SIR T. WATSON Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* xlviii II To many persons . . . use no other pleximeter than the fingers of the left hand. 1853 *MARKHAM Sedo's Auscult.* 2 The pleximeter renders percussion much less irksome to the patient, and the sound more distinct; we are able, by its aid, to recognize differences in sound, which are not otherwise perceptible. 1882 *OGILVIE, Pleximeter, Plexometer*. 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The pleximeter, the stethoscope, the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope, could scarcely have been familiar to the doctor.

Hence **Pleximetric** (pleksimē'trik) a., pertaining to a pleximeter or the use of it; **Pleximetry** (pleksimē'tri), the use of a pleximeter.

1898 *MAINE Expos. Lex.*, *Pleximetric*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleximetry*, see *Pleximetry*.

Plexor (pleksər). *Med.* See also **PLESSOR**. [irreg. f. Gr. *πλῆξις* or *πλῆσσειν* (see **PLEXIMETER**) + *-OR*, after *flexor*, etc.] A small hammer or other instrument used (with a **PLEXIMETER**) in medical percussion; a percussion-hammer. 1844 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plexor*, a striker; used specifically of that which strikes in Medical percussion. This may be either a hammer or the fingers of the physician.

Plexure (pleksjūr). *rare*. [f. L. type **plexiura* a plaiting, f. *plectere*, *plex-* to plait, interweave.] A plaiting or interweaving; something plaited or interwoven. In quot. 1671 = **PLEXUS** 1.

1671 *Grew Anat. Plant.* i. 11 § 14 'Tis most probable, that none of their Ribes are truly inscuted, saving perhaps, in the Plexures. 1736 H. BROOKE *Uma Beauty* iii. 207 Their social branch the wedded plexures rear. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B iv, An intruding rose has stolen a nest among the plexures of the vine.

Plexus (pleksūs). Pl. **plexuses** (in 8 **plexus**'s), rarely **plexus** [a L. *plexus*-(u)-stem], pl. **plexūs**, f. *plectere*, *plex-* to plait, interweave.]

1. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body consisting of a bundle of minute fibres or tubes, as nerves, blood-vessels, or lymphatics, closely interwoven and intercommunicating; a network of fibres or vessels.

Usually named from its relation to or situation in some part or organ, or from its form, as *brachial* p., *cardiac* p., *carotid* p., *choled* p., *caliac* p., *coronary* p., *gastri* p., *hepatic* p., *lambd* p., *mesenteric* p., *pancreatic* p., *pelvic* p., *pulmonary* p., *sacral* p., *solar* p., *splanic* p., etc.

1882 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 19 Fallopius will have it to proceed from the superior and inferior plexus of Nerves of the Abdomen. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholech* (1714) x3 If these Animal Spirits or Recrements can continue their Motion down the minute Channels of the little Nerves, into these Plexus's, Why should they stop there? 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Plexus*, . . . a name common to several parts in the body, consisting of bundles of little vessels interwoven in form of net-work. *Ibid.* Several branches both from the hepatic and splenic plexus form the mesenteric plexus. 1872 *Huxley Phys.* xi 271 Great net-works, or plexuses.

2. *gen.* Any intertwined or interwoven mass, a complex body, collection, or set of things (material or immaterial); a web, network, complication.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guanay* 33 Their footstalks are enclosed in a strong reticulate web like plexus, which is the clothing this tree has been said to afford. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* III 24 Relations each of which has for its terms a complete plexus of antecedents and a complete plexus of consequents. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* iv 106 A dissolution of the plexus of mutual rights and a partition of the family property. 1891 J. W. POWELL in *Sciber's Mag.* Oct. 465 The partial channels sometimes interlock so as to form a plexus over the area of the delta.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1860 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* IV 603 Such a system of equations, or generally the system of equations required for the complete expression of the relations existing between a set of quantities (and which are in general more numerous than the relations themselves) is said to be a *Plexus*.

† Pley, *Obs. rare*. [ad. Sp. *playa* coast of the sea, or of a river. — *L. plāgia*.]

1500 in *Arnold's Chion* (1811) 233 Walkyng by the pley of the ryuer of this said towne [San Lucas de Barrameda].

Pley, -e, obs. ff. **PLEA**. **Pley-e**, **pleyde**, **pleye**, obs. ff. **PLAY**. **Pleyde**, obs. pa. t. of **PLAY** v.

Pleyght, **pleyt**, -e, obs. ff. **PLAIT**.

† Pleykstare, variant of **BLEYKSTER**, bleacher. c. 1440 *Prompt.* Pavv 525/2 Why [t]stare, or pleykstare (*H. pleykstare*, *P. whytstar* or *bleyktar*), *canadianus*, *canadiana* *Ibid.* 404/2.

Pleyn(e), **Pleynaunt**, obs. ff. **PLAIN**, **PLAINANT**. **Pleys(e)**, **pleyss**, **pleysa(u)nce**, -and, -a(u)nt. see **PLEASE**, **PLEASANCE**, -ANT. **Pleyt**: see **PLEA** sb and **Plezeaus**, obs. f. **PLEASANCE**.

Pliability (plai'ābiliti). [f. **PLIABLE**: see **-ILITY**.] The quality or property of being pliable.

a. Of material things: see **PLIABLE** 1.

1795 *HERSCHL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV 402 To preserve the pliability of the ropes. 1802 *PARRY Nat. Theol.* viii (1810) 103 The suppleness and pliability of the joints. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 4 [To give the vessel pliability without diminishing its hardness. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VIII 670 The normal pliability of the skin.

b. Of mind or character: see **PLIABLE** 2.

1768 *SIRIEN Sent. Journ.* (1778) II 74 Sweet pliability of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to illusions! 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I 123 Pliability was the peculiar characteristic [of the constitution of 1688]. 1860 *W. CULPIN Wom. White* i vi, Those feminine attractions of gentleness and pliability.

Pliable (plai'ābl), a. [a. F. *pliable* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *plier* to bend: see **PLY** and **-ABLE**.]

1. Easy to be bent or folded; flexible, supple, yielding; + easily moulded or shaped, plastic.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 *Plialylyle* (A. *Plialylyle*), *flexuosus*, *flexibilis*. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi clixvi 133 Lyke as the hamer makyth all metallys pleyable, so Charlis made his foes or ennemes pleyable to his hestis. 1578 *Lytte Dodones* i. iv 80 Round, tough, and pliable branches. 1599 *HAMLYN Voy.* II. ii 91 That earthen or pliable matter commonly called porcellan. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pens.* 24 105 To walke on ropes requereth not only a broad foot, but a pleyable flexure of joynts. 1790 *WILSON Sch. Art* i 91 Two slender and pliable wires are to be fastened. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 150/2 Leather . . . is soaked in water to make it pliable.

2. *fig.* Flexible in disposition or character; that is easily inclined, disposed, or influenced; ready to yield, docile, adaptable. Sometimes in sinister sense. cf. *Pliable* in *Pilgrin's Progress*.

1494 [see 1] 1526 *Pilgr. Porf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, That a soule be pleyable to the inspiracions of the holy goost. 1561 T. NORTON *Catechist's Inst.* i. 12 Vry few of them do geue themselves pleyable to learn of the word of God. 1644 *BEDELL Lett.* vii 209 The Scholler if he be of a pleyable disposition, . . . yeelds himselfe to his Teacher. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv 332 Agree with Antony; you'll find him more pleyable since his Defeat. 1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 237 The members were far from being vry pleyable to his wishes. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* i. v 24 Pliable judges were previously chosen. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Midnight* II. ii 233 The girl's voice was remarkably clear and pliable.

† 3. [Aphetic for **APPLIABLE**.] Applicable, pertinent, agreeable, conformable. *Obs.*

1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 A distichon that is vry pliable to my purpose. a. 1698 *MENE Wks* (1672) 62 How pliable the Analogy of Water is to typic the Spirit. 1641 *Argis agt. Bowing at Name of Jesus* 14 This is most pliable to the meaning of the Canon.

Pliableness (plai'āblīnēs). [f. *prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being pliable; pliability. a. *lit.*

1581 *W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 58 If yee prayse the Gold for his weight or pleyableness. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* L. iii. 470 The Perfection and Pliableness of their vocal Organs. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic*

I warrant or assure you, I promise you. *Obs.*
c 1400 Sowdone Bab. 318. I shal have an other, I you
 plighte. Like to this every dele. *c 1485 E. E. Misc.* (Warren)

Cl) so The old man sayd 'Y the plyte, Thou schalt have as y the hyght' *a 2500 Sir Bena 2154* (Fynson) In that case they were al nyght Wythout mete or drynke, I you plyght.

†3. To pledge or bind oneself to do or give (something); to promise. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV 13071, & bu wulle me an hond plihthen, pat ich hit scal al dihten *c 1250 Gen. & Ex 2677* Or haue he burre plit & sworn, Dat him sal seß würful ben boren 14 in *Tundale's Vis.*, etc (1843) 145 Heyle godly lndy in the was plyght Tho joy of man bothe all and sum 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 239 b, Than doest thou all that thou hast plyght. 1587 *Meyo's Arth.* III. in iv in *Hall's Dadsy IV.* 313 The quiet rest that pynce palace plights

4 To engage or bind (oneself); *pass.* to be engaged or bound to some one.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1*, 6 Pilgrimes and Palmers Plihthen hem to-gedere, Foi to seche Saint Ierne and seintes at Roome. 1377 *Lib. B v 202*, I. was his prentys uplyght, his profit to wayte. *c 1380 Sir Forinb 1015* Y til him am trewe y plit, & haue myn of y-swored. 1832 *Mr MAR-TINI AU. iv 73* So you have plighted and pledged yourself to your land since you swore you would wed me only. 1870 *Mr PRACOCKE Ralf Skit. III.* 116 His daughter was plighted to the very man he would have chosen for her.

†**Plight**, *v. 2 Obs.* Forms: see **PLIGHT sb. 2** [*ML. plite*, etc., collateral form of **PLAIT v.**; later *plight*, going with **PLIGHT sb. 2**]

1. *trans.* To fold; to pleat; = **PLAIT v. 1**, **PLEAT v. 1**; also, to contract into folds or wrinkles.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus II 1155 (1804) Now goode Nece be it neuere so lyte, Yif me be labour it to cove and plyte. *c 1374 — Boeth. I. Pr. II. 5* (Camb. MS.), With the lappe of hir garment plitid in a frounce sche dryde myn eyen. 1530 *Parsion 666/2*, I plyght a gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *Je pnye. a 1548 PLATE Chron. Hen VIII 76* The garment was large, and plaited vnde the tucke. 1627 *Mr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Things, which by Heat are not onely wrinkled, but ruffled and plighted. 1658 *ROWLAND Tr. Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 973 The wings are of a decayed purple colour paying to a lively blue, and all plighted severally.

2. To fold (in the arms), embrace.

c 1440 York Myst. xli. 82 And in his armes he shall hym plight. 1596 *R. Lincun Diella* (1877) 76 Diego... Came running forth, him in his arms to plight.

3. *fig.* *c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus II 618* (697) What to done best were, & what eschue, That plitide the ful ofte in many folde. 1640 *J. Stroughton Def. & Distrib. Divinity II 78* So long as these Divine truths are folded and plighted together in these few divisions, there is no lustre or light sparkles from them.

2. To intertwine or interweave into one combined texture; = **PLAIT v. 2**, to knit, to tie in a knot.

1589 *GRIMME Monophion* (A1b) 76 His lockes are plighted like the fleece of wool. *c 1590 — Mr. Bacon vi. 127* I'll plight the hands and seal it with a kiss. 1590 *SPENSER P. O. II. vi. 7* Sometimes hei head she fondly would aquire With gaudy ghilonds. o rings of russet plight. 1633 *P. ELKINCHIN Purple Is. vii. xxiii.* A long love-lock on his left shoulder plight.

Hence **Plighted ppl. a.** (also **plited**, **plight**), **plaited**, **pleated**, **folded**, **involved**; **Plighting vbl. sb.**, **pleating**, **folding**, **wrinkling**.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 95 Slenes with syde lappes or plyted *c 1530 Civ. of Love 1102* The nonnes, with vaille and wimple plight. 1601 *WARRER Merr. Mart. Cvil b.* This all affrighting comer I haue heard to be the plighted to use of Meropos. 1627 *Mr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Contruction by the Fine. causeth Plighting. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. II. Wks 1851 V 62* She [Bondica] wore a plighted garment of divers colours, with a great gold'n Chain. 1693 *tr. Lamiand's Hist. Monast. Ord.* 152 A black plited clonk.

Plight, *obs.* form of **PLIGHTED ppl. a. 1** and **2**.

Plighted (plai'ted), *ppl. a. 1* Also *3 yplight*, *4 plit*, *5 plight*. [*f. PLIGHT v. 1* + *-ED* 1.]

1. Of a thing: Pledged, given in pledge or assurance, solemnly promised.

1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 389 Sikeresse & treupe yplight of þis forward his noine. 1567 *Torrin vs Ovid's Epist.* 156 b, I broken haue my plighted hest. 1629 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I, 688 Perfidious Mars long plighted Leagues divides. 1794 *SOUTHEY Wat Tyler II. 1*, The King must perform His plighted promise. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Comp. I. iv. 218* His plighted faith went for as little as the plighted faith of a deliberate perjurer.

2. Of a person: Bound by pledge; engaged. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 116*, I... was his plit prentys his profyt to luke. *c 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1044 þou haly bischop and preste plight. 1849 *MISS MULOCK Ogilvies xii.* Unless they were plighted lovers. *a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING Parting Lovers x.* Many a plighted maid and wife.

†**Plighted**, *ppl. a. 2*: see under **PLIGHT v. 2**

†**Plighter**, *rare*. [*f. PLIGHT v. 1* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which plights or pledges.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. III. xlii.* 126 My play-fellow, your hand; this Kingly Scale, And pligher of high hearts.

†**Plightful**, *a. Obs.* Also *4 plhtful* [*f. PLIGHT sb. 1* + *-FUL*]. Perilous; sinful, guilty, blame-worthy

c 1325 Alct. Hom. (1862) 29 Thaim birð lef their plhtful play 13. *Cursor M.* 6614 (Cott) Pat plhtful folk thought þan na plai. *Ibid.* 29154 Qua dos heu plhtful dede Of heu ponance has he neede.

†**Plightless**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *4 plhtles*, *plytles*. [*f. PLIGHT sb. 1* + *-LESS*]. Blameless.

13. *Cursor M.* 28945 (Cott) Til him þat has bene hauand, ... And fallis in-to state o neede, Plight-les for his aun dede. 13. *St. Erkenwold* 206 in *Morim. Altmgl. Leg.* (1882) 273 Adam, oure alder, þat ete of þat appulle þat mony a plytles pepul has poyned for euer.

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†**Plightly**, *a. Obs. rare*. In *3 plhtliche* [*f. PLIGHT sb. 1* + *-LY* 1]. Perilous, of grave import.

c 1205 LAV. 23528 Pa weoren inne Paris Plhtliche spelles ful iwis [*c 1275 on tidynge folwis*].

†**Plightly**, *a. 1 Obs. rare* [*f. PLIGHT sb. 1* + *-Y*. So *MDu.*, *MLG plhtlich* liable, responsible.] Responsible, guilty.

13. *Cursor M.* 6689 (Cott) Qua smites his than wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand, He sal be plightly for þe sin. *Ibid.* 8112 Til all plighu þan pardun [sal rise]

†**Plightly**, *a. 2 Obs. rare* [*f. PLIGHT sb. 1* + *-Y*]. Full of folds, wrinkled, rugose.

1625 *CROOKER Body of Man 110* The other proper coate is on the inside in the small guts rugous or plightly

Pliht, **plht**, *obs.* forms of **PLIGHT sb. 1**

Plim (plim), *v.* Chiefly *dia.* [Known only from 17th c., connected with the root of **PLUM v.** *Plim* adj. 'filled out' is used in dialects from Rutland to Devon]

a. *intr.* To swell, fill out, grow plump.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes II. vi 62* Yet plimming by a generous heat, That always by one Pulse did beat. 1691 *LOCKE Lower Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 38 [He] first discovered himself to be out of his Wit, by boiling a great Number of Grouts with a Design, as he said, to make them plim, i. e. grow thicker. *a 1722 LISLE II. 126* (1752) 127 The bailey-straw, broke off, before the grain was full plimmed. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Nature XXVII 442/2* The leaves, plim out at once into a larger rounded type. 1891 *T. HARDY Tess* (1892) 22 Don't that make your bosom plim?

b. *trans.* To swell, inflate.

1883 *G. ALLEN Evolutionist at Large* 25. 149 The wings [of a butterfly] are by origin a part of the breathing apparatus, and they require to be plimmed by the air before the insect can take to flight. 1881 *— Vignettes fr. Nat. iv. 32*, I saw an orange-tip plimming its unexpanded wings and displaying its beautiful markings, on a blade of grass.

Plimsoil. [The name of S. Plimsoil, M.P. for Derby, to whose agitation the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 was due.] In *Plimsoil line* (*LINE sb. 2* 7), *mark*, also called *Plimsoil's mark* (see *MARK sb. 1* 12), the load-line required to be placed upon the hulls of British ships.

1881 [see *MARK sb. 1* 12] 1884 *Chs World* 13 Mar 185/3 On the vessels in our docks and harbours may be seen the 'Plimsoil mark' *fig 1894 Westminster, Gas* 17 Oct 1/2 The only question in dispute is where to affix this Plimsoil line of respectability.

Plinian (pli'nian), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. Plinius*, *f. Plinius Pliny*. In *B.*, a *Ger. plinian*]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or named after Pliny, esp. Pliny the elder, C. Plinius Secundus, the naturalist (23-79 A.D.)

1649 *OOPIV tr. Virg. Georg. II. (1684) 79 note*, Salmasius (in his *Plinian Exercitationes*) takes it for a Fable.

B. *sb. Min.* Name given by Breithaupt (1846) to a supposed monoclinic variety of cobaltiferous arsenopyrite.

1868 *DANA Min. (ed. 5) 80* Arsenopyrite, or Mispickel. *Plinian* 1866 *CHESTER Dict. Min. Plinian* A syn of arsenopyrite, the new name being given because it was supposed to be monoclinic.

†**Plinth** (plm). [*ad. L. plinthus* plinth (Vitruv. in senses 1 a, 2 a), *a. Gr. πλινθος* tile, brick, stone squared for building. Cf. *f. plinthe*. The *L* form *plinthus* was at first used.]

1. a. 'The lower square member of the base of a column or pedestal' (Gwilt).

1563 *SHUTE Archit. Civ b.* The antiques haue made three Plinthus, one aboue an other, the occasion whereof is this, that the earthe should not ouer growe the Base of the Pedestale. *Ibid.* Diiij, The Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillar] 1611 *CORR.* *Plinthe*, a Plinth, or Slipper, a flat, and square peece of Masonrie, &c, placed sometimes aboue, sometimes below, the footstall (but euer the first of the Base) of a pilae, &c. 1688 *R. HOLME Arsenoury II 459/1* The Plinth, o Plinthus 1727 *CHAMBERS Cycl s v.* The plinth is that flat square table, under the mouldings of the base and pedestal, seeming to have been originally intended to keep the bottom of the primitive wooden pillars from rotting. *a 1849 POE Coliseum* iv, These ivy-clad arcades. These mouldering plinths *a 1878 Sir G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 151 In earlier instances the plinth and sub plinth are both square in plan.

b. A block of stone, etc., serving as a base or pedestal to a statue, bust, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a piece of furniture.

1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Bloud's Gardening* 216 Upon the Stone Coping, are Plinths to set Vases and Flower-Pots on. 1832 *GILL Pompanona I vi 109* These figures stand upon little square plinths

c. The projecting part of a wall immediately above the ground. Also *attrib.*, as *plinth-stone*.

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 312 A Plinth, in masonry, is the first stone inserted above the ground. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* 1228 In a wall the term *plinth* is applied to two or more rows of bricks at the base of it, which project from the face. 1845 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* 202 *Plinth*, the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground. 1878 *McVITTIE Christ Ch. Cath* 66 Springing from a plinth which runs round the building.

d. *fig.* A plinth-like base or foundation.

1803 *REPTON Landscape Garden* (1805) 86 A terrace. forms a base line or deep plinth. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV. Africa* 405 Its surrounding plinth of rock shows in places at low water

2. + a. After Vitruvius, The abacus of the capital of a column. *Obs.*

1563 *SHUTE Archit. Cij b.* The Capital. hath vpon Echinus a litle edge, which seteth forth Plinthus with a more beautiful Proiecture] 1611 *CORR. Abaque*, a Plinth, or flat square Stone, on the Capital of a pillar. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit* II 45/2 Ouer the Capitals of their Columns another Abacus or Plinth. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl s v.*, Vitruvius also calls the Iuscan abacus, *plinth*, from its resembling a square brick.

b. The uppermost projecting part of a cornice or of a wall. See also *quot.* 1727-41. Now *rare*.

1613 *CHAPMAN Maske Inns Court* 21, A. Temple, whose Pillars bore vp an Architrave, Frieze, and Cornish. Ouer which stood a continued Plinth; whereon were aduanc'd statues of siluer. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl, Plinth* *of a wall* in the general, for any flat high moulding, serving in a front wall to mark the floors, or to sustain the eaves of a wall, and the lintel of a chimney. 1863 *PATERSON Hist. Arch.* I. 216 The plinth at the top of the walls was composed of the same material.

3. *Comb.* as *plinth like*, *plinth-shaped* *adjs.*

Hence **Plinthiform a.**, having the form of a plinth. **Plinthless a.**, without a plinth.

1845 *PALTRY Gosh Mountings* 61 An interposed square edge, or plinthiform member. 1868 *J. F. CONWAY Hist. Decor. Lovers Hall* 13 The square plinthless but embattled tower

Plinthite (plm'heit) *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson 1836, *f. Gr. πλινθος* brick + *-ITE* 1.] A brick-red clay occurring among the trap rocks of Antrim and the Illicides.

1836 *T. THOMSON Min I 333 Sp 8 Plinthite*. I give this name to a mineral which occurs in the County of Antrim, from its brick red colour. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol* 217 Plinthite is not an uncommon mineral, occurring in the softer varieties of the trap rocks. 1883 *Athenum* 30 June 183/3 Saponite, plinthite, Thomonite were found [near Stainchill, Skye]

Plinyism, *rare*. [*f. Pliny* (see **PLINIAN**) + *-ISM*]. A statement of dubious correctness, such as some found in Pliny's Natural History.

1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr. III. II. II* (1852) 368 Of which 'twill be no Plinyism to observe, that it flowers the first of all trees. *Ibid.* xix. 442 There is frequently much likeness between a Plinyism and a fable.

Pliocene (plai'sēn), *a. (sb.) Geol.* Also **pleiocene**. [*f. Gr. πλειον*, *-ov* more (see **PLEIO-**) + *καινός* new, recent.] Epithet applied to the newest division of the Tertiary formation, distinguished from **Eocene** and **Miocene** as containing a larger proportion of fossil shells of still existing species; called also **Upper Tertiary**. Also applied to animals, etc., of this period. b. *absol.* as *sb* = **Pliocene** division or formation.

1823 *LYELL Princ. Geol. III v 53* We derive the term Pliocene from πλειον, *major*, and καινός, *recent*, as the major part of the fossil testacea of this epoch are referable to recent species. 1866 *BRANDE & Cox Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 535/2 The Pliocene rocks of England... include the red rag and coral-line cing of the eastern counties. 1900 *Athenum* 21 July 93/2 Years afterwards French anthropologists also found Pliocene man.

|| **Pliohippus** (plai'ohi'p's). *Paleont.* Also **pleio-**. [*mod. L., f. pleio-* in **PLEIOGENA** + *Gr. ιππος* horse] An extinct genus of horses, the fossil remains of which are found in the Pliocene and Miocene strata of N. America.

1874 *O. C. MARSH in Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. 3 VII. 252 *Pliohippus*. A new genus of solipedes, allied to *Equus*, found in Pliocene strata, Nebraska. 1876 *Times* 7 Dec. In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pliocene, the Pliohippus and the Ptochippus or Hipparon.

|| **Pliolophus** (plai'lo'ph's). *Paleont.* [*mod. L., f. Gr. πλειον* more + *λόφος* crest: see *quot.* 1857.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds, whose remains are found in the Middle and Lower Tertiary strata. Hence **Plioloph**, an animal of this genus, **Pliolophoid a.**, resembling this genus, or belonging to the *Pliolophidae* or *Pliolophidae*, of which it is the type; *sb.* a pliolophoid animal.

1857 *OWEN in Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 55 A new genus and species of perissodactyle pachyderm, for which I propose the name of *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, or Fox-headed Plioloph. *Note* By it [the term *Pliolophus*] I mean that it is more near to the Lophodont type than its close ally the Hyracodont. 1859 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pliolophus*, a small lophodont mammal, whose remains have been found in eocene and miocene tertaries.

|| **Pliosaurus** (plai'os'or's). *Paleont.* Also **pleio-**. [*mod. L., f. Gr. πλειον* more, **PLEIO-** + *σαύρος* lizard; so called because more near to the saurian type than the **Ichthyosaurus**.] A genus of fossil marine reptiles, resembling *Pliosaurus*, but with shorter neck, larger head, and stronger jaws and teeth; their remains are found in the Upper Oolite. Also anglicized as **Pliosaur**. Hence **Pliosaurian a.**, or of belonging to the genus *Pliosaurus*.

1851 *RICHARDSON Geol* (1855) 300 The Pliosaurus was a gigantic reptile, intermediate between the two preceding genera. We know two species from the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays. 1859 *OWEN in Encycl. Brit* (ed. 8) XVII. 148/2 This short-necked and big-headed amphiocian Pliosau 1888 *R. LYDEKKER in Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 50 Further indications of Pliosaurian affinities.

Plise, *obs.* variant of **PLEASE v.**

Plisky (plisk'i), *sb. (a.) Sc. and north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] A mischievous trick, a frolic.

1766 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvi, Deil na they never mair do guid, Play'd her that pliske! 1816 *SCOTT*

Antig vii, I can hae nae reason to play an ill plukie t'ye in the day o' your distress. 1889 P McNeill *Blawie* 151 Get them fu', and we'll soon play them a plukie.

b. An awkward plight.
1829 HOGG in R. Chambers *Sc. Songs* (1829) I 136 Ye little ken what pains I prove, Or how severe my plukie, O' 1847 E. Bronte *Wuthering Heights* xlii, I nobbut wish he may catch ye i' that plukie.

B. *adv.* Tricky, mischievous. *rare*.
1887 J. Spruce *Dr. Duguid* i iv (ed 3) 27 Auld Habkin o' the Pethit, who was a plukie body

Plit. *Agrie.* [Invented by W. Marshall. see quot. 1778.] The slice of earth turned over by a ploughshare

1778 (W. Marshall) *Minutes Agrie.* 13 May an. 1775, Each furrow, and the fresh-formed surface of each *plit*, may lie wholly exposed to the weather [*ibid*, note A spade full is called a *plit*, and, by analogy, a plow-full a *plit*] 1822 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husbandry* i 156 Where the land is excessively steep, it is often necessary to plough directly across, throwing the *pluts* or furrow slices all down hill. 1813 R. Kerr *Agrie. Surv. Berwick* 150 At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the *plit*, or furrow slice

Plt, plite, obs. forms of **PLIGHT**.

† **Plitch**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 **plyce(e)an*, 5 *plyceche*. Pa. t. 4 *plight(t)e*, (*pleightte*), 5 *plyzte*, *plyghte*. Pa. *pple*. 4 *plyzt*, 5 *plight*, 6 *plyghte* [OE 2 sing subj and imper *plyce*, *plice*, irreg. forms from **plyce(e)an*: -WGer. type **plukya*- pluck (whence also Du *plucken*, LG. *plucken*, MHG., Ger. *plücken*): see **PLUCK** v.] *trans.* To pluck, pull, snatch

12000 in *Teichner's Interw. Zeitschr. Sprachw.* (1835) II 122 Donne þu sætrægl habban wille, þonne plice þu fine ægene gewode mid twam fyncum. 1217 *Pætt þu strece forð þu wenstre handstoc and pluce innan mid þine wystran hande* 13. *Cy. Wary* (A) 2401 His swerd of steel he hap up *plyt*. c. 1300 R. Brant *Arctur* 626 Fersly here swete some ys from her *plyt*. c. 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* ii 1071 (1200) He seyde here þus and out þe lettre *plyghte*. c. 1380 *Sir Gawayn* 3200 He *plyt*te him of isadel with mayn. c. 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol* 15 And soðelyne he *plyghte* his hors aboute

Hence † **Plu tehing** *vbl. sb.*, plucking, carping
c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 294 Þe synnes of þi mouth ær . . . *plychying* at loue & charyte

Plith, obs. f. **PLIGHT** sb. 1 **Plou**, obs. f. **PLOUGH**.

Plot, *plote* (*plōt*), *v.* Sc. and north *dal* [a. Fl. and Du. *platen* (in Kilian only as Fl.) to pluck the wool off, in meaning identical with *blooten*, but connexion is uncertain] *trans.* To pluck, to strip of feathers, wool, etc.; *fig.* to rob, plunder, fleece

1825 BROCKITT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plote*, to pluck, to chide vehemently, 'See how she *plots* him'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 10 *Plote*, to pluck the feathers off a fowl 'They'll *plot* him', fleece him 1863 ROBINSON *Bards of Tyne* 431 The geese 'ill never feel ye *plot*

Hence † **Plota** *tex*, *plotter* [see -ER 1; cf. Du. *plotter* white leather-dresser, 'vellerum sine lanarum tonsor' (Kilian)] *Obs.*

1601 in Cochran *Patrick Med. Scott* iii. (1892) 40 Ayre took three of them—George Baert, 'plotter and comb'; James Claers, weaver, and Arane Janson, 'scherar'

|| **Pluo**, *rare* -o. [F. *pluo* in same and other senses (1567 in Hatz-Darm.)] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pluo*, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom 1864 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

|| **Ploce** (*plōs*), *Rhet.* Also 6 *ploche*, 7 *ploke* (*plōk*). [Late L. *plōcē* (Mart. Capella), the rhetorical figure, a Gr. *πλοκή* plotting, f. *πλέκειν* to plait] The repetition of a word in an altered or more expressive sense, or for the sake of emphasis.

1866 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* v (1865) 86 *Ploche*, when by an emphasis, a word is either in praise or disgrace reiterated or repeated. 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet* iii. xix. (Arb.) 211 *Ploche*, or the Doublor 1659 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 109 *Ploche*. A figure when a word is by way of emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing designated, but the quality of the thing 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Ploche*, a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, as, in that great victory Caesar was Caesar 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 513 He generally talked in the Paronomasia, he sometimes gave into the *Ploche*. 1859 *Tr. Bengel's Gnomon* i 356 'Ο πλοχιστής εὐνοῖται (He who made, made), is a striking example of *Ploche*

Ploche, variant of **PLITCH** *Obs.*

Plod (*plōd*), *v.* Also 7-8 *diat plad*. [Known from c. 1560; app. of onomatopoeic origin. (ME *plodder* seems to be unconnected)]

Some would connect it with ME. *plod* (*plodde*), *PLUD*, a puddle, a pool, taking the original sense as 'to wade in a puddle, to splash through water or mud', but no special reference to puddles or wading appears in the use of the word, which seems rather to suggest the dull sound of labouring steps on moderately firm ground]

1. *intr.* To walk heavily or without elasticity; to move or progress laboriously, to trudge. Also *plod on*. *Int.* and *fig.*

1556 R. Edwards *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV 27, I like not this soil, for as I go plodding, I mark there two, there three, their heads always nodding, in close secret wise.

1859 R. Harvey *Pl. Pers.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldergate with a quater Ash staffe on my Shoulder 1601 SHAKES. *All's Well* iii. iv 6 Bare foot plod I the cold ground upon 1810 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i x 27 Wee plod on in the common Road of habited hnsbandry 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) I 2 31 Plodding

along through a tasteless existence 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, Wallace i, If such there be still let him plod On the dull foggy paths of care 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i iii 340 We plodded along in profound silence

b. *trans.* To trudge along, over, or through (a road, etc.), to make (one's way) by plodding.

1750 GRAY *Essay* 3 The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. iii. The journeying years Plod the last sands of life 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlv, Nor plod the winter land to look For willows in the icy brook 1903 R. D. SRAW *Pauline Epist.* 176 In obedience to a dream, Augustus plodded the streets of Rome and gathered coppers as a beggar

2. *intr.* To work with steady laborious perseverance, to toil in a laborious, stolid, monotonous fashion; to drudge, slave. Const. *at, on, upon*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 What thing is it in your brain plodding? 1594 CARW. *Huante's E'ram* 11115 (1616) 170 If such a one was obstinate in plodding at the Lawes, and spend much time in the Schooles a 1633 AUSTIN *Adapt* (1635) 66 The dull Christian sits often fruitlessly plodding on the Booke, nay heaves the Prophecies often preached to no purpose 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plod*, to labour earnestly in business, to have one's Head full of it 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II 685 We may suppose the possessor of it argued 'It is not worth while to plod with a single talent, for sake of the slender profit that may be made of it by the best management'. 1899 G. MERRITT *Egmont* xii, I here you have the secret of good work—to plod on and still keep the passion fresh

† b. *trans.* *Plod out*: To spend (time) in plodding. *Obs. rare*.

1749 CHRISTOFF *Let.* (1792) II 294 To plod out the evening, at home over a book

† 3. Of hounds - see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1575 TURPIN *Venerie* 36 If there be any yong hounde which would come o hang behind, beyng opinionate and plodding by himselfe. 1612 240 Hounds do cal on, bayle, bable, crie, yearene, lapyse, plodde, baye and such like other noyses. 1880 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 76/1 They plod, is when Hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the scent in one place

† 4. Confused with or influenced by **PLOT** v. in various senses. *Obs.* (Cf. **PLOT** v. 3 = *plod*)

1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Two Fort Wheel* Pief, Which makes our foes complot consult and plod, How and by what means they may war with God. 1663 R. BLAIR *Autobio.* iii. (1848) 54 Yet gave I not over plodding to obstruct my settling there. 1772 STEELE *Spect.* No 450 P 4, I fell a plodding what Advantages might be made of the ready Cash I had 1775 ADAM *Amer.* *Id.* 240 They were plodding mischief for twenty years before we forced them to commit hostilities

Plod (*plōd*), *sb.* [f. **PLOD** v.] An act or spell of plodding; a heavy tiring walk. Also *fig.*

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/8 We accepted an ankle-deep plod through filth indescribable and treacherous boulders, 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* iii. 13 Only life's common plod still to repay The body and the thing which perisheth.

b. The sound of a heavy dull tread or the like; tramp, thud.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 1/3 What is the voice of London? Is it not the plod, plod, dumping plod of the horses' hoofs?

Plod, plodan, plodden, obs. ff. **PLAID**, -ING.

Plod, Plodde, obs. forms of **PLUDD**, **PLUD**.

† **Ploddall**, *Obs. rare* -1. [= *plod-all*. Cf. *save-all*, etc.] A plodder

16. *MS. Bodl.* 30 ff. 13 b, Our Schollers, verie ploddalls of Art

† **Ploddeill**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Origin and sense obscure. the radical part is prob. as in **PLODDER** 1, the ending perh. = F. -*aille* collective.] ? A company or band of thrashers or cudgellers. (*Contemptuous*.)

c. 1425 WYNNOUN *Cron* viii. 4998 (Wemyss MS), I vow to God scho bens hir weil The Scottis wenche with hir ploddeill, For, cum I airly, cum I lat, I fynd ay Annes at the 3ait

† **Plodder** 1. *Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain: perh. f. 16th c. Fr. (and mod. Norm. dial.) *plauder* for *pelauder* 'to thwack, swinge, de-labour, cudgell', to vse roughly 'handle rudely' (Colgr.)] ? One who belabours or handles roughly.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12862 Pilours and plodders, piked here goodes, Kyld of þe comyns, & myche care did. c. 1475 WYNNOUN *Cron* vii. 4998 (Royal MS), I vow to God scho mais grete stere The Scottis wenche plodders (Cf. prec.)

Plodder 2 (*plōdər*). [f. **PLOD** v. + -ER 1]

One who plods, & Usually, One who works slowly and laboriously; a persevering toiler, a drudge.

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* i 86 Small haue continual plodders euer wonne, Saue base authoritie from others Bookes 1697 Wood *Alth. Oran.* I. 312 Being an indefatigable plodder at his book [he] took the degree of M. of Arts. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 95 ¶ 13 Wealthy plodders were only purveyors for men of spirit. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* v, Shall I Work first and be paid after, like the plodder In yonder field?

b. One who trudges in walking. *rare*.

1823 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 35 Old harmless Deborah Dick, Tho' thick and thin a Plodder.

Hence † **Plodderly** *adv.*, after the manner of a plodder, laboriously, clumsily.

c. 1605 BRACMONT (Sloane MS 1709) in *Athenaeum* 27 Jan. (1804) 115/1 Pronunciation of vile speeches in vile plots. in the most plodderly plotted show of Lady Amity

Plodding, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **PLOD**, walking heavily, trudging; toiling or striving with laborious industry.

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iv iii 305 Vniversall plodding poysons vp The nimble spirits in the arteries 1645 MILTON *Ittrach*, Wks. 1851 IV 155 No worthy enterprise can be done by us without continual plodding and wearisomness to our faint and sensitive abilities 1800 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I 190 Between the plodding of a sexton through a Church yard, and the walk of a Gray, what a difference! 1891 *Athenaeum* 9 May 602/3 After laborious plodding through page after page of the letters

So **Plod-plodding**, designating a continuous thudding sound

1881 BLACK *Sunrise* III iv 74 They had by this time grown quite accustomed to the plod plodding of the train

Plodding (*plōdɪŋ*), *ppl.* a. [f. **PLOD** v. + -ING 2]

That plods; walking or working slowly and laboriously, diligent without brilliancy, persevering

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd* Wks. (Giosart) I 37 Let the indifferant Reader diuine what deepe miserie can be placed vnder plodding meeter 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* iii. iii. A dull, plodding face, still looking in a direct line 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, (Arb.) 72 A Plodding Student Is a kind of alchymist or Persecutor of Nature 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii iv 128 The Plodding Countryman ouerlooks such Vicissitudes of Nature 1702 YAI DEN *Esop at Court* x iv. A solomn plodding Ass that gra'd the plain, 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t Ser.* ii xii (1869) 250 The English are considered as comparatively a slow plodding people.

Hence **Ploddingly** *adv.*, **Ploddingness**.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed 2) 13 For his hne any handy craft man. wit ploddingly do his day labor 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV ix 1 223 Grenville was ploddingly industrious 1882 H. B. MERIVALE *Parl. of B. I.* i xi 185 Out of the dulness and the ploddingness.

Plodge (*plōdz*), *v.* Chiefly *dal*. Also *pludge*.

[Onomatopoeic; allied to **PLON**, but with expressive change of final consonant; perh. influenced by *plunge*.] *intr.* To wade or walk heavily in water,

soft ground, or anything in which the feet sink

1825 BROCKITT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plodge*, to wade through water, to plunge 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Plodge*, to plunge up and down in water with the feet. 1863 ROBINSON *Bards of Tyne* 27 To see the folks a' duckin'; men an' wifes together *pludg'd* 1885 *Forster in Waggonette* 63 What wot to plodge through it [heather] for hour after hour!

† **Plod-shoe**, *Obs.* [f. **PLOD** v. + **SHOE**] A

strong clumsy shoe, in which one walks heavily.

1697 VANBRUGH *2nd Pl. Esop* in 151 Because I han't a pair of plod shoes, and a dirty shirt, you think a woman won't venture upon me for a husband 1705 - *Comed.* i. ii 64 How like a dog will you look, with a pair of plod shoes, your hair crop'd, and a handbox under your arm.

Plodge, *plodge*, *plodge*, obs. ff. **PLOUGH**.

Ploge, *ploge*, obs. forms of **PLAY** sb. and v.

Plomate (*plōmātē*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ploma*, neut. pl. (C. J. Hudson, 1884) (f. Gr. *πλωμος* fit for sailing, seaworthy, f. *πλέω*, *πλεῖν* to sail) + -ATE 2] Of or pertaining to the *Ploma*, a division of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, having

no foot, and progressing only by swimming

Plodter, *v. dal* [AKIN to **PLOUTER**.] *intr.* To work in an ineffective way; to potter; to dawdle.

1848 DE QUINCY *Sortilege & Astral* Wks. 1858 IX. 269 She shifted her hand, and 'plodtered' amongst the papers for full five minutes 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Brian Bush* vii. 1 What are ye *plodtering* about here for?

Flok(ke, Plom, Plomage, obs. forms of **PLUCK**, **PLUM**, **PLUMAGE**

† **Plomayle**, *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *plumail* (*Monst. et Chron.* 14...) a plume, cf. L. *plūmālis* feathered.] *Plumage*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reddes* ii. 32 Pey plucked the plomayle from þe pore skyngnes.

Plombe, *Plombette*, obs. ff. **PLUMB**, **PLUMMET**.

|| **Plombgomme** (*plombgōm*). *Min.* [F., lit. gummy lead, f. *plomb* lead + *gomme* gum] = **PLUMBOGUMMITE**.

1830 URE *Dict. Arts* 746 *Plomb gomme* This lead ore.. is of a dirty brownish or orange-yellow. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 685 *Plombgomme*, syn. with *Plumboresinite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed 5) 577 S. Tennant (who died in 1875) is said to have first analyzed *plombgomme* and made it a combination of oxyd of lead, alumina, and water.

Plombierite (*plōmbiērīt*). *Min.* [f. *Plombières*, France; see -ITE 1 2 b.] (See quot.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plombierite*, a hydrated silicate of calcium formed by the action of a hot mineral spring at *Plombières* on an old Roman mortar. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 502 *Plombierite*, a gelatinous substance, which hardens in the open air, formed from the thermal waters of *Plombières*

Plome, **Plomet**, *e*, -ette, -it, **Plomp**, obs. forms of **PLUM**, **PLUME**, **PLUMMET**, **PLUMMET**, **PLUMP**.

† **Plone**, *Obs. rare* -1. App. an alteration of an orig. *plane*, *PLANE* sb. 1

(*Plum* has been suggested, but appears to be formally impossible)

13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* lui. 70 Þe palme and þe poplere, þe pue, þe plone [i.e. *plone* lane, lone, for *orig.* lane, lane], þe lunsper iente], lonyng bi-awene.

Plong, **plonge**, obs. forms of **PLUNGE**

Plonge (*plōndz*), *sb.* *Fortif.* [After F. *plongée*]

The superior slope given to the parapet ('Stocquer *Milit. Encycl.* 1853); = **PLUNGE** sb. 6.

† **Plonge** (*plōndz*), *v.* *Obs.* [var. of **PLUNGE**.]

trans. To cleanse (an open drain or sewer) by stirring up the mud at the bottom so that the outward flow may carry it off.

1847 MAYHEW *Loud Labour* (1862) II 425/1 *Ibid* 427/1 'When we go plunging', one man said, 'we has long poles with a piece of wood at the end of them, and we stir up the mud, while the tide's going down and lets out the water, mud, and all, into the Thames.'

Plongeon, variant of PLUMBER, *Obs.*

Plonket, **Plonte**, *Obs.* forms of PLUNKET, PLANT

Ploob, *Obs.* form of PLOUGH.

Plook, **Plooky**, etc. see PLOUK, PLOUKY

Plop (plɒp), *sb* and *adv.* [Echoic: cf. PLUMP]

A sb. The sound made by a smooth object dropping into water without splashing, by water falling in a small mass, or by bursting bubbles in boiling liquid; the act of falling with this sound.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix. We tugged at the sable heroine, and first one leg came home out of the tenacious clay, with a plop. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Ireland* xix. The plop of the little mud pools. 1886 G. ALLIN *Life Darwin* i. 9 The wave of thought and feeling stirred on the untroubled pond of eighteenth century opinion by the startling plop of Buffon's little pebble. 1892 LOWNDAL *Camping* 54. 85 We threw tiny stones into the water, at the quick plop of which the angler would hurry to the spot.

B. adv. or int. With a plop

1844 THACKERAY *Ward. And Contriv* ii. She advanced backwards towards the coming wave, and as it reaches her—plop! she sits down in it. 1863 KINGSTON *Water-Bab* iii. A few great drops of rain fell plop into the water.

Plop (plɒp), *v* [Echoic: cf. prec., and PLUMP *v.*] *intr.* To fall with or as with a plop; to drop flat into or upon; to plump, flop. *To plop up* To rise with a plop, as a bubble, etc. Also *trans* in causative sense.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Munstr.* II 16 The brook, which I have watch'd with joy till bursting off it plop! in running gushes of wild murmuring grooms. 1839 THACKERAY *Callista* vii. An apple plops on your nose, and makes you a world's wonder and glory. 1897 KIRKING *Captains Conventions* iii. The relaxed lead plop-plop into the sea far ahead.

Hence **Plopping** *vb.* *sb* and *plp* *a.*

1827 CLARE *Sheep* Cal. 82 The plopping gun's sharp, momentary shock. 1893 J. A. HARRY S. *Brown's Weymouth*, etc. 218 Ploppings and splashing, as of many small swimmers. 1897 *Blackie*, *Mag.* Nov. 589/2 The plopping of the waves against the wall.

Plorabund, *a Obs rare* = *v.* [L. type

**plorabundus*, f. *plorare* to weep]

1623 COCKE *RAM*, *Plorabunde*, one that weepeth much. **Ploration** (plɒrɪˈʃn), *rare* [ad. L. *plorā-tiō*-em, n. of action from *plorare* to weep.]

Weeping. So **Ploratory** *a.*, weeping, mournful. 1828 BLACKIE *Mag* XXIII. 596 Ploratory, pouring out their plorations on the fate of Africa's swarthy sons. 1828 MAYN. *L. 1828* Let 982 The shedding of tears, ploration. 1831 CRISPIN *fi*, the *Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates the amount of loss and gain.

Plore, *v Obs rare* = *v.* In 5 plowro. [ad. L. *plorare*, f. *plaurer*.] *intr.* To weep, wail.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowyn, or weynyn, *ploro*, *plow*, *plowyn*, or weynyn, *ploratus*.

Plosh, *dial.* form of PLASH *sb* 1

Plot (plɒt), *sb*. Also 5-7 *plotte*, 6-7 *plott*. [Appears in late OE. (see sense 2), if indeed the single instance belongs to this world, and then not till late 14th c.; in senses 3-7 not before 16th c. Origin unknown. See also the collateral form *plait* (PLAT *sb* 3), which arose in the 16th c., and was for two centuries or more common in all senses exc. 1 and 7. Senses 3-6 are found earlier in *plait* for the relations between the two, see PLAT *sb* 3. As to sense 7 see the note under branch III.]

I. 1. A small portion of any surface (e.g. of the skin, a garment) differing in character or aspect from the rest of the surface; a patch, spot, mark. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 275-6 He hadde a cote of crystendome. Ac it was miled in many places with many sondil plottes. Of fryde hee a plote, and here a plote of vnboxome speche. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plecte, or plote, *portulacina*. *Ibid.* Plot, *idem* quid plect. 1583 *Lyve Rist.* in T. Watson *Culture of Zone* (Aeb.) 29. I could finde nothing but. loose stringes, where I tyed hard knots, and a tangle of Steele, where I framed a plot of wax. 1598 HAKLUYT *vy.* I. 98 The men shane a plot four square upon the crowns of their heads. 1607 TORRILL *Four of Beasts* (1658) 325 The house will be full of scabs and saw plots about the neck. 1686 *Land. Gas.* No. 214/4 A dapple gray Mare... a Plot chafed upon the side of her Chuck. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 490 Very minute pustules, forming circular plots of a brown, or reddish hue.

2 An area or piece (of small or moderate size) of ground, or of what grows or lies upon it; esp. one used for some special purpose, indicated by the context; a patch, spot. Cf. PLAT *sb* 3. 1.

Ca 1200 (*Charni*) in Liebermann *Gesetze der Angels.* 400 Ic agnain wylle to agene ahte dat dat ic habbe & nafre 3te myntan ne plot ne plo, ne turf ne toft, ne furh no fotme, ne land ne lare. 1263 in *Mauw. & Housch.* i. 72. (Roxb.) 461 An acre of medow in a noder plote. 1490 CAXTON *Boyndes* xxxvi. 125 We requyre onely .a. lityll plote of grounde where we maye dwelle in peas. c. 1500 *Howe & Leaf* lxxii. And why that some did reverence to the tree, And some unto the plot of floures fair? 1573 TURNER *Hush.* (1878) 213 In Cambridge then, I found agen, a resting plot. 1590 SHAKS *Mids.* II. iii. 1.3 This greene plot shall be our stage. 1598 FLOKIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 What pleasure in a plot of simples. 1624 MIDDLETON *Guns at Chess* iii. 1. 127 Poor countrymen have but one plot To keep a cow on. 1660 *Sanson. E. chart.* 20 Youth, who are the seed plot of future woe or weal. 1669 STURMY

Mariner's Mag. 1 ii. 24 We call any plain Superficies, whose Sides are unequal a Plot, as of a Field, Wood, Park, and the like. 1722 WOLLASTON *Ridg Nat* vii 146 The little plots, which the several families possess, and cultivate. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Rural Life Eng.* § 9 The trim hedge, the grass plot before the door. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 82/2 A land company afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots.

† b. The place on which a building, town, city, etc. is situated; site, situation. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped Scot* Anb. The plot of this Castell standeth so naturally strong. 1551 ROBINSON *Morie's Utap* ii. 1 (1895) 119 Cities in all poyntes fashioned a lyke, as farfuith as the place or plote suffereth. 1587 FLEMING *Countr. Holushed* III. 1519/1 He hkwise began the strengthening of Athelion with gates and other fortifications, the foundation and plot of the bridge of Caterlagh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 114 They who founded it were so blind as that they could not choose it for the plot of Chalcedon. 1603 T. M. *Prayer to London of Jas I* Cui. He bestowed this day in surveying of the plots and fortifications [of Berwick].

II In the following senses *plot* occurs earlier; see PLAT *sb* 3.

3. A ground-plan of a building, city, field, farm, or any area or part of the earth's surface, a map, a chart. = PLAT *sb* 3. *Obs* or *arch.* exc. in U. S. 1551 RILORD *Pathw. Knowl* ii. Pref. To drawe the plote of any countie that you shall come in, as mately as maye be. 1579-80 NORRIS *Pantarch* (1676) 439 Iannibal drew a plot of a City, and caused it to be built and inhabited. 1628 DIXON *Voy. Madag.* (1808) 50 Our English plottes are verry ill made, and the land wrong drawne where wee haue little trade. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 11 How to take the Plot of a Field at one Station. 1706 PITT *tr.*, *To Prick a Plot* (among Sulers), is to make a small Prick in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is supposed to be at that time. 1775 JOHNSON *West Islands Wks.* X. 339 The ruins of the cathedral of Elgin. Its whole plot is easily traced. 1881 *Seibner's Mag.* Apr 835 It will be seen on reference to the plot of the place.

† b. *fig.* The type or representation of something. *Obs rare.*

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* ii. 24 Blotted by him that is the plot of evil, Undone, corrupted, vanquish'd by the devil.

† 4. *fig.* A sketch or outline of a literary work. Cf. PLAT *sb* 3. *Obs*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot* Pref. Duj. Least I may wouthly be doubted by the plot of my Polog, to haue made the forme of my booke lyke the proportion of sanct Peters man, I will haue leave of further proce of Preface. 1554 IN JARNEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 249 It hath pleased your moste excellent Maistie laithe to accept a little Plote of my simple penning, which I termed *l'ephra Aorta*. 1565 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. Ded § 15 called a *plott*, made and accorded to memory, may minister light to any publique designation. 1626 MIDDLETON *Widdow Broom's Women* v. 1. 270 Why, sure, this plot's drawn false, he's not so such thing.

† b. ? A device, a design. *Obs. rare*
1602 MARSHALL *Ant. & Met.* v. Wks 1856 I 60 Ille .i. makes six plots of set faces, before he speaks one wise word.

† 5. A plan or scheme for the constitution or accomplishment of anything; a purpose, device, design, scheme. = PLAT *sb* 3. 4. *Obs.* (exc. as in 7). 1597 FLEMING *Countr. Holushed* III. 1597/1 That the kalender once reformed according to this plot, need never hereafter either be altered or amended. 1596 SPENSER *State Irsh.* Wks. (Globe) 609/2 There have bene divers good plottes devised, and wise counsells cast already about reformation of that realm. 1607 T. SPARKS *Brotherly Persuasion* B. ij. I never yet could be brought to thinke that forme and plot of Church government so much admired and magnified as the perpetuall and onely fit government for Christes Church, fitting for such a Monarchy, as this is. c. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 320 This is the great design and plot of the gospel. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 269 A design or policy of the Devil, to counter-work God Almighty in the plot of christianity.

6. The plan or scheme of any literary creation, as a play, poem, or work of prose fiction. Cf. PLAT *sb* 3. 5.

1649 LOVI *1649 Poems* 78 Th' other [Comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit, like to themselves all Spirit, Fancy, Wit In which plots should be subtle as a Flame. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. 62 The Plots of the best Poets may sometimes have a hole pick'd in them. 1732 BLACKLEY *Alphab.* vi. § 16 To censure the plot of a play. 1759 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 495 The whole plot of these five cantos is no more than a young lady happening to prick her finger with a needle. 1825 LEWIS *Meth. Reason Politics* v. § 5. 118 In every narrative, there is a certain connexion of events, which, in a work of fiction, is called a plot. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 28 In the plot of the Odyssey, symmetry is obvious at first sight, in the plot of the Iliad, it has to be sought out.

III Probably influenced by COMLOT

[Complot was used in Fr. from the 14th c., and occurs in Eng. c. 1575. It might be even more correct to view plot in this sense as short for *conplot* under the influence of the sense 'plan, scheme, or device', already present in 5. The usage probably became widely known in connexion with the 'Gunpowder Plot'.]

7. A plan or project, secretly contrived by one or more persons, to accomplish some wicked, criminal, or illegal purpose; a conspiracy, also in later use, *humorously* for a sly plan, an innocent scheme.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III.* i. 1. 32 Plots haue I laide, Inductions dangerous, To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1617 VICARS (*title*) *Mischiefes* Myserie: or,

Treasons Master pece, The Powder-plot. Invented by helish Malice. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* v. iv. He only knew All Plots, and complot of his villanie. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achil.* 83 Plots, true or false, are necessary things To raise up commonwealths, and ruin kings. 1683 LUTYEN *Diary* 18 June. The Popish Plot also began now sensibly to dwindle, tho' the folly, knavery, impudence, and giddiness, of Oates. 1709 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* iii. Wks 1812 V. 436 The author of this dangerous plot was Charles, duke of Bourbon. 1838 THIRLWALL *Green* IV. 222. 127 They could not have suspected the plots, which were laid for their destruction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 267 There were two plots. The object of the great Whig plot was to raise the nation in arms against the government. The latter plot, commonly called the Rye House plot, had for its object the assassination of the king and of the heir presumptive.

IV 8 *attrib* and *Comb.* in sense 2, as *plot-holder*, *-place*, *plot-divided a.*, *divided into plots*; in sense 6, as *plot building*, *-construction*, in sense 7, as *plot-caster*, *-mad* (see MAI *a.* 4 c), *-master*, *-monger*, *-night*, *-weaver*, *plot-proof a.*, *proof against plots*.

1901 *Seibner's Mag.* XXIX. 505/2 The fault [found] with the average successful American novel is that its workmanship is inferior, inferior to its *plot-building and invention. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacon* (1602) 4 I he first *plot-caster of their innocent brethren, 1622 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 62 [He] then took upon him with his Jesuitical Plot-caster, to be an Actor, in orator or a bucker. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip* 170 Rice, which they grew on the wet system, in *plot divided terraces. 1881 *Philad. Press* 8 June 2 The *plot-holders in the Eastern Cemetery held their annual meeting Monday night. 1867 G. M. L. *Vittoria* xxxvii. 111. 83 She saw that he was *plot-mad, and she set him at work on stupendous plots. 1621 *Speld. Hist. Gt. Brit.* iv. xiv (1623) 772 The chiefe *plot-master, the Earle. 1721 AMHERST *Term. Fil.* No. 11 (1754) 56 He is no *plot-monger, as a less conjurer than you, might have easily seen. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 175 Included by the fabrications of our plot-mongers. 1900 N. & Q. 9th Ser. VI. 509/2 Light-coloured 'palm' or 'plot-night' (Guy Fawkes) (c)acle or gingerbread made of ordinary household flour. 1621 *Speld. Hist. Gt. Brit.* xxvi. (1614) 62/1 The Grey Friars whose suppression hath suppressed the *plot-place of his grave. 1621 SHAKS *Wint.* II. iii. 6 The hallo-King is quite beyond mine Arme, out of the blanke And full of my brane. *plot prooffe. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 303 The most successful of all these *plot-weavers was the Secretary Cecil.

Plot (plɒt), *v* 1 [cf. *Plot sb.*]

1. trans To make a plan, map, or diagram of (an existing object, as a portion of the earth's surface, a building, etc.), to draw to scale, to lay down on a map (as the position of a place, a ship's course); to represent by a plan or diagram (the course or result of any action or process). Also with *down*. Also *fig*.

1590 GRANT *Francescos Fortunes* To Rdix, Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 128 You may see plotted downe many passions full of repent unt sorrowes. 1602 CARI *W. Cornwall* To Rd, Reckon therefore, that this treatise plotteth downe Cornwall, as it now standeth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 12 How to Plot a Field by the Rule before-going. 1766 *Compt. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, All closes, or parcels of land, are either such as need not be plotted for finding their true measure, or such as cannot be conveniently measured without plotting or protraction. 1859 BACON *Discuss. Magn. & Michael* *Obs.* v. 18 If we plot the disturbance curve on the same scale. 1860 *Misc. Marine Mag.* VII. 236 The Commander, had so plotted the rock upon his chart. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Melkathgy* 31 The results, tribulated or plotted into curves, form permanent records of the greatest value. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 911/2 Plotting down this position on the chart, it appeared that Cape Rivers, on the island of Celebes, was the nearest land, bearing S. by E. 125 miles.

b. To make or draw by plotting. *rare.*

1886 H. S. BROWN *Autobio.* vii. (1887) 30 They were busy plotting their maps.

2 To make a plan of (something to be laid out, constructed, or made, as a city, fortress, garden, railway). Also with *out*.

1588 SPENSER *Virg. Cant.* 652 He gins to fashion forth a place, And squaring it in compasse will become, There plotteth out a tomb, by measured space. 1590 CHALYNE *Royal Exchange* Ep. Ded. Our Citie of London plotted and erected by Brute. 1649 BURNING *Eng. Imp.* (1653) 155 When thou wouldst plot out thy Land thou designest to plant. 1887 *Lowell Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 40 His tragedy of 'Dido, Queen of Carthage', is also regularly plotted out. 1898 *Illust. Syst. Med.* V. 486 Unless the line of the smaller curvature be plotted out.

b. To lay out (land) in plots.

1889 C. D. WARNER *Strid. South & West* xv. 384 There is not level ground for a large city, but what there is is plotted out for sale.

3. To plan, contrive, or devise (something to be carried out or accomplished), to lay plans for. Now always in evil sense.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 117 Who listing not a little to this counsaile, that was neuer plotted for his advantage. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaglio* 10 He had first plotted a warre against the Indians. 1621 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 94. 360 They plotted the mealesse, devilish, and damnable gunpowder-treason. 1638 ROUSSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 150 Then do not think it safe to rob God of His Glory which he hath thus plotted and contrived. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 P. 1 The good Man and Woman who used to sit and plot the Welfare of us their Children. 1821 LANL. *Arab. Nts* I. 83 Therefore, I will plot his destruction with my wit and reason, like as he hath plotted with his cunning and perfidy. 1868 L. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 451 A... protestation that whatsoever he had foolishly plotted, he had never plotted treason.

b. With infinitive or clause.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* in v 38 The subtil Traytor Thus day had plotted. To murder me. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) in 3 My laburning spirit can embrace no rest 'till it hath plotted by aduise and skill How to reduce him from affected will To reasons manage. 1671 *Charente's Let. Customs* 28 They plotted to go in the day time and build them a Hutt. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. v. 137 Had he plotted to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison and offered him a throne. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis* 1. 97 And plot with thee to destroy him.

4. *intr.* To form a plan, device, or plot (in modern use, always for some evil, reprehensible, or hostile end); to scheme, lay plans, contrive, conspire. To plot it, to do the plotting.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 1 Wel he beginneth and soundly he plotteth, who beholdeth his face 1607 BIRSE *Ps* xxxvii 12 The wicked plotteth against the just. 1720 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 For the Quakers, so called, have not plotted against the government. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* 1. 29 Oh crafty one, with whom, among the gods, Plottest thou now? 1897 ROSCOE *White Rose Arno* 206 We've had about enough of your plots. I'll plot it from now on.

5. *trans.* To devise the plot or story of (a literary work). *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 196 Hee subscribing to me in anie thing but plotting Plaises, wherein he was his crafts master. 1650 DEWHAM *On T. Killigrew's Ret. fr. Venice* n. Having plotted and penned Six plays

Plot (plɒt), *v.* 2. [ad. F. *plotter* (plote, plote) to form into a ball (*pelote*): see *PELLER* 1, and cf. *PLATOON*.] To solidify (soap paste) by pressure in a mortar (*peloteuse*). Hence *Plotting* *vbl. sb.*; *Plotting-machine*, a machine for solidifying soap.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vii. 200 The soap is ready for the final operation, known as 'plotting' (from the French, *pelotage*), in which the paste is subjected to enormous pressure...to form it into cakes, or bars. Such a machine...will 'plot' 200 lb. at each operation.

1. *Plot*, *v.* 3. *Obs.* Error. form of *PLON* *v.*

1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 15 If the game of practice did not sweeten it, few would plot upon Ployden.

Plot, *v.* 4. variant of *PLOTE* *v.*

1. **Plotch**. *Obs.* Also 6 ploche. [Origin uncertain; possibly related to *BLOTCH*, which is later. Cf. also *PLOR* *v.* 1.] A blotch or blotch; in quot. applied to the spots of leprosy.

1548 UNALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 55 Abhorred & loathed of all men for the foule ploches of the leprose. 1621 *Banquet's Passenger* 1. 69 A person...who stood at the Temple gate demanding of alms, with certain counterfeit ploches of a leaper (*ital.* con macchie artificiate di lepra).

1. **Plotcock**. *Sc. Obs.* [app. a perversion of *Pluto*, in accordance with some popular etymology.] *Pluto*, in later popular use, the devil.

1578 LINDSEY (Pittsott) *Chon. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 260 Thair was a cry hard at the marcat crose of Edinburgh at the hour of midnight...namet and callit be the proclamer thair of the sowmondis of Plotcock, quhilk desyrt all men to comper within the space of xi dayis befor his maister. 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi. The tyme sall come when ye sall be accusit, and synn compeld at Plotcock to apper. 1745 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* 11. And seven times does her prayers backwards pray, Till Plotcock comes with lumps of Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black tauds and snakes.

Plot, *plot* (plɒt), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *pluat*, *plucat*, *plout*, *plott*, etc. see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Origin uncertain. In S. E. Sc. and north. Eng. the *o* is long, as in *note*.]

1. *trans.* To scald, to parboil; to plunge into boiling water.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. vii. E'en while the tea's filled reeking round, Rather than plot a tender tongue, Treat [etc.]. 1824 MACTAGART *Galloway. Encycl.* Plotted, boiled, or rather plunged in boiling water. 1829 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss*. To *plot* a pig is to pour scalding water upon it, which causes the hair to come off. 1882 J. WALKER *Jawit to And Reekie* 223 The water scaldin' hot 'lo plot thy skin.

2 To scorch, burn. 1785 W. FORBES *Domestic Debas'd* 4. I never sooner siller got, But a'my pouches, it wou'd plot, And scorch them sair, it was sae hot. 1814 W. NICHOLSON *2's Lobacco* xvii. Let Welchmen plot an' toast their cheese. 1881 PAUL *Aberdeen*. 68 I'm like to be plotted wi' hent.

Plote, **Plotform** see *PLAOT*, *PLATFORM*.

Plotful (plɒtful), *a.* *rare*—1. [f. *PLOT* *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of plots; scheming.

1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Trag* 1. Not so the statesman scrubs his plottful head.

Plotinian (plɒtɪˈniən), *a.* [f. L. *Plotinus*, *n.* Gr. *Πλωτῖνος*, proper name.] Of or pertaining to Plotinus (A.D. c. 204–270), the most noted philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, the doctrines of which he taught at Rome. So **Plotinic**, **Plotinical** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Plotinism**, the system or teaching of Plotinus; **Plotinist**, a follower of Plotinus; **Plotinize** *v. intr.*, to imitate, or philosophize in the manner of, Plotinus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 4. It must needs fall under one or other of those two General Heads in the Plotinical Distribution last mentioned. *Ibid.* 152 Which Plotinick Doctrine, may well pass for a Commentary upon Empedocles. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plotinist* 1879 McCINTOCK & STRONG *Encycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 296/a Cramer condenses his summary of the Plotinian doctrine into three theses. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1854 They Plotinized even more than they Platonized in their religious philo-

sophy. 1906 W. M. MACINTYRE in *Exportor* Feb. 162 According to the Plotinist, mental prayer has this office committed to it, to elevate the sense-life into the life of reason.

Plotless (plɒtles), *a.* [f. *PLOT* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a plot or story; having no plot.

1704 *Faction Digst* 1. Van's Bawdy, Plotless Plays were once our Boast. 1824 *Standard* 25 Mar. 5 The curious plotless story called 'Kavanagh'.

Plotless *Plotlessness*. 1823 J. LACY in *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 648/1 The plotlessness of modern plays.

1. **Plotmeal**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *PLOT* *sb.* 1 + *-MEAL*.] A piece at a time, piece by piece.

1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2053 [Aristotle's] booke of governance Of which, and eek of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmele thynke I to translate.

1. **Plotment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *PLOT* *v.* 1 + *-MENT*.] ? An allotment, apportionment.

1624-5 *Stat. Irrel.* (1765) II. 169 All which the poore people dure not deny them and therefore doe make cuts, levies and plotments upon themselves to pay them.

Plott, *obs* f. *PLOR*; var. *PLAT* *sb.* 2 (sense 4).

Plotted (plɒtəd), *pph.* *a.* [f. *PLOR* *v.* 1 + *-ED*.] 1 Planned, premeditated, pre-arranged by a plot.

1607 BR. HALL *Pr.* vii. Back to his own head shall rebound his plotted mischief. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argens v.* vii. 351 With wondrous confidence, he begun his plotted Tale. 1701 SCOTLEY *Tyrant of Crete* iv. iii. By miracle I scap'd thy plotted Mischiefs. 1809 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 171 They [Greeks] slip out of the [Trojan] horse, and take their plotted ways.

2. Laid down or delineated on or in a plan or chart.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb* vi. 98 Plow-shares for describing the content of plotted Cities. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 134 A plotted chart of measurements is furnished to each student desiring it, at the cost of the price of the chart.

3. Constructed or furnished with a plot.

1704 D'URFEY *Tales* Pref. a 1 b. The plotted Drama **Plotted** (plɒtəd). *nonce-wd.* [f. *PLOR* *v.* 1 + *-EE*; correlative to *PLOTTER* 3.] One who is plotted against.

1824 HT. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* ix. Both moralized on the beauty of sincerity. till the supposed plotter but real plotee yawned.

Plotter (plɒtər), [f. *PLOR* *v.* 1 + *-ER*.] 1. One who makes a plan or map. *Obs. rare*.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Mex.* 1. 12 Many Surveyors and plotters of land seem to have a special curiosity in observing this variation of the compass.

2 One who plans or devises anything, a planner, schemer; one who invents or constructs a dramatic or literary plot. Now *rare*.

1589 NASHE *Martinus Months Minde Wks.* (Grosart) I. 181 These gambols, are not fit for Church plotters, nor common wealth casters, such as we are. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tania* 283 Anthony Mundaye our best plotter. 1606 in Nichols *Progr.* *Jas. I.* (1828) II. 68 In so short a time to be accomplished, a most statele Pageant, the workmen and plotters thereof having not past twelve dayes of respite after their first waining. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 A great plotter, and a great writer.

3. *spc.* One who contrives or joins in a mischievous or wicked plot, a conspirator.

1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 108, I will name it the Jesuites treason, they were the proprietaries, plotters, and procurers of it. 1624 CART SMITH *Virginia* iii. iv. 54 Plotters of those villanies. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Apr. Amongst the plotters for poisoning the late King. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 230 The baffled Plotter who died on a Gibbet. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. ii. 308 Not for all the plotters That ever shook a kingdom!

Plottery. *nonce-wd.* [f. *PLOTTER*; see *-ERY*.] The action of a plotter; plotting, scheming.

1823 BYRON *Yuan* xiii. lxxxii. I've seen a so so matron boldly figt Her way back to the world by dint of plottery.

Plotting (plɒtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [-ING 1.] The action of *PLOR* *v.* 1 in various senses.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 45 Without any care, fore-cast, or plotting on thy part. I shall bee to thee all in all. 1607 J. NORDEN *Swiss Dial.* iii. 127 Two principall instruments, fit indeede for the plotting of grounds, a plane table, and the theodolite. 1673 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* Wks. 1883 IV. 229 Our admird Fletcher neither understood correct plotting, nor that which they call 'the decorum of the stage'. 1683 RASH *Ball* (1885) V. 329 But Heaven, I hope, will all Plotting disclose, And the Laws of the Nation shall punish the Foes. 1831 LYTON *Godol. phin* ii. Like Lysander, he loved plotting. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 329/a The term 'plotting' is applied to the process of laying down on paper the plan of the ground which has been surveyed. 1893 *Athenian* 17 June 760/a The initial plotting and construction necessary should have occupied less time than the trivialities which have been allowed to take their place.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'used in plotting or drawing to scale,' as *plotting-book*, *-paper*, *-scale*; in sense 'forming plots', as *plotting-school*.

1687 T. PLATMAN *Heraclitus Rudens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 May he too come To have my Doom That first set up this Plotting school. 1824 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. *Plotting scale*, a mathematical instrument used in plotting, or setting off lengths of lines in surveying. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/a The plotting book is a simple rectangular note-book. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/a A speculator whose imagination is let loose upon a plotting paper.

Plotting, *vbl. sb.* 2. see *PLOR* *v.* 2

Plotting (plɒtɪŋ), *pph.* *a.* [f. *PLOR* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] That plots, scheming.

1676 D'URFEY (*title*) A Fond Husband, or the Plotting Sisters. a Comedy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxi. 125 Have I not called thine the plotting heart in the universe? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 476 The burgesses of Wigan assured their sovereign that they would defend him against all plotting Achitophels and rebellious Absaloms.

Hence **Plottingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 106 There never...could be a Gentleman, so foolishly tender, yet so plottingly cruel, to his Lady. 1864 LOWELL *Irreside* 7th av. 31 Frederick the Great, with head drooped plottingly.

Plotton, *-oon*, *obs.* forms of *PLATOON*.

Plotty (plɒti), *sb.* *Sc.* Also *plot(t)is*. [f. *PLOTE*, *PLOR* *v.* + *-Y*.] A hot drink, composed of wine or spirits with hot water and spices.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's xxviii*. Get us a jug of mulled wine—plottie, as you call it. *Ibid.* Your plottie is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the spices in the right proportion. 1837 J. STEWART *Sc. Scottish Char.* etc. 174 (E. D. D.) Arise, an' tak' your morning plotty.

Plotty (plɒti), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *PLOR* *sb.* + *-Y*.] Connected with a plot or intrigue.

1901 *Literature* 1 June 457/1 It is a relief to recall the 'plotty' incident at the inn in connexion with this statement. 1. **Ploud**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 plod. [Derivation unknown.] A green sod, a turf.

1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), xij laid of elding, half pettis, half plodis. *Ibid.* ixth layd of elding, pettis & ploddis. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 218 They are supplied with turf and heather from the murs, and a sort of green sods, called plouds, which they cast in the exhausted mosses.

Plough, **plow** (plau), *sb.* 1 Forms: see below.

[Late OE. *plōh* (plōg), = ON *plōgr* (in Rigsmaal 10-11th c.); so Sw *plug*, Da *ploug*, *plow*; in OFris. *plōch* (Efris. *plōg*, Nfris. *pluwge*), MLG. *plōch*, *plūch*, MDu. *ploech* (Du. *ploeg*), OHG. *pluog* (MHG. *pluoc*, Ger. *plug*)—Teut. type **plōgo-* or **plōho-*, whence also Lombard Lat. *plō(v)um*, -us (Du. *Cange*), Lomb. *plō*, Tirol *plōf* plough. The regular OE. inflexion of *plōh* would have dat. *plōge*, gen. *plōges*, nom. pl. *plōgas*, giving in early ME. *plōh*, *plōye*, *plōyes*, later *plowh*, *plowh*, *plowgh*, pl. *plowes*; whence, by form-levelling, *plough*, *ploughs*, or *plow*, *plows*, the former the accepted spelling in England since 1700, the latter usual in U.S. In pronunciation, the final guttural was lost in some districts in 14th c., and has quite disappeared not only in the standard language, but in all dialects south of the Peak of Derbyshire; it remains in Scotland as *χ*, *χ'* (*plouch*, *pluch* = *plux*, *plux'*), and in the north of England is represented by *f* (*pleuf*, *plew*, *pluf*, *pluf*, *pleaf*, *plif*, etc. see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v.). In *PLOUGH* *v.* (q. v.) neither *gh* nor *f* is pronounced.

As with *path*, *peny*, and other early *p*-words, in Teutonic, the origin of *plōg*, *plōh*, is involved in obscurity. Apparently the word was of late appearance. It is not found in Gothic, which used *hōha*, nor in OE. which used *sulh*, still retained dialectally, esp. in s. w. where *plough* is not used in this sense: see *SULL*, and cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* In Norse, also, the earlier name appears to have been *arð*, cognate with OS *erda*, f. vbl. 100t *ar*—to till, plough (see *EAR* *v.*), which survives in Norwegian as *ar* a small plough, perh. an earlier and simpler implemant than the *plōg*. The name is also found in Lith. *plangas*, and in the Slavonic langs. generally, OSlav. *Serv.*, Russ. *пługъ* *plug*, Pol. *plug*, Boh. *pluh*; but these are admittedly from German.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *sing.* a. 1-4 *plōh*, 2 *plōz*, 3-4 *plowh*, *plouz*, 3-5 *plogh*, 4-5 *plowz* (-e), 4-7 *plowgh*, 4-*plough*, (5) *plōge*, *plowhe*, *plowh* (-e), 5-6 (*ploughs*).

a. 1100 Sax. *Leechd* III. 286 Ne plot ne plōh c. 1200, a. 1225 *Plōh* (see B. 1). a. 1250 *Prose. Bifed* 95 in O. E. *Misc.* 108 Pat. be cheerl beo in fytþ And his plowh beo 1-dryue to vvre alre bihoue a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 (Cott.) Plōgh [7th plowge] and haru cuth he dight. 1368 *Langl.* P. 71 A vii 95 His plūgr in atte plouz. *Ibid.* 118 For oune plowh. 1386 *Chaucer's Nat's* I. 29 Wayke been the Oven in my Plough [7th ynough]. c. 1400 *MAUND* v. (1830) xvii 183 Callynge on oxen in the plough [7th plugh]. c. 1425 *Voc* in Wr. *Wulcker* 665/42 *1101 anstrum*, plough. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilg.* 11400 Carte & plowh, they ber vp al. c. 1450 *LOVING* *Grail* lxxi 310 Good frowhe, Of londes and Rente, Oxen And plowhe. 1483 *Calk. Angl.* 284/2 A Plōgh (A Plūghel, a matrum. 1530 *PALSON* 256/1 Ploughie, *chawen*. 1532 in Weaver *Wells* *Wills* (1890) 65 Half my plowghie viz 11 oxen. 1573 *Tusser* *Harb.* (1878) 54 Mad braine, too rough, Marrey all at plough.

B. 4 *plou*, 4-5 *plō*, 4-7 *plowe*, 5 *ploo*, 4-*plow*.

13. E. E. *Allit* P. B. 68 To see hem pulle in 1e plow. c. 1400 *Penneyer* *Myet* 1. 459, I shall hang the apen this plō [7th mes do, lo]. 1466 *Paston* 1 *lett* II. 286 They shuld hold the plowe to the taylor. 1607 *Norfolk Surv.* *Dial* iv. 181 A dayes worke of a plowe. 1702 *ADDISON* *Dial. Medals* ii. (1727) 93 And does the plow for this my body tear? 1728 *Roxb. tr. Lucan* 1. 48 Field, unknowing of the plow [7th me low]. 1828 *WESTER*, *Plow*. 1902 *Ibid.*, *Plow*, *Plough*.

γ. *Sc.* and *north.* 4-5 *plugh*, 5 *plūz*, *plughe*, *pleuche*, (*plucht*), 6 *plowgh* (-e), *plowch* (-e), *pluch* (-e), *pluoche*, *plwch*, (*pluchet*), 6-8 *plewgh*, 5-*pleuch*, 8-*plough*; 4 *plue*, 5 *plwe*, 5-6 *plewe*, 6 *plou*, 4-*plaw*; γ *dial.* *pluff*, *plouf*, *pleaf*, *pluf*, etc.

* plough-cleaner. see quot., † plough-clout, an iron plate nailed to the frame of a plough at the side. cf. *Clout sb.* 1; † plough-cock = COCK *sb.* 1; 14; plough-cutter = *plough-pick*; plough-day, (a) a day on which the tenant was bound to plough for his lord; (b) = PLOUGH-MONDAY; plough-diamond, a kind of glass cutter. see quot., † plough-ear, a piece of iron attached to the right side of the plough-beam, to which the harness was attached. = *plough-ear*; plough-jag (*local*), = *plough-bullock* (b); hence plough-jagging, acting as a plough-jag, mummung, † plough-jobber = PLOUGH-JOGGER, plough-knife, the knife of a bookbinder's plough-cutter; plough-light see quot., plough-line, (a) the line marking the limit of ploughed land; (b) cord used for the traces or reins of a plough; † plough-master. see quot., † plough-meat, cereals, plough-medal, a medal given as a prize at a ploughing-match, plough-money, † a money paid for the right of ploughing; (b) money collected by plough-boys on Plough-Monday; plough-paddle, -pattle, -pettle, a plough-staff. = PADDLE *sb.* 1, PATTLE, PETTLE *sb.* 1; plough-path: see quot.; † plough-penny, (a) = PLOUGH-ALMS, (b) *nonce-use*, a penny gained by ploughing; plough-pollow = PILLOW *sb.* 4 d, † plough-pin, a pin or bolt used in connexion with the collar of a plough. see COLLAR *sb.* 13; plough-plane = sense 5 b; plough-point, the point of a plough-share; often detachable = SLIP-POINT; † plough-pote see PLOUGH-POOT, plough-press, in bookbinding, a press in which a book is held while the edges are cut or 'ploughed' (also called *cutting-press*), † plough-rest, -ryst = REEST *sb.*; † plough-shackle, the clevis of a plough, plough-sheath, † plough-silver: see quot.; plough-spade = PLOUGH-STAFF, † plough-spindle: see quot.; † plough-star = sense 4, or † Arcturus; plough-stot = *plough-bullock*, † plough-strung, one of the traces of a plough; plough-stuff, the timber used for wooden plough; † plough-throok = PLOUGH-HEAD 1, † plough-till, tillth = PLOUGH-LAND 1; plough-tree, a plough-handle; plough-trench, to trench with a plough, plough-truck, a riding attachment to a plough; † plough-war, beasts employed in ploughing, plough-witch, -witcher (*dialect*), a Plough-Monday mummer; plough-witching, the performance of the plough-witchers. Also PLOUGH-ALMS, PLOUGH-LAND, etc.

1362 *Plowbat (see *plough-pote*) 1330 PALSGR 256/1 (*Ploughe betyl, maillet de charue 1373 YUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstafte, to further the plough. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 1 366/1 plough Staff and beetle. 1888 *Ibis* 45 The local name of this bird (Sternia Antillarum) in the neighbourhood of Cape Kidnappers, is 'The Plough Bird', or 'Plough Boy', given on account of its habit of following the farmer's plough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Plow Bolt, a bolt for securing the share, landside, or mold-board to the stock. 1438 *Rental of Guseley Co. York in Add. Roll* 11659 Ob. et quadrans for *ploughbone 1884 *Implement & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec 6716/2 A horned *plough-breast is recommended for ploughing after sheep 1762 *Genil. Mag. Dec* 568/2 note, Plough-Monday. On this day the young men yoke themselves, and draw a plough about with music, and one or two persons, in antic dresses, like jack-puddings, go from house to house, to gather money to drink. We call them [in Derbyshire] the *Plough-Bullocks. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s v Turnip*, To my plough bullocks I allow the same quantity of turnips. 1649 BUTTS *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxviii (1653) 190 Some call them the Plough-throok, some the *Plough-chip, &c. I shall retain the term of Plough head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plough-cleaner, a long-handled thrusting implement by which the plowman may rid the plow of choking weeds, or the share of accumulated soil. 1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In uno moldelredclot et ij *plueclot empt xvd 1485 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 373, ij plough clowtes 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* 1, xxi 537 Flat plates of iron nailed to the wooden frame are called plough clouts. 1688 R. HOLML. *Armoury* iii 333/2 The *Plow Cock is the lion to tie the Oxen to the Plow. 1550 in *7th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Del.* 94 [From every husbandman] vi *ploughe daie, vi cart daies, in men for a daie to repp come in harvest. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 20 From Plow day, which is ever the Munday after Twelfth-day, till S. Valentines day. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 *Plough diamonds have a square nut on the end of the socket, next the glay, which, on running the nut square on the side of the lath, keeps it in the cutting direction. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe eare is made of three peeces of yren, payled faste vnto the ryght syde of the plough-beame. *Ibid.* § 4 Somme plowes have a bende of yron tynglewse, sette there as the plough eare shulde be, that hath thre nykes on the farther syde. 1870 E. P. COCKE *Ralf Shul.* III 230 What the nummer is to some other parts of England, the *plough-jag is to Lincolnshire. *Ibid.* 229 *Plew-jaggin' is for lads and young men not for a chap like me, that's just a goin' to be married. 1683 KENNETT tr *Erasmus on Holy* 126 Why an Ass, or a *Plough Jobber shall sooner gain it than a Wise man. 1730 D'URFVY *Pills* (1872) 1 25 Lye safe at home and our Plowjobbers houle. 1825 *Houle Every day Bk.* I 73 Anciently, light called the *Plough-light, was maintained before images in some churches, and on Plough Monday they went about with a plough, to get money to support the Plough light. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 119 The

*plough line steals up the mountain side. 1895 *Rep. Educ. Scot. in Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 8/1 Hung by a loop of what is known on farms as plough-line. 1642 in *Luc. N. & Q.* July (1888) 86 [In the old Churchwardens' Book of Waddington there is 1642, the appointment of 4] *Plowmeister. [These plough masters had in their hands certain monies called plough money, which they undertook to produce on plough day.] 1573 YUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Som canties lack *plowmeat, and som doe want cowmeat. 1844 STURTEV. *NS Bk. Farm.* I 648 The *plough medals have excited a spirit of emulation among ploughmen. 1600 OWEN *Baronia in Pembrokeshire* (1892) 135 note, Within Egloveshow onely Arrian Bredis, or *Plowe monye, for right of ploughing. 1828 *Crauch Gloss* (ed. 2), *Plough paddle, called also a plough-staff. 1404 *Plough patty, 1786 plough-pettle [see *plough-staff*]. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, He will take PATTLE, PETTLE x] 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, He will take the plough-pettle, neighbour, said the good dame. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss*, *Plough-path, budle path. 1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 45 Et de s. vj d. de redditibus vocatis *Plowe pence accidentibus hoc anno. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Nunn.* (1842) 32 Enny makes them sterill of all good mannes, as the lawyer the poore claynt's plow pence, the citie the country commodities. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 46 The *Plough-pin and Collar-jinks the *Plough pillow and Boustles. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 248 The *Plough Plane is used for sinking a groove in a board, by taking away a solid in the form of a rectangular prism. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plow-point, a detachable blade at the extreme front end of the plow-body. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Ad. Adv. Amer.* 39, I made two or three unsuccessful attempts to get the plough point into the hard frozen ground. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pi.* A vii 96 M1 *plough-pote [v. i. plowbat, B. ploughwase foot, plow pote, C. 164 plough for, plowbat] schal be my pyk and posshen atee Rootes, And helpe my colne to kerue and close be vorwes. c. 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 148 (E. E. T. S.) Man doth a *plow-reste in the bem. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii 111 b, The Plough-rest is a small pece of woode, which is fixt at one end in the further nicke of the Plough head, and the other end in the Ploughs right-hand bale. 1559 HUIOT, *Ploughe 1341 [printed ryl], burra, burra. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A *Plughe schakille. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe sheath is a thyn pece of drye woode, made of oke, that is set fast in a mortays in the plough beame, and also in to the sharebeame, the winche is the keye and the cheefe bande of all the plough. 1465 *Norfolk Deed* (Anc. Deeds, P. R. O. IV 68 No 6678) *Plowsilver. 1695 W. JONES *Reports* 280 In some places they have Plough-silver and Reap-silver, which is Socage Tenure now turned into Money. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* *Plow-silver, in former times, was money paid by some tenants, in lieu of service to plough the lord's land. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II 493 This the ploughman does with his plough-staff, or shaft of his *plough-spade. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii 111 b, The *Plough spindles, are two small round peeces of woode, which coupleth together the hales. 1528 PHAER *Aeneid* iii 111 b, The wayne, the *plowstar, and the seven that storme, and tempests pouces [Aen. in 516 Arcturum pluuiasque Hyadas geminosque Triones]. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneid* iii (Aib) 87 These lights starrye noted in globe celestial hanging. These seun stars stormy, twise told, thes plowstar eke Arcture. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI 283 Youth dragging a plough, who, as they officiate for oxen, are called *plough stots. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/5 It would seem as though the spirit of the Plough Stots is waning and that for some reason or other they are losing interest in their annual excursions into the town. c. 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 858 (E. E. T. S.) *Lappareille pur charue*. *Plowestrynges. 1649 *Plough-throok [see *plough-chip*]. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii cxxix (1516) 143/2 *mau gen*, A knyghts fee shuld welde cxi acres, and that is demed for a *ploughe tyll in a yere. 1597-1602 *Transcript IV. Riding Sessions Rolls* 104 Every person occupying a *plough tilth of land. 1869 BRACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxxiv, I held my *plough-tree just the same as if no King or Queen had ever come to spoil my hand. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 56 It may be done by one Plough making of a deep Furrow, and another following in the same Furrow, or by *Plough-trenching, which is for a Plough to make a deep Furrow, and to have eight or ten Men with Spades to follow the Plough, and making the Trench a spit deeper. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 174 Instead of digging it with the spade, I plough-trenched it at least eighteen inches deep. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II 183 He had a plow going in your land in Drayton, and ther your seydseivaunts toke hys *plowe ware, that ys to say ij marys. *Ibid.* 184 There was taken a playnt against hem for takyng of the forseyd plowware at Drayton. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 156 On *Plough-witch-Monday, I was in the barn. 18 E. SMITH *MS. Collect. Warwick's Words* (E. D. D.), Down to 1874 the plough-witches presented themselves on the evening of Plough Monday, with faces painted white, and marked out hideously in red or black lines. 1860 N. & Q. and Ser. IX 381/2 The mummery are called *Plough-witchers, and their ceremony *Plough-witching.

Plough, sb. 2 slang. [f. PLOUGH v. 8] The act or fact of rejecting a candidate in an examination. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* i 52 It is only out of Oxford a plough is thought much of. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 10/1 In the . . . Bar examination, the percentage of ploughs is 9 per cent. . . ploughed in Roman Law, and 20 per cent. in Constitutional History. 1899 *Ibid.* 1 June 10/1 There has been the usual plough in the final of about 36 per cent.

Plough, plow (plau), v. Forms: 5-6 plowghe (5 north plugh(e)), 5-7 plowe, 6- plow (Sc. plaw), (6-7) 8- plough (Eiron. pa. pple. 6 plowen) [f. PLOUGH sb. 1] So MDu., Du. *plougen*, MLG., LG. *ploughen*, MHG. *pluogen*, Ger. *plugen*, ON. *plęga* In 16-17th c. the sb. was normally *plough* and the vb. *plow(e)*, repr. MLt. types *plow*, *plowen* or *plowen* (cf. *enough*, *enow* = Olf. *gendh*, *gendge*), so mod. Sc. *plouch* sb., *plawu* vb.; but the spelling *plough* occurs also for the verb in 16-17th c., and became usual in England during the 18th c., when sb. and vb. were levelled in form, in U. S. they have both become *plow*]

1. a. *trans.* To make furrows in and turn up (the earth) with a plough, especially as a preparation for sowing, also *absol.* to use a plough.

c. 1240-40 *Plowynge* [see PLOUGHING *vb.* sb. 1] c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* ii 54 That we had ployde [?plodde] this land. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 To Ploughe (A Plugh), *arrive* 1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* 2 It is convenient that they be plowen and sowed. 1530 PALSGR 660/2, I wyl ploughe all the lande I have in your towne to yere. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iv 181 A4 much as 2 oxen could plow. 1611 COTGR. *Charrue*, a plough. *Charruer*, to till, eare, plow. *Charrue*, tilled, plowed. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 133 Once Ploughing the Land will be sufficient. 1759 tr *Duhamel's Husb.* i vii (1762) 17 It is plowed into high ridges with a strong plough. 1796 H. HUMER tr *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I 361 As much land as a yoke of oxen could plough in one day. 1816 W. SMITH *Shetland Idnt.* 12 When wet and fresh day. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I am no clear if I can plough [error for plow] only place but the Mains and Muckle-whame. 1880 *Scrubner's Mag.* 215 They have plowed and fitted for grain growing 3,000 acres.

b. With resultant object. To make (a furrow, ridge, line) by ploughing.

1589 *Pasquet's Ret. C. 13*, God shall punish every forrow they have plowed upon his backe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I 286/2 By casting, that is, by ploughing two ridges together beginning at the furrow that separates them. 1810 AMOS *Ess. Agric. Mach.* ii 18 [A machine] for ploughing Furrows nine by five inches square.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To use the plough, work as a ploughman, till the ground.

1525 COVERDALE *Prov.* xx. 4 A slouthfull body wyl not go to plowe for colde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii 1 71 The Cockle of Rebelhon, Insolence, Sedition, which we our selues have plowed for, sow'd. 1611 BIRCH *Job.* i. 14 The oxen were plowing [COVERDALE a plowing], and the asses feeding beside them. 1611 *Cor.* ix 10 That bee that ploweth, should plow in hope. 1685 BAXTER *Puraphor.* N. T. 2 Tim. ii 6 The Husbandman must labour (plow, sow, &c.) before he reap and gather the Fruit. 1847 L. HUNT *Far of Money* (1848) 197 Twenty-three pair of oxen were ploughing together within a square of thirty acres. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 199 A man taught to plough, row or steer well, [is] already educated in many essential moral habits.

b. *intr.* in pass. sense (of land): To bear or stand ploughing (easily, well, etc.); to prove (tough, etc.) in the ploughing.

1762 MILLIS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I 152 It ploughed very tough, and the cattle mired in some places. 1847 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII ii 57 The land generally ploughs up in a friable state. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. ii 528 The clove-lands.. ploughed remarkably well.

3. *trans.* By extension: To furrow as by ploughing, to gash, tear up, scratch (any surface). Often *plough up*; see 9 c.

1588, etc. [see 9 c] 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* ii 84 Th' insidious Swan . . . Fell plow and plough'd the Dunt. 1784 COWPER *Tash* v 50 His dog snatches up the drifted snow With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 1 2 The Bragadas . . . ploughed the rich and yielding mould with its rapid stream.

b. With resultant object, as *course, line*.

1821 SCOTT *Cath. Danc.* iii, The course which the river had ploughed for itself down the valley. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucon* 24 It was the stones fallen from Snowdon peak into the half-liquid lake of ice above, which ploughed those furrows. 1873 HAMERON *Inhill Lye* ii 1 (1875) 51 The line engraver . . . month after month, ploughs slowly his marvellous lines.

c. *intr.* To move through soft ground, snow, etc., furrowing it.

1847 LY. FANU T. O'Brien 209 Drenched in mky slime. . . Miles Garrett ploughed and floundered to the other side. 1876 A. H. CHILLEN *Phys. Geol.* iv § 5 (1877) 160 Icebergs which after they had run aground and ploughed into the bottom [of the deposits of boulder clay]. 1894 FERN. *In Alpine Valley* II 246 Deane came ploughing through the snow up to the window.

4. *fig.* Of a ship, boat, swimming animal, etc.: To cleave the surface of the water. Chiefly *poet*.

a. *trans.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i 53 Th' thou that riggst the Baile, and plow'st the Fume. 1632 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i xxxvi, Vain men . . . who plough the seas, With dangerous pains, another Earth to finde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P 24 Once again committing ourselves to the Sea, we ploughed deeper Water. 1732 GAY *Fables* ii viii 25 When naval traffic plows the main. 1782 COWPER *Loss Royal George*, &c., He and his eight hundred Shall plough the wave no more. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvi 216 The river was ploughed by porpoises, and the shore crowded with aquatic birds.

b. With resultant object, as *course, way*.

1606 PRIOR *To the King* 56 On Britain's joyful sea, Behold, the monarch ploughs his liquid way. 1780 COWPER *Tablet* 522 Give me the line [of verse] that plows its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. 1856 KARL *Arch. Expl.* i xviii 228 Ploughing its way with irresistible march through the crust of an investing sea. 1873 BLACK *Tr. Thule* ii, The steamer, ploughed her way across the blue and rushing waters of the Minch.

c. *intr.*

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 154 These streams spread out into broad superficial sheets, or layers, which the keels of vessels plough through. 1867 *Good Cheer* 2 He had 'ploughed over many a stormy sea'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 177/1 A few twigs plowing up stream left behind them wakes.

5. *trans. fig.* To furrow (the face, brow, etc.) deeply with wrinkles; also with resultant object.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Has fifteen years so plow'd A wrinkled face that you have often view'd. 1742

POPE *Dunci*, iv 204 Before them march'd that awful Armistice; Plough'd was his front with many a deep Remnik. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv xlii, Italia! On thy sweet brow is sorrow plough'd by shame. 1837 WHITELIGHT tr *Antistrophe* 156 note, Her face rough, and ploughed with wrinkles. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xix 218 Jealousy and pride ploughed no furrows across her brow.

b. To obliterate by ploughing wrinkles. 1818 BYRON *Masque* v, A poet, not like to this ye see, But smooth, as all is rugged now; For time, and care, and war, have plough'd My very soul from out my brow.

6. In various figurative applications of the primary and transferred senses.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* iv 8 Those that plowe wickednesse, and sowe myschefe, they reape ye same. 1576 PERMING *Paraph.* p. 131. The soyle of his inuention, memorie, and iudgement, is so ordinarily ploughed with practise and experience. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 233 Royall Wenche She made great Cesar lay his sword to bed, He plough'd the field of Italy. 1608 — *Ier.* iv. vi. 1609 *Thy.* *Reclus* vii 13 Plowe not a lie [Vulg. note as a mendacium] agaynst thy brother. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* ii. 1, Beckon the riualls in; the country-gray Seldom ploughs treason. 1652 MITTON *Sonn.* *Cromwell*, Cromwell, who through a cloud, To pence and truth thy glorious way hast plough'd. 1838 *Emerson Add.* *Camb. Mass.* Wts. (Bohn) II. 193 Jesus, whose name is not so much written as ploughed into the history of this world. 1884 MISS F. P. CONN in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 805 Out of hearts ploughed by contrition spring flowers.

b. *intr.* To proceed laboriously or doggedly, to labour, to plod.

1801 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 40 He never ceased speaking. In a monotonous tone, he ploughed solemnly onward, oblivious. 1807 FLANDRAU *Harvard's Rhodora* 30 He ploughed his way through the forest.

7. Applied to mechanical processes: cf. PLOUGH sb.¹ 5. a. *Bookbinding.* To cut with a 'plough' or plough-press.

1873 E. SPOON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 305/2 The cutting press stands on a hollow frame which receives the paper shavings as they are ploughed off.

b. *Carpentry.* To cut or plane (a groove, rabbet) with a 'plough'. Also *intr.*

1805 [see PLOUGHING 1 b]. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xlii, The carpenter was ploughing away at a groove. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 A groove being ploughed under the over-hanging edge to cause the rain to drip clear of the wall.

c. To cut or gnash (mackerel, etc.) so as to give it a better appearance: cf. CARP v. 1. 4. U. S. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

8. *Univ. slang.* To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the pass standard in an examination: a slang substitute for *plucked* in this sense (P. 1100 v. 7).

1853 'C. BROWN' *Pendant Given* n. xi, It's impossible for them to plough me. 1863 RAYNE *Ind. Cash* Prol. 16 That adds to my chance of being ploughed for smalls. 'Ploughed' is the new Oxfordish for 'plucked'. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 My young friend was undeservedly ploughed.

9. With *advs.*; mostly *trans.*

a. *Plough around:* *lit.* in reference to stumps left in cultivated land; *fig.* to make tentative approaches, feel one's way. U. S. *political slang.*

1888 BAYLY *Amer. Comm.* II. iii. lxx. 557 The more skillful leaders begin (as it is expressed) to 'plough around' among the delegations of the newer States.

b. *Plough down:* to throw or thrust down by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1765 A. DICKSON *1st Cat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 126 On a part of a field where whins were plowed down. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxix, Any of which would be ploughed down by this huge vessel.

c. *Plough in, plough into the land:* to embed or bury in the soil (manure, vegetation, etc.) by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 172 When a farmer intends to plow in his vetches, I would, advise him to do it some weeks before he sows his wheat. 1847 *Yuk. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 62 Others spread the dung on the surface and plough it in. 1895 J. S. SARGENT in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 4/3 He ploughed his capital into the land, and it never came out.

d. *Plough out:* to dig or thrust out (of the ground) with the plough; hence, to disinter, dig out; to root out, eradicate, cast out, tear out, remove with violence; also, to excavate or hollow out by or as by ploughing (cf. 3 b).

1643 MITTON *Divorce* ii. xx. Wks 1851 IV. 118 God loves not to plow out the heart of our endeavour with ovel hard and sad tasks. 1645 HABBINGTON *Serv.* II. i. in *Proc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 504 Ploughed out of obscure antiquities I will now use the true name. 1863 *Liv. Antiq. Man.* xiv. (ed. 3) 266 A third period when the marine boulder drift formed in the middle period was ploughed out of the larger valleys by a second set of glaciers. 1886 A. WINSTON *Wales Geol. Field* 54 These North-American rivers have plowed out channels whose deep walls rise as high as the smoke from the steamers.

e. *Plough up:* to break up (ground) by ploughing; to throw or cast up, eradicate (roots, weeds) with the plough; to cut up roughly, excavate, furrow or scratch deeply, by any similar action.

1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 87 Sooner this sword shall plough thy bowels vp. 1603 BR. W. BARLOW *Serv. Pantes Cross* 45 For he hath plowed vp my hart. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xli. 38 Let Patient Octavia plough thy visage vp With her prepared nailes. 1718 LOWRY *Comm. Jer.* iv.

3 The Prophet exhorts them to Repentance and Reformation under the Metaphor of Plowing up their fallow Ground. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 172 The wild bear plows it [the earth] up like a furrow, and does irreparable damage in the cultivated lands. 1827 W. S. WYNN *Leu. Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 1245 If the owner of a close over which there is a right of way plough up the way, and assign a new way. 1895 L. C. E. PAGER *Autobog.* 1 (1896) 8 Her decks were literally ploughed up with grape shot.

10. Phrases. a. *To plough with anyone's heifer* (ox, calf) after *Judges* xiv. 18. See also *IMPER* 1 b. (In quot. 1632, app. to be yoked together with.)

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xiv. 18 Yf ye had not plowed with my calfe [1611 heifer], ye shulde not have founde out my yddle. 1584 G. B. BROWNE *The Cal. Deil*, I doubt whether M. Suemer will be contented that other men plough with his oxen. 1632 MASSINGE *City Madam* ii. iii, I will under take To find the north passage to the Indies sooner Than plough with your proud heifer.

b. *To plough the sands:* a frequent type of fruitless labour. Also *to plough the air.*

1590 GRIMME *Never too late* Wks (Grosart) VIII 166 With sweating blowes I hunt haue plowde the sands. Recant hath sent me home with empty hands. 1647 J. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* Ep. I. l. 5 That I had as good plow the sands, or till the Aie, as perswade such Doctrines, which destroy mens interests. 1775 W. L. S. *Nov.* 1, I preached at Dorking. But still I fear we are ploughing upon the sand, we see no fruit of our labours. 1804 ASQUITH *Sp. at Birmingham* 21 Nov. All our time, all our labour, and all our assiduity is as certain to be thrown away as if you were to plough the sands of the seashore, the moment that the bill reaches the Upper Chamber.

Hence *Ploughed, plowed* *ph. a*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* iv. 26 The plowed felde was become waste. 1665 HOYLE *Ocean* *Ref.* iv. ii (1848) 173 We began to traverse certain plowed lands. 1799 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II *Heirs* 15 The Surface of every Plowed Field. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama* *Sc. & Art* II 619 When ploughed lands are to be laid down for meadow or pasture.

Ploughable, plowable, a [f. PLOUGH v. + *-ABLE*]. Capable of being ploughed; amble. 1570 LIVING *Manch.* 3/10 Plowable, *arable*. 1611 COTGR. *Arable*, enable, ploughable, tillable. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minster Agric.* *Protest* 25 Light Soils are plowable at a small expense. 1864 CARYLE *Pr. Cult.* xiv. xii. (1872) VI. 89 There may be patches ploughable for 1 yr.

Plough-aims, plow-aims. Now *Hist.* [f. PLOUGH sb.¹ + *AIMS*; repr. O.E. *sulth-mæssan*]. A church-due in Old English times and later, consisting of one penny per annum for each plough or plough-land.

[a 1000 *Laws of Finnud* i. c. 2 (Schmid) Be teodungum and en c. centum. Þeodunge we hebeodad elcum cristenum man be his cristenomde, and cynic-seot, and Romefeh, and sulth-mæssan.] 1291-2 in *Dugdale Monast. Angl.* (1682) I. 256 De qualibet curia juncta inter Pascha et Pentecostem unum denarium, qui dicitur plowalmes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* *Eng.* i. xi (1739) 30 Another Income arose from the Plough, and under the name of Plough-Aims. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 174 *Plough aims*, a penny from every land, which was yearly offered, &c.

Plough-beam, plow-. The central longitudinal beam or bar of timber or iron in a plough, to which the other principal parts are attached.

14. *Voc.* in W. WILCKER 560/2 *Burris*, the plowbeame. 14. *Nom.* *ibid.* 724/27 *Ile busis*, a ploughbeame. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughbeame, is the longe tree above, the whiche is a lytel bonte. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandry* in B. J. The first member thereof, as being the strongest and most principall peeces of timber belonging to the same, is called the Plough-beame, being a large long pece of timber much bending. 1797 BRADLEY *Compl. Body Husb.* 47 The plough-beam, about seven foot long, and five inches square, from the tail to the coulter, and then tapers to three inches and half. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 403 An elm to fashion into a plough-beam.

fig. 1807 J. CARPENTER *Phaen. Hras Plough* 206 The Plough Beams of Impietie is, the repletion of bread and luxurie.

Ploughbote, ploughboot, plow-. *Hist.* [f. PLOUGH sb.¹; see *BOOT* sb.¹ 5 b.] In *Old Law*, The wood or timber which the tenant had a right to cut for making and repairing ploughs and other agricultural implements.

1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 291 My dwylling house wyth sufficient housebotes, heybotes, fyreboot, ploughbotes growyng upon any growne belonging unto the said house. 1569 in F. J. BAIGENT *Cronald Rec.* (1891) 166 Wood.. for ploughbotes, hedge-botes, fyar-botes, and harrow-botes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 285 Fell Trees for Meckanuck uses, as Plough-bote, Cart boot, &c. 1766 BRACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 25 Plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

Plough-boy, plow-boy. A boy who lends the team of oxen or horses that draw a plough, hence, a boy of the rustic labouring class.

1569 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 254 To every ploughing boy and other boyes servinge within my house sixe shillings eight pence. 1744 WATTS *Logic* i. vi § 4 A ploughboy, that has seen nothing but hatched houses, and his parish church, is naturally led to imagine that that church belongs to the very nature of a house. 1818 COBARR *Pol. Rev.* XXXIII 255 If I do not, by the means of that Grammar, enable any Plough Boy of sound mind to write English as correctly in one year [etc.] 1903 *Spectator* 108 Nov. 903/2 The plough-boy figures on the prehistoric rock carvings of the Maritime Alps, using the goad, while the ploughman guides the plough. With the use of horses the ploughboy has disappeared, except where the land is so heavy that he has to lead the extra horse.

Plough-driver, plow-. [Cf. Da. *plow-driver*]. One who drives the beasts drawing a plough.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Plougher dryer, *stigararius* 1552 HULOTT, Plougher dryer, *stigararius* 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yare* Wks (Grosart) I 115 Those misbelieving Pagans, the plough-drivers. 1699 O. HEYWOOD *Diar.* (ed. 1881) II 262 The plow-holder left the plow the plow-driver at last came to them. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* 1 343 Horses were herded on the pasture land, by the boys then employed as plough drivers.

Plougher, plower (plaw'er). [f. PLOUGH v. + *-ER* 1. In O.N. *plögari*, L.G. *ploger*, Du. *ploeger*, Ger. *pfluger*.] One who ploughs; a ploughman. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

c 1515 *Coches Jorrell's B.* to Paichement makers, skynners, and plowers. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cxviii* [cxviii. 3] The plowers plowed upon my backe, & made longe furrowes. 1548-9 LAMIER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 Now I shal tel you who be the plowers. 1791 COVERDALE *Ind. xviii* 685 Ploughers not few, Theirs diving to and fro their sturdy teams. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Aug. The ploughers of dangerous seas, or the occupiers of troubled frontiers. 1880 *Dorothy* 34 Now was the autumn come, and ploughers went forth to their ploughing.

b. *Comb.* 1. *Plougher-brand*, some part of the harness of a plough.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 398, 113 plougher bandis. 1. *Plough-foot, plow-.* *Obs.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *plug-jot*]. In a wheelless plough, an adjustable piece of wood or iron, attached to the front of the beam, regulating the depth of the ploughing; see *quois*.

It is doubtful however whether the *plow-fote* in Piers Plowman had this meaning; the variant reading *plow-bat* and the context point rather to its identity with *plough-staff*. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk staf and picche also be rotes, And helpe my culter to kerue and clense be furwes [v. 177. A. plowh-pote, plowbat; B. plow-pote, ploughwies foot; C. plowh fot, plowbat] 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 3 The plough fote is a lyttell pece of wodde, with a crooked ende set before in a morteyse in the plough beame, sette fast with wedges, to dryue vpe and downe, and it is a stye to order, of what depenes the ploughes shall go. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandry* iii. B. iv b, Plough fote, the vse of it is to gise the Plough earth, or put it from the earth, as you please. 1707 W. BARTON *Glass Antiq. Rom.* ed. (1731) 406 'Thou' our Translation makes Samgar to have slain six hundred Men with an Ox-goad. The LXX say it was *en tē q' apōpōtōti*, which is *Dentale*, or the Plow-foot.

1. *Plough-gang.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. PLOUGH sb.¹ + *GANG* sb.¹ (app. a late formation on analogy of *ox-gang*)] A measure of arable land, by Jamieson taken as a synonym of *plough-gate*.

(The statements of its extent differ widely, and may point to different local uses; quot. 1793 makes it 13 acres, i. e. one eighth of a carucate or carucate-land, and so = *ox-gang*; quot. 1748 makes it half a carucate; Jamieson, if his 'one plough' means the original plough and team of eight oxen, identifies it with the carucate; but he may have meant a modern two horse plough. See next for a fourth value.) 1748 W. CULLEN *Let in Lyle* (1832) I 69 As much [ground] as may employ four horses or what we call a plough gang. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* *Perth.* V. 56 The number of plough gangs, in the hands of tenants, is about 14½, reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each plough gang. 1808 JAMIESON, *Plough-gang, Plough-gang*, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough. We also use the phrase a *plough* of land in the same sense. [Apparently an erroneous statement.]

Plough-gate, plow-. (plaw'get). *north Eng. and Sc.* Now only *Hist.* [f. as prec + *GATE* sb.²; cf. *ox-gate*]. Originally, perhaps the same as PLOUGH-LAND (and hence commonly used by Scottish antiquarian writers to render *carrucata*); but in later times apparently applied to a much smaller quantity of land.

Jamieson says 'A plough-gate or plough-gang of land is now [1825] understood to include about forty Scots acres [= 50½ Imperial acres] at an average 'Fife'.

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 235, I bequeythe unto my said Wyfe during hir Lyfe naturally my toure in Brankston wth the two plewegat of Land And all other comoditts thereto belongyng. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Daily* II. 77 The charter of Edward II. grants the canons at Calke possession of a plough gate of land in Leke. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 121-2 There are 55 plough-gates and a half in the parish [Inverwick]. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 392 A number of plough-gates in one village, or several tenants about one plough, having their land mixed with one another, is a great bar to the improvement of any country. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 412/1 The island [Papa Westray] is divided into 24 plough-gates of land, and contains about 240 inhabitants. 1818 *Scott. Hist. Mag.* xii, The defences are proposed say, that non constat at this present what is a plough-gate of land, while uncertainty is sufficient to elude the conclusions of the label. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 135 The agricultural measurement in Scotland upon which the *regimen gildum* was levied, was the Ploughgate, or carucate of 104 acres.

1. *Plough-gear, plow-.* *Obs.* [f. as prec + *GEAR* sb.¹] The appurtenances of a plough. = next. 1418-19 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elix.* (1827) I. Introd. 16 The abbot and the convent Jedeth a wey from his parson age his plough yren and his plough and his plough gere. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 5 It is necessarye for hym, to lerne to make his yokes, oxe bowes, stooles, and all maner of plough gere. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 263 All my Waynes and waynegar all my plowes and plowgere to be dewyded equally betwixt them. 1584 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 145 Plowes and plow gere.

Plough-graith (plau græth) *St.* [f. as prec. + GRAITH *sb.*] The harness and equipment of a plough.

1569 *Reg. Prm. Council Scot.* II 62 Take away his plewch grayth. 1597 *Sc. Acts* Jas VI, c. 82 (heading) Destroyers of pleuchgrayth [body of all pleuchgreyre]. 1822 *Scott. Pirate* IV, There was not a corner of the farm fit for any thing but to break plough-graith, and kill cattle. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* II, Locks and bars, plough-graith and harrow teeth!

Plough-handle, plow- [Cf. *Da plow-handle!*] One of the two handles or stilt of a plough.

Some forms of plough had only one handle, esp. where the soil was light.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe handyll, *stund.* 1530 *PALGR.* 256/1 Plowe handell, *manche* 1853 *J. STEVENSON* *tr. Ch. Historians Eng.* I, 612 Directing the plough handle, or working iron

Plough-head, plow- [f. *PLOUGH sb.* + *HEAD sb.* Cf. *OILG. plogis-houbil*]

+1. The share-beam of a plough; a wooden frame to which the share was fixed. *Obs.*

1453-4 *Ducham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 150, ij plogheudez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe hede, *dentale*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 2 In Sommer-set-hyde the share-beam, that in many places is called the ploughe hede, is four or fyve foote longe, and it is brode and thynne. 1653 *MARSHALL* *Eng. Husbandry*, in B. ij, b, The Plough head. is a flat peece of timber, almost three foote in length if it be for clay ground, otherwise shorter, of breadth seven inches.

2. The front part of a plough: see *quots.*

1733 *TULL* *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi 301 The Plow-Head contains the two Wheels A, B. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Plow head*, *Plough-head*, the draught-iron at the end of the beam of a plow. 1875 *KNIGHT* *Dut. Mech.*, *Plow-head*, the clevis of a plow. That part to which the draft is attached.

Ploughing, plowing (plau'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *PLOUGH v.* + *-ING*].

1. The action of the verb *PLOUGH*; the result of this, a ploughed furrow.

1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II 73 In deluyngal, or plowying, or dychyng. 1440 *Prmph. Parv.* 405/2 Plowyinge, or eryngie, *aracio*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 8 In all manner of plowyinge, so that thy eye, thy hande, and thy fote do agree, and be always redy one to serve a nother. 1648 *MILTON* *Observ. Ar.* Peace xii, One [Act] prohibiting the plowing with Hoes by the Tail. 1763 *MILLS* *Pract. Husb.* II 197 On sounding the plowings, I found them deeper. 1864 *D. G. MITCHELL* *Wat. Days at Edgewood* 38 *Columella* urges, like Cato, frequent ploughings.

b. *Carpentry*. The planing of a groove with a 'plough'; the groove so made.

1805 *R. W. DICKSON* *Pract. Agric.* I, 47 It is a good method to unite the different planks by ploughing and tonguing. 1837 *WHITLOCK*, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1832) 203 Grooving or ploughing, by which a narrow channel is excavated out of the thickness of the timber.

c. *Univ. slang*. The rejection of a candidate in an examination; plucking.

1882 *EMMA J. WOODHOUSE* *Sissie* xxiv, He just escaped plucking or ploughing—I forget which Dr. Heavysides said—by the skin of his teeth.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *ploughing-team*, *-time*; *ploughing-day*; see *quot.*; *ploughing-iron* = *PLOUGH-IRON*; *ploughing-land*, ground, arable land; *ploughing-match*, a competitive exhibition of ploughing.

1868 *ATKINSON* *Cleveland Gloss.* **Ploughing-day*, the day on which the farmer who has taken a new farm asks, and receives, the assistance of his neighbours. Draughts in getting the necessary ploughing done. 1755 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX, 483 The whole is good Meadow and **Plowing* Ground. 1636 *MASSINGER* *Bashef. Lover* I, ii, In a cause like this, The husbandman would change his **ploughing-irons* To weapons of defence. 1694 *Land. Gas. No.* 2977/4 A Farm, containing near 160 Acres of Land, most **plowing* Land, with the advantage of Commoning. 1822 *SIR J. SINCLAIR* *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I 196 The original **ploughing* matches were warmly patronized by Mr. Erskine of Mar. 1775 *BURNER* *Own Time* (1766) II 25 Vexed to see such waste made upon their estates, in **plowing* time especially. 1806 *MANNING* in *Cath. Mag.* Mar. 187 The next three or four years of your life are like the ploughing time and the sowing time in the year.

Plough-iron, plow- (plau'iron). [f. *PLOUGH sb.* + *IRON sb.* So *ON. plog-jarn* plough-iron, plough-share, *Da. plov-jærn*, *LG. plog-isen* (Doom.), *Du. plog-ijzer*, *OHG. pflug-ysen*, *Ger. pflugisen* coulter, also ploughshare.] Any iron part of a plough, esp. in *pl.*, the coulter and share.

1418-20 [see *PLOUGH* *GER.*] 1458 *Exch. Rolls* *Scot.* VI 425 Pro aratriis, harpiciis, et ferro, et factura de plwe in nys. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 2 In Buckingham-shyre, are plowes made of an nother manner, and also other manner of ploughe yrons. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED* *Chron.* I 187/1 In passing barefooted over certine hot shares or plough yrons, according to the law *Ordinanc.* 1506 *SPENSER* *P. Q.* VII vii 35 Yet in his time he wrought as well as played. That by his plough-yrons mote right well appeare. 1792 *J. LEARMONT* *Poems* 120 To the plough yrons turn'd the hostile spear. 1844 *STEPHENS* *Bk. Farm.* II 397 It is more economical to sharpen the plough irons every day.

Plough-jogger, plow-. One who jogs or pushes a plough; a ploughman. (*humorous or contemptuous*)

1605 *ARMIN* *Foote upon F.* (1880) 23 A Country Plow Jogger...secretly stole a peece of Shoemakers waxe...and coming behind him, clapt him on the head. 1658 *CLEVELAND* *Rustic Rampland* Wks. (1687) 429 A medley...of Butchers, Coblers, Draymen, and Plough-joggers. 1787 *in Q. Rev.*

Jan. (1882) 66 He was a plain man. who begged to say a few words to his 'brother plough-joggers'

Plough-land, plow-land (plau'lænd) [f. *PLOUGH sb.* + *LAND sb.*: cf. *OE. sullung*, a derivative of *sull* plough, used in a similar sense in Kent and elsewhere. For the form, cf. *ON. plogis-land* (= plough's land), *Sw. plogland* an acre, and, in sense 2, *Du. plogland*, *Ger. pflugland*.]

1. *Hist.* The name used in the northern and eastern counties of England, after the Norman Conquest, for the unit of assessment of land, based upon the area capable of being tilled by one plough-team of eight oxen in the year: corresponding to the *HIDE* of the south and south-west (with which it was often equated), and, like it, embracing originally the meadow and pasture-land, and other necessary appurtenances of the holding.

In *Domesday Bk.* and other records in Latin, this unit is expressed by *carrucata* (= *AF. carue*, *ONF. carue*, *F. charuée*, *CARUCATP*) a derivative of *carruca* plough, while the *hide* is rendered *hida*. It is not possible to say whether 'plough-land' was a translation of *carrucata* or the converse, but we have no instance of the word before the end of the 13th c., and *plough* itself appears first in the 12th. The fact that the counties in which the *carrucata* was the unit of assessment are precisely those in which Danish influence prevailed, favours the theory that the plough land was of Norse origin; but there are difficulties. *ON. plogis-land* meant an acre, the normal area ploughed in one day. The extent of the normal plough-land, like that of the *hide*, is usually given as 120 acres, but in numerous instances it fell short of or exceeded this; the variations being prob due to attempts to make the areal plough lands correspond with the traditional assessment of the manors, to the inclusion or exclusion of the appurtenances and fallow land, and to local differences in the size of the acre.

The plough-land was divided into 8 ox gangs, as against the 4 yard-lands or virgates of the *hide*.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7676 *pe king willam* Let enqueri streitliche poru al engelounde, Hou moni plou land, & hou moni hiden al so, Were in euereich ssire, and wat hiu were wurp ber to. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 169 *pe pris* of a plough-land of penyes so rounde To aparalle plat pyler were pue lytel. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 796/6 *Hec carrucata*, *plowlande*. 1555 *Act. 2* & 3 *Phil. 8* Mary c. 8, § 2 Every Plow Land in Lillage or Pasture that he shall occupy in the same Parish. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II, 26 A Knightes fee should conteyne .C. li Acres, and that is accompted for a plough land for a yere. 1596 *SPENSER* *State Irsl. Wks.* (Globe) 664/1 *Ulster* doth contayne nine thousand plowlandes, of which plowlandes contayneth six score acres, after the rate of 21 foote to every perche of the sayd acre. 1620 *W. FOLKINGHAM* *Art of Survey* II vii. 60 A Plow land or Carue of land (*Carrucata terra*) is said to containe 4 Yard-land at 30 acres to the Yard-land. 1628 *Coke* *On Litt.* 5 *Hida* is all one as a plow land, vi. as much as a plow can till. 1656 *L. SMITH* in *Sir W. Petty* *Down Survey* (1851) 96 The country was divided into plowlands, one plowland being great, and another small, as they were in goodness or badness, for many of the plowlands were but seventy or eighty acres, others are two or three hundred. 1806 *M. T. PEARMAN* *Hist. Manor Benington, Oxon.* 10 The hide or plough-land in Preston-Cromaisch, a part of Benson before the Conquest, consisted of one hundred acres.

2. Land, or a plot of land, under cultivation with the plough; arable land.

1530 *PALGR.* 256/1 Plowe lande, *terre labource*. 1548-9 *LATIMER* *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 What sede shall be sowed in Gods field, in Goddes plough land. 1638 in *H. Bond* *Hist. of Water-town, Mass.* (1851) 997 All the Land lying beyond the Plowland...shall be for a Common for Cattle. 1670 *SPALDING* *Tronb. Chas.* I (1829) 11 The marquis of Huntly, with his lady, and virgin daughter, was in the ploughlands in harvest. 1777 *Mrs. GRITTH* *Hist. Lady Barton* III 218 It consists of this cottage, a small ploughland, a close for pasture, and a little garden. 1862 *W. F. COLLIER* *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 122 Soft woodland, and rolling plough land.

Ploughman, plow- (plau'mæn). [Cf. *MDu. plogh-man*.] A man who follows and guides the plough; often used generically for a farm-labourer or rustic.

1291 *Recds. Leicester* (1890) I 137 Joh Carnicario (le caruer) Plouman. 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 425/182 Huy comen. ploug-Man with his Akei-staf, Archer mud bouwe and knyue. 1362 *LANGEL* *P. Pl. A.* VII 3 Quah perkyn be plougmon. 'I haue an half Aker to heire bi be heige weye'. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 529 With hym there was a Plowman was his brother That hadde ylad of dong ful many a fother. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 114 Hurde men & plew-men rescowid his chulder fro his lyon & his wulfe. 1535 *COVERDALE* *I Sam.* viii 12 To be plowemen to tyll his londe and to be reapers in his hauiest. 1548-9 *LATIMER* *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Because I lyken prechynge to a ploughmans labour and a prelate to a ploughman. 1750 *GRAY* *Elegy*, The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1807 *CRABB* *Par. Reg.* II 421 Unletter'd swains and ploughmen coarse they slight. 1790 *SHAIR* *Burns* I 34 Now [1786] persons of every rank were anxious to become acquainted with the wonderful Ayrshire Ploughman.

b. *attrib. and Comb.* (a) appositional, as *ploughman lad*, etc.; (b) with possessive, *ploughman's fee*: see *quot.* 1885 *Ploughman's Spikenard*, a plant: see *SPIKENARD*.

1608 *Topsell* *Serpents* (1658) 694 They are found...among the Pastoral or Plow-men Africans. 1786 *BURNS* *Scotch Drink* xi, The braunie, baimie, ploughman chiel. 1834 *A. CUNNINGHAM* *Brit. Lit.* 29 Songs written by a ploughman lad.

1885 *C. I. ELTON* in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 735/1 The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called *feys de roturier* or 'ploughman's fee'.

Ploughmanship, plow-. [f. prec. + *-SHIP*.] The art of the ploughman, skill in ploughing.

1649 *BLITH* *Eng. Improv. Imp.* (1653) 219 The very mystery of Ploughmanship lyeth upon the knowledge and practice of them. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 65 How to set a Plow is perhaps the most difficult lesson on Plowmanship. 1880 *Dorothy* p. xv, Both he and they were proud of their ploughmanship.

+ **Plough-mell, plow-**. *Obs.* [f. *PLOUGH sb.* + *MELL sb.*] A mallet formerly carried on the plough for breaking up large clods; a plough-mallet.

1450 *Turn. of Tolenham* 151 in *Harl. E. P. P.* III 89 The chefe was of a ploo mell, And the shadow of a bell. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 3 Men that be no husbandes, that knowe not whiche is the ploughe beame, the sharebeame, and the ploughe mal. 1765-94 *P. Rcv. Reliques* (1845) *Gloss*, *Plowmell*, a small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plow, still used in the North, in the Midland counties in its stead is used a plow-hatchet.

Plough-Monday, Plow- (plau'mɒnde) The first Monday after Epiphany, on which, esp. in the N. and E. of England, the commencement of the ploughing season is, or till recently was, celebrated by a procession of disguised ploughmen and boys (*plough-bullocks*, *jags*, *stots*, *witchers*, etc.) drawing a plough from door to door.

1542 *HALE* *1st et a Course* 28 Than ought my loide [Bonner] to suffice the same selfe ponyshment for not senegeing the ploughe-vpon Ploughmondays. 1573 *TUSSER* *Husb.* (1878) 180 Plough Monday, next after that Twelftide is past, Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. 1674 *Brown Glossog.* (ed. 4), *Plow-Monday*, on which day, in the North of England, the Plowmen themselves draw a Plough from door to door, and beg Plow money to drink. 1892 *Times* 12 Jan. 6/2 Yesterday being 'Plough Monday', as the first Monday after the Epiphany is called.

Ploughshare, plow- (plau'sheə). [Cf. *MFL. plogh-scheer*, *Du. plog-schaan*.]

1. The large pointed blade of a plough, which, following the coulter, cuts a slice of earth, and passes it on to the mould-board; = *SHARE*.

1380 *Wyclif* *Ser. Ps.* III 136 Men schal welle hoiswerde into plough shares. 1335 *COVERDALE* *Mtcal.* iv. 3 Of their swerdes they shal make plowshares, and synthes off their speares. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* I 180 If the will go bare footed for her selfe ouer foure ploughe shares, brennyng and fire hote. 1639 *WORTON* *Descr. Country's Recreat.* iv in *Reliq.* (1651) 532 Wounds are never found, Save what the Plow-share gives the ground. 1795 *SOUTH* *J. Joan of Arc* iii. 540 O'er red hot plough shares make me skip to please Your dotard fancies! 1857 *RUSKIN* *Pol. Econ.* Art 23 A government which shall have its soldiers of the plough share, as well as its soldiers of the sword.

1749 *YOUNG* *Nat. Th.* ix 168 Final ruin fiercely drives Her ploughshare o'er creation! 1865 *SWINBURNE* *Atalanta* 207 Thou, I say, Althaea, since my father's ploughshare, drawn Through fatal seedland of a female field, Furrowed thy body. 1872 *TYNDALL* *Fragm.* Sc. (1879) I ix 301 It is the snout of a glacier that must act the part of a plough-share.

2. *Anat.* The vomer; = *ploughshare bone* (a).

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *ploughshare instinct*, *line*, *vaulting*, *ploughshare c-shaped* adj., *ploughshare bone* *Anat.*, (a) the vomer; (b) the pygostyle of a bird.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II 778/2 The vomer or ploughshare bone is symmetrical, forming the posterior part of the nasal partition. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 291/2 The *Ischio caccygen* extending...to the sides of the ploughshare bone. 1870 *ROLLISTON* *Anim. Life* 18 The terminal ploughshare shaped vertebrae. 1878 *SIR G. G. STOTT* *Lect. Archet.* (1879) II. 187 This twisting of the surface has received the very appropriate name of ploughshare vaulting. 1881 *MIVART* *Cat.* 465 The caudal vertebrae do not end in a 'ploughshare bone'.

Plough-shoe, plow- (plau'shū). A name variously applied, at different times or in different localities, to appliances for covering, protecting, or supporting the ploughshare; see *quots.*

1377-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 38 In yokes, Plushone, harrows, crubs, ius. iij. 1405-6 *Ibid.* 222 Pro 2 sok et ploghschone, iij. jd. 1872 *BATCHELOR* *Agric.* 162 (E.D.I.), Plough-shoe and ground-wrist, s. 30. *ad.* 1893 *G. & H. Gore* *Gloss.* *Plough shoe*, a piece of iron fastened to the side of the 'throck' to prevent its wearing away with the friction with the soil. 1901 *J. T. FOWLER* *Durham Acc. Rolls* *Gloss.* *Plushone*, plough shoes, sledges placed under ploughs so that they may be drawn along the ground without going in. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Plough shoe*, (a) the ironwork upon which the sock is fixed; the casing of iron at the nose or forepart of that part of a plough which enters the ground; also in *pl.*; (b) a wooden frame for conveying a plough upon a road. 1906 *HONE* *Manor & Manorial Records* 106 A plough shoe (or iron tip for a wooden share).

Plough-staff, plow-. A staff, ending in a small spade or shovel, used by the ploughman to clear the coulter and mould-board from earth, roots, weeds, etc.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1198 Vor 3e bep men bet iteit to ssoffe & to spade, To caristaf & to ploustaf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 A Ploghe staffe, *scudum*. 1573 *TUSSER* *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstaff, to further the plough, Great clod to a sunder that breaketh so rough. 1667 *J. HEYWOOD* *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III, 100 He took up the plow-staff and knockt him down. 1740 *SOMERVILLE* *Hobbinol* II. 53 High o'er his Head His pond'rous Plough-Staff in both Hands he rais'd. 1844 *STEPHENS* *Bk. Farm.* I 425 Fig. 89 represents the plough-staff, another and a necessary article of the movable furniture of the plough.

+ **Plough-start, plow-**. *Obs.* [f. *PLOUGH sb.* + *START*, *tail*. So *MDu. ploech-startert* (c. 1415), *MFL. plogh-steert*, *Du. ploegstaart*.] A plough-handle, plough-tail.

1754 CATESBY *Nat Hist Carolina* III. Catl. 2. 71 The "Chattering Plover," *Charadrius vociferus* 1833 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 109 "Crab-plover," the Anglo-Indian name for a curious bird of wide range, frequenting the east coast of Africa from the Red Sea to Natal, as well as the northern shores of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, *Dromas ardeola*. 1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. 1. 103 "Golden Plover" 1797 BEWICK *Birds* I. 330 The Golden Plover is common in this country, and all the northern parts of Europe. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cowrie's Ann Kingd* 146 *Charadrius plumalis* (The Golden Plover) is the most common of all, and is found throughout the whole globe. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* I. 331 The "Great Plover," thick-knee'd Bustard, Stone Curlew, Norfolk Plover 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 381 The Great Plover, is, much more numerous in the southern and south eastern counties of England than far to the west, or to the north. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 298 "Greater Plover of Aldrovand the Venetian Limos of Gesner. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Heathcocks, Plovers, "greene and gray 1644 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as the gray and greene Plover, some wilde Ducks. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 308 The green Plover, *Phalaropus viridis*. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf* Ser. II. 1 (1842) 228/2 That beautiful bird the Green plover, in Scottish called the Peese weep. a 1549 in *Genl Mag* May (1819) 427/1 Plovers "grey the dosen, 11 s 1674 RAY *Words, Water Fowl* 91 The Grey-plover, *Phalaropus canerua*. 1838 ENCYCL. BRIT. (ed 7) XVI. 671/2 The gray plover (*Charadrius squatarola*) distinguished by a very small hind toe. 1885 SPANISH *Provinc. Names Birds* 105 Knot (*Tringa canutus*) But the sober tint of its feathers in winter have caused it to be called Grey plover (Scotland) 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* I. 288 C. *Canutus*. "The "Kentish Plover 1768 PENNANT *Zool* II. 380 The "long-legged plover, is the most singular of the British birds. 1820 PENNY CYC. XVIII. 285/1 *Himantopus melanopterus*. This is the Silt Plover, Long legged Plover, and Long-shanks of the modern British 1785 PENNANT *Arct Zool* II. 484 "Noisy Plover," inhabits New York, Virginia and Carolina. 1799 ENCYCL. BRIT. (ed 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Vacillans*, or Noisy Plover, has black streaks on the breast, neck, forehead, and cheeks. 1768 PENNANT *Zool* II. 378 The "Norfolk Plover. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* I. 334 The Ring Dotterel, "Ring Plover, or Sea Lark (*Charadrius hiaticula* [etc.]). These birds, migrate into Britain in the spring, and depart in autumn. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool* II. 485 "Ruddy Plover with a black strait bill. 1634 ALTHORP *MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) App. p. xxiii. For "sea plover oo or oo. 1750 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 140 The "Spotted-Plover. 1799 ENCYCL. BRIT. (ed 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Arenarius* is the spotted Plover of Edwards, a native of Canada. 1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. 1. 213 Plover. "Spur winged Size of the Golden Plover 1840 PENNY CYC. XVIII. 284/2 The Spur-winged Plovers are very numerous and exceedingly noisy. 1823 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 507 Allied to the Lapwing are several forms [*Hoplopterus*, *spinosus*, the Spur-winged Plover. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 292 The Godwit, called in some places, the "Stone Plover. 1768 WALKER in *Phil Trans* LX. 217 We shot a few birds, much about the size, colour, and make of a woodcock, these they call here stone-plover. 1840 PENNY CYC. XVIII. 279/2 The Couriers are closely united to the *Pratincoles*, or "Swallow-Plovers, forming the genus *Charadrius*. 1828 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 12 On the grassy plains the "whistling Plover and Cranes

† 3. *Old Cant.* a. A 'pigeon', a dupe, a victim.

b. A courtesan Obs.

1614 B. JONSON *Bart Fair* iv. v. Here will be Zekieil Edgworth, and three or four gallants, with him at night, and I ha' neither Plover nor Quale for 'hem. 1626 — *Staple of N. II.* ii. Who's here? what Plover's that They have brought to pull? Bra I know not, some green Plover. I'll find him out 1631 CHAPMAN *Cassar & Pompey* II. 1. Wks. 1873 III. 142 Thou art a most greene Plover in policy, I perceive.

4. *altitv* and *Comb.*, as *plover-folk*, *net*, *shoot-ing*, *plover-haunted* adj., *plover-like* adj. and adv., *plover-billed* turnstone, *U. S.*, the surf-bird, *Aphria virgata*; *plover-quail*, any species of *Pedionomus*, *plover-snipe*, any bird of the *Pres-sirostris*; *plover's provider* = PLOVER-PAGE

1904 H. SUTCLIFFE in *Westm Gas* 31 May 2/4 Wide wastes of sky and wind. Of hawk and "plover-folk! 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 197 Some lonely tide, on the "plover-haunted barrens. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moad* xii. 217 The sand grouse, "plover like, kept skimming past in flocks large and small 1895 *Pok. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 766 We have the pratincoles curious little ploverlike birds 1904 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22, j. "plover nett, xij d. 1851 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 71 To Thomas Parwayne on plover nett with all geyr pertenying to it 1874 I. W. LONG *Amer Wild-fowl* II. 74 Others, w! understan! "plover-shooting better than "ld-fowling, say, "Wait for them to double". 1892 *Dic. on Cumb. Gloss.* 380 *Sea moose*, Plover's page, *Plk. cr's provider

Plover-page, plover's page. Sc. [f. prec. + PAGE sb.] The dunlin (*Tringa alpina*), which is said to attend or follow the golden plover; applied also to other species of *Tringa*, and to the Jack Snipe (*Limnophila gallinula*).

1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl* 86 *Scolopax Gallinula*. Plover Page. Jack Snipe. Judcock 1861 *Zoologist* XIX. 7342 All the Tringas are called locally "plover pages". 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds Writs* 438 It is said that a solitary Dunlin will attach itself to a solitary Golden Plover and this strange notion has extended to the Hebrides, where from its habit of associating with those birds, it is called the 'Plover's Page'.

Plovery (plō'vəri), a. [f. PLOVER + -Y.] Abounding in or frequented by plovers.

1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* (1894) 30 The plovery forest and the seas That break about the Hebrides. 1903 W. B. YEARS *Celtic Twilight* 126 There is no more ready short-cut to the dim kingdom than this plovery headland

Plow, another spelling of PLOUGH sb. 1 and v.

Plowe, plowgh, -e, plowh, -e, ploy(e, obs ff. PLOUGH Plowmb, plowme, obs. ff. PLUM

Plowmpe, obs form of PLUMP sb. 1

† **Ploy**, sb. 1 Obs. Also 6 ploye [a. Cf. *plou m.* or *ploue f.* :—late L. **phica* a fold Cf. MDu. *phie*, Du. *ploui*, MLG. *ploy* a fold, also from Fr.] ? A ply or fold.

1550-1500 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add MS. 25097), Heneco cloth in longe ploye, the pece xxiii s 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 411 Elbing or Dansk cloth double ploy

† **Ploy**, sb. 2 Sc. Obs. [ad. F. *plout* (Burguy) = *plait*, *plai*, FLRA.] 'An action at law' (Jam.)

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 240 Gif ony person being in veritie bastard, deceissis befor ony ploy, or clame, or ploy, be intentit aganin him be the ichtious air

Ploy (plot), sb. 3 Sc. and north. Eng. [Of uncertain origin

Some uses suggest an aphetic form of EMPLOY sb. 3, 'that on which one employs oneself, or finds occupation', but evidence is wanting]

Anything in which one personally engages; a piece of action, a proceeding, esp. one in which one amuses himself, a personal enterprise or pursuit, a hobby, a piece of amusement; a game, pastime, or sport; a frolic or escapade; a trick.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* x. iv. (1774) 205 John was a clever and audacious boy, As you shall hear by the ensuing play 1768 *Ross Helms* n. 84 Says Colen, for he was a sly boy, Neiper, I fear this is a little ploy 1766 MACNITT *Will & Jean* II. xxvi, 'I think o' nought but rural quiet, Rural labour! I rural ploys! 1814 *Scott Wav* I. vi, Two unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccen ploy 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, One woman is enough to dark the farrest ploy that ever was planned. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They gathered from great distances to such ploys as the sheep-shearing or the sheep-washing. 1900 L. HUXLEY *Life Hurley* I. xviii 253 He went off for a ploy with Tyn-dall into Derbyshire

Ploy, v. [In sense 1, a. F. *ployer* — L. *phicare* to bend; see *PLY* v., cf. MDu. *ploeyen*, Du. *ploojen*, MLG. *plöien*, LG. *plöien*. In sense 2 app. aphetic for *employ*, in sense 3, perh. back-formation from EMPLOY.]

† 1. *intr.* and *trans.* To bend. Obs.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II. xxiv x16 Yf it fonde not thayer thycke, it shold not howe ne ploye 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* vi. vi. 663 Twiggis byke rushe, the whiche are easy to ploy and twist any way without beaking

2. *trans.* To employ *atal*.

1630 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) 1262 At all these we ployed our wooden artillery of the spoon 1871 JONES *Nhb* 212 (E. D. D.) Gin ye ploy any fair, hand-workin' lassie. *Ibid.* 263 Macduff, who was ployed among the flower-beds

3. *Mil. trans.* To move (troops) from line into column. Also *intr.* said of the troops. (The opposite of *deploy*.)

1840 SIR C. NAMPT *Mil Life* II. iv. vii. 273 There they acquire the art of ploying and deploying their troops 1864 in WEBSTER

Hence **Ployment**, formation of column from line.

1890 in *Cent. Dict*

† **Ployk**, **pluyk**. Sc. Obs. [Etymology obscure. Early Sc. *ployk*, *pluyk*, for *plök*, *plük*, corresponds phonetically to a mod Sc. *pluk*, and ME. **plök*, *pluke*, mod. **plook*, OE. type **pluc* but no trace of corresp. Eng. forms has been found. Gael. *plac*, genitive *phlac*, block of wood, stump of a tree, club or bludgeon with a round or large head, is evidently the same word, and, if from Lowland Sc. or Eng., might represent Eng. *block*, ME. *blok*, but this with its short o would not give *ployk*, *pluk* in Sc.] A club, bludgeon.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statute* xix (*Cristofore*) 98 Cristofore his lef has tane, & roydly passit futh allane, & his pluyk in til his hand *Ibid.* 215 In sted of stat, a ployk [he] had, Wele nere as a perltre mad

Pluch, -e, **plucht**, obs Sc. ff. PLOUGH sb. 1

Pluck (plök), sb. 1 Forms: see PLUCK v.; also 5 ploke, 7 (? *ph*) plux. [f. PLUCK v., in a number of disconnected senses Cf. Du. LG. *pluk*, *pluk*, the act of plucking, that which is plucked, flock of wool, handful, LG. *plock* handful, flock.]

1. An act of plucking, a sudden sharp pull, a tug, a jerk, a twitch, a snatch.

1425 *Torr Portugal* 1624 Glad pluckys there he toke, Set sadly and sare. a 1450 *Provyng* v. an *Angle* (1883) 16 he floote plumbie hym so hevy yat he lest plocke of any fysche may pluke hym doune yat he be watim 1591 PRECIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Alenandras*, with plucks of pincers 1676 HOBBS *Humd* (1677) 246 To th' ground Patroclus fecth him with a pluck 1693 *Rav Creation* II. (1692) 58 The Plucks and Attractions of the motory Muscles 1782 MISS BURNBY *Catcha* v. 1, Little dog gave it a pluck, knock slapt 1863 WOOLNER *Beautiful Lady* 92 Her breath caught with short plucks and fast, Then one hot choking strain

b. *Pluck-up*, the act of plucking up; a pull † *Pluck-up fair*, an old term for a general scramble for booty or spoil.

1573 *Satir Poems Reform* xxix 199 Than on the morne they maid the pluk up fair. Vpone that spuize I will spend na tyme *Ibid.* 341 Quhar as he fand vs at the pluk up fair 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 380 A little lugger hanging on a [the tug] to get a 'pluck up' towards home

† c. *fig* 'A turn, or set-to' (Nares), a snatch, a bout; an attempt; a 'go', a smack'. Obs.

a 1509 SKELTON *Bonge of Court* 387 (ed. 1568) Let vs laugh a plucke [or placke] or two at nale. c 1537 *Thersites* in HAZL *Dodley* I. 413 Now with my sword have at thee a pluck! c 1567 Q. ELIZ. in *Harrington's Nugae Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 114 He, of base and busterly mynde that wrestells a pluck with the world's order, conceyves therof an evill opynion 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II. 158 *margn*, They being come to By-path Stile, have a mind to have a pluck with Gyant Dispan 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. 1, Hrrte and lock em up aguin, I'll try a pluck with thee 1762 GOLDSM. *Crit. W.* I, There is no work whatsoever but he can criticize even though you wrote in Chinese, he would have a pluck at you.

2. In a university or other examination: The act of plucking or rejecting a candidate; the fact of being plucked or of failing to pass an examination. 1852 Mrs SMYTHURS *Bride Elect* xlii, Vision of a pluck danced before the weary eyes of tutor and pupil. 1860 JESSOP *Middle-Class Exams* 12 The proportion of the plucks to the passes 1888 BRUCE *Amer Commw* III. 447 Nearly all American students do graduate, the proportion of plucks in the later examinations is small.

II. Something that is plucked.

3. ? A small rope attached to a bell-rope Cf.

IMP sb. 7 a. Obs.

1637 *Parish Acc* *Wraghy, Yorks.* (MS.), Itm for two bellropes and one plucke . . . 5 s. 5. 1639 *Ibid.*, Itm for 5 plucks and nailes o or 7.

† 4. *Herring Fishery*. (See quot.) Obs

1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish then Heringgs into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring, the Meat Herring; the Night Herring; the Pluck, which has received some Damage from the Neis; the Shotten Herring; and the Cophen.

5. *Spinning*. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 389 In hand spinning, the pluck, that is, the portion plucked from the spinner, or combed wool, was placed across the fingers of the left hand and from the thick part of it, the fibres were drawn, and twisted, as the hand was withdrawn from the end of the spindle, to which it had been previously attached.

III. 6. The heart, liver, and lungs (sometimes with other viscera) of a beast, as used for food.

1611 CORER, *Ventresque*, the offalls of an (edible) creature; as a calves pluck 1661 *LOVELL Inst. Anim & Man* 23 It may be boiled as that of other beasts, and eaten with butter and vinegar; so the plux. a 1756 Mrs HAWWOOD *New Present* (1771) 19 The pluck contains the heart, liver, lights, melt, and skut. 1832 W. STRIMMONSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 95 For to make us some pottage, Thei'll be a sheep's head and a pluck 1904 *Edin Even News* 28 June 3 The Sheriff inquired the meaning of the word 'pluck'. The prosecutor explained that it referred to the internal organs which could be removed at one pull or pluck, the liver, lungs, and heart.

b. In reference to human beings.

c 1720 in J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. xviii. 234 [There were the pul houses, where] Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their Plucks 1720-21 *Swift Jnl to Stella* 16 Mar., It vexes me to the pluck that I should love walking this delicious day. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Home Travest* (1797) II. 369 Boasting as if I'd bing my pluck up 1807 MARY KINGSLY *W. Africa* 467, I saw five unpleasant-looking objects stuck on sticks. They were the livers and lungs, and in fact the plucks, of witch doctors.

† c. *fig.* The inward part, essence. Obs.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Buth & Seta* 57 You must not pull out the pluck of it, and make it quite another thing from number.

7. *collog.* (orig app *pugilistic slang*.) The heart as the seat of courage; courage, boldness, spirit; determination not to yield but to keep up the fight in the face of danger or difficulty.

1785 GROSS *Dict Vulg* T. s. v, *He wants pluck*, he is a coward 1808 *Spouling Mag* XXXII 34 Inferior in science, and what is technically called *pluck*, to no one. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Prov. Diary in Life* (1862) II. 446 If the enemy have the pluck and force which I expect to find 1819 *Metropolis* I. 240 He was lauded, in the highest terms, by the mob, for what they, very genteelly, called his pluk 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett* (1886) I. 359, I have no pluck in me for such things at present. 1827 *Scott Jnl* 4 Sept., What is least forgiven is want of that article blackguardly called *pluck* 1835 DISRAEL *Corr.* v. Sister G. May, All men agree I have shown pluck. 1856 *Emerson Eng Trans.* *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The one thing the English value is pluck 1879 SALA in *Illustr Lond News* 3 Nov. 1061 Yes, the British word 'pluck' is the word to use. 'Courage', 'bravery', 'heroism' are all too feeble.

b. *Photogr. slang*. 'Boldness' or distinctness of effect cf. PLUCKY b

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 253, I also saw other negatives of the same scenes developed with potash; they gave pictures of greater snap, what some call 'pluk' 1894 *Brit. Jnl Photogr.* XLI. 49 The image will have more pluck and a larger range of gradation.

IV. 8. A two-pronged fork with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, for moving dung, etc.

1825 in JAMISON 1858 in SIMMONDS *Publ. Trade*, etc. **Pluck**, sb. 2 Sc. dial [Origin obscure, cf. Gael. *plac* = see *PROYK*.] A fish, *Agonus cataphractus*

1820 NUTT *List Fishes* 9 (Jam.) *Cottus cataphractus*, Pogge or Armed Bullhead, Pluck. This is often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen

Pluck (plök), v. Forms: a 1 pluccian, 4-6 plukke, pluk(e, 4-7 plucke, 6 pluc, 6-pluck B. 1 pluccian, 2 plookien, 4 plukke(n). [Common WGer.: late OE *pluccian*, *pluccian*, cognate with MLG. *plucken*, MDu. *MG. plucken*, Flem. *plukken*; also ON. *plukka*, *plukka* (c 1200) to pluck fowls, Sw. *plocka*, Da. *plukke*. These suppose

Pluckage (plʌ kɛdʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. **PLUCK** v. + -AGE] The action or process of plucking

1835 BECKFORD *Rail* vi 63 He -plucked off his beard by handfuls. The details of this frantic pluckage are to be found in a letter.

Plucked (plukt), a *collog* [f PLUCK sb + -ED.] Having pluck or courage; usually in comb., as *good-plucked*, *rare-plucked*, *well-plucked*, so *bad-plucked*, deficient in courage.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, What a good plucked one that boy of mine is! 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i vii, The bad plucked ones thinking that after all it isn't worth while to keep it up. 1873 *Routledge's Eng. Genl. Mag.* Feb. 137/a 'You see I'm a plucked'un', he said.

b. *Hard-plucked*, hard-hearted, wanting in tenderness.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iv, A very sensible man, but a terrible hard-plucked one.

Plucked (plukt), *ppl* a [f PLUCK v. + -ED.] In various senses of the verb.

1. Picked off, pulled sharply, twitched, etc. 1852 HUGOER, Plucked in sunder, *distachus* 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* i 197 Fine short plucked cotton. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i ii 605 So let me fall like the plucked rose! 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 197 The tone of plucked cat-gut strings... is much less tinkling than that of metal strings.

2. Denuded of feathers or hair. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marrit* *Veneris* 382, I thought my self a papingay, & him a pluckit herle. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 44 [She] sold live geese, and plucked geese on the market here. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Plucked*, *p* a., having the long stiff hairs removed, said of the pelt of a fur-seal. 3. Rejected in a university or other examination. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI 895 Of the three classes of Predicamentists, the fiercest are the Plucked. 1853 C. BLOR *Verdant Green* u. n., 'I have been examined', observed Mr. Pucker, with the air of a plucked man.

Hence **Pluckedness**.

1867 *Ed. Words* 657/a The abject nakedness—more than nakedness—pluckedness of his body.

Pluckee (pluki), *notice-wd.* [f PLUCK v. + -EE.] One who or that which is plucked.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX 339 'It might be safe to pluck it up.' Safe to whom? To the plucker or the pluckee?

Plucker (plukar), [f PLUCK v. + -ER.]

1. One who plucks, in various senses, see the verb. Often with adverb, as *plucker away*, *down*, *up*. Also + *plucker-at*, one who pulls sharply at, or (fig.) carps at, or attacks, another (quot. 1463).

1450 *Oseney Reg.* (E. E. S.) 15 Of this owie confirmation agayne sayers and pluckers a-waye. 1463 G. ASHEV *Prisoner's Refl.* 193 Yef thou be ryght welthy for the seon, Many pluckers-at thou mayst haue. 1495 *Act. 11. Hen. VII.* c 5 The plucker, uppe and takers away of the seid weates and engynes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii 37 Thou setter up, and plucker downe of King. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 154 At which time let the Pluckers be nimble, and tye it up in handfuls. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xxvii 416 Thorns, picking the fingers of the too hasty plucker. 1831 [see PLUCKER]. 1902 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589/1 Tales of Fingal the brave and Oasian the plucker of harps.

2. A machine for disentangling and straightening long wool to render it fit for combing, see *quots*.

1835 *Use Philat. Manuf.* 144 After drying, the wool is removed to a machine called the plucker. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v 125 When the wool is dried, it is passed through a machine called a 'plucker', consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron.

Pluckerian (pluki-ran), a *Math.* [f proper name *Plucker* (see below) + -IAN.] Applied to certain equations or formulæ expressing the relations between the order and class of a curve and the number of its singularities, investigated by the German mathematician Julius Plucker (1801-1868).

Pluckerian characteristic, one of the quantities occurring in such equations, denoting some characteristic of the curve.

Pluckily (plukli), *adv. collog* [f PLUCKY + -LY.] In a plucky manner; bravely, courageously.

1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxix, 'No', said Frank, pluckily, as he put his horse into a faster trot, 'I won't mortgage that.' 1859 SMITH *Self Help* 20 He did not retire dejected, but pluckily set himself to work.

Pluckiness, [f as *piec* + -NESS] The quality of being plucky, pluck.

1864 in WEBSTER citing THACKERAY. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vi, Her quaint, queer expression, in which curiosity, pluckiness, and a foretaste of amusement mingled.

Plucking (plukkin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of the verb *PLUCK*, in various senses. 1837-8 T. USK *Test. Low* ii. xiv (Skeat) l. 78 By my plucking was she to foreye-see enclined. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 403/a Pluckyng, or pullyng of fowlys. 1560 DAVIS *Steward's Com.* 52 The plucking downe of Images, hath procured vs no small displeasure. 1837 MRS. SIMMONS *M. Miter* iii. xv, The cant phrase of plucking in our universities. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ.* *Oig.* v 239 Let the pass-examination, with its attendant pluckings, cease. *althib* a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 59 b, Every man... having either lande or substance, was called to this pluckyng banquet.

2. *concr.* Something plucked, in various senses. (cf. *PICKING vbl. sb.* 3 b.).

1648-60 HEXHAM, *Het Pluckel van Iynwaet*, the Pluckings, or loose Threads of linen. 1833 J. BADLOCK *Dom. Anacrusis*, 55 Mangel wurzel... would, if permitted to run up, afford a good plucking of potage vegetables twice a week. 1838 *Craze Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plucking*, the quantity of worsted plucked from the end of the shifter, or silver, and folded over

the fingers whilst turning the spinning wheel. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 4/4 If I were a planter in Assam... I would never rest till the pluckings of my garden became the staple drink of the native artisan.

Plucking, *ppl. a* [-ING.] That plucks. see the verb *PLUCK*.

1808 *Westm. Gas* 7 Sept. 1/2 Within reach of a plucking hand are a number of varieties of heather that star the sides of Table Mountain.

Pluckless (pluklēs), a. [f. PLUCK sb + -LESS] Without pluck; devoid of courage or spirit. Hence **Plucklessness**.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 171 You should let those pluckless Tories know the truth. 1824 *Ibid.* XV. 92, I do care for the intense plucklessness of our party. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXI. 124/2 The fear may be great—and it is so among the pluckless—but the danger is small.

Plucky (pluki), a *collog* [f PLUCK sb + -Y.]

1. Characterized by pluck, showing determination to fight or struggle, brave, courageous, daring. 1826 DISRAELI *Van. Grey* ii. xv, He can still follow a fox, with as much a heart, and with as stout a voice, as any squire in Christendom. 1842 BAHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii *Smuggler's Leap*, If you're 'plucky', and not over-subject to fright. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, The 'bravos' of the School-house attest the pluckiest character of all that had fought day. 1883 LO. R. GOWRIE *My Remin.* i. vii 135, I do not think any account of this plucky adventure has appeared elsewhere. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 286 You are the pluckiest little woman I ever knew.

b. *Photogr.* Of a print or negative. Bold, decided, bright, clear.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv 352/a It works exceedingly well, and uniformly brings out brilliant and plucky images. 1894 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XLII. 7 Negatives strong and plucky in their contrasts.

2. *Geol.* 'Disposed to break away in large irregular conchoidal chips'. [f PLUCK v. + b.]

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Plud. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *plodde*, 4-6 *pludde*, 5 (-9 *dial.*) *plud*, (5 *plutte*, 9 *dial.*) *plut*. [Origin obscure: cf. Ir. Gael. *plod* a pool, standing water, also *PUDDLE sb.*] A pool, puddle.

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 11077 In a fowl plodde [i.e. *pludde*] in the street supple me him song. 12400 *Land. Troy Bk.* 10625 To se the syght hit was delif, How every plud of blod stode ful. 1482 *Munk of Bousham* (Aib) 77 Now yu a stynkyng ponde, and now fowle overkemyde yu fenne and plutte. 1527 *Trevisa's Illeged Dialogue* x This reason is worthy to be plunged in a pludde. 1781 J. HURTON *Tom to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Plud*, a puddle. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Ed. Somerset Gloss.*, *Plud*, the swamp surface of a wet ploughed field. 1899 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words bk.*, *Plud*, temporary pools of water.

Plue, *obs. Sc.* form of *PLOUGH*.

Pluff (pluf), *sb.* (a, *int*) *Sc.* [Echoic. So I.G. *pluf*; Du. *pluf* interj.; LG. *pluffen*, Du. *ploffen*, W.Fris. *ploffien* to puff, explode.]

1. A strong puff or explosive emission of air, gas or smoke (as in the firing of gunpowder), or of dust, hence, *collog.* a shot of a musket or fowling-piece. 1663 W. SHARP in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I 132 But alas, amongst other great shott, may turn to be a pluff. 1828 GARR *Steam-boat* iv 78 He went out of the world like a pluff of powder. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 494 He calls... on old Ponto, and will take a pluff at the cartridges. 1895 CHOCKET *Men of Moss-Hags* xlvii, We could see the soldiers running their horses and firing off white pluffs of powder.

2. A powder-puff. *Obs. or dial.*

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii, A veshell that uns ashore wi' us flees asunder like the powder when I shake the pluff, and it's as ill to gather on't again.

b. *adv.* Puffed up, swollen. In *quot. fig.*

1673 *Answer to Seasonable Disc.* xi All of you look'd as pluffe and big upon the Layts, as starch it self could make you.

c. as *int* or *adv.* With a pluff; puff! *collog.*

1860 RUSSELL *Drury India* i xvi 253 As I spoke, pluff came a spurt of smoke with red tongue in it.

Pluff (pluf), *v. Sc. and dial.* [f. as *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To blow out (smoke or breath) with explosive action, to puff. Also *intr.* to discharge a gun, shoot.

1629 Z. BOVO *Balm of Gilead* 84 These that spend the tyme with pluffing of reeke, which should be better employed. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 249 He... went pluffing disconsolately among the hills.

2. *intr.* To swell up, become puffed up.

1885 SHARLAND *Ways Devon Village* vii 110 Hasn't it [the pudding] pluffed (i.e. *swell*) up beautifully?

Hence **Pluffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, also **Pluffer**, a shooter, gunner (*collog.*).

1823 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 278 Is that the pluffer at partridge pouts who had nearly been the death of poor Ponto? 1852 *Ibid.* LXXII. 220 If in Central Africa, you would suppose they were practising in a menagerie, and you conclude that there must be pime pluffing in Ponto's. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 227 She... slept a fine natural 'pluffing' sleep till one in the morning.

Pluffy (plufi), a. *dial.* [f. PLUFF sb + -Y.]

Having a puffed-up appearance; puffy, fleshy. Of birds, hair, etc. Fluffy, downy.

1828 HOOCE in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 489 A big, dun-faced, pluffy body. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottitell. Leg.* x 84 A light pluffy moustache. 1853 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 469 We shall have nothing rising before us but barren pairs and pluffy cheepers (i.e. young partridges). 1861 *Liver One of Them* xiv 104 A good-looking fellow—a thought too pluffy, perhaps.

Plug (plug), *sb.* [app. a MDu. and early mod. Du. *plugga* a plug, bung, stopper, Du. *plug*; so MLG, LG. *plugga*, *plugga*, LG. *plug*, also Swed. *plugg*, *plugg*, Da. *pløg*. Other types appear in MLG, LG. *pluck*, *pluck*, MIIG. *pfloc*, *pflocke*, Ger. *pflock*; and in N.Fris. *plak*, Da. *pløk*. Further history unknown. (Ir., Gael. *pluc* is from Eng.)]

1. A piece of wood or other solid or firm material, driven into or used to stop up a hole or aperture which it tightly fits, to fill a gap, or act as a wedge; also *transf.* a natural or morbid concretion having a similar action.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 20 A Hause plug at Sea. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Zen Plugge*, a Plugge, or a wooden Pegg. 1660 BOYLE *New Eng. Phys. Mech.* To Ld. Dungaivan, Wks. I. 9 Shutting the valve with the plug, he is to draw down the sucker to the bottom of the cylinder. 1669—*Contn. New Eng.* i (1682) 161 On which was put a Wooden Plug markt with Ink. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinburgh* (1903) 62 The Canopy is not supported by a Pillar, but by... a Pinn or Plugg plac'd exactly in the Center. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plug*, a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern or Cask. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Mad Commun.* II 483 The plug or stopper of the Canula was taken out. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Opera Mechanic* 464 The aperture being supplied with a plug of the requir'd form, some clay is put into the cylinder, and the piston forced down, by turning the screw, which causes the clay to protrude through the aperture in the shape required. 1845 HUNDO *Dis. Liver* 143 A string of small abscesses had formed along them, separated here and there by a plug of lymph. 1861 WYNTNER *Soc. Bees* 194 Instantly he drops a plug of molten solder, which hermetically seals it. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* i. 2 Wooden plugs as big as table spoons put through slits in the under lip. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

2. *spec.* in various technical applications; as

a. A small block of boxwood let into an engraved wood-block to replace a damaged part of the surface. b. *Die-sinking*. A soft steel cylinder on the end of which an impression is taken from a punch to form a die. c. A tapering block of wood driven into a wall between the stones or bricks so as to bear a nail. d. *Mining*. The iron wedge or punch which is driven between two other wedges, called feathers (FLATHER sb 2b), to split rock, coal, stone, etc. e. In railways, A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair. f. *Dentistry*. The filling of a hollow tooth. g. The part of a tap or stop cock which passes transversely through the pipe and cuts off the water or permits it to flow. h. A cylindrical piece of wood used in filing a line from a gun in life saving operations. i. The plunger of a pump.

1766 CROKER, *exc. Dial.* 171, etc. a v. *Water*, At the end of which [levers] are jointed four rods, with their forcing plugs working into four cast iron cylinders. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 172 The piston having reached the bottom of the cylinder, the plug of the cock shifts its position, and the steam enters as before.

1839 CHAMBERLAIN *Wood. Lupton* 645 note, 'The plug' which they [Albert Duer and his contemporaries] inserted was usually square, and not circular as at present. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Prin.* IV. 302 A long coil of rope, 2 inch diameter, with a stout piece of wood or plug fastened to it. This plug is intended to be put in the mouth of the gun. 1851 *Ibid.* 125/1 The cannonade was fired from off the pier, which caused the plug beyond the breakers.

1842-76 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Plug and feather*, or *Key and feather*, a name given to a method of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge, called the key, and wedge shaped pieces of iron called feathers. 1860 BARTER *Dict. Amer.*, *Plug*, applied by dentists to a filling of gold or other material inserted in a tooth. 1875 *Urr. Dict.* 171 (ed. 7) II. 31 This punch becomes an 'exhaustible parent of dies, without further reference to the original matrix, for now by impressing upon it plugs of soft steel we procure impressions from it to any amount. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1749/2 An instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes.

1881 YOUNG *Ed. Man. his Own Mechanic* 1275 The proper manner of making or cutting a plug to drive between bricks. 1893-4 *Northernbell Gloss.* s. v., The plug and feather was introduced into coal mining by Mr G. C. Greenwell in 1869. It had been from early times used in lead mining.

3. *Zool.* = *PISTON* 3.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii 219 The large central impression is produced by the muscle of the plug (the equivalent of the byssal muscle in *Pinna* and *Modiola*).

4. The cock upon a public water-pipe to which a hose is attached to obtain water for a fire-engine and other purposes; a fire-plug.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, On Leather Pipe and Socket of the same Size as the Plug or Fire-Cock, to the intent the Socket might be put into the Pipe, to convey the Water clean into the Engine. 1822 II. & J. SMITH *Key. Addr.*, T. Drury Lane, Before the plug was found.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.*, c. 46 § 97 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines, and fire cocks or plugs.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'This pipe is closed by a cap or plug, which is removed when the fire is to be attached.

4. a. Tobacco pressed into a flat oblong cake or stick. b. A piece of cake or twist tobacco cut off for chewing, etc.

1728 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* vi, The Dean threw me this tobacco plug. A longer has'porth never did I see. 1841 CATTIN *W. Amer. Ind.* II. xlii 66 Offering him a few plugs of tobacco.

1844 DICKENS *Mar. T. Chas. xxii*, Cutting a quid or plug from his cake of tobacco. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 653 The tobacco being generally twist or plug.

5. A blow of the fist; a punch, a knock. *slang.*

1798 PIRN in *Ld. Rosebery Life* (1891) 208 The bill is to be read a second time tomorrow, and, in spite of many Plugs from Sir W. Pulteney, will certainly pass. 1898 M. DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 192 If he hits a man in fighting That is what he calls a 'plug'.

6. Applied to a horse with various connotations. *U. S. and Colonial slang.*

Explained in American Dicts. as 'a horse past his prime', 'an old horse worn down by hard work', a New Zealander knows it as a horse which is 'a good sort', an Australian authority, as applied to a horse of 15 hands or 15.1, of a good steady ambling character, working well but not fast.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Humor* Abr. xviii 208 We bought two sorry-looking Mexican 'plugs'. 1885 HORNADAY 2 Yrs in *Jungle* xxiv. 284 The horses were large and rather raw-boned Australian 'plugs', well qualified for the work they had to do. 1888 *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 22 Apr. (Farmer Amer.), In the first race a plug named Cator was the favorite, but another plug named Battledore won.

7. Short for *plug-hat*: see *g. U. S. slang.*

1864 Webster, *Plug*, a gentleman's silk hat, so called from its cylindrical form. (*Colloq. and low*) 1891 E. KING-LAKE *Australian* at II 6 The reign of the 'stove pipe', or as the Americans have it, 'the plug', is as secure in Australia as anywhere. 1891 KIRKING *City Dialect* Nt. 9 He steps into the brougham and puts on—a top hat, a shiny black 'plug'.

8. A draught of beer. *slang.*

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 184 Come, Sir, another plug of malt.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *plug-bat*, *-bolt*, *-bullet*, *-fincher* (sense 2 f.), *-machine*, *-point*, *-pony* (sense 6), *-shot*; *plug* like adj., *plug-arbor*, an arbor or mandril in a lathe on which a drill chuck is mounted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); *plug-basin*, a wash-hand basin having a plug-hole for letting the water out; *plug-basket* (*Brewing*), the depression at the bottom of the mash-tun into which the plug drops; *plug-bayonet*, the original form of bayonet, which was fixed in the muzzle of the gun; *plug-board* (*Electr.*), a switch-board in which the connections are made by inserting plugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *plug-box* (*Mining*), a wooden pipe to carry off water while putting the watertight casing to a shaft; *plug-centre-bit*: see *quot.*; *plug-cook*, (a) a tap having a perforated plug through which the liquid flows when turned on; (b) see *quot.*; *plug-draining*, a system of draining heavy clay land, in which plugs or blocks of wood are placed at the bottom of the cutting to keep the channel open, and are withdrawn after the cutting has been filled up; *plug-drawer*, one who took part in the *plug-fists*, *q. v.*; *plug-frame*, a contrivance attached to the beam of a steam-engine, for opening and closing the valves of the cylinder; *plug-hat* (*U. S. slang*), a silk, 'top', or 'chimney-pot' hat [some say, because the head fits in it like a plug]; hence *plug-hatted* a; *plug-hole*, an aperture fitted with a plug by which it can be closed; *plug-joggle* (*Masonry*), a joggle of the character of a plug; *plugman*: see *quots.*; *plug-riots*, a name given to certain riotous proceedings c 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire were stopped from working by the removal or 'drawing' of a few bolts or 'plugs' in the boilers so as to prevent steam from being raised; *plug-rod*, (a) see *quot.* 1858; (b) = *plug-frame*; *plug-switch* (*Electr.*), a switch in which connexion is made by inserting a metal plug; *plug-tap*, a cylindrical tap for cutting the threads of female screws or of screw-plates; *plug-tobacco* = sense 4; *plug-tree* = *plug-frame*; *plug-valve*: see *quot.*

1743 *Land & Country Brew*, iv. (ed. 2) 267 Flour of all Malt, especially if it is ground very small, is apt to wash to the 'Plug-basket, and thereby cause a foul Wort to run off. 1837 *Cent. Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 441 A hole of two inches diameter having been made in each side of the stone, and 'plug bats' inserted. 1838 *Ibid.* 283 A form of 'plug bolt' peculiarly adapted for mooring and warping up rapidly. 1883 *q. v. Coal Mining Gloss.*, 'Plug Box', a wooden water pipe used in coffering. 1888 *Gent. Mag.* January 390 'Wobbling', a principle inherent in all 'plug bullets' after leaving the muzzle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Plug-center bit', a bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., 'Plug Cock', a faucet which is simply driven into the barrel, not screwed in. 1833 *Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* (ed. 2) VIII. 2391/2 'Plug draining', is exclusively confined to the draining of tenacious clay, and chiefly practised on pasture land. 1888 F. PEARL (*title*) The Risings of the Luddites, Chartists, and 'Plugdrawers'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Plug Fincher', a fine file for finishing the surfaces of tooth fillings. 1763 FETTERALL in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 152 The 'plug frame', which is a piece of timber moved by the lever through a wooden groove, by which the steam valve, and injection cock are opened and shut alternately. 1844 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 71 In the perpendicular working beam, called by Deighton [c 1720] the plug-frame, there is a slit which is contrived so that its pin work on the fore part, middle, and back part, to raise and depress the levers, that move the iron axle. 1881 *Philad. Record* (U. S.) No. 3455. 6 The 'plug hat is virtually a sort of social guarantee for the preservation of peace and order. 1899 MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 138 A dizzy whirl of skirts, feathers, plug hats, and silken stockings. 1891 KIPLING *City Dialect* Nt. 4 An austere, 'plug hatted' redskin. 1773 *Gent. Mag.* XLIII. 497 To prevent the steam from coming out at the 'plug-hole' or lid. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Domin. Amusem.* 60 A vessel, having a plug hole at bottom. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 10 Sept. 2/3 While the Post Office... provides and maintains the fire alarm, the County Council under take

to supply the necessary telephones and to make plug-holes in the alarm posts. 1792 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194/2 The central 'plug joggle, fixed in place ready for the reception of the center stone of the next Course. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 61 The two [cells] subdivide and ultimately form a 'plug like, cellular, mass, which imbeds itself firmly in the substance of the prothallus. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Plug-machine, a machine for making wooden plugs for faucet-holes of barrels. 1852 *Mining Gloss.* (in *Northumb. Gloss.*), 'Plugman, the man in charge of a pit pumping engine. 1862 SMILLS *Engineers* III. 27 George [Stephenson's] duty as plugman was to watch the engine, to see that it kept well in work, and that the pumps were efficient. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gl.*, *Plugman*, an old term for engineman. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance* *Mogus* xxix. 315 Our mules and Nahu vehma's 'plug pony' stampeded. 1849 CORBEN *Speeches* 90 In 1842, when the country was disturbed by the great 'plug riots, not a thread was disturbed from a spindle. 1888 F. PELL *Risings of Luddites*, etc. xxiv. 338 Trade in 1842, the year of the plug riots, was worse than ever. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Plug-rod, an air-pump rod. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Plug-rod, (Steam-engine) a rod attached to the working beam of a condensing engine, for the purpose of driving the working-rod of the valves. Sometimes called the plug tree. 6 The air-pump rod. 1878 THURSTON *Gr. Mech. Steam-Engine* 121 A similar pair of tappets on the opposite side of the plug-rod move the valves. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *St. v. Green Shuttles* 138 He ground them [his words] out like a labouring mill, each word solid as 'plug shot, not a thread was disturbed from a spindle. 1885 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 When it is cylindrical, it is called a 'plug tap. 1861 CAMPBELL *Land & Sea* v. xii A plug-tap has the full depth of screw thread all along its length. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Taps*, Taps are usually made in sets of three the third, called the plug-tap or finishing tap, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three tapers tapering off. 1897 *Westm. Gas*, 20 May 2/3 The tax on... plug and smoking tobacco is to be permanently raised. 1899 *New Cent. Rev.* V. 333 Passable cigars are obtainable, and the plug tobacco is bad. 1835 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 169 Mr Henry Beighton, of Newcastle, invented the part called the 'plug tree, for opening and shutting the valves. 1842 *Princ. Cyl.* XXXII. 476/2 As the plug tree moved up and down with the beam, the tappets struck the ends of bent levers or cranks, which raised or depressed the valves in proper succession. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Plug valve, a tapering valve, fitting into a seat like a faucet.

Plug (plʊg), *v.* [f. *PLUG sb.*; or immediately a. early mod. Du. *pluggen* (Plantin), f. *plugge* *PLUG sb.* So MLG. *pluggen*, LG. *pluggen*, Norw. *plugga* to plug.]

1. *trans.* To stop, close tightly, or fill (a hole or aperture) with or as with a plug; to drive a plug into. Chiefly with *up*.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kinéd & Common* 6 Neare unto the North pole men thinking to draw in their breath, are in danger to have their throats plugged up with an Isicle. 1665 MANNING *Gravins Low C. Varies* 213 Divers of their Ships being shot through with great Bullets, for that they could neither plug up the Holes or Breaches, nor free them from Water by their Pumps, were swallow'd up in the devouring and merciless Waves. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 42 We found it advisable to plug up the Pipe. 1833 J. HORTON *Mannf. Metal* II 183 In some instances, the hole admit of being plugged with bits of metal. 1849 CHARLIE *Cold Water-cure* 147 Sometimes when a tooth is plugged, the pressure on the nerve renders it insupportable. 1876 THORNTON *Hg. Brain* 39 When a clot of blood plugs up an artery.

b. In wood-engraving: see *PLUG sb.* 2 a.

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* 645 If a small part be badly engraved, or the block has sustained an injury, the defect may be repaired by inserting a small piece of wood and re-engraving it, this is technically termed 'plugging'.

c. To insert a wooden peg or block into (a wall, etc.) to afford a hold for a nail or screw.

1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 743 When fixed to a brick wall, the wall must be plugged to take the nail. *Ibid.* § 1275 Due provision having been made for this by 'plugging' the wall.

d. To insert as a plug; to drive (something) in. 1857 HORTON *Bay Path* xxiv. 281 It goes by wind and it'll plug a bullet right into a man.

e. *intr.* with *in* (*Electr.*): To complete a circuit by inserting a key or plug between metal plates.

1903 *Westm. Gas*, 20 Jan. 9/2 Directly the sub-stations shut down, the Battery room attendant 'plugs in' and takes the load for lighting purposes, for driving fans for ventilation purposes.

2. *trans.* To put a bullet into, to shoot. *slang.*

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. If that old horse they put you on had bobbed forward you'd have got plugged instead. 1900 *Westm. Gas* 20 Jan. 8/2 I got plugged a few yards in front of the line, and two of my fellows pulled me back, as I could not walk. 1901 *Musey's Mag.* XXV 340/1 'I'll wait till I get within twenty yards of the beggar, then I'll plug 'im'!

3. *trans.* To strike with the *slang.*

1875 P. PONDOR *Kirkcaldy* 86 (E. D. D.) Great uproar, and cries of 'Sit down, Matthy!' 'Plug 'im!' 'Stick in, Matthy!' 1891 *Athenian* 28 Nov. 713/2 'To plug a man in the eye' is a common enough piece of slang.

4. *intr.* a. To 'stick to it', keep on persistently or doggedly; to plod. b. To labour with piston-like strokes against resistance. *slang.*

a. c. 1865 (Remembered on the river at Oxford) 'Plug, you fellows, plug!' 'We plugged for all we were worth.' 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX 476/1 The crews have loved in wretched form, their ability to plug has enabled them to hang on to the leaders in bulldog fashion.

b. 1898 G. W. STRICKLAND *With Kitchener to Khartum* 310 The steamers, plug-plugged their steady way up the full Nile. 1898 — *Egypt* xix. 216 We are plugging past a twenty-foot river bank, semaphored with miles of water-

hoists. 1898 *Cycling* vi. 27 When a beginner attempts to cycle up-hill at anything like a fast pace, he invariably develops a plugging action.

Plugged (plʊgd), *pph. a* [f. *PLUG v.* + *-ED* 1] Stopped up, closed, or filled with or as with a plug. Of a shell: Having a plug in place of the fuze.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 184/2 A plugged shell of 205 lb. 1884 *Mit. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. 11 204 The instructor will cause each man to throw both land and sea service plugged hand grenades. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 603 A plugged vein on each side... was peculiarly prominent.

Plugging (plʊgɪŋ), *[f. PLUG v.* + *-ING* 1] One who or that which plugs; *spec. in Dentistry*, an instrument for driving in and consolidating the filling material in the cavity of a carious tooth.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 85/1 *Automatic plugging*, a dental instrument which is operated by pressing the point upon the gold in the cavity, in the manner of an ordinary hand-plugger. 1872 L. P. MERRITT *Teeth* (1887) 209 A sidelong blow on the end of the plugging may throw the point to one side and break off or crack a portion of the tooth. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 4/4 The boat-club captain's eye has been upon those valiant pluggers in the 'fours'.

b. See *quot.*

1897 *Westm. Gas*, 1 Dec. 2/3 Elaborate precautions were taken against 'pluggers', as impersonators are called in Canada. The Conservatives, in their anxiety to prevent 'plugging' (or personation), armed their scrutineers with the kodak.

Plugging (plʊgɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. *PLUG v.* + *-ING* 1] 1. The action of the verb *PLUG* in various senses.

1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 14 Plugging will stop any Bore-hole Feeder I dare affirm. 1822 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.* (1855) *Plugging*, the introduction of a plug of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity, to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 475/2 One quality observable in Pennsylvania crews of late years is that of 'plugging' (see *prec.*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 490 An extensive plugging of small vessels.

2. *concr.* Plugs collectively: see *PLUG v.* 1 c.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging*, pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to recure the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as *plugging-forceps*, *-instrument*.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Plugging-Instruments*, dental instruments for introducing and consolidating fillings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging-forceps*, a dentist's instrument used in compressing a filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

Pluggy, *a. dial.* [f. *PLUG sb.* + *-Y*.] a. Short and stumpy. *colloq.* b. Stiff, as clay.

1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pluggy*, short, thick, sturdily. 1861 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* Ser. II. 33 Betty, Molly, and the cook united in describing Martin as 'a short, pluggy (thick) man, with a pug nose'. 1892 II. HUTCHINSON *Faraway Isl.* 8 The crumbly ploughed land did not hold the clean impression as the pluggy clay had done.

Plugh, *-e*, obs. forms of *PLOUGH*.

Plugless (plʊgləs), *a.* [f. *PLUG sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no plug or stopper.

1830-6 O. W. HOLMES *Dial. Trials* 23 Women, with tongues like polar needles, ever on the jar; Men, plugless, whose deep fountains are within their lungs.

Plug-ugly (plʊgʊgli), *U. S. slang.* [Origin obscure: see *quots.*] A city ruffian or rowdy.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Plug Ugly*, a term assumed by a gang of rowdies in Baltimore. It originally belonged to certain fire companies. 1865 *Reader* 19 Aug. 203 In order the better to deal with the rowdies and plug-uglies of the more turbulent wards. 1876 in *Times* 4 Nov. 9/6 'Plug-Uglies'. Several years ago I was in Baltimore, where the class of rowdies who originated this euphonious name abounded, and was told it was derived from a short spike fastened in the toe of their boots, with which they kicked their opponents in a dense crowd, or, as they elegantly expressed it, 'plugged them ugly'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 His friends were alternately the 'plug-uglies' of Sixth Avenue and the dudes of Delmonico's.

Plum (plʊm), *sb.* Foams: a 1 plūme, (in comb.) plūm-, 4-5 plowme, 5 plowmbe, 6 ploume, 8-9 north dial. ploum, ploom. β. 4-6 plome, 4-7 plom, 5 (in comb.) plomb-, 5-6 plomme, 4-7 plumbe, 5-7 plumme, 6-9 plumb, 4- plum [OE. *plūme* fem. plum (earlier *plūmbe*, -g, plum, fruit and tree) corresp. to OLG. *plāma*, MLG. *plūme* (LG. *plumme*, EFris. *plūme*, *plām*), ON. *plōma* f. (? from OE); OHG. *plūma* fem. plum (*plāma* m. plum-tree), MLG. *plāme*, Ger. *plāume*; variants of OHG. *plāma*, *plāma* f., OLG. *prāma*, MLG., LG. *prāme*, MDu. *prāme*, Du. *prūm* f., the forms in *pr-* being the original, a. late L. or Romanic *prāma* f., for L. *prūmum* neut., a. later Gr. *πρῶνον*, for cl. Gr. *πρῶνον* plum (Cf. L. *prūmum* fem., Gr. *πρῶνον*, *πρῶνον* plum-tree.) The late L. *prūma* gave also Pr. *piūna*, f. *prune* plum: see *PRUNE*. The shortening of the vowel in Eng. is found from the 14th c., but the long vowel occurs in Levins 1570, and is still repr. by north. Eng. and Sc. (plaum, plum); cf. Eng. *thumbe*, OE. *plūma*, north. Eng. and Sc. *theaum*, *thoom*, *thoom*; the vowel is shortened also in LG. *plūme*, Sw. *plomman*, Da. *blomme*. The form *plūme* given in OE glosses as = *prunus* and *prunum* is explained by Pogatscher from L. *prūneus*: cf. It. *prugna* plum, *prugno* plum-tree.

The change of *pr-* to *pl-* is found only in the Teutonic form, or in mid *l* written in England, etc. see *plumas* (*plum*), *plumum* in Corpus, *plumum* (W. Wulker 269/30). The Celtic forms, Cornish *pluman*, Ir *plum*, Gael. *plumabais*, -*bais*, are evidently from Eng. The change of *pr-* to *pl-* in *prunum*, *prunus* is attributed by Kluge and Franck to the influence of the preceding labial, Meyer-Lübke suggests derivation from Gr. *πρῦνον*. *Prune* in south east French dialects may be influenced by German.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Prunus domestica*, a roundish fleshy drupe of varying size and colour, covered with a glaucous mealy bloom, and having a somewhat flat pointed stone and sweet pulp.

a. c. 1725 Corpus Gloss 1600 in O. E. T., *Plumum*, plumæ. c. 1000 Ælfric Gram. vii. (L. 20) *Hoc prunum*, seo plyme [or r. plume] (a. 1366 CHAUCER *Non Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, peys, chesteyns. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowme (A Plowme), *prunum* 1570 LEVINS *Itin.* 219/35 A Ploume, *prunum* 1828 *Crauen Gloss* (ed. 2), *ploum*, a plum. *Mod. Sc.* Soor ploums.

β. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. viii. 221 As pee-coddes and pere-tonettes, plomes and cheries. 14. 1. loc in W. Wulker 647/30 *Hoc prunum*, plumme 14. *Non* ibid. 715/30 *Hoc prunum*, a plum 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. vi. Men sayen that it is not good to ete plowmes with his lord 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 140 As for cheries, dampsons, bulleys, plumes, and suche other 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop Kingd.* 44 b. Here haue they peaces and plumbs. 1577—HERESBACH'S *Husb. h.* (1586) 97 There are sundry sortes of plumes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xlvii 720 The fruite is called . . . in Englishe, a Plumme or Prune 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xlii 436 To come now to Plums, there is a world of them. some of sundrie colours, others blacke, and some againe white. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 215 He knew to tame to Plumbs the Sourness of the Sloes 1809 PINNEY *Trav. France* 222 In every hedge were medlars, plumbs, cherries and maples 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 182 Dried plums, under the names of prunes and French plums, form an important article of commerce

† b. Phrase *The bloom or blue of the plum*: delicate freshness, charm. cf. *Bloom* sb. 4. b. Obs.

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 215 The Maids keep their Teeth very white, till they have lost the blue of their Plumb, and then they dye them as black as Jet. 1798 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 90 She has quite lost the Blue on the Plumb

2 The tree bearing this fruit, *Prunus domestica* (N. O. Rosaceæ).

P. domestica, the cultivated or garden plum in its many varieties, and the European wild plum or BULLACE, *P. insititia*, are now considered to be specifically identical with the Blackthorn or Stoe-bush, *P. spinosa*, the three forms being referred to a single species, *P. communis* a. 700 Æthel Glos 822 in O. E. T., *Prunus*, plumæ (So. *Erft* 61) c. 1725 Corpus Gloss 1664 *Prunus*, plume. c. 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 681 (E. E. T. S.) *Bolas plumbe* and cirne. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 247 In peche Is graffid plumme. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 66 It is the custome (of late) to make hedges of Quodding, Plums, and vines. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Reliq. Philol.* (1730) II. xxiii § 32 If an Abriet be grafted upon a Plumb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. (1794) 75 The genus plum, comprehending the apricot and cherry 1809 NORA HOPPER in *Westm. Gas.* i. Mar. 10/1 Blossom on the plum, . . . Leaves upon the cherry.

3 With qualifying words. a. Applied to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus*:

Beach *P.* of the Atlantic coast of U. S., *P. maritima*, Canada *P.*, *P. americana* (Miller *Plant-n.*); Cherry or Myrobalan *P.*, *P. Myrobalana*; Chickasaw *P.* of N. America, *P. Chickasaw* (*Tras Bot.*); Damascene, † Damasco, Damask, or Damson *P.*; see DAMASK, DAMSON; Japanese *P.*, *P. japonica*, see also b.; Morocco *P.*, † = DAMSON, † Muscle *P.*, a purple variety of the plum; Wild *P.*, in Britain, *P. insititia* or *spinosa*; in N. America, *P. americana* and *P. subcordata* (*Tras Bot.* and Miller *Plant-n.*); see also b. See also Horse-plum, Pear-plum, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 *Beach Plum (*Prunus maritima*) 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* x. Where the purple beach plum mellow 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 933 *Prunus myrobalana*, which is named *Cherry Plum, probably from its colour, is a species from Canada. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Jan. 8/1 This year there are fresh cherry-plums from Argentina on sale. 1857 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 57 The *Damasco Plum is a good fruit, and the trees beate well 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 298 The black Damascene, † Morocco, the Barbary, the Myrobalan, the Apricock Plum, a delicate Plum that parts clean from the Stone 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 509 All your dainty Plummes, are a little dry, and come from the Stone; As the *Muscle-Plumme. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 244 Low mounds. Some are covered with *wild-plum bushes

b. Extended to many trees resembling the plum, esp. in fruit:

American Black *P.* = *Coccoloba P.*, Assyrian *P.* = *Sebesten P.* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884), Australian *P.* or Black *P.* of Illawarra, *Cargillia australis*, N. O. *Ebenaceæ* (ibid.). Blood *P.* of Sierra Leone, *Hamelastaphis Bartley*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (*Tras Bot.*); Brazilian *P.*, species of *Spondias*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (Lee 1760), *Coccoloba P.* of tropical America and Africa, *Chrysobalanus Icaeo* (Lee 1763), Darling *P.*, the Red Ironwood of W. Indies and Florida, *Reynosa latifolia*; East Indian *P.*, *Flacourtia cataphracta*, and *P. Raintonchi* (Miller); Grey *P.* or Guinea *P.*, of Sierra Leone, *Parinarium coccineum*, N. O. *Chrysobalanaceæ*, of Australia, *Cargillia australis*; Jamaica *P.*, a species of Hog plum, *Spondias lutea*; Japan or Japanese *P.*, the Loquat, Mountain *P.*, *Ximenia americana*, N. O. *Oleaceæ*; Port Arthur *P.*, of Tasmania, *Cenarrhenes nitida*, N. O. *Proteaceæ* (*Tras Bot.*); Queensland *P.*, *Oreocarya unosa*, N. O. *Meliaceæ*; Sapodilla *P.* of West Indies, *Sapota Achras*, *Sebesten P.*, *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*, N. O. *Boraginaceæ*; Spanish *P.* of W. Indies and S. Amer., *Spondias purpurea* (*Tras Bot.*); also in the Antilles, *Mananea humilis*, N. O. *Cunaceæ* (Miller); Tamarind *P.*, a legu-

minous tree of E. Indies, *Diatium indum*, Tasmanian *P.* = *Port Arthur P.* (Miller), *Urucuri P.*, a S. Amer. palm, *Atalapha excelsa*; Wild *P.* of S. Africa, *Pappia africana*, N. O. *Sapindaceæ*, of N. S. Wales, *Sideroxylon australis*, N. O. *Sapotaceæ*, Yellow (Spanish) *P.* of W. Indies = *Jamaica P.* See also DALL PLUM, GINGER BROT PLUM, HOG-PLUM, OTTIE PLUM, PLUMSIMON-PLUM, etc.

1866 1. *Tras. Bot.* 223 The *Black Plum of Illawarra (*Cargillia australis*) is a slender tree, the fruits are the size of a large plum, and of dark purple colour. *Ibid.* 1 The *Grey Plum (*Cargillia australis*) grows to a height of fifty or a hundred feet. *Ibid.* 846 The fruit of *Parinarium excelsum* is about the size of an Imperatrice plum, covered with a rough skin of a greyish colour, and commonly called the Rough-skin or Grey Plum. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The yellow or *Jamaica Plum Tree. The fruit is much esteemed by some people. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 49 *Queensland Plum, Sweet Plum. This plant bears a fine juicy red fruit with a large stone. 1866 *Tras Bot.* 1018/2 *S. Achras* yields an edible fruit called in the West Indies the *Sapodilla plum. 1866 BRANDT & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 937/2 *Sebesten-plum is the fruit of *Cordia* 1866 *Tras Bot.* 397 The *Tamarind Plum of the East Indies, *Diatium indum*, has a delicious pulp resembling that of the Tamarind, but not quite so acid. 1863 DALL *Amaz. x.* (1864) 297 The fruit of this palm ripens on the upper river in April, similar in size and shape to the date. Vicente shook his head when he saw me one day eating a quantity of the *Urucuri plums. 1880 SILVER & CO. S. Africa (ed. 3) 139 The *Wild Plum is the fruit of *Pappia Capensis*, a tree pretty common in Kaffirland. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry Afr.* 305 Hog Plum or *Yellow Spanish Plum of Jamaica, *Spondias lutea*—Large tree

4. A dried grape or raisin as used for puddings, cakes, etc.

This use probably arose from the substitution of raisins for dried plums or prunes as an ingredient in *plum broth*, *porridge*, etc. with retention of the name 'plum' for the substituted article. Quotations 1725-1733 prob. belong here a. 1660 [Mock sermon see PLUM-PIE] p. 6 But there is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance. He that discovered the new Star in Cassiopeia deserves not half so much to be remembered, as he that first married minced meat and Raisins together. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi § 6 A grocer is a man who buys and sells sugar, and plumbs, and spices, for gain. 1727-45 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Plumb*, or *Plum*, in matters of spicery. See *Curran* and *Raisins*. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* i. vi. 'Tis not only plums that make a pudding. 17 Hist. *Jack Horner* (see PLUM-PIE) 1755 JOHNSON, *Plum*, 2 Raisin, grape dried in the sun 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 686 Children, to whom you give a pill wrapped up in a raisin, will suck the plum and spit out the medicine. 1804 ANN & JANE LAYTON *Poems Inf. Minds*, *Plum cake*, While fingers and thumbs, for the sweetsmeats and plums. Were hunting and digging beside a. 1845 HOOD *Son & Her v.* 4 A Grocer's plum might disappoint. 1884 DOWELL *Hist. Texas* IV. i. vi. 37 The dried grapes, we term simply raisins when used for eating uncooked, and plums when they form an ingredient in the famous English plum pudding.

b. = SUGAR-PLUM (First quot. doubtful.)

1604 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iii. 19 So when you've swallowed the potion, you sweeten your mouth with plum. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 6 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home, The biscuit, or confectionary plum.

c. fig. A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of later origin; a pebble in a conglomerate, also, a stone embedded in concrete.

a. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 355 The plums, or stones, embossed by the matrix, are exactly of the same kinds, which are found everywhere in the earth adjacent. 1894 *Times* 22 Sept. 13/3 The interior was filled in with concrete deposited in layers of nine inches, while large single stones, technically called 'plums', weighing, as a rule, about three and-a-half tons, were placed as close together as possible and bedded in mortar.

d. fig. A 'good thing', a tit-bit; one of the best things to be found in a book or article; one of the best or choicest things among situations or appointments; one of the 'prizes' of life; also, the pick or best of a collection of things, animals, etc. 1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy*, *Concluded* IV. vii. 167 It is only the stupid parts of books which are one. All that is necessary is to pick out the plums 1853 LYTON *My Novel* viii. 1. Much too old a world to allow any Jack Horner to pick out its plums for his own personal gratification. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan Der* ii. xvi. To fight it away for the sake of getting some sort of plum that he might divide with his mother and the girls. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* v. These were some real plums among the horses. 1889 *Academy* 2 Nov. 280 The reviewer who picks all the 'plums' out of a book is a person who is regarded with reasonable terror and resentment by both authors and publishers. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 4/1 The posts named are justly regarded as plums of the Indian Civil Service

5. The sum of £100,000 *slang*, now rare.

1689-1702 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Memo.* (1890) 499 Those even that had nothing at the Revolution had the reputation after of being worth one hundred, and others two hundred thousand pounds. The first sum was christened one plum, and the last, two. *Ibid.* 634 In King William's time . . . the tally trade alone brought in to some a hundred thousand pounds, which they then called a plum. 1709 PRIOR *Ladle, Moral*, The Miser must make up his Plumb, And does not mind to touch the hoarded sum. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P. 6 An honest Gentleman who was worth half a Plumb. 1789 J. BELKNAP in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 252 The revenue is now about £90 plum, to be increased by funding. 1818 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 201/2 I though the personal effects do not exceed 140,000, there are real estates sufficient to complete the second plum. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* i. v. The only son of Sir Peter Halliday the heir to a plum

† b. *transf.* One who is possessed of £100,000, 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 200 P. 3 Several who were Plumbs, or very near it, became Men of moderate Fortunes. 1746 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 11 Wks. 1775 IX. 322 A thing

highly eligible by every good man, i. e. every Plumb. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 238 Warm Citizens with the insolence of a plumb in their countenances

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *plum-bloom*, -*blow* (*BLOW* sb. 3), -*culture*, -*flower*, -*frumenty*, -*gum*, -*juice*, -*lea*, -*loaf*, -*moth*, -*pattern*, -*season*, -*stock*, -*stone*, -*start*, -*trade*, -*weevil* b. *objective*, simulative, etc., as *plum-feeder*, -*holder*, -*seller*, *plum-purple*, -*round* adjs., *plum-like* adj. c. *parasynthetic*, as *plum-coloured*, -*necked*, -*luted* adjs. d. *Special comb.* *plum-bird*, -*buddler*, local names of the bullfinch; *plum-colour*, a shade of purple, so *plum-coloured* a., *plum-fir*, a tree, *Podocarpus andina*, N. O. *Taxaceæ*; *plum-gouger*, a weevil (*Coccoturus scutellarius*); *plum-pockets*, a disease of plums in which the fruit grows hollow, without a stone (cf. *pocket-plum* s. v. *POCKET* sb.). See also PLUM-BROTHER, PLUM-CAKE, etc.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word bk.*, **Plum bird*, the Bullfinch. *Ibid.*, **Plum budder*. 1897 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 Other fashionable colours for gloves are Liberty green, salmon pink, coral red, sky blue, plum bloom. 1868 WHITMAN *Singn. Spring* 23 in *Sel. Poems* 390 Stems of cumi units, and 'plum-blow', and the aromatic cedar. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 288/3 Flowers which change from white to 'plum' colour. 1840 BARRIAM *Ingol*, *Jackd. Rheims*, The Cardinal drew Off each 'plum-colour'd shoe. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 July 5/2 *Plum culture is a lottery for plums either fruit too lightly or they break the tree and glaze the market. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The *Plum Cuculio (*Conotrachelus nemoralis*) is about 1/2 in long, and has on each wing-case, in the middle, a black, shining hump. 1866 *Tras Bot.* 496 *Plum Fir, *Prunus pitys elegans*, [a name proposed by Philippi for *Podocarpus andina*] 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 172/2 *Podocarpus andina*, Plum Fir, [fruit] resembling in form and size the berry of an ordinary White Grape, but in structure that of a Cherry. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 170 The 'plum-firmity and mellow ale at sheep-shearing dwindled into small-beer, and roasted apples. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The second species [of Plum-weevil] (*Coccoturus scutellarius*) is popularly called the 'Plum Gouger'. 1730 BURTON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 82 Take one Ounce of *Plumb Gum beaten very small. 1897 W. C. HAZITT *Ourself* 30 The 'plum-holders, instead of sharing with their poorer brethren, ask the public to make up the deficiency. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 47 73 A red 'plum-juice colour. 1866 *Tras Bot.* 84/1 Its fruit is called Wild Plum (i. e. Wild Plum) from its 'plum-like eatable flesh. 1879 SIR E. ARNOUD *Lt. Asia* ii. (1882) 45 The 'plum-necked parrots swung from fruit to fruit. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Nov. a/3 An oviform jar and cover of 'plum-pattern. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Taghbirina*, a genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi. *P. Prunifera* (causes) the disease of plums known as 'plum-pockets'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Nov. 306/1 The rich shaded, 'plum-purple pips. 1881 C. T. in *Fair S. P. Eds.* (1845) 395 I will not maserate, Saith he, my 'plum-round physicians. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 An ordinary cheesemonger or 'plum-seller. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 132 [Graft] Plums, on *Plum-stocks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 Plum stocks, and Cherry stocks may be raised from Suckers as well as from Stones. 1700 *Beaton's Every-day Cook Bk.*, *Plum Tart*, Seasonable, with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/1 The flowers and fruits are attacked chiefly by the *Plum Weevil (*Rhyncites cupreus*) and the Plum Tortrix (*Carpocapsa fumebrana*)

Plum (plizm), a. Also 6 plumm, 7-9 plumb [app. f. same root as PLUM v.]

1. = PLUMPE a. 1. 3. Now dial.

1570 NORTH *Don's Philis* II. 50 This Tenche was so plumme and fatte that shee might well use him for a good meale. *Ibid.* III. 69 Hee is rounde, plumme, fatte, and as full as an Egge. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ort. Fur.* vii. xiv. Her necke was round, most plum and large her breast. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 A prettie round faced wench. as fat and plum euerie part of her as a plouer

2. *dial.* Soft and elastic, as a cushion; well-raised and light, as bread

1847-48 HALLIWELL, *Plum*, light, soft *West.* 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 *Plum*, employed in Devonshire in the sense of 'soft', e. g. 'a plum bed' meaning a soft, downy bed. *Ibid.* If the cakes rise well in the oven, it is commonly said that it is 'nice and plum'. 1893 'Q.' [COUNCIL] *Delectable Duchy* 207 The cushions felt extraordinary work.

3. *dial.* Of a rock. Soft, easily worked.

1855 J. R. LILGILL *Connall Plims* 96 As regards granite, the miner commonly prefers the somewhat decomposed kinds, in a state to which he applies the term *plumb*—a term much in use in Cornwall to express softness combined with a fair amount of resistance. *Ibid.* 97 A plumb granite or elvan is more particularly esteemed for tin, though the caves are not rare in which large bunches of copper and tin ores are found in hard granite

For other dial. senses see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pittolita*, a good handsome, plum-cheekt wench or lase. 1603—*Montaigne*—*xxiv. 63* Instead of plum feeding the same [mund], he hath only spunged it vp with vanitie. *Ibid.* i. xxviii. 121 More plumb-cheekt, in better health and liking than I am.

Plum, v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 plumb-y, plum-, 6 plom, 9 plum, plumb. [This and the related adj. PLUMMY are known from c. 1400; the vb. appears to contain a root found also in PLIM v. and perh. in PLUM.]

1. *intr.* To swell up; to become light or spongy, as dough when 'rising'.

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 11. (Bodl. MS.), Per is

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sol Wks. II. 186 Per hertis ben so hevy bat bei plumben down to helle

II. 2. a. *trans.* To sound (the sea, etc.) with a plummet; to measure (the depth) by sounding.

1558 *Saith Poems Reform.* xlii 29 Plum weil the grund quhat evir 36 doo. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Plumber, to plombe or sounde the depth of a thing. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. 111 (1737) 20 Poole's-Hole has been plumbd to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v. I consulted the most experienced seamen upon the depth of the channel, which they had often plumbd. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii (1880) 71 The depth having been carefully plumbd

b. *fig.* To sound the depths of, to fathom, to reach the bottom of.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii 40 Though Plato and Hermes have plumbd it deeply, thus was reach no further, then their shallow sounding. 1847 LYTON *Lucretia* ii. Silently she looked down, and plumbd them all (infirmitates). 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 151 So I plumb the deeps of depression.

c. To plumb a track (*U. S. colloq.*), to trace or follow out a lead.

1844 Mrs. HOUTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 205 Plumbing the track, the Texan term for tracing a road, is, at all times, a slow and tedious operation. 1892 J. L. LAWLESS in *Country Church* (Buckland, Mass.) 16 Mar. I always noticed that when Old Rover took one track and plumbd it through, he holed the game.

III. 3. To render vertical, to adjust or test by a plumb-line. Also *fig.*

1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To Plum, to hew any Piece downright, or perpendicular. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 448 Slender staffs were made upright, by being plumbd in directions at right angles to each other. 1874 TREARLE *Naval Archit.* 23 They are valuable aids in plumbd the frames and keeping the side of the ship fair

4. To place vertically above or below.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tral.* I. 235/1 Above will be elegant sheds and powerful cranes, to plumb the hold. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 264 The shears should be so placed that a boat may come under them, or be 'plumbd' from their heads when sloped

b. *intr.* To hang vertically.

1867 SWIN *Sailor's Word-bk.* To plumb, to form the vertical line. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 121 The purchase [will] plumb clear of the ship's side.

IV + 5. *trans.* (?) To solder with lead [Cf. Cotgr. 'Plomber', to lead, or tinne; also, to solder, or colour with lead, etc.] *Obs.*

c 1479 *Pastim Lett.* III. 271 A standing cuppe with a cover thereto plommed

6 To weight with lead

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Your lynys must be plommed with leyd. 1616 SURF. & MARK *Country Farme* 512 After your hook is thus fastened, you shall plumb your line; which is to fasten certain pieces of lead about it. 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 243 Stake this Net athwart the River; the bottom being plumbd, that it may sink about six inches. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 464 The oars are plumbd in the handle, so as to balance on the edge of the boat.

7. To seal (luggage) with a leaden seal.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour. France* IV. 20 When your luggage has been searched, you had better have your trunk plumbd with a leaden stamp for Paris. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 473, I shall have the whole coded and plumbd by the Custom house here. 1820 Mrs. STARKS *Direct Trav. on Cont.* n. 36 We had our trunks plumbd, in order to secure them from examination [by the custom house officers].

V [Back-formation from *plumber*]

8. *intr.* To work in lead as a plumber. Also *trans. (colloq.)*

1820 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 217, I am a plumber. I have plumbd in the very best families. 1901 *Speaker* 30 Mar. 1901: There was once a perfect being who did actually plumb. *Mod. newspaper*, The house has been duly plumbd, painted, and whitewashed

Hence *Plumbing ppl.* a, doing plumbers' work.

1896 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1. Even the plumbing fraternity cannot grumble. It is a mistake to suppose that a very rigorous winter is the best for plumbers

Plumb: see PLUM.

Plumbagin (plūmbā'gin). *Chem.* [ad F. *plombagine*, f. L. *plumbago* (see PLUMBAGO) + *-ine*, -IN¹] The acid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. (See PLUMBAGO. 3.)

1830 *Amer. Jral. Sc.* XVII. 385 *Plumbagine*, a new vegetable substance. M. Dulong has obtained a particular vegetable principle from the roots of the *Plumbago Europæa*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Bodies* 767 *Plumbagin* was discovered by M. Dulong d'Astafort, in the root of the *Plumbago Europæa*, in 1828. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumbagin* crystallizes in delicate needles or prisms often grouped in tufts; has a styptic saccharine taste, with acid biting after-taste

+ **Plumbagine**. *Obs.* Also *plomb-* [ad F. *plombagine* (1572 in Godef.), ad. L. *plumbago*, -INUM. see PLUMBAGO.]

1 See *quots.* (Peih never in Eng. use)

[1611 Cotgr., *Plombagine*, f. pure lead turned almost into ashes by the vehemence of the fire. This is [artificial] *Plombagine*, and comes of lead put into a furnace with gold, or silver ore, to make them melt the sooner. There is also a natural, or mineral *Plombagine*, which (as Matthioli thinketh) is no other then silver mingled with lead-stone, or ore.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbagin* [quoting Cotgr. verbatim] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbagin* [1706 -ine], silver mingled with lead stone, or ore. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Plumbagine*, lead naturally mingled with silver.

2. = PLUMBAGO. 2.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* The 304 In the banks of the same river [Ayr] some miles higher up, he [Dr. Hutton] found a piece of coal involved in whinstone, and extremely incombustible. It consumed very slowly in the fire, and deflagrated with nitre like plumbago. This he considered as the same fossil which has been described under the name of *plombagine*. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 552 Anthracite seems to have been first observed by Dolomieu, but Linn. has classed it under graphite, which he calls *plombagine*, or carburet of iron. 1854 J. SCOTT *in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 384 Crystallized carbon is found naturally. as a mineral species known by the appellation *plumbagine*. 1857 BRICH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 245 Vauquelin takes it to be a carbonaceous matter, such as *plumbagine* or black lead

Plumbaginous (plūmbā'ginas), a. [f. L. *plumbago*, -INUM PLUMBAGO + -OUS] Of the nature of or pertaining to plumbago or graphite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 184 *Plumbaginous*, or micaceous iron ore. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 77 It considerably resembles the *plumbaginous* powder obtained by the action of acid on cast iron. 1845 LYLE *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 249 In the *plumbaginous* anthracite of Worcester the proportion of volatile matter is about 3 per cent. 1862 DANA *Min. Geol.* v. 77 The variety *plumbaginous* schist contains *plumbago* in its layers.

Plumbago (plūmbā'go). Also 7 *plumbago*, 8 *plombago*. [a L. *plumbago* a species of lead ore, also a plant, leadwort, fleawort (Pliny): in both senses rendering Gr. *μολύβδαινα* of Dioscorides, deriv. of *μολύβδος* lead. For the original meaning and complicated history of the word, see note below.]

+ L. Applied to the yellow oxide of lead (litharge), also sometimes to the sulphide (galena); and (in quot. 1612) app. to minium or red oxide of lead, obtained from litharge by further oxidation. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate Wks.* (1653) 77 *Plumbago*, or red lead, hath the force of binding. 1661 LOVELL *Hum. Anim. & Min.* 38 *Plumbago* [L.] *Plumbago* [Place] It sticks to the furnace in the purifying of silver or gold. [Matter] of Silver or Gold purified with lead. [Name] *Μολύβδαινα* *Μολύβδαινα* it's like litharge in virtue. 1669 ROWLAND *in Schroder's Med.-Chem. Pharmacop.* xix. 245-6 *Molybdena* or *Plumbago*. It is natural or artificial the first is Lead Ore or that mixed with silver. The artificial is a kind of Litharge, that sticks to the bottom of the Furnace [etc.]

2. *Min.* Black lead or graphite; one of the allotropic forms of carbon. used for pencils, also, mixed with clay, for making crucibles; and for many other purposes.

'Black lead' is the popular, and 'graphite' the strictly scientific name, but the term 'plumbago' is largely used in the arts, esp. in mining

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 158 *Plumbago*, *Resublim. Bygelis* of the Swedes. In a strong heat and open fire it is wholly volatile. 1786 *tr. Scheele's Chem.* Ess. 243 The black lead or *plumbago* which is generally known in commerce, is very different from *molybdæna*. *Ibid.* 250 Hence I am convinced, that *plumbago* is a kind of mineral sulphur or charcoal, the constituent parts of which are aerial acid and a considerable quantity of phlogiston. 1788 CROSTEDT'S *Min.* (ed. 2) II. 451 Black lead or *plumbago* is a fossil substance extremely black. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The black matter was therefore a compound of iron and carbon, or, as some chemists term it, *plumbago*, and which in the new system is denominated a carburet of iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 38 *Plumbago* Graphite of Werner. carbon combined with one-tenth or one-eighth of its weight of malleable iron. 1799 *Geol. Ess.* 191 Probably because the iron had absorbed too great a quantity of carbon, and was thus converted into *plumbago*. 1808 HENRY *Exp. Chem.* (ed. 3) 242 Another combination of iron and carbon, which is a true carburet of iron, is the substance called *plumbago*, or black-lead, used in fabricating pencils, and in covering iron to prevent rust. [So 1813 (ed. 7) II. 120] 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* (ed. 2) 324 Anthracite resembles and appears to pass into *plumbago*. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 619 That very rare mineral called black lead, *plumbago*, or wad, is found in Borrowdale, in Cumberland. The mines in this place have been wrought since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and furnish the very best material hitherto discovered for making pencils. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 82 Graphite, or *Plumbago*, crystallizes in six-sided plates.

3. Bot. A genus of herbaceous plants, inhabiting Southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, having spikes of subsessile flowers, with a tubular five-petaled calyx, leadwort so called from the colour of the flowers. [Pliny's name (rendering Gr. *Μολύβδαινα*), adopted as generic name by Tournefort, 1700.] Also *attrib.*

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 336 There groweth commonly an herbe named in Greeke *Μολύβδαινα*, that is to say in Latine, *Plumbago*, euen upon euery corne land.] 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Phys.* (1762) 42 Infusion of Leaves of *Plumbago* in Olive Oil. 1776 LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* (ed. 3) 337 Leadwort, *Plumbago*. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tyvo Saga* vi. 53 He distributed twigs from the *plumbago* plant to be worn round the neck. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 346 Pale blue *plumbagos*, yellow caniansis

[Note. In Dioscorides, *μολύβδαινα*, f. *μολύβδος* lead, was applied to a mineral substance (v. 97, 100), and a plant. The former was yellow oxide of lead (PbO), esp. the litharge produced in the extraction of gold and silver from ore, containing lead. By Pliny this is latinized as *molybdæna*, also once (xxiv. 18. 50) by *plumbago*, which, as well as *galēna*, were applied by him to the yellow oxide, but *plumbago* included as an inferior variety the sulphide (PbS), called by Dioscorides *μολύβδου λίθος*, 'lead-like stone', the modern *GALENA*. For the plant Pliny always uses *plumbago*. In the French transl. (1572) of Matthioli's Commentary on Dioscorides, *μολύβδαινα* = *plumbago* is rendered

plombagine, in It. *plombagine*, and is stated to be identical with litharge; but other ores may have been included. Thence the explanations of the word in Cotgrave and other English writers down to Bailey. see PLUMBAGINI, and sense 1 above. In Holland's *Pliny*, *plumbago* is rendered *litharge*. In the 16th c., to Agricola and others in Germany practically interested in mining, *plumbago* mainly meant the sulphide of lead, but also included other substances similar to this in appearance, and in the property of staining the fingers and making paper, esp. the native sulphides of antimony and molybdenum, STIBNITE (Sb₂S₃) and MOLYBDENITE (MoS₂), and the mineral graphite. In 1567 Christoph. Enkel (Encelius) of Saalfeld, while identifying Pliny's *molybdæna*, *galēna*, and *plumbago*, distinguished the 'productive' species (i.e. the oxide and sulphide of lead) from the 'barren' (*sterilis*), which yielded no lead, and was mainly graphite; the latter was described by Ferrante Imperato in 1599 as employed in the *grafio plumbago*, 'lead pencil'. In 1779 Scheele found that certain samples of the 'barren' *plumbago*, on being burnt, were dissipated into carbonic acid gas, and that in fact they consisted of carbon. see quot. 1786 in sense 2. In 1789 Werner and Kaisten proposed the name GRAPHITE instead of the ambiguous 'plumbago'. But its composition was still disputed. An analysis, made by French chemists in 1786, had given, after volatilization, a residue of iron, and *plumbago* was pronounced a carburet of iron (see quot. 1795). This view prevailed until Kaisten in 1826 and Selstrom in 1829 proved that the iron was only an impurity in the specimens analysed, and that graphite or *plumbago* was, as Scheele had said in 1779, really a mineral form of carbon. (See paper by Dr. John W. Evans, F.G.S., in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1907.)

Plumbagoed, a. [f. prec. + -ED².] Covered with *plumbago*, black-leaded.

1860 ALEX. WATT *Electro-Metallurgy* 58 A solution of nitrate of silver will answer well for depositing on *plumbagoed* surfaces.

Plumbalophane, *Min.* [See PLUMBO-.] 'A variety of allophane containing a little lead' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

+ **Plumbane**, *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *plumbum* lead + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's proposed name for chloride of lead, horn-lead

1812 SIR II. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 397 One combination only of lead with chlorine is known called horn lead by the old chemists. The name proposed for it is *plumbane*

+ **Plumbary**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *plumbarius*, f. *plumbum* lead.] Lead ore, galena.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renew's Disp.* 428 Lead is extracted also out of a certain *Plumbary*, effused out of Mynes, which stone they call *Molybdones*, the Lead thus secured and melted, is poured into water, while hot, till it leave its dross.

Plumbat, *obs. Sc. form of PLUMMET.*

+ **Plumbate**¹, *Obs.* Also 7 (?) *plumbet*. [app. ad. late L. *plumbatus* leaden balls, also (Cod. Theodos.) a scourge to which leaden balls were attached, f. *plumbare* to make of lead; but cf. PLUMMET sb. 4.] In pl. The leaden balls with which a scourge was loaded

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 94/1 Then Decius moued with anger commaunded hym to be beaten with *plumbattes* (which is sayth Sabellicus, a kinde of scourging). 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Maxell.* 330 Sencus and Asbolus . . . he caused to be killed with the mightie pelts of *plumbets*.

Plumbate², *Chem.* [f. L. *plumbum* lead + -ATE¹ 1 c.] A salt of *plumbic acid*

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 555 The solution of *plumbate* of potassium forms with metallic salts precipitates of analogous composition.

|| **Plumbator**. [med. L. *plumbator*, f. L. *plumbare* to solder with lead.] In the Papal service, A custodian of the leaden seal.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 229 Innocent 8 . . . His new office of *Plumbators*. brought him in 26000 crowns.

Plumb-bob (plūmb'bob). The leaden bob, usually conoidal, forming the weight of a plumb-line. 1835-40 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 16 If he is found here after twenty four hours, they'd make a carpenter's *plumb-bob* of him, and hang him outside the church steeple. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A spirit level is laid upon its edge, or a *plumb-bob* is dropped from its middle point.

+ **Plumbear**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *plumbus* = leaden + -AN.] Resembling lead; leaden; lead-coloured.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbear*, *Plumbous*, of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, blunt. 1688 CUDWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* i. 111 § 7 To make wisdom . . . to be . . . regulated by such a 'plumbcan and flexible rule' as that is, is quite to destroy the nature of it. 1783 *Port. Chirurg. IVes.* II. 312 He had a pale *plumbcan* countenance.

Plumbeous (plūmb'us), a. [f. L. *plumbus* = leaden (f. *plumbum* lead) + -OUS.]

1 Made of or resembling lead, leaden; lead-coloured. Chiefly in Zool.

1623 COCKLAM, *Plumbeous*, full of lead, heauie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbeous*, leaden, of the colour of lead; also blunt, or dull. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand Nat. India* 115 Another and smaller species, the *plumbeous* or sooty redstart. 1874 *Crows Birds* IV. 17. 321 Feathers *plumbeous* at base and brown at tip.

b. *Ceramics.* Lead-glazed.

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 1 4 Glazed and enamelled wares. *plumbeous*, or lead glazed. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* 47 t 63 Silicious, or glass-glazed, and *plumbeous*, or lead-glazed, both of which are transparent.

+ 2 *fig.* Heavy, dull, ponderous, leaden. *Obs.*

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcturion*, etc. (1629) 622 Attend and throw your eares to mee till I have endocinated your *plumbeous* cerebro-ritics. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 30 The motion of Saturn, *plumbeous*, long, and heavy. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 281 Whether he be such a *Plumbeous* Blew-nosed Planet as Antiquity marks him.

coloured. In quot 1586 app. confused with PLUMMY a 2, as if it meant 'plum-coloured'.

1286 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. a. u.* The my stone is calde a Margarette a cloudy stone, plumby hit is calde in armys

1286 *FRANK BLAS Gentrie* 246 Purple was called Plumby
Plum-cake. A cake containing raisins, currants, and often orange-peel and other preserved fruits. As to the name, of PLUM-BROTH.

1265 [GLAPTHORPE] *Lady Mother* iii in Ballen O Pl II 148 Your Schoolefellow With whom you used to walk to Pimblecoe To ente plumbe cakes and cream. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 11. 798 And cramm'd em. With Cawdle, Custard, and Plum-cake. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxi (1840) 111, 396 The splendid icing of an immense historic plum cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. 1859 W. COLLINS *O of Hearts* ii. Hadn't we better begin by getting her a plum cake?

Plum-coloured, -ourcoul: see PLUM sb.
Plum-damas, -damis. Sc. Also 6 plum-damus, 7 plum-(be)-dames, plomdames, (8 erron. plumdanes). [f. PLUM sb. + OF. *Damas* Damascus; see DAMASK, DAMSON 1, 3 (damson plum).] A (? dried) damson plum, a prune.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 360 Wyne, vennagur, plumdames, buttir, chese. 1577 *Ibid.* II 645 Ane hundred pund wecht of plum damus. 1621 *Sc. Acts* Jas VI (1819) IV. 665/2 Feggis Raisins plumdames almondis and vther vnconfect fruitis 1675 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* vi (1862) 61 A quarter of pund of plomdames 1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Elag* (1738) 138 Lord, feed them with the Plumdames and Raisins of thy Promises. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 210 Gud barley broth. W' raisins and plumdams mixt. 1828 *Moir Maunie Wauch* ii. 25 The table was covered with dishes full of jargonelles and pippins, shell-walnuts, and plumdames.

Plum-duff. Also -dough. [f. PLUM sb. + DUFF sb.] Plain flour pudding with raisins or currants in it, boiled in a cloth or bag.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 This day was Christmas. The only change was that we had a 'plum duff' for dinner. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 197/2 Plum dough is one of the street-eatables. 1883 STEVENSON *Trevelyan* 181 (1886) 241 Alive, and fit, and full of good plum-duff.

Hence **Plum-duffer**, a seller of plum-duff.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 198/1, I have ascertained that take the year through, six 'plum duffers' take 15 a day each.

Plume (plūm), sb. Also 6 plome. [a OF. *plume*—L. *plūma* a small soft feather, down.
OE had (a 1050 in *Lib. Scantill*) *plūm fēder*, down, from L. *plūma*; but this has no historical connexion with the ME and mod word.]

1. A feather, now chiefly poet and rhet.; also, a large or conspicuous feather, such as are used for personal adornment, as a plume of an ostrich or egret; in Ornith., a contour-feather, as distinguished from a plumule.

1399 LANGR. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 49 Thanne cometh. . . Another proud patriche And stent on hir sete, with hir softe plumes 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vi. 113 My lens lost, with plumes in the ayr As thame best lyk ar fleand our alquhair. 1552 HULLOT, *Plume, plūma*, cf. *plūma*, a vey yonge feather. 1621 SHAKS. *Titus* II. ii. 37 Contemplation makes a rare Turkey Cocke of him, how he lets vnder his aduanc'd plumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 286 Like Maia's son he stood, And shook his Plumes. 1754 GRAY *Poem* 22 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1851 *Times* 3 Sept. 7/2 The *Phœnix* *leopoldensis* clad in golden nidescent green, with long lax flowing plumes. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 241 The dorsal plumes of the Egrets.

2. fig. With various reference to the feathers of birds as used in flight, displayed in pride, raised or ruffled in excitement, or borrowed in pretentious display (as the peacock's plumes assumed by the jackdaw in the fable).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 7 Let frantike Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweep along his tayle, We'll pull his Plumes, and take away his Trayne. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe l. iv. in Bullen O Pl. III. 22 Farre above the pitch of my low plumes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 4 They stole them out of holy Writ, and pride themselves in the plumes of a Prophet indeed. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iii. 10 If we but glance upon the knowledge of our selves, our plumes fall, and we begin to be humble. 1649 BLAIR *Eng. Improv. Improv.* xxvi (1653) 185 Let him that flatters himself to raise good Clover upon barren heathy Land pull down his Plumes after two or three years experience, unless he devise a new way of Husbandry. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 268 In the process of his examination, he is stripped of his borrowed plumes. 1850 KINGSLEY *All Locke* xxii. My soul in the rapid plumes of song Clothed itself sublime and strong.

3. Downy plumage, down; plumage generally.
† *Of a plume*—cf. *a feather*. FEATHER sb. 2 c.
1552 HULLOT, *Thyside* toppe, which is lyke plume, pappus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 280 A second commoditie that Geese yeeld is their plume and downe. For in some places their soft feathers are plucked twice a year. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl. *Plume* is the general colour or mixtures of feathers in a Hawke, which sheweth her constitution. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 22 To interdict him with the Barls of Somerset, Middlesex, Bristow, [all of an inclination, though not all of a plume]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 126 The Bird of Jove Two Birds of gayest plum he him drove. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 600 Vant not, gay bird! thy gorgeous plume. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 312 The lower barbs in feathers are usually loose, and form the down, which is called the 'accessory plume'.

4. The web or vane of a quill; the feathering of an arrow.

1808 PIKE *Sonnet* *Mistiss.* ii. (1810) 250 They buried the

arrow to the plume in the animal. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 38 Carroll held a quill pen in his hand. The hand looked steady, but the quivering plume told how tense the nerves were.

3. An ornament, usually symbolizing dignity or rank, consisting of a large feather or bunch of feathers, or a waving feather-like tuft or bunch of hair, etc.; esp. when attached to a helmet, hat, or other head-dress as an aigrette or crest, or worn in the hair, as the *court plume* of ostrich feathers; also borne in processions and used at funerals.

† *Plume of feathers*—see FEATHER sb. 8 b.
1530 PALSCR 256/1 Plome of oystrydye fethers, *plummart* a 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. IV.* 12 One parte had their Plumes all white, another had them all redde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 126 Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into dispaire. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 P. 1 The ordinary Method of making an Hero, is to clap a huge Plume of Feathers upon his Head. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. 1. We will lay Aside these nodding plumes and dragging trains. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. iv. A funeral, with plumes and lights And music. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii. His hat white with a plume of white feathers. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* l. 335 The grenadiers flung away their black plumes.

4. fig. (cf. *a feather in one's cap*)
1505 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 It was accounted one of the fairest and most glorious Plumes in the triumphant Dandies of the Roman Empire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 251 Well thou comest Before thy fellows, ambitious to win From me some Plume. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. 158 IX. 14 An error in which Pope himself participated, that his plume of distinction from preceding poets consisted in correctness.

5. *trans.* Anything resembling the down of feathers or a feather, in form or in lightness.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 230 The plume or downe which it beareth, cueth the inordinat flux of watshail humors into the eyes. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* iv. iv. The shadow of the Cocoa's lightest plume Is steady on the sand. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverell* xx. The plumes of the woodland are alight. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 357 A boy's figure, with a curling plume of hair. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 25 The long plume of smoke over the plain.

6. *Bot.* (a) A plumose pappus or other appendage of a seed, by which it floats away; † (b) = PLUMULE 1 (obs.).

1578 LYTT *Dodoens* i. xxiv. 36 Which [flowers] at length do tune into downe, or cotton, and the plume is carried away with the wunde. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 14 The Plume is that Part which becomes the Trunk of the Plant. *Ibid.* These three Parts, sc. the Main Body, the Radicle, and the Plume, are concurrent to the making up of a Seed. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 If gleamy Weather happen at that time, it breeds a small Fle, which consumes the Plume of the Plant. 1766 COMPT. Farmer s.v. *Malt*, Malt which has not had a sufficient time to shoot, so that its plume, or acropus as the adepts in malting call it, may have reached to the inward skin of the barley, remains charged with too large a quantity of it's unattenuated oils. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 In every seed there is to be distinguished 1. the organ of nourishment. 2. the nascent plant or the plume.

7. *Zool.* A plumose or feather-like part or formation, as a plumate hair of an insect, a ciliated or branchiate organ of a crustacean or mollusc, a plume-like tuft of zoophytes, etc.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Crozier's Anim. Kingd.* 487 There is a double range of numerous tentacula on the mouth, curved into a half moon, forming a plume of that figure. *Ibid.* The species are very numerous in fresh water. They form bushes, abuscules, plumes, &c. &c. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 19 A single plume of a species found upon our shores has been estimated to contain 50. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 78 This stem [on the gills] divides into two parts, that in front, the plume, resembling the free end of one of the gills. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The stem of the branchia bends at right angles to this base and divides into an apical plume and a lamina. The free extremity of the plume is simple and filiform.

8. *Astron.* A plume-like projection of the solar corona.

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. Sun* 441 There is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or panaches. 1902 Mrs. W. MAUNDER in *Knowledge* Feb. 33 In an eclipse like that of May 1901 the polar regions are left absolutely free [of synclinal rays] except for the beautiful and regular tufts of light which have earned for themselves the appropriate name of 'plumes' or 'panaches'.

9. *Confectionery.* One of the degrees in boiling sugar; = FEATHER sb. 13. *Obs.* [f. *plume*.]
1658 Sir T. MAYFRANE *Archimag. Anglo Gall.* § 156 107 Seeth your sugar untill the plume or skin appear.

10. Short for *plume-moth*: see 6.

1819 G. SAMOUELL *Entomol. Compend.* 409 *Pterophorus pentadactylus*. The large white Plume. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 231 The Six-cleft Plume (*Alucita hexadactyla*, Haworth).

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *plume-feather, -maker, -trade, plume-bearing, -crowned, -decked, -dressed, -embroidered, -fronted, -soft, -uplifting, -waving*, adjs.; plume alum, a pseudo-alum crystallizing in tufts of silky fibres: see ALUM 4; plume-bearer = *plume-holder*; plume-bird, a bird with conspicuous plumes, such as are used for ornament; *spec.* a bird of paradise of the subfamily *Epimachinæ*; plume-bouquet, a loosely constructed, spray-shaped bouquet; plume-dark a., daik with the feathers of flying birds, plume-grass, a grass of the genus *Eriophorus*, having a plume-like inflorescence, a Woolly Beard-grass; plume-holder,

that which holds a plume, *spec.* a small tube attached to a helmet for that purpose, plume-hunter, a man who kills wild birds to supply the plume trade; plume-moth, any species of the family *Pterophoridae* (*Alucitidae*), small moths whose wings are divided into feathery lobes; plume-nutmeg, a tree of the N.O. *Atherospermaceæ* (see *quots.*); *esp.* the Tasmanian *Sassafras*, *Atherosperma moschata*; plume-plucked a., stripped of plumes, humbled: see 3 b; plume-stick, a small stick surmounted by a feather, used in religious rites by certain American Indians; † plume-striker see *quot*; plume-thistle, a thistle having a feathery pappus, as *Carduus lanceolatus* and the genera *Cirsium* and *Cnicus*.

[c. 1530 *Hickscornor* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 178 He...privily spake To a pientice...for a halfpenny worth of *alum plumb.] 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 378 The white stone called plume alum, or *pseudo asbestus*. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 21 Plume Alum is a kind of natural Alum, composed of a sort of threads or fibres, resembling feathers, whence it has its name. 1730-46 I. HOBSON *Autumn* 86 Infinite wings I fill all the *plume-dark air And vnde resounding shore are one wild cry. 1857 G. THORNBURY *Songs* *Cavaliers & Roundheads* 300 Two crones Stood by a *plume-decked bed. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 210 Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore, With a *plume feather all to peeces tope. 1876 PLANCHET *Cycl. Costume* I. 102 *Plume-holder. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/6 The armet having been strained to close it over a plume-holder above the nape of the neck. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 269 The most destructive agencies are sportsmen, *plume hunters, boys after eggs. 1819 G. SAMOUELL *Entomol. Compend.* Index. *Plume moth. 1857 HENRIEV *Bot.* 365 The nuts are enclosed in the tube of the perianth, and the persistent styles grow out into feathery awns, whence the plants are called *Plume nutmegs. 1856 *Trevelyan*. *Bot. Atherospermaceæ* (Plume Nutmegs). A small natural order of trees from Australia and Chili, deriving their English name from their aromatic nuts being furnished with a permanent style, clothed with long hairs. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 108, I come to thee From *plume-plucked Richard, who with willing Soule Adopts thee Here. 1822 W. TENNANT *Antier P.* iii. v. 1 they turn their *plume-stick bosoms to the moon. 1822 *N. Y. Tribune* 5 Mar. The prayers...were addressed directly to the *plume-sticks, which were placed one by one in the bottom of the hole, the feathers standing upright. 1658 PULLIUS, A. *Plumisther, a parasite, or flatterer, so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 In pastures, the biennial spear *plume-thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*, is prevalent. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw.* *Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 468 The melancholy plume thistle (*Carduus heterophyllus*) was very prevalent. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. 53 A *plume-uplifting wind. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 99 But him, *plume-waving Hector answered not.

Plume (plūm), v. Also 4-5 plewme, 5 plomme. [a. OF. *plumer* to pluck (a bird) (12th c. in Godef.), to pull out (hair), pillage, f. *plume* PLUME sb. In branch II, f. PLUME sb. or ad, L. *plūmāre* to cover with feathers, embroider, intr. to become fledged.]

1. *trans.* In *Falconry*: To pluck the feathers of its prey, as a hawk; const. upon, *on. Obs.*

1399 LANGR. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 163 Than bated he bolde-liche, as a bird wolde, To plume on his pray he pol firo be nekk. c. 1430 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* l. 297 While the hawke plumeth on the pertrich. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij. She plummeth when she pulth federis of any fowle or of any thing and castys hem from her. 1575 TURBURY *Falconrie* 125 Lette hir grype and seaze the praye at hir pleasure, and lette hir also plume thereupon as long as she will. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* iii. 1. Look, how he peeps about, to see if the coast be clear, like an hawk that will not plume, if she be looked on.

fig. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 312 One of these at the Sea in a Navie of common vessels, being able to make hawcocke, to plume, and to pray upon the best of them at her owne pleasure. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 164 Being so possess by strange women, where they have no possibilitie to marry with you, they will plume vpon you, till they have left you neither fether nor flesh.

2. *trans.* To pluck, 'case' (a bird); hence, to strip, bare. Now rare.

1590 T. M[OUTRI] *Silicovornes* 21 No Caterpillars. To rauh leaves, or tender buddees to plume. 1602 HENWOOD *Woman killed by Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 98 *Char. to the Falconer*. Now she hath ser'd the Fowle, and gins to plume her, Rebecke her not. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. iv. Madame, you take your Hen, Plume it, and skin it, cleanse it o' the inward. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Plume*, to pluck or pluck the Feathers off. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perik* xii. I will so pluck him as never hawk plumed a partridge. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vi. 67 note. A few victims which she is allowed to, tire and plume as much as she pleases.

3. *b.* To pluck (feathers) from a bird. Also fig. 1524 J. CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 309 Ther should be fownd manye right mean powars in Italy that wold plume his fethers. 1682 DRYDEN *Alb. & Achil.* i. 920 A numerous faction In Sanhedrins to plume the regal rights.

4. *c.* fig. To 'pluck', despoil, rob, plunder. *Obs.* 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 82 Without respect to God or fear of faith, Plumbd, but petteie I did oppres the pure. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 111 To say 'That the King cared not to plume his Nobilitie and People, to feather himselfe'. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* ii. 1. One whom instead of banishing a day, You should have plumb'd of all his borrow'd honour. 1760 *Impostors Detected* iii. v. One of the ladies who had the day before so finely plumed our missionaries.

5. *trans.* To furnish or cover with plumes,

feathers, or plumage, to sledge, feather; to adorn with a plume or plumes. Also *fig*

1223 JAS I *Kings Q* xciv. With wings bright, all plumed,
There sawe I sitt the blinde god Cupide. 1588 GALLIE
Pandosto (1607) to Report is plumed with times feathers
1627 *With* *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) to The Swan . . . is a Bud
excellently plumed. 1754 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr*
(1862) 285 How many girls, that have plumed, and tiffed,
perhaps turned down their hats, for him, will be disappointed!
to have several arrows . . . plumed with feathers from different
wings, to suit the diversity of the winds. 1832 TENNYSON
Cenone 205 My dark tall pine, that plumed the craggy
ledge High over the blue gorge.

b. To set or place as a plume *1 a/c*.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 989 His stature reacht the Skie,
and on his Crest Sat horrid Plumed.

4. *refl. a.* Of a bird. To dress its feathers. b
To dress oneself with borrowed plumes. Chiefly *fig*

1702 S. PARKER in *Tr. Cicero's De Finibus* v. 293 The Masters
of the Porch . . . have plumed themselves from the Peripateticks
and Academicks, that is, they have taken then Sense
of Things to themselves, and imposed new Turns of their
own Devising. 1707 MONTAIGNE *Essays* (1701) I. 264 Swans
being a large Fowl, must not be kept in a strait place, .
but in some inclosed Pond where they may have room to
come ashore and plume themselves. 1744 PARSONS *Almshouse*
Motion i. 12 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. Authors, who, by
pluming themselves with his Feathers, had monopolized
much Attention. 1763 C. JOHNSON *Reverie* II. 144 When
he has plumed himself in the merit of them for a while, I'll
strip the gaudy daw of his stolen feathers. 1865 DYCKIUS
Mut. Pr. xi. Like a veritable cock of the walk literally
pluming himself in the midst of his possessions.

c. *fig.* Usually with *on, upon* [*for*, *in*, *over*,
with]: To take credit to oneself, pride oneself,
congratulate oneself, show self-satisfaction, esp.
regarding something trivial, ridiculous, or un-
worthy, or to which one has no just claim.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. 83, I have seen a
Grammarian tower and plume himself over a single line in
Horace, and shew more pride in the construction of one
Ode, than the Author in the composure of the whole book.
1699 BENNETT *Phil.* 388 Admiring and pluming himself for
that glorious Emendation. 1735 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 118
Pluming and praising himself, and telling fulsome stories in
his own commendation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.* IV. 11. 58
Some gentlemen have plumed themselves upon introducing
a more frequent use of sea water. 1760 HOOKER in *Phil.*
Lett. Ed. Malinesbury (1780) I. 83, I am told the Duke of
Bedford plumes himself with hopes of great support. 1775
S. J. PHAET *Liberal Opin* cvi (1783) IV. 17, I see nothing
wherein to plume ourselves, as to that prerogative. 1823
J. WATSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 265 The atheist here plumes
himself on the weakness of such a God. 1884 J. PAYN
Lit. Recol. 25 N. plumed himself on his judgment of sheep.

d. *intr.* = *a/c* Obs.
1707 H. ARNE *Collect.* 30 Aug. (O. II. S.) II. 39 A certain
Gent., plumes a little. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 140
Our modern Arians plumed also upon the unnecessary
Heats of two English Doctors. 1753 MRS. DELANY in *Life*
& *Corr.* (1861) III. 221 Mrs. C. plumes extremely upon it.

e. *trans* To preen, trim, or dress (the feathers or
wings); to prepare for flight. Also *fig*.

1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* lit. 222 The winds, too, plume
their piercing wings. 1859 G. MERFORD *K. Feudal* xii.
Pluming a smile upon his succulent mouth. 1867 'OUIDA'
C. Castlemaine (1899) 17 Herons plumed their silvery wings
by the water side. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. v. 273 And
calmly plumed her wings for a fresh attack. 1878 M. A.
BROWN *Nadeshda* 26 She sits there. . . Pluming daintily her
feathers.

Plume, obs. form of PLUM.

Plumed (plūmd, *poet.* plūmed), *pph. a.* [*f.*
PLUME *v.* + -ED.]

1. Plucked; stript of plumes or feathers. Obs.
1573 TWYNE *Exord.* xi. (1584) R viij b. The goarke blood,
and feathers plumed fit the ayer about. 1649 N. BACON *Disc.*
Govt. Ring. i. xvi. (1739) 31 Kings were not then like unto
plumed Eagles, exposed to the charity of the Fowls for
food. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 31 He opened a Sala-
mander's Mouth, and endeavoured to make it bite a young
plumed Chicken.

2. Furnished with a plume or plumes; feathered.
1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 479 Your Counterfeit Countenance
is all of Nysyte. A plumed partryge all redy to flye.
1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. vi. 31 Quite it clove his plumed crest
in tway. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle*, etc. (1871) 132
When Dædalus his plumed bodie brings Safe to the shore.
1805 PRITCHARD *LA WAKEFIELD Don. Recreat.* vi. (1806) 89 The
bell-flower animal, or, as some term it, the plumed polype.
1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xi. The plumed bonnet and the
plaid By these Hebrideans worn. 1882 'MARK TWAIN'
Innoc. at Home in *Roughing It*, etc. 279 The plumed
hearse, . . . the flags drooping at half-mast.

Plumeless (plūmles), *a.* [*f.* PLUME *sb.* +
-LESS] Destitute of plumes or feathers.

1608 SYLVESTER *Die Barbas* II. iv. iv. Decay 277 Hence,
plume-less wings. 1655 *Tr. Com. Hist. Francion* II. 38 The
Plumeless Pigeon, addressed multitudes of supplications to
him that was intrusted as his guard. 1804 J. GRAHAM
Sabbath, etc. (ed. 6) 65 To her plumeless brood Bears off
the prize. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Her dragons . .
fold their plumeless wings.

Plumelet (plūmlēt), [*f.* PLUME *sb.* + -LET.]
1. *Bot.* = PLUMULE I. Obs.

1816 KIRBY *Phys. Bot.* II. 17 The plumelet was still en-
veloped in the seminal leaves. *Ibid* II. 224 But the fluid,
which has been thus conducted to the radicle, . . . ascends
to the plumelet through the . . . tubes of the albumen.

2. A minute plume.
1830 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xci. When rosy plumelets tuft the
larch. 1883 CORNH. *Mag.* Jan. 57 The plumelets of the
butterfly's wing.

Hence *Plu meletage* (*nonce-wd.*), small deli-
cate plumage

1855 BAILY *Spirit Leg* in *Mystic*, etc. 97 Bright
humming-bird of gem like plumeletage, By western Indians
living sun beam named.

Plume-like, *a.* [*f.* PLUME *sb.* + -LIKE] Like
or resembling a plume; feathery.

1847 LONGER *Ev* II. II. 15 Green islands where plumelike
Cotton-trees nodded their shadowy crests. 1851 WOODWARD
Mollusca I. 62 The respiratory organs consist of two or four
plume-like gills. 1883 G. ALLIN in *Knowledge* 8 June 336/1
Tufted flowers hanging loose in graceful plume-like panicles.

Plumeopicean, *a.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [*f.*
L. *plūme-us* feathery + *pice-us* pitchy + -AN] Com-
posed of tar and feathers. alluding to the practice
of tarring and feathering an obnoxious person.

1843 SVD SMITH *Let Amer. Debit* II Wks. 1859 II. 331/2,
I will appear on my knees at the bar of the Pennsylvanian
Senate in the plumeopicean robe of American controversy
1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 573 Those whom it proposed to teach
would destroy the types, and invest the compositors with
the plumeopicean robe of the republican Nemesis

Plumeous (plūmēus), *a.* *rare.* [*f.* L. *plūme-us*
downy + -OUS; see -OUS.] Of the nature of down
or fine feathers; feathery.

1857 TOMLINSON *Reynolds's Disp.* 401 The last is often called
plumeous Aloxe. 1864 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The
Butter-Fly, Nature having impd' her wings (for her better
flight) with those plumeous excrescences.

Plumer, *l.* Obs. *rare.* [ME, prob. AF.,
corresp. to an AF. or OF. **plummer*, L. *plūmarius*,
f. *plūma* PLUME. Cf. PLUMIER.] A dealer in
plumes or feathers.

1822 in *Cat. Let. Bk. A Lond.* (1899) 46 John de Castro-
hunte 'plumer'. [Cf. *Ibid.* 57 Fethermonger.]

Plumer 2, *Obs.* 1 a/c = 1. ? A bird having
plumes; a fully fledged bird.

14 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 603/29 *Plumacus*, a plumer,
avis est.

Plumeria (plūm'riā), *Bot.* Also *Plumeria*.

[mod.L.; named by Tournelort, 1700, after the
botanist C. Plumier (*Plumerus*).] A tropical
genus of trees (N. O. *Apocynaceae*), having large
fragrant salver-shaped flowers, white, yellow, or
purplish, in terminal cymes. There are about
forty species, among them the *Red Jasmine tree*,
Nosegay-tree, and *Tagoda-tree* of the West Indies.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp. v. v. The plumeria with a
rose coloured and very sweet flower [etc.]. 1785 MARTYN
Rousseau's Bot. xvi (1794) 215 Plumeria or Red Jasmine
has two reflex foliicles, with the seeds flat, winged, and
imbibate. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Linnæus's Trav.* xiv. 168
Arborescent ferns, more than twenty seven feet high, heli-
conias, plumerias, brownneas, palms, and other plants. 1882
Garden 9 Sept. 225/1 The most beautiful Plumeria we
have seen.

Plumery (plū'meri), *rare.* [*f.* PLUME *sb.* +
-ERY.] Plumes collectively, mass of plumes.

1805 SOUTHLY *Madoc in Ash.* xxv. Twice ten thousand
feathered helms, and shields, Glittering with gold and
scarlet plumery. 1810 = *Keliana* x. xx. The bird of
gorgeous plumery. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Marcel* &
Bp. Parker Wks. 1853 II. 112/2 Before there strutted under
a triumphal arch of curls, and through a Via Sacra of
plumery, Lewis the fourteenth.

Plumery, obs. form of PLUMBERY.

Plumet (plū'met), *rare.* [*f.* F. *plumet* (15th c.)
a small plume; see PLUME *sb.* and *ET.*] A small
plume.

1595 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* III. ix. 84 b.
Certain common plumets of Eastgate feathers. 1895 *Daily*
News 13 Nov. 5/4 The newest thing took the shape of the
plumet or feathery tuft in the képs of the chasseurs à pied
of the Empire. 1904 J. CONRAD *100th*, etc. (1903) 192 He
brushed the oil painting . . . with a plumet kept suspended
from a small brass hook by the side of the heavy gold frame.

Plumet, var. PLUMMET Obs.; obs. f. PLUMMET.

Plumetis (plū'metis), [*f.* *plumetus* (1495 in
Littré), *f.* *plumet* adj. (in Heraldry) sprinkled
with spots like bunches of feathers.] Tambour-
work.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 720 The lower part of the body . .
is round and stiffened, from which descends a *châtelaine*,
formed by a wreath of *plumetis*. 1904 *Daily Chron.*
3 May 8/1 The new Plumetis batistes, in which floral
designs in variegated tones are worked upon white, cream
or buff ground.

Plumicome, *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *plūma* feather
+ *coma* the hair of the head.] In sponges, Lenden-
feld's name for a hexaster, the rays of which ter-
minate in a number of plumose branches. Hence
Plumicamous a., having the character of a
plumicome.

1886 VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 562 *Plumi-*
come. Rays terminated with a number of plumose branches.

Plumicorn, *Ornith.* [*f.* L. *plūma* PLUME,
feather + *cornu* horn.] One of the pair of horn-
like or ear-like feathers on the head of several
species of owl, often called horns or ears.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 503 Bubob. [Generic
character.] Plumicorns highly developed.

Plumier (plū'miā), *rare.* [*f.* PLUME cf. F.
plumier feather-dealer, and PLUMER 1.] A featherer
of arrows.

1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 295 The booths of the
vintners, the fletchers, the plumiers, and wympers.

Plumification, *rare.* [*n.* of action f. L.
type **plūmificāre*, f. *plūma* PLUME; see -IFICATION.]
The action of feathering or fact of being feathered.
1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* VI. 75 If Leigh Hunt had ever had
the misfortune to have been tared and feathered, he would
have written a sonnet on his plumification. 1834 MURIC
Brit. Birds (1841) I. 313 The relation between the economy
of nest and the progress of plumification.

Plumiform (plū'mifōrm), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* L. *plūma*
PLUME + -FORM.] Feather-shaped.

1834 MCMURTEL *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 247 Their
branchiae, composed of plumiform lobes, are situated on the
hind part of the back. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 227 A dense
villous coat, the hairs of which are plumiform.
Hence *Plu miformly adv.*, in the manner of a
feather.

1798 MITCHELL in *Karsten's Mus. Leskean Museum* 329
Plumiformly streaked Native Bismuth.

Plumiformar, *a.* *Anat. Obs. rare.* [irreg.
f. as prec.] Feather-shaped; penniform, pennate.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 17
These Muscles are called plumiformar, because the move-
able tendon has inserted into it, on both Sides, a great
Number of carnosus fibres, all which, like the single feathers
of a Quill, run parallel to each other.

Plumigerous (plūm'jēras), *a.* *rare.* [*f.* L.
plūmiger feather-bearing (f. *plūma* PLUME + *gerēre*
to bear) + -OUS] Plume-bearing; relating to the
wearing of plumes.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumigerous*, that beareth feathers
1722 in BAILY v. 1827 SVD SMITH *Wks* (1850) 475 Military
colleges, with thirty-four professors, educating seventeen
ensigns per annum, with every species of nonsense, athletic,
sational, and plumigerous.

Pluminary, *Obs.* 1 a/c = 1. [irreg. f. PLUME;
cf. med.L. *plūmnāre* (Du Cange from *Modena*
Chron. 1329) a pillow stuffed with feathers.] ? A
worker or dealer in feathers.

1631 DONNE *Psalms*, etc. (1652) 59 Embroiderers,
Painters and such Artificers of curious Vanities, which the
vulgar call Plummaries.

Pluminess, *rare.* [*f.* PLUME *a.* + -NESS]
Plumy or feathery quality or condition.

1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 470 Even the Scotch fir
luxuriates into beauty and pluminess

Pluming, *obl. sb.* [*f.* PLUME *v.* + -ING 1] The
action of the verb PLUME, in various senses

1583 SCRIBBES *Anat. Abus* I. (1899) 71 Againste whiche
dale she made grete preparation, for the pluming of her
self in gorgeous arrais. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Explain.
Words, *Plumming*, is when a Hawk ceaveth [= seizeth] a
fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body. 1801 STRUTT
Sports & Past. II. i. 54 The feathers . . he thought were
preferable to any others for the pluming of an arrow.

Plumiped, *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. *plūmipēs*, *pedem*
feather-footed, f. *plūma* PLUME + *pēs*, *ped-* foot.]
Having plumed or winged feet.

1727 BAILY vol. II, *Plumipede*, having feathered feet.
1890 R. F. BURTON in *Catulus, Carminal* v. 25 Not if with
Pegasus wing I sped, Or Ladas I or Pegasus plumiped.

Plumist (plū'mist), *rare.* [*f.* PLUME *sb.* +
-IST] A maker of plumes, a feather-dresser.

1812 MOORE *Anacronic to Plummier* a Fine and
feathery artisan, Best of Plumists (if you can with your art
so far presume) Make for me a Prince's Plume *Ibid* 24
 Bravo, Plumist!—now what bird Shall we find for Plume
the third?

Plumket: see PLUNKET.

Plumless (plū'mles), *a.* Without plums.
1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 618 Here we have the plumless
plumpadding.

Plummer, obs. form of PLUMBER.

Plummer-block (plū'mar, blk), *Mech.* Also
9 plomer-, plumber-. [Second element BLOCK
sb. 6; first uncertain. No evidence of any con-
nexion with PLUMBER *sb.* ? From a personal sur-
name] A metal box or case for supporting a
revolving shaft or journal, having a movable cover
secured by bolts, so as to admit of the bearings
being tightened when required; = *pillow-block*
(PILLOW *sb.* 6).

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Ess. Millwork* (1823) 547 Hence the
term pillow block, and sometimes, corruptly, Plumber
Block. In Manchester they are called Pedestals. 1825
J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 373 This trough is firmly
fixed by means of a plumber block which has the top
coupling screwed down fast, and the trough is supported at
the other end by means of a cylindrical pin, which works in
a hole in the cap. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.*
91 The plomer blocks are sockets, in which all the shafts or
axes, used in the engine, revolve. 1875 J. W. BENSON *Time*
& *Time-Tellers* (1902) 126 By means of a contrivance,
known to engineers as plumber blocks, any part of the
mechanism may be removed without disturbing the re-
mainder. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 6/4 In connection with
the gigantic wheel at the exhibition at Earl's Court . . the
axle of the wheel was hoisted to its position on the plumber
blocks on top of the towers.

Plummet (plū'met), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 plomet,
5 plomm-, plombette, 5-6 plom-, plummette,
Sc. plumat, 5-7 plumet, 6 plom-, plumbette,
plomm-, plumet), Sc. plumbat, plummett,
6-8 plumbet, 6- plummet. [ME. a. OF. *ploni-*
met, *plombet*, *plummet* ball of lead, plummet, dim.
of *plomb* lead; see PLUMB *sb.* and *ET.*]

1. A ball or piece of lead, or other weight, at-
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tached to a line, and used for determining the vertical, a plumb-bob.

a. The bob of a plumb-line used by masons, builders, carpenters, etc.; also, the whole instrument, consisting of bob, line, and board.

1388 Wyclif *Zech* 1: 16 Myn hous schal be bildid in it, . . . and a plomet [1382 an hangynge lyn] schal be streit out on Jerusalem [Vulg. *et perpendicularium extendetur super iherusalem*]. c. 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii § 23 A plomet hanging on a lyne heyter than this heued on a perche. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth De P. R.* ii iv (1495) buyx Hangynge plometes and mesures 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 The Carpenter hath his squire, his rule, and his plomette 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 No Architect with Levels and Plummet could build a Room more regular. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone L.* § 97 As we were . . . exposed to fresh gales of wind there was no trusting to the perpendicularity of Threads and Plummetts 1870 BRYANT *Thad.* ii 1 7 The plummet showed their height the same

b. A similar appliance attached to a scientific instrument, as a quadrant.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* i viii. D, Conuey the left side of your quadrant Geometricall towards the Sunne, the thread and Plummet hauing their free course 1655 N. CARTENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vi. (1653) 157 The line and plummet falling on the Basis shall make right Angles with it. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) ii 99 Hold your Quadrant so as that your Plummet may fall on 45 Degrees 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 22 A small plummet hangs down from the object-glass of the theodolite.

c. fig. A criterion of rectitude or truth

1553 BAIFF *Gardener's De vera Ob.* 5 By the perfect line and plummet of Gods word 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xviii (1592) 293 That he may holde the Plummet of his minde steddly without shaking or stirring 1677 GILPIN *Democrit.* iii xvii. 140 Lay all to the Line and Plummet of the written Word

d. A suspended weight used as a metronome

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for Slow and Quick Time is to be practised with the plummet, until the prescribed cadence has been acquired

2. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, and used for sounding or measuring the depth of water; a sounding-lead.

1382 Wyclif *Act.* xxvii. 28 The whiche sendinge down a plomet, founden twenty pasis of depnesse 1555 EDEN *Decades* xxi He coude at no tyme touche the grounde with his soundynge plummet 1680 SHAKES *Temp.* iii iii. 101 Therefore my some 17th Ooze is bedded, and I'll seeke him deeper then ere plummet sounded 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* i 300 Where plummet never reach'd, he draws his breath. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (1874) xii § 574 The greatest depths at which the bottom of the sea has been reached with the plummet are at the North Atlantic Ocean fig. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Lang.* ii 11, Your politicians with their plummetts of wit, sound the depth of me 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix 1860 Man's science is the culture of his heart; and not to lose his plummet in the depths of Nature, or the more profound of God 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* i. iii. Certainly there were depths in his nature which the plummet of her tender woman's wit had never sounded

† 3. The pommel or knob on the hilt of a sword (sometimes weighted with lead). *Sc. Obs.*

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* iii 1. 46 His sword at he bare prevely [He] put it in his wambe so fast Till it in to be plomat past. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xii 97 Quhen that he saw his rycht hand wapynys, And persauit the plummet was onknew 1578 *Reg. Pray. Council Scot.* iv 205 The plummetts or gardis of one of thair swordis 1600 *Dick o' the Cow* xl in Scott *Myst. Scott. Bard.* (1866) 124 Dickie could na win at him w't the blade o' the sword, But sell'd him w't the plummet under the e'e

† 4. A ball or lump of lead used for various purposes, e. g. as a missile, fastened to a line, as a weapon or instrument of scourging, etc. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xvii. 53 Yf one throwe a stone or an heuy plomette of lead that wel weyed. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 171/1 Thanne dyd he doo bete Saynt Urbane wyth plometys. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii 596 They toke stonys & plummettes of lede, & tused they secretly in theyr sleyns & bosomys. 1579-80 NORRIS *Plutarch.* (1676) 769 They themselves were also hurt by their Daits and Plummetts of Lead. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, etc. Wks. 1873 III. 269 Wey down his loftiest boughes With leaden plometts.

b. fig. That which presses or weighs down, like a dead weight.

c. 1625 FLETCHER & MASS *Laws Candy* iv 1, When sad thoughts peopple the mind of man, There is a plummet in the heart that weighs, And pulls us living, to the dust we came from 1679 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 45 Hang early Plummetts upon the Heels of Pride 1874 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps cxxx. 25 Earthly cares and sins have . . . attached a leaden plummet to the wings of a soul which . . . would fain soar upwards.

5. spec. † a. A leaden weight used in gymnastic exercises; a weight enclosed in a cestus. *Obs.*

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Holthe* (1541) 49 b, The plummettes, callid of Galen Alceies, being of equal weight and according to the strength of him that exerciseth, holdynge in euery hande one plummet, and lyfing them on high, and binging them downe with moche violence. 1538 ELIOT, *Cestus*, a weapon hauynge great plummettes hanging at the ende of a clubbe. 1572 J. JONES *Balth. Buckston* 12 b, Plummetes . . . one borne in eche hand vp and downe the stayers may be a good and profitable exercise. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 322 The cestus some describe to have been a kind of club, having plummetts of lead fastned to it, which some call a whorle bat.

† b. A weight of a clock; also fig. a motive force, spring of action. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 233 Such is our brayne oppressed with Melancholly, as is a clocke a tyed downe with two heauie weights or plummetts. 1628 WYNNER

Brit. Rememb. viii 2561 The Clock, whose plummetts are not weight, Strikes sometimes one for three, and sixe for eight 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* ii ii (1713) 185 Let us now see what are the springs or plummetts, that set this great engine on work. 1697 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Pref. b, b, Remarking how one part moves another, . . . from the first Springs and Plummetts, to the very Hand that points out the visible and last Elects

c. In angling, a small piece of lead attached to a fishing line, as a weight to keep the float in an upright position, as an anchor in ledger fishing, or as a sounding lead to measure the depth.

1626 SURFL. & MARKII *Country Farms* 512 You shall vnderstand, that your first plummett would be a foot from the hooke, the rest not aboute an ynch one distant from another, & not being aboute five or seven at the most 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 3 Feeling the Plummett running on the ground plummeting my line according to the swiftnesse of the stream 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii 155 If you would have this ledger bait to keep at a fixt place then hang a small Plummett of lead, a stone, or piece of tyle. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii in 332 A Piece of thin Sheet-lead rolled up, of about an Ounce or better, makes the best Plummet

† 6. A pencil of lead, formerly used to rule lines, a lead-pen. *Obs.*

1634 J. [JATE] *Myst. Nat.* 104 Then with your blacke chaulke or blacke lead plummetts, draw it as perfectly as you can 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with an obscure plummett 1821 *Self-Instructor* 26 A leaden plummet or pencil to rule lines. 1828 WEBSTER, *Plummet*, a piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing

7. Comb., as plummet-line; plummet like, -shaped adjs.; plummet-wise adv.; plummet-level. see quot 1875

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii iv. *Columnus* 747 Pale Phlegm, most Autumn, Water moistly-cold, The Plummet-like-smooth-sliding Tenor hold. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1876) 122 Shakespear has surface beneath surface adapted to the plummet-line of every reader 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plummet-level*, that form of a level having a suspended plummet in a standard at right angles to the base-piece. A mason's level. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* (1904) 18 On the blue ocean of air, a hawk hung ominous, then, plummet wise, dropped to the hedgecow 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 5/5 A piece of turned steel with a plummet-shaped head sharply pointed

Hence *Plummetless* a., unfathomable.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* xi Mai 413/2 There is no deep so plummetless

Plummet, v. rare [f. *PLUMMET* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To fathom, sound. *Obs.*

1666 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 221 Depths are plummeted

† 2. To let fall or draw (a vertical line) by means of a plummet. *Obs.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipboard Assist.* 67 Strike the straight Line 4. 3. 2. 5 and plummet that Line down at the Ends of your Piece

3. *intr.* To fish with a line weighted with a plummet of *PLUMMET* sb 5 c, *DEAL* sb 1

1868 GOODE *Amer. Fish.* 180 It is not known when the custom of drauling for mackerel was first introduced, it is [the common method] in the present day in England, under such names as 'whiffing', 'rauling', 'drauling' or 'plummeting'.

† *Plummy*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of *PLUM* v. + -Y.] Loose in texture, spongy, porous

1398 TRIVISA *Barth De P. R.* xvii lxiii. (Follem. MS.), The tie [beech] is not ful sad and faste in substance, but plummy [i.e. 1535 poryl] and ful of holes [i.e. Non est autem [fagus] in substantia arbor multum solida sed rara potius et porosa]

Hence † *Plumminess*, sponginess, porousness.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii lxiii. (Bodl. MS. ff. 189 b/2), Aristotel seint pouge somme teene haue pikkes, bat comeu noust of be entente de kinde bat gendre pe tree, bat happee of plummes [MSS. and ed. 1495 plummes] of be uet, bat drawe colde humours bat is htel digeste, and passeu att atte plummes [MSS. and ed. plummes] of the tree, and is tharded into a prik oter a borne bi heete of be some [Obs.] Sed accidit ex ranteate arboris suae plante per quam attrahitur humor frigidus parum coctus & exiens per illam arboris ranteate a calore solis in spinam coagulat

Plummy (plū'mi), a. 2 [f. *PLUM* sb. + -Y.]

1. Consisting of, abounding in, or like plum.

1759 Miss TALBOT in *Eth. Carter's Lett.* (1808) I 448 You have been all your life in a great error in eating that strange jumble of substantives, *plum-cake*, when the adverb *plummy* is plainly the right thing 1861 GRN. P. THOMSON *And. Alt.* III clvi. 164 They do not want the cake to be short of its plum. It would not do, to have the 'plummy stuff' taken out 1885 L. F. DAY in *Art. Frut.* 213/1 The ground of a plummy brown

2. fig. Of the nature of a 'plum', rich, good, desirable. *slang or colloq.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Plummy*, right, very good; as it should be expressing your approbation of any act, or event. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Der.* ii xvi, Signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something plummy. 1890 *Tablet* 10 May 739 So far from getting anything plummy by becoming Catholics, Anglican clergymen have often to make great sacrifices

Plumose (plū'mō's), a. [ad. L. *plūmōsus* covered with down (f. *plūma* PLUME); see -OSE.] Furnished with feathers or plumes, feathered; feathery; resembling a feather or plume in having two series of fine filaments on opposite sides. esp. in *Zool.*, *Bot.*, and *Min.*

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Plumose*, full of feathers.

a. in *Zoology*.

Plumose anemone, a sea anemone, *Actinobola dianthus* 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 361 The coneiform-tailed Paltacus, with naked temples, and plumose lines. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 324 *Plumose*. Antennae feathered on all sides with fine long hairs 1872 DANA *Crust.* i. 227 One of the plumose hairs of the villos coat 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* xiii. (1883) 385 The barbs of the feathers are filamentous or plumose

b. in *Botany*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xiv (1765) 37 *Plumose*, feathery 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 271 Filuits elongate, surmounted by a plumose pappus 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot. App.* 310 Stigmas plumose

c. in *Mineralogy*, etc. *Plumose alum*, feathery or plume alum. see ALUM 4.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 34 Sal Ammoniac Its Crystals are plumose 1802 *Linn. Rev.* I. 58 Crystals of gypsum and plumose alum 1821 HILARY *Elem. Chem.* I. 467 Plumose branches of ice dart from the sulphuret to the bottom of the vessel, and the whole water is suddenly frozen. 1834 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I No 2 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'carrus', accompanied with some specimens of the 'plumose' variety

Hence *Plumose sensens*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Plumosite (plū'mōsīt) *Min.* [ad. Ger. *plumosit*, named by Haidinger 1845, f. L. *plūmōsus* downy + -it, -ITE¹, after the older Ger. name *feder ore* 'feather-ore'] = JAMESONITE

1864 in WEBSTER 1881 *Academy* 7 May 311 The recent discovery of plumosite which is a double sulphide of lead and antimony

Plumosity (plū'mō'sīt), *rare* [f. as PLUMOSE + -ITY] Feathery or feathered condition

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumosity*, a quality of feathers, being full fledg'd 1782 *Phil. Mag.* 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785 Before the birds are ripe in plumosity

Plumous (plū'mō's), a. *rare* [ad. L. *plūmōsus*, f. *plūma* see PLUMOSE and -OUS] Feathery, downy

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* x 254 What was intended also to be our genial bird, was tumid with a plumous head, and florid with a silken coverlet 1858 MAINT *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumous*, plumous

Plump (plūmp), sb. 1 Now arch. and dial. Forms: 5 plomp, plowmpe, 5-6 plompe, 5-7 plumpe, 6- plump (6-7 ? plumb(e)) [Of uncertain origin

There appears to be no corresponding or related sb. in the other langs. In English, the only apparently earlier word of the *plump* group is *PLUMPE*, with which this can hardly be directly connected. If the original notion were that of an unshaped or irregular assemblage or cluster, it might conceivably be connected with the M.L.G. and M.Du. *plump* adj. in the sense 'massive, unshapen', whence the later Eng. *Plump* a. But of all the words *plump* and *clump* in allied senses, none is below it exactly = *CLUMP* sb. 2]

A compact body of persons, animals, or things; a band, troop, company; a flock, a cluster, bunch, clump.

a. Of persons. *Obs. exc.* in archaic phrase a *plump* of spears, a band of spearmen (revived by Scott).

142400 *Monte Arth.* 2199 Thane berthe kynges Presede in-to be plump, and with a pyne mace. 14200 MAUNTON v. (1839) 253 When they will fight, that wille schokken hem to gudre in a plump 1489 CAXTON *Paynt.* of A. i. xvi 80 Take hede that thyu chemyer make not a plowmpe of thyne folk to cantic and breke thy batayle. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 32b, The kynges spores paved and skymy-bed with the plumpes of spers that shi Jhon spake of 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II 46 So upon a plumbie gonne together as neere as they might, escaped 1600 *Hindden* F. i (1664) 9 A Knight of the North Country, Which leads a lusty plump of spears. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 36 Comming in an huge plump from the utmost coast of the earth. 1671 *Thy.* (Cimbrian) came rolling down upon Italy in plumb 1680 *Scott. Hist.* i. 11, And soon appears O'er Hornecliff-hill, a plump of spears 1826 HORNE *Smith* 107 *For Hist.* (1838) 42 We are too old skirmishers to be frightened by a few plumps of spears

b. Of animals that go in flocks.

1591 G. ELIOT *Russe Comen.* (Hakl. Soc.) ii The manner of the seals is . . . to gather all close together in a throng or plump. 1697 *Jaybird* *Anim.* xii. 374 A plump of Fowl he spies, that swim the Lakes 1834 H. MILLER *Siemens & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 250 They saw a plump of whales blowing and tumbling 1861 *Id.* 251 The plump had gone high up the frith 1884 THORNTON *Walden, Spring* (1863) 334 A 'plump' of ducks rose at the same time

c. Of trees, shrubs, or plants: = *CLUMP* sb. 2.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xvi 60 [The knight] took newe speys and sette them on their thyves and stole stille as hit had ben a plump of wood 1575 TURPIN *iv.* *L'œuvre* 73 They go to the plumpes, and tufts of colewort, or of havill nuts or grene corne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 203 We laid v. downe in the bottom under a plump of trees 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 24 In Hedge lows and Plumps they will thrive very well 1868 LOWELL *Invention* 1, Plumps of orchard trees arw. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Aberdeen to Lincolnsh.)

d. Of other things, material and ideal.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 70 b, Many conjectures and great pre-umpions . . . heapynge them all into one plumpie whiche before were sparpled abroad 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 157 O plumpie of paine, O endles woes, O man unfortunate. 1624 BALCON *Consid. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I 542/2 England, Scotland, Ireland, and our good confederates the United Provinces, be all in a plump together, not accessible but by sea, or, at least, by passing of great rivers. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1838) IV 279 Let us not admit them [resolutions] in a plump. 1823 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 135/1 The little plump of yachts cast anchor.

† *Plump*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 6 plompe, (plumpe), 6-7 plumpe. [A collateral form of

1610 B JONSON *Masque Oberon* Wks. (Rldg.) 583/7, I would fain / to some river take / em, Plump; and see if that / would wake 'em c1614 FLTCHLR, etc *Wit at Sea* Wap. 1, The art of swimming, he that will attain to 't Must fall / plump, and duck himself at first 1713 STEELE *Guard* No. 50 p.4 The lover, with much amazement, came plump / into the river. 1850 SCORESBY *Chambers's Whaler*. Adv. vi.

(1859) 40 But no sooner was the last fold of blubber..hoisted in, than it [the carcass] sank plump down

2. With a sudden or abrupt fall or sinking down; with sudden direct impact, flat upon or against something; with a sudden or unexpected encounter

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (Grosart) 9 There hence againe, to pastures of Tortose, Plump down directly leuels he his flight. 1778 Miss BURNBY *Ecclina* (179) II. iv. 69 As we were a-going up Snow-Hill, plump we comes against a cart 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1806) x. vi. Sitting plump on an unsuspected cat in your chair. a. 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol Leg Ser* III *Maria Mignot*, Her Ladyship found herself plump on the ground. 1865 DICKENS *Mut* IV. III. 1, I took a shot at him and brought him down plump

3 *fig.* Directly, at once, straight, without hesitation or circuitous action; *esp.* in reference to a statement or question. Directly, without circumlocution or concealment, in plain terms, bluntly, flatly.

a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (K. O.), Refuse plump. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *lett. Dec.* The shortest way of doing this is by coming plump upon the question. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. vii. P. 4 If you must have it plump, I was born to live and die a poet. 1811 *Minutes Evid. Berkeley Peerage* 202, I question whether I ever said plump Miss Tudor, I said Ma'am. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv. Hayes first said no, plump. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii. He told us, plump and plain, that he wasn't going to shift. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 368, I lied..plump and pat, I will confess

4. To vote plump, to vote 'straight' or without any qualification. *U. S. Obs.*

1776 J. ADAMS *IVrs* (1854) IX. 398 New Jersey has de-throned (Govr. William) Franklin, and in a letter, which is just come to my hand from indisputable authority, I am told that the delegates from that colony 'will vote plump' [for the Declaration of Independence]

C. *adv.* 1. a Descending directly, vertical, sheer. b. Directly facing in position.

1611 CORGER, *Escort*, plump, or straight down, in depth. 1800 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III. 287 In buildings, plump views are objectionable; they should always be taken at an angle.

2. *fig.* Of statements, etc.: Direct, blunt, straightforward, downright, unqualified, 'flat'. *familiar.*

1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary Dec.* She made the most plump inquiries into its particulars, with a sort of hearty good humour. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii. I hate qualifying arguers, plump assertion or plump denial for me! 1828-32 WEBSTER s. v. A plump lie. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Mirt* i. She gave a plump decline, and said something about his morals. 1872 H. LAWRENCE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 32 Neither man nor woman would dare to answer with a plump No.

3. Plumped down; paid down at once.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Tr.* III. xiii. Paying up in full, in one plump sum

Plumpen (plʊmpən), *v. rare.* [f. PLUMP a.1 + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make plump, swell out.

1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Berger's Com. Hist* i. 23 As if it were likely that the Sun..had only been kindled to ripen their Medlars, and plumpen their Cabbage! 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* i. 121 They shall go plump into our book, line for line, and word for word, and serve to plumpen the two voluminous volumes.

Plumper 1 (plʊmpə). [f. PLUMP v.2 + -ER 1.] That which plumps or makes plump.

a. A small light ball or disk sometimes carried in the mouth, for the purpose of filling out hollow cheeks.

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 189 And that the cheeks may both agree, Plumpers to fill the cavity. 1697 tr. *Cicero's D'Annunzio's Trav.* (1706) 120 With one blow of her fist she not only made several of her Teeth leap out of her Mouth, but also two little Cork plumpers, which served to fill out her hollow Jaws. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P. 2 Two Pair of brand new Plumpers, Four Black-lead Combs, Three Pair of fashionable Eye-brows. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 P. 2 Vamped up for show with paint, patches, plumpers, and every external ornament that art can suggest. 1905 *Dial* 16 Feb. 116/2 She was charged by some of the ladies at the summer boarding house where we met with wearing 'plumpers' in her cheeks

b. A contrivance for expanding the skirts; a bustle or hoop, a pannier. *Obs.*

1749 Mrs E. MONTAGU *lett* (1813) III. 86 Old Mrs Ashley has added a yard of whalebone to her plumpers merely on his account

Plumper 2 (plʊmpə). [f. PLUMP v.1 or *adv.*] 1. a. An act of plumping, as into water, or to the ground; a fall from a horse.

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 138, I had such a plumper off the old mare the first time I went out! *Ibid.* III. 79 After my plumper, the animal made for the woods.

b. *slang.* A heavy blow. *Obs.*

1764-72 T. BAYDOES *Homer Transl* 378 (Farmer) Gave me a plumper on the jaw, And cry'd Pox take you! 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 145 Which was immediately followed by a plumper just under the right eye

2 [Cf. PLUMP a.2, and PLUMP *adv.* 4.] A vote given solely to one candidate at an election (when one has the right to vote for two or more). Also attrib. *plumper vote.*

1785 GROSSE *Duch. Vnig.* T. s. v. *Plump*, A plumper, a single vote at an election. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427 C, who splits none of his votes, will have seven supporters. The majority falls to the lot of the candidate [C] whose adherents give plumpers. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav Phys.* I. x v 95 They shall not have my vote... you shall have a plumper. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* xi. xii. If canvassing for yourself alone, you could not carry a sufficient

number of plumper votes. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recoll. Old Co. Life* i. 8 An old printed document giving the number of plumpers, or single votes, polled for each candidate

b. A voter who 'plumps' *rare*

1818 in Todd Suppl. 1832 GAO ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 28 The numerous plumpers being constantly interrupted in their endeavours to go to the hustings

3 A downright lie (Cf. *cracker, whacker*, etc.) *vulgar.* ? *Obs.*

1812 *Salern* (Mass.) *Gas* 26 Nov. 3/3 A Plumper -The Gazette states [etc.] A more barefaced falsehood never was published. a. 1814 *He must be married* i. 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 234, I will propose you to him—I shall tell him a few plumpers. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Plumper*, a full unqualified lie (*in vulgar use*). Hence in mod. Dicts

4 attrib. Plumper line, a rope used by divers in making their descent.

1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 349/1 The [pearl divers'] descent is made by means of a rope called the plumper line. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 Three or four of these [descents] were spent in restoring the plumper line, which Diver May finally secured to the ring of the trap-door of the specie tank.

Plumper 3. [f. PLUMP sb.1 or v.3] A machine for sowing seed in 'plumps' or clumps.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 788 The drill-sowing machines...are designated in Scotland plumpers, from their dropping their gifts on one point. 1854 *Frul R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 110 They are dibbled by a machine called a plumper or sown in shallow drills by the hand.

Plum-pie. [f. PLUM sb. 1, 4 + PIE]

1. A pie containing raisins and currants, esp. a mince-pie. *Obs.*

a. 1660 [Mock sermon] *Brewerton Ch. Calk Ver xxxi*, 'And they did eat their Plum-pies, and rejoiced exceedingly' (Bodl. Lib.) p. 6, Here now we are to consider what sort of Plum-pye this was, and how many sorts of plum pyes there are. There is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance, that is your Metropolitan plum pye, tis the cream of all plum pyes, and in brief there is no plum pye like it. Mark but the ingredients Mince pyes are beset with plums and spice Your Neat's tongue, your Currants, your raisins [Cf. 17. *Hist. Jack Horner* i. 4, Jack Horner, in the Corner, Eats good Christmas Pye, And with his Thumbs pulls out the Plumbs, And said, Good Boy am I.]

2. A pie containing plums or prunes.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Plum-pie*, a pie with plums in it. 1846 in Worcester. 1847 in Webster. 1880 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 70, I lunched with Cardinal Manning, and he gave me such a plum pie.

Plum-pish, a. rare [f. PLUMP a.1 + -ISH 1.] Somewhat plump.

1798 J. CLOSSE *Misc Tracts* (1790) I. Pref. xi My body..which was once plum-pish, and inclined to be fat upwards.

Plum-py (plʊmpɪ), *adv.* 1. [f. PLUMP a.1 + -LY 2.] To a plump degree, with plumpness.

1611 CORGER, *Rondevent*, roundly, circularly, orbicularly; fully, plumply. 1860 LEVIER *One of Them* iv. A long silk purse, plumply filled. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 337/2 One of those plumply mellow quadragenarian bodies

Plum-py, adv. 2. *familiar.* [f. PLUMP a.2 + -LY 2.]

1. Directly, without hesitation or circumlocution, plainly, flatly. = PLUMP *adv.* 3.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug. I proposed it myself. The offer was plumply accepted. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 144 The last I contradict plumply. 1874 LISLE *CARR. Sud. Guyenne* I. iv. 130 It's out at last plainly and plumply

2. With direct impact, full against something: = PLUMP *adv.* 2.

1846 JOYCE *Soc. Dial* i. xiii. 34, I have sometimes shot my white alley against another marble so plumply, that [etc.]

Plumpness 1 (plʊmpnəs). [f. PLUMP a.1 + -NESS] The quality or condition of being plump; fullness and roundness of form; fatness, fleshiness.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maundyde* (1564) 18 b, In softness of skin and plumpness of the body. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mach. Exp.* iv. This plumpness of the bladder proceeded from..the stronger spring of the air remaining in the bladder. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 13 For those Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the Eye..And the contrary happens in short-sighted Men whose Eyes are too plump. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Plumpness sheathes the nerves and gives an impression of good humour

Plumpness 2. *familiar.* [f. PLUMP a.2 + -NESS.] Directness or bluntness of statement.

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr. She speaks her opinion..with a plumpness of honesty..that both pleases and diverts me. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* v. 'Yes, Maria, I be', returned her father, with uncommon plumpness. 1906 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6 Sometimes the more simple minded apologists put the thing with astonishing plumpness and plainness

† **Plum-porridge.** *Obs.* Porridge containing prunes, raisins, currants, etc.; formerly in favour as a Christmas dish. Probably, as in *plum-broth*, the dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic, and gave the name.

1591 LIVY *Endym* v. 11 69 A great platter of plum porridge of pleasure wherein is stued the mutton of mistrust. 1608 HAYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* iii. Wks. 1874 v. 300 My Lords, the best plum-porridge in all Rome cooles for your honours. 1698 W. KING tr. *Journ. London* 5 Prunes..they have not had enough to lay round their Plum-porridge at Christmas. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in v. Plum-porridge and minced pies. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Introd. 67 There the huge surlow reeked, hard by Plum-porridge stood, and Christmas pye. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/1 The plum-pudding may be said to be a dish of evolution, and to have supplanted entirely the older dish of plum-porridge, with its congeners the December and Christmas pies.

† **Plum-pottage.** *Obs.* ? = prec.

1573 BART *Adv.* P. 555 Plumme potage, or potage made thicke with meate or crummes of bread, *puits, pulis* 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Pierog Pop Gout Wks* (1700) 297 We, who have bin us'd to our Plum-pottage, are like enough to make faces (as did the King of Pontus) at the Lacedemonian black loth. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 43 Christmas pies, Plum potage, Cake and Puddings. 1804 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 755/2 In old times plum-pottage was always served with the first course of a Christmas dinner. It was made by boiling beef or mutton with broth, thickened with brown bread, when half-boiled, raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, mace and ginger were added

Plum pudding, plum-pudding (plʊm-pʊdɪŋ) A pudding containing plums

a. (= Christmas plum-pudding) *spec.* A boiled pudding now composed of flour, bread-crumbs, suet, raisins, currants, and other fruits, with eggs, spices, etc., sometimes flavoured with brandy or other spirit, eaten at Christmas; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins

1711 *Vind Sacheverell* 75 This is just as proper as I had a good Plum Pudding to day with a Mixture of Flower and Raisins. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 302, I gave the cook order to make every mess a good plum-pudding. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* ii. xi (1823) 478 A plum-pudding of a very uncommon circumstance was raised conspicuous in the middle. 1797 *London Complete At Cookery* 69 An excellent Plum-Pudding. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/2 Plum-pudding gradually came into the bills of fare in the early years of the eighteenth century.

b. A pudding of fresh plums contained in a crust. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 233 Little Jack Horner, we fear, misapplies the word *plum*, when he calls a dried raisin, or currant, by that name. The bullace pudding, the prune pudding, and the damascene pudding, are better entitled to be called plum-puddings than the currant, or raisin, puddings, which have usurped that appellation. 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook Bk.*, *Plum Pudding*, (Fresh Fruit) Seasonable with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October.

c. attrib. and Comb. (esp. in names of things resembling a plum pudding in shape or mottled appearance), as *plum-pudding head, horse*; (b) *plum-pudding breed, -dog*, the Dalmatian or Spotted Coach breed of dog; *plum-pudding stone* (*Geol.*), a term applied orig. to a conglomerate of flint pebbles embedded in a siliceo-calcareous matrix; now, loosely, to any conglomerate; *plum-pudding voyage*, a short voyage for which a supply of fresh provisions is carried, including plum-duff (*U. S. slang*).

1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 385 Wictuals! Lord help your roast-beef and plum-pudding soul! 1809 *Westm. Gas* 24 June 8/1 Mademoiselle has probably by this time mastered the art of plum-pudding making. 1900 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/2 'Mr. Goodnight' is a plum-pudding horse with a brain as near that of a human being as it is permitted for a four-footed creature to possess. 1902 *Little Folks* 36 Greedy..saw two grinning little men with plum-pudding heads

(b) 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Feb. 4/1 The 'plum-pudding' breed, as the Dalmatian or carnage dog is commonly termed, is so well represented as to make it obvious that this breed is rapidly coming to the front again. 1882 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/1 The Dalmatian pointer, commonly known as a 'plum-pudding dog'. 1739 LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 53 Stones commonly call'd 'Plum-pudding Stones'. 1813 S. H. DAVEY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 105 Plum pudding stone (a secondary rock) consisting of pebbles cemented by a ferruginous or siliceous cement. 1852 H. MELVILLE *White* xvii. 94 Some sailors who had just come from a 'plum-pudding voyage' as they called it.

Hence **Plum-pudding**, a whaling ship employed in short voyages; cf. *plum-pudding voyage*. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* ii. v. 241 Provincetown has ever been foremost with her numerous fleet of plum-puddingers, which are small vessels employed on short voyages in the Atlantic Ocean

Plumpy (plʊm-pi), *a.* [f. PLUMP a.1 + -Y.] Characterized by plumpness; plump.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 121 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plum-pie Bacchus, with pinkie eyne. 1755 J. SHESBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 13 Her mouth was little, encircled by the plumpy lip. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 9 That mild-eyed, soft, round, plumpy prettiness gives way beneath such a weight as that.

Plumrock, -rose, *Sc.* corrupt ff. PRIMROSE.

1789 BURNS *Let. W. Nicol* 1 June, A new blawn plumrock in a hazle shaw. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 1 Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face, And head w/ plumrocks deck'd, bespeak the sun's Return

† **Plu master.** *Obs.* [f. as *plummer*, PLUMBER, with suffix -STER cf. *brewster*, etc.] A plumber. c. 1440 *Nonn.* in Wr. Wülcker 686/33 *Hic plummarius*, a plumstere.

Plum-tree (plʊm-tri). The tree which bears plums; = PLUM sb. 2. Also attrib.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 310 Nim plum treowes leaf, wyl on wine, & swile mid bone mub. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 Asch, brom, plum-tre. c. 1350 *Nonnate Gall-Vngl.* 649 (E. E. T. S.) Plumtree, bolastre and hookus [Fr. *Prunier, cerrier, et chene*]. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A v. 16 Pines and Plomtrees weore paschet to be grounde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowme tre garthe, *prunetum*. 1552 HULOT, Plumbe tree, *prunus, spinus; prunetum, spinetum*, the place where plumme trees growe. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 57 The Violet and Premordian Plum trees are very great bearing trees. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 4 An ever-green, with leaves resembling those of a pear or plum-tree.

|| **Plumula** (plū'mūlā) *Bot.* [*L. plūmūla* (Colum.), dim of *plūma* PLUME] = PLUMULE 1.
 1760 J. LEE *Introductio Bot.* i. vii (1765) 15 *Plumula*, a scaly part of the Coraculum, which ascends 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lubr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 85 The plumula begins to grow, and when this has grown to a certain extent within the grain, the further germination is checked by exposing the grain on a kiln.

Plumuleaceous (plū'mūlē'as), *a.* [*f. L. plūmūla* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a plumule, downy.

1879 in WILSTER *Suppl.* 1890 *Cours. Gen. Ornith.* 139 The ventral feathers are usually more largely plumuleaceous, and less flat and imbricated.

Plumular (plū'mūlār), *a.* [*f. L. plūmūla* (see above) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a plumule.

1881 F. O. BOWER in *Frut. Microsc. Sc.* Jan 18 The size and form of the plumular leaves... may be gathered from figs. 7 and 8. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumularia (plū'mūlē'riā), *Zool.* [mod. *L.*; *f. plūmūla* (see above).] A genus of hydroids having a plume-like form. Hence **Plumularian**, *a.*, of or pertaining to *Plumularia*, or the family of which it is the type, *sb.*, a member of this family.

1859 KINGSLAY *Glaucus* (ed. 4) 74 Mingled with them are *Plumularia*, always to be distinguished from *Sertularia* by polypes growing on one side of the branch, and not on both. 1879 ALLMAN *Gymnast. Hydroids* 156 The beautiful plumularian group represented by the genus *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ROLLETON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 765 The colonies [of *Hydroidea*], occasionally attain a great height, e.g. a *Plumularian* in the Pole Islands that of a man.

Plumulate, *a.* *Bot.* [*f. L. plūmūla* + -ATE 2.] Minutely plumate or plumose 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plumule (plū'mūl), [*ad. L. plūmūla* (see above), or perh. a *f. plūmūla*.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary shoot, bud, or lynch of undeveloped leaves in a seed; the stem of the embryo plant.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plumule* or *Plumula*, a little member of the grain or seed of a plant; being that which in the growth of the plant becomes the stem, or trunk thereof. 1805 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV, 269, I have never been able to satisfy myself that all the buds were eradicated without having destroyed the base of the plumule. 1875 BARNETT & DAVIS *Sachs's Bot.* 500 The shoot which develops from the plumule becomes the primary stem of the plant.

2 A little feather; *spec.* in *Ornith.*, a down-feather. Also *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monastic Wks.* (Hohn) I 439 Fled the last plumule of the hawk, pants up higher the spire clerk 1856 B. W. CHURCH *Vau de Hooven's Zool.* II, 380 Noctuid not covered by plumules. 1867 TRIMMER *Pigeons* 8 The whole of the feathers of the pigeon are destitute of the small second feather or accessory plumule.

b. transf. The plumose pappus of a seed.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sundowner* 46 The plumules were blowing off freely now.

3. *Entom.* *a.* A little plume like organ or ornament. *b.* One of the peculiar orbiculate scales found on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects, as *Pieris*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plumule*, .. *a. Plume*. A plume like appendage.

Plumuliform (plū'mūl'fōrm), *a.* [*f. L. type* **plūmūliform-is*, *f. PLUMULA*; see -FORM]

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumuliformis*, .. having the appearance of a small feather plumuliform. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumulose (plū'mūl'ōs), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. plūmūlōsus*, *f. PLUMULA*; see -OSUS.] (See quotes.)

1856 KIRBY & SE. *Rafinesque* IV xlii 276 *Plumulose*, when the hairs branch out laterally like feathers. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumulose*, .. having or full of plumes; plumulose *Rafinesque*, having the form of a small plume, as the hair of the antennæ of the *Phyllis plumulosa*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumy (plū'mī), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. PLUME sb.* + -Y.]

1. Composed of down, downy. *Obs.*

1782 STANFORD *Æneis* iv (Arl.) 101 What feathers plume the beneath. So many squint eyeballs she keeps... So many tongues clapper 1649 LOCKHART *Poems* 54 But whilst a plummy curtain she doth draw, A Chrystal Mirror sparkles in thy breast 1700 DRYDEN *Parnassus* 56 Her head did on a plummy pillow rest.

2 Characterized by or abounding in plumes or feathers; feathery; feathered.

1597-8 Bp. HAIT *Sat.*, *Defiance to Envy* 37 Or would we loose her plummy pincen 1755-60 Pope *Iliaid* xxiv 363 Let the strong sovereign of the plummy race Tower on the right of yon ethereal sang. 1807 CRABBE *Poem. Reg.* 1 642 What plummy people sing in every grove! 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 737 It causes their plummy covering to repel moisture.

3. Adorned or decked with a plume or plumes.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcle* iii. 452 Crested morions, with their plummy pride. 17 J. BEATTIE *To Lady C. Gordon* iii. The plummy helmet. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant killers* 186 He saw the horses and the plummy black wain.

4. Plume-like, feathery.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xii 158 When a drift wind shakes Black clouds in peeces, and plucks snow in great and plummy flakes. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Summer* 136 When the first shafts plummy top uprears 1890 HARPER'S *Mag.* July 2001 Great plummy bunches of asparagus.

5. Comb. as *plummy-crested*, *-pounced*, *-varnished*.

1599 MARSTON *Sat. Fill* ii. vii. 203 Drawn through the ears with Ribands, plummy crested. 1798 POPE *Odys.* xix. 36 Ulysses bears The plummy-crested helms. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* P. vi. lx. Two doves of plummy-varnish'd throat.

+ *B. sb.* A person wearing a plume. *Obs.*

1687 Mrs. BRIN *Emperor of Moon* i. 1, I have been at the Chapel, and seen so many Beaus, such a number of Plumys.

Plunder (plū'ndər), *sb.* [*f. PLUNDER v.* 2] (Not from *Ger. plunder* trash, lumber, obs. *Du. plunder* household stuff (Plantin), to which however the American sense 3 may be immediately due.)

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; *spec.* as practised in war or a hostile incursion; pillage, spoliation, depredation. Now rare or *Obs.*

1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Part* iv. 29, I abhorre all violence, plunder, rapine, and disorders in Soldiers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 125 The Merchants, fearing an universal plunder, shut their doors, and barricaded them 1766 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 After the plunder and spoiling of the Temple 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlix vi 187 This was a signal for indiscriminate plunder 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II 331 The English should advance as far as possible into the heart of the kingdom, carefully abstaining from plunder.

b. transf. The acquisition of property by violent, questionable, or dishonest means; spoliation.

1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. vi. 243 Those Reforming Harpies, who, by Plunders and Sequestrations, had scraped together three or four Thousand a Year. 1841 COOPER *Let.* 4 Mar in *Weston Gas* 4 June (1890) 13/1 It is a dishonour to the name and character of Englishmen to submit to such a system of aristocratic plunder as the Corn Law is now proved to be the world to be. 1885 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. 1. 280 The wretched novice was an object of general plunder till he had learnt how to take care of himself.

2. Goods taken from an enemy by force; spoil, booty, prey, loot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 59, I would not speake thus for all the plunder your plunderers have pillaged 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 27 Apr. an 1650, The most certain Fairs for the Sale of their Plunder. 1726-31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II xvii 146 Being impatient to return with his plunder to England 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III 428 The instigator of the depredations... sharing in the plunder.

b. transf. Property acquired by illegal or questionable means; also (*slang*), profit, gain.

1790 BURKE *Rev. Wks.* V. 224 They would not hear of transferring the whole plunder of the kingdom to the stockholders in Paris. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 175 I'll get more for it in the cavalry. there's better plunder there. (*Plunder*, I may explain, is a common word in the horse trade to express profit.) 1865 HOLT AND PLAIN T. v. 188 A set of men actuated by no higher motive than a love of plunder and of place.

3. Personal belongings or household goods; luggage, baggage. *U. S. local.*

1897 J. K. PAULING *Lett. fr. South* I. 38 We accordingly set forth on horseback, carrying our *plunder* (as the Virginians call baggage) in a light Jersey wagon. 1882 J. FINCH *Lett. Amer.* 286 Are you peddling? Is it goods or plunder that you have got? *Not.* Plunder is a cant term used in the western country, signifying travelling baggage. 1847 F. COOPER *Parric.* I. li. 31 You seem to have but little plunder, stranger, for one who is so far abroad. 1873 *Lyndal* in *Sucker State* (Farmer), Two long dug outs, loaded with plunder, stopped at the cabin... This was the family and property of Hank Harris.

4. Comb. as *plunder-master*; *plunder-fed* adj.

1646 *Queens Cantabrigian* 13 They have constituted a decury of Plunder-masters Generall. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 19 On a vicinary bench, sat a plunder-fed soldier.

+ **Plunder**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [A variant of BLUNDER

v., to confuse, confound, distract: the phonetic change is unexplained.] *trans.* To confuse, confound, distract, muddle. Hence + **Plundered**

pl. *a.*: cf. BLUNDERED; + **Plundering** *pl.* *sb.*

1601 DRYST *Pathol.*, *Heaven* 255 Howsoever they might by wit and learning shuffle it over, and in a plundered sort, speak reason: yet had they no feeling of that which they said. 1611 COTTE, *Academist*, devoted, purged, or plundered, with too much skill or studying. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Huang T.* iii. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath been a little plundered and perplexed. 1644 JFR. TAYLOR *Episc.* i. 282 But for all their plundering, and confounding, their bold pretences have made this discourse necessary.

Plunder (plū'ndər), *v.* 2 [*a. Ger. plūndern* (also + *blunden*), late *MLG.*, *LG. plūnder(e)n*, *plūneren* (early mod. *Du.* and *Du. plūnderen*, also + *plunderen*, *Kil*) to pillage, sack, lit to rob of household effects, *f. MG.*, *MHG. blūnder*, *plūnder* bed-clothes (14th c.), clothing, household stuff, whence *obs. Du. plūnder*, *plunder* household stuff (Plantin), in *Kil* 'vetus, Germ.')] in mod. *Ger. plūnder* lumber, trash. *Cf. MLG.*, *MDu. plūnde*, *plūne*, in *LG* also *plūnde*, *plūne*, household stuff, clothes, often deprecative, 'duds', rags, *Du. plūnje* clothes, baggage. (In Swiss dial. *plūnderen* is 'to remove or "fit" with one's household goods' (Grimm))

The word was much used in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, in reference to which it was current in England from c 1650, here, word and thing became familiar on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, being especially associated with the proceedings of the forces under Prince Rupert.]

1. *trans.* To rob (a place or person) of goods or valuables by forcible means, or as an enemy, esp. as done in war or a hostile incursion; to pillage, rifle, ransack, spoil; to rob systematically.

1634 *Swedish Intelligence* ii. 179 The Swedish Dragoones + plundered the Townes of Wurzbach and Waldsee, neere unto Weingarten. *Ibid* 180 Both [Bishops] are plun-

dered and disarmed, and the best Ordnance sent to Auspurg. 1642 (Nov. 24) *Relation of King's Army at Brantford* in *Exact Collection* (1643) 761, The Kings Army upon Saturday the twelfth of November after they had possessed themselves of [Brantford], they plundered it without any respect of persons. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Part* iv. 28, 29, I think the Parliament never yet approved the plundering (or in plain English, robbing) of any man, by any of their forces; they having plundered no places taken by assault, for ought I hear, though the Kings forces on the contrary, have miserably plundered all the Kingdom almost. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. 1. 3 Many Townes and Villages he [Prince Rupert] plundered, which is to say robb'd, for at that time first was the word plunder used in England, being borne in Germany. 1684 *Saundersbag Rediv.* v. 179 Twelve Thousand Persons made Prisoners, and the Town first plundered and then burnt. 1725 DE FOX *Voy round World* (1840) 323 Searching about for gold in the brooks and small streams, .. and that after they had as it were plundered them at the first discovery. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv (1840) 161 The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. 1828 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 203 The royal troops plundered the camp of all that fell in their way. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 12/1 The church of S. Francisco was plundered of the Descent from the Cross, .. by Paul V., and the picture is now in the Borgheze Gallery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv III 424 A crowd of negligent or ravenous functionaries, plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. *trans.* To take (goods, valuables, etc.) with illegal force, or as an enemy; to appropriate wrongfully, embezzle; to take by robbery, steal.

1645 FRATIN *Dippers Dips* (1646) 131 The graces of the Spirit, which cannot be plundered. 1651 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 543 Those, I can by no means find, do much fear that they were plundered among my other Books and Papers, by the rude Welch in Glamorganshire. a 1774 GOLDEN *Hist. Greece* II. 225 The inhabitants, were determined to plunder Darius's treasures. 1860 F. W. NISMAN *Misc.* 151 If they feed themselves honestly, and neither steal men or plunder their goods. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home* 5 in *India* 141 Wrecking a village... unroofing the houses and plundering the sweetmeats and grain.

3. *absol. or intr.* To commit depredations.

1638 DRAUM *of HAWTH. Irons Wks.* (1711) 167 Impiety is no Zeal, Cruelty no Valour... open and violent Oppression and Robberies, or your Plundering, no fair Stratagems. 1693 *Mem. Cnt.* Tackley iv. 57 The Imperialists on their side plundered upon the Turks. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III 447 When the Hungarians, pushed on westward, plundering and lying waste by the way. 1849 JAMES FLOODMAN x, You will find it so to your cost, .. if you attempt to plunder here.

Hence **Plundered** *pl.* *a.*, **Plundering** *pl.* *sb.* and *pl.* *a.*

1638, 1643 [see 3. 1.] 1649 *Comm. Adv. Money* (1888) II. 1127 Divers plundering officers, and soldiers of the late King 1656 MART. MONN. tr. *Docetini's Advt.* J. Parnass. i. lxxxvii. (1674) 117 The ruins, plunderings, affronts, and .. devolutions which she had received. 1669 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. v. 1 I shall be some planda'd Plate, I hope, to entertain my Friends with. 1693 G. STERNY in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 201 The Plundered still have Arms 1856 EMERSON *Eng.* 7 *fruit*, *Artistic* Wks. (Hohn) II. 78 Henry VIII. gave him a large share of the plundered church lands. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Yrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 226 A place of comparative plenty when the plundering Wahumbas do not interfere.

Plunderable, *a.* [*f. PLUNDER v.* 2 + -ABLE.]

That can be plundered or subjected to spoliation.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration Juridic. End.* (1827) II. 334 Persons in whose purses any considerable quantity of plunderable matter was seldom to be found 1845 [see next].

Plunderage (plū'ndərəj), [*f. PLUNDER v.* 2 + -AGE.] The action of plundering, pillage, spoliation; *spec.* in *Maritime Law*, 'embezzling goods on shipboard' (Wharton 1848-83); *concr.* spoil obtained by such means.

1796 COLQUHOUN *Treat. Police Metrop.* 427 That Wharfingers should be liable for plunderage of Goods 1816 CHRON in *Ann Reg.* 122/1 Some plunderage took place by the negroes 1845 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Indications* (1830) 26 As plunderable matter increases, so will plunderage. 1831 *Examiner* 139/2 Plunderage of the Chancery Sutors 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. viii. vi. 363 To form another system of docks at Wapping, with the view of saving lighterage and plunderage, and bringing the great mass of commerce so much nearer to the heart of the City.

Plunderer (plū'ndərər), [*f. as prec.* + -ER.]

Cf. obs. Du. plūnderer (Plantin), *G. plūnderer*.]

One who plunders; a pillager, spoiler, robber.

1647 [see PLUNDER sb. 2] 1649 PRYNN *Denurrier to Jews Remitter* 73 One of them formerly a Trooper and Plunderer in Prince Ruperts army. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 34 Leaning, not Gold, defies the Plunderer. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. 417 'The plunderer of all Temples, houses, and the whole City. 1811 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 169 So dont ye [mice] drive your jokes too far, Ye cupboard-plunderers as ye are. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 214 Of the [Irish] Roman Catholic peasantry, the majority had enlisted in the army or had joined gangs of plunderers.

Hence **Plunderess**, a female plunderer.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII 214 The royal plunderess thought that she could thus .. procure a warm addition to her nest.

Plunderless, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -LESS.] Characterized by no plunder or wrongful profit.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* (ed. 11) 130 A lean and plunderless integrity.

Plunderous (plū'ndərəs), *a. rare.* [*f. PLUNDER* + -OUS.] Given to or characterized by plundering.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 110 Royalism and plunderous Rupertism. 1865 - *Fredk. Gl.* xv. vii. (1872) IX. 147 A foolish love for their horses makes them astonish-

ingly plunderous of foyage. 1881. HENRY in *Antiquary* Apr 18/2. I think it very likely. That the owner of this little hoard buried his money on the approach of the King's army, and Rupert's plunderous troopers, in September 1642.

Plunge (plundz), *sb.* [f. PLUNGE *v.*]

1. A place where one plunges or may plunge; a deep pool, a depth. *Obs. exc dial.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went, & wyntly it speris; Princes pointid it with pik, & he þe plunge entres [L. descendit in profundum maris]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii 113 And he lay at the plunge evirmair, Sa lang as any mavin did dair. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Plunge*, a deep pool *Somerst*

2. An act of plunging; a sudden downward or head-foremost movement into water or the like; a dive, dip, also fig.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 94 ¶ 9 After his first Plunge into the Sea. 1863 E. V NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 113 Descartes was preserved by his strong sense of personal activity, from sinking his individuality in the ocean of being. But the plunge was made by Malebranche and Spinoza. 1873 BLACK P. *Thule* x. Her first plunge into the pleasures of civilized life. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 1st iii. xiii. The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods

3. *transf.* A sudden and heavy or violent pitching forward of the body.

1496 Bk. St. Albans, *Fishing* 90 Kepe hym [the fish] cuer vnder the rotte. 1500 That your lyne may susteyne and beere his leysys and his plunys [a 1450 plumbes - see PLUMB 1541]. 1589 NASH *Poems* 113 Wks (Grosart) I. 123 Like a furious beast, wrapt in the cordes after many a wayne plunge which he giues to breake away. 1880 R. S. S. BAKER POWELL *Pigsticking* 106 By directing the animal's plunges judiciously, I got him also on *terra firma*

b. A heavy downward blow

1836 E. HOWARD K. *Rever* xii. Two boys fight.; one of them gets a plunge on the nose

4. The fall or breaking of a wave; a heavy downpour of rain (*rare*)

1781 *Genil Mag.* LI 616 The weight of the former [water spout], by heavy plunges raised the sea into mountains. 1841 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* (1868) LXXXII. 450/2 Before that it was as bad as weather at any time need be long continued plunges of wet [etc.]. 1862 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III 96 Then walk or ride three hours under a plunge of rain. 1864 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* l. Prel. 264 The plunge of the implacable seas

II. 5. The point of being plunged or overwhelmed in trouble, difficulty, or danger, a critical situation, crisis, pinch, stress, strait, a dilemma, esp in phr at (in) a plunge, to put to or into the plunge or plunges. *Obs. exc dial.*

1535 FISHER *Wks* (E. E. T. S.) 415 When a person hath desired a great open shame, & is brought even to the plunge of the matter, and yet by the means of helpe he is delivered. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 186 To bee putte to the plonge or maykinge or maynyng & to wyne al, or to lese al. 1553 *Short Catech* in *Liturgies*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 522 We beseech our Father, that he bring us into no such hard escape and peill, nor leave us in the very plunge of danger. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 100/2 Or if it bee the devil that worketh by the inchaunters hands, will not men say that God is put to his plunges to overcome Satan? 1611 CORNE. s.v. *Breman* a. *Il est au bout de son breman*, he is at a plunge, or nonplus, he hath no more to say. 1656 Sir H. CHOLMLEY *Memo* (1870) 28 When I was in the greatest plunge for money. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Themenot's Trav.* i. 264 The Captain demanding payment of his Money, put the Prince to a great plunge. 1740 WARBURTON *Dio. Legat.* vi. vi. III 670 As he had no great Stock of Argument, at a Plunge any Thing would be acceptable that came to his Relief. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* Wks (1841) 454 At length, after various plunges and various escapes, it [the Eastern empire] was totally annihilated in the fifteenth century. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Plunge*, a snait, a difficulty. 'I was put to a plunge'. 1884 *Updon-on-Severn Gloss.* *Plunge*, a falling into, or going under trouble or sickness.

III 6 = PLONGE.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Mil.* Mac (1862) 260 The top [of the parapet] is formed with a slight declivity towards the country, which is called the superior slope, or plunge.

IV. 7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 'done by or used with a plunge') *plunge-bath*, *-net*; *plunge-churn*, a simple form of churn consisting of an upright wooden cask in which a plunger is worked up and down, *plunge-pole*, the hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine (Ogilvie, 1882)

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix 99 Submitting ourselves to a succession of 'plunge-baths' as often as we trusted our weight on the ice-capped stones above the surface. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 37 Taking headers into the large plunge bath there [at Marylebone Gardens]. 1815 PENNELL *Wks* 84 note, A wooden armed chair - a few stools and a 'plunge churn', completes the inventory of household furniture. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 899 The old fashioned upright hand plunge churn is now confined chiefly to the use of small farmers and cottars. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 64 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) *Chobla*, -A 'plunge-net', used chiefly in shallow water to capture fish which lay half-concealed in the mud. From Poonia

Plunge (plundz), *v.* Forms: 4- plunge, 5 plownge, 5-6 ploung, 5-7 plonge, (6 plong, 6-7 plundge). B. 5 plonchyn, plouch, plunch(e) [M.E. *plunge(n)*, *plonge*, *plonche*, a OF. *plonger* (Oxford Psalter, a 1140), *plunge(n)ter*, *plunge(yer)*, *ploncher*, *pluncher*, *pluncher*, F. *plonger*, OFicard *plonchie*, Picard dial. *plonquer* to plunge, dive, (according to Diez) -late I **plumbicare* to heave the lead, f. *plumbum* lead]

1. *trans.* To put violently, thrust, or cast into (or + *in*) a liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity; to immerse, to submerge; in quot. c 1380, + to baptize by immersion (*obs.*)

c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1085 And het him some þat he wer dist, To blessy þe holy fuston. Þe pielat dide al so he dist, & plunged him sone þer-on. 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 437/1 Other there wende that the shyppe shold have broken and be plonged in the see. 1544 Boorde *Dyetary* xxxviii (1870) 300 To plounge the eyes in colde water in the moienyng. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* 15 The river Mosa.. plungeth him selfe, not in the ocean, but in the Rhene. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii 61 Sometimes the one would lift the other quight Above the waters, and then downe againe Her plong. 1617 Hieron *Wks* (1619-20) II 371 If thou be not mercifull vnto me, I shall eternally be plunged into the nethermost hell. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 94 ¶ 8 The holy Man bid him plunge his Head into the Water. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 24 Plunge a thermometer into the mixture, and its temperature will be found to be two degrees. 1886 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv 163 The lance is plunged into the left side. 1898 Huxley *Physiogr.* 77 You have only to plunge a lighted taper into it. B. c 1400 STANTON *St. Pair Purg.* (1900) 71 Fendes takyng þilk bisschop and plunchyng him in þat blak water. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 87 Of cursyd custum plonchynd in the myne.

† b. *Plunge up*, to heave up, pump up. *Obs.* 1567 in Turberville *Epitaphs* 78 b. Plunge up a thousande sighes, for grieue your tickling teares distill

2. *fig.* To thrust, force, or drive into (or + *in*) some thing, condition, state, or sphere of action.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii pr i 51 (Camb MS.) And many folk. wenen þat it be ryght blyful thyng to plowngen hem in voluptuous delit. c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 676a Y-plonged in ful gret distresse. 1569 *Satir Poems* Refor in iv. 51 Quhomlit in sorow and plunget in car. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III 75 The Councels themselves were fouly corrupted with ungodly Plulatisme, and plung'd into worldly ambition. 1866 tr. *Charlus's Coronat Solyman* 47 The young Prince having plundg'd himself into the excesses of Wine and Women. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1790) III. 181 Violent passions always plunge the soul into contrary extremes. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxii III. 257 'The commotion, which agitated Syracuse, and threatened to plunge it into a civil war. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 373 We are plunged at once into philosophical discussions.

† c 1400 LYDG. *Complaynt* 376 in *Temple of Glas*, etc. (1891) 61 Now canst thou sette men alight, And now hem plonchyn ful vnsoft, Down from hegh feycleite

† 3 *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, esp with trouble or difficulty, to put to stunts, embarrass

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv 462 This womans harte is plundg with payn. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i 888 Plonget with solowse, syngynge day and nyght. 1600 APP. *Abbott Exp.* *Jonah* 191 What is all this to plunge his abillite who can do euerie thing. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. 31 [He] was so plunged and gravelld with three lines of Seneca, that all our catholikes could not expel the poyson of his error. 1681 *Relig. Clerica* 183, I am more and more plunged and purled in this point

4. *Gardening.* To sink (a pot containing a plant, less usually, a plant itself) in the ground.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 13 Plunge it [the branch] half a foot under good mould. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 132 Chrysanthemum indicum might be introduced when in bloom, and plunged in the borders as if growing there. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 87, I would recommend plunging the pots, but be sure you have a dry bottom. 1869 P. HENDERSON *Pract. Floricult.* xlii. 200 (Funk) These pots should be planted, or, as we term it, 'plunged' to the rim, or level with the surface.

5. *intr.* To throw or hurl oneself into water or the like, to dive head-foremost, to fall or sink (unvoluntarily) into a deep place (as a pit or abyss); also, to penetrate impetuously into a crowd, a forest, or any thing or place in which one is submerged or lost to view.

1375 BARNOUR *Brice* ii 355 For the best, and the worstest Plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dand. c 1380 *Sir Ferum* 113 How þat þys water ys arayed, þat y schal plunгы on. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 A yonge childe that wente forte bathe hym, and happened to plunge and to fall in a depe pitte withinne the ryuer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii xx 243 Many tymes his hois and he plonged ouer the hede in depe myres. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii 105 Accoutred as I was, I plunged in, And bad him follow. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* viii 84 From yon high Cliff I plunge into the Main. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* iv (1790) 633 It is now fashionable for persons of all ranks to plunge into the sea, and drink the mineral waters. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* lx, He plunged into the thickest portion of the little wood. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i 58 Saw the stream plunge into a shaft.

† c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gou. Lordsh.* 96 þe sawle shall plunche into þe depnes of helle

b. *transf.* To enter impetuously or abruptly into (a place). Also with *upon*.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Scene* 110 We.. plunged into the high road leading to Duclair. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Amur Kingd.* (ed. 4) 341 Others [tubes] without any vesicular enlargement, plunge at once into different textures, and supply the viscera and internal organs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan 5/2 Under a well-organised fire from the works, the Arabs plunged forth upon the square. 1891 *Kipling Light that Failed* (1900) 202 He stumbled across the landing and plunged into Torpenhow's room

c. *transf.* To descend abruptly and steeply; to dip suddenly (as a road or stratum)

1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii 31 They are seen to fold over and plunge to the east south-east. 1882 B. HARTE *Fly* i, The stage-road that plunged from the terrace into the valley below,

6. *intr.* To enter impetuously or determinedly into some state, condition, or affair; to involve oneself deeply

a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murder. 1714 ADDISON *Cato* i. 1, Bid me for honour plunge into a war. Of thickest foes. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 252 The character of their party is to be very ready to plunge into difficult business. 1792 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. It was only to plunge into new errors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 We plunge abruptly into the subject of the dialogue

7. *transf. intr.* To fling or throw oneself violently forward, esp with a diving action: said of a horse (opposed to REAR *v* 1 15 b); of a ship: = PITCH *v* 1 19 b; of the chest: to expand with falling of the diaphragm.

1530 PALSGR. 661/2, I plunge, as a horse dothe, *je plonge*. 1633 HAYWOOD & ROWE *Foot.* by *Land & Sea* iii i Wks. 1874 VI. 392 Our teams plunge in pain. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii 334 Wounded, he rears aloft, And plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi 137 He taught Sawney to rear and plunge, whenever his legs were touched by the broom. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 17 Dick kept plunging with his favourite right-handed hits. 1856 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The frigate no longer jerked and plunged as before. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII 115 'The water came in every time the ship plunged. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 287 The chest may plunge, but there is no expansion of the thoracic cavity

b. *trans.* With complement To make oneself (weary, etc.) by plunging

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 95 They will, after they haue plunged themselves weary, fall downe

c. Of a horse. To throw or pitch by plunging

1603 KNOLLE *Hist. Turks* (1621) 66 At the farthel vnde of the river [he] was plunged by his horse, at his landing, that he was taken up for dead.

† 8. *trans.* To penetrate by plunging, diving, or digging; to plunge into or through. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) i. Vaunt not, rich pearl, red coral, which do stir A fond desire in fools to plunge you ground. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 313 He'll plunge the deep, And with expanded arms the billows sweep

9. *absol.* Of artillery: To send shot downwards from a higher level. Cf. *plunging fire* in PLUNGING *phl* a. c.

1815 SCOTT *Poet's Lett.* (1839) 123 Our artillery on the ridge were brought to plunge into it

10. *intr.* To spend money or bet recklessly; to speculate or gamble deeply, to run into debt. *slang.* 1876 BRISANT & RICE *Gold Butth.* xxxviii, They plunged as legaided hansom, paying whatever was asked with an airy prodigality. 1883 Miss BRADSHAW *Phant. Port.* xlv, She has been plunging rather deeply. 1886 *Portu Rev.* Mar 319 'Plunging' was the order of the day, and languet was the game at which most of this was done.

Hence *Plunged phl* a

1581 T. HOWELL *Plunys* (1879) 177 The plunged state, wherein I hye and dwell. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII 378 Depending on the relation of the height a to the plunged part

† **Plungeon.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plongeon* (OF. *plongon*, *flor et Blanc.*) a diver, a bird of genus *Columbus*, f. *plonger* to dive, PLUNGE + *-con* -L. -*mem.* f. *PIGEON*.] A diving bird; a diver.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xlii, Because he plongeth contynually in such manere, he is called Plungeon or Ipyvar. 1589 RUDKE *Dial. Schol.* 1704 A Plungeon, a kinde of water fowle with a long reddish bill, *Phalacrocorax*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 296 Among the Alps, where also the Plungeons [L. *mergi*] or bald Ravens be, which heretofore were thought proper and peculiar to the Balare Islands. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plungeon* or *Diver*, a sort of water-fowl. Hence 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), 1755 in JOHNSON.

Plunger (plundz), [f. PLUNGE *v* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who plunges; a diver (So F. *plongeur*) 1611 CORNE, *Plungeur*, a plunger, ducker, duer. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Plungeur*, a diver. 1748 CLOUGH *Booth* iii 46 Here, the pride of the plunger, you stride the fall and clean it; Here, into pure green depth drop down from lofty ledges. 1893 *Tahiti* 18 Feb. 272 Would the plunger hold his own in the vortex of troubled waters?

† b. A diving bird, *spec.* the Black Gull. *Obs.*

1655 MOUNT & BENNET *Health's Imp.* (1746) 194 White Gull, Grey Gull, and Black Gull (commonly termed by the Name of Plungers, and Water-Crows)

2. In various technical applications, an instrument or part of a mechanism which works with a plunging or thrusting motion

a. Any solid piston, as that of a force pump, *esp.* the piston of a Cornish pump; a hollow piston forming the bucket of a lift-pump. b. The dasher of a churn. c. The firing pin in some breech-loading firearms; also, a bolt sliding in a groove on the breech for securing the barrel in firing position. d. A metallic cylinder or plug for regulating an electric current. e. *Pottery* A vessel in which clay is beaten to paste or slip. f. *Short for plunger-bike* (see 3). Also in other applications. *See* quot.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII 115 Stirring it [the leather] up with the utensil called a plunger, which is nothing more than a pole with a knob at the end of it. 1822 J. IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 457 Plungers are pistons that nearly fill the working barrel. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* vi. 312 A heavy beam, or plunger, suspended from a chain, and capable of descending by its own weight in water. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 62 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.* *Husb.* III, Sometimes a dog walks in a wheel, which turns the machinery by which the plunger is moved up and down [in churning]. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 83 It is.. very

counterpoise to the numerical weight of the least educated
class. 1895 *Daily Chron* 6 Dec. 6/7 One of the few bene-
dicted clergymen holding plural livings. 1897 *Westm Gaz.*
130

to Aug. 8/1 In spite of the law which forbids it, polygamy still prevails in Utah. In Salt Lake City they don't call it polygamy, but 'plural marriage'.

B. sb. a. Gram. The plural number. **b.** The fact or condition of there being more than one.

Plural of excellence or majesty, plural intensive, terms applied in Hebrew Grammar to a plural sb. used as the name of a single person, the typical example being אֱלֹהִים *Elôhim*, lit. gods, deities, used as the name of (the one) God. 1398 *Isaiah Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxviii. (Bodl MS). Porrum is hoc Porrum in be singular & hij porri in be plural. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ii. ii § 56 If respect be had to the several Arts there professed, Siebert founded Schools in the plural. 1756 *F. GREVILLE Maxims* 27 We confess our faults in the plural, and deny them in the singular. 1790 *LANGHORNE Philanth.* (1891) i. 202/2 The number three, as being the first of plurals. 1835 *Court Mag.* vi. 186/1 This literary fashion of speaking in the plural, sadly puzzles an old gentleman unused to composition, like myself. 1837 *G. PHILLIPS Syrian Giant* 103 *A plural of excellence* the Syrians have not. c1860 *Cassini's Heb. & Chaldee Lex.* 30/2 The plural of majesty, אֱלֹהִים; occurs more than two thousand times. 1898 *F. Brown Heb.-Eng. Lex.* 43 Pl. intensive. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) i. 277 Do not make a singular into a plural, as the facetious say of those who break a thing.

Pluralism (plū'ralizm). [*f. PLURAL + -ISM, after PLURALIST*] The character of being plural; the condition or fact of being a pluralist.

1. **a. Eccl.** The system or practice of more than one benefice being held at the same time by one person. **b.** The holding of two or more offices of any kind at one time.

1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 248 Obtainment on false pretences, as proved by Non-Residence, Pluralism, and Sinecurism. a1882 *SIR R. CHRISTISON Life* (1885) i. 411 Pluralism was at this period [1822] in the ascendant in the Scottish Church. 1892 *J. C. BLOMFIELD Hist. Heyford* 68 The last [century]... so sadly notorious for the pluralism and non-residence of the parochial clergy. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Nov. 6/2 (heading) Justice Buckley on Pluralism in Directorships. *Ibid.* It did not follow... that a rich man was the best administrator, but if the system of payment he suggested were adopted there should be an end of pluralism.

2 **Philos.** A theory or system of thought which recognizes more than one ultimate principle opposed to MONISM.

1887 *BOWEN Philos. Theism* i. (1902) 62 We replace the pluralism of spontaneous thought by a basal monism. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 416 Philosophically this is neither Pluralism nor out-and-out Monism. It is not the former because ultimately no other source of being but God, no principle of life but the Divine, is recognised. 1905 *Athenaeum* 11 Feb. 770/2 Thus we reach a pluralism. It is, however, the pluralism, not of Leibnitz, but of Lotze. The monads are not absolute, but interact.

Pluralist (plū'ralist). [*f. PLURAL + -IST.*]

1. **Eccl.** One who holds two or more benefices at the same time. Also *attrib.*

1666 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) i. 82 A bill is also talked of for pluralists to allow their curate, of the benefice they reside upon, £50 per annum. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* p. 2 Wks 1738 i. 456 Branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and Non-residents. 1760 *JORTIN Erasmus* ii. 188 He seems to have had in view. Cardinal Wolsey, who had been a scandalous pluralist. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* i. 217/1 The Rev. James Hook had taken up the gauntlet in favour of his pluralist and non-resident brethren. 1859 *Geo. EUCLOR A Bede v.* A pluralist at whom the severest Church-reformer would have found it difficult to look sour.

b. In extended use, One who combines two or more offices, professions, or conditions. Also *attrib.*

1842 *R. BURNS Mem. Rev. Dr MacGill* i. 14 The idea of a pluralist, he could not... endure; and in his instant declination of the tempting proposal [of the Chair of History at St. Andrews, when he already had a small country parish] we discover the germ of [his] opposition... to the pluralising system. 1867 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* i. App. v. 354 Patriots rather than pluralists. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13 M. Dore is, in fact, a pluralist in point of styles, and he has given us at least three or four distinct and separate ones in this work. 1869 *Ibid.* 13 Oct. 2 Mr. White is a pluralist in treasurerships. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/1 The whole land will soon be too hot to hold the pluralists of matrimony [practisers of 'plural marriage']. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 7/4 Mr. Bowles never heard of a private secretary who received £300 a year under one vote, and £800 a year under another... He objected strongly to these pluralist appointments.

2. **Philos.** One who holds the theory of pluralism. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pluralistic (plū'ralistik), *a.* [*f. prec. + -IO, see -ISTIO.*] Of or belonging to a pluralist or to pluralism, in any sense, *spec.* in *Philos.* recognizing more than one ultimate principle in ontology. opposed to MONISTIC.

1877 *WINCHELL Sci. & Rel.* i. (1881) 40 The later Eleatics were pluralistic—holding to the distinction of matter and spirit. 1884 *Lotze's Metaph.* i. 443 What I looked for in vain in other statements of the pluralistic hypothesis. 1891 *F. C. S. SCHILLER Riddles of Spinoza* 403 The pluralistic answer given to the ultimate question of ontology.

Hence **Pluralistically** *adv.*

1880 *Athenaeum* 25 Dec. 851/3 [Julius Bahnsen's] philosophy, defines the 'Ding an sich' of Schopenhauer, the Will, pluralistically, and not, as Hartmann does, monistically.

Plurality (plū'reliti). [*a. OF. pluralité* (14th c.), *ad. late L. plū'alitās* (Ambrose), *f. plū'al-is PLURAL*]

1. Related in sense to *plural*

1. The state of being plural, the fact or condition of denoting, comprising, or consisting of more than one.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxii (MS Bodl), Pluralite of hornes folowþ þe chite of fote (in four-footed beasts). 1563 *Heminges in (of Cert. Places of Script.* i. (1859) 174 I the plurality of wives was by a special preogative suffered to the fathers of the Old Testament. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 183 To shew how in one nature there may be a plurality of persons. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. A plurality of worlds is a thing which Mr. Huygens has endeavoured to prove in his *Cosmotheor.* 1781 *GIBSON Dict. & P.* xviii 11 103 Many of the Armenian nobles still refused to abandon the plurality of their gods and of their wives. 1869 *Tozer Night Purkey* 1 27 The question of the unity or plurality of authorship of the poem. 1898 *J. R. ILLINGWORTH Divine Immanence* (1904) vii. 86/2 The fact that there is plurality, true plurality in God.

b. The fact of there being many, numerousness; hence, a large number or quantity; a multitude. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* i. 27 I have studiedethat hit schol be called *Policonon* of the pluralite of tymes whan it dothe conteyne. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lyr.* i. Prol. (STS) i. 7 In sic pluralite of writaris my fame is obscure and of litle estimation. 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot* ii. 445 Pluralite of meit and drink siclike, Forbidin was hayth for purr and ryke. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* iv. iv, Doe you count it lawfull to haue such pluralite of seruants? 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 37 Through a good Microscope, he may easily see variety in the plurality, paucity, and anomalous Situation of eyes. 1859 *MILL Liberty* iii. (1865) 49/2 Europe is, in my judgment, wholly indebted to this plurality of paths for its progressive and many sided development. 1866 *ROBERTS Agric. & Prices* i. xx 51/2 The money chest was also secured by a plurality of locks.

2. **Eccl.** a. The holding of two or more benefices or livings concurrently by one person. **b.** A benefice or living held concurrently with another or others; *pl.* two or more benefices held together.

1362 *LANCEL. P. P.* i. xi. 197 Dewid he is also, And hap possessions & pluralites for porementis sake. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 18 Alle þey bene accused, þat receyvin & holdyn pluralite of cherchys. 1554 *CROWLEY Plays & Pam.* 533 Geue over your pluralities betake you to one benefice. 1624 *MILTON Apol. Smeat* Wks. 1851 III. 325 Who ingrosse many pluralities under a non-resident and slubbing dispatch of soules. a1775 *BR. BURNETT Own Time* vii. (1823) vi. 646 The scandalous practices of non-residence and pluralities. *Ibid.* I do not reckon the holding poor livings that he contigiously a plurality, where both are looked after, and both afford only a competent maintenance. a1877 *T. DWIGHT Trans. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 50 There are two congregations in North-Haven, a Presbytery, and an Episcopate. The latter is a small plurality, under the care of a neighbouring minister. 1877 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II vii. 83 This holding of sees in plurality... was by no means uncommon at the time.

c. *transf.* of offices or positions generally.

1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 47 Some mention the laying sums upon all pluralities of qualities, dignities, and offices. 1850 *LYELL and Viall U.S.* II. 82 Some wealthy slave owners of Alabama have estates in Mississippi. With a view of checking the increase of these 'pluralities', a tax has recently been imposed on absentee. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 452/1 There is a growing feeling that plurality in the matter of directorships is dangerous and to be deprecated.

II Related in sense to *L. plūs* more.

Etymologically, these are improper uses, being in form derivatives of *plural*, while in sense they are derivatives of *plūs*, *plūr*. On the analogy of *majority*, *minority*, *superiority*, etc., the etymological form is *PLURITY*.

3. The greater number or part; more than half of the whole; = MAJORITY 3. [At first Scotch, from *F. pluralité*]

1578 *Bk. Univ. Kirk of Scotl.* (Bann Cl.) 412 For election of ane Moderator, Mrs. Johnne Row, David Ferguson, and Johnne Duncanson were proponit in leits, and be pluralite of votes Mr. Johnne Row [Minister at Perth] was chosen Moderator. 1581 *Ibid.* 522 The said Mr. Johnne, be pluralite of votes, was chosen Moderator hac vice. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Comestagio* 228 The pluralite of voices refusing to accept the armes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* (1830) 528 To bring the people together, to elect them by plurality of votes. 1654 *FULLER Comm. Ruth.* (1868) 37 Verity consisteth not in the plurality of voices. 1683 *EVERETT Mem.* (1857) II. 187 The plurality of the younger judges and rising men judged it otherwise. 1702 *DUKE of QUEENSBERRY in Ellis Orig. Letters* Ser. II. IV. No. 394 227 This was thrown out by a great plurality. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 91/1 The plurality of their chiefs endeavoured in vain to stem the torrent of disobedience. 1823 *Niles' Register* XXIV. 217/2 At the late election [in Maine], only three gentlemen were chosen. Neither of the others had a plurality of the whole number of votes. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 74 Sociates would rather not decide the question by a plurality of votes.

4. **U.S. Politics.** An excess of votes polled by the leading candidate in an election above those polled by the one next to him, in cases where there are three or more candidates; as distinguished from *majority*, which in such cases is applied to an absolute majority of all the votes given.

(The earlier sense 3) was in use in 1823, see above.)

1828 *WEBSTER s. v.* In elections, a plurality of votes is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. 1846 *WORCESTER s. v.* A candidate, in an election, receives a plurality of votes, when he receives more than any other candidate; and he receives a majority of votes, when he receives more than all others. 1864 *WEBSTER s. v.* *Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any other of several competing candidates. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Nov. 4/7 Governor Cleveland had a thousand plurality in New York State, and was elected President. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He ran again

last fall, and had a plurality over the Republican candidate; but as it requires in that State (Connecticut) a majority over all to elect, the Legislature elected his Republican competitor.

III. 5 *ath. id.* and *Comb.*

1624 *MILTON Apol. Smeat* Wks. 1851 III. 307 The non-resident and plurality gnapping Plurals, the gulphs and whorls of benefices. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 863 The differences on which the plurality hypothesis is founded.

Pluralize (plū'ralaiz), *v.* [*a. f. pluraliser* see *PLURAL* and *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To make plural; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 3 We cannot well avoid the use of many ancient words unaltered, as English nouns, but I would lay it down as a rule, never to pluralize them by inflection, but simply by the addition of the *s* or *es*. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 520 Gulliver, to magnify present times, pluralises them all and each. 1864 *Mattie, a Story* II. 257 'Perhaps it serves us right', said Mattie, pluralizing the case after her old fashion. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 382 Those words which we have adopted from Latin or Greek, unaltered, have usually been pluralised according to Greek and Latin grammar.

b. intr. Of a word or phrase: To become plural; to assume plural form.

1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 599 Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will pluralise as such.

2. *intr.* To hold more than one benefice (or office) at one time; to be or become a pluralist.

1842 [see *PLURALIST* i. b.] a1875 [see *PLURALIZED*.]

Hence **Pluralized** *pp. a.*, **Plu. ralizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Pluralization**, the act of pluralizing; **Plu. ralizer**, *spec.* = *PLURALIST* i. (Webster 1864).

1873 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 475 The pluralizing formulas [in language]. 1836 *G. S. FABER Prim. Doct. Election* i. ix. 133 Clement, by his use of a pluralising phraseology in the first person, shews us [etc.]. a1875 *R. S. HAWKER Pious Wks.* (1893) 169 A pluralised clergyman of the days of the Georges. 1878 *H. SPENCER in Pop. Sc. Monthly* July 300 'Inferior invariably use the third person plural in addressing their superiors', a form which, while dignifying the superior by pluralization, increases the distance of the inferior by its relative indirectness.

Plurally (plū'rali), *adv.* [*f. PLURAL + -LY* 2]

In the plural number; so as to express or imply more than one, in a plural manner.

1730 *WYCLIF Ser. Wks.* II. 345 When God bihipte Abraham þat he shulde 3ye þat lond to him and to his seed, he said not pluraliche, þat he shulde 3ye it to his seedis. 1552 *LATIMER 1st Ser. Mon's Prayer Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 5 Mark that he saith, *advocatum, non advocatos*. He speaketh singularly, not plurally. a1666 *C. HOOLE Accidence* (1671) 3 Nouns be declined with six Cases, Singularly and Plurally. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* i. Cor. xi. 23, 24 That Christ gave it them together plurally. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iv. § 27 152 'The heavens' when used plurally remained expressive of the stary space beyond. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 4/6 Mormons who were (plurally) married before polygamy was made illegal.

† **Pluranimous**, *a.* **Obs. nonce-wd.** [*f. L. plūs, plūr*- more + *animus* mind + *-OUS*, after *unanimous*.] Not unanimous.

1850 *B. DISCOLLUMMUM* 280 I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Omnigenous, Pluranimous.

† **Plu. rar**, *a.* **Obs. rare.** [*f. L. plūs, plūr*- more + *-AR*; = *OF. pluriere* plural. *app. after singular*, *F. singulier*.] = *PLURAL*.

a1673 *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) 93 To bee briefe he is a Heteroclite, for hee wants the plurar number.

Plurasie, *-esie*, *-esy*, *obs.* forms of *PLEURISY*.

Plurative (plū'rativ), *a.* [*ad L. plū'rativus* ad], (Gell.) plural, *f. L. plūs, plūr*- more, after grammatical terms in *-ativus*, as *nūmātivus*, *comparātivus*, *indicātivus*, etc. So *obs. F. plū'ratif* (E. Deschamps in Godef.)]

† **L. Gram.** = *PLURAL* a. i. *Obs. rare*

1595 *FOXE Ser. on 2 Cor. v. 6* This nominative (*Nos*) in the plurative number, is not here to be expounded after the stile of Rome.

2 **Logic.** (See *quots.*)

1867 *ATWATER Elem. Logic* 102 Plurative Judgments are those in which more than half, but not all of the subject is taken. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xxii. 191 The name of Plurative propositions has been proposed for all those which give a distinct idea of the fraction or number of the subject involved in the assertion.

Pluri- (plū'ri), combining form of *L. plūs*, *plūr*- more, *pl. plūr-es* several, as in the following.

Plurica psular *a.*, having several capsules, as a radiolarian. **Plurice llular** *a.*, composed of several cells. **Plurice ntal** *a.*, having more than one centre or nucleus. **Plurice ntal a. Bot.** [*L. caput, -capit*- head], having more than one head, as a root-crown (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Plurice ntid** *a.*, having several cnusps, as a tooth. **Pluride ntate** *a.*, having several tooth-like processes or appendages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluriflagellate** *a. Zool.*, having many flagella (*ibid.*). **Pluriflorous** *a.* [*L. flūs, flūr*- flower], many-flowered (*ibid.*). **Plurifloration**, the conception of more than one foetus at once. **Plurifloriate** *a. Bot.* [*L. folium* leaf], having many leaves (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurifloriolate** *a. Bot.* [*L. foliolum* leaflet], having many leaflets, as a compound leaf.

2678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* 7 A Sky-colour'd Scarf
Fringed with Silver, *Plush colour'd Hose 1885 RAYMOND
Mining Gloss, *Plush-copper, chalcotrichite, a fibrous red
copper ore. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal H. Iv.* 58 In
the spacious *plush-covered chair 1848 W. H. KELLY tr.
L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. 11 252 The *plush weavers .. took
into consideration a general stoppage of the looms

Plush, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *a. intr.* Of velvet To have the nap crushed or flattened by pressure or wet. *b. To plush it:* to wear plush, i. e. to act as footman.

1867 W. H. L. *Tester Poems* 54 He plush'd it there for many a day. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept 8/5 Corduroy velvet would certainly look well, but it would be less suitable than the woollen on account of its greater weight and liability to 'plush' with damp or pressure.

Plushed (plʊʃt), *a.* [f. PLUSH sb. + -ED².] *a.* Made with a long nap like plush. *b.* Clad in plush, wearing plush. *c.* Of velvet, etc. Having the pile crushed or flattened.

1594 *Nashe Unfort Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V 171 Hidden under cloth rough plushed and women like elegantine and woodbine. 1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVII. 438 The plushed poacher pursuing the partridge. 1853 *Sorver Panthoph.* 368 The Latins used a sort of thick, plushed, cloth.

† **Plusher**, *dial Obs.* [app. f. *plush vb., in mod Cornish dial *plush* to plunge or splash in water or mud; cf. *plasher* a half-grown bream.] Some kind of sea fish.

1604 *Carew Cornwall* 34 The Pilcherd are pursued and devoured by a bigger Kinde of fish, called a Plusher, being somewhat like the Dog-fish.

Plushette (plʊʃet), [f. PLUSH sb. + -ETTE: cf. *flannelette*, etc.] An inferior kind of plush. 1897 *Queen* 20 Oct. 558/2 Your plushette is a lovely colour. 1893 *Mrs. T. Cooke Gentlew. at Home* vi 87 Curtains of Indian red plushette.

Plushy (plʊʃi), *a.* [f. PLUSH sb. + -Y.] *a.* Of the nature of or resembling plush; soft and shaggy. *b.* Covered or adorned with plush.

1611 *Florio, Villano*. shaggy, plushy, or having a high nap. 1750 G. *Hughes Barbadoes* 106 The top of the stalk supports a blunt-pointed conic plushy tuft. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* i. xi. 230 A variegated green of plushy texture. 1897 *Flaudrau Harvard Epist.* 190 The horrid plushy little room.

Plusquam, *L. plus quam* more than, as in *plus quam perfectum* pluperfect, used with adjs. to form compounds, chiefly humorous nonce-wds.

1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI 15 By a kind of *plusquam-perfectum* operation. 1832 *Examiner* 49/2 The plusquam perfect wisdom of Legislators. 1848 *Clough Bother* i. Long constructions strange and plusquam Thucydidean. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 5/7 Fanatics of the ultra-clerical and the plusquam-clerical type.

Plutarchian (plʊtɑːrkiən), *a.* [f. *L. Plutarchius* adj. from *Plutarchus*, Gr. Πλούταρχος, proper name (lit. master of riches).] Pertaining to Plutarch, a famous Greek biographer of the first century A.D.; hence, of the class of distinguished men whose lives were written by Plutarch. 1865 *Grote Greece* ii. xcvi XII 512 *Note*, In the next page of the very same Plutarchian life. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 6/2 Plutarchian heroes were they, in their virtues.

So **Plutarchic**, *-ical* adjs.; hence **Plutarchically** *adv.*, in the style or after the comparative manner of Plutarch in his 'Lives'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X 588 Comparing me most Plutarchically with Waithman.

Plutarchy (plʊtɑːrki), [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -archy rule; after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule or dominion of wealth, or of the wealthy, plutocracy.

1863 *Maximes Unfolded* 28 When the best in wealth and estates govern the poor, it is called Plutarchie, the Empire of riches. 1862 [see PLUTONOMIA 1.] 1834-43 *Southern Doctor* ch. (1866) 235 We had our monarchy, our hierarchy, our aristocracy, but we had no plutarchy, no millionaires, no great capitalists to break down the honest and industrious trader with the weight of their overbearing and overwhelming wealth. 1890 A. CARNICIS in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 7/1 It is said that in America, although we have no aristocracy, we are cursed with a plutarchy. A man who carries a million dollars on his back carries a load. He cannot be elected for anything.

† **Pluteus** (plʊtɪəs) Pl. plutei (-i-zi). [*L. pluteus*: see sense 1.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*, etc. *a. Arch.* A barrier or light wall placed between columns. *b. Mil.* A kind of shed or penthouse for protection of the soldiers, sometimes movable and running on wheels. *c.* A shelf for books, small statues, busts, etc.

1832 *Gill Pompeiana* i. ii. 16 The pillars of the upper portico stood upon a sort of pluteus. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 May 359/1 The entrance and the wooden ceiling, as well as the reading-desks or plutei, were of Michelangelo's design.

2. *Zool.* The larva of an echinoid or ophiuroid known from its shape as the 'painter's easel larva'. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix 565 Where an Echinopodium stage exists, the larva is a Pluteus. 1883 *Rollés* 704 & *Jackson Anim. Life* 569 The free swimming larva [in Ophiuroidea] is a Pluteus, and differs from the Echinoid Pluteus in possessing a pair of lateral arms.

Hence **Pluteal** *a.*, pertaining to a pluteus;

Pluteiform *a.*, of the form of a pluteus (sense 2). 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix 544 The vermiform Holothurid and the pluteiform Ophiuroid or Echinoid larvae. 1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* iii. 292 The young of Echinus undergo metamorphosis during the development and resorption of the pluteal skeleton.

Plutocracy (plʊtɑːkrəsi). Also *plout.* [ad. Gr. πλουτοκρατία, f. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -κρατία power. see -CRACY. So *F. plutocratie*.]

1. The rule or sovereign power of wealth or of the wealthy.

1654 *Urquhart Jewel Wks* (1834) 270 That poverty is an enemy to the exercise of virtue, is not unknown to any acquainted with Plutocracy, or the sovereign power of money. 1830 *Morn. Herald* 3 Sept. Of all systems of tyranny a plutocracy is the most cruel, selfish, and grand. 1887 *Gladstone in 19th Cent.* Jan. 17 Let us be jealous of plutocracy, and of its tendency to infect aristocracy, its elder and nobler sister; and learn, if we can, to hold by or get back to some regard for simplicity of life. 1898 *Boilev France* iv. ii. 359 The aggressive march of plutocracy which has transformed the character of English society.

2. A ruling or influential class of wealthy persons; a body of plutocrats.

1832 in *Fonblanque Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 205 This infernal Bill, which is only to create a Plutocracy in lieu of the aristocracy, under which old England has flourished. 1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 4 An ignorant proletariat and a half-taught plutocracy. 1893 *F. Adams New Egypt* 56 The dominant class in the one is the bureaucracy, and in the other the plutocracy.

Plutocrat (plʊtɑːkrət), [f. prec., after *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] A member of a plutocracy; a person possessing or exercising power or influence over others in virtue of his wealth.

1850 *Kingsley Ath. Locke* xli. When they, the tyrants of the earth, the plutocrats, the bureaucrats, are crying to the rocks to hide them. 1880 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 20 Aristocrats have a great place and plutocrats a great place in our society. 1883 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 The plutocrat can buy as many ancestors and ancestral relics as he will. So **Plutocratic** (plʊtɑːkrətik) *a.*, of or pertaining to plutocrats; characterized by plutocracy.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 480/1 The Oriental empires and African kingdoms or republics (if that term can be applied to the timocratic or perhaps plutocratic Carthage). 1883 *Fortu Rev.* June 769 The plutocratic elements are, in an increasing degree, becoming detached from Liberalism. 1905 *Outlook* 11 Nov. 650/1 In Ohio and New Jersey, democracy had been supplanted by a plutocratic despotism.

Plutolatry (plʊtɑːlətri), [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + λατρεία (-LATRY), after *idolatry*] Worship of wealth.

1880 *Lowell Stud. Mod. Lang.* Latest Lat. Ess. (1891) 157 The barbarizing plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the worship of what alone is lovely and enduring. 1895 *L. F. Ward in Forum* (U.S.) Nov. 301 Of the other sentiment, 'plutolatry'—the worship of wealth—even the victims show traces.

Plutology (plʊtɑːlədʒi), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LOGY] The science of wealth; political economy. Hence **Plutologist**, one versed in plutology.

1864 *W. E. Hearn (title)* Plutology; or the Theory of the Efforts to Satisfy Human Wants. 1874 *Sidgwick Meth. Ethics* v. 261 As the plutologists say. 1893 *Athenaeum* 1 Apr. 405/2 This ignorant peasant did not act up to certain well ascertained laws of the 'science of wealth'. Plutology is not everything.

† **Plutomania** (plʊtɑːməniə), Also 7 *plutomanie*. [mod. L, f. as prec. + MANIA.]

† 1. Insane love or pursuit of wealth. *Obs.* 1654 *Urquhart Jewel Wks* (1834) 280 A meer Plutarchy, Plutocracy, or rather Plutomania, so madly they hale after money.

2. *Path.* A form of insanity in which the person imagines himself possessed of immense wealth.

1864 E. L. CODKIN in *Forum* (U.S.) June 394, I should conclude that he was laboring under the well-known hallucination called plutomania. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plutonian (plʊtɑːniən), *a.* (sb.). [*L. Plutonium* (ad. Gr. Πλούτωνος, f. Πλούτων Pluto, the god of the infernal regions) + -AN. So *F. plutonien*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; belonging to or suggestive of the infernal regions; infernal.

1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 444 He from the dore Of that Plutonian Hall, invisible Ascended his high throne. 1831 *Por. Raven Poems* 47 Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore. 1889 *R. Dowling Life of Sundry* (1891) 171 In the plutonian darkness under the bridge.

2. *Geol.* = PLUTONIO 1.

1828 WEBSTER s. v. The Plutonian theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the Neptunian. 1860 *All Year Round* IV 250 The moon is the object in which to study plutonian action.

3. *sb. Geol.* = PLUTONIO.

1828 WEBSTER, *Plutonian*, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, etc. to be from fire. *Journ. of Science*

Plutonic (plʊtɑːnik), *a.* (sb.). [*f. Gr. Πλούτων* Pluto see prec. and -IC. So *F. plutonique* (16th c.).]

1. *Geol.* *a.* Pertaining to or involving the action of intense heat at great depths upon the rocks forming the earth's crust; igneous. Applied *spec.* to the theory that attributes most geological phenomena to the action of internal heat: cf. PLUTONIST.

1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 455 There is another system which attributes not only to basalts, but to all stony substances, an igneous origin. This may be called the Plutonic system. 1840 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* (ed. 6) I xiii 320 Several modern writers, without denying the truth of the Plutonic or metamorphic theory, still contend that the crystalline and non-fossiliferous formation, such as gneiss and granite, are essentially ancient as a class of rocks. 1847-8 *H. Miller First Inq.* in (1857) 32 Both the denuding and the Plutonic agents. 1870 E. L. GARRETT in *Eng. Mech.* xi Mar. 623/1 All this is apart from plutonic heat. 1871 *Hartwig Subterr. W.* i. 4 Plutonic and volcanic eruptions and upheavings, have in many places deranged strata deposited in horizontal layers at the bottom of the sea, or of large inland lakes.

b. spec. Applied to that class of igneous rocks, such as granite and syenite, which are supposed to have been formed by fusion and subsequent slow crystallization at great depths below the surface, as distinguished from volcanic rocks (which have been formed at or near the surface).

1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* III. 353 The unstratified or ystal-line rocks, have been very commonly called Plutonic, from the opinion that they were formed by igneous action at great depths. 1849 *Dana Geol.* x (1850) 539 For the larger part of the land consists of ancient Plutonic and stratified rocks. 1882 *Gein's Text Bk. Geol.* ii. vi 134 Granite is thus a decidedly plutonic rock.

2. Belonging to or resembling Pluto; Plutonian.

1829 *Wiffen Amonian House* (1820) 65 Winter—a Plutonic thief, Coming to claim thee for his Mourning Bride. 1857 *Duperrin Lett. High Lat.* 113 The Plutonic drama concluded with a violent earthquake.

3. *sb. Geol.* (Pl.) Plutonic rocks.

1856 *Kane Arch. Expl.* II vi 112 The bottom series of plutonics rises to grand and mountainous proportions. 1881 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 21 May 366/2 Here begins the new land of clayey schist and mica-slate contrasting with the plutonics of Bhil.

† **Plutonic**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 2.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii 39 Making Hell...to be nothing but that Plutonic and Plutonic Hades of the Heathen. 1623 *tr. Faustus's Theat. Hon.* ii. xii 207 Which had so long time been kept in that Plutonic Mansion.

Plutonism (plʊtɑːnɪzəm), *Geol.* [f. as PLUTONIO + -ISM. So *F. plutonisme*.] The Plutonic theory. see PLUTONIO 1 a.

Plutonist (plʊtɑːnɪst), *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST. So *F. plutoniste*.] One who holds the Plutonic theory: see PLUTONIO 1 a.

1799 *Kirwan Geol. Ess.* 336 It is in vain, that volcanists, or rather plutonists, ascribe these slips, and the disorders that accompany them, to subterraneous eruptions. 1861 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1871) III v. 397 In the history of geology, the followers of Werner are known as Neptunists, and those of Hutton as Plutonists. 1884 *Gein's Text Bk. Geol.* iii. i. iv § 2 298 In the geological contest, between the Neptunists and the Plutonists, the two great battle cries were, on the one side, Water, on the other, Fire.

† **Plutonium** (plʊtɑːniəm), [*L. Plutonium*, ad. Gr. Πλούτωνιον, f. Πλούτων Pluto.] A place where there are sulphuric vapours.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I 292 Hierapolis was noted, besides its hot waters, for a Plutonum. *Ibid.* 294, I renewed my inquiries for the Plutonum, and an old Turk told me he knew the place, that it was often fatal to goats.

Plutonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto + -IZE.] *trans.* To make infernal.

1600 *Tourneur Trans. Metamorph.* iv, O who hath metamorphosed My sense? and plutoniz'd my heavenly shape?

Plutonomy (plʊtɑːnɒmi), [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -νομία arrangement; after *economy*. So *F. plutonomie*.] The science of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

1851 J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 24 [Political economy] confessing its own limited nature by the mouth of its greatest exponent—by its own showing a mere Plutonomy. 1862 T. SHORTER in *Weldon's Reg.* Aug. 9 Plutonomy, as it has been designated, is regarded by Mr. Ruskin as a base or bastard science. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 4/6 Plutonomy is a more accurate name, but the man in the street would be apt to think it pedantic.

So **Plutonomic** (plʊtɑːnɒmik) *a.*, pertaining to plutonomy, politico-economic; **Plutonomist** (plʊtɑːnɒmɪst), one versed in plutonomy, a political economist.

1851 J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 28 Some of the worst culprits in this respect are precisely those plutonomists. 1860 — in *Macan Mag.* May 51 Those plutonomic doctrines which are erected into a faith for states or for individuals, and which tend to supplant everywhere duty by interest. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/2 Fundamental and eternal differences of plutonomic opinion forbid it (federation). 1896 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Dec. 972 The terms and dogmas of the older plutonomists.

Pluvial (plʊviəl), *sb. Eccl. Obs. exc. Hist.*

Also *pluviale*. [ad. med. *L. pluviale* (also *pluvialis*, Du Cange), prop. rain-cloak, orig. neut. of *L. pluvialis* pertaining to rain. So *F. pluvial* (12th c. in Godef.) Cf. *It. puviale, puviale*, perhaps influenced in form by *pieve* rural deanery (*plebs*). (But Diez takes **plēhāle*, from *plēbs*, as the real source, and *pluvial* as due to popular etymology.)]

A long cloak worn by ecclesiastics as a ceremonial vestment, = *Cope* *sb.* 1 2 (where see note), also, a similar garment used by monarchs as a robe of state.

1669 G. Fox *Autograph Popery* 44 They put upon the Pope a red Cope, called a Pluvial. 1690 *Lord Gas.* No. 2533/2 The Deputies of Neuemburg placed the Mantle or Pluviale of Charlemagne on his Shoulders. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 63 The Priest had a Pluvial or Cope, besides the Habit with which he is cloth'd, when he celebrates the Mass. 1848 *Mrs. Jamison Sacri & Leg. Art.* (1850) 404 Over the whole is thrown the cope or pluviale (literally, rain cloak) because first adopted, merely as a covering from the weather. 1886 *Athenaeum* 7 Aug. 180/3 The pluvial of St. Silvester seems to her to be English.

Pluvial (plʊviəl), *a.* [ad. *L. pluvialis* is of or belonging to rain, f. *pluvia* rain. So *F. pluvial*.]

Of or pertaining to rain; rainy; characterized by much rain.

1666 *Blount Glossary*, *Pluvial*, of rain, like to rain, rainy, waterish 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenon's Disp* 185 A Bath of Sweet water, whether pluvial or fluvial. 1823 C. NICHOLSON *Ann Kenedal* iv (1861) 157 The better women were exposed to the pluvial elements. 1869 *PILLIPS Pevue* v. 145 Such uncommon pluvial descents may follow

b *Geol.* Caused by rain.

1859 *Paol. Geol. Terms* s. v. We speak of the denuding or degrading effects of 'pluvial agency', just as we speak of 'atmospheric', 'fluvial', or other similar agency 1878 *Huxley's Physiol.* ix 131 The particular kind of denudation effected by means of rain is called pluvial denudation

Pluvialiform (plū'vial-īfōrm), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod. ornith. *L. pluvialis*, pl. of *Pluvialis* formis, f. *Pluvialis* plover; see next and -FORM.] Of or pertaining to the *Pluvialis* formis, a series of swimming and wading birds related to the plovers, having the form or character of the plover family. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluvialine (plū'vialin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. *L. Pluvialis*, the group of the plovers and allied birds, rain-birds, pl. of *pluvialis* rainy, as sb. a plover or rain-bird, whence specific name of the Golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*; see next and -FORM.] Pertaining to a plover, resembling the plovers. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluviometer, *ornith. var. PLUVIOMETR.*

Pluvian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. pluvius* rainy + -AN.] Rain-giving; rainy (in quot. = *L. Jupiter pluvius*).

1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 368 Irritated by the pernicious viciousness of Pluvian Jove, we ride along the slippery road which bounds the East confines of the lake

† **Pluviale**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. pluvialis* (Cels.) belonging to rain.] Of rain, rain-water. 1890 A. M. tr. *Cabellower's Rh. Phylax* 471 Take Hogg's suet lb 6. Terebinthine which hath been washed in pluviale water lb 5.

Pluviograph (plū'viōgrāf), [f. *L. pluvius* rain + -GRAPH.] A self-recording rain-gauge. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 257 In Beckley's 'pluviograph' a pencil, attached to a vessel which sinks as it receives the rain, describes a curve on a sheet of paper fixed round a rotating cylinder 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluviometer (plū'viōmētr) (Also *enon. -ameter*.) [f. *L. pluvius* rain + -METER. So *L. pluviometre* (1788 in *Ital.-It.*)] An instrument for measuring the rainfall; a rain-gauge

1791 *Genl. Mag.* LXI. 1. 133 In the construction of the Pluviometer, there is a method to prevent evaporation 1828-32 *Wienert's Pluviometer* (also *Jrnl. Sci.*) 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 407 (U. K. Soc.), Observing the height of the water collected in a pluviometer or rain-gauge. 1863 R. F. BURTON *West Africa* i 148 There fell in twenty-four hours 9.12 inches measured by Pluviometer, and half the island was under water.

Hence **Pluviometric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of rainfall; so **Pluviometrically** *adv.*, also **Pluviometry**, the measurement of rainfall

1884 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/8 The Committee of the Central Meteorological Society, Switzerland, has resolved to establish a great number of observations, which will be known as 'pluviometric stations. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/1 In Indo-China alone there are 345 pluviometric stations. 1818 *Niles Register* 17 Jan. 317/2 'Pluviometric Observations. 1828-32 *Wienert's Pluviometer* 1828 *Nature* XXXV. 502/2 The number of pluviometric stations in the whole of France is 1561. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Pluviometrically,' 'Pluviometry'

Pluvioscope (plū'viōskōp) [f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] = **PLUVIOMETER**.

1791 *Nature* 17 Mar. 479/1 Pluviometric observation taken at Paris during the years 1860-70 with the pluviometer invented by the author. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Pluvio** *se, sb.* [f. *L. pluviosus* (plū'viōs), ad. *L. pluviosus* rainy; see next.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending (in the year 1794) from 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.

1796 *Burke's Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 106 On the day when b, in their gipsy jargon, they call the 5th of Pluviose

Pluviose (plū'viōs), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. pluviosus* rainy, f. *pluvius* rain. see -OUS.] Rainy, watery. In quot. *fig.* tearful.

1824 *Examiner* 337/1, I was moved to vent my pluviose indignation.

Pluviosity (plū'viōsiti), *rare.* [f. *L. pluviosus* (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being rainy or of giving rain.

1845 *Lowell Lett.* (1894) I 205 Whether in a heavy shower, or under the artificial pluviosity of the gardener's watering-pot. 1877 *Mortley Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 120 It was at least a gain to pay homage to that faculty - which had brought the force of nature - its pluviosity, vivosity, germinality, and veneration - under the yoke for the service of men. [Alluding to *Pluviose* 5.]

Pluvius (plū'viūs), *a.* [a *OF. pluvius* (1245 in *Godef.*), f. *pluvialis*, or ad. *L. pluviosus* rainy.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by rain, full of or bearing rain or moisture; rainy.

1400 *Palat. on Hud.* vi 66 In places over colde And pluvius, oylves is to done To kille, and mosse away be rased wolde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemin's Fr. Chirurg.* 182 The ayre is to moyste and pluviose or raynye. 1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud Ep.* vii 14, 346 The Rainebow

declareth a pluviose disposure in the ayre 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV 377 The pluviose metropolis of the west. 1896 M. COLLINS *The Garden* (1880) II. 235 Dost thou not find that this pluviose weather produceth much newspaper stupidity?

Plwch, plwe, obs. north forms of **Plough**.

Ply (plōi), *sb.* Also 6d-7 ply. [a. f. *plis* (13th c. in *Italz.-Darm*) a fold, bend, altered from *OF. plōi* (12th c.), vbl sb. f. *ployer*, later *pliar*: see **PLY** v. 1 Sense 4 was developed in *OF.*, and appears in *Sc.* before the more literal senses.]

I 1 A fold, each of the layers or thicknesses produced by folding cloth, etc., a strand or twist of rope, yarn, or thread *Two-ply, three-ply, four-ply*: a fold of two, three, etc., layers, used attrib. to designate fingering or wadding, and carpets made of two or more interwoven webs

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI 77 Lynning sustiane to be one ple betwix the str half and the lynning of the doublet. 1559 in *Pittman Cim. Trials* I 497* Blak grey to stuff be plyce of hir gowne with. 1678 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 92 They double it into many pley, till it be but four or five finger-broad. 1784 J. BARRY in *Leet. Trans.* iii. (1848) 127 The pley and wrinkles in the body of the Christ in Rembrandt's famous Descent from the Cross

1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Lensu* II. 199 These pests bite through two 'ply' of silk 1886 *Silverson Dr. Jekyll* iv, The carpets were of many pley, and agreeable in colour. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build.*, *Home Handicraft* 76 If the ply is properly sharpened it will not be difficult to cut through the four-ply which will necessarily result from this method of folding.

2 A bend, crook, or curvature; esp. the elbow or middle joint of a limb; *spec. in Falconry*, of a hawk's wing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1575 *Turner's Falconry* 67 Specially about his heade, the pley of hir wings and his tayne. 1597 *Lowell's Chirug.* (1634) 117 Within 8 weekes after it brake out in the ply of her arme, and under her oxtail. 1678-9 *N. Wilson in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mus.* (1842) II 409 The rays of the sun ought... to receive a ply from the demer ether. 1688 R. HOULME *Armoury* ii. 237/2 The Ply, or bent of the Wings, is the middle joint in the pinnion. 1726 *Mat. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cassan.* the hinder Thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stifle, and reaches to the Ply, or bending of the Ham. 1825 *Louison Encycl. Agr.* 918 Scully, scabby eruptions, affecting the back of the knee, and ply of the hock. common... in cart-horses

3 The condition of being bent or turned to one side, a twist, turn, direction, a bent, bias, inclination, or tendency of mind or character, esp. in phrase to take a (the, one's) ply. Chiefly *fig.*

1605 *Bacon Advanc. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 33. 112 In some other it is... to conclude that they can bring about occasions to their ply. 1622 = *Est.*, *Cast.*, & *Edm.* (1613) 370 It is true that late learners cannot so well take the ply 1673 *Wentworth's Genl. Danc.* 1673 *Master* v. 1, When once they have taken the french ply (as they call it) they are never to be made so to Englishmen again 1707 *Reflex. upon Richenda* ii 117 They have taken their Ply, and will never be set right. 1873 *J. R. R. in Orig. Bible* vii. 1353 356 The natural bent and ply of man's nature. 1880 *Garlin's Hist. Eng. People* IV viii. iv 107 England took a ply which she has never wholly lost

II 4 **Plight**, condition; esp. in phrases *In* (+ *into*) *ply*, *in good ply*. in good condition, fit; so *out of ply*. *Sc.*

c 1470 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* ii (Town & C. Mouse) xxi, Quhen his sister in sic ply hir fand, for veray pette scho began to greet. 1484 *Wolff's Sax.* viii. Kiddis, lambes, or capons in to ply. 1508 *Dunbar Flying v. Kennedy* 270 Thy pure pynit thott, pelt and owl of ply. 1824 *MacGillivray's Gullivert* (1876) 22 Few gourmands are very fat, they eat themselves out of ply. 1831 *Shelton Tales* 44 The ridius mount to try if a things be in poper ply. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 7/2 The Canon is one of the best spring rivers in East Ross-shire when in ply

Fly (plōi), *v. 1* Now *rare* or *dial.* *Pa. l.* and *pple. plied (plōid). [*ME. plien*, a *OF. plier*, secondary form of *plier* (3 sing pres. *plie*, Roland, 11th c.), mod. *F. plier* and *ployer* - *L. placare* to fold*

In imitation of *OF. plier* - *L. plier*, 3rd sing pres. *plie* (whence *plier*), *plier* took 3rd sing *plie*, whence a secondary form *plier*, beside *plier*, *plouer*, *plouer*. Cf *PLY* v. 1 *PLAYE*]

L. trans. To bend, bow, to fold or double (cloth or the like); to mould or shape (anything plastic). Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Alexis) 343 He. plynit bat lul, one he wald leef, & llooynt in his nefe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* 1 186 Right as men may waim weith handes pleye 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 122 When every fold hath coin in honde And many a man his bak hath pleyed 1483 *Cuth. Angl.* 284/1 To Plye, *Wetere*, vbls to bowe a 1592 *GILLEN George a Greene Wks.* (Ridge) 256/2 So have I liberty to ply my bow 1593 *Q. Julia's Balthus* iii. m. ii. 47 The twig drawn on with mighty fays Bowing plye, her top 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* i. 27 Plying the necks of the 10-let, at top, to the right 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 With the first act of plying or doubling, which is introduced in the process of spinning 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxi, The gale, it plies the saplings double

† **b. fig.** To bend in will or disposition; to bend the sense of (words); to adapt, accommodate. *Obs.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 274 I her mai no gold the Juggie ple, That he ne schal the 10-let tie 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 150 God leadeeth and boweth... every person unwardly by his owne will, nor plyeth he any man otherwise then voluntarily 1639 N. tr. *De Basq's Conq. Woman* ii. 27 If other Arts have their particular terms which they ply not to accommodate themselves to such as make no profession of them. a 1657 Sir W. MURK *Hist. Wks.*

(S T S) II. 257 Having plyed himself much to the hmwore of the Duke of Albany

† 2 *intr.* To bend or be bent, to yield, give (to pressure or movement), to be pliable or yielding. *Obs.* 13. [see *plying* below] c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1113 The coyne... wolde rather bieste alwo than plye c 1407 *Lyng Reson & Sens* 6810 Glas ys Redly to biekt, but nat to plye 1598 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* xlv, No more then Wines May stn the steadfast rocke, that will not ply 1600 I. CRIEN tr. *David's Remedy of Love* xlv, Behold the Apple bough how it doth ply And stoop with store of fruit that doth abound 1692 R. L'Estranger *Fables* ccxv (1714) 233 It blew a Violent Storm The Willow ply'd and gave way to the Gust 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII 29 from the coarctation of her breast, all its bones plying inwardly

† **b.** To bend in reverence, to bow *Obs.* 13 *St. Ekenwold* 138 in *Hoasum Alleng's Leg.* 269 He plete passide one be playne her plied to hym lordes. † **c.** To bend one's body forcibly, to twist, with the *Obs.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* 1 Throtting, pressing in their arms, struggling, plying on all sides 1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII 34 'Gamsit the bank, like a Wiestler, he strugglith and plyeth

3. *intr. fig.* To yield, give way to, to incline, tend, to submit, comply, consent, to be pliant or tractable. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 296 Pat... plynce bat prurdy weldez Is displeased at vch a poynt bat plye to scape. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 227 And thanne a king list noght to plye To hieat what the clamour wolde. 1491 *Caxton's Vitas Patri* (W. de W. 1495) i. lxviii 125 1/2 For noo playr the wolde not plye ne consente therto 1587 *Turburke's Trag.* T (1837) 18, I am content to plye unto your pleasures out of hande 1575 *Burnett's Own Time* (1829) I 426 As they never disagreed, so all plied before them 1768-74 *Luck's L. Nat.* (1844) II 615 Expecting that all things, and all persons should ply to their interests and desires 1827 *CARLIE's Germ. Rom.* I 40 With kindly indulgence plied into the daughter's will

† 4 *trans. Ply over* to overlay or cover with something bent or folded. *Obs. rare.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 157 He plyes oure be pavement with pallen webs May on hit ouer his heid for hete of be some. 1640 *Edw. Hale* pials was... Plied our with pure gold all be plate-roofs

† 5. *Ply out*: to get or draw out by bending or twisting, as with plectils. *Obs. rare.* 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Maiten Mar.* ii. 1, You must still ply out of them your advantages

Hence **Plying** *pl. a.*, bending; pliant 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* C 439 Ilt watz playn in bat place for plyande greue? a 1400 *More's Arth.* 777 With pykes fulle perous, alle plyande jame semide 1598 *Q. Eliz. Phisic* ch. xii. 10 Illustre tunc our wit shapen and pling mind. 1720 *PILLIPS Pastoral* v. 81 Lake winds, that gently brush the plying grass.

Ply (plōi), *v. 2* *Pa. l.* and *pple. plied*. [*ME. pliche*, aphetic form of *ME. applye*, *APPLY* v., which see for derivation and development of senses.]

I. To apply, employ, work busily at.

† 1. *refl.* To apply oneself assiduously (to), exert oneself (with a weapon, etc.); = **APPLY** v. 1, 4. *Obs.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 265 For ay the mor that he enyeth The more ayen himself he plich. 1494 *Faun's Chron.* vii. ccxxvi. 23 Thys Henry in his youth plyed hym to suche study yf he wyl, emulac in the vii arts lyberally. 1590 *WEBBE's Trav.* (Arab) 23 The women of ye towne did pliche themselves with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men

† **b.** To address or betake oneself (to); = **APPLY** v. 2, 7. *Obs.* 1668 *OWEN Exp. P's* cxxx Wks. 1851 VI. 379 He pliche himself to God in Christ for pardon and mercy.

2. *intr.* To employ or occupy oneself busily or steadily; to work at something; to apply, attend closely to; = **APPLY** v. 15. Now *rare*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1385 pe place, bat plyed pe pursuant wythinne 1644 *MILTON's Jude Wks.* 1738 I 137 He half these Authors be read (which will soon be with plying hand and dully) 1714 *Orl. Canto Spencer* xcvi, The struggling Ply Who still for Freedom plies both fiercely and bold 1768-74 *Luck's L. Nat.* (1831) II. 598 He that plies to his business finds it, when grown familiar to him, a state of satisfaction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 23, I plied at Cicero and Demosthenes, I devoured every treatise on the art of rhetoric 1849 *Lowell's Head Ship* 182 Around the bows and along the side The heavy hammers and mallets plied.

3. *trans.* To use, handle, or wield vigorously or diligently (an instrument, tool, weapon); to employ, exert (a faculty); = **APPLY** v. 16 *b.* c 1374 *CHAUCER's Troylus* i. 732 Artow lyk an asse to be harpe To that herell soun when men be stenges pleye 1514 *BARCLAY's Ep. & Updondyne* (Percy Soc.) 25 They wyf & body all hole do they ply. 1589 *GARRETT's Menaphan* (1613) 33 Lamedon so plide his teeth, that all supper he spake not one word 1590 *SPENSER's F. Q.* i. vi 29 During which tyme his gentle wyf she pleyes To teach them tuth c 1595 *CAPT. WARR's Dindley's Voy.* W. Ind (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The lande forces... plied their short soe thick that our men weare forced to place all the Spanish prisoners between themselves and the shoot. 1603 *DRAYTON's Odes* xvi 209 Suffolk his Axe did ply. 1620 *MIDDLETON's Chaste Maid* i. ii. 112 Go to school, ply your books, boys. 1669 *STURMY's Mariner's Mag.* i. ii 20 He plies his small Shot, Ply your Hand-Granadoes and Stunk-Pots 1728 *Prior's Pleasure* 41 A thousand maidens ply the purple loom. a 1773 *LYTTON's Ken. Ch. Angly* ii. ix, Thou canst ply a good knife and fork. 1807 *BOWEN's Virg. Aeneid* ii. 128 Together their oars they ply

† **b.** To apply oneself to, practise, work at (one's business, an industry, a task, etc.). = **APPLY** v. 16 *a.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiv. 120 Then they played no thynge that was worldly, but gaue them to prechynge and techynge. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Failde Facions* ii. xii. 269 Diligently to plye the reading of holy scripture. 1626 B. JONSON *Forest* vi. When youths ply their stollie delights. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) i. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment. 1784 COWPER *Tash* iv. 150 The needle plies, its busy task. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 97 The town in which they plied their trade.

† c. With indef. *it*, in various preceding senses. 1582 N. LICHFIELD in *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. i. lxxvii. 160 b. Also there were many Paraos and lones, a lading as fast as they could plye it. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. iii. A courtier would not ply it so, for a place. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 80 They forthwith plye it with Oare and Saile. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 110, I will ply it close, but I will have my end accomplished.

4. *trans.* a. 'To keep at work at, to work away at, to attack or assail vigorously or repeatedly (with some instrument or process). b. 'To offer something to (a person) frequently or persistently; to press (one) to take; to continue to supply with food, drink, gifts, etc.; = *APPLY* v. 17.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott* Pref. aij. Beganne, byldeed, and soo well plyed in woorkes, that in a fewe weekes they wear made and left defensyble. 1596 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 307 'I hat wound neuer growth to a skarte, which is not plyed with playsters. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarck* (1676) 267 Marcellus plied him so with continual alarms and skirmishes, that he brought him to a Battell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 544 Almond trees if they be plied with digging, will either not bloome at all, or else shed their floures before due time. 1602 ROWLAND *Tis Merrie* 11 She plyd him with the Wine in Golden Cup. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 Causing the ghing to ply the sea with their oares. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. 182 The bomb ship plied the French with her shells. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 172 To ply them more pressingly with food than with arguments.

5. To solicit with importunity or persistence; to importune, urge; to keep on at (a person) with questions, petitions, arguments, etc.; + *spec.* of a porter, boatman, etc.: To solicit patronage from (*obs.*); = *APPLY* v. 17.

1597 URSERV *Trag.* T. (1837) 149 He daily plyde her mayde, 'I hereby to make her graunte And yelde him his desire. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. 11. 279 He [Shyllock] plyes the Duke at morning and at night. 1639 SCOTTIS-wood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 74 The Governours Brother did earnestly ply him to relinquish the English Alliance. 1698 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 111. 747 Ply her with lowe letters and Billets. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Ratling* Mumpers, such [beggars] as run after, or ply Coaches. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 292 He was overtaken by the waggon, the driver of which plied him in the usual way to take a place. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215 One Holderness, a waterman, plied some gentlemen, and when in his boat, asked where they were going. 1832 HT. MARTINFAU *Ireland* ii. 24 Her filial duty, religion, and love, all plied her at once in favour of an immediate marriage. 1883 EDWARDS *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 572 In vain did he ply Christ with questions.

II. In nautical and derived uses

6. *intr.* To beat up against the wind; to tack, work to windward. (Cf. *APPLY* v. 22.)

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 110 We wayed and plyed backe againe to seeke the Hinde. c. 1595 CART. WYATT R. *Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 Neither might wee pile up unto that land, the winde was soe contrarye for our course. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round W. Ind.* (1699) 124 They always go before the Wind, being unable to Ply against it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. l. 127 Her people were so weakened by sickness, as not to be able to ply up to windward. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iv. 52 It assisted us very much in plying to windward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ply.*, to work to windward, to beat b. with about, off and on, to and again, up and down, and the like.

c. 1595 CART. WYATT R. *Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Afterwards we plyed up and downe to finde the other carrell. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Modit.* (1658) 7 The wind came easterly, so that wee plyed to and againe along the Spanish shore. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 15 Commanded to ply up and down continually with Relief where they saw Need. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 175 Plying on and off till the 6th of October.

fig. 1665 J. WILKS *Silene-Heng* (1725) 184 His own Testimony by plying off and on, as he hath continually done, is so little to be valued.

c. *gen.* To direct one's course (in a ship or otherwise), to steer; to move onwards, to make towards. Now only poet. = *APPLY* v. 24.

c. 1595 CART. WYATT R. *Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 4 Returninge with these aduiseiments unto our Generall, wee plyed for Plymouth. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* iv. 1. 28 They chaunced to espye Two other Knights, that towards them did ply With speedie course. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1662) 1. 207 Oh, how faine have many ships been plying before the wind that, in an hour's space, have been lying in the sea-bottom! 1779 E. HENLY *Naval Hist.* II. 128 Returnng light discovered the enemy seven leagues off Weymouth, whither the English plied, and came up with them in the afternoon. 1820 W. SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 309 We plied towards the land. 1861 CLOUGH *Qua Crurum Ventus* ii. When fell the night, upspring the breeze, And all the darkling hours they plied.

† d. *trans.* To use (a tide, etc.) to work a ship up a river, to windward, etc. *Obs.*

1556 S. BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 279 We stopped the elbes, and plyed all the floods to the windwards, and made our way Eastnortheast. 1673 R. HADDOCK *Fruit in Camden Misc.* (1881) 29 We wayed to plye up, and plyed the tyde to an end.

7. *intr.* Of a vessel or its master. To sail or go

more or less regularly to and fro between certain places; also said of land-carriage.

1803 WELLINGTON in *G. W. Desp.* (1837) II. 370 A detachment which plies between the Godavery and camp, will keep me free from want. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 256 A passage-boat, which plies between the hamlets of Eauz Vives and Le Paquis, situated at opposite sides of the lake. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 263 The *Richmond*, a small vessel which was built in the year 1815 and plied between London and Richmond. 1876 GLADSTONE *Primer Homer* xii. 139 We hear of the ferryman plying between Ithaca and Cefalonia.

b. *trans.* To traverse (a river, ferry, passage) by rowing or sailing.

1700 *Col. Ker. Pennsylv.* II. 13 Ordered also That no ferryman shall be permitted to ply the River Delaware. 1822 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/1 James Dean, who plies the passage from Bulwell to Milford. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 Hardy bargemen who ply Father Thames by day and night from I Wickham Ferry to the Nore.

† 8. *trans.* To bear or bring to a place by journeying to and fro. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) Fj, The labouring Bees plied to the hives sweet honey from those flowers.

9. *intr.* Of a boatman, porter, hackman, etc.: To wait or attend regularly, to have one's stand at a certain place for hire or custom.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* iii. 1. Here's Tom Errand, the Porter, that plies at the Blew Post. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 33 p. 8 He was forced to think of plying in the Streets as a Porter. 1739 LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridges* 72 room for the Watermen to ply for Fares. 1770 DRYDEN *Song, Waterman*, And did you not heat of a jolly young waterman Who at Blackfrars Bridge used for to ply? 1885 *Chambers Jnrl.* 1 Jan. 778, I must on no account ply for hire.

Ply, var. of PLEA. *Plyades*, obs. f. *PLEIADES*.

Plyar, plyer: see *PLYER*.

† Plychon. *Sing. Obs.* [? corruption of *PELICAN*] (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xx (Roxb.) 238/2 A *Plychon*. It is an Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Plycht, plyght, plyt, obs. forms of *PLIGHT*.

Plyd, obs. form of *PLAID*.

Plying (plai'n), *vbl. sb.* [f. *PLY* v. 2 + *-ING* 1]

The action of *PLY* v. 2, in various senses. *attrib.* Plying-place, a place where a porter, hackney-carriage, or boat stands for hire (*Ply* v. 9).

1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 21 Paul's-wharf, a public plying-place for watermen and water-carriage. *Ibid.* 242 At the south extremity of Water lane is the common plying-place and ferry.

† Plym, *plymme*, v. *Falconry. Obs.* A parallel form of *PLUME* v. 1.

1486 Bk. St. Albans C v. Let hir plym vpon it as moche as she will, and when she hath plymmed Inough go to hir softly for fraying. *Ibid.* D. ij, Yf she have fownde the fowle and desie to flee ther to, let hir slee it, and plymme well vpon hir.

Plymouth Brethren. [See *Brethren* in *BROTHER* 3 b.] A religious body calling themselves 'the Brethren', recognizing no official order of ministers, and having no formal creed, which arose at Plymouth c. 1830. Plymouth brother, a member of this body.

1842 R. M. BEVERLEY *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (1844) i. The views of those whom he chooses to call 'the Plymouth Brethren'. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 614 The Plymouth Brethren reject every distinctive appellation but that of Christians. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevenues, Valley of Tarn*, He was, as a matter of fact, a Plymouth Brother.

Hence **Plymouth-brethrenism**, **Plymouth-bretherism**; also **Plymouth sister**.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* viii. 107 Where else will you go? Not surely to Methodism or Plymouth-bretherism. 1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes* II. xiii. 250 She is a Plymouth sister. 1879 CROSLY *(title)* Plymouth Brethrenism, a refutation.

† Plymouth cloak. *Obs. slang.* A cudgel or staff, carried by one who walked in *cuerpo*, and thus facetiously assumed to take the place of a cloak. (For the reason of the name, see quot. a 1661.)

1668 DEKKER and Pt. *Honest Wh.* iii. 11, Shall I walke in a Plymouth Cloake, (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crabtree cudgell in my hand? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* i. 1, And I must tell you if you but aduance, Your plymouth cloke, you shall be soone instructed. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 248 A *Plymouth Cloak*. That is a Cane or a Staffe, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far Voyages, may chance to land here [at Plymouth], and being out of sooty, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with Cloaths. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next Wood their Drapers shop, where a Staffe cut out, serves them for a covering. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 225 adds. For we use when we walk in *cuerpo* to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak! (1668—see *CLOAK* sb. 5.) 1677 MISS BEHN *Rover* iii. 1, Walking like the Sign of the naked Boy, with Plymouth Cloaks in our hands. 1688 DRISMAN *Ballad on Sir J. Mennius* vii, He being proudly mounted, Clad in cloak of Plymouth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Vestm. Ho!* vii, Thou wilt please to lay down that Plymouth cloak of thine.

Plymouthism (pl'mə'piz'm). [See *-ISM*] The system or doctrine of the Plymouth Brethren. So **Plymouthist**, **Plymouthite**, a member of this body; also *attrib.*

1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 61 We do not endorse the Plymouthism which pervades these notes. *Ibid.* 115 First

published in the Plymouthite Magazine. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 238/2 French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of Plymouthism on the Continent. *Ibid.* 230/1 There are... at least five official divisions or sects of Plymouthist.

Plymouth Rock (pli'mə'pɔ:k). [The spot at which the passengers of the Mayflower landed in New England in 1620.] Name of a breed of domestic fowls of American origin, characterized by large size, ashen or grey plumage barred with blackish stripes, and yellow beak, legs, and feet.

1873 in L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* (1874) 436 Our modern Plymouth Rock fowl is in no way whatever connected with the Plymouth Rock produced by Dr. Bennett some twenty five years since, from a cross with the Asiatic fowl. 1892 J. K. FOWLER *Echoes Old Country Life* 238 Another capital race is the Plymouth Rocks bred by the Americans from, I think, a cuckoo-coloured fowl and the Cochon. 1900 *Feld* 23 June 903/4 The Plymouth rock, a useful second class general utility fowl, is not as popular as it was.

† *Ply-pot*, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *PLY* v. 2 + *POT* sb.] One who plies the pot; i.e. one addicted to drinking.

1611 CORTEZ s v *Gobelin*, *Face gobeline*, a crimson face; the visage of a pite pot.

Plyt, -e, obs. forms of *PLIGHT* sb. and v.

P.M., abbrev. of *POST MERIDIEM*, afternoon, q. v.

Pn-, an initial combination occurring only in words from Greek; the *p* is usually mute in English. (The *p* is pronounced in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, and other European langs., also by Englishmen in reading Greek. It is to be desired that it were sounded in English also, at least in scientific and learned words, since the reduction of *pneo-* to *neo-*, *pneu-* to *new*, and *pny-* to *ny-*, is a loss to etymology and intelligibility, and a weakening of the resources of the language.)

Pneo- (pnī'ə, nī'ə), combining element from Gr. *pnē-eiv*, *pnēiv* to blow, breathe, used in a few rare scientific terms.

|| **Pneobiognosis** (-bni'əgnō'sis) [mod. I., f. Gr. *pnos* life + *γνῶσις* investigation, knowledge, after *diagnosis*], in *Medical Jurisprudence*, the test, by the presence or absence of air in the lungs, whether a child has been born alive; also called **PNEUSIOBIOGNOSIS**, or || **Pneobiomantia** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination]; whence **Pneobiomantic** a, **Pneobiomantic**. **Pneodynamics** [DYNAMICS], the science of the forces concerned in respiration.

|| **Pneogaster** [mod. L., f. Gr. *γαστήρ* belly], term for the whole respiratory tract, considered as a specialized portion of the intestinal tract; hence **Pneogastic** a. **Pneograph** [-GRAPH], (a) an instrument invented by Mortimer Granville for indicating the force and character of expiration by means of a light disk suspended in front of the mouth and connected with a needle which makes an automatic tracing. (b) = next. **Pneometer** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the amount of air inspired and expired, a pneumometer, spirometer; so **Pneometry**, the measurement of the amount of air inspired and expired, pneumatometry. **Pneoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the thorax in respiration. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895.)

1858 MAXNE *Expos. Lex.* 984/2 **Pneobiomantia**. *Ibid.*, **Pneobiomantics**. *Ibid.*, **Pneobiomantic**. 1888 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 724/1 A Pocket Clinical Pneograph... The tracing of the pneograph shows the expiration by a more or less vertical line, the duration of the expiratory effort being indicated by the length of the line traced by the needle before it descends, at the moment when inspiration commences.

Pneum, -e (pnī'm, nī'm). *Mus* [ad. Gr. *pnēma*. see next.] = **PNEUMA** 2 b, **NEUME** 2.

1879 HELMRE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 17/1 Accents or marks, sometimes called *pneumns*, for the regulation of recitation and singing were in use among the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, and are still used in the synagogues of the Jews. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 450/1 Twenty specimens selected to illustrate the gradual development of the ancient pneumes into the characters now used on a staff of lines and spaces. 1890 *Daily News* 1 May 7/5 Showing how the pneumes and points gradually assumed the form of our modern notes.

|| **Pneuma** (pnī'm-mā, nī'm-mā). [a Gr. *pnēma* wind, breath, spirit, *prop* that which is blown or breathed, f. *pnēiv*, *pnēiv* to blow, breathe.]

1. The Greek word for 'spirit' or 'soul', occas. used in Eng. context.

1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 761 (Hippocrates) taught the existence of an 'intermediate nature', which though distinct from the mortal soul or pneuma, was the source of vital activity. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 The pneuma, the over-arching spirit of the new man who is sought after by Angela, the Psyche or feminine principle of aspiration and intuition.

2. **Medieval Mus.** a. A long ligature or group of notes sung to one (inarticulate) syllable at the end of a plain-song melody. = **NEUME** 1. b. One of a set of signs indicating the tones of the chant: = **NEUME** 2, **PNEUM**.

1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 601/2 The very essence of the Pneuma lies in its adaptation to an inarticulate sound. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 4/2 The Preface to the Ratisbon Gradual directs that the Pneuma shall be sung upon the vowel A.

Pneumathæmia (πνευμάθῃμια, mī-). *Path.* [f. Gr. πνεύμα, *pneumat-* (see PNEUMA) + *aiema* blood; cf. *hyperæmia*, etc.] 'The presence of air in a blood-vessel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 239 In the blood, pneumathæmia

Pneumatic (πνευματικός, a. (sb.) [ad L. *pneumaticus* of or belonging to air or wind (Vitr., Plin.), a. Gr. πνευματικός, of, caused by, or of the nature of wind, breath, or spirit So F. *pneumatique* (1520 in Ital.-Darm.)]

1. Pertaining to, or acting by means of, wind or air. A. Chiefly applied to various mechanical contrivances which operate by pressure or exhaustion of air.

Pneumatic cabinet, differ. entation (Med.) see quot. 1895. *Pneumatic caisson* see quot. 1875. *Pneumatic dispatch*, a system by which parcels, etc. are conveyed along tubes by compression or exhaustion of air. *Pneumatic engine* formerly applied *spec.* to the air-pump. *Pneumatic gasometer, railway, telegraph*, see quot. 1875.

1859 LRAK *Waterworks* Pref. x Pneumatic Inventions; viz. Engines moving by the force of Air 1867 BRALE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 The Pneumatic (or Raising) Engine of Mr. Boyle. 1773 DERRIAM *Phys. Theol.* i. 9 In a glass-receiver of the Pneumatic Engine 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 375 This part of the process I call the pneumatic pressure 1856 BARR'S *Glass Terms*, *Piles* (pneumatic), hollow iron piles, driven into the ground by withdrawing, internally, the sand or other matter filling the space in which they stand by suction. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.* etc. 214 The pneumatic screw.—The screw of Archimedes, is also used for the ventilation of mines. 1866 BRESCHER in *Johnson Metals* (1868) 88 The metal which had been previously rendered malleable by the pneumatic process becomes less red-hot 1867 BRANDR & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. v. *Rail-road*, Carried out in London by the Pneumatic Dispatch Company with success. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pneumatic Caisson*, one which is moved at top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses. *Ibid.*, *Pneumatic Paradox*, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, only allowing a film of gas to escape. *Ibid.*, *Pneumatic Railway*, a railroad whose rolling stock is driven by the compression or exhaustion of air in a tube laid parallel to the track. *Ibid.*, *Pneumatic Telegraph*, a telegraph used before the times of Morse and Wheatstone for communicating information by the impulse given to a column of water by pneumatic pressure. *Ibid.* 1756/2 The pneumatic dispatch-tube was stated by a company in London in 1859, for conveying parcels and light goods between the Boston Square Station and the Post-Office in Ever-hott street, London. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Olympus* 65 The pneumatic action is an ingenious arrangement by which the bulk of the pressure is taken from the key, by means of small power-bellows 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1 *Pneumatic cabinet*, name for the air-tight compartment in which a patient is placed for treatment by the inhalation of compressed air... *Pneumatic*, term for the treatment of certain lung diseases by inhalation of air either denser or less dense than that of the surrounding atmosphere. 1898 F. W. ROBERTS in *Western Gas* 13 July 3/2 The pneumatic brake will do very well for Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire.

B. Applied to things which are inflated, or filled with compressed air, for some purpose; esp. to the tires of the wheels of bicycles, and the like

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi 22 Self-lighting, indestructible pneumatic life-buoy. 1890 *Patent Specif.* No. 4206 Large rubber tyres, known commercially as (1) Pneumatic tyres, (2) Cushion tyres. 1891 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb. 'Macagn's method of holding a Pneumatic tyre between two rims is worth more attention than it at first sight deserves. 1896 G. J. JACOBS *Advt. Inst. Brit. Carriage Makers*, Only six months later, June 10, 1846, he [William Thomson, C.E., of Adelphi Street, S.W.] patented the india rubber pneumatic tyre on the principle of those so much in favour to-day. 1898 *Cycling* (Ward, Lock & Co.) iv. 23 Cyclists owe much to the inventor of the pneumatic tyre.

10. Of a musical instrument: Played by the breath or by compressed air; 'wind'. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 176 All other musical instruments, whether pulsative or pneumatic.

d. Belonging to or transmitted by pneumatic dispatch: see a. above.

1903 *Westm. Gas.* 4 Mar. 2/1 Any resident within Paris may either buy at any bureau a blue pneumatic letter-card stamped with a threepenny stamp, and generally known as a *petit-blanc*, or may write an ordinary letter, weighing not more than seven grammes, writing across the top of the envelope the word 'Pneumatic'.

2. Of, or relating to, belonging to, gases. Now rare, exc. in *pneumatic trough*, a trough by means of which gases may be collected in jars over a surface of water or mercury. (See HYDRO-PNEUMATIO.)

1793 BEDDOES *Lett. to Darwin* 59 We owe to Pneumatic Chemistry the command of the elements which compose animal substances... it is the business of Pneumatic Medicine to apply them with caution and intelligence 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* 54 Fill a bottle with hydrogen gas, and having taken it from the pneumatic tub, immediately apply to its mouth a lighted taper. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 489 When pneumatic medicine was to be derived of its popularity, much benefit was supposed to be derived from the use of oxygen and hydrogen and dilute chlorine gases (in asthma). 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 22 Place the jar, filled with water and inverted, over one of the funnels of the shelf of the pneumatic force was directed upon Pneumatic Chemistry. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xiv. 342 The 'pneumatic trough' used at the present day differs from Hales' apparatus only in having a more convenient arrangement of its parts.

3. *Zool., Anat., and Phys.* a. Pertaining to breath or breathing; respiratory. *rare.*

1681 tr *Willis's Rem. Med.* 1745 *Vocab.*, *Pneumatic*, windy, or belonging to wind or breath. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii 37 The external respiratory organs of insects: Spiracles; Respiratory plates; and branchiiform and other pneumatic appendages 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 43 Heart weakness, pneumatic troubles and rheumatism b. Containing or connected with air-cavities, as those in the bones of birds, or the swimming-bladder of some fishes.

Pneumatic duct, 'a short tube by which the air-bladder communicates with the oesophagus in physostomous fishes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Ductus*)

1831 BRLWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 259 Those beautiful contrivances by which insects, fishes, and even some birds are enabled to support the weight of their bodies against the force of gravity 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 7 A large aperture, called the 'pneumatic foramen', near one end of the bone, communicates with its interior 1855 HODGKIN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 7 In the ostrich the bones are more pneumatic than in the gulls and in the smaller song-birds. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 604 The mastoid in children may be as pneumatic or diploëtic as in adults

c. *Hist.* Applied to a school of ancient Greek physicians (Gr. ο πνευματικός, L. *Pneumatici*) who held the theory of an invisible fluid or spirit (πνεύμα) permeating all the body, and forming the vital principle on which health and strength depended (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895, s. v. *Pneumatici*) 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumatic Physicians*, name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Aëthæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called *Pneuma*, *πνεύμα*—to those of the other elementary principles.

4. Belonging or relating to spirit or spiritual existence; spiritual. (Usually with direct reference to Gr. πνευματικός, esp. in N. T. and Christian use.)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 525/2 This animal spirit, which blessed men have called the pneumatic soul 1821 JACOB *Corr.* (1834) II. 50 My bodily health has improved, my mental and pneumatic part has been dubious 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Platner's Developm. Theol.* II. iv. 102 The God-man as the absolute pneumatic personality of universal spiritual power is not merely the head of men but also of angels 1894 SWETE *Apost. Creed* II. 28 Primitive Christianity, as he [Harnack] conceives it, had two Christologies, the one pneumatic, the other adoptionist. The former regarded the Christ as a pre-existent Spirit who was made Man 1899 STALKER *Christology Jesus* i. 30 The Gospel of St. John—the pneumatic gospel, as it was called, or gospel of religious genius.

10. *Pneumatic philosophy*: = PNEUMATOLOGY I.

So *pneumatic philosophy*: *Obs.* 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.* II. viii. *Philos. Wks.* 1754 II. 79 This may be called by the title of pneumatic philosophy, since their object is spirit and spiritual substances; how ridiculous soever it be to imagine spirit less an object of natural philosophy, than body 1745 SIR J. PRINGLE *Lett.* to Mar. in *Dover Hist. Univ. Edinb.* II. 294, I do hereby resign my office of Professor of ethic and pneumatic philosophy in the University of Edinburgh 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 329 Bolingbroke deriding the doctrine of spiritual substance under the name of pneumatic philosophy

5. *Comb.*, as pneumatic-tired (-tyred) a, fitted with pneumatic tires, as a bicycle, etc.

1894 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits* iii (1897) 79 A pneumatic-tired sulky is worth several seconds in the mile to an American trotter. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6/7 The pneumatic-tire folk are apt to despise the poor cyclist on his wretched 'old crock' and to regard him as a nuisance. 1896 *Daily Tel.* to Feb. 5/4 A smart pneumatic-tired roadster

B. sb. 1. = PNEUMATOLOGY I. a rare-1. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1850) I. viii 134 note, The terms Psychology and Pneumatology, or Pneumatic, are not equivalents.

2. Name in Gnostic theology for a spiritual being of a high order.

1876 tr. *Hergenhöfner's Cath. Ch. & Chr. State* II. 293 The Church had long rejected the Gnostic distinction between pneumatics and sarcs. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 297 The Gnostics taught a transmigration of the highest order (the pneumatics) into the world of the pleroma.

3. A pneumatic tire, or a cycle having such tires. 1890 WILLOUGHBY & LYNDY *Specif. Patent*, The advantages of the pneumatic tire as follows. 1893 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb. Riders of solid-tired machines, when changing to Pneumatics. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 24 June 10/2 Break-downs [of motor-cars] are reported in scores, punctured pneumatics and broken wheels without number.

b. A pneumatic bellows, tube, or other part of the pneumatic action in an organ

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneumatical, a. (sb.) Now rare or *Obs.* [f. as piec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

A. *adj.* + l. = prec. i. *Obs.*

1609 BOYS *On Ps.* xvi. 4-6 *Wks.* (1609) 36 All kind of musick, Vocall, & Chordall Pneumaticall, With trumpets 1634 J. BLAIR *Myss. Nat.* 28 Amongst all these experiments pneumatical, there is none more excellent than this of the Weather-Glass 1660 BOYLE *Philos. Nat.* (ed. 5) s. v. Touching the Spring of the Air. Made, in a New Pneumatical Engine. *Ibid.* Experim. 1. The Dilatation of the Air in Wind-Guns and other pneumatical Engines wherein the Air has been compressed. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v. An Organ is a Pneumatical Instrument. 1825 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sc. & Art* II. 31 The thermometer is a chemical rather than a pneumatical instrument

10. Of the nature of air, gaseous, relating to gases (= prec. 2). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 29 The Race and Period of all things, here above the Earth, is to extenuate and tune things to be more Pneumatical and Rare 1684 BOYLE *Eng. Nat.* *Nat.* 254 Fluids, whether Visible or Pneumatical 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Moral Philos.* § 272 (1855) 140 The pneumatical discoveries of modern chemistry 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi 431 M. Boyle obtained a pneumatical fluid, answering his then only criterion of air

3. As rendering of Gr. πνευματικός in philosophical or theological use: cf. prec. 4, 4 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 789 One of which they called, Pneumatical, or the Spirituous Body; which is weaved out as it were to it, and compounded of the Gross Sensible Body (it being the more Thin and Subtle part thereof), 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Hist. Hum. Souls* 46 The Psychological Body must be clothed up with a Pneumatical Body 1741 in *Grant Univ. Edinb.* (1884) I. 273 Professor of Pneumatical and Ethical Philosophy 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 599 The resurrection is not that of the disembodied *ψυχή* at the moment of death, nor of earthly relics, but the transformation from a physical to a pneumatical body 1891 tr. *Sabatier's Paul* iv § 3 90 1 bat which for lack of another name we have called the pneumatical life, taking its use at the point of contact between the human soul and the invisible world

10. A gaseous substance (cf. 2 above). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Spirits or Pneumaticals, that are in all Tangible Bodies are scarce known. *Ibid.* § 354 In the inferior order of pneumatics there is an flame, and in the superior there is the body of the star and the pure sky

Hence **Pneumatically** *adv.* (in various senses of PNEUMATIO or PNEUMATOLOGY).

c. 1700 D. G. HARRIS *Quack Doctors* 15 Hypnotically Pneumatically, or Synechodochically 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 216, I resolved it into these different principles, by distilling it pneumatically with nitric acid 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 5/5 The Welch patents for fastening a detachable outer case to the pneumatically tired rim of a wheel, thus rendering rapid roadside repairs possible, finished their thorny course yesterday.

Pneumaticity (πνευματικότητα, f. PNEUMATIO + -ITY.) The quality or condition of being pneumatic (in quots., in sense 3 b of the *adj.*).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lev.* *Pneumatical*, term for that condition of the skeleton of birds into most of the bones of which the external air has the faculty of entering. *pneumaticity* 1890 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 The greater pneumaticity which the individual bones ordinarily possess 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Nature* XXVI. 254/4 The pneumaticity of the crocodile's endocranium

Pneumatico-, combining form from L. *pneumaticus* or Gr. πνευματικός PNEUMATIO: see quots., and PNEUMATIO a. I, 4.

1812-16 PLANTAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1839) I. 257 The syphon is properly a pneumatico-hydraulic machine, the action of water and of air being both necessary to its effect. 1816 BENJAMIN CHRESTOM. *Wks.* 1843 VIII. 90 *Pneumatico-Ideonistics*, such as have for their objects those more refined classes of pleasures which, passing through one or more of the inlets afforded by the body, find their ultimate seat in the mind

Pneumatics. [In form, pl. of PNEUMATIO a. = pneumatic treatises or matters: see -IO 2.]

1. That branch of physics which deals with the mechanical properties (as density, elasticity, pressure, etc.) of air, or other elastic fluids or gases.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pneumatics*, books treating of Spirits or the winds 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 3 They may look upon these Narratives as standing Records in our new Pneumatics 1873 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6045 The whole Science of Pneumatics 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 226 Pneumatics is the science which treats of the properties of air, or elastic fluids 1866 BRANDR & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. 974/2 The science of pneumatics has been created entirely by modern discoveries Galileo first demonstrated that air possesses weight. His pupil Torricelli invented the barometer.

2. = PNEUMATOLOGY I. a, b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[a. 1650 J. PRIDEAUX (*title*) *Hypomnemata*, *Logica*, *Rhetorica*, *Physica*, *Metaphysica*, *Pneumatica*, *Ethica*, *Politica*, *Oeconomica*.] 1695 *Evid. def. Scott. Univ. Comm.* 1690 (1837) I. *Edinb. App.* 42 That... the pneumatics or special metaphysics [be composed] by the college of Edinburgh *Ibid.* III. *St. Andrews* 217 In the third year, we teach the metaphysics and with them the Pneumatics. We do not hold it necessary to add to the Physics any thing de *anima*, for all questions concerning it may be discussed in the Pneumatics 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Pneumatica*, in the schools, is frequently used for the doctrine of spirits; as God, angels, and the human mind 1734 *Rules made for Sir J. Pringle* in *Grant Univ. Edinb.* (1884) II. 336 The Pneumatics that is, the being and perfections of the one true God, the nature of Angels and the soul of man, and the duties of natural religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i (1869) II. 355 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 407 It was not to be any metaphysical pneumatics woven out of scholastic brains.

Pneumatism, *rare*. [f. Gr. πνεύμα, *pneumat-* (see PNEUMATIO-) + -ISM] The doctrine of the pneumatisms: see next, 2.

1884 [see next, 2] 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Pneumatism*, doctrine of the pneuma or special vital principle.

Pneumatist, *rare*. [f. as piec. + -IST]

1. A student or practitioner of pneumatic medicine: see PNEUMATIO a. 2, quot. 1822-34. *Obs.*

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 114 The chemical principles of the most celebrated pneumatisms.

2. *Hist.* A 'pneumatic physician': see PNEUMATIO a. 3 c.

1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 761 The pneuma was deemed such an important factor in the

explanation of vital phenomena, that a school called 'Pneumatists' was founded in the first century of our era. For fourteen hundred years 'pneumatism' under various forms was the accepted philosophic belief of the civilized world.

Pneumatize (pnīū māteiz, nīū-), *v. rare* [f. Gr. *pneumat-* (see next) + *-ize*; cf. Gr. *pneumatizō* to fan by blowing.]

1. *trans.* To pass a blast of air through (molten metal) in the process of converting it into steel by the Bessemer process.

1868 JOHNSON *Metals* 86 The silica which is found in Spiegelstein has the effect of reducing the boiling or agitation of the pneumatised metal, when poured into moulds, and is therefore beneficial.

2. To furnish with air-cavities, render pneumatic; see PNEUMATIC a 3 b.

1890 COORS *Ornith* 11 v 200 Ordinarily, the greater part of the skull, and the lesser part of the trunk and limbs, is pneumatised.

Pneumato- (pnīū māto-, nīū-), before a vowel **pneumat-**, a. Gr. *pneumatō-*, combining form of *pneuma* air, breath, spirit; see PNEUMA. Used, with various senses, chiefly in scientific and other technical words; for the more important of these, see their alphabetical places. (Also contracted to *pneumo-*; see PNEUMO-, and cf. *hæmo-*, etc.)

† **Pneumato-chemical** a, pertaining to 'pneumatic chemistry', or the chemistry of gases, *p. trough* = *pneumatic trough* (see PNEUMATIC a 2).

Pneumatomorpho (-mōrphō) a. *nonce-wd.* [after ANTEROMORPHO] (see quot.) **Pneumatophany** (-pānī) *nonce-wd.* [after CHRISTOPHANY, THEOPHANY], an appearance or manifestation of the Holy Spirit.

Pneumatophily (-fīlī) *nonce-wd.* [after PNEUMATOPHILY], the philosophy of spirit or spiritual existence. **Pneumatophobia** (-fōbīā) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread or abhorrence of the spiritual. **Pneumatophony** (-fōnī) [Gr. *φωνή* voice], 'spirit-speech', i. e. the supposed utterance of articulate sounds by disembodied spirits; hence **Pneumatophonic** (-fōnīk) a. † **Pneumatopyrist** [Gr. *πύρ* fire] (see quot.) **Pneumatotherapeutics**, -the rapy [see THERAPEUTIC], treatment of diseases, esp. of the lungs, by inhalation of compressed or rarified air (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Pneumatothorax** Path. = PNEUMOTHORAX.

1800 HENRY *Eph. Chem.* (1808) 56 The 'pneumato-chemical trough, or pneumatic cistern. 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* II 12 An improved pneumatic chemical apparatus 1886 KERNEL & HUSK 62 Metaphors which would subtilize Him down to a thought, or a mind, or a spirit, may be called phrenomorphic, noumorphic, *pneumatomorphic. 1892 BRIGGS *Bible Church & Reason* 163 The Theophany, the Christophany, and the *Pneumatophany are the sources of the miracles of the Bible. 1847 TULKE in *Oaken's Physio-philosophy* a Physio and *Pneumato-philosophy range, therefore, parallel to each other. Physio-philosophy, however, holds the first rank, Pneumato-philosophy the second; the former, therefore, is the ground and foundation of the latter, for nature is antecedent to the human spirit. 1773 SHAFER *Charac* (1737) III Misc II 11 64 All Atheists (says he) are possess'd with a certain kind of Madness, that may be call'd *Pneumatophobia, that makes them have an irrational but desperate Abhorrence from Spirits or Incorporeal Substances 1867 H. MORE *Ancient Psychology* (1689) 107 The Psychophrists (for so rather I call them, than *Pneumatophrists); philosophies that make the essence or substance of all created spirits to be fire 1825 GOOD'S *Study Med* (ed 2) V 436 The pneumo-thorax of Itard and Laennec, or the 'pneumato-thorax, as it is more correctly called, of Dr. John Davy.

Pneumatocoele (pnīū mātoēsīl, nīū m-). Path. [ad Gr. *pneumatokēlē* a flatulent tumour, f. *pneuma* (see PNEUMATO-) + *kēlē* tumour. So F. *pneumatocèle*.] A tumour or hernia containing air or gas.

1693 BLANCARD'S *Phys. Dict* (ed 2), *Pneumatocèle*, a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the Cods is distended with Wind. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pneumatocèle* or *Physocèle* 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Vks.* II 199 The spurious (hernia) derive their names from their supposed contents, as the pneumatocele, hæmatocèle, and hydrocèle. 1862 N. SYD Soc. Year 66 Med 253 Case of . . formation of a circumscribed Pneumatocèle in the Neck.

Pneumatocyst (-sist) Zool. [f. PNEUMATO- + CYST] a. An air-sac serving as a float in certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa; the pneumatophore, or the cavity contained in this. b. An air-sac in the body of a bird.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 6 In the adult, this sac, which I shall term the *pneumatocyst*, is sometimes open at the apex (*Physalia*, *Rhizophysa*), and can communicate with the exterior by a pore which traverses the ectoderm of the pneumatophore. 1862 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd.*, *Celent.* 113 *Apoelmada* Pneumatocyst small Ctenosarc filiform 1884 COORS *Key N. Amer. Birds* 200 The Pneumatocysts—A bird is literally inflated with these great membranous receptacles of air, and draws a remarkably long breath—all through the trunk of the body, in several pretty definite compartments 1895 SYD Soc. Lex. *Pneumatocyst*, an air-sac, as found in birds, hydrozoa, etc.

Hence **Pneumatocystic** a., belonging to or of the nature of a pneumatocyst. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneumatogram (-grām). [f. as prec + -GRAM (See also PNEUMOGRAPH).] 1. A diagram or tracing of the movements of the chest in respiration, obtained by a pneumograph.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 SYD Soc. Lex., *Pneumatogram*, the graphic representation of the respiratory movements by a curved tracing.

2. [after telegram] A message sent by pneumatic dispatch see PNEUMATIC a 1.

1894 STICAD *If Christ came to Chicago* v vi. [The pneumatic tube system] began with the dispatch of pneumograms, following the example of Paris.

Pneumatograph (-grāf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH] = PNEUMOGRAPH.

1895 in *Syd Soc. Lex.*

Pneumatographic, a [f. prec. or next + -IC] a. Pertaining to pneumatography. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890) b. Pertaining to a pneumograph; pneumographic.

Pneumatography (-grāfī). [f. PNEUMATO- + -GRAPHY] 1 'Spirit-writing', i. e. writing alleged to be done directly by a disembodied spirit, without the hand of a medium or any material instrument.

1876 ANNA BLACKWELL in *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* xxxii 447 *Pneumatography*. This word denotes the direct writing of spirits, without the use of the medium's hand.

2. A description of supposed spiritual beings, or of beliefs about them, the descriptive part of PNEUMATOLOGY (sense 1 a).

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1883) 501

† **Pneumatologic**, a. Obs. [f. mod. L. *pneumatologia* PNEUMATOLOGY + -IC cf. F. *pneumatologie*] Of or pertaining to PNEUMATOLOGY (1 a).

1895 SYD Soc. Univ. Comm. (1839) I *Edinb. App.* 41 His determinations ontologic and pneumatologic [mispr. -ica].

Pneumatological, a [f. as prec + -AL] Pertaining or relating to pneumatology.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) V 189 The jurisprudential operators fall far beneath the medical and pneumatological 1841 PHILIP *Ess. in Bunyan's Vks.* p. xxv. Here I apprehend is the origin of Bunyan's pneumatological Allegory 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 3/1 He has laid down his own pneumatological pen for an instant, and has collected from 'the Elite' their opinions on these profound questions.

So **Pneumatologist** [cf. F. *pneumatologiste*], one versed in pneumatology.

1800 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 227 To encourage the experimental pneumatologist to go on with his observations 1882 OGBURN (Annandale), *Pneumatologist*, one versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology (pnīū māto lōdgi, nīū-) [ad. mod. L. *pneumatologia* (J. P. Deaux a 1650). see PNEUMATO- and -LOGY So F. *pneumatologie* (D'Alembert 1751)]

1. a. The science, doctrine, or theory of spirits or spiritual beings in the 17th c. considered as forming a department of metaphysics called *Special Metaphysics* as opposed to *General Metaphysics* or ontology, and comprehending the doctrine of God as known by natural reason, of angels and demons, and of the human soul. cf. PNEUMATICS 2.

1695 SYD Soc. Univ. Comm. (1837) II *Glasgow* 270 That in the fourth class be taught the Special Physics and the Pneumatology.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 26 Those atomical physiologists that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them incorporelists; joining theology and pneumatology together with their atomical physiology 1755 [A. GRUBER] *Plan. Educ. Maritimal Coll. & Univ. Aberdeen*, Pneumatology or the natural philosophy of spirits, including the doctrine of the nature, faculties and states of the human mind. 1765 JOHNSON *Shaks. Wks.*, *Ham.* i 1 note, According to the pneumatology of that time, every element was inhabited by its peculiar order of Spirits 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* 1. (1869) II 356 Pneumatology, com. prehending the doctrine concerning the nature of the human soul and of the Deity 1834 S. JACKSON in J. LANG-SULLING (title) *Theory of Pneumatology*; what ought to be believed or disbelieved concerning Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant's* 153 Pneumatology can be nothing more than a doctrine of our necessary ignorance of a certain problematical class of beings 1882 STALLO *Concepts & The Mod. Physics* 128 Faith in spooks is unwisdom in physics no less than in pneumatology.

With the neglect of the doctrine of supernatural beings, due to the philosophical tendencies of the 18th century, Pneumatology came to deal with human souls only, and to mean:

b. The science of the nature and functions of the human soul or mind, now commonly called PSYCHOLOGY.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* Pref. (1803) 9 There are two great branches of philosophy, one relating to body, the other to mind. The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called Pneumatology. [HAMILTON, in note (Reid's Wks. 1846), Now properly superseded by the term *Psychology*] 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc. I.* Intro. 13 The Speculative part of the philosophy of the mind has been called Pneumatology. 1814 D. STEWART *Human Mind* II. Concl. 485, I have accordingly entitled my book, *Elements*—not of Logic or of Pneumatology, but—of the Philosophy of the Human Mind 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 178 Descartes . . had given the death blow to the whole of scholastic pneumatology, with its complex series of vegetative, appetitive, sensitive souls.

2. *Theol.* The, or a, doctrine of the Holy Spirit. 1887 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1883) 507 Inasmuch as we have borrowed a specific term from the theologians to stand for the whole study of man, we may be compelled to take the word pneumatology, meaning with

them the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. 1882 SCHIATT *Hist. Christ. Church* § 95 II 778 The pneumatology of Ephesians resembles that of John, as the chistology of Colossians resembles the chistology of John.

3 The science or theory of air or gases; pneumatics, 'pneumatic chemistry'; 'pneumatic medicine'.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 16 In a treatise on barometrical pneumatology 1803 BEDDO'S *Hygeia* ix 15 Considerable discoveries have however been made in pneumatology 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumatologia*, *Med.*, *Pathol.*, term for the doctrine of air or breath pneumatology 1862 N. SYD. Soc. Year 66 Med 20, (1) Contributions to the Pneumatology of the Blood.

Pneumatomachian (-mā'kiān), sh. and a *Ch. Hist.* [f. late Gr. *pneumatomachos* (Athanasius, A D 360) an adversary of the (Holy) Spirit (f. *pneuma* spirit + *-māchos* fighting, fighter) + *-IAN*.]

a. sh. An adversary of the Spirit; a name applied to a sect or party (or a group of such) in the 4th century, who denied the divinity or personality of the Holy Spirit. b. *adj.* Belonging to such a party, or holding such a doctrine. So **Pneumatomachist** (-mā'kiast) = a.; **Pneumato-**

machy, opposition to the Spirit.

1654 BORRMAN *Triumph Faith* 5 Thus much you must know and believe against the Pneumatomachists, that this Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son denotes his Communion with both in the Essence or Substance of the Deity. 1707 CURTIS in *Hist. & Guid.* 297 A Heaetick of Zizicum of the Sect of the Pneumatomachists 1833 J. H. NIWMAN *Asians* iv 11. (1876) 303 Macedonius . . passed through Semi-Arianism to the heresy of the Pneumatomachist, that is, the denial of the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, of which he is, theologically the founder.

1882-3 *Schaff's Keyed Relig. Knowl.* II 1650 The Council of Constantinople in 381 opposed the Pneumatomachians, whose definite exclusion from the orthodox church dates from that time. 1890 C. I. BLACK (title) *The Pneumatomachy of the Day*, the Clergy and the Scriptures.

Pneumatometer (-p mīlar). [f. PNEUMATO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air breathed in or out at each inspiration or expiration, or for measuring the force of inspiration or expiration; a spirometer.

1834 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 395 note, Dr Marshall Hall's contrivance for measuring the quantity of respiration with minuteness, is named the *pneumatometer*. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 17 By the suitable modification of the index, it is used as a pneumatometer for measuring the capacity of the chest. 1877 HODGKIN in *Amer. J. Med. Sci.* Apr. 391 This instrument . . furnishes a portable and reliable pneumometer 1895 SYD Soc. Lex., *Pneumatometer*, Holden's . . consists of a tube . . containing a syphon. The variations in the note produced serve to test the individual power, both in inspiration and in expiration.

So **Pneumatometry**, measurement of the force or amount of breath, use of a pneumatometer.

1876 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* IV. 284 Pneumatometry, recently introduced by Waldenburg, as a method of clinical exploration.

Pneumatophore (pnīū mātofōr, nīū-). [f. PNEUMATO- + Gr. *-phor-* bearing.]

1. Zool. In certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*, A specialized part or individual of the 'colony', containing an air-cavity (*pneumatocyst*) and serving as a float.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 5 The float or pneumatophore is a most remarkable and well defined structure. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 82 The large proximal dilatation of the coenosarc is termed the 'pneumatophore'. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 771 The pneumatophore or float, an air-vesicle distinctive of *Physophorida*, *Physalidae*, and *Discomedusae*.

2. Bot. A structure having numerous lenticels, and supposed to serve as a channel for air, arising from the roots of various trees which grow in swampy places in the tropics.

1901 HUXLEY in *Gardener* 9 Mar. 1241/3 The formation of 'knees' or 'pneumatophores', i. e. air conveyers.

Hence **Pneumatophorous** (-p'fōros) a., of the nature of or pertaining to a pneumatophore.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Pneumatosis** (pnīū māto'sis, nīū-). [mod. L., a. Gr. *pneumatosis* inflation.]

† 1. *Old Physiol.* The supposed production of ANIMAL SPIRITS in the brain. Obs.

1693 tr. BLANCARD'S *Phys. Dnt.* (ed 2), *Pneumatosis*, the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the bary Substance of the Brain; the little Arteries there are emptied and the Spirits distilled, which after they are come as far as the middle of the Brain, they actuate and invigorate all the Nerves. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. Path. A morbid accumulation of gas in the bodily cavities or tissues; emphysema.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) IV 331 This [cellular inflation] is the pneumatosis of Sauvages and Cullen. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumatosis*, windy swelling; also termed *Emphysema*.

Hence **Pneumatosis** (-p'sik) a., pertaining to or affected with pneumatosis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneume: see PNEUM, NEUME.

Pneumectomy (pnīūmē'ktōmī, nīū-). *Surg.* [f. PNEUMO- + Gr. *ektomē* cutting out.] (See quot.)

1895 SYD Soc. Lex., *Pneumectomy* (for *pneumotomy*), from Gr. *pneuma*, a lung. . ., term for excision of part of the

lung, an operation which has occasionally been tried in some forms of Phthisis.

Pneumic (pnū'mik, niū'-), *a. rare* [a. F. *pneumique*, error, for *pneumonique*, f. Gr. πνεύμων lung - see -io, and cf. PNEUMO- b.] Pertaining to the lungs, pulmonary: = PNEUMONIC i.

Pneumic acid. See quot. 1866
1866 *Watts Dict Chem* IV 685 *Pneumic acid*, an acid existing, according to Veidehl, in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is very soluble in water. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pneumic*, belonging to the lung. *P acid* is said to be formed by the union of lactic acid and tannin.

Pneumo- (pnū'mo-, niū'-), combining form and verbal element, a. Gr. πνεύμα wind, spirit, etc. (see PNEUMA), = the fuller form PNEUMATO- (cf. Gr. αλμω- = αλμωτο-, etc.), in various scientific terms b. Short for *pneumonia*, f. Gr. πνεύμων, -μων-, lung; chiefly in terms of pathology, most of which occur also in the fuller form PNEUMONO-.

For the more important of these in either sense, see their alphabetical places.

|| **Pneumocace** (pnū'mp kās) = *pneumonocace*.

|| **Pneu monocarcinoma** = *pneumonocarcinoma*.

Pneumocoele (-sīl) [Gr. πνεύμα tumor], hernia of the lung.

|| **Pneu monooniosis** (also -kon-) = *pneumonooniosis*. **Pneu monodynamia** a. [DYNAMIO], acting by the force of air.

Pneu monodynamia [after *hydrodynamia*], that branch of physics which treats of the forces exerted by air or gases (esp. in motion); pneumatics.

|| **Pneu mo-empyema**, *Path.* [EMPYEMA], the presence of air or gas together with pus in a cavity of the body.

|| **Pneumo-enteritis** [ENTERITIS], name introduced by Klein for 'swine-fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Pneu mo-hæmothorax**, *Path.* [cf. *hæmothorax* s. v. HÆMO-], the presence of air or gas together with blood in the pleural cavity (A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1866-80) 152).

Pneu moly drothorax, *Path.* [cf. *HYDROTHORAX*], the presence of air or gas together with watery fluid in the pleural cavity (*Ibid.*).

Pneu molith (-lith) [Gr. λίθος stone], a stony concretion or calculus in the lung; so

|| **Pneu molithiasis** (-lithiāsīs), the formation of pneumoliths. **Pneu monomyco-sis** = *pneumonomycosis*.

Pneu mo-peritonitis, *Path.*, peritonitis caused or accompanied by the presence of air or gas in the peritoneal cavity.

Pneu mo-phthisis, *Path.*, pulmonary phthisis (*Dunghison Med. Lex.* 1853).

|| **Pneu mo-pleuritis**, inflammation of the lung and pleura; pleuro-pneumonia.

Pneu mopythorax, *Path.* [PYOTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with pus in the pleural cavity (A. Flint).

|| **Pneu morrhagia** (-rē'dgiā), hæmorrhage in the lung, pulmonary apoplexy.

Pneu moskeleton, a hard external structure (exoskeleton) developed in connexion with a respiratory organ, e.g. the shell of a mollusc in connexion with the mantle, hence **Pneumoskeleton** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Pneumotomy [after *anatomy*, etc.], (a) dissection of the lungs; (b) incision into the lung.

Pneumo-typhoid a., applied to typhoid fever accompanied with pneumonia.

Pneumo-typhus, (a) pneumo-typhoid fever; (b) typhus fever accompanied with pneumonia.

1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year bk.* 196 Traumatic *Pneumocoele.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 41 Hernia of the lung, or pneumocoele is a rare consequence of a punctured wound of the thorax.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Pneumonooniosis.

1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med* V 242 Pneumonooniosis, pneumonooniosis, or 'Dusty-lung-disease' has attracted but little attention in this country.

1905 H. D. ROLLSTON *Dis. Liver* 85 This train of events most often follows the pneumonooniosis.

1896 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI 286 A new telegraphic machine called a 'Pneumo dynamic Relay Sounder, where the local battery is replaced by compressed fluid, condensed air.

1899 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 111 General Properties of Fluids in Motion, (Hydro- and *Pneumodynamics).

1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med* V 361 In the case of *pneumo-empyema the pericardial sac may contain air, as well as pus.

1900 *Field* 1 Sept. 374/1 Swine fever, with its several names, of typhoid fever of the pig, soldier, red disease, *pneumo-enteritis.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Pneumolith, pulmonary concretion.

1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med* V 250 Another peculiarity of the dust of stone is that it tends to collect in masses, forming concretions (pneumoliths).

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Pneumomyco-sis, 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med* V 257 Hughes Bennett in 1842, described the first example of pneumomyco-sis.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pneumoperitonitis, term for the condition in which air finds entry in the peritoneal cavity.

1891 *Hoover Dict Med.* *Pneumopleuritis, an inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pneumopleuritis, (should be *Pneumopleuritis*).

1894 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pneumorrhagia, hæmorrhage.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 274 Pneumorrhagia, or the extravasation of blood into the air-cells and frequently also into the interstitial tissue, is commonly known as pulmonary apoplexy.

1891 WOODWARD *Nollusca* 1 35 The shell may be regarded as a 'pneumoskeleton'.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pneumotomy, incision of the lungs.

1890 BILLINGS, *Pneumotomy*, incision of the lung to open a cavity.

1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med* I 812 These cases are known as 'pneumo-typhoid'.

1890 BILLINGS, *Pneumotyphus, typhoid fever with croupous pneumonia.

|| **Pneumococcus** (pnū'mokō'kūs, niū'-). [mod. L., f. PNEUMO- + Gr. κόκκος berry: cf. *micrococcus*.] Name for two different micro-organisms of oval form (Friedlander's and Frankel's) which have been found in the rusty sputum of pneumonia, and supposed to be the cause of the disease. Hence **Pneumococcal** (-kō'kāl), **Pneumococci** (-kō'kō'sik), **Pneumococcus** (-kō'kō's), *adjs.*, pertaining to or caused by a pneumococcus.

1890 *Daily News* 11 Dec 3/6 What is peculiar in this disease is the alliance with this bacillus of pneumococcus, which also lives in Russian marshes, river mud, and village pools. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med* IV 518 Experiments on pneumococcal infection in rabbits. 1898 *Ibid* V 113 The diplococcus described by Frankel (now often called pneumococcus, in succession to the title enjoyed for a short period by Friedlander's bacillus). *Ibid* 217 Varieties of membrane, described as primary diphtheritic and primary pneumococci. *Ibid* 348 Primary pneumococcal pleurisy is a common disease.

Pneumoderm (pnū'mōdēm, niū'-). *Zool* [f. PNEUMO- + Gr. δέρμα skin.] A gymnosomatous pteropod of the family *Pneumodermidae* (typical genus *Pneumodermis* or *Pneumoderma*), having processes of the skin which serve as gills.

1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 326 In *Pneumodermis*, two of these bodies are beset with suckers. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 468 The general surface of the body is respiratory in *Gymnosomata*. *Pneumodermis*, however, possesses three contractile and richly ciliated processes at the apex of the visceral dome, in and out of which the blood passes.

Pneumogastric (niū'mogē'strik, pnū'-). a. (sb) *Anat.* [mod. f. PNEUMO- + GASTRIC. So F. *pneumogastrique* (Chaussier).] Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach or abdomen; *spec.* in *pneumogastric nerve*, name for each of the tenth pair of cerebral nerves, the most widely distributed of all these (hence also called *Vagus*), which, with their branches, supply the lungs and other respiratory and vocal organs, stomach, cesophagus, spleen, liver, intestines, heart, etc.

Hence applied to connected structures, as *p ganglion*, *p. plexus*; *p. lobule* of the cerebellum (= *Flacculus*).

1834 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 287 The lower edge allows the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumo-gastric nerve to pass under it anteriorly.

1844 E. WILSON *Anat. Fide M* (ed. 2) 384 The Pneumogastric lobule, as situated on the anterior border of the cerebellum.

Ibid 403 The Pneumogastric Nerve (vagus) arises by numerous filaments from the respiratory tract immediately below the glossopharyngeal.

B. *Eleph.* as sb The pneumogastric nerve.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 66 An auricular branch from the pneumogastric.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 608 If the trunks of the pneumogastrics had been the seat of disease, the paralysis would have been still more extensive.

Pneumogram (pnū'mogrem, niū'-). [f. PNEUMO- + -GRAM.] A tracing taken with the pneumograph (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) = PNEUMATOGRAM i.

Pneumograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] An instrument for automatically recording the movements of the chest in respiration; also called *stethograph*.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II ii § 1. 258 The pneumograph of Fick is somewhat similar.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 4/1 The sphygmograph was followed by the cardiograph, for exploring the movements of the heart, and the pneumograph, for the study of the respiratory movements.

Pneumography (pnū'mog'grāfi, niū'-). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] a. A description of the lungs.

b. The recording of the respiratory movements, as by a pneumograph.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pneumography*, the part of anatomy which describes the lungs.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pneumography*, a description of the lungs. Also, a recording of the respiratory movements.

Hence **Pneumographic** (-grē'fik) a., a. pertaining to or of the nature of a pneumograph; b. 'pertaining to pneumography' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1895 WOLFFENDEN *tr. Javal's Respiration in Singing* 175 Scarcely revealed, except by pneumographic instruments.

|| **Pneumology**. *Obs. rare* [f. PNEUMO- + -LOGY.] A discourse concerning spirits; = PNEUMATOLOGY i.

1613 W. B. (tr. *Michaelis*) (*trile*) The Admirable Historie of the Possession and Conversion of a Penitent woman, Seduced by a Magician that made her to Become a Witch, .. whereunto is annexed a Pneumology, or Discourse of Spirits.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pneumology* (Gr.), a speaking or treating of spirits or winds.

Pneumology. *rare*. [f. PNEUMO- + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the scientific description or knowledge of, the lungs.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence **Pneumologic** a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pneumometer (pnū'mōmē'tar, niū'-). [f. PNEUMO- + -METER.] = PNEUMATOMETER. So

Pneumotograph (-mē'tog'grāfi). See quot.; **Pneumometry** = PNEUMATOMETRY.

1897 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1898) 79 The mercury in the animal pneumometer does not fall back to the old level.

1887 *Homograph. World* 1 Nov. 597 There is an arrangement (the pneumotograph) for measuring the amount of medicated vapour which the patient inhales.

1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pneumometry*, measurement of the capacity of the lungs for the air.

Pneumonalgia, **Pneumonectomy**. See PNEUMONO-

Pneumonia (niū'mō'nī-ā). *Path.* Also rarely in anglicized form: 7 pneumonie, 9 pneumony.

[a. medical L. *pneumonia*, a Gr. πνευμονία (Plut.) inflammation of the lungs, f. πνεύμων, πνευμον-, lung. So F. *pneumonie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Inflammation of the substance of the lungs, a disease having many varieties, induced by cold or various other causes.

1803 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1022 The beginning of the Pneumonie or inflammation of the lungs.

1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* § 354 Wks 1827 II 56 Pneumonia, like other inflammations, often ends in suppuration.

1805 *Med. Jur.* XIV, 252 In consequence of imprudent exposure to a cold wind, she was seized with symptoms of pneumonia.

1848-52 WESTER, *Pneumonia, Pneumony*.

1846 J. BAXTER *Litt. Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) II 147 Pneumonia occasionally attacks all cattle, but more particularly working beasts, and those that have been driven a long way.

1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pneumony*, pneumonia.

1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med* V 120 Apical pneumonia of one lung is often accompanied by basal pneumonia of the other.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pneumonia patient*; *pneumonia bacillus*, *coccus*, *microbe* = PNEUMOCOCCUS.

1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med* I. 434 'Poultrice' or 'Pneumonia jackets' are garments made of a strip of thin flannel or flannelette.

1899 CAGNEY *tr. Javal's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) IV. 244 Some notice of the position which may be accorded to the pneumonia coccus.

Ibid 246 The subject of the pneumonia microbe needs further elucidation.

Pneumonic (niū'mō'nik, a. (sb) [ad medical L. *pneumonicus*, a. Gr. πνευμονικός of the lungs, affected with lung-disease. So F. *pneumonique*.]

1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. *rare*. ? *Obs*

1695 *Phil. Trans* X 506 This Pneumonic Engin, lodged in the breast (the Lungs).

Ibid When the Blood does not duly circulate through the Heart and the Pneumonic Vessels, which may sometimes be caus'd within the right ventricle of the heart, or the Pneumonic Arteries.

1790 T. FULLER *Pharm.* *Extrem.* 216 It (the Hydromel), stuffing up the pneumatic Passages, causeth an Orthopnea.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with pneumonia.

1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I 297 The expectoration produced by pneumonic inflammations.

1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med* V. 122 A pneumonic patient.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Oct 3/3 The disease which has broken out in Vienna is not bubonic but pneumonic plague.

B. sb. + a. A person affected with lung-disease. *Obs.*

b. A remedy for lung-disease. *1790*.

1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks* Vocab, *Pneumonic*, one sick of the disease of the lungs.

1797-41 CHAMBLISS *Cycl.*, *Pneumonic*, medicines proper in diseases of the lungs, where respiration is affected.

1818 in *Topo.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pneumonic*. 3 A remedy suitable for diseases of the lungs.

|| **Pneumonitis** (pnū'mōnē'tis, niū'-). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πνεύμων lung + -ITIS.] = PNEUMONIA. Hence **Pneumonitic** (-it'ik) a. = PNEUMONIC 2.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 441 Thus it occurs to us in pleurisy, in pneumonitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 Pneumonia is the name commonly used.

pneumonitis is the more appropriate term, being in conformity with the plan of distinguishing inflammatory affections by the suffix -itis.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pneumonitis*, of or belonging to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumono- (pnū'mōno-, niū'-), before a vowel pneumon-, combining form of Gr. πνεύμων, πνευμον- lung. (Often contracted to PNEUMO-.)

|| **Pneumonalgia** (-æ'ldgiā) [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the lungs.

Pneumonectomy = PNEUMOTOMY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). || **Pneumonoce** (-p'kās) [Gr. κακή evil], decay or gangrene of the lung (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

|| **Pneu monocarcinoma** [CARCINOMA], cancer of the lung (Mayne *Pneumonoce* = *pneumocoele*: see PNEUMO- (Dunghison *Med. Lex.* 1853)).

|| **Pneu monodirrhoe-sis**, cirrhosis of the lung (Mayne) || **Pneu monooniosis** (also -kon-) [Gr. κόκκος dust], disease of the lungs produced by inhalation of dust.

|| **Pneu monodynia** [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the lung (Mayne) || **Pneu monolith** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Pneumonolithiasis** (Mayne) = *pneumolith*, -*lithiasis*: see PNEUMO-.

Pneumonometer [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity or strength of the lungs (= PNEUMATOMETER, PNEUMOMETER) (Mayne).

|| **Pneu monomyco-sis** [Gr. μύκης fungus], growth of a fungus in the lungs.

Pneumophorous (-p'fōres) a [Gr. -φόρος bearing], bearing or having lungs. || **Pneumorrhagia** (-rē'dgiā) = *pneumorrhagia*: see PNEUMO- (Mayne).

1897 DUNGLISON *Med. Sc.* **Pneumonalgia*, 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pneumonalgia*, pain in the lungs.

A term used by Albert for *angina pectoris*, which was the fifth genus of pulmonary diseases (*pneumoses*) in his nosology.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 Under the generic name **pneumonoktonia*, proposed by Zenker, are included the various affections of the lung produced by the inhalation of dust-like particles.

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med* IV 631 Other pneumonoktonoses arise in a similar manner.

1896 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* V 468 Vegetable Parasites [of the lungs]—**Pneumonomyco-sis*.

1890 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life*

128 The ambulacral vessel in all the *pneumophorous Holothurioides.

Pneumotocous (pnūmōtōkōs, nīū-), *a. Zool.* Also **pneumotocous**. [f. mod.L. *Pneumotoca*, *Pneumotoca* (Owen), f. PNEUMO- + Gr. *ptōkōs* egg-laying, oviparous.] Belonging to the *Pneumotoca*, or vertebrates that breathe air by means of lungs, and lay eggs, as birds and reptiles.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pneumotocous* *Pneumotocous*.

Pneumo-pericardial, *a. Path.* [f. PNEUMO- + b + PERICARDIAL.] Applied to a sound heard in pleurisy, attributed to the friction of the investing membrane of the lung against the pericardium = *pleuro-pericardial* (see PLEURO-).

1876 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial, pneumo-pericardial or pleuro-pericardial fiction sound.

Pneumopericardium, *Path.* [mod.L., f. PNEUMO- + PERICARDIUM.] The presence of air or gas in the pericardium. So || **Pneumopericarditis**, pneumopericardium accompanied by pericarditis (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890).

1854 JONES & SIEV *Pathol. Anat.* xvii 297 A condition of the heart rarely found until after death, and termed by Laennec pneumo-pericardium, consists in an effusion of air into the sac. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 80r Pneumopericardium is extremely rare.

Pneumothorax (pnūmōthōrāks, nīū-) *Path.* [f. PNEUMO- + THORAX.] The presence of air or gas in the cavity of the thorax, i.e. of the pleura; usually caused by a wound or by perforation of the lung. Also *pneumatohorax* (see PNEUMATO-).

1843 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* liii. II 120 When the pleura contains air alone, the patient is said to have pneumothorax. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec 7/3 It seems not improbable that the immediate cause of [Stevenson's] death may have been pneumothorax.

Pneusobiognosis (pnūsiobīōgnōsīs), *Med. Jurispr.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *pnēōsis* a blowing, breathing + *bios* life + *gnōsis* investigation, knowledge.] = *Pneobiognosis* (see PNEO-).

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

Pnyx (pniks). [a. Gr. *πνύξ*, *genitive* πνύξος, probably f. πνύξος packed, crowded.] Name of the public place of assembly in ancient Athens, a semicircular level cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I 16 The pnyx was a public place, which derived its name from the number of stones with which it was filled. 1850 LITTON *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 289 (ed. 2) 320 The stage then certainly took the place of the simpler bema on the pnyx, which was in like manner constructed in the theatrical form. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 146/a Afterwards they [the ἐκκλησίαι] were transferred to the Pnyx.

† Po¹, poo. *Obs.* Forms: a. i pāua, pāwa, pawe, 5 paa, pae. β. 4-5 po, 4-6 poo [OE. *pāua* (*pāua*) = OLG. **pāwa* (MLG. *pāwa*, LG. *pau*, Da. *pau*), OHG. *pāwa* (MHG. *pāwa*, Ger. *pau*), both wk. m.; WGer. a. L. *pāuo* peacock. Thence (through *pā(w)a*, *pā(w)e*), ME. north. *paa*, *pa*, midl. *pō*, *poo* (cf. OHG. *pāu*, MHG. *pāu*). OE. had also the form *pā* from **pau* (see Sievers, ed. 3, § III A. 2), whence ME. *pē* in *pēcock*, *pēherne* (see PEACOCK, etc.) A peacock.

† Feathered with *pō*, i.e. with peacock's feathers. a. 700 *Epinal Gloss* (O.E.T.) 826 *Pauo*, *pauua*. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix (Z) 35 *Pauo*, *paua*. c. 1000 - *Voc* in Wt. Wulker 131/9 *Pauo*, *pauus*, *pawe*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 196 *Fuglas* *pa* he heard *flassc habbað*, *paua* swan named. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4983 *Par* bade a bird on a boghe. Was of a port of a *pau*. 14 in *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II App iv. 452, I beheld that litel man, His berd was syde ay large span, and glided als the fethere of *pae*.

β. a. 1307 *Sat. Consistory Courts in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 159 A priest proud as a *pō*, *Seppe* weddeþ us bo. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Chron.* ix 21 Thei brougten thennus gold, and syluer, and yuer, and apis, and pōos [1388 *pokokis*, v. r. *pokokis*] c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 696 With bowe and aiwe fedwed with *pō*, He wrought amanges hem mechel wo. c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 136 After thises wordes, was brought yn a *pō* by ij gentilwomen.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

a. 1300-1500 *Pakoc*, *pakok*, *poukok*, *pookok*, etc. [see PEACOCK *sō* i β and γ] c. 1350 *Nominale Gall.* Augl 782 (E. E. T. S.), *Storke* *peok* and *pohenne*. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B xii 257 By þe po feet is vnderstonde fals frendes.

† **Po².** *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] (See quot. 1838.) 1678 *BUTLER Hud* iii 1395 This is some Pettifogging Fiend, That undertakes to understand, And juggles at the second hand, And now would pass for Spirit Po, And all mens dark Concerns foreknow. [1838 *SOUTHWICK Doctor* cxxix. V. 25 One Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic, in Devonshire in Charles II's days, who old Sir Edward Seymour used to call Spirit Po, that said Po being a *petit diable*, a small devil that was *présent* at every Conjuror's nod.]

Po = *POH* and next

|| **Poa** (pōā) *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πόα* grass.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed in temperate and cold regions; meadow-grass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xlii. (1794) 137 There are four sorts of *Poa* very common in most meadows. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Aits* (ed. 2) II. 57 A mixture of burnet, and dwarf *poa*.

b. *Comb.* **Poa-grass** († *po-grass*), a grass of this genus; meadow-grass.

1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 113 We have a far better grass, under the name of *po grass*. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 121, I could not distinguish the desired kind from these intruders, particularly the *po grass*.

Poach (pōtʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 *pooche*, 6-8 *pooche*, *potch*, 7- *poach*. [a. OF. *pochier* (12th c. in Godef.), later *pocher* to enclose in a poke or bag, to bag; also in senses 1 and 2 below, f. *pooche* *poke*, bag (Diez, *Littre*): see *POKE sō* 1. The Eng. uses were adopted separately. The *o* seems to have been originally short as in Fr.]

1. *trans.* To cook (an egg) by dropping it, without the shell, into boiling water.

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, is usually explained as referring to the enclosure of the yolk in the white as in a bag.]

171390 *Form of Cury* § 90 46 *Pooche* Take Ayren and breke hem in scaldyng hot water [etc.]. c. 1430 *Tro Cookery-hks* 24 Eyron en poche Take Eyoun, breke hem, and sethe hem in hot Water, þan take hem Vype as hole as þou may, þan take flowre, and melle with Mylke. c. 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 § 100 Egges pocchez. c. 1450 [see *POACHED sō* 1.] 1530 *Palsgr.* 663/1, I potche egges, *je poche des œufs*. He that wyll potche egges well muste make his water sethe first. 1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* ii xvii (1541) 33 They [eggs] be moste holsume when they be pocched. 1598 *Egulario L.* J. To poche Egges To poche them in milke or wine. 1636 *Bacon Sylva* § 53 The Yolkes of Egges so they be Potched or Reare boyled. 1679 *Jenkins* in R. Mansel *Narr. Polish Plot* (1780) 99 She poach'd Eggs for them both. 1742, 1889 [see *POACHED sō* 1.] *fig. and trans.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. ii 76/2 This man hath played the cooke And potch'd this Gimmie Egge into thy booke. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xx 169 As if he had been to potch them in a Skillet with Butter and Egges.

2. To sketch roughly. *Obs. rare.*

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, appears to have arisen from the obs. and dial. sense 'to make blots or blurs' of Cotgr. 'cet encs poche', this Inke blures.]

1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 44 Whose fervour can Hatch him, whom Nature poach'd but half a man.

Poach (pōtʃ), *v.* Forms: 6-7 *pooche*, 7- *potch*, *poach*. [In 16th c. *pooche*; app. in the main a palatalized collateral form of *POKE sō* 1, q.v. But sense 1 c appears to be immediately from OF. *pocher* 'to thrust or dig out with the fingers' (Cotgr.), in *pocher un ail, les yeux* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) to thrust or gouge out an eye, to put out the eyes (in mod.F. to give any one 'a black eye' with a blow), itself prob. of LG. origin, and quot. 1528, 1542 in 1 b may be related to OF. *pocher* to put into a sack, to bag. see *prec.* The *o* was app. mostly short in 16-17th c., and *potch* is still widely spread in the dialects.]

1. *trans.* To push or stir (anything) with the point of a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.; = *POKE sō* 1; to stir up by this means, *fig.* to instigate. Now dial.

[c. 1386 see *POKE sō* 1.] 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biundi's Eronema* 75 Then tied his armour everywhere by potching it, to see if he could find any place unarmed. 1684 *Ottway Athlete* i. 1, A Woman who, watch't her Opportunity, and poach'd me up for the Service of Satan. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* v. iv, He bid him beat abroad, and not poach up the Game in his Warren. 1859 in J. Watson *Living Birds of Border* 92 (E. D. D.) We'll poach the fire, an' he's a crack aside the chumla lug.

b. To ram, shove, or roughly push (things) together, or in a heap. *Obs. or dial.*

1528 *Imperchm. Wolsey* 59 in Furniv *Ballads fr. MSS.* I 353 þou haste purposed To mynester grete extortion, By the wyche haste so furiously encrochyrd, In Chestis, baggis bepyrd & pochyrd, Of every man Takyng A porcion. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 Mestlyng breade is made, halfe of whete and halfe of Rye. And there is also mestlyng made, halfe of rye and halfe of barley. And yll people wyll put whete and barley together. Breade made of these aforesayde gayne or cornes, thus poched together, maye fyll the gutte, but it shall neuer do good to man. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Warwicksh.), *Potch* these oddments in the corner. These things are all potched together.

c. To thrust or poke out (the eyes); = OF. *pocher l'ail, les yeux*. *Obs. or dial.*

[c. 1380 see *POKE sō* 1.] 1584 *Hudson Du Bartas' Judith* vi in *Sylvesters' Wks.* (1622) 758 And with their fingers poked out his eyes. 1608 *Sylvestre Du Bartas* ii iv iv. *Decay* 179 O! poach not out mine eyes.

d. To strike, rap, slap. [Perh. for Ger. *pochen*.]

1802 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. 87 My mother potched my face. I shall never forget that slap.

2. To thrust or push (a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.) into any hole or thing. Now chiefly dial. 1673 *TEMPLE Universal Prov.* i 5 His [Charlemagne's] Horse potching one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoking way to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperor's building that City [Aix]. 1822-36 Dr. QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 133 Lest some one of the many little Brahminical-looking cows, might poach her foot into the centre of my face. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

b. *intr.* To poke or probe (e.g. with a stick, etc.); also, to poke, thrust oneself, intrude. Now dial.

a. 1550 *Hye Way to Spytell Houes* 308 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 41 One time to this spytell, another to that, Probyng and pochyng to get somwhat, At every doore lumpes of bread or meat. 1657 *DAVENANT 1st Day's Entertainment*, *Rutland Ho* 72 Your Basteler with her long pole gives us a tedious wait, as if he were all the while poaching for Eels. 1859 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Eternally poachin' amang my feet.

† 3. *trans.* To thrust, stab, pierce. *Obs.*

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 31 The Flowk, Sole and Playce folowe the tyde vp into the fresh riuers, where, at lowe water the Countrey people take them vp with their hands. They vse also to poche them with an instrument somewhat like the Sammon-speare. 1644 *W. NEWPORT Fall of Man* by Sin 4 Potch a dead man with knives, stab him with daggers, &c.

† b. *intr.* To make a stab or thrust at as in fencing. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1607 *SHAKES Cor* i x 15 He potche at him some way, Or Wrath, or Craft may get him. 1624 *BACON War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I 531/2 They have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly.

II. 4. *trans.* To thrust or stamp down with the feet; to trample (soft or sodden ground) into muddy holes; to cut up (turf, etc.) with hoofs.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 247 The Horses going .. in a string and keeping the furrow, to avoid potching the Land. 1768 *EARL HADDINGTON Forest-trees* 46 Cattle should be taken off, lest they potch the ground. 1814 *Scott Waverl.* lxiii, The cattle of the villages had poached into black mud the verdant turf. 1826 - *Old Mort* xv, The passage of the main body, in many instances, poached up the swamps through which they passed. 1849 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* (ed. 2) I. 194/1 The land ought not to be cut up and poached by the cart-wheels and horses' feet. 1894 *Times* 18 Nov 4/3 Pastures are soddened to an extent that must result in their being badly 'poached' where the stock cannot be taken off them.

5. *intr.* To sink (into wet heavy ground) in walking; to plod over soft ground, or through mud or mire; to tramp heavily or plungingly.

1600 *NORTHBRIDGE Poore Mans Gard.* To Rd. 2 Potching in the mire v. p. to the calfe of the legge. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* i 88 How uncomfortable for a traveller in Heaven's road .. to go potching in the dark. 1686 *tr. Charadri's Trav. Persia* 176 The soyl so extremely fat, that our Horses had much a do to poach along. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. 241 The hedges and ditches confine the carriages to poach through the mud. 1837 *Hogg Tales* I *Wool-gatherer* 213 Plunging and poaching to make all the fish take into close cover.

6. *intr.* Of land. To become sodden, miry, and full of holes by being trampled.

1707 *MORTIMER Hush* (1721) I 15 The Chalky and Clay Lands .. have also the inconveniences .. to burn in hot Weather, to chap in Summer, and poach in Winter. 1766 *Museum Rust* VI. 105 Cattle unavoidably do great mischief to grass land, when it is so wet as to poach. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essays* (1813) I. 24 Shong, wet, tenacious land, poaching with rain, and sticking to the horses' legs. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 378 The ground .. is still soft, and will poach under the hoofs of cattle.

7. *trans.* To soak, make sodden.

1883 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/5 As in many parts of England, along the banks of streams and rivers are considerable areas of good land, poached and scoured by frequent floods.

8. To mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency. In *paper-making*, to mix thoroughly (the half-stuff from the breaking-engine) with the bleach-liquor, in the poacher. (Also *potch*.)

1873 *ROBERTSON Engineering Notes* 49 The clay should be free from stones and must be well poached. 1877 *W. ARNOT Cantor Lectures in Frnl Soc. Aits* XXVI. 63/1 The breaking, poaching, and beating processes .. are all conducted in machines or engines of the same general construction. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 36/2 For potching half-stuffs previously gas bleached, the quantities are [etc.]

III. 9. *intr.* To encroach or trespass (on the lands or rights of another) in order to possess oneself unlawfully or unfairly of something, esp. in order to steal game, hence, to take game or fish illegally, or by unsportsmanlike devices.

1611 *CORAN, Pocher le labeur d'autrui*, to poche into, or incroach vpon, another mans employment, practise, or trade. 1682 *DRYDEN & LEE Duke of Guse* iv iii, I scorn to poach for power. 1706 *PHILLIPS, To poach*, .. to destroy Game by unlawful means, as by laying Snares, Gins, etc. 1744 *Pope Dunci* iv. 228 For Attic Phisae in Plato let them seek, I poach in Suidas for unlicens'd Greek. 1827 *SCOTT Feek* 27 Jan., The pettish resentment that you might entertain against one who had poached on your manor. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Shaks* Wks. (Bohn) I. 358 So keen was the hope to discover whether the boy Shakespeare poached, or not. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* ix, Poaching on her lodgers' mutton. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 72 A region in which the politician feels that he is poaching on the preserves of the geographer. 1885 *Standard* 20 Nov. 3/8 All the owners poached for salmon.

10. *trans.* a. To trespass on (land or water), esp. in order to kill or catch game.

1725 *GARTH Claremont* 8 They poach Parnassus, and lay snares for praise. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i 814 He poach'd the wood, and on the warren snared. 1858 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberw.* (1859) 319 A fellow who had poached lands and fished waters which Mr. Soaper himself had hired. 1885 *Paid* 3 Oct. (Cassell), The Grete is not nearly so much poached as formerly.

b. To catch and carry off (game or fish) illegally; to capture by illicit or unsportsmanlike methods such as a poacher uses. Also *fig.*

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 651 Some are fished to death, and some are poached, and some get hooked. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 8 Nov 1/3 You were always 'poaching' our best men. 1903 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 She's a poacher, that woman—poaches children. Yes, poaches them, takes them away from other teachers who've taught in those families for years.

c. *Racing slang*. To flich (an advantage, e.g. at the start in a race) by unfair means. 1891 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 20 Mar 1891/r Seward maintained that the start was a false one, and that his opponent poached full five yards before he [Seward] moved. 1892

Daily News 16 May 3/5 Several [jockeys] displayed a marked desire to 'pouch a bit' at the start 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Mar 6/5 The scratch poached the start, and gained fully half a length, rowing up to 44 to the minute against Oxford's 40.

Hence **Poaching** ppl. a

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxx § 1 (1689) 166 To be used by none but idle poulching [sic] fellows. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Pasturing* 200 In a few minutes the poaching flock is sent scampering back to their own proper walk.

Poached, ppl. a. 1. [f. POACH v. 1 + -ED 1.] Of an egg: Cooked in boiling water, without the shell. c. 1450 *Two Cookery bks* 94 Potage de eggis. MS. Douce. Poached eggis 1528 PAYNTER *Salerno's Regim* F. 11, Poached eggis are better than eggis roasted hard or rere 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of poached [ed. 1650 poched] Eggis. 1742 FIELDING *Jos Andrews* i. xv, Whether a poached egg, or chicken broth. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Priu* ii. 10 Why the king should have poached eggs and plum cake at afternoon tea.

b. **Poached egg**, (a) name of gastropod shells of genus *Ovulium*; (b) see quot. 1903.

1837 *Penny Cyc* viii 251/1 *Ovulium*, commonly called Poached Eggs. 1903 *Windsor Mag* Sept. 385/2 The ball in a stroke of this kind will assume an oval shape something like a cucumber. This stroke is called in Stick parlane 'a poached egg'.

Poached, ppl. a. 2. [f. POACH v. 2 + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: esp. a. Trodden or trampled into muddy holes. b. Acquired by poaching; illegally captured.

1844 STEPHENS *Nh. Farm* II. 220 The cattle will soon render the whole bedding a poached mass. 1883 JEFFERIES *Nature near Lond.* 166 This very pond is muddy enough, and surrounded with poached mud. 1889 *Pal Mall Gas.* 13 July 3/4 France. is made the market for English poached fish, and French poached fish find a market in England.

c. **Poached eyes** = F. *yeux pochés*, eyes swollen as if with a blow or weeping. [cf. POACH v. 2 + -ED 1.] 1904 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 408/3 Samuel re-entered with poached eyes.

Poacher 1 (pō'chər). Also potcher. [f. POACH v. 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who poaches or trespasses in pursuit of game; one who takes or kills game unlawfully.

1669 EVELYN *Publ. Employ.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 552 The young potcher with his dog and kite, breaking his neighbours' hedges, or trampling 'er his corn for a bird not worth sixpence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 265 Huntsman, Hunter, Fowler, Fish, Game, Potcher. 1680 OWAY *Orphan* iii. 1. 820 So Poachers barely pick up tin'd Game Whilst the fair Hunter's, cheated of his Prey. 1774 GOLDSMID *Nat Hist* (1776) IV. 12 They are shot at by poachers; traced by their foot-steps, in the snow, caught in springs. 1863 KINGSLY *Water-Dab* 1. A keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

transf. 1702 VALDEN *Esop's Fables* vi. 2 Ren, an old poacher after game, Saw grapes look tempting fine. 1898 *Westm Gas.* 21 Feb. 10/1 To escape the jaws of the large pike, the only permitted poachers which exist at the lake.

2. a. (U.S.) The widgeon, *Marca americana*: said to be so called from its habit of seizing the food for which other ducks have dived. (But cf. POCHARD.) b. The sea-poacher, a fish of the family *Agonidae* (*Cent Dict.*)

3. **Paper-making**. One of the series of engines by which rags, etc., are comminuted, washed, bleached, and reduced to pulp; a poaching-engine.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Frail Soc Arts* XXVI 91/2 The second engine is called the 'poacher', the roll of which does little more than mix the stuff and the bleach liquor. 1883 R. MALDAME *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 395/1 Reduce them [rags] to half-stuff, and as soon as possible empty into the poacher, and bleach with great care. 1906 BRADLEY *Paper-making* II. 65. 1906 J. CASTLE (Wolvercote Paper Mill) in *Let.*, Potcher or Poacher.

4. attrib. and Comb. (sense 1), as *poacher-court*, *herd-work*.

1784 BURNS *Ed. 7 Rankine* viii. I brought a Patrick to the gun!... Somebody tells the Poacher-court I'll hale affair. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 767/1 'It was no poacher work, Matthew', he said. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxii. 226 It was a portentous thing to see the poacher-herd so keen on the proprietries.

Hence **Poachery** nonce-wit.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Catchet Castle* ix. (1887) 109 Witchery, devilry, robbery, poachery, piracy, fishery, gipsy-astrology.

Poacher 2 (pō'chər). [f. POACH v. 1 + -ER 1.] A vessel or pan for poaching eggs.

1868 MARY JEWELL *Model Cookery* 82/1 The egg may also be done in a regular egg-poacher.

Poaching (pō'ch-ing), vbl. sb. 1. [f. POACH v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of POACH v. 1.

1884 COGAN *Ilaven Health* cxviii (1836) 174 [Eggs] be sodden two ways;... the first is called seething, the second poching of eggs. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Poching*, an Egg Boiled in Water out of the Shell.

Poach-ing, vbl. sb. 2. [f. POACH v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of POACH v. 2.

a. Trampling (of land) while in a sodden condition; becoming poachy.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ital* I. 116 Lands... sound enough for winter feeding without poaching. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 159 The parks were extremely subject to winter poaching. 1899 *Animals Poacher*, The green drive shows traces of the poaching it received from the thick-planted hoods of the hunt when the leaves were off.

b. Trespassing in pursuit of game; taking of game or fish illegally or by unsportsmanlike methods. Also fig.

1611 BRAUM & FL. *Phalaster* iv. 1, He hunts too much in the purlins, would he would leave off poaching. 1822 EGAN *Life in Lond.* II. iv (Framer), You shall be admitted into the preserve, but remember no poaching. 1892 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug 246/3 He has kept free from any suspicion of literary poaching.

attrib. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 1 News of murderous poaching expeditions. 1899 *Westm Gas* 20 Sept 3/2 What some consider the poaching tactics of the music-halls.

c. **Paper-making**. See POACH v. 2 8; poaching or potching-engine = POACHER 1 3.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Frail Soc Arts* XXVI 89/2 The bleaching or poaching engine. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract Papermaker* 27 The quantities of half stuff filled into the potching engine should at all times be as uniform as possible.

Poachy (pō'ch-i), a. [f. POACH v. 2 + -Y 1.] Of land: Spongy, retentive of moisture, and so liable to be trampled into muddy holes, sodden, swampy.

1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) I. 56 If much Rain come upon it while it lies flat, it will make it so poachy that you cannot plow it, (especially if 'tis a wet Clay Land). 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 158 The land is put into a poachy state by every heavy shower of rain. 1844 STEPHENS *Nh. Farm* II. 45 A heavy rain may fall for some days, and render the land quite soft and poachy.

Hence **Poachiness**.

1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) I. 48 The lower Valleys, because of the poachiness of them, they keep for Grass.

Poad, -e, obs. forms of **PODE**, **POOD**.

Poadler, dial. var. **PODLER**, young coal-fish.

Poak (e) (pō'k). [Origin obscure.] (See quots.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Poake*, waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, and oil. *Farm Encycl.* 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Poak*.

Poake, **Poakmantie**, obs. ff. **POKE**, **POOK**, **MANTEAU**. **Poale**, obs. ff. **POLE**. **Poan**, var. **POWAN**. **Poar**, **Poareblind**, **Poast**, **Poat**, obs. ff. **PORE** v., **PURBLIND**, **POST**, **POZE**.

Pob (pō'b). Sc. Also dial. **poib**. [Origin obscure.] The refuse of flax or (more recently) jute.

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-master* (1750) 21 The Hive to be laid over with the Refuse of Flax, commonly called Pob-low. 1765 *Minster Rust.* IV. 45 If the flax is to be stacked, it should be set in an airy place, upon a dry foundation, such as pob-middings or the like. 1803 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 20 At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or pob low, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago. 1818 *Edinb Mag* Aug 126/1 Observe their harness, the collars are made of staw or pob, (the refuse of flax when sketched). 1876 LANGE *Lundors Abbey* xxvi. 389 The boys gathered pob, heather, and other inflammable materials in a great heap.

Pobble, obs. ff. dial. var. of **PEBBLE**.

Pobs (pōbz), sb. pl. dial. Also **pobbies**. Occas. in *ring*. (*Eng Dial. Dict.*) A dialect and nursery name for porridge, pap, bread and milk.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), Pobs, Poddish, Porridge. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. The child, 'waise awake, and crying for his pobbies. 1894 HALL CAINE *Mauleverer* vi. 14, He was lading the pobs into the child's mouth.

† **Pocalips**, -yps, obs. apothetic ff. **APOCALYPSE**. 1377 *Langl. P. M. B.* xiii. 90 He hath drunken so depe he wil deuyne some, And preuen it by her pocalips and passion of seynt Auerys. a. 1440 [see **APOCALYPSE** 1].

Pocan (pō'kän). [app. native Indian name.] The Virginian Poke or Poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*). = **POKE** sb. 4 2 a.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pocan-bush*, a name in the United States for the *Phytolacca decandra*. 1866 [see **POKE** sb. 1 2 a].

Pocar, **Pocard**, **Poccoon**, **Poccoon**, obs. ff. **POKER**, **POCHARD**, **PUCOON**, **POCOON**.

† **Pocerounce**, **pokerounce**. Obs. rare. A confection mentioned in the 15th c. see quot.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 3 Kalendare de Leche Metys [see **LECH** sb. 1 2 a]. Pocerounce. *Ibid.* 41 *Pocerounce*, Take Honey, & caste it in a pottle til it weze chaungeant y now, take & skeme it clene. Take Gyngere, Canel, & Galyngale, & caste per to [etc.].

Pocession, obs. form of **POSSESSION**.

|| **Pochade** (pō'chād). [Fr., a rough sketch, f. *pocher* to sketch in the rough, also to blur + see **POACH** v. 1 2 and -ADE.] A rough, smudgy, or blurred sketch.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxxvi. So, any sketch or scrap, pochade, caricature, Made in a moment, meant a moment to endure, I snap at.

Pochaise, **po'chay**, **pochay**, colloq. contractions of **POST-CHAISE**.

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. iv, Its associations of 'pochays' and mail-coaches. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. 135 There was a saying in the county that to marry a Belham you must po'chay her. *Ibid.* 153 'She's past po'chases', Squire Gregory sighed.

Pochard (pō'ch-əd, pō'chād, pō'ch-ə, pō'chād). Forms: a 6 pochards, (8 pochard), 7- pochard.

b. 6-9 pocard, 7 pocker, -ard, 9 pocard, 7- pocker. [Of uncertain origin perh. augmentative of OF. and mod.F. *pocher*, in mod.F. *pocher-cuiller* the spoonbill: see **ARD**. (But there is little likeness between the pochard and the spoonbill.) It might also be a deriv. of **POACH** v. 2, **POKE** v. 1.

The pronunciation seems quite unfixed. Prof. A. Newton makes the *ch* = *k*; but Johnson made it as in *poacher*. A European diving bird, *Fuligula* or *Aithya ferina*, of the family *Anatidae*, charac-

terized by the bright reddish-brown colour of the head and neck; also called *red-headed pochard*, *poker*, *widgeon*, *red-eyed poker*, **DUN-BIRD**. Also applied to other species, as the African P., *Aithya* or *Fuligula capensis*, the Red-crested P., *F. or Nyroca rufina*, of India; the Tufted P., *A. or F. cristata*, of Europe and Asia; and in U.S. to the **RED-HEAD**, *Anas americana*.

a. 1552 ELYOT, *Bascha*, a water foule like to a ducke, but somewhat lesse. I judge it a pochaide. 1611 COLEGE, *Albrent*, a Pochard. 1676 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* iii. 367 The Poker, or Pochard, or great read-headed Widgeon. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 431 The Anas, with gray wings, and a black hump. The Pochard. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pochard*, a kind of water fowl. 1820 JOHNSON, v. I know no reason, why Johnson should have printed this word differently from any other author, and spelled it 'pochard'. 1882 *Three in Norway* viii. 65 A brood of pochards under the leadership of the old duck. 1894 SLIGHT *Nidderdale* 203 The bittin, pochard, scaup, common scoter and the tufted duck have been seen in the park. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 734 *Pochard*, *Pochard* or *Poker*, names properly belonging to the male of a species of Duck (the female of which is known as the Dunbird).

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Basca*, a bird called a pocard. 1674 DENT *Let. in Ray's Lett* (1718) 21, I have put up in a Box some Water Fowl, viz a Focker, a Sniew, a Widgeon, and a Whewer. 1678 POKER [see a], 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pocard*, a kind of water-fowl. 1709 DERRAM in *Phil. Trans* XXXVI. 466 *Anas fera fusca*. The Poker. 1768 PENNANT *Zool* II. 470 The Pochard. In London market, known by the name of Dun birds. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* III. 233 The Pochard, or Dun-bird, for this species is known by various names, as Red-headed Poker, and Red-eyed Poker. is a winter visitor to this country. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature* 85 We blazed away several times, pickin' up near twenty pokes (pochards).

b. attrib. and Comb., as *pochard-duck*; *pochard-grass*, dial. some water-plaut, app. a species of *Polygonum* (Newton *Dict. Birds* 735 note).

1833 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 26 He had received a specimen of the pochard duck (*Anas ferina* Lin.). 1879 R. LUSBOCK *Panna Nof* 137 A particular weed, -Pochard Grass, as it is called.

Poche, obs. form of **POACH**, **POUCH**.

† **Pocill** obs. rare. In 6 pocyll(e). [ad. L. *pocillum* a little cup, dim of *poculum* cup.] A small cup, a phial; transf. a draught, a potion. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 19 Take in the morning fasting, in pocyll whay, made with ale, to purge chollic. In pocyll whay made of whyte wyne, to purge flemie. *Ibid.* 20 Of herbes for your brothes and pocylles, mallows, cychorye, endyue, vyolettes, pacyence.

† **Pocillator**. Obs. rare. [a. L. *pocillator* (Appul.), f. *pocillum* see prec.] A cup-bearer. So † **Pocillation** Obs. rare.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pocillation*, the waiting on a great mans cup. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 2), *Pocillator* (Lat.), he that waiteth on a great persons cup, a cup-bearer. 1705 EUSTON in *Hearn's Collect* 30 Nov. (O. H.S.) I. 107 King of Pocillators.

Pocilliform (pōsil'if-ŏm), a. rare. [f. L. *pocillum* (see **POCILL**) + -FORM: cf. **POCULIFORM**.] Of the shape of a little cup.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 506 This species has pocilliform cells. **Pocion**, obs. form of **POTION**.

Pock (pōk), sb. Forms: 1 poc, 4-6 pokke, 4-8 pokke, 5 pok, 5-6 poke, 6 Sc. pokk, 6- pokk. Pl. 1 poccas, 4-6 pokkes, (5 pocken), 4-8 pokkes, 6 pocques, 6- pokks, also 6-7 poze, 6- pox: see **POX**. [OE. *poc*, *pock* - pustule, ulcer, = MDu. MLG. *pocke* (*pocke*), Du. *pok*, LG. *pocke*, Efris. *pok*, *pocke*, HG. dial. *pfocke*, *pocke* (mod. Ger. *pocke* from LG.). So obs. F. *pocque*, *pocke*, *pocke*, *pauque* (1400-1514 in Godef.), from LG. or Eng. These continental words are all fem.; OE. *poc* was masc. (in one place app. fem.). Kluge and Franck refer *pock*, *pocke* to the OTeut. vbl stem **pukh-*, to swell up, blow up, whence also OE. *pohla*, *poca* bag see **POCKET**, **POKE** sb. 1.]

1. A pustule or spot of eruption in any eruptive disease, esp. (since c. 1700) in small-pox.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 104 Drenc wip poc adle wyl wæter on croccan, do huring on [etc.]. *Ibid.* 5mii þær hit utlesan on bone poc. *Ibid.* Drenc wip poccum biscop wyt [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. 4 gif poc sy on eagan, nim marc, sapan, mid Godes fulume he sceal awege. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 30 And it is hool anon, and forthemore Of pokkes, and of scabbe, and eury soor. 1497 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 He [Alexander] was of sangwene colour, his face ful of pokkes. 1512 *Prose Rom. in N. Test. in Scots* (S.T.S.) III. 318 Ewin as anne ewill skable or anne poke can not always be kept in with the violence of medecyne. 1582 STRASSER *Anat. Abs.* i. (1879) 96 It bringeth ulcerations, scab, scurf, blain, botch, pokke. c. 1788 MONTGOMERIE *History* 316 The powlings, the psalys, with pokkes like pces. 1796 PHILLIPS, *Pock*, a Scab of the Small-Pox. 1790 BACKER in *Phil. Trans* XXXI. 56 Having great Pokkes or Pustules on the Surface of their Bodies, from whence the Pox is denominated. 1790-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 40 A few of the pock appeared on his face. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 150 The number of spots or 'pocks' varies from a few to thousands, but as a rule from 200 to 300 are present. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 539 With the retrogression of the pock and the subsidence of the areola the local phenomena of a normal vaccination are at an end.

b. transf. A spot or mark like a pustule.

1894 DOYLE *Mein S. Holmes* 99 Holmes, would proceed to adorn the opposite wall with a patriotic V.R. done in bullet-pocks.

2. A disease characterized by pustules or eruptive spots; *esp.* (a) small-pox, (b) 'great (French or Spanish) pox', syphilis. = Pox *sb* 1 b, c.

a in *pl.* Now written Pox. (Rarely construed with vb. in singular.)

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibles* in Wright *Voc* 161 *Virides*, pockes. 1377 *Lancel.* P. Pl B xx 97 Kynde come after with many bene sores, As pockes and pestilences, and moche people shente. 1480 *Canton Chron Eng* vii (1520) 127 b i Also that tyme a sekenes that men call the pockes slewe bothe men and women through theyr infectyng. 1500-20 *Dussard Poems* lv 30 Ouhill that tha gait the Spanishe pockys. 1518 *Pact Let Wolsey* 14 July (Cal State Papers Hen VIII), They do die of the small pockes and mevels 1549 S. Esit *Supplic. Beggars* 6 They . . . that catche the pockes of one woman, and bere theym to an other. a 1558 *Hall Chron.* Hen VIII 190 Item that he hauing the Fienche pockes presumed to come and breth on the kyng 1558 *Orbis Hosp St Barthol* Pref. A, This Hospital . . . where there hane bene healed of the pockes, fistules to nombre of viij. hundred. 1615 *SANDERS Trav* 106 The pockes is vnicedely frequent amongst them. 1688 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol Gen* (1693) 481 The disease of the Spanish Pockes. *β.* in *sing.* Now dial or vulgar.

14 *Stockh. Med MS* l. 461 in *Anglia XVIII* 306 Sicut Nicarsae had a pocke small. c 1440 *Pomph Parv* 407/2 Pocke, sekenesse, *porrige* 1530 *TINDALE Aust* Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc, 1850) 105 If God punish the world with an evil pock, they immediately paint a block and call it Job, to heal the disease. 1530 *PAISGR* 256/1 Pocke a great pocke, *la gorre, la grosse uerolle* Pocke a small, *uerolle*. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super Wks.* (Grosart) II. 52 Would it were not an infectious bane, or an incroaching pock. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* II v (1882) 264 Glad you got through the pock so well—it takes a second time, some say. 1881 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* 1 405/2 As soon as ever the pock began to decay, it took away my eyes altogether.

† b. *fig. (sing.) Obs.*

1545 *BRINKLOW Consp* 32 The same pock that was in the clargys wyne and clothes, hath so infected the gentylmen of the temporality. 1555 *EDEN Decades* Pref. (Arb) 52 Hathe not the pocke of thy licentiousnesse bruste furth in manner to thyne owne destruction? 1607 R. C[AREW] tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* A 111 b, Neither can the waters . . . be cured of their spiritual barrennesse, or of the Romish pock and Egyptian scab

† c. In imprecation or exclamation: see Pox *sb* 3 c. *Obs.*

† d. *sing. and pl.* A disease of sheep: = Pox *sb* 1 c. *Obs.*

1531 *TINDALE Exp* 1 John (1537) 30 Who dare deny saynt Anthony a fesse of wol . . . lest he sende the pockes amonge our shepe. 1548 *ELVOR, Mentipio*, the scabbie which is among shepe, called the pockes (1555 *HULOT*), pocke]

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as pock-arr (*dial.*), -freen, -fret, -hole, -mark, a scar, mark, or 'pit' left by a pustule, esp. of small-pox; pock-arr (*dial.*), -broken, -eaten, -freen, -freakled, -fret, -fretted, -fretten, -holed, -marked, -pitted, -pitted *adjs.*, scarred, marked, or 'pitted' with pustules, esp. of small-pox; † pock-break, (?) a breaking out or marking due to some form of pox; pock-house (*U. S. dial.*), a small-pox hospital; pock-lymph, the lymph of cow-pox, as used in vaccination; pock-pit *v. trans.*, to 'pit' or mark with pustules (in quot. *fig.*); † pock-royal, satirical name for a pustule of the 'great pox', pock-sore, a sore caused by a pustule, or by the pox; † pocks-rotten *a.*: see Pox *sb* 4; pock-stone, local name for a hard greyish stone found in the Staffordshire coal-measures: see also *pox-stone* (Pox *sb* 1), † pock-tree. see POCKWOOD.

1611 *CORRA, Fossetteux*, . . . full of little pits, 'pockars, or pock holes. 1655, 1661 [see ARR] 1888 *Cyrene Glass* (ed 2), *Pock arr*, *Pock mark*, a scar or mark left by the small pox 1845 *BROCKET N. C. Gloss*, 'Pock arrad, pitted with the small-pox. [See also *Eng. Dial. Dict*] a 1568 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* lv a Fyndlay McConequhy, fuf McFadjan, Catviche gelghe with ye 'pock-baik c 1440 *Pomph. Parv* 407/2 'Pockbrokyd, *porrige* 1562 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm* verse 17 ii xxv. § 4 (1679) 322/1 What a beauty Man was, till he was pock-broken (if I may say so) by sin. 1862 *BORROW Wild Vales* xxvii, His face was long and rather good looking, though slightly pock broken. 1890 *Hye Way Spytell Flou* 11a in *Hazl. E. P. P. IV* 28 Scabby and scurvy, 'pocke eaten flesh and rynde. 1530 *PAISGR* 256/1 'Poke fiekyn, *pliqueteure* or *puquetieure* de *uerolle* 1695 *Lond Gas* No. 3134/4 Mary Scarlet, . . . thin visage, swarthy complexion, pock frecken 1714 *Ibid* No. 5223/4 A spare middle-sid'd Man, 'Pockfreckled and Ruddy Complexion 1731 *MEDLEY tr Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II 198 Several fauns would remain in the 'pock flets 1744 *Boston Post-Boy* 1 Oct 4/2 Byrn looks pale and 'pockfret 1693 *Lond Gas* No. 2643/4 Pale-faced, and a little 'Pockfretted c 1640 R. JAMES *Poems* (1880) 213 A Virginne, propper of all things but a pale 'pock fretten face. 1840 *Mrs F. TROLOPE Widow Married* 1, A deal better chance that your child will be like what you see there, than to pock pock fretten Phoebe 1554 *HULOT*, 'Pocke hole or scarre. 1695 *Lond Gas* No. 1145/4 A full set Woman with Pockholes in her face. 1708 *Ibid* No. 4487/3 Having a thin pockhole face 1682 *Ibid*. No. 1792/4 He is a little broad Man, 'Pock-holed. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. v. A 'Pock House was established, . . . and a general beating up for patients was had throughout the region. 1881 *TYNDALL Floating Matter of Air* 119 A quantity of matter, comparable in smallness to the 'pock-lymph held on the point of a lancet 1673 *Widdowburn's Vocab.* 20 (Jam) *Pinne variolatum*, 'pock-marks. 1851 D. JEROLD *S. Giles* II. 15 His flat broad face was . . . thinly sprinkled with deep pock marks. 1756 *N. Ferry*

Archives (1898) XX 16 Teience Milford, has short brown hair, a little 'pock-marked 1899 *STREAD in Review of Rev May* 493/2 The whole area is pock marked with public houses 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIII 225 It becomes a plague, a moral small-pox, 'pockpitting him 'mail modicum of brains 1862 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II 332 He was under the middle size, 'pockpitted 1864 *TENNISON Aymer's P* 256 Did Sir Aymer know that great 'pock pitten fellow had been caught? 1694 *MORREUX Rebelans* v v, Embroider'd o'er the Plur with Carbuncles, Pushes, and 'Pockroyals 1643 *PRYNNE Sov Power Parl.* III 89 Neither must the Chyrurgion disse their wounds, or 'pock-soars. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Holyhead Road* II 33 (Wednesbury) Those foundations have an unusual interest, built as they are of the material called 'pockstone'. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 914/3 The 'pocke tre, *gaignes* on *chan*.

Pock, v. rare [*f.* Pock *sb*.] *trans.* To mark with pocks, or (*fig.*) with disfiguring spots.

1841 *MURRAY Let in Smiles Mem* (1897) II. xxv. 474 Houses literally peppered and pocked from top to bottom with shot-marks 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D* lix, This tufty flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and boglets 1889 *Lancet* 29 June 1314/2 The posterior parts of both lungs were pocked with tubercle in the softening stage

Pock, variant Sc. spelling of POKK, bag.

Pocker, obs. variant of POCHARD.

Pocket (pō'ket), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 pōket, 5-ett, 5-8 pōkett, 6-ette, (pōket, 7 pōcōet), 6-pōkett [ME *pōket*, *a.* Anglo-Norman *pōkete* (13th c. Godef.), mod. Norman dial. *pouquette*, dim. of ONF. *pōke, pouke, pouque* = F. *pōche*, whence dim. *pōchette*. see POKK *sb* 1, POUCH *sb*. OF. had also a masc. form *pochet, pouchet* (1396 in Godef.), still dial., also in mod. Norman dial. *pouquet*]

1. A bag or sack. Sometimes used as a measure of quantity, varying in capacity according to the commodity contained, and the locality.

Now chiefly used for hops and wool, a pocket of wool being half a sack (in 13th c. a quarter), a pocket of hops about 168 lbs

1820 *Memoiranda Roll*, K. R. m. 134, Venerunt coram Batombus et recognoverunt se tenei Bonuncino et sociis suis mercatoribus de Luik' in quatuor sacis lani et uno pōchetto, id est in quarta parte unius sacci c 1340 *Rolls of Paris* II. 385/1, xx sacz & ix peres de Leyne troyez en xviii sarples & en x pōket. 1526 in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) go Item, for evry horseloode of pōkets iij d 1535 in G. Schanz *Engl. Handelspolitik* (1881) II 385 The canvas, that goeth to the pōket with the key and threde, that goeth to vt, weyeth about a nailles 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pocket of Wool*, the quantity of half a Sack. See Sack of Wool and Sarpal 1724 *Dr Fox Tour Gt Brit* I 128 Here [at Stourbridge Fair] I saw what I have not observ'd in any other Country of England, a Pocket of Wool This seems to be first call'd so in Mockery, this Pocket being so big, that it loads a whole Waggon, and these ordinarily weigh a Ton or 25 Hundred weight of Wool, all in one Bag 1767 *Chron. in Ann Reg* 130/1 There were only eleven pōkets of new hops, the quality of which was very bad. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract Agric.* II 755 The brightest hops, and those which have the finest colour, are put into bagging of a better quality, and termed pōkets. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 126, 147 pōkets of hops, each weighing 1 cwt 1 qr 18 lb. 1876 S. KENS *Mus. Catal* § 2107 Model of a hand loom designed to weave sacks or pōkets without a seam either at the sides or end

2. A small bag or pouch worn on the person; *spec.* one inserted in or attached to a garment, for carrying a purse or other small articles.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg* 62 'Apparale he propali' quod Pride, 'Loke i pōkettis passe be lengst gise'. a 1350 *Stockh. Med MS* l. 61 in *Anglia XVIII* 296 In a pōket pou it do, pat be water may renne per fro 1590 *FOXES A. & M* (ed 2) 192/1 He bare always about hym, in hys bosome or pōket, a little booke contayning the Psalmes of David 1596 *SHAKS i Hen IV*, iii. in 61 Have you enquir'd yet who pick'd my Pocket? a 1680 *BUTLER Rev* (1759) II 446 A Pōdialg is a Pocket with a Hole in the Bottom. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusim. Ser & Com.* 6 Here walk'd a French Fox with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1701 *SWIFT Mrs Fy Harris's Pettr*, 7 All the money I have . . . I keep in my pōket, tied about my middle, next my smock. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4079/6 Left in a Coach, a white Damask Pocket 1869 *TROLOPE He knew*, etc. xxvii, He cauti'd the letter with him in his pocket 1906 *Walden's Ladies' Frat. Sect.* 90/3 This theatre pocket is a Parisian novelty, worn suspended from the waist, and is intended to hold the handkerchief, fan, opera glasses, etc

b. *esp.* That in which money is carried, hence typically used for one's purse or stock of cash; pecuniary resources, private means. *Empty pocket: (transf.)* a person without money.

1757 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to Princess of Wales* 1 Apr. I would have paid them the money out of my own pocket. 1732 *GAY in Swift's Lett* (1765) II 133, I had flattered myself, you law-suit was at an end, and that your own money was in your own pocket 1765 *FOOTE Commsary* 1 Wks 1799 II. 9 The budgegum may put the purchase-money . . . into his pocket 1781 *COWPER Truith* 322 You cottager Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night, Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Seine* 252 Wa empties the pocket, no kingdom can go to war with empty pockets 1879 *FARRAR St Paul* I. 492 The slave masters were touched in their pockets, and it filled them with fury 1892 *BARING GOULD Trag Casary* I 15 Only the empty pockets and lacklands were excluded. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* II 743 A gentleman can't consider his pocket *Mod.* One's hand has to be constantly in one's pocket here.

3. Hence, in various phrases:

a. *In pocket:* (a) Having money available; in possession of funds; (b) Having (so much) money

left over or to profit, as 'to be ten shillings in pocket by the transaction'. b. *Out of pocket.* † out of funds (*obs.*); to be out of pocket, to be a loser (by some transaction)

1755 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 154 We might indeed have staved if Bulkeley had not happened to be somewhat in Pocket. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quia*, (1803) IV 143 At the end of their peregrination, they are above a hundred crowns in pocket 1846 *JERROLD Mrs Caudle's Curtain Lect* xxx, If you'd a chance of your own you'd be money in pocket 1893 *CONGREVE Old Back* II. i, But, egad, I'm a little out of pocket at present 1739 *LOGAN in Rigaud Corr. Sci Man* (1841) I. 319 The proprietors complain they are yet out of pocket by it 1787 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp* (1845) I 212 If she goes soon he will still be out of pocket by the Appointment 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch & Finar Ded* (1844) 6, I shall be pounds out of pocket by my conscientious refusal 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt Royal* III iv. 74, I am out of pocket for my expenses

c. *To put in one's pocket:* To pocket, take or keep to oneself, conceal, suppress

1652 *COLLINGS Cautel for Prof* vi (1653) 32 You had as good have put your tongue in your pocket. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Puddal*, I put my pride in my pocket

d. *In (some one's) pocket.* (a) Quite close to, in close attendance upon (some one), (b) Under the personal control or direction of (some one).

1812 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett* (1894) I 42 Lord Gower seemed charmed with her, sat in her pocket all the evening, both in a titter 1851 *THACKERAY Eng Hum* ii (1858) 58 He was sitting with the family seat in his pocket 1881 *MALLOCK Rom* 19th Cent iv iii, He sits in her pocket every evening

† 4. A pouch- or pocket-shaped net. *Obs rare*—1. c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 1, Elleswhere he sle hem with smale pockes and with pursnettes, with smale nettes, with hare pipes, and with longe nettes.

5. *Billiard*. One of the open-mouthed bags or pouches placed at the corners and on each side of the table, into which the balls are driven.

1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the opning Pocket runs, a Cou 1803 *STRUTT Sports & Past* iv 1 § 16 At the commencement of the last century, the billiard-table was square, having only three pockets for the balls to run in, situated on one of the sides. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* iii, The billiard hall eyes fell plump into the pocket of his heart. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 238 They let their adversary spot the red and take the balls out of the pockets.

6. *Zool. and Anat.* A sac-shaped or pocket-like cavity in the body of an animal; *spec.*

(a) A blind sac (b) The cheek pouch of some rodents, e.g. the *Saccomyia* (c) The abdominal pouch of a marsupial (d) The abdominal cavity of a halibut or other fish 1773 *Projects in Ann Reg* 107/1 The Iceland fishermen beat the bone upon a block with a thick stick, till the pockets, as they term them, come out easily, and thus preserve the sounds entire 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 894 This disposition [in perityphilitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets often causes much difficulty in the healing. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 8 Dec 18/1 The bullet had struck between the pocket of the arm and the shoulder-blade. 1906 *Brit. Med Jnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A small walled-off pocket of pus.

b. A sac-like cavity in a plant

1862 *DARWIN Fertile Orchids* iv. 133, I found pollen masses which had their broad ends pushed by insects into this pocket.

7. a. *Mining.* A cavity in the earth filled with gold or other ore; an abruptly dilated part of a vein or lode; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold. b. A small cavity in a rock; *esp.* in *Geol.* a cavity in a rock or stratum filled up with foreign material. c. A subterranean cavity containing water.

a. 1850 B. TAYLOR *El Dorado* ix. (1862) 89 We found many persons at work searching for veins and pockets of gold 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Modl. Rainw.* 576 It [hammatite iron ore] lies especially in fissures or as the miners call them 'pockets', in the rock 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 255/2 The ores [of manganese] are rich, and are found in pockets in a schistose rock 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 39 [He] had come upon a small 'pocket' of nuggets *fig* 1879 F. HARRISON *Chalks* Bks. (1886) 21 When our reading, however deep, runs wholly into 'pockets', 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb 7/2 A theological romance, which turned out to be a perfect 'pocket', was not accepted by an Editor

b. 1850 *Lit Gaz* 15 June 405/2 The sands which had gathered in the crevices and pockets of the rocks. 1872 *DASENT Throe to One* III 251 A great pocket of clay crops out at the edge of the flag-shot sand 1893 *Times* 3 June 6/6 The chalk presents a precipitous front of white, unbroken except by an occasional 'pocket' of red soil from above.

c. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Galpa* 3 Water . . . without even a 'pocket' to run into for escape or concealment 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Glass*, *Pocket* a natural underground reservoir of water

8. a. A wide pit-like hollow in a cañon or fissure. b. A deep glen or hollow among mountains. c. A spot hemmed in on all sides by high ground. d. A hollow cut out in wood-carving.

a 1869 *PHILLIPS Ventr.* ix 250 Fissures open sometimes into pockets or cavities of larger area 1884 J. G. HOUARE *Snake Dance Mogus* ix. 86 The cañon widened into a pleasant little pocket

b. 1885 *ROOSEVELT Hunting Trips* v. 128 In many of the pockets or glens in the sides of the hill, the trees grow to some little height.

c. 1897 *BAILEY Princ. Fruit-growing* 59 The grower should avoid flat lands which are hemmed in on all sides by elevations, for these 'pockets' are nearly always frosty.

d. 1892 *EL. ROWE Chip carving* (1895) 33 A combination of triangles and diamonds all treated as sunk pockets.

9. A recess or cavity resembling a pocket in use or position, as a. The slot for the reception of the

vertical side-pieces of a sash-frame; **b.** A receptacle in the cover of a book for a folded map, etc.; **c.** A small cabin or coal bunker on board ship; **d.** The trap of a weir in which fish are caught.

1881 *Young Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 830 A close inspection of the side of flame will show the amateur where the 'pocket' **a.** is. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 531/2 The single females are stowed in 'pockets' on both sides of the ship. 1899 *T. T. Bulletin* *Way Navy* 95 In coaling ship the work of distributing the coal throughout the series of pockets that are plastered all round the engines and boilers is of incredible severity. 1900 *Fourth Vm of Rubruck* (Ilaki. Soc.) Contents, Map to Illustrate the Two Journeys. In pocket.

10. A baggy place, a bulge (in a sail).

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/4 The mainsails of both yachts were glaringly faulty. There was a big pocket in the Shamrock's, pinching her to leeward.

11. *Racing.* The position in which a competitor is hemmed in by others and so has no chance of winning. (Cf. **POCKET v** 1 c.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

12. *attrib and Comb.* (passing into adj.) **a.** Adapted or intended to be carried in the pocket.

1612 in *Crt. & Times* *Yas I* (1849) I. 155 Here is a proclamation coming out this day against pocket-dogs. 1665 *Filiciter & Mass. Court Country* II. iii. Out with your bodkin, Your pocket-daggers, your stilets. 1640 *Brown's Antiquities* IV. ix. The multiplicity of pocket-watches. 1688 *Boyle's Final Causes* *Not Things* IV. 153 A pocket-dial with a magnet needle. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy round World* (1699) ix. Directing our course by our Pocket Compasses. 1708 *London* *Case* No. 442/8 *Lost* . . . a large blue Turkey-Leather Pocket Case. 1715 *Ibid* No. 536/3 A neat Pocket Edition of the Odes. 1740 *J. W. LAMSON (title)* The British Angler, or a Pocket-Companion for Gentlemen-Fishers. 1793 *Blondin's Math Book* 138 It is not very easy to believe, that words have the property of shutting up all at once, like pocket-telescopes. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 205. I looked at the film of liquid through a pocket-lens. 1864 *G. MERRILL Ennals* xxiv. I would buy a pocket-dictionary at one of the poets.

b. Small enough to be carried in the pocket, or figured as being so; tiny, diminutive.

1612 *Br. Mountago's Distractions* 508 Two poore Bremanists, with our small pocket-learning. 1866 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, *Land Wks.* (John) II. 18 A pocket Switzerland, in which the lakes and mountains are on a sufficient scale to fill the eye and touch the imagination. 1860 *Reading's Claret & II* IV. Now this pocket-athlete [a dwarf] was immensely fond of gripping the dinner-table with both hands and so swinging.

c. (from 2.) Having reference to money; arising from pecuniary considerations.

1705 in *W. S. Pury Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 The personal interest and pocket gain of one Single person. 1855 *J. R. LEBLOND Cornwall Mines* 160 All persons are most open to pocket arguments, and here came one.

d. Private, secret.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 543 Being by a secret or pocket deed to be defeated of the incumbence he has advanced his money for.

13. *Special Comb.* : pocket-borough, a borough of which the parliamentary representation was under the control of one person or family; pocket-burner (*humorous*), a coin in the pocket (in allusion to the saying used of one who cannot keep money, that the coin burns a hole in the pocket); † pocket-cloth, a pocket-handkerchief; pocket-cutter, a thief who cuts pockets, pocket-expenses, small personal outlays; pocket-filled **a.**, having the pockets full, rich; pocket-fish = **ANGLER** 2; pocket-flap, pocket-lid, a lappet covering a pocket, † pocket-hay, pocket-net see **quot.**; † pocket-hoop, a hoop consisting of two pairs, one worn on each hip, and serving as a pocket; pocket-judgement see **quot.**; pocket-like **a.**, resembling a pocket; pocket-mouse, a rodent of the family *Sauvagine*, a pouched mouse; pocket-pedlar *U.S.* (see **quot.**); pocket-plum = bladder-plum (BLADDER 10); see **quot.**; pocket-rat = **GURPER** sb 1, pocket-sheriff: see **quot.**; † pocket-tortoise, a pocket tortoise-shell comb, pocket veto. see **quot.** See also **POCKET-BOOK**, **-HANDKERCHIEF**, etc.

1856 *Miss Mulock's Italian* xxiv. Satisfied that, despite the unheeded absurdity of a contested election, his 'pocket borough was quite secure. 1877 *BLACK Green Past* IV. There was not half as much mischief done by the old pocket-borough system as there is by this money qualification. 1895 *C. R. B. BARRETT Survey* III. 80 Illoine 'Pocke' sat for the pocket borough of Saturn. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Tracts* III. iv. One that never met you after a hail-storm without lightening himself of a few 'pocket-burners. 1704 *T. Brown's Two O'f School Wks.* 1730 I. 3 Cannot I wipe mine eyes, with the fair 'pocket-cloth? 1885 *Allynor* (Dakota) *Teller* 5 June 3/4 Jack hands among the steamer. . . were being robbed by 'pocket cutters among the roustabouts. 1751 *SMITH LIT. Per. Pl.* xxviii. A purse to defray her 'pocket expenses in her absence. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER II. Europe* 237 Let the empty titles and empty pockets marry the title-mad and 'pocket-filled Jewesses. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 8/1 The angler is known by various names, including 'Pocket-fish, Sea-dead, Fishing-frog, Toad-fish, Hilarbot, and Wide gab. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* ed. Urb. 'Pocket Hayes, . . . certain short Nets wherewith to take Pheasants alive. . . They are about a yard long. 1790 *R. TYLER Contrast* I. 1. You really think the 'pocket-hoop unbecoming. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* xxii. (1847) 416 The pocket hoop is ridiculed in 1780 by a print in which

a gull so attired is placed beside a donkey laden with a pair of panniers. 1736-59 *M. BACON Abridgm. Law of ELECTION* (1778) II. 331 The addition of the King's Seal, which was never required to any Contract at Common Law, was to authenticate and make the Security of a higher Nature than any other then known. Thus it must be presumed from the force of them, which is equal to Judgments of the Superior Courts, they obtained the Name of 'Pocket Judgments. 1874 *Wharton's Law Lex* (ed. 5), *Pocket-judgment*, a statute merchant which was enforceable at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/2 'I here is a new tailor-made jacket called the 'Cavalier'. It falls down to the hips and has heavy 'pocket-lids and lappels. 1880 *A. Wilson in Gentl Mag.* CCXLVI. 48 Nose, eyes, and ears arise as 'pocket like ingrowths from the epiblast or outer layer of the body. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* III. 124 These animals [*Saccocystidae*], by American writers are called 'Pocket Mice'. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 66/1 'Pocket-peddlers . . . who stand on the street corners with a bottle in one pocket and a glass in the other, and will sell you a drink in a doozy or a horse shed. 1899 *Masses Text-hb Plant Dis* 85 'Pocket-plums, or 'Bladder-plums. . . The disease of plum-trees . . . caused by a minute parasitic fungus [*Eoasces pruini*]. Instead of developing into a normal plum, grows into a deformed, useless structure. The entire structure is dry, and not at all fleshy. [and] also hollow, the 'stone' containing the seed not being developed. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 560/2 Many of these Taphrinæ are important parasites—e.g. *Pocket-plums* and *Witches' Blooms* on Birches, &c., are due to their action. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1768) I. ix. 342 The practice of occasionally naming what are called 'pocket-sheriffs, by the sole authority of the crown. 1809 *CHRISTIAN Blackstone's Comm.* I. ix. 342 note. When the king appoints a person sheriff, who is not one of the three nominated in the exchequer, he is called a pocket-sheriff. It is probable, that no compulsory instance of the appointment of a pocket-sheriff ever occurred. 1887 *SLATER Bellam Pict.* Wks. 1722 II. 87 Nor Penique com'd, nor 'Pocket-Tortoise surr'd. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Comm.* I. 74 note. If Congress adjourns within the ten days allowed the President for returning the bill, it is lost. His retaining it under these circumstances at the end of a session is popularly called a 'pocket veto'.

Pocket (pō'ket), *v* [f. **POCKET sb.** cf. *F. pochet* (1610 in Godef.)]

1. *trans.* To put into one's pocket. Also with *up*. 1589 *Paquill's Counter-C.* 4 The goodly frame of this Common-Weale shall fall, and Banck counters and Atheists pocket uppe the peeces. 1615 *DAY Festivals* xii. (1615) 338 Yet would hee not pocket a Penny of it. 1617 *MASSENGER Emperors East* 1. 11. Petitions not sweetened With gold, . . . if received, are pocketed, not read. 1749 *SMOLLETT Cat. Bl.* I. ii. 5. I stop't short, and pocketing my ducats in a great hurry, took out some mials. 1861 *HUGHES Ten Brown at O.A.* xviii. I leapt up and pocketed his sermon, and followed his flock. 1899 *F. T. BURTON Leg. Sentences* 1919 Our friendly hoveller pocketed his five pounds and departed.

b. To confine or enclose as in a pocket: in *quot.* 1681, to imprison. (Chiefly in *passive*.) 1681 *DRYDEN Spain. Fryar* iv. ii. With Intent to sell the publick Safety, And pocket up his Prince. 1877 *WINGELL Reconc. Sci. & Rel.* v. (1881) 100 It has been assumed that energy may be pocketed in positions of matter, to be let loose on certain occasions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. A pocketed valve. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753 The petty port of Guaymas, pocketed on the California Gulf.

c. *Racing.* To hem in (a competitor) in front and at the sides, so as to prevent him from winning. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Scottman* 16 Sept. 3/5 He tied to 'squeeze through between Fleur d'Élé and Sidus, and for his indiscretion he was very properly pocketed.

2. To take possession of for one's own, to appropriate: sometimes with implication of dishonesty.

1637 *R. HUMPHREY tr. St. Ambrose* II. 41 Pocketing and purring up the fruits of other mens labours. 1699 *JENNIS Lett.* xxix. (1709) I. 204 note. She ordered every gown and tunic to be sold, and pocketed the money. 1781 *JENNIS CORR* (1829) II. 11 They [the English] say, they will pocket our carrying trade as well as their own. 1899 *J. C. COY Ch. of Derbysh.* IV. 77 These sums were pocketed by Edward VI, or rather by his advisers. 1898 *Portm. Rev.* Jan. 99. The object of Sweden being . . . to realise her long cherished hopes by quietly 'pocketing' Norway.

3. *fig. a.* To take or accept (an affront, etc.) without showing resentment; to submit to, endure meekly, 'swallow'. † Formerly with *up*.

1589 *GRIFFIN Spanish Masquerade Wks* (Giosart) V. 273 Thus the great General of Spaine was content to pockette vppre this Dishonour to saue his life. 1795 *SHAKS John* III. i. 200 Well ruffian, I must pocket vp these wrongs. 1622 *MABUS tr. Alenxand's Guesman d'Alf* I. 214 If he pocket a wrong, and hold his hands, he is a coward. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 139 Some great men who can pocket up a Kick or a Cuff with as good an Air as they could a Bribe. 1769 *Polit. Register* V. 229 Your grace would have pocketed the affront. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 7/1 The United States must pocket the rebuff with a pleasant diplomatic smile.

b. To conceal, give no indication of, suppress (pique, anger, or other feeling); to refrain from publishing (a report, letter, etc.); in U. S. politics (of the President or the Governor of a State): To retain (a bill) unsigned, so as to prevent it from becoming law (cf. *pocket veto*, **POCKET sb.** 13).

1610 *SHAKS Temp.* II. i. 67. *Aut.* If but one of his pockets could speake, would it not say helmes? *Set* 1, or very falsely pocket vp his report. 1750 *CHRISTOPHER* *Let.* x Nov. Pocket all your knowledge with your watch, and never pull it out in company unless desired. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carriage* 115 The other generals, pocketing their pride, . . . handed over the undivided responsibility to Xanthippus. 1885 *L. W. SPRING Kansas* 260 Legislators who . . . could not be thwarted by any such trifle as the pocketing of a bill.

4. *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into one of the pockets. (**POCKET sb.** 5.)

1780 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 16/1 It was absolutely necessary to make it rebound from two different parts of the cushion before it could pocket the other. 1873 *BLUNT tr. & 'CAVENISH' Billiards* 48 After being pocketed or forced off the table, the red ball must be spotted on the top spot.

5. To hold under private control, esp. the representation of a constituency. Cf. *pocket-borough*, **POCKET sb.** 13.

1882 *SCHOUER Hist. U. S.* I. 10 He was fond of his State, and loyal to some one of the blood families who contended for the honor of pocketing the borough in which he voted.

6. To furnish with pockets (Chiefly in *passive*). 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 1/1 One block of beautiful wavy white quartz was thickly pocketed with the yellow metal.

7. *Path.* and *Surg.* To convert or form into a pouch, cavity, or depression.

1885-8 *PAGE & PYR-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 612 The exudation being so effused into the meshes of the papillæ and Malpighian layer that the cavity is 'pocketed' and shows a central depression or umbilicus. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Pocketing* (*Med. and Surg.*), forming a pocket or pouch; a method of treating the pedicle in ovariectomy.

8. *intr.* To form pockets or bag-like recesses **b.** Toucker or become bagged *rare U. S.*

1614 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Apparill* 234 Of the long pocketing sleeves in the time of King Henry the fourth, Hocclius song 1873 *MRS WHITNEY Other Girls* xvi. That carpet? why, it hadn't begun to pocket yet. 1884 *N. & Q.* 29 Mar. 259/1 In describing the pocketing sleeve of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to draw attention to the fact that it still exists in the heraldic charge known as the *manicule*.

Hence *Pocketed ppl. a.*, *Pocketing ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* v. i. 1418 A lunaticke bawdie trull, a pocketing queane. 1614, 1884 *Pocketing sleeve* [see 8]. 1638 *FORD Fancies* IV. 1, The pocketing Of some well looking ducats. 1885-8 *Pocketed* [see 7].

Pocketable (pō'ketā'bl), *a.* [f. **POCKET v.** + **-ABLE**.] That may be put or carried in the pocket.

a. 1700 *B. E. DED Cant. Crew, Poetical*, Pocketable. 1704 *DLRHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1585 (2) These Instruments are easily carried about, . . . the latter especially, which may be made pocketable. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 632 The volume is small and pocketable. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL My Shipmate Louise* xv. There is pocketable booty in the mail-room.

Hence **Pocketableness**.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 230/2 Pocketableness. is the great point of a guide.

Pocket-book (pō'ket'buk).

1. A small book, adapted to be conveniently carried in the pocket. Now usually two words.

1617 *Yamaus Ling. Advt.*, To render the volume as portable . . . and if not as a manual or pocket-book, yet a pectoral or bosome-booke, to be carried twixt tekin and doublet. 1618 *A. ROWLEY (title)* The Scholler's Companion, or a Little Library, containing all the Interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible, brought into a Pocket Book. 1658 *A. Fox tr. Whurt's Surg.* II. Intro. 45 A small Enchiridion and pocket book, easily to be carried about one. 1678 *AUBREY in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 A little pocket-book, which may be of use where the larger tables cannot be had. 1882 *SAINSBURY in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 378/2 La Rochefoucauld ranks among the scanty number of pocket-books to be read and read with ever new admiration, instruction, and delight.

2. A book for notes, memoranda, etc., intended to be carried in the pocket; a note-book, also, a book-like case of leather or the like, having compartments for papers, bank-notes, bills, etc.

1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2001/4 *Lost* . . . a Pocket-Book, having an Old Almanack in it of the Date of the Year 80 or 81. 1722 *DL For Col. Fack* (1840) 130 A merchant's pocket-book, or letter case. 1797 *HOLCROFT Stobberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lvi. 325 A lady makes a memorandum in her pocket-book. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barslet* I. ii. 4 A cheque . . . said to have been stolen out of a pocket-book.

3. *attrib and Comb.*

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct* 365 Wells, T. Pocket-book maker. a. 1866 *Tricks & Traps N York* 24 (Barlett), No man, boy, or greenhorn was ever yet victimized by the Pocket-book Droppers who didn't have so strong a spice of the scamp in his own composition, as to think he was coming a sure and profitable swindle upon some one. *Ibid.* Pocket-book Dropping may almost be considered as one of the by-gones. 1894 *II II FUNNESS Address* 4 Our ideal Pivost must know the exact location in every rich man's body of the pocket-book nerve.

† **Pocketeer** *Obs. rare*. [f. **POCKET sb.** + **-ER**.] A pickpocket.

c. 1625 *Dick of Devon* II. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 40, I am no pocketeer, no divx into slopps. yet you may please to empty them your selfe, good Don.

Poketer (pō'ketar) [f. **POCKET v.** + **-ER**.] One who pockets or appropriates.

1825 *COSBELL Hist. Prof. Reform* vi. § 176 The tyrant was the great poketer of this species of plunder. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 501 Nominal editor of the work, but regular poketer of the salary.

Pocketful (pō'ket'ful). [f. **POCKET sb.** + **-FUL**.] As much (of anything) as fills a pocket.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Pockie*, a pocket full, poke-full, sack-full, of. 1718-19 *ARBUUTHNOT Let. Swift Misc. Wks.* 1751 II. 120 Formerly, when you had Wit in Pocket-fulls, and no Money. 1848 *THACKERAY Ven. Fairchild*, A whole pocketful of money. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Last Years* (1873) II. 35 They are sitting eating the pocketfuls of corn maize they have stolen.

Pocket-handkerchief (pō'ket'hæ'ndkæt'fif). A handkerchief carried in the pocket.

1781 *MRS D'ARLAV Diary May*, She would wave a white pocket-handkerchief out of the coach window. 1825 *T. H. LISTER Granby* x. I am sorry for the poor Duke, he loses his pocket handkerchief at Bath. 1861 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.*

III 90 Mr. C. saw fit to spread his pocket-handkerchief on the grass and sit down on it.

Pocket-hole (pōk'et,hōl). The opening in a garment through which the hand is put into the pocket.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet Poem* 20 The Women call'd me Woman, till the Fool, Spyd'r my Mistake thorough my Pocket Holes 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 15 ¶ 2 She walks with her arms through her pocket-holes 1801 JAMES AUSTEN *Letts*, (1884) I, 283 The jacket is all in one with the body, and comes as far as the pocket-holes. 1900 CROCKETT *Fitting of Peats v Love Idylls* (1901) 35 Take that hand out of your pocket hole

Pocket-knife (pōk'et,nāif) A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

1727 *Philis Quaril* (1816) 42 Having nothing but a pocket-knife to cut it with 1875 EMERSON *Letts & Soc. Aims* 1 16 When a boy finds that his pocket knife will attract steel filings and take up a needle.

attrib 1896 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 9/5 One of the largest houses has nearly 100 pocket knife cutlers and grinders idle.

Pocketless (pōk'et,les), a. [f. **POCKET** sb. + -LESS.] Without a pocket; having no pocket.

1889 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan. Ulster pockets are swept out of existence. The women are pocketless again 1897 J. A. GRAMAM *On Threshold Thret Closed Lands* vii. 101 A scantily clothed and pocketless Lepapa crofter. 1903 *Month* Aug. 161 A charming billiard-room with a long pocketless table.

Pocket-money. Money carried in the pocket for occasional expenses; esp. that allowed to those who have no other money under their control, as schoolboys or schoolgirls

1632 LITTON *Trav* viii. 345 We were both robbed of our cloaks and pocket-moneys. 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. 22, One Monday-Morning, he came, as usual, to bring John Bull his Weekly Pocket-Money 1898 LYTON *Alice* ii. 11, He inquired compassionately, whether she was allowed any pocket-money? 1882 THOLLOPE *Autobiog* (ed 2) i. 13 Every boy had a shilling a week pocket-money, which we called battels, and which was advanced to us out of the pocket of the second master

attrib 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* 1, On pocket-money day, that is to say, on Saturday. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 June 6/3 His advice to women was, 'Don't take up pocket-money walk.'

Pocket-picking. 'Picking' of pockets; see **POCK** v. 1 g; stealing from the pockets of others. So **Pocket-pick** *good*, a pickpocket.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & Bad* vi. 42 A Pocket-picker most exceeding braue (For true mens purses did maintaine the knave) 1662 PETTY *Taxes x Tracts* (1769) 56 Such as have abused their dextrous use of them [fingers] by pocket-picking, counterfeiting of seals and writings &c 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* i. 21, More people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelvemonth, than by pocket-picking and shop-lifting in seven. 1864 BURTON *Scott Afr* i. iv. 299 As naturally, as the disappearance of watches in a London mob is attributed to pocket-picking.

Pocket-piece.

1. A piece of money carried in the pocket as a charm, a 'lucky' coin; often a coin which is for some reason not current, or is damaged or spurious. 1706 *Land Gas* No 4209/4 Lost, a Silver Snuff-box, with some other Silver Things, Pocket-Pieces, and Money. 1796 *Ado Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 8 He soon knew the Piece to be his Wife's, being the same he had some time ago given her for a Pocket-piece 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xlv, He got two doubtful shillins and sixpenn'orth o' pocket-pieces for a good half crown 1905 STR. J. EVANS in *Numismatic Chron* iii. 312 The milled shillings [of Q. Elfr 1561-75] were [not impossibly] frequently treasured as pocket pieces.

2. The pocket or cavity on each side of a sash-frame in which the weights run: see **POCKET** sb. 9 a. 1902 *J Black's Illustr. Carp & Build, Home Handicr* 48 We now work along the 'pulley stile' for a transverse cut, which marks the extremity of the 'pocket-piece', or receptacle for the weights.

Pocket-pistol. [See **POCKET** sb. 12.]

1. A small pistol to be carried in the pocket. 1612 S MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 240 There are they say pocket pistols of five and six inches 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 6 It shall make a Report like a Pocket-Pistol. 1784-5 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 323/2 At Dover, the large gun, well known by the name of Queen Anne's pocket pistol 1850 in *McCrie Mem. Sir A. Agnew* xi (1824) 277 It [a pamphlet] served him as a pocket-pistol on such occasions

2 *humorous*. A pocket spuit-flask.

c 1730 BURN *Letts N Scott* (1818) I 298, I had always on my journeys a pocket-pistol loaded with brandy mixed with juice of lemon. 1864 BABBAGE *Passages Life Philos* xvi 218 A glass bottle enclosed in a leather case, commonly called a pocket-pistol 1882 McQUEEN in *Macm. Mag* XLVI 162 The resists had been frequent on the road, as had also been the applications to the pocket-pistols

Pockety (pōk'et), a. [f. **POCKET** sb. + -Y.]

1. Of a mine or mineral deposit: characterized by pockets; having the ore unevenly distributed 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 370 The vein is irregular and pockety. 1877 *Ibid* 177 Rich but 'pockety' mineral deposits 1896 *Naturalist* 289 The sandstones, and seams of lignite rapidly alternate one with another, assuming lenticular, pockety and other forms

2. Of the nature of a secluded hollow. 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 18 May. A tiny, pockety vale whose surface is almost level on either side to the edges of noble wooded bluffs

Pockify, v. ? Obs. [f. **POCKY** a. 1 + -FY.] *trans.* To make pocky; to infect with pox or syphilis. Hence **Pockified** ppl. a.

1624 GRE *Foot out of Snare* 49 If the priests lungs bee but a little vicerated or pockified 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg* iii xvi 265 If Mercury should be used to a wound of a pockified party, that mabus would be iowed 1689 T PLUNKET *Char Gd Commander* 26 Thou soul-destroying vice, That dost effeminate and pockifie 1 hose Creatures called men 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pockified* or *Pocky*, that has got the French-Pox

Pockily, adv. [f. **POCKY** a. 1 + -LY.] In a pocky manner, with pox or syphilis.

1669 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 136 A young Gull that was pockily infected by one that gave her only a kiss as she was dancing

Pockiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pocky.

1530 PALSER 256/1 Pockynesse, *fossetterre* 1611 COTGR, *Fossetterre*, pockinesse, or the being full of pock holes 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pockiness*, pocky State or Condition.

† **Pockish**, a. Obs. [f. **POCK** sb. + -ISH.]

Infected with pox (in quot., with small-pox)

1567 Q. MARY *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot* iv an. 1567.

Note m, [Darnley is called a] pockish man

Pockmanteau. Sc. Also *poke*, *poak*, *pack*, *mantie*, *manty*, *manky*. Corruption of PORT-MANTEAU, confused with *pock*, *POKE*, bag

1523 *Leg Bp St Andrews* 564 How y^e his packmante was made, I think it best for to declare 1638 J. Row *Red-Shankes Serru* (1828) Bivb, They were posting to Rome with a Poakmante behind them, and what was in their Poakmante, (trow ye?) 1723 MESTON *Post Wks*, Knight 9 Bearing his luggage and his lumber, In a pockmanteau or a wallet 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xlv, It's been the gipsies that took your pockmanky when they fand the chaise stickin' in the snaw! 1893 CROCKETT *Sticht Munster* 69 A man canna gang about six year wi' a poekmante without seemin' somethin' o' baith sides o' life.

Pock-pudding. Sc. var **POKE-PUDDING**.

† **Pockwood**. Obs. [f. **POCK** sb. + **WOOD** sb.]

The wood of a tree of the genus *Guaiaacum*, formerly used for the cure of syphilis = **GUALAUM** 2, **LIGNUM VITÆ** 2: cf. *pock-tree* in **POCK** sb. 4 b. attrib. *Pockwood-tree*. = **GUALAUM** 1, **LIGNUM VITÆ** 1.

1590 HESTER *French-Pockes* v 111 b, *Lignum Guaiaacum*, commonly called Pockwood, 1600 J. FORST *tr Leo's Africa* ix 357 That wood is used by the African physicians for the curing of the French pox, whereupon it is commonly called by the name of pock-wood 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Pockwood tree*, an Indian Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp.* 103 Holy-wood, or Pock wood is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the East-Indies 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* i 37 note, The *lignum vitæ* or pockwood-tree.

Pocky (pōk'i), sb. Sc. dial. [f. *pock*, **POKE** sb. 1 + -Y, dim. suffix.] A small 'pock' or bag.

1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xx. 190 There's the pocky .. ye gae me to keep the sewin' things in

Pocky (pōk'i), a. 1 Now rare. [f. **POCK** sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of or marked with pocks or pustules;

spec. infected with the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis).

c 1350 *Nominalle Gail-Angl* 198 (E. E. T. S.) *Femme ad face verole*, Woman hath face pocky [MSS. pocky] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 *Pocky, porriginosus* 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 373 One fair young daughter was sent to the old pocky king of France, the year before our mortal enemy. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 47 b, The Dutchmen, spake shamefully of this marriage, that a feble old & pocky man should marry so fayre a lady. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 450 Under colour of giving physicks to their pockie patients 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-room* 134 To him that looks behind the scene, Staturs but some pocky queen 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 601 note, A healthy wet nurse, getting a sore nipple, in consequence of sucking a pocky child.

† b. As a coarse expression of reprobation or dislike, or merely intensive. In quot. 1601 as *adv.* (Cf. *maney*.) Obs.

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. 11, Plaguy boy! he soothes his humour, these French villains have pocky wits 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answe Darrel* 79 Were not this pockie good stuffe, to pester your Pulpit withall? a 1619 FLEISCHER *Bondica* v. 111, Oh villain, pocky villain! 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iv. 1, But that's his pocky humour

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or pustule, or the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis); sometimes, small-pox); syphilitic or venereal

1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem* (1721) III. App xiv 135 With theyr pockeye plasteies and sores 1600 ROWLANDS *Letts Humorous Blood* ix 15 But neuer in like pockie heate before. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg* ii xviii 129 Mercurnal Ointment is good for lameness and pocky bites. 1752 *Phil Trans* XLVII 504 A plegit dipp'd in the pocky matter was applied to the excoriated part. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 499 The pocky itch is so denominated from the resemblance of the pustules to minute small pox 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Leet. Princ. Physic* LXXXIX. II. 781 This has needlessly been made a separate species of itch, *scabies puerilenta*, pocky itch

Pocky, a. 2 Sc. local. [f. *pock*, **POKE** sb. 1 + -Y.]

Characterized by having pokes or bags; baggy, popularly applied in Orkney to a form of cloud, called by some *manmato-cumulus*, the lower surface of which consists of an assemblage of rounded forms like small bags. (Not in Eng. or general Sc. use)

1862 C. CLOUSTON in A Mitchell *Pog. Weather Prognostics* *Scott* 15, I first observed this kind of cloud (cumulus-like festoons of drapery) on 5th March 1822 When properly developed, it was always followed by a storm or gale within twenty-four hours. It is called 'Pocky cloud'

by our [Orkney] sailors. 1867 — *Explan Pog Weather Progn. Scott* Pref 4. The festooned or pocky cloud *Ibid* 14 1880 C. LEV in *Nature* XXI. 220/2 The clouds which have been in England (i. e. in Orkney) denominated 'pocky clouds' 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* ii 78 In Orkney, this is known as the 'pocky cloud', and is there usually followed by a severe gale of wind

|| **Poco-curante** (pōk'okura'nte), a. and sb. [It, f. *poco* little + *curante*, pr. pple. of *curare* to care:—L. *cū* are.] a *adj.* Caring little, careless, indifferent, *nonchalant* b. sb. A careless or indifferent person, one who shows little interest or concern.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI xx, Leave we my mother— (truest of all the *Poco-curante's* of her sex!) careless about it 1815 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II 76 That idlest of all *poco-curante* places, Dublin. 1823 PRATER *Troubadour* 1 74 Poco-curante in all cases Of furious foes, or pretty faces 1881 *Sat Rev* 9 July 32/1 Lord Granville's pleasant faculty of pococurante conversation

Hence **Po-co-cura'ntish** a., having a *poco-curante* character, somewhat careless; **Po-co-cura'ntism**, -teism, the character, spirit, or style of a *poco-curante*; indifference; indifferntism.

1821 *Examiner* 491/1 Criticism has been a little Poco-curantish of late years 1824 *Ibid.* 250/1 This poco-curantish disposition 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI 228 So far did this poco-curantism of theirs extend, that, even in the trifling article of franking, not one of them... ever offered, when in office, to be of any service to me. 1835 ARNOUD in Stanley *Life* (1845) I. vii. 419, I suppose that Poco-curantism (excuse the word) is much the order of the day amongst young men 1846 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* III. v. 11 202 His great and fatal fault: his affectation of scepticism and pococurantism. 1882 *Times* 1 Mar., 'The House of Commons was counted out.' This demonstration of pococurantism may be thought somewhat surprising after the heat and storm of the past few days.

Pocook, obs. form of **PEACOCK**.

Pocones, -is: see **PUCCON**.

|| **Pocosin**, **poquosin** (pōk'ō'sin). Amer. Also 7 poquosin, -on, (8 percoarson, -koston), 8-9 poc(e)oson, 9 pocosan [Algonquian *poquosin*.

According to W. W. Tooker in *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan. 1899 (N. S.) I. 162-170, meaning 'at or near the opening out or widening', f. *pogno* to break, open out, widen + (dis) dimin + -in (g) locative suffix 'The application of the term therefore was to indicate or describe a locality where water 'backed up' in spring freshets, or in rainy seasons, and which by reason of [this] became more or less marshy or boggy.' As the name of a river in Virginia, the word is found as early as 1635.]

In Southern U. S., A tract of low swampy ground, usually wooded; a marsh, a swamp.

1709 J. LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 26 The Swamp I now spoke of, is not a miry Bog, but you go down to it thro' a steep Bank, at the Foot of which, begins this Valley 'The Land in this Percoarson, or Valley, being extraordinary rich, and the Runns of Water well stor'd with Fowl' *Ibid.* 57 We lay in a rich Perkoson, or low Ground, that was hard by a Creek, and good dry Land 1711 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biogr* V. (1897) July 9 The rest carried the horses 3 mile through a terribly myery Poccon to a very great marsh to a River side. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ* (1889) II. 163 Black mold taken out of the Poccon on the creek side. 1784 J. F. D. SMYTH *Tour U S* I. 106 Rode along upon a wooden causeway, through a marsh, which is here [North Carolina] called a poccon. 1875 W. C. KERR *Rep. of the Geol. Survey of N. Carolina* I. 15 There is a large aggregate of territory (between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles), mostly in the counties bordering on the seas and the sounds, known as Swamp Lands. They are locally designated as 'dismals' or 'pocosins', of which the great Dismal Swamp on the borders of North Carolina and Virginia is a good type. 1895 *Educator*, Rev Nov. 358 The various stages of sound, lagoon, salt marsh, and poccon are too familiar.

Pocques, obs. form of *pocks*: see **POCK** sb.

† **Poculary**, a. (sb.) Obs. rare-1. [ad. mod.

L. *pōculāri-us*, f. *pōcul-um* cup + -ARY.] 1.] Pertaining to a cup, i. e. to drinking; in quot. absol. as sb. A pardon or indulgence for drinking

Erroneously explained as 'cup' by Davies, whence in other Dicts. cf. note s. v. **MANUARY on the same passage**

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth canonizations, some expectations, some pluralities and unions, some tot-quot and dispensations, some pardons, and these of wonderful variety, some stationaries, some jubilaies, some poculares for drinkers, some manuaris for handlers of relics, some osculares for kissers.

Poculation, *nonce-ud.* [As if f. L. *pōculāri* to frequent the cup, f. *pōcul-um* (see prec.): see -ATION.]

Drinking (of wine or other intoxicating liquor).

1837 *New Monthly Mag* XLIX. 580 Theat of poculation, if so it may be termed, being of the highest antiquity, and the claims of Bacchus as the inventor of the art being unquestioned

† **Poculent**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *pōculentus* drinkable.] Fit for drinking; furnishing drink.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 690 Some of those Herbs, which are not Esculent, are notwithstanding Poculent; As Hops, Broom

Poculiform (pōk'ulifōrm), a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pōcul-um* (see **POCULARY**) + (-I)FORM.] Of the form of a cup or drinking-vessel; cup-shaped.

1832 LINDLEY *Intrud. Bot.* iv 379 *Poculiform*, cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb; nearly the same as campanulate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 55 Cup poculiform, oblique, substipitate.

Pocyll(e): see **POCILL**.

Pod (pōd), sb. 1 [Origin obscure: it does not seem to be connected with the later word **POD** sb. 2.]

1. The earlier form of PAD sb.³ 8 the socket of a brace in which the end of the bit is inserted.

1573 Tussart *Husb* (1878) 36 Strong exalted cart, that is clouted and shod, Cart ladder and wimble, with percer and pod. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build* 254 The lower part of the other limb of the stock is of brass, which is fixed by means of a screw passing through two ears of the brass part, and through the solid of the wood. This brass part is called the pod, and is furnished with a mortise, in the form of a square pyramid, for receiving different pieces of steel, which are secured by means of a spring in the pod *ibid.*, Buts are those pieces of steel which are inserted in the pod.

b. 'The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits'.

1890 in *Cent. Dict*

2. Comb pod-bit see quot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Pod-bit, a boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semicylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting lip which projects in advance of the barrel.

Pod (pɒd), sb.² [A comparatively recent word, first found with its compounds and derivatives late in 17th c. Origin unknown]

Pod and podder appear first c 1680, the latter being known earlier than the former; PODWARD occurs 1581, but in origin is not certainly a compound of pod. The earlier word for pod was cod, spec. in *pease cod*, in 1681 *podders* were explained as 'pease-cod gatherers about London']

1. A seed-vessel of a long form, usually dry and dehiscent; properly of leguminous and cruciferous plants; a legume or silique, but often extended to other long fruits.

1688 R. HORME *Asmory* II 85/1 The pod, or berry; is the first knitting of fruit, when the flower is fallen off. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pod*, the Husk of any Pulse. 1732-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, Causing their Leaves to flag, and their Blossoms to fall off without producing Pods. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. vi (1765) 13 *Stiquia*, a Pod, is a Pericarpium of two Valves. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* I. 604 note, The pods [of the cacao], seldom contain less than thirty nuts of the size of a flatted olive. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* III. (1794) 38 You will understand this distinction. If you open the pod of a pea and of a stock at the same time. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II 501 From opening pods unbuds the fleshy store. 1833 R. WALKER *Flora Ozfordsh.* 270 The singular figure of the pods of the Horse-shoe vetch must strike the most casual observer. 1866 TREAS *Bot.* Pod, the capsule or seed-case of leguminous and cruciferous plants, those of the former being called legumes, and those of the latter siliques, and silicles. 1882 MRS. RIDGILL *Dainties & B.* I 114 Where the broad-beans are now in pod. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Apr. 90/1 He gained a copper to buy some pods of red pepper to season the coarse bread. 1905 *ibid.* 30 Dec. 322/1 These poems are as like as peas in a pod.

2. trans. a. The cocoon of the silk-worm. b The case or envelope of the eggs of a locust.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiii 297 The size which we usually most esteem, is wound off sixteen or eighteen pods or cocoons. 1880 *Times* 10 Nov. 4/6 The cases or 'pods' (as they are called from their shape) of locusts' eggs. 1884 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 307/1 When these [locusts] eggs are laid, they are enclosed in a horny envelope called a 'pod', each pod containing thirty-five eggs.

3. A large protuberant abdomen. *dial*

a 1825 FORSYTH *E. Anglia*, Pod, a fat protuberant belly. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, Pod, a large stomach.

4. A purse-net with a narrow neck for catching eels. Also *pod-net*.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 103 The pods are hauled into the boat and detached from the main net and their contents emptied into a tub. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxiii. (1884) 246 The eels passing down the river make their way into the long 'pods' through the narrow necks or apertures of the stops, and cannot find their way back. 1894 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 In this long wall of net are three or four openings, to which purse-nets, about eighteen feet long, stretched on hoops are attached, the far ends being closed. These 'pods' as they are called, are extended down stream and attached to stakes in the river bottom, their positions being marked by floats. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 99 The method of working the pod net is the same in principle.

† 5. The blade of a cricket-bat. *Obs.*

1833 NIVEN *Eng. Cricketer's Tutor* 111 When the practice of bowling length balls was introduced... it became absolutely necessary to change the form of the bat. It was therefore made straight in the pod. 1850 'Bar' *Crick Man* 31 Instead of the curved form of the pod, it was made straight. 1866 *Illustr. Cricketer* (Rildg) 11 The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty inches are taken up by the pod, or, according to the more modern term, the blade.

6. attrib. and Comb., as pod-flower, -seed; pod-bearing, -like, -shaped adjs.; pod-fern, a name of *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, a peculiar tropical aquatic fern, the fertile fronds of which are divided into linear and somewhat siliqueous segments; pod-lover, collector's name of a noctuid moth, *Dianthia capophila*; pod-pepper, a common name for capsicum; pod-shell, an American kind of razor shell, *Pharus*; pod-shrimp, an entomological name having the carapace hinged lengthwise upon its back, so as to close like a bivalve shell.

1898 J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printer's Bible-Aids* Gloss s.v. *Pulse*, 'Pulse' in a Sam xvii. 28 means 'pod-bearing plants, such as beans, peas, or lentils' 1796 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad* 386 Yellow 'pod flowers every slope adorne. 1897 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 306 Plants of a strange Nature, bearing 'pod-like Fruit. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I.

260 A very long pod-like capsule 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I iii 51 The cheapest corn year is the dearest for 'pod-seed. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 20 Fruit... 'pod-shaped and dehiscent. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI 663/2 *Nebelia*... seems but the puny and degenerate representative of the once giant 'pod-shrumps of Silurian times.

† Pod, sb.³ *Obs.* [Origin obscure Cf. early mod. Frns. *pudde* 'mustela piscis' (Kilian)] A young jack or pike (fish).

1587 HARRISON *England* III iii (1878) II 18 The pike as he geth, receiveth diverse names, as from a fine to a gilted, from a gilted to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickell, from a pickell to a pike, and last of all to a lude.

Pod, sb.⁴ orig. US [Origin unknown.] A small herd or 'school' of seals or whales, or sometimes of other animals; a small flock of buds.

1832 D. WESTER *Let to White* 14 Sept. in *Proc. Corr* (1857) I 226 We saw several small pods of coots go by. 1840 F. D. BLANCKET *Whaling Voy* II 171 The Speim Whale is gregarious, and usually occurs in parties, which are termed by whalers 'schools' and 'pods'. 1897 *Speaker* 16 Jan 68/2 The 'bachelors' [seals] are driven into pods. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalat* v 36 Small pod of cows [whales], an one 'r two bulls layin' off to westward of 'em.

Pod (pɒd), v.¹ [f. *Pod* sb.²]

1. *intr.* To bear or produce pods

1732 CURTIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII 273, I planted six Beans in a Pot, they bloom'd as freely as those which are planted in the Ground, but did not pod so well, having not above a pod or two on each Plant. 1762 MITT *Syst. Pract. Husb* I. 464 The best way to make peas pod well. 1833 *Ridgeway Farm Rep.* 141 in *Labr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Beans certainly pod much better when not crowded together. 1893 *Westm. Gas* 17 June 6/2 The peas have failed to pod, and are being cut for fodder.

2. *trans.* To gather (peas, etc.) in the pod.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The business of picking or podding the peas is usually performed by the labourers at a fixed price.

3. To hull or empty (peas, etc.) out of the pods. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI 558/1 By the aid of modern machinery the peas are podded by a 'huller'.

4. *intr.* To swell out like a pod

1890 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 July, Twelve intelligent eyes podded until one could have snatched them with grape vines. Hence Podding *vbl* sb., the production or formation of pods.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pease*, Both these kinds of... peas are particularly apt to degenerate, and become later in their podding. 1893 *Times* 6 July 4/6 Spring sorts [of beans] shed their flowers without podding.

Pod, v.² Now *dial.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.*

To prod, to poke

1530 PALSGR. 661/2, I podde 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/38 To podde, or porre, *Anglice* 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Pod, to poke. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., He podded mi 't ribs wi' his walkin' stick.

Hence Podder, one who prods.

a 1640 JACKSON *Cred* x xxxix. § 19 To use some in our parlaments as their podders, to drive us into it.

Pod, v.³ [f. *Pod* sb.⁴] *trans.* To drive (seals, etc.) into a 'pod' or bunch for the purpose of clubbing them.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II 366 note, A singular lurid green light suddenly suffuses the eye of the fur-seal at intervals when it is very much excited, as the 'podding' for the clubbers is in progress. 1897 *Speaker* 17 Jan 68/2 Females [seals] are often podded with the 'bachelors'.

Pod: see PAD sb.¹, toad, frog; also POND.

† Podage, *Obs.* rare. [ad. med. L. *podagium* (1259 in Du Cange), variant of *podagrum*.] = *Podagra*: see quot. c 1425 s. v.

|| Podagra (pɒd'ɑːgrə, pɒd'ɑːgrɪ). *Med.* [L. *podagra*, a. Gr. *podar-pa* foot in the feet, lit. a trap for the feet, f. *pod-*, *pod-* foot + *ar-pa* a catching.] Gout in the feet; by extension, gout generally.

1368 *Trivisia Barth.* De P. R. vii. lviij (Bodl MS), Podagra is a sore yuel in be feete and namelich in be wrestles and in soles. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 40 Podagra, and that seknes they sey cometh of grette plente of mete and mech rest. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* v 259 The Podagra or Gout, quiklik of the Vehemence of calde he contacted, Vtturle ourthrow his preclare Jugementis. 1799 *Med. Frut.* I. 149 According to the opinion of the celebrated Prof. Fode, hypochondriasis is merely an imperfect podagra residing in the stomach and bowels. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 True gout, Podagra, consists, according to some, of the decreased excretion of uric acid by the urinary organs and an accumulation of it within the blood.

Podagral (pɒd'ɑːgrəl), a. [f. *Podagra* + -AL] Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 685 A long train of dyspeptic, hepatic or podagral symptoms. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 396 Suspected of making his podagral ailments... cover a multitude of sins. 1872 *JEFFERSON BRIDES & BRIDALS* I. ii 159 The land of gouty humours and podagral sufferers.

† Podagre, sb.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 3 poudagre, 4-6 podagre, 4-5 potagre, 5 potare [a OF. *podagra*, ad. L. *podagra*: see *Podagra* (The popular repr. of *podagra* in OF. was *potacre*, *pot-acre*)] = *Podagra*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 424/128 In his fot an hote goute, Pat poudagre icoleped 14. 1340 *HAMPOLTE Pr. Cons.* 2993 Som sal haf in alle þair lymmes about For sleuthe, als þe potagre and be goute. 1398 *Trivisia Barth.* De P. R. vii. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Gelled men have not podagre for þe serueþ nought venus. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 417/2 Potacore, or podagre, sekenesse, *potagra* 1486 *Bh. St. Albans* Cij b, When yowre hawkes fete be swolyn the hath the

podagre. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xv. 337 Good for podagre and aches of ioyntes.

† Podagre, a. and sb.² *Obs.* Also 4 podagere, 4-5 potagre [a. OF. (F.) *podagre*, a. L. *podager*, -grum (Ennius), ad. Gr. *podar-pas* adj., pertaining to gout. see *Podagra*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; suffering from gout, gouty

13. *Cursor M.* 11825 (Faust) De gutte podagre [C. þe potagre, G. podagere, Tr. potagre] as il to bete. c 1422 Hoccleve *Jerusalem's Wyfe* 713 Potagie and gowty & halt he was eek. 1433 LYDE *S. Edmund* III. 649 On was podagie in handis, leggis, knees

B. sb. A sufferer from gout.

1836 L. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxviii, The port-admiral, for such was the ancient podagre

Podagric (pɒd'ɑːgrɪk), a. and sb. [ad. L. *podagric-us*, a. Gr. *podar-pas* of or pertaining to gout, f. *podar-pa*, *Podagra*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1702 *Flover Cold Baths* I. ii (1709) 44 Both Hot and Cold Water are good for Podagric Pains without Ulcers. 1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 292 The constitution of a podagric patient. 1889 *Garrison Memory's Hark* 197 In later life, somewhat podagric by inheritance.

B. sb. A sufferer from gout.

1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 56 We podagricks you know, primers imitate, For tho' pains gnaw within, yet without we look great. 1806 A. HUNTER *China* (ed. 3) 101 Let the Podagric enjoy his savoury dishes, on condition that every fourth day he submits to eat plain meat

† Podagrical, a. *Obs.* [as prec. + -AL] = prec. *adj.*

1576 *FLEMING Parnop. Epist.* 237 If you meane not to beget to your selfe the Podagrical disease for your daughter. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii 73 That a Loadstone held in the hand of one that is podagrical doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. 1679 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4028 Some Podagrical people, happening to be seized by the Plague, lost the Gout, and recovered of the Plague too.

Podagrous (pɒd'ɑːgrəs), a. [ad. L. *podagrosus* gouty, f. *podagra*: see *Podagra* and -OUS] So obs. F. *podagrosus* (Godef.) Gouty.

1851 COCKERELL in *Lady Holland Mem.* *Syd. Smith* (1855) I 249 A podagrous disposition of limbs. 1863 *SALA in Temple Bar Mag.* VIII. 73 If it be a crime to be hereditarily podagrous, let me to the Tower.

† Podagry, *Obs.* rare. [a. obs. F. *podagrye* gout (16th c. in Godef.), on med. L. type **podagria*, f. Gr. *podar-pas*: see *Podagra* a.] = *Podagra*, in quot., dodder, or the condition of a plant infested with it (a sense of OF. *podagra* and med. L. *podagra*).

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* II. Cuscuta. upon Lime or Flax, called *Podagra Lini* and *Angina Lini*. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remed. Disp.* 237 They mistake, who take the podagry of other plants for true Cuscuta and Epithyme.

Podal (pɒd'əl), a. *Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. *pod-*, *pod-* foot + -AL] Belonging to feet, or foot-like organs; spec. applied to a membrane fringing the outer margin of the neuropodia and notopodia or ventral and dorsal foot-stumps of certain Annelida. 1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 323 The podal membrane reaches to the tip of the gill in the anterior segments.

|| Podalgia (pɒd'ælgiə), *f.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *pod-*, *pod-* foot + *algos* pain.] Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pod. alga*, pain in the foot. almost the same as *Podagra*.

Podalic (pɒd'əlɪk), a. [irreg. f. Gr. *pod-*, *pod-* foot, after *cephalic*.] Of or pertaining to the feet.

Podalic version (*Obstetric*), the operation of changing the position of the foetus so as to bring the feet to present in delivery.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *V. version*, *podalic*, [an operation in obstetrics] when one or both feet are brought down. 1900 *Lancet* 30 June 1886/1 Its aim being 'podalic', as it was to bring the lower limb to present.

Podar, *dial.* Also *podar*. [app. a. Cornish *podar* rotten, worthless.] A local name of MUNDIO or copper pyrites.

1754 *BORLASE Antiq. Cornu.* Cornish-Eng. Voc. 403/2 *Podar*, rotten corrupt id Mandic ugly. 1816 *PANIS Guide Mount's Bay & Land's End* 17 Upon the first discovery of copper ore the miner, to whom its nature was entirely unknown, gave it the name of *Podar*. About the year 1735, Mr. Coster a mineralogist of Bristol observed this *Podar* among the heaps of rubbish.

|| Podarthritus (pɒd'ɑːrθrɪtɪs), *Med.* [f. Gr. *pod-* (see *Pod-*) + *ARTHROS*.] Inflammation of joints of the foot.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

Poddasway, obs. Sc. f. PADUASOY.

Podded (pɒd'ed), a. [f. *Pod* sb.² + -ED.]

1. Bearing pods; leguminous; growing (as a seed) in a pod.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lotus*, The yellow, podded, sea lotus, with a thick, fleshy, and smooth leaf. 1762 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb* I. 465 In the culture of this, and indeed of all other podded grains, 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 622 For cleaning and earthing up different sorts of podded crops. 1866 *RUSKIN Q. of Air* (1874) 94 Podded seeds that cannot be reaped, or beaten, or shaken down, but must be gathered green.

2. fig. (transl. F. *cassu* podded, fig. well-off.)

Well-off, comfortable, snugly secure from harm. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov, The working city being tainted with the deep envy of superiors, and especially of superiors leading joyous or 'podded' lives—as the French describe

the lives of well-to-do citizens. 1895 *Ibid* at Dec. 886/1 They may trade with profit and live on the profit in podded luxury.

Podder ¹ (pɒ dər) [f. *POD* sb. 2 or *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1; orig. a local term.] A person employed in gathering peas in the pod.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 5), *Podders*, Pescod-gatherers about London, so called. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Podders*, poor People employ'd to gather Pease, Pease-cod Gatherers. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess. Misc. Wks.* 1837 I 248 Those who have seen the weathers, podders, and hoppers, who swarm in the fields. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II 587 The expense of gathering green peas is, different, according to the difficulty of procuring podders [etc.]. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Podder*, one who gathers field peas for market.

Podder 2: see *PODWARE*.

Podder 3: see under *POD* v. 2.

† **Poddinger**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 puddyngare, 6 podenger, -ynger, (*dial.* -9) poddinger, 8 poddinger. [An altered form of *POTINGER*, perh. associated with *podying*, *PUDDING*, (Intermediate between *pottinger* and *porringer*: cf. *PODDISH*, *PODDIDGE*.) = *POTINGER*, *PORRINGER*.]

1483 *Cath. Aug.* 293/1 A Puddyingare, *tuctarius*, *tuctaria*. 1532 In Weaver *IVells Wills* (1890) 1 A broken knock, a plater, a poddyng and a sawcer. 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Poddish, **poddidge**. Now *dial.* Also 6 *poddech*, 6-7 *podge*, 9 *dial.* *podditch*. [Altered form of *POTAGE*, *POTTAGE*, perh. due to some analogy of *PODDINGER*.] = *POTAGE*, *PORRIDGE*, now chiefly applied to oatmeal porridge.

1508 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 Yf the poddech [*Wks.* 1573 porage] be burned to or the meate over roasted, we saye, the bysshowe hath put his fote in the pott [etc.] c. 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wist*. (1846) 50 How saist thou, Hodge, What art thou hungry? wilt thou eat my podge? 1611 *Corcoran*, *Bravel*, any liquor, podge, or sauce, of the thickness, or consistence of that whereof our prunes-tarts are made. c. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 68 Boh it leet well with Podditch wux sawcing. 1809 *Evanspenny*, *Pod Dish* 4 (E. D. D.), I can git poddige for mysel' and 'barns. 1886 HALL *Cambs. Sons of Hagen* 1 vii, I know the way to my mouth with a spoonful of poddish, and that's all. *Ibid.* ix, My they never lack a lean poddish-stick.

Poddock, *dial.* f. *PADDOCK* sb. 1, frog, toad.

Poddy, *a colloq.* [f. *POD* sb. 2 + *-Y*] Corpulent, obese.

1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1880) I 138 It is a grievous thing to grow poddy: the age of Chivalry is gone then.

† **Podde**. *Obs.* Also 6 *poada*. [Parallel form of *PAD* sb. 1.] A toad, perh. also applied to other creatures reputed to be venomous, also *transf.* to persons.

c. 1250 [see *PAD* sb. 1] c. 1245 *Cast. Perseu* 810 in *Maci* 0 *Plays* 68 Tyl Mankynde fallith to podys prys, Couetyse schal hym grype & grope. 14 *Stockh. Med. MS.* I 136 in *Anglia* XVIII 80 Randle of venym, As of rannys or podys or vermy. 1508 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb.) 43 Was not there one called Coclaye, A littell pratyte foolyshe poade? Yett men saye he lacketh no gall. More venomous than any toade. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Polly Q.*, The good podes are wholly addicted to foolcs and triflc-talkcs.

Podde, *obs.* form of *POOD*.

Podel, *podell* (e, obs. forms of *PUDDLE*).

Podson (pɒ dʒən) *Entom.* rare [a. Gr. *podēon* a narrow end, f. *pod-*, *pod-* foot.] A term for the petiole in the petiolate Hymenoptera. see *quots.* 1841 E. NEWMAN *Introduct. Hist. Insects* 144 The sixth segment, *podson* or *petiolite*, is usually much smaller than either of the preceding. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II 587 That segment which Mr. Newman has called the *podson* is furnished with a curious hooked spur.

Podar, variant of *PODAR*.

† **Podestà** (podestà). Also 6-8 *podestate*, 7-8 *podestat*. [*It.* *podestà*:—*Oit.* *podestate*.—*L.* *potestatem*, power, authority, hence public officer, magistrate. So *F. podestat* (1766 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

a. A governor appointed by the Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa) over one or more cities of Lombardy. b. A chief magistrate elected annually in mediæval Italian towns and republics with judicial functions and almost unlimited powers. Also *transf.* c. A subordinate judge or magistrate in modern Italian municipalities.

1548 T. HOBY *Trav.* (1902) 10 No man wear eth his weapon within the town, but such as are licensed by the Podestat. 1599 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III xxv. (Arb.) 308, I haue sene of the greatest podestates and gauest iudges and Presidentes of Parliament in France. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 135 [In London] we haue a Podestat, or Maio, that keepeth a Prince-like house. 1696 tr. *Die Mont's Voy. Levant* 341 The Venetians maintain a Podestat in the Island to gather the Tribute. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* II, Every village elects by majority of votes a Podestat and other two magistrates. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal. Pref.* When podesta and captain at Niviso. 1822 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* II 39 When the podesta of the Emperor arrived at Milan to take possession of the tribunal, he was sent contemptuously away. 1860 *All Year Round* No 53. 71 On the following night, the Podestà of the city suddenly died.

So *Podestaterate* [f. *It.* *podestaria* office of a podestà + *-ATE* 1], the rule or office of a podestà. 1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Genl.* U. S. (1794) II 305 In the next year, 1280, in the podestaterate of Alberigo Signorelli of Bologna.

† **Podetium** (pɒ dɪ tɪ ə m) *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., arbitrary f. Gr. *pod-*, *pod-* foot.] In some lichens (as *Cladonia*), a stalk-like or shrubby outgrowth of the thallus, bearing the apothecium or fruit; also, any stalk-like elevation.

1857 BERKLEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 445 409 In that genus we have the first indication of a stem to the apothecia, or, as it is called, a podetium. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 375 In the latter case the stalk has received the name of podetium.

Hence *Podetiform* a., shaped like or resembling a podetium.

† **Podex** (pɒ dɛ ks). Now only *Zool.* [L. *podex*, *podic-em* anus, fundament.] The fundament, the stump; also, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects, the pygidium.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in his Hum.* v. 1, How Saturn, sitting in an ehon cloud, Disrobed his podex. 1706 PHILIPS, *Podex*, the Fundament, or Breach. 1713 DRIHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII vi 415 The Male is less than the Female, and as Podex not so sharp as the Females is. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 4 These substances are contained in the respective sexes in two bags that unite near the podex. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 390 *Podex*, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen.

Pod-farn: see *POD* sb. 2.

Podge (pɒ dʒ), *sb.* *dial.* or *colloq.* [A parallel form, app. of later origin, of *PODGE* sb.] Anything podgy; *spec.* a short fat man or woman; a short stout thick-set animal. (In *quot.* 1833 applied to an epanulette.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* VIII. That man with the gold podge on his shoulder [the first lieutenant]. 1896 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Podge*, a duty, fat person. 1896 *Mid-1. Ch. Gloss.* *Podge*, the term is . . . freely bestowed, in a good-natured manner, upon children of a fleshy appearance. 'Come hither, thou old podge.' 1901 FARMER & HEWLEY *Slang Dict.*, *Podge* (colloquial) 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Aberdeensh to Cornwall.

Podge, *v.* Now *dial.* *entr.* To walk slowly and heavily. Hence *Podging* *pph.* 1538 N. WHITTING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 141 My Dames will say, I am a podging Ass. 1866 GREGOR *Baugh's Gloss.*, *Podge*, to walk with short heavy steps. 1896 *Ibid.* *Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., *Podge* is also a *verb* denoting the heavy irregular gait usual to very fat persons.

Podge, *obs.* form of *PODDISH*, *PODDIDGE*.

Podger (pɒ dʒər) *rare* ? A stiff fool.

1816 LD CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) I 334 He cannot deal the knock-me-down blows of old Brough, and if you watch your opportunity you may give him a podger.

Podgy (pɒ dʒi), *a.* [f. *PODGE* sb. + *-Y* a parallel form, somewhat later in appearance, of *PODGY*] Short, thick, and fat; squat.

1846 THACKERAY *Corinth to Carro* III. 37 I wish I had had the shake of that trembling, podgy hand. 1856 MAYHURW *Rhyme* 143 A shaggy, podgy, black pony. 1858 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1902) 26 The slow oily stream, beneath whose willows lurked podgy perch. 1861-2 *Vac. Tour* 24 A pnest on the podgy side of forty. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V 832 Massage is very useful in emaciated or podgy people.

Hence *Podgily adv.* in a podgy way or degree. 1893 'J. S. WINTER' *Aunt Johanne* I 2 She was not only fat, but she was podgily fat.

Podia, plural of *PODIUM*, *PODIUM*.

Podial (pɒ di ə l), *a.* [f. *PODIUM* + *-AL*] Of or pertaining to a podium. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Podical (pɒ di k ə l), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *PODEX*, *podic-* + *-AL*] Pertaining to the podex, anal.

Podical plates, two or more small pieces surrounding the podex in some insects.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Ann.* VII 405 When the tenth tergum and the podical plates are removed, a very singular apparatus comes into view. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Ann. Life* 142 Common Cockroach. The anus . . . lies between two triangular podical plates.

Podicate, *v.* *humorous nonce-wd* [f. as *prec* + *-ATE* 3] *entr.* To slide or move along on one's posteriors. So *Podication* (in *quot.* = a blow or kick on the posteriors).

1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV 180 We managed to roll, slide, stagger and podicate to the foot in the dark. 1884 *Vor. Id.* 20 Aug. 9/4 Unless he wishes to risk podication.

† **Podion** (pɒ di ən). *Zool.* Pl. *podia*. [mod. L., a Gr. *podion*. see *PODIUM*] One of the tube-feet of an echinoderm.

1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III 297 Water from the reservoir or ampulla is driven into the podion, and the tube-foot is thus rendered tense and rigid.

Podism (pɒ dɪ z m), *rare* [late L. *podismus* (Veg.), a. Gr. *podipus* a measuring by feet, f. *pod-*, *pod-* foot.] + a. A measuring by feet. *Obs. rare*— + b. A fooling. *Obs. rare*— + c. Path. Spasm or cramp in the foot. *Obs. rare*—.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Podism* (*podismus*), a measuring by feet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 89/5 Allowing to every soldier a large podisme or place to stand in. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podismus*, a term for spasm of the foot, or of the toes— podism.

Podite (pɒ dɪ tɪ). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *pod-*, *pod-* foot + *-ITE* 1.] A leg or ambulatory limb of an

arthropod, esp. of a crustacean. Usually in compounds denoting a part or appendage of such a limb. see *quot.* 1875, and the words themselves.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 151 The joints have the following names, the proximal, short and thick, *coxopodite*, the next, small and conical, *basipodite*; next, cylindrical and marked by an annular constriction, *ischio-podite*, the next, longer, *meropodite*; then successively, the *carpopodite*, *propodite*, and *dactylopodite*. 1898 H. WOODWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VI 635/2 These podites are usually seven-jointed, and each bears a gill on its basal-joint.

Hence **Poditic** (pɒ dɪ tɪ k) a., belonging to a podite. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Podium** (pɒ di ə m) Pl. *podia*. [L. *podium* an elevated place, balcony, ad Gr. *podion*, dim of *pod-*, *pod-* foot.]

1. *Arch.* a. A continuous projecting base or pedestal, a stylobate. b. A raised platform surrounding the arena in an ancient amphitheatre. c. A continuous seat or bench around a room.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* 164 (*Venus*) Every Palace of any principall note hath a pety walke or open gallery betwixt the wall of the house and the buncke of the ruines banke. Suetonius calleth these kinde of open galleries *Podia*. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 149 The *podium* (the bottom part of the wall) projects at its lower extremity. 1832 GILL *Pompeiana* I iv 54 Along the whole runs a sort of podium or base. 1842-76 GUILT *Archit.* § 233 The amphitheatre at Nismes. Its exterior wall has three stories of Tuscan pilasters on the face of the wall, the two upper whereof stand on *podia*. 1848 B. WRUB *Cont. Ecclesiast.* 176 Standing figures are ranged in two rows on *podia* between the piers. 1850 S. DONATI *Roman viii*, Up from the podium to the beetling height I turn'd one dying look. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 4/1 The podium of the Albert Memorial is almost as fresh as the day the structure was uncovered.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. The fore or hind foot (*manus* or *pes*) of a mammal or other vertebrate; in birds, the junction of the toes, or the toes collectively. b. In compounds denoting parts of the foot of a mollusc as *EPIDODIUM*, *MESOPODIUM*, *METAPODIUM*, *PROPODIUM*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podion*, *Podium*, applied by Illiger to the junction of the toes at the extremity of the tarsus, upon which the leg rests in birds; to the inferior part of the limb, comprehending, before, the *carpus*, *metacarpus*, and toes, behind, the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and toes in the *Mammifera*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Bot.* A footstalk or other supporting part. (Chiefly in compounds.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Podium*, *Podus*, a stalk, or receptacle, or torus; used only in Geol. compounds.

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of the foot; also, a treatise on the foot; so **Podologist**. **Podomaney** [Gr. *μαρτιά* divination], divination from signs derived from inspection of the feet (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Podometer** = **Podometer** 1. **Podometry**: see **quots**. **Podoscaph** [Gr. *σκάφος* ship], a canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for moving on water; also, a water-velocipede, or boat propelled by treadles like a bicycle; hence **Podoscapher**. **Podoscopy** = **podomaney**. **Podosomatous** (-*σώματος*) *a*, *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the **Podosomata** or sea-spiders, an order of **Arthropoda** having long many-jointed legs; syn. with **Pycnogonidae**. **Podosperm** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], the stalk of a seed, = **Funiculus** 3. **Podostomatous** *a*, *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], belonging to the **Podostomata**, a group of **Arthropoda** characterized by having a foot-like mouth. **Podotheca** *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *θηκη* sheath], the scaly leg-covering of a bird or reptile, also, the sheath covering the leg of an insect; hence **Podothecal** *a*.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The epipodite (so called) of the first maxilliped represents the base, stem and lamina of a *podobranch. 1882 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXV, 229/1 There are fruits from Sheppey which I believe to be *podocarpous, one at least seeming identical with *Podocarpus* *clata* of Queensland. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podocarpus*, applied to plants that have flowers united into heads borne upon long peduncles. *podocarpous 1899 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podogynium*, a fleshy and solid projection which serves to support the ovary... a *podogynium. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podogynium*, shortened form of the word *Podogynium* 1898 *Art. Preserv. Feet* Pref. 7 Diseases of the Nails, Immoderate Perspiration of the Feet, &c., which merit the attention of the *Podologist. *Ibid.* Pref. 6 It might... be ranked under the new title of *Podology, embracing the whole Art of Preserving the Feet. 1897-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Podometer, or Podometer. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1896 BROWN *Glossary*, *Podometry, foot measure, or a measuring by the foot. 1898 PHILLIPS, *Podometry*, (Greek) a measuring by the foot. 1893 RYMER *Short View Tragedy* 119 They must have played bare foot: the spectators would not have been content without seeing their Podometry. 1898 *Chambr. Jnl.* X 319/2 Heer Ochsen of Rotterdam astonished his countrymen by appearing on the Maas, wearing a *podoscaph fifteen feet long on each foot, and holding a pole, flattened at one end as a paddle, in his hand. 1864 in WINTER, [1898 *Land Society* Nov. 41 The latest novelty in the velocipede line is the podocaphic or velocipodemarin.] 1884 KNIGHT *Dut. Mech. Suppl.*, *Podoscaph*, a foot boat, one in which canoe-shaped floats are attached to or support the feet. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/3 It bears the peculiar name of podoscaph, and is a sort of tiny raft. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 41/2 The treatises also contain occasional digressions on onychomaney, *podoscaphy, spasmomaney, &c. 1864 ANSTED *Chambr. Jnl.* ix. (ed. 2) 235 A species of the curious group of *podosomatous crustaceans, resembling a transparent spider, without head or body. 1899 LINDLEY *tr. Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 22 When a seed bends back suddenly in a direction contrary to its *podosperm it is *reclined* by its proper direction. 1897 HENFREV *Bot.* § 234 A fully developed ovule is usually attached to the placenta by a short stalk, called the funiculus, podosperm, or umbilical cord. 1897 COVENS *Key N. Amer. Birds* 46 The naked part of the leg is covered, like the bill, by a hardened, thickened, modified integument, which varies in texture between corneous and leathery. This is called the *podotheca. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 511 The *podotheca* or covering of the tarsus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Podothecal.

Podophthalmate (pōdōfthə'māt), *a*, *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πός*, *pod-* foot + *ὄφθαλμος* eye + *-ατε* *a*.] Having the eye at the end of a movable stalk, stalk-eyed; of or pertaining to the stalk-eyed crustaceans. So **Podophthalmia**, *-thalia*, *-thalia*, *-thalia* *ta* [mod. L. pl.], an order of Crustacea, including those with eyes set on movable foot-stalks, as crabs and lobsters; **Podophthalmian**, *a*, pertaining to the **Podophthalmia**; *sb*, a member of the **Podophthalmia**; **Podophthalmatous**, **Podophthalmic**, *adjs.* = **podophthalmate**; **Podophthalmite**, the distal joint of the eye-stalk in podophthalmate Crustacea; hence **Podophthalmite** *a*; **Podophthalmous** *a* = **podophthalmate**.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anal.* I 768/1 A corresponding structure is observed in certain Podophthalmia. *Ibid.* 756/1 This dorsal shield occurs among the whole of the Podophthalmians. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 442 In the two highest orders of Crustacea, hence called Podophthalmia, the eyes are placed at the extremity of moveable pedicles articulated with the first cephalic ring of the external skeleton. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I 116 Among the *Podophthalmia*, or stalk-eyed Crustacea, the Shrimps or Sand-raisers burrow in sand, mostly in shallow water. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 990 *Podophthalmous*, applied by Desmarest and Leach to a vast number of the Crustacea, having the eyes placed at the extremity of a mobile peduncle. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 712 The Podophthalmata, or Stalk-eyed Crustaceans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Inv. Anim.* vi 365 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian than Podophthalmian. *Ibid.* 375 The peduncles of the eye... are composed of two joints, a small proximal basiophthalmite, and a larger terminal podophthalmite. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 265 A point of affinity to the podophthalmate Malacostraca. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* vi. 341 Podophthalmate Crustacea.

Podophyllous (pōdōfī'lē), *a*, [f. Gr. *ποδο-*, *PODO-* + *φύλλον* leaf + *-OUS*.]

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1. *Entom.* Having, as some insects, compressed leaf-like locomotive organs or feet.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 2. *Zool.* In **podophyllous tissue**, the layer of tissue composed of leaf-like vascular lamellae beneath the coronary cushion of a horse's hoof.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Podophyllum** (pōdōfī'lēm) [mod. Bot. L., f. Gr. *ποδο-*, *PODO-* + *φύλλον* leaf.] *a*, *Bot.* A genus of *Ranunculaceae* with two known species, *P. peltatum* of eastern N. America, and *P. Enodi* of the Himalayas, having long thick creeping rhizomes, large long-stalked palmately lobed leaves, and a solitary white flower. *b*, *Pharm.* The dried rootstock of *P. peltatum*. Also *attrib.* Hence **Podophyllin** *a*, *Chem.*, of or pertaining to podophyllum; esp. in **podophyllin acid**, a crystalline acid obtained from podophyllum, **Podophyllin** *Chem.*, a yellow bitter resin having cathartic properties, obtained from the dried rhizome of *P. peltatum*, = **resin of podophyllum**.

1896 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Table I (1788) 292 *Podophyllum*, Duck's-foot, or May Apple. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1855) s. v., The root or rhizome, *Podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), is purgative in the dose of 20 grains. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Med.* 457 The action of podophyllum is favourably contrasted with that of calomel. 1866 *Artic. Pract. Med.* II 53 *Podophyllum*. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 183 The resin or podophyllin is a pale greenish-brown amorphous powder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 471 *Podophyllum* acts as a purgative like jalap, but more slowly and more continuously.

Podostemon (pōdōstē'mōn). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. *PODO-* + *Gr. στήμων*, taken as = *stamen*: from the two stamens with filaments united for about half their length.] The typical genus of the N. O. **Podostemaceae**, comprising moss-like aquatic herbs with apetalous flowers, natives chiefly of S. America. So **Podostemaceous** (-*ειδής*) *a*, belonging to this order; **Podostemad** [cf. *ARAD*], a plant of this order.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 482 Hypogynous Exogens. *Rudales Podostemaceae* - Podostemad. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Years* (1879) I xlii 77 This stream is rapid, with many podostemad at the bottom. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 303 The wet stones were covered with Podostemad, herbaceous branched floating plants, with the habit of liverworts.

Podura (pōdū'rā). *Entom.* [mod. L. *podura* (Linn. 1748), f. Gr. *πός*, *pod-* foot + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of apterous insects, having a terminal forked springing organ; hence known as spring-tails. Hence **Poduran**, *a*, of or pertaining to the genus *Podura*, *sb*, an insect of this genus or of the family *Poduridae*; so **Podurid** *a* and *sb*; **Podurid**, *a*, having the form or character of the *Poduridae*.

1837 GORING & FRITCHARD *Microsc.* 129 Pray look at these scales of the podura in the microscope. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 408 In one curious family, that of the Poduras or Spring-tails, the leap is accomplished by the sudden extension of the tail. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 58 The Podura scale appears to be a compound structure. 1883 LESLIE *Nordenfalk's Voy. Vega* 60 Arachnids, acarids, and podurids occur most plentifully.

Podware. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7-9 **podder**. [Of uncertain origin: cf. **CODWARE**, 1398-1699, and **PODWARE**, 1577-1706.

The first element suggests **POD** of peas, beans, etc.; but this is not known till nearly a century later than **podware**, which moreover in quot. 1584 is not applied to pulse or potted plants, and in quot. 1677 has not necessarily such a sense. In quot. 1736 the word is associated with **pod**.]

Field crops; fodder for cattle, in later use app. pulse, or plants having pods (= **CODWARE**).

1584 R. SCOR *Discov. Wischer* xii. vi. (1885) 179 [They] suffocate and spoil grasses, green corn, and ripe corn, and all other podware. 1677 in *Arch. Cant.* (1502) XXXV. 23 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and pouting (= stacking) of podder, upon the Sabbath. 1677 *Pict. Oxfor.* 133 Dill or Lentils, in poor stone brash land, which are a good podware for cattle. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanes Gloss* s. v. *Liddat*, The bagster. 1736 in the poddergroten. *Ibid.*, *Podder*, podware, beans, peas, tares or vetches, or such ware as has pods. 1794 Boys *Agric. Kent* 31 Some farmers are bound to sow wheat after beans, on land not fit to produce beans, to leave a quantity of podware gratten, for a wheat tilth on farms where some sorts of podware is the worst tilth known to sow wheat upon. 1807 *Kentish Gloss*, *Podder*, a name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.]

+ **Poddy** *co'dy*, app. a perversion of *body* of *God*, in a profane oath.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabalais* iii. xxvii 298 By the Pody Cody, I have fished fair.

POE, variant of **POI**, Hawaiian food.

Poe-bird (pō'ē'bīrd). Also **8 po-y**, **pue-bird**. [See quot. 1865.] The name (given by Capt. Cook, and retained in some English ornithological works) for a New Zealand bird, *Prosthemadera novaezelandiae*, now called by the English settlers **PABSON-BIRD** (q. v.) and by the Maoris *tus*.

1777 Cook *Pov.* I 97 Amongst the small birds I must not omit to particularise the wattle-bird, po-y-bird. [In the illustration spelt *po-y-bird*, and in the list of plates, *po-y*.] *Ibid.*

98 The po-y-bird is less than the wattle-bird. The feathers of a fine mazarine blue. *a* 1802 BOWLES *Poems* (1855) I 120 The po-y-bird sits, With silver neck and blue enamelled wing. 1865 HOWITT *Discov. Austr.* I vi. 111 This bird they called the Wattle-bird, and also the Po-y-bird, from its having little tufts of curled hair under its throat, which they called poes, from the Otago word for ear-rings. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxv. 470 The splendidly decorated Poe Birds. 1896 *Last Ann. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 237 Poe Honey-eater.

Pœcile (pœ'silē). [*a*, Gr. (f) *ποικίλη* (*στῆλα*) the many-coloured or painted porch.] Name of a famous portico in the market-place of ancient Athens, adorned with a variety of paintings.

1819 in *Pantologia* 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 139/1 The only reward Miltades obtained after the battle of Marathon, was to have his picture drawn and to have it hung up in the Pœcile. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I 32 The Pœcile, or painted piazzas.

+ **Pœcillite** (pœ'silītē). *Geol. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ποικίλος* variegated + *ITE* *l*; after F. *terrain pœcillen* (Brongniart 1849)] A name proposed for the Upper New Red Sandstone (cf. *Ger. bunter sandstein*). Hence **Pœcillite** (pœ'silītē) *a*, of or pertaining to the Upper New Red Sandstone formation; = **POIKILITE**.

1832 W. D. CONYEBEAR in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 379 The next geological group beneath the lias and oolites, is that characterized by the new red or variegated sandstone. I will venture therefore to propose the term *Pœcillite*... and hence denominate the group, *pœcillite*. Brongniart has already adopted the Gallicised form *Pœcilen*.

Pœcilo- (pœ'silō), before a vowel **pœcil-**, from Gr. *ποικίλος* many-coloured, variegated, various, a formative element in scientific terms (in some of which the form **POIKILO-** is preferred).

Pœcilloblast, **Pœcillocyte**: see **POIKILO-**. **Pœcillomere** [Gr. *μέρος* part], a part of the body of an animal in which variations of colouring tend to appear first. **Pœcilonym** [Gr. *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα* name], one of various names for the same thing; a synonym (*Cent. Dict.* cites Wilder), hence **Pœcilonymic** *a*, having a variety of names, **Pœcilonymy**, **Pœcillopod** [Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot].

Zool., a member of the **Pœcillopoda**, in Latreille's classification (now abandoned), a division of **Crustacea** distinguished by limbs of varied form and functions, e.g. prehensory, ambulatory, brachial, and natatory; hence **Pœcillopodous** *a*. **Pœcillothermal**, **Pœcillothermic**: see **POIKILO-**. 1895 *Athenaeum* 18 Mar. 342/1 That colour-variations tended to appear first of all on certain definite parts of the body, and that these parts, to which the name 'pœcillomeres' had been given, were common to mammals and birds alike. 1889 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 528/2 An unusually complete combination of 'pœcillonymic' ambiguities. *Ibid.* 517/1 Terminological variety, such as occurs in the passages quoted, may be expressed by the single word, 'pœcillonymy'. 1835 *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II xiv. 22 The 'Pœcillopods' differ [from the Branchiopods] by the different structure and uses of their legs, which are not branching. 1852 *DANA Crust.* II 1308 Characteristic species of Pœcillopods.

Pœd, **Pœir**, obs. forms of **POOD**, **POWER**.

Poele, obs. var. of **POLE** *sb*.

Pœme (pō'mē). Also 6-7 **poeme**. [*a*, F. *poème* (in Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *poëma* (in Plantus), *a*, Gr. *ποίημα* (4th c. B. C.), early variant of *ποίημα*, thing made or created, work, fiction, poetical work, f. *ποίηω* (early variant *ποιέω*) to make. (If *ποίημα* had been the form introduced, the L. would have been *poëma*.)

The word *poem* was app. not in use till about the middle of the 16th c., the sense was previously, from 14th c., expressed by **POEZY**, sense *a*.]

1 'The work of a poet, a metrical composition' (Johnson); 'a work in verse' (Littre); a composition of words expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings in poetical form; a piece of poetry.

In addition to the metrical or verse form, critics have generally held that in order to deserve the name of 'poem', the theme and its treatment must possess qualities which raise it above the level of ordinary prose. Cf. quots. 1575, 1689, 1841, and see **POETRY**.

1548 *Elvot Dict.*, *Pœma*... a poetes inuencion, a poeme [ed. 1538 *Pœma* a poetes warke]. 1568 T. HOWELL (*title*) The Arbor of Amitie; wherein is comprised pleasant Poems and pretie Poesies. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Notes Eng. Verse* § 1 in *Steele Glas*, etc. (Arb.) 31 The first and most necessary poynt meete to be considered in making of a delectable poeme is this, to ground it upon some fine invention. 1581 *SINCEV Appl. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 And may not I. say that the holy Dauides Psalmes are a diuine Poem? 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* 1641 II. 126 Even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect Poeme. *Ibid.* These three voices differ, as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing fain'd, the faining and the fainer, so the *Pœma*, the *Poesy*, and the *Pœt*. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 236 The Frame and Fabric of a true Poem, must have something both sublime and just, amazing and agreeable. — *Ess. Learning* *Ibid.* I 298 The Language is but the Colouring, 'tis the Conception, the Invention, the Judgment, that give the Life and Spirit, as well as Beauty and Force, to a Poem. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pœm*, a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse, a Copy of Verses. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 181, I have written a little pretty birth-day poem against St. Andrew's day, which... I intend for Faulkner to publish. 1828 WHATLEY in *Encycl. Metrop.* I 290/1 Any composition in verse, (and none that is not,) is

always called, whether good or bad, a Poem, by all who have no favourite hypothesis to maintain. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I 157 It is not metres, but a metre-making argument, that makes a poem. 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1873) I Notes 319 Everything in this poem is perfect, thought and expression, Rhythm; but one thing it lacks 'tis not a poem at all.

b. *transf.* (or in more general sense): Applied to a composition which, without the form, has some quality or qualities in common with poetry.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 28 Xenophon, who did imitate so excellently the portraiture of a just Empire under the name of Cyrus, (as Cicero sayth of him) made therein an absolute heroicall Poem. 1873 RUSKIN *For. Clay* III xxxiv 6 Do you know what a play is? or what a poem is? or what a novel is? You had better first, for clearness' sake, call all the three 'poems', for all the three are so, when they are good, whether written in verse or prose.

2 *fig* Something (other than a composition of words) of a nature or quality akin or likened to that of poetry (with various implications, as artistic or orderly structure, noble expression, ideal beauty or gracefulness, etc.).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* Wks. 1851 III 270 He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him self to be a true Poem, that is a composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I 142 There being as much continued and coherent Sense in this Real Poem of the World, as there is in any Phantastick Poem made by men. 1843 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 108 We shall have no need to write poetry—our life will be a real poem. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II 24 The Celts gave to the seas and mountains names which are poems, and imitate the pure voices of nature. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* 47 The world is the poem of the Word to the glory of the Father.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *poem-book*, *-maker*, *-play*. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Memo.* (1807) II 268 The public did not concern itself about the poem, or the poem-maker. c.1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sh. Gas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 138 A small brown Poem-Book, not without merit. 1878 BROWNING *Poets' Cruise* xlvii, 'The Royal Poet' straightway put in type His poem-prophecy.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poemet**, **Poemlet** [see -ET, -LET], a small or short poem; **Poeming**, composing or reciting of poems.

1799 W. TAYLOR *Lett. to Southey* 4 Jan in Robert's *Memo.* I. 244 A regular receptacle for those 'poemets' which aspire only to a summer's existence. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 270 We have a great number of these 'poemets', bearing no traces whatever of the triviality of occasional verses. 1708 BRIT *Apollo* No 84. a/a Loud Tawkins and 'Poemings' 1889-9 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* II. 269 Many of her verses she set to music, especially one little 'poemlet', which I remember to this day.

Poemetic, a *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *poimnaitikós* (Plut.) poetical.] Of the nature of a poem. c.1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 321 Conscious of the inferiority, the too poetic mien-dramatic nature of his versification.

Poemell, obs. form of **POMMEL**.

Pœnal (l, obs. form of **PENAL**.

Pœne, obs. var. **PAIN**, after L. *pœna* (B. Jonson).

Pœphagous (pœ'fāgəs), a. *Zool. rare* [f. mod. L. *Pœphaga*, neut. pl. ad Gr. *ποφάγος* (Arist.) eating grass or herbs, f. *πῶς* grass + *φάγος* eating) + *-OUS*.] Eating grass or herbs, herbivorous; *spec.* belonging to the division *Pœphaga* of marsupials.

1866 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* III. 294 Some paleontologists have been led astray in referring it to the 'Pœphagus Potoroos and Kangaroos'.

Pœr, obs. form of **POOR**, **POWER**.

|| **Pœsis**. *Obs.* The Greek and Latin word for **POEST**, formerly sometimes used by English writers. 1567 DRANT *Horace To Rdr.* We write Pœsis apace, and of all handes, sum wyle more, and sum with lesse learmynge. 1613 W. SHUTON *Elegy on Sir T. Overbury O's Wks.* (1856) 11 This cynosure in neat poesis.

Pœste, var. of **POUSTIE** *Obs.*, power.

Poesy (pō'si), *sb. arch.* Forms: a. 4 *poysi*, 4-5 *poisie*, 4-6 *poyses*, -ie, -ye, 5 *poise*, -ei, *poysie*, *poyses*, 6 *poisse*, *poysy*, *poysy*. 5-7 *poesie*, -ye, 6 *poesi*, *poenzi*, 5- *poesey*. See also **POSY**. [a. OF. *poesie* (c.1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) = Fr., Sp., Pg., It. *poesia*, Common Romance formation for L. *pœsis* poetry, a poem, a. Gr. *ποίησις*, early variant of *ποίησις* a making, creation, poetry, a poem. *Poesy* and *poet* occur earlier than *poetry* and *poem*.]

1. = **POETRY** a. Poetical work or composition; poems collectively or generally; poetry in the concrete, or as a form of literature. (In early use sometimes including composition in prose, esp. works of imagination or fiction. cf. **POEM** 1 b, **POETRY** 1 b, c, **POETRY** 2.) Now an archaic or poetical synonym of *poetry*.

13. *Min. Poems fr. Vern. MS.* iv. vii. 73 Salomon seide in his poysi. He holdpe wel betere wiþ an hounde þat is lykynge and loly. þen be a Leon... Cold and ded. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 406 Thanne piped pees of poysye a note. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 148 Ovide tolde a tale in Poesie, Which toucheth unto Jelousie. c.1400 *Dest. Troy* 418 As put is in poise and prikkit be Ouyd. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warr* 108 b, The perfection that poesie, paintynge, and writinge, is now brought vnto 1581 SIDNEY *Apol.*

Poesie (Arb) 49 It is not ryming and versing, that maketh Poesie. One may bee a Poet without versing, and a versifier without Poetry. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 11 v. 1. 1636 DENHAM *Dest. Troy* Pref. (1656) A 11, Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in pouring out of one Language into another, it will all evaporate. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antientis* Wks. 1730 I. 14 The Satirical poetry of the Greeks. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 405 Among the arts of English poesie, the most ample and most curious is an anonymous work. 1883 *Congregationalist* Mar. 265 The Book of Psalms... is the Paradise of Devotion, the Holy Land of poetry.

b. Poetry in the abstract, or as an art. c. **POETRY** or skill of poetical composition.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 79 O pierlesse Poesye, where is then the place? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. i (Arb.) 79 Poesie is a skill to speake & write harmonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* 1641 II. 125 A Poeme is the worke of the Poet. Poesy is his skill, or Crafte of making. 1686 DRYDEN *Ode Anna Killegrew* 57 O gracious God! how far have we Profaned thy heavenly gift of Poesy! 1807 OPTIS in *Lect. Paint.* II. (1848) 273 Painting has been called mute poesy. 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* II. 29 In *Lycidas* (1637) we have reached the high-water mark of English Poesy and of Milton's own production.

2. (with a and pl) + a. A poetical composition; a poem. (In early use often in more general sense: An inventive or imaginative composition.)

c.1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 124 þei prechen croniclis & poyses & newe fyndynge of hem self. 1387 LUTWIS *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 He made wonder poyses as it was of alle þe stories of holy writte. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. xii (MS. Digby 230) If 67 b/2 He rehersed many poyses. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyse, *poema*, 1552 HULOET s.v. He that maketh such poyses o Balades. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 5 [She] pronounced a proper poezi in English rime and meeter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv § 5 Holding them but as diuine poyses. 1678 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 194 Thymetes wrote a poesy called Phrygia. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* II. iii, George of Clarence hath some pretty taste in the arts and poyses.

+ b. pl. Poetical expressions or ideas. *Obs. rare.* 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* III. vii (Skeat) l. 57 Thy wordes may nat be queynt, ne of subtil manner understandinge. Free-witted people supposen in suche poyses to be begyled.

+ 3. A motto or short inscription (often metrical, and usually in patterned or formal language). = **POSY** 1, q. v. *Obs.*

c.1430 LYDG *Mm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 And for youre poyseses these litters v ye take, Of this name Maria, only for hir sake. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V 65 b, The tento was replenished and decked with this poysie [1568 GRAFTON poesis]. After busie labour cometh victoriorous reste. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiii. 172 b, There was also a superscription or poisse written on the toppe of the crose, directely ouer his head, in Greke, in Latin, and Hebreue letters. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 450 Out of the very same old word... is framed his Poese, or woorde upon his armes (ic Dien) I serve. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* v. i. 148, 151. 1602-1. *Hann.* III. 11. 162 Is this a Prologue, or the Poisie of a Ring? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No 975/4 A Wedding Ring with this Poisie ('In thee my Choice, I do rejoyce').

+ 4. A bunch of flowers, a nosegay: = **POSY** 2. 1578 GASCOIGNE (*little*) A Hundreth sundre Flowers bounde up in one small Poiese. 1609 R. HILL *Pathw. Picty* (ed. Pickering) I. 146 They do offer a poesy of flowers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/h Sweet William is (as it were) many Pinks growing together like a Poesy.

5. *attrib.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* Prol. 25 There ben some that speken their poyses mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as good a fantasie as we have in hering of Frenche menues English. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 151 The banquetting stuff spread out on painted trenchers and 'poesie roundels'.

Hence **Pœsy** v. *intr.* (*rare*), to compose or recite poetry; to speak or write poetically.

1819 KEATS *Isabella* ix, So said, his erewhile timid lips grew bold, And poised with hers in dewy rhyme.

Pœt (pō'et). Forms: 4-5 *poeyte*, 4-6 *poete*, 5 *poiet*, *poiete*, 5-6 *poite*, *poiet*, *poyet*, 4- *poet*. [ME. *poete*, *poiete*, a. OF. *poete* (12th c. in Hatz. *Darm.*), mod. F. *poète*, ad L. *poeta* (Plaut.), ad Gr. *ποίησις*, early variant of *ποίησις* maker, author, poet (cf. **MAKER** 5), f. *ποιεῖν*, *ποίησθαι* to make, create, produce. (An early Gr word in L.; if introduced at a later period, the form would have been *poetta*)]

1. One who composes poetry; a writer of poems; an author who writes in verse. (The ordinary current use; but now usually implying more or less of the sense of c.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8531 (Cott) Homer þe poet [v. r. poetel], þat was sa rifyt, lined in þis lung daimd list. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 28 As also summe of youre poetes seiden, And we ben also the kynde of hym. 14. *Now.* in W. Wulcker 680/23 *Hic poeta*, a poyte. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 204 Sekys poece [= poets] tayllys. 1546 TINDALE *Tit.* I. 12 Won... which was a poyet of their owne. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. a Skorne of poetis and sklanderus knaif! 1600 J. POBY tr *Leo's Africa* III. 146 In Fez there are diuers most excellent poetis, which make verses in their owne mother toong. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Pœt*, a verse maker. 1623 CROKERAM *Pœt*, one that writeth well in verse. 1665 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poet.* (1889) 67 Shake-speare was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul. 1755 JONSON, *Pœt* a writer of poems, one who writes in measure. 1765 GRAY *Shaks* 6 Fumbling baronets and poets small. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr *Munk's Matras* 30 The poets have not all avoided the hiatus with equal care. 1896 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 281 She [Miss Rossetti] is a poet of a profound and serious cast.

+ b. Formerly (after Gr and L. use), in more general sense. One who makes or composes works of literature; an author, writer. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 129 Plato þe Poyete I [Studie] put him furste to Boke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xii. 260 þus þe poete [Aristotle] prenes þat þe peccok for his fetheres is reuerenced. c.1400 *Dest. Troy* 306 All þat poites haue pricket of his prise dedis, I haue no tome for to telle. *Ibid.* 9075 Ne noight put in our proses by poettes of old. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 319 Cornelius Nepos an eloquent Poet in the time of Cicero. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 163 The soul, in sleep or dreams, seems to be surprized with unexpected answers and reparties, though it self were all the while the poet and inventor of the whole fable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pœt*, an inventor, an author of fiction; [etc.]

c. In select or emphatic sense: A writer in verse (or sometimes, in extended use, in elevated prose) distinguished by special imaginative or creative power, insight, sensibility, and faculty of expression. (Cf. **POETRY** 3 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poet, a connyng man, *poete*. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Semblybly they that make verses, expressinge thereby none other lernynge but the crafte of versifyinge, be nat of auncient writers named poetes, but onely called versifiers. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 25 Onely the Poet lifted vp with the vigor of his owne intention, dooth growe in effect, another nature, in making things either better then Nature bringeth forth, or quite a newe formes such as neuer were in Nature. *Ibid.* 29 That fayning notable images of vertues, vices, or what els, with that delightful teaching which must be the right descriptione to know a Poet by. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 1. 12 The Poets eye in a fine fiesty rolling, Doth glance from heauen to earth, from earth to heauen. 1569 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Every man, that writes in verse is not a Poet. 1636 — *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 125 Hence he is call'd a Poet, not hee which writeth in measure only, but that fayneth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1806 WORDSW. *Personal Talk* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight, by heauenly lays! 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 80 Whom, then, shall we call poets? Those who are so constituted, that emotions are the links of association by which their ideas, both sensuous and spiritual, are connected together. 1844 LONGER *Rain in Summer* 61 These, and far more than these, The Poet sees!

He can behold Things manifold That have not yet been wholly told. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. l. 14 The power of assembling, by the help of the imagination, such images as will excite these feelings [of 'noble emotion'], is the power of the poet or literally of the 'Maker'. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 249 Aristophanes is essentially a poet—a poet in what we are apt to call the modern sense of the word—a poet, that is to say, endowed with original intuitions into nature, and with the faculty of presenting to our minds the most varied thoughts and feelings in language uniformly beautiful, as the creatures of an exuberant and self-swayed fancy.

d. Hence occas., by further extension, applied rhetorically in a similar sense to one who practises any of the fine arts.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* East 171 The poet, —and by poet I mean whoever creates ideas in bronze, in stone, in prose, in words, or in rhymes—the poet stirs up only what is imperishable in nature and in the human heart. 1874 F. CROWESEY (*little*) The Great Tone-Poets, being short memoirs of the greater Musical Composers.

e. *Pœt-in-ordinary*, a poet ordinarily employed (after *physician-in-ordinary*, etc., **ORDINARY** sb. 18 b). *Pœt-laureate*: see **LAUREATE** a. 2 b.

c.1386-1387 [see **LAUREATE** a. 2 b]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Godson of the great earl, and poet-in-ordinary to the band. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xiv. 155 Spenser is sometimes (erroneously) reckoned amongst the Poets Laureate.

Hence **Pœt-laureateship** = **LAUREATESHIP** a.

c.1386 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 523/2 Pye, the predecessor of Mr. Southey in the poet-laureateship, died in 1813. 1874 C. GIBSON *Casquet of Lit.* V. 358/2 Thomas Warton.. obtained the poet-laureateship in 1756.

f. *fig.* Applied to a singing bird.

1748 THOMSON *Ode*, O nightingale! best poet of the grove. 1824 TENNYSON *Thorsley* 1, Summer is coming, summer is coming, I know it, I know it, I know it... Yes, my wild little Poet.

g. A scholar in the poetry class: see **POETRY** 6. 1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 47, Parry. I was a Student there, a Poet.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive (= 'that is a poet'), as *poet-actor*, *-artist*, *-bird*, *+* *bounce* (*BOUNCE* sb. 1 4 b), *-boy*, *-dramatist*, *-historian*, *-humorist*, *-musician*, *-novelist*, *-painter*, *-pilgrim*, *-ploughman*, *-preacher*, *-priest*, *-princess*, *-saint*, *-satirist*, *-seer*, *-singer*, *+* *sucker* (= 'sucking' poet), *-thinker*, *-warrior*, *-woman*, etc. etc. b. Of or pertaining to a poet, as *poet-craft*, *-heart*, *-nectar*, *-song*, *-soul*, etc.; so *poet-wad* adv. c. objective, etc., as *+* *poet-ape* (one who apes a poet), *-hater*, *-whipper*, *-worship*. d. instrumental, etc., as *poet-haunted*, *-hymned* adjs.; *poet-like* adj. and adv.

1869 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 666 The stage whereon the 'poet-actor' was enacting the counterfeit presentment of a king. 1881 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The cause why it [Poesie] is not esteemed in Englande, is the fault of 'Poet-apes, not Poets. 1817-18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1129 The nightingale the 'poet-bird. 1632 BROME *Novella* Prol., Those 'Poet-Bounces that write English Greeke. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* viii. iii, A dream that had hovered over the 'poet-boy. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 354 A controversy. lost in the mysteries of 'poetcraft. 1881 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Not only in these *Mysomousos*, 'Poet-haters, but in all that kinde of people, who seek a prayse by dispraying others. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* xxiii, The beautiful autumnal woods of 'poet-haunted

Warwickshire 1844 Mrs BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl. vii. Is no woman far above me found more worthy of thy 'poet-heart than such a one as I' 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 33: The poet-satirist succeeds; the 'poet-humorist' 1871 GOLDING *Caliban on P's* vi. 7 Yet doth not David enlarge his sorrows *Poetlike 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 27 Poet like he spoke. 1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* ii. 19 A fount of the true 'poet-nectar whence to fill The golden urns of verse. 1892 ZANOWILL *Child's Ghetto* I. 164, I sing the restoration of our land, and become the 'poet-patriot of my people' 1844 Mrs BROWNING *Vis. Poets* Concl. ii. That same green forest where had gone The 'poet-pilgrim' 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 534 The great 'poet-ploughman of Scotland' 1821 BYRON *Elegy on Keats* ii. The 'poet priest Milman (So ready to kill man)' 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 256 If that strange 'Poet-princess with her grand imaginations met all be won. 1845 R. STABLE *Elegy on Quarles, Sol. Recant.* 64 A 'Poet-saint' he was 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi. All were silent for the 'poet singer was a favourite' 1828 CARLYLE *Mus.* Burns (1857) I. 200 A true 'Poet-soul, for it needs but to be struck, and the sound it yields will be music. 1814 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* i. 1, Gi' mee the man, can. giue the law to all the Poets, and *Poet-suckers 'i Towne, because they are the Players Gossips 1818 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47, I imagine, it falleth out with these 'Poet-whippers, as with some good women, who often are sickle, but in faith they cannot tell where. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* cxi. And Sappho. O 'poet woman! 1856 - *Aur. Leigh* v. 545 They sound strange As lovely 'poet-words grown obsolete 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 370 There is a 'poet-worship, one of other which is idolatry, and not the true Love-service of the soul to God.

e. Combinations with *poets'* or *poet's*. *poets'* cassia, the fragrant shrub anciently called *cassia*, supposed to be *Osyris alba* (see *CASSIA* 1 3); *Poets' Corner*, (a) name for a part of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, which contains the graves and monuments of several distinguished poets (called, in the *Spectator* 1711, 'the poetical Quarter' see *POETICAL* a. 1); (b) applied humorously to a part of a newspaper or other periodical containing short poetical contributions; *poets' narcissus*, the common white narcissus, *N. poeticus*; *poets' rosemary* = *poets' cassia*.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 323 'Poet's Cassia, *Osyris* 1765 FALCONER *Denig.* 235 While his demure Welch goat, with lifted hoof, In 'Poet's corner hangs each dumy woof 1766 ENRICH *London* IV. 427 An iron gate opens into the south cross aisle; which from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrated English poets, has obtained the name of *The Poets' Corner*. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* ad fin. The Poet's Corner is the place they choose, A fatal nursery for an infant Muse, Unlike that Corner where true Poets lie 1881 *Antiquary* Oct. 237 Westminster Abbey a Study on Poets' Corner 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. vi. 170 The 'Poets' Rosemary or Gaidiobe, Cassia Poetica L'Obelii. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 323 Poet's Rosemary, *Osyris*

Poetaster (pō'et-ā'stēr). [a. med. or mod.L. *poetaster* (Erasmus *Let.* 25 Mar. 1521), in It. and Sp. *poetastro*, obs. F. *poetastro* (1554 in Sainte-Palaye): see *POET* and *-ASTER*] A petty or paltry poet; a writer of poor or trashy verse; a rimester. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. 1, Madam Moria, is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time 1601 - (*title*) The Poetaster, or, His Arraignment. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 359, I know a Poetaster, gainst whom both weak and strong, a stilling and say, he hath no skill or judgement in Poetrie. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 358 Besides all this, He serv'd his Master In quality of Poetaster. And Rhimes appropriate could make, To ev'ry month in th' Almanack. 1768-71 WALPOLE *Verities & Anecd.* Paint. (1786) III. 15 One Robert Whitehall, a poetaster of that age, wrote a poem called *Urania*, or a description of the painting at the top of the Theatre at Oxford. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 365 An envious poetaster demonstrated that Venice Preserved ought to have been hooted from the stage 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 207 There are always poetasters enough, but of great poets . . . there are never so many as not to leave room for one or two more.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poetastering** *sb.* and *a.*, acting the poetaster, composing poor or feeble verse; **Poetasterism**, **Poetasterly**, *-try*, the work of a poetaster, feeble verse or versification; **Poetasteress**, a female poetaster; **Poetasterly**, *-ical* (also, erroneously, *poetastio*, *-tical*) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.

1695 COTTON tr *Marshall* ii. lxxvii. (1860) 127 Make not the echo in my verses play, After the Grecian poetastering way! 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIII. 645 Examples drawn from Italianized poetasterisms. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 223 Mrs. Behn, a loose and paltry poetasteress of that age 1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VIII. 38 Fitzgerald is insulted as much for his politics as his poetasterly. 1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 83 Away with all poetastering at dinner-parties 1858 N. Y. *Tribune* 13 Feb. 44 May some good genius save them from such poetastical platitudes! 1864 WEBSTER, *Poetasterly*. 1867 W. C. HAZLITT *Offspring Th. in Solit.* (1884) 232 The foregoing proverbial poem or poetastical proverb 1893 *Temple Bar* *Mag.* XCIX. 295 His father thought his poetastic mother a fool. 1894 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 205 No more poetry or even poetasterly for me.

Poetdom, *rare*. [f. *POET* + *-DOM*.] The condition or status of a poet, poetship. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 22 Nov. 21/2 Giving him no claim even to the honour of minor poetdom.

Poetesque, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ESQUE*.] Suitable for a poem.

1849 H. COLMAN *Ess.* (1851) II. 225 Happiness is not very picturesque, or poetesque either, far less dramatic, for it is serious without being tragic.

Poetess (pō'et-ēs). [f. *POET* + *-ESS*. So It. *poetessa* (Florio 1598), F. *poetesse* (1642 in Hatz-Darm), Sp. *poetisa*, etc.] A female poet; a woman who composes poetry.

1530 TINDALE *Answer More* xvi (Parker Soc.) 92 Our lady hath . . . emptied her of much high learning, which, as a goodly poetess, she uttered in rhymes. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 186 The heavenly deuses of the delicious Poetesse Sappho. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Apr. I am no Poetess, which reproachful name I would avoid, even if I were capable of acquiring it. 1830 WORDSW. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 225 British poetesses make but a poor figure in the 'Poems by Eminent Ladies' 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* v. 129 Among the ancients Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called 'the poetess', as Homer was called 'the poet'.

Poethood (pō'et-hūd). [f. *POET* + *-HOOD*.] The position or status of poet; the domain or fraternity of poets.

1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 25 Give me . . . the healthy, wholesome loveliness, that shines on the face of the poethood of Britain. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 704/2 His flourishing time of poethood and peerhood when Louis Philippe was king

Poetic (pō'et-ik), *a* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *poétique*, 7-10ke, 7-8 -10k. [a. F. *poétique* (at 1400 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *poëticus*, a. Gr. ποητικός, ποιητικός, f. ποίησις *POET* see -10. So It. *poetico*.]

1. *Adjs.* 1. Belonging or proper to poets or poetry. In quot. 1610, Fictitious, fabulous.

Poetic JUSTICE, LICENCE see the *sbs*. 1530 PALSGR 321/2 Poeticke in manners, *poétique*. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 13 This one thing I earnestly requyre, That thou my veine Poeticke so inspire. 1610 HIRLEY *St. Aug. City of God* xviii viii (1620) 626 Her [Minerva's] original was unknowne, for that of Iones braine is absolutely poeticke. a 1687 WALLER *To Ld. Admirall Wks.* (1790) 47 With courage guard, and beauty warm, our age; And lovers fill with like poetic rage. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Wks.* (1701) III. Introd. 4 The God of Music and Poetique Fires. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 52 Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale 1786 BURNS *Brago of Ayr* 38 What warm, poetic heart, but only bleeds, And excretes man's savage, ruthless deeds! 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 127 An unjustifiable poetic licence 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. 'My friend Mr Snodgrass has a strong poetic turn,' said Mr Pickwick 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. 185 The poetic faculty . . . secures to those who have it the admiration of every person.

2. *a.* That is a poet. a 1640 DAY *Perseus Schol.* (1882) 37 What Perseus spoke of the Crowe-poets . . . may twerle be said of vs poeticke-pies in this adage. 1842 D'ISRAEL *Ames. Lit.* (1867) 303 The great reformer of our poetry . . . was the poetic Earl of Surrey.

b. Of a poet or poets. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 124 Markt by none but quick, poetic eyes 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 768 'Twould thus the ranks of the poetic tribe. 1791 - *Retired Cat* 89 A long and melancholy mew, Saluting his poetic ears. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Poet* iii. 71 Chapman was a poet worthy of our great poetic period

3. Of the nature of poetry; consisting of or written in verse; = *POETICAL* 3.

1656 SIR J. M[ENNIS] & J. S[MITH] (*title*) Musarum Delicæ: or the Muses Recreation Containing severall Pieces of Poetique Wit. 1749 POWER *Pios Numbers* 38 When Prosaic Numbers are too much bound, the Stile is Poetic Prose; when Poetic Numbers are too free, it is Prosaic Poetry 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 377 A poetic paraphrase of certain portions of the service

b. Having the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; poetically beautiful or elevated 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vi (1864) II. 78 Producing a vast mass of what was truly poetic. 1877 SHARPE *Poetic Interpr.* Nat. viii. 110 In our own day such poetic descriptions of Nature have burst the bonds of metre altogether, and filled many a splendid page of poetic or imaginative prose.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry. (= *POETICAL* 4.)

a 1704 T. BROWN *Prose* 1st Sat. *Perseus* Wks. 1730 I. 51 My verse has never yet stood trial Of Poetick Smiths. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 332 Wordsworth talked a great deal; about 'poetic' correspondents of his own (i.e. correspondents for the sake of his poetry; especially one such who had sent him, from Canton, an excellent chest of tea)

5. Celebrated in poetry; affording a subject for poetry. (Cf. *HISTORIO* a. 2.)

1743 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 489 While thro' Poetic scenes the Genius roves. 1883 WARNER *Roundabout Journ.* xi. 94 When you are on the east coast of Sicily you are in the most poetic locality of the classic world

6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποητικός: Making, creative; relating to artistic creation. *rare*.

1871 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I (Cent.), Poetic philosophy is a form of knowledge having reference to the shaping of material, or to the technically correct and artistic creation of works of art. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Tyler Eth. Th.* I. 57 [God] becomes a true Creator, with poetic function (poietism) as disposer of the ideas.

b. *sb.* 1. A writer of poetry, a poet. *Obs.* c 1650 J. PARRY *To Cleveland C's Wks.* (1687) 286 Where all Poeticks else may trundle under 26. - *Elegy on Cleveland* 40 *ibid.* 285 'Tis your Crime T'upbraid the State-Poeticks of this time

2. *sing.* and *pl.* That part of literary criticism which treats of poetry; also, a treatise on poetry: applied esp. to that of Aristotle.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Aristotle's *poetics* is a work infinitely valued. Horace, Vieta, Vossius, and Scaliger, have likewise published *poetics* in Latin 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. Pref. 8 It is imagined that Plutarch took it either from his [Aristotle's] Treatise on Music, or the second book of his *Poetics*. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 333/2

Aristotle's genuine extant works may be divided into three classes: 1. Those relating to the philosophy of the mind. 2. To this head may be referred. his *Rhetoric* and *Poetic*: the last of which works is imperfect 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 200 The principle of the Aristotelian Poetic.

3. *pl.* Poetic composition; the writing of poems. 1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* iii. iii (1872) 194 Our valiant friend was not to be repulsed from his Poetics either by the world's coldness or by mine.

Poetical (pō'et-ikāl), *a.* [f. L. *poëticus* (see prec.) + *-AL*: see -*IOAL*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to poets or poetry. (= *POETIO* a. 1.)

Poetical JUSTICE, LICENCE see the *sbs*. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Reme* iii. 5 Heie ait poetical be shewed 1530 PALSGR 44 Which authors do rather by a licence poetically 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Job xxxviii. 19 These are Poetical terms likewise 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 4 In the poetical Quarter [of Westminster Abbey], I found there were Poets who had no Monuments, and Monuments which had no Poets. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 135 Poetical expression includes sound as well as meaning 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. 185 Keble possessed the gift of expressing himself in the musical form which is called poetical

† b. Such as is found only in poetry or imaginative writing; fictitious, feigned, imaginary, ideal. *Obs.* or merged in prec. sense.

1555 Lydgate's *Chron.* Troy To Rdr, Breakynge out . . . into theyr poetical fictions. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 168 b, It is manifest that it is altogether poetical and fabulous 1628 F. GUEVILL *Sidney v.* (1652) 54 He found many reasons to make question whether it would prove Poetical, or real on their part a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 126 Plato, who first banished Poets his Republic, forgot that that very Commonwealth was poetical.

† c. *Poetical rising and setting* of a star: see *quots.*, and *ACRONYCHAL*, *COSMICAL*, *HELIAL*.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. i. xxxv (1636) 348 The Poetical rising is the appearing of some starre above the Horizon, determined by the Sunne. *ibid.*, The Poetical setting, is either the going downe of some starre under the Horizon, or else the hiding thereof under the beames of the Sunne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v, The Ancient Poetical Writers . . . refer the Rising and Setting of the Stars, always to that of the Sun, and accordingly make three sorts of Poetical Rising and Setting: *Cosmical*, *Acronychal*, (or as some write it, *Acronychal*) and *Helical*

2. Characteristic of a poet or poets.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. viii. 42 This Poet being full of poetical spyte and indignation 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th Cent. II. 350 Pope had at least two great poetical qualities. He was among the most keenly sensitive of men, and he had an almost unique felicity of expression

b. Having the character of a poet; possessing the imaginative power, insight, sensibility, or skill in verse-writing, of a poet.

1581 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 The Historian, bound to tell things as things were, cannot be liberal (without hee will bee poetical) of a perfect patterne 1600 SHAKES *A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 26 Truly, I would the Gods hadde made thee poetical. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dyn. Logike* 129 Ouid is more Poetical than Virgil 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. 2 And this is most remarkable in proportion as he is a poetical poet—a high lover of fiction.

† c. That is a poet; composing in verse. *Obs.*

1622 STIFFLED. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 1 That their first writers were Poetical, and apparently fabulous. 1720 SWIFT *Fables Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 29 He was a thousand times recommended by his poetical friends to great persons

3. Composed in poetry; written in verse.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* l. 82 Quhon beitt that the said poetical beuk be dyitt oratorously. 1602 SHAKES *Twel. N.* l. v. 207 Alas, I tooke great paines to studie it, and 'tis Poetical 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 8 Some Poetical descriptions of our ancient Poets 1720 SWIFT *Letter* (1767) III. 21, I am now writing my poetical *Description of a Shower in London*, and will send it to the *Tailor*. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, Tennyson 97 A poetical monument to a personal friend

b. Of the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; having the qualities of good poetry.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roeb.) 3 The forms of proceeding artificial Is in no wyse ner poetical. 1717 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* Oct. The poetical manner in which you paint some of the scenes about you 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb. She combines the real with the poetical in that degree which assuredly marks the true artist.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry; occupied with or fond of poetry.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 5 Dryden's *Fables* . . . were much in the hands of poetical readers. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, Wordsw. 122 A new poetical philosophy. *ibid.* 133 His poetical creed.

5. Worthy to be celebrated in poetry; = *POETIO* a. 5. *rare* 1.

1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 364 A man may also be poetical in the sense of being a good subject for poetry . . . In this sense, Stein was eminently a poetical person

† 6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποητικός: Creative, formative; relating to artistic creation or composition. *Obs.* *rare* (= *POETIO* a. 6.)

1597 MORLEY *Introduct.* Mus. Annot. The second may be called *Syntactical*, *Poetical*, or *effective*

Hence † **Poeticality** = *POETICALNESS* (in quot. 1575, a poetical expression)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 47 To cum oout of oour poeticalitée, & too talk no more serious tearms. 1607 Heywood *Feyre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 48 Requires much poeticality in the subscription.

Poetically (pō-ē'tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poetical manner, style, or form, in poetry or verse; in a way suitable to poetry or a poet.

1554 HULSTON, *Poetically*, *poetice* 1571 GOLDING *Calisto on Ps. xviii.* 5 To be enlarged poetically, and with glistering ornaments of words. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 132 Some have written Poetically as Ovid. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi 90 How poetically doth the action carry on the allusion to speed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Concl.* 6 What, if you drest it [the story] up poetically!

b. In relation to poetry; as respects poetry 1699 DRYDEN *Ened. Ded.* a 11 b. It is not necessary the Manners of the Heroes should be virtuous. They are Poetically good if they are of a Piece. 1845 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* III. xi. 107 Books typographically worth about eightpence—poetically good for nothing.

Poeticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Poetical quality or style.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 314 Job stood brooding in speechless poeticalness on his own thoughts. 1881 S. LANIER in *Century Mag.* (1883) May 135 A single fact in proof of this exceeding poeticalness will suffice.

Poetician (pō-ē'ti-jān). [f. POETIO + -IAN; cf. *rhetorician*, *mathematician*, etc.] A student in the poetry class = POET 2 g. cf. POETRY 6.

1805 J. GILLOW *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.* IV. 34 Guillem. Killick and Jacobus Gooden, poeticians at St. Omers College.

Poeticism (pō-ē'tis-iz'm). *noun-nd* [f. POETIO + -ISM.] The practice of poetry, a being poetic.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 15 The sacred flowers and other minor embodiments of a religious poeticism 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 3/3 As long as the author is content to confine the expression of his poetry to poeticism, the answer will not matter to him in the least.

Poetize (-səiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make poetic; to treat poetically; to put into poetry, write poetry about.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1812) VI. 141. I think its author has poetized, if I may be allowed the word, the new and fortunate subject 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I. 315 note. Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship. is a poetized, civic and domestic story. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 870 The working class was...idealized and poetized by wayward genius

2. *intr.* To write or speak as a poet

1840 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 169 It pleases you to poetize over the ruins of an institution, which was sublime.

Poeticness. *rare*. [f. POETIO + -NESS.] The quality of being poetic.

1631 DONNE *Litany* viii. Pray for mee, That I by them excuse not my excess in seeking secrets, or poetiqueness.

Poetico- (pō-ē'tiko), used as combining form of L. *poeticus* POETIO, with other adjs., to denote a combination of the poetic with some other quality, as *poetico-antiquarian*, *architectural*, *grotesque*, *philosophic*.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 109 Ministers of the Established Church are, according to the system of poetico-architectural divinity, 'the pillars of divine truth' 1847 CARLYLE *Misc.* *Goethe* (1869) 183 Goethe became the parent of an innumerable progeny of poetico-antiquarian performances 1898 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 317 The peculiarity of More is in that poetico-philosophic mist, which hangs in light and beautiful fustions over his thoughts.

Poeticule (pō-ē'tikūl). [f. L. *poeta* POET + -ULE.] A petty or insignificant poet.

1871 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 68 A poor young poeticule of the same breed as his panegyrist. 1880 — *Stud. Shaks* 240 The obtuseness of a full-grown poeticule or poetaster 1881 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 53 All the poeticules and prelats of the court of Louis X.

|| **Poetito**. *rare* [It. deriv. of L. *poeta* poet] A paltry poet, a poetaster.

1831 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady Ind.* We have diuers, that drue that trade, now, Poets, Poetaccios, Poetasters, Poetitos 1889 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* Prolog. Those wretched poetitos who got praise for writing most confounded loyal plays.

Poetize (pō-ē'təiz), *v.* [ad. F. *poëtiser* (14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*); see POET and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the poet; to compose poetry; to write or speak in verse, or in poetical style.

1581 SNEYE *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Not only to read others Poesies, but to poetize for others reading. 1596 FITZ GEFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 23 Free Poetrie is made a merchandize, Onlie to flatter is to Poetize. 1630 DRAVTON *Muses Elutium* (1892) 11 They very curiously could Paint, And neatly Poetize. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 165 It is but a bold and vain Attempt to poetize in any Language learnt only by Grammar 1816 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 355 Go over all the poets who have poetized about the sea.

b. To deal in poetical fiction; to feign; to 'romance'. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. vi. I versifie the troth, not poetize 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* i. 58 It seems they no whit Poetize, who say that Arithmetick cannot multiply so farre

2. *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*) To record or tell in poetry. *Obs.*

1609 HAYWOOD *Bri. Troy* xiv *Schol.* 383 It is poetised of him that in the Elysian field after his death he espoused Medea. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* iii Wks 1861 I. 212 What Ovid did but poetize, experience doth moralise, our manneis actually perform.

3. *trans.* 8. To make poetical; to turn into poetry, to imbue with the spirit or style of poetry.

1761 GOLDSM *Ess. xv Poetry disting.* Virgil has poetized (if we may be allowed the expression) a whole sentence by means of the same word, which is *pendero* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 473 He had poetised .the commonest

objects of external nature 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 32 Shelley poetizes the doctrine when Leon bids the tyrant Othman go free

b. To celebrate in poetry; to compose poetry upon; to write or speak poetically about.

1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol. Wks* (Bohn) II. 187 Instead of the sublime and beautiful, the near, the low, the common, was explored and poetized 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 11 It is irrational to poetize the moon, and ignore the sun which she modestly reflects

Hence **Poetize**, *pph. a.*, **Poetizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Poetization**, the action of poetizing, a turning into poetry; also quasi-*concr.* a poetical version of something; **Poetizer**, one who poetizes.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 121 Would find a 'poetization of that enterprise a rather tough morsel to swallow 1889 *Church Lit.* 9 Nov. Life (1894) 347 A most melancholy, but in parts beautiful book, Edwin Arnold's poetization of Buddhism 1889 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1897) II. 78 Only 'poetized philosophical speeches 1897 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 298 The Religion of Duty lacks a vital mark of religion, and cannot be regarded as more than a highly poetized morality. 1899 T. M'GOWAN *Silkworms* 20 These be the tales that *Poetisers sing 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 342 The Eastern poet is superior to the duller poetisers of more western countries. 1861 STANLEY *Cupid Poems* 69, I first admir'd, then transferr'd my excess of Admiration to the folly of 'poetizing. 1894 *Athenaeum* 2 June 702/3 A poet like Keats has no need to subject his lines to the poetizing process of Wordsworth

Poetless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Destitute of poets. 1875 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 113 Poetless as they were, they had a national genius.

Poetling. [See -LING.] A young or budding poet; also, a petty or inferior poet, a poetaster

1771 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 117 One of those poetlings in bud which never ripen 1830 LYTTON in *Select. Corr. M. Napier* (1879) 86 What is the meaning of this Bible mania among the poetlings? 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It. Cath. Reacht.* (1898) VII. xiv. 240 All classes, from popes and princes down to poetlings and pedants.

Poetly, *a. rare*. [See -LY 1.] Befitting a poet, poetical.

1433 JAS. I. *Kings Q.* iv. He, in his poetly report, In philosophy can him to comfort

|| **Poetomachia** (pō-ē'tō-mā'ki-ā). [In form L., f. Gr. *πομπή* poet + *-μαχία* fighting: see -MACHY.] A quarrel or contest of poets

1601 DEKKER *Satiricall* To World, That terrible Poetomachia, lately commenced betweene Horace the second, and a band of leane witted Poetasters 1898 *Athenaeum* 30 Apr. 562 Never has a clearer picture been drawn of the poetomachia or theatre war, and of the other discordant elements that made up Shakespeare's every-day environment

† **Poetress**. *Obs.* Also *-esse*, *-esse*. [a. obs. F. *poetresse*, *poetrice*, f. L. *poëtria* or *poëtris* poetess, with suffix conformed to the fem. endings -esse, -ice, -ESS.] = POETRESS

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 24 The Poetris and Maistres eik Sappho. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 376 [She] is her selfe a peerles Poetresse. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv (1634) 36 Those four sisters, the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, and rare Poetresses. a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Poems* 285 [Jod.] The poetress's hasty resolution 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv lvii, Making Poets of Ravens and Poetresses of Magpies 1756 J. KENNEDY *Curiosities of Walton House* (1786) 47 The Busts of Sulpitia, the Poetress.

† **Poetrize**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. POETRY + -IZE] *intr.* To compose poetry (= POETIZE 1); to write in verse

1601 CARW. *Cornwall* 78 b, Henry the third, honoured therewith his brother Richard King of the Romanes, a Prince no less plentifully flowing in wealth, than his brother was often driven to extreme shifts through neediness, which made that barbarous age to poetrise. Nummus ait, pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.

Poetry (pō-ē'trī). *Forms:* 4-7 poetrie, 5 -trye, -terye, 6 Sr. poyetrie, 5- poetry. [M.E. = OF. *poetrie*, *poetere* (13-14th c.), old It. *poetria* (Florio); ad. late and med. L. *poëtria*, f. *poëta* poet.

Poëtria occurs in a scholium on Horace *Epist.* i. i. 103, written (according to O. Keller, *Pseudogr.* c 650, perh. in North Italy, and preserved in MSS. of 10th c., also in 9th or 10th c. MSS. of Martinian Capella. It is used as the title of treatises on the art of poetry, esp. the *Novia Poëtria* of Galfredus de Vinsauf (Galfredus de Vins Salvo, also called Galfredus Anglicus) about or soon after 1200, and in various works of the 13th c., as the *Græcismus* of Eberhardus Bethuniensis c 1212 (*Arte poetria fungor dum fungo poema*), the translation of Averroes' paraphrase of Aristotle's *Poetics* by Hermannus Alemannus c 1260, and the *Catholicon* of Joannes de Janua, 1266 ('a *poëta*, poetica, et hæc *poëtria* ars poetica') (I. Bywater) The relation of the word to L. *poëtria*, Gr. *πομπρία*, poetess, is not clear, but, from its antiquity, its formative suffix cannot be identified with F. -rie, Eng. -ry, -ry, in such words as *chirurgery*, *drollery*, *bigotry*, *ministry* Our earliest English examples are from Chaucer, to whom the *Novia Poëtria* of Galfredus was well known, as he makes the Nun's Priest refer to it in his Tale (l. 527) and apostrophize the author as 'O Galfred deere Maister souerayn']

I. In obsolete senses.

† 1. A rendering of med. L. *poëtria* in sense of an *ars poetica* or treatise on the art of poetry. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 Galfredus Anglicus in hys newe poetrie.

† 2. Applied to imaginative or creative literature in general, fable, fiction: cf. POET sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 11 493 When thou reddest poetrie How goddes gonne stellyffe Brides fishe best. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 275 Of þe bryngynge forþ of

mawmetrie com wel nyh al þe feynynge of poetrie [L. *De oru idolatriæ omnia pene signamenta manarunt*, 1432-50 Alle figmentes toke begynnynges allemoste of ydolatri] 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 11 Proem, Fable is as moche to seye in poeterie as wordes in theologie. 1530 TINDALL *Pract. Prelates* Wks (Parker Soc.) II. 268 They feigned Miracles, and gaue themselves only into poetry, and shut up the scripture 1601 HOLLAND *Play* II. 607 Their profession of Poetry, that is to say, of faining and deusing fables, may in some soot excuse them

II. In existing use.

3. The art or work of the poet; a. With special reference to its form: Composition in verse or metrical language, or in some equivalent patterned arrangement of language; usually also with choice of elevated words and figurative uses, and option of a syntactical order, differing more or less from those of ordinary speech or prose writing

In this sense, poetry in its simplest or lowest form has been identified with versification or verse cf. *quots* 1658, 1755

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prolog* 33 Fraunceys Petrark . . whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned at Ytaille of poetrie, As Lynnan dide of Philosophie. 1412-20 LYDGE *Chron. Troy* iii. xxv. (MS. Digby 230), Til þat he [Chaucer] came and with his poetrie Gan our tunge first to magnifye c 1440 *Pompey Parv* 106/2 Poetrie, poetria 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* (Percy Soc.) a Nothings I am experte in poetrie, As the monke of Bury, floure of eloquence 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* vi 9 Thair pleasid floure of Poetrie. 1586 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 Poetrie may properly be defined, the arte of making which word as it hath alwaies beene especially used of the best of our English Poets, to expresse ye very faculty of speaking or wryting Poetically 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poesie*, or *Poetry*, the art of making a Poem, 2 any kind of subject consisting of Rhythm or Verses. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The rules of poetry and versifying are taught by art, and acquired by study . Its matter, long and short syllables, and feet composed hereof, with words furnished by grammar; and its form, the arrangement of all these things in just and agreeable verse, expressing the thoughts and sentiments of the author. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poetry*, metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii 126 The first period of Greek poetry is entirely filled by the names of Homer and Hesiod 1906 J. W. MACKAIL (*Communicated*). In general, the essence of poetry as an art is not so much that it is rhythmical (which all elevated language is), or that it is metrical (which not all poetry is, except by a considerable extension of the meaning of the word), as that it is *patterned* language. This is its specific quality as a 'fine art'. The essence of 'pattern' (in its technical use, as applied to the arts) as distinct from 'composition' generally, is that it is composition which has what is technically called a 'repeat'; and it is the 'repeat' which technically differentiates poetry from non-poetry, both being (as arts) 'composition'. The 'repeat' may be obvious, as in the case of rhymed lines of equal length, or it may be more implicit, to any degree of subtlety, but if it does not exist, there is technically no poetry. The artistic power of the pattern-designer is shown in the way he deals with the problem of 'repeat', and this is true of poetry likewise, and is probably the key (so far as one exists) to any technical definition or discussion of the art.

b. The product of this art as a form of literature; the writings of a poet or poets; poems collectively or generally; metrical work or composition; verse. (*Opp. to prose*)

1586 WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* 28 The first wryters of Poetry among the Latines, shoulde seeme to be shaks, which excelled in the framing of Comedies. 1588 SHAKES *Tit. A.* iv. 1. 14 Cornelia neuer with more care Read to her sonnes, then she hath read to thee, Sweet Poetry, and Tullies Oratour 1749 *Numbers in Post Comp.* 75 Speak here of the several Sorts of English Poetry, as divided into Heroic, Pastoral, Elegy, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Epigram and Lyric. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 223 If the Poet select and adapt proper Music to his Poem; or the Musician select and adapt proper Poetry to his Music 1798 Wordsw. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed. 2) Pref. note, I here use the word 'Poetry' (though against my own judgment) as opposed to the word *Prose*, and synonymous with metrical composition. But . . the only strict antithesis to *Prose* is *Metre*; nor is this, in truth, a strict antithesis. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 216 The end of poetry . . is to please—and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we receive pleasure, without any laborious exercise of the understanding 1828 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290/1 Good Poetry might be defined, 'Elegant and decorated language in metre, expressing such and such thoughts' 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Met.* Ages I. 39 Poetry was the only form of literary composition found in the primeval age

c. With special reference to its function: The expression or embodiment of beautiful or elevated thought, imagination, or feeling, in language adapted to stir the imagination and emotions, both immediately and also through the harmonic suggestions latent in or implied by the words and connexions of words actually used, such language containing a rhythmical element and having usually a metrical form (as in a); though the term is sometimes extended to include expression in non-metrical language having similar harmonic and emotional qualities (*prose-poetry*).

1581 SNEYE *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Verse being but an ornament and no cause to Poetry: sith there haue bene many most excellent Poets, that neuer versified. 1808 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 125, I will proue those Verses to be very vnlained, neither sauouring of Poetrie, Wit, nor Invention. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetrie* Wks. 1731 I. 235 Nor is it any great Wonder that such Force should be found in Poetry, since in it are assembled all the Powers of Elo-

quence, of Music, and of Picture, which are all allowed to make so strong Impressions upon humane Minds 1779-82 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Waller* Wks. II. 267 The essence of poetry is invention, such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights Poetry pleases by exhibiting an idea more grateful to the mind than things themselves afford. 1798 WORDSWORTH *Lyr Ballads* (ed. 2) Pref., Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all Science. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. II. xx, All Christ's teaching is a Divine Poetry, luxuriant in metaphor, overflowing with truth too large for accurate sentences, truth which only a heart alive can appreciate. 1854 H. REND *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi (1857) 220 A strain of prose which is poetry in all but poetry's metrical music 1885 WATTS-DUNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 257/2 Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language 1906 H. B. YEATS *Poems* Pref., Poetry is in the last analysis an endeavour to condense as one of the flying vapours of the world an image of human perfection, and for its own and not for the art's sake

d. Extended (with reference to the etymology) to creative or imaginative art in general. *rare*.

[1815 D. STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.*, *Suppl.* I. 5 note, The latitude given by D'Alembert to the meaning of the word Poetry is a real and very important improvement on Bacon, who restricts it to fictitious History or Fables. D'Alembert, on the other hand, employs it in its natural signification, as synonymous with invention or creation.] 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. i. § 15 Painting is properly to be opposed to speaking or writing, but not to poetry Both painting and speaking are methods of expression Poetry is the employment of either for the noblest purposes.

4. pl. Pieces of poetry; poems collectively. *rare*. 1384 CHAUCER *H. F.* III. 388 On seyde Omere was [in r. made] lyes Feynyng in hys Poetries. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* xxiv (1592) 372 What shall we say then to the Poetries [of our Scriptures], specially of David, considering that he was before all the Poetries of the Heathen? 1666 EARL MONM. in *Boccalini's Advers. Fr. Parnass.* 28, Desired that she might see both their Poetries; which after she had perused several times, and duly considered them, she chose Mauro's *Fawn*. 1838 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, And this young birkie here will his stage play and his poetries help him here, d'ye think. 1841 *Will Tellers in battle*, as they call it, tell him where Raskin Oswaldstone is? 1886 M. F. TRENCH *My Life as Author* 22 If some few have appeared among other poetries in print, they shall not be repeated here.

5. fig. Something resembling or compared to poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or feeling.

1816 KEATS *Sonn.* *Grasshopper & Cricket*, The poetry of earth is never dead... a voice will say about the new-mown mead, That is the Grasshopper's. 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Bag Lit.* II. xiv 1 The sudden charm, which accidents of light and shade, which moon-light or sun-set diffused over a known and familiar landscape, these are the poetry of nature. 1846 MACRAE *Poems, Railways* 1 'No poetry in railways!' Foolish thought of a dull brain, to no fine music wrought. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

6. The name given to the sixth, or (reckoning the *Preparatory* as one, the seventh) class from the bottom or third from the top, in English Roman Catholic schools, seminaries, or colleges, on the continent, and subsequently in England. The class so called comes between *Syntax* and *Rhetoric*.

1699 *Trials of White & other Testis* 56 Fall, I saw him when I was in my Syntax, and now I am in Poetry. 1906 [Still in use at Stonyhurst, etc., also at St Edmund's or Douay College, now located at Woolhampton in Berks.] (Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter Blair, O.S.B.)

7. attrib. and Comb. 1798 WATCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay* Wks. 1812 IV. 470 He scrawls the chairs and tables over, and walls whenever the poetry-fit is upon him. 1846 THACKERAY *L. Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 477 The young fellow poetry-stricken, writing dramatic sketches. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Nov. 458/3 The book is one on which every poetry lover should form his own opinion. 1887 DOWNEN *Transcripts* (1896) 576 The ignominious years of dreaming, poetry-making, and the receiving of wretched praise.

Hence *Poetryless* a, devoid of poetry. 1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trans.* 71. 28 A soulless, poetryless, utilitarian, money-making Englishman is bad enough.

Poetship (pō'etshīp). [f. POET + SHIP] The position or function of a poet; also with *poss. adj.* as a mock title for a poet.

1781 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 25 Aug., Johnson uses the discretion my poetship has allowed him, with much discernment. 1834 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Sir H. Taylor's Corr.* (1888) 59 Do not let your poetship snort and grow saucy. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Crisiss* I, Fury of favour, Royal Poetship, Prophetship

Poeture, **poeture**, obs. forms of POOR.

Poff, obs. form of PUFF.

Poffe (pō'fē). *Sc.* Also **paffie**. [Deriv. obscure: cf. FIGHTLE, and the phonetic variations under HROK-WALL.] A small parcel of land. cf. PENDLE 2 b. (Max *poffie*, the poffie of Maccus, now Maxpoffie in Roxburghshire, is mentioned in 1317.)

1799 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 328 Some places are parcelled out into small poffies or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl. Ded.*, Disclaiming all intention of purchasing that pendicle or poffie of land called the Carlinecroft. 1901 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 38 In Spot itself he purchased a poffie or pendicle of land.

†**Poge**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [app. repr. It. *appoggio* leaning place, stay, help: cf. *poggio* mounting block:—*L. podium*; see *FEW*.] Stay, support.

1525 BR. CLERKE *Lett. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 308 His Holynes being excluded from the help and poge of other Princes.

Pogge (pōg). [Origin unascertained.] A name given to certain fishes. a. The armed bull-head, *Cottus cataphractus*, having a large broad flat head and sharply tapering body, armed with spines and bony plates. b. *Aspidophorus*, an acanthopterygian genus, armed with shield-like scales.

1679 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. N. 6, a *Cataphractus supinus* Schonfeldj 3 idem a Pogge 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xxix 137 The Pogge is about two Hands breadth in Length 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pogge*, or *Cataphractus* 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 178 The pogge is very common on most of the British coasts. 1823 CRABB *Technical Dict.*, *Pogge*,... a sort of Bull Head, the *Cottus cataphractus* of Linnæus, a fish having the head larger than the body 1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 200 *Aspidophorus* (Cuv.) Pogge. Body eight angled, enclosed in plates, recurved spines on the snout; teeth only on the jaws; lower jaw fringed.

Poggy (pōg). Also **poggie** [Origin unknown.] A small arctic whale; supposed to be the young of the common whale, *Balæna mysticetus* 1874 SCAMMON *Marine Mamm.* I. v. 60 The whales of this sea [Sea of Okhotsk] are the same species as those of the Arctic; although in the bays is found, in addition, a very small whale called the 'Poggy', which yields but little oil. **Pogh(e)** see *POH* *int.*, **POUGH** *sō*, *Obs.*

Pogheaden, the menhaden: see *PAUHAUGEN*.

|| **Pogoniasis** (pōgoni'asis). *Phys.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *porogon-*, dim. of *porogon* beard + *-ASIS*.] Excessive growth of beard; also, growth of beard in a woman.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pogoniasis*, a female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard 1895 *Syd. Soc. L.* **Pogoniae**, a. [cf. Gr. *porogonias* bearded man.] a. *Zool.* Bearded. b. *Ornith.* Webbed, as a feather.

1786 *Pogonologia* 19 The emperor Constantine is distinguished by the epithet of Pogonate, which signifies the Bearded.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pogonic (pōgon'ik), a. [f. Gr. *porogon* beard + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to a beard 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pogonicus*, of or belonging to the beard: *pogonic*.

So **Pogonologist**, a writer on beards; **Pogonology**, a treatise on beards; **Pogonomy** [Gr. *porogon* cutting], the cutting of the beard; **Pogonotrophy** [Gr. *porogon* nourishment], cultivation of the beard, beard-growing.

1786 (*title*) *Pogonologia*, or a Philosophical Essay on Beards, translated from the French.] 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself Pogonologist. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 422 Some years ago we had to read the Pogonology 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 261 Ten years' experience may have made ourselves a little enthusiastic in favour of pogonotrophy. 1883 ROLLESTON in *Archæologia* XLVII. 455 There appears to be some necessary correlation between Hippophagy, Pogonotrophy, and perhaps Paganism. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* Jan., Pogonotomy is what the Greeks used to call the gentle art of self-shaving.

|| **Pogrom** (pōgrom). [Russian *погромъ*, devastation, destruction.] An organized massacre in Russia for the destruction or annihilation of any body or class in the English newspapers (1905-6) chiefly applied to those directed against the Jews.

[1882 *Times* 17 Mar. 3/6 That the 'Pogromen' (riots against the Jews) must be stopped.] 1905 *Daily News* 12 June 5 The only means of combating the 'pogroms' is armed resistance. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 21 June 12/1 The Russian word 'pogrom' (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated 'desolation, devastation'. The word is related to the Russian words *grom*, thunder, the thunder-clash, and to *gromiti*, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity.

Pogy (pō'gi). local U. S. Also **pogie**. [Contr. from *pauhaugen*.] Local name of the menhaden: see *PAUHAUGEN*. Comb. **pogy-catcher**, a vessel employed in the menhaden fishery; **pogy-gull**, a sea-gull found near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fish.* 385 North of Cape Cod the name Pogy is almost universally in use, while in southern New England the fish is known only as the menhaden.

Poh (pō), *int.* Also 7-8 pough, 8 pogh, 9 poe. An ejaculation of contemptuous rejection. (cf. *POOH*.)

1679 FRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 13 Pough, Pough, said Sr Edmundbury, refusing at first to trouble himself. 1708 MAS CENTILVRE *Bune Body* II. 1, Sr Fran. For what? Marbl' Pogh, for a hundred things 1738 SWIFT *Lit. Ho. at Castleknock* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 306 Poh I follow, keep not such a pother. 1787 *Jstor* 174 Pogh, I thought I, why should I fear a man 1800 COBBETT *Gram. Eng. Lang.* § 210 Poh! Never think a man either learned or good merely on account of his being called a Doctor. 1824 GALT *Rothschilds* I. vii, Po! yours are as the pebble-stones on the seashore to the jewels that may be bought in Ghent.

|| **Poi** (poi). Also **poe**. [Hawaiian name.] A dish made in Hawaii from the root of the taro or kalo plant, by grinding, mixing, and allowing it to ferment; also, a dish made from the banana and pandanus fruit. Also attrib.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 213 They eat it in the form of a paste, or poe. 1877 LADY BRASSLEY *Voy. Sunbeam* (1878) 289 Poi is generally eaten from a bowl placed between two people, by dipping three fingers into it, giving them a twist round, and then sucking them. 1894 *Ontario* (U.S.) XXIII. 399/1 The poi-pudding tasted like fig-pudding and was extremely palatable.

† **Poid**, a. (*sub.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also **poyd** [perh. a OF. *puist*, *puist*, *put*, etc., good for nothing, dirty, evil.] Vicious, evil, vile; as *sō*. a vile person.

1501 DOUGLASS *Pal. Hon.* I. 641 And all the court in haist thair horsis rengeit, Proclamand loud, quhair is sone poid that plengeit, Quhilk deith deseruit committand sic dispitie 1513 — *Æneis* IV. Prol. 190 Sic poyd makrellis for Lucifer bene leche.

Poiet, obs. form of POET.

Poietic (poi'etik), a. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ποιη-τικός* active, effective, f. *ποιεῖν* to do, make. (So spelt and pronounced to differentiate the sense from *poetic*, of identical origin.)] Creative, formative, productive, active.

1905 *Albionian* 29 Apr. 519/3 There are four classes in the State the Poietic, the Kinetic, the Dull, and the Base. 1905 *Lanc. Rev.* July 73 As its organisation becomes settled and efficient the State loses its poietic activity.

Poietic, -al, obs. Sc. ff. **POETIC**, -al.

Poignado, **poinado** (poi'nado). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 poinado, poinardo, 6-7 poynado, (7 poinadoe, -adow, poynedo). [An alteration of *PONARD*, app. through *poinardo*: see *-ADO*.] A small dagger; a poniard.

1567 J. SANFORD *Epitaphs* To Rdr. Aiv, A short dagger, which is vsed in the warres, or a Poinado. 1581 PETTIE *Guasso's Civ. Com.* III. (1586) 168 Perchance they perswade themselves that their seruants can not help helpe themselves with their Poignadoes 1587 *Merr. Mag.*, *O. Coradus* xxxviii, Poynadoes all beyde With blood 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks* (Grosart) II. 226 What will he do with the tempestuous Engins of his owne wit, that kepeth such a horrible coile with his Schoole-fellows poinardo? 1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 408 Duke John his nephew diu'd his poinado out of his sheath. 1654 R. CORINGTON *Tr. Justine* xxiv. 34 Brennus did end his life with his Poynedo 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poinard*, or *Poinado*. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix (1737) 34 Poinadoes, Skenas, Penknives. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A melancholy gallant, who... has his hand on his poignado, and swears death and fury!

Poignance (poi'nānsi). *rare*. [f. **POIGNANT**: see *-ANCE*.] = next.

1782 ELPHINSTON *tr. Martial* III. i. 132 To lend the pepper poignance 1893 A. L. HADDON *What ails the House?* I. 129 Everything that surrounded me. lent poignance to my uneasiness

Poignancy (poi'nānsi). [f. **POIGNANT**: see *-ANCY*.] The quality or fact of being poignant.

1. Pungency of taste or smell. Also *fig.*

1730 SWIFT *Lett. to Gay* 19 Nov. I... sat down quietly at my moisel, adding only, a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce; and one point of conduct in my lady duchess's life has added much poignancy to it. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 50 Aromatic herbs of the most acrid poignancy 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 11 Sated with indulgences which soon lose their poignancy

2. Keeness or sharpness of pain, distress, or grief; also, of pleasure (cf. next, 3 b).

17 J. RYLAND in Spurgeon *Tracts*, *Dav. Ps.* lxxviii. 6 Sometimes this reflection adds a poignancy to our distress 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 15 The tidings [were] received with a peculiar poignancy of grief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 3/4 The remembrance. gives our regrets a poignancy due to something like personal gratitude

3. Piercing quality of words, expressions, looks, etc.; sharpness, keenness; piquancy. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) *Militant Couple* Wks. (1775) 125 Those words have lost all the poignancy of their signification 1719 J. WELWOOD in *Romé's Lucan* Pref. 36 The first [Virgil] surpasses all in solid strength; the latter [Lucan] excels in vigour and poynancy 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 83 Feelings deeply stung by the poignancy of their wit

Poignant (poi'nānt), a. Forms: 4-6 **poy-naunt**, 4-8 **-ant**, 7-8 **poinant**, 7- **poignant**, (5 **pugnaunt**, **poinjeand**, **-yaunt**, **-yawnt**, **poy-gnaunt**, **poyngnant**). [ME a OF *poignant* (12th c. in Godef.), *poignant* (13th c.), pr. pp. of *poindre*:—*L. pungerē* to prick, pierce.]

†1. Of weapons, or other pointed material objects: Sharp-pointed, piercing. *Obs.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 1879 The God of Love an arrow took; Ful sharp it was and ful pugnaut. 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 141 The Scottis With poyneand speris through platys prest of steyle 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 69b, Poy-nant hornes of fell and yrefull bulles 1604 GEE *Held Fast* 51 This weapon, being made so poynant and deadly, that it would pierce... reasonable good armour. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 339 They were dispatch'd themselves by a more poynant stroke

b. *fig.* Of the eye or look: Piercing, keen.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsenem* (1809) 15 Jeffery was not so sham, or was his eye so poignant. 1800 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Lyt.* II. v. 120 Jeffery has a singular expression—poignant, bitter, piercing—as if his countenance never lit up but at the perception of some weakness in human nature.

2. Sharp, pungent, piquant to the taste or smell.

1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 7. 14 Of poynaunt sauce hir neded neuer a deel. 1450 LYDG. & BURGESS *Secrets* 1949 Wyn... Poynaunt, delectable, sharp in savour 1450 *Douce MS* 55 (Bodl.) iii, Sesyn hit so that hit be poynant. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Drest with an exquisite, and poynant sauce. 1738 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 44 Those charms are greatest which decline the sight, That makes the banquet poignant and polite. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 61 The rich, poignant perfume spread itself through the air. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 237 A laboratory of poignant scents.

3. Painfully sharp to the physical or mental

feelings, as hunger, thirst, a pang, an affront; also said of a state of feeling, as grief, regret, despair. c1386 *CHAUCER Parv. 7. 75* And this sorwe . shal been hevy and greuous and ful sharpe and poynant in herte. 1668 N. BACON *Disc. Gout. Eng. ii. i.* (1739) 3 The last affront was from France, and that more poignant. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mime de Gomer's Belle A. (1730) II 20* This final Answer threw the King of Portugal into the most poignant Despair. 1809-20 *COLUMBIA Friend* (1818) III. 233 Those rare excellencies which make one grief poignant. c1887 ROBERT H. LIFE 11, Creature of poignant thirst And exquisite hunger. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 48 This pang is made more poignant by exile.

b. Stimulating to the mind, feelings, or passions; pleasantly or delightfully piquant.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen V.* cxxvi, Better relish, [which] in this poignant State Might give an Edge to Witt, at less expence. 1668 H. MORE *Dial. II. vii.* (1713) 113 That Delights thereby may become more poignant and triumphant. 1772 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I 17 Those poignant joys, which are the lot of the affluent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Faun. xlii.* Sensible of a more poignant felicity than he had yet experienced.

4. Of words or expressions: Sharp, stinging; severe; also, pleasantly keen or pointed, piquant.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph. 270b.* With these sharpe & poynaunte wordes he cleane putte awaye y^e fearefull trembling of all the legions. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 103 Quick and poynant brevity. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. i, Poynant and sower Invectives. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 208 Witticisms which you think so delicate and poignant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I v 157 A witty repartee or a stroke of poignant railery. 1847 LAMB *Eliza Ser. I Mrs. Battles's Opinions on Whist.* Her illustrations were apposite and poignant. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. 1, Poignant sarcasm.

Poignantly (poi nán'tl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a poignant manner; piercingly, puntingly, acutely, keenly.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos. II xvii.* 250 How poignantly this loss [of sight] was felt by our great poet is painfully evident from his own words. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* II (1865) 147 They often . suffered the pangs of hunger very poignantly. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. II. ii v 16.* 192 Burlesque poetry, sometimes poignantly satirical. 1871 RUSKIN *For. Clav. I. iv. 8.* I have a piece of red oxide of copper . which grieves me poignantly by losing its colour.

Poignard, variant of **PONARD**.

† **Poigne** (poine). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *poigne*, fem. form parallel to *poing*—L. *pugn-um* fist.] The closed hand or fist—*in phr. kept in poigne* (fig.). a 1734 NORTH *Exam. I. ii.* § 139 (1740) 207 The Witnesses, which the Faction kept in Poigne (like false Dice, high and low Fullhams) to be played forth upon Plots, and to make Discoveries as there was Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v § 126 393 The Engineers determined what was to be communicated, . . and what to be kept in Poigne, secret from them.

† **Poignet**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 ponyet, ponyett, punzet, 5-6 poynett, 6 poymiet, 9 poignet [a. F. *poignet* wrist, in 14th c. *poingnet*, OF. *pugnet* (13th c.), deriv. of *poing* fist.]

1. An ornament for the wrist or hand, a wristlet or bracelet.

1400 *Will of Mathilda Sweston* (Fairholt), 1 par de poynets de scalet. 1416 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundell to No. 3), Poynetts, *id.* c1440 *Frank. Parv.* 408/2 Poynet, of a sleue, . . *Armenia, manibus* 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 44/1 When he had seen the ryngis in his sisters eeres & her poynettis or armyllis on her bondes. 1530 PALSER 256/1 Poyngnet for ones sleeves, *poingnet.* c1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P. B. J.* Theyr bonettes and theyr poynettes. 1575 LAMBEHAM *Let.* (1871) 38 Elz doubled sleeves of blak woosted, vpon them a payr of poynets of towmy Chamblet laced a long the wraist wyth blu threedden points.

¶ 2. *erron.* The handle or hilt of a dagger. (For F. *poignete*.) *rare*—1.

1800 SCOTT *Monast. xvi.* The *poignet* being of silver exquisitely hatched.

Hence † **Poignet v. Obs.** *trans.*, to put cuffs on (a garment); whence † **Poigneting** *vbl. sb.*

1555 T. MARSH *Instit. Gentilman* I vj b, A certayne kynge of Inglande caused his doublet to be half stocked with foreluses of velvet, called in those dayes, poigneting of a doublet.

Poigniard, **Poik**: see **PONARD**, **PORK** sb 1

Poikilitio (poikil'it'io), *a. Geol.* Also **poilo**. [var. of **POKILITIO**.] A term formerly applied to the Triassic and Permian systems, as being mainly composed of variegated rocks.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. II.* 38 The word *Poikilitio* is in sound so like to *Poikilit*, that it may be better to adhere more literally to the Greek root *poikilos*, and apply the common name of *Poikilit* group to the strata in question. 1846 DE LA BECHE in *Man. Geol. Surv. Gt. Brit. I.* 239 *Poikilit* or New Red Sandstone Series. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag. III.* 59 The reconstruction of the cretaceous, poikilitic, oolitic, orsilurian landscape, peopled with revived Batrachians. 1885 GERTIS *Text. Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 748 The term 'Poikilit' was formerly proposed for them, on account of their characteristic mottled appearance.

Poikilo-, a formative element from Gr. *poikilos* variegated, various, used in modern scientific terms (in some of which the Latinized form **POIKILO-** is preferred):

Poikiloblast, **Poikilocyte**, names for red blood-corpuscles of irregular shape, elongated, pyriform, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Poikilocytosis**, the condition of the blood when it contains poikilocytes. **Poikilothermal**, **Poikilothermic** *adjs.*,

said of animals in which the bodily heat varies with the temperature of the environment; cold-blooded.

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med. IV.* 578 Irregular forms of red corpuscles which are generally included under the name of 'poikilocytes' 1899 CAGNEY tr *Yakush's Chin. Diagn.* 1 (ed. 4) 49 Gräber believes that the poikilocytes do not exist in the circulating blood. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 62 The name 'poikilocytosis' has been proposed to designate the condition of blood in which the corpuscles present manifold variations in shape. 1884 tr. *Claus's Zool.* I 74 Most of the lower animals are 'poikilothermic', or, as they have less appropriately been called, cold-blooded.

¶ **Poil**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [F. *poile*, *poële* a stove, OF. *poisle*, *poële*—L. *pōsile*, *pensile* *adj.* neut. hung, suspended, f. *pendere* to hang.] A furnace, a stove.

1756 in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser. n. IV.* 374 (from Berlin) He would find the ashes in the poil or furnace where they were burnt. *Ibid.* 377 They immediately put them into the poil or furnace, and set fire to them.

Poil, **poill**, *obs. Sc. fl.* **POLL**, **POLL**.

† **Poile**, *Obs. rare* [a. F. *poil*—L. *pil-um* hair.] Down, fine hair.

1746 *Phil. Trans. XLIV.* 180 (transl. fr. French) Its Substance was crumbling like the Membrane of the Bladder, having a fungous Poile on it.

Poimenic (poime'nik), *a. and sb.* [ad Gr. *poimenus*—*ōs* relating to a shepherd (*poimēn*)—see -*IO*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to pastoral care.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

B. sb. (Chiefly pl. *poimenics*.) Pastoral theology, or the study of it.

1883 W. G. BLAIR *Ministry of Word* 206 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. 1892 SCHAFF *Theol. Profoundest Prof.* 3 (Funk), I beg the indulgence of the English reader for introducing a uniform terminology in the singular form for the several departments, as Isagogic, Poimenic, Evangelistic.

† **Poin**, *v. Obs.* Also **poyn**. [f. stem *poign-* of OF. *poindre* to pierce, prick;—L. *pungere*: cf. join from *joindre*.]

1. *trans.* To prick; to harass, annoy. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16218 The power of Cadwalyn was mikel, Penda poyned hym [Oswy] als a prykel.

2. To stitch or sew through and through, to quilt (cf. *BROOKE v.*); to ornament with stitching. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 217 Pryt watz poyned & vche [ed. *Gollance* pyght and poyned wacz uche] a hemme. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1886) 6 A kennerit of silk poyonet. *Y. 1400 Morle Arth.* 2623, I poyne alle his pavelyouns pat to hymselfe pendes, Dychtles his dowblet for dukes and erles. a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1491 Qylytus poyned of that ylk.

3. To thrust (a spear).

c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 12623 Eyther on other her speies poyned, Wel had to-geder the thei loyned.

Hence † **Poynning** *vbl. sb.*, piercing, stitching. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Methode* 1. cxi. (1869) 59 Ribt as the doublet is maad with poynnynges.

Poinado, -ardo, see **POIGNADO**.

Poinard, variant of **PONARD**.

Point (see next), *sb.* *Sc.* [f. **POINT v.**] a. An act of pointing, a distraint. b. A beast or other chattel pointed. *Dead poind*, a pointed article of goods as opposed to live cattle.

1363-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 259 The poindis takin thairour to be restorit to the said George. 1569 *Scot. Reg. May* 1. 71 Gif ane takes ane poynde for debt, within ane other mans land, without licence of him, or of his Baillie. *Ibid.* [see **POINTED**] 1576 Lp. FOUNTAINHALL, in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1860) III. 61 Poinded goods, if they be a dead poind, that puts the creditor poinder to no expence in keeping it. 1613 N. CARLISLE *Topham. Dict. Scot.* II v *Priestwick*, Sometimes Poinds are driven, and executed at the Cross of Priestwick. 1868 J. SALMON *Gouanade* 63 (E. D. D.) Glad to catch him with your poind and horn.

Point (pund, pind), *v. Sc.* Forms: a 5-7 pund, 6 pund, pwynd. *B.* 5-8 poynd, 6-poind. [Sc. repr. of OE. *pyndan* to enclose, shut in, impound, = Eng. **PIND**. The *u*, *ui*, *wy*, symbolized the vowel (u), representing, as in **BUILD** (*Sc.* build), an OE. *y*. Of this, *oi* is a 16th c. spelling, retained in the law-courts. The *Sc.* pronunciation is (pund) or (pind): cf. *mithur*, *bruther*); (poind), given in dictionaries, is merely founded on the spelling.]

1. *trans.* To distraint upon (a person or his goods); to seize and sell under warrant (the goods of a debtor): = **PIND v.** 2.

a. a 1400 *Burgh Laws* in (*Sc. Stat. I*), Of punding of uplandis men in burgh. 1500 *Each. Rolls Scot.* XI. 393 To pund Thomas Fressale for viij li viij s. vj d. 1537 *Act. Ed. Henr. Treas. Scot.* VI. 54 To pas to pwynd the Shereff off Renfrew and uthers for restis of the chakkar. 1604 *Urre Crt. Bk.* (1894) 4 The transgressours tharof to be pundit precisie as is aboun writtin.

b. 1516 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 85 To David Lowry, to poynd xxxij lordin and lardin absent fra the assis. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 377 Lettres to be direct to poind . . the said complainers and thair gudis for the soun of the hundred pund stirling. 1598 *Min. Baron Crt. of Stirling* (1905) 132 He was poynding the defender at the instance of James Hoggart. 1786 *Burns Two Dogs* 98 He'll apprehend them, poind their gear. a 1803 *Lament Border Widow* in Child *Ballads* iv (1886) 420/2 He slew my knight, and poind his gear. 1886 *Act. 49 Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (2), The right to poind the ground hereinafter provided.

b. *absol.* To distraint.

a 1500 *Each. Rolls Scot.* XI. 457 Falyeing of the said

preif the said schuref sal pund for the said thre termes. 1532 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 146 Tha ordant Henry Irvein, bailie, gif need beis, to cause pund for the same. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 21 Quhair his officialis ar deforcit in poynding for the said tax. 1642 *Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* (1763) § 936 Ye may poind for debt but not for unkindness.

2. To impound (stray cattle, contraband goods, etc.): = **PIND v.** b.

[c 1450: see **POINTED**] 1536 *Belleenden Cron. Scot.* x xii (1547) 144/1 All other beists that eitit mennis corne or gres salbe poyndit quhill the awnar thairof redres the skathis. 1627-50 *Row. Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 9 What shall poore sillie sheep doe that aie poyndit in a fold where there is no meat? 1678 *Sir G. Mackenzie Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xxvi, § 11 (1699) 130 The Customers Officers were about to poynd some unfree goods. 1825 *Scott. Gay M.* vii, Their asses were poinded by the ground-officer when left in the plantation.

† 3 *entr.* To plunder. *Obs. rare*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii xlii. 6960 The qwhether off ryot wald that ma To pryke, and poynd, bathe to and fra.

Hence **Poindd** *pph. a.*, **Poindding** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.* see also **MULTIPLE-poindding**.

1401 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 380 Sa that hym nedit nocht in tyme to cum til mak sic pundyng and namly in our toon. 1540 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 50 The vragus poinding of Robert Dausdane. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 40 An actioun and cause of double-poinding. 1576 *Poinded* [see **POINTD** sb.]. 1678 *Sir G. Mackenzie Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xxvi § 11 (1699) 131 Poindings . . cannot be execute after the Sun is set, because a Poinding is a sentence. 1745-7 *Act. 60 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 28 It shall . . be lawful for the officer executing such poindings, to carry the goods poyned . . to the market cross. 1899 *Scotman* 6 July, Notes of expenses of carrying through sale under sequestration or poindings, and also . . of calling back poinded or sequestered effects.

Pointdable, *a. Sc.* [f. **POINT v.** + -ABLE.]

Liable to be, or capable of being, poinded.

15. *Aberdeen Regr.* XXV (Jam.), To seiss geir poindabil quhaureir he may apprehend the same. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 457 Substantious inlandt men, poindabill. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 398/1 He has poindable goods.

Pointer, *Sc.* Also 5 pundar, 9-er. [f. **POINT v.** + -ER 1.] A person, esp. an official, who poinds or distrains goods, also, b. 'A person who has the charge of hedges, woods, etc., and who pounds cattle that trespass' (Jam.).

c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 783 The Corn Crake, the pundar at hand, Had pyndit all his prysis horsis in a pundfald. 1609 *Skene Reg. May* 11. 22 The poynnds . . salbe retained . . in sic ane place pertaining to the poynnder . . quhere sic poynnds or distresse may remaine and be kept. 1676 [see **POINTD sb.**]. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 146 The pundar's axe, with ruthless rap, Fell'd down their favourite tree. *Ibid.* 147 For sure this tree's enormous trunk Defies the pundar's axe. 1816 *Scott. Antiq.* xxiv, I'll . . get my bit supper frae Rungan the poinder up by. 1886 *Act. 49 Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (2) Any arrester or poinder . . who shall be thus deprived of the benefit of his diligence.

† **Pointdald**, **poynfdald**, *obs. Sc. fl.* **PINFOLD**.

1494 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 185/1 Anent . . doune castin of xii Rudis of dik be said Samellis landis, and doune castin of the poynfdald of Aknabar. 1650 in *Spottiswood Misc.* (1844) I. 271 Ther were neuer such a company of bedlames druin wnto ane poynfdald as wee.

† **Pointdair**, **pundair**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 pundair, 8 pundair [A parallel form of **POINTED**, with changed suffix. Cf. **PANTLER**.] = **POINTED**.

1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 149 The prouest, bailieis, and counsall, ordant Georg. Annan pyndair of thar kirk yard, and ordant the pundaire of every best to be four d. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 603 To poind thame, letting thame out for reasonable poindairis fee, unhoundit, slayne, or hocht. 1673 *Min. Baron Court of Stirling* (1905) 64 For scandalizing Andorn Burn poindair. 1715 *FENNECUM Poems* 52 The trusty Pundier of the Newland pease. 1808 JAMESON s. v. *Pundier*, Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a pundier. *Angus*.

Poineado, **Pointed**: see **POIGNADO**, **PONTARD**.

Poiner, dial. var. of **PINDER** 1, labourer.

¶ **Poinsettia** (poins'etia) [mod. L.; named 1836 after the discoverer J. R. Poinsett, American Minister to Mexico.] A Mexican species of *Euphorbia*, *E. (Poinsettia) pulcherrima*, formerly made the type of a genus, having large scarlet floral leaves surrounding small greenish-yellow flowers; much cultivated in conservatories as Mexican Flame-leaf and Lobster-flower, called in America Easter-flower or Christmas-flower.

1871 *Kingsley At Last* iv, What is this that hangs over into the road, some fifteen feet in height? What but the Poinsettia, paltry scions of which adorn our hothouses and dinner tables. 1872 *Darwin in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 170, I have been more than once assured that butterflies like bright colours—for instance, in India the scarlet leaves of Poinsettia. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Over the rubbish . . still waved magnificent poinsettias and oleander trees.

Point (point), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3- point; also 3-6 points, poyns, 4-8 poynt, (4 pl. poyns), 5 pointt(e), puynt, pynt, pyntte, 6 pointot, -e, poynot, -e, Sc. pwinot. *B.* 4-5 pont, -e, 5-6 poynnte, 6 poynnt, 6-9 Sc. poynnt. Also punct: see **PUNCT**. [In origin, two, or perh. three, words. In A., a F. *point* = Fr. *punt*, Sp., It. *punto*, Pg. *ponto*—L. *punctum* that which is pricked, a prick, a minute mark like a prick, a dot, a point in writing, a point in space, a point of time,

a small measure, a particular of a discourse, etc.; subst. use of pa. pple neuter of *L. pungere*, *punct-*, *F. pointer*, *point* to prick, pierce. In B, a. *F. pointie* = Pr, Sp, It. *punta*, Pg. *ponta* = Com. Romanic (and med.L.) *puncta* the action of piercing, the piercing part of anything, a sharp or pointed extremity (in med.L. the point of a knife, shoe, foot, promontory, etc.); ppl sb. fem from *pungere* (parallel to those in *-ata*, *-ada*, *-te*) In C., in some senses, app an independent derivative, as a noun of action, from *F. pointer*, or *poinier*, or from Eng *POINT* v.¹ In ME., through the loss or non-significance of final *-e*, *point* and *pointie* ran together, combining under the same form two senses which in all other langs. are kept apart (e.g. Ger. *punkt*, *spitze*). Transferred and fig senses subsequently arose related to both primary notions, so that in senses where there is no corresponding *F. point* or *pointie*, the development is often very difficult to determine. The occasional spellings *pynt*, *pyntie* prob. indicate a pronunciation formerly prevalent and still dialectal of *oi* as *i*, *point* being pronounced like *pynt*. The *β*-forms in *point*, *poinit*, *pouint*, are difficult to place; perh. they ought to be equated with *pynt*, and so rather to be included under the by-form *PUNOT*]

A. = *F. point*.

1. A prick, a dot.

† 1. A minute hole or impression made by pricking, a prick, a puncture *Obs rare*

c 1400 *Langrancis Curryr* 149 Make a poynt bi be space of a litle fyngre from be con eende of be wounde, & anoper poynt at be otere eende of be wounde c 1440 *Prout Paro* 146/2 Poynte, *punctus* vel *punctum*. [1826 KIRBY & ST. ENLOMEL. IV. 270 *A Point (Punctum)*, a minute impression upon the surface, but not perforating it.]

2. A minute mark on a surface, of the size or appearance of a fine puncture; a dot, a minute spot or speck; also, anything excessively small or appearing like a speck.

1390 *Gower Conf* III 65 Which [Astrolabe] was of fin gold precious With points and cerles meruevous 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaglio* 202 Now he only subscribed *Rep.* pointed with fine points, by the Portugals the fine wounds 1655 *Marq Worcester Cent* lvo § 4 This invention .so abbreviated that a point onely sheweth distinctly and significantly any of the 24 Letters 1732 *LAW Sermons* C. xlii. (ed 2) 228 As the fix'd Stars appear but as so many points 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) III. 468 The pupil, instead of being dilated, is contracted to a point. 1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist* I 468 Body dotted with numerous red points 1899 *Albutt's Syst Med* VIII. 550 The lesions begin as minute scaly points in the epidermis

3. A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing.

a. A punctuation-mark; esp. the full point or full stop; also extended to the marks of exclamation (!) and interrogation (?); and sometimes to reference-marks, as the asterisk, obelisk, etc.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. ProL* & T 927 And her a poynt, for ended is my tale; God send every trewe man boote of his bale. 1530 *PALSGR*, 15 b. A poynt, whether it be suche as the Latins call *punctum planum* thus made . . . or with suche as the Latins call *comma* thus made . . . or *urgula* thus made / . 1589 *NASH Anat Absurd*. 40 In y^e pause of a ful point. 1623 *LISLE Blyffric on O & N* Test, ad init., The Saxon vseth our note of Full-point commonly for all other distinctions 1735 *POPE ProL Sat* 161 Commas and points they set exactly right 1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist Print* 258, ¶ The Paragraph † The Obelisk † The Double Dagger. ¶ The Parallel † The Section. * The Asterisk These are the Names and Figures of what Founders reckon among Points, and Printers call References *Ibid.* 262 He assigned the former Points their proper places and added the Semicolon. to come in between the Comma and the Colon. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed 5) L. 406 The point of Interrogation, † The point of Exclamation, † 1892 *N & Q*, 7th Ser XII 99/2 All abbreviations being uniformly denoted by the full-point.

b In Semitic alphabets, Any one of the dots, minute strokes, or groups of these, which are placed over, under, or within the letters or consonants, in order to indicate the vowels; in Hebrew also to indicate variation or doubling of the consonant, stress accent, punctuation, etc.; in Arabic and Persian to distinguish consonants otherwise identical in form, as *ā, ī, ū, ḥ, ẓ, ẓ, ẓ, ẓ, ẓ, ẓ*, etc., called *diacritical points*.

1614 *Selden Tithe Hon.* 202 The three words haue ouer the Alphs their point Vashu. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dix. Logike* 167 They added the points (which we call vowels) 1658 *WILKINS Real Char* 305 That Argument against the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels. 1748 *HARTLEY Obseru on Man* i. iii. 322 The Manner of writing Hebrew without Points 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab Gram.* iii. 11 When final . . . it [ʾ] has often two points above *Ibid.*, Like | and | (ʾ) is considerably influenced by the vowel points. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 219/2 In it [the Cufic character] the Koran was written, originally without diacritical points and vowels. 1897 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram* 3 The points of the vowel Zekof may coalesce with the point of the letter 1891 A. F. KIRKPATRICK *Bh Pashis* i. Intro. vii. 52 The present elaborate system of vowel marks, or 'points', commonly called the 'Massoretic punctuation' or 'vocalisation'.

c. A dot used in writing numbers. (α) In decimals, separating the integral from the fractional part; also, placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of the period in a circulating decimal (β) A dot or stroke used to separate a line of figures into groups

1704 [see DECIMAL α b] 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) II 312/2 Decimals are distinguished by a point, which separates them from integers, if any be prefixed. 1900 *Daily News* 9 June 5/3 Two 'four-point-sevens', two naval twelve pounders . . . and two five inch guns *Mod We* read 4 6 as 'four point repeating six'.

4. A dot or mark used in mediæval musical notation (med.L. *punctus* or *punctum*).

a. A mark indicating a tone or sound; corresponding to the modern 'notes'. (Cf. COUNTER-POINT sb.)

1594 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus* III. 1 Counterpoint.. was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Pricks one against another 1782 *BURNBY Hist. Mus* II 1 39 Points were first used simple, afterwards with tails b. = DOT sb. 1 5 d.

Point of alteration or duplication, a dot placed before two short notes in 'perfect' or triple rhythm, to indicate that the second of them is to be reckoned as of twice its ordinary length

Point of augmentation, a dot placed after a note in 'imperfect' or duple rhythm, to lengthen it by one half (as in modern music)

Point of division or imperfection, a dot placed between two short notes in 'perfect' rhythm, of which the first is preceded and the second followed by a long note; indicating a division of the rhythm (like the bar in modern music), and rendering the two long notes 'imperfect'.

Point of perfection, a dot placed in 'perfect' rhythm after a long note which would otherwise be 'imperfect' by position, to indicate that it is to be 'perfect'.

1597 *MORLEY Introduct Mus* 12, I pray you say what Pricks or poynts . . . signifie in singing.

II. 5. A separate or single article, item, or clause in an extended whole (usually an abstract whole, as a course of action, a subject of thought, a discourse, etc.), an individual part, element, or matter, a detail, a particular, sometimes, a detail of nature or character, a particular quality or respect; † an instance (of some quality, etc.).

a 1225 *Anor R* 178 316 an anore is bet ne veled none uondunges, swuð drede hire idet point c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I. 27/30 Fondede in eche pointe to answeren heom wel quoynteliche a 1300 *Cursor M* 23261 (Cott) Bot a point es þar þam pines mare, þan elles al þar oþer fare. *Ibid.* 26092 Þe toþer point es scrift o muth 1340 *Ayeneb* 33 And yet eft þer byþe xix poynts kneade, þuerby sleupe brengre man to his ende 1389 in *Eng Gids* (1870) 6 These ben þe poyntz & þe articles ordeyned of the bretheren of seint Katerine c 1394 *P. Pi Crede* 6 In my pater-noster iche poynt after oþer c 1400 *Rula St Benet* 657 Ther er þe poyntes of perfitte lyfing That needful er to old and ying. c 1400 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 157 He sent worde. þat þai shulde done out and put away þat o poynt of restitution. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lv. 17 It is ane point of ignorance To lufe in sic distemperance. 1526 *TINDALE Jas.* ii. 20 Whosoever shall kepe the whole lawe, and yet fayle in one poynt, he is gyltie in all. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 55 The ix artikel. I trou that thair is ane halie chrisseme kirk and ane comunione of sanctis Thir ii pwyntes ar baith bot ane thing. 1542 *Test. Ebor* VI 135 That my last will and testament be fulfilled in every poynte 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang* T. 7, I have prefaced and schooled sufficiently unto the Text, I come now to seek out first the parts, and then the points of it 1663 *GERBNER Counsel* 49 The censure of the Surveyor, on the point of all the materials which are brought in 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. il. 74 This is the point upon which the whole reasoning turns 1784 J. PORTER *Various Villagers* II 23 We shall never agree on these points, so we'll drop them. 1833 *HT MARTINEAU Manch. Strike* v. 55 If they had known what point was in dispute 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb* v. Is it a point of conscience with you? 1897 J. T. TOMLINSON *Prayer Bk. Articles & Hom* vii. 212 We shall find that . . . he [Cosin] never adopted any one of the 'six points' of modern Ritualism.

† b. To stand (up) on (one's) points, to insist upon details of conduct or manners which one has espoused; to be punctilious or scrupulous *Obs* c 1590 *GRENE Fr. Bacon* i. 122 Our country Margret is so coy, And stands so much upon her honest points, That marriage or no market with the mayd 1590 *SHAKS Mids N. v.* i. 118 1602 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* (Qo) i. 11 32 He stood upon poynts with me too 1685 *BUNYAN Pharisee & Publican* Wks 1861 II 237 For a man here to stand thus upon his points, it is death.

c. To STRAIN or STRETCH a point: see the verbs.

III. A minute part or particle of anything, the smallest unit of measurement.

† 6. The very least or a very small part of something, a jot, whit, particle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul in Mep's Poems* (Camden) 338 O poynt of ore pine to bate in the world ne is no leche c 1450 *LOVELL Graul* lv. 182 Neuere Man On hym comde Aspyre that Euer he hadde poynt of Meselye. c 1490 *MORRIS Saluacion* 368 Nor neuer hafe felt a poynt of vnelth, nor sekenesse 1497 *NORTON Ord. Alch* vii in *Ashm Theat Chem Brit* (1652) 104 By one point of exesse all your Warke is shent

† b. No point (cf *F. ne point*): not a bit, not at all, not in the least. *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 137 Diogenes esteemed the fruite to bee no poynte the more polluted 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. II. i.* 120 Boy Will you prick't with your eye? *La. Ro.* No point, boy with your knife 1610 *HISTORIUM* i. in 266 The Players now are growne so proud, Ten pound a play, or no point Comedy

† 7. The smallest or a very small portion of time, a moment, instant. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Isa* lii. 7 At a poynt in a lital I forsoe thee. 1434 *MISYN Mending Lyfe* 106 In a poynt we lyfe, 3a les þen a poynt, for [if] all our lyfe to lyfe euerlastyng we wald liden, not it is a 1533 *Lo BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) Kij b. Theyr felicitye had been but a shorte poynt

† 8. *Sensible point* the least discernible portion of matter or space. *Obs. rare.*

1690 *LOCKE Hum Und.* ii. xv § 9 A Sensible Point, meaning theleby the least Particle of Matter or Space we can discern, which is ordinarily about a Minute, and to the sharpest Eyes seldom less than thirty Seconds of a Circle, where the Eye is the Center 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex Techni* I

9 *Mus.* A short strain or snatch of melody, esp. in phr *point of war*, etc., a short phrase sounded on an instrument as a signal. *arch.*

13 *E. E. Allit P* A 890 Of þat songe mygt synge a poynt. 1598 *GOSSON in T N tr. Cong W India* ad fin, When threatening trumpet sounde the poyntes of waire 1597 *SHAKS. Ham* IV. iv. 1 52 1602 *MARSTON Ant & Mel* iv. Wks. 1856 I 48 Make me a straine: Breathe me a point that may inforce me weepe 1814 *SCOTT IVan.* xlvii. To perform the beautiful and wild point of war 1867 *MORRIS Jason* i. 127 His guardian drew The horn from out his neck, and thereon blew A point of hunting known to two or three. 1891 *RUSKIN Fors Clav* vii (1896) I. 152 Bid him put ghostly trump to lip and breathe a point of war

b. An important phrase or subject, usually in a contrapuntal composition, esp. in relation to its entry in a particular part, the entry of such a phrase or subject.

1597 *MORLEY Introduct Mus* 76 There can bee no point or Fuge taken without a rest a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 48 The Contrapunctum figuratum, consisting of Feuges, or maintaining of Points 1881 in *Grove Dict Mus* III 7 *Points*, a term applied to the opening notes of the Subject of a Fugue, or other important Motivo, to which it is necessary that the attention of the Performer should be particularly directed

† 10 In mediæval measurement of time. The fourth (or according to some, the fifth) part of an hour. (See *ATOM* sb 7) *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. (W. de W) 354 An home conteynyth foure poyntes [*Bodl MS. punctes*] and a poynt ten momentes [*Ibid* xxi 359 A puncte is the fourth partye of an houre] 1844 *LINGARD Anglo Sax Ch* (1858) II xi 158 Twenty-four hours, each of which admits of four different subdivisions, into four points [etc.]

† 11. The twelfth part of the side or radius of a quadrant, etc. *spec. in Astron.* One of the 24 (or, according to some, 12) equal divisions of the diameter of the sun or moon, by which the degree of obscuration in an eclipse was measured.

c 1397 *CHAUCER Astrol* i. § 12 The skale that serueth by hise 12 poyntes, of ful many a subtil conclusoun. c 1400 in *Haliwell Rara Mathem* (1841) 59 Þe 12 departynges of aþer of þo sides are called poyntes, þan es a poynte þe twelft parte of any thyng, namely of ouþer side of þe quadrat in þe quadrat. 1550 *W. LYNN Caron's Cron.* 252 b. The third Eclipse was of the Moone the Moone was darkened .xvii. poyntes and xxv. minutes. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exera.* iii. l. xv. (1636) 309 The Astronomers do diuide the Diameter as well of the Sunne, as of the Moone into 12, and some into 24 parts, which they call points

12 *Nine or eleven points*, usually in the saying 'Possession is nine (formerly eleven) points of the law', i e is = nine or eleven out of a supposed ten or twelve points (= a vast majority of the points) that may be raised in a legal action So by hyperbole, *ninety-nine points* (out of a hundred)

1697-8 *WATTS Relig. Jew* (1769) 149 Prejudice and education had eleven points of the law, and it was impossible for arguments to dispossess them 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. x. 20 She had possession, and that is nine points of the law. 1863 *RADE Perry Hard Cash* xliii, Possession is ninety-nine points of Lunacy law.

13 A unit of count in the score of a game.

1746 *HOYLE Whist* (ed 6) 69 *Points* Ten of them make a Game 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 261 note, The five is called Towser The six, Tumbler, which reckon in hand for their respective number of points. 1856 *Lt. Col. B. Whist player* (1858) 21 The party revoking forfeit three points. 1873 *BENNETT & CAYENDISH Billiards* 14 The game (1200 up) was won by Cook by 127 points. 1895 *Weston Gas* 3 Dec 7/1 Cumberland scored 14 points [at Football].

b Hence, to give points to [*F. donner, rendre des points*], to allow (a rival) to count so many points at starting, to give odds to; *collog.* to have the advantage of, so to gain a point, to get points, to gain an advantage.

1871 *FREEMAN Hist Ess.* Ser. 1, xii 400 The English Minister can often gain a point by dexterous dealing in Parliament. 1881 *Confess. Rrvolous Girl* 106, I got more [bouquets] than she did; thereby (to use a bit of slang) getting points on her for the time being 1883 *American V.* 333 Any average Eton boy could give points to His Holiness in the matter of Latin verses. 1895 *F. T. Trollope's Trollope* II. i. 26 She could give points to many younger women and beat them

c *spec in Fiquet*: The number of cards of the most numerous suit in one's hand after discarding, the number scored by the player who holds the highest number of one suit. See *Piquet* 1.

1799 *R. SLYMOUR Court Gamester* 75 He who reckons most in this Manner [either by greater number of cards, or, in case of equality, of Pips, Ace = 11, Court cards to each] is said to win the Point. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, The carte blanche [sic] is the first thing that reckons; then the point. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. xvi 23 Point,

quint, and quatorze 1844 Scott *St Roman's* xviii. By an infraction of the laws of the game [pique], Lord Ethington called a point without showing it.

d. *pl.* Name of a particular game at bowls 1902 J. A. MANSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI 329/x (*Bowls*) On Scottish greens the game of Points is occasionally played.

Three points are scored if the bowl come to rest within one foot of the jack. It is obvious that the Points game demands an ideally perfect green.

14. A unit in appraising the qualities of a competitor, or of an exhibit in a competitive show. Also *fig.*

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv iii, Charles's imprudence and bad character are great points in my favour 1867 TROTTER *Chron. Baret* I. xxi. 179, I cannot accept it as a point in a clergyman's favour, that he should be opposed to his bishop 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jehyll* ii, All these were points against him.

15. A recognized unit in quoting variations in price of stocks, shares, and various commodities, differing in value according to the commodity in question. In *Betting*, a unit in stating fluctuations of the odds.

1844 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII 54 Betting reduced two points 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 2/4 Cotton—Liverpool... 'Futures' advanced 2 points, but the improvement has not been maintained, and prices are now one point below yesterday's closing rates. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 9/3 An important advance in American cotton has set in in Liverpool, the rise at noon to day being nine points, or one-eighth per pound 1901 MARY E. WILKINS *Portion Labor* 159 The mining stock dropped fast—a point or more a day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 11/1 The Brighton dividend is 3½ per cent. on ordinary, preferred, and A stock alike. The price has fallen 3 points.

†16. A measure of length, the twelfth part of a French line: cf. LINE sb. 2 16. *Obs.*

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 472 The smallest no more than one-half of a Paris point, or the 144th part of an inch in diameter. is said to magnify the diameter of an object 2560 times.

b. *Printing.* A unit of measurement for type bodies in the French or Didot system the seventy-second part of a French inch (i.e. twice the amount of *prec.*), in the U.S. system slightly smaller (in the proportion of about twelve to thirteen), i.e. .0138 of an inch.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. The American point was adopted by the United States Type-Founders Association in 1883. 1900 H. HART *Century of Oxford Type* 154 The typographical unit is the point. *Ibid.* Oxford Press Type-bodies . . . Nonpareil, 5 68 Didot Points. Brevier, 7 35 Didot Points. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 4/3 The type must be at least 'eight point', and the lines must be separated by at least two points.

17. In Australian use: A unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth part (.01) of an inch.

1889 *Australasian* 20 Apr. The following reports have been received—Biewarrina, 40 points; Bourke, 47 points; Ivanhoe, 100 points; Mossiel, 188 points; Hillston, 288 points. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 2/1 In the district of the Thompson River there had only been nine points of rain in 15 months 1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec. 1061 Rain set in early this morning, ninety-eight points having fallen up to 2.30 p.m.

IV. Something having definite position, without extension; a position in space, time, succession, degree, order, etc.

18 *Geom.* That which is conceived as having position, but not magnitude (as the extremity of a line, or the intersection of two lines)

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* l. 18 This forseide cennyth is ymagined to ben the verrey point ouer the crowne of thyn heued 1551 RECORDER *Pathw. Knowl.* 1 Defin. A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnsensible shape, whiche hath in it no partes, that is to say: nother length, breadth, nor depth 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1, A Point is a thing Mathematically, indiuisible, which may have a certayne determined situation 1660 BARROW *Euclid* 1 Defin. 1 A Point is that which has no part 11. The ends, or limits, of a line are Points. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I s.v. If a Point be supposed to be moved any way, it will by its Motion describe a Line 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 11 To draw a Circle through any Three given Points not situated in a right Line 1866 BRANDS & COX *Dict. Sc.* et II 946/1 It is sometimes convenient to consider a point as an evanescent circle or sphere.

b. In various phrases with of (in *Geom.*, *Optics*, and *Perspective*), as *point of contrary flexure*, *p. of convergence*, *p. of dispersion*, *p. of distance*, *p. of divergence*, *p. of incidence*, *p. of inflexion*, *p. of osculation*, *p. of reflection*, *p. of refraction*, *p. of sight*, *p. of vision*, etc.: see these words. See also VANISHING point.

c. *Astron.*, etc. Applied with qualifying adjs. to special points of the celestial sphere, etc.: see CARDINAL, EQUINOCTIAL, SOLSTITIAL, VERTICAL. Cardinal points = *Fr. points cardinaux*; but the 32 points of the compass (sense B. 9) = *Fr. points de la boussole, ou du compas*.

†d. Middle or central point, centre. *Obs. rare.* 1481 CAXTON *Moyr* i. xx 59 No more than hath the poynt or pricke in the myddle of the most grete compaas that may be 1614 W. B. PHILLOSPHER'S *Banquet* (ed. 2) 227 Our Ecclesiastical writers have thought Iudea to be the middle of the Earth, and Ierusalem the very point.

19. A place having definite spatial position but no extent, or of which the position alone is considered; a spot.

13 E. E. ALLIT *P. C.* 68 In þat Cete my sazes soghe alle aboute. Þat, in þat place at þe poynt, I put in þi hert. c1400 *Desir. Troy* 564 The perloous pointes þat passe you behoues. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 698 King Edward... was not a little troubled and drunen to seeke the furthest poynt of his witte 1569 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. xi 178 If you keep a true Account of the Ship's way... you may at any time have the true Point where the Ship is. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 263 All the Rays which come from any Point of the Object, and fall upon the whole Superficies of the Glass do... enter into the Pupil 1837 LADY W. DE ERESBY in C. K. SHARPE'S *Corr.* (1888) II. 458 The nearest way from point to point 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 411 Susa was a good point, whence to invade Babylon.

b. *Spec.* The spot at which a policeman is stationed (Cf. POINT-DUTY.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/1, I came in search of a constable the one on 'point' at Holborn Town Hall could not come.

c. *Hunting. colloq.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence a straight run from point to point, a cross-country run. Cf. D. 11. To make his point (of a fox, etc.), to run straight to a spot aimed at.

1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* (1879) xi. 125 In Leicestershire especially, foxes will make their point with a stiff breeze blowing in their teeth. *Ibid.* xii. 211 A sportsman must... admit that 'ten mile points' over grass with one of the handsomest packs of stag-hounds in the world, are most enjoyable. 1883 R. E. EGERTON *WARBURTON Hunting Songs* (ed. 7) Intro. 36 The increase of dwellings prevents a fox, headed at every corner, from making straight to his point 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 9/4 The Belvoir hounds made an eight mile point in a little over 45 minutes.

20. *Her.* a. One of nine particular spots or places upon a shield, which serve to determine accurately the position a charge is to occupy. b. The middle part of the chief or base, as distinguished from the dexter or sinister divisions. c. One of a number of horizontal stripes of different tinctures into which a shield may be divided. (See also B. 3 c, D. 4 c.)

c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 562 þe penounes & þe pomels & poyntes of scheldes wiþ drawn his deuocion. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 414 A stark galloway, an wedy, and a pyn, The hede poynt of thynne eldis aimes ar. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Points*, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon diversly named according to their several positions. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v. There are nine principal Points in any Escutcheon... A the Dexter Chief B the Middle Chief C the Sinister Chief. D the Honour Point E the Fesse Point, call'd also the Center F the Nombril Point, that is, the Navel Point G the Dexter Base H the Sinister Base I the precise Middle Base 1805 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* VII 626 In order to facilitate the description of a coat-of-arms, it is the practice to suppose the shield to be divided into nine points.

†21. One of the squares of a chessboard. *The four points*, the four centre squares. *Obs.*

c1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6044 The vnknow craft of the tabler And the poyntes of the chekker. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl.) The cheker or þe chesse hath viij. poyntes in eche partie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 135 The bordeure about is hygher than the squares of the poyntes a1900 MS. *Ashtole* 344 (Bodl.) To this is a fair juperte to mate a man in on of the iij. poyntes for it cumyth oft in play.

22. A definite position in a scale of any kind; a position reached in a course (e.g. DEAD POINT); a step, stage, or degree in progress or development, or in increase or decrease; an exact degree of some measurable quality or condition, as temperature (e.g. boiling-point, dew-point, freezing-point, melting-point).

a1425 CHAUCER'S *Par.* T. 7847 (Harl. MS.) Whan naturel lawe was in his first [6-text right] poynt in paradys 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 5 b, [This] declarath some poynt of our journey 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 678 The exreme poynt of decay of his house and estate 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 206 Her beauty and comely grace, amounted unto a high point. 1747 FREEZING POINT (FREEZING pt. 2) 1773 Boiling point (Boiling pt. 2) 1792 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 Differences in political opinions are as unavoidable, as to a certain point, they may perhaps be necessary. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* §89 The melting points of various substances 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. 324, I was brought to the point of trying to learn to sing. 1891 *Law Times* XCII 93/2 The shares reached their highest point on the 13th June 1890, when they might have been sold for £600.

b. A critical position in the course of affairs; a decisive state of circumstances, a juncture; the precise moment for action, an opportunity. Now only in phrases when it comes (came) to the point, and at, on, upon the point of (see D. 1 c, 5).

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vii 500 In all that thyme schir Amery, In carrell lay, his poynt to se. 1489 CAXTON *Payles of A.* II. xii. 114 Aite laste he sawe hys poynte whan that his enemyes were lyste a1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* liii. 178 When it cometh to the poynt ther as strokes shold be gyven. 1614 DE HALL *Contempt*, O T iv. 11, But now, when it comes to the point, 'Who am I?' 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Her father, who, when it came to the point, so little liked her going, that he told her to write to him.

23. In time, that which has 'position' but not duration (as the beginning or end of a space of time); the precise time at which anything happens; an instant, moment, as the moment of noon, the moment of death.

a1400 R. BRUNNE'S *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Drecchynge by tymes haue [Petyt MS. poyntes haf] þey wrought. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 To ani man in þe poynt of dep 1473

Pilgr. Soule (Caxton) ii xlii (1859) 47 In this poynt I herde a lusty melodye of wonder swete songe. 1693 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 151 The point of opportunity being past, the greatest endeavours afterward fail. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* i. iii §5 Four hours... are over already, which point of time renders the prediction impossible. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 11 380 There is... no assignable point at which the belief was introduced 1844 MRS BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 30 Though at the last point of a million years.

b. *At or on the point of*: see D. 1 c, 5.

†24. A (specified) degree of condition; condition, plight, state, case (good, evil, better, etc.). (Cf. *F. en bon point*) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8868 Engeland & normandie in god point he broȝte 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 315 To godus pay is our peple in better point founde c1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 200 A lord ful fat and in good point. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* cxv. 173 The barons toke counseyl how they myght conteyne them in this greuous poynt in which they were a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciv 307 She demaundyd of hym yf he were hole and in good point. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 246 The said kirk is at sik ane point that throw decayng thairfor, the walls in sindrie partis ar revyn 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 176 Danell and his companions... looked fairer and in better point than all the rest 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 283 Know thy own point, this due degree Of blindness, weakness, Heav'n bestows on thee.

V. Figurative and transferred senses.

†25. The highest part or degree, the height, summit, zenith, acme. *Obs.*

13 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1502 In þe poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde 1576 FLEMING *Paneph.* *Egypt* 17 *margin*, It is the point of folly to shew a will to huite him, whom thou canst not... by any means annoy 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* (1641) Ded., Your Highness is the Expectation of the present Age, and the Poynt of future Hopes 1728 RAMSAY *Bonny Christy* v, This point of his wishes, He wadna with set speeches bank.

26. A distinguishing mark or quality; a distinctive trait or feature; a characteristic.

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v (*Parl. Beasts*) xxiv, This suddane semble . . . Haifand the points of an parliament. c1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 438 in *Babes Bk.* 94 To forbear in anger is the poynt of a friendly leech. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser* 449 b, A shyft of subtle sophisters, and not a poynt of sober Divynes 1604 JAMES I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 It is become a point of good fellowship to take a pipe of Tobacco 1694 ATTENBURY *Sermon*, On *Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 184 To be cautious, and upon our Guard, in receiving Doctrines, is a Point of great Prudence. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* i. ix, Description was not Lettice's strong point.

b. *Spec.* A physical feature in an animal; esp. one by which excellence or purity of breed is judged. Hence *transf.* in reference to a person or thing (Cf. 14.)

1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 52 She hath one poynt of a good hauke, she is hardie 1841 BORROW *Zincks* II. ii. 56 Much better versed in the points of a horse than in points of theology. 1839 G. MERRITT *R. Russell* xxvii, She seemed to scan his points approvingly 1804 G. ARMSTRONG *Horse* ii. 24 They [American and Canadian horses] are not remarkable for beauty, though not showing any peculiarly unsightly points. *Ibid.* 30 That the race horse should have all his various points in true relative development. *Ibid.* iv. 47 The points essential to a hunter are a lean head and neck [etc.].

27 *The point*, the precise matter in discussion or to be discussed; the essential or important thing. Often in *phr.* to come to the point, to keep to the point, etc.: see also *in point*, to the point (D. 4 d, 6 c).

c1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 372 But to the poynt, nature held on hire hond A formele eke of shap the gentilleste That euere she a-mong hire werkis fond. c1386—*Proh.* 790 This is the poynt, to spoken short and pleyne a1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lix. 236 Come to y^e poynt, and vse no more such langage nor suche serymonyes. 1602 and *Pl. Return* fr. *Parnass.* v. lii (Arb.) 68 But the point is, I know not how to better myselfe 1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. Arg't (1697) 310 Then coming closer to his Point, he tells him... The Wicked are severely punish'd by their own Consciences. 1738 Tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 12 Let us now come to the point in Hand 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, 'Is it impossible for you to speak to the point?' said La Motte 1868 HENRI'S *Realma* (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 The point is not who said the words, but whether they are true or not.

b. *To make a point of* (= *F. faire un point de*): to treat or regard (something) as essential or indispensable; to make (it) a special object. Usually with *vbl. sb.* or *gerund*: formerly also to make a point to do something.

a1778 GOLDSMITH in Boswell *Johnson* 9 Apr, Whenever I write any thing, the publick make a point to know nothing about it. a1806 FOX *Hist. Jas. II* (1808) 12 The King made no point of adhering to his concessions. 1823 W. TENNANT *Ed. Beaton* iv. iii. 121, I make a point to be an e-witness o' ilka business o' that sort 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 88 Her husband made such a point of his tea that she had little hope of persuading him to give it up 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 581 A former colleague of mine in the Oxford Schools always made a point of describing him as 'William the Purchaser'.

28. That at which one aims, or for which one strives or contends; aim, object, end. Often in *phr.* to carry one's point: see CARRY v. 17 b.

13... *De Sancta Anastasia* 86 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 *pe pynce*. Upon a day his poynt wold proue. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxi. vii, They their counsells led All to this point, how my poore life to take. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. ii.* ii. 43

It remains, As the maine Point of this our after meeting
 1689 Pomeroy tr. *Locke's Toleration* L's Wks 1727 II 250
 The Magistrate will have his Will, and carry his Point.
 1700 *Plays Diary*, etc. (1799) VI, 217 The old East India
 Company have obtained their great point against the new,
 by having got their Bill passed 1776 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.*
 vii. (1864) 408 If they make it the point of their ambition
 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* iii. 11. She ended by carrying
 her own point, and having her own way

b To make a point. to establish a proposition,
 to prove a contention; also *gen.* to attain some-
 thing that one is aiming at

1809 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* v. (1839) 112 Two points
 have been made in this cause, 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.*
 ii. (1875) 87 All it exists for is to get its ends, to make its
 point. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov 3/r His evident desire
 to make every point that can possibly be made against the
 Clark lecturer

29. A conclusion, completion, culmination, end,
 'period'. Also full point. *Obs.*

1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 278 Habent moitem sine morte et
 finem moitis sine fine Hy sholen haue dep wid oute deung
 And point of dep wid-outen ending 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's*
 T. 207 But shortly to the point thaim wol I wende, And
 maken of my longe tale an ende 1340 Heywood *Four*
 P. P. in *Hazl. Doddsley* I 352 Ye shall never have them at
 a full point, 1555 W. WAITEMAN *Jardle Facious* Ded, 3
 To bring that to some good point, that enst I had be-
 gonne, 1590 SHAKS. *Alids* N. i. 11 to First, say what the
 play treats on: then read the names of the Actors, and so
 grow on to a point, 1633 DURIN in *Prasht Rev* (1887) 307
 Thought it necessary to put the matter to some point at
 that diet, 1686 BURNETT *Trav.* v. (1790) 215, I thought I
 had made so full a Point at the Conclusion of my last
 Letter, that I should not have given you the Trouble of
 reading any more Letters 1833 Lr. M. MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne*
 i. 7 He is bungling his invention to a point.

† 30. Determination, decision, resolution. *Obs.*

1477 [see at a point, 1] 141 148x CAXTON *Godfrey*
 xxxii 68 At thende the kyng cam to so point that they
 were appeased goodly 1530 CRANMER in *Strype Life* (1604)
 App. 5 After all this he cometh to the poynte to save the
 Kyngs honour 1578 T. WILCOCKS *Sem. Paulus Cr.* 22
 A great sorte are at a playne point, they are careless of
 their soules, so their bodye maye bee free 1678 BUNYAN
Pilgr. i. 6, I begin to come to a point; I intend to go along
 with this good man 1738 [see at a point, D. 1].

VI. From 16th c. *Fr. point* = 15-16th c. II.
punto; derived from the sense *prick*, through that
 of *stitch*, work done with stitches with the needle.

As English used the native word *stitch* (OE *sticc*, from
 OTout *stikan* to prick, stab, etc.) for the prick of the needle
 in sewing, the corresponding *Fr.* use of *point* was not adopted,
 and the development of this sense was entirely in Italian
 and French The It. name *punto* in *aria* occurs at Venice
 in 1476.

31. Thread lace made wholly with the needle
 (also called more fully *point lace*, *needle-point*
lace, *needle-point*); also improperly applied to
 pillow lace imitating that done with the needle,
 and sometimes to lace generally: often named
 from the place of manufacture, as *Alençon point*,
Venetian point, *point of Genoa*, *Spain*, etc.: cf.
POINT 20.3 b.

1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 56 Isabella, who was his wife,
 published a book of all the sorts of Points, Laces,
 and Embroideries. 1673 RAY *Trav.* 156 Venice is noted for
 Needle-work Laces called Points 1680 BUTLER *Rem.*
 (1799) I 148 To know the Age and Pedigree Of Points
 of Flanders or Venice, 1686 LOND. GAS. No. 2150/4, Lost
 .., Two Pieces of Old Point of Spain Thrice Yards long,
 and a Quarter of a Yard broad, some of it sowed upon a
 Parchment, and new Purled. 1745 W. SLEY *Wks* (1872) VIII
 186 Another would not for the world wear lace; but she will
 wear point, and sees no harm in it at all 1864 MRS. FALLESER
Hist. Lace xiii. (1902) 198 A costly work of Alençon point
 appeared in the Exhibition of 1855. 1884 A. S. COLK in
Engel. Brit. XIV. 186/1 The different sorts of early Venetian
 point laces are called 'flat Venetian point', 'rose (raised)
 point', 'caterpillar point', 'bone point', &c. 1900 *Westm.*
Gas. 41 May 3/1 The Irish crocheted point is, the best-known
 of all Irish laces. 1906 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 12/1 Bucks lace, or
 'Bucks pillow point', as the fine work is usually called, dates
 back, as far as the sixteenth century

attrib. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iii. 1, My new point
 gorget shall be yours upon't. 1720 CLIA FLETCHER *Dumy*
 (1888) 252 Fine point or Lace sleeves and Ruffles.

b A piece of lace used as a kerchief or the like.
 1663 PERYS *Diary* 18 Oct. My wife in her best gowne and
 new point that I bought her the other day, to church with me
 1687 SEDLEY *Bellant.* i. Wks 1722 II 90 She had but
 one poor Point of her own making. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD
Tril. (1884) 308 Her hair curled and powdered, with a little
 cap, or perhaps but a point, and nothing more on their
 heads.

B. = F. *pointe*. (L. *cuspis*, *muco*, Ger. *spitze*.)

I. 1. A sharp end to which anything tapers,
 used for picking, piercing, scratching, pointing
 out, etc.: as of a weapon, tool, pin, pen, pointer
 a 1330 Syr *Degeur* 1095 The sword. The point is in min
 amener. He tok the point, and set ther to 1386 CHAUCER
 L. G. IV. 1791 *Luce* etc. This sword thour out thy herte shal
 I ryue... And sette the point [v. r. sword] at sharp vp-on hie
 herte. 1391—*Astrol.* ii 40, I tok a subtil compas, & cleped
 bat on point of my compas A, & bat ower point F Than
 tok I the point of A, & set it in [the] Ecliptike line euene in
 my zodiak 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) vii. 97 Take also a
 lillil bawme on be point of bi knyffe. 1425 *Cursor M.*
 10666 (11in.) May no mon write wip penne point 1440
Proup. Parv. 406/2 Pointe of a sharpe toole, *cuspis*,
muco, *pinnum* 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* 2 *Rub.* 111, iij swerdes
 whereof on with a flat point, called curtana. 1500
Lancelot 798 It lyth one your spens point 1506 *Pilgr.*
Perf. (W. de W. 1537) 7 It is not so moche as a pyntes

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poynt, compated to y^e hole erth. 1621 BIBLE *Jer* xvii 1
 The sinne of Iudah is written with a pen of yron, and the
 point of a diamond 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed a)
 5 Particles that affect the Taste with Points sharp and
 piercing 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi xxv, Scave could they
 hear, or see their foes, Until at weapon-point they close.
 1834 McMURRIE *Chivers's Ann.* *Kingd* 376 Scorpions
 have .. an arcuated and excessively acute point or sting
 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* i 6 The point of the finest needle.
 1897 MURKIN in *Kedar's Tennis* xxvii. It is a pretty spot
 for the knife—nothing to turn a point

† b. Rendering L. *acies* ('front of an army')
 1386 WICLIFFE *Deut.* xx 2 The priest shal stonde before
 the poynt [Vulg. *aciem*], and thus he shal speke to the puple
 c. Shoit for point of the sword (or other weapon)

To come to points: to begin fighting (with swords)
 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* v. iv 21, I saw him hold Lord
 Percy at the point. 1654 TALHAM *Scottish Figgures* iv. 1,
 But mayn't I bar points, being the Challenged? 1762
 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* iii. (1793) 1 70 They would have
 come to points immediately, had not the gentlemen inter-
 posed 1887 Sir F. Potock in *Engel. Brit.* XXII 801/2
 The effective use of the point is a mark of advanced skill,
Ibid., St. Louis anticipated Napoleon in calling on his men
 to use the point

d. *fig. phr.* To put too fine a point upon:
 to express with unnecessary delicacy; not to state
 bluntly or in plain terms.

1854 DICKENS *Black H.* xi. He was—not to put too fine
 a point upon it—hard up!

2 The (or a) salient or projecting part of any-
 thing, of a more or less tapering form, or ending in
 an acute angle, a tip, apex; a sharp prominence.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii 57 At the poynt of thi label in
 the bordure set a pricke at the poynt of thi label set
 a-nother pricke 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xvii 80 Stanes,
 be whilk er nogt so hard as diamandes, and comounly
 baire poyntes or broken off 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/2 A
 Poynte of a tress, *pinula*, 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* ii 1 7,
 I pothee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle, put a few Flecks in the
 point the poynt Iade is wring in the withers 1644 BULWER
Cherol. 69 Hold up the Hand hollow above the Shoulder
 points. 1687 A. LOWELL tr. *Thucydides Trav.* ii 254 The
 Stein is very low, but the Head is as high again, and draws
 into a sharp point as the Gondolos of Venice 1748 *Anson's*
Voy. ii xiii 276 By spreading their sails horizontally, and
 by putting bullets in the centers of them to draw them to
 a point, they caught as much [rain] water, as filled all their
 casks 1834 McMURRIE *Chivers's Ann.* *Kingd* 441 The
 chrysalides are always rounded, or without angular eleva-
 tions or points. 1847 JAMES BRIDGES iii. Let them get round
 yon point of the rock 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem*
 iii. Mr. Calhoun tapped the points of the fingers of each
 hand together.

fig. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii v, He is my Nephew,
 and my Chief, the Point, Tip, Top, and Tuft of all our
 family!

b. *spec.* The tapering extremity of any pro-
 montory or piece of land running into the sea;
 a tapering promontory, a cape: often in geo-
 graphical names, as Start Point, Point of Ardnar-
 murchan. Also, a peak of a mountain or hill.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arab.) 32 He discovered a
 corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land 1585 T. WASHING-
 TON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xviii. The point of the Sanaul,
 whereupon the sea beareth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* 1
 (1802) 4 From Kemes head called Pen Kemes point North,
 to St Gouens point in the South 1604 E. G. [Grimston]
D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iii. xxvii 202 The land .. casting
 his capes, points, and tongues faire into the sea. 1662 J.
 DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 260 The Mountain of
 Elwend, which is discovered by the whiteness of its sand
 and by the extraordinary height of its points 1704 J. HARRIS
Lex. Techn. i. s.v. The Seamen also call the Extremity of
 any Promontory (which is a Piece of Land running out into
 the Sea) a Point; which is of much the same Sense with them
 as the Word Cape. 1835 W. IRVING *Astoria* I 244 The
 party landed, and encamped at the bottom of a small bay
 within point George.

† c. The wing of a fleet or army. *Obs.*

1550 T. NYCOLLS *Thucydides* 222 b, The Peloponnesians
 advanced .. to the ends to have enclosed with their left
 poynt, the right poynt of the Athenians. 1614 RALEIGH
Hist. World v. 9, 8, 698 The Latines, as usually, were in
 the points, the Romans, in the maine battell

d. *Mil.* The small leading party of an advanced
 guard (consisting usually of an experienced non-
 commissioned officer and four men)

1589 *Discourse Voy. Spain & Port.* 30 Sir Henrie Norris
 (whose Regiment had the poynt of the Vanguard) 1903
 LD WOLSELEY *Story of a Soldier's Life* i 62 What is
 now commonly called 'the point of the advanced guard'
 consisted of four private, and myself.

e. *pl.* The extremities of a horse
 1855 SMEDLEY *Coverdale* xliii. A particularly fast mare
 .. bay, with black points 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I
 ix 347 The favourite charger of the late Sayid is a little
 bay with black points 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's*
Mag. Oct. 720/2 He is sixteen hands high, dark bay, and
 has black points

3 An object or instrument consisting of or
 characterized by a point (in sense 1), or which
 pricks or pierces. a A pointed weapon or instru-
 ment for stabbing or piercing; a dagger, pointed
 sword, or the like; also, a bodkin.

1488 *Inw. R. Wardr.* (1815) 5 Item, within the said box
 a point made of perle containing xxv perle with horns of
 gold. 1530 *Treat. Galant* 134 in *Hazl. E. P.* III 157
 How many pointes were they now a dayes And yet a
 good poynte amonge them were to fynde Daggers of ven-
 geance, ivy to make frays 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man*
 in *Hum.* i. 1v, I will learne you to controll any enemies
 point I the world. 1609 *Lisander & Cal.* iii. 54 Lidian,
 who entering with a point upon his enemy, .. run him cleane

thorow 1719 YOUNG *Basilis* iii. 1, Let each man beu A
 steady point, well level'd at his heart.

b 'An iron or steel instrument used with some
 variety in several arts' (Chambers *Cycl.*), e.g. a
 pin-pointed tool used by etchers and engravers, an
 etching-needle. cf. *dry-point* (DRY A C. 3); a
 small punch or chisel used by stone-workers, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Engravers, etchers, wooden-
 cutters, stone-cutters, etc. use points to trace their designs
 on the copper, wood, stone, etc. Statuaries have likewise
 points in manner of little chisels, used in first foaming or
 sketching out their work. Lapidaries have non points, to
 the ends whereof are fastened pieces of diamonds, serving to
 pierce the precious stones, withal 1790 LITTON *Sch. Art* ii
 40 If the line are too small, pass over them again with a short
 but round point 1822 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 341
 'The Point is the smallest kind of chisel used by masons.'
 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii ii 56 135 *note*, No cloud
 can be drawn with the point, nothing but the most delicate
 management of the brush 1880 *Print Trades Jrd.* xxvi 9
 The Royal sketches evince a true feeling for art, and
 much ability with the etching point.

c. *Her.* A bearing resembling a pile, usually
 occupying the base of the shield; reckoned a
 'diminution' or mark of dishonour.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 124 He beareth a poynte playne,
 Geules, in a feldes. On. This is for bynt y^e tellth eyes, to
 hys soveraigne. 1830 ROSSON *Hist. Her. Gloss.* *Point*,
 according to Edmondson, (meaning the point pointed), is an
 ordinary somewhat resembling the File, issuing from the
 Base.

d. A tine of a deer's horn.

1863 KINGSLY *Water-Bab* ii (1874) 69 You may know
 some day what his rights mean, if he has them, brow,
 bay, tray, and points 1884 JARRIS *Red Deer* iv 68
 An antler is judged by the number of points or tines which
 spring from the beam The beam is the main stem, and the
 points are the branches 1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trls*
 iv. 107 He was a fine buck of eight points.

e. *Electr.* A metallic point at which electricity
 is discharged or collected; also, each of the carbon
 points or pencils in an electric light (see CARBON 2).

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed 5) 261 The influence of points
 in receiving and carrying off electricity has already been
 adverted to 1849 CRAIG, *Point*, in Electricity, the acute
 termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the
 fluid to or from the body c 1865 LITTON in *Circ.* Sc. I.
 136/2 As the points burn away, the springs keep up a fresh
 supply 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Apr. 10/1 At the rate of a foot
 in five minutes the carbon point wrought its way, and in
 a short time the enormous mass of steel had been reduced
 to fragments that could be easily handled.

f. On a railway: A tapering movable rail by
 which vehicles are directed from one line of rails
 to another. Usually in *pl.*

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 27 Moveable points or
 sliding-rails, and the requisite machinery for moving them
 1885 *Scotsman* 21 June, A south bound goods train .. ran
 into the safety points, crashing against the buffer and with
 great violence. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 53 It is
 impossible for the signalman to lower the signals until the
 'points' or 'switches' have been placed in their proper
 position.

g. One of the twelve tapered divisions on each
 'table' of a backgammon board.

1588 GRERNE *Pandosto* (1843) 9 That his friend Egistus
 had entered a wrong point in his tables 1595 SOUTHWELL
171 Death (1596) 22 God casteth the dice, and queth vs
 our chaunce, the most we can doe, is, to take the poynt
 that the cast will afford vs 1680 COTTON *Gamster* xxv.
 109 Of Irish. The men which are thuty in number are
 equally divided between you and your Adversary, and are
 thus placed, two on the Ace point, and live on the side of
 your left hand Table. *Ibid.* xxvii. 114 (Three-faces) Bovenies
 is when you have a man in the eleventh point of your own
 Tables, and another in the same point of your Adversaries
 directly answering. 1870 HARRY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*,
Backgammon 142 The next best point .. is to make your
 bar-point. 1905 FISKE *Chess in Iceland* 299 Some confusion
 is caused by the fact that we English use *point* both for the
 'dots' on the dice and the twenty-four *points* (Fr. *flèches*)
 on the board.

In other applications
 h. † A kind of nail or spike (*obs.*); a glazier's sprig (*Cent.*
Dict.) †1 An agnail or hangnail; = AGNAIL 3 *Obs.*
 †2 A small piece of heavy wood pieced into the butt of
 an arrow to counterbalance the head. *Obs.* k † A rough
 diamond of a certain shape (*obs.*); also, an angular fragment
 of diamond adapted for glass-cutting (Knight *Dict. Mech.*
 1875) 1. A thorn m. One of the interchangeable pointed
 legs of a pair of compasses. n A name of certain surgical
 instruments.

h. 1590 Acc. *Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 374
 A gr[oss] double hard pointes, us ud. 1. 1653 R. SAN-
 DERS *Physiogr.* 73 If about these nails be an excavation of
 the flesh, which is commonly called 'points' j 1545
 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* (Arab.) 127 Two pointes in peeing be-
 yonough, lest the moyntes of the earthe enter to moche into
 the peece, and so leuse the glue. Therefore many
 pointes be more pleasant to the eye, than piftable for
 the vse. k. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 213 The
 Names of Rough Stones [diamonds], according to their
 Forms and Substance. A Point. An † Point [etc.] 1
 1604 B. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii 373
 Every one took a poynt of Manguay, which is like unto an
 awle or sharpe bodkin, with the which they pierced the
 calfs of their legges neare to the bone, drawing forth
 much blood 1893 P. H. EMERSON *On Eng.* *Landscape* xxxix.
 237 That's good for drawing points, out of your hand.
 m. 1669 STURMY *Martiner's Mag.* ii 53 A Brass pair of
 Compasses to go with an Arch and Sciews, and four Steel
 Points to take in and out n. 1890 A. WHITELEGGE
Hygiene & Public Health xi. 263 The lymph may be sealed
 in capillary tubes or dried upon ivory points. *Ibid.* 264
 If stored calf-lymph is used, two large 'points' are needed

for each child. 1807 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV 776 Our practice is confined to two methods, namely tonsillectomy and the galvano-caustic point

4. *Printing*. One of the short sharp pins fixed on the tympan of a press so as to perforate the sheet and serve to make register.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi § 19 This Point is made of a piece of small Wyer about a quarter and half quarter of an Inch high. *Ibid* xxiv. § 7 To large Paper he chuses Short Shank'd Points, and to small Paper Long Shank'd Points. 1737-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*. To regulate the margins, and make the lines and pages answer each other when printed on the other side, in the middle of the wood, in the sides of this tympan, are two iron points, which make two holes in the sheet. 1825-88 [see *paste-point*, *PASTE* sh. 8]

b. Short for *point-plate* (see D 14).

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi § 19 The Points are made of Iron Plates about the thickness of a Queen Elizabeth Shilling. at the end of this Plate. stands upright the Point. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II 514 Points are made of sheet iron, of different lengths, about the sixteenth part of an inch thick. The spout of the point is riveted at the small end, and projects about three eighths of an inch.

II. 5. A tagged lace or cord, of twisted yarn, silk, or leather, for attaching the hose to the doublet, lacing a bodice, and fastening various parts where buttons are now used; often used as a type of something of small value (esp. *blue point*). Now *arch*, or *Hist*.

[In this sense point renders *F. aiguillette*, orig an *agilet* or metal point of a lace or cord, thence a lace with an agilet. English (on the whole) retained *agilet* for the metal point or tag, and translated it by *point* for the cord.]

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 35 Johanni Downton pro. 1 gros pointes, iij s. 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 33 V night, and y sette lowe, breke sum of my pointes. 1450 *Cow Myst* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Two dosen pointys of cheverelle, the agilettes of sylver feyn. 1530 *PALSER* 256/1 Point for ones hose, *aguellette*. 1532 *Mors Coufuit Tindale* Wks. 675/4 It is not al worth an aglet of a good blew pointe. 1549 *LATIMER 4th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 117 He made hys pen of the aglet of a pointe that he plicked from hys hose. 1550 *Debate Sauer & Wynter* 132 in Hazl. E. P. P. III 41 All is not worthe a pointe of lether. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist Turkes* (1607) 1094 [They] made thongs and points of the skins of men and women, whom they had slain quick. 1615 *Sir E. Hoby Curry-combe* vi. 265 He hath hardly earned a blew point for his daies worke. 1647 *PRACHAM Worth of Penny* 17 So naturally sparing, that if a point from his hose had broken, he would have tied the same upon a knot, and made it to serve againe. 1739 'R. BULL.' tr. *Delekhian's Grobianus* 260 A chilling Fez surprises all his joints, And makes him ready to untruss his Points. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xx, Assistance in tying the endless number of points, as the laces which attached the hose to the doublet were then termed. [See also *AGLET* sh. 1]

† 6. A plat of hair; a pigtail. *Obs*.

1603 B. JOHNSON *Entertainment* *Coronel K. 7as* Wks (1616) 844 Her hayre bound into foure severall points.

7. *Naut.* One of the short pieces of flat braided cord attached near the lower edge of a sail for tying up a reef; a reef-point; see *REEF* sh. 1 3

1769 *FALCONER Dict Marine* (1789) H II iv, The courses of large ships are either reefed with points or reef-lines. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44 [He] called to the boatswain to bring a point (a rope doubled with knots at the end), and give the plaintiff a 'starting'. 1859 *All Year Round* No 17 399 Midshipmen into the tops to see the points tied!

8. A short buckling strap.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech. Point* 17. (*Harness*) A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue

III. 9. Each of the equidistant points on the circumference of the mariner's compass, indicated by one of the thirty-two rays drawn from the centre, which serve to particularize the part of the horizon whence the wind is blowing or in the direction of which an object lies, also *transf.* the angular interval between two successive points (one-eighth of a right angle, or 11° 15'). Hence, any of the corresponding points, or in general any point, of the horizon; thus often nearly = *Direction* (In ordinary use, usually *point of the compass*; in absol use chiefly *Naut.*)

a 1500 in *Arnolds Chron.* (1811) 86 When the wynde is in any pointe of the northe all the fowle synke in blown over the citee [London]. 1597 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy* (1598) 257 The roses of the wyndes or pointes of the compass 1556 *BURROUCH* *Ibid* (1586) III. 117 The land lyeth North and halfe a point Westerly. 1592 *LXX Gallathea* i. iv. 33 The two and thirty pointes for the wynde. 1634 *Sir I. HERBERT Trav* 206 To this day the [Chinese] have but eight points unto their Compass. 1790 *De Fox Capt. Singleton* vi (1840) 102 They bent their course one point of the compass to the southward of the east. 1798 *MILLAR* in *Nicolas Dict Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal* xiv (1858) 453 The Latin Church, regardless of all points of the compass, has adopted for its Altar the Holy Tomb itself. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII 541 Lights were seen from four to five points on the port bow of the *Y. M. Stevens*

IV. 10. a. The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, joke, etc.; that which gives it application; effective or telling part. Also, A witty or ingenious turn of thought

1728 *POPE Dunci* i. 254 All arm'd with points, antitheses and puns. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chus* xi, The young ladies might have rather missed the point and cream of the jest. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess* (1889) I. 45 An inscription in which the moral was better than the point. 1871 *BLACKIE Four*

Phases i 29 So as to be able to turn the point of an argument. 1876 *World V.* No 106. 3 Full of capital points, blunted in delivery. 1891 *LD. COLFRIDGE in Law Times Rep.* LXXV 581/1 He has somewhat misapprehended the point of those observations. *Mod.* He did not see the point of the joke.

b. That quality in speech or writing which arrests attention, appealing, convincing, or penetrating quality; pungency, effect, value

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On Fletcher Comedies*, etc. (1652) 8 All point! all edge! all sharpness. 1675 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm) *Ess Poetry* 114 'tis epigram, 'tis point, 'tis what you will, But not an elegy. 1797 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1816) I Intro'd to Any thing which my illustrious friend thought it worth his while to express, with any degree of point. 1847 *L. HUNT Men, Women, & B* II viii 135 A stanza, which has the point of an epigram with all the softness of a gentle truth.

V. 11. *Cricket*. The position of the fieldsman who is stationed more or less in a line with the popping-crease, a short distance on the off-side of the batsman (orig. close to the point of the bat), also *transf.* the fieldsman himself

1833 *NVREN Yng Cricketer's Tutor* 41 The point of the bat. The young fieldsman who is appointed to this situation, should possess a quick eye. For the position of body in the point, I can do no better than refer him to instructions given to the wicket-keeper. *Ibid*. 48 The point all the while must keep his face towards the batter, and his arms and hands in their proper position. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick Man* (1850) 57 No substitute shall be allowed to stand at the point, cover the point, or stop behind. 1850 *Ibid*. 43 The Point requires a fieldsman with a very quick eye. The distance at which he stands from the point of the bat, varies from five to seven yards. 1851 *LILLYWHITE Guide Cricketers* 68 Templar has succeeded to his [brother's] place as point. 1890 *SEELY Lect & Ess* 165 What can be more serious than a game of Cricket? Point does not chat with cover-point.

b. In *Lacrosse*, The position of the player who stands a short distance in front of the goal-keeper, or the player himself. c. In *Baseball*, The positions occupied by the pitcher and catcher.

187. *Boy's own Bk.*, *La Crosse*, There is a goal-keeper; a point, placed twenty yards a-head of the goal-keeper, and a cover-point.

C Noun of action of French or English origin (including some senses of doubtful origination)

† 1. A feat; esp. a feat of arms, a deed of valour, an exploit, also, an encounter, skirmish. [OF. *pointe*] *Points of war*. warlike exercises. *Obs*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix 631 This was a richt fair point, perlay! 1400 *Destr. Troy* 540 And puttes you to perell in pointis of armes. 1450 *Merlin* 345 For that the kynge hadde slain one of his neweves at a point, that hadde be by-fore the town. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bessis* iii iv 138 With oile anoynt, Nakit worsling and stroughing at nyse point. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xviii. ix, He me warr points did show, Strengthening mine armes, that I could breake an iron bow. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 606 Besides he could doo manie other pointes, The which in Court him served to good stead. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Panasse* ii vi 945 Seeing him practise his lofty pointes, as his cropoynt and his backcaper.

† 2. A hostile charge or accusation. *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 700 The tref men of Troy traitur hym cald, And mony pointtes on hym put for his pure shame. 1421 *1751* *Er. any troiens with tuihe might telle* suche a fawte, Or soche a point on me put in perlament hei aftur. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxxli. (1482) 277 To answere to all manner pointes that the kyng and his counceyll wold put vpon hym

† 3. Trial, examination: in phr. *put to point. Obs.*

1469 in *Archaeologia* XV 168 That the money be newe molton and reformed. till it be putte to point. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 611 To have their maters callit and put to point in ourdour. 1584 *Ibid* 687 Qubill the samyn be decydit or otherwise put to point.

4. *Falconry*. Of a hawk. The action of rising vertically in the air; esp. in phr. *to make (her) point*. [*F. la pointe de l'oiseau*.]

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* ii. xxvii. (1739) 125 Like the Eagle they make many points before they stoop to their Prey. 1828 *Sir J. S. SEBRIGHT Observ. Hawking* 23 The hawk will make his point—that is, rise perpendicularly in the air over the spot where the bird got into cover. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* ii. 29 The Shikrah. 'makes her point' and takes her stand on some neighbouring tree or eminence. 1883 *SALVIN & BRODRICK Falconry in Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 *To make its point*, the mode a Hawk has of rising in the air, by which the place is marked where the quarry has 'put in'

5. A direct forward advance, a charge. [*F. faire pointe* to make a charge.]

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II 27 It seems they had all in turn made a dead point at this young earl, though unsuccessfully. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 299 Just in my way as I was making my point for Lancashire

6. A pointer or setter. The act of pointing; the rigid attitude assumed on finding game, with the head and gaze directed towards it. Usually in phrases *to make, come to a point*. Also *fig*

1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel* Intro'd 3, My dog had made a point on a piece of lee-ground. 1829 *Field & May* 695/1 Raffle made two good points on birds. 1903 *Blackw Mag* Oct 310/2 The method of approaching the point is explained. *Mod.* A dog that comes to a point well.

7. The act of pointing* in the humorous phrase *bread or potatoes and point*, the action of merely pointing or looking at the relish, such as cheese, bacon, fish, etc., and making one's meal of bread or potatoes only. (*dial.*)

1831 *CARLYLE Sart Res* III x (1871) 195 The victual Potatoes and Point not appealing, at least not with specific accuracy of description, in any European Cookery-Book whatever. 1897 *Ch Times* 15 Oct, A poor family, who could not afford to eat meat, and who, we will say, dine on potatoes, would... be commonly said to have for dinner potatoes and point

8. An indication; a hint, suggestion, direction.

1882 B. HARTE *Flth* iv, One of these officials comes up to this ranch to get points about diamond-making. 1886 *Halford's Adviser* 20 Jan., There are friends who honestly and in all good faith give a 'point' as to buying this or that Stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct 263/2 A clever young man easily makes the mistake of supposing that he could have given Solomon points about women

9. *Arch.* Amount or degree of pointedness: in phrase of the third (or fourth) point, rendering II. *di terzo* (or *quarto*) *acuto*

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 8 Arches of the 3d and 4th Point. So our English Authors call 'em, but the Tuscan Authors calls them *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1824-76 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss, *Terce point*, the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Arches or vaults of the third point, which are called by the Italians *di terzo acuto*, are such as consist of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top

D. Phrases and Combinations (chiefly from A.).

* With prepositions.

1. *At point*. [= *F. à point*] + a. Aptly, fitly, properly, suitably, conveniently. *Obs*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii 702 For wynd at point blawand thur had. *Ibid* vi 406 He was anynt at point clenly, Outakyn that his hede was bare. *Ibid* x. 283 He was a Curtas at point, and debonar And of licht seker contenyng. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Lawe Arms* (S. T. S.) x13 Ane gude knyght... sould sett all his study till arr. him at point, and hors him. a 1547 *SURREY Eneid* ii. 25 The fame wherof so wandred it at point [*L. ea fama vagatur*]

† b. (Also at a point) In readiness, prepared.

1605 *SHAKS Lear* i. v. 347 'Tis politic and safe to let him keep At point a hundred knights. 1611 *Fiorio* s. v. *Punto*, *Essere in punto*, to be in a readiness, to be at a point

c. *At point to, at the point to* (with *inf.*) ready to, on the point of, just about to. Cf. *at the point of* (see f.), *on or upon the point of* (see 5). *arch*

1526 *Pilgr Perfe* (W. de W. 1531) 17 When they were at the point to have passed over the seconde flode called Jordayn. 1564 *HAWARD Euthopius* ii 15 Pyrrhus was at the point to have fled a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn* lii. 12 My hart. At point to speed, or quickly to despair. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* iii 1 33 Who already are at point To show their open banner. 1611 *Bible Gen* xxv. 32, I am at the point to die. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goullart's Wisse Vieillard* 195 Being at the point to leave this world. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par* III 228 He seemed at point his whole desire to gain

† d. *At a point* agreed; settled, decided, determined, resolved. See A. 30. *Obs*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III 166 Ye pionsysyd me, that ye wold never breke the mater to Margrety unto suche tyme as ye and I were at a point. 1513 *MORE Rich III* (1883) 60 Yet was [he] at a point in his owne mynde, toke she it wel or otherwise. 1555 in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1562/1, I. was at point with my selfe, that I woulde not flye. 1562 J. HAYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 189 Is he at a point with his creditors? 1560 *BUNYAN in Life* (1870) 97 When they saw that I was at a point, and would not be moved nor persuaded. 1738 *NEAL Hist Purit* IV. 85 His Highness [Cromwell] was at a point, and obliged them to deliver up the island of Potosione in the East Indies.

e. *At all points*. in every part, in every particular or respect. (Usually with *armed*.) (Cf. a.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 332a Wel armed 3e arm at alle maner pointes. c 1420 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 607 Armyd at all pointes, for a day ys sette. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv viii 129 A good knyght that was redy to doo battail at all pointes. 1602 *SHAKS Ham.* i. ii 200 Arm'd at all points exactly, *Capt a Pe*. 1734 tr *Rollins's Anc Hist* (1827) I. Pref. 39 They were armed at all points. 1804 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* ii. 13 Easily beaten at all points by an English horse of second-rate powers.

f. *At the point of*, on the very verge of, just about to do something. + *At the point of day* [*F. au point de jour*], at daybreak (*obs*). (See also c)

c 1450 *Merlin* 585 Be redy at the point of day for to ride. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Page* vi, Whanne he was atte thartycle and at the point of dede he wold make his testament. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* v. xxiv. 396 This should be eaten at the point of day. 1696 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel* (1857) IV. 74 The Lord Berkley was at the point of saying. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III 285 A rich man who was at the point of death. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* iii. ix, I told him they were at the point of going.

† 2. *By point of*. By virtue or force of *rare*—1.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 156/2 Governours afore reherced, or other entituled by point of Chartour.

3. *From point to point*. From one point or detail to another, in every particular, in detail.

Obs. or *arch.* [OF. *de point en point*.]

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III 333 Fro point to point al sche him tolde, That sche hath longe in herte holde. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 43 And than thelde. tolde it hym from point to point. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ Conv* i (1586) 8 It standeth me upon to answer from point to point, to the reasons which you have brought. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 Then I recounted to him from point to point how I was cast away. 1813 *SCOTT Robby* i. xv, From point to point I frankly tell the deed of death as it befell.

4. *In point* [OF *en point*]. + a. In proper condition, in order. *Obs*.

1481 *CAXTON Godeffroy* cxxxii. 145 They toke counseyl.. and made theyr shippes to be in point and redy. 1490 — *Enquid* vii. 30 They dyd doo repayre theyr nauyre, &

sette it alle in poynt, wyth alle thynges to theym neces-sarye.

† b. At once, on the instant. *Obs. rare*—
1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 247 To cut off his Head if he had not done it in point

c. *Her* (a) Said of two piles borne in a shield so as to meet at their points. (b) *Point in point*, a bearing (sense B. 3 c) issuing from the base, resembling a pile reversed, but with concavely curved sides; reckoned a mark of dishonour

1562 LICHAM *Armor.* 124 He beareth a pointe in pointe, Or, in a fiele Sable. This is for them y^e are slowthfull in warres
1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. 9 v., He beareth two Piles in Point

d. *predicatively*. (Cf. F. *à point* = *à propos*) Apposite; appropriate.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 254 Some play or other is in point. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 274 They are in point to the present subject. 1796 MRS J. W. G. Gossip's Story I. 108 Not recollecting any similitude in point. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes v. Tripp* is not really in point. 1888 BURTON *Lives of Gd. Men* I. iii. 340, I recall another humble incident somewhat in point.

e. *In point of*: in the matter of; with reference or respect to; as regards. *In point of fact*. see also FACT Gb. (From A. 5.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Leu.* I. iii. § 3 States were too busy with their laws and too negligent in point of education
1666 EARL MONM. in *Hoccalini's Advts. si Parnass.* I. iii. (1671) 4 France may vie and weigh even with Greece itself, in point of Learning. 1666 II. PHILLIPS *Punch. Path.* (1676) 2 Much might be said to this in point of law. 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 151 He agrees with me in point of the enemy's number. 1812 *View State Parties in U. S.* (ed. 2) 32 In point of date, the two events correspond with a singular exactness. 1887 SIR E. Fry in *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 163/2 The evidence amply justifies the verdict and judgment in point of fact, if they can be justified in point of law

† f. *In point to (of)*: in a position ready to, on the point of; in immediate peril or danger of. Cf. *at the point* (1 c, f), *on the point* (5). *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Poet. Times Edw. II.* 432 In *Poet. Songs* (Camden) 343 That al Engeland i was in point to spille. c. 1350 *Cursor M.* 1765 (Göt.) Jacob and his sonis were wid hunger in point to for-fare. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xiii. 57 He... was in point to shewing, and Criste take him by the hand
1456 SIR G. HAY *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 87 [116] put all the lave in point of perdition. 1499 *Presentin Yurus* in *Shortes Muse* (1888) 28 The crosse in the merkythe place, that it is in pointe to dye. 1513 *Doctores Aeneas* IV. vi. 55 Dido standis redy to cum in point to dea. 1573-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 189 Quidan of he hes lymc continewalle befidist sennye, and in poynt and dangear of his lyff. 1647 W. HARRIS *Libertie of Subject* 90 The people were in point to rebell had not the king stayed the proceedings.

5. *On or upon the point of* († to). [F. *sur le point de*.] On the very verge of; usually in reference to action, just about to, just going to do something (now with vbl. sb. or n. of action, formerly also with inf.). Formerly also in reference to a specified time or a number: Very near, close upon. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 55/32 A churchre Pat ope be poynte was to falle a-down. 1297 R. Grouc. (Rolls) 1457 Pe brutons were vpe be poynte to fle. 1295 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 320 The gales [=galleyes]... ar not yet departed, but upon the poynte of departing; tarying for wynde and weder. 1548 *HALI. Chron.* II. vii. 32 b. He had askyd a number of horsemen... vpon the poynt of syx thousand. 1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. iii. 247 Tai What's a'clock? . . . 'Tis upon the point of three. 1638 BAKER in *Bacon's Lett.* II. 10, I was upon the point of sending my footman to you. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. ii. 100 When he was upon the point to fall upon the City, and Castle of Chiscon. 1712 BUCCI LI *Spect.* No. 307 p. 12 He... was upon the Point of being dismissed. 1777 T. HUI *J. Sir W. Harrington* (1779) I. 75 Such a father. I upon the point to die. 1807 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* II. 32 Every thing seemed on the point of moving.

6. *To point*. † a. Into proper condition; to rights. [F. *à point*.] *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 So in lyke wyse trauaylleth Phisyque to bryng Nature to poynt, that dnaturch in mannes body when any maladye or sekens encombreth hit.

b. To the smallest detail; exactly, completely.

arch. (Cf. *at point*, *at all points*, 1 a, e.)
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. l. 16 Seeing one in mayle, Armed to point. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 194 Hast thou, Spirit, Performed to point, the Tempest that I had thee? a. 1625 *Fu. 1000* *Chambers* I. v. *Duke* Are ye all fit? 2 *Cent* To point, sir. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt. Nl.-cap* III. 282 All things, thus happily performed to point.

c. *To the point* (of speech or writing, or transf. of the speaker or writer): Apposite, apt, pertinent. (Cf. A. 27.)

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 34 Show, that the evidence which you call for is evidence to the point. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 111 He makes a long speech not much to the point. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 146/2 The notes are short and to the point.

7. *Upon point*. † a. On peril, on penalty. *Obs.*
1612 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 40 The Clerks of the Chancery... shall not leave out or make omission of the said Additions... upon point to be punished

† b. As a matter of fact, in reality. *Obs.*
1642 ROBERTS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 In this sense it is (upon point) no other than the old Adam. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 15 Diligence... and Faithfulness... is all that is upon point required of him.

c. *Upon the point of*. see 5.

** With other sbs

† 8. *Point and blank* (*points and blank*): = POINT-BLANK *Obs. rare*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 14 b, The Mosquet reinforced and well charged with good powder, would carrie a full bullet point and blanke 24 or 30 soies. *Ibid.* 28 The arrows doo not onely wound, and sometimes kill in their points and blank, but also in their disents and fall

9. *Point of honour* [F. *point d'honneur*]. A matter regarded as vitally affecting one's honour. Hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction (esp. by a duel) for a wrong or an insult

1612 E. GRIMSTONE in *Tuquet's Gen. Hist. Spain* xxvii. 971 *margin*, Moderne combats and the Maxims of the point of honour at this day. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 52 Points of honour make them run into the field in such sort, as that the greatest part of the Nobility unhappily falls in Duck. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 233 When we say a Point of Honour, we mean a Rule, a Law, and a Maxim of Honour. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 99 p. 2 The great Point of Honour in Men is Courage, and in Women Chastity. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 163 The Point of Honour has been deemed of use, To teach good manners, and to curb abuse. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 91 To obey the call of the commonwealth was the point of honour with the Roman statesman

10. *Point of horse* (*Pointing*): see HORSE sb. 11.
1882 COURVILLE (Annandale), *Point of horse*, the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.

11. *Point-to-point*, a (Made, reckoned, etc.) from one point or place to another in a direct line. chiefly of a cross-country race, hence ellipt. as sb. a cross-country race, a steeple-chase. See A. 19 c.

1883 C. P. NELL *ELMISTON's Crum. Leicester* sh. 236 The winner of the Quenby point-to-point chase. 1895 *Baily's Mag.* May 337/2 The so-called 'point-to-point' steeplechase — i. e., the original form of the sport. 1900 *Full Mail* G. 18 Apr. 3 Major — conducted the point to point meetings

b. Direct, straight, categorical.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 4/5 Random assertions are at once challenged and point to point question and answer are sometimes insisted upon

12. *Point of view* [F. *point de vue*]: the position from which anything is viewed or seen, or from which a picture is taken; also, the position or aspect in which anything is seen or regarded. *lit. and fig.*

1777-47 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Point of view*, with regard to building, painting, etc., is a point at a certain distance from a building, or other object, wherein the eye has the most advantageous view or prospect of the same. 1809-90 COLLINGWOOD *Friend* (1865) 143 That he has seen the disputed subject in the same point of view. 1844 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1866) II. 114 In a literary point of view, they are beneath criticism. 1845 M. PATISON *Ess.* (1886) I. 2 A lively generation demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 367 From no single point of view, can all the Dordlands of the Mer de Glac be seen at once. 1893 *Bookman* June 85/1 From the world's point of view his unpopularity was richly deserved

*** Attributive uses and Combinations.

13. General Combinations, as *point-agnet*, *-angle*, *-cleaner*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-hole* (Printing), *-law* (LAW sb.), *-making*, *-mark*, *-pair*, *-prinner*, *-rod*, *-shape*, *-side*, *-system*, *-triflet*; *point-ear* adj. In Phonetics, used to describe a consonant articulated with the point of the tongue, as *t*, *d*, also in comb as *point-side* (as *f*), *point-teeth* (as *p*) adjs.

1634 SIR T. HARBLT *Trav.* 151 Larrees [Persian coins] fashioned like 'point-agnets, and are worth ten pence. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* IV. (1874) 67 The blade [of the Roman sword] was straight and cut at an obtuse angle to form the point. In process of time this 'point-angle' becomes more and more acute. 1888 SWERT *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 11 'Point' consonants admit of inversion and protrusion. 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* III. xix. 4 Goat-footed, 'point-eared' Satyrs too. 1777 LUCKOMBS *Hist. Print.* 335 [He] presses a little gently upon the 'Ympman just over the 'Point-ends of each Point. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 390 A shallow half-moon cut out of the back [of a bowie knife] at the point end. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/3 'Point holder, employed by the Midland Railway Company. 1602 *Aberdeen Rgr.* (1848) II. 229 The said ship sail by on the 'poyntlaw within the herbie. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 3/2 The book depends for effect rather upon its natural, facile 'talkativeness' than upon any sort of conscious 'pointmaking. 1902 *Ibid.* 23 May 6/5 Dialogue sure to evoke laughter when delivered by such experts in point-making. 1897 *Archæologia* Ser. II. V. 402 A complete circle, with the 'point mark of the compass in the middle. 1898 CARLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 563 [The] equation represents a system of *m* points, or point-system of the order *m*. When *m* = 1 we have of course a single point, when *m* = 2 we have a quadric or 'point-pair, when *m* = 3 a cubic or point triplet, and so on. 1877 — in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 727/1, 24 — v. POINTS (that is, comets, each of them a pair of points). 1808 E. SLEATH *Bristol Herald* II. 34 She is as vain of her breadth and texture of her 'point' pinners as of her coronet. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 'Point-rod Compensator', which automatically compensates for the expansion or contraction from heat or cold of the rods which actuate the points. 1884 *Land Gaz.* No. 1911/4 Mantua's, Petticoats, 'Point shapes, etc. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Sprinting* (ed. 2) 299 There is in every card what is called the 'point side and the smooth side, the former being the side towards which the wires point. 1902 M. E. DIEL. s. v. L. The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality.

14. *Special Combs.* *point-bar*, in the Jacquard apparatus, one of the needles governing the

warp-threads, by the motion of which the pattern is produced; *point-brass* (see quot.); *point-circle*, a point considered as an infinitely small or evanescent circle; *point-constable*, a constable on point-duty, *point-draughtsman*, one who draws with the point, an engraver, *point-finder*, an instrument for determining the vanishing point in making projections (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *point-handle*, the lever by which a point or railway switch is moved; *point-head*, a head-dress of point-lace (see HEAN sb. 5), *point-iron* (cf. *point-brass*), *point-lever* = *point-handle*; *point-net*, simple point-lace; *point-paper*, pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), *point-plate* (*Print-ing*), the adjustable plate carrying the points (B. 4); *point-policeman* = *point constable*, *point-screw* (*Printing*), the screw by which the point-plate is fastened down, *point shot*, point-blank distance (see POINT-BLANK), *point-sphere*, a point regarded as an infinitesimal sphere; † *point-tag*, the aglet of a lace, † *point-tagger*, a maker of point-tags; *point-tool* (*Turning*), a flat tool having the end ground to a point; *point-trusser*, a valet or page who trussed or tied his master's points. Also POINT-DUTY, POINT-LACE, etc.

1836 *Urc. Cotton Manus.* II. 350 Projects of bobbing, pushing, locking, 'point-hair, and needles. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Point-iron* or 'brass, a larger sort of plumb, formed conically and terminating in a point, for the more nicely adjusting anything perpendicularly to a given line. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. St. II.* 946 A 'point circle' has the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 0$, and a 'point sphere' the equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 8/2 A 'point constable is on duty twenty yards away. 1872 *Ruskin's Eagle's Nest* Pref. 7 The four greatest 'point draughtsmen hitherto known, Mantegna, Sandro Botticelli, Dürer, and Holbein. 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 The 'point handles always stop half way while being moved over. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twinn Rivals* II. iii, 'Tis conscience I warrant that buy's her the 'point-head, and diamond necklace. 1728 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbt. Cant.* 31 Oct. She had bought a fine point head. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 8/1 In Edinburgh Station the lines are worked from 565 signal and 'point levers. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 243 The 'point-net machine. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. p. 19 A round Pin fixed with a Male-Screw upon it, to hold the 'Point-Plate fast in its Place. 1777 LUCKOMBS *Hist. Print.* 331 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 7/1 One o'clock in the morning, at which hour the 'point' policeman outside the house goes off duty. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* x. p. 10 In the middle of each long Rail of the 'lyman, is, an 'Hole for the square Shanks of the 'Point Screws to fit into. 1777 *Gentl. Mag.* 521/1 She engaged within 'point musket shot, every ship of the enemy from rear to van. 1866 'Point sphere (see *point circle*). 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* II. i. Her Fingers I think they are smaller than thy 'point tags. 1659 *Brome New Acad.* II. 1 Wks. 1873 II. 23 I thought 'at ha' me like the hair brand 'Point-tagger. 1594 *Nash's Yorksh. Trav.* Induct. Wks (Grosart) V. 10 This fore mentioned catalogue of the 'point trusser, 1602 and *Pt. Return* fr. *Parnass.* II. iii, Let me be a point trusser while I live if he understands any tongue but English.

† *Point*, sb. 2. *Obs. rare*—[i. POINT v. 2] An appointment, a preferment

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 250 3if the [poor priests] schullen have any heize sacramentis or poyntis of be herze prelatys, comynly bei schulle bie hem wip pote menuss goodis wip hook or wip crok

|| *Point* (pwæn), sb. 3 The French for POINT sb. 1 A., in various senses; occurring in several phrases used in English, as *point d'appui*, point of support, fulcrum; *point d'arrêt*, *point saillant* (Geom.); *point de repère* see quot.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Mianthy* I. iv. 241 (Stanf) The boatman, with his spoon-shaped paddle fixed against a jutting rock, for a *point d'appui*. 1871 *TODDINGTON Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) xxii. § 304 A *point d'arrêt* is a point at which a single branch of a curve suddenly stops. *Ibid.* § 305 A *point saillant* is a point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop without having a common tangent. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasmia of Living* I. 468 Some point of external space at or near the seat of the imagined object gives a real part in the phenomenon. To this M. Binet gives the name of *point de repère*, and he regards it as producing a nucleus of sensation to which the hallucination accretes itself. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Point de repère*, guiding mark. Used of some (generally inconspicuous) real object which a hallucinated subject sometimes sees along with his hallucination, and whose behaviour under magnification, &c., suggests to him similar changes in the hallucinatory figure

b. *esp.* In names of various kinds of lace (POINT sb. 1 A. 31), as (from the real or supposed place of manufacture) *point d'Alençon*, *point d'Espagne*, *point de Venise*, etc.; also *point d'Angleterre*. see quot.; *point d'esprit*, applied to small square or oblong figures used to diversify the net ground of some kinds of lace, also in names of various stitches in lace and embroidery, as *point de minute*, *de reprise*, *de Sorrente*, etc.

1645 *Evlyn's Diary* June, Broad but flat tossells of curious Point de Venise. 1676 BAKER *Man of Mode* III. ii, Sir Fop I never saw anything prettier than this high work on your *point d'Espagne*. *Emil* 'Tis not so rich as *point de Venise*. 1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* II. i. (1699) 28 *Tenagant*. Devil I'll spoil your Point de Venise for you! (*Flies at him*). 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xi.

His hat laced with *point d'Espagne*. 1850 *Harper's Mag* I 43: A *Pelerine* made of embroidered net trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*. 1888 A. S. COLT in *Encycl Brit* XIV. 1881: In the 17th century pillow lace in imitation of the scroll patterns of point lace... produced chiefly in Flanders, went under the name of 'point d'Angleterre'. 1883 *Pruth* 31 May 1792: A skirt of lilac satin covered with a *point d'Alençon* tunic. 1890 *Weldon's Pract Needlework* VIII. No. 90. 6/2 A network of button-hole stitches worked in pairs—the same stitch which by lace workers is technically termed 'Point de Sorrento'. *Ibid.* 7/2 Point de reprise is familiar to workers of point lace, and is also used in drawn thread embroidery. *Ibid.* IX. No. 100. 23/2 Worm stitch, also known as 'twisted stitch', 'bullion', 'roll picot', or 'point de minute'. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Dec 6/4 Spotted net, or point d'esprit, has come into fashion again for evening dresses for girls. 1900 *Mrs Palliser's Hist Lace* vii. 123 *Brussels point à l'aiguille*, *point de gaze*, is the most filmy and delicate of all point lace. *Ibid.* xvi. 220 Embroidered tulle or point d'esprit was made in Brittany, Denmark, and around Genoa.

Point (point), *v* 1 Also (4 points), 4-6 poynte. [orig. ME. a OF. *point-er*, in its twofold capacity, 'to prick, to mark with pricks or dots', deriv. of *P. point*, and 'to furnish with a point', deriv. of *pointe*: parallel to It. *puntare*, Sp. *puntar*, from *punto*, *punta*, and med. L. *punctāre* from *punctum*, *puncta*. But some of the senses app arose immediately from the Eng. *POINT* sb., from which indeed, if no such verb had existed in French, the Eng. vb. might have arisen independently.]

† 1. *trans.* To prick with something sharp; to pierce, puncture. *Obs.*

1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom.* Rose 1058 But afterward they prile [prick] and poynten, the folk right to the bare boon. 1413 *Pier. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii viii 55 It is hye tyme that they benne, and poynte [other folk] no more. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush* xii 46 So goodly by & by hit is to poynt. c. 1490 *Prouty Paro* 407/1 (MS K) Poyntyn, *punctio*. 1590 *Levins Manib* 215/37 To Poynt, *pungere*.

† 2. To mark with, or indicate by, pricks or dots; to jot down, note, write, describe. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1009 To poynte hit 3et I pyned me paraventure. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. iv 105 Eueri fote hit pou gas, Pyn Angel poynteh hit vch a pas. 1565-73 *Coopers Thesaurus* s.v. *Diductus*, *Disio in digitis ducta*, a decision poynted or noted upon the fingers. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag* iv xvi 205 I draw or point out an occult Parallell, and reckon 52 deg. 35 min. from Lundy towards the West.

3. To insert the proper points or stops in (writing); to make the proper stops or pauses in (something read or spoken), to indicate the grammatical divisions, or the pauses, by points or stops; to punctuate. Also *absol.* Now rare

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2161 A rede that poyntith ille, A good sentence may ofte spille. c. 1440 *Prouty Paro* 407/1 Poynton, or pawson, yn redyngyn, *hauso*. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 67 They also that rede in the Couente ought to ouerse theyr lesson before that they may poynte yt as it ought to be poynted. 1551 *T. Wilson Logike* (1580) 70 When sentences be euill pointed, and the sense thereby deprauid. 1604 *Marston Ant & Mel* iv Wks. 1856 I 51 Wee point our speech With amorous kissing, kissing commes. 1699 *Bentley Phil* 265 Neither written nor pointed right. 1760 *Lloyd Actor* (1760) 15 Some. Point evry stop, mark evry pause so strong. 1886 W. D. MACRAY in *Pier.* *Parvass* Pref. 11, I have supplied the punctuation, the MS. itself being but scantily pointed.

b. To mark (the Psalms, etc.) for chanting, by means of points.

1604 (title) The Psalms of David after the Translation of the Great Bible, pointed 1636 (title) The Booke of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, etc. of the Church of England; with the Psalter pointed 1887 *Cong. Ch. Hymnal* II Editorial Note, Selections from the Book of Psalms, and from other parts of Holy Scripture, pointed and arranged for chanting

c To insert the vowel (and other) points in the wuting of Hebrew and other Semitic languages; also, in shorthand.

1631 *Gouge God's Arrows* in § 71 315 Where they found *Iehovah* expressed, they read *Adonai*, which is pointed with the same pricks. 1681 H. MORE *Exp Dan* Pref. 7 They did not know how to point them or vowel them. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispellet* x. 152 The men who pointed the prophet's language.

d To separate or mark off (figures) into groups by dots or points; esp. to mark off the decimal fraction from the integral part.

1796 W. JONES *Syn Palmar. Matheseos* 28 Having placed the Numbers, and pointed them as the Rule Directa. 1827 *Hutton Course Math.* I 130 Also, to divide by 100, is done by only pointing off two figures for decimals. c. 1850 *Rhodes Navie* (Weale) 37 Point off as many decimals.

II. 4. To furnish with a point or points; to work or fashion to a point, to sharpen. Also *fig.* c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5831 A pale wel y-poynt. 1480 *Warbur. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 120 John Poyntmaker for poynting of 11 dosen points of silk pointed with aeglets of laion. 1590 *Levins Manib* 215/38 To Poynt a knife, *acuerre*. 1611 *SHAKESPEARE* *Cymb.* i. iii 19 Till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1776 G. SCOTCH *Building in Water* 35 Point them or burn the Points of them in a Fire to harden them. *Mod.* An instrument for pointing pencils.

b. To point a cable or rope: see *quots.* 1625-14 *MANWYRING Sea-mans Dict.* 76 They use also to undoe the Strond at the end of a Cabell (some a foot long) and so make Synnet of the Roape-Yarne, and lay them one over another againe, making it lesse towards the end, and so at the end, make them all fast with a peece of Marling,

or the like. This is called pointing the Cabell. The use whereof is to keepe the Cabell from farssing, but chiefly to see that there be no end be stolne off, and cut away. 1688 R. HOLME *Anonymous* iii xv. (Roxb.) 50/1. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pointing the Cable*. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* c. 1860 H. STUART *Seamans's Catech.* 31 How do you point and graft a rope? If it is a small rope measure five inches from the end you intend to point, then put on a good whipping, unlay the rope and stands to the whipping, take all the outside yarns, and bring them back on the rope, and stop them there, then take all the inside yarns, scize and taper them down, until the end will be half the size of the rope, marl it down taut with twine, split the outside yarns, and lay them up each into two (two-yarn nettles); when they are all laid up, see that there is an even number, then take every alternate nettle and lay along the pointing, pass the filling, and work down once and a-half the round of the rope, and then finish off.

6. *fig.* † a. To make (food) pungent or piquant. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 29 Do per-to hwyte Hony or Sugre, poynte it with Venegie.

b To give point to (words, actions, etc.); to give force, piquancy, or sting to; to lend prominence, distinction, or poignancy to.

1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks* 1730 I 25 That Poet pointed his verses with revenge and wit. 1726 *Pope Ode* xviii 356 And now the Martial Maid, by deeper wrongs To rouse Ulysses, points the Sutor's tongues. 1727 *Gay Fables* i. xxxix. 38 Beauty with early bloom supplies His daughter's cheeks, and points her eyes. 1748 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 222 To point a moral, or adorn a tale. 1781 *Cowper Conversat* 29 Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon. 1839 *De QUINCY Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II 29 The circumstances, which pointed and shapened the public feelings on that occasion. 1885 *Manich Exam* 7 Jan 4/7 Pointing his remarks by reference to art matters in this city.

† 6. To fasten or lace with tagged points or laces; to adorn with such points. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. x. 177 To poynte his paltoches. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I 55, 11 elne of vellus to be Bell a paire of sleifs with cuffs, and to poynt his jaket. 1563 *Honitiles II Place & Time of Piayer* i. (1640) 126 Poynting and painting themselves to be gorgeous and gay. 1597-8 *Br. Hall* Sat. iv. iv 44 Poynted on the shouldeirs for the nonce.

III 7. To work or deepen with a point or graving-tool? *Obs.*

1664 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 75 Which he engrav'd after a new way, of Etching it first, and then pointing it (as it were) with the Burne afterwards.

8. a. *Building* To fill in the lines of the joints of (brickwork) with mortar or cement, smoothed with the point of the trowel. cf. *POINTING* *vbl.* sb. 15. 1375 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I 9 [The roll of 1374-5 contains an account for poynting (the chambers).] 1595 *Alan Rypen* (Suites) III. 107 In sala: Willemille Skilater punctans super dictam domum pui iij dies, 20d.] c. 1400-90 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went. Princes pointed it with pik. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* I 89 Item, to a scilar for the poyntyn of all the place off Stirling. 1594 *Ludlow Chwiclou* Acc. (Camden) 151 Paid for ijth horse lode of lime to point the wales. 1694 *Addison Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 Point all their chinky lodgings round with mud. 1793 *SMATON Edystone* I. § 23 The joints having been carefully pointed up to the upper surface. 1882 *Young Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 105 To repair and 'point' a piece of garden wall.

b *Gardening* To prick in (manure, etc.) to a slight depth with the point of the spade, also, to turn over (the surface of the soil) in this way; to prick over.

1828 *STUART Planter's G.* 496 Let it be pointed with the spade, to the depth of two inches only, into the original soil. 1881 *ELEANOR A. ORMEROD Man Injur. Insects* 44 Gaslime, sown broadcast and then pointed in. 1897 *Garden* 16 Jan 4/1, I do not dig the borders at all, and the surface is merely lightly pointed over.

c. *Naval* To insert the point of (a mast or spar) through an eye or ring which secures its foot; to thread.

1881 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 116 How is a topmast pointed?

IV. 9. *intr.* To indicate position or direction by or as by extending the finger; to direct attention to or at something in this way. (With *indirect passive*.)

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii 291 Til him that seid. On athu sid fast poyntand at his gei. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 148 He shewed hym, poynting with his finger, a man with a bottle Nose. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sledane's Comm.* 243 They them selues [were] poynted at with fingers. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 877 There (wold the father point to the child) goes a Viracochi. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 44 71, I turned to the Object he pointed at. 1725 *De For Fam. Instruct* (1841) I Introd. 5 Pointing this way and that way. 1726 *SHELLOCKE Voy. round World* 416, I shall therefore, as I go along, point at the rocks on which we split. 1898 *RIDER HAGGARD Doctor Thorne* i. 14 She pointed through the window of the coach.

b. *fig.* To direct the mind or thought in a certain direction: with *at* or *to*; to indicate, suggest, hint at, allude to.

1393 *LANGLE. P. Pl. C.* ix. 298 By seynt paul, thou poyntest neth be treuthe. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomasso* ii. 20 They do. point to the rootes whence they spring, and discover the causes. 1637 *HEYLIN Antid. Lincoln* i. 109, I rather shold conceive, that the word points not to a table. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* § 11, This little Manuall doth point at the Choise of Surveyors. 1898 *Sir N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* LII 159/2 Criminal informations are within the mischief pointed at by sect 2. 1886 *Manich Exam* 2 Jan 5/3 Everything pointed to the probability of a French protectorate being proclaimed over Burmah.

10. *trans.* To indicate the place or direction of

(something) with the finger or otherwise; to indicate, direct attention to, show. Now almost always *point out*. Also with *obj* clause.

c. 1489 *CAXTON Seneca's Agmonix* 239 Men shall poynte me with the finger, and shall say. 1526 *SKELTON Magyuf* 727 My purpose is to spy and to poynte every man. 1530 *PATSGR.* 661/2, I poynte o shewe a thyng with my fyngar. 1579 *LOGGE Def. Pastry* Cij b, I then should the wicked bee poynted out from the good. 1663 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* i (1723) 43 To detect the erroneous Ways, and to point forth the true. 1726 *Pope Ode* xxiv 106 All. May point Achilles' tomb, and hail the mighty ghost. 1777 S. MARTIN in *Sc. Paraphr.* xii 1, She has no guide to point her way. 1801 *Mad. Grail* V. 166 He has pointed out a method of cure. 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 July 761 He has always pointed out the necessity of rigorous observance of ascertained phonetic law. *Mod.* He pointed out that there were certain formalities to be observed.

11. Of a wound: To indicate the presence and position of (game) by standing rigidly looking towards it. See *POINT* sb. 1 C. 6. a. *intr.*

[1717. implied in *POINT* 4.] 1744 *SOMERVILLE Field-Sport* 125 My setter ranges in the new-shorn fields, there he stops. And points with his instructive nose upon The tumbling prey. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV iv 1 § 21 13 This wise and faithful animal had acquired the habit of standing still, and as it were pointing, when he came near an antiquity. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 306/2 Trained to stop and point where the game lies.

b. *trans.*

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I 94 The lurking spaniel points the prize. 1850 *KIGHTLEY Fairy Mythol.* 310 He knew an old man whose dog had pointed a troop of faunes. 1879 *JETTERIES Wild Life* in S. Co 328 Young pointers will point birds' nests in hedges or trees. 1872 *Field* 7 May 695/1 In the next field Saint pointed a leveret.

12. To direct (the finger, a weapon, etc.) at, to level or aim (a gun) at; to direct (a person, his attention, or his course) to; to turn (the eyes or mind) to or upon.

1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I poynted them to my hostage [landlord]. 1604 *SHAKESPEARE* *Oth.* iv. 1 55 To make me [the fixed figure for the time of scorne] to point his slow, and mowing finger at. c. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I 57 They point fools swords against each other's breasts. 1706 *PHILLIPS* *To Point a Cannon*, to level it against a Place. 1797 *MRS RADCLIFFE Italian* xii, Whenever she ventured to look round, the eyes of the abbess seemed pointed upon her. 1855 *BAIN Seneca & Int.* ii. 1. § 6 (1864) 83 These influences. seem merely to direct or point the course of the current. c. 1862 *BUCKLE Critics* (1869) III. ii. 113 It was they who pointed the finger of scorn at kings and nobles.

13. *intr.* Of a line or a material object: To lie or be situated with its point or length directed to or towards something, to have a specified direction, also, of a house, etc., to look or face.

1678 *MOXON Mach. Exerc.* v 35 The Teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the Saw. 1788 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Lunelinet* (1816) III 205 A boat, was pointing to land just where she had been sitting. 1859 *J. P. BRITTON* *Brittany* vi 71 The churches of Europe were ordinarily built pointing to the east. 1896 *Albani's Syst. Med.* I. 102 Such loops 'point' as it were at right angles to the denuded surface. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build.* *Home Handier* 37 This may be noticed in any house which points on to a busy thoroughfare.

b. *intr.* To aim at, have a motion or tendency towards or to (also with *inf.*).

1771 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) V 498 Dost thou point at him [Jesus] in whatsoever thou doest? 1795 *NILSON in Nicolas Diss.* (1845) II. 12 Our Ships endeavouring to form a junction, the Enemy pointing to separate us, but under a very easy Sail. 1864 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 58 It was the goal towards which the policy of the Frankish kings had for many years pointed.

† 14. *intr.* To project or stick out in a point. *Obs.*

1612 *DRAYTON Poly. oib.* ii 24 Which running on, the Isle of Portland pointeth out. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 233 The market place. out of which the streets do point on the Round. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Trul in Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 76 It shews like a great building of a Castle, for it points off with a Race from the other Mountains. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 271 They are each about 4 Inches broad, and 8 Inches long, pointing out short at the narrow end, about 2 Inches.

15. *intr.* Of an abscess. To form a point or head; to come to a head.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 177 The skin is inflamed, and shows a tendency to point. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 176 The abscess pointed and became red. 1885-8 *FAGGE & PRY-SMITH Prim. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 56 The thinning of the roof of an abscess which is about to point.

16. *trans.* To place (a man) in Backgammon, etc., on a point. *rare*

1680 *COTTON Gamester* xxvi 112 (*Backgammon*) The advantage of this Game is to be forward if possible upon safe terms, and to point his men at that rate that it should not be possible for you to pass.

† **Point**, *v* 2 *Obs.* [Aphetic form of *APPOINT* *v*]

1. *intr.* To agree, settle upon: = *APPOINT* *v*. 1 1560 *DAUS tr. Sledane's Comm.* 107 b, The counsell, so often tymes promysed and poynted upon.

2. *trans.* To fix, determine (a time or place); to prescribe, ordain, decree; to nominate (a person) to an office. = *APPOINT* *v*. 7, 8, II, 12.

c. 1440 *Alphab. Tales* 275 So pai poyntid a day of disputation. c. 1440 *PROCKE Rep.* i viii. 184 If God. pointe and chese the place. 1485 in *Drake Eboracum* i. v (1736) 120 There to poynt such Personnes as shuld take Wages. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* (1903) 1045 Poynt us a day to pay hym agayne. 1598 *Br. Hall* Sat. iv. l. 124 Go bid the banes, and poynt the briddall-day. 1625 *BACON*

Ess, Building (Arb) 550 If you do not point any of the lower Rooms for a Dining Place of Servants. 1711 *Sinner's Spect.* No 114 p 7 If every Man would point to himself what Sum he would resolve not to exceed

3. To equip, furnish, fit up. = *APPOINT* v. 14, 15. 1449 J. M. *Amor & Cleopas* 303 Qwat yt myght be, that poyntyd was wth 50 merwulws werkys. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv 47 The poyntists men, whiche was all prest and jedy poynted to the Ioyse. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc) p liv, Yet shall they poynt the place nothing after thy will Eytber neie a privy, a stable or a sinke

Hence † *Pointing* vbl. sb.

c 1449 *Pilock Repressor* ii viii 18, Eny such pointing, chesing, or asygnynge.

† *Point*, a. Obs. rare [Erroneously deduced from *point-device*.] Complete; ready.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale* Tuo iii iv, And if the dapper priest be but as cunning, point in his device, As I was in my lie

† *Point*, adv. Obs. rare. [Short for *POINT-BLANK*.] Directly.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. iv. 64 All the Christian doctrines are point against it [sc duelling]

Pointable, a. rare = 1. [f. *POINT* v. 1 + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being pointed out; visible, apparent.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 552 In Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not pointable; and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.

Pointal, variant of *POINTEL*.

Point-blank (point bla nk), a., sb., and adv. Also 8-9 *-blanco*. [app. f. *POINT* v. 1 + *BLANK*, the white spot in the centre of a target, = *F. blanc*, Sp. *blanco* (in Eng. also called 'the WHITE').]

It has been conjectured that *point-blank* represents a *F. point blanc* meaning the white point or white spot on the target, but no such use is found in *F.* or in any Romance lang. The phrase appears exclusively of English origin and use; and there is no evidence that in Eng. the 'blank' or 'white' was ever called the *point blanc*. The probability therefore is that *blank* is here the sh. (*blank* sb. a), and *point* the vb (*POINT* v. 1), referring to the pointing of the arrow or gun at the 'blank' or 'white', *point-blank* being a combination of the same class as *break-neck*, *cut the oat*, *save-all*, *stop-gap*, etc. It may have started as an adj., in *point-blank shot*, *distance*, *reach*, or *range*, i.e. that in which one *points* or aims at the *blank* or white spot.]

A. adv.

1. That points or aims straight at the mark, esp. in shooting horizontally; hence, aimed or fired horizontally; level, direct, straight; as in *point-blank shot*, *fire*, *firing*, *trajectory*. *Point-blank distance*, *range*, *reach*: the distance within which a gun may be fired horizontally at a mark; the distance the shot is carried before it drops appreciably below the horizontal plane of the bore.

(As to the inexactness of the notion that the course of the projectile is level, see *POINT* v. 1.)

1592 DICKESS *Pan.* m. 731 ... the point-blank range of the gunners, commonly termed the point-blank range, is the distance from the muzzle of the gun to the point-blank range of the gun, though without point-blank distance 1748 J. LAND *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 80 They were within point-blank shot of the enemy. 1769 FARCLOUX *Dick. Marine* (1789) C 6 iv, The point-blank range of the piece may be defined the extent of the apparent sight line, described by a ball discharged from a cannon. 1804 *Fing. Mag.* XI. v. 327/a It is generally thought that the ball goes out of the piece in a straight line to a certain distance, which they call the point-blank shot. This is a mistake; for the ball immediately falls from the axis of the gun, the tangent of the curve described, though but unsensibly for a short time, but the line in which gunners take sight is usually contrived to make a small angle with the axis, so that, the ball will rise above the line of sight, and then, by the force of gravity, be made to fall again into it, at the place called the point-blank shot. 1818 HARRIS *Eng. Poets* iv (1870) 106 The battery is not so point-blank. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 375/a Large muskets, whose point-blank range is estimated at about 300 yards. 1864 DUNN *Vivian Compt.* 1741 (1866) 80 Then they endeavoured to crush our line with a heavy point-blank musketry fire. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. xii. 361 At archery... his arrows had a more point-blank trajectory than those of his competitors.

2. Straightforward, direct, plain, 'flat', blunt.

1656 EARL MONM. ii. *Boccalini's Advice*, fr. *Parnass.* ii. liv (1674) 204 [They] hoped to hear an excellent discourse in that point-blank argumentation. 1770 FORD *Lame Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 56 This is point-blank treason against my sovereign authority 1779 MONT. *D'Amoy's Diary* Jan., What a point-blank question! who but Sir Joshua would have ventured it! 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII 513 The dialogues in *Othello* and *Lea* furnish the most striking instances of plain, point-blank speaking. 1830 GLEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) I. 294 The English people give this a point-blank denial. 1901 *Scottsman* 6 Mar. 9/3 A point-blank refusal to go into the division lobby.

B. sb.

1. = *Point-blank range* or *distance*: see A. 1. 1571 DICKESS *Panion* i. xxx iv, Having a table of Randons made, mounting your peeces accordingly, no vessel can pass by your platforme (though it be without poynte blankes) but you may bestow your ordinance at the first bouge hir and neuer bestow wayne shotte 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) 1. 281 How many scoies it [the shot] doth flee at point-blank. 1671 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 85 If the best Randon and point-blank of the one Piece be given. 1708 *London Gas.* No 442/7 We receiv'd not one shot from them, though within point-blank, six of them at once bore down upon us. 1846 GREENER *So. Gunners* 381 As many opinions exist as to the exact distance for what is termed *point-blank* it may be expedient to come to some determination.

† b. *fig.* Range, reach (of jurisdiction, etc.). Obs. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI.* iv vii 28 Now at thou within point-blank of our Jurisdiction Regall 1654 *Persuasive to Complayance* 16 The King professeth His Person . out of the point-blank of Law

† 2. A point-blank shooting or shot. Obs. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* iii (1644) 100 Training . his Arches to shoot compass, who had bin accustomed to the point-blank a 1657 R. LOVDVAD *Lett.* (1663) 169 He should not receive them thus by a glance, but by a level point-blank from my pen 1669 *P. & S. Diary* 20 Apr., I shot the same bullet as strong to the mark, and never and above the mark at a point-blank than their's 1781 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* III 275 No necessity of circumstances, can turn the point-blank of this dreadful canon from the unhappy objects of its vengeance

† 3. 'The second point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile' (*Cent. D.*). 18 U. S. *Army Tactics*, When the natural line of sight is horizontal, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands, is the point-blank, and the distance to the point-blank is the point-blank range. This is a faulty use, arising from misinterpretation of *point* in 'point-blank'

C. adv.

1 With a direct aim; esp. in a horizontal line Of a missile. Without dropping below the horizontal plane in which the barrel lies. Of a gun. With the axis of the bore horizontal.

1594 PLAT *Trewellho.* iii. 23 How to make a Pistol whose barrel is two foote in length to deliver a bullet point-blank at eight scoies. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV* iii 34 This boy will carrie a letter twenty mile as easie as a Canon will shoot point-blank twelve score 1611 FLORIO, *Trésor de la glose*, to shoot by the upper superficies of the cornish of the mouth of the piece, which the Italians call point-blank 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 473 To know how far a Gun Shoots Point-blank (as they call it) that is, so near the Level of the Cylinder of the Piece, that the difference is either not discernable, or not considerable. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 If the Piece he point-blank 1668 *Ref. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 70, Fig. 1 shows the movable stock and sights arranged for firing point-blank 1885 *New Bl. Sports* 20 Any man can fire point-blank into a hustling mob of animals.

2. In a direct line, directly, straight (in space).

1607 *Lingua* iv 1, This done, he sets me a boy sixty paces off, just point-blank over-against the mouth of the piece. 1641 HONOR. *Lett. Wks.* 1845 VII. 459 The motion of the water, when a stone falls into it, is point-blank contrary to the motion of the stone. 1664 BUTLER *And.* ii. iii 437 Unless it be that Cannon-Ball, That, shot 'till air-point-blank upright Was borne to that prodigious height. 1675 TONGE *Diary* (1825) 51 Wee . doe steale out course point-blank for Trypolly 1800 *Wm. Washington* ii. (1877) 17 I led him point-blank to the bed 1876 F. E. TROTTER *Charming Fellow* II. ix 137 [He] stood for a second, staring point-blank at her.

b. *fig.* Directly, exactly (in purport or effect).

Now rare or Obs.

1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* *Democr.* to *Rdr.* (1676) 61 x If it be not point-blank to his honour, his method, his content. 1704 NONNIS *Ideal World* ii. 11 77 So point-blank against the common sentiment and appearance. 1756 J. WARRON *Essa. Pope* (1784) II. x. 124 If you calmly read every particular of that description you'll find almost all of 'em point-blank the reverse of that persons villa.

3. *fig.* Of a statement, declaration, question, etc.: a. Without qualification or circumlocution; directly, fully. b. Without deliberation or consideration; straight away, offhand.

a 1617 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 61 Spencer is point-blank charg'd with Insolency 1665 BUTLER *And.* i. 1 528 Thus Ralph . Spoke Truth point-blank, tho' unware 1672 CAVE *Princ. Chr.* i. iii (1673) 47 Ongen point-blank denies the charge 1711 Dr. For. *Relig. Courtship* i. 1 (1840) 16, I would ask him point-blank what religion he was of. 1812 MRS. CARYLE *Lett.* I. 146 She . had offers every week; refused them point-blank.

b 1679 *T. Trials of Wakanam*, etc. 24, I cannot point-blank tell the time 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 4 Called upon to deliver his judgement point-blank and at the word of command.

Point-device, phrase, a., adv. Obs. or arch.

Forms: see *POINT* sb. 1; 4-5 *devys*, 4-6 *devyso*, 5 *devys*, 5-7 *deu-*, *devise*, 6 *devoyce*, 5- *devioce*. [Orig. in ME. phrase at *point devys*, at *point devys*, app. representing an OF. or AF. phrase *à point devys*, not actually cited in Old French, which had however both the advb phrase *à point* 'to point, to the point aimed at, to the proper or utmost point or degree, to the point of perfection', and the word *devys*, as ppl. adj. 'devised, arranged', and as sb. 'a device, arrangement, will, wish, desire'. The construction in *à point devys* requires the adj. sense, so that the phrase may be construed either 'to (the) point arranged', or, as *devys à point*, 'arranged to a proper point or degree, arranged properly or to perfection'. The latter appears to M. Paul Meyer the better construction of the words

OF had also the phrase *à devys*, tout à devys]

A. phrase † *At point device*, at or to the point of perfection, perfectly; precisely; with extreme nicety or correctness. Obs.

† a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 830 So faire, so joly, so fetys, With lymes wrought at point devys. 1611. 1215 Hir nose was wrought at point devys. 1730 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 122 Jesus, sif he was bope God and man, dide alle his dedis at point devys 1738 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 409 That saw in dreame, at point devys, Helle and erthe and paradys. c 1386 — *Sgr.'s T.* 532 So peynted he and kembde at point devys As wel hisse wordes as his contenance c 1440 *Generydes* 5995 A mydd thei be eche on atte poynte device. [1609 SIR E. HOVEY *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 75 You think to blow him vp with a Syllogisme Now then haue at your Point-device!]

† b. So *To the point device*, by point device.

1548 UDALL *Brasn. Apoph.* 204 He sawe all other thynges after a woondifull gorgeouse soite furnissh'd euen to y^e poynte deuse 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippie* (1817) 104 And sold they past the boundes of reasons lore, By poynte deuse they skumishd at will

B. adv. point-device (-yse, etc.) Perfectly correct, perfect, at the point of perfection, neat or nice to the extreme; extremely precise or scrupulous. Obs. or arch.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 852 Properly diest, All poynte deuyse 1593 PLELL *Chron. Edw. I.* Wks. (Rildg.) 379/a, I pray thee, then, defer it till the spring, That we may have our garments point-device. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 1 401 You are a lather point device in your accoutrements 1639 J. SALTMARSH *Policy* 261 Thomas his fault was the worse for being so point-device 1872 LONGER *Wayside Inn* iii, Emma & Eginhard 35 Thus he grew up, in Logic point-device, Perfect in Grammar, and in Rhetoric nice; . A Minnesinger

C. adv. Completely, perfectly, to perfection, in every point; = *at point device* in A. arch.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 591, I know dyuers peisones. That can you seeue alway poynt deuyse 1530 FALSOR. 436 This shyppe is armed or decked poynte deuyse, caste nauire est detrechee en tous poynts 1533 J. HIRWOOD *Play of Love Cij*, But thus I dect at all poyntes poynt deuyse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii v 176 1607 W. SCLATER *Ess. 2 Thess.* (1629) 290 When . point device a man must jumpe in Iudgment and practise with vs. 1633 HOLLAND *Cyn. ipocrita* 212 To set every thing about the body, point device by art and number. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 These latter . attured point device in the garb of ancient Athens.

Point-duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point in a thoroughfare, to regulate the traffic, etc.

1888 *Pail Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3/2 A policeman was standing on point duty at the corner of the street, within twenty yards, without . perceiving him. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 6/5 No one happened to be near except a constable on point duty. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 4/3 The policeman on point duty had signalled to the traffic going west to stop.

Pointed (pointed), ppl. a. 1 [f. *POINT* v. 1 and sb. 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Having a point or points; tapering to or ending in a point. *Pointed box*: see quot. 1881.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6342 Smot him . With a long ipointed [v. r. pointed] knif legged in eijer side c 1400 MAUNDI *Ville* (1839) xiv. 158 The [diamonds] ben square and poynted of here owne kynde 1554 HULOT, *Poynted*, or haungye a poynte, *cuspidatus*, *uncus* 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 51 Beautified with great Diamonds, Emeaids, Rubies, and Saphyres poynted, talid, rok, and round 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* *Pointed*, a *Cross pointed*, is that which has the Extremities turn'd off into Points by strait Lines. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 158, I saw a row of pointed rocks at some distance below me. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Pointed boxes*, boxes in the form of inverted pyramids or wedges in which ores, after crushing and sizing, are separated in a current of water

b. *Arch.* In *pointed arch*, an arch with a pointed crown; hence applied to the style of architecture characterized by this feature: cf. GOTHIC 3 b

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2. *fig.* Having the quality of penetrating or piercing the sensations, feelings, or mind; piercing, cutting, stinging, pungent, 'sharp'; having point

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3. Fitted or furnished with tagged points or laces; wearing points; laced. Obs. exc. Hist.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* IV. 21 For xj elne satin to be a pointit cote to the King 1554 HULOT, *Poynted*, or tyed with poyntes, *ligulatus* 1904 M. HAWLERT *Queen's Quair* i. vi, Young men, trunked, puffed, pointed, trussed and doublet.

4. Directed, aimed; *fig.* particularly directed or aimed; marked, emphasized, clearly defined, made evident.

1578 WHETSTONE and *Pt. Promos & Cass.* i. 1 G. 11j, So ofte as men, with poynted fingers tell Their friends, my faultes.

paradys. c 1386 — *Sgr.'s T.* 532 So peynted he and kembde at point deuyes As wel hisse wordes as his contenance c 1440 *Generydes* 5995 A mydd thei be eche on atte poynte device. [1609 SIR E. HOVEY *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 75 You think to blow him vp with a Syllogisme Now then haue at your Point-device!]

† b. So *To the point device*, by point device.

1548 UDALL *Brasn. Apoph.* 204 He sawe all other thynges after a woondifull gorgeouse soite furnissh'd euen to y^e poynte deuse 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippie* (1817) 104 And sold they past the boundes of reasons lore, By poynte deuse they skumishd at will

B. adv. point-device (-yse, etc.) Perfectly correct, perfect, at the point of perfection, neat or nice to the extreme; extremely precise or scrupulous. Obs. or arch.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 852 Properly diest, All poynte deuyse 1593 PLELL *Chron. Edw. I.* Wks. (Rildg.) 379/a, I pray thee, then, defer it till the spring, That we may have our garments point-device. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 1 401 You are a lather point device in your accoutrements 1639 J. SALTMARSH *Policy* 261 Thomas his fault was the worse for being so point-device 1872 LONGER *Wayside Inn* iii, Emma & Eginhard 35 Thus he grew up, in Logic point-device, Perfect in Grammar, and in Rhetoric nice; . A Minnesinger

C. adv. Completely, perfectly, to perfection, in every point; = *at point device* in A. arch.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 591, I know dyuers peisones. That can you seeue alway poynt deuyse 1530 FALSOR. 436 This shyppe is armed or decked poynte deuyse, caste nauire est detrechee en tous poynts 1533 J. HIRWOOD *Play of Love Cij*, But thus I dect at all poyntes poynt deuyse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii v 176 1607 W. SCLATER *Ess. 2 Thess.* (1629) 290 When . point device a man must jumpe in Iudgment and practise with vs. 1633 HOLLAND *Cyn. ipocrita* 212 To set every thing about the body, point device by art and number. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 These latter . attured point device in the garb of ancient Athens.

Point-duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point in a thoroughfare, to regulate the traffic, etc.

1888 *Pail Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3/2 A policeman was standing on point duty at the corner of the street, within twenty yards, without . perceiving him. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 6/5 No one happened to be near except a constable on point duty. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 4/3 The policeman on point duty had signalled to the traffic going west to stop.

Pointed (pointed), ppl. a. 1 [f. *POINT* v. 1 and sb. 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Having a point or points; tapering to or ending in a point. *Pointed box*: see quot. 1881.

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1798 MISS BURNBY *Enslaved* (1791) II xxvii 167 His attention is so pointed, that it always confuses me. 1798 JANE AUSTIN *Northanger* Abb. xxix, Only ten days ago had he elated her by his pointed regard. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 646 The pointed marking out of Thored as 'Eorl'... is an unusual piece of accuracy.

b. Exact to a point; precise.

1797 P. WALKER *Life of Peden* (1837) 85, I doubt nothing of the Truth of them in my own mind, tho' I be not pointed in Time and Place. 1866 GEN P. THOMSON *And. Aft.* III. cxv 48 The identical member who was most pointed in showing up the dishonesty of the act inculpated. 1878 GLADSTONE *From Homer* vi. 63 Its harbour is described with pointed correctness. 1893 MRS OLIPHANT *Lady William* I. viii. 130 How often must I tell you not to be so pointed with your half-hours?

5 In various other senses of the verb: see QUOTE. c1440 *Promp. Paro.* 406 1/2 Poyntyd, or prykydy, punctatus. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks* 29 Another marked with pointed line. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I 168 1/2 Pointed Ashlar, the face marking done by a pointed tool or one very narrow. *Mod.* Such is the reading of the pointed Hebrew text.

6. Comb. as pointed-arched adj., -wise adv. 1611 FLORIO, *A. sptichia*, made pointed-wise, like the streaks of the Sunne. 1900 in *Archaeol. Jnl.* Mar. 66 The wide pointed-arched window in the west wall.

† Pointed, ppl. a. 2. Obs. [f. POINT v. 2 + -ED 1.] = APPOINTED

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 420 Before the queenes grace, In whose court poynted is your place. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxi. xii, Thou shalt a-row Set them in pointed places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 19 He not be tied to howres, nor pointed times. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 152 At pointed Seasons. 1709 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers* 17 Poems (1712) 136 Pow'r, 'to hasten or protract the pointed Hour.

Pointedly (pointedly), adv. [f. POINTED ppl. a. 1 + -LY 2.] In a pointed manner. a. With point or piquancy, wittily. b. With directness; explicitly, markedly. c. With precision or exactitude; exactly, definitely, punctually.

1680 DRYDEN *Prof. Ovid's Ep. Ess.* (Ker) I. 234 He often writ too pointedly for his subject. 1775 in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 7 At this post I have pointedly recommended vigilance and care. 1786 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XI. 18 Whatever agreement is previously made shall be pointedly fulfilled on my part. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR *Rights Wom.* v. 229 The contempt and obliquity that men have pointedly levelled at the female mind. 1828 *Life of Planter Yamaca* 69 The negroes turned out pointedly to the hour. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl* I. 168 Pointedly refusing the offered hand. 1895 H. A. KENNEDY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 324 He has more to say and says it more pointedly.

Pointedness (pointedness). [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being pointed; chiefly in reference to the expression of thought.

1636 B. JONSON *Discom. Wks.* (Riddg.) 759 1/2 The vicious language is vast, and gaping, swelling and irregular when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. 1593 DRYDEN *Disc. Orig. & Progr. Sat. Ess.* (Ker) II. 19 You add that pointedness of thought, which is visibly wanting in our great Roman. 1808 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 124 The eulogium united pointedness and energy with the simplicity of truth. 1843 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* IV. 113 This pointedness of wing constitutes the great advantage of the falcons as sporting birds. 1882 C. E. TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 480 The contrast is brought out with a force that is almost stern in its pointedness.

Pointel (pointel). Now rare. Forms. 3-pointel; also 3 pontel, 4 poyntels, -tal, 4-6-tell, -e, 4-7-tel, 6-tyl (L. Sc. pynthal, 6-7-pointell, 7-8-tal, 7-9-pointal. [a. OF *pointel* (mod. *pointeau*) point of a spear, etc. = It. *puntello*, *puntello* a bodkin, a prick (Florio), dim. of *punto* point; cf. late L. *punctillum* little point, dot, dim. of *punctum*]

† 1. A small pointed instrument. a. A writing or graving instrument; a stylus, a pencil. (Also erroneously written *pointrell*, *pointrel* (l).) Obs. exc. *Hist.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11087 (Gott.) Pan asked þam sir Zachari, Tablis and a pointel [Cott. pointel] tite, And he began þe name to write. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. 1. 2 While þat I markede my wepy compleynite with office of poyntel. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 331 John Scotte was slyene with poyntells of childer whom he taughte at Malinesbury. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 312 The Lord doth grave them with an yron pointell in an adamant stone. 1659 HOOKS *Conemus Vis World* xci (1672) 186 The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax with a brasen pointel [ital] 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pointrel*, a Brasen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are ingraven, and rubbed out with the broad end. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. n. 129 The stilus, or graphium, was called a pointel.]

† b. (In form *pointal*.) A stiletto or dagger.

† c. A plectrum. Obs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Envi.* vi. 46 Now with gymp fingers doing stringis smyte, And now with poyntals lyte. *Ibid.* vii. xii. 50 With round stok suerdis faucht that in melle, With poyntals.

2 The pistil or style of a flower; formerly also applied to a stamen. Now rare or Obs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. li. 267 Small white flowers with yellow pointels in the middle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ciii. In the middle part of them [ily flowers] do grow small tender Poyntels, tipped with a dusty yellow colour. 1722 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 166 With a Pointal or Rudiment of a Seed in the Cavity of the Flower. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geog. Ess.* (1803) I. 487 The pointal, or female part of the flower. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* I. (1794) 23 This, taken in its whole, is called the pistil or pointal. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 263 Saffron, consisting of the pointals of the crocus.

† 3. A slender spine-like organ on the body of an animal, as the 'horn' of a snail, the *halleres* or pointals of a dipterous insect. Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 (Creatures in Africa), The Basiliske is not halfe a foot long, and hath three pointels (Galen saith) on the head. 1689 J. BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 670 These have growing out of their Body, under each Wing, a small flexible Pointel, with which they poise their Body. 1773 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. (1727) 366 Such as have but two [wings, have] Pointels, and Poises placed under the Wings, on each Side of the Body.

† 4. Glass-blowing. = PONTIL, PUNTY. Obs. [1788 RRES *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, They dip an iron rod, or pontego, in the melting-pots.] 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 779 A little boy now comes forward with an iron rod, the pointel, upon the end of which has been gathered a small lump of metal.

† An alleged sense 'a floor set into squares, or lozenge forms', in Parker *Gloss. Arch.* ed. 3, 1840, s.v. *Poyntell* or *Poyntill* (copied in Gwilt 1842-76, Halliwell 1847-78 (*Poyntel*), Webster, Knight, Ogilvie, Cassell, *Century Dict.*, Funk's *Standard Dict.*) following Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix, is an attempt to explain *poyntyl*, an erroneous reading, in the 1553 print of *Piers Plowman's Creed*, of the two words *poynt* 1/2, i.e. painted tile.

Pointer (poiatar). [f. POINT 1 + -ER 1.]

† 1. A maker of points or laces for fastening clothes. Obs.

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 72 Ricardi Byrch, poynter. 1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 16 b, In the townes ende be pynners, poynters, dyers, tannes. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxi, Hatters, Poynters, Girdlers.

2 One who points anything, who puts on or sharpens to a point, as a pointer of pins, pencils, etc. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 956 The intermediate portions are handed over to the pointer.

3. One who or that which points out. a. A person who points or indicates with his finger or otherwise. rare. b. A rod used by a teacher or lecturer to point to what is delineated or written on a map, diagram, blackboard, or the like.

The meaning in quot. 1621 is doubtful. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrimage* III. iii, Do'st thou hear boy, thou pointer? 1658 J. SPENCER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 71 God's rod is as the schoolmaster's pointer to the child, pointing out the letter. 1887 *Overland Monthly* (Farmer *Amer.*), On the march the mighty herd sometimes stings out miles in length, and then it has pointers, who ride abreast at the head of the column. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 He has died from the results of a blow from either a ruler or pointer. *Mod.* No pointer had been supplied to the lecturer.

4. The index-hand or indicator of a clock, balance, or other instrument.

1667 HOOKS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 The distance of the Object-glass from the Pointers. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For putting on the pointer of the clocke, 6d. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 37 The Pointer of the Vernier. 1834 J. TODD *Lect. Childr.* I. 3 You hear it tick and see the pointers move. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 424 The divisions being read off by a pointer or vernier attached to the frame of the instrument. 1894 BORTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 119 A small pointer, is to be lightly glued to the top of the pivot at right angles to the needle below.

5. An indicator used in whale-fishery to point out to the boats the place of the whale: see QUOTE. 1877 W. H. MACY *There she blows!* 143 The extended 'pointer' (a light pole with a black ball on the end of it, to be used at the masthead, when the boats are down) told us that the whale was off the ship's lee bow. 1887 *Fisheries U.S. Sect.* v. II. 258 note, In right whaling, a pointer is often used. The pointer is a large basket or frame of wood covered with canvas and painted black, placed at the end of a 12 foot pole, used at mast-head and pointed in the direction of the whale.

6. Short for STATION-POINTER.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† U.S. colloq. A hunt, a point; a piece of information; a suggestion.

1864 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct. 5/2 There's a pointer for you! 1887 BULLOCK *Pynours* v. 41 In this fact there seems to be another pointer to the fishing population. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 247 Let me give any equestrian photographer a pointer. Don't tie your instrument to yourself, tie it to your horse.

4. A dog of a breed nearly allied to the true hounds, used by sportsmen to point at or indicate the presence of game, especially birds; on scenting which the dog stands rigidly, with muzzle stretched toward the game, and usually one foot raised (In quot. 1717, the proper name of a dog.)

1717 PRIOR *Alma* 1. 319 The sport and race no more he mends; Neglected Tray and Pointer lie. And covies unmolested fly. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 54 The Pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our ancestors. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 753 Booted sportsmen, oftener seen With belted waist and pointers at their heels. 1837 T. BELL *Hist. Brit. Quadrupeds* 227 The Spanish Pointer was formerly well known as a stanch, strong, and useful, but heavy and lazy dog. The English breed, however, is now very much preferred. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1873) 25 The English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century.

5 pl. The two stars α and γ in the Great Bear, a straight line through which points nearly to the pole-star. Sometimes also applied to the two stars α and γ in the Southern Cross, which are nearly in a line with the South Pole of the heavens.

1574 BOURNE *Ragiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 28 b, If the two

Starrs of Charles wayne, called the poynters, be due East from the north Starr. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. x. 76 The lower of the Pointers. The White or North Pointer. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 4 The two stars which form the pointers in the constellation *Ursa Major*. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 34 High overhead the noble Southern Cross and its pointers gleam like a piece of jewelry in a deep blue setting.

† 6 pl. The antennae of an insect or crustacean.

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The Flea... hath two pointers before which grow out of the forehead, by which he tries and feels all objects. *Ibid.* II. A Wood-Louse... hath two pointers like a pair of pincers.

7. Printing. A layer-on who secures the register in printing the reverse side by 'threading' the sheet through the point-holes made in printing the first side.

1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* II. xxiii. 543 The word 'pointer' has lately come into use to describe a man who can do work requiring exact register, with points. 1888 in JACOB *Printer's Voc.* 102.

8. Naut. (pl.) Timbers sometimes fixed diagonally across the hold, to support the beams.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H. ij. b, The pointers, if any, are fixed across the hole diagonally to support the beams. 1820 SCORSEBY *Arctic Regions* II. 191-3. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 219/2 In the plates of a Dutch work of the date of 1697, there are diagonal pointers in an athwartship direction. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* s. v, All braces placed diagonally across the hold of any vessel, to support the bilge and prevent loose-working, are called pointers.

9. In various technical applications:

a. A name of particular pointed tools used in various trades, for boring, cutting, graving, etc. e.g. a pointed chisel used by stonemasons, a silversmith's pointer. b. A bricklayer's tool for clearing out the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall which is being pointed. c. In U.S., the lever by which a railway switch is moved, a point-lever. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

10. [f. POINT sb. 1] With a prefixed numeral. A stag having horns bearing so many points, e.g. ten-pointer, fourteen-pointer, etc.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 6/3 The magnificent 20-pointer shot in Glenquoich is said to be the only stag of the kind ever killed in a Scottish forest. 1899 H. MAXWELL in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2, I stood beside a ten pointer.

-pointic, a. *Math.* [arbitrarily f. POINT sb. 1 + -IC.] An element of adjectives, as two-pointic, three-pointic, n-pointic, = having, pertaining to, or passing through two, three, or n points.

1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. 214 An ordinary (two-pointic) contact of two branches of the curve.

† Pointillage (pwānti'lyaz). [F., f. *pointiller* to dot. see -AGE.] 'Dotting'; in Therapeutics, term for massage with the finger-tips' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* III. (ed. 4) 48 Pointillage vibrations, or pointed vibrations, by striking with the points of the fingers formed into a small or a large circle.

† Pointille. Obs. rare. [F. *pointille* (pwānti'ye), ad. It. *puntiglio*, dim. of *punto* point; L. type **puncticulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point, a trifle, a fine distinction, = PUNCTILIO.

1626 C. POTTER *Hist. Quarrels* 427 The Cardinal... omitting pointilles and subtilities, did not say at Venice all that which the Court of Rome had wished.

† Pointillé (pwānti'ye), a. (sb.) [F., pa. pp. of *pointiller* to mark with small points or dots, f. *pointille* (see prec.), L. type **puncticuläre*.] Ornamented with designs engraved or drawn with a sharp-pointed tool or style.

1903 *Tregaski's Catal.* Jan. 10/1 Old French Locket Case, red morocco faded, gold tooled with small pointille scrolls and border of similar style.

Pointillism (pwāntiliz'm). Also ||-isme. [ad. F. *pointillisme*, f. *pointiller* see prec. and -ISM.] A method, invented by French impressionist painters, of producing luminous effects by crowding a surface with small spots of various colours, which are blended by the eye.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 3/2 Segantini has broken the banality of Alpine lines by the shimmering of his *pointillisme*. 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 16/3 He [Segantini] painted without any adherence to systematic process, but used pointillism as it served his purpose. 1904 *Athenaeum* a. Api. 441/1 Modern Dutch artists... seem to be taking pointillism with a stolid seriousness which its inventors never can have intended.

So Poi ntillist [ad. F. *pointilliste*], an artist who follows the style of pointillism.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 3/3 Mad imaginings of the various modern schools of impressionists, pointillists, and so on. 1899 *Daily News* 30 May 9/3 Of the Seasons by the pointillist Pissarro, 'L'Automne' is the most realistic and spacious.

attrib. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 174 The 'Neo-Impressionist' or Pointillist painting.

Pointing (poi'ntin), vbl. sb. 1 [f. POINT v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of POINT v. 1, or its result.

† 1. Pricking or marking with a pointed instrument. Obs. rare.

c. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 407 1/2 Poyntyng, or prykyng, punctacio.

† b. Hunting. (concr.) The foot-print or track left by a beast. Obs.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, Pat somme man mete þer with and bloweth þe reghetes and balowes, or elles þat he fynde her poyntyng, or prykyng.

c. The preparation of slates for roofing. ? Obs.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 244 The Pointing of slates . . is hewing them, and making them fit for the Work.

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 31/1 The pointing and taking off at the machines are done by intelligent-looking boys or young men.

e. Sculpture. (See quot.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 524/1 Here is done the pointing, as it is called, the marking out with mathematical accuracy upon the marble the points that shall guide the workman whose labour it is to block out from the rough . . the potentiality of a statue, its rude semblance

2. The insertion of stops; punctuation, the marks made, or the method of punctuating.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntynge, or pawsynge in redynge, punctuacio. 1579 Fulke Heskins's Parl. 456, I passe ouer howe M. Heskins hath corrupted Tertullian by false pointing. 1706 A. BENFORD *Temple Mus* viii 162 The sense may seem to require another Pointing 1806 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* 141 mting 420 The compositor should amend bnd spelling and pointing 1806 J. HUNTLEY *Lyons's Faith & Life* (new ed.) Pref., Mr. H. Sykes, has revised the pointing of the Psalms and Canticles

b. In Semitic languages. The insertion of the vowel (and other) points; the system of doing this.

1659 J. OWEN *Integr. & Purily Hebr. & Grk. Text Wks.* 1853 XVI. 376 What is the state and condition of the present Hebrew pointing. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispelled* x. 123 In the Hebrew the sense is obscured by false pointing.

3. Furnishing with a point; sharpening.

1875 *Knivert Dict. Mech.* 1705 A liner file wheel by which the process of pointing is finished.

b. *Naut.* (See quot 1867.) Also *concr.* The tapered end of a rope.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 The neat work upon the rigging—the knots, Flemish eyes, splices, selings, coverings, pointings, and gaffings. c 1860 II. STUART *Seaman's Catch* 31 Take every alternate nettle and lay along the pointing 1867 *Smyth's Sailor's Word-book*, Pointing, the unlashing and tapering the end of a rope, and weaving some of its yarns about the diminished part.

4. The removing of points

1879 *Webster's Suppl.* (Citing Horsford). 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Pointing, a preliminary in the preparation of grain for the mill in the modern process; it consists in rubbing off the points of the grain, clipping the brush, and removing the germ end.

5. The filling up with special strong mortar of the exterior face of the joints in brickwork; *concr.* the protecting facing thus given to the joints. (In the earlier quots. applied to a similar operation in reference to the tiles or slates of a roof.)

Flat pointing; that in which the mortar is left even with the wall. *Tuck pointing*; that in which the mortar slightly projects from the joints, and the lines of mortar have parallel edges contrasting in colour with the central part.

1483-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 120 Payde to a tyler for iij dayes & di in poyntynge of dyuers houses. 1502-3 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 102 Pro le puyntynge super le caponhous. 1609 *Vestry Rhs.* (Surtees) 61 Item payed to Nicholas Yonger for laying the lead and for pointing of the slates, xvij d. 1793 *SMARON Elysious L.* § 228 The swell had washed some of the pointing out of the exterior joints. *Ibid.* § 233 We took this opportunity of carefully making good all our pointings and groutings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 354 Pointing . . consists in raking out some of the mortar from the joints, and filling them again with blue mortar. 1882 *Young's Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1201 In building there are two kinds of pointing, distinguished as flat pointing and tuck pointing, the latter being more ornamental than the former.

6. The action of indicating or directing; the indication of place or direction, as with the finger or the point of anything; expression by sign or gesture, dumb show; also *fig.* a prompting, impulse; a hint in words.

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit & Doc Edw VI* (1844) 495 That by certain questions, as it were by pointing, the ignorant might be instructed. 1553 *Edw VI Treat News Ind* (Arb.) 34 With syngnes and poyntynge (as the dumme are wont to speake with the dumme) 1648 *Boyl's Seraph Love* xiii. (1700) 76 The Needle's pointing at the Poles 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 181, I found by their pointing towards me . . that they plainly discovered me. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 318 One of those natural Pointings, as I may call it, that is implanted in every Creature, teaching it to chase its Good, and to avoid its Evil 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 98 The Old Testament abounds . . in pointings and approximations to it.

b. Of a yacht, etc.: The action of sailing with the prow close to the wind.

1899 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 The Shamrock footed the faster, but the Columbia counteracted this by her superior pointing. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 6/1 The spin showed that she is not only very fast in a breeze that puts her rail awash, but that she is a wonder at pointing.

c. Of a pointer or other dog: see POINT v 1 rr.

1877 J. GINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 228/2 This habit [of crouching], like that of pointing, is probably . . merely the exaggerated pause of an animal about to spring on its prey' *Ibid.* 330/1 The strength of this pointing propensity.

7. The coming of an abscess to a point or head; *concr.* the conical head thus formed.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Pointing, term for the conical softish projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 451 Tumours . . which after 'pointing' opened spontaneously.

8. The disposition of the points (POINT sb. 1 B. 3 f) on a railway.

1902 *Westm. Gas* 29 Sept. 6/2 The cause of the accident was undoubtedly an error in the pointing.

9. Needlework. A kind of ornamental stitch.

1888 *Catholic Househ.* 1 Sept. 14/1 The fine needlework on muslin which includes 'veining', 'stroking', 'pointing' and 'lace stitching'

† 10 *Fishing*. (?) The action of using the point of the rod as a means of hooking a fish: a practice followed by poachers. *Sc. Obs.*

1860 *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 45 § 1 That it shall not be lawful . . to fish for trout or other fresh water fish . . with any net, . . or by striking the fish with any instrument, or by pointing.

11. *attrib.* and *comb.* in names of things used for pointing (see quots. and various senses of POINT v 1), as *pointing-breed*, *dog*, *forge*, *machine*, *trammel*, *ware*; † *pointing-mark*, = *pointing-stock*, † *pointing-ribbon*, a ribbon used as a lace or point (POINT sb. 1 B. 5); so *pointing-silk*; *pointing-rods*, rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars; † *pointing-stock*, a person pointed at; an object of scorn, derision, or ridicule.

1839 *Ur Dict. Arts* 556 A carrier, which takes the pin to the 'pointing apparatus' 1754-6 *Connoisseur* No. 64 (1767) II. 224 [Dogs] of the 'pointing-breed' 1754 *FISHLING Amelia* v. iv. A great 'Pointing-dog' bit him through the Leg. 1900 II. LAWSON *On Trach* 139 We would stand by his 'pointing' force when he'd be sharpening picks in the early morning 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Pointing-machine, one for pointing rails, pickets, matches, etc' 1592 *Kyn Minster I. Brewen Wks* (1901) 292 Suffer mee not to be a 'pointing' marke for others, and a shame among my neighbours. 1579 in *Cunningham Recels at Court* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 'Poynting Ribbon of golde sylv' and sylke 102 yards at viij^d the yarde. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Tiena c. trenga*, a lace, a pointing ribbon, *taena, offendit*.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Arith. Man.* (1862) 121 The mortar is . . laid, not directly on the object, but upon two pickets, called 'pointing-rods'. 1571 *Inventory* in *Beck's Draper's Dict* 190, ij peeces and ix yardeles of 'pointing silk, 6s. 8d. 1593 *SHAKS A Hen* VI. ii. 46, I, his forlorne Duchesse, Was made a wonder, and a 'pointing stock'. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice* xix 75 Not to lue pleasantly, but to be a pointing stock for the multitude, and a remembrance of calamities 1703 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* c. 249 A small 'Pointing Trowel, to go into sharp Angles' 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Pointing-ware, an iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars by, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

Pointing, *vbl. sb. 2*: see POINT v 2

Pointing (pointing), *phl. a.* [f. POINT v 1 + -ING 2] That points, in various senses of the vb.

1630 *MILTON Epit. Shaks.* 4 Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a Stai-pointing Pyramid. 1667 — *P. L.* 1. 223 The flames Driven backward slope their pointing spires 1763 *DAVIDEN Persius* 1. (1697) 408 To see The Crowd, with pointing Fingers, cry, That's he. 1880 *BARWELL Aneurism* 61 The tumor . . became conical like a pointing abscess.

b. *Pointing doors* (in a canal, etc.), two doors of a sluice closing against each other in a point or mitre, or at an angle, so as to resist the pressure of the water; *pointing sills*, also called *pointings*, the sills of such doors.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 178 A new sea sluice, with pointing doors to sea and land *Ibid.* The new cut . . is to be not less than four feet below the pointings of the present sluice. [A depth of '4 feet below the pointings' means 4 feet below the upper surface of the sills of the lock or sluice, called pointing sills or pointings. (H. CONGREVE, M. Inst. C. E., Manchester.)]

Pointingly, *adv. rare*. [f. POINTING *phl. a.* + -LY 2] In a way that points out; pointedly.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded. Where haue I bin particular? Where personall, except to creatures (for their insolencies) worthy to be tax'd? or to which of these so pointingly, as he might not, either ingeniously haue confessed, or wisely dissembled his disease?

Point lace. [f. POINT sb. 1 A. 31 + LACE sb. 6.]

Lace made with the needle on a parchment pattern, as distinguished from that made with bones or bobbins on a pillow. Also *attrib.*

1674 *Lond. Gas* No. 736/4 A Lawn Pocket handkerchief, . . laced round with a fine Point lace about 4 fingers broad 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 41 Furniture for Beds of raised Point-Lace, 8c 6 per Cent. *ad valorem*. 1775 *Mrs. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* (1870) I 311 Mrs. Howard had a point-lace trimming that cost 500l. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 65 The pattern of the guiding resembles the Venetian point-lace. 1881 A. S. COLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 184/1 Drawn and cut works were ancient forms of embroidery which directly developed into point lace.

Hence *Point-laced a.*, adorned with point lace. 1605 *Intelligencer* 5 June II. 402 Six Handkerchers, one point-laced set on Tiffany

Pointless (pointless), *a.* [f. POINT sb. 1 B. + -LESS.]

1. Without a point; having a rounded or blunt end; blunt.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 1047 The Fader amerueiled wes Whi his sword wes point les a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich. III* 25 b, After the procession followed therle of Northumberland with a pointless sword naked 1687 *DAVIDEN Hind & P* II. 420 You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xx. 539 For I wield also not a pointless beam. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxvii, 'My pencils are all pointless', she said

2. Without point or force (POINT sb. 1 B. 10), ineffective, meaningless

1726 *Pope Dyer*, xv. 148 The suitors . . aim to wound the Prince with pointless wit. 1760 *WESLEY Yrnl* 7 Aug. (1827) III. 13 Why should a little pointless railleury make us

ashamed? 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* III. 17, He said something rather pointless about admiring everything that is beautiful. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 3/1 This is a pointless little story.

3. Of a competitor or side: Not having scored a point. Of a game or contest: In which no point is scored.

1882 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/3 Ben-y-Lair was beaten almost pointless. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 2/6 The latter did not long remain pointless, and after a long run by Hubbard, Fegan registered a try. 1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 7/6 A pointless draw was the result of the meeting

4. Having no characteristic or distinctive marks 1879 *STEVENSON Trav. Cevennas* 26 It was the most pointless labyrinth.

Hence *Pointlessly adv.*, *Pointlessness.*

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 599 The greatest charm of Lord Iddesleigh's performance was, to speak paradoxically, its pointlessness. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 436 It is not the monotony of life which destroys men, but its pointlessness. 1895 *Frank's Stand Dict.*, Pointless.

Pointlet (pointlet) [f. as pitch + -LET.]

A small point. Hence *Pointleted a.*, *Bot.*, terminating in a minute point, apiculate.

1847 W. E. STRELL *Field Bot.* 80 *Dianthus caryophyllus* . . Bracts adpressed, ovate, obtuse, pointleted. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pointleth*, the same as Apiculate 1866 *BLACKMORE Craddock Novell* xii, Below were tassels, tufts, and pointlets

Pointling, *sb. nonce-ud.* [? f. POINT v 1 + -LING 2] A little index-finger.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 608 There was not a syllable said either of thumbkin, or pointing, or gold-finger.

† Pointling, -lings, *adv. Obs.* [f. POINT sb. 1 B. + -LING 2, -LINGS.] Point foremost.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xi. iv. 578 He myght wel see a speigrette & longe that came streygtht vpon hym poyntelynge. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 Gret karmis of stanes, . . scharpe abone, ryseng vpe poyntlyngs lyke a steple.

† Point-maker. *Obs.* A maker of points or laces (for fastening apparel). see POINT sb. 1 B. 5.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Iron, wolfe, wadmole, gotefel, kydefel also, For poynt-makers fulle nedefulle be the ij 1530 *PALSGR. 256/1* Poynt maker, *asynilletter* a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 234 He was a citizen and poynt-maker of London. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Agujetero*, a point maker.

Pointment. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Aphetic form of APPOINTMENT: cf. POINT sb. 2, v 2. (Cf. OF. *pointement* (1418 in Godef.)] = APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 145 The surains be set the poyntment to hold a 1440, c 1440, 1521 [see APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6]. 1466 *Can. Anc. Recds Dublin* (1889) I. 326 The poyntment of their wages 1519 *Interl. Four Elem* in *Hall Dadsley* I 33 Did ye not erewhile Make poyntment openly, To come again all to supper? 1581 *RICH Farnwell* (Shaks. Soc.) 149 According to pointment comes Maister Doctour, disguised like a right porter 1885 *Rep. P. Instit.* (E. D. D.), I have made a pointment with Mr. — to-morrow.

Pointrel (pointrel), *rare*. [dim. of POINT sb. 1 B.: cf. *cokerel*.] a. = POINTREL 1. B. The pointed extremity of the lobe of a leaf.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* in xv. (Roxb.) 10/2 The Pointrel or Pointell is a brasse instrument formerly used to write withall on tables. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Pointrel*, a graving-tool. 1882 *BLACKMORE Christowell* 1, Broad leaves spreading into pointrels, waved and cut with crisp indenture.

Pointsmen (pointsmen), [f. POINT sb. 1 + MAN sb. 1]

1. A man who has charge of the points on a railway: see POINT sb. 1 B. 3 f.

1849 *SIR F. B. HEAD Stokes & Pakers* viii (1852) 79 To increase precaution, the pointsmen has always the signal of danger on. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 624 Pointsmen have very responsible duties.

2. A police constable stationed on point-duty.

1883 *Globe* 5 Apr. 5/1 Supplemental police 'pointsmen' have been placed at several of the public buildings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. If the 'point' system is retained, a pointsman ought to be kept on duty throughout the night

So *Pointswoman* (cf. sense 1).

1871 *MISS MULOCK Fair France* II. 66 Much it amazed us to see continually on French railways these female officials, down to signalwomen and pointswomen.

† Pointure. *Obs.* Also 5-yr. [a. f. *pointure* = *pt. pointura* = *L. punctura* PUNCTURE.] Pricking.

1390 *Gower Conf. III* 119 The lush Man, Whanne every bid upon his lay Among the griene leues singech And love of his pointure stingeth. The youthe of every creature. 1463 *Liber Phiscardensis* xi viii, The pointure of a preyen.

† Point-vice, a. and *adv.* *Obs.* [var. of POINT-DEVICE.] Perfect; perfectly, exactly.

a 1607 *BRIGHTMAN Revelation* (1615) 48 Men . . who thinke all that to be point-vice, which they read to have been in vse in these tymes. a 1663 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 127 Clamour against the Tunes, because everything is not point-vice just as we would have it

Pointways, *adv.* [f. as next + *ways*, genitive of WAY sb.] = next; with projecting points.

1892 J. T. BENT *Runed Cities Mashonaland* iv. 107 A pretty little bit of wall with the stones placed pointways for about a yard formed a sort of dentelle pattern

Pointwise, *adv.* [f. POINT sb. 1 B. + -WISE.] In the manner or way of a point.

1545 *ELYOT, Cuspidatum*, poyntynge, or poyntwyse. 1611 *FLORIO, Stipula*, the spindling vp point-wise of any thing namely of corne 1666 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr's T.* ix. 197 Gnarlolite . . whome Akafir, well cenge, point wise smote. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 25 Feb. 4/1 The bodice enriched with further appliques of guipure to extend the fronts pointwise.

Pointy (poi nti), *a.* [f. *POINT* sb¹ B. + -Y.]

1. Characteristically or notably pointed.

1644 *Digby Nat Bodies* xv. § 1. 130. I have seen some very high, and pointy spire steeples do the like.

2. Of a fleece: Having many points; bearing wool of uneven length.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 89r A good fleece should have the points of all its staples of equal length, otherwise it will be a pointy one

3 Full of point; pithy, terse, slang

Pointyard, obs form of **PONIARD**.

Poiology (poiɔlɔdʒi) [f. Gr. *poiōs* = what kind or nature (= L. *qualis*) + *-logy*.] Bentham's proposed term for the doctrine of quality, as opposed to *psology* the doctrine of quantity. Hence **Poiological** *a*

1816 BRINTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks 1843 VIII. 119 Exhibiting Poiology and Psology together, in the character of two branches comprehending between them the whole contents of Somatology. 1816 86 Poiological Somatology

Pois, obs. form of **POSE** *Sc.*, treasure, etc.

† **Poisable**, *a.* Obs. rare [a. late AF *poisable*, f. *poiser* to **POISE** + *-ABLE*.] That may be weighed.

1459-30 Act 8 Hen. VI c. 5 Toutz maners des choses poissables | 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* 82 The ferme of the grete beame shall bye nor selle any wares or marchandise payed or poysable at y^e grete beame

† **Poisage**, *Obs. rare*. [a. obs F *poisage*, = **PEISAGE**] Weighing, expense of weighing.

1811 CORGER, *Droit de poisage*, poisage; or, a fee due in some places, vnto the king, for the weighing of wares in the Market-hall, or Town-house.

† **Poisant**, *a.* Obs. In 4-5 *poysaunt*, 6-*sent*. [a. OF. *poissant*, variant of *pesant*, *pesant*. see **PEISANT**, and **POISE** *v.*] Weighing; heavy, weighty (in various senses) = **PEISANT**

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 26 Two candels poysaunt viij pounde. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Guying to hys enemye many strokes terrybleand poysaunt 1489 - *Faytes of A* 1 ix. 24 More poysaunt and namely bygger armures. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 111 Right poysent bloe he stroke.

Poise (poiz), *sb.* Forms: 5-*poise*, 5-6 *pois*, 5-7 *poise*, 6-7 *poiz*, *poize*, 6-8 *poize*, 7 *poiz*, 8 *poize*, 5-*poise*. [late ME. *poys*, a. Central OF. *pois* (now *poide*), from earlier OF. *pes* weight = Pr., Cat. *pes*, Sp., Pg., It. *peso*:-late pop L. *pēsūm* for cl. L. *pēsūm* weight, from *pēndere* to weigh. Cf. **PEISE** sb.]

1. Weight.

† 1. The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in semi-concr sense; cf. *weight*, *load*, *burden*. Obs.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Charle & Byrde* (1818) 15. I to haue more poise closid in myn entraille Than alle my body set for the counteruayle. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* ii. xxxv. 153 The toure was of meruillouse poys and heuy. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly* 11 in 49 As if their owne poide did glue them that proper place. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng Housew.* (1669) 165 For the holding the grain and water, whose poise and weight might othe wise endanger a weaker substance. 1665 EVELYN *Let.* 9 Sept in *Diary*, etc (1827) IV. 157 We should succumb under the poiz

† b. fig. 'Weight'; gravity, importance; load, burden, burdensomeness Obs.

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 375/1 As the mater is so high, and of soo grete wyght and poise. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* i. vii. 15 Their offyce passeth in poys and perill alle othe. 1533 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compt.* 67 My synnes doe ouercharge thy brest. The poise therof doth force thy knees to bow. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quass Kowh* Diat. iii. 140 The poise of Charity must incline the beam toward the better part. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* xi. 270 To put all these circumstances in the scale, and assign to each of them its proper poise and influence.

† 2 Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. Obs.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 290 Wolles of gretter poise theenne were contened in thaire Cokett 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* 11 xxviii. 121 After that it is of poise. 1580 *Reg. Gild Co Chr York* (1872) 310 Poiz nyne unces and half an unce 1620 in Rymer *Fladara* (1710) XVII. 195 Poiz, aliogetha One hundred twentie and three Ounces. 1706 MAULR *Hist. Picts* iii. 20 Brazen Pieces, or Rings of Iron duly weighed and tried to just Poise.

† b. A measure or standard of weight. Obs.

1544 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 183 One hundred talentes, that is of englishe poise, nyne thousand three hundred poundes of weight. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 They are soule by a poise or weight which they caule Mangiar. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* ii. (1634) 408, 300 shekles of brasce, which make nine pound three quarters of our poizes

† 3. *concr.* A weight; a piece of some heavy substance used for some purpose on account of its weight, e.g. a weight of a clock. Obs.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* i. xvi. Laboryngue with poyses made of leade or othe metall 1533 - *Cast Helike* (1539) 51 Takynge vp plummettes or othe lyke poyses on the endes of stauces, these do exercise the backe and loynes. 1561-a in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc* (1896) 282 To the plum'er for casting of the poyses for the chyme and clok. a. 1613 OYFRBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 104 It keeps his mind in a continual motion, as the poise the clocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 323/2 The Shanks or Arms, and the Poyes or Lead Balls at the ends.

b. fig. Something that acts like a weight, a bias; one of the *halteres* of a fly: see **POISER** 2. Now rare or Obs.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. 2, I have seldom pretended that common poise, that sets so many mad pens, like wheels, a running, impertunacy of fiends. 1713 DERRAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. 406 These Poyes or Pointils are, for the most part, little Balls set at the top of a Slender Stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1764) I. iii. xxxv. 162 It of course fell where they had given the poise, which was on the right side. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* 1 ix. Such a hint was likely enough to give an adverse poise to Gwendolen's own thought

† 4. Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; momentum; a heavy blow or fall. Obs.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* l. 134 Sadoyne, wyth xv thousand gode knyghtes, valyaunt & hardy, that al at one poise smot hem self wythin Alymodes folke 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* l. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and iudenece of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine

II. Equality of weight, balance.

5 *Equal or even poise*. The condition of being equally weighted on both sides; balance, equilibrium, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 A payre of balances whose weyght inclynnge from the equal poise in the myddest towardes cyther of the sydes. a. 1650 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 276 O Heart! the equal poise of love's both parts 1694 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 1 This already reduces me to an even Poise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 797 And that demands a mind in the equal poize 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Phaedrus* (ed. 2) II. 124 The chariots of the gods in even poise, obeying the reins, glide rapidly

6. Hence *absol.*, in sense of 5. Balance, equilibrium (in reference to material things)

1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. i. 215 The Central Powers, which hold the lasting Orbs in their just Poize and Movement. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 253 The animal loses his poise, gasps and apparently dies 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xvii. Panting, at poise, upon a rocky crest 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Which accelerates its velocity until the balance has passed the point where the spring is in poise.

b The way in which the body, head, etc., is poised; carriage

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 330 Great attention should always be paid to the poize of the body 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v. An expression carried out in the backward poise of the girl's head 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 46 Some infirmity, either of the eye, or the hand, or of our posture, or of our poise and balance.

c A balanced or hovering condition; suspense of movement; a pause between two periods of motion or change.

1867 SWINBURNE *W. Blake* (1868) 57 With tender poise of pausing feet 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 23 The Muse will not descend from her airy poise. 1878 GIBBER *Poet & Master* 14 At the poise of the flying year 1889 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Times* 11 Dec 7/1 The poise of the flood-tide, was only of brief duration

7 *fig.* Balance, equilibrium, steadiness, stability (in reference to abstract or immaterial things).

1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 84 Sweet as her voyce That gave each wending law and poize 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 277 All is off the poize within 1802 COXE *Trav. Suisa* (ed. 4) I. Introd. 32 The government, losing its poise, was only considered as a provisional committee. 1901 A. SHAW in *Courtesy*, *Rev.* Nov. 610 Men who have at the same time the intellectual range and poise that he has acquired

b The condition of being equally balanced between alternatives; state of indecision; suspense 1713 POPE *Let. to Addison* 14 Dec. 'Tis enough to make one remain stupidly'd in a poize of inaction. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 125 The event was long on the poize 1875 STEEDMAN *Vict. Poets* 407 Great affairs of state hang at poize

Poise (poiz), *v.* Forms: 5-*poise*, (5-7 *poysse*, 6-7 *poysse*, 6-8 *poize*) [late ME. *poise* (parallel form to **PEISE**), repr. OF. *poise*, from earlier *peise*, the stem-stressed form of *peser* = Pr. *pesar*, *pesar*, Sp., Pg. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:-late pop L. *pēsāre* for cl. L. *pēsāre* to weigh, *fiq.* of *pēndere* to weigh.

L. *pēsāre*, *pēsāre*, became according to stress, in early OF, *pēsāre*, *(a) pēsāre*, later, in Central OF, *(a) poise*. In mod. F, the *oi* forms have been levelled under *e*, *ai pēsāre*, *ai pēsāre*, but in late OF the *e* forms were sometimes levelled under *oi*, giving *poiser*, *poissant*, etc., as still in Picard and Burgundian. Late Anglo-Fr. had in the stem-stressed forms both the Norman *peise* and the Parisian *poise*, whence late ME. and early mod. E. had both *peise* and *poise*, of which *poise* has been, since the 17th c., the Standard Eng. form, though *peise*, *poise*, *peise*, are retained dialectally

† 1. *trans.* (or *intr.* with *compl.*) To have a specified weight, to weigh (so much) = **PEISE** *v.* 6

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 18 He shal haue two candels poysand vj pounde of wax 14 *Langland's P. Pl.* B. v. 277 Pe pounde pat she payed by poised [v. *pe*] poised, weyed, A, C, peysed, poised) a quarteroun more Than myne owne auncere. 1584 STANFURD *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 85 Presents of gould, ful weightelye poysing 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) 1. 282 He had two othe whose shot poised aboute two talentis in weight.

† 2. *trans.* To measure or estimate the weight of (by a balance, or by lifting and holding in the hand); to weigh: = **PEISE** *v.* 1, i. c. Obs.

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* i. 82 Whereby it doth all poize and measure 1686 *Tr. Chardun's Trav.* *Persia* 150 The officers Poy'd it, and felt every where 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 235 The old Romans had this custom of poizing the money which they paid.

3. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to consider, ponder, to estimate, value: = **PEISE** *v.* 2. Now rare.

a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 All the intermissions poysed by wyedome & worshipp. c. 1495 *Epistaff*, etc. in *Shelton's H. Hs.* (1843) II. 392 Gewellys. poysyd at grete valoyre. 1611 SPILL *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1623) 568 So vnequely doth some ment judgement poysse 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvi. 209 Let us now poize the circumstances which are all weighty. 1763 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi. A thousand resolutions.. weighed, poised, and perpended 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimen* (1877) II. xvi. 276 They would have seen him turn crimson in posing the question.

† 4. To add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh down, oppress; to incline or sway as by weight. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. **PEISE** *v.* 4.) Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1 (1625) 43 The innumerable multitude of those, whom with the weight of his endless wealth, hee poized downe that they durst not then whisper in secret, what now they openly discouer 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Wks. 1873 I. 39 When such young boyes, Shal have their weake neckes over poised with cionnes. a. 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* clxxxii Wks 1872 IX. 234 When a man is, biased and poised by his heart to a thing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 P. 2 As soon as I find my self duely poised after Dinner, I walk till I have perspired five Ounces and four Scruples.

† b. *intr.* To press or tend downward by its weight: = **PEISE** *v.* 4 b. Obs.

1693 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 Like the Pinnacles on some Battlements that point upward to heaven and poize downward to their center.

† c. *trans.* To steady or render stable, as by adding weight; to ballast. Obs.

1642 J. M. ARG. *conc. Militia* A. ii. j. Every man ought to have his conscience poysed by good grounds and principles, lest that it suffer shipwrack 1710 STRICK *Tatler* No. 181 P. 1 That Sobriety of Thought which poises the Heart

d. With *equally or evenly*. To weight evenly, to cause to have equal weight on both sides; to put in equilibrium, to balance (= 5). Obs. or merged in 5. (Cf. **POISE** sb. 5.)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 194 The earth. is so equally poysed on every side, that it cannot but be firmly upheld 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 71 A Bowl equally poised and thrown upon a smooth Bowling green. 1769 JUNIUS *Letts* xviii. (1820) 77 The scales are equally poised.

5. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold supported or suspended; to make even; to balance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. vii. (1840) 127 At last he resolved. openly to poise himself indifferent betwixt these two kings 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 579 Where Earth now rests Upon her center poise'd 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 11 By what Artifice they poise themselves 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* xii. III. 396 The balance of power among the Italian States was poized with greater equality. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* i. 36 Her small head was perfectly poised on a slender neck. 1898 L. STRAETH *Stud. Biogr.* II. vii. 265 Showing us men poised between the two infinities

b. To weigh or balance (one thing with or against († by, to) another, or two things against each other), to bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium, to equalize (quot. 1697). Usually *fig.* Now rare

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 100 Tut, you saw her faire, none else being by, Herselfe poys'd with herselfe in either eye 1638 *Peut. Conf.* (1657) 338 Poysing past and future events as two scales in a balance 1697 DRAYTON *Virg. Georg.* i. 46 Wilt thou bless our Summer, with thy Rays, And seated near the Balance, poise the Days? 1781 COWPER *R. Expostulation* 342 Who poises and proportions sea and land, Weighing them in the hollow of his hand 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas.* I. III. xi. 237 Again was Cartwright poised against Whitgift

† c. To be of equal weight with (usually *fig.*), to balance, counterbalance; to equal, match. Obs.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. 1. 'Twill scarce poize the observation else. 1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 498 Two contrary Winds poise each other, and make a Calm in the midst. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 426 Thirst of applause calls public judgment in. To poise our own, to keep an even scale

† d. *intr.* with *against*. To counterbalance, compensate. Obs. rare.

a. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 700 They have others that will more than Poize against the Growing Power of it.

6. *trans.* To hold or carry in equilibrium; to hold balanced in one's hand, on one's head, etc.; to carry steadily or evenly

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 36 Poizing the pike with an equal poize vpon his thombe and shoulder 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 55 The 8 elephant supporters not being able to poize it on their heads 1737 [S. BRINGTON] *G. di. Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 32 His Pistol steadily poiv'd in his Hand. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 238 The largest masses can be lifted, poised, or laid down at any point with the nicest accuracy. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Vinter. Mentone* 1 23 Their favourite mode of carrying things is to poise them on the top of the head

† b To cause to sway or swing to and fro like something suspended. Obs.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Gog. Del.* ii. vi. (1625) 85 The Water. will oftentimes poize it selfe luther and thither, seeking an æquilibration.

† c. To heave, lift. Obs. rare.

1680 'PHIOPOLITES' *Grumble. Crew* 4 To use their Skill and Caie, in weighing and poising up again this same forsaken and sinking Vessel.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* To be balanced or held in equilibrium; to hang supported or suspended; to balance itself in the air, to hover.

1847 L. HUNT *Tracts Honey* ii. (1848) 20 As of some breath-

less racers, whose hopes poise Upon the last few steps
1859 *All Year Round* No. 36 219 To observe the keen
swift kyliks poise and skim over the Bosphorus 1878
Geo. Elliot *Coll. Brachy* P. 63 A butterfly. Poising in
sunshine

Hence Poised *ppl* a., balanced, etc. (in quot
1643, weighted, loaded), *Poi sing vbl sb* (also
attrib.) and *ppl* a., balancing, weighing, hovering,
etc. (see senses above).

1545 Elvot, *Ascalon*, an hebrue woode, signifieth a poy-
sing, or a balance. 1643 W. CARRIWHIGHT *Ordinary* II
in, Your poy'd dye That ballasted with quicksilver
or gold is giveth to this. 1697 Dryden *Ving Georg* II 344
The heavier Earth is by her Weight betray'd, The lighter
in the poising Hand is weigh'd. 1760 Smollett *Ode*
Indep 107 Where the poised lark his evening ditty chants.
1875 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) I II 44 When over crags and
pinny highlands The poising eagle slowly soars. 1873 Black
Pr. Thule II, Something almost majestic, in the poising of
her head.

Poise, poisee, poisei, obs. ff. POESY.

Poiser (poi'zai) Forms: 5 poiseur, poy-
sour, 7 poyser, 9 poiser. [In sense 1, a. AF.
poiseur = OF. *peser*, *pescur*, agent-n. f. *peser* to
weigh, in other senses f. POISE v. + -ER.]

† 1. One who weighs; *spec* an officer appointed
to weigh goods (cf. PRISER 2). *Obs*

1422 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) III 17 Po revenues,
ben greatly encroched or amittiched by constables &
countrollers poyseurs seichors and alle such othere officers. 1453
Rolls of Parli. V. 268/2 No Seicheour, Gaungeour of Wyne,
Poyseour, Collectour of Customs. 1656 EARL MONM. II
Bocallin, *Poi. Touchstone* (1674) 267 [They] might be
weighed severally apait, if the poyseur were able to do it.

2. That which poises or balances; an organ used
for balancing; *spec* in *Entom.*, each of the pair of
appendages which replace the hind wings in dip-
teterous insects: see BALANCER 4, ITALTRES 2.

1805 PRISCILLA WAKI VII *Don. Recreat* I (1806) 10
Two little balls, or poises, united to the body under the
hinder part of each wing. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects New*
Eng. 507 Some of these insects have wings; but others have
neither wings nor poises. 1883 II. LEE in *Knowledge*
25 June 360/1 The flippers or 'paddles' [of the dolphin]
are only used as rudders and poises.

3. One who holds something poised or balanced.
1884 F. C. BUNNEN in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 These
poisers of the any racket

Poise, obs. form of POESY.

Poison (poi'z'n), sb. (a) Forms: a. 3 poyson,
4 poyson, 4-6 poysons, 4 7-soun, -e, 4-8 -son,
5 -syn, (poyssone), 5-6 poysons, 4- poyson
β. 3-4 puisun, 4 puisun; *Sc.* and *north. dial*
5 pus(u)n, pusyo(u)n, pwsoune, 6 pussoun
(9 dial. puzzen). [ME. *poyson*, *poyson*, a. OF.
puison (12th c. in Godef.), *poison* 'drink, draught',
later 'poisonous draught' (14th c.) = Fr. *poizo*,
poysson, Sp. *pocion*, It. *posione* = L. *pōiōnē* a
drink, potion, poisonous draught, f. *pōiōre*, *pōiōnē*
to drink: see POTION.]

† 1. A drink prepared for a special purpose; a
medicinal draught; a potion. *Obs*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 52 And poyson on a pole
but put vp to his lippes. 1482 Caxton *Myrr* II. xx. 170
Water, whiche some men drynke for to be heled of their
maladyes in stede of poyson. 1579 Livy *Euphrates* (Arl.)
150 V. Phisition by minglyng bitter poysons, with sweete
lyquor, bringeth health to the body.

b. *esp.* A potion prepared with a deadly or dele-
terious drug or ingredient; also, such an ingredient
of a drink or food. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Tu wilt inoh 1ade...makien puisun &
3eouen hale i boie stude. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1932 And
drinke first of he win, Pat no poyson was bei in 1375
BARBOUR *Brue* I. 533 And Alexander the conquerour...
Wes syndestroyt throw pwsoune. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saluis*
II. (Pantus) 699 He deit. of a fellone poyssone, mynget
and mad be tresone. 1568 CHAPMAN *Chron* II. 218 By the
meane of a sleapyng poyson or drinke that he gaue to his
keepers he escaped.

2. Any substance which, when introduced into or
absorbed by a living organism, destroys life or
injures health, irrespective of mechanical means or
direct thermal changes. Popularly applied to a
substance capable of destroying life by rapid action,
and when taken in a small quantity

But the more scientific use is recognized in the phrase
slow poison, indicating the accumulative effect of a dele-
terious drug or agent taken for a length of time.

1387 TRIVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 339 Venym and poysson
1-broust biderward out of oþer londes. 1398 — *Barth*
De P. R. xvii. iii. (Bodl. MS.) ff. 190/2 Ofte pinge pat is
holseme and goode to men is poyson to oþer bestes. 1483
Cath. Angl. 295/1 A Pusion, acoutun, toxicum, venenum.
1535 COVERDALE *P.* cxxxix [cxli]. 3 Adders poyson is
vnder their lippes. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 295
Heere is also a most strong and deadly poison, one graine
whereof being diuided amongst ten persons, will kill them
all. 1616, a 1613, 1809 [see MEAS sb c] 1741 MIDDLETON
Cicero I. v. 348 [He] put an end to his life by poyson.
1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i. Each breath Of foreign
air he draws seems a slow poison. 1855 Brewster
Newton II. xxv. 372 A violent poison may differ from the
most wholesome food only in the difference of quantity of
the very same ingredients. 1885 J. STEVENSON in *Encycl*
Brit. XIX. 275/2 An exact definition of 'poison' is by no
means easy. There is no legal definition of what constitutes
a poison. In popular language, a poison is a substance
capable of destroying life when taken in small quantity.

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1899 Allbutt's *Syst Med* VIII. 464 'Poisons' manufactured
within the economy can act in a similar manner, as evidenced
by uræmic poisoning. *Mod collq.* They hate each other
like poison

3 *fig.* Any principle, doctrine, or influence, the
reception of which is baneful to character, morality,
or the well-being of the body politic; any baneful
element taken in from without

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 97 Tiesonable folk thair mater
wykis throu lyst. Poyson sen syn at the Fawkyrk is cald
1526 *Prigr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 35 A poyson of all
poysons in religion moost to be feared. c. 1560 A Scott
Poems (STS) xv 17 My bieist is wyod and pugit of pus-
soun. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* II. xxiv 168 The poyson of
seditious doctrines. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Alme de*
Gomes's Belle A. (1732) II. 137 Flattery is a Poison easily
swallowed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Græce* III. xxi 204 The
poison of incurable suspicion perverted every noble feeling.

4. *attrib* and *Comb* a. *Attributive*, as *poison-*
apparatus, -*bag*, -*bowl*, -*breath*, -*canal*, -*dew*,
-*duct*, -*fung*, -*flower*, -*glend*, -*organ*, -*sac*, -*scrub*,
-*shrub*, -*slime*, -*sting*, -*thorn*, -*tooth*. b. Ob-
jective and obj. gen., as *poison-bearing*, -*breathing*,
-*shooting* adjs., *poison-eater*, -*maker*, -*secretor*,
-*seller*, -*swallower*. c. Instrumental, parasyn-
thetic, etc., as *poison-barbed*, -*dipped*, -*laden*, -*proof*,
-*sprinkled*, -*tainted*, -*tipped*, -*toothed* adjs.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl Anat* I. 208/2 Scorpions have also
a 'poison-apparatus'. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii
(1818) II. 67 Their abdomen is also furnished with a
'poison fluid', in which is secreted a powerful and veno-
mous fluid. 1834 Tait's *Mag* I. 124/1 Their arrows, 'poison-
barbed'. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii. Imprisoned with the
'poison bowl' or the dagger hourly before my eyes. 1599
T. MOUNTJ. *Silkworms* 67 Of brittle Ash, and 'poyson
breathing vgh [yew]'. 1849-52 Todd's *Cycl Anat* IV. 888/2
The tooth itself is crescentic, with the horns so as to circum-
scribe the 'poison-canal'. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* III. ii. The
tree, whose branches stilling virtue, shed 'poison dew' on
joy. 1866 BUSKIN *Cyrena* *Vital Olive* III. (1898) 147 A
'poison dipped' sceptre, whose touch was mortal. 1849-52
Todd's *Cycl Anat* IV. 888/1 The 'poison duct' rests in a
slight groove on the convex side of the fang. 1826 KIRBY &
SP. *Entomol* IV. xliii 409 Its venomous maxilla the 'poison
fang'. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst Med* II. 809 When the snake
opens its jaws, before striking the poison fangs are erected.
1819 KLAIS *Isabella* viii. Even bees. Know there is richest
juice in 'poison-flowers'. 1849-52 Todd's *Cycl Anat* IV.
888/2 The fang appears to be perforated by the duct of the
'poison gland'. 1552 HUOTI, 'Poyson maker, veneficus'.
1679 DRYDEN *Tr. C. v* 11. Their horse bodies are 'poison-
proof'. 1902 H. II. PICHARD *The Heart of Patagonia*
III. 44 A low green belt of 'poison scrub'. 1826 KIRBY &
SP. *Entomol* IV. xli 127 In the Scorpion the 'poison-
secretor' is clothed externally with a horny thickish mem-
brane. 1552 HUOTI, 'Poyson seller, venenarius'. 1840
JULIA COOK *World* viii. There are spots where the 'poison-
shrub' grows. 1819 R. SHEP *Arundine* II. 19 Thou shed-
dest thy 'poison' slime upon the flower of a pure woman's
honour. 1856 AVICION *Bothwell* II. xvii. I've heard that
'poison sprinkled flowers' are sweeter in perfume. 1873
France, Empire & Civiliz. 43 Which has left a 'poison
sting in many hearts'. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 226 The
'poison-tainted Air'. 1899 WYNNER *Capt. of Locusts* 151
The boy hurt his hand badly—spiked it on some 'poison-
thorn'. I think. 1596 FITZ GERARD *Sir F. Dyke* (1881) 29
'Poyson tooth'd viper, impiously that bites The wombe of
those who are her favorites.

5. Special Combs.: *poison-cart* (*Austral.*) a
cart carrying poisoned meat for the destruction
of the dingo; *poison-cup*, (a) a cup containing
poison; (b) a cup or other vessel reputed to break
on poison being poured into it; *poison-flour*,
a name for sublimated arsenic trioxide (flowers of
arsenic) in the process of refining; *poison-lime*,
a preparation of lime in which skins are immersed
in order to remove the hair before tanning; *poison-*
ring, a ring by which poison was communicated
in the grasp of the hand; *poison-tower*, a cham-
ber in which the poisonous fumes are condensed in
arsenic works, *poison-vent*, a channel through
which the fumes pass into the *poison-tower*.

1898 'R. BOLDFEWOOD' *Rom. Canvases* *Town* 61 All this
time the 'poison-cart' was kept going. 1826 MRS. HLMANS
Forest Saint I. xx. I flung it back, as guilt's own 'poison-
cup'. 1839 Uri *Dict Arts* 56 According to the quality of
the 'poison flour' (previously called 'arsenic meal') it yields
from 4 to 8 of its weight of the glass or enamel. 1883 R.
HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 372/1 The unburning
lime pits is done with the so-called 'poison-time'.
1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 433 A 'poison ring' of curious
construction is described by Mr. Faulkner. 1839 Uri *Dict*
Arts 55 A vertical section of the 'poison tower'. *Ibid* 523
There are poison towers and extensive condensing chambers
attached. *Ibid* 56 Pipes leading to the 'poison vent'.

b. *esp.* in names of plants (or parts of them)
having poisonous qualities: *poison-ash* = *poison-*
sumac; *poison-bay*, *Milium floridanum* (NO
Magnoliaceae), the leaves of which are reputed
poisonous, *poison-berry*, any plant (or its fruit)
of the genus *Cestrum* (NO. *Solanaceae*), of the West
Indies and Brazil; also, the boraginaceous shrub
Bourreria succulenta (Cent. *Dict.*); *poison-*
bulb, a South African bulbous plant (or its bulb),
Buphane toxicaria or *Hemantthus toxicarius* (NO.
Anaryllidaceae); also the allied *Crinum asat-*
ticum; *poison-bush*, (a) a poisonous species of
Euphorbia; (b) a West Indian shrub, *Thevetia*
nerifolia (NO. *Apocynaceae*); *poison-dogwood*,

poison-elder = *poison-sumac*; *poison-flag*, an
American species of Iris (*I. versicolor*); *poison-*
hemlock, U.S. the common hemlock, *Conium*
maculatum, *poison-ivy*, a trailing or climbing
species of sumac, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, of N.
America, having trifoliate leaves, and producing
poisonous effects when touched; *poison-nut*, (a)
the violently poisonous seed of *Tanigima veneni-*
fera (NO. *Apocynaceae*), used by the natives of
Madagascar in trial by ordeal, also the tree, (b) =
NUX VOMICA (Webster 1864); *poison-oak*, the low-
growing variety of *Rhus Toxicodendron* (see *poison-*
ivy); also the allied *R. draperioides* of Pacific N.
America, which has similar properties, *poison-*
pea, *Swainsona Greynana* (see next); *poison-*
plant, name in Australia for several leguminous
plants whose leaves are poisonous to cattle, as
species of *Gastrolobium*, *Swainsona Greynana*, and
Lobos australis, *poison-root* (of Carolina), *Es-*
cuhus pava, the twigs and roots of which were used
to stupefy fish; *poison-sumac*, *Rhus venenata*,
a tall N. American shrub with pinnate leaves, also
called *poison-ash* or *poison-elder*, and having prop-
erties resembling those of the allied *poison-ivy*;
poison-vine, (a) a climbing plant of Mediterra-
nean regions, *Periploca græca* (NO. *Asclepiadaceae*),
having poisonous milky juice (also called *milk-*
vine); (b) = *poison-ivy*, † *poison-weed*, † =
poison-ivy; *poison-withe*: see quot. See also
POISON-TREE, POISONWOOD.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot* App. 323 'Poison Ash, *Rhus*.
1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 330 Mr. Catesby,
describes one, called the poison ash, from whose
trunk flows a liquid, black as ink. 1866 Treas. Bot 619 In
Alabama. *Milium floridanum* has acquired the name of
'Poison-bay'. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 173 Blue
'Poison Berries'. The nightingales are said to feed upon the
berries of this shrub, which are reckoned very poisonous.
1864 WEBSTER, 'Poison bulb'. 1866 Treas. Bot 181 *Buphane*
toxicaria is called the Poison Bulb, and is said to be fatal
to cattle. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot* App. 323 'Poison Bush,
Euphorbia. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* I. It proved to be
Thevetia nerifolia. 'This was the first warning which we
got not to meddle rashly with 'poison-bush'. 1857 HEN-
RREY Bot. § 456 *Rhus venenata*, 'Poison Elder or Poison-
Sumach'. 1866 Treas. Bot. 979 Poison Sumach or Poison
Elder, is a tall shrub with pinnate leaves. 1845-50 Mas.
LINCOLN *Lect* Bot. 140 Species of Iris, one of which, the
common blue flag, is sometimes called 'Poison flag'. *Ibid*
151 'Poison hemlock, (Conium), water parsnip, water cow-
bane, are among the poisonous plants of this tribe. 1857
GRAY *First Less Bot.* (1866) 34 By these rootlets, the Ivy
of Europe, and our Poison Rhus,—here called 'Poison
Ivy,—fasten themselves firmly to walls. 1883 C. PHILLIPS
in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The poison Ivy was gorgeous
with a fatal beauty. 1857 HENRICK Bot. § 512 The seeds of
the Madagascar 'Poison nut are very deadly'. 1760 J.
LEE *Introduct. Bot* App. 323 'Poison Oak, *Rhus*. 1883
STEVENS *Silverado* 54 An abominable shrub or weed
called poison oak, whose very neighbourhood is venomous
to some. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, or 'Poison Pea, of
Australia'. 1866 Treas. Bot. 521 A number of the species of
this (*Gastrolobium*) and of allied genera are known in
Western Australia as 'Poison plants'; and farmers lose
annually a large number of cattle through their eating the
foliage. *Ibid* 522 Dr. Harvey says the worst of the Poison-
plants is (*Gastrolobium*) *bilobum*. 1712 PETER in *Phil*
Trans XXVII. 424 Carolina 'Poison Root. Castanea
Equinae facie, Arbor. flore galeato spicato. 1857-66 'Poison-
sumach [see *poison elder*]. 1654 CART. SMITH *Virginia* 170
The poisoned weed (in the Bermudas) is much in shape like
our English Ivy. *margin*. The 'poison weed'. 1693 *Phil*
Trans XVII. 619 The 'Poison-Wyth of Barbados, which
is a kind of Bryony.

B *adj.* Poisonous, poisoned, envenomed. *Obs*.
exc. as coinciding with the attrib. use of the sb.
in 4 a.

1530 TINDALE *Wts.* (Parker Soc.) I. 17 With what poison,
deadly, and venomous hate hateth a man his enemy. *Ibid*.
18 To make him of so poison a nature. 1531 *Ibid* II. 143
Ye have chewed and mingled it with your poison spirit.
1533 MORE *Asyn Poysoned* Bk Wks 1063/2 A crosse...the
beholdynge wherof deuowled and destroyed the venom of
all the poyson serpentes. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 257
Their arms are, 'poison arrows'. 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes fr*
Faust II. 78 They dart forth polypus antennae. To blister
with their poison spume The wanderer. 1897 MARY KINGS-
LEY IV. *Africa* 164 If he claims the ordeal, ...he usually has
to take a poison drink.

Poison (poi'z'n), v. Forms: see the sb.; also
4 poyseune, 5 poyson-yn, poyseue, poyssyn, (poyssyn),
6 poyssin. [ME. *poyson-ens*, a. OF. *poysonner* =
to give to drink (cf. mod. F. *empoisonner* to poison),
f. *poison* POISON, or refashioned from an OF. **pōi-*
snier = L. *pōiōnē* = to give (any one) to drink, to
drug, f. *pōiōnē* = to drink, poisonous draught, POTION.
So Fr. *poisonner*, Sp. *ponsoñar*]

1. *trans.* To administer poison to; to introduce
poison into the system of (man or animal); to kill
or injure by means of poison, poisonous gases, etc.
131. *Coer de L.* 2732 He leet taken alle the cors. And
caste into the wayt off our wellle, Us to poyson and to
quelle. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1095 Poysoned & parlatyk
& pyned in fyres. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 333 Pe pope
& he emperour mygte priuely be poysoned bi suche fadres.
1387 TRIVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 303 He was i poysoned
wip venym Pat was i-doon in his chalyss. c. 1400 MAUNDREV.
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(Roxb.) vi. 19 His same sowdan was puysond at Damasc 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1951 To Puson, *toxicare* 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 234 b, Lyke as the worme y^e is crushed or poysoned 1560 Daus tr *Stidam's Comu* 260 b, The Pope hureth men to poyson other, 1566 *ETHEREGE Nas of Mide* iii. 111, *Sir Pop* I sat next one of 'em, and was almost Poyson'd with a pair of poyndant Gloves he wears. *Low. Oh* How I hate the smell! 1659 *DAVID'S Virg Georg* iii. 813 The Water-Snake, lyke poyson'd in his Bed 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 327 He was charged with having poysoned the queen. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland Ball* 35 Peer Jemmy was puzzen'd, they say, by a black 1819 *Froude's Caesar* 119 Boys of ten years had learnt the art of poisoning their fathers.

b To produce morbid effects in (the blood, a wound, a limb, etc.) by impregnation or infusion of poison, decomposing organic matter, ptomaine, etc. Cf. *blood-poisoning* in *POISONING* *vbl. sb.* b.

1605 *SHAKS Lear* iii. 70 Tooth that poysons if it bite. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 203 The raw nocturnal ayre that had poysoned the wound 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* I No 38 157 Mrs M— had been pushing back the nail-fold at the root of the nail with a penknife and had as she suspected poisoned it. *Mod.* His hand was poisoned by being pierced with an old nail. The bite of some insects may poyson the blood. A foot poysoned by the action of a dye-stuff on an excoarated part.

2 To impregnate, taint, or infect (air, water, etc.) with poison so as to render it poisonous or baneful; to charge or smear (a weapon) with poison. See also *POISONED* 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii.* (George) 6a Thru . . . corruption Of pe ayre pat he wald poyson 1548 *ELVOT, Inficere pocula veneno*, to poison the drink, to put poyson in the cuppe. 1553 *HULOET*, Poyson a place with carayne, *funesto* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 127 As if one should poison a Conduite hedde, or a River, from whence all menne fetchte their water. 1622 *WEBSTER White Devil Wks* (Ridg) 362 To have poyson'd his prayer-book, or a pair of beads, The pummel of his saddle, . . . Or the handle of his racket 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* iii. 725 A Plague. Poisoning the Standing Lakes, and Pools impure. 1851 *MAYNE Rind Scap Hunt* xxvii, Indians . . . engaged in poisoning the points of their arrows

3. *fig. a.* To corrupt, pervert morally; to turn to error or evil, influence perversely.

1395 *PURVEY Remonstr* (1851) 99 It is feynid now that symple prestis wolen poysone men with gastli venym, that is, error our eresle. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 68 U b, Monster de Labright, whose ancesours you poysoned with money causyng them to be traytours to Engleterre. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. 112 Did you, by indirect, and forced courses Subdue, and poyson this young Maides affections? 1702 *ROWE Annal Step-Moth* ii. 127 Hast thou not With thy false Arts poyson'd his Peoples Loyalty? 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* II. vi 137 There was another voice at the royal ear, ever ready to poison the royal mind.

b. To prove destructive or fatal to (an action, state, condition, etc.).

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. 19 39 Meeting here the other Messenger, Whose welcome I perceiv'd had poyson'd mine. 1687 *BOYLE Martyrd. Theodora* ix, The deadly draught poysoned not his [Socrates'] reputation, . . . but that of his accusers and his judges 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past* vii 40 Least his ill Arts or his malicious Tongue Shou'd poison, or bewitch my growing Song 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* i Wks. 1799 II 15 The slightest suspicion wou'd poison your project 1804 *HALL Caine Manxman* iii x, Tom could not deny himself a word of bitterness to poison the pleasure.

4. *transf.* To render (a thing) foul and unfit for its purpose by some noxious or deleterious addition or application.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lix 9 That fulle dismemberit hes my meter, And poysond with ill strang salpeter. 1693 *LUDLOW Mem.* (1771) 31 Confessing that he had accordingly poysoned two cannon and the Marquez that was broken 1796 *PHILLIPS, To Poison a Piece*, a Term in Gunny See To Clay and to Nail 1795 *MUSEUM Rust* III 284 Some were exactly level, so as to be quite poysoned with the wet, which could not drain off. 1836 *VANDERSTRAETEN Impr. Agric.* 6 The land will be poysoned with noxious roots and plants 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii 66/2 They pronounced it to be full of arsenic and antimony; so . . . that their furnaces were, as they said, 'poysoned', and rendered unfit for refining

5 *Saltworks.* (See *quots.*) 1885 *HOLLAND Chesh. Gloss. Poisoning*, . . . said of a pan when some ingredient is put into it to make the brine work differently. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Queen of L* II 16 A little glue or soft soap is put into the brine—this is called 'poisoning' it—to collect the impurities

Poisonable (poi-zən-ə-bəl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE]

†1. Having the property of poisoning; poisonous 1470 *HENRYSON Orpheus & Eurydice* 93 (Bann. MS.) Thy meit wenne, thy drnk is poysonable. 1550 R. BIERSON *Bayle Fortune* Biv, Three things there be to man as venim poysonable. 1598 *ROLLOCE Lat. Passion*, etc. (1616) 551 The drinking of deadly and poysonable things 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 368 Without the which they may be hurtful and poysonable unto us 1790 W. GIBSON *Farrer's Guide* ii. 14 (1738) 207 The biting of a mad Dog, is not so poysonable as is generally supposed.

2. Capable of being poisoned; subject to poison. 1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1871 *SIR J. PAGET in Mem. & Lett.* iii. 246 My blood and textures regained the state they had before, and I became again more poysonable

†**Poisonal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [See -AL.] Poisonous 1560 *CONTINUP Hist. Ital.* (fr. Arch. Soc.) I. 132 That prejudicious and poysonal peace *Ibid.* III 85.

Poisoned (poi-zənd), *pp. a.* [f. *POISON v.* 1. -ED.]

1. Of men or animals: Affected with, sickened with, or killed by poison.

c 1300 *CURSOR M.* 2056 (Edin.) De pussund [v. *rr.* pusund, poysoned] men he raidid rape pat war stan-dede for suile a drinc c 1440 *PROMPT Parv.* 407/1 Poysonyde, *intoxicatus, virulentus* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 Pusond, *intoxicatus, venenatus*. 1808 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med.* V 887 In certain poisoned conditions of blood fatty degeneration of the muscular fibres of the heart may be very extensive 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 611 There is a distinct history of a poisoned wound

b. *fig.* Affected with moral poison, corrupted. 1578 *LYTTE Dadoens* iii. lxxx 430 A Phansie, who maketh a glorious and beautifull shewe, but inwardly is of a corrupt and poysoned nature

2. Impregnated, imbued, charged, or smeared with poison.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii in 729 And soo it befelle . . . a good knight to take a poysond Appel 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* Intro. 27 Which causeth them to shoote poisoned arrowes. 1605 *SHAKS Macb.* i. vii 11 This euen-handed Justice Commends th' Ingratitude of our poyson'd Chalice To our owne lips 1725 *Dr. Foe Voy round World* (1840) 89 For fear of poisoned arrowes

b. *fig.* Charged with moral poison.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 537 That the youtheid be nocht infect be poysond doctrine. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is a Physic shop of pseyuatives against poisoned heresies 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. x 391 The flatteries and poisoned honors of the Senate.

†3. Endowed with poison, venomous. *Obs.*

1533 *MORRIS Answer Poysoned Bh.* Wks 1063/2 Al y^e poysoned serpentis of hell 1599 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb) 124 Taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon. 1582 *STANLEYBURST Bessie* ii. (Arb) 38 The outwepking from weeds of poysoned adder

†b. *fig.* Full of moral poison; envenomed, malignant. *Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 10 It salbe blawin owt, How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy pailis. 1588 *MARSHALL. Epist.* (Arb) 3 Right poysonit, persecuting and terrible priests

Poisoner (poi-zən-er), [f. *POISON v.* 1. + -ER.]

One who or that which poisons (*lat* and *fig.*)

1382 *WYCLIF Rev* xxii 15 Houndes, and venym doers [et. or poysoners], and vnehaast men. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 83 They that were poysoners and poynyd folke 1563 *WINTER Four Score Three Quest.* Wks 1888 I 52 Poysonaris of the peple of God 1611 *SHAKS Wint T.* i. ii 352, I must be the poysoner Of good Polixenes 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi (1697) 159 So many mischiefs were in one combin'd, So much one single Poysoner cost Mankind 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* II. ix 473 Having stooped to the trade of a secret poisoner 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 570 The cobra surpasses as a poisoner all of our American snakes. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/1 It renders the animal proof against the attacks of the poisoner microbe

Hence **Poisoneress** (*rare*), a female poisoner.

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* xiii. iv 183 Nero com manded the poisoneresses [Agrippina] to put to death. 1611 *CORRIG, Empoisonneresse*, a poisoneress, a woman that impositions

Poisonful, *a.* *Obs. or dial* [f. *POISON sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or containing poison; poisonous,

venomous, deadly, baneful. *a. lat.*

1554 *BESON Supplic.* Wks 1963 II. iii 22 Vnto these vniwolsome and pestilent and poysonfull Pastures the dryue the shepe 1596 *RALPHING Discov. Genoa* 26 These breed diuers poysonfull wormes and serpents. 1635 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1646) 45 Poysonfull smoke. 1643 *TRAFALPOM, Gen.* xlv. 7 He makes of a poysonfull viper, a wholesome triacle. 1693 J. MATHER *Cases Coue* (1664) 262 The vulgar Error concerning the Basilisks killing with the Look of his Poysonful Eye 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Glass* s. v., The house was paitfully poysonfull.]

b. *fig.* Poisonous to the mind or morals

1520 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 22 (20) What is so detestable to a man as this poysonfull couetise? 1534 - *Tullyes Offices* (1540) 20 Mischevous and poysonfull flatterers 1662 *HUTCHER Body Div.* i. 233 They vented their damnable and poysonful doctrine. 1679 C. NISSE *Andst. and. Popery* 157 This is such a poysonful position.

Hence †**Poisonfully** *adv.*, venomously.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 20 Marrow, verely serpentine and viperous, poysonfully sprinkling his Grace

Poisoning (poi-zən-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *POISON v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb *POISON*.

c 1440 *PROMPT Parv.* 407/1 Poysonyng, *intoxicacio* 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm Par Mark* v 30 b, Treasons and poysonyngs, with the practise of ait Magike or soicry. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 913 Poisoning of air is no less dangerous than poisoning of water 1632 *Star Chanib Cases* (Camden) 20 A poysoninge of my Lord's honor with the Duke, with the King, and with the rest of the nobility. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. ii 34 In case of murder by poisoning, a man may be a principal felon, by preparing and laying the poison

b. As the second element in combinations with words denoting (a) the agent or medium, as *beer-, food-, fungus-, phosphorus-poisoning*, (b) the object, as *blood-poisoning*, a term in popular use to denote diseases arising from the introduction into the blood of decomposing organic matter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881); toxiemia.

1897 Phosphorus poisoning [see *PHOSPHORUS* 4] 1900 *Westin Gas* 1 Dec 6/2 The number of persons . . . who have been or are suffering from beer-poisoning amounts to about 1,200. 1902 *Daily Chron* 18 Sept 3/4 The microbe discovered by Dr Klein in the Welbeck food-poisoning cases 1904 *Westin Gas* 6 Oct. 10/2 A very considerable number of the cases of fungus poisoning recorded annually

Poisoning, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec* + -ING 2] That poisons; poisonous.

1604 F. HERRING *Mad Defence* 24 The poisoning quality of Arsenicke. 1828 A. JOLLY *Sunday Serv* (1840) 246 Temporal quiet often proves intoxicating and poisoning by its pleasures 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Woodnotes* ii 69 Whom the city's poisoning spleen Made not pale, or fat, or lean.

Poisonless, *a.* *rare* [f. *POISON sb.* + -LESS.]

Free from poison

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* 272 Their [English spiders'] biting is poysonlesse. 1654 W. JERNYN *Finn Serp.* ix Not only poysonlesse but whol-some. 1895 C. F. NICHOLS in *Review of Rev Mar* 292 A commune would require to be poisonless, at least with regard to virulent disease

†**Poisonly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *POISON a.* + -LY 2.] Poisonously, after the manner of poison.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Pisov & Epher* (1867) 214 Thy prophesy poysonly to the pucker goth

†**Poisonment**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *POISON v.* + -MENT: cf. *F. empoisonnement*] The act of poisoning, in quot., a means of poisoning, poison.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ccx v, Some in his sherte put oft tyme, venemyng, And some in meate and drinke great poysonement, Some in his hose, by great ymaginement

Poisonous (poi-zən-əs), *a.* [f. *POISON sb.* + -OUS]

1. Containing or of the nature of poison; having the quality or properties of a poison, venomous.

1573-80 *BARET Alw P* 546 Poisonous Venemous, full of poison, stinking, of an euill taste, *virulentus* 1665 *DRYDEN & HOWARD Ind Queen* iii. 1, Yet we destroy the poisonous viper's young 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg.* ii. 209 Nor poysonous Aconite is heis producd. 1796 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 A Steam so poysonous, that it infected all Asia 1866 *Trears But* 109 The Deadly Nightshade . . . All parts of the plant are poysonous. *Ibid.*, When taken in large or poysonous doses

2. *fig.* Morally destructive or corrupting; conveying an evil influence; malevolent, malignant.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* civ, Enuous wits, what hath bene mine offence, That with such poysonous care my lookes you maike? 1660 *Trial Regre* 14 Many Poysonous Opinions having gone abroad. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev Islam* ix. xv, The falsehood of their poysonous lips. 1904 *BRINSON Challoner's* xiii, Yes, it is nonsense. It is poysonous, suicidal nonsense 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Mar 4/7 'Awfully', 'totten'—and 'poisonous', which is rapidly superseding both—are probably the most ill-used words in the English language as it is spoken.

†b. With of; Having the quality of poisoning or destroying, destructive of. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS Cor.* v. iii. 135 You might condemne vs As poysonous of your Honour.

3. *Comb.*

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. 5 What false Italian, (As poysonous tongu d, as banded?)

Hence **Poisonously** *adv.* (in quot. 1646 = by poison) ; **Poisonousness**.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep* 175 The Antipathy between a Toad and a Spider, and that they poysonously destroy each other, is very famous. 1797 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Poisonousness*, poysonous Quality 1871 *NAPHYCS Prev & Cure Dis* i. viii. 245 Foul air which acts poysonously upon the system.

†**Poisonosome**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *POISON sb.* + -SOME] Charged or tainted with poison, poisonous.

c 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy IV.* Ind. (Hakl. Soc.) 19 This ilande beinge soe poysonome a place might breed some contagious infection amongst our men 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd & Commw* 425 Most huge Dragons and poysonome. 1650 S. CLARKE *Let Hist.* *Cabins* (1654) 638 The poysonom Doctrines of the Libertines and Capocritians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* ii. 123/1 Poysonom Smokes . . . are in then Kinds and Degrees hurtful.

Hence †**Poisonousness**, *Obs.*

1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 143 Because there are principles of hurtfulness and poysonosomes in them.

Poison-tree.

1. Name for various trees with poisonous properties.

†a. Some West Indian tree (of the N. O. *Euphorbiaceae*). *Obs.* b. The poison-sumac, *Rhus venenata*, and other poisonous species of *Rhus*. c. The upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria* d. *Acacia varians* of Australia. e. *Croton Verreauxii* of Queensland

1693 *Phil Trans* XVII 622 There is an Arborescent sort with a very large Leaf, no less venomous than the *Mancinello*, by those of Barbados called the Poyson-tree. 1721 *SHERARD* *Ibid.* XXXI. 147 The Poyson-Tree grows to the bigness of Elder 1811 J. J. STOCKDALE (*title*) Civil and Military Sketches of the Island of Java, comprising . . . authentic particulars of the Celebrated Poison-Tree. 1857 *HENFREY Elem. Bot.* § 459 *Acacia varians*, of Australia, has been called the Poison-tree 1884 *MILLER Plant n.* Poison-tree. . . Queensland, *Croton Verreauxii*. 1893 *SFON Mechanic's Own Bk* (ed. 4) 163 *Excoecaria Agallocha* (Poison Tree) wood is hard, and fine grained

2. *gen.* Any tree of poisonous or deleterious nature. Also *fig.* (Cf. *upas-tree*.)

a 1835 *MRS. HERMANS* in H. F. CHORLEY *Mem* (1837) I. 273 From such agonizing strife the mind will often seek refuge—though it be the shelter of a poison-tree. 1849 tr *Pouquet's Sir Elidoc* 70, I feel myself like a poison-tree in the dukedom.

Poisonwood, *a.* Name for certain poisonous species of *Rhus*, as *R. venenata*, the Poison-sumac of N. America, and *R. Metopium* of the West Indies b. *Sebastiania lucida* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceae*), of the West Indies.

1721 *DUDLEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 145 The Poyson-Wood-Tree grows only in Swamps, or low wet Grounds, and is by some called the Swamp Sumach. *Ibid.* 146 The Poyson-Wood has this effect only on some particular Persons and Constitutions. 1730 *MORTIMER* *Ibid.* XXXVI. 430 *Toxicodendron, folius alais*, the Poi-on Wood This Tree distills a Liquid, black like Ink, which the Inhabitants say is Poison 1884 *MILLER Plant n.*, Poisonwood, W. Indian, *Sebastiania lucida*.

†**Poisony**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *POISON sb.* + -Y.] Containing or of the nature of poison; poisonous,

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. ii. 709 The poysonie Serpents that unpeople quite Cyren in deserts. 1601 1073 Pale Bivies poysonie heads. 1746 BENTINAT in *Phil Trans* XLIV. 345 (149). I cupped it, and drew out a Quill or more of ugly poysony slinky stuff

† **Poisarde** (pwasa id) [F., a low foul-mouthed woman, a market-woman, fem of obs *poissard* pickpocket, rogue, f. *poix* pitch + -ARD, because things 'stick to his fingers', also a fish-wife (by association with *poisson* fish)] A French woman of the lowest class, esp. one of the Parisian market-women, who led riots during the first revolution

1790 II WATFOLL *Let. to Miss Berry* 3 July, The pois sardes buzzed then 1797 CANNING, *etc.* in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 4 (1799) 137 While her sportive Poissardes with light footsteps are seen to dance in a ring round the gay Guillaume 1833 II. MARRINEAU *Fr. Vigner & Pol* vii. 209 The shrill voiced poisardes were broiling their satious, or heating their strong liquors 1848 A. FORTLANQUE in *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 223 The women . . . animated with the spirit of the poisardes of '93.

b. A French fishwife
1828 *Sporting Mag.* II. 161 The bathing women, the poisardes of the coast, in their blue flannel dresses. 1860 RUBIN *Mod. Paint* V. ix. 27. "A" run of mind towards herring fishing, "A" "C" "ssardes and many other of our choicest . . .

Poist, obs. Sc. form of **POIST**

† **Poister**, v. Obs. [app. a variant of **PESTER** v.; cf. *OF. enpastrier* (12th c. in *Matz.-Darm.*)]

trans. To hoyle, fetter, entangle, encumber
In quot 1523 (which is earlier than any instance of *pester*, *empester*, or *impaster*), the sense is not very clear.

1523 *LD. BERNI* in *Piers* I. Pref. 2 [History] depiereth, poyseith, and thrusteth downe such as ben wicked, yuell, and reparable. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epistoles* 6 When his soule is poystered and shakled, the bodie is also cumberd

† **Poiseure**, Obs. rare. [*f. POISE* v. + -URE. Cf. *OF. poisure* weight, what serves to weigh.]
Poise, balance.

a. 1619 *FLORISSANT Wit without* II. i. 1. Nor is thus forc'd, but the neier quality and poise of goodness. 1643 *ILLIUM. Annot. Ferns* 37 The priority of the Poyres gives order and poysure to the whole body. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Lydrol. Chym.* 373 The pressure of ayr within and without the glasse are brought to an equal poysure.

† **Poisye**, a Obs. rare. [*f. POISE* sb + -Y]

Heavy or bulky of body: cf. *PEINIE*.

1538 *ELVOT, Crassus*, fette, fleshy, thicke, grosse, poyseye.

Poite, obs. form of **POET**.

Poitrel (poi trēl). Now *list*, and *arch*. Forms. 5-6 *poitrell*, 6 *poiterell*, 6-8 *poitrell*, 7-11, *poitrel* (1), *poitrel*, 6-9 *poitrel*, 7-9 *al*, 9 *ail*. [*a. OF. poitral*, orig. *poitral*, now with change of suffix *poitral* *ail*—*l.* *pectoralis* breast-plate, *PECTORAL*. *Poitral* is the Central or Parisian Fr. form, introduced into Eng. app. by Caution, the earlier form from Norman Fr. being *PEITRELL*, q. v.]

A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse: often richly gilt and ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had ceased

c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Armon* viii. 297 The horses gyth the noi the poitrell myghte not helpe. 1552 *ELVOT, Cincunus*, a bullion of copper, set on bridell, or poitrels of louse, for an ornament. 1552 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 14 b. To the fore gyth on eyther side was buckled a niche and gorgeous poitrell. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN* *Ilad* xix. 370 Alcymus put poitrells on, and cast upon their jaws their bridles. 1678 *WAMLEY* *World* iv. xxi. 8 G. 408/1 The horse had a pendant Jewel of Precious Stones at his Poitrel. 1714 *STEELE* *Poet. Misc.*, *Ninth Theban* 270 Below his Breast a bending Poitral hung 1745 S. MADDEN *Boutlier's Mon.* 67 Her beauteous Breast a golden Poitrel grac'd. 1837 *MOORE* *Lalla R.* (1824) 86 Steed's. Their chains and poitrells glittering in the sun. 1866 *CONINGTON* *Æneid* vii. 228 Golden poitrells grace their necks

b. *transf.* A breast-plate, a stiff stomacher
1607 R. [AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 156, I have heard of certain gentlewomen who made no bones to wear poitrels or stiffe stomachers, endangering thereby the life of their child. 1717 *BULLOCK* *Wom. a Riddle* ii. 24 Your own puissant eyes against which no Poitrel is able to defend the heart of man.

Poitrell, error for **POITREL** 1.

† **Poitrinaire** (pwintrinr). [*F.*, f. *poitrine* chest + -aire:—*L. -arius*: see -ARY.] A person suffering from chest or lung disease.

1882 *Standard* 22 Dec 5/1 Comparatively youthful invalids, described graphically, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of *poitrinaires*. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Sept 2/1 The soft, warm air so dear and necessary to the poitrinaire

† **Poirade** (pwavrad). Also 7-8 *poirade*. [*F.* (1505 in *Matz.-Darm.*) f. *poivre* pepper see -AIRE.] Pepper-sauce. Also *attrib.*

1609 *EVELYN* *Acetaria* App. O. j. How a Poirade is made. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH* *Desmond* I. 85 There was neither game gravy, nor poirade, nor even bread sauce. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 215 When cold, and cut into slices, it eats well with poirade sauce. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan 8/4 To make the poirade sauce.

Po-kable, a. [*f. POKE* v. 1 + -ABLE] Capable of being poked.

1882 C. W. SIMPSON in *Nature* XXVI. 396/1 The advantages . . . claimed for the open fireplace are, that it is cheerful, 'pokable', and conducive to ventilation.

Poke (pōk), sb. 1. Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: a. (3) 4-poke; also 5-7 *pooko*, 6-7 (9 *dial.*)

poake, 7-poke; *Sc.* 5 *poke*, 5-6 *poik*, 6 *polk*. *β. Sc.* and *north.* *dial.* 5 *pok*, 5-6 *pokke*, 7 *pooke*, 8-9 *pook* (9 *dial.* *puok*, *puock*, *pook*, *puok*, *puock*; also *pook*, *pook*, *pook*; *Eng.* *Dial.* *Dict.*) [Not in OE. ME. *pohka* from 14th c., represented 1276 by Anglo-L. *poka* (*unam pokam lang*), agrees in form with ONF. *poque* (12th c.), *poke* (14th c. in *Godef.*) = *F. poche*; also *lcel poke* (13th c.), early mod. Flem. *poke* (Kilian), also *Ir. poc*, Gael. *poca* bag; the affinities of which are uncertain, as is the question of their relationship to OE. *pohka*, ME. *porwe*, *pouh*, *POUGH*, bag (for which Lindisf. Gl. has also *pocca*). The later Eng. spellings *pook*, *pook* imply lengthened o, as do also the *Sc. pok*, *pok*. A form with short o (*pok*, *pok*) is found in *Sc.* and *north.* Eng. from 15th c., but this is not (p), but (o), a vowel which, like that of *Sc. puock* and *north.* Eng. *puock*, *puock*, represents ME. *o* from *o* in an open syllable. The mod. *Sc. pok*, *north.* Eng. *pook*, with (u, i), may correspond to NF. *dial. pouque* beside *poque*. The phonology offers difficulties both in Eng. and Fr. . . cf. *POUCH*.]

1. A bag; a small sack: applied to a bag of any material or description, but usually smaller than a sack. Now *dial.* exc. in to buy a pig in a poke (*Pig sb. 1*), in *Sc.* a cat in a poke, *F. chat en poche*

In *Sc.* applied to the bags or wallets in which a gaberlunzie or beggar carried provisions and portable property.

a. 1276 *Rot. Hundred* (1822) I. 398/2 Quidam judei Lincolnie . . . furebantur unam pokam lane. c. 1300 *Havelok* 780 Hise pokes fülle of mele an korn c. 1380 *WYLLIAR* *Sermon* Sel. Wks. II. 358 Pan shulde pees be in pe churche without stuf of doggis in a poke c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Reeve's T.* 358 They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. poke cum salt, vd c. 1440 *Pionib. Part.* 407/1 Pokes (or pok, or walette), *sacculus*. 1488 *Inv. R. V. ad dr.* (1815) 12 In a canves pok within the said box twelf hundreth & seven angel nobilis. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Flying* 147 3e gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith mell and schilling. c. 1530-1560 (see *Pig sb. 1* 10 a, b) 1558 in *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 20 Two secks, and two lesse pokes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 51 A gathering Apron like a Poke 1648-60 III *HAMM, Koen-sack*, a Coine-sack, or a coine poke, 1723 *SWIFT* *New Year's Gift* 17 A pair of leathern pokes [vine folks] 1824 *SCOTT* *Redgauntlet* Let. viii. The hare brand goose saw the pokes. 1875 *Brighton Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/5 Bringing a poke of bian down a step ladder. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Neifolke* *Broads* xix (1884) 141 'The eel-net is set across the dyke to catch them in its long 'poke' 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 34 From the bin the hops are carried in 'pokes' to the 'oast house'. 1902 *Beva* (Kentucky) *Quarterly* Nov. 17 It usually comes in two pound paper packages, or 'pokes'

b. 1447 in *Dunelm Charters* (1880) 24 b. And of al vith things pok, pok, and barel proportionable c. 1470 *HENRYSON* *Mor. Rab.* ii (Toun & C. Mouse) xv, Pokkis [v. r. sekis] full of grois 1599 *Acc. Dh. 17. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item iij sakes, iij pokkes. 1625 *Vestry Bks.* (Suites) 266 Given for a poke of coles, ad. 1723 in *Kennedy's Test. Misc.* I. 29 Ye shall have two good pokes. 1824 *SCOTT* *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. The pok of siller.

b. A bag holding a definite quantity, varying according to the nature of the commodity, as wool, coal, meal, hops; used as a measure of capacity. (It is not clear whether the early quotes belong here.) 1347-8 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 215/2, xi pokes de madder 15. *Aberdeen Reger.* XVI (Jam.) Pok of wool 1855 *MORRISON* *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1125/3 *Poke*, of wool, 20 cwt.

c. A pocket worn on the person. Obs. or arch. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. Y. L. ii. vii. 20 Then he drew a diall from his poke. 1675 *COCKER* *Morals* 6 All are but Smoke To him that has no money in his Poke. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusim Ser. & Com.* iii. (1709) 16 With his Pokes as empty as his Brains. 1880 *WEBB* *Goethe's Faust* iii. x. 183 Apart from this I've nothing in my poke.

2. A bag or bladder filled with air, used by fishermen as a buoy U. S.

1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 270 When the 'pokes' are used, the officer gives the order 'Blow up! Blow up!' and a man with sound lungs grasps one of these membranous pouches and inflates it. It is then attached to the whale.

† 3. A long wide or full sleeve. Obs.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The pokes of purchase hangen to the erthe 1432-30 *tr. Higden, Harl. Contiu* (Rolls) VIII. 514 Grete insolence of vesture . . . gowns with longe pokus, made in the manner of a baggye 1706 *PHILLIPS* s. v. Pokes were also a sort of long sleeved Gowns, which Fashion grew so affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden.

† 4. A kind of net, a bag-net. Obs.

1599 *Sc. Acts* *Fas. VI* (1814) III. 147/1 That destroys the smoltis and fry of salmon. be polkis, ceillais, trammel-nettis, and heiy watteris.

5. A morbid bag-like swelling on the neck. † a.

In man, The goitre, also called *Bavarian poke*. 1621 *BURTON* *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11 (1676) 42/2 Anubanus Bohemus refers that *Struma*, or Poke of the Bavarians and Syrians to the nature of their waters. 1673 *RAY* *Journ.* *Low* C. 143 We saw many men and women with large swellings under their chins called . . . by some in English, *Bavarian Pokes*.

b. In sheep, A bag growing under the jaws, symptomatic of the rot; hence, the disease itself.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 469 Seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the poke, (a swelling under the jaw), or to the scab . . . The poke, particularly, often proves fatal. 1878 *Cumberland Glass* 76/1 Sheep tainted with rot often exhibit the symptom of a poke or bag under the jaws.

6. The stomach of a fish. *collog.* or *dial.* Also, the sound or air-bladder of a fish (*Cent. Dact*)

1773 *BARRINGTON* in *Phil. Trans* LXIV. 117 Mr Hunter opened a chair . . . and found the poke, as our fishmongers call it, very different 1897 W. KINGSTON in *Daily News* to Sept. 2/1, Once saw a goldling taken out of a cod's poke 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: poke-bag (*dial.*), the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acridula rosea*), poke-boy (see quot.); poke-cheeked a., having baggy cheeks; poke-hooked a. (see quot.); poke-horse, a pack-horse carrying loads in two pokes or bags; poke-(pook-) net (see quot. 1805); poke-(pook-) nook, one of the corners at the bottom of a bag or sack; one's own poke-nook, one's own means, one's private resources, poke-(pook-) shakings, the last portions of meal, etc., shaken out of a sack; fig. the smallest of a litter of pigs; the youngest child in a family, † poke-sleeve, a deep and broad sleeve: see sense 3. Also **POKE-PUDDING**

1885 *SWAINSON* *Prov. Names Birds* 32 The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of . . . Poke pudding or *Poke bag. Feather poke 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 753 (*Hops*) Another person will be requisite in the hop plantation, in order to pick up the scattered branches of the binds, and convey the produce to the kiln. A boy is in general employed in this business, who, from the nature of his work, is commonly called the 'poke boy' 1843 *CARLYLE* in *Floude* *Life in Loure* (1884) 320 A long, soft, 'poke-checked' face, with busy, anxious black eyes 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 902/1 Many fish are caught, not by the hook entering the jaws of the fish, but because it is fastened in their stomach, . . . a fish so captured is called 'poke-hooked'. 1897 *KIPLING* *Captains Courageous* vi. Help us here, Harve. It's a big un. Poke-hooked, too. We had taken the bait right into his stomach. 1669 in *Northumbld. Gloss* s. v. Bring all the *Poke-horses that trespass upon the fell into the comon pinefold. 1805 *FORSYTH* *Beauties Scott* (1806) III. 389 Dig nets, or 'poke-nets', that is, nets in form of a bag, are often used 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 165 Catching fresh water fish with a kind of pock net. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 661 Bot. menstralls, serving man, and maid, Gat Mitchell in ane auld *poke nucke 1822 *GALT* *Ann. Parish* xiv (1850) 57 It was thought that it [the cost] would have to come out of their own pock net. 1844 *BALLANTINE* *Miller of Deauhaugh* 1. 18 Your moultie fill, mony a pock nook. 1808 *JAMISON*, 'Pock shakings', . . . a vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family. It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. 1844 *STEPHENS* *Bk. Farm* II. 700 The small weak pigs are usually nicknamed *wirgs*, or *pock shakings*. 1592 *STOW* *Ann.* 519 Gownes with deepe and broad sleeves, commonly called 'poke sleeves'. 1714 *Spectator* No. 619 79 My learned Correspondent who writes against Master's Gowns and Poke Sleeves

Poke, sb. 2 [app. either an application of prec. (from its shape or appearance), or (as more generally held) from **POKE** v. 1 (from its poking out or projecting). Actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet or hat

(The meaning in quot 1770 is not clear: cf. 1815 in sense 2) 1770 *LADY MARY COKE* *Jrnl.* 28 Dec. The headress . . . must be black, that is to say the poke and the lappits, but upon the head you are permitted to wear the ribbon of the colour of your robe. 1813 *LADY BURGHESSE* *Let.* (1893) 61 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT* *A Bode* I. The close poke of her little black bonnet hid her face from him

b. Applied to a 'sun-shade' or 'ugly', i.e. a detachable him affixed to a bonnet to shade the wearer's face.

1859 *SALA* *Gastlight & D.* xxix. 341 Ladies . . . with blue pokes to their bonnets.

2. Short for **POKE-BONNET** (In quot. 1815, perh. a woman's muslin cap, formerly worn)

1815 *LADY GRANVILLE* *Let.* 5 Sept. Miss Smith in a little crushed muslin poke. a. 1845 *HOOD* *Literary & Lateral* xi, They came—each 'Fig-faced Lady', in that bonnet We call a poke. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT* *Dan Der.* iii. xxiv, A grey freeze livery and a straw poke, such as my aunt's charity children wear. 1896 *GEORGINA M. STISTED* *Life Str R. Burton* xi. 269 (In Gt. Salt Lake City) A poke-bonnet was universally worn—why is the Poke a symbol of piety, Quakers, Salvationists, Mormons, Sisters of Mercy returning alike inside its ungraceful shape?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: poke-brim, a projecting brim of a bonnet or hat, hence poke-brimmed a.; † poke-fly-cap, app. a fly-cap (*FLY sb. 1* 11) provided with a poke.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/3 The 'Mentone' is a smart hat for the races. It is of fawn straw, with a 'poke brim' of moderate size lined with apple-green velvet, and a crescent-shaped back. 1899 *Daily News* 2 June 8/3 The 'poke-brimmed' hat, reminiscent of the thuribles, is in cream-coloured straw trimmed with tulle. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 106 Her hair was adorned with a 'poke-fly cap, and long lace lappets.

Poke, sb. 3 [*f. POKE* v. 1]

1. An act of poking; a thrust, push, nudge. (In obs. slang, A blow with the fist)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg.* T. (ed. 3), *Poke*, a blow with the fist, I'll lend you a poke 1821 *Society* I. 155 With a poke at the fire to make it blaze the brighter 1848 *DICKENS* *Dombey* vi. Giving her such jerks and pokes from time to time 1848 *LD. xvii*, The Captain making a poke at the door with the knobby stick to assure himself that it was shut, 1849 *LYTTON* *Caxtons* xvii. 1, With a sly look . . . giving me a poke in the ribs

b. with adverbs, as poke-out, an act of poking

out; poke-round, a going round and poking into places; poke-up, an act of poking or stirring up
 1874 RUSKIN *Horius Inklus* (1887) 3 We go into the Sacristy and have a reverent little poke out of relics
 L. MALER *Sir R. Calmady* vi. vii. We could ride over that land and have a poke round for sites. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.*
 18 Aug. 3/1 All the birds sit so close that 'good dog Ponto' almost has to give them a poke-up with his nose to induce them to rise at all.

2. A contrivance fastened upon cattle, pigs, etc., to prevent them from breaking through fences see quotes.

(Supposed to refer to its action in poking the animal)
 1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*, in New England, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F* iv. 43 We put a poke upon a vicious cow 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Poke*, a device, to prevent its [an animal's] jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached,—horses, cattle, hogs, or geese.

3. (See quotes.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Poke*, a lazy person, a dawdler; as 'what a slow poke you are!' A woman's word 1864 WEBSTER, *Poke*, a lazy person, a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person.

Poke, sb.⁴ Also 7 poak(e), pooke. [Of N. American Indian origin; in sense 1, app. the same as the Virginian word cited by early travellers as *uppowoc*, *apooke*, smoke, in Narraganset *puck* smoke, in sense 2, app. shortened from *POOAN*.]

†1. Some plant smoked by the North American Indians, hence called Indian tobacco. *Obs.*

It has been variously conjectured to be *Nicotiana rustica* (see quot. 1865); *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (in Britton & Brown *Flora Northern U.S.* III. Index, called 'Indian tobacco'; 'Ladies' tobacco'); *A. margaritifera* (see quot. 1865); and *Lobelia inflata*, very commonly referred to as 'Indian tobacco'.

1799 T. HERIOT in Hakluyt *Voy* III. 271 There is an herb called by the inhabitants uppowoc, the Spaniards call it tobacco 1695 W. STRACHEY *Hist. Trav. Virginia* 121 There is here great store of tobacco which the salvages call apooke. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (Maryland) (1865) 20 After this, was brought a great bag, filled with a large Tobacco-pipe and Poake, which is the word they use for our Tobacco. 1651 R. CHILD in *Harl. MS. Legacy* (1655) 155, I have far greater hopes of the flourishing of this wild plant, than of Tobacco (either of that which in New-England is called Poak, much differing from the Virginian, or of that other commonly used and sown in Virginia). 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 54 Tobacco, the Indians make use of a small kind with short round leaves called Poake 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 125 A running vine, bearing a small berry, and a round leaf, which Josselyn (who wrote in 1672) says, the fishermen called poke, it is known to the hunters by the name of Indian tobacco. 1865 TUCKERMAN *Josselyn's N. Eng. Rarities* 85 (note to quot. 1672, above) The weak tobacco, cultivated by the Indians was not colt's-foot, but *Nicotiana rustica* L., well known to have been long in cultivation among the American savages. The name *poke*, or *poake*,—if it be, as is supposable, the same with *puck* 'smoke' of the Narraganset vocabulary of R. Williams, was perhaps always indefinite 1867 The species intended by Josselyn [referred to by him as 'Live-for-ever, a kind of cud-weed'] is our everlasting. The dried herb [was] used by the fishermen instead of tobacco, and no doubt called by them poake.

2. A name for American species of *Phytolacca*, esp. *P. decandra*, Virginian Poke, Poke-berry, Poke-weed. b. Indian Poke, the Green Hellebore or Poke-root, *Veratrum viride*.

1731 CARESBY *Carolina* I. 24 They feed much on the berries of Poke, i. e. *Bitum Virginianum*. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Phytolacca*, American Nightshade, commonly called Virginian Poke or Poke Physick. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 323 Virginian Poke, *Phytolacca*. 1770 J. R. FORSTER *Tr. Kalini's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) I. 153. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 885/2 The Poca, or Virginian Poke or Poke-weed, is a branching herbaceous plant, with a smooth green or sometimes purplish stem, with large green or purplish leaves 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 382 Green Hellebore Root. The dried rhizome of *Veratrum viride*; American or Green Hellebore; called also Swamp Hellebore and Indian Poke. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 455 Poke has been proposed as an emetic, but the great depression of the powers of life which it causes, will ever prevent its employment.

3. Comb.: poke-berry, the black berry of *Phytolacca decandra*, also the plant (2 a); poke-milk-weed (see quot.); poke-root, (a) the white hellebore of N. America, *Veratrum viride* (2 b), also its root; (b) the root of poke-weed, *Phytolacca* (2 a).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poke-berries, Poke-root 1869 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) II. 50 Pokeberry juice, whereof we used to make a delusive red ink when we were boys. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Woolen cloth was dyed crimson in the juice of the poke berry. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Poke-milkweed, the *Asclepias phytolacoides*, which is not unlike Poke-weed. 1887 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 150 When they design to give a Purge, they make use of... *Poke-root, i. e. *Solanum bacciferum*. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* (1848) 19 There grows also in great Plenty the Black Snake-Root, Rattle-Snake-Root, Poke-Root, called in England Jallop. 1807 *Med. Syn.* XVII. 295 Proof of the efficacy of the poke root 1756 P. BROWN *Yamanka* 23 *Poke-weed This plant is, commonly found in all the cooler hills. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 53 They had stained it pink with poke-weed berries. This poke-weed is the *Phytolacca*—a tall, handsome plant which grows in fence corners.

Poke, sb.⁵ The small green heron of U. S.

1794 MONTE *Amer. Geog.* I. 165 Green Bittern. *Poke*. Skouk *Ardea virescens*.

Poke (pōk), v.¹ Forms 3~poke; (4 pok), 5 pooke, 6~7 poak. b. 5 pouke, pukke, pucks. [ME *pōken* = late MDu, Du., MLG., LG *pōken* to poke, thrust; whence also OF *poquer*, *pocher* to poke, thrust out (e.g. an eye) (Godef.). Cf. MDu *poke*, Du *pook*, MLG. *pōk*, LG *poke*, a dagger, Sw *påk*, a stick. These words seem to imply an OTeut. stem **puk-*, **pūk-*, preserved only in the LG. branch. But the history of the β forms is obscure. (Gael. *puc* push, jostle, Ir. *poc* a blow, kick, Corn. *poc* shove, push, are app. from Eng.)]

1. *trans*. To thrust or push (anything) with one's hand or arm, the point of a stick, or the like, usually so as to move or stir it

c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 249 Aleyn the clerk He poked John and seyde slepestow. 1246 LVG De Guit *Pilgr.* 13849 An Angel Pokede hym and made hym ryse. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 92 The bellows is used at once to blow and to poke the fire 1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*, to thrust at with the horn, as an ox, a popular use of the word in New England 1889 HURST *Horsham, Sussex Gloss.* Do not go into that field, may be you'll be poked [by a bull or cow] if you do *Moss. colloq.* He poked me in the ribs. P. 1377 LAMBL. P. B. v. 620 Writhe p. pukketh [v. r. pucker], pouke, puke, a vi. 200 pute, C. viii. 263 poked] for pryde to paise p. seluen 1864 301, quod Pierec be plowman and pukked hem alle to gode c1450 *Martin* 367 Bohors come to hym and putte the poynte of his swerde on his shelde and began to pouke hym, and cleped 'Rise vp'

b. Hence, to thrust or push (a thing) away, out, in, up, down; from, into (a place); etc.; to poke through, to thrust through (with a weapon).

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks* I. 12 And Jan must pou poke beter be mot fro þi broþer 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1 20 To poak out Levathan, from under that shelf of prejudice 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Key* 6 *Ind.* 327 We found them [Pagods] run'd .. and poked again in the dark hole 1728 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, I poked the three guineas in his hand, and told him I would come again another time 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* I. iv. 171 When Montgomery poked out the eye of Henry II in the tilt-yard. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* ix, I cannot have you poked through with a Zealand pike

c. To shut up or confine in a poky place. *colloq.* 1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes* II. x, Poking himself up in such a horrid place 1864 MRS RIDDELL *G. Geith* I. xiv. 266 It would break her heart, to be poked up in a town. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies of Langley* III. 124, I suppose she is not much of a lady, living poked up there.

d. To make, find out, produce, stir up, by poking. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 15 If also these black extremities, or presumed eyes be clipped off, they [snails] will notwithstanding make use of their protrusions or horns, and poke out their way as before. 1823 *Examiner* 337/1 Lake spectators who poke a hole in a drum to see what it is 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 200/2 To poke up a great conflagration in the country

2. *fig*. To urge, incite, stir up, excite, irritate. Now rare or *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 1218 (Cott.) Þe parlesu has his side þat dos him fast to pok [v. r. poke] his pride 1393 LAMBL. P. C. II. 129 Lucifer For prude þat hym pokede his peyne hath no ende. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, You must still be poking mee, against my will, to things 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Poked*, offended, piqued 'Aw've poked him, sae'. 1851 *Lit. Gaz.* 7 June 388/3 A little too fond of poking up the prejudices and peculiarities of priests and bishops

†3. To crimp, form the folds in (a ruff) with a poking-stick. Also *absol. Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 318, I shall turne Laundresse now, and learne to starch and set, and poke 1614 J. COOKE *Tr. Quogue* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VII. 12 For pride, the woman that had her ruff poked by the devil, is but a puritan to her 1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks (1673) 298 And then for push o' Pike, practise to poke a Ruff

4. *intr* or *absol.* To do the action of thrusting; to make a thrust or thrusts with a stick, the nose, etc. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Noun.* (1880) 50 Now on Philosophical Poker pokke on, and poynted to a strange shew 1643 DAVENANT *Unfortunate Lovers* v. 1 Swords they have all they'll serve To poke 1784 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Jan, I was really obliged to go and poke at the fire with all my might 1828 WEBSTER s. v. To poke at, is to thrust the horns at 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi, I saw them poking with a long stick in the pond 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi 136 He raised his umbrella and poked angrily at the notice 1901 MATTHEW HEWLETT *New Canterb. T.* Dan Costard's T. 79 It [a babe] poked for the nipple and found it not

5. *trans*. To thrust forward (the finger, head, nose, etc.); esp. to thrust obtrusively.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser.* & *Com. qv* One of them would have been poking a Cranes Bill down his Throat 1783 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Jan, He pokes his nose more into one's face than ever. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut* II, He pokes her head between the bars, And melts off half her nose! 1826 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 15 Feb, Everybody poking in their little efforts at the expiation of the Carnival 1874 SYMONDS *St. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 217 A fig-like poking ripe fruit against a bedroom window 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 324/1 The poles are everywhere to be seen poked out of windows

b. To poke fun (at), to assail with jest, banter, or ridicule, esp. in a sly or indirect manner.

1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 157 The American, in a dry way began to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. 1844 TRACKERAY *B. Lyndon* i, She was always 'poking her fun' as the Irish phrase it. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.*

xiv, The first thing you do is to poke fun at me out of your wretched classics 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxxiii 320 London wits poke fun at him

6. *intr* a. To poke one's nose, go prying into corners or looking about one; fig. to make curious investigation.

1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 11 Hang Homer and Virgil, their meaning to seek, A man must have pok'd into Latin and Greek 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker, Acc. Author* (1849) 14 He was a very inquisitive body, and when not in his room was continually poking about town 1819 SHIRLEY *Peter Bell* vi. 14, No longer imitating Pope, in that barbarian Shakespeare poking 1890 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress Wanderer* xvi. 255 In vain I poked among its obscure lanes. 1888 J. PAYN *Dist. Mithbridge* xx, Having a lawyer to poke and pry into his accounts 1898 ELIZ. & GERM. *Gard.* (1899) 38 She is off. to poke into every corner and box, if necessary, any careless dairy-maid's ear.

b. To potter; to move about or work in a desultory, ineffective, or dawdling way.

1796 JANE AUSTIN *Sense & Sens.* II. iii, Lord bless me! how do you think I can live poking by myself? 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 49, I dare say you think it very absurd that [I] should poke about here in the country, when I might be in London seeing my friends 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, I should enjoy poking about a bit on Dinah's back

7. *trans*. To poke the head, and absol. to poke; to carry the head thrust inelegantly forward, to stoop.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertr.* I. 185 'A quater's dancing' would be well bestowed on the young lady, as she certainly poked most terribly 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Poke*, to stoop 'To poke the head' 18. Miss H. SHELLY in Symonds *Shelley* II. (1878) 45 It was not woin as a punishment, but because I poked 1847 [see *Poking* s. v. 1]. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 3 They both poke their heads, and Jane turns in her toes

b. *colloq.* To project obtrusively, to stick out.

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Poke*, to project, to lean forward, to bag out

***Poke**, v.² *Sc.* Also 6 polk. [f. *POKE* sb.¹]

†1. *trans*. To catch fish with a poke-net (see *POKE* sb.¹ 4) *Obs.*

1574 *Reg. Pray. Council Scot.* II. 399 Slauchter of blak fische, polking and polting or any other crymes

2. To put in a poke or bag; to bag; to poke up, to put up in a bag or pocket.

1506 HARRINGTON *Melan Ajax* 49 Perhaps, thou hast a munde to poke vp thydsh when you likest thy meatu will a 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypples.

Poke, v.³ U. S. [f. *POKE* sb.³ 2] *trans*. To put a poke on.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., To poke an ox

Poke-bonnet. [f. *POKE* sb. or v.¹ see *POKE* sb.²] Colloquial name for a bonnet with a projecting brim, *spec.* one of this shape worn in the early part of the 19th c. Also *attrib.*

1820 *Hermut in London* xci V. 35 Another street nuisance is your poke-bonnet ladies, who sometimes put out your eyes with these pent house projections 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Widow* viii, For young women as likes to look about 'em, them poke bonnets is old nick 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav* iv. vi, A few ladies of middle age wear straw poke bonnets. 1858 R. S. SURLES *Ask Mamma* ix, [A] lady, painted in one of the old poke bonnets of former days. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 14 Eight or nine ladies, gentlemen, and children, in the poke bonnets and high-collared coats of the year 1839

b. Applied to the form of bonnet worn by Quakeresses, and later to that of Salvation Army women, etc.; hence, to the wearers of such.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Poke-bonnet*, a long, straight bonnet, much worn by Quakers and Methodists 1852 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. lv. 264 We dined at a farmhouse, the property of Anabaptists, a sect most numerous in Gotland. There's no mistaking the women by their downcast looks and black poke-bonnets. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 577/2 At Croydon, Doinking, and other favourite haunts of friends, the broad-bimmed hats for the men, and close poke-bonnets for the women, may still be seen 1899 *St. James's Gas* 17 Aug. 11/2 Never reached by the Church, or any other spiritual organisations, except possibly the 'poke bonnets' at the corners of the streets 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 107 The poke bonnet and dark blue dress, which I thought I would not get until I had spent a few days investigating what was the best way to join the Army

Hence **Poke-bonneted** a., wearing a poke-bonnet.

1877 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 755/1 Marching in... halted or poke bonneted, and silent, when it [a religious observance] is Quaker. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 3/2 The poke-bonneted young ladies who resided in the charming suburb of Paddington-green

Poked (pōkt), a. [f. *POKE* sb.¹ 2 + -ED²]

1. Furnished with a bag or poke; dilated.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xix. (1668) 83 She must be of large body, well poked behind for huge Eggs. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poked*, having a bag or poke under the jaw, which is generally the case with consumptive or rotten sheep.

2. Of a bonnet or cap: furnished with a poke.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* x, He, in a poked cap and without a cravat made a figure at which his mother cried every Sunday 1871 MRS. MULLOCK *Fair France* iv. 125 Those frightful white poked caps or bonnets, which often hide such sweet, saintly, and even beautiful faces.

Poked, ppl. a. [f. *POKE* v.¹ + -ED¹]

1. Thrust, pushed, stirred, etc.: see the vb.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/1 These... may be found in the poked-away forgotten trays of our jewellers' shops.

†2. Of a ruff. Crimped with a poking-stick. *Obs.*

x856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* iv, If religion is going to make me so poky, I shall put it off as long as I can. x888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii, I laughed at myself for being so soft as to choose a hard-working pokey kind of

life. *Ibid* xivii, The people... had lived a poky life... for many a year

b Of a place: Petty in size or accommodation, affording scanty room to stir, confined, mean, shabby: = *POKING ppl a. 2.*

1849 ALB SMITH *Pottleton Leg* xx. 174 In a little poky cottage under the hill. 1860 J WOLFE *Trav & Adv* L. iv 87 Sent to a poky lodging-house in High Holborn. 1876 F E TROLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. v. 74 It is monstrous to think of burying his talents in a poky little hole. 1894 JESSOP *Random Roaming* i. 18 Chichester seemed to me a poky place

c Of dress, etc. Shabby, dowdy

c 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* i. Why do you dress yourself in this odd poky way? 1865 — *Newcomes* lvi, 'The ladies were in their pokiest old head-gear and most dingy gowns.

2. *Cricket*. Inclined to 'poke' when batting. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 263 Against a poky batsman, on a sticky wicket, he has often as many opportunities as point of bringing off a smart catch.

Hence *Pokiness*. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan 18 He detected the pokiness of the entire household this morning

Poky, a² and sb. rare [f. *POKE sb. 2* + -y]

In *poky bonnet*, also *poky sb.* = *POKE-BONNET*. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Leti. to Isa Blagden* (1897) II 430 The nearest approach to a poky bonnet possible in this sinful generation 1880 *Daily News* 2 July 5 A pleasing contrast to those oppressive times when inexorable custom compelled all to wear spoon-bills or pokeys or Leghorns.

|| *Pol.* Obs. rare. [L. *pol.* contracted from *Pol-lux*.] A form of asseveration. Cf. *EDIPOL*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Ep Ded, Wks (Grosart) III 8 By Poll and Aedipoll I protest 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 9 Your poks and your edipols. 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum.* v. 1 In Bullen O Pl IV 378 Hee has his poks, and his aedypols, his times and his tricks.

Pol. obs. form of *POLL*, *POOL sb. 1*

|| *Polacca*.¹ (*pol'ak-kä*, || *pol'ak-kä*) [It., orig. adj. fem. of *polacco* Polish, ad. Ger. *Polack*, a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole, a native of Poland.] A Polish dance, a polonaise; and also the music for it.

1813 *St. Character* (ed. 2) 122 Maria had brought home some new music, and was in the middle of a favorite Polacca, when Gifford entered 1852 E. FAULKNER *Programme* 8 Mar. Polacca, Polonaise. A Polish dance in 3 time, its character is strictly solemn and dignified, and must express chivalrous firmness, combined with grace. 1898 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. In No. 3 of Handel's twelve grand concertos is a polonaise or polacca.

† *Polack* (*pōl'āk*), sb. (*a*) Obs. Also 7 *Polaque*, -eak, -ach, (9 -ak). [a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole; Ger. *Polack*, F. *Polaque*.] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole, in quot. 1609, the king of Poland. So † *Polaker* Obs. rare

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec* (1632) 192 Then for his Catholics the Polakers, they clearly slip collar 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* 127 The last of these former virtues the Polacks want, that is, celestie 1602 SHAKES. *Ham* ii. 63. 1609 MIDDLETON *Sir R. Shirley* Wks (Bulfinch) VIII 307 He was received with great magnificence both of the Polack himself and of his people 1657 North's *Philarch.* Add. Lives (1676) 80 *margm.* The Moscovites discomfited by the Polacks in the battle of Orsa.

B. adj. Polish.

1831 CARLWY *Sart. Res.* III. xii. Any soldier, were he but a Polack Scythian, shall be welcome.

Polacre (*pol'akr*), *polacca*.² (*pol'ak-kä*). Forms: a 7, 9 *polacre*, 9 *polacre*, 8-*polacre* B. 7 *polacra*, 8 *polacoo*, 8-*polacoo*. 7-7 *polach*, *polacke*, 7-3 *polaque* [In a and 7 forms a. F. *polacre*, *polague* = It. *polacca* (cyr), *polacca*, whence directly the 8 forms. So Sp. *polacra*, Pg. *polaca*, -aca, *polharca*, Du. *polack*, Ger. *polack* (e, -er. Origin uncertain; F. *polacre*, *polague*, It. *polacca*, Ger. *polacke*, mean also Polish, Pole; but it is difficult to understand how a Levantine or Mediterranean vessel should be so described.]

A three-masted merchant vessel of the Mediterranean. See quot. 1769-76 in a.

a. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II vi 885 Here our Admirall had hyred a Polacre about the burden of one hundred and twentie tunne 1755 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Georgia* (1881) 53 All Masters of Vessels shall pay into the Public Treasury for every Snow Brig Polacre or Sactia Twenty Two shillings and Six pence 1764 SMOLLETT *Troop*. (1766) I 222 The harbour is generally full of tartanees, polacres, and other small vessels, that come from Sardinia, Ivica, Italy, and Spain, loaded with salt, wine, and other commodities. 1769-76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*. *Polacre*, a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean generally furnished with square sails upon the main-mast, and *laten* sails upon the fore-mast and mizen mast. Some of them however carry square sails upon all the three masts, particularly those of Provence in France Each [mast] is commonly foined of one piece, so that they have neither top-mast nor top gallant-mast. 1820 J. W. CHOKER in C. *Papere* 2 Sept. She had two lieutenants of the English Navy with her in the polacre 1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 223 The high sterned polacrae riding within musket-shot of the beach

B. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit* (1688) 36 We descried a vessel (which we made for a polacra) plying vp to windward. 1794 NIELSEN 6 Feb in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) 1 350 Burned four polaccas loaded with wine for the French Ships at Fioenro 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcv. He hired a vessel come from Spain, bound for Corfu, she was a fine polacca, Mann'd with twelve hands and laden with tobacco. 1868 *Land Gas* No 316 At her departure from Alexandria, there entered a French Polack. 1875 *Ibid*.

No 1024/x All their Men of War are in Port, save a Polacke, which is got out, and gone in *Corso* 1689 A. LOVELL *tr Thevenot's Trav* i. 228 On Wednesd^y a Polaque fell in among us, running foul of our Sanbiquier

b. *atib* and *Comb*. 1745 *Gentl Mag*. 695 A Spanish polacco ship 1780 CAPT KNOWLES in *Naval Chron*. II. 518 There were two Xebec ships, polacrie rigged 1801 *Ibid* VI 412 The Neapolitan polacre brig *Madona de Laure* 1846 RAIKES *Life of Brenton* 301 We gave chase to a polacre ship.

Polaille, variant of *PULLAILE* Obs., poultry.

† *Polaine*. Obs. Also 6 pulleyne. See quot. 1582 in *Archaeol. Aetiana* XVI. 209 Four treave of hempe and pulleyne 1153 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) L 63, 4 pieces of polaines for sales for shallops, at 25s per piece, 1 couple of cordage.

Polaly, variant of *PULLALY* Obs., poultry.

† *Polan*. Obs. [a. OF *poll(a)n* Polish, a Pole.] A Pole, a native of Poland.

1502 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 50 The Hungaries, Boyams, and the Polans. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. x. 44, I might discourse over Italians, Polans, Germanes

Polan, var. *POLATYN* Obs., knee-armor.

† *Polancra*. *Naut.* Obs. Also pollancra.

[Related to F. *palanc* (16th c in Littré), now *palan*, a combination of two pulleys connected by a rope. cf. *palanquer* to hoist with tackle, also It. *palanga* a hoisting or raising apparatus, a lever, a roller, L. *phalanga* a carrying pole, a roller on which a heavy body is rolled, Gr. *phalangē* a round piece of wood, a trunk, block, log, pole.

(Fr. has also *palancra*, *palangre*, of the same origin, in the sense of a stout buoyed fishing-rope to which a series of lines are attached bearing the hooks.)

A kind of pulley or tackle for hoisting heavy articles

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 47 Swyfting takes.. xj, pollancies vj *Ibid* 75. 1485 *State Papers, Chapter Ho Bk. VII*, Polancres with shivers of basse. 1514 *Inu. Stores Henry Grace & Dien*, Polancres with shivers of wood, polancres with shivers of basse.

Poland (*pōl'ānd*). Also 6-7 *Poleland*. [f. *POLE sb. 4* + *LAND sb.* (or perh ad. Ger. *Polen*, MHG. *Poldin*, with ending assimilated to *land*)] A country of E. Europe, formerly an independent kingdom; hence short for *Poland oats* or *wheat*, *Poland fowl*.

1564 *Brief Exam. Div.* O woulde to God the state of the Churches of..Poleland were brought to this poynte 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1637) 17 The Bridges of Poleland. 1821 *Examiner* 4 May 282 1 Oats 538... 575 ed. Poles 588, 598 ed. 1849 D J BROWNE *Amer Poultry* 1d (1858) 56 The newly-hatched chicks are grey, much resembling those of the silver Poles.

b. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *Poland breed*, *oat*; *Poland fowl*, one of a breed of domestic fowls, having black plumage and a white topknot, *Poland manna*: see *MANNA* 6; *Poland wheat*, white cone wheat (*Triticum polanicum*)

1846 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII 476 1 The Poland breed, which is black-feathered, with white topknots, lays well 1830 'B. MOUBRAY *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 15 The Poland fowls, as they are generally called, were chiefly imported from Holland. 1764 *Household Rust.* III. xxxv 155 Most of my neighbours prefer the white Poland oat 1886 *Pilot Staffed* 342 White-Lammas, or Poland-wheat

Hence *Polander*, a native of Poland, a Pole (*obs.*), also a Poland fowl.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw*. 133 He [was]..inforced to leave the whole possession of Luonia to the Polander 1796 H. HUNTER *tr St. Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III. 450 You will not see..regiments formed of Russians, of Polanders, or of Venetians 1830 'B. MOUBRAY *Dom Poultry* (ed. 6) 16 The Polanders..are one of the most useful varieties.

Polar (*pōl'ār*), a. (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *pōlār*-us, f. L. *pol-us* *POL sb. 2*: see -AR 1. Cf. It. *polare* (c 1300 in Dante), Sp. *polar*, F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz-Dam.)]

1. *Astron* and *Geog.* Of or pertaining to the poles of the celestial sphere or of the earth; situated near or connected with either pole.

1551 *Records Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 41 Recken from one of the poles 23 degrees and an halfe, draw a circle of that circuit about eche Pole These circles maye well be called Pole circles, or Polar circles. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Socr* II (1607) 6 The Arctick Polar circle is one of the lesser circles, deuding the Sphere into two vnequal partes. 1667 *Mitron P. L.* x. 289 As when two Polar Winds together drive Mountains of Ice 1669 STURM *Martiner's Mag* vii. ii. 5, [I] call it a Polar Plane, because the Poles thereof are in the Poles of the World. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 120 Devotion cold as Polar Ice was grown 1813 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I. 277 The polar diameter of the earth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xxiii. 302 Well known to the Polar traveller 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 178 The cold polar waters sink by their density

b. In specific combinations with sbs., e.g. *Polar anæmia*, anæmia due to residence in the polar regions during the sunless winter *P bear*, the white bear, *Ursus maritimus* *P circle*, each of the circles parallel to the equator at the distance of 23° 28' from either pole, bounding the Arctic and Antarctic zones. *P dial*, a dial having its gnomon in the plane of the earth's axis *P distance*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from the nearer pole, the complement of declination *P hare*, the white hare, *Lepus arcticus* *P lights*, the aurora borealis or australis *P plant*, a name for *Scirpus lacustris*, from the fact of its leaves pointing due North and South (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *P projection*: see

PROJECTION. *P star* (mod.L. *stella polaris* *sive Polus*, in *Aphonsine Tables*, Venice 1518), the *POLE-STAR*, also *fig.* = guiding star, guide, cynosure.

1551-94 *Polar circle [see 1] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* 1, *Polar Dyals, are those whose Planes are parallel to some Great Circle that passes thro' the Poles, or parallel to some one of the Hou's 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* II 35 From the azimuth, the *polar distance and the complement of latitude, compute the altitude 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* § 329 146 Sometimes the distance from the north celestial pole is given instead of that from the celestial equator. This is called north-polar distance 1881 MAYNE *Rein Scalp Hunt*. xxxv. We were traversing the region of the *polar plant; the planes of whose leaves, at almost every step, pointed out our meridian 1885 *Girt's Own Paper* Jan 171/1 The Compass plant—variously known, also, as the pilot weed, polar plant, and tulipine weed 1787-44 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Pole Star, or *Polar Star 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 366 If we lose sight of our polar star, we shall quickly wander into inextricable difficulties. 1797 Mrs. RACLIFF *Italian* 1, Guided over the deep waters only by the polar star, 1854 MOSLEY *Astron* iii 14 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lvi, His pure and univalued love for Margaret had been his polar star.

2 *Magn* Disposing itself in the direction of the poles of the earth; having polarity; of or pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles (see *POL sb. 2* 5), magnetic.

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess* 88 The Polar Vertue of the Loadstone was unknown to the Ancients 1696 SCARNORH *Envid* (1705) 2 In Loadstones it is commonly known that there are Polar Points, called North and South 1849 NOAD *Electructy* (ed. 3) 26 The pole N. of the magnet . acts, favourably in inducing south polar magnetism in n, and north polar at S. 1860 TYNDALE *Glaciers* i. xx 142, I examined the stones, and found them strongly polar. 1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Reprint Papers* 421 A polar magnet, as I shall henceforth call anything magnetized after the manner of a loadstone or a steel magnet. 1891 S. P. THOMSON *Electro-magnet* 39 The pole or polar region of a magnet is simply that part of the surface of a magnet whence the internal magnetic lines emerge into the air

3. *Electr* Pertaining to the poles of a voltaic battery; having positive and negative electricity.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 320 The decomposition was perfectly polar, and decidedly dependent upon a current of electricity passing from the zinc through the acid to the platinum in the vessel c, and back from the platinum through the ionic solution to the zinc at the paper v. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom The* x (ed. 2) 352 Rendering the substances . positive and negative, or, to adopt the explanation of Faraday, causing a polar state in their particles 1893 SLOANE *Stand Electr Dict* 454 *Polar Region*. In electro-therapeutics the area or region of the body near the therapeutic electrode.

4. *Physic*. a. *Offores*: Acting in two opposite directions (Also in figurative applications.)

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 55 There is, strictly speaking, no proper opposition but between the two polar forces of one and the same power 1862 GROVE *Corr Phys.* *Forces* (ed. 4) 38 Cases where a dual or polar character of force is manifested 1865 E. V. NEAL *Anal Th & Nat*. 45 The thought of centres of force becomes, that of polar force, where the most entire union is produced by the most complete opposition

b. Of molecules: Regularly or symmetrically arranged in a definite direction (as though under the action of a magnetic force, e.g. like iron filings under the influence of a magnet).

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys Forces* (ed. 2) 36 At the point of maximum density the molecules of these bodies assume a polar or crystalline condition. 1852 *Ibid* (ed. 4) 39 In the rupture of crystals, we are dealing with substances having a polar arrangement of particles—the surfaces of the fragments cannot be assumed to be molecularly identical. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (ed. 2) I. v. 11 517 Adjacent molecules will be unsymmetrically placed... they will not stand in polar order.

5 *Biol*. Of or pertaining to the poles of a nerve-cell, an ovum, etc. See *POL sb. 2* 7.

1878 BRILL *Gegenbauer's Comp Anal.* 111 The polar areas, which are surrounded by short fringe-like processes. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 581 In some instances the two polar nuclei meet, not in the centre, but towards the upper end of the embryo sac 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* *Introd.* 22 note. A clear spot, the polar spot or corpuscle, may appear at each pole of the spindle. *Ibid* 23 As soon as the ovum has attained its definitive size, it very generally gives origin to two polar bodies, or globules, or directive vesicles 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX No 36. 356 Opacities in the vitreous and posterior polar cataract had made their appearance

6 *Geom* Relating or referred to a pole (see *POL sb. 2* 8), *spec.* Reciprocal to a pole; of the nature of a polar (see B.).

Polar co-ordinates. See CO-ORDINATE B 2. *Polar curve* with respect to a line, the locus in tangential co-ordinates corresponding to the polar curve with respect to a point in polar co-ordinates *Polar equation*, an equation in polar co-ordinates *Polar surface*, in geometry of three dimensions, a locus analogous in all respects to a polar curve in plane geometry

1816 IR. LACROIX *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 The variables in this equation are what Geometers have called polar co-ordinates 1831 HIND *Diff Calc* 262 If r be the radius vector of a polar curve, and θ be the angle which it makes with a fixed axis. 1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect* (1855) 1. § 44 To find the polar equation of a right line 1899 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I. 1. § 134 The polar figure to any continuous curve on a spherical surface is the locus of the ultimate intersections of great circles equatorial to points taken infinitely near each other along it.

7 *fig. a.* Analogous to the pole of the earth, or to the pole-star; of or pertaining to a central or directive principle.

1799 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 156/2 Universal Emancipation, with Representative Legislature, was the polar principle which guided the Society of United Irishmen 1838 CARLYLE *Rev. Gt. 1* (1872) I 4 A king over men, whose movements were polar, and carried those of the world along with them 1899 A BLACK in *Expositor* Jan 51 Both the Church and the world depend in crisis on the man of might the polar primary man

b. Directly opposite in character, action, or tendency. (See also 4 a.)

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 998 Rusticity and Urbanity are polar opposites 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1872) 90 Dante felt Good and Evil to be the two polar elements of this Creation, on which it all turns

B *sb Geom.* A curve related in a particular way to a given curve and a fixed point called the pole, in conic sections, the straight line joining the points at which tangents from the fixed point touch the curve

1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* (1855) VI. § 86 Whether the tangents from a'g' be real or imaginary, the line joining their points of contact will be the real line $aa'+g'g' = r^2$ which we shall call the polar of $a'g'$ with regard to the circle. *Ibid.* xv. § 302 'The relation between the curves is reciprocal, that is, the curve S might be generated from s in precisely the same manner that s was generated from S ; hence the name 'reciprocal polars' 1884 LEUNIGSPONN *Cremorne's Pier* *Geom.* not 'The straight line s determined in this manner by the point S is called the polar of S with respect to the conic, and, reciprocally, the point S is said to be the pole of the straight line s '

† **Polarochy**, obs. enon. form for POLYARCHY, government by many, or by a number of persons. So † **Polaroch**, one of the persons so governing; † **Polarochical**, a, pertaining to or of the nature of a 'polarochy'; † **Polarochist**, an advocate of 'polarochy'

1647 M. HUDSON *Dre. Right Govt.* I. viii. 63 The Erection or institution of any Polarochical Government. *Ibid.* II. iv. 95 A Polarochy in its own nature is inconsistent with Peace and Unity. *Ibid.* 99 The vocation and profession of Polarochs is cursed, unlawful and unwarrantable. *Ibid.* v. xca In all which sorts of Polarochy, both Polarochs and Polarochists are obliged in conscience to endeavour the reduction of that Government to a Monarchie by all lawful means. 1648 PLYMOUTH *Play for Lords* 4 Popular Polarochy and Tyranny. 1660 BOND *Sent. Reg.* 183, I appeal to the whole World, and even to the Conscience of our wicked Polarochical upstarts.

Polar(e), obs. forms of POLLARD.

Polaris-(polaris), combining form of med.L. *polaris* polar, as in *polaris-guttulate* a, having polar guttules (see GUTTULATE); *polaris-nucleate* a, having polar nuclei.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discoonyceates* 276 Spindia 8, linear oblong, straight or curved, polar nucleate. *Ibid.* 361 Spindia 8, elliptic or slightly trilobate, polar-guttulate.

Polaric, a. [f. POLAR + -IC]. = POLAR a. 4. 1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 499 The currents of that polaric opposition 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Polarily**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. POLAR a. + -LY]. In a polar manner. see POLAR a. 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 Iron, already informed by the Loadstone and polarly determined by its position

Polarimeter (polarimē'ter). [f. med.L. *polaris* POLAR (with reference to POLARIZATION) + -METER.] A form of polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, or the amount of polarized light in a beam

1864 in WEBSTER 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec 357/3 The detection... may be effected with the polarimeter; as pure glycerine has no action upon polarized light 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 214 Grape-sugar deflects polarized light to the right, and upon this is based a method of estimation by means of a somewhat expensive instrument called a polarimeter. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* v (ed. 4) 162 The rotatory power of each of the four fluids is ascertained by means of the polarimeter

Hence **Polarimetric** (polarimē'trik) a, of or pertaining to a polarimeter or polarimetry; **Polarimetry**, the art or process of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polarimetry*. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* I (ed. 4) 88 The polarimetric test may be applied. *Ibid.* v. 163 This method requires a very accurate polarimeter, light polarimetric examinations, and a highly-complicated calculation.

Polariscope (polariskōp). [f. med.L. *polaris* POLAR (cf. prec.) + -SCOPE. Cf. F. *polariscope*.] An instrument for showing the polarization of light, or viewing objects in polarized light; consisting essentially of two plates or prisms, a *polariser* and an *analyser*; made in various forms, simple or complex, according to the special use. Also attrib.

1842 G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc. *Polarising Apparatus*, *Polariscope*, any instrument which is capable of showing the phenomena of polarized light 1854 *Peirce's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 228 The plates of topaz sold in the opticians' shops, for polariscope purposes, have been obtained by cutting the crystal perpendicularly to one of the optic axes 1865 J. WYLD in *Cinc. Sc. L.* 81/1 In every polariscope there are two essential parts; namely, the *polariser* and the *analyser*; the former receives and polarises the incident rays of light, and the latter presents to the eye the polarised ray either by reflection or by refraction 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 951/1 The polariscope proposed by Arago is formed of a tube closed at one extremity by a plate of rock crystal cut perpendicularly to the optical axis, and about five millimetres in thickness, and having at the other end, where the eye is applied,

a prism possessing the property of double refraction placed transversely to the axis of the tube.

Hence **Polariscopeist**, one skilled in the use of a polariscope; **Polariscopy** (polariskōpi), the art of using a polariscope

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xviii. 222 More likely to supply a correct answer than either spectroscopy, polariscopy, or photography 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polariscopic*.

Polariscopic (polariskōpik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC] Of or pertaining to, made, obtained, or viewed by, a polariscope.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 44. 112 Admirable polariscopic objects 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 193 The spectroscopic and polariscopic analysis of the corona. 1887 *Athenaeum* 1 Oct. 442/3 The gaseous molecules and the dust particles which polariscopic observations show are present in the corona

Polaristic, a rare-°. [etym. f. POLARIZE: see -ISTIC] = POLARIC

1864 WEBSTER, *Polaristic*, pertaining to or exhibiting poles, having a polar arrangement or disposition, arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics, as polaristic antagonism

Polaristrometer. [mod. f. med.L. *polaris* POLAR + Gr. *στροβός* a whirling round + -METER, devised 1865 by Prof. H. Wild of Zurich. (He objected to the term *polarimeter* for an instrument that measures, not the amount of polarization, but the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization)]

A form of saccharimeter, giving a very delicate means for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization produced by the sugar solution.

1870 *Chemical News* 21 Jan 35 Newest shape of M. Wild's Polaristrometer (Saccharimeter, Diabeterometer) 1882 ROSS & VELLY *Landolt's Handbk. Polariscopy* 98 The so-called polaristrometers, what in England are known as polariscopes, which indicate the amount of rotation in angular measure

Polarite (pō-lāritē). [f. POLAR a. + -ITE 1] Trade name for an insoluble porous mineral substance, containing about fifty-three per cent of magnetic oxide of iron, with silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, etc., and having the power of absorbing and giving off oxygen. Used in conjunction with 'Ferrozone' in the so-called 'International' process of sewage treatment. Also attrib.

1869 *Patent Specif.* No. 8088 The filtering medium is that now known as 'Polarite' 1892 *Proc. Assoc. Mining & County Engineers* XVIII. 318 A magnetic oxide of iron (to which the trade name of 'Polarite' has been given) 1898 *Engineer. Mag.* XVI. 157/1 The Purification of Sewage by the Ferrozone Polarite System.

Polarity (pō-lāritē). [f. POLAR a. + -ITY cf. F. *polarité* (1806 in Hatz-Darm, 1835 in *Dict. Acad.*)] A form tried earlier was POLITY 2

1. **Magnetism**. The quality or property possessed by certain bodies, as a lodestone or magnetized bar, of turning (when free to move) so as to point with their two extremities to the two (magnetic) poles of the earth; the quality of being polar, or possessing magnetic poles.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and defect of a Loadstone might serve to invigorate and touch a needle anywhere 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* III. 157 You may change the Polarity of many feeble Stones, by a long Position, in a contrary posture to that which it naturally affects 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 64 One of their compasses which had quite changed the polarity, from north to south, is still extant in that country 1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 289 By electricity we have here frequently given polarity to needles. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 176 If the bar be inverted, the polarity will be instantly reversed, so that in all cases the lower extremity is, in this hemisphere, the north pole but on the south side of the equator, the lower extremity is always the south pole. 1823 J. BADLOCK *Dom. Amusement* 166 An invention... securing a more accurate polarity to the mariner's compass. 1865 J. WYLD in *Cinc. Sc. L.* 81/1 Magnetic polarity, or that power by which a magnetised needle arranges itself in reference to the magnetic poles of the earth

2. Hence in generalized sense. A property of matter or force, analogous or compared to that of a magnet or magnetism a The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined; the disposition of a body or an elementary molecule to place its mathematical axis in a particular direction.

1674 PERRY *Disc. Duql. Proportion* 128 All Atoms by their Motion of Verticity or Polarity, would draw themselves, like Magnets, into a straight Line, by setting all their Axes in direction to each other 1827 ARNOTT *Physius* 33 When atoms are allowed to cohere according to their natural tendencies, they always assume a certain regular arrangement and form, which we call crystalline Because in this circumstance they seem to resemble magnets, which attract each other only by their poles, the fact has been called the polarity of atoms 1854 *Peirce's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 184 In crystals it is necessary to admit, besides ordinary attraction and repulsion, a third molecular force called polarity. *Ibid.* A molecule endowed with unequal attractive forces in different directions may be said to be possessed of polarity.

b. The quality of exhibiting opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions; the possession of two points called poles having contrary qualities or tendencies. 1818 COLLEGE *Method in Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) I.

Introd. 22 Contemplating in all Electrical phenomena the operation of a Law which reigns through all Nature, viz. the law of polarity, or the manifestation of one power by opposite forces 1840 WILWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. v. 1. 337 The general notion of polarity—opposite properties in opposite directions 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* I. II. (1876) 81 Polarity, or action and reaction, we meet in every part of nature. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign. Law* v (ed. 4) 257 One of whose essential properties is Polarity,—that is, equal and similar action in opposite directions 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 7 Two opposite kinds of magnetism may be supposed to be concentrated at the two ends. In this doubleness of the magnetic force consists what is called magnetic polarity

c. Tendency to develop in two opposite directions in space, time, serial arrangement, etc.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 165 This disposition to develop in two diametrically opposite directions, sometimes called polarity, is found in all embryos 1853 E. FORBES *Addr. Geol. Soc. in Wilson & Geikie Mem.* xv (1861) 544 We speak of two [organic] groups [e.g. animals and vegetables] being in the relation of polarity to each other when the rudimentary forms of each are proximate, and their complete manifestations far apart. 1856 WOODWARD *Mol. Insc.* III. 418 This group shows a tendency to 'polarity', or excessive development at the ends of the series.

d. **Uterine polarity** see quat.

1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXII. 47 The conditions of 'uterine polarity' enunciated by Rell at the beginning of this century. This 'uterine polarity' is exemplified by the antagonism which exists between the two poles of the uterus, contraction of one being accompanied by dilatation of the other. 1895 *Syst. Soc. Lett.*, *Polarity* applied metaphorically, e.g. to the uterus, in reference to the fact that as the fundus contracts the cervix tends to relax and vice versa

3. **Electr.** The relation of a body to the poles or electrodities of an electric circuit; the electrical condition of a body as positive or negative.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 353 That side of the spiral which is towards the north, acts as the north pole; and the south side has an opposite polarity. Each side powerfully attracts non filings. 1872 C. B. FOX *Osone* 10 One of the Peroxides is in an opposite condition of polarity to that in the other 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 16 The adjacent poles of the two rods are of opposite polarity 1887 GUMMING *Electr. treated Experimentally* 289 Its change of polarity at each half rotation keeps up a constant rotation

4. **Optics**. The quality of light which admits of its polarization; hence, the condition of being polarized. (An inaccurate use.)

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 53 The important discoveries of a property analogous to polarity in light. 1861 HERSCHTEL in G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1876) 319 The light reflected from which [cloud] exhibits no signs of polarity. 1866 — *Parm. Lect. Soc. Sci.* viii. 347 It would seem almost as if light consisted of particles having polarity, like magnets

5. **Fig. a.** (from 1.) Direction (of thought, feeling, or inclination) towards a single point; tendency or trend in a particular direction; 'magnetic attraction' towards a particular object.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 249, I find you are in motion and with a Polarity to Dresden. 1800 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 61/2 Launching forth on the ocean of possibility conducted, not merely by shores and landmarks, but chiefly by the polarity of reasons 1834 H. ROGERS in *J. Edwards's Wks.* I. p. 11, This polarity of mind, this intellectual magnetism towards universal truth, has always been a characteristic of the greatest minds. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 226 One great change affected the polarity of the whole political and geographical organisation of the country. 1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 381 Now men fall abroad—want polarity—suffer in character and intellect.

b. (from 2 b.) Possession or exhibition of two opposite or contrasted aspects, principles, or tendencies.

1862 Q. Rev. Apr. 442 The whole system of the Church of England has, like all Truth, two faces one silver, the other gold. Every part of it has a double polarity 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Polit.* iv. 80 Wherever the polarities meet, wherever the instinct of freedom and duty comes in direct opposition to fossil conservatism and the thirst of gain 1888 R. BURN *Rom. Lit. & Art* 43 The Roman women, with that curious polarity which often sets the fashion in exactly the opposite direction to what would be expected, held that a narrow forehead with the hair drawn down over it was pretty and attractive

c. (from 3.) Condition of consciousness as subjective or objective.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v (1862) 174 That quick shifting, so to speak, of the polarity, so that at one moment the human consciousness became the positive, at another the negative pole

Polarizable (pō-lārizāb'l), a. [f. POLARIZE + -ABLE] Capable of being polarized. Hence **Polarizability**.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polarizable*, that may be polarized. *Phil. Mag.* 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 364 Albumen electrodes (i.e., non-polarizable electrodes) 1900 ILES *Flame, Electr. & Camera* 252 The conductivity, polarisability and other electrical properties of matter

Polarization (pō-lārizāsh'ən). [In sense 1, a. F. *polarisation*, n. of action f. *polariser* (both introduced by Malus, 11 March 1811): see POLARIZE. In later uses, n. of action from the vb. in corresp. senses.] The condition or fact of being polarized; the action of polarizing.

I. 1 A modification of the condition of light or radiant heat, whereby the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, so that opposite sides are alike, while the maximum difference is between

two sides at right angles to each other; the production of this condition, the action of polarizing. See POLARIZE v 1.

Angle of polarisation = **polarizing angle** see POLARIZING *vb* *sb* **Circular, elliptic, plane polarisation** see POLARIZE *v* **Plane of polarisation** the plane which contains the incident ray and the reflected or refracted ray which is polarized.

1812 Nicholson's Jnl XXXIII 345 By giving to these sides [of the ray] the names of poles, Malus has given the name of Polarisation to that modification which imparts properties to light which are relative to these poles **1813** (23 Dec) Brewster in *Phil Trans* (1814) 188 A ray of light transmitted through a plate of agate cut by planes perpendicular to the laminae of which it is composed suffers polarisation like one of the pencils formed by double refraction. **1814** *Ibid* 219 (*ibid*) On the Polarisation of Light by oblique transmission through all Bodies, whether crystallized or uncrystallized. **1821** — *Optics* xxvii. 225 A new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation, and which unites the two classes of phenomena which constitute circular and rectilinear polarisation. **1829** G. BIRD *Nat Philos* 354 When light suffers double refraction through a crystal with a positive axis, as quartz, the plane of polarization of the ordinary ray, is horizontal, and that of the extraordinary ray vertical. In negative crystals, as Iceland spar, the direction of these rays is reversed. *Ibid* 362 The angle of complete polarization for any substance, may be readily determined by the fact, discovered by Sir D. Brewster, that — The index of refraction is the tangent of the angle of polarization. **1842** BRANDE *Dict Sci*, etc. s.v. Analogous phenomena to those of the polarization of light have been found to belong also to radiant heat. **1879** Roon *Chromatics* iv 50 A long-lived soap bubble displays every colour which can be produced by polarization. **1906** Harnsworth *Encycl* 1817/3 The doubly refracted rays have what Newton called 'sides', and it is this sidedness, or laterality, which is known as polarization.

fig. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* I 172 In whom a moral polarization of light has taken place. **1900** F. H. STODDARD *Evol Eng* 108 It is not history, it is rather the romantic polarization of history.

II. 2. Electr. and Magn. a. See POLARIZE v 2. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 53 The pail was thus subjected to polarisation. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th Electr & Magn* I 254 All electrical phenomena within S, which in the ordinary theory are due to the action of E_2 , are on the polarisation hypothesis deducible from the given polarisation.

b. In voltaic electricity, The production of an electromotive force at the electrodes, due to the presence of the products of electrolytic decomposition of the fluid between them, and acting in an opposite direction to the original current, thus producing an apparent increase of the resistance. **1839** GROVE *Contrib. Sc in Corr Phys Forces* (1874) 237 It occurred to me that the action of amalgamated zinc was the effect of polarization. [Note I know of no other word to express the effect here alluded to, the word is used in this sense by most French writers, but, from its numerous applications, is sadly inaccurate.] **1873** MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 318 When an electric current is passed through an electrolyte bounded by metal electrodes, the accumulation of the ions at the electrodes produces the phenomenon called Polarization.

3. The arrangement of molecules, etc., in a definite direction. **1846** GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* 21 Exceptions explicable by other interfering dynamic causes, such, possibly, as crystalline polarization, leaving interstitial spaces. **4 fig** See quot. and cf. POLARIZE 3.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 6 The process of 'translating to our purposes' words already current, by giving them a new and special shade of meaning—a process best characterised as the polarisation of language.

III. 5. attrib. and Comb., as polarisation force; polarisation-microscope, an instrument combining the functions of a polariscope and a microscope. **1882** S. P. THOMPSON in *Design & Work* 24 Dec 454 The degree to which a counter-electromotive force or polarisation force is set up depends very greatly on the quantity of current per unit of surface of the electrodes employed. **1895** Syd. Soc. Lex. *Polarisation-microscope*, an instrument in which a polariscope and a microscope are combined, used particularly in petrography.

Polarize (pō'larīz), *v* [In sense 1, a. F. *polariser* (Malus, 11 March 1819), in form *f* mod. L. *polāris* POLAR + *-iser*, *-ize*, but referred by its author directly to F. *poler* POLR *sb* 2 In other senses, *f*, POLAR + *-ize*.]

See Malus in *Nouveau Bulletin des Sciences* No 42, March 1819, p 252 *Lumière polarisée*. Also *ibid*, No 45, June 1819, p 292 (*transl*) 'In giving to these sides [of the vertical ray] the name of *poles*, he calls the modification which imparts to light properties relative to these poles, *polarisation*. This new expression signifies simply the modification that light has undergone in acquiring new properties, relative not to the direction of the ray, but solely to its *sides*, considered at a right angle, and in a plane perpendicular to its direction'. But this unfortunately assumed a sense of *pole* quite different from its use in astronomy, geography, and magnetism, with the consequence that *polarisation* as applied to light and radiant heat has nothing in common with magnetic or electric polarization.

I. 1. Optics. (trans) To cause the vibrations of light (radiant heat, etc.) to be modified in a particular way, so that the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, opposite sides being alike, and those at right angles to each other showing the maximum of difference.

A ray of polarized light is reflected in different degrees in different positions of the reflecting body, and transmitted by certain crystals in different degrees in different positions of

the crystal, and (in each case) completely quenched in one particular position. This is accounted for by supposing the etherial vibrations to be restricted to one plane (*plane polarisation*), instead of being, as in ordinary light, performed in all directions perpendicular to that of the ray. Light is also said to be *circularly* or *elliptically polarized*, or to undergo *circular* or *elliptic polarization*, when it exhibits (in a polariscope) certain colour-phenomena, or modifications of the phenomena of plane polarization, which are accounted for by supposing the etherial particles to move in circles or ellipses. Polarization is produced (variously) in the case of different media by reflection, or by ordinary or double refraction.

1811 Nicholson's Jnl XXX 192, tr. *Let. fr Paris* 17 July, Mr Malus is still pursuing with success his inquiries concerning *polarized light*. **1812** (Dec) *Ibid* XXXIII 347 Transparent bodies totally transmit the light which they polarise in one direction or manner, and reflect that which is polarised in a contrary manner. **1813** (23 Dec) Brewster in *Phil Trans* (1814) 192 That kind of crystallisation which polarises the incident light by separating it into two pencils. **1829** *Edin Rev* XXXII 177 All diaphanous bodies polarise light at certain angles. **1854** ORR'S *Circ. Sc, Chem* 103 Bérard and Professor Forbes succeeded in polarizing heat (non-luminous) by the agency of reflection. **1855** GROVE *Corr Phys Forces* (ed 3) 114 A ray of light once polarized in a certain plane continues so affected throughout its whole subsequent course. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* II 7 note, A ray of light is said to be polarized when it has properties relating to its sides, which are identical on opposite sides of the ray.

b. *absol. or intr* To polarize the incident light; to exhibit the phenomena of polarization.

1854 SCOTTELL in ORR'S *Circ Sc, Chem* 82 The latter polarizes towards the left. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* x 123 The whole crystal passes into zeolitic matter which polarises in variegated colours.

II. 2. Magn. and Electr. To give polarity to; to give opposite magnetic properties to opposite ends of (a bar, coil, etc. of iron or other substance). Also *intr*. To acquire polarity.

1828 FARADAY *Exp Res.* (1839) I 542 It is not the particles of oxygen and lead which polarize separately under the act of induction, but the molecules of oxide of lead which exhibit this effect. *Ibid*, The reproduction of compound particles, which can again polarize as wholes. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 5 It is this double manifestation of force which constitutes the *polarity* of the magnet, and a bar of iron which is made to assume these poles is said to be polarized. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* II 7 A conducting particle through which there is a current of electricity may be said to be polarized, because if it were turned round, and if the current continued to flow in the same direction as regards the particle, its direction in space would be reversed.

b. In voltaic electricity: see POLARIZATION 2 b. **1856** WALKER in *De la Rivet's Treat Electr* II 671 When the zinc is plunged into water its molecules polarize each of the molecules of water that touch it, these polarize the following, and so on. **1864-72** WATTS *Dict Chem* II 429 Plates of platinum become polarised in a similar manner, when immersed in water either pure or acidulated, and connected with the poles of a battery, the effect, in this case, being due to the films of hydrogen and oxygen which collect on the negative and positive plates respectively.

c. In generalized sense see quot *rare* **1873** MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* I 60 An elementary portion of a body may be said to be polarized when it acquires equal and opposite properties on two opposite sides. *Ibid* II 7.

III. 3 fig To give an arbitrary direction, or a special meaning to or application, to. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf.* 1, The word, and consequently the idea it represents, is *polarized*. **1886** W. C. WILKINSON in *Homiletic Rev* (U.S.) Mar. 252 That word (self-denial) also has been polarized somewhat—that is, twisted out of its right original meaning.

b. To give unity of direction to. **1868** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Only* 171 It is not enough to rally their inventiveness, doing nothing to polarize their aim. **1892** Fall *Mag* 16 Mar 2/2 A coherence of policy cannot be secured until the atoms of the Council, now facing every way, are polarised by party discipline.

Polarized (pō'larīz), *pp*l. a. [*f*. POLARIZE v. + *-ed*.] Subjected to polarization.

1. Of light or radiant heat. (See prec. 1.)

1811 July [see POLARIZE v 1] **1813** (23 Dec) Brewster in *Phil Trans* (1814) 192 The coloured image is alike produced by polarized or depolarized light. **1831** — *Optics* xviii 158 These two beams are therefore said to be polarized, or to be beams of polarized light, because they have sides or poles of different properties. **1845** KELLAND *Young's Lect. Nat Phil* 371 Light which consists of vibrations in one direction only is termed polarized light. **1894** TURNER *Org. Chem* 103 Three isomeric forms of malic acid which differ chiefly in their action upon polarized light.

†2. *Path* a. Having a particular centre or axis, or a definite direction. b. Of a convex body: Having a pole or centre of convexity. *Obs*.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med* (ed 4) II 36 In one or two examples there was neither a polarized pain nor fluctuation. *Ibid* 357 The centre [of the vaccine vesicle] dips, instead of being polarized, and is less elevated than the circumference. *Ibid* III, 152 In the former [disease, i.e. presbyopia] the cornea is in all cases too much flattened, in the present it is too convex or polarized.

3. *Magn. and Electr.* (See prec. 2.)

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 39 He considers the first effect of an excited body upon neighbouring matter, to be the production of a polarized state of their particles, which constitutes induction. If the particles can maintain this polarized state, then insulation is the consequence, and the higher the polarized condition, the better the insulation. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th Electr & Magn* I, 251 Such a system of polarized molecules as we are suppos-

ing gives rise to localised distributions with solid and superficial densities of determinate values throughout given regions and having the same potential at every point of the field as would result from such localised distributions.

b. See quot. 1886

1878 CULLY *Handbk. Pract Telegraphy* (ed 7) 277 In the polarized relay the force of the spring is replaced by magnetic attraction. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* p. 11, In 1830 he set up an electro-magnetic telegraph in Albany, using a polarized relay. *Ibid* 26 Polarized magnets so named on account of their armatures being permanent magnets. **1886** S. P. THOMPSON *Electromagnet* 291 It is usual to refer to those [electromagnetic] devices in which a permanent magnet comes into use as *polarized mechanisms*, while the ordinary electromagnets are *non-polarized*.

4. *fig* Specialized in meaning or application.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf.* 1, The religious currency of mankind, consists entirely of polarized words.

Polarizer (pō'larīz), *pp*l. a. [*f*. as prec. + *-er*.] One who or that which polarizes, *spec* That plate or prism in a polariscope which polarizes the incident ray of light (opp to *analyzer*).

1854 PEREIRA *Polarized Light* (ed 2) 50 There is no essential difference between the two parts, and either part may be used as polarizer or analyzer, but whichever we use as the polarizer, the other then becomes the analyzer. *Ibid* 132 On rotating the film (the analyzer and polarizer remaining still), a brilliant colour is perceived at every quadrant of a circle, but in intermediate positions it vanishes altogether. So that when the film alone is revolved one colour only is seen, but when the analyzer alone is revolved, two colours are seen. **1893** [see ANALYZER 3]. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* vii. 48 The polariser should revolve with perfect freedom.

Polarizing, *vb* *sb*. [*f*. as prec. + *-ing*.] The action of the *vb*. POLARIZE, in various senses. Also *attrib.* as in *polarizing angle* (Optics), that angle of incidence (differing for different substances) at which the maximum polarization of the incident light takes place.

1812 (29 Dec) Brewster in *Phil Trans* (1813) 105 The explanation which has now been given of the polarising power of the agate should be confirmed. **1829** *Nat Philos* I *Polaris Light* ii. 9 (U.K.S.) Placed at an angle of 52° 45', the polarising angle for water. **1837** Brewster *Magnet* 193 Mr Barlow concludes that every place has its particular polarizing axis. **fig** 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 16 Jan. 4 The newspaper readers possible the polarising of millions of men with one great idea.

Polarizing, *pp*l. a. [*f*. as prec. + *-ing*.] That polarizes or produces polarization.

1. *Optics.* (See POLARIZE 1.)

1813 (23 Dec) Brewster in *Phil Trans* (1814) 207 When we examine the transmitted light, either with the naked eye or with polarising crystals, no coloured fringes are visible. **1816** — in *Edin Phil Trans* VIII 353 On the Laws which regulate the Distribution of the Polarising Force in Plates, Tubes, and Cylinders of Glass, that have received the Polarising Structure. **1869** PRISTON in *Guillemain's Ann* (1870) 89 Polarising helioscopes have been manufactured and have realised the ideas of the illustrious English astronomer. **1890** *Athenaeum* 29 Mar 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

2. *Magn. and Electr.* (See POLARIZE 2.)

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 131 Instead of one polarizing force there are several, all acting in the same direction. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 32 One of these—the polarizing helix—is somewhat longer than the other.

Polarly (pō'larl), *adv*. [*f*. POLAR a. + *-ly*.] In a polar direction, manner, or degree; after the manner of or with reference to poles.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 415 The miserable confusion of ideas polarly opposite. **1834** R. MUDIR *Feathered Tribes Brk Isl* (1841) I 15 Birds which migrate polarly, or for the purpose of breeding. **1849** NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 47 [The particles] being, as wholes, conductors, they can readily be charged either bodily or polarly. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr* (1870) 274 We have thus only one section polarly identified.

† **Polarlike**, *Obs.*, i.e. *pole arctic*, the north pole or pole-star: see POLE *sb* 2 1, ARCTIC.

c 1392, 1553 [see POLE *sb* 2 1] **1554** LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 6321, 152 Polarlike in the North apper. **1596** DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist Scot vii* 90 Was, sene, betueine Pol artik and the Pleades, a mannelous gret Comet.

Polarward, *adv*. (a.) [*f*. POLAR a. + *-ward*.] Towards the polar regions.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI 28 In the polarward parts of Thalabaw. **1860** MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* (Low) x § 488 The water goes polarward, dispensing warmth and moisture as it goes. **1890** *Nature* 16 Oct. 603/1 Polarward winds blow across the 45th degree of north latitude.

† **Polarity**, a. *Obs.* Also 7-arr. [ad. med. L. *polāris*, *f* L. *polus* POLE *sb* 2: see *-ary* 2: cf. F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of the heaven or earth; = POLAR a. 1.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Classe 64* Under the two polarity circles in the Heaven. **1623** *T. Fawcett's Theat. Hen vii viii* 243 The Pole and Septentrional Nations. **1658** Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* iv. 181 The poor inhabitants of the Moone have but polarity life.

2. Of magnetic polarity; = POLAR a. 2.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Parad. Ed* II. 11 60 All which acquire a magnetical and polarity condition, and being suspended, convert their lower extremes unto the North. **1665** Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 351 That the Polary Direction was altogether unknown unto the Ancients, is agreed by most.

|| **Polatouche** (pō'latw). *Zool.* [*f*. *polatouche*, ad. Russ. *полетухий* *poletuchii* flying; cf. *летучий*

prop, a bar for supporting the end of the pole (esp. of an artillery carriage) when the horses are unhitched (Knight); pole-puller, one who is employed in drawing the poles in a hop-garden, so pole-pulling; pole-rack, a rack on which drying-poles are supported in dyeing, tanning, and other trades; pole-railroad, -railway, a temporary track constructed of two parallel lines of barked poles, serving as rails for the removal of the logs of a district to the sawmill; pole-reed (also *pool-reed*), *Phragmites communis*; pole-road = *pole-railroad*, pole-rush (also *pool-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; pole-screen, a fire-screen mounted on an upright pole or rod, on which it may be fixed at any point; pole-shank = *pole-staff*, pole-sling, a kind of palanquin or traveling seat suspended from a pole or poles carried by bearers; pole-square, a square pole, pole-staff, a net-pole (*Cent. Dict.*), pole-strap = *pole-piece* (a) (Knight); pole-tip, a metal cap covering the point of the pole of a carriage, pole-tool: see *quot*; pole-torpedo, a torpedo carried on the end of a pole projecting from the bows of a vessel; a spar-torpedo, pole-trap, a circular steel trap set on the top of a post, pole-trawl, a trawl-net of which the mouth is kept open with a pole; so pole-trawling; pole-wedge (also *poll*), in a plough: see *quot*.

1876 PRECEE & SWEVRIGHT *Telegraphy* 211 *Pole-brackets are of a tubular form and made of malleable iron. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 781 Insulators. *Pole Cap 1833 *Vaunday Farm Rep.* 102 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush* III. The wain or pole-cart dragged by oxen is unknown here. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, The surveyor furnish'd. with a well divided pole chain or off set rod. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI 102 The accidental breakings of reins, pole-chains, hame straps. 1870 SHAKS *Temp.* IV 1 68 Thy pole-clipt vineyard, And thy Sea-marge stirrile, and rocky-hard. 1773 in *Crisp Richmond* (1866) 316 From the depth of water, the want of *Pole ground would render it difficult. to work the Craft. 1873 SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I Intro 459 In the fourteenth century the war hammer was in general use. The foot soldiers had it fixed on a long pole, whence the name *Pole-hammer [This is an error, founded on false etymology, the *poll hammer* (M Du *poll hammer*) had its name from *poll* head, like *poll-a*, *POLE-A* I a 1259 SKELTON *Ny dalyng d. r.*, etc. 28, I wys, *powle hatchet, she blyrd thyne I 1826 HOR SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II 98 You penniless pole-hatchet 1865 REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 6 Pallisados (or as we usually call them, *Pole-hedges) are much in fashion in France 1705 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I 91 The Cultivation of Vines in Vineyards, on Pole-Hedges. 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* § 471 66 The *pole lathe made of the cheapest materials, and in the simplest manner. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man* has *own Mechanic* § 539 The pole lathe and the 'dead centre' lathe are the most simple forms of this useful contrivance. 1730 in *Patent's Specifics*, *Masts*, &c. (1874) 1 A *pole mast vessel for the better catching of all sorts of fish 1824 *Ibid* 19 Double pole masts 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) B 11 b, A mast is either formed of one single piece, which is called a *pole mast*, or composed of several pieces joined together. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 2/1 The Britanica is rigged as a *pole masted schooner 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pole net, a net attached to a pole for illegal fishing in rivers 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* 163 Imagine an old fashioned, bag-shaped night cap, with a stick fastened on each side of it, and you have a pole net. 1619 in *Norworth Househ. Bks* (Suttees) 108 For a pair of double catch rains and 2 *poolpeses 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I 212 *Pole-pieces* are the straps which couple the horses to the pole, and are regulated by the size and weight of the carriage. 1901 *J. Plack's Illustr. Carp. & Build.*, *Home Handier* 22 Deal rafters. the lower ends of which rest on the wall plates, and the upper extremities. about on the 'ridge' or pole piece 1452-a *Durham Acc. Rols* (Suttees) 147 Plo 1 *polepike et quaque Sholynnez, vs jld 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 A *pole-plate is a beam over each opposite wall, supported upon the ends of the tie beam 1889 *Cath. Household* 30 Nov. 4 Bold king post principals and tracened windbraces to the purlins and pole plates. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II 753 The pole-puller and pickers in the hop plantation 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. They use on these *pole railroads trucks with iron wheels. 1798 LYTT *Dodoens* IV 114 514 This plante is called in English, Common *Pole Reede, Spier, or Cane Reede. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* I xxiv § 6. 34 *Arundo Cyprina* in English, Pole reede, or Cane, or Canes 1879 *Prior Names Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 187 *Pole-reed*, in our western counties, Pool-reed 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 July 6 The *pole road, ordinarily, is constructed of poles 4 or 5 inches in diameter, of pine or hard wood 1893 *Scandinavian Mag.* June 708/2 'Pole roads' where cars with wheels with concave faces run on poles instead of rails 1798 LYTT *Dodoens* IV 114 511 The fourth [kind of Rush] is called in English, the 'pole Rushe, or bull Rushe, or Mat Rushe 1870 MRS OUPHANT *Autobiogr.* § Lett (1899) 225, I have just finished the most enchanting *pole-screen 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 250 In this is inserted the end of the pole shank 1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) I 86 Allowing a Bushel to a *Pole-square, or a hundred and sixty Bushels to an Acre 1881 RALPH *Mining Gloss.* *Pole-locks, the tools used in drilling with rods 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII 386 The 'pole-toi pedo could not avail 1894 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/7 Most cruel of all the instruments of destruction used by gamekeepers is the *pole trap 1836 *First Rep. Irish Fisheries* 166 The *pole trawl, used in shoal water, is the only one known here. 1774 WALSH in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV 471 Small vessels, with which they practice 'pole-tawling 1733 TULL *1101 se-Hoing* *1101* xxi. 308 The Coulter, which is wedged tight up to it [the Coulter-hole] by the *Poll-Wedge *Ibid*. 309 Three Wedges at least will be necessary to hold

the Coulter; the Pole-Wedge before it, another Wedge on the left Side of it above, and a third on the right Side underneath.

Pole, *sh* 2 Forms. 4- pole, also 4 pool, 4-6 pol, 5-6 poole, 6 powle, *Sc. poill* [ad L. *pol-us* the end of an axis, a pole (Astron.) Plin], the sky (Virg.), a Gr. *πόλος* a pivot, axis, in *Astion*, the axis of the sphere (Plato), the sky (*Æch*) In *OF pole* (1372 in *Hatz. Darm.*), mod F *pôle*; so *It*, *Sp*, *Pg. pole*, *Ger. pol*, *Du. pool*, all from L.]

1 Each of the two points in the celestial sphere (north pole and south pole) about which as fixed points the stars appear to revolve, being the points at which the earth's axis produced meets the celestial sphere. Sometimes also = **POLE-STAR**.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 22 The beythe of owne pool Antik flo owre north Orisone. 1398 *PARVISA Barth. Dr. P. R.* viii. xxi (Bodl. MS.), Polu, a fille lute sterie. And twei Polus (ed. 1495) Polu these bene, but one hatte Aticus. be oþer pole hit antatious. 1412-20 *LYD. Chron. Troy* I in (1555), To enhance thyme honon to the heuven About the poynt and the sterres seven 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV 261 Alle the grownde that lyethe o ver the ocean vnder the north pole 1513 DOUGLAS *Beneis* VI 1 31 Dedalus, the wrycht, To aventur hym self heich in the sky, Toward the frosty pol antik he flew 1527 R. TROVNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 253 The altitude of the pole that is the North and South starres. 1608 H. BARROWS (*title*) A Table to find the height of the Pole, the Magnetic Declination being given 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II 1 13 To cast water on the burning Beare, And quench the Guards of th' euell-fixed Pole 1765-46 THOMSON *Winter* 741 All one cope of stary glitter, glows from pole to pole 1858 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 228 145 The points where the terrestrial poles would pierce this sphere, if they were long enough, we shall call the celestial poles. fig. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 65 The Souldiers pole is false young Boyes and Gyrls Are leuell now with men.

2 Each of the extremities (North and South) of the axis of the earth; also of any rotating spherical or spheroidal body (*pole of revolution*).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I Defin. The two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the vitei bounde or platte of the globe, are named poles, wch you may call apply in englysh, toune poyntes 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 228 Those found neere the poles are not perfect, but are of a thick colour, whereas such as are found nere the line, are most orient and transparent. 1795 Dr. FOR *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 They entertained a notion that I was going to search for the South pole 1798 CANNIBAL *Anc. Mar.* V 1, Oh sleep! it is a gentle throb, Beloved from pole to pole! 1820 W. SCOTCHBY *Anc. Arctic Reg.* I 46 The opinion of an open sea round the Pole is altogether chimerical 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV 1 159 Resolved that another Expedition to the North-Pole shall be undertaken 1834 *Nat. Philol.* III *Astron.* 83/1 (U K Soc.) The points *N* and *s* are called the poles of the moon 1880 G. MENDELTT *Fract. Con.* (1881) 111 As for matters of the heart between us, we're as far apart as the Poles.

fig. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plans* V (1555) D3, The lady Gramer To whose doctrine, I dyd me aduertise For to attayne, in her attyle poole, Her gytted dewe, for to oppesse my doole

† b. Each extremity of the axis of a lens. *Obs*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pole of a Glass* (in Opticks) is the thickest part of a Convex, but the thinnest of a Concave Glass sometimes called, 1. the Vertex of the Glass.

† c. Each of the two ends of any axle, a peg on which anything turns. *Obs. rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II 1 124 The Poles upon which the Wheel of Cardinalism is taught to turn. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 303 These Doors have a round Hole in the Threshold, and another above, into which the Poles of the Impost entered

3. **Geom.** *Pole of a circle of the sphere* Each of the two points on the surface of the sphere, in which the axis of that circle cuts the surface; as the poles of the ecliptic on the celestial sphere The poles of any great circle of a sphere are also the poles of every small circle parallel to it.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 18 This senyth is the verrey pool of the orisone in euery region. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasie* 33 If I make B D the poles of th' equinoctiall, then can they not be the poles of the zodiack. 1594 BLONDVEL *Exerc.* III 1 xvi. (1636) 311 In this Colure there are set downe the two Poles of the Ecliptique line, being distant from the Poles of the world three and twenty degrees and 30'. 1669 STURMY *Manner's Map* VII II. 3 Every Dial Plane hath his Axis, which is a straight Line passing through the Center of the Plane, and making Right Angles with it; and at the end of the Axis be the two Poles of the Plane, whereof that above our Horizon is called the Pole Zenith, and the other the Pole Nadir of the Dial 1705 HURTON *Math. Dict.* II. 255/1 The Pole of a great circle is a point upon the sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of the great circle. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II 2 They all describe circles having the same point for their Pole.

b Hence in *Cryst*, the point at which a straight line perpendicular to a face or plane of a crystal meets the (ideal) sphere of projection.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 91 The points in which the perpendiculars meet the surface of the sphere are called the poles of the respective faces 1895 STORV-MASKELVNE *Crystallogr.* 27 A pole may therefore also be defined as the point of contact of the sphere and a tangent plane parallel to a plane of the system on the same side of the origin with the plane

4 *poet.*, after ancient Greek and Latin usage; also *pl.* The sky, heavens. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 134 The doime approaches quhen ye Polls are fairest. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*,

Hen. IV. cclxxiii, Hee, Ambitious of the Pole, has got moe Eyes But with less ease 1718-20 *POPE* *Iliad* VIII 692 Stais unnumber'd gild the glowing pole 1770 W. HOBSON *Det. Temple Sol.* 2 Mingled Thunders shake the lab'ring Pole 1794 BLAKE *Songs Expt.*, *Poison* 1-ree 14 When the night had veil'd the pole

5. **Magn** Each of the two opposite points or regions on the surface of a magnet (when of elongated form, usually at its ends) at which the magnetic forces are manifested

So called originally by analogy with the poles of the earth on the celestial sphere, when it was discovered that a lodestone tends to dispose itself with one extremity towards the north, and the other towards the south

1574 EDLY *Prinf. Bk. Navigation* (1579), For lyke as in heauen are two poynts immouable. vpon the which the whole frame of heauen is tuined euen so the stone Magnes reduced into a globous or rounde forme, laying thereon a needle turneth and testeth, thereby shewing the place of the poles. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geg. Del.* I. III (1635) 57 Let the two poles both North and South be marked out in the Loadstone 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A Loadstone wherein only inverting the extremes as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles or faces thereof at pleasure 1738 J. EMMES in *Phil. Trans.* Abstridg VIII 216 Concerning Magnets having more than two Poles 1821 BRITWATER *Optics* x 93 A steel wire became magnetic by exposure to the white light of the sun; a north pole appearing at each polished part, and a south pole at each unpolished part 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 37 Gilbert considered the north pole of the magnet to be a south pole, as he took the north pole of the earth as his standard north pole. 1870 AIRY *Treat. Magnetism* 12 This suggests the idea that the whole of the magnetism peculiar to that end of the magnet is collected into that one point and that point is called a 'pole' 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II 3 The ends of a long thin magnet are commonly called its poles

Comb 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo electr. Mach.* 124 By substituting a four pole field for the original two-pole field they could get exactly double. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 748/2 There being two generating sets, with two pole dynamos *Ibid* 754/2 A twelve pole machine, the connections of whose winding can be altered so as to furnish pressures from 385 to 4,000 volts.

b. **Magnetic pole**: each of the two points in the polar regions of the earth where the dipping needle takes a vertical position.

1701 GRAY *Cosm. Sacra* II. n. 9 The Magnetick Poles are also a great Secret; especially now they are found to be distinct from the Poles of the Earth. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X 435/2 The magnetic poles of the earth may be considered as the centres of the polarities of all the particular aggregates of magnetic substances. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art II.* 178 It is found, that the magnetic poles of the earth change their situation, and this singular circumstance has opened a wide field for speculation

6 **Electr.** Each of the two terminal points (positive and negative) of an electric cell, battery, or machine

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII 319 It is particularly through the medium of the organs of sight and taste, that we find some difference in the respective action of the two poles. 1834 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1855) I. 196 The poles, as they are usually called, are only the doors or ways by which the electric current passes in or out. 1836-47 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 290 The termination of the conductor, or wires, connected with the opposite ends of the voltaic battery, are commonly termed its positive and negative poles. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Magn.* 127 The copper strip, whence the current starts on its journey through the external circuit, is called the positive pole, and the zinc strip is called the negative pole 1905 PRELCE & SIVI WRIGHT *Telegraphy* 15 note, The connection at the negative plate is the positive pole and that at the positive plate the negative pole

7. **Biol.** Each extremity of the main axis of any organ of more or less spherical or oval form.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cover's Anim. Kingd.* 462 Their parts are arranged round an axis and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life Intro* 22 It is rare for the chromatin to be grouped in two masses on the equator [of the spindle] and the split of the nucleus to take place through its poles 1893 TUCKER *tr. Hattschek's Amphioxus* 39 The upper pole of the egg. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* IV 338 The upper pole of the right kidney is 5 cm. external to the tip of the eleventh thoracic spine

8 **Geom.** a. A fixed point to which other points, lines, etc., are referred: as, the origin of polar co-ordinates; the point of which a curve is a polar.

b The point from which a pencil of lines diverges.

1849 CAVENDISH *Phil.* I. 425 A fixed point Q (which may be termed the harmonic pole of the point P with respect to the system of surfaces) 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. x. 216 The inverse of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon any line is termed the pole of the line with respect to the circle 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) xii § 175 The position of any point in a plane is determined when its distance from a fixed point called a pole, and the angle which that distance makes with a fixed line, are known, these are called the polar co ordinates of the point 1885 A. G. GRIFENHILL *Diff. Calculus* (1886) 241 The locus of P, the foot of the perpendicular on the tangent of a curve drawn from the origin O, is called the pedal of the curve with respect to O, and O is called the pole of the pedal

9 *fig* Each of two opposed or complementary principles to which the parts of a system or group of phenomena, ideas, etc., are referable.

1471 RITLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. xv. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 147 Lysing and knytting therefore be Princypalls two Of thys hard Science, and Poles most princypall. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-L.* 30 Apr., The N. Nominalists and Realists each maintained opposite poles of the same truth,

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii 330 To develop itself [i. e. syphilitic poison] according to certain antitheses (poles or metastases). 1861 E. GARBER *Bible & Critics* 245 Reverting . . . to the very opposite pole of religious thought and practice.

IO attrib and **Comb**, as **pole-cell** (sense 6); **pole-changer**, a switch or key for reversing the direction of an electric current, † **pole-dial** = **POLAR dial**, **pole-piece**, a mass of iron forming the end of an electromagnet, through which the lines of magnetic force are concentrated and directed.

1893 TUCKER in *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 173 The *pole-cell of the mesoblast still distinguishable. 1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict. Suppl.*, *Pole-changer. 1895 PATTEN & SIMPSON *Telegraphy* 209 Introducing the pole-changer and compound relay. 1869 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* vii. A. 221. A Globe with two *Pole-Dials, and one Shadow-Dial. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 The *pole-pieces of the field magnets. 1884 HIGGS *Mag. & Dyn. Electr. Machines* 171 The distribution of the electromotive force in the various sections of the coils on the armature depends very greatly on the shape of the pole-pieces.

Pole (pōl), sb. 3, a. f. [a. F. *pole* 'the Sole-fish called a Dogs-tongue' (Cotgr.).] A species of deep-water flounder, *Pleuronectes* (*Glyptocephalus*) *cynoglossus*. Also **pole-dab**, **flounder**, **fluke**. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. v. 3. 142 Plain or flat fish . . . having the mouth on the left side of the eyes, having bigger scales. **Pole**. 1888 GOODE *Am. Fishes* 260 In Greenland they are said to feed upon the pole-flounder. *Ibid.* 331. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pole** dab. 1890 WILKINS *Pole-flounder* . . . native of the northern coasts of Europe and America . . . called also *craig flounder*, and *pole fluke*.

Pole, sb. 4. Also 6 **Poyle**, **Poole**. [a. Ger. *Pole*, sing. of *Polen*, in *MILG. Polän*, pl. *Poläne*, a. Polish *Poljane* lit. field-dwellers, f. *pole* field.]

† 1. **Poland**. *Obs.* 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 34. In any other country than England, Scotland, Ireland, & Poyle. 1565 J. WELT *Def. Apol.* (1611) 368 Ireland, Poole, Denmark, Sweden, and Hungarie. 1671 FRASER *Polechironomus* (S. H. S.) 491 After the peace he went up to Pole with other Scotsmen.

2. A native of Poland. Earlier names, were (*Polones* [from L.] (1555 *Eden Decades* 278, 280), *POIACK*, *POIANDI*. 1666 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* (1669) 308 After many hot charges, the Poles, (confusedly) fled. 1735 BURNI *r. Ann. L'ime* vi. ann. 1697 (1734) II. 196 To distribute Eight Millions of Florins among the Poles. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 324/1 The emperor Nicholas . . . exercised the utmost severity against the Poles.

b. A Poland fowl. 1885 *Ruralist* 30 Mar. 1868/3 Polands, Golden spangled Poles, perfect birds. Hence **Poleless**, a female Pole, Polish woman.

1888 CARRILL *Warner Misc. Ess.* 1872 I. 102 A young Poleless of the highest personal attractions.

Pole, v. Also 7-9 **poll** (8 **pool**). [f. *POLL* sb. 1]

1. *trans.* † a. To set on a pole. *Obs.* 1606 WARRIN *Alb. Eng.* xiv. x. (1612) 365 From whom they hewed his better-worthie head, And sold it on their Cutie walls.

b. To convey (hay, reeds, etc.) on poles. *local.* 1888 WRIGHT *Pole*, to bear or convey on poles; as, to pole hay into a barn. 1892 P. II. EMERSON *Son of Pens.* vii. 173 We began to pole it into the boat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, **Pole**, to heap or move grass or reeds, etc., on long poles.

2. To furnish with poles. (Cf. to *stake*.) 1573 [see *POLLING* sb. 1]. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* h. i. 48 *margin*. New manner of polling of hops. 1707 MORTIMER *Thresh.* 135 Dispose your Poles before the Hills before you begin to pole, and begin not to pole till your Hops appear above the Ground. 1893 KATI. SANNON *Thresh. Wom.* in *S. California* 134 Beans do not need to be 'poled' here, but just lie lazily along the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Aug. 5/2 The military telegraph wire is poled to this place.

3. To attach (a horse) to the carriage-pole. 1861 WHYTE *MELVILLE* *Mit. Hist.* xxi. Clasher . . . was revelling in his own mind whether he wouldn't pole up Marathon a little shorter going home.

4. To push, poke, or strike with a pole; to stir up, push off, with a pole.

1753 CHAMBERLAIN *Cyl. Supp.* *Polling*, in gardening, the operation of dispersing the winter casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. 1870 KLIM *Sheridan's Synonyms* 270 While one was polling up the unknown occupants within, the others stood around the entrance with pistols ready to greet the first appearance of the denizens. 1897 M. KING *W. IV. Africa* 381 The only thing was to pole the logs off.

b. To strike or pierce with a carriage-pole. 1728 VANBR & CUL *Prov. Hush.* ii. i. If we had a mind to stand in his way, he would pool us over and over again. 1824 *New Month Mag.* XI. 450 Von heedless hack Has poled a deaf old woman's back. 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Jr.* i. v. With a footman up behind, with a bar across, to keep his legs from being poled.

† 5. *intr.* (?) To use a pole as a weapon; to fight or fence with a pole. *Obs.*

a. 1601 MARSTON *Pasqual & Kath* i. 6, I am as perfect in my Pipe, as Officers in polling. Courtesans in flatterie, or Wenches in falling. c. 1642 T. TULLY *Sigs. Carlisle* (1840) 35 One Wat-on, polling with a Skot, was shot by his Comand. Scisson to revenge his death cut 2 of the Scotts.

6. *trans.* To propel (a boat or raft) with a pole. 1774 D. JONES *Trul.* (1865) 47 The canoe was poled up the stream. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 43 Sometimes paddling and sometimes polling his canoe along. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or so* II. 57 The boat . . . was being poled in some darkness.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* 1831 R. COX *Adv. Columbia River* II. 193 After pushing

off we poled away with might and main. 1895 H. NORMAN *Peoples & Pol. of Far East* xxix 537 We poled and paddled up the river.

7. To stir (molten metal or glass) with a pole of green wood, with the object of reducing the proportion of oxygen in the mass.

1844 [see *POLLING* sb. 1]. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 265 In order to get rid of the last traces of oxide, the molten copper is 'poled' or stirred up with a piece of green wood. 1884 *Chamb. Trul.* i. Dec. 766/1 The tin is first melted and 'poled'—that is, stirred up with a stick of green wood.

Pole, obs. form of **PAUL**, **POLI**, **POOL**, **PULLEY**.

-pole, combining element from Gr. *-πῶλης* a seller, dealer (as in *οἰνοπῶλης* wine-seller), f. *πῶλεις* to sell, used rarely to designate a merchant, as in *BIBLIOPOLIS*, *PHARMACOPOLIS*.

Pole-ax, **-axe**, **poleaxe** (pōl'æks), sb. Forms (4 **poleax**), 4-7 **pollax**, **polax**, 5 **polle axe**, **pollex**, **pollax** (pol hax), 5-7 **pollaxe**, 6 **polaxe**, **pol-ax** (pulaxe), 7 **poll-ax**, 7- **pole-ax**, (6) 7- **pole-axe**, 6- **poleaxe**. B. Sc. 6 **pow ax**, 7 **pow ax** [ME. *pollax*, *polax*, Sc. *powax* = MDu. *pollax*, *pollax*, MLG. and LG. *polaxe*, *polaxe* (whence MSw. 15th c. *polyxe*, *polyxe*, MDa. *polaxe*), f. *pol*, *POLL* sb. 1, Sc. *pow*, MDu. MLG. *polle*, *pol* head + AX: cf. MDu. *polhanus* = poll-hammer, also a weapon of war. It does not appear whether the combination denoted an ax with a special kind of head, or one for cutting off or splitting the head of an enemy. In the 16th c. the word began to be written by some *pole-ax* (which after 1625 became the usual spelling), as if an ax upon a *pole* or long handle. This may have been connected with the use of sense 2. Similarly, mod. Sw. *pålyxa* and Westphalian dial. *pålaxe* have their first element = *pole*. Sense 3 may be a substitute for the earlier *bole-ax*, which was applied to a butcher's ax.]

1. A kind of ax formerly used as a weapon of war, a battle-ax, also, a form of this retained till the end of the eighteenth century in naval warfare for boarding, resisting boards, cutting ropes, etc.

It probably varied in form at different times, but originally (and in naval use to the end) it was a short handled weapon, which could be hung at the saddle-bow or held under the shield, and used in close fighting in the quot under Chaucer it is one of the short weapons specially forbidden at the combat. Its use to render L. *bifidus* two-edged ax, in the Promptorium and Catholicon, and by Sandys, suggests that it had usually a cutting edge or point also on the side opposite the broad face.

13 *Coer de L. (W.)* 689 If the dogge wyl come to me, My pollax schal hys bane be. *Ibid.* 692 (cf. 5033 Hys ax on his fore armoun hyngl. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1686 No man there fore vp payne of los of lyf No maner shot pollax [v. r. pollax] no short knyff In to the lystes sende ne thider bynyge Ne short swerd for to stoke with poynt bynyge. 1399 LANGR *Rich. Reddes* ii. 328 They pletid with pollaxys, and poyntys of swerdis. 1422-61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elis* (1837) I. Intro 20 [He] would have slain me with a pole axe. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 407/2 *Polax*, *bipennis* 1495 MARG. PAVSON in *P. Lett.* II. 215 Sum of hem having rusty polexis and byllys. 1493 *Cath. Augl.* 286/1 A Pollaxe, *bipennis*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xii. 105 Hys braid pollax, misas on hie (valdant) *securum*, *altius ensurgens*. 1530 PARSON. 179 *Bec de faulcon*, a poll-ax. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 14 b. Si Piers. with a strooke of his Pollax felled hym to the ground. 1551 ROBINSON *Mor's Utopia* ii. (1895) 262 At hande strokes they ve not swordes, but pollaxes. 1561 BURGHE *Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 66 *Ane slot staf*, or *ane pow ax*. 1567 *Lauc. Wills* (1857) II. 86 My pollaxe, i. billis or pollaxes. 1604 in PITTAM *Crim. Trials* II. ii. 432 With hagbuttis, pistoletts, . . . pow axes. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii (1626) 160 Hehold, Aeneas with a pollax (*bipennis fer* *Aras*). *Ibid.* In both his hand. Aduanc't his pollax (*Antiphrasique manu tollens utraque securum*). 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* iv. xlii. 320 Snatching their Pole axes which hung by their saddle bowes, they fell afresh to the combat. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 164 They presently fell to it pell mell with their Swordes and Pole axes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* iii. 291/2 Their Cutting Knife . . . many would rather take to be a Poll-ax. 1715-20 POPP *Mad. xii* 766 His right [arm], beneath, the cover'd pole ax held. 1769-76 FAICNER *Dict. Marine*, *Pole axe*, a sort of hatchet having an handle about 15 inches in length, and being furnished with a sharp point, or claw, bending downwards from the back of it's head. It is principally employed to cut away . . . the rigging of any adversary who endeavour to board. 1819 W. TENNANT *Fabistry Storm'd* (1827) 45 His benchman W. . . ane pow-axe untill his hand. 1850 PRSCOTT *Peru* II. 211 To deal furious blows with their pole axes and war-clubs.

† b. (?) Applied to an industrial implement. *Obs.* Mentioned along with an iron hammer and 3 quarry wedges. 1367-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 *Marscalcus* In uno malleo ferro et 1 poleax, 3 Whaelwegges faciendis de proprio ferro.

2. A halberd or similar long-handled weapon carried by the body-guard of a king or great personage (In quot. 1585 applied (as shown by the accompanying plate) to a small ax-blade on a long lance.)

The original *pollax* of the body-guard may have been the same weapon as in sense 1, mounted on a long staff or pole; but it became mainly an ornamental weapon, often gilt and of various fanciful shapes.

a. 1566 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 31, iij footmen with gilt pollaxes in ther hands. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicho-*

lay's Voy iv. xii. 126 b, His right hand bare a long lance, the poleaxe at the point being well steeld. 1598 FLORIO, *Massius*, a halbardier or poleaxe man, such as the Queene of England gentlemen pencioners are. 1600 *Ble. Precedence* in *Q. Elis. Acad.*, etc. 22 (MS. 1604) Then the Pencioners with their poleaxes on each side of her maestic. [1611 Corgr., *Bec de faulcon*, a fashion of Pollax borne by the Peeres of France, and by the French kings Pensioners.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* in I. 326 His [Wolsey's] palaces . . . and body guard, with gilded pole axes.

3. An ax with a hammer at the back, used to fell or stun animals; a butcher's ax.

1719 DE FOR *Crisoe* (1840) II. iii. 53 An ox is felled with a pole axe. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Doni Eon* II. 7 The ox is first stunned by a violent blow on the head with a pole axe. Hence **Poleaxe v. trans.**, to fell with a pole-ax; also *fig.*; whence **Poleaxed** *ppl* a, **Poleaxer**, one who uses a pole-ax, **Poleaxing** *vbl* sb.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 5/1 By the Christian mode of poleaxing, sensibility was almost instantaneously destroyed. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 She ought to be poleaxed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 3/3 Your valiant poleaxer has returned to the fray. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 701/1 The slaughterer pole-axes an ox.

Polecat, **pole-cat** (pōl'kæt), Forms. a. 4-7 **polcat**, 5-**kat**, 6-**catie**, 6-7 **pol cat**, 7 **pol-oate**, **-oatt**, **poll-cat**, 8 **poll cat**, 9 **pole cat**, 6-**pole-cat**, 7-**polecat** β 5 **pulcat**, **-kat**; 9 **poulcatte**, 6-8 **-cat**, **powl(-)cat**, **poul-cat**, 9 **poulcat**; dial. **pow-cat**. [ME. *polcat*, *pulcat*, the second element being CAT sb. 1.]

The element *pol*, *pōl* (as already pointed out by Prof Skeat) may have been OF *pole*, *poule*, chicken, fowl (cf. *spai-rou-hawuk*, *gos hawuk*, *honey-bear*); this is favoured by the forms in *pul*, *poul*, *powl*, but *pow-cat* offers difficulty.]

1. A small dark-brown coloured carnivorous quadruped, *Putorius fatisidus*, of the *Mustelidae* or Weasel family, a native of Europe, called also *fitchet*, *fitchew*, *fourmait*.

1320 *Acc. Roll No.* 27205 Westminster Deanery 13-14th Edw. II (Surry) Ancien. item in denotacione per Polcat vj. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 527 And eek thet was a polcat in his hawe That as he seyde hwe capons hadde yslawe. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 407/2 *Pulcat*, item quod *filinore*. 1545 ASCHAM *Taxaph.* (Arb.) 52 Nycticeus, and poulcat, foxes and fourmoids, with all other weime. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 29 Powlcats? There are fairer things then Powlcats, sue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 218 Grays, Polcats and Brocks. 1714 *GAY* *IV hat d'ye call it* i. 1, How should he then Who killed but Poulcats, learn to murder Men? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 363 The Polcat is larger than the weasel, the ermine, or the ferret, being one foot five inches long. 1828 *Craswell Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pow cat*, the pole cat. 1836 SMILES *S. Natur.* vii. xii. The bite . . . of a polcat . . . is anything but agreeable.

b. Applied to other species of the genus *Putorius*, e.g. *P. nigris*, the American Polecat, *P. ermanni*, the Siberian P., *P. sarmaticus*, the Mottled P., of Eastern Europe and Western Asia; also to other *Mustelidae*, esp. in U.S. the skunks. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 124 There are [in Virginia] several sorts of Wild Cats, and Poll Cats. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 252 The Skunk is very different from the Pole-Cat, which he is sometimes called. 1860 WARTLER *Sea-boas* II. 210 During the long winter, it [the *Mustela vison* of N. America] leaves the frozen waters, and plays like other polecats on mice and land animals. 1864 WEBSTER *Zorilla* . . . called also *marquait*, *Cape polecat*, and *African polecat*.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a vile person, a courtesan, a prostitute.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iv. ii. 195 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion, out, out. 1607 DIKKEK & WESTER *Northern Illo* i. D's Wk., 1873 III. 4 To take their leaues of then London Polecats, (their wenches I meane Sir) a. 1640 *DAY* *Parl. Bee* x (1641) G. J. b, Hee's a male powl cat, a meere heat-bloud soaker. 1717 L'ESTRANGI & OZ *LIU. Soovrano* (title) The Spanish Pole-Cat, or the Adventures of Senora Rufina. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Rut. Laurat* ii. vi. Brudenell, thou stinkest, weasel, polecat, fly!

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as **polecat head**, **perfume**, etc.; **polecat ferret**, a brown variety of the ferret, **polecat weed**, in U.S. the skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, wild polecat weed, *Convolvulus panduratus* (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 59 With one Pol cat perfume or another hee will poyson thee. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Seelides* I, That same Foolishes had a pole-cat head. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Polecat weed, *Dracontium foetidum*. 1869 G. ROOPER *Mood, Field & Forest* (1874) 178 The young ferret came but once a year. I refer to the pole cat ferret. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 123 In the north we have two varieties of ferret,—one a brown colour, the polecat-ferret, or the common white.

Poledavy: see **POLEDAVY**. **Pole-evil**, obs. f. **POLL-EVIL**. **Pole-footed**, error for **POLL-FOOTED**.

Polehead, **powhead**. Now only Sc. and north. dial. Forms. 3 **polheuede**, 6 **poled**, **polet**, 6-7 **pole-head**; Sc. 8- **pow-head** (9 **powet**). [ME. *polheuede*, the second element being *head*; the first is uncertain, though perh. the same as in *tailpole*, the Sc. form *pow* suggests that it is *POLL* sb. 1, and that the etymological spelling would be *poll-head*.] A tadpole. Also *fig.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1977 Polheuedes, and frokes, and podes swile. Bond harde egitte folc in sile. 1350 *Par. 926* 256/2 Poled a yonge tode. Polet the blacke thyng that a tode cometh of, *cauesot*. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* ii. i.

Cj. Why thou Pole-head, thou Ianus, thou poultron, thou Eare wig that wriggled into men's brains. 1611 COROR, *Cavort*, a Pole-head, or Bull head; the little black vermine whereof toads, and frogs do come. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 22 Powheads sparkle in the oozy sloth. 1828 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xliii, I would as soon meet w^t a pow head in my porridge. 1876 SMITHES *Sc Natur* i 8 No end of horse-leeches, powets, .. frogs, and other creatures that abound in..muddy water.

Poleine, variant of **POULAIN** *Obs.*, a shoe.

Poleis, obs. Sc. form of **POLISH** v.

Poleless (pōl'les), a [f. **POLE** sb.¹ + **-LESS**.] Having no pole.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* x 182 Horses that draw a polelesse chariot. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI 141 A pal, or small poleless tent, such as is customary for the wives of travelling natives.

Polell, variant of **PULLAILE**, *Obs.*, poultry.

Poleman (pōl'mān), [f. **POLE** sb.¹ + **MAN**.] A man who uses, carries, or fights with a pole.

1838 W. HERBERT *Attilla* 321 A good horseman, a good archer and poleman. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif Man* (1862) 35 The pole-men lower the pole [of a tent]. 1889 *Pall Mall G* 6 Feb 3/2 Others [blocks of ice] are detached with ice chisels, and guided by the polemen to the bank. 1904 *Daily News* ix Aug 9 A poleman in the employ of a tramway company.

b. At Eton: see *quots*.

1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* i xi. (Montem at Eton), And all the Oppidans of the fifth form .. class as 'Corporals'; and are severally followed by one or more lower boys, who are denominated 'Polemen', but who appear in their ordinary dress. 1898 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton Forties* 332 The lower boys carried long white poles, from which they derived the name of polemen.

Polemarch (pōl'mārk), *Anc. Hist* Also 7-mark. [ad. Gr. πολέμαρχος, f. πόλεμος war + -αρχος ruling, ruler. So F. *polémarque*.] The title of an officer in ancient Greece, originally, as the name implies, a military commander-in-chief, but having also civil functions varying according to date and locality.

In Athens, the third archon, originally the titular military commander in chief, afterwards a civil magistrate having under his care the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and the resident aliens.

1599-80 NORTON *Plutarch* (1676) 747 Demetrius made him [Pisid] Polemarch (to wit, Camp-master). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Polemarch*, a Lord Marshal of the field, a chief Officer of War. 1734 tr. *Kölln's Anc Hist* xii 157 Polemarch, that is, general of the army and supreme magistrates of Thebes. 1807 ROBINSON *Artichoke* *Graec* ii vii 155. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Artichoke* i 274 The polemarch had more particularly the strangers and sojourners of Athens under his care. 1859 RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* vi. iii 111 500 [At Marathon] Callimachus the polemarch led the right wing for it was at that time a rule with the Athenians to give the right wing to the polemarch. 1868 SMITH'S *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 301 f. The polemarchs of Sparta appear to have ranked next to the king. 1895 J. HARRINGTON *Oceanus* 58 Troops and Companies that were held in perpetual discipline under the Command of a Magistrate called the Polemarche.

Polemic (pōl'mik), a, and sb. [ad. Gr. πόλεμος, f. πόλεμος war. So F. *polémique* (a 1630).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy; controversial, disputatious.

1641 R. BROOKES *Eng. Episc.* i iii 10 All truths, Polemicke, positive, are of neere consanguinity. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi 86 Wee may bee always sure in all Polemicke learning, to have some men of valour. 1654 H. L. ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 182 The master peece of Polemicke Divinity of all extant. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen.* *Brit.* i, 129 On several such like Polemicke occasions. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* ii vi 373 To wrangle upon senseless questions of polemic theology. 1873 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i 33 They displayed far less polemic bitterness.

B. sb.

1. A controversial argument or discussion; argumentation against some opinion, doctrine, etc.; aggressive controversy; in *pl.* the practice of this, esp. as a method of conducting theological controversy: opposed to *apologetics*.

1638 DAVISON or HAWTH. *Irane Wks.* (1712) 172 Unhappy we amidst our many and diverse contentions, furious polemicks, endless variances, debates and quarrels! 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polemicks*, Disputations, Treatises, or Discourses about controversial Points. c1800 H. K. WHITE *Lett* (1837) 202 Religious polemics have seldom formed a part of my studies. 1847 HAMILTON *Lett. to De Morgan* 40 My confessed dislike of the polemic. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* ii 247 In his most impassioned polemic he always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement. 1892 MONTGOMERIE *Hibbert Lect* iii 128 A direct polemic against idols starts from the prophets of the eighth century, and more especially from Hosea.

+b. (See *quot*) *Obs. rare*—.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Polemicks*, verses treating of war, or treaties of war, or strifes, disputations.

2. One who writes or argues in opposition to another; a controversialist; esp. in theology.

1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) i 217 They did like Polemicks of the Post pronounce The same thing to be true and false at once. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* iii. *Diss Drama* 22 He dy'd a real Polemicke, if not a Martyr for the Church. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit Ess* p cxxvii note, An orthodox polemic in Tertullian's time. 1886 *Athenaeum* 21 Aug. 239/1 The divines of James I's court were all casuists and polemics.

Polemical, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + **-AL**.]

+1. Of or pertaining to war; warlike, military.

1649 ROBERTS *Class. Bibl.* 164 Davids Polemical or warre-

like Acts and Achievements. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Polemical*, pertaining to War, warlike, military. 1659 QUARRIES *Proposals of Officers of Armie to Paris* 2 The third and fourth proposals of these Polemical gentlemen, (now plunged in politics).

2. = **POLEMIC** a.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder* ii 1 4 Those Polemical discussions, which have been so learnedly written of the several points of difference. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* Ep Ded., Not to engage you to a Polemical Defence of it. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* i, *Polemical*, is a Word used in Reference to that part of Theology which relates to Controversie, which is called *Polemical Divinity*. 1713 BFRKELEY *Guardian* No 55 F1 It is usual with polemical writers to object ill designs to their adversaries. 1878 GLADSTONE *Glean V* i 81 note, This paper may be termed polemical, but I republish it..because it is also and yet more properly historical.

B. as sb. A polemical discussion, a controversy: cf. prec. B. i, 1 a 1 c.

1808 KNOX & JESS *Corr* i 423 Few things could be more truly delightful, than to see fierce polemicals thus charmed away, by the bland and kindly influences of affection and good will. 1844 B. BARTON *Select* (1849) 63, I am not overfond of polemicals; they are almost as bad as galenicals.

Hence **Polemically** *adv.*, in the manner of a polemic; controversially, disputatively.

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. i 1. (1852) 281 He was also sometimes put upon writing yet more polemically. 1886 *Manchester Exam* 27 Jan 3/2 A second article..which is able, sound, and polemically effective.

Polemicist (-sist), [f. **POLEMIC** sb. + **-IST**.]

A writer of polemics; = **POLEMIST**.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Brit Q Rev.* Apr. 384 The Church has had..able ecclesiastics, effective polemici

Polemist (pōl'mist) [ad. Gr. πολέμιστής a warrior, f. πολέμιον to wage war; see **POLEMIZE**. So F. *polémiste*.] One versed in polemics; a controversialist, = **POLEMIC** sb. 2.

1825 *Genl Mag* XCV ii 228 Cardinal of St. Sabín and polemist. 1888 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* iv. 62 He was a critic, a polemist an apologist.

Polemize (pōl'miz), v. [ad. Gr. πολέμιζειν to wage war, f. πόλεμος war] *intr.* To argue or write polemically; to carry on a controversy.

1828 PUSBY *Hist Eng* i. 130 Substituting common place moral notions for its energetic doctrines or polemizing against them under the title of the oriental idioms of the New Testament. 1898 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 7) 3 P1of Sayce polemizes much against the 'higher critics'.

Polemomania, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλεμος war + **MANIA**.] Rage for war.

1874 L. TOLEMACHE in *Fortn Rev.* Feb. 243 At the thought of the 'giant liar', the poet is seized with a sort of polemomania.

Polemoniaceae (pōl'mōni'zē), a. Bot.

[f. mod. Bot. L. *Polemoniacæ*, f. *Polemonium*, a. Gr. πολέμωνιον the Greek Valerian, f. proper name Πολέμων, or, according to Pliny, from πόλεμος war]: see **-ACEOUS**.] Of or belonging to the *Polemoniaceae*, a family of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of temperate countries, the typical genus of which, *Polemonium*, contains the Jacob's ladder or Greek Valerian, *P. aculeatum*.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polemoscope (pōl'mōskōp), f. *Polemo-*. [ad. mod. L. *polemoscopium* (Hevelius a 1668), f. Gr. πόλεμος war. see **-SCOPE**. So F. *polémoscope*.] A telescope or perspective glass fitted with a mirror set at an angle to the line of vision, for viewing objects not directly before the eye. (So called from its proposed use in war.)

1668 *Phil Trans.* III. 729 Some years ago I was framing one of Hevelius's Polemoscopes. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Any telescope will be a polemoscope, if the tube be but crooked, like a rectangular syphon and between the object glass and first eye glass be placed a plain mirror. 1845 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. Hevelius chose the name of polemoscope, because he thought the instrument might be applied, in time of war, to discover what was going on in the camp of the enemy, while the spectator remained concealed behind a wall or other defence.

b. (See *quot*)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Polemoscope*, a reflecting apparatus consisting of two plane mirrors so inclined as to enable the spectator, by glancing into one of them, to see the images of objects separated from direct view by intervening obstacles.

+**Polem**y. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. πόλεμος war + **-Y**. cf. Gr. (τὰ) πολέμια (Thuc.) matters of war, neut. pl. of πόλεμος *adj.*] Warfare, strife; controversial or polemical writing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi 85 You will maintain the Pen as well as the Pulpit, Polemie as well as persuasive learning. 1846 For perfect Polemy in letters, you may guess what our Universities can yield.

+**Polemt**. *Obs. rare*—1, = next.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Josh.* v. 11 They did eat of the corn of the Land the next day, azyne loaves and polent of the same year [Vulg. azyms panes et polentam ejusdem anni].

|| **Polenta** (pōl'ntā). Also *poll*-. [L. *polenta* peeled or pearl barley; in later use, repr. it *polenta* 'a meal used in Italy made of barley or chesnut flower soaked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter' (Florio 1598); now made also of maize flour.]

+a Pearl-bailey. *Obs.* +b. A kind of barley meal. *Obs.* c. Porridge made from steeped and parched barley or, later, of meal of chestnuts, maize flour, or other substances now largely used in Italy.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh* v. 11 Hig seton polentan. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii lxvii (Bodl MS), Som menep bar polenta is a manere potage made of most pure & deie flour. 1842 Pollenta is corne isode speled & holed & ischeled with fringing of handes. 1582 TURNER *Herbal* ii 16b, Polenta is made of fride or perched barley. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* iii viii (1639) 111 Polenta is barley steeped in water one night, then fride, and then ground. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i 561 The ordinarie drie grout or meale also Polenta, which the Greeks so highly commend, was made of nothing els but of barley. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav* (1766) i. xx. 319 The nourishment of these poor creatures consists of..a kind of meal called polenta, made of Indian corn, which is very nourishing and agreeable. 1768 JOS. BARRETT *Mann & Cust Italy* ii 192 As to the generality of our peasants and lower sort of people, they breakfast on polenta. 1866 HOWELL'S *Venet. L'fe* vi, Golden mountains of polenta (a thicker kind of mush or hasty-pudding made of Indian meal and universally eaten in Italy). 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug 14/2 The shepherd youths eat their polenta cakes. 1888 *Pall Mall G* 23 Aug 5/2 The polenta pot..summing over the glowing logs.

+**Polen wax**. *Obs.* Also 5 pulleyn, *poeylen*.

[Meaning and origin of *polen* uncertain, perh a. OF. *polu(a)n* Polish.] A kind or quality of wax, used for wax candles before the Reformation.

1450 cited in ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* III. 299/1 1464 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 47, No 8), C de pulleyn wax et quater de lussheban wax. c1470 HARRING *Chron* ccvii. v Wynes swete, and mykell poeylen waxe. 1490-1 in Swayne *Sauum Chm chm Acc.* (1896) 38.iii pounds & di. of polen wax for makynge of the Pascall. (1898 *Athenaeum* 27 Aug., 'Polen wax is believed to have been a product of Livonia and other districts east of the Elbe.)

Pole-pad to **Pole-staff**. see **POLE** sb.¹ 2.

Poler (pōl'ar), [f. **POLE** sb.¹ or v + **-ER** 1.]

+1. A stirring pole. see *quot* 1688. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Minoury* iii 350/2 A Tannere Pooler, or Poler. is to stir up the Ouse or Bark and Water. 1704 *Dict Rust*, *Pooler*, or *Poler*. 1730-6 BAILLY v (folio), *Pooler*, *Poler*. 1775 ASH, *Pooler*. So in mod. Dicts.

2. One who sets up or fixes hop poles.

1848 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* IX ii 552 That the polers may place the poles to suit the apparent wants of the hills. 1848 *ibid* 554 If new poles require to be carried..the poler is paid extra.

3. The horse or other draught-beast hainessed alongside the pole, a wheeler.

1887 A. C. GRANT *Bush Lift Queensland* i iv 40 The intelligence displayed by the leaders and polers [bullocks] was very great. 1888 R. BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 45 To work like an old nearside poler.

4. One who propels a barge, boat, or canoe by means of a pole.

1895 *Outline* (U. S.) XXVII. 71/1 A pole is attached to the bow of the lighter, the other end is held by a bare-footed negro. There are generally two polers to each lighter. 1896 *Daily Chron* 15 Aug 9/3 The poler, standing in the stein, can always push the stern out and so bring the bow into the bank. 1848 *ibid* It is possible with one poler to keep a perfectly straight course, but it is not easy.

Poler, var. **POLLER**. **Polder**, **Polesh** (e, obs. ff. **POLLARD** sb.², **POLLISH** v. **Polesh** see **POLE** sb.⁴).

+**Pole-rivet**. *Obs.* [f. *pole* (?) + **RIVET** sb.², bearded wheat: the meaning of the first element is obscure.] Bearded wheat.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 98 'This much sown in Essex upon their Harely Brick earth, or Lcam, as the Red-wheat and the Pole-rivet or Bearded-wheat is there.

Pole-star (pōl'stār), [f. **POLE** sb.² + **STAR** sb.].

1. The star a *Urs Minoris*, at present about 1½° distant from the northern pole of the heavens, also called *Polar star*, and *Polaris*.

1555 EORN *Decades* 32 The starre which we caule the pole starre or north starre .. is not the very poynthe of the pole Artyke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 94 The Pole-starre .. in the tip of the little Beares taile. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i 515 We find, that the remarkable star called the pole star is more or less elevated, according to the different parts of the earth from which we take our view.

2. *fig.* That which serves as a guide or director, a lodestar, a governing principle; a centre of attraction; a cynosure.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii § 3 147 Pleasure is the pole starre of all inordinat passions. 1732 BURLINLEY *Aleph* vi § 19 Common sense alone is the pole star by which mankind ought to steer. 1834 *Tait's Mag* i 387/2 His moral pole star was duty. 1890 HALL *Caine Bondman* ii. xiii, The pole-star of my life is gone out.

Polet, obs. f. **POLE-HEAD**. **Polete**, -ette, obs. ff. **PULLETT**. **Poletyk**, obs. f. **POLITIC**.

Poleward (pōl'wōrd), *adv.* and a. [f. **POLE** sb.² + **-WARD**.]

A. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the (north or south) pole.

1875 CHOLL *Climata* & T. viii. 139 To produce a general flow of the upper portion of the ocean poleward. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Proc.* 2 The air about the equator rises, and flows poleward in both directions.

B. *adj.* Directed or tending towards the pole.

1882 W. C. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8/2 The pole ward, and .. eastward movements of the atmosphere. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 14 Jan 5 Plans for the Poleward journey in the *Frans*.

Polewards (pōl'wōrdz), *adv.* [f. as prec. + **-WARDS**] = prec. A.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xx. § 1. 176 The ayre which

cometh from the polewards, is heavier than the ayre of the toride zone] a 1866 *WHEWELL* (Ogilvie). The regions further polewards. 1856 J C IRONS *Autobiog. Sh. J. Croll* 220 A general movement of the ocean polewards.

Polewig (pō'wig) local. [See **POLLWIG**]

1 A tadpole see **POLLWIG** 1822 in *Ogilvie*

2 The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small fish, the Spotted or Freckled Goby 1880-4 F DAY *Fishes of Brit I* 166 *Gobius minutus* Freckled or spotted goby Polewig or pollybait, Thames local name

Polex, **pol hax**, obs. forms of **POLBAX**.

Poley, **polley** (pō'li), a. Eng. dial. and Austral [f. *POLL* sō + -y] Hornless, polled.

1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 4 July 1/5 Impounded one mouse coloured poley cow 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamilton* xlix. If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that poley heifer, I should have been hurt! 1872 C. H. LUDWIG *My Wife & I in Queensland* 83 A poley cow. Hornless cattle are so called 1876 *Surrey Gloss*, *Poley* cow, a cow without horns

Poley, obs. form of **PULLY**.

Poley, **poley**-mountain see **POLY**.

† **Poleyn**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. OF. *po(u)lain* a colt, young animal; see **PULLEN**] *attid* or as *adj.* Young male (horse).

[1314-15 *Rolls of Part I* 302/a Mesmes celes aveynes pientur pur los Poleyns. 1347 *Ibid* II 109/x Les Chivalx le Roi, le Roigne, & le Prince pullans & auties] c 1443 Lynde in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 With a sharp sword he sauh idying oon, Fleas and proudly, upon a poleyn steede

Poleyn, variant of **POLAYN**, **PULLEN** (see **POLLEN** WAX), **POULAIN**, **PULYNE**, **PULLEN**

Polihode (pō'lihod), *Geom.* [mod. f. Gr. *pólos* pole + *hōdōs* way, path (Poinset 1852)] The non-plane curve traced on the surface of an ellipsoid with fixed centre by its point of contact with a fixed plane on which it rolls, as in the revolution of a top. Cf. **HEPPOLODOME**.

1868 E. J. ROUPE *Rigid Dynamics* 329 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane. The first of these, is called the poli-hode 1882 CAMERON & GARNETT *Life & C. Maxwell* 500 The curve which the extremity of the axis of rotation describes on the invariable plane is called a heipolihode, while that it describes on the surface of the ellipsoid is called a poli-hode

Poliad (pō'liad) *nonic-wd* [f. Gr. *pólis* city + *-ad* i b, after *OREAN*, etc.] A city nymph

1823 SHILLER *Let. to Parnassus* 16 Aug. Pny, are you yet cured of your Nympholepsy? 'Tis a sweet disease but one as obstinate and dangerous as any—even when the Nymph is a Poliad 1887 DOWLING *Life of Shelley* II v. 188 note. This poem [in Leigh Hunt's 'Foliage'], with its Oreades, Nymphs, Linnæads, Nephelids, probably suggested to Shelley the word 'Poliad', a city nymph

Poliadic (pō'liæd'ik), a. rare. [f. Gr. *Políads*, -ad- (female) guardian of the city, epithet of Athena as tutelary goddess of Athens (f. *pólis* city) + -ic.] Of the nature of a tutelary deity of a city or state.

1886 E. H. BAX *Relig. Societism* App vii 174 The poliadic or state divinity Yahveh being erected into the supernatural god of the universe

Polian (pō'lián), a. Zool. [f. proper name *Poli*. see below + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or named after J. X. Poli, a Neapolitan naturalist (1746-1825), as in *Polian vesicle*, one of the caecal canals or sacs, generally five, connected with the circular vessel of an Echinoid or Holothurioid

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed. 4) 229 The Polian vesicle (δ) is largely increased in size 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Inv.* *Anim.* ix. 547 The circular vessel of the ambulacral system not only gives origin to polian vessels, madreporic canals and tentacular vessels, but five canals proceed from it

† **Po-lible**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *poli-re* to polish; see -*IBLE*.] Capable of being polished. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 66 See that it be polible withall

Police (pō'lis), s. Also *policee*, -yse, *policee*. [a. F. *police* (1477 in Godef.), organized government, civil administration, police, ad med L. *politia* for earlier *politia*; see **POLITY**, **POLIOY**, and -*IOE*. In early use commonly pronounced (pō'lis), as still often in Scotland and Ireland]

1. † L. = **POLIOY** sō 1 3, 4, 4 b. *Public police* = public policy. Obs.

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory in France Adit. Narr.* Pop Plot 36 Sterying them with all persuasions, ingynes, and Polye to codd Images, and Counterfeit Relicks. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 137 My scyences and other polyece dyd kepe me in favour. *Ibid* xlv. 186, I werke by polye, subtiltye, and craught 1632 Browne *North Lassie* v. The plot smells of your Ladships police 1640 NABBES *Bride* i. iii. What more police could I be guilty of? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 208 Assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) I. 152 If the public police shall require that a highway be carried through the property of a private person.

II. † 2. Civil organization; civilization. Obs. 1530 PALMER 167 *Police*, policee. 1536 Act 27 Hen VIII c. 42 § 1 The knowledge of suche other good letters as in christened Realmes be expedient to be learned for the conservation of their good polices. 1540 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 145 Nature prouokit them to begyn sum hitl police, for sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis, sum gadthrid

the frutis 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Ass. Wks* VI 22 A barbarous nation (the Turks), with a barbarous neglect of police, fatal to the human race 1820 J. R. JOHNSON *Huber on Ants* 2 These insects, whose faculties, police, and sagacity have been, by some authors, as much overrated, as by others not duly appreciated 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II iii. These hovels were in many instances not provided with the commonest conveniences of the rudest police; contiguous to every door might be observed the dung heap

3. The regulation, discipline, and control of a community; civil administration, enforcement of law, public order.

The early quotations refer to France, and other foreign countries, and to Scotland, where *Commissioners of Police*, for the general internal administration of the country, consisting of six noblemen and four gentlemen, were appointed by Queen Anne, 13 Dec 1714. This was app the first official use of the word in Great Britain. In England, it was still viewed with disfavour after 1760. A writer in the *British Magazine*, April 1763, p. 542, opines that 'from an aversion to the French and something under the name of police being already established in Scotland, English prejudice will not soon be reconciled to it' (The name *Commissioners of Police*, or *Police Commission*, was in the 19th c given to the local bodies having control of the Police force in Burghs and Police Burghs in Scotland).

1716 *Land Gss.* No 5449/3 Charles Cockburn, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North Britain 1732 SWIFT *Essex Abuses Dublin Wks* 1761 III 219 Nothing is held more commendable in all great cities than what the French call the police, by which word is meant the government thereof 1733 P. LINCOLN *(title)* The interest of Scotland considered with regard to its Police, in employing of the Poor, its Agriculture, its Trade [etc.] 1737 CHAMBERLAYNE *Sy. Gt. Brit.* III 60 [Scotland] A List of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police 1751 CORRYN MORRIS *Pers. State of London* (title-p), Observations [etc.] to which are added, some Proposals for the better Regulation of the Police of this Metropolis. 1756 CHESTER *in World* No. 189. 1. We are accused by the French of having no word in our language, which answers to their word police, which therefore we have been obliged to adopt, not having, as they say, the thing. 1766-7 *tr. Kepler's Trav.* (1760) I. 502 (*Lincol.*) Then police is very commendable, and great attention is shewn in suppressing luxury, superfluous magnificence, and dissipation. 1757 *LD KAMES Statute Law Scotl.* 269 Police (Heading of a section of regulations as to prevention of fires, closing of taverns, etc.) 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II 556 The light bonn lord Napier is appointed one of the lords of police in Scotland, in the 100th of the earl of Hopetoun a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) II. 714 Offices against the laws enacted for the police or good government of a country, are truly crimes against the state 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV xii. 162 By the public police and economy, I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the Kingdom 1795 J. ALKIN *Manchester* 263 The police of the town is managed by two constables. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* III. 156 Preventive Police may be considered as a New Science, yet in its infancy, and only beginning to be understood 1817 H. A. M. RIVIER *(title)* A New system of Police; with Reference to the Evidence given before the Police Committee of the House of Commons. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 43 The consular convention between France and this country in 1778 allowed consuls to exercise police over all vessels of their respective nation 1844 *LD BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 324 By police is properly meant the care of preventing infractions of the law, detecting offenders, bringing them to justice 1850 M. RIVAZ *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii 249 The police of the seas was imperfectly kept 1871 FULLMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV xvii § 2. 30 The strict police of his [William I's] reign began already, robbers, murderers, were kept in check. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I 39 Such legislation was part of the general police of the realm.

† b. In commercial legislation, Public regulation or control of a trade; an economic policy. Obs. 1775 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I xi iii (1860) I 191 The elegant author of the essay on the Police of Grain 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 141 Of such consequence it is to a country, and indeed to every country, to have a good police of corn, a police that shall, by securing a high price to the farmer, encourage his culture enough to secure the people at the same time from famine 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Econ.* I viii. 146 The importance of the trade is proved by the strict police exercised upon the importation]

c. The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison, the condition of a camp or garrison in respect of cleanliness. *U. S.*

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) May 158/1 The police of the camp was found to be excellent 1894 *Ibid* July 312/2 The camp was at all times in good police

4. The department of government which is concerned with the maintenance of public order and safety, and the enforcement of the law: the extent of its functions varying greatly in different countries and at different periods

c 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scotl.* (1818) I 140 By the way, this police is still a great office in Scotland, it is grown into disrepute, though the salaries remain 1739 CHAMBLA *Apol.* (1756) I 232 Since we are so happy as not to have a certain power among us which in another country is called the Police, let us rather bear this insult than buy it remedy at too dear a rate 1774 PRINCEPAT *Trav. Scotl.* in 1774, 128 The police of Glasgow consists of three bodies, the magistrates, with the town council, the merchants' house, and the trades house 1781 C. JOHNSON *Hist. J. Junger* I 110 An insinuation so injurious to the honour of my country, which is governed by so supremely vigilant and wise a police. 1825 in *Hone Every-day* 26 I 441 Stepmey, Hampstead, Westend, and Peckham fairs have been crushed by the police, that 'stern, rugged nurse' of national morality. 1863 *J. Cox* *Inst.* III vi 669 The police of the country, by which is meant that department of government which has for its object the maintenance of the internal peace and prevention of crimes, the protection of public order and public health.

5. The civil force to which is entrusted the duty of maintaining public order, enforcing regulations for the prevention and punishment of breaches of the law, and detecting crime; construed as *pl.*, the members of a police force; the constabulary of a locality.

Marine Police, the name given to the force instituted c 1798 (orig by private enterprise) to protect the merchant shipping on the Thames in the Port of London (The earliest use in this sense)

New Police (quots. 1830, 1831, 1884) the name by which the police force established for London in 1829 (Act 10 Geo IV, c. 44) was for some time known

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 165 The vigilance of the Marine Police detected one of the Boats conveying it on shore *Ibid* 219 To place their Vessels, under the protection of the Police 1826 Scott *Malaga* II 41 A strong and well ordered police would prevent the fatal agitations of a mob 1830 WELLINGTON *Let. to Peel* 3 Nov. I congratulate you on the entire success of the Police in London It is impossible to see anything more respectable than they are 1830 *J. KYLE Corr.* 13 Nov. It is incredible with what spirit and firmness the new police has defeated the canaille. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 87/1 The alleged incompetency and misconduct of watchmen formed the great pretext for establishing the Police *Ibid.* 104/1 The establishment of the New Police will be pronounced a sufficient reason for retaining it. 1867 *Trotter's Chron.* Barret I viii. 60 Late in the day, he declared that the police should fetch him 1884 E. YALLO *Recollections & Experiences* I 45 In those days [1836-47] the 'new Police', as they were still called, were very different in appearance from our present guardians. *Ibid.* The police are on his track

† b. *transf.* Any body of men, officially instituted or employed to keep order, enforce regulations, or maintain a political or ecclesiastical system.

1829 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jyul* I 13/2 Flags of different colours hoisted to various heights, and worked by the railway police, to notify any stoppages or accidents. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Rauha* (1851) II 132 The new spiritual police was every where 1855 PALSCOTT *Philip II.* II. vi (1857) 259 To maintain the troops in the Netherlands, as an armed police on which he could rely to enforce the execution of his orders 1859 *Mitt. Liberty* 52/1 They employ a moral police, which occasionally becomes a physical one, to deter skilful workmen from receiving, and employers from giving, a larger remuneration for a more useful service 1880 *Contin. Rev.* XXXVII 477 He belted in a kind of watchful police of spirits and local heroes, dead and gone before 1884 *Fall Hall G.* 13 Nov 5/1 The vexed question whether the police of the seas should be armed or unarmed

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in senses 4 and 5), as *police act*, *barge*, *camp*, *colonel*, *constable*, *control*, *district*, *duty*, *establishment*, *force*, *gazette*, *house*, *inspector*, *lieutenant*, *post*, *protection*, *rate*, *sergeant*, *ship*, *spy*, *taz*, *woman*, also *police-guard*, *harassed*, *ridden* adjs.; *police board*, 'in several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges... etc' (Muirfree, *Justices' Practice*); *police burgh*: see *quot*; *police captain*, a subordinate officer in the police force in New York and other large cities of U. S., *police judge* (*Sc.*), a stipendiary police magistrate, *police jury*, the name in Louisiana of the local authority in each parish invested with the exercise of police powers; *police magistrate*, a stipendiary magistrate who presides in a police court, *police-manure*, (*Scotl.*) manure collected in the streets, street-sweepings; *police-master*, a superintendent or chief of police in Russia; hence *police-mastership*; *police-monger*, *nonic-wd.*, one who busies himself about a police system, *police officer*, † an official charged with the maintenance of public order (*obs.*); a member of a police force, a constable; † *police-runner*, a police officer of the lowest rank: cf. **RUNNER** See also **POLICE COURT**, etc.

1798 SIR J. FIELDING *(title)* An Account of the Origin and Effects of a Police Act, set on foot by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1753. 1838 Miss PARDOE *River & Desert* II 111 The gaily painted and clean looking 'police-barge' 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 207 The constant perambulation of the Police Boats, both by night and by day 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 Vict c. 50 § 105 The expression 'police burgh' means a populous place, the boundaries whereof have been fixed and ascertained under the provisions of the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, or of the Act first therein recited, or under the provisions of any local Act 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlix. All accounts 'may be sent to the Police Camp. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 206 A Caution against Pillage and Plunder 'which the Police Constables were instructed to read aloud as soon as the Lumpers and Coopers were assembled 1855 *London as it is* 306 During two months out of every three, each police constable is on night duty 1838 *Eng. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII 252/1 Expediency of placing discharged criminals under 'police control' *Ibid.* 249/2 The metropolitan 'police district, according to that act (of 1829), consists of about ninety parishes, and ultra parochial places, in and surrounding the metropolis. 1906 *Harnsworth Encycl.* 4814/3 At the present time the Metropolitan Police district is nearly 700 square miles in extent 1798 DR. PORTLAND *Let.* 16 May in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 260 note. The expense of the Marine Police Establishment, which appeared to me ought to be borne by Government 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 334 The establishment of a new 'police force for the metropolis, in 1829, has done more towards exhibiting the advantages of em-

playing a trained body of men for all the purposes for which the old constabulary was appointed, than any other circumstance. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* 111. He is a member of the police force. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII 251. An official newspaper, called the *Hue and Cry* or *Police Gazette*, is also circulated among the authorities, or throughout the kingdom. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxiv, 'It's nothing, miss', said Dixon. Only a 'police-inspector'. He wants to see you, miss. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 289. If the police inspector pool-pooched his appeal and turned him out of the police station [1823 cf. *Judge of Police in Police Court*] 1862 *Act* 25 § 26. 1. *Act* 35 § 25. If adjudged by any magistrate or 'police judge' of any royal or parliamentary borough. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thanes* 199. Any 'Police Magistrate' may assist the Magistrates in their judicial functions. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII 250. When a complaint is made to a police magistrate he issues his warrant as he sees occasion, to a constable, or to one of the metropolitan force. 1883 J. SHIELDS in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Agric.* XV. 38. The whole was manured with 'police manure'—about 30 tons per acre. 1813 Mrs. ATKINSON *Farrier's Steps* 224. We drove to the house of the 'police master, who courteously invited us to be his guests. 1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 258. Vladimir got the promise of a 'police mastership'. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI 111. For the sake of pretending to be useful, these new 'police mongers will pry into every peculiarity, and meddle with every amusement of the people. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thanes* 206. A gang of Lumpers, quitted their employment instantly on the appearance of the 'Police Officers. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Inn* 26. Special, petty, and other constables, and all the police officers of every description, were on duty. 1844 J. I. HEWLETT *Parsons & Co.* vi. He returned with a police-officer. 1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Treason* I 28. They pay road and 'police-rates. 1885 *Globe* 20 Apr. 1/4. The comparatively rare complaint of being too much 'police ridden. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 3/4. The patience of this police-ridden nation. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 520. 'Police-runners had never been thought of as protectors of the lives of the Members of the two Houses. 1854 Mrs. CARLYLE *Letter II* 204. In the kitchen stood two 'police-sergeants. 1857 HONE *Every day* Bk II 329. He went on board the 'police ship stationed on the Thames. 1887 Mrs. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 114/1. 'I am a minister of religion', he said, 'not a 'police spy'. 1884 *Ch. World* 20 Mar. 206. He has advised the farmers to refuse to pay the 'police tax. 1853 HICKETT *Aristoph.* (1892) II 398. You say well. Where is the 'police woman? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 3/3. A plea for policemen.

Hence (*nonce-words*) *Pol. cesul a.*, full of police-men; *Pol. celess a.*, without police; *Polico-cracy* (*polisp* *krási*), the rule of the police. 1803 *Speaker* 9 May 133/1. To substitute a peaceful for a 'policeful Ireland. 1868 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 1/3. Chevaliers of industry migrating to a 'policeless Alabama. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life* Scot. in 18th C. VII. 1 (1901) 230. When a rare opportunity happened in policeless, jailless districts they [statutes] were carried out with rigour. 1887 *Pall Mall* 14 July: A Protest against 'Policeocracy. **Police** (*poliz*), *v.* Also 7 *pollice*. [In senses 1, 2, a. F. *policer* (formerly *politzer*, *policer*) (1461 in Godef.), f. *police*, *police*, in senses 3, 4, f. *Police sb.*]

†1. *intr.* or *absol.* ? To enclose and improve land; to make policies. *Sc. Obs.* (cf. *Polioxy sb.* II). 1335 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II 106. The nobillis all of thame tha had sic want, But thame nicht nother police nor 3it plant. *Ibid.* 144. And gair thame lands as tha lest, To plant and police quhar thame lykit best.

†2. *trans.* To keep in (civil) order, organize, regulate (a state or country). Chiefly in *passive*. *Obs.* 1859, 1865 [see *Polioxy sb.* a.] a 1614. DONNE *Biadavos* (1644) 78. Humane lawes, by which Kingdomes are policed. 1670 *Trial R. Moor*, etc. in *Phenix* (1721) I 406. Complaining of Julius Caesar's Violation of that course of Law whereby the State was policed. 1889-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Heron. Viri.* Wks. 1731 I 205. By such Methods and Orders, the Kingdom of China seems to be framed and policed with the utmost Force and Reach of Human Wisdom, Reason and Contrivance. 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an 1770 (1831) I 389. That country must be ill policed, and wretchedly governed.

b. To make or keep clean or orderly; to clean up (a camp): cf. *Police sb.* 3 c. *U. S.*

1866 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II vii 192. Of the camps.. 44 per cent. [were] fairly clean and well policed.

3. To control, regulate, or keep in order by means of the police, or some similar force.

1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I No. 22 176. Englishmen are too fond of Royalty to submit to be commissioned, and centralized, and policed, and bastiled. 1855 BROWNING *Bk. Bloughram* 469. A vague idea of setting things to rights, Policing people efficaciously. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 24 Mar. 214. The maintenance of the navy which polices the seas. 1899 S. R. GARDNER *Cronwell* 183. The plan of policing the country by a militia of Major-Generals had broken down financially.

b. To furnish, provide, or guard with a police force, or some force having similar functions.

1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/5. Even the mouth of the Canton River may perhaps be well policed. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 84. They are building gunboats to police their coasts. 1882 *Spectator* 11 Mar. 315/1. Why should not dangerous districts be decently policed?

a. *fig.* To keep in order, administer, control.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It. Cath. React.* (1893) I ii. 89. He left that institution [the Inquisition] to pursue its function of policing the ecclesiastical realm. 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* (1894) 204. Policing the valleys with barbed wires.

4. To do out of, do away, or bring into a state or place by police administration.

1839 *Morning Herald* 17 June. That work of destruction which the British nation is to be policed out of its

immemorial liberties and franchises. 1876 *BIRCH Rede Lect. Egypt* 40. Internal administration and microscopic regulations had policed away the spirit of the people.

Police, obs. form of *POLIOXY sb.* 2, *POLISH v.*

Police court. A court of summary jurisdiction for the trial or investigation of charges preferred by the police. (At first called *POLICE OFFICE*)

Also *attrib.*

1823 *STARK Picture of Edinb.* (ed. 3) 152. An application was made to Parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city and a police court [was] opened in Edinburgh, on 15 July 1805 under the superintendence of a Judge of Police. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 71 § 1. The several police courts now established under the names of the public office in Bow Street and the police offices in the parishes of [seven named] shall be continued. 1882 SCRIP *BALANTINE Exper.* 1. 24. Police courts were called offices [in the early part of this century]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 2/3. So far the latter have escaped police court proceedings.

Policed (-i st), *pph. a.* [f. *POLICE v.* or *sd.* + -ED. Orig. (*pp* list)]

1. Politically organized, regulated, or ordered; governed, disciplined. (In quot. 1735 *pp* list.)

1591 LAMBARDE *Archon.* (1635) 65. The necessity of an Officer of this sort is inevitable in every well-policed Kingdom. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 189. Amongst the best policed and formalized nations. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iv 734. As when, with Alfred, from the wilds she came. 10 policed cities and protected plains. 1770 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 104/2. Such a dispersion was little promotive of trade, which loves large and policed communities. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II 39. In this policed society the old 'social contract' theory strictly applied.

2. Provided with or guarded by a police force.

1897 *All About Diamond Jubilee* (ed. Newnes) 58/1. London will be probably the best policed city in the world on June 22nd.

Policedom (*poliz* *sdem*). [f. *POLICE sb.* + -DOM.]

The police system as represented by its personnel.

1889 *Chambers Vocab.* 2 Nov. 631/2. The hue and cry of the ten thousand hounds of policedom. 1892 *Argosy* May 380. He is one of the sleuth hounds of policedom.

Policeman (*poliz* *smæn*). A member of the police force; a paid constable. *New Policeman*, a constable of the New Police of 1829.

1889 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 28 Sept. I find a general opinion prevailing that your policemen are not paid sufficiently. 1830 *Morn. Chron.* 18 Aug. heading: Murder of a New Policeman by a Gang of Burglars. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Basset* I viii 60. He would not go before the magistrates unless the policeman came and fetched him. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Atlan Quaternum* 20. The stern policeman Fate moves us and them on.

b. A soldier-ant.

1877 PASCOE *Zool. Classification* (1880) 149 *Heterogyna*.—Males, females and neuters, workers and soldiers. The soldiers (or 'policemen') have very large heads.

Hence *Pol. cemanlike a.*; **Pol. cemanish**, the function, office, or action of a policeman.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* 122. That policemanlike faculty of coming round a corner. 1887 WALLACE in *Pall Mall* 6 Feb. 6/1. [In determining to restore order and neglecting to do justice, the Government was exhibiting] policemanish, not statesmanship. 1897 A. HICKETT in *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7. One thing we have to resist is the growth of that ugliest of all ugly things, which goes by the name of 'policemanish'.

Police office. The head-quarters of the police force in a city or town, as of the Metropolitan and the City police in London, at which the police business is transacted.

These formerly included a court-room in which offenders were tried, as well as a place of detention in which they were confined till trial; hence the name was formerly regularly applied to what is now called a *Police court*, and is still in many places applied to a *POLICE STATION*, when this has a place of detention. The earliest name was *PUBLIC OFFICE* (in *Act* of 1792). *Police office* appears to have been first applied to the Marine or Thames Police Office at Wapping. (See *Police sb.* 5, *Marine Police*.)

1798 *Resolution* in Colquhoun *Comm. Thanes* (1800) 224. Under the Regulation of the Marine Police Office No. 259, Wapping New Stairs. 1800 *Ibid.* 161. His indefatigable attention [as resident magistrate] to the public interest, since he has presided at the Marine Police Office. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI 1 32/1. The account of a transaction which took place in May last, at the Police office in Hatton-Garden. 1817 CORBETT *Wks.* XXXII 120. What, then, do the Pig-tail gentry, assembled at the 'Police Office, Manchester', object to this? 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 113. Ye might have been lugged awa to the Poleesh Office wi' a watchman aneath each oxtail. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Prisoners' Van*, We were passing the corner of Bow Street when a crowd assembled round the door of the police office attracted our attention [referred to below as 'Public Office, Bow Street']. *Ibid.* Turn to the prisons and police-offices of London. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII 249/2. The public office in Bow Street was for some time the only place in the metropolis where a police magistrate sat regularly, without the jurisdiction of the city of London. Seven additional police offices were established in 1792, by the act 32d Geo. III cap. 53, and the Thames police office in 1798. 1855 *London* as it is to-day 266. The City of London. There are two police offices, one in the Mansion House, where the lord mayor presides, and the other at Guildhall, where the aldermen sit in rotation. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 19 (Scotland) And may be taken into custody and detained in any police office or station house, or other convenient place. 1875 McILWRAITH *Gude Wigtownshire* 95. On the ground floor is also the police-office. 1882 OGDON (Annamdale), *Police office, police station*. (So 1890 in *Cent. Diet.*) 1903 *Whitaker's Ann.* 183. Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W. City Police Office, 26 Old Jewry, E. C.

Police station. The office or head-quarters of a local police force, or of a police district.

1858 SYMONDS *Diet. Trade, Police-station*, the receiving-house where offenders are taken by the police, the place where the police assemble for orders, and to march out on duty. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 111. A little winding thorough some muddy alleys, brought them to the wicket gate and bright lamp of a Police station. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 2/1. This police station confession proved (unlike most of such self-accusations) to be true.

Polich, obs. form of *POLISH v.*

Polichinelle, -i, -o, obs. ff. *PUNCHINELLO*.

Policial (*poli* *šil*), a rare. [f. *POLICE sb.* + -AL, after *office*, *official*.] Of or belonging to the police.

1843 *Port. Parloved Let. Wks.* 1864 I 273. When the case is of importance—or, what amounts to the same thing in the police eyes, when the reward is of magnitude. *Ibid.* 276. The invaluable principle of police action in searches for articles concealed.

Polician, variant of *POLITIAN Obs.*

† **Policlar**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *POLICE sb.* + -AR 2.]

The improver of a 'policy' or estate.

1862 *Winger Last Blast* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 45. Quha.. trampis down the heunlike incres and all decent police of the samyn wingarde, diest and deukit be the former workmen, vinfenzet policlars of the samyn.

Policed, *pph. a.*, **Policier**. see *POLICY v.* 1, 2.

Policing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *POLICE v.* + -ING 1.]

† a. The ordering or regulation of a state. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i viii (Aib) 36. The right policing of their states. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i vii § 6. 34 b. For policing of Cities, and Commonwealths, with new ordinances and constitutions.

b. The action of keeping in order and cleaning up a camp. *U. S.*

1893 LFLAND *Mem.* II 60. There was no drill now.. no special care of us, and no 'policing', or keeping clean.

c. The action of furnishing with a police force or the like for the maintenance of law and order.

1884 *Pall Mall* 6 Feb. 11/2. Holding him responsible.. for the policing of the frontier. 1887 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 5/1. They deal with the 'policing' of the whole river from Teddington Lock to Cricklade. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/2. A lively agitation against the continued policing of the borough by the county constabulary.

d. The fact of being or acting as a policeman.

1899 *Tablet* 15 Apr. 570. Fired of policing, a wearisome life for an educated man.

Policitation, obs. form of *POLLICITATION*.

† **Policize**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [f. *POLICY sb.* + -IZE.]

intr. To use policy; to scheme, manoeuvre.

Hence † **Policizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*, scheming; † **Policizer**, one who practises policy, a schemer.

1809 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Tales Fash. Life* III. *Maneuvering* 4 note, (Irish labourer) 'I'd call her a policizer—I would say she was fond of policizing'. *Ibid.* 85 f. or a week it might be practicable to keep them asunder by policizing, but this could never be effected if he were to settle.. in the country. 1820 C. C. COLTON *Lacon* 11 (1833) 16. As a policizer, the marquis reasoned badly. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 85. The indignities which spring up in the crooked paths of policizing favouritism.

Policize, *v.* 2 *rare* [f. *POLICE v.* + -IZE.] *trans.*

To organize, administer, discipline, reduce to law and order. Hence † **Poliozed** *pph. a.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 392. The woman, as lady Moigan would say, of a more 'poliozed society'.

Policlinic (*poliklinik*), a. Also *iron. poly-*.

[ad. Ger. *poliklinik*, f. Gr. *πόλις* city + *κλινική* medical teaching at the bed-side of the patient (= *CLINIC sb.* 2), hence a hospital by which this is provided, ad. Gr. *κλινική* the clinic art or practice.]

orig. 'A clinic held in private houses in the town, as opposed to one held in a hospital' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). Subsequently often extended to a dispensary, or that department of a hospital, at which out-patients are treated. Cf. *POLICLINIC*.

The original system continues at smaller places in Germany, e.g. at Jena, in larger cities, e.g. Leipzig, the latter obtains. Cf. Brockhaus *Konvers.-Lex.* (1846) s.v. *Klinik*. 'Poliklinik' [as distinguished from the *stationäre klinik* or hospital treatment of in-patients, and *ambulatorische klinik* or hospital treatment of out-patients] consists in the fact that the patients are treated in their own dwellings, by the advanced medical students, while the professor, to whom these regularly report and who supervises the whole treatment of the patient, himself but seldom visits them.

1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 256 f. [In Germany] Those students who have duly attended the clinic, are admitted to the poliklinics. In these, poor patients are treated by students, under the superintendence of an experienced physician. 1822-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2-84, 1805 indoor patients, and 73,432 outdoor patients in polyclinique. 1886 GARDNER in *Life of Sir A. Christison* II vii 121. His was a true 'poliklinik'; though in full operation here before the term was invented in Germany. 1887 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 341. One woman out of every five or six in the polyclinic of the Augusta hospital, Berlin.

Policy (*polizi*), *sb.* 1. Forms. 4-7 *police*, 5

-eoye, 5-6 -ioye, -yoye, -yoye, -eoy, -eay, 6

-eoye, -eoye, -eoye, -eoye, -eoye, -eoye, 5- policy,

(also 5 *polleoy*, -ioye, 5-6 -eoy, 5-7 -ioie, 6

-ioye, -yoy, -yoy, 6-7 -ioy, 7-8 -ioie). [In Branch I,

ME *police*, a. OF. *police* (14th c. in Oresme) civil administration, government, ad. L. *politia*

(Cic.), a. Gr. *πολιτεία* citizenship, government,

constitution, polity, f. *πολίτης* citizen, f. *πόλις* city,

state. See *POLICE sb.* Branch II appears to be

due to the association of this Græco-L. word with *L. politus* polished, refined, pa pple of *polite* to polish, adorn, refine, cultivate, and late *L. politus*, *politus* polish, elegance (Quicherat *Addenda*), Romanic type **politia*, whence it *polizia* cleanliness, neatness. cf. Sp., Pg *policia* police, politeness, neatness.]

I 1. An organized and established system or form of government or administration (of a state or city); a constitution, polity. Now rare or Obs.

1387-8 T Use Test Love II II (Skeat) 178 To sene smile and lowe governe the hye and bodies above. Catey, that polycie is naught. 1488-9 Act 4 Hen I II, c 19 To the subversion of the polycie and gode rule of this lond 1551 ROBINSON to *Mor's Utop* I (1895) 33 Suche peoples as do lyue to getheire in a cytyle polycie and gode ordie 1568 GRAYTON *Chiron* II 431 He furnished his realm both with good leamyng, and Chyck pollicie 1602 WARNER *11th Eng* x lvi (1612) 251 Finch Pollicie consists of Thiel Estates, The Princes, Nobles, Commons 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist Kirk* (1813) II 41 Consultation was had how a good and godlie polycie might be established in the church 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist Scot* vi Wks 183 I 461 The forming of a system of discipline, or ecclesiastical polycie 1836 J GILBERT *Ch. Admin* v. (1852) 136 In well constituted polices provision is always made for the exercise of clemency

† b. An organized state, a commonwealth. Obs. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 141 With the wyndes whiche he bloweth ful ofte sythe he owerthroweth The Citie, and the polycie 1447 DORNIAM *Synthe* (Robt) 28 Ilym that was he tyrannye That tyme prynces of that polycie 1533 LD. BURNES *Gold. Dib. St. Arml* (1540) B111, The dymynshing of the ancient Polycie of Rome. 1558 C. GOODMAN *Obad. Superior Power* Pref, Most discreet governors of commonwealths, and polices.

† 2. Government, administration, the conduct of public affairs; political science. Obs.

1586 CHAUCER *Ind. T* 272 If that a Prynce vseth hawthyte In alle governance and polycie He is. Yholde the lavye in reputacion. 1560 MONTAGUE *Ad. & Lem. Mon.* v. (1885) 148 Thies counsellors mowe... delibe vpon... bo materes off he polycie off he reume. 1590 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. 1. 45 Turne him to any Cause of Polycie The Groat Knot of it he will vnloose. 1641 MITON *Reform* II Wks. 185 III. 33 There is no art that hath bin more canker'd in her principles, more soyld and dumber'd with aphorisming pedantry then the art of polycie 1651 CAT-IRWOOD *Hist Kirk* (1813) II. 51 We are now left as a flooke without a pastor, in civill polycie. 1796 H. HUNTLEY *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III. 695 By polycie I mean not the modern art of deceiving mankind, but the antique art of governing them, which is a great virtue.

b. *Court of Policy*, the Legislative Council in British Guiana (which already existed when that country was a Dutch colony).

1769 L. BANCROFT *Guiana* 353 The lands are granted gratis, by the Governor and Court of Policy. 1824 MACKIN-10611 *Sp. Ho. Comm* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 432 They resolved, that the King and Parliament of Great Britain had no right to change their laws without the consent of their Court of Policy. 1903 WHITAKER'S *Atlanuach* 528 British Guiana. The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members

3. Political sagacity; prudence, skill, or consideration of expediency in the conduct of public affairs, statecraft; diplomacy; in bad sense, political cunning.

1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 304 Of worldly wysdom, sate the forteresse Callyd Othen, chiefe grounde of polycie 1490 G. ASHBY *Active Polycie* 643 But to youre riches make neuer man liche, if ye wol stande in peas and be set by. So wol god and pollice sykeily. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 56 By the pollicie and wysdome of the Frankes, it came so to passe. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV.* I. iii. 108 Neuer did base and rotten Polycie Colour her working with such deadly wounds. 1715 SOUTH *Serm.* i *Kings xiii.* 33 126 Jeobom being thus advanced, and thinking Polycie the best Piety. 1728 ELIZA H. WOOD *Mina de Gomes's Belle A.* (1732) II. 220 He had the Polycie to discharge his new Subjects from the Impositions which their former Masters had laid on them. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. vii. King Robert's eye Might have some glance of polycie. 1867 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* I. v. 435 In this... he was actuated by polycie rather than by sentiment

4. In reference to conduct or action generally. Prudent, expedient, or advantageous procedure; prudent or politic course of action; also, as a quality of the agent: sagacity, shrewdness, artfulness; in bad sense, cunning, craftiness, dissimulation.

1430 LYDG. in *Poh. Rel. & L. Poenis* 15 I Counsellie, .. Off polycie, foresight, and prudence. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 187 It weert not polsey for me to sett that manner in suche case for alle maner of happis 1533 MORSE *Debell Salem* v. Wks 941/2, I wyl peradventure here after vve the same circumspicion & polycie that I learne of his en-ample here. 1587 *Shrr Mag.* *Malin* x, Secretly by pollicie and sleight Hee slewe mee with his sword, before I wist. 1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceits, who think honestie the best polycie. 1604 DRAVON *Orde* 419 In this base Bird I might well descry, The prosperous fruit of thriving Polycie 1755 FREDING *Amelia* ix. ix, Tom, Tom, thou hast no polycie in this 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III. 255 Have they no way of convincing this... illustrious person, that her only polycie is silence, patience, and refusal? 1868 HCLRS *Realmah* iv (1876) 56 If this is polycie, then are the ways of children politic. 1883 *Lanc Times* 20 Oct 409/2 The polycie of allowing this sweeping light of appeal was doubted by many.

† b. A device, expedient, contrivance; a crafty device, stratagem, trick. Obs.

1406 HOCCE *vve La male regle* 252 Whan pat Vilixes sailid to and fro By meermades this was his polycie, Alle eres of

men of his compaignie With wex he stoppe leet 1489 CAXTON *Reyles of A* II xxxv 152 The besegens haue commonly one manere of a polycie 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasmus Par. Acts* xxvii 87 They used other polices to preeuie the shyp 1640 YORKE *Union Non*, *Battells* 18 By polycie of these iron stakes, against the English horse, King Edward's battell was discomfited 1678 WORLIDGE *Beis* (1691) 23 A swarm [of bees] drawn from one place by another by stales, baits, calls, or such like polices. 1849 HARR *Par. Ser.* II 194 When a man is shapening his policies he will grind them away to nothing

5. A course of action adopted and pursued by a government, party, ruler, statesman, etc.; any course of action adopted as advantageous or expedient. (The chief living sense.)

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poenis* (Poley Soc) 8a Whether late soverayns use this polycie, What ever they do late in mesur be 1544 *Supplic to Hen. VIII in Four Supplic* (1871) 35 This was the chiefly polycie of the clergy 1599 LUTHER *Animade* (1875) I Echo one dial, in the begynnyng of the month of January, I prevente somme gyfte unto his scinde a polycie gyllye to be regarded 1687 PILLIP *Pol. Arith* (1690) 21, I now come to the first Polycie of the Dutch, viz Liberty of Conscience 1751 EARL ORRI *My Kennels Story* (1752) 64 France, by her policy, has done the same. By policy, I mean the encouragement of arts and sciences 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* iv VII 75 The project attributed to Alexander, is not the less in perfect harmony with his general policy. 1861 M. PARRISON *Est* (1889) I 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany.

II. Scotch senses influenced by *L. politus* polished, late *L. politus*, *politus* elegance. (Cf. *POLICE* v. 1.)

6. † a. The improvement or embellishment of an estate, building, town, etc. Obs.

1475 *St. Giles' Charters* (1859) p. lxviii, For reparacioun, beilding and polsey to be maid in honour of . sancti Johan. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II 342/2 Item for polsey to be had win be Reulme In planting of woddis making of Edges ochartis gaidis and sawing of biowme 1536 BRIT-1-LENDON *Cron Scot* vi x (1541) 263/2 Schlo knew the mynd of kemeth gwyn to magnificient bying & polsey [Morice, *Magnific. adum struina aigue ornatus delectares*]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II 491/2 It shalbe lausum for polsey and eschewing of defoimite of the towne.

† b. The improvements and embellishments so made; the buildings, plantations, etc. with which an estate is improved or adorned; properly created by human skill and labour. Obs.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II 340/1 All of someane lordis, burrowis are waitist and distoyit in heir gudis and polsey and almost Raynouns 1536 BERENDEN *Cron Scot* vii. vi (1541) 84 b/2, The Pychtis spied fast in Athole, & maid syndry tonthis and polceys in it [various, *munitionibus castellisque pherum ornatis*] 1562 WINTER *Last Blast Wks* (S. T. S.) I 45 Quha trampis down the heumlie mires and all decent polceis of the samyn wyngarde 1563 — *Four Scar Three Quest* lxxix ibid 128 Quily heif so wappit down the monasteris, and principal polceis of this realme? 1564 *Reg. Prayn Comm. Scot* I 179 Apperandie the hault polceis in that part is lyke to pereis, without sum substantialis ordour and remedie be prouydit. [Note. A declaration that the woods are decaying through cutting and bark peeling] 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV 71 Oure souerane lord appreis the acts and statuts maid for the reparatioun of the decayed polceis wain burgh; . and gif the samyn be found auld, decayed and ruinous in zuff, skattis, durnis to decerne that the conuinct fear . sall repair the saidis lands and tenementis

c. The enclosed, planted, and partly embellished park or demesne land lying around a country seat or gentleman's house.

1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. xlii, Lord Breadalbane's seat and beautiful policy are too curious and extraordinary to be omitted 1775 JOHNSON *Jour. West Isl.* *Aberdeen* obit. A small plantation, which in Scotch is called a policy 1792 NEWTT *10th Eng. & Scot* 207 The policies about the Noblemen and Gentlemen's houses, are but thinly scattered. 1842 J. WYSON *Chr North* (1857) I 242 The gravel walks of our policy 1875 JAS GRANT *One of the 600 in*, The demesne (Scotice 'policy') around this picturesque old house, was amply supplied with glorious old timber. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov 9/2 The Prince of Wales went out yesterday with Lord Fife and party, and enjoyed some splendid shooting in the policies.

† 7. a. The polishing or refining of manners. b. Polish, refinement, elegance; culture, civilization. (Cf. the Latin words rendered.) Obs.

a. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leshie's Hist Scot* I 160 Plutarchie sa artificiosse quha could illuistr histories, and was sa notable in the pollice, deking, and outset of maneris and honestie [L. *historia illustranda, morumque excellentiorum insignis artifex*] b. *Ibid* 9 In this north parte [of Scotland] are sum prouinces sa plentifull and of gretter Ingines, that thorough their pollice [L. *politia*] thay ar athir to mony in the South compair, or than thay excel mony in the South *Ibid* 131 His people . alliterlie rude, and wout all pollice and ornat maneris [L. *rudes, nullaque morum elegantia politis*]

Policy (pp list), sb 2 Also 6 polices, 7 -one, -zy. [ad. F. *police* (1371) bill of lading, contract of insurance, etc., according to Hatz. Daim. ad Pr. *polissa*, also *polissia* (1428 in Diez), *podisa*, Cat. *police*, = Sp. *poliza*, Pg *apólice*, Olt. *poliza*, *polisa*, also *poliza*, It. *polizza*, 'schedule, bill, note, writing, remembrance, bond, inuentorie, obligation, ticket' (Florio), also in 16th c. 'bill of lading'; according to G. Paris *Romanza* X. 620 — med. L. *apódisa*, *apódixa*, 'a receipt or security for money paid', altered from L. *apódixis*, a Gr *ἀποδείξις* a making known, demonstration,

evidence, proof. The word appears to have had in Italian a very general sense, being applicable to a writing setting forth or serving as evidence of any kind of transaction

The form development *apódixa*, *apódissa*, *polissa*, is supported by Pg *apólice* — L. *apódixem*, and the Prov form *podisa* The Eng final -*za*, -*ze*, either represents the variants *apódissa*, *polissia*, or perhaps merely followed *Policy* sb. 1 as a representative of F. *police* Earlier suggestions of a derivation from L. *polyptichum* rent-roll, register, schedule, pl. *polypticha* (5th c. Vegetius), registers, account-books, or from *pollex* thumb (as the supposed means of sealing a document), or from *pollicari* to promise, are all untenable.]

1. More fully, *policy of assurance* or *insurance policy*. A document containing an undertaking, in consideration of a sum or sums paid down at the time, or to be paid from time to time, called a *premium* or *piemuns*, to pay a specified amount or part thereof in the event of a specified contingency, such as the loss of property at sea, or its destruction by fire, or, in the case of a life insurance, on the death of the person named in the policy.

Also called *bill of assurance* in Lumbard Strete in 1562 (Marsden *Sel Pl. Crt. Admin* II 52) *floating policy*, *open policy* see quotes *Wager* or *wingering policy*, a policy of insurance taken out where the insured has no real interest in the thing insured declared illegal by various statutes as a species of gambling.

1523 in Pausanias *Collect. Lons Marit.* (1837) IV 609/1 Non essere tenuto a mostrare alcuna polizza di caricamento] 1565 in R. G. Marsden *Sel Pl. Crt. Admin.* (Selden) II 56 (transl. of French document) Any order made agaynst the tenor of this present Police of Assurance 1601 *Act 4 Eliz* c. 22 By means of which Policies of Assurance it cometh to passe, upon the losse or perishing of any ship, these [etc.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 Policy of Assurance is a couise taken by Merchant for the assuring of their adventures upon the sea. 1681 *Lond Gaz* No 1668/4 That all Persons that Insure their Houses shall have liberty till the First of January 1682, to bring back their Policies, and the Insurers will oblige themselves and their Security by Indenture on their Policies, to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium. 1710 *Tatler* No 241 ¶ 2 In all the Offices where Policies are drawn upon Lives 1828-32 *WEASTER v. Policy*, Wagering policies, which insure sum of money, interest or no interest, are illegal. 1848 ARNOLD *Mar Insurance* I. ii. 17-19 A wager policy is one which shows on the face of it, that the contract it embodies is not really an insurance, but a wager. . An open policy is one in which the value of the subject insured . is left to be estimated in case of loss. . A time policy is one in which the limits of the risk are designated only by certain fixed periods of time. 1901 *Ibid* (ed 7) I. 11 A floating policy is one in which there is no limitation of the risk to a particular ship, as when goods 'on ship or ships' are insured for the same voyage 1902 R. G. MARSDEN in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVI 83 A policy of 1545 is the earliest known example of a policy entered into in England. It is a remarkable document, the body of it being in Italian, and the subscriptions in English

b. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager.

1709-10 *STREET Teller* No. 124 ¶ 1 If any Plumb in the City will lay me an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds to Twenty Shillings that I am not this fortunate Man, I will take the Wager . having given Orders to Mr. Morpheus to subscribe such a Policy in my Behalf, if any Person accepts of the Offer 1832 J. TAYLOR *Rec. My Life* I 338 Policies were opened to ascertain his sex, while he appeared in male and female attire.

c. A form of gambling in which bets are made on numbers to be drawn by lottery; cf. *policy-shop* in 3. *U. S.*

1890 WEBSTER s. v. To play policy.

† 2. = It *polizza*, ticket; voting-paper; voucher, warrant. Obs.

1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* III. ii. 261 In this Scrutiny, all the Cardinals put in their Polyzs open *Ibid* 285 Each of the Cardinals orders his Conclavist to bring him a Policy, or Ticket of the vote he desires to give in the morning 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Ridg.) 285 Having received a new policy from three months to three months, the pensioners go then to the receivers.

¶ Johnson, as his only recognition of this word, has (1755) 'a warrant for money in the publick funds' (ed. 1785 adds 'a ticket'); and this is repeated in mod. Dicts as a distinct sense, Mason (1801) drew attention to its incorrectness. 'Neither of these definitions extend to the most usual meaning of this word "policy of insurance" The interpretation should have been A warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim.'

3 *atthib* and *Comb*, as *policy-book*, -holder; *policy-shop*, in *U. S.* a place for gambling by betting on the drawing of certain numbers in a lottery, *policy-shop*, in *U. S.* 'the ticket given on a stake of money at a policy-shop' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, 'Policy book, a book kept in an insurance office for making entries of policies granted. *Policy-holders*, the persons insured in an office. 1906 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug 149/4 Three leading American insurance companies will discontinue granting rebates on the annual premium to British policy-holders on account of British income-tax. 1863 LUTTRELL *Brif Rel* (1857) III. 17 Grand jury of London presented the 'policy officers' as about wagers 1879 *WEASTER Suppl.* 'Policy shop, an office opened for gambling in connection with lotteries 1903 *Daily Chron* 3 Nov 5/3 He has closed every gambling-den, pool-room, disorderly house and policy shop that the extreme of vigilance could discover.

† **Policy**, v. 1 Obs. [a. obs. F. *policier* (1540 in Godef.) to administer, f. obs. F. *police*, see **POLICE**

sb 1. **POLICE** *v.* *trans.* To organize and regulate the internal order of, to order, = **POLICE** *v.* 2. Hence + **POLICED** *pp. a.*, civilly organized.

1565 *Smith in Froude Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII viii 165 There is no realm in Christendom better governed, better policed. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi vi 302 Canaan and Egypt;... which he found well peopled and policed into Kingdoms. 1647-8 *Cottrell's Devil's First Fr.* (1678) 2 Well policed Government. 1788 *Priestley Lect. Hist. v* 414 We are not to consider all countries as barbarous that are not policed as ours. 1824 *Landor Imag. Conv.*, *Perils* 4 *Soph. Wks.* 1853 I 147/1 A wide and rather waste kingdom should be interposed between the policed states and Persia.

+ **Policy**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* In 5 *poll-*. [f. **POLICE** *sb.* 2 or *F. police*, in its early sense.] *trans.* To furnish with a certificate; to examine and certify to the purity or quality of. Hence + **Policier** (in 5 *poll-*), the officer who performed this function.

1450 *Oath in Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 196 The Office of Gabelier and pollicier of wax within the City of London. And after that ye have garbeled any bale or merchandises ye shall mark and signe the same bale by you garbeled and wax by you pollicied wth a mark to thentent that the common weyer may have knowledge thereof &c.

Policy, *v.* 3 *U. S. slang.* [f. **POLICE** *sb.* 2 *c.*] 1890 *Farmer Dict. Amer.* 429/2 To *Policy*, to gamble with the numbers of lottery tickets.

+ **Poliencephalitis**. *Path.* Also (*iron*) **polioencephalitis**. [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr.* *poliós* grey + *ἐγκεφαλίτις* brain + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the brain.

1890 *Billings Med. Dict.* *Poliencephalitis*, acute localized encephalitis, affecting chiefly the motor region of the cortex. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 27 May 1145 Strimpell has suggested that the disease is acute polioencephalitis.

+ **Polifugal**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *L.* *polus* POLE *sb.* 2, after CENTRIFUGAL.] Tending away from the pole. 1740 *Stack in Phil. Trans.* XLI 421 By the Assistance of the polifugal Force.

Polygamous, -gamy, *obs.* ff. **POLYGAMOUS**, -GAMY.

Poligar (*pp. ligār*). Also 8-9 **polygar**. [ad. Marāṭhī *pālagār*, or Telugu *pālagāru* (cerebral *ā*), ad. Tamil *pālaiyakkāran* the holder of a *pālaiyam*, POLLAM.] In S. India. The holder of a pollam or feudal estate; a subordinate feudal chief.

1681 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I 118 They pulled down the Poligar's house. 1761 *Chai in Ann. Reg.* 6/2 I here are among the mountainous parts several petty princes, or heads of clans, distinguished by the name of Polygars. 1783 *Burke's India Bill Wks.* IV 25 10 Mahomet Ali they sold at least twelve sovereign princes called the Polygars. 1868 J. H. Nelson *Madras* III 157 Some of the Polygars were placed in authority over others.

b. trans. One of the predatory followers of such a chief; the race descended from these.

1776 *Picou in Genl. Mag.* (1792) 14/2 A people called Polygars, who inhabit [the woods] and attack, rob, and murder passengers. 1805 Sir W. Elliot in *Jrnl. Ethn. Soc.* I 112 There is a third well defined race mixed with the general population. I mean the predatory classes. In the South they are called Polygars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars [etc.].

c. attrib. and Comb. : **poligar-dog** : a variety of dog from the poligar country.

1800 Dr. Wellington in *Arbuthnot Mem. Munro* (1881) I p. xcii. His operations were seldom impeded by poligar wars. 1830 *Munro King's Own* xlviii. It's a Poligar dog from the East Indies. 1885 G. S. Forbes *Wild Life in Canara* 45 A poligar dog that was with me started off in pursuit.

Hence **Poligarship**, the office of a poligar. 1881 in *Arbuthnot Mem. Munro* I p. xcii. The Mysore system, which removed all poligarships [and] expelled their turbulent chiefs.

Polihistor, *obs.* f. **POLYHISTOR** **Polimechany**, **Polimite**, var. **POLYMECHANY**, **POLYMITES**, *Obs.*

+ **Polinced**, *pa. pp. Obs. rare* -o. [For *polinced*, ad. *L.* *polincedus*, *pa. pp. of poling* *sb.* 1 to wash and prepare (a corpse) for the funeral pile.] 1623 *Cockran in Embalmers*, *Polinced*.

Poling (*pō'lin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **POLE** *v.* + *-ing* 1.]

1. The action of the verb **POLE** in various senses, furnishing or supplying with poles, the propelling of boats or canoes with poles; the stirring of a bath of copper, tin, or lead with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation; etc.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 83 To arbor begun, and quick setted about. No poling nor wading till set be far out. 1601 [see **POLE** *v.* 5]. 1753 [see **POLE** *v.* 4]. 1816 *Brackenridge* *Jrnl. Voy. Mission in New Louisiana* 205 The water is generally too deep to admit of poling. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V 169/2 The process of 'poling',... carried on by stirring the copper while in a fluid state with poles of green wood. 1864 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II 29 If the poling has been continued too long, the copper again becomes brittle, in this state it is said to be overpoled.

2 *concr.* Poles collectively, as used for poling hops, or for lining the sides of a tunnel.

1824 *Francis Dict. Arts* etc. *Poling*, the small boards supporting the earth during the formation of a tunnel. 1882 *Raymond Mining Gloss.* *Poling*, poles used instead of planks for lagging.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* : as **poling-board**, one of the boards used to support the sides in the excavation of a tunnel; **poling-ground**, shallow water where poling or punting is possible,

1830 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II 146/2 They frequently push the poling boards before them. *Ibid.* 526/2 Each division has boards in front [known by the technical name of poling boards]. 1901 J. G. Millais in *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/4 No puntsman should ever venture off poling ground in Scotland when the wind is in the south.

|| **Polio-myelitis** (*pō'liō-mī-ē-līt'is*) *Path.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr.* *poliōs* grey + *μυελός* marrow + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1880 *A Flint Princ. Med.* 747 Anterior polio-myelitis, signifying inflammation of the anterior gray substance. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI 798 The facial nucleus was affected by acute polio-myelitis.

So **Polio-myelo-pathy**, *Path.* [*-PATHY*], any disease of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1890 in *Billings Med. Dict.* 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI 495 The so-called system diseases, such as ascending and descending lateral sclerosis the polio-myelopathies. *Ibid.* 502 Nuclear lesions, or polio-myelopathies... are often the starting points of such secondary degenerations.

Poliorcetic (*pō'li-ōr-ē-tik*), *a. rare* [ad. *Gr.* *πολιορκητικός*, f. *πολιορκής* besieger, f. *πολιορκείν* to besiege a city, f. *πόλις* city + *ἐρκος* fence, enclosure. So *F. poliorcétique*.] Of or pertaining to the besieging of cities or fortresses.

1859 Dr. Quincy *Path. Wks.* (1891) I 98 The 'anietes', or battering-rams, were amongst the poliorcetic engines of the ancients. 1898 *Athenium* 24 Sept. 42/2 The poliorcetic principles displayed at Chateau Gaillard.

Poliorcetics, *sb. pl.* [ad. *Gr.* (τά) *πολιορκητικά* things or matters pertaining to sieges, neut. pl. of *πολιορκητικός*. see *piec*.] The art of conducting and resisting sieges; siegecraft.

1569 J. Sanford in *Agricola's Van Artes* 33b, Poliorcetics, fitte aswell for the wailes, as buildings, & other vses. 1859 Dr. Quincy *Path. Wks.* 1862 IV. 284 Into casta-metation, into poliorcetics. 1893 T. A. Archer in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 341 note. The whole science of mediaeval poliorcetics was based on the principle of outworks.

Polip(e), -ippe, **polipus**, *obs.* ff. **POLYP**, -US.

Poliphant, *obs.* corrupt form of **POLYPHONE**.

Polipode, -pragmatick, -pragmon: see **POLYPODE**, etc.

-**polis**, 1 *repr.* *Gr.* *πόλις* city, as in **METROPOLIS**, **NECROPOLIS**, sometimes used (in the form -*opolis*) to form names or nicknames of cities or towns, e. g. **COTTONOPOLIS**, **LEATHEROPOLIS**, **PORKOPOLIS**. 1868 W. M. Punshon in *Macdonald's Life* (1887) 305 Cincinnati, the 'Porkopolis' of the Union. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. She [Chicago] has reached the position of the porkopolis of the world. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 8/1 The first time the great annual gathering of Churchmen has taken place in Leatheropolis [Northampton].

Polish (*pō'lish*), *sb.* [f. **POLISH** *v.*]

1. The act of polishing or condition of being polished; smoothness and (usually) glossiness of surface produced by friction.

1704 *Newton Optics* (1721) 24 Another Prism of clearer Glass and better Polish. 1705 *Addison Italy* 352 Consider the great Difficulty of hewing it... and of giving it the due Turn, Proportion and Polish. 1777 *Mudge in Phil. Trans.* LXVII 325 In the beginning of the polish, I worked round and round. 1806 *Gassner Scott* (ed. 2) 247/2 Some of the stones take a very high polish. 1828 *Dickens Nick Nick* viii. You must be content with giving yourself a dry polish till we break the ice in the well.

2. *fig.* Refinement: see **POLISH** *v.* 2.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 10 This poole pamphlett... without fynenes of methode, or pulishe of art. 1713 *Addison Cato*, What are these wondrous civilizing arts, This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour? 1778 *Miss Burney Evelina* xxvi. Where my education and manners might receive their last polish. 1841 *Elphinstone Hist. Ind.* I 425 What polish they have seems borrowed from the Mussulmans. 1902 F. W. H. Myers *Wordsw.* 105 Poetry depends on emotion and not on polish.

3. A substance used to produce or to assist in producing smoothness or glossiness on any surface. See also **FRENCH POLISH**, **FURNITURE-POLISH**, **SHOE-POLISH**, **STOVE-POLISH**, **VARNISH-POLISH**, etc.

1819-1874 [see **FRENCH POLISH**]. 1881 *Young Ev. Man his own Mech.* 1624 The method of applying these polishes is the same for all. A flannel rubber is dipped in the polish.

4. *Comb.*, as **polish-brush**, -**powder**, -**stone**.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I 143 With a polish-stone and the whiten, polish your foils. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade*, *Polish-powder*, a preparation of plumbago for stoves and iron articles. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III 48 No blacking-brush is needed, nor polish-brush either.

Polish (*pō'lish*), *a.* [f. **POLE** *sb.* 2 + *-ish* 1.] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

1704 T. Brown *Let. to Gent. & Ladies Wks.* 1709 III 1 96 The unknocking of his Polish Majesty. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II 292 There is hardly any resemblance between the Polish Diet and the English Parliament, at least at present.

b. In the names of things of actual or attributed Polish origin; as **Polish disease**, **plait**: see **PLAIT** *sb.* 2 *c.*; **Polish draughts**, a variety of the game of draughts played on a board of 100 squares with 20 men a side; called in French *le jeu de dames à la polonoise* (Manoury, 1750), in Poland itself *French draughts*; **Polish fowl** = **POLAND fowl**; **Polish manna**: see **MANNA** 1 6; **Polish wheat** = **POLAND wheat**.

1849 D. J. Brown *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 60 The *pūca polonica*, or 'Polish disease, in which the hair in the human

subject grows into an immense matted mass. 1733 R. in *Craftsman* No 376 156 The game of 'Polish Draughts, where you will see the whole Board engaged in the important business of making Kings. 1768 *Bartlett Mann & Cust Italy* xxviii 217 As chess is superior to polish-draughts (1817) K. Kratinge *Trav.* (1817) I 308 They play at what we call Polish draughts. 1849 D. J. Brown *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 12 *Civis* is the Latin word adopted by Aldrovandi to express the topknot of 'Polish fowls. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI 308/1 Known in shops as 'Polish Manna, Manna Seed', and Manna Croup. 1832 *Fig. Subst. Food* 34 *Polish Wheat—*Triticum polonicum* is now to be found here only in botanic gardens.

+ *c. absol.* Short for **Polish draughts**. *Obs.* 1712 *e.* 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1792) III xv. 67 Can you play at draughts, polish, or chess?

Polish (*pō'lish*), *v.* *Forms*: see below. [ME *polis*, -*iss*, -*iss*-, a. *F. poliss*, lengthened stem of *polir* -*L. polir* to polish, smooth, refine. see *-ish* 2.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3-4 *polis*, 4-5 *polys*(e), -*yce*, 4-6 *police*, 5-6 *polise* *Sc. polys*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Cott.) Pat roche pat es polist sa slight. 13 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1131 He may polye him Wel byster ben be beryl obei biowden peiles. *Ibid.* 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 127 And was policed ek so clene. 1480 *Illeynson Test. Cress* 347 Ane poliest glas.

β. 4 *polich*, 4-5 *polisch*(e), -*issch*(e), 4-6 -*issch*(e), 5 -*esh*(e), -*ysh*, -*yach*, *polishe*, 5-6 *polys*(s)h(e), -*ishe*, 6-8 *polish*, 5- *polish*.

1340 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Gott.) Pe Roche pat es polichit [a 1425 *polishid*] so slight. 1362 [see B. i.] 1400-50 *Alexander* 3223 Polyshyd all of pure gold. *Ibid.* 51.9 With pellicans & pape toyces polichit & gauen. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 406 Polish al vp thy werk. 1430 *Lynde Min. Poems* (Peicy Soc.) 36 Thou thynekst hiu polissheed when she is ful of rust. 1526 *Pig. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The more it is polysshed or rubbed. 1552 *Huloet*, Polyshe paper or parchment smoth.

γ. 5 *polisshe*, -*isch*(e), -*ich*(e), 5-6 *polysse*, -*ysh*(e), 5-7 *polush*(e) (Cf. *It. pulire, pulito*).

1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvii 80 *pa* myt not be pulschit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 To Polische (*A. Polische*). 1555 *Edm. Decades* 104 *As* fayne and nette as though it were polysshed. 1605 *Racon Adv. Leas* II. xvii 13 The rule will helpe, if they be laboured and pulished by practice.

δ. 4-5 *pol(s)che*, 5 *pol(s)he*, *polishe*.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 121 Portreid and paynt & pulched full clene. 1400 *Chaucer's Merch.* T 358 (P. l. w.) A myrour polshed bright. 1400 *Beun* 1734, 1-pulshid, & 1-pulid. 1407 *Lynde Reason & Sens.* 5766 The cristall pulshed was so clene. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 416/1 Fulchon, *polio*.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) Dunward ban es [his castel] polist slight. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A v 257 Pat Penitencia is pike he schulde polische newe [v. r. polich, pulsh(e)]. 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvii 70 *pa* ei so hard *pa* bare may na metell pulsch ham. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 156b These candlestickes wer polished lyke Aumbre. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 170 Before it be polished, it is of a reddish and rusty colour. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Esay* 213 Hard Wood they polish with Bees-wax... But Ivory they polish with Chalk and Water. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii 111 201 For the purpose of being polished and shaped into a column. 1876 W. S. Gilman *II* 115. *Pinafore* I I polished up the handle of the big front door. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 7/2 A negro whose boots he had declined to polish.

b. intr. for passive. + (a) To become bright. *Obs. rare.* (b) To become smooth, take a smooth and (usually) glossy surface.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 4589 Zeforus with softe wyndes soberly blew, Planetes in the pure aere pulshet full clene. 1606 *Bacon Sylva* 849 A kind of steel which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. 1728 *Young Love* *Faint* iii. 224 'Tis solid bodies only polish well. 1898 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* IX 314 None of these patches shewed the least tendency to polish.

2. *fig. trans.* To free from roughness, rudeness, or coarseness, to imbue with culture or refinement; to make more elegant or cultured; to refine. (In quot. 13... To cleanse, purify.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxix. 3 *pa* polyst be wordis of pure felonyas neddis. 13 *Gau & Gr. Knt* 2393, I halde be polysed of pat plyst, & puid as clene. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4427 Bot he can practive & paynt & polich hi wordis. 1570 *Pride & Lowly* (1841) 3 Thou maist finde Some matters (though not pulished with art,) To make thee laugh. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi 610 Arts that polish Life. 1773 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Sept. 'The eldest [daughter] is the beauty of this part of the world, and has been polished at Edinburgh. 1818 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) I ii. 90 Books of amusement tend to polish the mind.

+ *b.* To smooth or gloss over. *Obs. rare.* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 61 By hem that confessithe hem to the preest... that in shryfte excusithe hem and polysshithe her synne.

c. With adv. or advb. phr. To do away, put out, bring into some state by polishing.

1712 *Steele Spect.* No 370 72 Such elegant Entertainments as these, would polish the Town into Judgment in their Gratifications. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 39. 281 An over-judicious Author. polishes away the Strength and Energy of his Thoughts. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & L. Note-Bks.* II 148 The wholesome coarseness which no education can polish out of the genuine Englishman.

d. intr. for passive. To become refined.

1727 *Swift Let. on Eng. Tongue Wks.* 1755 II. 1 185 The French [language] for these last fifty years hath been

polishing as much as it will bear. 1776 *Foot's Capuchin* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 384 She insists upon his polishing a little.

3 *trans* To bring to a finished or complete state; to deck out, adorn. *Const. out, 127*

1851 *MULCASTER Positions* xxi. (1887) 89 To polish out this point with those effectual reasons. 1894 *GREENE UPST Courtier* C.V. Other there be... that pinche their bellies to polish their backs. 1885 *DUNCKLEY in March Exam.* 15 June 6/2 To dot his i's and cross his t's and polish up his manuscript

4 To polish off to finish off quickly or out of hand; to do for or get rid of summarily *collog* (orig. *Poligastrie slang*).

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 247 Ned having polished off his study opponent in thirty rounds. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxv. Mayn't I polish that ere Job off, in the front garden? 1850 *SMEDLEY F. Partridge* (1894) 53 He can polish off a boy half a head taller than himself. 1874 *Punch* 10 Aug. 66/1 We nearly polished off the Licensing Bill in the Commons 1873 *L. and Egypt. Sketch-Bk* 282 The two between them could polish off a bottle of sherry in less time.

Polishable (pɒlɪʃəbəl), *a* [f. *POLISH* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being polished.

1811 *CORRIG.* Polishable, polishable, burnishable, finishable. 1866 *H. MORE Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 10, I do not look upon that Subject as any thing polishable by my hand. 1845 *STOCCUT L. R. Handb.* Brit. India (1854) 107 The lighter coloured, but polishable and well-grained tank.

Polished (pɒlɪʃt), *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] 1. Made smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* 1 (*Katerina*) 107 Schenand thru gold & polist stanyx. c. 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 479 A plate of pulched gold. c. 1470 *Col. & Gau* 708 Thow plat of polist steil. 1597 *SIRAC* 2 *Ille IV*, iv. v. 23 O polist'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1736 *GRAY Statius* 1. 42 In dust the polist'd ball he roll'd. 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* 1. xv. 100 The road. lay right over the polished rocks.

b. Having naturally a smooth glossy surface. 1833 *Penny Cyc.* 1. 761a *Acer tataricum*, the polished maple.

2 *fig.* Refined, cultured, elegant. *see POLISH* *v.* 2. c. 1412 *Hocceve De Reg. Princ.* 2939 Weyut fauel with his polystid speche. 1523 *SICULTON Carl. Laurel* 1093 Noble Chaucer, whos polystid eloquence Ome englysshe rude so freshly hath set out. 1639 *HAMILTON Paper* (Camden) 100 Grace them with your more perfect and polished expressions. 1763 *JOHNSON* 16 May in *Boswell*. In more polished times there are people to do every thing for money. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* vi. I consider it as one of the first refinements of polished societies. 1894 *Ld. Worsley Life Manborough* 1. 239 Charles liked his polished manners.

Hence **Polishedly** *adv.*, **Polishedness**.

1594 *CARI W. HUART's Exam.* Writ. ix. (1596) 121 He could not... deluier his mind in them polistidly. *Ind* 123 Reay... had ornament and polistidness of speech. 1737 *COVI NTRY Phil. to Hyd.* ii. 9 A general Polishedness of Manners, and inward Character. 1889 *GUNTUR That Frenchman* 1 ix. Polishedly polite to his equal.

Polisher (pɒlɪʃər), [f. as prec. + *-ER*.] 1. One who polishes or produces a smooth and (usually) glossy surface on anything. Often in comb., as *brass-, shoe-, silver-, stone-polisher*.

1552 *HUTCHER* Polisher of old wines to seme salable or new. *interpolator*. 1685 *BOYER Effects of Shot* Suppl. 144 A Polisher of Gems. 1733 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6187/4 James Whitlegge... Looking-Glass, Polisher. 1873 *J. LUCASON Lect. Inflam* 607 The thick varnish which polishers or sword cutlers use. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polisher of parquet flooring.

2. A tool or appliance for polishing anything. 1598 *FLORIO, Fructore*, an iron polishing tooke, a lubber, a polisher. 1777 *MURGE in Phil Trans* LX. 318 The polisher is... made by covering the tool with sarcenet. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clock* 201 Polishers for steel are of soft steel, iron, bell-metal, tin, zinc, lead or boxwood.

3. *fig.* One who refines: *see POLISH* *v.* 2. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 355 You are the neate Polishers of the rude antique Latine and Greeke. 1749 *FRIDING Tom Jones* ix. v. Those great polishers of our manners dancing-masters. 1801 *HAN. MORE Wks* I. 26 Conversation, heavily fur... Soft polisher of rugged man!

Polishing (pɒlɪʃɪŋ), *vb. s.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *POLISH*.

1. The action of making the surface of anything smooth or glossy; the fact of being polished.

1530 *PALSOR*. 256/2 Polysching makynge smoths of a thyng. *polissure*. 1611 *BATE Lam* iv. 7 They were more luddy in body than rubies, then polishing was of sapphire. 1725 *RANFAY Gentle Sheph.* iii. iv. Till artful polishing has made it shine. 1894 *ATHENIUM* 4 Aug. 149/3 Some of the gems he has extracted need no polishing.

b. *pl.* The particles removed by any polishing process, esp. the dust produced in polishing articles of precious metal, or in cutting precious stones. (*Cf. filings*.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *fig.* The action of refining: *see POLISH* *v.* 2. 1617 *BRATHWAT Smoking Age* Oij. b. Yes, he dislikes this polishing of Art, Which may refine the Core, but spoiles the heart. 1667 *SERAT Hist. R. Soc.* 41 The English language... has been hitherto a little too carelessly handled; and I think, has had less labor spent about its polishing, than it deserves. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. IV*, ix. My wife adding, that there was nothing she more ardently wished than to give her girls a single winter's polishing.

† b. The action of glossing over. *Obs. rare* 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 21 This impure polishing over of Sin 3 *attrib.* in names of tools, appliances, etc., used in producing a polish (in some of which *polishing* may be the *ppl. adj.*); as *polishing-block*, *-brush*, *-disk*, *-file*, *-hammer*, *-iron*, *-jack*, *-machine*, *-paste*, *-powder*, *-room*, *-stick*, *-stone*, *-tool*, *-wheel*, *polishing-bed*, a machine in which the surface of stone is rubbed smooth (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *polishing-cask*, (a) a barrel in which articles are oiled and polished by friction with each other or with some polishing-powder; (b) a barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with graphite to glaze it (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); *polishing-mill*, a lap of metal or other material used by lapidaries in polishing gems (*Knight*); *polishing-slate*, (a) a grey or yellow slate found in the coal-measures of Bohemia, etc., used for polishing; (b) a kind of whetstone, *polishing-snake*, a kind of serpentine used formerly for polishing lithographic stones (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858); *polishing-tan* (*Bookbinding*), a thin plate of tanned iron placed between the covers and the first and last leaves of a book, to keep the linings smooth and protect the leaves from the dampness of the cover (*Simmonds*).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* **Polishing-block*, a block between the jaws of a vise on which an object is laid to polish it. A block shed with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished. 1888 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* **Polishing-brush*, a hand brush for shining stoves or grates with black lead. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* **Polishing disk*, small instruments placed in a drill-stock, to polish the surfaces of dentures, teeth, or fillings. 1766 *PHILLIPS Polisher*. 2 **Polishing-iron*. 1888 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Polishing-iron*, a smoothing iron. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* **Polishing machine*, for polishing leather when considerable pressure is required. 1835 *BYRNE Artisan's Handb.* 205 Thus we have the smoothing mill, and the polishing-mill, all of general metal. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clock* 88 Polishing mills are usually of ivory or tortoise shell. 1888 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, **Polishing-paste*, a kind of blacking or paste for harness and leather, [or] for giving a polish to articles of household furniture. 1854-67 *C. A. HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol.* 349/4 A **polishing powder*, made by dissolving copperas in water [etc.]. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 131 The smooth plate then finds its way to the **polishing-room*, where the tables travel under a double series of rubbers. 1849 *CRAIG*, **Polishing-slate*, the Tripoli, or Polierscheuffer of geologists, a substance used in polishing, and entirely composed of the silicious shields of microscopic Infusoria. 1888 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Polishing slates*, a name for hone slates or whet-stones. 1875 *SIR T. SEATON Brit. Chilling* 29, I generally use a **polishing-stick*, a continuance of my own. 1597 *PERKINALE Sp. Dict.* *Polidoro*, a **polishing tool*, *politorum*. 1867 *C. A. HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), **Polishing wheel*, a small wheel with the peripheral surface covered with buck-skin or other soft leather, and made to revolve on the mandrel of a lathe.

Polishing, *ppl. a.* [*-ING*.] That polishes. 1845 *Eng. Life* II. 92 She would send them to the most polishing boarding schools.

† **Polishment**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-MENT*.] The action of polishing; the fact of being polished. 1594 *CAREW HUART's Exam. Writ.* (1616) 124 The practice of languages, and the ornament and polishment of speech may verie well be ioyned with positive diuinitie. 1633 *WOITON in Reliq.* (1679) 455 It is strange to see what a polishment so base a stuffe doth take. 1694 *PHILLIPS Milton's Lett* St. p. xxxii. The person that took the pains to prepare it for his Examination and Polishment.

† **Polishure**. *Obs. rare* Also *polissure* [a. *f. polissure* *vbl. sb.*: *see POLISH* *v.* and *-URE*.] The fact or condition of being polished.

1611 *CORRIG.* *Polissure*, polissure, burnishment, smoothness. 1652 *J. HALL Height of Eloquence* p. lxiii. His elegance and polissure in all these, is inimitable.

† **Polissoir** (pɒlɪsɔɪr). [*f.*, a polishing instrument; *f. poliss-*, lengthened stem of *polir* to polish + *-oir* *-L. -orium*.] A polishing instrument; = *POLISHER* 2. *spec. a.* in *Glass-manuf.* A smooth block of wood with a long iron handle, used for flattening glass cylinders newly opened out; b. *Tool.* An implement for burnishing the finger-nails (*Funk's Stand Dict* 1895).

18. *Glass-making* 129 (*Cent. Dict.*) The flattener now applies another instrument, a *polissoir*, or rod of iron furnished at the end with a block of wood. 1897 *Archaeol. Jnl.* Dec. 367 The desirability of tumbling them [flint implements] to the shape which could most easily be ground down afterwards on a *polissoir*.

Politarch (pɒlɪtɑːk). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. πολιτάρχης (*Acts* xvii. 6), *f. πολιτης* a citizen + *-αρχης* ruler, governor.] A governor of citizens; the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, as Thessalonica, under the Romans.

1852 *CONYBEARE & HOWSON St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 308 At Thessalonica we find an assembly of people and supreme magistrates, who are called politarchs. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 573 They seized Jason and one or two others and dragged them before the Politarchs. 1884 *United Press Mag.* Apr. 187/4 The seven politarchs who ruled the city when the arch was built.

Polite (pɒlɪt), *a.* Also 5 *polyt*, *pollyte*, 6 *polyte*. [ad. *L. politus* polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite, prop. pa. pple. of *polire* to smooth, polish. *Cf. It. polito* (Florent), *F. polit* (12th c. in Littré), etc.]

† 1. *lit.* Smoothed, polished, burnished. *Obs.* c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1485 The Arche withinne & without was hiled with golde polyt. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 208 Throu polyt platys with poyntis persyt their. 1501 *B. JONSON Postmaster* iii. 1, I am enamoured of this street now... tis so polite, and terse. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 8

Potters-Earth, became like Sand exceeding polite and smooth. 1698 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 731 Polite Bodies, as Looking-Glasses. 1737 *WINSTON Josephus, Antig.* xv. ix. § 6 Edifices... made of the politest stone.

† b. Cleanse, furnished, trim, neat, orderly. *Obs.* 1497 *BR. ALCOCK Mons. Perfect.* E.1. Theyr monestery in every corner therof is all pollyte & clene. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* Glaris 47 At Suiz the people keep their houses neat and cleanly, and withal very polite and in good repair. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 77 To preserve these Chambers of the dead polite and clean.

2. *transf. a.* Of the arts, or any intellectual pursuits, esp. literature: Polished, refined, elegant; correct, scholarly, exhibiting a refined taste. (Now only in certain collocations.) 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* ii. viii. 30ne is the court rethor; call, Of polit terms. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. v. That theyspeke none englyshe but that which is cleane, polite, perfectly and articulately pronounced. 1612 *SILDEN Illustr. Drayton's Polyol.* vi. 98 That polite Poem (in whose composition Apollo seems to have given personall aide) 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Pref.* 49 All the Lovers of Polite Learning give me thanks. 1726 *C. D'ANVERS Craftsm.* 1 (1727) 4 My natural inclination to the politer arts. 1786-7 *BONNYCASTLE Astron.* 1. 12 One of the most useful branches of a polite education. 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gramm.* (ed. 5) L. 174 Every polite tongue has its own rules. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

b. Of persons (a) in respect of some art or scholarship, (b) in respect of general culture. Polished, refined, civilized, cultivated, cultured, well-bred, modish.

1659 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* viii. 91 One of the politest wits in the Kingdom for the Law. a. 1664 *KATH. PHILLIPS To Abp. of Cantorb.* Poems (1667) 166 Majestick sweetness, temper'd and refin'd, In a Polite, and comprehensive Mind. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 39. 2 In all the polite Nations of the World, this part of the Drama has met with publick Encouragement. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 47. 14 Since his acquaintance with polite life. 1777 *SIR W. JONES Ess. Poetry* E. Nat. Poems, etc. 187. A very polite scholar, who has lately translated sixteen Odes of Hafes. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Ranke* (1851) II. 142 Whatever the polite and learned may think.

c. Of refined manners; esp. showing courteous consideration for others; courteous, manneily, urbane. (The chief current use.)

1762 *GOLDSM. Cat. W.* xxxix. [He] perceives that the wise are polite all the world over; but that fools are polite only at home. 1774 *MACKENZIE Man. World* ii. xx (1823) 492 The French are the politest enemies in the world. 1783 *GIBSON Dict. & P.* xiv. 111 Nerves was endowed with the most polite and amiable manneis. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 841 To them, to all, he was polite and free. 1831 *SIN. J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 426 He sent me the following polite acknowledgment of his having received the work. 1856 'Doing the polite' [see *Do v.* 11]. 1883 *March Guard* 22 Oct. 5/5 Lord Dufferin obtains polite promises, but is not in a position to get anything more.

† **Polite**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. polit-*, *ppl. stem* of *polire* to polish.] *trans.* To polish, refine; to clear up.

a. 1676 *HALE De Successionibus* (1735) 50 There was some uncertainty in the business of Descents, or Hereditary Successions, though it was much better polited than formerly. 1704 *RAY Creation* 1 (ed. 3) 112 Exercises... which polite Men's Spirits.

Politeful, *a. rare.* [f. *POLITE* *a.* + *-FUL*.] Full of politeness.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 436 The angrier for being done by a frog-eating bloody-politeful set of Frenchmen. 1866 *Daily News* 27 June 8/4 They were not politeful these footpads.

Politely, *adv.* [f. *POLITE* *a.* + *-LY*.] In a polite manner. † a. Smoothly. *Obs.* 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeus Fr. Chirurg.* If xiv b/2 A soundinge iron, the end wherof is rounde, and politely polished. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* vii. Wks. 1851 III. 233 No marble statue can be politely carv'd, no fair edifice built without almost as much rubbish and sweeping. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphit.* 288 The rustick Work is executed more politely.

† b. In a polished elegant manner, elegantly. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 265 In the middle is a neat Bridge, built more politely than the other. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* I. 21 Thy comedies shine, And lead politely well. 1732 *LAW Sermons* C. xiii. (ed. 3) 214 A Niece, whom he has politely educated in expensive finery.

c. Courteously, with refinement of manners. 1748 in *Lady Chatterton Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. ii. 18 We were very politely entertained with tea, &c. c. 1775 *WARRON (Mason)*, With the use of which I have been politely favoured. 1847 *L. HUNT Far Honey* (1848) 191 He received us politely, but with a good deal of state.

Politeness (pɒlɪtɪnəs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being polite.

† 1. *lit.* Polish, smoothness of surface. *Obs.* 1697 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1691) 5 Smoothnesse, and Politenesse, of Bodies. 1666 *GALE Crī Gentiles* 1. iii. 47 Glasse is clear from its politeness.

2. Mental or intellectual culture; polish, refinement, elegance, good taste (of writings, authors, etc.). *Now rare.* 1641 *EVELYN Diary* 28 Aug., The politeness of the character and editions of what he has publish'd. 1725 *CORRIS tr. Dupin's Ess. Hist. 17th C.* i. v. 215 The Elegance and Politeness of the Style of it. 1768 *HUME Ess.* *Civil Liberty* xi. 5 Dresden, not Hamburg, is the centre of politeness in Germany. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. 86, 78 In politeness of Latin style we find an astonishing and permanent decline both in France and England.

in connexion with the party system of government ;
in a bad sense, partisan factions.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1772) 27 It has all been owing to the malice of political writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation 1846 *WRIGHT Ess Mid Ages* II. xiv 250 The oldest English political song preserved relates to the battle of Lewes in 1264. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xxv V. 241 He tried to make what is, in the jaunt of our time, called political capital out of the desolation of his house and the blood of his first born 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Assessment*, Political assessments, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon office-holders in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Another feature of an American Presidential campaign is the lavish display of political 'buttons'.

† 5 = **POLITIC A. 2. Obs.**

1614 B. *Jonson Bath Poet* iii. 1. I cannot beget a project with all my political brain yet. 1654 *tr Marlow's Cong. China* 106 And sometimes suggested dangerous, but political counsels to the Tartars 1759 *SCOTT Tr Shandy* II. 2. 'Twas natural and very political too in him, to have taken a ride to Shandy-Hall 1778 (W. MANSFIELD) *Almanac Agric.* Digest 19 From two to three hundred acres is the most political farm 1837 in *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v 1 334 Whether it would be political to interfere, or whether it would be expedient, must continue a doubt with us

6. Phrases. † *Political arithmetic*, statistics of the population, trade, revenue, expenditure, etc. of a state, *political day* = *civil day* (DAY 6); *political economy*, *economist*: see *ECONOMY* 3, *ECONOMIST* 4; *political geography*, that part of geography which deals with the boundaries, divisions, and possessions of states; *political prisoner*, a person imprisoned for a political offence; *political verse*, in Byzantine and mod. Gr. literature (Gr. *politikós* popular), verse composed by accent, not quantity, with an accent on the last syllable but one, esp. an iambic verse of this kind of fifteen syllables.

1681 *PERRY Tracts 1st Island* (1769) 90 (Title) Essay in Political Arithmetic, concerning the Growth of the City of London. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Political Arithmetic*, is the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Publick Revenues, Taxes, Commerce, Manufactures, or whatever relates to the Power, Strength, Riches, &c. of any Nation or Common-wealth. 1735-7 *BERKELEY Quæst* § 530 Whether a little reflection, and a little political arithmetic may not show us, our mistake? 1766 *PHILLIPS v. Day*, The Parts of a 'Political or Civil Day'. 1616 ANTOINE DE MONTCHRISTIAN (Title) Traité de l'Economie Politique 1749 L. WILKINSON and in *Johnson Debates* (1787) I. 109 As in private life, so in political economy, the demands of necessity are easily supplied 1767 [see *ECONOMY* 3] 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Inq.* ii. Wks (1841) 410 There are 'political verses' of the same barbarous character by Constantinus Manasses, John Tzetzes, and others of that period 1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F. Hist* (1828) VII. 132 [Byzantine poets] confound all measure of feet and syllables in the important strains which have received the name of political or city verses.

B. sb. (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. A political person; in various senses: a = Political agent, officer, resident: see above, 1 b 1848 *SIR H. B. EDWARDS in Lady Edwards' Mem.* (1888) I. 152 Another of your Lordship's 'young politicians' joined me in the middle of all this fighting. Edward Lake 1856 J. W. COLE *Mem. Brit. Gen. Penin. War* I. ii 71 He was superseded... by a 'political', who... involved him in a carte and tierce correspondence with the Madras officials 1898 GLO. SMITH *13 Indian States* ii. 27 A man of action, whether as a soldier, a 'political' in the Anglo-Indian sense, or an administrator.

b. A politician; a political writer. *rare*—1

1857 GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. App. 97 If there is a heaven for politicians, you and I, Sir, will ask for a corner of the Tory bench.

c. = *political prisoner*: see above, 6. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 402 Politicals suffering from nervous affections, are often put in the same ward with insane criminals 1895 *Vestm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 The flogging of politicals, and their degradation to the general treatment of thieves and murderers.

† 2. Pl. Political matters, politics. *Obs.*

1611 *Br Mountago Diatribe* 321 Alway in Naturalls sometime in Politicalls. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 308 He held a due respect to superiors, especially in politicals

Hence **Politicalism**, political activity or partisanship; **Politicalize** v. a. *trans* to make or render political; b. *intr* to practise or discourse on politics; **Politicalization**, the action of making political.

1846 *WORKSTON R. Politicalism* (Ch. Ob.). 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 11 If you continue to allow him to politicalize in your paper. 1902 *19th Cent. & after* Nov. 733 In America the politicalisation can do more harm than elsewhere.

Politically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2]

† 1. In a politic manner; = **POLITICLY**. *Obs.*

1588 *Exhort. Her Majesty's Faithful Subj. in Harl. Misc.* (Malin) II. 95 The general musters, and training up of men, most prudently and politically commanded. 1764 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng. in Lett* (1772) I. 226 Henry politically pretended the utmost submission to the pope's decrees. 1796 *BURNEY Mem. Minstasio* II. 348 The protest... was only made politically, in order to deprecate my vengeance.

2. In a political manner; in respect of politics; from a political point of view.

a 1638 *Memo. Daniels Weeks* xxvii. Wks. (1672) 707 They should serve them not religiously, but politically, inasmuch as they were to become Slaves and Vassals to Idolatrous Nations. 1750 *CHESNEY Lett. to Son* 7 Mar. Never lose view of... the political affairs of Europe. Follow them politically, chronologically, and geographically, through the newspapers. 1841 *MIALLE in Noncon.* I. 1 A national

establishment of religion is essentially vicious in its constitution—philosophically, politically and religiously. 1868 *FRIEMAN Norm. Cong.* II vii 91 That part of the old Danish realm... which is now politically part of Sweden.

† b As an organized state. *Obs.*

1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Pope Wks.* IV 73 Society, politically regulated, is a state contra-distinct from a state of nature

So **Politicalness**, *rare*.

1727 *BARTON vol. II, Politicalness*, political quality.

Politicaſter (politikæstər) *rare* [ad. It. (or Sp.) *politicaſtro*. see **POLITICO** B. and **-ASTER**] A petty, feeble, or contemptible politician.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii Wks 1851 III. 56 Though all the Tribe of Aphorisms, and Politicaſters would persuade us there be... reasons against it 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 200 But those politicaſters who to Spain are not just to Germany not be generous 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/2 The country is very sick of the parliamentary squabbles of politicaſters.

Politician (politikjan). Forms: 6 politician, -itian, 7 -isian, -ition, poll-, 7- politician, (7-8 -itian). [f. as **POLITIC** + **-IAN**. So *F. politician*.]

† 1. A politic person; chiefly in a sinister sense, a shrewd schemer; a crafty plotter or intriguer. *Obs.* 1588 *SIR W. STANLEY Dr. Allen's Seditious Drifts* 89 Some outcasts even in police, escaped this great politician. 1592 *NASHIE P. Penthouse A 11 b*, The Duel... was... so famous a Politician in purchasing that Hel, which at the beginning was but an obscure Village, is now become a huge city. 1596 *SHAKS I. Hen. IV.* i. iii. 241, I am whipt and scour'd with rods, Nettled, and stung with Fismures, when I heare Of this vile Politician Bullingbrooke. 1673 *CHAPMAN Rev. B. D'Ambrosio* i. 1 Plays 1873 II. 119 This was a slight well markt. O what a man Vlessee he be a Politician 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. ii. The Squire was, however, in many points, a perfect politician 1764 *FOOT Patron* iii. Wks 1799 I. 352 Ah, Bever, Bever! you are a miserable politician. Do you know, now, that this is the luckiest incident that ever occurred?

2. One versed in the theory or science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one practically engaged in conducting the business of the state; a statesman.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poësie* i. iii. (Arb.) 23 Poets... were the first lawmakers to the people, and the first politicians, devising all expedient means for the establishment of Common wealth 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 33 'That felicity Politicians search after, as being the end of civil life. 1665 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 9), *Politician*, one that understands the Art of Governing, or judges of it according to the Parts he has acquired. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. 96 *SIR Edward Coke*, and the politicians of that time, conceived great difficulties in carrying on the projected union. 1886 M. ARNOLD in *Times* 22 May 15/6 Lord Salisbury's bad and arbitrary temper (I mean, of course, as a politician), is as great a misfortune to the country as Lord Randolph Churchill's intriguing

b. One keenly interested in politics; one who engages in party politics, or in political strife, or who makes politics his profession or business; also (esp. in *U. S.*), in a sinister sense, one who lives by politics as a trade.

1628 *FORD Lover's Alt.* iv. ii. So politicians thrive, That with their clabbed faces, and sly tricks, ... do wrangle in Their heads first, like a fox, to rooms of state 1632 *ELWOOD 2nd Pt Iron Age* Wks 1874 IV. 354, I am a politician, oaths with me Are but the tools I woeke with, I may breake An oath by my profession 1846 *Buck Rich.* III. i. 17 Lewis was merely a Politician, and studied only his owne ends. 1732 *GAY Fables* ii. ix. 14 Politicians you suggest, Should drive the nail that goes the best. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. Nat.* iv. ii. (1869) II. 41 That insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a statesman or politician, whose councils are directed by the momentary fluctuations of affairs 1828 *MACAULAY Hallam Ess* (1887) 96 A politician, where factions run high, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it. 1879 *SIR G. CAMPBELL White & Black* 68 'The word "politician" is used in a bad sense in America, as applied to people who make politics a profession, and are skilled in the art of "wire pulling" and such practices.

† 3 = **POLITIQUE**, **POLITICO** B. i. b. *Obs.*

1666 M. CASAUON *Enthus.* iii. 171 The use of this Theologie, doth most properly belong unto Jesuits, and Jesuited Politicians, whether they call themselves Lutherans, or Calvinists, or otherwise. 1672 (H. STUBBS) *Rosensary & Bayes* 7 The Ecclesiastical Politician writ in England 1682 *BAXTER Acc. Sherlocks* iv. 189 Their minuter differences have made some called Lutherans, some Independents, and some Politicians or Erastians.

4. (See quot.)

1868 *WOOD Hones without H* xiii 247 The White-Eyed Flycatcher (*Muscicapa cantu* 12). uses so much newspaper in the construction of its home, that it has gone by the name of Politician.

5. *attrib.*

1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 43 This is one of your politician subtleties, to make Angouleme passe for a Frontier Towne 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1795 Your ill-meaning Politician Lords... Appointed to await me thirty spies. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs Continents* 247 A turbulent sea of political or rather political quasi social life Hence (*notice-wds.*) **Politicianess**, a female politician; **Politicianism**, practice characteristic of a politician; **Politicianize** v. *trans.*, to involve in party politics.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* ix June 833/1 Mr Lawson, and the other Radical politicians and politicianesses who went out for to see what was to be seen at Bodke. 1843 R. PAUL *Let.* 25 Aug. in *Mem.* xii. (1872) 188 Lord Aberdeen has got his libel passed. It is a mere piece of 'politicianism. 1893 *Resolution in Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Oct. The corrupt ring that has bound this city hand and foot, 'politicianizing the

public schools and perpetrating bold, gigantic robberies upon the taxpayers.

† **Politicians**, a. *Obs.* Also g -itious. [irreg. f. *politic* or *politician* + **-OUS**] Politic; political.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 171, I could... perceive that Mahometan Princes are terrible crafty or mysteriously politicians. 1828 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xii. One of the public and politicians worldly-wise men that stude up to prevent any general owning of the cause in the day of power.

Politiciſt (-ist). *rare*. [f. **POLITICO** + **-IST**.] A student of political science: see quot.

1883 *SPILLER Pol. Sc.* (1896) 1 26 The historian, according to me, is distinct. He is not an anthropologist or an ethnologist, but if I may coin a word, he is a politiciſt. The political group or organism—the state—is his study

Politiciſe (politikisiz), v. [f. as **POLITICO** + **-IZE**.]

1. *intr.* To act the politician; to discourse on or engage in politics.

1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 11 June, But while I am politiciſing, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter. 1759 *Ibid.* 13 Sept., Not to politicize too much, I believe the world will come to be fought for somewhere between the North of Germany and the back of Canada. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes v.* (1872) 177 Burns... could have governed, debated in National Assemblies; politiciſed, as few could. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/2 We talk and squabble and politiciſe about education as a vote catching agency.

2. *trans.* To render political, give a political character to

1846 *GROVE Greece* i. xi. I. 285 It was the tendency of the enlightened men of Athens, from the days of Solon downwards, to refine and politicise the character of Theſeus. *Ibid.* xiv. 351 Confin... historicises and politicises the whole legend. 1887 *Hour Glass* I. 60 The opinion of a literature-taster whose intellectual palate is so 'politicised' that he detects a smack of the hustings where there is none.

Hence **Politiciſing** ppl. a., talking politics.

1848 *Blackm. Mag.* LXIII. 578 Besides the politiciſing and haranguing clouds, your course is hemmed by countless others. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 711 Politiciſing sophists threaten to be a perfect curse to India.

† **Politiceſs**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **POLITICO** a. or sb. + **-LESS**.] Void of policy; impolitic.

1556 J. HILWOOD *Spider & F. Ixix* 34 Betwene his politiceſse pittie (eist said) And his pitteſse polisse, (here erst laide).

Politically (politikli), *adv.* [f. **POLITICO** a. + **-LY** 2.] In a politic manner; with policy or skilful management; shrewdly; artfully, craftily.

1477 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 188, I thynke notte a mater... weell handelyd, nor polettykly date with. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 9 Our maiestie most victoriously prudently polittically and indifferently hath ruled this realm. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 230 The allegations were well proued by the Englishmen, and polittically defended by the Frenchmen 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* 255 The death of Mahomet had been polittically concealed one and fortie daies. 1701 *DE FOX True-born Eng.* 5 They rule so polittically and so well 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Mixed General* 147 As if he had purposely and polittically selected them as a foil to himself 1868 *HOLME Lett. B. Godfrey* I, He had polittically relaxed a little towards her.

† **Politico** (politikō). Now *rare* [It or Sp. *politico* politic, politician.] A politician; chiefly with bad connotation

1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd & Commonw.* A ij b, The nimblest Politico's of these active times. 1699 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* ii. xxxii 256 He is counted cunning, a meere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite 1692 *Vindication* Pref. Aij, Methinks I hear now our cautious Politico's asking, What ayls this Person? 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 129 Academic London politicians.

Politico-, combining form of Gr. *politikós* civil, political, prefixed to an adj. to denote a. 'politically, as applied to politics', as *politico-arithmetical*, *-ethical*, *-geographical*, *-moral*, *-orthodox*, b. 'political and...', as *politico-commercial*, *-ecclesiastical*, *-judicial*, *-military*, *-patriotic*, *-sacerdotal*, *-scientific*, *-social*, *-theological*; also used to form sbs., as *politico-mania*, a mania for politics; *politico-phobia*, a horror of politics.

In a used in the formation of adjectives from phrases containing *political* e.g. from *political arithmetical*, *politico-arithmetical*, from *political economy*, *politico-economical*.

1815 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 21 Of... greater weight in the 'politico-arithmetical scale. 1821 *Nature* XXIII 420/2 The construction of the 'politico-commercial road from Darjiling to the Jyalap Pass. 1821 I. MILNER in *Life* xxiii. (1842) 467 Ecclesiastical and 'politico-ecclesiastical questions of great magnitude 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 45 Study of men's 'politico-ethical ideas and sentiments. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI 468 Mr Cockburn's 'politico-geographical sketch. 1825 BENTHAM *Edin. Aft. Maximized*, *Indic* (1830) 76 One 'politico judicial virtue his lordship has. 1855 *Eng. Rev.* VI 349 The 'Politico mania, and passion for news, our author alleges are unfavourable to literature. 1853 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 230 In all the Spanish possessions in America, we must distinguish between the ecclesiastical, 'politico-military, and financial divisions. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 128 The question... is at present a very serious one, involving... many moral and 'politico moral issues. 1802 S. W. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 7 This 'politico-orthodox rage in the mouth of a preacher may be profitable as well as sincere 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. ii. Those wise tenets, so well inculcated in that 'Politico-Peripatetic school of Exchange-alley. 1830 HAY & BELRAGE *Mem. A. Waugh* iii (1839) 225 Many others displayed unmanly fears and the horrors of a 'politico-phobia. 1824 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 83 The code of religion, which he [Moses] delivered... was not a 'politico-sacerdotal fraud. 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 338 The 'politico-scientific ladies of France. 1856 MORRIS in

Mackail *Life* (1899) I 107, I can't enter into 'politico social subjects with any interest', things are in a muddle. 1752 WARBURTON *Letter to Hurd* (1809) 208 'Politico theological dissertations on Calvinism, Jansenism, Quietism, &c. 1890 LOWELL *Milton's Areop* Latest Lit. Es. (1891) 95 Williams lived long enough to learn that there were politico theological bores in Rhode Island.

Politico-economical, a [See **POLITICO-**] Pertaining or relating to Political Economy.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* (1868) 69 The real politico economical significance of every one of those beautiful toilettes. 1873 H. SPENCER *Social Statics* (1882) 44 Certain classes of sociological facts (as the politico economical).

|| **Politicoone** (-ōne). *Obs. rare*. [It f. **POLITICO** + -one. see -OON.] A politician: with hostile or contemptuous connotation.

1734 NORTH *Evangel* (1740) 128 He was certainly a true Matchwellian Politicoone, and his Skill lay in the English State — *Life of Churchill* (1808) I 155 (D) Formal visitants and politicoones often found him out at his chambers.

Politico-religious, a [See **POLITICO-**] *prop.* Pertaining to religion as influenced by politics, but commonly used as = Pertaining to politics as influenced by or dependent on religion, at once political and religious.

1754 O in *Commoisseur No. 47* 11 We were inspired with a detestation of the pope and pretender by the *Notion* or, the *Jesus Caught* and such other politico religious dramas. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View of the U. S.* p. xiii, A power raised upon a politico-religious foundation, like that claimed by the Stuarts of England. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* iii. (1877) 46 The parables of Jesus have not primarily a moral, but a politico-religious, or theocratic purpose. 1878 STRUSS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 80 The politico-religious schemes of the Lollards.

So **Politico-religionist**, one whose religion is of a political character, or a matter of politics.

1835 *Brit. Mag.* VII. 396 Candour is a quality well nigh banished from the morale of the politico-religionist.

Politied (pōlītēd), *a. rare*. [f. **POLITY** + -ED.] Having or provided with a polity.

1826 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* III. 625 A powerful and regularly politied people. 1827 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 63 A distinct and regularly politied Church. 1838 — *Inquiry* 571 Communions, which God himself has declared to be Churches, however they originated, and however they were politied.

† **Polition**. *Obs. rare* = *polition*. [ad. L. *polition-em* polishing.]

1623 COKERAM, *Polition*, a diligent trimming.

|| **Politique** (pōlītēk). [F., *prop.* ad. 'political': see **POLITIC**.] One of an opportunist and moderate party, which arose in France c. 1753, during the Huguenot wars, and regarded peace and political reform as more urgent than the decision by arms of the religious quarrel; also, a sympathizer with this party elsewhere, and, opprobriously, an indifferentist, a temporizer = **POLITIO** I b.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* x. Comm. Because God's servants may not temporize in religion, politiques unjustly charge them to have bad intentions. 1644 BULWER *Charol.* A. y. b. Interpreters henceforth grow out of date, while Politiques usurp the Sultans state. 1879 SAINTSBURY in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 564/1: The middle party, the Politiques of Europe, — the English, that is, and the Germans, — sent help to Henry. 1888 Q. *Review* CLXVII. 21 At Court three great parties were contending for power in the King's name — the Guises, the Reformers, and the Politiques.

Politique, -ly, *obs.* forms of **POLITIC**, -LY.

Politist, *rare*. [f. **POLITY** + -IST.] A student of or writer on polity.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 132 The pleasant society of Politists and Legists like Hooker, Taylor, &c.

Politician, -ious. see **POLITICIAN**, -IOUS.

Politize, *v. rare*. [f. **POLITY** + -IZE.]

† 1. *a. trans.* To deal with or treat (a matter) politically, diplomatically, or craftily. *b. intr.* To deal politically or diplomatically. *Obs.*

1598 TOSTE *Alba* (1890) 65 Matters of state we use to politize, procrastinating for advantage great. 1841 MILTON *Reform* in *Wks* 1851 III. 66 Let us not stand banking and politizing, when God points us out the way.

2. *intr.* † *a.* To have political relations. *Obs.* *b.* To deal in politics. *rare*

1623 LISTS *Afric on O & N Test.* To Rd. 12 The Hebrew it self, temporizing with Egypt, politizing with Chaldea, merchandizing with Syria, &c. grew so out of knowledge among the people, that they understood not our Saviours *El.* *El.* 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182/1 To politize in advance is foreign to our nature.

3. *trans.* To make into citizens.

1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* iii. 123 Its [the state's] in habitants must be politized, for they, all of them, constitute the polis.

† **Politure**. *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *politure* (Godef) = *il. politura*, L. *politura* polishing, smoothing, f. *poli-*, ppl. stem of *polire* to polish: see -URE.] Polishing; polish, smoothness.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 Aich of a rare and subtle devise, and exquisite politure. 1655 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vii. (1635) 283 The roundness and politure, wherein At should shew as much exactness as shee can. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iii. 22 62 Stones either of a Shining Politure, or capable of it. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 59 The beauty, politure, and hardness of shells, render them very fit for luxurious uses.

b. fig. Elegance of form; polish of style, manners, or habits, refinement.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks* (Grosart) IV. 232 If you should lende it [from the beginning to the ending] but suitable descriptione politure. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Blasts* Ep. Ded., the neatness and politure of the Cat and Peacock. 1666 *Artif. Handson* 69 To reduce them [men] from the politure and improvement of after times to their first caves and cottages. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Eng.* Ch. Pref. to Rdr. 64 Men who wanted the Politure and Fine ness of this Age.

Polity (pōlītē). Also 7 **pollity**. [a. *obs.* F. *politie* (1419), ad. L. *politia*: see **POLITY** sb. 1.]

1. Civil organization (as a condition); civil order.

1538 STARKER *England* i. ii. 51 Peplu, iude, wythout polity, can not use that same [riches] to their owne commoditye. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iii. 11 § 1 The necessity of Politye, and Regiment in all Churches may be held, without holding any one certayne forme to be necessary in them all. Nor is it possible that any form of politye, much less poltie ecclesiasticall should be good, unless God himselfe be author of it. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 40 In the Course of Time, and the Progress of Polity and Arts, a Separation of the several Parts would naturally arise. 1868 GLADSTONE *Year Abroad* vi. 171 At a period antecedent to the formation of anything like polity in Greece.

b. Administration of a state, civil government (as a process or course of action).

1715 ATTERBURY *Serm.* On Matt. xxv. 25 (1734) I. 127 They were permitted to retain some Shadow of their Domestic Polity and Government. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 144 The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kalderston* 60 To help the growth of civil polity, and self control.

2. *a.* A particular form of political organization, a form of government.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxix. § 3 We pefere .. the Spartan before the Athenian Politye. 1552-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 4/2 Of this kind also are the several Polities, and forms of Government. 1666 COMPT. *Farmers* s. v. *Queen bee*. Some authors who have written of the polity of bees. 1876 GRANT *Burghe Sch.* *Scotl.* i. 1 3 note, The polity of Scotland remained as yet Celtic, though it very soon afterwards became feudal.

b. An organized society or community of men, a state. Also *fig.*

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xx. 17 Moses his polity could not consist of true worshippers and professed idolaters. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 152 The polity of Literature is called a Republic. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) V. xv. 244 The soul of man is intended to be a well ordered polity. 1894 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 23 Those who should be kept, as certain to be serviceable members of the polity.

† 3. Mode of administering or managing public or private affairs; esp. skilful, prudent, or crafty management; statecraft, = **POLICY** sb. 1-4. *Obs.*

1566 PICKINGTON *Expos. Aedias* Pref. 9 It is wonderfull to consider the foolishness of the wicked, which in politye would seeme so wise. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. 1, Tis your best politye to be ignorant. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalia* vii. 282 The false Polity of Raising and Sinking. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. II. xi. 310 The age of heroism was now setting into the age of polity. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* iii. iii. I know little of stratagem and polity, wars and kings.

† 4. A political principle. *non-use Obs.*

1624 J. M[ARSH] *Arg. conc. Militia* 27 This is the reason of that polity of Law, that the King is body polittick.

† **Polity** 2. *Obs.* [error. f. **POLE** sb. 2 + -ITY.] = **POLARITY** I.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magni Bodus* vi. 23 This alteration of polity is to be observed likewise in Magneticall needles. 1727 xvii. 64 From those parallels and points, neeie adjoyning to the pole, the greatest vigour of polime Magneticall doth proceed. 1728 xv. 72 That contrary nature of polity that was in the weak Load stone.

Politzerize (pōlītēzēz), *v.* [f. name of Adam Politzer, a physician of Vienna, who introduced the method. see -IZE.] *trans.* To inflate the tympanic cavity of (a patient) through the Eustachian tube. Hence **Politzerizing** *vbl. sb.*, also **Politzerization**.

1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 786 Politzerizing is now performed carefully several times, when a perforation sound is heard. 1727 xv. 72 The Eustachian tube was found to be pervious, as ascertained by auscultation during Politzerization. 1897 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 116 Politzerization.

Polue, *obs.* form of **PULLEY**.

Polk (pōlk), *v.* [ad. F. *polker* (Littre), f. *polka* *Polka* sb. 1.] *intr.* To dance the polka.

1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 219 He waltzes smoothly, and gallops rapidly, and polks intricately. 1852 *Phaser's Mag.* XLVI. 704 He.. waltzed and polked with their daughters. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii. xi, I shall not waltz or polk with any one.

Polk, *obs.* Sc. spelling of **POKE**; var. **PULK** 1 and 2. **Polk**, -e, *obs.* and dial. var. **PULK**, *pool*.

Polka (pōlkā), *sb. 1* [= F. and Ger. *polka* of uncertain origin. The dance being of Bohemian origin (orig. called *Nimra*), it has been suggested that *polka* was a corruption of Czech *polka* half, 'a characteristic feature being its short half steps'. Another suggestion is that the actual form, whether or not altered from *polka*, is due to the Polish *Polka*, fem. of *Polak* a Pole: cf. *polonaise* (also a dance), and *mazurka*.]

1. A lively dance of Bohemian origin, the music for which is in duple time.

Danced at Prague in 1835, at Vienna 1839, Paris 1840, London in the spring of 1842. see *Memoirs of Anna M. W. Pickering* (1903) xvi. *Polka-mazurka*, a modification of the mazurka dance to the movement of a polka.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Mar. 181 The Polka is an original Bohemian Peasant Dance, and was first introduced into the fashionable saloons of Berlin and St. Petersburg, about eight years since. 1844 LADY EASTLAKE *Travels* 3 *Corr.* I 153 A polka danced, only fit for children, because so evidently taught by a dancing-master. 1846 SMART *Suppl.* *Polka*, an Hungarian dance lately fashionable in France and England. 1852 Miss YONGE *Two Guard* xiii (1867) 237 'Thank you, I don't dance the Polka', she replied. 1887 *Academy* 15 Oct. 293 Prof. Helmar has the credit of being the inventor of the polka. 1884 St. James' *Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/1 It was Taghioni who introduced into England the polka. 1898 STAINLER & BARRILL *Dict. Mus. Terms* 379/1 The polka was so popular that it absorbed every other dance for a time. Articles of food, of clothing and of ornament, were named after it. *attrib.* 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 301/2 You perform the galop waltz, substituting the Polka step just described.

2. A piece of music for such a dance, or in its time or rhythm.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Apr. 280 The fourth polka by Julien Composed on National Bohemian and Hungarian Melodies. 1848 THACKERAY *Be. Snake* xxy, You recognize those polkas? They were played at Devonshire House the day of the grand fete. 1867 Miss BRADDON *R. Godwin* I. 1 16 The guard's horn playing a joyous polka made itself heard among the trees.

3. On account of the popularity of the dance, *polka* was prefixed as a trade name to articles of all kinds (cf. quot. 1898 in 1); e.g. the *polka curtain-band* (for looping up curtains), *polka-gauze*, *polka hat*; *polka-dot*, a pattern consisting of dots of uniform size and arrangement.

1846 W. S. COTTRELL (*title*) *Polka Song Book* and *Old Friends* Ohio, containing Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Glees, etc. 1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 367/1 We won't give a faden for the polka hats with the low crowns. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 To the end of which [line] he looped, what is known, technically, as the 'polka', with violet body, red hackle, brown and white tail, and wings of the spotted feathers of the guinea-fowl. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance* *Mosque* xi. 119 Covered with white spots which.. resolved themselves into white arrow-heads and polka-dots, the latter arranged longitudinally, two and two. 1894 ERIC L. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 160, I bought a black and white polka dot blouse and apron for work in the laundry.

Hence (*non-use*), **Polka** *v. intr.*, to dance the polka, **Polka** *in a.*, of the character of a polka, **Folkamania**, a mania for dancing the polka; **Folkery**, an assembly for polka dancing; **Folkist**, -iste, one who dances the polka.

1850 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 299 It does my heart good to see the children in our crowded London courts and alleys waltzing and 'polkaing to the Italian organ-grinder's music. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 174 We have at length left them to polka and schottische till fill until the morning. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* xii, He thought Offenbach too 'polkaic. 1845 *Punch* VII. 86 The 'Polkamania' issued to have originated in Bohemia 1883 W. B. SQUIRE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 87/1 Vienna, Paris, and London were successively attacked by this curious 'polkamania', clothes, hats, and streets were named after the dance. 1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 218 Morning 'polkeries in Grosvenor Square. 1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I. 93 Some of them are the best waltzers and 'polkaistes I have ever seen. 1851 *Notices* The Lognetta or Studies of the Town., contains Titles of Lodgings in Town, Fashionable Man., the Polka and Polkists, Watring Places, [etc.].

Polka (pōlkā), *sb. 2* [f. prec. sb. perh. with reference to Polish *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. *polonaise*.] A woman's tight-fitting jacket, usually knitted. more fully *polka-jacket*.

1844 THACKERAY *Contib.* to *Punch* Wks. 1898 VI. 89 Ladies with the most flaming polkas, and flounces all the way up. 1849 *Mechanic's Mag.* 17 Nov. 479 The Lady's Winter Polka Jacket. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* vi. 224 A sort of polka-jacket of dark cloth with many buttons. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 185 Stalls, laden with pretty gimcracks, wax flowers and Berlin and crochet work, prints, and polkas, and women's ware of all sorts.

Poll (pōl), *sb. 1* Forms 3-7 *poll*, 4-7 *pol*, 5-7 *powle*, 6 *pouille*, *pouille*, *poil* (Sc.), 6-7 *powl* (9 *north dial.*), *poul* (e), *pool* (e), 6-9 *poll*, 5-*poll*, *B*, 5- *Sc.* and *north dial. pow.* [ME. *poll* = *obs.* Du. *poll* 'le sommet de la tete' (Plantin), *poll*, *pol* 'caput', 'cacumen, fastigium' (Kilian), LG. *poll* head (Biem. Wb.), cf. Sw. *dial. pull* (Rietz), Da. *puld* crown of the head.]

1. The head of man or beast.

1. The human head. (Not now in serious literary use, but common dialectally everywhere.)

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 309/325 De deul., wolde sain henten heom bi þe polle 3. *E. E. Allt.* P. H. 1265 Polden prestes by þe polle & plat of her bedes. c. 1400 *Land Troy* Bk. 5530 Thei stroke to gedir with so gret myght, That bothe vpon here pol lyght. c. 1440 *Primp. Fanc.* 407/2 Pol, or heed, caput. 1584 HUDSON *Dn. Bartas* *Sudith* vi. In Sytoaster's Wks (1621) 750 From his shoulders flew his powle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 282 Look, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Pol claw'd like a Parrot. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Horsen* 71 Keeping his poule wagg. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1821) I. 172 Receiving the full summer showers with an uncovered poll. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Powle*, the head. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 17, From silk shoe on heel to laced poll's hood. *B.* a 1500 P. JOHNSON *Thre dead Pows*, Behold our heids thre Ours hollat eie, oue pelit powis hair. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lesh's Hist. Scot.* vii. 122 Andro Bartayne.. slew 52 mony priats, that mony pnceunios full of their powis he sent to Scotland, in gifte, to the king. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Abd.* xlii, The veteran soldier that has heard the bullets whistle as often as he has hairs left on his auld pow.

1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xx, How is she ever to get married wth a shaven pow?

† b. The figure or representation of a head

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. XIII. 246 A paidoun with a peys of led and two pollis amydde

† c. A skull. *Obs. rare.*

1712 RAMSAY *Essay on Poetic Bums* vii, He .strak sounds fast and clear out o' the pow (a mare's skull) 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* ii, u, Bolls up their livers in a wallock's pow.

2. *spec. a.* The part of the head on which the hair grows; the head as characterized by the colour or state of the hair

1602 SHAKS *Hann.* iv, v, 196 His Beaid as white as SNOW, All Flaxen was his Pole 1713 C. RISS *Winchelsea Mass. Poems* 105 With wading Steps, and frowzy Poles. 1790 BURNS *John Anderson my Jo* i, Blessings on your frothy pow, John Anderson, my Jo 1791 COWLER *Odyssey* xix, 308 His back was bunch'd, his visage swarthy, call'd His poll 1855 THACKERAY *Novels* vii, His bald head might be seen alongside of Mr. Quilter's confidential grey poll.

† b. The crown or top of the head; the vertex.

1382 WYCIFF *Deu.* xiv, 35 The angel of the Lord toke hym in the poll of hym [1388 top, *Vulg.* in vertice], and bare hym in an her of his had, and putte hym in to Baloylone 1387 TRI VISA *Hugden* (Rolls) IV, 217 He wolde bende his heu from be poll toward be foiehead [i. a. vertice ad fontem]. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 127 A great round hole in the pole of his head 1607 TOPSLI *Fair-f. Beasts* 359 Of diseases incident to the eales, and poll of the head 1622 WALLER *Diary* (Camden) 62 The said fish [a Canning whale] had no gills, but put out his water at his pole.

† c. The nape of the neck.

1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 120, I did apply raw fresh meat to the pow or Neck to help divert the humour from the Eyes. 1675 HOSNOL *Odyssey* (1677) 260 The arrow pierc'd his neck from throat to poll 1712 STEWART *Spec.* No. 259 f. 1 You shall sometimes see a Man begin the Offer of a Salutation, and . . . stop short in the Pole of his Neck. 1816 SPURTING *Alleg.* XLVII, 302 An old hane . . . having a white cloud in his neck so tight as to have sunk beneath the skin in his pole. 1833 REGENT *Instr. Cavalry* i, 48 The bend should be from the poll of the neck

† 3. *spec.* The head and shoulders of the ling (as a dish). Cf. JOWL sb. 3. 2. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv, iii, Hee looks like a shield of brawne, or a dise Poule of Ling vpon Easter eue, that has furnish'd the table all Lent. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* iii, I was to go buy a pole o' Ling for the womens dinner.

† 4. As the prominent or visible part in a crowd, put for. A person or individual in a number or list (— *ILLUSTR.* sb. 7 b); esp. in phrases, e. g. by *(the)* poll, by counting of heads; poll by poll, one by one; per poll, for each person. *Obs.* (exc. in legal phr. CHALLENGE to the polls.)

c. 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Of gedelynges, gromes, . . . Hailotes, hois, knaves, Bi pate and by polle. 1387 TRAVISA *Hugden* (Rolls) IV, 33 Payde to heie lordes for every pol twenty schillinge 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 2 None of the said petite Jury, shall . . . have any Challenge to tharray or to any persons or poll therein being chalenged 1575 COCKE *Latell's B.* 4 Ye shall here the names poll by poll 1568 GRAYSON *Chron.* II, 329 The people greatly murmured for the payment of foure pence the polle 1598 GRIMMEY *Tacitus's Ann.* xiii, vii, (1622) 288 There was bestowed a gift of forty sesterces by powle to the people. 1602 FULMERTON *and Pl. Parall.* 20, I agree to pay for the carriage of euerye poll or person of them a certaine summe of money. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 167 Some small tax, as a Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 51 Challenge to or by the Poll, is where exception is taken to any one, or more, as not indifferent 1648 PAVNOR *Plea for Lords* 97 Take them poll by poll 1678 WOOD *Life* 20 Mai. (O. II. S.) II, 402 An act for raising money by the poll 1796 II HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III, 516 Voting by poll and by orders.

† b. A unit in numbering domestic animals, chattels, etc. (Plural after a numeral also *poll*.) Cf. HEAD sb. 7 c. *Obs.*

1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 322 A doyn pollys of pewter vessell. 1534 in *Waverley Wills* (1890) 30, ij pollys of pewter vessell. 1544 R. BROOKER *Will* (B. M. Addit. MS. 2495 ff. 22 b), Twenty poules of pultrey. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* iv, iii, 120 The mustel file, totten and sound, amounts not to fiftene thousand pole

5. Short for POLL-TAX. *Obs. or Hist.*

1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I, 99 Ordered That a pole Proportionally Layd, be debated y^e first thing tomorrow 1689 *Land. Gas.* No. 2449/4 An Act for Raising Money by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Reducing of Ireland. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop. M.* 5 Wks 1851 VIII, 71 The Jews, even the poorest of them in the time of their Commonwealth, paid a Poll. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes Eng.* III, 6 When . . . in 1379 an immediate sum of money was required, recourse was again had to a poll.

II. From I. 4, app. influenced by POLL v

† 6. a. Number of persons as ascertained by counting heads; muster. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* iii, l, 134 We are the greater pole, and in true feare They gaue vs our demands. 1613 OVRBURY *Trav.* 6 The List and the Poll are neuer far disageeing.

† b. Counting of heads or persons; census. *Obs.*

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* ii, ii, As appears by the Pole made of Israel in the Wilderness of Sinai. 1874 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 137 He is . . . afraid to come either to the pole or to the scale; either to weigh, or to number authorities with us. 1897 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* i, ii, (1715) 8 He instituted a Poll causing every one of the men to cast a Stone into a place appointed, and found them to be in number Twenty-Thousand

7. The counting of voters; the entering of votes, in order to their being counted. esp. at the election of parliamentary or other representatives.

1625 SIR G. MOORE in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 36 Sir John Savill had sufficiently proved the pole demanded 1653 *Relat. Proc. late Parl.* 10 The Question being put, the No's, had they been prosecuted to the pole, had hazarded the passing of it 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Poll* vb, To take a Poll, to set down the Names and reckon up the Number of Persons concern'd in an Election 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II, 11, 178 All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove, and not to return till one day after the poll is ended. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xlii, 204 It is not a question to be decided by a poll 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i, viii, 113 If a poll be demanded on behalf of any candidate rejected on the show of hands, the returning officer is bound to grant the poll

† b. The voting at an election; the action, or time and place, of voting

1832 *Act a Will* IV, c. 45 § 67 The Poll shall on no Account be kept open later than Four o'Clock in the afternoon of such Second Day 1860 EMLERSON *Cond. Life*, *Pate* Wks. (Bohn) II, 321 What pious men in the parlor will vote for what probabilities at the polls! 1866 BRIGGS *Sp. Reform* 16 Oct (1876) 379 Come to the poll and give their vote for the election of a new Parliament 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxi, The recent reverses at the poll were only the result of a temporary imitation. 1883 *Women's Suffrage* *Trist* Nov 1891/2 The exclusion of women from the poll was, in his opinion, nothing short of an injustice

† c. The numerical result of the voting; the total number of votes recorded, as a heavy or light poll.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii, xxiii, He stood at the head of the poll by a majority of ten. 1885 *Mauch Exam.* to July 5/3 At Wednesday's election there was a lighter poll. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 7/5 After the declaration of the poll Mr. ——— thanked his constituents for their splendid victory.

III. Transferred uses.

8. a. The top or crown of a hat or cap.

1704 J. PIRIS *Acc. Mohammetanus* vii (1738) 99 Some what like the Poll of a Man's Hat-case covered with Broad-cloth 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. (1876) II, 116 From the poll of his night-cap protruded a dozen bristles of elephant's tail hair

† b. The flat or blunt end of the head of a miner's pick or similar tool

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 91 Pickaxes with a round poll 1839 *Urr. Dict. Arts* 833 The pick One side used as a hammer is called the poll, and is employed to drive in the gads. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Poll* (Commw), the head or striking part of a miner's hammer

† 9. The club or chevin. (P. an error: cf. POLLARD sb. 3)

1755 in JOHNSON. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, A poll (club fish), *capito* [edd 1736-61 Pollard, or club fish, *capito*].

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *poll-list*, *-room*; (sense 1) *poll-clawed* adj.; *poll-axe*, an axe with a poll or striking face opposite the cutting edge (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *poll-book*, an official register, previous to the Ballot Act, of the votes given; now, of those qualified to vote; † *poll-booth*, the booth or temporary structure at which the poll was formerly taken at a parliamentary election, a polling-booth; *poll-clerk*, a clerk who records the votes polled; a clerk officially connected with an election; † *poll-gatherer*, the collector of a poll-tax; *poll-hill*, *humorous*, a 'bump' on the head; † *poll-mad* a., wrong in the head, mad-brained (cf. *BILWIS*); *poll-pick*, a miner's pick with a poll: see quot. 1865; *poll-shorn* a., having the head or crown shorn; *esp.* tonsured; *poll-sickness* = *POLL-EVIL*; † *poll-silver* = *POLL-TAX*; *poll-suffrage*, universal suffrage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Also *POLL-BILL*, etc.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracilius Rides* No. 51 (1713) II, 70 A Man in Authority promises to examine a "Poll-book by the Poors-book, if he put off the Performance of it till the Poll being declared, it cannot answer any End. 1832 *Act a Will* IV, c. 45 § 68 The Poll Clerks at the Close of each Day's Poll shall enclose and seal their several Poll Books, and shall publicly deliver them, to the Returning Officer or his Deputy. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii, xxvii, Convinced by his poll-books that he is not able to return both himself and his impertinent nephew. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX, 52 It [Parliament] is becoming a "poll-booth of faction, a place for giving public suffrages on those questions of opinion, which divide the metropolitan public. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* *Introd.* 280 Divide it into four practically equal districts, and, in a central spot of each, place the Poll-booth 1855 BROWNING *Old Dick Florence* xxviii, You bald old saturnine "poll-clawed parrot 1832 "Poll Clerk (see *POLL-BOOK*). 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii, xxvii, Even the poll clerks spang from the booth. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I, 99, I'de nothing Glorie, if I had ben made "Poll-gatherer of the Croats. 1845 HOOD *Carnot* i, Scratching o'er those little "pole-hills 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harb.* 244, I saw by the "poll list that he voted for the Prince 1877 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* (1808) VI, 6 Cicero, perceiving his countenance to become changelings, in being bilwise and "poll-mad, and to sucke with the Greeke the conditions of the Greecians. 1865 BAUDERMAN *Geol. Models* 22 "Poll pick, single-armed pick with a short bluff point, used for hard veins and working into rock where the sliter is too slight. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 60 In the . . . West of England the picks are usually of the form . . . called the "poll-pick, having its head or 'pane' steel as well as its point. . . It serves as a hammer as well as a pick. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 30 A sum sufficient to have him put in a state fit to appear in the "poll room. 1906 OLDEN *Antichrist* 144 Lecherous "polleshome man monging prentes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water F.) *Sculler* xxviii Wks 11, 21/2 All the polleshome crew of Antichrists. 1899 RIDER

HAGGARD in *Longin Mag.* Oct. 329 "Poll-sickness, is a kind of soie or abscess which horses get from knocking their heads against low door ways and is commonly supposed to be incurable 1650 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 100 The Tribute Capitatio [margin "Pol silver], which was personal and imposed upon the poll or person of every one 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Poll money*, *Poll-silver*, *Poll-tax*, a capitation-tax, formerly assessed by the head on every subject according to rank.

Poll (ppl), sb. 2 [An alteration of *Moll*, a familiar equivalent of *Mary*: cf. *Pag* = *Mag*, Margaret] A familiar equivalent of the name *Mary* (see also *POLLY*), used as the conventional proper name of any parrot; hence, = parrot. So *Poll-parrot*, also used *fig.*, and *attrib.*, with reference to the parrot's unintelligent repetition of words

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water F.) *Epigrams* xxvi Wks 11, 265 A Rope for Parrot, O, pretty Poll, take heed, beware the Cat. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 p. 6 Among the Favonites, to the Fair One, he found her Parrot not to be in the last Degree He saw Poll had her Ear, when his Sighs were neglected 1719 Dr. FOL. *Cruise* (1840) I viii, 121, I . . . learnt him [a parrot] to know his own name, . . . Poll *Ibid* xii, 214, I had taught my Poll, a "300 COVER *Parrot* 10, Sweet Poll! his doating mistress cries, Sweet Poll! the mimic bird replies 1845 HOOD *Balchelor's Dream* vi, The mother brought a pretty Poll. 1851 D. J. KROOK *St. Giles* iv, 30 You've no more manners than a poll parrot 1861 SAKA *Dutch Pict.* xv, 235 I has one poll parrot cry had been taught him. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 347/1 Their mania for seeing spies in poll parrots

Hence *Poll-parrot* v. *trans.* and *intr* = PARROT v., *Poll-parrot* a., of or proper to a parrot.

1845 HOOD *Hymenaeal Retrospect* i, iv, A sort of Poll-Parrot bill! 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* ii, xii, Ain't you got nothing to do but stand a Poll Parrotting all night? *Ibid*, I am willing to be silent for the purpose of hearing. But don't Poll Parrot me

Poll (ppl), sb. 3 *Camd. Univ. slang.* Also *pol* [Traditionally explained as ad Gr *oi πολλοί* the many, the multitude] *The Poll*: those students who read for or obtain a 'pass' degree; the passmen. *To go out in the Poll*, to come out in the list of those who take a pass degree. † *Captain of the Poll*, formerly, the highest amongst those who passed without honours.

1791 in Bp Wordsw. *Scholar Acad.* (1877) 323 Poor Quiz Carver is one of the oi πολλοί! 1831 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) I, 183 You will see what a good place I have got in the Poll 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I, 289 Those who do not aspire to honours and in the venaicular of Cambridge are styled the Poll (oi πολλοί). 1852 BISHOP *Eng. Univ.* 342 There are also many men every year contending for the Captaincy of the Poll, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. 1889 W. A. WRIGHT *FitzGerald's Lett.*, etc. I, 2 FitzGerald . . . modestly went out in the Poll in January 1830, after a period of suspense during which he was apprehensive of not passing at all

† b. Short for *poll degree*, *poll examination*.

1884 PAYN in *Comw. Mag.* Apr. 370, I took my degree, however—a first class 'Poll', which my good folks at home believed to be an honourable distinction

† c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poll coach*, *degree*, *-man*. 1837 B. D. WALSH *Hist. Acc. Univ. Camb.* (ed. 2) 88 In the examination for an ordinary, or Pol degree, the subjects are very limited. 1848 *New Tripos* in C. Whibley *Cap & Gown* 228 Go, Polmen! nay, ye needs must go; for so the Heads determine 1865 L. STEPHEN *Sketches Cambridge* 99 Next above schoolmasters in the scale of misery, I should place what we call a 'poll coach'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III, v, cu 446 Separation . . . between pass or poll men and honour men *Ibid*, 448 The poll or pass degrees of Cambridge or Oxford.

† *Poll, polle*, sb. 4 *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of land in Ireland, of 50 or 60 acres.

1607 DAVIES *Lett. Earl Salisb.* i, Tracts (1787) 223 They reserved unto him a chief rent of ten shillings out of every poll (being a portion containing three score acres or thereabouts) in lieu of all Irish cuttings and exactions. 1689 R. COX *Hist. Irel.* i, Expl. Index, *Polls* of Land is fifty Acres.

Poll (ppl), a. and sb. 5 Also 6-8 pole, 5-7 pol-. [Short for *bold*, *POLLED* ppl. a.]

A. *adj.* 1 Polled or cut even at the edge (see *POLL* v. 3); applied to a legal writing or deed executed by a single party, and therefore not indented, as in DEED POLL, POLL DEED (q. v.), *writing* *polle*.

1523- [see *POLL DEED*] 1588- [see *DEED POLL*]. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i, (1635) 43 Such a lease [a lease for years] may be made by writing *Pole*.

2. in *Comb.* a. in names of animals without horns, as *poll-sheep*.

1773 G. WURTE *Silbome, Lett. to D. Barrington* 9 Dec, As soon as you . . . mount Beeding-hill, all the flocks . . . become hornless, or, as they call them, poll sheep.

† b. (Usually *pol-*) In names of beardless varieties of cereals, as *polbarley*, *polbarn*, *polwheat*. c. 1446 *Prompt Para.* 401/2 Polbere, come, idem quod hastybere, *truncatus* 1574 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* XIV, 234 All manner of crosse berles, viz. wheat, rie, barley, ottes, bigge, polbarley. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i, 559 Pol wheat both red and white, yea and Barley also, is threshed and driven out of the husk upon a floor.

B. sb. Short for *poll-beast*, *-ox*, *-cow* (see A. 2 a); esp. one of a breed of hornless oxen.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII, 73 The cattle are hardier than the Galloway Poles, or the short horned breed. 1876 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/2 [They] gather in admiring groups

behind Tillyfour's big poll. 1880 *Ibid* 7 Dec 2/3 The first prize in one of the classes for Scotch Polls.

POLL (pōl), *v.* Forms. 4-5 pollen, 4-6 polle, 5-poll; also 5-7 powlie, 6 pol, 6-7 powl, poul(e), poule, poule, 6 pol, 7-8 pole. *Pa. ppl.* (see POLLED *ppl.* a.). [A number of disconnected derivatives of POLL sb.¹ in its various senses. Branch I is the most difficult to account for, since the expected primary sense would be to take, not the hair, but the poll or head off cf. HEAD *v.* 1. No corresponding vb is recorded in the cognate langs. which have the sb.]

I. L. trans. To cut short the hair of (a person or animal), to crop, clip, shear, also b. with the head, hair, etc. as object. *Obs.* or *arch*

1388 Wyclif *Gen* 31.2 Anoon at the comaundement of the kyng the polliden Joseph [1382] doddiden. L. *toton-* *derunt* led out of prison. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst* 211. 155 Many shepe can she polle, but none had she ay. 1540 *Ruland MS* (1905) IV. 202 To Edmond Gresbroke, barbar, for polling my Lord Talbot. xxd. 1508 GREENE *Upst. Courter* Dij b. I come plan to be polde, and to haue my beard cut. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 174 Polling and shaving him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 He... who being singular is Pooled and closely Cut among those who wear a Bush. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 128/2 Pole me, is cut my hair.

b. 13 [see POLI *ad* ppl. a. 1]. c. 1440 *Yacob's Well* 101 Sche pollyd here hevyd priuely. and in an Abbey, ferre then, sche was a munge. 1557 NORTH *Guanant's Dial Pr* (1619) ***11/2 The Romanes were in Rome 454 years without ether polling or shaving the haire off the bearde of anie man. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lamartier's Ghostes* (1596) 59 Putting knives unto his head, and therewith polling off his haire. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell* 192 Being comaunded to come and pole the Emperours head. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig* VII. xi. § 3 David... was in such grief that he had not polled his head. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Annen Lit* (1867) 62 They polled their crowns.

II. 2 To cut off the top of (a tree or plant); *esp.* to poll or head (a tree) at a few feet from the ground that it may throw out branches; to pollard; also, to lop the branches of

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb* II. (1586) 105 Some trees there are, which if you cutte and poule often, will fade and die. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxvii. § 2. 139 Cues are . cut and polled often, as is the unset Leeke. 1678-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 97 We prune, and poll, and cut our trees into unnatural shapes. 1818 KEATS *Endym* 1. 486 Again I'll poll The fair-grown yew tree, for a chosen bow. 1889 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 221 There were some beautiful willows, and now the idiot Parson has polled them into wretched stumps.

b. transf. and fig.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse G's Wks.* (Ritd) 139/2 When ministers powl the pride of common-weal. 1598 SILVSTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11 *Babylon* 159 Powl the broad Plains of their brannye glades. 1607 SHAKS. Cor IV. v. 275 He will mowe all downe. And leaue his passage poul'd.

†c. To cut off the head of an animal or thing; to behead: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Some [pilchards] are polled (that is beheaded), gutted, splited, powdered and dried in the Sunne. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Illad* xvi. 112 Twas Ioues deed Who, as he pold off his darst heads; so, sure he had decreed, That all the counsels of their warre, he would polle off like it, And gae the Troians victorie. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthes*, *Cornwall* I. (1662) 194.

3. To cut even the edge of (a sheet, as in a deed executed by one person). Cf. POLL a. 1.

1608 COKE *On Litt* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plane without any indenting, so called, because it is cut even, or polled. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 296 A deed made by one party only is not indented, but polled or shaved quite even. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 154.

4. To cut off the horns of (cattle). See POLLED *ppl.* a. 2.

III. 5. fig. To plunder by or as by excessive taxation; to pillage, rob, fleece, strip, to despoil (a person or place) of (anything). *arch.*

14189 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvii. 119 Whiche were wythin their enmyes tentes & payuyllons, whiche they powlyd & brought doune. 1549 S. FISH *Supplic Beggars* 3 Subiectes . that be after this facion yerely polled. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 46 Their tenauntes whom they polle and shaue to the quycke by reysing their rentes. 1565 K. Daryus (Brandl) 775 He doth poule poore men and lyueth by theyr sweat. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ* (1849) 158 Daily new devices to poll the poore priests of their money. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 134 The people here mow their hay three times a yeare, and I am affrayd they are powl'd [ed. 1698] polled as often with taxes. 1681 WHARTON *Mutations*, etc. *Engines* Wks (1683) 139 When the Prince doth too much Poll his Subjects with heavy Tributes and Exactions [1874] DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxi. 1. 123 Men whom he had tolled and polled assailed him in the public streets.]

†b. absol. or intr. To practise extortion, commit depredations. *Obs.*

1521-2 *Cardinal Wolsey* 61 in *Fuiv Ballads fr MSS* I. 335 All prowde knyavs full of dysdayne, And pat Can bothe polle & shaue. 1566 DRANT *Horace* III. Bv. He, for to lend to moe, Doth sheaue, and shaue and powl, and presse. 1613 ANON *Unceasing of Maculins Instr* IV. But if too nerely thou dost pinch or poule, It may be burdensome unto thy soule.

†c. Phr. To poll and pill; see POLL *v* 1 9 *Obs.* 1545. etc. [see POLL *v* 1 9]. 1575-85 AB. SANDYS *Serm* (Parker Soc.) 287 Not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 *Sf*, *Declan.* Jan. Whom you have fleeced and polled and peeled hitherto.

†d. trans. To get by extortion or pillage. *Obs.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Mowbray's Banishment*. xxi. Myghty summes whiche I had from hym polde.

IV. †6 To pay as poll-tax. *Obs. rare*—1 1693 DRYDEN *Jeminal* III (1697) 57 The Man that poll'd but twelve-pence for his head

V. †7. To count heads; to enumerate (persons, etc.). *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 160 To little purpose is it that we should stand powling the reformed Churches, whether they equalize in number those of his three kingdoms. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 65 So prodigious a number . as are said to have been poll'd in the twelve Tribes at one time. 1711 SHATTESBURY *Character* (1737) I. 148 If they can poll an indifferent number out of a mob to attest a story of a witch upon a broomstick, they triumph in the solid proof of their new prodigy.

8. To take the votes of, register the suffrages of; in *pass.* to have one's vote taken, to record a vote

1645 [see POLLING *vbl* sb. 5]. 1679 WOOD *Life* 27 Feb (O H S) II. 443 We were polled by two-writers, without swearing, in the Divinity School. 1679 *Essex's Excell* 7 There were about 500 came to the Town on purpose to be Polled for Colonel Mildmay and Honeywood. 1723 Dk. WHARTON *True Briton* No 9. 1. 70 Whether some Hundred, of Persons were not polled for Hopkins and Feast. 1858 BRIGHT *Sf*, *Reforn* 10 Dec (1876) 297 Would it be tolerated by the people of this country, if they were fairly polled? 1867 *Ibid* 20 June 403 That more excellent way of polling by the Ballot. a. 1868 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches*, etc. 379 (Cent.), I believe you might have polled the North, and had a response, three to one. 'Let the Union go to pieces, rather than yield one inch.'

b. Of a candidate for election. To bring to the poll as voters; to receive (so many votes).

1846 in WORCESTER 1854 in WRISLER. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mig & Merch* II. iii. 71 Don't poll your men. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. (Cassell), H. Liberal opponent polled two thousand four hundred and eighty six votes. 1892 GOLDW. SMITH *W. L. Garrison* viii. 102 Birney polled just enough votes to defeat Clay and throw the government directly into the hands of Slavery.

9 intr. To vote at a poll; to give one's vote.

1678 SIDNEY in *S. Papers* (1748) I. 153 Many refused to pole, and others would give no Voice. 1679 *Essex's Excell* 8 Those that Polled against the Colonel. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 p. 15 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur de Bradly, shall have one Chaldron of good Coals gratis. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vic* c. 17 § 9 (3) So that... an equal number of electors may poll in each district.

b. trans. To give or record (a vote).

1717 TICKELL *Lady to Gentl at Avignon Poems* (1790) 189 Shall he pole for points of faith his trusty vote? 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 117 Votes were not polled in the Olympian of Homer

10 Comb. Poll-groat, a., that polls groats, extortionate.

1888 MORRIS *Dream & Ball* 15 The valiant hilt had smitten a poll-groat baillif to death with his lath-rendering axe. Hence **Pollable** a., that can be polled, having the right to have one's vote recorded.

1844 *title* List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1866. 1868 *Contemp. Rev* IX. 83 Supposing all votes to be pollable.

POLL, *obs.* erroneous f. POLE; *obs.* f. POOL sb.¹; var. POOL *Obs*

Pollack, pollock (pōlak). Forms. (6 Sc. podlok), 7-pollock, pollack. See also PODLER, PODLEY. [Origin obscure. Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *puilg*, seem to agree in form, but are applied to fresh-water fishes, entirely different from this (see POLLAN, POWAN); Ger. and Du. *pollack* are from Eng. The 16th c. Sc. was *podlok* (whence later *podlo*, PODLEY, etc.). It does not appear which of the two forms *podlok* and *pollack* was the original.] A sea-fish of genus *Pollachius*, allied to the cod, but having the lower jaw protruding; comprising several species used for food in Europe and America, *esp.* the true or whiting pollack, *P. pollachius*, of European seas, also called *greenfish*, *lythe*, etc.; and the green pollack or COAL-FISH, *P. virens* or *cabonarius*, of the North Atlantic generally.

[1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* II. 148 Item, to the men that brocht podlokis to the King in the schip, xij d. 1525 in *Exc. e Libris Dom Jac v* (Bann Cl) 7 Gienbans, podlokis, . crunans. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Biets, Tuibets, Dories, . Pollock, Mackrell, &c. a. 1672 Rawlin Pollack [see RAWLIN]. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 154 The Pollack... During summer they are seen in great shoals frolicking on the surface of the water. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 172 The Pollack is much less abundant on some parts of our coasts than the Coalfish. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 80. 1885 *American X* 78 The pollack is a large fish, often running up to twenty pounds or more. 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 354 The liver of the Pollack yields a great quantity of oil.

†b. Applied to the Powan of Loch Lomond. *Obs.*

1807 ATKINSON in *Buchanan's Hist Scot* I. 28 One [fish] of a peculiar species and very delicious flavour, which they call the pollack [orig. i. a. xii pollacas vocant].

†c. See QUOTS *Obs.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 271 (Hebrides) See several small whales, called here Pollacks. *Ibid*. 323 Whales, pollacks, and porpoises

d. as Comb. 1901 *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 331/1 A couple of house pollack-fishing.

Hence **Pollacking** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for pollacks. 1821 *Blackw Mag.* IX. 370 Going out pollcocking with some of the wild youngsters of the west. 1886 *Globe* 22 July 3/1 Equipped for an evening or morning's pollacking.

†Pollage. *Obs.* Also 6 pollag [app. f. POLL *v* + -AGE, after *pollage*, etc.; but often associated with the exaction of *poll-money*] a. Extortion or legalized lobbbery b. Exaction of a poll-tax. 1538 BAILL *Brife Comedy in Fast Misc* (Malt) I. 206 A publicane I am, and moche do lyve by poll age. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl. xxii* (1874) 55 Some will say yes, his tributys, and other pollagys, be taken from him. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 32 As though these pollages and pollages were not ill enough. 1894 *Pop Sc. Monthly* XLIV 299 In Switzerland this pollage is still levied

|| Pollam (pōlām) *East Ind.* [ad. Telugu *pāḷamu*, Tamil *pāḷayam* cf. POLIGAR] A feudal estate or territory held by a poligar.

1783 BURKE *Sf. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks IV 79 There was no pollam, or castle, which in the happy days of the Carnatick was without some hoard of treasure. 1795 WYNCH in J. H. NELSON *Madras* IV. (1868) 15 Having submitted the general remarks on the Pollams I shall observe that in general the conduct of the Polgars is much better than could be expected. 1798 WILLINGTON *Suppl. Desp* (1858) I. 148 The polygars of the neighbouring polams.

Pollan (pōlān). Also 8 pullein, 8-9 pollen. [Cf. Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *puilg*; ? f. Ir. *poll* inland lake + -ag (-ag), -am, Celt. deriv. formatives.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus pollan*, found in the inland loughs of Ireland (L. Neagh, Erne, Derg, Corrib, etc.) It belongs to the same genus as the Powan or Gwyniad, and the Vendace (with both of which it has been mistakenly identified, as by Pennant and R. C. Hoare).

1713 NEVILL *Lough Neagh in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII 262 The English call them fresh Water Herring, for want of another Name; for Pollan is an Irish Name as 1796 MORRIS *Amer Geog* II. 177 (Ireland) The Pollan, or, as some call it, the fresh-water herring. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel* 224 The pollen, which is the same as the *feria* of the lake of Geneva. 1864 J. G. BLAIR in *Vac Tour* 65 The powan of Loch Lomond and the pollan of Lough Neagh are not the same fish, but both belong to the *Coregoni*, the powan is long and slender, while the pollan is an altogether stouter fish. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Mar 9/4 Notice that it is illegal to buy, sell, or expose for sale, . any fresh water fish other than pollan, trout, char, and eels, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of June, both inclusive.

†Pollange. *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *palange* (14th c. in Godef) a lever for launching boats (in 13th c. *palanche*, *palangue* a pole or yoke for carrying buckets) = It *palanga*, L. *p(h)alanga* carrying pole, roller: see POLANCHE.] ? Some appliance for lifting.

1373 in *Riley Lond Mem.* (1868) 369, a upies, a pollanges . 20 poleynes, a wyndyng poleys, a skeyne, of poletywne.

Pollankan, *obs.* form of POLANKEN

†Pollantian. *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin unknown. Cf. POLLAOK c.] ? A porpoise.

1557-8 PHAER *Æneid* v. Oiv. Onwelyd whales. And polantines, and armes broade of seales, and dolphins blew

Pollarchy (pōlārkī) *rare.* [f. Gr. *πολλ-* of in phr. of *πολλοί* the many, the multitude, after *monarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc. cf. POLYARCHY.] The rule of the multitude; government by the mob.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* II. 340 A contest.. between those representing the oligarchical principle and the pollarchy. 1881 E. FRACOCK in *Academy* 15 Oct. 287 Pollarchy.. if used with circumspection would raise any rural person.

†Pollard, sb.¹ *Obs.* exc *Hist* [app. f. POLL sb.¹ + -ARD (in reference to its device, a head: cf. the names *crocard*, *rosary*, *leonine*, *eagle*, etc. given to other foreign coins).] One of various base coins of foreign origin, current in England in the end of the 13th c., as an equivalent of the penny; in 1299 declared illegal.

1299 in *Liber Customarum* (Rolls) I. 187 Ordene est par nous e nostre Counsaill, . qe la mauveise moniee, qe hom apele 'crocard' e 'pollard', e autre tele male moniee, ne courge en nostre dit reiaume, auxi com ad fait cea en arriere. 1308-9 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 273/2 A ly furent disaloue sur sun ascunt liv li del polards, del temps qe ele pollard corust pur une Esterlyng. a. 1363 HIGDEN *Polychronicon* (Rolls) VIII. 288 Rex Edwardus damnavit subito monietam surreptitiam et illegitumam quam pollardas, crocardos, rosarios nominabant, qui paulatim et latenter loco sterlingorum irrepserant. 1387 TREVISIA *transl.*, Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals moneye pat was slyliche i-brought up: Men cleded be moneye pollardes, crocardes and rosaries, and were putte forbi ltel and ltel and priveche in stede of sterlynges. First bey made oon of hem wot a half peny, and þan he fordeide hem all out. 1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 182. 1601-2 a Fut. uicet. 1st Pt. *Parall.* 41 If. the oblige refuseth the money when it is tendered in pollardes, which after ward are embased. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1636) 186 The same King likewise called in certayne counterfeit pieces coined by the French called Pollards. 1796 M. DAVIES *Alben. Brit.* III. 78 Foreign Coyns and Counterfeit-Money, cry'd down, or considerably loard by Edw. I by the Name of Pollards, Crocards, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, Rosaries, and Steepings. 1866 ROBERTS *Agric & Prices* I. ii. 178 A considerable circulation of Flemish coins, apparently of low purity.. Pollards, Crocards, Scaldings, Brabants, Eagles, Leonines [etc.]

Pollard (pōlārd), sb.² (a.) Also 6 polerde, 6-8 -ard, 7 -ord. [In senses 1-3, prob. also in 4, f. POLL *v* + -ARD.]

I. 1. An animal of a kind naturally horned, as an ox or stag, which has cast or lost its horns; also, an ox, sheep, or goat of a hornless variety.

1546 *Plumpton Carr* (Camden) 25x Ye shall se a polard or tow, both id & falow; & se all our good coxs fight. 1611 BRAUM & EL. *Philaster* v. iv, 2 Cf He has no hoins, 11, has he? Cap. No, sir, he's a polard. 1623 COCKERAM, *Pollard*, is a Slagge, or any other male Deere, having cast his head. 1658 in PHILLIPS 1736 *Bailly House Dict* 304 The sort of goat without horns or such as are call'd pollards, are much commended.

2. A tree which has been polled or cut back, at some height above the ground, so as to produce at that point a thick close growth of young branches, forming a rounded head or mass.

1611 MS. Acc. *St John's Hosp*, *Canterb.*, For sa[w]ing and cleaving out of poloids vj. 1662 *Prty Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards. 1796 *Campanis* 1793-4 I. 11, 103 Impenetrable hedge row, composed of sturdy pollards. 1816 *Southey's Pilgr.* *Waterloo* l. xx, The pollard that the Flemish painter loves. 1850 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 89 Even the stunted pollard, is not without its pictorial value.

Comb. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xxix, Long straight pollard-lined roads.

† 3. Short for *pollard wheat* see B. 1. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*, (1878) 40 White pollard or red, that so richly is set, for land that is hence is best ye can get. 1616 SURVEY & MARK *Country House* 543 The next is small Pollard, which loves an indifferent earth. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* iii 268/2.

II. 4. Bran sifted from flour; *techn.* a finer grade of bran containing some flour, also, flour or meal containing the finer bran. Cf. TOPPINGS.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi (1877) 154 The coarsest of the bran (usually called guineos or pollard). 1601 in *Housh.* *Ort.* (1790) 201 The Seignants of the pasty to have for their fees all the pollard which comes of the meale.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxi, 309, I feed my horse with the chaff, and add but one eighth part of pollard. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) x60 Will it be believed, in another century, that the law-givers of a great nation actually passed a law to compel people to eat pollard in their bread, for the purpose of... adding to the quantity of bread in a time of scarcity? 1846 J. BAXTER *Liter. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 405 A bushel of wheat... will yield, on being ground,—Of bread flour 47, fine pollard 43, coarse pollard 4, bran 23, Loss of weight... = 60 lbs.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

† 1. Of wheat: Beardless, awnless. Obs.

1553 FITZGERARD *Hush*, § 34 Polarde wheate hath noo anis 1577 U. G. GOSSE *Hervach's Hush*, (1880) 261, We call it pold or pollard, that hath no anes upon the eares. 1668 FURR *Worthen*, *Middlesex* 189 The Midew... which sticketh on noted or pollard Wheat. 1795 [see *POLLARD* p. 41].

2. That is a pollard (tree); polled, lopped. 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 108 These Pollard or Shrowded Trees need no Fence to be maintained about them. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 264 Grubbing up an old pollard ash. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. France* 48 The olive is a miserable looking tree, most like a pollard willow. 1831 LYVTON *Godolphin* xlii, Grassy banks, overgrown with the willow and pollard oak. 1880 S. STOUTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxxiv 487 The pollard fir upon the ramparts stood out distinctly in fantastic forms.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Bald-headed.

1855 DICKINSON *Dorrit* xxxi, Flecks of light in his flat vista of pollard old men.

† **Pollard**, sb. Obs. [f. *POLL* sb.1 + *-ARD*: from its large head, whence also the names *testard*, *chevin*, *capito*, etc.] A fish; the chub or chevin.

1895 HIGGINS *Furms Nomencl.* 65/2 *Capito*, ..cephalus *musculus*. Munier, ..vilan...testard, a capitis magnitudine. A Pollard. 1611 CORG, *Munier*, a miller, i. also, a Pollard, or Chevin (fish). 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721 BAILLY, *Pollard*, a Chevin or Chub-fish. 1736-61 in AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*

Pollard (pōlārd), v. [f. *POLLARD* sb.2] *trans.* To cut off the branches of (a tree), leaving only the main trunk; to make a pollard of.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* xviii. § 2 (ed. 2) 80 The Black Poplar is frequently pollard'd when as big as ones arm, eight or nine foot from the ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 39 Those that are pollarded grow the most knotty and full of Burs. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 420 In order to obtain as large a yield of juice as possible the natives pollard the trees when at a height of ten to twelve feet.

fig. 1836 HARR GUESSES *Ser.* ii (1874) 75, I hate to see trees pollarded—or nations. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Iouca* 62 They are pollarded by cares and give themselves religious airs and grow not. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverell* I. x. 185 Richard having been, as it were, pollarded by Destiny, was now to grow up straight.

Hence *Pollarded ppl* a (also *fig.*); *Pollard-ing* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.* as *pollard-ing-knife*).

1821 CRAIG *Leet. Drawing* v. 280 Lopping and pollarding also produce wonderful changes on the aspect of trees. 1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 519 A few pollard, or at least mutilated Trees. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-k.* 15 June, The pollarded man, the man with every faculty except the reason. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 287 A tree whose branches are cut off by the pollarding-knife.

Pollardy, a. [f. *POLLARD* sb.2 + *-Y*.] Of the nature of pollard or fine bran.

1872 J. G. FENNELL in *Taunt Map Thames* 151/2 The bran we get from the mill is rather too coarse or too pollardy.

† **Pollart**, Obs. *rare* = 1. [perh. the same word as *POLLARD*, f. *POLL*, head.] One of the fanciful names given in ME. to the hare.

a 1325 *Nomas of Hare in Rat. Ant.* I. 134 The finattart, the pollart, His hei nome is stewart.

Pollax, -axe, obs. forms of *POLE-AX*.

Pollayne, variant of *PULLEN* Obs., poultry.

Poll-bill. [f. *POLL* (-MONEY), or *POLL* sb.1 + *BILL* sb.3 3] A bill for levying a poll-tax.

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii (1692) I. 304 Sir Simon d'Ewes his Speech concerning the Assessing of the Peers in the Poll Bill. 1666 MARVELL *Corr* Wks (Gosart) II. 191 Poian excise, home excise, a poll-bill, have been all more or less disputed. 1762-a HUMPHRIST *Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 680 Sums levied by a poll-bill and new assessments.

Poll-cat, obs. f. *POLICAT*. **Poll-davy**, obs. f. *POLDAY*.

Poll-dron, obs. f. *POLDRON*.

Po'll deed. Now *rare*. [f. *POLL* a. + *DEED*.] = *DEED POLL*.

1553 FITZGERARD *Serv.* 20 Estates made of free lands by polle dede or dede indented. 1597 in *Cal. Proc. Chan.* Q. Eliz. (1827) I. Intro. 146 As by the said pole dede, and the chirographie of the said fine...yt doth and maye appeare. 1627 HAKWILL *Apol* i v 47 The Pole-deede of their evidence, is this. 1854 W. PIERCE *Princ. & Polity Wesleyan Methodists* Index, Poll Deed [i.e. 'The Deed of Declaration of the Reverend John Wesley']. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 3/5 The President thought he would prepare to some extent for the duties, so read the Poll Deed.

Polle, obs. form of *POLLE*, *POLL*, *PULL*.

Polled (pōld), a. [f. *POLL* sb.1 + *-ED* 2] (In comb.) Having a poll or head of a specified form or appearance, as *curly-polled*.

1795 *Rate of Sadley* I. 59, I would as soon marry a curly-poled nymph from Otaheite.

Polled (pōld), *ppl* a. Also 4 *polld*, 6 *ponide*, 6-7 *pold(e)*, 7 *powled*, *poled*. [f. *POLL* v. + *-ED* 1]

† 1. Having the hair cut short; shorn, shaven; also of the hair: cut off, clipped. Obs.

13 *K. Ahs* 216 Neptanabus in the way stood, With polld hed, and of his hod. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* i 20 Thanne loob roos, and to rente hise clothis, and with polld hed [1382 hed shaven: *Vulg.* tonso capite] he felde down on the erthe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 299 Men of meane stature, with rough and thyck beardes and poude heade. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1622) 187 These polled lockes of mine. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii (1653) 144 In the Province Cusco, are those Auriti or great Ear'd Men, who alwaies goe polled.

2. Hornless; having shed or been deprived of horns; of a hornless breed.

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 490 The hoined Beast... is apter to fight then the pold Sheep, and also more luxurious among the Ewes. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 32 The polled sheep (that is sheep without horns) are reckoned the best breeders. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 59 Some varieties of the common ox are polled. 1902 *Times* 13 Mar. 6/1 A herd of Red Polled cattle.

3. Of trees: Pollarded.

1611 CORG, x. v. *Justite*, *Bois de Justite*, branchlesse wood; naked, or powled trees. 1828 Mrs. Raven's *Templ.* I. 213 Standing behind a row of polled trees.

† 4. Of wheat: Awnless, not bearded. Obs. *dial.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 285, I wish I had it in my power to satisfy E. S. concerning the pollard wheat he mentions; but I can learn nothing of it, unless it is a bearded great wheat, which, in Suffolk, they formerly let stand in the field till the awns dropped off, and then they called it pold wheat.

† 5. Plundered, pillaged. Obs.

1538 ELVOT, *Complut.*, polled by extortion. 1552 HULOET, Polled or bybed, *complut.*, *exactus*.

† 6. *Polled deed* = *POLL DEED*. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Polled Deed*. See *Deed-poll*.

† 7. Comb., as *polled-headed* adj.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1668/1 A man of talle stature, polled headed, and on the same a rounde Fienche cappe of the best.

Pollen (pōlən), sb. [a. L. *pollen*, -*men* fine flour, fine dust, in sense from mod. L. (Linn.)]

† 1. Fine flour or meal; fine powder. Obs.

1533 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 As well of pollen, as of other vitales. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* xviii. x. i. 564 Wheat flower called Pollen. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 17 Pollen is the purest part of the meale, that is, the finest part of the flower. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Pollen*, a sort of fine bran.

2. Bot. The fine granular or powdery substance, produced by and discharged from the anther of a flower, constituting the male element destined for the fertilization of the ovules.

(1751 LINNEUS *Philos. Bot.* 56 Pollen est pulvis vegetabilium appropriato liquore madefactus.] 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. iv (1765) 70 The Pollen, Meal, contained within the Anther, is a fine Dust secreted therein. 1792 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot.* 43 *Papaver hybridum* flowers deep crimson, or purplish, pollen bright blue. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 355 Furnished with a tuft of hairs proper for collecting the pollen of flowers. 1881 LUTBOCK in *Nature* XXIV. 404/2 He proved that flowers fertilised with pollen from the other form yield more seed than if fertilised with pollen of the same form.

3. Comb., as *pollen-bearing*, -*covered*, -*devouring*, -*dusted*, -*eating*, -*like* adjs., *pollen-basket*, a hollow structure on the leg of a bee, adapted for carrying pollen; = *BASKET* 7, *CORBEIOULA* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); *pollen-brush*, a set of hairs forming a fringe on the *pollen-basket*; *pollen-catarth* = *pollen-fever* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *pollen-cell*, (a) a cell which develops into a pollen-grain, or forms part of one; (b) = *pollen-sac*, (c) a cell in a honeycomb in which pollen is stored; *pollen-chamber*, the cavity in which the pollen is deposited at the tip of the ovule in Gymnosperms; *pollen-fever* = *HAY-FEVER*; *pollen-grain*, each of the grains of which pollen consists (usually a single cell, sometimes two or more united, of varying form and size in different plants, and having two coats, the *intine* and *extine*),

pollen-granule, each of the ultimate granules contained in a pollen-grain, also = *pollen-grain*; *pollen-mass* = *POLLINIUM*; *pollen-paste*, a substance consisting of pollen mixed with a little honey, made by bees for feeding their larvae (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *pollen-plate*, a flat or hollow surface fringed with hairs, occurring on the legs or body of bees, used for carrying pollen (cf. *pollen-basket*); *pollen-sac*, each of the (usually four) cavities or loculi of an anther, in which the pollen is contained; *pollen-sporangium*, a name for the antheridium in club-mosses, which contains the pollen-spores; *pollen-spore*, a name for the microspores in club-mosses, as analogous to pollen-grains; *pollen-tube*, a tube formed by protrusion of the intine of a pollen-grain when deposited upon the stigma, which penetrates the style so as to convey the fertilizing substance to the ovule.

1860 Chambers' *Encycl.* I. 799/1 (Bees) Neither males nor queens have wax-pockets, nor have they *pollen-baskets. 1900 CUNNINGHAM *Sacral Dimorphism* v. 261 In the hive bee the *pollen brush on the legs is wanting in the queen, but present in the worker. 1857 HENFRY *Elem. Bot.* § 92 Compound pollen-grains, consisting of a number of *pollen-cells permanently coherent. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 440 The four young pollen-cells are now freed by the rapid absorption of the cell-wall which surrounds and separates them. 1888 Chambers' *Encycl.* II. 22/2 A pollen-cell is (frequently at least) sealed with honey, and over this a thin cream-like pellicle is formed, which can be pushed aside for the deposition of more honey. 1897 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 384 The nucellar apex is hollowed out in order to receive the pollen grains, giving rise to the so-called *pollen chamber. 1898 *Ibid.* ii. 11 438 [The ovules of Cycas] are atropous, and provided... with a cavity, the pollen-chamber, in which the pollen grains accumulate preparatory to fertilisation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv (1860) 92 Carried by the *pollen-devouring insects from flower to flower. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 8 June 1862/2 *Pollen-eating flies, weevils, and caterpillars. 1889 SIR A. CLARK in *Lancet* 21 June 1862/2 The epithets of 'hay fever', 'hay asthma', 'pollen fever', 'nose cold', and 'peach cold'. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 262 The inner membrane of the *pollen grain. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. 8 The fine powder is the pollen, and each of its globular cells is a pollen-grain. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 262 A sort of rude sack, termed a 'pollen tube', contains a liquid, the 'fovilla', in which are dispersed a number of very minute 'pollen granules'. 1863 GOSART *Small Sins* 83, I brushed off the fine *pollen-like powder of its wings. 1847 W. E. STEPLE *Feld. Bot.* 166 Glands of the stalks of the *pollen-masses naked. 1899 *Canabr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 22 In the species with *pollen plates, the pollen is made into a mass of a clay-like consistence. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 426 The surrounding layers of tissue become developed into the wall of the *pollen-sac. *Ibid.* 433. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* i. v. 375 The antheridium or *pollen sporangia are somewhat reniform, two-valved cases, containing a large number of small spores (microspores), in which spermatozoids are ultimately produced. *Ibid.* 372 The antheridia contain a number of small cells... These are sometimes called *pollen spores or small spores, while the large germinating spore is called the ovulatory-spore or large spore. 1835 *Pollen tube [see *pollen-granule*]. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 71 A pollen grain deposited on the stigma, sends out a hypha-like prolongation, the pollen tube, which elongates, passes down the style, and eventually reaches the micropyle of an ovule.

Hence *Pollen v. trans.*, to convey pollen to, to pollinate; to cover or sprinkle with pollen; **Po'll-ened** (-end) a, containing pollen.

1877 LANIER *Bee* 42 He beareth starry stuff about his wings To pollen thee and sting thee fertile. 1880 TENNYSON *Voy. Masada* v. And we wallow'd in beds of lilies... Till each like a golden image was pollen'd from head to feet. 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 577 She made The gold of the pollinated palm to float On her budding bosom.

Pollen, variant of *POLLAN*, *PULLEN*.

Pollenarous, **Pollenation**, *erron.* ff. *POLLIN-*.

Pollency (pōlən'si), *rare*. [ad. L. *pollentia* strength: see *POLLENT*.] Power, strength.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pollency*, power. 1665-6 Phil. *Trans.* I. 238 To determine readily what Pollency the Bubble hath.

Pollenger (pōlən'dʒər), *dial.* [?f. *POLLING* vbl. sb. + *-ER* 1, or for earlier **pollager*, f. *POLLAGE* + *-ER* 1.] A pollard tree.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*, (1878) 78 Now lop for thy fewell old pollenger grown [ed. 1557 the powlinges well grown] 1620 in *Coke's Rep.* (1738) xiii. 67 Consequit ad ejus lictum amputare ramos omnimodorum arborum, called pollengers, or hurbords. 1738 *transl.* A custom... to cut down and take at their pleasure all manner of trees called pollengers or hurbords.

Polleniferous, *erron.* form of *POLLINIFEROUS*.

† **Pollenin**, *Chem.* Obs. [ad. F. *pollénine*, f. *POLLIN*: see -*IN* 1.] A supposed peculiar substance obtained from pollen, and from the spores of *Lycopodium*: see *quots.*

1826 Thomson's *Ann. Philos.* VII. 49 The pollen, he [Professor John] finds, always contains a peculiar substance, which has hitherto been considered as albumen; but to which he has given the name of pollenin. 1829 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 293 Pollenin is obtained from the pollen of the pinus sylvestris; it is yellow, and has neither taste nor smell. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pollenin*, name incorrectly given to the combustible substance which forms the residue after treatment of Lycopodium powder with dilute alcoholic solution of potash. Lycopodium powder is formed of spores, and is not composed of pollen.

Pollenize, etc.: see *POLLINIZE*, etc.

Pollenless, *a* [f. POLLEN + -LESS] Destitute of pollen.

1882 H. MÜLLER in *Nature* XXV 241/2 The anthers being pollenless. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* 211. 241 Their anthers become brownish and pollenless.

Pollent (pōl'ent), *a rare* [ad. L. *pollentem*, pr. pple. of *pollere* to be strong. cf. *equipollent*] Powerful, strong.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* viii 1193 An unimportant sword and blunderbuss. Against a foe pollent in potency.

Poller (pōl'ar). [f. POLL v. + -ER.]

†1. A barber or hair-cutter. *Obs.*
1578 WHETSTONE *Proverbs & Cassandra* v. iv, R. I. know him not, is he a deaf barber? G. O. yes, why he is Mistress Lamas powder. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 78 Bald pated all like to an holy Rarer. That lately had been in the Pollers hands. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii, 128/2 *Poter*, an ancient term used for the cutter of hair.

b. One who polls trees (Webster, 1828).

†2 A plunderer, spoiler, extortioner, despoiler.
1573 BRADSHAW *St Werburga* l. 2401 True men myght lyue without vexacyon; Pollers, promoters, had no domynacyon. 1574 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyschum* (Percy Soc) p. liv, Porters & pollers, & specially false takers On these spare must thou none expence. 1607 HICRON *Wks* l. 246 It was not enough for Zachaus, that. hee was no poller or robber of the poore. 1640 SIR J. CULPEPER in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii, (1692) l. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, the Monopolers and Polers of the People. 1674 [see FILLER 18].

3. a. One who votes at an election; a voter.
b. One who registers voters (Webster, 1828).

1776 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 121/1 The total number of pollers at this election. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*, XI. 58 Who'll come forward and now be my poller?

Pollerone, *obs.* form of **POULDRON**.

†**Pollet**, *-ette*. *Obs.* [app. aphetic form of *F. epaulette* (16th c. *espaulette*). see **EPAULET**.]

1 A small pouldron: = **EPAULET** 3.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen IV 12 One sorte had the vambrases the palleardes the grandardes, the poldren the polletes parted with golde and azure. 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pollets* or *Epaulettes*, were small overlapping protections of plate for the shoulders.

†2. ? (Something pertaining to chimes) *Obs.*

1637-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 317 A pollet for y^e Chimes, 2d. 3 clackes and 3 polletes for the bigger bells, 2s.

Polleti (c)ke, *-tique*, *obs.* forms of **POLITIO**.

Poll-evil. Also 7-8 pole-evil. [f. POLL sb. 1 + EVIL sb. 7 a.] An inflamed or ulcerous sore between the ligament of the neck of a horse and the atlas or first bone of the neck.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 280 The Poll evil is a disease like a Fistula growing betwixt the ears [of a horse] and the poll or nape of the neck. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No 1283/4 She hath the Pole Evil, and there are white Spots in the place. 1745 *Compl. Ram. Piece* iii 451 To cure the Poll-Evil, and swell'd Neck from bleeding. 1755 *Pennsylvania Gas.* 14 Aug. 3/4 They took with them a large bay horse, that has the pole-evil. 1831 *Youatt Horse* 153 Now comes the whole art of treating the poll-evil.

†**Poller** (pōl'ers). *Anat.* Pl. *pollioles* (-1812). [Lat. = thumb, also great toe.] The innermost digit of the fore limb in air-breathing vertebrates; in man, etc., the thumb. Sometimes used to include the corresponding digit of the hind limb (the great toe), distinctively called **HALLUX**.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* l. 571/2 The pollux in the great whale has two bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 31 The pollux, or the first digit, exceeds the third in length. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* iv, (1873) 174 When a digit is wanting it is generally the pollux, as in spider monkeys.

Polley, *obs.* form of **PULLEY**.

Pollical (pōl'ikāl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pollex*, *pollicem* (see **POLLEX**) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pollex or thumb, as *pollical muscles*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pollicar, *a* [ad. L. *pollicāris*, f. *pollex* thumb]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.* rare -o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pollicar*, of or belonging to a thumb or toe; of an inch in length or breadth.

2. *Anat.* = **POLLICIA**.

[1656 see 1] 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Pollicar* artery, a syn. for the *Arteria princeps pollicis*.

Pollicate (pōl'ikāl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pollex*, *pollicem* (see **POLLEX**) + -ATE.] Having thumbs; belonging to the obsolete order *Pollicata*, including the *Quadrumania* and most *Marsupials*, with an opposable digit or thumb on each limb.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Pollicate*, possessing *Pollicae*.

Pollicate, dial. variant of **POLLICATE**.

Pollice, **Pollie**, *-cy*, *obs.* f. **POLICE**, **POLICY**.

†**Pollicitate**, *v. Obs.* rare -1. [f. L. *pollicitā*, ppl. stem of *pollicari* i, freq. of *polliceri* to promise. see -ATE.] trans. To promise.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 294 It evacuates blood and pollicitates many more commodities. [1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pollicitates*, promises, assures, warrants.]

Pollitication (pōl'isitā'jən). [ad. L. *pollicitatio-nem*, vbl. sb. of *pollicari* to promise: see **POLICE** and -ATION. So *F. pollicitation* (15th c. in Godefroy).] The action of promising; a promise; a document conveying a promise; *spec.* in *Civil*

Law, a promise not yet formally accepted, and therefore in certain cases revocable.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref. I* li 133 As yet the pope's holiness hath not required the king's pollicitation. c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Dworce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 284 His promise and pollicitation passed upon the same. 1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 14 Vaunting Pollicitations of binding Beares, and mooving Mountaine. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* iii 11. 41 These are in the Promise, or Pollicitation, which I do now publish. 1726 FIDDER *Wolsey* i 433 His Holiness signed a Pollicitation, whereby he obliged himself to confirm the sentence. 1875 POSTE *Gazet. in Comm.* (ed. 2) 360 Pollicitation is the offer of the one party before it is accepted by the other. 1894 MRS HOPE *1st Dworce Hen. VIII* 121 They were to try to get a 'pollicitation', or promise, from the Pope that he would not remove the cause to Rome.

Pollinar (pōl'inar), *a. rare* -o. [ad. L. *pollinarius* of or belonging to fine flour: see **POLLEN**.] = **POLLINOSE**.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pollinaris*, applied to a surface covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen. pollinar + **POLLINARIOS**, *a. Obs.* rare -o. In 19th c. Dicts. erron. pollen-.

[f. L. *pollinarius* of or belonging to fine flour (see **POLLEN**) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pollinarious*, pertaining to fine flower or meal. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Pollinarious*, consisting of meal.

†**Pollinarium** (pōl'inar'ium). *Bot.* Pl. -ia.

[mod. L., f. as next, after *ovarium* ovary, etc.] a. In phanerogams, = **POLLINIUM**. b. In cryptogams, = **XYSTIDIUM** 2.

1881 BENTHAM in *Yrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII 301 His representation of the pollinarium of *Monomeria*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollinarium*, one of the organs of which several are present on the *hymenium* of certain Fungi, and which some observers consider to be male organs.

Pollinary (pōl'inar), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen*, *pollin-*, in mod. Bot. L. = **POLLEN** 2 + -ARY.]

Of or pertaining to pollen; concerned in the production of pollen.

1881 BENTHAM in *Yrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII 285 The confusion occasioned by the term (*caudicle*) having been applied to three very different parts of the pollinary system.

Pollinate (pōl'inat), *v. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] trans. To besprinkle with pollen or shed pollen upon (the stigma, or the nucleus of the ovule in Gymnosperms) in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 873 In protogynous flowers the stigma has already been pollinated by foreign pollen or has even withered up and fallen off. *Ibid.* While the insect is moving about, its back laden with pollen comes into contact with the stigmatic surface and pollinates it.

Pollination (pōl'inat'jən). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of pollinating; deposition of pollen in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 429 A considerable time, occasionally even months, often elapses between pollination and fertilization; but commonly only a few days or hours. 1882 *Nature* XXXVI 307/1 The insects which visit particular species and assist in their pollination.

†**Pollinctor**. *Obs.* [a. L. *pollinctor*, agent-n. from *pollingere* to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] One who prepared a dead body for burning or embalming, by washing, anointing, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 What is delivered by Herodotus concerning the Egyptian Pollinctors, or such as anointed the dead. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1796) 315 One of the greatest secrets used by our pollinctors and mountebanks who pretend to this embalming mystery. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* XXV 2107 An Embalmer or Surgeon: a Pollinctor or Apothecary.

So †**Pollinctor** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pollinctura*], the washing, anointing, etc. of a dead body, in preparation for burning or burial. (In first quot. *fig.*)

16.. *Inscription on brass in Tredington Churchyard*, Graves on tombs are but a pollincture. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Scriph.* 188 [HE] had skill to dissect bodies in order to their pollincture.

Polling (pōl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLL v. + -ING.]

The action of the verb **POL**, in various senses.

†1. The cutting of hair; shearing, clipping, cropping. *Obs.*

1499 *Lat. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) 153 That no Craftsman do not occupy his said Crafts in schavynng nor polling. in non Sunday. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Ser. in* (Parker Soc) 325 It cost him [Samson] a polling, wherein stood his strength. 1653 GOWER *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Had not man sinned, his hair would have had no need of polling.

2 The cutting off of the top of a tree.

1646 BACON *Sylva* 58 The off cutting, or Polling of Hedges, Trees, and Herbs, doth conduce much to their Lasting. *Ibid.* § 424 The Polling and Cutting of the Top, maketh them grow spread and bushy.

†3. Plundering, extortion, spoliation, pillage, robbery, an instance of this. *Polling and pillage*: see **PILLING** vbl. sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

1573 BRADSHAW *St Werburga* ii 159 Extorcion, pollynge opteyned no grace. 1544 WHITTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) l. 150 For missynge of the Kinges commission and powelinge of his subiectes. 1547-1661 [see **PILLING** vbl. sb. 1 b]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oror* 402 b. To prevent this pollynge powlyng of the Proctors. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii (1882) 31 Polling, pillage and shavynge of his poore tenants. 1651 WELDON *Crit. Gas.* i, etc. 205 The High-Commission Court... in which all Pollings and tyrannynngs over our Estates and Consciences were practised. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 302 The unexpected Charges of

the War, though oftentimes under that pretence, are hidden all manner of Deceit and Polling.

†4. *concr. pl.* The results or proceeds of polling (in various senses); see *quots. Obs.*

1557 TUSSEER 100 *Points Lusib* lxvi, Then lop for thy fewel, the powelings well grown. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 167/1 A Barbars towell, for the cuttings or pollings of the hane to fall upon. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* iv, (1688) 440 Ciammed with the Spoils and Pollings of the poore ster. 1835 C. W. STODOLK *Juvenal* 57 note, The wealthier Romans, on arriving at manhood, dedicated the first shavings of their beard and pollings of their han to some deity.

†5. The registering or casting of votes.

1625 in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 45 The pollinge would last three days. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* Intro (1699) 5 Which Party soever should upon Polling appear to have the Majority, they should keep the Ship. 1726 TOLDEREVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* l. 67 By keeping the estate in his hands, tho' mortgaged... he preserved his right of polling at an election for the county. 1839 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 100 Such polling is to continue for two days only, being successive days, for seven hours on the first day, and eight hours on the second day of polling. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 The polling in the election of nine members of the School Board.

†6. *attrib. and Comb.* †a. in sense 3, b. in sense 5, as *polling-agent*, *-book*, *-booth*, *-clerk*, *-day*, *-district*, *-place*, *-station*.

1557 STAFFORD *Proclam.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxxi 262 This whole realm of Englande shall. be delivered from all such polling payementes, as the queene dothe daylye geve to Spanyardes.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oror* 404 Peradventure these fellows are to much ashamed of theyr pollynge prances, and can render no reasonable excuse for their bribery and pillage. 1673 WITTEB *Abuses Stript* i viii, What Rascall polling sutee doe they devise, To add new Summes unto their Treasures.

b. 1832 *Act 2 Will IV*, c. 45 § 70 In case the Proceeding, shall be so interrupted or obstructed at any particular Polling Place or Places. 1854 DICKENS *Black H.* xi, Away to hustings and polling-booths. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i viii 113 The vote is given *en bloc*, and entered in a polling-book by the polling-clerk. *Ibid.* Not more than a limited number of voters may be polled at each polling-place. 1882 OGBURN (Annandale), *Polling-sheriff*, in Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-station.

Polling (pōl'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. POLL v. + -ING.]

That polls, †that plunders; extortionate, exacting; cheating (*obs.*). See also **PILLING** *ppl. a.*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 234 This [Valenciens] ys waxed the derest and pollynge town of the worlde.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 147 Would thale wife [the ale-wife] play the pollynge queane. Yet measure will not lie. 1612 BACON *Ess. Judicature*, Amongst the briars and brambles of catching and polling Clearkes and Ministers.

†**Polling-penny**, *-pence*, *pl. Obs.* [f. **POLLING** vbl. sb. + **PENNY**, **PENCE**.] Money paid or exacted as poll-tax, hence, esp. in *pl.*, a poll-tax.

1555 BRADFORD *Supplic. Q. Elizabeth*, Wil. englishten... suffer to be polled and pilled moste miserably, in payng continually suche pollpence, and intolerable tollages? 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 42 Nener an Italian priest of them all, shall eyther haue tythe, tole, or polling penny out of England. 1592 GREENE *Vill. Courtier* C. b, Yea rather than thy brauery should faile beggowing pence for the verye smoke that comes out of poore mens chimnies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii, (1617) 35 To get vnholonest polling pence to their owne purses.

Pollinic (pōl'nik), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen*, *-in-* + -IC.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing pollen.

Pollinic chamber = pollen-chamber; *pollinic mass* = pollen-mass: see **POLLEN** 3. Also **POLLINICAL**.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pollinicus* L. C. Richard terms *pollinic masses* the heap of compact pollen that fills each partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchideae* and *Asclepiadeae*. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX, 780 Designate the cavity as the pollinical chamber. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 438 A sort of depression at the summit of the endosperm, which has been called the pollinic chamber.

Polliniferous (pōl'inif'ers), *a. Also erron.*

pollen-. [f. as prec. + -IFEROUS.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 249 The male flowers consist of a petalate scale, around which are arranged several polliniferous cavities. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI 727 The polliniferous portion of the anther consists of a single sac. †2 *Entom.* = *nect.* (*erron.*)

1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 20 A bee without polliniferous organs cannot collect pollen.

Pollinigerous (-1 d'zēras), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -IGEROUS.] Carrying, or adapted for carrying, pollen.

1819 G. SAUVAGE *Entomol. Compend* 272 Hinder feet not pollinigerous. 1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 103 Pollinigerous and honey-collecting organs. 1895 L. SAUVAGE *Brit. Hymenoptera Aculeata* 303 Pollinigerous hairs either on the tibiae, or on the ventral surface of the abdomen.

†**Pollinium** (pōl'in'ium). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. *pollen*, *pollin-*, **POLLEN** 2 + -ium as in *antheridium*, *archegonium*, etc.] A coherent mass of pollengrains in each cavity of the anther, characteristic of the *Orchideae* and *Asclepiadeae*.

1862 DARWIN *Orchids* Intro 5 The pollen-masses, with their caudicles and other appendages, are called the Pollinia. 1863 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 264 He has actually seen crowds of bees flying round *Catantopus*, with the pollinia sticking to their backs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 488 Contrivances by means of which insects... extract from the pollen-sac the pollinia or the masses of pollen which are glued together.

Pollinivorous, *a.* (erron. pollen-) [f. as prec. + *L. -vor-us* devouring + *-ous*] Devouring or feeding on pollen.

1836-9 *Paddy's Cycl. Anat.* II 897/2 In some of the pollinivorous genera the clypeus posterior seems to have become entirely obliterated.

Pollinize, pollinize, v. [f. *L. pollen, pollin-* (or directly f. *POLLEN*) + *-ize*,] *trans.* = **POLLINATE**. So **Pollinization** (*-en*) = **POLLINATION**.

18 *Nature* (O). No flower gave a fruit without having its stigma pollinized by crossing. **1878** *T. McMANUS flowers & herbs U.S.* I 59 The pistil has been fully developed and is ready for pollinization. **1896** *Henslow Wild flowers* 167 A very similar method of pollinization will be seen in the enchanter's nightshade.

|| Pollinodium (*pollinōdium*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + *-odium*, see *-ODR*] The antheridium or male reproductive organ in ascomycetous fungi, which grows close to the ascogonium or female organ of the same plant, and in fertilization unites with it directly or by an outgrowth. Hence **Pollinodial a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a pollinodium.

1875 *BARNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 258 From the lowest coil of the ascogonium two slender branches now shoot out; one of these develops more quickly. This branch is the antheridium (Pollinodium of De Bary). **1882** *VINUS Sachs' Bot.* 321 The carpogonia and pollinodia are developed together at the points at which the mycelial filaments cross one another. They are both small lateral branches. **1886** — in *Insect. Brit.* XX. 428/2 In some plants, which have pollinodial antheridia, self-fertilization alone is possible.

Pollinoid (*pollinoid*). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-oid*.] Each of the (non-motile) male fertilizing cells of certain Cryptogams, as the red seaweeds, and the ascomycetous fungi.

1892 *Chamberlain's Encycl.* IX 289/2 (Seaweeds) The male organs (of Dictyococcales) produce non-motile fertilizing cells resembling the pollinoids of the Rhodophyceae.

Pollinose (*pollinosus*), *a.* *Rhinom.* [ad. mod.L. *pollinosus*, f. as prec. + *-osus*] (See quot.) **1826** *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. xlii 275 Pollinose Covered with a loose menly and often yellow powder resembling the pollen of flowers.

Pollipode, obs. f. **POLYPON**. **Pollish** (*e*, obs. ff. **POLLISH** v. **POLLITICK** (*e*, etc.), obs. ff. **POLLITIO**. **Pollity**, obs. f. **POLLITY** 1; var. **POLLITY** 2 *Obs.*

Pollwog, pollywog (*pollwog*). *dialect.* and *U.S.* Forms: *a.* 5 polwygge, 7 porwig(g)le, 9 porwiggle, purwigge. *β.* 6 polwigge, 7 polewiggo, po(o)lwig, 9 pollwig, pollywig, pollwog, pollywog. [M.E. *polwygge*, f. *POLL*, *sb* 1 + *WIGGE* v. The forms *polwig*, etc., are either shortened from *polwygge*, or formed with the *dialect. wig* vb. to wag.] A tadpole.

a. **1440** *Pronp. Paro.* 408/2 Polwygge, wyyme. **1646** *SIR T. BROWNE's Fensib. Ep.* 329 The spawne is white, contracting by degrees a blackness, answerable unto the polwyghe or Tadpole, that is, that animal which first proceedeth from it. **1825** *FORBES' Voc. L. Anglia, Purwigge*, a tadpole. **1855** *ROBINSON's Whitey Gloss, Porwigglus*, tadpoles and other tortious animalcula in water.

β. **1592** *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* (1592) 63 Thou hast a pretty polwyghe sparrow's tale peake. **1601** *HOLLAND's Pliny* I. 205 Some little mites of blackish flesh, which they call Tadpoles or Polwigs. **1825** *FORBES' Voc. L. Anglia, Polwigge*. **1835-40** *HAIRINGTON's Clostr.* (1835) 321 Little ponds, nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them. **1862** *LOWELL's Angler's P.* II. 80 'I old knows', protest the pollywog, 'We're anxious to be grown-up frogs'. **1892** *Working Men's Coll. Jnl.* Oct. 124 In this pond dwells the pollywog, loggerhead, or tadpole.

b. *U.S.* As a political nickname. **1854** *U. S. OUPHANT's Epitaphs* (1887) 47 Filibusters, pollywogs, and a host of other nicknames. **1864** *SALA in Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. 'The slimy machinations of the pollywog politicians have usurped the government of our city', said POER.

+ Poll-money (*poll-mōni*). *Obs.* [f. *POLL*, *sb* 1 + *MONEY* *sb*] Money levied, exacted, or paid, at a fixed rate per head for every person, or (quot. a 1618) for every head of cattle, capitation; poll-tax. **1526** *TINIALE's Hist.* xvi. 24 They that were wont to gade poll money, cam to Peter. **1601** *Of whom do the kynges off the erth take tribute or poll money?* **1618** *KALIAN'S Spring Parl* (1665) 54 By reason of the troublesome gathering of the polomony upon sleep, this act of subsidy was repealed. **1638** *DRUMM or HAWTH. Irons Wks* (1717) 169 To be slaves to your fellow subjects, pay them intolerable taxes, loans, pole monies, and odious exises. **1662** *PLATT's Taxes* vii. Tracts (1766) 50 Poll money is a tax upon the persons of men, either upon all simply and indifferently, or else according to some known title or mark of distinction upon each. **1667** *FAIRY'S Diary* 5 Apr. This morning come to me the Collectors for my Poll-money. I paid for my title as Esquire and place of Clerk of Act, and my head and wife's, and servants and their wages, £40 17s. **1694** *WOOD'S Life* (O. H. S.) III 386 Apr. 8 [Paid] poll-money 17s. 11s., to carry on a vigorous war against the French king. April 13 paid 21s. for a gent. and my pole — whereas the fellows of houses pay but their pole 1s — a very heavy and unjust tax. **1797-41** *CHAMBERS' Cycl.* *Poll-money*, or *capitation*, a tax imposed either on all indifferently, or according to some known mark of distinction, as quality, calling, etc. Thus, by the statute 18 Car. II every subject was assessed, according to his degree; every duke 200l. marquis 80l. baronet 30l. knight 20l. esquire 10l. etc. and every single private person 12d. **1796** *MOORE's Amer. Geog.* II 28 Paper, corporations, land, houses, and poll-money, also raise a considerable sum.

Pollock: see **POLLACK**.

Poll-tax (*pōl-taks*). [f. *POLL*, *sb* 1 + *TAX* *sb*] A tax levied on every person; a capitation or head-tax. A later name for **POLL-MONEY**.

1564 *MOLSWORTH's Account of Denmark* 111 Here is commonly one Poll tax at least every year. **1726** *SHELVOCKE's Voy round World* 462 The Dutch exact from all the men a Poll-Tax of a dollar a month. **1794** *SOUTHEY's Wat Tyler* ii. iii. Why is this ruinous poll-tax imposed, But to support your court's extravagance? **1825** *JIFFERSON's Autobiog.* 4 *Vrit. Wks* 1859 I 29 The practice of the Southern colonies has always been to make every farmer pay poll taxes upon all his laborers, whether they be black or white. **1866** *ROGERS' Agric. & Prices* I 14 84 The limit of age in the first poll tax was sixteen, in the second fifteen, years.

+ Pollucible, *a.* *Obs. rare* —. [ad. *L. pollucibilis* sumptuous, f. *pollucere* to offer as a sacrifice]

1623 *COCKGRAM, Pollucible*, gay, sumptuous. **Pollucite**. *Min.* [orig. named *Pollux* (Breithaupt, 1846), being associated with *Castor* or *CASTORITE*.] Silicate of aluminium and caesium, found in brilliant transparent colourless crystals.

1847 *Amer. Jnat. Sc. Ser.* II 113 430 Pollux resembles castor in crystallographic and physical characteristics. **1868** *DANA's Min.* (ed. 5) 249 Pollucite. **1896** *Amer. Jnat. Sc. Ser.* IV 1 458 Pollucite is not very abundant.

Pollutant (*pōl-lūt-ant*). *rare*. [f. *POLLUTE* v. + *-ANT* 1] A polluting agent or medium.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 6/2 Waste acid as a pollutant.

Pollute (*pōl-lūt*), *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. poet.* [ad. *L. pollutus* defiled, pa. ppl. of *polluere* (see next)] = **POLLUTED** *ppl. a.* (Originally as pa. ppl.)

c. **1374** *CHAUCER's Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS) [at I hadde polut and defowled my conscience with sacrilege. **c.** **1380** *WYCLIF's Sermon Sel Wks* II. 28 Tyme in his owne kynde may never be holy ne pollut. **c.** **1425** *WYNTOUN's Cron.* v. ix. 1663 A woman pan of pollute fayme, [at callit Melancia] be was byname. **1513** *BRADSHAW'S St. Werburgh* i. 3473 Let the wicked mysicantes with pollute handes... Shulde touche her body. **1623** *MILTON's Nativity* 47 And on her naked shame, Pollute with sunfull blame, The Santly Yail of Maiden white to throw. **1830** *W. PHILLIPS'S Mt. Sinai* iii. 327 With moral leprosy pollute of heart, And dead to righteousness. *Ibid.* iv. 150 The people drank The wave pollute.

Pollute (*pōl-lūt*), *v.* Also 4-7 pollute, 5 polwēt. [f. *L. polluti*, ppl stem of *polluere* to soil, defile, f. **por* (= *pro*) forth + *luere* to wash]

1. trans. To render ceremonially or morally impure, to impair, violate, or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to profane, desecrate; to sully, corrupt. [**c.** **1374** see *POLLUTI*, *ppl. a.*] **1382** *WYCLIF's Lev.* xxi. 6 [Holi] the shulden be to her God, and the shulden not pollute [**1388** defoule, *Vulg. polluent*] his name. **c.** **1400** *Apoll. Loll.* 36 *Wip swilk curidnes bei polwēt be hous.* **1582** *STANVYSHURST's Jeneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I may not, I dare not pollute Gods heauntye, with handling. **1633** *PAYNE's Histroy* M. i. iii. iii. 92 Grosse abominations the very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the eares that heare them, the common are that receives them. **1788** *GIBSON's Decl. & F. xl* (1866) II 466 Churches and altars were polluted by atrocious murders. **1857** *BUCKLE's Civiliz.* I. viii. 526 The clergy urging him to exterminate the heretics, whose presence they thought polluted France.

2. To make physically impure, foul, or filthy; to dirty, stain, taint, befoul.

c. **1548** *HALL's Chron., Edw. IV.* 223 Thei with their proper blood, embrued and polluted their awne handes. **1585** *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. ii. 115 No drop of the blood should fall into the water, least the same should thereby be polluted. **1666** *EARL MORME tr. Boccaccio's Adots fr. Permeas* i. xxxv (1674) 4 Cicero's divine and painfull labours were polluted by flies and moths in every Book-binders shop. **1719** *POPE's Essay* xiv. 30 Shall flies and worms obscene pollute the dead? **1860-1** *FLOR NIGHTINGALE's Nursing* 20 Within the last few years, a large part of London was in the daily habit of using water polluted by the drainage of its sewers and water closets.

+ b. 3a ppl. Marked as if stained. *Obs. rare.* **1668** *ROWLAND MONTAGU's Theat. Ins.* 972 The wings are long and blackish, and polluted with little black spots. Hence **Polluti** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 *H. GIFFORD's Epist. Claudius Philoninus* Wks (1875) 35 Every one holds her [poverty] in contempt, filling her with most spitefull pollutings. **1899** *MARSTON'S Sec. Vit. lence* i. iii. 183 Factors for lewdness, brokers for the devil, infect our souls with all polluting evil. **1669** *DOWNAME's Chr. Liberty* 31 The contrary to sanctifying, is polluting. **1819** *SHELLEY's Prometheus Unb.* i. 160 Her pinings souls uplifted Their prostrate brows from the polluting dust. **1897** *MARY KINGSLEY's Africa* 475 It saved the polluting of a long stretch of market road.

Polluted (*pōl-lūt-ed*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ED* 1.]

Defiled, rendered impure or unclean. **c.** **1400** *Apoll. Loll.* 53 *Wen* he body and blod of Crist is treit wip foul hand, and polutid conciens. **1535** *COVERDALE's Jer.* xxii. 17 The prophetes and the prestes them selues are poluted Ypocrites. **1667** *MILTON's P.* L. xii. 110 Resolving from thenceforth To leave them to their own polluted ways. **1777** *LOGAN in Scott's Paraphr.* viii. iii. Can troubled and polluted springs a hallow'd stream afford? **1888** *MISS BRADDON's Faint Thee* i. v. She has been using that polluted water for the last three weeks—and poisoning a whole village.

Hence **Pollutedly adv.**, in a polluted condition, with pollution; **Pollutedness**, polluted state.

1617 *HIERON Wks* II 344 These are naturally a kinde of pollutedness in the lips of man, whereof I saith complained. **1635** *HAYWOOD's Hierarch.* i. 28 Pollutedly into the world I came; Sad and perplex I liv'd.

Polluter (*pōl-lūt-er*) [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who pollutes; a defiler, one who profanes.

1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii. 65 A defiler of relygion and polluter of their holy ceremonies. **c.** **1665** *J. GOODWIN killed w. the Spirit* (1867) 232 Purged and rid of such polluters and profaners of their dignity. **1823** *EXAMINER* 706/2 The polluter, not the purifier, of his fellow creatures.

Pollution (*pōl-lū-shən*). *Forms.* 4 pollusyone, 4-5 poll(1)ucio(u)n, 5 polucyon, 7 pollusion, 6- pollution. [ad. *L. pollutiōn-em* defilement, noun of action from *polluere* to POLLUTE. So *F. pollution* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*)]

1 The action of polluting, or condition of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness or impurity caused by contamination (physical or moral).

c. **1420** *LYDS. Assembly of Gods* 1301 Safe I wold desyre yow spase Pollution. **c.** **1483** *Digby's M. st.* (1882) iii. 1568 Hys pryde owt of my love xali have polucyon. **1564** *NASHE's Unfor. i. Trav.* 13 His purse was. I think verily a puritan, for it kept it selfe from any pollution of crosses. **c.** **1684** *LIGHTON Wks.* (1835) I. 114 The soul and body of all mankind are stained by the pollution of sin. **1792** *ANAC. IV Pitt* III. xlii. 195 Such a mode of warfare was a contamination, a pollution of our national character. **1876** *MISS BRADDON's J. Haggart's Dau.* II 16 It seemed to him that there was pollution in such contact. **1894** *Daily News* 25 Apr. 1/2 One of the principal difficulties of freeing the river from pollution was that certain persons had prescriptive rights to pass their sewage into the Thames at Staines and some other places.

b. comr. Anything polluted.

1870 *BRYANT's Ibad.* i. 17 The warriors purified the camp, And, casting the pollutions to the waves, They burned to Phœbus chosen hecatombs.

2 Ceremonial impurity or defilement; profanation of that which is sacred.

1382 *WYCLIF's Judith* iv. 10 Lest weren 3yuen ther childer in to prei., and the holi thingus of hem in to pollution. **c.** **1645** *HOWELL's Lett.* (1650) II. 147 They will make a precedent play to their soules to depart from their bodies in the intaim, for fear the partake of the same pollution. **1667** *MILTON's P.* L. xii. 355 Thir strife pollution brings Upon the Temple. **1726** *AVENUE's Parergon* 194 The contrary to Consecration is Pollution, which is said to happen in Churches by Homicide.

3 Seminal emission apart from coition; self-pollution.

c. **1340** *HAMPOLE's Prose Tr.* xi Als wa here es forbodene all maner of wilfull pollusyone procuade agaynes kyndly oys. **c.** **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 236 He had a pollution of his s.de. **1693** *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *pollutio nocturna*, an involuntary Pollution in the Night, caused by lecherous Dreams. **1878** *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 328 This kind of loss is called a pollution.

Hence **+ Pollutionate a** [cf. *affectionate, compassionate*, etc.], charged with pollution, foul; whence **+ Pollutionately adv.**, foully.

1593 *NASHE's Christ's I.* (1632) 57 No Hog-sty is now so pollutionate as the earth of Palestine. *Ibid.* 146 Their transplendent iuyce so pollutionately employed.

+ Polluve, v. Sc. Obs. [perh. for *polluere, pollue*, *v.* *F. polluer*, *L. polluere* see *POLLUTE* v.] *trans.* = **POLLUTE** v.

1533 *BELLENDEN's Lvy* iii. vii (S. T. S.) I. 271 Herdonius duelling proude in be tempel of Jupite, polluvving [e. r. polluvving] and defouling every thing in it?

Pollux (*pōl-lūks*). [a. *L. Pollux*, in earlier form *Pollucis*, ad. Gr. *Πολυδεύκης*.]

1. Gr. Myth. Name of one of the twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda, hence in *Astron.* the second star in the constellation Gemini; see *CASTOR* 3.

1526, **1647** [see *CASTOR* 3]. **1868** *LOCKYER's Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 394 Above Procyon, and towards the Zenith, Castor and Pollux point out the Twins.

2 Min. = **POLLUTITE. see quot. 1847.**

Polly (*pō-lī*). *Dim.* of *POLL* *sb* 2 (cf. *Patty, Peggy*); as female name, and name for a parrot. [**1616** *B. JOHNSON's Epigr.* i. ci. And we will have no Pollye or Parrot by.] **1827** *HONE's Every day Bk.* II 311 One of these 'images' was a 'Polly'.

b. Weeping Polly (Australia) see quot. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XX 174/2 The native [Queensland] grasses are nearly a hundred in number the weeping Polly is *Poa capitata*.

Polly, obs. f. **PULLEY**. **Pollygony, Pollymite, Pollypod**, obs. ff. **POLYGONY**, etc. **Pollytick, Pollywog** see **POLLITIO, POLLIWOG**. **Polment**, var. **PULMENT** *Obs.*, pottage.

Polo (*pō-lo*) [a. *Balti polo*: of Tibetan *phul*]

1 A game of Eastern origin resembling hockey, played on horseback with long-handled clubs and a wooden ball.

An ancient game of the East; still played in the upper Indus valley, and in Manipur. Introduced first at Calcutta and a little later (c. 1864) in Punaub. Played in England in July 1871 (Yule).

1824 *VIGNE's Trav. Kashmir* II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Chaugahn. It is in fact hockey on horseback. The ball, which is larger than a cricket ball, is only a globe made of a knot of willow wood, and is called in Tibetan *phul*. **1872** *Daily News* 20 July. The ball of contention once cast into the open field, Polo was entered upon in real earnest. **1875** *BROWNING's In Alburn* i. 333 Polo, Tent pegging, Hurlingham, the Rink, I leave all these delights. **1886** *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 367/3 The first historical event recorded in this volume is the death at polo of the Sultan Akbar.

2 Hockey played on the water (*water polo*); hockey played on skates (*rink polo*).

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/1 Polo proper may be defined as hockey on horseback, or rather pony-back, and water

polo is hockey on the water. 1890 in WEBSTER. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*
3 attrib. and Comb. as *polo-ball*, *-match*, *-player*, *-playing*, *-pony*, *-stick*

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 221 Two or three good nags, which are used as chargers and polo-ponies. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 40 In 1872 the Monmouthshire Polo Club was established. 1895 KIPPLING *Days Work* (1898) 247 (Maltese Cat) The native officers held bundles of polo-sticks, long cane-handled mallets. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI 478/1 The regulation polo ball is of bass-wood, three inches in diameter, and painted white. Lightness and toughness are necessary. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 479/2 The long coat and linen dusters which every polo-hitter affects.

Hence **Pololst**, a player of polo.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 65: The veteran pololst. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 5/2 As a horseman and pololst he had not many rivals

† **Poloe**, obs. f. PILAU [after Urdū *pīlāu*].

1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* l. ii. 134 To make a Poloe.

Poloid (pōl'oid), *sb.* *Geom.* [f. Gr. *πόλος* axle, *POLE sb.* + *-oid*] = POLHODE (which is now the usual term). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* in *poloid curve*. 1864 CATLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 571 The 'Extrait' establishes also the notions of the Poloid and Serpoloid curves. *Ibid.* 572 The pole of the instantaneous axis describes on the ellipsoid a certain curve, the 'Poloid', which is the locus of all the points for which the perpendicular on the tangent plane has a given constant value.

Polonaise (pōlōnāz, pōl-), *sb.* Also 8 *polonoise*. [a. F. *polonoise*, prop. *adj.* fem. of *polonais* Polish; lit. a Polish robe or riding-coat.]

1. A name applied, at various periods from c. 1770 onward, to an article of female dress originally suggested by that of Polish women, being a dress or over-dress, consisting of a bodice, with a skirt open from the waist downwards, variously modified at different times.

1773 MRS HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) l. 266 The four ladies were to be dressed in white polonaises. 1790 *Guthrie's Geog. Gram.*, Poland (ed. 12) II. 542 The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men, a simple Polonoise, or long robe edged with fur. 1880 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) I. 153 An added or moultu border to the Polonoise. 1835 *World of Fashion* Feb. 35/1 The Polonoise, is a very becoming carriage dress. The form resembles a short pelisse. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 Tabs are universal. They appear on tunics, polonaises, bodices, and sleeves. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/5 There is one point of difference between the modern polonoise and its ancestor... The former is rigidly tight, and plain about the hips.

† **b.** A similar garment worn by young boys: = POLONY 1 A. 2 *Obs.*

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monrose* xvii, This dress bore some resemblance to that called polonoise, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank.

c. A kind of overcoat for men, usually short and edged with fur. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A slow dance of Polish origin, consisting chiefly of an intricate march, procession, or promenade of the dancers in couples; also, the music which accompanies this dance, or any music written in its peculiar triple rhythm.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 466 The thirteenth [movement], a Polonoise, is characterised by much sweetness and novelty. 1813 LADY BURGESS *Let.* (1893) 93 The ball began with polonaises, which are in fact only walking in time. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 22 Oct. 'The ball, as is usual, in Germany, commenced with a sort of general promenade in couples. It is not dancing, it is simply walking to the music. This solemn promenade is known as a Polonoise.

Hence **Polonaise** *v. intr.*, to dance a polonoise; to move in a slow and stately manner; **Polonaise-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a polonoise.

1888 DR QUINCY *Rhet.* Wks. 1860 XI. 353 Milton. polonaises with a grand Castilian air, in paces too sequacious and processional. 1858 LADY C. BLOOMFIELD *Remin.* (1883) II. xiv. 64 After the presentations Her Royal Highness polonaised with twenty-two Princes. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Feb. 1/3 The ball is opened by their Majesties and their Court parading round the house in polonoise-wise. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/2 A cherry red *voile* set in deep tucks placed polonoise-wise on the skirt.

† **Polonese**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Also 8 *polonese*. [ad. F. *polonais* Polish, lit. *Polonese*, f. med. L. *Polonia* Poland: see -ESE.]

A. sb. 1 = POLONAISE 1. Also apparently applied to the material for this.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 52 I. 312 Some squire's awkward daughter, who never yet heard of a Polonese. 1771 MRS. GURFITT *Hist. Lady Barton* l. 199 Her gown was a white silk polonese. 1774 *Lady's Mag.* July 379/1 Lady T—neill chiefly wears a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish polonese. The Irish polonese is made very becoming—it buttons down half the arm—no ruffles, [etc.]

2. A native of Poland, a Pole (Sing and pl.) 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 47/1 Their features are those of the Polonese.

b. The Polish language.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Encyc.*

B. adj. = POLISH *a.* *Polonese coat* = POLONAISE 1 C

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 288 It is not possible to fix a standard for the dress of Gentlemen—The Polonese Coats, with a silk edging, still prevail.

† **Polonia** (pōlōniā), *Obs.* [med. L. *Polōnia* Poland.] The country Poland. *attrib.* † *Polonia heel*. cf. POLONY 1 B.

1611 ROWLANDS *More Knaves yet* (Peicy Soc.) 83 Bootes and stockins to our legs doth finde Garters, polonia heeles, and rose shooe strings. 1633 MILTON *Hirelings* 144 Austria, Polonia and other places.

Polonian (pōlōniān), *a* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. Of Poland; = POLISH *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, A long cappe after the Polonian or Georgian fashion. 1655 OWEN *Vind. Evangelica* Wks. 1853 XII. 18 This Captain-general of the Polonian forces. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Campens' Lustad* Introd. 55 He was a Polonian Jew by birth.

B. sb. 1. A native of Poland, a Pole. *arch.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 210 Which is the case of the Polonians and Venetians at this present. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulit* l. i. 70 The rough insolence of stern Polonians. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. 11 179 Scotch colonels that served, against the Tartar, and the Polonian.

† 2. A (woman's) polonoise. *Sc. Obs.* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 216 Ladies, their number quite countless—dressed in green polonians, and grass-green bonnets on their heads. 1858 — *Brownie of B.* II. 183 The bogles will hae to pit on their polonians o' the pale colour o' the fair day-light.

So † **Polonide**, † **Polonish** *adjs.* = POLISH, **Polonism**, a Polish characteristic or peculiarity; **Polonization**, the process of making Polish, **Polonize** (pōlōnīz) *v.*, to make Polish.

1621 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 22 The Belgick, *Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonic, Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 212 Reported by the *Polonish Ambassador. 1649 S. CLARKE *Lives Fathers*, Luther (1654) 233 A certain Polonish Jew. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Mar. 637/1 To discount the *Polonisms of Chopin and the Gallicisms of Berlioz. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 4/1 Demanding the *Polonisation of the Galician railways. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 286 That their residence there tends to *Polonize the districts in which they live. 1902 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 594/2 Instead of the Prussians Germanising the Poles, the Poles are Polonising the Germans.

Polonium (pōlōnīum), *Chem.* [mod. L. and F. *polonium*, f. med. L. *Polōnia* Poland + -ium: see quot. 1900.] A highly radio-active metallic element or form of matter, discovered in 1898 by Prof. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende.

1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Admiral. Brit. Assoc.* 24 A new constituent of the uranium mineral pitchblende. The radiant activity of the new body, to which the discoverers have given the name of Polonium, needs neither the excitation of light nor the stimulus of electricity. 1900 *Nature* 14 June 151/2 That [substance] associated with bismuth being named polonium, a name derived from the Polish nationality of Mme. Curie. 1906 *Athenaeum* 20 Jan. 84/1 In six days it becomes radium F, which Prof. Rutherford identifies with the polonium of Madame Curie and the radio-tellurium of Prof. Marckwald.

† **Polony** 1, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *Polōnia* Poland, F. *Pologne*.]

A. sb. 1. Poland.

1634 E. KNOTT *Charity Maintained* i. iv. § 16 In Polony, Hungary, and Transilvania.

2. A kind of long coat or gown for young boys, having a close-fitting body with loose skirt; = POLONAISE 1 b.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. The blue polony that Effie made for him was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on. 1825 — *Let.* II. 257 A sort of dress worn by children in Scotland, and called a polony, which is just a jacket and a petticoat all in one.

B. attrib. or *adj.* Polish: in names of various articles of apparel, etc.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Marke-all* (Hunter Cl.) 23 It is a Polony Shoe with a Bel. 1656 *Artif. Hausdorn* 77 We wear Polony heels; or it may be Choppes. c. 1660 *Gd. Counsel agst. Cold Weather* 14 Beloved, your Polony heel is good, your Wooden heeles better, but those of Cork are the best of all. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 129/1 The Caster [hat] is made of Coney Wool, mixt with Polony Wool.

Polony 2, Also 8 *pullony*. [Origin uncertain: perh. the same as prec.; perh. corruption of BOLOGNA, q.v.] In *Polony sausage*, a sausage made of partly cooked pork.

1754 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 75 To make Pullony Sausages. 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* u. Prefer'd to all polonies, savelloys, And other foreign toys. 1878 GILBERT *H.M.S. Pinafore* i. 1, I've chickens and comies, and pretty polonies, And excellent peppermint drops.

† **Polos** (pōlōs) [a. Gr. *πόλος* axis, sphere, vault of heaven, in late Gr. (Pausanias) a head-dress.] A head-dress of cylindrical form, seen in some representations of Greek and Oriental goddesses.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 363 Artemis Lusia is also perhaps to be recognised in the idol with the polos and torch and bow on the vase-painting at Berlin. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numism.* 394 Europa sometimes wears upon her head a polos, showing that she was regarded at Gortyna in the light of a powerful goddess.

Polpody, **Polron**(d), *obs.* ff. POLYPODY, POULDRON.

† **Polroz** (pōl'roz), *Cornwall.* [a. Corn. *pulros*, f. *pul*, Welsh *puill* pit + *ros*, Welsh *rhod* — *L. rota* wheel.] The pit under a water-wheel.

1855 LEITCH tr. *Cornwall Mines* 278 These terms appear strange to the English language. I might add the words 'bryle', 'chats', 'terlung', 'dahu', 'polroz', 'zyghyr', and others. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Polroz* (pronounced *Pobose*, Corn[wall]), the pit underneath a water-wheel.

Polshe, *obs.* form of POLISH *v.*

† **Polshred**, *v.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [prop. *poll* shred, f. *POLL sb.* 1 + *SHERD v.*] *trans.* = POLLARD *v.* 1530 *PAISGR.* 614/1, I loppe a tree, I crotpe, I polshred. **Polt** (pōlt), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dialect*. [Origin obscure: in sense 1 it may be a variant of *PALT sb.*; but cannot easily be connected with *pell*. It is not certain that sense 2 is the same word.]

1. A blow, a hard rap or knock. Now *dialect*.

c. 1610 *MS. Bodl.* 30 ff. 24 b, I tooke him a polt of the pate. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Polt on the Pate*, a good Rap there. 1700 J. ASCILL *Argument* 103 If any one hath spite enough to give me a polt, I only desire them first to qualify themselves for my Executioners. 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* II. x. (1749) 162 One of those who stood close by him, lifted up a pole he had in his hand, and gave him such a polt with it as brought Sancho Pança to the ground. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* II. ix, He'd go nigh to give me a good polt of the head. 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Polt*, a hard driving blow. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 702 [It] fetched me an awful polt in the right side.

† 2. A pestle or club (cf. *POLT-FOOT*). *Obs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Their cone they rost in the cane greene, and bruising it in a mortar with a Polt, lappe it in rowles in the leaues of their corne.

† **b.** The club-shaped stem and bulb of a leek.

1635 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. i. u. 9 You shall cut the blades [of leeks] to the polt.

Polt, *v.* Now *dialect* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To knock, thrash, beat, bang.

1649 BLITHES *Eng. Improv. Imp.* (1651) 179 Then polt it, or fanlter it as some call it, that is, beat it over again in the husk. 1669 *WORLDIE Syll. Agric.* (1681) 239 To Polt, to beat or thrash. 1705 PHILLIPS, *To Polt* (County-Word), to beat, bang, or thrash. 1817 LOWER *J. Cladpole* (xxxviii), I am'd ma swish an leav'd well, To polt un on de hend.

Hence **Polting-lug** (*dialect*), see quot.

1853 *Yint. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 447 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

Polt, *obs.* form of *POULT*.

† **Polte**, var. *pulte*, pa. t. of *PILT v.* *Obs.*

c. 1780 *Sir Ferrius* 2976 He hardieste bat were of al he trompe polte hem to be flig.

† **Poltergeist** (pōl'ter-gēist) [Ger. f. *polter* noise, uproar + *geist* ghost.] A spirit which makes its presence known by noises; a noisy spirit.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 176 Vampires appear in the character of the poltergeist or knocker. 1898 *Month. Sept.* 229 If there be nothing in hallucinations, apparitions, screaming, second-sight, poltergeists, and the rest. 1902 F. POWELL *Mod. Spiritualism* I. i. 11. 25. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 308 Most poltergeists are not content with mere noises.

† **Polt-foot**, *arch.* Also 6 *powlit*, 6-7 *poult*, 7 *polte*. [app. f. *POLT sb.* sense 2 + *FOOT sb.*]

1. A club-foot.

1599 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 97 Venus was content to take the blake Smith with his powlit foote. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 8: My eldest son had a polt foot, crooked legs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 The women are commonly modest, shewing nothing but their polt-foot, which from their infancy are straitened. 1659 *Lady Annorv* v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 365 Vulcan's poulit foot or his smutted look. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 266 'Polt-foot', sang they, 'was in a pitfall now'.

2. *attrib.* (often *poltfoot*) = *polt-footed*.

c. 1589 NASHES *Almond for Parrot* B iv b, My Bedlam brother Wig and poltfoote Pag, with the rest of those patches. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vii, What's become of the polt-foot stinkard, her husband? 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* 185 The rough construction and the poltfoot methe, lame sense and limping verse.

Hence **Polt-footed** *a.*, club-footed.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Though he [Vulcan] was polt-footed, yet he was a God. c. 1629 B. JONSON *Merc. Vind.* Wks. (Ridg.) 555/1 This polt footed philo-opher, old Smug here of Lemnos.

Poltther, **Poltice**, *obs.* f. *POLDER*, *POULTICE*.

Polt-net: see *POUT-NET*.

Poltre, *obs.* form of *POULTREY*.

Poltroon (pōl'trōn) *Forms*: 6 *pultroone*, *pulttron*, 6-7 *pultroone*, 6-8 *pulttron*, 6-9 *polttron*, 7 *pultroone*, *pultroon*, *poultran*, *-oun*, 7-9 *paltroon*, 7- *poltroon*. [a. F. *poltroon* (also in 16th c. *poultroon*) 'a knave, rascal...; dastard, coward', slangard, lazie-backe, base idle fellow' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *poltroone* 'a polition, an idle fellow, a base coward, a lazze, lither or slothfull sluggard, a lout' (Florio 1611), whence also med. L. *pultro*, *-onem* (S. Francis c. 1220, Du Cange), Sp. *poltroon*, Pg. *poltroão*; f. It. *poltro* 'sluggard, idle, lazze, slothfull' (Florio) + *-one*: see -OUN. The 16th c. spelling may have been influenced by med. L. Originally stressed *pultroon*; *poltroon* (after Fr.) appears in 1664.

It. *poltro* *adj.* was app. from † *poltro* couch, bed (Florio). cf. Milanese *poltro*, Romagn. *poltar* resting-place, Venet. *poltroon* couch, Pg. *poltroon* large arm-chair, and It. *poltroon*, *poltroon*, beside *poltroon*, *poltroon* 'to play the poltron, to loit and wallow in sloth and idleness, to lye lazlie in bed as a sluggard' (Florio). *Poltro*, *poltro*, *poltro*, are referred by Dies to OHG. *poltar* pillow, bolster. The fantastic conjecture of the derivation of *poltroon* from L. *poltice truncatus*, 'maimed or mutilated in the thumb' (see in order to shrink military service), was offered by Salmasius, and long passed current as an 'etymology'; it prob. gave rise in the 18th c. to the use in Falconry (sense 2).

1. A spiritless coward; a mean-spirited, worthless wretch, a craven.

a 1529 SKILLION *Howe the denty Dk of Albany* 170 Suche a pious pultrone. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks* 2846 1 235 That pultron and vyle knave Davie was justice punished a 1884 MONTGOMRIE *Cherrie & Stae* 374 Fortune helps the hardie ay, And pultrones plaine repellis. a 1592 GREENE *Tas* 11, iii, 1, Pultron, speak me one parola against my bon gentleman, I shall etc. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen* VI, i, 1 62 Patience is for Poultroons, such as he. He durst not sit there, had you Father li'd. 1632 LITTONOW *Traw* 1 Table 509 A French Pultione, playing the Palliard. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* 11 223 They that think one beating may for once Suffice, are Coward, and Pultrons. 1678 *Ibid* 11 1 346 And held my Dubbing of his Bones Too great an Honour for Pultrones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Ibad* 1, 413 For who but a poltron, possess'd with fear, Such haughty insolence can safely bear? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* (x812) I, 66 As arrant a poltron as ever was drummed out of a regiment. 1809 W. IRVING *Kuickerb* (1861) 214 As did Homer make that fine fellow Hector scamper like a poltroon round the walls of Troy.

attrib 1645 HAMMOND *Serm. Acts xxiv* 25, Wks 1683 IV, 521 Our hellish oaths and imprecations, (that pultron sin, that second part of Egyptian plague of frogs and lice, and locusts). 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor* 1 36 He is like to be mistaken, who, relict upon the Reed of narrow and poltron Friendship.

2. Falconry. (See quot.)

1577-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Poltroon*, in falconry, is a name given to a bird of prey, when the nails and talons of his hind-toes are cut off, wherein his chief force and armour lay, in order to intimidate him, and prevent his flying at great game.

Hence Poltroonish a.; Poltroonism; Poltroonize v. *intr.* to play the poltroon.

1611 CORER, *Poltroon*, to pultrone it; to play the knave, scoundrell, coward. 1644 S. KLM *Messengers Proclamation* Ded. 2 It would conclude me guilty of Poltronicism, to feare the *Suaphi* and *Pacientis* heare, when not the *Zosini* at Oxford. 1837 MISS S. DOWICK *Live & let L.* (1876) 205 Patience in me is very Christian in you, but it is very poltroonish in me. 1906 *Q. Rev* Apr 363 Collusion—a weak, almost poltroonish creature.

Poltronery (poltz'norē). [ad. F. *poltronerie* (1573 in *Hatz-Darm*), = It. *poltroneria*: see **POLTROON** and **ERY**.] The behaviour of a poltroon; †laziness; pusillanimity, cowardice. 1590 R. HENCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 35 b, Knave that are industrious, suppliant, modest, and after with pultronic and in pride doe least their age. 1625 B. JONSON *Magin. Lady* iii, iv, There, no cowardice, No poltronerie, like saying why? wherefore? 1677 *Great Venice* 125 That his business and poltronery to retire from the Government to spend our age in ease. 1770 LANGTORN *Plutarch* (1879) 11 608/2 His poltronery and mean submission deserve the greatest reproach. 1897 GRAYSON *East. Crisis* 11 Counsels that had hitherto resulted in a concert of miserable poltronery.

Polology, Polumath, etc.: see **POLYLOGY**, etc.

Polut(e), obs. forms of **POLLUTE**.

† **Polverine**. Obs. [ad. It. *polverino*, f. *polvere* = L. *pulverem* dust, powder + *-ino*, *-INE* ⁴] The calcined ashes of a plant, probably *Salsola Soda*, brought from the Levant and Syria, of the nature of pot- or pearl-ash, and used in glass-making; glass-makers' ashes.

1662 MERRILL *Tr. Ner's Art of Glass* 1, 2 *Polverine*, or *Reichetta*, which comes from the Levant, is the ashes of a herb. 1712 *Tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I, 104 Crystal Fritt, made with Poverine, or Pot Ashes, and Salt of Tartar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Crystal*. Mix this powder with the pure salt of poverine. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Polverine*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polverin*, *polverine*.

Polvil, obs. form of **PULVIL**.

Pol-wheat: see **POLL**, a 2 b.

Polwigge, polwigge, obs. var. **POLLWOG**.

† **Poly, polley** (pō'li). Obs. [ad. L. *polium*, *polium* (Plin.), a. Gr. *πόλιον* (Theophr.) an aromatic herb, perh. f. *πολιδ* hoary.] A species of Germander, *Teucrium Polium*, an aromatic herb of Southern Europe; also extended to other species of *Teucrium*, as Golden P. (*T. aureum*), Yellow P. (*T. flavescens*).

In quot. 1597 erroneously for **PULIO**.

1597 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Dystyl. Waters* Civ, Water of polley. *Pulegium* in latyn. The best tyne of hys dystylacyon is all the herbe chopped when it bereth floures, and so dystilled. 1598 LYTTE *Dodons* 11, lxvi, 233 *Poley*.. is of two sortes, whereof one may be named *Poley* of the Mountaine; and the other *small Poley*. 1608 TOSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 The herb called *Poley*, Fern, and all other things that have a strong or vehement ill savour. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Teucrium Polium*.

b. *Grass Poly*: see **GRASS** s.b. 13.

c. **Poly-mountain**, also **poly** of the mountain, mountain **poly** [ad. L. *polium montanum*], name of an aromatic herb: identified in *Treas. Bot.* with *Bartsia alpina*; by Britten and Holland with *Calamuntha Acinos*, by earlier writers app. also with *Teucrium Polium* (= **POLY**). See also **PELLA-MOUNTAIN**, *pulumountain* in **PULIO**.

1598 LYTTE *Dodons* 11, lxvi, 233 *Poley* of the Mountayne is a little, small, tender, base, and sweet smelling herbe, having small stemmes, and slender branches. *Ibid.*, It is called in English *Poley* and *Poley* mountayne. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* 676, I have sometimes seen it [*Calamuntha Acinos*] brought to Cheapside market, where the herbe women called it *Poley* mountaine, some it may be that have taken it for *Polium montanum* [*Teucrium Polium*, L.] misinforming them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 214 Where grew the Mountain-Poly, which struck our Scent. 1712 in *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I, 82 *Poley*

Mountain is a Plant of the Height of half a Foot; having small, thick indented Leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 913/1 *Poly* mountain, *Bartsia alpina*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant* n. 385 *Poley* Mountain, *Calamuntha Acinos*.

Poly, obs. form of **PULLY**.

Poly- (pōl), repr. Gr. *πολυ-*, combining form of *πολύς*, *polýs*, much, in pl., *πολλοί*, *-oí*, *-á* many, forming the first element in a large number of words, mostly scientific or technical.

The second element of such compounds is properly of Greek origin, but in recent formations is often of Latin, occasionally (chiefly in nonce wds.) *poly* is prefixed to an English word. The more important compounds will be found in their alphabetical places, those of less importance follow here.

1. General words.

Polyacanthous (-ákæ nþəs) a. Bot. [Gr. *ἀκανθα* spine, thorn], having many thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). † **Polyacoustic** a. and sb. [see **ACOUSTIC**], see quot. **Polyacron** (pl. -ons or -a), Geom. [Gr. *ἀκρον* summit], a solid having many vertices or solid angles; a polyhedron (classed according to the number of its vertices). **Polyact** (-ækt), **Polyactinal** (-æktināl) a. [Gr. *ἀκρίς*, *diérw*-ray], having numerous rays, as a sponge-spicule; multiradiate. **Polyadamite** (-ædāmīt) a. (nonce-wd.), asserting a plurality of 'Adams', or first parents of mankind. **Polyadenopathy** (-ædīp pāpī), *Path.* [Gr. *ἀδής* gland: see **PATHY**], 'simultaneous disease of several lymphatic glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyadenous** (-ædīnəs) a. Bot. [see prec.], having many glands (Mayne). † **Polyæsthesia** (-æstīsiā), *Path.* [Gr. *αἰσθησις* sensation], see quot.; hence **Polyæsthetic** (-æstītik) a. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Poly-affectioned** a. (nonce-wd.), having a multiplicity of affections. † **Poly-angle**, a figure having many angles, a polygon; so **Polyangular** a., having many angles, polygonal. **Polyarthritic** (-i tik) a., pertaining to or affected with polyarthritis. † **Polyarthritis** (-arīrītīs), *Path.* [see **ARTHRITIS**], 'inflammation of several joints at once' (Billings); **Polyarthrous** (-ārīrōs) a. [Gr. *ἀρθρον* joint], 'having many joints' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyarticular** [L. *articulus* joint], = prec.; also (*Path.*) affecting many joints. **Polyaxial** a., having several axes (see **AXIS**). **Polyaxon** [Gr. *ἄξων* axis], a. = prec., spec. of a sponge-spicule, having more than six axes of growth; sb. a polyaxon sponge-spicule.

Polybathic (-bæpik) a. [Gk. *βάθος* depth], living at great depths in the sea. **Polybigamy** (nonce-wd.), repeated bigamy or re-marriage during the life of the first wife or husband. **Polyblast** (-blæst), *Biol.* [-BLAST], a mass of many cells, as that formed by the segmentation of the ovum (also called *morula*); hence **Polyblastie** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a polyblast. **Polybranch** (-bræpik), *Zool.*, a. having many branchiæ or gills, as a mollusc or crustacean; sb. a polybranch mollusc or crustacean; so **Polybranchian**, a. and sb.; **Polybranchiate** a. **Polybutoned** a. (nonce-wd.), wearing many buttons. **Polycellular** a., composed of many cells, multicellular. **Polycentric** a. *Biol.*, having several centres, as a cell. † **Polycharacteristic** a. Obs., having the characteristics of many (denties); † **Polycholia** (-kō'liā), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χολή* bile; in F. *polycholie*], excessive secretion of bile. † **Polychorion** (-kō'riōn), *Bot.* [see **CHORION**]: see quot.; hence (irreg.) **Polychorionic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a polychorion. † **Polychromia** (-kī'ō-miā), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χρῶμα* colour (cf. Gr. *πολύχρωμος* many-coloured)], excessive formation of colouring matter, e.g. of bile-pigments.

Polychorism, the doctrine or system of a multiplicity of churches; so **Polychurch** a., of or belonging to such a system; **Polychurchist**, an adherent of such a system (nonce-wd.). **Polycoccus** (-kō'kəs) a. Bot. [Gr. *κόκκος* berry], composed of several separate carpels or cocci, as a fruit. **Polycoelion** (-sī'liōn) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *κοίλη* hollow, cavity], belonging to the *Polycoelia*, a synonym of *CRANIATA*, as having the brain-cavity divided into several chambers or ventricles. **Polycoomic** a. Bot. [Gr. *κομμός* trunk of a tree], having lateral stems equal to or co-ordinate with the main stem, as certain coniferous trees (opp. to *monocormic*). **Polyoracy** (pōlī krāsī) [-ORACY], government by many rulers; = **POLYAROHY** 1 (Smart 1836). **Polyorotio** (-krō'tik) a. *Physiol.* [after *DIOROTIO*], (of the pulse) exhibiting more than two beats or waves for each beat of the heart. **Polyorotie** (-sī kīk) a. [Gr. *κύκλος* circle], having or consisting of many rounds, turns, or whorls. † **Polyorthemia** (-sī'pī-miā), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κόρος* (see **CYTE**) + *αἷμα* blood], excess of red

blood corpuscles. **Polydiabolical** a., relating to a plurality of devils; in quot. as sb. = *polydiabolist*; so **Polydiabolism**, belief in many devils; **Polydiabolist**, one who believes in many devils (nonce-wds.). **Polydigital** a. *Zool.*, having several (separate) digits. **Polydimensional** a. (nonce-wd.), having, or relating to, more than three dimensions of space. **Polydogery** (nonce-wd.), the keeping of a number of dogs. **Polyeidism** (-oī dīz'm), *Biol.* [Gr. *εἶδος* appearance, form], metamorphosis in which an organism passes through several different forms in different stages. **Polyenzymatic** (-enzīmæ tik) a. [enzymæ, f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *ζυμῆ* leaven], producing several different ferments. **Polyepic** (-epik) a. (nonce-wd.) [Gr. *ἔπος* word], consisting of several words.

(Continued on next page.)

1683 in *Phil. Trans* XIV, 483 By a Polyphone or *Poly-acoustic well ordered one sound may be heard as many 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Polyacoustics*, are Instruments contrived to Multiply Sounds, as Multiplying glasses, or Polyscopes do Images of Objects. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poly-acoustic*, *adv.*, that multiplies or magnifies, sounds. 1862 CAVLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V, 38 A method of the derivation of the Δ faced *polyacrons of a given number of summits from those of the next inferior number of summits. 1886 LENDENFIELD *Sponges in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 560, 2 *Ana xonia*. Without definite axes and with numerous rays—*polyact. 1892 *Philol. Museum* I 312 If any advocate of the *polyadamite doctrine, as it has been called. 1888 *Duch's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VI 396/2 *Polyæsthesia, is a rare disturbance of sensation, in which the point of a pin, when applied to the skin, is felt as two or more points. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Jan. 15/3 Any such hackneyed creation as an *Osic* of the emotions, without depth, or a *poly-affected Lothario. 1892 STURTEVANT *Metallica* ix 70 If the wheels should have been made square, tinnerwise, or in any other *poly angle, forty horses would not so easily draw them being laden, as two doth now with both speed and ease. 1890 LEVBOURN *Curs. Math.* 438 Of divers Figures or Faces, of a *Polyangular shape. 1897 *Monthly Mag.* III, 222 These hollow spandrels may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular. 1901 *Lancet* 16 Mar 776/1 In addition to such *polyarthritic forms there is yet a fourth group of cases in which only one or two joints are involved. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V, 863 Rheumatic fever, or acute *polyarthritis. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 86 Associated with the *polyarticular variety of gonorrhoeal rheumatism. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V, 1026 There were no rheumatic phenomena for thirteen months when polyarticular rheumatism appeared. 1887 SOLIAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 416/2 Desma of an anomalous Lithioid (*polyaxon). 1898 *Nature* 27 Jan 310/2 A fauna capable of living and developing at depths of over 2000 metres, to which the name *polybathic is given. 1882 SALA *Anat. Reviv.* (1885) 37 note, A great *polybigamy case. 1872 E. R. LANKESTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Feb. 86 The first step in development, after the formation by cleavage of the mass of embryo-cells or *polyblast. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 586 The clasmocytes of Rauber and Marchand, some of the polyblast of Maximow, all belong to this category of cells. *Ibid.* 256 This last stage of the development of the *polyblast cell. 1899 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 320/1 Gastropods, are divided into 1. Nudibranchians (Anthrbranchians and *Polybranchians). 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polybranchiatus*, *Zool.*, applied, to an Order [*polybranchiata*] *polybranchiate. 1846 R. CHAMBERS *Tradit. Edinburgh* 300 The little *polybutoned personages. 1887 H. M. WARD in *Nature* 27 Jan 302/2 As soon as the spiculae appear, in many cases making the cell not monocentric but *polycentric. 1705 *Phil. Trans* XXV 2107 Prophyllactic and *Polycharacteristic structures. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Polychelia*. 1880 J. W. LEECH *Ble* 596 Vulpian believe that jaundice from emotion may be caused by a catarrh of the ducts, by an abundant polycholia. 1898 F. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii, 78 Polycholia is a constant and often urgent feature in most malarial fevers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 **Polychorion*, a polymeric fruit like that of *Ranunculus*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polychorion*. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV, 21 It is not a polycholia, but a *polychromia. *Ibid.* 61 The hemoglobin liberated leads to an increased formation and excretion of bile pigments (polychromia). 1883 H. T. EDWARDS in *Ch. Times* XXII, 10/2 When a chapel is in debt, the *Polychurch hierarchy furiously rage against the Church. *Ibid.* XXI 971/2 The large sums which they [the Welsh] spend upon *Polychurchism. 1891 *Br. Javur* in *Daily News* 21 Nov 5/3 [He finds in the circular he has received a strong flavour of] what has been aptly termed the theory of Polychurchism. 1899 *Nature* 9 Nov. 28/2 *Polycormic forms are met with in cypresses and junipers, in which the lateral branches are not all reduced to subordinate and graduated positions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polycyclic*. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII, 553 A curved figure, having a polycyclic outline. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 60 An increase in the number of the red blood-corpuscles beyond the healthy limit, constitutes *polycythæmia. 1896 *Trusty's Mag.* XVIII, 150 Whether we cast in our lot with Bishop Butler or the *Polydiabolists. *Ibid.* 149 Why has no interesting heretic gone in for *Polydiabolism? *Ibid.* 150 The *polydiabolists would put it in the plural, and say evil spirits. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Philol.* XLI 28 The evolution of the horse's leg from a *polydigital extremity to its present form. 1884 *Nature* 1 May 24/2 L. Martin, on the *poly-dimensional argument. 1875 MISS COBB *Raise Beasts & True* 190 *Polydoggery is a thing against which all proper feeling revolts. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins. iv, 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dielidism or *polyeidism. 1892 THOMSON *Ontol. Zool.* xii 239 It is a *poly-enzymatic gland, that is, one which produces diverse digestive ferments. 1811-32 ВАНТЯМ *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII, 333/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, or of divers words,—will be either monoeptic or *polyepic.

Poly- combining form. 1 General words.

(Continued from preceding page)

Polyergio (-s'idgik) *a.* [Gr. *ἐργον* work: cf. *πολύεργος* hard-working], acting in many ways, having various functions. **Polyethnio** (-e'pnik) *a.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation], belonging to or containing many nations or races. **Polyfene stral a. (*nonce-wd.*) [L. *fenestra* window], having many windows. **Polyfoil a.** and *sb.* *Arch.* = **MULTIFOIL**. **Polygrammar** (*nonce-wd.*), a grammar of several different languages. **Poly-groove a.**, having many, i.e. more than three, grooves, as a rifle; also *elipt.* as *sb.* a poly-groove rifle, so **Poly-grooved a.** **Polygyral** (-džə'i'jal) *a.* [Gr. *γύρος* circle, ring], having many whorls, as a shell. **Poly-idism**, the presence of many ideas or images at once. **Poly-laminated a.**, having many laminae or layers. **Poly-le mma, Logic**, a complex syllogism resembling a dilemma but involving several alternatives. **Polylepious** (-le'pidəs) *a.* [Gr. *λεπίς* scale], having many scales (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Polylinguist** *nonce-wd.* [see **LINGUIST**], a person learned in many languages. **Polyolithio** (-li'pik) *a.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], made of several stones opp. to *monolithio*. **Polylobular** (-lə'bülär) *a.*, having many lobules † **Polyloqu-** (*Obs. rare*) [L. *loquens* speaking], 'that speaketh much' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Polylychnous** (-l'iknəs) (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *λύχνος* lamp], having many lamps or lights. **Poly-magnet**, an instrument consisting of two or more electromagnets so arranged as to admit of considerable variation in the field of magnetic force. || **Polymania**, *Path.*, mania affecting several mental faculties: opp. to *monomania*. **Polyma stigate**, **Polyma stigous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *μάστιγ*, *μαστιγία* whip], having many flagella, as an infusorian, pluriflagellate. **Polymer-talism** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *bimetallism*], the use of several different metals for money. **Polymer-tamercio a.** *Anat.*, pertaining to or connected with several metameres, as a muscle supplied with nerves from several portions of the spinal cord. || **Polymeretochia** (-mäl'et'kiä), *Philol.* [Gr. *μετοχή* a participle: cf. **POLYXYNDION**], the frequent use of participles or participial constructions; so **Polymeretochie** (-mäl'et'kik) *a.*, characterized by polymeretochia. **Poly-micrian a.** (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *μικρός* little], containing much within a small space. **Poly-microscope**, a microscope in which various objects are mounted on plates attached to a revolvable band, so that they can be brought successively into the field of observation. || **Poly-myositis** (-mäl'et'kiä), *Path.* [see **MYOSITIS**] see quot. 1890. || **Polyneuritis** (-niur'itis), *Path.*, see quot. 1886. **Poly-nuclear** (-niä'kläi), **Poly-nucleate**, *-ated* *adjs. Biol.*, having several nuclei, multinucleate. **Poly-lydio** (-p'dik) *a.* *Mus. (rare)* [Gr. *ᾠδή* song] = **POLYPHONIC**. **Poly-ostrous** (-i'stiəs) *a.* *Zool.* [see **OSTRUS**]: (see quot.). **Polyommatus** (-p'mätəs) *a.* [Gr. *ὄμμα*, *ὄμματ* eye], having many eyes. **Polyorama** [after **PANORAMA**], an optical apparatus presenting many views, or a view of many objects (Worcester 1846). **Polyorganio a. *Biol.*, having many different organs. † **Poly-otical a. *Obs. (nonce-wd.)* [Gr. *οὖς*, *ᾠρ* ear], having many ears. **Poly-page** (-p'diç) *a.* (*Printing*), comprising several pages, as a *poly-page* (stereotype-) plate. **Poly-patograph**, a form of pantograph producing several identical designs simultaneously from one pattern (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Poly-parous a. [see **-PAROUS**], 'bringing forth many' (Webster 1864); multiparous. **Poly-ped** (p'lipəd) [after *quadruped*], *sb.* an animal having many feet; *adj.* many-footed. || **Polyphobia** (-fö'biä), *Path.* [**-PHOBIA**], morbid fear of many things. **Polyphotal** (-fö'täl), **Polyphote** (-föt) *adjs* [Gr. *φῶς*, *φωρ* light], applied to an electric arc-lamp so constructed that several may be used on the same circuit. † **Polyplety** (*nonce-wd.*), piety of many forms. **Polyplacid** (-plä'sid) *a.* *Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πλακοῦς* flat cake], having more than one madreporic plate, as a starfish, opp. to *monoplacid*. **Polyplastic** (-plä'stik) *a.* [**PLASTIC**], having or assuming many forms (Dunghison, 1844). || **Poly-pnea** (-pni'ä), *Path.* [Gr. *πνῶν* (Dor *πνῶν*, *πνῶν*) breathing (cf. *πολύπνοια* a violent wind); in F. *poly-pnée*], 'very rapid respiration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyposous** (-i'pösəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *πολύπους* much-labouring], occupied with many labours. **Polyposist** (-i'pösist), *nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. *πολυποσία* hard drinking, *πολυπότης* a hard drinker], one who drinks much, a hard********

drinker. **Polyprism**, **Polyprisma** *a.* *Cryst.* see quot. **Polyprothesy** (-p'p'p'si), *Gram.* [Gr. *πρόθεσις* preposition cf. **POLYXYNDION**], the frequent use of prepositions; so **Polyprothetic** (-p'p'p'tik) *a.*, characterized by polyprothesy. **Poly-pseudonymous** (p'p'siud'p'nüməs) *a.*, having many pseudonyms or aliases. † **Poly-pyrene** (-p'p'p'rin), † **Poly-pyreneous** (-p'p'p'rinəs) *adjs.* [Gr. *πύρην* stone or hard seed of fruits], having two or more stones or kernels, as a fruit. **Poly-rhizal** (-rə'zäl), **Poly-rhizous** *adjs.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root cf. F. *polyrrhize* *adj.*], having many roots. **Polyse-mant** (-s'i'mänt) [ad. late Gr. *πολύσημαντος* *adj.*], having many significations, a word having various senses, so **Polyse-mantic a.**, having various senses. **Polyse-mous** (-s'i'məs) *a.* [f. med.L. *poly-sē-mus* (Dante), a. Gr. *πολύσημος* of many senses, f. *πολύ*, *POLY* + *σημα* sign, *σημαίνειν* to signify], having many meanings. **Polyse-nous** *a.* [f. L. *sensu-s* sense + *-ous*] = **polyse-mous**; hence **Polyse-nousness**. **Poly-sided a.**, many-sided. **Poly-siphonic** (-səi'f'nik), **Poly-siphonous** (-səi'f'nos) *adjs.*, *Nat. Hist.*, having or consisting of several siphons or tubes. **Poly-soil a.**, containing various kinds of soil. **Poly-somatic a. [Gr. *σῶμα* body], applied to a grain of sandstone or the like which consists of an aggregation of smaller grains. **Poly-somatous** (-sō'mätəs) *a.* [as prec.], applied to a monster having two or more bodies combined. **Poly-somitic** (-sō'mitik) *a.* *Zool.*, composed of a number of somites or body-segments. **Poly-spire**, a form of sponge-spicule see quot. **Poly-stachyous** (-säl'kies) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn: cf. *πολύσταχυς* rich in ears of corn (Theocr.)], having many ears or spikes, as a grass (Mayne). **Poly-stelle** (-stäl'ik) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *στήλη* post, pillar, etc.], applied to a stem or root having more than one internal vascular cylinder or *stèle*. **Poly-stemonous** (-stē'mōnəs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων*, taken as = stamen: cf. F. *polystémone* *adj.*], having the number of stamens more than double that of the petals or sepals. **Poly-stethoscope** (-stē'thəskop) see quot. **Poly-stichous** (-st'istik) *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [Gr. *στήχος* row cf. **DISTICHOS**], arranged in numerous rows (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Poly-stigm** (-stim), *Geom.* [Gr. *στήγμα* point], a figure made up of a number of points. **Poly-stigmatic** (-stigmät'ik) *a.* (*humorous nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *στήγμα* mark, spot], relating to numerous spots. **Poly-stigmatic** (-stigmäs) *a.* *Bot.*, having many stigmas, as a flower (*Cent. Dict.*). **Poly-stylar** (-stäl'är), **Poly-style** *adjs. Arch.* [Gr. *στυλος* column], having or characterized by many columns. **Poly-stylous** (-stäl'əs) *a.* *Bot.*, having many styles, as the ovary of a flower (Mayne 1858). **Poly-sylllogism** (*Logic*), a combination or series of related syllogisms; so **Poly-sylllogistic a. [F. *polysylllogistique*], pertaining to or consisting of a polysylllogism. **Poly-tasted a. (*nonce-wd.*), having many tastes or flavours. **Poly-thelemism** (-p'li'miz'm), *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *θέλημα* will]: see quot. **Poly-tone** [cf. F. *poly-tone* *adj.* (Voltaire)], varied tone, as in ordinary speaking: opposed to *monotone*. **Poly-tope**, *Geom.* [Gr. *τόπος* place], a form, in geometry of more than three dimensions, corresponding to a polygon in plane, or a polyhedron in solid geometry. † **Poly-to pian** (*nonce-wd.*) [as prec.], one who visits many places † **Poly-tragic a.**, containing many tragedies. **Poly-trichous** (-i'trikəs) *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [Gr. *τρίχ*, *τριχ* hair], very hairy, thickly covered with hair (Mayne 1858). || **Poly-uresis** (-iur'is), || **Poly-uria** (-iur'ia), *Path.* [Gr. *ὀύρησις* urination, *οὐρον* urine], excessive excretion of urine; hence **Poly-uric** (-iur'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyuria. **Poly-urine** [Ital. *vollia* turn, time], a silk-worm of a breed which yields several broods of cocoons in a year.******

1889 BURDON SANDERSON *Address to Biological Section British Assoc. in Nature* 26 Sept 524 f. Plant protoplasm, though it may be structurally homogeneous, is dynamically 'polyergic'—it has many endowments. 1888 *Daily News* 22 Sept 1/2 For purposes of communication and for interchange of ideas the polyglott, 'poly-ethnic' Indian continent has become one country. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I 311 f. There is no proportion observed between the 'polyfensal' building itself, and the range of columns stuck up against it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Polyfensal*, an ornament like a leaf, of many round lobes. 1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VIII 97 The title of this 'poly-grammar' must not be admitted as a proof that he was qualified for the task which he undertook. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 88 These guns are rifled on the 'polygroove' system, and use lead-coated projectiles. 1886 *Field* 9 Jan. 54/3 Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading polygroove. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery*

403 They will shoot as well as 'poly-grooved' rifles. 18 W. G. BINNEY (*Cent. D.*), **Polygyral* 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I 47 In one word, hypnosis is a state of 'poly ideism, not of mono ideism. 1861 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 333 Single or 'poly-laminated cylindrical, and ciliated epithelia. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 151 The names Tillemma, Tetalemma, 'Polylemma have been sometimes given to this sort of Syllogism according to the number of members or horns. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II xix 232 An old friend famous as 'polylinguist, philologist, archæologist. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II 368 f. 'Polylythic statues, or those composed of several stones. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I 117 Small round cells with 'polylobular and fragmented nuclei. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 709 Fully dispensing light from the huge 'polylychnous gas burners to a whole neighbourhood. 1838 *Lancet* 19 Apr. 73/2 Dr. Eppp enumerated monomania, that is, when one faculty is affected 'polymania where more than one faculty is deranged. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 10 Aug. 'Polymetallism is historical, and iron, copper, shells and wampum have all been used as money. 1888 *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Most muscles, Fuerbringer argues, are 'polymetameric, i.e. they receive nervous fibres from two or more spinal roots. 1900 II. W. SMYTH *Gk. Metric Poets* p. lvi, The periods [in the dithyramb] were disjointed and 'polymetochic the heaping of participles added pomp and rapidity. 1899 W. I. KNAFF *Life Borrow* I. 70 A small old volume. in his 'polymician handwriting. 1890 *Dillings Med. Dict.*, 'Polymyositis, inflammation of a number of muscles, simultaneous or successive. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI 461 Primary affections of the muscle. (a) Acute polymyositis. 1886 W. R. GOWRI *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I 97 The term 'multiple neuritis' or 'polymyositis' is applied to the condition in which many nerves are inflamed simultaneously or in rapid succession. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI 496 Certain mineral poisons induce paralysis by the establishment of polymyositis. 1896 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 273 In atrophic increase of fat, in 'polynuclear bone cells. 1902 W. OSLER *Pract. Med.* I 19 Acute diseases, in which the polynuclear neutrophils are increased. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Polynucleate, multinucleate. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I 138 In some examples there are large 'polynucleated cells. 1898 P. MANSON *Pract. Diseases* I 26 Polynuclear leukocytes. 1838 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 99 note. The first of these styles of melody they term monodic, the second 'polyodic. But this polyodic style of composition, after all, is nothing more than a compounding of harmony with melody. 1900 HLAPE in *Q. J. Phil. Microsc.* 56 Nov. 16 There are two forms of sexual ascension evident in female mammals, the monestrous, in which there is only a single estrus at one or more particular times of the year (bitch), and the 'polyestrous, in which there are two or more concurrent diestrous cycles at a particular time of the year (mare). 1864 W. W. WATSON, 'Polymonism, having many eyes. 1884 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 101 Like the mysterious Beings in the Apocalypse, polymonious—full of eyes. 1889 *Science* 3 June 534/2 In the natural world some beings are monogenic, others are 'polygenic. 1873 JACKSON *Cred.* I 288 f. 3 As usually is found in any 'polytical Argus-eyed tyrannic. 1882 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 87 It is all right and fitting that a quadruped, or 'polyped, like Jack-with-the-many-legs, should go on foot. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II 293 Though it cannot be thrown down by a tempest, it may be shattered by it, and its polyed unity destroyed. 1847 *Ward Simp. Cobler* (1843) 5 'Poly-pety is the greatest impiety in the world. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Polypnea 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II 465 A probable compensatory polypnea or attack of dyspnea. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII 179 We have never had such a 'polypneous individual as the Rector of Lyndon. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 53 The ancients boasted the power of their 'Polypnoists. 1873 GANOT *Physics* (ed. 6) vii. 11 § 302 That the angle of deviation increases with the refractive index may be shown by means of the 'polyprism. This name is given to a prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their bases. 1849 CRAIK, 'Poly-prismatic, presenting numerous prisms. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Polypismatic, having many lateral secondary planes, with or without the primary planes, said of a prismatic crystal. 1896 J. DONOVAN in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 62/1 The gradual development from extreme oligoprosy to considerable 'polyprosody, in the Iliadic writers, is especially dwelt on. 1867 The enquiry leads to the general law that *prose* is 'polyprosodic and poetry oligoprosodic. 1896 *World* V No. 105 9 If it is intolerable for one gentleman to call another a 'polypseudonymous writer. 1902 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 30 The polypseudonymous ruffian who uches and wears out as many stolen names as ever did even the most cowardly and virulent of literary poisoners. 1893 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 928 The Pomiferous Trees and Shrubs, these are all 'Polypyrrene. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Polypyrrenous Fruit, such Fruit of Trees, Herbs, etc. as contain two or more kernels or seeds within it. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Polyrhizal 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Polyrhizous, having many roots, 'polyrhizous. 1873 F. HALL *Med. Eng.* 170 Multicostal. are of three sorts. I. 'Polysenans, where there is identity of form in the symbols of primary significations and their derivatives, as (a) burst, cast, cost, cut, hit, presents, preterites, and participles, as (b) love, substantive and verb, or hit, adjective, adverb, and substantive; and as (c) post, stage, the substantives. II. Homographs, identical to the eye: III. Homophones, identical to the ear only. 1862 — *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 75 note. This is not the Sankhya 'nature', *prakriti*, but our own 'polysenans' nature'. 1884 *Athenaeum* 17 May 628/2 What Dante himself, in his dedication to Can Grande, calls the 'polysenans' character of the poem. [DANTE *Epist.* x. 7 Istius operis non est simplex sensus, immo dici potest polysenans, hoc est plurimum sensuum.] 1904 GARDNER *Dante's Ten Heavens* 11 We are told in the Letter to Can Grande that the poem is 'polysenans. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 211 We do not think that Mr. Paget Toynbee quite realises in the Dictionary, the 'polysensuousness of Beatrice. 1862 H. W. BELLEW *Jnl. Phil. Mission Afghanistan* 216 The only clean building is a 'polysided domed mosque, that stands on an eminence overlooking the village. 1898 SNOODICK *Textile*. *Zool.* I. 125 note. The coenosark or hydrocaulus is said to be fasciated or 'polysiphonic when it is composed of several adherent tubes. 1897 BARRELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 133 Of

those green Algae which are masked by calcareous matter, there are two series distinguished by their monosiphonous or *poly-siphonous stems. 1798 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 18 A Unisil Faim requires fewer implements than a *Poly-sil Faim. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec 1643/2 The subject of *polyommatous terata. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Annu.* vi 251 Groups of 'polyommatous segments', which... receive the name of thorax and abdomen. 1887 SOLLAS in *Enchirid. Brit.* XXII 417/2 (*Spongia*) A continued spiral growth through several revolutions gives the *poly-spire. 1888—in *Challenger Rep.* XXV p. lxii, *Poly-spiræ*. A spine of two or more revolutions. 1896 CORMACK in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. Ser. II* V 275 His description of the 'polytelic condition of stems, of *Pteridophyta* *Ibid.* With polytelic roots must be classed certain abnormal Palm-roots. 1849 BAILLON *Man. Bot.* § 392 If the stamens are double the sepals or petals the flower is *diplostemonous*, if more than double, **polystemonous*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 254 *Polystemonous* [sic], as in the Rose. 1889 HANDERSON in *Baas Outh. Hist. Med.* 1016 The stethoscope of Landouzy (**polystethoscope*) with several tubes at one end, so that several persons can listen to the same murmur at once. 1893 K. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I 144 A complete figure which... may be termed a 'polystylism' in the former case, and a *polystylism* in the latter. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christomell* x I. 152 As the 'polystylism' view deepened, her name acquired finally to the positive form of 'Spotty'. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Truk.* VI. 1951/2 A picturesque piece of *poly-stylar composition. *Ibid.* 263/2 Such appetites must prove... at variance with its columnar and *polystyle character. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* ix. (1866) I. 363 A series of correlative syllogisms, following each other in the reciprocal relation of antecedent and consequent is called a **Poly-syllogism*. 1799-10 HENLEY in *Swift's IVes* (1841) II 452/2 When the 'polytasted wine excited jovial thoughts and banished serious reflections. 1905 *Pathol. of Hist.* (ed. 2) 121/1 We have simply substituted what may be called **polythelism*, or the doctrine of many wills, for the doctrine of *polythelism*. 1852 *Eccelesiology* XIII. 69 They are read,—we mean read in 'polytone,—by the Priest. 1866 J. B. DYER in *P. Picman Aides & Ritual* 106 The use of the monotone dropped and gave place to our modern careless, unclassical polytone. 1811 B. JOHNSON in *Coryat's Crudities, Charac. Author.* The character of 7 famous Oldcombian or rather *Polytopian Thomas the Coryate. 1805 KART STIRLING *Alexander's Hist.* 418, which multitude of marthels gave... to me the subject of this **Polytagick* Tragedie. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Polyurea*, *Polyurea*, 1876 t. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 584 **Polyuria* is absent, but there exists a frequent desire for micturition. 1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 938/1 Reducing the polyuria and the thirst. 1886 W. ROBINSON *Urmay & Ritual Dis.* 11 (ed. 4) 245 In **poly-urea* subjects the contractile power of the renal vessels is apparently paralysed. 1890 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Feb. 300 For the protection of the mulberry-trees, the raising of **poly-voltine*, or worms that hatch several broods a year, is forbidden in many countries.

2. In *Chemistry*, a prefixed element indicating generally the higher members of a series of *mono-, di-, tri-,* etc. compounds; sometimes including all except the primary or *mono-* member.

a. Prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. used as the names of compounds formed by the combination of two or more atoms, molecules, or radicals (sometimes with elimination of hydrogen atoms, water molecules, etc.), as *polyethylene* = (C₂H₄)_n, (e.g. hexethylene alcohol (C₂H₄)₆, I₂, O₂), *polyglycerin*: see quot. 1877; *polyoxides*, a binary compound containing several oxygen atoms, as a pentoxide; so *polysulphide*, *polyterebene*, *polyterpene*, etc.

1854 J. SCOTT in *Ors & Circ. Sc. Chem.* 353 The designation of poly-sulphurets has been applied. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 251 *note*, These bodies (Glycol, Diethylene alcohol and Triethylene alcohol) are termed *polyethylene alcohols* by WURT. 1866 WATTS *Dut. Chem.* IV 687 *Polyterebenes*, hydrocarbons; polymeric with oil of turpentine. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 From the formation of poly-sulphides of ammonium and water. 1877 WATTS *Founders Chem.* (ed. 2) II 185 *Polyglycerins*. Two, three, or more molecules of glycerin can unite into a single molecule, with elimination of a number of water-molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 615 Some sulphurets from Nevada County were digested in a solution of sodium polysulphide, with the addition of free sulphur. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Polyterpene*, any one of a class of substances polymeric with the terpenes.

b. Prefixed to adjs. or sbs., forming adjs., meaning 'containing or derived from two or more molecules of the substance expressed by the second element': e.g. *polyacid*, *polyaibic*, *polyethenic*, *polyoxygen*, *polysulphuretted*. See also POLY-ATOMIC, POLYBASIC, POLYTHIONIC.

1854 J. SCOTT in *Ors & Circ. Sc. Chem.* 353 These polysulphurated combinations are decomposed. 1866 OHLING *Annu. Chem.* 113 We cannot doubt that corresponding acids with three and four atoms of oxygen are also formed, as in other modes of oxidation, i. such poly-oxygen acids being much less volatile. 1873 WATTS *Founders Chem.* (ed. 2) 622 Polyethenic alcohols... contain the elements of two or more molecules of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water. 1880 CLERMONT in *Watts's Atom. Th.* 198 Some time afterwards, when the elements of polyacid bases was admitted, Graham discovered polybasic acids.

Polyacanthous to **Polyactinal**: see POLY-.
Polyad (pōl'ād) *Chem.* [f. POLY-, after *dyad*, *triad*, etc.] A polyatomic element or radical. 1879 ROSSITER *Dut. Sci. Terms* 270/1 *Polyads* = Polyatomic elements: triads, tetads, hexads, &c.

Polyadelphia (pōl'ādēl'fā) *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀδελφός brother + -ΙΑ] The eighteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants whose

flowers have the stamens united in three or more bundles. Hence **Polyadelph** (rare-ō), a plant of this class; **Polyadelphian** (rare-ō), **Polyadelphous** adjs., belonging to this class, having the stamens so united; also said of such stamens. 1828 WRISTLER, **Polyadelph* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **Polyadelphia*, a class of plants, whose stamens are formed into three or more separate bodies. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans. L.* 521 In the class of *Polyadelphia*. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138 149 The class *Polyadelphia* is exceedingly small (the genus *Hypericum* forming its most prominent feature). 1828 WRISTLER, **Polyadelphian* 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 150 Nor does it appear to be **polyadelphous* at all. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 145 *Hypericum* is the only British genus with *polyadelphous* stamens. 1878 MASTERS *Illegit. Bot.* 224

Polyadelphite (pōl'ādēl'fīt) *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE], so named as consisting of five different silicates united.] A massive brownish-yellow variety of iron garnet, found in New Jersey. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I 154 *Polyadelphite* was sent me by Mr Nuttall. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 443

Polyadenopathy to **Polyadfection**: see POLY-1 **Polyamia**: see POLYHÆMIA.

Polyander (pōl'ændōr) [In sense 1, ad. mod. L. *polyandrum*, for earlier POLYANDRUM. In sense 2, ad. F. *polyandre* adj., ad. mod. L. *polyandrus* POLYANDROS. Cf. DIANDER.]

1. = POLYANDRUM. *Obs. rare.* 1631 WEVER *Ant. Fum. Mon.* 241 Ethelbert lieth here close in this Polyander. a 1683 STAVELY *Elder. Ch. Eng.* xv. (1712) 255 Famous King Ethelbert lies here, Clos'd in this Polyander.

2. *Bot.* A plant of the class *Polyandria*. *rare-ō*. 1828 in WRISTLER.

Polyandria (pōl'ændr'ia). [mod. L., a. Gr. πολυανδρία, n. of state from πολυανδρος having many men or husbands (f. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀνδρ-, man, male), employed by Linnaeus (1735) in the sense 'having many stamens or male organs'.]

1. *Bot.* The thirteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having twenty or more stamens inserted on the receptacle (cf. ICOSANDRIA). Also the name of one of the orders in certain classes, as *Monadelphia*, *Gynandria*, *Monacia*, in which the number of stamens is used to subdivide them into orders.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polyandria*, a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and a large number of stamens, or male parts, in each. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138 148 In ICOSANDRIA they [the stamens] adhere to the calyx whilst in *Polyandria* they are free from the calyx, or are hypogynous.

2. *Zool. and Anthropol.* = POLYANDRY. 1876 BENARD in *Ann. Parasites* 56 It is a case of polyandria which we see realized in the Scalpellum. 1879 KEANE *Lefebvre's Philos.* I. 28 A long period of polyandria in which the mother was the centre and only bond of the family.

Polyandria, pl. of POLYANDRUM

Polyandrian, a. *rare*. [f. prec. + -AN]

1. *Bot.* = POLYANDRUS 1. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 170 Taught 'To class by unit and by stamen, Produce from nature's rich dominion Flow's polyandrian monogynian.

2. = POLYANDRUS 2. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 In Malabar the polyandrian system of polygamy prevails. 1891 G. W. COOK in *Browning Guide-Bk.* 385 Of this polyandrian lady, no further mention occurs.

Hence **Polyandrianism**. = POLYANDRY. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III 200. 1829 — SIR T. MORE (1832) II. 109 The regulated polyandrianism which Caesar found established in the south of Britain.

Polyandric, a. *rare* [f. Gr. πολυανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROS) + -IC. So F. *polyandrique*.] = POLYANDRUS 2. (Corresp. to POLYGYNIC.)

1868 WESTON *Rev. Apr.* 420 The tradition of their polyandric marriage. 1875 A. WILSON *Abode of Snow* xxiv 234 I never knew of a case where a polyandric wife was left without the society of one at least of her husbands.

Polyandron: see POLYANDRUM.

Polyandrous, a. *Bot.* *rare-ō*. [f. POLYANDRI-A + -OUS.] = POLYANDRUS 1.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*
Polyandrim, *rare*. [f. Gr. πολυανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROS) + -ISM.] = POLYANDRY. 1800 CHRON in *Ann. Rev.* 473 Here polyandrim prevails.

Polyandrist (pōl'ændr'ist) [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises polyandry; a woman who has several husbands at the same time. In quot. 1887 *euphem.* for 'prostitute'. Also attrib. (= POLYANDRUS 2) (Corresp. to POLYGYNIST.) 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 143 Her elder sister, Imagination, once so prolific in her loveliness, a Polyandrist with all her passions of old. 1878 C. S. WALKER *Evol. Morality* II. 241 From the legend of the Pandava, it would seem that they [the Kshatriyas] were actually polyandrists. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/4 Attempts to make the regulation of the movements of female polyandrists a police function.

|| **Polyandrium** (pōl'ændr'ium), -ION (-i-ŋ). Pl. -IA. [Late L. *polyandrium*, -ION, a. Gr. πολυανδριον, as below, prop. neut. sing. of πολυανδρος adj., of or relating to many men.] In *Gr. Antiq.*

A burial-place for a number of men, esp. those who had fallen in battle. Hence allusively a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Warwick* (1662) III 121 Then each Church yard was indeed a Polyandrium, so that the Dead might seem to justify one another for loom therein. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. xi 325 That polyandrium which covered the remains of those brave Thelians who fell in defence of Grecian liberty. 1846 C. MANTON *Ch. Catacombs* 55 Tombs... mentioned by antiquarians under the name of *Polyandria*.

Polyandrous (pōl'ændr'ios), a. [f. Gr. πολυανδρος (see POLYANDRIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having numerous stamens; *spec.* belonging to the class *Polyandria*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 259 In this order... there are polyandrous species, a remarkable anomaly in monocotyledons, which rarely exceed the number 6 in their stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stnd. Fl.* 367 Flowers 1 sexual, polyandrous. Sagittaria.

2. Having more than one, or several, husbands; practising, pertaining to, or involving polyandry. (Corresp. to POLYGYNUS 2.)

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* viii 171 The polyandrous arrangement. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii (1875) 134 The passage... in Tacitus does not appear to me to justify us in regarding the Germans as having been polyandrous. 1882 *Athenium* 22 Apr. 501/3 The existence of the ancient, uncivilized, and polyandrous forms of the family.

b. *Zool.* Characterized by polyandry, as a species. 1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous species among the birds. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 495 Cuckoos are probably polyandrous.

Polyandry (pōl'ændr'i) [ad. Gr. πολυανδρία, see POLYANDRIA. So F. *polyandrie*.] That form of polygamy in which one woman has two or more husbands at the same time; plurality of husbands. (Corresp. to POLYGYNY.)

1780 M. MADAN *Tahyphthora* (1781) I. 279 This surely affords a strong proof that polyandry (as it is called) is contrary to nature. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III 18, I can account for the system of Polyandry, as he calls it, only in one way; that it originated in necessity. 1883 CROON *Myths & Dr.* I vi 104 The custom of female infanticide rendering women scarce, led at once to polyandry.

b. *Zool.* The fact of a female animal having more than one male mate.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I viii 260 Three starlings, not rarely frequent the same nest, but whether this is a case of polygamy or polyandry has not been ascertained.

Polyangle, **Polyangular**: see POLY-1.

Polyanth (pōl'ianth) *rare*. Anglicized form of POLYANTHUS.

1828 WRISTLER, *Polyanth*, *Polyanthos* 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 41 *Polyanth* narcissuses are annually imported from Holland, with tulips, and other Dutch bulbs.

† **Polyanthea** (pōl'ianth'ē) *Obs.* [a med. L. *polyanthēa*, f. Gr. type **πολυανθεα*, f. πολυανθής much blooming (f. ἀνθος flower).] A collection of the 'flowers' of poetry or other literature, i. e. of choice literary extracts, an anthology.

Appears in 1503 as title of a work by Domenico Nani Mirabelli, *Polyanthea*, idest *Florium multitudinis* (Savona 1603), subseq. in titles of many similar works, as the *Polyanthea Nova* of J. Lange (Geneva 1600).

1628 SKEGGER *Hist. Tithes* Pref. What were patcht up out of Postils, Polyanthas, common place books. 1642 'SMECTYNNIUS' *Vind. Answ.* Pref. a 13, As destitute of all learning, as if our reading had never gone beyond a *Polyanthea*. [1720-6 BAILLY (folio), *Polyanthea*, a famous collection of common places, in alphabetical order, made first by Domini de Mirabelli, of great service to orators, preachers, &c. of the lower class.]

Hence † **Polyanthean** a. *Obs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or using a 'polyanthea'; also as *s.* one who uses a 'polyanthea'.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mal.* I ii n. xv, [One] that by some trivially polyanthean helps, steals and gleams a few notes from other men's harvests. 1622 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 38 My selfe, a poore Postillating Polyanthean Clergy-man. *Ibid.* 434 As we poore Breuaries and Polyanthens of the Clergie use to do.

Polyanthous (pōl'ændr'ios), a. *rare-ō*. [f. as next + -OUS.] Bearing many flowers, or many blooms in one flower.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyanthous*, *Bot.* applied to a plant which bears many flowers, as in the *Narcissus polyanthus*. Applied by Wachendorff to plants the flowers of which are compound or aggregate: *polyanthous*.

Polyanthus (pōl'ændr'ios). Also 7-8 -os. [a. mod. L. *polyanthus*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀνθος flower of Gr. πολυανθος much blooming.]

1. A favourite ornamental cultivated form of *Primula* (supposed to have originated from the cowslip, *P. veris*, or a cross between that and the primrose, *P. vulgaris*), having flowers of various shades, chiefly brown or crimson with yellow eye and border, in an umbel on a common peduncle.

[Cf. 1853 DODDGE *Stirp. Hist. Penins.* 222 145 *Primularum Veris una maior et polyanthes*. 1865 GARDNER *MONTANUS Neu u. volkom Krautbuch* II 33 *Primula veris multiflora*. 1869 PARKINSON *Paiadisius* xxv. 242 *Primula veris & Paralytis*, Primroses and Cowslips. *Ibid.* 244 9 *Paralytis altera odorata flore pallido polyanthus*, the Primrose Cowslip.]

1797 BRADLEY *Flam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You are now also to transplant your Seedling Polyanthus upon a shady Border, and divide the old Roots. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 531 The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, And polyanthus of unnumbered dyes. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett.* to

Shavestone 16 Oct. [We] have now primroses and polyanthus growing 1779 *Sheridan Critic* 111. The vulgar wallflower, and smart gillyflower. The polyanthus mean, the dapper daisy 1840 E. Ellmore *Withered Wild Flowers* 1. Thy gemm'd aureole, a growing flame. Or polyanthus, edged with golden wire, The poor man's flower. 1863 *Kingsley Water-Bab* 11. As smart as a gardener's dog with a polyanthus in his mouth.

2. *attrib. or adj.* *Polyanthus Narcissus*: any one of a group of species of *Narcissus*, as *N. Tazetta*, which have the flowers in an umbellate cluster on a common peduncle. So *Polyanthus Primrose*, = sense 1.

[1856 see *POLYANTH*] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 776 The numerous species of *Narcissus* have been thrown into several groups or subgenera... *Ajax* the *Daffodils*. *Gavymedes* the *Rush Daffodils*. *Hermione* the *Polyanthus Narcissus*, distinguished by the slender cylindrical tube and shallow cup, the filaments unequally adnate near the mouth, and the style slender, as in *N. Tazetta*. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb 179/2 The centre bed is filled with pale-coloured *Polyanthus Narcissus*, and Lily of the Valley. *Ibid* 13 May 323/1 The *Polyanthus Primrose* sent is an undoubtedly novel form of the ancient Jack-in-the-Green.

Polyarch (pɒlɪˈɑːk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from many points of origin: said of the primary xylem or woody tissue of a stem or root.

1884 *Bower & Scott De Barry's Phaner* 351 The xylem is according to the particular case darch or polyarch, and its starting-points: all lie at equal distances from one another.

Polyarchal, *a. rare*—1. [f. as *POLYARCHY* + -AL.] Having many rulers. So **Polyarchical**, *a. (rare)*, of the nature of or pertaining to a polyarchy (opp. to *monarchical*). **Polyarchist** (*rare*), one who advocates or believes in a polyarchy.

1856 *Roscawen Bible & Monuments v.* 112 The Deluge formed the rubicon between the mythic period and the heroic and *polyarchal age. 1660 *R. Sheringham King's Supremacy Asserted* viii (1682) 84 The state of a Commonwealth is either Monarchical, or *Polyarchal. 1673 *H. Stubbs Further View Dutch War* To Rdr. 13 It was a maxime transmitted unto them from the first Pr William that this Polyarchical Government could not subsist without a State-holder, who was to reconcile all emergent difficulties betwixt the Towns and Provinces. 1698 *Cudworth Intell. Syst* i. iv. 403 Yet is it undeniably evident, that he [Plato] was no *Polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an assertor of One Supreme God.

Polyarchy (pɒlɪˈɑːki). Also 7-8 *erron. polygarchy*. [ad. Gr. πολυαρχία rule by many, f. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀρχία rule. The β form polygarchy, after med.L. *polygarchia*, obs. *f. polygarchie*, Sp. *polygarquia*, Pg. *polygarchia*, It. *polygarchia*, arising (in med.L. or the Romance langs.) from assimilation to *oligarchia*, OLIGARCHY, was the usual one in 17-18th c.]

1. The government of a state or city by many: contrasted with *monarchy*.

1609 *C. Butler Fem. Mon* (1634) 5 The Bees abhor as well Polyarchy as Anarchy. 1686 *J. Scott Chr. Life* (1696) 56 Any Government, whether it be Monarchy or Polyarchy. 1823 *Southern Hist. Penns.* War I. 615 The inevitable ruin which a polyarchy of independent Juntas would bring on. 1830 *J. H. Stirling Gifford Lect.* vii. 153 Polyarchy is anarchy.

β. [1611 *Cotter*, *Polygarchie*, a monarchie diuied into sundrie parts; or such a diuision.] 1643 *Herle Answ. Ferne* 32 The extremes of these three kinds of Government are tyrannie, oligarchie, polygarchie (i.e. of one, of many, and of all, when arbitrary and unbounded in their governments. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Polygarchy*. 1706 *Phillips, Polygarchy*, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many. 1727-30 *Bailey, Polygarchy*. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 682 It was thought that an infallible remedy had been discovered for popular convulsions in a polygarchy.

† b. (*erron. use*, after *heptarchy*) A group of many kingdoms.

1826 *Southern View Eccl. Angl.* 68 Wessex, one of the most flourishing kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon polyarchy. 1832-4 *De Quincey's Essays* Wks. 1862 IX. 200 A polyarchy (such as the Saxons established in England).

2 *Bot.* [f. *POLYARCHON*; cf. *dichogamy*, *heterostyly*, etc.] The condition of being polyarch.

1884 *Bower & Scott De Barry's Phaner* 357 The thick roots of Iris, Asparagus, Smilax (Sarsaparilla), Palms, &c., are examples of a high degree of polyarchy.

Polyargite (pɒlɪˈɑːdʒɪt), *Min.* [ad. Swed. *polyargit* (L. F. Svanberg 1840), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀργός shining, sparkling: see -ITE 1.] A rose-coloured lamellar variety of PINITE.

1844 *Dana Min.* 303 Polyargite... occurs in larger grains than Rosite.

Polyargyrite (pɒlɪˈɑːdʒɪrɪt), *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyargyrit* (F. v. Sandberger 1869), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀργυρος silver: see -ITE 1.] Sulph-antimonide of silver containing a very high percentage of the latter metal.

1872 *Dana Min.* App. 1 22 Polyargyrite... Lustre metallic Color iron-black to dark blackish-gray. The mineral is between argente and pyrrhite. 1893 *Chapman Blomfield's Pract.* 115 Polyargyrite is closely related (to polybasite).

Polyarsenite (pɒlɪˈɑːsɛnɪt), *Min.* [mod. (L. J. Igelstrom 1885) f. POLY- + ARSENITE.] A synonym of SARKINITE.

Polyarthritic to **Polyarticular**: see POLY-1.

Polyatomic (pɒlɪˈɑːtɒmɪk), *a. Chem.* [f.

POLY- + ATOMIC. So F. *polyatomique*] Containing or consisting of many atoms of some substance; esp. having many replaceable hydrogen atoms, also = multivalent. See DIATOMIC, TRI-ATOMIC, TETRA-ATOMIC, HEXA-ATOMIC.

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.* III. 431 Another class, which may be termed polybasic or polyatomic alcohols. 1866 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 242 Amongst the carbon compounds some radicals exist in which more than one combining power remains unsaturated, and which therefore act as polyatomic radicals. 1880 *Cleminshaw's Vint's Atom. The.* 89 Other facts introduced into science... the clearly defined notion of polyatomic compounds.

Polyautography (pɒlɪˈɑːtɒɡrəfi), [f. POLY- + AUTOGRAPH, after words in -GRAPHY] Early name for LITHOGRAPHY, as applied to the production of numerous copies of autographs or original drawings, etc.

1806 (*title*) Specimens of Polyautography consisting of impressions taken from original drawings made on stone purposely for this work. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. 1. 350 This useful invention [lithography] introduced into this country a few years since, and then called Polyautography. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 9/7 Mr. Pennell prefers the term 'polyautography', the word lithography being 'a seed-bed of misconceptions'.

Polybasic (pɒlɪˈbeɪsɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + BASIC. So F. *polybasique*.] Having more than two bases, or atoms of a base. **Polybasic acid**, an acid containing three or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen (See *DIBASIC*, *TRIBASIC*).

1842 *Parnell Chem. Anal.* (1845) 68 By a polybasic acid is meant an acid, one equivalent of which requires more than one equivalent of a base to form a neutral salt. 1880 *Cleminshaw's Vint's Atom. The.* 76 The discovery of polybasic acids proved a serious difficulty to the theory of equivalence.

Hence **Polybasicity** (-bɛɪsɪsɪti), the property of being polybasic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polybasite (pɒlɪˈbeɪsɪt), *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polybasit* (H. Rosé 1829), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + βάσις, in sense of BASE sb. 1: see -ITE 1.]

According to Chester, alluding to the large amount of the base, sulphide of silver, in proportion to the acids, sulphides of arsenic and antimony.]

A sulpharseno-antimonite of silver and copper, of an iron-black colour, and metallic lustre, occurring in short tabular hexagonal prisms, also massive and disseminated.

1830 *Edin. Phil. Trans.* VIII. 148 A new species of mineral named polybasite. 1868 *Dana Min.* (ed. 5) 107 Stephanite and pyrite occur as pseudomorphs after polybasite. 1879 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 219 Rich silver ores, such as ruby silver, stephanite, polybasite and tetrahedrite.

Polybathio to **Polyblastic**: see POLY-1.

Polyborine (pɒlɪˈbɔːrɪn), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *Polyborina*, f. *Polyborus*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Polyborinae* of *Falconidae*, comprising the Caracaras or American Vulture-hawks.

1884 *Ibis* 360 A specimen of the very singular Polyborine form, *Polyboroides typicus*, from West Africa.

Polybranch to **Polycarpio**: see POLY-1.

Polycarpellary (pɒlɪˈkɑːpɛlɪəri), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + CARPEL, as *CARPELLARY*.] Having or consisting of several carpels.

1860 *Oliver Less Bot.* i. iv (1872) 31 Bramble. Pistil superior, apocarpous, polycarpellary. 1875 *Bennett & Dyer Sachs Bot.* 492 A polycarpellary ovary is always the result of the union of all the carpels of a flower, the number being usually two, three, four, or five, arranged in one whorl, and the floral axis terminating in the midst of them.

Polycarpic, *a. Bot. rare*. [f. as next + -IO.] = next (in both senses).

1849 *Balfour Man. Bot.* § 634 *Polycarpic*, those which flower and fruit several times before the entire plant dies. 1858 *Mayne Explan. Lex.* *Polycarpicus*, applied by de Candolle to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence. Applied by Bartling to a Class... in which the ovaries are often in indefinite number. *polycarpic*.

Polycarpous (pɒlɪˈkɑːpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκαρπος rich in fruit (f. πολυ-, POLY- + καρπός fruit) + -OUS.] † a Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; synchocarpous. b. (More properly) = POLYGARPELLARY.

1832 *Lindley Intrud. Bot.* 402 *Polycarpous* (better synchocarpous), having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 *Polycarpous*, more properly, bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. 1882 *Vines Sachs Bot.* 560 When the gynaecium of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous... in contradistinction to the polycarpous flowers, the gynaecium of which consists of several isolated ovaries, from which the same or a smaller number of fruits are developed.

Polycellular, **Polycentric**: see POLY-1.

Polycephalic (pɒlɪˈtʃɛfəlɪk), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. πολυκεφαλός many-headed + -IC.] Having many heads; many-headed. So **Polycephalist** (-se-falist), one who has or acknowledges many heads or rulers; **Polycephalous, *a.* many-headed.**

1850 *Mure's Lit. Greece* III. 36 One of those [sc. names] to Apollo was called, from its compass and variety of parts, the *Polycephalic, or many-headed, Noma. 1859 *Gaudin's Tears Ch.* iv. xix. 541 Both which methods must have left the Churches of Christ either Acephalists, confused without any head, or *Polycephalists, burdened with many heads.

1824 *McCulloch Highl. Scott.* IV. 138 The *polycephalous monster. 1845-50 *Mrs. Lincoln Lect. Bot.* xv. 90 They [capsules] are monocephalous, as in the lily, or polycephalous, as in *Nigella*. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 484 The form of a multitudinous, polycephalous beast, having a ring of heads of all manner of beasts.

Polychæte, -chete (pɒlɪˈkɛt), *a. and sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Polychæta*, f. Gr. πολυχαιτή having much hair, f. πολυ- much + χαιτή mane (here taken in sense 'bristle' of ΟΛΙΓΟΧΑΙΤΕ).]

a *adj.* Belonging to the *Polychæta*, one of the two divisions of the *Chætopoda*, a class of worms (see *CHÆTOPOD*), characterized by numerous bristles on the foot-stumps or parapodia. b. *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 19/1 The entire twelfth volume... is devoted to Prof. W. C. McIntosh's monograph on the polychæte annelids. 1896 *Cambor. Nat. Hist.* II. 243 The worm itself [Dinophilus] is more like a larval Polychæte than a full-grown worm.

So **Polychætan** (pɒlɪˈkɛtən), **Polychæteous** *adjs.* 1877 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 581 The spines of the polychæteous worms. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Im. Anim.* iv. 184 Among the polychæteous Annelida. 1888 *Rolliston & Jackson Anim. Life* 582 Larval or provisional nephridia occur in many Polychætan *Trochophores*.

Polycharacteristic, **Polycholia**: see POLY-1.

Polychæran: see POLYCHÆRAN.

Polychord (pɒlɪˈkɔːd), *a. and sb.* Also 7 -cord. [ad. Gr. πολυχόρδος many-stringed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χορδή CHORD.]

A *adj.* Having many strings, as a musical instrument.

1674 *Playford Skill Mus.* 1. 60 He with his Harp, or Polychord Lyra, expressed such effective melody. 1728 *North's Alen. Mus.* (1846) 43 It was plainly revealed by the polychord instruments. 1899 *A. Lavari Mus. Essays* 36 The Polychord Bogey performs on three strings.

b. *sb.* 1. An instrument having ten gut strings, resembling a double-bass without a neck, played with a bow or with the fingers; invented by F. Hillmer of Leipzig in 1799, but never generally used. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 311/1.

2. Trade-name for a kind of octave-coupler. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Polychord*, an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piano forte or similar instrument with keys.

Polychotomous (pɒlɪˈkɔːtəməs), *a.* [Eironically formed by substituting POLY- for δι- in διχο-τμήνους, DICHO-TOMOUS.] Divided, or involving division, into many (or more than two) parts, sections, groups, or branches: = POLYTOMOUS. So **Polychotomy**, division into more than two parts or groups, as in classification: = POLYTOMY.

1858 *Mayne Explan. Lex.* *Polychotomous*, applied to a body that is divided into numerous articulations. *polychotomous*. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 915 Polychotomy is probably never more than provisional, and all classification will eventually be dichotomous.

Polychrest (pɒlɪˈkɛst), ? *Obs.* Also 7 in Gr.-L. forms *polychrestum*, -on. [a med.L. *polychrestus*, a. Gr. πολυχρηστος useful for many purposes, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρηστος useful. So F. *polychreste* (1690).] Something adapted to several different uses; esp. a drug or medicine serving to cure various diseases.

1620 *Bacon Instauratio Magna, De Augm. Scient.* iii. v. Inventorium opum humanarum, et catalogus polyphastorum. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Polychrests*, things of much use, fit for many uses, or divers ways; profitable. *Iac.* 1685 *J. Cooke Marrow Chirurg.* vii. 1 (ed. 4) 263 Many Physicians have studied out Polychrests, 1790 *Evangelin's Syntaxis* iv. 1 373 There is nothing necessary for life which these Polychrests afford not. 1802-12 *Bentham Ration. Juridic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 382 Of admirable use like most other articles in the catalogue, a polychrest.

† b. *attrib.* **Polychrest salt** (also *salt polychrest*): 'an old name for neutral sulphate of potassium; and for sodio-potassic tartrate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). 1727-41 *Chambers's Cycl.* s. v. *Salt Polychrest* is a compound salt, made of equal parts of salt petre and sulphur. 1750 *Mrs. Delany in Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 550, I have taken Salt Polychrest and Cheltenham waters. 1799 *M. Underwood Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 91, I have usually directed the polychrest salt and rhubarb occasionally in the course of the day.

So **Polychrestic** *adj.*, serving for various uses; *sb.* = *polychrest*; † **Polychrestical** *adj.* *Obs.* = *prec.*; **Polychresty**, adaptation to various uses, capability of being used in several ways.

1657 *Tomlinson Keight's Disp.* 124 Other medicaments, called polychrestic, which consist of contrary medicaments. 1694 *Wistmacott Script.* 1167 213 These names shew it was a great Polychrestick. 1889 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 518/1 The same word may do duty in many different connections. Such words, useful in many ways, may be called *polychrestic*, although this adjective is commonly applied to drugs of various utility. *Ibid.* In a greater or less degree polychresty is predicable of many other words, e.g. frontal, dorsal, etc.

Polychroic (pɒlɪˈkɔːɪk), *a. Cryst.* [a. F. *polychroïque*, f. Gr. πολυχρόος many-coloured (f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρῶα colour) + -IC.] Showing different colours when viewed in different directions; more properly called *PLEOCHROIC*. So **Polychroism** = *PLEOCHROISM*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polychroism 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Isobergs* 125 Nature is no monochromist, but polychrome 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan 25/1 Optical properties of the polychrome aureolas present in certain minerals.

Polychroite (pp likróit), *Chem.* [a F. *polychroite* (*Ann. Chim.* 1806), f Gr. πολυχρο-ος (see POLYCHROMO); see -ITE.] Name for the colouring matter of saffron (also called SAFRANIN), which exhibits various colours under various reagents.

1857 W. HENRY *Elton Chem.* (ed 7) II 254 Polychroite This name has been given, by Bouillon La Grange and Vogel, to the extract of saffron prepared with alcohol. 1891 J. DAVIES *Mineral Mat. Med.* 245 The substance denominated Polychroite, is but a compound of colouring matter and volatile oil. 1894 CARROD & HARTER *Mat. Med.* (1886) 373 Saffron yields to water and alcohol an orange-red colouring matter called polychroite, changed into blue by oil of vitriol.

Polychromatic (pp likrómatik), a. [f. POLY- + CHROMATIS, see below. Cf. Gr. πολυχρωματ-ος many-coloured.] Having or characterized by various colours, many-coloured.

Polychromatic acid (*Chem.*) = POLYCHROMIC ACID, q. v. 1849 FRIEMAN *Abstr.* 1. 10 The polychromatic effect, was sought after in those early years. 1884 T. WATSON in *Nature* 1 Aug. 134/2 The glory of polychromatic decoration. 1895 *Cent. Dict.* 479 A 'polychromatic' edition of the Old Testament 'is being published in America.

So **Polychromatist** (-krómálist), one who uses, or favours the use of, many colours (in painting or decoration); **Polychromatize** v. *trans.* to paint or adorn with many colours, **Polychromatous** a., many-coloured.

1849 *Academy* IX. 260 It is slightly polychromatized. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 319 The new professors, polychromatists, must bring out new editions of all our classics. 1889 *Daily News* 21 Jan 3/7 Paris is now the most polychromatous city in the world. G. G. Boulanger, changes the colour of his posters. He has had every shade of green, of yellow, of orange, of grey, and red from pink to magenta.

Polychrome (pp likródm), a. and sb. Also g (as sb) polychrom [a F. *polychrome*, ad Gr. πολυχρῶμος many-coloured, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρώμα colour.]

A. *adj.* Many-coloured, polychromatic; esp. painted, decorated, or printed in many colours.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1 79/2, I have already had occasion to construct a great polychrome edifice, a post-office. 1850 *Fraser* 21 Jan 10 *Miller's* *anc. Art* § 414 (ed 2) 576 The probably Lucanian vase, found in Magna Grecia, is polychrome. 1884 *Imper's* *Mag.* May 83/2 Old pieces of furniture and polychrome ornaments. 1898 *(title)* The Polychrome Bible. Edited by Paul Haupt. 1898 *Vat. Mus. Gaz.* 20 July 8/1 A Chantilly lace shawl, wrought of polychrome threads like Venetian embroidery instead of being in one colour only.

B. *sb.* 1. A work of art executed or decorated in several colours, *spec.* a coloured statue.

1801 *Fraser* in *Lect. Paint.* 1. (1848) 351 The superinduction of different colours, or the invention of the polychrome. 1803 *Fdin. Rev.* II 462 We should be glad to hear no more of polychromes.

2. A collection or association of many colours, varied colouring. Also *fig.*

1884 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 326 Having abandoned ourselves to the perfume, the polychrome, the penetrative music of his art. 1889 GLABRON in *19th Cent.* XXV. 125 A side of human nature that, was also necessary for the completion of the rich polychrome exhibited by a man in whom exacting business and overwhelming care never arrested the lively play of the affections.

3. *Chem.* A name for *ÆSOULIN*, from the fluorescence of its solution and infusion.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 96 [Raab's] name of *schillerstoff* was by Martius of Erlangen translated into *bicolorin*, and by Kastner into *polychrome*. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 513.

Polychromia: see POLY- I.

Polychromic (pp likródmik), a. [f. as POLYCHROM + -IC.]

1. = POLYCHROMATIC, POLYCHROME a.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II 367/2 Thence originated polychromic sculpture. 1859 GÖTTICK & TIMMS *Paint* 320 Polychromic decoration was added to many parts of the architectural details. 1891 *Anthony's* *Photogr.* Bull. IV. 420 It would be impossible to so easily obtain with fat ink polychromic prints at one operation.

2. *Chem.* **Polychromic acid**: a name for aloetic acid, from the various colours it exhibits in powder, in solution, and in combination.

1853-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I 148 **Aloetic Acid** *Polychromic Acid*. Produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, chrysamic acid being formed at the same time. The acid is obtained in the form of an orange yellow powder. It dissolves in boiling water, forming a solution of a splendid purple colour. 1866-8 *Ibid.* IV. 687 *Polychromic* or *Polychromatic Acid*, syn. with *Aloetic Acid*.

So **Polychromist** (*noice-wd.*), one who holds a theory of polychromy; one who holds that statues ought to be painted in the natural colours, **Polychromize** v. *trans.* to render polychromic, to execute in or decorate with several colours, **Polychromous** a. = POLYCHROME a.

1861 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/2 Is the addition of coloring to statues an advance in art, or a retrogression? The polychromist will hold it to be the former. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May. The unquestioning assumption of the polychromists that 'circumlocution' in this passage means 'painting'. 1883 *Eng. Mechan.* No. 874. 373/2 Any metallic piece, *polychromised by his process, is covered at once with a layer

of pure copper, of fine red colour, when treated with nascent hydrogen. 1882 *Nature* 30 Nov 129/2 He presented pieces of gold and silver jewelry, polychromised industrially with oxides of copper, by his processes. 1886 *Academy* 2 Oct 245 Have reproduced this MS in facsimile by their *polychromatic photograph or light-printing in many colours. 1894 DU MAURIER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 337 A polychromatic decoration not unpleasing.

Polychromy (pp likródmí) [ad F. *polychromie*, f. as POLYCHROME, see -Y.] The art of painting or decorating in several colours, esp. as anciently used in pottery, architecture, etc.

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint* 38 In polychromy several colours are, of course, employed. 1861 WATSON *Ess. Archaeol.* I. ix. 193 Polychromy is observable in all the architectural subjects throughout the [Anglo-Saxon] manuscript. 1899 ROOD *Chromatics* 317 In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or contours. 1883 *Athenaeum* 30 June 834/3 An Egyptian has relief in red granite, with traces of polychromy.

|| **Polychromicon**. *Obs.* [med.L. f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + χρομικόν (neut. sing. of χρομικός adj. concerning time), in pl. (sc. βιβλία books) annals, chronicles.] A chronicle of many events or periods.

[a 1363 HIGDEN (*title*) *Polychronicon*] 1870 FOX & A. & M. (ed 2) 124/2 In which persecution our stories and Polychronicon do coincide, that all Christians almost in the whole Island was destroyed. 1875 W. H. IRELAND (*title*) *Scribblemania*, or, the printer's devil's polychronicon.

Polycois, *obs.* form of POLIOXY.

Polyclad (pp liklād), a. and sb. *Zool.* [Short for **polycladus*, ad. mod.L. *Polycladus*, neut. pl., f. POLY- + Gr. κλάδος branch see -IN §] a. *adj.* Belonging to the division Polycladida of tubellarian worms, having a main intestine with more than four branches. b. *sb.* A worm of this division. (Distinguished from TROLOD.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 578 A more or less apparent radial symmetry is observable in some Polyclad *Tubellaria*. *Ibid.* 672 Two curious Polyclads have been described with certain Ctenophore-like characters.

Polycladose (pp liklādōs), a. [f. as next + -OSE.] Many-branched: said of a sponge spicule. 1887 SOLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 477/1 *Camelabaria* (a polycladose microcalthrop).

Polycladous (pp liklādōs), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. πολυκλάδος having many branches + -OUS.] Having many, or more than the normal number of, branches; much or excessively branched. So **Polyclady** (pp liklādí), the formation of an abnormal number of branches.

[1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 *Polycladus*, the same as *Phaca*] 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Polyclady 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polycladous.

Polyclinic (pp liklínik) [app an alteration of the earlier word *polychinic*, in which it is referred to the Greek πολυ- (see POLY-), and used in a different sense.]

1. 'A general clinic devoted to the treatment of various diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (a) 'an institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases'; (b) 'a hospital in which all forms of disease are treated'.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polyclinic*, sometimes written *polychinic*. A general city hospital or dispensary.

2 (See quot. 1900.)

1898 *Limes* 16 Dec 9/5 Mr Hutchinson's 'Polychinic', a title which, whatever it has 'come to denote', seems an odd one to apply to an institution which will have 'no beds of its own'. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb 3/2 The 'Medical Graduates College and Polychinic' is an association for giving gratuitous consultations to patients, and at the same time affording opportunities to medical men for obtaining advanced knowledge. The word *Polyclinic* implies that we have made arrangements to include many (or all) branches of practical medicine and surgery. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 7/2 A distinguished professional company assembled at the Polychinic yesterday to hear Mr Jonathan Hutchinson's account of his tour in India and Ceylon.

Polycoceous, Polycoelian: see POLY- I.

+ **Polycoerany, choerany**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7-coerany, -coeranis. [ad Gr. (Ionic) πολυκοιρανί, f. πολυ-, POLY- + κοίρανος ruler, prince.] A government by many rulers or princes.

1640 BP HALL *Episc.* III. vi. 34 What do you think of this lawless Polycoerany? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 411 The Government of the World would be a Polychoerany or Aristocracy of Gods.

Polyconic (pp liklínik), a. [f. POLY- + CONIC.] Involving or based upon a number of cones, applied to a system of map-projection in which each parallel of latitude is represented by the development of a cone touching the earth's surface along that parallel. Also *sb.* a polyconic projection.

1864 in WEBSTER 1879 A. R. CLARKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 209/1 Polyconic Development. [See description.] 1901 C. F. CROSS *Map Projections* 31 Simple polyconic projection. The employment of polyconics saves much tabulation, and they are well suited for a topographical series. They are not so well adapted for single maps of large areas. *Ibid.* 32 Rectangular polyconic projection, sometimes called the *rectangular tangential*.

Polycoormis: see POLY- I.

Polycotyledon (pp likpótíldn), *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polycotyledones* (1)]: cf. DICOTYLEDON.]

A plant of which the seed contains more than two cotyledons. So **Polycotyle donary**, **Polycotyledonous** *adj.*, having more than two cotyledons in the seed, as many Gymnosperms; **Polycotyledony**, the condition of being polycotyledonous.

[1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xi (1765) 199 *Polycotyledonous*, with many Cotyledones.] 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III. (1814) 70 These plants are called polycotyledonous. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polycotyledon*. 1880 GRAY *Strict Bot.* II. (ed 6) 23 The Polycotyledonous Embryo is one having a whorl of more than two seed-leaves.

Polycrasy. see POLY- I.

Polycrase (pp líkris), *Min.* [ad. G. *polykras*, named by Scheerer, 1844, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κρᾶσις mixture, from its many constituents.] A shining black mineral, consisting of columbate and titanate of uranium, zirconium, yttrium, and other bases.

1845 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* XLIX. 394 Polycrase is near polymignite. 1894 DANA *Min.* (ed 6) 745 Scandium is prominent in the spectrum of the American polycrase.

Polyerotic, Polycyelic: see POLY- I.

Polycystic (pp lístík), a. *Path.* [f. POLY- + CYSTIC.] Having or consisting of several cysts, as a tumour.

1872 *PEARL Ovar.* *Tumors* 30 The tendency to become monocystic or to remain polycystic. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Uterus* (ed. 3) 665 The monocystic develops the power of cysto-genesis and becomes polycystic.

Polycystid (pp lístíd), *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystida* (neut. pl.) as POLYCYSTINE: see -IN.] A member of the order Polycystidea of Gregarines, having the body divided into three (rarely two) segments.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 858 A Polycystid possessing all three segments is known as a Cephalin or Cephalon. *Ibid.* 859 The Polycystids lose the epimete wholly or in part.

Polycystidan, a. (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. as prec., or (in b.) from mod.L. *Polycystida* + -AN.] a. Belonging to the Polycystidea; as *sb.* one of these. see prec. b. Belonging to the Polycystida, a family of Polycystina; as *sb.* one of these. see next.

Polycystine (pp lístín), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystina* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύστις bladder, CYST see -IN §] a. *adj.* Belonging to the Polycystina, a group of Radiolarians (also called *Nassellaria*), characterized by a fenestrated siliceous shell or skeleton divided into several chambers. b. *sb.* A radiolarian of this group.

1864 WALLICH *N. Atlantic Seabed* 127 The Barbadoes and other Polycystine earths have a calcareous basis derived from the same source as the pure calcareous deposits of the deep-sea bed. 1864 MRS. BURR (*title*) *Figures of Remarkable Forms of Polycystines*, or allied Organisms, in the Barbados Chalk Deposit. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Syn. W.* (ed 2) 371 If the Polycystine urn be broken, no inorganic agency can build it up again.

Polycystarian (pp lístírián), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystaria* + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the group Polycystaria of Radiolarians, comprising compound or 'colonial' forms with several central capsules, pluricapsular. b. *sb.* A member of this group.

Polydactyl (pp lídáktil), a. (*sb.*) Also -yle. [a F. *polydactyle*, ad. Gr. πολυδάκτυλος many-toed, see POLY- and DACTYL.] Having more than the normal number of fingers or toes. b. *sb.* A polydactyl animal. So **Polydactylism** [so F. -isme], **Polydactylis**, the condition of being polydactyl; **Polydactylous** a. = *polydactyl* *adj.*

1804 BATESON *Variation* 324 Some normal cats belonging to this family gave birth to *polydactyl kittens. 1805 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug 9/2 You will entail on your grandchildren sterility, *polydactylism, and all sorts of physical and moral imperfections. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 12 Polydactylism graduates by multifarious steps from a mere cutaneous appendage, to a double hand. 1890 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polydactylous 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 421 Caesar's favourite horse was polydactylous, and so was Alexander's Bucephalus. 1886 J. B. SUTTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 552 The majority of cases of *polydactyl occurring in Horses.

Polydæmonism, -demonism (pp líd mōniz'm) [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δαίμων divinity, demon + -ISM, after *polytheism*.] A belief in many divinities (i. e. simply, supernatural powers, or *spec.* evil spirits, see DEMON I, 2). So **Polydæmonistic** (-dæ-) a., pertaining to or characterized by polydemonism.

1771 SHAFESPEARE *Charac.* (1737) II. 13 All these sorts both of demonism, polytheism, atheism, and theism, may be mix'd; which opinion may be call'd polydemonism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Trile's Hist. Relig.* 5 The polydæmonistic magic tribal religions of the present day. *Ibid.* 10 An unorganised polydemonism, which does not, however, exclude the belief in a supreme Spirit. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 505 Hindutism developed into an all-comprehensive corrupt system which may be described as a loose conglomerate of pantheism, dualism, polytheism, and polydemonism held in cohesion by an alleged monotheism. *Ibid.*, A combination of dualism with polytheistic and polydemonistic ideas.

Polydiabolical, -dimensional: see POLY-1.
Polidipsia (polidipsiá). *Path.* [In 7 anglicized as polidipsie.] [a. Gr type *πολυδψία: cf πολυδψιος very thirsty, πολυδψιος causing excessive thirst. So F *polydipsie*.] Morbidly or abnormally excessive thirst. In quot. 1660 *fig.*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Such is some mens prophane Boulmy and insatiable Polidipsie after Gold
 1795 *Gentl Mag* LXV n. 926/1 About the time this case was first published a case of Polydipsia occurred in this country
 1846 G. E. DAY in *Simon's Anim Chem* II 305 Hydruria, which is also known as diuresis, polyuresis, and polydipsia, seems to be capable of continuing sometimes for several years without any other morbid symptoms than a frequent desire to micturate, and an insatiable thirst

Polydromic (polidrómik), *a. Math.* [f. POLY- + Gr δρῶμος course + -IC: cf. δρομικός good at the course.] = POLYTROPIC 2. (Opp. to monodromic.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polydymite (polidímait). *Min.* [Contr. for *polydymite; named by Laspeyres, 1876, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δίδυμος twin.] Sulphide of nickel, of a light grey colour, with metallic lustre, occurring in polysynthetic twin crystals.

1876 *Min Mag* II 98 Polydymite occurs in maced octahedrons. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed 6) 75 A nickel ore from Sudbury. corresponds to the general formula of polydymite

Polydynamic (polidináin-milk, -din-), *a.* [f. POLY- + Gr δύναιμι power + -IC. cf. *dynamic*.] Relating to or possessing many forces or powers

1858 E. HENDERSON in *Congregational Mag.* Jan 31/2 The Coccean, or polydynamic hypothesis, according to which, the Hebrew words are to be interpreted in every way consistent with their etymological import, or, as it has been expressed in every sense of which they are capable
 1879 THURCHILL *Chem. Phys.* 18 It is a polydynamic alcohol capable of forming ethers analogous to fats.

Polye, obs. form of PULLEY. **Polyedral**, etc. = POLYEDRAL, etc.

Polyembryonate (polidembriónat), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + EMBRYON- + -ATE¹] Containing more than one embryo, as a seed. So **Polyembryonic** *a.* = prec.; also, pertaining to polyembryony. **Polyembryony**, the formation or presence of more than one embryo in a seed

1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 509 Cases of polyembryony in Coniferae, Cycadaceae, Mistletoe, Onion, &c. 1861 § 586 In Coniferae, Cycadaceae, Mistletoe, &c., there are frequently several embryos, giving rise to what is called polyembryony
 1864 WEBSTER, *Polyembryonate*. *Polyembryonic*

Polyenzymatic to Polyfool: see POLY-1.

Polyff, obs. variant of PULLEY.

Polygalaceous (polidgál-ás), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygalaceæ* (f. *Polygala* (polidgála), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πολυ much + γάλα milk) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygalaceæ* or Milkwort family

Mod. The species of the polygalaceous genus *Securidaca* are mostly natives of tropical America

Polygalin (polidgálin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Polygala* (see prec.) + -IN¹] A substance obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega*; also called **Senegin**, and **Polygalic acid**. Hence **Polygalate**, a salt of polygalic acid.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 146 M. Reschier is also said to have procured a principle called Polygaline from the same plant [*Polygala Senega*] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 164 The alkaline polygalates are obtained by saturating the aqueous solution of polygalic acid with the respective bases 1876 HARTLEY *Nat Med.* (ed 6) 716 Senegin or polygalin is contained in the cortical part, which has a short fracture.

Polygamia (polidgá-miá). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus)] The twenty-third Class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising species which bear both hermaphrodite and unisexual (male or female) flowers, on the same or different plants. Hence **Polygam**, a plant of this class; **Polygamian** *a.*, belonging to the class *Polygamia*; *sb.* = *polygam*.
 1755 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.*, *Polygamia*, a class of plants, which have a diversity of combinations of the male and female parts of their flowers, and many ways of fructification in the same species 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot* ix (1794) 96 It is entitled *polygamia*, from this variety in the flowers. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polygam*, *Polygamian* 1835 HENSLOW *Princ Bot* § 139 In *Polygamia* we have three kinds of flowers, which may all, or some only, be placed on the same plant

Polygamic (polidgá-mik), *a.* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος often married, polygamos + -IC. So F. *polygamique*] Of or pertaining to polygamy; (less correctly) practising polygamy, polygamous.
 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell Poet* 36 He was an evil Coter, And a polygamic Pottet 1882 *Athenaeum* 23 Sept. 393/1 Unpungula's account of the [Zulu] law of heritage in polygamic households 1884 J. W. BARCLAY in *19th Cent* Jan 183 Governor Murray lays comparatively little stress on the polygamic difficulty.

So **Polygamical** *a.* (Obs.), **Polygamically** *adv.*, in the way of polygamy.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 150 With every polygamical inclination, neither of his present wives seem to claim him 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav* xx, 'I suppose the family group of whom the majority of emigrants were composed, polygamically possessed, would be to suppose an absurdity.

Polygamous, *a. Bot.* [f. POLYGAMIA + -OUS.] Belonging to the Linnaean class *Polygamia*. 1761 STILES in *Phil Trans* LV 259 Not only in the Diaceous plants, but in the Monocous and Polygamous also.

Polygamist (polidgá-mist). [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIO) + -IST¹] One who practises or favours polygamy; usually, a man who has several wives cf. POLYGAMOUS 1

1637 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 245 A Profane, Profuse, Proud Polygamist 1666 HERRICK *Body Div* i 271 The first author of polygamy was Lamech as was also Esau another polygamist 1861 *Times* 21 Aug. In order to distinguish the wives of a polygamist from each other, the Christian name of each is prefixed to the husband's name; as, for instance, Mrs Anna Young, Mrs Mary Young, &c. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley-Tree* 84 The sparrow is accused as being 'a bird of bad habits and of infamous character... a communist and a polygamist'.

b. *attrib.* Practising polygamy, polygamous.
 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 163 Polygamist peoples either import and adopt children from other countries, or dwindle in numbers 1886 *Pall Mall G* 5 Oct. 3/2 That it was a greater evil to dissolve *bona fide* marriages than to refuse baptism to polygamist husbands and their wives.

Hence **Polygamistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygamists or polygamy, favouring polygamy.

1875 POSTER *Gates* iv Comm. (ed 2) 545 A monogamist forum will not enforce polygamist laws. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 12 Feb. What reply do the polygamist Mormons make to the non polygamist Josephites?

Polygamize, *v. rare* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see above) + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise polygamy.

1598 SYLVESTER *De Barbas* ii. l. iv *Handicrafts* 693 Did it not suffice (O lustful Soule!) first to polygamize? 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-F* 50 May, Things which David and Solomon actually did, making a treaty with Egypt, laying up treasure, and polygamizing

Polygamous (polidgá-mas), *a.* Also 7 poli-. [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIO) + -OUS]

1. Practising or addicted to polygamy; of, pertaining to, or involving polygamy. Usually said of, or in reference to, a husband having several wives (distinctly expressed by *polygynous*), but including also the case of a wife having several husbands (*polyandrous*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 His daughter Fatima (the only issue of this libidinous polygamous Prophet) married to Hal. [Not in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH] 1828 in WEBSTER 1825 SIR J. ROSS *Narr and Voy* xxvi 373 This strange polygamous family. 1825 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep* LIII 712/2 The marriage was a Mahomedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 387 Even in a polygamous community it is usually only a minority who have more wives than one.

2. *Zool.* Having more than one, or several, mates of the opposite sex, as an animal; characterized by polygamy, as a species. Usually used as = *polygynous*: cf. 1

1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl.* (1842) I 24 Other [*Gallinidae*] are polygamous; or have a number of females united with one male 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec* iv (1860) 88 The war is, perhaps, severest between the males of polygamous animals

3. *Bot.* Bearing some flowers with stamens only, others with pistils only, and others with both, on the same or on different plants; belonging to the Linnaean class *Polygamia*

1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot* i. xx (1765) 64 *Polygamous*, such as either on the same, or on different Roots bear Hermaphrodite Flowers; and Flowers of either of both Sexes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 138 Flowers [of *Pittosporae*] terminal or axillary, sometimes polygamous. 1874 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* ii. 206 The flowers of Common Ash are termed polygamous, because they are either staminate, pistillate, or hermaphrodite, and the different kinds of flowers may be upon the same or different trees

Hence **Polygamously** *adv.*

1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotam & Yetsam* iv. (1882) 24 Their [women's] ideas are always married to themselves—and sometimes polygamously to somebody else besides 1886 *Princeton Rev.* July 47 The polygamously disposed party

Polygamy (polidgá-mi). Also 6-8 poli-. [ad. F. *polygamie* (a 1564 Calvin in Godef.), ad. eccl. Gr. πολύγαμία, f. πολύγαμος often married, polygamos, f. πολυ-, POLY- + γάμος marriage.]

1. Marriage with several, or more than one, at once; plurality of spouses, the practice or custom according to which one man has several wives (distinctly called *polygyny*), or one woman several husbands (*polyandry*), at the same time. Most commonly used of the former.

1599 R. GREENHAM *Wks* (1599) 29 Polygamie was not very hurtfull, so long as it was within Lamech his house. 1617 MORVSON *Jin* iii 41 Though Polygamy be permitted among them, (I mean the having of many wives for one man) 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV xii 163 Polygamy can never be endured under any rational civil establishment. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean* VI. l 79 Among the Greeks of Home we find no trace of polygamy 1906 N. W. THOMAS *Kuship Organisation* 108 This state is constituted by the union of several men with several women. It may be distinguished, as before, into primary and secondary polygamy.

b. *fig.* esp. applied to plurality of benefices.
 1638 R. BAKER tr *Balaac's Lett.* (vol III) 63 Monster.. shall send you word, whether he persist in his pernicious design, to bring Polygamie into France. I mean whether he have a good word from those nine Sisters to all whom he hath offered his Services 1770 BURNET *Antidid.* ii (1902)

501 For the heaping up of benefice upon benefice that were well endowed, I openly declared against such as I found possessed of them as living in a spiritual polygamy 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* iv v. (1876) 165 A sort of polygamy to have different pursuits.

2. *Zool.* The habit of mating with more than one, or several, of the opposite sex, usually, one male with several females (*polygyny*), as in gallinaceous birds. 1890 in *Cent Dict*

3. *Bot.* The condition of being polygamous: see POLYGAMOUS 3. *Obs rare*

1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* s v *Polygamia*. This term Polygamia or Polygamy, as applied to a compound flower, signifies that several distinct flowers (called Florets) are included in one common calyx

Polygar, variant of POLIGAR.

Polygarchy, obs. form of POLYARCHY.

Polygastric (polidgá-strík), *a.* (sb.) [ad. F. *polygastrique*: see POLY- and GASTRIC.] Having many stomachs or digestive cavities; belonging to certain infusorians formerly called *Polygastrica*, in the belief that their food-vacuoles were separate digestive organs. b. as sb. A 'polygastric' animalcule. Also **Polygastrican** *a.* and *sb.*

1845 WHITWELL *Indic. Creator* 39 The lowest kind of animal development, which has been termed polygastric monads. 1846 DANA *Zooph* vii § 106 (1848) 107 The Lernaoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acepheolus. 1854 WEBSTER, *Polygastric*, *Polygastric* An animal having, or supposed to have, many stomachs. 1865 *Intell Observ* No 47 389 Ehrenberg's polygastric theory

Polygastric, *a. rare*. [f. POLY-, after *heterogeneous*.] Of many kinds; heterogeneous.

1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 305 A patched, pyebold, and polygastric affair. 1847 IV 356 As motley and polygastric an array, as ever found the elements of ruin in disunion

Polygenesis (polidgéné-sis). *Biol.* [f. POLY- + GENESIS.] (Theoretical) origination of a race or species from several independent ancestors or germs in reference to man usually called POLYGENY. Hence **Polygenetic** (-džné'tik) *a.* = POLYGENETIC 1; **Polyge** *nist* = POLYGENIST.

1862 Temple *Bar Mag* V 214 The ethnological polygenists assert that, during the whole historic period, there have existed the same differences in the human races that are seen at the present time 1864 *Reader* No 94. 476/3 System of polygenetic doctrine 1882 OLIVIER, *Polygenesis*.

Polygenetic (polidgéné'tik), *a.* [f. prec., after GENETIC.]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis.

1865 MAX MÜLLER *Sc Lang* (1862) 348 Professor Pott, the most distinguished advocate of the polygenetic dogma, has pleaded the necessity of admitting more than one beginning for the human race and for language

2. *Geol.* Having more than one origin; formed in several different ways.

1873 *Amer Jral Sc Ser.* III V. 429 A composite or polygenetic range or chain, made up of two or more monogenetic ranges combined.

Hence **Polygenetically** *adv.*, by, or in the way of, polygenesis

1900 E. R. LAMCKSTER *Treat Zool* III 158 *Euladocrinus* was evolved polygenetically by modification of the arms

Polygenic (polidgéné'tik), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + γενικός, f. γένος kind, or (in sense 2) from -GEN-1 + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* = POLYGENOUS 1.

1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex. Polygenicus*... applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by calcareous cement; or to divers fragments of homogeneous rocks being united by a variable cement. polygenic.

2. *Chem.* Forming more than one compound with hydrogen or other monovalent element.

1873 WATTS *Formes Chem.* (ed 11) 231 All other elements are polygenic, uniting with the Monogens 1877 *Ibid.* (ed 1) 261 It seems most probable that the true quantitative or atomicity of a polygenic element is that which corresponds with the maximum number of monad atoms with which it can combine.

Polygenism (polidgéné'z-m). [f. as next + -ISM. So F. *polygénisme*.] The doctrine of polygeny; the theory that mankind are descended from several independent pairs of ancestors, or that the human race consists of several independent species.

1878 *N Amer Rev* CXXXVI. 554 Belief in the authenticity of the Mo-acc record, which no sophistry on the part of the advocates of polygenism has been able to shake. 1880 A. H. KRANE in *Nature* XXIII. 199/1 More rational and philosophic than any conceivable form of polygenism

Polygenist (polidgéné'nist). [app. f. POLYGENY + -IST. cf. *botany*, *botanist*, etc. So F. *polygéniste*.] An adherent of the theory of polygeny.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov 544 Among the polygenists (or upholders of a plurality of species) there are many sincere, if not very logical, Christians. 1882 A. H. KRANE in *Nature* XXIII 251/1 All polygenists have regarded the Malays as one of their human species.

attrib. 1865 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addr.* (1873) 163 The granting of the Polygenist premises does not, in the slightest degree, necessitate the Polygenist conclusion. 1878 BARTLEY tr *Tophard's Anthropol.* Intro 15 The opposite, a polygenist school maintained the plurality of races.

Hence **Polygenistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygenists or polygenism.

1879 tr *De Quatre-fages' Hum. Species* 47 We shall have undermined the foundation of the whole polygenistic doctrine.

Polygenous (pŏl'i dŏj'nəs), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πολυγενής of many kinds, (f. πολυ-, POLY- + γένος kind) + -OUS: perh. associated with words from L. such as *indigenous*, *calcagenous*, etc.]

1 Composed of constituents of different kinds; *spec. in Geol.* composed of various kinds of rocks

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 264 Some are unigenous, consisting for the greater part, at least, of one species of stone or aggregate, some polygenous, consisting of various species, alternating with, or passing into, or mixed with each other. *Ibid.* 226 Secondary mountains are either formed of one species of stone, or of strata of different species, the former I call unigenous, the latter polygenous these are commonly stratified, the former often not

2. *Chem.* = POLYGENOUS 2

1870 F. HURTER in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 524/x Chlorine forms only one compound with hydrogen, whilst oxygen and carbon form several compounds with that element Chlorine may, for this reason, be called a monogenous element, the others polygenous elements.

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving polygeny.

1860 *Reader* 15 Sept. 796 Thus domestic pigeons may be said to be 'monogenous' as to their origin from one wild species, 'polygenous' as to the individual ancestor of each variety.

Polygeny (pŏl'i dŏj'n'i). [*f.* POLY- + Gr. -γενεῖα birth.] The (theoretical) origination of mankind (or of any species) from several independent pairs of ancestors; loosely, the theory of such origination, polygenism

1805 *Reader* 14 Oct. 433/3 An anthropological paper entitled 'Monogeny and Polygeny' 1899 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 276/x Nowadays both slavery and polygeny have so dropped out of sight that a single paragraph is enough to record their unholy alliance. 1893 S. LAING *Hum. Origins* 405 Polygeny, or plural origins, would at first sight seem to be the most plausible theory to account for the great diversities of human races.

Polyglot (pŏl'i glŏt), *a.* and *sŏ* Also -glott [*ad.* Gr. πολυγλωττός many-tongued, speaking many languages, f. πολυ-, POLY- + γλῶττα tongue. So *f.* polyglotte (1639 in Italz.-Daim.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of a person: That speaks or writes many or several languages.

1656 BOURN *Glossary*, *Polyglot*, that speaks many Languages, a Linguist 1854 *Pool Abdon* Nov. Always remarkable for plain speaking in his mother tongue, though a polyglot linguist. 1873 HAMPTON *Intell. Lib.* 11 ix (1893) 124 That there should be polyglot waiters who can tell us when the train starts in four or five languages

2. Of or relating to many languages; *esp.* of a book or writing. In many or several languages

1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlemen* 11 The Authors of the Polyglot Bible. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyglot*, that is of many Languages, as, The Polyglot Bible, a Polyglot Dictionary 1881 *Nature* XXV. 208/x A French meteorological balloon sent up, with a polyglot request that it be forwarded by the flier to the address given

B. *sŏ*. 1. One who speaks or writes several languages.

c 1645 HOWELL *Letf.* III. viii (1650) 16 A Polyglot or good linguist may be also term'd a usefull learned man, specially if vers'd in School-languages, a 1840 [see POLYMATHE] 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 131 As learned a Polyglot as ever had been 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i, The interpreter was nearly ignorant of English, although a professed polyglot

† b. A bird that imitates the notes of other birds.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyglotta*, the American Mock-bird, so call'd because it imitates the Notes of all Birds. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.*, *Polyglotta* aous... the name of a bird described by Nieremberg. 1770 G. WHITE *Seaborne* 15 Jan. The [sedge-bird] has a surprising variety of notes resembling the song of several other birds. It is, a delicate polyglot. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 322 It [sedge warbler] is, a most entertaining polyglot, or mocking bird

2. A book or writing (*esp.* a Bible) in several languages.

1666 PERVS *Diary* 5 Oct., Among others, the Polyglottes and new Bible 1725 HENLEY in *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 9 A Polyglot of the Acts of the Apostles, in Armenian, Arabic, Coptic, Ethiopic. 1840 [see COMPLUTENSIS]. 1890 C. A. BRIGGS *Bible, Ch. & Reason* iv 96 The great Polyglots had settled that.

b. A mixture of several languages *rare*

1755 tr *Panctrolus Rerum* Mem. I, Pref. 6, I wish I had a Polyglot into which I might render it 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 311 His wiath aired itself in a polyglot 1864 MISS JEWELL *Mem. Lady Morgan* II. 457 The style is not so much disguised by a polyglot of languages

C. *Comb.*, as polyglot-wise *adv.*, in a polyglot manner, or like a polyglot; in several languages.

1895 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600*, vii. 53 We shall have... talked polyglot-wise with fellows of all nations

So **Polyglottal**, **Polyglottic**, **Polyglottish** (*nonce-wd.*), **Polyglottous** *adj.* = polyglot A.; **Polyglottally** *adv.*; **Polyglotted** *pp.* a., furnished with or speaking several languages, **Polyglottism**, polyglot character, use of or acquaintance with many languages; **Polyglottist** = polyglot B. 1; **Polyglottise** *v. trans.*, to render polyglot; **Polyglottology** [see -LOGY], a speaking in many languages (*obs.*).

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 690 Panurge the *Polyglottal. 1890 *Athenaeum* 16 July 90/x A profuse display of easy polyglottal information 1899 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 680 Most *polyglottally rendered in our own pages by Father Front. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 6/3 A *polyglotted giant bows you into a luxurious chair, and there you sit, waiting for your host. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 2/1 The meat,

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m'sieu',—though polyglotted, he is a Frenchman, I believe. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 The author is *polyglottic as the hydia 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/1 Pope Gregory the Sixteenth was correcting the proof-sheets of a polyglottic book that Wiseman was bringing out 1898 E. JENKINS *Hawc. Holme* 206 Senechuch their haven-voiced praises in *polyglottish discord 1882 *Century Mag.* XLIV. 206 The *polyglottism implies so close a familiarity with many literatures 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* *Stud. Mod. Lang.* (1891) 139, I will not say with Lord Burleigh that such polyglottism is but 'to have one meat served in divers dishes' 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., The great *polyglottist, Mr. Thomas Watts, who probably surpassed the more famous Mezzofanti, gives his testimony to the linguistic importance of the work in a notable letter 1891 MISS MULLOCK *Fair France* i. 37 Plain English (which we found ourselves rapidly forgetting, and becoming *polyglottized). 1868 ROWLAND MOUNT'S *Theat. Ins.* 907 At the first Honey had but one name, called in the Hebrew *Dabesch*, but since that strange and confused *Polyglottology, or speaking with divers tongues it was called of the inhabitants of Arabia, *Ilal, Hani*; of the French, *Miel*, of the English, *Honey* [etc.] 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* iv. 130 While working as a missionary among the *polyglottous tribes of America. 1885 GATSWELL in *Sat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 845 [The temptation to talk of a Kafir policeman as] a polyglottous individual.

Polygoerin: see POLY- 2

Polygon (pŏl'i gŏn), *sŏ*, and *a.* Also 7 poly-gone. [*ad.* L. *polygonum*, a Gr. πολυγώνον, prop. neut. of πολυγώνος *adj.* polygonal, f. πολυ-, POLY- + γωνος, from stem of γωνία angle. Cf. *f.* *polygone*, *a.* *polygone* (Colgr. 1611). Used at first in Latin forms *polygŏnum*, *polygŏnium*]

A. *sŏ*. 1. *Geom.* A figure (usually, a plane rectilinear figure) having many, i. e. (usually) more than four, angles (and sides); a many-sided figure.

Complete polygon, a polygon in which lines are drawn connecting each angular vertex with every one of the others. *Stellated polygon*, a polygon which wraps its interior more than once, the continuous joining of alternate or more remote angles, producing a stellate or starlike figure, as in the PRYTHAGORAS (q. v.) which is a stellated pentagon wrapping its interior twice. So with similar figures of 7, 8, 9, 10, etc. points, in which the variety of form increases with the number of different points that can be continuously joined

1571 DICKER'S *Pantolon* i. Elem. B. 113 b, Polygons are such Figures as have more than four sides. *Ibid.* 11 xx. Oiv, To divide the superficies of any irregular Polygonum. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Polygon*, a Geometrical figure, that hath many corners. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iv. 22 Instead of circular bases, polygons of different but even numbers of sides, have been substituted 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* 11. 37 The circle is said to be the limit of the inscribed polygon

b. *Polygon of forces*: a polygonal figure illustrating a theorem relating to a number of forces acting at one point, each of which is represented in magnitude and direction by one of the sides of the figure, analogous to the *parallelogram of forces*; hence, the theorem itself. So *polygon of velocities*, etc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polygon of forces*, a theorem, the discovery of which is attributed to Leibnitz 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. § 256 1882 MINCHIN *Unpl. Kinemat.* i. Linear velocities follow the same laws of composition and resolution as Forces in Statics; and with these (such as the parallelogram and polygon of velocities) the student is assumed to be already familiar

c. *Arith.* A polygonal number: see POLYGONAL 2. Hence extended to higher orders of figurate numbers, as the PYRAMIDAL numbers, etc. *rare* (Cf. *square*, *cube*.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., s. v. *Figurate Numbers*, first sums, or polygons of the first order. Tri. 1, 3, 6, 10, Sq. 1, 4, 9, 16 Pent. 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 Hex. 1, 6, 15, 25, 36 Second sums, or polygons of the second order. 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, 56, 78, 101, 126, 153, 182, 212, 243, 275, 308, 342, 377, 413, 450, 488, 527, 567, 608, 650, 693, 737, 782, 828, 875, 923, 972, 1022, 1073, 1125, 1178, 1232, 1287, 1343, 1400, 1458, 1517, 1577, 1638, 1700, 1763, 1827, 1892, 1958, 2025, 2093, 2162, 2232, 2303, 2375, 2448, 2522, 2597, 2673, 2750, 2828, 2907, 2987, 3068, 3150, 3233, 3317, 3402, 3488, 3575, 3663, 3752, 3842, 3933, 4025, 4118, 4212, 4307, 4403, 4500, 4598, 4697, 4797, 4898, 4999, 5101, 5204, 5308, 5413, 5519, 5626, 5734, 5843, 5953, 6064, 6176, 6289, 6403, 6518, 6634, 6751, 6869, 6988, 7108, 7229, 7351, 7474, 7598, 7723, 7849, 7976, 8104, 8233, 8363, 8494, 8626, 8759, 8893, 9028, 9164, 9301, 9439, 9578, 9718, 9859, 9999, 10140, 10282, 10425, 10569, 10714, 10860, 11007, 11155, 11304, 11454, 11605, 11757, 11910, 12064, 12219, 12375, 12532, 12690, 12849, 13009, 13170, 13332, 13495, 13659, 13824, 13990, 14157, 14325, 14494, 14664, 14835, 15007, 15180, 15354, 15529, 15705, 15882, 16060, 16239, 16419, 16600, 16782, 16965, 17149, 17334, 17520, 17707, 17895, 18084, 18274, 18465, 18657, 18850, 19044, 19239, 19435, 19632, 19830, 20029, 20229, 20430, 20632, 20835, 21039, 21244, 21450, 21657, 21865, 22074, 22284, 22495, 22707, 22920, 23134, 23349, 23565, 23782, 24000, 24219, 24439, 24660, 24882, 25105, 25329, 25554, 25780, 26007, 26235, 26464, 26694, 26925, 27157, 27390, 27624, 27859, 28095, 28332, 28570, 28809, 29049, 29290, 29532, 29775, 30019, 30264, 30510, 30757, 31005, 31254, 31504, 31755, 32007, 32260, 32514, 32769, 33025, 33282, 33540, 33800, 34061, 34323, 34586, 34850, 35115, 35381, 35648, 35916, 36185, 36455, 36726, 37000, 37275, 37551, 37828, 38106, 38385, 38665, 38946, 39228, 39511, 39795, 40080, 40366, 40653, 40941, 41230, 41520, 41811, 42103, 42396, 42690, 42985, 43281, 43578, 43876, 44175, 44475, 44776, 45078, 45381, 45685, 45990, 46296, 46603, 46911, 47220, 47530, 47841, 48153, 48466, 48780, 49095, 49411, 49728, 50046, 50365, 50685, 51006, 51328, 51651, 51975, 52300, 52626, 52953, 53281, 53610, 53940, 54271, 54603, 54936, 55270, 55605, 55941, 56278, 56616, 56955, 57295, 57636, 57978, 58321, 58665, 59010, 59356, 59703, 60051, 60400, 60750, 61101, 61453, 61806, 62160, 62515, 62871, 63228, 63586, 63945, 64305, 64666, 65028, 65391, 65755, 66120, 66486, 66853, 67221, 67590, 67960, 68331, 68703, 69076, 69450, 69825, 70201, 70578, 70956, 71335, 71715, 72096, 72478, 72861, 73245, 73630, 74016, 74403, 74791, 75180, 75570, 75961, 76353, 76746, 77140, 77535, 77931, 78328, 78726, 79125, 79525, 79926, 80328, 80731, 81135, 81540, 81946, 82353, 82761, 83170, 83580, 83991, 84403, 84816, 85230, 85645, 86061, 86478, 86895, 87313, 87732, 88152, 88573, 88995, 89418, 89842, 90267, 90693, 91120, 91548, 91977, 92407, 92838, 93270, 93703, 94137, 94572, 95008, 95445, 95883, 96322, 96762, 97203, 97645, 98088, 98532, 98977, 99423, 99870, 100318, 100767, 101217, 101668, 102120, 102573, 103027, 103482, 103938, 104395, 104853, 105312, 105772, 106233, 106695, 107158, 107622, 108087, 108553, 109020, 109488, 109957, 110427, 110898, 111370, 111843, 112317, 112792, 113268, 113745, 114223, 114702, 115182, 115663, 116145, 116628, 117112, 117597, 118083, 118570, 119058, 119547, 120037, 120528, 121020, 121513, 122007, 122502, 123000, 123499, 123999, 124500, 125002, 125505, 126009, 126514, 127020, 127527, 128035, 128544, 129054, 129565, 130077, 130590, 131104, 131619, 132135, 132652, 133170, 133689, 134209, 134730, 135252, 135775, 136299, 136824, 137350, 137877, 138405, 138934, 139464, 140000, 140537, 141075, 141614, 142154, 142695, 143237, 143780, 144324, 144869, 145415, 145962, 146510, 147059, 147609, 148160, 148712, 149265, 149819, 150374, 150930, 151487, 152045, 152604, 153164, 153725, 154287, 154850, 155414, 155979, 156545, 157112, 157680, 158249, 158819, 159390, 160000, 160600, 161200, 161800, 162400, 163000, 163600, 164200, 164800, 165400, 166000, 166600, 167200, 167800, 168400, 169000, 169600, 170200, 170800, 171400, 172000, 172600, 173200, 173800, 174400, 175000, 175600, 176200, 176800, 177400, 178000, 178600, 179200, 179800, 180400, 181000, 181600, 182200, 182800, 183400, 184000, 184600, 185200, 185800, 186400, 187000, 187600, 188200, 188800, 189400, 190000, 190600, 191200, 191800, 192400, 193000, 193600, 194200, 194800, 195400, 196000, 196600, 197200, 197800, 198400, 199000, 199600, 200200, 200800, 201400, 202000, 202600, 203200, 203800, 204400, 205000, 205600, 206200, 206800, 207400, 208000, 208600, 209200, 209800, 210400, 211000, 211600, 212200, 212800, 213400, 214000, 214600, 215200, 215800, 216400, 217000, 217600, 218200, 218800, 219400, 220000, 220600, 221200, 221800, 222400, 223000, 223600, 224200, 224800, 225400, 226000, 226600, 227200, 227800, 228400, 229000, 229600, 230200, 230800, 231400, 232000, 232600, 233200, 233800, 234400, 235000, 235600, 236200, 236800, 237400, 238000, 238600, 239200, 239800, 240400, 241000, 241600, 242200, 242800, 243400, 244000, 244600, 245200, 245800, 246400, 247000, 247600, 248200, 248800, 249400, 250000, 250600, 251200, 251800, 252400, 253000, 253600, 254200, 254800, 255400, 256000, 256600, 257200, 257800, 258400, 259000, 259600, 260200, 260800, 261400, 262000, 262600, 263200, 263800, 264400, 265000, 265600, 266200, 266800, 267400, 268000, 268600, 269200, 269800, 270400, 271000, 271600, 272200, 272800, 273400, 274000, 274600, 275200, 275800, 276400, 277000, 277600, 278200, 278800, 279400, 280000, 280600, 281200, 281800, 282400, 283000, 283600, 284200, 284800, 285400, 286000, 286600, 287200, 287800, 288400, 289000, 289600, 290200, 290800, 291400, 292000, 292600, 293200, 293800, 294400, 295000, 295600, 296200, 296800, 297400, 298000, 298600, 299200, 299800, 300400, 301000, 301600, 302200, 302800, 303400, 304000, 304600, 305200, 305800, 306400, 307000, 307600, 308200, 308800, 309400, 310000, 310600, 311200, 311800, 312400, 313000, 313600, 314200, 314800, 315400, 316000, 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391600, 392200, 392800, 393400, 394000, 394600, 395200, 395800, 396400, 397000, 397600, 398200, 398800, 399400, 400000, 400600, 401200, 401800, 402400, 403000, 403600, 404200, 404800, 405400, 406000, 406600, 407200, 407800, 408400, 409000, 409600, 410200, 410800, 411400, 412000, 412600, 413200, 413800, 414400, 415000, 415600, 416200, 416800, 417400, 418000, 418600, 419200, 419800, 420400, 421000, 421600, 422200, 422800, 423400, 424000, 424600, 425200, 425800, 426400, 427000, 427600, 428200, 428800, 429400, 430000, 430600, 431200, 431800,

1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 172/1 This ammoniacal salt shoots into polygonous crystals. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* L1. 726 Harmony of design seems entirely wanting in this vast polygonous building.

|| **Polygonum** (pŏl'igŏndm). *Bot.* [mod.L. *polygonum* (*polygonos*, -us, -on Plin.), a. Gr. *πολύγωνον* knotgrass, etc., f. *πολύ*, POLY- + *γωνία* knee, joint.] A large and widely distributed genus of plants, type of the N. O. *Polygonaceae*, consisting of herbs (rarely undershrubs), with swollen stem-joints sheathed by the stipules, and small apetalous flowers, usually with red or white perianth.

It includes knotgrass (*P. aviculare*), snakeweed (*P. bistorta*), black bindweed (*P. convolvulus*), water-pepper (*P. hydropiper*), persicaria (*P. persicaria*), buckwheat (*P. fagopyrum* or *P. esculentum*), etc. The *polygonum* of Sturt (1833) is a *Muehlenbeckia*, N. O. *Polygonaceae*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Polygonum*, Polygony or Knot-grass, an herb chiefly used for stopping all sorts of Fluxes, Wounds [etc.] 1833 C. H. STURT *Two Exped. Interior S. Austral.* I 146 Its [the creek's] bed was choked up with bulrushes or the *polygonum*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 974 The *oidem* in general did not vegetate so long as the *polygonum*. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 580 We also find that the ants rear the young, before the ground is planted, upon the roots of *Setaria* and *Polygonum*.

b *attrib* as *polygonum creek*, flat (i. e. covered with a growth of *Polygonum* or *Muehlenbeckia*). 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xvi. 190 He had shot more than one *polygonum creek*, straight and true as an Indian. 1898 — *Rou. Canaan Town* 126 They drew back by degrees into the *polygonum flat* which at that point bordered the river.

† **Polygony**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *polygoni-um* (Scribonius) f. Gr. *πολύγωνον*.] A plant of the genus *Polygonum*; esp. Snakeweed, *P. bistorta*, the astringent root of which was formerly used in medicine. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 30 Take worme, and lete it boyle with the Rote bat is called Polygony, and wasse welle in mouth therwith. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii v 32 There, whether y^e divine Tobacco were, Or Panachea, or Polygony, Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare 1706 [see *Polygonum*].

Polygram (pŏl'igrām). [f. POLY- + Gr. *γραμμή* line; (cf. Gr. *πολύγραμμος* many-lined, Arist.).] A figure or design consisting of many lines. (In quot. 1903 in imitation of *monogram*.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Polygonum*, a Geometrical Figure that has many Lines. 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I 144 A complete figure which in the absence of any as yet generally recognized nomenclature may be termed a poly-stigm in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1903 G. F. ASBOTT *Tour Macedonia* 43 A mystic design which, in reality was the imperial polygram. The document, polygram and all, cost me five shillings.

Hence **Polygrammatica**, pertaining or relating to a polygram. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polygraph (pŏl'igrāf). [ad. Gr. *πολύγραφος*, -ov adj. writing much; cf. F. *polygraphe* (1536 in Hatz-Darm), It. *poligrapho* (Florio) in sense 4. In senses 1-3, app. directly f. the Greek elements.]

I. 1. A. An apparatus, on the principle of the pantograph, for producing two or more identical drawings or writings simultaneously. b. An apparatus for taking a number of copies of a writing; esp. a gelatine copying-pad.

[Cf. 1763 *Hist. Acad. des Sci.* 147 Un instrument, inventé et présenté par M. de Cotteuende auquel il donne le nom de *polygraphe ou Copiste habile*.]

1805 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 33, I have laid aside the copying press, for a twelve-month past, and write always with the polygraph. 1807 *Young Lect. Nat. Phil.* II 100 An ingenious instrument, by means of which copies may be multiplied with great facility; it is called the polygraph. 1819 *Russ. Cycl. Ev. Copying*, fig. 4 represents one of Hawkins' patent polygraphs [Patent dated 1803 No. 2735]. 1829 MACKENZIE *First Thence. Receipts* 394 To frame a polygraph, or instrument for writing two letters at once. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.* *Polygraph*, one of the names given to the gelatine copying pad.

† 2 *fig.* (in allusion to POLYGRAPHIC 2). A person who imitates, or is a copy of, another; an imitator or imitation. *Obs.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 117 The move of deprising a man by enumerating the beauties of his polygraph is at least an original one. 1797 Mrs M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 40 A polygraph is a fellow that apes one's dress and manners.

3. An instrument for obtaining tracings of movements in various parts of the body; a myograph.

1876 A. RANSOME *Stethometry* vi. 126 A tube, placed in the trachea of a recently killed dog, is made to communicate with the drum of a polygraph. 1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Polygraph*, a syn. for *Myograph*. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 93 J. Mackenzie has made an exhaustive study of hepatic pulsation by means of the polygraph, a modification of the cardiograph.

II. 4. A writer of many or various works; a voluminous author. [Cf. F. *polygraphe* one who writes on many subjects (1536).]

1883 *Century Mag.* VI. 251 M. Jules Claretie, most prolific of polygraphs, has added another novel to his already long list. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 152/1 M. Auguste Vitu was 'what his own countrymen call a 'polygraph'.

5. A collection of many or various writings. *rare*—o. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

† **Polygrapher**. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *poli*. [f. Gr. *πολύγραφος* (see POLYGRAPHE) + -ER 1.]

1. A writer of POLYGRAPHY (sense 1).

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 29 Whose mightie and wonderful proceedings no Polygrapher can expresse, or Steganographer decipher.

2. = POLYGRAPH 2.

1820 *Splendid Folies* II. 7, [I] wear my hat in half a dozen positions, so that I defy the mimicry of a polygrapher.

Polygraphic (pŏl'igrāf'ik), a. (sŏ) [f. Gr. *πολύγραφος* POLYGRAPH, or f. POLYGRAPHY, + -IO So F. *polygraphique*.]

1. Writing much; voluminous or copious, as an author; treating of many subjects, as a book. *rare*.

1735 (title) *Dictionary Polygraphicum* Or, The Whole Body of Arts Regularly Digested (heading of text) The Polygraphick Dictionary. 1807 T. HORNE tr. *Goethe's Trav.* II. 131 The polygraphic Nicolls has contrived to swell his work into 20 volumes.

† b. Pertaining to POLYGRAPHY (sense 1) *Obs.* 1791-1823 D'ISRAËL *Cur. Lit.* (1867) 421/2 A his ingenious abbot's [Trithemius] polygraphic attempts at secret writing.

2. Applied to a method of mechanically copying pictures: see POLYGRAPHY 3 a.

1788 J. BOOTH (title) An Address to the Public on the Polygraphic Art; or the copying or multiplying Pictures, in Oil Colour, by a Chemical and Mechanical Process. 1800 in *Spin. Pub. Yrns* IV. 161 These, by means of the polygraphic art, may be multiplied. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1833 I. 250/2 Polygraphic transparencies to be had for next to nothing. 1864 *Boulton Rem. cona. Photogr. supposed of early date* 8 There can be little doubt that these pictures are specimens of the 'polygraphic' process.

† 3. *fig.* (in allusion to 2, or to POLYGRAPH 2). That is an exact copy or imitation of another. *Obs.*

1797-1805 S. & H. R. *Canterb. T. V.* 400 A sort of polygraphic copy of a man, that might be seen in some corner of almost every collection in London. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* v. He began to doubt whether the Lady Penelope and her maidens were not actually polygraphic copies of the same individuals.

† b. as sŏ. = POLYGRAPH 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1797 Mrs M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 100, 'I shall leave Bath to-morrow', cried the polygraphic of Narcissus.

4. Of or pertaining to a polygraph (POLYGRAPH 1 a, 1 b); used for multiplying copies of a drawing or writing; produced, as a copy, by a polygraph. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polygraphic*, *Polygraphical* 2. Done with a polygraph, as, a polygraphic copy or writing. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 189/2 Place a sheet of damped polygraphic paper on each page.

So **Polygraphical** a. (in quot. = sense 1 b above; cf. POLYGRAPHER 1).

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 65 A booties labor, to make a special Analysis, either of their Abcedary and Alphabetical Spels, or of their Characteristical, and Polygraphical subtleties. 1828 [see 4 above].

Polygraphy (pŏl'igrāf'i). [ad. Gr. *πολύγραφία* a writing much; see prec. So F. *polygraphie* (1561 in Hatz-Darm.) in sense 1.]

I. 1. A kind of cipher or secret writing (? a combination of various ciphers, or ? an abbreviated cipher resembling shorthand, i. e. containing much in little space). a. orig. An arbitrary name by Trithemius 1518 for his system of secret writing. b. Applied by Aulay Macaulay to his system of shorthand *Obs.*

[1518 J. TRITHEMIUS (title) *Polygraphia libri VI.* cum clave seu enucleatorio.] 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 56 The Histories were written in some strange kind of polygraphy and steganography. 1601 *Burton Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. 113, v. (1651) 498 Such occult notes, Polygraphy, or magickal telling of their minds. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Polygraphy*, the art of writing in various unusual manners or ciphers, as also of deciphering the same. The word is usually confounded with steganography and cryptography. 1747 A. MACAULAY (title) *Polygraphy*, or Short-Hand made easy. Being an universal character fitted to all Languages. 1855 *Chambr. Yrnl.* IV. 134/2 These decipherers gave the high-sounding names of Cryptography, Cryptology, Polygraphy, and Steganography, to their art.

II. 2. Much writing; copious or various literary work.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambr.* (1662) I. 162 One, considering his Polygraphy, said merrily, that he must write whilst he slept, it being impossible he should do so much when waking. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 715 Even Sir Walter Scott, with all his multiferous polygraphy—what is he beside the goodly *Sunna Theologie* of Thomas Aquinas? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 602/2 It has been too much the fashion to dismiss his wonderful 'polygraphy' as merely wonderful of his kind.

III. 3. A method of producing copies of paintings, invented by Joseph Booth c. 1788: see POLYGRAPHIC 2.

1788 J. BOOTH *Add. Polygraphic Art* 13 Having thus considered the invention of Polygraphy

b. The use of a polygraph (POLYGRAPH 1 a).

1828 WEBSTER, *Polygraphic*, *Polygraphical*, pertaining to polygraphy, as a polygraphic instrument. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* *Polygraphy*. 3 The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously. 1895 *Punch's Stand. Dict.* *Polygraphy* 1 The use of a polygraph.

Poly-groove, -grooved: see POLY- 1.

Polygyn (pŏl'igzĭn). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *polygynus*—see POLYGYNY.] (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Polygyn*, a plant having many pistils.

Polygynæcial, -cæcial (pŏl'igzĭn'ciāl), a. *Bot. rare*—o. [f. POLY- + *gynæcium*, GYNÆCEUM

+ -AL.] Applied to a multiple fruit formed by union of the pistils of several flowers.

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 150/2 Multiple fruits are called polygynæcial, as being formed by many gynœcia.

Polygynarky. *rare*—1. [f. POLY- + Gr. *γυναικ*, stem of *γυνή* woman, wife + -Y.] = POLYGYNY.

1880 T. E. HOLLAND *Yurist* (1882) 131 Polygamy, i. e. polygynarky or polyandry, has been and is recognised as marriage in many parts of the world.

|| **Polygynia** (pŏl'igzĭniā). [f. mod.L. *polygynus*, f. Gr. *πολύ*, POLY- + *γυνή* woman, wife (taken by Linnæus in sense 'pistil').]

1. *Bot.* An order in some classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having flowers with more than 12 styles or stigmas.

[1748 LINNÆUS *Ilontus Upsal* 154 Polygynia.] 1760 J. LRR *Introduct. Bot.* ii. viii, *Polygynia*, comprehending such Plants as have many Styles. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 528 Dr. Linnæus... places it among the Dodecandria Polygynia.

2. = POLYGYNY 1 a.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marr.* viii. 181 In certain cantons of Media, according to Strabo, polygynia was authorised by express law which ordained every inhabitant to maintain at least seven wives.

Polygynian, a. *Bot. rare*—o. [f. *pistil*. 1 + -AN.] = POLYGYNOUS 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polygynian*, having many pistils.

Polygynic (pŏl'igzĭnik), a. *rare*. [f. as POLYGYNY + -IC.] = POLYGYNOUS 2.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1885) I. iii. 16 675 Among the Esquimaux, we see, along with monogamous unions, others that are polyandric and polygynic.

Polygynous, a. *Bot. rare*—o. [f. mod.L. *polygynus* + -OUS.] = POLYGYNOUS 1.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Polygynous*, applied to an order... of plants, polygynous.

Polygynist (pŏl'igzĭnist). [f. as POLYGYNY + -IST.] One who practises (or favours) polygyny.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. iii. iv. § 285 The Fuegians are polygynists. *Ibid.* ix. § 315 The Mrovingian kings were polygynists.

Polygynous (pŏl'igzĭnos), a. [f. mod.L. *polygynus* (see POLYGYNY) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having many pistils, styles, or stigmas, *spec.* belonging to the order *Polygynia*.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polygynous*, having many styles. *London*.

1882 GRAY *Strict. Bot.* (ed. 6) 261 Less general... terms are such as *Polygynous* (of many pistils).

2. Having more than one, or several, wives (or concubines); practising, pertaining to, or involving polygyny. (Corresp. to POLYANDROUS 2.)

1874 SPODICK *Math. Ethics* xi. 337 A legal polygynous connexion. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. viii. 429 The frivolous, corrupted, polygynous and polyandrous society by which he was surrounded. 1891 E. WESTGARMARCK *Hist. Hum. Marr.* (1894) 439 Even in Africa, the chief centre of polygynous habits, polygyny is an exception.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal. Having several female mates; characterized by polygyny, as a species. (Corresp. to POLYANDROUS 2 b.)

Polygyny (pŏl'igzĭni). [f. POLY- + Gr. *γυνή* woman, wife; corresp. to a Gr. type **πολυγυνία*, f. *πολύ* many + *γυνή* woman, wife. So mod. F. *polygynie*.] That form of polygamy in which one man has several wives at the same time; plurality of wives (or concubines). (Corresp. to POLYANDRY.)

1780 M. MADAN *Theophthora* II. 91 There is not a nation under heaven, where polygyny is more openly practised, than in this Christian country. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug. 10/2 It is doubtless, this teaching that polygyny is a divine institution which has such an effect in repressing the rebellious instincts of the women. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 646 Where wife-stealing is now practised, it is commonly associated with polygyny. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 328/3 The license, not of polygamy but of polygyny, was completely established in the case of kings.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal: The having more than one female mate.

Polygyral: see POLY- 1.

|| **Polyhæmia** (pŏl'hĭmĭā). *Path.* Also *polyemia*, -æmia, -hemia. [mod.L., a. Gr. *πολυαιμία*, f. *πολύ*, POLY- + *αἷμα* blood.] Fullness or excess of blood, plethora.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Polyhæmia*, abundance of blood; an old term for true Plethora. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 61 Recent experiments on animals render improbable the existence of a permanent polyhæmia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 543 Polyhæmia, and polycythæmia as well, are in most cases only transitory states.

Polyhalite (pŏl'hālit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyhalit* (Stromeyer, 1818), f. Gr. *πολύ*, POLY- + *ἅλς* salt: see -ITE 1.] Hydrous sulphate of calcium, potassium, and magnesium, usually occurring in fibrous masses of a red or yellowish colour.

1818 *Q. Yrnl. Sc.* VI. 170 It... has now received the name of polyhalite. 1852 *Phillips' Introduct. Min.* 538 Polyhalite... is found with rock salt. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 305 These deposits consist of a series of saliferous strata—*carrollite*, *polyhalite*, etc.

Polyhedra, pl. of POLYHEDRON.

Polyhedral (pŏl'hĭdrāl, -hĕdrāl), a. Also *polyedra*. [f. Gr. *πολύεδρος* (Plut.), (f. *πολύ*, POLY- + *ἔδρα* base, side of a solid figure) + -AL.]

1. Of the form of a polyhedron; having many faces or sides, as a solid figure or body.

181: PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 324 A granular serpentine, which splits in small polyhedral fragments. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 81 The fat vesicles assume a polyhedral figure more or less regular. 1883 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 47 Starch occurs as minute polyhedral granules.

2. Pertaining or relating to a polyhedron; in *Higher Algebra* applied to a class of functions.

1880 CAVLTY *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 183 The functions so transformable into themselves must be Polyhedral functions the linear transformations corresponding to the rotations whereby the spherical polyhedron can be brought into coincidence with its own original position.

3 Of an angle. Formed by three or more planes meeting at a point. (Usually called a *solid angle*.) Cf. **DIEDRAL**. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Polyhedral (pōlī'hēd'rik), *a.* Also **polyhedric**. [f. as prec. + -ic.] = prec. 1. Also fig. 'many-sided'.

1810 SHIRLEY *P. Bell the Third* Ded., Peter is a polyhedral Peter, or a Peter with many sides. He is a Ptoleus of a Peter. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xliii (1856) 400 The ice, broken into polyhedral masses, gave at a few hundred yards no indication to the eye of the lines of separation. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 68/1 Most questions are polyhedral. So **Polyhedral** *a rare*.

1863 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* I. iii § 6 The protuberant particles may be of very great variety of figure, spherical, elliptical, polyhedral, and some very irregular. 1864 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* I. 42 They all seem like fragments of Crystal of irregular polyhedral figures. 1879 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 199 Which body must be spherical or polyhedral.

Polyhedrometry (pōlī'hēd'rō-mē'trē), [**POLYHEDRON** + **-METRY**, after *geometry* or *trigonometry*.] That part of solid geometry which deals with the numbers of faces, edges, and angles of polyhedra. Hence **Polyhedrometric** (-ō-mē'trīk) *a.*, pertaining to polyhedrometry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyhedron (pōlī'hēd'rōn, -hēd'rōn). Also **polyedron**. Pl. -a (rarely -ons). [a Gr. πολύεδρον a polyhedron, prop. neut. of πολυέδρος adj. see **POLYEDRAL**.] *Geom.* A solid figure contained by many (i. e., usually, more than six) plane faces; a many-sided solid. Hence, a material body having such a form.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xii. xvii 377 A solide of many sides (which is called a Polyhedron). 1690 LAYBOURN *Chris. Math.* 289 In the Sphere *EDP* inscribe a Polyedron 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Gnomonic Polyhedron*, is a stone with several faces, whereon are projected various kinds of dials. 1762 II WOLPOLE *Veritas's Anecd.* Paint. (1765) I. vii. 181 Holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, composed of twelve pentagons. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 368 The little polyhedra become converted into laminae.

fig. 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* xiv. (1854) 180 They are the polyhedrons of the Church, each pinculio of their own forming a several face.

b spec. A lens having many facets, multiplying the image of an object; a multiplying-glass.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The eye, through a polyhedron, sees the object perceived by many times as there are sides. 1764 KILBY *Inquiry* vi. xii (1807) 272 Instances wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple to one eye, without the help of a polyhedron or multiplying glass.

Polyhedrons, *a.* Also **polyedrons**. [f. as **POLYHEDRAL** + -ous.] = **POLYHEDRAL**.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. iv 531 The same Object beheld through a Polyedron Glass, is thereby rendered Manifest to the Spectator. 1769 RASER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 582 Many of these are formed in polyedrous pillars. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 586 He not only sees double, but through the polyedrous eyes of a dragon fly.

Polyhistor (pōlī'hīst'ōrī). Also **polihistor**. [a Gr. πολυῖστωρ very learned, f. πολυ-, POLY- + ἵστωρ (see **HISTORY**).] A man of much or varied learning; a great scholar.

(1573-80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 166 He hath bene counted heer... a polyhistor, and in deed is so commonly termed amongst us.] 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 63 In poets, philosophers, polihistors, antiquaries, philologers, schoolmen, and other learned discourses, 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 453 So great a polyhistor as Joseph Scaliger. 1885 MASSON *Carlyle* ii. 63 Himself a polyhistor or accomplished universal scholar.

So **Polyhistorian** = **polyhistor**; **Polyhistorie** *a.*, of or pertaining to a polyhistor, widely erudite; **Polyhistory**, the character or quality of a polyhistor, wide or varied learning.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. i. 110 Alexander the *Polyhistorian cites this. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 808 He regrets the loss also of many Polyhistorians, as, Theopompus, Phavorinus, and Alexander Polyhistor. 1881 MASSON *De Quincy* xi. 137 Much of that *polyhistoric character, that multifariousness of out-of-the-way learning. 1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic* 6r Mere *polyhistory is, so to say, learning which is cyclopic, or wants an eye—that of philosophy. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius Hist. Greece* II. iii. 509 Sophistry, thus necessarily led to a vain and superficial polyhistory, such as was most fully represented in the person of Hippasus of Elis.

Poly-laminated to **lobular**: see **POLY-I**.

Polyly, variant of **PULLAINE Obs.**, poultry.

Polylogy (pōlī'lōdgi) *rare* Also **poly-**. [ad Gr. πολυλογία, f. πολυλόγος loquacious: see **POLY-** and **-LOGY**.] Much speaking, loquacity. So **Polylogize** *v. intr.* (nonce-word), to talk much. 1602 R. T. *Five Gallies Sermon*. 287 Using Polylogies and

Battologies that is vaine repetitions, and much babblings. 1621 T. GRANGER *On Eccles.* xix Many words, (battologie or polylogie) are signs of a fool. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* ii. 11, I have 'polylogized' quite long enough. 1890 *My Curates* 19 Mr. Shimmer's vigorous energy in polylogy (if I may coin a word).

Polyloquient to **mastigous**: see **POLY-I**.

Polymastodont (pōlīmāstōd'nt), *a.* and *sb* **Paleont.** [f. mod L. *Polymastodon*, -ont-, f. Gr πολυ-, POLY- + μαστός breast, nipple + δούς tooth of *MASTODON*] *a. adj.* Belonging to the genus *Polymastodon* or family *Polymastodontidae* of small extinct N. American marsupials, having numerous tubercles on the molar teeth. *b. sb.* A marsupial of this genus or family.

Polymath (pōlīmāth), *sb* (*a*) Also **polymaths**. [ad Gr. πολυμάθης having learnt much, f. πολυ- much + μαθ-, stem of μαθήσκειν to learn. So *F. polymathe*.] A person of much or varied learning; one acquainted with various subjects of study.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mol. Democrit.* to Rdr. (1676) 4/2 To be thought and held Polymaths and Polyhistori. 1840 MOORE *Devil among School.* 7 The Polymaths and Polyhistori, Polyglots and all their sisters. 1855 M. PATRISON *Est.* I. 290 He belongs to the class which German writers have denominated 'Polymaths'. 1897 O. SWEATON *Smollett* ii. 40 One of the last of the mighty Scots polymaths *b. attrib.* or *adj.* Very learned.

1881 *Athenaeum* 31 Sept. 300/3 [His] literary criticism, is generally judicious and free from 'polymath terminology'. 1893 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec. 65/1 A polymath headmaster.

So **Polymathic** *a.*, pertaining to a polymath, characterized by varied learning; + **Polymathist** = **polymath**, **Polymathy** [ad Gr. πολυμαθία], much or varied learning, acquaintance with many branches of knowledge.

1828 WEBSTER, **Polymathic*, pertaining to polymathy. 1849 ORRÉ tr. *Plutarch's Cosmos* II. 541 Necessity for a certain amount of polymathic learning. 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 322 An Atlas of Learning, the only 'Polymathist of the World'. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. viii. 13 Polymathists, that stand poring upon a moth eaten Author. 1744 HARRIS *Ref. School* 53 That high, and excellent learning, which men, for the large extent of it, call 'Polymathic'. 1845 GROVE *Plate* I. ii. 88 Aristotile exhibits much of that polymathy which he transmitted to the Peripatetics generally. 1895 BRISKE *Compositi's Vergil in Ital.* Ages 254 The tendency of the scholars of the time, was entirely towards polymathy.

Polytype (pōlīmātip), [**POLY** + **TYPE** *sb.*] A method, now disused, of casting a large number of types at one operation. Also *attrib.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.* Printing 416 Didot's polytype mould, made to cast fifty types at one operation.

+ **Polymechany**. *Obs. rare.* Also **poli-** [ad Gr. πολυμηχανία fullness of resources, inventiveness, f. πολυμήχανος adj., f. πολυ-, POLY- + μηχανή contrivance, MACHINE.] Multifarious contrivance or invention.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 230 In actual Experiments, and polymechany, nothing too profound.

Poly mely (pōlīmē'li). *Anat.* [ad mod L. *polymelia*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μέλος limb.] The occurrence of supernumerary or redundant limbs or members, as a monstrosity. So **Polymelian** *a.*, exhibiting polymely.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Polymelian Polymely*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 857 note (Cassell Suppl.). New growths comparable to the bifid or trifid regenerated tails of lizards, and to the polydactyly and even polymely arising from mutilations in Batrachians.

Polymeniscous, *a.* [f. POLY- + MENISCUS + -ous.] Composed of many lenses, as the eye of an insect.

1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 492 (*Asi. lib. opoda*) A polymeniscous eye. 1899 J. A. THOMSON *On Zool.* xiv. 304 They have only one lens (monomemiscous), whereas the compound forms have many lenses (polymeniscous).

Polymer (pōlīmār), *Chem.* [mod. (Berzelius, 1830) f. Gr. πολυμερής having many parts, manifold, f. πολυ-, POLY- + μέρος part, share; so mod. F. *polymère* *adj.* See **ISOMER**.] A substance polymeric with another; any one of a series of polymeric compounds.

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 314 Cyanuric Acid. This polymer of cyanic acid is a solid crystalline substance formed on heating urea. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evol.* 95 The bodies thus formed are known as polymers.

Polymeric (pōlīmērīk), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ic, after Ger. *polymersisch* (Berzelius, 1830).] Of two or more compounds, or of one compound in relation to another (const. with): Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but so that the numbers of atoms of the several elements in the molecule in one substance are some multiple of those in another, and thus the molecular weight of the one is the same multiple of that of the other. (Distinguished from **ISOMERIC**.)

1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 175 The second case of isomerism is that of bodies in which, while the relative proportion of the elements are the same, the absolute number of

atoms of each element, and consequently the equivalent or atomic weights of the compounds, differ. Such compounds are called polymeric. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii (ed. 2) 265 Olefant gas and cetene are polymeric bodies. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 233 Asserted to be polymeric with bilirubin.

Polymeride (pōlīmērīd), *Chem.* [f. as **POLYMER** + -IDE.] = **POLYMER**.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. 5 The formation of isomerides, metamerides, and polymerides can only be accounted for by supposing that differences of chemical arrangement occur in these different cases. 1864 H. SENCK *Biol.* I. 10 Essential oil of turpentine being converted into a mixture of several of these polymerides, by simple exposure to a heat of 460°.

Polymerism (pōlīmērīz'm), [f. as **POLYMER** + -ISM; cf. *F. polymérisme*.]

1. *Chem.* The condition of being polymeric.

1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 679 It is by the assumption of compound radicals, that we are enabled to explain the numerous cases of isomerism and polymerism which occur in organic chemistry. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii (ed. 2) 265 The former case Berzelius has distinguished by the term polymerism; the latter, by that of metamerism. 1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 302 This rule applies, likewise to cases of allotropy and polymorphism.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being polymericous.

1849 CRAIG, *Polymerism*, the state of monstrosity in which an animal or plant is characterized by the presence of a multiplicity of parts. 1871 ALLMAN *Monog. Gymnobiastic Hydroids* I. p. xiv, Polymerism. Simple multiplicity of the component zooids of the colony.

Polymerize (pōlīmērīz), *v.* [f. as **POLYMER** + -IZE.]

1. *Chem. a. trans.* To render polymeric; to form a polymer of. *b. intr.* To become polymeric; to be converted into a polymer.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 247 That, two molecules of the same body, when formed side by side, shall become polymerized or dimerized into a compound of double equivalent weight. 1883 *Athenaeum* 7 Apr. 447/3 M. Berthelot is led to suspect that... the various kinds of carbon which occur in nature are in reality polymerized products of the true element carbon.

2. *Biol. (trans.)* To render polymericous

1879 W. DITTMAR in *Enycl. Brit.* IX. 98/1 note, The vibrations are seemingly nothing more than polymerized bacteria, with intensified powers of locomotion. With regard to their position in the world of life, present evidence leaves it uncertain whether they are plants or animals.

Hence **Polymerization**, the action or process of polymerizing; formation of polymers.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 193/2 This one fundamental form yields our ordinary elements and many others by ordinary polymerisation. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 May 366/4 That the same matter exists everywhere throughout the stellar system in a few different grades of evolution—that is, of polymerization and combinations of polymers—depending upon the temperature to which it is subjected.

Polymerone. *Chem. rare.* [a. F. *polymérone* (Laurent), f. as **POLYMER** + -ONE *a.*] An organic compound constituted of two or more aploones or simple groups of molecules, as salicin, = C₁₂H₁₁O₆ + C₇H₁₂O₅ - H₂O. Also *attrib.*

1865 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 30 We regard highly complex or polymerone bodies as compounds formed by the union of less complex or aploone bodies with one another. *Ibid.* 83 Capable of entering into combination with one another... to form still more numerous and complicated polymerone bodies.

Polymerosomatous (pōlīmērosōmā'tūs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *polymerosōmātus* (f. Gr. πολυμερής having many parts + σῶμα (σωμα-) body) + -OUS.] Having the body composed of many segments, as in the order of *Arachnida* containing the scorpions and allied animals.

1828 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Polymerosomatus*, applied by Leach to an Order (*Polymerosomata*) of the *Arachnides Cephalotomata*, having the body formed of a long series of rings, polymerosomatous.

Polymerous (pōlīmēros), *a.* [f. as **POLYMER** + -OUS.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Composed of many parts, members, or segments.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Polymerus*, applied by Blainville to the *Chetopoda*, which have numerous articulations. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 915 *Polymerous*, consisting of many parts. 1869 *Student* II. 12 *Polymerous* leaves are those in which the bundles anastomose once or more between their two extremities. 1896 *Albani's Syst. Med.* I. 71 In these regions the leucocytes were mainly polymerous or multinuclear.

2. *Chem.* = **POLYMERIC** *rare* = °.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Poly metallism to **microscope**: see **POLY-I**.

Poly meter (pōlīmētār) [mod. f. POLY- + -METER. in *F. polymètre*.] A technical or trade name given to various measuring devices.

Among these are: *a.* An instrument for measuring angles (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *b.* An apparatus for testing the distance between railway rails and detecting inequalities of elevation (= *F. polymètre*, of Contourier 1879). *c.* A form of hygrometer with thermometers and tables of dew-points, etc., attached (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

Poly mignite (pōlīmīgnīt), *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1824, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μίγναι to mix + -ITE.] A rare mineral, containing the oxides of titanium, zirconium, yttrium, iron, cerium, calcium, manganese, and other metals; occurring in thin slender black crystals with submetallic lustre.

1826 Thomson's *Ann.* XI 23, I have named it Polymignite, from the multiplicity of its elements. 1829 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 743 The axial ratios of polymignite and aschynite are closely similar.

† **Polymite**, **polimite**, *a. Obs.* [a OF. *poli-*, *polymite*, ad late L. *poly-*, *polimite* of many colours (Vulg. *Gen.* xxxvii 3, tr. Gr. *ποικίλος* in LXX), a Gr *πολύμιτος* composed of many threads.] Woven of many different, or different-coloured, threads, many-coloured, as a garment

c 1410 LYON *Life Our Lady* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 lf 13 (Hallw.) Of sponge Joseph the cote polimite [= Vulg. *tunicam polimitem*] Wrouzite by the power of alle the Tinite 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* iii. xxii (1555), Though my wede be not polimite As of colours forth I wyll endyte [1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 1 3 So as to work the cloths called polymita]

† **Polymix**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [ad. F. *polymix* (Rabelais), ad. L. *polymyxos* (Martial), f. Gr. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *μύξα* lamp-nozzle.] Having many wicks 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. xxxiii, Martial's Polymix Lantern made a very good figure there [1832 GELL *Polyphemia* I. vi. 94 Names expressive of the number of burners, as *polymixi*]

Polymorph (*polimorf*), [mod. f. Gr. *πολύ-* *μορφο-* of many forms, f. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *μορφή* form. Cf. F. *polymorphe* adj. multiform.]

1. **Nat. Hist.** A polymorphous organism, or an individual of a polymorphous species

1828 WEBSTER, *Polymorph*, a name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Polymorph*, one of a series the members of which are characterised by *Polymorphism*.

2. **Chem. and Min.** A substance that crystallizes in two or more different forms. see **POLYMORPHOUS** 3

3. **Biol.** A polymorpho-nuclear leucocyte.

1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept 583 The polymorpho-nuclear neutrophils, or as I shall call them for the sake of brevity, polymorphs. There is no relation between the transitionals and the polymorphs. *Ibid.* 584 They [transitionals] are not increased in number in the blood in a polymorph leucocytosis.

Polymorphoan, *a. rare*. [ureg. f. as **POLYMORPH**, after words in *-ean*.] = **POLYMORPHOUS** 1. 1895 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Polymorphoan*, of many forms or fashions. 1898 in PHILLIPS 1874 tr. *Lange's Comm.* *Zeph.* 30 The polymorphoan practices of error

Polymorphic (*polimorfik*), *a.* [f. as **POLYMORPH** + *-ic*.]

1. Multiform; = **POLYMORPHOUS** 1.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* I. 49 Every animal was a symbol or form of the great polymorphic deity. *Ibid.* III. 642 The polymorphic images of the principal hero-god. 1885 *Pitt. Mail* G. 17 Apr 5/1 Other varieties of independent fancy, in which word-twisting scholars have chosen to discover but the one polymorphic and elusive sun god

2. **Nat. Hist.**, etc. = **POLYMORPHOUS** 2

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* 11. (1860) 46 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic', in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 621 Polymorphic states of a Phoma 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 416 The shape of the nucleus is constantly undergoing variation, for which reason it is generally described as polymorphic

Polymorphism (*polimorfiz'm*) [f. as **POLYMORPH** + *-ism*; so F. *polymorphisme*.] The condition or character of being polymorphous; the occurrence of something in several different forms.

1 *gen* : cf. **POLYMORPHOUS** 1

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 699 The various portraits of her majesty astonish by their perplexing poly- or heteromorphism. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Yarn* iii. (1872) 112 This polymorphism of the Christian character secures the charm and the contrast of an endless variety.

2. **Nat. Hist.**, etc. : cf. **POLYMORPHOUS** 2.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 101 The perplexing subject of polymorphism. 1894 COOKE *Fungi* 4 What is now known of the polymorphism of fungi. 1899 GAGNEY tr. *Yakub's Clin. Diagn.* 1 (ed. 4) 56 The plague bacillus exhibits an unusual degree of polymorphism.

3. **Chem. and Min.** : cf. **POLYMORPHOUS** 3.

1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 400 note. The difficulties introduced into the study of minerals by the discovery of isomorphism and polymorphism 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 83 Dimorphism and timorphism are particular cases of polymorphism.

Polymorphistic, *a. rare*. [f. as *piec.* + *-istic*.] Of or relating to polymorphism.

1897 *Nat. Sciences* Aug. 107 We find in Kützing the belief that lower algae transform themselves into higher forms, even into moss protonema. Hitherto these polymorphistic ideas, have not succeeded in establishing themselves

Polymorpho- combining form repr. Gr. *πολύ-* *μορφο-* multiform (cf. **POLYMORPHIC**, **POLYMORPHOUS**) : in **Polymorpho-cellular** *a.*, 'composed of cells of various shapes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **Polymorpho-nuclear**, *nu. cleate* *adjs.*, having several nuclei of various shapes.

1901 *Lancet* 23 Mar. 848/1 A leucocytic count now gave large mononuclear, 24 per cent., small mononuclear, 10 per cent., and polymorphonuclear, 66 per cent. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 June 1866 The polymorphonuclear leucocytes are essentially derived from the bone marrow. 1904 *Ibid.* 10 Sept 560 The polymorpho nucleate cell.

Polymorphous (*polimorfios*), *a.* [f. Gr. *πολύ-* *μορφο-* (f. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *μορφή* shape) multiform

+ *-ous*] Having, assuming, or occurring in, many or various forms; multiform.

1 *gen*

1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder* Wks. 1863 XII. 116, I still find it difficult to form any judgment of an author so 'many-sided' (to borrow a German expression)—so polymorphous as Herder. 1888 M. THOMPSON in *Literature* (N. Y.) 22 Sept. 330 Hayne... did not take kindly to that flexible, elastic, polymorphous vehicle through which our later poets deliver their imaginings 1894 AMP BENSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 1898, 1/3 These terrors of a polymorphous religion in which a child is being taught in one standard by a Baptist, and in the next by a Congregationalist, and in the next by a Roman Catholic, and in the next by an agnostic, do not exist

2. **Nat. Hist.**, **Biol.**, **Path.** *a.* Having or occurring in several different forms in different individuals, or in different conditions of growth, having many varieties : as a species of animal or plant, the zooids of a compound organism, an eruptive disease, etc. *b.* Assuming various forms successively, of changing form : as an amoeba, infusorian, etc. *c.* Passing through several markedly different forms in successive stages of development; having several definitely marked metamorphoses.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv (1794) 368 There is a species of Medicago called polymorphous or many-form 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 447 Infusoria Microscopic animals, gelatinous, transparent, polymorphous, and contractile 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 56 Stentor. Body conical, from its contractility polymorphous 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 55 The polymorphous erythematous 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 636 A polymorphous eruption accompanied by itching.

3. **Chem. and Min.** Crystallizing in two or more forms, esp. in forms belonging to different systems; dimorphous or trimorphous.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 687 *Polymorphism*. A body is said to be polymorphous when it crystallises in two or more forms not derivable one from the other.

4. **Mus.** Applied to contrapuntal compositions in which the subjects are treated in various ways, as by inversion, augmentation, diminution, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict.*

Polymorphy (*polimorfia*) [ad. Gr. *πολυμορφία* multiformity. see **POLYMORPHOUS** and *-y*; so F. *polymorphie*.] = **POLYMORPHISM**.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polymorphy*, state of having many forms. *Ec. Rev.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 185 Two distinct kinds of phenomena have been grouped under the term 'polymorphy' **Polymountain** : see **POLY** c.

Polymyarian (*polimoiarion*), *a.* and *sb.* **Zool.** [f. mod. L. *Polymyari-* pl. (Schneider) (f. Gr. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *μύς*, *muscle* + *-arius* see *-ARY* 1) + *-an*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the section *Polymyaria* of Nematode worms, having many muscle-cells in each quadrant of the body. *b. sb.* A worm of this section

Polymyodian (*polimoiōdian*), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Polymyōdai* pl. (Muller 1847) (ureg. f. Gr. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *μύς* muscle + *οἶδος* song) + *-an* : cf. **MESOMYODIAN**] Belonging to the division *Polymyodae* of passerine birds, having numerous muscles of the syrinx or 'song-muscles', corresponding to **OSOMES** 2. Also (erron.) **Polymyoid** *a.*

1867 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 471 In no one of them does the structure of the skull differ so much from that of a typical polymyodian Corcomorph (e.g. one of the *Corvidae*) as does that of the also polymyodian *Coccythraustes*

Polymyositis. see **POLY** i.

Polymythy (*polimithi*), [ad. mod. L. *polymythia*, f. Gr. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *μῦθος* fable, story + *-ia*, *-y* : cf. Gr. *πολύμυθος* wordy, full of story.] Combination of a number of stories in one narrative or dramatic work.

[1725 POPE *Odyssey* I. *View Epic Poem* iv p. xii, This Multiplication cannot be call'd a vicious and irregular *Polymythia*] 1797-47 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Polymythi*, a multiplicity of fables in an epic or dramatic poem 1879 *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 46* *Polymythi*. in Shakespeare's Dramatic Poems

Polyneme (*polinēm*), [ad. mod. L. *Polynēm* us (Gronovius 1754), f. Gr. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *νήμα* thread] A fish of the genus *Polynemus* or family *Polynemidae*, found in tropical seas, and characterized by having the lower part of each pectoral fin divided into a number of slender rays. So **Polynemiform** *a.*, having the form or structure of a polyneme; **Polynemoid** *a.*, resembling a polyneme; *sb.* a polynemoid fish.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynemus*. *Pennant*.

Polynesia (*polinī'siā*), [mod. L. form of F. *Polynésie* (De Brosse 1756), f. Gr. *πολυ-*, *POLY-* + *νῆσος* island.

(It has been asserted that the name had been used by certain authors two centuries before De Brosse. This is an error, app. founded on the circumstance that De Brosse in the *Table des Articles* of his *Histoire*, arranges the voyages under his three heads, of *Magellane, Australe*, and *Polynésie*, and also uses these designations in the headings which he prefixes to the narratives themselves, in the original of which no such terms occur. These headings are retained by Callander in his *Terra Australis*, 1766 (an unacknowledged transl. of De Brosse)]

Collective name for the numerous small islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and the Malay archipelago (or, in restricted sense, for those east of Melanesia and Micronesia). Hence allusively

[1756 De Brosse *Hist. Navig. aux Terres Australes* Pref. 2 La division de la terre australe y étoit faite [i. e. in a memoir previously read by De Brosse to a private literary society, which formed the germ of his *Histoire*], relativement à ces trois mers, en Magellanique, Polynésie et Australasie *Ibid.* vi, Surtout dans la Polynésie] 1766 J. CALLANDER *Terra Australis Cognita* I. 49 We [i. e. De Brosse] call the third division *polynésie*, being composed of all those islands, which are found dispersed in the vast Pacific Ocean. *Ibid.* 73 (Heading) Feidmand Magellan to Magellanica and Polynesia [De Brosse] I. 121 Ferdinand Magellan en Magellanique & en Polynésie] 1815 TUCKER *Maritime Geog.* IV. 1842 M. RUSSILL *Polynésie* 1. 22 The name Polynésie was first applied to this interesting portion of the globe by the learned President de Brosse, in his *History of Navigation*

fig. 1889 *Coruh. Mag.* July 69 On the floor a polynesia of spittoons in a sea of sawdust

Polynesian (*polinī'shān*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **POLYNESIA** + *-an*; cf. F. *polynésien*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to Polynesia. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia, a South Sea islander.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynesian*, pertaining to Polynesia. 1842 M. RUSSILL *Polynésie* 1. 33 The Indo-Americans and Polynésians are one people 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* 11 xxxviii 458 The possibility of an early communication between South America and the Polynesian world. 1899 ELLA in *Brit. Anthropol. Inst.* XXIX. 158 Tongues of mixed Polynesian and Melanesian origin

Polynesian (*polinī'sik*), *a. Path.* [f. as **POLYNESIA** + *-ic*] Occurring in insulated patches. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 50 Multilocal sclerosi, Polynesian sclerosi.

Polynuritis : see **POLY** i.

|| **Polynia** (*polinīā*). Also *-nya*. [Russ. *по́лынья polīnyā* a rotten place in the ice, an open place amidst ice, f. root of *pole*, *polynā* field.] A space of open water in the midst of ice, esp. in the arctic seas.

1853 KANE *Ginnell Exp.* (1856) 541 It is, an annulus, a ring surrounding an area of open water—the Polynia, or Iceless Sea. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 244 The stream-holes (stomoholes) of the Greenland coast, the polynia of the Russians. 1870 J. K. LAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 235 Adm. Von Wrangel found open water—or what is now often called a 'Polynia', an open sea. 1894 CAPT F. G. JACKSON *Thous. Days in Arctic* (1899) I. 39 Lay all day in a 'polynia'.

Polynoid (*polinoid*), *a.* and *sb.* **Zool.** [f. mod. L. *Polynoidae*, pl. f. generic name *Polynoe* (Savigny *Système des Annélides*, 1809), f. Gr. *Πολυνόη*, name of one of the Nereids or sea-nymphs of Greek mythology : cf. *πολύνοος* much thinking, thoughtful. See *-id*] *a. adj.* Belonging or allied to the genus *Polynoe* (*polinōi*) of polychæte worms, having a flat body covered with a series of plates or elytra. *b. sb.* A polynoid worm.

1856 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* II. 262 Probably the typical number [of tentacles] is three as in Polynoids, Syllidæ, and some Eunicidæ.

Polynome (*polinōm*), *sb.* and *a. rare*. Also *-nom*. [Back formation f. next]

A. sb. = **POLYNOMIAL** B. i.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynome*, in *Algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms. 1868 SANDLMAN *Pelicoletes* 113 A polynome is said to be homogeneous of which all the terms are homogeneous.

B. adj. Having many names.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 130 His father was as well known as polynom Wellesley.

Polynomial (*polinōmīāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [Hybrid f. **POLY**-after **BINOMIAL** (ureg. f. L. *nōmen* name).]

A. adj. 1. *Alg.* Consisting of many terms; multinomial. *Polynomial theorem* (also called *multinomial theorem*) : an extension of the binomial theorem, for the expansion of any power of a polynomial expression

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Polynomial*, or *Multinomial* Roots, in Mathematick, are such as are composed of many Names, Parts or Members, as, *a+b+d+e*. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. Consisting of, or characterized by, many names or terms : as the old scientific nomenclature in which species were denoted by names of more than two terms, or any modern nomenclature in which the genus, species, sub-species, variety, etc. are indicated by a number of terms (instead of only the genus and species by two terms : see **BINOMIAL** A. 2).

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynomial*, containing many names or terms.

B. sb. 1. *Alg.* An expression consisting of many terms; a multinomial.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 Those knit together by both Signs are called . by some Multinomials, or Polynomials, that is, many named. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., To raise a polynomial to any given power, may be done by Sir Isaac Newton's binomial theorem. c 1865 in *Circ. Sc. I.* 481/1 We conclude that the polynomial is not a square. 1906 *Athenæum* 19 May 613/3 The Expansion of Polynomials in Series of Functions.

2. A scientific name consisting of many terms (see A. 2).

1885 *Nature* XXXI 413/1 Trinomial—that is the usage of three names, of which the last is that of the sub-species—are in great favour. Quadrinomial and Polynomials must necessarily follow.

Hence **Polynomialism**, a system of polynomial nomenclature; **Polynomialist**, one who uses or favours polynomial nomenclature.

Polynomic (pɒlɪˈnɒmɪk), *a. rare*. [f. POLY- + -NOMIC = POLYNOMIAL A, 1, 2.]

1868 SANDMAN *Pellicotectis* 112 The symbolized result of a Polynomic Expression or Polynome in *x*. 1898 *Nature* 1 Dec. 114/2 To make a polynomic terminology of members run parallel with a polyphyletic development.

Polynuclear to -ommatous see POLY- 1.

Polyodont (pɒlɪˈɒdɒnt), *a. and sb.* Zool. [ad. mod.L. *Polyodont*, -ont- (Lacépède 1798), generic name, ad. Gr. πολυδόντος, -odont- having many teeth, f. πολυ-, POLY- + δόντ- stem of δούς tooth, so F. *polyodonte*.] *a. adj.* Having many teeth; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Polyodon* or family *Polyodontidae* of fishes, which in the young state have numerous crowded teeth. *b. sb.* A fish of this genus or family.

Polyonym (pɒlɪˈɒnɪm), *rare*. [ad. Gr. πολυώνυμος = POLYONYMOS.]

1. Each of a number of different words having the same meaning; = SYNONYM *1 rare or Obs.*

1858 *Sat. Rev* 6 Mar. 241/1 The Stoics wished to substitute the term polyonyms for that of synonyms, and no reader of Plato will need to be reminded of the banter with which Prodicus is more than once assailed on account of his lectures on synonymy.

2. Proposed by Coues for: A scientific name (of a species, etc.) consisting of more than three terms. 1884 *Courts in Ant. Oct.* 321 I would therefore suggest and recommend as follows: — *Polyonym*. An onym consisting of more than three terms.

3. Used by Buck for a technical term consisting of two or more words, as *pia mater*, *ascending vena cava*.

1889 *Buck's Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII 518/1 There are two methods of securing mononyms from pre-existing polyonyms: A. By the omission of unessential words. B. By the compounding of two or more of the separate words. *Ibid.* 521/1 In reducing polyonyms to mononyms the retained word should be as distinctive as possible.

So **Polyonymal**, *a.* = POLYNOMIAL A 2, **Polyonymist** = POLYNOMIALIST.

Polyonymic (pɒlɪˈɒnɪmɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a polyonym or name consisting of several words.

1889 *Buck's Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII 516/2 The conversion of the polyonymic, simple name into one which is mononymic and metaphorical, may commonly be effected by omitting the common noun and reducing the adjective to the substantive from which it was derived.

Polyonymous (pɒlɪˈɒnɪmɪs), *a.* Also *9 erion*. -onomous [f. Gr. πολυώνυμος having many names (f. πολυ-, POLY- + ὄνομα, *ἔσθ.* ὄνομα name) + -OUS: cf. *anonymus*.] Having many names or titles; called or known by several different names.

1678 *Cunworin Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. 477 The supreme God amongst the Pagans was polyonymous, and worshipped under several personal names, 1754 *Flelding Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1884 VII. 97 That polyonymous officer also said a 1843 *Southern Doctor* cxxx (1848) 565/2 The polyonymous Arabian philosopher Zechariah Ben Mohammed Ben Mahmud Al Camuni Al Carvini. 1890 *L. JOHNSON Rise Ch. Intend.* 466 Their mysterious and polyonymous ancestry.

b. Applied to the various names given to the same thing. (Usually *synonymus*) *1 rare*—1.

1 *Synonyma* were called πολυώνυμα by the Peripatetics (Liddell & Scott v. πολυώνυμος).

1855 *Max Müller Chrs.* (1880) II. xvi. 52 The large proportion of polyonymous terms by which every ancient language is characterized.

Polyonymy (pɒlɪˈɒnɪmɪ), Also *9 erion*. -onymy. [ad. Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names, f. πολυώνυμος. see prec. and -Y.]

1. The use of several different names for the same person or thing; variety of names or titles (esp. in ancient mythology).

1678 *Cunworin Intell. Syst.* Pref. The Many Pagan, Poetical and Political Gods, prove them Really to have been, but the Polyonymy of one God. 1803 G. S. FABY *Cabiri* 177 Remains on the polyonymy of the solm Noah. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The Normans had a system of polyonymy which led to much confusion.

2. The use of a designation consisting of several names; the use of scientific names consisting of more than two terms or words, to denote species, varieties, etc., of animals or plants; polynomial nomenclature.

|| **Polyopia** (pɒlɪˈɒpiə), *Path.* Also in anglicized form *polyopy*. [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ὄψ, ὀπ- eye: cf. *amblyopia*, *diplopia*, *nyctopia*.] An affection of the eyes in which one object is seen as two or more; multiple vision.

1853 *Dunlison Med. Lex.* Polyopy. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucopia* 75 The effect upon the refraction was such as to produce polyopia. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 107 Monocular diplopia, that is the seeing of two or even of more (polyopia) images with one eye.

So || **Polyopsis** [Gr. -οψία, from ὄψ sight] = POLYOFIA.

1842 *Dunlison Med. Lex.* Polyopia, vision is so called, when multiple. 1896 *Baldwin in Binet's All Personality* 67 On the left the field of vision is normal. Further, there is achomatopia and monocular polyopia.

|| **Polyoptron** (pɒlɪˈɒptɹɒn), -um (-dm). [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ὀπτρον, naming instruments of sight = DIOPTER.] An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass (see quot. 1842). Cf. POLYSCOPE 1.

1797-18 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Polyoptron, a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. 1842 *BRANDT Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyoptron*, in Optics, a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. It consists of a lens one side of which is plane, but in the other are ground several spherical concavities.

Polyorama to **Polyoxygen**. see POLY-.

Polyose (pɒlɪˈɒsɪs), *Chem.* [f. POLY- + -OSE 2.] A general term for those carbohydrates in which the complex molecule contains several groups of sugar-molecules.

1900 *Nature* 15 Mar. 469/1 The complex polyoses, such as starch and cellulose.

Polyp, polype (pɒlɪp). Forms: 5 polippe, 6 polipe, 7 polip, 7- polype, polyp. See also POULP. [f. *p* *polype* (*polipe*, v. r. *polpe* in Brun. Lat. 13th c.), ad. L. *polypus*; see POLYPUS.]

†1. Zool. Properly, an animal having many feet or foot-like processes; but in use restricted to certain organisms, not all answering to this description. †*a. orig.* A cephalopod having eight or ten arms or tentacles, as an octopus or a cuttle-fish, = POULP (F. *poulpe*). *Obs.*

1883 *GRILLET Manilla* 11 Wks (Grosart) II 257 The Polipe change themselves into the likeness of euerie object. 1890 *LORDS Euphrates Gold Leg.* (Hunter. Cl.) 22 Their passions are as momentarie as the colours of a Polipe, which changeth at the sight of euerie object. 1804 F. HERRING *Anat.* 20 Being himself more variable than the Polyp. 1866 *BULLOCK Eng. Expos.* v. v. Inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes. 1863 *Uryghart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 108 The Peak (by some called the Polyp). 1754 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 462 The great sea polype (which is eaten in Lent in the Mediterranean).

b. In later use, widely applied to various animals of low organization; chiefly to coelenterates of different classes, esp. a hydra or other hydrozoan, a 'coral-insect' or other anthozoan; also to the polypoz, to certain echinoderms, and loosely to 10ifers, infusorians, etc. *c.* Many of the above being compound or 'colonial' organisms, the term is hence used *spec.* for a single individual, 'person', or zooid of the colony (also POLYPTIDE, POLYPTITE).

1742 II. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 99 A Creature called Polype found adhering to the Lens Palustis 1748 — in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 616, I chose a Polype to my Mind, and put it in a small convex Lens with a Drop of Water. 1754 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 467 There are some species of the polype of the madrepora, which are produced singly, others in clusters. 1754 *BRANDT in Phil. Trans.* 806 The polyp is an animal of the vermicular kind. 1788 *SMITH in LXXXVII* 163 But their animated flowers or polypes, in which the essence of their being resides, are ended with both these properties in an high degree. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glaucus* (1878) App. 232 The simplest form of polype is that of a fleshy bag open at one end, surmounted by a circle of contractile threads or fingers called tentacles. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 8 A 6th primary group. Coelenterata, contains all sea-anemones, jelly-fishes, Portuguese men-of-war, and all polyps. 1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* (1883) 98 These are Polypes, the brown ones belonging to the species termed *Hydra fusca*, the green to that called *H. viridis*. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xv. 256 The growth of the coral polypes. 1879 *tr. De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 1 Polypes were long regarded as plants. 1888 *ROLLSTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 726 The zooids are sometimes dimorphic and then are known as autozooids (= polypes). *Fig.* 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 41 The polype of human happiness, though cut in pieces and turned inside out, still lives, and applies itself to multiply and grow.

2. *Path.* = POLYPUS 2. *rare*.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cruris.* 19 In doynge away polippis (v. r. polippes) þat is flesch þat growþ whynne þe nose. 1599 *LINGHAM Genl. Health* (1633) 35 The vice health the polip in the nose. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III 823 When a polyp exists at the apex of the intussusception, it forms a very definite impediment to reduction.

3. *attir* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *polyp-bearer*, -cell, -colony, -cup, -fish (= 1 a), -mass; *polyp-stem*, -stock, the stem, stock, or common support of a compound polyp, = POLYPARY, POLYPTIDOM; †*polyp-stone*, app. some precious stone supposed to change colour like the 'polyp' (see 1 a).

1846 *DANA Zool.* ii. (1848) 15 note, Polypifer, polypary, and polyptidom, signifying 'polyp-bearer, or a hive or house of polyps. 1846 *PATTERSON Zool.* 22 The stem is covered with one continuous living membrane, in which are the 'polype' cells. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 15 Nine to twelve lamellae meet at each 'polyp-centre. 1854 *MURCHISON Siluria* x 224 The parent 'polype-cup. 1868 *DAVIES Writings Pilgr.* 63 The 'Polyp' like sits all the Winter long Stock-still, through Slouthe. 1846 *PATTERSON Zool.* 20 A community, forming altogether a 'polype-mass, variable in form, and strengthened in different ways. 1884 *Stand Nat. Hist.* (1888) L 99 In larger specimens the length of the necostem is about one third that of the 'polypitem. 1883 *GREENE Manilla* Wks. (Grosart) II. 77 Comparing them to the 'Polipe stone, that changeth colours every hour.

Polypage to **Polyparous**: see POLY- 1.

Polypary (pɒlɪˈpəri). Also *9* in Lat. form

polyparium (pɒlɪˈpəriəm), pl. -ia; *erron. sing.* *polyparia*, pl. -iæ. [ad. mod.L. *polyptidium*, f. *polyptus* POLYP + -ARIUM.] The common stem, stock, or supporting structure of a colony of polyps (see POLYP 1 c), to which the individual zooids are attached, usually each in a cell or cavity of its own, also called POLYPTIDOM.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 The size and shape of this polypary is sufficiently seen in Fig. A. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. 4 Inst. Anim.* I. v. 166 A fixed calcareous house or polypary as it is called consisting often of innumerable cells. 1861 J. R. GRIMM *Man. Anim. Kingd.* Calent 85 The firm horny layer, or polypary, which the conosare excites in *Tubularia* and its allies. 1872 *DANA Corals* i. 17 Science is hardly yet rid of such terms as polypary, polyptidom, which imply that each coral is the constructed hive or house of a swarm of polyps. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 131/1 The superficial portion of the polyparium. 1880 II S. COOPER *Coral Lands* I iii 24 Polyparia are composed of two separate parts.

Hence **Polyparian** (pɒlɪˈpəriən), *a.*, of or pertaining to a polypary.

Polypean, *a. rare*. [f. L. *polypus* POLYP + -EAN, after L. adjs. in *ous*: see -AN.] Pertaining to, or resembling that of, a polyp.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads—Cerebran, Polypean, and Hydriform. 1825 *Ibid.* XIII. 212 His polypian power was in his faculty of reproduction.

Polyped: see POLY- 1.

Polypetal, *a. and sb.* Bot. *1 rare*. [ad. F. *polyptale* (1732), or ad. mod.L. *polyptetalus* (fem. pl. *petala*, Tournefort 1694), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + πτεταλ- on leaf, *PTETAL*.] *a. adj.* = POLYPTALOUS. *b. sb.* A polypetalous plant.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. iii (1765) 79 Polypetala is expressive of such Plants as have many Petals. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 761/2 It is of the genus of the polypetal plants. 1822 G. ALLAN *Colours Flowers* in 63 They [Geiannacae] are on the whole a comparatively high family of polypetals.

Polyptetalous (pɒlɪˈptetələs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *polyptetalus* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Bot. Literally, Having many petals; but commonly used for. Having the petals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *apopetalous*, *choripetalous*, *diactypetalous*, *eleutheropetalous*. Opp. to *monopetalous* or *gamopetalous*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polyptetalous Flower*, is the Term in Botany for the Flower of a Plant which consists of more than six distinct Flower leaves set round to form it, and which fall off singly. 1767 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 427 Pedunculated flowers, or fruit, with their polypetalous cups. 1881 *GRIMM in Science Gossip* No 203 248 The calyx is polypetalous and inferior; the corolla is polypetalous and hypogynous.

2. *nonc-usa*. Having many leaves, as a book.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 431 The polypetalous tomes of an encyclopaedia.

|| **Polyphagia** (pɒlɪˈfægiə), *rarely* in anglicized form *polyphagy* (pɒlɪˈfædgi) [mod L., a. Gr. πολυφαγία, f. πολυφαγος: see POLYPHAGOUS So F. *polyphagie*.]

1. *Phys.* and *Path.* Excessive eating, or desire for eating; voracious or ravenous appetite, esp. as a morbid symptom.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Diet* (ed. 2), *Polyphagia*, the taking much Aliment. 1802 *Med. Trail* VIII 285 Lt. Percy concludes from the numerous examples of Polyphagy which he has collected, that the unhappy subjects of it most frequently find the end of their miseries in death before the age of forty years. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 474 The polyphagia which attends diabetes thus becomes a cause of dilatation.

2. Zool. The habit of feeding on various kinds of food; polyphagous character. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

So †**Polyphage**, *Obs.* *1 rare*—1 [cf. F. *polyphage*], one who eats much or to excess, **Polyphagian** *a.*, eating much; *sb.* = prec; **Polyphagie** (-fæ dʒik) *a.* = POLYPHAGOUS, **Polyphagist**, one who eats much, or who eats many kinds of food.

1623 *COCKERAM, *Polyphage*, an extraordinary eater. 1658 *PHILLIPS, *Polyphagian*, one that eats much, a great feeder. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII 48 Without possessing his polyphagian powers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Polyphagie* 1895 in *Syd Soc. Lex.* 1829 *Sporting Mag.* V. 15 All the *polyphagists, or general devourers, are superseded by the famous Tarrare.

Polyphagous (pɒlɪˈfæɡəs), *a.* [f. L. *polyphagus* (a. Gr. πολυφαγος (Hippocrates) eating to excess, f. πολυ-, POLY- + φαγος eating) + -OUS: see -PHAGOUS.] Eating much, voracious; Zool. feeding upon various kinds of food.

1825 *KIRBY & St. Entomol.* ii (1818) I 30 Some larvae are polyphagous, or feed upon a variety of plants. 1838 J. C. MILLINGEN *Curios. Med. Exer.* (1839) 136 Dr. Boehmen witnessed the performance of one of these polyphagous individuals, who commenced his repast by eating a raw sheep. 1879 *tr. Semper's Anim. Life* 51 Polyphagous creatures, which eat a variety of food or even anything that comes in their way.

Polyphagy: see POLYPHAGIA.

Polyphant (pɒlɪˈfænt). Properly *Pollaphant*, name of a place between Bodmin and Launceston, whence *polyphant stone*, a kind of Cornish pot-stone, in colour between greenish and iron-grey. [1830 H. BOASE in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Cornwall* (1832) 1V.]

224 Greenstones, both compact and schistose, prevail between Trewint and Poliphant. 1839 *De la Biche Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc. 39 Near Poliphant there is a kind of potstone which has been noticed by Dr. Boase, who states that not long before he wrote... several vessels formed of this stone had been discovered under the rubbish of an old quarry about a quarter of a mile distant. 1899 *Baring-Gould Bk of West II*. 88 In the porch under the stone bench, a hare hunt is carved on polyphant stone.

Polypharmacy (pŏlīf'armāsi), *Med.* [= F. *polypharmacie*; see POLY- and PHARMACY; cf. Gr. *πολύφαρμακ-ος* knowing or characterized by many drugs or poisons.] The use of many drugs or medicines in the treatment of disease.

1762 *Gentil Mag.* 214 Polypharmacy was never carried to a greater excess. 1832 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 253 The murderous polypharmacy of the Solidists. 1904 J. F. PAYNE *Eng. Med. Anglo-Sax. T.* 148 The profuse polypharmacy of the old Anglo-Saxon leechdoms.

So † **Polypharmacist**, *a. Obs.*, 'that hath many medicines' (Blount *Glossogr* 1656); **Polypharmacist** (-sist), one who practises polypharmacy. 1885 W. T. GAIRDNER in *Life Sir R. Christison II*. vii 131 Dr. Graham, a strong and unhesitating therapist, and also not a little of a polypharmacist.

Polyphase (pŏlīfāz), *a. (sb) Electr.* [f. POLY- + PHASE 3.] *lit.* Of many phases: applied to systems of alternating electric currents (magnets, transformers, etc.) in which are employed two, three, or more such currents of identical frequency but differing from one another in phase, that is, which recur one after the other with regular successions of phase; also called *multiphase*.

1891 *Electrician* XXVII. 376 Three articles on the polyphase alternate current system. 1895 S. P. THOMPSON *Polyphase Electric Currents* 53 By the adoption of polyphase systems, as compared with single-phase systems, there is effected a saving. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 754/1 In other fields the rotary or polyphase current has of late made marked advance.

b as sb. 1901 *Daily Chron* 7 Nov. 7/3 The witness... came to discover that the polyphase was capable of being stopped within a remarkably short space.

Polypheme (pŏlīfēm), *Also 7 Polyphem.* [a. F. *Polyphème*, ad. L. *POLYPHEMUS*.] Name of a Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's *Odyssey*; hence used allusively.

1641 *MILTON Animado* Wks. 1851 III. 215 Goe there fore to heaven and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices, and unexperienced Christians. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Polypheme*, generally taken for a Gygant, or any big, over-grown, disproportionate fellow. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alcibiades of Lucy II*. 311 Such prodigality as will suffice to gorge a race of Polyphemes. 1898 Geo. Eliot *Call. Breakf. P.* 637 His Handel-strain As of some angry Polypheme.

So **Polyphemian**, **Polyphemio**, **Polyphemous** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to, resembling, or having the character of, Polyphemus.

1601 f. MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath* 1. 124 Nor doe I enuie *Polyphemian puffers, Swizars slopt greatness. 1610 *Chester's Tr.* (Chetham Soc.) *Chester*, last Speech 3 That can escape the Polyphemian eye of Envie, that for ever looks awry. 1796 *BURNBY Mem. Metastasio II*. 49 There comes an order from Court for a little *Polyphemian Cantata. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 236 With my agonized gaze still fixed on the Polyphemian orb of my loathsome neighbor. 1890 *Cent Dict.*, **Polyphemous*, one-eyed, monocular, cyclopean.

|| **Polyphemus** (pŏlīfēmŏs), [L., ad. Gr. *Πολύφημος* (lit. 'many-voiced', also much spoken of) name of a Cyclops in *Odyssey* ix.]

1. = **POLYPHEMUS**; a Cyclops, a one-eyed giant. 1809 J. L. KNAPE *Fril Naturalist* 317 It riots the polyphemus of the pool. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v (ed. 2) 90 When the eyes of the many open, their Polyphemus will cease to be famous for his cyclopean vision.

2. *Zool.* a. A (naturally or abnormally) one-eyed animal. b. The common name for a very large American silkworm-moth, *Telega polyphemus*. (*Cent Dict*)

Polyphloisboian (pŏlīflobŏi'an), *a.* Also *poluphloisboian*, *polyphloisboean*, *-phloisboean*. [Humorously f. Gr. *πολύφλοισβοιο* (*thalasso-*) 'of the loud-roaring (sea)', echoic phrase often used by Homer; Epic gen. of *πολύφλοισβος*, f. *πολύς* much + *φλοισβος* roaring, din. The Roman spelling is *polyphloisboe*, whence various intermediate adaptations.] Loud-roaring, boisterous.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 675 We leave that to critics of a more polyphloisboian note. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. iv. Two men are walking by the polyphloisboean ocean. 1881 T. DAVIDSON in *Fortin Rev.* No. 179. 560 The unreliable, erratic, polyphloisboean Loewenbrück also put in an appearance.

So **Poly-**, *poluphloisboian*, *-phloisboian*, *-phloisboiatato* *etc.* [as if f. Gr. superlat suffix *-ovatos*], *Polyphloisboist* *sterous* [with allusion to *BOISTEROUS*] *adjs.*, all humorous nonce-words. Also **Polyphloisboism**, *-boism*, noisy bombast.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 157 What hammering of epithets! what helpless polyphloisboism! 1843 THACKERAY *First Sk. Bk.* xxix. The line of shore washed by the polyphloisboic, nay, the polyphloisboiatotic sea. 1863 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) 1. 294 How is it the Islandic...

was not more Polyphloisboic? 18 in A Godley *Verses to Oider* (1892) 25 Polyphloisboistrous Homer of old Threw all his arguments into the sea. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 395 An orotundity, a polyphloisboism that is delicious.

Polyphobia, see **POLY-** 1.

Polyphone (pŏlīfŏn), *Also 7 poli-, 7-9 -phon*, b. 7-8 (corruptly, in sense 1 a) **poliphant** [mod. ad. Gr. *πολύφων-ος* having many tones, manifold in expression, f. *πολύ-*, **POLY-** + *φωνή* voice, sound; cf. F. *polyphone* *adj.* polyphonic. In sense 1 c, generally spelt *polyphon*, Ger. *polyphon*]

1. + a. A musical instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling a lute, but having a large number of wire strings. *Obs.*

1655 F. PRUJEANE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 The polyphon is an instrument of so different a stringing and tuning that it is impossible to play what is set to it on any other hand instrument.

b. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* Pref. 8 Queen Elizabeth did often recreate herself on an excellent instrument called the Polyphant, not much unlike a Lute, but stung with wire. 1789 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. 15

+ b. Some instrument or apparatus for producing a variety of sounds or notes. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 483 By a Polyphone or Poly-acoustic well ordered one sound may be heard as many. c. A large kind of musical box, driven by clockwork or by hand, and capable of playing any tune when the corresponding perforated disk is inserted. 1902 *Daily Chron* 7 Apr. 8/5 Polyphon for Sale, including stand, cost £14.

d. *fig.* 1875 *LANIER Symphony* 106 Life's student polyphone.

2. **Phiolol** A written character having more than one phonetic value, a letter or other symbol which stands for different sounds.

1872 *SAUCE Assy. Gram.* Pref. 7 Polyphones—that is, characters with more than one value actually exist in Japanese for the same reason that they existed in Assyrian. 1880 R. N. CUST *Linguistic & Oriental Ess.* 350 It was all very well to tolerate Ideographs and Polyphones in documents relating to the future world. 1896 *BOSCAWEN Bible & Mon.* 1 18 Its elaborate syllabary, the use of polyphones all tend to show clearly that this writing was not the invention of the Semites.

+ **Polypho nian**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [f. Gr. *πολύφων-ος* (POLYPHON) + *-IAN*.] Many-voiced.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. vi. I love the air; Her shrill-mouth'd choir sustain me with their flesh, And thrill their polyphonic notes delight me.

Polyphonic (pŏlīfŏnik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-IO*.]

1. *Mus.* Composed or arranged for several voices or parts, each having a melody of its own, consisting of a number of melodies combined; contrapuntal; or of pertaining to polyphonic music.

1782 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. n. 88 He asserts that he not only invented polyphonic music, or counterpoint, but the polyphonic or spinet. 1896 *tr. Blaserna's Sound* vii. 121 In the tenth and eleventh centuries an attempt was begun at polyphonic music. 1894 *Athenaeum* 13 Sept. 346/1 The choruses are marvellous specimens of the composer's polyphonic skill.

b. Applied to an instrument capable of producing more than one note at a time, as a keyboard instrument, a harp, etc. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Producing many sounds, many-voiced.

1844 *WEBSTER, Polyphonic*, having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Apr. 496/2 The barking crow [of British Columbia] possesses the most remarkable polyphonic powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and bark. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/4 A grand organ called a polyphonic organ. The chief characteristic of this organ is the perfect imitation which it can produce of almost the whole orchestra, especially of the strings and the wood wind.

3. **Phiolol**. Of a letter or other written character having more than one phonetic value (as *c*, *g*, *s*, and the vowels in many European languages).

1891 *tr. De La Saussure's Hist. Sc. of Relig.* III. 463 They are often polyphonic, that is the same sign represents various sounds. 1901 *Speaker* 1 June 244/2 His feeling for the colours of vowels and the polyphonic properties of consonants was impeccable.

So **Polyphonical**, *a. rare* (in quot. in sense 2). 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 259 The greatest success has attended his polyphonic and gastriloquial displays.

Polyphonism (pŏlīfŏniz'm), *rare*. [f. as **POLYPHON** + *-ISM*.]

1. Multiplication of sound, as by an echo.

1713 *DECHAM Phys. Theol.* IV. iii. 133 The magnifying the Sound by the Polyphonisms, or Repetitions of the Rocks, Caverns, and other phonomimetic Objects in the Mount.

2. *Mus.* The use of polyphony, polyphonic style or composition.

1864 *WEBSTER, Polyphonism*, composition in parts, contrapuntal composition.

Polyphonist (pŏlīfŏnist), *rare* [f. as prec. + *-IST*.]

1. One who produces a variety of vocal sounds; a ventriloquist.

1829 W. E. LOVE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 161 The Peregrinations of a Polyphonist. 1846 *WORCESTER, Polyphonist*, one producing many sounds. *Black*

2. *Mus.* One veiled in polyphony; a polyphonic composer or theorist, a contrapuntist.

1864 *WEBSTER, Polyphonist*,... a master of the art of polyphony, a contrapuntist.

Polyphonous (pŏlīfŏnŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. *πολύφων-ος* (see **POLYPHON**) + *-OUS*.]

1. = **POLYPHONIC** 2.

1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 13 Tautologous Polyphonous Echo's, such as return a word or more, often repeated from divers objects by simple reflection. 1846 *WORKSTEIN, Polyphonous*, having many sounds. *Dr. Black*. 1875 *JOWLIY Plato* (ed. 2) III. 36 One of these polyphonous pantomimic gentlemen offers to exhibit himself.

2. *Mus.* = **POLYPHONIC** 1.

1872 F. HUIFRA in *Fortin Rev.* Mar. 277 Hence the prodigious skill in the polyphonous texture of Bach's and Handel's Counterpoint. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 193 The rich harmony of polyphonous church music.

3. **Phiolol** = **POLYPHONIC** 3.

1880 *SAUCE in Nature* 19 Feb. 380/1 [We] cling so tenaciously to our own polyphonous alphabet. 1905 W. T. PILTER *tr. König's Bible & Babylon Notes* 122 The majority of signs were polyphonous: they had more than one syllable value.

Polyphony (pŏlīfŏni, pŏlīfŏni), [ad. Gr. *πολύφωνία* variety of tones or of speech, f. *πολύφωνος*: see **POLYPHON**. So F. *polyphonie*.]

1. Multiplicity of sounds: = **POLYPHONISM** 1.

1828 *WEBSTER, Polyphonism, Polyphony*.

2. *Mus.* The simultaneous combination of a number of parts, each forming an individual melody, and harmonizing with each other; the style of composition in which the parts are so combined; polyphonic composition; counterpoint.

1864 [see **POLYPHONISM** 2]. 1867 *MAGGAREN Harmony* 1 20 Let me not arrogate, that the origination of polyphony belongs to this country. 1898 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LIV. 232/2 The tendency to a harmonized melody, to homophony rather than polyphony.

3. **Phiolol**. The symbolization of different vocal sounds by the same letter or character; the fact or quality of being polyphonic.

1880 *SAUCE in Nature* 19 Feb. 380/2 The whole cumbrous hieroglyphic system with its ideographs, its syllabic values, and its polyphony. 1882-3 *SCHAFER's Encycl. Relig. Kuovul* I. 583 The difficulty of reading which this polyphony involved.

Polyphore (pŏlīfŏr), *Bot. rare*. [a. F. *polyphore* (Richard c. 1810), ad. Gr. *πολύφορος* bearing many.] Term for a receptacle bearing a number of ovaries, as in the buttercup, strawberry, etc.

1835 *LINDLEY Intrud.* Bot. 176 Richard calls it *Polyphora*. 1858 in *MAYNE Lex. Bot. Lex.* 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 915

Polyphorous (pŏlīfŏrŏs), *a. rare* [f. Gr. *πολύφορος* (see prec.) + *-OUS*.] + a. Of wine:

That will bear much water, strong. *Obs.* b. Bearing or producing much, fruitful.

1657 *TOWLSON Renou's Disp.* 220 Wines differenced... from their virtue, vinous, aqueous, polyphorous, and oligophorous. 1858 *MAYNE Lex. Bot. Lex.*, *Polyphorous*, bearing or yielding much; fruitful, polyphorous.

Polyphotal, **Polyphote** see **POLY-** 1.

Polyphyletic (pŏlīfŏlēt'ik), *a.* [f. **POLY-** + Gr. *φύλη* *-ος* PHYLETIC, after G. *polyphyletisch*.] Belonging to several tribes or families; originating, as a species, from several independent ancestors or sources, relating to such origination, polygenetic.

1875 *tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 335 The hypothesis of descent from many families (*polyphyletic*) possesses more probability. 1879 *tr. Haeckel's Biol. Man* II. xix. 182 Comparative Philology has recently shown that the present human language is polyphyletic in origin. 1881 *WETTERMAN in Nature* 17 Mar. 458/1 The question of monophyletic or polyphyletic evolution of species.

Hence **Polyphyletically** *adv.*

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 429 The epibiotic gastrula of *Polysena leucostyla* might arise polyphyletically from totally different methods of forming the endoderm.

Polyphyllous (pŏlīfŏlŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *πολύφυλλ-ος* many-leaved + *-OUS*.] Properly, Having or consisting of many leaves, usually, Having the (perianth-) leaves separate, not united. Also *apophyllous*, *dialphyllous*, *eleutherophyllous*. (Cf. **POLYPETALOUS**, **POLYSEPALOUS**.) Opp. to *monophyllous* or *gamophyllous*.

1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xv. (1794) 160 The two genera agree in having the common calyx polyphyllous, or consisting of many leaves. 1857 *HENRIKY Bot.* § 189 We have a regular polyphyllous perianth in the Tulip and Lily.

So **Polyphylline** *a.* = prec.; **Polyphyll**, the condition of having the number of (foliage or floral) leaves in a whorl in excess of the normal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

Polyphyodont (pŏlīfŏdŏnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πολύφυ-ος* manifold (f. *πολύ-*, **POLY-** + *φυή* growth) + *δόντις*, *δοντι-* tooth, after *DIPHYODONT*.] Having several successive growths or sets of teeth.

1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 552 The change of teeth in the Mammalia may be regarded as a process which has been developed from a polyphyodont condition.

Polypti, plural of **POLYPUS**.

Polyptian, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *polyptus* **POLYP** + *-IAN*.] Belonging to a polyp.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Fennel* xxi. It is something for the animal to have had such mere fleshy polyptian experiences.

Polyptarian (pŏlīfŏt'arian), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Polyptaria*, neut. pl. f. *polyptus* **POLYP**.]

a. adj. Belonging to the *Polyptaria*, a division in some classifications nearly continuous with the

modern *Calenterata*. b. sb. An animal belonging to this division, a polyp (see POLYP 1 b)

1849 CRAIG, *Polypus*, *Polyparian*

Polypide (pō'lipid). Zool. [f. POLYP + -ide, cf. -id³] An individual or zooid of a compound polypzoan. (Cf. POLYP 1 c, POLYPITE.)

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 307 For the term Polypide, therefore, originally applied not only to the Anthozoa radiata, to which its use ought to be confined, but also to the retractile portion of the Polypzoa, I have substituted in the following Report that of Polypide. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anni*, viii. 453 Each zooid which buds from the common stock is a polypide

Polypidom (pō'lipidm, pō'lipidm). Zool. [f. L. *polypus* POLYP + *domus*, Gr. *δῶμος* house] The common supporting structure of a colony of polyps, regarded as the dwelling-place of the individual zooids: = POLYPARY.

1844 tr. *Lamoureux (title)* Corallina; a Classical Arrangement of Flexible Coralline Polypidoms 1838 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zool.* 31 note, *Polypidom*. I borrow this term from the translator of Lamoureux's work on Corallines Kirby uses the word *Polypary* to express the same thing Both of them are translations of *Polyphier*, a word invented by Reaumur, and now in general use among the French naturalists. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 18 Then common habitat or 'polypidom' assumes a tree like aspect. 1855 KINGSLY *Glaucon* (1878) App. 233 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The coral animalcule rears its polypidom.

Polypier (pō'lipiēr). Zool. [a. F. *polypier* (polypie) (Reaumur 1757), f. *polype* POLYP + -ier, as in *poirier*, *poimier*, etc.] = POLYPARY, sometimes applied to a distinct part of this to which an individual zooid is attached.

1838 WENSTER, *Polypier*, the name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1836 MILNE-EDWARDS *Nat. Zool.* § 619 486 Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polypier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polypi which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies. 1858 WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 72 Their polypier is often formed of spicules

Polypifer (pō'lipifa). Zool. [f. L. *polypus* POLYP + -fer bearing, after mod. L. *Polypifera*: see next.] A polyp-stock, polypary, or polypidom; also, the whole compound organism; usually in pl. as an English equivalent of *Polypifera*.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 149 Large masses, supposed to be the work of myriads of polypifers. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. 419. 613 The stone-making polypifers grow most luxuriantly on the outer edge of the island.

Polypiferous (pō'lipifēras), a. Zool. [f. mod. L. *polypifer*, f. *polypus* + -fer bearing (in *Polypifera*, a former division of Invertebrates) + -ous.] Bearing polyps, as a polyp-stock or polypary. 1775 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 6 He thinks that there is a communication of juices from the polypiferous pores on the cortical part to the inside or horny part. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 422 For a long period these polypiferous masses were conceived to be marine plants. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 334 In *Cristatella* the polypary is free, disciform, and polypiferous on the margin.

Polypiform (pō'lipifōrm), a. Zool. [f. L. *polypus* + -form.] Having the form of a polyp.

1849-50 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 206 Animals polypiform. 1849-50 *Ibid.* 505a The quadrupolypiform being

Polypigerous (pō'lipidjēras), a. Zool. rare-0. [f. as prec. + -gerous.] = POLYFEROUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypine (pō'lipin), a. Zool. [f. as prec. + -ine.] Of the nature of or belonging to polyps. 1836-50 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 433 The best known examples of this kind of generation occur in the polypine animals. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 413 The free polypine stock is first developed from the fecundated ovum

Polypiparous (pō'lipipāras), a. Zool. rare-0. [f. as prec. + -parous.] Producing polyps; polypiferous. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Polypite (pō'lipit). [f. L. *polypus* POLYP + -ite¹.]

1. *Palæont.* A fossil polyp. (Webster 1828.)

2. Zool. An individual or zooid of a compound polyp, esp. of a cœlenterate. (Cf. POLYP 1 c, POLYPIDE.) Also sometimes applied to a free polyp, as a *Hydra*.

1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. (ed. 4) 530 Common cœnosarc continuous with the polypites. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 372 Hydrozoa A branched, composite hydrosoma, carrying many polypites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anni*, iii. 133 A hydranth or polypite attached to the centre of a gelatinous contractile swimming disk

Polyploid: see POLY- 1.

Polyplocaphoran (pō'liplo'kəfōrān), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. *Polyplocaphora*, neut. pl. (J. E. Gray, 1821), f. Gr. *πολυ-* POLY- + *πλάξ*, *πλακο-* tablet, plate, etc. + *-phoros* bearing.] a. adj. Belonging to the division *Polyplocaphora* of isopleurous gastropod molluscs, having a dorsal shell composed of a series of eight plates, as the CHITONS. b. sb. A mollusc of this division. So **Polyplocaphore** (-plē'kəfōrē) a. and sb.; **Polyplocaphorous** a

1867 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 324/1 Cyclobranchians (Chismo-branchians and Polyplocaphores). 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polyplocaphorous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polyplocaphoran.. Polyplocaphore.

Polyplastic, **Polypnoea**: see POLY- 1.

Polyplostid, -ide, sb. *Biol.* [f. POLY- + PLASTID] An organism consisting of many plastids or cells opposed to *monoplastid*(e). Also attrib. or as adj.

1895 MOORE in *Sci. Progress* June 323 There are many monoplastid forms with affinities among the polyplostids

Polypod (pō'lipd), sb.¹ Now rare. Also 5 polypod, 7 poli-, polli-, polypode. [a. OF. *polypode* (13th c. in Hatz. 'Darm., mod. F. *polypode*), ad L. POLYPODIUM.] = POLYPODY.

[c. 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 556/4 *Relia. laboratica*, i. polypode, i. eueruyn] 14 *Nominate* ibid. 711/37 *Hoc polypodum*, a polypod 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-* 618 xiii. 277 Heere findes he on an Oak Rheum-purging Polypode 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1697) 27 Nor may we here omit to mention the Galls, Mistletoe, Polypod, Agaric Fungus & many other useful Excrecences [of the oak] 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* i. xvi. The bright green polypods and maiden-hair waved in silent feathery harmony.

Polypod, a and sb.² Zool. Also polypode [a. F. *polypode* adj., f. Gr. *πολυποδ-*, stem of *πολύπους* many-footed. see POLYP 1.]

A. adj. Having many feet or foot-like organs; spec. belonging to the *Polypoda*, a name for various groups of animals in different classifications, as (a) a former division of insects, corresponding to the modern class *Myriapoda* or millepeds; (b) a division of worms; (c) of cephalopod molluscs, having more than eight arms or tentacles; (d) of crustaceans, having more than ten feet. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 344 Polypod. Having more than eight legs but under fifty.

B. sb. An animal having many feet, a member of the *Polypoda* in any sense (see A.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Polypodes*, a word used by some as a name for the millepeds 1828 WENSTER, *Polypode*, an animal having many feet, the milleped or woodlouse. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* i. 11 The cæchalot lives principally on cuttle-fish and polypods. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anselm* lvi. Like a polypod awash, or a basking turtle.

Polypodiaceous (pō'lipodī'ē-s), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *Polypodiaceæ*, f. POLYPODIUM: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order (or sub-order) *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising the large majority of Ferns.

1852 TR. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 282 A beautiful fern, a new genus of the order of polypodiaceous plants. 1859 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Polypodium (pō'lipodī'um), Bot. Also 6 polypodium. [L. (Pliny), a Gr. *πολυπόδιον* (Theophr.) a kind of fern, f. *πολυ-* many + *ποῦς*, *ποδ-* foot, with dim. suffix -*ιον*: from the numerous branches of the root-stock.] A large and widely distributed genus of ferns, of various forms.

1525 *Herbals* G. J. Polypodium. This is called Polypody 1551 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* xii. b7c This figure of polypodium. 1590 tlc. *Vigors's Lystall. Fraxaceæ* D. j. b. Take Polypodium of the clc. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expt.*, *Polypodium*, Okeferre: a kind of hearbe like Ferns, growing much about the roots of oaks. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 322 The disposition of its fructification accords with the Polypodium's

Polypody (pō'lipdī). Forms 4-5 polypodye, 5 polypodie, polypodi, 5-6 polypodie, 5-7 polypdy, 6 polypody, polypodie, 7 polpdi, 6 polypody. [ad. L. *polypodium* (Plin.): see prec.] A fern of the genus *Polypodium*; esp. *P. vulgare*, the Common Polypody, a widely distributed species, growing on moist rocks, old walls, and trees (hence formerly known as *polypody of the oak* or *of the wall*)

14 *Stochh. Med. MS.* i. 455 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 The 1010s of polypodye, bat is wyde brake. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 408/1 Polypodye, herbe, polypodia 1486 Bk. St. Albans Cxv. Take smale flambe rotis and polypodi 1562 TURNER *Herb. Tab.* 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body. 1597 GERARDE *Herb. ii.* ccccil. 972 Wall Ferns, or Polypodie of the wall. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 140 Take the stinking oil drawn out of Polypody of the Oak, by a retort mixt with Turpentine 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 490 Common Polypody has pinnatifid fronds. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 157 All three of the commoner polypodies.

Polypoid (pō'lipoid), a [f. L. *polypus* POLYP, POLYPUS + -oid.]

1. Zool. Resembling or of the nature of a polyp. 1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 305 Those polypoid molluscous animals. 1871 — *Gymnobi. Hydroids* 17 The polypoid phases of the *Hydrada*. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 224 The larval form of most if not all Medusae is a compound polypoid animal.

2. Path. Resembling or of the nature of a polypus.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 334 Polypoid condylomata. These were fleshy, roundish, soft. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 365 Polypus and polypoid thickening of the mucous membrane of the nose

So **Polypoidal** a 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 693 The growth has been somewhat soft and of a polypoidal appearance

Polypomedusan (pō'lipomēdī'sān), a and sb. Zool. [f. mod. Zool. L. *Polypomedūsae* pl. (f. *polypo-*, comb. form of *polypus* POLYP + *MEDUSA*)

+ -AN] a. adj. Belonging to the *Polypomedūsae*, a group of *Cœlenterata* comprising the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa* b. sb. A cœlenterate belonging to this group. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypomorphic (pō'lipomōr'fik), a. Zool. [f. Gr. *πολυμορ-*, f. *πολύς* POLYP + *μορφή* form + -*ος*] Having the form of a polyp, polypiform, polypoid; spec. Belonging to the *Polypomorpha*, a synonym of *Hydrozoa* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyporous: see POLY- 1.

Polyporite (pō'lipōrit) *Palæont.* [f. *Polyporus* (see next) + -ITE¹ 2 a.] A fossil resembling a species of *Polyporus* (see next), found in the Welsh coal-measures.

1846 SMART *Suppl.*, *Polyporite*, a many-pored fossil plant. **Polyporoid** (pō'lipōroid), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *Polyporus* (Fries 1836-8) (a. G1 *polyporus*: see next) + -oid.] Resembling or belonging to *Polyporus*, a large widely distributed genus of hymenomycetous fungi, growing in the form of projecting shelves or brackets on dead or decaying trees.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 334 Nylander and Karsten find it on poplar and eldes, also on dead polyporus.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyporous (pō'lipōras), a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. *πολύπορος* having many passages (see *PORE* sb.) + -ous.] Having many pores. 1858 in MAYNE.

Polypose (pō'lipōs), a. [ad. L. *polypus* (Martial) in sense 2: see POLYPUS, POLY-, -OSE.] 1. Zool. = POLYPOUS 1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 32 One may question whether in animals of the serpentine form, and in all those of the polypose kind, the Sensuous be not equally diffused over the whole medullary Substance.

2. Path. = POLYPOUS 2.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 262 It will produce Polypose Concretions in the Ventricles of the Heart. 1762 PUTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 To suppose an aneurism, rather than polypose affections 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 350 Polypose Scurgury

Polypostyle (pō'lipōstīl), Zool. [f. *polypo-*, Gr. *πολυπο-*, from *πολύς* POLYP + *στυλος* pillar.] An imperfect zooid in certain Hydrozoa: = DACTYLOZOON. Hence **Polypostylar** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a polypostyle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypotome (pō'lipōtōm). *Surg.* [f. as prec (see POLYPUS 2) + Gr. *-τομος* cutting.] (See quot. 1857.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Polypotome*, an instrument for the removal of polypus by excision. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 2) 516 Should the pedicle be within reach of knife or scissors, it may be divided; or if higher the polypotome may be employed

Polypous (pō'lipōs), a. [f. L. *polypus* POLYP, POLYPUS + -ous; so F. *polypeux* (1552 in sense 2).] 1. Zool. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polyp; also fig. like that of a polyp (esp. in reference to its reproduction by budding, as in *Hydra*).

1748 B. MARTIN *Eng. Dict.* Introd. § 112 Little aware... that [sc. the distinction of sex] was deficient in any sort of animals, as we are assured it is (by late discoveries) in all the Polypous kinds. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 146 If that ploughshare did nothing but beget other ploughshares, in a polypous manner, it would have lost its function of capital. 1866 SIR J. E. TENNENT in *Felton Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. vii. 336 Extortion, immanated itself with polypous fertility into every relation and ordinance of society.

2. Path. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus; characterized by polyp.

1758 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 397 Polypous concretions in the larger vessels. 1809 *Med. Phil.* XXXI. 455 In one of these the ventricles of the heart had polypous concretions. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* Med. 211 An early stage of the same polypous formation.

Polypragmatic (pō'liprægmæ'tik), a. (sb.) [f. Gr. *πολυπράγματ-* busy about many things, over-busy (f. *πολυ-* POLY- + *πράγμα* (-r-) thing done) + -*ος*.] Busying oneself about many affairs (that are not one's own); meddlesome, officious.

1616 JAS I *Sp. in Starrs Chamb.* 20 June 48 For those Polypragmaticke Papists, I would you would studie out some severe punishment for them. 1638 DRUMM, OS. HAWTH. *Lines on Bishop's Poems* (1856) 340 Like to polypragmatic Machiavel 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 248/2 Troublesome and polypragmatic operosity.

† B. sb. A meddlesome person, a busybody. *Obs.* 1636 H. BURTON *Apology* Ep. to Nobility 20 Shall we see Religion overturned... by a Faction of Insulted Polypragmaticques? 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 23 Do you not think it a little arrogance in our Polypragmatick... to assume the Title even of Plato himself?

So + **Polypragmatical** a.; **Polypragmatism**, officious or over-busy conduct; **Polypragmatist**, † **Polypragmist**, a busybody, **Polypragmaty**, 'the state of being over-engaged with business or matters' (Webster 1864)

1597 in G. HARVEY *Trinummus Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 13 To the 'polypragmatick' Pupples, Thomas Nashe. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying* Ins. 320 This idle Gamster with a blind bone out of his juggling box, with the activity of a polypragmatick finger, can undo many an hopeful heir. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 24 May 62a/2 The Council's elder brother in extravagance and 'polypragmatism, the School

Board. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elys. Pref.* (1641) 7 And such Polypragmatists this age is full of. 1633 Sir E. HOVY *Countersnare* 4. Thus "Polypragmatist, forsooth, to shew his inimitable courage bath undertaken the Combat

† **Polypragmon.** *Obs.* [a Gr. πολυπράγμων = see prec.] A meddlesome person; a busybody.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 At the motion of two or three πολυπράγμονες, home he knew full well to be his enemies. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordian* (1602) 282 Thus most Atheall Polypragmon father Parsons. 1679 FRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 40 The Jesuites, who are the great Polypragmons, or Busy-bodies amongst them all.

Hence † **Polypragmone tic** (irreg.), **Polypragmon'ic** *adjs.* of the nature of a 'polypragmon' (= POLYPRAGMATO); † **Polypragmonist** = **polypragmon**; † **Polypragmony**, the character or practice of a 'polypragmon' (= next).

1593 *Urguhart's Rabelais* vi. xx. What is it that this 'Polypragmonetick' Ardelione to all the Fiends of Hell doth aim at? 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Novell* xiv. [He] admitted the 'polypragmonic doctor'. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horns-bk.* Proem. (1812) 18 Good dry-brained 'polypragmonists'. 1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 20 'Polypragmony is the Companion of Ignorance, and common Pest of Mankind.

† **Polypragmosynny.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη (f. πολυπράγμων), with the termination assimilated to that of words in -y.] Meddlesomeness. So **Polypragmosynny a.** (*rare*—1), officious, meddlesome.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 219 Seditionaries, who in their polypragmosynny, minister vehement causes. 1886 Br. STUBBS *Visit Charges* (1907) 53 The excitable, the idle, and the polypragmosynny among the laity

Polyprism to Polyprothetic—see POLY-1.

Polyprotodont (poliprōtōdōnt), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + πρῶτο-s first + δὲνός, δδόντ- tooth; cf. DIPROTODONT] *a.* *adj.* Having more than two front or incisor teeth in the lower jaw, as the carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. *b.* *sb.* A polyprotodont marsupial. (Opp. to DIPROTODONT.) Hence **Polyprotodontid** *a.* of or belonging to the polyprotodonts.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palmont* (ed. 3) II 1273 A feature occurring in many recent Polyprotodonts. 1892 *Athenaeum* 14 May 636/1 He came to the conclusion that this anomalous form (*Notoryctes typhlops*), a newly discovered mammal of Central Australia, should stand as a distinct family of polyprotodont marsupials. 1900 B. SPENCER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 794 The ancestors of the recent Diprotodontia were beginning to diverge from the original Polyprotodontid stock.

Polyptseudonymous—see POLY-1.

Polypsychical (polipsēkikāl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ψυχή soul; cf. *psychical*] Having many souls, many-souled. So **Polypsychic** *a.* = prec.; **Polypsychism** (-psēkiz'm), *a.* the belief in a multiplicity of souls in one person; *b.* the belief in a multiplicity of spiritual beings as the causes of natural phenomena.

1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 206 The master [Wordsworth], indeed, was a prophet of humanity; a poet of one large sufficient soul, but not polypsychical like a dramatist. 1856 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 237 Even in the human frame itself there is found among savage nations the belief of a multiplicity of souls, the process leading to polypsychism being exactly the same as that which multiplies the directors or animators of the universe. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 34, I regard each man as at once profoundly unitary and almost infinitely composite. *c.* polyzoid and perhaps polypsychic in an extreme degree. *ibid.* I Gloss. s. v. *Polyzoism*. Polypsychism is sometimes used to express the psychical aspect of polyzoism.

Polypterid (pōlīptērid), *Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Polypterus* (Geoffroy 1802), generic name, a Gr. πολυπτερος many-winged (f. πολυ-, POLY- + πτερόν feather, wing) + -ιδ-3]. A fish of the family *Polypteridae* of crossopterygian ganoids, having the dorsal fin replaced by a series of spines with finlets attached; now represented only by the genus *Polypterus* of tropical African rivers. So **Polypteroïd** *a.* akin in form to *Polypterus*, belonging to the sub-order *Polypteroïdæ*, *sb.* a polypteroid fish.

1849 CRAIG, *Polypterus*, a genus of fishes. 1880 RAMSAY in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/3 The nearest analogues of the fish are, according to Huxley, the polypterus of African rivers [etc.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Fish-fish*, a fish of the family *Polypteridae* and genus *Polypterus*, a polypterid. 1899 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 7/2 Two examples of a most ancient African fish have just been deposited in the new Tortoise House at the Zoological Gardens. The name of this fish is *Polypterus*, and it belongs to a group which I as mostly become extinct.

Polyptote (pōlīptōtē), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*—0. [ad. Gr. πολυπτω-ος, f. πολυ-, POLY- + πτώ- falling, cognate with πτώσις case, f. πτῆ-ειν (stem πτε- to fall) So F. *polyptote*] *a.* *adj.* Gram. Having many cases, as a noun. *b.* *sb.* (a) Gram. A noun having many cases. (b) *Rhet.* = next. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polyptote*, (*polyptote*) that hath many cases. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Polyptote*, in Rhetorick Polyptoton.

|| **Polyptoton** (pōlīptōtōn) *Rhet.* [L, a Gr. πολυπτωτον *adj.* neut. : see prec.] A rhetorical figure consisting in the repetition of a word in different cases or inflexions in the same sentence. 1886 A. DAV. *Eng. Secretary* II. (1693) 86 *Polyptoton* or *Tyaductio*, when one word is often repeated by variety of

cases. 1888 FRAUNCE *Lauwers Log* 50b 1654 TRAPP *Comit. Hosea* x. 1 A dainty agnomination, and a double polyptoton. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* IV vi (1681) 151 [Repetition of sounds] unlike . . . a small changing of the end of case, as Polyptoton.

Polyptych (pōlīptik). [ad. late L. *polyptycha*, neut. pl. account-books, registers, ad. Gr. πολυπτυχος having many folds, f. πολυ-, POLY- + πτυχή fold Cf. mod. F. *polyptyque* (1732 in Hatz-Darm.)] Anything consisting of more than three leaves or panels folded or hinged together, as a picture or an altar-piece. (Cf. DIPTYCH, TRIPTYCH.)

1850 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 307 The great altar-piece of the Van Eycks at Ghent is a polyptych. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII 71/1 There are triptychs, and polyptychs, and statues, and pastoral staves, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 345 They carried off a vast but not altogether first-rate polyptych, 'The Virgin and Child with Saints'.

Polypus (pōlīpēs). Forms. 5-8 polypus, 6 polippus, polipos, 6- polypus. Pl. polypi (-pī); also (7) polypodes, polipusses, 8 polypuses (-pusses). [a. L. *pol-, polypus, -pi* cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, a. Doric or Æolic Gr. πολύπους, gen. -που = Ionic πολυπόους (acc. -οῦα and -οῦν), Attic πολυπόους a cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, f. πολυ- many + πούς foot.]

1. *a.* A cuttle-fish, an octopus, = POLY-1 *a.* *Obs.* (exc. in allusion to Lat or Gr.).

c. 1550 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* lxvii. Polypus hath great strength in his fete, what he therein catcheth, he holdeth it fast. 1603 Sir C. HEYWOOD *Sud. Astral.* v. 123 This Polypus can change himself into all colours. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. 1 (1643) 378 These Polypodes suddenly prey upon them [fish] and devour them. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. ii (1737) 9 The Sea-pulp, or Polypus. 1839 T. BAKER *Nat. Hist. Sperrin Whales* 57 The octopus . . . was the annual denominated polypus by Aristotle. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* v. 181 The claws of polypus, Plucked from its bed, the pebbles thickly cling.

b. = POLY-1 *b.*, *c.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polypodes*, Sows, Hog lice. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 219 A small insect called a Polypus, which is found sticking to the common Duck-weed. a. 1759 Sir C. H. WILLIAMS *Isabella Odes* (1780) 7 It's call'd a Polypus. And 'tis a reptile of so strange a sort, That if 'tis cut in two, it is not dead; Its head shoots out a tail, its tail a head. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 160 Those who have changed their opinion . . . upon the sexes of blossoms, or upon the hatching of polypuses. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 417 The class of Polypi or Zoophytes is one of the largest and most singular of the Animal Kingdom. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I. (1859) 99 Each polypus, though closely united to its brethren, has a distinct mouth, body and tentacles.

2. *Path.* A general term for tumours of various kinds, arising from a mucous or serous surface, usually pedunculated, and having ramifications like the tentacles of a polyp. Also formerly applied to a fibrous blood-clot occurring in the heart or blood-vessels.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Polipus is a superfluous of flesh growing of be nostrilles. 1578 LYTE *Doddons* II. cxi. 305 Being layd to with Copperous . . . it taketh away the polypus growing in the Nostrilles. 1709 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 118 In a Polypus the Pulse intermits, and vibrates, and is obscure. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 265 Being mix'd with the Blood in the Veins would produce Polypus in the Heart, and Death. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 367 By a polypus is meant a diseased mass, which adheres to some part of the cavity of the uterus, by a sort of neck or narrower portion. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 110 Forms of softer polypi and cutaneous pendulous tumours.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1 *a.*) *polypus-arms* *sb.* pl., -fish; (in sense 1 *b.*) *polypus-like*, -wise *advs.*; (in sense 2) *polypus-growth*. 1607 TORSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 121 Whom Oppianus compareth to the Polypus fish. 1789 Mrs. PROZVI *Journ. France*, etc. II. 60 The polypus fish, who extend their arms for prey. 1809 COLLEGE *Letit. to T. Poole* (1805) 552, I will divide them polypus-wise, so that the first half should get itself a new tail of its own, and the latter a new head. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 199 London extends its great polypus-arms over the country around. 1865 PUSEY in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1897) IV. 111 80 We cannot divide Holy Scripture or Christianity, polypus-like, so that one part might be cut off, and the rest remain in the same life as before. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 689 Every characteristic of ordinary polypus growth.

Polyptylene to Polytrichous : see POLY-1.

Polys, *obs.* form of POLISH *v.*

|| **Polysarcia** (pōlīsārsiā). [late L. (Cael. Aurel., 6th c.), a Gr. πολυσάρκεια fleshiness, f. πολέ-sarkos very fleshy, f. πολυ-, POLY- + σάρξ, sark-, flesh.]

1. *Path.* Excessive growth of flesh (or, loosely, of fat), corpulence, obesity.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polysarcia*, Corpulency. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polysarcia*, bigness, or grossness of Body. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 84 A disease, which has been not very correctly called polysarcia. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. (1876) I. 64 Both sexes, even when running to polysarcia, have delicate limbs and extremities.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 916 *Polysarcia*, an excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural growth, &c.

So **Polysarcous** (-sārsikos) *a.*, affected with polysarcia, corpulent.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyschematist (pōlīskēmātist), *a.* *Pris.* [ad. Gr. πολυσχηματιστος 'multiform'; of verses, composed of various metres'] Having many forms said of ancient metres in which feet not metrically equivalent to the normal ones may be substituted for them. Also **Polyschemat'io** *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Polyschematist*, *a.*, having many forms. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polyschematic*

Polyscope (pōlīskōp). [f. POLY- + -SCOPE; so F. *polyscope*. Cf. Gr. πολύσκοπος far-sceing.]

1. An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass: *spec.* (see quot. 1842). Cf. POLYOPTICON.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Polyscope*, or *Multiplifying Glasses*, are such as represent to the Eye one Object as many. 1842 BRANDR *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyscope*, a lens plane on one side of which the convex side is formed of several plane surfaces, or facettes, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

2. (See quotes.)

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 18 Feb. 562/1 M. Thionv described his polyscope, an apparatus for examining cavities of the body with the aid of incandescent platinum. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyscope*, an apparatus invented by Trounev, consisting of a combination of the instruments for visual examination of the eye, ear, larynx, uethia, etc., and fitted up with an electric light.

Polyse, *obs.* form of POLICE, POLISH *v.*

Polysement to Polysensuous : see POLY-1.

Polysepalous (pōlīsēpālōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. POLY- + mod. L. *sepal-um* SEPAL + -OUS; cf. POLYPERALOUS. In F. *polysepale*.] Properly, Having numerous sepals; but used for . . . Having the sepals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *aposepalous*, *chorisepalous*, *dialysepalous*, *cleuthiesepalous*. Opp. to *gamosepalous* or *monosepalous*.

1829 CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 269 The polysepalous calyx is generally caducous. 1861 HENRIEV *Nau. Bot.* 425 Both floral envelopes present, the outer being monosepalous or polysepalous, free or united to the ovary.

Poly-sided to Polysomitic : see POLY-1.

† **Polysept.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. Gr. πολυσεπαστον a compound pulley, neut. of πολυσεπαστος drawn by many cords.] (See quotes.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polyspaston*, a Machine for reducing Joints. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyspaston*. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Polyspast*, a windlass having many pulleys or truckles. *Polyspast* (in Surgery), a machine for the reduction of dislocated joints.

Polysperm (pōlīspēm), *a.* *Bot. rare* [ad. Gr. πολυσπερμος abounding in seed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + σπέρμα seed.] Having, containing, or producing numerous seeds; many-seeded. Also **Polyspermal**, **Polyspermatous**, **Polyspermous** *a.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 287 Those Herbs . . . being Polyspermous. 1719-20 *Quincy Med. Dict.*, *Polyspermous*, . . . those Plants are thus called which have more than four Seeds succeeding each Flower, and thus without any certain Order. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* II. iii. 118 Easily rais'd of the Kernel; and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Polysperm and Turbinate Cones. 1845 LINNLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. 26 Ovary polyspermous, many celled. 1882 OGILVIE, *Polyspermal*, *Polyspermous*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyspermous*.

[*Polysperm*, as *sb.* in various Dicts., an error due to misquotation of Evelyn, quot. 1729 above.]

Polyspermy (pōlīspēmī). *Phys.* [mod. ad. Gr. πολυσπερμία abundance of seed, f. πολυσπερμος : see prec. Cf. F. *polyspermie*.] Impregnation of an ovum by more than one spermatozoon.

1889 GRADDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 34 It has, however, been shown that 'polyspermy', or the entrance of more than one sperm, is extremely rare. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1643 The phenomenon of polyspermy or the fertilization of the ovum by more than one spermatozoon, the cause, according to modern ideas, of double monsters.

Polyspire : see POLY-1.

|| **Polysporangium** (pōlīspōrā'ndzīm). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. POLY- + SPORANGIUM.] A sporangium containing numerous spores.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyspore (pōlīspōrē). *Bot.* [f. POLY- + SPORR; cf. Gr. πολύσπορος bearing much fruit. So F. *polyspore*] *a.* A spore-case containing numerous spores. *b.* A compound spore, as in certain algæ. 1859 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* V. 221/1 The term *Polyspore* is usually applied [to] a gelatinous pericarp or conceptacle. 1867 J. HOSE *Afric. etc.* II. 1 272 The first form to which the term *polyspore* has been applied, is that of a gelatinous or membranous pericarp or conceptacle in which an indefinite number of sporidia are contained.

Polysporean (pōlīspōrē'ān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. *Zool. L.* *Polysporea*, neut. pl. of *polysporeus* (f. Gr. πολύσπορος + -eus) + -AN.] *a.* *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Polysporiæ*, a group of Protozoa of the class *Sporozoa* and family *Coccidiidae*, which produce numerous spores (distinguished from *Monosporea* and *Oligosporea*). *b.* *sb.* A sporozoan of this order.

Polyspored (-spōrd), *a.* [f. POLY- + *spored*, f. SPORR.] = next. Also **Polysporio** (-spōrik) *a.*

1882 J. M. CAMMIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/1 In some species they [the spores in each theca] are 20-100, when the thecae are said to be polyspored.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 49 An exchanged Polytheism in worshipping of Saints, Images, and the Host. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 315 Some Temples furnished with wooden gods for polytheism. 1668 B. REV. NOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 8 There is yet a bitter root of Atheism, and of Polytheism in the minds of Men by nature. 1784 PRIZETLEY *Corrupt Chr* I. 1. 102 Celsus justifies the polytheism of the heathens. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi 183 It has sometimes been made a question whether polytheism or monotheism is the more ancient form of natural religion.

Polytheist (pɒlɪˈθiːst), *sb.* (a.) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *polythéiste* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who believes in or worships many gods (or more than one), an adherent of polytheism.

1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* I vi § 3 (1622) 45 They were of all other the most palpable Polytheists. 1721 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 11 To believe no one Supreme designing Principle or Mind, but rather two, three, or more. It is to be a Polytheist. 1877 CARPENTER *It. Tiele's Hist Relig* 109 The Aryans like the Indo-Germans, were polytheists.

b. *attrib. or adj.* = next.

1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxi (1877) 583 For the first time the two principles of faith, the monotheist and the polytheist, met in combat.

Polytheistic (pɒlɪˈθiːstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, holding, or characterized by polytheism.

1619 ADAM SMITH *Hist. Astron* iii Ess (1795) 25 All Polytheistic religions. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* Wks 1869 VI 108 Was it ever heard that polytheism tolerated a dissent from a polytheistic establishment? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vi. 92 Zeus appears to be a representative of an old monotheism which merges into supremacy in a polytheistic system.

Polytheistical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -TOAL.] + *a.* = prec. *Obs.* b. In distinctive sense: Having a polytheistic character or quality.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 298 That Orpheus, the Orphick Doctrine, and Poems, were Polytheistical, is a thing acknowledged by all. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 191 Remarks upon the Polytheistical Religions of the Ancient World. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I 47 He was a monotheist in contradistinction to his polytheistical contemporaries. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothar* xax.

Hence **Polytheistical** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites DR. ALLEN.

Polytheize (pɒlɪˈθiːz), *v.* rare. [f. as POLYTHEISM + -IZE: so F. *polythéiser*] *intr.* To act the polytheist; to profess or practise polytheism.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 OGLIVIE cites MILMAN.

† **Polytheous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. Gr. πολύθεος (see POLYTHEISM) + -OUS.] Relating to many gods; polytheistic.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxi. lviii, Heav'n most abhor'd Polytheous Piety.

Polythionic (pɒlɪˈθiːɒnɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. POLY- + -thionic, f. Gr. θεῖον sulphur: see DITHIONIC.] Containing several atoms of sulphur in combination with H₂O₄ (distinguished from *sulphuric*, in which S is combined with H₂O₄); in *polythionic acids*, a general name for the acids of this constitution, e.g. *pentathionic acid*, H₂S₅O₆.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 57 Besides the oxides of sulphur already described, three new acids have lately been added. These are known as the polythionic acids, a name given them by Berzelius. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 540 A remarkable series called polythionics, containing six atoms of oxygen and two or more atoms of sulphur.

† **Polythore**, *Obs.* rare. [An error for *polyphone*: see POLYPHONY I a, quot. 1655.]

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., He paid to me likewise on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c.

Polytick, -tik(e, etc., *obs.* forms of **POLITIC**. **Polytocous** (pɒlɪˈtɒkəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυτικός producing numerous offspring, prolific + -OUS.]

a. *Zool.* Producing several young at a birth; multiparous. b. *Bot.* Bearing fruit many times: a term proposed instead of **POLYCARPOUS**. So † **Polytoky** *Obs.* rare [Gr. πολυτοκία], production of numerous offspring, fecundity.

1702 C. MATHEW *Mag. Chr.* III. xxix 165/x Altho' New England has no Instances of such a Polytoke, yet it has had Instances of what has been remarkable, one Woman had not less than Twenty two Children. 1714 THORESBY *Ducatus Leodensis* App 608 Dorothy, Wife of Mr. Joseph Cowper of this Parish, died in childbed of her twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth Birth, which is the greatest Instance of such a Polytoke in these Parts. 1880 GRAY *Servic. Bot.* (ed. 6) 33 note, Polytoceous (bearing many times) would be more appropriate than polycarpic.

Polytomous (pɒlɪˈtɒməs), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πολύτομος (f. πολυ- much + -τομος cut) + -OUS.] Divided, or involving division, into many parts.

1. *Bot. a. spec.* Applied to a leaf having several divisions, but not articulated with the midrib so as to form leaflets (e.g., a pinnatifid or pinnatipartite leaf). b. Applied to branching in which the axis divides into more than two secondary axes at the same point.

1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polytomus*, *Bot.*, applied by L. C. Richard to leaves the median nerve of which, not the foliaceous part, is combined with the common petiole, but without articulation, which distinguishes them from compound leaves polytomous. 1866 TREAS *Bot.* 917 *Polytomous*, pinnate, but without having the divisions articulated with the common petiole.

2. *Logic.* Involving polyotomy: see next, 2. Distinguished from **DICHOTOMOUS** and **TRICHOTOMOUS**. **Polyotomy** (pɒlɪˈtɒmi). [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + -τομία, f. -τομος cut. Cf. F. *polytomie*.] The condition or character of being polytomous. (Distinguished from **DICHOTOMY** and **TRICHOTOMY**.)

1. *Bot.* Division into several (more than two) branches at the same point.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 148 Dichotomy (rarely Polyotomy) is caused by the cessation of the previous increase in length of a member at the apex, and by two (or more) new apices arising at the apical surface close to one another, which develop in diverging directions.

2. *Logic.* Division into several (usually, more than three) members.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 101 Division into many members may be called a polyotomy. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 71 A division in three members is called a Trichotomy into many members, a Polyotomy.

Polytone to Polytopian: see POLY- I.

† **Polytrich** (pɒlɪˈtrɪk). *Obs.* rare. (Erron. *politrach*) [ad. L. *polytrichon*, Gr. πολύτριχον, name of two ferns = MAIDENHAIR I a, b; f. πολός much + τριχ-, trix- hair] A rendering of L. *Polytrichon*, under which the herbalists (e.g. Dodoeus and Lyte) included the ferns *Adiantum Capillus-veneris* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*, both called Maidenhair, and the moss *Polytrichum commune* (Golden Maidenhair).

1578 LYTE *Doctours* iii. lxviii 409 The first kinde is called in Latine *Adiantum*, *Polytrichum* [etc.]. *Ibid.* lxxix. 410 This herbe is called in Latine *Trichomanes*, in the Shoppes *Polytrichon*. *Ibid.* lxxi. 412 [Mosses] 2. Goldyllocks, *Polytrichon*, or Golden Maydenheare. The third kinde which some call Golden Polytrichon, hath very small slender stalkes. 1725 BRADLEY *Rural Dict.* s.v., The Virtues of Poltrich are to dry, dissolve, and digest.

Polytrichous: see POLY- I.

Polytrochal (pɒlɪˈtrɒkəl), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *polytrochus* (Ehrenberg) (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + τροχός wheel: see below) + -AL] a. Having several circlets of cilia, as the larva of a polychæte worm. b. Belonging to the division *Polytrocha* of rotifers, in which the trochal disk or 'wheel' has several lobes. So **Polytroch** (pɒlɪˈtrɒk), a polytrochal animal; **Polytrochous** *a.* = *polytrochal*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polytrochus*, applied by G. C. Ehrenberg to two Families of the *Infusoria Rotifera*, having many crowns of hairs polytrochous. 1878 BRILL *Gegenwart's Comp. Anat.* 137 The larvæ of the Chaetopoda are divided into mesotrochal, telotrochal, and polytrochal forms. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polytroch*.

Polytrophic (pɒlɪˈtrɒfɪk), *a.* [In sense a, f. Gr. πολυτροφός giving much nourishment (f. πολυ-, POLY- + τρέφω to feed) + -IC: with sense b, cf. Gr. πολυτροφος (f. as above) highly nourished.] + *a.* ? Affording much nourishment; highly nutritive. *Obs.* b. Of a parasitic organism: Infesting more than one host. So **Polytroph**, abundant or excessive nutrition (? *obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 16 Hoggs flesh. is of easie concoction, polytrophick, and of a thick and viscus juyce. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV viii, Themselves must share in this Polytrophy. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polytrophia*, term for excessive nutrition, polytrophous. 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 465/1 Sometimes parasitic (facultative parasites), monotrophic or polytrophic [bacteria].

Polytropic (pɒlɪˈtrɒpɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύτροπος turning many ways, versatile, etc., also much-travelled (epithet of Ulysses in the *Odyssey*), f. πολυ-, POLY- + τροπος turn]

1. Capable of turning to various courses or expedients; versatile.

1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVII 506 In the *Odyssey*, his polytropic powers are brought into full play. 1864 TEMPLE *Bar Mag.* VI. 243 We may encounter men in that city who are as polytropic as Ulysses.

2. *Math.* Turning several times round a pole; also applied to a function which has several different values for one of the variable (opp. to *monotropic*).

Polytyke, *obs.* form of **POLITIO**

Polytype (pɒlɪˈtaɪp). [a. mod. F. *polytype*: see POLY- and TYPE.] A cast, or form of stereotype, made from an intaglio matrix obtained by pressing a woodcut or other plate into semi-fluid metal, also, a copy of an engraving, of printed matter, etc. made from such a cast. Also *attrib.* So **Polytypage** [F. *polytypage*], the art of making polytypes, **Polytype** *v. trans* [F. *polytypage*], to produce by polytypage.

1802 PARRIS *as it was* II. lxxviii 534 note, The learned Camus, in his 'Historical Sketch of Polytypage and Stereotype'. 1839 T. C. HANSARD in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII 567/1 (heading) Of Polytypage. *Ibid.* 567/2 Guilloit reported that from one engraving, for the 400 livres assignats, he had struck or polytyped 897 mother-punches and 1487 daughters. *Ibid.* Didot issued proposals for printing polytyped editions of the classics. *Ibid.* 568/1 Professor Wilson of Glasgow. thought it possible to make polytypes of glass from engraved copperplates. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polytype*, *a.* as, a polytype plate. 1888 PALL Mall G. 28 Nov. 6/1 A handsome quarto volume with portraits, twenty phototypes, and three polytypes.

Polytypic (pɒlɪˈtɪpɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY-

+ τυπικ-ός, f. τύπος TYPE] Having or involving several different types. Also **Polytypical** *a.*

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Zool.* XX. 201 Polytypic evolution or Divergent Evolution is any transformation of a species in which different types appear in different sections. 1890 *Amer. Zool. Sc. Ser.* III. XXXIX 22 'A new species' may be one that has been formed by monotypic transformation, the old form disappearing with the production of the new, or it may be one that has arisen through polytypic transformation.

Polyue, *obs.* form of **PULLEY**.

Polyuresis to Polyuric: see POLY- I.

Polyvalent (pɒlɪˈvælənt), *a.* [Hybrid f. POLY- + VALENT]

1. *Chem.* = **MULTIVALENT**.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 1 Sept. 471/1 Polyvalent atoms can combine partly with one element, partly with another, and also, like atoms can combine with one another.

2. *Med.* ? Having the property of counteracting various poisons.

1904 BRIT. MED. J. 10 Sept. 574 One can easily obtain polyvalent antivenenes. 1905 H. D. ROLLSTON *Dis. Liver* 155 The hypodermic injection of a bactericidal serum which is polyvalent.

Hence **Foly-valence**, the character of being polyvalent; multivalence.

1902 BRIT. MED. J. 12 Apr. 918 The polyvalence of the amboceptor would be more difficult to understand [etc.]

Polyvoltine: see POLY- I.

|| **Polyzoa** (pɒlɪˈzɔː), *sb.* pl. *Zool.* Sing. **polyzoon** (-zɔːn). [mod. L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ζῷον an animal.] A class of compound or 'colonial' aquatic (chiefly marine) invertebrate animals (sometimes reckoned as a group of *Mollusca*), of small size and various forms, often plant-like, popularly called *mass-animalcules*, *sea-mosses*, *sea-nats*, etc. Also called **BRYZOZA**.

1830 J. V. THOMPSON *Zool. Res. & Illustr.* v 89 (heading) On Polyzoa, a new animal discovered as an inhabitant of some zoophytes. *Ibid.* 92 The Polyzoa will probably be found in many dissimilar Genera of the Zoophytes. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Polyzoa*, *Polyzoa*, a class of compound animals, resembling in their organs of support the Sertularians, but in their internal organization approaching nearly to the compound Ascidians. 1847 G. JOHNSON *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 2) I. 256 The Polyzoa or ascidian polypes the Creator has cast in the mould not of the Radiata, but of the Mollusca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii 468 The resemblance of the larval Brachiopod to a Polyzoan, and especially to Loxosoma, is striking. 1902 CAMPL. *Nat. Hist.* II 475 The name Polyzoa being employed by the majority of English writers while Bryozoa is employed by practically all the Continental writers.

b. A name for the colonial Radiolarians, also called **Polycyclaria**: see **POLYCYCLARIAN**.

Hence **Folyzoal** *a.* = next, a.

Polyzoan (pɒlɪˈzɔːn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. POLYZOON + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to or having the character of the *Polyzoa*. b. *sb.* A polyzoan animal, a polyzoan; an individual polyp or zooid of a polyzoan colony.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polyzoan*, one of a compound group among the *Bryozoa*. *Dana*.

Polyzoary (pɒlɪˈzɔːəri). *Zool.* Also in Lat form **polyzoarium** (pɒlɪˈzɔːəriəm), pl. -ia. [ad. mod. L. *polyzoarium*, f. POLYZOON + -arium, -ARY.] The polypary or polypidom of a colony of *Polyzoa*, or the colony as a whole.

1856 GOSSE *Mar. Marine Zool.* II 5 The entire assemblage of cells springing from one root-thread, or originating from a single cell, is called the *polyzoary*. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii (ed. 6) 192 [Avicularia] Their movement caused the whole polyzoary to tremble. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 663 The general shape of the whole group, or 'polyzoary', is very shrublike, standing boldly erect, and giving out branches by two and two. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 459 The polyzoarium of *Cristatella* is free and creeps about as a whole.

Hence **Polyzoarial** (-zɔːəriəl) *a.*, pertaining or relating to a polyzoary.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 431/2 'Ectocyst' and 'endocyst' form part of a special 'polyzoarial' nomenclature, but do not appear to be any longer needful.

Polyzoic (pɒlɪˈzɔːɪk), *a.* [f. POLYZOON + -IC. So F. *polyzoïque*]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to or of the nature of the *Polyzoa*; composed of a number of individual zooids constituting a 'colony', compound, colonial. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.* *Nat. Hist.* III. 858/2 The Polyzoic type [of Mollusca] itself presents five subordinate modifications in the five principal orders of the group. 1861 HUXLEY *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 60 Duvernoy believed in the polyzoic nature of the *Tamias* and similar animals. 1903 [see POLYPSYCHIC]

b. In *Sporozoa*, Applied to a spore which produces many germs or sporozoites.

1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 153 The archispories form a definite number of sporozoites, varying from one (monozoic) or two (dizooic) to many (polyzoic).

2. *Anthropol.* Characterized by a belief in many imaginary living beings.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 357/2 Perhaps the best name for this first stage of religious development might be the 'polyzoic' stage.

So **Folyzoism** (-zɔːɪz'm), the character of being polyzoic (sense 1).

1903 MYERS *Hum Personality* 1 Gloss., *Polyzomism*, the property, in a complex organism, of being composed of minor and quasi independent organisms (like the *polyzoa* or 'sea-mats').

Polyzome (pō'lyzōm), *Geom.* [f. POLY- + Gr. *zōma* girdle.] (See quot.) Hence *Polyzomal a.* 1867 CAVLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 470 If $U, V, &c.$, are rational and integral functions, all of the same degree r , in regard to the coordinates (x, y, z) , then $\sqrt{U} + \sqrt{V} + &c. = 0$ is a polyzome, and the curve $\sqrt{U} + \sqrt{V} + &c. = 0$ a polyzomal curve.

Polyzonal (pō'lyzōnāl), *a.* [f. POLY- + ZONAL.] Applied to a form of lens invented by Brewster, composed of a number of annular segments or zones; chiefly used in lighthouses.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. 323 These compound lenses, to which I have given the name of *polyzonal* lenses. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xvii. 504 With a large polyzonal lens, Melloni converged an image of the moon upon his pile. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* i. 258 A polyzonal lens, such as was employed, at the South Foreland lighthouse.

Polyzoid (pō'lyzōid), *a. Zool.* [f. POLYZOA + -OID.] Resembling or of the nature of the Polyzoa; polyzoan, polyzoic.

1884 T. CLAUDE *Zool.* 210 The Polyzooid nature of these [sponge stocks] is made apparent by the presence of many oscula.

Polyzoon, sing. of POLYZOA, *q. v.*

Polyzoonte (pō'lyzōntē), *Zool. rare.* [irreg. f. POLYZOON + -ITE: cf. POLYFITE.] An individual zooid of a polyzoon.

1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 504 When the Polyzoonte retires into its abode, the vetæ and soft termination of the cell are gradually folded inwards, in the manner exhibited in the annexed figures... representing the various stages of the process.

|| **Poma** (pō'mā), *Anat.* [a. Gr. *pōma*, -at-ld.] The occipital operculum of the brain of a monkey.

1889 BUCH'S *Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII. 162/z Since the dorsal termination of the occipital fissure is covered by the poma, there results an apparent continuity of the pomatic and occipital fissures. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pomace (pō'mās), *Forms*: 6 pomes, pomeis, 7- pomace; also 7 pumis, 8-g pom(m)ice, pummice, pummace. See also POMMEY. [A derivative of L. *pōmum* or F. *pomme* apple: the form *pomace*, if original, appears to correspond to med.L. *pōmācium*, *pōmātium* cider (? for L. **pōmācium*); but the sense makes a difficulty, as do also the variant forms.

Cf. also OF. *pomat* (Godef.), in mod. patois of Yver (near Havre) *poma* 'la masse de pommes, après que le pressoir a exprimé le jus', thus exactly = Eng. *pomace*.]

1. The mass of crushed apples in the process of making cider: a. after the juice is pressed out; b. before the juice is pressed out.

a. 1574 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 6 Though the Pepins be sown of the pomes of Peares and good Apples. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec. (1720) 225 Sow, as yet, Pomace of Cider Pressings to raise Nurseries. 1676 WOODGE *Cyder* (1691) 133 Scalding water wherein you may boyl apple-pumis. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.* *Pomace*, is the mash which remains of pressed Apples, after the Sider is made, used for producing of Seedling Stocks in Nursery-Gardens. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) 1. If you sow Apple or Crab Kernels, sow the Pummace with them, which will come up the first Year. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Interlopers at Knapp* (1889) 157 Where the dunghills smell of pomace instead of stable-refuse. 1897 Evesham *Jrnl.* 16 Jan. The pomice or must after cider abstraction.

b. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts.* etc. s. v. *Cyder*. The apples are then ground, and the pummice is received in a large open mouthed vessel. a 1845 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*. *Pummace*, the mass of apples mashed under a stone roller before they are placed between layers of straw or the cyder-press. 1886 [see POMMEY].

2. *transf.* a. Anything crushed or pounded to a pulp. b. Any solid refuse whence oil has been expressed or extracted; e. g. the refuse of the menhaden and other fish after the oil has been extracted, formerly known as *fish-guano*, *fish-cake*, *pogy-chum*; also, the cake left after expressing castor oil from the beans; both used as fertilizers.

a. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Paralle Racions* i. vi. 101 Then put the fische into the hollowes of the roques, and beate it to pomeis. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. 13 Thus we poor frail Mortals (like Crab between two great contrary Mill-stones) are bruised to Pommeice. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Madder*. These roots are cut. and pounded in mortars. till they are reduced into a kind of pummice.

b. 1865 *Agric. Maine* VI. 44 The residuum left after expressing the oil, that is the cake, pumice, or as commonly called, the *chum*, which contains nearly the whole fertilizing portions of the fish. 1864 *Ibid.* IX. 43 Fish pomace, or the residuum of herring after the oil is pressed out, is greedily eaten by sheep, swine and fowl. 1898 U. S. *Comm. Fish & Fisheries* XXII. 479 The 'fish cuttings' and refuse fish which accumulate at the canneries are made into pomace and sold for fertilizer.

1877 *Rep. Connecticut Board of Agric.* (1878) 395 In some [fertilizers], castor pomace, leather scraps, and other cheaper materials are used. 1878 *Ann. Rep. Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station* (1879) 38 Castor Pomace, the crushed seeds of the castor-oil plant after the extraction of the oil—is a long-known and well-tested fertilizer. 1895 *Yearbk. U. S. Depnt. Agric.* (1896) 192 Castor oil plants... The pomace is considered valuable for fertilizing purposes.

† 3. The head, heart, lights, liver, and windpipe of a sheep or lamb. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. in 83/z Pomass of a sheep, is all the Intrals. *Ibid.* 88/z Sheep Pummices is the Head, Heart, Lights, Liver, and Wind-Pipe of a Sheep all hanging together. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 66 To hash a Lamb's Pumice.

4. *Comb.*, as pomace-shovel, a shovel used for pomace (in sense 1).

1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxviii. The blades of the pomace-shovels, which had been converted to steel mirrors by the action of the malleic acid.

Pomacentroid (pō'māse'ntrōid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Pomacentrus* (Lacépède 1802), generic name (f. Gr. *pōma* lid, cover + *entron* centre) + -OID.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Pomacentridæ*, a family of tropical fishes, of which *Pomacentrus* is the typical genus. *b. sb.* A fish of this family. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pomaceous (pō'mā'sh[əs]), *a.* [f. mod. L. *pōmāceus* (f. L. *pōmum* apple) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of apples.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* ii. (1706) 128 Apples and pomaceous Juices, are the greatest Pectorals. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 58 English Plains Blush with pomaceous Harvests, breathing Sweets. 1757 DYCE *Fleeca* i. 61 Lawns, and purple groves Pomaceous.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* i. 486 An extra feast of pomaceous trash, in the shape haply of... *Clarissa Harlowe*.

2. *Bot.* Of the nature of a pome or apple; of or pertaining to the *Pomææ*, a division of rosaceous trees bearing pomes or pome-like fruits.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pomaceous*, *Bot.*... pomaceous.

Pomaceous, *a. rare*—o. [f. POMACE + -OUS.] Resembling or consisting of pomace.

1888 in Webster. 1888 in Oehlvis.

† **Pomada**, **pomado**. *Obs.* Also 7 pom-mada, -ado, pom(m)ade. [a. It. *pomada*, -ata (Florio), f. *pomo* pommel of a saddle: see -ADA. In form *pomim*, after F. *pommade*; see also -ADO.] An exercise of vaulting upon or over a horse by placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle.

1596 NASH'S *Saffron Walden* 28 Mercury to inspire my pen with some of his nimblest Pomados and Sommersets. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. 1. How oft he hath done the whole or the half pomada in a seven night before. a 1607 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) i. 418 He was very active. He did the pomado in the saddle of the third horse in his armour. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pomada*. 1707-12 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pomada*, an exercise of vaulting the wooden horse, by laying one hand over the pommel of the saddle.

† **Pomade**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*—1. [= med. L. *pōmātia* (Du Cange), obs. F. *pommade* (1514 in Godef., from Gascony or Bear), Pr. *pomada* cider: see POME *sb.*, -ADE i.] A drink made of apples; cider.

1393 LANGEL. P. PL. C. xxi. 412 May no pyement ne pomade ne presiousse drynkes Moyste me to be full ne my burst slake

Pomade (pō'mād, [pō'mād], *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 pomado, 7 pomada, -ata, pommade. [a. F. *pommade* (in this sense) = Sp. *pomada*, It. *pomata*. See POMATUM, and cf. prec.] A scented ointment (in which apples are said to have been originally an ingredient) for application to the skin; now used esp. for the skin of the head and for dressing the hair.

Pomade divine, name of a healing salve.

1564 WARD'S *tr. Alexius' Ser.* ii. 11 To make a sweete Suet called in Frenche and Italian Pomadam in latine pomatum. 1598 FLORIO, *Pomada*, *Pomata*, a pomado to supple ones lips, lip-salve. 1599 A. M. *tr. Caselliover's Bk. Physicks* 264/z [Recipe for] an excellent spanish Pomado. 1611 CORGER, *Pommade*, Pomatum, or Pomata (an ointment). 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* x. 28 I have a Pomada to make fair the skin. 1657 *Physicall Dict.*, *Pomada*, or *pomata*, a sweet smelling salve made of apples. 1755 FOOTE *Eng. Fr.* Paris ii. Wks. 1799 i. 222 Your washes, paints, pomades. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) III. 107 A cold... usually requires nothing more than a little pomade divine... to be put to the nostrils. 1874 BURNARD *My time* vi. 48 He was partial to sweet-smelling pomade.

Hence **Pomade v. trans.** [cf. F. *pommader* (18th c. in Godef.)], to anoint or dress with pomade: whence **Pomaded** *ppl. a.*

1869 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentlen.* xlv. A powdered and pomaded woman like Mrs. Sam Crockford. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* i. xxi. 41 The bachelors. pomaded their hair with great liberality.

Pomage, *obs. form* of POMMAGE.

Pomaise, **Pomall**, *obs. ff.* POMICE, POMMEL.

Pomander (pō'mā-, pō'māndā-, pō'māndā-). Now *Hist.* Also 6 pomaunder, pomaundre, pomaundaider, pom(e)amber, 6-7 pommander. [Early mod. E. *pom(e)amber* (whence by dissimilation *pomander*), *a.* OF. **pome ambre*, *pomme d'ambre* (13th c.), f. *pome* apple (see POME) + *ambre* AMBER; in med. L. *pōmum ambre* (13th c.). Stressed *pomauder* by Skelton, J. Heywood, Wither, and so given by Bailey, Ash, Walker, Smart, Worcester; *pomauder* or *pomauder* in Dr. Dodypall (1600), Drayton, G. Herbert, Herrick, and so given by Johnson, Webster 1888, Ogilvie, Cassell.

c 1280 *Roman de la Rose* 2108 Plus olant que pomme d'ambre. 13... MS. *Harl.* 378 in Henslow *Med. Wks.* 14th c. 122 *Pomum ambre*. 1. A mixture of aromatic substances, usually made into a ball, and carried in a small box or bag (see 2) in the hand or pocket, or suspended by

a chain from the neck or waist, esp. as a preservative against infection.

1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen VII* in Bentley *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 90 To one that brought the King a box with pomander 10s. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* xxvii. 125 The rofe was Knotted with pomanders right sweetly, Encencing out the yll odours misty. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1027 Colyaunder, Swete pomaunder, Good cassandaui. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 Make a pome maunder vnder this maner. 1568 BULLIYN *Butwarth, Bh. Simples* 59 b. A precious Pomamder to be worn against foule stinking aere. 1564-78—*Dial. agst Pest* (1888) 49 Be not without a good Pomamder made of Storax, Calamite [etc.] 1628 WITHER *Brit. Renemb.* ii. 9 Or like Pomanders of a curious Sent. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Odour* iv. Then should the Pomander, which was before A speaking sweet, mend by reflection. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pomander Bracelet*, The beads I kist, but most lov'd her That did perfume the pomander. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 55 Balls are therefore called vulgarly *poma ambre*, or Pomanders. 1683 *Long Gas* No 1804/4 A little Gold Box, with a sweet Pomander in it. 1720 STELL *Taylor* No. 245 2 Bracelets of braided Hair, Pomander, and Seed-Pearl. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. xi, The courtier... bowed out of the room, leaving an odour of pomander behind him. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom* (1879) 23 Pomanders, and pomades, the scented memory of which lingered about their toilet tables.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something scented, or having a sweet odour.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii. [said to a fop] Away, good pomander, goe. a 1653 FLETCHER *Pomander's* *Prise* v. 1. Oh what a stinking thief is this! Times sweet to him L. a mere Pomander. 1669 R. HILL *Pathw. Priety* II. 18; [We] God's Pomander, smell better by rubbing.

2. The case in which this perfume was carried, usually a hollow ball of gold, silver, ivory, etc., often in the shape of an apple or orange.

1518 *Privy Purse Exp. Princess Mary* 1 Jan. (1831) p. xxii. To the french quenes servant that brought a pomander of gold. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 605 A ball or pomander of crystal held opposit between the member and the Sun beams. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vin. Quen* (1708) 108 Abundance of Hair Bracelets, Lockets, Pomanders, Knots of Ribbands. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglestun* (1882) II. 272 He himself carried a pomander of silver in the shape of an apple, stuffed with spices.

b. *fig.* Applied to a book containing a collection of prayers; also of secrets, etc.

1558 BECON (*title*) The Pomander of Prayer, wherein is contained many godly Prayers, whereunto are added certayne Meditations, called S. Augustin's. *Ibid.* Ded., I thought it good to geue vnto you this mi Pomander of praier, wher in ar breifli contained such godli praier as ar most meete in this our age to be vied of al degrees & estates. 1560 (*title*) The Divine Pymander of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus... Translated. into English By... Doctor Everard.

3. *attrib.*, as *pomander box*, *diacelet chain*.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i, Walkes all day hang'd in pomander chains. 1610—*Alch. i.* Offring citizens wifes pomander bracelets, As his p'eruatue, made of the elixir. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vii. Wks. 1813 i. 507 An *Agnes Dei* hung by a pomander chain at her neck. 1906 *Athenaeum* 3 Feb. 193/z We see the clouded cans and pomander box of Sir Flaubert.

|| **Pomard**, **pommard** (pō'mār). [From Pomard, Pomard, the name of a village in the department of Côte d'Or, France.] A red Burgundy wine.

1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. (1836) 100 Pomard, of somewhat more body than Volnay. 1883 *Cham. Jrnl.* 15 Dec. 787/z A dozen of oysters. & a bottle of pomard. 1906 *Wine Merchant's Price List, Burgundies* Pomard, a fine full-flavoured wine.

Pomarine (pō'mārin), *a. O. nith.* [ad. F. *pomarin*, arbitrary repr. of mod. L. *pōmatorhinus*.] = POMATORHINUS; applied to a species of Skua.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 633/z The skua the pomarine jager... and Richardson's jager. 1863 *Spring Laph.* 359, I could never detect the pomarine skua breeding in this district. 1885 SKELTON *Brit. Birds* III. 249 note, The Pomarine Skua does not differ from the other Skuas in the structure of its nostrils.

† **Pomarious**, *a. Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *pōmārius* of or relating to fruit (f. *pōmum* fruit, *pōmus* fruit-tree) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomarious*,... of or belonging to an Orchard or to fruit in general, but most commonly Apples. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pomarious*, (lat.) belonging to a Pomary, i an Orchard, or place set with Apple-trees. 1775 in ASH

† **Pomarist**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pōmārium* (see next) + -IST.] The keeper or proprietor of an orchard.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/z Pomarists or Lovers and Keepers of Orchards.

† **Pomary**, *Obs.* In 4 pomari, 5-arie. [ad L. *pōmārium* an orchard, proper neut. of *pōmārius* adj., f. *pōmum* fruit.] A fruit-garden; an orchard.

a 1380 *Pistill of Susan* 63 Every day bi day In þe Pomeri þei play. *Ibid.* 209 Þow-out þe pomeri we passed us to play. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3364 Was no pomare so pighte of prynces in Erthe. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomary*, a place set with Fruit trees, an Orchard, also an Apple Loh.]

Pomate (pō'māt), *sb. rare. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 8 *Sc. pomet*. [ad. mod. L. *pōmātium*: see -ATE 1.]

a. = POMACE 2 a. b. = POMATUM 1. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1709) 175 There is made a Mash or Pomate of this Root. 1773 FERGUSON *Andl. Reine* Poems (1785) 206 The pomet slauter'd up his hair. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pomate (pō'māt), *v. rare. Obs. exc. dial.* [f.

3. *transf.* A ball or globe, especially of metal:

c 1381 *Ans. Cookery* §42 (1780) 106 For to make Pomme-
dore Take Buif and hewe yt smal al raw rost yt and
endore yt with yolkes of eeyrn c 1430 *Liber Cocum*
1862) 37 For pomme doreys Endore hit with yolkes of
egges c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* §8 Pomme doreng c 1440
Ans. Cookery in Household Ord. (1790) 442 Frasure to make
Pome de Ouinge. Take the lyvre of porke, and bray hit all
awe right smal [etc.], do therto a lytel flour, and endore
on therwith in the rostyngre.

x38a WYCLIFF *Song Sol. vi* 10 [17] Beholde, if the pomegranets [18] 1324.
 x38b [18] Pymgranate trees hadder pomegranets. 1644
 x38c EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb. A labyrinth of cypruses, nile
 wedges of pomegranates 1747 *Compl. Fair-Flora* 11, ii.
 x38d There are several other Trees and Shrubs . now in
 flower, as. Pomegranates with double and single Flowers
 x38e BYRON *Glaucus* 493 The young pomegranate's blossoms
 strike their bloom in bushes ever new 1856 BRYANT
Monero 1, I see thy fig-trees bask, with the fair pomegranate
 ear 1856 DELAMAR *Flower Gard.* (1861) x27 The Double-

flowered Pomegranate will thrive out doors, in England, against a wall.

c. The flower of the pomegranate; usually scarlet, rarely white or yellowish.

1873 'OUIDA' *Pascari* II. 122 A woman goes by with a knot of pomegranate in her dark hair. 1886 SHELTON tr *Flower's Salammbo* 14 As rosy as a half-opened pomegranate.

2. A carved or embroidered representation of a pomegranate as an ornament or decoration.

1382 WYCLIF *Exord.* xxviii. 34 In the myddil litel belles menged, so that the litel belle be gold, and a pome garnet [1388 pyn appil] *Ibid* xxxix. 23 Litel bellis of moost purr gold, the whiche the puttidn bitwix the pomeble garnetis [1388 pum garnadis], in the nether more party of the coote bi enuyroun. 1544 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 168 Tapstre warke with pomeble garnetis. 1834 LYTON *Pompeii* i. iv. Those walls were ornamented with the pomegranate consecrated to Isis. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 33 For final, it [the Old Cross of Wigtown] has a pomegranate cut in stone.

3. Applied, with defining words, to other trees in some way resembling the pomegranate, as the Native P. (*Capparis nobilis*), and Small Native P. (*Capparis mitchellii*) of Australia.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 12 'Small Native Pomegranate', 'Native Orange'. 1894 *Melbourne Museum Catalogue*, *Economic Woods* 10 (Morris) Native Caper Tree or Wild Pomegranate. Found in the Malles Scrub.

† 4. *transf.* A rissole. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookes y bks.* i. 38 Pome-Garner.—Take lene Raw Porke. & hew it smal. panne make per of peletys, as it were Applys, be-tweene bin hondys.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *pomegranate apple*, *bark*, *colour* (hence *pomegranate-coloured* adj.), *kernel*, *root*, *pomegranate-lake*, *-red* adj.; *pomegranate-water*, a drink made from pomegranates.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv. Trees beryng Bamegar-nade apples. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 Hercheekes like. faire pomegranade kernels washt in milke. 1754 J. BARTLET *Parrury* 24 Take pomegranate bark, or oak bark, two ounces. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 692 The tongue. is now dry, livid, black or of a pomegranate colour. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* i. 230 (*Dahlia superflua*), the purple, brick-red, dark red, pomegranate-coloured, dark purple. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magazine's Forum* (ed. 2) 177 Grenadia, and bark of the pomegranate root. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vii. That small pomegranate like mouth. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. House Management* 87 Pomegranate water. an agreeably cooling drink.

Pomegranate-tree. = *pec.* i. b.

1382 WYCLIF i. *Sann.* xiv. 2 Saul dwellde. v. vndur a pomegranet tree. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286:1 A Pomgranett tree, *malogranatus*. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* i. (1506) 7 The Balsamo. is made of a tree greater then a Pomegranet Tree. 1680 OTWAY *Cassius Marcius* iv. 1, Nightly on yon Pomegranate tree she sing. 1822 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 325 The pomegranate tree is a native of the south of Europe, Asia, and Barbary.

Pomels: see **POMEYS**.

Pomel, -ele, -ell, -elle, obs. ff. POMMEL, -ELLE.

† **Pomeled, a. Obs.** [f. OF. *pomel*: see **POMELY**.] Dappled; = **POMELY** a.

c 1410 *Master of Gans* (MS Digby 182) v. Per kyddes ben kydded with pomeled here, as pe hynde calves. 14.. *Voc* in Wr. Wulker 567/28 *Cultatus*, pomeled *ut equus*.

Pomelion, variant of **POMMELION**.

Pomelo (*pe mēlo*, *pe mēlo*). Also *pomello*, *pum(m)elo*, *pomolo*, *pommelo*. [Of uncertain formation and history; app. related to *pomum*, *pomo*, *pome* apple.] a. In the East Indies, a synonym of the **POMELVOOSE** or **SHADDOCK** (*Citrus decumana*). b. In America, applied to the variety or sub-species of *Citrus*, also called 'grape fruit' and (in the English market) 'forbidden fruit'.

1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pomelloes*, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 1. 17, I cannot agree that the Amoy pomelo is the finest fruit in the world. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 323 Mangosteen, pomelo, banana. 1885 LADY BRASSET *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo, were weighed down by their own golden fruit. 1886 *Guide Mus. Econ. Bot.*, *Kew Gardens* No. 129 Pumpelmousse or Shaddock, fruit of *Citrus decumana*... The Pomelo is a smaller fruited variety.

† **Pomely, a. Obs.** Forms 5 *pomely*, *pomly*, *pomelee* (also *Sc.* *pommill*, *pombil*, *pompill*, *poumle*), 7 *pomele*. [ad. OF. *pomel* (mod. F. *pommelle*) marked with round spots, dappled, f. OF. *pomel* little apple: see **POMMEL**, and cf. **DAPPLED**.] Marked with rounded spots, dappled.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 616 This Reue sat vp on a ful good stot That was al pomely grey. c 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) xxviii. 288 In Arabye ben cleft Gefauntz bat is, a best pomelee or spotted. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb* iv. 829 The pomly gray for hym y vndirake. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. iii. 217 Apone a coursere pommill [i. e. pomil, pomele, pomely, pompill] gray Adressly he sat. 1460 *Lybeaus Dreye*, 844 Upon a pomely palfay [1628 PHILLIPS, *Pomele-gryse*, (old word) dapple-gray].

Pommeander, obs. form of **POMANDER**.

† **Pome-peare**, *Obs.* Forms: 5 *pompere*, 6 *poumper*, 7 *pom-poure*, *pome-peare*, 7-8 *pompire*. [f. **POME** + **PEAR** sb., after F. *pomme poire*, 'a peare apple' (Cotgr.), or med. L. *pomum pirum*.] See quot. 1640.

c 1440 *Promp. Para* 412/2 *Powmpere*, frute, *pomum pirum*. 1530 FALSGR. 257/2 *Poumper*, frute. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 438 The Melapia for their resemblance and par-

ticipation of apples and peares together, as a man would say, Peare apples, or pom poies. 1617 RIDER *Dict.*, A Pompire, or Pearemeine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxxii. 1501 The Pome-peare, or Apple-peare, which is a small Peare, but round at both ends like an Apple, yet the tree is a Peare tree.

Pome-pirk, abbrev. form of **POMPERKIN**.

Pomeranian (*pōmērān* nān), a. (*sb.*) [f. *Pomerania*, name of the province, a. med. L. *Pomerania*, f. *Pomerān* a Slavonic tribe (Ger. *Pomern*)] Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a district on the south coast of the Baltic Sea, now a province of Prussia. b. *sb.* Short for *Pomeranian dog*.

P. *beam*, a variety of beam (*Abraus buggenhaged*) supposed to be a hybrid between the Beam and the Roach. P. *dog*, a small dog of a variety characterized by a pointed muzzle, pricked ears, full eyes, and long thick silky hair, either black, white, or cream coloured.

1760 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 604 A droll Pomeranian puppy. 1789 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 265 The shepherd's Dog in Germany, called Pomeranian. 1865 COUCH *Fishes Brit. Isl.* IV. 42 Pomeranian Beam. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* v. The handsome Pomeranian his tail bustling with wrath. 1884 DAY *Fishes* II. 194 Pomeranian beam. This gregarious fish, which is of a hady nature, is found in many sluggish rivers, canals, ponds, broads, and lakes in this country.

Pomeri, variant of **POMARY**.

Pomeridian (*pōmērīdīān*), a. [ad. L. *pomeridianus* postmeridian, f. *post* after + *meridianus* MERIDIAN.] † a. = **POSTMERIDIAN** a. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Vn.* n. 485 About the third hour Pomeridian. 1633 R. C. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 40 The West winds are attendants of the Pomeridian or afternoon hours.

b. *Entom.* Flying in the afternoon, as some lepidopterous insects. c. *Bot.* Opening or closing in the afternoon, as a flower.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pomeridian*, occurring in the afternoon.

Pomerium, obs. form of **POMERIUM**.

† **Pomeroy**, *Obs.* Also 7 *pome-roie*, *pomroy*.

[app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pone*) apple + *roy* king.] An old variety of apple; perh. = *king-apple*.

1600 BRETTON *Strange For.* *Two Princes* (Grosart) 19/2 Plucking off an apple called a Pome-roie. 1666 Sir G. Gosse *apple* v. i. in *Bulletin O. P. I.* III. 92 Thou Pomroy or thou apple of mine eye. 1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* i. 2. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1729) 191 Apples. Pome-water, Pomeoy. 1823 CRABB *Technical Dict.*, *Pomeoy*, a good-tasted apple, not very juicy, but of a pulpy substance.

† **Pomeroyal**, *Obs.* Also 6 *pome rial*. [app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pone*) apple + *royal* royal.] Some kind of apple, ? the same as **POMEROY**.

1534 T. GOLDWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 288 We have one frute growing here with us in Kent, the which i. called a Pome rial. He is called a very goode apull, and goode to drynke wyne withall. 1577 B. GOGGIN *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 87 The Pippin, the Romet, the Pomeroyal. 1617 RIDER *Dict.*, A Pomeroyal, *Mahon apiumum*.

† **Pomery**, *Rom. Anth.* *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *pomerie*, 7 *pomorie*, 7-8 *pomery*. [Anglicized form of L. *pomerium*,] = **POMERIUM**.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. x. (S. T. S.) l. 6: Than sall his hede be coverit, his body skungit, owtir vouth or Inwib be pomerie, and etur all hingt on ane vnhappy tre. *Ibid* xvii. 97 Pomerie is callit ane certaine boundis passand round about any town nnt be wallis bareof. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xxvi. 19 Having whipped and scourged him either within the Pomerie or without. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomery* [1766 ENTICKE *London* IV. 83 A church, known by the name of St. Martin in the Pomery].

† **Pomet**, *Obs.* (?)

1583 *Rites of Customs* D vj b, Passemin lace, look pomet lace. *Ibid* D viij, Pomet lace of silk the groce viii s. † **Pomet**, in *pomet tours*, error for *pount*: see **PONT** 1.

Pometée, -etie, -ettie, obs. ff. **POMMETTY**.

Pomewater, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-7 *pom-*. [app. f. **POME** + **WATER** sb.] A large juicy kind of apple.

c 1430 LYDG. *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pome-water, and the gentille ricardons. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. n. 4 Ripe as a Pomwater. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* I, Tis de sweetest apple in de world, tis better den de Pomewater, or apple John. 1637 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 72 The fruit when 'tis ripe, as big as the largest Pomewater. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pome-water*, a large sort of Apple full of a very sweet Juice. 1834 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 116 The pomewater far surpasses the queening. 1883 *Hamphs. Gloss.*, *Pomewater*, a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively sour.

b. *fig.* (cf. *apple of his eye*).

1607 W. SMITH *Puritan* C j b, The Capitaine louing you so deerely, I like the Pomewater of his eye, and you to be so uncomfortable, fie, fie.

Pomeys, pomeis (*pō'meis*), *sb. pl.* *Her.* Also *sing.* (in *Dicts.*) 8 *pomey*, 8-9 *pomme*. [Of uncertain form, app. only in plural, which may possibly be an antiquated spelling of *pommes*; cf. later quot.] The name given to roundels when of a green colour.

1562 LEIGH *Armour* 150 He beareth Argent iii. pomeis in pale, which is as much to be understood as iii. grene Appels. 1610 GUILDM *Heraldry* iv. xix. (1660) 352 Pomeis are taken for Apples without their Stalkes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pomey*, (in *Heraldry*) the figure of an Apple or Ball, which is always drawn of a green Colour. 1766-87 PORNY *Her. Dict.*, *Pommes*, green roundlets used in Coats of arms. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 73 Roundles. The Pomme. *vert.*

Pomeys, obs. form of **PUMICE**.

Pomfret (*pō'mfrēt*). Also *pamfret*, *pomphlet* [App. derived from Pg. *pampo*, F. *pamplé*, said to be applied to the same fish. A dim. **pamplé* may have become *pamphlet*, *pomphlet*, and *pomfret*.] A fish of the genus *Stromateoides*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific Oceans, much esteemed for food, particularly the two species *S. niger*, the black pomfret, and *S. senensis*, the white pomfret, which when young is known as *silver pomfret*, and when old is the grey pomfret.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 393 A very delicious Fish called the Pamplé, comes in Shoals. 1822 in Mar. Grahams *Jrnl.* *India* App. i. 202 Another face look'd broad and bland, Lake pamflet floundering on the sand. 1823 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 52-3 The pomfret is not unlike a small turbot, epicures esteem the black pomfret a great dainty. 1886 YULR. *Hobson-Jobson* 545 The French of Pondichery call the fish *pamplé*. 1891 *19th Cent.* Jan. 98, I have enjoyed .. pomphlet at Bombay, and blue-fish at Boston.

b. A species of sea-beam, *Brama Rayi*, found near Bermuda.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, and in later Amer. Dicts.

Pomfret-cake (*pō'mfrēt kēk*) [f. *Pomfret* (AN. and ME. *Pontfret*, now spelt *Pontefract*), a town in Yorkshire] A liquorice cake made at Pontefract.

1838 *Enycyl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 347/2 The soil around it [Pontefract], produces .. liquorice-roots, from the juice of which the medicine called pomfret-cakes is made. 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters*, v. He'll have the run of the pomfret cakes. 1893 *Vestm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 7/1 The Pontefract (or Pomfret) cake is a dainty little circular confection, into the composition of which liquorice enters largely.

Pomgarnade, -garnat(e), -granat(e), etc., obs. ff. **POMEGRANATE**.

Pomice, obs. form of **POMACE**, **PUMICE**.

Pomiculture (*pō'mikūltūrā*) [f. L. *pōmum* a fruit + **CULTURE**.] The art or practice of fruit-growing. Hence *Pomiculturist*.

1876 A. J. EVANS *Thru Bosnia* vi. 250 The Bosniacs show themselves absolutely incapable of pomiculture. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Oct. 648 Valuable directions with reference to pomiculture. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 27 Sept. 4 We pay .. upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds annually .. to Transatlantic pomiculturists.

† **Pomier**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *pomier*, F. *pommier* an apple-tree:—L. *pōmārus*.] A pome-bearing tree; an apple or pear tree.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii, She lovyd nothyngne saynyng trees and gyardys, as pomiers or apple and pere trees.

Pomiferous (*pōmīfērus*), a. [f. L. *pōmifer* (f. *pōnum* apple, fruit + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.]

1. Producing fruit, or specifically apples; *spec* in *Bot.*, applied to trees and plants bearing pomes or pome-like fruits (formerly including cucumbers, melons, and the like), as distinguished from bacciferous or berry-bearing plants.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomiferous*, that beareth fruit. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* l. 48 The Seeds of all pomiferous Plants. 1694 *Kay Creation* i. (1692) 102 All Pomiferous Herbs, Pumpions, Melons, Gourds, Cucumbers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* i. *Pomiferous Trees*, are such as have their Flower on the top of the Fruit, and their Fruit in the Form of an Apple or Pear. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 121 By pomiferous fruits I would be understood to mean all of the Apple kind, such as have thick fleshy substance inclosing many seeds. 1831 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 145 Sunny, spicy, pomiferous groves. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* July 66 The sunny sloping pomiferous town of Hexham.

2. Carrying an apple. *notice-use*

1757 STURKELLY *Medallist Hist. Carausius* 29 A coin represents Adam pomiferous in this manner.

Pomiform (*pō'mifōrm*), a. [f. L. type **pōmiformis*, f. *pōnum* fruit, apple: see **FORM**.] Having the shape of a pome or apple.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pomiformus*, having the round form of an apple. pomiform. 1894 *Tablet* 16 Apr. 633 It would not surprise us if pomiform galls were some day found on the willow.

Pomiglion, obs. form of **POMMELION**.

Pomis(e), Pomised, obs. ff. **PUMICE**, **PUMICED**.

Pomivororous (*pōmīvōrōs*), a. *notice-wd.* [f. L. *pōnum* fruit + *-vorous*.] That devours apples.

1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 262 The common boy. The small and pomivororous animal which we so call.

Pomly, variant of **POMELY** *Obs.*

Pommada, -do, var. POMADO *Obs.* **Pom-made, Pommander, pommaundre**, obs. ff. **POMADE**, **POMANDER**.

Pommage (*pō'medʒ*). Also 6-8 *pomage*. [Cf. F. *pommage* cider harvest or production, f. F. *pomme* apple + *-age*. In sense 2 perh. a variant of **POMACE**.]

† 1. *Cider*. *Obs. rare*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 4 In the wealdish, or woody places, of late daies they used much pomage, or cider for want of barley. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) l. 161 In some places of England, there is a kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or pomage.

2. = **POMACE** 1.

1789 W. MARSHALL *Glostershire* (1796) II. 304 In common practice, the pomage is pressed, immediately as it is ground. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 291 The bridge or cross-piece which acts on the pomage. 1884 THURICROM *Alcoholic Drinks* 32 The ground apples are

termed pommage. A man grinds, with one horse, between two and three hog-heads of pommage a day.

Pommard, **Pomme**: see **POMARD**, **POMEYS**.
Pommé, -ee (pome), *a. Her.* [*F. pommé*, *pa. pple. of pommure* to come to a round head, *f. pommus* apple: see **POME**.] = **POMMETT**.

1745 *COATS Dict. Her. s. v. Pommétte*, A Cross Pommette is certainly the same above call'd Pommee and Pommellee 1787-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* A cross pommé, or pommelle, called also trophée, is a cross with a ball or knob, like an apple, at each end. 1882 [see **POMMELLE**]

Pommel (pómél), *sb.* Forms. *a.* 4-7 (9) pommel, -alle, 5 pommel, 5-6 pomele, 5-7 pommell, 6- pommell, (6 pommell, pommell, pomeaw) *B.* 5 pumelle, 6 -ill, 6-7 -el, -ell, pummell, -ill, 6-9 pummell. [*ME. a. OF. pommel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod. *F. pommelle*) rounded knob, pommel of a sword or of a saddle, = *Pr pommel*, *It pommel* :-late *L. type *pommelum* (med. *L. pommelus* in Du Cange), dim. of *pomum* apple (see **POME**).]

I. +1 A globular body or prominence; a ball; a round boss, knob, or button. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Prov. xxv. 11* A goldun pommel in beddis of siluer is he, that spekith a word in his tyme 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr* 6717 Lower down ek ther was set A-nother pommel, wyth of makynge Was lasse & Round, (to my seemynge). 1481 *Caxton Myrr* ii. xxxi. 125 In the mone is a body polyeshyd and fair lyke a pommel right wel burnysshed 1541 *Copland Gwydon's Quest Chyrurg. F.* Makinge a party of the orbysall or emyent pommel that is rounde bryght 1688 *R. Holmes Armoury* iii. 325/2 He beareth a Rowel of six points, at each a pommel or Button.

+2 A ball or spherical ornament placed on the summit of a tower, dome, gable, or pillar, at the corners of an altar, etc.; the ornamental top of the pole of a tent, a flag-staff, or the like; a finial. *Obs.*

1330 *Floures & Bl* (1857) 249 The pommel about the led is wrought with so moche red 1334 *P. Pl. Credo* 562 þou3 a man in her mynster a masse wolde heren. His sijt schal so [be] set on sundry werkes, þe penouces & þe pommels & þe pommels of scheldes Wyb-drawn his deuocion 1400 *Maunder (Rox)* xxx 136 Abouten þe principall toure er twa pommels of gold. 1500 *Melusine* 357 Euery yere vpon the last day of August was sene a grette hand that toke the pommel of the said toure & pullyd it fro the toure. 1720 *Gravett's Stone's Surn* (1754) i. viii. 639/a A new Cross, with a Pommel well gilt, [was] set on the Top thereof (the Spire). [1842-76 *Gwilt Archæol. Gloss.*, *Pommel*, a globular protuberance terminating a pinnacle, etc.]

3 A rounded knob; an ornamental knob generally.
a. The knob terminating the hilt of a sword, dagger, or the like.

1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10037 Ffro þe hille vnto þe pommel Was twenti vnche large 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ii. xix. 99 Merlyn toke his swerd and toke of the pommel and set on an other pommel. 1584 *Lyly Sappho* ii. iii. Hec that can weare his dagger pommel lower then the point. 1677 *Morvyn's Hist.* iii. 167 The Gentlemen, that haue priuiledge to weare Swords, as the Doctors of Ciuill Law, haue plaine pommels to them, neuer goulded. 1864 *Boutell Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 256 It is also charged upon a small shield upon the pommel of his sword-hilt.

b. 1283 *Cath. Angl.* 203/a A Pummelle (A Pommel), *folus*, 1583 *Fleete-wood in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 201 His man haith the stricken the carman with the pummell of his sword. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. v. 1. 618* The pummell of Cesars Faulchion. 1685 *Lowd. Gas.* No. 2050/a A Rapier Sword, the Hilt of which was made with a whole Shell, and a long Bar from the Shell to the Pummel. 1715 *tr. Pausanias Rerum Mem.* i. iii. iv. 136 The two Pummels or ends of this Staff, which jutted out.

+b. The knob on the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon; = **CASCABEL** 1. *cf.* **POMMELION**. *Obs.*
 1639 *R. Ward Annals. Wars* 129 The Center of the pummell or Cascabel of the Peece. 1674 *W. P. Compt. Gunner* iv. 5 The Pummel or Button at her Coyl or Bitch-end is called the Cascabel 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. vi. 94 The Cascabel or Pummel.

+c. An ornamental knob on a chair, the cover of a cup, etc. *Obs.*

1444 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 My flat covered pece [of plate] which a square pommel 1c 1475 *Sgr. Louis Degre* 745 Ye shall. ryde, my daughter, in a chaire. Your pommels shalbe ended with gold. 1500 *Two Goods Dk. Richmond in Camden Misc.* (1850) 29 A Chaire of clothe of golde, fringed with redde silk and gold, with iij. pommels of silver and gold. 1608 *Beauv. & F. New Plays in One Induct.* To touch the pommel of the king's chair is better security, than three of the best merchants.

+d. The pole-star (? the knob of the sky) *Obs.*
 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* l. 13, The stern that we cal the pomeaw of hewyns & ryght vnder yt ys the sown at the howr of mydnyght. 1570 *Levinus Manu* 56/45 A Pommel, *folus*.

+4. A rounded or semi-globular projecting part. *Obs.* *a.* The rounded top of the head; the crown.
 1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 1831 He pighte hym on the pommel of his heed.

b. A woman's breast. *post.*
 1413 *Hoccleve Compl. Sout* 199 Wks (E E T S) III p. lvii. Of this pommel will I my selfe rest. That is, this selfe, moder, made and wife. The sustenance and solace of my life 1586 *Banhus of Helicon* 63 in *Montgomery's Poems* (S I S) 275 With yvoure nek, and pommels round, And comle intervall.

c. The lower side of the closed fist.
 1644 *Bulwer Chival* 75 The nether part of this Hand in this posture Chirocrames call the pommel or percussion of the Hand.

d. A bastion.

1687 *A. Lovell ti. Thevenot's T.* av. 1 18 Asquare Castle, with a Tower, joined to it by a Pommel of a Wall.

5. The upward projecting front part of a saddle; the saddle-bow.

a. 1450 *Mertin* viii. 191 Their sweides hangynge at the pommel of there sades before 1591 *Florio and Frutes* 41 Now hold that strop Get vp, and hold fast by the pommel. 1711 *Steele Spect* No. 109 p. 3 Taking him before him on the Pommel of his Saddle 1809 *Med. Jnl* XXI. 367 The rider. was forcibly thrown forward on the pommel of the saddle

b. 1620 *Shelton Quix.* II. xii. 79 This bottle hanging at the pommel of my saddle. 1677 *Lowd. Gas.* No. 1242/4 A large Scar under the pummel of the Saddle. 1720 *W. Gisson Dist. Horses* viii. (1731) 126 A Saddle broad under the pummel is always very uneasy.

II. [*f.* **POMMEL** v., **PUMMEL** v.]

6. techn. a. (In form *pummel*) A square-faced tool used by stonemasons as a punch. *b.* An oblong wooden block with a convex ribbed face for making leather supple and graining it.

1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* § 36 The three holes were broke into one, by square-faced Pummels. 1852 *Morritt Tanning & Currying* (1853) 465 All leather should be submitted to the action of the pommel. 1875 *Knicht Dict. Mach.*, *Pommel*, a block of hard wood used by curriers in pressing and working skins to render them supple It is flat above and rounded below

7 The bat used in the game of 'knur and spell'.

1845 *[C. Rogers] Tom Tiddlehoyle's Thoughts*, etc. 39 (E D D) Burd-caiges, pummils, waukin sticks, an' knurs. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Bys's Ann.* Jan. 48 The bats, or sticks, known as pommels. 1893 'STUPHEO' *Random Rhymes* 8 (E. D. D) Those who the 'pummel' well can wield With 'spell and bullet' take the field.

8. Comb. **Pommel-foot**, **pummel-foot**, **club-foot**.
 1861 *W. Barnes in Macm Mag.* June 127 Man may be marred by perverse fashions—as in the pummel feet of Chinese women 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Pommel-foot*, a syn. for *Club-foot*.

Pommel (pómél), *v.* Also 6 pommel(1: see also **POMMEL**. [*f.* **POMMEL** *sb.* 3 *a. lit.* to strike with the pommel of a sword instead of its edge or point.] *trans.* To beat or strike repeatedly with or as with a pommel; to beat or pound with the fists; to bruise.

1530 *Palser* 662/1, I pommel, I beate one aboute the eares, 1c 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 49 b, Ye duke toke hym, and pomeled so aboute the hed that the blood yssued out of hys nose. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 645 Calling in his imps to hold their arms while he pommels them. 1821 *Lamb's Ser.* i. *Old Benchers* i. T. He pommelled him severely with the hilt of it [a sword] 1863 *Quida* *Held in Bondage* (1870) 70 There is a degree of absurdity in two mortals setting solemnly to work to pommel one another

Hence **Pommelling**, -eling *vb.* *sb.*, also **Pommeller**, -eler, one who pommels.

1824 *W. Irving T. Trav* I 334 The old man's ire was somewhat appeased by the pommeling of my head 1874 *Burnand My time* xvii 146 A contention in which your pommellings are active. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pommeller*.

+Pommellion. *Obs.* Forms. 8 pommellion, pummellion, 9 pommillion, pommellion, pommellion. [An unexplained extension of **POMMEL** in sense 3 *b.*, said to be originally a sailors' word.] A cascabel. = **POMMEL** *sb.* 3 *b.*

1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780) H. The cascabel of the gun sailors call the pommillion, or pummellion. 1823 *Crabb Technol. Dict.*, *Pommellion*, the cascabel, or hindmost knob of a cannon 1837 *MacDougall tr. Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 74 The entire length of the gun, from muzzle to pommillion, was sixtyfive inches and a half. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, *Pommellion*.

|| Pommelle, -ele (pómèle), *a. Her.* Also -elly. [*F. pommelle*, *pa. pple. of pommeller* (in *obs. sense*) to assume a rounded or knobbed form, *f.* *OF. pommell*: see **POMMEL**.] = **POMMETT** *a.*

1506 *Leigh Armorie* 61 b, A Crosse pommelle, Sable. This is so termed for the roundness thereof at the ends 1725 *COATS Dict. Her.*, *Pommelle*, a Crosse pommelle. 1823 *Crabb Technol. Dict.*, *Pommelle* (*Her.*) or Pommelly 1882 *Cussans Her.* (ed. 3) 62 A Cross, the limbs of which are terminated by a single ball, is termed a Cross Pommé, or Pommelle.

Pommelled, **pommelled** (pómèld), *a. Her.* [*f.* **POMMEL** *sb.* + *-ED* 2.] Of a sword: Having the pommel of a specified tincture.

1766-87 *Poryn Her.* (ed. 4) 182 Three Swords in Pale Pearl, pommelled and hilted Topaz. 1864 *Boutell Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 20 (ed. 3) 317 A sword erect gu, hilted and pommelled or.

b. = **POMMELLE**. 1823 [see *prec.*]

Pommes, *obs.* form of **PUMICE**.

Pommetty (póméti), *a. Her.* Also 7 -etie, 8 -etée. [*a. F. pommétte*, *f. pommétte*, dim. of *pomme* apple.] Terminating in a knob or knobs, as the arms of a cross. So **+Pommeture**, *Obs.* [*a. obs. F. pommétture*], the condition of being pommetty.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Pommétte*, *te*, pommetie; .. *Pommetture*, pommetture, or the being Pommetie 1709 *Hearn's Collect* 6 Nov (O H S) II. 302 Three Crosses pommetées 1766-87 *Poryn Her.* (ed. 4) *Dict.*, *Pommetty*, this is said of a cross, whose extremities terminate with a button or knob at each end, like an apple

Pomney (pómni), *dial.* Also pommy, pumny. [*app. a. obs. F. pomn(ee)*, *pomeye* cider, also apple sauce (Godef.) :-*L. type *pōmāta*; see **POMADE**. But it may be a popular corruption of

POMACE (*pommus*, *pomnice*), or in some other way related to that word.] = **POMACE** 1.

1843 *Falkner in Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 383 The pomney (that is, the pulp after it has been pressed) will generally contain a large number of entire seeds 1874 *T. Hardy Madding Crowd* II. 275 Saying 'ware o' the pomny ma'am. 'twill spoil yer gown' 1886 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-book*, *Pumny*, ground apples, in process of cider making. Always so called before the juice is expressed, and the same word is applied to the refuse when pressed dry, this latter is, however, sometimes called cider-muck.

Pommice, -is, *obs.* *f.* **POMACE**, **PUMICE**.

Pommill: see **POMELY** *a.*, dappled.

Pommillion, variant of **POMMELION** *Obs.*

+Pomming-stone. *Obs.* = **PUMICE** *STONE*.
 1615 *Swetnam Arraignment. Wom.* (1880) p. xv, In their loue a woman is compared to a pomming-stone, for which way soever you turne a pomming stone it is full of holes.

Pommy, var. **POMMEY**, *obs.* form of **PUMICE**.

|| Pomorium. *Rom. Antig.* Also 7 pomorium. [*L. pōnerium*, *mērūm*, *f. post* behind + *mōrus*, *mūrū* wall] The open space running inside and outside the walls of a city, which was consecrated by the pontifex and ordained to be left free from buildings; = **POMERY**. Hence *transf.*

1598 *R. Grenney Tacitus' Ann.* xii. vi. (1622) 162 After that, the circuit or pomorium was augmented, according to the fortune and riches of the Kings 1628 *Bacon Let. to King* a Jan. in *Cabala* (1654) I 9 The City grown from wood to brick, your Sea walls or Pomorium of your Island surveyed. 1824 *Regent's Park* 25 It re-creates a great pomorium for the public health and recreation. 1852 *CONGREVE & Howson St. Paul* (1862) II. xxiv. 382 The ancient wall, with its once sacred pomorium, was rather an object for anti-quarian interest, than any protection against the enemies.

Pomois, *obs.* *f.* **POMACE**, **POMOLIO**: see **PUMILO**.

Pomolo, variant of **POMELO**.

Pomology (pomp'ldgi). [*ad. mod. L. pōmologia*, *f. pōm-um*. see **POME** and **-LOGY** So *F. pomologie* (Littré)] The science and practice of fruit-culture; also, a treatise on fruit-culture

1828 *Genil Mag.* LXXXVIII. i. 160/1 Repeated experiments.. which I made for the promotion of Pomology. 1839 *Pomological Mag.* I. 106 Diel, in his Pomology, suggests its having been derived from a kind of Spanish gold coin called a real 1851 *R. Hoog (title)* British Pomology—The Apple 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 633/1 No intelligent pomologist, whether grower or amateur, should neglect to furnish his shelves with so thorough a directory to our more familiar branch of pomology, apple and pear fruits

Hence **Pomological** (*f. pōm-ol-*) *a.*, **Pomologist**.

1839 (*title*) The Pomological Magazine, or, Figures and Descriptions of the most important varieties of fruit cultivated in Great Britain. *Ibid.* 14 The Summer Bonchretien Pear. By some Pomologists it is supposed to be the Regalia of Valerius Cordus 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits* i. 14 Our pomologists.. select the three or the six best pears for a small orchard 1863 *D. G. Mitchell My Farm of Edge-wood* 153, I once had the hardihood, in a little group of pomological gentlemen, to express a modest opinion in praise of the flavor of the Bartlett pear.

Pomona (pómōnā), *Rom. Mythol.* [*L. Pōmōna*] The goddess of fruits and fruit-trees; hence, the fruit-trees of a country, or a treatise on them (*cf.* *flora*). *Pomona green*: see *quot.* 1842.

1584 *PEELE Arraignment. Paris* i. 1, To them that do this honour to our fields Her mellow apples poor Pomona yields. 1706 *Phillips, Pomona*, a Nymph of Latium reckon'd to be the Goddess of Orchards and Fruits; whence the Word is taken for a Title to several Treatises of Fruit-trees. 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 663 Bear me, Pomona, to thy citron groves. 1833 *T. Hook Love & Pride, Widow* ii. The pleasing viridity.. of her mother's pomona pelisse. 1842 *D. R. Hay Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 44 *Pomona green* is the popular name of all full-toned greens in which yellow predominates 1873 *E. Spott Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 48/1 The rose colour, cornelian red, and pomona green require a less degree of heat.

Pomonic (pomp'nik), *a.* [*f.* **POMONA** + *-IC*.] Consisting of or pertaining to fruits.

1864 in *Webster*. 1890 *Talmage Pathos Life, Jesus* 332 (Funk) What floral and pomonic richness!

+Pomoun. *Obs.* *rare.* [*a. F. pomoun* lung.] The lungs.

13.. *K. As* 4374 (Bodl. MS.). He carf his herte & his Pomoun (or pomoun) And brew hym ouere his aroun

Pomp (pomp), *sb.* Also 4-7 pompe, 5 pumpe.

[*a. F. pompe* (13th c. in Du Cange) :-*L. pompa*, *ad. Gr. πομπή* a sending, a solemn procession, a train, parade, display, pomp, *f. πέμψω* to send.]

1. Splendid display or celebration, magnificent show, splendour, magnificence

1315 *Shoreham* iv. 260 Who hys hit bat neuer yboust Of pompe bat he se3? 1340 *Hamfoll Fr. Conc.* 7077 þus salle alle þair pomp away pas, And be als thyng bat never was. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 357 b/2 For the pompe of my clothynge men calle me Margaryte. 1535 *Coverdale Wsd.* v. 8 What profit hath the pompe of riches brought vs? 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 54 Thys marriage of prince Arthur was kept at London with great pompe and solempnitie 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iii. iii. 354 Farewell. The Royall Banner, and all Qualite, Pride, Pompe, and Circumstance of glorious Warre. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts*, *Nahum* ii. Thine enemy.. shall come fiercely upon thee, with great pompe of terry. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 559 High o'er the Main in wat'ry Pomp he rides. 1750 *Gray Elegy* ix. The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r. 1888 *Byrce Amer. Commu.* II. lxiii. 453 He generally avoids publicity, preferring the substance to the pomp of power.

b. with *a. and pl.*

1651 *Jes. Taylor Holy Dying* v. § 8 (1727) 270 In the

grave of her husband, in the Poms of mourning 1847 *Emerson Rep. Men. Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 The church has leered him amidst rites and poms

o. fig. Said of the splendour of nature.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elages* I. 39 Where the turf diffus'd its pomp of flowers 1845 Long *Sea-Drifter* vii. I saw the pomp of day depart. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 48 The whole landscape is now covered with this indescribable pomp

† 2. A triumphal or ceremonial procession or train, a pageant, a splendid show or display along a line of march. Obs

1482 *Monte of Evesham* (Aib.) 43 By the victorise pomps of her enemies 1530 PALSGR 256/a Pompe tryumphe, triumphe 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 58 In olden dayes, good kings Contented were, with pomps of little pryce 1583 FULKE *Defence* xxi (Parker Soc.) 564 As for the Greek word *troupeuon*, it signifieth to go in a solemn pomp, such as your processions are c 1618 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. 1 (1703) 324 In the Poms the women goe first and of them the best and the nearest frendes next to the herse 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 564 The Planets in their stations list'ning stood, While the bright Pomp ascended jubilant 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 317 here, while the proud their long drawn pomps display. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* I. 1. 7 Those pomps or processions of young men and damself. who. displayed themselves at the festivals.

† b. fig. (Cf. *triumph*.)

1607 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 61 With Goddess, like dameanour foith she went, Not unattended, for on her as Queen A pomp of winning Graces waited still.

† c. fig. Said of any great natural movement.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. vii. How Thames, in might with many a Flood, Glides on, with pompe of Waters. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 P. 3 Worlds, gliding round their Axes in such an amazing Pomp and Solemnity.

† 3. Ostentatious display; parade; specious or boastful show; vain glory; esp. in phr. *pomp and pride*. Obs.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy. Warw.* 158 Gret los of pompe and pride. a 1340 HAMFOLC *Psalter* xxxi. 12 Paure pompe in speche, fordo it, that neghis noight til in mekes. c 1400 *Desty.* 1707 3785 Pompe and proude wordis ay be prinse hated 1545 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxv. [ccxi] 104 Bycause they suffred the prelates of the churche to medell so moche; therefore some sayde, it was tyme to abate their pomps, and to bringe them to reason. 1553 B. GOSCE *Eglogs*, etc (Arb.) 98 For all the pompe and pryde, the Bodie tournes to dust. 1653 MILTON *Itin.* (1659) 49 After a long pomp and tedious preparation out of heathen authors 1795 STANHOPE *Panoply*, III. 176 Deceiving the World with a Pretence and Pomp of Godliness 1772 PRISTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 390 A mere piece of pomp and parade.

b. ph.

In the baptismal formula, 1 rep. *L. pompa* or *pompia diabol* (and c., Tertull.) orig. the processions, public shows, spectacles of the circus, etc., associated with or sanctioned by the pagan worship (see sense 2 above), then, more vaguely, any 'shows' held to be under the patronage of the devil; finally (from 17th c.) tacitly transferred to those of 'the world', and associated with its 'vanities'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4665 Y fonsake þe, here, Satan, And alle by pomps, and all thy werkys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b. Whether thou renounce & forsake y devyll & all his pomps. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Catechism*, That I should forsake the deuil and all his workes and pomps, the vanities of the wicked worlde. [1603] the deuil and all his workes, the pomps and vanities of the wicked worlde. 1746 KARL of KILMARNOCK in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 89 The pomps and gaudy shows of the world. 1835 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* (1873) 401 Q What are pomps and vanities? A. All kinde of fine things which we use, or wear, to gratify our pride or vanity 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* vii. 73 His armorial bearings (the very essential hieroglyphic of the pomps of this world which we renounce at Baptism) 1858 MISS SWELL *Amy Herbert* x. 128 The pomps and vanities of the world are different to different people. If Susan Reynolds, were anxious to wear a silk dress like yours, she would be longing for pomps and vanities, because she would be coveting something beyond her station.

† 4. *concr.* Something to make a brave show.

1622 BROME *North. Lasse* i. ii. Here's five peeces to buy pomps against my Sisters Wedding.

5. Phrases. † *Magistrate of the pomps*: a sumptuary officer in Venice. † *To save one's pomp*: see quot. 1801.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 78 The Magistrate of the Poms is oblig'd by his Office to see that no Body wears the Cloth of another Country 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII 101 To save one's pomp at whist, is to score five before the adversaries are up, or win the game.

6. *Comb.*, as *pomp-fed*, *-like*, *-loving* adjs.

1721 HICKES *Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 107 The highest pomp-like celebrity of words. 1813 SHILLY *Q. Mab* iv. 245 A pomp-fed king. 1903 BRANDES *Poland* i. iii. 24 An enthusiastic and unpractical people pomp-loving and volatile.

† *Pomp*, v. 1 Obs. [f. prec. sb. Cf. late L. *pompāre* to do (a thing) with pomp (Sedul.); obs. F. *pomper* to celebrate with pomp, act splendidly, etc.] *intr.* To exhibit pomp or splendour; to conduct oneself pompously. Also *pomp it*. So † *Pomping* a., in *pomping pride*, prob. a corruption of *pomp and pride*: see prec. 3.

c 1700 Sir *Beues* (Fynson) 172 He pryked forth before the ote for pompyngs pryde to make great hote 1555 BRANFORD *Synph.* B. ij. b. For example, take their pompyngs pryde. c 1622 B. JOHNSON *Expost.* v. *Luigo Jones* 29 What is the cause you pomp it so, I ask?

Pomp, v. 2 Now dial. [A variant of *pomp*, radical of *pamper* vi. See PAMP v. (the existence of which it confirms)] *trans.* To feed (any one) luxuriously, feed up, pamper.

[? a 1400; see PAMP v.] 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (1554), The pomped carkes with fode delicious They did not fede. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2012 Where that ye were pomped with what that ye wolde, Nowe must ye suffre bothe hunger and colde. 1884 LAWSON *Worc. Gloss.* *Pomp*, v. to pamper or feed up, spoiled children are said to be pomped up; also horses and other animals for sale. 1896 OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Worc. Jnl.* (E. D. D.), [The ladies] wuz hall pomped huff and togged up.

Pomp, *pompe*, obs. forms of PUMP.

Pomp, *erron* form of POR v. 2

|| *Pompa*. Latin form for POMP

a 1704 T. BROWN tr *Ennas Sylonus' Lett* lxxxii. Wks 1709 III. ii. 79 'Tis true, you put on Mourning and all the *Pompa* Rogz in wonderfull Decency and Order. 1850 LUTCH tr C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 387 (ed. 2) 503 Pan sitting over a gratto in which the great mother and the nymphs.. are likewise receiving a pompa

Pompador (pompādūr). Also 8 *pompadore*. After the Marquise de Pompador, mistress of Louis XV (1721-64), used subst. and attrib. to designate fashions, a colour, etc.: either contemporary by way of compliment, or in later times with reference to the fashions of her time.

1. *gen.* Designating fashions of dress, hair-dressing, furniture, etc.: see quot.

1755 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) III. x10, I think there is a time of life, when very gaudy entertainments are as unbecoming, as pink colour and pompador! 1755 *Ibid.* 321, I don't know what you mean by a *pompador*, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a *pelisse*, which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet, lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur, with slits for the arms to come out and a head like a capuchin 1756 *Univ. Mag.* XIX 133/a No decent coat—but just before Was grandly plac'd a *pompadore* 1765 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 366/x Much resembling the modern *pompador* 1849 *Sidonie Soc.* I. Pref. 9 In her hand she (Sidonia) carries a sort of *pompador* of brown leather, of the most elegant form and finish 1889 'J. S. WINTER' Mrs *Bob* (1891) 77 She had a *Pompador* stick with a big silver knob on top 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pompador* *parasol*, a form of parasol used by women about 1860, having a folding handle, and generally covered with moire antique, or other heavy silk.

2. A shade of crimson or pink; also, a fabric of this colour. Also attrib.

1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. x19 79 His taylor having dressed him in a snuff-coloured coat, instead of a *pompador* 1764 SMOLLETT *L. Graces* xxv (1793) II. 272 Mr. Clarke was dressed in *pompador*, with gold buttons 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 31 He ever recommended a coat of *pompador*, or some conspicuous colour. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* x10 His coat was chocolate brown, with a *pompador* velvet collar. 1896 *Daily News* 29 May, The stall-holders will be in the dress of Irish peasants—green petticoats, *pompador* polonaises, and kerchiefs worn picturesquely over their heads.

3. Designating a pattern consisting of sprigs of flowers in pink, blue, and sometimes gold, scattered on a white ground.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 146 My aunt..put on her *pompador* taffeta gown, and sallied forth to lament the misfortune of her dear friend. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI *Fashions* p. 12/a *Pompador* satins, a white ground embroidered in bouquets of different flowers in colours, are much in request. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 6/x A very becoming loose cloak of some *pompador*-looking material. 1904 *Vestm. Gas.* 7 July 3/a Wearing a delicately *Pompador*-patterned muslin frock.

4. A tropical S. American bird (*Xipholena pompadori*), characterized by the brilliant crimson-purple hue of its plumage. Also attrib.

1799 G. EDWARDS *Cleanings* III. 275-6 The *Pompador* Birds taken in a French prize. They were said to be for Madam *Pompador*. It being a Bird of excessive beauty, I hope that Lady will forgive me for calling it by her name.

Mr. Brisson..calls it *Cotinga Pourpre*. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks of Amazon* (1876) 462 The delicate white wings and claret-coloured plumage of a lovely *pompador* would glance from the foliage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 86 *Xipholena pompadora*—known as the *Pompador* Chat-terer, is of a hue scarcely to be seen in any other bird

5. a. U. S. A fashion of dressing men's hair. Also attrib.

1895 *Weekly Examiner* (San Francisco) 19 Sept. 1/7 Henry Jacob has a *pompador* and a profile not unlike Durand's. 1905 *News* (Malden, Mass.) in *Westm. Gas.* 7 Nov. 27/4 Because Congressman Roberts has been so successful a campaigner and still had his hair cut *pompador*, it does not follow that General Bartlett can win with his hair cut banged.

b. A style of arranging women's hair, in which it is turned back off the forehead in a roll, sometimes over a pad. Also attrib.

1899 *Westm. Gas.* 11 May 1/2 The hairdresser..might cease to coax us to the conviction that a..*pompador* puff of his manufacture were better. 1901 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 6/6 The hair dressed low in the neck and arranged in a *Pompador* roll round the face. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 8/5 It is absolutely impossible for a woman to produce the strange erections known to-day as *Pompadors*, Regency curls, &c., naturally.

Pompal (pompāl), a. *rare*. [ad. late L. *pompilis*: see POMP and AL.] Of the nature of a 'pomp' or procession; splendid, showy

1650 TRAF. *Comm. Num.* x. 7 The sound of Gods word, must not be broken or quavering (Pompal, Tertullian calleth it). a 1784 *Fall Duch. Glover* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) I. 328 In height of all his pompal majesty, From Cobham's house with speed he marry'd me. 1850 LUTCH tr C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 336 (ed. 2) 397 In Dionysian pompal processions.

Pompano (pompāno). Also *pompono*, *pompino*. [a. Sp *pompino*, applied to a stomateoid fish, *Stromateus fiatola*]

1. One of various W. Indian and N. American fishes, highly esteemed for the table; as a. In the W. Indies, *Trachynotus carolinus*, a deep-bodied fish with blunt snout. b. In California, *Stromateus similimus*. c. In Florida, *Gerris olisithosoma*, known as the *Irish pompano*.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 340 The best dish was, unquestionably, the pompinoe, an odd fish, something like an unusually ugly John Dory 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5/1 Soft shell crabs, terrapin, canvas-back ducks, blue fish, and the pompono of New Orleans, are all wonderful delicacies. 1888 GOODER *Amer. Fishes* 198 The *Pompano* is not an angler's fish 1891 V. STUART *Adv. Forest* 5 *Amer.* 138 Another excellent fish was the pompono, several of which jumped on board.

2 *Pompano*-shell A bivalve shell of the genus *Donax*; a species of wedge-shell, found on the coast of Florida 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

(Said to be so called because eaten by the pompano.) † *Pompardy*. Obs. *rare*. Alleged name for a disease of horses.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Land Ships* Wks 1. 90/x The Chingall, the Naeugall, Windgall, Spugall,.. the Anticore, and the *Pompardy*

† *Pompatic* (pompætik), a. Obs. [ad. late L. *pompaticus* showy, splendid (Tertull.), f. *pompātus*, prop. pa. pple. of *pompāre* to do (a thing) with pomp, f. *pompa* POMP sb.] Pompous, splendid, ostentatious. So † *Pompatical* a. Obs.

1535 JOHN AF RICE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 356 In his going he is too insolent and pompaticque. 1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurnal* 78 He deuseth by the pride of this *Pompaticall* title to subdue to himselfe. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 122 These *pompatic*, fooli-h, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words. [1903 G. F. BROWN *St. Aldhelm* 255 The genius of Aldhelm was on the whole too pompatic to be pleased with the lit of pentameters.]

Pompeian (pompēiān), a. Also 9 *Pompeian*. [ad L. *Pompeianus*, f. *Pompeius*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an Italian town, buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., and since 1755 gradually laid bare by excavation. Hence *Pompeian red*, a shade of red resembling that found on the walls of houses in Pompeii

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. iii. A tolerable notion of the Pompeian houses. 1882 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 21/2 The balustrades of the stairs, Pompeian red

† *Pompelmousse*, *pampelmousse* (pomp-, pæmp'l'ms). Forms 7-8 *pompelmoes*, 7 *pampelmousse*, 8 *pompelmoes*, *pumplemoos*, 8-9 *pompelmoose*, 9 *pompel-mos*, *pompel-mousse*, *-mousse*, *-mous*; *pumple-*, *pampel-mousse*, *pampelmousse*; also 7-9 *pumplemoose*, 8 *pumple-*, *pummel*, *pimle-moose*. [A name which arose in the Dutch Indies in 17th c., and is given by early writers as the Dutch name of the fruit. Du. *pompelmoes* is recorded from 1676, F. *pampelmousse* (now *pampelmousse*) from 1606.

There is no native name in Malaysia resembling *pompelmoes*; the Javanese name is *aper oek*, the Chinese *syn*. In the opinion of Dr. Kern of Leiden, who has given special attention to oriental words, this is a compound, of which the second element is prob. *limos* (in Fr. *orthographe limosse*), a name applied to this fruit in Old Javanese, Malay, and Lampung, borrowed from the Pg. *limos* pl. of *liman*, lemon, citron, under which the Portuguese included the species of *Citrus* found by them in the East. In Malay, *liman* or *liman* is still used in this general sense. The first element may prob. represent the Du. *pompeon* pumpkin, in reference to the large size of *Citrus decumana*, so that *pompelmoes*, *pampelmousse* may have been compressed forms of *pompelmoes*, i. e. 'pumpkin-like citron', an apt descriptive designation. The name *pompone* was actually applied to the fruit by Tavernier, *Voyages aux Indes*, Paris 1676, Eng. translation, London 1677: see POMPION 2. The corrupt Tamil *bambolmas*, given by Litré and Hatz-Darm as source of the Fr., with the more correct Tamil *pampalmāsai*, and numerous variants cited by Watson, Yule, etc., are merely corruptions of the Du. or Fr. form. The fruit is not native to India, but was introduced from Java (app in the 17th c.), in Ceylon under its Dutch name; in Bengal its source is indicated by the designation *Balaw-nimbi oi nebi*, Batavian Citron.]

The large fruit of *Citrus decumana*, a native of Java and Malaysia, now established in many tropical countries, called also SHADDOCK; esp. the larger variety: cf. POMELLO. Also the plant itself.

1676 SCHOUTEN *Oost-Indische Voy* II. 165 De vrucht by de Nederlanders *pompelmoes*, en by de Portuguesen *jambou* genoemt. 1. 4. The fruit named by the Dutch *pompelmoes*, and by the Portuguese *jambou*. 1666 SLOAN *Catal. Plant. Yamaica* 222 *Malus arantia*, fructu rotundo maximo pallescente humanum caput excedente. *Malus Arantia* Indica, fructu omnium maximo, pumplemoos dicto medulla pallescente. The *Shaddock Tree*. In hortis & agris Insularum Jamaicae & Barbados ubique provenit. 1666 PLUKENET *Almag.* 239 in Sloane *Voy. Yamaica* I. 41 Belgis orientalibus *Pompeumus*, Virginianibus nostratibus (ab inventoris nomine qui ex Ind. orient. ad oras Americanas primo transtulit) *Shaddock* audunt. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 587 They have Limons, Citrons, Pampelmusses, Limes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. vii. 125 The Pumple-moose is a large Fruit like a Citron, with a very thick tender uneven rind. a 1708 RUMPHUS *Herbarium Amboin* (1741) II. 96 Limo Decumanus, Pompelmoes, Lemon Cassomba quam

ob ejus magnitudinem Decumanam cognovimus 1711 C LOCKYER *Trade in India* vi 177 The Pumperkin is like a pale orange, contains a substance much like it, and is five times as big. 1737 tr. *Brynn's Trav* II lxxv. 92 Two large Pumperkines. 1770 *Cook's Voy* Dec in *Hawkesworth's Voy* (1773) III. 71 Pumperkines, which in the West Indies are called Shaddock. These were well flavoured, but not juicy. 1773 E IVES *Voy. India* 468 Chaddock the fruit grows as large as a man's head, and is round; it is a fine pleasant fruit, there are plenty of them at Ceylon and other places, and they commonly are called pumple or pumple-noses. 1792 *FORREST Voy. Mergu Archip.* 32 In his garden we found limes, oranges and pumple noses. 1794 *Genil Mag* LXIV ii 81 1/2 The woods of Leuconia produce the *pomplemouss*, a kind of orange near five inches in diameter. This is what our sailors commonly call the *pumplemouss*. 1813 MARTIA *Graham's Trav* India 96 The fruits are the pumplemouss or shaddock, the plantain and the orange. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 458 The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pumperkine, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, Indian fruits.

Pompeon, -eous, obs. f. **POMPION**, **POMPOUS**.
† Pomperkin, pompirkin. Obs. Also 8 pome-pirk. [Origin uncertain: ? f. *pompe* or *pome-pear*.] A 'small drink' made from refuse pomace and water; ciderkin.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Drinke & Welcome* A iij b, The six sort of British drinks is Pomperkin being nothing but the Apples bruised and beaten to mash, with water put to them. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* IV iv 15 The Produce of large Quantities of Cyder, and what we call Pomperkin, or Cyderkin. *Ibid* V. i 101 Pome-pirk, which they generally prefer to any of the best small Beer.

Pompernickel, obs. form of **PUMPERNICKEL**.
† Pompery. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. *pomperie* pomp, display, f. *pomp* **POMP** sb. see -BRY.] Pomp, splendour, magnificence

c 1400 *Beryn* 2668 The vii sciencis, & eke lawe of Armys, Experimentis, & pomperis, & al maner charmys c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii 170 (Harl. MS.) Be whiche in tyme of baptisme made homagie to god, & forsake the devill and alle his pomperis 1491 *Caxton's Pastour's Tale* (W de W 1495) i xli 65 1/2 In her grete beaultie and pomperie

Pompet, -eti, obs. variants of **PUMPERT**.
Pompey (pō mپی), v. [Extended form of **POMP** v. 2; a word of Dickens' i. trans. To pamper

1860 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* vii, When I was old enough, I was to be apprenticed to Joe, and until I could assume that dignity I was not to be what Mrs Joe (Gargery) called 'Pompey', or (as I rendered it) pampered. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 4/8 Now boys are 'pompeyed', in a Pumblechookian sense, to a degree which makes men envious. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Aug. 213 1/2 This kind of notoriety cannot but 'pompey' boys.

Pompeyous, obs. form of **POMPOUS**.
Pompholygous (pō mپوليجوس), a. [f. as next + -ous.] Affected with pompholyx. Also fig. puffed up.

1855 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson's Mem.* I xix. 420 That mighty man, that pompholygous, broad blown Apollodorus, the gifted X. 1858 MAYNE *Esop's Ls.* *Pompholygodes*,... pompholygous.

Pompholyx (pō mپولیکس), [a. Gr. *πομφόλυξ* (-λυξ) a bubble, the slag of ore.]

† 1. *Chem.* Crude zinc oxide, flowers of zinc
 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Pompholyx* [1706 Pompholyx], a small and volatile spark, which whilst Brass is trying in the Furnace, flies upwards and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. 1725 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s v *Prick in foot*, The Ointment of Pompholyx is also an excellent Remedy for Oxen that are prick'd in the Feet. 1836-41 *BRANDIE Chem.* (ed. 3) 771 The white parts of such oxide used to be called pompholyx, and the gray, portions, tutty. 1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 688 *Pompholyx*, an old name for impure zinc oxide, sublimed in the roasting of zinc-ores

2. *Path.* A vesicle on the skin; also, an eruption of vesicles, without inflammation or fever, appearing chiefly on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Pompholyx*, a Bubble of Water.] 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 328 Pompholyx; Water Blebs. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 359 Certain peculiarities of erysipelas and pompholyx 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 751 In addition to the typical pompholyx vesicle, sudamina are often present

Pompian, obs. form of **POMPION**

† **Pompier** (pō mپیر), [F. *pompier* (ponpye), f. *pompe* **POMP** sb. see -IER.] The French name for a fireman. Hence **Pompier** ladder, a fireman's scaling ladder, having a central pole and cross-bars for rungs, and a hook at the top to attach it to a building, etc.

1838 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) x20 Last night the Italian Opera House was burnt to the ground, and poor Severini... lost his life, as did several of the *pompier*s. 1893 *Westm. Gas* 6 June 4/3 Their apparatus consisted of a water tower, a gun shot life line, a pomper ladder, and two horses. 1905 *Prot. Alliance Mag.* Aug. 89/1 Rescue was effected by means of Pomper ladders.

† **Pompi-lion**, obs. rare-1. [Cf. **POMPION** 2.] A term applied in contempt to a man

a 1635 *Fletcher's Women Pleas'd* iii. iv, He, hang him, pozie Pompi-lion

Pompillion, erron. f. **POPULION**, an ointment.

Pompine see next. **Pompinee**, var. **POMPANO**.

Pompion, pumpkin (pō mپین), Now rare. Forms. 6-7 **pompion**, -one; (6 **pompine**), 6-7 **pompeon**, 6- **pompion**, **pumpion**, (7 **pom**, **pumpian**). [Orig. a. obs. f. *pompion* 'a pumpkin

or melon' (Cotgr.), nasalized form of *pōpon*, *pōpon*, also in 16th c. *pēpon*, ad. L. *pēpo*, -*onem*, a Gr. *pēpon*, -*on*, large melon, pumpkin. From F. also MDu., Du. *pompion*. In Eng. *pompion* has undergone two anomalous transformations, first to *pompion*, *pompion*, *pumpion*, and finally to *pumpkin*, **PUMPKIN**, q. v.]

1. The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*); a pumpkin; also the plant itself.

a 1545 *ELYOT Dict.* *Pepo*,... a kynde of Melones called *Pompiones*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 127 Gourdes melones cucumers pompons citrons 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. xiii (1877) i 259 An acre of ground whereon to set cabbages... pompons, or such like stuffe 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* xix v. 14 Now when they exceed in greates, they be called *Pepones*, i. Melons or Pompons

β. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 95 Heibes and rootes to boile or to butter Pompons in May. 1577 [see **POME-CITRON**] 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 326 They have great store of Maiz, pompones and mellons. 1640 *BROME Spai. agus Garden* iii viii, Pompeons are as good meat for such a hogish thing as thou art 1687 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 33 Pompians of a rare kind, almost as sweet as Millions. 1828 W. LIVING *Columbus* xii (1848) I 380 Melons, gourds, pompons, and cucumbers

γ. 1599 R. GARDINER *Kitch. Gard.* 12 Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes and Radish seedes. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 486 Take Cucumbers, or Pumpions, and set them (here and there) among Musk Melons. 1771 *LADY MARY COKE Fm.* 22 Nov. Yesterday I tasted some bread the half of which was made with Pumpion. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xv, Pumpions are raised on a moderate hot-bed in April or May

† 2 Sometimes applied to the **POMPELMOOSE** Obs.

1677 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* India iii xxiii 199 Coming to Bantam We had also Mango's, and a certain large fruit call'd Pompeon [orig. gros fruit qu'ils nomment Pompeon], red also within, the meat of it being soft and spongy, but of an excellent taste. 1704 tr. *Van den Bosch's East Indies in Churchill's Voy.* II 326 The Apples call'd pompiens by the Dutch [orig. De vruchten of appelen, pompeleoesen by d'onzen genoemt], grow scarce anywhere else in the Indies but in the Isle of Great Java

† 3 Applied in contempt to a (big) man Obs.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 43 We'll use this vnholome humdrity, this grosse-watry Pumpion 1623 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife* i. v, O here's another pumpion, the cramm'd son of a starv'd usurer a 1625 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Cust. Country* i. ii, What Should I call thee? Pompeon, Thou kisse my lady?

4. † a. attrib. fig. Swelling, big, magniloquent. a 1670 *HACKET Abt. Williams* i (1692) 120 Without pumpian words and ruffling grandiloquence

b. Comb. as *pompion-bottle*, -*twine*; *pompion berry*: see quot 1872.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Mem. St. Mogul* III 16 That the servants may easily, with their Pompon-bottles, water them 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* II. 775 Observe a pompon-twine aloft. 1872 *SCHLEDE de Verre Americainus* 403 Hack berries or Pompon berries are obtained from a shrub (*Celtis occidentalis*), and are sweet and edible

Pompious, obs. f. **POMPOUS** **Pompire, pompoire**, var. **POME-PEAR**. **Pompirk, -pirkin**: see **POMPERKIN** **Pompkin**, obs. f. **PUMPKIN**.

† **Pomple, pumple.** Obs. [Etymology unascertained.] Some kind of fodder for oxen used in the north of England in the 14th century.

One suggestion is that it was vetches (*Lathyrus sativus*) still commonly sown with oats as green fodder; another that it was a mixture of pease and oats, which was even in the 19th c. a common fodder in the district. But the season of the year in the one case, and the association with hay (*cum feno*) in the other, make difficulties.

1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 42 [Feb] In xliij travis straminis avenae et xxij travis de Pomple, emp pro sustentacione Boum, xjs. viij d. [April] In xliij travis straminis avenae et xxij travis de Pomple cum feno, xjs iij d q.

1348-9 *Ibid* 43 [Feb] In xliij travis straminis x travis de Pomple et feno emp xvs. Extra Coq. In xxij travis straminis et viij travis de Pomple cum feno empt. pro bobus pascentis. c 1350 *Ibid* 44 [December] In iij travis de Pomple 1349 *Pinchale Invent* (Surtees) p. xxxii, xvij q. vi bus. avenae et pomple. 1394 *Farrow & Wearmouth Invent* (Surtees) 183 In campis seminate sunt. xxvij acres frument. i. ij. acres cum fabis et pisib. x. acres avenae et pumpli [1900 N & Q 9th Ser. VI 235 A field of six acres on . . . Bury (or Berry) Court Farm in Cliffe, near Rochester, Kent, was long known as 'Pompliff Croft'. . . in a bill in Chancery temp. James I., 'Pumple Croft']

Pomplemose, variant of **POMPELMOOSE**.

Pompless (pō mپلس), a. [f. **POMP** sb. + -LESS] Without pomp.

1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Catvay* (1803) II. 7 The cold dust, in which I sleep Pompleless and from a scornful world withdrawn. 1848 *LYTTON K. Arthur* vii. liii, With burghers in his pompleless train

Pompoleon (pō mپولēon). [a. F. *pompoleon* (Littre); cf. *Citrus Pompoleum*, the shaddock, in Buisson 1779, app. connected with *pompelmoose*.]

A name in some places of the SHADDOCK or **POMPELMOOSE** (*Citrus decumana*)

1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII 215 1/2 Shaddocks when they arrive at their greatest size they are called Pompeleons, or Pompeleousses. 1848 D. W. HOFFMEISTER *Trav. Ceylon* 99 Tropical fruits new to me, pompeleons or shaddocks, jambos, and mangoes

Pom-pom (pō mپم) [From the sound of the discharge.] The name given during the South African war, 1899-1902, to the Maxim automatic quick-firing gun: see **MAXIM** sb 2 Also fig., and attrib. as *pom-pom gun*, *ammunition*. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Dec 5/4 Automatic guns, nicknamed

pom poms *Ibid*. 26 Dec 2/3 An automatic gun, which Tommy Atkins, with his aptitude for expressive phrases, promptly christened 'Pom' 'Pom' 1. 1900 *Ibid*. 5 Mar. 2/3 Near where the 'pom-pom' gun was placed, is the overflowing supply store *Ibid* 25 June 3/3 We secured a Hotchkiss gun, 500 rounds of pom pom ammunition. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 27 Jan 1/2 The fact. has never influenced him towards a modification of his verbal pom-poms

Pompon (pō mپن, || **ponpon**). Also 8 **pong**, **pongpon**, 8-9 **pompoo** n, 9 **pompom**, **ponpon**, **pompone**. [a. F. *pompion* (1725 in Hatz.-Darm.) a tuft, top-knot, of uncertain origin; possibly a colloq. deriv. of *pompe*, **POMP**

OF. had *pompion*, **POMPION**, but this seems unconnected.] 1. A jewel or ornament attached to a long pin, a tuft or bunch of ribbon, velvet, flowers, threads of silk, etc., formerly worn in the hair, or on the cap or dress; now worn on women's and children's hats and shoes, and used to ornament the borders of mantles, also, the round tuft on a soldier's or sailor's cap, the front of a shako, etc.

1748 *Song in Charming* (1751) II. 51 While you're placing a patch, or adjusting pong pong 1748 *Lond. Mag.* (Fauhold), *Pong-pong*, an ornament worn by the ladies in the middle of the forehead of their head-dress Their figures, size, and composition are various, such as butterflies, feathers, tinsel, coxcomb lace, etc. 1753 *CHESTER in World* No 18 p. 11 'How do you like my *pompion*, papa?' continued my daughter . . . putting up her hand to her head, and showing me in the middle of her hair a complication of wheds and rags of velvets, feathers, and ribbands, stuck with false stones of a thousand colours 1754 Mrs DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 300 Lady Betty is to have a very fine 'prig of pearl diamonds and turquoises for her hair, by way of *pompionne*. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* i. v, A milliner may have sent a wrong pompon 1826 *Hut. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 101 Voted that the town will furnish the Money to purchase Pompons and feathers. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1. *Leach Folkest.* Pieces of black pointed wire with which, in the days of toupes and pompons, our foremothers were wont to secure their fly caps and head gear. 1887 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 Black gauze dotted over with pompons of chenille of about the size of a shilling. 1897 S. CRANE in *Westm. Gas* 3 May 2/2 The blue sailor bonnets with their red pom-poms

2. A variety of *Chrysanthemum*, and of *Dahlia*, bearing small globular flowers. Also attrib.

1861 *Morn. Post* 12 Nov. 'The pompons, or dwarf chrysanthemums. 1866 *Tras. Bot. S. v Chrysanthemum*, Chrysanthemums are classed by growers into Large-flowered, Anemone-flowered, Pompons, and Anemone-flowered Pompons. *Ibid* s. v. *Dahlia*, A race of pompons with remarkably small flower heads, has been obtained. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/5 The four great divisions of show dahlias, cactus dahlias, decorative dahlias, and pompons

Hence **Pomponed**, a., decked with pompons. 1753 *World* No 22 p. 7 Exhibiting themselves, in public places, patched, painted and pomponed 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I 109 The Head frizzled, egretted, pomponed, befeather'd, and beribbon'd all over

Pompon, -pone, a pumpkin: see **POMPION**.

Pompon, Pompose: see **POMPON**, **POMPOUS**.

Pompositus (pō mپسیت), In 5 **posposite**. [ad. med. L. *pompōsitus*. see **POMPOUS** and -ITY.]

The quality of being pomposus.

† 1. Pomp, solemnity Obs. rare-1.

1432-50 tr. *Hydgen* (Rolls) I. 41 Iulius Cesar ordeneide by the counselle of the senate sette in posposite alle the world to be dimencionate.

2. Display of dignity or importance in deportment or language; ostentatiousness. (In quot. 1620 as a mock-title.)

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* (1746) IV. xi 92 Let not your Pomposity forget to write to me 1763 in Boswell *Johnson* 25 June, An affectation of pomposity, unworthy of a man of genius 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 135 Furious Latinisms, bristling with polysyllabic pomposity 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* *French Critic on Goethe* 302 Some acute remarks on the pomposity of diction.

Pomposus (pō mپوس), a. (adv.) Also 5 **pomp-yus**, **Sc. pomposus**, 5-6 -ouse, 5-8 -ose, 6 -os, **Sc. -us**, 6-7 -eous, 6-8 -ious. [= F. *pompoux* full of display (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *pompōsus* pomposus, stately, solemn, f. *pompā* **POMP**. see -OUS.]

1. Characterized by pomp or stately show, magnificent, splendid, † processional.

1430-40 *LYNG Bochas* viii xxvi (MS. Bodl. 263) 2 With a gret host, most Pomposus in his glorie. 1528 *Roy. Rede me* (title-p.), I will ascende makynge my state so hye that my pompos honoure shall never dye 1561 T. NORTON *Catvay's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 724 They. goe in a long pompos shew to carrie a Pageant of holy oyle. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 60 The Poets bring. upon a stage all what is pompos, grave, and delightful 1720 *WATERLAND Eight Serms* 175 Upon this Occasion, . . . it pleased God, in the most solemn and pompos Manner to proclaim the high Dignity of God the Son. 1738 *BIRCH Milton* M's Wks 1738 I 47 The pompos Edition of it [*Paradise Lost*] printed by Subscription in 1688. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* II 342 There was a general fair and many processions and other pompos shows. 1866 T. F. TOUT *Edu. I.* iv. 82 At the head of a pompos embassy.

2. Characterized by an exaggerated display of self-importance or dignity; boastful, vain-glorious, arrogant, consequential, pretentious, ceremonious; of language inflated, turgid

c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 565 Was neuere Capitayn vnder a kyng moore pompos in heigh presumpcion Than Oloferne. c 1460 *Wisdom* 1125 in *Macro Plays*, Conforme

yow not to his pompous glory, But reforme in gostly felynge
 1529 MORRIS *Dynalog* in Wks 225/2 If they kepe few seruantes
 we call them nyggardes. If they kepe many we call them
 pompouse. 1631 WYFFER *Anc. Pm Mon.* 785 Coming
 after a pompous and bragging manner. 1749 CHIFFERT.
Let (1799) II. 311 In spite of all the pompous and specious
 epithets he may assume. 1804 *Med. Virul.* XII. 108 It has,
 however, often been dignified with pompous names. 1814 JANE
 AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* viii, Mrs Rushworth, a well-meaning,
 civil, pious, pompous woman, who thought nothing of
 consequence, but as it related to her own and her son's
 concerns. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 118 Those who
 spin pompous theories out of nothing.
 1896 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 44 In one hand
 he carried a pompous looking bottle

B as adv. = POMPOUSLY.

1754 SHEBBARRE *Math. money* (1766) II. 55 The Earl having
 talked extremely pompous of the Honour and Antiquity of
 his Family.

Pompously (pɒmpəsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY²]
 1. In a pompous manner, with magnificence or
 splendour; in pomp or state.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi. 53 And bad thair suld tak
 gud kepe and attend, To leide the piay per oudour pompously.
 1596 LONGER *Marg. Amer.* 125 Their houses, were all pom-
 pously garnished with golde and silver. 1737 J. CHAMBER-
 LAINE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. (ed 3) 275 The Benefactor's Body
 having been pompously buried before in Barbados, was
 yet... brought over.

2. With display or parade; with affected dignity;
 ostentatiously, vauntingly.

1718 HICKES & NEWSON *J. Kettlewell* iii. li. 318 Prefer
 ing Truth and Righteousness to all other Considerations
 how Pompously sever set off. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre*
 viii, This charge which Mr. Brocklehurst has weakly and
 pompously repeated at second-hand.

Pompousness (pɒmpəsni:s), [f. as prec. +
 -NESS] The quality or condition of being pom-
 pous see the adj]

1447 BOKI NIAM *Seynys* (Roxb.) 243 Quoth Agas I sey yt
 for no pompousness A jentyl wumman I am as bern
 wyntnes [etc.] 1583 GOLDING *Catrin on Deut.* cix 992 If
 wee haue wherewith to maintaine ourselves well, we fall to
 gluttonie, pompousness, whoredom, and other loosenesses.
 1606 JRS. FAVOR *Duch. Dubit.* i. iv. Rule ii. P 14 They
 [Christ's miracles] had nothing of pompousness and ostenta-
 tion. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life of W. J.* (1832) II.
 283 The pompousness of this Embassy could not but excite
 the attention of England. 1870 LOWRIE *Among my Bel.*
 Ser. i. (1873) 75 In verse, he had a pomp, which, excellent
 in itself, became pompousness in his imitations.

Pompyl see POMELY a

|| **Pomum** (pɒˈmʌm). Bot. Obs. [L., = fruit of
 any kind, in med. L. an apple.] = POMEI b.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 14 *Pomum*, is a fleshy
 or pulpy Pterocarpium without Valve, containing a Capsule.
 1785 MARYIN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 451 They all
 agree in... a *pomum* for a fruit.

Pomycie, pomye, obs. forms of PUMICE.

Pon, obs. f. PAN sb¹, PAWN sb¹ (at Chess),
 POND, PONE². **Ponade**, -ado, obs. ff. PANADE²,
 PANADA. **Ponard**, obs. form of PONIARD.

Ponce (pɒns). slang. [perh. from POUNCE v]
 (See quotes).

[1865 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 354/1 The 'pounceys'
 (the class I have alluded to as fancy-men, called 'pounceys'
 by my present informant)] 1879 *Clerkenwell News* 27 Jan.
 Prostitutes, or their 'ponces' or bullies. 1888 *Pail Mail* G.
 13 Oct. 3/1 The ruffians who form the rank and file of the
 predatory gangs, are almost always the bullies or 'ponces'
 of prostitutes.

|| **Ponceau** (pɒnsə). [F. (OF. *poucel* poppy,
 12th c. in Hatz-Darm.)] The bright red colour
 of the corn poppy. Also the name of a coal-tar
 dye of red colour.

1835 *Ladies Cabinet* Feb. 135 Those [flowers] of cherry
 colour, are now superseded by ponceau, which has a much
 better effect by candle light. 1867 J. BROWN *Nora Sals*,
Myst. (1882) 131 A gown of rich ponceau satin. 1885
 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 19 [Name of the dye] Ponceau.

Poncelet (pɒnslet). [After J. V. Poncelet,
 a French mathematician, 1788-1867.] A unit for
 measuring the rate of expenditure of energy, equal
 to 100 kilogrammetres per second.

Poncer, Pouchion, obs. ff. POUNCER, PUNCHION.

Poncho (pɒntʃə, pɒnsə). Also 8 *puncho*,
pancho, 9 *poncha*, *ponche*. [A S. Amer.-Sp.
poncho, a Araucanian *poncho*, *pontho*. (See *Febies*
Dict. Araucanian 1765, repr. 1883, *Granada Vocab.*
Rioplatense, Montevideo 1890.)] A South American
 cloak, consisting of an oblong piece of cloth with
 a slit in the middle for the head; hence applied
 to similar garments worn elsewhere. see quot. 1849.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* li. 287 The Men instead of
 the Poncho have a Surtout made like a sack. 1768 J. BYRON
Narr. Patagonia 174 A *puncho*, which is a square piece of
 cloth, generally in stripes of different colours, with a slit
 in the middle of it wide enough to let their heads through.
 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Reynald's Hist. Indies* IV. 207 The
 savages supply it [Chili] chiefly with the Poncho. 1844
 G. DONN *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 The 'poncho', or South
 American cloak, of which specimens are to be seen in the
 smart shops of some of our London tailors. 1849 *Illustr.*
Lond. News 5 May 266/2 One of the chief novelties of the
 season, suitable for promenading or for evening wear, is the
 Poncho, a description of shawl mantilla, somewhat re-
 sembling in shape, the mantilla worn by the Spanish
 senoras. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 323 The
 poncho is a piece of oilcloth with a slit in the centre,
 through which the head is put. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S.*
Amer. 179 A genuine poncho woven by the Indian women.

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b. attrib., as *poncho-mattress*, a poncho
 adapted for use as a mattress.

1864 *Catal. Internat. Exh. II. XII* 26 Granulated cork
 poncho-mattress.

Hence **Ponchoed** a [-ED²], wearing a poncho.

1901 SIR M. CONWAY *Bolivia* Andes xxv. 289 The sun
 shining on this field of ponchoed natives

Poncho(u)n, ponchong, obs. ff. PUNCHION.
Pond (pɒnd), sb. Also 4-7 ponds, 4-5 pond(e),
 ponde, 5 poynde, 5-6 pownde, (7 pon); dial.
 7-9 pownd, 9 pound. [ML. *ponde*, app. a variant
 of POUND sb², which is commonly used in the
 same sense in Sc. and Eng. dialects]

1. A small body of still water of artificial forma-
 tion, its bed being either hollowed out of the soil
 or formed by embanking and damming up a natural
 hollow. Often described according to its use, etc.,
 as a *compensation-pond* (for a canal, etc.), *duck-*
pond, *fish-pond*, *mill-pond*, *parish* or *village pond*,
skating or *curling-pond*, etc. Formerly often *spec.*
 = fish-pond

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1173 (Laud MS.) My net hys ney
 honde In a wel fayr ponde [Harl. MS. hende. pende;
Camb. MS. stronde] 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 69
 Waters fallynge of þe highest hill of Paradys makeþ a grete
 ponde [laque lacum effusum]. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. cxliii.* 8
 Which turnede a stoon in to pondis [for a pond; 1382
 poolis] of watis. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xiv.
 (1495) 447 A ponde is water gaderyd to fedyng of fysshe,
 though ofte gaderynge of water without fysshe be calyd
 pond by contrary meynynge. c 1485 *Voc* in W. Wulcker
 652/35 *Hoc stagnum*, poynde c 1450 *Pol. Poens* (Rolls) II.
 228 Hit is a shewde pole, ponde, ora welte, That downythe
 the dowgthy, and bryngethe hem abere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*
 286/1 A Ponde, piscina, stagnum, vituarum 1552
 HUOTON, Ponde for fysshe, lucina, piscina Ponde to washe
 shepe in, probatica piscina. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* xxvii.
 1197 Near to the foot, it makes a little pon, Which in a little
 space converteth wood to stone. 1622 *CALIS Stat. Sewers*
 (1647) 60 A Pond is a standing Ditch cast by labor of mans
 hand in his private grounds for his private use, but a Pool
 is a low plat of ground by nature, and is not cast by mans
 hand. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS.*
Comm. App. v. 34 Diowned by the breaking of ice upon a
 pond where he was sliding. 1684 G. MERRTON *Praise*
Yorks. Ala 313 Our awd meer is slidden into th' pownd
 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 346 A large pond, or
 ditch, on the east side of the city wall being diamed,
 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* v. v. Pounded. A
 mill-pond is the backwater which is held in reserve for the
 supply of the mill. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* ii.
 The pond and the fountain were as old as the house

b. Locally in England (esp. in Surrey), also in
 New England, etc., applied to a natural pool, tarn,
 mere, or small lake; in colonial use also to a pool
 in a river or stream.

1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 6 Ther is a grete ponde that
 conteyneth li. londes. 1705 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.*
 I. 459 The Nipnet... were seated upon some lesser rivers
 and lakes of large ponds, more within the continent. 1809
 K. DALL *Trav.* II. 39 Valleys and hollows that contain
 small streams, and lakes or pools, in New England always
 denominated ponds. 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* I. 234
 A tranquil part of the river, such as the colonists call a
 'pond'. 1900 G. C. BROOKFIELD *Mem. & Impress.* xiv. 304
 The county of Surrey, with its numerous heaths, its lonely
 tarns modestly called 'ponds', its hollow lanes.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1566 TINDALE *Rev. xix.* 20 These bothe were cast into a
 ponde of fyre burnynge with brymstone. 1555 R. SMITH
 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1697/1 That I may passe out of this
 ponde, wherein I am oppress. 1794 A. YOUNG *Trav. France*
 65 His pond of quicksilver is considerable, containing 250lb.

2. Applied *fig.* or humorously to the sea, esp.
 the Atlantic Ocean; cf. HERRING-POND.

1641 *Time's Alterations* in N. Wallington *Notices Chas. I.*
 (1869) II. App. 306 It seems that you have taken flight over
 the great Pond, pray what news in England? 1665 SIR T.
 HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 374 Through this Womb of moisture
 the great pond of the World (as Bishop Hall terms the
 Ocean). 1780 *Royal Gaz.* (N.Y.) 22 Jan. Then Jack was
 sent across the Pond To take her in the rear, Sir. 1832
 MOTLEY *Carr.* (1889) I. ii. 11, I should have been very sorry
 to have crossed the Atlantic (or the pond, as the sailors call
 it) without a single storm. 1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* x. (1894)
 329 It is but a step from the glassy surface of the Herring
 Ponds to the big Atlantic Pond where the waves never
 cease to break. 1902 *Outing* (U.S.) June 345/1 [They]
 have hardly sustained their reputation on either side of the
 big pond.

3. In a canal: = POUND sb² q. v

4. attrib. and Comb., as *pond-beetle*, -carp,
 -dreg, -earth, -maker, -mud, -mussel, -side,
 -water; *pond-apple*, a small tree (*Anona lauri-*
folia) of the W. Indies and Gulf States, or its
 fruit (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *pond-barrow*: see
 quot.; *pond-bay*, a dam; † *pond-caster*, one
 who digs out ponds; *pond-dogwood*, the Button-
 bush of N. America (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*);
pond-duck, the wild duck, *pond-fish*, (a) a fish
 usually reared in a pond, as the carp; (b) *spec.*
 in U.S., a fish of the genus *Pomotis* or *Lepomis*,
 a sunfish or pond-perch; *pond-head*, a bank or
 dam which confines a pond; *pond-hunter*, a
 naturalist who investigates pond-life; *pond-land*,
 marsh, fen-land; *pond-life*, the animals, esp.
 the invertebrata, that live in ponds or stagnant water;
pond-lily, a water-lily, as the yellow *Nuphar*

lutea, or the N. American species *N. advena*, or the
 white *Nymphaea alba*; *pond-perch* = *pond-fish* (b);
pond-pickereel = PICKEREL¹ b; *pond-pine*, see
 PINE sb²; *pond-shrimp*, a fairy shrimp (FAIRY
 C. 2); *pond-snail*, any freshwater snail inhabiting
 ponds; *pond-spice*, a N. Amer. shrub (*Litsea* or
Tetranthera geniculata) growing in sandy swamps
 (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *pond-tortoise*, -turtle
 (U.S.), any freshwater tortoise of the family
Emydidæ; a terrapin or mud-turtle; *pondwort*,
 knight's p., Water-soldier (*Stratiotes*); † *pond-*
yard, a yard containing a fish-pond or ponds.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. *Ross-shire* 254 On the
 north-west side of Knock farm is a circular enclosure or
 ring, formed of small stones, having the earth somewhat
 scooped out in the interior. They are not unlike the 'pond-
 barrows' of Wales. The common people call them fairy-
 fields. 1863 *SMILES Indust. Brig.* 32 Dams of earth, called
 'pond-bays', were thrown across watercourses. 1868 *Dur-*
ford Reg. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 166 [Wages
 for the day] For a Pond-caster vi. 1655 *Ibid.* 172 For
 a Pond-caster vi. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minerals Agric.*
Observ. 22 † Pond-dig, laid on a clayey Meadow, in
 November, are of no obvious service. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat.*
Hist. VI. 129 † Pond-ducks have a straight and narrow
 bill, a small hind toe, and a sharp pointed tian. a 1677
HALE Penn. Orig. Man. ii. ix. 208 Carp, Tench, and
 divers other † Pond-fish. 1567 in F. J. Baugent *Cronical*
Rec. (1891) 165 Mylles, weanes, myldannes, bydges,
 pndes, and † pond heades within the same manner. 1822
CLARE Phil. Minst. II. 24 On the sloping pond head. 1866
Daily News 12 Dec 6/2 Kept in captivity, in the 'pond-
 hunter's' aquarium. 1886 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899)
 II. 290 Twenty acres, of † Pond or Low Land by the Way
 to Hadley. 1886 E. A. BUTLER (*title*) † Pond Lake. 1798
 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 167 The lake is covered with
 the large † pond lily. 1845-50 Miss LINCOLN *Let. Bot.* 169
 The white Pond lily is a splendid plant. 1659-3 *Canterb.*
Marr. Lucences (MS.), William Cook of Hollingbourne,
 † pondmaker. 1707 *MORTIMER Hist.* (1721) II. 79 You must
 cool the mould about the roots with † pond-mud and Cow-
 dung. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glancus* (1878) 67 The Common
 † Pond-Mussel (Anodon Cygneus). 1622 LADY M. WATSON
Uranus 471 By a † Pond side, where the Stagge had taken
 sole. 1889 MARY E. BARNFORD *Up & Down Brooks* 50
 † Pond-snails. surrounded by dancing beetles. 1896 *Li-*
DEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist. V. 68 The † pond-tortoises differ
 by having the toes fully webbed, and also by the more
 elongated tail. 1896 *List Ann. Zool. Soc.* 355 *Ensis orbi-*
cularis (Linn.), European Pond-tortoise. 1633 J. JAMES *Voy.*
 45 This † pond-water had a... loathsome smell. 1875 HUXLEY
 & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 47 Chara fishes in pond-
 water under the influence of sunlight. 1798 *Ltvs Dodonæ*
 i. ci. 143 Knight † Pondeworte. 1825 in Willis & Clark
Cambridge (1886) II. 235 Pro firma Piscaria vocat' i. He...
 built Verulam House, close by the pond-yard.

Pond (pɒnd), v. [f. POND sb. See also POUND v.]
 1. *trans.* To hold back or dam up (a stream)

into or as into a pond; to pond.
 1873 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (U.S.) (1899) II. 119 Pro-
 vided it be not prejudicial to the high way nor to any mans
 propriety by ponding up of water. 1694 *Ibid.* 283 [He] did
 desire, the stream of Pacowseck Brooke to set a Saw mill
 on, and the Low land for ponding. 1748 *De For's Tour*
St. Brit. (ed 3) i. 319 Another Flood gate ponds the whole
 River [Exel], so as to throw the waste Water, over a strong
 Stone Weir, into its natural Chanel. 1840 *Evans Hull*
Docks Comm. 239 The water was ponded above the North
 Bridge. 1865 *GEIKIE Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 200 The mass
 of ice which choked up the mouth of Glen Spean, and
 ponded back the water. 1894 SIR C. MONCRIEFF in *Work-*
ing Men's Coll. *Frith.* Dec. 130 Drop-gates, to be kept
 down during low Nile so as to pond up the water.
 fig. 1820 BR. COPESTON *1st Repl. Edm. Rev. Mem.*
 (1852) 299 By so doing, we pond back the wealth which
 ought to circulate through a thousand ducts and channels.

2. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To form a pool or pond;
 to collect by being held back.

1857 *RUSKIN Elem. Drawing* i. 35 The use of tuning the
 paper upside down is to neutralise the increase of darkness
 towards the bottom of the squares, which would otherwise
 take place from the ponding of the colour. 1893 H. M.
 WILSON in *Whitely Gaz.* 3 Nov 3/7 So that no sewage can
 pond in the channels or escape from them.

† 3. *trans.* a. To confine in a pond b. To
 dip or submerge in a pond. *Obs. rare.*
 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 120 The Citizens, like
 poned Pykes, The lessers feede the greates. 1657 J. WATTS
Digger Sprinkled 107 You run out to the Anabaptist to be
 dipp and lauer'd in a Pond, or to be ponded and plunged at
 Laver [in Essex].

Hence **Ponded** ppl. a.; **Ponding** vbl. sb.

1589 *Ponded* [see sense 3] 1673 *Ponding* [see sense 1]
 1697 *R. PIERCE Bath Men* ii. 1. 251 There is some
 Ponded Water also in the little Ditches. 1830 *LYELL*
Princ. Geol. I. 291 The ponding back, of this great body
 of fresh-water. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fls. Heron*
 xxxv, Where mountain-torrents run and moan, Or ponded
 waters sleep. 1897 *Ponding* [see sense 1]. 1900 *Westm.*
Gaz. 10 July 1/3 The cutting of a channel... set free at first
 an enormous quantity of ponded-up water.

Pond, -e, obs. forms of POUND, weight, etc.

Pondage (pɒndɪdʒ) [f. POND sb + AGE. See
 also POUNDAGE.] Storage or ponding of water;
 the capacity of a pond or dam for holding water.
 1877 J. T. FANNING *Water-Supply Engineering* iv. 68
 Basins having limited pondage or available storage of rain-
 fall. 1885 *Sanitary Engineer* 24 Dec 80/1 The stream was
 surveyed, and the survey demonstrated the practicability of
 pondage far beyond the necessities of city supply.

Pondage, obs. form of POUNDAGE.

† **Ponder**, sb.¹ Obs. [f. PONDER v. to weigh,
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on immed. f. *L. pondus*, ponder-weight. (No corresponding sb. is recorded in F.) Weight, heaviness; in quot. 1613, a heavy blow.

12477 *Norfolk Ord. Act*, v. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Hist.* (1652) 58 For God made all things, and set it sure, In Number, Ponder, and in Measure. 1613 *Heywood Silver Age* iii. 1. Wks. 1574 *ILL* 142 It lay so huge a ponder on their skull 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* ix (1626) 175 The rock. By his owne ponder firmly fortifi'd. 1631 *J. DONE Polydoron* 201 To sustaine the bodies ponder and grossness.

† *Ponder*, sb.² *Obs. rare*. [f. *PONDER* v.] An act of pondering (or ? something to ponder on).

1788 *Mrs. D'ARBLAY Diary* 11 Jan., He... soon after took his leave, not without one little fight to give me for a ponder.

Ponder, -dre, sb.³ : see *POUNDER*.

Ponder (pɒndə), v. Also 4 poundre, pun-dre, 4-6 pondre, 5-yr, punder (also 9 dial.), 6 pondur. [ME. a. OF. *ponderer* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), F. *pondérer* to weigh, pose, ad. L. *ponderare* to weigh, f. *pondus*, ponder-weight.]

† *L. trans*. To ascertain the weight of; to weigh. In quot. c. 1470 *absol*. Also fig. *Obs*.

c. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxvi viii, Vneganly he pondred then and pessed 1552 *FIRTH Mirror* Wks. (1829) 263 If all men living were pondred in one balance 1547 *Boorde's Breu. Health Pref.* 2 b, To ponder and way the dregges or porcions the which ought to be ministr'd 1645 *USSHER Body Div* 203 A Rule, Line, Square, Measure, and Balance, whereby must be framed, ordered, measured, and pondred.

† *L. 2*. Of a thing. To weigh (so much), to amount in weight to. *Obs*.

1524 in *G. Oliver Hist. Coll.* (1841) App. 17 On [chales].. all goodle, with the Patent of goodle ponderyng 1502 10 dwt 1553 *Law Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 89 Two bolls, pondryng by extymacion seven hundredes. *Ibid.* 92 One chalse of sylver, pondryng wj unces.

† *L. 3*. To estimate or judge the worth, value, or amount of; to estimate, appraise, value. *Obs*.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 110 pe date of Ihesu pondred, bat men tellu bi, A poundand & a hundred & sex & pritt 1387 *Tasviva Higden* (Rolls) VII 155 Eche man dede aught to be pondred or demed after be entencion of hym bat dob. c. 1435 *B. BURGH Cato* in *Herrig's Archiv* (1906) CXV 308 Peise nat the gifte, ne pondre nat the pris. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 33 To pondryt the dayes of grete festes with the dayes of abstinence. 1566 *PAINTER Pal Pleas.* I. 44 Vertues are not to be pondred by the sexe or kinde by whom they be done, but by the chaste and honest munde.

4. To weigh (a matter, words, etc.) mentally; to give due weight to and consider carefully; to think over, meditate upon.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks* III. 433 3it bei pondren blasphemye in among his apostasy. c. 1440 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 134 Consydere this matter and ponder my cause. 1521 in *W. H. Turner Sel. Rec. O. Ford* (1880) 4 Y. pray yow iij arbitors to pondre the seying. a. 1666 *HEYLIN Laud* ii. 244 The cause being heard, and all the Allegations on both sides exactly pondred, his Majesty. gave Sentence. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* i. 789 The modest queen. Ponder'd the speech, then briefly thus replies. 1835 *Hr. MARTINEAU Demerara* i. 13 Alfred pondred the matter as he went home. 1900 *MORLEY Cromwell* v. iv. 418 He and the council had already pondred the list of members returned to the parliament.

b. with obj. clause.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks* (1880) 456 bei pondren wip his suspending bat hey don it for rightnesse to teche curatis obediens. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in *Haal. Doodley* 1. 7 Which in his mind hath oftentimes pondred, What number of books be made and imprinted. 1587 *TURSLEV Trag. T.* (1837) 151 Pondring in his thought To howe extreme a poynt by wyle Of Rosmond he was brought. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* 1 119 [He] at that very instant, was pondring only how he might save that monarch's crown. 1855 *PRESICOTT Philip II.* i. viii 116 The government should ponder well whether the prize would be worth the cost.

c. To find or make out by pondering. *rare*.

1816 *H. KER Trav* 117 Expecting he should have to ponder his way through wilderness on foot.

d. *intr.* To consider, meditate, reflect; to think deeply or seriously on, muse over.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. iv. 24 This tempest will not give me leave to think On things would hurt me more. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* i. 311 Pondring thus on human miseries. 1791 *COWPER Odyss.* xx. 30 So he from side to side roll'd, pondring deep. 1832 *JENNISON Celine* 265 Here she ceased, And Paris ponder'd, and I cried, 'O Paris, Give it to Pallas!' 1840 *DICKENS Barn Rudge* xxxi, Pondring on his unhappy lot. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapt. of Fleet* i. 10 A message from the dead, to keep and ponder over?

† *L. 6. trans*. To support the weight or severity of, to bear. *Obs rare*.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iv. 217 For our faith & fidelitee, He ponderte the rigore Off his passion.

Hence Pondering vbl sb.

1533 *COVERDALE 2 Mac.* xii. 43 He had some consideration & pondring of y^e life y^e is after this tyme. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerbo* (title-p.) The unutterable ponderings of Walter the Doubter.

Ponderable (pɒndərəb'l), a. (*sb*) [ad. late L. *ponderabilis* that may be weighed see *PONDER* v and -ABLE. Cf. F. *ponderable* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*)] Capable of being weighed, having appreciable weight.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvii 177 If the bite of an Aspe will kill within an houre, yet the impression scarce visible, and the poyson communicated not ponderable. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat & Exp. Philos.* i. xi. 448 Water constitutes the ponderable part of all aeriform fluids. 1860

MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea (Low) ii. § 120 All substances, whether ponderable or imponderable. 1881 *ARMSTRONG in Nature* XXIV 450/1 In the ponderable application of falling water in hydraulic machines.

b. fig. Capable of being mentally weighed, appreciable.

1813 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev* LXXI. 306 Still it is ponderable in the scales of criticism. 1884 *SYMMONS Shaks. Pref.* ix. 361 Any ponderable qualities of craftsmanship.

B. as *sb* A substance or object having weight;

pl heavy articles.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* i. viii 85 Put out all our boats and filled them with ponderables alongside.

Hence Ponderability [= F. *ponderabilité*],

Ponderableness, weight, heaviness.

1846 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xlix. 368 Let us not be confused by the ponderability and gravitation of heavy matter. 1846 *WORCESTER, Ponderableness*. 1890 *R. H. HUTTON Newman* v (1891) 61 The ponderability of the atmosphere.

Ponderal (pɒndərəl), a. [f. L. *pondus*, ponder-weight + -AL: cf. L. *ponderale* place where weights were kept, in origin neuter of an adj. **ponderālis*; also mod. F. *ponderal* relating to weight (a neologism in *Littre*)] Of or pertaining to weight; determined or estimated by weight.

1674 *JEAKE Arith* (1696) 89 Whether by confounding the Atack and Roman Sextaries, or the Pounds Mensural or Ponderal, I know not. 1705 *ARABUTNOT On Coins* (1727) 20 Thus did the money Drachma in process of time decrease, but all the while we may suppose the ponderal Drachma to have continued the same. 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Whitt's Atom* The 32nd atomic weights, only express ponderal relations.

Ponderance (pɒndərəns), [f. L. *ponder-āre* or F. *pondérer* (see *PONDER* v) + -ANCE.] Weight; gravity, importance. So *Ponderancy*, weight, weightiness; *Ponderant* [= F. *pondérant* (15th c.)]; see quot.; *Ponderary* a., = *PONDERAL*.

1812 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev* LXVIII. 503 The balanced *ponderance of opinion under Julian. 1881 *DURFIELD Don Quix* II. 468 Which of my exploits are of greater ponderance in this history? 1676 *H. MORE Remarks* 44 The virtue of this twelve pound perpendicular *ponderancy is felt entire still. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt Nat* (1834) I. 122 He will distinguish the glare of tunnel from the ponderancy of gold. 1656 *tr. Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1830) 351 The body which presses is called the *ponderant. 1845 *STOCKWELL Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 41 The unit of the British Indian *ponderary system is called the tola. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight.

† *Ponderate*, ppl. a. *Obs*. [ad L. *ponderātus*, pa. pple. of *ponderare* to weigh: see *PONDER* v] Weighed: = *PONDERATED*. (Const as pa. pple.)

1432-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI 347 These intencions be ponderate afove Allemyghty God. *Ibid.* VII 155 Everyche operacion or dede of man awe to be ponderate [i.e. after the intencion of the doer].

Ponderate (pɒndəreɪt), v. [f. L. *ponderāt-*, ppl. stem of *ponderare*: see *prec* and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* a. To have weight or heaviness; to be heavy, to weigh. b. To weigh down, press down, 'gravitate' (*obs*).

1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 377/1 The Center, towards which, all things that ponderate are directed in a straight line. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 103 The Air also ponderates, and is heavy, in its own Atmosphere. 1698 *W. CHILCOT Evil Thoughts* iii. (1852) 29 The soul... thereby ponderates towards God. 1730 *SAVERY in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 331 This must make it apparently... to ponderate less, as is the Case of Sulliards. 1775 *FALCK Day's Diving Vessel* 14 The upper column of water ponderating downwards. 1789 *T. TAYLOR Proclus's Comm.* II. 3 We desire it may be granted... that things equally heavy, from equal lengths, will equally ponderate. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xiv (1872) VI. 300 To ponderate or preponderate there.

† *L. 2. trans*. To weigh down, press down; to influence, bias. *Obs*.

1870 *BAXTER Cure Ch.-Dio* 155 His opinion... or secret affection, doth bys and ponderate his mind, more to one side than to the other. 1797 *Mrs. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) II 232 Those persons... put Favour and Corruption in the Balance, ponderating the Scale, not as they ought, but as they will.

† *L. 3. trans*. To weigh in the mind, ponder. *Obs*.

1513 *JAS IV Let. to Hen VIII* in *Hall Chron.* (1548) 30 The greave wronges and vnkynndnes done before to vs and our lyeges we ponderate. 1660 *ROLLAND Cri Venus* 1 760 They Ponderat well the falt superlative. 1666 *JACKSON Cread* viii. xii § 8 If we ponderate St Luke's relation of his agony aright. 1752-3 *A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Fml.* No. 18 They is to ponderate how far they agree.

† *L. 4. intr.* (with *on*, *upon*). *Obs*.

a. 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* ix. 483 They ordinarily ponderate and deliberate upon every thing more than how it becomes them to live.

b. *trans*. To estimate the importance or value of;

to appraise. *rare*

a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Answer to Objections*, Wks (1711) 214 The baseness of the deed would be ponderated. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 39 Mr Lowe 'ponderates' (as he says) education more by the value of the thing learnt than by the value of the process in learning. *Ibid.* 41 The attempt to 'ponderate' various kinds of learning.

Hence Ponderated, Ponderating ppl. adjs.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 505/2 Sarcey's ponderated common-sense prose. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Ponderating sinner.

Ponderation (pɒndə'reɪʃən), [ad. L. *ponderā-tionem*, n. of action f. *ponderare*: see *PONDER* v. So F. *pondération* (1519 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Weighing; balancing; adjustment of weight. Also fig.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 196 Upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no sensible difference in weight. 1658 — *Hydriot* ii. (1736) 26 The common Fraud of selling Asphs by Measure and not by Ponderation. 1706 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 28 In the Attitudes, the Ponderation and the Contrast are founded in nature. a. 1735 *ARABUTNOT* (J.), The quantity of perspired matter, found by ponderation. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1 408 The ponderation of air, the fixation of mercury. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 608 A juster ponderation of property would increase its value by promoting its stability. 1866 *MILL in Edm. Rev.* CXXIII. 303 After a comparison and ponderation of evidence. 1875 *POSTS Gauss* iv Comm. (ed. 2) 538 The numeration, ponderation, or mensuration of the principal.

2. Mental weighing (of the importance of a matter); grave consideration or meditation; pondering. Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* lvi. 43 Weing this thing in ponderashin, In hearing of him what equalite ye show. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* vi. 346 Most of those meanes require a certain meditation and ponderation. 1683 *E. HOOKER Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 12 The consideration and ponderation of which maketh mee not so promptly to approve [etc.]. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 120 Your nicest ponderation ought to be employ'd.

† *L. 3. Gravitation. Obs. rare*.

1661 *BOYLE Examen* (1682) 95 Ponderation is an endeavour every way by right lines into the centre of the earth.

4. The fact of weighing more, preponderance.

1873 *F. HALL Mod. Eng.* 35 It is not the ponderation of personal evidence for or against a word that should accredit or discredit it.

† *L. 5*. Something that adds weight. *Obs*.

1609 *Sir E. Hoby Let to T. Higgins* 74 Who with a Catalogue of great names, with Ponderations, and Considerations thinke to beat the truth. 1680 *Br. HALL Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. xii, Because his heart told him how light these proves were, he layes in the scales with them certain graue ponderations.

† *Ponderative*, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *ponderāt-*, ppl. stem of *ponderare* to weigh: see -ATIVE.] Given to weighing mentally or judicially.

1610 *HEALEY tr. Provs. Comm. St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 354 We have the minde and the ponderative iudgment of reason.

Ponderer (pɒndərə), [f. *PONDER* v. + -ER¹] One who ponders.

1538 *ELYOT Dict. Pensis[or]*, a ponderer or wayer. *Verborum pensitatorum subtilissimum*, the mooste subtilij ponderers of wordes. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 149 The Ponderer and shaper of his Discourses. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* x, He made an attempt to attract the attention of the silent and sullen ponderer.

Pondering, ppl. a. [f. *PONDER* v. + -ING².]

That ponders, meditative, thoughtful.

1680 *EVLYN Diary* 18 Apr., He is a sober, wise, judicious, and pondering person. 1813 *BYRON Br. Atydos* i. 11, His pensive cheek and pondering brow Did more than he was wont avow.

Hence Ponderingly adv, in a pondering way.

1647 *HAMMOND Power of Keys* ii. 14 When he reads the Scripture more ponderingly. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 318 And going ponderingly She noted her grey shadow slim to see.

† *Ponderity*, *Obs rare* = [ad L. *ponderitūs* (Attius) weight] = *PONDEROSITY*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Ponderity, weightiness, heaviness, ponderosity. 1775 in *ASH*.

† *Ponderize*, v. *Obs. rare* = [f. L. *pondus*, ponder-weight + -IZE¹] *trans*. To weigh.

1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav* 150 The sheepe are sweete, and fattest in the taile, whose weight oft ponderizes twenty pound, and many times their whole body. 1665 and may well ballance the rest of the carcass. 1665 *BLOUNT, Ponderize*, to ponder, weigh, pose, or consider. (*Herb Trav*)

Ponderling, *nonce-wd.* [f. *PONDER* v. + -LING¹: cf. *suckling*, *foamling*] A child that is weighed.

1860 *READER Cloister & H.* xxxvi, The child was weighed, and yelled as if the scale had been the font. She hushed her ponderling against her bosom, and stood aloof watching, whilst another woman brought her child to scale.

Ponderment (pɒndə'mənt) [f. *PONDER* v. + -MENT] Pondering, cogitation, thought.

1763 *BYRON Robbery of Cambridge Coach* xii, In deep and serious Ponderment I watch'd the Motions of his next Intent. 1898 *MÉNIE M. Dowrie Crook of Bough* 20 Her lips folded too tight, her cheeks sucked to the hollows of indecision, ponderment, and perplexity.

Ponderomotive, a. *Physics* [f. L. *pondus*, ponder-weight, after *electromotive*.] That tends to move a weight; weight-moving.

1884 *tr. Clausius in Phil. Mag.* Jan. 59. 1884 *HIGGS Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mech.* 272 The other ponderomotive force which the rotating helix experiences from its magnetic iron core further depends upon the magnetic moment of the iron core.

† *Ponderose*, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *ponderosus* heavy, weighty, f. *pondus* ponder- see -OSE.] Weighty, ponderous, huge.

[c. 1400, c. 1485 see *PONDEROUS* 1, 3] a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. 498 (1740) 191 Bulky Sums paid, ponderose Armies raised. *Ibid.* iii. vi. § 64. 470 A grand Alliance, with the Emperor and Spain, brought down a ponderose Army out of Germany.

Ponderosity (pɒndərə'si:tɪ), [ad. med. L. *ponderositas* (Wyclif c. 1381), f. L. *ponderosus* heavy, weighty (see *prec*) + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being ponderous or weighty; heaviness, weightiness, weight.

c. 1450 *LYDG & BURGH Secres* 1798 Whoo slepeth wel be natural reson, Tyl wombe avoyde al ponderosity, Excludyng

sekness stant in liberte 1519 *Interl Four Elements* (1530) A vii. The yeith because of his ponderosyte Avoyd-
yth equally the mouyngs great Of all extremytes and
spers that be 1555 *Eden Decades* 328 Yow owght to
consyder of what ponderosyte of weyght they are. 1624
Wotton *Archit in Relig* (1651) 240 Ponderosity is a
natural inclination to the Center of the World 1797
BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Baroscope*, The Tube by its
Ponderosity presses downwards into the Vessel 1874
CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. 1. § 10 (1879) 11 Those most
general Properties of Matter, resistance and ponderosity.

2. *fig.* Weightiness, importance; profoundness,
seriousness (*obs.*); heaviness, dullness. (Chiefly
of literary productions or style.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poese* III. xvi. (Arb.) 185 The most
excellent makers of their time, more respecting the fitness
and ponderosity of their words than the true cadence or
simphonie 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 2. A With all the
ponderosity of Arguments and solidest tractats 1780 H.
WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. Advert. 3 If, as re-
finement generally verges to extreme contrarieties, Kent's
ponderosity does not degenerate into filligraine. 1787 *Minor*
107 Your late rare history has conferred so large a portion of
ponderosity on your opinions 1888 SHAFER *Asp. Poetry* v
139 He falls into ponderosity and pomposity

Ponderous (pōnd'ers), *a.* Also 5-7 -owse,
6 -ouse, 7 pondrous. [ad *F. pondereux* (c 1410
in Godef.), ad *L. ponderosus*; see *prec.* and -OUS.]

1. Having great weight; heavy, weighty; mas-
sive; clumsy, unwieldy.

c 1400 *Langrancis's Cury* 88 pe rotynes pat goip out
berof is greet in substance, ponderous [Add *MS* pon-
derose] & vneue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D 113 b, An Eggle,
a Vawtere, a Melowne thei be not enlured, ne ie-
claymed, by cause that thay be so ponderouse to the
perch potatiff. 1555 *Eden Decades* 16 Clusters of grapes
very ponderous 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 5 Why the
Sepulcher Hath op'd his ponderous and Maible iawes,
To cast thee vp againe? 1725 POPE *Odyssey* iv. 892 The
ponderous engine raised to crush us all. 1805 SCOTT *Last
Minstr* Intro. II, Whose ponderous grate, and massy bar,
Had oft rolled back the tide of war 1881 THACKERAY
Four Georges I. (1862) 38 The stout coachman diving the
ponderous gilt wagon.

b. *fig.* (Of things non-material)

1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* I. 80, I am sure my loue's More pon-
derous then my tongue. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 771
Ponderous bequests of lands and goods 1835 BROWNING
Paracelsus iv. 157 To sink beneath such ponderous shame
† c. Having some weight, = PONDERABLE. 1702
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 106 After a draught of
wine a man may seem lighter in himself, although he be
heavier in the balance, from a corporeal and ponderous
addition.

† d. Tending by its weight towards. *Obs.*

1792 SIR W. HIRSCHL in *Phil. Trans* LXXXII. 16 If it
be founded on such a construction of the figure of the
secondaries, as makes them more ponderous towards their
primary planets.

2. Of great weight in proportion to bulk; of high
specific gravity; = HEAVY *a.* 2. *Ponderous earth*,
sp. ar. = HEAVY SPAR. ? *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. 1, The which, which is of substance
grosse and ponderous. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mach.*
xix 143 A Liquor so much less ponderous then Quick-
silver, as Water is 1669 = *Conts. New Exp.* I. (1682) 37
One of the ponderous Liquors I have prepared. 1726
SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, Globes, or balls, of a most ponderous
metal 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 187 It [barytes] was
called Ponderous Earth, Ponderous Spar. 1800 VINCI
Hydrostat. vii. (1806) 80 The condensed and ponderous air
from the neighbourhood of the pole

† 3. *fig.* Of grave import; weighty, serious,
important, profound. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1822) iv. 1328 The wordes of Andrew
beyn sadd & ponderose 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 73
That wordes be ponderous and emphatical, where the
matter seemeth to bleed. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 179
Some of acute and ponderous Judgement 1794 PALEY
Evid. II. ii (1817) 50, I know nothing which would have
so great force as strong ponderous maxims, frequently urged
and frequently brought back to the thoughts of the hearers.

† 4. Given to weighing, considering, or pondering
matters; grave, deliberate. *Obs.*

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* B. b, Take what I
am saying into thy most ponderous thoughts 1646 CRA-
SHAW *Steps to Temple* (1857) 25 Both he lays Together in
his ponderous mind both weights 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler*
(1843) 3 The next perplexed Question with pious and pon-
derous men.

5. Of a literary or other task: Heavy, laborious.
Of style: Laboured, lacking lightness of touch;
gravely grandiloquent; dull, tedious.

c 1704 T. BROWN *1st Sat. Persius Int.* Wks. 1730 I. 53
More pondrous guess with lighter banter meets 1791
BOSWELL *Johnson* Intro. d, Sir John Hawkins's ponderous
labours exhibit a farrago. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Grace*
I. 2 The ponderous minuteness and luxury of citation in the
works of the former. 1885 J. FAYN *Talk of Town* I. 20
'Your son has made a good choice of locality', said Mr
Dennis, in his rather ponderous manner.

Ponderously, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2] In a
ponderous manner, heavily, weightily; gravely.

c 1400 *Lyons Assembly of Gods* 9 Sleppe me gan oppresse
So ponderously, I cowde make noon obstacle. 1537 BAST-
WICK *Autu. Inform. Ser. 3 Banks* 8 That they may more
ponderously waigh the businesse in hand 1859 HAWTHORNE
Fr. & It Note-Bks II. 267 Old houses build ponderously
of stone. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 16 May 471/1 Mr C...
was ponderously dull.

Ponderousness (pōnd'ersness), [*f. as prec.*
+ -NESS] The quality of being ponderous; heaviness,
weightiness, weight. *a.* Of things material.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemcan's Fr Chirurg* 5 b/1 Whether
the bullet, through his ponderousness, might be descended
1674 *Phil. Trans* VII. 4096 By finding out the Ponderous-
ness of Crystal in reference to Water. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones*
Ven II. vii § 10 239 Thus the greater ponderousness of the
traceries is only an indication of the greater lightness of the
structure

b. *fig.* Of a task, words, style, etc.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 28 Pacuvius is
commended of Quintilian for the gravity of his sentences,
the ponderousness of his words 1664 FLECKNOE *Love's
Kingd* etc, *Disc Eng Stage* G v, Shakespear excelled in
a natural Vein, Fletcher in Wit, and Johnson in Gravity
and ponderousness of Style 1881 M. ARNOLD in *Macm
Mag* XLIII 370/2 The slovenliness and tunelessness of
much of Byron's production, the pompousness and ponder-
ousness of much of Wordsworth's.

Pondfold (a pond) see PINFOLD.

Pondlet (pōndlet), [*f. POND sb.* + -LET.] A
very small pond.

1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* I. xiv. 264 A thin film of ice
was formed about the edges of these pondlets 1890 I. D.
HARDY *New Otello* I. iv. 75 Tiny shallow pondlets.

Pond-lock, *obs.* variant of POUND-LOCK.

† **Pondre**, *v.* *Obs. rare* 1. [*a. F. pondre* to lay
eggs - *L. pondere* to deposit.] *intr.* To lay eggs;
to engender, breed.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xix. (1869) 145 She dooth
businesse to sette bias and ydre to brode, for to engender
oother pondie [i.e. pondre, powder]

Pondur, -*dyr*, *obs.* forms of PONDUR.

† **Pondure**, *Obs.* app. = PONDUR sb. 1, weight.
1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlii. 282 When Man shall be
over-swayed by the pondure of his own corruptions

|| **Pondus** (pōnd'us), *Obs.* [*L. pondus* weight:
formerly often used in English context.] A weight;
chiefly *fig.* power to influence or bias; moral force.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 20 By Love, as a Dyvne
pondus, the Soul reduceth althings to its last end, namely
God. c 1680 CHARNOCK *Disc. John* I. 13 Wks 1684 II. 175
Unless God give a pondus to his own motion c 1717
KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 263 Devotion fea-
rent be instills, And turnt to God the Pondus of our Wills.
1719 F. HAUSALC *Phys. Mech. EA* v. 116 As reasonable,
as that a greater Power should sustain a greater Pondus,
or take off more of the Pressure of the same Pondus.

Pondweed, [*f. POND sb.* + WEED.] An aquatic
herb that grows in ponds and still waters. *spec.* in
Great Britain, the species of *Potamogeton*. With
distinguishing prefix applied to other aquatic
plants, as American, Canadian, or Chokey P,
Elodea canadensis (*Anacharis Alismastrum*);
Cape P., *Aponogeton distachyon*; Horned or
Triple-headed P., *Zannichellia palustris*; Tassel
P., *Ruppia maritima* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1578 LYTT *Doctores* I. lxxi. 104 The first... of these kinds
of floating herbes... is called water spyke, or most commonly
Pondweede. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Poll. Etymol.* I. xv 94
Pondweed with a flower like Patience. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct.
Bot. App.* 323 Pond weed, *Potamogeton*. *Ibid.* Pond-weed,
Triple-headed, *Zannichellia*. 1789 J. PIERCE *Introduct.
Derbysh.* I. 344 *Potamogeton natans*. Broad leaved Pond-
weed. 1855 KINGSLY *Glaciers* (1878) 205 Some of the more
delicate pond weeds, such as *Callitriche*, *Potamogeton* pu-
sillum. 1866 *Treas. Bot. Zannichellia palustris*, the
Horned Pondweed 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov 2/5 In the
stream, the creamy Cape pond weed sent out the delicious
perfume from its quaint large flowers. 1902 *Ibid.* 26 Nov
12/2 The career of the Canadian pondweed (*Anacharis
alismastrum*...) is interesting because of the extraordinary
rapidity with which it spreads itself throughout the country
1904 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 10/1 The American pondweed seems to be
playing havoc with angling in Loch Leven.

Pondy (pōndi), *a. U. S.* [*f. POND sb.* + -Y.]
Abounding in ponds or pools; marshy, swampy.

1687 1st Cent. *Hist. Springfield* (1809) II. 266 Thirty or
forty acres of wet Pondy Land at poor brooke. 1711 *Ibid.*
317 Two or three acres of Pondy Land at the South end of
his meadow near the Ponds 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I.
501 In swamps and pondy ground

|| **Pone** (pōn), *Law. Obs.* [*L. pone* 'place
thou', sing. imper. of *ponere* to place.] a. A writ
by which a suit was removed from an inferior court
to the Court of Common Pleas. b. A writ requir-
ing the sheriff to secure the appearance of the
defendant by attaching his goods or by causing him
to find sureties for his appearance.

1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 3 Et puis tendra lu le Pone a remuer
la parole jekes par devaunt nos Justices. [*tr.* After that, a
Pone will lie to remove it before our Justices.] *Ibid.* x. § 5
El plee de Pone (in the plea of Pone). a 1500 *Nature Bre-
vium* (1532) a. b, Si le plee soit remoue par vn Pone hors del
countie en le banke 1544 *transl.*, Yf the ple be removed by
a Pone out of the countie in to the comon banke. 1607
COWELL *Interpr.*, Pone, is a writ, whereby a cause depend-
ing in the County court, is removed to the common
Banke... *Pone per vadum*, is a writ commanding the
Shyreene to take surety of one for his appearance at a day
assigned 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix 280 The next
process is by writ of attachment or pone 1876 *Digby Real
Prop.* II. § 2. 73.

Pone 2 (pōn'z), [*Derivation as in prec.*] In
certain card games: see *quots.*

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pone, in the game of vingt-et-un, the
player to the left of the dealer; the eldest hand. 1901 R. F.
FOSTER *Bridge Manual* 5 The leader, or eldest hand, is on
the dealer's left, and the pone, or leader's partner, is on the
dealer's right.

Pone 3 (pōn), [*ad. Algonkin pone* (see *quot.*
1683), *apone* (Strachey *Vocab. Virgin.* c 1615), *oppone*

(Beverley), bread, peih, orig. a pa. pple. 'baked']
orig. The bread of the N. Amer. Indians, made of
maize flour in thin cakes, and cooked in hot ashes;
now, in southern U. S., any bread made of maize,
esp. that of a coarse or poor kind; also, very fine
light bread, enriched with milk, eggs, and the like,
and made in flat cakes. Also *attrib.*

1612 CAPT SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Eating the broth
with the bread which they call Ponap 1634 *Relat. Ld.
Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Poane
and Omme, both made of Come 1683 PRIN *Let. Descr.
Pennsylvania* 5 Of words of Sweetness, Anna, is Mother
.. pone, Bread, meise, eat 1708 E. COOK *Sot-wed Factor*
(1900) 14 While Pon and Milk, with Mush well stoa'd, In
wooden Dishes grac'd the Board c 1716 BEVERLEY *Vir-
ginia* iv. § 72 (1722) 253 The Bread in Gentlemen's Houses,
is generally made of Wheat, but some rather choose the
Pone, which is the Bread made of Indian Meal, .so called
from the Indian Name *Oppone*. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc.
Remarks Occur* (1870) 160 We are not above borrowing
language from them, such as homoni, tomahawk, pone, &c
1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 229 To see how he
liked pork n' pone 1901 MAX ADLER *Capt Blunt* 108
Becky's surpassing power with pone muffins

b. A cake or loaf of such bread

1796 B. H. LATROUS *Yrnl* (1905) 16 A few biscuits, and
pones of Indian and wheat bread 1887 *Boston* (Mass.)
Yrnl. 31 Dec. 2/4 The meal converted partly of half a dozen
pones 1894 *Ozong* (U. S.) XXIV 201/1 In a short time
the pones were shaped and placed in the ashes

Pone, -*garnade*, *obs. ff.* POON, POMEGRANATE

Ponency, *rare.* [*f. L. ponenti-ens*, pr. pple. of

ponere to place, put; see -*ENOV*.] The action
of positing or stating the existence of anything, as
in *self-ponency*, the positing of one's own existence.
1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 741 The Absolute Will in the act of
self-ponency, which constitutes the personality of the Divine
Nature, does not and cannot affirm Himself to be finite.

Ponent (pōn'ent), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. It. ponente*,
Sp. *ponente*, obs. *f. ponent*, -*ant*, med.L. (It.
13th c.) *ponens*, -*entem*, west, west wind, sunset,
lit. setting, pr. pple. of *L. ponere* to put, place, set,
lay down; in Sp. also 'to set' as the sun or a star]

† 1. Situated in the west, western; occidental.
Also as *sb.* The place or direction of the sunset;
the west; the occident. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Occidens*, *its*, the west, or ponent 1561
EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xvi 43 The true ponent or west
1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* a. b, Nations which inhabit towards
the Ponent, or west parts. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist.
China* a His next neighbour towards the Ponent is the
kingdom of Quachin china. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 704
Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes 1819
H. BUSK *Vestriard* III. 655 The ponent wind in vain he ples.

2. *Geol.* Name (proposed by H. D. Rogers) for
the twelfth of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palaeo-
zoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 749 These
periods, applicable only to the American Palaeozoic day,
are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, .Ponent, Vespeti-
ne, Umbral, and Seral, -signifying the periods, respec-
tively, of the Dawn, Daybreak, Morning, Sunrise, .Sunset,
Evening, Dusk, and Nightfall *Ibid.* 756 *Ponent* series, or
Catskill Group of New York. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol.
Terms*, *Ponent*, the 'Sunset' of the North American
palaeozoics, and the equivalents of our Upper or true Old
Red Sandstone

3. *Logic.* That posits or affirms.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 344 The
Ponent or Constructive Syllogism - If Sociates are virtuous,
then he merits esteem; But Socrates is virtuous; Therefore,
he merits esteem.

Ponerid (poner'id), *a. (sb.)* *Zool.* [*f. mod. L.
Ponēra* (Latreille 1804), generic name (a. Gr.
νομπερα, fem. of *νομπερος* wicked) + -ID 3.] Of
or pertaining to the *Ponēridae*, a family of tropical
ants. *sb.* An ant of this family. So **Poneroid**
(pōn'or'id) *a.*, related in form to the *Poneridae*

Ponerology (pōn'or'idj), *Theol.* [*f. Gr.
νομπερος* evil, wicked + -LOGY.] The theory or
doctrine of evil or of the evil one.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Q. Rev. United Brethren* July 274
It [evil] in the Lord's Prayer may stand for both the
abstract and concrete idea, and so comprehend the whole
circle of moral evil, embracing the science of ponerology.

Ponawe, **Poney**, **Ponayard**, *obs. ff.* PENNY,
PONY, PONTARD, **Ponfald**, -*fold*, see PINFOLD.

Pong (pōŋ), *sb.* [*Echoic.*] The sound of a
ringing blow; a bang, taken as the name of such
a blow, or of an explosion. Cf. **PING**.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 (Devon Dial) To-day
have I dealt thee a pong in the midriff. 1866 *Daily Chron.*
25 Aug. 3/5 The deafening 'pong' of the Hotchkiss strikes
on the jaded ear.

Pong (pōŋ), *v.* *Theatrical slang.* Of an actor.

To amplify the text of his part, = GAG *v.* 1 5.
1893 J. PITT-HARDAGE in *Chron.* (Summer No.) 30 (Punk)
Ponging is a lost art. Consisting as it did, of a kind of bold
free-hand dramatic sketching, Ponging had no place in an
age of 'photographic acting'. Hence we pong no more.

1894 *Even. News* 18 Oct. 2/6 If he expands the text he is
said 'to pong'. Why will not 'gag' do instead of 'pong'?

Pongarnette, *obs.* form of POMEGRANATE.

Pongee (pōŋdʒi), Also 8-g paunche, cf. also
BUNGEE [*perh. ad. North Chinese pūn-chī*, for
Mandarin pūn-kī own loom, or *ad. pūn-chāh* own
weaving, quasi 'home-made'. (Here *kī* means *v.*)]

A soft unbleached kind of Chinese silk, made from the cocoons of a wild silk-worm (*Bombyx Pernyi* or *Pantoni*) which feeds on oak-leaves, known in the East as Chefoo silk. Also attrib.

1711 C LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 122 Wrought silks are cheap and good, of innumerable sorts. Damasks, Satins, Taffetas, Paunches. 1813 W. MILNAR *Oriental Comin* II. 518 China wrought silks. paunches, plain blues, pinks and whites. 1883 Mrs ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygoner* 102 The shawl she wears, of some printed pongee stuff, is a family heirloom. 1890 SARAH J DUNCAN *Social Departure* 193 In garments of pongee silk and a pith helmet. 1893 C KING *Foes in Ambush* 2 A broad-brimmed straw hat, a pongee shirt, loose trousers.

|| **Pongo** (pɒŋɡo). [Native name in a dialect of Angola or Loango; cf. also the forms *mpongo*, *mpongr* (Bentley *Dict. Congo Lang* 1887), *mpungu*.] A name in early writers of a large anthropoid African ape, variously identified with the Chimpanzee, and the Gorilla.

1625 BATELL in *Purchas Pilgrims* II vii. iii 92 Here are also two kinds of Monsters, which are common in these Woods (of Mayombe), and very dangerous. The greatest of these two Monsters is called, *Pongo*, in their Language, and the lesser is called, *Engaco*. This Pongo is more like a Giant in stature, than a man for he is very tall, and hath a mans face, hollow-eyed, with long hairs upon his browses. 1766 BURNON *Hist Nat.* (1837) III. 592 Pongo, nom de ce même animal à Lowango, province de Congo. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* n. 1042 The Pongo is of very great size, sometimes eight feet in height. 1782-3 SMELLIE in *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 77 In the East Indies this animal is called orang-outang, in Lowando, a province of Congo, pongo. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat Afr.* xx. 361 The gorilla has been mentioned, under the following names: *pongo*, by Battell, 1629; *ingenia*, Bowditch, 1819. (1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II 5 The Gorilla and perhaps the more monstrous 'Impungu' ('Mpongo').

b. Erroneously transferred to a large anthropoid ape of Borneo, prob. the Orang-outang.

1824 McMURRIE *Cruiser's Ann. Kingd.* 44 There is a monkey in Borneo, hitherto known only by his skeleton, called the *Pongo*, which so closely resembles the Orang-outang, that we are tempted to consider him an adult—if not of the species of the Orang-outang, at least of one very nearly allied to it. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat Afr.* xx. 342 In 1780 the skeleton of another large ape was sent from Batavia to Holland by Baron Wurmb, the resident governor, who called it the Pongo. It received from naturalists the name *Pongo Wurmbi*.

Poniard (pɒniəd), sb. Forms: 6- poniard; also 6 poynyard, 6-7 poynard, puniard, 6-8 poynard, 7 ponard, poneyard, poignard, poinyard, pugniard, punyard, (poined), 7-8 ponyard, 7-9 poin-, poignard. See also POIGNADO [a. F. *poignard*, *poignari*, *poynard*, *poignard* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.). f. *poing* fist: see ARD.]

1. A short stabbing weapon, a dagger.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 120. c. 1590 GREGG *Fr. Bacon* vi. 123 Twere a long poniard, my lord, to reach between Oxford and Fressingfield. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. Let your poynard maintain your defence, thus. 1601 MARSTON *Passell & Kath.* ii. 120 If his skinn be poynard proofe. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* iv. ii. What have we here? A poniard and a halter. 1632 LITTON *Tran.* iii. 89 He weareth a broad Ponard overthwart his belly. 1641 *ibid.* viii. 350 A French Ponyard. 1642 *ibid.* 351 My gold and my Poneyard. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Abate*, fr. *Pamasso* xviii. (1674) 20 Puniard, venom, or any other mischievous machination. 1664 *ibid.* xi. xcvi. 29 The twentieth blow that he hath received by Pugniard or Cudgel. 1666 PERKS *Diary* 27 Oct. Ugly knives, like poignards. c. 1680 *ius Populi* 414 in G. HICKES *Script. of Poetry* 68 They should not fear either Dag or Dagger, Pistol, or poisoned poynard. 1795 FORD *Odeys* xi. 120 Sheath thy poynard. 1796-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1796) IV. 287 Here are several daggers or poignards. 1780 COWPER *Præter. Error* 305 Worse than a poniard in the basest hand. 1841 LITTON *Last Bar.* iv. The stranger warded off the thrust of the poniard. 1865 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 179 A dagger, sometimes so short that it is really a poignard.

fig. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* ii. i. 255 Shee speakes poynyards, and every word stabbe. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Cant. Warrers* v. 104 Every motion made them give Allarums, all which were poynards which wounded Philip. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 220 Gibraltar was a poniard, always plunged into a wound that has never been healed.

2. dial. (See quot.)

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xxxvii, He had stuck his rickling rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lance, sharp at the extremity and polished by handling—into the stack to support the sheaves.

Poniard (pɒniəd), v. Forms: see the sb. [f. PONIARD sb. Cf. F. *poignarder* (16th c.).] trans To stab or pierce with a poniard; esp. to stab to death by this means.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 123 He was all to be beponyarded in the Senate house. 1601 W. T. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Const.* 16 In contentious feare to be poynarded. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Cless of Mar* 10 Mar. She threw herself at the sultan's feet, and begged him to poniard her. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 508 Prepared to poignard whomsoever they meet. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. ii. (1890) 76 He was poniarded in self-defence by a serving man.

b. To furnish or fix up with long pins. rare. 1600 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 834 Those fair ladies are neither trimmed, nor trussed, nor poniarded.

† **Ponibility**. Obs. rare. [f. **ponibile* (f. L. *ponere* to place) + *-ity*.] Capability of being placed.

1734 tr. *Barrow's Math. Lect.* x. 176 Space is nothing else but the mere Power, Capacity, Possibility, or (begging pardon for the Expression) Interpossibility of Magnitude.

Ponissement, obs. form of PUNISHMENT.

[**Ponk** in Johnson, etc., mispr. for *ponke*, PUCK.]

Ponne, obs. form of PAN sb. 1, PUN v. 1

|| **Pons** (pɒnz). The Latin word for 'bridge'. used in certain phrases.

1. **Pons asinorum** (= bridge of asses). a humorous name for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from the difficulty which beginners or dull-witted persons find in 'getting over' or mastering it. Hence allusively.

1751 SNOLLETT *Per. Pic.* I. viii. 130 Peregrine began to read Euclid, but he had scarce advanced beyond the *Pons Asinorum*, when his ardor abated. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 217/2 This bridge was the *pons asinorum* of the French, which English never suffered them to cross. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 502/1 He knows the operation to be the *pons asinorum* of incompetent workmen. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xxvii.

2. **Pons Varolii** (= bridge of Varolius or Varoli, an Italian anatomist of the 16th c.), also **pons cerebri** or **cerebelli**, and often simply **pons** (*Anat.*). a band of nerve-fibres in the brain, just above the medulla oblongata, consisting of transverse fibres connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, and longitudinal fibres connecting the medulla with the cerebrum.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pons varolii*, certain globous Processes of the Cerebellum. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pons Cerebri*, is a Congeries or Heap of innumerable Filaments divaricated out of the Solider Substance of the Brain. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 420 The average of children under seven, exhibits the Pons, in proportion to the cerebellum, much smaller than in the average of adults. 1875 H. WALTON *Dus. Eye* 324 Disease of the pons is a very rare condition. attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 807 In thirty cases of pons tumour in five only was there defect of hearing.

Pons, obs. f. *penice*, pl. of PENNY.

Ponsion, **ponsone**, obs. f. PUNCEON.

[**Ponsondie**, mispr. for *ponsoude*, POWSOWDY.]

Ponsway, also **paunecsey**, **ponsoy**, **ponsay**, variants of PANCHWAY, E. Indian boat.

1737 in C. R. WILSON *Old Fort William* (1906) I. 147 Two Carls broke to pieces and four Ponsways. 1748 *ibid.* 162 Paunecsoys. 1744 *ibid.* 177 Ponssoys. 1746 *ibid.* 11. 38 His servant who stood in a Ponsay a little above the Gait.

† **Pont** 1. Obs. Also 4-5 pount(e). [a. F. *pont*:-L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge. So Welsh *pont*.]

A bridge.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. i. 571 Syr launcelot rode on his adventure tyl. he past over the pounte of Corbyn. 1639 *Glasgow Council Rec.* 11 Oct. Ordant that an dyke be built at Stockwall-head, and ane Pont put therein. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 25 Strange thoughts present themselves anent the old pont.

b. **Pont tournis**. [OF. *pont tournis*, f. *pont* bridge + *tournis*, L. type **tornaticus*, f. late L. *toruare* to turn.] A drawbridge.

13. *Seynyn* Sc. (W) 743 The leued stod, in pount tournis, For to bihelde the burdis. a. 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kalura) 1385 Bope lordes and ladis Leyn out in pount tournis [v. 11. pount tournis, pont tornere, etc.] To se pat selly syt.

c. **Pont-volant**. [F. (ponvolan), = flying-bridge.] (See quot.)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Pont volant*, flying bridge, a kind of bridge used in sieges; made of two small bridges laid one over another, and so contrived by means of cords and pulleys placed along the sides of the under-bridge, that the upper may be pushed forwards, till it join the place where it is designed to be fixed. 1861 in BUCHANAN *Dict. Arts.* 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Pont** 2. Obs. [a. Du. *pont* (see next, and cf. PUNT sb. 1) a. A large flat boat or transport; a float; = PONTON 1. b. = CAISSON: see quot.]

a. 1631 PORY *Let.* 22 Sept. in *Crt. & Times Chas* I (1848) II. 133 King of Spain's forces by sea, taken by the Prince of Orange. ten great pontes, in every one of which four-score men. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 99 You must also have a Boatman to keep your Float or Pont steady. 1816 W. S. MASON *Statist. Acc. Ire.* II. 267 Two boats, called by the fishermen [on Lough Neagh] ponts, of 30 cwt. each, used principally in the carriage of turf.

b. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 31 Large Ponts or Chests. he propos'd to sink at about twelve Foot space from each other, beginning from a Peer. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* 3rd ed. 106/2 Mr. Boswell was first to make piers and then sink 6 ponts or chests 60 feet in length, 30 feet broad.

|| **Pont** 3 (pɒnt). [Du. *pont* ferry-boat, pontoon - MDu. *ponte* = MLG., LG. *punte*, ad. L. *ponto*, -men a punt, a pontoon, a floating bridge, f. *pons* bridge.] Name in S. Africa for a large ferry-boat attached to an iron or steel cable.

1775 MASSON *Journ.* to Cape in *Phil. Trans* LXVI. 279 We came to the pont or ferry. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 5/3 The Boers have seized the pont on the Orange River at Frieska, and cut the wire cable attached to it. 1900 *ibid.* 13 Jan. 5/2 Pont is the name given in South Africa to the ferry boats plying on the large and more rapid rivers, and worked by steel cables.

Pont, obs. form of PANT v.

Pontac (pɒntæk). Also 7 -aque, 7-8 -ack, 9 -ak, -aq. [a. F. *Pontac*, local name.] A sweet wine obtained from Pontac in the Basses Pyrénées, in the south of France. Also, a South African wine

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 10 Rdr (ed. 4) Aylh, The Vintner will furnish you with Alicant, Pontac, 1ent 1680 A. RATCLIFFE *Ovid Travestie* (1705) 18 Wine in abundance,—I dank none but Sack, But all you Men did ply it with Pontack. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 118 Those, that cannot purchase true hermitage or pontack, will be glad of more ordinary French claret. 1812 A. PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* I. 151 Du Toit gave us an excellent sort of wine, called here Pontac, a sweet deep-red wine. 1868 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 305 An excellent omelette for breakfast, with a very fair amount of Pontac.

Pontage (pɒntɪdʒ). Now *Hist.* 01 local. [a. OF. *pontage* (1401 in Godef.):-med. L. *pontaticum* (Du Cange) a bridge-toll, f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-aticum*, -AGE.] A toll paid for the use of a bridge; a tax paid for the maintenance and repair of a bridge or bridges; bridge-toll.

1157 in *Chron. Stephen*, etc. (Rolls) IV. App. 337 Fecit liberas de omni consuetudine et theloneo et passagio et pontagio 1295 BARRON I. xx. § 1 Lestage ou murage, ou pontage, ou chemunage. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 666 A Charter to the mynchons for tol, passage, pontage, and all custome thurgh all England. a. 1500 tr. *Charter Rich.* 11 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 22 Vt they be quyt for etuel of pauge pontage and murage by al our 1eame. 1597-8 *Act* 39 *Els.* c. 34 § 6 Pontage shall be payde. at the sayde Brydge for every Wayne, Carre, or Caite. two pence. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 A House on each Head of the Bridge, erected to receive the Toll or Pontage. 1895 *Glasgow Weekly News* 19 Jan. 7/8 Subscriptions so as to have the Leven bridges free from the objectionable pontage.

† b. *Free pontage*, freedom from bridge-toll.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* ix. 202 All right and title to a new Mill, with free pontage or passage over the River.

Pontal (pɒntəl), a rare [f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a bridge, or (in *Anat.*) to the *pons Varolii* = PONTIC 2.

1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Pontus & Trans.* 11 A league above this pontal arc, Now seeming one with heaven. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Pontal*, same as *pontile*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ponte, **pontee**, obs. forms of PUNTY.

Pontic (pɒntɪk), a 1 [ad. L. *Ponticus*, a Gr. *Ποντικός*, f. *πόντος* sea, spec. the Black Sea, hence the country of Pontus.]

1. Of, belonging to, found in, or obtained from, the district of Pontus. esp. in names of plants and animals, e.g. Pontic nut, the hazel nut; Pontic rhubarb, *Rheum rhaponticum*, Pontic wormwood, *Artemisia pontica*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal.* A. iv. Those y. kindes of wormwoode which diuerse take for pontyke wormwoode, are none of pontyke wormwoode. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ix. lxix. § 4 317 The Ponticke Rubarbe is lesser and slenderer then that of Barbarie. 1600 VENN *Via Recta* vii. 127 Those that have their skins red, are the right Ponticke Nuts, and are the best Filberds. 1656 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* Providence viii. Gladly will I, like Pontick sheep, Unto my wormwood-diet keep.

b. *Pontic Sea*, the Black Sea.

1598 GREENWYCH *Tacticus*, *Germanus* i. (1622) 258 Danubius falleth by six channells into the Ponticke sea. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* iii. iii. 453 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2132 The thunder of Pontic seas.

† 2. Having a somewhat sour and astringent taste.

[? Like Pontic rhubarb, or Pontic wormwood.] Obs.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 74 And so is Sowerth called Sappi Pontick, And lesse Sower also called Sapor Stiptick. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iii. 26 b. Spittle, not bitter, but pontique or harsh. 1596 NEWTON *Lennus's Complex* (1632) 218 Somewhat tart and sowerish, and as it is commonly termed, Ponticke* such a relish as is in a Grape.. being not as yet come to his perfect ripeness and maturity. 1684 tr. *Bonif. Merc. Comput.* viii. 292 Causticks, close and bind the Veins, by reason of their pontick, stypticke parts.

Pontic, a 2 *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *pons Varolii* (see PONS 2) = PONTAL, PONTILE, PONTINE.

1890 *Lancet* 5 Apr. 739/2 The only case over forty being one of pontic abscess.

† **Ponticity**. Obs. [ad. OF. *ponticité*, ad. med. L. *ponticitas* (Constantinus Africanus, 11th c. in Du Cange), f. *Ponticus* see -ITY.] The quality of having a 'pontic' flavour (see PONTIO a 1 2).

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 98 Egreneisse & vnsauourneisse, ponticite, stipticite, & acumeut. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 391 That Must or newe wyne. dothe get a certain ponticite or tast lyke wormwoode and bynding. 1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 68 The over acideness or spurious ponticity of the stomackual ferment.

|| **Pontifex** (pɒntɪfɛks). Pl. pontifices (pɒntɪfɪsɪz). [L. *pontifex*, -cem a Roman high-priest: app. f. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-fic* from *facere* to make; but the first element was perh. Osc. Umb. *puntis* propitiatory offering, assimilated to *pons*, *pont-em*.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A member of the principal college of priests in ancient Rome, the head of which was the *Pontifex Maximus* or chief priest.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 73 The first and chiefe of these bishops, which they call the great Pontifex. 1647 R. STARVILTON *Jurnal* 63 There was in Rome a college of pontifices, which were exempted from the authority of any lay-court of judicature. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 16 From the commencement to nearly the conclusion of the Roman empire, the king was always priest or pontifex. 1881 S. H. HODGSON *Outcast Ess.* 384 Long as the Pontifex and Silent Maid Shall go together up the Capitol.

2. *Ecll.* A bishop, spec. the pope: = PONTIFF 2.

[1377] *LANGL P Pl B xv. 42* Bishopes beeth many names, *Presul* and *pontifex* and *metropolitans*. And other names an hepe, *episcopus* & *pastor* 1. *1651* *HOBBS Leviath* iv. xlv. (1839) 661 The bishop of Constantinople .pretended to be equal to the bishop of Rome, though at last, not without contention, the Pope carried it, and became the *Pontifex Maximus* 1. *1851* *HUSSEY Papal Power* v. 132 The Bishop of Rome, the Pontifex, is the spiritual sovereign of the world

†3. = PONTIFF 3. *Obs. rare.*

1655 *FULLER Ch Hist* iii. vi. §35 In their spiritual government they [the Jews in England] were all under one Pontifex, or High Priest

4. With allusion to the reputed etymological meaning. = Bridge-maker.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart Res* i. xi. Never perhaps since our first Bridge builders, Sin and Death, built that stupendous Arch from Hell-gate to the Earth, did any Pontifex, or Pontiff, undertake such a task 1. *1851* *LONGER Gold Leg* v. 7 Well has the name of Pontifex been given Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder And architect of the invisible bridge That leads from earth to heaven

Pontiff (pɒntɪf). Also 7-ife, 7-8-if [a. F. *pontife* (pɒntɪf 1516), ad. L. *pontifex*: see prec.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = PONTIFEX 1.

1665 *BACON Sylva* § 771 Livy doth relate, that there were found two coffins whereof the one contained the body of king Numa, and the other, his books of sacred rites and ceremonies, and the discipline of the pontiffs. 1706 *PHILLIPS* v. *Pontifex*. There were also *Pontifices Minores*, or Inferiour Pontiffs who were Assistants to the chief Pontiff. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 755/x It is probable that Papius, who was himself a pontiff, directed his attention principally to religious ceremonies 1868 *SMITH'S Dict Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 303/x The Roman pontiffs formed the most illustrious among the great colleges of priests

2. A bishop (of the mediæval Western church); *spec* and usually, the bishop of Rome, the pope (in full, *sovereign pontiff*).

1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem* (1680) Bivb. We. pronounce it to be of necessity to Salvation .to be subject to the Roman Pontife. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. viii. 105 The then reigning pontiff having favoured duke William in his projected invasion 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* II. 275 By far the most remarkable among modern pontiffs, was Sixtus the Fifth, the son of a peasant in the March of Ancona. 1844 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. vi.* (1864) III. 369 The Bishop of Toul did not travel to Rome as a pontiff, but as a pilgrim 1906 *Q. Rev.* July 267 M. Loubet had grievously offended the Sovereign Pontiff

3. *gen.* A chief or high priest (of any religion). Also *fig.*

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 711 Coy fi, who had been a Pontife or Bishop of the heathen rites and ceremonies. 1747-48 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* v. *Pontifex*. The Jews too had their pontif or high priest. 1878 *G. SMITH Life of Wilson* xvii. (1879) 306 These pontiffs of Krishna waxed fat with organised adultery. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Sept. 2/3 Which only shows that the Pontiffs of Science are no more infallible than other infallibles.

4. *attrib.* Pontiff purple, a shade of purple.

1743 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iii. 204 'Twas not the strife of malice, but of pride, The strife of pontiff pride, not pontiff gall 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/5 In all the new colours, brown, mauve, heliotrope, Pontiff purple

Pontific (pɒntɪfɪk), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *pōns*, *pōnt-em* bridge + *-ficus* making; but used in sense of *pontificus*. see PONTIFICALLY.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 5.

1644 *MILTON Arop.* (Arb.) 37 What their twelve Tables, and the Pontiff College with their Augurs and Flamins taught them.

2. = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 1-3.

1716 *Loyal Mourner* 64 For both Pontific, and Schismatic Chair, Nay, all the World of Errors stood in fear. 1770 *AKENSIDE Poems* (1780) II. 45 [He] to eternal exile bore Pontific rage and vassal dread 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) I. 342 The Pontific power arrogated by the head of the Law.

3. ? = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 4.

1716 *SWIFT Pexhor* 94 You o'er the high triumphal arch Pontiff made your glorious march.

¶ 4. *catachr.* Pertaining to a bridge. (Cf. PONTIFICALLY *a.* 6.) *humorous nonce-use*

1768 *STERNE Sent. Jour.* (1775) II. 125 To be driven forth out of my house by domestic winds, and despoiled of my castor by pontific ones.

† **Pontificacy**. *Obs.* [irreg. f. med. L. *pontificatio* see -ACY 3.] = PONTIFICATE *sb.*

1599 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 53 Put downe from hys Pontificacy 1599 *FENTON Guicciard.* 839 An evil prognostication of hys Pontificacy. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 267 Omar sat twelve years . in the Pontificacy. 1793 *HELVET. O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 203 Lucius consulted pope Eleutherus at the beginning of his pontificacy.

Pontifical (pɒntɪfɪkəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pontificalis* of or belonging to a PONTIFEX: see -AL. So F. *pontifical* (1404 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. adj. I. Pertaining to a pontiff.

1. Pertaining or proper to a bishop or prelate; episcopal

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 74 A holie hermet . saw his Basilus on a tyme walk in his pontifical abbett. 1530 *PALMER* 321/x Pontifical, belonging to a bysshop, *pontifical episcopal* 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* vi. Wks 185/III. 126 The tending of your pontifical sleeves. 1688 *R. HOLMES Armoury* in 1767 *The Mitred Abbot* . exerciseth Pontifical, or Episcopal Jurisdictions. 1890 *Durham & Northumb. Arch. Trans.* IV. 19 Mr. Bond, has omitted the Pontifical years of the Bishops of Durham altogether.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to the pope, papal.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seymours* (Roxb.) 95 That he wold be so bestyal To forsakeyn hys glorie pontifical. 1545 *LD BERNERS Froissart* II. clv. 420 She came to the popes palays in Augnon, and . went to se the pope, who sate in consistory in a chayne pontifical. 1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. xxv. § 1 Thus did Innocent the third, and other Popes, write duers books, as if they had proceeded from their Pontifical authority 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. ii. 82 Besides these pontifical collections, which, during the times of popery, were received as authentic in this island 1864 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 218 Leo III did not suppose that it was by his sole pontifical authority that the crown was given to the Frank.

† b. Adhering to the pope or the papacy; popish, papistical *Obs.*

1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lord B vij b.* Lorde how thys pontifical post playeth hys parte

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a chief or high priest; high-priestly.

1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 207 As I [Caiaphas] am pontifical prince of all prestis 1578 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 380 Then came the high priest clothed in his pontifical vestments 1635-56 *COWLEY Davidas* iv. Note so It will be therefore askt, Why I make him here perform the Office of the High-Priest, and dress him in the Pontifical Habits? 1708 *OCKLEY Saracens* (1848) 141 Omar was invested with the regal and the pontifical dignity, and saluted by universal consent 'the Caliph of the Apostle of God'. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 8r Their pontifical office descends by inheritance to the eldest.

4. Characterized by the pomp, state, dignity, authority, or dogmatic character of a pontiff.

1589 *Margr. Epit.* Fij. As though he could not be as popelike and pontifical, as my Lorde of Canterbury 1604 *R. CAYDREY Table Alph.* Pontifical, lordly, stately, Bishoplike. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* iv. 1. Luke. You know Mistress Shave'em? *Cettall.* The pontifical punk? 1674 *MARVELL Reh Travels* 1. 32 The . leading party of the English Clergy retained such a Pontifical stiffness towards the foreign Divines 1892 *MORLEY in 19th Cent.* Feb. 313 Little less provoked by Comte's arrogance, his pontifical airs, and his hatred of liberty

b. Applied to a shade of purple. (Cf. PONTIFF 4.) 1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/6 A new half-mourning dress . in cloth of a pontifical purple tint

II. 5. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or belonging to the pontiffs of ancient Rome: see PONTIFEX 1

1579-80 *NORTH Phidarch* (1595) 73 The great Pontifex . halth the place, authority, and dignity of the .maister of their pontifical lawe 1865 *Tyler Early Hist. Man.* vi. 124 This practice, Pliny adds, still remains in the pontifical discipline 1897 *A. DRUCKER tr. von Ihering's Evol. Arians* iv. v. 360 All the branches of the pontifical duties may be traced back to the original demands laid upon the technical bridge-makers of the migratory period

III. 6. In reputed etymological sense: Bridge-making, bridge-building.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 323 Now had they brought the work by wondrous Ayls Pontifical, a ridge of pendent Rock, Over the vast Abyss. 1887 *RUSKIN Paterica* II. xi. 402 The single-arched bridge . signed for sacred pontifical work by a cross high above the parapet.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A papal document or edict. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF IVes* (1880) 480 Alle þes pontificals ben byneþe hooly writ, so þat 3if þey alle weren brent cristen-dom shulde stonde wel.

† 2. *a. pl.* The offices or duties of a pontifex or a pontiff. b. The office of a pontiff, pontificate. c. An office celebrated with pontifical ceremony. *Obs.* 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 405 To fulfille the ministry of pristes to the people commenge to tyme, and notte the pontificales [non autem pontificalia]. 1567 *Guide & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 178 'Thocht thou be Pap or Cardinal, Sa heich in thy Pontifical. 1627 *Br. MOUNTAGU Diatribes* 459 Hee was . skillful in the Romane Histories, Religion, Pontificals, and Ceremonies. 1691 *tr. Emilius's Praeids Rom.* *Monks* 227 The whole Ceremony is carried on at their own Charges, and the Feast they make is called a Pontifical. *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 223 She had been so extremely satisfi'd with the Pontifical, which had been celebrated with so much Pomp and Majesty.

3. A bishop's or priest's robe; now always *pl.* the vestments and other insignia of a bishop (or of a priest): = PONTIFICALLA.

13 . . . *Leg. St. Erkenwald* 130 in Horstn *Alengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 þe prelate in pontificals was prestly atyde. c 1430 *LYND Mm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Salisbury, Norwich, and Ely, in pontificalle arrayed richely. 1559 in *Reg. Episc. Aberdonensis* (Spalding Cl.) I. App. 89 Item the pontifical, viz. a chesabill, 4 tunicks, 3 stols. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Dicit. Dubit* ii. 11, For a bishop to ride on hunting in his pontificals . is against public honesty. 1774 *J. ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 37 Next morning he [an Episcopal clergyman] appeared with his clerk and in his pontificals, and read several prayers. 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 463 The archpriest robed in his most stately pontificals.

† b. A bishop's ring; also ? a ring or some ornament in imitation of this. *Obs.*

1507 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 39 For a pontiffal put upon my lordes fynger in tym of sening [= cering] xvj d. 1508 *Will of Joan Hampton* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of owches otherwise callid pontificales of silver & gilt.

4. An office-book of the Western Church, containing the forms for sacraments and other rites and ceremonies to be performed by bishops.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxvii (1886) 375 Cer-taine conjuracions taken out of the pontifical and out of the missall. 1664 *Br. HALL Impress of God* i. Wks 445 If euer play-booke were more ridiculous, than their Pontifical, and booke of holy Ceremonies. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 296 The pontifical of Archbishop Egbert. 1905 *C. E. OSBORNE Life Rather Dolling* xix. 168 The dis-

covery of the Canons of Hippolytus, and of the Pontifical of Bishop Serapion has drawn attention to the primitive and Catholic character of this rite.

† 5. A papal or episcopal court. *Obs.*

1628 *GAULE Pract. The* (1629) 241 Though their owne Pontifical might Convent and Accuse, yet must anothers Tribunal Condemne and Execute.

† 6. a. A pontiff, a church dignitary. b. Alleged name for a company of prelates. c. An adherent of the pontiffs or prelates. *Obs.*

¶ a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4336 Relygeous reveste in theire niche copes, Pontificales and prelates in precyouse wedys c 1470 in *Hors. Shepe & G* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. rep.) 31 A pontifical of prelates, a state of princes, a dignite of chanoons. [Cf. PONTIFICALLY 2.] 1590 *GREENWOOD in L. Bacon Genesis New Eng. Ch. vii.* (1874) 125 Hence arise these schisms and sects in the Church of England, these are hereupon called Precians, or 'Puritans', and now lately 'Martinists'. The other side are the 'Pontificals', that in all things hold and jump with the time, and are ready to justify whatever is or shall be by public authority

¶ **Pontificalia** (pɒntɪfɪkəl iə), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *pontificalis* adj. pontifical. (In med. L., in Matthew Paris 1259)] The vestments and other insignia of a bishop; pontificals (see prec. B. 3). Also *transf.* Official robes.

1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* II. 37/a In another piousness he may be in his pontificalibus, so that pontificalia differeth from the pall 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 114 He appeared in his Pontificalia 1754 *SHEBBEAR Mathimony* (1766) I. 189 When we see a Doctor in Divinity dressed in his Pontificalia, we conclude that these Robes include a pious, learned, and humane Man

¶ **Pontificalibus**. [Lat., abl. of *pontificalia* (see prec.), in phr. *in pontificalibus* in pontificals.] Used as = prec., almost always in phr. *in his* (or *their*) *pontificalibus*, in imitation of the L. phrase (see [In 13]). Hence (sometimes) improperly as if an ordinary Eng. noun (quots. 1620, 1772, and 1855 in b).

1306 in *Beverly Chapter Act Bk* (Surtees) I. 120 Imago Episcopi status in pontificalibus induit 1387 *The Visitation* (Rolls) VIII. 69 P. Baldewyn had sounge in every cathedral church of Wales a masse in pontificalibus c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop of Panopone, reuest in his *pontificalibus* 1577-87 (see prec.) 1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Comm.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 The patri arch, with metropolitans, bishops, abbots, and priors, all richly clad in their *pontificalibus* 1600 *MILTON Astrucol.* 64 Pope Syluester the second, . with such learning had at tained to his *Pontificalibus*. 1728 *FIELDING Love in Ser.* *Masques* iv. vii. The parson is drest in his Pontificalibus 1772 *J. J. F. de Isla's Pr. Gerund* iv. iii. 70 It was an ornament as necessary as precious to the bravery of his pontificalibus

b. *transf.* Official or ceremonial attire.

1693 *RYMER Short View Tragedy* 3 The Venetian Senate in their Pontificalibus. 1855 *SMEDLEY, etc. Occult Sc.* 189 The proper attire or 'pontificalibus' of a magician.

Pontificality (pɒntɪfɪkəl i ti) [ad. obs. F. *pontificalité* (Godef.) pontifical dignity: see PONTIFICAL and -ITY.]

1. Pontifical office or dignity. a. The office, stale, or dignity of a bishop, esp. of the pope

1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 89 b. The 40 dayes of his pontificalite 1581 *HAMMER Answer Jesuit's Challenge* 19 Places where the Pope dareth not once peepe, for all hys Pontificalite at Rome. 1877 *HARRISON England* ii. ii. (1877) 1 47 Cobham . during the time of his pontificalite there [at Worcester], builded the vault of the north side of the bodie of the church. 1641 *Parallel betw. Wolsey & Laud in Harl. Mss.* (Mall.) IV. 465 By which he might make so vau-glorious a shew of his pontificality, or archiepiscopal dignity a 1656 *USSHER Judgm.* See of Rome (1659) 20 When the Pontificality was first set up in Rome.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* Priesthood; high-priesthood. 1593 *G. HARVEY Piarce's Supr.* 83 How the Principality, or Pontificalite of a Minister according to the degenerate Sanedrim, should be sett-vpp 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. xii. 532 One Marvan seized on the Pontificality. 1851 *Raleigh's Ghost* 211 As if Moses and Aaron had ambitiously sought the Principality and Pontificality

† 2. Alleged name for a company of prelates. *Obs.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F.vij, A Pontificalite of prelates. [Cf. PONTIFICAL B. 6 b.]

† 3. (Usually in *pl.*) Pontifical robes, pontificals. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answer to Darrel* To Rdr a Lake a pettie new Pope among his owne Cardinals; and that also in his pontificalities 1611 *CONYAT Cruelities* 28 He himselfe was that day in his sumptuous Pontificalities. a 1645 *HABINGTON Swrv. Worc in Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* i. 120 The Bishop of Chester is set out in his pontificality.

4. Pontifical air or demeanour; pomposity, stateliness of manner; dogmatic assumption

1600 *J. MILVILL Diary* 245 Placing himself besyde me with a great pontificalite and big countenance

5. A pontifical rite, ceremony, or function.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iii. (1858) 259 All cathedrals, pontificalities, brass and stone, are brief in comparison to an unfathomable heart-song like this. 1858 — *Fredd. Gt.* vi. vi. (1872) II. 204 A Public Mass, or some other so-called Pontificality.

Pontifically (pɒntɪfɪkəl i), *adv.* [f. PONTIFICAL + -LY 2.]

1. In a pontifical character; as a pontiff or bishop (in quot. a 1711, as a high priest)

c 1380 *Antichrist* in *Todd Three Treat Wychf* (1851) 143 Þet maken a grette lowe voice in blissynge & masse syngynge pontifically. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 The Priest is pontifically attyred in pure fine Lawne. 1664 *J. DAVIES tr. Cleanus Voy. Ambass* 19 The Patriarch,

attended by almost 400 Priests, all Pontifically habited. *a 1711 KEN Psychia Poet Wks.* 1721 IV. 256 Aaron when pontifically dressed. *1865 Pall Mall G.* 10 July 15/4 Dr Manning preached his first sermon since his accession, having previously assisted pontifically at high mass.

2. In a pontifical or stately manner; with the air of a pontiff; in grand style, dogmatically.

1590 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life in Harl Misc* (Malh.) II 185 He lieth there among the Theatines very pontifically. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Feb. After sermon the Bishop. gave us the blessing very pontifically. 1906 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar 304/1 From this to giving them the right to decide pontifically on questions of science is a long step.

Pontificate (ponti'fikət), *sb.* [ad. L. *pontificalis* the office or dignity of a pontifex. see -ATE 1. So F. *pontifical* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.).] The office or dignity of a pontiff, the period during which any person holds this office. a. The office of an ancient Roman Pontifex.

1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxxix. (1887) 219 Cesar at his going forth from his house in his suite for the great pontificate. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 304/2 Whatever civil or military office, a pontifex maximus held beside his pontificate.

b. The office, or period of office, of a bishop; usually, of the pope; papacy; popedom.

1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2081/1 [The Pope] entered that day into the tenth year of his Pontificate. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 119 Imperial. . . having been in a fair way of obtaining the pontificate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11 54 In the sixteenth century the Pontificate, exposed to new dangers, . . . was saved by a new religious order. 1860 *Hook's Lives Abbs.* I. vi. 310 During Etheldred's pontificate . . . Camelot came to Canterbury to be consecrated.

c. gen. High-priesthood (of any religion).

1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Inam.* Some think it [the imamate] of divine right, and attached to a single family, as the pontificate of Aaron. 1833 CRUISE tr. *Eusebius* i. x 39 With the pontificate of Annas. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 677 The pontificate of these truckling Sadducees.

Pontificate (ponti'fikət), *v.* [f. ppl stem of med.L. *pontificare* to perform pontifical functions, f. *pontificem* PONTIFEX: see -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To perform the functions of a pontiff or bishop; to officiate as a bishop, esp. at mass.

1818 *Hoshouse Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 262 When the Pope pontificated, the Senator stands amidst a seated assembly. 1898 *Bodley France* I. i. 17. 220 Talleyrand publicly pontificated as a bishop.

b. *trans.* To celebrate (mass) as a bishop.

1889 *Cath. Househ.* xi May 5/1 The Holy Sacrifice [was] pontificated by Cardinal Schiaffino.

2. *trans.* To act the pontiff, assume the airs of a pontiff; to behave or speak in a pompous or dogmatic manner (Cf. PONTIFICAL a. 4.)

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 164/1 A sample of his admirable faculty of pontificating. 1901 *Academy* 16 Nov. 459/1 Victor Hugo pontificating in his own salon.

† **Pontification**, *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action from med.L. *pontificare* to perform pontifical functions.] = PONTIFICAL *sb.* b.

1521 *LD. DACE ANW.* in *Archaeologia* XVII. 206 The xiiijth yere of the Pontification of the said lord Thomas [Wolsey].

† **Pontifice** 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pontifex*, -ic-em: see PONTIFEX.] = PONTIFEX 1.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 441 You shall have this day your sonne to be chiefe Pontifice and high priest, or else banished from the cite of Rome.

† **Pontifice** 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-* bridge, after *edifice*: cf. L. *pontificium* office of a pontifex.] The edifice of a bridge, a bridge. (Cf. PONTIFICAL a. 5.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 348 At the brink of Chaos, neer the foot of this new wondrous Pontifice.

† **Pontifical**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontificius* pertaining to a pontifex (f. *pontifex*, -icent) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. 1. = PONTIFICAL a. 1, 2. *Pontifical law*, canon law.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 279 note, Given them by the Pope, who sent them the Pontifical banner. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 132 By the Rules of the Civill and Pontifical Law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law in Comm.* (1765) I. Intro. i. 15 The law of the land takes place of the law of Rome, whether ancient or modern, imperial or pontifical. 1769 — *Comm.* IV. vii. 109 This plan of pontifical power was so indefatigably pursued by the unwearied pontiffs of the court of Rome.

2. = PONTIFICAL a. 2 b.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mol.* ii. i. 1. 290 Our Pontifical writers retaine many of these adulations. 1641 SIR S. D'EWE'S in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 314 The other Pontifical Princes and Prelates, the sworn Enemies to the Protestant Religion. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i. 261 The protestant authors having lessened the authority of traditions, the pontifical doctors content themselves to insist only upon such as they thought useful or necessary.

3. = PONTIFICAL a. 4.

1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 The Caliph . . . setting aside all his Pontifical formalitie. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. 8 x (1716) note, Metellus his riotous pontifical supper. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 206 Simple men without pontifical ornaments to set them out.

II. 4. = PONTIFICAL a. 5.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 89 The rites under the pontifical priests and their Colledges.

B. *sb.* 1. An adherent of the prelates, or of the pontiff.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 128 The Pontificals pronounce that the Lords day, is onely a Canon law. 1838

G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 262 The people . . . inclined to maintain what the Pontificals were pleased to call heresy.

2. = PONTIFICAL *sb.* 4

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Epi.* 63 The Form of Ordination, both in our Church, and in the Roman pontifical.

† **Pontificaly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] = PONTIFICAL

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 188 The Pope himself, seated royally and pontificaly in the midst. 1681 *London Gaz.* No. 1667/2 To assist at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, which was said Pontificaly by the Archbishop of Paris

† **Pontificalian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontificianus* (see PONTIFICAL) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. = PONTIFICAL a. 1.

1645 BR. HALL *Peacemaker* xlii. 103 The Pontificalian Lawes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 397 The Pontificalian Power, which is a kinde of revived Image of the Pagan Imperial Power of Rome. a 1709 ATKIN'S *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 280 There was an Endeavour to bring in part of the Pontificalian Law.

2. = PONTIFICAL a. 2.

1563 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* 78 Moderate men, either of the Pontificalian or Abbigenses side. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Egypt* vi. 84 The Pontificalian Forces. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bug. Lat.* x. (1882) 67 The scholastic definition of the Supreme Being, was received in the schools of Theology, both by the Pontificalian and the Reformed divines.

3. = PONTIFICAL a. 3.

1669 H. BURTON *Babel* no *Bethel* 100 Shee is all for outward glory, Pontificalian honour, splendour and magnificence.

B. *sb.* = PONTIFICAL B. 1.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 2 The pontificalians beat off the common people by objecting this supposed difficulty. Oh, the Scriptures are hard to be understood. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* I. 513 He was . . . a severe enemy to the Pontificalians

† **Pontificious**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Papal

1644 *Gag for Pope* 36 The Majesty of England hath written a discourse against this Pontificious usurpation. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii (1659) 186 How defective this particular is in proofs, I appeal to all Pontificious Writers, and indifferent Readers.

Pontify (ponti'fai), *v.* [ad. F. *pontifier*, ad. med.L. *pontificare*: see PONTIFICAL *v.* 1] *intr.* To play the pontiff; to speak or behave 'pontifically', or with assumption of authority or infallibility

1823 *Times* 10 Feb. 8 Wagner always seemed to pontify when he talked. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 May 635/5 He is one of the few scientific men who do not 'pontify'. 1900 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 185 Stevenson was always inclined to preach, to pontify, to be didactic

Pontil (ponti), *Glass-making* [a. F. *pontil*, app. ad. It. *pontello*, *puntello*, dim. of *punto* point, etc.] An iron rod used for handling, and especially for rapidly twirling the soft glass in the process of formation, esp. in the manufacture of crown-glass. Also called PUNTY.

1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 171 At this stage another implement, called a punt, or pontil, is brought into use. *Ibid.* 214 The glass is then . . . separated from the pontil, and immediately removed to the hottest part of the annealing oven

Pontile (ponti), *a. Anat. rare.* [ad. L. *pontilis* pertaining to a bridge, f. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge: see -IL, -ILE.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain; = PONTINE.

1880 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 524/5 Among the mononyms which may now be said to be in somewhat common use are *pons*, *thalamus* [etc.] In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. *pial*, *dural*, . . . *pontile* (sometimes, incorrectly, *pontine* or *pontal*).

Pontinal (ponti'nāl), *a. (sb.) Ichthyol.* [f. as next + -AL.] Name for a special bone in the skull of dactylopteroid fishes: see quot.

1888 GILL in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 358 The third developed as a small special bone (pontinal) bridging the interval between the second suborbital and the antero inferior angle of the preoperculum.

Pontine (ponti'nē), *a. Anat. and Path.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-* + -INE 1.] Pertaining to or occurring in the *pons Varolii*: = PONTAL, PONTIC a. 2, PONTILE

1889 [see PONTILE]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 849 In cerebral hemorrhage and in pontine hemorrhage, pinpoint pupils are usually present. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 782 The sixth nucleus appears to be the pontine centre for conjugate movement.

Pontionne, *obs. form of PUNCEON.*

Pontitecture, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge, after *architecture*.] Bridge-building.

1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 681 There is perhaps no other form of pontitecture which can compete with the wrought-iron girder when the clear space exceeds 70 feet

† **Pont-levis** (ponti'levi), *a. (sb.)* [f. *pont*, *pont-levis*]. Also 5 point. [a. F. *pont-levis*, f. *pont* bridge + *levi*, OF. *levius*, adj. movable up and down = Pr. *levadis* -L. type **leviticius*, f. *levare* to raise.]

1. A drawbridge.

1489 CAXTON *Feytes of A. H.* xxxv. Kij, Pont leveis that be made faste thereto whiche are called flyghing brygges. 1844 BROWNING *Sibrand. Schafnab.* iii, Yonder's a plum-tree with a crevice. A lap of moss like a fine pont-levis In a castle of the middle age, Joins to a lip of gum, pure amber.

2. *Horseman'ship.* (See quot.)

1797 BAILLY vol. II, *Pontlevis* (in Horseman'ship) is a disorderly resisting Action of a Horse in Disobedience to his Rider, in which he rears up several Times running, and

risers up so upon his hind Legs, that he is in Danger of coming over

Ponto (Cardi, and Glass-blowing). see PUNTO.

Pontooner, -ier (ponti'ner). *Msl.* Also pontooner, -ier. [ad. F. *pontonier* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.): med.L. *pontōnarius* (855 in Du Cange) a ferryman, f. *ponto*, -ōnem PONTON. see -ER.] One who has charge of pontoons, or of the construction of a pontoon-bridge.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict.* *Pontooner*, a constructor of pontoons.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 130 With an expert corps of artificers and pontooners, such boats might very soon be put together. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederic Gt.* xvii vii (1872) VII. 71 We had with us only Four Pontooners, or trained Bridge-builders. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 280 The drilled engineers and pontooners of the regular army.

Pontoon (ponti'n), *sb.* Forms 7-9 ponton, 8- pontoon. [ad. F. *ponton* (14th c. in Littre)] a flat-bottomed boat, a pontoon -L. *ponto*, -ōnem a punt, floating bridge, pontoon, f. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge: see -OON.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter, ferry-boat, or the like (cf. PONT 2 and 3), *spec.* in *Mil. Engineering*, such a boat, or other floating vessel (as a hollow metal cylinder), of which a number are used to support a temporary bridge over a river.

1591 BURGHELY in *Union's Corr.* (Roxb.) 266, 3,000 charrets laden with certain peeces of wood, 'quize appellent le ponton, pour faire les pontz'. 1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1087/4 One of the Batteries is raised upon Pontons on the Water. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Pontoon*, a Wherry, or Ferry-Boat. *Gazette* 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 286 He layed a bridge of pontoons over the Shannon. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3785/2 A great number of Pontons made of Leather, of a new Invention, very useful and light of Carriage. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v. The late Invented Ponton is a Boat of Tin or rather Latten, eight Yards long and two broad, having a large Ring at each Corner. 1793 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 9 It was proposed to the Czari to make a Bridge on Pontons over it. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 556 He was pleased, to order the un pontons of the Marquis of Kildare's regiment of artillery to ply on the rivers, where the bridges have been broken down, till they can be repaired. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Despatch* (1838) VII. 414 Tin pontoons are just as good as others they will positively bear field pieces. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annum.* 206 The ponton . . . to be formed of oval plates (in pairs) each of these being hollow in the middle, and two being laid together, the edges are to be soldered, or welded strongly, and the case or ponton is complete.

† b. Sometimes applied to the floating bridge so formed. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pontoon*, in Fortification, is a Bridge made of two Boats, at some Distance one from another, both covered with Planks, as also the Internal Space betwixt them. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xli. 546 They . . . had observed our pontoon without meddling with it.

2. *Naut.* A large flat-bottomed barge or lighter furnished with cranes, capstans, and tackle, used for caeneing ships, raising weights, etc.

1766-76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Pontoon*, a low flat vessel, nearly resembling a lighter, or barge of burthen, and furnished with cranes, capsterns, tackles, and other machinery, necessary for caeneing ships of all sizes. These are very common in the principal parts of the Mediterranean, but are rarely used in the northern parts of Europe. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Hydraulic Engineering.* = CATISSON 2 c, 2 d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1764 *Pontoon* . . . 3. a. A water-tight structure . . . placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. b. A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ix. 162 The entrances to docks are sometimes closed by means of pontoons, which are large hollow vessels fitted with a kind of keel or projection round the sides and bottom.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pontoon equipment*; *pontoon-bridge*, a bridge constructed upon pontoons; *pontoon-train*, a train of wagons carrying pontoons.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, II. 68 On the 21st, a Pontoon Bridge was thrown over the Rhine. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 132 An army provided with a good pontoon train cannot be prevented effecting the passage of a river, if that army be skillfully commanded. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jan.* I. 327/2 The pontoon equipment having been landed on the Marsh, a bridge consisting of 20 pontoons at open order, was laid across the Medway.

Pontoon, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. to bridge] *trans.* To cross (a river) by means of pontoons. Also *fig.*

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara V.* lxii. For this power a great historian employs a happy expression not welcomed by our language, he calls it the power to 'pontoon the emergency'. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Dec. It is believed that they had pontooned the stream. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar. They would have pontooned the distance, agreeing to do the work over and over again when needful.

Hence Pontooning *vb.* *sb.*

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 129 Cultivating, practically and experimentally, the art of pontooning. 1878 W. S. SHERMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 206 A school of instruction in Pontooning. 1893 MRS SWINTON *Lady de Ros* 79 To witness their pontooning operations.

Pontooner (ponti'nēr). [f. PONTON + -ER 1.]

= PONTONER.

1799 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 283/1 The marquis having sent an officer of pontooners to reconnoitre the banks of the river. 1832 *Southey Penins. War* III. 699 The Spaniards could not prevent the pontooners from completing their work.

and the land not being yet in cocks or pooks [etc.] 1853 Miss YONGE *Heir of Redcliff* vii. She saw Guy's ready greeting, and their comparison of the forks and lakes, the pooks and cocks of their countries 1863 MORTON *Cycl Agric. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Pooks or Pooks* (West Eng.), are large heaves, little ricks of hay, corn, &c. 1868 TRIGELLAS *Cornish Tales* 20 O'er shodding-heaps and pooks of turves. 1905 *Westm. Goss* 8 July 3/1 The hay was dry and 'up in pook'.

2. A thin tall stack of corn in the sheaf, in shape a steep cone, 9 or 10 feet high, built up temporarily in the harvest-field in wet seasons, for drying the corn before it is carried to the main rick. So generally in s.w., but in central Dorset called more definitely a 'wind-mow'. (T. Hardy.)

3. 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1757) 217 In making the wheat-pooks in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set [etc.] *Ibid.* In a pook may be put a load or two 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Harvest*. In their wheat-pooks in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set in a circle, with their ears uppermost, and another circle of sheaves is placed upon that, and so on, contracting each round, till the pile ends in a point, upon which a sheaf opened, and turned with the ears downward, is placed, like the shackle of a hive. A load, or two loads, may be thus put into a pook, which is a very good way to secure corn against rain. 1829 *KNAPP Yrnl Nat.* 28 Saving our crops in bad and catching seasons, by securing the hay in windcocks, and wheat in pooks.

Pook (puk), *v* 1 *local*. [Goes with prec.] *trans.* To heap up; esp. to put up (newly mown hay or unsheafed corn) in cocks or pooks (POOK sb. 1).

1887 *Merr. Mag.*, *Bladud* xv. Beneath an earth pompe, pelle and prayse they pook. 1887 *MS Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.* For gathering of vuy bussells of apples & for pooking. 1918 *HEARNE Rem. IL* 81 The master and the other servant were pooking in part of the land. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric Wills Gloss.* s. v. *Cocked*, Barley and oats are always pooked or cocked, seldom carried from the swath. Hay is pooked, cocked, first in foot-cocks, and when dry in hay-cocks. 1901 *Times* 20 Aug. 11/1 Experience shows, that where barley is pooked, as it often is in the south, it takes less harm from heavy rain and dries much sooner than where it is sheafed.

b. To put up (corn) in pooks (POOK sb. 2). 1800 'A Wiltshire Rent Roll, temp. Q. Eliz.' in *N & Q* 3rd Ser. VII. 277/1 The tenant to cut down, sheaf, pook, and rake the said thrush and tenths [of wheat and barley] Hence **Pooking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* in *pooking-fork* (see quot. 1893); also **Pooker**.

1835 *Wills. Rec.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* (1901) I. 186 Men labourers in haying, pooking, or gripping of Lent corn shall not take by the day, or wages above v. 1794 T. DAVIS *Gen. View Agric. Wills* 90 The price is seldom higher than eighteen pence per acre for mowing, and one shilling for pooking, etc. 1893 *Wills Gloss.*, *Pooker*, a woman employed in pooking. *Pooking-fork*, the large prong, with a cross handle, for pushing along in front of the pooks, to make up the hay into pooks. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/1 The relative merits of pooking and sheafing in the work of barley-harvesting are sure to present themselves for consideration. The barley lies strewn over the entire surface, to be occasionally turned with the pooking fork till the crop is ready for stacking.

Pook (puk), *v* 2 *Sc.* Forms: (7) *pook*, 8-9 *pook*, 9 *pook*. [Origin unascertained.] *trans.* To pluck, pull, pick, or pinch with the thumb and finger: e.g. in plucking a fowl, picking the stalks off fruit, and the like. Also fig.

1633 *Oxney Witch Trial in Abbotsford Club Misc.* 154 The said Catren cam in to the said Barbarvys house to pook sum hair 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiv. The weans hand out their fingers laughin And pook my hips. a 1810 in *Cromek Rem. Nithsdale Song* 74 I'll chip, quo' she, yere lang gray wing, An' pook yere rosie kame. 1817 *Hogg Tales & St. III.* 205 Pook a crow with us. 1837 *GALT Endral* li. Pooking and rooking me, his mother, o' my ain lawful jointure. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 274 Your leddyship will hae to come and pook the chucky.

Hence **Pooked** (puk), *Sc.* **pookit** (pukit) *ppl. a.* 1818 Miss FERRIER *Marriage* xxv. They hadnae thae pookit like taps ye has noo 1844 — *Inher. LXXIV*. It [the name] is rather short and pookit 1894 HUNTER *F. Inverch.* it 20 He's a pook, pookit-like cratur 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* lv. I had not the spirit of a pooked hen

|| **Phooka, phooka** (pū kə, pū kə). *Irish*. [Ir. *pūca* (gen. and dat. with article *an phūca*), = OE. *pūca*, ON. *pūki*, ME. *pouke* (see **Puck**), Welsh *pūca* goblin.] In Irish folk-lore, A hobgoblin, a malignant sprite.

1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg* I 316 Irish superstition makes the Phooka palpable to the touch. To its agency the peasantry usually ascribe accidental falls 1849 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 74 The Cavalier had heard of Phookas and other malignant sprites who scare the benighted traveller. 1888 W. B. YEATS *Fairy & Folk T.* 94 The Phooka seems essentially an animal spirit;... [a] wild, staring phantom. 1894 Q. *Rev Oct* 337 The pranks of the Phooka, and the vision of the long-haired, long-robed Gellit.

|| **Pookaun** (pū kə n). *Irish*. Also *pookawn*, *pookhaun*. [Ir. *pūcān*] A small Irish fishing-boat, for rowing or sailing, in the latter case having a single mast with a kind of lateen sail.

1878-84 D. KEMP *Yacht Sailing* xxiv 337 The Galway pookaun is a smaller boat than the hooker, and used for both rowing and sailing. 1893 JANE BARLOW *Irish Teyls* v. 108 On board quaint little curraghs and pookawns 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 The pookaun, a small boat with a sort of lateen sail, pretty to look at, but dangerous

Pooke, obs. f. **POKE**; var. **POKE Obs.** (colour).

|| **Pookoo, puku** (pū koo). [ad. Zulu *mpuku*] A red water-buck or antelope (*Cobus vardonii*) found in southern Central Africa.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 245, I saw three roan antelopes and a few pookoos (*Cobus vardonii*) 1894 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* II 304 The puka is about the size of the pala, standing some 3 feet 3 inches at the shoulder.

Pool (pōl), *sb* 1 Forms: 1-4 *pōl*, (1 *poll*, 4 *powl*), 5-6 *pole*, 5-7 *poole*, 3, 5- *pool*. Also *β. Sc.* 5 *poll*, 5- *pule*, 6- *puil*, 8-9 (*u. dial.*) *peel*. [OE. *pōl* masc. = OLG. **pōl*, MLG., MD. *pōl*, LG. *pōl*, *pōhl*, *pōl*, Du. *pōel*; WGer. stem **pōlō-*.

OE had also *pūll* and *pūll* (see *PNL sb* 9). ON. *pōl*, Sw. *Da. pōl*, the relations of which to OE. *pōl* are obscure, as are also those of the Celtic words. W. *pōll*, *pōll*, Breton *pōll* *pool*; Ir. *pōll*, *pūll*, Gael. *pōll* *hole*, bog, pond, pit, mire, Manx *pōyll* *pool*, puddle.]

1. A small body of standing or still water, permanent or temporary: chiefly, one of natural formation.

1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past C.* xxxviii. 278 Salomon sæde ðette swiðe deop fol were gewered on ðæs wisan monnes mode. *Ibid* xxxix 282 Swelce mon deopne pol [Haddon MS *pool*] gewerige. c 990 *Landis Gosp* John ix 11 Gaa to ðæm pole [Silom] & aduah c 1205 *LAV.* 2748 Per, if ælrene plose in atteliche pole. c 1275 *XI Poems of Helld* 81 in O. E. *Misc* 149 Ifulled is þat ful pole þat euer is hot, and neuer cool. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2773 Let delue vnder þe foundement, & me sal binea finde A water pol. 13. E. E. *Alit.* P. C. 310 Alle þe gotez of þy guteres [text *guferes*], & groundleze powlez. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 653/3 *Hec piscina*, pole. c 1440 *Promp.* *Paro* 407/2 *pool*, or pondre for fische keepyng, *vivarium*, *stagnum* 1482 *Rolls of Paris VI* 200/1 Ryvers, Poles [204/2 Poles], Milnes, Fishing places. 1535 COVEMAN *a Sam.* li. 13 They met together by the pole [2611 *pool*] at Gibeon, and these laye on the one syde of the pole, the other on the other syde 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 7 Poles, stankes, and standing Lochs. a 1618 *Sylvester Hymn of Amis* 135 His Pens with Fowl, his Pils and Poles with Fish; His Trees with Fruits, with Plenty every Dish. 1622 CALLISE *Stat. Savers* (1647) 59 A Pool is a meer standing water, without any current at all, and hath seldom or never any issue to convey away the waters. 1790 GOLDSON *Des Vill.* 119 The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* I ii v i § 4 There is hardly a road-side pond or pool which has not as much landscape in it as above it.

b 1897 BARBOUR'S *Brice* xii 395 In the kerse pollis [MS. E. pulis, ed. *Hart* pulles] ther war 1908 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 324 Thou come, Fule in Marche or February, Thair till a pule, and drank the paddock rod 1971 *Guide & Guide B.* (S. T. S.) 285 Stunkand pulis of euerie robin sink 1978 *Ross Helenore* 58 She made nae stop for scrabs, or stanes, or peels [ed. 1768 *pools*] a 1828 in P. BUCHAN *Ballads* I. 26 Then she became a duck. To puddle in a peal

† b. Applied to a whirlpool. *Obs. rare*—1. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Sol.* ix xxi. (1821) II. 108 Comparit justly to ane insaciabul pule

c. A small shallow collection of standing water or other liquid; a small plash, a puddle.

1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome*, *Horatius* li. Where, wallowing in a pool of blood, The bravest Tuscan lay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii xvii. 377 One of the little pools upon the surface of the glacier 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 297 Those little pools that are left behind among the rocks by the retiring tide. *Mod. Sc.* Keep out o' the pules.

d. *transf.* and fig.

1887 FLEMING *Cont. Holmshed* III. 132/2 [I] was forced to open the pool of my head, and to unstop the gate of my heart. 1870 MRS RIDDELL *Austen Priests* i. A quiet pool apart from the human torrent 1875 G. MACDONALD *Parables*, *Somnum Mystica* x. On the floor I saw A little pool of sunlight. 1894 WEYMAN *My Lady Rotha* xxxi. The very gods and purpurs that lay in pools on the floor. 1903 *Swart Set* ix. 114 Hid in the marsh of years, Lies the still pool of memory.

e. (See quot.)

1893 *Century Mag.* July 344/1 When once a new 'pool' or belt of [oil]-producing territory is found.

2. A deep and still place in a river or stream. The *Pool*, the part of the Thames between London Bridge and Cuckold's Point

a 1000 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* I. 57 Of pane grete wibz endlonge burne in pane pol buue Crocford 1826 MASSING *City Madam* i. 1. The ship is safe in the Pool, then? 1661 WILTON *Angler* i. xx. (ed. 3) 247 Such Pools as be large and have most gravel 1722 Dr FOR PLAGUE (1840) 117 The river between the houses which we call Ratcliff and Redriff, which they name the pool. 1806 GASTNER *Scott* (ed. 2) 272 After passing the Inn, it [R. Isla] forms a deep pool of water, called Corral 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii 171 A stream comes dancing from a mount. Then, tamed into a quiet pool is scarcely seen to glide. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 360 It is not a very big burn, but there are some very deep pools in it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pool-bird*, *ground*, *side*; *pool-haunting* adj.; *pool-lily*, a water-lily; *pool-measure*, *pool-price*, the measure or price of coal at the Pool on the river in London, *pool-pass*, a fish-way into or out of a pool (PASS sb. 1 3 b); *pool-reed* (called also *pole-reed* and *pūll-reed*), the common Reed (*Phragmites communis*); *pool-root*, White Snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoides* (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890); *pool-rush* (called by Lyte *pole-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; sometimes erroneously, *Typha latifolia*; *pool-snipe*, + *snipe*, the Redshank, *Totanus calidris*; *pool-spear* = *pool-reed*; *poolwort*, a name given in U. S. to *Eupatorium aromaticum* (Billings)

1591 FRAUNCE *Heliodorus' Ethiopia*, Fit nest for a *poole-byrde 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, Pasture

of *pool-haunting herds. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 576 Her heart sank like a *pool-lily at shadow 1968 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 74/2 An action brought against two coal merchants, for selling five chaldrons of coals for *pool-measure, without delivering the full quantity. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Plan and Section of Fish Pass. example of a *Pool Pass 1822 *Examiner* 23/1 Upon each chaldron of coals brought to the market twelve shillings.. was added to the *pool or market price, which addition furnished the profits to the merchant. 1887 T. NEWTON *Lemue's Bible Herbal* 150 Another kinde of Reede there is growing by the banks of standing waters, and on the shores of rivers, which hath a long, round and hollowe stalk or strawe, full of knotte ioints This kinde, is our common *Poole Reede, Spear or Cane reede 1879 *Prior Names Brit Plants* (ed. 3) 187 *Pole-reed*, properly called in our western counties, *Pool-reed*, from its place of growth, *Arundo Phragmites*. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P Henry* 1 Wks 1853 II 608/4 If we lay our children by the *pool-side, who knows but the Blessed Spirit may help them in, and heal them. 1892 JEAN A. OWEN *Within an hour of London Town* (ed. 2) 256 The redshank, *pool-snipe, teal, or took. ; all these names are given to him 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 182 *Poole-snipe They have a strong and unpleasant relish, and live wholly upon fish

Pool, *sb* 2 *local*. [Origin unascertained.] A measure of work in roofing and flooring: see quot

1869 S. COLPERS in *Phil Trans* IV. 1070 Charges of Covering Houses with Slate. Every Poole of work is either 5 foot broad and 14 foot up, on both sides, or 168 foot in length and one in breadth. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk* s. v., In building, it is usual to speak of 'a pool of joists', meaning the number of joists sufficient for the space between the wall and a beam or girder, or between two beams The word only applies where main beams or short joists between dwarf walls are used Also used for a similar space on a roof, which is covered by a 'pool o' rafters'

Pool, *sb* 3 [= F. *poule* in same sense (1676 in *Mme. de Sévigné*): see Note below.]

1. In certain card games, etc. The collective amount of the stakes and fines of the players joining in the game.

[It appears to be the fact, sense 2 was derived from 1, this must have been in use before 1633] 1711-12 SWIFT *Yrnl. to Stella* 26 Jan. I played at cards this evening at Lady Mashams, but I only played for her while she was waiting; and I won her a pool 17.. *Reveries*, So that the great quincola pool will consist of 26 fish, and the little quincola pool of 13 fish Each time that the stakes are drawn, or when there are fewer fish in the pool than the first original stake, the pool must be replenished as at first 1766 [C. ANSTY] *Bath Guide* viii 90 Industrious Creatures that make it a Rule To secure half the Fish, while they manage the Pool 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 29 Miss D—n. was hopping away with the pool from the Coterie. 1776 Mrs HARRIS in *Priv Lett Ld. Malmsbury* (1870) I. 341 The ton here is the game of 'Commerce', which the fine people play immoderately high, sometimes rool the pool, the lowest hand giving ten guineas each deal 1807 BLACK S *Zembra* 215 They continued the game with the addition of a half a crown pool to increase the attraction

b. The receptacle containing the stakes; the pool-dish. (Quot. 1886 appears to be an error.)

1770 *Streets & Inhabitants of Birmingham* 87 Enamel Manufacturers These ingenious Artists make Candlesticks, Snuff Boxes, Ink Stands, .. Quadrille Poles, Smelling Bottles, and all sort of small Trinkets for Ladies Watches, etc 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 262 (Gleek) If an odd number is given the eldest hand claims the largest half, or else the odd one is given to the pool [1680 COTTON *Gamster* 65, 1734 SEYMOUR *Compl Gamster* 26, or else it is given to the box] [1886 F. G. S. in *N & Q* 7th Ser. I. 477/2 Quadrille pools are the fishes or other creatures used in playing the old fashioned game of quadrille]

† 2. A party in a card-game, as comet or quadrille, in which there is a pool; a 'game' or match. To make (up) a pool, to form or make up the party or requisite number of players for such a game *Obs.*

1693 *Southern Maid's last Prayer* iii. 111. What say you to a Poole at Comet, At my House? 1732 Mrs DELANY *Autobiogr. & Corr* (1861) I. 346, I played two pools at commerce. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xiv. She had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her pool of quadrille in the evening. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 22 Our party was put off till the Monday, when we played six pools 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* ix. I daresay the resolute lady sat down with her female friends to a pool of cards and a dish of coffee.

3. A game played on a billiard-table, in which each player has a ball of distinctive colour with which he tries to pocket the balls of the other players in a certain order, each player contributing an agreed sum, the whole of which at the end falls to the winner; also, a similar game in U. S. played with balls numbered 1 to 15, the number of each ball a player pockets being added to his score.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* xxiii. He plays pool at the billiard-houses, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes of forenoons. 1851 FITZGERALD *Expatriator* (1904) 26 He was waiting till some men had finished a pool of billiards upstairs 1873 BENNETT & CAVENTISH *Billiards* 5 'French billiards' was essentially single pool 1887 Miss BRADDON *Like & Unlike* x. They played billiards, pool, or pyramids with skill and success.

4. a. *Rifle-shooting*. A contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for every shot he fires, the proceeds being divided among the winners. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Sat Rev.* 20 July 57 The attractions of the review and the temptations of pool targets have filled up the void left by the slackness of contributions. 1862 *Ibid.* 5 July 7

The sort of pot hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Pool, where the value of a bull's-eye is much more considered than the credit of handling with success the Queen of weapons. 1869 *Daily News* 6 July, Pool and other breech-loading firing is made continuous instead of intermittent.

D. Betting. The collective stakes of a number of persons who each stake a sum of money on one of the competitors in some contest, the proceeds being divided among the backers of the winner. 1881 [See PARI MUTUEL.]

5. A common fund into or from which all gains or losses of the contributors are paid; hence, a combination of capitalists for united speculative operation in a stock or commodity; a combine.

1874 W. R. TRAVERS in *N. York Herald* 25 Nov 8/3, I find myself charged by Mr. Jay Gould... with being interested in a put or pool in Northwestern common with Mr. Drew, and others. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Trav.* 29 Jan 4/4 Stamford rich men have formed a pool to pay the fines imposed upon them for fast driving. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 146/1 His little history of the fifty million dollar pool in Union Pacific Preferred Stock showed that it was a 'blind pool', to run for five years.

6. An arrangement between previously competing parties, by which rates or prices are fixed, and business or receipts divided, in order to do away with mutually injurious competition see quot. 1882. Also attrib. Originally U.S.

1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, The marine insurance men are still striving to form a pool, and expect soon to succeed. *Ibid.* 4 June, The company will now compete with the other pool lines leading eastward. *Ibid.* 17 June, The agreement for a reorganization of the south western freight pool. 1882 *Britnell Counting Ho. Dict.* (1893) 231 The object of a 'pool' is to put an end to the 'war of rates' which breaks out so frequently between two or more competing lines. Sometimes the proceeds of the traffic on competing lines are put into a common fund, and afterwards distributed according to conditions previously agreed on. This is called a 'financial pool'. In other cases, arrangements are made for a distribution of the traffic, each line agreeing to accept a specified proportion. This is called a 'Physical Pool'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 12/1 Salt is the latest commodity placed under the control of a pool in the United States. The object of such a pool is to keep up the price of salt, and to be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers.

7. Fencing. A contest between teams, in which each member of one side fights each member of the other.

1901 *Oxford Times* 9 Mar 12/4 What is termed a Poule à l'épée was arranged between teams of six a side, each member of the one team fighting a duel with the six members of the other, in rotation. *Ibid.*, Came out head of the pool, receiving only one hit in his six engagements.

8. Comb., as (in sense 1) pool-dish, -game; (sense 3) pool-ball, -table; (sense 4 b) pool-check, -room, -seller, -selling, -ticket see also 4 a and 6.

1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade*, 'Pool-balls, ivory balls, 9 or 12 to the set, about a inches in diameter, for playing a kind of billiards. 1890 L. C. D'Oyley *Notches* 11, I walked up ter see wot the preacher had giv' him; boys, 'twas nothing but a brass 'pool-check. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 19 The Dealer then setting the 'pool-dish at his right hand, places in it five points. 1865 *Comp. Domino-Player* 16 Domino 'Pool Game... is played by fitting the same numbers together, as in all the games with dominoes, except the matadore. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 13 Oct. 6/1 The betting... is now mostly done in 'pool-rooms. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 5/1 Only one or two of the women came out of the pool-room with more money than when they entered it. *Ibid.*, The New York police have steadfastly resisted the efforts of enterprising 'pool sellers' to make betting on horse racing as easy for women as for men. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/1 Wagering, or, as it is called on the other side of the Atlantic, 'pool-selling. 1860 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiii, Tom's good eye and steady hand, and the practice he had had at the 'pool table, gave him considerable advantage.

[Note In Eng use this word has undoubtedly from the 18th c. been identified with *Pool* s.v. 1, see quot. 17, 1766 in sense 1, with their references to the fish in the pool. But the French use of *poule* for the same thing, with the fact that the French is found earlier, makes it almost certain that the term was taken from Fr., and associated with the Eng. word *pool*. *F. poule* is held to be a sense of *poule* hen, chicken, being perh. at first slang for 'booty, spoil, plunder'. Mme. de Sévigné in a letter of 20 July 1676 uses *poule* exactly in the sense of Eng. *pool*; and in a letter of 30 June 1680 says 'Si Denjean est de ce jeu, il prendra toutes les poules, c'est un angle', a play upon the sense 'hen'. The Dict of the Académie, ed. 1, 1694, and that of Furetière, ed. 2, 1701, also explain *poule* almost in the words in which it stands in the Dict. Acad. ed. 7, 1787, 'Poule se dit à certains jeux, de la quantité d'argent ou de jetons qui résulte de la mise de chacun des joueurs et qui appartient à celui qui gagne le coup. La poule est grosse. Mettre à la poule. Gagner la poule'. There is perh. a similar relation between *F. pêche* a fish at cards, and the Eng. 'fish' in the 'pool'.]

Pool (*pūl*), v. 1 [f. *POOL* s.v. 1.]

† 1. *intr.* Of land: to be marshy or full of pools. Of water: To form pools, to stand, stagnate. *Obs.* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 89 Ne poole [v. r. pulle; L. stagnat] hit not, but goodly plain elonge. 1866 *Bacon Sylvia* 337 On the other side the Water must but Slide, and not stand or Poole.

2. trans. In quarrying granite: To sink or make (a hole) for the insertion of a wedge; hence *pool-hole*, a hole made in this process. In coal-mining. To undermine (coal) so as to cause it to fall.

1793 *Smearon Edystone L.* § 91 Holes or notches, cut (or, as they term it, *pooled*) in the surface of the stone. *Ibid.*, These pool-holes are sunk with the point of a pick. 1876 *Vol.* VII.

J. A. PARIS *Guide Mounts Bay & Land's End* ii. 45 The method of splitting it [granite] by applying several wedges to holes cut (or *pooled*) in the surface of the stone. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 979 The first set [of workmen] curves or pools the coal along the whole line of walls, laying in or pooling at least 3 feet. 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 May, [He] was working at the face of the seam, undermining or pooling the coal so as to bring it down.

Pool (*pūl*), v. 2 [f. *POOL* s.v. 3.] *trans.* To throw into a common stock or fund to be distributed according to agreement; to combine (capital or interests) for the common benefit; *spec.* of competing railway companies, etc.: To share or divide (traffic or receipts).

1879 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr., A diminution in the volume of traffic passing over the line under the arrangements made with competing lines to 'pool', or, as in England would be said, to 'divide' the traffic carried. 1879 H. GEORGE *Pragm. & Pov.* iii. in, (1882) 166 It is this general averaging, or as we may say, 'pooling' of advantages, which necessarily takes place. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 5/1 The arrangement for 'pooling' the Continental traffic of the two companies to Folkestone. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 25 Sept. 1/3 The endowed funds of the Church ought to be pooled, equalised, and redistributed according to the work done.

Hence *Pooled* *adj.* a.; *Pooling* *vbl.* sb.

1884 *American VII* 229 A pooling combination to regulate prices. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/1, I don't think this pooling of the [railway] rates will stand. 1888 *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 2/2 Negotiations... with a view of extending the pooled area. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 46/1 The repeal of the section of the law prohibiting railway pooling.

Pool, dial. f. *PULL* v. **Pool**, *poole*, *obs.* ff. **POLE**, **POLL**, **POOLER**, var. **POLER** (sense 1). **Pool-hole**. See *POOL* v. 1.

Pooly (*pūli*), a. [f. *POOL* s.v. 1 + -x.] Resembling a pool; abounding in pools; swampy.

1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Meir Leg.*, Wallace vill., As angler in the pooly water. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XL 181 The water struggled onwards through narrow gulleys, boiling caldrons, and pooly whirls.

Pooly, *obs.* f. *PULLEY*. **Poomel**, *obs.* ff. **POMMEL**, **Poomgarnet**, -garnett, *obs.* ff. **POMGRANATE**. **Poompe**, *obs.* f. **PUMP**.

† **Poon** (*pūn*). Also 7 *pone*, 9 *puhn*, *puna*, *poona*, -ay. [Singhalese *pūna*, Tamil *pūnnai*.] One of several large East Indian trees of the genus *Calophyllum*, esp. *C. Inophyllum*; also, the timber furnished by these trees, used for masts and spars, and for building purposes. Chiefly attrib., as *poon-mast*, -spar, -tree, -wood; *poon-oil*, a dark-green thick oil, having a strong scent and bitter taste, expressed from the seeds of *C. Inophyllum* (poon-seed), used in medicine and for burning in lamps.

1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. i. 64 For Mastings, the Fir and Pone Trees are the best. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii 264 There is good Poon Masts, stronger, but heavier than Fir. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXXI. 300/2 Poon is also of two kinds, the dark and the light. It is a wood that answers very well for masts. The Malacca ed poon is that of which masts and yards are made. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade*, *Poon-wood*, an Indian wood, used for ship-building, for planks, and also for spars. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pernu Bark* 377 The poon trees... are chiefly found in Cooch.

† **Poonac** (*pūnāk*). [Tamil *Pūnnakku*, Singhalese *Pūnnakku*.] The oil-cake or mass left after the oil has been expressed from coco-nut pulp used as fodder or manure.

1890 in Webster. 1895 in *Punch's Stand. Dict.*

Poonah (*pūnā*). Name of an Indian city in the Bombay Presidency; attrib. in *Poonah painting*, an artistic process in imitation of oriental work, in which pictures of flowers, birds, etc. were produced on rice (or other thin) paper, by the application of thick body-colour, with little or no shading, and without background; fashionable in England in the early part of the 19th c. So *Poonah brush*, a stumpy round-headed brush used for this; *Poonah paper*, the paper on which it was done; *Poonah-painted* a.; *Poonah painter*. (See *N. & Q.* 10th s. VII. 107, 152.)

1821 *Examiner* 272/2 The Poonah taught in a superior style. Ladies instructed in the above Elegant Art. 1822-3 *Pigot & Co.'s Directory*, Cheltenham. Stanton Mrs., Indian poonah painter, 21 Bath Street. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 469 A piece of tracing-paper, of a peculiar manufacture, which is sold at the stationers' shops as Poonah paper. 1840 *Thackeray Paris Sh-bh* (1860) 153 What are called 'mezzotint' pencil drawings, 'poonah paintings', and what not. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1865) 179 Two pairs of silver grapple-scissors, a poonah-painted screen, a paper-mache work-box. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 48 It may be applied by using a strong hog hair or poonah brush charged with vermilion.

Poonahlite (*pūnāleit*). *Min.* Also *poona*, *punah*. [f. *Poonah* (*Pūna*) in India, where found + -lite.] A variety of *SCOLECITE* from Poonah.

1831 H. J. BROOKS in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. X. 10 *Poonah-lite* is a beautiful variety of apophyllite from Poonah, accompanied by some slender crystals, which I at first supposed were mesotype or needle stone, but which differ from both substances in measurement; the *Poonahlite* being a rhombic prism of 92° 20'. 1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 689 *Poonahlite*. *Ibid.* Index, *Pūnnahite*.

Poon, -e, *obs.* ff. **POND**, **POUND** (an enclosure).

† **Poonga-oil** (*pūngā-oil*). [f. Tamil *punga* or

Malayal(an) *pungam*, name of the plant.] A dark-yellow oil expressed from the seeds of the KURUNG, *Pongamia glabra*, and used in India as lamp-oil and as a remedy in skin-diseases; Kurung oil.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 519/1 In India an oil, called Kuru, or Poonga oil, is expressed from the seeds. 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* II 370/2 Poonga oil is in high repute in India as an application for scabies and other skin diseases.

† **Poonghie**, **phoongyee**, **phungyi** (*pō ŋ-gŋ, pŋ ŋdŋ*). Forms: 8 *poungi*, 9 *phonghi*, -gee, *phoongee*, -gye(e, *poongee*, -ghee, -ghie, -gy, -gyee. [Burmese *hōngyī*, f. *hōn* glory, *kyi* great.] The name generally given in Burma to a Buddhist priest or monk. Also attrib.

1788 F. MAGNUS in *Sommerat's Voy.* III. 17 Their Priests are called Ponguis, and are less informed than the Bramins. 1834 B. BIGANDT in *Frail Ind. Archip.* IV. 223-3 (Y) The Talapouns are called by the Burmese Phonghis, which term means 'great glory'. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II 7 The poonghee houses or monasteries are splendid. 1897 L. ROBERTS in *Yrs. India* lxvi (1898) 518, I still hear occasionally from one or other of my Poonghie friends. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea waif* 302 Yellow-garbed, close shaven Phoongyees were squatting all over the pavement.

Poop (*pūp*), sb. 1 Forms: 5 *pouppe*, *pope*, *poppe*, 5-7 *powpe*, 6 *pupe*, *pewpe*, 6-7 *poup* (e, *poope*, *pupee*, *pup*, (7 pub), 7- *poop*. [M.E. a. OF. *pūpe*, *pope* (c. 1400 in Godef. *Compl.*), F. *poupe* = *li. poppa*, Prov., Sp., Pg. *popa*:-late L. **pippa* for L. *puppis* poop, stem.]

1. The aftermost part of a ship; the stern; also, the aftermost and highest deck, often forming the roof of the cabin built in the stern.

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* II. i. 93 The pouppe whiche is the hindermost partye of the shippe. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 195 In the poppe of the said shipp. 1496 *Ibid.* 176 The dekke ovyr the somecastell & the poupe. 1497 *Ibid.* 227 The poupe abaft. 1555 *EDEM Decades* 203 The highest parte of the Castel of the poupe. 1558 *Phaeta Eneid* 1 A j b, There fell a sea that made the poupe to yelde. 1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 492 The lusty fish begun at paynted poupe to toy. 1573 *TWINE Eneid* x. E e j, She with right hand pup did shoue. 1581 J. BELL *Had-don's Answer* 452 The chief prore and pewpe (as the Proverbe is) and shooteanker of their whole Idolatrous Sacrifice. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant & Cl.* II. i. 157 The Poupe was beaten Gold. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* App. 209 Those are equally safe who are in the fore part, as those who are in the poupe. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* xxi. 108 Made in the fashion of half a boat having the poupe of one flat board. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Poop of a Ship*, is the Floor or Deck over the Round house or Master's Cabin, being the highest part or uppermost part of her Hull astern. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens's Lusad* 53 High on the poop the skilful master stands. 1858 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1305 When the prisoners are on deck, the detachment of Troops is to be on the poop.

† b. *At poop*, in (the, one's) *poop*, of the wind: Astern. Hence fig. *Obs.*

1567 *GOLDING Ovid* xii. 148 b, The thousand shippes had wynd at poupe. 1588 *HICKOCK tr. Frederick's Voy.* 31 They goe to Pegu, with the winde in powpe. 1598 *BACCKLEY Felix Man* (1631) 411 They continue with him so long as the wind bloweth in the poupe. 1621 *MOLLE Camerac. Luv. Libr.* IV. ix. 255 When they saw the wind blew merrily in their poupe. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* I. 16 We bore away to the starboard, with a Wind in Poop.

c. *transf.* A cabin built on the after part of the quarter-deck; a round-house. *rare.*

1551 *Acts Privy Coun.* (1891) III. 257 The covering of clothe of golde belonging to the capitaines cabane or poupe of the Gallie.

† 2. *transf.* The dickey or seat at the back of a coach, the hinder part of a man or animal, the posteriors, rump. *collog.* or *vulgar.* *Obs.*

c. 1634 *FLUTCHER, etc. Wit at Sen. Wrag* iv. i, If you... meet a footman by the way, in orange-tawny ribbands, running before an empty coach, with a buzzard (the hare-headed jockey) i' th' poop on't. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 25 She took a mouthfull of claret, and spouted it into the poupe of the hollow bird. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 96 While he manages his Whip staff with one Hand, he scratches his Poop with the other.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poop-cabin*, -deck, -end, -ladder, -rail, -staff; *poop-lantern*, -light, a lantern or light carried at the stern to serve as a signal at night; *poop-royal*, the deck forming the roof of the poop-cabin; a top-gallant-poop.

1851 W. COLTON *Deck & Port* i. 16 Another order soon came for the construction of a 'poop-cabin'. 1840 R. E. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvi, A large, clumsy ship, with her topmasts stayed forward, and high 'poop-deck'. 1839 *MARRIAT Phant Ship* x, Philip remained on deck by the 'poop-ladder'. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Ship*, Plate, Hull. **POOP* *Lanterns*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Aiguille de fanal*, an iron crank or brace, used to sustain the poop-lantern. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefers* lvi, We carried... the customary 'poop-light of the commodore. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Poop-rails*, the stanchions and rail-work in front of the poop. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dunette sur Dunette*, the 'poop-royal'. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 274 The poop royal, in our present first rates is omitted. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xxxvii. IV. 472 Kynegeirus in laying hold on the 'poop-staff of one of the vessels, had his hand cut off by an axe.

† **Poop** (*pūp*), sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 6 *poope*. [Echoic, or f. *POOP* v. 1. Cf. I.G. *pūp*, *pūp*, Dn. *pēp* crepitus ventris.] A short blast in a hollow tube, as a wind instrument; a toot; a gulping sound.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* II. i (Arb.) 32 Then to our recorder with toudleloode poope As the howlet out of the yue bush should hoopo. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* v. vii. in *Archiv Stud Neu. Spr.* (1897), I taught them their lerie, and their poop, for their knacking. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Poops*, Gulls in drinking. 1772 *Ann Reg.* 99/x When this captain [poop] gives the signal for stopping, you hear a note like [poop] coming from him.

† **Poop**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 6 pope, 7 poope. [Origin unascertained.] Some part of the furniture of a church bell: "perh. the 'stay' by which the swing of a bell is regulated, moving against the 'slider'" (*Gloss*, to work cited for quot. 1625).

1507-8 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 264 Item, paid for v bell popps for the bell Ropys xvd. 1625 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary, Reading* (1893) 137 Paid for a board for the treble poope to save it. 1723 *Ibid.* 147 Paid to willis for poppes and straps for the bell this yeare, 9s. 9d.

Poop (*pūp*), *v.* ¹ Forms: 5 poupe, powpe, pope, 6- poop, (9 dial. pup). [ME. *poupen*, of echoic origin cf. MLG., LG. *pūpen*, MDu., Du. *poepen*] + *intr.* To make an abrupt sound as by blowing a horn; to blow, toot; to gulp in drinking. 1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Pr.* T. 579 Of bras they broughen bemes and of box Of horn of boon in whiche they blew and powped [vrr poupid, powped, poped]. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's Pr.* 10 And when he hadde pouped in this horn To the Manciple he took the gourd agayn. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P. Ode* xl. in Arb. Garner V. 457 The Shepherds poopen in their pipe.

b. (See quot.) *dial.* and *vulgar*. 1721-30 *Bailey, To Poop*, to break Wind backwards softly. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Poop, *v.*, *Cacare*, used of and by children.

† **Poop**, *v.* ² *Obs.* Forms: 6 powp(e), 6-7 poup(e), poop(e). [Of obscure derivation. cf. Du. *poep* a clown (Frank).] *trans.* To deceive, cheat, cozen, befool.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, But there ich was powp(e) indeede. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 34 Wee shall trumpe and poope him well enough if... he will needs fall a comedizing it. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* IV. ii. 25, I see quickly poupt him, she made him roast-meate for wormes. *a* 1650 *MAY Satyr. Puppy* (1657) 26 My two Gallants, (being poopt of what they enjoyed meely to feel mislery in the losse). 1653 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* IV. ii, Hee's poopt too.

Poop (*pūp*), *v.* ³ *Naut.* [f. POOP *sb.* 1] *trans.* Of a wave. To break over the stern of (a vessel).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 379 A large tumbling swell threatened to poop us. 1769 *FALCONER Dick. Marine* (1789) 113, The principal hazards incident to scudding are generally, a pooping sea; the difficulty of steering. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xvi, The frigate was pooped by a tremendous sea, which washed all those who did not hold on down into the waist.

b. transf. Of a ship. To receive (a wave) over the stern; to ship (a sea) on the poop.

1894 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Dec. 5/x An enormous wave was pooped which demolished the hatchways and flooded the hold with several feet of water. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cuckoo* xxviii, The supreme test... is the length of time she will scud before a gale without 'pooping' a sea.

Pooped, *obs* f. POOP, POOP *sb.* 1

Pooped (*pūpt*), *a.* [f. POOP *sb.* 1 + -ED 2] Having a poop - chiefly in comb as *high-pooped* 1879 *BECKHORN Patagonia* I. 7 Magellan dropped anchor there, with his quaint, high-pooped craft. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 30 Dec. 1/3 There were soldier sentries ready to shoot from the pooped watch-tower [on a convict-ship].

Pooped-holy, variant of POPE-HOLY *Obs.*

Poopet, *obs* form of POPEPET.

† **Poop-noddy**, *Obs.* [f. POOP *v.* 2, to cheat, cozen + NODDY, fool, simpleton, as if = cozen-the-simpleton.] ? = CONY-CATCHER, CONY-CATCHING. Cf. NODDYPPOO.

1606 *Why Beguiled* Cj, b, I am sure I saw them close together at Poop-noddy, in her Closet. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobaccos... thou that hast bene hitherto accompanied the Ale-knights armes, the Beere-brewers badge, the Poop-noddies paramour, the Ruffians reflection.

Poor (*pū*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *a.* 3-5 pouere (povare), 3-6 pouer (pover), (4 pouere, pouere, pour), 4-5 poer, powere, 5 poyr, 5-6 power, (6 poware). *β.* 3-5 poure, 4-6 powre, pour. *γ.* 3-7 (-9 dial.) pore, 4-7 poore, (6) 7- poor *δ.* Sc. and north. *dial.* 4-6 pur, 4-8 pure, (4 puyre, 5 pwyre, 6 pur(e), 6 pur(e, pwr, pure), 6-puir(u), (9 peer). [ME. *pou(e)re*, *pouere*, *poure*, *a.* OF. *pouere*, -tre, *pouere*, in mod.F. *pauvre*, *dial.* *pauve*, *pouere*, *poure* = Pr. *pauvre*, *pauve*, It. *povero*, Sp., Pg. *pobre* = L. *pauper*, late L. also *pauper-us*, poor. The mod. Eng. *poor* and Sc. *poor* represent the ME. *pōre*: with mod. vulgar *pore*, cf. *whore* and the pronunciation of *door*, *floor*.

On account of the ambiguity of the letter *v* and its variant *u* before *h*, it is uncertain whether ME. *pouere*, *pouere*, *pouere*, meant *pou*- or *pou*-. The phonetic series *pauper*, *pauvre*, *pauvre*, *pauvre*, *pauvre*, shows that *pouere* preceded *pauvre*, which may have been reached in late OF., and is the form in various mod.F. dialects. But the 15th and early 16th c. literary Fr. form was *pauvre*, artificially spelt in 15th c. *pauvre*, after L. *pauper*, and ME. *pōre* (the source of mod. Eng. *poor*) seems to have been reduced from *pouere* like *over* from *over*, *lord* from *lord*. Cf. also POORTRY, POORAL, POVERTY. But some Eng. dialects now have *pour* (*paur*), which prob. represents ME. *pour* (*pū*),]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. *c* 1205 *LAV.* 22715 Riche men and pouere. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12775 (Edin.) Wip pour [v r pouer] widus umbisset *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 453 Vith powere folk. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Wks* (1880) 66 Be þe peple neuere so poer. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks* III 518 Pouere nedy men. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 48 And yf so be that she be power [rime honoure] 1434 *Mysn Mending* *Life* ii. 110 Blissy be þat þat ar poyr in spiryt. 1540 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 108 My power frendes and neighbors. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) xi. Uppone the poware commens *β.* *c* 1200 *Irish Coll. Hom.* 47 Gif hie was poure 13 *Cursor M.* 4375 (Cott) Leuer es me be pour [v r. poue], pore] and lele. *c* 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 117 The foure powre knyghtes *Ibid.* xviii. 400 He lived like an heremyte a poure liffe. 1535 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 125 The helpe and socour of my pour soule.

γ. *c* 1275 *LAV.* 22715 Riche and pore. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 84 [Ps. xl. 17] Forsoke y am a beggere and poure. 1475 *Ek Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The pore comons. 1536 in *Leti Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 134 Desyryng you to be good and gracys lord unto me synful and poor creatur 1592 *CRESS SHREWSBURY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III 105 Against the poor chylid. 1611 *Bible* *Jas.* II. 2 A poore man in vile raiment 1629 *SIR W. MURF True Crucif.* 257 In soule most pore [rime Ore] 1650 *Poor* [see B. c.] 1677 *LADY CHAWORTH* in *12th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36 To honour my poore house.

δ. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 509 Naked we come hider, and bare And pure. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 365 Puyre and riche men elyke. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 467 Our rewme is pur, waistit be Sotheroun blud. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/x Pure (A. Pwyre) 1533 *GAU Richt Vey* 14 Their pur frendis 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) 1 165 *Puyr* boddis. 1568 *Stair Poems Reform.* xlvii. 82 Quhat cummer castis the forrest state. At the peure winchis. 1802 *R. ANDERSON Cumberland Ball.* 43 She... can always feel for peer frowk when distrest.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Having few, or no, material possessions; wanting means to procure the comforts, or the necessities, of life; needy, indigent, destitute; *spec.* (esp. in legal use) so destitute as to be dependent upon gifts or allowances for subsistence. In common use expressing various degrees, from absolute want to straitened circumstances or limited means relatively to station, as 'a poor gentleman', 'a poor professional man, clergyman, scholar, clerk', etc. The opposite of *rich*, or *wealthy*. *Poor people*, the poor as a class: often with connotation of humble rank or station.

c 1200 [see A. β]. *a* 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott Hom.* 261 Ich isch þe apostles poure ant lah on eorðe. 13- *Cursor M.* 13732 (Cott) To petre þat he pourest fand. Of all he mad him mast weldand. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 155 He wiste wel his poure was poure. 1430-50 *Hagen* (Rolls) V. 7 The son of a pover wedowe. 1547-50 *In E. Green Somerset Chantries* (1888) 12 Ther is within the saide paryshe a house of poure people, callyd the spitle howse. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. iv. 21 If thou be'st as poore for a subject, as hee's for a King, thou art poore enough. 1665 *BRATHWAIT Comment Two Tales* 3 This Poer hath been an Epitaph for Scholars in *all ages*. 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith. Pref.* The whole Kingdom grows every day poorer and poorer. 1769 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 23 Mothers of the poorer sort. 1847 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre* IV, They are almost like poor people's children!

b. In proverbial comparisons: see CHURCH-MOUSE, JOB *sb.* 4, RAT *sb.* 1 2 c.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 211 To ben for euer to I deise As povere as Job. 1533, etc. [see JOB *sb.* 1] 1781 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* IV. iv, See, he's as poor as a rat. 1900 *WYMAN Sophia* v, All as poor as rats, and no one better than the other.

c. Of, involving, or characterized by poverty.

13- *Cursor M.* 13727 (Cott) Mene men o pour luf [Fawf] men of pour fodel. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* III. 518 Crist wif his apostis lyvede most povere luf. 1650 *FULLER Pycnall* II. vi. 143 Here he [Christ] had his poor and painful education, working on his Fathers trade. *a* 1661 — *Worthes* (1662) I. 57. Forced to take... poor and painful Employments for their Livelyhood. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xvii, I'm sorry to see ye in sic a peer state, man.

d. *fig.* (or in generalized sense).

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 164 Pouh man haue muche katel.. 3it he may be pore of mod And low of herte. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 128 So is he povere, and evermore him lacketh that he hath ynough. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xl. 48 Blused be þat þat er pouer in spirit. 1867 *JEAN INGELWOL Regret* 14 They are poor That have lost nothing; they are poorer far Who, losing, have forgotten. 1876 *C. D. WARNER Wint Nile* II. 33 People are poor in proportion as their wants are not gratified.

2. Lacking, ill supplied; having a want or deficiency of some specified (or implied) possession or quality: const. + of (*obs*), *intr.*

1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 301 Pore of possessionoun in purse and in cofre. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvii. 167 He þat hap londe and lordshep. Shal be porest of power at his patyng hennes. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 20 He hadde ynough of all rychesse, But he was pore of all godnesse. 1585 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 177 So long as God is not poore of mercie, so long cannot I be poore of merite. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 30 They that are poore in reputation ought to presse up to the trenches. 1844 *MACAULAY* in *Travels in Life & Lett.* (1876) II. ix. 100 The English language is not so poor but [etc.]. 1863 *E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 157 Stratified masses, rich in organic remains, though poor in mineral substances.

b. Of soil, ore, etc.: Yielding little, unproductive.

1595 *NASHE P. Penlesse* (Shaks Soc.) 32 Onely poore England gues him bread for his cake. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Comestragio* 30 All other delights that poore Iland could

yeelde. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 They cal that [ore] poore which yeelde least silver. 1705 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 475 The poore clays require such manures as contain the greatest plenty of the vegetable food. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Poor and hungry soils. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 The poore slag contains about 7 ounces of silver and a trace of gold. It is too poor to treat, and is thrown away.

3. In lean or feeble condition from ill feeding.

1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Gen.* xli. 19 Seven other kyne . poore [COVERED thyngs] and very euell faoured and leane fleshed. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxi. xl. 475 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore hedgebound hildings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 321 Before his Taming, keep him poor and low. 1716 *SWIFT Progr. Poetry* Wks 1755 III. II. 161 Cackling shews the goose is poor. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jests* xxxi, The horse perished, as 'poor' horses are apt to do.

† *b.* Out of health, unwell: = POORLY *a.* *Obs.*

1758 *L. LYON in Milit. Jynls.* (1855) 15 Corporal Carpentier was taken poor. *Ibid.* 25 This day at night Leut. Smith came back and very poor he was. 1768 *S. THOMPSON Diary* (1896) 12 Our men are very poor, and we scarce could get men for work or for guard.

4. Small in amount; less than is wanted or expected; scanty, insufficient, inadequate.

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 114 Hwar was euer iugen to eni blod-letunge so poure pitance! 13- *Cursor M.* 11307 (Cott) Pover gift can sco for him glue þat com in pouert for to lue. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 239 Schir Modred, his power was so pur, Into the feild no longer might indur. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xv. 16 b, By reason of the poore treasure of the religious... [the place] could not have bin fortified. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 493 Every man and maid servant, or Orphan, having any poor stock may venture the same in their Fishing-voages. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* II. i. 850 Death is too poor a Name, for that means Rest. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 314 The crop of wheat would be thought poor if it did not exceed twelve millions of quarters.

b. Depreciatively, with a numeral, connoting the smallness of the number or sum.

1596 *SHAKS. I. Hen. IV.* III. ii. 180 One poore peny worth of Sugar-candie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. i. 2 It was, bequeathed me by will, but poore a thousand Crownes. 1712 *ABUTH-NOR John Bull* IV. ii, What are twenty two poor years towards the finishing a Lawsuit? 1737 *BRACKEN Fairies* *Impr.* (1757) II. II. All, he had wasted was poor. Thirteen-Pence. 1799 *STERNE Jr. Shand.* II. viii, It is but poor eight miles from Shandy-Hall. 1819 *KEATS Isabella* xxvi, A poor three hours' absence.

5. Deficient in the proper or desired quality; of little excellence or value; not worth much; of inferior quality, paltry, 'sorry'; mean, shabby. Usually of abstract things - in reference to material objects, often approaching 1 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14869 Jus folk... O littel wijt, o pour resun. 1430-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 After some men of pover and breve intellects, and also of lyttel experience. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 62 b, Although it be a poore helpe. 1644 *CART. SMITH Virginia* 51 Such poore bridges, onely made of a few cratches thrust in the o'fse, and three or four poles laid on them. 1714-15 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 37 'Twas a poor Discourse. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 264 They made but poor work of it. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 149 The House never made so poor a figure as in the debate on that bill. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) I. 252 Seditious cries will make a poor battle against cannon. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. ii. 301 The poor paving of the streets and their lack of cleanliness. *Mod.* It was poor consolation to me to know [etc.]

b. Mentally or morally inferior; mean-spirited, sneaking; paltry, despicable, 'small'; wanting in courage, spiritless.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 So fals, and so pouere,—but he was never of my kyn. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trage* II. v, A poore spirit is poorer than a poore purse. 1657 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1657) 17 A Man of a poore Minde, and not valiant. 1685 *EARL OF ROCHESTER Valentine* V. ii, Shall I grow then so poor as to repent? 1796 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxxvii, He is a poor creature and more of a Genoise than an Englishman. 1888 *STEVENS New Arab. Nbs., Rajah's Diamond*, He seemed altogether a poor and debile being. 1884 *St James's Gas* 12 Jan. 3/x From the intellectual point of view, there could not be a poorer creature.

c. Slight, insignificant, of little consequence.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) I. 71 The glorious Empire of the Turkes... hath... nothing in it more wonderful or strange, than the poore beginning of itself. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* III. iv. 38 Henry Earl of Surrey for... the poore crime of assuming somewhat into his coat of arms, was actually beheaded. 1903 *MYERS Hum. Personality* 2 Each one of those great sciences was in its dim and poor beginning.

d. In modest or apologetic use, said depreciatively of oneself, one's performance, or something belonging to or offered by oneself. Of little worth or pretension; humble, lowly, insignificant.

1423 *JAS. I. Kings* Q. xcix, Vnto your grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. 1610 *Chester Pl.* (E. T. S.) 250 Well is me that I may see thy face, here in my house, this poore place! 1785 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To exclude old men... is (in my poore concept) palpable erroneous. 1802 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 131 For mine owne poore part, Looke you, Ile go pray. 1805 *CAMDEN Rem. Ded.* 2 This silly pitiful, and poore Treatise. *a* 1745 *SWIFT* (J.) To be without power or distinction, is not, in my poore opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. 1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* III. 118 If from my poore retirement ye had gone Leaving this nook unvisited.

6. Such, or so circumstanced, as to excite one's compassion or pity; unfortunate, hapless. Now chiefly *colloq.*

In many parts of England regularly said of the dead whom one knew; = late, deceased.

c 1275 *Lav.* 1542 To sam saide þo þer þe poie king Voi tiger 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 26 This yonge loid Al naked in a povere plit c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 956 Then Defibus. Pletid unto Paris with a pore voice. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* i. 17, Thus was the poure sheep vayinguysshed 1503 *More Rich. III.* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 776 Going her waye, leaving the poure innocent childe weeping as fast as the mothe. 1558 *Ascham Scholem* (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would leane of his ouer rancke iayling against poure Luther 1577 *B. Gogol Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1580) 85 Betwixt the Oke and it [the Olive] there is great hatred though you cut downe the Oke, yet the very Rootes poysoneth and lulleth the poure Olive 1691 *J. Wilson Belphégor v. iii.* Poor comfortless Woman, she's fall'n asleep at last. 1707 *Mme D'Arbelay Diary* 26 Feb. Till his [Boswell's] book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published. 1834 *Midwin Angler in Wales* II 347, I often think of poor Leyden's lines. 1857 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* (1883) II 330 He looked dreadfully weak still, poor fellow! 1890 *E. P. Dacock Ralf Shurt* III 82 'The poor thing had fallen asleep also. 1886 *ELWORTH IV Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. People who are dead are always spoken of as poor so-and-so. 'You mind the poor old Farmer Follett, that's the old Farmer George's father you know'. 1887 *How to Make a Saint* viii. 114-15 In common parlance the word 'poor' had by general consent been prefixed to the names of the dead in this country. [They] had been in the habit of speaking of their departed friends as 'poor So and so'. *Oxford boatman*. 'When my poor dad was fayrman here'.

II. 7 *absol.* or as *sb.* (almost always in sense 1). a *absol.* in *pl* sense (usually with *the*): poor people as a class; those in necessitous or humble circumstances (often contrasted with *the rich*); *spec.* those dependent upon charitable or parochial relief; paupers.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 50 Poure ba & niche comen þer to-foien him c 1230 *Hali Meid* 9 Hwen þus is of þe riche, hwat wenes tu of þe poure? 13 *Cursor M.* 4707 þe wrecche pover [Gott þe wrecched poie] moight find na fode. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 276 Bath pun, and that off hey parage. c 1475 *Litt. Red Bk Bristol* (1900) I 21 Aswell to the power as to the riche 1526 *TINDALE Mark* xiv 5 It myght had been soolde for more then two hundred pens, and bene geven vnto the povre 1560 *DAVIS tr Sleudane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges and such other places were fyrst founded for the poure. 1621 *FLETCHER Pilgrime* i. 1, What pooi attend my charity to-day, wench? a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The poor of France have generally less Wages than in England. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* viii. The short and simple annals of the poor 1795 *BURKE Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 377 Nothing can be so base and so wicked as the political canting language, 'The labouring pooi'. 1864 *TENNISON Northern Farmer, New Style* ch. 1, Take me woid for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is bad *Mod.* Money left to the poor of the parish.

† *b. sing* = poor man, poor person. (In quot. 13, in sense 5 d) *Obs*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 615 Passe neuer fro þi pouere, 3if I hit pray dust, Er þou haf biden with þi burne & vnder boze rested. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 560r But the povere that recchith nought, Save of his lyfode, in his thought. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Alysoun* iii. I byleue not that this poure may be maculed ne gylty of the blame. c 1500 *KENNEDY Passion of Christ* 480 Thought now I stand dispyt as a pure 1625 *JACKSON Creed* v. xvi. 86 He had given somewhat to every poure in the Parish.

† *c. sb. pl. poors. Obs.*
[1343 *Rolls of Paris* II. 136/a La Lei eit owl Cours entre Pours & Riches] 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* I iv b, Who that receyueyth the prophetes the predayctors, and the pourses he receyueyth my owne self. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 393 Quhilk nother techis ryche nor puris 15. *Burgh Rec Glasgow* I 395 [Jam Suppl.] Sua that the gude toun nor nane resonand thairto sall be trublit with thair puris.

d. possessive *poor's* (in sing. or pl. sense). Now rare exc. *dialect*.

c 1212 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 4893 Pat your hye dygnite... No desden haue of þe pores sentence. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12766 (Trin) I To sewe þe pors cloping. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem. III. Sermon* etc. (1673) 16 It is the pors money, and the Talent of thy Lord which thou hidest under the ground. 1844 *A. PAGE Suppl. Kerby's Suffolk Trav.* 799 The poor's estate compises a cottage and 13 A. 3 R. 7 P. of land. *Sc. dialect.* She is now in the Poor's house.

III. Combinations and Phrases.

8 Qualifying a *sb.* in special collocations: poor child, a pupil at a charity school (*CHILD sb.* 4); poor Clares, an order of nuns (see *CLARE*); poor debtor (see *DEBTOR* 1 c); poor preachers, poor priests, an order of itinerant preaching clergy founded by Wyclif; poor relation, a relative or kinsman in humble circumstances (also *transf.*); † poor Robin *sb.*, an almanack (from the title of *Poor Robin's Almanack*, first published in 1661 or 1662); v. *intr.* (with *it*), to play the part of 'poor Robin' († in allusion to *Poor Robin's Jests*, c 1669, or one of various works with similar titles); poor vicar (see *VICAR*); poor white (see *WHITE sb.*). See also *POOR JOHN*, *POOR MAN*.

1706 *Poor children [see *CHILD sb.* 4] 1714 *J. WALKER Suff. Clergy* II. 214/a Educated at Queen's College in Oxford, where he became successively Poor Child, Taberd, Fellow and Proctor. c 1380 in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 245 (*little*) Whi *pore prestis han none benefice. *Ibid* 248 3it þous pore prestis mytten frely geten presentation of lordis to haue benefices wip cure of soules 1880 *F. D. MATTHEW Road Pref* 16 Wyclif's aim in instituting the poor priests was to supply the defects of the existing parsons, who too often, after collecting their tithes and dues, left their flock without preaching or spiritual instruction. 1804 *COLLINGS Lett.* II. 475 You sometimes see thirty or forty together of

these our *poor relations [monkeys]. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II *Poor Relations*, A Poor Relation—is the most unrelating thing in nature,—a piece of impudent correspondence,—an odious approximation,—a haunting conscience,—a posterous shadow, lengthening in the noontide of your prosperity. 1898 *Westin Gas* 16 July 21 The discarded ones [clothes], were not sold. They were bestowed on the Poor Relation. 1882 *T. FLATMAN Illecebrus Riders* No 82 (1713) II. 251, I never *Poor-Robin'd it, I never fasten'd upon any notorious Servant of the City, the Name of S. Thomas Creswel, upon the score of any private Immoralitie. 1716 *Gentle. Instructed* (ed 6) 120, She discern'd a Feast from a Ferie, without the Help of poor Robin.

9 General Combs. a. Attributive (from the *absol.* or *sb.* use), Of or for the poor, as *poor-hour*, *-money*, *-relief*, *-school* b. Objective, as *poor-bettering*, *-feeding* adjs c. Parasyntetic and adverbial, as *poor-blooded*, *-charactered*, *-clad*, *-looking*, *-minded*, *-sighted* adjs.

1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng* go note, The objection, urged against that system, in the name of the *Poor-bettering Society 1889 *W. F. RAD Austrian Health Resorts* 71 *Poor-blooded patients may indulge in a little old red wine. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol* 80 He might produce a *poor Charactered man, to do something for them. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 82 To heate The *poore-clad tumb of lous wiong-ordied lot. 1902 *Westin Gas* 6 Dec 7/1 Shivering, starving, poor clad men and boys. 1897 *J. WAITS Wind. Ch. Eng* 265 Is it not to deal our bread unto the hungry, etc., *poor-feeding fasts? 1897 *H. DRUMMOND Ideal Life* 68 The soul-sick had to take their turn like the out-patients at the *poor hour outside the infirmary. 1622 *DEKKER & MASSINGER Virgin Martyr* II. 1, To . . . give your poor-minded rascally servants the lie! 1796 *J. BENSON in Mem.* (1822) 295 The choice of stewards to manage the *poor-money. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Jan 131 Questions of property, capital, labour, and *poor-relief 1857 *G. OLIVER Collect. Hist. Cath. Rel. in Cornwall*, etc. 427 He established a *poor-school on the premises. 1902 *Westin Gas* 10 Dec. 3/2 In the poor-schools where the barns get more warmth . . . than anywhere else. 1898 *J. D. REES in 1911 Cent.* June 1903 These beasts [elephants] are very *poor sighted, though their noses are extremely good

10. Special Combs. † *poor* and *rich*, name of some game; *poor-chest* = *POOR-BOX*; *poor-farm* (U.S.), 'a farm maintained at public expense for the housing and support of paupers' (*Cent. Dict.*); *poor-fellow* v. *trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to address commiseratingly as 'poor fellow' (cf. 6); *poor-master* (U.S.), a parish or county officer who superintends the relief and maintenance of paupers; † *poor-tax* (also *poor's tax*), a tax for the relief of the poor, a poor-rate; *poor-thing* v. *trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to speak of or address as 'poor thing' (cf. *poor-fellow*). See also *POOR-BOOK*, *-BOX*, etc.

1621 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Motto* D iv, At Nouum, Munchance, mischance, or at *Poore and rich. 1612 *W. PARKES Curstane-Dr* (1876) 67 Hadst thou a gainefull hand a rich *poore-chest 1889 *G. HUNTINGTON in Chicago Advance* 31 Jan, Now don't *poor-fellow me, or imagine that I find life a bore. 1883 *American* VI. 40 When he spares both undertaker and *poor-master further trouble. 18. *Amer. Mission*. XXXIX. 8 (Cent.) The Agent of the United States to the Sioux Indians was to act as a sort of national poor-master, and deal out rations. 1721 *BREKLEY Prov. Rumi* Gt. Brit. Wks. 1871 III. 198 If the *poor-tax was fixed at a medium in every parish 1793 *Friendly Address to Poor* 3 The Poor's Tax is much increased in every part of the kingdom 1860 *New Virginian* II. 9 In my experience I *poor thinged' her from the bottom of my heart

Poor, v. Forms: see *prec.* adj. [f. *POOR a.* Cf. OF. *pouuerir* to impoverish (Froissart)]

† 1. *intr.* To become poor. *Obs. rare.*
c 1275 *Dugly MS* 86 If 126/1 Now þou art riche, and now þou poorest [rime couerest].

† 2. *trans.* To make poor, impoverish. *Obs.*
c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* I 216 þus ben lordis and rewmes poord c 1450 in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 280/a Thus he is heched, the kynge pouered c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 43 This land is purd off fud that suld ws beild. 1700 *Pennants of Pabir in Pinkerton Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 14 Your tenants . . . ar purd. And, quhan that thay ar purd, than are ye pure.

3 To call 'poor' (*POOR a.* 6) *nonce-use.*
1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i iv, Miss Lavina . . . put in that she didn't want to be 'poored by pa', or anybody else. 1868 *HELPS Reddish* vii. (1869) 227 Don't 'poor' me, Sir. Nobody ever 'poored' me before.

† *Poorable, a. Obs. rare-1.* In 6 *pooreable*. [Anomalous f. *POOR a.* + *-ABLE*.] Able through poverty, poor enough

1590 *LEVINS Mansp. Ep. Ded.*, His [Huloet's Dict.] is great & costly, this is little & of light price, his for greater students, & them y^e are richable to haue it, this is for beginners, & them that are pooreable to haue no better.

† *Poorality, Obs. rare-1.* [f. *POOR a.*, app. after *commonality*.] The poor (collectively)

1536 *Pet. Lincoln Rebels to Hen VIII* (P.R.O.) Whereby the pooralitie of your Realme be vnreleuyd.

Pooranie, Poorain: see *PURANIO*, *PURANA*.

Poorblind, obs. form of PURBLIND.

† *Poor-book, Obs.* Also 7 *poor's-book*. A book containing a list of the poor in receipt of parish relief.

1681 [see *poor-book*, *POLL sb.* 10] 1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel* (1857) I. 165 Such poor people who goe to conventicles, and not to their parish churches, shall be putt out of the poor's book, and haue no parish collections. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 It [a parish meeting] was called for the inspection of our poor-book.

Poor-box. Also 7 9 *poor's box*. A money-box (esp. in a church) for gifts towards the relief of the poor. Cf. *poor man's box*, *POOR MAN* 4

1621 *B. JONSON Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks (Rildg) 624/2 On Sundays you iob the poor's box with your tabur 1622 *PLAYS Diary* 5 Mar. To the pewater's, to buy a poore's box, to put my foilets in, upon breach of my late vows. 1708 *Diss on Drunkenness* 27 Overseers go to the Tavern and get drunk with the Poor's Box 1777 *SHLRIDAN Sch. Scand* II. 11, She draws her mouth till it . . . resembles the aperture of a poor's box 1851 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* II 76/2 The magistrates gave me 2s out of the poor's-box 1852 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 591 In Ireland the Poor Man's Box, or 'poor-box', as it is generally called, is still in use. It is an oval box, half-covered, of copper or wood, with a long handle

Poorche, obs. f. PORCH. *Poore, obs. f. PORE,* *POUR, POWER*; var. *PORE v. Obs.* *Poore-blind, obs. f. PURBLIND.* *Poorety, obs. f. POVERTY.*

† *Poorful, a. Obs.* In 4 *porful*. [irreg. f. *POOR a.* + *-FUL* Cf. *careful, fierceful*] *Poor*; thoroughly poor.

13 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 226 Iesu, swete son dere! On porful had ist þou here, And þat me greueþ sore.

Poorge, obs. form of PURGE.

† *Poorhead, Obs.* In 4 *poure-, pouerehede*. [f. *POOR a.* + *hede, -HEAD*.] The condition of being poor, poverty

1340 *Ayeneb.* 130 Huanne þe man onderstant and knaup his pouerehede, þe vilhede, þe brotelhede of his beringe. *Ibid* 138 þe guodes þet byep in guode pouerehede.

Poorhouse (pi^{er}haus). A house in which poor people in receipt of public charity are lodged; a workhouse.

1782 *Phil Trans.* LXXII 376 Examination of the Poor-house at Heckingham 1821 *BYRON Occas. Pieces, Irish Avalar* xix, And a palace bestow for a poor-house and prison! 1894 *BARING-GOULD Kitty Alone* II 74 The parish officers would interfere, and carry her off to the poor-house

Poorify, v. nonce-wd. [f. *POOR a.* + *-IFY* (with pun on *purify*)] *trans.* To make poor.

1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 6 That Prince seem'd calculat rather for Poorifying (pardon the Clench) than Purifying the Church.

Poorish (pi^{er}ish), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat poor, rather poor (in various senses).

1657 in *R. Potts Liber Cantuar.* (1855) 408 Born of poorish parents. 1766 *J. BARTRAM Fritl* 9 Jan. in *W. Stork Acc. E. Florida* 29 Generally poorish land 1802 *CHARLOTTI SMITH Lett. Solit. Wand* I 34 His honour is living, though in a poorish state of health. 1884 *H. COLLINGWOOD Under Meteor Flag* 236 It's poorish weather for a fight, I'll allow

† *Poor-Jack, Obs.* = next, 1. Cf. *JACK* 1 30 d.

c 1682 *J. COLLINS Salt & Fishery* 93 The sort of Cod that is caught near the Shore, and on the Coast of Newfoundland and dried, is called Poor-Jack. 1775 *R. TWISS Trav. Spain & Port.* 267 Salt bacallao, which is like the fish called poor-jack.

Poor John, poor-john. [f. *POOR a.* + proper name JOHN: cf. *prec.*]

1. A name for hake (or ? other fish) salted and dried for food; often a type of poor fare. ? *Obs.* exc. *Irish*.

c 1585 *T. CATES Drake's Voy W. Indies in Hakluyt's Voy* (1905) X 100 In this ship was great store of dry Newland fish, commonly called with us Poore John. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. 1 37 a 1612 *HARRINGTON Epigr* II 1, Poore John, and Apple-pyes are all our fare 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 113 Two barrels of salt Fish, and 500 pound-Johns, which we haue from New England 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* II vii, I want not nou he'd rather eat a Pheasant, than a Piece of poor John. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 157 When cured it [the hake] is known by the name of Poor John. 1841 *Mann & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) p. xlii, Salted cod, and hake or Poor John, had been in long esteem as Lenten food

† b. Applied to a person *Obs.*
1589 *Pagge v. Hatchet* 29 It is your poore Johns, that with your painted consciences haue coloured the religion of diuers.

2. Name for some sea bird. ? *Obs.*
1775 *DALRYMPLE in Phil Trans* LXVIII. 399 A. M. saw a bird like a booby, but shorter winged and necked, called by sailors, poor John 1778 *Ibid* 404 Saw several poor Johns, some sheerwaters, and a young alcatraz.

Poorke, Poork poynt, obs. ff. PORKE, POROUFINE.

Poor-law (pi^{er} a. 1, 15). The law, or system of laws, relating to the support of paupers at the public expense.

1752 *T. ALCOCK (Hill)* Observations on the Defects of the Poor Laws [1758 *J. MASSIE Plan for Charity Houses* (title-p.) Considerations relating to the Poor and the Poor's-Laws of England] 1764 *R. BURN (Hill)* The History of the Poor Laws 1818 *CORBETT Pol. Reg. XXXIII* 165 In these documents the calamities of the nation have, been traced back to the Poor-Laws 1838 *LYTTON Alce* II vii, The abuses of the old poor-laws were rife in his neighbourhood.

b. *attrib.*, as *poor-law bill, officer, system*, etc.; *poor-law parish*: see *PARISH sb.* 2.

1835 *MARRYAT Olla Podr.* xi, How the new Poor Law Bill will work remains to be proved 1897 *KINGSLEY Two V. Ago* viii, In the present dependent condition of poor-law medical officers

Hence *Poor-lawism* (*nonce-wd.*), the framing and practical application of poor-laws.

1858 *S. G. OSBORNE in Times* 12 Nov. 7/4 Something more was wanted than stringent poolawism

Poorless, a. rare. [See *-LESS*.] Free from poor people.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s. v. *Wimborn*, When Harley 141-2

is hareless, Crauborn whoreless, and Wimbourn poorless, the world will be at an end.

Poorliness: see after **POORLY** a.
†Poorling. *Obs. rare*. [*f. POOR a. + -LING* 1.]
 A child of poverty, one of the poor.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 147 Be there not as vntward poorelinges, as there be wanton wealthinges?
Poorly (pū-rlī), *adv.* and *a.* [*f. POOR a. + -LY* 2.] In a poor manner or condition.

A. adv. 1. In a state of poverty or indigence; indigently, necessitously. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 137 Pourleche yfostred vp was she 1483 *CAXTON Cato Duij*. Bycause that nature hath created the poorly & al naked 1588 *GREENE Perimedes* 31 Poorly content is better then richly couetous 1598 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 121 The Banyans that live poorly and meanly 1876 S. C. J. INGHAM *White Cross* xxxvii. I will use all these ill-gotten gains in doing good, while I live poorly myself

2. With deficiency of supply, or of some desirable quality; scantily, inadequately, insufficiently, imperfectly, defectively; in mean style, in lowly guise, humbly; in an inferior way, not well, rather badly, with no great success; not highly, with low estimation.

c 1300 *Havelok* 323 And ther-hinne dede hire fede Pourlelike in feble wede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 554 Only a Squier. Which was disguised pourely as he was 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour H. i. b.* The poure wyman that lay pourely in their childbedde. 1554 *LATIMER Serm.* Luke ii. 6-7 Rem. (Parker Soc.) 98 His first coming is but very poorly, without any jollity or pomp. 1560 *BACON Sylva* § 669 If you sow one ground still with the same kind of grain, as wheat, barley, &c. it will prosper but poorly. 1775 *BURNET Owen Time* iv. an. 1886 (1823) 111. 98 Their books were poorly but insolently writ. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 320 They knew how poorly she was manned and provided for struggling with so tempestuous a gale. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* i. 172 From the beginning Sir John Moore had thought... poorly of the Spaniards. 1840 *DICKENS Barn Rudge* ii. Long lines of poorly lighted streets. 1883 *Mrs. F. MANN Parish of Hilby* xvii. 219 Even now the wives and children came but poorly off.

b. Often with ppl adj. (to which, when used attrib. it is properly hyphenated).

1877 *BLACK Green Past* v. A spacious, poorly-furnished chamber 1894 *Sr. E. SULLIVAN Woman* 19 Male burthens are more numerous than female births amongst the poorly-fed of the country. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 4/3 The best modes of dealing with poorly gifted children.

†3. In a way unworthy of one's position; unhandsomely, meanly, shabbily *Obs.*

13. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 579 *pe* penaunt porliche he gret (*Colton MS. Gregory* with scorn he gret) 1666 *Perrys Diary* 6 Aug. They told me how poorly my Lord carried himself the other day to his kinswoman, Mrs. Howard, and was displeased because she called him uncle 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* v. 1. The Gods have poorly robb'd my Virgin Bloom. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* ii. vii 738 'Twas poorly done, unworthy of your self 1723 *STEELE Cons. Lovers* ii. 1. A Man, who poorly left me, to marry an Estate.

4. Piteously, abjectly, humbly; despicably, contemptibly; mean-spiritedly, without courage.

1525 *Ln. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cxix.] 326 To put hymselfe poorly, without any reseruacyon into his obeyssaunce and commandement. 1534 *STEWART Scot. Scot.* (Rolls) I 64 Out throw the thrang rycht puerle he flew 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxviii. To set free the minds of Englishmen from longing to return poorly under that captivity of Kings. 1664 *Perrys Diary* 24 Dec. He, instead of opposing... did poorly go on board himself, to ask what De Ruyter would have 1811 *LEYDEN Lord Souths* Poet. Wks (1875) 82 Young Braxholm peeped, and purely spake, 'Oh, sic a death is no for me!'

B. adj. Chiefly *colloq.* [app. evolved from the *adv.*, through such a use as to look poorly. cf. to look ill.] In a poor state of health; somewhat ill; unwell, indisposed. (Always predicative.)

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 79 Some cattie waxe faint, and looke poorly and thin 1750 *B. Lynde Diary* (1880) 171 All summer I complaining and poorly, and my eyes trouble some. 1756 *TOLDSERVY Hist. a. Orphans* III. 201 This quotation caused even Mrs. Nightley to laugh, tho' she was but poorly. 1797 *J. BENSON in Mem.* (1822) 304. I have been rather poorly today. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 530 His wife had been poorly.

Hence **Poorliness**, the condition of being poorly; **Poorlyish** a., somewhat poorly. Both *rare*.

1827 *J. J. GURNEY in Braithwaite Mem.* (1854) I. 323 Notwithstanding my poorliness, 1827 *LAMB Let to Barton* 28 Aug. I am but poorlyish, and feel myself writing a dull letter.

Poor man.

1. *lit.* A man who is poor (in any sense of the adj.); esp. a man who is indigent or needy, or who belongs to the class of the poor.

1253 *Ancr. R.* 86 Ase be pe seil to be knihte bet robbed his poure men. 1250 *Cursor M.* 10386 (Gott) To godd he gaue pe lambis to lottis, and to be pore men be bole stottis. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxii. 101 In bat land as na beggar, ne na pouer man. 1450 in *Parker Dom. Arch.* III. 82 Be hit disputer & deportyd to poure men, beggers, syke folke & febull 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 169 But the poor Man is forced many times to buy his Materials he makes his Commodity with, of some of his own Trade.

2. Applied in Banffsh., Aberdeensh., etc., with the local pronunciation *peer-man* (pī-rmān), to a rude device for holding a fir-candle (i.e. a splinter of resinous wood), formerly the ordinary source of artificial light in farm-houses, barns, and cottages.

In the times of licensed mendicancy, the duty of holding and attending to the fir-candle was usually imposed upon the 'bedesman' or vagrant 'poor man', who was granted a night's shelter, and it is generally believed that from him the name *peer-man* passed to the mechanical holder

1866 *GREGOR Dialect of Banffsh.* 123 *Peer-man*, a candle-stick for candles made of bog-fir, with a cleft piece of iron into which the candle was fixed. 1870—*Echo of Olden Time* 20 Light was given either by pieces of bog-fir laid on the fire, or by *fir-candles*, that is thin splinters of bog-fir, from one to two and a half or three feet long, fixed in a sort of candle-stick called the *peer-man* or *peer-page*. 1880—83 *J. LINN in Trans. Inverness Scientific Soc.* II. 342 It was from this (employment of a mendicant) that the stand on which the fir-candle was fixed... got its name *Peer-Man*, *Pure-Man*, or *Pur-Man*, these being local pronunciations of *Poor Man*.

3. *Poor man of mutton* (Sc. colloq.) name for the remains of a shoulder of mutton, consisting mainly of the blade bone, broiled.

1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm* xix. I should like well to return to my sowens and my poor-man-of-mutton. *Ibid* (note). I think, landlord. I could eat a morsel of a poor man.

4. Combs. with *poor man's* (or *poor men's*):
 †poor man's (men's) box = **POOR-BOX** (*obs.*);
 poor man's **MUSTARD**, **PARMACTRY**, **PEPPER**, **PLASTER**, **TREACLE** (see these words), poor man's remedy, local name for wild valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*; poor man's salve, local name for *Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. aquatica* (Britten & Holl.); poor man's sauce. see quot.; poor man's weather-glass, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, from its closing its flowers before rain.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. So many as are disposed, shall offer vnto the 'poore mennes boxe'. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 70 The rest to be given to the poore mens boxe. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* 220 Of Valerian They never make any pottage or broth for any one that is sick, but they put some of this Herb therein, be the disease what it will, and is called of them, *The 'Poor Mans Remedy* 1706 *PHILLIPS, 'Poor-man's Sauce or Carrier's Sauce*, Sauce made of a Shalot, cut very small, with Salt, white Pepper, Vinegar and Oil. 1847 *Nat. Cycl.* I 60r The Pimpernel, or 'Poor Man's Weather-Glass', so called because its flowers... refuse to expand in rainy weather.

Poorness (pū-nēs). [*f. POOR a. + -NESS*.] The quality or condition of being poor; poverty.

†1. Want of wealth or possessions; indigence. *Obs.* (Now replaced by **POVERTY**.)

c 1275 *Simners Beware* 113 in O. E. Mus. 75 pe poure may wel mysse Bute he his pourenesse Mid myde heorte polye. 1384 *WYCLIF 1 Chron.* xxii. 140 I in my lytyl pounesse haue mad redy before the expenses of the hous of the Lord. c 1450 *Gosford Reg.* 71 For pounrenesse of his vicarage. 1613 *CHAPMAN Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* i. 1. See how small cause the most poore man [has] to be grieved with poorenese. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) iii. 11 Which See, for the poornesse thereof, lay Bishopless for three years.

b. fig. (cf. **POOR a. i. d.**)
 1380 *Lay Folke Catech.* 126 (Lamb MS.) To schew hem mekenesse and poornesse to stoppe pride. 1786 *A. MACLEAN Christ's Communion* iii. (1846) 129 [The Gospel] enjoins poornesse of Spirit.

2. Deficiency in some good constituent; unproductiveness; leanness or want of vigour caused by ill feeding; thinness, scantiness, insufficiency.

1377 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 142 b. Lacke of good feeding, whereof proceedeth poornesse, and of poornesse, skabbes and manginess. 1560 *BACON Sylva* § 665 The Poornesse of the Herbs shew the Poornesse of the Earth. 1782 *H. WATSON in Med. Commun.* (1784) I 89 From the poornesse of the blood contained in its vessels 1833 *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 Exhausted from poornesse of diet.

3. Deficiency in some desirable quality; smallness of worth; inferiority, paltriness, meanness. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this, a paltry or inferior piece of work.

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* v. 1493 Let none the poornesse of my gifts deride. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No 285 ¶ 4 Ovid and Lucan have many Poornesses of Expression upon this Account. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov 73/2 The poornesse of the accommodation provided for the judges.

b. Want of spirit or courage; paltriness or meanness of character or conduct.

1625 *BACON Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 507 A Habit of Disimulation, is a Hindrance, and a Poornesse. a 1716 *South Serin* (1744) X. 226 Those indeed, would, no question, account all refusal of a duel poornesse and pusillanimity. 1822 *C. WELLS Stories after Nat* 99 The duke unhorsed the lady, chiding Alfred for his poornesse.

Poor-rate. Also 8-9 poor's rate. A rate or assessment, for the relief or support of the poor.

1601 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 80, lxs. vd. for the pur rait mony. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* ix. 14, I pay the poor's rate, and that's what I call charity enough for any man 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 74 The exorbitant poor-rates with which the public there have been burthened for some time past. 1817 *BYRON Beggar* xlix. Poor's rate, Reform, my own, the nation's debt 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* ix. 730 Householdiers... paying poor-rates and borough-rates.

Poor-spirited, *a.* Having or showing a poor spirit (cf. quot. 1611 s. v. **POOR a. 5 b.**); †having a paltry spirit, low-minded (*obs.*); deficient in spirit or courage, cowardly

1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* ii. 11. 170 Certain pittifull and poor-spirited reasons. 1720 *NORRIS Cer. Prud.* viii. 363 That sottish and poor-spirited Vice, the Vice of Covetousness. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* iii. v. Master Blifil was generally called a sneaking rascal, a poor-spirited wretch, with other epithets of the like kind 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill*

on Pl. iii. i. Mr. Tulliver would never have asked anything from so poor-spirited a fellow for himself.

Hence **Poor-spiritedness**.

1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 19 xiii. 8 2 (1669) 515/2 Ye that think it childish and poor-spiritedness to weep at a Sermon. 1898 *R. F. HORTON Commandin' Jesus* iv. 50 He does not praise poverty as such, still less does He refer to what we mean by poor-spiritedness

|| **Poort** (pō-ūt). *S. Afr.* [*Du. poort* (pōit) gate, *PORT* sb. 2, in S. Africa, a pass.]. A mountain pass.

1834 *PRINGLE Afr. St.* ii. 149 We entered the poort, or gorge of the mountains, through which the River of Baboons issues 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I 45 This poort, or mountain pass, the terror of waggon-drivers. 1894 *B. MITTORD R. Fanning's Quest* xxii. A poort is a pass or defile as distinct from a kloof

Poort, Poort colyce, *obs. ff. PORT, PORTOULLIS*

Poortith (pū-ritp). *Sc. and north. dial.*

Forms: 6 *puirteith*, *puirteith*, 6- *puirteith*, 8- *poortith*. [*a. OF. pover-, poveriet* (12th c. in Littré), *poveriet* (1329 in Godef. Compl.), *poveriet* (1466 *Ibid.*), *povereten* (pl. of -*iet*, 15th c. *Ibid.*) :—*L. paupertas*-em, accus. of *paupertas* **POVERTY** The examples cited show the OF. form in -*iet*, surviving almost to the date of the Sc. examples in -*iet*.] The condition of being poor; poverty.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 118 Bot now, in winter, for puertheth thow art traikit. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 73 Extreme puertheth, nor giet ryches, Thow gif me not. 1721 *RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty* 199 Curs'd poorthith I love and hymen's deadly foe. 1786 *BURNS Twas Dogs* 104 They're no sae wretched's ane wad think, Tho' constantly on poorthith's brink. a 1839 *PRATT How Poetry is best paid for* i. Though sorrow reign within his heart, And poorthith hold his purse. [*In E. D. D. from Shetland to Northumbria, and Cumblid*] **Poorty**: see **POVERTY**.

Poor-will. [So named in imitation of its disyllabic note: cf. **WHIP-POOR-WILL**.] A bird of the N. American genus *Phalaenoptilus*, esp. *P. nuttalli*, common in the Western United States.

1888 *ROOSEVELT in Century Mag.* Mar. 664/2 At nightfall the poor-wills begin to utter their boding call from the wooded ravines back in the hills, not 'whip-poor-will', as in the East, but with two syllables only. *Ibid.*, A poor-will lit on the floor beside me.

Poory, Poose, Foost, *obs. ff. POY a., POSE, POST, Pooste*, var. **POUSTIE**, power.

Foot (put), sb. 1. Now chiefly *north.* A dial. form of **POULZ**, applied not only to chickens and young game birds, but to the young of various other animals, e.g. a small haddock, a young trout.

(In the latter application some would refer it to OE *þūta* in *þūta* sel-pout.)

1512 *Will of J. Barlowe* (Somerset Ho.). Fur of for pootes. 1656 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 679 Partridge, pheasant, quail, rale, poots, and such like. 1688 *R. HOLME Army* ii. 311/2 A Cock [is called] first a Peep, then a Chicken, then a Foot. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 573 Found them as big as Foot-Eggs. 1825 *JAMIESON, Foot*, this seems to be the same with *Foot*, used to denote a small haddock, *Ps.* 1828 *Crazer Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Foot*, a young grouse or moor poot. 1890 *J. SERVICE The Notandum* i. 5 The lambin' o' the yowes, the cleckin' o' the poots.

Foot, sb. 2. Obs. [A variant of **POTE sb. 1**: cf. **POOT POTE v.**] A stirring rod: see quot.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xviii. ¶ 2 A long strong round Iron Stirring Foot; the Handle of which Stirring Foot is also about two Yards long or more, and the Foot it self almost twice the length of the depth of the Melting Pot.

Foot, poote, var. **POTE v.**; *obs.* or dial. f. **PUT v. †Footer**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. FOOT, POTE v. + ER* 1.] = **POTING-STICK**, or **POKING-STICK**.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. 218 Busks, Perrewigs, Maskes, Plumes of feathers fram'd, Supporters, Pooters, Fardingles about the Loynes to waite, That be she near so bumble thin, yet she crosse-like seem's four-square.

Pooter, *obs.* or dial. f. **POTTER, POWDER**.

Pop (ppp), sb. 1. Forms: see **POP v. 1**. [Onomatopoeic: goes with **POP v. 1**.]

1. An act of popping. *a.* A blow, knock, stroke, slap; now, a slight rap or tap. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 442 Philomene zaff him certes suche a poppe, That he fel ouer his hors croppes *Ibid.* 9300 He hadde lauzt many a pop. For ther was many a strok zeuen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 A Poppe, vbi a strake. 1825 *JAMIESON, Pop, pawp*, a blow, a thwack. *Aberd.* 1857 *G. OUTRAM Lyrics* (1887) 137 Ilka pap w' the shoal on the tap o' the moor.

†*b.* A humorous remark, a joke; cf. **CRACK sb. 5. Obs. rare**.

a 1550 *Image Hypocrit.* i. 518 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 420 With your merry poppes: Thus youe make vs sottes, And play with vs boopepe.

2. A short abrupt sound of explosion.

1501 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Buckete*, the cheeke and a pop with the mouth 1524 *T. JOHNSON tr. Paray's Wks* 629 By the only regresse of the extended muscles into themselves... somewhiles with a noyse or pop. 1855 *CHAMIER My Travels* II. vi. 91 The common pops of the squibs and crackers. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan Der.* xxxix. I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

b. The moment occupied by a pop; at a pop, in one instant, suddenly. *dial.* [*cf. F. tout à coup, tout d'un coup*.]

1534 *MORE Comf. agst Trib.* ii. Wks. 1202/2 At a poppe, down they descende into hell. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Pop*, a short space *Lauc.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. A shot with a fire-arm. Also *fig.*

1867 W. MORICE *Coena quatuor* Kourh XIV. 249 They have only faced the enemy, given a pop or two, and raised a smook. 1869 W. I. MONCRIEFF *Givants in Loud* II. 1. You've quite made up your mind to have a pop at him? 1881 FIFEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett* (1895) II ix 258 Prestige, you know, I always like to have a pop at b. *transf.* A pistol. *slang.*

1798 [De For] *Street Robbers Consider'd* 33 Pops, Pistols. 1798 SMOLLETT *Red Rover* viii. I gleaned a few things, such as a pair of pops, silver mounted. 1834 II. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. 7. His pops in his pocket. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII 784/2 Pops all put away, so she won't be finding one and be killing herself.

4. In the names of two West Indian species of *Physalis* (Bladder-herb or Winter Cherry): the *Cow-pop* or *Pops*, and *Horse pop* or *Pop-vine*. see *quots.* 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 161 Pops; *Lat.* Alkekengi Indicum majus This Plant hath thin bluish capsular Pops, which inclose a round . . . Fruit of about the Bigness of a small Cherry. There is another Plant, which bears the same kind of fruit being a creeping scandent Plant. This is called the Pop-Vine, and grows in most Parts of the Island. 1848 SCHOMBURG *Hist. Barbados* 610 *Physalis* *barbadosensis*, Jacq. Pop Vine, Hughes. Horse Pop *Physalis angulata*, Linn. Pops, Hughes. Cow Pop.

5. A name for any effervescing beverage, esp. ginger-beer or (later) champagne, from the sound made when the cork is drawn from the vessel containing it *collog.*

1812 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II. 284 A new manufactory of a nectar, between soda-water and ginger-beer, and called pop, because 'pop goes the cork' when it is drawn. 18.. J. WILSON *Laking in Casquet of Lett* I 39/2 With plenty of ginger-beer, soda, and imperial pop. 1884 H. SMART *Post to Pinus* II. xvi. 251 He don't warrant my calling for 'pop' [champagne]. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 214 [A champagne], when he calls champagne fizzy, or a less aristocratic beverage pop, is following in the wake of the inventors of Language.

6. A mark made by a slight rapid touch, a dot, a spot, a speck. Also *fig.*

1728 Mrs. BRADSHAW in *Lett C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 28 You are a pop nearer being a countess than you was last week. 1840 J. D. HARDING in *Collingwood Life Ruskin* (1893) I viii. 92 That marvellous pop of light across the foreground. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 138 The draft ewes, only receive a 'pop' or dot of the same tar from a round stick on the shoulder. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Westmorland* xviii. 290 Strokes and pops and letters marked with tai or riddle.

b. *Pops and pairs* app. a corruption of *post and pair* (see *POST* sb. 4).

c. 1780 M. LONSDALE *Upshot* in S. Gilpin *Sonnet* (1866) 276 At pops an' pairs laikt long an' sau. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumt'rid.* Ball. 94 Pay me the tuppence I wan fine thee Ae neet at pops and pairs.

7. *slang.* The act of pawning. In *pop*: in pawn or pledge: cf. *POP* v. 1, *POP-SHOP*.

1866 *Rouledge's Every Day's Ann.* 292 'Great shams—put him in pop—gentleman's son.' I knew that her 'put him in pop' meant that I was pawned when a baby. 1886 J. K. JEROMS *Idle Thoughts* (1896) 7 Yet what a piece of work a man makes of his first 'pop'. He hangs about outside the shop, he enters, he comes out of the shop [etc.]

Pop (pp), sb. 2 [app. short for *POPPER* or *POPPET*. Cf. also obs. *F. popine, popine* a pretty little woman (see *POPPIN*).] A term of endearment for a girl or woman; darling; also, a mistress, a kept woman.

1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* II. 39 A few nights after my benefit, Lord Tyravley came into the room smiling, and said, 'Pop, I have got you a husband!' 1845 T. CRETCHY *Papers*, etc. (1904) II. 87 When I look at these three young women, and at this brazen-faced Pop who is placed over them, the marriage appears to me the wickedest thing I ever heard of. 1840, 209, 268. 1898 *Tik-Bits* 11 June 201/2 Well, pop, since I'm your father, I'm going to give you a ticket to the circus.

Pop, sb. 3 *dialect*. [peih. from prec. sb.] A local name of the Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*).

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 228 The redwing is a 'pop'.

Pop (pp), sb. 4 A colloquial abbreviation of *popular concert*. see *POPULAR* 3 b.

1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1887) 355 We have been to a Monday Pop, to hear Beethoven's Septett. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 14 Dec. 2/6 The Saturday Pops in Newcastle are in a bad way.

Hence *Pop-pite*, a performer at, or a frequenter of, the popular concerts.

1895 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Nov. 3/2 The death of that old and famous 'Pop-pite', Sir Charles Hallé. 1902 *Ibid.* 13 May 1/3 The itinerant muffin-man who vexes the souls of devout 'Pop-pites' on Saturday afternoons.

Pop, sb. 5 [Said to be so called from L. *popina*, or Eng. *lilpop shop*, 'the rooms having been orig. in the house of Mrs. Hatton, who kept such a shop'.] At Eton College, The name of a social club and debating society, founded in 1811.

1865 *Etoniana* 207 (Farmer) The chief attraction of Pop lies in its being a sort of social club, the members are strictly limited (originally twenty-two, since increased to twenty-eight). 1883 J. B. RICHARDS *Seven Years at Eton* xxxiii. 366 He [W. W. Wood] was one of the most fluent speakers at 'Pop'. 1886 MAXWELL LYTTE *Hist. Eton College* 375 Pop has always had a great social power. 1902 G. W. E. RUSSELL in *Enoch. Brit.* XXVIII 733/2 He [Gladstone at Eton] was seen to the greatest advantage. 'In the debates of the Eton Society, learnedly called 'The Literati' and vulgarly 'Pop'.

Pop (pp), v. 1 Also 5-7 *poppe*, 7-8 *popp*, 9 *dialect*, *pap*, *pawp*. [Onomatopoeic. goes with *POP* sb. 1, *int.*, *adv.*]

1 *trans.* To strike, rap, knock (? obs.) Also, to strike with a slight rap or tap *dialect*.

c. 1386 [implied in *POPPER* sb. 1] c. 1442 *Chron. London* (1827) 130 Redy to a popped hym in the face with his dagger. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 To Poppe; vbi to stryke. 1879 *Hogg Tales & Sh.* I. 336 She popped her master on the forehead.

2. *intr.* To make a small quick explosive sound; to burst or explode with a pop.

1576 *Newton Lemme's Complex* 124 b. Popping or smacking with the mouthe. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. iii. 190 The report of musketry, popping so near the head-quarters of our repose. 1855 *DELAMER Kitch Gard* (1861) 179 When you hear the first gun pop at the unhappy partridges. 1859 [see 3] 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan P* 159 When the chestnuts popped in the ashes.

b. Of the eye: To protrude (as if to burst out). 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III 565 Full eye, popping out and working.

3. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden explosive report; to fire, let off, as an explosive or fire-arm (also *fig.*), to cause (anything) to burst with a pop. To *pop* *corra.* see *quots.* 1859, and cf. *POP-CORN*.

1595 *Drake's Voy* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 We popt away powder and shot to no purpose. 1762 A. WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* II. 1. Haue a speech tendle to popt in triumph. 1832 *LITTON Eugene A* ix. When a musket's half worn out, schoolboys buy it—pop it at sparrows. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). To *Pop Corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it 'pops' open. 'A little boy sat by the kitchen fire a popping corn in the ashes'. 1883 O. W. HOLMES *Seasent in Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* 160 The ginger-beer carts rang their bells and popped their bottles. 1887 *Daily News* 17 June 5/1 These was popped corn.

4. *intr.* To shoot, fire a gun. *collog.*

1795 *New Cant Dict.* To *pop*, to fire a Pistol. 1796 *EARL PERCY Lett.* (1902) 74 They sent down a number of their BARBERS to pop at our advanced posts and sentries. 1845 *BARRHAM Ingol Leg Ser.* III. *Ld. Thoulouse*, Popping at pheasants. 1877 A. D. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xix. 563 We heard our sportsman popping away in the barley.

b. *trans.* To shoot down; to pick off with a shot. 1752 *Pennyroy Archives* (1853) IV 84 They knew the woods well, and would pop them down 3 for 1. 1813 Sir G. JACKSON *Diaries & Lett* (1873) II. 280 Many unwary stragglers have been popped off in this way. 1861 *Du Chailu Equat Afr.* ix. 106 Keeping our guns in readiness to pop down anything which should come in our way.

5. *trans.* To put promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (sometimes implying quiet or furtive action): usually with some extension, as *down*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, *into* or *out of* (a place), etc.

a. 1529 *SICILION Rephe.* 122 When ye porissibly forthie popped Your symacate sawes Agaynst Goddes lawes. 1553 *Republica* (Brandt) v. vii. 18 He vaurs [i.e. fau] popt me to silence. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid* vi. 73 b. Now due they to the bottom downe, now vp they heades they pop. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Boch. Hist.* (1619) 329 To put by him that poppeth in any other seeds. 1587 *GREENE Trita meron of Loue Wks.* (Gossett) III. 77 What moues you. . . to pop forth so sodainly this daikie probleme? 1596 *NASHIL Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III 174 You . . . popt out your Booke against me. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* 382. 209 She popt it into her mouth, and swallowed it all at once. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II. 355 Another fellow of Eton has popped out a sermon against the Doctor since his death. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evelina* xxxiii. He takes and pops me into the ditch! 1834 *LITTON Pompeii* v. vii. To pop him sily into the reservoir. 1822 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. Popping his head out of some window or door. 1860 *THACKERAY Round Papers, Screens in Dining Rooms*, One dear little lady . . . popped her paper under the tablecloth.

b. *spec.* To put out (a light) suddenly; to jot down (words); to put off (a person) with (something), put off or put aside (a thing).

1502 *MARSTON Antonio's Ren.* iv. iii. He conqueit Rome, Pop out the light of bright religion. 1602 *Aut. & Mel* I. Wks. 136 I. 16 Swarthy darkness popt out Phoebus eye. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Cent* i. 1. And do you pop me off with this slight answer? 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 120. I would have you not to pop off the question. 1774 *MME. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) I 304 Popping down my thoughts from time to time upon paper. 1822 E. A. FORDEN in *L'Estrange's Friendships Miss Mitford* (1884) I. v. 141. I shall at once pop down what occurs to me. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* xxviii. Pop me down among your fashionable visitors. 1894 A. DORSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. 1. 3 He popped out the gutturing candle.

6. To put (a question) abruptly, to 'come out with' (also with *out*); *spec. to pop the question* (*slang* or *collog.*), to propose marriage (also ellipt. to *pop*).

1725 *BYRON Rem.* (1854) I. 1. 148 Dear Governor and Governess, the boy here having given me leave to ask you how you do, I have made bold to pop the question to you. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1810) VI. xx. 101 Afraid he would now, and now, and now, pop out the question; which he had not the courage to put. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* IV. 1. 6 You pop the question without making any bones of it. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 432. I have reason to think the formidable interrogatory, which is emphatically called 'popping the question', is actually the only question which he has never popped. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsat* I. 58 'Is it settled?' she asked. 'Has he popped?' 1885 E. C. JOHNSON *Track of Crescent* xv. 190 When a young man wanted to 'pop' to the object of his affections, he called at the house.

7. To put in pledge, to pawn. *slang.* 1732 *FIELDING Lett. Writer* II. ii. Ay, he'll make us pop our unders for the reckoning, we'll not go with him. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab. I.* 474 [She] took one to pop, for an old 'oman what was on the spree. 1900 *BARRIE Little White Bird* vi. It was plain for what she had popped her watch.

8. *intr.* To pass, move, go or come promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (*up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *about*, *between*, etc.).

1530 *PALSGR 662/1* He went so neie the banke that soudainly he popped in to the water over heed and eares. 1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd Wks.* (Grosart) I. 25 'The temperature of the weather will not permit me to pop into the open ayre. 1602 *SHAKS Ham* v. ii. 65 He that hath Popt in betwene th' election and my hopes. 1660 *FULLER Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 200 Some presently popped up into the pulpit. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 76 A hundred or more Cartesian Puppits pop up upon Deck. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 67. 3/1 She might Pop in. 1770 J. BARETT *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* IV. App. 266, I expected. . . to see some beautiful damsel pop out suddenly. 1780 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* 6 Dec. In the evening I just popped down to play one rubber with dear Mr. Thrale. 1829 *SCOTT Frail.* 27 Feb. Some [copies]. . . will be popping out one of these days in a contraband manner. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 421/2 Just pop home for a bundle of prospectuses. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 151 He requested me to 'pop across the road' and get him a drop of rum.

b. To come on or upon abruptly, suddenly, unexpectedly, or by chance, to light upon, happen upon.

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I 61, I was but talking to one of her maids just now, and she popt upon us. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I. xiv. I had the good fortune to pop upon the very thing I wanted. 1791 *MARY WOLLSTONCR. Rights Wom.* v. 131 We pop on the author when we only expected to meet the father. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubble manna* 165 She pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Meekle.

c. To pop off (also off the hooks) to die *slang.*

1764 *FOOTE Paton* 1. (1781) 17 If Lady Pepperpot should happen to pop off. 1778 *MME. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 5 July. What a pity it would have been had I popped off in my last illness. c. 1820 *KRATZ Lett. to Haydon* Poet. Wks. (1886) 24. I am afraid I shall pop off just when my mind is able to run alone. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 112 He'd said his mother would soon pop off the hooks, and he'd have all her money.

+ **Pop**, v. 2 *Obs. rare.* (Also 5 *erron. papphe*.) [Origin uncertain: cf. OF. *popiner* (later *popiner*) to adorn (oneself), said of a woman (Godefroy), f. *po(u)pin* dressy, showy. see *POPPIN*.] *trans.* To paint or patch (the face) with a cosmetic.

a. 1566 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1019 No wyntred browis had she, Ne popped hir, for it needd nought To wyndre hir, or to peynte hir ought. c. 1407 *LYDO Reson & Sens* 1368 It needd nought to papphe hu face, For she was . . . Ryght agreeable of look and chere. 1430-40 — *Bochas* I. 1. (MS. Bodl. 263) 81/1 To farce and poppe ther visage. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 68 Whi popithe they, and pautithe, and pluckithe her usage? 1483 *Quatuor Sermones in Festivall*, etc. a. v. b. Ne haue not your visage poppyd, ne your here pulled or crowld (ed. 1524 popped).

Hence + **Popping** *vb.* sb. Also b. *concr.* (?) materials used in painting the face.

1496 *LYDO De Guil. Pilgr.* 13372 In french ycallid 'harderye'. And in ynglyssh, off old wrytyng, 'ys ynamyd ek 'popyng'. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 70 Doughitres, takithe here, ensample to laue all such lewde folyes and counterfeiting, popyng, and peyntinge. b. *Voc. in Wl.* — *Wulcker* 564/1 *Acumen*, a popyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 *Popyngne*, *acue*, *ceruue*, *stidun*, *venemum*.

Pop (pp), *int.*, *adv.* [The same onomatopoeic word as *POP* sb. 1, *POP* v. 1, used interjectionally and adverbially.] With (the action or sound of) a pop; instantaneously, abruptly; unexpectedly.

Pop goes the weasel, name of a country dance very popular in the 'fifties', in which these words were sung or exclaimed by the dancers while one of them darted under the arms of the others to his partner; also the name of the tune; hence as a vb. and in other humorous uses. See *N. & Q.* (1905) 10th Ser. III. 492, IV. 209.

1621 *FLETCHER Pilgrim* III. ii. Into that bush Pop goes his pate, and all his face is com'd over. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Relicard* 1. (Arb.) 31 As soon as any one speaks, pop I slap it down, and make that, too, my own. 1801 G. COLMAN *Poor Gentile* I. ii. It fell out unexpected—pop, on a sudden; like the going off of a field-piece. c. 1854 (*Musical-seller's Advt. in Newspaper*), The new country dance 'Pop goes the weasel', introduced by her Majesty Queen Victoria. — *Musical Bouquet* No. 409, *Pop goes the Weasel; La Tempête; and Le Grand Père*. These fashionable dances as performed at the Court balls. 1855 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 211/2 This dance is very popular, it is without deception, 'Pop goes the weasel' has been to Court, and met a good reception. 1855 *SMILLEY H. Coverdale* xxxiv. Dear old Punch, with his private band pop-popping the weasel like an harmonious steam-engine. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 139 Pop cracked the guns! *Mod.* I heard it go 'pop'.

Pop, in *Comb.* [Cf. *POP* v. 1, sb. 1.] Usually the verb in combination with a sb. or adv., meaning something that pops, or that which pops in some way; rarely the sb. or adv. pop-dock, pop-glove, the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*); pop-eye, an out-starting, bulging, prominent eye; hence pop-eyed a.; pop-in, a drink composed of beer into which a small proportion of whisky or brandy is 'popped'; pop-mouth, a mouth able to utter an exclamation with a sharp outburst; pop-off, the discharge of fire-arms; pop-out, the act of popping out, as when a cork is drawn; pop-shooter = *POPGUNNER*; pop-valve = *PUFFET-VALVE*; pop-weed, a provincial name of the Bladderwort.

1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-m.* 'Pop Dock, *Digitalis purpurea*.—Crown from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. 1887 *Pail Mall G.* 29 June 13/2 She

has the 'pop eyes' of a voluble talker. 1866 D'ARLETT *Dict. Amn.*, 'Pop-eyes', having prominent eyes. *Southern.* 1847-78 HALLWELL, 'Pop-glove, the fow-glove. *Corvus*. 1748 SVOLETT *Red Rand* vi, A liquor called 'pop in', composed by mixing a quart of brandy with a quart of small beer. 1870 J. K. H. WALKER *Life Stud Chara.* 73. A 'gang' of 'pop-in' was the order. 1894 NASH *Terrors of W. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 270 Follows they were that had good 'big' pop mouths to cry for a helme Saint George 1843 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 239 Not even the 'pop-out' of a Milford snob to be heard. 1868 T. Hook G. *Gurney* III. 32 The creaking of a corkscrew, followed by the 'pop-out' of a cork. 1845 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 258 To avoid the 'popshooters'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Black Suppl.* 778/t To do away with the din of the steam escaping from ordinary locomotive 'pop valves'. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D. vii*, I stuck awhile with my toe-balls on the slippery links of the 'pop wheel.

|| **Popadam** (pōpādām). Also papadam, pop-padam, -odam. [Tamil *pappadam*, contr. from *pappidam-adam* 'lentil cake' (Yule).] (See quote.) 1880 *Asian Res.* XIII. 315 Papadams, (fine cakes, made of gram flour, and a fine species of alkali, which gives them an agreeable salt taste and serves the purpose of yeast). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 155 Papadams, from Madras (cakes eaten with curries). 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar. 8/2 The Anglo-Indian may have with his curry toasted popadams, wafer biscuits made from Indian dhall.

† **Popal**, a. Obs. *rare*. [f. POPE + -AL] = PAPAL a. So **Popan** a. = PAPANE a.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 175 Neither the Vestall nor the Popall Virgins will find any great cause of boasting. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xiii. ii. 294 Quite above the range of popan and priestal philanthropy.

† **Popard**. Obs. *rare*. [Origin uncertain. cf. POPELBER, POPPEL. The suffix as in CANARD, MAL-LARD, etc.] Some kind of fowl: ? = POPPEL.

1423 in *Exeter Reg.*, *Staford* (1886) 403 note, Dorsomum largum, operatum volucris vocatis popardys. **Popatrye**, obs. form of PUPPETRY.

Pop-corn. U.S. [f. POP v. 1 + CORN sb. 1 5; in a orig. *popcorn*] a. Maize or Indian corn parched till it bursts open and exposes the white inner part of the grain; 'popped' corn: see POP v. 1 3. b. A variety or sub-species of maize suitable for 'popping'. Also attrib.

[1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Popped corn*, parched Indian corn, so called from the noise it makes on bursting open. The variety usually prepared in this way is of a dark color, with a small grain.] 1858 N. York *Tribune* 14 Jan. 2/3, I got on the cars... after flattening out an apple-boy and pop-corn vender. 1854 in WILKINSON. 1875 EMERSON *Lett.* & Soc. *Ames* iv. 119 The pop-corn and Christmas hemlock spouting in the fire. 1893 KATIE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom.* S. *California* 129 A farmer raised one thousand bushels of popcorn and stored it in a barn. 1903 *Book of Corn* 327 Popcorn, known botanically as *Zea mays*, is a species group, characterized by the excessive proportion of the corny endosperm and the small size of the kernels and ear. Twenty-five varieties were catalogued by Sturtevant.

Pope (pōp), sb. 1. Forms: a. 1-3 *pāpa*, 2-6 *pape*, 4-7 *Sc. pap(e)*, b. 3- *pope*, 5-6 *poope*, (7 *Sc. pop*). [OE *pāpa*, a. eccl. L. *pāpa* (in *juvenal pāpas*), ad. late Gr. *pāpas*, *pāpas*, late var. of *pāpas* father (orig. a child's word; cf. PAPA) Thence also It., Sp., Pg. *papa*, F. *pape*

In eccl. Gr. *pāpas* was applied to bishops (in Asia Minor), patriarchs, and popes, it was a recognized title of the Bp. of Alexandria, 220. L. *pāpa*, used as a term of respect for ecclesiastics of high position, esp. bishops (cf. mod. 'Father'), occurs in Tertullian 220, and was applied so late as 640 by St. Gall to Desiderius Bp. of Cahors. But from the time of Leo the Great (440-461) it was in the Western Church applied especially to, and from 1073 claimed exclusively by, the Bishop of Rome.]

I. 1. The Bishop of Rome, as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Black, Red, White Pope. allusive designations: see quot.

1900 a. 4900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. i. (1890) 252 *pā* was in *pā* tid *Uitlilun* *pāpa* *pā* apostolicus seclis alioribus. c. 1128 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1175 On pison gearre sendese papa Paschalis Raulfe seorb' on Cantwarabyrig pallium hider to lande. c. 1154 *ibid.* an. 1154 On pēs dices . . . forðerde se pape on Rome Calistus was zehaten. c. 1203 LAY. 29738 *pā* pings wroten idone *pūh* bene pape of Rome. *ibid.* 29750 Of Gregorie jan pape [c. 1275 *pe* pope]. c. 1300 *Cursor* 81 22596 Gregor *pā* was pape o. Rome. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Machor) 1248 A pape of Rome. 1405 *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. 64 For the pape of Rome and al his cardinals. 1483 *Cath. Angel* 268/2 A Papes dygute, *pāpatus*. 1546 *Compl. Scot.* 165 Vith out the leens of the pape. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 201 The Pape, that Pagane full of pryde. 1609 *Skene Reg. May*, *Stint* Robt III 53 b, Induring the time of the schisme (quith was betwix *pāp* Urban the 6. and Clement the 6). 1647 H. BUNTON *Dairing Pope's Bull* 67 Pape and Ape differ but a letter; but their chantie to their Sonnes lesse.

β 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 163 *pē* holie loðwēds, prophēts, apostles, popes, archbishops, bishops, prestes c. 1275 LAY 10330 An holy man *pā* was pape c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 22/90 *pē* pape and *pē* king Edgar. 1364 LANG. f. P. I. A. viii 8 Part in *pā* pardon *pē* Pope hab I-graunted. c. 1440 *Pronp. Paro.* 108/2 *Poope*, *pāpa*. 1503 *Hawes Examp. Virg.* xiii. iii. There was saynt peter the noble pape. 1546 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 Christes vicar in ert, our holy father y^e pape. 1581 MULCASTER *Postions* xxviii. (1887) 163 Make not all prestes that stand upon the bridge as the Pape passeth. 1624 BEVELL *Lett.* x 138 Paulus V *Vice-dens* takes too much upon him, when hee will bee Pope almightie. a. 1651 CALDEWORTH *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 187 By vertue of the Pop's Bulls. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* i. 1, I would rather kiss her hand than the Pope's toe. 1750 *Gray Long Story*

iv, Tho' Pope and Spandard could not trouble it. 1861 M. PATRICK *Est* (1881) i. 33 England began to look in another quarter for support against France and the Pope. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 5/1 Under this [crucifix] is enthroned Leo XIII, clad all in white—whence his name the White Pope—and receives the allegiance of the Red Pope (the Prefect of the Propaganda), the Black Pope (the General of the Jesuits).

b. An effigy of the pope burnt on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5), on Queen Elizabeth's night, or at other times. Obs. or dial.

1673 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Nov. This night the youths of the City burnt the Pope in effigie, after they had made procession with it. 1878 DRYDEN *Cædipus* Epil. 34 We know not what you can desire or hope, To please you more, but burning of a Pope. 1734 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 214 He heads the bold Train-bands, and burns a Pope. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pope*, a long pole, to which an effigy of the Pope was attached and burnt on the 5th of Nov. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. viii. II. xlv. 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Popeing*, to go popeing is to go round with Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November. † Please, sir, remember the old Pope!

† c. Short for *pope-day celebration*. Obs. *rare*.

1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 5 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 201 Popes and bonfires this evening at Salem, and a swarm of tumultuous people attending them. 1769 *Boston Chron.* 6-9 Nov. 361/2 Description of the Pope, 1769

2. a. *transf.* Applied to the spiritual head of a Mohammedan or pagan religion.

c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xxxi. 307 In *pā* yle dwelleth the Pope of hire lawe, *pā* *pā* clepen Lobass. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 In this Citty dwelleth the chiefe Pope, or High Priest, of that Superstition. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 51 (*Religion of Perses*) The Distour or Pope . . . has 13 [precepts]. 1836 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 813/2 Those who were beneficent caliphs, these Mussulman popes had not by any means the power of the Christian. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Aug. 8/1 A probability that his Majesty of Siam may soon become Pope as well as King—a Buddhist Pope

b. *fig.* One who assumes, or is considered to have, a position or authority like that of the pope.

1859 *Hay and Work* 34 Leave your Nonresidence, and your other sinnes, sweete Popes now. 1889 *Andros Tracts* II. 106 We often say, that 'every man has a pope in his belly'. 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 67 This Coquerel, I find by another note, was Generalis monetarius, or Pope of the mint, into which the reformation was to be introduced. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* iv. ii. (1876) 446 In the churches immediately dependent upon the papal see [there was elected] a pope of fools. *ibid.* 447 The bishop, or the pope, of fools performed the divine service habited in the pontifical garments. 1854 HAWTHORNE in H. & IV. (1885) II. 40 The family are followers of Dr. McMill, who is the present Low-Church pope of Liverpool. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 46/3 Burne-Jones accepted him [Rossetti] as the infallible Pope of Art

† 3 In early times, a bishop of the Christian Church, *spec.* in the Eastern Church, the title of the Bishop or Patriarch of Alexandria. Obs.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* ii. (1859) 185 *margin*. All notable Bishops were then called Popes. 1570 FOXE *a. & M.* (ed. 2) xix. y. name Pope . . . may peradventure seeme more tolerable, as which hath ben vsed in the olde time among bishops. 1636 PRYNNE *Unsh. Tim.* (1661) 128 From the time of Heraclius, the Patriarch of Alexandria was called Papa, that is, Pope, or Grandfather, (before the Bishop of Rome was so stiled). 1850 NEALE *East Ch.* I. 126 In correctness of speech, the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*

† b. *Pope John* = PRIESTER JOHN. Obs. *rare*.

c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 30/2 They of Indyn hath one pryncce & that is pope Iohn. *ibid.* 32/1 Pope Iohn ye mooste myghtyste kynge.

II. Transferred uses.

4. A small thick-bodied freshwater fish of the Perch family; the Ruff. (So *Gr. papst*.)

1633 WALTON *Angler Table*, Directions how and with what baits to fish for the Ruffe or Pope. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xv. 44 The Ruff or Pope seldom exceeds six inches [in length], and is covered with rough prickly Scales. 1836 F. S. [VICKES] *Scraps* fr. *fr.* 27, I purchased a quantity of pope, which are much like perch. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) xii. Dace [and] Pope from Thames

† 5. A weevil which infests malt or grain. Obs.

1658 ROWLAND MOUNTAIN *Theat. Ins.* 1085 The English call the Wheat-worm *Kia*, Pope, Bowde, Weevil, and Wibul. 1743 *Land & Country Brew* iv. (ed. 2) 255 At Winchester they call this Insect [Weevil], Pope, Black-bob, or Creeper

6. A local name for various birds, from their colouring or stout form. a. The Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). b. The Bullfinch (cf. *Gr. dōmpfaff*). c. The Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). d. The Painted Finch or Nonpareil (*Passerina caris*).

1674 *Rax Collect.*, *Water Fowl* 92 The Pope, called in some places Puffins. 1864 N. & Q. 3d Ser. V. 124/2 Pope, Nope, Alp, Red-Hoop, and Tony-Hoop, are all provincial appellations of . . . the common Bullfinch. 1883 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 47 Red-backed shrike. Pope (Hants) 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Puffin*, known as the Bottlenose, Coutherne, Pope, Sea-Parrot

III. 1. *attrib.* and *comb.* (all from 1), as *pope-burning* (1b), *-conjuror*, *-trumpet*; *pope-bulled*, *-consecrated*, *-given*, *-pleasing*, *-powdered*, *-prompted*, *-rid* adjs.; *pope-catholic*, a Roman Catholic; *pope-day*, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5); *pope-fly*, an insect which infests grain (cf. sense 5); *† pope-horn*, a conch-shell as used in celebrating pope-day; *pope-king*, the pope as a sovereign; *pope-night*, see *pope-day*; *pope-worshipper*, hostile term for a Roman Catholic.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlviii. 226 But Godhoode none in Indian Golde, and 'pope-bulld hopes shall mis. 1702 HUMC *Hist. Eng.* lviii. (1800) V. 126 One of the most innocent artifices was the additional ceremony, pomp, and expense, with which a 'pope burning' was celebrated in London. 1873 CHRISTIE *Dryden's Poems*, *Hand & P.* iii. 10 note, The pope-burnings of Queen Elizabeth's night, which had occurred every year since the excitement of the Popish Plot c. 1554 G. MINDWE (*title*) A Plaine subuersion of all the arguments, that the 'Pope-catholykes can make for the maintenance of amical confession. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1705/1 *margin*, The proceedings of the Popes catholykes in maintayning their Religion. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 228 The 'pope-conjurors, necromancers, iobbers, murderers. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, Haughty Spam's 'Pope-consecrated fleet. 1821 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston, U. S.) 10 Nov. 1/4 Monday last, Nov. 5th, being 'Pope Day'. 1903 A. MATTHEWS in *Publ. Cal. Soc. Mass* VIII. 104 It is possible that he [Joyce Junior] continued to parade the streets of Boston on Pope Day. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 84 The 'Pope-fly. This insect is better known by the great destruction it causes in almost every kind of grain, than by its shape. 1772 *Boston Gas.* (U. S.) 3 Feb. 3/2 The ingenuity of some of those nocturnal Sley-frolickers, had added the Drum and Conk-shell, or 'Pope-horn, to their own natural, noisy, abilities. 1882 MARIO GARIBOLDI in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 250 We will settle with the pontiff when we have dehorned the 'Pope-king. 1773 J. ROWE *Lett. & Diary* 5 Nov. (1903) 254 Very quiet for a 'Pope Night. 18 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 390 Pope Night. was celebrated by the early settlers of New England. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 82 b, Yon 'pope pleasing slaues. a. 1683 OLDRAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 39 By Popes, and 'Pope-rid King, upheld, and lov'd. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* xxi. 137 To enrich their purses by selling their 'Pope trumpet. 1579 J. STUBBS *Guying Gulf* Elij, Who so marieth with any 'pope worshipper can not tell when to be sure of him

b. Combinations with *pope's*: † *pope's knight*, a designation sometimes applied in Scotland to a priest of the Roman Church, who was commonly styled *Schir* (i. e. Sir) So and So, as a rendering of L. *Domnus*: see Jamieson, s. v., and cf. 'Sir Hugh Evans' in *Twelfth Night*; † *pope's-milk*, a jocular name for some kind of drink, *pope's nose* = *pawson's nose*.

1558 W. MILL in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1653) 95 They call me Walker, and not Sir Walter, I have been too long one of the 'Popes Knights. 1795 BRYNSON *View Herald* v. 175 A title [Sir] thus employed judicially, and disclaimed as characterising the pope's knights, appears to have had some other foundation, than mere courtesy. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., The phrase, *Pope's Knights*, seems to have been used only in contempt. 1871 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scot.* Intro. 109 This Sir James Inglis, a 'Pope's Knight', was a churchman of considerable distinction at court in the reign of James V. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chet. ham Soc.) 130 Burnt aquavita and 'pope-milk. 1796 *Gosse's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), 'Pope's Nose, the rump of a turkey. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vii, Gigho picked the last bone of the chicken—drumsticks, back, pope's nose, and all

Pope (pōp), sb. 2 [= F., Ger. *pope*, a. Russ. and Oslav. *попѣ*, *popa*, app. ad. WGer. **papō* (whence OHG. *pāpfo*), ad. later Gr. *pāpas* priest; see PAPA 2.] A parish priest of the Greek Church in Russia, Servia, etc.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 139 The other Ecclesiastical Orders are distinguish'd into Poto-popes, Popes, (or Priests) and Deacons. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 86 He was followed by a great number of Popes, or secular Priests, and a multitude of People. 1855 *Englishtownman in Russia* 129 Of course, you are aware that no pope can have a cure unless he be married. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Eng. Op.* 26 The Roumanian pope, seated opposite us, practised, amongst other vices, those of a Bacchanalian tendency. 1889 *Morn. Post* 23 Jan. 2/2 The Church in Hungary, with its keen party fights and its 'popes', whose chief function seems to be to make their parishioners dependent on their help in all the ordinary concerns of life

Pope (pōp), sb. 3 [Echoic: see quot.] A name given in New England to the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 257 The Whipperwill has so named itself by its nocturnal songs. It is also called the pope, by reason of its darting with great swiftness, from the clouds almost to the ground, and bawling out Pope!

† **Pope**, v. Obs. [f. POP sb. 1.]

1. *intr.* (Also to *pope* it.) To play the pope, to act as pope.

1537 CROMWELL in *Mairman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 80 Paul popeth Jolyty, that woll desire the worlde to pray for the kinges apoyment. 1624 B. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 95 Urban the eight, that now Popeth it. 1646 B. MAXWELL *Bird Issach*, 6 There be some few Patriarchs who Lord it, and Pope it over the Lords inheritance.

2. *Popping vbl. sb.*, going after the pope, embracing popery. (Cf. to go a *Maying*.) See also POPE sb. 1 b, quot. 1887.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 8 Are you now ready to go a popping? I had thought there had bin many grounds that would have kept you from popping.

Popedom (pōp'dom) [Late OE. *pāp'dōm*, f. *pāpa* POPE sb. 1 + *-dōm*, -DOM.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of pope (of Rome); the tenure of office of a pope; = PAPAcy I. a. 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1118 Dices gearre ac forðerde se papa Paschalis & feng Iohan of Gaitan to ham papdome. a. 1154 *ibid.* an. 1124 Honorius feng to pape dome. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 74 Thai had na rycht to the pape dome. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 203 Geuen at Laterane the tenth yere of our popedom. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. 874 466/t Leo. received the Pope-

dom at the Emperours hands 1741 *LADY POMFRET Lett.* (1805) III. 76 The riches acquired by the family in the long popedom of their uncle, Urban the Eighth 1835 *LB COCKBURN Mem.* 239 After as much plotting as if it had been for the Popedom he got in [to the town Council]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a position of supreme authority in any religious system; also, satirically, in other capacities.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Walde-graues profession ouerthoweth the popedom of Lambeth. 1589 *Hay any Work* 34 Good Iohn of Canterbury leane thy Popedome. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 239 After this time was the Calphate or Popedom divided 1836 *Pop. Enycyl.* I. 814 1/2 He continued to be called calph, and bequeathed the Mohammedan popedom to his posterity 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* xxvii, Absurdities into which his reverence for the popedom of Pater-noster-Row led him

2. The papal government; esp. as a political state; = **PAPACY** 2.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 116 What the Bishop hath laid together to make plea for Prelacy. Though indeed, if it may stand, it will inferre Popedom all as well 1596 *Doctrines of Devils* at Yet now are many such brochures, within the Popedom 1820 *H. MATTHEWS Diary of Invalut* 206 His Holiness claims feudal superiority over the kingdom, as a fief of the Popedom. 1880 *SHORTHOUS 7. Inglest* xxiv, Bologna. delivered itself up to the Popedom upon a capitulation.

b. An ecclesiastical polity resembling the papacy 1545 *BRINKLOW Comph.* xiv (1874) 36 Leave these shuld want anything to a perfyght pope dome, the bishops caused a proclamation to be set out in the kyng, name, that from henceforth the ceremonies of the church, that were of the popys making, shuld no more be taken for the popys ceremonies, but the kyngs. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 289 A Church-government, which wants almost no circumstance, but only a name to be a plaine Popedom 1781 *S. PETRAS Hist. Connecticut* 96 The lay magistrates, who were further mortified to see Ministers among the Representatives, cried out, 'This is a presbyterial popedom.' 1882-3 *Schaff's Enycyl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2520 1/2 Flacius, with whom he labored at one time for the establishment of a Lutheran popedom.

Hence *erron* + **Popedomship**. *Obs.*

1588 *J. ASKE Elus. Triumphans* 6 His Popedomship with Myter, Crowns & Crosse, Are all bestow'd on Pius quintus grace.

† **Popthead**. *Obs.* [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-HEAD**] = **POPEHOOD**.

1387 *TREVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 87 Iohn be nyntenbe, pope, sette in be popeshe fye 31e 1480 *CAYTON Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 37/a This man lefts his popthead and wente to Agrippa. 1556 *OLD Antichrist* 91 In the thrid month of hys poptheadde.

† **Pop-holy**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Forms: 4 papholy, 5 poope-, poppe-, (pomp-)holly, 5-6 pop holy, 5-7 pope-holy. [app. f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **HOLY** a., but taken in some way to represent *F. papelard* hypocritical: see **PAPELARD**. In the first recorded instance translating *OF. papelardus* hypocrisy (Rom. Rose).] Pretending to great holiness; (of actions, words, etc.) characterized by a show or pretence of piety; sanctimonious, hypocritical.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 284 Was none suche as hymself, na none so pope-holy [v. r. pomp holy, poppe holy; C. vii. 37 pop, pope, poppe, pomp holy] 1387 *TREVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) V. 165 Pis Iulianus, bycam a monk, and made hym full papholy [v. r. pop holy] under monkes wede [L. *Cui tunc sub monachatu magnam religionem annuunt.*] c. 1440 *Yacob's Well* 74 Seynt gregorie seyth, ... bat an ypocrite, a popholy man, is lyche an irane. a. 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 251 Ye poepoholy prestis fulle of presumption. a. 1529 *SKELTON Replie* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Popoholy and peuysshe presumption prouoked them [Lollards] to publysshe and to pische, ... howe it was idolatry to offe to ymagines of our blessed lady 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 205 1/2 To cast ydylt of these Popoholy Monkes in their owne face. 1589 *COCKERMAN Admon.* 223 Some hypocrites and Pope-holie persons.

† *b. erron.* Popishly devout or holy.

1633 D. R[OGER]S *Treat. Sacram.* i. 5 Popoholy persons, who are so leavened with superstition, that they thinke the Sacraments are holy things even by the work wrought.

B. sb. Hypocrisy. To play the pope-holy: to play the hypocrite.

1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 415 Another thing was don there write, That semede lyk an ipocrite, And it was clepid Poepoholy [*Papularius est ipocrite*]. c. 1430 *LYDGE, Men Poems* (Feicy Soc.) 46 For popholy and vyce loke wel aboute. a. 1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 467 Counterfet conscience, peuysshe pope holy. a. 1555 *FR. GARDINER in FOXE A. & M.* (1563) 746 Though some account me a papist, yet I cannot play the pope holy, as thold term was.

Hence + **Pop-holiness** *Obs.*, sanctimoniousness, hypocrisy.

1528 *TINDALE Obad. Chr. Man* 88 Twich the scabbbe of ypocresye or popeholyness and goo aboute to vitter the false doctrine. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* v. Such is the pope holiness & feigned righteousness of hypocrites. 1589 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent* bk. 359 To their seeming it is a spice of moonkish hypocrite or popeholinesse to thanke God

Popewood (*pōw-phud*). [OE. *pāpan-hād*, f. *pāpa*, **POPE** sb.¹ + *-hād*, **-HOOD**.] The condition of being pope; the papal dignity.

c. 1200 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 126 Hwæt ða Gregorius, sūðan he pāpan-had underfeng. 1387 *TREVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 85 ðe pope Iohn sette in his pophode sex monthes. c. 1449 *PROCKE Repr.* (Rolls) 439 Pophode is of the wil of Crist to be had in sum person to be chose as the successor of Peter. 1838 *LONGF. Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 376 As soon as he undertook the popewood, the monks were sent to their beloved work.

Popelism: see **POPISM**.

Pope Joan. [After the fabulous female pope Joan (But cf. its Fr. name *nam jaune* yellow dwarf)]

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 3 Sometimes she laught, as merry as Pope Jone c. 1597 *HARRINGTON Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 195 Pope Julo was a greate and wary player, being a goode companyon, and as the phrase is, as merry as Pope Joane]

A card-game played by three or more persons, with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been removed, and a tray or board having eight compartments for holding the stakes, these being won by the players who play out certain cards; see quot. 1887. Also *attrib.*

1732 *MRS DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 373 After supper play at pope Joan or commerce till eleven. 1791 *A. C. BOWER Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 118 We had a great Rout last night, I lost ten shillings at Pope Joan. 1826 *HOMER Every day Bk.* I. go A juvenile party closely seated round a large table, with a Pope Joan board in the middle; each well supplied with mother o'-pearl fish and counters watching the turn-up, or peeping into the pool to see how rich it is. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vi. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Pope Joan has survived to the present day in the modified form of 'Newmarket'

Popekin (*pōw-pkin*). *contemptuous*. [See **-KIN**] A little or petty pope.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Popel**. *Obs.* Also 4 popelle, -ill, -ulle, 5 -ell, -il, -le. [ME. a. *OF. popelle* (1355 in Godef.), *pouple* (Picard, Tournai), variant of *poppe* (1316), *pop(p)e*, *poppe*, an inferior kind of fur, derivation unknown.] The name of a kind of fur in quot. 1351 said to be that of the squirrel

The French documents in which it is mentioned, cited by Godefroy, belong to Flanders and Picardy. In England, frequently mentioned in documents written in Latin and French; rarely in Eng. context

1327 *Let. Bk. E. Lond.* lf. 183 b, Forura de popell' de vij tiris sexaginta bestias; Forura de popell' de vij tiris Quinquaginta et duas bestias [in, in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 153 A fur of popelle of 7 tiris, 60 bestias; a fur of popelle of 6 tiris, 52 bestias] 1342 in *Rogers Agric. Prices* II. 530/3 (Merton Coll. Accs.) Furruia de popel. 1351 *Let. Bk. E. Lond.* lf. 208 Furree de Pellure come de mienveyr, Gris, Purree Destranyng, Popell' Desquies [in, in *Riley 207 Popelle of squirrel*], Bys des Conyns des levres 1365 *Let. Bk. E. Lond.* lf. 162 b, Qe nul entremelle Roskyn en popull' [in, in *Riley 329 That no one shall mingle roslyn with populle*] 1380-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 590 In una furruia de popull' empt pro d'no Prioris, xs. 1421 *Will of Norlon* (Somerset Ho.), Vnam de togis meis furruis cum popell'. 1493 *Will of Mag. Thome Overey* 18 July, Unam togam talarem de scarlett penulatum cum popillur

† **Popelard**, *popilarder*, *poplart*, etc., var. **PAPELARD**, altered after **POPE** or **POPE-HOLY**.

12500 *Chester Pl.* v. 233 What the Devil's! eyles the poplart. *Ibid.* 273 Popelard! thou preaches as a pie, *Ibid.* (E. E. T. S.) 447 This popelard pope here present, with Couetuousness aye was fully bent.

† **Popeler**. *Obs.* Also 4 popeler, 5 popelere. [Origin obscure: cf. **POPEL**, *OF. popelle*; also f. med. L. *pōpia* spoon (Du Cange), **POPARD**.] A water-bird, the spoon-bill.

1400 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 276 Aulam meam cum poplers textam, et lectum meum integum cum costais de iubeo cum poplei; et armis meis broadutum. c. 1440 *Pronip Farr* 408/a Popelers, byrd, (or schoweler, infra), *populus* 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 479, b. clothis portrayed full of popelers. *Ibid.* 483 Item, i. hangyng clothe of popelers. 1804 *NEWTON Dict. Birds*, *Popeler*, an old name for the Spoon bill, *Platylabus leucorodon*. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 3/a The spoonbill, which still nests as near as Holland, used to breed in the Eastern Counties, where it was known as the popeler]

Popeless (*pōw-plēs*), *a.* [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-LESS**.] Without a pope

1868 W. C. CARTWRIGHT *Papal Conclaves* 57 At present the peace of the Popeless city is left entirely to the care of Monsignor Governatore. 1902 A. LANG *Hist Scot* II. xii. 518 He might become a Catholic after the manner of Henry VIII., and enforce a popeless Catholicism

Popelican, *-quan*, *obs* forms of **POPULICAN**.

Popelike (*pōw-plēik*), *a. (adv.)* [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-LIKE**.] Like or resembling a pope.

1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 215 Their forefathers and Popelike predecessors. 1589 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 53 As popelike and pontifical, as my Lord of Canterbury. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage, India* (1864) 150 The Brama, or Popelike Bramene in these parts, who by his authority dispenseth with many of their Lawes, and dissolueeth Marriages 1808 *MOORE Corruption* iii, Nor. Could pope-like kings escape the leveling blow

b. adv. In the manner of a pope. 1594 *Life 70th Abd. Cantab.* Pref. C viij b, From Scotland he takes shipping, and popelike steppes over into Ireland.

Popeling (*pōw-plinj*). [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-LING** 1, 2. *Perh.* sometimes associated with *F. papalin*, *It. papalino*: cf. **PAPALIN**.]

† 1. An adherent, follower, or minister of the pope; a papist; in 16th c. mostly, a popish ecclesiastic. *Obs.*

1561 *DAVIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b, I can see that the old Popelynges have all to beraide vs. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 284 1/2 The sentence of the pope and his popelings. 1606 *WARNER Adv. Eng.* xiv. lxxxi. (1612) 340 Nor meruelt we that Popelings her nor Funtanes should brook. 1643 *PRYNNE Popish R. Ravonrie* 73 Our English Nation too, now devoted as a prey to the barbarous Irish,

and other foraigne Popelings 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* i. vii. 31 Whatever wild Discourses, or Behaviours, Popes and Popelins have been guilty of. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. 8 How can the Pope and all his Popelings, and General Councils be infallible in their Faith?

2. A little or petty pope; one who acts as pope on a small scale. (*contemptuous*)

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 6 None but Antichristian popes and popelings euer claimed this authority vnto themselves c. 1629 *LAYTON Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 23 The Prelats. derive their Authority from the Pope; carry themselves as Popelings 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 75 Having given a Bill of divorce to one Pope, beyond the Seas, enstal and enthroned a goodlie number of Popelings. at home. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 Still the pope bears sway, And would-be popelings, arm'd with Birmingham keys, Yet rouse us from the dead repose we seek 1880 *E. HERRIES Mem. J. C. Herries* II. 284 An anti-Protestant Church, over which, and over a prostrate laity, a legion of papochial popelings should reign supreme.

† **Popelote**. *Obs. rare-1*. [perh. ad. *OF. poupelet* 'petit poupon' (Godef.), with changed suffix cf. **POPLET**.] A pet, darling.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 68 There nas no man so wys þat koude thenche So gay a popelote o swiche a wenche

Popely (*pōw-pli*), *a.* In 6 *Sc. paplie*. [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-LY** 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pope.

a. 1600 *Lyndesay's Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 473 (MS. I.) His prelace pop nor paplie [*LYNDESAY Test. Papynge* 577 papale] gravitie..Availed him nocht. 1826 *SOUTHRIVIND. Eccl. Anst.* 308 Taking upon himself what may be called the Popely privilege of selling indulgences.

† **Popeness**. *Obs. notice-wd.* [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-NESS**] Quality or characteristic of a pope.

a. 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm. i. Pet.* (1817) I. iii. 8 There is naturally this Popeness in every man's mind, a kind of fancied infallibility in themselves.

† **Popery** 1. *Obs.* prob. = **POPAD**.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 63 A Ryall Fest. Le 11j cours. Gely. Datys in comfyte Resant. Gullys. Popery [etc.].

† **Popery** 2. *Obs. rare-1*. (?) (Hazlitt suggests 'a papist')

1575 *GASCOIGNE Fr. Pias. Kenilw. Poems* 1870 II. 93 When her maistie entred the gate, there stode Hercules for Porter, presenting the keyes, with these words... My friends a Porter I, no Popery here am plast

Popery: see **POPPER** v.

† **Popperiche**. *Obs. rare* [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-RICHE**, after *kingrich, bishopric*, etc.] = **POPEDOM**.

1387 *TREVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) V. 231 In þe nynte 3ere of his popperiche. *Ibid.* VI. 409 Þanne he hym self occupiede þe popperiche.

Popery (*pōw-pəri*). Also 6 papry, popyrie, 7 poprie. [f. **POPE** sb.¹ + **-ERY**.]

1. The doctrines, practices, and ceremonial associated with the pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church; the papal ecclesiastical system; the Roman Catholic religion, or adherence to it. (*A hostile term.*)

a. 1534 *TINDALE Exp. Math. v. viii.* (a. 1550) 64 To beleue the faimings of our mooste holy father, al his supenaturouse poperye and inuisible blessinges. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 277 in *Tilgney's Annals*, etc. (1865) App. 1. 85 Nothing but papry spiong owt of Antichrist, full of foxry 1550 *CRANMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 6 But what availith it to take away beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other like popery, so long as two chief roots remain unpulled up? 1554 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. iv. § 1 The name of Popery is more odious than very Paganisme amongst diuies of the more simple sort 1638 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) I. 32 All discipline and searmonies to haue bene esteemed and damned as poyntes of poprie. 1686 *EVELYN Diary* 5 May, All engines being now at work to bring in Popery 1689 *Declar. Right Will. & Mary* c. 2 His highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious Instrument of delivering this Kingdom from Popery and arbitrary Power). 17 *Orange Toast* in Sir J. Barrington *Recoll.* (1827) *Aldermen of Skinners' Alley*, The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William—not forgetting Oliver Cromwell who assisted in redeeming us from Popery, Slavery, Arbitrary Power, Brass Money, and Wooden Shoes. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, *Garth Wks.* III. 26 It is observed by Lowth, that there is less distance than is thought between scepticism and popery: and that a mind wearied with perpetual doubt, willingly seeks repose in an infallible church. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1872) 126 The cry of 'No Popery' is foolish enough in these days.

2. *fig.* Assumption, or acceptance, of authority like that of the pope.

1721 *AMHERST Terræ Fel. No.* 21 (1754) 106, I would therefore humbly propose a reformation of learning from the philosophical popery, which prevails at present in our universities 1735 *BERKELEY Def. Free Think.* in *Math.* § 16 It is even introducing a kind of philosophic popery among a free people.

Hence **Poperyphobia**, dread or horror of popery.

1826 (H. Best) *Four Years France* 18 My mother was perfectly free from popery-phobia. 1895 W. MASON in *Church Times* 2 Aug. 108/3 The old Popery-phobia which one had hoped had been long ago dead and buried.

Pope's eye. [Called in Ger. *Pfaffenbrusschen* priest's bit, prob. as being a tit-bit which the priest was supposed to claim; in *F. ar. de Judas* Judas's eye; 'eye' referring app. to its rounded form.] The lymphatic gland surrounded with fat in the middle of a leg of mutton; regarded by some as a tit-bit.

1673 *J. W. Vinegar & Mustard* B iv, Husband, pray cut me the Popes Eye out of the Leg of Mutton, I'll try if

I can eat a bit of it. 1688 T. Gibson *Anat.* II. (1697) App. A gland which we commonly call in sheep the Nut or Pope's eye. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pope's eye*, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh why so called I know not. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 98 The piece of fat in it called the Pope's eye, is considered a delicate morcean by epicures.

Pope's head. [From its appearance.]

1. A species of cactus, *Melocactus communis*, growing on barren sandy wastes in S. America and some of the W. Indian islands, and producing its flowers on a woolly cushion or head, beset with bristles and spines.

1699 L. WAFER *Voy* (1729) 284 Fenced with hollow Bamboos, Pops-heads, and Prickle pears. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 733 *Melocactus communis*, the Turk's-cap Cactus, sometimes called Englishman's Head, or Pope's Head.

2. A round brush or broom with a long handle, for sweeping ceilings, dusting pictures, etc.; also called *Turk's head*.

1844 SCOTT *Let to Miss Baillie* 12 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*. What sweeping is required is most easily performed by a brush like what the housemaids call a Pope's head. 1845 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* I. v. You're no witch, indeed, if you don't see a cobweb as long as my arm. Run, run, child, for the pope's head. 1890 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VIII. xxix. 60 The long mops known as 'Pope's heads' were made use of as pike handles.

Popeship (pōp'ship). [f. POPE sb.1 + -SHIP.]

1. The office of pope; popedom, popehood. c.1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 40a He was assyold, & restord to com agayn vnto Rome; and he tukes be popeship agayn on hand. 1499 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgmen.* (1612) 358 So he passed the blessed time of his bolie Popeship with this vertuous dame. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sf. on Relg.* 23 Nov. in 8 Hee pleads Popeship under the name of a Patriarch. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. (1872) 124 Popseship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, is that a vain semblance, of cloth and parchment?

2. The personality of a pope: with possessive pronoun as a humorous appellation.

1640 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 100 The Canon-Law, of more use unto his Popseship than both the other. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Prest-cr.* II. I. 11 And who dare... question what his Popseship would be at? 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Foxe's Bk. Martyrs* II. 187 What necessity could there be for all this attention on the part of his royal popeship?

Popeess (pōp'ess). [f. POPE sb.1 + -ESS. Cf. PAFESS.] A supposed female pope.

1599 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope. By my soule quod he, I would ye we; & my lady your wife Popsesse too. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 339 His Farewell to her was, Were you but Popsess, I would willingly relinquish my Claim. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 153 In another scene, the Virgin thus intercedes with her Son for the popeess [Pope Joan] in purgatory.

Popestant (pōp'stant). Also 6 **popistant**. [f. POPE sb.1 after PROTESTANT.] A nonce-word for PAPIST as opposed to PROTESTANT.

a.1550 *Pore Helpe* 270 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 262, I feare me he be wext A popistant stout. 1551 MORRISON in Froude *Hist. Eng. V.* xxviii. 339 Note, Would God the French king were as like to become a right Protestant as our master is unlike to become a blundering Popistant. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xiv. 132 Protestants and popestants were to him the same.

†**Popet**. Obs. A contemptuous diminutive of POPE sb.1, perh with allusion to PUPPET, PUPPET. 1550 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* II. 27 Moche a do had Berengarius Tuonensis... with the foresayd Popet Nycolas, for Christes natural presence in the eucharistical breade. 1641 PRYNN *Antiq.* 114 This Popet hath blasphemed, and betrayed all Protestants.

Popet, obs. f. PUPPET. **Popetishe**, **Popetly**, **Popetry**, obs. ff. PUPPETISH, PUPPETLY, etc.

Pop-eyed, a.: see POP.

Pop-gun, **popgun**, sb. [f. POP sb.1 or v.1 + GUN sb.1, prob. suggested by POR-GUN in sense 2.]

1. A child's toy, consisting of a short straight tube from the mouth of which a tight-fitting pellet is expelled with a pop by compressing the air in the tube with a piston.

1666 HOBBS *Seven Philos. Prob.* iii. (1682) 18 'Tis of the nature of a Pop gun which Children use. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x vi. I value a pistol, or a blunderbuss, or any such thing, no more than a pop gun. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. The trunks were succeeded by pop-guns made with hollow pieces of elder, or of quills. These were also called pop-guns. 1847 ALA. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xv. Just as one pellet in a pop-gun drives out another.

fig. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 467 6 She is a meer Sermon Popgun, repeating and discharging Texts, Proofs [etc.]. 1777 MRS. E. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* viii. (1773) 215 The scribbles weekly let fly their pop guns at the Duchess. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobwebs of Crit.* iii. 54 Volleys from the popgun of criticism.

2. Contemptuously applied to a small, inefficient, or antiquated fire-arm.

1849 E. E. NABER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 389, I instantly stepped into the next room, to get the old pop-gun there;... my finger was, in an instant on the trigger. 1864 in A. Bisset *Omitted Chapters Hist. Eng.* vi. 376 Cromwell's pop-guns, which I will engage did not kill twenty men during the action [of Dunbar].

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as **pop-gun-pellet**, etc. a.1704 T. Brown *Walk round Lond.*, *Presbyt. Meeting-Ho* (1709) 17 His merry Posture and Pop-gun-way of Delivery. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 Jan. Bells rung on the true pop-gun principle by the action of air alone. 1826

MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1862) 279 She had sitten out by help of... putting her fingers in her ears, two or three popgun lectures, on chemistry and mechanics.

Hence **Pop-gun v. trans.**, to discharge a pop-gun at; **Popgunner**; **Popgunnery**; **Popgunning** ppl. a.

1721 ANHEST *Terra Fil.* No. 48 (1726) 269 Those abominable monsters... pop-gun with their huge trunks the poor constellations, and turn the milky way into a salt posset. 1831 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 25 The tag-rag popgunners blazing away at the field-fares. 1846 *Ibid.* 273 Loads of popgunning blackguards. a.1849 *Poz Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 499 The lightness of the artillery should not degenerate into popgunnery.

Pop-holy, variant of POPE-HOLY Obs.

Popi, obs. form of POPPY.

Popian (pōpi'an), a. Also **Pope'an**, **Pope'an**. [f. POPE, proper name + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the poet Alexander Pope (or his poetry). **Popian couplet**: a heroic couplet in the manner of Pope.

1802 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 33 The ear may be contented to want the luxury of the Popean numbers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec 738/1 Taken as a translator of the Popian school, Mr. Worsley deserves to rank very high. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 136 One of several evidences that the Popean couplet existed before Pope had produced anything which any one felt it desirable to imitate.

†**Popify**, v. Obs. Also 8 **popesy**. [See -FY.] **trans.** To render popish.

a.1590 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 121 As if all were well, so they be not popified, though they have departed from the church in which they were baptized. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 67 Though he may not make them Traitors, yet he may Popify, or Papistate them.

†**Popil**, a. (or sb. attrib.) Sc. Obs. rare-1. [app. f. L. *populus* people.] Of the people; plebeian.

1556 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* IV. xiv (1821) I. 146 Forfair, in quhillk sumtime was ane strang castel, within ane loch, quhare andry kungs of Scottis maid residence... thocht it is now bot ane popil town.

Popil, **popille**, obs. forms of POPPLE.

Popilion, early form of POPULON Obs.

†**Popinal**, a. Obs. rare-0. [ad. L. *popinālis*, f. *popina* cook-shop.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Popinal*, of Cookery, or belonging to riot or places of riot, as Alehouses, Taverns, etc.

†**Popination**. Obs. rare-0. [n. of action f. L. *popināre* to frequent eating-houses, f. as prec.]

1653 COCKERAM, *Popination*, an outrageous drinking. 1668 PHILLIPS, *Popination*, (lat.) also a haunting Popinas, i. Taverns, or Vicinal houses.

†**Popinian**. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. POPE sb.1 on analogy of Socinian.] A Papist.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counterswarle* 66, I was loath such rare creatures should be over gudgeoned by so foule Popinians.

Popinjay (pōpin'dʒə). Forms see below. [In M.E. earliest forms a. OF. (and mod.F.)

papegay (12th c.), *papingay* (13th c. in Godef.), AF also *papeiaye* (= *joye*) (1355 in *Royal Wills*), = Fr. *papegay*, Sp. *papagayo*, Pg. *papagayo*; also MHG *papegay*, Ger. *papegay*, MLG. *papegoie*, Du. *papegaar*. OF. had also *papegan*, *papegan* (13th c.), mod.F. *papegai* = Cat. *papagai*, It. *pap(p)agallo*, med.L. *pap(p)agallus* (14th c. in Du Cange), mod.Gr. *παπαγάλλος*. Other forms were med.Gr. *παπαγάς*, Arab. *باباغ*, *babaghā*, *babaghā*, Pers. also *باباغ*, med.L. *papagen*, MHG *papagan*. Probably the med.Gr. and Arabic represent the earliest form, due to an imitation of the cry of the bird in some African or other barbarian language. The form in *-gayo*, *-galo*, *-gas*, appears to have arisen by assimilation to the name of the European chattering bird, the jay, med.L. *gains*, Sp. *gayo*, Pr. and ONF. *gai*, central F. *geas* (= *jai*), whence the OF. and M.E. *papegay* and *papeyas*, subsequently changed (? after *pape*, *pope*) to *papegay* and *popejay*, and (like *nightingale*, *passenger*, etc.) to *papengay*, *popinjay*. The forms in *-gallus*, *-gallō*, *-gall*, *-gaw*, appear to have been assimilated to L. *gallus* cock, the OF. *papagan* gave the Sc. *papingaw*, *papingo*].

1. An early name for a parrot. Obs. or arch. (In all the early forms *gay*, etc. = *joye*.)

a. 4 **papeiaye** (papeiale, -gai), 4-5 **papeiay**, 5 **papeaye**, **papeiai**, -ioy(e, Sc. **pape-iay**(e, 7 **papegay**).

[a.1370 *Papeiai* see 4 a.], 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1465 Pyes & papeiays purtrayed with-inne. c.1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 359 Hoom he gooth mune as a Papeiay [*Harl.* papiuay]. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 117 Nyghtgales syngand, and papeiays spekland. 1423 JAS. I *Kentis* Q. cr. Vnlike the crow is to the pape-iay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 A Papeiay (A. A. Papeioye). 1653 *Papey* see 3.]

b. 4-5 **popeiay**, 5 **popegay**, **pope iaye**.

1303 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xv 173 *pe pokok* and *pe popeiay* with here proude federes. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 274 Manye Papegays that thei clepen Pstikes in hire Lamage.

γ. 4 **papengay**, 5 **-ioye**, **papiyniay**(e, -gaye, **papiyniay**(e, 6 **-geay**(e, Sc. -gay.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Oon mette hym wip a papengay on his bond. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 101/251 The pellycan and the papiyniay. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marrit Women* 382, I thocht my self a papiyniay.

δ. 4- **popin**, 5-7 **popen**, 5-6 **popyn**, 6-8 **poppin**, 4-7 **-gay**, 5- **-gay**, 5-6 **-iay**, -iaye, -geay, 6 **-gaye**, -iae, -ioye, -gei, -giay, -gjoye, 6-7 **-gaze**, -iaie, 6-8 **-gey**, 7 **-gie**, -ia, -jaye, -giay; 7-9 **poppinjay**, 7- **popinjay**.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 286 Plo cage pro le popingay. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 271 Of Popen-gayes, as gret plente as men fynden here of Gees. 14.. *Chaucer's Mithr.* T. 2878 (Camb. MS) Syngth ful murieure than the popynay [v. r. iaye, -gay, popenay]. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 625/5 *Pstagnis*, popynay. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* II. viii. 84 Ther ben popengayes, whiche ben grene & shynnyng lyke peccoks. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 7 b. With the tounge of Popingates, Nyghtingales, and other sweete synnyng birdes. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip.* H.vj. *Pstagnis*, Anglick a popyniay. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 There bee also grene popingays. 1577 FRAMPTON *Yoffull Newes* III. (1596) 94 He had eaten much fleshe of Popingates. 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 20 The Cardinals Popinjay that could pronounce distinctly all the Articles of the Credo. 1600 J. FORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 349 Of the parrot or poppinjay. These parrots are commonly founde in the woods of Ethiopia.

a. 1640 DRUMM of HAWTH *Fam. Eps* Wks. (1711) 156 opia. 1657 OWEN *Schism* Wks. 1852 XIII. 164 An empty insignificant word like the speech of parrots and popinjayes.

1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode Directors* I. Lo, lofty poets are no longer pruzd, That to an eagle turn'd a popinjay. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* II. The figure of a bird decked with party-coloured feathers, so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot.

ε. (Sc.) 6 **papinga**, -gaw, -go, 8 **popingoe**.

1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 63 The complaint of ane woundit Papingo. a.1550 *Freinds of Berwick* 148 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 290 Als prouid as ony papingo. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* xv. 37 3e plesand Paun and Papingaw Cast of your blythlyth collour. a.1583 A. ARBUTHNOT *Praises of Women* in *Pinkerton Anc. Scot. Poems* I. 142 The papingo in hew Excedis birdis all. (1794 *Popingoe* see 3.)

2. A representation of a parrot. †a. As an ornament: chiefly in tapestry. Obs.

[1328 *Ino. Bp. Stapleton* (Hingeston-R.) 566 Tria tapicia crocei coloris pulverizata de papegayis] 13 *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 611 Brydded on semer, As papiayez paynted pernyng bitwene. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 5129 With pellicans & papeioyes polischit & grauen. a.1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1480 Perreye in ylike a plas, And papeiages of grene. ? c.1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 798 A cloth of golde about your heade, With popinjayes pyght with pery reed. 1546 *Ino. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) No. 97 140 One suyt of baldking with popingoyes. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 128 They will make a Parrot or Popin Jay of mettall, that his tongue shall shake, and his heade move, and his wings flutter.

b. As a heraldic charge or bearing; also as the sign of an inn.

c.1400 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 817 A popyniay was hys crest; he was of gret dyffence. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2306/1 And the Thursday after, at the Popinjay in Norwich. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 92 After the Eagle and the Falcon, the Birds of most frequent occurrence in Armory are the Swan, Game-cock, Cornish Chough, Pelican, Heron, Popinjay (or Parrot). [1882 BURKE *Peerage & Baronetage* 71 (Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bart) Three papingoes, vert, beaked and membered, gu.]

3. The figure of a parrot fixed on a pole as a mark to shoot at. Obs. exc. Hist.

a.1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 60, I sawe on a Sondaye this Lent .vi. C. straungers shoting at ye Popyngaye with Crosbowes. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commur* 285 There is in each City a shooting with the Peece at a Popyngay of wood, set upon some high Steeple. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 107 Gargantua shot at but-marks, at the papegay [Fr. *papegay*] from below upwards, or to a height. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot* XI. 173 One is a perpendicular mark, called a papingoe... cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* II. The chief [sport] was to shoot at the popinjay. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 8 We'll shoot at pride and popinjayes.

4. fig. †a. Formerly applied to a person in a eulogistic sense, in allusion to the beauty and rarity of the bird. Obs. rare.

a.1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 He is papeiail in pyn that beteth me my male, To trewe tortle in a Tour, y telle me my tale. c.1430 *LYDG Commend. Our Lady* 81 O popinaiy, plumed with al clenness. c.1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 125 The Pacoke of pryce That was Pape cald. He callit on his cubicular... That was the proper Pape iaye, provide in his appaare.

b. More usually taken as a type of vanity or empty conceit, in allusion to the bird's gaudy plumage, or to its mechanical repetition of words and phrases, and thus applied contemptuously to a person: cf. PARROT 2.

1528 TINDALE *Obad Chr. Man* 89 b, The prest ought to... Christen them in the english tonge, and not to playe the popengay with Credo saye ye: volo saye ye and baptismum saye ye, for there ought to be no mummyng in such a mater.

1565 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 50, I then, all-smarting, with my wounds being cold, (To be so pestered with a Popyngay) a.1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* 41 Popinjayes that value themselves by their out sides, and by their Players coats.

1678 ORWAY *Franchishe* in *F. v. i.* Shall I draw my Cerebrus and cut you off, you gaudy Popinjayes? 1819 SCOTT *Juanhoe* xxxv, The fond fool was decked in a painted coat, and jangling as pert and as proud as any popinjay. 1881 BRANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. 216, I think the players are better company than your priggish popinjayes.

†5. The prevailing colour of the green parrot;

a shade of green; also attrib. or as adj., as *popinjay blue, colour, green, yellow. Obs.*

1547 RECORD *Yude. Ur* 16 b. There are also oyle colours (that is popingey grene) of iii soites. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 If you mingle Azure and Masticot together, you shal haue thereof a perfitte Popinjay greene. 1577 BRITTON *Flourish Fancie* (Grossart) 14/a The colours of her cloath are . red, blew, greene, Cernation, Yelow and popynia. 1598 LYVE *Dadoens vi* lix 746 Couered with a barkie of a light greene or Popingay colour. 1597 HARRISON *England* ii. vii. (1577) 1 179, I might here name hewes deuised for the nonce . as . popingate blue. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* 114 If more inclining to a Popingay, adde more Pinke to your white Lead. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyn* iii. xix (Roxb) 157/a All mixt colours as carnation, Oreng-tawny, Sky colour, Popenge, Russett, aie bastaid and dishonorable colours. 1730 D'URFEY *Pills* li. 29 Beck had a Coat of Popin-jay. 1865 N. & Q. 3d Ser. VIII. 372/a Popinjay-green, phlomal-yellow, &c., no longer appear in the Army Lists.

† b. Name of a plant. *Obs. rare*—and doubtful. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Popingey*, also an Herb, so called from being of the colour of that bird, being a kinde of greenish colour, this Herb is called in Latin Symphonia

6. A local name of the green woodpecker.

[1612 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* 128 Teipsichone would bee expressed vpon her head a cononot of . thosengee feathers, of the poppiniaie, in token of that victory, which the Muses got of . the daughters of Pierius, who after were turned into poppiniaies or wood-peckers.] 1833 G. Montagu's *Ornith. Dict.* 385 Popinjay, *Picus uridis*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Popinjay*, has in this country been transferred to the Green Woodpecker. 1902 T. HARDY *Mother Mourns* Poems 73 My popinjays fall from their tappings.

Hence *Popinjayness, nonce-wd*

1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 192 You sweet future popinjays.

Popish (pō'pɪʃ), a. [f. POPP sb.1 + -ISH 1]

† 1. Of or pertaining to the pope; papal. *Obs.*

1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 324/a By the authoritie of Councels, and by some certaine lawes, both Emperiall, and Popish. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. V* 34 b. From his foolish usurped name and Popish dignitie. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 204 His Popische pryde, and thirnfild Crowne, Almight heeste their mycht.

2. Of or pertaining to popery; of or belonging to the Church of Rome; papistical. (In hostile use.)

1528 ROY *Kede me* (Arb.) 126 Though popishesse curres hee at do backe. 1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon*, bef. *Edw VI* (Arb.) 204 He wyl kepe his possession quicly as he dyd in the popyshe dayes. 1553 BALE *Vocation* Pref. 6b, Myne hoste Lambert was delueyued from his vayne beleue of purgatorye, and other Popyshe peltryes. 1556 CHON *Gr. Prius* (Camden) 62 The occasyone came by popysse prestes. *Ibid* 64 He sayd that men wolde haue up agayne their popysch masse. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Nov. The King . . required indemnity and dispensation to Popish officers from the Test. 1689 *Declar. Rights Will & Mary c.* 2 § 9 That it is inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdom, to be governed by a Popish Prince. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 37 A short summary of the laws against the papists, under their three several classes, of persons professing the popish religion, popish recusants convict, and popish priests. 1862 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1882) III. ii. 72 It is quite sure to stir up a vast amount of prejudice from its singularly un-English and Popish tone.

3. Comb. Popish-like, a. that looks like popish.

1689 R. WARE *Foxes & Fowls* and iii. 19 Neither would shee Countenance any thing that would seem Popish-like. 1705 HICKINGILL *Priest-cr* ii. vii. 70 This Popish like Adoration (I do not say Popish, but Popish-like Adoration).

Popishly (pō'pɪʃli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2]

In a popish way; in the direction of or in accordance with popish doctrine, practice, or ideas.

1538 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell* Rem. (Parker Soc) 403 Their school, maintained by a brotherhood, not without some guile, popishly pardoning, and therefore now worthily decried. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 535 He affirms that the conuers of these parts are more popishly Christian, then in the midst of Rome or Spaine. 1698 WOOD *Life* 1 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 424 All such . . . that are suspected to be popishly addicted. 1705 HICKINGILL *Priest-cr* ii. vii. 69 In Popishly affected, or Popishly suspected Reigns. 1896 *Protestant Echo* XVII. 126/1 This popishly styled 'Prince of the Apostles'.

Popishness (pō'pɪʃnəs), n. Now rare. [f. POPISH + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being popish; popish doctrine or practice; popery

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* i. ii. Wks. (1572) 280/a To wishe them in better case, . . . is fleshly mynded popishness. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 196 The olde popyshness is past whych was dampnacyn. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind Ch Eng* 232 As there is no popishness, so, I do not see what superstitions-ness there can be in it.

Popism (pō'pɪz'm), n. nonce-wd. [f. POPP sb.1 + -ISM.]

The papal system or religion; = POPERY 1. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1872) 123 Formalism, Pagan Popism, and other Falsehood. *Ibid* 126 To . . . say See, Protestantism is dead; Popism is more alive than it, will be alive after it!

Popisme, Popistant, varr. POPFISM, PO-PESTANT.

† **Popistry**. *Obs.* Var. PAISTRY, after pope.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. (1874) 38 That all the whole pope, with all popistry, may be vitally denied and banyshed.

† **Popize**, v. *Obs.* [f. POPP sb.1 + -IZE. Cf. PAZIZE.]

intr. To play the pope; = PAPIZE. Hence † **Popizing** ppl. a.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gt Brit* ix. ix. 528/a Some Popizing Bishops and ambitious Clerks

Popjoy, v. ? To amuse oneself.

1833 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 472 His stream—in which he himself was wont to popjoy in a very aboriginal manner. 1897 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii, And

after a whole afternoon's popjoying, they caught three or four small coarse fish.

Poplar (pō'plā). Forms: 4-5 poplere, 4-6 popler, 5 popeler, populer(e), 6 popelare, poplare, popeler, 6-7 popular, 6- poplar. [ME. *poplar*, a OF. *poplar* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *peuplier*, f. L. *pōpulus* poplar + -er (—L. -ārius) forming names of trees. Cf. POPPLE sb.1]

1. A tree of the genus *Populus*, comprising large trees of rapid growth, natives of temperate regions, some species remarkable for tremulous leaves, and producing soft light timber of loose texture; also, the timber of this tree. The Black Poplar, White Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, and Trembling Poplar or Aspen are the familiar European species.

The name is not native, and was used to render L. *pōpulus* before it was identified with any native or introduced tree. 1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* iv. 13 The bremeden tymyame vnder ook, and poplere, and terebyt. 1387 TRIVISA *Hgden* (Rolls) II. 303 Perfore iacob took grene jerdres of populeis of almand trees and of platans, and pyled of be rynde [cf. POPPLE sb.1 b, quot. 1382]. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 70 pe palme and be poplere, be pnie, be plone. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 408/a Poplere, or popultre, *populus*. 1523 FLETCHER *Husb* § 130 In many places [they] set such wetheys and popelers in marshes grounde to noursyshe wode. 1582 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 98 Poplers grow by water sides and in moist places. c. 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* 8 The Poplar spreads her Branches to the Skye, And hides from sight that azure Canopy. c. 1800 COWPER *Poplar Field* 1 The poplars are felled, farewell to the shade, And the whispering sound of the cool colonade. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* iv, Haid by a poplar shooq alway, All silver-green with gnarled bark

b. With wood distinguishing the species, as

Balsam Poplar (*P. balsamifera*) of N. America and Canada, with large isem-covered buds; **Black Poplar** (*P. nigra*) of wide branching habit, Carolina or Neck-lace Poplar (*P. monifera*), the common Cottonwood of U.S., a tall tree, the light wood of which is valuable for making packing-cases, etc.; **Grey Poplar** (*P. canescens*), a variety of the White Poplar; **Lombardy or Italian Poplar** (*P. pyramidalis, fastigiata, or dilatata*), of tapering pyramidal habit and great height, also called **Pine Poplar** and **Po-poplar**; **Soft or Paper Poplar** (*P. grandidentata*), of N. America, the soft wood of which is extensively used for paper-making; **Trembling Poplar** (*P. tremula*), the ASPEN; **White Poplar** (*P. alba*), a large spreading tree, with deeply indented roundish leaves, which are downy and white beneath; the ABTLE.

1884 MILLER *Plantin*, 'Balsam Poplar, *Populus balsamifera*. 1887 Nicholson's *Dict. Gard. s. v. Populus, Populus* *balsamifera*. Balsam of Gilead, Balsam Poplar, Tacamahac. 1597 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1632) 504 The leaves and young buds of 'Black Poplar, stamp and applied, swageth the paine of the goat in the hands or feet. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 76 Early in spring, when the branches of the Black Poplar are yet leafless, they are loaded with a profusion of deep red catkins, or pendulous flower spikes. *Ibid* 72 There is a variety very common in the country, and sometimes called the 'Grey Poplar' (*Populus alba, v. canescens*), which has leaves more heart-shaped, and less deeply indented. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 264 Hears the grey poplar whisper in the wind. 1766 MANSUET *Kust* VI. 176 The 'Italian, or 'Lombardy poplar, is of very thick growth, easily multiplied. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 This beautiful upright Cypress is among evergreen shrubs what the Lombardy Poplar is among timber trees. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* i. 78 This tree is called by some the 'Pine Poplar. 1792 *Genil. Mag.* LXV. n. 628 On the older leaves of the 'Po poplar it [a fungus] is observable this season very frequent. 1837 *Spirit of Woods* 66 The Lombardy or Po poplar, a native of Italy, where it grows very plentifully, especially on the banks of the Po. 1884 MILLER *Plantin*, *Populus grandidentata*, Large-toothed Aspen, 'Soft, or Paper Poplar. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 248 Here is beheld the 'Trembling Poplar. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 205 The trembling poplar does not succeed so well on stiff clayey soils, but will thrive in almost any other. 1562 BULLEYN *Burton* b. *Sh. Samples* 58 b, Pine trees, and 'white Poplars. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 72 The White Poplar often grows into a very large and lofty tree.

2. Applied to other trees resembling the poplar in some respect: the Tulip-tree (also **Tulip Poplar**) of N. America (*Liriodendron tulipifera*); an Australian tree with poplar-like leaves, *Carumnium populifolium* (*Omalanthus populifolius*), N. O. Euphorbiaceae, also called **Queensland Poplar**; a small Australian timber-tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* = HORSE-RADISH tree (b), also called **Native Poplar**; **Yellow Poplar** = **Tulip Poplar** (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1766 *Compl. Farmer, Tulip-tree*, . . . a native of North America, is generally known through all the English settlements by the title of poplar. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 93 The bark of the poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) also contains tannin. 1894 Melbourne Museum *Catal.*, *Economic Woods* No. 62 (Morris), *Raddish-Tree* . . . The poplar of the Central Australian explorers. Whole tree strong-scented. 1896 SPENCER *Thro Lavaguna Land* 47 A Codonocarpus, the 'native poplar' with light green leathery leaves. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng* 305 Poplar, in Queensland, a timber tree, *Carumnium populifolium*.

3. attrib. and Comb., as **poplar-block**, -board, -branch, -grove, -leaf, log, shade, -timber, -tree, -twig; **poplar-covered**, -crowned, -flanked, -lined adjs.; **poplar aphid**, *Pemphigus bursarius* or *P. spirætheae*, both of which form galls on the leaf-stalks of poplar-trees; **poplar beetle**, *Lina populi*, of the

family *Chrysomelidae*, feeding on the leaves of the poplar, poplar birch, (U.S.) the common birch, *Betula alba*; **poplar borer**, a beetle, *Saperda calcarata*, which bores into the twigs and young branches of the poplar; **poplar dagger**, a moth, *Acronycta populi*, the larva of which feeds on poplar leaves; **poplar girdler**, a beetle, *Saperda concolor*, the larva of which girdles the trunks of poplar saplings; **poplar grey**, a British moth, *Acronycta megacephala*; **poplar hawk** (moth), *Smerinthus populi*, a large species of the *Sphingidae*; **poplar kitten**, a small British puss-moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida*; **poplar lutestring**, a rare British moth, *Ceropacha* or *Cymatophora* or; **poplar pine** = **Lombardy poplar**; **poplar-spinner**, a N. Amer. geometrid moth, *Biston uraria*, the larva of which strips poplars of their leaves, **poplar-worm**, the caterpillar of a poplar moth.

1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 29 The 'poplar and apple Aphid are distinct species. *Ibid* xii. II. 245 The grub of the 'poplar-beetle, is remarkable for similar organs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pa.* II. iii. 278 From off the 'poplar-block white chips would fly. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb) 517 Payd to Umfray, carpenter, for c. of 'poplar boid. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. ix. 39 What might she was that 'Poplar branch did hold? 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vi. 157 'Poplar crown'd Spermios. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 78 *Acronycta*. The 'Poplar Grey. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alameda*, a 'poplar grouse, *Populitum*. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 23 The 'Poplar Hawk. 1887 Nicholson's *Dict. Gard* III. 471/2 The Poplar Hawk Moth lives on Poplars and Willows, and on Laurel and Laurustinus. *Ibid* 254/2 The 'Poplar Kitten feeds on Aspen and other Poplars. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 13 b, Make hym a playster of 'Poplar leaves. 1723 POTT *Odeys* vii. 135 Their busy fingers move, Like poplar leaves when Zephyr fans the grove. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 82 The 'Poplar Lutestring. 1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 25 Dec. If 'poplar pines ever grow, it must be in such a soaking season as this. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 235 Certeyn 'poppler-tymbre for making of cc pavysses. 14 *Yoc.* in W. Wulcker 604/8 *Populus*, a 'populertie. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 Young wood of the birch, aspen, and poplar-tree. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* i. 335 Ordering three hundredweight of 'poplar twigs for experiments in yellow dyeing. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 223 Last year the 'poplar-worm made its appearance

Hence **Poplared** ppl. a., planted with poplars.

1886 Mrs CADDY *Footstep* *Joanne D'Arc* 85 The poplared levels of the southern bank. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 7/4 The afternoon was lovely, by the poplared Loire

Pople, obs. f. PEOPLE, POPPLE; var. POPPL *Obs.*

Popler, obs. f. POPPLAR; var. POPPLER *Obs.*

† **Poplesy, poplexy**, *Obs.* Chiefly Sc.

[Aphetic form of APOPLEXY. So obs. Du. *popelcyce* (Plantin).] = APOPLEXY.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 21 (Harl. MS.) The goute lette hir no ping for to daunce Ne poplexie schente not hir heed. 1490 CAXTON *Enaydos* xxviii. 120 The gowte or the poplexie. c. 1500 *Roules Curving* 43 in Laing *Ant. Poet.* Scot. 212 Pouterie, pestilence or poplexy. a. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Hynting* 322 The painfull poplexie and pest

† **Poplet**, *Obs.* [app. ad. OF. *poupelette*, fem.

of *poupelet* darling.] A female favourite; a light woman; a wench. So † **Poplolly**, a mistress.

1577 STANVURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* (1808) VI. 32 The prettie poplet his wife began to be a fresh occupieing giglot at home. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poplet*, a young wench. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 377/5 *Poplet*, lotie, a Puppet or young wench. 1825 CARREREY in C. *Papers* (1904) II. 86 This house presided over by a poplolly! a magnificent woman, dressed to perfection, without a vestige of her former habits

† **Poplin** 1. *Obs.* Also 3 *poupelin*. [a. obs. F. *poup(e)lin, popelin* (16th c. in Godef.), mod. F. dial. *poplin*, in same sense; of uncertain origin, possibly a fanciful application of obs. F. *popelin*, 'a little finical darling' (Cotgr.).] A kind of cake: see QUOTS.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xxii. 723 Poplins are made of the same flower, knodden with milke, yolkes of egges, and fresh butter. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Popelin*, You must plunge the nether crust first, . . . and afterwards do the same by the upper crust of the Poupelin

Poplin 2 (pō'plin). [ad. F. *popeline*, for earlier *popelina* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *papalina*, fem. of *papalino* adj., papal (whence F. *papalin* adj., a 1646 in Hatz.-Darm.); applied to this material because manufactured at Avignon, until 1791 a papal town, which still has manufactures of silk goods.] A mixed woven fabric, consisting of a silk warp and worsted weft, and having a corded surface; now made chiefly in Ireland. Also applied to imitations of this (see next).

Double poplin, a stiff poplin in which the silk warp and the worsted weft are both very heavy

1720 *Land. Gas.* No. 4706/4 For Sale, . . . Poplins, . . . and other Stuffs. 1737 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 517 The other lin'd with light colour'd Silk Poplin that is pretty well worn. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 199 (Ireland) The mixed goods, or tabinets and poplins have been long celebrated. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxv. I have some notion of putting such a trimming as this to my white and silver poplin. 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.* s. v. Many poplins now made have not a particle of silk in their structure, but are composed of worsted and flax or worsted and cotton, to the great detriment of their appearance, wear, and reputation

attrib. 1751 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) III 34, I have bought for my mourning a dark grey Irish poplin sack. 1861 *SALA Ship Chandler* iv (1862) 78 Ladies, with fans, and topknots, and poplin gowns, and pearl necklaces.

Poplinette (poplinet). [*f* POPLIN 2 + -ETTE] A woollen or linen fabric in imitation of poplin.

1861 *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* III 691 Mohairs still continue in vogue, as also poplinettes and chales. 1869 *Pall Mall Gazette* 3 Apr. 6/2 Favourite materials for children's dresses are poplinettes. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 8/3 Among the novelties, are the poplinettes—linen materials, so silky-looking and lustrous that they might almost be mistaken for rich silk poplins.

† **Poplite**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*irreg. ad. mod. L. poplite-us* see below.] = POPLITEAL.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1777) Dict. *Poplitea Vena*, the Poplite Vein, formed by two Branches of the Crural Vein.

Poplitead (poplitæd), *adv. Anat.* [*f* POPLITEUS + -ad, towards: see DEXTRAD] Towards the popliteal aspect.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the sacral extremities, Poplitead will signify towards the popliteal aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 444 The motion poplitead, which is called extension.

Popliteal (poplitæal, *erron.* poplitæal), *a. Anat.* [*f* mod. *L. poplite-us* (see next) + -AL] Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the ham, or hollow at the back of the knee; esp. in names of parts, as *popliteal artery*, *glands*, *ligament*, *nerve*, *space*, *tendons* (= hamstrings), *vein*.

1786 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II, 99, I began by dissecting the popliteal artery. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 335 The muscles on the rotular and popliteal aspects of the legs. 1831 J. F. SOUTH *Ohio's Pathol. Anat.* 454 Morgagni found, in a popliteal aneurysm, the nerve almost completely destroyed. 1894 *Lancet* 2 July 59/2 Total extirpation of the popliteal aneurysm.

† **Popliteus** (poplitæus, *erron.* poplitæus), *a. Anat.* [*mod. L. adj. (sc. musculus)*, *f* poples, *poplit-em* ham, hough. Erroneously spelt *poplitæus*. The *L.* suffix is -us, as in *corporeus*, *osseus*, *sanguineus*, etc.] More fully *popliteus muscle*: a flat triangular muscle at the back of the knee-joint.

1904 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Popliteus*, by some called *Subpopliteus*, is a muscle of the Leg. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 80 Immediately beneath this is the groove which lodges the tendon of origin of the popliteus. 1874 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 182 On its outer surface is a pit for the tendon of the popliteus muscle.

† **Poplitic**, *a. Obs. (erron. -et-)*. [*f* *L. poples*, *poplit-em* ham, hough + -IC. So obs. *F. poplitique* (Cotgr) the popliteal vein.] = POPLITEAL. So † **Poplitical** (*erron. -et-*) *a. Obs.*

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv, Howe many and what veynes ben let blode commonly in the great fote? Answer: The scaptyke vnder the ancle outwarde and the poplytke that is vnder the kne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guallemaun's Fr. Chirurg.* [fr. xi b2] The Hockes, where we open the Popliteale WAYNE 1656 *Blount's Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Poplitic vein*, the ham-veine. 1658 PHILLIPS *Poplitic* (lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Popolly: see POPLIN.

† **Popo**, *popoi*, variants of PAPA.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 121 As hollow as a popo. 1824 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 135 Bread-fruit, mango, popoi, and other tropical fruits.

† **Popomastic**, *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [*irreg. f* POPE sb 1 + Gr. *μάστιξ* whip, scourge, after words in -IC.] Scourging the pope.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. II, 16/x To you from faire and sweetly sliding Thames A popomasticke Sculler warre proclaimes.

Popoplar, Lombardy Poplar: see POPLAR 1 b.

Pop-over (pɒpəvə), *U.S.* [*f* POP v 1 + OVER *adv.*] A very light cake made of flour, milk, eggs, and butter (so called because it swells over the edge of the tin in which it is baked).

1887 A. A. HAVES *Yeast's King* 120 Broiled chicken and pop-overs. 1894 KIRLING & BALESTIER *Nautika* 70 The hot brown pop-overs, with their beguiling yellow interiors. 1904 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1008 The cook .. is expected to have ready for breakfast either fresh baked 'biscuits' (scones), 'muffins', or 'pop-overs'.

Poppa, *U. S. colloq.* = PAPA 1.

1904 HOWTILLS *Kentons* xii, Well, there's one thing, I won't call him *poppa* any more and I won't say *papa* and *mamma*. Everybody that knows anything says father and mother now. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 3/3 The decline of 'poppa' and 'mamma' in Ohio may convince some Western politicians that England is still exercising her insidious and baleful influence.

Poppe, *obs. form of POPE sb 1*

Poppean, *a. nonce-wd.* [*irreg. f* POPPY + -AN] Of or pertaining to poppy-juice; soporific.

1790 COLERIDGE *Poems, Inside the Coach* 13 In drizzly rains poppean dews O'er the tired inmates of the Coach diffuse.

Popped corn: see POP-CORN.

Poppe-holy, variant of POPE-HOLY *Obs.*

† **Poppel**, *Obs.* [*a. OF. popelle* (Neckham); cf. POPELER, POZARD.] (?) The Spoon-bill.

(= 1300 NECKHAM *De Universis* Gloss (MS. Bruges) (Godefroy), *Aluantes*, popelles [no gloss in MS. Cotton in Wright]. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i, xiv 26 Dottel, Snipe, Godwite, Dickens, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon.

Poppell, *obs. variant of PEBBLE.*

Popper (pɒpə), *sb.* [*f* POP v 1 + -ER 1.]

† **L.** A small dagger. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 11 A ioly poppere baar he in his pouche There was no man for peril dorste hym touche.

2. One who or a thing which makes a popping sound. A gun, fire-arm, or the like, *spec.* a pistol (*slang*). b. One who shoots; a gunner.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey* LIII xvi. (1785) 40/1, I bought a second-hand pair of poppers. 1826 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 291 Spoiled by some rascally shore popper. 1834 BUCKSTONE *Agnes de Vere* II, iii, I've an excellent case of poppers here that I always keep loaded. 1845 BROWNING *Englishman in Italy* 280 On the plain will the trumpets join chorus And more poppers bang.

3. A utensil for popping 'corn' (maize). *U. S.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Popper*, usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving.

4. One who moves promptly and quietly.

1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV 194 The popper over to France and peep-taker at Holland.

† **Popper**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 poper. [*f* POP v 1: see -ER 1.] *intr.* To 'pop' to and fro; to 'pop about'; to trot.

1356 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A xi 210 Ac now is religioun a ridere & a renner aboute, Popenb on a palfrey [B. x. 308 A priker on a palfrey] to tounne and to tounne.

† **Poppering**, *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 popperin, 7 popping, -rin, popperin, popping, 7-8 -ering. [*f* Flem. *Popperinge*, name of a town in W. Flanders.] A variety of pear. Also *poppering pear*. [a 1520 SKELTON *52 Parrot* 72 In Poppering grew peres, when Parrot was an eg.]

1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii 38 O Romeo that she were, O that she were An open, or thou a Popprin Peare. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* iv 1 In Bullen O. Pl. IV, No plums, nor no parsneps, no peares, nor no Popperins. 1611 TOURNEUR *Art. Trav.* iv 1 The wanton Streame, still seeming to play and dally under the Popping so long that it has almost wash'd away the earth from the roote. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 214 Take poppering pears, and thrust a picked stick into the head of them.

Poppet (pɒpət), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 poppet, 5 poppet, 6 pop-, poppette, 6-8 poppit, 6- poppet. See also PUPPET. [*ME. popet, -ette*, agreeing in sense with *F. popette* doll, known in 1583, in Colgr. 1611 'a little babie, puppet, bable'; a dim. of a form **poupe*, not found in this sense in French; but of *It. pupa*, also *puppa* 'a babie or puppet like a girdle; used also for a lasse or wench' (Florio).—Romanic **puppa* for *L. pupa* a girl, damsel, lass; also, a doll, puppet. Cf. *Rhet. pupa*, also late MHG. and Ger. *puppe*, MLG. *poppe*, Du. *pop*, all from Romanic, meaning 'doll'; also *F. poupée* doll (13th c. in Littré). The absence from French of *poupe* in a corresponding sense, and of *poppette* before the 16th c., makes the immediate source of the ME. word uncertain. *Poppet* was the earlier form of PUPPET, with which in the earlier senses it agrees, but in sense 1 it is not contemptuous; it does not occur in several senses of *puppet*, but in sense 6 it is the usual form.]

1. A small or dainty person; in quot. 1690, a dwarf, pygmy; usually, in later use, a term of endearment for a pretty child, girl, or young woman; darling, pet (Cf. PUPPET sb. 1.) Now *dialect*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol. 11 This were a poppet in an Arm therbrace For any woman smal and fair of face. 1426 LYDE *De Gul. Pilgr.* 1263, I am a poppet, in sothe-nesse, Doubter to dame Ydellesse. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgmen.* II, xxix (1612) 404 As one of the three chapmen was employed abroad, so the pretty poppet his wife began to play the hault at home. 1699 GARTH *Dispensary* vi (1700) 79 So when the Pigmies Wage puny War against th'invading Cranes; The Poppets to their Bodkin Spears repair. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57 7, I have been always told that I was a very pretty Miss, and a sweet Poppet. 1830 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* iv. (1853) 253 The little girl as pretty a curly-headed, rosy-cheeked poppet, as ever was the pet and plaything of a large family. 1840 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Widow Married* II, So the darling poppet was not always prepared for company.

attrib. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Over.* 38 Mainteine your untruth with pretie poppet demaundes. 1759 D'URFAY *Pills* II 339 Those Poppet Hours are wasted now, I'll sneak and cringe no more.

† 2. A small figure in the form of a child or a human being; a doll; = PUPPET sb. 2. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1482) iv. xxxv. 84 Childeren maken poppets for to playen with while they ben yonge. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Popet for chylde to play with, *poppet*. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. & John* v (1537) 81 A chylde .. yf he crye .. men stylly with a poppet. 1693 DRYDEN *Pericles* II, Notes (1697) 434 Those Baby-Toys were little Babies, or Poppets, as we call them. 1729 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I 230 The little poppets are very well cut, but you must take more pains about the trees and shrubs, for no white paper must be left.

† b A small human figure, used for purposes of sorcery or witchcraft. *Obs.*

13. K. Als 77 Of wax made him poppetis, And made heom fyghte with battes [Bodley MS. popatrics. latrices]. 1693 C. MATHER *Inns. World* vii. (1862) 35 When there can be found their [witches'] Pictures, Poppets, and other Hellish Compositions. *Ibid.* xii 137 They did in holes of the said old Wall, find several Poppets, made up of Rags and Hogs bristles, with headless Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1693 in I Mather *Tryalls New-Eng. Witches* (1862) 213 Without any Poppits of Wax or otherwise.

† c. Contemptuously applied to an image used

in worship; hence, any material thing worshipped; an idol, a maumet. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* 1 Pref. A vjb, Bablynges, brawlynges, processyons, popettes, and suche other mad masteries. 1553 BACON *Requies of Rome* (1563) 88 He [Nicephorus] also destroyed all her [Irene's] poppets, suffering no images to remaine in the temples. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III, 780 You .. will endeavour in succeeding space, Those household Poppits on our hearths to place. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III, vi. 164 And knead and mould your poppet well As many a foreign tale will tell.]

† 3 A human figure with jointed limbs, which can be moved by means of strings or wires; esp. one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette: see PUPPET sb. 3. Also *attrib. Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II, (1622) 160 As if they had benee poppets, whose motion stood only vpon her pleasure. a 1610 BABINGTON *Exp. Cath. Faith* v, On Easter day in the morning they raise vp a Poppet, and make him walk by wyers and strings. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cxv. (1743) VII 216 These are mere engines and poppets in religion, all the motions we see without proceed from an artificial contrivance. 1702 *London Gaz.* No 3823/4 No Permission shall be given for acting Plays, or exposing any Poppets, or other things that may disturb the Fair. a 1745 SWIFT (L.), He writ, 'A Merry Farce for Poppet', Taught actors how to squeak and hop it.

† b. A person whose actions, while ostensibly his own, are really actuated and controlled by another; = PUPPET sb. 3 b. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II, 78b, Beholde here what popettes these lecherous luskies made of their kynge. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gag* vii 62 Therefore in conclusion your texts of Scripture are not to any purpose at all to prove Peter's primacy, but you a poppet.

4. A cylindrical case for pins and needles, pencils, etc.; = PUPPET sb. 6. Now *dialect*. 1866 ROUTLEDGE *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 642 Driven into the 'pin-poppet', the old name by which these curious cases were best known. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v, A smaller kind, called a pin-poppet, is used to hold pins and needles; a larger, called a pencil-poppet, is used by school children for pens and pencils. 'I want a poppet to keep my needles in'.

5. One of the upright pieces in a turning-lathe, in which the centres are fixed on which the work turns; a lathe-head; = PUPPET sb. 7.

1665 [see PUPPET-HEAD 1]. 1875 CARPENTRY & JOIN. 18 We have designed the latter to take a circular saw as well, by adding the wooden poppets .. with their centre screws. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 526 From a strong frame called the lathe-bed rises a couple of uprights called heads or poppets.

b. An overhanging or projecting bracket supporting a pendulum or the like: cf. COCK sb. 1 b.

1779 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1783) I, 240 The aforesaid pendulum suspended from a brass or metal poppet, called a cock.

c. = PUPPET-VALVE.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Poppet (Steam engine)*, a valve having an axial stem and reciprocating vertically on its seat. See *Puppet-valve* *attrib.* 1902 LUCIUS DAWSON in *19th Cent.* Feb. 225 The inlet and exhaust valves are of the poppet type.

6. *Naut.* Applied to short pieces of wood, used for various purposes: esp. a. Stout vertical squared pieces placed beneath a ship's hull to support her in launching; b. Pieces on the gunwale of a boat, supporting the wash-strake, and forming the row-locks; c. The bars with which the capstan is turned.

c 1850 RUDIM. *Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Poppets*, those pieces (mostly fir) which are fixed perpendicularly between a ship's bottom and the bilgewater, at the fore and aftermost parts of a ship, to support her in launching. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* s. v, Also, poppets on the gunwale of a boat support the wash-strake, and form the rowlocks. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* x Always see how poppets shipped and fenders in. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 70 A series of struts or 'poppets' is raised on them [the sliding ways, to launch a ship].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *poppet duty* (sense 2 c), *poppet spindle* (sense 5); *poppet-holes*, the holes in the drumhead of the capstan in which the bars are inserted; *poppet-leg (Australia)*, one of the upright pieces of timber at the mouth of the shaft of a mine, supporting the piece from which the cage is suspended: cf. PUPPET-HEAD 2. (For *poppet-play*, -show, -value, see PUPPET-PLAY, etc.)

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* III. (1642) 184 To appease the fury, forsooth, of their angry 'poppet' Deities. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan. Drum head. *poppet holes. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 7/8 Wanted, 4 *Poppet Legs, bluegum, separate prices, 65 ft., 70 ft., 75 ft. long, 12 in. to 15 in. small end. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr 8/2 The forests around will supply good straight timber, suitable for all mining purposes, inclusive of poppet legs. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 85 For drilling, have a stem pad, .. to go into the *poppet spindle.

Hence † **Poppet v. trans.**, to treat as a poppet, to carry like an image or effigy. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) V. ii 15 These lines of Rowe have got into my head; and I shall repeat them very devoutly all the way the chairman shall poppet me toward her by-and-by.

Poppet-head, Also *rarely* puppet-head.

1. In a lathe: = PUPPET sb. 5, PUPPET sb. 7.

1665 R. HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* I, 61 There must be two Poppetheads, into which the Mandril must pass. 1795 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 56 Two level Pieces on

(1704) 159 He. would certainly strike off the heads of the most eminent remaining Poppies. [Cf. POPPY-HEAD 1, 1650.]

2. Rarely applied in M.E. and dual to the Corn-cockle; also (with qualification) to the Corn Blue-bottle (see *blue poppy* in 3); and [app. by association with Por v. 1, Por.] to plants whose corolla or calyx is inflated and 'popped' by children in sport, e.g. the Bladder Campion and Foxglove (see *foxy poppy*, *spatling poppy*, *green poppy*, in 3). (Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*)

14. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 200 Collyl or poppy or wydan-ogve, lolium. c. 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 409/1 Poppy weed, *papaver, cadia, nigella, git.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-names*, Poppy 3 *Lychus Githago* (W. Cheshire)

3 With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Papaver* or other genera of *Papaveraceae* (rarely to plants of other orders: cf. 2).

Black Poppy, a variety of the *Opium Poppy*, having purple flowers and dark seeds (cf. *White Poppy*); **Blue Poppy**, (a) the Corn Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus* (1 obs.), (b) a blue-flowered species of *Meconopsis* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Californian Poppy**, *Platystemon californicus* and the genus *Eschscholzia* (Ibid.); **Corn Field Poppy**, the common wild poppy of cornfields, *Papaver Rhoeas*, with bright scarlet flowers, or any other species growing in corn, *P. dubium*; **Foxy Poppy**, the Bladder Campion, *Silene inflata*; see *Foxy* 1 b; **Garden Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* cultivated in gardens, esp. the *Opium Poppy*; **Green Poppy**, local name of the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; **Horn Poppy**, **Horned Poppy**, any plant of the genus *Glaucium*, distinguished by its long horn-like capsules; esp. *G. luteum*, a sea-shore plant with yellow flowers; **Iceland Poppy**, a variety of *Papaver nudicaule* from Iceland; **Long-headed Poppy**, *P. dubium*, a British species with long-shaped capsules; **Mexican Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana* or other species; **Opium Poppy**, *Papaver somniferum*, a species with white or light purple flowers; from the juice of the unripe capsules opium is obtained; **Oriental Poppy**, *P. orientale*, a common garden species, with very large deep red flowers; **Frickly Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana*, a native of Mexico, now widely distributed in waste ground, with yellow or white flowers and prickly leaves and capsules; **Red Poppy**, the field poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*, or other species with red flowers; **Sea or Seaside Poppy**, the common horned poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; **Spreading Poppy** = *Frickly Poppy*; **Spring Poppy** = *Prickly Poppy*; **Tree Poppy**, a Californian poppy, *Dendromecon ruscifolium*, with yellow flowers, remarkable for its shrubby growth; **Welsh or Cambrian Poppy**, *Meconopsis cambrica*; see *Welsh*; **White Poppy**, a variety of the *Opium Poppy*, having white flowers and seeds (cf. *Black Poppy*); **Wild Poppy**, (a) the field poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*, or other wild species; (b) *Bastard Wild Poppy* = *Prickly Poppy*; **Yellow Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* or allied genus with yellow flowers, esp. the common Horned Poppy.

14. *Synon. Herbariorum* (MS. Harl. 3588 ff. 229). Anglice 'bleu popi vel carlo vel langwort', crescit inter frumentum et alia blada et dicitur iocundus quia assimilatur cindam lapidi qui sic vocatur. 1571 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 416 'Corn-Poppy, it is Narcoticke, allays Pain, is used in Feavers' 1863 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 115 Except the corn poppy, this [the pimpernel] is said to be the only scarlet flower we have. 1863 *Hogg & Johnson Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* II. Pl. 147 *Papaver Rhoeas*; 'Field Poppy' 1866 *Treas Bot.* 84 The Field Poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*, one of the most brilliant of our wild plants. 1877 *B. Gosse Herbariorum* (1886) 58 'Garden Poppy' is thought best to grow where old stalks have been burnt. 1899 *EVELYN Acetaria* 74 To these add the Viola Matronalis, say the 'Green Poppy' by most accounted among the deadly Poisons. 1948 *TURNER Names of Herbs, Papaver conculcinum*... is called in English 'horned poppy or yellow poppy'. 1732-3 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Glaucium*, Horned Poppy, having Husks resembling Horns. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 215 The horned poppies' blossoms shone upon a shingle-bank. 1863 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* I. 84 *Papaver somniferum* Sleepbearing Poppy, Garden Poppy, White Poppy, Opium Poppy. 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot.* App. 323 Poppy, 'Prickly, Argemone' c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 *Papaver rubeum* gall. rougerolle, ang. 'redpoppy' 1578 *LYTE Dodona* iii. lxxxix. 433 There be two sortes of red Poppy, or Cornesore, the great and the small. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 738 The Red Poppy is found in cornfields and on roadsides throughout Europe. 1897 *GERARD Herbar.* in lxviii. 4. 295 Called in English 'sea Poppy, and horned Poppy' *lil. corv.* 552 *Behen album*, of some, called *Ocymanthus*, and *Papaver spinosum*, which I have Englished 'Spating Poppy' In English Spating Poppy, frothe Poppy, and white Den. 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot.* App. 323 Poppy, Spating, *Cucubalus*. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 394 *Dendromecon*, literally 'Tree Poppy', is a most appropriate name, the plant having all the aspect and character of the poppy tribe, combined with a woody stem and branches. *Ibid.* 727 *Meconopsis cambrica*, the 'Welsh Poppy', a native of Wales, Devonshire, North Britain, and the North of Ireland. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 156 Poppy. 8at grecas meconas & romane papaver album nemad & engle 'hwit poppe' hatað c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 *Papaver album*. curus semen coconidum appellatur ang. watpoppy 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 739 White Poppy is now cultivated in the plains of India. c. 1265 *Poc. Names Plants* in W. Wulcker 559/1 *Almonds*, i. 'wide popl' 14 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 210 Wyde poppy, *papaver*. 1548 'Yellow poppy (see horned poppy above). 1871 *R. ELLIS Catulus* lxii. 200 White as parthenice, beyond Yellow poppy to gaze on.

4. The plant or its extract used in pharmacy. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 350 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrups of the world Shall euer medicine thee to that sweete sleepe. 1621-3 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Changeling* i. i. 150 A little poppy, sir, were good to cause you sleep. 1804 *Med. Fern* XII. 41 He prepared the extract from a quantity of poppy by decoction.

5. fig. or in allusive use, with reference to the narcotic or sleep-inducing qualities of the plant.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 248 The Clamp Fish, knowing that she harboureth . . . A secret Poppy, and a senseless Winter, Be-numming all that dare too-near her ventee 1637 *CARTWRIGHT Royall Slave* iii. iv. E're night shed Poppy twice o're th' weary'd world. c. 1790 *WARTON Ode to Sleep* 1. On this my pensive pillow, gentle sleep! Descend, And place thy crown of poppies on my breast. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Uses of Men*, Nature wherever she makes her creature . . . lays her poppies plentifully on the bruise.

6. The bright scarlet colour of the common field poppy or other species.

1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 523 The nearer you approach to this . . . the more lively and gay are the colours. You will have in succession the poppy, the orange, the yellow, the lemon, the sulphur, the white.

II. 7. = POPPY-HEAD 2. [It is uncertain whether this is the same word, but the forms are the same. Conjectures of its identity with *F. poupée*, 'babie, puppet, or bable' (Cotgr.), or derivation from *Eng. poppet, puppet*, appear to have no foundation.] 1499 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 71 Also payd to Serle for makynge of benewe porche. x marcs. Also payd for a paype . . . us 1512-13 *Ibid.* 282 Paid for makynge of ny Menys pewys, for the poppeys & other stuff. x s. 1844 *Eccl. Catalog* III. 153 In the Nave the seats terminate in square standards, but under the tower in poppies. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, *Poppie, Poppy, Poppy-head*, an elevated ornament often used on the tops of the upright ends, or elbows, which terminate seats, &c., in churches.

III. 8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *poppy-bed*, *poppy-bell* (BOLL sb. 1 3), *family-flower*, *garland*, *juice*, *leaf*, *plain*, *rain* (cf. 5), *syrup*, *wreath*; *instrumental*, as *poppy-bordered*, *crowned*, *haunted*, *sprinkled* adjs.; *similitive*, as *poppy-crimson*, *pink*, *red* adjs. and sbs.; *poppy anemone*, *A coronaria*, with poppy-like flowers of various colours; *poppy-bee*, a kind of upholsterer-bee (*Anthocopa papaveris*) which limes its cells with the petals of poppies; *poppy-colour*, a bright scarlet; so *poppy-coloured a*; *poppy-grain*, a seed of the poppy; formerly used as a minute measure of length (= POPPY-SEED 2; cf. *BARLEY-CORN* 3); *poppy-mallow*, the N. American malvaceous genus *Callirhoe*, having poppy-like flowers; *poppy-oil*, an oil obtained from the seeds of the opium poppy; also, a similar oil from the seeds of other species; *poppy tea*, an imaginary liquor made by infusion of poppies; *poppy-tree* = *tree poppy* (see 3) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *poppy-water*, a soporific drink made from poppies (also fig.). Also POPPY-HEAD, -SEED, -WORT.

1866 *Treas Bot.* 65 The 'Poppy Anemone, *A. coronaria*, has. large flowers, very variable in colour. 1896 *Westm. Gas* 2 July 1907 The mass of vivid colour in the costumes reminded one of a 'poppybed'. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 671/2 Seed-Pod [of the Poppy] by all Florists is termed a 'Poppy Bolle'. 1845 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 546 The 'poppy, cherry, rose, and flesh colours, are given to silk by means of carthamus' 1869 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 37/2 An accordion skirt of 'poppy-coloured silk'. 1898 *G. B. SHAW Plays* II. *You never can tell* 308 The Columbine's petticoats are . . . golden orange and 'poppy crimson'. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* May 671 The 'poppy crowned king of sleep'. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 117 In the plants of the 'poppy family'. 1867 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 196 Sometimes white Lillies did their Leaves afford, With wholsom 'Poppy-flowrs' to mend his homely Board. 1797 *FENTON Florentia Poems* 27 Nor 'Poppy-Gaillands give the Nymph Repose. 1656 *W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 524 The measures of distances are thus; four 'poppy-graines make one barley-corn'. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* lxvi. The same who made wine made 'poppy-juice'. 1700 *DRYDEN Anarchy* 64, I try'd th' infallible prophetic way A 'poppy-leaf upon my palm to lay. 1845 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 735 To give a drying quality to 'Poppy Oil'. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paints*, 206 Poppy oil, has the reputation of keeping its colour better than linseed. 1896 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Deep 'poppy-pink geraniums'. 1844 *MRS BROWNING Drama of Exile* 467 We call your thoughts home To the 'poppy-plains. 1708 *OZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 35 Morphous pous continual 'Poppy Rain. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxiv. 286 A very brilliant 'poppy-red' a 1845 *Hood Serenade* iv. Is no 'poppy-syrup night? 1709-10 *STEELE Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 4 Several warm Liquors made of the Waters of Lethe, with very good 'Poppy Tea. 1688 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 202 And Sleep dropt 'Poppy-water on her Brows. 1765 *GOLDSM. New Smile* 36 No poppy-water half so good; For let folks only get a touch, Its soporific virtue's such, That quickly they begin to snore.

[Note. Beside *Il papavero*, Pr. *papaver, paver*, Walloon *pawer*, the Latin *papaver* has come down in various anomalous forms; viz OF *pawo* (12th c.), now *pawot*, in Berry dial. *papon* —L. type *papavum*, *papavum*; Pg. *papula*, Sardinian *papavale* —L. *papavula*, *papavula*. OF had also *papelure*, Milanese *popola* (Lodi *pompola*), Pavia *popolm*, Como *popolana* poppy, pointing to a L. type *papula*, *popula*]

Poppy, a. colloq. rare [f. POP sb. 1 or v. 1 + -Y] Characterized by popping or exploding

1894 *Kipling Jungle Bk.* 195 Watch the little poppy shells drop down into the tree tops.

Poppych, obs. form of **POPISH**.

Poppycock, U. S. slang. Nonsense, 'rubbish', 'humbug'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 All what you see about me bein' drunk was poppycock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Nov. 385/1 Their wails were all what the boys call 'poppycock'.

Poppy-head.

1. The capsule of the poppy. Also *attrib.*

1585 *HIGINS Ynnu's Nomencl.* 112/2 The severall places wherein the seedes doe lye, as may be seene in poppie heades. 1650 *R. STAPTON Strada's Low. C. IVarres* 1 14 He [Death] crott the heads of Nations, as Tarquin struk off the Poppy-heads. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II, Poppy-head fomentation. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 435 Made with decoction of boiling poppy-heads.

2. *Arch.* An ornamental finial, often richly carved, at the top of the end of a seat in a church. Also *attrib.* [See remark in POPPY sb. 7.]

1839 *Hunts Eccl. Antiq.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) 8 St. Andrews, Huston viii. Ornaments, &c. 8 Poppy Heads. 1847 *C. ANDERSON Anc. Models* 129 These seats have the ends usually ornamented, sometimes with raised ends, which are called poppy-heads. 1875 *J. C. Cox Ch. Derbysh.* I. 202 The poppy-head ends carved in the fleur-de-lis pattern. 1904 *T. H. LONGFIELD in Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 473/3 Many remains of poppyhead bench-ends and benches.

Poppy-seed.

1. The, or a, seed of the poppy.

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Hush* iii. 579 Now poppy seed in ground is good to throwe. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 149 A cold oil is drawn from White-Poppy Seeds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 375 Swellings, varying in size from a poppy seed to a pea.

b. fig. (Cf. POPPY sb. 5.)

1640 *Erotomana* 40 The eyes of his soule are brought asleepe by the Poppy seed of Inconscience and Carelesnesse.

2. Formerly used as a measure of length, varying from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch (Cf. *BARLEY-CORN* 3.) 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. iii. 136/2 Barly Corn, is the length of 4 Poppy seeds, and 3 Corns make an Inch. 1729 *SHIELVOCK Artillery* i. 76 The Barley-corn (the fourth part of an Inch) is subdivided into 5 Poppy Seeds.

3. *Comb.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 832 A peculiar small poppy-seed like growth.

Poppywort (pɒˈpiːwɜːt). [f. POPPY sb. + WORT.] a. Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Papaveraceae*. b. *Satin Poppywort*, a name for *Meconopsis Wallaceana* (Miller *Plant-names*).

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 430 *Papaveraceae*. Poppy-worts. *Ibid.* Bernhardt. denies that true Poppyworts are universally lactescent plants. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 39/1 This Poppywort may well be reckoned amongst the best of the hardy plants introduced of late years.

Pops, a name in Barbados of *Physalis angulata*. see *Por* sb. 1 4.

Pop-shop, slang. [f. *Pop* v. 1 7 + *SHOP* sb.] A pawnbroker's shop. Also *attrib.*

1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 73 The Pop-shop was ready for pledges, the gin-shop was ready for the money lent upon them. 1846 *LYTTON Lucrateria* ii. xvi, I might have been wicked enough to let it go with the rest to the pop-shop. 1898 *HUME Hager* iii. 54 Rosa. might pawn it, . . . so I sent a printed slip to all the pop-shops in London.

Popsy, [app. a kind of nursery extension of *Por* sb. 2, with dim. ending. cf. *Bet*, *Betsy*, *Nan*, *Nancy*, *Topsy*.] An endearing appellation for a girl. Also *poppy-wopsy*.

1862 *Poppys & Pies* 9 This I'm bound to say that four sweeter lovelier poppies, never blessed [etc.] 1887 *E. J. GOODMAN Too Curious* iv. Now go along like a good little poppy-wopsy, and don't cry to sit up. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 278/1 All right, my poppy-wopsy.

† **Populable**, a. Obs. rare-0. [ad. L. *populabilis*, f. *populārī*: see *POPULATE* v. 1 and -ABLE.]

1623 *COCKGRAM, Populable*, which may be destroyed

Populace (pɒˈpjuːləs). [a. F. *populace* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *popolaccio*, *popolazzo* 'the grosse, base, vile, common people, misfrate people' (Florio), f. *popolo* (—L. *populus* *PEOPLE*) + pejorative suffix -accio, -azzo (—L. -aceus).] The mass of the people of a community, as distinguished from the titled, wealthy, or educated classes; the common people; *unwisdomly*, the mob, the rabble.

1572 *Sir T. SMITH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 378 The unruly malice and sword of the raging populace. 1602 *DANIEL Cret. IVars* (1609) vii. lxxviii, T'accommodate, And calmes the Peeres, and please the Populace. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1668) III. 475 'Tis the Populace only, who see no further than the kind of Thing. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 141, I spit upon all the others. God bless the Populace. 1785 *BURNS Collier's Sat. Night* xx, A virtuous populace may rise the while, And stand a wall of fire around their much-lov'd Isle. 1792 *Gouy Morris in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 191 Thank God, we have no populace in America. 1821 *BYRON Two Foscari* v. i. 259 The people!—There's no people, you well know it. There is a populace, perhaps, whose looks May shame you. 1822 *Lo. LYTTON King Poppy* viii. And, being but the Populace, presumes To call itself the People.

b. poet. A multitude, crowd, throng. *rare*.

1871 *R. ELLIS Catulus* lxvi. 65 With a throng about the portal, with a populace in the gate.

c. fig.

1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iii. 124 Queen lilies! and ye painted populace! Who dwell in fields, and lead ambrosial lives. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Sathag.* xv, The turtle-dove, the timid fawn, the soft-eyed gazelle, and all the rural populace who joy in the sequestered haunts of nature.

† **Populacy** (pɒˈpjuːləsi). Obs. [irreg. formation from *POPULACE*: see -ACY.]

1. The order of the common people; = *POPULACE*. 1653 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 29 The third order, or degree in the Roman Common-wealth was *Populus*, the populace, or Common. 1644 *(H. PARKER) Jus Pop.* 59 Disputes between the optimacy and populace. 1700 *ASTLEY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 356 In Peace, Nobility is dis-

ignisuit from Popularity 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* III. 39. xx. 59 To obtain the favour of the popularity by gned pretences of blood a 1834 COLLINGRIDGE *Notes & rec.* (1849) I 305 The only predilection . . . shows itself in contempt of mobs and the popularity

1640 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* (1841) 11 The popularity affections or passions are regular, and subject to the law, and sovereignty of reason 1667 *Deacy Chr Pity* 7 Or let in the whole popularity of sin upon the soul.

2. = POPULOUSNESS.

613-18 DANIEL *Coll Hist Eng* (1826) 8 The vicinage, d innumerable populace of that Nation [the Saxons]. 79 PENN *Add Prot* II vi 197 Increasing the Trade, upulacy and Wealth of this Kingdom 1725 *Ways Inhab clauare to become Rich* 2 Means in pursuit whereof we 31 become rich. 'Tis not Popularity only

3. Popular government, or a popular government; also, a state so governed; democracy

632 H. SEILE *Augustus* 22 They had naturally, and most sensibly false from a Monarchy, to a Popularity, or democracy 1699 *PULLER Mader Ch Eng* (1843) 193 ch democracy and populacy as is held in the Independent d Presbyterian party.

4. = POPULARITY 4. rare-1

687 in *Magd Coll. & Fas. II* (O H S) 189 Men, who are 1 by popularity, which is the Fool's Paradise, but the wise n's scorn.

Popular (pə'pju:lär), a. (sb.) Forms: 5-7 pular, 6 Sc. -ar, 7 -are, 6- popular. [ad. L. *popularis* adj. belonging to the people, f *populus* ope. So OF. *populaire*, -ore, F. *populaire*.]

. Law. Affecting, concerning, or open to all any of the people; public; esp. in action popular.

490 Act 4 Hen VII. c. 20 Accions populers in divers 55 have been assigned by many gode ailes and statutes.

79 *Expos. Tenmes Law, Accion popular*, is an accion ich is geuen vpon the breach of some Penal statute, uch, every man that will may sue for him selfe, and the reene, by information, or otherwise, & because that this ion is not geuen to one man pecially but generally to

Queenes people that will sue, it is called an accion pular 1582 *LAMBARDE Elen.* II. ii. (1588) 139, I have owen it doubted, whether the Suretie of the good abearing mmanded upon complaint may be released by any special ion or no, because it seemeth more popular, then the etrie of the Peace. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xiv.

1. 1874 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Popular action*, ight by one of the public to recover some penalty given statue to any one who chooses to sue for it.

2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the common ople, or the people as a whole as distinguished in any particular class; constituted or carried by the people.

548 W. THOMAS in STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. App. S. 66 at popular estate can be read, that hath thirty years either eschewed sects, sedition and commotions? 1579-NORRIS *Plutarch* (1676) 230 Timoleon. did by this means blish a free State and Popular Government 1671 *MILTON mason* 16 Retiring from the popular noise, I seek This frequented place to find some ease. 1765 *HUMIL Hist.* 9. III. liv 170 Popular tumults were not disagreeable to

1823 *ANSON Hist. Europe* (1847) II. vii. 8. 1. 269 e Legislative Assembly affords the first example, . . in dern Europe, of the effects of a completely popular elec- 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* II. lxix. 541 From 1824 1840, nominations irregularly made by State legislatures 1 popular meetings.

† b. Of lowly birth; belonging to the com- nality or populace; plebeian Obs

1555 *HARFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 42 More than he is granted to any popular or common person.

1610 *BLOUNT u. Conestaglio* 118 Him they sent being a ular man. 1640 T. PRINCE in *Horat. Carol.*, *Rosa erta*, A drop of Royall blood is dearer farre Than a whole ean of the popular. 1667 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 87 This is the Measure that all Popular Spirits do go by, and the rest can hardly refrain it.

† c. Having characteristics attributed to the mmon people; low, vulgar, plebeian. Obs.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i. Such as irish in the spring of the fashion, and are least popular.

3 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 624 It is a custome of popular base men to call for mustells or singers at feasts. a 1635 UNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 22 Had the House been feedt half a dozen of popular and discontented persons.

3. Full of people; populous; crowded. Obs.

188 *PARKER u. Mendon's Hist. China* 13 These two unces, which are two of the mightiest, and most popu- ty of people. 1641 J. JACKSON *Trus. Evang.* 7. iii. 184 W doth the popular City sit solitary? a 1699 *KIRKTON Hist.* (1817) 215 The most popular part of Scotland.

7 *Philist. Quarrel* 47 Oppression and Usury, and all the ls that attend this popular World.

4. Intended for or suited to ordinary people. Adapted to the understanding or taste of or- ary people, 'understanded of the people'.

73 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 In philosophical utions to give popular and plausible theams. 1759 UNKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 188 All he said was in popu- lation. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 109 Every stance, was debated, sometimes in a popular style which s and women could comprehend. 1871 (Aug.) *Long- us Last Works* 8 Miscellaneous Works and Popular taphysics. *Ibid.* 12 Natural History and Popular Science.

5. Adapted to the means of ordinary people; v, moderate (in price).

9 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 July 11/2 The Monday Popu- Concert . . . was the last of the series for this season.

1 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 751/2 After the foundation of Popular Concerts in 1859, he [Joachim] played there 1arly in the latter part of the season. *Mod.* All seats opular prices. A popular concert will be given.

5. a. Studios of, or designed to gain, the

favour of the common people b. Attached or devoted to the cause of the people (as opposed to the nobility, etc.) Obs

1590-80 *North Plutarch* (1595) 874 Duceis were of opinion, that he [Caius Gracchus] was more popular, and desirous of the common peoples good will and fauou, then his brother had bene before him 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 165 The lord Avdley a Noble-man of an ancient Family, but vnquiet and popular, came in to them [rebels] 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Com Athens & Rome* III. The practices of popular and ambitious men. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I 204 The first acts of an usurper are always popular

6. Finding favour with or approved by the people; liked, beloved, or admired by the people, or by people generally; favourite, acceptable, pleasing

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Conspir.* II 1 Plays 1873 II. 205 He is a foolle that keeps them with more care, Then they keepe him, safe, rich, and popular 1623 *COCKLAM, Popular*, in great fauour with the common people 1710 *Taylor No* 290 74 This will make me more popular among my De- pendants 1812 *Religionism* 24 The popular Preachers, . . men of high renown 1883 *Manch Guard* 22 Oct. 5/4 When the bashful bard had committed his verses to print they soon became popular

7. Prevalent or current among, or accepted by, the people generally; common, general; † (of sickness) epidemic (Obs.).

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1632) 432, I remember a popular sicknesse, which some yeases since, greatly troubled the townes about mee. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* I. iii, Sir, that's a popular error, deceives many. 1657 J.L.R. *Taylor Serm. for Year* II. xvi. 329 Does not God plant remedies there where the diseases are most popular?

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Popular errors*, are such as people imbine from one another, by custom, education, and tradi- tion. 1803 *Med. Tral* IX 422 In all popular diseases prostration of strength forbids its repetition 1875 *JOWLI. Plato* (ed. 2) I 241 A popular aphorism of modern times.

8. U. S. dial. or slang. a. Conceited b. Good.

1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II 43 He see a cruetin Sargent a stoutin round as poplar as a hen with a chicking 1884 *Sat Rev* 8 Nov. 590/2 New York restaur- ant. 'I don't call this very popular pie'. They have come . . . to take popular quite gravely and sincerely as a synonym for good

9. Parasyuth comb, as popular-priced, -shaped.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 2/7 The directors had resolved to produce popular-priced cycles. 1902 *Watson. Gaz* 20 Mar 3/2 The popular-shaped founce.

B. *absol.* or as sb. (from sense 2).

† a. In collective sense (with the or other demonstr. adj.; cf. the public). The commonality, the populace. Obs.

1552 *LYNDSEAY Monarchie* 4966 Ane holy exemplair Tyll ws, thy pure lawid common popular a 1597 *SIR T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1632) 5 The rule or the usurping of the popular, or scallor or viler sort a 1598 [see POPULARY]. 1623 J. DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* 19 All the rest of the Populer, he instituted as Colonies.

† b. sb. pl. *Populars*, the common people, the commons. Sometimes rendering L. *populārēs*, the plebeians (as opp. to the patricians). Obs.

1599 *FLORIO Guicciard.* (1618) 28 He confirmed with gifts, . . the courage and intention of Iohn Lewis de Fiesgo . . . and many other gentlemen and populars. 1600 W. WAR- SON *Decacoron* (1602) 319 Together with all the populars of euery Prince in Christendome. 1710 *HEALEY Vices Comm. St. Ang.* *Cities of God* (1600) 77 The newes of his death stirred up both Patricians and Populars to joy and mirth.

c. Short for popular concert: cf. POP sb.4

1885 *RUSKIN Pleasures Eng* 139. I suppose her presence at a Morning Popular is as little anticipated as desired 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Tral.* 18 May 3/3 Music Hall Populars.

Hence † *Popular v. trans.* to people, populate; **Popularish a.; Populism.**

1598 *PARKER u. Mendon's Hist. China* 181 There was but a quarter of a league distant one towne from an other, and . . in all the Prouinces of the Kingdome, it is *populated in the same order. *Ibid.* 374 Yet as they populated with much people. 1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* XV. 721 *Butter-bread*, as the Germans call it in their superb and now *popularish dialect. 1888 *Sat. Rev* 20 Oct. 466/2 The *popularisms of 'palls', 'inning', 'cushing', heard in London streets as corruptions and vulgansms.

Popularist. [f. prec. + -IST.] a. A democrat.

b. = POPULIST 2. Also attrib.

1890 *Times* 22 Feb. 1/2 Even in Alsace-Lorraine one Socialist has been returned, while the Democrat or Popularist party has again been restored to life in the persons of two members. 1895 *19th Cent.* Sept. 566 There she finds two sorts of women. If I am allowed to use two Russianisms, she finds the 'careerist', and the 'popularist'.

Popularité (pə'pju:ləriti). [ad F. *popularité* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) populace, popular bearing, popularity, ad. L. *populārītās* fellow-citizen- ship, popular bearing, in late L. population, f *populārīs* POPULAR: see -ITY.]

† 1. Popular or democratic government. Obs.

1548 W. THOMAS in STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. App. S. 65 The Swizzers, that destroyed their gentlemen in a day and that now glory most in their popularity. 1623 C. DOWNING *St. Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 24 An Aristocracy cannot be immediately dissolved, either into a tyranny or a tumultuous popularity. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Com Athens & Rome* v. In a very few years we have made mighty leaps from prerogative heights into the depths of popularity.

† 2. The principle of popular or democratic government; democracy. Obs.

1894 *WHITEHEAD Def. Answer.* To Rdx. aiv, Contempt of magistrates, populante, Anabaptistrie and sundrie other pernicious and pestilent errors. a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen.*

VIII (1683) 166 He taught, All goods should be Common, and diuers other Articles tending to Popularity 1689 D. GRANVILLE *Left* (Surtees, No 37) 71 The contagion of the age, the spirit of popularity and republicanism.

† 3. a. The action or practice of courting, or trying to win, popular favour. Obs

1597-8 *BACON Ess. Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 34 So it be without too much pompe or popularitie. 1690 *NORRIS Bonitudo* (1692) 240 A very laudable affectation of Popu- larity, . . to engage men's affections to our Persons 1697 *COLLIER Ess Mor Subj.* II. (1703) 71 Popularity is a court- ing the favour of the people by undue practices a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* an 1664 (1823) I. 355 He said, there was such a remissness, and so much popularity appeared upon all occasions, that. it would be impossible to preserve the church

† b. pl. Popular arts or practices. Obs. rare-1.

1597 *BACON Counters Good & Evil* Ess. (Arb.) 138 It may be represented also by coulers, popularities and circum- stances, which are of such force, as they sway the ordinarie iudgement.

4. The fact or conditon of being approved, beloved, or admired by the people, or by many people; favour or acceptance with the people.

1601 *HOLLAND Phny* II. 526 At the next election of Magis- trates, his popularity gained him a Consulship 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 77 They have no man of eminent popu- larity to head them. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ Legis* xvii § 22 By popularity is meant the property of being accept- able or rather not unacceptable to the bulk of the people

1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 540 Numerous words of these poems confirm their popularity. 1882a A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 17 He had found the way short from obscurity to the dazzling light of popularity.

† 5. Vulgarity in speech. rare-1.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. This gallant, labouring to avoid popularity, falls into a habit of affecta- tion, ten thousand times hateful than the former.

† 6. = POPULACE. Obs.

1632 C. DOWNING *St. Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 18 That was approved and received by many of the Popularity for a happy equality 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref 65 To curry favour with the vulgar Popularity 1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Prant* 219 [He] incensed the popularity of London, as in a common cause.

† 7. = POPULOUSNESS Obs rare

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder work. Provid.* (1867) 212 The last Church that completed the number of 30 was gathered at Boston, by reason of the popularity thereof 1790 *BARTHAM Barnumness Eng.* I. Of the antediluvian world, and its popularity before the flood.

8. Comb, as popularity-hunting, -monger.

1843 *THACKERAY Irish Sh. Bk.* v. A courtly popularity hunting air 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 10 One of the most accredited popularity mongers of society 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* I. The sly broad-brims and popularity-hunters of the Peace Society.

Popularization (pə'pju:ləraɪzə'sən). [f. POPU- LARIZE + -ATION. So F. *popularisation*.] The action of popularizing or fact of being popularized, in various senses: see the verb.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII 546 The popular- ization of the measure. 1801 — in *Monthly Mag* XI. 301 The popularization of those . . doctrines 1860 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* 449 The universality of literature, its general popularization by the press. 1866 *Sat Rev* 21 Apr. 457/2 An advance, towards the popularization of the constitu- encies. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Ethnol. Lit.* xii. (1890) 453 The popularisation of the pamphlet led the way to periodical writing

Popularize (pə'pju:ləraɪz), v. [f. POPULAR + -IZE. So F. *populariser* (1798 in *Dict Acad.*.)]

† 1. *intr.* To act popularly; to court popular favour. Obs. rare-1.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 111 Some Popes haue bene glad for their aduantage, to tyrannise Popularly, so he may chaunce be content for his aduancement, to popu- larise tyrannically: and shall not be the first. that hath cunningly done it with a comely grace.

2. *trans.* To make popular a. To gain popular favour for; to cause to be generally known and accepted, liked, or admired.

1797 *EARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* III. 512 He depended a little on the word peace to popularize him in his own country 1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XII. 37 To preserve their power they must popularise themselves. 1879 *Brit & For. Evang. Rev* XXVIII. 54 These godly ballads and sacred rhymes had done their work in popularising the truth.

b. To render democratic; to extend to the common people.

1831 *Blackw Mag.* XXIX 598 'Popularize the govern- ment', say they 'reform the representation'. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 26 June 5/1 Protestations of their willingness to popularise the suffrage.

c. To present (an abstruse or technical subject) in a form popularly intelligible or attractive.

1836 *Tail's Mag.* III. 80 He possesses . . the power of seizing upon and popularizing the finer parts of his subject. 1840 *GROTE Greece* II. lxvii VIII. 451 A powerful instrument in popularising new combinations of thought with variety and elegance of expression 1872 *EARLE Philol. Eng Tongue* § 654 Engaged in the diffusion of knowledge, in popularising history or science

Hence Popularized ppl a., Popularizing vbl. sb. Also POPULARIZER.

1848 W. H. KELLY to L. BLAND'S *Hist. Ten Y.* II 523 One of the most successful popularizers of science 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 120 The popularising of religious teaching. a 1882 T. H. GREEN *Profr. to Ethics* Introd. (1883) 2 Inferences from popularised science 1897 *Daily News* 25 Sept 5/3 In these days of popularised photography.

Popularly, *adv.* [f. POPULAR + -LY².] In a popular manner.

1. By or among the people at large, esp. the common people, generally, prevalently, commonly, ordinarily; by popular vote as opposed to nomination or election by one or a few.

1596 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 55 Not meete to be so popularly prayed. 1594 T. BRIDGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 205 He feared many times to have bene popularly slaine. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 185 A Dysentery slaying popularly and killing many. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I iii vii. 424 He had a son, who was popularly called the Boy of Egremont. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I 291 The whole number was popularly estimated at a hundred and thirty thousand men. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii ix. 730 A Town Council popularly elected.

2. In the ordinary language or style of the people; so as to be generally intelligible.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* iii. (1584) R11 b, Saint Augustine then speaketh popularly. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* l. xxxi. (Arb.) 77 They had not written so much nor so popularly. 1621 CADE *Serm.* 19 The nature of conscience, which I will describe as popularly as I can. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 You will say that the Scripture speaketh popularly, and after the manner of Men. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 138 The difficulty lies not in the apprehension of them, when they are plainly and popularly stated.

3. In a way that wins popular favour. *Obs.*

1593 [see POPULARIZE v. 1]. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achit.* 336 Why then should I. Turn rebel and run popularly mad? 1740 689 On each Side bowing popularly low. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dido's* *Grobianus* 223 To twirl the Ringlets, which in Order grow, On each Side waving popularly low.

Popularness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being popular, popularity.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Popularness*, a being full of People; also an Affectedness of popular Applause. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I 32 That ensnaring meretricious popularness in Literature.

4. **Popular**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *populaire*: see POPULAR and -ARY².] The populace.

1576 LINDSAY (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 135 We doubt of the popularie [?] popular] quibk apperandlie...fawours the kings partie. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. 1 249 The Popularie being in suspense, by reason of the variety of reports.

Populass, *lasse*, *obs.* forms of POPULACE.

5. **Populate**, *ppl. a. Obs. exc. poet.* [ad. late L. or early med. L. *populāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *populāre* (a 800) to inhabit (Du Cange).] Peopled, = POPULATED *ppl. a.* (Const. as pa. *ppl.*)

1574 HEILOWES *Guanara's Ram. Ep.* (1577) 376 The countie of Caldea the Region after the flood first inhabited and populate. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The kingdom is much populate. 1873 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 47 In a place so populate.

6. **Populate**, *v. 1 Obs. rare*. [f. L. *populāri*, -āre to lay waste, ravage, plunder + -ATE³.] *trans.* To lay waste, ravage, devastate, destroy. Hence 7. **Populated** *ppl. a.*

1554 HULOET, *Populate* or conquer. Loke in Conquer, waist. 1590 LEVINS *Manus.* 412 To Populate, *populāri*. 1601 W. WATSON *Import. Consid.* (1831) 23 To bring in the Spaniard to populate, waste, and destroy this whole Isle. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 242 Nor pines it [the rose] languid to the Syrian blaze, With flaccid leaves, and populated breath.

8. **Populate** (pp. *pplēt*), *v. 2* [f. L. *populāt-*, *ppl. stem*: see POPULARE *ppl. a.* and -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* a. To people, inhabit, form the population of (a country, etc.). b. To furnish or supply (a country, etc.) with inhabitants, to people.

1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 7 b. Adorned with fayre women, populated of many people. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 20 They populated then the foot of fountfull Ide. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1799) II. 167 And would gradually populate all the sub-marine portion of the globe. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 559 Ox and deer—all of which then populated Britain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/2 The great countries we have populated in North America and at the Antipodes.

2. *intr.* Of people. To increase, grow in numbers by propagation. *rare*.

1625 BACON *Ess. Vices. Things* (Arb.) 574 When there be great Shoales of People, which goe on to populate, without foreseeing Meanes of Life and Sustentation. 1830 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 285 As if it would not set mankind populating faster than carpenters and bricklayers could cover in their children.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become peopled or populous. *U. S. rare*.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 556 Its trade. must increase, in proportion as the surrounding country populates. 1822 *Niles Reg.* 12 Oct. 96/2 This territory [Michigan] is rapidly populating.

Hence **Populated** *ppl. a.*; **Populating** *vbl. sb.*

1625 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. 10 Jeyes* 8 To the populating of America. 1884 BLACK *Fud Shaks.* xvi. A populated place filled with a number of his fellow-creatures.

9. **Population**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *populatiō-em* devastation, n. of action from *populāri*, -āre. see POPULARE v. 1.] Devastation, laying waste.

1554 HULOET, Foraging, population, or wasting of a country, *populatio*. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 82 The effusion of innocent blood, the population of countries, the running of ample regions. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadent* (1602) 75 Population, ruine, and destruction of their native country and commonwealth. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Population* (*Populatio*), a wasting, destroying, robbing, and spoiling of people. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Population² (*populā' fōn*). [ad. late L. *populatiō-em* (*Sedulus c. 470*) population, multitude, having the form of a n. of action f. *populāre* to people (see POPULARE v. 2). So F. *population* (1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) peopling, population.]

1. *concr.* A peopled or inhabited place. *Obs.* 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 130 They received their advice that neere at hand were great populations, and soone after he came to Zimpanzino. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 479 It hath in it, by estimation, threescore thousand Populations, or inhabited places.

2. 'The state of a country with respect to numbers of people' (J.); the degree in which a place is populated or inhabited; hence, the total number of persons inhabiting a country, town, or other area; the body of inhabitants.

1612 BACON *Ess.* *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 476 Not the hundreth pole will be fit for a helmet, and so great population and little strength. 1625 *Ibid.* *Seditions & Troubles* 405 It is to be foreseen, that the Population of a Kingdome, (especially if it be not mowed downe by wars) doe not exceede, the Stocke of the Kingdome, which should maintaine them. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 125 But now the sounds of population fall. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. 14 Population...increases in a geometrical ratio, subsistence in an arithmetical ratio. 1803 *Ibid.* I vii. 100 The population of the tribe is measured by the population of its herds. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 48 The formidable state...in which the population should consist chiefly of soldiers and peasantry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* in I. 282 The population of England in 1685 cannot be ascertained with perfect accuracy. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii (1876) 156 To make increased population the cause of improved agriculture, is to commit the absurd blunder of confounding cause and effect.

3. *b.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1817 COBBETT *Taking Leave* 7 We now frequently hear the working classes called 'the population', just as we call the animals upon a farm 'the stock'.

4. *transf.* Of animals and plants.

1803 [see 2]. 1825 J. BALL in *Yrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXI. 207 A gradual increase in the vegetable population would come about. 1897 MARX *Kingsley W. Africa* 76 Its resident population consists of sharks, whose annual toll of human life is said by some authorities to be fourteen.

5. The action or process of peopling a place or region; increase of people.

1776 DECLAR. *Indep. Amer.* in *Genl. Mag.* XLVI. 361/2 He [the king] has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 563 The population of the province was extremely rapid. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 72 Population is stimulated, and cities rise. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii 232 [Polygamy] could be hardly looked on as the whole conducive to population.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.* (chiefly from 2)

1846 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 239 The Scotch population-mongers, and Malthus and his crew. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xvi. The Population Returns of this country are very instructive reading. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 10/2 Australia...on a population basis, is undoubtedly one of the largest consumers of books in the world.

Hence **Populational**, *a.*, of, pertaining to, or based on population; **Populationist** *noun-nd*, one who holds a theory about population, esp. a Malthusian; **Populationless**, *a.*, without population, uninhabited.

1865-77 H. TAYLOR *Autobio.* (1885) I. 92 It is not long since I heard a Populationist vehemently reproach a poor but very respectable married gentleman for the sin of having nine children. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Sept. 213/3 Cities ranged according to their population rank. 1895 HARR *Stud. Russia* II. 76 Endless are the open spaces...almost populationless.

10. **Populator**. [Agent-n in L. form from POPULARE v. 2.] One who or that which populates or peoples.

1822 OGILVIE (Annandale), The populators of a country. 1. **Popule**, *v. obs. rare* [f. late L. *populāre*.] *trans.* = PEOPLE v. 1.

1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 142 The rest were separated in the discovering and populating of other Islands. 1704 The greatest towne and most populated of all that province.

11. **Populeal**, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. *popule-us* of poplar + -AL.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 7/2 The Crown Poplar, or Poplar [*inspr.* teal] Garland, is made of the Leaves of Poplar.

12. **Populeon**, *Obs.* Forms. 5 populyon, 5-7 -ilion, 6-7 -uleon, (7 popmul(l)ion). [a. OF. *populeon* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med. L. **populeum*, f. *populus* poplar. OF. had *popelon* a 1300 (P. Meyer).] An ointment made of the buds of the Black Poplar.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxx. (1495) 683 Ofte of the crosse of the populer is oymement made...amonge physiciens the oymement hyghte Populion. 14. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 90 An oymement bat es callyd populyon. 1550 LYONS *Treas. Health* Civ. b. Distempere them w^t populeon. 1611 CORER, *Populeon*, popilion, or popmilion; an ointment made of blacke Poplar buds. 1616 SURF. & MARKE. *Country Farme* 41 Rub his browes and all his head over with oyle of Roses, Vinegar, and Populeon. 1702 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1280, I then anointed the passage with Populeum [*inspr.* Populeum]. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 79 The cooling Quality of the Ointment Populeon holds not above a Year.

13. **Populicide** (*pp. pūlīzīd*), *rare*. [a. F. *populicide* adj. (18th c.), f. L. *popul-us* people + -cide, -OID¹.] The murder of a people or nation.

1824 BENTHAM *Ment. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 544 Tyrannicide would be less flagitious than populicide. 1865 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 78, I hate regicide as I do populicide—deeply, if phrenzied; more deeply, if deliberate. 1. **Populiferous**, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. *popul-us* poplar + -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Populiferous*, that beareth Poplartrees. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

14. **Populin** (*pp. pūlīn*) *Chem.* [ad. F. *populine* (Braconnot 1831), f. L. *popul-us* poplar + -IN¹.] A white crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₂O₈, having a sweetish taste, obtained from the bark, leaves, and roots of the aspen (*Populus tremula*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Oig. Bodies* 766 Populin has a sweet taste, not unlike that of liquorice. 1873 WATTS *Formas Chem.* (ed. 11) 642 Populin is a substance resembling salicin in appearance.

Hence **Populinate** *v. trans.*, to impregnate with populin as an antiseptic.

18. in *U. S. Dispensatory* 1489 (Cent. D.).

15. **Populism** (*pp. pūlīzīm*). [f. as next + -ISM.] The political doctrine or principle of the Populists.

1893 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 139 The Populists have been compelled in some degree to pander to Populism. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 168 Populism being, in fact, pretty much a resurrection of Greenbackism under another form and name. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/4 The central idea of Populism is a concentrated paternalism.

16. **Populist** (*pp. pūlīst*) [f. L. *popul-us* people + -IST.] *lit.* 'A member of the People's party' (Funk).

1. An adherent of a political party formed in the U. S. in Feb. 1892, the chief objects of which were public control of railways, limitation of private ownership of land, extension of the currency by free coinage of silver and increased issue of paper-money, a graduated income-tax, etc. Also *attrib.* 1892 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 8 Oct. It is officially reported from Democratic headquarters in Cheyenne, Wyoming, that fusion with the populists has been perfected. The Democrats will support Weaver electors and the People's party the Democratic State Ticket. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 6/2 The United States Senate, after March 4, will be composed of forty-four Democrats, forty Republicans, and four Populists. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 43/2 The situation results from the rise of the Populist party. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 138 A peoples party.—Populists as by a barbarism they are called. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 278 The organization of the Populists, trampling under foot the Constitution, in pursuit of objects over a greater part of which Congress has no jurisdiction.

2. A member of a Russian socio-political party advocating a form of collectivism.

1895 P. MILYUKOV in *Athenaeum* 6 July 25/1 The first [group] values primitive collectivism because it regards it as an inalienable trait in the character of the Russian people. [It] sticks to its old name of 'Populists'. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 43 Nobody but a 'populist' who loves the people will come and stay.

Hence **Populistic**, *a.*

1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Oct. It was Mr. Bryan and his populistic ideas which were the bone of contention. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 June 490/2 The sentiment is populistic and the treatment of materials is eclectic.

17. **Populosity**, *Obs.* [f. L. *populōs-us* full of people, POPULOUS + -ITY. So F. *populosité* (Cotgr. 1611).] = POPULOUSNESS.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 98 That the Eastern people were most ancient in populosity. 1720 STAYPL. *Stow's Surv.* I. 305/2 For Hugenese, Concurrence, Navigation, Trade and Populosity, it very hardly gives away in any City in Europe. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 3 In the present state of Populosity, the spontaneous growth would be found far short of his indispensable exigencies.

18. **Populous** (*pp. pūlūs*), *a.* Forms: 5-7 *populus*, 6-8 *populose*, 9 *populous*, 10 *populous*, 11 *populous*. [ad. L. *populōs-us* (Appuleius c. 160), f. *popul-us* people: see -OUS. Cf. F. *populeux* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Full of people or inhabitants; having many inhabitants, absolutely or in proportion to area, etc.; thickly inhabited; fully occupied.

1449 J. METHAM *Anor & Clopes* 302 This cuntre was gret & populous. 1538 STARKY *England* I. iii. 75 The cuntrey hath byn more populous, then hyt ys now. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* I. 20 'The mast populous tounne abufe the erd'. 1555 EDEN *Decader* 6 An other Ilande which the captuyes sayde to bee verye populous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 The whole space betwene is as a continual populous Market. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 2 How populous of Mortals must be the Court of Pluto? how solitary that of Jupiter? 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 190 The rivers on the west coast running through more populous districts.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals or things.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 321 As habitable a Part of the Microcosme or little World as any, for abilities or virtues, though not so Populous. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 175 The river...with many populous communities of the beaver along its banks. 18. W. SAWYER *New Year Numbers* iv, The rain-drop glitters populous with life.

3. Of a time or season: Productive, prolific. 1780 GIBSON *Let* 28 Mar. (in *Satoby's Sale Catal.* 21 May (1900) 43) The Autumn was remarkably populous in such Englishmen as I am not ashamed to acknowledge in foreign countries. 1830 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 12 There is no time more populous of intellect...than the one we are speaking of.

4. Of a body of people: Numerous, abundant.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III 157 And take thame baith, . . . With his power quihk was richt populos. 2548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen VII 43 Furnished with a populous army. 1654-6a HAYLIN *Cosmogr* i (1682) 212 The overthrow of the populous Navy of Xerxes. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div* i 276 A populous posterity is the blessing of God.

3. Of or pertaining to the populace: =POPULAR a., in various senses. *Obs. exc. poet.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* i. iii. Biv. It should have bene some fine confectiōn. This powder was to grosse and populos. 1638 *Pemil Conf.* vi. (1657) 102 Mine Author avoucheth it rather for a populous rumor. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil* No 35 (1726) 190 A populous scandal was invented and reported about town. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas* I, III iv. 200 The courtly flattery and the populous shout died away together. 1851 MISS BROWNING *Cass Guad* IV. ii. 35 Between those populous ough hands Raised in the sun, Duke Leopold outland, And took the patriot's oath.

Hence **Populously** *adv.*, in a populous manner or degree.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw* 562 Jewes, in such infinite numbers, that scarce no Towne nor Village, but is very populosly replenished with their families.

Populousness (*pō'pūlūsness*). [*f. prec. + -NESS*]. The state or condition of being populous; density of population.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1602) 47 Constantinople exceedeth all the cities in Europe in populousness. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III 803 England has probably, since that time [1581], increased in populousness. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct 1887/2 A bare fact, as much outside discussion as, the populousness of London.

† b. Numerousness; multitudinousness. *Obs.*

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical Ambrose* 367 The temperature of its Air, fertility of Soil, and populousness of its Inhabitants. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Guernsey* 127 From the Populousness of the Inhabitants several Families reside in a House.

c. Prolific quality, productiveness. *rare-1*. 1881 JEFFRIES *Wood Magic* I. viii. 218 The wood-pigeons . . . were continually being increased both by their own populousness and by the arrival of fresh bands.

Pop-valve, -weed: see **Pop-**. **Pop-vine**: see **Pop** *sb.* 1.

Pop-visit. [*f. Pop* *v.* 1 + *VISIT* *sb.*] A short, hasty, or unannounced visit, in which one 'pops in'. Also *pop-in visit*.

1767 STURGE *Tr Shandy* IX. xxxiii, Obadiah had led his cow upon a pop-visit to him. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebridge Hall* (1823) II 50, I have watched him, too, during one of his pop visits into the cottage. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 6/1 Mr. Balfour . . . is beginning to imitate the Leader of the House in the making of 'pop-in' visits.

Poppych, popysh (e, -ysse, obs. forms of **POPISH**).

Popylon, variant of **POPULON** *Obs.*

Pouquaahock, obs. or var. form of **QUAUAUG**.

Por, var. **PORR**, a poker, a thrust; obs. f. **PURR** a.

Poraceous, obs. form of **PORRAGEOUS**.

† **Porail, poveraille**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 *poueraill*, 3-4 -ail(e), 4-5 -ail(e), 4 *poueraill*, Sc. 5 *poueraill*, 5-6 -ail, 6 *poueraill*. β. 4-5 *porail*, (*poueraill*), 4-6 *porail* (e, -ail(e), -ayle, 5 -ayll(e), -ail, 6 -ail, *porraill*, Sc. *puraill*, -ail, (7 Sc. -ail). [*ME. poveraille*, a. OF. *poueraill*, -aille (a 1236 in *Godef.*), collective sb. f. *povre* **POOR** + *-aille* (cf. L. *-illa*, neut. pl. of *-ilis*, adjectival suffix).

The 16th c. Eng. and the Sc. point alike to an early *ME. pōraill*, syncopated from *poveraill*, like *e'er* from *over*, *bird* from *aboverd*. cf. **POOR** a.]

1. **Poor** people as a class; the poor.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5082 Pe poueraill (*v. r.* *poueraill*, *poueraill*) ouer Seuerne fye put per was po & bileuede vorp in walls in sorwe & in wo. a 1308 *Cursor M.* 12259 Put the poueraill get sum bote. 1375 BARNOUR *Brace* viii. 368 The king, in set battail, With a queyne ilk poueraill. 1514 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 90 All vther persons poueraill cumand within this burgh.

β. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6664 How put be poraille (*v. r.* *poueraill*) Grancian slow. 2330 *Will. Paternis* 5123 Neuer be pore poraille be piled for bi take. 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 285 A ordynance wolde be maad for the pore poraille, That in thysse dayes have but lytyll avayle. 1503-4 *Act 19 Item* VII, c. 32 The poraill of hys Comens of this land. 1549 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 270 To eschait and dail the same to the pure for their contentioun. a 1550 *Schole-ho* *Womyn* 797 in Harl. Z. P. IV. 135 He gaue. so liberrall Parte of his good, to the poraill. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 18 Almes to the poraill.

b. pl. Poor persons. *rare*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Bodily almes bi whiche þes porails schulden be clopid and kept for dep. 1388 - *Prov* xv. 14 Nedi men of erthe, and the porails of men [1382 *pois men*].

2. The condition of the poor; poverty *rare-1*.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secres* 820 A kyng that . . . them Relevith that be falle in poraille

Porail (*pō'raill*), a. [*f. L. porus* **PORR** + *-AL*].

Of or pertaining to the pores of the body.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xiv. As if it were . . . by form of perspiration, . . . unconscious poral bountifulness.

Poran, obs. form of **PURANA**.

Porbeagle (*pō'brɪg'el*). [*Of uncertain origin. Cornish dialect. (Has been conjectured to be f. F. porc swine or porpoise (= porcus piscis) + BEAGLE, though no reason for such a name appears.)*] A shark of the genus *Lamna*, esp. *L. cornubica*, sometimes attaining the length of 10 feet, and having a pointed snout; a mackerel-shark.

1778 BORLASE *Hist Cornw* 265 We have also another shark, which we call the Porbeagle, of which I give an icon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II ii 1 269 The Dog Fish, the Tope, the Porbeagle. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 105 On two occasions I saw a shark lying on the beach. One was the species known as the Porbeagle, a malicious-looking monster about six feet long, with a mouth armed with three rows of very sharp triangular teeth. 1901 *Scottsman* 19 Sept. 5/1 The Natural History Museum at South Kensington has just received . . . a porbeagle shark, caught . . . off Skye 7 feet long, and weighed 350 lb.

Porcapyne, **porc de spyne**, obs. forms of **PORCUPINE**.

Porcate (*pō'kāt*), a *Zool* [*f. L. porca* ridge + *-ATE* 2] (See *quot*) a. *See Porcated* a.

1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol* IV. xlv. 272 Porcate (*Porcata*) Having several parallel elevated longitudinal ridges. 1828 WESTER, *Porcata*, ridged, formed in ridges.

Porcellan (*pō'sɪlən*, *pō'sɪlən*). Forms: a.

(6 *porcellana*, 6-7 *porcellana*), 7- *porcellan*,

(6-7 -cellan, -e, 6-9 -cellane, 7 -cellane, 7-8 -cell-

line, 8 -cellan, 7-9 -cellane; 6 (*porcellan*) *por-*

cellin, 7 *porcellan*). β. 6-7 *porcellan*, 7 -ane, -ain,

-aine, -ine, *porcellan*, *porcellain*; 6-7 *pur-*

cellan, 6-8 -laine, 7 -lan; *purcellan*, -lain.

[a. F. *porcelaine* (also OF. 13th c. *porcelaine*,

still in *Cotgr.* 1611), a Venus shell, cowrie, or

similar univalve; hence, the dense polished sub-

stance of these shells, and (from its resemblance

to this) china-ware; ad It. *porcellana* (13th c. in

Marco Polo) in same senses, a deriv., of adjective

form, of *porcella*, dim. of *porca* cf. Florio 1611,

'Porcelle, as Porche, the fine Cockle or Muscle

shells which Painters put their colours in'; *'Porcel-*

lana . . . Porcelane earth or dishes' From It. also

Sp., Pg. *porcellana*, and early 16th c. Eng. uscs; and

also Ger. *porcellan*, Du. *porcelain*, Da. *porcelæn*,

Sw. *porcelin*. In the Romance langs., the name

ran together with that of the herb *PURSLANE*, in

It. *porcellana*, OF. *porcelaine*, *porcellaine*

The ulterior etymology of It. *porca*, *porcella* is unsettled;

see Skeat, *Mañh Etymol. Unters.* (1855) 13 *Korting*

Lat. Rom. Wbch. 7313]

1. A fine kind of earthenware, having a trans-

lucent body and a transparent glaze; = **CHINA** 1 3.

The name properly belongs to the hard paste or *natural*

porcellan, composed of KAOLIN combined in China with

PTERUNSE, elsewhere with some siliceous material; but it

is also applied to soft paste or *artificial porcellan*, which is

essentially a substance intermediate between glass and

earthenware, and *hybrid* or *mixed porcellan*, which contains

a certain amount of kaolin.

a. c 1330 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* iii II 249. in. potts of Erthe

payntid, callid Porceland [? *Porcellana*]. 1545 EDEM *Decades*

226 He had two vessels made of the fine earth called *Porcel-*

lana. 1582 LICHFIELD *tr Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind* i. xliii.

1605 Sike great Tynages of fine Earh, which they doe call

Porcellana, and the same is very costlye. 1596 HARRING-

TON *Apol. for Ajax* B ivj. Served in as fine plate, and

Porlin, as any is in the North. 1613 PURCELL *Pilgrimage*

(1614) 524 They vse much the powder of a certaine herb

called Chia, of which they put as much as a Walnut-shell

may containe into a dish of Porcelane, and drinke it with

hot water. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb. Here [in Paris] is

a shop . . . where are sold all curiosities naturall or artificial,

as cabinets, shells, ivory, porcelain. 1650 *Ibid.* 25 Apr.

Of earth painted like porcelain or China-ware. 1797 A.

HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind* II. ii. 239 We have the same

Sort of Clay in several Parts of Great Britain, that Porcel-

aine is made of, but we want the warm Sun to prepare it.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 260 Porcelane or

Dresden china. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 303 The

potteries of Wedgwood and Bentley have excelled the

porcelain of China. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 246

Chromium Sesquioxide is employed as a green colour for

painting on porcelain.

β. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. x. 90 The

meat . . . they lay into platters of purcellan. 1594 PLAT

Jewell-ho. ii. 35 In sawcers of glasse or purcellane 1653

J. HALL *Paradoxes* 95 Purcellan and Venice Glasses are

the most apt to be broke. 1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 95

As for the purcellan, 'tis not made of plaster or egg shells

beaten fine, but of a certain earth. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr*

Thavenot's Trav. iii viii. 17 China also, as *Purcelline*. 1703

Lond. Gas. No. 3953/1 A Manufacture of Lame, Purcellane

and Earthen Ware.

b. *fig.* with allusion to the fineness, beauty, or

fragility of this ware.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* v. viii. She is herself the

purest piece of Purcellane. that e're had liquid sweet meats

lick'd out of it. 1822 BYRON *Yuan* iv. xi. Thine fortunate I

who, of that fragile mould, The precious porcelain of human

clay, Break with the first fall. 1875 TENNISON *Q. Mary* ii

1, That fine porcelain Courtenay, Save that he fears he

might be crack'd in using . . . should be in Devon too.

† c. Applied in the 17th c. to the supposed

natural plaster or paste then believed to congeal

into porcelain. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. ii. 91 That earthen or pliable

matter commonly called porcelain, which is pure white,

whereof vessels of all kinds are very curiously framed. 1615

BACON *Angels Law, Impeachment, Waste* Wks. 1859 VII 528

If we had in England beds of porcelain, such as they have

in China, - which porcelain is a kind of a plaster buried in

the earth and by length of time congealed and glazed into

that fine substance. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Porcelaine*. also the

cream, or flowing on the top of a certain chalky earth, in

China steeped in water, of which they make China dishes

2. An article or vessel made of porcelain; a piece

of porcelain or china-ware. Usually in *pl.*

1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iv xvii. 259 They see the it in porcelaines. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav* 17 Silks, purslaines, sendals, . . . come from China. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng* (1724) I. iii 58 In another Gallery [is] a good Collection of Porcelaines (China-ware) and other Curiosities. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 14/1 Windsor is full of these precious porcelaines, and they adorn all her residences.

3. The COWRIE (*Cypraea moneta*). Hardly Eng., exc. in *porcelain shell*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 88 The third [dye or colour] is ordinarily made of the purple & porcellane shel-fishes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 146 In the kingdoms of Calacan and Carazan, certane sea shells are currant, which some men terme Porcelline. 1657 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 111 It must needs extravagantly exceed the biggest Nautilus or Porcellane-shell, both in latitude and number of turns. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 129/1 In many places shells ate current for coins; particularly a small white kind . . . called in the Indies *courres*, or *coris*, on the coast of Africa *bouges*, in America *porcelaines*. 1875 JEVONS *Money* iv 24 Cowry shells, which, under one name or another - chamgas, zimbis, bouges, porcelaines, &c. - have long been used.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. *lit.* Of porcelain, made of porcelain or china.

1598 FLORIO, *Porcellana*, porcellan dishes. 1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N. W. Ind.* In porcellane dishes There were some hope. 1682 WHILLER *Fourm Greece* iii 216 The Walls cased with Porcellane Tiles. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* iv. A maid who had broken a porcelain cup. 1800 *tr Lagrange's Chem* II. 312 Bring the porcelain tube to a red heat. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 227 Of late years these have been entirely superseded by porcelain teeth. 1877 W. JONLS *Finger-ring* 8 The porcelain finger-rings of ancient Egypt are extremely beautiful.

b. *fig.* Likened to porcelain in some respect fine, delicate, fragile; superfluous.

1638 W. CARTWRIGHT in *Jonsons Viribus*, Though those thy thoughts, which the now queasy age Doth count but clouds, . . . Will come up porcelain-wit some hundreds hence. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wifs* 1, The dispensary ball, at which the porcelain portion of the community danced. 1884 BIRRELL *Obster Dicta* 183 China creeds and delicate porcelain opinions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porcelain-blue*, *earth, grain, -maker, -making, ware*; also *porcelain-like, -tinted, -white* adjs.; porcelain cement, a cement for mending china or glass; porcelain colour, a pigment employed for painting on porcelain; porcelain-crab, a crab of the genus *Porcellana*, so called from its smooth and polished shell; porcelain jasper = PORCELLANITE: see **JASPER** *sb.* 1; porcelain lace, porcelain in thin filaments made by soaking lace in the porcelain slip and then burning the threads and leaving the porcelain, used in the decorative work of Berlin porcelain; porcelain oven, the oven or kiln in which porcelain is baked; porcelain-paper, name of a kind of glazed French paper; porcelain shell: see **SENSE** 3; porcelain spar, a variety of ekebergite; porcelain tower, a famous tower at Nankin in China, covered with porcelain tiles.

1882 *Garden* 4 Nov 336/1 Pretty 'porcelain-blue blossoms. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Led's Africa* iii. 209 They have such abundance of 'porcelain earth' a 1774 HARTS *Confession* 31 True fame, like porcelain earth, for years must lay Bury'd, and mix'd with elemental clay. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 313 Porcellanite, 'Porcelain Jasper, of Werner. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Test-de Geol.* xiv. 259 Shales converted into porcelain-jasper. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat* II. 79/2 A smooth 'porcelain-like deposit. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 3/1 The influence of Japanese decoration . . . was predominant with the English 'porcelain-makers of the eighteenth century. 1903 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 3/2 The historian of an art, so many-sided in its efforts, as English 'porcelain making. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI 176/1 A blonde beauty, of the delicate, 'porcelain-tinted type. 1752 T. SALMON *Univ. Trav.* I. ii 8/2 The grandest of all the Chinese Buildings is the 'Porcelain Tower, which stands before one of the Gates of Nankin. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 37 The Bannians sell Callicoes, Chena-satten, 'Porcellan ware. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/7 A cameo wrought in a beautiful 'porcelain-white upper stratum of a sardonyx.

Hence **Porcelainist**, a maker or decorator of porcelain; a connoisseur or collector of porcelains; **Porcelainite**, a trade-name for certain kinds of fine white stone-ware.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Athenaeum* a Mar. 287/3 Signatures of potters and European (not Asiatic) porcelainists.

Porcelain-clay. The clay used in the manufacture of porcelain, china-clay, kaolin. Also *fig.* 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* i (1692) 7 This is the porcelain clay of humane kind. 1778 WOOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 20 Such were the porcellane clay from Cornwall, the porcelain clay from Saxony. 1837 CARLYLE *R. Rev* II. i. 1, Pity-struck for the porcelain-clay of humanity rather than for the tile-clay. 1838 LYTTEL *Elem. Geol* ii. (1874) 12 The purest clay found in nature is 'porcelain' clay or Kaolin, which results from the decomposition of a rock composed of felspar and quartz.

Porcelaine, -ane, -ayn, -ene, -eyne, etc., obs. ff. **PURSLANE**.

Porcelainize (*pō'sɪlənəiz*), v. [*f. PORCELAIN* + *-IZE*] *trans.* To convert into porcelain or a substance of the same nature.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 14 It has been 'porcelainized', or baked like potter's clay. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Porcelainized*, applied to clays, shales, and other stratified rocks that have been hardened and altered by igneous contact.

Hence **Porcelainization**.

1907 W. BURTON *Porcelain* (in *Athenaeum* 16 Feb. 203/3) So that the porcelainisation of the body and the fusion of the glaze go side by side.

Porcelainous (pō'selānūs), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ous] = PORCELLANEOUS.

1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain* & Gl. 378 Its toughness [etc.] render this porcelainous glass well qualified for chemical vessels. 1854 DANA *Cristal* 108 Upper and under surface shining porcelainous.

† **Porcelet**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 pour. [*a. f.* *porcelet* (de S. Antoine) a woodlouse, lit little pig (of St. Anthony), dim. of *porcel*, mod. *f.* *porceau* pig] A woodlouse.

1578 LITTE *Dodoens* 1. lxvii. 115 Capraria bruised with porcelets and oyle of Roses, cureth the blind Hamorrhoids. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 323 Being joined with hony, it healeth the sores occasioned by the biting of the Porcelets called Multipedes.

Porcellaneous (pō'selā'nēūs), *a.* Also 9 -elā-. [*f.* It *porcellana* PORCELAIN + -EOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling porcelain.

1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 316 Of the porcellaneous shells, various species of Voluta, Cypraea, and others of a similar nature, were examined. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 327 The porcellaneous shells resemble the enamel of teeth in the mode of formation. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 191 The shell of the ammonitidæ consists of an external porcellaneous layer and of an internal nacreous lining. 1880 *Archæologia* XLVI. 79 From the twenty-fifth century B. C. to the ninth century A. C., an opaque or porcellaneous glass was pretty extensively manufactured.

So **Porcellaneousness**, *a.* in same sense (Ogilvie 1882); **Porcellaneously**, *adv.* or pertaining to the porcelain crabs *Porcellana* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Porcellanic (pō'selā'nīk), *a.* Also **porcellanico**. [*f.* as prec. + -ico. So mod. *f.* *porcellanique*.] Like or having the texture of porcelain.

1829 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* 1. 85 Limestone, of different texture and consistency, as compact, porcellanic, granular, crystalline. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 1. 21 Shales, hardened or baked into a kind of porcellanic substance.

Porcellanite (pō'selā'nīt), *Min.* Also -ela- [*a. Ger. porcellanit* (J. T. A. Peithner 1794), *f.* *porcellan* PORCELAIN + -it, -ITE]. So *f.* *porcellanite* A hard naturally-baked clay, somewhat resembling jasper, also called *porcellan jasper*. Also, a synonym of *porcellan-spar* (Chester).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 4) 1. 314 Porcellan Jasper, of Werner... Mr. Peithner called it porcellanite, which name should be continued. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* 1. 222 They [mountains] are generally of igneous or metamorphic rocks, clay-slate, or trap, with porcellanite and zeolite.

Porcellanize, *v.* [*f.* as next + -ize] = PORCELLANIZE.

1884 J. GRIBIT in *Nature* XXVII. 45 The grits are hardened and the shales baked and porcellanized.

Porcellaneous (pō'selā'nēs), *a.* [*f.* It *porcellana* PORCELAIN + -ous.] = PORCELLANEOUS.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 368 The shale is converted into hard porcellaneous jasper. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 191. 39 The most complex shell structure is presented by the porcellaneous gastropoda. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 47 The porcellaneous shell is quite homogeneous in its composition.

Porcellayn(e, -ine, -yne, obs. ff. PURSLANE.

Porch (pōrtch). Also 3-7 **porche**, 5 **poorche**, 6 **portche**, 7 **portch**. [*a. f.* *porche* = *L. porticus* colonnade, gallery, porch. (OE. had *portic* = OHG. *pfornh*, directly from *L. porticus*)]

1. An exterior structure forming a covered approach to the entrance of a building; sometimes applied to an interior space serving as a vestibule. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 381/58 Est-wad þe dore and þe porche. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cv. 18 In porches ofe lauerdes hous. 1340 *Avenb.* 135 He is ase þe y-maymed ate porche of þe cherche. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 225 In a somer I hym seigh, as I satte in my porche. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 No styngyng fleshe myht in the porche abyde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 257/1 Portche of wayns-cot, *conterquayre*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ix. 24 Of hewen stone the porch was fayrely wrought. 1663 *GERBIER Counsell* 90 If a Porch be affected, let it then be a vaste Portuco. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xv. The church was old and grey, with ivy clinging to the walls, and round the porch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* l. i. Not infants in the porch of life were free. 1692 *WAGSTAFFE Vind. Carol.* Introd. 12 But I stay too long in the Porch. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Passing the Straits* 222 It penetrates The guarded porches of the brain.

2. In the north of England applied to a transept or side chapel in a church.

1522 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 103 My body to be buried in the Church of Kellowe in my Porch of or Ladye. 1613 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 167 Rec. of Mr Robert Hilyard for the halfe part of the porch in the North Alley, which part Mr Hilyard did new build of his owne cost... 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Durham* III. 151 On the north side is a porch, in which lie the tombs of Conyers. 1893 C. HODGINS in *Reliquary* Jan. 5 The term porch is used for a transept or chapel in the north of England to the present day.

† 3. A colonnade, portico, cloister, stoa; spec. in the East, such a place used as a hall of justice; hence, the tribunal held there. Cf. *PORTUS*. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *LYDG. Story Thebes* II in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1562) 362/2 In a porche, bilte of square stones Where the domes, and ples of the toun were executed, and lawes of the king. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* 1. xxi. 26 b. [A]

square place enuironed with . pillars in two ranks after the manner of a porch. 1599 *HARLETT Voy.* II. 295 Your Maesties Embassadour resident in the blessed and glorious porch of his imperiall Highnesse. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* 1. iii. 126 They stay for me In Pompeyes Porch for now this fearful Night, There is no stirre, or walking in the streetes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 31 A Gallery or very wide vaulted Porch, runs all round the Court.

b. A verandah. *U. S.*

1840 *MALCOM Trav.* 43/2 About twenty or thirty patients, mostly Chinese, meet daily in his porch at four o'clock. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rur. Stud.* 99 A country house without a porch is like a man without an eyebrow.

4. spec. *The Porch*, the Painted Porch (Gr. *σροδ παυλῆν*), a public ambulatory in the agora of ancient Athens, to which Zeno the philosopher and his disciples resorted; hence (of *τῆς σροδς*, those of the porch), the Stoic school, the Stoic philosophy.

[14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 613/35 *Stoa*, a porche peyntyd.] 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 101 They commended the ingenuity of the ancient Schools and Porch. 1677 *GALE Cri. Gentiles* II. 111. 132 Specially from Plato's Academie; some also from Zeno's porch. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* (1697) p. lxxx, Ev'n there he forgets not the Precepts of the Porch. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charact.* 160 In the same high style of the Athenian porch, he passeth judgment on the hopes of the religious. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* 1. 51 The words of a great son of the porch.

5. *Coal-mining*. An arched excavation at the bottom of a shaft. *dial.*

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Porch*, (Yorks.) the arching at the pit bottom inset. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. At the bottom of the shaft Dick and I made a porch for about 6 yards. From the end of the porch I cleared out and packed an old board.

† 6. *Bulwarks*. (See quot.) *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cren. Pass.*, a Term of Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porch-door*, *gable*, *pillar*, *seat*, *lomb*, *lower*, *trellys*, *way*; *porch-post* support, see quot. 1875.

c. 1400 *Alphabet of Tales* 349 þer was made aboun þe porche dure many ymagis of stone. 1554 *HULOET, Porche seate, prastega*. 1555 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 337 A part of this porch-gable was to be erected in 1854. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s. v. They have sometimes rooms over them, and are carried up as many stories in height as the rest of the building, and this projection is called the porch-tower. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Porch-post* Support, a casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch to prevent decay of the two at that point. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 377 This porch-tomb's canopy is handsomely carved. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 703/2 There are... friendly porchways to get under.

Hence **Porched** *a.* [-ED], having a porch;

Porchless *a.*, without a porch

1859 F. FRANCIS N. *Dogwone* (1888) 236 The porched doorway of the hostelry. 1873 *WHITNEY Other Girls* xv. The pillars in the porched veranda. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. i. He reached the porchless door.

Porchace, -as, -ase, -ass, *obs. ff. PURCHASE.*

Porcine (pō'sīn), *a.* [*a. f.* *porcin*, -e, ad. *L. porcīnus* of or belonging to a hog, swinish.]

1. Of or consisting of swine; related to or resembling the swine. (In quot. a 1845 *humorously*, Made of swine's flesh; pork-.)

1566 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Porcine*, of or belonging to an Hog, hogish. 1784 A. MONRO *Compter Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 Common to all quadrupeds, the porcine kind excepted. a. 1845 *HOOD Sausage Maker's Ghost* 1. He, drove a trade In porcine sausages. 1864 *TROLOPE IV Amer.* II. 107 In this portion of the world the porcine genus are all hogs. One never hears of a pig.

2. Resembling or suggesting a hog, like that of a hog (in appearance, manners, or character), swinish, hoggish, piggish.

1560 *GAUDEN Life Bp. Brownrigg* 236 Their Physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, porcine, lupine or leonine. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 34 Do we hear of such a porcine exhibition of the philosophy of Epicurus as that of Cuzum? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighd.* xvii. The porcine head of the church-warden was not on his shoulders by accident. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* 1. (ed. 2) 64 Three doggerl sonnets, noticeable only for their porcine quality of prurience.

Hence **Porcinity** (pō'sīnīt) *nonce-wd.*, porcine quality, piggishness; in quot. as a humorous title. 1850 *SALA Gas-light & D.* vi. Very few customers, at the bar of the Green Hog; yet does this verdant porcinity considerable business with Baclay Perkins [brewers].

Porcion(e, -oun, -onel, obs. ff. PORTION, -AL.

Porcipize, **porcepisce**, etc., *obs. ff. PORPOISE.*

Porcunkle, var. form of **PORTUNCLE** *Obs.*

Porcespicke, *obs. form of PORCUPINE.*

† **Porculat-ion**. *Obs. rare* = *a.* [*ad. L. porculat-ion-em*, agent-n. from **porculare*, *f. porculus* pig,

porkling, dim. of *porcus* swine.] 1643 *COCKERAM, Porculat-ion*, a feeding of swine. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1656-78 in *PHILLIPS*

Porculus, -ier, **Porcupice**, *obs. ff. PORTCULLIS, PORPOISE*

Porcupine (pō'kīpīn), *sb.* Forms: see below.

[ME *porke despyne*, *porkepyn*, etc., *a.* OF. and Pr. *porc espīn* (c. 1220 in Godef.), also *porc d'espīne* (c. 1275) = Sp. *puerco espīn*, Pg. *porco espīno*, It. *porcospino* (also *porco spinoso*), corresp. to a *L.* type **porcus spinus*, *f. porco*, *porc* = *L. porcus* hog, pig + *spīno*, *espīn*, *ēpn*, deriv. of *L. spīna*

thorn (cf. *L. spinus*, Sp. *espīn*, OF. *espīn* a thorn-tree). The genesis of the compound is not very clear, unless it began as short for *porco spinoso*:—*L.* type **porcus spinus* spiny or prickly pig. The *β*, *γ*, and *δ* forms appear to be English corruptions, due to imperfect apprehension of the foreign word, and to 'popular etymology' identifying the ending with *pen*, *point*, etc.; the type *portepyne* may have arisen out of *F. porc(c) d'espīn*, with *c* mute. The *ε* forms really represent a different compound, viz. *F. porc-ēpn*, in 16th c. *porc-espīc*, OF. and Pr. *porc-espī* (13th c. in Littré), in which the second element is *F. ēpi*, OF. *espī* = *L. spīcus*, *-um*, collateral forms of *spīca* spike. (This form, confined to Fr. and Pr., was prob. an alteration of *porc espīn*.)

1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix* or family *Hystriacæ*, having the body and tail covered with defensive erectile spines or quills; formerly supposed to shoot or dart its spines at an enemy.

The Old-World porcupines (subfamily *Hystriacæ*) are terrestrial, and have long quills, variegated in colour, and often used for penholders; the New-World porcupines (subfamily *Spingurina* or *Synethurina*) are more or less arboreal, and have short quills.

a. 5 **porke despyne**, **poro de spyne**, (5 *Sc. porpapyne*), 6 **porocapyne**, **porcupyne**, **porkepyn(e, porkpine, 6-7 porkepine, 7 porkespine, porcupine, porcupin, porcken, 6- porcupine.**

? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 183 Pacokes and plouers in platers of golde, Pygges of poike despyne, þat pastured neuer. c. 1400 *MAUNDEY*, xxviii. [xxxi.] We clepen hem Porc de Spyne [*F. Porc Spinus*, *v. r. porcs espīnoy*, *porc espī*] 1423 *JAS I Kings* Q. clv. The nyce ape; the werly poipayne c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. [*Parl. Beasts*] xvi. Otter, and Aip, and Pennyt Porcupyne [*Bann. MS. porcupynel*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 256/2 Porkepyn a beast, *porc espīn* 1538 *ELYOT, Histria*, 101, a beaste haungyng sharpe pīckes on his backe, called a porkpīne [1545, 1548, porkepynel] 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 215 The Porcken hath the longe sharp pointed quilles, and those, when he stretcheth his skin, he sendeth and shooteth from him. *Ibid.* II. 364 Whatsoever vertue we attribute unto hedgehogs, the same is more effectual in the porcupine. 1607 *TORSILL Porph. Beasts* (1658) 457 Of the Porcupine or Porcupine. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 Here are store of Deare, Hares, Conies, Hogs, Porcupines. 1656 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 714 That Porcupines kill Lions, by darting into their body their quills. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 179 Heavy, thick-bristled with the hostile shafts, Even like a porcupine. 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* iv. 93 Porcupines rattle their quills and vibrate their tails when angered.

β 5 **portpen**, **portepyne**, 6 **porpyn**, -in.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 These sowles were al ful of pryckes lyke to a portpen. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 Lyche a beeste of Inde þat is clepyd a portepyn. 1554 *HULOET*, Porpyn beaste, haungyng pīckes on his backe, *hystrix*. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 134/13 A Porpin, *hystrix*.

γ 5 **poork poynt**, **porpoynt**, **perpoynt**. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/4 A Poork poynt, (or perpoynt, *MS. S. porpoynte*).

δ 6 **porpantine**, **pentyn**, **pintine**, **purpentine**, 6-7 **porpentine**, (6 **poroutine**).

(*Porpentine* was the form known to Shaks. who uses it 7 times, in 4 of these as the sign of an inn.)

1530 in *Ancient* xi (1904) 180 Prestwich.. beryth to his creest a porpantine in his kinde. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 31 Nature gaue example of shoting first, by the Porpentine, which shote his prickes. 1562 *BULLFIN Bulwark*, *Bk. Simples* 80 b. What is the nature of a beast called the Porpentine? 1585 *GREENE Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 97 The enuious Porpentine, who coueting to strike others with her pennies leaueth her selfe void of any defence. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poeme* ii. xi [xii.] (Arb.) 118 The Purpentine nature is, to such as stand aloofe, to dart her prickles from her. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 363 And fought so long, till that his thighes with Darts Were almost like a sharpe-quill'd Porpentine. 1602 — *Han.* i. v. 20 Each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1657 *HOWELL Londino.* 24 Leopards, Lunxes, and Porpentine.

ε 6 **porkepīck**, **porke(p)īk**, **porkepīk**, **porcupike**, 6-7 **porkespīck(e, 7 porke-espīke, porke-spīcke, 8 (humorous) porcupīck**.

1561 *HOLLIBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 13 They cluster together lyke porkepīckes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 90 Their game were hare, deere, porcupikes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 Pater nosters and chaires, enterlaced made of the haire of the Porkepīck died of diuers colours. a. 1700 *Dragon of Wantley* 84 in *Percy Reliques* (1765) III. iii. xi. 283 You would haue thought him for to be, Some Egyptian porcupīck.

b. A figure of this animal, esp. as a device. *Order of the Porcupine* (*F. ordre du Porc-ēpn*): see quot. 1725.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 248 Ane cannon of the fonte merkit with the porkepīck. *Ibid.* 250 Ane other cannon.. merkit with the porkepīck. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poeme* ii. xi (Arb.) 118 He gaue for his deuice the Porkepīck. 1725 *COATS Dict. Heraldry* 179 Lewis [XII] of France, in the year 1394, instituted this Order of the Porcupine, which he had before chosen for his Device.

† c. Old name of a certain fixed star. *Obs.*

1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* I vij. Under the syng of lybra.. wnder ys xviii. degre so alefytis oon stern fyxyt, that oon that the sheppar' callys porke apyk [*ed.* 1506 porcarpyke].

d. *English porcupine*: applied to the hedgehog. 1834 *MARY HOWITT Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1852) 212 Thou poor little English porcupine.

2. *fig. a.* Applied allusively to a person. b. In quot. 1861, a prickly multitude (of pens).

1594 ? GREFNE *Solumus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV 286 What are the virchins crept out of their dens, vnder the conduct of this porcupine? 1596 SHAKES *Tr & C* i. 11. 27 *Ther* Thou art proclaim'd a fool. 1612 Do not Porcupine, do not, my fingers itch. 1862 FITZPATRICK *Life Doyle* (1880) II 7 This letter to Lord Farnham drew forth a porcupine of pens

† 3. Name of a form in which meat was dressed. 1769 MRS RAFFAEL *Eng Househldr* (1778) 89 To make a Porcupine of a Breast of Veal. *Ibid.* 299 To make a cold Porcupine of Beef

4. Applied to machines or mechanical devices having numerous projecting spikes or teeth; esp. an apparatus for heckling flax, worsted, or cotton; a kind of masher used in brewing.

1859 W. MOLYNEUX *Barton-on-Trent* 243 note, At some of the breweries the porcupine is supplanted by an instrument known as Steele's Patent Mashing Machine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Porcupine, a heckling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn. 1891 R. MARSDEN *Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 87 The porcupine is another opener, whose chief difference from the willow [etc.]

5. a. = Porcupine ant-eater; b. = Porcupine fish; see 6.

1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 4 Sept. 213/2 The echidna, or native porcupine. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 205 In this limpid pool were . . the angel-fish, the parrot fish, the porcupine

6. attrib. and Comb., as porcupine mustachio, quill, skin, tribe; porcupine-backed, -lake adjs.; porcupine ant-eater, an Australian monotremate mammal (*Echidna hystrix*), having spines; porcupine crab, a Japanese crab (*Liliodendron hystrix*), having spiny carapace and limbs; porcupine disease, a malformation of the skin characterized by the growth of spine-like projections (Billings *Med. Dict.*); porcupine fish, a fish having the skin covered with spines, as *Diadon hystrix*; a sea-porcupine; porcupine grass, name for (a) *Triodia irritans* and other species, of Australia, with stiff sharp-pointed leaves; (b) *Stipa spartea*, of the western U.S., with long stiff awns, hence porcupine-grass ant, an Australian ant (*Hypoclistus flavipes*) which makes its nest round the root of a species of porcupine grass (*Triodia purpurea*); porcupine hair (*Path.*) = Hystrix-tarsus; porcupine man (*Path.*), a man affected with porcupine disease; porcupine roller, a roller in a spinning-machine, set with projecting spikes (cf. 4); porcupine skin disease, = porcupine disease; † porcupine stone, a hard concretion alleged to be found in the head or body of a porcupine; porcupine teeth, the teeth of a contrivance for carding wool; porcupine-wood, the wood of the coco palm, which when cut across shows variegated markings like those of a porcupine-quill.

1867 WOOD *Pops Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Echidna or *Porcupine Ant-eater.—*Echidna hystrix*. 1899 *Daily News* to Apr. 8/2 The duck-billed platypus and the porcupine ant-eater, two of the chief objects of the expedition. 1598 E. GREFNE *Shial.* (1878) 52 Gulle-breasted is he, silent, and profound *Porcupine backed, for he lies on thornes. 1682 GREW *Musaeus* i. v. 11. 106 A sort of *Porcupine Fish. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 220 From these I will proceed to the exotics, . . the Porcupine Fish, the Porcupine Globe Fish, the Porcupine Bladder Fish. 1882 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 407 *Porcupine-fish (*Chelomyxus reticulatus*), looking . . very much more like hedgehogs swimming about than porcupines. 1880 P. J. HOLDSWORTH *Station-hunting on Varrago*, Rough tufts of bristly grass, stemmed like quills (and hence termed *porcupine). 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 2 Apr. 10/2 The desert North of Lake Eyre, where the vegetation consists largely of porcupine grass—a serious obstacle to explorers and useless as fodder. 1822 GOON *Study Med.* IV. 686 The hystrix or *porcupine hair of Plenck. 1829 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 201 Monstrousness, such as six-fingered man, *porcupine men. 1503 DAKKRA *Wonderfull Yeuere* Bij, The quills of his *Porcupine mustachio. 1664 POWERS *Exp. Philos.* i. 5 Her body is, stuck all over with great black bristles, like *Porcupine quills, set all in parallel order. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* II. 51 A spear or bow decorated with beads, porcupine quills and painted feathers. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 107 A revolving brush, or star wheel, or *porcupine roller, is placed at N. . . which guides the fibres forward. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 146 The fat of our deer was melted down, and the oil filled up *porcupine-skins. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 *Porcupine skin disease. 1896 *Phil. Trans.* XI 757 There is another Stone, highly esteemed, called the Porcupine stone, which is in the head of this Animal, though sometimes also in its belly. 1845 *Specif. Lister's Patent* No. 11004, 2 Card, or what are known in the trade as *porcupine teeth are caused to operate upon wool to comb the same. 1859 HENRY *Bot* § 569 The wood of the Cocoa-nut Palms. (*Porcupine wood) 1897 *McLaren's Forestry W. Afr.* 447 The wood is commercially known as Porcupine wood and is used in India for rafters and ridge poles, house-posts, also for spear-handles, walking sticks, and fancy work.

Hence **Porcupine v. trans.**, to make like a porcupine; to cause (the hair) to stand on end like a porcupine's quills; **Porcupinish**, **Porcupiny adjs.**, resembling or suggesting a porcupine.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II 739 'Tis not call'd Declamation or Invective, or Satyr, but a certain Mediastin Genius, porcupin'd all over with all the three. 1827 *Mirror* or II. 37/2 Pull your quills and porcupine your hair. 1829 SOUTHWELL *Sir T. More* I. 25, I had now . . a distinct sense of that sort of porcupinish motion over the whole scalp which is so frequently described by the Latin poets. 1857

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R. WILLIAMS *Rev. Ep. Ollivant's Charge* 60 You may gaud any one, by three years of organised libelling, . . into a porcupinish method of expressing himself. 1890 *Sat. Rev* 2 Aug. 157/1 A rather porcupine, and not wholly consistent bundle [of prejudices].

Porcupise, -pise, obs. forms of PORPOISE.

Porcyon(e, -oun), obs. forms of PORTION.

Pore (pōr), *sib.* 1 Forms 4-6 **poore**, 6 **powre**, **poire**, 5-**pore**. [a. F. *poire* (porre, 1312 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp., It. *poro*, ad. L. *porus*, a. Gr. *pōpos* passage, pore.]

1. A minute opening, orifice, aperture, perforation, or hole (usually, one imperceptible to the unaided eye), through which fluids (rarely solid bodies) pass or may pass. a. In an animal body (or substance); esp. applied to those in the skin (the orifices of the ducts of the sweat-glands).

1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Pe contarie is of porperen men, in pe whiche colde wite stoppep smale holes and pootus, and holdpep the hete wite ynn. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 230 Men wyche haue the complexion hote and stonge, and haue though al the body the ouertures large, that clerkys callith Pores. 1503 *Hyll At t Garden*, (1593) 145 A stopping both of the vaines & pources. 1582 *Hester Sec. Phorav.* i. xv 23 Those, you shal wiche with Aqua vite, because it openeth the pources. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* Prol. A freezing sweat Flowers forth at all my pores. 1704 P. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 5 A sudden Constriction of the Pores of the Skin. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 271 The articulations are long and narrow, with marginal pores by which it (tape worm) attaches itself to the intestines. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Brachy-t.* xi, As a hide fills its pores lying seven years in a tan-pit.

b. *fig.* (and in *fig.* expressions), esp. in phrase at every pore.

1634 J. HAYWARD *tr. Brond's Eponema* 53 Their rases, penetrating through the pores of the heart, made themselves known. a 1700 *Sturridge* (Dk. Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) I. 13 Love's pow'r can penetrate the hardest hearts; And through the closest pores a passage find. 1847 *Emerson Reps Men, Goethe Wks.* (John) I. 388 He sees at every pore. 1865 *Dickens Aut. Pr.* iii. 1, I see him chafe and fret at every pore.

c. In a plant (or vegetable substance); as the stomata in the epidermis of leaves, etc., or the small openings in certain anthers and capsules when ripe, for the discharge of the pollen or seeds. 1398 *Tarvisa Barth.* *De P.* R. xvii. 1 (Tollem. MS). Ten wib ynn substance and noust harde, but ful of holes, and pources. 1534 *Flamingon Castora* (Aib) 20 The flowers adore The Deity of her sex, and through each pore Breathe forth her glories. 1572 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 96 A Baik that is adorn'd with Pores like Stars. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 765 Leaves transparent, with many minute pores. 1865 *Miss Pratt Flower Pl.* IV. 88 Snapdragon capsule . . opening by pores at the top. 1873 E. SROW *Workshop Receipts* Ser. i. 16/1 This coat closes all the pores of the wood, and does not crack or scale off.

d. In inanimate bodies or substances; esp. applied to the minute interstices or spaces between the particles of matter.

1398 *Tarvisa Barth.* *De P.* R. xix. cxxx. (1495) nn. 11/1 For shyrenesse of parties in such [thyne matter] ben many pources. 1501 *Douglas Phil. Hom.* i. xxvi, The earth, . . with poits seir Pu drinks air that mout is be sound. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* i. vi. xxv, The Sun, whose all searching Beams penetrating the Pores of the Earth, do heat the Waters. 1666 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 254 In the Pores or invisible little recesses of Water it self there he . . many parcels . . of Air. 1706 *Pattison Pores* are small void spaces between the Particles of Matter, of which all Bodies are made up. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 223 The Pore or Essence of a Magnet is supposed to consist in it's being perforated by an infinite Number of parallel Pores. 1830 *Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. 1. 235 Water was forced through the pores (as was said) of a golden ball.

† e. In abstract or collective sense. *Obs. rare.* 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 50 The substances, . . are seldom of a very strong texture, though frequently of a fine pore and smooth grain. 1773 *Horsley in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 271 A large proportion of pore, or interspersed vacuity, is sufficient for all purposes.

† 2. A passage, channel, canal, duct (esp. in an animal body). *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 880x Ven [the balm] sewt furth soberly, & sanke fo above, Passond by poits into pe pure legges. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quast. Chyrurg* Nivb, The wayes and pources wherby the vyne passeth from the reynes to the bladder. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 138 But this pore of choler is inserted into the small guts, not at their beginning, least the Choler should flye vp into the stomach . . but into the end of the Duodenum.

3. A small point or dot resembling a pore.

1333 *Herschel Astron.* v. 208 Its ground [sun's disk] is finely mottled with an appearance of minute, dark dots, or pores. 1856 *Physon in Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 234 It explains neither the faculae nor the pores nor the curious granulations known as 'willow-leaves'.

4. attrib. and Comb., as pore-area, -canal, -facet; pore-like adj.; pore-capsule: see quot.; pore-coral, pore-stone, a stone-coral having pores; pore-sieve, name for some part of a sponge.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/1 Hollow spines with peculiar *pore-areas at their bases. 1898 *Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* rrr The number of these *pore-canal (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1897 A. W. BENNETT *tr. Thonid's Bot.* (ed. 6) 149 Some capsules again dehisce by pores, as the poppy . . when they are termed *pore-capsules. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/2 The shell has a large opening, as well

as scattered *pore-facets. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI 565 Lateral surfaces with irregular, shallow, *pore-like fossae. 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII 415/2 Section through the cortex of *Cydonium eosaster*, showing the *pore sieve overlying the chone. 1908 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI 79 The *Pore Stone, or Pore Coral.

† **Pore**, *sib.* 2 *Physiol. Obs. rare* [ad. Gr. *pōpos* callus] The callus, or matter exuded at the site of the fracture of a broken bone.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Curing* 48 If bat ilk mater bat is restoid be ny3 as hard as is pe boon, it is cleidp porus sarcoides.] 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chyrurg* (1586) 273 When the bone is hardened and somewhat bound together with the pore called Sarcoeides [1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pores*, that matter which consolidateth the broken bones within.]

Pore, *sib.* 3 *rare*. [f. *PORE* v.] An act of poring over something; a careful or close examination.

1871 *Daily News* 12 Aug. I brought the book and Madge and myself shall have many a good pore over it

† **Pore**, *sib.* 4 *Obs.* (Said to be a Huntsman's term: see quot.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Navy Land Ships, Huntsm Ship Wks.* 1. 93/1 What Necromantick spells are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entries, Abatur, and Foyle, Frayenstockes, and a thousand more such Vtopian fragments of confused Gibbersh.

Pore (pōr), *v* Forms. 4 **pure**, **pouri**, 4-5 **poire**, 5-7 **powre**, 6 **poor**, 6-8 **poar**, 5-**pore**. [ME. *pūren*, *pouren*, *pouri*, of obscure origin. There is no corresp. verb in OF. or OE., though the early ME. forms answer to an OE. **pūrian*. Sense 2 is strikingly identical with the main sense of *PEER* v. 2, *PIRE* v., both also of obscure origin; but, although an OE double form **pūrian*, **pūran* would explain the forms, there is no trace of such a verb in OE. or the cognate languages. The phonology is abnormal, the ME. (*pū-*) would normally have given mod. *pour* (pōr), whereas in the 15th c. the form began to be *pore*, *poar* (pōr).]

1. *intr.* a. To look intently or fixedly, to gaze (*in, on, upon, at, over*), to search for or into something by gazing (Often, now always, with admixture of sense b.)

1330 *K. Ikon* 1022 Abuf was in be ture [*v. r.* toure] Abute for to pure [*v. r.* poure] After his comynge. 13.. *K. Als.* 5799 There he seighen a salcouth folk Al day pourn in his walken. 1340 *Aeneid* 177 Pe men bet dop zuo grat payne ham to kembe and to cumi in seawere. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fenne* iii. 27 And for to pourn [*v. r.* poure] wonder low Yf I koude eni weyes know What maner ston this roche was. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 224 Some pourn vpon the ground as though they sought for pinner. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* Medit. v. E. iv, All Creatures else pore downward to the ground, Man looks to heauen. 1722 *De Fox Flague* (1840) 24 No wonder if they who were poring continually at the clouds, saw shapes and figures, representations and appearances. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Barriers* iv, Down on his knees, poring over the pavement, to see which way the stones were laid. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog. Johnson* (1867) 82 He would stand poring on the town clock without being able to tell the hour.

b. To look at something (usu. a book) with fixed attention, in the way of study; to read or study earnestly or with steady application; to be absorbed in reading or study. (Const. *on, upon*, (now chiefly) *over*; rarely *in, into*, or *absol.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 185 What sholde he studie and make hym selenen wood Vpon a book in Cloystre alwey to poure [*MS* *Laud* *powre*]. c 1449 *Petock Refr* i. xvi. 87 Thoug 3e wolden labore, and powre, and dote alle the daies of youre lyf in the Bible aloun. 1594 *Lytell Moth. Bom.* i. iii, Instead of poring on a booke, you shall holde the plough. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit. Auth.* to Rdr, I have pored upon many an old Rowle. 1728 *Free thinker* No. 37 277 He rises by Three in the Morning to pore over Mathematics. 1768 *BRATTLE Minstr* i. li, Where dark cold-hearted sceptic, creeping, pore Through microscope of metaphysic lore. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Papers in Library* (1892) II. ii. 90 He had pored over their pages till he knew them by heart.

c. To fix one's thoughts earnestly upon something; to meditate, muse, or think intently; to ponder. Const. *on, upon, over*; rarely with dependent clause (quot. 1856).

1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. lxxii, The longe day thus gan I pryre and poure, Till phebus endit had his beemes bryght. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 173 So, while he pores and gapes upon it, by little and little the love of it grows more and more in his heart, until at last he hath mind on nothing else. a 1628 *PRESTON Saint's Daily Exer.* (1629) 138 If a man be poring on his wants still. 1722 *De Fox Moll Flanders* (1840) 64 When he has thought and pored on it. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. 348 She had pored for years What sort of woman could be suitable To her sort of hate. 1882 *PEABODY Eng. Journalism* xviii. 137 Dickens . . took himself off . . to Geneva, . . to pore over the story of 'Dombey and Son'.

† 2 To look with the eyes half shut; to look closely, as a near-sighted person; to peen. *Obs.*

1699 *WATER in Phil. Trans.* LV 51 For they see not well in the sun, poring in the clearest day. 1706 *PHILLIPS, To Pore*, to look close, as they do that are short-sighted. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 27 P 5 Poring with her Eyes half shut at every one she passes by. 1774 *FOOTE Cozeners* i. Wks 1799 II. 157 He doesn't pore, with his eyes close to the book, like a clerk that reads the first lesson. 1862 *THORAU Excursions, Ch. Night* (1863) 370 Their eyes which are weak and poring.

3. *trans.* To bring or put into some state by poring; in phrase *to pore one's eyes out*, to blind

oneself or ruin one's sight by close reading or over-study; to tire (one's eyes) by close reading.

1593 NASHES *Christ's T.* 43 b. I that have poor'd out myne eyes vpon bookes. 1698 *Phil Trans.* XX. 455 Old, rusty, Mott eaten Books, upon which a Man may pore his Eyes out before he can read a Word or a Line. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Duss* (1708) 37 He might have poor'd himself into Stupidity. 1712 SWIFT *Grill to Stella* 7 Aug. I have been poring my eyes all the morning. 1754 FIELDING *Fathers v. v.* Though I have hated books as I do the devil, I'll pore my eyes out rather than lose her.

Hence **Poring** *obl. sb. and ppl. a.* (whence **Por-ingly** *adv.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1411 (1460) Disputous day. Thi pouring in wol no where late hem dwelle. c 1449 PECOKE *Repr.* I xvi. 85 Bi her pouring in the Bible alon the migen leerne. 1594 NASHES *Unfort Trav Wks.* (Grosart) V. 120 He that viewd them a farre off, and had not directly stood poarily over them, would have sworn they had lived. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav* 124 Many of the Pilgrims by poring on hot bricks, do voluntarily perish their sights. 1798 *Pore Dunc.* III. 191 There, dim in clouds, the poring Scholiasts mark. 1874 L. STEPHENS *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 211 That disposition which... delights in poring over its own morbid emotions.

Pore, *obs. (and dial.)* var of **POOR** *a.*; *obs. f.* **PORE**, **POUB**, **POWER**. **Pore(-)blind**, *obs. f.* **POREBLIND**.

Pored (pōrd), *a.* [f. **PORE** *sb.*¹ + **-ED**²] In parasynthetic combs.: Having pores (of some kind). 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil Trans.* XVII. 945 If a Gummos Plant or Tree, that grows low, and close pored, it abounds with acid Spirts, if it grow tall, and be open pored, it abounds with a subtle volatile Spirit.

Poreger, *obs. form of PORRINGER*.

† **Porelet** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *pore*, **POOR** + **-LET**. (Rendering *L. pauperculus*, dim. of *pauper* **POOR**)] A poor man.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 2 To my porelet (1388 a pore man) and contrit in spirit.

|| **Porencephalus**, *-on* (pōrense-fāl's, -pn). *Path.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *pōpos* **PORE** *sb.*¹ + *ἐνκέφαλος* brain.] A defect of the cerebral hemisphere consisting in the formation (congenital or caused by disease) of a depression or hollow, sometimes communicating with the lateral ventricle. So **Forencecephaly** [ad. mod.L. *forencephalia*] in same sense. Hence **Forencephalic** (pōrense-fāl'ik), **Forencecephalous** (-se-fāl's) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with porencephalus. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* **Porencephalus** *Forencephaly*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Porencephalic**. **Porencephalous. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 179 Atrophy of the fillet and the posterior column nuclei has resulted from porencephalon of the central convolution of the cortex cerebri. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 534 Diseases... which give rise to a porencephalic condition. *Ibid.* VII. 292 Cases of porencephaly.**

Porer (pō'ra), *f.* [f. **PORE** *v.* + **-ER**¹] One who pores upon or over something, as a book.

1670 H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 69 The Disputative followers of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Galen, those superstitious Pores upon the Writings of the Ancients. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 345 The multitudinous pores in black literature. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1 The wielder of the spade has outrun the porer over manuscripts.

Poret (-ett), *variants of PORRET* *Obs.*

† **Porfind**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *po(u)r-fendre* to cleave completely (c 1145 in Godef.), f. *pour* (-L. *prō* forth), with intensive force + *findre* -L. *findere* to cleave.] *trans.* To cleave or split through.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* vii. 28 The goode swerde entred in to the brayne porfended, and cloue his hed vnto the chynne.

|| **Porfido**, *Obs.* [It] = **PORPHYRY**.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 134 The pavement... shall be of Oriental stone. That is to say, of Alabaster, Porfido, Serpentine, and other stones of driers colours.

Porfil, *-e*, **porfyl**, *obs. f. PROFILE*, **PURPLE**.

Porful: see **POORFUL**. **Porge**, *obs. f. PURGE*.

Porge (pōrdz), *v.* *Jewish Ritual*. [app. f. L. *purgare* to make (ceremonially) clean, to **PURGE**.] *trans.* To make (a slaughtered beast) ceremonially clean by drawing out and removing the sinews and veins (esp. from the hinder quarters: cf. Gen. xxxii. 32). Hence **Porger**, a man whose business is to do this.

1864 *Times* 4 Aug. Advt. I. I. M. Butcher. Walworth begs to inform the Jewish Public that he has succeeded in obtaining a qualified killer and porger for himself. *Mod. (Notice in Jewish Newstr.)*. The licence of Mr. A. B. has been revoked for having sold (to Jewish customers) meat which has not been porged.

Porgo, **pargo**. [A.sp. and Pg. *pargo*, app. -L. *pargus* a kind of fish.] A fish; the sea bream.

1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1590) 113 We found there certain Carrels fishing for Pargoes. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12. 40 or 50 Saile yearly to Cape blank, to hooke for Porgos, Mullet, and (to) make Puttad to 1644 - *Virginius* 227 The Duke of Medina receiveth yearly tribute of the Fishers, for Tunny, Mullet, and Porgos, more then ten thousand pounds. [1648 Sir W. MONSON *Natural Tracts* vi. (1704) 534/x Porgos, somewhat like to an over-grown Sea-Bream, but much bigger.] 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 401/x Fish hooks for Porgos, Bonnetos or dorados. 1902 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Amer. Food & Game Fishes* 405 The Snappers, or Pargos, genus *Lutjanus* species very numerous, Asiatic, American, or African.

Porgy (pō'gi). Also **8 pargie**, **porgie**, 9

porgie, *-ghee*. See also **PAUGIE**. [Of obscure and app. various origin; in part = **PORGO**, **PARGO**; in part = **PAUGIE**, q.v.; also corruptly for **POGY**, q.v. Much vagueness appears to prevail in the use of the name.] A name in U. S. applied, with or without distinctive adjuncts, to various sea-fishes, chiefly N. American species of *Sparidae* or *Sea Breams*, but also locally to fishes of other families.

Among the Sparoid fish, applied to a the Braise, *Sparus pagrus* (*Pagrus vulgaris*), of the Mediterranean and N. Atlantic, b *Stenotomus chrysops*, the Scuppaug, Scup, or Paugie, and c *aculeatus*, the Fair Maid, found along the Atlantic coast of U. S., to the north and south respectively; d *Lagodon rhomboides*, also called Sailor's Choice and Pinc-fish; e various species of *Calamus* found at Bermuda and near Florida, e one or more species of *Lutjanus*, called also Snapper and Grunt. Among those of other families f in southern U. S. an ephippoid fish, *Chaetodipterus faber*, also known as Moon-fish, Spade fish, or Angel-fish; g in Florida, the Toad-fish, *Chilomycterus geometricus*; h in California, one of various viviparous perches, as *Ditrema jacksoni* or *Dentaclichthys argyrosomus*. F. I. Error. for **Pogy**, the menhaden.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 286 The Pargie. It was taken at Old Harbour, and reckoned very good food. 1734 MOR-TIMER in *Phil Trans.* XXXVIII. 371, 16. *Anraia Bahamensis*. The Porgie. It is a good eating fish. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 668 *Haemulon heterodon*, porghee grunt the peculiar noise which they emit when caught, has given rise to the vernacular name. 1849 H. W. HERBERT *Fish & Fishing* U. S. 280 The colour of the Porgie is a deep brownish black on the head and back. 1883 *Fisheries Exchib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 The principal salt-water fishes are - The Calpeva Hog-fish Porgie, Grouper, Sun-fish, Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers. 1883 *Goode's Fish Industries* U. S. 70 Saint Jerome's Creek, Point Lookout, Maryland. A station for the artificial propagation of the bandy porgie (*Chaetodipterus faber*). 1884 *Ibid.* Sect. I. Plates Pl. 137 The Margate Fish, Bastard Snapper, or Charleston 'Porgy', *Sparus pagrus*. 1885 C. F. HOLDEN *Marvels Anim.* Life 68 I've tossed a dead porgie to one (sword fish) and seen him knock it up and down. 1888 *Goode Amer. Fishes* 43 In the North the Sea-Bass occupies the feeding grounds in company with the scuppaug or porgy. *Ibid.* 80 The Red mouth Grunt, *Diabass aurolinatus*, is probably the Flannel-mouthed Porgie familiar to Florida fishermen. *Ibid.* 92 About New York, the second syllable of the abbreviated Indian name (*muschichpawog*) has been lengthened into 'Paugy' or 'Porgy'. *Ibid.* 93 *Lagodon rhomboides*... in the St. John's River, the 'Sailor's Choice' and 'Porgy'. *Ibid.* 100 There are other species known by the name of Porgy... found in this region, such as *Calamus bayonado* common also at Charleston, where it is called the 'White-boned Porgy', the 'Jolt-head Porgy' of Key West, *C. megacephalus*, *C. arctifrons*, the 'Shad Porgy' or 'Grass Porgy' of Key West, and *C. macropterus*. *Ibid.* 146 The Moonfish or Spadefish, *Chaetodipterus faber* at Beaufort N.C. where it is called the Porgie or Porgy. Three-tail Sheephead and Three-tailed Porgies are names said to have been formerly in use among the New York fishermen. 1897 H. G. CARLETON in *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 399/a Dabbling with a light rod for little porgies and whiting.

|| **Porifera** (pori-fērā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. neut. pl. of *porifer*, f. L. *porus* (a. Gr. *pōpos*) **PORE** *sb.*¹ + *-fer* bearing.] The Sponges, reckoned as a class or main division of *Calenterata*, characterized by having the body-wall perforated by numerous inhalant pores. Hence **Porifer** (pō'rifēr), a member of the *Porifera*, a Sponge; **Poriferā** *a.* = next; **Poriferan**, *a.* belonging or relating to the *Porifera*, *sb.* = *porifer*.

1843 CARPENTR *Anim. Phys.* II. 113 Satisfactory reasons for placing the class of *Porifera*, or the Sponge tribe, in the animal kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, *Poriferan*, an animal of the group comprising the sponges. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. 11 385 The term *Porifera*, was applied by Professor Grant to designate the remarkable class of organized beings known as sponges. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Anim. II. 113 The fundamental type of Poriferan organization is to be sought among the Calcispongiae. *Ibid.* XII. 678 Comparable to Pharyngarian or Poriferan embryos. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 716 The irregular and continuous growth of a Poriferan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Poriferan** theory, that theory which considers the tracheae or tubes of some animals as having a common origin with the incurrent tubes of the *Porifera* or sponges.

Poriferous (pori-fēr's), *a.* [f. L. *por-us* **PORE** *sb.*¹ + **-FEROUS**: in mod.L. *porifer*.] Bearing or having pores.

1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* III. 313 The poriferous side of the same. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 124 The other five double rows of plates alternate regularly with the former, and are termed the 'ambulacral areas' or poriferous zones.

Poriform (pō'rifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec + **-FORM**] Having the form of, or resembling, a pore.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 706 Minute, poriform cells. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poriformis*, having the form of simple pores, as the cellules of certain *polypt.*... poiform.

Poriger, *obs. form of PORRINGER*.

† **Porime**, *Obs. rare*^{-o} [ad Gr. *pōpμ-os* able to be passed, practicable, f. *pōpos* passage.] See **quot.** and **APORIME**.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. **Porime**, in Geometry, is a Theorem or Proposition so easy to be demonstrated, that 'tis almost self-evident; as, *That a Chord is all of it within the Circle*. Hence 1706 in PHILLIPS 1797-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Poriness**, *Obs.* [f. **PORY** + **-NESS**] The condition of being 'pory' or porous; porosity; also *concr.* a porous part.

1653 WALTON *Angler* III. 86 It is reported, there is a fish that hath not any mouth, but lives by taking breath by the poriness of her gills. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Ornat.* 57 Vapours may be contained in the porinesses or hollow places of the Air. 1696 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 392, I took off the Dressing, and set the Trepan above the fractured Bone, considering withall the Poriness of the Bone below.

Poring, **Poringly**: see under **PORE** *v.*

† **Porish**, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare*^{-o}. [f. **PORE** *v.* + **-ISH**¹.] Having the character of 'poring' or looking with the eyes half shut (see **PORE** *v.* 2). Hence † **Porishly** *adv.* *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 626 Sum were made peuysshe, porishly pynk yde, That euer more after by it they were aspyde. 1530 PALSER *840/a Porishly*, as one loketh that can nat se well, *louchement*.

† **Porish**, *a.*² *Obs.* [f. **PORE** *sb.*¹ + **-ISH**¹] Porous. Hence † **Porishness** *Obs.*, porosity.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom* 119 That the stars are made of an earthy porish matter, much like to that of a pumice stone. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 16 All barren sands are loose and light, by reason of their porish ness or hollowness.

Porism (pō'riz'm, pō'r-). *Math.* [ad. L. *porisma*, a Gr. *πόρισμα* a deduction from a previous demonstration, a corollary, also a problem, f. *πορεύω* to carry, deduce, f. *pōpos* way. So *F. porisme*] With the ancient Greek mathematicians, a kind of geometrical proposition, the nature of which has been much disputed, app. one arising during the investigation of some other proposition, either by immediate deduction from it (= **COROLLARY** *sb.* 1), or by consideration of some special case in which it becomes indeterminate.

The sense indicated by Playfair's definition (quot. 1792) is that now most generally accepted and used; but other widely different definitions have been given.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.) Ryht as thysse geometryens when they han shewyd hyr pōpōscoun ben wont to bryngen in thynges that they clepyen pōpōrisme or declaracions of forseyde thynges. Ryht so wole I yeue the here as a corollarye or a made of coloune. [c 1645 *Enquiry*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Mali.) V. 499 It may be proposed a problem, or porisma, to be considered, whether the souls of brutes are not more than rarefied, or inflamed matter.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. **Porisma**, Proclus and Pappus define this Geometrical Term to signifie a kind of Theorem, in the form of a Corollary, which is dependant upon, or deduced from some other Theorem already demonstrated. And 'tis commonly used to signifie some General Theorem, which is discovered from finding out some Geometrical Place. 1792 PLAYFAIR in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* III. II. 256 There was another subject, that of Porisms, the most intricate and enigmatical of any thing in the ancient geometry. *Ibid.* 170 From this account of the origin of Porisms, it follows, that a Porism may be defined, A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* v. v. Pappus says, a Porism is that in which something was proposed to be investigated. 1798 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil Trans.* LXXXVIII. 383 This is a case of a most general enunciation, which gives rise to an infinite variety of the most curious porisms. 1853 CAVLEY *Col. Math. Papers* II. 56 Researches on the Porism of the in- and circumscribed triangle. 1855 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 434 An epic or song may have a human power greater than the Porisms or the Principia. 1887 H. DELEVEINGNE in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 424/a Between 1. 15 and 16 occurs the first porism or corollary, to the effect that the angles formed by two straight lines at their point of intersection are together equal to four right angles.

Porismatic (pōrizmæ'tik, pō'r-), *a.* [f. Gr. *πόρισμα*, -ar. **PORISM** + **-IC**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a porism. So † **Porismatical** *a.* *Obs.* (in quot.) following immediately as a corollary; whence **Porismatically** *adv.* (in quot.) as a corollary, by direct inference.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 119 It will Porismatically follow. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 11 If they be not guided by forcible demonstrations and porismatical inferences. 1792 PLAYFAIR in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* III. II. 190 Another species of impossibility may frequently arise from the porismatic case of a problem. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 361 The porismatic method consisted in the abstraction of dogmatic results.

Poristic (pori'stik), *a.* *Math.* [ad. Gr. *ποριστικός* able to procure, f. *πορεύω*: see **PORISM**.] Relating to a porism, porismatic; having the quality of rendering a determinate problem indeterminate.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. **Poristic Method**, in Mathematics, is that which determines when, by what way, and how many different ways, a Problem may be resolved. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., **Poristic points**, a set of points of the number which usually suffice to determine a curve of a given order, but so situated that an indefinite number of such curves can be drawn through them.

So **Poristical** *a.* *rare*^{-o}.

1828 WEBSTER, **Poristic**, **Poristical**. Hence in later Dicts.

Porite (pō'rite). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. generic name *Porites* (Lamarck); f. Gr. *pōpos* passage, pore, or ? *pōp-os* calcareous stone, stalactite: see **MADREPORE** and **-ITE**¹.] A coral of the genus *Porites* or family *Poritidae* of perforate sclerodermatous corals.

1828 WEBSTER, **Porite**, a petrified madrepor. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1846 DANA *Zooph.* VII. (1848) 170 The *Porites*.. graduate into the *Astræporæ*, and thence to the *Astroites*.

Pork¹ (pō'rk). Forms: 3 **porc**, 5 **poork**, -e,

5-7 porke, 6 poroke, 8 porok, 4- pork [a. F. *porc* = Pr. *porc*, It. *porco*, Sp. *puerco* = L. *porc-us* swine, hog.]

†1. A swine, a hog, a pig. Sometimes distinguished from a pig or young swine *Obs* or *Hist*. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3122 Poveialle and pastouilles pas-sede one aytire, With porkes to pasture at the puce Yates *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3837 Polidarius was plucked as a poike fat *1528* *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim* F. J. Porkes of a yere or y olde are better than yonge pygges. *1533* *BELLENDEN Luy* i. ix (S. T. S.) I 55 He slew be pork with ane hevy stane. *1598* *Stow Surv.* (1842) 145/1 There were brought to the slaughter-house . 34 poiks, 38 8d the piece, 92 pigs, 6d the piece *1682* J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 83 Vely laige like Calves, . and as fat as Porkes. *[1799* *Southey Pig* 24 Woe to the young posterity of Pork! Their enemy is at hand *1887* *ROGERS Agr.* *c*, *Pork* V 343 Hogs and porks, the word appearing to be used indifferently, are occasionally found]

†b. Applied opprobriously to an uncultured person. *Obs*.

1645 *MILTON Colast* Wks 185 IV 358, I mean not to dispute Philosophy with this Poik, who never read any

2. The flesh of swine used as food, *spec.* the fresh flesh.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/343 Huy nomen with heom into here schip poik, motoun and beef *1398* *Trivisa Bar th De P* R. xviii vii. (Bodl. MS) f. 246 b/1 Boores flesche is more hard and drye . . . than tame poike *c* 1440 *Primp Laro* 409/2 Poike, flesche, *suilla*. *1485* *Bk. St Albans* C vii, Take a quantyte of poonke and oyle [= honey] and butter *1533* *ELIOT Cast Helthe* (1539) 27 b, About all kyndes of fleshe in nourysshing the body, Galene most commendeth poike *1598* *W. P. Hunt* in *Lincolnton* i. 9/2 Poike is there a very costly dish *1748* *E. Darwin Let in Life* (1879) 9 We affirm Porck not only to be flesh but a devilish Sort of flesh. *1848* *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxv, Roast ribs of pork

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *pork-blubber*, *-chop* (CHOP sb. 1 2 b), *-fat*, *-griskin*, *-saw-sage*, *-shop*; obj. and obj. gen., as *pork-curer*, *-dealer*, *-eater*, *-packer* (PACKER 1 2 b), *-packing*, *-pickling*; *pork-butcher*, one who slaughters pigs for sale (BUTCHER sb. 1); *pork-fish*, a local name of various American fishes. see *quots.*; † *pork-hog* = *PORKER* 1; *pork-pit*, that part of a produce exchange where pork is dealt in. Also *PORK-FLESH*, *etc.*

1804 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lst. Porck* (1876) I 114 We ate some 'pork-blubber and bread. *1836-48* B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* 1. iii. Well observe 'pork-butcher's laws. *1858* *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, **Pork chop*, a slice from the rib of a pig *1872* *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/2 The menu consisted of sausages . . . and pork chops. *1844* H. ST. WILKS *Bk. Farm* II. 232 **Pork-curer*, buy from farmers and dealers in the carcasses. *1856* *SHAKES. Merch.* V iii v. 27 If we grow all to be 'pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a rush on the coals for money *1795* (title) A Pill for Pork-Eaters, or a Scots Lancel for an English Swelling. *1836* *KANTL Arch. Expt.* II. xix 193 Hung a dripping slab of 'pork-fat over their lamp-wick. *1774* *MORTIMER in Phil Trans.* XXXVIII. 325 The 'Pork-Fish. The Bahamians esteem this a good fish. *1888* *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 82 The Norfolk Hog-fish, *Pomadasys tomaculatus*, is the 'Pork-fish and 'Whiting' at Key West. *1902* *WEBSTER Suppl.*, **Pork-fish*, a sparoid fish (*Ambloplites virginicus*) *1797* **Pork griskin* (see *GRISKIN*) *1795* J. SHREVE *Lytia* (1796) II. 284 Attending a pork griskin which the poison had also ordered for their suppers. *1490-85* *MALORY Arthur* vii. 1. 224 As fat as a 'pork hog. *1834* S. L. GRIFFIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan 55 Annually, a flight of 'pork-packers and successful tradesmen cross the Atlantic *1905* *Athenum* 5 Aug. 174/2 In a few days fashionable people, from the peer to the pork-packer, will be rushing to the Highlands. *1892* A. CRAIG *America* 66 **Pork-packing* is one of the chief sources of wealth in Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky. *1890* *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 3/2 A 'pork-pickling establishment has lately been opened there. *1839* *MARRIAT F. Midway* xvi, That fellow is only fit for fly-flapper at a 'pork shop!

† *Pork* 2. *Obs.* [Echoic.] An imitative name for the hoarse croak of the raven: cf. *MOREPORK*. So † *Pork v. intr.*, to croak; hence † *Porking* *vb* sb.; and (with reduplication expressing repetition) *Pork-porking* *ph* a.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. iii. *Scham* 285 From the Mountains nigh The Ravens begin with their pork-porking cry *1640* *BROME Sparagus Gard.* iv. iv, Haiks, the Ravens cry pork for him and yet he does not *1655* *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Infr.* 5 They foresee by porking of raven . . . when it will rain.

Pork *despyne*, *porkespine*, etc., early ff. *PORCUPINE*. *Porkespe*, obs. form of *PORCUPINE*.

Porker (pō'kər). [f. *PORK* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

1. A young hog fattened for pork; also, any swine or pig raised for food.

1657 *HEVLIN Ecclesia Vind.* 181 They sacrificed a swine or porker, with this solemn form. *1670* *CAPT. J. SMITH Eng. Improv.* *Revd* 195 Beech-mast is very good feeding for Swine to make them Porkers, and for Bacon. *1726* *POPE Odys.* xvii. 201 Then sheep and goats and bristly porkers bled. *1838* *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii. 45 As round and full as a six-weeks' porker *1880* *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* ii, Even the pigs were the aristocracy of the porker tribe. *1884* *St. James' Gas.* 11 Dec. 12/1 The stock . . . consisted of . . . bacon hogs and porkers.

† 2. A sword. *Obs. slang.* (Cf. *pigsticker*, a long-bladed pocket-knife, or sword.)

1688 *SHADWELL Sgr. Alsatia* i. 1, The Captain whipt his porker out. *Ibid.* ii. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Porker*, a sword. *1725* in *New Cant. Dict.*

Porkery (pō'kərī). [f. *PORK* 1 + *-ERY*. Cf. *ONF. porkerie*, *OF. porcherie* herd of swine, med. (Anglo-) L. *porcaria*, *porcheria* a piggery]

1. Swine collectively, stock of swine.

1829 *LANDOR Imag. Cow*, *Eng. China & Tsing-Ti Wks* 1853 II. 146/1, I have killed rats as good meat as your Excellencies, and where your Excellencies (pest on such porkery!) dared not come

2. Stock of pork, bacon, ham, and the like, a pork department.

1890 *Balance Sheet of Co-op Store*, Balance to Profit and Loss Account Bakery Porkery. . . General

Porkespine, *-pick*, etc., obs. ff. *PORCUPINE*.

Porket (pō'kət). [a. *ONF. porchet*, *porquet*, *OF. porchet*, dim. of *porc* *PORK* 1] A small or young pig or hog; in mod. dial. use = *PORKER* 1.

[1312 *Bolton Priory Comp* 244 b, Preter, vj. bacones de dono Petri de Mytone Et ix poichettos de dono Eue de Landa] *1554* *BRADFORD in Styrpe Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III App. 221 82 Noi any liberty or power upon a poor poiket have al the devils in hel *1563-87* *FOX A & M* (1684) III. 277 We are now become Gergestes, that would rather lose Christs than our Porkets *1697* *DRYDEN Envid* xii 257 [He] off rings to the flaming altars beaus—A porket, and a lamb that never suffer'd sheas *1837* *WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristophanes* II. 139 Bring . . . figs to my porkets. *1900* *Oxford Times* 1 Dec. 2 Pizes. . . for bacon hogs and porkets.

Pork-flesh, *Now rare*. The flesh of the hog or pig; = *PORK* 1 2.

1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* to He commaunded that poike fleshe and camels dyde be eten *1563-87* *FOX A & M* (1596) 147/2 He delighted greatly in Poike fleshe and Peacocks. *1802* *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* iv. 24 Bring me my pork flesh *1892* *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/3, I almost taste the pork-flesh if Brother Wainwright

† *Porkin*. *Obs* [f. *PORK* 1 + *-IN*] = *PORKLING*

1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 132/12 A Porkin, *porcellus*. *1575* *TURBURY Venerie* 206 They will roundly caue a sheepe or gote or a good poikine in their mouths.

† *Porkish*, *a. Obs.* [f. *PORK* 1 + *-ISH* 1.] Pig-like, swinish

1554 *BALD Declat. Bonner's Art.* 66 See. . . how arrogant this porkish papist is here *1570* *B. GOODE Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 20 And rounde about his porkish necke, his Pall of passing price, He casteth on

Porkling (pō'kɪŋ). Also 6-7 *porklm.* [f. *PORK* 1 + *-LING* 1.] A little or young pig.

1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 137/3 These be diminutives, and may be expounded by this signe little, as gosling, or little goose, porkling or little pork. *1577* *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb* iii (1586) 148 b, Twelve hogsties, everie stie containing fiftie Porklings *1598* *FLORIO, Maranello*, a young pig, or a porkin. *1684* *tr. Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxix 309 The other devoured a whole Boar, a hundred Leaves, a Weather, and a Poikling. *1843* *P. Parley's Ann.* IV 267 The little porkling might have squeezed his way through the palings. *1898* *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 231/2 A mottled porkling crashed through a little rug of branches.

b. Contemptuously or derisively applied to a person. Also *attrib*

1524 *BECON Potation for Lent* K viij, The fat Phaise the porkelynge Justiciane, whiche trust in their owne righteounes, are no fyfte Gestes for this mooste delicious table *1550* *HALE Image Both Ch.* ii 92 b, The gloriousse glottons, and fianke fedde porkelynges of that greedye gulfe whose God ys their bellye *1602* *Contention Betw. Liberty & Prodigal.* v. i. in *Hazl. Doddsley* VIII. 369 Come, porkling, come on.

Porkman. [f. *PORK* 1 + *MAN* sb. 1] A man who sells pork, a dealer in pork.

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 31 *Pork-Men* busy in their Shops and Cellars *1849* *DICKENS T. Two Cities* i. v, The butcher and the porkman panted up only the leanest scraps of meat

† *Porknell*. *Obs rare* [Arbitrary derivative of *PORK* 1: cf. *cracknell*.]

1. One as fat as a pig.

1400 *Destr Troy* 6568 Polidarus, the porknell, and his pere Machaon, Suet with the xvy [batell].

2. Some part of the offal of a sheep.

1596 *NASH Saffron Walden* xxi No more doth he feed on anie thing when he is at Saffron Walden, but trotters, sheepees porknells, and buttered rootes.

Porkpen, obs. form of *PORCUPINE*

† *Pork physis*, for *Poke physis*, old name of Virginian Poke, *POKE* sb. 4 2 a

1733 [see *POKE* sb. 4 2 a]. *1753* *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* App, *Poke*, or *Pork Physis*, the name by which the *Phytolacca* of botanists is sometimes called. *1760* J. LEE *Introd Bot* App. 323. *1858* in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Pork-pie. [f. *PORK* 1 + *PIE* sb. 2]

1. A pie of pastry enclosing minced pork.

1772 *FIELDING Miser* iii iii, Let there be . . . some dainty fat pork-pye or pasty. *1859* *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 202 A Plain Crust for Pork Pies. *1866* *Cassell's Dict. Cooking* 610 Pork pies are generally made of the trimmings taken from a hog when it is cut up.

2. (In full *pork-pie hat*.) Popularly applied to a hat with a flat crown and a brim turned up all round, worn by women *c* 1855-65, recalling the shape of a deep circular pie; also applied loosely to similar hats worn by men in some countries.

1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour* 98 *Pork-pie* hats with streaming ribbons. *1863* *Mrs H. Wood Shadow Ashbydye* (1878) 329 Charlotte rose . . . and carried the pork-pie to the chimney-glass, to settle it on. *1883* *L. R. GOWRA My Remin.* i. x. 173 He [Garibaldi] wore a sort of large pork-pie hat *1891* *Spectator* 26 Dec. 924/1 The bull-fighter's hat known in England as the 'pork-pie'.

Porkpik, *porkpin*, obs. ff. *PORCUPINE*. *Pork-pisce*, obs. form of *PORPOISE*.

† *Porkrel*. *Obs. rare*—1. [dim. of *PORK* 1: see *-REL* 1] A young swine; a pig.

1688 *CAXTON in Phil Trans.* XVIII. 122 Shoats, or *Porkrels* are their general Food.

Porkwood. [f. *PORK* 1 + *WOOD* sb.] The name of certain trees or shrubs. a. A bush or small tree (*Kigellaria capensis*) found in the warmer parts of Africa. b. *Pisonia obtusata*, the Pigeon-wood, Beef-wood, or Corkwood of the West Indies and Florida

1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow the Spect-hout or *Porkwood*

Porky (pō'kɪ), *a. colloq* [f. *PORK* 1 + *-Y*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pork; fleshy, obese.

1852 *R. S. SURTIES Sponge's Sp. Tour* ii, Mr. Sponge was a good deal more put out by the incident than his porky host. *1856* *MRS RIDDELL Race for Wealth* xxix, A fat, light-haired, snub-nosed, porky kind of a child *1890* *Cent. Dict.* s. v. A porky odor permeated the whole place.

Porle, obs. form of *PURL*.

Formanton, obs. corrupt f. *PORTMANTEAU*.

Formerastic (pāmē'æstɪk), *a.* [f. *Gr. φόρμη* harlot + *ἐραστῆς* lover + *-ισ*] Addicted to harlotry; whoremongering

1870 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks* (1886) 151 We hear nothing of . . . those pornerastic habits in high places, which are too often thrust before our eyes in fiction.

[*Pornial* (in *Cent. Dict.* and *Funk's Standard Dict.*), a spurious word, due to a misleading or misprint of *primal*]

Pornocracy (pōrn'krāsɪ) [f. *Gr. πόρνη* harlot + *-κρατία*.] Dominating influence of harlots on prostitutes. *spec.* the government of Rome during the first half of the tenth century.

1860 *EDERSHEIM tr. Kuria's Ch. Hist.* II. 126. 379 For half a century Theodora . . . and her equally infamous daughters, filled the See of Peter with their pamalous, their sons, and grandsons, (the so called Pornocracy). *1874* *DEUTSCH Remains* 245 *1882-3* *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I 484 A century of shameless intrigue and fighting—the period of the Pornocracy

So *Pornocrat*, a member of a pornocracy

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 186 The most licentious and shameless of the Pornocrats.

Pornograph (pōrn'ɒgrəf), *sb. (a.)* [In sense 1, a. F. *pornographe* pornographer, ad. *Gr. πορνόγραφος*—see next; for sense 2 cf. *-GRAPH*.]

† 1. = *PORNOGRAPHER*, *Obs.*

1877 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 362 He would recognize . . . the difference between Phœdians and the pornographs

2. An obscene writing or pictorial illustration.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. as *adj.* = *PORNOGRAPHIC*.

1893 *SALISU Madam Sapphura* 165 Here the reporter can be as pornograph as the Marquess of Sade, if he knows how

Pornographer (pōrn'ɒgrəfər), [f. *Gr. πορνόγραφος* writing of harlots (f. *πόρνη* harlot + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + *-ER* 1.] One who writes of prostitutes or obscene matters; a portrayer of obscene subjects.

1850 *LETICH tr. C. O. Miller's Anc. Art* 429 (ed. 2) 610 The pornographers of the later times. *1886* *Lat. World* (U. S.) 1 May 152/1 They call themselves 'naturalists' . . . but they are in fact only pornographers, and immature, inexperienced, conceited, love mad youngsters. *1890* *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 904/2 Parisian artistic pornographers.

Pornographic (pōrn'ɒgrəfɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-IC*. So F. *pornographique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pornography; dealing in the obscene.

1880 *Guardian* 27 Oct. 1450 The excesses of the [French] press designated as 'pornographic' . . . have become such as to compel the authorities to adopt strong measures against them *1881* *SYMMONS Ital. Renaiss.* *Ital. Lit.* II. xiv. 365 *Pornographic Pamphleteers and Poets* *1894* *STEAD If Christ Came to Chicago* 117 Two booksellers . . . whose windows still contain a large and varied collection of pornographic literature.

Pornography (pōrn'ɒgrəfɪ), [f. as prec. + *-Y*. So F. *pornographie*.]

1. (See *quots.*)

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.*, *Pornography*, a description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as a matter of public hygiene *1858* in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *1895* in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Description of the life, manners, etc., of prostitutes and their patrons, hence, the expression or suggestion of obscene or unchaste subjects in literature or art; pornographic literature or art.

1864 *WEBSTER, Pornography*, licentious painting employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies, examples of which exist in Pompeii. *1884* *Daily Tel.* No. 8323, 5/4 Pictorial and glyptic 'pornography' grew, flourished, declined, and fell with the Second Empire *1896* *MACRAULY Lat. Lit.* 18 The Casina and the Truculentus [of Plautus] are studies in pornography which only the unfagging animal spirits of the poet can redeem from being disgusting.

So *Porno-graphist*, a writer on pornography.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Aug. 79/2 The 'grossness of the naturalists and the subtleties of the pornographers', to use the words of M. Lavisse, cannot have any other result.

Porodinic (pō'ro-, pō'rōdɪnɪk), *a. Zool.* [f. *Gr. πόρος* *POROS* sb. 1 + *δίνω*, *δίνω*—travail, birth + *-IC*.] Discharging the genital products by means of a pore: opp. to *SOEIODINIC*.

1883 *E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI 682/1 *note*, Celomate animals are, according to this nomenclature, either Schizodinic or Porodinic. The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and Idiodinic, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (*idios*) pore being developed.

Porodinous, a *Geol. rare*. [Improperly f. *Ger. porodine* (Breithaupt 1832) (f. *Gr. πορώδης* having the form of stalactite (f. *πῶρος* hardened stone, stalactite) : see -INE²) + -OUS. A better form would be *porodine*, like *crystalline*, *hyaline*.] See quot.

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geology* v § 45 *Porodinous* [rocks], or those which have solidified from a gelatinous state. Certain minerals, such as Opal, .. have in all likelihood been formed in this way.

Porogamic (pōrō-, pōrōgāmīk), a. *Bot.* [mod. f. *Gr. πορος* PORE sb.¹ + γάμος marriage + -IC. (Treub, *Ann. Jard. Bot. de Buitensorg*, 1891)] Applied to fertilization in which the pollen-tube enters the ovule by the micropyle, as in most plants. opposed to *chalazogamic*. (Also said of the plant.) So **Porogam**, a plant characterized by this mode of fertilization.

1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/3 Professor Balfour hesitated to adopt Treub's division into chalazogams and porogams until the limits of the former group were better defined. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 412 This type of fertilization has been termed chalazogamic in contradistinction to the more usual micropylar or porogamic method.

Porology. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *Gr. πορος* PORE sb.¹ + -LOGY.] A scientific treatise on, or investigation of, pores or minute openings.

1864 BOYLE *Porous Ann.*, & *Solid Bod.* i. 2 If such little things had not escaped the sight of our illustrious Verulam, he would have afforded a good Porology among his *Desiderata*.

Porophyllous (pōrō-, pōrōfīlās), a. *Bot. rare*—^a. [f. mod. L. *porophyllus* (f. *Gr. πορος* PORE sb.¹ + φύλλον leaf) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Porophyllus*, *Bot.*, having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores. . porophyllous.

Poroplastic (pōrō-, pōrōplāstīk), a. [f. *Gr. πορος* PORE sb.¹ + ΠΛΑΣΤΙΚ.] Both porous and plastic: applied to a kind of porous felt, plastic when heated, becoming stiff when cold, used for splints and other surgical appliances.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 Severer cases .. have had the plaster of Paris or 'poro-plastic' jacket applied. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 5/1 An elastic knacker costs half a crown, a moleskin one five shillings, a leather one five to twenty, and a poroplastic any sum.

Poroporo. *New Zealand.* [Maori name.] A flowering shrub, *Solanum aviculare*, with an edible fruit, called in Australia Kangaroo Apple.

1857 C. HURSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 136 The Poroporo .. is a 'coddin strawberry flavoured with apple peel'. 1879 A. DOMETT *Kauai* xviii v. 312 Potato-apples of the poroporo fall.

Porose (pōrōs), a. [ad. L. type **porōs-us* (in mod. L.); in It. and Sp. *poroso*.] Containing or abounding in pores; porous; now rare exc. in *Zool.*, said of corals of the division *Perforata*, as opposed to the *Aporosa*, and of the sculpture of insects dotted or pitted as if with minute holes.

[c. 1400 see POROUS.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Porose* or *Porous* (*porosis*), full of pores or little holes. *Bacon* 1659 A. DE LA PRIME *Diary* (Sartres) 147 There is a most delicate fine freestone, .. but so porous .. that, troughs being made of it, it will let the water run out a year or two. 1725 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i (1726) 13 These Porose Bodies must be equally heavy with the most compact ones. 1865 KIRBY & SP. *Antonom.* IV 270 Porose, beset with many pores. Ex *Elytra* of most *Aptinæ*.

Hence **Poroseness** = POROSITY.

1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans* XLIV 282 note, The Nature of these Horns seems changed into that of Chalk; only retaining their outward Form, and the Poroseness of their inward Parts.

Porosis (pōrōsīs), *Physiol.* [mod. L., a *Gr. πόρος* in same sense, f. *πορώειν* to form a callus, f. *πῶρος* PORE sb.²] The formation of a callus, as in a fractured bone.

1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Porosis*, the breeding of callous Matter. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Porosity (pōrōsītī). [ad. med. L. *porositās* (Albertus Magnus a 1250), f. L. type **porōs-us* POROUS : see -ITY. Cf. *F. porosité*.] The quality or fact of being porous; porous consistence. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* ii. (1495) v b f. The porosity of the tree drawyth be fumositye from the rynde. 1613 CROOK *Body of Man* 285 This porosity also makes their vpper face smooth, and bedewed with a kind of slmy moisture. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 231 It is the porosity of this stone that renders it so light. 1871 TYNDALL *Frægm. Sc.* (1870) I v 183 In virtue of its extreme porosity, a similar power is possessed by charcoal.

b. *concr.* A porous part or structure; an interstice or pore. (Usually in pl.)

1897 A. M. tr. *Guallema's Fr. Chirurg.* 9 b 2 The Diploe, that is, the porosity which is between them both [tables of skull]. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 284 Sudden floods filling the porosities and channels of the superficies of the earth. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 15 Found in the interstices of the laminae of the compact tissue, and the porosities with which they seem perforated.

Poroso-, combining form of mod. L. *porōsus* POROUS, as in *poroso-punctate* a., minutely punctate as if with pores.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 416 Interstices smooth, poroso-punctate.

Porostomatous (pōrō-, pōrōstōmātoṣ), a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Porostomata* (f. *Gr. πόρος* pore + στόμα(τ-) mouth) + -OUS.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Porostomata*, a group of nudibranchiate gastropods in which the mouth is pore-shaped.

Porotic (pōrōtik), a. and sb. *Med.* ? *Obs. rare*—^o. [ad. mod. L. *poroticus*, f. *Gr. πορώειν* to form a callus, f. *πῶρος* PORE sb.² see -IO.] (See quots.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Porotick Medicines*, Medicines which by drying, thickning and astringent Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into brawny or callous Matter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Poroticks*, a term used by the antients for such medicines as would consume callus. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Porotic*, a remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porotype (pōrō-, pōrōtīp) [mod. f. *Gr. πόρος* PORE sb.¹ + ΤΥΠΕ.] A print made upon prepared paper by exposing an engraving or writing to some gas which penetrates those parts not rendered impervious by the ink, and bleaches or discolours the paper so as to produce a copy of the original, in the same way as light produces a copy from a photographic negative.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach. Suppl.*, *Porotype*, a method of copying engravings. It depends upon the fact that the portion of the face of the print occupied by ink is non-porous.

Porous (pōrōs), a. [= *F. poreux* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), It., Sp. *poroso*, ad. L. type **porōs-us* (in mod. L.), f. *porus* PORE sb.¹ see -OUS.] Full of or abounding in pores; having minute interstices through which water, air, light, etc. may pass.

Porous plaster, a plaster having numerous small holes pierced through it so as to enable it to lie smoothly (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 107 It schulde ben moie rare & more porous (v. r. *porosel*), pat is to seie, more full of hoolis. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 It is nothing solide or massie, but much porous. 1645 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Dict.* II. 1X (1653) 153 The Porous and spongy nature of the Earth is apt to drinke in the water of the sea. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 207 If gold it self be admitted, as it must be, for a porous matter. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 359 Light, in its passage, penetrates the porous vacuities. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* i 5 Questions of water supply hinge mainly on the porous or impervious character of rocks.

b. *fig.* 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III Pref., Many [arguments] .. go through their more porous and spongy minds without any sensible impression. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 29 But our minister's style is infinitely porous. 1864 CARLYLE *French. Gt. xvi.* vi (1872) VI. 207 Men are very porous; weighty secrets oozing out of them, like quicksilver through lead jars.

c. Acting or performed by means of pores. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 302 Porous dehiscence is an irregular kind of dehiscence.

Porously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a porous manner; with porosity; by means of pores. 1847 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Porousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being porous; porosity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii § 6. 286 Porousness, Spunginess, fungous, sinking, hollow. 1670 CART. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 16 Marie. by its glutinous substance being incorporated with the sand, closes the hollows and porousness thereof. 1775 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 419 This porousness I also remember to have once before observed. *Mod.* There is a constant evaporation from the surface of the jar, on account of the porousness of the material.

fig. 1904 *Daily News* 6 June 3 Not less striking was the evident porousness of this over seventy-year-old man to fresh conceptions of truth.

b. *concr.* Porous substance or part. *rare* 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv § 4. 28 They will forcibly get into the porousness of it, and passe with violence between part and part.

Porpaise, -pas(s), -pes(s), obs. ff. PORPOISE.

Porpan, -porpentine etc. : see PORCUPINE.

Porpere, obs. form of *purpure* : see PURPLE.

Porphere, -erie, -ier, -ir(e), -iry, -ure, -yr, obs. forms of PORPHYRY.

Porphy-, **porphyro-**, repr. *Gr. πορφύρα* (o-, comb. stem of *πορφύρεος* purple, and its derivatives; in Eng. (and other mod. langs.) a formative element, in senses 'purple' and 'porphyry', as in *porphyra-aceous*, *porphyry-ite*, *porphyry-ize*, *porphyro-genetic*, etc.

Porphyra (pōrōfīrā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Agardh), a. *Gr. πορφύρα* purple.] A small genus of Algæ or Seaweeds, type of the sub-order *Porphyrea*, with fronds varying in colour from a clear rose to a livid purple. The chief species are *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known as Purple Laver.

1849 CRAIG, *Porphyra*, a genus of Algæ. Order, Conservecæ. 1857 Wood *Com. Objects Sea shore* 69 The ulva and winter .., if intended to be eaten, must be gathered in the winter .. The purple laver is said to be much superior to its green companion.

Porphyraceous (pōrōfīrā-ōs), a. ? *Obs. rare*. [f. PORPHYR- + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or allied to porphyry; porphyritic.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 207 Chaptentier mentions a sort

of stone which he calls porphyraceous, though he does not ascribe felspar to it. Hence 1848 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

Porphyrat, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. . see -ATE².] = PORPHYRITIC.

1611 SPELD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* i xl. 78/1 His ashes be stowed in a little golden pottle or vessel of the Porphyrat stone, were carried to Rome.

Porphyrate (pōrōfīrāt). *Chem.* [f. as PORPHYRIO + -ATE¹.] A salt of porphyritic acid.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 690 The porphyrates explode when heated.

Porphyre. *Obs.* [a. *F. porphyre* (Cotgr 1611), ad. med. L. *porphyrius*, f. *Gr. πορφύρεος* purple.] Name applied to a kind of serpent.

1884 GREENE *Anat. Fort. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 220 He resembleth the serpent *Porphyrius*, who is full of poison, but being toothlesse hurteth none but him selfe. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 745 Of the Porphyre. There is among the Indians a Serpent about the bignesse of a span or more, which in outward aspect is like to the most beautiful and well coloured Purple. *Ibid.* Unto this Porphyre I may add the Palmer Serpent.

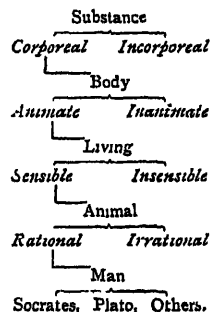
Porphyre, -ie, obs. forms of PORPHYRY.

Porphyrian, a¹ *Obs.* [f. med. L. *porphyrius* (see PORPHYRY) + -AN.] Of, or composed of, porphyry.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 62 Four hundred porphyrian pillars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrastus' Trav.* i. 124 Many lovely Pillars of Porphyrian Marble.

Porphyrian (pōrōfīriān), a² (sb.) [ad. L. type **Porphyrianus*, f. *Porphyrius* (a. *Gr. πορφύρεος*), proper name (f. *πορφύρεος* purple) + -iānus, -AN.] Of or pertaining to Porphyrius or Porphyry, the Neo-Platonic philosopher and antagonist of Christianity (A. D. 233–c. 306), or to his doctrines.

Porphyrian scale or *tree*, a definition of *man*, in the form of a kind of genealogical table or tree displaying the series of subaltern genera to which he may be assigned below the summum genus *substance*, and the differentia by which each subaltern genus is distinguished within the genus next above it. The 'tree' is frequently used as an example of dichotomy. Its origin is to be found in Porphyry's *Isagoge in Aristotelis Categorías* a 23 seqq. (ed. Brandis). In the diagram the names of the genera occupy the middle column, the positive differentia are on the left hand, the negative differentia on the right.



1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* Wks. (Giosart) IV. 194 Prosecute with all your authority, these Porphyrian deniers. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Tree of Knowledge* i, That right Porphyrian Tree which did true Logick shew, Each Leaf did learned Notions give, And th' Apples were Demonstrative. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 585 Even according to the Porphyrian Theology it self the Three Hypostases in the Platonic Trinity, are *οὐνοειδής*, *Co-Essential*. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 59 You err, if you think this is he, Tho' seated on the top of the Porphyrian Tree. 1802–3 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid.* (1827) I. 286 Every step it takes in the region of particulars, whether downwards in the Porphyrian scale, or sideways all round in the field of circumstances affords an additional security.

B. sb. A disciple or follower of Porphyry; also called **Porphyrianist**. [F. *Porphyrien*.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 594 The Ariens (as Socrates recordeth) were by Constantine called Porphyrianists, .. because Arius and Porphyrius did both of them alike, though upon different grounds, make their Trinity a foundation for creature-worship and idolatry. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 125 In another Letter, he [Constantine] enjoins the Name of Porphyrius to be given to Arius, and his Followers to be called Porphyrians. 1882–3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 (Diodorus) combated Platonists and Porphyrians, Marichaeans and Apollinarists.

Porphyric (pōrōfīrik), a¹ *Gr. rare*. [f. PORPHYR- + -IC; in mod. F. *porphyrique*.] = PORPHYRITIC.

1844 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 43 The bold red seared line of porphyric hills lying east and west.

Porphyric (pōrōfīrik), a² *Chem.* [f. *Gr. πορφύρεος* purple + -IC.] In *porphyric acid* (C₁₀H₄N₂O₇), obtained, as a yellow crystalline powder, or in minute crystals, by the action of nitric acid on euxanthone, and producing a blood-red colour with ammonium carbonate.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 690 Porphyric acid is slightly soluble, with red colour, in pure water; very slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling alcohol.

Porphyrine¹ (pōrōfīrīn). Also *6* porphurine, *9* porphyrin. [f. as PORPHYRIC a¹ + -INE⁴.]

† L. = PORPHYRY. *Obs. rare*.

1888 GREENE *Perimides* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 57 House-stuffed within with plate and outwardly decked and adorned with such curious works of porphurine, as nature in them seemeth to be overlaid with arte.

2. *Geol.* A porphyritic rock : see quots.

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 88 The Swedish porphyry, already mentioned, approaches nearer to a porphyry, forming the passage from basaltin to porphyry. 1865 DANA *Min. Geol.* 79 Porphyry. Opaque or nearly so. Consists of felspar; sometimes quartzose.

Porphyrene ². *Chem.* [f. Gr. *porpur-os* purple + *-INE* ³.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the bark of an Australian species of *Alstonia* (N. O. *Apocynaceae*), which exhibits a characteristic red colour with nitric acid.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 955 On evaporating the ether, the porphyrene remains in the form of a varnish soluble in water and in alcohol. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Porphyrene*, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, an amorphous alkaloid.

|| **Porphyrio** (*porfirio*) *Ornith.* Also 7-8 *porphir*, -*phymon*. [L. *porphyrio* (Plin.), ad. Gr. *porphurion* the purple coot. In F. *porphyrio*.] A name given by the ancients to the purple coot, sultana, or water-hen (see quot. 1894); taken by Brisson, 1760, as name of the genus of *Rallidae* including this, distinguished by their deep-blue plumage and scarlet bill and legs, widely distributed in warm and tropical regions.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi 18 The stork, and the swanne, and the onocratal, and the porphyrion [Vulg. porphyrionem, 1611 gier eagle, 1885 vulture]. 1878 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 318 There is such a Porphyrio as they picture, akin to the Coots or Water-hens. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Porphyrio*, in zoology, the name of a bird figured and described by all natural historians from one another... It appears to be of the gallinula or moor-hen kind. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranoff.* xii. iv. 213 The crimson-billed porphyrio, that jerking struts among the cool thick rushes. 1890 *Victorian Stat. Game Act* Sched. iii. [Close Season] Land rail, all other members of the Rail family, *Porphyrio*, Coots, &c. From the first day of August to the Twentieth day of December. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 597 Of the larger species of the genus *Porphyrio*, *P. carolinensis* seems to be the 'Porphyrio' of the ancients, and inhabits certain localities on both sides of the Mediterranean.

Hence **Porphyrio** *a. Ornith.*, belonging to the subfamily *Porphyriioninae* of the *Rallidae*, of which the genus *Porphyrio* is the type; *sb.*, a bird of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Porphyrite (*porfirite*), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *-phurite*, 7 *-phurit*, -*phurite*. [ad. L. *porphyrites* a purple-coloured precious stone in Egypt (Pliny), ad. Gr. *porphuritis* adj. like purple, *n. lithos* stone of this colour, porphyry, f. *porphur-os* purple, see PORPHYRY- and -ITE ^{1b}. So mod. F. *porphyrite*, in sense 2.]

1. = PORPHYRY ¹. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poem* iii. xx. (Aib.) 254 Polishers of marble or porphyrite. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 579 A number of columns and statues there be, all of porphyrit or red marble. 1658 W. BURTON *Im. Anton* 67 It was of Porphyrite, or Red Marble Stone.

1616 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 1 253 Some were of porphyrite stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 573 The Porphyrite marble, which also cometh out of Egypt, is of a red colour. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* i. ii. 14 His Ashes were collected, and put into a Porphyrite Urn.

2. *Min.* A rock of porphyritic structure; a mass principally felsitic, containing also crystals of oligoclase (or sometimes orthoclase) feldspar, and occasionally other minerals; = PORPHYRY ³.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 358 That [porphyry] described by Herman, and which he calls a *porphyrite*. It consists of small spaiks of feldspar, grains of quartz, splinters of hornblende, and fragments of shori cemented together by a scarcely discernible jaspidean cement. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 162 The porphyrite of the Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh, with crystals of oligoclase, and specular-iron, sparkling in a reddish-brown matrix. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 238 The porphyrites are, divided into diorite and diabase-porphyrates.

† **Porphyrite**, *a. (sb.)² Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *porphyrit-is* purple-coloured, *a. Gr.* *porphuritis*] Purple-coloured. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*: see quot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Porphyrite Figs first shew upon the tree, and ordinarily be longest tailed. The smallest Figs... come next after and beare the Porphyrites companie. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Porphyritis*, a Fig of a purple Colour.]

Porphyritic (*porfirinik*), *a.* Also 7 *-etiolok*. [ad. med. L. *porphyriticus*, f. L. *porphyritēs* PORPHYRITE; so F. *porphyritique*. The classical L. was *porphyriticus*.] Of or pertaining to the porphyry of the ancients; of the nature or structure of the porphyry of modern mineralogists, *spec.* containing distinct crystals or crystalline particles embedded in a compact ground-mass.

1389 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 Pe emperor... made byrnyne a fount stoon of a maner stoon pat hatte porphirincus. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* ibid. He made a fonte or baptistry of a ston porphirincus. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Porphyritic*, belonging to red Marble, or purple. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Porphyritic*, (lat.) belonging to *Porphyrite*, i. a fine reddish marble, streaked with diverse colours. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 303 It reposes on indurated clay, as this does on a porphyritic rock. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 6 Pinnacles of granitic and porphyritic rock would be seen to rise out of large rounded masses of similar rock. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 80 The texture of a rock is termed Porphyritic when distinct crystals or crystalline particles are distributed through an otherwise compact principal mass or matrix. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure Ho.* June 356/2 Two sphinxes in the porphyritic diorite of Assouan.

So **Porphyritic** *a.* (Worcester 1846); hence **Porphyritically** *adv.*

1899 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi 198 The crystals which occur porphyritically in the different varieties afford us

a very imperfect clue to these relations. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* 7 Dec 127/2 Mica schists, in which crystalline aggregates of mica have been porphyritically developed.

Porphyryze (*porfiriz*), *v.* [f. PORPHYRY- + -IZE. So, in sense 1, F. *porphyriser* (Dict. Trévoux).]

1. *trans.* To pound or triturate on a slab of porphyry or the like.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 151 The uion is reduced to an impalpable powder, which must be porphyryzed, and ordered as occasion requires.

2. To cause to resemble porphyry.

1828 in WEBSTER

Hence **Porphyryization** (so F. *porphyrisation*)

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 32 Porphyryization or levigation is an operation by means of which very hard substances are reduced to an impalpable powder. 1842-57 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porphyrogene, *a. rare.* [See PORPHYROGEN- NITE.]

Born in the purple.

1849 POC *Haunted Palace* iii. Round about a throne where, sitting (Porphyrogene!) The ruler of the realm was seen.

Porphyrogenetic (*porfiridzēnik*), *a.* [f. PORPHYRY- + PORPHYRO- + GENETIC.] Producing or generating porphyry.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale)

† **Porphyrogenite**. *Obs. exc. in L. form porphyrogenitus, fem. -a.* Also 7 *-genete*. [ad. med. L. *porphyrogenitus*, ad. late Gr. *porphuro-génētos*, f. Gr. *porphuro-*, comb. form of *porphuros* purple + *gēnētos* born. So F. *porphyrogénète* (Balzac 1635).] Originally, one born of the imperial family at Constantinople, and (as is said) in a chamber called the *Porphyra* (*porphura*). Hence, a child born after his father's accession to the throne; and in more general or vague sense, = One 'born in the purple': see PURPLE ^{sb}.

The actual origin of the name *Porphyra* is disputed. 1614 SLIDEN *Titles Hon.* 82 There he found Ilene the Emperesse, in a house anciently appointed for the Emperesses children. They call that house, *Porphyra*, whence the name of the *Porphyrogeniti* came into the world. 1619 PURCIUS *Micrometis* lxxxi. 788 Not in a Palace prepared, (the *Porphyrogeniti* had in Constantinople) but in an [Inne] a 1662 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 145 Purple is the Imperial and Regal colour, so proper therefore unto Kings and Emperours, that many of the Constantinopolitan Emperours were called *Porphyrogeniti*, because at their first coming into the world they were wrapt in Purple. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Porphyrogenitus*, in antiquity, an appellation given to the children of the eastern emperors. Cediens will have the word to signify, *born in the purple palace*, or the *palace of porphyry*, a palace so called in Constantinople; wherein the emperresses used to lie in. Others derive the appellation hence, that the imperial children, as soon as born, were wrapped in purple, others, that the chamber wherein they were born was hung with purple hangings. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1790) IX. xlviii 57 In the Greek language *purple* and *porphyry* are the same word. An apartment of the Byzantine palace was lined with porphyry: it was reserved for the use of the pregnant emperresses, and the royal children of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogeniti*, or born in the purple. This peculiar surname was first applied to Constantine the seventh. 1832 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* iii. Anna Comnena an imperial Princess, porphyrogenita, or born in the sacred purple chamber. 1857 Sir R. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. iii. 210 Henry, the Porphyrogenitus, though a younger son relatively to Otho, was the eldest son of royal blood, first born after the accession of Duke Henry to the Throne of Charlemagne. 1893 *Athenium* xi Feb. 184/2 The kind of fun which is to be got out of bringing the porphyrogenitus of the English aristocracy face to face with all that is most modern in the American democracy.

Hence **Porphyrogenitism**, the doctrine of succession in a royal family which prefers a son born after his father's accession to one born before that event; **Porphyrogeniture**, the condition of being born 'in the purple' (see above).

1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 210 The doctrine of Porphyrogenitism, congenial to popular sentiment and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries and through many ages. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1892) I 99 This brought him within the description of porphyrogeniture, or royal birth.

Porphyroid (*porfirioid*), *sb. (a)* *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. PORPHYRY(-) + -OID. So F. *porphyroide*.]

A. *sb.* A rock resembling porphyry or of porphyritic structure.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 360 Many aggregates cannot be arranged under any general denomination now in use. Hence I would propose to call them *Porphyroids*. 1821 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I 88 Porphyroid. This denomination includes such substances as approach the porphyritic structure. In a strict derivation of the term porphyry, the black and green kinds could only be termed porphyroids. 1821 *Granitic porphyroids* are so abundant in all primitive mountains, that it is scarcely necessary to select examples. 1885 GILKIN *Textbook Geol.* 131 Porphyroid occurs among the schistose rocks of Saxony, in the paleozoic area of the Ardennes, as well as in Westphalia and other parts of Europe.

B. *adj.* Resembling or akin to porphyry.

1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 128 Like the crystals of feldspar which we meet with in the porphyroid granites. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I u 96 Porphyroid masses having bases of compact feldspar. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 85. 79 These are porphyries, or porphyroid rocks.

Porphyrous (*porfirus*), *a. poet. rare.* [f. Gr. *porphur-os* purple + -ous.] Purple

1824 R. BRIDGES *Prometh. Firegiver* 127/2 Her porphyrous heart-veins boil.

Porphyroxin (*porfirin ksīn*), *sb. Chem.* [a. F. *porphyroxime* (Merck 1837), f. Gr. *porphur-os* purple + -ox-, f. OXYGEN see -IN¹.] 'Name for a neutral crystallisable substance, composed of a mixture of alkaloids (laudanin, meconidin, etc.), obtained from opium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 332 Porphyroxin 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Porphyroxin*, an alkaloid, supposed to exist in Bengal opium. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 956 Porphyroxime.

Porphyry (*porfir*). *Forms.* a 5 *porfu rie*, -*furye*, -*forie*, -*phu rie*, -*phir* (e), -*firie*. β. 5 *pu rīre*, 7 *-fere*, -*fure*; 6 *-phure*, *porphier*, -*phuer*, 6-7 *-phur*, -e, 6-9 *-phyre*, 7 *-phere*, *purphire*, 7-8 *porphyr* γ. 6 *porpherie*, -*phury*, 7 *-phurie*, *porphyr*, *purphore*, 8 *porphury*, 6- *porphyr*. [The ultimate source of the word in all its forms is Gr. *porphuros* adj. purple, *porphura* sb. the purple-whelk, and its dye; but the stone was called in Gr. *porphyrēs*, L. *porphyritēs*, whence PORPHYRITE. The Roman names of the stone point however to late L. forms **porphyrius*, **porphyrius* (sc. lapis), purple (stone), or **porphyrium*, **porphyrium*: cf. Roman *porphuro*. (*Porphyrius*, *Porphyrus* existed as a proper name see PORPHYRIAN²). For the stone, English shows three types: a. (in Chancer, in sense a) *porfu rie*, -*firie*, etc., a. AF. **porfirie* = OF. *porfirie*, mod. F. *porphyre*, ad. late L. type **porphyrius*, -*um* β. *porphir*, -*phir*, earlier *porfirie*, *porphire*, app. (with shifted stress) for *porfirie*, *porphyrre*, a. OF. *porfirre*. γ. *porphyrre*, -*phyr*, 16th c. ad. late L. type **porphyrius*, -*um*.

For the relation of AF. *porfirie* to F. *porfir*, cf. AF. *navi rie*, OF. *navi rie*, AF. *glor rie*, OF. *glor rie*. From F. come also Du. *porfir*, *phier*, Ger. *porphyrr*, Da., Sw. *porfir*. From the late L. **porphyrius*, -*um*, also *porfirium* (Dante) came It. *porfirio*, *porfirio*, Sp. *porfirio*.)

1. The word used to render L. *porphyritēs*, Gr. *porphyrēs*, the name given to a beautiful and very hard rock anciently quarried in Egypt, composed of crystals of white or red plagioclase feldspar embedded in a fine red ground-mass consisting of hornblende, plagioclase, apatite, thulite, and witherite, the last two being bright red in colour. By modern poets often used vaguely, in the sense of a beautiful and valuable purple stone taking a high polish, including red granite and marble.

The site of the ancient quarries, after being long lost, was discovered by Burton and Wilkinson at Gebel Dokhān, near the Red Sea, in lat. 27° 30' N.

In It., *porfirio nero*, *porfirio verde*, were applied to black and green rocks of porphyritic structure obtained from Sardinia, Greece, and elsewhere, and these have been Englished as *black* and *green porphyry*.

β. a 1400-50 Alexander 575. Pe pillars ware of purfire polischit & hewen. 1602 BIBLE (Genev.) *Esther* i. 6 *marble*. The beds were of gold and of silver upon a pavement of porphyre. 1626 LEIGH *Armenie* (1597) A vj b. The third is a pillar of Porphyre in the golden field. 1689 LOPAZ *Saltas Metam.* (Hunter Cl.) 4 Where purphure, Eboune, white, and red, all colours stained be. 1690 GREENE *Mount Garni* (1610) 31 The Saphir [sic] higher esteemed for the hue, then the Porphire for his hugeness. 1696 DANETT tr. *Commes* (1614) 278 Beautified with many great peeces of Porphire and Serpentine. 1695 G. SANDYS *Trav.* to Congo. once called *Porphyry* of his excellent Porphyr. 1694 W. THWYLT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 77 Precious as Marble and Purphure. 1698 *Bury Hills* (Camden) 217 My great grinding-stone of purfire with the miller to it, and the little grinding-stone of purfire with the miller to it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. viii. § 19 Let us consider the red and white Colours in Porphyre. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 227 The most durable Marble or Porphyry.

γ. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image Gov.* (1566) 66 Pillers of Porpherie, whiche is a stone of purple colour. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiii. (1612) 301 The Statues huge, of Porphyre and costlier matters made. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct. Red-plaster flores which are made so hard and kept so polished, that... one would take them for whole pieces of porphyrie. 1645 *Ind. June*. The floor [of St. Mark's] is all inlaid with achats, jaspers, porphyries and other rich marbles. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 82 p. 9, I have two pieces of porphyry found among the ruins of Ephesus. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. ix. Her pyramid of precious stones, Of porphyry, jasper, agate, and all hues Of gem and marble. 1862 C. W. KING *Ant. Genes* (1866) 64 Porphyry is easily recognised by its deep red colour, thickly dotted with small white spots. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Burdens of Newveh xii*, Made proud with pillars of basalt, With sardonyx and porphyry.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1839 GREENE *Thalia's Love Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 115 Tempering the porphyry of her face with a vermilion blush, looking like Diana when shee basht at Acteon's presence

† 2. With a and *pl.* Used for grinding and triturating drugs and the like upon. *Obs.*

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 223 Oure grounden litarge eek in the Porfirie [v. rr. porphine, -phurye, -forie; *rime mercu rie*].

γ. 1634 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* i. xx. 65, I like best the porphyry, white or greene marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. 1644 EVELYN *Mun.* 29 Nov. The laver or basin is of one vast, intire, antiq porphyrie. 1694 SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* (1713) 341/2 The dried Mass to be ground each time upon a Porphyry.

3 Geol. and Min. a. A rock consisting of a compact base of felspathic or other unstratified rock containing scattered crystals of felspar of contemporary age.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 349 Any stone which in a siliceous or argillaceous ground, or basis, contains scattered specks, grains, or dots of felspar, is at present denominated a *porphyry*. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* IV (1814) 193 Porphyry consists of crystals of felspar 1823 L'YVELL *Princ. Geol.* III Gloss 77 Porphyry is hence applied to every species of unstratified rock, in which detached crystals of felspar are diffused through a base of other mineral composition. 1839 UNZ *Dict. Arts.* Porphyry, is a compound mineral or rock, composed essentially of a base of hornstone, interspersed with crystals of felspar. 1869 BRISTOW *Tr. Figuer's World bef. Deluge* II 33 True porphyry presents a paste essentially composed of compact felspar. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* VII 234 The porphyry of the mineralogist consists of a reddish felspar basis with disseminated crystals.

b. In more general sense. Any unstratified or igneous rock having a homogeneous base in which crystals of one or more minerals are disseminated.

Various species as *felspar porphyry* (= a), *basaltic, claystone, granitic, greenstone, hornstone, mica, pitchstone, trachytic porphyry*, etc. *Quartz porphyry* has as ground-mass an intimate mixture of orthoclase and quartz, containing distinct crystals or large grains of quartz.

The name is sometimes applied even to rocks in which the porphyritic crystals are absent. Many limitations or definitions of the term have been proposed by modern mineralogists, continental and British, but without any general agreement as to the basis of definition. See, in English, SIR A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 1885) 149, Prof. BONNY in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* (1886) XXI 72, *Harper Petrology for Students* (ed. 1902) 126, etc.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 119 The term porphyry is very vague, being applied to all rocks that have a compact base or ground in which crystals of any kind are imbedded and distinctly visible. 1838 L'YVELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (1874) 506 When distinct crystals of one or more minerals are scattered through a compact base the rock is termed a 'porphyry'. 1838 MURRAY'S *Handbk. N. Germ.* 455 High and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or amygdaloid, abounding in agates, amethysts, &c. of great beauty and variety. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii 240 When a trap displays distinct disseminated crystals it becomes a porphyry. 1874 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 32 Quartz porphyries and felspar porphyries—massive, and dykes of diorite and diabase, occur in many parts. 1878 LAWRENCE *Tr. Colts's Rocks Class* 88 Porphyry is the general designation for all porphyritic rocks with compact main mass or matrix. 1883 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* VII 690 Crystals of felspar, quartz, or calcareous spar, disseminated through a base of greenstone, form a greenstone porphyry. In the same way, there are pitchstone porphyry, basaltic porphyry, claystone porphyry, etc.

4. A collector's name for various moths (so called from the colour or markings of their wings).

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 427 The Porphyry (*Botys cephalus*) Chalky places. 1834 RENNIE *Compend Butterfl. & Moths* 74 The Porphyry (*Scotophilus porphyrea*) appears the end of July. Wings: first pair dusky red, with a purplish tinge, with several white streaks and spots. 1840 THE PORPHYRY (*Pyrastria porphyralis*). Wings: purplish, with a large golden red or white spot among many very minute ones.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* as *porphyry column, grot, house, hue, mortar, slab*, b. *porphyry-chair*, a chair used in the installation of a pope, *porphyry chamber*, name of a room in the palace of the Emperors at Byzantium (cf. quot. 1727-41 s. v. PORPHYROGENITE); *porphyry-knot-horn*, a moth: see quot.; *porphyry-shell*, a shell of the genus *Murex*, esp. that from which the purple dye was obtained; *porphyry-stone* = senses 1 and 2.

1605 TIMMES *Quersit.* II v 125 Beaten into powder in a porphyr stone of small bignesse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III viii. His porphyry house glitters in purple die; in purple clad himself. 1711 II. 3. With luke-warm waters did in porphyry hue. c. 1845 HOWELL *Leit.* (1850) II. 103 Your Echo deserves to dwell in some marble or porphyry grot. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manag.* v 50 Excellent porphyry mortars are brought to this country from Sweden. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 180 Porphyry cliffs as red as blood.

b. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossary* **Porphyry Chair*, a Chair of Porphyry Marble in the Cloister of St. John Lateran at Rome, called Sedes Stercoraria. 1824 MILMAN *Lat. Lat.* IV viii. (1864) II 397 Constantine was seized conducted to the 'porphyry chamber' in which Irene had borne him—her first-born son. 1834 RENNIE *Compend. Butterfl. & Moths* 214 The *Porphyry Knot-horn (*Phycital Porphyrea*, Curtis). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Swpp.* **Porphyry-shell*, a name given by authors to a species of sea-shell of the purple kind, with a short clavicle and beak. 1460 CARGAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 129 The Pope gave him a ruyg and a superlatie of 'porphur' ston, which he had hallow'd and bless'd. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv (1658) 165 A subtle powder much like what fling of leaf gold upon a porphyry stone, may reduce it into. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II 86 It was adorn'd with white Marble, Porphyry stone, and Statues.

Porpice, *-piece*, *-pisee*, obs. ff. PORPOISE.

Porpin, *-pintine*: see PORPOINE *β*, *δ*.

|| *Porpita* (pōpīta). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πόρπις buckle-pin, brooch.] Name of a genus of *Siphonophora*: see quot. So *Porpiti* tid, an animal of the family *Porpitiidae*; *Porpitioid a.*, resembling this genus or family.

1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* *Porpita*, the name of a genus of sea-nettles, characterized by an internal circular flattened disk of a calcareous and horny texture. 1878 BELL *Gegen-*

laur's Comp. Anat. 98 In Porpita, the disk remains flat and circular. 1883 C. F. HOLDR in *Harpor's Mag.* Dec 107/1 Delicate shapes of anantha, vellela, and porpita.

Porpoise (pōpōis, -pois). Forms see below. [ME. *porpays*, *-peys*, *-pays*, a. OF *porpes* (12-13th c. in Godef.), *porpays*, *-pays* (Norman dial. of Guernsey *porpays*) = L. type **porcus piscis*, lit. hog-fish or fish-hog. cf. Olt. *pesce porco*, Pg. *peixe porco* = L. type **piscis porcus*. In cl. L. *porcus marinus* (Pliny) = sea-hog, whence It. *porco marino*, Sp. *puerco marino*; cf. also Ger. *meerschwein* 'sea-swine', whence mod.F. *mar-souin* In Eng. the first element varied in 14-16th c. with *pur-* (Caxton *pur-*); the second element had many variations. In 17th c. there was an attempt to Latinize both elements as *porc-* or *porcu-pisce*, pl. *-piscis*, in the 18th c. *porpus* was prevalent; Johnson has *porpoise*, *porpus*, in the 19th c. usually written *porpoise* and pronounced *porpus*.]

A small cetaceous mammal (*Phocaena communis*) about five feet in length, of a blackish colour above and paler beneath, having a blunt rounded snout not produced into a 'beak' as the dolphin's. Hence extended to other species of the genus *Phocaena*, and to various small cetaceans of the family *Delphinidae*. (Formerly also as collective pl.)

Bay porpoise or Shunk porpoise, a larger North American porpoise of the genus *Lagenorhynchus*, distinguished by wide bands of yellow and white along its sides.

a. 4. *porpays*, 4-5 *-pays*, *-pays*, 4-6 *-pas*, 5 *-peys*, *-e*, *-pys*, 5-6 *-pes*, 6 *-passe*, *-pose*, *-pyse*, *-pyse*, 6-9 *-pesse*, 7 *-paise*, *-piece*, *-pois*, *-poe*, *-puis*, *-puise*, *-pisee*, 7-8 *-pess*, *-pos*, *-pice*, 9 *-pass*; 6-9 *porpus*, 6- *porpoise*.

1309-10 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 7, j porpas 1324-5 Ibid 14, j porpays et cc Haddoks 1329 Acc. Chamberl. Scoll (1772) 7 In emphone unius porpays, 58 1c 1399 *Form. of Chry* § 208 Porpays in broth. 1590 FALSGR 256/a Porpas a fysche, *meerschwin*. c. 1534 Du Wes *Introd. R.* in *Palsgr* 913 Porpays, *dauwhin* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helike* (1539) 69 b, Greate fysches of the see, as thurle-pole, porpays and sturgeon 1541 Act 33 Hen VIII, c. 2 Sturgeon porpays or seals. 1544 BORDY *Dynary* xii. (1870) 268 A young porpays, the whiche kynde of fysche is nothyn prayd in the olde testament nor in physycke. 1554 HULOT, Porpays fyshe. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 63 Neither flesh nor fish as the Porpus 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 241 The Porpusses are made like the Dolphins 1612 DRAVTON *Fly ob.* v. 82 Wallowing Porpice sport and lord it in the fould. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterran* (1658) 9, I neuer yet saw store of porpays playing, but soone a storme ensued. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 213 Porpice. 1659 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 28 Fishes overgrown with fat, as you have seen Porpices 1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 217 Porpays Tursons or Sea Hogs are fatter than Dolphins. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav* II. 6 A Porpess... taken with a Fish-gag above Malta. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX 128 The Dolphin and Porpus 1700 W. KING *Transactions* 48 He had the Misfortune to be Scratched by the Tooth of a Porpus. 1709 R. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosach* Syst 45 Porpices which delight in sporting and playing upon the waves. 1717 *Philos. Quarl.* 59 A great number of Porpices 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI 329 There the porpess and the shark continue their depredations. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Bug* (1813) II 16 The Porpess is well known in all the European seas. 1825 J. NAAL *Bro. Jonathan* III 426 Throwing up the water, like a porpess, in a gale of wind. 1834 McMURRIE *Cham's Anim. Kingd.* 111 The Porpess has no rostrum, but a short and uniformly convex muzzle. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II 193 The grand shoal, of which the arrival is announced by the number of its greedy attendants, the gannet, the gull, the shark, and the porpus.

b. 4-5 *purpays*, 5 *-peys*, *-paysse*, *-pays*, *-pays*, 5-6 *porpays*.

1400-1 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 603 Famulo portanti j purpays. c. 1440 *Acc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Make the nimbuls of purpays c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Purpays, fische. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 724 Purpays rosted on coles. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12/a Fro the see to you come Whales, purpays [P. Balaenae, porc de mer]. 1586 BRIGHT *Malanch.* vi 27 The Monsters of the sea... are ceals purposes and such like

γ. 6 *pork pisee*, *porkepess*, 6-7 *poropisee*, 7 *poropis*, *porpisee*, *porcupisee*, *-pice*, *-pisee*, *porcupize*, *poro-pisee*.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 230 The ugly seales and pork pises now to and fro did fiole. 1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 257 His heard of stinking Seales and Porpices. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii ni 739 A great dead fish, round like a Porpus. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iii 67 A Sturgeon, a Sea-Calf, a Porpice 1665 BALTHAM *Low Countries in Resolves*, etc. 60 The people that thrive and grow rich by war, like the Porpice, that plays in the storm. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. 1 Her Eunuch there! That Porpice bodes ill Weather. 1684 O'FLAHERTY *W. Connaught* (Irish Arch. Soc.) 205 Eighteen porcupices were taken near Tombola.

b. *attrib. and Comb.* as *porpoise beef, dawing, hide, lace, oil, skin*; *porpoise-like* adj. and adv.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Ansel* (1546) N vj. His shooes of a porkepess skynne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 355 This cape may be easily known, by reason the ryvsynge of it is lyke a porpoise hedde. 1618 BRETON *Courtier & Country-Man* (Grosart) 14/1 A great man sent him for a great danty a Porpess Pye or two cold. 1651 DAVENANT *Conduict* I. xxxi. The Prince, could Porpoise-like in Tempests play. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 376/2 Some find porpoise-oil to give most uniform satisfaction

[for lubricating a watch] 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 123/1 The old porpoise-hide thigh-boots 1898 F. T. BULLIN *Cruise Cachalot* 19 Porpoise beef improves vastly by keeping 1905 *Weston Gas* 26 Aug. 9/2 The 'Plunger' was put through her paces at porpoise diving, ascending repeatedly to the surface, long enough to get her bearings, and immediately disappearing again.

Porporate (pōpōrēt), a. rare. [ad. It. *porporato*, epithet of a Cardinal —L. *purpuratus* clad in purple, PURPURATE, f. *purpura* purple: see -ATE 2.] Clad or robed in purple.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* v 227 Paul shall be porporate, and Giuliano step Red stockinged in the presence when you choose.

Porpore, *-pre*, *-pur* (e, obs. ff. *purpore*, PURPLE.

Porpos, *-e*, obs. forms of PORPOISE, PURPOSE.

Porpoynte, *-pyn*: see PORPOINE *β*, *γ*.

Porprise, variant of PORPOISE *Obs*, precinct.

Porpuis (e, *-pus*, *-pys* (he, obs ff. PORPOISE.

Porrr, *purr* (pōr, pūr), sb. Now dial. Also 4-5, 9 *por*, 6 *porrh* (e, 9 *pore*, *pur*. [f. PORR v.] 1. A fire poker.

1357-8 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 124, j porrr pro camino, ix d. 1387-8 Ibid 266 In emendacione unius por de ferro 1407-9 in Eng. Hist. Rev. (1897) XII 518 In ui porres alias naundrens. 1564 WILLS & Lw N. C. (Surtees) I 223 One Iron chimney, one porrr, one payre of toynges. 1629 in *Neworth Househ. Bks* (Surtees) 265 For mending the kitchenge fire pore a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Poker*, a pointed Porrr to raise the Fire. 1825 BROCKLIFF *N. C. Gloss*, *Porrr*, a poker for stirring the fire. 1855 ROBINSON *Washby Gloss*, *Porrr*, the fire-poker.

2. A thrust, a poke; a kick.

1589 J. MALVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 273 Missing his ward, he gettes a porrr at the left pape, wharof he dies. Ibid 275 A porrr of a rapper. 1844 JAMIE *Muse of Mearns* 155 (E. D. D.) A simple pur w' a bodie's fit. Maks 't rin a most prodigious bit. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, s. v. He gave him a pur in the side with his thumb.

3. *fig.* A state of agitation or trouble.

1842 H. J. DANIEL *Bride of Scio* 175 In such a pore. 1865 TREGELLAS *Cornish Tales* (1868) 84 Nothing but pores will be this night.

Porrr, *purr* (pōr, pūr), v. Now only dial.

Forms: 4-6 *porre*, 6 *porre*, 6- *porr* (e, *pore*, 9 *pur* (x. [ME. *porre* = MDu. *porren* (*purren*), Du. *porren*, MLG., LG. (whence Ger. *purren* (LG. also *purren*), MHG. *pfurren*, Gei. dial. *pfurren*, Dan. (from LG.) *purre*, to poke, prod, thrust, stir up, instigate. Cf. Gael., Ir. *purr* to thrust, drive, jerk; app. from English.

This verb has the appearance of being of onomatopoeic origin, *pfurr* being a natural expression of thrusting. But its common use in ME, MDu, and MLG, indicates a common origin in WGer, and it is remarkable that no trace of it is found in any of the langs. before the 14th c.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, prod, poke, push (anything), as with a spear or stick. In mod. dial. esp. used of poking the fire. cf. PORR sb. 1.

a. 1400-50 Alexander 5560 Jai sett in a sadd sowme & saild his knyghts, Porrris doun of his prynces & persys, pai schildis. 1532 MORR *Confit. Tundale* Wks. 432/a He. gryneth as a dogge doeth, when one porrieth hym in the teeth with a stycke. 1570 LEVINS *Maup* 155/38 To Podde or porre, *pingere*. 1903 Eng. Dial. Dict., *Purr*, to stir, poke, esp. the fire (or) the embers of a brick oven (Cited from Lancashire, Lincoln, East Anglia).

b. To thrust, push, poke (anything) in, etc.; *refl.* to intrude.

1573-80 BARET *Alv* P 579 To porre in. 1870 AXON *Black Knt.* 43 (Lancs.) If he were to pur his ugly face through th' dur hoyle. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* s. v., 'Er hanna invited me, so I shanna pore myself.

2. *intr.* To make a poke or thrust.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1. 579 Let them not bite their hippes, nor scratte their heade, nor rubbe theyr elbowes, nor pore in theyr eares. c. 1566 *Marie Tales of Skelton* in *S's Wks* (1843) I. p. lx. Then with her distaff she would pore in at hym.

3. *trans.* To stuff, stop, cram, fill (a receptacle or space) with anything.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxij. (Bodl. MS.), Hurden is clensynge of offal of hempe ower of flaxe and men in olde tyme cleped it stipa as it were stoppynge ower porryng for berwip chynes and cliftes of schippes beene porred and stoppid. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Confercio*, to stuffe, or porre. 1777 *Horw. Subsecr.* 335 (E. D. D.) You quite pore me.

4. To thrust or push with the foot; to kick, 'esp. to kick with thick boots or clogs' (E. D. *Dict.* cited from Lancash., Chesh., Derby).

1812, 1817 [implied in *purring*, *purring* below] c. 1860 STATION *Revs* 170 *th' Loomenary* (Bolton) 37 Hoo up wi har foot an purred th' book reet into th' lone. 1867 *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb. But Shaw would not give over, and 'purred' me behind the ear as I was picking my money up. 1886 B. BRICLEY *Cast upon World* xxiii. 279 Folk thinkin' if they con purr a clod 'r pieces...they're fit for a farmin' job.

Hence *Porrring*, *purring* *vbl.* sb. (also *attrib.*);

Porrrer, *purrer*, a heavy boot or clog to kick with.

15. in *Retrospective Rev.* Feb. (1853) 208 Lyke as the fisher wolle take on hym to selle An ele in Themmys by porryng with his spere. 1590 HORMAN *Plig.* 182 Yf the cattell... be nat kepte to the leese they wyll be in parel of brastynge, for porryng. 1717 *Clothes* *Inv.* (Nithsdale) (Jam.), A chimney tongues, and shovel, a porring iron, and hearth besome. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL 249 Carter... sent forth from the purring part of Lancashire. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 One smashed his os fronts with the nailed heel of a two-pound wooden clog, a Preston Purrer. 1855 MAS GASKELL *North & S.* xiv. He and I will have an up and

down fight, purring an' a'. 1899 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 21 Jan 12/4 You put you purring clogs on, and you insisted on having a punning match with Grey.

Porraceous (pɒrˈeɪʃəs), *a.* Also 7-9 *erron.-acious*. [*f. L. porraceus* of or like leeks, leek-green, *f. porrum* leek: see **ACROUS**. So *F. porracé*] Of the nature or colour of the leek; leek-green.

1616 SURF. & MARK *Country Farme* 198 Hard tumours, whether scirrous or porraceous. 1676 *WISSEMAN Chirurg. Treat.* vi vii 432 If the lesser Intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with porraceous Vomiting. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 347 The Vomiting of porraceous Bile. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Semen & Dis.* I 48 It is known as 'porraceous vomiting', or leek-green sickness, from its colour. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp* x, The queerly-formed porraceous glass bottle.

Porray, porrey. Now *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 5 porre, -y, -ay, -ey, (poyra, 8 poiree, porree). *β* 5 pur(e), 8 -*Sc.* purry. *γ* 4-5 perre, 5 -ey(e), -y(e), perrey, 6 perrie [ME. *a.* OF. *porre* -iale and med.L. *porrāta*, *f. porrum* leek + *-ata* see **ADP**. The mod.F. *porrée* goes with *poireau*, OF. *porrel*, *porreau* leek. The history of the *γ* forms is obscure; they may have another origin.

The word was possibly associated in sense with *F. purée* thick soup: cf. 'porry of pese' with *F. purée de pois*.

A soup or broth made of vegetables (as leeks, peas, or cabbage) or fish, boiled and passed through a sieve, and added to soup-stock or almond-milk, with various flavourings.

In *Sc.*, *purry* is pottage made of chopped kale and oatmeal. 1630 *Forme of Cury* § 70 (1780) 39 Perrey of Peson. 1713 40 Take and seep white peason and take oute pe perrey. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Pen poroughe be wyntur his curse schal holde, Neghe lentine sason pat porray be holde. 1744 *For blanchhyd porray* Take thicke mylke of almondes .. heke [i.e. leek] hedes. 1744, Porry of white pese. 1744 *Porray of mustuls* [mussels]. c. 1420 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Blawneche Perreye. Take be Whyte of the lekys .. Almaunde Mylke, an a lytel of Rys [etc.]. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv* 405/a Porre, or purie, potage (S. pese potage), *fishum*. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 90 Blanche porrey. Take blanchie almondes, And grene, and drawe hem with sugur water thorgh a streynour; be white of lekys [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/a Porray, porreta, porrata. 1578 *Litt. Dodoens* iii xlii. 377 The broth of a chicken, or Perrie made of Pense, or some other lyke liquor. 1780 *Forbes Domine Depos.* i 9 Tartan-purry, meal an' bree, Or buttir' brose. c. 1800 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 312 Put on the pat wi' the purry.

Porrect (pɒrˈekt), *a.* Zool. [*ad. L. porrectus* stretched out, extended: see next.] Stretched out or forth; extended, esp. forward.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 233 Palpi filiform .. scarcely longer than the head, porrect. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 317 Antennae .. Porrect .., when they are placed parallel with each other, and in the same line with the body. 1866 E. C. RYS *Brit. Beetles* 87 Porrect mandibles, one of which—the left—is toothed on the lower side.

Porrect (pɒrˈekt), *v.* [*f. L. porrectus*, ppl. stem of *porrigere* to stretch out in front of oneself, put forth, extend, offer, *f. por = pro* - forth + *regere* to stretch, direct. The pa. ppl., the first part to be used, was orig. *porrect* (*ad. L. porrectus*: cf. prec.).] 1. *trans.* To stretch out, extend (usually, a part of the body). Now only in *Nat. Hist.*

1412-20 *Lyons Chron. Troy* iii. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) If 134/1 To eche partie and extremyte Of his body lynally porrecte Thourgh nerfe and synewe driven & directe. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 17 The Romane empyre, that was porrecte from the ocean of Britene unto the costes of Persida. 1826 HON. SMITH *Tor. Hill* (1838) II. 94 The Doctor again porrecting his forefingers. 1874 *Westwood Thesaur. Entom.* Oxon. 24 The prosternum is porrected in front of the anterior coxae, forming a sharp, compressed, curved and setose point.

b. To hold (a thing) out to some one for his acceptance; cf. **PORRECTION** 2. ? *Obs. rare.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 18x Supposynge hym to have porrecte the chesable after to [sic] masse to con of his ministres.

† 2. To direct or present (a prayer or petition).

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew* 118 And he. felle downe a fomme the Awter, porrectynge his meke prayers to heuyn. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 266 The praier of certeyn petitions which were porrect in the Parliament. 1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 22 A bill of petition which the loides and the commons solemply porrected unto the kinges highnes.

3. To put forward, tender (a document, etc.); to produce or submit for examination or correction. *Obs. exc. in eccl. law.*

1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 96 By the new Law, an Actor gave caution to contest the Suit, within two Months after porrecting his Libel. 1748 in *State Trials* VI. 473, I porrect a schedule, which I pray to be read. 1871 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Porrecting*, producing for examination or taxation, as porrecting a bill of costs, by a proctor. 1880 *Times* 22 Dec. It is part of the old practice that the promoter of the suit should draw up the sentence, and 'porrect' it, as it is called, to the Judge for his adoption, subject to any alterations that he may make.

b. *humorously.* To tender, deal out.

1746 *FIELDING Tynes Patriot* No. 13 Which I no sooner perceived than I porrected him a remembrance over the face. Hence *Porrected* ppl. *a.*, extended forward.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 277 Consider the porrected form of the nose. 1848 *HARDY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 337 The antennae are distant, porrected. So *Porreotate* *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Porrection (pɒrˈekʃən). [*ad. L. porrectionem*, n. of action *f. porrigere*: see prec. So *F. porrection*.]

† 1. Stretching out; extension. *Obs. rare.*

1649 *BULWER Pathomyst.* II. 11 v 154 The Broad Muscle.. by its porrection .. may serve to open the Eye.

2. The action of holding out for acceptance, proffering; offer; presentation. Now only *Eccl.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 322 With Porrections or Surrenders of the Submissive Herbs (*porrigere herbam*) or of the more Victorious Palm or Laurel. 1890 *Guardian* 25 June 1930/a This decree declared the porrection of the cup and paten to be the matter essential to validity in the ordination of priests. 1897 *Tablet* 8 May 726 How are we to account for their retaining the porrection or delivery of the Gospel Book?

Porret (pɒrˈet). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 porrete, (porreecte), 4-6 porret, porrett(e), 5 porrete, -ette, 5-7 (9 *dial.*) porret, 9 *dial.* porrett(e), purrit. [ME. *porret*, *porrette*, *a.* OF. *porret* leek (also *porrette* small kind of onion), *f. L. porrum* leek + *dim* suffix *-et* (*-ette*), *-et*.] A young leek or onion, a scallion.

[c. 1265 *Voc. Nomes Plants* in Wt. Wulcker 555/7 *Porus*, 1. porret, 1 lek. 1562 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii 273, I haue poiettes and percyll and moni Colplontes. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 107 be peisel, be passenge, porretes to pieue. 1483 *CANTON Gold Leg.* 261/a Thou etar of porrette vense thou to take me out of myn hows. 1530 *PALSGR.* 256/a *Porret* yong lekes, *porrette*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxxix (1878) 91 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen. 31 *Porret*. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 323 Why Garlick, Molyes, and Porretes have white roots, deep green leaves, and blacke seeds? 1898 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*, *Porret*, the common name of the plant *Allium porrum*.

Porrey: see **PORRAY**

Porridge (pɒrɪdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6 porage, porrage, 6-7 -edge, 6-8 -ige, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) -age, 7 -ide, *Sc.* (9 *dial.*) -itch, 7-porridge, *B.* 6 parage, 8 *dial.* parrage, 9 *Sc.* parridge, -itch. [Altered form of **POTAGE**, **PODDISH** (cf. **PORRINGER**). In sense 1, possibly influenced by **PORRAY**. In *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.*, usually construed as collective plural.]

† 1. Pottage or soup made by stewing vegetables, herbs, or meat, often thickened with pot-bailey or other farinaceous addition. Cf. **GRUEL** *sb.* 3 *Obs.*

c. 1522 *Du Wcs Introduct. Fr.* in *Palmer* 1070 Ye have alrede eaten your porrage. 1538 *BALL Three Leaves* 1566 They loue no pese porrage nor yet reade beanynges in lent. 1550 *LEVYER Sermon* (Arb.) 122 Hauyng a fewe porrage made of the brothe of the same byefe, wyth salte and ottemell. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 18 b, Take a dishe full of Hempte sede. Braye it well and strayne it wyth warme water so that it become as a thyn porrage. 1573 *Tyndale's Obid. Chr. Man* Wks. 166 If the porrage [1558 potech] be burned .. or the meate ouer rosted, we saye The bishop hath put his foote in the pott. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herubach's Hist.* ii. (1586) 56 This sort [of Colworts], is sod with Baken and used in Porridge. 1601 B. JONSON *Foraster* ii. iv, He will eate a legge of mutton, while I am in my porridge. 1660-1 *PEVYS Diary* 25 Feb., There we did eat some nettill porridge, which was made on purpose to day .. and was very good. 1748 *SUSANNE DARWIN in E. Darwin's Life* (1879) 8 Till one, Pease Porridge, Potatoes and Apple Pye. 1755 *JONSON, Porridge*, food made by boiling meat in water, broth. 1805 *Mad. Yrnl.* XIV 427 Some persons have been rendered delirious by eating porridge, wherein it [Fool's parsley] had been used instead of parsley.

b. See **PUUM-PORRIDGE**.

2. A soft food made by stirring oatmeal (or occas. some other meal or cereal) into boiling water (or milk); in cooling, it becomes more or less congealed. Often with distinguishing word, as *oatmeal p.*, *wheatmeal p.*, *rice p.*

a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Bill of Fare* Comedies, etc. (1652) 228 *Inprimis* some Rice Porridge, sweet, and hot. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 86 Here he had such Meat and Porridge as such People use to have. 1705 *WALL Hist. Inf. Bapt.* (1844) I. xix. 355 Having his belly filled, and his head bedulled, with Scotch porridge. 1796 in *Herd Collect. Scot. Songs* II. 128 Ye's get a panful of plumpin porrage, And butter in them. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vi, They're gude parritch enough. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xix 193 Cooked them a porridge of meat biscuits and pea soup. 1859 *JERNSON Britanny* ix. 139 Oatmeal porridge formed a considerable part of the people's food.

3. *a. fig.* A conglomeration, a hotchpotch, unsubstantial stuff.

1624 G. CALSINGE (*little*) A Messe of Pottage, very well seasoned and crumbd, with Bread of Life, against the contumelious slanderers of the Divine Service, terming it Porrage. 1662 *PEVYS Diary* 24 Aug., Young people .. crying out 'Porridge' often and sedulously in the Church, and they took the Common Prayer Book, they say, away. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er* ii. ii 22 All other Devotion in the Church is but Porridge, as they prophandy word it; give us Sermons, Sermons, Long-winded Sermons. 1790 *BURKE Rev. Fr.* Wks V. 41 A sermon, in which there are some good moral and religious sentiments, .. mixed up in a sort of porridge of various political opinions and reflexions. 1822 *P. Parley's Ann.* 8, Peter Parley's literary porridge for the month of March.

b. *transf.* Something of the consistency of thick soup or porridge.

1700 S. SMALL *Diary* 5 Dec., Because of the Porridge of snow, Bearers .. rid to the Grave.

4. In proverbial phrases; e.g. *a mess of porridge*: see **MESS** *sb.* 2; *not to earn salt to one's porridge*, i.e. to earn practically nothing; *to keep one's breath*

to cool one's (own) porridge, to reserve one's advice, etc. for one's own use (cf. **POTPAGE** 4).

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 75 He carries the poake for a messe of porridge in Christs Colledge. 1678 *DYDEN Limberham* iv. 1, That is a chip in porridge; it is just nothing. 1694 *MORTREUX Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 129 Spare your Breath to cool your Porridge. 1764 *FOOTR Patron* i. Wks. 1799 I 335, I never got salt to my porridge till I mounted at the Royal Exchange. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxvii, Hold your peace, sir, and keep your air breath to cool your ain porridge. 1836 *MAGDOUX* 35 (E. D. D.), It's as plain as parridge that he was both a Roman and Socinian.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *porridge basin*, *bowl*, *dish*, *pan*, *seasoner*, *-supping*, *porridge-faced*, *-fed*, *-like* adjs.; † *porridge-belly* see *quots.*; *porridge-ice*, broken ice forced into a continuous mass, pack-ice; *porridge-pot*, the pot in which porridge is cooked; *porridge-stick*, a stick used for stirring porridge; *porridge-time* (*Sc.* and *dial.*), breakfast-time (or supper-time).

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Grand potager*, or *mangeur de potage*, a 'porridge belly'. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 446 A huge, great, porridge-belly Friar. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* 1 45 In the case of the 'porridge-fed lunatic' 1880 *Scrubber's Mag.* Jan 33/2 The water was full of 'porridge-ice'. 1889 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* Ded 2 A large P with a wide mouth like a 'porridge pot'. 1843 *LITTON Last Bar* i vi, Love and raw pease are two all things in the porridge pot. 1895 *DOYLE Starb. Munro's Lett.* iii (1902) 53 Always a lady, whether she was [etc.] or stirring the porridge, which I can see her doing with the 'porridge-stick in one hand. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xiv, 'This morning about 'parritch-time.

Hence **Porridge** *v.* *a. intr.* to form porridge; *b. trans.* to supply with porridge (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), **Porridgey** *a.*, resembling porridge.

1629 *WINTHROP Let. in New Eng.* (1853) I. 435 Let my son Henry provide such peas as will porridge well, or else none. 1829 *ATKINSON Walks & Talks* (1892) 356 Their damp cloud seats and porridge mists. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III 791 Becoming gradually thicker, till in the second week a porridge consistency may be attained.

Porriginous (pɒrɪdʒɪnəs), *a.* [*ad. L. porriginosus* full of scurf, *f. porrigo*, -*inens* scurf, dandruff see *outs.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with porridge.

1828 *Glasgow Med. Yrnl.* 1 Feb., Porriginous ophthalmia is a disease of early life. 1824 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 164 They have described six varieties .. under the title of porriginous eruptions.

|| **Porrigo** (pɒrɪˈgo), *Path.* [*L. porrigo* scurf, dandruff] A name for several diseases of the scalp characterized by scaly eruptions.

1705 *PHILLIPS, Porrigo*, Scurf or Scales on the Head, Eyebrows, or Beard. 1801 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxiii (1806) 127 The porrigo, or scald head, begins with little spots of a branny scurf. 1809 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 526 Recognised as a distinct disease under the name of 'Contagious porrigo'.

Porringer (pɒrɪndʒə), *Forms:* *a.* 6 por-(r)eger, porrager, *β.* 6 porrynger, 6-7 pornger, 7 porrexger, 7 porringer. 7-porringer. [An alteration of the earlier *potager*, *poddinge*, going with *porridge* from *potage*, *poddage*. For the *n* cf. *passenger*, *messenger*.] A small basin or similar vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, from which soup, broth, porridge, children's food, etc., is eaten; variously specialized in different localities: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115, liij sawcers of pewter, w porgers of pewter. 1528 *Ibid.* 125, vii pewter porryngers. 1578 in *Genl. Mag.* July (1861) 96, vii porragers of pwtter, and 1599 *LANGHAM Gara. Health* (1633) 239 Put the uuyce into a panne Porringer. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 From Spaine, what bringeth our Traueller? A scull crum'd hat of the fashion of an olde deepe porringer. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 64. 1661 *PEVYS Diary* 22 May, Rose early, and put six spoons and a porringer of silver in my pocket to give away to-day. 1784 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I 102, I ate it out of a two-penny earthen porringer. 1798 *WORDSW. We are Seven* 47 And often after sunset, Sir, When it is light and fair, I take my little porringer, And eat my supper there. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* liii, A tin porringer containing his breakfast. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Glass, Porringer*, a coarse earthen pipkin, with a loop handle at the side. 1871 G. H. NAPHY *Pres. & Cure Dis.* ii. 431 A porringer, graduated so as to mark the quantity of its contents, is useful.

b. A hat or cap resembling a porringer: cf. *quots.* 1594 in prec. *humorous*.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv 50 A Habberdashers Wife .. rail'd vpon me till her pinck'd porringer fell off her head. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Little Brit.* § 16 There is the little man with a velvet porringer on his head.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 39 Their little velvet porringer-caps stuck on the sides of their heads. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 1931/c Another of these porringer-shaped cups with two handles.

Hence **Porringerful**.

1904 *Brit. Med. Yrnl.* 3 Dec. 1517/1 Half a porringerful of foul fluid making its escape.

Porriwiggle, variant of **POLLIWOG**.

Porry, *Silk Weaving*. [?] The portion of the warp lying between the warp-roll or beam and the back of the heddles or harness through which the threads pass.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 166 A power of shortening the porry occasionally. 1769 *Ibid.* 169 The porry may be made

of any length. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 274 Re moving all roughness and inequalities in the warp threads, or as the weavers call it, picking the porry

Porry: see PORRAY. **Porrs**, -s, obs. f PURSED. **Porselan**, -seland, -slun, obs. f PORCELAIN. **Porselane**, -sulagne, obs. ff PURSLANE. **Porsewe**, -sue, obs. ff PURSUE. **Porsylogism**, var. of PROSYLOGISM.

Port (pōrt), sb.¹ Also 4-6 porte, 5 poort. [OE. *port* haven, harbour, ad. L. *portus* haven, harbour. In ME. reinforced by F. *port* (= Pr. *port*, Sp. *puerto*, Pg., It. *porto*) of same origin. Sense 5 directly from OF.]

1. A place by the shore where ships may run in for shelter from storms, or to load and unload; a harbour, a haven

1803 K. ALFRED *Oros* 1.1 § 300 *Ponne* is an port on suðe-weardum þæm lande, þone man hæf Scinges heal. *Ibid.* § 21, He se ðeode on lif dagan to þæm porte be mon hæfæt. *Harjum*. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1830) 31 At a haven of Sandwich, in þe portis mouth. 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 288 He ar-yveth Sauf in the port of Antioche. 1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 Hauene also more plesante portes [L. *portus* accommodatiores, 1387 more profitable hauenes]. 1455-6 Cal. Anc. Rec. *Dublin* (1889) I. 290 Al maner schyppys that cumyth withyn the portys of the citty of Dyveling. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* L. iii. 3 The yles Balears... have good portys. *Ibid.* xi. 13 We arrived at the porte of Bone. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thémistocle's Trav.* I. 8 Being Master of that Isle, they could break the Chain that secured the Port, which was stretched from the Castle St. Angelo to the Spui of the said Isle. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii, To set me safe ashore in the first port where we arrived. 1807 STEVENSON *Underwoods* xxviii. 61 I must arise... and to port Some lost complaining seaman pilot home.

b. *fig.* A place, position, or condition which one takes refuge in, or endeavours to arrive at.

1426 Lydg. *De Gual. Pilgr.* 1687 To ar-yven vp at so holsum a Port, and at so notable an haven, to fynde Refuyt and Refuge, O blyssed lady, in the. c. 1430 - *John Poems* (Percy Soc.) 238 Thourhe helpe of Jhesu, at gracious port ar-yve, Ther to have measure kneeling on our kne. 1555 Hooper in Coverdale *Let. Mart.* (1564) 152 He by praiser humbly resorted vnto god as the only porte of consolation. 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* I. vii. 'Harmon's, up Battle Bridge way' Mr. Wegg admits that he is bound for that port. 1879 *Echo* No. 3273, a Doubt was expressed... as to the possibility of the measure reaching port this year.

2. A town or place possessing a harbour to which vessels resort to load or unload, from which they start or at which they finish their voyages, *spec.* a place where customs officers are stationed to supervise the entry of goods.

Often as a part of the proper name of towns, etc., which are also harbours, e.g. Port Arthur, Port Chalmers, Port Elizabeth, Port Erin, Port Glasgow, Port Patrick, Port Royal, Port Said, Port Victoria, also in composition as Brdport, Devonport, Maryport, etc.

a. *port* in *Buda's Hist.* IV. i. § 3 (1890) 236, & hinc gelædde to þam porte, þe is nemmed Cwentwic [Etapes]. [1340 *Act 14 Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 4 Les Customers des portz ou les leynes se chargeront [etc.]] c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) viii. 29 Men may passe by se to þe porte laffe. 1432 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 477/2 Other Havenes under the Port of Chichester. 1486 Cresset or Oxenford in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 7 That such wache... be used and hadde in the portes, and creeks. 1489 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 7 Every merchant... which shall bring... any manner of goodes into any porte within this realme. *Ibid.*, The customers of the said portes, see y^e occupieth with moche people. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* I. Hen. VIII. 160 The Frenche kyng wrote to the Emperour... that his arme had gotten the isle of Wight, the Portes of Hampton and Portesmouth, & diverse other places. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 211 The privileges of a port or haven town. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Norfolk* 175 This is the greatest Port for Importation. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal portes were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 302 The profit of conveying bullock and other valuable commodities from port to port.

b. *Close port, free port*: see QUOTE. 1567 *Se. Acts* Yea. VI (1814) III. 44/1 It salbe lesun to na stranger, To lous or laib bot at fire portis alainerly vnde be pane of confiscation. 1797-1812 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Close Ports*, are those within the body of a city; as those of Rhodes, of Venice [etc.]. *Free Port*, a port open and free for merchants of all nations to load and unload their vessels in... Marseilles was declared a free port by an edict of Louis XIV. bearing date 5th March 1669. *Free Port* is also used for a total exemption and franchise, which any set of merchants enjoy, for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported. 1867 SAYNTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Close ports*, those which lie up rivers, a term in contradistinction to *out ports*.

† 3. The five ports: = CINQUE PORTS. Also the barons of the Cinque Ports. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1266 Þe vif townes of þe vif port [err. ports, -es] he let walli aboute. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 252 Þe fue portes borgh powere þe se had so conqueid. c. 1400 *Brit.* 235 Þe V Portes toun to kepe hem [sea coasts], and also the see. 1429 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 146 Six erles in their estate shewid them alle; And the v portis beryng up the palle. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1889) 151 Chamberlains off Contreis, þe warden off þe portes, and also other. 1637 [see FIVE a. 1].

† 4. The mouth of a river. *Obs. rare.*

[Rendering L. *portus*, sometimes used in this sense.] 1555 EYEN *Decades* 105 This ruer fauleth into the furthest comei of the goulfe of Vraha by seven portes or mouthes,

II + 5. (1) A recess in the mountains; a defile, a mountain pass applied esp. to those of the Pyrenees, in OF. (pl.) *porrs d'Espagne*, med L. *Hispani portus, Pyrenæi portus* (Du Cange). [a. OF. (and local Fr.) *port*, pl. *porrs*, *porrs* (11th c. in *Chans. Rolands*), *porrs*=Sp. *puertos*, med L. *portus* 'faucis, claustrum montium' (Du Cange, citing *Pseudo-Turpin* c. 1125), the same word as L. *portus* haven, and app. an ancient local application of that word, þeih originally in sense 'recesses of the mountains'; cf. COVE sb.¹ 3, 4, 'a recess in the coast, or amid mountains', also locally in U. S. a gap, a pass.] c. 1205 LAY 24415 Nes na cniht ne na swem from þa þone of Spaine to þan tūne of Alemaigne, þat pider icomen nere, 3if he iboden weore, al for Arðures æte.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combs, as (in senses 1, 2) *port-bell*, *clearance* (CLEARANCE 8), *-gauger* (GAUGER 1), *guardship*, *haven*, *-master*, *-order*, *-trade*; *port-sensing* adj.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error Right Hand* 51 The 'Port bell rings, it is now about the eleventh hour. 1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 136/2 Several English vessels provided with 'port-clearances' were fired at. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* III. xxviii. (ed. 33) II. 85 'Port-Gaugers, each 66l. per annum. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 5/1 The 'port guardship of L'Orient, the *Caudan*. 1664 OWEN *Annotated on Fiat Lux* Wks. 1851 XIV. 60 This is the 'port-haven of Protestants, whatever real darkness may be about them. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* IV. iii. Our 'portmasters Are not so careless of their King's command. 1796 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1840) VII. p. cxxiv, 'Port-orders. 1807 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 2/2 The 'port-sensing Power for the day is France, and the port seized is Hainan.

b. Special combs: *port-admiral*, an admiral in command of a naval port; *port-bar*, (a) a shoal or bank across the entrance to a port: = BAR sb.¹ 15; (b) = BOOM sb.² 3 (Webster 1864); *port-bound* a., detained in port by contrary winds, foul weather, etc.; *port-charge*, harbour-due (see HARBOUR sb.¹ 5); *port-duty* = prec.; *port-head*, the most landward part of a harbour (HEAD sb.¹ 15); *port-pass*, authorization to leave or land at a port; see PASSPORT, *port-pay*, wages due for time during which one's ship is detained in port.

1820 MARRYAT *F. Midway* iv, The junior 'port-admiral had a spite against our captain. 1833 - *P. Simple* x, The captain applied to the port-admiral, and obtained permission to send parties on shore to impress seamen. 1895 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. vi, I love to roam about from Port to Port... I could never abide to be 'Port-bound, as we [sailors] call it. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vii, Does she get rich by selling favourable winds to those who are port-bound? 1622 *Suffolk Deeds* I. 234 By their third part of 942Rs 'port charges at St. Lucar. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. 1 iii. (1869) II. 307 A moderate 'port-duty upon the tonnage of the shipping. 1776 G. SMITH *Building in Water* 254 The 'Port-head at the Custom-house Quay. 1678 in *Marvell Growth Popery* 63 Having a Pass from the Lords of the Admiralty, and a 'Port Pass from Dover. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* xi. He will have eight months wages remaining due to him, besides his 'port-pay.

† **Port**, sb.² *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or in *Comb.* [OE. *port* m. = MFL. MDU. *port* fem., town, burgh, city. In origin, the same word either as the prec. or as the following; its proper place being somewhat doubtful, it is here provisionally separated, and placed between the two. See *Note* below.]

A town, perhaps *spec.*, a walled town, or a market-town; but identified with *burgh* as a rendering of L. *civitas*, and, like 'town', contrasted with *uppland* 'country'.

(The Netherlands *port* was identified with *borck*, and, generally, with *stat* 'city'; but was app. also applicable to places inferior in rank or privileges to a city) 901-924 *Laws Eadw.* I. c. 1. Ic wille þæt nan man ne ceapige butan porte [æfter *portum*], ac hæbbe þæs portz ean gewitnesse oððe oðra ungeligenra manna. c. 950 *Lincoln's Gosp.* *Capitula Lactonum* Matt. xxxi. (ed. Skeat 18) In ciuitate sua, gloss in burg vel in port his. *Ibid.* xxxix, Incepunt ciuitates, gl. burgas vel portas. *Ibid.* Mark vi. 6 Et circumibat castella, gl. ymb-eode þe portas. 10... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1020 ða com se here to Hamtūne, and þone port sona forþærdon. a. 1100 *Ibid.* (an. 1032 MS. D, Worc.) Pa ferdon his men dyslice æfter inne, & ærune man ofslagon of þam port (i. e. Dover), & oðer man of þam port heora geferan. a. 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1087 (Laud MS.) Se cyng beað þæt ælc man sceolde cuman to him, Frencisce & Englice, of portes & of uppe lande. 11... *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulker* 550/7 *Castellum*, wic uel lutei port. [1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 516 *Port*, in the sense of town, is now known only in a few compound words, like *Port-receve* and *Port-meadow*.]

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *port-dog*, *port-hound*; *port-highway*, *port-street* (only in OE. *port-streete*) = *PORT-WAY*. See also *PORTMAN*, *PORTMOT*, *PORT-REEVE*, *PORT-SALE*, etc.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/26 He [devil] fierde ase doth a port dogge I-norischet in port-toun. For he geth ofte in prece of Men a-mong heom on don. *Ibid.* 274 None more pane þe 'port-bound, þat ney men geth I-nouȝ. 1601 HOLLAND *Phylo* I. 140 At this town [Petr] meet both the 'port high ways, to wit, the one which passengers traueil to Palmyra in Syria, and the other, wherein they go from Gaza. 7 a. 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 36 In ðære 'portstræt; and swa æfter ðære stræte.

[*Note.* The extension of the sense 'haven' or 'harbour-town' to an inland town presents difficulties, though an explanation has been sought in the definition of L. *portus*, in the *Digest* L. xvi. (*De verb. signif.*) 59 'Portus appellatur est conclusus locus, quod importanter merces et inde expoiuntur; eaque nihilo minus statio est conclusa atque

munita'. The transference of sense from 'gate' to 'walled town with gates' is also unlikely. Inasmuch as *Port* and *Port*, though representing respectively L. *portus* and *porta*, were both masc. in OE., the fact that this *port* was also masc. affords no evidence either way. The MFL. words are in a similar position: these *port* 'haven' and *porte* (later *poort*) 'gate' are both fem. and, *port* 'town' being also fem., the gender gives no indication. But the oldest and prevalent form of the word was *port* or *poort*, *porte* being unusual and late, and prob. due to confusion with *porte* 'gate'; Verwijs and Verdam take it therefore as certain that *port* 'town' represented L. *portus*, and if this was so in Flemish, it was doubtless so also in OE. The Netherlands word was extensively used down to c. 1500, and had numerous derivatives (of which *poortier* citizen, *poort*- or *poorteregg* burgess-ship, citizenship, are still in use). Cf. also *PORTERY*.]

Port (pōrt), sb.³ Also 3-8 porte, 5 poort(e). [ME. *porte*, *port*, a. F. *porte* - L. *porta* door, gate. The cognate langs. had in this sense words directly adopted from L., viz. OS. *porta*, OFris. MLG. *porte*, MDu. *porte*, *poort*(e), Du. *poort*, OHG. *pforta*, MHG., Ger. *pforte*, all fem. OE had irregularly *port* m. (in form identical with *Port* sb.¹), in several instances also rendering L. *porticus* porch, whence also OE. *portic*, OHG. *pförzih*. ON. had also *port*, perhaps from OE. If the OE. *port* survived into ME. (which is doubtful), it was then merged in the Fr. word, which became in Sc. the ordinary word for the gate of a town or city.]

1. A gate or gateway: from 14th c., usually that of a city or walled town. Now chiefly Sc. c. 950 *Lincoln's Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Inngesges ðerh nearuo port vel dure vel gæt forðon ðiu wide gæt [etc.]. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John x. 23, & eode ðe hæled in tæmpel in ðone port salamonnes [L. in *porticu Salomonis*], c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii. 12 Me wiðerwearde wæron ealle, þa him sæton sundur on portum [L. in *portis*]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14612 At þe port o salamon Cum vr lauerd in to þe tun. 1387 *Trivisa Hugden* (Rolls) I. 221 A wal m-made of brent tile and stuechech downward oute of þe hize bulles by þe gate port Asinarin. 14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 They shall haffe iij portes, that is to say iij gates. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 47 The byrldges, poortes and passages ben leste wythoute warde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 17 Ane fair processoun mett her at the Port. c. 1520 M. NISBET *Acts* iii. 10 He to he that sat at almshouse at the fair port of the temple. 1535 COVERDALE *Fyrdliik* xiii. 10 So these two... came throw the valley vnto the porte of the cite. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) Ps. ix. 14 note, The portes or gates of the daughter of Syon are the companies of the good and faithful. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 6 Him I accuse. 'The City Ports by this hath enter'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 778 And from thir Ivorie Port the Cherubim Forth issuing. I stood armd. 1672 DAVDEN *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 109 He [Jonson] perpetually uses ports for gates, Which is an affected error in him, to introduce Latin by the loss of the English idiom. 1722-30 GILLESPIE *Guthrie* (1900) 21 He was passing the port of Templebar. 1802 HOME *Hist. Reb.* ii, The Scots call the gate of a town the Port. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* vii, Let us meet at the East Port. 1904 C. S. DOUGLAS *Burns Country* 1 Travellers setting out through the Kyle port, the eastern exit of the 'ancient borough'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. GATE sb.¹ 3-5)

1555 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 238 From the ports of hell Lord, deliver our souls. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 20 The entrance of the matrix or wombe, is named the womb port or mother port. 1601 B. JONSON *Forest* xi, Theye and eare (the ports vnto the minde). 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1601) 3 This people by the Caspian ports passing thorow the Georgian country. a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. 1. 2 These five ports or gates... the five exterior Senses. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 292 Then first Humanity Triumphant, past the Crystal Ports of Light.

† 6. Sc. An open space near the gate of a town, at which labourers were hired in open market; hence, a hiring-market or fair there held. Hence *port-day*. *Port-wages*, the rate of pay fixed at the 'port'. *Obs.*

1786 *Hart's Rig* (1801) 39 Masters far and near has been At port, they say. *Ibid.* 41 To Dun-eundin they hie with haste The next port-day. *Ibid.* 58 The West-port of Edinburgh, or rather the Grass market adjoining, is the place where reapers are hired every day during harvest, particularly on Mondays. 1883 J. MARTIN *Remin. Old Haddington* 345 Linton had from an early date a weekly established 'Port', every Monday morning during the harvest season for hiring shears and fixing the wages. 1903 J. LUMSDEN *Toorth*, etc. 8 Port wages and the halesome harvest fare.

2. *Naut.* a. An opening in the side of a ship for entrance and exit, and for the loading and discharge of cargo. b. Each of the apertures in a ship of war through which cannon were pointed; now, an aperture for the admission of light and air; a PORT-HOLE.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 197 This knyght. cam to Schipe. To the porte anon he ferde. And sodeinliche he was out throwe And dreyn. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1866) 164 Calking the porte of the said Ship. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 259 b, The *Mary Rose* was laden wyth muche ordnance, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe... when the ship should tume, the water entered, and sodeinly she sank. c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 A verie fine smug long shipp, having on each side vi. portes open, beside her chace and her sterne peeces. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 5 All the Ports may be of such equal height, so that euery pece may serue any Port. 1779-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ship*, Plate, Fig. 2. 66 The Lower Tyre Ports. 67 The Middle Tyre of Ports. 68 The Entring Ports. 1836 *Leti. fr. Madras* (1843) 11 We came up with a French brig. I put my head out of the port to admire her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 We were so near as to count the ports on her side. 1867

SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Entering-ports*, ports cut down on the middle gun-deck of three decks, to serve as doorways for persons going in and out of the ship. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Lumber-port*, Vessel Unloading Lumber through Lumber-port.

c. The cover or shutter of a port-hole; a port-lid. *Half-port*. see quot. 1823.

c1667 [see *port-rope* in 6] 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* 11119 The Ports, all knockt open, to run out our Guns. 1759 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 120/2 We, hauled our ports up and run our weather guns out. 1793 *SMYTHON Edystone L.* § 290 To make the holes preparatory for hanging the Ports for the windows; got the ports hung so as to keep the sea from coming in at the windows [in lighthouse] 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Ports*, *Half-ports*, a kind of shutters with circular holes in their centre large enough to go over the muzzles of the guns c1860 [see *port lid* in 6]

d. *transf.* = *PORT-HOLE* 2 a.

1823 *CUSANS Her* (ed. 3) 122 When the tincture of the Field is to be seen through the windows or ports, they are said to be *Voided of the Field*

3. In various games, a passage through which a ball or the like must pass.

† a. *Billiards*. See quotes. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 262/2 Billiards...the Port is the Arch of Ivory, standing at a little distance from the other end of the Table. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 4 The peculiarity of the game at this time consisted in the use of a small arch of ivory called the 'port'.

b. *Curling or Bowls*. A passage remaining open between two stones or bowls: see quot. 1898. 1871 *London Green* iii. xii. To draw, guard, strike, or wick, he tries, Or through a port to steer. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 Anon a Port is to be taken 1898 *R. Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* 26d, *diagram*, Drawing through a Port...If the played Stone pass between these two Stones without touching either

4 *Mech.* An aperture for the passage of steam, gas, or water; esp. in a steam-engine, for the passage of steam into or out of the cylinder, a *steam-port*.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 101 To shut the steam port before the education port, leaving the expansive power of the steam, already in the cylinder, to finish the remainder of the stroke. 1848 *Exhaust port* [see *EXHAUST* sb. 3] 1859 *RANKINE Steam Engine* (1861) 187 The seat of a steam engine slide valve consists usually of a very accurate plane surface, in which are oblong openings or ports, at least two in number. 1875 *Knight's Dict. Mech.* 1767/1 The entering port for live steam is the inlet or induction port; the port of departure is the outlet, education, or exhaust port. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 39 When both the ports are equally uncovered, the length of the eccentric-rod is correct

5. The curved mouthpiece of some biddle-bits.

1807 *TURBURY Trag. T* (1837) 94 A pleasant porte doth rule a raging hoise, When harder brakes doe beake the mouth too much. 1807 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1877) 62 Many...have added in stead of the plights which fold the two partes of the bytte together, another peeces in fashion of a round hoop, or a half moone, which they call a Port, and sometimes this Port must consist of one peeces, and then it is called a whole Port, sometimes of two peeces, and then it is called a broken Port. 1875 'STONCHENG' *Brat. Sports* ii. iii. 1. § 3. 523 The ordinary curb with a port on the mouthpiece. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* i. v. 17 The mouth piece should have a liberty for the tongue, so that the bit may take effect upon the bars of the mouth. The size of this liberty, or port as it is called, should depend upon the size of the tongue of the horse.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *port-bar*, *-flange*, *-hook*, *-lid*, *-nail*, *-sash*, *-shackle*, *-sill*, *-tackle*: see quotes; † *port-base*, a small piece of ordnance, formerly in naval use; *port-bit* (sense 5), a bridle-bit of which the mouthpiece is curved into an arch; *port-face*, in a steam-engine, the flat surface in the steam-chest containing the ports or steam-passages; † *port-mouth* = *port-bit*; *port-mouthed a.*, having a port mouthpiece, as a bit; also *transf.*; *port-pendant* = *port-rope*; *port-piece*, an obsolete kind of ship's gun; *port-rope*, a rope for raising and lowering a port-lid; *port-stopper*, a revolving shutter for closing a port in a turret-ship; *port-way* = sense 4.

1864 *WEAVER, *Port bar.* 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Port bars*, strong pieces of oak, furnished with two landlards, by which the ports are secured from flying open in a gale of wind, the bars resting against the inside of the ship; the port is first tightly closed by its hooks and rings-bolts. 1860 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1812) IV. 47 The barke *Content* had but one Minion, one Falcon, one Saker, and a *port-bases. 1862 *Sir A. MASON Speech on Irish Affairs* 31 If they will not manure with a Snaffle, perchance their Heads may be brought into a Kane with a *Port-bit. 1895 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) i. 177 Na manner of persons...within the kirkgard, to play at kylls, *portbowls, or any uther pastime. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* **Port-flange*, in ship-carpentry, is a batten of wood fixed on the ship's side over a port, to prevent water or dirt going into the port. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* **Port-Hooks*, for the purpose of hooking the hinges that are fastened to the port-lids. *Ibid.*, **Port-Lids*, a sort of hanging doors that shut in the ports at sea. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 71 What are the port-lids, or ports for? For closing the ports 1895 *Pagge 10. Hatchet* Div. Thou shalt be broken...with a muzzole, *portmouth, and a martingale. 1739 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1830) IV. 260 A *port mouthed Butt. 1848 *ELIZABETH Cook Curis & Complet* xvi. The port-mouthed parapet. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. **Port-nails*, are such Nails as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports of Ships. c1890 *Rudim. Navyg.* (Weale) 134 *Port nails* are similar to clamp nails, and used for fastening iron-work. 1897 in *Archæologia XLVII* 332 For a bombardier, if *portpieces with inj. chambers of one sorte, xxvii, barrells saltpetre...

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c. li 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 282/2 There were in the first period of naval history basilius, port pieces, stock-fowls, sakers, and bombards. 1627 *CAPT SMITH Seaman's Grammar* vi. 27 The *Port ropes hale up the Ports of the Ordnances. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voiles à Lest*, *port sails, or pieces of canvas, depending from the port-hole of the ship, into which the ballast is thrown, to the side of the ballast-lighter. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* **Port Sashes*, glass frames that are put into the cabin ports and other rooms at sea. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sole*, a name sometimes given to the lower side of a gun port, which however is more properly called the *port sell. 1869 *Sir E. J. REED Shipbuilding* viii. 149 To obtain a good height of the port-sill above the water-level. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* **Port-Tackles*, those which serve to haul up the Port-lids.

Port (pōrt), sb. 4 Also 4-8 porte, 5 poort. [a. F. *port* a carrying, bearing, manners, gait, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter*: see *PORT* v. 1] So *lit. porto*, Sp., Pg. *porte* 1

1. The manner in which one bears oneself; external deportment; carriage, bearing, mien.

c1365 *CHAUCER Dethle Blanche* 834 She had so stedfast countenance, So noble porte and mayntenance. c1386 — *Prolog* 69 And of his port as meke as is a mayde. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test Love* i. v. (Skeat) 173 Let thy port be lowe in every wighes presence. c1430 *LYNG. Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 [He] saube by the port that they stood in drede. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Port, of countenance, *gestus*. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt & Upplondishian* (Percy Soc.) 21 Thus with proude porte to cloke theyr povertie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 869 With them comes a third of Regal port, But faded splendor wan. 1704 *ADDISON Poems, Campaign* 417 Such easie greatness, such a graceful port. 1805 *WORDSWORTH Prelude* ix. 146 His port, Which once had been erect and open, now Was stooping and contracted. 1874 *SYMMONS Sh. Italy & Greece* (1898) i. viii. 155 She has the proud port of a princess.

b. *fig.* Bearing, purport (of a matter)

1668 *GRAFTON Chron. II.* 721 The English Herauld had shewed him playnely how to enter into the port of the treatie. 1841 *EMERSON Lect. Times* Wks (Bohn) II. 249, I wish to consider well this affirmative side, which has a loftier port and reason than heretofore. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 285 Phrases of towering port, in which every member dilated stands like Teneriffe or Atlas.

† c. *Behaviour, conduct.* *Obs. rare* 1.

1888 *LAMBARDE Exerc.* iv. xiv 565 A Writ of allowance, testifying that he hath found suerties for his good port, according to the Statute.

d. *Dignified carriage; stately bearing.* *rare.*

1633 *DR. HALL Hard Texts, Prov.* xxx. 29 Which chaill... a kinde of port, and pleasure in their motion. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic.* i. 9 The growing port of later years, and the ampler vestments are laid aside.

e. *transf.* Habit or mode of growth (of a plant).

rare. 1722 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc.* IV. 178 *Nat.* 27 They have given the Feminine Character to some Plants for the sake of their beautiful Flowers, or from the Port or Appearance of the whole plant. 188a *Garden* 10 June 402/2 It [the Umbrella Tree] is somewhat straggling in growth, but this does not detract from its handsome port.

2. *Style of living; esp. a grand or expensive style; state; hence transf. social position, station.* Now *are* or *Obs.*

1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss.* i. xxviii. 42 Eche of them kept a great estate and port, and spared nothyng. 1530 *PALSGR 431/2* He is nat worth two pens all men payed, and yet he kepeth a port lyke a lorde. 1870 *ARR. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 360 For that Mr. Bickley is master of a house and kepeth thereby a port of worship, I think he would well serve the turn. 1857 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 3 By his port and house he kept he was more like a l'hermite, than a Gouverneur. c1713 *ELWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 3 My Father, having accepted the Office of a Justice of the Peace, put himself into a Port and Course of Living agreeable thereunto. 1806 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 23 Nov., It became more and more difficult...to keep the name and port of gentlemen. 1839 *Knightley Hist. Eng.* I. 431 If they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living.

† b. *transf.* A train of attendants (as indicating a splendid style of living); a retinue. Also *fig.*

1545 *ASCHAM Taxoph.* Ded. (Arb.) 13 What time... your highness...took that your most honorable and victorious journey into Fraunce, accompanied with such a porte of the Nobilitie and yeomanrie of Englande. 1577 *R. S. (Lille)* The Court of civil Courtesie. Fiddle furnished with a pleasant port of stately phrases and pithy precepts. 1621 *FLYCHER Pilgrimage* i. ii. Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a port of penitences...Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer

II. † 3. *Means of carriage, conveyance.* *Obs.* a1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 20 That some gode spuit, that eve, By mene of some curious port, Bar me, wher I saw peyne and sport.

† 4. *The action of carrying; the fee or price for carrying; postage, carriage.* *Obs.*

1625 *Let. E. India Co.* (1899) III. 104 You are to pay the bringer 5 mas port, he hath promised me to make haste. 1625 *MASSE tr. Alenian's Guesard d'Alfin.* 24 He bethought himself of feigning a packet of Letters, and to put thereon two Ducats Port. 1735 in *Secret Committee on Post-Office* (1844) 56 The further the letters shall goe, the port thereof is to be advanced. 1892 *N. York Stat. in Laws & Acts N. Y.* (1894) 74 For the port of every single letter from Boston to New York...nine pence.

† 5. *Weight that has to be carried or borne.* *rare.* 1660 *SHARRCOCK Vegetables* 38 It has root to grow, body to bear the port of the plant. 1682 *N. O. Bonian's L'entrin* i. 108 And his Fat comely Corps, so thick and short Made the Soft Pillows groan under his Port.

6. *Something that is used to carry, a carrier:*

† a. A socket attached to the saddle or stirrup in

which the butt of the lance rested when carried upright. b. Some part of the handle of a sword, ? the hilt or grip. *Obs.*

a1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. 12 One company had the plackard, the 1st, the port, the burley, the tassels, the lam boys...all gylte. 1679 *Lowd Gaz.* No. 1404/4 Lost a large agget handle sword, with a Silver Hilt Cross and Port...the Hilt gilt in Ports

c. A frame for carrying; spec. in candle-making: see quotes

1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 247 A frame, or port, as the workmen call it containing 6 rods, on each of which are hung 18 wicks. c1865 *LETHEBY in Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 The wicks are cut into proper lengths by a machine, according to the sort of candle to be made, and then suspended from a rod or frame, called a port.

† 7 *Venerary.* (See quotes.) *Obs.*

1688 *R. HOLME Armoiry* ii. 132/2 An Harts Footing is called, slot, or portes. *Ibid.* 188/1 Ports, or Slot, is the print or tread of a Deers foot.

† 8 *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyl.* *Port of the voice*, in music, the faculty and habit of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions

9. [fr. *Mil. phr.* *Port arms.*] The position required by the order 'Port arms': see *PORT* v. 1. 2. Cf. *CARRY* sb. 3.

1823 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 130 The whole...drop their carbines smartly to the port. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Oct. 18/4, I...brought the rifle from the 'slope' to the 'port'.

† **Port**, sb. 5 *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *ME.* *aport*, *A-PORT* sb. 2, a. *OF.* *aport*, *F.* *apport*, f. *apporter* to bring; in *med.L.* *apportum* (*Du Cange*).] That which anything 'brings in', yields, or contributes; a customary or legal contribution, a payment in kind or money, by way of rent, rent-charge, tribute, etc.; in early use, the tribute rendered by a daughter religious house to the mother-house. Also *attrib.*, as *port-corn*, *port-tithe*.

1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 128/1 Fermez, Pensions, Portions yearly, Portes, Annuities, Feefermes, Knightes Fees, Advowsons. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 93/1 A Graunte by us to hym made...of a port [= *aport*] Cs by yee, to be taken by the handes of the Priour and Covent of Wenlok. 1536 *CHOMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 8 Ye have alegedly that I have letten to Ferme the port tythe. 1542-4 in *Bolton Stat. Ir.* (1621) 227 Which were not...let to ferme for money, but only for porte of corne or marts, or for porte of corne and money. 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 5304/3 Port Corn issuing yearly out of the Vicar's Part of Killrumpey Tythes.

Port (pōrt), sb. 6 (a.) *Naut.* [Derivation obscure see Note below.]

1. The left-hand side of a ship looking forward: = *LARBOARD* sb. Opposed to *STARBOARD*. (Often in *phr.* to port, A-PORT.)

In recent times generally substituted for the older *larboard* to obviate misunderstandings arising from the similarity in sound of *starboard* and *larboard*. By international convention, ships, esp. steamers, carry a red light on the port side.

1625-44 *MANWAYRING Sea-mans Dict.*, To Port. Is a word used in Conding the Ship, they will use the word steady a-Port, or Steady a Star-board, the Ship heeles to Port: bring things neere to port, or the like. 1633 *T. STARBOARD Pac. Hib* iii. viii (1821) 562 With two takles hee might steere the Hoy either to Starboard or to Port. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* i. x. 104 The ship heeled...two streaks to port. 1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* i. iii. 124 They...put the helm a-port, and stood after her again. 1844 *Admty. Order* 22 Nov., The word 'Port' is frequently substituted for the word 'Larboard', and as the distinction between 'Starboard' and 'Port' is so much more marked than that between 'Starboard' and 'Larboard', it is their Lordships direction that the word 'Larboard' shall no longer be used. 1846 *U.S. Navy Department Notice* 18 Feb., It having been repeatedly represented to the Department that confusion arises from the use of the words 'larboard' and 'starboard' in consequence of their similarity of sound, the word 'port' is hereafter to be substituted for 'larboard'. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 61 If two sailing ships are meeting end-on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other. 1884 *Fall Mail G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 The port bow of the *Camden* struck the port of the *Dione* between her rigging.

2 *attrib.* or *as adj.* Situated on, or turned towards the left side of a ship: = *LARBOARD* B.

1857 *R. TOMES Amer. in Japan* vii. 119 It was thought better to stand off from the port tack, in order to get well clear of the land. 1857 *DURFERIN Lett.* *High Lat.* (ed. 3) 226 A promising opening was reported...a mile or so away on the port-bow. 1875 *BRIDGON Sailor's Pocket Bk.* I. (ed. 2) 21 The Port Wing Ship of a Column is the ship on its extreme left. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 329/1 The *Clan Sinclair*, was about to round Blackwall Point under a port helm. *Mod.* A green light seen on your port bow shows that a vessel is approaching on your left front on a transverse course (the green light being shown from the starboard side of that vessel).

[Note. This use of *port* may have arisen either from *PORT* sb. 1, senses 1, 2, or from *PORT* sb. 1, sense 2. When the steering apparatus was on the right side of the vessel (the *starboard* or *starboard*), it would be convenient, in order to leave this free, to have the *port* (entering port) on the opposite side (the *larboard* or *larboard*). For the same reason, the vessel when in port, would naturally be placed so as to lie with her larboard alongside or facing the shore or port. For either reason, the larboard would be the port side. *Port* for *larboard* was in recorded use more than two centuries before it became official; the existence of *PORT* v. 2 indicates a still earlier colloquial use.]

Port (pōrt), sb. 7 [Shortened form of *O Porto* (wine), f. *Oporto* (Pg. *O Porto*, lit. 'the Port')]

name of a city of Portugal, the chief port of shipment for the wines of the country, formerly also called in Eng. *Port O Port* (a. So F. *vin de Porto*) A well-known strong dark-red wine of Portugal, having a sweet and slightly astringent taste. Also called *Oporto* (wine), *Port O Port wine*, *Porto*, and *PORT-WINE*.

Formerly also called *Red Port*, as opposed to *White Port*, a white wine of Portugal (now little imported). 1569 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) II 314 English ships that went to Bourdeaux and took in wine, and after sailed to port O Porto, and then came home, pretending it to be port. 1653 *Bachanalian Sessions* 21 But we've the best Red Port—What's that you call Red Port?—A Wine Sir comes from Portugal 1717 *Prior Epitaph* 29 Their beer was strong; their wine was port 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedalus* *Grobrianus* 263 Wines of every sort, From potent Cyprus down to humble Port. 1784 R. BAGE *Berham Downs* I 23 It was his constant custom to smoke tobacco, drink red-port. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fight* xxx, I mean to take my share of a bottle of Oporto. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 77 Let alone that filthy sleep-stuff, swallow hold this wholesome Port! 1889 N.W. Linc. *Gloss* (ed. 2) v Red Port, The generation which is passing away, and their predecessors, always spoke of port wine as red port.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port club*, *drinking* (sb. and adj.), *negus*; *port-bibbing*, *complexioned* adjs. 1751 SULLIVAN *Per. Pac.* IV xcvi, [One] who had shone at almost all the Port-clubs in that end of the town. 1771 *Foots Maid of B.* I. Wks 1799 II 204 A few port-drinking people, that dine every day in the Lion. 1865 *DICKENS* *Mat. Ry.* v, vi, Miss Potterson [took] only half her usual tumbler of hot port negus 1900 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 10/2 The old days of port-complexioned dons.

Port (pōrt), sb. 8. Sc. Also 8 porte. [a. Gael. *port* tune, = Ir. *port* tune, jug (O'Reilly).] A lively tune, a catch, an air.

1721 KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 397 What the English call a Catch, the Scotch call a Port; as Carnegies Port, Port Adlington, Port Athol, &c. 1791 in *Scott. Private* xv. note, You, minstrel man, play me a port. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel*, v. xiv, The pipe's shrill port aroused each clan 1864 IV MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 16 You played a port that makes poor enough all ports ever one listened to.

Port, sb. 9, obs. form of (Sublime) **PORTE**.

Port (pōrt), v. 1. Also *v* porte. [a. F. *port*-er:—L. *portare* to bear, carry.]

†1. *trans.* To carry, bear, convey, bring. *Obs* 1566 J. PITS *Poor Man's Benev.* Ps c, He did vs make, and port and guyde vs all our dayes. 1608 *Act of Kirk Session Aberdeen in Calid Merc.* 24 Aug 1616 (Jam.) It becomis the people, to leave their sinnes quhilk porte on Gods judgments aganes us. a 1639 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Epithal.* vii, The virgins Porting the ensigus of united two Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand. a 1662 FULLER *Worthies*, *Shropsh.* (1662) ii x They [scals] are easily ported by Boat into other Shires. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Port*, to carry, as To port Books about to sell. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 178 They had ported arms without license.

2. *Mt.* To carry or hold (a pike or the like) with both hands; *spec.* to carry (a rifle or other weapon) diagonally across and close to the body, so that the barrel or blade is opposite the middle of the left shoulder, as in the command *Port arms*!

1605 MARKHAM *Souldier's Acc.* 23 [In] charging [with Pikes] Port over-hand. Port vnder-hand 1677 R. BOYLE *Treat. Art of War* 191 And have caused my Pike-men to trail their Pikes, that they might not have been seen by the Enemy; which if shoulder'd, or ported, they would be. 1688 R. HOLME *Arms* vii. xix. (Roxb.) 147/2 Port your pike, is in three motions to take it by the Butt end, with your right hand, and beare the point forward aloft. 1803 *Compl. Drill Sergeant* 18 In some regiments it is called porting arms or preparing for the charge 1880 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, To mimic the motions of the warder as he alternately shouldered, or ported, or sloped pike 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i 36 Officers recover swords, and 'Port' them. 1877 *Field Exer. Infantry* 374 On the approach of any person, the sentry will port Arms, and call out Halt, who comes there?

Port (pōrt), v. 2 *Naut* [f. *PORT* sb. 8: cf. **STARBOARD** sb. and v.]

1. *trans.* In *to port the helm*, to put or turn it to the left side of the ship; also ellipt. *to port*.

1580 H. SMITH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1809) I. 505 *The Wilham* had her sterne post broken, that the rudder did hang clean besides the sterne, so that she could in no wise port her helme. 1594 [See *port-month* s.v. *Port*.] 1657 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix 37 Port, that is, to put the Helme to Larboard, and the Ship will goe to the Starboard. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Praise of Hymns* 65/2 Cleere your maine brace, let goe the bolien there, Port the helme hard. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I s.v. They never say *Larboard the Helm*, but always *Port it*, tho' they say *Starboard the Helm*, when it is to be put to the Right side of the Ship 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xx, 'Port the helm'

'Port it is, sir', said the man at the helm 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 59 Seamen are to be found who port at every light seen ahead, or nearly ahead.

2. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn or go to her port or left side.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Westm. Gas* 10 Aug. 9/2 She was an unwieldy oil-tank in ballast, and for a moment her huge bulk, slowly porting, was bow on

Port, v. 8 [f. *PORT* sb. 1] *trans.* a. To bring to port. b. To land at, reach (a port). c. *nonce-nise*. To furnish with ports or harbours.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i, So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessels port [v. r. port] even where The heavenly Imyter pleases. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* viii 350 Coasting the

shoar, I ported Ligerne, the great Dukes Sea-Haven. 1635 QUARLES *Enub.* iii viii 155 The way to Heav'n is through the Sea of Teares Earth is an Island ported round with Feares. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 18 A flesh-Mackerell Gale, whose blast May Port them in true happiness at last.

Port, v. 4 [f. *PORT* sb. 3]

†1. *trans.* To furnish or shut in with a gate.

Hence **Ported** ppl. a. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen V 65 b, The Englishmen had their parte only barred and ported 1616 B. JONSON *Masques*, *Hymenai*, *Barriers*, Designing power to ope the ported skyes.

2. *Curling.* (See quot and *PORT* sb. 3 b.)

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX 971 *Porting*, is to come up, inter *Scyllam* et *Charybdis*, i. e. to draw a shot through a strait formed by the stones upon the rink

Port, v. 5 *nonce-wd.* [f. *PORT* sb. 7] *intr.* To drink port (cf. *to wine*). Also *to port it*.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 323, I have ported and clareted it 'many a time and oft' with Sir John.

||**Porta** (pōrtā), *Anat.* [L, a gate; also applied to a part of the liver (Cic). See *PORT* sb. 8] a The transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein, hepatic artery, etc. enter it: the portal fissure

Also applied to a similar part in other organs. b. The *vena porta* or portal vein: see **PORTAL** a. 2. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxiv. (Bodl. MS.) If 21 b/1 Oute of the brode holownes of be lyounr comeþ a veyne, þat phisicians clepen porta. c 1400 *Langland's Curving*, 26 Smale veynes þat comen out of þe veyne þat is clepid porta. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porta*, the same with *Vena Porta* 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Porta*, term applied by anatomists to that fissure in the liver (the transverse or portal fissure) by which the vessels enter. Sometimes also extended to other organs... P. omentorum a name for the foramen of Winslow P. renum, the hilum of the kidney.

Portability (pōrtābiliti), [f. late L. *portabilis*

PORTABLE + *-ITY*.] The quality or state of being portable; fitness for being carried or moved from place to place, esp. with ease; portableness. 1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond* 23 The River of Thames, and the portability of that which it brings up to the Keys of London. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. vi 68 This Quadrant I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness, and portability. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xii. 476 note, Of a form the most convenient for portability and readiness in management. 1875 JEVONS *Money* v 35 The portability of money is an important quality.

Portable (pōrtābil), a. [a. F. *portable*, ad. late L. *portabilis* that may be carried, f. *portare* to bear, carry: see *PORT* v. 1 and *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being carried by hand or on the person, capable of being moved from place to place, easily carried or conveyed.

Often used to distinguish modified movable forms of machines or structures which as a rule are constructed as immovable fixtures, as *portable derrick*, *dual*, *fence*, *furnace*, *railway*, *steam engine*, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 91 Pat portable kynde. he panne, pat hit syn his name racyis hit, and berys it with lym clanyly, he shal purchase reuenece and honou 1594 *Plat Sewell* 10 11 36 A portable ynlke to be caried in the forme of a powder in any paper, leather purse or boxe 1597 A. M. tr. *Guallemaus R. P. Churug.* If xvi 1/2 The Instruments of a little portable case a 1653 W. GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. (1655) 308 The [tabernacle] was a kind of portable Temple 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 Very portable and fit for his Pocket 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portable Barometre*, 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib.* 337 Portable Forges or Benches. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* ii. (1821) 200 The pound weight should be a specific gravity easily portable about the person 1832 BRAWSTER *Optics* xl. 132 330 A very convenient portable camera obscura. 1879 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 192 He put up a small stock of necessities in the most portable form. 1872 *Years Growth Comm.* 50 Holding property not in lands but portable goods.

b. Said of liquid substances congealed, and of gaseous substances liquefied, so as to be more conveniently carried or transported

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 Portable soup was recommended. 1836 W. IRVING *Asia* ii. 192 Five pounds of portable soup, and a sufficient quantity of dried meat to allow each man a pittance of five pounds and a quarter 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 546 Large quantities of this liquid were obtained at the Portable Gas-works, by subjecting the gas produced by the decomposition of whale oil, to a pressure of 30 atmospheres 1849 *Punch* XVII. 91/2 We have all heard of 'Portable Soup'. Now we have 'Portable Milk' A small jar of this solidified material, we are told, contains the equivalent of six gallons of fluid milk.

c. *fig.* Easy to carry in the memory, to carry out in practice, etc.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. i § 31 These Psalms were therefore translated, to make them more portable in peoples memories. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 ¶ 4 This portable Quality of Good-humour seasons all the Parts and Occurrences we meet with.

†2. *fig.* Supportable; bearable; endurable; that can be borne or tolerated *Obs*

c 1500 *Melusine* 209 To putte me to raisounable raunson & payement portable to me. 1589-90 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 458 *Fia* all watching, . . . stent or contributoun, or being or sustaining of any other portable charges 1605 SHAKS *Leav.* iii vi 215 How light and portable my pain seems now. a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 585 The soul puts upon Him that unsupportable yoke of Transgressions, and takes from Him the portable yoke of His commandments

†3 Capable of carrying ships or boats; navigable

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 46 If you find great plentie of

tymber on the shoie side or vpon any portable riuier. 1645-52 *Boats Irel Nat Hist.* (1860) 21 The Nuric-water, is not portable but of very little barks and boats, and that only when the tide is in 1685 *Wood Lifer* 33 Mar III 136 A drie winter no flood. waters very low, not portable.

†4. *Portly. Obs. rare.*

1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* (1808) 29 He... is a little peaking, puling thing; I am a jolly portable man, as you see Hence **Portableness**, portability.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portableness*, capableness of being carried

Portage (pōrtidz), sb. 1 Also 7 portaidz, -e.

[a. F. *portage* the action of carrying, in OF. a tax paid on entering a town, etc. = med. L. *portaticum* 'idem quod valvarum theloneum' (Du Cange), also *portagium*, It. *portaggio*, etc., f. L. *portare* to carry. see *PORT* v. 1 and *-AGE*.]

1. The action or work of carrying or transporting; carriage.

[1222 in *Rep. Secret Comm.* P. O. 29 Pro portagio cere quam quiescent ibidem j d l] c 1440 *Prompt Parv* 410/1 Portage, of berynge, *portagium* 1463 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 497/2 Their diligence and labour of gaderyng, portage and payment of the said somes. 1487 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 32 Paid .. for the portage of the same ropes to the water side v^o 1577-87 *Holmshied Chron.* III. 1205/1 Vessels that should be appointed for the portage and conueyng awaie of the said things. 1626 C. PORTER tr. *Sarh's Hist. Quarrels* 138 They dispended yearly aboue an hundred crownes in the portage of Letters. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Ep. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 92 Two chests each of them required eight strong men for the portage. 1720 G. P. O. *Notice in Loud Gas.* No. 4734/4 The Rates for the Portage of Letters, are as follow 1820 *Jekvill. Corr.* (1804) 91 Cleopatra's Needle is not to come from Egypt to Waterloo Place, as the portage would cost £10,000 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Canenues* (1886) 23, I must take the following items for my own share of the portage, a cane, a quart flask, a pilot-jacket. ? b]

†b. That which is carried or transported; cargo; freight; baggage. *Obs.*

1484 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 283 Salte, ire, pych, rosyne, collys ne no portage that commyth within the franchises of the saide cite in no shippis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. 11 6 3e mycht haue sene the costis and the strands fillit with portage and peple tharoun standis 1632 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 133 That no man.. profane the church by the cariage of burthens, or baskets, or any portage whatsoever 1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 45 Fishermen, Passengers, and other Boats and Portages.

†c. Weight, as regards transport. *Obs. rare.*

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 237 Such medicines as are small of dose, and light of portage 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 152 Jewels of high value but light portage.

2. The cost or price of carriage; portage; freight-charges; †also, a due levied in connexion with the transport of goods. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 58/2 Almaner of Freghtes, Carriage, Portage, Batelage, and other expenses. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 61 Customs, duties, portages and other rents 1600 *HOLLAND Ley* ii. 11 50 The Commons.. were freed of portage, tollage, and tribute. a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 161 Your last hath been the cheapest Letter, that ever I paid Portage for 1763 *SMOLLETT Trav.* (1766) I. 12 He saved about fifteen shillings portage. 1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 51 The needy baron was obliged to sign away his portage and tax on entrance within the walls.

†3. *Naut.* Burden of a vessel; tonnage. *Obs.*

[1378 in *Selden Mare Cl.* (1635) 192 Primement, pur prendre de chescun Nief & Craier, de quel portage q'il soit] 1436 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 500/2 Shippes, every of nuth Tonne portage, or lesse. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 1 x All manner of shippes being vnder the portage of .viij. C tonnes . . might at the lowe water easely enter into the same. 1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July 34 Any Ship of the portage and burthen of fifty tunnes and vpwordes. 1710 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 200 The Good Ship —, of the Portage or Burthen of thirty five tuns or thereabouts.

4. In full, *mariner's portage*: A mariner's venture, in the form of freight or cargo, which he was entitled to put on board, if he took part in the common adventure and did not receive wages, or which formed part of his wages; the space allowed to a mariner for his own venture or to be let by him for freight payable to him in lieu of wages; hence, in late use, a mariner's wages (in recent works, erroneously explained as his wages *while in port*) (Also corruptly **PORTLEDGE**). *Obsolent.*

[a 1300 *Laus of Oleron* c. 28 in *Bik Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) I 122 Est establi pour costume de la mer que se les mariners dune nef soient a portage chascun deulx aura ung tonnel franc de foient. 1375 *Ing. Quenowbor* c. 5 ibid 139 Entre Londres, et la Rochelle en vendange prendra ung mariner hnt souez de loyer et le portage dunt tonnel] 1502 in J. LATIMER *Merch Venturers of Bristol* (1903) 33 The very value of the Portage that of the said master, quarter master, or maryner shall hold for his wages in the said ship in the same viage 1522-3 *Ordinance of Water-Jord* in *Gross Gild Merch* (1890) I. 136 All manere marchandis and mariner portages commyng in any shippe. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 247 They have been in use and consuetude, past memorie of man, of portage as a ne part of thair fee and hyr for the said navigatoun. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 18 b, Neither doo they carrye anye particular mans goods, sauing the portage of the Mariners and Soldiours 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* (1636) 104 A mariner may keepe either his portage in his owne hands, or put forth the same for freight, and yet the Ship shall not stay vpon her lading of his portage 1648 *Doc Hist St. Maue* III. 376 For a part of this Years Portage £20. 1705 A *Justice Gen. Treat. Dominion Sea*

349 The Seamen shall not lade any Goods upon their own Account, under Pretence of Portage, nor otherwise, without paying the Freight, except it be mentioned in their Agreements. [1809 R. LANGFORD *Interd Trade* 134 *Portage*, sailors wages while in port, also the amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage. So in 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1. 1847 Sir N. H. NICOLAS *Hist. Royal Navy* II. 206 Of masters and mauners who take extravagant wages or portage, contrary to ancient usage.

fig. 1608 SHAKS *Per* III. i. 35 Thy losse is more then can Thy portage quit, with all thou canst find here.

b. Comb. *portage-bill*. the register or account of the names and claims for wages, allowances, etc., of the crew of a ship.

[1679. see PORTLEDGE.] 1743 in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* (1890) II. 469 note, A Portage bill of mens Names and Wages due on board the Snow Jolly Bachelor 1775 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1862) VII. 553 To amount of cargo, outfits and portage bill, of the schooner Eagle, by Joseph Stanton, supposed 303 00 00. 1795 *Ship-Master's Assist.* (ed. 6) 7 Ship Favourite Nancy's Portage-Bill on a Voyage to St. Peterburgh. 1890 W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* II. 469 Gridley curiously enough rejected the 'Portage bill' of officers' and men's wages, £102 17s 4d, from Sierra Leone to Newport.

II. 5 The carrying or transporting of boats and goods from one navigable water to another, as between two lakes or rivers, or past a rapid or cataract on a river. (Originally American.)

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* viii. 74 We brought up our Bark to the great Rock of Niagara, where we were oblig'd to make our Portage, that is, to carry overland our Canoes and Provisions, and other things, above the great Fall of the River, which interrupts the Navigation. 1755 L. EVANS *Attd. Brit. Colonies* 16 They are oblig'd to make one or two very long Portages. 1856 KANE *Attd. Amer.* I. iv. 96 We had a portage of about three miles, the sledges being unladen and the baggage carried on our backs. 1859 LIVINGSTON *Trav.* v. 264 Five or six rapids with cataracts, one of which could not be passed at any time without portage. 1879 J. W. BODDAM-WILFRIAM *Roraima & Brit. Guayana* 144 We had to unload the boats and make a portage of about two hundred yards.

b. A place or track at or over which such portage is necessary; a break in a chain of water-communication over which boats, goods, etc. must be carried; = CARRY sb. 5, CARRYING-place.

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* viii. 75 The Portage was two Leagues long. 1756 W. SHIRLEY in *N. Hampshire's Prov. Papers* VI. 462 The portage or carrying place at the fall of the Wood Creek is not above 300 yds. 1807 P. GAY *Trav.* 104 Captain Clarke measured the length of this portage accurately and found it to be 18 miles. 1889 SYLVANUS *Master of B. III.* As we were carrying the canoe upon a rocky portage, the fell, and was entirely lodged.

III. 6. *alt. sb. and Comb.*, as *portage-beer*, *-duty*, *-money*, *-path*, *-station*, *-strap*, *-track*: see also 4. b. 1552 in *Strype's Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xii. 345 Whether the recetters of the kings monies and such like officers had portage-money allowed them. 1682 MARY'S *Ans. Law-Merch.* 353, I take the perill upon mee of the carriage of a great masse of money; I may lawfully take portage money for my pynes. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 182 All other goods, shall pay portage duties. 1720 *Strype's Stow's Surv.* II. 204/2 Concerning the transporting of Beer beyond Sea, which they called Portage Beer. 1871 *Huyssin's Red River Exp.* vii. 106 Indians and experienced voyageurs use a long strap called a 'portage strap'. 1894 J. WINSON *Carrier to Piquette* 258 The party began to carry the material along the portage track for twelve miles.

† *Portage*, sb. 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PORT sb. 3 + -AGE.] Provision of ports or port-holes.

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* III. i. 10 Lend the Eye a terrible aspect. Let it pry through the portage of the Head, Like the Brasse Cannon.

Portage, v. [f. PORTAGE sb. 1] *trans.* To carry or transport (boats, goods, etc.) over land between navigable waters; to convey over a PORTAGE (sb. 1 5b). Also with the place (rapids, cataract, etc.) as obj.; also *absol.* Hence *Portaging* *vbl. sb.*

1864 A. GORDON *N. Brunswick in Vac. Tour* 508 Some falls where we were compelled to portage the canoes. 1871 *Huyssin's Red River Exp.* vii. 105 The labour of 'portaging' was very severe. 1882 G. BRUCE *Manitoba* 24 Portaging around rapids too fierce to be faced. 1900 A. G. BRADLEY *Fight w. France for N. Amer.* iv. 109 There were numerous rapids too, and shallows to be portaged.

† **Portague**, *-igue*. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *porty-gewe*, *-ingue*, *-ugue*, 6-7 *-ague*, *-egue*, *-igue*. [App. a false singular deduced from *portia*, *portiguse* (PORTUGUESE B. 3), taken as a plural, as if *portagues*.] A Portuguese gold coin, the great 'crusado', current in the 16th century; its value ranged, according to time and circumstances, between £3. 5s. and £4. 10s.: = PORTUGAL 4.

Often kept as an heirloom or keepsake: see QUOTE. 1532 in *Strype's Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xviii. 338 By Hasilwood of the receipt of portagues 10. 00. 00. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 127 To my nece Harvy my portygewe of gold. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) 1. 364 The portuge, a peece venie solemnele kept of diuerse. 1579 J. JONKS *Præser. Bodis & Soule* I. xxviii. 54 Our Coyne, be they as little as Pence, or as great as Portugues. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. No gold about thee? *Drin.* Yes, I have a portague I ha' kept this halfe yeere. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Portegue*, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

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† **Portague**, *-igue*. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *porty-gewe*, *-ingue*, *-ugue*, 6-7 *-ague*, *-egue*, *-igue*. [App. a false singular deduced from *portia*, *portiguse* (PORTUGUESE B. 3), taken as a plural, as if *portagues*.] A Portuguese gold coin, the great 'crusado', current in the 16th century; its value ranged, according to time and circumstances, between £3. 5s. and £4. 10s.: = PORTUGAL 4.

Often kept as an heirloom or keepsake: see QUOTE. 1532 in *Strype's Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xviii. 338 By Hasilwood of the receipt of portagues 10. 00. 00. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 127 To my nece Harvy my portygewe of gold. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) 1. 364 The portuge, a peece venie solemnele kept of diuerse. 1579 J. JONKS *Præser. Bodis & Soule* I. xxviii. 54 Our Coyne, be they as little as Pence, or as great as Portugues. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. No gold about thee? *Drin.* Yes, I have a portague I ha' kept this halfe yeere. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Portegue*, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portail (pō'tail), *Arch.* Also 5-ayl, 6-ails. [a. F. *portail* façade of a church, containing the principal door, also †city-gate:—Latin type **portaculum*, dim. of L. *porta* gate, door. See

PORTAL sb., with which this has been confused in Fi. and Eng.] = PORTAL sb. 1

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vii. She wente vp vnto a bythe portail or gate. 1600 HOLLAND *Ley* x. 368 They caused to be made a brassen portails in the Capitoll. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 129 The Portail or Frontispiece of a Church, Palace, or any other great Building, should always have a Rise of some Steps. 1749 RHYS *Tour Spain & Port* (1760) 6r It. has a noble Portail, in which are Three Gates. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 550 *Portail*, the face of a church, on the side in which the great door is formed.

Portal (pō'tail), *sb.* Also 4-als, 5-7-all, 6-alls; (6) porthal, 6-7 port(-)hall. [ME. a. obs. F. *portal* gate, ad med. L. *portāle* city-gate, porch (Du Cange), orig. neut. of *portālis* adj., f. L. *porta* gate: see PORT sb. 3 and -AL Cf. PORTAIL.]

1. A door, gate, doorway, or gateway, of stately or elaborate construction; the entrance, with the immediately surrounding parts, of an edifice, esp. of a large or magnificent building, when emphasized in architectural treatment. Hence often a poetical or rhetorical synonym for 'door' or 'gate'.

13 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 2035 De portalez pyked of rych plater. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of A. fonce* 1, That man while he lay dede before the portall or gate of the temple. 1533 LD. B. ROLLS *Gold. Bk. M. Anal.* II. vii. (1536) 119 b, I haue sene his . . . portall and gates ful of knyghtes, & not marchaunts. 1600 HOLLAND *Ley* xxx. xxi. 754 The money they laid downe in the very port-hall or entrie of the Senate house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 575 Through Heav'n, That open'd wide her blazing Portals. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 5 Erected over two of the Portals of Blenheim House. 1756 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* I. xxvii. 323 The gates of the portall are by tradition said to be the same which St. Ambrose shut against the emperor Theodosius, till he had done penance. 1823 SCOTT *Tivern.* I. v. Not a foot has thy portall cross'd. 1862 RICHMAN'S *Goth. Archit.* 424 The portals of Abbeville. . . are some of the finest specimens of this style. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxi. 75 Flung the portall apart. The bride Waits.

b. *transf.* A valve of the heart; a natural entrance, as of a caye.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 231 The great vein hath at its entrance into the heart, certain portals, from their form called *valvulae tricuspidales*. 1809-10 COLTRIDGE *Friend* (1865) 2, I was reposing in the vast cavern, out of which, from its northern portal, issues the river that winds through our vale. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 230 A river wending towards a portal of black rock.

c. *fig.* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 64 The brazen walls flam'd by Semiramis, Carv'd out like to the portal of the sun. 1598 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 451 Once more the ruby-colour'd portal open'd, Which to his speech did honey passage yield. 1593 — *Rich. II.* III. iii. 64 As doth the blushing discontented Sunne, From out the siele Portall of the East. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 640 Issuing from out the portals of the morn. 1846 TRENCHELY *Mirac.* x. (1862) 216 Death, which by the portal of disobedience had found entrance into natures made for immortality.

† 2. A space within the door of a room, partitioned off, and containing an inner door, also, such a partition itself (sometimes made as a movable piece of furniture). *Obs.*

1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 244 Wyth 2 Portalls, whereof one shall be at the parlour doore and the other at the great Chamber doore wythin the said Colledge. 1569 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 155, I will that theas implement, the benche in the hall, the portall, and the skynne shall remayne in and wythe the howse. 1598 [see 4.] 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 229 Portall, was used to signifie a little square corner of a Room, shifted off from the rest of the Room by the Wainscot.

3. (See QUOTE.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Portal*, a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness. 1824-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss, *Portal*, the arch over a door or gate; the framework of the gate; the lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions at one entrance. 1873 HALS *In His Name* viii. 70 A little side portal, which gave entrance to a vestry.

4. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *portal arch*, *capital door*, *gate*, *post*, *seat*, *way*.

1592 GREENE *Cony-Catching* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 183 Lifting vp the latch of the hall portall doore [he] saw nobody neere to trouble him. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 325 Item a portall doore to the upper studdye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 292 Narrow was the portall way, To one alone fit passage. 1823 SCOTT *Tivern.* III. xviii. But full between the Warrior's way And the main portall arch, there lay An inner moat. 1895 A. NUTT in K. Meyer's *Voy. Braun* I. 205 The arched doorway . . . with its wide valves and portal-capitals of burnished gold.

Hence **Portallage**, the construction of portals.

1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 269/1 Some sketches in connection with portallage.

Portail (pō'tail), *a. Anat.* [ad med. L. *portālis* of or belonging to a gate (see prec.).]

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a door or gate: in quot. applied to the valves of the heart. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 375 Not farre from the beginning [it] is diuided or slitte into three small but strong portall membranes or valves.

2. Pertaining to the *porta* or transverse fissure of the liver. *Portal vein*: the *vena portæ*, or great vein formed by the union of the veins from the stomach, intestine, and spleen, conveying blood to the liver, where it divides again into branches; also (*renal portal* or *reni-portal vein*), a vein similarly passing to the kidney and dividing into branches there, in many of the lower vertebrates.

Hence applied to structures, etc. connected with the portal vein, as *portal canals*, the tubular passages in the liver, each containing a branch of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and biliary duct; *portal circulation*, the circulation of blood through the portal system; *portal fissure*, the transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein enters it; the *PORTA*; *portal system*, the system of vessels consisting of the portal vein with its tributaries and branches.

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 11 The ducts accompany the arteries in the portal canals. Each portal vein, however small, has an artery and a duct running along it. 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed. 2) 333 This is termed the portal system of vessels. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* II. 50 The flow of the blood from the abdominal viscera, through the liver, to the hepatic vein, is called the portal circulation. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 227 The renal portal vein running from the bifurcation of the pelvic vein to enter the lower outer border of the kidney. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 187 One set of canals diverge from the portal fissure, and these are called hepatic veins. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 353 A renal-portal circulation or supply of venous blood to the kidneys exists in all *Amphibia*.

Hence **Portal-venous** a., of or pertaining to the portal vein.

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 45 Mr Kiernan has applied to this . . . the term portal-venous congestion.

† **Portal**, *obs.* error from PORTAS.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 255 Popish Catechisms, Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legends and Lives of Saints. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Mar. The printing Missals, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c.

Portalled, **portaled** (pō'taild), *a.* [f. PORTAL sb. + -ED 2.] Furnished with or having a portal.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 325 (Nature) hath afforded Man but one Tongue and that portall'd with lips and pectulid'd with teeth. 1905 HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Apocalypticism* 1. 8 New sun-pises through narrow lanes and portalled walls.

† **Portamento**, *mus.* [It., lit. a bearing, carrying.] A gliding or passing continuously from one pitch to another, in singing, or in playing a violin or similar instrument. Also *attrib.*

1774 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* 33 Her shake was good, and her *portamento* admirably free from the nose, mouth, or throat. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 40 Tully, graces, and a good *portamento*, or direction of voice. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 361/2 Madame Albani married her efforts by excessive indulgence in the *portamento* style.

Portance (pō'tāns), *Arch.* Also 6-auce. [a. obs. F. *portance* action of carrying, support, favour, importance, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter* to carry, PORT v. 1: see -ANCE.] Carriage, bearing, demeanour (= PORT sb. 4. 1); conduct, behaviour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 15 In count gay portance he perceiv'd. 1602 A. A. Goodly Ladie. . . That seem'd to be a woman of great worth. And by her stately portance borne of heavenly birth. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* II. iii. 232 Your Loues, Thinking upon his Services, took from you Th' apprehension of his present portance. 1881 DUFFIELD *Dou. Quæ.* II. 504 A good knight errant. . . with a gentle portance and intrepid heart.

Portant (pō'tānt), *a. Her.* [a. F. *portant*, pr. pple. of *porter* to carry, PORT v. 1: see -ANT.]

1. Carrying. (Const. as a pple. with direct obj.) 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armoria* II. 57, I beareth Azure, an Elephant d'Argente, portant a turret d'Or.

† 2. = PORTATE. (? an error.)

c. 1828 BERRY *Enyel Herald.* I Gloss, *Portate*, or *Portant*, a cross portate is so called, because it lies sloping, . . . as if it were carried on a man's shoulder. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Portante*

Portary: see PORTERY, *Obs.*

Portas, *-eas*, *-es*, *-ess*, *-hos*. Now only

Hist. Forms: (3-4) *portehors*, 4-5 *porthors*, *-hors*, *-os*, 4-9 *-ous*, *-hos*, *-oos*, 5-*oos*, *-oos*, *-ose*, *-ues*, *-eux* (?), *poortos*, *Sc. portous*, *-owis*, *-wis*, 5-6 *-as*, *-es*, *-us*, *Sc. -uus*, *-eouss*, 5-9 *-uous*, 6-*ais*, *-aise*, *-eyse*, *-ew* (a)s, *-is*, *-oues*, *-uos*, *-uass*, *-uys*, *-yes*, 6-7 *-ass* (e), *-ess* (e), *-oosse*, *-uouse*, *-use*, 6-7 *-house*, 6-8 *-uass*, *-uis*, 6-9 *Sc. -eouss*, 7-*ise*, *-ius*, *-uisse*. β. *erron.* 5 *portor*, *pl. -eres*. [ME. (*portehors*) *porthors*, a. OF. *portehors*, 13th c. (= med. L. *portiforium*, 13th c. in Du Cange) a portable breviary, f. *porte*, imperative of *porter* to carry (see PORT v. 1) + *hors* := L. *foris* out of doors, abroad.]

1. A portable breviary in the mediæval church.

[1249-52 in Camden *Misc.* (1892) IX. 23 Item liber portehors, qui est Vicarij. c. 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (1278) 273 Unum portehors. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 122 A portous patr shulde be his plow, placebo to segge. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 194 Newe coasty portous, antiferens, grauelis, & alle opere bokis. c. 1386 CAUCHER *Shipman's T.* 135 By god and by this Porthors [w. r. portous, portos] I yow swere. 14. Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 604/19 *Portiforium*, a Porthors. 14. *Nom.* ibid. 719/31 *Hoc portiforium*, a portas. 1426 in E. E. Wills (1882) 76 My masseboke, my portus. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 410/1 *Portous*, booke, *portiforium*, *breviarium*. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 A Graile, a Manuell, a litle Portose, the which the saide Sir Thomas toke wth him alway when he rode. 1460 EDW. (IV) as EARL OF MARCH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. x. Beseeching your good lordeship to remembre our portous. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 755/19 *Hoc portiforium*, a portes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 427/1 [He] bare euer with hym the byble & his breueryary or portous. 1507 *Pittou Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 52 A grett portous of prynte. 1529 in 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 555/2 A litylle Portewas, called our Lady Portewas. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 71 b, That know no moare scripture then is writen in their portouses. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Portyes, a preestes boke, *bre-*

PORTCULLIS.

Portative (pō·rätiv), *a.* and *sō* Also 5 -if(f, 4-6 -yf, 5-6 -yue, 6 -yff(e, (portetyve). [ME.

Glider, lit. sliding door or gate, f. *porte* door, gate + *col(e)ice, coulisse* (mod.F. *coulisse*), fem. of *coulers* adj. flowing, gliding, sliding.—L. type

so much as the least Portcullice of Coyn before. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett Humours Blood* xix 25 Then doth he diue into his sloppes profound, Where not a poore port-cullice can be found. 1784 PINKERTON *Ess. Medice* 168 The Port-

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iii. (1875) 28 A cloud of black and deadly portent was thickening over France.

6. In weakened sense: A sign of coming weather or other natural phenomena

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks* (1879) II 37 Lowering with portents of rain. 1882a 'Ovid' *Maremma* viii. She was not so familiar with the portents of the land.

2. Something considered portentous; a prodigy, wonder, marvel.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. 2. 422 L. Antony, the portent and disgrace of his species. 1842 MACULAY *Ess. Fredk. Gl.* (1877) 671 Frederic was not one of these brilliant portents. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. If you talk of portents, what portent can be greater than a pious notary? 1882 M. G. WATKINS in *Academy* 19 Mar. 202 That portent the 'general reader' will find this book entertaining

3. *Comb.* as *portent-like* ad. and adv.

1744 HANMER *Shaks. Wks.* L. L. v. ii. 67 Portent-like [Hanmer's emendation of *portentous*, *portent-like* of the Quartos and Folios] 1747 WARBURTON in *Shaks. Wks.* II. 250 Portent-like, i. e. I would be his fate or destiny, and like a portent hang over, and influence his fortunes.

1. Hence **Portentful**, *a. Obs.*, portentous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Epit. a Peter* iii. 5 There are bred those portentous comets and exhalations, out of which fantastical heads pick financial meanings.

† **Portentifical**, *a. Obs.* 1. rare. [f. L. *portentificus* (f. *portentum* PORTENT: see -FIO) + -AL.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Portentifical*, which worketh wonders, or whereby monstrous and strange things are done.

† **Portention**, *Obs. rare*. In *portension*.

[ad. med. L. *portentio-nem* a portent, f. *portendere* TO PORTEND.] The action of portending; a portent.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xiv. 417 Why although the Red Comets do carry the portensions of Mars, the brightly-white should not be of the Influence of Jupiter or Venus, is not absurd to doubt.

† **Portentive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *portent-*, ppl. stem of *portendere* TO PORTEND + -IVE.] Having the quality of portending; = PORTENTOUS 1.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III 245 Commonly that [dream] which is portentive in a King is but a frivolous fancy in a beggar. 1659 FULLER *Appt. Inf. Innoc.* i. 52* The Portentive Idolls of their Country 1773 J. ROSS *Fratericide* iv. 9 (MS) The Heavens Portentive roll'd their thunders o'er his head.

Portentous (po'ten'tus), *a.* Also 6 *portentius*, 7-9 -uous, 7-eous. [ad. L. *portentuosus*, -uosus (whence also obs. F. *portentueux*, It. *portentoso*), f. *portentum* PORTENT: see -OUS and -UOUS.]

1. Of the nature of a portent, foreboding some extraordinary and (usually) calamitous event; ominous, threatening, warning.

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 140 With these portentous things albeit he was feared, . . . yet, fearing no deceit, . . . went forward on his waye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 153 Such portentous miracles then seen in Rome. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 133 Many portentous signes were given by terrible tempests. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii. Stop that portentous mouth. 1641 MILTON *Reform* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 45 Let the Astrologer be dismay'd at the portentous blaze of comets. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 14, 21 Actual Bleeding must needs be more Portentous than a mere Dream. 1727 De For *Syst. Magic* i. iv (1840) 206 Having foretold the portentous events of the late meteor. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* i. ii. There is something portentous in this sudden change. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen World*, ii. § 66. 81 The event loses from thenceforth much of its portentous significance.

2. Applied, without any connected sense of augury, to an object exciting wonder, awe, or amazement; marvellous, monstrous, prodigious; hence as an intensive (sometimes *humorous*) = extraordinary.

1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A four footed beast of monstrous shape haunge . . . beneath his comen belye, an other belye lyke unto a purse or bagge, in which he kepeth his yonge whelpes. . . This portentous beast with her three whelpes was brought to Cymle in Spaine. 1555 — *Decades* 159 A towne of such portentous byggenes. 1607 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 23 So nefarious, flagitious, portentous a wickednesse, as this was. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1840) 275 By such portentous and extravagant numbers. 1665 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* Earth iii. ii. (1723) 175 Such a Deluge. . . would require a portentous Quantity of Water. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 234 See whether we can discover in their schemes the portentous ability, which may justify these bold undertakers. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 4 Since that portentous period, the wealth of our happy country has . . . increased. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* ii. 1 A portentous apple-dumpling. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xvii. 352 Russia will have to make . . . a portentous effort, when she is to leap from Constantinople to Calcutta.

Portentously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a portentous manner; in a way that portends or foreshadows something unusual; hence (loosely) prodigiously, extraordinarily, astonishingly.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* ii. 3 That breathing devil, so portentously, so peerlessly vicious. 1755 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 4) I. ii. iv 246 Creatures, which by a reciprocal translation of the parts to one another, became all portentously deformed. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vii. The distant sea, lay almost portentously still. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1865) II. vii. 468 I he decline was portentously rapid. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 9 Portentously significant silence. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xviii. He would be portentously severe against very trifling shortcomings.

Porteous, see PORTAS. (Common in Sc. legal use.) **Portepyne**, *obs.* form of PORCUPINE.

Porter (pō'tar), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3- porter; 3-5 -ere, 4 -or, (6 Sc.) -ar, 4-5 -are, -our, 5

-sour, -iere, 6 Sc -sir. [ME. and AF. *portier* = OF *portier* (12th c. in Godef.) -late L. *portarius* door-keeper, f. L. *porta* door: see -ER 2.]

1. One who has charge of a door or gate, esp. at the entrance of a fortified town or of a castle or other large building, a public institution, etc.; a gate-keeper, door-keeper, janitor.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 382/210 Pat ich moste here porter beo. a. 1300 Cursor M. 1003 At gates four er four porters (wrr, eris, -eres) Pat nathing mai cum in pat ders. 1382a WYCLIF *John* x. 3 To this the porter openeth, and the sheep heeren his vois. c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 35 Pei schal be in my sanctuari huschers, & portars. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. x. (1859) 7 Peter is porter of heuen and lieutenant of the souerayn lord in eithe. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 475/2 By the hondis of his Portour of the said Castell 1530 PALSGR 251/1 Porter, a kepar of a gate, *portier* a. 1631 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 32 Like a porter in a great house, ever nearest the door, but seldomest abroad. c. 1720 *Poet. Wandering Pilgrim* 46 Let him in thy hall but stand, And wear a porter's gown. 1800 *Med. Grul.* III 178 There shall be a resident Apothecary, a Secretary, a Collector, a Porter, and such other Officers as shall be found necessary. 1885 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Patison's Mem.* III 151 Accomplishments . . . more fitted for the porter of a workhouse than for the head of a college.

fig. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 296 And made pees porter (C. porter, -our) to pynte be gates. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Pes v. portours byfore-sayd er pev wyttes, pat dwellys yn pe eighen, yn pe eryn, yn pe nese, yn pe tonge, and yn pe hondes. 1423 *Jas. I. Kings* Q. cxcv, I fand, full redy at the gate, The maister portare, callit pacionce. 1610 T. COLLINS *Mercy* in *Farr* S. P. *Jas. I.* (1848) 357 Mercy's the porter of heauen's pretious dores. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 531 Two mightie Colosses or statues of Lions, were set as porters at the doore. 1668 Bp. HOPKINS *Serm.* *Vanity* (1685) 72 God hath set that grim porter, Death, at the gate.

b. Applied to a watch-dog. 6 (See quot. 1846.)

c. 1400 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 37 Cerberus, the porter of hell, with hye cheyne. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Somerst.* (1662) iii. 18 (Mastiffs) are not (like Apes) the foolcs and jesters, but the useful Servants in a Family, yve the Porters thereof. 1846 P. Parley's *Ann.* VII. 325 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits with them they are warblers, porters, sweethearts, and hedgehogs. . . The porter's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds.

† 2. *Anat.* (tr. Gr. *πυλωρός*): The pyloric orifice of the stomach, where it opens into the small intestine. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* ii. 349 It beginneth at the porter of the stomach, and is so seated beside the liver. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 119 It is called *πυλωρός* or the Porter, commonly the neather orifice.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* porter's lodge († porter-lodge), a lodge for the porter at the gate of a castle, park, etc. (formerly a place of corporal punishment for servants and dependants); † porter-vein, the *vena portæ* or portal vein (see PORTAL a. 2).

1471 a. *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Factura muni infra le *Porterage 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 71 Strangers, quhair that he did ly, Wes brunt in to the porter luge. a. 1592 GREENE *News fr. Heaven & Hell* (1593) B1, Wee be not farre from Heauen gates, and if S. Peter should understand of your abuse, I knowe he would commit you both to the Porter. Lodge. 1623 MASSINGER *Oh. Milan* iii. ii. Fit company only for pages and for footboys That have perused the porter's lodge. 1822 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Christmas Eve*, Close adjoining was the porter's lodge. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 106 Gang down to the porter-lodge, and wait till I come till ye. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. viii. 105 But what if such creatures were conveyed, through the mesarick veins into the great *porter vein? 1686 A. SHAPE *Anat. Horse* i. ix. 17 A small Vein . . . called *pylorica* or Porter-vein.

Hence **Porter** v. 1 *intr.*, to be or act as a porter. 1605 [see DEVIL sb. 23a] 1657 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iv. xxviii. Wee'l hold their heart, wee'l porter at their eare.

Porter (pō'tar), *sb.* 2 Also 4 *portour*, 5 -oure, -owre. [ME. *portour*, a. OF. *portour* (12th c. in Godef.) (mod. F. -eur) -L. *portatōr-em*, agent-noun f. L. *portare* to carry, PORT v. 1 The ending -our was changed in 16th c. to -er: see -ER 2 3.]

1. A person whose employment is to carry burdens, now esp. a servant of a railway company employed to carry luggage at a station (in full, *railway porter*).

† *Porter's ale*, beer. see PORTER sb. 3 *Porter's knot*, see KNOT sb. 5.

1382a WYCLIF i. *Chiron* xvi. 42 The sons forsothe of Ydytm he made to ben porters. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vii. 370 A dosen harlots Of portours and of pykeporcs and pylode tob-drawers. 1469 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 336 If any of the portours goe owt with cariage into the contry. 1530 PALSGR 251/2 Porter of burdens, *crocheator* 1650 BULWER *Antiquaries*, 114 I saw a Porter . . . drink up a Flagon of Beer. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Practising* xxi. 72 About an hundred Pounds weight, viz. a Porters Burthen. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 134 Porters, . . . employed to carry goods or parcels, also persons duly authorised, who attend wharfs for employment in various capacities respecting shipping. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mud. Railw. Car.* Porters for the passenger department are not accepted if they are less than 5 ft. 8 in. high. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 The Fellowship Porters—who must not be confounded with their humbler brethren the 'Ticket Porters' and the 'Tackle Porters'—are an association with a standing that entitles them to a hearing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 4/2 The porter's rest, which stood so long on the north side of St. Paul's, disappeared at Jubilee time last year. 1902 *Census Schedule, Instruct.*, Porters . . . should specify the nature of their employment—as Railway Porter. The term Porter should never be used alone.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* One who or that which carries or conveys, a bearer, carrier.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 700 There is no need of porter, of a mediator or minister, say onely, Lord haue mercie vpon me. 1634 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* IV T. iv. xxxii. Simon of Cyrene is forced to be the porter of Thy cross. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 67 The Grecian Tongue, Porter of Wit, and Art. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* L. 231 It enables him [the spaniel] to be a good roader, as it is styled in the south, in the north it is termed a good porter. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 868 Ships . . . are not such good porters of cholera as caravans, armies, hordes of pilgrims and unsanitary travellers.

c. (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Porter in the encaut of Iustices, is an officer that carrieth a verge or white rodde before the Iustices in Eyre, so called, a *portando virgam*, au. 13 Ed. I. cap. 24. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* sv. There is also a potter bearing a verge before the Justices of either bench.

2. An appliance for lifting, carrying, or supporting

† a. A lever. *Obs.*

1538 ELIOT *Dict.*, *Palange*, leauers or poiteis, wherewith they left and beare tymbre, and suche like thynges of greate weight. *Palango*, to beare on leyars or poiteis. 1566 *Withalls Dict.* 32/1

† b. A supporting structure of timber or stone. (Cf. BEARER g.) *Obs.*

1591 LODGE *Dugenes* (Hunter Cl.) 19 He swore that he would ouerthrowe the porteis and beaers, which he practising to doo, the timber fell sodainly in the midst of his sawing.

c. An iron bar attached to a heavy body to be forged, by which it may, when suspended from a crane, be guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace; a porter-rod. Also, a bar from the end of which something (e. g. a knife-blade) is forged. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 78 (*Anchor*), *Porter*, a straight bar of iron, about 2 inches square, confined at one end to the end of the shank. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 44 The lower part [of an anchor] is left disunited, but has carrier iron bars, or *porters*, as these prolongation rods are commonly called, welded to the extremity of each portion. 1862 *Black Hist. Brechin* xii. 271 A thirty porter or 600 reed is divided into 600 openings in the breadth of 37 inches. 20 of these openings are called a porter. 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The new duty of 20 per cent. would also apply to tarpauling up to 12 or 12 porters.

d. A light carriage with two or three wheels, to hold up from the ground the chain or rope of a steam plough.

1864 *Yrni R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 416 The Travelling-porters are intended to carry the implement rope, the outer rope being best carried by the ordinary three-wheel porters.

3. *Weaving*. (Sc.) = BEER sb. 3

1814 A. PEDDIE *Manuf. Weaver & Warp Assnt* (1818) 152 What the Scotch weavers term a Porter, the English term a beer. 1846 G. WHITE *Treat. Weaving* 277 The hundred splits in all kinds of reeds is nominally divided into five equal portions for the sake of calculation, called porters in Scotland and beers in England. 1867 *Black Hist. Brechin* xii. 271 A thirty porter or 600 reed is divided into 600 openings in the breadth of 37 inches. 20 of these openings are called a porter. 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The new duty of 20 per cent. would also apply to tarpauling up to 12 or 12 porters.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *porter-beer* (see PORTER sb. 3), -clerk, -crab (see quot.), -guard, -riot, -rod (= sense 2 c).

1506 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 6/7 A youth of seventeen, engaged there as *porter-clerk. 1904 *Ibid.* 11 Jan. 3/4 At Patani was obtained the 'porter' crab, which lies in the mud clasping a sea anemone to its back by means of modified legs. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 181 Student plots at Pisa, *porter-riots at Leghorn, and demonstrations at Florence. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 44 (*Anchor*) To one end a *porter rod is fastened, by which the palm is carried and turned round in the fire during the progress of the fabrication.

Hence **Porter** v. 2 *trans.*, to carry as a porter (sense 1), or by means of a porter or porters (sense 2 d); **Portering**, the work or occupation of a porter.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* ii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, At night he shall be portered to our chamber. 1864 *Yrni R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 395 It would have been interesting . . . to have tested the draft of this rope dragging on the surface, against the wire rope properly 'portered'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 6/7 Nominally he is a licensed porter, . . . but he does not do much portering.

Porter (pō'tar), *sb.* 3 [Short for *porter's ale*, *porter's beer*, or *porter beer* (PORTER sb. 2), app. because orig. made for or chiefly drunk by porters and the lower class of labourers: cf. the early quot.]

There is no direct contemporary evidence as to the origin of the name. Statements going back to c. 1750 attribute the first brewing of the liquor to Ralph Harwood 'at the place afterwards called Doctor's Brewhouse, on the east side of High Street, Shoreditch'; but these statements concern the origin not of the appellations *porter's ale*, *porter's beer*, but of the term *entire*. The probability is that *porter's ale* or *beer* arose as a popular descriptive appellation.]

A kind of beer, of a dark brown colour and bitterish taste, brewed from malt partly charred or browned by drying at a high temperature.

a. 1797 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 Nursed up on grey peas, bullocks liver, and porters ale. 1724 SWIFT in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 502, I cannot make shifts by starving in scanty lodgings, . . . as I used to do in London, with port-wine, or perhaps Porter's ale, to save charges! 1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 552 Their Urne. as high-coloured as Porter's Beer. 1770 MASSIE *Reas. agst. Tax on Malt* 5 So that every

Person, must pay more than Three Halfpence for a Pint of Porter-Beer in London

§ 1739 R. Bull' tr *Dedekindus Grobianus* 139 The Pumes of Porter, Stout, or Home brewed Ale. 1743 *Loud. & Country Brew.* in (ed a) 221 Of Brewing Butt-Beer, called Porter. 1750 J. GUTTERING (of Shoreditch) in *Genl. Mag.* May (1819) 394a Harwood, my townsman, he invented first Porter to rival wine, and quench the thirst Porter. Whose reputation rises more and more 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 117 Had working people delight in a kind of strong beer called porter, brown, clear, butter and wholesome. 1781 in *Hone Every-day Bk* (1827) II 836 My electors shall have porter at three pence a pot. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* s.v., At first the essential distinction of porter arose from its wort being made with highly kilned brown malt. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I 757 Breweries The latter principally produce porter, the favourite beverage of the Londoners

b. attrib. and Comb., as *porter-brewer*, *-brewery*, *-malt*, *-pot*, *-pump*, *-shop*, *-yeast*, *porter-coloured*, *-drinking*, *-hued* adjs.; *porter-cup*, a mixed beverage containing porter (see quot.) See also PORTER-HOUSE

1818 CALVERT in *Parl. Deb.* 1012 It had been proved by these 'porter brewers who had been examined before the police committee. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. n.* (1869) II. 486 In the 'porter brewery of London, a quarter of malt is commonly brewed into more than two barrels and a half, sometimes into three barrels of porter. 1808 KIRKING in *North Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 Clumps of gorse and heather and the 'porter-coloured pools of bog water. 1880 *Barnard's Manual* s.v. Porter Cup Mix, in a tankard, a bottle of porter and an equal quantity of table ale, pour in a glass of brandy and a dessert spoonful of syrup of ginger; add 3 or 4 lumps of sugar and a nutmeg grated [etc.] 1851 G. BLYTH *Remin. Mission. Life* II. 121 His 'porter-drinking propensities. 1803 *Royal Exchange Assurance Act*, II. Maltsters (who make no high-dried or 'porter malt) 1824 *Southern in Life* (1849) I. 137 He used to 'fling the 'porter-pot or the poker at me. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, A porter-pot and a wine-bottle. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 15 The Cafés of France, and the 'Porter Shops of England. 1796 Sir J. DALRYMPLE *Observ. Yeast-cake* 2 London 'porter-yeast is preferred, by the distillers.

Porter v. 1, 2 see PORTER s. 1, 2.

Porter, variant of PORTURE v. Obs.

Porterage¹ (pō' tērədz). [f. PORTER s. 2 + -AGE.]

1. The action or work of a porter; carriage or transportation of goods, parcels, etc.; also, the charge for this.

1437-8 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* 541/1, 58 8d. received from the Porters in the Stude, for the portage of fish this year. 1611 *Let. E. India Co.* (1806) I. 142 Item for porterage of particulars above to the barge, 33 13 671 L. ROBERTS *Sketch Map Commerce* (ed. 2) 51 Other charges are Boat hire, Wharfage, Portage and Ware house room. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 The carrier had no right to stop the goose for the portage. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 Portage, the hire of porters. 1859 *Tout's Highl. Turkey* I. 242 Female portage is the custom of the country. 1880 *Post Office Guide* 235 When the addressee resides beyond the free delivery, portage is charged. 1884 G. W. R. *Ann. Tables* July 83 No charge for portage at Holyhead.

2. Something to be carried, a burden. Obs. rare. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 179 These Porters do now become a portagee themselves, and those parts that were wont to bear the greatest burdens, are now so great a burden.

3. attrib. as *portage fee*, *work*.

1774 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 418 For any Portagee Work from the several parts of the Town to any of the Wharves, the like rates. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 18 Apr. 7/1 Even the British Commissioner when he journeys to and from Uganda has to employ slave labour for portage purposes. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 5/4 A tariff regulating portage fees.

Porterage², rare. [f. PORTER s. 1 + -AGE.] The duty or occupation of a porter or door-keeper. 1763 *Churchill Duellist* II. 161 In rules of Portagee untaught.

Porteress: see PORTRESS.

Porter-house. Chiefly U.S. [f. PORTER s. 3 + HOUSE s. Cf. ale-house.] A house at which porter and other malt liquors are retailed; also, one where steaks, chops, etc. are served, a chop-house. 1800 COBBETT in *Powhatan Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 531 They adjourned from the porter-houses and gin shops to the cheese-mongers and bakers. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 286 Those temples of politics, popularity, and smoke, the ward porter-houses. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 26 Mar. 3/3 This morning, an altercation took place in the porter-house of Michael Byrne, between Joseph Kelly, and others.

b. attrib., as *porter-house boy*, *porter-house steak* (U.S.), 'a beefsteak consisting of a choice cut of the beef between the sirloin and the tenderloin... supposed to derive its name from a well-known porter-house in New York' (*Cent. Dict.*) 1807 *Southern Esquimaux's Lett.* (1808) I. 67 Then came the porter-house boy for the pepper pots. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. 'The tenderloin', the 'porterhouse' steak of America, are infinitely superior to our much-wanted rump steak. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 11 Apr. 6/3 Porterhouse steaks sold for 15 c. and now sell for 25 c.

Porterlike, a. [f. PORTER s. 2 + LIKE a.] Like a porter. = PORTERLY a. 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Faccinmarie*, base, filthie, rascally, porterlike-tricks.

† Porterly, a. 1 Obs. rare-1. [f. PORTER s. 1 + LY 1] Proper to a porter or door-keeper.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Qs.* 397 b, Wherein he

promised full remission in the fullness of his Porterly power [= power of the keys].

† Porterly, a. 2 and adv. Obs. [f. PORTER s. 2.]

A. adv. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a porter (PORTER s. 2); hence, Rude, vulgar, low. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 140 Off the stage... they are base rascals, vagabond abjects, and porterly hirelings. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 108 That Porterly Game of Nine-pins. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No 48. 2/2 Silly and Porterly Reflections on you. 1765 *Westm. Gas* 1 Sept. His language was as foul, and porterly, as ever was heard at Billingsgate.

B. adv. In a 'porterly' manner; vulgarly. 1659 TORRIANO, *Faccinmarie*, basely, or porterly. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* I. 1, I was porterly drunk, and that I hate of all things in nature.

Portership¹ (pō' tēzīp). [f. PORTER s. 1 + -SHIP] The office of porter or door-keeper, also with possessive, as a humorous title.

1450 *Rolls of Parli. V* 191/2 Th' office of the Portership of the Castell of Rutland. 1503 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 10 § 7 The office of Porter or Portershipp of the same Castell. 1522 NASH *P. Penlesses Wks.* (Gisard) II. 95 I commend them to the protection of your Portership. 1610 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 98 Yf Shout and he got not through for the patent of the portershipp. 1886 *Lowell Lett.* (1894) II 349 Content with a portership in the House of the Lord.

Portership², [f. PORTER s. 2 + -SHIP] The office of a porter or carrier of burdens.

1521 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B* 57 The tyme yew shall carynewe in the office of portershipp of this towne.

† Portery, portary, Sc. Obs. [a. MF. *porterie*, *-erie*, f. *porter* citizen, burgher, f. *port* town, city: see PORT s. 2.] Citizenship or burghership in a Flemish or Dutch city; the body of citizens collectively, the rights or privileges of a citizen or burgher (in the Netherlands).

(In the quotation referring to Scottish merchants or factors residing in Flanders.)

1595 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 333 All factours that ar Scottismen shall answer to the Conservator, and nocht allege fra him to than portary, and gif that will abyde at thair portary, and nocht obey to the said Conservator, the Quenis majestie charges the said Conservator that he discharge, hir liegis.

Portes(s, Porteur, var. PORTAS, PORTURE s. 1.

Portfire (pō' tīfīr). [After F. *porte-feu*, in same sense see PORTER.] A device used formerly for firing artillery, and now for firing rockets and other fireworks, and for igniting an explosive in mining, etc.; = FUSE, MATCH s. 2.

1647 *Nyc. Gunners* ix. 77 For the priming thereof, make a Potfire (sic), or Fuse. 1659 *Struik's Mariner's Mag.* v xii 90 Leaving a small hole for a Port-Fire. 1720 J. HARRIS *Laz. Techn.* II, *Portfire*, is a Composition of Meal, Powder, Sulphur and Salt-Peter drove into a Case of Paper, but not very hard, 'tis about 9 or 10 Inches long, and is used to fire Guns and Mortars instead of Match. 1798 CAPT. BERRY in *Nicolas Dict. Nelson* (1845) III. 52 A port fire from L'Orient fell into the main royal of the Alexander. 1859 F. A. GRIVITTUS *Art. Man.* (1866) 95 Potfires are of four different natures—viz., Common potfires, Percussion potfires, Miners' potfires, and Slow potfires. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v. The common *port-fire* is sixteen inches long, and is packed with a composition which burns at the rate of about one inch per minute. The *slow port-fire* consists of paper impregnated with saltpetre and rolled into a solid cylinder about sixteen inches long. It will burn three or four hours.

attrib. 1814 LEWIS & CLARK *Exp. Missouri* (1893) III 622 Taking a port-fire match from his pocket. 1826 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 331 Potfires Papers for forming potfire cases. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Port-fire* *Clippers*, a nippers for cutting off the ends of port-fires.

† Port-flask. Obs. rare. [See PORTER.] A belt or attachment for carrying a drinking-flask.

1598 R. BARRETT *Theor. Warre* III. 1. 34 With his flaske at his girdle, or hanging by a Port flask, or Flask-leather vpon the right thigh.

Portfolio (pō'tīfōlio). Also 8 porto folio, portofolio, port folio, 8-g port-folio. [In 18th c. *portio folio*, ad. It. *portafoglio*, f. *porta*, imper. of *portare* to carry + *folio*, leaves, sheets of paper, pl. of *folio*—L. *folium* leaf. First element altered after F. *portefeuille*: see PORTER.]

1. A receptacle or case for keeping loose sheets of paper, prints, drawings, maps, music, or the like; usually in the form of a large book-cover, and sometimes having sheets of paper fixed in it, between which specimens are placed. Also fig.

1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statutes*, ed. Italy 13 Another Porto Folio, all of Raffaele. 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 85/1 A porto folio of choice original designs. 1768 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII 215 More than 3000 MSS. maps and drawings were kept in their portfolios. 1796 *Mod. Giltner* 53 I tied up my port folio. 1806-7 J. BRERFORD *Niseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii vii, An huge portfolio of Miss' or Master's early school drawings. 1822 COMBE *Picturesque* xiv (1813) 113 The Doctor forward stepped to show The wealth of his port-folio. 1828 LYTTON *Alfred* I ix, His servant, placed his portfolios and letter-boxes on the table. 1858 C. W. GOODWIN in *Canbr. Ess.* 246 The compilers did not always confine themselves to the stores of their own portfolios.

2. spec. Such a receptacle containing the official documents of a state department; hence fig. the office of a minister of state. Orig. said in reference to France and other foreign countries.

1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) V. xxxii § 8. 405 The

portfolio of the war office was put into the hands of Cairn. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 As the subs of office quit their desks when premiers deliver up their portfolios. 1860 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* I. 11 46 On the other side of the Channel, the Minister bears his portfolio, here the Secretary bears his seal. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 10 May 2/2 It seems hard that Lord Salisbury may do with impunity what would cost Lord Rosebery not merely his windows but his portfolio.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *portfolio form*, *-hunter* (cf. *place-hunter*); *portfolio-stand*, a piece of furniture for holding portfolios, drawings, music, etc. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 3/4 The present monograph will be in 'portfolio form, with many illustrations. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 13 June 1/2 Falls of Cabinets have become a custom and startle only 'Portfolio hunters. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 20 In his 'portfolio stands were the entire series of the illustrations to Scott, to Byron.

Hence *Portfolioed*, a., furnished with a portfolio.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 185 All portfolioed, all hand-booked without compassion or conscience. 1892 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 6/2 Bewailing the consequences of portfolioed incapacity.

† Port-glaive. Obs. [ad. F. *porte-glaive*: see PORTER and GLAIVE.] A sword-bearer; a member of the military and religious Order of the Knights Sword-bearers founded 1201 in Livonia.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Portglaive*, a Sword-bearer. 1725 *COLETS Dict. Her. s. v.*, Knights of the Order of the Port-glaive, or Sword-bearers in Poland, in Latin called *Zmijari*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Portglaive*, a sword bearer.

Port-grave: see PORT-REEVE.

Port (pō'p). *Corru. dial.* [Corn. and W.

port, ad. L. *portus* PORT¹] A small bay or cove. 1866 *Bugs & Crit. fr.* 'The Times' 245 Romantic coves provincially called Porths. 1880 CHARRL. M. MASON *Forby Shires* 301 One of the little lovely inlets, or porths, as they are called, which break every part of the Cornish coast.

Port-hole (pō' tī' hōl). [f. PORT s. 3 + HOLE s.]

1. *Naut.* An aperture in a ship's side; spec. formerly one of those through which cannon were pointed; now, one of the apertures for the admission of light and air; = PORT s. 3 2 b.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Portahola*, a port-hole, *porta* a 1618 *Raleigh Royal Navy* 26 Went to plant great red Port-holes in their broad sides, where they carried no Ordnance at all. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 2, So contrived the Port Holes therein, that most of her Gun might point to one Center. 1707 *Land Gas* No 439/5 [They] went through the Port-holes into the Long-boat. 1759 *FALCONER go-Gun Ship* 41 Full ninety brazen guns, her port-holes fill. 1802 *Natural Chron.* VIII. 48 The continuance of port-holes is attributed to Deschamps, a French ship-builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis the Twelfth. 1892 CLARK *Russell's Marriage at Sea* III, A black steam-boat, her portholes glittering as though the whole length of her was studded with brilliants.

fig. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, The port holes Of sheathed spirit are nere corb'd up.

2. *transf.* a. An aperture in a wall for shooting through, etc.; an embrasure; b. a similar aperture in other structures, e.g. in the door of a furnace.

1644-5 N. DRAKE *Siege Portefr.* (Surtees) 37 One of our men was looking out of a port-hole on the tower tower. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Journ.* (1721) 19 It has the face of a Castle, being built with portholes for Artillery, instead of Windows. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxaii 157 This city is inclosed within a wall above a mile in each square, with a great number of regular turrets and port-holes for arrows. 1870 J. ROSEKILL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 547/2 The 'port holes' are left open.

3. A steam port (PORT s. 3 4).

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin.* *Handy* 26 On turning the fly-wheel the crank draws the piston-rod out and inclines the cylinder sideways, bringing the port-hole to the left. *Ibid.* 37 Fig. 29, where the size and position of each port-hole may be seen.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *port-hole shutter*, *window*. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 88 The roof is enlightened by four port-hole windows. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 93 We now find the advantage of the port-hole shutters.

Portihors, -hos, early forms of PORTAS.

† Portic. Obs. rare Also 7 portick [OE. ad. L. *porticus*: see next, cf. OHG. *pforah*, etc. Not in ME., where F. *porche* PORCH took its place; re-introduced in 17th c.] A portico, a porch.

1900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* II. III. (1890) 106 Fordon in bone forscwedenan portic ma ne meahthe beon [L. *eo quod trasdicta porticus plura capere nequunt*] c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 23 And ge-eade se healden in temple in portic salomones. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 2 Se mere hæðs fīl porticos.

1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* I. 18 It hath on the outside a Portic round it. Each side of the Portic is of Fourteen foot long. *Ibid.* 76 A fine Mosque, whose Portic is supported by Red Marble Pillars.

b. A philosopher of the Porch, a Stoic philosopher. *notice-us*

a 1644 *QUARLES Funeral Elegies* Poems (1727) 417 Thou dry-brain'd Portick, whose Aenean breast Transcending passion, never was oppress'd with grief.

Portico (pō' tīko). Pl. -oes, -os (also 7 -o's).

[a. It. (also Sp., Pg.) *portico*—L. *porticus* colonnade, arcade, porch, f. *porta* door, gate, PORT s. 3.]

1. *Arch.* A covered ambulatory consisting of a roof supported by columns placed at regular intervals, usually attached as a porch to a building, but sometimes forming a separate structure; a colonnade; † a pergola in a garden (obs.).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. I. went to fix my bank in face of the public Piazza, near the shelter of the Portico to the Procurator. 1649 *EVERLYN Diary* 30 May, His Majesty's statues thrown down at St. Paul's Portico and the Exchange. 1666 *HEVELIN Land* I. 210 He caused a stately Portico to be erected at the West end of the Church. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* IV. (1750) 233 The Beauty of their Temples, and of the Porticos before them is amazing. 1706 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4249/3 Making all sorts of Parterres, Porticoes, Arbours. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 33 17 The porticoes where Socrates sat. 1870 BRYANT *Idyl.* I. vi 194 Priam's noble hall, A palace built with graceful porticoes. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 325 Porticoes should not be carried on the top of arches.

b. *spec.* The Painted Porch at Athens: see PORCH 4; hence *fig.* the Stoic philosophy. Also *allusively*.

1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xiv IV. 352 From the portico, the Roman civilians learned to live, to reason, and to die. 1825 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Barbara S.*, Poor men's smoky cabins are not always porticoes of moral philosophy. 1837 *MACAULAY Est.* *Idem* (1877) 403 Suppose that Justinian had called on the last few sages who still haunted the Portico.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1720 *OZELL Verio's Rom. Rep.* I. iv 228 Two Javelins were fixed in the Earth, and a third fastened across upon the Points of those. All the Equi passed under this military Portico. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1393 Now to the verdant portico of woods they walk. 1831 *CARLYLE in Froude Life* (1882) II. 226 Now it seems to me as if this life were but the inconsiderable portico of man's existence.

Hence **Porticoed**, *a.*, furnished with a portico.

1665 *J. WEA Stone-Hung* (1725) 103 The Temples were circumscribed, or either singly or doubly porticoed about. 1856 *MISS MULOCK 7 Halfpax* 1, The High Street, with the mayor's house porticoed and grand.

1. **Porticus**, *Obs.* [L.; see *prec*] = *prec*

1624 B. JONSON *Masque, Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rildg) 640/2 Till the whole tree become a porticus, Or arched about. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 146 Their baths were of a less extent than their porticus or arch'd walks. 1686 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* III. § 22 Sleep not in the Dogma's of the Peripatetic, Academy, or Porticus: be a moralist of the mount. 1865 *H. MORE Paralyt. Prophet* xxxii. 289 Porticus's likewise ran through the whole Ground-plot of the Temple.

2. **Portière** (portyer). [Fr.:—med.L. *portaria*, prop. fem. sing. of adj. *portarius* belonging to a door or gate, see *PORTER sb.*] A curtain hung over a door or doorway, to prevent draught, to serve as a screen, or for ornament.

1825 *THACKERAY Newcomes* liii. With frightful Boucher and Lancelot shepherds and shepherdesses leered over the portières! 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* July '50 He drew aside the portière that concealed the door.

attrib. 1893 *SALTUS Madam Sapphira* 83 There was a jumble of portière rings. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/5 A pair of portière curtains, old appliqué embroidery on crimson silk velvet ground.

3. **Portifolium**, *portifolium*, *Obs.* *rare*

Corruption of med.L. *portifolium*, a PORTAS.

1546 *BALE 1st Exam. A.* *Askeu* 34 b, Their popish portifoliums and maskyng books. 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* I. 141 Though they neuer have Beades, Latine Primers, portifoliums, nor other signes of hypocisie.

Portify, *v. nance-ud.* [f. *PORT sb.*] To convert (claret) into port, in *quot fig.*

1861 *THACKERAY Round. Papers* xiv, I grant you that this claret is loaded, as it were; but your desire to *portify* yourself is amiable, is pardonable, is perhaps honourable.

Portigue, *ingue*, var. **PORTUGUE** *Obs.*, gold coin.

Portinace, variant of **PORTENACE** *Obs.*

Portingale, *gall*, etc., obs. f. **PORTUGAL**.

Portion (pō'jən), *sb.* Forms: 4 *porciun*,

4-6 *-ion*, *-ioun* (etc.); 4-5, 7 *portion*, 7-10 *ne*,

5- *portion*. [ME. *porciun*, *portion*, a. OF. *porcion*, *portion* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L.

portio-nem share, part, proportion (whence also Prov., Sp. *porcion*, It. *porzione*, Pg. *porção*).]

I. 1. The part (of anything) allotted or belonging to one person; a share. Also *fig.*

1200 *Cursor M.* 1745 (Cott) He salde lik man his portion (v. rr. ciun, cioun). 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 332 (Ritson) The kyng of Essex was riche noon, He had to ys portion Wylteschire, Barkschire. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xv 22 Fadur, yue to me the porcioun of substance, ehir catel, that by-fallith to me. 1400 *Yvaine & Gow.* 3585 Gif the yonger damyselle The half, or els sum porcioun, That shou mai have to warisowne. 1525 *COVERDALE 1st Edm.* v 8 Every man sought his porcioun agayne in Iewry. 1591 *SHAKS 1 Hen VI.* v. iii 125 I vnworthy Am To woe so faire a Dame to be his wife, And have no portion in the choice my selfe. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Portion*, a Lot, or Share of any thing that is to be parcel'd out or divided. 1774 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxviii (1820) 338 The study of the law requires but a moderate portion of abilities. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR tr Rawle's Hist. Serbia* 25 He honourably performed his portion of the compact.

b. A quantity or allowance of food allotted to, or enough for, one person.

1284 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* ii, She dyd bryng to hym (a poor man) his porcion as she was customed for to doo. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss II* cccxii. [ccxviii.] 692 To close you vp in a castell, and there to be holden vnder subiection, and to lyue by porcion. 1611 *BIBLE Esther* ix. 22 Dates of feasting and ioy, and of sending portions one to another. 1629 *WADSWORTH Pylgr* iii 16 Each man hath brought him halfe a pound of beefe which they call their portion. 1880 *Newspaper*, The demand, in London alone, for soles (fish) of the size to make one 'portion'.

2. The part or share of an estate given or passing by law to an heir, or to be distributed to him in the settlement of the estate. Also *fig.*

12340 *HANPOLE Psalter* xv 5 He is porcioun & made of myn heritage. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 21 In defraude of here wyves & chylideryn, to letyn hem fro be porcioun part longyth to hem, be 1337 2338 *STARKEY Englund* I. iv 113 Inheritary to a grete porcioun of intaylyd land. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little weenest thou what sorrows are Left thee for porcion of thy lilyhed. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* 437 On whom the earth as their common mother bestowed a grave for a child's portion. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. a) II. 21 Sir Joseph Jekyll decreed, that the plaintiffs were entitled to their original portions, as well as to the additional portions given by the will. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 111 220 On what security could any man invest his money or give a portion to his children, if he could not rely on positive laws and on the uninterrupted possession of many years?

3. Dowry; a marriage portion. Also *portion-money*. (In *quot* 1511 = *DOWER* 1.)

1511 *FABIAN Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Also I will that my challice, w^{ch} my 11 crewets and pax of silver, whiche before daies I gave to my wyf remayn styll to her, in augmentyn of hir porcion. 1568 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. 22 Who loues not for the Person that the Portion lous no whit. 1625 *BOSWELL in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 125 Her portion money is already paying here. 1647 *N. Bacon Dact. Cont. Eng.* I. 241. (1739) 54 This custom (was) from the Latins, who used to give Dower with the man, and receive Portion with the woman. 1765 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. 3, I married Mrs. Mary Burton, with whom I received four hundred pounds for a portion. 1861 *M. PATTERSON Ess* (1886) I. 35 Edward, on his side, is to give the moderate portion of 10,000 marks with his daughter.

4. That which is allotted to a person by providence; lot, destiny, fate. *To lay one's portion*

with, to cast in one's lot with (Lot *sb.* 1 e).

12325 *PROSE Psalter* xlix. [1] 10 Jon laid by porcioun w^{ch} spouse-brechis. 14100 *Apoc. Loll* 51 If any presume men his, know he him to have porcioun w^{ch} Gen. 1533 *COVERDALE Job* xx 20 This is the porcion that y^e wicked shal have of God, and the heretage that he maye loke for of the Lorde. — *Ecclus* xxv 19 V^e porcion of the vngodly shal fall vpon her. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* I. 70 Eternal Justice here their Prison ordain'd In utter darkness, and their portion set. 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 54 171 When Labour was pronounced to be the Portion of Man, 1851 *NEALE Hymn*, Brief life is here our portion.

II. 5. A part of any whole = **PART** *sb.* 1.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 812-30 A day here may be a porcioun Of an hundred thiere, als men may se, Alle-if pat porcioun fulle lytyle be. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) I. 99 pe norp est porcioun of Arabia hatte Saba. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204, xxx thousand pounde of syluer to be payed within ii yere. euey yere x thousand pound by euyn porciouns. 1533 *Sc. Actas Chas I* (1817) V. 103/2 That...porcioun of the lordship of Dunbar boundit meathit and merchit as eftir-folowes. 1737 *tr Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 416 Such a Portion of the Ediptic, as the Sun describes in the mean while by its Annual Motion towards the East. 1831 *MACAULAY Ess.* *J. Hampden* (1887) 205 Almost every part of this virtuous and blameless life...is a precious and splendid portion of our national history. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. vii. 48 A portion of the pressure was transmitted laterally.

6. A part of the whole existing stock (of anything); a (limited) quantity or amount; some.

13. *Coer de L.* 543 The Salezynes. cryede, trewes! To the false Kyng of Fraunce, And he hem grauntyd For a Portioun of golde. 1396 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 55 Toward the ioun of Brugges for to fare To byen there a porcion of ware. 1465 in *Jurtes Misc* (1888) 6 He bought of John Lylling a porcion of almes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 12 b, But grace, ye leest porcioun of grace, is sufficient. 1817 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* III. vi. 18 Nujee Khan, whose talents had given a portion of stability to the imperial throne. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 965 It would not be surprising if a portion of water, so far from being decomposed, were actually formed by the union of its constituents previously existing in the grain.

7. The action of dividing; division, partition, distribution. *Obs. rare*.

1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4796 And parted in to twa knyghts hande, Be euyn porciounes. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. calix. 136 After y^e which porcion, Charlmayne, herynge of the dyuynon & styffe among the Almayns...sped hym thyther. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 174 That proportion is quite taken away which God the Creator hath observed in all other things: making them all in number, weight and measure, in an excellent portion and harmony.

Portion (pō'jən), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *portionner*, *portionner* (1339 in *Godef.*), to apportion, divide into shares (= med.L. *portionāre*, 1374 in *Du Cange*), f. F. *portion* PORTION, see *APPORTION*.]

1. *trans.* To divide into portions or shares; to assign or distribute in shares, to share out; = **APPORTION** *v.* 2

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 51 pe barons portioned be lond euyn þam bituene. 1725 *POPE Odyssey*, viii 514 Now each partakes the feast, the wine prepares, Portions the food, and each his portion shares. 1763 *SHERSTONE A Vision* Wks. 1795 I. 87 The journey seemed to be portioned into four distinct stages. 1859 *JERSON Britany* xv. 254 The petty chiefs among whom the country was portioned out. 1889 *BOWEN Aeneid* v 362 After the races are ended, the prizes portioned as due.

b. To allot or assign to any one as his portion or share; = **APPORTION** *v.* 1.

1871 *BROWNING Balaustine* 236 No. i. it was praise, I portioned thee, Of being good true husband to thy wife! 1904 *LD. BURGESS* *Prig. Georg.* I. 43 Not that the gods have portioned them some special gift [L. *quasi sit diuinitus illis Ingenium*], or fate Bestowed a deeper sense of things to be.

2. To give a portion or dowry to; to dower, endow.

1712 *M. HENRY Commun. v. God* (1822) 365 The Psalmist having given preference to God's favour, and portioned himself in that, here expresseth his great complacency in

the choice he had made. 1838 *Murray's Handbk.* *N. Germ.* 449 Louis of Arnstein, having no son, married and portioned off his seven daughters, dividing among them a part of his estates. 1865 *M. ANNOLD Balder Dead* 114 That one, long portion'd with his doom of death, Should change his lot, and fill another's life. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. 19, When I marry with their consent they will portion me most handsomely.

3. To mix in due proportion; = **APPORTION** *v.* 3

1811 *Self Instructor* 514 Roman oker...when properly portioned with gum-water.

Hence **Portioned** *ppl. a.*, **Portioning** *vbl. sb.*

1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 267 Him portion'd maids, appuientic'd orphans blest. 1843 *S. AUSTIN Rawle's Hist. Ref.* III. 521 Revenues consecrated to the portioning of noble young ladies in marriage. 1850 *BLACKIE Aeschylus* II. 22 We all must bear our portioned lot.

4. **Portionable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. **PORTION** *sb.* + *-ABLE*: cf. *proportionable*] Proportional.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth* III. met. ix 68 (Camb. MS.) Thow byndest the elementis by nowmbyres portionables, þat the colde thinges mowen accorden with the hote thinges.

Portional (pō'jənəl), *a.* *rare*. [ad. late L. *portionalis* partial; see **PORTION** *sb.* and *-AL*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a portion or part; partial.

1384 *WYCLIF 1st Edm.* viii 31 These ben the prouostis, after their kunterre, and porciounels [v. r. porciounel, 1388 porciounel] princechodis [v. r. porciounes principatus] of hem, that with me steyeden vp fro Babiloune. 1664 *GUNNING Lent Fast* 30 Why apply we the 4th, and 6th day of the week to stations? (for meetings for prayer, portional-fasting, and Sacrament). 1670 *HACKET Cent. Sermon* (1675) 247 The Christians should punctually observe a portional abstinence, according to the time of forty days.

2. Of the nature of a portion or dowry.

1683 *EVERLYN Mem.* 16 Mar. He [Sir J. Child] lately married his daughter to the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort...with £50,000 portional present, and various expectations.

Hence **Portionally** *adv.*, by way of a portion or part; partly, in part. *rare*.

1671 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* i. i. 29 Peter received, and received for himselfe, but μερικως, not ἀδικως, portionally and particularly, not wholly and entirely. 1865 *ELIZA MCTEYARD 7 Wedgwood* I. 330 The 'Brick House and Works' stood on what now forms portionally the site of the Wedgwood Institute.

Portionary, *Obs. exc. Hist* [ad. med.L. *portionarius* a canon's deputy in a cathedral, receiving half a prebend (c. 1200 in *Du Cange*), so OF. *portionarius* 1442 in *Godef.*]: see **PORTION** *sb.* and *-ARY* 1] = **PORTIONIST** 2.

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw VI.* c. 13 § 3 That all and everie person, shall paye their tythes for thincrase of the saide cattell so goinge in the saide waste or common, to the person vicar proprieitor porciounarie owner or other their fermors. 1605 *BRENT tr Sarpi's Conc. Trent* viii. (1676) 734 That in Cathedral Churches, all the Canons and Portionaries shall be Priests, Deacons, or Sub deacons. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Waterhaughton*, In this parish K. Edgar founded a chapel of 8 portionaries, the chief of whom he made patron to them all.

3. **Portionate**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *portionatus* provided with a portion.] = **PROPORTIONATE**. Hence **Portionately** *adv.* *Obs.*

rare—1, in equal shares, proportionately.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. John* 115 b, They so deuoued the resydue of his garments saue his coate that euery manne had hys parte porcionately.

Portioner (pō'jənər), [f. **PORTION** *sb.* or *v.* + *-ER* 1. 2. Cf. med.L. *portionarius*.]

I. 1. *Scots Law*. The proprietor of a small piece of land forming a portion of an original forty-merk land, which has been subdivided among co-heirs or otherwise broken up; a small laird.

1554 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 130 Quhair happinis to be sündrie portioners of landis within the Schyrr, the Scheref sall adjoin the samyn togidder, quhill he mak the fourtette mark land of auld extent. 1566 *ibid* 676 Alexander Chalmer portioner of Petty 1674 in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot* (1721) I. 367 Robert Schaw Portioner in Auchmuty (fined) in 49 Pounds. 1791 *Statut. Act Scot* I. 9 There are sixteen greater, and a considerable number (about a hundred) of smaller proprietors, called here Portioners, from their having a small portion of land belonging to them. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 396 My father belonged to that respectable class of landowners termed portioners.

b. *Heir- or heiress-portioner*: One of two or more heirs female who succeed to equal portions of a heritage in default of heirs male, or the son or other male representative of such a joint-heiress.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 577 Allison Dunbar one of the aires portionaries of the lordship of Loch and Killoquhair. 1655 in J. Boyd *Zoon's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 We Marion Boyd and Zacharias McCallum aires portionaries to umquhill Mr. Zacharias Boyd. 1765 *Act 5 Geo III.* c. 26 *Preamble*, The eldest heir female always succeeding without division and excluding heirs portioners. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 29 § 19 The eldest of such heirs portioners shall succeed to the tenancy without division.

2. *Eccl.* = **PORTIONIST** 2. *Obs.*

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Portioner* (.. *Portionarius*), where a Parsonage is served by two or sometimes three Ministers alternately, the Ministers are called Portioners, because they have but their Portion or Proportion of the Tythes or Profits of the Living. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Portioner*, a minister, who, together with others, serves a benefice, because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living.

3. *Eng. Law*. One of several persons among

whom a settled fund is appointable, a sharer. (Cf. PORTION sb 2) *rare*.

1884 SIR E RAY in *Law Times Rep.* L 261/1 In none of the decisions or dicta has the prior right of the portioners to receive their portions out of the estate been questioned.

4. *techn.* One of a number of artificers who each contribute a certain part of the complete article.
1879 *Globe* 11 Oct 1/4 Each of the several contributors—technically called *portioners*.

II 5. One who divides (anything) into portions or shares. *rare*—0.

1775 in ASH, and in later dicta

Portionist. [ad. med.L. *portionista* (1499 in Du Cange), f. *portion-em* PORTION + -IST.]

1. A student in a college, receiving or entitled to a defined portion or allowance of food (whether as a boarder or as recipient of a benefaction).

† a. At St. Andrews, A student who boarded with the principal of the college, and was entitled to his 'commons' Obs.

1553-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* St. Andros Wks. (S T S) 7 The steuart to be paynt be the principal off the profet of the portionists

b. In reference to Merton College, Oxford: A rendering of the Latin term *portionista*, applied to the class of poor scholars usually called *postmasters*.

The official terms are, in Latin documents, *portionista*, in English, *portionmaster*; *portionist* appears to be merely a 17th c literary rendering of the former by Wood, Heaine, and others after them.

a 1674 WOOD *Life* x Aug. an 1635 (O H S) I. 45 The old stone-house, wherein his son A. Wood was borne (called antiently Portionists or Postmasters hall) *Ibid.* 56 The second brother of A. Wood, named Edward, became one of the portionists or postmasters of Merton Coll. (in 1642).

1730 HARRIS *Collect* (O H S) III 34 He... was entered at 15 Years of Age, as one of the Portionists or Post-Masters of Merton Coll. 1886 *Sourcier* in *Q Rev* XXXIV 343 Parkhurst (afterwards Bishop of Norwich) whose portionist and pupil he was at Merton College. 1895 KASHALL *Universities* II. 488 The body of Portionists (now corrupted to Postmasters) was enfranchised... about the year 1380

2. *Ecl.* One of two or more incumbents who share the duties and revenues of a benefice.
1743 *Act* 16 Geo. II. c. 28 § 35 All... Easter offerings, and other dues that have been usually paid to the said rector or vicar, or portionist, of the parish church of Stepney 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I 59 Its parochial tithes are divided between three portionists, who are all presented by the church of Exeter. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 247/2 He was also canon resident and portionist at Hereford

Portionize, v. *rare*—1. [f. PORTION sb. + -IZE] *trans.* To express or describe only in part.

1594 *Zephania* II. 14 Then though my pencil glance here on thine eyes; Sweet I think thy Fair it doth but portionise!

Portionless (pōr'jən-ləs), *a.* [f. PORTION sb. + -LESS] Without a portion; dowless.

1784 MISS BURNEY *Confess.* VIII. 11. Were this excellent young creature portionless, I would not hesitate in giving my consent. 1859 *LIACREYAN Virgin*, iv, Harry, Harry! I wish I had put by the money for thee, my poor portionless child. 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *Eleanor's Pict.* iii. The daughters found themselves left portionless.

† **Portitor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *portitor*, irreg f. *porta* door, gate.] A door-keeper, a janitor.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 128 To the portitour at 111/4 by the day. *Ibid.* 170 Thomas Stanes Portitour of the same grate Waderobe.

Portiture, *obs. form* of PORTRETURE.

† **Portuncle.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 poruncle.

[a. F. *portuncule*, f. *uncule*, ad. L. *portuncula*, dim. of *portum-em* PORTION: see -UNCLE.] A small portion (of land); a pendicle.

1470 *Burgh Recs. Prestwick* 7 May (Mastl. Cl.) 2 Effir be lyntth of be said poruncle of lande. *Ibid.* 4 A poruncle of common land, pauid 3erli at sanct Nicholas dai 1/4 to sanct Nicholas lycht in be said kirk

Portland (pōr'tlænd). A peninsula or 'island' on the coast of Dorsetshire; *attrib.* in names of natural and artificial products of Portland Island, or of objects connected with it; as Portland arrowroot, Portland beds: see QUOTE, Portland cement, a cement resembling P. stone in colour. see CEMENT sb. 1 note; also *attrib.*, as P. cement maker, mill, etc.; Portland oolite, a limestone of the Upper Oolite formation, especially developed in the Isle of Portland; Portland powder see QUOTE 1858; Portland sago = P. arrowroot; also called Portland Island sago; Portland sand, Portland screw: see QUOTE; Portland spurge, *Euphorbia Portlandica*; Portland stone, a valuable building stone quarried in the Isle of Portland.

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Suppl. 12 Apr. 60/1 'Portland' cement was patented in 1824 by Joseph Aspidin, a bricklayer, of Leeds, who fancied that it bore some resemblance to the oolitic limestone of Portland Island. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 The neighbourhood of these two rivers [Thames and Medway], from being the cradle of the Portland Cement industry, has now become the chief seat of the manufacture. 1833 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI 533 Names of Strata on Mr. Smith's Map and Sections [1815] 9 Portland 100k.

Present Names [1833] *Portland oolite 180x Med *Jrnl.* V 417 A Printed paper recommending a revival of the old remedy for the Gout, known by the name of the *Portland Powder. From [this] we should be led to believe that this remedy was purchased and dispersed by the present Duke of Portland, whereas, it was by his father, many years ago 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Portland Powder, a name of a formerly celebrated gout remedy, consisting of equal parts of birthwort, gentian, germander tops and leaves, ground pine and lesser centaury, dried, powdered, and sifted 1849 CRAIG, *Portland sago 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Portland Stone and *Portland Sand*, a well-known group of the upper oolite. It consists of shelly freestones of variable texture underlain by thick beds of sand 1885 LYLE *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 294 The cast of a spiral univalve called by the quaternaries the *Portland Screw' is common. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V 11 Order Euphorbiaceae. *Euphorbia Portlandica* (*Portland Spurge), a 1790 SHERFIELD (Dr. Buckhm.) *Wbs.* (1720) II 258 Each step of one entire *Portland-stone. 1851 BORROW *Lavengrope* xiv, Lunatic-looking erections, in what the simpletons call the modern Gothic taste, of Portland-stone.

Hence **Portlandian** *a. Geol.*, the specific designation of a subdivision of the Upper Oolite, developed in the Isle of Portland.

1835 GERRIN *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 798 The Upper or Portland Oolites are divisible into three groups (1) Kimmeridgian, at the base; (2) Portlandian. This group, resting directly on the Kimmeridgian clay, consists of two divisions, the Portland Sand and Portland Stone *Ibid.* 799 Among Portlandian fossils a single species of coral (*Saxat. a. oblonga*) occurs.

Portland: see next

Port-last. *Naut.* 1 Obs. Also 7 portlasse, -lesse, 8-9 (*erron.*) portland. [Original form and derivation obscure: cf. PORTLOP.] Of uncertain meaning explained, from 1704, as the gunwale of a ship. Chiefly in phrase (*down*) a portlast: said of a yard

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 11 The Portlesse of the Fore Castell was in the water. *Ibid.* 13 The Portlasse 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II iii. 64 Our Main-yard and Fore-yard were lowered down a Port last, as we call it, that is down pretty nigh the Deck. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Port last, the same as the Gun-wale of a Ship; therefore they say a Yard is down a Port last, when it lies down on the Deck. 1796 SHILLVOCK: *Voy. round World* 3 By 11 of the clock we were under bare poles, with our yards a portland. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Huttler*, to lower the lower yards down a port-last 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 164 A ship lying to, with her yards a portland 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Port-last, or Portoise, synonymous with gunwale

† **Portledge.** *Naut. Amer. Obs.* Forms. 7 portlige, portledge, 7-8 portledge, -ledge, 8-lege, -ledge, -lage. [Corruption of PORTAGE sb. 1 in sense 4, perh. through confusion with the sometimes synonymous *privilege*] = PORTAGE sb. 1 4; usually *attrib.*, as portledge bill, money

1636 *Doc. Hist. St. Maine* III. 95, I think we shall make little lesse then 4 11 share for the last yeares worke, which was 46 portledge, and 4 3s 3d for the fish delivred Mr. Winter, and 4 3 you promised me for my Charge in Bringinge over the shippe 1639 *Ibid.* 185 Eduard Trebie. Creditor for his 1/2 share for his portledge monye 2 5 0. *Ibid.* 190 Markes Gaudie. Creditor.. for his portledge Money a Moneths 1679 *Rec. Cit. Assistants, Mass.* (1901) II. 131 For Refusing to pay his wages after the Rate of three pounds Tenn shillings per moneth as by the Portledge bill may Appere 1775 *Mass. Archives* CCVI 94 To amount of Mens wages as per Portledge Bill 56 17 11 1/2

Portless, a. [f. PORT sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a port

1607 J. BARLOW *Columb* x 199 Her plains, long portless, now no more complain Of useless rills and fountains nursed in vain

Portlet (pōr'tlèt) [f. PORT sb. 1 + -LET] A small or tiny port; a creek.

1587 HARRISON *England* 1 xii in *Holmshus* I 60/2 Being past these portlets [mouths of the Erme and Yealm] then next of all we come to Plimmouth haven 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1829) 99 Where it maketh a portlett for small shipping 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I 178 The artificial islands and portlets which he made by the sea-side, are all now equally invisible. 1888 W. DENTON *Eng. in 15th C.* 89 Attacks on the ports and portlets along the south coast of England.

† **Portlike, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PORT sb. 1 + -LIKE] = PORTLY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) Pref. Poem, When first this portlike Frontispece was wrought 1748 *Drayton's Wks.*, *Poly-ob.* v. 262/2 Where once the portlike [ed. 1612, 1622 portly] oak and large-limb'd poplar stood.

Portly, adv. *rare*—0 [f. as next + -LY 2] In a portly manner.

1747 BAILEY vol. II, Portly, statelily, gracefully

Portliness (pōr'tlīnəs). [f. PORTLY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being portly.

a. Stateliness, dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner. b Fullness of body, bulkiness, corpulence

1530 PALSGR 257/1 Portliness, magnificence 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Pat. Lube* 1 8 b, A tendre young virgin, not set furth to the worlde, by famousnesse of name, not with portlynesse of life, ne with the other thynges whiche

this worlde vseth to have in high regarde 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsmanship* 4 b, His portliness in his gate 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTFLET *Theat. Ins* 89a As he doth excell all the rest in portliness and feature of body

† **Portlof** *Naut. Obs.* [a. F. *ports-lof*, f. *porte*, PORTER + *lof* LUFF.] ? = BUMKIN.

1397 *Foreign Acc.* No. 31 G (P R O), In ij tabulis grossis de feiste emptis et expensis super le portloves dicte navis 115 s. 111/2

Portly (pōr'tli), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 portely. [f. PORT sb. 1 + -LY 1, 2.]

Characterized by stateliness or dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner, stately, dignified, handsome, majestic; imposing.

1529 SKELTON *Sy. Parrot* 153 So myche portlye pride, with pursys penyles 1536 *Calisto & Melibæa* in *Hazl. Dadsley* I 61: Her resplendent virtue, her portly courage. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III iii (Arb.) 47 Ye must have a portlye biagge after your estate 1566 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I ii 186 To be my quene and portlye empeeess. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x lix. (1612) 257 So gracious, portly, fresh and faue. had Nature her compact 1687 DAVDEN *Hind & P.* III 1141 A portly prince, and goodly to the sight 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portly*, that beas a good Port or Meen, stately, comely 188a STRJ. BALLANTINE *Expos.* 1 7 He was a man of portly presence, a good scholar, I believe, and much respected

b. Now usually connoting 'Large and bulky in person; stout, corpulent'

[Cf. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, II iv. 464 A goodly portly man yfaith, and a couplent.] 1598 SHAKS *Merry IV* i iii. 69 Sometimes the beame of her view guided my foote sometimes my portly belly. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portly*, bulky, majestic 1755 JOHNSON, *Portly* a Bulky, swelling. 183a LYTTON *Eugene A.* II vii, Whatever might have been the maladies entailed upon the portly frame of Mr. Courtland, a want of appetite was not among the number. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv III 403 He dwindled in a few weeks from a portly and even corpulent man to a skeleton 1871 *Punch* 23 Sept. 127/2 He's got so round and portly

c. Of things Stately, magnificent, grand, fine; in quot. a 1845 with pun, and allusion to b

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Lube* xix. 148 Jesus. viewyng and beholdyng the same cite [Jerusalem] portely and gorgeous of buildynges 1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 427 The portly gates of the palace. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* III. 1, Portly and curious viands, are prepared. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 91 Adorned with portly and antick imagery 181a L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 1771/1 Comely sentences and portly veracities a 1845 HOOD *Turkles* vi, With sherry, biown or golden, Or port, so olden, Bereft of body 'tis no longer portly.

† **Portly** as *adv.* In a stately or dignified manner. Obs.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* iv. viii. 250 One so fortunate Shall bear himself more portly, live regarded, Keep house

Portman. *Now local.* [f. PORT sb. 1, 2 + MAN sb. 1 Cf. MDU. *porter* townsman, burgher.]

1. In OE. use, a citizen of a town, a burgess or burgher; *spec.* (after the Conquest) = *capital* or *head portman*, one of a select number of citizens, chosen to administer the affairs of a borough

c 1000 *Ælfric's Sams' Lives* xxviii 749 Se port-gerefa and þa yldostan port-men. 10. *Voc.* in *Wr. Walcker* 333/1 *Chm.* ceaster-gerefa. 1088 *portman.* c 1111 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Eadgar. seþeling com þa to Eofer wic & þa port men [Cotton MS. burh men] wiþ hine griþedon. 1120 *Charter* (Ipswich) in *Gross Glid Merch* (1890) II. 118 Quam cito predicti xii Capitales Portmanni fuciant iurati 1254 *Charter* (Reading) *ibid.* 202 Quod predicti burgenses habeant gildhalliam suam in villa de iading' cum prato quod uocatur portmanebroc 1346 *Litt. Red. Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 26 Erit ordinace qe nul portman del dit mestier solt receu en portmanie por vendre ne achater des estranges nul manere noul drait (*Mod. trans.*) It is ordained that

Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1. 409/1 The long lost Charter of Edmund (Crouchback) Earl of Leicester reforming the laws and processes of the Leicester portmanerie, and confirming all the franchises of the burgh, not affected by the charter.

† **Portmanry.** [f. as prec. + -RY. cf. ALDERMANRY.] The position or rank of a portman. 1346 [see PORTMAN 1].

Portmanteau (pɔːtmæntəʊ), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ad. F. *portmanteau* (1547 in Godef. *Compl.*) an officer who carries a prince's mantle, a valise, a clothes-rack, f. *POETE* + *manteau* (OF. *mantel*) MANTLE; see also MANTEAU, MANTUA, POCKMANTEAU.]

1. A case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessaries when travelling, originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback; now applied to an oblong stiff leather case, which opens like a book, with hinges in the middle of the back.

a. 6 portmanteo, -mantieu, -manteaw(e), -porte-manteau, 7 portmantau, -fo, -toe, -tue, -tu, -tew; also porte; 6- portmanteau, pl. -eaus (9 also -eaux).

1584 W. FLAHERWOOD in Wright *O. Ellis & her Times* (1838) II. 243 One of Mr. Docwry's sonnes... was arranged for stealing of a portmanteo, with 84 l. in the same, taken out of an inne in Barley 1584 HIGINS *Ynnus Nomencl.* 171/2 *Asceperia*, a bag; a wallet; a portmanteau. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irek.* II. 163/2 A note found in the portmanteu of doctor Allen 1598 FLOKRO, *Balce*, a cloke-bag, a male, a port-manteaw. 1611 CORON., *Ferrerie*, a great case, or pouch of leather closed, as a Portemanteu, with chaine, and locke 1677 MORRISON *Itin.* 1 107 A souldier came out... and demanded of every man five baocci... though it were ouely due from them, who had portmanteaus with locks 1664 HAYWOOD *Capitulos* II. 1. in Bullen *O. P. IV.* A budget or portmantau which includes All the bawdes wealth. 1633 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 124 Taking from off his saddle-bow a portmanteau, and out of it some victuals 1650 B. DISCOLLIMONTUS 25. I would wish the world to chaine up its breeches to its doublet as they doe Portmantu's 1654 SEASON. *Exp. Netherl.* 5 Beside what they carryed home in their Portmantos. 1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 37) 76 They search'd my portmantoes and plundered me of a bagg of mony. 1751 SKOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxv. 8 Their trunks and portmantoes must be carried to the Custom-house 1806 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holl.* I, Feeling in his pockets for the keys of his portmantoes 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vision* III. 265 Violet's portmantoes were packed.

6. 8- (9 Sc. and north. dial.) portmantle, 7-8 (9 Sc. and arch.) portmantel, (9 portmantillo).

1602 Portmantle (see b). 1612 *North's Plutarch* 977 The flesh and the portmantle [ad. 1595 -mantew] it was wrapt in. 1593 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 310, 600 Arms and many Portmantels and good Booty. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 11. 181 The spoiles of Cardenio's Port-Mantle. 1702 FARQUHAR *Town-Topics* III. 11. What makes you sit upon the portmantle, Teague? 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* VIII. The small portmantle which contained his necessities. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cressan Leicestersh.* 189 The portmantillo that in these days fill up the small of each belted second horseman's back 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov 21/2 A saddle-horse, which also carried the Judge's portmantle.

γ. 7-8 port-mantus, portmantus.

1602-3 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 41 They sent their portmantus to St. Pauls monastery. 1765 H. TIMBRACK *Mem.* 9 One of them. actually fell, letting my portmantus into the water.

δ. 7 port-mantlok, -manque, portmante, 7-9 -manty.

a 1613 Port-manque [see b]. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* 1 (1692) 160 Till the Messenger with the Port-mantick came from Rome. 1806 in *18th Cent. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 304 Paid for a new large portmante 165. 1686 *London Gas. No.* 2100/4. [The] had with them a Leatheren Portmant 1897 C. M. CAMPBELL *Delite Jack* 259 We got oor portmantys and booked to Worcester.

ε. 7 portmantuan, -rum, -eam, -en.

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. v (1642) 73 Feeling what weight the portmantuan had 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1844) VI. 80 In ye out Celler, i Portmantuan... In ye Portmantuan, 3 Cases of leather. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *New Eccles. Pref.* He is degraded to come behind with the Portmantan.

b. *fig.* (See also 4 b.)

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 283 O thou whose breast is a prudences portmantle a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 263 That the soules of Women and Lovers, are wrapt in the port-manque of their senses 1641 R. BROOKS *Eng. Episc.* i iv 11 As sure to finde the Spirit in a *Conge d'elure*, as others not long since, in the Tridentine Port-mantle. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/1 The demand for the franchise was a kind of portmantuan into which all our grievances could be stuffed and dispatched to Pretoria.

12. An officer of the king of France: 'The Kings Cloake-bag-bearer' (Cotgr.) [Fr.].

1597 C. GILPIN *Lett.* 12 Feb. in *N & Q* 9th Ser. IV. 537/1 Here is arrived from the King of France a port-manteau, who brought the ratification under the great seal of the agreements and treaty.

13. A clothes-rack, an arrangement of pegs to hang clothes on. [Fr.]

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Port-mantian*, a piece of joiners work, fastened to the wall, in a wardrobe, armory, &c., proper for the hanging on of cloaks, hats, &c. 1847 C. BROWNE *Y. Eye* xxv. Not to me appertained that suit of wedding raiment the vapoury veil pendent from the usurped portmanteau *Ibid.* It took the light, held it aloft, and surveyed the garments pendent from the port-manteau.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *portmanteau robbery*,

thief; portmanteau gelding, horse (a baggage horse); *portmanteau-maker*, †-*trunk*; *portmanteau saddle*: see quot. 1688.

1681 *London Gas. No.* 1583/4 A coloured leather Portmantle Saddle, Blew fring in the seat 1683 *Vernall MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1906) 210 For a portmantue trunk, o. 22. o. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 345/1 A Portmantle Saddle hath a Cante behind the seat to keep the Portmantle, off the Riders back. 1694 *London Gas. No.* 2996/4 A bright bay Portmantua-Gelding, about 81 price 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 438 Mounted on a raw boned, hollow-eyed, pyballed portmanteau-house. 1899 *Daily News* 19 June 6 A portmanteau maker. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 5/3 A series of portmanteau robberies from the roofs of four-wheeled cabs.

b. In the sense of 'that into which things are packed together'; originally applied by 'L. Carroll' to a factitious word made up of the blended sounds of two distinct words and combining the meanings of both; hence used attrib., and subseq. extended to things that are or suggest a combination of two different things of the same kind.

1872 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Glass* VI. 127 Well, 'slithy' means 'lithe and slimy'. You see it's like a portmantue—there are two meanings packed up into one word. *Ibid.* 129 'Mimsy' is 'flimsy and miserable' (there's another portmantue for you!) 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* July 25 They admirably illustrate the portmanteau word 'slithy' in the Jabberwocky poem 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 2/2 As a fact Lord Rosebery was guilty of what we may call a 'portmanteau' quotation, in that he combined into one what Lord Salisbury said about Ireland and South Africa. 1905 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 4/2 It is a wise bird that will not foul its own nest, if this portmanteau proverb may be allowed.

Portment (pɔːtmənt), *rare* [a. F. *portement* a carrying, bearing, †behaviour, f. *porter* to carry] 1. Bearing, portement of arms, bearing of arms, achievement in arms. Obs. rare-1.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 81 It is not redde that euer any man... bare hym so wel and dyd so grete portemente of armes

2. Deportment. nonce-use.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 141 But be your portment such as breeds no shame to us.

† **Portmote.** Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 3 portmote, 4 portemot, (6 portemoute), 7 portmoote, 6- portmote. [f. PORT sb. 1, 2 + ME. *inote*, MOOT sb. = OE. type **port-gemot*: cf. *burgh-gemot*.]

1. The court of a borough; a borough-mote. (Esp. used of cities and boroughs in the County Palatine of Chester.)

1267 *Charter Hen. III.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I. 471 Prohibeo et precipio ne ullo modo respondeant, nisi illoium proprio portmote a 1377 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 34 De portemot, pede pulverizato, et assusa fracta 1394 *Acts Privy Council* (1894) VIII. 228 The same to be openly redde at the next Portemoute [at Chester] after the receipt hereof 1602 *Act 43 Eliz. c. 15* § 1 Any original Writ or Writs of Covenant returnable before the Mayor of the saide Cite for the tyme being, in the Portmote Court to be holden within the saide Cite [of Chester] 1797 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Portmotes are also held in some inland towns, as at Knolst in Cheshire. 1795 *Act 5 Geo. III. c. 26 Preamble* Courts Baron, Courts of Admiralty, Courts of Portmote, and Leets. 1890 *Gloss. Gild. Merch.* I. 64 The general laws of the burghal community emanated from the burghmotes or assemblies (Court Leet, Burghmote, Portmote, &c.). 1902 (*title*) The Portmote or Court Leet Records of the Borough or Town and Royal Manor of Salford.

2. The court of a (legal) sea-port town.

(Perhaps orig. an error of the Lay Dicts) 1598 *MANWOOD Leaves Forest* xxii. § 1 (1615) 217/2 Portmote is euer in a Hauen towne, for it is the Court of the Port or Hauen. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* *Portemote*, signifieth a Court kept in haven townes. It is sometime called the Portmote Court, an. 43 Eliz. cap. 15 [cf. quot. 1601 in 2] 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority.

† **Portobello** (pɔːtəˈbeɪlə), *Obs.* [The capture of Portobello in South America in 1739 prob. gave rise to the name of the game.] ? A kind of game resembling billiards.

1777 *HOWARD Prisons Eng.* 26 Gaming in various forms is very frequent, cards, dice, skittles, Mississippi and Portobello tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. *Ibid.* 198 One can scarcely ever enter the walls [of the King's Bench Prison] without seeing parties at skittles, mississippi, portobello, tennis, fives, &c.

† **Portoir.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *portoir* (16th c. in Godef.), *le portoir des vignes*, 'the branch that bears the grapes'.] A bearing branch (of a vine).

1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvii. xxi. 527 Braunches. which were portours and bare grapes the yeare before. *Ibid.* xviii. xxii. 605 The greene braunches called the Portours.

† **Portoise.** *Naut. Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] = PORT-LAST.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v. For a Ship to ride a Portoise, is to ride with her Yards a Portlast, or struck down on the Deck. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 255* *Portoise*, the same as Port-last 1867 [see PORT-LAST]

† **Portolano** (pɔːrtoləno), *portulan* (pɔːrtʊˈlɛn). [It *portolano*, f. *porto* PORT sb. 1: cf. *L. hortulanus*, It. *ortolano* garden, f. *hortus* garden; thence *F. portulan*] A book of sailing directions, describing harbours, sea-coasts, etc., and illustrated with charts.

1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Portulan* (French), a ship-master's guide; a book containing the situation and description of sea ports, etc., with instructions for navigation. 1878 *Nature* XVIII. 151/1 Among these old maps and portulans... are — 1 The Medicen Portulan (1351). 2 The Catalan Atlas 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* App. 530 About the beginning of the fourteenth century Italy and the western Mediterranean islands began to produce those atlases of sea-charts, which have come down to us under the name of 'portulanos'. 1894 — *Cartier to Frontenac* 7 It seems to be evident from a Portuguese portolano of 1504, that at this time they had not developed the entiances to this gulf north and west of Newfoundland.

Porto-pyæmic (pɔːtɔːpɪˈmɪk), *a. Path.* [f. *porto-*, taken as comb. form of *L. porta* in *vena portæ*.] Pertaining to pyæmia of the portal vein.

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 127 Porto-pyæmic liver abscess—Pylephlebitis.

Portos, portous, portous, *obs. ff. PORTAS.*

Portour, Portoure, *obs. ff. PORTER, PORTURE.*

† **Port-pain.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -payne, 7 -pane. [a. obs. F. **portis-pain*, lit. carry-bread: see *PORTE* and *PAIN* sb. 2.] A cloth in which to carry bread to the table without touching it with the hands.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 262 To be port payne forthe ye passe, & pere viij. lounes ye lesse 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 164 Put thy lounes in a portpayne. 1566 *WITHERS Dict.* 44 A port payne to beare bread from the pantree to the table with, *lintheum panarium*. 1568 *PHILLIPS, Port-pain* (French), a kinde of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve for the Table

Portpen, *obs. form of PORCUPINE.*

Portrait (pɔːtrɪt), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 purtrait, -e, -trayt, -e, 6-7 purtraict, β. 6 portrayt, 6-7 portrate, -traite, -tract, 6-8 portraict, 6- portrait, γ. 6 pourtraict, -traite, 6-7 -traite, -trayt(e), -tract, 6-8 -traict, pourtraict. [a. F. *portrait*, OF. also *portret* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), *obs. pourtrait*, *po(u)traict* sb., from *portrait* pa. pple. of *portraire* *obs.* to portray. cf. *med. L. protractus* plan, image, portrait, f. *protractus*, pa. pple. of *L. protrahere*: see *PORTRAY*.]

1. A figure drawn, painted, or carved upon a surface to represent some object. a. A drawing, painting, or other delineation of any object; a picture, design (in general). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1570 *BUCHANAN Chamaeleon* Wks. (1892) 43 Mony that hes nouthre sene y^e said beist, nor na perlyte portraict of it. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poeme* II. xi. (Arb.) 170 By this noble portraict I plainly exprest. The souldie Pillar 1606 *HOLLAND Sweton.* 24 The full portraict and proportion of which horse, he dedicated before the Temple of Venus Genitrix. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 97 The Britans Coines, the portraits whereof I have here shewed. c 1620 *Mary Magd.* 1271 Y^e portraict of this outward frame. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 279 The portrait of Eve is much admired by all connoisseurs. 1828 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vi. 333 The back-grounds of your portraits.

b. *spec.* (now almost always) A representation or delineation of a person, esp. of the face, made from life, by drawing, painting, photography, engraving, etc.; a likeness.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiv. 97 The portraictes and figures of the principalllest amongst them 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. ix. 54 What's here, the portrait of a blinking idiot. a 1649 *DRUMM OF HAWTH Poems* 12 Draw thousand Portraits of her on your face 1649 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1819) VI. 363/2 Ordains His Royall Name, Portraict and Seal to be used in the publick writings 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 6, I would rather see you work upon History-Pieces, than on single Portraits. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* I vi. The gentleman who wanted to take your portrait

† G. A solid image, statue, effigy. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 Prometheus invented the natural portraictes with the fatte earth 1600 *FAIRFAX Trav.* XII. xciv. Her tombewas built of polist stone, and theison laid The lucheyshe and purtrait of the maud. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 144 On one side the gate stands a. great Elephant, on the other a Rhinoceros, the portraicts are out of the shining Marble.

2. *abstr.* The action or art of making a portrait (in quot. 1846 in *spec.* sense: see 1 b); portraiture. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poeme* III. i (Arb.) 150 Th'excellent painter bestoweth the rich Orient colours vpon his table of portraite 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. xiv. § 14 That habit of the old and great painters of introducing portrait into all their highest works.

3. *fig.* Something that represents, typifies, or resembles something else; an image, representation, type; likeness, similitude. (In quot. 1623 *absol.* A striking or impressive sight, a scene)

1577 *NORTHBROOKS Dicing* (1843) 39 Poetes terme sleepe an image, or portraiture of death. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Dreadfull portraicts of deformitee. c 1614 *Sir W. MURRE Dido & Æneas* II. 158 Then young Ascanius. His parents portraite perfectly presenting. 1623 T. GOAD *Dolef. Euen-Song* 16 If any man could looke in at those gatec... he would report such a portraite as was this spectacle. 1866 *LONDON Bangt. Lect.* IV. (1875) 192 Jesus reveals a moral portraite

b. A verbal picture or representation; a graphic or vivid description.

1596 *BILL Suro. Pofery* Ded. The lively purtraite of the foure monarches. 1758 *WASHINGTON Dvo Legat* I. 126 An exact Pourtrait of natural Religion. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess.* *Mirabeau* (1815) V. 242 Her portrait, by the second Marquis himself, is not very captivating.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *portrait-collector, group*,

-head, -photographer, -photography, -sculpture, -sketch, -study, -work; portrait-like adj.; *portrait-bust*, a bust giving an exact (i.e. not idealized) likeness; *portrait-gallery*, a gallery containing a collection of portraits, or the collection itself (also *fig.*); *portrait-lathe*, a lathe adapted for turning copies of busts or medallions; *portrait-lens*, a compound photographic lens adapted for taking portraits; *portrait-painter*, a painter of portraits, so *portrait-painting*, *portrait-ring*, a ring with a miniature portrait set in it; *portrait-statue* (cf. *portrait-bust*); *portrait-stone*, a lasque or flat diamond used to cover a miniature portrait

1887 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Sept. 47 Governor Ames has given the sculptor, an order for a "portrait-bust." 1814 W. H. IRLAND (i.e.) Chalcomaphimania, or, the "Portrait-Collector and Printseller's Chronicle." 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Times Misc.* (1855) 215 Why not draw for these times a "portrait-gallery?" 1905 J. FITZMAURICE-KILLLY *Cervantes in Eng.* 4 To find place in Cervantes's rich portrait-gallery. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* 1 277 A "portrait head of the author" 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "Portrait Lathe, a lathe adapted to copying busts." 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 He was engaged in the Paris Mint, and while there invented a portrait lathe by which medallion dies of any size might be engraved in steel. 1864 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II.* XIII. 9 A pair of quick-acting "portrait Lenses." 1879 T. TWING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 378 With too close and "portrait like delineation of general nature" 1877 TWEDDELL *Rev.* XXVII. (1815) 155 Mad Le Brun is most decidedly the best "portrait painter in Europe." 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 177, I have a friend, who has constituted herself a portrait-painter. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 18 Apr. an. 1775, He thought "portrait-painting an improper employment for a woman." 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1872) 96 It is in what I called Portrait painting, that Shakespeare is great. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* XIV. 150 "Portrait-photography makes greater demands than any other branch on the good taste of the photographer." 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/6 The above "portrait-pictures must include some 5,000 faces, to say nothing of busts, half, quarter lengths, and full figures." 1877 W. JONES *Engl.-ring* 196, I have mentioned several "portrait rings of remarkable interest." 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XXII. 705 "Portrait-statues of private individuals." 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/4 A very excellent "portrait study, a tender and loving reminiscence of the high spirited, noble-hearted woman."

† **Portrait**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see PORTRAIT *sb.* [Represented first in pa. pple. *portraited* (found earlier than *portraited* sb.), being app. an extended form of the ME. (orig. French) pa. pple. *portrait* (see PORTRAY *v.*); thus implied a vb. *portrait*, which appears after 1550.]

1. *trans.* To make a portrait, picture, or image of: = PORTRAY *v.* 1. (Also with *forth, out*.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Item* VIII. 84 b, In it was the whole *spere* [i.e. where] portraited. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* Hist. II. II. (1591) 54 She [Venus] is not elsewhere portraited so. 1596 SPINER *P. Q.* IV. v. 12 To portraite beauties Queene. 1596 R. LINCULNE *Diella* (1877) 73 To. portraite forth thy Angel-hued beaute. 1610 GUILDMAN *Illegitim* III. XXIV. 243, I am far from their opinion who damne it for superstition to portraite that Glorious Virgin or her Babe. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 32 The perfect Image of the true Helena, portraited with her lively Colours. 1864 DR. MANCHSTER *Court & Soc.* I. xi. 216 To sit to a limner to be "portraited", as the phrase ran.

2. *fig.* To represent or describe graphically, to set forth: = PORTRAY *v.* 3 b, 4. (Also with *forth, out*.)

a 1581 N. Woods *Conflict of Consc.* I. i. A if, I will therefore in breefe portraite and paint him out. 1593 BILSON *Gout Christ's Ch.* 25 That Christ did portraite out for the regiment of his Church. 1611 SPURD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 6 Our learned Knight Eliot setting his pen to portraite a perfect Governour. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 13 The Author, doth portraite and describe the Bounty and Church-buildings of that King.

3. *transf.* To draw or make (a picture, figure, or image): = PORTRAY *v.* 1 b

1554 HULOT *Portraying* of ymages in mettall or stone, *sculptura*. 1594 T. B. La Primaud, *Fr. Acad.* II. 47 No image or picture, howe well souer it bee painted and portraied, is to be compared with the forme and figure of mans bodie. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 107, I caused to be portraied on my shield the Impresa of the Swan. 1665 STURMY *Martin's Mag.* VII. v. 9 To portraite this on a Plane, first draw the Horizontal Line.

b. *fig.* (cf. 2).

1596 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 52, I will portraite and set before your eyes, a patterne and image thereof, first conceived in minde or imagination. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 As those images were portraited in my mind.

Hence † *Portraiting* *vbl. sb.*

1554 [see 3]. 1608 WILLER *Hawapia Exod.* 435 Such delineation and portraiting of Christ

Portrait [F. *portrait*], *obs.* pa. pple. of POR-

TRAY *v.* q. v.

Portraitist. [f. PORTRAIT *sb.* + -IST: so F. *portraitiste*.] One whose occupation it is to take portraits (by painting or photography); *esp.* a portrait-painter. (In quot. 1899 applied to a sculptor.)

1866 *Standard* 12 Sept. 2/3 After the sitter has, by movement or contortion, baffled the portraitist. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* 145 Most persons conceive under the term photographer only a portraitist. 1881 *Times* 5 Jan. 4/3 Gainsborough we have seen as portraitist and as landscapist. 1899 *Daily News* 24 July 7/3 Houdon was the great portraitist in marble of the eighteenth century.

† **Portraitour**. *Obs. rare.* [prob. AF. = OF.

**portraieur*, f. as next + -our: see -OUR: cf. OF. *portraieur* (a 1200 in Godef.) = PORTRAYER. c 1386, c 1425 [see PORTRAYER].

Portraiture (pōr'trāitūr). Forms: a. 4-5 *portreyture, -treiture, 5-6 -treiture, -trayture, -treur, -tatur, 5-6 -trat(ou)ure, 6-7 -traiture. B. 4-5 portreyture, -treit(ou)ure; Sc. -tratore, -owre, 4-6 -tetre, 5-6 Sc. -tratur(e); 5-7 -trature, -trayture, 6-7 -tracture, Sc. -traitour, (6 -trature, -terature, -tature, -tature, Sc. -protatour), 6-7 portraiture, Sc. -traitour, 7-8 -traiture, 5-6 -traiture, 6-8 -traiture, 7-8 -traiture. [ME. a. OF. *pur-, pour-, portraiture* (12-13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *pourtrait* pa. pple. and sb., PORTRAIT + -URE.]*

1. The action or art of portraying; representation of an object by painting, drawing, etc.; delineation. Also in concrete or collective sense; *esp.* in phr. *in portraiture* = portrayed, delineated.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xi. (*Synon & Judas*) 68 A payntore, *pat rycht* sle wes in portraiture. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 131 In portreyture I sawgh anon ryght hir figure Naked fletyng in a see. c 1386 - *Knt's T.* 1110 The portreyture [i.e. portreyture, portraiture, portraiture, etc.] that was vp on the wal. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Zeuzis fond ferst the portreyture. 1451 *Liber Plurcardensis* XI. VIII. With plesand propines of portraiture. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Very De Invent* II. xvi. 62 Portraiture Gykes a Lidiun as Plinie thynketh it first muent & deuyse it in Egypte. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 As in portraiture and painting. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 77 The Portraiture of insignificant People by ordinary Painters. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 63 56 How lovely sacred Portraiture appears! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. xiv. § 14 We find the custom of portraiture constant with them. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172 Portraiture rose to its highest excellence as the nobler characteristics of sculpture faded.

2. *concr.* A figure or delineation of a person or thing; a picture, drawing, etc.: = PORTRAIT *i.* 1 b. (In quot. c 1440, A diagram, figure.)

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 141 With many riche portraiture. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 1. 387 In euclidis bokys wyth his portraiture. c 1449 PECKOC *Regr.* I. xix. 114 Pictures and portraiture or grained work. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 88 Images and portraiture of menne. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 105 Portraiture of heibes floures and knottes. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 48 To be worshipped in images and portraiture. 1631 WELVER *Anc. Pict. Man* 257 His portraiture engrauen thereupon. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1652) 210 There is a Portraiture representing Rome. 1677 R. J. THOROTON *Antiq. Nothing-ham* (title-p.), Beautified with Maps, Prospects, and Portraiture. 1873 LONGF. *Chaucer*, The chamber walls depicted all around With portraiture of huntsman, hawk, and hound.

† b. A solid image, a statue. = PORTRAIT *sb.* 1 c. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Lute* xvi. 137 To embrace in his armes the countrefaite portraiture of a man. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VI. III. A Carver Hewed out the portraiture of Venus sonne In Marble rocke. 1688 COKE *On Lit. Pref.* A fair tomb of marble with his statue or portraiture upon it. 1790 HEBARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 122 A large Grave-stone, whereon is the portraiture of a Man, seemingly in a wallike habit.

3. *gen. and fig.* An image, representation, figure; a mental image, idea; † a type, exemplar (*obs.*). (Cf. PORTRAIT *sb.* 3.)

c 1490 CHORON *Vilod* 1785 His portraiture he bare euer in here clene hert Of goddis PASSION, & of his wo. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Item* VII. 53 The wyse deuises, the prudent speeches, the costly wordes, the comynge portraiture practised and set forth in vii. goodly beutiful pageauntes. 1565 JACKSON *Great v.* III. § 4 Him... whose portraiture their first parents had blurred. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* I. (1654) 30 A plain Image and Portraiture of that effectual Doctrine which I was thought worthy to hear. 1713 BENKELEY *Guan dian* No. 62. 77 The more enlarged views and gay portraiture of a lively imagination. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 286 We can recover a distinct portraiture of many of the actors in these scenes.

4 The action or art of portraying in words; verbal 'picturing', graphic description.

c 1430 LYND. *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 221 Ploughmen, cartes ys, Diches, delverys, The staats alle set here in portraiture. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 86 The poet, too, should attempt to rise above the portraiture of individual life. 1878 SHELLEY *Stem* II. 358 A tempting subject for literary portraiture.

b. A verbal representation or 'picture'; a vivid description. = PORTRAIT *sb.* 3 b.

1610 NORTH *Phitarch.*, *Seneca* 1223 In his portraiture of this wise man, he imagineth in this life a thing that is not to be found. 1648 (i.e.) Eikon Basilike. The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 97 A striking portraiture of ancient manners. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl. To Rdr.*, The pleasing portraiture of Peter Patteson, now given unto thee. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 374 Shakspeare's portraiture of John of Gaunt.

5. Figure, form, likeness, appearance (as an attribute of a thing). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 35 The Bruce, Richt awfull, strang, and large of portraiture, As nobill, dreidfull, michte campion. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 40 Not hir fyrst spous, for all his great ppearance, In portraiture and game mycht be his pair. 1638 LITTON *Trav.* I. 30 That resplending Image thou seest, was made, for eternizing the memory of my portraiture, as I was alive. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXIII, Every abbess, came to her imagination in the portraiture of an inexorable jailer.

† b. *concr.* A material form, shape, or figure. *Obs.* a 1576 LINDSEAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 233 Frome the waist wpe was too far persouns with all mem beris and portraitureis perteneand to tua bodys. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 48 God draws from this indisposed chaos many excellent portraiture..

Portraiture, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. *piec. sb.*] *trans.* To make a portraiture or portrait of, to portray (*lit. and fig.*).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 164 Upon the top stood the armes of England, roialife portraitured with the proper beasts to uphold the same. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Ans. Darrel* 22 Intending.. to portraiture in the person of Iob, an absolute patterne of perfect patience. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 14 That the child be not portraitured greater than the Nurse. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 225 We.. shall be contented to see him portraiture'd by the artist who serves to illustrate prodigies in fairs, and adorn heroic sign-posts. 1903 G. R. HALL *Hum. Evol.* VII. 165 Men who were striving to portraiture a Christ who had not condemned wealth and the power of riches.

Portray, *sb. rare.* Also 7 *por-, pourtrai, 7-9 pourtray*. [f. PORTRAY *v.*] The act of portraying; portrayal; a portrait, picture (*lit. and fig.*).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Proseme, Hauing thus farre travelled in the portrai, and description of this famous Empire. 1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Genil.* VII. (1634) 61 Portraies of their Kings and Queenes, in their severall Country habits. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charon's Wisd.* II. III. 8 (1670) 242 The edicts and ordinances of Princes are no other but pietie and particular portraies thereof. 1877 FRASER'S *Mag.* XV. 103 We have here a most striking portray.. of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable.

Portray (poit'ri), *v.* Forms: a. 4 *portreie, -treie, 4-5 -traye, -traie, 5 -trei, 5-7 -tray. B. 4 portreie, -traye, 4-5 -treie, -traie, (5 portrewe, Sc. -tra, -tura, 6 -try); 5 -portray. 7-9 -traye, 6 -traie, 7 -trei, 6-9 -tray. Pa. pple. portrayed; also, in ME. [from OF.] portrait, -treit, portrait. [ME. a. OF. *pourtrai-, pourtray-*, stem of *pourtraire* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.) to portray, fashion, represent:—*

L. *protrahere* to draw forth, reveal, extend, prolong, in med.L. also to draw, portray, paint, f. *pro- forth* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. *trans.* To represent (an object) by a drawing, painting, carving, etc. (in early use also by a solid image or statue); to make a picture or image of; to delineate, picture, depict.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 At Westmynstere he liggis in a tounbe portrait. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15088 Per on portraied a crucifix. 13. *K. Als.* 1520 (Bodi MS.) Sonne & mone & sterren seutene, Was herinne portraied, & heuene. 1375 BARBOUR *Brues* x 743 Scho in hir chapel Gert weill be portraied anecastell. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xi. (*Synon & Judas*) 78 To portra it he had na slicht. 1612 *xxiii.* (vii. *Sleperis*) 473 Bot [he emperoure] gert portra be his story. c 1430 LYND. *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 The fyve rosis portraied in the shelde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 124 Withyn hys halle, where as were portraied full ryche alle the kynges of his lynage, conyngly made. 1587 GOLDING *Di. Morray* II. (1592) 91 One man portraiyeth out the whole world in a little peece of Paper, painting out all the Images. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 33 In which was nothing portraied nor wrought; Not wrought nor portraied, but easie to be thought. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 521 That Knightly Order of Saint James, who haue in their habite portraied a purple sword, in token of blood. 1675 OCHLEY *Brit.* 50 A Chapel, in the Roof of which was lively Portraied His Apostles and Disciples. 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* III. (1830) 18 Painters no other face portray. 1854 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 204 It was considered little less than heretical to portray Mary reclining on a couch.

† b. *transf.* To make (a picture, image, or figure); to draw, paint, or carve; to trace. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit* P. B. 1536 A fust faylaynde he wyrt, Pared on þe parget, portraied letters. 1450-60 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 The discipulis of ypocras portraied the liknes of her maystur. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/x They ne shold. portraie nor pycie the forme or figure of the crosse. 1557 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 169 Behold my picture here well portraied for the nones. 1603 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 497 Two other statues or images portraied in clockes or mantles, were his handiwork. a 1604 HAMMER *Chron.* *Irel.* (1633) 174 One stone, whereupon the picture of a Knight is portraied.

† c. *absol.* To make drawings, pictures, or statues; to draw, paint, mould, or carve. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deihe Blaunche* 783 A white walle, hit ys redy to cacheche and take Al þat men wil theryn make Whether so men wil portrey or peynt. c 1386 — *Prol.* 96 He koude..weel portreye and write. c 1490 CHORON *Vilod* 1158 Wryte he couthe & portreye also. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golt. Bh. M. Aurel.* xxiii. (1535) Lij b, Other coude graue images and portry in wood or erthe.

† d. *transf.* To paint or adorn (a surface) with a picture or figure. *Obs.*

13. *Guy Ivaru* (A.) st. 250 A targe listed wip gold, Portreyd wip þre kynges corn, þat present god when he was born. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 897 His garnement was everydel Y-portreyd and y-wrought with floures. c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 568 The champe of the feld was goules. with a broode boudoir Portraied with sable and with asure. c 1475 *Partenay* 2003 Into a paulon made a retrair.. Portraied it was with brides fresly. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* VI. 84 Shields, with boastful Argument portraied.

3. *fig.* † a. To form a mental image of; to picture to oneself; to imagine, fancy; in first quot., to conceive, devise, invent. *Obs.* b. To represent (e.g. dramatically).

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 700 he playe of painamores I portrayed my seluen. c1350 *Willel. Palerme* 619 Him so proprih haue I painted & portreide in heite 1390 *Gower Conf. III* 255 So as him thoghte in his corage. Where he portreith hire ymage. 1395 *Cowper Odes* 1 143 Tele-machus. sad amid this his noble Sire. 1798 *Mrs. Inch-bald Lovers' Vow* Introd. The actor forms his notion of the passion he is to portray from the following lines.

4. *esp* To represent or depict in words; to describe vividly or graphically, to set forth.

c1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 81 Ladi bi sorwe kan I not portreye. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I 27 In þe firste booke of his werk mappa mundi is purtrayed and i-peynt (L. *describitur*) 1386 *MARLOWE 1st Pt Tamburl.* II. 1. Well hast thou portray'd in thy terms of life The face and personage of a wondrous man. c1664 *HAYLIN Laud* II. 237 He that desires to portray England in her full structure of external glory 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 315 note, It remains for future ages to portray the virtues and exploits of this truly great man 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Introd (1862) 51 We having in the Gospels the lively representation of our Lord portrayed for us

†5 To form, fashion. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 281 (Cambr. MS.) He wes of meunabill stature. And portrait well at all mesure [cf. *PORTRAT*] 1481 *CAXTON Myrr* I xiv 48 To deuyse the facion of the world how it is by nature made and pourtrayed of god.

Hence *Portrayed ppl. a.*, *Portraying vbl sb.*, also *Portrayable a.*, capable of being portrayed 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 6619 þe fire þat es brinnand here, Es hatter and of mare powere, þan a purtrayd fire on a waghe. 1632 *LITGOW Trax* I 17, I espied the portrayed image of S Peter erected of pure Brassa. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 62 A speedy portraying of the conceit. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk G.* xvii. 1, He is not portrayable at present.

Portrayal (pō'trā'āl). [f. *PORTRAY* v. + -AL 5.] The action of portraying (or its product); delineation, picturing, a picture, portrait. *a. lit.* Pictorial representation.

1847 *WEBSTER, Portrayal*, the act of portraying 1872 *'OUIDA' Crayon Head* (ed. Tauchn.) 82 It is a bad portrayal of [her] face. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 One of the most marvellous feats, however, of photography is the portrayal of the motion of trotting, cantering, and galloping horses by Mr. Muybridge in America.

b. fig. Representation in general (e.g. mental, dramatic); *esp* verbal picturing, graphic description.

1859 *C. BARKER Assoc. Princ.* vi 62 The reproduction and portrayal of manners and of scenes which pertain to an age, passed away. 1875 *McLELLAN New Test. Harmony* 374 An essential unity in the several portrayals of his Work and Person. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 Feeling genuine contempt for the portrayal of meanness, treachery, &c.

Portrayer. Also 4-5 -our [f. *PORTRAY* v. + -ER 1 2, for earlier -our. So obs. *F. po(u)trayeur* (16th c.)] One who portrays; a painter or drawer of pictures or portraits; a delineator (*lit.* and *fig.*). c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1041 (Harl MS.) Ne portreyour [p. r. portreyour, traour, treour, Ellens, portretour] ne kerur of ymagis. 1428-50 *Lynde Chron. Troy* II. 25 (MS. Digby 229) If 3/2 He sent also For every ymagour Bothe in entaylle & suery portreyour [MS. Digby 229 (c1425) portretours]. 1479 *J. PASTON in P. Lett* III. 268 The man at Sent Budis is no kiently portreyour. 1641 *BATHWAT Net Embassy* (1877) 89 Portrayers of thy wit and learning too. 1868 in *WEBSTER*. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. vi. 1 2 (1879) 269 To bear in mind the essential difference between the characters of the 'subject' and his portrayer.

Portrayment. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -MENT of OF *po(u)trayement*.] = *PORTRAT*.

1802 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Gaston de Blondeville* Poeth. Wks. 1826 II. 17, I hold it not meet to speak here, with greater portrayal, of the more solemn ceremonies in the chapel itself 1891 *Spectator* 18 Apr. From this most graphic portrayal of the state of national feeling at the time

Portred, pa ppl. see *PORTURE* v. *Obs.*

Portreeve (pō'trēv). *Forms*. 1 portzeres, -irefa, 3 -yrene, 3-5 -areve, 3-8 -reue, 6 -rief, porte ryve, port reue, 7 portnefe, -reive, -riff, port rife, 8 portneve, 7- port-reeve, 9 portreeve. *β*. 5-7 portgreve, 6-8 -grave. [OE *port-gerefa* (whence ON. *port-greif*), f. *PORT sb.* 2 town + *gerefa, gerefa, REVE sb.* 1; as to the forms *portgreve, -grave*, see I *β*.]

1. *orig.* The ruler or chief officer of a town or borough (= *BOROUGH-REEVE* a); after the Norman Conquest often identified with the Mayor or holding an equivalent position, as still in some boroughs; in later times, sometimes an officer, or one of two or more officers, inferior to the Mayor; a bailiff.

901-924 *Law of Edward I.* c. 1, Ic wille ðæt. nan man ne ceapige butan porte, ac hebbe þæs portzeres gewitnesse oððe opera. 1188 *Ælfric Gram.* xiv (L) 88 *Hic prescriptus urbis*, des portzeres oððe burhælðor. c1200 - *Gloss in W. Wulcker* xii/6 *Municeps*, portzeres vel burhwita. 1266-75 *WILL. I Charter to London* (Stubbs *Select Ch.* 79), Willelm kyng gret Willelm bisceop and Gosfreð portrefan, and ealle þa burhwitu binnan Londone, Francisce and Englice, freondlice 12 transcr. of *Charter of Brithmar* (1053) in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV 133 Hyerto byð wifnesse Lyestlan portyneu and bisceop, and Elywyne stikere, and manie oðre 1297 *R. GIOUT* (Rolls) 12205 Willelm þe spicer & geffray of hences þat þo were Portreue & nicole of kingestone þat was mere [of Oxford] Noun of þis clerkes & in prison caste 1224 *Suppe* þe portreues house hi sette afure anon 1300 *St. Gregory* 601 in *Herrig's Archiv* LVII. 65 He

toke an In as a knyzt ful large at þe portreues hous 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 155/2 The Maire, Bailiffs, Porterevys, Customers, and Sarcheours 1541 in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I 242 [Not to sell] any franke tement to any forener, without special license of the Sovereyn and Portreife. 1599 in *Harington Nuga Ant.* 35 Mr Hammon, who is this year Port Reeve of Trim, as much in effect as Mayor. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* II (1892) 22 And licenced them to chose yeerely amonge them selues two portreifes for there gouernment. 1660 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Cons.* (1749) 127 All mayors, sheriffs, porttriffs, baylifs, and other chief officers of corporations. 1702 *London. Gas* No 3809/5 An humble Address of the Portreives, Burgesses, and Freemen, of the ancient Borough of Tulse, in the County of Roscomon 1824 *HITCHINS & DREW Cornwall* I. xvii. 1 2 7 650 Formerly the government [of Tregony] was vested in a portreeve or mayor. 1883 *Standards* 28 Sept. 3 The Drake Memorial was unveiled yesterday at Tavistock by the Portreeve 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Reeve*, the chief officer in the ancient borough of Wark-worth. He is to this day usually styled the 'borough-reeve' or 'port reeve' at that town 1898 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3 Hungerford is electing to day, in place of Mayor and Corporation, a constable, a portreeve, a keeper of the coffers, a hayward, two aldermen and a bellman.

β. In the forms 5-8 portgreue, (6 -gereue), 6-7 -grave, -grave, partly scribal modifications of the OE. form, partly after MDu. *portgrave* (in *Kilian portgrave*) and the synonymous *gryeve, grave*: see *GRIEVE sb.*, *GRAVE sb.* 3

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii 293 At the comynge of Wyllyam Conquerour into this lond the rules of the sayd citizens [were] named portgreus, whiche woide is deniat or made of u Saxon wordis, *port* is to mean a towne, and *greue* is meant for a garden or ruler. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II 83 The same before tyme was gouerned by persones graue and wyse, and were named Portreues, or rather Portgraves, the which is deuised of Greue, or rather Graue, for so are the rulers of the townes in Duchelande called at this day 1598 *Stow Surv.* (1842) 185/2 In the time of King Henry II, Peter Fitzwalter was portgrave [of London] 1632 *WEBSTER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 378 Portgrave and principall Magistrate of this Citty 1774 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s. v. Instead of the portgreve [of London], Richard the first ordained two bailiffs, but presently after him King John granted them a mayor for their yearly magistrature

2. *Erroneously referred (by later compilers) to PORT sb.* 1 2, as if the reeve of a sea-port town.

1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Portgreue* signifeth with vs the chief magistrat in certayne coast townes 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Portgreue*, a chief officer in certayne Port townes. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 34 That Officer called Portgreue, which signifeth the Governor of the Port. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Portgreue*, or *Portgrave*, was anciently the principal magistrat in ports and other maritime towns 1851 *DIXON W. Penn.* I. (1872) 6 When the country wanted fleets, she had only to send for the portreeves and masters of companies.

Hence **Portreeveship**, the office of portreeve. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 593/2 The Office of Portreeveship of Prestende 1487 *Ibid.* VI. 406/2 The Portreeveship of Llanvayr in Bueld.

Portress 1 (pō'tres), **portress** (pō'tres). *Forms*. *a*. 5-6 porteresse, 6 *Sc.* -aresse, 6- -eress. *β*. 5-7 portresse, 6 -res, 7- portress. [f. *PORTER sb.* 1 + -ESS.] A female porter; a woman who acts as porter or door-keeper, esp. in a nunnery.

c1407 *LYNG. Reson & Sens.* 2615 Of the gardyn and the close she is the chief portress. Of the entre lady and maistresse. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas* iv (Percy Soc.) 16, I came to yall gate, Where I saw stondyng the goodly portress 1548 Q. CATHERINE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 152 That your portress may wayte at the gate. for yow. 1613-21 *Primer our Lady* 264 The wench. that was portress sayth to Peter, art not thou also of this mans disciples? 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Itahan* xii. The portress appeared immediately upon the ringing of the bell. 1864 *'SHIRLEY' Nuga Crit.* viii. 364 The old portress, with her rusty keys, will admit you within the deserted church 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* iv. The portress and another nun came to let him in.

b. fig. or in personification 1426 *LYNG. De Guil. Piger* 4577, I am my-sylf the portresse, (Maad off verray Ryghtwysnesse). Off the releff that ye sen her 1541 R. COPLAND in *Barclay Introd.* to *Wryte French*, In eschewyng of ydenesse the portresse of vyces 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 48 The Goddess of eloquence and perswasion was the portresse of his mouth. 1794 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II 8 Sweet Memory Thee, in whose hands the keys of Science dwell, The pensive portress of her holy cell

† **Portress** 2. *Obs. rare* -1. [? corruption of obs. *F. portice* (16th c. in *Godef.*) -L. (*porta*) *postuca* a postern. (The ending perh. influenced by *fortress*.)] The gate of a fortification

1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The wall has a dozen Portresses (ed. 1865 adds or Gates), of which, four are shut up

Port-Royal (pō'trō'āl). The name of a convent near Versailles (*Port-Royal des Champs*) which in the 17th c. became the home of a lay community celebrated for its connexion with Jansenism and its educational work.

1662 *NORRIS Curs. Refl. Ess. Hum.* Und 65 A sort of men whose Talent was never known to lie much towards Philosophy, will needs turn a Conventicle into a Port Royal. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No 562 ¶ 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal, were more eminent for their Learning and their Humility than any other in France 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. We say the Greek and Latin methods of Port-royal, which are grammars of that language. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ii 39 The excellent 'Art of Thinking', which commonly passes under the name of the 'Port-Royal Logic'. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII 693/1 The establishment of a

school, for which they prepared the well-known educational books known under the name of Port Royal, the Greek and Latin Grammars, General Grammar, Geometry, etc

Hence **Port-Royalist**, a member or adherent of the community of Port-Royal des Champs.

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Port-royal*, All that adhered to that party, took the name of Port-royalists 1844 *EMERSON Ess. Ser.* II. viii. (1876) 194 Why so impatient to embrace them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers, or by any other known and effete name? 1864 *BOWEN Logic* II. 450 'We employ reason', said the Port-Royalist Logician, 'as an instrument for acquiring the sciences, whereas we ought to use the sciences as a means of perfecting our reason.'

† **Port-sale**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 porte-, 6-7 -sail(e). [f. *PORT sb.* 2 or *sb.* 3 (cf. sense i c) + *SALE*] 1. Public sale to the highest bidder, sale by auction.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii 594 That all marchauntstraungers shuld be set to an Englishe hoost, within xv dayes of theyr comynge to their porte sale 1542 *UDALL Eriasm Apoph.* 169 Philippus sale at the port-sale his garment or robe short tucked up about hym 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen.* VIII. c. 7 § 1 That the said Marchauntes doggers and fishermen at their comynge home can[not] have porte sale nor redy utterance for then Fishe. 1573-80 *BARRET Alu* S 206 I to sell publicly, or by port-sale, as they sell by the crier, when ones goods are forfeited for lacke of paiement. 1600 *HOLLAND Levy* xli 1103 Five thousand six hundred and two and thirte persons were sold out-right in port-sale under the gurland [*sub corona venere*]. 1653 *GOUZ Comm. Heb.* xlii 4 They who commit uncleannesse for gain, are said to sell their body; or to set it, as we speak, to port-sale 1670 *HACKETT Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 168 Like the last bidding for a thing at the port-sale

¶ *Erroneously referred to PORT 1 2.* see *quots*

1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Portsale*, . . . sale of fish presently vpon returne in the haven. Whence 1616 in *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, 1706 in *PHILLIPS*, 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex* (Fish are commonly sold on the strand by *port-sale* or auction whence the error)

2. *Comb.* † **Portsale-maker**, an auctioneer.

1554 *HULOET*, *Portsale maker, auctionarius.*

† **Port salut**. *Obs. rare.* *Forms*: 5 port salut, -salow, -salue, 6 -salu. [app. a. OF. *port salut*, in mod.F. *port de salut* = L. **portus salutis* port or haven of safety.] 'Haven of safety'; the port or goal one is making for.

c1407 *HOCCEVE Balade to Somer* 22 Whether our taillie Shal soone make vs with our shippes saile To port salut. 1474-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 156/1 Such Citees or Townes, where any such Caryk, Galee or Shipp, shall happen hereafter to make his Port salut. 1481 *BOTONER Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) G v b. When men be vpon the ruer in to the haven warde and to haue takyn their porte salu. 1533 *SKELTON Carl. Laurer* 541 When at the port salu Ye fyriste aryuyd.

Portsmān (pō'tsmān). [f. *PORT sb.* 1 3 + *MAN sb.* 1] A citizen or inhabitant of one of the Cinque Ports. (Usually in plural.)

1566 *DK. BUCKH.* in *Rushw Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 380 When the Kings Ships, or others, be in danger on the Goodwins, and other places within the view of the Portsmen, they have refused to help with their Bonts, lest the Kings ships should command them on board. 1620 in *W. Boys Sandwich* (1792) 749 The Admiralty Court doth impose fines upon portsmen 1755 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* IV. 161 If the king's ships have any need of pilots for the sand coasts of Flanders or the like wherein the portsmen are best experienced they will not serve without the lord Warden's warrant 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 712/1 His acquaintance with the Ports and the Portsmen. is intimate and varied.

† **Port-so ken.** *Old Law. Obs.* [f. *PORT sb.* 2 + *SOKEN*.] The jurisdiction of a port or town; hence, *spec.* the district outside a city or borough, over which its jurisdiction extended. Also *attrib.*

12189 *Charter of Hen II to Canterbury* in *Somner Gavelkind* (1660) 135 Infra urbem, & in Portvoka. 1200 *Rot. Chark.* (1837) 45/2 *Carta Northampton*. Sciatz nos concessisse burgensibus nostris de Northampton quietantiam mudi infra burgum et portvoka. 1224 *HEN. III Charter to City of London* in *Coke Instit.* iv. (1648) 252 Quod infra muros civitatis, neque in portvokne nec capiat hospitium per vim 12179 *Charter of Hen. III* in *Somner Gavelkind* (1660) 135 Nullus de civitate vel Portvoka sua. 1660 *SOMNER Gavelkind* 135 Portvoken, being I take it, the same, which at this day is knowne there by the name of Portvoken-Ward

but in some ancient Charters of Liberties, you may find it spreading it self to the utmost skirts and liberties of the City without the walls. 1701 *MANLEY Cowell's Interpr.*, *Portvokne*, the Soken or Liberties of any Port, i. e. City, or Town Quietantiam mudi infra urbem & in Portvokne, i. e. within the City, and the Liberties without the Walls.

Port-town (pō'ttāun).

† 1. A market-town or borough: = *PORT sb.* 2

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 301/267 He herde ase doth a port-dogge I-norischet in port-town.

2. A sea-port town: = *PORT sb.* 1 2.

1601 *HOLLAND Pity* I. 100 Gaza a port towne and farther within, Anthedon, and the mountain Angoris 1641 *EARI. MONM.* in *Brond's Civill Warres* III. 126 Harfeur was the chiefest Port Town of all Normandy. 1705 *Royal Proclam.* 22 Jan in *London Gaz.* No. 4090/1 The Civil Magistrates at . . . Our Port-Towns 1754 *FIELDING Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII 88 There are many of those houses in every port-town

† **Portuall**. *Obs. rare* -1. [cf. med.L. *portu-ālia* passes in mountains (see *PORT sb.* 1 5), It. *portuale* 'having ports or harbours for ships' (Florio 1598), f. L. *portus* harbour, port.] Open to passage; permeable, penetrable.

1603 *LODGE Treat. Plague* (Hunter. Cl.) 16 Men of vnrdeiled dyet, sanguine, and such as have large and portuall pores.

Portuary (pō'rtu-ā-ri), arch. [A modern formation on *portuus*, or other variant of *PORTAS* perh. after *breviary*.] = *PORTAS*. Also attrib. *a 1867 (title)* The Portuary of the Laity, containing the layman's share of the Public Offices of the Church of England. *1880 Times* 1 Jan. The Roman Breviary in England the more common name was Portuary. Latin 'Portiurum'. *1884 W. H. Rich Jones Reg S Osmund* (Rolls) II Gloss. 166 *Breviary*, a breviary. Another name given to it was 'Portiurum', in English 'Portuary'.

Portuas, etc., variants of *PORTAS*.
Portugal (pō'rtu-gāl). Forms: a. 5-6 *Portingale*, 6-*gall*, -*ggale*, *Portingall*, 7-*galle*, 5-9-*gale*, 6-9-*gal* (l. B. 6-7 *Portugale*, -*gall* (e), 7-*gual*, 6- *Portugal*. [a. Pg. (= Sp., F., etc.) *Portugal*, earlier *Portugal*, ad. med. l. *Portus Cale*, the port of Gaya, Oporto. Alfonso, Count of *Portucale*, became the first king of Portugal Cf. MDu. *Portegale*. The form *Portingale* is perh. to be compared with *nightingale* from *nihtegale*; but cf. OF. *Portugalois* Portuguese.]

1. A country in the west of the Iberian peninsula. *a 1386 Chaucer Epil. Nuns's Pr. T.* 13 Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyghen With brailie ne with greyn of Portingale. *c 1435 (title)* *Torrent of Portingale*, Heie bygygneth a good tale Of Torrente of Portingale. *a 1550 Str A. Harton in Surtees Mss.* (1888) 72 Full longe against Portingall they were. *a 1618 RALPH APOl 9* A French Shallop which he took in the Bay of Portingall *1824 Byron Juan xv. xlv* With 'Tu mi chama's' from Portingale. *B. 1553 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind. (Ab.)* 13 The Kyng of Portingall subdued this cytie. *1588 (title)* A true Discourse of the Almie which the King of Spaine caused to be assembled in the Hauens of Lisbon, in the Kingdome of Portingall.. against England.

2. A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. Obs.

a 1497 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. I. 383 Item, in Dunbarton, to the Portingales in almous. *xviii's 1582 Hyster Secr. Phisicall*, li. xxxii. 121 Among a number of other, I cured a Portingale. *1600 Asp. Absorb. Exp. Jonah* 210 The late discoveries of the Portingales and the Spaniards.

3. *a 1544 UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 285 Y^o Portingales, whose countree is called in latine Lusitania. *1604 CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 196 A company of poore distressed Portugals and Spaniards. *1707 SLOANE Jamaica I.* 253 In Ferdinando de Soto's expedition, written by a Portingale of Elvas.

4. The Portuguese language. Obs.
1583 PARKER tr. Mendosae's Hist. China 251 A man, who was a Chino and could speake Portugal. *1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 9 Their Speech is broken Portugal.

5. = *PORTAGUE*, the coin. Obs.
1546-7 Test. Bbor. (Surtees) VI. 255 Mr Palmer to have a portingall of golde for his paynes.

6. ? A sweetmeat from Portugal. Obs. rare-1.
1560 H. Machyn Diary 20 June (Camden) 237 Peppyns and marmelade, and sukeit, comets, and portyngalles and dyvers odur dyvys.

7. a. attrib. or as adj. = *PORTUGUESE* A.

a 1498 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. I. 388 Given to the Portingale man of the west see for the broken schip that the King bocht. *1545 Rates of Customs* Cij b, Portingale skynnes the dowsen. *1602 W. PARRY Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 27 There came news of a Portingall fryer. *1655 (title)* The Lusian, written in the Portingall Language by Luis De Camoens, put into English by Richard Fanshawe.

8. *1600 J. PONT tr. Leo's Africa* iii. 178 He learned the Portingall-language most exactly. *a 1691 BOYLE Hist. Afr. (1692)* 202 A man of letters, that divers times crossed the line in great Portugal ships. *1719 Dr Fox Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 42, I had met with the Portugal captain.

b. in names of products, esp. species and varieties of plants, as *Portugal onion*; *Portugal crakeberry*, *Corema alba* or *lusitanicum*; see quot.; *Portugal laurel*, *Ceratus lusitanica*; *Portugal peach*, P. quince, local varieties of these fruits.

1866 Treas. Bot., Cornua, *Portugal Crakeberry. An erect much branched low shrub of rigid habit, closely allied to *Empetrum*. *1774 Catal. Seeds in Fam. Ros. Kihavoch* (Spald. Club) 427 *Portugal laurel. *1839 SELBY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 191 The Portugal Laurel was not injured. *1906 EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. 120 The Suckers of the *Portugal Quince. *1887 Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, Portugal Quince, *Cydonia vulgaris lusitanica*.

Hence *Portingaler*, *Portugalian*, a Portuguese; *Portugalianism*, adherence to Portugal.

a 1451 FORTESCUE Wks. (1869) 552 Almarer Lumbardds, . . . Spaynards, and Portingales. *1499-81 Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 95 For the Burying of a portingale. *1602-2 Fulbecke 1st Pt. Paralt.* 21 The Portugallians make villaines of the Mahometistes which they sell by companies. *1676 in J. T. Wheeler Madras* (1862) III. 429/1 (Portuguese Padrys) who used to entail Portugalism as well as Christianity on all their converts.

Portugue, variant of *PORTAGUE*, the coin. Obs.

Portuguese (pōrtu-gū'z), a. and sb. Also (6 portuguese), 7-*guêze*, -*guex*, -*guise*, -*gues* (s), 7-9-*guese*. [ad. Pg. *portuguez*, Sp. *portugues*, It. *portoghese*, F. *portugais*, in OF. *portugalois*, med. l. *portugalenis*; see *PORTUGAL* and -*ESSE*.]
A. adj. Pertaining to Portugal or its people.

1662 HOWELL (title) A New English Grammar. With some special remarks upon the Portugues Dialect. For the service of Her Majesty. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 5 He was low of Stature, and of a very swarthy Complexion, not unlike a Portuguese Jew. *1828 C. McIntosh Pract. Gard.* I. 69 A Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa.

b. Hence in names of various things, as *Portuguese out*, a particular form in which brilliants

are sometimes cut (*Cent. Dict.* 1889); *Portuguese knot*. see quot.; *Portuguese man-of-war*: see *MAN-OF-WAR* 4; *Portuguese trade-wind*, a north-east wind felt along the coast of Portugal (*Frank's Stand Dict.* 1895).

1871 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. May 299 A similar band is known as the Portuguese Knot used as a lashing for sheave legs.

B sb.

1. A native of Portugal [The plural *Portugueses* (-*gueses*) was used during 17th c. since it became obs. *Portuguese* has been sing. and pl., in modern times a sing. *Portug(u)es* has arisen in vulgar use, esp. among sailors. Cf. *CHINESE*, etc.]

1622 T. ROBINSON Anat. Eng. Nunnery 27 Divers Portugueses out neighbours. *1694 W. WOTTON Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 269 The Portuguese, who first made daring Voyages, by the Help of the Compass, into the Southern and South-Eastern Seas. *1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 38 There being of English and Portuguese 700. *1783 WATSON Philop III* (1839) 133 The affairs of the Portuguese in India were more than ever neglected by the government at home. *1878 BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* xxviii, A Portuguese, as every sailor knows, is a Portugee by birth.

2. The Portuguese language.

1617 MINSIEU Ductor (title-p.) In these eleven Languages 8. Portuguese. *1653 H. COGAN tr. Puid's Trav.* v. 12 A Breuchman that spake very good Portuguese. *1840 MALCOM Trav.* 35/1 These are adopted by one from the English, another from the Arabic, another from the Greek, and another from the Portuguese.

3. = *PORTAGUE*, the gold coin. Obs.

1826 J. Hooker Hist. Ired. in Holmshed II 98/1 Stouing him... with seven score portgueses. *a 1631 DOWNE Lett* (1651) 86 He may cast up a greater summe who hath but forty small monies, then he with twenty Portuguesees. *a 1668 DAVENANT News fr. Plymouth Wks.* (1673) 2 Each with a bag of Porteguez under his left arme.

4. ? A kind of snuff. Obs.

1708 Prior Mice 84 After some thought, some Portuguese, Some wine.

Hence *Portugue* se v. trans., to make Portuguese, to assimilate to the Portuguese.

1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 157 The Mass of the People are... Portuguesed in Speech and Manners.

|| **Portulaca** (pōrtu-lā-kā). [L. *portulaca* purslain (P. *oleracea*): taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name.] A genus of plants, comprising low succulent herbs bearing white, yellow, red, or purple terminal flowers, expanding only once in direct sunshine; esp. a plant of a cultivated species of this genus.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes (E.D.S.) 65 Portulaca is called in english purcellane. *1706 PHILLIPS, Portulaca*, Purslain, a cold and moist Herb, which stirs up the Appetite. *1866 Harvard Mem. Biogr., Savage* I. 337 My Heliotrope is magnificent and portulacas begin to make a show. *1882 Garden* 8 Apr. 234/2 Of all annuals that can be grown out of doors I know of none more beautiful than Portulacas.

Hence *Portulacaceous* (-ā' [s]) a. Bot., of or pertaining to the natural order *Portulacaceae*, comprising succulent shrubs and herbs, chiefly American, but distributed in all parts of the world.

1852 TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav. I. vi. 203 Most of the Portulacae grow with large rich streams. *1858 in MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

† **Portulack**, -lack. Obs. Also 5 portulacke.

[ad. L. *portulaca* PURSLANE: see prec., and cf. OF. *portulache*, -lague.] The common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*).

c 1400 Lanfrand's Cirurg 240 Ye pacient schal abstene him fro fleisch & fisch & vse lactucis, portulacis. *Ibid.* 268 An enplastre as of solati, portulace *c 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 246 Yf aunes harme, a craft is ek therfore. Held on the face the face of portulacke (prime slake) Half aysel myxt. *1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. Kalni's Trav.* N. Amer. (1772) II 93 Portulack (*Portulaca oleracea*) grows spontaneously here in great abundance.

Portulan, variant of *PORTOLANO*.

Portunal (pōrtu-nāl). [a. Ger. *portunal*, app. ad. L. *Portunālis* belonging to *Portunus*: see next.] (See quot.) Also called *portunal-flute*.

1854 SCHUBL Organ 103 Portunal is a very agreeable, open flute-register in the manual. Its beautiful tone is of a very peculiar quality, similar to that of the clarinet. *1876 HILES Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 60. *1898 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Portunal-flute*, an organ stop, the pipes of which are of wood, and are open, and larger at the top than at the mouth.

Portunian (pōrtu-ni-ān), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. *Portunus* (a. L. *Portunus* name of the god of harbours) + -IAN] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Portunidae*, a family of swimming crabs, or to the typical genus *Portunus*. b. sb. A crab of this family (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So *Portunoid* = b; *Portunoid* a, akin in form to the portunians.

† **Portunity**. Obs. rare. [Aphetic form of *OPPORTUNITY*; so OF. *portunité*.]

1508 Kalender of Sheph. (1892) III. App. 180 Cease while ye haue space and portunitye.

Portuos, **portuous**, etc., variants of *PORTAS*.

† **Porturat**, ppl. a. St. Obs. rare-1. [? quasi-Latinized form of *portu* + -at; see *PORTURE* v. 3.] Fashioned, moulded, formed, made.

1409 Barbour's Bruce x. 281 (Edin. MS) He was off mesurabil statur, And welis porturat at mesur.

† **Porture**, sb¹ Obs. rare. Also 4 portoure, 5 portoure. [a. OF. *port(e)ure* bearing, demeanour, that which is borne, offspring - L. type **portū-tūra*, f. L. *portāre*, F. *porter* to carry. see -*URE*]

1. Bearing, demeanour, behaviour.

c 1305 St. Swithun 25 in E. E. P. (1862) 44 Pat he teighe him such portoure bat to a such child bi come. *c 1400 Land Troy Bk* 16604 Pirrus is knyght gode & gay, Off flair porture, of gode aray. *c 1440 Spengdon* 121 For though a man wold all this day Hyr beaute discryue, he coude not sey All hyr worship ne hyr porture.

2. Offspring, progeny

1480 CANTON Ovid's Met. xlii. ix, Yet he is not fylled ne satisfied but deweth my porture deed or quyke

† **Porture**, sb² Obs. rare. [f. *PORTURE* v.] A portrait, image, effigy.

1524 UDALL Erasmi. Apoph. 88 The porture of a man in brasse or stone. *Ibid.* 113 b, The people of Athenes made & sette vp .their ymages and portures in coppre. *1570 LEVINS Mamph.* 192/44 A Porture, *pictura*, effigies

† **Porture**, **porture**, v. Obs. Chiefly in pa. ppl. 4-6 portured, 5 portured, 6 portored (-ide, Sc. -it), portured (-id, Sc. -yt), po(u)rturde, portured. [A by-form of *PORTRAY*. Occurs first in pa. ppl. *portured*, app. an anglicized form of OF. *portrait*, *portret*, pa. ppl. of *portraire* to *PORTRAY*; from the later variants *portered*, *portirit*, *portured*, was evolved the vb. *porter*, *porture* in 16th c. But *portureynge* vbl. sb. is found a 1400 Cf. *CONSTER* from *construe*.]

1. trans. To paint, or ornament with pictures.

c 1394 P. Pl. Cede 192 Pat cloister . was pilered and peynt & portred well clene. *c 1400 Plouman's Tale* 135 That hye on horse willeth ryde In glitteand golde of giete aray, I-paynted and portred all in pyde. *1539 TAVERNER Gard. Wynd* 110 To they haue the wallies of theyr houses portred with armes.

2. To portray, depict. Also fig.

a 1440 Sir Degrev 1448 There was portred in ston. The story of Absolon. *1511 in Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. II. 1. 181 They shall present theymselves with theyr names portred in theyr shyldes. *1513 DOUGLAS Ennes* vii. iv. 70 The anycant king Saturne thair mycht thou se Wyth wyth pryncis porturyt in that place. *1530 PALSGR.* 662/2, I portyr, I make the shappe, or the portiture of a thyng, *je porture* I porture a thyng after the quyeke. *1569 B. Gooce Eglis*, etc. (Arb.) 114 There myght I se, with wondrous Arte, the Picture porturde playne. *1570 LEVINS Mamph.* 192/15 To Porture, *pingere*

3. To form, fashion, mould, make. = *PORTRAY* v. 5.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (Rolls) II. 189 Aurelius tua sisters fair and gude, he had of plesand pulchritude, Portit but per, full of formositate

Hence † *Porturing* vbl. sb.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. xvi. xxxvii (Tollem MS), Liche to golde in crownes amonge portureynge [*1535* porturyng] and peyntoure

Portus, -e, **portuus**, etc., variants of *PORTAS*.

† **Port-vein**. Obs. [f. *PORT* sb³, after F. *veine porte*, L. *vena porta*] = *PORTAL VEIN*.

1586 BRIGHT Melanch. vii. 30 Drawen . out of the luer, by a branch of the porte vayne. *1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 356 The first is called the port-veine, because it is as it were the doore of the luer out of which it proceedeth. *1655 H. VAUGHAN Siles. Sent.* iii. *Daphnis*, Like some great port-vein With large rich streams to feed the humble plain. *1706 PHILLIPS, Porta*. In Anatomy, the Port-vein.

Port-vent. [corresp. to a F. **porte-vent* 'carry-wind', f. *PORTER* + *vent* wind.] A pipe conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe

1707-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., *Port-vent*, in an organ, is a wooden pipe, well closed, which serves to convey the wind from the bellows to the sound board of the organ. *1877 G. MACDONALD Mrg. Lasser* xi, Malcolm set his port vent to his mouth, rapidly filled his bag

Port-way. Now local. [f. *PORT* sb² + *WAY* sb.]

A road leading from town to town; a public highway, a Roman road.

Used by Holland in translating various L. expressions see quot. In the Godstow Charters c 1285 applied to a road near Cassington, Oxon. The name survives in other localities, e.g. in the Vale of the White Horse

c 1285 (transl. c 1250) Godstow Reg. 301 Of the whiche lond, v acres (lien to gedur) strecheth into the portwey [se *extendent in to portweye*]; And j half acre, the whiche strechith into portweye [portweye] beside the lond of william litz Petir. *1600 HOLLAND Luy* vii. xxx 270 The whole multitude stand about the gates looking toward the high port-way [vna] that leadeth from hence thither. *1620 - Camden's Brit.* 282 The bridges of Abbdon and Dorchester, whereby London portway [regia vna] was turned from thence [from Wallingford]. *Ibid.* 508 The high port-way or Romane Street [vna militaris]. *Ibid.* 557 The port-way or High paved street [vna Romana lapidibus constrata] named Bath-gate [at Buxton]

Port-wine = *PORT* sb¹ 1.

1692 LUTTRELL Brief. Rel. (1857) II. 334 An English vessel . . . with Oporto wine and some passengers on board. *a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Red furstan, Clarret or red Port-Wine. *1799 MOUNTAINE in Phil. Trans.* LI. 292 Six dozen of bottles of Port wine. *1836 CRUICKSHANK Mod. Vines* viii. 220 In 1730 good port wine was sold in England at two shillings the bottle, and white wine of Portugal at the same price.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *port-wine colour*, *negus, stain, tint*; *port-wine mark* = *NEVUS*.
1872 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Apr. 276/1 He has what is called a port-wine mark on the back of his neck. *1887 Mrs. EWING Peace Egg* 9 A port-wine stain on the best table-cloth. *1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 293 Of a light port-wine color.

Hence **Port-winy** *a.*, smacking of port-wine.
1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* II. 10 Those prosy port-winy old sermons of his

Porty, *a.* [f. **PORT** *sb.* + *-y*.] Like, of the nature of, or connected in some way with port-wine cf. prec.
1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Faverel* II. 17 The eloquence of that Porty reply was lost on his Client
1898 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 As an old Academician once said, 'They [pic-tures] have got porty by time', and of course improved
1906 *Macin. Mag.* Mar. 387 Gout... was suggestive of fine old porty ancestors.

Portyfolium, **Portyngale**: see **PORTIFOLIUM**, **PORTUGAL**. **Portygewe**, var. **PORTAGUE** *Obs.*

Port-yowl (*port-yau'l*). *Sc.* Also *9 portule*. [f. **PORT** *sb.* + *YOWL*.] A doleful cry, howl in to sing port-yowl, to cry out, wail, howl.

1708 M. BRUCE *Leet & Sermon* 62 All Folks are singing Songs of Jovialty, but the people of God, they must sing Port-yowl
1723 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* iii. 167 I'll make them know they have no Right to rule, And cause them shortly all Sing up Port-yewill.
1892 *Ballymena Observer* (E.D.D.) A'll mak' you sing portule w' the wrang side o' your lip oot.

Portyr, variant of **PORTULUS** *Obs.*

Porule (*pōrū'l*). *rare*. [f. **PORE** *sb.* + *-ULE*.] A minute pore

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 513 Porules narrow-oblong *Ibid* Gloss, *Cellule*, *Porule*, the pores in the internal texture of a corallum.

Hence **Porulose**, **Porulous** *adjs.*, abounding in minute pores.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 705 Both surfaces minutely porulose.
1858 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Porulose*...porulous.

Porvaye, obs. form of **PURVEY**.

Porwile, obs. variant of **POLLIVOG**.

+Pory, *a.* *Obs.* Also *6 powrie*, *6-7 pome*, *poory*, *7 poary*. [f. **PORE** *sb.* + *-Y*.] Full of or containing pores; porous.

1535 *Travis's Barth. De P. R. v.* xliii. 59/2 They [the reins] ben fleshy and poory [*ed.* 1582 powrie]
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* 2 The bones of y^e nose, and Ossicles of hearyng, are inwardly Pore.
1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 278 The stones hereof are so light and pory, that they will not sunke.
1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 71 The body growing cane-wise, distinguished by several knots, out of whose poory sides, the branches issue forth in round
1656 *tr. Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* 90 33 The poary Spunge bred on the rocks under water.
1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 536 Vaulted Roofs of Pory Stone.
1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 401 They glide with ease through the pory earth.

Poray, obs. form of **PURBY**.

Pos, variant of **Poz**, short for **positure**

Posada (*posá'dá*). Also *8 possada* [Sp., a resting place, an inn, ppl. sb. f. *posar* to lodge see **POSE** *v.* 1] A (Spanish) inn or place of accommodation for travellers.

1763 *Crt. & City Mag.* Apr. 192/2 The inside of a Spanish posada (or inn) for the night.
1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 212 There is no passado for the reception of travellers.
1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 285 The squalid miseries of the Spanish posadas
1891 B. HARTS *1st Fam. Tazayara* II. 102 There were some Mexicans lounging about the posada.

+Posary, *Obs.*, *rare*—*1. Arch.* [app. f. med. L. *posare* (whence *It. posare*, *F. poser*) to rest (see **POSE** *v.* 1) + *-ARY* *1*] = **PODIUM** see quot.

1664 EVELYN *tr. Front's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight Cornice assign'd them.

Posaune (*pozau'né*). Also *posauun*. [G, a trumpet, trombone (= Du. *basun*, Da. *basun*), MHG. *būsune*, *-tine*, ad. OF. *buisine* **BUYSINE**]

+1 A trombone. *Obs.*

1724 *Short Explic. For Wds in Mus. Bks.* *Posaune*, a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick made use of as a Bass to a Trumpet.
1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. 1 x 250 The word Buzain is a corruption of Buisan, or, as it is now spelt Posaune, which signifies a sackbut or bass-trumpet.
1814 *tr. Klaproth's Trav.* 102 A great posauun of brass, in three divisions, which are pushed out in blowing

2. A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frul* VI. 108/1 The posauune is built on a large scale, and is by far the most powerful ever made.
1879 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 562/2 There are some posauunes in the pedal organ at Doncaster

Posca (*pō'skā*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also *7 pusca*. [L. (Plant), an acridulous drink of vinegar and water, lit. drink, f. root *po-*, Gr. *po-* (*por-*), to drink cf. *Esca* food; so *It. posca*, in same sense.] A mixture of vinegar and water; also, weak wine diluted with water or with vinegar-water.

1547 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A iv b, Yf ye must wasshe the sore, take wyne or posca, that is to saye oxycraton, or the decoction of some sharpe herbe
1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 240 The kernells of the nuts bruised and drunke with Posca possett (that is water and vinegar mingled together).
1706 PHILLIPS, *Posca* (Lat.), a Drink made of Vinegar and Water, also Wine diluted or mingled with Water in the Pless
1905 D. SMITH *Days His Flesh* 497 They had with them a beaker of their posca or vinegar water

+Pose, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms *1* *3posos*, *4-7* (8-9 *chaf*) *pose*, *5-6* *poose*, *7* *pooss*, *poze*. [OE. *zēpos* a catarrh, cough, f. Brythonic **pas-* cough, whence W. Corn. *pas*, Breton *paz* cough, from Aryan **h₂wes-* to wheeze, whence also Skr. *phas-*, OE. *hwēsan*.] A cold in the head, catarrh.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 54 Wip zēsnot & zēposum zēnim

oxna lyb a 1050 *Herb. Apul.* xlvii. 1bid I 148 Wið zēposu [*Ad hussum graueni*] c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 37 To hele him of þe pose. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's* I. Prol. 62 He speketh in his nose And fneseth faste and eek he hath the pose
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cii b, For the Cogh or the poosse Take powdre of Bayes [etc.]
1530 PALSGR 582/1, I have the pose, *jay la catarrh* or *je suis enrhimé*
1706 PHILLIPS, *Pose*, a Rheum in the Head a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pose*, a catarrh, or cold in the head.

b. in the horse.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 277 If the Horse casteth little or no matter out of his nose, it is a sign that he is stopped in the head, which we were wont to call the pose
1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xxxviii. 74 The cold or poze in a horses head.
1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 59 They be most enclined to poses, rhumes, paines in the head

Pose (*pōz*), *sb.* 2 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also *5 pos*, *6 pois*, *poiss*, (*pooss*). [app., that which has been deposited or laid down, f. *F. poser* to place, lay down see **POSE** *v.* 1]

A hoard, treasure, secret store of money, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 410/2 *Pos*, or *depos*, *depostum*
1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 This said princis gat, in the spulge the kyng of Francie, pose, quhilk was all in engel noblis.
1563 WINSET *1Vks.* (S. T. S.) II. 56 Quhat was committit to thee, lat that remane in thy pois.
1637 RUTHERFORD *Leit.* iii. xlvii. (1882) 537 If you seek, there is a pose, a hidden treasure, a gold mine in Christ you never yet saw
1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv. This grand pose o' silver and treasure
1844 M. A. RICHARDSON *Hist. Table-bk.*, *Leg. Drw.* II. 91 The 'pose' was gone, the coffer had vanished.

+Pose, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* App. a variant of **POSY** (Perh. first in the plural, *posies* being taken as *poses*.)

1544 UDALL *Exam. Apoph.* 274 b, What poses certain persones wrote under the images of Brutus & Caesar a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 3 b, Many subtilties, straunge deuises, with seuerall poses
1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 100 b, If we purpose to dilate our cause hereby with poses and sentences
15 Songs *Costume* (Percy Soc.) 65 Suche garded hues, Suche playd shoes, And suche a pose, Say y never

+Pose, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [f. **POSS** *v.* 2] A state of perplexity.

1616 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 249 The Lords they say are at a pose what to do.

Pose (*pōz*), *sb.* 5 [a. *F. pose*, f. *poser* to put, place. see **POSE** *v.* 1] An act of posing.

1. An attitude or posture of the body, or of a part of the body, esp. one deliberately assumed, or in which a figure is placed for effect, or for artistic purposes.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1850) 170 Spencer begged the cover, and read out the letter, that my *pose* might not be disturbed.
1848 MAS JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 213 His idea of the pose was borrowed, as we are told, from an antique statue
1893 B. HARTS *Carguene Woods*, 11 He unconsciously fell into an attitude that in any other mortal would have been a pose.

2. *fig.* An attitude of mind or conduct.

1844 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 311 There is difficulty in the silent pose, and meek opposition, of many of the learned in the presence of idealism, creating suspicion of partial acceptance
1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* xii. 177 This portentous age of reticence and pose
1904 R. J. CAMPBELL *Serm. Individuals* vi. 109 'I thought' He had prepared himself in his mental pose for what did not take place.

3. *Dominoes*. = **DOWN** *sb.* 3. see quots.

1855 *Compl. Domino Player* 11 The pose, or turn to commence the game, is determined in one particular manner in all games of dominoes.
1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Dominoes* 92 On the Continent the person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down', and he commences by playing that domino. If there should be no doubles, then the person holding the highest domino has the pose

+Pose, *sb.* 6 *Obs.* [a. OF *pose* a land measure (1336 in Godef.), Fr. Swiss *pose* an old superficial measure for meadows, fields, and forests, = half the *fauz*, or 32,768 sq. feet (Godef.)] A superficial measure of land, = about three-quarters of an acre.
1759 J. MILLS *Duhamel's Husb.* ii. 1 265 This field contains, according to our measure, six poses
Each pose contains 400 square perches, and each perch nine feet.
1763 — *Pract. Husb.* II. 306 Another field of betwixt nine and ten poses (equal to about seven acres and three roods)

Pose (*pōz*), *v.* 1 *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* *posed*: in ME. also *post*. [a. *F. poser* (in all the chief senses of the Eng. word) — *L. posuere* to halt, cease, pause, in late L. to rest (see **PAUSE** *v.*), which subsequently acquired also through confusion with *L. pōnere* (*posui*, *positum*) the trans. sense to lay to rest, put or set down, place, properly belonging to the latter (so in *Leges Alam.* tit. 45, *posuere arma sua iusum* they lay their arms down); so *It. posare*, Pr. *posar*, Sp. *posar*, all trans. and intr., Pg. *posar* intr.]

The sense of *pōnere* having been restricted in the Romanic of Gaul (as shown by Fr. and Prov.) to 'lay eggs', its numerous compounds (*com. de, dis, ex, in, ob, pro, sub, super*, etc.) were replaced in Fr. and Prov. by corresponding new compounds of *posare* see **APPOSE** *v.* 2, **COMPOSE**, etc.; *It.*, Sp., and Pg. retain the original compounds of *pōnere*. A Com. Romanic compound of the intr. *posare* is represented by **REPOSE**]

+1. trans. To place in a specified situation or condition. *Obs.* *rare*
c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 242 Noþing is better post to be lykyn of þe fend.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 495 But xxx footis pose Vche order of from other.

b. *Dominoes*. See quot. and cf. **POSE** *sb.* 3.

1865 *Compl. Domino Player* 40 In placing the first domino on the table, or posing, as it is called, you might [etc.]

+2. To suppose or assume for argument's sake. (Usually with *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 261 (310) Als I pose a woman graunte me Heie loue and seyth þat ober wole she non
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 293, I pose I hadde synned so, myghte I nougte be saued?
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 285 Yet pose that hit might amendeid be
1528 *Kalendar of Sheph.* xxxvii. Pviij b, Yf it were possible that the erthe were enhabited all aboute & pose [earlier add puttand] the case y^t it were so.

3. a. To lay down, put forth (an assertion, allegation, claim, instance, etc.).

1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 92 He made inuiously to pose and put in faite that the said duchesse had made to empoysen her husband.
1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xi (1682) 85 God himself in his posing the great instance of patience, Job, seems to intimate somewhat to this purpose
1822 OWEN in *Longin. Mag.* I. 61 What is posed as the 'Neandethal skull' is the roof of the brain-case
1888 *Science* XI. 256/2 M. Janet... poses the new psychology as of French origin

b. To propound, propose (a question or problem).

1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 124, I don't require any answer to my question, now that I have posed it.
1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets*, 14 Hesiod poses the eternal problems what is the origin and destiny of mankind?

4. a. To place in an attitude (as an artist's model or sitter, etc.). Also *fig.*

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 312 The model is posed or in other words 'set' in some particular attitude
1868 TUCKERMAN *Collector* 70 In studied attitude, like one posed for a daguerreotype.
1878 ANNEE *Photogr.* (1881) 240 In posing a group, let it be remembered that each figure is animate, and should not be made to look as lifeless as a statue.

b. intr. To assume a certain attitude; to place oneself in position, esp. for artistic purposes.

1850 *Edin. Rev.* July 196 He drapes himself, and poses before you in every variety of attitude
1885 *17th* 28 May 83/2 *Tableaux* are a great improvement on drawing-room amateur theatricals, it is more easy to pose than to act

c. fig. To present oneself in a particular character (often implying that it is assumed); to set up as, give oneself out as; to attitudinize.

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* vi, He. 'posed' before her as a hero of the most sublime kind.
1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xv. Was it true that these were the real objects, which caused this man to pose as a philanthropist?
1888 *Brays Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxi. 70 Politicians have of late years begun to pose as the special friends of the working man

Hence **Posed** *ppl.* *a. 1 rare*, *†a.* composed, grave, sedate (*obs.*); *b.* placed or arranged in a pose or posture, as a sitter; whence **Posedness**, **Posing** *vbl. sb.* 1 and *ppl. a. 1* (sense 4).

a 1693 *Urchin's Rabelais* iii. xix, An old settled Person, of a most 'posed, stayed and grave Behaviour
1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 137 Now this is not a 'posed' subject, but taken in an actual game, which makes it so much the more interesting
1897 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 442 It has the earnestness of Ingres, marred by his conventionality, and a certain flat 'posedness'.
1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 88 By 'posing we obtain likeness improved by beauty of outline and graceful posture
1890 *Ibid* III. 412 The posing chair should be a low-backed chair fastened to a platform on castors. This enables the operator to move the sitter to any position, without the trouble of getting up.
1888 *Pennell Sent. Journ.* 149 Barbizon, with its picture galleries and 'posing peasants.

Pose (*pōz*), *v.* 2 Also *7 poase*, *7-9 poze*. [Aphetic form of **APPOSE** *v.* 1 or of **OPPOSE**, which was confused with it.]

+1. trans. To examine by questioning, question, interrogate: = **APPOSE** *v.* 1, **OPPOSE** *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 46 They founde hym in the temple sittynge in the middes of the doctours, both hearyng them and posing them
1579 FULKE *Heshus's Parl.* 176 Let me pose him in his answers like a childe.
1612 BRINSLEY *Und. Lit.* iii. (1627) 16 Let so many stand together, and then pose them without booke, one by one
1688 BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks. 50 Let us therefore be posing ourselves which of the two it will be
1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 648 When posed about faith, they answered in terms of the Confession of Faith and Catechism

2. To place in a difficulty with a question or problem; to puzzle, confuse, perplex, nonplus.

1593 *Donne Sat.* iv. 20 A thing which would have posed Adam to name.
1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i (1628) 30 Now hath Occa posed me about the countrie of India, which he expressly saith was in Africa.
1611 COTGR., *Faure quauant*, to pose, or drue to a Nonplus.
1625 FLETCHER & MASS *Crist Country* iii. 11, What precious piece of nature To pose the world?
1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxii. 309 A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to pose or puzzle him.
1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 P. 4 You must make Love to her, as you would conquer the Sphinx, by posing her.
1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* l. 679 Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call, Was long a question, and it pos'd them all.
1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* i. § 2 61 We have thus posed the mathematician... and the historian.

†b. trans. To do that which puzzles (another).
1630 COWLEY *Constantia & Philletus* xxiv, She took a Lute. And tun'd this Song, posing that harmony Which Poets attribute to heavenly spheres.

Hence **Posed** *ppl. a. 2*; **Posing** *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a. 2*; whence **Posingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847); **Posement** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being posed

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 244 Whether through 'posed' conviction, or disdain, They guarded silence.
1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xx. 60 Puzzlement and 'posément of various sorts awaited many readers.
1856 B. GREENE in *Foxe A. & M.* (1593) 1853/1 This greates chere was often powthred with

vsuery sawces of examinations, exhortations, *posings, and disputations 1841 PEACOCK *Ibid* App A p xii. *note*. The process of examination was called apposing or posing 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spr Chym* (1668) 174 Another daik and *posing thought did arise

Pose, *v* 3 *trans*. [f. *POSE* *sb*.²] *trans*. To hoard, store up (money, etc.).

1865 GREGOR *Dial Banagher* s.v. The aul' bodie huz a houd o' siller poset up, an' s' eye posin' up mar.

|| **Posé** (*poze*), *a. Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *poser* to place, etc., *POSE* *v*.¹] (See *quots*)

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Posé*, a French Term, signifying a Lyon, Horse, or other Beast standing still, with all four Feet on the Ground, to denote thereby that it is not in a moving Posture 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* 315 *Posé*, placed as, *Posé en bande*, bendwise

Posed, *ppl* *a.*: see *POSE* *v*.¹ and ².

Posedness, *Posement*: see *POSE* *v*.¹ and ².

† **Posellet**, *pa. pple. Obs.* ? Early form of *puzzled* 1730 Minor Poems f. *Ven nou MS.* 152 Among þe pies þauh he were poselet, He spared no þing for no drede Among þe cristenen til he were hoeset, Of such a child me tok non hede.

Poser (*pōz* zar). Also 8 *pozer*. [Aphetic form of *APPOSER*: see *POSE* *v*.²]

1. One who sets testing questions; an examiner; = *APPOSER* 1. Now rare.

1877 HARRISON *England* n. 1. (1877) 1 35 When I consider . . . the profit that ariseth at sundrie elections of scholars . . . to the posers 1861 FULLER *Worthies Norfolk* (1662) ii 238 The University . . . appointed Doctor Cranmer . . . to be the Poser-general of all Candidates in Divinity 1664 PRYDS *Diary* 4 Feb. To Paul's School, and up to hear the upper form examined; Dr. Wilkins and one Mr. Smallwood, Posers. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Univ. Cantab.* (1845) App. B p. 147. The Posers Feast was anciently kept upon the Thursday at Night the Examination or Posing was ended. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magd. Chr.* iii. 1. 1 (1850) 254 The Poser trying his Hebrew skill by the third chapter of Isaiah. 1901 RASHALL & RAIT *New Coll.* iii. 44 The term 'Posers' is still applied to the two Fellows [of New College] who examine at Winchester.

2. A question that poses or puzzles; a puzzle.

1703 SIBERIAN in *Sheridaniana* 147 This was a poser 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* x. With the air of a man who was in the habit of propounding some regular posers. 1894 *Law Times* XCIV. 387/2 Interrupting the arguments by questions in the nature of posers.

Poser ². [f. *POSE* *v*.¹ + *-ER* 1: cf. *f. poseur*.] One who poses or attitudes; see *POSE* *v*.¹ and ².

1888 *Pail Mail* G. 24 Dec. Besides the professional posers of the studio there are . . . the posers of the Row, the posers at afternoon teas, the posers in politics, and the circus posers.

|| **Posour** (*pozor*). [F., agent-n. f. *poser* *POSE* *v*.¹: cf. *prec.*] One who practises an affected mental or social attitude; an affected person. The fem. || *Posouse* is also occasionally used.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* May 683 The same womanish and uncontrolled posour. 1887 *Althamian* 1 Jan 34/4 The latest attitudes in literature, art, and politics are presented in a way to make posours of all sorts either laugh or wince. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/2 Madame de Kudenore may best be regarded as the supreme 'posouse' of history.

Possey, variant of *POSSY*.

Posh (*pōsh*). [Dial. *posh*, *posh*: cf. *PASH* *sb*.² 4.] 1. *dial*. The fragments produced by a smash;

a soft, decayed, rotten, or pulpy mass; a state of slush: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

[1790: see *PASH* *sb*.² 4.]

2. In full *posh-ice*: Ice broken into small fragments; brash-ice; porridge-ice.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* iii. 75 The vessel was forced through brash or posh ice. 1885 WHYTE MELVILLE in *Lena Delta* ii. Forcing our way through a stream of posh.

Poshet, (-o)ote, -otte, obs. f. *POSSET*

Poshteen: see *POSTEEN*. **Posie**, obs. f. *POSY*.

Posied (*pōz'id*), *a.* [f. *POSY* + *-ED* 2]

1. Inscribed with a posy or motto. *arch.*

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 45 Many a ring of Posied gold and bone. 1790 GAY *To 'Ina Lady* 12 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. 1808 *Spurting Stag* 359 The motto'd garter and the posied ring.

2. Furnished with nosegays; flowery. Now *dial*.

1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 96 And what one corner would of flowerets yield, In posied wreaths his blooming daughter bore. 1865 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 50 It winds by a rindlin' wayter side, An' o'er a posied lea. 1894 H. SPENCER *Niddale* 393 Pleasant country houses with posied gardens are everywhere around.

Posil, obs. form of *PUCELLE*, maid, girl.

Posing, *Posingly*: see *POSE* *v*.¹ and ².

Posit (*pōzit*), *v*. Also 7 -ite [f. *L.* *posit-*, *ppl.* stem of *ponere* to place, put, lay down.]

1. *trans*. To put in position; to set, dispose, or situate; to place. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.* or *passive*.)

1647 LULLY *Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr 3 To vary their shape as they are posited in Signe and house. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 168 Then would those parts . . . affect this Situation, howsoever the Loadstone was posited 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xx. 166 He posited his left Hand wholly open 1736 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) l. 87 To see how things were posited at home. 1871 TYNDALL *Pragm. Sci.* vi. (1872) 174 The blocks were moved and posited by a power external to themselves. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 161 Classes connected with the production of wealth or positing it where it is wanted

2. To put down or assume as a fact; to lay down as a basis of argument, etc.; to affirm the existence of; to postulate. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

1697 tr *Burgeradius his Logic* n. xii. 32 To Posit, or put the Antecedent or Consequent, is no more than to assume it. *Ibid.* xvii. 78 The Effect being posited, it follows that either there is a Cause Efficient, or else, that there has been one. 1709-20 [see *POSITION*] 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos.* IV. 167 Either the Ego must posit the Non-Ego wilfully and consciously, or [etc.] 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* i. 157 In so far as anything is a cause, it posits something different from itself as an effect. 1898 J. A. HOSKIN *Ruskin* 105 The crude dualism which Huxley posits

Hence *Posited ppl. a*; *Positing ppl. sb* and *ppl. a*.

1665-6 *Phil Trans.* I. 215 An account of two unusually posited Rainbows seen 1709-20 V. MANDEV *Syst Math.* *Arith.* 60 If one of the posited False Numbers is deficient from the True 1895 *Daily Chron* 6 Nov 2/7 His hatred of compromise, his perpetual positing of the moral dilemma — 'all or nothing'. 1899 A. E. GARVIC *Ritschlian Theol.* iii. iii. 82 A law, a thing posited, points back the understanding to the positing spirit and will

Position (*pōz'it*), *sb* Also 6 *posyeyon*, -ion, -tyon, *posicion*. [a. F. *position*, ad *L.* *positio-nem* a putting, placing, position; affirmation; theme, subject, etc., n. of action from *ponere* (*posui-um*) to put, place, set.]

1. The action of positing; the laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis, affirmation, affirmative assertion. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 125 (Camb. MS.) Flor by grace of possession [L. *possessionis gratia*, ad 1332 *posyeyon*] I pose þat ther be no prescience. 1664 SHAKS *Oth.* iii. iii. 234, I do not in position distinctly speake of her 1697 tr *Burgeradius his Logic* n. xii. 54 The Disjunctive Syllogism, if consisting of two Members immediately opposed, may proceed from a Position of one Member to an Eversion of the other. 1824 AUSTIN *Purvis* (1879) l. v. 175 It exists by the position or institution of its individual or collective author 1837-8 STR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii (1866) l. 332 A disjunctive syllogism consists, in the reciprocal position or sublation of contradictory characters, by the subsumption of one or other. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* ii. xvi 573 The alternate position and negation leads to an infinite series.

2. A proposition or thesis laid down or stated; something posited; a statement, assertion, tenet

c. 1500 in Fencock *Stat. Cantab.* App A p. xxi, The Father hath made on Argument agent his Posytion in the first mate 1597 BACON *Ess.* x. (Arb.) 152 It is a position in the Mathematicques that there is no proportion betwene somewhat and nothing. 1684 *Contemp. State Man* ii. iii. (1699) 147 It was a Position of the Stoicks, that he was not Poor who wanted, but he who was necessitated. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. xv 374 An edict, which contains many extraordinary positions and pretensions. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* ii. iv. 8, 4, 122 Hooker . . . rests his positions on one solid basis, the eternal obligation of natural law. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Development* ii. n. 129, I have called the doctrine of Infallibility an hypothesis let it be considered to be a mere position, supported by no direct evidence, but required by the facts of the case.

3. *Arith.* A method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by positing or assuming one or more values for it, finding by how much the results differ from the actual data of the problem, and then adjusting the error. Also called *rule of (false) position*, *rule of supposition*, *rule of falsehood*, *rule of trial and error*

1551 RECORDE *Paliw.* *Kural* ii. Pref. The rule of false position, with dyuers examples not only vulgar, but some appertayning to the rule of Algebra 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* i. *Position*, or the Rule of Position, otherwise called the Rule of Falsehood. This Rule of False Position is of Two kinds, viz. *Single* and *Double*. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 135 Position is a method of performing certain questions, which cannot be resolved by the common direct rules. *Ibid.* 136 Double Position is the method of resolving certain questions by means of two suppositions of false numbers.

4. The action of positing or placing, esp. in a particular order or arrangement; disposition. *Obs.*

1623 CROKERAM, *Position*, . . . a setting or placing 1658 PHILLIPS, *Position* (lat), a putting. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 158 You may change the Polarity of many feeble Stones, by a long Position in a contrary posture 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mus.* iii. vii 288 In my Watch, the Law and Rule of its Motion is the Constitution and Position of its Parts by the Hand and Mind of the skilful Artist 1735 BERTIN *Chess* iii. The Game of Chess consists of two parts, the Offensive, and Defensive; the Defensive [consists] in the due position of your own [forces], by guarding against your enemy's attack.

5. The manner in which a body as a whole, or the several parts of it, are disposed or arranged; disposition, posture, attitude.

Eastward position: the position of the officiating priest at the Eucharist, when he stands in front of the holy table or altar and faces the east.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 176 They should lift their Treading Leg so high, as to tire it after it is raised to so uncommodious a position 1790 PHILLIPS *Chess* II. 90 In this position it is a drawn game. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 79 The position of the beam at half-stroke, horizontal. 1843 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xiv, I cannot see you without disturbing my position in this comfortable chair. 1866 H. R. DRAKE *North Side of the Table* 9 Canon law (which did not enforce an eastward position) 1874 (*title*) Reasons for opposing the (so called) Eastward Position of the Celebrant. 1888 *Pail Mail* G. 28 Nov 7/2 Dean Burgon never would allow the 'eastward position' to be adopted in Winchester Cathedral. 1891 FREEBOROUGH *Chess Endings* 12 There is always the general principle—the grasp of the position 1893 BR. STRUBBS *Visit Charges, Oxford* (1907) 159, I have, ever since my ordination in 1848, used the

eastward position in the Ante Communion, and since I was ordained priest in 1850, at the consecration prayer

b. *fig.* Mental attitude; the way in which one looks upon or views a subject or question: often passing into the point of view which one occupies in reference to a subject, and so blending with 9.

1905 J. ORR *Problem O Test.* xii 435 A more moderate position is taken by Dr. Driver

6. *Mus.* The arrangement of the constituent notes of a chord, with respect to their order, or to the intervals between them. († See also *quot.* 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Position* in music, is used for the putting down the hand in beating time 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 17 In whatever position they may be taken, Consonant Intervals remain always consonant; Dissonant Intervals, dissonant.

II. 7 The place occupied by a thing, or in which it is put, situation, site, station. *In position*, in its (his, etc.) proper or appropriate place; so out of position.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 H. ij, Yf ye knowe partly the posyeyon, & figure of all the bladder 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Eucld.* i. 1. 1 A point is materiall, and requereth position and place 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xii § 10, 17 That our Idea of Place is nothing else, but such a relative Position of any thing, as I have before mentioned. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3) s. v. The Respect of a Planet in Astrological Figure, to other Planets and Parts of the Figure, is called his Position 1797-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. A line is said to be *given in position* when its situation, bearing, or direction, with regard to some other line, is given 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 25 Having the Distance and Position of two Points A and B. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 20 The apparent position of an object is a term used in science to express the position of the object so far as it can be determined by the sight. 1850 McCOSH *Dev. Govt.* iii. 11 (1874) 351 The view which we get of an object depends on the position which we take 1874 *In position* [see *POSITION* *v*. 1] 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* i. (ed. 2) 14 Position is a purely space relation or geometrical conception

b. Phrases.

Angle of position (a) The angle between any two points subtended at the eye, (b) *Astron.* The angle between the circles of declination and latitude of a celestial body; (c) The angle between the hour circle passing through a celestial body, and the line joining it and a neighbouring celestial body, so in *Geog.* the angle between the meridian of a place and the great circle passing through it and some other place *Circle of position*: any one of six great circles of the celestial sphere passing through the north and south points of the horizon. *Gun of position* a heavy field gun, not designed for executing quick movements.

1571 DIGGES *Pantion* i. xxviii. H. iv, Notyng vpon youre slate the angle of position from the dimittent to the lyne fiduciall *Ibid.* xxxiv. K. ij, b. Then turne the Diameter of your Semicircle, to eueri Towne, Village, Hauen, Rode, or suche like, noting therewithall in some Table by it selfe the Degrees cut by the Alhidada in the Circle, which I call the Angles of Position 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Cycl.* vii. xix 32 Circles of Position . . . do all cross one another in the North and South Points of the Meridian 1797-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Circles of position, are six great circles passing through the intersection of the meridian and the horizon, and dividing the equator into twelve equal parts 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii 58 Angle of Position 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 125 This result once secured, it is obvious that a field-piece or gun of position would become a rifle on a large scale 1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 8/3 The 12 pounder quick-firing garrison artillery gun of 12 cwt., is neither a field gun nor a gun of position.

c. *Mil.* A site chosen for occupation by an army, usually as having a strategic value.

1761 GRABON *Decl. & P.* xviii II. 128 To compel his adversary to relinquish this advantageous position 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* ii. A position of considerable strength 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 11 On, on! take forts and storm positions 1890 NICOLAY & HAY *Lincoln* VIII. 12 247 General Meade, manoeuvred to select a position where he would have the advantage.

8. *Phonology*. The situation of a vowel in an open or closed syllable; *spec.* in *Gr.* and *L.* *Prosody*, the situation of a short vowel before two consonants or their equivalent, 1 e. before a consonant in the same syllable, making the syllable metrically long, as in *in-fer-ret-que*, *con-vec-t* = *con-vec-t*.

In such cases it used to be said that the vowel was 'long by position', but the evidence of Greek and the history of the sounds in Romance show that the vowel remained short, while the syllable was metrically long When both consonants could be taken to the following syllable, the preceding vowel might be 'in position' or not, as in *te-ne-bris* or *te-ne-bris*. In English and the modern languages generally, a long stressed vowel is often shortened by position, as in *weal*, *wealth*, *deem*, *demonster*; *howe*, *husband*, *Lyne*, *Lynton*.

1880 G. HARVEY *Let to Spenser Wks.* (Grosart) I. 106 Position neither maketh shorte, nor long in oure Tongue, but so farre as we can get hir good lease. 1882 STANFORD *Wines* (A. B.) 12 And soothly . . . of the conjunction *And* were made common in English, yt were not amisse, although yt bee long by position. 1775 ASS, *Position* (in grammar) the state of a vowel placed before two consonants. 1896 KENNEDY *Public School Lat. Gram.* 512 In the words *filis*, *missis* both syllables are long by nature; in *factis* *substant* the four syllables, whose vowels are short by nature, are all lengthened by position. *H* does not give position any more than the aspirate in Greek.

9 *fig.* The situation which one metaphorically occupies in relation to others, to facts, or to circumstances; condition.

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii, Do not believe that I am one who would presume an instant on my position. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* i. vi. (1864) 65 There is no position which

afford such scope for ameliorating the condition of man, as that occupied by an absolute ruler over a nation imperfectly civilised. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 49 In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 64 The position was in some measure an exciting one. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 67 We are now in a position to discuss the air thermometer. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 392 Arms were extemporised for an adequate number of citizens, and the city was somehow put into a position to stand a siege.

b. Place in the social scale, social state or standing; status; rank; estate

1865 THORP *Belton Est.* xi. His position in society was excellent and secure. 1868 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* Pref. 34 A man of considerable position. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 701/2 I've got a good position now, one that I'm not ashamed to ask you to share

c. An official situation, place, or employment

1800 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. A position in a bank. 1900 KURLING in *Daily Express* 19 June 4/5 With a view to getting him a 'position' in the city. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 2/3 The old discussion as to the evolution and history of this special political position—for up to now it has been that rather than an office.

III. 10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *position-relation*, *-value*; *position angle* = *angle of position* (7 b); *position-artillery*, heavy field-artillery, cf. *gun of position* in 7 b; so *position-battery*; *position error*, the variation of a watch when laid in certain positions; *position-finder*, an apparatus by means of which a gunner is enabled to aim a cannon at an object not visible to him; *position-light*, a light carried by a ship which is in company with others to indicate its course at night; *position micrometer*. see *quot.*; † *position poet*, a poet who composes short pieces containing definite statements (as in commendation of a person)

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 170 The angle between the pole projected on the Sun's disc and the north point is what we call the 'position angle'. 1898 E. A. CAMPBELL (*title*) *Lectures on Position Artillery*. 1894 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock*. 24 Only the finer class of watches are as a rule tested for 'position errors'. Position errors are often confounded with a want of isochronism. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/3 The sum of 25,000 was paid to Major Watkin for an invention of a 'position-finder'. 1900 *Sloane Stand Electr. Dict.* 428 The Position Finder is a simplification and amplification of the Range Finder. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 6/7 When altering the course of his ship, the 'position lights' were omitted to be hoisted. 1864 WEBSTER, *'Position-micrometer*, a micrometer for measuring angles of position, having a single thread or wire which is carried round the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass, and in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope. 1899 NASH *Prof. Green's Menapah* (Arb.) 14 Epitaphs, and 'position Poets' have more than a good many. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 383 The 'position-relation' of any two notes forming a given interval is always exactly the same. 1849 ORR *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 597 Nine figures or characters, according to their 'position-value', under the name of the system of the abacus.

Hence *Positionless* a., without a position.

1807 W. JAMES in *Mind* XII. 27 Positionless at first, it [a particular kind of feeling] no sooner appears in the midst of a gang of companions than it is found maintaining the strictest position of its own

Position (poz'itshn), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular or appropriate position; to place.

1877 COL. HAWKES *Diary* (1893) I. 151 Had I. positioned the birds myself, I could not have had a more glorious opportunity. 1894 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 15 To Position—An abbreviation for 'to place in position', 'to place a ball in a proper position to make its next point in order'. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 23 Feb. 4. A brace of submarine guns in the bows positioned so as to discharge their projectiles at a depth of ten feet below the water line.

b. To determine the position of; to locate.

1881 H. W. NICHOLSON *From Sward to Shave* vi. 40 The later geological observation, positioning the earliest volcanic action, in this group, on the island of Kana, and the latest on that of Hawaii.

† 2. *intr.* To take up one's position; to lay down a position or principle. *Obs. rare.*

1678 O. HEWWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 196 Mr. Thorp positioned on this thesis. 1703 J. RYTHIER *Def. Glorious Gask*, Pref. He had preached and position'd.

Hence *Positioned ppl.* a., placed, situated; having or occupying a position (social or other); *Positioning ppl.* sb., putting in position; in *Chess*, arrangement of the men in an advantageous position.

1867 F. W. COLEMAN in *Athenaeum* 20 June 846/2 A very rich maiden more highly positioned than herself. 1896 *Cheshire Hastings Chess Town*. 348 His style of play is firm and tenacious, aiming at accurate positioning and steady crushing rather than at brilliant attacks or rapid finishes.

Positional (poz'itshnl), *a.* [f. *POSITION* sb. + *-AL*.] Of pertaining to, or determined by position.

1871 *Digests Pantom.* i. xxiv. K. iv. The concourse or meeting of semilabile positional lines. 1866 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vii. 102 A strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations, and after the manner of the Leadstone. 1864 *Power Exp. Philos.* iii. 157 A Magnet acquires a new one [Magnetic vigour], according to the positional Laws in its Reconfiguration. 1899 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1 § 343 A system so constituted that the positional forces are proportional to displacements and to the motions to velocities. 1881 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 9 Apr. 256/4 Why has not Mr. Butler reproduced the Greek metre exactly, or at least with that positional quantity which seems most nearly to approach it? 1883 D. H.

WHELFER *By-Ways of Lat.* x. 188 The possessive form in 's stands side by side with the positional possessive, 'God's love or the love of God. 1895 PUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, *Positional co-ordinates* (*Mech.*), quantities, employed to fix a system, occurring explicitly in expressions for kinetic and potential energies

Positive (poz'itiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *positif*, *-ityve*, *-etyve*, 4-5 *-itive*, 4-7 *-ityve*, 5 *-ityve*, *-ytyve*, *-atyve*, 6 *-ytyve*, *-etyve*, 6-*positive* (4-7 *poss.*). [ME. *positif*, a. F. *positif* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.) characterized by laying down or by being laid down, ad. L. *positivus*, in grammar, positive, f. *positus*, pa. ppl. of *ponere* to place, put, lay down. see *-IVE*.]

A. adj.

1. Connected with the notion of formal, explicit, or dogmatic laying down of any statement.

1. Formally laid down or imposed; arbitrarily or artificially instituted; proceeding from enactment or custom; conventional; opp. to *natural*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9433 He first laghe was kaid 'o kind' pe toher has 'positive' to nam. *Ibid.* 9449 He laghes bath he ban for-lete, Bath natural and positif. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 I-bounden only by a positive lawe. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parls.* V. 622/2 All the Lawes of the world which resteth in thre; the Lawe of God, Lawe of nature and positive Lawe. 1594 W. CLERKE *Trial of Bastardie* (title-p.) A Table of the Leuitical, English, and Positive Canon Catalogues. 1644 BULWER *Chir.* 3 Habits of the Hand are purely natural, not positive. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi (1839) 271 Again, of positive laws some are human, some divine, and of human positive laws, some are distributive, some penal. c. 1760 WARBURTON *Unpol. Papers* (1841) 273 The question is whether the observation of the Sabbath was a natural or positive duty? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 34 In the reign of Queen Anne it [copyright] became the subject of positive regulation. 1883 J. M. FAIRBAIN *Philos. Relig.* iii. 1. iv. 5 Positive is public law, proclaimed and upheld by some public authority. Founded religions are by the very necessities of their origin positive.

2. Explicitly laid down; expressed without qualification; admitting no question; stated, explicit, express, definite, precise; emphatic; † objectively certain

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iii. ii. 49 It is as possidue, as the earth is firme, that Falstaffe is there. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 25 1555 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 To give in positive answer to the following Articles. 1670 COTTON *Esperien.* ii. vii. 311 [They] resolv'd in the end upon a positive night, wherein with four Companies of Swisses to surprise him in his own house. c. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewes* Nov. Positive orders oblige us to go to-morrow. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Peril* 437 A positive rotation of crops need not be prescribed in the lease, except to an ignorant peasantry. 1810 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1839) III. 254 Positive assertion is not always polite. 1847 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 7 An express and positive devise cannot be controlled by the reason assigned, nor by inference and argument from the other parts of the will. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 702 A strong presumption, though it does not reach positive proof

3. Of persons: Confident in opinion or assertion; convinced, assured, very sure; also, being or expressing oneself over-sure; opinionated, cocksure, dogmatic, dictatorial.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 He is pretty positive that no rational Account can be given. 1702 POPE *Yan & May* 144 Each wondrous positive, and wondrous wise. 1739 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 126 Where men of judgment creep and feel their way, The positive pronounce without dismay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 1. 9 note, Usher is positive that the visit occurred. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 265 Nor is Socrates positive of anything but the duty of enquiry. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloak* Foot II. 1. 26 Are you sure? Pretty positive.

II. Unqualified, unrelated, absolute.

4. *Gram.* Applied to the primary form of an adjective or adverb, which expresses simple quality, without qualification, comparison, or relation to increase or diminution (See also B. 1.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seynyngs* (Roxb.) 161 Be twyxx them tweyn owhyth no more to be Than is be twyn a positive and a comparative degree. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Biv. The comparative exceedeth the positive. 1669 MILTON *Grammar Wks.* (1847) 460/2 There be two degrees above the positive word itself, the comparative, and superlative. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Positive Degree of Comparison in Grammar, is that which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others; it belongs only to Adjectives. 1873 MORRIS *Hist. Oul. Eng. Accid.* § 109 There are three degrees of comparison the positive, *high*; the comparative, *higher*; the superlative, *highest*.

5. Having no relation to or comparison with other things, free from qualifications, conditions, or reservations, absolute, unconditional, opposed to *relative* and *comparative*.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 70 Patroclus is a foole positive. 1668 T. SPENCER *Logic* 24 A positive argument, is that which is attributed simply, and absolutely considered in it self, not compared with others. 1773 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 290 You have no idea at all, neither relative nor positive, of Matter. 1781 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 92 Such as feed upon raw Flesh are positive in their Positivity. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Beauty is no positive thing, but depends on the different tastes of the people. 1807 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 428 Two hills of slight positive elevation, but which seem of considerable height in the low country.

b. *colloq.* That is absolutely what is expressed by the sb., nothing less than, downright, 'perfect'; 'out-and-out'.

1802 SVD SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 15 Nothing short of a positive miracle can make him an acute reasoner. 1838 GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 253 It is impossible for the less bold and the timid to stem the positive mobs by which the portico and space before the Muhlbrunn are besieged. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. x. You are a positive enigma. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hark* 47 The excitement, the positive panic throughout the town, when the news came.

III. Having relation only to matters of fact.

6. Dealing only with matters of fact and experience; practical, realistic; not speculative or theoretical.

Positive philosophy, the philosophic system of Comte = *POSITIVISM* 1

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 140 This selfe difference there is between the Schoole-disme and the positive, that the one knoweth the cause of whatsoever importeth his faculty; and the other the propositions which are verified, and no more. 1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (A1b) 30 The one addicteth himselfe for the most part to the study of the Law and Canons, the other to Positive and Schoole Divinity. 1866 BAGEHOT *Lat. Stud.* (1879) II. 26 He [Gibbon] was what common people call a matter-of-fact reader, and philosophers now-a-days a positive reader. 1864 F. B. BARTON in *Soc. Sc. Rev.* Mar. 214 The teachers of the Positive Religion of Humanity hold that all theology has been an attempt of man to explain his relationship to the forces of nature to which he is subjected. 1875 BRIDGERS II. *Comte's Syst. Positive Phil.* I. 39 The charge of Materialism which is often made against Positive philosophy is of more importance.

b. Dealing with facts, apart from any theory, cf. *OBJECTIVE* a. 3 b. *rare.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. lxxv. 619 Stating in a purely positive, or, as the Germans say, 'objective', way, what the Americans think about the various features of their system.

c. Of a conjunction: Introducing a subordinate clause which states a matter of fact, not of hypothesis; e. g. he did as he was told; he came because he was invited.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 79/2 As to the continuatives, they are either suppositive, such as *if*, *an*; or positive, such as *because*, *therefore*, *as*, &c.

7. Actual, real, sensible, concrete. *rare.*

Positive image = *real image*. see *REAL* a. 1 c.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 18 In concave mirrors there is, in all cases, a positive image of the object formed in front of the mirror, excepting when the object is placed between the principal focus and the mirror. 1866 MRS. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* i. 162 The skies themselves looked low and positive. As almost you could touch them with a hand. 1897 W. P. KIR *Epic & Romance* 9 Its motives of action are mainly positive and sensible—cattle, sheep, piracy, abduction, merchandise, recovery of stolen goods, revenge.

IV. Having real existence, opposed to *negative*.

8. Consisting in or characterized by the presence or possession, and not merely by the absence or want, of features or qualities; of an affirmative nature. Often opposed to *NEGATIVE* a. 5.

1628 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 456 The corruption of nature is a positive thing, and hath a real being. 1643 FRYNE *Sov. Power Parl.* iv. App. 130 Here all the kings of the Israelites are strictly bound by God himself to negative and positive conditions. 1729 BUTLER *Serms.* Wks. 1874 II. 68 Ease from misery occasioning for some time the greatest positive enjoyment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 134 Cold is an element as positive as heat; for, cold in bodies is the negative of heat, as much as heat is the negative of cold. 1838 DR. MONCAN *Exp. Probab.* 122 The exceptions are forgotten; it is the character of negative events to lay less firmly hold of the mind than positive ones. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* viii. There are blondes who are such simply by deficiency of coloring matter—negative or washed blondes. There are others that are shot through with golden light, with tawny or fulvous tinges in various degree—positive or stained blondes, dipped in yellow sunbeams. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 185 Relieved by positive colour.

b. Of a term, etc. Denoting the presence or possession, as opposed to the absence, of a quality.

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 2 Terms are either positive or negative. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. 1 § 1 (1864) 2 It is desirable to possess, in addition to this negative definition, a positive definition, or a specification of the quality or qualities that appertain to the phenomena designated. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 66 Negative forms of speech and thought are continually employed to express positive ideas. 'Discord', 'disunion', 'anarchy', have a very positive meaning.

9. *Alg.* Of a quantity: Greater than zero; additive: the opposite of *NEGATIVE* a. 6. *Positive sign*: the sign +, used to mark a positive quantity.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Positive Quantities* in Algebra, are such as are of a Real and Affirmative Nature, and either have, or are supposed to have the Affirmative or Positive Sign + before them. 1743 EMERSON *Fluency* 74, A is any positive whole Number greater than +. 1887 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 157 When a quantity is found without a sign, it is understood to be positive, or have the sign + prefixed. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 Cases in which the result of progress has not been positive in adding, but negative in taking away.

b. Hence. Reckoned, situated, or tending in the direction which (naturally or arbitrarily) is taken as that of increase, progress, or onward motion. The opposite of *NEGATIVE* a. 8.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 24 If the actual rotation of the earth from west to east is taken positive. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 677 Its negative heliotropism

is, only a special case of positive heliotropism. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* 170 The angle between the pole projected on the Sun's disc and the north point is reckoned as positive if it lies towards the left, that is, to the east.

10. *Electr.* Applied to that form of electricity which is produced by rubbing glass with silk; vitreous: opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 7. (For the reason of this use see quot 1812.)

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 322 What they had observed of positive and negative Electricity 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX 197 The result was invariably the same, whether they and the rod were loaded with positive or negative electricity 1822 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 127 The terms negative and positive electricity have been likewise adopted on the idea that the phenomena depend upon a peculiar subtle fluid which becomes in excess in the vitreous and deficient in resinous bodies 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 288/1 It will be easy to observe the analogy between the mutual relations of the two magnetisms (Austral and Boreal), and those of positive with negative electricities 1876 PRENCE & SIVWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 3 By an arbitrary convention the electricity excited on glass has been called positive, while that excited on sealing-wax has been called negative. All electrified bodies are either positively or negatively electrified.

1831 CARLILE *Start Res.* III. x, Drugdum the Negative, Dandyism the Positive: one attracts hourly towards it and appropriates all the Positive Electricity of the nation (namely, the Money thereof), the other is equally busy with the Negative (that is to say the Hunger).

b. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence or production of, positive electricity; *spec.* noting that member of a voltaic couple which is most acted upon by the solution, and from which a current of positive electricity proceeds.

1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 191 Oxygen and acids are naturally negative, hydrogen and inflammable bodies, in general, and alkalies, positive. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 321 Oxygen will separate at the positive surface, and small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 243 If a tourmalin be cut into several parts, each piece will have its positive and negative poles, corresponding to the positive and negative sides of the original stone 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 255 The conductor to which the cushion is attached is called the negative conductor, the other collects the electricity of the glass, and is called the positive conductor 1876 PRENCE & SIVWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 22 The zinc is named the positive plate or element, the copper the negative plate or element 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 243 From 28° to 30° non is positive to copper and negative to lead, above 30° lead is positive to copper and negative to iron. 1904 *Vestm. Gaz.* 14 Dec 1904 The base (rail) running down the centre of the track being the return or negative, and the protected one at the side the 'live' or positive rail.

11. *Magnetism.* Applied to the north-seeking pole of a magnet, and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is impelled by another or by an electric current.

1849 MRS. SOMMERVILLE *Connat. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (ed. 8) 351 All the phenomena of magnetism, like those of electricity, may be explained on the hypothesis of one ethereal fluid, which is condensed or redundant in the positive pole 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 29-30 In speaking of a line of magnetic force we shall always suppose it to be traced from magnetic south to magnetic north, and shall call this direction positive. In the same way the end of the magnet which points north is reckoned the positive end. We shall consider Austral magnetism, that is, the magnetism of that end of a magnet which points north, as positive.

b. *fig.* (from 10 and 11. Cf. POLAR sb. 2, 9.) 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 331 Of the positive pole, on the other hand, language to the following purport is the usual exponent 1844 Emerson *Ess.*, *Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 Everything in nature is bipolar, or has a positive and negative pole.

12. *Optics.* a. Of a double-refracting crystal: Having the index of refraction of the extraordinary ray greater than that of the ordinary ray; opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 9 a.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 90. 147 In some [crystals] the extraordinary ray is refracted towards the axis... while in others it is refracted from the axis. In the first case the axis is called a positive axis of double refraction. *Ibid.* xxii. 196 The positive crystals, such as zircon, ice, etc. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Curr. Sc.* I. 79/a Of some bodies possessing positive axes, we may mention quartz, ice, &c.; whilst Iceland spar, prussiate of potash, &c., have negative axes.

b. *Positive eyepiece*: an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses having their convex sides facing each other, in which the object is viewed beyond both lenses. Cf. NEGATIVE *a.* 9 b.

1824 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. s. v. *Telescope*. The two lenses are usually plano-convex, with the convex faces towards the object-glass... This eyepiece is usually called the negative eyepiece, from its having the image seen by the eye behind the field-glass [i. e. between the field-glass and the eye-glass]; Another modification is called the positive eyepiece, because the image observed is before both lenses [i. e. between the field-glass and the object-glass] 1867 HOGG *Microsc.* I. II. 52 The positive eyepiece gives the best view of the micrometer.

c. Said of a visual image of the same colour or luminosity as the original sense-impression.

1899 L. HILL *Man. Hum. Physiol.* xxv. 439 On waking in the morning in a dark room strike a match, and immediately blow it out, a positive after-image of the light persists for a moment and then gradually dies away.

13. *Photogr.* Showing the lights and shades as seen in nature. Opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 10.

1840 Sir J. HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 206 In order VOL. VII.

to avoid circumlocution the author employs the terms *positive* and *negative* to express respectively pictures in which the lights and shades are the same as in nature... and in which they are opposite; that is, light representing shade, and shade light 1841 Fox TALBOT *Specif. of Patent No.* 8842 The portrait, is a negative one, and from this a positive copy may be obtained. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 119 The artist works upon a very faint positive 'impression', and entirely covers it with body colour, or equally opaque coloured crayons, with the express intention of concealing the tone of the photograph. 1881 LUSBOCK in *Nature* 1 Sept. 410/a He by obtaining a negative rendered it possible to take off any number of positive, or natural, copies from one original picture.

V. Adapted to be placed or set down (literally).

14. *Positive organ*. a small organ, orig. app. portable, but placed upon a stand when played (as distinct from a *portative* organ, which could be played while being carried in procession), often used formerly as an addition to the large organ in a church (the same as *chaur organ* or CHOIR ORGAN in its early form), and recently revived in some churches.

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Organ*. Church organs consist of two parts, viz. the main body of the organ, called the great organ; and the positive, or little organ, which is a small buffet, usually placed before the great organ. 1879 STAINER *Musical Bible* 156 The positive organ in our churches and halls, and the portative barrel-organ 1900 *Oxford Times* 26 May 1900 Wytham All Saints' Church Opening of new 'positive' organ 1908 *Athenaeum* 8 July 1908 (Church Hist. Exhib. St. Albans) The Positive organ here shown has four stops, and is circa 1600, this was a larger instrument, and was placed on a stand during use, but it could be moved about when required.

B. sb. (absol. or ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. *Gram.* The positive degree (see A. 4); an adjective or adverb in the positive degree.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 28 We. forme our comparatives and superlatives out of our positives. c. 1620 A. HUMPH. *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 The positive is the first position of the noun, as, soft, hard 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* *Gram.* Of adjectives. The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as, black, blackish 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 208 Some adjectives which are comparatives in origin are now used as positives

2. That which has an actual existence, or is capable of being affirmed; a reality.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dev. Logike* 93 Here is not one positive, or being opposed to another contrary positive, or being, but the affirmation, position, being thereof, is opposed to negation, deposition, annihilation, not being thereof 1641 R. BROOKES *Eng. Syntax*, i. v. 21 White and Blacke indeed are both positives, but so is not Evil. 1876 C. J. VAUGHAN *Earnest Words* 145 If these are not mere names and ideas, but realities and facts, and positives.

† 3. That which arbitrarily or absolutely prescribes or determines. *Obs.*

1685 BAXTER *Purpaphr.* N. T. Rom. vii. 8 A great number of Legal Positives and Ceremonials had never obliged me. 1732 WATERLAND *Seriph.* *Vind.* III. 37 Positives, while under Pieccept, cannot be slighted without slighting Morals also

4. Elliptically or contextually for *positive quantity* (see A. 9); *positive conjunction* (see A. 6 c); *positive plate, metal*, etc. (see A. 10 b); *positive organ* (see A. 14); *positive colour* (see A. 8); etc.

1705 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 35 To Connect a Negative and a Positive, is to make the one destroy the other. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Positive*, in music, denotes the little organ usually behind, or at the foot of the organist, played with the same wind. 1791 HARRIS *Hermes* II. ii. (1765) 244 The Suppositives denote Connection, but assert not actual Existence; the Positives imply both the one and the other 1881 SPOTTISWOOD in *Nature* 6 Oct. 549/a The carbon which would be connected with the copper element of a Grove battery, and which is called the positive, is the one more rapidly consumed. 1885 A. J. HINKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 303/a The organs are Orgel (with 3 divisions of pipes), Positive (a chamber organ), Regale (a reed organ), and Portative (pipe reed) 1899 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/3 The picture is light in key, but though devoid of positives, save in the faint blue background, it is not really colourless.

5. *Photogr.* A picture in which the lights and shadows are the same as in nature. opposed to NEGATIVE sb. 8.

1853 *Fam. Herald* 3 Dec. 310/a To obtain from those pictures good prints or positives 1883 HARDWICH'S *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 188 Collodion Positives are sometimes termed *direct*, because obtained by a single operation.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Positive v.* (a) *trans.* to affirm positively, assert; (b) to produce a positive picture of; *Positi val a.* see quot.; *Positivize v. trans.* to render positive or real.

1656 S. H. GOLD. *Leas* 43, I may safely positive it, and say, that neither his Highness, nor the Parliament, might part with their Powers. 1894 SALL *London up to Date* II. 17 Being focussed, negatived, and positively in that apparel. 1895 J. GROVE *Moral Ideals* (1896) 13 For contrast to *ideal* in its adjective sense, I shall sometimes use the word *positival* *Ibid.* 93 The notion of the summum bonum was very early de-idealized or positivized, and it was considered that nothing could, be considered to answer to this description except tangible, measurable, describable pleasure

Positively (ppzitivly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a positive manner.

1. Definitely, expressly, explicitly, directly, downright; with assurance or confident assertion.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 b, I positively affirme it [the Plague] is for sinne. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 49 Some of the approved Antiquaries positively hold the

Original Language of the Celts to be Welsh. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 90, I do not pretend to pass my own Judgment, or to determine positively on either side. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 121 You would not so positively affirm this fact without knowing the certain truth 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 139 Had he positively contradicted my assertion, I could have answered and confuted him in one word 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 53 A large body of Protestants regarded prelacy as positively unlawful

2. Not comparatively or relatively, absolutely, simply; in itself.

1897 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* vi. Ess. (Aib.) 146 The good or evil may be esteemed good or evil comparatively and not positively or simply 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 220 The original town occupied the end of a positively small, but in that flat region, considerable, ridge of higher ground overlooking the river at its feet

3. In an affirmative, real, or actual manner; in relation to what is, as distinguished from what is not; actually, opposed to *negatively*.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 399 Prepositions, signifying some respect of Cause, Place, Time, or other circumstance either Positively or Privatively 1683 D. A. Art *Converse* 116 They are rather not civil than positively incivil 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 5 Society is produced by our wants, and government by our wickedness, the former promotes our happiness positively, by uniting our affections, the latter negatively, by restraining our vices

4. a. *Electr.* With positive electricity.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 186 Hence have arisen some new terms among us; we say B (and bodies like it circumstanced) is electrized *positively*, A, *negatively*. Or rather, B is electrized *plus*; A, *minus* 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX 197 The result was invariably the same whether the jar was charged positively or negatively 1832 Nat. *Philos.* II. *Electric* II. § 49. 13 (U. K. Soc.) When even [bodies] contain a quantity of fluid greater than this, they are said to be positively electrified, or to have positive electricity 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 A positively electrified surface

b. In the direction taken as positive or primary 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 677 In the ivy the internodes are positively heliotropic when young, but negatively when old before growth ceases. *Ibid.* (see HELIOTROPIC).

5. Absolutely, actually, really; indeed, in truth, truly. (Qualifying the statement.)

1711 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. 1, So, Maria, you see your lover pursues you, positively you shan't escape. 1823 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 51 This edition has undergone positively the last revision. 1859 MRS. CARLILE *Lett.* (1889) III. 2 Positively, it took away my breath 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Ensign* 159 His Excellency positively hates the sight of him

Positiveness (ppzitivness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being positive.

† 1. Reality of existence, actuality, affirmative nature. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 28 Positiveness, Thesis 1698 NORRIS *Coll. Mus.* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of Sins of Omission, is in the Habitude of the Will only

2. Subjective certainty; confidence, assurance, expression of assuredness; dogmatism, obstinacy.

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cress.* Ep. Ded. He was brave without Vanity, and knowing without Positiveness 1711 *Country-Man's Let.* to *Curat* 76 Positiveness (without Proof is intolerable 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* I. iv. (1849) 58 Authors who, from the positiveness of their assertions, seem to have been eye-witnesses of the fact 1885 RANNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 640/a The function of these fibres is not yet determined with positiveness.

b. Definiteness, directness, peremptoriness.

1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 289 If upon the literal positiveness of the King's directions we had immediately transmitted them to the commissioners

Positivism (ppzitivizm). [ad. F. *positivisme* (Comte), f. *positif*, -ive, POSITIVE see -ISM; *la philosophie positive* being Comte's name for his system.

La philosophie positive occurs first in St. Simon *Introd. aux Travaux Scientif.* (Œuvres I. 198. Comte's *Philosophie positive* vol. I was published in 1830.)

1. A system of philosophy elaborated by Auguste Comte from 1830 onwards, which recognizes only positive facts and observable phenomena, with the objective relations of these and the laws that determine them, abandoning all inquiry into causes or ultimate origins, as belonging to the theological and metaphysical stages of thought, held to be now superseded; also a religious system founded upon this philosophy, in which the object of worship is Humanity considered as a single corporate being.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Comte's Positive Philos.* 330 We are obliged to conclude, then, that positivism in M. Comte's hands, while pretending to take upon itself the regulation of human conduct, fails to furnish a guiding principle for either individuals or societies 1865 (title) A General view of Positivism. Translated from the French of Auguste Comte, by J. H. Bridger 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 21 Such dedication of mortals is the avowed religion of positivism. [1868 (Nov. 8) HUXLEY *Phys. Basis Life* Lay Sermon (1883) 140 In fact M. Comte's philosophy in practice might be compendiously described as Catholicism minus Christianity. [Often referred to as 'Huxley's well-known description' or 'definition of Positivism'] 1875 BRIDGES in *Comte's Syst. Positive Policy* I. 264 In the conception of Humanity the three essential aspects of Positivism, its subjective principle, its objective dogma, and its practical object, are united. 1892 *Monist* II. 261 Positivism: i. e. the representation of facts without any admixture of theory or mythology, is an ideal which in its purity perhaps will never be realised.

1154

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World II. v. iii.* § 26 451 Idols, in such habit and posture as if they were fighting. 1637 T. Goodwin *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 63 The posture of the cherubims was such that their faces were each towards the other. 1674 PERRY *Diss. Dupl. Proportion* 122 Supposing every Body to have a Figure or Posture of its own, out of which it may be disturbed by External Force. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Posture*, Disposition, as The Posture of the Soul.

1 *trans.* To drive or thrust with a forcible or

|| 2. The fact or state of being possible; possibility, potentiality (opposed to *esse*); esp. in phr. *in posse* opposed to *in esse*.

1 *trans.* To drive or thrust with a forcible or

bility, potentiality (opposed to *esse*): esp. in phr. *in posse* opposed to *in esse*.

1583 GREENE *Mammilla* Wks (Glosat) II 229 She which is vicious in her youth may be virtuous in her age I graunt indeede it may be, but it is hard to bring the *posse* into esse 1598 — *Def Conny Catch* Wks (Glosat) XI 44 To stricke him of all that his puse had in esse, or his credyt in posse. 1659 BAXTER *Key Catch* xxvii 282 If the question [of sin] be only of the posse, and not of the act. 1756 GRAY *Lett* Wks 1825 II 193 You are not however to imagine that my illness is *in esse*, no, it is only *in posse*. 1877 READE *Woman Hater* v. They existed, as the schoolmen used to say, *in posse*, but not *in esse*.

Posse comitatus (pp 22 *komitatus* -tus). [med. (Anglo) L., force of the county: see prec. and COUNTY.] 'The force of the county', the body of men above the age of fifteen in a county (exclusive of peers, clergymen, and infirm persons), whom the sheriff may summon or 'raise' to repress a riot or for other purposes; also, a body of men actually so raised and commanded by the sheriff (Also abbreviated to *posse* see prec 1).

[1285 *and Stat Westminster* c 39 Assumptio secum posse comitatus sui est (vicecomes) in propria persona] a 1266 BACON (1) The posse comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. 1528 in *Crt & Times* Chas. I (1848) I. 453 The high sheriff of Dorsetshire had order to raise *posse comitatus*, to attack those unfencibles of Gillingham forest 1795 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. ix 343 For keeping the peace and pursuing felons, he may command all the people of his county to attend him, which is called the *posse comitatus*, or power of the county 1840 BARNHAM *Inglol* Leg. Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin*, Sheriff of Kent ..with his posse comitatus.

b. *transf* = POSSE I c.

1829 BYRON *Juan* i. clxiv. With him I joined his *posse comitatus* 1860 TRISTRAM *St Sahara* x. 126 On a house-top were a bevy of nut brown maids, who had forgotten to veil their faces. They were consequently pelted with stones by some of the *posse comitatus*, and retired in confusion.

† **Posse-de, v. Obs.** Also 5 *posseede*, 6 *possed*, *posseade*, 6-7 *Sc. posseid* [= F. *posseider* to possess; but this form of the Fr. vb is not cited before the 16th c., the 15th c. form being *possider*, ad. L. *possidere*.] = POSSESS v 1, 2, 5

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2841 In pise & in pience possede at he mist. 1426 LYON. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 132 Septuim and crowne that he may in dede, As he hath right, in peas to poverde 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 244 Tie-out of fayre which she doth posseede. 1484 CAXTON *Rables of Boiof* (1899) 41 The vertues [powers] which he possessed in his yong age 1556 *Arctica & Isab* (1608) K v. He that loves not him selfe dothe poverde no goodde 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxvii 70 Reid how hai forreitt the Britons folk to flitt, And yett posside that peoples propriete 1621 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* iii. (1642) 203 That God transport him beyond his assise, and wholly posseide him.

Posseide, Sc. Obs.: see POWBOWDY

Possess (pize s), v. [a. OF. *possess-ier*, -er (1269 in Godef.) f. L. *possess-*, ppl. stem of *possidere* to possess, perh. through influence of F. *posseigneur* POSSESSOR, etc., the regular OF. repr. of *possidere* being *posseuer*, -eir, -eour.]

I. Radical senses.

† 1. *trans.* Of a person or body of persons: To hold, occupy (a place or territory); to reside or be stationed in; to inhabit (with or without ownership). *Obs* (or merged in 2).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 131 b/2 How now ..we possesse perably our royant with out werte. 1535 COVERDALE *Yosh* xxiv 4 I gawe ..Esau mount Sen to possesse 1560 DRAKE *St. Sebastian's* Comm. 47 b. Colledges ..were first founded for the pore, but now for the most part they possesse them, which have enough besides. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 431 Dominion giv'n Over all other Creatures that possesse Earth, Air, and Sea. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* ii. 2 The City of Destruction, a populous place, but possessed with a very ill conditioned, and idle sort of People 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 p 3 The whole shire is now possessed by gentlemen, who owe Sir Harry a part of Education

absol. or *intr* 1681 SHAKS *Cymb.* i. v 48 Let instructions enter Where folly now possesses

† b. Of a thing: To occupy, take up (a space or region); to be situated at, on, or in. *Obs.* (exc. with mixture of other senses).

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xii. 159 The waves of the South sea, runne 30 leagues, and the other 70 are possessed with the billowes and waves of the North sea. c 1600 A. HUMT *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The acute [accent]. may possess the last syllab' ..the penult ..the antepenult: ..and the fourth also from the end. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 205 The Addition of four Foot will be filled up and possessed by the Walls and Clay-work 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc* v. 22 The Solar System, in which you see the Sun possesses nearly the central Point. 1850 ROSSERT *Blessed Damozel* xi. When those bells Possessed the mid day air.]

† c. Of a disease, etc.: To affect, infect. *Obs.* 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male* Wks (1653) 90 If the palese possesse the opposite part 1678 PHILLIPS, *Achor*, a disease possessing the hairy scalp 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 266 An error ..which has possess'd the Copies of this Play.

† d. To take up the attention or thoughts of; to occupy, engross. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 134 To enjoy the former pleasures that these possesse him. 1698 LOCKE *Tolerat* iv Wks. 1727 III. 464 Affairs of State which wholly possess them when grown up 1729 Dr Foz *Crusoe* (1840) II. 1. 8 The ..innocent amusements ..which before entirely possessed me, were nothing to me.

2. To hold as property; to have belonging to one, as wealth or material objects; to own.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 34 Thocht all this wuld thow did possede, Nocht efter death thow sall possesse 1525 TINDALE *Luke* xii 15 For no mannes life stondesth in the haboundance of the thynges which he posseseth 1685 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* (1871) I 68, I was too rich in possessions whilst I possessed him. 1695 PALMER *Mor. Philos.* iii. 1 v. 102 It is ..consistent with the will of God, or 'right', that I should possess that share which these regulations assign me 1881 FROUD *Short Stud* (1883) IV ii 11 187 He could not give to others what he did not himself possess.

b. *Law* To have possession of, as distinct from ownership; see POSSESSION I b.

1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 The person entitled to possess is generally (though not always) the owner.

c. To have as a faculty, adjunct, attribute, quality, condition, etc. (Often meaning no more than the simple *have*.)

1596 FLEMING *Paraph* Epist 115 The residue of my lyfe will I lead in Rhodes, where I may possesse peace and quietnes 1662 GERRARD *Princ.* 40 The Quarries possess more Stone, and the Woods more Timber than a Banquet Room 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* iii. 1 (1763) 134 No Animal possesses its Faculties in vain 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* x v III 367 Notwithstanding the ample means of information which they possess, great ignorance and many erroneous opinions prevailed. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 235 'It is folly has destroyed the fairest that that ever man possessed', observed the bishop 1860 TINDALL *Glac.* i. vi 46 The former may possess many times the intensity of the latter 1889 *Times* 27 Sept 5/4 An elaborate habited survey, which possesses a peculiar value from its inference to the Domesday survey

d. *fig* in emphatic sense.

1685-6 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* (1871) I. 81 My weakness is invincible, which makes me, as you phrase it, ..possess past calamities. 1854 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iii. xviii. 236 'The writhings of a heart that has been made to possess its own iniquities.

e. (after F. *posseder*) To have knowledge of or acquaintance with; to be master of, or conversant with (a language, etc.) [Cf. quot. 1674 s v Possessor c] 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. iii. Harry possessed the two languages of French and English very well 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 1. 45 Every critic should try and possess one great literature, at least, besides his own

3. To take possession of, seize, take; to come into possession of, obtain, gain, win *arch*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi 19 With your patience possesse ye your soules 1611 BIBLE *ibid*. In your patience possesse ye your soules 1628 WYCLIF, 36 schulen welde youre soules 1881 R. V. ye shall win your soules 1885 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 45 A company of rats upon a sudden possess his house. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix 12 How to effect so hard an enterprise, And to possess the purpose they desnd. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* iii. ii. 100 There thou maist braine him, Having first seiz'd his Bookes. Remember First to possess his Bookes. 1649 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett & Sp* (1871) II 227 Upon Thursday the One and thirtieth, I possessed a Castle called Kilkenny. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* i. Wks 1799 I. 165 Turning down a narrow lane ..in order to possess a pig's sty, that we might take the gallowes in flank. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* ii. 118 The strong brute forces ..leap on him, and seize him and possess his life.

4. To keep, maintain (oneself, one's mind or soul) in a state or condition (of patience, quiet, etc.), often in allusion to Luke xxi. 19 (the proper sense being misunderstood: see quot. 1526 in 3). Also (without *in*), to maintain control over, to keep calm or steady (cf. *self-possessed*, *self-possession*).

1643 EVELYN *Mem.* a May, Resolving to possess myselfe in some quiet, I built ..a study, ..at Wotton 1654 BRAMHALL *Just* *ibid* ii. (1662) 27 All Christians ..are obliged to pursue obedience, to possess their souls, in patience. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 137 p 1 Uneasy Persons, who cannot possess their own Minds 1749 CHESTER, *Lett.* (1775) II. 168 A man who does not possess himself enough to bear disagreeable things, without visible marks of anger is at the mercy of every trifling knave. 1820 MRS LYNN LINTON in *Chambers* *ibid* 4 Oct 625/1 Every man worthy of the name of man should know how to possess his soul—bearing with patience those things which energy cannot change.

5. Of a demon or spirit (usually evil): To occupy and dominate, control, or actuate.

1596 Bp W. BARLOW *Three Sermon*. 1. 23 The Hogges without leaue [of God the Father] he could not possesse. 1601 SHAKS *Twel* N. iii. iv. 93 If all the duels of hell be drawne in lutes, and Legion himselfe possesse him, yet I speake to him 1704 HEARNE *Duet Hist.* (1714) I. 181 Some are of Opinion that Abel slew the very same Serpent the Devil had formerly possessed 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iii. ix. 113 The spirit which possessed him must be, they thought, divine. 1904 W. AXON in *Trans. Roy Soc Lit. Ser.* ii. XXIII. 99 Belfastor undertook to possess a rich lady, and not to be exorcised, save by Matteo

b. *pass.* (usually const. *with*, in mod. use also *by*, formerly *of*). See also POSSESSED 2.

1526 TINDALE *Matth.* iv. 24 Them that were possessed with devils. 1596 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1573 III. 309, I am posside with the diuell and cannot sleepe. 1661 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 38 Thought by the Jewes to be possessed either with a good, or evill spirit. 1789 Dr Foz *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 53 A set of people who were not possessed by, but rather, as it may be called, are possessed of the devil 1849 W. LIVING *Congo, Granada* i. iv. One of those fanatic infidels possessed of the devil 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. viii. II. 155 A woman eats a lettuce without making the sign of the cross. She is possessed by a devil.

6. Of an idea, a mental condition, or the like: To take or have hold of (a person); to hold, domi-

nate, actuate; to affect or influence strongly and persistently (Formerly also of bodily conditions) 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* iii. 1. 265 My eares are stoppt, and cannot hear good newes So much of had already hath possed them. 1600 — *Temp* ii. 1. 199 What a strange drowsines possesses them? 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* i. xi. 44 Which Tuscan superstition seauing upon Rome hath since possessed all Emope 1722 Dr Foz *Plague* (1754) 3 This [suspicion] posses'd the Heads of the People very much 1814 GOSWAMIA 1 i in *New Brit Theatre* III 102 What can possess this young lord to be out of his bed at this hour? 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 31 In a mood very different from that which now possesses them.

For the passive *with* see g d

II. Causal uses; = cause to possess

† 7. *With* *intr*. To put in possession (esp. legal possession) of (lands, estates, etc.); to settle or establish in. Rarely without *in* *Obs*

c 1465 *Pol. Rel & L Poems* (1866) 4 Edwardes Dai gracia Sithe god hatte. possende be in the right Thome him honour with all the myght 1576 Reg *Privy Council* Scot II 518 To enter and possess the said Nicoll in his saidis landis 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist Justice* viii 39 He deposed Arimba from his kingly seat, and possessed Alexander therein 1687 in *Maged Coll & Jar II* (O. H. S.) 178 Hee thought the Bishop illegally possest 1708 in *Phenix II* 241 Then the Just ..shall be posse'd in the fullness of their Glory.

8. *With of* (also *† with*): To endow with, put in possession of, to bestow (something specified) upon, give (something) to. Now *rare* or *Obs* exc. as in b or c.

1549 *Compl. Scot* i. 29 He possesse vthir pure pepil vith the farny riches 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* iii. 21. I will possess you of that ship and Treasure. 1644 MILTON *Edm.* Wks (1847) 98/2 By possessing our souls of true virtue 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii 8 By possessing his heart with this virtue of contentedness. 1782 J. RYLAND *Autobiog* Wks 1839 III. 45, I have thought it better to possess him immediately of the paper 1784 Sir J. RYLANDS *Disc.* xii (1876) 55 It is better to possess the model with the attitude you require.

b. *refl*. To take possession of; take for oneself, make one's own, = 3.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr. Arg.* 4 Lucius Tarquinius ..had possessed himselfe of the kingdom. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 546 Then possest be himselfe with his armes 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 p 11 My Lord Orkney received Orders to possess himself of Mortagne 1885 Sir J. BACON in *Law Times Rep* LII. 570/1 All that the plaintiffs did was to possess themselves of the securities 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 No plain man would hesitate to say that a thief possesses himself of the goods carried away.

c. *pass* To be in possession of; to be endowed with; to possess (sense 2) Possessed of or with, having possession of, possessing.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth* De P. R. xv xlii (W de W), Creia was somtyme possessy wyth [Bodl MS. that wip] an hundred noble cytees. 1533 SHAKS *Rich II*, ii. 1. 162 The plate ..and mouebles, Whereof our Uncle Gaunt did stand possest c 1600 — *Sonn* xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possest. 1671 MERVON *Itm* ii. 137 They found the Spaniards possessed of the Towne. 1791 COWPER *Itad* iii. 108 He ..of her And her's possest, shall bear them safe away 1809-10 COLFRIDGE *Friend* (1865) 123 Every human being possessed of reason 1863 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 197 The active vigorous English workman, possessed of all his limbs 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 35 The King is not unfrequently spoken of as being seised or possessed of the crown.

9. *With with*. To cause to be possessed by (a feeling, idea, or the like: see 6); to imbue, inspire, permeate, affect strongly or permanently *with*; to cause to feel or entertain.

1597 MORLEY *Introd.* *Mus.* 180 If therefore you will com pose in this kind, you must possess yourselfe with an amorous humour. 1644 *Observ* his *May*, *Answer to City Lond Petit* 8 To possess the people with a fancy against that 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* i. 1. 25 What Devil possesses them with such wicked designs? 1710 ABP KING *Lett. to Swift* 16 Sept. To possess my lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Hailey with the reasonableness of the affair 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 24, I wish that I could possess the Committee with the impression of the deep and vital importance of the subject

b. *With clause*: To imbue with the notion, to persuade, convince.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm Term* i. i. 50 Easy You've easily possess'd me, I am free 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. iii. He had possessed the lady, that was the only man in the world of a sound, pure and untainted Constitution. 1747 SARAH FIELDING *Lett David Simple* i. 278 From the time I went away, my Mother had constantly possessed her, that I did so 1848 *Craze* *Gloss.* (ed. 2), Possess, to persuade, to inform, to convince.

† c. *Without const*: To influence the opinion of; to prepossess. *Obs*

1591 RALPH *Last Fight Rev* (Arb) 15 Hoping to possess the ignorant multitude by anticipating and fore-running false reports 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 6 Here is observed, that in all cause, the first tale possesseth much 1681 *Trial* 3 *Colledge* 22 Colledge Mr Attorney, I should not interrupt you, if I were not afraid this was spoken to possess the Jury

d. *pass.* (coinciding, and in early instances often identical, with the passive of sense 6).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl* (Arb) 56 A poets brayne, possess with layes of loue. a 1658 BROWNE *Queen & Concubine* ii. viii. My Lord, I do presume I am unwelcome, Because you are possess'd I never lov'd you 1661 WOOD *Life* (O H S) L. 395 Being possess with a deep melancholy, he fell, as 'twere, downe right mad. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* III. vii. 43 Henry, possessed with an high

idea of his own power and importance 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 7 He had all his life been possessed with one great conviction.

†e With inverted construction: To create a possessing idea, etc., in (the mind), to infuse *Obs. rare*.

1566 G. WOODCOCK [Hist. Justice ix. 42] She possest such a superstitious toy in the heads of the people, that she made them yearly sacrifice a day and keep it holy in remembrance of him.

10. To put in possession of, furnish with (knowledge or information); to instruct in; to inform, acquaint, to give to understand that *Obs. or arch.*

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V. i. 35*, I have possest your grace of what I purpose 1601 — *Twel. N. ii. iii* 150 Possesse vs, possesse vs, tell vs something of him 1607 G. WILKINS *Mis. Enf. Marriage* i. B. 11, I have possest you with this business Master Doctor 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 If hee had any more to posseste the King, he should first acquaint him, and consequently have an answer 1666 WOOD *Life* 3 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 72 He beforehand possest the Vicechancellor that I would help him 1682 *News fr. France* 9 They are very careful to possest all people in such secret methods as they dare venture on 1771-90 FRANKLIN *Autobog.* (1856) 91 Our debates possest me so fully of the subject, that I wrote and printed an anonymous pamphlet on it 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 201 Contriving to possest her fellow conspirators of all the particulars of his behaviour

Possessable see POSSESSIBLE.

Possessed, possest (pōz'est), *pp. a.* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ED.]

1. Occupied; held as property; taken possession of, seized, assumed; see POSSESS 1-3 *rare*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxxii. No other crosse, But this that toucht thy now possessed hold 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr. v. T. ix* 23 Her possessed greatness, vntill vsurpation 1651 tr. *Evangelist's French Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 367, I was astonish'd to see the Liberty this young Gentleman took with his Possessed

b Kept under control, kept calm or steady, composed. *rare*°. (Implied in *possessedness* see below. Cf. POSSESS 4 and SELF-POSSESSED)

2. Inhabited and controlled by a demon or spirit; demoniac, lunatic, mad, crazy.

1534 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 33 What had fortun'd vnto the possessed of the devils 1557 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 141 By Nature possessed and frantike 1634 LITTON *Trav.* i. 33, I saw an old Frier conuring the Diuell out of a possessed woman 1797 GAY *Fables* i. iii. 7 She saw the Nurse, like one possessed, With wringing hands, and sobbing breast. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 227 There were some strange weird clouds introduced, which had something demoniacal and possessed about them.

b *absol.* A demoniac, a madman; mad folk.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 249 After this the Catechumens, the possessed and the penitents are dismissed. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vii. (1864) II. 155 A poor peasant receives the possessed into his house

c. See POSSESS *v.* 8 c.

3. (In instrumental combinations) Dominated, controlled, strongly and permanently affected

c 1630 *Convert Soul* in *Farr. S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 89 Peace, catfife body, earth possest. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 135 2/2 My. wo possessed Heart.

Hence **Posse ssedness** (see 1 b), self-possession. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobog.* x. (1848) 265 A man of most calm temper with great possessedness and steyedness of Spirit.

†**Posse ssiant**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *posse ssant* sb., prop. pres. pp. of *posse ssere* to POSSESS.] A possessor.

c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 2627 Ewsebus, 'Had all the crafts & conyng in his clere wit, pat pictagoras the pure god posse ssiant was of.

Posse ssible, *a. rare* Also -able. [f. POSSESS *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being possessed.

1874 W. JONES *New Test. Illustr.* 278 Knowledge of divine things possible by man. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 9 The young beauty seemed to dissolve into more possessable mortality

Posse ssing, *vb. sb.* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb POSSESS; possession

1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxxvii. xix*, The righteous minds Shall haue the land in their possessing 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 37, 3/1 We're cheated of the Blessing, When arriv'd at full Possessing. 17. P. *Post. Int.* *Swyft* 1. Parson, these things in thy possessing Are better than the Bishop's blessing.

Posse ssing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. Having something as a possession; *spec.* having material possessions

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1850) 472 Seraphs and saints, and all-possessing souls, Which minister unto the universe 1884 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 6/1: There is in the West the possessing, the spending, and the enjoying class 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/6 Only representatives of the privileged and possessing classes had been convoked

2. Inhabiting and actuating a person, as a demon or spirit; dominating as an influence.

1828-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 40 145 The political creed which actuates at present, as a possessing spirit, the great mass of the civilised world. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession* in *N. T. v.* 172 Nor did He ascribe to possessing spirits moral influence over the possessed

Hence **Posse ssingness**.

1882 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* (1887) II. 70 We may note the degree of possessingness and permanence in the artistic impression

Possession (pōz'e-jən), *sb.* Forms: 4-*posse ssion*, also 4-6 -*ion*, -*ione*, -*yon*, (4 -*ionne*, 5 -*yone*, 6 -*yowne*), (4 *posse ssyon*, 5 *posse*

ssion, *posse ssion*, 7 *posse ssyon*, 6 -*ion*) [a. OF. *posse ssion*, -*on* (12th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. L. *posse ssio*-*nem* seizing, occupation, n. of action f. *posse ssere* see POSSEDE, POSSESS.]

1. The action or fact of possessing, or condition of being possessed (see POSSESS 1, 2); the holding or having something (material or immaterial) as one's own, or in one's control, actual holding or occupancy, as distinct from ownership.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 6 Merkis of my possession 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 276 And yaf theto possession Of lordship and of worldes good 1473 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 91/2 To the Patronage or Possession of the Church of Prescote 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 150 But also haue sure felynge, tastynge, possession, and fruycon of his goodnes. 1605 VERSTIGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 91 To obtayne possession of the whole Ile. 1690 LOCKE *Treat. Govt.* II. v. § 38 The same measures governed the Possession of Land too. 1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron* xviii. I am not one of those *esigante* mothers who expect always to have possession of a son's arm 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Philosophy is the possession of knowledge.

b. **Law.** The visible possibility of exercising over a thing such control as attaches to lawful ownership (but which may also exist apart from lawful ownership), the detention or enjoyment of a thing by a person himself or by another in his name; the relation of a person to a thing over which he may at his pleasure exercise such control as the character of the thing admits, to the exclusion of other persons; *esp.* the having of such exclusive control over land, in early instances sometimes used in the technical sense of *SEISIN*.

In the Roman Law, 'possession is usually said to consist of two elements—physical control and intention to possess, but in English law the latter element does not assume the same prominence as, in the shape of the *animus domini*, it has been thought to assume in Roman law. The general rule of English law is that exclusive physical control gives legal possession, unless the apparent possessor holds only as servant or bailee on behalf of another' (J. M. LIGHTWOOD in *Encycl. Law & Eng.* (1898) X. 229). Primarily, the term denotes a state of fact, but this fact carries with it legal advantages, and so is the source of rights. If the state of fact could always be ascertained with certainty, and if it always produced the normal legal effects, the subject of possession would present little difficulty, but it is frequently uncertain to whom the actual control of a thing is to be attributed, and when this question is settled, the law may credit the advantages of possession to some person other than the apparent possessor. Hence arises the distinction between *actual* and *legal* possession. Actual possession denotes the state of fact; but the person to whom are credited the advantages of possession has the legal possession, whether he is the actual possessor or no. Legal possession, when not accompanied by possession in fact, is known as 'possession in law'. (*Ibid.* 228-9.) See this article, also (*inter alia*), *Essay on Possession in the Common Law* by F. POLLOCK and R. S. WRIGHT, 1888, *Treatise on Possession of Land* by John M. LIGHTWOOD, 1894.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Every such person shall hereafter stand and be seaid demed and adged in lawful seison estate and possession of and in the same. 1559 *Rec. Monast. Knolls* (1872) 121 We charge . . . you to pas to the landis And ther gif him stat and possession be thak and rap as we is. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 158 Possession is said two wayes, eyther actual possession, or possession in law. Actual possession is when a man entred in deed into landes or tenements to him descended or otherwise. Possession in lawe, is when landes or tenements are descended to a man, and he hath not as yet really, actually, and in deed entred into them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Unity of Possession*, is when the Possession, or Profit is united with the Property. Thus, if the Lord purchase the Tenancy held by Heriot-Service, then the Heriot is extinct by Unity of Possession, i. e. because the Signory or Lordship and the Tenancy are now in one Man's Possession. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv. 389 First then of property in possession absolute; which is where a man hath, solely and exclusively, the right, and also the occupation, of any moveable chattels. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 330 The first degree of title is the bare possession, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right, or any pretence of right, to hold and continue such possession. 1837 BARON FARRER in *Meeson & Welsby Rep.* II. 331 Ownership may be proved by proof of possession, and that can be shown only by acts of enjoyment of the land itself. 1861 J. KENT *Contem. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 493 Though the vendee acquires a right of property by the contract of sale, he does not acquire a right of possession of the goods until he pays or tenders the price. 1885 W. A. HUNTER *Roman Law* 209 Possession is the occupation of anything with the intention of exercising the rights of ownership in respect of it. 1887 Ld. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 12 App. Ca. 556 By possession is meant possession of that character of which the thing is capable. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 1 As the name of Possession is one of the most important in our books, so it is one of the most ambiguous. Its legal senses (for they are many) overlap the popular sense. *Ibid.* 26 The following elements are quite distinct in conception: 1. physical control, detention, or de facto possession. 2. legal possession, the state of being a possessor in the eye of the law. 3. Right to possess or to have legal possession. *Ibid.* 27 Right to possess, when separated from possession, is often called 'constructive possession'. *Ibid.* 58 A servant in charge of his master's property, or a person having the use of anything by the mere licence of the owner, generally has not possession. 1894 J. M. LIGHTWOOD *Possession of Land* 2 Possession which is recognized by the law, is known as civil possession. The actual possession may be held by another on behalf of the civil possessor—by his servant or tenant, for example—and here the civil possession is still based on actual possession. 1898 — in *Encycl. Law & Eng.* X. 232 A person holding land as a tenant for years is denied the special form of legal possession known as *seisin*.

The English law, however, differing herefrom from the Roman law, does not refuse legal possession to bailees *Ibid.* 235 In the case of goods the mere right to possession is sometimes described as 'constructive possession', and is allowed the advantages of actual possession

c. **Phr.** In possession said (a) of a thing, actually possessed or held, often with possessive, *in* (one's) possession; (b) of a person, usually in possession of, actually possessing, holding, or occupying something. *Chose in possession*: see CHOSE. *Man in possession*, a duly authorized person who is placed in charge of chattels (furniture or the like) upon which there is a warrant for distress. To take possession of († take in possession) to take for one's own or into one's control, to seize.

[1308-9 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 274/2 Mettre le dit nich'en corpore possession del avauitid provendie] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 235 He londes pat Jai haue now in possession 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 26 Cirus tok it in possession. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2608 Of Alexandere and Aufrike, and alle pa owte landes, I am in possessione, and plenerly sevede 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 He hatte Millan now in possession 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 477 The Queenes maiestie, nowe in possession of the English empue 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 85 Any lande beynge in the possession of the Church 1771 *Finnis Lett.* lxvii. (1820) 333 He loves the very property of which he thought he had gotten possession 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xlv. 169, I had now the thermometers in my possession 1886 B. L. FARDEN *Three Times Tried* i. 13/2, I left Captain Bellwood in possession of the field 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 119 When a man is away from home his household effects do not cease to be in his possession. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 (heading) The Man in Possession. *Ibid.* Defendant's man during the nine days only visited the house once a day and did not remain in possession. 1898 J. M. LIGHTWOOD in *Encycl. Law & Eng.* X. 237 In possession as applied to an estate or interest, these words usually mean that the right is immediate, and not in reversion, remainder, or expectancy.

d. **Prov.** Possession is nine (formerly eleven) points (also parts) of the law see POINT sb. 1 A. 12.

1650 B. DISCOURTEMENTUM 13 Possession may be 11 points of the Law 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. iii, Possession would make it much surer. They say 'it is eleven points of the Law' 1823 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron* (1833) III. xli. 130 Possession being nine parts of the law.

e. **Mining** (Derbyshire) see QUOTE.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (E. D. S.) 9 A cross and hole a good possession is, But for three dayes. 1681 HOGGTON *Rara Avis* Gloss. (E. D. S.), Possession, the right to a *meer* of ground, which miners enjoy, by having *stows* upon that ground; and it is taken generally for the *stows* themselves; for it is the *stows* that give possession. 1802 MANN *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Stowes*, pieces of wood of particular forms and constructions placed together, by which the possession of mines is marked.

† 2. The action of seizing or possessing oneself of; capture: see POSSESS *v.* 3 *Obs. rare*

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. ix. 237 Our future projects, with a view to the possession of this celebrated galeon

3. **concr.** That which is possessed or held as property, (with a, etc.) a thing possessed, a piece of property, something that belongs to one; pl. belongings, property, wealth.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II. 8, I sall gif til he genge þin heritage. & þi possession terms of erth 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 22 The 3ong man wente awei sorenful, for he hadde many possessionis. 1409 Act 8 Hen. VI. c. 9 Ceux q. gardent par force lour possessiones en avuens tenes on tenementz. 1434-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 They occupied the landes and possessiones of many other peple. 1538 STARKLY *England* I. iii. 77 Such an idul sort, spending theyr possessionys 1610 HOLLAND *Candiden's Brit.* (1637) 229 Masham, which was the possession of the Scopes of Masham. 1841 JAMES BRIGSID *Beauty* is a woman's best possession till she be old 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 434 One of your possessions, an ox or an ass, for example.

b. In Scotland, A small farm see QUOTE. 1805.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 511 The lanes include between them the breadth of two possessions only. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 519 [The farms] run from £30 to £1200, if below £30, they are called *possessionis*.

4. A territory subject to a sovereign ruler or state; now chiefly applied to the foreign dominions of an independent country.

1818 J. ADOLPHUS (*title*) The Political State of the British Empire; containing a General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown 1850 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. xii. 377 Canada became a British possession in 1763. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/1 Britain New Guinea has very rapidly developed from the position of a protectorate into that of a possession. 1905 WHITAKER's *Almanack* 512 The British Possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent excepting Alaska [etc.]

5. The fact of a demon possessing a person; the fact of being possessed by a demon or spirit (see POSSESS *v.* 5). Also in *Psychics*: see QUOTE. 1903.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. l. 44 How long hath this possession held the man? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 38 Neither Moses, nor Abraham pretended to Prophecy by possession of a Spirit. 1699 C. MATHER (*title*) *Memorable Providences relating to Witchcrafts and Possessions*. 1746 WESLEY *Franc. Methodist* 51 If you were to suppose John Haydon was not mad, but under a temporary Possession. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 158 The same malady they did in some cases attribute to an evil spirit, and in others not; thus showing that the malady and possession were not identical in their eyes. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Possession*, a developed form of motor automatism, in which the automatist's own personality

disappears for the time, while there is a more or less complete substitution of personality, writing or speech being given by another spirit through the entranced organism.

6. The action of an idea or feeling possessing a person (see *Possess v* 6), *transf.* an idea or impulse that holds or affects one strongly, + a dominating conviction, prepossession (*obs*).

1611 T. WILLIAMSON *to Goulart's Wise Vnillard* 76, I come now to speak of anger and cholera, which commonly keepe possession in old men. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Proc. Husb* 1. 15, I have a strong Possession, that with this five hundred, I shall win five thousand. 1826 *New Monthly Mag* XVI 508 Old Ideas still keep possession of old heads. 1867 LONGR. in *Life* (1891) III 103, I have worked steadily on it, for it took hold of me, — a kind of possession.

7. The action or condition of keeping (oneself, one's mind, etc.) under control (see *POSSESS v* 4). 1492 exc. in the compound SELF-POSSESSION.

1703 BURKITT *On N T Luke* xxi. 19 As faith gives us the possession of Christ, so patience gives us the possession of ourselves. 1710 STELL *Tattle* No 168 ¶ 4 To acquire such a Degree of Assurance, as never to lose the Possession of themselves in publick or private. 1802 MAR. EDGECWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I 237, I have need of that calm possession of my understanding, necessary to convince yours. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxv. 12 She, if only report the truth bely not, Deats, as hardly within her own possession.

8. *attrib.* possession-man = man in possession: see 1 c.

1772 *Doc. Hist. N York* (1851) IV. 803 The Weak pretence of Huts hastily Built on small Spots of Ground which they Term possession Houses. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xiv. II 115 The opinion that the possession-theory is modelled on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan 2/6 Ile and 'a possession man' went with a warrant of execution to levy on the defendant's goods for a debt and costs of over 74. 1897 *Ibid.* 28 Apr 6/5 He was on dunking terms with every process-server and possession-man about the place.

† *Possession, v. Obs. rare*—1 [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with possessions.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, Sundry more Gentlemen this little Hundred possesseth and possessioneth.

Posse'ssional, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -AL; cf. *professional*.] Pertaining to possession; having possessions or property; propertied. Hence *Posse'ssionalism*, the doctrine or principle of individual possession or private property; *Posse'ssionalist*, one who holds this doctrine.

1874 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 48 Union among all posse'ssional classes. 1882 *Occult*, *Posse'ssional*, same as *posse'ssive*. 1903 G. R. HALL *Human Evolution* viii 191 Some actualities of Posse'ssionalism. *Ibid.* iv. 216 In Lower Posse'ssionalism chattel slavery begins to die out, industry takes on the form of serfdom. In Higher Posse'ssionalism we find the social form of Capitalism. *Ibid.* xii 291 Before long only two parties will exist, the Possessionists and the Socialists... The honest Possessionist Cabinet.

Posse'ssionary, a. and sb. [f. *POSSESSION sb* + -ARY]. So obs. *F. possessionnaire* adj (1539).

A. adj. Constituted by possession; having; pertaining, or relating to possession.

1608-9 *Burton's Diary* (1898) III. 224, I do not say this, to abate any thing of his Highness's authority. He hath a posse'ssionary right, which, I am sure, gives him power enough to call Parliaments. *Ibid.* 390 If he is but posse'ssionary Protector, he is then hereditary and not subject to any boundings. 1730 F. BLONDEL *Fast Thetford* 52 Athelstane, Abbot of Ramsey, had a House in Thetford, for then he had a Possessionary Will, directed to the Bughies of Thetford. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 115 The horde of posse'ssionary and reversionary moles may deprecate an inquiry.

† *B. sb.* One who is in possession; = *POSSESSOR*.

1532 *Faith Mirror* (1829) 273 It proveth our bishops, abbots, and spiritual posse'ssionaries, double thieves and murderers, as concerning the body.

† *Posse'ssionate, a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *possessionatus* (in Du Cange); see *POSSESSION sb.* and -ATE².] Having possessions or endowments: cf. *POSSESSIONER b*.

1432-50 tr. *Illegion, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 459 We wolde have destroyede, the kyngs, bischoppes, chanoines, monkes posse'ssionate, and alle men of church, the freys excepte only. 1899 TRILVELYAN *Eng. Age Wych* 151 The disendowment of the 'posse'ssionate' clergy.

Posse'ssioned (-e'nd), *a.* [f. *POSSESSION sb.* + -ED², after *F. possessionné*.] Endowed with or holding possessions.

1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI* 351 That satisfaction should be given to the princes possessed in Alsace. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. This of the Possessed Princes, 'Princes Possessionés', is handed from Court to Court. The Kaiser and his Possessed Princes will too evidently come and take compensation.

Posse'ssioner. Obs. exc. Hist. [f. *POSSESSION sb.* + -ER².] One who is in possession, or holds possession, of something, a holder, occupier; a proprietor, owner; an owner of possessions.

1322 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 How many euer were possessioners [Vulg. *possessiones*] of feildis or howsis. c. 1450 *Godslow Reg* 89 They called before them the lordis and possessioners and tenants of the mylles. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 67 b, Possessioners of a warde of the bodye of a childe within age. 1563 BONNER in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxiv. 321 Not being lawful Bishop of Winchester, but an usurper, intruder, and unlawful possessioner thereof. 1682 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* xl. § 25 (1689) 299 The Owners or Possessioners thereof. 1807 BRITTON *Beauties Eng.* IX. Linc. 571 The sum of 1000l. borrowed of

the king, lord, and great possessioners, till it could be levied by the commissioners of sewers. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan 107 The grasping spirit of the new lords and possessioners.

b. spec. A member of a religious order having possessions or endowments, an endowed clergyman or ecclesiastic.

1377 LANGE. P. PL. B. v. 144 Pise possessioneres preche and depraue felies. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* I. 212 Popis and bischopis and priestis and beue new religious possessioners and beggers. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) iv. vi 167/2 Yf he be a relygious possessioner endowed by temporal goodes, he may releue them. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* xlvii (1874) 69 But the son of man hath not where to rest his head. Such possessioners were the byshops of the pyramyde church. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. xiii. vi 125 It was the villains demanding manumission from their lords, not Wycliffe's disciples despoiling possessioners.

Posse'ssionist. nonce-vid [f. *POSSESSION sb* + -IST]. One who professes to be possessed by a demon, one who holds a theory of such possession.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. xi (1840) 326 The mock possessions and infernal accomplishments, which most of the posse'ssionists of this age pretend to.

Posse'ssionless, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of possessions. Hence *Posse'ssionlessness*.

1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K* (1890) 235 How thankful you must be now that you are so posse'ssionless. 1905 *Nation* (N Y) 27 Apr. 334/3 Those who shared and defended his superb posse'ssionlessness.

Posse'ssional (posse'ss'vål), *a. Gram. rare*. [f. as next, after *adjectival, substantival*.] Of or pertaining to the possessive case; possessive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 572 This posse'ssional termination [s] detached itself, and passed into a pronoun-flexion by a sort of degeneracy, as in 'John his book'.

Possessive (pöze'siv), *a. (sb)* [ad. L. *possessivus*, in grammar (Quintil.) see *POSSESS v.* and -IVE. So *F. possessif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm).]

1. *Gram.* Denoting possession; qualifying a thing (or person) as belonging to some other.

Possessive pronoun (*possessive adjective*), a word derived from a personal or other pronoun, and expressing that the thing (or person) denoted by the noun which it qualifies belongs to the person (or thing) denoted by the pronoun from which it is derived. *Possessive case*, a name for the genitive case in modern English, ending (in nouns) in 's, and expressing the same relation as that expressed by a possessive pronoun.

(The name *possessive pronoun* is sometimes restricted to the absolute possessives *mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, the adjectival forms *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, being distinguished as *possessive adjectives*. Both classes originate in or are derived from the genitive or possessive case of the personal pronouns.)

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 41 Where as we use our pronounes posse'ssive. 1571 *Going Calvin on Ps* xxvi. 1 The pithynesse of the Pronounes posse'ssive (my) is to be noted. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 305 Modifications of Pronouns Possessive, denoting a relation of Propriety or Possession unto the person or thing spoken of, as I, Mine, Who, Whose. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 ¶ 3 The Poet. lets a Possessive Pronoun go without a Substantive. 1763 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* 25 1 This case answers to the Genitive Case in Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the Possessive Case. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 259 One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case. 1870 HELLSTEN *Comp. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 199 The New Teutonic pronouns take the inflexions of the strong declension of the adjective, where they are used as possessive adjectives, as Germ. *mein, meine, mein*, gen. *meines, meiner, meines*. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 71 The apostrophe in the possessive case singular marks that the vowel of the syllabic suffix has been lost.

2. Of or pertaining to possession; indicating possession. (In quot. 1578 in sense corresp. to *POSSESSION* 2.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1 764 Great Aduocat with power posse'ssive. 1576 *Let. Pat. to Sir H. Gilbert* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 175 All such our subjects and others, as shall from time to time hereafter adventure themselves in the sayd iourneys or voyages habitauie or posse'ssive. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ix 277 What means these liuies and posse'ssive keyes? 1889 MRS. JOCELYN *Distracting Guest* II. vii. 129 His manner was kind and considerate, perhaps a trifle too posse'ssive, but I rejoiced just then in that very posse'ssiveness.

b. Having the quality or character of possessing; holding, or being in, possession.

1838 LYTTON *Leila* ii. 1, The life of the heir-apparent to the life of the king-possessive is as the distinction between enchanting hope and tiresome satiety. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* iii. x, Her eye, free and posse'ssive, wanders widely round.

B. sb. Gram. ellipt. (a) for *possessive pronoun* or *adjective*; (b) for *possessive case*.

1501 FURNIVALL *Sp. Diet* Bivb, Of pronounes some are primitiues. Some are deriuatiues, called also posse'ssives. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Possessives* in Grammar, are such Adjectives as signify the Possession of, or Property in some thing. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* *Gram.*, The posse'ssive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours*. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 68 The noun in the posse'ssive is in the attributive relation to the noun which stands for what is possessed. *Ibid.* § 122 *Their* retained a substantive force after the other possessives had become pronominal adjectives.

Possessively (pöze'si-vli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².]

1. *Gram.* In a posse'ssive sense or relation.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct* 54 When the genitive case is taken actually, when passively, and when posse's-

sively. 1879 WHITLY *Sanskrit Gram.* 445 Possessively used descriptive compounds are extremely numerous.

2. In the way of possession, in a manner indicating possession, as something possessed, as one's own. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 1021 A sale by auction of the tenths belonging to the Mahkane (or fiels) held posse'ssively, under the annual value of fifteen thousand piasters. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 He tapped the English lady posse'ssively on the shoulder.

Posse'ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being posse'ssive.

1864 *Athenaeum* 10 Sept. 339/a Its operation, its posse'ssiveness, becomes more intense. 1883 LADY V. GERVILL *Keith's Wife* I. 168 The man is apt to shock by a too prompt assumption of posse'ssiveness.

Possessor (pöze'ssör), *Also 5-7 -our, 6-8 -er* [ME. and AF. *possessor*, = F. *possesseur* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm), ad. L. *possessor, -orem, agent-n. f. possidere* to possess; with later conformation of suffix to Latin: see *POSSESS* and -OR¹.] One who possesses, one who holds something as property, or in actual control; one who has something (material or immaterial) belonging to him; a holder, an owner, proprietor. Const. of, or with *poss. pron.*

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 How many euer were posses'sours of feildis, ether of housis, thei seelden. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/1 Possessours of the Royal Estate and Corone of Englood. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her Cvi* b, 1 The possessor of theys armys beris in latine thus [etc.] 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 19 The most bye God, possessor of heauen and earth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 1. 29 She. their possessorous often did dismay. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* I. 252 Infernal world, and thou profoundest Hell Receive thy new Possessor. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* 1, This charm was too dangerous to its possessor. 1839 L. BROUGHAM *Statesman* *Gen.* III. 1. 36 Unlimited power corrupts the possessor. 1883 H. WALKER *In Leisure Hour* 501/a The homebeams are the true autochthonous and rightful prescriptive possessors of Epping Forest.

b. spec. (mainly Law). One who takes, occupies, or holds something without ownership, or as distinguished from the owner.

1563-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 432 Summond thame to compeir before the Lordis of Session, to heir thame decernit violent posse'ssionous. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N. 11, Takers or Possessors have been cast and quite thrown out. 1800 ADDISON *Amur. Law Rep.* 129 The possessor remains liable to the true owner. 1818 *Cruick. Digest* (ed. 2) V. 372 Littleton speaks of disseisin principally as between the owner and trespasser or possessor, with an eye to the remedy by assize.

c. fig. (a) One acquainted or conversant with, or master of, a subject; (b) One who maintains control over (himself). Cf. *POSSESS v* 2 e, 4.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Whose love of this Divine Art appears by his Encouragement of it and the Possessors thereof. 1713 M. HENRY *Ordination Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 505/a We are most our own possessors, when we are least our own masters.

d. Comm. The holder (of a bill, etc.).

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 63 It is the Duty of the Possessor, to take care for his Bill, and to see that the same be either accepted or protested. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 *Possessor*, the person who receives a foreign bill and presents it for acceptance.

Posse'ssorese, rare. Also 6-7 -eresse. [a. obs. F. *posse'ssorese*, fem. of OF *posse'ssior* *POSSESSOR* - see -SSOR¹.] A female possessor.

1522 *Helias* in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 11, I am the ladye and posse'ssorese of this londe. 1611 CORN. *Possessorate*, a posse'ssorese, a woman that possesses, holds, enjoys. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1007 A posse'ssorese, *domina*.

Possessorial (posse'ssö-riål), *a. rare*. [f. as *POSSESSOR* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a possessor; possessory.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 133 The parts of the House are Contigall or Matrimoniall, Paternall or of the Parent, Seigniorall or Lordly, and Possessoriall [cf. *POSSESSOR* 2, quot. 1586]. 1850 LEO. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 46 My filend must have had a very strong possessorial fit upon him.

Possessorship. [f. *POSSESSOR* + -SHIP.] The condition of a possessor, the holding of something as owner.

1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* i. iii. 31 The joy of possessorship. 1896 *Eng. Chm.* 16 Jan. 35/1 The long out-standing dispute touching the possessorship of the Upper Mekong Valley.

Possessory (pöze'ssö-ri), *a.* [ad. late L. *possessori-us* adj. relating to possession, so F. *possessoire* (14th c. in Godef.) : see *POSSESS v.* and -ORY.]

1. *Law* *a.* Pertaining to a possessor; relating to possession.

Possessory Action, an action in which the plaintiff's claim is founded upon his or his predecessor's possession, and not upon his right or title. *Possessory interdict* (Rom. Law), one of a class of interdicts for the acquisition, retention, or recovery of possession. *Possessory judgement* (Sc. Law), see quot. 1898.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 272/a Yr. matre posse'ssorie, and yr. petition yurpon given. 1540 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 Assise of mort ancestor or any other action posse'ssorie. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* (1609) 54 Pleas... really, be either posse'ssorie, to aske, or to keepe the possession; or in *reun*, which we call a writ of right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xii. 197 If he omits to bring this posse'ssory action within a competent time, his adversary may imperceptibly gain an actual right of possession, in consequence of the other's negligence. 1828 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. A posse'ssory judgment is one which entitles a person, who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven

years, to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided in due course of law. 1857 LD CAMPBELL *Chief Justice* III xlv 47 In the possessory action of ejectment the legal estate shall always prevail. 1894 *Lightwood Possession of Land* I. 5 The old possessory actions which were for the recovery of possession, were founded upon seisin.

b. Arising from possession; as *possessory interest*, *right*, *property*, *title*.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. 1. § 2 Our personal election, predestination, salvation, or possessory right in state of grace. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 587 His possessory right, which was sufficient title for him to call a parliament, and for us to submit to it. 1708 *Journal de la Ley* s.v. *Property*, There are three manner of rights of Property; that is, Property absolute, Property qualified, and Property possessory. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* II. xxx. 453 The bailiffs may vindicate, in their own right, their possessory interest. 1885 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/2 Throughout most parts of Ireland there has grown a tacit admission, that the tenant has a possessory interest in his holding.

† 2. That is possessed; of the nature of a possession. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. La Primaud *Fr Acad.* I. 464 A house may be divided into these four parts into matrimonial, parental, lordly or mastery, and possessory part. 1620 *Gulliver's Travels* VI. iii. (1613) 260 It were an absurd thing that the possessory things of the vanquished should be more privileged than their owners.

3. That is a possessor; holding something in possession.

1633 Sir J. BURROUGHS *Sov Brit Seas* (1651) 18 When the Romans had made themselves possessors of the Islands. 1874 *Mortley Barnevelde* I. i. 66 The possessory princes. 1886 J. A. KASSON in *N Amer Rev* Feb. 125 Their commercial rights are to be the same as those of the possessory government.

4. Of, belonging to, or characterizing a possessor.

1659 STANLEY *Hist Philos* XII. (1705) 613/1 Domestic Prudence being either conjugal and paternal, or dominative and possessory. 1760 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 303 The command I had that time of the army and strength of the kingdom was but a possessory and not legal power. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 6 Man's possessory instinct essentially connects itself with the future. 1879 J. BEGG *Scott Public Affairs* 6 The possessory spirit is strong enough in man.

b. Used to render Gr. *κρηστος* in *Zeds κρηστος* Jove the protector of property. *nonce-use*.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 209 A plundered house By grace of possessory Jove may find New ships with bales that far outweigh the loss.

Posset (pōsēt), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* or *local* Forms: 5 *posho(o)te*, *poshotte*, *poshet*, *posset*, *possy*, *possat*, *posate*, 5-6 *poset*, *possett*, 7 *possit*, 8 *possat*, 5- *posset* [*M.E. poshote, posset*, of unascertained origin. *Palsgr* (1530) gives a *F. possette*, but this is not otherwise known to French scholars. *Ir. pusoid*, *posset*, is from English.

Connexion with *Posca* has been suggested.]

1. A drink composed of hot milk curdled with ale, wine, or other liquor, often with sugar, spices, or other ingredients; formerly much used as a delicacy, and as a remedy for colds or other affections.

14 *Voc* in *Wt. Wulcker 567/2a Balducia*, a cruddle, *Item dicitur*, poshet. 14. *Metz Voc* 162/18 *Casius*, poshoote. 14. *Voc* 162/18 *Hec dicitur*, posset. 14. *Promp Parv* 410/2a *Posset*, *balducia* c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Niverture* 94 Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the Iocate, þey close a mannes stomak and so dothe þe possete. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 269 For bred, ale, and possets to the same persons, vid. 1530 *Palsgr* 257/1 *Posset* of ale and mylke, *possette*. 1546 *Phaer Bk. Chylid.* (1553) T. v. Knotgrasse the iulce therof in a posset drunken is exceeding good. 1605 *SHAKS Macb.* II. ii. 6 The surfered Groomes doe mock their charge With Snores. I haue drugg'd their Possets. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* To *Phyllis*, Thou shalt haue possets, wassails fine; Not made of ale, but spiced wine! 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 2 [He] can make a Caudle or a Sack-Posset better than any Man in England. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xxix (1790) 277 His supper should be light, as small posset, or water-gruel sweetened with honey, and a little toasted bread in it. 1876 F. E. TROLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xii. 205, I do wish he would try a hot posset of a night, just before going to bed.

b. *attrib.*, as *posset-ale*, *-basin*, *-bowl*, *-cup*, *-curd*, *-dash*, *-drank*, *-pot*.

1528 *St Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 299 A possetale, hauing certain herbes clarified in it. 1531-60 in H. Hall *Elys Soc.* (1857) 152 A posset Boulle of Pewter. 1596 *NASH Saffron Walden* 123 Hee lout'd lycoras and drunke posset curd. 1606 *St G. Goswoppe* II. i. in *Bullen O Pl* III. 40 Posset Cuppes caru'd with libberds faces and Lyons heads with spouts in their mouths, to let out the posset Ale. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks* (1653) 324 Plain posset drink alone, reasonable warm, will do well. 1680 *Hou. Cavalier* 11, I know some, who prefer... the Posset-Bason before the Hallowed Font. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1765) 59 Drink a Quarter of a Pint of Allum Posset drink. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* vi. A gold posset dish to contain the night-draught.

2. *dial.* The curdled milk vomited by a baby.

(Yorkshire and Lancashire in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

Hence **Posset** v. † a. *trans.* to curdle like a posset (*obs.*); b. *intr.* (a) to make a posset; (b) of a baby: to throw up curdled milk.

1602 *SHAKS Ham.* I. v. 68 And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset And curd, like Ayre droppings into Milke The thin and wholesome blood. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxix, She broke off to do possetting for her dear invalid. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. Bless its little heart, it's possetting again. [Cited from Westmid. to South Notts.]

Possibilist (pōsibilist). [*ad. F. possibiliste* or *Sp. possibilista*, f. *L. possibilis*: see **POSSIBLE**

and -ist.] A member of a political party whose aims at reform are directed to what is immediately possible or practicable; *spec.* (a) of a party of Republicans in Spain; (b) of a party of Socialists in France. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1881 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/7 The Opportunist, now called the Possibilist doctrine, that everything cannot be done in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists of the 'Possibilist' type. 1892 *Times* 8 Aug. 2/5 The Possibilists of Paris made the first notable effort to re-unite the labour parties of different countries. 1894 *Cycl. Rev. Curr. Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) IV. 898 Señor Abarruz has been virtual leader of the possibilists or moderate republicans ever since Señor Castelar announced his retirement.

Possibilitate (pōsibil'itē), *v.* [f. **POSSIBILITY** + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render possible.

1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 134 That this object has been possibilitated. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 90/2 Theories thus miserably imperfect have nevertheless sufficed to 'possibilitate' (as a Spaniard would say) all the great engineering works of our age.

Possibility (pōsibil'itē) Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*, and -e, -ee, -ie for -y, (6 *posabilete*) [*a. F. possibilite* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), *ad. L. possibilitas*, f. *possibilis* **POSSIBLE**: see -ITY]

1. The state, condition, or fact of being possible; capability of being done, happening, or existing (in general, or under particular conditions).

By any possibility (formerly *þy possibility*): in any possible way, by any existing means, possibly; so *by no possibility*. † *Of possibility* (quot. c. 1374) characterized by possibility, possible.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 399 (1448) That kan I deme of possibility. c. 1386 - *Frankl.* 7 615 For wende I neuere by possibility That swich a Monstre or merueille myghte be. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test Love* III. iii. (Sleat) 112 But now thou seest... the possibility of thilke that thou wendest had been impossible. 1509 *Hawes Past Pleas* xi. (Percy Soc.) 39 That the comon wyte, by possibility, Maye well a churge the perfit verite of theyr sentence. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. § 3 That high perfection of blisse, wherein now the elect Angels are without possibility of falling. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* I. xiv. (1648) 94 To understand that assertion of Archimedes concerning the possibility of moving the world. 1709 *ATTERBURY Sermon*, *Luke* x. 32 (1726) II. 231 Shall we be discouraged from any Attempt of doing good, by any existing means, possibly; so *by no possibility*. 1788 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 407 These continuances, therefore, take away all presumption and possibility that the judgment was given on the first day of the term. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & *Sc.* vii. (1885) 193 Science and Revelation come into collision on the possibility of miracles. *Mod.* If I could by any possibility manage to do it, I would.

b. *In possibility*: (a) not actually existing, but that may come to exist; potential. = *in POSS.*; (b) in relation to something possible but not actual; potentially. (See also 3 b.)

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* iv. (1592) 45 As for God, he is not a thing in possibility (which is an vnperfect being) but altogether actualitie and in verie deed. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 9 We are apt to rely upon future Prospects, and become really expensive while... only rich in Possibility.

c. *After possibility* (Law) ellipt. for *after possibility of issue is extinct*, i.e. when there is no longer any possibility of issue.

c. 1350 *Rolls of Paris* II. 401/2 Dunt possibillite de issue entre eux est esteinte, Maud ad fait waut, exil, vente e destruction. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 7 b, He is tenant in the taylor after possibility of issue extinct.] 1596 *BACON Max. & Use Com. Law* i. xxi. If tenant after possibility make a lease for yeares, and the donor confirms to the lessee to hold without impeachment of waste.

d. The quality or character of representing or relating to something that is possible.

1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 63 In the phantasies of Painters, nothing is so commendable as that there is both possibility and truth in them. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* II. xvi. To consult on the possibility of certain views... and the expediency of their adoption. 1890 *RAYNER Chess Problems* 5 The chief requisites of a problem are possibility and soundness... A possible position can be reached by a legal series of moves as in a game.

e. *Math.* The condition of being a possible or real quantity.

1673 *COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 555 About the constitution of incomplete equations, it is easy to observe that many of the roots lose their possibility.

2. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a possible thing or circumstance; something that may exist or happen. (Usually with *a*, or in *pl.*; in *pl.* sometimes nearly = *capabilities*: cf. 3.)

c. 1400 *Beryn* 3544, I can nat wete howe To stop all the fressh waur wer possible. 1588 *SHAKS Tit. A.* III. i. 275 Oh brother speake with possibilities, And do not breake into these deepe extreames. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 100 Our Examiner can give you a view of it in the Region of Possibilities. 1712 *BUNDELL Spect.* No. 539 ¶ 2 There is a possibility this Delay may be as painful to her as it is to me. 1790 *FALEY Horn Paul. Rom.* i. 10 This is spoken of rather as a possibility, than as any settled intention. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* v. 48 Her clearer intellect saw possibilities which did not occur to him. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp. W.* iii. (1884) 100 Three possibilities of life... are open to all living organisms—Balance, Evolution, and Degeneration.

† 3. Regarded or stated as an attribute of the agent. The fact of something (expressed or implied) being possible to one, in virtue either of favourable circumstances or of one's own powers, hence, Capacity, capability, power, ability; pecuniary ability, means. (In quot. 1597, Possibility

or chance of having something cf. b.) *Obs.* (or merged in 1).

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Nether) 685 Eftir my possybylite, Dere sone, I sal helpe þe. c. 1450 *tr. De Inuitatione* III. xlix. 99 þou shalt þan frusshe abundance of pes after þe possibility of þi dwellynge place. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Ducles* 82 Liberalite is to yeue to nedie peple... after the possibility of the yeuer. 1544 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 249 Consider his qualiteis, his living, his povabylite, and confer al together. a. 1550 *Hye II ay to Spyllet* *Hous* 633 in *Harl. E. P. P.* IV. 53 Yong brethren of small possybylite, Not hauning wherwith to mayntene such degre. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 133 We offerit us to do thairfor all that lay in our possibilitieis. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 75 He that maketh Lawis, must have regard to the common possibility of men. 1597 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 146 Ie rather keepe That which I haue, then counten for more Be cast from possibility of all. 1597 - *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 39, I haue speeded hither with the very extremest ynch of possibilitie. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* x. (1655) 33 We could not, although we proved all our possibility by night and day. 1790 *FALEY Horn Paul. Rom.* i. 11 An instance of conformity beyond the possibility of random writing to produce. 1815 *Zelucia* III. 98 An object who interfered with her wishes, to a degree it was not in her possibility for any other Creature to approach to.

† b. *In possibility* (later, *in a possibility*): in such a position that something (expressed or implied) is possible to or for one; having a prospect, expectation, or chance (of or to do something).

1523 *LD. BRUNERS Poiss.* I. 794 Duke Aubert had nat bene in trewe posession of Heynalt, but in possybylite therof. 1591 *HARINGTON Ori. Fur. Fer.* v. viii. b, I be in such faire possibilitie to be thought a foole, or fantastical for my labour. 1605 *CHAUMON All Fables Wks.* 1873 I. 182 That they who are aleadie in possession of it, may beaie their heades aloft and they that are but in possibilitie, may be rausht with a deme to be in posession. 1605 *Play Stuckey* 307 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks* (1878) I. 170, I am in possibilitie To many Aldermen Cutives daughter. 1682 *DRYDEN Relig. Latit. Pref.*, Heathens who never did... hear of the name of Christ, were yet in a possibility of salvation.

† c. *sing.* and *pl.* Pecuniary prospects. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Upst. Cowler* D. ii, A young gentleman of faire hume, in issue of good parents or assured possibilitie. 1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* i. i. 65 *Slen.* I know the young Gentlewoman, she has good gifts. *Euan.* Seuen hundred pounds, and possibilities, is good gifts. 1637 *KIRKWOOD Royall King* II. iii. (1674 VI. 25) You know I am my Fathers heire, My possibilities may raise his hopes To their first height.

Possible (pōsibil'), *a. (sb., adv.)* Also 4-6 *possy*; 4 -*bel*, *-bile*, 5 -*byll* (e, 5-6 -*bil*, 6 -*bill*, -*bul* (-*able*)). [*a. F. possible* (in *OF.* also *posible*, 13th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), or *ad. L. possibilis* that can be or may be done, possible, f. *posse* (for *potis esse*) to be able.]

1. That may be (i.e. is capable of being); that may or can exist, be done, or happen (in general, or in given or assumed conditions or circumstances); that is in one's power, that one can do, exert, use, etc. (const. to the agent).

a. Qualifying a noun or pronoun, attributively or (more usually) predicatively.

13. *E. E. Alt.* P. A. 452 If possible were her menyding. 1382 *WELLES Luke* xviii. 27 Tho things that ben vnyndyng anemptis men, ben possible anemptis God. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1020 (*Dido*), I can nat seyn If that it be possible. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) xvii. 184 And that was possible thinge. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 We wold conside next his extra ordinarie charges, also ferre as may be possible to vs. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* ix. 23 All thynges are possible to hym that beleveth. 1541 *R. COPLAND Gnydon's Quest. Chyrry.* A. ii. b, He ought to procede to the healyng of the paygent in all that may lye in hym possible. 1564 *GOLDING Justine* xi. 54 He passed the mountaine Taurus with all spede possible. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 11 To make a Triangle. whose Base shall be equal to any (possible) Number given. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 150 When we speak only of things, not persons, we have a right to express ourselves with all possible energy. 1823 *SCORSEBY Fm. Whale Fish.* p. xxxv, The manners of the Esquimaux... being the most suitable possible to the nature of the climate. 1826 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvi. § 36 All real and wholesome enjoyments possible to man have been just as possible to him, since first he was made of the earth, as they are now. 1870 *JEVONS Logic* xvii. 187 Thomson much extends the list of possible syllogisms. *Mod.* There are three possible courses.

b. Qualifying an infinitive or other clause, usually introduced by *if*.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 6328 And if possibel ware, als es noight, þat ik man als mykel syn had wrought, Al alle þe men þat in þe world ever was. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 32 In his hous as famuler was he As it is possible any fiend to be. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 209/1 It is not vnto vs possible for to see eche other. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxix. 29 War it possible that in any corce War Salamonis witt and his sapience. 1566 *TURNER Herbal* II. 41 It is not possible to discern the one from the other. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. i. 180 No, it is not possible you should loue the Enemy of France, Kate. 1795 *S. CLARKE Bang & Attrib. God* x. 171 It is possible to Infinite Power, to induce a Creature with the Power of Beginning Motion. 1800 *SHELLEY Hymn to Mercury* lxx, How was it possible... That you, a little child, born yesterday... Could two prodigious heifers ever flay?

c. With infinitive or other complement (nearly coinciding with 3). Cf. *IMPOSSIBLE* a. i. b.

1706 *ATTERBURY Sermon*, i. *Cor.* xv. 29 (1726) II. 10 All the Advantages and Satisfaction of this World, which are possible to be attain'd by him. 1841 *H. SPENCER Soc. Stat.* 82 A limit almost always possible of exact ascertainment.

d. In elliptical phrases, as *if possible* = *if it be*

(or were) possible, if it can (or could) be; as much as possible = as much as may (or might) be, as much as one can (or could).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 490 Let me here expiate, if possible, my crime. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penryn* 1 229 Notice be given to as many of The Members as possible. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 p. 2, I shall endeavour as much as possible to establish among us a Taste of polite Writing. 1719 — *Wks* (1721) I Ded to Craggs 2 That they may come to you with as little disadvantage as possible. 1882 *Knowledge* II. 70 So that she might be cured, if possible.

f. ellipt. for 'all possible', 'the greatest possible'. *Obs.* 1212

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 281 It flies to his awne cuntrie with possible haist

f. That can or may be or become (what is denoted by the sb.): as a possible object of knowledge = something that may be an object of knowledge, that can or may be known. (See also 2 b.)

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Intro. Wks 1874 I 3 Nothing which is the possible object of knowledge can be probable to an infinite Intelligence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Dohn) II. 45 The labourer is a possible lord. The lord is a possible basket-maker. 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* I. vii. Of the three possible harbours, they made no use.

2. That may be (i. e. is not known not to be); that is perhaps true or a fact; that perhaps exists. (Expressing contingency, or an idea in the speaker's mind, not power or capability of existing as in 1; hence sometimes nearly = credible, thinkable)

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. B. Ind.* i. lxx. 132 b. That you shouldbe undoubted, wherefore and for what cause I remained in the Indies, for that it is possible that all you do not know. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Sat. Ess.* (ed. Ker) II. 25 In such an age, it is possible some great genius may arise, to equal any of the ancients. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1807) VII. xviii. 300 Swept away all actual and possible debts. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 379 This word... relates sometimes to contingency, sometimes to power, e. g. 'It is possible this patient may recover'. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 The Jats, whose possible descent from the Ganges has been discussed in another place. 1862 TYNDALL *Glauc.* i. xxii. 157 The thought of the possible loss of my axe at the summit was here forcibly revived.

b. That may be (what is denoted by the sb.); that perhaps is or will be. (Cf. 1 f.)

1822 B. HARTE *Flap.* i. Still less would any passing stranger have recognised in this blonde faun the possible outcast and murderer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 Asyduous efforts in whipping up every possible supporter of the Bill.

3. Having the power to do something; able, capable. *Obs.* 1212. (Cf. POSSIBILITY 3.)

1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 131 Yf ye be able and possible to redifie the churches of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 359 Fum we subsist, yet possible to serve

4. *Math.* = REAL *a.* 2 id; opp. to IMPOSSIBLE *a.* 2.

1874 TODDUNTER *Trig.* xix § 271 (1882) 216 If *n* be even, the last term is possible, namely $(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin^{\frac{n}{2}} \theta$, and the last

term but one is impossible, namely $n(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos \theta \sin^{n-1} \theta$.

5. With ellipsis of some qualification: Possible to deal with, get on with, understand, take into consideration, etc. (Opp. to IMPOSSIBLE *a.* 3.) *rare.*

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. 228 He [Joubert] was more possible than Coleridge; his doctrine was more intelligible than Coleridge's, more receivable

B. absol. or as sb.

1. a. absol. (usually with the). That which is possible.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 75 If wee speake of the possible, of what may be. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* 135 God's possible is taught by His world's loving, And the children doubt of each. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vii. 139 The Possible is always the ultimate master of our efforts and desires.

b. as sb. A possible thing: = POSSIBILITY 2. (Almost always in pl.)

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 173 Inferior possibles are more remote, and only thought on in the second place. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* ii. 46 Any Thing else of all the infinite Number of Possibles. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 448, I know who is a higher, and fresher, and sweeter possible of me.

c. To do one's possible (imitation of F. *faire son possible*): to do what is possible to one, to do one's utmost, 'to do one's endeavour'.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 175 He did his possible, but old Turgid was neither to be led nor driven. 1808 in *Southey's Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 423, I had done my possible (in French phrase) to gratify you. 1838 SVD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 408, I would however have done my possible.

2. *slang. pl.* Necessaries, means, supplies.

1823 BEECH *Dick. Turf* 96 High-tide, plenty of the possibles; whilst 'low-water' implies empty cles. 1824 *Hist. Gaining* No. 61 Dick was sadly put to his trumps to raise the possibles. 1852 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiv, The hunters departed, each to look after his 'traps and possibles'.

3. *colloq.* (orig. *highest possible*): short for 'highest possible score or number of points' (in a competition, esp. in rifle practice)

1866 *York Herald* 6 Aug. 5/4 Two highest possibles were recorded, the 1st Gloster taking first prize on account of time; the second going to 1st Hants. 1894 *Daily News* 20 July 4/6 Despite the somewhat unfavourable conditions, three highest possibles were made. 1895 *Ibid.* 17 July 2/1 'Possibles' were also made by Private —, 3rd East Surrey, and Captain —, 3rd Lanark. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 9/1 Putting on a possible at 800 yards.

+ C. as *adv.* = POSSIBLY. (As an intensive qualification of *can* or *could*.) *Obs.*

1542 UNALL *Enam. Aphor.* 30 b, Crito had afore dooen all that euer he might possible dooe. 1566 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice* v. 25 He furnished a fresh Navy of Ships, with all the hast he could possible. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 53, I wonder how a person could possible be deceived with it. 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks 1730 I. 9, I shall certainly have as many mischievous tricks play'd me as they can possible. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 223 She became as cold... in her answers as the rules of civility could possible admit.

Hence POSSIBLYNESS, = POSSIBILITY! *Obs. rare.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 313 To assure me of the possible-ness of obeying it. *Ibid.* 362 Shewing it an entrance and a possible-ness of escape. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II

POSSIBLY (possibly), *adv.* [f. POSSIBLE + -LY 2]

1. In a possible manner, according to what may or can be (in the nature of things); by any existing power or means, within the range of possibility, by any possibility. (Usually, now always, as an intensive qualification of *can* or *could*.)

1591 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* i. Alle the conclusions that han ben founde, or elles possible myhten be founde. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. i. 31 Sent for as much Artillery as was possible to be had. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. 3 When possibly I can, I will returne. 1580 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 14 Every Man amaz'd anew, How it could possibly be true. 1720 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 6 He cannot possibly live till Five in the Morning. *Mod.* I cannot possibly be present. How could you possibly think so?

+ b. Irregularly used instead of *possible* in adverbial phrases, as *if possibly*, *soon as possibly*, *by all means possibly*. *Obs.*

1560 INGLEDEN *Dissol. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 277 Therefore out of hand with all speed possibly To have a wife, methink, would do well. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. iii. 17 b. That all South Holland, if it were possibly, might be laide vnder the water. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 137 Soone as possibly, he was drumist. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 701, I was somewhat moved if possibly, to make her think she was mistook.

+ c. As is possible to one; according to one's ability; as much or as well as one can. *Obs. rare.*

1657 CROMWELL *Speech* 8 Apr., You have provided for every one as for a Free Man, as a man that does possibly, rationally, and conscientiously.

2. Qualifying the statement, and expressing contingency or subjective possibility (cf. POSSIBILITY *a.* 2): According to what may be (as far as one knows); perhaps, perchance, maybe. (Often as intensive qualification of *may* or *might*.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 18 With greater libertie then possible reason would allowe. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. viii. 362 A man by mere peradventure lights into company, possibly is driven into an House by a shower of Rain for present Shelter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 2 The Women might possibly have carried this Gothic Building much higher. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* iii, Possibly I might have some poor low relations. 1877 BAIN *Comp. Higher Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 198 We shall possibly come. 1899 T. NICOLL *Rev. Archibald & Bible* v. 206 A Hittite woman was possibly the mother of Solomon [= it is possible that a Hittite woman was].

POSSIDENT (possident), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [ad. L. *possidentem* possessing, pres. pple. of *possidere* to possess.]

+ A. *adv.* Possessing, holding in possession. *Obs.*

1645 W. B. TRUE *School War* 31 That those Countreys should, by the renunciation of the possident Princes, be deliueed vp vnto him.

B. *sb.* A possessor.

1670 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art. of Survey* II. ii. 49 The fencing or inclosing of the Plot appertaines to the Possident. *Ibid.* III. ii. 66 The qualities and attributes coincident to the Possident and Possession. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6/2 One who wishes to see riches richer and equitably circulating, and looks for some adjustment between possidents and not-possidents to the ultimate advantage of peace and public safety.

POSSODY, *obs.* form of POWSOWDY, *Sc.*

POSSUM (possum), *sb.* Now *colloq.* Also 7 possown, -e, possum, 8 posom, 9 possum

Aphetic form of OPOSSUM.

1613 A. WHITAKER *Gd. News* fr. *Virginia* 41 The female possum which will let forth her young out of her bellie. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 7 They eat likewise Polecats, Skunks, Raccoon, Possum. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* 14 That strange creature, the Possum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Marasupia*, in natural history, a name given by Tyson to the creature commonly called, the possum, or opossum. 1823 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks (1840) 235 While owls and possums found concealment there. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 594 He's a rare dog for possums.

b. To play possum (U. S. colloq.): to feign, dissemble; to pretend illness; in allusion to the opossum's habit of feigning death when threatened or attacked. So to act possum, to come possum over.

1824 W. N. BLANE *Excursion* 134 It is a common saying in America, that he is 'playing possum'. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. to Texas* II. 216 When a slave is suspected by his employers of shamming sickness, to avoid his work, he is compared to this cunning little beast. 'Well, I guess he's coming 'possum over us'. 1855 HALBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 5, I will play possum with these folks.

c. Applied to the Phalangiers: = OPOSSUM 2.

1790 COOK *Jrnl.* (1893) 294 Here are Wolves, Possums, an Animal like a rat, and snakes. 1869 HOARE *Figures of Fancy* 86 The possum prattles in the trees.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 331 The Esquimaux say that the dogs soon learn this 'possum-playing' habit. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 615 A true possum hunter never aims except in the head. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 197 Each lad has his head covered up in a 'possum rug

POSSUM, *v.* U. S. colloq. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To 'play possum'. see prec. b.

1832 T. FLINT *Geog. Mississippi Valley* (ed. 2) I. 67 In the common parlance of the country, any one, who counterfeits sickness is said to be 'possuming' [ed. 1828 oppossuming]. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 6 Feb. (Farmer), With three dangerously wounded grizzlies roaming around the immediate neighbourhood, besides the possibility of possuming among those stretched out below

2. To hunt opossums. Usually in *vbl. sb.*

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 607 To go out with him on a 'possuming expedition'. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Ship-rails* 152, I promised to go 'possuming with Johnny Nowlett

Post (pōst), *sb.* Also (4 pos, 5 poost, 5-7 poste, 7 poast. [OE. *post* a post, pillar, door-post, ad. L. *postus* a post, door-post (in med. L. also a rod, pole, beam), whence also OHG *pfost* (Ger. *pfosten*) post, beam, MLG, LG, MDu., Du. *post* door-post; also OF. *post* (12th c. in Godef.) (mod. dial. *pfst*) post, pillar, beam, by which prob. the OE. word was reinforced in ME.

(Dialectal plurals are *postes*, *postes*, *postesses*; see Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

I. 1. A stout piece of timber, or other solid material, of considerable length, and usually of cylindrical or square shape, used in a vertical position, esp. in building as a support for a superstructure.

c. 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* xxvi. 226 He sheng þa þæt dust on ænne heahne post. c. 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Walcker 164/32 *Basin*, post. c. 1205 *LAV* 2852 He bigon to hewene and þa postes for heou alle þa holden up þa halle. a. 1300 *Cyrcar* M. 7258 Þe post þat al þæt huse upbare Wit bath his handes he it scook. 1340 *Ayene* 180 Strang and stedeuest a pos me his temple. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 410/a Poost, of an howse, *postis* 1503 GOLDING *Cesar* vii. (1555) 190 b, Greate postes of straight timber set on a low equally dystant a two fote space one from another. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xxii, Not a Poste, nor a painted cloth in the house but cries out, Fears God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv § 6 Post is equivocal, it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. 1825 J. SMITH *Panama* Asia & Art I. 262 If it be not convenient to allow the posts in partitions to be square, which is the best form.

1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 135 With what difficulty he gets through a crowd, or clear the postesses in the fields. 1833 MARRIAT *Peter S.* iii, I inquired of the coachman which was the best inn. He answered 'that it was the Blue Postesses, where the midshipmen leave their chesstess

+ b. Formerly sometimes applied to a beam. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* x. 120 Shee ryseth, full in mynd To hang herself. About a post her girdle she doth bynd. 1589 RIMB. *Bibl. Schol.* 1223 A post called the browe post, which is must over the threshold some call it a transome.

c. As a type of lifelessness, stupidity, ignorance, deafness, or hardness. cf. BLOOM *sb.* i. b.

Between you and me and the post (or bed-post) as something that no one else is to hear or know, as a secret, in confidence

c. 1212 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4695 But welaway! as harde as is a post ben herites now! c. 1430 *Hymns Vig.* (1807) 61 Good conscience, goo piche to be post, þi counsell suerly not my tast. 1617 BRATHWAT *Drinking* 80 'I'll they like Posts can neither speake nor goe. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xxxiii, They know no more than the post. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* Pref. 4 The fellow, stupid as a post, Believ'd in truth it was a ghost! 1834 LYTTON *Engens* A. iv. i. 205 Between you and me and the bed-post, young master's quarrelled with old master. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* x, And between you and me and the post, sir, it will be a very nice portrait too. a. 1845 HOOD *T. Prunty* iv, She was deaf as a post. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooring* o't III. iv. 94 Between you and me and the post, I don't think they have much money.

2. A stake, stout pole, column, or the like, that is set upright in or on the ground, for various purposes; e. g. as a boundary mark, landmark, or monument, a stand for displaying public notices, a support for a fence, a point of attachment, etc.

Poet of the post ? one who exhibited his writings in public a. 1300 *St. Michael* 149 in *Treat. Sc.*, etc. (Wright) 135 If ther were nou a post he3 *Land. MS.* an he3 steeple, and a man above stete, And me se3e him smyte an he3 gode duntess and grete. 1417 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtres Hist.* (1888) 11 A party of the ferrest post of Robert of Ferby standys on Saint Leonard grunde. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 [They] shall affix the same writing unto some post or other open place in Lamberdstreet. 1640 R. WILKINSON in *Ferrand Brothmann* b. vii, And sweare, like Poets of the Post, This Play Exceeds all Johnsons Works. 1643 MILTON *Sovereign's Salute* 40 Lake Poets of direction for Travellers. c. 1710 CALIA *Finnens Diary* (1888) 157 At all cross ways, there are posts with hands pointing to each road. *Mod.* The boundary is marked by a line of posts. The lane is barred by posts against riding or driving

+ b. Formerly set up by the door of a mayor, sheriff, or other magistrate. *Obs.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. 21 Those sonne more iustly of his gentry boasts Then who were borne at two pide painted posts, And had some traunting Merchant to his syre. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 157 Hee'll stand at your door like a Sheriffe post. but hee'll speake with you. 1618 OWLES *Ain.*, Painters 57 My Lord Maiors posts must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* 1 7 If e'e I live to see thee Sherriffe of London, I'll gild thy painted postes. 1845 PARKER *Glass Archt.* s. v,

Posts, planted in the ground were formerly placed at the sides of the doors of sheriffs and municipal authorities, probably to fix proclamations and other notices to.

8. With prefixed word indicating special purpose. *Draw-post*, a post used in wire fences, provided with winders for tightening the wires; *Foot-post*, one of the posts at the foot of a four-post bedstead; *Kerb-post*, a post set at the edge of a pavement; *Race-post*, a starting-post or winning-post. See also *Bed*, *Clothes*, *Door*, *Gate*, *Goal*, *King*, *Lamp*, *Sign-post*, also *direction-post* (DIRECTION 11), *reaching post* (REACHING 11), etc.

1643 MILTON *Sovereign Salve* 40 Like race posts quickly to be run over. 1732 W. HALPFENNY *Pespecture* 32 From B and E, raise the Head-posts to the Frame L and M, also draw the Foot-posts and Rails. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 378 One end being attached to the winder at one draw post, the wire is extended to the adjoining draw-post, and fixed to its corresponding winder at that post. 1904 *Westin. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 1/3 Four of the cannon, now fill the lowly if useful rôles of kerb-posts and lamp posts.

4. Contextually for various specific kinds of posts.

a. A door-post or gate-post.

1700 *Cursor* M. 6071 On alper post her hus to smer, A taken o' tav [T or t] on par derner. 1738 WYCLIF *Judge* xvi 3 Sampson took both leues of the gate, with her posts and lok. — *Prov. viii* 34 Blisful the man that waiteth at the posts of my done. 1740 *Mirror Salutacion* 3428 Sampson the gates with the posts with hym bare he away. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 147 The Gates of Azza, Post, and massie Bar.

b. A whipping-post (?).

1644 Heywood *Captives* v. iii in Bullen O. P. IV, They will spit at us and doom us Unto the post and cart.

c. *Racing*. The post which marks the starting or finishing point; a starting-post or winning-post.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xii. 187 A Fool and a Wiseman are alike both in the starting-place, their birth, and at the post, their death. 1678 BURLER *Hud.* iii. 198 A Race, In which both do their uttermost to get before, and win the Post. 1708 *Yorkshire-Racers* 10 From different posts the various racers start. 1895 H. SMARR (*title*) From Post to Finish. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Dec. 2/6 Some good horses mustered at the post. 1907 *Tribune* 23 Mar. 10/5 The hurdles. The two men were together until almost the very last fence, and then Powell shot out and won on the post.

d. *Naut.* The upright timber on which the rudder is hung; the stern-post; † hence *transf.* the stern of a ship (*obs.*).

Body post, inner post see quot. c. 1850, 1867. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 22 Our ship calked from post to stem. 1688 Sir J. BARRY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1790/7 A terrible blow struck off the Rother, and as was believed, struck out a blank nigh the Post. c. 1850 *Rudon Navig.* (Weale) 126 *Inner Post*, a piece of oak timber brought on and fayed to the fore-side of the main stem-post, for the purpose of seating the transoms upon it. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* *Body-post*, an additional stern-post introduced at the fore-part of an aperture cut in the deadwood in a ship fitted with a screw-propeller.

† 5. The door-post on which the reckoning at a tavern was kept, hence, the account or score. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* i. 11 64 If I return I shall be post indeede. For she will scoure your fault vpon my post. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 11 Score it up, when God sends coyns I will discharge you post. 1604 — *Looke to it* 30 You that for all your diet with your Hoast, Do set your hand in Chalke vnto his Post.

II † 6. *fig.* A support, prop, stay. — PILLAR 3.

1734 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 1003 That how shalt be best post Of al his lay. c. 1386 — *Prob.* 214 Vn to his ordire he was a noble post. c. 1430 LYND. *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Ful ofte a wife is a broken poste. c. 1536 CALISTO & *Melibeia* (1905) 70 Now God be their guides! the posts of my life. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confit* 46 b, H.N. and his heyre Vitels, beyng great postes in his new-found Family.

III. Transferred uses

7. a. A vertical mass or stack of stratified rock between two 'joints' or fissures.

1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonshire* 127 The continued Lines are the larger Perpendicular Fissures, there called Gulfe-Joints, and sometimes Damps. The Spaces inclos'd within them are the *Posts* or *Stacks* of Stone, that are thus severed from each other by means of those Gulfe-Joints. 1772 in *Pieton L'pool Music Rec.* (1886) II. 227 To feigh a post of stone at the said quarry.

b. Any thick compact stratum of sandstone or limestone.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland* II. 443 Each key is composed of a number of layers of stone, of a different thickness, which the workmen call *posts*. 1822 R. GRAHAM *Agric. Surv. Stirling* i. § 52 The stratum or post, as it is here called, of this quarry, is from 10 to 15 feet thick. 1876 PAGE *Ad. Text bk. Geol.* v. 92 The term post is frequently applied to express a thick uniform-grained stratum of sandstone. 1887 H. MILLER *Geol. Obituary* & *Edison* iii. 20 A number of lime-tone bands, or 'posts', will be found at the head of Sills Burn.

c. Also *post-stone*. Sandstone of a fine grain. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 93/2 Of Post-stone. This is a free stone of the hardest kind of a very fine texture, and when broken appears as if composed of the finest sand. Red post is generally of a dull red colour. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Post*, ... 2 Sandstone (fine-grained).

d. A vertical mass or pillar of coal in a mine, left uncut to support the roof of the working. *Post and stall*; = *Pillar and stall*; see PILLAR sb. 7. 1812 FAREY *Agric. Derbyshire* I. 188 The method of posts and stalls, or leaving large pillars and excavating chambers between them, is resorted to. 1839 URD *Dict. Arts*, etc. 979 In the post and stall system, each man has his own room, and performs all the labour in it. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Post*, 1 A solid block or pillar of coal. † In *Paper-making*: see POST sb. 6 i.

IV. S. Phrases.

a. *Post and paling*. see quot. b. *Post and pan* applied to a building or mode of construction in which the walls are formed of a framework of beams with the spaces filled in with brickwork, plaster, or the like, also called locally *post and panel* (Eng. Dial. Dict.), *petrail, plaster, tan*. c. *Post and rails, raising*, also *atirb*, *post and rail tea* (*Austral.*) tea roughly made in which stalks, etc., are floating. d. *From post to pillar* see PILLAR sb. 11 f. e. *To go to the post* = to go to the wall. f. *To kiss the post* (see Kiss v. 6 b) = to shut out or disappoint. g. *To make a hack in the post* = to use up or consume a considerable part of something, to 'make a hole in'. h. *To run one's head against a post* in fig. use i. *On the right or the wrong side of the post*, etc. (referring to posts marking the right course), hence *fig.*

a. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590 *Post and Paling*, a close wooden fence, constructed of posts set into the ground and pales nailed to rails between them. b. 1517 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 140 Unam domum de postis et pannis. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Post and pan*, old half timber buildings are said to be *post-and-pan*. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss. s. v. *Pan*, Called post and pan, or post and petrail work, in the north of England. 1867 HARLAND & WILKINSON *Lanc. Folk-Lore* 263 A dwelling of clay and wood, what is called post and petrel. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 424 Their 'post and tan' cottages have passed away. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/1 We may see the gabled post and plaster house, of which the older part is late fifteenth-century work. c. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590 *Post and Railing*, an open wooden fence, consisting of posts and rails only.

1851 *Australasian* 298 (Farmer) Kyson-skin and post-and-rail tea have been superseded by Mocha, claret, and cognac. 1865 DICKSON *Poems* 98 He had fifty acres cleared, all fenced with post and rail. 1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Roué Canovas Town* 33 He couldn't stand the rationals—bad flour—post-and-rail tea and old ewe nutton. e. 1624 B. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 118 Antichrist had no sooner gotten to high strength but the faithful went to the post, and wandered vp and downe. f. c. 1513-1681 (see Kiss v. 6 h). c. 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 710 Troilus also hath lost On her moche loue and cost, And now must kys the post. c. 1550 R. BIRSTON *Bayle Fortune* B. iij, The Chuch they despoyle, the poore the poste may kis. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conijn* (1842) 63 The vsurer looking as hungrie as if he had kist the post. g. 1842 J. ATTON *Domest Econ.* (1857) 244, 25 or 530 paid all at once for one horse makes a sad hack in the post, and cannot well be spared by a minister, unless he has a nest egg in the bank. h. 1805 *Scurr. Vintner in Lond.* (1806) I. 38 You have run your head against a post, as the saying is.

i. 1792-5 ATKIN & BARBAULD *Even at Home* xxiii, At length, Young Peer (face-horsel-ran) on the wrong side of the post, was distanced, and the Squire ruined. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* iv. 94 On the right side of the Post. 1824 *Fam. Politics* iii. iv in *New Brit Theatre* II. 224, I find I am on the wrong side of the post, I must flatter a little. 1825 DICKENS *Black H.* xx, Still, Tony, you were on the wrong side of the post then. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* (Tauchn.) II. 12 Though they may possibly go astray, they have a fair chance given to them of running within the posts. 1861 — *Franklin P.* (Tauchn.) II. xliii 40 He had bolted from his appointed course, going terribly on the wrong side of the posts.

V. 9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *post-betting* (4 c), *foot*; applied to implements for drawing, pulling up, or making a hole in the ground for, a post, as *post-auger*, *-driver*, *-jack*, *-puller*; also to things fixed or mounted on a post, as *post-box*, *-dial*, *-drill*, *-pump*, *-windlass*; *post-legged*, *-like* adjs; † *postband*, † a band in a panelled ceiling; =

LAQUEAR 1, *post-bird*, *post-butt* see quot. . *post cedar*, the white or incense cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*, *post-driver*, (a) an implement for driving in posts or piles, a pile-driver, (b) the American bittern, the stake-driver, *post-line*, an elevated railway line (*Cent. Dict.*), † *post-metal*, the metal-work connecting a door with its post; *post-mill*, a windmill pivoted on a post, so as to be turned round to catch the wind; *post-painter*, a signpost-painter, *post-pocket*, an iron socket fixed on the outside of a railway car to receive a post; *post quintain*, a stake or post used as a quintain; = PEL; † *post-writing*, writing on a door-post: cf. Deut. vi. 9, 24. See also POST ALONE, POST-HOLE, POST-KNIGHT, etc.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commis. Agric.* (1866) 354 Its practicability can be ascertained by digging a well, or by boring with a pile or 'post auger'. c. 1445 *Voc.* in *W. Willeker* 667/10 *Hoc laquear*, 'postband' c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 778/1 *Hoc laquear*, postbandde. 1894 *Westin. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 7/2 It is evident that the City and Suburban will this year be a 'post-betting race'. 1882 *Science Gossip* XVIII. 65/1 Local Names — (Kent) Spotted Flycatcher 'Post bird'; from its habit of perching on a post, watching for flies. 1884 *Knicht Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 'Post Box', a shafting box attached to a post. 1875 — *Dict. Mech.* 'Post-butt', a block inserted in the ground and having a socket to hold a post. 1669 *Struww Mariner's Mag. civ.* Post and Pocket Dials for any Latitude. 1546 *York. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 223 Paid for a 'postote fote standing of the grounde of Robert Wodemansey, 111/4. 1608 *Armin Nest Winn.* (1880) 48 He was gonty, bigge, 'poste legged, and of yeeres something many. 1834 *Stanhurst Aneis* n. (Arb.) 59 Pyrrhus Downe beats with pealing thee doors, and 'post metal heaueith. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 120 To effect this [i. e. bringing the sails to the wind] two methods are in general use: the one called the 'post-mill', the other the smock-mill. 1754 *Foot. Taste* i. 1, Why, thou 'Post-painter, thou Dauber, thou execrable White washer. 1802 *Strutt Sports & Past.* iii. 1. § 3 (1876) 186 The exercise of the pel, or 'post quintain', which is spoken of at large by Vegetius, 1884 *Knicht Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Post Windlass', a winding

machine which is actuated with breaks or hand-pikes. 1621 *Ainsworth Annot. Pentat.* Deut. vi. 9 Whosoever hath his phylacteries on his head and on his arme, and 'post-writing on his doore, he is fortified.

Post (pōst), sb.² Also 6-7 posts, *poast*, 6 *Str.* *poist*. [a. *F. poste* (1477 in Godef.), in the same senses as in Eng., ad. It. *posta*, orig. the same word as *posta*, *F. poste* station, stand, late L. or Rom. *posta* sb. from *postus* (Lucretius) = *positus*, pa. pple. of *pōnere* to place. From It. also Sp., Pg. *posia*; from Fr. (app.), Du., Ger., Da., Sw. *post*. See Note below.]

I. † 1. From the beginning of the 16th c., applied to men with horses stationed or appointed in places at suitable distances along the post-roads (see POST-STAGE), the duty of each being to ride with, or forward with all speed to the next stage, the king's 'packet', and at length the letters of other persons, as well as to furnish change of horses to 'thorough-posts' or express messengers riding post. To lay posts, to establish a chain of such 'posts' along a route for the speedy forwarding of dispatches.

Posts were at first 'laid' temporarily only, when occasion demanded direct communication with a distant point, they were at length established permanently along certain routes. These 'posts' began in the 17th c. to be called 'postmasters' (q. v.), and were the precursors of the present local postmasters, or persons in charge of the local post offices, who receive and dispatch the local mails. In the 16th and 17th c. these 'posts' had also usually the exclusive privilege of furnishing post-horses to ordinary travellers, and of conducting the business of a posting establishment, which has since been separated from that of the Post Office.

1506 (Mar. 19) *Exch. T. R. Miscell. Bks.* 241, 46 To Gilbert Burgh one post lying at Bagshot, Thomas Anley an other post lying at Basingstoke [and so on, seven more to Exeter]. — (Ap. 24) *Ibid.* 56 To the 9 posts lying between Bagshot and Exeter to William Okeley riding to every of the said postes to see the ordering of them. To John Heyther riding with letters to the postes lying at London.

1533 *Tuke Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 404 The Kinges pleasure is, that postes be better appointed, and laide in al places most expedient. *Ibid.* 405, I never used other ordre but to charge the townshippes to lay and appoint such a post, as they will answer for. 1536 R. SAMSON *Let. to Cromwell* Oct. 1, To cause Mr. Tuke diligently to lay his postes betwix his Grace and my Lord of Suffolk, to my Lord Steward from Huntingdon, also to Amptill, and from the North to the King. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 73 That the saids personis... have post horsis ilk one of thame for thair awin part, at the bailis forsaids, to await apoun the incuming of our saids nemeis, and the samin postes to depart fra the baile of Sanctabbis heid to the Lard of Rastalrig [etc.]. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 37 b, [1513-14] The erle of Surrey. layed Postes every waye, whiche Postes st. etched to the marches of Wales to the counsaill there, by reason whereof, he had knowlege what was done in everye coste. 1574 in *Rep. Secret Comm.* on P. O. (1844) 3 For the wages of the ordinarie postes laide betwene London and Barwicke and elles where within his Maesties Realme of Englande. 1598 *Ibid.* 37 That you take order forthwith for the speedie appointinge and layinge of the standinge and ordinarie postes againe, betwene the Courte and Hollyheade. 1603 *Ibid.* 39 That in all places where Postes are layde for the packet, they also, as persons most fit, shall have the benefit and preheminence of letting, furnishing, and appointing of horses to all riding in poste. 1603 *Orders for the Posts* *ibid.* 40 Every Post, so receiving our packets, shall, within one quarter of an houre at the most after they come to his handes, dispatch them away in Post, and shall runne therewith in sommer .after seven miles the houre. 1609 *Orders for the Paquet* *ibid.* 41 All packets or letters shall be carried by the Postes in poste from stage to stage onely, and not otherwise nor further. 1609 *Orders for the thorough Postes* *ibid.* 42 The horsing of all thorough-posts, and persons riding in poste with horse or guide, shall be performed by our standing Postes in their several stages; who, shall have in a readinesse, a sufficient number of poste-horses. 1628 *Ibid.* 52 The humble petition of all the Postes of England, being in number 99 poore men [Cf. POSTMASTER 1 x 1 quot. 1659]

2. One who travels express with letters, messages, etc., esp. on a fixed route; orig. a courier, a post-rider (now chiefly *Hist.*); a letter-carrier, a postman (now chiefly *dial.*).

Applied in early times to special messengers or couriers bearing dispatches (*thorough posts*), as well as to those who carried them from stage to stage (*standing posts*; see 1). Still applied locally to a POSTMAN, who carries the mail in a vehicle, on horseback, or on foot (*foot-post*) between a principal post office and the various branch offices; sometimes also to a letter carrier who delivers letters in a town or rural district.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 78 To the French post quibh com heir xxviii l. *Ibid.* 82 [see 8 h] 1513 [see 8 b] POSTMASTER 1 x 1 1533 *Tuke Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 405 As to postes betwene London and the Courte, there be nowe but 2, whereof the one is a good robbet felowe. (*Ibid.* passim). 1537 *Cromwell in Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 It was thought meate that a post-hulde be dy-pacched with dylygence. 1548 *Kilneg Postes* [see FLYING 1 x 1 a b]. 1663 *Foxe A. & M.* 775 The prouher sayth, that postes do bere truth in their letters, and lyas in there mouthes. 1597 SHAKS, a *Hen IV.* Induct. 37 The Postes come tyrring on, And not a man of them brings other newes. 1622 J. MORRIS in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 128 The post Diston is now scarce passed Gravesend with the King's packet. 1659 *Sir I. WALK. Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 142 The ordinary postes do come so slowly that I cannot expect by them anye answer of this letter in two months and more, which would be to much time. 1669 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* iii. 27 Who deliuered it to the Poste which comes weekly from London to S.

Omers. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parallel in Reliq* (1651) 14 A Post came crossing by, and blew his Horn. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II. 195 The Post presented her with a Letter. 1765 in E. E. Atwater *Hist. New Haven* (1887) 216 A special post is appointed to carry it [Gazette] out of the common post-road. 1823 COOPER *Pioneers* xix. The man who carried the mail, or 'the post', as he was called. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 14 With loose rein and bloody spur rode inland many a post. 1899 *Vestm. Gas* 15 Apr. 8/1 In early life he became post and driver of the mails, and was able to recall many interesting stories.

b Applied to similar bearers of messages or letters in ancient times or far-off lands.

1535 COVERDALI 2 *Chron* xxx 6 The postes [Wyclif curours] wente with the letters from the hande of the kyng and of his rulers thorow out all Israell and Iuda, at y^e kynges commaundement 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* viii 321 [They] were the Soldans foot-postes that carried letters from Cairo into Syria, and travelled on foot three-score miles a day. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1653) 253 That gallant race of swift Horses among the Veneti upon these ride the posts, carrying the letters of Kings and Emperors to the appointed places. 1611 BIBLE *Job* ix 25 Now my days are swifter than a post. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Roman Hist* (1827) II 365 Posts and couriers This invention is ascribed to Cyrus.

c *transf* and *figs*.

1586 CRESS PENROKET *FS* xcv iv, Twice twenty times my post the sun His yearly race to end had run. 1648 BOWLE *Seraph*. *Lemo* (1665) 57 His swift Posts the Angels, when sent on Errands to us here on Earth. *c* 1673 TRAHERNE *Post* IVhs (1706) 133 Thoughts are the privileged posts that soar Unto His throne.

3. A vehicle or vessel used in the conveyance of the mails; a mail-coach or cart; *†* a packet-boat. *†* Also, in early use, a post-horse. *†* Obs. (or merged in 4, to which quots. 1785, 1848 may belong; quot 1904 refers to Switzerland).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, iv in 40, I have fowndred nine score and oddde Postes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 75 The poasts and vessels of intelligence going and coming incesantly. 1684-5 *Depos Castle York* (Surtees) 268 'Neighbour, did you heare the post of last night?' 'Yes, I heard and saw it, but what is the newes, neighbour?' 1707 CHAMBERLAIN *Pres St Eng* iii (ed 22) 443 The Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 283 That day arrives, no welcome post appears. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxii, The post had come in heavy that morning. 1904 *Westm. Gas* 23 July 4/1 It is the yellow 'post', drawn by five horses, and bound for the tops.

4. A single dispatch of letters (and other postal matter) from or to a place, also *concretely*, the letters, etc. collectively, as dispatched or conveyed, with that which carries them; the mail. Also *colloq.* the portion of a mail cleared from a receiving-house or pillar-box, or delivered at one house: *e.g.* 'The post had gone from our pillar-box'; 'I had a heavy post on Christmas morning'.

(In many of the following instances 'the post' may still have meant the bearer as in 2, or the conveyance as in 3.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* xiv § 144 There were several Letters prepared, and made up with the dates proper for many Posts to come. 1675 EARL OF ESSSEX *Letter* (1770) 319 'The post being just going, I can say no more. 1683 H. FRIDLAUF in *Let. Lat. Men* (Camden) 184 Your letters, which came hither by the last nights post. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 127 *P* is it our Custom, upon the coming in of the Post, to sit about a Pot of Coffee, and hear the old Knight read Dyer's Letter. *a* 1725 BURNETT *Own Time* iii, (1724) I 444 The news of this must have been writ from London on the Saturday night's post. *Ind.* (1766) II 30 The state of foreign affairs varied every post. 1801 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I 429, I have but a moment to save the post. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xiv, A sharp double tap at the street-door announced the post. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brunton* I 237 The post did not arrive early at Skerndale. *Mod.* How many posts have you in the day here?

5. The official organization or agency for the collection, transmission, and distribution of letters and other postal matter (= POST OFFICE); the official conveyance of letters, books, parcels, etc. Cf. *GENERAL POST*, *PENNY POST*. Hence *book-post*, *parcel-post*, the departments of this organization which carry books and parcels.

The phrases *per post*, *per post*, etc., may have begun with earlier senses. Cf. 8 b.

1663 PURVIS *Diary* 14 Mar., So to write by the post, and so home to supper. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* xiii, § 165 He sent it by the Post to the States. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138, I received [your letter] by post, with the plants enclosed. 1707 CHAMBERLAIN *Pres St Eng* iii (ed 22) 444 There is establish'd another Post, called the Penny Post, whereby any Letter or Parcel is conveyed to, and from Parts not conveniently served by the General-Post. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 62 Nor have [I] sent advice with the needful per post. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii, II 58 The perpetual intercourse between the court and the provinces was facilitated by the construction of roads and the institution of posts. 1824 SHELLEY *Let to Hootham* 17 Dec, You will receive the 'Biblical Extracts' by the twopenny post. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c 15 Sched. in Precept § 11 If a letter is addressed to him by post. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Mar. 9/5 A resolution, urging the establishment of a 'goods post' as a branch of the Post Office.

b. = POST OFFICE 2; also, the postal letter-box; *e.g.* 'to go to the post'; 'to take a letter to the post'. 1808 R. C. DALLAS in *Corr. Ld. Byron* (1825) I 9 If I were sure your Lordship is better pleased with its [the letter's] being put into the post than into the fire. 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* ix, Great at that Highland post was wonder too and conjecture. 1886 *Field* 23 Jan. 9/1 Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the post.

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† 6. *contextually* The charge for the carriage of letters; postage. *Obs*.

1688 BURNETT *Let. conc. Pres St. Italy* 95 Some give out, that the Post of the Letters, that were brought him the day in which he was seized on, rose to twenty Crowns. 1701 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* (title p), The Post of Letters to and from Foreign Countries. 1705 *Land Gas* No. 4103/3 For the Post of every single Letter from England to the said Islands not exceeding one Sheet of Paper, is 3d.

II. 7. One of a series of stations where post-horses are kept for relays; a posting-house; also, the distance between two successive posting-houses; a stage (So *poste* in mod F).

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Poems* 133 The Sun .. Times Dispensator, Through Skies twelve Posts as he doth run his course. 1768 STERN *Sent Journ* (1775) I 50 (*Amiens*) 'Twill scarce be ten posts out of my way. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II lii, 20 The ground is quite covered with snow, the roads bad, and the posts long. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, They were obliged to proceed to the next post. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 39 A post in France is six miles, and one shilling and threepence is charged for each horse.

III. 8. Phrases, and senses arising out of them.

† *a*. At (the) post: = *in post* (see d) *Obs*.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III 422 To John Dunlop to pay on the Month to hide at post before the King. 1533 *Ibid.* VI 131 To wit with diligence at the post all the night with secret writings fra the lordis.

b. By post: *†* *orig.* by posting; by courier; with relays of post-horses (*obs*); in current use, by the medium of the public postal service, through the post office; see sense *f*.

1513 SIR E. HOWARD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III I. 148 For Gods sake send by post all along the coasts that they brew here, and make basket. 1533 Q. CATHERINE *Ibid.* 152 Maister Almoner I receyved your Lettre by the post, Whereby I understande of the commynge hider of the Duc. 1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxxix. 75 Passing from hence by post. 1545 *St. Papers* *Hen. VIII.* V. 496 We doubt not Your Lordship will take order for his passage by post, as apperteyneth. 1558 BARCKLEY *Pelic. Man* I. (1603) 15 When he was far from the sea, then hee would eate nothing but fish brought alive by post with an excessive charge. 1624 T. FROVILL *Gale Opportunity* 20 Letters were sent by post into all the Kings Provinces, to destroy, to kill and to cause to perish all Jewes both young and old. 1663-1885 [see 5].

c By return of post (F. *par retour du courrier*). *†* *orig.* by return of the 'post' or courier who brought the dispatch (*obs*); now, by the next mail in the opposite direction.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C III 85 The Burrough Masters receiued letters from his Excellencie by the Poste, who was fourthwith sent backe. 1737 *Col. Rec. Peninsular* IV 223 Had this Government been pleased to have answered the last letter.. by the return of the Post who brought it. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 95, I beg you will freely tell me by return of post.

† *d*. In post (= F. *en poste* (a 1500 in Littré), *It. in posta*), in the manner or capacity of a courier or bearer of dispatches, as a post; hence, at express speed, in haste: (*a*) originally qualifying *ride*, *go*, *come*, *send*, *dispatch*, and the like; (*b*) at length with verbs generally, and in *fig* uses; whence *post* becomes = *haste*, full speed: see *POST* *adv.* *Obs*.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Pross* II clix, [clxi] 145 Thus these four rode night and day; they changed many horses; thus they rode in post. *Ind.* cclxi [cclxxvi], 147 Than the byshoppes of Canterbury wrote letters and sente them by a suffycient man in post, who toke freshe horses by the way, and came to London the same day at night. 1536 *St. Papers* *Hen. VIII.* V 52, I shulde abyde the retourne of the messenger, whom my Lord and I sent by post. 1559 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x 208 To Dunbar that nyght scho raid in haist Behind ane man in post, as scho war chaust. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 385 He was able in three days to ride in such post, as was to be wondred. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C iv x b, Glymes was sent with... about six hundred Horse in poste to surprize the Spaniards. 1598 GREENWYCH *Tactics* Ann. iv. x. (1622) 103 A peasant of Temerine killed him with one stroke; then fled in post to the woods. *a* 1604 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1800) 338 Sir John de Courcy.. sent letters in post to his brother Sir Amoric Saint Laurence. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. Wks 1738 II. 17 Horsemen all in post from Quintus Arrius bring word to Caesar, that almost all his Ships in a Tempest that Night had suffered wreck. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June in *Land. Gas* No. 4866/2 If the Post-master doth not furnish any Person riding in Post, with Horses. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XV 426/2 He is said to travel post, or in post, i.e. in the manner of a post.

† *e*. With post: with speed or dispatch, cf. d. 1569 STOCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* II. xiv 59 The inhabitants with all possible post sent certain of their men upon Dromedaries.

† *f*. To make the post: to provide for the transmission of the mail; to supply horses or mounted riders to convey the mail over one stage. *Obs*.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 74 The said Capitane of Dunbar to make the post to the said Priores of Northberwick. 1 and the said Priores to make the post to the said Patrick Bile Bothwell.

g. To ride post = to ride in post (d); see *POST* *adv.*

† *h*. To run the post (= F. *courir la poste*, *It. correre in posta*) to run or ride as a 'post' or courier; to carry the mail. Cf. *POST-RUNNER*.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 82 To Alexander Gordoun yeman of the stable his wage quhilk he wanted quhen the King was at the Month, and ran the post xxviii. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 154 For y^e hours for him and his servand to ryu the post to Cauldstreime.

† *i*. To take post to start on a journey with post-horses; to travel as quickly as possible by means of relays of horses. *Obs*.

1522 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Yul.* v. 1. 21, I saw her laid low in her kindreds Vault, And presently took Post to tell it you. 1666 *Purvis Diary* 4 June, They took post about three this morning. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9 Aug., This morning all the principal men of any figure took post for London.

IV. Transferred applications.

9. A frequent title of newspapers.

1682 (title) *The London Post* 1708 (title) *The Flying Post* (Edinburgh). 1772 (title) *The Morning Post* (London). [See *Evening Post*, 13 Jan. 1888, 1/4.]

10. A parlour game; short for *General Post* (GENERAL a 2 b (b)). Varieties are known as *American Post*, *Glaxgow Post*, etc.

1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* xxxvi, Everybody was willing to engage in 'Post' or 'Slappy'. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 290 It became quite an interesting amusement to dodge about, not unlike the game of 'post'.

II. *orig.* Post-paper. A size of writing-paper, the half-sheet of which when folded forms the ordinary quarto letter-paper; see quot. 1875. Also *attrib.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* *Post pamphir*, post paper. 1676 *Ibid.* *Post-pamper*, post-paper or Venus paper. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 40 Though the separation was only by the thickness of a piece of post-paper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1773/4 Post paper is seldom sold in the folio, that is, flat, but is cut in halves, folded, and forms quarto post, or common letter-paper.

1711 *Act 10 Anne* c. 18 § 37 [c. 19 § 32] For and upon all Paper usually called or knowne by the Name of Fine Large Post which shall be imported or brought in as aforesaid, the Summe of Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Reame. 1807 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II 707 note, Mr White printed 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man' on a writing post 18mo. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* *Nich.* xviii, Another book, in three volumes, post octavo. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Corr. Sc.* 153/2 The plain Bath or saun post may be employed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Post*, A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. Twelve varieties of post paper are made in England, of three sizes 22½ x 17½ [to] 19 x 15½ inches.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. *a*. Simple attributive. Of or pertaining to the post, as *post clerk*, *dues, route, service*. *b*. employed in conveying the mails, or in the public conveyance of travellers by stages, as *post-ass* (cf. *POST-HORSE*), *-calash*, *-caroche*, *-carriage*, *-carrier*, *-courier*, *-diligence*, *-driver*, *-equipage*, *-falucca*, *-gig*, *-hackney*, *-landaulet*, *-mule*, *-nag*, *-omnibus*, *-van*, *-vehicle*; *c*. belonging to a postal station or to a posting establishment, as *post-hut*, *-shed*, *-yard*, *d*. of or pertaining to a post-road or posting route, as *post-mile*; *e*. indicating the time at which the mail leaves or arrives, as *post-day*, *-hour*, *-morning*, *-time*; *†* *f*. characterized by haste or speed like that of a post, as *post-business*, *-expedition*, *-pace*, *-speed*: see also *POST-HASTE*; *g*. conveyed by post, as *post-parcel*, *-tidings*.

1695 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* v 42 At my departure from Lions I hir'd a *Post-Ass. 1613 BEAUM & FL. *Comb.* iv. 11, What should this fellow be... That comes with such 'post business'? Are you the post, my friend? 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) V 358 Returning home by the way of Italy [they] were unhappily drowned in a 'post calash. 1667 DRAVTON *Mon. Calf* 296 Being to travel, he sticks not to lay his 'post caroches still upon his way. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xix, II 135 While the Cæsar himself, with only ten 'post carriages, should hasten to the Imperial residence at Milan. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 45 Our yemstich had been a soldier; but had turned 'post-driver. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* ix 133 The driver had forgotten to pay the 'post-dues. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life A. Morris* iii 57 The 'post-equipage was ready. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *Ans. Howell* to With all 'post expedition, You will prepare a voyage vnto Rome. 1666 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 467 The post hour approaching allows me not time. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xv 65 'The 'post huts on the step could not always supply us with a sufficient number of horses. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i li (ed 33) to The Shire Town is Dorchester. 112 *Post Miles from London. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 30 At the rate of fifteen post-miles each day. 1766 STERNE *tr. Shandy* VI. xxii, On a *post-morning. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Purvis Bark* xiii, 117 At Pucara I left post-houses and *post-mules behind me, for they exist only on the main roads. 1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 42 In 'poste pase we past from potage to cheese. 1773 H. FINLAY *Irel.* (1867) 1 The *post route by lake Champlain was tedious. 1884 *Act of Congress* 1 Mar. in *U. S. Stat.* (1885) XXIII 3 All public roads and highways while kept up and maintained as such are hereby declared to be post routes. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Let. to Seven Ch.* xv. 192 No writer gives an account of the Imperial *Post-Service. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* I. 141 We came to the next 'post-shed, and found all blown, so that we were obliged to proceed with the same horses. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. I. x. 25 Many overhasty widows make 'post speed to a second marriage. 1628 *Britannia's Ida* v vi, Fearfull blood from heart and face, with these 'post-tydings runne. 1845 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) II 164, I was detained till after 'post-time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III IV v, National Convention packs them in 'post-vehicles and conveyances. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* lv, Of town and country, 'postyards, horses.

13. Special Combs. *†* *post-angel*, an angel who is sent post, a swift angelic messenger; *post-box*, a box in which letters are posted or deposited for dispatch, a letter-box; *post-letter*, a letter sent

through the Post Office; post-like *a*, resembling *a* or the post, in quot., rapid or swift in passing, post money, expense of travelling by post; post-paid *a*, having the postage prepaid; post-paper (see sense 11); post-rider, one who rides post; a mounted letter-carrier; post-village, a village where there is a post office, post-warrant, a warrant entitling a person travelling by post to accommodation, etc., post-woman, a female letter-carrier; post-worthy *a*, (*a*) of a letter worth posting; (*b*) of a place. worthy to have a post office. See also POST-BAG, -BARK, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* vi. Let a 'Post-Angel start with Thee, And thou the Goal of Earth shalt reach as soon as He. 1754 MISS BOOTHBY in *Life Johnson* (1805) 58 The servant put my letter into the 'post box himself. 1866 *Frail Ho. Com.* 409a That the 'Post Letters, directed to Members of this House, be free from Postage, as formerly. 1794-5 *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 1798 in *Howell State Trials* XIX. 1369, 1 ring the bell in Arundel street in the Strand for post-letters. 1837 *Act 1 Vict* c. 30 § 25 Every person who shall open or procure, or suffer to be opened, a Post Letter. 1893-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Infirmitas* 78 Be it n'er so long, long sure it cannot last To us whose 'post like life is all so quickly past. 1853 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 120 [Payment of £331. 7s. 4d. to] Sir Gilbert Dethick for dyette and 'postage money. 1848 WEBSTER, 'Post-paid, *a*, having the postage paid on, as a letter. 1848 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 393/1, I shall send them post-paid. 1799 in *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 3 May 4/3 Ludwick Bieley, Lan caster 'Post-ride, informs his employers that it is now upwards of twelve months since he began to ride that stage. 1866 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. 1, 256 Six persons were chosen as post-riders, to give due notice to the country towns of any attempt to land the tea by force. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 12/1 Queenston, a 'post-village and outpost of Lincoln County, Ontario. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. iv. xxiii. (1650) 127 For better assurance of Lodging where I pass, I have a 'Post Warrant as far as Saint David's. 1834 JENKINS in *Bye-Games* 11 July (1894) 372 The 'Postwoman called with four or five American papers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 8/3 A rural postwoman whose beat is from Longmiddy to Saxon Acre. 1847 WHEWELL in *Toddhunter Ac. Writ.* (1876) II. 88 It is still uncertain whether I shall produce a letter that is 'post-worthy. 1875 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 30, I shall post this to-morrow as I pass through Skipton or any post-worthy place.

[Note. The 'posts' in sense 1 correspond to the *equites dispositi* or 'posted horsemen' of classical and later times (cf. Caesar *B. C.* III. c.). The earliest known use of *postae*, *postes*, pointing to the modern sense is by Marco Polo, 1298, who applies, in the French text, ch. xcvi (ed. 1865, 335), *postes*, and, in the Italian, ch. lxxxv (ed. 1827, I. 91), *postas*, to the stations 25 miles apart on the great roads, at which the messengers of the Great Khan or Emperor of China changed horses, and at each of which from 300 to 400 horses are said to have been kept for their service. The expression 'nous disons postes de chevaux', i. e. 'we say post (or station) of horses', identifies the word originally with *It. postas* in the sense of *Post. sb.* The early course of the word in Europe is not altogether clear, but Milanese Latin documents of 1425-8 (L. OSIO *Doc. Dipl. Milanens.* 1872, II. 163, 357) have *portentur de nocte nuncque celeriter per cavallarios postarum*, 'let them be carried day and night swiftly by a post rider (horseman of the posts)', and *nutrit eas per cavallarios postarum*, 'let him send them by the horsemen of the posts'. In the second half of the 15th c. *F. poste* is found also as the appellation of the courier, and in this sense had become masculine before 1480. In English, also, the application of *postae*, *post*, to the courier is seen to go back practically to the earliest use of the word.]

Post (*pōst*), *sb.* 3 Also 6 *poste*. [*a. F. poste* masc. (16th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*), ad. *It. postio* a post, station, employment. — *L. postum* (whence also *Du. post*, Ger. *posten*), contracted from *positum*, prop. *p. pple* neut. of *pōnere* to place. In early use *It.* and *Fr.* had in this sense *postas*, *poste*, fem.]

1. *Mil.* The place where a soldier is stationed; sometimes, a sentinel's or sentry's beat or round.

1598 BARRER *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 107 Not to give it [the word] into the Sentinels, untill the very point of their placing at their *staudes* or *postes*. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 777 You see before the gate what stalking ghost Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. As I watch'd the gate, Lodg'd in my post, a herald is arriv'd From Cæsar's camp. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv. I will not keep one soldier from his post. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Clive (1887) 535 Clive was awakened by the alarm, and was instantly at his post.

b. transf. and fig. The appointed place; the place of duty

16. L. ESTRANGE (J.), Every man has his post assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock'd* II. 224 Whatever spirit His post neglects 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. ix. Though his virtue kept her post, she found herself galled in maintaining it. 1839 LYTTON *Deveraux* II. xi. My daily post was by the bed of disease and suffering. 1849 C. BROKE *Shirley* xvi. Mr. Hall had taken his post beside Caroline. 1871 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Th.* 63 The loftiest post of honour is the lowliest post of service.

2. *Mil.* A position taken; a place at which a body of soldiers is stationed, or the force occupying this; esp. a strategic position taken by a commander. Cf. OUTPOST. Also *transf.* and *fig.* To take post: to occupy a position.

1691 BENTLEY *Boyle Let.* I. 65 Driven from all their posts and subterfuges. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. In the Art of War, Post signifies any spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers. . . Advanced Post is a spot of Ground before the other Posts to secure those behind. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 2 The Gauls were very

much surprised to find their posts in the enemy's hand. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 70 Richard had taken post at Nottingham. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 35 Posts will sometimes be surprised and the troops engaged be roughly handled. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER *Pennins. War* II. 268 A body of two thousand men were directed to take post at the bridge of Alcantara. 1865 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 282 The line of posts which surrounded Londonderry by land remained unbroken. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 273 These processions come and take post in the theatres. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 7/3 Waterholes were located at convenient intervals, and strong posts were left in occupation of them.

b. A place where armed men are permanently quartered for defensive or other purposes; a fort. Also (U. S.) 'the occupants, collectively, of a military station; a garrison' (*Cent. Dict.*); hence, the name given to a local branch of the organization of veterans called 'the Grand Army of the Republic'.

1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 This Post was Garrisoned by 600 Men. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 351 Opposite this Island is a small Post, with several pieces of cannon. c. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 2 All the troops of Charles II would not have been sufficient to garrison the posts which we now occupy in the Mediterranean Sea alone. 1860 GARDINER *Short Hist. Eng.* (1892) 14 Between them was the smaller post of Uricum.

1884 Boston (Mass.) *Frail.* 6 Sept. Edwin-Humphrey Post No. 104, G. A. R., of this town, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a camp-fire Friday evening.

c. transf. A place occupied for purposes of trade, esp. in an uncivilized or unsettled country.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 205 Fort Wallah Wallah, the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1884 WHITTON in *Chr. IVen.* 14 Sept. 663/3 The Dark Continent inviting schools and churches as well as, trading posts.

d. attrib. and Comb. as *post-adjutant*, *commander*, *line*, *trader*.

1898 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 96 Make a requisition on the commissary general, have it certified to by the quarter-master, countersigned by the post-adjutant, and submitted by you to the War Department. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 14/1 A ten gallon demijohn of post trader's whisky. 1890 *Century Dict.* *Post trader*, a trader at a military post the official designation of a sutler. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 85/2 Beside it are the company's stables and the store and house of the post trader where we bought our provisions. 1898 *Daily News* 31 July 5/2 General Toral has sent the members of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of surrender.

3. An office or situation to which any one is appointed; position, place; employment.

1695-6 T. SMITH in *Leith. Lit. Mus.* (Camden) 239, I am very glad of the new post you are preferred to, as you write, the publick Library. 1790 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. I. S.) VII. 117 A Person of no Learning, and very unfit for this Post. 1760 in *Cotton Wallon's Angler* II. p. xxviii, He was call'd away by some employment, or post, that was conferred upon him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 223 Arlington quitted the post of secretary of state. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 148 Those posts in the public service supposed to be posts for gentlemen.

4. *Naval.* Position as a full-grade captain, i. e. commission as officer in command of a vessel of 20 guns or more; hence, position or order of seniority in the list of captains. Used in the phrases *to give post*, said of a ship of 20 guns or more, the officer in command of which had the rank of captain; *to take post*, said of the officer, to receive the commission of captain of such a vessel, to date as captain; also *to be made post*, to be appointed post captain, to be placed on the list of captains. Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Also *attrib.* as *post commission*, *post rank*; see also below.

1790 in *Chamberlayne St. Gt. Brit. Jour.* 1793, 579-82 A General List of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their First Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Post. [Dated.] Admiralty Office 1 March, 1790 [Here follow the Names [in order of Seniority. [Among these] Sir William Sanderson [and others]. Take Post by a General Order, 1 Jan. 1792-13. 1747 *Order-in-Council* 10 Feb. (Rank and Precedence of Officers) § 8 That Captains of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, not taking Post, have rank as Majors. *Ibid.* § 11 That Post Captains, commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as Majors during their commanding such vessels. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 469 Capt Miller was made post in 1796. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 28 Captain Nelson was made post on the 11th of June, 1779. 1849 W. R. O'BRYEN *Naval Bug Dict.* 259/2 He was rewarded with a Post commission. 1891 BRIGHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 160 He was advanced to post rank on Aug. 22, 1810. 1907 Sir J. K. LAUGHTON *Let. to Editor*, A captain was said to take post from the date of his commission to a ship of not less than 20 guns his commission to command such a ship. 1910 *Facto* gave him post.

b. Post captain. A captain who 'takes post': a designation formerly applied, officially and otherwise, to a naval officer holding a commission as captain, to distinguish him from an officer of inferior rank, to whom the courtesy title of captain was often given, either as being an acting captain, or as being master and commander of a vessel not rated to be commanded by a full-grade captain, and so not said to 'give post'. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

So far as the Naval Regulations are concerned the appellation appears to date from about 1791-47, and to have ceased in 1824, when the rule was laid down that only officers appointed to command ships of 20 guns or more

wards shall henceforth be styled Captains'. But, in unofficial language, the courtesy use of 'Captain' for the 'Master and Commander' of a smaller vessel, and the distinctive appellation 'Post-Captain', lingered to a much later period.

1747 [see above] 1757 J. LIND *Let. Navy* I. 21 Both post captains and masters and commanders share alike. 1790 BLATSON *Nav.* & *Mil. Mem.* I. 217 For the above very gallant action, Captain Gordon was made a Post-Captain. 1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disq.* (1846) VII. p. lxxix, Captain Miller or any other Post Captain, put into Agamemnon, and a Master and Commander acting into the Post Ship, which the Admiralty may confirm or not, as they please. 1849 COSDEN *Speeches* 86 Mr. Hume's proposal is that there shall be only one post captain promoted to the rank of admiral, for every three admirals who may die, until the number of admirals is reduced to 100.

5. *Post ship.* Also 8 *ship of post*. A ship of not less than 20 guns, the commission to command which 'gave post' to a captain. *Obs.*

1737 *Regulations rel. H. M. Service at Sea*, Commanders of Fireships, Sloops, Yachts, Bomb vessels, Hospitals, Store-ships, and other vessels, though they may have commanded Ships of Post before, shall be commanded by junior Captains in Ships of Post, while they keep company together, but without prejudice to their seniority afterwards. 1747 *Order-in-Council* 10 Feb. (Rank & Precedence of Officers) § 6 That Captains commanding post-ships, after three years from the date of their first commission for a post ship, have rank as Colonels. § 7 That all other Captains, commanding Post Ships, have rank as Lieutenant-Colonels. 1757 J. LIND *Let. Navy* I. 21 The other rank of captains is of them, who have the command of ships of twenty guns, or upwards, which are called post ships. 1790 BLATSON *Nav.* & *Mil. Mem.* I. 266 The Shirley-galley was made a post ship in the Royal Navy, and her former commander, Mr. John Rous, appointed Captain of her. 1796 [see *post captain* above]

6. *Post* (*pōst*), *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also 6-7 *poste*. [*app.* ad. *It. postia* 'a stake at any game; also a good hand drawn or winning at any game, namely at dice' (Florio); prop. a sum deposited or laid down — *L. postas*, *posita*, *p. pple*, fem. of *pōnere* to place: thus orig. the same word as *Post. sb.* 2 Cf. *Sp. apostar* to bet, deposit a stake.]

A term in card-playing. *a.* Name of an obsolete card-game, app. the same as *post* and *pair* (see below); also, a term in that game: see *quots.*

1598 ROY *Reule me* (Arb.) 117 In carde playng he is a good greke And can skylle of post and glyeke. 1595 J. WEL. *Repl. Harding* (1611) 225 Hee commeth in onely with wylly brags, and great vants, as if he were playing at Poste, and should winne all by vying. 1611 CORON., *Couche*, the Post, or most of a sute, at cards; also, a set, lay, or stake, at any game. c. 1612 HARRINGTON *Espr.* iv. xii, The second game was Post, untill with posting They paid so fast, 'twas time to leave their boying. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxii. 106 Here note, that he who hath the best Pair or the best Post is the winner. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 At Post the best cards are 21 viz. two tens and an Ace, but a paire royall wins all, both Post, Paire and Seat.

b. Post and pair. 'A game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on *vying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand' (Nares).

1602 and *Pl. Return. fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 3 You that have bene student at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1600 L. GARNONS *Disc. Irrel.* (Stowe MS. 180), When I am playing at poste and payre, my opposite chal-length with two counters; if I answer him with two other, and rest, I have but a faynte game. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/2 Post and Paire is a game played thus, first stake at Post, then at Paire, after deale two cards, then stake at the seat and then deale the third card about [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. lxxviii. 45 That night might . . . the lord, undergadding, share The vulgar game of post and pair'. 1874 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1893) 41 Whist and post and pair are the staple indoor amusements. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Primero is the ancestor of such gambling games as Post and Pair, once a favourite game in the West of England.

Post, sb. 5 [*app.* ad. *Ger. posten* parcel, lot, a batch of ore, ad. *It. postio* — *L. postumum* that which is put or placed: cf. *Post. sb.* 2 and 4.]

1. *Paper-making.* A pile of from four to eight quires of hand-made paper fresh from the mould, laid with alternate sheets of felt ready for pressing.

White post: see *quot.* 1875 ? *Obs.*

1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*. The coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it, and so successively, a sheet and a felt, a sheet and a felt, till a post, i. e. one pressing, containing six quire, be made. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* xiv. (ed. 6) 370 An Heap of seven or eight quires, which is called a Post. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 151 Four to eight quires, according to the size of the paper, form a post. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. A white post is the pile of paper sheets when the felts are removed.

2. *Metallurgy.* A batch of ore for smelting at one time.

1839 URZ *Dict. Arts* 326 The smelting *post* or charge, to be purified at once, consists of 60 cwt. of black copper. *Ibid.* 328 For example, 1 post or charge may consist of 20 cwt. of the ferruginous slate [etc.].

Post (*pōst*), *sb.* 6 *Law.* [From the Lat. word *post* after, occurring in the writ: see *quot.* 1595.] In the phrase 'in the (+le) post', lit. 'in the (time) after (the dissension)', esp. in the 'writ of entry sur disseisin in the post': see *quot.* 1895.

1593 *Year Bks. Edm.* I (Rolls) I. 431 Adam porta beuf de entre en le post ver N., en le queus y! nad entre si noun

Rolls of Parli VI. 472/2 Several Writtes of Entre in le Post 1511-22 *Act 3 Hen VIII, c. 18* *Preamble*, Wrytte of entre upon disseyen in the post be fore the Justices of his Comen Benche. 1595 *Expos. Terminus Law 77* And if land bee conveyed over to manie, or if the first disseisor bee disseyed, then the writte of Entre shall be in the Post, that is to say that the tenant hath no entry but after the disseisor which the first disseisor made to the defendant or his ancestor. *Ibid 77b*, And the writte shall say, *in quod A. non habet ingressum nisi post disseissum, quam B. inde iudicat & sine iudicio fecit praef N vel M proano N. citus hares ipse est.* 1818 *Cruice Digest* (ed 2) I 399 The disseisor came in in the post, that is, he did not claim by or from the feoffee to uses, but came in of an estate paramount to that of such feoffee. 1895 *Pollock & Mann and Hist. Eng. Law II* 11 14 65 The statute of Mailboiough gave the disseisor or his heir 'a writ of entry sur disseisin in the post', an action, that is, in which he might allege that his adversary 'had no entry into the land save after (post) the disseisin' that some one or another (X) perpetrated against the defendant or his ancestor. In such an action it was unnecessary for the defendant to trace the process by which the land passed from the disseisor (X) to the tenant whom the action attacked.

Post (pōst), sb¹ [f. Post v¹ 8.] An act of posting; an entry (in a ledger, etc.)

1766 *W. Gordon Gen. Counting-ho.* 6 Such post or entry in the Journal is called a simple post. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XV. 423/1 *Post*, an operation in book-keeping. Posting in book-keeping means simply the transferring of an article to the place in which it should be put.]

Post (pōst), sb² *Mil.* [app. from Post sb³ sense 1: short for 'call to post', or the like.] A bugle-call giving notice of the hour of retiring for the night. Usually *first* or *last* post.

Tattoo or Watchsetting is now divided into two 'posts' sounded normally at 9.30 and 10 p.m., followed by 'Lights out' at 10.15 p.m. For many years it has been customary to sound 'Last post' by a soldier's grave after the interment. [1864 *Standing Orders Reg. Artill.* 134 Watch-setting 1st post, and 2nd post 4th post. [A separate tune given for each.] 1885 *City Press* 30 Sept. First post was sounded at half-past ten. 1886 *Standing Orders, Southern District* 12 Weather permitting, the 1st Post at Tattoo (in Portsmouth) will be sounded on the road opposite the Main Guard by the Drums and Pipes of the Regiment detailed for that duty. 1900 *Daily News* 17 May 3/2 A few hours after, the 'last post' sounds over another victim to the pomp and glory of war! *Ibid* 19 May 9/1 The brave dead were laid to their long rest in the velvet by their comrades at eventide, while 'The Last Post' wailed on the solemn air. 1901 *King's Regent Army* § 252 'Tattoo' ('last post') at 10.10 p.m. *Ibid* § 254 Which is to be sounded a quarter of an hour after 'last post' or tattoo

Post, sb³ *E. Indies.* [a. Pers. and Urdu پوست, pōst skin, rind, poppy-head] The poppy-head; opium.

1698 *Farrar Acc. F. India & P.* 32 Upon an Offence they are sent by the King's Order, and committed to a place called the *Post* (from the Punishment inflicted), where the Master of the *Post* is acquainted with the heinousness of the Crime, which being understood he heightens by a Drink, made of *Bang*, mingled with *Dutry* (the deadliest sort of *Solanum*, or Nightshade) named *Pot*, (which) after a Week's taking, they crave more than ever they nauseated. *Ibid* 104 The inebriating Confection of the *Post* [1888 *Edin. Rev.* July 73 The way in which people there [in the Punjab] talk of 'postees' or opium-eaters.]

Post (pōst), sb⁴ Short for *post captain*: see *Post sb³ 4*; ellipt. for *POST ENTAY*, q. v.

Post (pōst), v¹ [f. *POST sb²*, q. v. or obs. *F. poster* (16th c. in Littré) 'courir les postes' Cf. obs. *Du. posten* 'cursitare'.. *discurrere* (Kilian)] I. *intr.* 1. To travel with relays of horses (originally, as a courier or bearer of letters).

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. VI.* 123 To an boy that possit nycht and day in the northland with lettrie. 1560 *Daus tr. Sledane's Comm.* 234 b, His servant had put on the apparell of a messenger, that posteth with letters. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy I.* 65 Riding as fast as our horses could trot (for we had fresh horses almost thrice or four times a day) we posted from morning till night. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 253 (He was) transported from Loughtheamstead, to Feecam... whence he posted directly to Rouen. 1706 *PHILLIPS, To Post st.* to go or ride Post. 1832 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) II 465 We posted in an open carriage. 1873 *HILPS Anim. & Mast* viii. (1875) 201 When you are posting, you must have a horse for every adult passenger.

2. To ride, run, or travel with speed or haste; to make haste, hasten, hurry.

1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep. to Mæcenæ* D vj, To Philippos house al sodainly hee posteth in a hinde. 1584 *STANHYURST Aeneis II* (Arb) 53 To top hastily of turiet I posted. 1595 *Blanchardayn* 208 They posted so fast [aut chevauchèrent], that within short time they came before the gate. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. cxi 211 Had he seen Peter and John posting to Christus grave. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 214 Mistress Gilpin, when she saw Her husband posting down Into the country far away. 1851 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 214 To post about in Omaha between Lincoln's Inn and Baywater. 1885 *STEVENSON Child's Gard., Lamplighter* i, With lantern and with ladder he comes posting up the street

b. *fig.*

1558 *HOLLAND in Foke A & M* (1570) 223/2 The Piestes doe so champe them and chaw them (the words of the service), and posteth so fast, that neither they understand what they say, nor they that heare them. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* ix 403 Gray haies come posting on. 1636 *PRYNNE Unbish. Tim. Ded.* (1662) 7 Though they greedily post and hunt after Bishoprics. 1745 *Pope's Odyssey* xv 381 He wastes away Old age, untimely posting ere his day. 1824 *M. ARNOLD Empedocles on Etna* i. ii, We see, in blank dismay, Year posting after year, Sense after sense decay.

3 *Manège* To rise and fall in the saddle, like a post-boy, when riding. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

II + 4. *trans.* To cause to post or hasten; to dispatch or send in haste, to hasten, hurry (a person) *Obs.*

1570 *LEVINS Manège* 176/1 To Poste, *propereare* 1582 *STANHYURST Aeneis I* (Arb) 127 He forth posted Mercury downward. 1628 *GAUL Præc. The* (1630) 68 God posts away Gabriel the Harbinger with this Message. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script Heb* (1695) 184 Whom... Saffron, by the too frequent and lavish Use thereof in the Small-Pox, hath posted to their long homes. 1700 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* v in, My father posts me away to travel. 1806-7 *J. BRERSTON Miserere Hum. Life* (1806) xvii 101 Posting your eye down the columns, eager to see whether the alliance between Russia and Prussia is going on.

+ b *Oxford Univ. slang.* To summon (a candidate) for examination on the first day of a series. 1721 *AMHERST Terra Fil* No 42 (1754) 224 The first and the last column in the [collector's] scheme, (which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is call'd *posting* and *doggings*) are esteem'd very scandalous. Great application is made to them, to avoid being *posted* or *dogg'd*.

III. To convey or send by post, or post-haste.

+ 5. To carry in the manner of a post; to convey swiftly *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iv 27 The swiftest Harts, have posted you by land; And Windes of all the Corners kiss'd your Sails. 1644 *QUARLES Sol. Recant* Sol. iv 24 Hath Heaven glouif'd thy name With honor, posted on the wings of Fame? 1682 *D'URREY Injured Franc* iii ii, The swiftest Racers posted you by Land.

6. + a. To send by special messenger. *Obs.*

1699-171 *HEVELIN Hist. Ref. I.* 32 The Roman Emperors; who Edict for a General Council might speedily be posted over all the Province. 1766-177 *Land II.* 327 The noise of these Proceedings being quickly posted to the Scots. 1716 *B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 71 False Reports were posted home by those ill affected Officers. 1724 in *G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I 417 News from Albany which news I immediately posted to Deerfield and Northfield.

b. To send through the post office; to put (a letter, etc.) into a post office or letter-box for transmission by the post.

1837 *9th Rep. Post-Office* 85 If a letter or packet should be posted with a penny stamped cover. 1840 *Shurendy Cover* (Instructions), It is Requested that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. 1852 *McCULLOCH Tactica* ii vii 317 The necessity of paying the postage at the moment when letters are posted. 1870 *E. PRACOCK Ralf Shurt* III 143 His letter was posted two days later. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 217/1 The bills of costs were duly posted to Bouron in Paris.

IV. 7. To post over, off. + a. To hand over or transfer (a duty, responsibility, etc.) to another, to shift, delegate, assign; to pass off, turn off *Obs.*

1598 *TIMM Caluane on Gen.* 104 After the example of her husband, she posteth over the fault to another. 1598 *T. WHITE Sermon* 84 Every body can post it [blame] off, or sport it so prettily. 1593 *NASIR Christ's T.* 83 b, Poste over the Plague to what natural cause you will, I positively affirm it is, for Sinne. 1618 *E. ELTON Exp. Rom. vii.* 88 It is the fashion of most men to post off the fault and blame of their sinnes from themselves. 1656 *HALS Gold. Rem.* (1688) 327 Nothing so well done as that which the master of the House, posts not over to his servants.

+ b To put off; to postpone, defer, delay. *Obs.* 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 139 He posted over and deferred his opinion from time to time. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary II.* (1625) 58 The compass of your writing maketh me post off the answer. 1599 *Trag. Rich. III* (Shaks. Soc.) 69 But they that knew how innocent I was, Did post him off with many long delays, Alleaguering reasons to alaise his rage. 1642 *C. VERNON Consid. Exch.* 95 Divers good Rents and Debts have for some private ends been suffered to bee posted off, *de anno in annum*.

V. *Book-keeping*, etc. (app. related to IV.)

8. To carry or transfer (an entry) from an auxiliary book to one of more formal character, esp. from the day-book or journal into the ledger, but also from a waste-book, day-book, or cash-book into the journal; to carry (an item or entry) to the proper account; also, by extension, to enter (an item) in proper form in any of the books.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 365 These seven parcels are now put over into the Ledger which some call posted over. 1682 [see *POSTING vbi sb¹ 5*] 1706 *PHILLIPS s. v.*, To Post an Account, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another, as to transcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Waste-Book into the Journal, etc. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks V.* 153 To see the crimes of new democracy posted as in a ledger against the crimes of old despotism. 1877 *J. K. PAULING Lett. fr. South II.* 110 Old H— was obliged to post the proceeds of the cargo to profit and loss. 1875 *POSTER Gauss* iii. Comm. (ed 4) 407 At the end of each month the contents of the *Advearsaria* were posted into the more formal journal, the *Tabula*.

b. To complete (the ledger or other book) by transferring to it all the items in the auxiliary books, and entering them in their proper accounts; to make the proper entries in all the books, so that they contain a complete record of transactions; often *post up* (i. e. up to date, or to completion). 1707 *PROVIDENCE REC.* (1866) X. 94 So some as Conveniently may be that y^e books can be posted. 1712 *ARABUTHNOT Yolk Bull.* i. x, You have not posted your books these ten years. 1745 *De Post's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxxi. 319 He has not posted his cash book for I know not how many months; nor posted his day-book and journal at all. *Ibid.*

II xviii 62 A copy of the ledger duly posted up. 1892 *STEVENSON & OSBOURNE Wrecker* i, Take a pride to keep your books posted, and never throw good money after bad. 9. *fig.* (orig. *U. S. colloq.*) To supply with full information or latest news on a subject; to inform. Often *post up*. Usually in *pass*.

1847 *Nat. Encycl. I* 619 *Postup* is an Americanism for well-informed, thoroughly conversant with. 1856 *G. D. BREWERTON War in Kansas* 365 As regards the details of the defences at Lawrence, we should certainly have been 'better posted' than we are. 1862 *THACKERAY Round Papers, De Finibus*, To improve my mind and keep myself 'posted up', as the Americans phrase it, with the literature of the day. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 19, I wish our journals would keep us better posted up with regard to events in Belgium. 1883 *C. D. WARNER Roundabout Journey* 239 The lovers of the sport always post themselves as to the character of the bulls who are to perform. 1886 *MISS TYTLER Buried Diamonds* vii, Tell me what books you had to post yourself up for your examinations.

Post (pōst), v² [f. *Post sb¹*: in various unconnected groups of senses]

I. + 1. *trans.* To square (timber) before sawing it, or in order to form it into posts. *Obs.* or *dialect*.

1730 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 202 Johann Hogson posting timber ad Ryso & alias per j diem, *scd.* *Ibid* 205 Will'mo Howyd posting tumber for the sayd fetter per 13 dies, & sawing; *scd.* 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xiv. xxxvii, There lay by chance a posted tree thereb. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2) 5 v, When a tree is cut into a square form, it is termed *posted*.

II. + 2 To furnish or set with posts *Obs. rare* 1716 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 147, No. 3 Wee present the surveys [=surveyors] of St Mary's [parish] for not posting the foot-way.

III. 3. To attach or moor (a vessel) to a post. 1868 [see *POSTING vbi sb¹ 1*]

IV. 4. To affix (a paper, etc.) to a post or in a prominent position, to stick up in a public place.

1650 *R. STAPLTON Strada's Low C. Warren* in 62 Divers bills posted up that threatened mischief to the Judges. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas I* (1655) 187 A Paper was posted upon the Old Exchange. Exhorting Prentices to rise and sack his House. 1715 *Boston Rec.* (1884) II 220 Posting up twenty of the said printed by-laws on several publick places in the said town. 1806 *A. DUNCAN Nelson's Fun* 12 A written order had been.. posted up. 1851 *DICKENS Repr. Pieces, Bill-sticking* (1903) 62 The old bill-stickers went to Trafalgar Square to attempt to post bills. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 221 Boards intended for posting papers upon. 1884 *Mauch Exam.* 19 Feb 4/7 The coalmasters have posted a notice at the collieries intimating a reduction.. in the wages of miners.

5 To make known, advertise, bring before the public (some fact, thing, or person) by or as by posting a placard. Also with *up*.

1633 *MASINGR Guardian* 1. i, If you take the wench now, I'll have it posted first, then chronicled, thou wilt be beaten to it. 1694 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) III. vi 240 Those Pretences, to infallible Cures, which we daily see posted up in every Corner of the Streets. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. Ded, The grateful votaries posted up in his temple the histories of their diseases. 1828-32 *WEBSTER s. v.*, To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to post a stray horse. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* x, Seeing him posted in the bill of the night, I attended the performance.

b. *spec.* To expose to ignominy, obloquy, or ridicule, by this means. *Now rare*

1642 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* xvi 88, I may be posted up, as one that dares not hard a whole National Church at blind man buff. 1650 *FULLER Piquet* 124 Here we must have an abominable falsehood posted, and pillored. 1664 *WOOD Life* 4 Sept. (O. H. S.) 111. 108 Wright Croke, was posted up for a shark and coward in Day's coffee house. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 91 Their exploits were so mean, and their actions so vain That they all deserve to be posted. 1821 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 146/2 A criminal information against two persons for posting a merchant of London in a coffee-house for refusing a challenge. 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk. bk.* (1867) 34 I'll post you for a swindle; and a coward. 1884 *Law Times* 7 June 93/1 If he had not paid the bets he would have been posted as a 'defaulter' at Tattersalls.

c In some colleges To place in a list, which is posted up, the names of (students who fail to pass in the college examinations).

In Cambridge colleges, said of those whose names are now subjoined to the lists of successful examinees as *not classed*. 1852 *C. A. BRISTED Eng. Univ.* 200 [At Trinity Coll., Camb.] should a man be posted twice in succession, he is generally recommended to try the air of some small college, or devote his energies to some other walk of life. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* xix, He had been posted, in company with H. and Lord F., i. e. their names had been written up below the eighth class as 'unworthy to be classed'.

d. To publish the name of (a ship) as overdue or missing

1886 *CLARK RUSSELL Voy. to Cape* (1893) 136 My sympathy with the sailor makes me feel as often as I hear of a cargo vessel being 'posted' as if a very grave wrong were done to the memory of the drowned seamen by the unconcern with which the great mass of the public receive the news. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan 38/5 The [the ships] were posted at Lloyd's on Wednesday as missing.

6. To placard (a wall, etc.) with bills, etc.

1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* iii. iv, He caused the walls to be posted with it [a broadsheet]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec 2/1 We had to fall back on posting the neighbourhoods as well as we could. We put out a poster and forty-five handbills to every three men who registered.

Post (pōst), v³ [f. *POST sb³*; so *F. poster* (16th c.) to post, station (troops, etc.).]

1. *trans.* To place, station.

1683 PENN *Wks* (1782) IV 316 The place of the glass-house [is] conveniently posted for water-carriage. *x* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Battle of Sedgemoor Wks.* (1775) xxi, I suppose, that your Lordship was posted in a very strong place. 1771 BUDDELL *Spec.* No 161 *3* A Country Girl, who was posted on an Eminence at some Distance from me. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand by Love* 166 He posted himself at the door of the banqueting hall. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. v. 2* 223 A body of English horsemen, posted on a hill to the right, charged suddenly on the French flank. *b* *intr* (for *refl*) To station oneself, stop. *rare*. 1872 H. COWLES in Spurgeon *Trans. Dav. Ps. xciv* 10 'The question posts midway, the point of application being too obvious to need mention.

2. Mil. and Naval. To appoint to a post or command, *spec.* to appoint to command a ship which 'gave post' (see *POST sb. 4*); to commission as captain. Chiefly *pass*.

1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 555 One additional subaltern at least should be posted to every company of artillery. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* (1838) V 313, I am unwilling to send Mr. Dunlop to any particular regiment lest he should not be posted to it. 1815 JANE AUSTIN *Persians* xxiii, When I returned to England in the year eight, with a few thousand pounds, and was posted into the Laconia. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* li, I am posted, and appointed to the Semiramis frigate. 1844 LAURET 3 Nov 1806/1 Surgeon-Major Luthill, on arrival from a tour of service at Gibraltar, has been posted to Dublin. 1907 SIR J. K. LAUGHTON *Let to Editor*, Every ship of 20 guns or more was a post-ship, and a man was ordinarily said to be posted, that is, appointed to command a ship which gave him post as a captain.

Hence *Post-ship vbl. sb. 3*.

[1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg. 9/1* The posting the English troops too far from his own person.] 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 99 The posting of a piquet. 1880 GEN ADYE in 19th *Cent.* 701 There are palpable defects and anomalies in the Staff Corps arrangements as regards the posting of the regimental officers.

Post, v. 4 Sc. dial. [dial. var. of *POST v.*] *trans.* To trample (clothes) in water in the process of washing them; also, to knead (clothes) with the hands for this purpose. Hence *Post-ship vbl. sb. 4*.

1800 ARMSTRONG *Gael Dict. s. v. Postadh*, The Highland women put them in a tub, [and] then, with petticoats tucked up, commence the operation of posting. 1833 N. MUNRO *Last Pibroch* (1902) 18 The women, posting blankets for the coming shelling, stopped their splashing in the little linn. *Ibid.* 71 A white blanket that needs no posting.

Post, v. 5 slang [app. f. *POST sb. 3* or (?) *It. posta* a stake.] *trans.* To lay down, stake, deposit, pay down.

1781 C. JOHNSTON *John Finner* II 48 Toby having, in his own phrase, *posted the cole* (staked down the money) . . . lost a game or two, according to rule. 1782-1870 [see *COLL. sb. 1*] 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Post* or *post* the money, to stake, or lay down the money. 1823 *Sporting Mag.* VIII N. S. 233 Many will recollect the needful was not posted. 1823 *Lit. Vict. Gas* 3 Apr (Farmer), Done! post the money.

Post (pōst), adv. *Obs. or arch.* [Originating in the phrase *ride in post* (F. *chevaucher en poste*), (*POST sb. 3 d*), abbreviated to *ride post*, and thence extended to other verbs.] With post-horses, by post; express; with speed or haste. Cf. *F. courir la poste*, now, to run very fast.

a. With ride, run, and other verbs of motion. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Bramm. Par. Jas.* 37 You ryde poste to the demil. 1588 FAUNCE *Louiers Log. Ded.*, Riding post towards London you chaunged horse at the universitie. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II. v. 11* 112 Mount thee vpon his horse, Spurie post, and get before him to the King. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Pav. l. 1*, She followed, flies, she fled from, follows post. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 230 Madame Rallie sent post to the comptroller, the Laird of Pittarrow, and called for his assistance. 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 377 Men begin at leisure, but they run post before all be done. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II. c. 35* 1 His Majesties Post Master General, shall from time to time have the receiving, taking up, ordering, dispatching, sending post or with speade, and delivering of all Letters and Paquets whatsoever. 1699 *Land Gas* No 2485/4 A Gentleman riding Post with the Mail, was likewise taken into the said Wood. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June *ibid.* No 4866/1 The Horsing of any Person, Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road, and changing Horses. 1711 *Ibid.* 10 All Letters, shall be delivered to the Deputy, and sent Post unto the . . . General Post Office. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5431/3 He set out Post for Paris. 1751 SWOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III 151. 166 Sir T— sent his valet de chambre post with a letter. 1802 MRS E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II 176 They were to travel post. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 83 Provided he be not journeying post to the Rhine. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II vii, So now, Lavesey, come post; do not lose an hour, if you respect me.

b. With other verbs. With speed, fast; hastily. 1632 SHARLEY *Changes* i 4 'Twere no good manners to speake hastily to a Gentlewoman, to talke post (as they say) to his Mistress. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent* 4 Some haue the agilitie to ride post, some the facilitie to runne post, some the dextertie to write post, and some the abilitie to speake post. 1658 CLEVELAND *2nd Blygy to B. Youson* 33 Scriblers (that write Post and versifie With no more Leasure than we cast a Dye).

Post (pōst), the Latin preposition meaning 'after', occurring in certain phrases used in English contexts, as post meridiem, post mortem; also in

1. Post bellum, after the war

1883 *Standard* 17 Sept 5/3 They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the post bellum epoch. 1905 *Westm. Gas* 30 Aug 9/3 What the post-bellum expenses of . . . Japan and Russia will be during the next five, or even ten, years.

2. Post diem, after the day; in Law: see quots.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Post diem*, is a returne of a writ after the day assigned for the returne for the which, the *Custos breuium* hath four pence. or it may be the fee taken for the same. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 8 You are to pay *ad* as a *post-diem* for each of the aforesaid Proceesse, which you bring into the Philizer by the day of the return. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

3. Post hoc, after this. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc, after this, therefore on account of this, expressing the fallacy that a thing which follows another is therefore caused by it.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II ii 221 That maxim, — *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, — which indeed is good logic with the vulgar, methinks should not pass for such with the learned. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi 119 In the cases in which recovery is stated to have followed this practice [of mercurialization] the *post hoc* has been mistaken for the *propter hoc*. 1889 *Athenum* 23 Apr 468/2 We have read the whole statement without feeling convinced that 'post hoc' necessarily includes 'propter hoc' in this case. 1905 *Discriminatory Prosop.* 16 Inventing a dangerous post hoc explanation of a catastrophe which has surprised him.

4. Post partum, after child-birth.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Post-partum*, after delivery, as, post partum hemorrhage. 1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 113 The alarming condition that we occasionally meet with after post partum hemorrhage.

5. Post terminum (Law) see POST TERM.

Post, obs. form of posted, pa. pple. of POSE v. 1

Post, variant of POSTER OBS., power.

Post- (pōst), *prefix*, repr. *L. post*, adv. and prep., after, behind. In *L.*, prefixed adverbially to verbs, as *posthabere* to hold or esteem after, *postponere* to place after, postpone, *postscribere* to write after; also to pples., vbl. sbs., and other verbal derivatives, as *postgenitus* after-born, *postpositus* placed after, *postscriptus* written after, *postuventus* coming after, *postparitor* after-getter, *post* More rarely formed on the prep. and an object as, of time, *postautumnalis* coming (post autumnum) after autumn, post-autumnal, of place, *postliminium* (a return) behind the threshold, *postcænum* (the space) behind the scenes. In English its use has received great extension, esp. in the prepositional relation, in which compounds are formed almost at will, not only on words from Latin, but also, in technical terms, from Greek, and sometimes even on English or other words, as *post-breakfast*, *post-Easter*, *post-Eliababham*. These are often opposed to formations in *ante-* or *pre-*.

A. Words in which *post-* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, verbal derivative, or other adj. or sb. forming, or implied in, the second element. In compounds derived or formed from *L.*, or on *L.* analogies, as *POST-DATE*, *-EXIST*, *-FIX*, *-PONE*, *-POSE*, *-POSIT*, *-VENE*, *-GENITURE*, *-JACENT*, *SCRIPT* (q. v.); also in nonce-wds., sometimes formed after, and as the opposites to, words in *ante-* or *pre-* (exceptionally *pro-*).

1. Relating to time or order.

a. In adverbial relation = After, afterwards, subsequently. (a) With verbs or pa. pples., or in nonce-wds. formed after verbs or pa. pples. in *pre-* (*pro-*) as *post-determined* (opp. to *pre-determined*), *-disapproved* + *Posterioritate* v [see *CRIBRATE*], to sift afterwards; *Postmultiplied* v, *Math.* to multiply by (or as) a *postfactor* (see *b*); *Post-occupied* ppl. a [after *preoccupied*], occupied with something past; + *Postplac* v, to place after something else; + *Postprophesy* v, to 'prophesy after the event'; + *Poststri* de v. [after *provide*], to provide for an event after it has happened, to take precautions too late. See also *POSTJUDICED*. (b) With adjectives, or forming the first element of adjectives as *Postmutative* [*L. mutare* to change], applied to languages in which words are inflected by means of affixes placed after the stem or radical part; + *Postparative* (opp. to *preparative*: see *quot.*).

b. In quasi-adjectival relation to a sb. (chiefly a verbal sb. or noun of action) forming, or implied in, the second element: = Occurring or existing afterwards, coming after, subsequent, later: as *post-accession*, *-act*, *-argument*, *-contract*, *-division*, *-fruition*, *-issue*, *-legitimation*, *-operation*, *-pa. ration*, *-penance*, *-signer*, *-variation*. Also in nonce-words formed after nouns in *pre-*, as *post-amble*, *po. stidestination* (hence *po. stidestination*), *postface*, *postfiction* see *quots.* Also *Post-eternity*, eternity in the future, everlasting future existence; *Postfactor*, *Math.*, the latter of two factors in non-commutative multiplication; + *Post-law*, a law made subsequently to, and annulling, some obligation, an *ex post facto* law, *Post-marriage*, marriage subsequent to cohabitation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii (1701) 340/1 His life is not happy, for Beatitude is a 'post-accession thereto' 1852

BURRILL *Law Dict.* II, 'Post act, an after-act, an act done afterwards.' 1864 in WEBSTER, and in subsequent Dicts. 1593 G. HARVEY *Purser's Super.* ***iv, He liked not over-long Prelambles, or *Postambles to short Discourses. 1622 T. STROUGHTON *Chr. Sacrific.* viii 94 This being more then an adjunct, even a 'post argument for confirmation of the maine argument. 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 18 It chanced that I made a 'post-contract, And did in sort the Lady Sheffield wed. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated, re-cribrated, and 'post-cribrated the Serm. 1700 C. NCSSE *Antid. Anim.* (1827) 70 The Arminians may be called 'post-destinationary for placing the eternal decree behind the race of man's life. 1666 T. PIERCE (*title*) *Predestination* defended against 'Post-destination. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed 2) 160 'The Doctor's Election is a Postdestination, for it then only makes men ordained to eternal life, when they are possessed of it. 1700 C. NCSSE *Antid. Anim.* (1827) 51 To prefer time before eternity, and to set up a post destination instead of a pre destination. 1733 POPE *Let to Swift* in Courthope *Life* 260 It was laboured, corrected, pre-commended, and 'post-disapproved so far as to be disowned by themselves. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xxix (1640) 287 The Schooles have made 40 many Divisions, and sub-divisions, and re-divisions, and 'post-divisions of Ignorance. 1632 — *Serm.* vii 71 Man hath not that, not eternity, but the Image of Eternity, that is Immortality, a 'Post-eternity there is in the soule of Man. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 44. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I 367 The promise of eternal life is as ancient as God himself, as it hath an ante-eternity, so it hath a post-eternity. 1782 (*title*) PAIS in Miniature, together with a Preface and 'Postface by the English Linnæus. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 624/2 The frank admission in both preface and postface that [he] found the Japanese syllabary too many for him. 1607 HARRINGTON in *Nugae Ant.* (1804) II 139 As for the latter predictions or rather 'postfictions (since the bishops death) I willingly omit, concerning the successors of this bishop. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T. n. 1* Plays 1873 111. 31 Shee matching . . . with some young Prodigall what must ensue, but her 'post-issue beggerd. 1665 *Short Surv.* *Grand Case Pres. Ministry* 33 Oaths are varied things, and 'Post-laws are a ready Pacapace to absolve them. 1780 M. MADAN *Theophylia* (1781) I 35 The proposers and framers of such schemes of 'post legitimization, had been convinced, that the conjugal cohabitation . . . was a lawful marriage. 1785 G. A. BELMAY *Apology* II. 46 That ridicule and contempt which custom has annexed to a 'post-marriage (if I may so term it). 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *The Univ. Gram.* 7 Languages are divisible into 1. pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes; 2. intro-mutative, or those that infix them; and 3. 'post-mutative, or those that suffix them. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Muth. to Mith.* III iv. 8 They were for the most part silent. Lord Arthur was pre-occupied; Vance was 'post-occupied. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 451 All my co-operation is but a 'post-operation, a working by the power of that all-preventing Grace. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii (1887) 53 They that write of exercise, make three degrees in it, wherof they call the first a preparative, . . . the next simply by the name of exercise, . . . the third a 'postparative. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 37 Every Pardon, whether a 'Post-pardon, by way of mercy, after a Lawe is broken, or a Pre-pardon, by way of Dispensation, in wisdome before a Lawe bee broken. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Hist. Giv.* I thought it fittest in this treatise to 'postplace her. 1859 F. FRANCIS *N. Dagvane* (1888) 298 None 'Post-prophesied their convictions that 'this would be the end of it all', more loudly than Mr. Tom Sharp. 1823 J. F. FERGUSON *Autobiog. Apoc.* Wks. 1859 I. 121 These were the only 'post-signers. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMUNUM 45, I and my Friends shall be allowed the full benefit of all the variations, interpretations, reservations, 'postvariations, tergiversations, excursions, that I and my Maie can devise or possibly imagine. 1661 FULCR. II *on theus, Chaster* (1662) i. 188 When men instead of preventing, 'postvide against danger.

2. Of local position. **a.** In advb. relation to a vbl. adj. forming the second element: = Behind, posteriorly. as *POSTJACENT*; also *Postocommunicant*, communicating behind; *p. artery*, the posterior communicating artery (Wilder). **b.** In adjectival relation to a sb. forming or implied in the second element: = Hinder, situated at the back, posterior; chiefly in terms of Anatomy and Zoology, as *POSTABDOMEN*, etc.; *Postohoroid*, posterior choroid (artery) (Wilder); *Posthippocampal*, of or belonging to the posterior hippocampus, as in *posthippocampal fissure*; *Postscalene*, posterior scalene (muscle of the neck) (*Cent. Dict.* cites *Coues*); also *Post-tubercance* nonce-wd. [after *protuberance*], a posterior protuberance.

1868 OWEN *Anal. Nat.* III. 135 The most important of these [fissures] in Man, has received the name of 'posthippocampal'. 1825 *Q. Rev.* XXXI 466 Their beauty is proverbial in Africa, particularly for that quality of being singularly gifted with the Hottentot post-tubercance.

B. Compounds in which *post-* is prepositional, the object being the noun forming, or implied in, the second element.

1. Relating to time or order: = After, subsequent to, following, succeeding, later than.

a. With substantives, forming adjectives (or attributive phrases), usually more or less nonce-wds., and of obvious meaning; as *post-Ascension*, *-breakfast*, *-Easter*, *-election*, *-evasion*, *-Incarnation*, *-Maturity*, *-ordination*, *-Reformation*, *-Restoration*, *-resurrection*, *-Revolution*, *-Union*, etc.; see also *POST-MORTEM*, *POST-OBIT*.

b. With adjs., or formed from *post* + a *L.* or *Gr.* sb. with an adjectival ending. Many of these are self-explaining, esp. those formed from personal

names, as *post-Ada mic*, -*Alexa ndrime*, -*Cartesian* (see *CARTESIAN*), -*Coleridgean*, -*Constantinian*, -*Darwinian*, -*Darwinic*, -*Elizabethan*, -*Hesiodic*, -*Homerian*, -*Kantian*, -*Mosaic*, -*Pauian*, -*Petrine*, -*Socratic*, -*Solomonic*, etc. So in geology, from the names of formations or periods, as *post-Cambrian*, -*cretaceous*. Also terms of pathology, indicating conditions or symptoms following an attack of disease, as *post-apoplectic*, -*diphtheritic*, -*epileptic*, -*herpetic*, -*influenzal*, -*paralytic*, -*paroxysmal*, -*scarlatinal*, -*syphilitic*, -*typhoid* (see also those defined below), and many others of obvious meaning, as *post-baptismal*, -*bi-bical*, -*canonical*, -*medieval*, -*observational*, -*paginal*, -*pentecostal*, -*prelatical*, -*prophetic*, -*rebellious*, -*resurrectional*, -*revolutionary*, -*talmudical*.

Also *Post-apostolic*, -*ideal*, subsequent to the apostles, later than the apostolic age. *Post-oe-nal* (-oēn-, -oēn-) [*L. cēna*, *erōn*, *cēna*, *cana*, dinner], after-dinner. *Post-choreic*, *Path*, following an attack of chorea or 'St. Vitus's dance'. *Post-comital* (see *quot.*). *Post-conjugal*, occurring after marriage: = *POSTNUPTIAL*. *Post-conquestal*, founded after the Norman Conquest. *Post-cosmic* [*Gr. κόσμος* world], subsequent to the present world; = *postmundane*. *Post-diastolic*, *Physiol.*, following the diastole or dilatation of the heart in beating. *Post-dicrotic*, following the dicrotic wave of the pulse. *Post-disruption*, subsequent to the DISRUPTION of the Ch. of Scotland and formation of the Free Ch. in 1843. *Post-embryonal*, *Post-embryonic*, subsequent to the embryonic stage of life or growth. *Post-febrile*, *Path.*, occurring after an attack of fever. *Post-hemiplegic*, *Path.*, following an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side. *Post-hypnotic* (see *quot.* 1903). *†Postlapsarian*, *Theol. Obs.* = *INFRA-LAPSARIAN* or *SUBLAPSARIAN*. *Post-mortuary*, occurring, or relating to what may occur, after (some one's) death, post-mortem. *Post-mundane* [*L. mundus* world], subsequent to this present world. *Post-neuritic*, *Path.*, following an attack of neuritis. *Post-Nicene*, *Ch. Hist.*, subsequent in date to the first Nicene Council (A. D. 325); also as *sb.* a Post-Nicene writer. *Post-operative*, occurring after a surgical operation. *Post-parturient*, *Path.* [*cf. PARTURIENT* 3], occurring after parturition. *Post-Putanic*, subsequent to or later than the date of the Putanas. *Post-Raphaelite*, *a.*, applied to schools of painting subsequent to the time of Raphael (died 1520): cf. *PRE-RAPHAELITE*. *Post-remote*, more remote in subsequent time or order: see *pre-remote*. *PRE-B. I.* *Post-Roman*, subsequent to the Roman period. *Post-systolic*, following the systole of the heart. *Post-temporary nonce-wd.* [after *contemporary*], later than the time of the actual events; subsequent in date. *Post-tonic* [see *Tonic*], following the accented syllable. *Post-traumatic*, *Path.* [*Gr. τραύμα* wound], occurring after a wound. *Post-tridentine* [see *TRIDENTINE*], subsequent to the Council of Trent. *Post-tussic* [irreg. f. *L. tussis* cough: see -ic], occurring after a cough. *Post-varicinal*, occurring after vaccination. *Post-varioloid*, *Path.*, occurring after a varioloid eruption. *Post-Vedic* (-vīdīk), subsequent to or later than the Rig-Veda. See also *POST-DILUVIAL*, -*EXILIAN*, -*GLACIAL*, -*GRADUATE*, -*NATAL*, -*FRANDIAL*, etc.

c. Rarely with *sbs.* forming *sbs.*, as *†Post-noon Obs.*, afternoon; *POST-FINE*, *POST TERM*, etc. 1877 *DAWSON Orig. World* v. 136 The geologist finds no trace of 'post-Adamic creation'. 1901 E. L. HICKS *Man Grk Hist Inscr.* (ed. 4) Pief. An indifference to 'post-Alexandrine studies' too common amongst British scholars. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 212 *note*, Showing a 'post-Apostolic date'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 493 Immediately after the 'post-apostolic age'. 1895 J. KIDD *Morality & Relig.* vii. 234 The 'post-ascension activity of Christ'. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 226 The patient passes into what may be spoken of as a 'post-ascitic stage'. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* iv. 11 333 With respect to 'postbaptismal declarations'. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 335 The ruthless dogma that there is no forgiveness for post-baptismal sin. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2184 The first 'post-biblical author to mention Simon is Hegesippus'. 1902 COWPER *Let to & Newton* 23 July, All my 'post-breakfast time must be given to poetry'. 1879 J. JACOB in *19th Cent.* Sept. 490 The analogous. Trine Deity of 'post-Buddhist Brahmanism'. 1875 CROLL *Climatic & C.* xx. 345 The longer we suppose the pre-Cambrian periods to have been, the shorter must we suppose the 'post-Cambrian' to be. 1899 J. STALKER *Christology of Jesus* i. 35 The forms in which the words of Jesus appear in the earliest 'postcanonical literature'. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 182 If 'post-cartesian philosophy has been so wanting in positive results. 1848 G. F. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 430 Augustin... was enjoying a 'post-conal smog'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & March* II. ii. 48 In the course of their post-canal

talk 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 854 'Post-choice paralysis is sometimes well-marked'. 1864 *PUSLY Lett. Daniel* ix. 542 Literature... collected in 'post-Christian times by the Sassanides'. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) III. xvii. 505 After every session they [the Polish electors] held what were called 'post-communal diets, the object of which was to bring him to account for the vote he had given on every occasion'. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legul.* xviii. § 39 *note*, By the terms 'conjugal' and 'post-conjugal' all I mean is the mere physical union. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 439/2 Cities are the seats of 'post-conquestal bishoprics'. 1901 LANCET in *Athenaeum* 27 July 132/1 In other baptisteries, of the 'post-Constantinian age'. 1891 *Riddles of Sphinx* 435 The 'post-cosmic condition and end of the world-process'. 1880 GUTHRIE *Fishes* 21 Living and 'post-cretaceous forms'. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Sent. Authority in Relig.* ii. 138 The 'post-decretal unity seems indisputable'. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 *Post-diasiotic*. *Ibid.* 'Post-dicrotic wave', a secondary recoil wave sometimes present, following on the dicrotic wave of the pulse. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 859 'Post-diphtheritic anasthesia tends to disappear in the course of five or six weeks'. 1889 N. KERR *Inebriety* viii. (ed. 2) 138 Though the offspring of the paternal pre-disease period showed no tendency of the kind, the paternal 'post-disease child or children could only with constant supervision be kept from strong drink as soon as they began to crawl'. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/3 The men and women this preacher-post knew in his pews in the old 'post-disruption years'. 1864 *LUMLEY Remin. Opera* 35 Less relished than the 'post-Easter entertainment'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/4 This most delightful of the 'post-Elizabethan poets'. 1893 TUCKER in *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 151 The perforation falls under the 'post-embryonal period of development'. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 254 'Post-embryonic development, or change of form of this kind, is called metamorphosis'. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 316 As the popular phrase is, the 'post-epileptic patient' 'was not himself'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 6/3 In a post-epileptic state, unconscious of her act—a sleep-walking condition. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 333 Observed in 'post-epilepticum paralysis'. 1894 *Cool Mag.* Oct. 449 It appears that there has been a 'post-erosion subsidence to an amount from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, carrying down the Antillean plains to form the present sea basins'. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCKER *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 376 A prolongation of the delirium when the fever has subsided, intended by the term 'Post-Febile Insanity'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 149 The diagnosis of scarlet fever in the post-febrile stage. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediat. Soc.* IX. 258 An undoubted example of 'post-hemiplegic tremor'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 887 Sciatitis, 'post-herpetic and other neuralgias'. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. II. 17 The 'Post-Homeric legends are adapted to a population classified quite differently'. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 235 Even 'posthypnotic suggestion' was known. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 316 *cf. Post-hypnotic*. Used of a suggestion given during the hypnotic trance, but intended to operate after that trance has ceased. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 294 A result of the 'post-influenza exhaustion of the nervous centres'. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Nov. 59/2 The constructive *ab priori* 'post-Kantian philosophy of the great German speculative thinkers of eighty years ago'. 1923 *Nat. Hist. Phil.* II. 325 The high mysteries of Ante- and 'Post-Lapsarian doctrines'. 1891 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 6 The principle of intellectual unity does not seem to have at all entered into the theory of our mediæval or 'postmediæval Sidrophels'. 1902 MISS E. SPEAKMAN in *Owens Coll. Hist. Ess.* 57 A great post-mediæval movement, the active monasticism of the Counter-Reformation. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 9 Mar., He had given no one cause for 'post-mortuary expectations'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1791 'Post-Mosaic events and customs'. 1864 *Realist* 18 May 5 The speculative gentlemen who in mythical times transferred their 'post-mundane future to Mephistopheles in exchange for immediate enjoyment'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 383 Total loss of vision dependent on 'post-neuritic atrophy'. 1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* ii. 26 The 'Post-Nicene Fathers' Athanasius, Basil, &c. 1886 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xv. 96 At other hours of the Ante-Noon, and 'Post-Noon more especially'. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xxi. (1870) 316 The 'post-observational simplicity of Copernicus and Newton'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 309 In the first flush of that 'post-operative quiescence that we all so well recognise as a characteristic of nervous ailments'. 1900 *Lancet* 20 Oct. 1123/2 A typical instance of post-operative hæmatemesis. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 252 The new, real, immense, 'post-pagan world'. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 464 Cases of 'post-parturient anaemia'. 1885 E. HATCH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 427/1 In the later and the probably 'post-Pauline epistles the apocalyptic elements are rare'. 1896 J. MACNELL *Spirit. World* xii. 1 We live in 'post-pentecostal days'. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 247 The 'post-Prophetic phase of Judaism'. 1862 MRS. SPENCER *Last Years Ind.* 192 Among the 'post-Putanic religionists of India'. 1899 HOBSON *Rushin* 27 The great masters of the 'post-Raphaelite schools in Italy and in England'. 1870 *Athenaeum* 23 Apr. 543/3 In 'post-Reformation times the "prophecies" kept the souls of men in continual irritation'. 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civit.* ix. 315 The various tendencies within the post-Reformation development. 1857-8 SEARS *Athas* iv. 27 The 'post-resurrection period'. 1884 *Chr. Commun.* 11 Dec. 112/5 The few weeks of our Lord's post-resurrection life. 1814 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 243 Our 'post-revolutionary youth are born under happier stars than you and I were'. 1865 LUSBOCK *Præf. Times* 51 Referring it to 'post-Roman times'. 1899 R. MUNRO *Præf. Scot.* ix. 351 Many of them were utilised in post-Roman times. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 735 'Post-scarlatinal diphtheria usually occurs at a late period of convalescence'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1160 In the 'post-Solomonic time, the city grew in the neighbourhood of the temple'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 145 Drugs cannot influence a 'post-syphilitic cicatrix'. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 159 The first sound forcible, and followed by a loud murmur ('post-systolic'), which culminated at the apex. 1899 B. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 113 Collected by the 'post-talmudical rabbins out of several ancient Copies'. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 63 That revelation through the fallible media of dead languages and 'post-temporary chronicles'. 1885 P. MEYER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 869/1 In French the

first of the two 'post-tonic vowels of a Lat. proparoxytone always disappears, in Prov. it tends to be preserved'. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 15 Oct. 965 The 'post-traumatic disorders of the cerebro-spinal system'. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developt.* 323 Nor am I aware that 'Post-tridentine writers deny that the whole Catholic faith may be proved from Scripture'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 206 'Post-tussic suction is another highly significant sign'. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 582 The nature, extent, and variety of 'post-vaccinal eruptions'. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 526 An example of 'post-varioid ulceration'. 1895 *Daily News* 10 June 6/2 The 'Post-Vedic or Brahmanic period'.

2 Relating to locality: = Behind, situated at the back of, posterior to. In many adjs. (rarely *sbs.*), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, indicating parts or organs situated behind (more rarely, in the hinder part of) other parts or organs; as *Postacetabular*, behind the acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone. *Postallantoic*, behind the allantois. *Postanal*, behind the anus. *Postantennal*, behind the antennæ. *Postarytenoid*, 'behind the arytenoid cartilage or cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Postauditory*, behind the auditory nerve or chamber. *Postbrachial* (-brā'kiāl), situated on the back of the brachium or upper arm: applied to a set of muscles. *Postbranchial* (-brā'ŋkiāl) [see *BRANCHIA*], behind the gills, or a gill. *Postcaecal* (-sī'kāl), behind or beyond the cæcum. *Postcalcaræal*, behind the calcaneum: applied to a lobe of the interfemoral membrane in bats. *Postcentral*, behind the centre: applied to a convolution of the brain, also called the *posterior central convolution*. *Postcephalic*, behind or posterior to the head: applied to segments of arthropods. *Postcerebellar*, in the hinder part of the cerebellum. *Postcerebral*, (a) behind the cerebrum or brain; (b) in the hinder part of the cerebrum. *Postcolumnar*, behind the columnella (*COLUMELLA* 4). *Postcoxal*, behind the coxa or coxæ. *Postcruciate*, behind the cruciate fissure of the cerebrum. *Postcubital* [see *CUBIT*], behind, or on the back of, the fore-arm. *Postdental* [see *DENTAL*], behind the teeth; in *Phonetics* applied to a consonant pronounced by placing the tongue against the gum or palate just behind the teeth. *Postdigital*, behind the digits or toes. *Postethmoidal*, behind the ethmoid bone. *Postfemoral*, situated behind the femur or thigh. *Postgenital*, behind the genital pores. *Postglenoid*, behind the glenoid cavity: applied to a process of the temporal bone (*ellipt.* as *sb.*): also *Postglenoidal*. *Posthumeral* (-hū'mērāl), behind the humerus or upper arm, or the humeri in insects. (*cf. HUMERAL* A. 1, 3). *Postischial* (-ī'skiāl), behind the ischium. *Postmental* (-mī'e'tāl) [irreg. for **postmental*: cf. *MENTAL*, and see *MEATUS*], behind a meatus or opening of the body. *Postmedian*, behind the median line or plane of the body. *Postnasal*, behind the nose or nasal cavity. *Postoesophageal*, behind the oesophagus. *Postolivary*, behind the olivary body. *Postpalatal*, behind the palate or palatal bones; applied to one of the pterygoid bones in certain reptiles (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*). also *Postpalatine*. *Postparietal*, applied to certain plates behind the parietal plates in the head of a serpent (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*). *Postpetiole* *sb.*, an abdominal segment in an insect immediately behind the petiole (*PETIOLE* 2). *Postpharyngeal*, behind the pharynx. *Postpituitary*, 'situated posterior to the pituitary body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Postponitile*, behind the pons Varolii (*PONS* 2). *Postrhinal* [*Gr. ῥίνας*], behind the nose (= *postnasal*), or behind the olfactory lobe of the brain. *Postrolandic*, behind the Rolandic fissure of the cerebrum. *Postrostral*, behind the rostrum of a crustacean. *Postsacral*, behind the sacrum or sacral vertebrae. *Postscapular*, situated behind or below the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade, as in *postscapular fossa*. *Poststernal*, behind the sternum or breast-bone. *Poststigmatal*, in an insect, behind the stigmata or breathing pores. *Postsyllian*, behind the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. *Posttibial*, behind, or on the hinder part of, the tibia. *Posttympanic*, behind the tympanic bone: applied to a bone, and a process of bone, in some Carnivora; also as *sb.* = *post-tympanic bone or process*. *Postumbonal*, behind the umbo of a molluscan shell. *Postuterine*, situated behind the uterus. Also *POSTLIMINARY*, -*OCULAR*, -*ORBITAL*, etc.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* II. 34 [The ilium in birds] differs in the proportions of the pre-acetabular and 'post-acetabular extensions, and in the degree of divergence of the latter from the sacrum'. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1632 The hind gut and its continuation—the 'post-allantoic gut—are now without any communication with the exterior'. 1888

ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 335 There is generally said to be a "post-anal section of the arthronerion in Vertebrata which communicates by a neuro-enteric canal with the neural tube." *1885 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 1034 The number and arrangement of the four pairs of pre-anal and three pairs of post-anal papillae on the tail of the male *1895 Canib. Nat. Hist.* V 103 This structure (the prostomate) is said by Sir John Lubbock to be present in some of the Lipuridae that have no ocelli, and he therefore prefers to speak of it as the "post-antennal" organ. *1890 Rolleston Anim. Life* 8 The "post-auditory process of the squamosal." *1875 Huxley & Martin Blam. Dict.* (1877) 100 The Post-auditory nerves. *1888 J. Beard in Q. J. Microsc. Sc.* 179 This view I must now also extend to the praebranchial and the sensory part of each "postbranchial nerve." *1861 Huxley & Martin Blam. Dict.* 11 44 The intestine is divided into the small intestine or antecæcal, and into the large intestine or postcæcal. *1890 Billings Med. Dict.* "Post-central convolution." *1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 310 The ascending parietal or post-central convolution. *1895 Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Post-cephalic posterior to the head or cephalic segment." *1900 Miall & Hammond Hist. Nat. Fly* II 72 In a larva of one of the larger species of Chironomus the heart lies in the eleventh post-cephalic segment. *1885 Wilder in Phil. Nervous Dis.* XII 349 Cerebellar posterior English paronym. "Postcerebellar." *1885 Athenæum* 14 Jan 60/2 Not from the archicerebrum, but from the cords connecting this with the first "postcerebellar ganglion." *1885 Wilder (as above)* XII 349 Cerebellar posterior English paronym Postcerebellar. *1880 Watson in J. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV No. 82, 91 Leaving only a central depression and a "post-columellar furrow." *1885 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 9 That part of the cerebral cortex which corresponds to the "post-cruciate convolution." *1893 Kjerfve in Phil. Soc. Trans.* 107 The Pexsey is also of two kinds; one is divided and "post-dental, the other has become o." *1891 Flower & Lydwikker Manuella* II 12 The "post-digital gland of the Rhinoceros." *1890 Flower Otol. Manuella* x 136 The Orang agrees with Man in wanting this "postdental union of the frontals." *1884 Owen Sh. & Teeth in Orr's Cyc. Sc.* I Org. Nat. 235 The "postgenoidal process in the horse is less developed than in the tapir." *1875 Huxley Anat. Verteb.* Anim. viii 361 The squamosal (of the rhinoceros) sends down an immense "post-genoidal process." *1895 Mivart in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 373 The postaxial margin of the "post-meatal lamella." *1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 714 "Post-nasal adenoid hypertrophy a disease of early childhood." *1896 Nomencl. Dis.* 133 "Post-pharyngeal abscess." *1897 Trans. Amer. Pediatr. Soc.* IX 175 Extending from high up in the post-pharyngeal wall downwards four and a half inches as far as the fourth rib. *1884 Wilson (as above)* XII 251 Owen's prior name is *basirrhinal*, the name employed by me is "postrhinal." *1901 Munsey's Mag.* XXIV 803/2 She had a spell of sneezing, and the bullet dropped out into the post-rhinal cavity. *1884 Dana Crust.* I 114 "Post-rostral length about equal to greatest breadth." *1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 75 It might be suspected from the intensity and superficialness of post-rostral pain with tenderness. *1896 Cockrell in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 30 It may have the portion below the stigma (substigmatal) longer than that beyond (poststigmatal), but usually they are about equal or the latter is longer. *1868 Owen Anat. Verteb.* III 125 A "Post-sylvian fissure" is added. *1854 Sh. & Teeth in Orr's Cyc. Sc.* I Org. Nat. 236 A well developed "post tympanic process." *1875 Huxley Anat. Verteb.* Anim. viii 368 [In the pig] the post tympanic is closely appressed to the post-genoidal process.

Postabdomen (pōst-æb-dō-mēn). [POST-A. 2.] The posterior part of the abdomen, esp. in insects, crustacea, or other invertebrates, the portion posterior to the abdominal cavity. Hence **Postabdominal a.**, of or pertaining to the post-abdomen.

1842 Brande Dict. Sci., etc., *Post abdomen*, the name applied by Latreille to the five posterior segments of the abdomen of Hexapod insects; and to the tail of Crustacea, which consists of analogous but more numerous segments. *1890 Rolleston Anim. Life* 108 The post-abdominal region. *1871 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 526 In all the Polychaeta group it (the ovarium) is lodged in the post-abdomen.

Postable, *a. rare*—o. [f. POST + -ABLE.] Capable of being posted.

[In the quotation from Montague cited in Todd and later Dicts. "postable" is corrected in the Errata to "potable".]

Post-act: see POST-A. 1 b. **Postacostabular**, **Post-Adamo**: see POST-B 2, 1 b.

Postage¹ (pōst-edz). [f. POST sh.2 + -AGE.] 1. Of letters, etc.

1. The carriage or conveyance of letters, etc., by post. *Now rare*

1590 Acts Privy Council XIX 164 Sir John Norreys, knight, hath made suit unto us to have certain allowances for howsrent, howshold stuff, postage, and for transportation booth in his going and coming [to Ireland]. *1609 Br. W. B. L. Anso. Nameless Cath.* 5 Who weekly spends five or six Crowns for postage of letters only. *1617 in Crit. & Times* I 1 (1849) I 465 These little pamphlets I send you for that they be of so easy postage. *1633 Reg. Council State* XVI 458 In the managing of the business of the postage of Letters. *1693 New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II 100 How much a Letter [you will be pleased to allow] for postage of a single Letter from Piscataqua to Boston.

†2 The postal service generally; a postal service between particular points. *Obs.*

1650 J. H. Comm. 21 Mar 385 By direction and authority of the Parliament, I erected postages for the service of the State. *1657 Ibid.* 28 May 553/1 An Act for the Settling the Postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland. *1707 Chamberlaine Pres. St. Eng.* III (ed. 2) 442 The Post-Master-General hath annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of England so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the

said grand Office [in London]. *1749 W. Douglas Summary* I 466 From Piscataqua or Portsmouth, to Philadelphia, is a regular postage. *1779 Hervey Naval Hist.* II. 201 In the year 1653 the postage in England, Scotland, and Ireland, was farmed for ten thousand pounds yearly.

3 The amount charged for carrying a letter or postal packet; originally, that paid to a post messenger; hence, the charge made by the post-office department for the conveyance of a letter or packet, now usually prepaid by means of a **POSTAGE STAMP** or stamps.

1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes III. viii 119 For want of ready money, they wou'd upon his back, the postage. *1656 J. H. Comm.* 429/2 That the Post Letters, directed to the several Members of this House, be free from Postage, as formerly. That the Letters of the several Members of this House that go to the several Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, be also free from Postage. *1692 T. NEALE Patent in Hist. Suffolk, Mass.* (1894) II 501 State letters, which are usually carried postage free here in England. *1787 M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) I 374 To forward the packets to Colonel Platt, as early as may be, free of postage. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III 388 The postage increased in proportion to the weight of the packet. *1891 Phil. Penny Post* 177 32 The postage to Aberdeen from Edinburgh was in 1777 3d. To Linthgow 1d.

II. Of passengers

†4 Travelling by means of post horses; posting; also *transf.* a rapid journey or passage. *Obs.*

1603 in 13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. IV 127 The continuance thereof hath drawn with it this, poor town the postage and recourse of merchants travelling to the sea coast. We pray that it would please you to erect a postage here and recommend unto you James Appleton, to be the postmaster. *1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves* II. lvi. 277 All the transient pleasures that we fondly smuck after in this postage of life in this world. *1808 Cobbett's Weekly Pol. Reg.* XIII No. 25 968 The refusal of a licence [by] the magistrates, to any unkeeper raising the price of postage.

†b The charge for hire of a post-horse. *Obs.* *1660 Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 35 § 5 Thrice pence. for each Horse hire or postage for every English mile.

†5 A station at which horses are changed; a posting house. *Obs.* *1603 [see sense 4].*

III. 6. *attrib* and *Comb*: postage-book: see *quot.*; postage currency, a paper currency of denominations less than a dollar, bearing a design composed of one or more postage stamps, issued in the U. S. in 1862, to take the place of actual postage stamps, which had for some time been used instead of silver coins, when these became scarce during the Civil War. also called **POSTAL CURRENCY**; postage envelope. see *quot.*, postage label, early official name for a **POSTAGE STAMP**; so *postage label stamp*.

1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade. *Postage book, a memorandum-book in an office of postal expenditure. *1854 Inscription on U. S. 5 cents bill.* *Postage Currency, furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories of the U. S. U. S. Postage, Five Cents. *Back Act* approved July 17, 1862. *1863 U. S. Stat.* c. 73 § 4 Be it further enacted, That in lieu of postage stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts. *1869 Century Dict.* s. v. *Currency*, [On July 17, 1862], Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called postage currency, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. *1860 May's London* 57 (Hoppe) Others [presses] are employed in stamping the embossed medalion of the Queen on "postage envelopes." *1854 (title)* Report from the Select Committee on "Postage Label Stamps," Minutes of Evidence. *Ibid.* I Are you [H. Archer] the inventor and Patentee of a plan for perforating the sheets of Postage Labels, so as to effect their instant separation without the aid of any cutting instrument? *Ibid.* 20 To engrave, print, gum, and perforate the postage label stamps. *Ibid.* For engraving, printing, and gumming the postage label sheets.

Postage² (pōst-edz). *rare*. [f. POST sh.1 + -AGE.] The mooring of ships to posts in a harbour; the dues charged for this.

1868 Rep. Trial in Exeter & Plymouth Gas 13 Mar, Nothing more than postage was paid. There were three posts as shown in the map of 1758, and three or more posts along the Palor, which had now been removed, but to which ships were moored.

Postage stamp. [f. POSTAGE + STAMP sh.] An official stamp, either a stamp embossed on an envelope or impressed on a card or wrapper, or else (now usually) a small adhesive label having a specified face-value (in Great Britain from ½d upward), and bearing a design of a certain pattern and colour appropriated to its value, sold by or on behalf of the Post Office, to be affixed to any letter or packet sent by post, as a means of prepayment of postage, and as evidence of such payment.

The design is generally the head of the Sovereign or Ruler (whence in Great Britain the early popular appellation "Queen's head"), or the national arms or emblems, but many countries use various symbolic or fanciful pictorial devices, historical portraits, etc.

The name stamp was originally applied to the marks stamped or impressed by the Post Office on letters for various purposes, among others that of stating whether they were 'prepaid', 'unpaid', 'free', partly paid, or paid by the twopenny or other post. When adhesive labels and impressed envelopes were introduced in 1840, these took the

place of the 'paid' or 'prepaid' stamp, and appear to have been popularly called 'postage stamps' from the first. The official and more accurate name was *postage label*; but the popular usage prevailed; by 1850 *postage label stamp* was in official use, and finally *postage stamp* was accepted. The actual stamps (Ger. *briefstempel*) which continued to be impressed by the Post Office after 1840, to show the place and date of postage and arrival, and to obliterate or deface the postage-label, are now usually distinguished as *postmarks* and *obliteration-stamps* or *marks*.

1840 Times 5 May 6/4 The Penny Postage Stamps. The Lords of the Treasury having fixed the 6th of May next for the issue of postage stamps. *1847 in Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* (1852) 1 The machine [Archer's] appears to be a very clever and useful invention, we are thoroughly convinced that postage stamps separated by it, having jagged edges, will adhere to letters far better than those cut from the sheets by knives or scissors. *1852 Ibid.* 2 Mr. Bokenham told me he was very desirous about the sticking of the postage stamps to the letters, as there were upwards of 400 found daily loose in the bags. *1862 G. H. Lewis Let. to Parker* (in Pearson's 76th Catin. (1894) 39), I have read Fraser, and having read it must keep it and enclose postage stamps. *1862 Boston Even. Transcript* 20 July 2/1 Postage stamps have come extensively into public use during the present scarcity of silver coin. They are issued by the Post Office Departments of eight values. *1862 S. P. Chas. Rep. Sec. U. S. Treas.* 4 Dec. 28 It was soon discovered that stamps prepared for postage uses were not adapted to the purposes of currency. *1862 M. Blair Rep. Postmaster Gen. U. S.* 1 Dec. 133 The issue of 'postage currency' by the Treasury Department will doubtless soon displace postage stamps from circulation. *1897 O. Fifth Postage Stamps* 3 Everyone is aware of the purpose of a postage stamp, viz. to prepay postage, and to serve as an indication that the proper amount has been paid. *1907 Post Office Guide* Jan 139 Embossed or impressed postage stamp, cut out of envelope, post cards, letter-cards, new-paper wrapper, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage.

b. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *postage-stamp damper*, *size*, *stamps*, *system*; esp. connected with the collecting of postage stamps as the objects of philatelic interest, as *postage-stamp collecting*, *collection*, *collector*, *dealer*, etc.; *postage-stamp album*, *catalogue*; *postage-stamp currency* (U. S.) = postage currency. see **POSTAGE** 1 6.

1852 Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps 2 The efficient working of the postage-stamp system. *1862 Boston Even. Transcript* 2 Aug. 2/3 The Postmaster General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have approved of the specimens of the postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. *1862 (title)* Postage stamp Collector's Album. *1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 361 Postage stamp damper.

Postal (pōst-āl), *a* (sh.) [a. F. *postal*, -ale (1836, 'la convention postale conclue et signée le 30 mars entre la France et la Grande Bretagne'), f. *poste* POST sh.2 see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the post, relating to the carriage of mails.

1843 Rep. Sel. Comm. on Postage 70 Postal treaties with all the countries in the world. *1844 Pres. Tyler to Senate U. S. in Messages of Presid.* (1897) IV. 315, I transmit to the Senate a postal convention between the United States and the Republic of New Granada, signed in the city of Bogota on the 6th of March last. *1848 Clough Doct. iv* 235 Not for the will of the wisp. Have even latest extensions, adjusted a postal arrangement. *1885 Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 28 § 2 (2) Within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office. *1903 Times* 4 May 11 Great bodies of men, such as postal servants or dockyard servants.

b. in spec. applications: postal car, a railway car for the carriage of mails (U. S.); postal card (U. S.) [cf. F. *carte postale*] = **POSTCARD**; postal clerk, a clerk in a travelling railway post office (U. S.); postal currency = **POSTAGE CURRENCY** (U. S.); postal guide, a handbook of information about the postal service; a post-office guide; postal note, in U. S., an order issued by a post office for any required sum of less than five dollars payable at any other post office; postal order, a form of money order issued by a post office of the United Kingdom, it differs from the *post-office order*, or original postal money order, in being for one of a number of fixed sums (from 6d. to 21s.), and in being payable at any post office; postal union, a union of the governments of various countries for the regulation of international postage, entered into at Berne on 9 October, 1874; on 1 Feb. 1894, all countries of the world, excepting parts of Asia and Africa and certain islands, were included.

1873 New York Her. 24 Apr. 10/4 The *Postal Car Problem. Postal Car and Mail Service on Railroads. *1878 Act of Congress U. S.* 8 June Stat. XVII. 304 The Postmaster-General is authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage stamps impressed upon them, "postal cards," manufactured of good stiff paper. *1873 Chicago Tribune* 17 Apr. 4/1 Postal cards, which have been used with great favor in England and Canada for a long time, will be introduced in this country on the first of next month. *1878 Act of Congress Stat.* XVII. 310 Every route agent, "postal clerk," or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail-matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps. *1861 Washington Republican* 23 Aug. 9/1 Specimens of the new "Postal Currency" were received in this city this morning... they are now for sale in exchange for specie. *1868 S. M. Clark in U. S. Documents* No. 1341 The postal currency was the first government issue representing fractional parts of a dollar, and was commenced in August 1862, and closed in April 1863. *1862 Whitaker's*

Almanach 1882, 365/1 *Postal Money Orders [1880 Postal Money Notes]. Unlike post office orders, they are issued for fixed sums. 1883 *Postal Telegraph & Telephone Gaz.* Would it not be well if the newer issue were styled 'postal notes', as in common parlance? *Post-office order' and 'postal order' are too much alike in sound. 1899 *Daily News* 23 June 8/5 Judge Emden said that he had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that a postal order was not a negotiable instrument. 1895 (*Insurrection*) Foreign Post Card for countries included in the *Postal Union One Penny Farthing. 1896 *Brit. Postal Guide* 1 Jan. List of countries comprised in the Postal Union.

B. as *sb.* a. U. S. *collog.* Short for *postal card*; also for *postal note* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). b. Short for *postal car*, *postal* (i. e. mail) *in am.*

1871 W. DRYSDALE *Let.* I have already, by postal, acknowledged receipt of your late favour. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 193 To furnish the secretary with postals to notify the members and the press of the date of meeting. 1891 *Ann. Rep. Postm.-Gen. Washington* 583, a daily lines of 50-foot postals [postal railway carriages] superseding a line of 40 feet. 1896 *The Missionary* (U. S.) June 249/1 The circular letter, with return postal, sent out the middle of April.

Postallantolo: see **POST-B.** 2.

† **Post alone**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **POST** *sb.* 1 + **ALONE**, (app. = standing alone like a post.)] Entirely or quite alone. (Very common in 16th c.)

1514 Q. MARY OF FRANCE *Let. Hen VIII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 116 Now am I left post a lone in effect. 1533 *Extr. Answ. More* (1548) F. I. I date not lett him stonde post alone, least ye displease him. 1543 *Grafton Contin. Harding* 454 Kyng Henry taryed poste alone in the bishopps paleyside besyde Powles. 1567 *Golding Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 187 He left her post alone Upon the shore. 1639 *Hicron. Wks* I. 28 To be in a manner post alone, like a pellican in the wilderness, or as an owle in the desert.

Postament (pō'stāmēt). *Arch. rare* (Also 8 postment) [ad. It. *postamento*, f. *postare* to post, *posta* situation, placing, setting; whence also Ger. etc. *postament*.] A pedestal, a base; also, a framing, mounting, or moulding around a bas-relief, large cameo, or the like.

1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Reliques* II. 392 All these Pyramids were raised in with Bannisters, on the Postments of every other were put Pots with Orange-Trees. 1890 *Littich & C. O. Miller's Anc. Art* § 191 (ed. 2) 174 Insulated pedestals of columns (stylobates) which arose from continuous postaments (stereobates).

Postanal, -**antennal**, -**arytenoid**, -**auditory**: see **POST-B.** 2; **Post-angel**: **POST** *sb.* 2 13; **Post-apostolic**: **POST-B.** 1.

† **Postate**, *Obs.* Aphetic form of **AFOSTATE**. 1871 *Trivisa Hyglen* (Rolls) VIII. 315 And postataes and evel doers he favored strongliche. 1483 *Caxton Cato* G viij. Every one sholde say that ye were a postate.

† **Postation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L.* *post* after + **-ATION**.] The placing of one thing after another. 1607 *Schol. Dic. agst. Antichr.* I. 11 95 The postation of the wine doth not preiudice it, therefore the postponing of the Crosse doth not preiudice it neither.

Post-axial, *adv.* (*prop.*) *Anat.* [f. as next + **-ad**: cf. **DEXTRAD**.] In a post-axial direction (from).

1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These two grooves are separated by a ridge (narrowing postaxially). *Ibid.* 373 The quadrate continues onwards postaxially the dorsal margin of the zygoma.

Post-axial (pōst'æksial), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *L.* *post* after + **AXIS**, **AXIAL**.] Of, pertaining to, or situated on that side of a limb (in vertebrates) which is posterior to a line drawn at right angles to the body axis through the axis of the limb.

1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 37 And in beasts posterior, can be spoken of as post-axial. 1875 Sir W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 819/2 Quite recently the term *post-axial* has been introduced as equivalent to *distal*, and *post-axial* to *scapular*. 1881 *Mivart Cat.* 95 The Ulna, or post-axial bone of the forearm, is longer than the humerus.

Hence **Post-axially**, *adv.*, in a post-axial position or direction; also as *prep.* (cf. **POST-AXIAL**).

1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 39 Distinct vertebrae are developed both pre-axially and post-axially to this strip. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These vertebrae continue on postaxially the sacral mass, narrowing as they proceed.

Post-bag, [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **BAG** *sb.*] A bag for carrying letters and other postal matter; a mail-bag; *transf.* the number of letters, etc. delivered to or sent from any house or person.

1813 *Moore Post bag* 284 The honour and delight of first ransacking the Post Bag. 1832 *Babbage Econ. Manuf.* xxviii. (ed. 3) 273 The Post-bag despatched every evening to one of our largest cities, Bristol, usually weighs less than a hundred pounds. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 657 1883 J. MARTIN *Remin. Old Haddington* 227 Post-bags were carried on horseback from Edinburgh to London. 1898 *Tit Bits* 23 July 322/2 The Prince of Wales has the biggest Post-bag of any of the Royalties.

† **Post-bark**, *Obs.* [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **BARK** *sb.* 2] = **PACKET-BOAT**.

1599 [see **PACKET** *sb.* 1]. 1600 MOUNTJOY in *Cal. Doc. rel. Ir.* 423 We find great lack of a post-bark to pass to and fro between Lough Foyle and Dublin. We have adventured to erect a passage boat for that purpose, at the rate of *vol. per mensum*, as the other post-barks have. 1650 *Cal. State Papers, Dom.* (1876) 26 The whole business of the post barks referred back to the Irish Committee. a 1656 *USHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 16r Sending away nevertheless a Post-parque to Athens, to let them know what had befallen him.

† **Post-bill**, *Obs.* [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **BILL** *sb.* 3]

1. See **quots**

1847 *Webster, Post-bill*, a bill of letters mailed by a postmaster. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Post-bill*, a post-office way-bill placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge of the guard or driver. 1864 in *Webster*, and in later *Dicts.*

2 Short for *Bank Post Bill*: see **BANK-BILL**.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 6 Post Bills on the Bank of England.

Post-boat, [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **BOAT** *sb.*] A boat or ship engaged in the conveyance of the mails, esp. on a regular route at fixed times, a packet-boat, mail-boat, also, a boat which conveys travellers between certain points; a stage-boat.

1600 Sir G. FENTON in *Cal. Doc. rel. Ir.* 340, I await [at Holyhead] for a southerly wind, and a bark to put me over, the post boat being already in Ireland. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 73 We found the place inhabited by some tartars, who ply on the river with open post boats. 1879 *BATES Egyptian Bonds* II. vi. 162 Thence by the post-boat on the canal to Port Said. 1897 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 455 It is sunset when one arrives by the post-boat.

† **Post-book**, *Obs.* [f. **POST** *sb.* 1 + **BOOK** *sb.*] A book in which accounts are posted; a ledger.

1777-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s. v. *Book, Ledger, or Ledger-Book*, sometimes also called the *great book*, and the *post-book*. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 165 Proposed a sort of post-book to be kept, in which the merchants should have their accounts.

Post-book, *rare*. [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **BOOK** *sb.*]

A book containing the regulations of a post-service. 1763 *SMOLLETT Trav.* (1768) I. viii. 135, I pulled out the post-book, and began to read the article which orders, that the traveller who comes first shall be first served.

Post-box: see **POST** *sb.* 1 9, *sb.* 2 13.

Post-boy, [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **BOY** *sb.* 1]

1. A boy or man who rides post; a letter-carrier. 1588 *Cal. Border Papers* I. 320 Sum Skotes mett with the post boy of Morpeth bychance, and took away his horse and pakkett. 1624 *Rutland MSS* (1905) IV. 527 Paid to a post boy for a letter from my Lord, yd. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lab. Conc.* 4, I suddenly heard the Post-boy blow his Horn near my Window. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 637/3 The Post Boy who was bringing the Gloucester and Bristol Mails to London. 1758 *JONSON Idler* No. 49 ¶ 13 A road through which the post-boy every day and night goes and returns. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* II. vi. 122 We heard the summons of the postboy's horn, and Cicely presently ran in with a letter in her hand.

2. The postilion of a stage-coach, post-chaise, or hired carriage; = **POSTILION** 3.

1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 443 If any Gentleman desire to ride Post Post Horses are always in readiness, only 3d is demanded for every English Mile; and, for every Stage, to the Post-Boy 4d for conducting. 1733 *FIELDING Tom Thumb* II. v. Tho' they should fly as swift as the gods, when they Ride on behind that post-boy, Opportunity. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip Scarb.* I. 1, Pay the postboy, and take the portmanteau. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 230 Away went Gilpin, and away went postboy at his heels. The postboy's horse right glad to miss The lumbering of the wheels. 1853 *LYTTON Alp Novel* xii. xxxiii. The post-boys cracked their whips, and the wheels rolled away.

Postbrachial, -**branchial**, -**oesal**, -**calca-neal**: see **POST-B.** 2, **Post-butt**: **POST** *sb.* 1 9;

Post-canonial, etc.: **POST-B.** 1.

Post captain: see **POST** *sb.* 3 4b.

Post-car, [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **CAR** *sb.* 1] A car for the conveyance of mails; also, a car for the conveyance of travellers posting.

1694 *FENN Trav.* (1714) 203 We immediately took a Post-car, and came next day about two in the afternoon to Cleve. 1812 Sir R. WILSON *Pry. Diary* (1861) I. 140 The boyard gave every ad, and a little car into the bargain for the soldiers, as being larger than the post cars.

Postcard (pōst'kãrd), [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **CARD** *sb.* 2] A pasteboard card of a regulation size, bearing a representation of a postage stamp or an equivalent design, officially sold to be used for correspondence. Also, since 1 Sept. 1894, a blank, private, or unofficial card of the same dimensions (*blank postcard*) to be furnished with an adhesive stamp for the proper amount of postage.

The postcard issued in Great Britain 1 Oct. 1870 cost 3d; cards of higher prices from 1d. to 3d. were issued later for foreign correspondence (the first being the 1d. card of 1875); since 1879 the postcard rate for countries within the postal union has been 1d. An equivalent rate for foreign correspondence is used in most other countries; but for internal correspondence their rates differ. *Pictorial or picture postcards* are cards (usually blank) bearing a picture on the reverse side, the sending and collection of which began to become prevalent shortly before 1900.

1870 Oct. 1 (*Insurrection*) Post Card. The address only to be written on this side. Halfpenny. 1870 *Dame Europa's School* 16 She wrote home to his mother, on the back of a halfpenny post card, so that all the letter carriers might see how poor he was. 1872 *Prunch* 3 Feb. 51/2 He gets a post-card informing him that he is proposed to the House. 1890 *Full Mail Gaz.* 1 Feb. 9/3 The post-card was an Austrian invention, brought out in 1868, with a separate issue the following year for Hungary. We adopted the plan in 1870. 1899 *Picture post-card* [see **PICTURE** *sb.* 6 b]. 1901 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/1 The idea of the postcard first came to Dr. Stephan, late German Postmaster-General, who submitted his plan of a postcard, which was rejected at the time, to a German Postal Congress in 1865. *attrib.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 3/2 Having adopted the custom of book-remission by the post-card system. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 Aug. 8/1 They have supplied the market with a postcard album.

Post-carroche, to -**carrier**: see **POST** *sb.* 2 12.

Post-cart (pōst'kãrt) [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **CART** *sb.*] A cart in which local mails are carried. Also *attrib.*

1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 243 Here is the post-cart coming up the road at its most respectable rumble. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 4/6 The trains are all late, and the post-carts do not reach their destinations. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 151 Jamie was to come on to Thrums from Tilledrum in the post-cart. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/1 An important post-cart service runs via Geytown and Middle Drift into the native territories.

Postcava (pōst'kã vã), *Anat.* [f. **POST-A.** 2 + **CAVA** for *vena cava*.] The inferior vena cava: so called as being behind or posterior in animals generally. Hence **Postcaval**, *a.*

1866 [see **PRÉCAVAL**]. 1882 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Technol.* 331 By Owen the two are designated as the *postcaval* and *précaval* veins. We have ventured to omit the *vena* and to designate them as simply *précaval* and *postcaval*.

Post-cedar: see **POST** *sb.* 1 9. **Postcentral**, -**cephalic**, -**cerebellar**, -**cerebral**: **POST-B.** 2.

Post-chaise (pōst'çai), *sb.* Also *collog.* **post-chay**, -**shay**, **PO'CHAISE**, **POCHAY**. [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **CHAISE**.] A travelling carriage, either hired from stage to stage, or drawn by horses so hired: used in the 18th and earlier half of the 19th century.

In England usually having a closed body, seated for from two to four persons, the driver or postilion riding on one of the horses.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5027/5 The Earl of Strafford arrived here in a Post-Chaise. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 221 There is scarce any other way of travelling from Geneva to Italy than in post-chaises which will hold two persons, with a covering over head, and room for two trunks behind: they have but two wheels. 1757 F. GRVILLE *Maxims, Char. & Refl.* 19 He was told of the late invention of post-chays, of their great expedition, convenience and cheapness. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xlviii, Kit's mother and the single gentleman, speeding onward in the post chaise-and-four. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 3 At the commencement of the present century communication between the smaller towns was by post-chaises. for the wealthy.

attrib. 1763 *STONE in Phil. Trans.* LIII. 197 Cases where the patient caught cold, as a post-chaise boy did. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 8 A Chaiiot or Post-Chaise body. These bodies differ not in the least. By the addition of a coach-box to the carriage-part, they are called Chariots. Hence **Post-chaise v.**, *collog.*, *intr.* to travel by post-chaise; *trans.* to convey in or carry off in a post-chaise. *rare*.

1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xv, The Colonel delighted in post-chasing—the rapid transit through the country amused him, and cheered his spirits. 1871 [see **PO'CHAISE**].

Post-chariot, [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **CHARIOT**] A chariot for travelling post; *spec.* a light four-wheeled carriage of the 18th and early 19th c., differing from a post-chaise in having a driver's seat in front.

1609 *HOLLAND Anm. Marcell.* 375 Messala mounted her into a swift post chariot, and with a maine pace rode away. 1741-70 *ELIZ. CARTER Lett.* (1808) 423 Miss Deane got into a post chariot at Canterbury. 1762 *GOSSET Nash* 49 He usually travelled to Tunbridge, in a post chariot and six greys, with out-riders. 1828 *PLANCHE Descent Danube* 69 The sight of a post-chariot whirling along.

Post-choric, -**choroid**: see **POST-B.** 1, A. 2 b.

Post-clasical, *a.* = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-classical, *a.* [f. **POST-B.** 1 + **CLASSICAL**.] Occurring or existing subsequent to the classical period of any language, literature, or art; *spec.* of the Greek and Latin.

1867 *DEUTSCH Rev.* (1874) 1 The classical and postclassical materials that he scattered through it [the Talmud]. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 4/5 All this suggests that gypsies, whatever their origin, were post-classical immigrants from India into Europe by way of the Levant.

So **Post-classicism**, a grammatical or orthographical form of the post-classical period.

1906 *Academy* 7 Apr. 331/1 Perhaps the most remarkable post-classicism in the treatise is the appeal to the reader, as in *diaprosōti* ὁρῶς, 'observe how', in p. 29.

Postclavicle, *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. **POST-A.** 2 b.] The posterior bone of the scapular arch of some fishes.

1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 416 The *Ganoid* and *Teleostei* have investing bones known as supra-clavicle, clavicle, inter-clavicle, and post-clavicle, all derived apparently from the skin and lining membrane of the branchial cavity, and present in none of the higher Vertebrata.

So **Postclavicular**, *a.*, situated behind the clavicle; pertaining to the postclavicle.

1870 *ROLLISTON Anim. Life* 44 The clavicle overlaps a postclavicular bar.

Postclitellian (-klōit'liān), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. **POST-B.** 2 + **CLITELLUM** + **-IAN**.] Belonging to that division of earthworms in which the male genital apertures are situated behind the clitellum or thickened band. *b.* *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

[1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 207.] 1888 [see **INTRACLITELLIAN**].

Post-coach (pōst'kōut), [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + **COACH** *sb.*] A stage-coach used for carrying mails, a mail-coach; a stage-coach generally.

1873 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) 69 The D. Hamilton and the E. of Tweeddale..goe in coach to Belford, from thence

on horseback to York, and from thence by the post-coach to London. 1685 *Royal Proclam.* 7 Sept. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 2088/1: That they presume not to set up any Post-Post, Horse-Post, Post or Stage-Coach. 1797 *Hist. Europe* II. in *Ann. Reg.* 32/1 A common travelling post coach or two, with a couple of hired chaises. 1849 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser I 23/1 A new post-coach had been set up which performed the journey to Bath in a single day. 1861 *Dickens's Gt. Expect.* xxxiii, We got into our post-coach and drove away.

Postcolumellar, -comital: see **POST-B.** 2, 1. **† Post-co'mmon.** *Obs.* [Altered from *med.L. postcommunio*: see next, and cf. **COMMON** *sb.* 1, 4, v. 8.] = **POST-COMMUNION.**

1380 *St. Bernard* 1110 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 59 God., inspired him of an orison, To seyn at his post-commoun. After he post-commoun was 1-songe He changed his orison. c. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 91 When he preste bath don his masse, A-nopur oryson he moste say, Pe 'post comen' men don hit calle. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 23 The post-commoun is not sayd (on Easter eve). 1683 *tr. Romish Mass-bk.* 96 After the Canon and Communion then followeth the post-common with the Collects.

Postcommunicant: see **POST-A.** 2, a.

Post-communion, sb. (a.) [ad. *med.L. postcommunio, -ōnem*; cf. *F. postcommunion* (OF. also *postcommunion*, 1287 in Godef.)]; see **POST-B.** 1 c and **COMMUNION**.] The or a part of the eucharistic office which follows the act of communion.

1493 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 442 b/1 After the preest sayth the postcommunion which is so named for thys that it is sayd after the preest hath receyved the precyous sacramente of the aulter. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), Then shall the Clerkes syng the post Communion. 1669 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* 247 The last is the Post-Communion, or, Thanksgyving, which with us is nothing but that holy Hymn [Gloria in Excelsis]. 1853 *Dale tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 128 At the Post-Communion the Bishop again goes to the faldstool. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 3/2 The Post-Communion was said by the Archbishop and the 'Gloria in Excelsis' was sung by the choir to music by Sir John Stainer.

B. adj. Succeeding or following the act of communion; used after communion.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. A post-communion collect. *Mod. The post-communion address in Presbyterian churches.*

Post-connubial to -cosmic: see **POST-B.** 1.

Postcostal (pōst-kōst'āl), *a.* [f. **POST-B.** 2 + *L. costā*, after **COSTAL**.] Behind a rib; *spec. in Entom.* situated next behind the costal vein or nervure of the wing.

1865 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxxv. 608 The Intermediate Area is that which lies between the postcostal or mediastinal nervure and the anal fold of the wing. 1836-9 *Fodder's Cycl. Anat.* II. 997/1 The second longitudinal nervure is the post-costal. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Post-costal*, behind a rib.

Postcoxal, -cruciate, -cubital: see **POST-B.** 2. **Postcorbiate:** see **POST-A.** 1.

Post-date (pōst-dā't), *sb.* [f. **POST-A.** 1 b + *DAT* *sb.* 2] So *F. postdate*, *obs. postdate*.] A date affixed to a document, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

1615 *COTGREVE, Postdate*, a Post-date. 1701 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1097 The Reason of these Post-Dates was, because, a Book was by how much the Newer, by so much the more Valuable.

Post-date (pōst-dā't), *v.* [f. **POST-A.** 1 a + *DAT* *v.* So *mod.F. postdater* (1752 in Hatz-Darm.); formerly *postdatat* (1549 in Littré).] *trans.* To affix or assign a later than the actual date to (a document, book, event, etc.).

1664 *Downe Devotions* Medit. ix. (ed. 2) 299 This were to antidate, or to postdate their Consultation, not to give Phisicke. 1679 C. Nisse *Antichrist* 203 Our own aptness to antedate promises, and to postdate threatnings. 1701 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1097 Other Books are Post-dated that they might be accounted New. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 17 Knowing the same [bill] to be post-dated. 1891 C. Lowe in *19th Cent.* Dec. 861 Many of the Berlin newspapers which are published in the evening are post-dated by a day. [So with the French daily papers.] Hence **Post-da'ted ppl. a.**

1622 *DONNE Serms.* cxli. (ed. Alford) IV. 572 Prophecy is but antedated Gospel, and Gospel is but post-dated Prophecy. 1797 *Goodwin Enquirer* t. iii. 16 A case more frequent than that of post-dated genius. 1866 *CANNON Banking* iv. 89 Post-dated cheques, i.e. cheques bearing date subsequent to the actual drawing, are illegal [legal since 1882].

Post-day. [f. **POST** *sb.* 2 + *DAT* *sb.*] The day on which the post or mail is due or departs.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 1. 107 Every Post-day they send them whole dozens of Paquets of Letters. 1679 *HARWELL* in *Jenison Popish Plot* 27, I have expected to hear from you these three or four post-days past. 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* IV. 215 Mrs. Aubrey, recollecting that it was foreign post-day, very wisely resolved to return home immediately, and write to her husband. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 329 This particular morning happened to be that of the bi-weekly post-day.

Postdential, -digital: see **POST-B.** 2. **Post-destination, -determined:** see **POST-A.** 1. **Post-diastolic, -diastotic:** see **POST-B.** 1.

Post-diluvial, a. [f. as next + *-AL*] *a. Geol.* Posterior to the diluvial or drift period. *b. gen.* = **POST-DILUVIAN.**

1823 *BUCKLAND Reliq. Diluv.* 190 The diluvial and post-diluvial formations I am now speaking of. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1890) 194 The postdiluvial period presents

man with a knowledge of the dangerous tendencies of human nature, and the retributive consequences.

Post-diluvian (pōst-dil'vian), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **POST-B.** 1 + *L. diluvium* a deluge + *-AN* So *F. postdiluvien* adj. (Littré).]

A. adj. Existing or occurring after the Flood or Noachian deluge.

1680 *LAWSON Mite into Treasury* 9 The Ante-diluvian and Post-diluvian Patriarchs, that is, the Fathers that lived before and after the Flood. 1759 *WESLEY IV.* (1872) II. 496 Nothing on the postdiluvian earth could be more pleasant than the road from hence. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 15 The prime ages of the post diluvian world. 1877 *DAWSON Orig. World* xii. 285, I have referred above only to the question of historic or postdiluvian man.

B. sb. One who lived, or lives, after the Flood.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i. 221 If they allow the post-diluvians to have liv'd six hundred years, that being clearly beyond the standard of our lives. 1770 *STEELE Tatler* No. 264 p. 5 Methusalem might be half an Hour in telling what a Clock it was; but as for us Postdiluvians, we ought to do every Thing in Hast. 1830 JAS. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig.* in (1832) 140 The history of the first postdiluvians has indeed passed away.

† Post-disseisin (pōst-dis'si-zin) *Old Law.*

[f. **POST-A.** 1 b + *DISSEISIN*.] A second or subsequent disseisin; also, a writ that lay for him who had a second time been disseised of his lands and tenements by one from whom he had recovered them by novel disseisin.

1308-9 *Rolls of Parl. I.* 276/1 Le dit Henry porta brief nostre Seigneur le Roi qe ore est de postdisseins vers le dit Johan. 1355 *tr. Natura Brevium* (1544) 128 Yf he be put out of the same tenementes by the same person agaynst whom he hath recovered then he shal have a post-disseison, and a reddisseyon. 1607 *COVELL Interpr.* *Post disseisin*... is a writ given by the statute of West 2 cap. 26 and lyeth for him that having recovered lands or tenements by *procurator quod reddat* upon default, or reddition, is againe disseised by the former disseisor. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

So **† Post-disseisor**, one who a second time disseises another of his lands.

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1 lxix (1739) 183 Redisseisors and Postdisseisors found upon verdict before the Sheriff, Coroners, and Knights, shall be imprisoned. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. x. 288 He shall have a writ of post-disseisin against him; which subjects the post disseisor to the same penalties as a re-disseisor.

† Postdorsolum, -ulum. Entom. [mod. *L.* f. **POST-B.** 2 + **dorsulum*, dim. of *dorsum* back.]

'The middle-piece between the mesophragm and the postscutellum' (Kirby and Spence).

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxav. 570 The first external piece of the metathorax is the postdorsolum.

Post-drill, -driver: see **POST** *sb.* 1, 9, *sb.* 2, 12.

Poste, obs. f. Post, var. POSTIE Obs.

† Postea (pōst'ē-ā), *Law.* [*L.* *postea* afterwards, lit. 'after those things'; being the first word of the usual beginning of the record.] That part of the record of a civil process which sets forth the proceedings at the trial and the verdict given.

1596 *BACON Max. & Use Com. Law* II. i. (1635) 21 Against the day they should have appeared above, to returne the verdict read in the Court above, which returne is called a *Postea*. a 1627 *FLETCHER V. Fife for Month* v. 11, *Sub-pœnas* and *postea*. 1709 *Land Gaz.* No. 4508/3 A *Postea*, or Record of Nisi Prius, between Morris, Plaintiff, and Jordan, Defendant, was delivered by mistake to a Person who had no Right to receive it. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiv. 386 Whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a *postea*. 1829 *BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Pœtit.* 154 Clerk of the common balls, postea, and estreats.

Posted (pōst'ed), *a.* [f. **POST** *sb.* 1 + *-ED* 2] Furnished with or having posts. Also in comb., as *four-posted* (see **FOUR** 2).

1574 *ABD. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 412 This shop is made like the terrace, fair railed and posted, fit for men to stand upon in any triumph or shew. 1614 *1st. in Trans. Comb. & West Arch. Soc.* III. 115 One posted bedd with tester and curtains. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Nov. 2/a A good and substantial wind corn posted mill. 1828 *Life Planter Yamaica* 35 The furniture consisted of a table and a chair, with a posted bed.

Posted, ppl. a. [f. **POST** *v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.]

† 1. Sent or gone away quickly like a post; departed quickly *Obs.*

1604 *MUNDAY tr. Palmerin of Eng.* i. 1, To recount they posted pleasure and also to thinke on thy present ensuing paine.

2. Carried by or sent through the post; placed in a post-office letter-box for dispatch.

1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 318 There has been a great increase in the number of posted letters.

3. Entered in a ledger or account-book.

1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 268 Full-points serve to lead and to connect the printed Article with its contingent valuation.

Posted, ppl. a. [f. **POST** *v.* 2 + *-ED* 1.] Cut into the form of a post; 'squared': see **POST** *v.* 2, 1.

Posted, ppl. a. [f. **POST** *v.* 3 + *-ED* 1.]

1. Set in position, stationed, arranged.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 144 The point where the head of a column enters an alignment, and which is marked by a posted person. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 190 We drove under some posted field-batteries into Basle.

2. Pasted or fixed up in a prominent place, as a public notice.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 3/3 The posted announcement

that the 'jumping competitions would begin at three o'clock' brought numbers on to the gassy banks. 1898 *Ibid.* 10 May 6/6 The posted certificate at the booking-office [of the Alhambra] ordered the dancer complete rest 'for her voice'.

Postee, variant of **POSTIE** *Obs.*, power.

† Posteen, postin. Also *erron. postteen*,

-tin. [Pers. پوستین *postin* leathern, f. پوست *post* skin, hide.] 'An Afghan leathern pelisse,

generally of sheepskin with the fleece on' (Yule).

1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 59 At that season, they also wear brown and grey woollen great coats, and posteens. 1862 *Punjab Trade Rep.* 65 (V) Otter skins from the Hills and Kashmir, worn as Postins by the Varkandis. 1882 *MRS B. M. CHALKER Proper Pride* II. 11 25 The head-man of [an Afghan] village, in a richly-embroidered postteen. 1904 *Blue bk. Papers relating to Tibet*, We would recommend that both escort and support should have clothing on winter scale with posttins for sentries.

† Postel. *Obs.* Also 2-4 *postile*, 7 *postal*

[a. OF. *postel* (1160-74 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod. F.

poiteau post, dim. of OF. *post*: see **POST** *sb.* 1 and

-EL 2.] A door-post, gate-post.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Pa postles and bet ouerslaht of uie huse. 1205 *LAY* 1316 Pa comen heo to þan bunnan þa Hercules makede mid mucchele his strengþe þat weoren postles longe of marmon stane stronge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14980 Bunden þat þai soght þis ass þai fand bi a postel. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 54 Pe powere of þis postes [MS C. postles]. a 1631 *DONNE Serms.* cvii (ed. Alford) IV. 459 The Blood of that Lamb is not spunkled upon the Postils of that door.

† Postel. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *posterle, potella*

(1355, 1419 in Godef. *Compl.*); —late *L. posterula*

POSTERN.] A postern or small gate.

1400 *Cursor M.* 7675 (Cott) Bot micol vte bi night him

lete, vte at a priue dern postel [Gott & Trm. posterne].

Postem, -e, variants of **POSTUME** *Obs.* **Post-**

embryonal, -embryonic. see **POST-B.** 1.

Post entry, post-entry. [**POST-A.** 1 b]

1. A subsequent or late entry.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 10/a The entries show a decrease on last year's total of 122, which may possibly be made up yet by post-entries. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 5/8 Post-entries have brought the number of probable competitors up to something more than the average.

2. *spec. a.* An additional or supplemental entry,

in the manifest of a vessel, of an item or items of

dutiable merchandise omitted at the time of the

entry of the vessel at the custom-house. The

warrant issued on this is a **Post-warrant**.

1662 *Order Ho. Comm. as to Customs* (1663) 14 Post-

Entries Inward to passe without Fee under five shillings

1725 *Land Gaz.* No. 6433/1 They have been permitted

to make Post-Entries thereof with the Officer of Excise

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 18 When the Post

Warrant is received, the date and number of each Post

Entry must be inserted. 1832-52 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.*

1047 When goods are weighed or measured, and the mer-

chant has got an account thereof at the Custom house, and

finds his entry already made, too small, he must make a post

or additional entry for the surplusage, in the same manner

as the first was done. A merchant is always in time, prior

to the clearing of the vessel, to make his post.

b. A subsequent entry in book-keeping.

1798 *BAY ANIER Law Rep.* (1808) I. 33 No entry was

made except a post entry, some time afterwards. 1847

WEBSTER, Post-entry 2 In book-keeping, an additional or

subsequent entry.

Poster (pōst'et). [f. **POST** *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who travels 'post', expeditiously, or

swiftly. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. iii. 33 The wayward Sisters, hand

in hand, Posters of the Sea and Land, thus doe goe, about,

about 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* II. vi. xxviii, At this,

Goltho alights as swiftly post As Posters mount. 1816

KEATINGE Trav. I. Pref. 9 A poster of roads will write

rapidly, a sick man querulously [etc.] a 1845 *Hoon Lament*

of Toby 1, O heavy day! O day of woe! To misery a poster.

† 2. A messenger, a carrier of news. *Obs.*

1605 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 606 The noble

poster of news athort the world.

3. A post-horse.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* III, Mr Hippy's travel-

ling chariot was rattled up to the door by four high-mettled

posters from the nearest inn. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendenius*

xv, There were no cattle, save the single old pan of posters

4. One who posts a letter.

1884 *Manch Exam.* 11 June 5/4 It will be the duty of

the officer in attendance to stamp the form with the office

stamp, and hand it back to the poster.

Poster (pōst'et). [f. **POST** *v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who posts or sticks up bills; a bill-poster.

1664 [see *bill-poster*, *BILL* *sb.* 11].

2. A placard posted or displayed in a public

place as an announcement or advertisement.

Pictorial or picture poster, a placard consisting mainly

of a picture or illustration.

1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxx, We'll have posters out

the first thing in the morning. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News*

6 July 3/3 A most seditious 'poster' with which all the

walls were placarded. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* viii,

The poster, scarlet letters on a white ground, was effective.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 2/3 By his cartoon for a poster,

'The Woman in White', one of his biographers states that

he [Fred. Walker] may be said to have started the fashion

of artistic advertising in this country.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *poster artist, cloth,*

-collector, -designer, -hoarding, -making, -puffering;

poster-like adj.; *poster-maniac*, one who has a

mania for collecting posters.

1895 *Chap-Book* III 471 For the benefit of Poster Collectors a special edition of fifty copies has been printed on Japan paper. 1895 *Standard* 23 Nov. 5/1 There exist two or three catalogues raisonnés which are indispensable to the postermaniac. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 8/1 An exquisitely clever and amusing design, that would take the blue ribbon, judged by the points of artistic poster-making. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/1 Portraits of some of the leading poster artists, with selections from their works. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 11 Mar. 2/1 It is said that the new custom of poster collecting causes persons to strip these designs from the walls when opportunity offers. 1906 *Athenaeum* 9 June 7/0/1 Whose work amongst that of our own painters seemed somewhat abrupt and postelike

|| **Poste restante** (post, restā nt) [Fr. = remaining (at the) post office.] A direction written upon a letter which is to remain at the post office till called for, in English use, transferred to the department in a post office in which letters for travellers or visitors are kept till applied for.

1768 SARAH OSBORN *Pol & Soc Lett.* 9 Feb. (1890) 181 Your brother's letter to you Postrestant at Turin will acquaint you of his success. 1777 in Jesse *Geo Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) III. 230 You will address your answer to this to Paris, *Poste Restante* 1816 BYRON *Let to Moore* 5 Dec. Duect to me here, *poste restante* 1822 W IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) II. 131 Do write to me, and direct your letters 'poste restante, Dresden' 1844 E FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I 129 As you give me no particular direction, I wrote to you at the *Poste Restante* there [Florence] 1880 *Brit. Postal Guide* 92 There is a *Poste Restante* both at the General Post Office St Martin's-le-Grand, and at the Charing Cross Post Office, where letters 'to be called for' can be obtained between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

† **Posterganeous**, *a. Obs. rare* = *post terganeous*, *a. Obs. rare* = *post tergum* behind the back) + *ous*.]

1666 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Posterganeous*.. belonging to the backside or hinder part of the body.

Posterial (postē'riāl), *a. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *posterialis* coming after or behind + *-IAL*.]

1. Pertaining to the hinder parts or posteriors. 1450-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 171 His partes posterialle, or the instrumente of egestion. 1640 IV 371. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. No license of fashion can allow a man of delicate taste to adopt the posterial luxuriance of a Hottentot

2. Turned towards the hinder side. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mullusks* IV 205 The apex is posterial and sinistral

Posterior (postē'ri-ār), *a. and sb. (adv.)* Also 6-8 -our. [a. L. *posterior*, compar. of *poster-us* or *poster* coming after, following, future, f. *post* prep., after. Perh. repr. AF. **posterior* = F. *postérieur* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj.
1. Later, subsequent in time; opposed to *prior*. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion Wks* 1308/4 The posterior Greeks say, that Chryste dydde not eate his Paschall lambe in the daye appoynted by the lawe 1653 LN. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St Paul A.J.*, The swelling criticisms, or vaine Philosophy of posterior writers. 1756-8 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I in 125 The precepts of the art of poetry were posterior to practise. 1790 PALBY *Hom. Paul Rom* II 16 The Epistle to the Romans is posterior even to the second Epistle to the Corinthians 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol* III. 68 Proofs of the posterior origin of the lava. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* I 3 Found only in the literature posterior to the exile.

2. Coming after in a series or order. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 115 So it is manifest, that where the antior body giveth way, as fast as the posterior cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great, or swift 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Ilav* 286 While Man . believes often that the line is straight—seeing neither its antior nor its posterior convolutions.

3. Hinder; situated behind, or farther back than something else. Opposed to *anterior*. Especially frequent in Anatomy in reference to the hinder of two organs or parts.

1623 LITTON *Trav.* II 52 The belly of one joined with the posterior part of the other 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 47 The posterior clinoid Processes of the sphenoid bone. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 Two bags, situated in the posterior parts of the body. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the *anterior* and the *posterior* chambers 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuer's Insect W.* Introd. 7 The legs are called anterior, posterior, and intermediate

B. sb. l. pl. Those who come after; descendants, posterity; rarely *sing* a descendant.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion Wks* 1309/4 When I speake of the church of Greece in this error. I speake but of the posteriors. 1560 Goodt *Hist. Lucret & Euripides* (1567) Giv. Hys posteriors shall shewe for theyr nobles a gyfted bull. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. Neither he, nor his posteriors from generation to generation, shall sit upon it any mar. 1889 in *Spectator* 9 Nov. 634/2 'No ways inferior And lineal posterior to Ould Aysculapius'. [Anglo-Irish.]

2. *pl.* The hinder parts of the body, the buttocks. [After late L. *posteriova*.]

1619 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson Wks.* (1711) 225 A poor pedantick schoolmaster, sweeping his living from the posteriors of little children. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 8 You know what answer the Fox gave the Ape when he would have borrowed part of his tale to cover his posteriors. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 102 He drops upon his Knees or Posteriors. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) I 70 The Pigmy Ape . The posteriors are naked and callous

† **B. the hinder part or back side (of anything).**
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1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks* (Grosart) I. 41 He oft could take Things from th' Posteriors of an Almanacke, Very behoofull to the Regimen of Health.

† **3. pl.** The later part. (*facious*) *Obs. rare* = 1. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V* 1 94 To congratulate the Princess at her Paulion, in the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the after-noon. 1640 96.

C. adv. Subsequently; posteriorly.

1846 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanum* (1853) 43 He wrote posterior to both these Councils. 1890 PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 153 [He] wrote posterior to all these authors

Posterioric (postē'ri-ārik), *a. rare* = 1. [f. A. *posteriori* + *-IC*.] Of a *posteriori* origin. Hence

Posteriorically *adv.*, in an *a posteriori* way 1895 *Athenaeum* 7 Dec. 196/1 The knowledge acquired may be named prioric or posterioric, according as the one condition or the other is distinguished. 1640 A conclusion may be prioric though drawn from premises obtained posteriorically.

Posterioristic, *a* [f. *POSTERIOR* + *-ISTIC*.] Of or belonging to Aristotle's two books of Posterior Analytics; as *posterioristic doctrine*, a doctrine contained in these; *posterioristic universal*: see *quot.* Opposed to *Prioristic*. Hence

Posterioristically *adv.* 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (Shaks. Soc) 67 Thou art mouded formally, prioristically in the thing considered, not posterioristically in the manner of considering 1908 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos* II 140/1 *Posterioristic dictum de omni* and *Posterioristic universal* predication as defined by Aristotle in the fourth chapter of the first book of the *Posterior Analytics*, where it is defined as the negative of the particular. . . I call that universally predicated (*de omni*) which is not in something, in something not, nor now is, now is not.

Posteriority (postē'ri-ōriti). [prob. a. AF. **posterioritē*, ad. med. L. *posterioritās* (13th c. in Bracton), f. L. *posterior* *POSTERIOR*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *posteriorité* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. The state or quality of being later or subsequent in time. Opposed to *priority*.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) 166 All things, that been in diuers times, and in diuers places temporel, without postioriorite or priorite, been closed ther in perpetuall now. 1597 GOLDING *De Moray* (1592) 131 By a certaine maner and kinde of postioriorite. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastic* 319 The Preposition implies a *Posteriority* in point of time. 1726 AVLETT *Parragon* 110 This Priority or Posteriority of Birth comes no less in enquiry to the Ordinary. 1885 SALMON *Introd. N. T.* xi. 242 To establish the posteriority of two of our Canonical Gospels.

† **2. Law.** See *quot.* 1607. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGERALD *Surv.* 23 b. If the tenant holde of two lordes by knight seruyce, of one by priorite and of another by postioriorite and dye, the lord that the tenant holdeth of by priorite shall haue the ward of the body, be it heyre male or heyre female. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Posteriority* is a word of comparison and relation in tenure, the correlative whereof is *priority*. For a man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncient Lord by priorite, and of his later Lord by posteriority.

2. Inferiority in order, rank, or dignity. Now *rare*. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 123 That the Chaun' and Schollers might be before them. , and so to spite the said Mayr and Commalline from their priorite to posteriorite. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xv. 146 How can a Society be imagined without order? and how order without priority and posteriority? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. iv § 36 598 There must of necessity be a priority and posteriority. of dignity as well as order amongst them. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 571, I mean that order of priority or posteriority, according to which this application is to be made.

† **3. The back, the back parts of the body.** *Obs. rare* = 1.

c 1532 DRESS *Introd. Fr. n. CC* iii. Moyses by the graunt of god dyd merite to se his posteriorite [F. *merita de uxor sa posterioritē* cf. Exod. xxxiii 23 *mea posteriora*], the whiche is to vnderstande his workes.

Posteriorly (postē'ri-ōli), *adv.* [f. *POSTERIOR* + *-LY*.]

1. In a posterior position; behind; to the rear. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* § iv b. The two doe demonstrate all externall partes, as well anteriorlye as posteriorlye. 1758 J. S. *La Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1777) 141 Below the Armpit, a little posteriorly. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* 9 These 'stripes are blue anteriorly, and white posteriorly. 1875 HOGGINTON *Sketches Brit. Ins* 14 An oesophagus terminating posteriorly in a widened cavity.

† **2. At a later time, subsequently.** *Obs.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 163 Rifts posteriorly choaked up. 1849 in B. Gregory *Side Lights Conf. Meth.* 457 That pledge was given . . . posteriorly.

† **Posteriorly**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *posteriorum*, gen. pl. of *posterior* later, hinder, with Eng. pl. -s.]

1. The Posterior Analytics of Aristotle.

1593 G. HARVEY *Puer's Signer. Wks* (Grosart) II 114 As very a crab-fish at an Ergo, as euer crawled-over Carters Logque, or the Posteriors of Iohannes de Lapide 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 20 Aristotle makes them these four, as we may finde, in the 11 chapter of the second booke of his *Posteriorum*.

2 The posteriors: see *POSTERIOR* B. 2. (*Judicious*.) 1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 262 Shewing her posteriors which way soeuer she went.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I xlii, My Lord Posterior you shall haue it upon your posteriors

† **Posteriorious**, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. [irreg. f. L. *posterior* coming after, or *posterior*, -ius comp.: see -OUS.] Subsequent, posterior.

1672 *Mem. Fraser of Brae in Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 303 Election by the people is posterior; to this call of God. **Posterity** (postē'riti). [ME. *posterite*, a. F. *postérité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *posteritas* the condition of coming after, after time, posterity, f. *poster-us* coming after - see -ITY.]

1. The descendants collectively of any person; all who have proceeded from a common ancestor. Also *pl* (obs.: *quot* 1676); also *fig.* (*quot* 1847). 1387 TALVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 115 Pe monk asked of pe posterite of Edward and of pe successours of reinyngne c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 743 Crist might nocht be borne of hire posteritee. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* v. 25 Thy posterite shalbe as the grasse vpon the earth 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neme Ind.* (Arb) 24 They ioyne in marriage for ye encrease of posteritee 1676 ALLEN *Address Nouconf* 188 The hazard we run of exposing our posterities to lose the substance by our contending for circumstance. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i (1728) 118 The Kingdom of Argos became diuided among the posterity of Temenus 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* 22 No wife, no children had he, and the thinkers of all civilized nations are his posterity.

2 + **a.** A later generation (with *plural*). *Obs.*

b. All succeeding generations (collectively) 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxxxvii 17 His name shal remayne vnder the sonne among the posterites, which shal be blessed thorow him 1560 DAUS tr. *Sidani's Comm* 201 Hys memoriall shal endure to the last posteritye 1582 FERRIE *Guasso's Civ. Comm.* I. (1586) A vj b. Why should not we doe as much for the posterite, as we haue recouered of the antiquite? 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 29 It was necessary that some should write thereof for their good, as also for the benefit of posteritee 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Justine* viii. 39 Their old household Goddes, to which many posterities had giuen their deuotion. 1609 TOURNETUR *Amiral Poem* 4 And that shall never dye But with it heve to all Posteritee. 1650 S. CLARKE *Secd. Hst.* (1654) 28 Yet his learning is admired by all Posterities 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 5 The ocean and the sun will last our time, and we may leave posterity to shift for themselves. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ix. 284 They will deserve the Thanks of the Nation, and the Gratitude of Posterity. 1899 *Daily News* 2 May 6/6 'Posterity has done nothing for us. Why should we do anything for posterity?' Such is the simple creed of neo-Conservative finance.

† **3. = POSTERITY** I. *Obs. rare*.

1531 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 199 b. In god is no accidental thyng nor priorite or posterite, ne any order of tyme.

Postern (pō'stērn), *sb. (a.)* Also 4 *postorne*, 5-6 *postrene*, -rem, 6 -ron, -rum, -rome. [ME. a. OF. *posterne* (*Rom de Rose* 1160-76; mod. F. *poterne*), altered from OF. *posterle* = late L. *posterula* a back way (Ammianus a 400), a small back door or gate (S. Cassian a 450), in med L. *posterla*, *posterna* (Du Cange), dim. of *poster-us* that is behind.]

1. A back door; a private door; any door or gate distinct from the main entrance; a side way.

c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 126/98 Pe Duyk. a scapede a-wey bi one posterne stille liche. 13.. K. *Als.* 4593 (Bodl. MS.) Darrie perwhiles stalle away By a Posterne [v. r. postorne] a pryue way. 1540 *Generyd.* 259 There was a postrene yssuing out of the Citie 1553 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 1350 Closed at euery ende with a sure postrene. 1555 STUART *Cron. Scot* II 524 At ane postrum, quhairof ryght few tuke cur. The kingis cors ryght quyetlie tha buir. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. 17 It is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xxix. And in that window made a postren wide. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (Arb) 35 The other Doors were but Posterns. 1828 ELMS *Metrop. Improv.* 21 The gate, is in 3 divisions, a carriage way and a posterns for foot-passengers divided by stone piers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* II § 7. 98 She escaped in white robes by a postern b. *Fortif.* (See *quot.*)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lat. Techn.* I. *Postern*, in Fortification, is a false Door usually made in the Angle of the Mank, and of the Curtain, or near the Orillon for private Salutes. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 When such a tunnel serves as the means of access to the ditch and outworks, it is called a postern

2. *fig. a.* A way of escape or of refuge. *b.* An entrance other than the usual and honourable one cf. *BACK-DOOR* 2. *c.* An obscure passage.

1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tym* 661/1 Nowe hee began with Iesus Christe, to the ende that he might be a posterne for vs all. a 1628 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 29 For this Maxime hath no posterne, *Polastus humana radicator voluntatis hominum* 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xxv. 229 Others. not going thorow the porch of humane Arts, but entering into Diuinity at the postern, haue made good Preachers 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 40 So closely shut up as not to find some escape by a postern of respiscency 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I 224 Thro' the dark Postern of Time long elaps'd, Led softly, by the Stillness of the Night. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lectures* (1852) 427 Does dispensation afford a postern of escape?

† **3. The latter or hinder part.** *Obs. rare*.

1611 B. JONSON in Coryat *Crudities* Title-p. Then in the Posterne of them looke, and thou shalt find the Posthume Poems of the Authors Father. 1616 = *Dent an Ass* v. vi. Cast care at thy posterines, and firme thy fetters.

B. attrib. or as adj. Placed at the back; private, side, inferior, esp. in *postern door* or *gate*; also *fig.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2166 But passeden out priueth at pe posterne gate. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 590 At a posterne gate Gamelyn out went 1554 ROBINSON tr. *Mord's Utopia* II. (1895) 130 A posterne doore on the backside into the gardyne. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. § 9 By this postern-gate cometh in the whole mat of papal indulgences. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastica* 22 The Bowels, and all the Intestina, issued out of the Postern passage. 1790 STRAYE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. iv. 15/2 Just South, going down

divers stone Steps, is the excellent Postern Spring, with an iron Bowl and Chain fastened to catch the Water. 1873 SCOTT *Rohby* v. xxix, Wilford half led, and half be bore, Matilda to the postern door. 1873 HALL *In His Name* ix. 78 Whom he had met so unexpectedly by the postern gate of the abbey. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 283 A large gateway-arch flanked by a postern-arch.

b. fig. = 'BACK-DOOR' attrib.

1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* (1662) 6 Yet these inferior postern Teachers have intoxicated England. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, To Weare, A Postern-bribe took, or a Forked Fee.

Postero- (pō'stēro), combining form of Lat. *posterus* hind, hinder, prefixed to adjectives, chiefly forming anatomical terms, in the sense (a) 'hinder and —', as in *postero-external*, *inferior*, *inferior*, *inferior*, *inferior*, *inferior*, *inferior*; (b) on the back part of that which is —, as *postero-dorsal*, on the posterior part of that which is dorsal; *postero-lateral*, placed at the posterior end of a lateral margin or part; *postero-temporal*, behind the post-temporal; *postero-terminal*, ending that which is terminal; *postero-ventral*, placed backwardly on the ventral aspect of something.

1847 YOUNG *The Horse* xvii 357 It is situated on the postero-external side of the haunch and thigh. 1849 DANA *Geol.* (1850) 687 Valves nearly flat, with a slight bending over the postero-dorsal margin. 1854 — *Crust* 1 29 The posterior portion of the Carapax consists of a postero-lateral region, and a posterior region. 1854 OWEN *Orn. & Circ. Sc. L. Org. Nat.* 197 The base of each neuropophysis has an antero-internal, and a postero-internal surface. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 74 The postero-inferior margin of the malar is strongly concave. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 10 The postero-medial columns, or columns of Goll. 1894 *Brit. 84* The postero-parietal or superior parietal lobule [of the brain].

† **Postery.** Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *posterus*, pl. *posteri*; see POSTERIOR] = POSTERITY.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 248 Perpetual friendship between the postery both. a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks II. 22^b They and their postery were not only deprived of those pleasures and commodities, but also utterly damned for their disobedience. 1565 *MS. Cott. Calig. B. x. 16* 290 Continuance of their families and posterities to enjoy that which otherwise should come to them.

Post-eternity. Posteternity, etc.: see POST-

Post-exilian (pō'st-eg-zī-lī-an, -eks-), a. [f. POST-B. I + L. *exilium* EXILE sb. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the period of Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian exile. Also **Post-exilic** a.

1871 F. BOLTON tr. *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps.* cxviii. III. 223 It is without doubt a post-exilic song. 1877 MARTINEAU tr. *Goldamer's Mythol. Hebr.* ix. 308 The postexilian interpretations occurring in that of the Babylonian Isaiah. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Origin & Growth Paulinus* ii. 46 The writings of the post-exilic period. 1887 E. JOHNSON *Antiqua Mater* 163 The ideas date from post-exilian times.

Post-exist. v. rare. [f. POST-A. I + EXIST v.] *intr.* To exist after; to live subsequently.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 37 Anaxagoras could not but acknowledge, that all Souls and Lives did Pre- and Post-exist by themselves, as well as those Corporeal Forms and Qualities, in his Similar Atoms.

So **Post-existence** [after PRE-EXISTENCE], existence after; subsequent existence. **Post-existency**, post-existent condition. **Post-existent** a., existing afterwards or subsequently.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 35 That Conceit of Anaxagoras, of Pre- and Post-existent Atoms, endowed with all those several Forms and Qualities of Bodies. 1814 38 These two things were always included together in that one opinion of the Soul's Immortality, namely its Preexistence as well as its Post-existence. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 422 Not denying a pre-existence to Christ's human Body (in the Anian sense, it being supposed to be as much a Creature as the least post-existence of a Worm). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) L. 465 The spirits, who know nothing of their pre-existence, and scarce anything of their post-existence. 1865 GORDON *Plato* III. 27 The post-existence, as well as the pre-existence of the Soul is affirmed in the concluding books.

Postey, variant of POUTIE Obs., power.

Postface: see POST-A. I b.

† **Postfact.** Obs. [ad. L. *postfactum* done afterwards.] That which is done after; a subsequent act. Phr. upon the post-fact, rendering late L. *ex post facto* (in Digest), after the fact or event, subsequently, afterwards.

1631 HEVLIN *St. George* 91 Just as upon the post-fact, the Normans fram'd that doughty tale of St. Romanus and the Dragon. 1647 *Proc. of some Divines* 1 Some have published, that there is a proper Sacrifice in the Lords Supper, to exhibit Christ's death in the Postfact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old Law, in the Antefact, 1657 SANDERSON *Sermon* Pref. ii. 4 [To] win over his affections to any tolerable liking thereof upon the Post-fact. 1687 TOWNSON *Baptism* 295 Being likely enough to be thereby disposed so far to acknowledge that authority and goodness, as to own them upon the postfact by confession.

Postfactor, -febrile, -femoral: see POST-A. I b, B. I, 2.

|| **Post factum.** [L., = after the fact.] After the event.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. 28 Reasonings post factum, argue rather our experience than our wisdom.

† **Postferment.** *nonce-ud.* [f. POST-A. after *preferment*.] Removal to an inferior office; the opposite of *preferment*.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) I. 224/2 Alex. Nevil.. Arch-Bishop of York was translated. to St. Andrews. This his translation was a Post-Ferment, seeing the Arch-Bishoprick of St. Andrews was subjected in that age unto York.

Post-fine. *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. POST-B. I c + FINE sb.] A duty formerly paid to the Crown for the royal licence (*licentia concordandi*) to levy a fine: = KING'S SILVER (b).

Called the post-fine as distinguished from the pre-fine which was due on the writ.

1507 COWELL *Interpr.* *Post fine*, is a duty belonging to the king for a fine formerly acknowledged before him in his court which is paid by the cognizee, after the fine is fully passed, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. 1620 *Naworth House. Bks* (Surtees) 145 For the charges of a post-fine, in Candelmas term for 4 tone of wyne. 1758 *Act 32 Geo. II. c. 14* § 1 The Officer, whose Duty it is to set and under the Pre-fine payable, shall at the same Time, set the usual Post-fine. 1889 *8th Rep. Dep. Egr. Records* 642 Receipts given on behalf of the Farmers of Post Fines for the several amounts of Post Fines received from the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Postfix (pō'st-fiks), sb. [f. POST-A. I b + FIX v., after PREFIX sb.] A word, syllable, or letter affixed or added to the end of a word; a suffix.

1805 G. DYER *Restor. Anc. Modes bestowing Names* 43 Diminutive postfixes were added to the names of streams, &c. — *Sraith* is Gaelic for stream, *Sraithan* is little stream. 1887 SAYCE in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 128 The Accadian postfix. 1887 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 220/2 The structure of the language is entirely different, being highly agglutinating, and employing both pre- and post-fixes.

Hence **Postfixal** (-fī-zī-al), a., of the nature of a postfix, or characterized by postfixes.

1887 SAYCE in *Intell. Anthropol. Inst. Nov.* 170 The postfixal languages of Central Asia. 1893 T. DE C. ATKINS *Kelt & Gael* i. 7 The expressions prefixal, postfixal, and polysynthetic are distributed among the groups.

Postfix (pō'st-fiks), v. [f. POST-A. I a + FIX v.] *trans.* To affix after, or at the end; to append as a postfix (to a word, etc.) Hence **Postfix** ed. ppl. a.; **Postfixing** ppl. sb.

1839 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1842) I. 358 See Bishop Sherlock's Dissert. i. postfixed to his Discourses on Prophecy. 1845 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 610 How impossible it is that he should prefix a *Sir*, and postfix at the same time the *Bar*, to his name. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 282 The Aryan plural is formed by a postfixed s. 1897 G. B. GRAY in *Expositor* Sept. 184 In post-exilic names the post-fixing occurs many times more frequently than the prefixing.

|| **Postfrænum**, -frænum (pō'st-frī-nūm), *Ent.* [mod. L., f. POST-B. 2 + FRÆNUM.] (See quotes)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 380 *Postfrænum* (the *Postfrænum*). In *Coloptera* the part of the *Metathorax* in which the *Postscutellum* lies. In general it may be defined, the part that intervenes between the *Postscutellum* and the *Abdomen*. 1845 *Ibid.* xxxv. 570 In the Orthoptera Order, the *Postscutellum* and *postfrænum* are mere counterparts of the *dosellum*, *scutellum*, and *frænum*.

Post-free, a. [f. POST sb. 2 + FREE a. 32 + cf. Ger. *post-free*.] Free from charge for postage, either as being officially carried free of charge, or as being prepaid.

1882 in OCLIVIE (Annandale) 1886 in *Cassell's Dict.*

Postfrontal (pō'st-frōn-tāl), a. (sb.) *Anat. and Zool.* [f. POST-B. 2 + L. *frons*, *front*, forehead + -AL.] a. Situated behind the forehead, or at the back of the frontal bone. b. Situated in the hinder part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

1854 DANA *Crust.* i. 383 The post-frontal sutures. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 189 The post-frontal region of the skull. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 The frontal lobe must be divided into a prefrontal and a post-frontal area.

b. sb. (*ellipt.* for *postfrontal process* or *bone*). The external angular process of the frontal bone, which is situated at the back part of the brim of the orbit of the eye; in some animals (not above birds) formed as a distinct bone.

1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 194 The post-frontal, is a moderately long triangular bone, articulated by its expanded cranial end to the frontal and parietal. 1865 *Ibid.* 206 These characters are retained in the post-frontals as well as in the mastoids of the crocodiles. 1875 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 101 A bone exists in the skull of osseous Fishes which has often been called the 'post-frontal'.

|| **Postfurca** (pō'st-fū-ikā), *Entom.* [mod. L., f. POST-A. 2 + *furca* fork.] The hindmost of the three apodemes, or processes for attachment of muscles, in the thoracic somites of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 383 *Postfurca* (the *Postfurca*). A process of the *Endosternum*, terminating in three subhorizontal acute branches, resembling the letter Y, to which the muscles that move the hind-legs, &c. are affixed. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino. Anom.* vii. 404 Forked or double apodemes, the *antefurca*, *medifurca*, and *postfurca*, project from the sternal wall of each somite of the thorax into the cavity.

Hence **Postfurcal** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a postfurca. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Postgenital: see POST-B. 2.

† **Post-geniture.** Obs. rare. [f. POST-A. I b + GENITURE.] The fact of being born after another in the same family.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. A person of high spirit and honour, naturally a King though fatally prevented by the harmless cause of post-geniture.

Post-glacial (-glā-shāl), a. *Geol.* [f. POST-B.

I b + GLACIAL.] Existing or occurring subsequent to the glacial period or ice age.

1855 PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 31 Tertiary or Cenzoic Series of Strata. Formations Postglacial Glacial Preglacial. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 408 The remarkable conformity of the preglacial and postglacial fauna. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* Pref. 7 The geological history of glacial and post-glacial Scotland. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 295 Man comes in at the close of this cold period, in what is called the Post-glacial age.

Postglenoid, -glenoidal see POST-B. 2.

Post-graduate, a. (sb.) orig. U.S. [f. POST-B. I b + GRADUATE.] Pertaining or relating to a course of study called on after graduation.

1858 *N. York Tribune* 12 Nov. 5/5 Forming a portion of the Post-Graduate Course of Columbia College. 1886 LOWELL *Wks* (1890) VI. 268 Special and advanced courses should be pushed on into the post-graduate period. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 4/3 A new building in connection with the Post-Graduate College, of the West London Hospital.

b. sb. A student who takes a post-graduate course, or continues his studies after graduation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Posthabit (pō'st-hæ-bit), v. rare. [f. L. *post-habere* to place after, f. *post* (cf. POST-A. I a) + L. *habere*, *habui* to hold, have.] *trans.* To place after, make or hold as secondary to; to esteem of less importance.

1646 J. HALL *Hera. Vac.* 128 So deare ought truth to be to us that we ought to post-habere our lives to the smallest principle of it. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owllet* 37 Where his comfort can be increased, even in the merest trifle, she will never posthabit it to her own.

Post-hackney: see POST sb. 2 12.

Post-haste (pō'st-hā'st), sb., adv., and adj. [app. from the old direction on letters 'Haste, post, haste', where the words are POST sb. 2 courier, and impei. of HASTE v.; but afterwards taken as an attrib. comb. of POST sb. 2 and HASTE sb.] 1538 CROMWELL in *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 139 From Saint James 4th May 30 R. R. Lorde Privy seal—In hast, hast, post hast. 1558 Q. MARY in R. R. Sharpe *Lead & Kingd.* (1804) I. 480 Hast, hast post, hast, for lief, for lief, for lief, for lief.]

a. sb. Haste or speed like that of one travelling 'post', great expedition in travelling. *arch.*

1545 ASCHAM *Tasoph.* (Arb) 115 Yf he make Poste haste, bothe he that oweth the horse, and he . that afterwarde shal bye the horse, may chance to curse hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 218 b, The Duke of Somerset, with Jhon erle of Oxenford, wer in all poste hast, flying towards Scotlande. 1555 PHILIPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1837/1 Farewell dear brother. written in posthaste because of meta keeping. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 724 Rode he all that poste haste, only to blinde you? 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshead* II. 19/1 With all the hast and post hast he could, he turneth a faire paire of heeles and runneth awaie. 1681 FLAVEL *Math. Grace* ix. 199 Messengers are sent one after another in post-haste to the Physician. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 176 You did not use to write in Post-Hast. 1837 *Commodore & Daughter* I. 39 It was mainly through the interest of his uncle that he was made post with such post-haste.

b. adv. With the speed of a post; with all possible haste or expedition.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* i. iv. 55 Old John of Gaunt. hath sent post haste To entreat your Maiesty to visit him. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 2 Such as want to ride Post haste from one World to the other. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 2 Her Coach is order'd, and Post-haste she flies. 1830 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 8 This she sent post-haste to the Duke of Lorraine. 1897 'SARAH TYTLER' *Lady Jean's Son* 258 The lad who travelled post-haste to bring the news.

† c. adj. Done with all possible speed; expeditious, speedy. Obs. rare—1.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* i. ii. 37 The Duke requires your haste, Post-haste appearance, Euen on the instant.

Hence † **Post-haste** v. Obs. a. *trans.* To cause to hasten, to hurry. b. *intr.* To hasten with all speed.

1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1822) 68 He shall neither post hast them in gamer, nor dull them with exercises of writinge latine. 1668 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxxii. 102 The short-lyu'd Flowre, and Portion Of poore, sad life, post-hasteth to be gone.

Post-hemiplegic, etc. see POST-B. I.

Posthetomy (pō'st-hē-tō-mi), *Surg.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πόσθη* prepulse + *-τομία* cutting.] Circumcision. So **Posthetomist**

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Posthetomist*, one who performs the operation of circumcision. *Ibid.*, *Posthetomy*, circumcision. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posthioplasty (pō'st-hiō-plā'stī), *Surg.* Also **postho-**. [f. Gr. *πόσθη* (see prec.) and dim. *πόσθη-ο-* + -PLASTY.] Plastic surgery of the prepulse. So **Posthioplastic**, **postho-**, a.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Posthioplastic*, an epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepulse. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 9 Absence of the prepulse, the operation for its restoral, posthioplasty. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Posthioplastic*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Posthioplastic*, *Posthioplasty*, *Posthioplasty*.

Posthippocampal: see POST-A. 2.

Posthitis (pō'st-hī-tis), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πόσθη* prepulse see -ITIS.] (See quotes.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Posthitis*, inflammation of the prepulse. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 97 If the disease be confined . to the membrane covering the glands, it should,

strictly speaking, be called *balanitis*; if to the internal surface of the prepuce, *postitis*.

Postho-: see **POSTRIO**.

Postholder (*pōst'hōlder*). [*ad. Du. posthouder, f. post POST sb. 3 + holder HOLDER l.*] In Dutch colonial administration: A civil official in charge of a trading settlement or post.

1812 ANNE PLUMTREE *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr. I.* 177 The house of the postholder at Mosselbay lies directly at the upper end. 1824 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Mission Mem.* 270 They lodged in the house of the post-holder, a Dutch officer. 1866 *Dispute with Venezuela in Daily News* 23 July 5/5 The Dutch... had instituted a regular system of trading both with the Indian tribes and with their Spanish neighbours up the Orinoco; and their Postholders had special functions in controlling such trade.

Post-hole. [*f. POST sb. 1 + HOLE sb.*] A hole made in the ground to receive the foot of a post. Also *attrib.* in the name of implements serving to make such holes, as *post-hole auger, borer, digger*. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 134 The Fence must be cross a Field, where it is easie digging the Post-holes. 1888 A. T. PIERSON *Evangelistic Work* xxiii 236 [They] dug post-holes with their own hands. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 87 The job at which I was put first was digging post holes, and I found it rather a tough job.

Post-horn (*pōst'hōrn*). [*f. POST sb. 2 + HORN sb.*] A horn formerly used by a postman or the guard of a mail-coach, to announce arrival; now often used on pleasure coaches.

1675 HAXHAM *Dutch Dict.* *Post-horn*, Post-horn. 1677 *Land. Gas.* No. 1229/4 Thomas Morris a young man with a gray Coat, and a leather pair of Breeches, and a Post-horn in his Girdle. Rid away with a Chestnut Coloured Gelding. 1788 COWPER *Table Talk* 33 The witch... Who, for the sake of filling with one blast The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 285 In the mean time, the post-horn kept blowing. 1881 W. H. STONE in *Globe Dict. Mus.* III. 21 *Posthorn*, a small straight brass or copper instrument, varying in length from two to four feet, of a bore usually resembling the conical bugle more than the trumpet, played by means of a small and shallow-cupped mouthpiece.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-horn band*; *post-horn pond-snail*, *Planorbis cornutus*, also called *ram's-horn*, from the form of its shell.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 16 July. A post-horn band performing in some unlicensed place. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 16 Dec. 3/1 A good purple dye may also be got from the posthorn pond snail.

Post-horse (*pōst'hōrs*). A horse kept at a post-house or inn for the use of post-riders, or for hire for the conveyance of travellers.

1547 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref. I.* 76 Now unless post-horse serve us we cannot tell how to do. 1533 TURK *Let. to Cromwell in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 1. 405 Withings, sent for provision of post-horses. 1575 in W. II. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 369 Neither the horses of ye Chancellor or Schollers... nor of their servants, should be taken for post-horses. 1627 MORTON *Itin.* in 63 In England... Post-horses are established at every ten miles or thereabouts, which they ride a false gallop after some ten miles an hour. 1627 HAYWARD *Eden.* 177 (1630) 100 That he intended to fly to Lemsy and Wales and laid post-horses, and men, and a boat to that purpose. 1814 SCOTT *War.* lxiii, From Edinburgh to Perth he took post-horses. 1835 MARSHALL *Old Post.* iv. With post-horses and postilions we posted post haste to Brussels.

Post-house (*pōst'hāus*). *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. POST sb. 2 + HOUSE sb. 1*]

1. A post office. *Obs. or dial.* 1635 *Proclamation* in Rymer *Federa* (1739) XIX. 649/2 Which Letters to be left at the Post-house or some other House, as the said Thomas Witherings shall think convenient. 1670 MARVEL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 324. I wrote to you two letters, and paid for them from the posthouse here. 1761 Mrs. F. SHERRIDAN *Sidney* *Edinburgh* III. 77 When I go into the country a general direction to the post house may suffice. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Posthouse*, the post-office.

2. An inn or other house where horses are kept for the use of travellers; a posting house. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Jan. We repo'd this night at Piperno, in the Post-house without the towne. 1712 *Land. Gas.* No. 5027/4 He alighted at the Post-house to change Horses. 1829 BYRON *Juan* i. cli, They are a sort of post-house, where the Fates Change Horses. 1833 L. RICHIE *IVand. by Loire* 16 The main road running past the town... and the post-house being at a little distance beyond.

Posthumary *a. Obs.* = **POSTHUMOUS**. So **† Posthumate** *a.*

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1824) 255 He left behind him a posthumary book. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 47 Charyllus, Posthumate Son to Polybita.

† Posthume, *a. and sb. Obs.* [*a. f. posthume adj. (1560 in Godef.)*, *ad. L. post(h)umus* last, latest, posthumous: see **POSTHUMOUS**.]

a. adj. a. = **POSTHUMOUS** *a.* Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 953 Two births, two deaths, here Nature hath assign'd her, Leaving a Posthume (dead-live) seed behind her. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 157 This posthume Apostle. came late into Christs Livery. 1761 FULLER *Worthies, Cambrid.* (1662) 221/1 Posthume Children born after the death of their Father.

b. = **POSTHUMOUS** *b.*

1611 B. JONSON in Coryat *Cruclities* Title-p. In the Posterne... thou shalt find the Posthume Poem of the Authors Father.

1659 (*title*) Posthume Poems of Richard Lovelace.

c. = **POSTHUMOUS** *c.*

1597-8 B. HALL *Sat. iv. Charge* 23 Oh if my soule could see their Post-hume spight. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso*

ii. 21 The posthume State of Man is so dim and uncertain, that we find even the greatest Men, among the Heathen, speak doubtfully [of it]. 1691 HEYRICK *Misc. Poems* 35 To claim The whole World's Curses and a Post-hume Fame.

d. Subsequent, residual, *rare*. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Vans Helmont's Oriat* 187 That the venal blood may be made wholly capable to be breathed throw the pores, without a Post-hume or Future remembrance of a dreg. 1702 *Ibid* 292 That post-hume and translated gouty character or impression, doth stick fast by a hereditary right.

B sb. a. A posthumous child. Also *fig.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. *Sonn.* i. 14 Our dear Parent Who to thy guard his Posthumes did bequeath. 1638 W. SCLATER *Serm. Experimental* To Rdr., They shew themselves in publike but as Posthumes, raised as it were out of almost eleven yeares of obscurity. 1692 in *Macfarlane's Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 142 Sir Thomas Maule. Son to Sir Thomas the Posthume.

b. A posthumous work. cf. **POSTHUMUS** *b* 1631 R. SKENE in *A. Craige's Rem.* 3 This subsequent Poeme, the Posthumes of a worthe Penne. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Sir Ken. Digby's Post-hume hath great variety of Metheglins.

† **Posthumed**, *phl. a. Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec. + EDI*] Rendered posthumous, remaining after death. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. 74 A Stranger... would hardly rally my scattered and posthumed Notes.

Posthumeral: see **POSTR** - *B. 2*.

† **Posthumial**, *a. Obs. rare* - 1. = **POSTHUMOUS**.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Corona Ded.* All the Posthumal race of that rare Spirit.. Though born, alas! after their Father's death.

† **Posthumian**, *a. Obs. rare* - 0. (See *quot*) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Posthumian*, following or to come, that shall be.

Posthumous (*pōst'hūmōs*), *a. (sb.)* Also 8 **postumus**. [*f. L. postumus* last, late-born, posthumous, superl. *f. post*; after; in late L. written *posthumus* through erroneous attribution to *humus* the earth, or (as explained by Servius) *humans* to bury: see *OUS*.] Used generally of anything which appears after the death of its originator.

a. Of a child: Born after the death of its father.

1619 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson Wks.* (1711) 224 He [Ben Jonson] was posthumous, being born a month after his father's death. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* a North America this posthumous birth of time. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 110 ¶ 6 Some Posthumous Children, that bore no Resemblance to their elder Brethren. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 574 The statue of King William, which puts posthumous children on the same footing with children born in the lifetime of their ancestor.

b. Of a book or writing: Published after the death of the author.

1668 HALE *Rolls's Abridgment* Pref. a j b, It is a Posthumous work, which never underwent the last Hand or Pencil of the judicious Author. 1796 BURKE *Repr. Peace* iii. Wks. VII. 300 What plea... can be alleged, after the treaty was dead and gone, in favour of this posthumous declaration? 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1849) III. 207 The posthumous volumes appeared in considerable intervals.

c. Of an action, reputation, etc. Occurring, arising, or continuing after death.

1608 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 37 A posthumous, penitent confession (after the conspirators were most of them dead, and almost rotten) of one of the complies themselves. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. v. 164 For he that was buried with the bones of Elshah, by a Posthumous miracle of that Prophet, recovered his life by lodging with such a grave-fellow. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. l. Wks. 1874 I. 30 Our posthumous life... may not be entirely beginning anew, but going on. 1808 Southey *Let. to C. W. Williams* *Wynn* II. 50 It was well we should be contented with posthumous fame, but impossible to be so with posthumous bread and cheese. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 77 He had begged that his body might be burned without posthumous insults.

† **B. sb.** A posthumous child. *Obs. rare*.

a 1648 Lp. HERBERT *Life* (1880) 23 My brother Thomas was a posthumous... born some weeks after his father's death. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Mar. (1882) III. 177 Mary Sam. Badcock, a posthumous, and Martha Healy.

Posthumously, *adv.* [*f. prec. + LY 2*.] In a posthumous manner, condition, or state; after death; after the death of the father or author.

1783 *Atterbury's Corr.* I. 23 note, The 'Register' [of bishop Kennet] was posthumously published, from his MS. Collections, in 1728. 1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thesaurus Craniorum* 13 The two latter (ancient Scottish skulls) were posthumously distorted. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 12 June 833/2 He seems to be even more mischievous posthumously than while corporeally present.

|| **Posthumus** (*pōst'hūmōs*), *a. and sb.* [*L. post(h)umus POSTHUMOUS*.]

† *a. adj.* = **POSTHUMOUS** *a. Obs.*

1591 Lp. BURGHELY in *Porticus Papers* (Camden) Pref. 7 Though he be posthumous by his fathers death, being borne after. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Pref. 5 No mth that ever was born in the World, which was not a Posthumus King, but was born in subjection, not onely to his Parents, or as a Servant in a Family.

b. sb. † a. (pl. *l.*) A posthumous child. *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 273 He was a posthumus, and the crowne set upon his mothers belly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 109 It is as evident that the Grandfather and Father and Son did as really make up a multitude, though the Father and Son were both *Post-humi*, as if they all had or did all now exist together.

b. neut. pl. posthuma. Posthumous writings.

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 8 The passages intimated are in his *posthuma*. 1669 STURMY *Manner's Mag.* i. li. 35, I shall quote some more remarkable Places in

Posthuma Fosteri. 1905 G. SAMPSON *Keats's Poems* Pref. Most reprints give the order of Keats's own three volumes with Lord Houghton's posthuma appended.

Post-hypnotic: see **POSTR** - *B. 1*.

† **Postic**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. posticus* hinder, posterior, *f. post* behind; cf. *anticus* ANTO, ANTIQUE.] Hinder, posterior, 'back'.

a 1638 MACE *17hs.* (1672) 237 The lowest and most postick members of all. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii (1686) 116 The postick and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupedes. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 1. 208 A Saxon Duke did grow so fat, That Mice Eat Grots and Labyrinths to dwell in His postick parts without his feeling.

So † **Postical** *a. Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 471* Two doors; one an outward door, the other postical or inward.

|| **Postiche** (*pōst'ich*), *a. and sb.* [*F.*, *adj.*, *ad. It. posticcio* counterfeit, feigned - *L.* type **pos(s)*-*ticus*, *f. pos(s)itus* placed, put.]

a. adj. a. Counterfeit, artificial. *b.* Applied to an ornament superadded to a finished work of sculpture or architecture, esp. when inappropriate. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i. xxxi. 306 Sometimes the Duchess appeared with these postiches roses, sometimes of a mortal paleness.

B sb. a. An imitation substituted for the real thing. *b.* Counterfeiting, feigning, pretence.

1876 'OUIDA' *Wentley City* ii. Fastidiousness at any rate, is very good postiche for modesty. 1885 Mrs LYNN LINTON in *Life* xviii. (1901) 251, [I] despised with loathing the... humbug and postiche of the whole matter.

Posticous (*pōst'icōs*), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. posticus* hinder (see **POSTIO**) + *-OUS*.] Posterior, hinder. applied variously to parts of a flower or inflorescence.

1866 TRIAS *Bot. 922 Posticous*, turned away from the axis of a flower, as some anthers whose dehiscence takes place next the petals, also, stationed on that side of a flower which is next the axis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Florae* 271 Sugma obtuse, posticous lobe very small. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6 (ed. 6) 253 An anther is Extorse, i. e. turned outward, or Posticous, when it faces toward the perianth.

|| **Posticum** (*pōst'icūm*). *Arch.* [*L. posticum* back door, rear of a building (Vitr.), prop. neut. of *posticus* *adj.*: see **POSTIO**.]

a. A back door or gate. *b.* A portico or apartment at the back of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, behind the *cella*, and corresponding to the *pronaos* in front: in Greek called *opisthodomos*. c. 'Ecll. A reledos' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Posticum* is the Postern-Gate, or Back-door of any Fabrick. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xiv. 74 In the sculpture of the posticum. Theseus is distinguished in the same manner. 1800 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. x. 286 The columns. belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple.

Postle, variant of **POUSTIE** *Obs.*, power.

† **Postify**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. POST sb. 1*, after *crucify*.] *trans.* To fix or nail to a post.

1644 GRAY *Foot out of Shave* 20 The nail with which it was crucified or rather postified. This my new-coyned word fits their new-found Fable.

Postil (*pōst'il*), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 (9) postille, (6) posthill, 6-7 postell, 6-7 (9) postall, 7 postel, postle, 5- postil [ME *a. F. postille* (1357 in Godef.), = *It. P. gloss postilla*, Sp. *postela*, *ad. med. L. postilla* a pegg on the gospel. Of uncertain origin: Du Cange suggests, from the words '*post illa* (*verba textus*)', 'after those (words of the text)', with which the postil may have been introduced. Another suggestion is that the word is a dim. of *posta* in sense 'page': evidence is wanting. See also **APOSTILL** *sb.*]

1. A marginal note or comment upon a text of Scripture, or upon any passage or writing.

c 1420 *Wyclif's Bible* IV 686b, Prol. x Cor (MS. Em. Coll. 2), A postille here. - Poul wroth this postill to Corinthis, that ben of Acaie [etc.]. 1589 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1892) 283/2 Pointes of the memoriall. with postils to the same. 1625 Sir R. COTTON in *Buckeleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 163 The Duke's letter answered by wny of postle. 3 proposition[s]. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 399 These his lordship had titled 'Impudent Assertions', to which I will annex a postil for explanation. 1891 A. M. EARLE *Sabbath in Puritan N. Eng.* xii. 166 Tender little memorial postils are frequently written on the margins of the pages.

2. A series of such comments, a commentary or exposition; *spec.* an expository discourse or homily upon the Gospel or Epistle for the day, read or intended to be read in the church service.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 244/1 Mayster Alyssandre. rehersteth in hys postyllis upon this worde mercy and trouthe haue mette togidre. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1556) 248/1 The said Langton also made postils vpon the whole Bible. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) ii. 290 He wrote Postils on the Proverbs, and other Sermons. 1710 tr. *Duguid's Eccl. Hist.* 168k C. I. iii. 434 He wrote also... some Postils or Homilies on the Gospels.

b. A book of such homilies.

1566 BECON (*title*) A new Postil Conteynyng most Godly and learned sermons vpon all the Sunday Gospels. 1605 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) xix Item a postill, a Comunion booke, a salter. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Jan. 126 The old prayer-books and the old Lutheran postills were still frequently used.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1635 SIMES *Bowels Op* in Wks. 1859 II. 40 Too much curiosity is loathsome and postill like and calleth the mind too much from the kernel to the shell. a 1679 T. GOODWIN

in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps. xl. 7* Rejected, as being too like a postil gloss. 1721 STRYKE *Eccl. Man III. xii. 120* April 30 [1554] began the postil mass at St. Paul's, at five a clock in the morning every day.

† **Postil**, *v. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *postil* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *postillare* (1243) Trivet in Du Cange), f. *postilla* POSTILL *sb.* See also APOSTIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make or write comments on, or marginal notes in; to comment upon, annotate.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 154 Hewe a cardinal of the order of Prechoures, that postilled at the Bible. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod. xx. Comm.*, Melancthon postilling the first Precept, sayth. Papistes invoke Sainctes, and worship Images. 1622 BACON *Hon. VII. 211* In some places Postilled in the Margent with the Kings hand. 1874 J. E. B. MAYOR in *Frail Philol.* 290 Schoolmasters and undergraduates, who are accustomed to 'postil' their lexicons

2. *intr.* To write comments.

1599 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 755 To postell upon a kyrr. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rev.* 1 (1673) 29 That vein of postilling and allegorising on Scripture, which for a long time had prevailed in the Church.

Postillon, **postillion** (postil-yon). Also 6-7 postillon, 7 postilian [a. F. *postillon* (1538 in Godef.), ad. It. *postiglione* 'a postillion, a postes guide, a forerunner' (Florio), f. It. *posta* POST *sb.* + *-iglione*, compound suffix (cf. *vermilion*); so Sp. *postillon*, Pg. *postilhão*.]

† 1. (See quotes.) *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Postillon*, a postillon, a guide for a post, *dux praecursoris*. 1611 COTGR., *Postillon*, a Postillon, Guide, Postes boy 1658 PHILLIPS, *Postillon*, (French) a Post's guide, or fore-runner.

† b. *fig.* A forerunner *Obs.*

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia III* (1891) 318 But when he strake, his arms seemed still a postillon of death. 1647 FANSHAWE *tr. Pastor Fido* l. 11 Seest thou yon Star of such exelling hew, The Suns Postillon?

† 2 One who rides a post-horse, a post-boy; a swift messenger. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Postillon*, a speedy poste or messenger. 1678 LOND. *Gas.* No. 1281/4 It is now four days since any Vessel, Post or Postillon came from Ghent to Bruges. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4464/6 The Postillon of Ghent is just now arrived, with Letters to Mr. de Caris.

fig. c 1645 HOWELL *Left* (1650) l. To Rd, Those wing'd Postillions that can fly, From the Antarctic to the Arctic sky. *Ibid.* v. 11. 7. Those swift Postillions my thoughts find you out daily. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtiers Orac.* 160 These are the Postillions of life, who to the swift motion of time, add the rapidity of their own minds

3. One who rides the near horse of the leaders (or formerly sometimes, each of the riders of the near horses) when four or more are used in a carriage or post-chaise; *esp.* one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used and there is no driver on the box.

1623-33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker II* iii, Thou shalt have horses six, and a postillon. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam II. ii*, Drawn by six Flanders mares, my coachman, grooms, Postillon, and footmen. 1771 NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 118 The Yarmouth coach, when it has gone at all, has gone with eight horses and four postillions. 1821 WELLINGTON in *Gurw Desp.* VIII 286 The account of the rations issued to the post horses and mules, and postillions. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet III* 173 They called aloud to the postillions to stop the horses.

fig. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Muse i*, Let the Postillon Nature mount, and let the Coachman Art be set.

4. (*transf.* from 3.) See quot.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 8 The use of supplementary floats, or 'postillions', to keep the line from sinking.

5. = *postillon-basque*: see 6.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *postillon harness*, *saddle*, *whip*; *postillon-wise* *adv.*; in recent use applied to female costume imitating that of a postillon, as *postillon-basque*, *-belt*, *-tab*, etc.

1676 W. PEARCE *Despatches* (Camden) 311 They tore all his cloaths off, and with two postillon whips scourged him severely. 1689 LOND. *Gas.* No. 2475/4 A Postillon Saddle of black Leather. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II 153 A postillon harness is the same expence as either the postillon or wheel harness of the other sort. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* ix, One of them sat postillon-wise upon the near horse. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Postillon-basque*, a woman's basque having its skirt cut at the back into short square tabs or coat-tails, after the fashion of a postillon's coat. *Postillon-belt*, a leather belt with a large buckle, worn by ladies about 1860. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan 8/4 The postillon tabs at the back of the bodice. *Ibid.* 28 May 8/4 The corset belt, with postillon back.

Hence **Postillioned**, **postill-** (-yand) *a.*, provided with or ridden by a postillon, **Posti** 1(1)ioness, a female postillon; **Postillionize** *v. trans.*, to provide with a postillon, or to ride as a postillon

1809 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*, XIII. 165 Then spank away drives l., .. with my six greys (postillonized) against all England! 1858 B. TAYLOR *North Trav* xxxv. 378 At Vik we parted with the postillions and with our host of Ketbo. 1879 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/6 Lord Rosebery, driving down in an open barouche drawn by four magnificent horses, daintily postillioned.

† **Postillary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. **postillarius* (Du Cange has *postillarius* as sb.), f. *postilla* POSTILL + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a 'postil'. 1653 HAMMOND *Paraphr. N. T. Advt.*, Purposely abstaining from all postillary observations.

Postillate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *postillare*: see POSTIL *v.* and -ATE 3.] = POSTIL *v.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VIII 235 Hewe frere of the ordre Precheours... which postillate alle the bible [qui totam bibiam postillaverunt], and compile grete concordances on the bible. 1864 C. KNIGHT (Webster), Tracts .. which belonged to George III and in a few instances are postillated by his own hand. 1864 D. P. KIDDER *Honourables* iv 95 With the Reformation both the idea and the practice of postillating were superseded by evangelical preaching

† b. 'Formerly, To preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in order' (Webster 1847).

Hence **Postillation**, the writing of postils.

1847 WEBSTER, *Postillation*, exposition of Scripture in preaching. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Postillation*, the act of postillating.

Postillator (postil'etar) Also 4 -our [a. med.L. *postillator*, agent-n. f. *postillare*: see POSTIL *v.* and -OR] = next.

1328 WICLIIF *Prolog* 58 Myche sharphere and groundlere than manie late postillatours, eitir expositours, han don 1613 SRELMAN *De non Tenet* *Eccl.* (1846) 38 Great Hugo Cardinalis, the first Postillator of the Bible. 1874 R. C. JENNINS in *Archaeol. Cant.* VIII 64 The Postillator on the 'Summa' of St. Raymond.

† **Postiller**, *Obs.* Also 6 postalar, 7 postillar, -iler, -eller. [f. POSTIL *v.* + -ER 1.

Cf. OF *postillieur* (1478 in Godef.)] One who makes or writes a 'postil' or 'postils'; a commentator, annotator, expositor

1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Yet, after our postillars, he came agayne at y^e passyon of our sayd lord. 1612 TAYLOR *Comm.* 11115 1 7 Not drawne out of the poisoned puddles of Popish Friars, or postillars. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 99 Subtleties of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postillars. 1662 HEMBERT *Body Div.* i 216 Shepherds (as the Roman postillars observe) must have three things, 1. scrip 2. staffe. 3. whistle.

¶ Error for *postiler*, **PISTILER**.

1801 St. J. TREVITT in *Colleges of Oxford* 307 A gospeller and a postiller (Bible-clerk), eight singing clerks.

† **Postillian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. med.L. *postilla*: see POSTIL and -IAN.] That writes postils. 1667 PERROT *Tithes* 45 They would censure a poore Postillian Divine that should goe about to call into question the faithfulness of Ploeyden.

Postillion: see POSTILLION.

† **Postillism**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. POSTIL + -ISM.]

A production of the nature of a 'postil' or comment. So † **Postillize** *v.* = POSTIL *v.*

1622 SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) II 97 If we can fleyde down the transgressions of the times by some few stoine Postillismes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I 9 Besides his postillizing the whole Doctrine of Duns Scotus.

Postin: see POSTERN.

Posting (pō'stɪŋ), *vbl sb.* 1 [f. POST *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of POST *v.* 1 in various senses.

I 1. † The dispatching of letters, etc., by a messenger riding 'post' (*obs.*). b. Travelling by means of relays of horses. c. The keeping of post-horses, -vehicles, etc., as a business

c 1559 R. HALL *Life of Fisher* if 42 b, Then wanted no posting of letters betwene y^e kinge and y^e ambassadors. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiii (1693) 1128 Betwixt whom were such postings of letters, such speeding to and fro. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 157 They (persons) will be prompt, and fit for posting. 1790 CATH. M. GRAHAM *Left. Edue.* 147 Posting on the continent is now so much the fashion, as often to oblige a man of fortune to repeat his tour, in order to gratify his family. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 459/2 Posting continues in most countries to be carried on by the state, which retains the monopoly of supplying post-horses, and of forwarding mails and diligences. *Ibid.* 460/1 Between Vienna and Pesth there is an independent posting establishment, the speculation of peasants who drive their own horses, and called 'Bauern post'. *Ibid.* 460/2 The great superiority of English over foreign posting (shows) that, open competition in this trade is preferable to a government monopoly and control. *Mod. Hotel Advt.*, Posting in all its branches

† 2. Speedy travelling: hastening, haste, hurry.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 149, I say, that Beaute begreth if by posting it be got. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silvulermes* 12 Whereat the fearful maid in posting flung .. Into a secret caue. 1632 LINGOW *Trav.* ix. 300 All the Gold of the Kingdom, is daily Transported away with superfluous posting for Court

3. The dispatching or conveying of letters and other postal matter through or by the post office; the putting of a letter, etc., into the charge of the post office, or into a post-office letter-box

1871 M. COLLINS *Mry & Merch* I v. 176 [He] showed her the way to the post office, and gave her information as to the hours of posting. 1884 *Act 47 & 48 Vict.* c. 16 § 29 (2) The due posting of a postal packet. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 6/7 Late fee posting at pillar-boxes, is to be withdrawn on the 18th inst.

II. † 4. The transferring (of responsibility, etc.) to another. Also with *off.* *over.* *Obs.*

1501 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II 236 There will be such a posting off of sin, that never a one will be found guilty. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Parne* 13 Manifested by deed of Indenture, or posting over of the charge to another. 1677 HIERON *Wks.* II. 320 A shamelesse excusing of euill, with a posting it ouer vnto God

5. *Book-keeping* The carrying of an entry from the journal or other auxiliary book into the ledger; the formal entry of an item in a book of accounts; the bringing of account books up to date.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 38 In the posting of the same into his great Book, or Ledger, the Foreign Coyne must be duly exprest. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1842) I. xxxi 323 There is no posting the books on a death-bed.

1849 FREERE *Comm. Class-bk* 111 In order to prove the correctness of the Postings to the Ledger. 1850 *Plan for Ch. Hist. Soc.* 9 What they chiefly want is what commercial men call 'posting up'

III. 6 *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 1, as *posting carriage*, *establishment*, *house*, *inn*, in sense 3, as *posting box*, *clerk*; *posting-belt*, a broad leather or other belt worn by postillions or post-boys

1737 *Med. Ess & Observ.* IV. 61 Our Patient was desired to wear a posting Belt, with proper Compresses upon the Place where the Wound had been, for some time, that upon any violent Motion a *Hernia* might be prevented. 1836 DICKENS *Sh. Bos. Winglebury Duel*, The Winglebury Arms is the principal Inn of Great Winglebury—the commercial inn, posting-house and excise-office. 1844 — *Mart Chus* xx, They had a posting carriage at the porch. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 354, I think the best posting-house at this end of the town is Tempett's. 1893 *Scott's Leader* 12 June 2/1 Posting Establishment Complete. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 3/6 The branch and sub-offices at which the posting boxes are continuously open. 1899 A. H. SAYCE *Early Israel* v 160 Carriage loads were constructed with posting inns at intervals along them

Posting, *vbl sb.* 2 [f. POST *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of POST *v.* 2 in various senses: *spec.*

1. The mooring of a vessel to a post. Also *attrib.* as *posting-dues*.

1668 *Exeter & Plymouth Gas.* 13 Mar., Paying a small sum to the owner for 'posting'—that was for tying up the vessels to a post. *Ibid.* He paid posting dues twenty-six years ago to Mr. Chapple, but not since Harbour dues were paid to Mr. Chanter, Lord of the Manor of Northam

2 The action of fixing a placard, notice, etc. on a post, etc., or of making anything public by this means; public advertisement by posters.

1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* i xl. (1674) 54 The very night after the posting up of this defiance. 1701-3 (*title of MS.*) A Book of Postings and Sale of the Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland. 1850 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hust. Peace* II iv. ix 412 The people would not permit the posting of notices of arrears. 1862 *Boston Transcript*, 22 Aug. 1/2 Is there no way of protection against the posting of bills about our city?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *posting-business*; *posting-bill*, a placard = **POSTER** 2

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII 436 Posting bills have been put up, offering a bounty. 1884 *West. Horn News* 30 Aug. 1/5 Particulars will appear in posting bills. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 3/2 It is now ten years ago since the picture posting business was first reduced not only to an art but almost to a science.

Posting, *vbl sb.* 3 and 4: see POST *v.* 3 and 4.

Posting (pō'stɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POST *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That posts; swift, speedy, rapid; hasty, hurrying, fleeting.

Posting fever, *sweat*, the sweating sickness, *sudor anglicanus*, of which several epidemics occurred 1481-1551. c 1553 in Stryke *Eccl. Mem.* (1791) III vii. 72 The posting sweat, that posted from town to town thowout England, and was named 'stop gallant'. 1575 R. B. APPUN & VIRGINIA D.J., With posting speede, to Court I do repaire. 1611 BIBLE *Trand Pref.* 10 Neither did we run our owne worke with that posting haste that the Septuagint did. 1624 GAUDEN *Three Serm.* 26 A few posting and peinfuntory prayers. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii 827 This only object of my real care, .. In some few posting fatal hours 15 hurried from wealth. 1891 CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* I, 276 Like dengue, influenza, and others of the 'posting' fevers of former time.

Hence **Postingly** *adv.*, hastily, hurriedly.

1536 EARL OF CORK in *Lisnoure Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III 259, I could neuer see that [paper], neither can I remember the contents of it, it was so postingly read ouer vnto me

Postique (post'ik), *a.* [app. by-form of **POSTICHE**.] = **POSTICHE** A. b.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v, In architecture, &c., an ornament of sculpture is said to be *postique*, when it is superadded after the work itself is done. The word is formed from the Italian, *posticcio*, added. A table of marble, or other matter, is also said to be *postique*, when it is incrustated in a decoration of architecture, &c.

Postisohial: see POST-B. 2.

Postjacent (pō'stɪdʒə'sent), *a.* [f. L. *post* (POST-B 2) + L. *jacēt-em* lying cf. *adjacent*.] Lying behind; posterior.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anal.* 455 A defensive arrangement, which extends over the postjacent branchial clefts.

Postjudice, *nonce-wd.* [f. POST-A. 1 b, after *prejudice*.] (See quot.) So **Postjudiced** *a.*

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 174 Hence what people call my prejudiced views of things,—which are, in fact, the exact contrary, namely, post-judiced. 1905 G. K. CHESTERTON *R. Browning* v. 115 Prejudice is not so much the great intellectual sin as a thing which, we may call, to coin a word, 'postjudice', not the bias before the fair trial, but the bias that remains after.

† **Post-knight**, *Obs.* [f. POST *sb.* 1 + KNIGHT *sb.*] = KNIGHT OF THE POST, a notorious perjurer.

1594 *Merry Knack to know Knaue* D.J., Why, I haue bene a post knight in Westminster this xii. year. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemspeed* Wks. iii. 73/2 The sixt a post-knight, that for fue groats game Would sweare, and for foure groats forswere 't againe.

Postlapsarian, etc.: see POST-B. 1, A. 1 b.

† **Postle**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 postol, 3 (Orm.) postell, 3-6 postole, 4 postyll, 1 *Sc.* -ule, 4-5 -il, -ill(e, -ele, 6 -elle. [OE. *postol*, aphetic form of *apostol*, **APOSTLE**.]

c 975 *Kushw. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 10 Ða ofre cwedun Ðas to ðæm postolum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5186 Cristes postell, Sanct Johan. 13. *Cursor M.* 2028 (Edin.) Siþn he com

to postis state [Goth. postil] c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvii (Nacher) 1552 Ihesus his postulis xij ymang 1377 LANGR P Pl. B xvi 159 Suffeth my posties in pays & in pees gance c 1489 *Caxton Sommes of Armon* x 274 By saynt petri the postle. 1533 *More Apol.* 149 b, y^e postle maye make some bysshoppes amonge the new biethern.

Postle, variant of **POSTIL**, *Obs.*

Postless (pō'stles), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. **POST** sb.² + -LESS.] Without a postal service
1885 Mrs INNES in *Athenium* 12 Dec 764 A return to our doctress, bookless, milkless, postless, and altogether comfortless jungle

Post-like: see **POST** sb.¹ and 2

Postliminary (pō'st,lī'mināri), *a.* [f. **L. post** after + **limen**, **limin-** threshold + -ARY¹; but in sense 1 associated with **POSTLIMINIUM**.]

The etymological derivatives of **L. postliminium** are **postliminar**, -iary, -late, -ration, -ous, and those of **L. post** + **limen** (opposed to **preliminary**, etc.), **postliminary**, -liminate, -limination, -liminous. But in some cases erroneous use confuses the two series, and exchanges the senses]

1. *error*. Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium; postliminary.

1702 Woodroffe *Daniel's 70 Weeks* Ep. Aylb, I trust, 'will not be long before the Jews themselves shall return to their Postliminary Right' 1807 WRANGHAM *Ser. in Transl. Script.* 21 Admitted to the postliminary perception of her inalienable rights 1860 Woolsey *Introduct. Internat. Law* § 145. 333 The rights and obligation of a state restored in this postliminary way

2. Subsequent opposed to **preliminary**

1826 Scott *Woodst. xvi. note*. The re-supper was a postliminary banquet, which made its appearance at ten or eleven. 1827 — *Frail* 23 May 1 396, I found I had mislaid a number of the said postliminary affair

† **Postliminate**, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To place behind, or in a subsequent place.

1890 [see **POSTLIMINIAL** v. 2, quot. 1899]

† **Postlimination**, *Obs.* = **POSTLIMINIATION**.
1655 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* 45 An order that nothing should be transacted in their House, until the Earl of Arundel were restored; upon which instantly ensued the Earls postlimination and readmittance

† **Postliminage**, *Obs. rare* = *Obs.* [f. as next + -AGE.] = **POSTLIMINUM**.

1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Postliminage*, a return of one who was thought to be dead, and so restored to his house, not by going over the threshold, but by making a hole in the wall.

† **Postliminar**, *a. Obs. rare* = *Obs.* [f. **L. postliminar** + -AR¹.] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the law of **POSTLIMINIUM**.

1661 HALLWELL *Melambr* 70 It may be said, that the Soul may be rapt from this Terrestrial Body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a Postliminar return.

Postliminary, *a. rare* = *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ARY¹.] A more etymological form of **POSTLIMINARY** in sense 1. 1882 in OGBURN (Annandale).

† **Postliminate**, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To allow to return from banishment.

1655 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* 45 He hopes that his Brother should be postliminated and restored to his inheritance of the Palatinate. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Just cause to wish either those Apocryphals postliminated again, or others of the Canon to succeed them

2. *error*. For **POSTLIMINATE** (See note s.v. **POSTLIMINARY**.)

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 303 It may seem a wonder why this Communion Order is postliminated (ed. 1659 postliminated) into that Burial Office.

Hence † **Postlimination**, restoration to civic rights and privileges; reinstatement. *Obs. rare* = *Obs.*

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 323 His postlimination gave him liberty to approach no nearer the Altar than the Cancellum

Postliminious (pō'st,lī'mi'nios), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to postliminium. *rare*.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Postliminious*, pertaining to the return of one, who was thought to be dead, or to the receiving that again, which had been alienated, or lost

2. *error*. Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent; = **POSTLIMINIOUS** 2. (See **POSTLIMINARY**.)

1684-5 South *Sermon* (1697) I. 337 They are forced to strike in with things as they fall out, by post-liminious after-applications of them to their purposes. 1804 F. PLOWDEN (title) A Postliminious Preface to the Historical Review of the State of Ireland. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Annu. Rev.* III. 268/1 The large work to which this pamphlet, with Irish aptness, is entitled a Postliminious preface. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 396 Every reel has a kiss by way of introduction and postliminious preface. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. xiv. 146 Mr. Holmes Sumner... told the House of Commons that my room had a view over the Surrey hills... I could not feel obliged to him for this postliminious piece of enjoyment.

† **Postliminium** (pō'st,lī'mi'nium), [f. **L. postliminium** a return 'behind one's threshold', f. **post**, **POST** + **limen**, **limin-** threshold.] In *Roman Law*, The right to return home and resume one's former privileges: = **POSTLIMINIUM**.

1611 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* Fas. I (1848) I. 146 Being... called in question, *post limino* [abl. = by post-liminius], for the powder treason. 1638 CHILCINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 28. 141 The Church... afterwards, as it were by the law of *Postliminium*, hath restored their Authority and Canonialness unto them. 1669 in *Evelyn's Corr.* (1852) III. 219 At my postliminium, all my hope and ambition was to exchange a shilling for three groats. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII.

140 The amnestied emigrants... enjoy... but little of the benefits of *postliminium* 1875 *Poste Galus* 1. Comm (ed. 2) 110 Postliminium is the recovery of rights by a person returned from captivity, or the recovery of rights over a person or thing recovered from hostile possession

Postliminious (pō'st,lī'mi'nios), *a.* [f. **L. post** after + **limen**, **limin-** threshold + -OUS]

† 1. *error*. Of or pertaining to postliminium; = **POSTLIMINIOUS** 1. *Obs. rare*. (See note s.v. **POSTLIMINARY**.)

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 213 Fearing that by a postliminious way something should be re-annexed both to Church and Crown.

2. Subsequent; of the nature of an appendix; = **POSTLIMINARY** 2: opposed to **preliminary**

1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 38 This, if I may so speak, is only a postliminious way of sinning. 1855 L. CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) II. 338 That he [Macaulay] should thence give a postliminious sketch of subsequent English history to correspond with the preliminary sketch, prior to the reign of James II

Postliminy (pō'st,lī'mini), [Anglicized form of **POSTLIMINIUM**.] In *Rom. Law*, The right of any person who had been banished or taken captive, to assume his former civic privileges on his return home. Hence, in *Internat. Law*, The restoration to their former state of persons and things taken in war, when they come again into the power of the nation to which they belonged.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Postliminy*, the return of one, who was thought to be dead. [ed. 1658 add, also a return from Exile or Captivity] 1860 Woolsey *Introduct. Internat. Law* § 143. 331 As to limit of place modern postliminy takes effect only within the territory of the captor or his ally 1861 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) I. v. 109 Movables are not entitled, by strict rules of the laws of nations, to the full benefit of postliminy, unless [etc.] 1873 *Poste Galus* 1. Comm. (ed. 2) 223 If he returned from captivity his will required validity by the operation of postliminy

Post-line: see **POST** sb.¹ and 3

Postlude (pō'st,lūd), *Mus.* [f. **POST** + **L. ludus** play, on analogy of **prelude**, **interlude**; so mod. **L. postludum**.] A concluding piece or movement played at the end of an oratorio or the like; a concluding voluntary.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 460 The prelude and the postlude, in which he has enveloped Handel, are his own 1866 ENGL. NAT. *Mus.* viii. 279 This is sung to the following tune, in which the instruments have after each verse a little postlude of three or four bars 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct 441/2 The 'postlude' of the chorus.

Postly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. **POST** sb.² + -LY².] By or in the post.

1757 Mrs. GRANT *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 244. I am almost tempted to write to you there, instead of suffering mine to pass you by, as they do, *postly*, at present.

Postman¹ (pō'stmān), [f. **POST** sb.² + **MAN** sb.¹.]

1. A bearer or carrier of letters or other postal matter: *a. orig.* A courier who rode 'post'. *b.* Now, One who delivers letters, etc., sent through the post, or collects them from the letter-boxes, receiving offices, etc.; a letter-carrier.

1559 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 383 David Mullray usher of the kitchen door, John Anderson, postman [etc.]. 1600 *Child-Marranges* 179 Received one packet, to be conveyed by the poste to Sir Roberts Cecil; which was, presently vpon the receipt thereof, delivered to the postman to be conveyed accordingly. 1641 *QUARLES Esther* viii. By speedy Post men were the Letters sent. 1758 in *Howell State Trials* 1371, I received every one of these letters from the postman of the walk. 1783 JOHNSON 23 Mar in *Barwell*, I may as well make a present to the postman who brings me a letter. 1785 *CRABBE Newspaper* 269 We wait till the post-man brings the packet down. 1835 *MARRIAT Pirate* v. That's the postman's knock. 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan* iii. As every twopenny postman knows. 1882 'QUIDA' *Marennus* vii. The postman came over the plains... very irregularly to Santa Tarilla. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 10/1 In the Franco-German war, pigeons did excellent service, and on the Continent experiments with these postmen of the air are going on continually

c. Comb., as *postman-like* adj. and adv.; *postman-pigeon*, the carrier pigeon

1832 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 410 More sins than I can remember, of forgetfulness, irregularity, and all manner of postman-like faults. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* XXV. 421/1 In his home life, the postman pigeon is most exemplary. He is a faithful husband and a fond father.

† 2. A newsman, a news-writer. *Obs.*

The *Postman* was the name of a newspaper c 1700 cf *Spectator* No. 1 17, etc.

1700 *Perris Corr.* 12 Apr. You want... some news. therefore let me be your postman, and tell you that the State has been for some time under no small convulsion in Parliament. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 18 16 I mean the News Writers of Great Britain, whether Post-Men or Post-Boys, or by what other Name or Title soever dignified or distinguished.

† **Postman**², *Obs.* [Of doubtful composition: possibly allied to **POST-KNIGHT**, or **KNIGHT OF THE POST**, and *post of the post*: see **POST** sb.¹ 2.] app. A hiring writer of libels or scurrilous falsehoods.

1599 SANDVIS *Europa's Spec.* (1632) 9 These men in blacking the lives and actions of the Reformers, have partly devised matter of... notorious untruth; partly suborned other Postmen to compose their Legends, that afterwards they might cite them in proof to the world as approved authors and histories.

† **Postman**³, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. **POST** sb.¹ +

MAN sb.¹] A barrister in the Court of Exchequer who had precedence in motions except in Crown business, till the Exchequer was merged in the Queen's Bench Division: the name was derived from the post, the measure of length in excise cases, beside which he took his stand. Cf **TUBMAN**.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. iii. 28 *margen*. In the Court of Exchequer two of the most experienced barristers, called the postman and the tubman (from the places in which they sit) have also a precedence in motions. 1882 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 2/1 The last of the postmen was Mr. Charles Hall, O.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 6/1 Sir R. Webster was called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1868, held the obsolete posts of 'tubman' of the Court of Exchequer 1872-74, and 'postman' 1874-78, and took silk in 1878

Postmark, *sb.* [f. **POST** sb.² + **MARK** sb.¹.]

A mark officially impressed upon letters or other postal packages for various purposes, formerly *esp.* one bearing the name of the office at which the letter was posted, with the words 'paid' or 'unpaid', and the amount of postage; later also, a mark used to deface or obliterate the postage stamp, now, usually a mark giving the place, date, and hour of dispatch, or of the arrival of the mail, in the former case serving also to deface the postage stamp, or combined with a special obliteration-mark for that purpose.

Marks for various other purposes (e.g. to indicate deficient prepayment) are still in occasional use; see the work cited in quot. 1898.

1678 *Trial of Ireland*, etc. 47 *Mr. Oates*. The Post mark upon it was but Two-pence, to be paid for it. 1800 Mrs. HENRY *Murray's Fam.* III. 94 He received a letter from Henry, without either date or post-mark. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xiv. The post-mark is Plymouth. 1839 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* p. vii. [Letters] with their old horrible postmarks of two and sixpence and two and twopenny (which now would be a penny a head). 1891 SMILES *Murray* I. xiv. 244 Letter dated 26th December, 1824, though the post-mark shows it was not delivered until the 12th of January, 1815. 1898 J. H. DANIELS (title) A History of British Postmarks. Illustrated. *Ibid.* 5 In 1686 William Dockwra started in London the first Penny Post, and he is also credited with the introduction of postmarks, [but] I have entire letters containing undoubted marks impressed by the General Post fifteen years previously. *Ibid.* 35 The introduction of postage-stamps took place on May 6th, 1840. The postmark used to cancel the stamp is known as the *Maltese Cross*. This was used throughout Great Britain and Ireland until 1844. *Ibid.* 2 The collecting of postmarks is gradually gaining ground as a pursuit

Postmark, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To mark with the post-office stamp, *esp.* that showing place and date of posting. Almost always in *pass*. Hence **Postmarked** *pp. a.*; **Postmarking** *vb. sb.*

1716 *Admiralty Notice in Lond. Gaz.* No. 546/3 A Letter without Date, but Post marked, the 24th of this Instant May. 1833 M. CURRIER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 317 Your favor of February 3d (but post-marked the 18th) 1859 *Regul. P.-O. Department, Washington U.S.* § 397 The use of the office dating or post-marking stamp as a cancelling instrument is prohibited. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i. 9 The envelope... was post-marked 'New York'.

Postmaster¹ (pō'stmāstā), [f. **POST** sb.² + **MASTER** sb.¹.] = 15th c. **L. magister postarum**, *obs.* *F. maître de postes*, *It. maestro delle poste*, *Ger. postmeister* (in 1491 Francis de Taxis, who superintended the Imperial mails, called himself *postmeister*.)

1. † *a. orig.* A master of the posts; the officer who had the charge or direction of the post-messengers, whose office gradually developed into that of **POSTMASTER GENERAL**, *q. v.* † *b.* In the 17th and 18th c., The post-office servant at each of the stations or stages of a post-road, whose primary duty it was to carry the mails to the next stage, and subsequently, to receive and deliver or send out the letters for his own town or district; *orig.* called **POST** (sb.² 1); in 1668 *deputy postmaster*. *c.* Now, The person who has official charge of a post office, and the superintendence of all postal business there transacted.

a. 1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I 210 Whilst I have no postis at my command, I do my duto in wrytynge & spende monney to send my lettys to th' Emperours post-mastr. [1516 FRANCIS DE TAXIS (the Emperor's Postmaster) *Lett. to Brian Tuke* 23 Mar. (Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII. II. 1698), [addressed] Magistro Domino meo Brianno Tuke, Magistro Postarum, Londini. 1545 *Patent Hen. VIII* in *Rep. Secret Comm.* P. O. (1844) 33 Officiam Magistri Nunciatorum, Cursorum, sive postarum. 1567 *Patent Elis.* *ibid.* 34 Officiam Magistri Nunciatorum et Cursorum, communiter vocatam Postarum. 1574 *Ibid.*, Thomas Randolphe esquier, Master of the Postes] 1574-5 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 376 Item, payed for charges bestowed upon Mr. Gasquyer the Quenes post master. [1591 *Proclam. in Rep. Secret Comm. on Post Office* (1844) 36 Our Master of the Postes, or the Masters of the Postes Generall of those countreys.] 1625 in *Crt. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 24 Quistor was overthrown this day seventnight in a suit about the postmaster's office, wherein the Lord Stanhope prevailed against him 1798 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4455/2 Count Paar, Post-Master of the Hereditary Countreys, goes with her... Majesty as far as Holland.

b. c. 1603 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 38 It is fit and convenient, in this time so full of busines, that the postmasters of every stage be aided and assisted with fresh and able horses. 1637 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 529 Payd to a

messenger that came from the postmaster of Newark, 25. 1653 *Reg. Council of State in Rep. S. C. P. O.* 70 That the Postmasters and others employed by Mr. Pndeau, being godly and well affected, to be continued in their employments. 1659 *Irish Ho. Com.* 10 June. The humble petition of the several postmasters of England in behalf of themselves, and families was this day read. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 322/4 Notice is hereby given, That the Post-Master-General hath contracted, with all the respective Deputy Post-Masters, to carry from time to time all Letters directed to every particular person within 100 miles from their Stage-Towns, paying Two pence a time besides the London Post, and to bring back their Answers to the said Stage. 1681 *Bowls Let to Bp H Jones Wks* 1772 1 p. clxxx. I resolved to dispatch them by land to Chester, to the post-master of which place I got them particularly recommended by Mr. Dowlin, post-master of Dublin. 1707 *CHAMBERLAIN Pres. St. Eng.* III (ed. 22) 442 Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches. 1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98/2 The court gave judgment, declaring that by the several acts relating to the post-office, all letters must be delivered by the post-master of every post town, to the persons to whom such letters are directed. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 350 The letter addressed to William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, was, in spite of all precautions, detained by a postmaster. 1893 *H. Joyce Hist. Post Office* VI. 48 These stages [of the post roads, in 17th c.] were presided over by postmasters, whose duty it was to carry the mails each over his own stage.

1893 *Dickens Kites Conyng.* (1849) 33 The Postmaster of Hell plainly told them that if any so seditious a fellow as Golde were cast into prison, their fathers would never give their consent to have him ransomed. 1647 *Trapp Comus. Mait.* xxv. 11 Epimetheus' post-masters, *senex ucturi*, in Seneca's sense.

2. The master of a posting station, who provides horses for posting; one who keeps a posting establishment; = **JOBMASTER** 1.

Originally, the same person as in the earlier stage of sense 1 b, the several postmasters who carried the mails being the only persons licensed to let horses to travellers. 1528 *Pettie Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 85 The Postmaster came unto him, and called twice aloud. . . and forthwith there came out of the Stable a foule greate Groome... who had charge giuen him to make ready three horses. 1598 *SHAKS Merry W. v. 199* It was not Anne, but a Post-masters boy. 1609, 1699 [see 1]. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 56 The defendant is a licensed post-master in the city of London, and had let a chaise and pair of horses for the day. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 461/1 That revenue can be raised on posting, without the government acting as a postmaster, we have England for an example. 1860 *SPOTTISWOODE in Vac. Tour* 85 The postmaster would give us no horses, as the road by which we were to proceed was not a post-road. 1865 *GLADSTONE Financ. Statesm.* 84, I believe the largest post-masters in the kingdom are in London, and that their principal traffic is to the railway stations.

Postmaster 2 (pō'stmāstər). The name given at Merton College, Oxford, from the 16th c., to the class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot; now the equivalent in that college of the term 'scholar' in general collegiate use.

For the first hundred years these appear in the College Register only as *pueri* (*M. Johannis*) *Wyllyot*, 'Wyllyot's boys'. But their essential characteristic was the reception of a limited weekly 'portion', *ebdomadales portionis*, hence we find them (from 1483) styled *portionista* or (1546) *portionista*, a term Englished in the 17th c., as by Wood, as *portionists*. The age of the term *postmaster* is not certain: it occurs in the College Records in 1593 in the established name of *Postmasters' Hall*, the dwelling opposite to the college in which the *pueri* or *portionista* had resided till c. 1575, when they were moved into the college. It also appears as the appellation of the *portionista* in English letters of 1610 preserved in the Records. But these casual occurrences show only that it was then a long-established name. As to its origin nothing is known; it has been variously conjectured to be a corruption of *portionista*, or a rendering of **post-magister* or **post-munister*, in allusion to the fact that the *portionista* were at one time servants to the Masters or Fellows, perhaps standing behind their chairs at dinner, etc. But *post-munister* does not occur in the college register, and the occurrence of *post-magister* is doubtful.

[1380 *Ordinatio M. Joh. Wyllyot* (Merton Archives), Sic admissus quomodo commune pretium modum frumenti 12d. non excedit, percipiat tum yd. pro ebdomadales portionem ebdomadalem portionem prius limitatum. 1381 *Merton Coll. Rolls Acc. Computus*. Magister puerorum Wyllyot 1454 *Ibid.* Pro communibus puerorum. 1483 (Dec. 31) *Merton Coll. Reg.* Insuper portionistarum numerum decretum est augeri sec. magistrorum numerum. 1546 (May 11) *Ibid.* Scholaris aules portionistarum. 1577 (Aug. 1) *Ibid.* Nullus portionista admittetur qui non habeat suum magistrum tutorem et in ipsius cubiculo pnoctet.]

1593 (Mar. 31) J. LEACH (Chanc. Exeter Cathedr.) *Let. in Coll. Reg.* By the ordination of my predecessor John Wyllyot, founder of postm^{er} hall 1610 (Aug. 1) Dr T. JESSEY *Ibid.* I have bin much sory that I have bin so long hindered from y^e performance of my long intended purpose for y^e relief of the poore postmasters of Merton Collegg. [So 4 times in letter and 3 times in reply.] 1639 (May 6) *ASP. LAUD* *Ibid.* That no Postmaster shall hold his place after that he hath gotten his grace to be a Graduate in the University. 1647 *Wood Life* 26 May (O. H. S.) I 135 Samuel Jones was made from being a servant of All Soules College, either a postmaster or a pio-postmaster 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 8 Much honoured, in that Bishop Jewel was a postmaster before removed hence to be a fellow of Corpus Christi Collegg. 1699 *De Foe's Tour* GL. Br. II. 41 Merton-College This College has a Warden, 24 Fellows, 14 Portionists or Postmasters, and 2 Clerks. 1853 'C. BADE' *Verdant Green* 1 vii, At Merton there are fourteen postmasters.

Postmaster general. Pl. postmasters general. [f. **POSTMASTER** 1 + **GENERAL** a. Called

in 16th c. Latin *magister postarum* (see **POSTMASTER** 1 a); in 17th c. *magister generalis nunciatorum et cursorum*, also *general postmaster*.] The administrative head of the postal service of a country or state, who is in Great Britain often, and in U. S. always, a member of the cabinet.

1646 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 48 The matter in controversy betwixt the Lord Stanhope and Matthew de Questir, concerning the office of Postmaster-general 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III 8 (Sir William Seatoun) generally postmaster to his Majesty throughout this hail kingdom. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carriers Cosmography* ad fin. Let them repair to the General Post-Master Thomas Withering at his house in Sherburne Lane, neare Abchurch. c. 1638 (title) A discourse shewing the true State and Title of the Comptroller or Postmaster general of England, the Lord Stanhope's right to it. 1657 [See **POST OFFICE** 1] 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 35 § 2 Be it further enacted That such Post Master General shall prepare and provide Horses and Furniture to lett to Hire unto all Through posts and persons riding in post by Commission 1663 *Commission 29 Apr. in Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 85 Officiu Magistri nostri Generalis Nunciatorum et Cursorum, communiter vocatum The Office of Post Master General. 1707 *CHAMBERLAIN Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 441 Of the Office of Post-Master General This Office is executed by Two Post-Masters-General. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 51 The lords of the Admiralty have been pleased, at the request of the Post-master-general, to order his Majesty's sloops the Alderney and Hound, to sail to Flushing. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I p. xiii, His Grace was one of the best Postmaster Generals who ever filled that important office. 1879 *Act of Congress* 8 June in U. S. Stat. XVII. 309 The postmaster-general shall provide for carrying the mail on all post-roads established by law.

Hence **Postmaster-generalship**.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 6/1 Lord John Manners would no doubt return to the Postmaster-Generalship

Postmastership 1. [f. **POSTMASTER** 1 + **-SHIP**.] The office of postmaster.

a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 107 Howsoever the Jesuites take upon them the postmastership of Angels, they are not able to tell how many miles they goe in a minute. 1623 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 46 The office which the Lord Stanhope holdeth for Postmastership within our dominions. 1804 G. ROSS *Diaries* (1866) II 134 Lord Charles Spencer should be allowed to remain in the other joint Postmastership. 1894 *Times* 20 Sept. 4/6 [He] called at the shop of the man who had applied for the postmastership.

Postmastership 2. [f. **POSTMASTER** 2 + **-SHIP**.] The position of postmaster at Meiton College, Oxford.

1814 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 386 A good thing, called by the odd name of a postmastership, had been promised him at Meiton, which will materially lighten the expense. 1885 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* *Merton Coll.* 128 The number of postmasterships or scholarships is 28, but may be increased.

Postmedial, -median: see **POST-B.** 2.

Postmedial (pō'stmēdiāl), a. [f. **POST-B.** + **MEDIAL**.] Occupying a position posterior to that which is medial in place, order, or time.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 327 The Postmedial Visions being all of them, to come. 1854 *DANA Crust.* 1 29, 4 M., a transverse areolet, just posterior to 3 M., the *post-medial*.

[f. **POST-MEDIASTINUM**. *Anat.* [See **POST-A.**] = **Posterior MEDIASTINUM** (q. v.). So **Post-medial** a. = **posterior mediastinal** (a. term, etc.).

Postmeridian (pō'stmēridiān), a. [ad L. *postmeridianus* (contr. *pōmer-*) adj., in the afternoon, i. post after + *meridiānus* **MERIDIAN** a.; cf. **POMERIDIAN**.]

1. Occurring after noon or midday; of or pertaining to the afternoon. Also fig.

1646 *BACON Sylva* § 57 An over hasty digestion, which is the inconvenience of postmeridian sleep. c. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* The postmeridian degrees of civilization (to preserve the author's metaphor) are less favourable to the popularity of the drama. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 298 The pyrexia of tuberculosis attains its maximum in the post-meridian hours of the day.

2. *Geol.* Applied by Professor Rogers to the north of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palaeozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1898 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. 11. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palaeozoic day, are the Primar., Pre-Meridian, Meridian, Post-Meridian [etc.]. 1899 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Post-Meridian*, the 'Afternoon' of the North American Palaeozoics, and the equivalent, in part, of our Lower Devonians

3. **Post meridian** - error, for next.

1795 C. DIBDIN in *Life* (1803) III. 325 'Twas post meridian, half past four, By signal I from Nancy parted. 1849 *JAMES WOODMAN* 1, About the hour of half past eleven, post meridian, the moon was shining.

[f. **Post meridiem**, *phr.* [L. *post meridiem* after midday.] After midday; applied to the hours between noon and midnight; usually abbreviated P.M. or p.m.

1647 *LULLY Chr. Astrol.* iv. 34, I would erect a Figure of Heaven the six of January 1646, one hour thirty minutes after noon, or P.M., that is, Post Meridiem.

Postmeridianal, a. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. **POST-B.** 1 + **MERIDIONAL** a.] = **POSTMERIDIAN** 1.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 8 After our post-meridional reflection

Post-medial, -mill: see **POST-B.** 1 g.

Postmillenarian (pō'stmilēnē'riān) [f. **POST-B.** 1 b + **MILLENARIAN**] = **POSTMILLENARIAN**.

IST. So **Postmillenarianism** = **POSTMILLENARIANISM** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1886 N. F. RAVELIN *Progr. Th. Gt. Subj.* v. 63 Those who think that the millennium is to precede His [Christ's] coming, are called Postmillenarians.

Postmillennial (pō'stmilēnē'riāl), a. [f. **POST-B.** 1 b + **MILLENARIAN**.] Of or belonging to the period following the millennium. So **Postmillenarianism**, the doctrine that the second Advent will follow the millennium; **Postmillenarianist**, a believer in postmillenarianism; **Postmillenarian** a., postmillennial.

1857 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 196 The Day of the real Second Advent, which my correspondent fully admits to be postmillennial. *Ibid.* 192 The Judicial Destruction of the Man of Sin. is acknowledged, both by Premillennialists and by Postmillennialists, to occur immediately before the commencement of the Thousand Years. *Ibid.* 205 The two Antichristian Confederacies, premillennial and postmillennial. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* Mar. 425 Dr. Seiss, has described postmillennialism as papistic, Dr. Brookes.. branded it as the 'post-millennial heresy'.

[f. **POST-B.** 2 + **MINIMUS** sb. 2.] An additional digit found in some mammals, outside the little toe or finger. See also quot. 1895.

1889 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 260 In *Bathergus maritimus* [a species of mole-rat] the præpollex and the postminimus are both very well developed. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Postminimus* In *Anat.* syn. for *Pistiform bone*. In *Biol.*, a supernumerary little (ulnar) finger or little (fibular) toe.

Postmistress (pō'stmistris), [f. **POST** sb. 2 + **MISTRESS**, after **POSTMASTER** 1.] A woman who has charge of a post office. Hence **Postmistressship**, the office of postmistress.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3299/4 Whoever gives notice of him to the Post-Mistress of York, shall be Rewarded to Content. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xv, 'Tell her', said the faithful postmistress, 'to come back the morn at ten o'clock, and I'll let her ken, we havena had time to sort the mail letters yet'. 1884 *Mrs. H. Ward Miss Bretherton* 175 At last the old postmistress ceased to repulse him.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 106 Women were consequently excluded from post-mistress-ships in large towns.

Post-money, -morning: see **POST** sb. 2, 13, 12.

[f. **POST** mortem, *adv. phr.*, a., and sb. [L. *post mortem* after death].

A. *adv. phrase* (*post mortem*). After death.

a. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1866) I. 132 Evidence by offices *post mortem*, charters, pedigrees. 1845 *Budd Dis. Liver* 362 Unexpectedly made known by examination, *post mortem*. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 222 The fistulas are but rarely found *post-mortem*.

B. *adj.* (*post-mortem*). Taking place, formed, or done after death.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 806/2 The interval between spasmodic and true *post-mortem* stiffness. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 461/1 The coroner is empowered to direct the performance of a *post mortem* examination. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 325 Of a dark-red colour, and soft gelatinous consistence, closely resembling the *post-mortem* clot. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 11/1 Any man who held the theory of *post-mortem* salvation.

C. sb. Short for *post-mortem examination*.

(In quot. 1900 = *post-mortem* production). 1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. iv (1859) 53 To report a full and accurate, leisurely *post-mortem* of the subjects we have discussed. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 195 Two ended fatally; but no *post-mortem* was obtained. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 10/1 By this time the genuine Strads are pretty well known—even those *post-mortems* made up out of the debris of the great man's workshop. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 191 *Post-mortems* show the cause of death.

b. *attrib.* Connected with *post-mortem* examinations, as *post-mortem book, record, room, table*.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 345 Ascertaining in the *post-mortem* room the existence of the more marked structural changes. 1880 *MACCORMAC Antisept. Surg.* 205 A third reach the *post-mortem* table before the disease has contracted adhesions to the surrounding parts. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 865, 60 cases collected from St. George's Hospital *post-mortem* books.

Post-mortuary, -mundane: see **POST-B.** 1 i;

Postmultiply, -mutative: see **POST-A.** 1 a.

[f. **Postnares** (-nē'riēz), sb. pl. Rarely *sing-naris* [mod.-L., f. **POST-A.** 2 + L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris* nostril].

The posterior nostrils or choanae, the openings of the nasal chamber into the pharynx. Hence **Post-narial** a., of or belonging to the postnares.

1866 *OWEN Anat. Verteb.* II. 426 The disproportionate shortness of the rostral or 'prenarial' to the cranial or 'postnarial' part of the skull. 1882 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Techn.* 573.

Postnasal: see **POST-B.** 2.

[f. **Postnasus** (pō'stnā'ss), *Entom.* [f. **POST-B.** 2 + L. *nāsus* nose.] A former name for the division of the clypeus now called the supraclypeus.

1826 *KIRBY & SE. Entomol.* III. xxxiii 364 *Postnasus*. that part of the *Face* immediately contiguous to the *Antennae*, that lies behind the *Nasus*, when distinctly marked out. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 483 A triangular piece, below the antennae and above the *nasus*. This is the *postnasus* or after-nose.

Postnatal (pō'stnātāl), a. [f. **POST-B.** 1 b + **NATAL**.] Subsequent to or occurring after birth.

a. 1899 *DE QUINCY Posth. Wh.* (1891) I. 16 Some far halcyon time, post-natal or ante-natal he knew not. 1866 *SANKEY Lett. Mental Dis.* vi. 127 Those whose idiocy

depends on post-natal diseases, and especially rickets 1869 *Lecy Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. 1. 122 Ideas which cannot be explained by any post-natal experience

Hence **Postnatalist**, one who holds that the divinity of Christ was of postnatal communication; also *attrib*

1895 *Hawkins in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 The Postnatalists admit human parentage on both sides *Ibid.* 604 The Prenatalist and Postnatalist theories

† **Postnate**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *post-nāt-us* (Du Cange) born after, *f. post* after + *nātus* born. See **PUISNE**, **PUNY**] Born, produced, made, or occurring after something else; later, of later date, subsequent *to*.

1638 *Chillingworth Relig. Prot.* I. ii. 263 119 Practices of the Church, evidently post-nate to the time of the Apostles. 1672-3 *Grav. Anat. Roots* I. ii. 2 Every Root hath successively two kinds of Skins. The other Postnate, succeeding in the room of the former, as the Root again 1678 *Cunworth Intell. Syst.* 585 Which makes Knowledge and Wisdom, to be but Second or Post-Nate Thing. 1734 *North's Examen* I. iii. 52 Postnate to the Narrative of Dates. 1770 *Sir J. Hill's Construct. Timber* 66 It is indeed postnate and comes after them in the order of time

B. sb. A production of a period later than its alleged date. *rare*.

a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 192 These and many such passages... in Sibyls Oracles, our Philologists would persuade us, that they were counterfeits and Postnates, forged by Christians.

Hence † **Postnated**, *a.* = **POSTNATE**, *a.*

1699 *H. L'Estrange Alliance Div. Off.* 293 The Council of Laodicea, to which Popery is post-nate above three hundred years.

† **Postnatus**, *pl. -i.* [med. L. *postnātus* born after. see *piec*]

1. One born after a particular event; *spec.* in Scotland, one born after the Union of the Crowns; in U.S., one born after the Declaration of Independence. Chiefly in *pl. postnati*.

1609 (*title*) The Speech of the Lord Chancellor of England touching the Post-nati 1638 *Rawley tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 14 This Length of Life, immediately after the Flood, was reduced to a Month; But in the Post-Nati For Noah, who was borne before, equalled the Age of his Ancestors. 1669 *Dk. of Lauderdale in Collect. Poems* 231 It was solemnly adjudged, in the Case of the Post-nati, that those, who after the Descent of the Crown of England to King James, were born in Scotland, were no Aliens in England. 1800 *Laing Hist. Scot.* (1804) III. 14 The *postnati*, born since the death of Elizabeth, as their allegiance was indiscriminately due to James, were declared to be freely naturalized in either kingdom.

† 2. A second son. *Obs.*

1727-41 *Chambers's Cyl.* *Post-natus* is also used by Bracton, Fleta, Glanville, &c. for the second son, as distinguished from the eldest. 1730-6 *Bailyn (Solo)*, *Postnatus*, the second son, or one born afterwards. 1848 in *Wharton Law Lex.*

Post-neuritic, *-Nicoene*: see **POST-B. 1.**

Post-night, [*f. POST* *sb.* + *NIGHT*.] A night on which letters are dispatched; a mail night.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 322, I am much troubled that a post-night should pass, before you come to a resolution in this business. 1686 *Land. Gas. No. 2121/4* There goes a Post every Monday Night (besides the General Post-Nights) from the General Post-Office in London, to Lewis in Sussex. 1758 in *Howell State Trials* (1812) XIX. 1369, I have often received from the prisoner at the bar letters of a post-night to carry to the office in Lombard-street

† **Post-note**, *U. S. Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f. POST*-*A.* 1 + *NOTE*.] A note made and issued by a bank or banking association, payable not to bearer but to order, not on demand but at a future specified date, and designed as part of its circulating medium.

Issued by the banks of some of the states of U.S. during the period between 1782 and 1863.

1791 *Jefferson in Harper's Mag.* (1883) Mar. 534/2 Recd. from bank a post-note for 12½ D. 1807 (Oct) *Statutes of Connecticut* (1808) I. 98 Re it enacted, That the several incorporated banks in this state be authorized to issue post notes, payable to order and at a time subsequent to the issuing of the same. 1824 (Dec. 24) *Laws of Alabama* 25 *margu*, The issue of Post-Notes authorized. 1839 *C. RAQUET Currency & Banking* 112 *note*, The banks of New York are prohibited from issuing post-notes. 1848 (June 5) *Barbour's Repts.* (N.Y. Supreme Court) 222 Post-notes issued by banking associations having been decided to be absolutely illegal. 1866 *Merchants' Mag.* Dec. 509 The Treasury had become a bank of deposit and of circulation for indecomposable paper money, and could issue one-year certificates, answering to old United States Bank 'post notes', without stint or limit. 1896 H. WHITE *Money & Banking* 368 Some of the States had laws forbidding the issue of post notes, but they were evaded by the device of lending notes on [certain conditions] 1896 W. G. SUMNER *Hist. Banking in U. S.* 79, 234, 268, 296.

Postnuptial (*pōst-nūptiāl*), *a.* [*f. POST*-*B.* 1 + *NUPTIAL*] Made, occurring, or existing after marriage; subsequent to marriage.

1807 *Vesey Reports Chanc.* XII. 147 That part of the Property, which is protected by the post-nuptial Settlement. 1833 *Jordan Autobiog.* III. 31 On their post-nuptial excursion to Paris. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xxii. The bitter disillusioning experience of post-nuptial life. 1885 *Fergus Stings & Arrows* 57 The large post-nuptial settlement which I proposed making.

Hence **Postnuptially**, *adv.*, after marriage.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 441 The doctor insisted on its being postnuptially settled on his wife.

Post-oak, [*f. POST* *sb.* + *OAK*.] A species

of oak (*Quercus obtusiloba*) found in sandy soil in the eastern U. S., having hard close-grained durable wood much used for posts, sleepers, etc.; also called *iron-oak*, *rough* or *box white oak*.

Swamp post-oak, another species (*Q. lyrata*), growing in river-swamps in the southern U. S., with similar wood 1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 257 The timber is generally on the prairie, post oak 1835 *W. IRVING Tow. Prairies* xvii. Our march to-day lay through straggling forests of the kind of low scrubbed trees called 'post-oaks' and 'black-jacks' 1865 *Michaux's N. Amer. Sylva* I. 40 *Quercus lyrata* is called the Swamp Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and Water White Oak.

Post-obit (*pōst-ōbit*, *-ō-bit*), *a.* and *sb.* [Shortened from *L. post obitum* after decease]

A. adj. 1. Taking effect after some one's death. esp. in *post-obit bond* (see *B.* 1).

1788 *H. BLACKSTONE Reports* I. 95 This was a *post obit* bond, a security of a questionable nature, which had often been disputed with success. 1808 *Times* 26 Feb. 4/4 A Post Obit Bond for 37,000*l.* payable within three months after the death of a Gentleman, aged 67 years. 1816 *SHELLEY* in *Dowden's Life* (1887) II. 8, I am to give a post-obit security for this sum. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* I. ii. By post-obit liquidation.

2. Done or made after death; post-mortem; occurring or existing after death. ? *Obs.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 The real nature of the swelling can only be determined by a post-obit examination. *Ibid.* II. 22, 99

B. sb. 1. (Short for *post-obit bond*) A bond given by a borrower, securing to the lender a sum of money to be paid on the death of a specified person from whom the borrower has expectations. 1753 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1845) II. 377 They talk of fourteen hundred thousand pounds on post-obits. 1821 *Byron Occas. Pieces, Martial*, Post-obits rarely reach a poet. 1852 *D. JERROLD St. Giles xxvi* 267 [He] had lent ready gold, to be paid back, post obit fashion, on a father's coffin lid. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 A post obit is a bond issued by an heir to property, conceding to the holder a lien on the estates after the death of the present possessor

2. A thing which is to pass to some one after the owner's death; a legacy or heritage. *nonce-use*. 1812 *SOUTHEY* in *Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. xi. 237 My intention to leave behind me my own Memoirs, as a post-obit for my family

3. = **POST-MORTEM** *sb.* ? *Obs.* 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Post-obituary (*-ōbit-ū-ārī*), *a.* [*f. POST*-*B.* 1 + *OBITUARY*.] = **POST-OBIT** *a.*, **POST-MORTEM** *a.*

1816-30 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Com.* Code (1830) 15 Pensions, payable to any relative of the functionary, on his decease. These may be styled post-obituary, or post obit pensions. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 720 Abundantly established by post-obituary examinations. 1846 *GROTT Greece* i. ii. 53 A triple gradation of post-obituary existence, proportioned to the character of each race whilst alive.

Postocular (*-pōkūlārī*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [*f. POST*-*B.* 2 + *OCCULAR*.] Situated behind the eye, post-orbital. *b. ellipt.* as *sb.* A postocular scale, as in snakes.

1877 *HALLOCK Sportsman's Gas.* 209 Parallel curved white superciliary and postocular stripes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Postocular lobes*, anterior projections of the lower sides of the prothorax [in insects], impinging on the eyes when the head is retracted.

Postoesophageal: see **POST-B. 2.**

Post office, post-office (*pōst-ōfīs*), [*f. POST* *sb.* + *OFFICE*.]

1. The public department charged with the conveyance of letters, etc., by post. In early use, sometimes meaning the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster (general); in other instances it is difficult to separate it from the local centre or head quarters of the department, the General Post Office in London or other capital.

[The name appears first under the Commonwealth, the earlier name having been *letter office*. e.g.

1635 (July 31) in *Rymer Fædera* (1732) XIX. 649 A Proclamation for the settling of the Letter Office of England and Scotland. 1641-2 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 22 Mar. That Mr Glynn do report to-morrow the matter concerning the sequestration of the letter-offices. 1646 *Jrnl. Ho. Lords* 3 Dec. All his estate and interest in the Foreign Letter-office.] 1652 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 19 Oct. Sir David Watkins, his claim to the foreign post-office. 1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 (Scobell) 512 From henceforth there be one General Office, to be called and known by the name of the Post-Office of England; and one Officer nominated and appointed under the Name and Title of Postmaster-General of England, and Comptroller of the Post-Office. 1666 *Land. Gas.* No. 85/4 The general Post-office is for the present held at the two Black Pillars in Bridges-street. 1722 *GAY* in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 130 If you don't send me now and then, the post-office will think me of no consequence. 1738-9 *KING* in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 The ill-treatment I received from the post-office; for some time I did not receive a letter that had not been opened. 1804 *Br. or LINCOLN* in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 94 Lord Charles Spencer will resign the Post-Office. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* II. xv. The king granted the duke and his heirs for ever, a pension on the post-office. 1893 *H. Joyce Hist. Post Office* vi. 46 The headquarters of the Post Office were at this time [1600] in Lombard Street. Here the postmasters-general resided.

2. A house or shop where postal business is carried on, where postage stamps are sold, letters are registered and posted for transmission to their destinations, and from some of which letters received from places at home and abroad are delivered.

The name is now commonly applied even to small branch offices, sub-offices, or receiving-houses, which sell stamps and receive letters for transmission, but from which letters are not delivered, this being generally done directly from the central or head office of a town or district.

General Post Office, the central or head post office of a country or state, as that in St Martin's Le Grand, London, also popularly applied to the head post office in a city or town which has branch offices subordinate to it

[1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 The erecting and settling of one general Post-office. 1660 see *GENERAL* a 2 b]

1675, 1708 [see *GENERAL* a 2 b] 1679 *OATTS Narr Popish Plot* 46 Some of which [Letters] were delivered to the Post-office in Russel-street, others to the Post-office General. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 2, I have looked over every Letter in the Post-Office for my better Information. 1725 *Wadsworth Corr.* (1843) III. 196 You do not expect I should write a detail, since I behaved to take dinner, and at eight the post office closes. 1802 *MAR EDGEMORTH Moral T.*, *Angelina* (1857) I. 237 She actually discovered that there was a post-office at Cardiff. 1825 *AMELIA OPIC Illustrations Lyring* I. v. 225 He had reached a general postoffice. 1860 *LYNDALL Glac.* I. xii. 90 Money was waiting for me at the post-office in Geneva. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barret* II. lx. 168 She well remembered the number of the post office in the Edgeware Road. 1893 *H. Joyce Hist. Post Office* v. 41 Up to April 1680 the General Post Office in Lombard Street was the only receptacle for letters in the whole of London. *Mod Collog.* In Oxford the General Post Office is in St Aldate's Street

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *post-office clerk, employee, inspector, -keeper, servant, counter, door, window, etc.*; *post-office address* = postal address; *post-office annuity, insurance*, a system whereby annuities can be purchased and lives insured through the post office; *post-office box*, a private box or pigeon-hole at a post office, in which all the letters and papers for a private person or firm are put and kept till called for; *post-office car, U. S.*, a mail-van or coach on a railway; *post-office department* = **POST OFFICE** 1; *post-office order*, a money-order for a specified sum, issued upon payment of the sum and a small commission at one post office, and payable at another therein named, to a person whose name is officially communicated in a letter of advice; *post-office savings-bank*, a bank having branches at local post offices where sums within fixed limits are received on government security, at a rate of interest (at present) of 2½ per cent.; *post-office stamp*, a stamp officially imprinted on a letter by the post office; also the instrument used for stamping the postmark.

1901 *Tribune* (Chicago) 26 Feb. Give 'postoffice address in full. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 There is... in every train a 'post-office car, which contains a letter box, in which letters may be deposited anywhere en route. 1866 *J. REES Post-Prints* 326 Reed was an old 'post-office clerk, who had been in the office for twenty odd years. 1782 *Jrnl. of Congress* (1823) IV. 93 Any post-master, post-rider, or other person employed in the 'post-office department. 1816 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 50 To investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* II. Mrs. Tomlinson, the 'post-office-keeper, seemed to have been chosen the leader of the trade party. 1850 *Advt.* in 'Bat' *Crocket Man*, 103 A remittance or 'Post-office order. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. xvi. No Post-office order is in the interim received from Nicodemus Boffin, Esquire. 1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* (1792) II. xxi. 132 The 'post-office people will let us know if let us know of him. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Postage Jubilee* ix. 156 It was not an uncommon practice of the 'post-office servants to mark the postage on the envelope with pen and red ink. 1893 *H. Joyce Hist. Post Office* vi. 44 Out of London, the Post Office servants remained [in 1600] much as they had been ten years before, at about 239 in number, of whom all but twelve were postmasters. 1837 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 304 William J. Stone, for 'post office stamps, \$238-40.

† **Post-officer**, *Obs.* An officer or official of the post.

1669 *Land. Gas.* No. 406/4 The Post-Officers which were sent from hence into France to confer with Monsieur de Louvois the French Postmaster, are this day returned.

1738-9 *KING* in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 Whether those post-officers really thought me a man of importance. 1843 *Select Comm. Postage* § 2834 It was supposed that a post-officer could not pass a letter containing two coins without discovering it

Postolary, -operative, etc.: see **POST-B.**

Post-oral (*-ō-rāl*), *a.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* [*f. POST*-*B.* 2 + *ORAL*.] Situated behind the mouth: applied to (theoretical) segments of the head in arthropods, and to certain visceral arches in the embryo of vertebrates. *Opp* to **PRE-ORAL**.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 206 Besides the pre-oral or so called 'supra-oesophageal' ganglionic mass there are twelve post-oral ganglia in the Crayfish.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 492 [The head in *Arthropoda*] consists of a pre-oral or procephalic region, to which are fused a variable number of post-oral somites. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Post-oral arches*, the five subcranial plates which lie below (on the caudal side of) the mouth in the embryo, going to form the lower jaw and throat.

Postorbital (*-pōr-bitāl*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [*f. POST*-*B.* 2 + *ORBITAL*.] Situated behind, or on the hinder part of, the orbit of the eye: applied esp. to a process (usually) of the frontal bone, which forms a separate bone in some reptiles. (Cf. **POSTFRONTAL**.) Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* a. The postorbital bone or process. b. A scale behind the eye in snakes (= **POSTOCULAR** b).

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 274/2 The post-orbital processes are most developed in the Parrots. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I 103 The bones of the dermoskeleton are—The Supratemporalis The Postorbitalis. The Supraorbitalis [etc.] 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc. II*. 11 167 Besides this orbital rudiment, there is a large postorbital cartilage.

Post-paid, paper: see POST *sb.* 13. **Post-painter:** POST *sb.* 19 **Postpalatal, -palatine, -parietal, etc:** POST-B. 2. **Post-parative:** POST-A. 1 a. **Postpartum:** POST *Lat. prep.* 4. **Post-parturient:** POST-B. 1; etc. **† Postpast.** OBS. [f. POST-A. 1 b + L. *pastus* food, f. *pascere* to feed; cf. ANTEPAST, REPAST] A small portion of food taken just after a regular meal. (Opp. to ANTEPAST.) Also fig.

1659 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* III. 16 AN apple, or pease of cheese for their post past. 1857 J. SERGEANT *Schism. Dispatch* 476 Who would needs make it the post-past to his Bill of Fare

Postpectus (pōst'pēkt's). Zool. [mod L., f. POST-A. 2 b + *pectus* breast.] a. *Entom.* The underside of the metathorax. b. 'The hind-breast, or hinder part of the breast' (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Postpectoral a.**, pertaining to or connected with the postpectus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii 382 **Postpectus.** The underside of the second segment of the alitrunk. *Ibid.* xxxv. 543 Analogous to the scapula of the medietus and parapsara of the postpectus. *Ibid.* IV 344 Legs... Postpectoral. The hind-legs, affixed to the Postpectus.

Postpeduncle (-pōd'ŋk'l) *Anat.* [ad. mod L. *postpedunculus*, f. POST-A. 2 b + *pedunculus* PEDUNCLE] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. So **Postpeduncular a.**, pertaining to the postpeduncle.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 1889 Buck's *Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 128/1 A caudal (postpeduncle) to the metencephalon and myel. 1895 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

Postpetiole, -pharyngeal, -pituitary: see POST-B. 2 **Postplace:** see POST-A. 1 a; etc.

Postpliocene (-plōr'sēn), a (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also *plēno-*. [f. POST-B. 1 b + *PLIOCENE*] Epithet applied to the lowest division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary formation, immediately overlying the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary; also to the whole of the formations later than the Pliocene (so = Post-tertiary or Quaternary). Also applied to animals, etc. of this period. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = post-pliocene division or formation.

1841 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 2) I. ix 212, I have adopted the term Post Pliocene for those strata which are sometimes called modern, and which are characterized by having all the imbedded fossil shells identical with species now living. 1851 D. WILSON *Præf. Ann.* (1863) I. ii 51 Post-pliocene flint implements. 1863 *Q. Rev. CXIV* 410 A cold character of climate appears to have extended through a great part of the post-pliocene period. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 306 In the post-pliocene of Brazil, remains have been preserved of an extinct ape. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* iv. 64 Recent quaternary or Post-pliocene deposits

Postponable (pōst'pōn'āb'l), a *rare* -o. [f. POSTPONE + *-ABLE*] Capable of being postponed. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* Mod. An engagement not postponable. **† Postponator.** OBS. *rare* -1. [By false analogy f. POSTPONE + *-ATOR*] = POSTPONER.

1775 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 149 Rawlins postponator declares the resolution not proper to proceed from the Committee of South Carolina.

Postpone (pōst'pōn), v. Also 6 *Sc.* *post-po* (y)n. [ad. L. *postponere* to put after, postpone, neglect, f. *post* after + *ponere* to place, put down. In 16th c. exclusively *Sc.*, rare in Eng. before 1700]

1. *trans.* To put off to a future or later time; to defer. (With *simple obj.*, in 16th c., also with *inf.*)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 90 Of vertew postponyng, and syn aganis nature. 1535 STEWART *Crown. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 151 Because it was so neir that tyme the nyght, Postponit all quhill on the morne we lycht. *Ibid.* 283 This Edulfrid and Brudeus also, Postponit hes to battell for till go. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 389 The said Robert wrangulie postponis and differs to do the same. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 186 Every man... would have all business post-pon'd for the service he expects from a patron or friend. 1726 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 15 Mar. Wks 1871 IV 124 The answer to other points you postponed for a few posts. 1835 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 177 The project had to be postponed. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press* iii. 58, I propose, therefore, that we should postpone any remarks that we have to make. *absol.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 28 My brethir oft hes maid the supplications, To tak the abyte, bot thow did postpone.

† b. To 'put (a person) off'; i. e. to keep (him) waiting for something promised or expected. OBS.

1533 GAU *Richt. Vay* (S.T.S.) 90 Giff vus grace to haiff patience quhen our wil is postposit [1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 90 They ar hinderit and postposit of payment of their stipendis a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), You would postpone me to another reign, Till when you are content to be unjust. 1705 HARRIS *Collect.* 25 Nov (O.H.S.) I. 98 Dr. Hudson having many Promises from... the Bishops... was yet shamefully postposit'd by them.

c. *intr. Path.* Of ague or the like: To be later in coming on or recurring.

1843 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* I. xl. 709 When the paroxysm thus postpones, the disease is growing milder, when it anticipates its usual period of attack, the disease is increasing in severity. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 42 They [i. e. malarial attacks] may occur at a later hour, in which case they are said to postpone.

† 2. To place after in serial order or arrangement, to put at, or nearer to, the end. OBS.

c. 1600 A. HUMS *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 We bid our inferiours, and pray our superiours, be [= by] postponing the support to the verb, As, goe ye and teach all nations. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* Pref. 6 He hath Postponed the most scandalous part of his Speech... and put it towards the end. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 66 Cicero... often postpones to the very last, that Verb or emphatical Word on which the whole Sense of the Period depends. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I 55 We sometimes find the governing word postponed, as in *Eliaabeth*, or temple of Eliza.

3. To place after in order of precedence, rank, importance, estimation, or value, to put into an inferior position; to subordinate.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Postpone*, to set behind, to esteem lesse then another. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 11 51 You have postposit'd the publick interest to your own. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Camelopard* vi. 91 Females claiming in their own Right are postponed to Males. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 272 Postponing motives of delicacy to those of duty. 1833 SNELL *Primer Ital. Lit.* 65 On the score of productiveness even Machiavelli must be postponed to him. Hence **Postponed** (-pō'nd) *ppl. a.*, **Postponing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 174 They should have their money to a farthing without any postponing. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV 4 Ascribing the postponing of the Jews to their own Obstancy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, Anxious for the postponed explanation. 1863 READE in *All Year Round* 12 Dec. 367 [In a trial at law] the postponing swindler has five to one in his favour. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/7 Postponed purchases or postponed payments are the rule everywhere.

Postponement (pōst'pōn'mēt), [f. POSTPONE + *-MENT*] The action or fact of postponing.

1. The action of deferring to a later time; temporary delay or adjournment.

1818 in TODD. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 192 Those minds which are the most entitled to expect it, can best put up with the postponement of their claims to lasting fame. 1836 Sir H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xi. 83 The repetition of acts of postponement on any subject tends more and more to the subjugation of the active power in relation to it. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* 1, There was no need for the postponement of our marriage.

2. Placing after or below in esteem or importance; subordination.

1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 274 That spirit of comparative neglect and postponement with which the maternal relationship was generally treated amongst the Greeks. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* § 96. 251 That postponement of self to others which constitutes altruism.

Postponence (pōst'pōn'ēns), *rare*. [f. POSTPONE + *-ENCE*] = prec. 2. So **† Postponency.** OBS. *rare* -1.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* s. v. *Of* Noting preference or postponence. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 9 It is not vain preference or postponence of one 'name' to another. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 313 Whether of Prelation and preference or Pretention and postponency.

Postponer (pōst'pōn'ēr), [f. POSTPONE + *-ER* 1.] One who postpones, puts off, or delays.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 205 Of one tribune pat war postponere of be public weill [L. *moratorium publici commodi*]. a. 1805 PALMER *Serm.* On Neglect of Warnings (1810) 448 These postponers never enter upon religion at all, in earnest or effectually. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xiv. One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy was called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

Postpositile: see POST-B. 2.

† **Postpose, v.** OBS. [a. F. *postposer* (1549 in Godef.), f. *post-* POST-A. + *poser* POSSE *v.*] *trans.* To place after or later than (something); = POSTPONE. a. in temporal or serial order.

1598 GRENNEVEY *Tactus* Ann. i. x. (1622) 19 Doubtfull... which first to go to, least the other being postposed should take it in disdain. c. 1500 A. HUMS *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 We utter our wil be verbes signifying the form of our wil, or postpositing the supposit. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. v. § 24 The defense of the king's person and authority in this Covenant is postposed to the 'privileges of parliament'.

b. in order of estimation or importance. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 102 In postpositing the Apocryphal into an inferior place [we] have testimony from the people of God. 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII 343 Which reputation I have always postposed to the common benefit of the studios.

Postposit (pōst'pōzit), v. *rare*. [f. L. *postposit-*, *ppl. stem*, of *postponere* to POSTPONE.] *trans.* To place after, to cause to follow; to treat as of inferior importance. = POSTPONE 2, 3. Hence **Postposit'd** *ppl. a.*

1651 BELTHAM *On St. Luke* Resolves, etc. 390 Often in our Love to her, our Love to God is swallowed and postposit. 1829 W. M. LINDSAY in *Amer. Philol.* XIV 161 The post-positated relation, to judge from the dramatists' versification, was fused with the preceding word.

Postposition (pōst'pōzi'sh'n), [n. of action f. L. *postponere*, *postposit-*; so F. *postposition* (Littre); but in sense 3, after *preposition*, with *post-* in place of *pre-*]

† 1. The action of postponing; postponement; delay. *Sc.* OBS. *rare* -1.

1546 ABERDEEN *Regr.* (1844) I. 229 The committer of sic recent crimes of blind was instantly, but [= without] postposition, causat ansur for his offensis.

2. The action of placing after; the condition or fact of being so placed.

a. 1638 MEDR. *Daniel's Weeks* (1642) 36 Nor is the Post-position of the Nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue. 1869 FARRAR *Fans Speech* ii (1873) 71 Its grammar, except in the postposition of the article, closely resembles that of the other Romance languages.

3. A particle or relational word placed after another word, usually as an enclitic; *esp.* a word having the function of a preposition, which follows instead of preceding its object, as L. *tenus, versus*, and Eng. *-ward(s)*, as in *home-wards*.

1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 9 In some classes of languages the whole process of formation is carried on by means of postpositions, generally of a known and determinate signification. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* x (1864) 316 The feature... of placing the preposition after the noun—making it, in fact, a 'post-position'—thus: He is come the village from. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 283 The case-forms in Turkish may be regarded as parts of nouns or rather as postpositions.

4. *Music.* (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Post position*, in Music, retardations of the harmony, effected by placing discords upon the accented parts of a bar not prepared and resolved according to the rules for discords.

Hence **Postpositional a.**, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a postposition; = next.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan 186 [In Korean] There are postpositional particles which, like the Japanese 'teniwoha', agglutinate themselves to nouns, verbs, and even sentences.

Postpositive (pōst'pōz'it'iv), a (*sb.*) [f. L. *postposit-*, *ppl. stem* of *postponere* see POSTPONE. Cf. mod. F. *postpositif* (Littre)] Characterized by postposition; having the function of being placed after or suffixed; enclitic.

1786 H. TOOKES *Purley* ix. 304 Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of Postpositive Prepositives. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 171 We find in the Manchu itself a postpositive participle. 1854 LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 266 In the [Rumanian] word *cunil* we have *homo ille*; i. e. a substantive with the postpositive article. 1877 *Savv.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 140 The older postpositive conjugation.

B. *sb.* A postpositive particle or word.

1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 13 This adjective may again be declined with all the postpositives usually employed as signs of cases.

† **Postposure.** OBS. *rare* -o. [f. POSTPOSE + *-URE*; cf. *composure*.] The action of 'postposing'; = POSTPONEMENT 2.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Postposure*, a setting behind or esteeming less. Hence 1658 in PHILLIPS

Postprandial (-prā'ndiāl), a [f. POST-B. 1 b + L. *prandium* luncheon, meal + *-AL*: cf. PRANDIAL.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. after dinner; after-dinner. (Chiefly *humorous*.)

1820 COLERIDGE *Let.* to J. H. Green (1855) 704 The day including prandial and post-prandial. 1846 *Life* 5, *Guthrie* in *Lives Henderson* & G. 151 This plan, most likely of post-prandial origin, was actually attempted. 1864 *Reader* 9 July 49 A capital postprandial speaker. 1890 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 31/2 Men far advanced in post-prandial potatoes. *Mod. Post-prandial oratory*. Hence **Postpra'ndially adv.**, after dinner.

1851 H. D. WOLFF *Pict. Span. Lyt.* (1853) 35 The crowd that postprandially collects thither.

Postpredicament. [ad. med. Schol. L. *post-predicamentum*, in Abelard a 1142, etc.; f. L. *post* after + *predicamentum* PREDICAMENT.] *pl.* The five relations considered by Aristotle at the end of his work on the ten predicaments or categories: viz. *opposites* (*ἀντικείμενα*), of four kinds; and the conceptions *before* or *priority* (*πρότερον*), of five kinds; *at once* or *simultaneously* (*ἅμα*), of two kinds; *motion* (*κίνησις*), of six kinds; and *having* (*ἔχειν*), of eight kinds.

[a. 1280 ALBERTUS MAGNUS *De Praedicamentis* Wks. 1651 I. 173-4 Tractatus vii, *De Postpredicamentis*... ideoque post praedicamenta oportuit sequi tractatum de his quae quidem co-ordinanda sunt sed ad unum genus praedicamentum reduci non possunt.] 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* B viii, He... Handles in order the ten Praedicaments, Then Postpredicaments. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Postpredicaments*, in logic, are certain general affections, or properties, arising from a comparison of predicaments with each other; or modes following the predicaments, and often belonging to many. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Postpubis** (-pi'z'bis). Pl. -es (-iz). Zool. [mod L., f. POST-A. 2 b + PUBIS.] The hinder or postacetabular part of the pubis or pubic bone, esp. when greatly developed, as in Birds and Dinosaurs. (Opp. to *PRÆPUBIS*.) Hence **Post-pub'ic a.**, pertaining to the postpubis.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 65 The main portion of the bird's pubis is the homologue of the postpubis (so called) in the same groups [*Segosauria* and *Ornithomimidae*]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 862 The 'pubis' of Birds being in reality homologous with the *postpubis* of Dinosaurs and the *processus lateralis pubis* of other Reptiles.

Post-puller, -pump, -quintain: see POST *sb.* 19. **Post-Puranic:** see POST-B. 1 b.

Postpyramidal (pōst'pī'rāmid). *Anat.* [POST-A. 2 b.] The posterior pyramid (*funiculus gracilis*) of the medulla oblongata. Hence **Post-pyramidal a.**, of or pertaining to the postpyramid; posterior to the pyramids.

1866-8 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 83 In advance of the post-pyramids, still deeper columns of the myelon come into view. *Ibid.* I 273 The post-pyramidal tracts diverge,

expand, and blend anteriorly with the similarly bulging rectiform tracts, forming the side-walls of a triangular or rhomboidal cavity, called the 'fourth ventricle'. *Ibid* III 83 They expand as they enter the macromyelon, and form the 'post-pyramidal bodies'. 1890 BILLINGS *Med Dict*, *Post-pyramidal nucleus*, clavate nucleus 1895 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Post-pyramidal nucleus*, term for the nucleus of the *funiculus gracilis*.

Post-pyramidal (-pɪræmɪdəl), *a* ² [f. *Post-B.* 1 + *PYRAMIDAL*.] Subsequent to the building of the Egyptian pyramids.

1883 PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* 197 The abomination of desolation to which in our own post-pyramidal days hath been assigned the name of the 'Fifteen Puzzle'.

Post-Raphaelite: see *Post-B.* 1 b.

Postreme, *a* (sb.) *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *postremus* last, superl. of *posterus* coming after, following.] Last, hindmost, *absol.* one who is last.

1553 BAILE *Gardiner's De vera Obel* Gjb, They were counselled of some body not to contend to be called supremes, as long as they are still postremes.

Post-remote: see *Post-A.* 1 a. **Postrhinal**: see *Post-B.* 2. **Post-rider**: see *Post sb* 2 13.

Postriduan, *a*, *Obs. rare* ^o. [ad. L. *post-riduan-us*, -*ridūn-us*, f. *post-ridere* on the next day.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Postriduan*, done the next day after or following.

Post-road. A road on which a series of post-houses or stations for post-horses is (or was) established, a road on which mails were carried.

1657 *Acts & Ordin* Parl. c. 30 (Scobell) 513 Letters and Packages, to be sent forward, to the City of London, or any other place in any of the Post-Roads, from thence towards the said City 1685 *Royal Proclam* 7 Sept. in *London Gas* No. 2068/a That no man hereafter may complain for want of a settled Post in or near particular By-Towns or Places, lying on the Post Road 1711 *Royal Proclam* 23 June *ibid.* No. 4866/1 The Horning of any Person, Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road. 1791 *Phil Trans.* LXXXI 108 The great post-road from hence into Italy, over Mount Cenis. 1814 *Scott Wav* xlv, The common post-road betwixt Edinburgh and Haddington. 1860 SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac Town*, 86 When we drove into the back yard of the post-station, the post-master would give us no horse, as the road by which we were to proceed was not a post-road 1904 (*U. S.*) *Congress Directory* 162 (*U. S.* Senate Committee on) post-offices and post-roads.

Postrolandic, -*Roman*, etc.: see *Post-B.* 2, 1.

Postorse (pɒstɔːs), *a* [ad. mod. L. *post-versus*, f. *POST* (B) + *versus* turned: cf. *ANTROSM*.] Turned or bent backward; retrose 1890 in *Cent. Dict*, etc.

Post-runner, *ta*. A 'runner' who acts as a post. see *POST sb* 2 2. *Obs.* b One who bears messages or transports the post or mail along a certain route on foot; a post-carrier, foot-post.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* v 403 Their post-runners begin to trot the command 1864 *Traveling Compt* *Wallah* (1866) 336 Each village in turn received a handful of chupatties or bannocks, by the hands of the post-runner, with orders to bake others, and pass them on to the next village. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav* *Cevennes* 39 A cavalcade of stride-legged ladies and a pair of post-runners.

Postscenal, -*scenale*, etc.: see *Post-B.*

Postscenium (pɒstˌsɛniəm), *Class. Antiq.* [L. *postscenium*, f. *post* after, behind + *scēna*, *a*. Gr. *σκηνη* stage, scene.] The back part of a theatre, behind the scenes; also called *parascenium* (see *PARASCENE*) Cf. *PROSCENIUM*.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Parascenium*, among the Romans, was a place behind the theatre, whither the actors withdrew to dress, undress, &c. more frequently called *Postscenium*. 1847-76 GUTHRIE *Archit* *Gloss*, *Postscenium* or *Parascenium*, in ancient architecture, the back part of the theatre, where the machinery was deposited, and where the actors retired to robe themselves.

Postscribe (pɒstˌskraɪb), *v*. [ad. L. *post-scribere* (Tac), f. *post* after + *scribere* to write.]

1. *trans*. To write (something) after; to write as a postscript or appendix.

1614 T. ADAMS *Gallant's Burden* Wks 1861 I. 325 The second is, but a consequent of the first, postscripted with that word of inference, 'Now then'. 1661 J. STUBBS *Procurations* 125 An Appendix to the former Discourse, setting forth the reason of printing that and post scribing this 1869 S. HILL *Catholic Balance* 133, I thought it necessary to postscribe that I bear malice to no Men or Party under Heaven.

2. *intr.* To write afterwards or subsequently; to make a written addition to.

c. 1666 F. KERRY in *O. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 26, I will not post scribe but subscribe to Paul.

Postscript (pɒstˌskɪpt), *sb* Also 6 in L. form *post scriptum* (neut.), pl. -*ta*. [ad. L. *postscriptum*, neut. pa. pple. of *postscribere* (see *prec.*) used as sb. Cf. *Obs.* f. *postscript* (16-18th c.), mod. F., Du., Ger., etc., *postscriptum*, *it. poscritto*.] A paragraph written at the end of a letter, after the signature, containing an afterthought or additional matter.

1593 WOLSEY in *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VI 119 Postscripta. Ye shall understande that the Kinges Grace and his Counsaill... thinke right expedient to use this way 1536 CROMWELL in *Merriman* *Litt & Lett*, 138 By the postscript in myn other letters unto youe... ye shall perceyve tharrryval here of your servaunt Thwaytes. 1591 *Acts Privy Council* III. 409 A lettre to the Lorde Ogle... with a post script to send the sayd

Irishman by Mr. Dudley and Mr. Shelley. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv* iv 191 b, And yet doubting, that she might perceive it, wrought underneath Postscriptum, thus, Kise the letter 1625 *BACON* *Ess*, *Conjuring* (Aib) 93, I knew one, that when he wrote a Lettre, he would put that which was most Material, in the Postscript, as if it had been a By-matter 1655 *Nichols Papers* (Camden) II 191 This burthening you with Postscripts is, I confess, a rude way of writing 1711 *Sirle Spect* No 79 p. 5 A Woman seldom writes her Mind but in her Postscript 1806-7 J. BRIDGEMAN *Miseries Hum* *Life* x cxxvi, It's like a Lady's Postscript, which, they tell you, contains the essence of the letter 1873 *BLACK PR Thule* xxii, At the end of the letter there was a brief postscript.

b. A paragraph written or printed at the end of any composition, containing some appended matter.

1638 *Pent Conf* xii (1697) 317 Towards the end whereof is an Appendix of Post-script. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 200 The parliament of Ireland have bunt by the common hangman the postscript to Mr. Higgins sermon 1769 *Jamies Lett* xx (1772) 142 The gentleman, who has published an answer to Sir William Meredith's pamphlet, having honoured me with a postscript of six quarto pages 1890 *Mason De Quincy's Wks* IV 321 Post-script [to *Oliver Goldsmith*] *Ibid* note, What is here printed as a 'postscript' appeared as a portion of De Quincy's 'Preface' to Vol V of his *Collected Writings*.

c. A thing appended, an appendage 1890 THORNHURST *Low Eng* I 15 Bentford [was] always a mere ecclesiastical postscript to Hanwell or Kaling.

Postscript, *ppl. a*. *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *postscriptus*, pa. pple. of *postscribere*: see *POSTSCRIBE*] Written after or subsequently.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) Aij, That were to extinguish the light of all Histories, the greatest part whereof were Postscript an age at least to the thing, recorded.

Postscript, *v. rare* ¹ [f. *POSTSCRIPT sb*] *trans*. To put a postscript to, to furnish with a postscript. So *POSTSCRIPTED a*, 'having a postscript' (Worcester 1846 citing J. Q. Adams).

1894 A. DONSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II n. 27 Defoe prefaced and postscripted this modest effort.

Postscriptal (pɒstˌskɪptəl), *a*. [f. L. *postscriptum* (see *POSTSCRIPT sb*) + *-AL*] Of the nature of, or relating to, a postscript.

1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers* *Nov* xiv 335 His life concluding with a postscriptal chapter of misery 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Counting Terror* 82 In the postscriptal letter published this morning 1894 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sh. Q. Ann* iv. 217 His new wife brought him several children, a sort of postscriptal family, in his old age.

Postscutellum (-skɪtəl), *Entom.* Also in anglicized form *postscutel*. [mod. L. f. *Post-A.* 2 + *SCUTELLUM*.] The fourth (hindmost) piece or sclerite of each of the segments of the thorax in an insect, situated behind the *scutellum*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III xxxiii. 380 *Postscutellum*, a narrow channel running from the *Dorsolium* to the *Abdomen* in *Coleoptera*, forming an isosceles triangle reversed 1897 W. F. KIRBY in M. KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 727 *Postscutellum* black, with a yellow dot on each side. 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* 21 Four distinct parts placed one behind the other can sometimes be observed; they are known as the *præscutellum*, *scutellum*, *postscutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

Hence **Postscutellar** *a*, of or pertaining to the postscutellum. 1890 in *Cent. Dict*.

Postship, *Obs.* [f. *POST sb* 2 + *SHIP*.] 1. The office or position of a post or messenger; in quot. as a mock-title.

1607 DRICKER *Kats Conjur* vi Fiv, At the returne of his Post-ship and walking upon the Exchange of the Worlde... they will fluter about him, crying, What newes? what newes?

2. The office of post or local postman.

1545 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) 1 267 A letter to Mr. Mason, Master of the Postes, for the continuance of Adam Gascoyne in the office of the Postship of Sciobye. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 76 To my wife and my sonne Robert the postshippes of Thulwall, towards the maintenance of the house.

Post ship see *POST sb* 3 4 c.

Postphenoid (-sɪfɪnɔɪd), *a* (sb) *Anat* [f. *Post-A.* 2 + *SPHENOID*.] *Postphenoid bone* the posterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Also *ellipt.* as *sb*. Hence **Postphenoidal** *a*, pertaining to the postphenoid bone.

1890 *Cent. Dict*, *Postphenoid*, *n*, *Postphenoidal* 1890 BILLINGS *Med Dict*, *Postphenoid bone*.

Post-stage, *Obs.* [f. *Post sb* 2 + *STAGE sb*.]

1. In 17th c., A stopping-place, station, or 'stage' on a post-road, to which the king's packet or mail was carried from the previous 'stage' and whence it was forwarded to the next; post-horses being kept in readiness for thus carrying the mail, and for the use of 'thorough-posts' or express messengers, as also for the service of private persons travelling 'post', who there took fresh horses.

1644 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. II. VII 327 [Order] for establishing post stages betwix Edinburgh and Portpatrick and Portpatrick and Culhill 1685 *Royal Proclam* 7 Sept. in *London Gas* No. 2068/1 Not to Carry any Ship Letters beyond the first Post-stage to which they shall arrive in England 1695 *Ibid* No. 3087/4 An Act for settling Post-Stages throughout this Kingdom.

2. Short for *post stage coach* a mail-coach.

1797 *Boston Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The Post-stage from and to Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, lately put up at the Sign of

the Admiral Vernon in King street, Boston, is now removed to Mr. Bean's at the Sign of the Ship on Launch.

Post-station. A station on a post road, where post-horses are kept.

1812 Sir R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* I 141 The third post-station was also abandoned, and our cattle could do no more 1834 G. DOWNES *Left Cont Conjur* I 357 The first post-station is a solitary abode, called Torre di Merza Via 1901 *Wide World Mag* VI 445/1 At every forty or fifty versts the [Russian] Government has erected what are called *Postova Stancia*, or post stations, where are kept a certain number of horses.

Poststernal to -*sternal*: see *Post-B.*

Post-temporal, *a* (sb.) *Anat.* [f. *Post-B.* 2 + *TEMPORAL*.] Situated behind the temporal region of the skull. applied to a bone of the scapular arch in some fishes, also called *supra-scapula* or *supraclavicle*. Also *ellipt.* as *sb*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict*.

Post-temporary: see *Post-B.* 1.

Post term. *Law*. A partial rendering of L. phrase *post terminum* after the term, used *advb*, as *adv*, and as *sb* for The return of a writ after term, and the fee payable for its being then filed.

1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Post terme*, is a returne of a writ, not onely after the day assign'd, but after the terme also: it may be also the fee which the *Custos breviarum* taketh, for the returne thereof 1658 *Practice Part of Law* 13 In case of not filing your... Writs, in oi of the same Term they are returnable, they force you to pay when you file them... for the *Post terminum* of them, which is 20d. for every Writ 1674 *Cowell's Interpreter*, *Post terme*, *Post terminum*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Post Term*, a Penalty taken by the *Custos Brevarum* of the Common-pleas, for the filing any Writ by any Attorney after the usual Time. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv ii, To Esquire South, for *post Terminum* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex*, *Post terminum*, (after the term).

Post-tertiary, *a* (sb.) *Geol.* [f. *Post-B.* 1 b + *TERTIARY*.] Epithet of the formations, or the period, subsequent to the Tertiary, also called Quaternary, the most recent of the whole geological series. Also applied to animals, etc. belonging to this period. Also *ellipt.* as *sb*.

1854 PAGE *Introduct Text-bk Geol* xiv 121 The generality of post-tertiary accumulations being clays, silts, sands, gravels, and peat-mosses 1865 LUNBOK *Prak. Times* 151 Species which characterise the post tertiary epoch in Europe. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* xvii. 290 By others they are called the post tertiary series.

Post-tibial: see *Post-B.* 2. **Post-tidings**, -*time*: *POST sb* 2 12. **Post-tonic**: *Post-B.* 1.

Post-town. [f. *POST sb* 2 + *TOWN*.]

1. A town having a (heal) post office, or one that is not merely a sub-office of another.

1635 *Proclamation* in *Rymer Fadera* (1739) XIX 649/2 To take with them all such Letters as shall be directed to any Post-Town, or any Place near any Post-Town in the said Road 1682 *London Gas* No. 1761/4 All persons concerned are desired to invest at the bottom of their Letters the Post Town nearest to the place their Letters are directed, for their speedy Conveyance. 1835 MARRATT *Pacha* v, We were about five miles from any post town 1883 *Reverence P. Wentworth* III. 5, I walked over to the post-town for the second post.

2. A town at which post-horses are kept? *Obs.*

1799 G. WAKFIELD *Mem* (1804) I. 11 54 During the necessary delay at some post-town, our contemplative parson rambled about after a book-seller's shop 1858 *Murray's Hand-bk N. Germ.* 252/1 Below Rheinfels lies the post-town of St. Goar.

So **Post-township** (*U. S.*): see *TOWNSHIP*.

1837 *Pop. Encecl* V. 304/1 *Onondaga*, a post-township and capital of Onondaga county, New York.

Post-trader: see *POST sb* 8 2 d. **Post-trau-**

matic, -*tridentine*, -*tussic*; **Post-tuber-** **ance**; **Post-tympanic**: see *Post-B.* 1, A. 2, B. 2 respectively.

Postulancy (pɒstʊlənsi), [f. *POSTULANT*: see *ANOT*.] The condition of being a postulant, the period during which this lasts.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encecl. Relig. Knowl* II 1476 Those who would enter either class undergo a postulancy of six months 1884 *Weekly Reg* 18 Oct. 504/2 Two years make a long postulancy.

Postulant (pɒstʊlənt) [*a*. F. *postulant*, ad. L. *postulans*, -*antem*, pp. pple. of *postulare* to demand; see *POSTULATE v*.] One who asks or petitions for something, a petitioner, a candidate for some appointment, honour, or office; *esp.* a candidate for admission into a religious order.

1750 *Chester Lett to Son* 2 Feb, That he will have one [a garter] is very certain, but when, is very uncertain; all the other postulants wanting to be dubbed at the same time. 1766 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 28/2 There were many postulants for the abbey of Anchin 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch* (1858) I. iv. 233 The age at which the postulant might be admitted [i.e. into holy orders] 1850 *Jervison Britany* xv. 245 When a young man applies for admission he is taken in for two years as a postulant. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* iv. 98 Words. often answering to calls too subtle for analysis, are constantly presenting themselves as postulants for recognition 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth* *London* 220 The public reception of a postulant into the order of 'Our Lady of Mercy'.

Postulatory (pɒstʊlətəri), *a* *Obs. rare* [ad. late L. *postulātorius* that demands or claims.] Of the nature of a postulate.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. on Matt. 11: 27-28* § 3, I must beg one of two postulatory suppositions which will go for maxims

Postulate (pō'stūlāt), sb.¹ [ad. L. *postulātum* (a thing) demanded or claimed: see POSTULATUM. Cf. F. *postulat* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).

In sense 1 representing classical L. *postulātum*, in 2, 3, = mod. L. *postulātum* for med. L. *petitio* rendering Gr. αἴτημα (Aristotle, Euclid). *Postulata* (pl) occurs in the L. transl. of *Rhet. ad Alex.* by Philoponus (died 1489) printed 1523, and is always used by Pacius *Aristot. Organ.* 1584. In L. edd. of Euclid, *postulata* appears in Commandinus 1619.]

I. L. A demand, a request, *spec.* a demand of the nature of a stipulation. cf. 1 d. Now rare.

1588 in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) II xviii 397 Our postulates do trouble the King's commissioners very much, and do bring them to despair. 1666 BLOWNE *Glossogr.*, *Postulate*, a request, demand or suit. 1666 JF TAYLOR *Worthy Commoner* 1. iii. 56 This St. Peter calls the stipulation of a good conscience, the postulate and bargain which man then makes with God. 1886 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Feb in Lockhart *Life*, Give me my popularity, (an awful postulate) and all my present difficulties shall be a joke in four years. 1860 [see POSTULATE v. 1 b].

II 2. *Logic and gen.* A proposition demanded or claimed to be granted, *esp.* something claimed, taken for granted, or assumed, as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or belief; hence, a fundamental condition or principle.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 1 vii 25 *Ipsē dixit*, or *aportet discentem credere*, may be Postulates very accommodable unto Junior indoctrinations, yet are their authorities but temporary. *Ibid.* III vii 120 This conceit was probably first begot by such as held the contrary opinion of right by extramission, and is the postulate of Euclid in his Opticks. 1653 HALE *Brevia Disquisitio in Phenex* (1708) II 332 The Monk's Postulate in the fifth Proposition of the second Chapter 'The Christian Faith excludes all doubting, and is certain and infallible.' 1725 tr Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I 195 Astronomers, who make it a Postulate, that any Star may be moved with any motion. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp. viii.* (ed. 5) 400 Christianity is essentially miraculous. This is a postulate of Biblical criticism. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* 1 (1885) 6 The Supreme Postulate, without which scientific knowledge is impossible, is the Uniformity of Nature.

b. Sometimes with special reference to its undemonstrated or hypothetical quality: An unproved assumption, a hypothesis.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi vi 296 Which we shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maxims, but undeniable principles declared in holy Scripture. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 2 An opinion which, like innumerable other postulates, an enquirer finds himself inclined to admit upon very little evidence. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* 1: 1 § 23 (1847) I 19 And as their reasonings commonly rest on disputable postulates, the accuracy they affect is of no sort of value. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Hist. Wks* (Bohn) I 15 All the postulates of elfin annals.

c. Sometimes with special reference to the self-evident nature of a proposition of fact: hardly distinct from AXIOM.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 P 1 Any settled principle or self-evident postulate. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 326 [They] had all taken it for granted, as a postulate, which could not be disputed, that a balance of trade, either favourable, or disadvantageous, enriched, or impoverished, every commercial country. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 223 The postulate on which this rule proceeds is, that though each of the given equations is incorrect, there is nothing that determines the amount of the errors to be on one side more than another, or in excess rather than defect.

d. Something required as the necessary condition of some actual or supposed occurrence or state of things; a pre-requisite.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv xxiii 293 A Personal and Providential Deity—this is the necessary postulate of all Religion properly so called. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix § 796 The low barometer, the revolving storm, and the ascending column require for a postulate the approach by spirals of the wind from circumference to centre.

3. *spec. in Geom.* (or derived use). A claim to take for granted the possibility of a simple operation, e.g. that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; a simple problem of self-evident nature, distinguished from AXIOM (a self-evident theorem).

The earlier Eng. term was PETITION (sense 5).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* 1 (1714) 6 Postulates or Petitions. 1. From any point to any point to draw a right line. 3. Upon any center, and at any distance, to describe a circle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Postulates*, or Demands in Mathematics, &c. are such easy and self-evident Suppositions as need no Explanation or Illustration to render them Intelligible. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II ii § 3 150 (tr. *Wicks*) According to some, the difference between axioms and postulates is analogous to that between theorems and problems; the former expressing truths which are self-evident, and from which other propositions may be deduced; the latter, operations which may be easily performed, and by the help of which more difficult constructions may be effected. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 68x Postulates are things required to be granted true, before we proceed to demonstrate a proposition. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 3 A Postulate, or Petition, is something required to be done, which is so easy and evident that no person will hesitate to allow it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 374 An indemonstrable judgment, if theoretical, is called an *Axiom*, if practical, it is styled a *Postulate*.

Postulate (pō'stūlāt), sb.² (a.) *Sc. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *postulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *postulare* to ask, request, desire, etc., in med. L. to nominate or

designate to a bishopric or abbacy, subject to the sanction of the Pope: see POSTULATE v. 2.]

A person nominated by the sovereign to some superior ecclesiastical benefice, as a bishopric, etc. 'Although the Scottish kings had maintained their prerogative of appointing persons chosen by themselves to vacant Sees and Abbacies, the consent of the Pope was an indispensable form to complete an election' (Small, *Wks.* Gavin Douglas, I p. xii). A person thus nominated was in the mean time entitled 'Postulate'.

1514 *Sederunt of Council* 2 June, Gavin Douglas. Postulat of Arbroth. 1514 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 21 Sept. The Lord, ordains that a letter be written under the King's Signet requiring Gavin, Postulat of Arbroth, to deliver the keys of the Grete Sele fra him. 1515 (July 6) *Ibid.* XXVII. If 26 My Lord Gouverneur shew that he was informant that the said Postulat [Gavin Douglas] was promot to the Bishopric of Dunkeld be the King of England's writings. the quhilk the said Postulat denyit that he knew anything off. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 463 James Erie of Mortoun George Dowglas callit the Postulat, some natural to umquhile Archibald Erie of Angus. with diverse uthers, delatit of the vyle and tressonabill slaughter of umquhile David Riccio [etc.]. 1729 in *Macfarlane's Genealog. Collect.* (1900) 11 Alexander Gordon Postulate of Galloway. 1755 in Keith *Hist. Catal. Scot. Bps* (1824) 146 He [Bp Foreman] was postulate of Moray in the year 1501. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth Introd.* [An inaccurate explanation see above]. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I.* I 1. 20 George Douglas of Todhokles known by the epithet of the Postulate of Aberbrothwick.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1710 RUDIMAN *Life Douglas* in *Jenais* 5 note, One is said to be Postulate Bishop, who could not be canonically elected, but may through favour, and a dispensation of his superior, be admitted.

† **Postulate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *postulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *postulare* see next.] = POSTULATED. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II 1 763 I'll prove that I have one: I mean by postulate illation.

Postulate (pō'stūlāt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *postulare* to demand, request: see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To demand; to require; to claim.

1593 *Hot L. Law* (1608) D3, A prince perhaps might postulate my love. 1651 BINGS *New Disp.* § 282 This doth not postulate or require the Physicians consent. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Ded. 4 These your extraordinary Favours seem to Postulate from me a Publick Recognition. a 1820 W. Tooker (Webster 1828), The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have postulated a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. 1865 MILL *E. Exam.* Hamilton 437 Logic, therefore, postulates to express in words what is already in the thoughts.

b. *intr.* To make a request, to stipulate. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* II xviii 397 The excellent Doctor had not even yet discovered that the King's commissioners were delighted with his postulates [cf. 1888 in POSTULATE sb. 1], and that to have kept them postulating thus five months in succession was one of the most decisive triumphs ever achieved by Spanish diplomacy. 1893 J. FARRAR *Hist. Kilmacduagh* 438 He was, obliged in 1866 to postulate for a coadjutor.

2. *trans. Eccl. Law.* To ask legitimate ecclesiastical authority to admit (a nominee) by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist (see Du Cange s. v. *Postulatus*), hence, to nominate or elect to an ecclesiastical dignity, subject to the sanction of the superior authority. See POSTULATE sb. 2, POSTULATION 2 ('The earliest use in Eng.')

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 No person, to be named, elected, presented, or postulated to any archbishopric, bishopric or bishopric within this realm. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2386/4 The most. Reverend Cardinal was postulated by 13 of the 24 Canons. 1720 RUDIMAN *Life of Douglas* in *Jenais* 5 [On the death of the Bp of Dunkeld, 25 January 1515] Andrew Stewart Brother to the Earl of Athole, had got himself postulated Bishop, by such of the Chapter as were present. 1764 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 619 From the year 1561, Princes of the electoral house of Saxony have been constantly postulated by the chapter as administrators of the bishopric. 1874 SMALL *Douglas's Wks.* I. Pref. 26 Although Douglas was postulated to [the Abbey of Arbroath], and signed letters and papers under this designation [Postulat of Arbroth] his nomination, was never completed. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xix 307 The chapter was then allowed to postulate the bishop of Bath.

3. To claim (explicitly or tacitly) the existence, fact, or truth of (something); to take for granted; *esp.* to assume as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or action. [med. L. *postulare*, trans. Gr. *διδέειν*]

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii iv 78 Yet do they most powerfully magnify him [God], who not from postulated or precarious inferences, treat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects, enforce the wonder of its Maker. 1649 J. H. Motion to *Parl. Adv. Learn.* 7 They seem to be among the postulated principles of nature. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. 1. 246 That which we must postulate as the substance of Mind. 1860-1 *First Princ.* I iv § 26 (1875) 88 Every one of the arguments by which the relativity of our knowledge is demonstrated, distinctly postulates the positive existence of something beyond the relative. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 103 It postulated a skill in seamanship and a confidence in their own powers both of attack and defence. 1885 S. COX *Exposition* xv 186 Reason postulates God, though it cannot prove him.

b. To assume the possibility of (some construction or operation). Cf. POSTULATE sb. 1 3

1879 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii 250 In geometry the primary construction is not demonstrated, but postulated. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 16 [They] might postulate, that such lines when fluted may be indefinitely produced

† 4. *intr.* To plead as an advocate (So med. L. *postulare*) *Obs. rare*—1.

1566 PAINTER *Pai. Pleas* I 168 In Athenes, a yong man being desirous to be an orator, and a pleading advocate, to the intent he might postulate, according to the accustomed manner of Athenes in those daies, accorded [etc.]

Hence *Postulated ppl. a.*, claimed, required. 1646-9 [see sense 3]. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 208 Even if we grant the postulated length of time.

Postulation (pō'stūlā'tiōn), [a. F. *postulation*, † *-acion* (13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. L. *postulā-tiōn-em*, n. of action from *postulare* to POSTULATE.]

1. The action of requesting or demanding; a request, demand, claim.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II 44 According to your petitions that ye make postulation. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 147 Postulation was made for the continuance of rest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) i. 11 That observations, praises, postulations, thanksgivings be made for al men. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* I vi. 430 Presenting his postulations at the throne of God. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III 375 William, in conforming to the constitution upon the postulation of the English acted with entire consistency.

2. *Eccl. Law.* The presentation to office of some one canonically disqualified, *esp.* by being already vested in a similar office, in which case the recommendation took the form of a request or appeal to the supreme authority to sanction the election. (See quot. 1688.)

1569 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 306 For his election, or rather postulation, is but to be presented to the Queen's Highness to have her royal assent. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2365/3 The Cardinal, as being Bishop of Strasbourg, could not, without the Pope's Dispensation, be chosen but by Postulation, which required two thirds of the Electors to be for him. a 1723 BURNET *Own Days* (1753) III iv 209 The Cardinals postulation was defective since he had not two thirds. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xix. 307 note, All postulations, that is, elections of persons disqualified. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 335 The word election comprehends postulation, nomination, and presentation.

3. *Rom. Law.* An application to the prætor for authority to bring an accusation.

1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I 23 The postulation was the legal right of the Roman Commonwealth.

4. *Logic and gen.* The taking for granted of the truth or existence of something unproved, *esp.* as a basis of reasoning or belief; an assumption.

1648 FILMER *Anarchy Law* & *Mixed Mon.* in *Freeholder*, etc. (1679) 247 Our Author expects it should be admitted as a magisterial postulation, without any other proof than a naked supposition. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 481/1 We know how absurd this Postulation is. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 380 Mr. Mill cannot surely want this cumbersome allowance of postulation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 40x The postulation of a single separate 'centre for concepts'.

5. *Math.* (See quot.) 1869 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VII. 225 We may say that the number of conditions imposed upon a surface of the order *n* which passes through the common intersection is the Postulation of this intersection. 1870 *Ibid.* 140 The general quadric surface can be determined so as to satisfy 9 conditions, or, as we might express it, the Postulation of the surface is = 9.

Postulative, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *postulāt*, ppl. stem of *postulare* to POSTULATE. see -IVE.]

1623 COKERAM, *Postulative*, belonging to a request.

Postulator (pō'stūlātōr), [a. L. *postulātor* a claimant, agent-noun f. *postulare* to POSTULATE.]

One who postulates, one who requests or demands, *spec.* in R. C. Ch. a pleader for a candidate for beatification or canonization.

1884 *Cath. Dict.* s. v. *Beatification*, The process is now opened, at the request of the *postulator*s, or supporter, of the beatification. *Ibid.* s. v. *Canonization*, The postulator of the cause asks twice that the name of the servant of God whose cause he pleads may be enrolled in the catalogue of the Saints.

Postulatory (pō'stūlātōr), *a.* Now rare.

[ad. L. *postulātorius* adj.; see POSTULATE v. and -ORY 2, cf. obs. F. *postulatoire* (1622 in Godef.).]

1. Making request, supplicatory.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* II. 509 The whole prayer is either Deprecatory, or Postulatory. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Pr. Tracts* (1727) 392 He easily recovers the courage to turn that deprecatory prayer into a postulatory one.

2. Of the nature of an assumption, hypothetical. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii vi 93 [He] may easily perceive in very many, the semblance 1, but postulatory, and must have a more assimilating phancy then mine to make good many thereof. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Hist. Nat. E. Bnd.* I. 131 The resemblance between the plant and the picture of the artist is somewhat postulatory.

|| **Postulatam** (pō'stūlātām) Pl. -a; also 7-8 -ims (-a's). [L. *postulātum* a demand, request, sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *postulare* to POSTULATE.]

Now generally in English form, POSTULATE sb.¹, which see for the history of the senses.]

† 1. A demand; a requirement. = POSTULATE 1

1639 LAUD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II 11 98x Concerning your *Postulata*, I shall pray you to allow me the like freedom. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* 93 To that purpose several irreverend *Postulata* were put to him. 1701 Dr. For. *True-born Eng.* 359 But then that King must by his Oath assent *Postulata*'s of the Government. 1703 — in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 6a To make any *postulata* of future loyalty and my obedient submission.

2. = POSTULATE sb.¹ 2. Now rare or Obs.

a 1619 FORTHBY *Atheom.* i i § 4 (1622) 5 Which two *postulata*, if they be not presumed by the Hearer, there cannot possibly be any proceeding. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 12 In the same way and method as is used in the mathematics, consisting of *postulata*, definitions, and axioms. 1698 NORRIS *Great Ser. Subj.* 42 For the Demonstration of this Proposition, I desire but this one *Postulatum*. 1767 STERN *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiij. It was built upon one of the most concessible *postulata* in Nature. 1827 SCOTT *Hoffmann's Novels* Prose Wks 1835 XVIII. 292 A train of acting and reasoning in itself just and probable, although the *postulatum* on which it is grounded is in the highest degree extravagant.

† b *Math.* = POSTULATE sb 1 3. *Obs.*
1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 1 Postulatum That any Quantity may be supposed to be generated by continual Increase. *Ibid.* 5 Now by the Postulatum, these Moments will increase the Quantities x, y , which therefore will become $x+ax$, and $y+ay$.
† 3. Something required to be done; a problem; a desideratum. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 570 More easie wayes, of performing this *postulation*, are to be found in 'Jaquet's Arithmetick' 1819 *Pantologia* X. s. v. *Quadratura*, The quadrature, especially among the ancient mathematicians, was a great *postulatum*.

† *Postule*, v. *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *postule-r* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *postulāre*] = POSTULATE v. 2. c 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ix. 2912 I put postulat in til his stede Off Dunkeldyn þe bischope Ioffray bot til hym þe pape De na way grant waulde his gud wil.

Postumobal. see POST-B. 2.
† *Postume*. *Obs.* Also 5 postem(e, -om(me), -um, -ym(e) Aphetic form of APOSTEM.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. p. 172 Catullus clepid a consul þat hyt nonius postum, or boch, as who seip a congregacion of uices in his biest as a postum is ful of corrupcion. c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. in Sol.* Wks. I. 400 Alle þes newe ordys ben iolyn postumes. 14 *Stochk* *Med.* MS. ii. 367 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 It. dylotyth venym And postemys þat waxin in man. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 80 There engendred a postum in his legges. 1547 BOORDL *Brev. Health* xxix. 17 A Postume is no other thyng but a collection or a runnyng together of evyll humours.

Postural (pōstū'ral), a. [f. *POSTURE* sb + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to posture or position. 1857 MARSHALL *Italy* (title) On Pione and Postural Respiration in Drowning. 1895 *Syst. Soc. L.* *Postural respiration*, term for the various forms of artificial respiration in which the patient is put in certain postures or positions. *Postural treatment*, treatment by position, as for various ailments. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 88 The use of dumb-bells or clubs, and a variety of postural exercises.
b. Path. *Postural albuminuria*, albuminuria caused by the upright posture.

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 136 Cases of 'postural' or 'cyclic' albuminuria are occasionally met with. *Ibid.* VIII. 154 If there be albumin it should prove postural ('cyclical').
Posture (pōstū'r), sb. [a. F. *posture* (16th c. in Montaigne *Ess.* ii), contr. from earlier F. *posture*, ad. L. *postūra* position, posture (so also It., Sp., Pg. *postura*): see POSTURE.]

1. The relative disposition of the various parts of anything; esp. the position and carriage of the limbs and the body as a whole; attitude, pose. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 221, I shall see some squeaking Cleopatra Boy my greatness I' th' posture of a Whoie. 1633 Bp. HAILE *Hard Texts*, N. T. 124 The usual forme of their posture at the Table. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* ii. 102 In the posture of your left hand observe this Rule. a 1711 KLM *Sermon* Wks. (1838) 179 He draws her in three distinct postures, like a captive, like a penitent, like a conqueror. 1797 Dr. FOL *Syst. Magic* ii. viii. (1840) 388 By mutterings and conjuring, by postures and distortions. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 237 Restlessness, which caused a constant variation of posture. 1879 LUNBROCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 In burials of the Stone Age the corpse was either deposited in a sitting posture or burnt.

† 2. The position of one thing (or person) relatively to another; position, situation. *Obs.*
1605 BALCON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 5 In describing the founnes of Vertue and Duty, with their situations and postures, in distributing them into their kind, parts, Provinces, 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. xi. 33 Three Provinces whose number and posture we find in the Evangelists. a 1662 HALLAM *Land* i. (1671) 63 He found the Communion Table standing almost in the midst of the Quire, contrary to the posture of it in his Majesties Chappell. 1665 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 269 An imaginary Earth, whose Posture to the Sun he supposes to have been much different. 1764 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 44 None was found to give intelligence of the forces, or posture of the enemy. 1835 URK *Philos. Manus.* 5; The position of the arms, and the connecting rods, in one line will prevent the frame from moving out of the posture it was brought into.

† b. *Mil.* A particular position of a weapon in drill or warfare. *Obs.*

1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers Acad.* 24 The three Postures or words of Command, which are used for the Musquet in the face of the enemy are these—1. Make ready, 2. Present, 3. Give fire. 1667 WOOD *Alth. Ozon.* II. 262 He learned how to handle the pike and musquet, and all postures belonging to them.

3 A state of being; a condition or situation in relation to circumstances.

Now chiefly in the posture of affairs, and a posture of defence, formerly used also of physical condition. 1642 J. MARSH *Argl. com. Militia* 11 To put the kingdom into a posture of warre. 1642 Ld. WILLOUGHBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 676, I could not but give your Lordship an account in how good a Posture I found the Trained Bands of Lincoln, which was far beyond my

expectation. 1699 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 293 To acquaint your Honours with the present posture of affairs here. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 192 The poor Servants and Slaves, reducing it [tobacco] to that posture wherein it is transported into Europe. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 53 Orders came to repair and put it in a posture of Defence. a 1742 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 23 At Night we got our Ship into a sailing Posture. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone L.* § 275 Everything put into the best posture for receiving a storm. 1871 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 227 The present posture of affairs round Paris.

4. *Fig.* A mental or spiritual attitude or condition. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) (title) An Apology for Private Preaching whereunto is annexed the Spiritual postures, alluding to that of Musket and Pike. 1667 *Peris Diary* 3 Apr. There with we broke up, all in a sad posture. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vii. § 3 [He] must enter into his own Thoughts, and observe nicely the several Postures of his Mind in discoursing. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* i. 15 (Not daring to appear in a Posture of Enquiry) they knew little or nothing of the true Nature of Things. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* i. (1875) 5 He [Christ] insisted upon a certain morality and posture of the soul as proper to man's reception of this revelation.

5. *attrb.* and *Comb.*, as † posture book, applied to a drill-book. cf. 2 b; posture-man, one who throws his body into artificial attitudes = POSTURE-MAKER; so posture-girl.

1616 B. JONSON *Deum an Aus.* iii. ii. 38 Get him the posture booke, and the leaden men, To set vpon a table, that hee may shew her Finisby battells. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 p. 1 In one there was a Rary-Shew, in another, a Ladder-dance; and in others a Posture-man. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 267 Two were dancers, and posture-girls.

Posture (pōstū'r), v. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To place in position, to set. *Obs.*
c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. v. xxiii. 150 As pointed Diamonds being set, Cast greater lustre out of Jet, those peeces we esteem most rare, Which in night shadows postur'd are. 1856 S. H. GOLD *Lav.* 47 They have postured him in the place and condition he now stands. 1677 GRAY *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 22 The Seed is postured in much a like manner, and looks just like a couple of poynted Leaves with a very long stalk.

2 To place in a particular attitude; to dispose the body or limbs of (a person) in a particular way. a 1628 [see POSTURING below]. 1666 S. H. GOLD *Lav.* 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postured like Lots Wife. 1800 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 85 And still these two were postured motionless, Like natural sculpture in cathedral cavern. *Fig.* 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Ed.* v. ii. There are first biennial Parliaments so postured as to be, in a sense, beyond wisdom. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Sc. Depart.* xii. 115 These very gay little maids postured in the middle of the floor.

3. *intr.* To assume a particular posture of body; also, to put the limbs or body in artificial positions. 1851 MAYNARD *London Labour* III. 100/1 Posturing some people call it contortionsists, is reckoned the healthiest life there is, because we never get the rheumaticks. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xix. Laughing at the droll as they postured and anticked on the mole-hills.

4. *intr. fig.* a. To act in an artificial or affected manner; to pose for effect. b. To take up an artificial mental position.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 140 He, after having postured and played tricks in face of the bursting deluge, and given the government the final impulse into the abyss of bankruptcy, was dismissed. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 53 Jewell... sometimes became witty, and occasionally postured as a buffoon. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 4/2 Burning for an opportunity to posture as a supple statesman. 1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec. 803/2 Not inventing imaginary moral burdens for the conscience, such as the duty of always so posturing to our fellow-creatures as to set them what we suppose to be a good example.

Hence *Postured ppl. a.*, *Posturing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1628 GRUVIL *Sidney* (1652) 149 With constant and obedient posturing of his body to their Art. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Anthus. Tri.*, etc. (1659) 121 Going on their heads, as if they were not inverted but highly postured plainly, or walking *stipites*. 1851 *See* 31. 1866 DICKENS *Gi. Expect.* xix. After I had gone through an immensity of posturing with Mr. Pumblechook's very limited dressing-glass, in the futile endeavour to see my legs. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Post Break-ft.* l. 1, What a statue gallery of posturing friends we all have! 1898 G. MCLEOD *Irish Odes* *Ir. Hist.* 22 What postured statues bared his tread.

Posture-maker. a. One who makes postures or contortions; a contortionist; an acrobat = POSTURE MASTER 1. b = POSTURE-MASTER 2.

1711 SIELLE *Spect.* No. 28 p. 3, I would fain ask, Why should not Rope-dancers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Ladder-walkers, and Posture makers appear again on our Stage? 1863 LAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 264 Posture-makers dislocated every joint of their body. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Danc.* Ps. lxxxviii. 9 Men need no posture-maker, or master of ceremonies, when they are eagerly pleading for mercy.

So *Posture-mak-ing*, a. sb., the art or practice of making postures or contortions of the body; b. *pr. ppl.*, making postures.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 156 The posture-making of the United States is renowned. 1891 L. HACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. He is always... posture making, coining, and imploring me.

Posture-master.

1. A master of the art of posturing; an expert in assuming artificial postures or attitudes of the body; esp. an acrobat or professional contortionist. 1691 *Safety agst. French Ep.* A. j. b. Clark, the Posture-master, never knew half so many Distortions of Body, as they do. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143

The posture master, rope-dancer, and equilibrist. 1830 SCOTT *Demona* viii. 234 'Licks, not much different from those exhibited by expert posture-masters of the present day.

2. A teacher of postures or callisthenics.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 p. 9 Delivered into the Hands of their second Instructor, who is a kind of Posture-Master. This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their Shoulders in a dubious case [etc.] 1850 L. HUNT *Autobog.* I. vi. 236 Deshayes, was rather an elegant posture-master than dancer. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. III. 174 Nature is the best posture-master.

So *Posture-mistress*, a female expert in

posturing, or teacher of postures. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 206 She was a posture mistress in love, and could put herself into what shapes she pleased. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 3/2 Posture-masters and mistresses.

Posturer (pōstū'r), [f. *POSTURE* v. + -ER 1.] One who practises postures, or poses for effect.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix (ed. 2) 244 It seems to treat man too much as the animal or the posturer. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 16 Merry crowds Gaped on the sword-players and posturers. 1896 BLACK *Business* xix. 244 Then there are the precious people—the posturers—strutting in front of a literary mirror and admiring themselves.

Posturist. [See -IST.] A professed posturer.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1886 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/6 To point out to the mass that the performer they had received as altogether admirable appears from another point of view a mere mouther—an absurd posturist.

Posturize, v. *rare*. [f. *POSTURE* sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To compose into a particular posture, attitude, or expression.

1706 E. WARD *Hand Rediv.* I. ii. 9 When he 'ad posturiz'd his Face, And humm'd for some few Minutes Space.

2. *intr.* To assume an artificial posture, either bodily or mental; to pose.

1879 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Under which Lord?* III. xi. 254 Posturizing as a martyr, and preaching as if the Church were on the brink of persecution. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. p. xv. Their hired puppets caper and threaten, bing and posturize.

Hence *Posturizing vbl. sb.*

1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* (1863) 239 There was a performance of vaulting and posturizing, by a group of Bedouins. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *C. Ku'land* II. ix. 254 There is no posturizing, no effort. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Along w. Harry Ann* 117 Wonderful powers of mimicking and posturizing, in which grade is never lacking.

Postuterine, -vaccinal, -varioid, -Vedio. see POST-B. 2, 1.

† **Postverne**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. *POST-A.* 1 + L. *venire*, F. *venir* to come. cf. *convene*, etc.] *intr.* To come after, supervene. So *Postvenant sb.* nonce-wd. [f. F. *venant* coming], that which comes after or follows, a consequence; † **Postvenational a.** [cf. *conventional*] (see quot. 1678).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, **Postvene*, to come or follow after. 1876 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 318 We think it will be satisfactory if we use the word, 'postvenant' to denote what he calls 'effect'. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), **Postvenational Full Moon*, that Full Moon which comes after any grand movable Feast, or Planetary Aspect. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Postvenational*, coming, or that is come after.

Postvide. see POST-A. 1 a. **Post-village**: see POST sb 2 13.

Post-wagon. [f. *POST* sb 2 + *WAGON*, repr. Du. and Ger. *postwagen*.] A mail or stage-coach (in the Netherlands, Germany, etc.).

1677-94 PENN *T'ay Holland* 31 We began our Journey in the common Post-wagon to Onaburg. 1755 NUCI *1. Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 49 There is also another carriage which goes from it, generally drawn only by three horses, and is as expeditious as our stage coaches. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Protry* I. 337 Lessing set off in frost and snow by the post-wagon for Kamen.

Postward, adv. Toward a post (in any sense).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
Post-warrant: see POST sb 2, and POST ENTRY.

Postwise, adv. nonce-wd. [f. *POST* sb 2 + -WISE.] 'Post-haste', hurriedly.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1866) III. 166 Writing postwise at the same time as the dispatch was made, they were so confounded with mistakes that they were forced to write all over again.

Post-woman, -worthy, etc. see POST sb 1, 2.

Posty(e), variant of *POUSTIE* *Obs.*, power.

Postyke, -tykke, obs. ff. *POSTYOK*.

Postzygapophysis (pōst-zigāpō'fisis). *Anat.* Pl. -ses (-siz). [f. *POST-A.* 2 b.] A posterior zygapophysis; each of the two posterior or inferior processes (right and left) on the neural arch of a vertebra, also called *inferior* (or *posterior*) *articular process*.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Verteb.* I. 232 The postzygapophyses of the fourth, third, and second cervicals. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Verteb.* *Anim.* vi. 277 The neural arches have well developed pre- and postzygapophyses.

Hence **Postzygapophysial** (-zigāpōfiziāl) a, pertaining to or of the nature of a postzygapophysis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posy (pō'zi). Now arch or dial. Forms: 6 *posye*, 6-9 *posye*, *posie*, 6- *posy*. [A syncope-pated form of *POESY* (which, even when written in full, was often pronounced in two syllables)]

1. I. A short motto, originally a line or verse.

of poetry, and usually in patterned language, inscribed on a knife, within a ring, as a heraldic motto, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[c.1300-1675. see POESY 3.] 1533 *Coronat Q Anne A V*, Wafer, with rose leaves, and about the wafers were written with letters of gold, this posy, 1560 DAUS tr *Sludane's Comm.* 160 All the streets and wafes, beyng hanged and spired with rich and costly carpets, and posies written in every place. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Godly Advice* (1580) 31 Some haue their fansie so led as though money made men let this be your Posie rather, Manners makes man. 1634 BP HALL *Contimpl.* V T II. xii, Abrahams posie is 'in monte providetur'. 1634 Sir T HERBERT *Trav.* 86 The rest is dried Bricks, covered over with Posies of Arabique and like worke. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Our posies for rings are either immodest or irreligious. 1896 BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 53 Joan was reading the posy [in the ring]—'But one for me, but one for thee, but one of thee and me'

† b. An emblem or emblematic device *Obs.*

[1530 PALSGR 256/1 Poysy, devyse, or worde, devise] 1644 BULWER *Churcl.* 139 In all tacit posies of His ascension this figure is most emphatically significant.

2. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Now somewhat *arch.* or *rustic.*

[1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1567) 47b, A gathering flowers from place to place she strays, And (as it chauns) the selfe same time she was a sorting gyes, To make a Poisie.] 1573 COOPER *Thesaurus* v. *Admiration*, Fasciculum ad *varia adumbrat*, thou shalt put the posie to thy nose. a 1593 MARLOWE *Passionate Sheph.* to his Love II, And I will make thee beds of roses, And a thousand fragrant posies. 1748 SHENSTONE *Schoolmaster* xii, Marj'um sweet, in shepherd's posie found. 1820 WORDSWORTH *Scenery Lakes* II. (1823) 51 The little garden with its borders and patches of flowers for Sunday posies. 18. in J. HARLAND *Lanc. Lyrics* (1866, 64) I'll make me a posy of hyssop,—no other I can touch

b. A collection or 'bouquet' of 'flowers' of poetry or rhetoric. Cf. ANTHOLOGY. *arch.*

a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Conf. Afflict* (1585) Cvi, If it hath pleased almighty God any thing to refresh you with this my poore posy, his will be done. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* x. (1627) 153 That booke is as a most pleasant posie, composed of all the sweet smelling flowers, picked of purpose out of all his workes. 1638 BRATHWAITE *Barnabees Rival* IV. (1818) 177 Beet o, Faustulus! there repose thee, Cheere thy country with thy posie. 1879 E. W. GOSSE in *Academy* 11 Jan. 26/1 To collect. from [these] pages a posy of funny stories and gay quips.

† II. 3. Sometimes in the sense of POESY 2, a poetical production. *Obs.*

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruits* 32 Giocondo was the Emperor Gratian when he read the Posies of Ausonius. 1581 PERTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 63 Those, who read Comedies, and other posies. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj Retiring room* 16 Make them into a Posie.

III. 4. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) and *Comb.* as *posy-bouquet*, *-maker*; *dial* having a flowery pattern, flowered, as *posy gown*, *waistcoat*, *posy-ring*, a finger-ring with a motto inscribed.

1616 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Crt.* 3 The diuine Providence is a skillfull Poy-maker, who knoweth artificially how to mingle all sortes of flowers, to make the Noe-gay of the Elect. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xxx, He has bought posy-rings at Tunbridge Fair. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tune* 89 Peg shall hev a posy gown, To mense her when she comes to town. *Ibid* 492 A posy waistcoat av hev got. 1896 BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 53 A posy ring set with two rows of small pearls.

Pot (pōt), *sb.* 1. Forms - 2-8 *pot*, 4-7 *potte*, (5 *putte*), 3- *pot*. (Also 4-5 *poote*, 5 *Sc poyt*, mod.Sc. *dial.* *pat.*, *pat.*) [Late OE. or early ME. *pot*, cognate with OFris *pot*, MDu *pot(t)*, Du. *pot*, MLG. *pot*, *put*, LG. *pot(t)*, whence mod Ger. *potte*, late ON. *potte* (c.1300), Sw. *potta*, Da. *potte*; also with F. *pot* (12th c. in Littre), obs. It. *potto* (Florio); cf. Sp., Pg. *pot* *pot*, *pot*. The Fr. and It. point to a late L. **potius* (found in med.L., Du Cange), this can scarcely be identified with cl. L. *pōtus* drinking, in late L. (Fortunatus c.600) a drinking-cup. The relation between the German and Romanic words is undetermined; Diez and Mackel view the latter as adopted from the former; but from the absence of the word in OHG and MHG., and its lateness in English, it cannot well be Common Teutonic. The Celtic forms, Breton *pod*, *pot*, Corn. Welsh *pot*, Ir. *potla*, Gael. *poit*, are according to Thurneysen adopted from Fr. or Eng. The original source thus remains unknown.]

1. A vessel of cylindrical or other rounded form, and rather deep than broad, commonly made of earthenware or metal (less commonly glass), used to hold various substances, liquid or solid, for domestic or other purposes.

Often with defining word, as *glue-pot*, *ink-pot*, *jam-pot*, *water-pot*, *watering-pot*, etc. see these words (also the specific uses below).

? a 1200 Sax. *Lechd.* I 378 Num readstalede harhuna & yopo & stemp & do on ænne neowna pott, & flering of ða harhuna & oðer of ysope. forð þæt se pott beo full. c.1200 *Vices & Virtues* 73 Al two is þe pott ðe is idon on ðe barnende ofne. a 1300 E. *Psalter* xxi 16 Dried als a pot might be Alle mi might with innen me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22037 Bot als potter wit pottes, dos Quen he his neu wessel fordes c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xlv* (Julian) 512 'Ihre gret poytis... fillyt of gold to be hals. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A greet earthin pott. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mss.* 4, I was like a pott with a wide mouth, that

reemeth quickly and letteth out as quickly. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. viii 349 Agathodes first handling the Clay, and making Pots under his Father. 1769 MRS RAFFAEL *Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 77 Put melted butter in small cup, or pots. 1841 LANE *Arab Nis.* I 79 A quantity of broken jars and pots. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 441 Blowing out the contents of each of the pipettes into a small glass pot, in which they are thoroughly stirred.

b. *spec.* Such a vessel (now usually of metal) used for cooking or boiling. Hence *transf.* the vessel with the meat or other food boiling in it, also allusively = cooking, food (as in *phr for the pot*); also in figurative allusions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26753 (Cott.) Alle your entrailles ilkon in welland pottes sal be don. c.1380 WYCLIF *3rd Wks* III 197 Þei hackeden here children as small as morsels to here pott. c.1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Put alle in þe pot with grythe. 1531 *Elivot Gov.* I. xviii, Kylling of dere with bowes... serueth well for the pott (as is the commune saynge). 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* lxiii (1636) 75 An hearbe sometime used in Medicine, but most commonly for the Pot. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III 141 The common sort set on the pot with fresh meat twice every weeke. 1667 EARL TWEEDDALE in *Laiderdale Papers* (1885) II 45 'I was to me lik the spoonful that spoils the pot. 1793 BURKE *Sp. East-India Bill* Wks IV 129 Henry the Fourth (of France) wished that he might live to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 38 Boiled meats which involve an apparatus of pots and pans. *fig.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þe wombe pot þet welled euer of metes, and more of drunches. 1390 GOWRE *Conf.* III 32 Hote Thought, which hath euer his pottes hote Of love buillende on the fyr. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacch. Rich.* II civ, Gant let Gloucester's pott Boyle only over, though his were as Hot. 1828 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gf* ix vi (1872) III 125 An ever-boiling pot of mutiny.

c. Such a vessel used to contain wine, beer, or any other drink, either for drinking out of (as a pewter pot for beer, etc.), or for pouring the drink into smaller vessels (as a coffee-pot or tea-pot). (See also 2.)

c.1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 477 Þis abbot axked hym whether he went, and he said he went to gif his brethur a drynk. So he axked hym wharto he bare so many pottis. a 1500 *Kyng & Hermite* 216 in Hazl. E. P. P. I 25, I have a port of galons flour. Standing in a wro. 1597 *1st Pt Return fr Farnass.* v. ii 1597 Noe pennie, noe pott of ale. 1617 MORAYSON *Itin.* III 179 The Germans drink in peuter or stone pots, haung little or no plate. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxiii, Shaking up the ale, by describing small circles with the pot, preparatory to drinking.

d. An earthenware vessel to hold earth in which a plant is grown; a FLOWER-POT.

[1598. see FLOWER-POT.] 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 54 If you will set forth yellow flowers, take the pots of Pimposes and Cowslips. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 22 It is safer to keep the bulbs in pots in good, light, rich soil. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iv 141 My mother did like arranging the rows of pots in the big greenhouse.

e. A chamber-pot.

1705 OLIVER in *Phil Trans* XXV 2181 He did his necessary occasions always in the Pot. 1798 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii 290 There was very little in the pot except mucus tinged with blood.

f. Applied to various vessels or receptacles used in manufactures, etc.; see quots.

1676 *Phil Trans* XI 680 The Air which has been compressed in the Pot [in a fire-engine] 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Glass*, Take of this crystal first set it in pots in the furnace, adding to it a due quantity of manganese. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannif. Metal* I 228 These coffers, or pots, as they are called [in a steel-converting furnace] 1839 *Use Dict Arts* 576 The materials of every kind of glass are vitrified in pots made of a pure refractory clay. 1875 *Ibid* III 1011 Taken from right to left [of the figure], 1 represents the tinman's pan, 2, the tin-pot, 3, the washing or dipping pot; 4, the grease-pot, 5, the cold pot; 6, the last pot. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Pot. 1. A perforated hog's-head in which crude sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses. 3. A brass-founder's name for a crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

g. A vessel, generally of silver, given as a prize in athletic sports. Cf. POT-HUNTER 3. Also (*slang*) applied to any prize so given.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug 1885/2 Imagine a three miles handicapp for which the first 'pot' is 95 guineas piano. 1886 *Ibid* 11 Aug 1886/2 The two best men were riding for a bigger stake than the 'pot', for were they not the representatives of rival bicycle-makers? 1897 in *Windsor Mag* Jan 266/1 A few pots won upon playing-fields.

2. Such a vessel with its contents, hence, the quantity that fills or would fill the vessel, a potful. (Cf. CUP sb. 8.) a. Const. of (the contents).

c.1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 218 In a fulla pott of mans blode scho it laide. 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 3 Sixe greute pottes of wine. 1587 in *3rd Rep Hist. MSS Comm* 420/1, I have sent a pott of gally which my servante made. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. iii. (1651) 331 O that I could but finde a pot of money now. 1794 SWIFT *Bull for Clergy Residing on Livings* 5 No entertainment beyond a pot of ale and a piece of cheese. 1793 *Life N. Froude* 33 The good Woman had also kept a Pot of Tea warm for me. 1833 H. MARTINIAU *Manch. Strike* 1. 9 A pipe and pot of porter [were] called for. 1886 *Daily News* 9 Dec 5/2 When a pot of coins is found by some old Roman way.

b. *elipt.* A pot of liquor; *transf.* liquor, drink; drinking, potation (also *pl.*). Cf. CUP sb. 10.

1583 BASINGTON *Commandant* IV (1637) 39 He might with great right have destroyed us, either amongst our pots, or in our dances. 1617 BRATHWAITE *Smoking Age* O ij b, As if no Posts Genius could be ripe Without the influence of Pot and Pipe. 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* I, He carries her into a public house to give her a pot and a cake. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ec.* III. 18, I'll wager a pot I have

suffer'd more evils than fell to your lot. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VIII II 338 The hedge alehouse, where he had been accustomed to take his pot on the bench before the door in summer.

3. Used as a conventional quantity or measure of various commodities of barrel, firkin, etc.

1530 PALSGR 257/1 Potte, a gallon measure, *pot* 1545 *Rates of Customs* c.1 b, Oyle, called baume oyle, the pottle, vs viiid. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 26 § 1 The Pott of Butter ought to weigh Twenty pounds viz. Fourteen pounds of good and Merchantable Butter Neat and the Pott Six pounds. 1682 *Manch Ct Let Rec* (1888) VI 123 Richard Barlow for buying two potts of Apples by way of forestallunge. 1775 *Chron in Ann. Reg* 143/1 A pot of sugal weighs about 70 pounds. 1825 H. M. in *Hone Every-day Bk* I 1344 Apples, from twenty to thirty pots, (baskets containing five pecks each). 1862 ANSLD *Channel Isl* 19 App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The smaller divisions are into pots (half-gallon), quarts, pints, gills, and hoggins (eighth of a pint).

4. A steel cap or small helmet, worn esp. by cavalry in the 17th c., see also quots 1670, a 1734. *Obs.* exc. *hist.*

1639 SIR E. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (Camd.) 227 If I had a pott for the head that were pistol proofe, it may be I would use it, if it were light. 1666 *Lond. Cas.* No 66/3, 4000 Landmen with their Officers, all completely armed with Back, Brest, and Pot. 1676 *Roberts Head* (1677) 143 To defend his head A leather cap without crest, call'd a pot. a 1734 *North's Exam* III vii § 87 (1740) 572 There were abundance of those silken Back, Breast and Potts made and sold, that were pretended to be Pistol Proof. a 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xxi, Steel morions, or pots, as they were very commonly called, guarded their skulls.

5. a. A basket, tub, or box used in pairs, in the manner of panniers with a pack-saddle, to carry manure, sand, etc. *dial.*

[1388-9. see DUNG POT.] 1552 HULOTT, Dunge pott made of wickers. 1796 W. MARSHALL *West Eng.* I 222 Dung, sand, materials of building, road, etc., are carried in potts, or strong coarse panniers. The bottom of each pot is a falling door, on a strong and simple construction. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk.*, Potts, small D-shaped boxes, placed bow side outwards on either side of a pack-saddle for carrying heavy articles.

b. A wicker basket used as a trap for fish or crustaceans, a fish-pot, lobster-pot, etc.

[a 1555 Fish pot. see FISH sb. 1.] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 256 In several great Rivers many have set large Pots made of Osier, with bars in them, that when the Fish are in them, they could not get out again. 1745 COLLINSON in *Phil Trans* XLIV 70 The Crab will live confined in the Pot or Basket some Months. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* III 90 Baskets called 'pots' baited with worms.

c. The 'pound' or circular inclosed part of a pound-net, also called the bowl or crib. U. S.

1884 in *KNIGHT Dict Mech* Suppl.

6. Applied to various things. as | a. A projecting band on the stem of a key, close to the bow (*obs.*); b. = CHIMNEY-POT, c. The head of a rocket.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/1 Pot or Bead, is the round under the Bow, at the top of the Shank [of a Key]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23, H the Shank, I the Pot, or Bead, L the Bow. a 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* III, He sinks behind no purple hill, But down a chimney's pot! 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I 126/2 The rocket being then charged, the head or pot must be fixed.

† 7. a. Pot of the head: the skull, cranium, brain-pan. b. The socket of a bone at a joint. *Obs.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* III. (1888) 27 The Bone of the Pot of the head keeping in the Braines. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clvii 463 As the one end of the marrow-bone [goes] into the pot of the spade-bone, and the other end into the pot of the elbow.

8. A sausage. Now *s. w. dial.*

c.1450 *Nominate* (Harl MS 1002) If. 147 *Hilla*, a white pott or sawsage. 1779 *Horae Subsecens* (Devonsh.) 337 (E. D. D.) The pot is a hog's black pudding, stuffed into pigs guts or chitterlings. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk.* Potts and puddings, sausages made of pig's blood and fat. Same as black puddings.

9. A large sum of money colloq. (Cf. 2.)

1871 MRS H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xxiv, A grandfather, who must possess pots of money laid by. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Channing Fellow* I. xvi 219 He went to India and came back with a pot of money. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* v, You'll make a pot by it, as Barnum did.

b. *slang* A large sum staked or betted.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict Trif* v, 'I shall put on the pot at the July meeting', signifies that the speaker will bet very high (at races), or up to thousands. Lord Abingdon once declared 'I will put on the pot to-day', and he did so with a vengeance—his groom, Jack Oakly, put him in the pot. 1840 *Sporting Rev* Aug. 119 It needed only to lay against all, to insure a prize proportioned to the 'pot' put on. 1859 *Liver Davenport*, Dunn I. xiv 124 The [horse] you have backed with a heavy pot. 1880 J. FAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 214 He had solaced himself, by 'putting the pot' on at cards.

c. *Racing* 'A horse backed for a large amount, a favourite' (Farmer *Slang*).

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict Trif* v, 'Pot 8 O's', the name of a race-horse, meaning 80,000 l. guineas. 1873 *Slang Dict*, Pot, a favourite in the betting for a race. Probably so called because it is usual to say that a heavily-backed horse carries 'a pot of money'. When a favourite is beaten the pot is said to be upset. 1883 *Graphic* 17 Nov 494/2 Medicus, the great Cambridgeshire 'pot', and Thebais, who showed well in that race, were among the runners. 1892 J. KNRT *Racing Life* Ld. C. C. *Bentley* x. 201 Horses trained at Goodwood in 1842 beat great pots from Danbury.

d. A person of importance. (Usually *big pot*).

1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gm.* 9 Feb, Dick pointed out some of the big pots of the day. 1899 WHITING 5 *John St.* xiv, The father's some tremendous pot in the financial way.

e Cards. 'In faro, the name given to the six-, seven-, and eight-spots in the lay-out' (*Cent. Dict.*).
10 In full, pot-paper: A size of printing or writing paper: originally bearing the watermark of a pot (cf. *foolscap*). Also attrib., as *pot-folio*, -octavo, -quarto. (Sometimes spelt *poti*.)

The sheet measures normally 14½ x 12½ inches.
 1599 *Ludlow Chronicle* Acc. (Camden) 165, 119th quiers of pot paper. a 1625 *Fletcher's Nice Valour* iv. 1, He prints my blows upon pot-paper too, the rogue! Which had been proper for some drunken pamphlet. 1712 *Lond. Gas.* No 508/3 For all Paper called... Superfine Pot 25 Second fine Pot 15. 6d per Ream. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan 5 Only four copies of the first edition, in 'pot' folio, are known to be in existence. 1894 J. C. JALFRESON *Bk. Recollect.* II. xxv 229 Legal drafts on pot paper.

11. As the name of a substance. Earthenware, stoneware; attrib. made of 'pot'. Also, an earthenware chimney-piece ornament; *dial*, a boy's marble of baked clay, a fragment of pottery played with in hop-scotch or other games. Cf. *PIG* 2.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 466 A suitable thin tool or utensil of pot, of the profile of the inside, is applied. 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 333/2 A street-seller who accompanied me called them merely 'pots' (the trade term), but they were all pot ornaments. Among them were great store of shepherdesses, of greyhounds [etc.] *Ibid.* II. 396/2 The use of earthenware, clay, or pot pipes for the conveyance of liquids is very ancient. 1864 *BURNETT Layrock* iii. 40 Lookin'-glasses, an' pot dolls. 1884 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/1 Those who kicked against ceramic art, and protested vehemently against what they called 'decoration by pot'.

12. pl. Pots: short for Potashes.
 1849 *Saxt. Proud Miss Mac Bride* xvii. For John had worked in his early day, in 'Pots and Pails' the legends say.

13. Phrases and Proverbs. a. *The pot goes so long (or often) to the water that it is broken at last* (with several variations of wording). b. *The pot calls the kettle black* (etc.). said of a person who blames another for something of which he himself is also guilty; so to call each other pot and kettle, etc. c. *The pot walks:* said of a drinking bout, in which the pot of liquor is passed from one to another. (See also quot. 1691.) *Obs.* d. *A little pot is soon hot:* a little person is easily roused to anger. e. *To boil the pot, make the pot boil:* to provide one's livelihood. (Cf. *POT-BOILER*, -*BOILING*, *POTWALLER*.) So, in same sense, to keep the pot boiling; also, to keep anything going briskly. f. *To go to pot* (formerly also *to the pot*): to be cut in pieces like meat for the pot; to be ruined or destroyed (now vulgar). So to bring or send to (the) pot (*obs.*), put in the pot, etc. g. *To have a pot in the pate:* to be the worse for liquor. *Obs.* h. *To make the pot with the two ears:* 'to set the aims akimbo' (Dances). *Obs.* i. *In (one's) pots:* in a state of intoxication (cf. *in one's cups*). j. Various other phrases and proverbs.

a. 1340 *Arnab.* 206 Zuo longe get bet pot to be weter, bet hit comp to broke him. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 82 It is a trew prouberbe, that 'the pottle may goo so longe to water, that atte the laste it is broken'. c 1645 *HOLLITT Lett.* I. vi. That the Pot which goes often to the water, comes home crack'd at last.

b. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. 'The Pot calls the kettle black A—', when one accuses another of what he is as deep in himself. 1833 *MARYAT P. Simple* xxvii. Do you know what the pot called the kettle? 1844 *DICKENS* *Alai t. Chus* xxiv. I've been as good a son as ever you were a brother. It's the pot and the kettle, if you come to that. 1900 *Vestm. Gas.* 6 Mar. 10/1 There has been a good deal of 'pot and kettle' in the stories from the British and Boer camps since the war began.

c. 1567 *HARMAN Cavat* (Shaks. Soc.) 32 How the pottes walke about! their talking tounge talk at laige. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 216 The pot continually walking, infused desperate and foolish hardihood in many. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 157 Author... of other little trivial matters merely to get bread, and make the pot walk.

d. 1546 J. HLYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 And Christ wot It is wood at a word, little pot soon wot. 1596 *SHAKS. Tem.* *Sh.* iv. 1. 6 Now were not I a little pot, and soone hot. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* ix. (1861) 137 It is an old saying, that 'a little pot is soon hot', which was the case with William the Testy. Being a little man he was soon in a passion, and once in a passion he soon boiled over.

e. [1587] *HARRISON England* ii. (1877) i. 63 One of the best paire of bellows that blue the fire in his (the pope's) kitchen, wherewith to make his pot seeth I 1657-61 *Keyling Hist. Ref.* (1674) 100 So poor, that it is hardly able to keep the Pot boiling for a Parsons Dinner. 1823 *COMBS Picturesque* xxiii. 18 No saving patrons have I got, but just enough to boil the pot. 1825 *BROCKERT N. C. Gloss.* *Keep the pot boiling*, a common expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with spirit. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxx. 1864 *CARLYLE French. Gl.* xvi. ii. (1872) VI. 151 A feeling that glory is excellent, but will not make the national pot boil. 1870 *LOWELL Lady Wind.* 139 To employ them, as a literary man is always tempted, to keep the domestic pot a boiling. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 15/1 His lieutenants keep the rebellion pot boiling in Ireland.

f. 1544 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 126 The riche & welthe of his subjectes went dayly to the pottle, & wer chopped up. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon in Lincoln* l. 66 They that pertaine to God., they must goe to the pottle, they must suffer here accordingly to y^e Scripture. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii. Cij b. Thou mightest weare: if I could I would bring them to the pot. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 8 All that hee can get or borrow goeth to the pot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True*

Evangel T. 1 32 All went to the pot [in the fourth Persecution] without respect of Sex, dignity or number. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 120 The Sea-men... resolv'd, the Passengers should be drest and eaten, before any of them should goe to the Pot. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon* II. 552 He . . . had been engaged to bring in K. Ch. 2. from Scotland (for which he had like to have gone to the pot) 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Twof's* v. 'Put in the pot', said of a man who is let into a certain loss—of a wager, of his liberty or life.

1530 *TINDALE Answ. More* i. xxix Wks. (1572) 293/1 Then goeth a part of y^e little flocke to pot, and the rest scatter. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 828 They had eaten sixe of his fellows, and the next day he must have gone to pot too. c 1680 *HICKERINGILL Hist. Whiggism* Wks 1716 I. ii. 158 Poor Thorp, Lord Chief Justice, went to Pot, in plain English, he was Hang'd. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* xvi. 506 For if the Agrestines had met with them, they [the letters of Phalaris] had certainly gone to pot. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 91 Ev'ry thing that ev'ry Soldier got, Fowl, Bacon, Cabbage, Mutton, and what not, Was all throwen into Bank, and went to Pot. 1789 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Expost. Odes* xii. vii. Thousands will smile to see him go to pot. 1835 W. H. IRLAND *Scribblemanus* 3 Reviewers Who send each Author to pot, That cannot proclaim he's by birth a true Scot. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/2 If it were to save the whole empire from going to pot, nobody would stay at home.

g. 1658 *OSBORN Ado Son* (1673) 28 Especially when they have got a pot in their pate. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 77 An Ox or a Cow would serve them to ride well enough, if they had only a Pot in the Pate.

h. 1675 *COTTON Burlesque upon B.* 117 See what a goodly pot the bears, Making the pot with the two Ears!

i. 1618 *HORNBY Sea. Drunk* (1859) 20 There every vstart, have-condition'd slave, A gentleman unto his teeth will braue, And in his pots most malapertly biagge. c 1618 *MORVSON Inn.* iv. iv. 1 (1903) 340 In there Potts [they] will promise any thing, and make all bagynes.

j. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 8: If that cometh last to the pot, is soonest wroth. 1590 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. ii. 53 And I would not gladly so spend my time and tassel, and after, to lose both pot and water, as the proverbe is. 1622 N. O. *Boileau's Lutin* in *Aug.* 30 Yet so, the Fancy's richer, To end in Pot, commence in Pitcher! 1687 *MONTAGUE & PRIOR Hind & P. Travels* 12 And understanding grown, misunderstood, Buin'd Him to th' Pot, and sour'd his curdled Blood. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Cloa Pot* xxviii. Don't you know that vulgar old proverb that says that 'a watched pot never boils'? 1893 *STEVINSON Catona* iii. 26 While we were all in the pot together, James had shown no such particular anxiety whether for Alan or me.

14. attrib. and Comb. as *pot-like*, -*shaped* adjs; grown or cultivated in a pot (sense 1 d), as *pot-flower*, -*plant*, -*rose*; made of 'pot' or earthenware (sense 11, q. v.); + *pot-act*, name for an Act of Parliament relating to the sale of liquor; *pot-ale*, the completely fermented wash in distillation; + *pot-ally*, a pot-mate, a companion in carousing; *pot-arch*, an arch in a glass-making furnace, in which the pots are annealed; + *pot-baked* a., baked as pottery; + *pot-baker*, one who bakes clay into pots, etc.; a potter; *pot-ball*, a dumpling; *pot-bank* *dial.*, a pottery (BANK sb. 2 b.); *pot-barley* see *BARLEY* 1 b; + *pot-birds*, a theatrical imitation of the notes of birds (? by blowing through a pipe in a pot or vessel of water); *pot-board*, a board upon which pots are placed or carried; *pot-bouls*, + *bulis* *Sc.*: *pot-clips* see *BOUL* 2; + *pot-brass*, a metal or alloy of which pots were made; *pot-builder*, a workman who constructs the large pots used in glass-works; *pot-butter*, *dial.*, butter salted and put up in pots; *pottered* or *salt butter*; + *pot-cannon*, a pop-gun; cf. *POT-GUN* 2; *pot-celt*, a celt with a comparatively large opening (see *CELT* 2); *pot-claw* = *POT-CLIP*, *POT-HOOK*; *pot-clay*, clay used for making earthenware; *pot-crook* = *POT-HOOK*, now *dial.*; *pot cultivation*, *pot culture*, cultivation of plants in pots; + *pot-dropsy*, diabetes (cf. 1 e); *pot-dung*, *dial.*, farm-yard manure, carried to the field in pots. cf. sense 5 a, and *dung-pot*; hence *pot-dung v. trans.* to dung with farm-yard manure; *pot-fair*, a fair at which pots and other crockery are sold; *pot-founder*, a maker of earthenware pots, a potter; *pot-fowler*, one who catches birds for the pot, i.e. for cooking; in quot. applied to a hawk; *pot-furnace*, a furnace containing pots for glass-making; + *pot-fury*, fury or excitement caused by drinking (cf. 2 b); *pot-girl*, a girl who serves drink at a tavern, etc., a barmaid (cf. *POT-BOR*); *pot-gutted* a. = *POT-BELLIED*; + *pot-hardy* a., bold from the effects of drink (= *POT-VALIANT*); + *pot-harness* (*nonce-wd.*), 'harness' or armour consisting of drink (see quot.); *pot hat* (*colloq.*), a low-crowned stiff felt hat, a 'bowler'; hence *pot-hatted* a.; *pot-helmet* (cf. sense 4); *pot-kiln*, a small lime-kiln; + *pot-knight*, a knight of the pot, a pot-vallant toper; *pot-lace*, lace having the figure of a pot or vase (often containing flowers) in the pattern, *pot-ladle*, a ladle for lifting anything out of a pot; + *pot-leech*, one who 'sucks', or drinks out of, a pot; a toper; *pot-fug*, *dial.* = *POT-BAR* 1; *pot-marjoram*, *marjoram* cultivated as a pot-herb; *pot-market*, a market for pottery-ware; + *pot-mate* = *POT-COMPANION*;

+ *pot-meal*, a drinking bout; *pot-miser*, a kind of 'miser' or boring instrument (*MISER* sb. 3); *pot-paper* (see sense 10), + *pot-parliament*, ? an assembly of drinkers; *pot-plate*, a porcelain plate bearing the figure of a pot, vase, or other vessel; + *pot-proof-armour* (*nonce-wd.*), 'proof-armour' or defence supplied by the pot, i.e. by drinking; + *pot-punishment* (*nonce-wd.*), the punishment of being forced to drink; *pot-quarrel*, a quarrel 'in one's pots' (see 13 i), a drunken brawl; *pot-quern*, a pot-shaped quern or ancient hand-mill; *pot-revel*, a drunken revel, a drinking bout; *pot-setting*, the process of setting or placing the pots in the furnaces in glass-making, + *pot-shaken*, + *pot-sick* a., disordered with liquor, tipsy, intoxicated; *pot-sleeper*, a metal sleeper for railways of dish-like form, + *pot-smitten* a. (*nonce-wd.*), of a bargain, made by striking drinking vessels together; *pot-song*, a drinking song; *pot-spoon*, a large spoon for taking liquor out of a pot, a ladle, *pot-steel*, ? = *cast* or *crucible steel*, *pot-still*, a still to which heat is applied directly as to a pot, not by means of a steam-jacket; *attrib.* applied to whisky distilled in a pot-still; + *pot-sure* a., bold or confident through drink (cf. *POT-VALIANT*); + *pot-tipt* a. (*nonce-wd.*), of the nose, reddened at the tip by drinking; *pot-trap*, (a) a pot set in the ground as a trap for moles, (b) a kind of trap used in drainage (? a D-trap), + *pot-vertigo* (*verdugo*) (*nonce-wd.*), giddiness induced by drinking; *pot-ware*, earthenware, crockery; *pot-water*, water for cooking purposes, *pot-wheel*, a wheel with pots or buckets for raising water, a noria; + *pot-wit*, one whose wit is displayed while drinking, or through drink; *pot-work*, an establishment where pottery or earthenware is made; + *pot-wort* = *POT-HERB*; *pot-wrestler* (*slang*), (a) 'the cook on a whale-ship'; (b) 'a scullion (Pennsylvania)' (Bartlett); 'a kitchen-maid (U.S.)' (*Cent. Dict.*). See also *POTASH*, *POT-LOCK*, etc.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. (ed. 33) 87 Register of the Victuallers... on account of the 'Pot-Act' 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 86 Indicted for using an unlicensed still, and for having in his possession vessels containing 'pot ale'. 1813 J. SMITH *Panama Sea & Art.* II. 581 Feints from pot-ale (the name given to completely fermented wash). 1847 *WESTON, Pot-ale*, a name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine. a 1619 *FLETCHER, etc. Knt. Malta* ii. 1, What can all this do? Get me some dozen surfeits... And twenty 'pot-aliases' 1839 *URZ Dict. Arts* 586 (Glass-making) Three of these arches exclusively appropriated to this purpose (annealing), are called 'pot arches'. 1845 *JOVE Exp. Dan.* i. 28 b, Thou didst see the yenne mixt with 'pot bakt erthe'. 1621 *ANNWORTH Annat. Paints*, *Liv.* xi. 33 Vessels of 'Pot-bakers earth'. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 293/2 A Dumpling, or 'Pot-Ball', is made, with ordinary flour and suet minced small, and mixed up with Milk or Water. *Ibid.* iii. 84/1 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Lanc., Chesh., Shrops., Warw. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* LXVI. 11/1 Countless generations worked at the 'potbank' 1894 *Vestm. Gas.* 28 Mar. 7/2 We are in the heart of the Potteries, 'the potbanks', as they call them up here. 1822 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. App. 50 The expence of making 'pot barley' is 25 ad. per boll. 1621 *FLETCHER Pilgr.* v. iv *Stage direct*, Music afai off 'Pot-birds'. 1840-1 S. WARREN *Len 1 house a Year* (1884) 89/1 'It's a fine thing to be gentlefolk', said the boy, taking up his 'pot board'. 1881 *YOUNG Ev. Man his own Mechanic* 8 898 A 'pot-board' on which saucepans, kettles, etc., are placed when not in use. 1890-20 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 307 *Res.* of hymn for xxix II of olde 'potban', the 113 d ob. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Pondry* 236 Three times, times the whole mass to pass under his feet before it goes on to the 'pot-builder' a 1616 BEAUM & FL *Scornful Lady* i. ii. One that rose by honey and 'pot-butter'. 1785 *Hist. & Antig. York* II. 109 This Market is only for Firkin or Pot-Butter. 1886 *ELWORTH West Somers. Word-bk.* *Pot-butter* in order to keep it, larger quantities of salt are needed. Hence salt and pot applied to butter are synonymous terms. 1653 *URQUHART Kibetals* ii. xix, When little boyes shoot pellets out of the 'pot-cannons' made of the hollow sticks of an alder tree. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3821/8 A quantity of 'Pot-Clay, and Working Tools for Bottles or Flint. 1513 *BARCLAY Elegies* ii. (1570) B ij b/2 Platters and dishes, mortar and 'potatoes' 1816 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Middlesex Election* iii. xii, E'en let'n suffer vora rogue, A potcrook let'n veel. 1882 *JACO Cornish Gloss.*, *Pot crooks*, the second form in learning to write. 1845 *Florida's Fruit* 17 This species requires 'pot cultivation'. 1625 *HARR Anat. Ur.* i. 1 23 Another dangerous disease, called *Diabete* or 'Potati opsy'. 1787 *GROSE Provins. Dict.*, 'Pot-dung, farm-yard dung, Berks. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 107 The home arable should be manured with pot dung. 1848 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 524 The land is then 'pot dunged', and sowed with white mustard. 1836-48 D. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 103 note, Certain mysterious orgies annually celebrated at Cambridge during the 'Pot-fair' 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* vi. i. He was looking at the 'pot-flowers on the sill. 1631 *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), John Tiler of Hawkhuist, 'pot-founder'. 1834 *MURIS Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 97 (The Goshawk) is nowise inferior as a 'pot-fowler, if the ground for it be judiciously chosen. 1839 *URZ Dict. Arts* 577 The flame that escapes from the founding or 'pot-furnace' is thus economically brought to reverberate on the raw materials of the bottle glass. 1597-8 *BE. HALL Sat.* i. iii. With some 'pot-furie' ravish from their wit. 1797 *LAMM Let to Coleridge* 5 Jan, You cannot surely mean to degrade the

Joan of Arc into a *pot-girl. 1773 *Graves Spir. Quix* IV viii. I a vessel of broth! you *pot gutted rascal! 1613 *Brathwait Strappado* (1878) 3 That garland... From the Temples sure of some *pot hardy Poet. 1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 36 To wet their wits with wine; or arm their courage with *Pot-harnesse. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Let* (1884) 1. 168 She looks much as she used to do, and wears what Mrs. Birch would call a *pot hat. 1873 *Slang Dict.* *Pot-hat, a low-crowned hat, as distinguished from the soft wideawake and the stove-pipe. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 3/2 Dressed like an ordinary tourist in a tweed suit, a blue overcoat, and a pot-hat. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/3 A band of *pot-hatted young men linked arms, and... marched along, followed by an enthusiastic crowd. 1634 *Wither Emblems* 223 Some from the *pot-kilne, from the sheep cote some Hee raved bath. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I 304 They appear to pay dearly at present for lime, and the sorry pot-kilns by which it is manufactured are so badly managed 1897 *HARRISON England* II. vi (1877) 1. 160 The beer is cleere and yellow as the gold noble, as our *potknights call it. 1850 *Coventry Corp. Christi Plays* 30 Here with my *pot-ladull With hymn wolle I fight. [c. 1845 Forsy *Poc. E. Anglia. Pot-ladles*, tad-poles, from their shape.] 1830 J. TAYLOR *Water-Cornuall Wks.* III. 5/1 This valiant *pot-leach, that vpon his knees Has drunke a thousand pottles vp se freeze. 1797 *MIRIS in Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1798) IV 104 *Pot-like holes hollowed out of the solid rock. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Glass*, *Pot-ing, the handle of a jug, the two loops at the sides of the iron porridge-pot. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 464 Of Marjoram, there are several sorts. : the vulgar sort and *Pot Marjoram is raised by slips. 1850 *HOLLAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Ve poterie*, a *potte market, the place where pots are made. 1803 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commun.* (1878) 141 Pounding it into the bosome of his *pot-mate. 1604 *FORD Sui's Darling* I, I will Swagger in my *potmeals. 1859 *MORE Dyalogue* III Wks. 246/1 Among other things as himselfe to kepe a quot-libet and a *pot parliament vpon. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* L. xl. 182 It [my nose] is well antidoted with *pot proof-armour. 1898 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Comasso To Rdr* P. v. b. These base fellows I leaue in their Ale-houses, to take *pot-punishment of each other. 1899 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abused* B. ij. b. Forsooth they'll call it a *pot quarrell straight 1851 *D. Wilson Preh. Ann.* (1863) I vii. 213 A very ancient form of hand-mill is called the *pot querne. 1894 *Nottingham & Derby N. & Q.* Aug. 109 A portion of a pot quern, found at Breaston. 1886 J. HOOKER *Hut. Irel.* in *Holmsh. II.* 95/1 They kept such *pot-reuels, and triumphant carousing, as none of them could discern his beds head from the beds feet. 1839 *USE Dict. Aris* 577 The *pot-setting is a desperate service. 1830 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cornuall Wks.* III. 5/1 Hee's *pot-shaken, or out, two and thirty 1803 *GUNTER Miss Dunderdus* 195 All coming out of *pot-shaped domes. 1611 *FLORIO, Briansco*, tipsie, drunken, *pot-sicke. 1801 *KILGILL Light that Failed* (1900) 273 Wastage of the Sualin-Berber line, mounds of chairs and *pot-sleepers. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 707/2 Pot Sleepers on the Great Indian Peninsula Ry. 1896 *Br. W. BARLOW Three Serni* L. 127 Cup-shotted Rotten and *potmitten bargaines. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 49 *Pot songs... baw'd in every street and lane. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111/1 *Potsone, or lady. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *tr. Hayes' Winding March*, to Steel team wheels made of a mild *pot steel, and annealed carefully in an oven after they are cast. 1890 *Daily News* 23 July 2/8 Rums and *pot-still whiskies would not be so injuriously affected 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 This result Professor Hewitt declared he had attained by adding certain chemical substances to the *pot-still. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 Apr. 3/6 This new proposal would put Lowland malt whisky and Campbeltown whisky, both made in pot-stills, on the same level as grain spirits. 1648 *Leg. Capt. Jones* 3 Arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure, They stunt vaine stormes. 1638 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees* *Frml.* I. (1818) 23 With his nose *pot tupt, most bravely. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 The *Pot-trap is a deep Earthen-Vessel set in the ground to the brim in a Bank or Hedge-row. 1884 G. E. WARRING *Century Mag.* Dec. 259/2 An unventilated pot-trap eight inches in diameter. a 1616 *BEAUM. & R. Scornif Lady II.* 1, Haue you got the *pot verdugo? 1766 R. WHITWORTH *Adv. Island Navig.* 4 Two, and sometimes three waggons go every week to Bridgenorth, and usually carry about eight tons of *pot-ware, to be conveyed to Bristol by water. 1796 W. MARSHALL *West Eng.* I. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Potwater, water for household purposes. 1886 *ELWORTHY West Somers. Word-bk.* Pot-water, water used for drinking and cooking, as distinguished from *slop-water*. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 449 Available as pot-water for domestic use. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Pot-wheel. 1611 *COTGR. S. v. Enuassell, Vn bel esprit enuassell*, a good *pot wit. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* I. v. li. 322 The brothers Elers erected a *potwork of an improved kind near Burslem. 1894 — *J. Wedgwood* 1. 2 There were few potworks anywhere else in that county. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* III. (1628) 59 The colewurt, the greatest *pot-wurt in time long past that our ancestors vied.

Pot (ppt), sb.² *Sc. and dial.* [perh. in origin the same word as prec. (with which it is very generally identified). But used only in the north (Scotl. to Lincolnsh.) and esp. in districts where Scandinavian influence prevails; to be compared with Sw. dial. *putt, pott, pit*, water-hole, abyss, pit of hell.]

A deep hole; a pit dug in the ground; e.g. † the shaft or pit of a mine (*obs.*); a hole out of which peat has been dug; a tan-pit.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 364 He [Bruce] gert men mony pottis ma Of a fut breid round, and all the Var deip vp till ane manis ke. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 46 And hyd thame in a pete-pot all. (1335) *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 227 [Bruce] Trychnis gart mak and pottis that war deip into the eid with great labour and cuir. 1567-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 612 To serche out the saidis myndis (= mines), and to brek the ground, mak sinkis and pottis thairin. 1601 *Charter* in *Dallas Stiles* (1607) 769 Sinkis, Syers, Gutters, Eyes, leivals, Pots, Airholls. 1653 in *A Laing Lundores Abbey* xx. (1876) 231 He had drawn leather futh of ye pott upon ane Sabbath. 1721, 1800 Peat pot [see PEAT 1 d] 1895 T. ELLWOOD *Lakeland* 45

The deep circular holes generally filled with water, from which peats have been dug, are called peat pots.

† **b** *fig.* An abyss, the pit of hell. *Obs.*
c. 1500 *Roullis Curving* 151 in *Laing Anc. Poet. Scotl.*, Thairforth by 30w to the pot of hell. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvvi. 119 In the deepest pot [Maitl. put] of hell He smoit thame with smvke. 1573 *DOUGLAS Xenius* IV. v. 128 Deip in the sorofful grushie hellis pots. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* II. 63 The botumles pots of filthines. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 149 Quhill I my self did chose the deide, To saif the from the pot. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* i. May he be thrust down with Korah, Balaam, and Iscariot, to the most Stygian pot of the sempiternal Tartarus.]

c. A deep hole in the bed of a river or stream
[1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 148 Every half net of the pott. xxs.] a 1670 *SEALDING Tynab Chas.* I (1829) 29 About this time, a pot of the water of Brechin called Southesk, became suddenly dry, and for a short space continued so, but bolts up again. 1762 *Br. FORBES Frml.* (1886) 164 You walk up the North side of the Water till you come to a deep Pool or Pot. a 1800 *Earl Richard* xxii in *Scott. Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) II 48 The deepest pot in a' the linn, They fand Earl Richard in. 1884 *Nouconf & Indep.* 31 July 746/1 The river has cut its way through the rock, carving it into hollows, and round holes which the natives call 'pots'.

d. A natural deep hole or pit in the ground, such as are found in limestone districts

1797 *MIRIE in Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1798) IV 195 This pot is 940 feet above the level of the sea. 1874 *BARRING GOULD* *Yorksh. Oddities* (1875) II. xio, I had examined several of those curious pots which are peculiar to the Yorkshire limestone moors. These pots are hideous circular gaping holes opening perpendicularly into the bowels of the mountain. 1882 *JESSIE FOTHERGILL, Kith & K.* xvi, He discovered some vast and awful looking 'pots', crevasses of limestone, sinking for unknown depths into the ground.

e. *Pot and gallow* (*Sc.*), the same with pit and gallow. *Aberd. (Jam.)*

f. *See* *quot.*

1821 *Sir J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* I 48 In fields where the strata are not regular, there are often masses or pots of sandy soil, which absorb great quantities of water.

g. *Comb.* *Pot-hole* (*local*) = c, d; in *Coalmun*, the hole left by the fall of a pot-stone; *pot-peat*, peat dug out of a pot or deep excavation, *pot-stone*, a cone-shaped mass of stone forming the base of a fossil tree-stem in a coal-mine. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumb., Cumb., Westmid., W. Yorksh.

† **Pot**, sb.³ *Obs.* Also 6 pottes. [Agrees in form and sense with Fr. *Swiss* dial. *potte* (also dial. *pot*, *pout*) lip, in the phrase *faire la pousse = faire la moue*, 'to make a lip', to pout, see *Pout* v.] A grimace, to make a pot at, to make a mouth at, to mow at. (In *quot.* 1566 applied to a popping sound.)

1532 *MORE Confit. Tundale* Wks. 638/2 They call it but a parable, and almeste make a pot at it. 1533 — *Answer* *Poysoned Bk.* ibid. 1130/1 Maister Masker mocketh and moweth in that glasse, and maketh as many strange faces and as many pretty pottes therein, as it were an olde leueled ape. 1566 *WITHERS Dial.* 64 b/a A pottle made in the mouthe, with one finger, as children vse to doo, *scloppus*, vel *scloppus*.

b. *Comb.* *Pot-finger* (cf. *quot.* 1566 above).
1592 *Arden of Feversham* iv. in 9 Didst thou ever see better weather to run away with another man's wife, or play with a wench at pot-finger?

Pot, sb.⁴ Short for *Pot-shot*.

1888 R. BOLDEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xvi, A tall man took a cool pot at him with a revolver. 1900 *POLLOR & THOM Sports Burma* vi. 212, I got a cool pot at one [gaurl], and my favourite shot behind the ribs.

Pot (ppt), v¹ [f. *Pot* sb.¹ in various senses. Cf. *Du potten* (Kilian) to put in a pot, hoard up.]

I To drink from a pot.

1. *intr.* To drink beer or other liquor out of a pot; to indulge in drinking, to tupples. Also to *pot* it. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1524-1863 [see *POTTING* vbl. sb.¹ 1]. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Ob but there are few good Wits. now a dayes but will Pot it a little for company. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [1] lxxvii. 242 It is lesse labour to plow, then to pot it, and virged Healths doo infinitely adde to the trouble. 1638 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees* *Frml.* IV. I, If thou doest love thy flock, leave off to pot. 1646 W. ELDRED *Gunner's Glasse* To Rdr, Gunners, that had rather spend their time in pottling and canning.

II. To put into a pot.

2. *trans.* To put up and preserve (flesh, butter, or other provisions, usually salted or seasoned), in a pot, jar, or other vessel. Also *absol.*

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 50 Manna being potted vp for a common remembrance lasted many yeares. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I 126, I will assist your house-keeper, to pot and candy, and preserve. 1754 *FIELDING Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1822 VII. 106 Stoles of butter, which we salted and potted ourselves. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 58 Prawns are potted on the South coast.

fig. 1815 *EARL OF DUNDY Lett.* 6 Sept. (1840) 110 Pompey may be considered as a town potted for the use of antiquarians in the present century. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 It often appears in a family, as if all the qualities of the progenitors were potted in several jars.

b. *Sugar Manuf.* To transfer (crude sugar) from the coolers to perforated 'pots' or hogsheads, for the molasses to drain off.

1740 *Hist. Yamaca* 321 From the Boiler the Liquor is emptied into a Cooler, where it remains till it is fit to be potted. 1790 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 250 About twenty-four hours after the sugar is potted, the small round hole in the bottom of each pot is unstopped. 1839-87 [see *POTTING* vbl. sb.¹ 3 b].

8. † a. To put (earth) into a flower-pot (*obs.*),
b. To set (a plant) in earth in a flower-pot for cultivation; to plant in or transplant into a pot.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 529 Pot that earth, and set in it stock-gilly-flowers, or wall flowers. 1664 *EVCLYN Kalendarium Hortense* April 65 Pot them [Indian tuberoses] in natural (not forc'd) earth. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 35, I potted them into second size pots. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 300 The young plants require to be potted off singly into the smallest-size pots. 1903 D. McDONALD *Garden Comp.* Ser. II. 113 When in the third leaf, pot singly into 48-sized pots.

4. *Bilbards* = *POCKET* v. 4.

1860-5 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'Don't pot me', term used at billiards, when a player holes his adversary's ball—generally considered shabby play. 1885 *Even Standard* 18 Dec. (Farmer), After making three he potted his opponent's ball. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 10/1 With a gallery of gentlemen-cadets, he was too proud to pot the white.

5. To shoot or kill (game) for the pot, i. e. for cooking (cf. *POT-HUNTER*, -SHOT); to 'bag', *gen.* to bring down or kill by a pot-shot (a man or animal). *collog.* or *slang*

1860 *READE Cluster* 8. vii, Martin had been in a hurry to pot her, and lost her by an mch. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary in India* I. xvii. 266, I heard a good deal of 'potting pandies', and 'polishing-off niggers'. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronian* I. iv. 60 Sir Piers... thought it very slow work compared with potting a man-eater from a howdah. 1889 *CLARK* *Russell Marooned* (1890) 235 He'll have to show himself, and if he does I'll pot him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Oct. 6/1 Their evident object was to pot off the gunneis and the staff officers, about whom the bullets whistled viciously.

b. *intr.* To take a pot-shot, to shoot (*at*).

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Nov. 489/1 The French have been sending in their skirmishers close to the wall, to pot at the embrasures. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox* xli, Turning out to be potted at like a woodcock. 1898 in *Globe* 4 Feb. 4/5 If, I didn't see him potting away quite cheerfully!

c. *trans.* To seize, win, secure, 'bag'.

1900 H. NISBET *Sheep's Clothing* III. 26 However, he's in with us now, since he has potted the gill. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 12 Feb. 3/1 He has the scissors of a ready book maker, and will 'pot' extracts from Mr. Roosevelt's writings and messages 'till the cows come home'. 1904 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 8/5 Six of the eight points have been 'potted', and not a defeat sustained.

III. 6. To outdo, outwit, deceive. *Now slang*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 185 Pot him Iacke pot him Iacke? nay pot him Iugge. To pot the drunkarde, the Iugge is the dugg. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxxi. (1622) 156 The Clowne, no doubt, that potted Pan [won from him the woman whom Pan coulted] lackt arte to glose and flatter. 1621 *Br. MOUNTAGUE Diatribe* 154 It is no hard matter to puzzle and to pot you with authority of Josephus in the selfsame story of Gen. 14. 1855 *TAYLOR Still Waters* II. (Farmer), A greater flat was never potted. 1880 *MILLIKIN in Fench's Almanack* Feb., Clab you enemies—I've got a many, You can pot 'em proper for a penny.

† 7. To cap (verses) *Obs.*

1597 G. HARVEY *Trunning Nashe* Wks. (Glo-ari) III. 37 He teacheth these how to pot verses an house together. 1598 *Stro. Surv.* viii. (1603) 72 The boyes of diuerse Schooles did cap or pot verses.

IV. 8. 'To manufacture, as pottery or porcelain; esp. to shape and fire, as a preliminary to the decoration': cf. *POTTING* vbl. sb.¹ 2

† **Pot**, v² *Sc. Obs.* [f. *Pot* sb.²] a. *trans.* To dig pits in, fill with pits. b. To dig a trench about, to mark off by a trench. c. To put in a pit.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 388 On alth syde the way, weill braid, I was pottit, as I haf taid. 1595 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 129 The said dyk ascendis south east or thairby, as the same was presentlie pottit and meikit. 1887 *DONALDSON Sught. to Jannason, To Pot, Pott*, to pit, trench, or mark off by furrow, as in boundaries of land. To plant or set in a pit, as in *pottling* march stones; also, to pit and cover, as in *pottling* or pitting potatoes [for] winter.

† **Pot**, v³ *Obs.* [f. *Pot* sb.³] *intr.* To make a grimace, to mock. Hence † *Potting* vbl. sb.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus. on Foily* Sy. I, Thei on the other syde did potte at him. 1553 *Short Calcech in Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI.* (Parker Soc.) 504 At length was he [Jesus] mocked with pottting, scornung, and spitting in his face. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 326 Me they potted at, as in such cases is usual in Princes courts.

Pot, *obs.* form of *POTE* v., *Put* v.

Potability (pōtābiliti). [f. late L. *pōtābilis* (see next) + -ITY, so F. *potabilité* (Littre)] The quality of being potable or drinkable.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xii. 189 That it may be brought into a condition of potability. 1873 *TRISTRAM Bloob* xiii, The potability of the water.

Potable (pōtāb'l), a. (*sb.*) (Also 7 -abile, -ible) [a. F. *potable* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *pōtābilis* (Auson) drinkable, f. *pōtare* to drink see -ABLE.]

1. Fit or suitable for drinking; drinkable.

1572 J. JONKS *Bathes of Bath* II. 16 The water there is altogither potable. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 369 They bore the tree with an awger, and there issueth out sweet potable liquor. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. vii. in 179 The water was so corrupted, that it was not potable. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ix, Huge packs of provisions edible and potable.

b. *Potable gold*, a preparation of nitro-muriate of gold deoxygenized by some volatile oil, formerly esteemed as a cordial medicine; drinkable gold. So *potable Mars* (iron).

1576 *BAKER (title)* The Newe Jewell of Health, wherein is

contained . . the use and preparation of Antimonic, and potable Gold. 1597 SHAKS *a Hen IV*, iv. v. 163 Other [gold] is more precious, Preserving life, in Medicine potable. 1667 MILTON *P L* iii. 608 What wonder then if fields and regions here breathe forth Elixirs pure, and Rivers in Potable Gold. 1694 SALMON *Bible's Dispens* (1713) 195/r A Tincture of Malt from Malt, is called potable Malt. 1712 SWIFT *Fable of Midas* 7 He call'd for Drink, you saw him sup Potable Gold in Golden Cup. 1858 MAYNOR *Expos. Lex*, *Amum Potabile*, old term, Potable gold.

†2 Appropriate to drinking *Obs rare*—1
1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. 1 Plays 1873 I 182 Come on, lets hear his wit in this potable humour.

B sb. pl Things potable, drinkables, liquor
1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iii. 1, In a well-knit body, a poor parsnip will play his prize above their strong potables. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* § 287, The sick be nourished with only potables. 1797-1823 DICKENS *Crit Lit* (1866) 268/r He indicates the places for peculiar edibles, and exquisite potables. 1884 *Funch* 18 Oct. 1901/r The pleasant potables they would imperiously prohibit.

Hence **Potableness**, potable quality, potability.
1727 in *DAILY vol. II* 1755 JOHNSON, *Potableness*, drinkableness.

Potacre, variant of **Potagrie** *Obs.*, *podagra*.

|| **Potage** (po'tāz). [*F potage* see **POTTAGE** (which was the same word adopted in ME and anglicized)] Now, in this spelling, recognized as a French loan-word, found in 16th c Sc, and in Eng. from 1660 chiefly in reference to France or French cookery.] Soup of any kind. *A potage*, a meal or mess of this

1567 in Chalmers *May O of Scot.* (1818) I 178 Bakyno melt to my Ladie, with potages, after their discretion. Ane kyde, with potages refraint to the master household. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* v. 91 Eat nothing but Potages, Fricasces, and Ragouts, your Andouilles, your Lunig de porcena, your Bisk and your Olio's. 1688 R. HORTON *Amour y in 84/r* Potage is strong Broth of Meat, with Heib and Spices boiled. 1691 *Stuyvesant Funch* 16 Soop, and Fricasces, Ragouts, Potage, Which like to Spuns, do Nature urge to Rage. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Potage*, a Jumblement of several sorts of Flesh and Fowl boild together with Heibs, and seived up in the Broth, mix'd together after the French Fashion. 1733 SCOTT *Quentin D. Pref.*, The potage, with another small dish or two, was equally well arranged. 1824 BARRIAM *Ingol Leg* Ser II *Black Mousquetaire*, He quite gave up potage, or game.

† **Potager**. *Obs.* Forms: 4, 8 potager, 4-5 ere, 5 -are, 6 *Sc* potiser, potissere. See also **POTTINGER** 4. [*ME. potager*, a *F. potager*, in 15th c. a maker of potages (Littré), now obs. in this sense: see **POTAGE**, **POTAGER**] A maker of potage or potage; one who cooks vegetables.

1377 LANGR *P Pl* II. v. 157, I haue be cook in hir kichyne and be content seied I was be piousness potager, and other poure ladies. v. 1420 *Leve Cocoon* (1862) 1 Cure, . . . most be don in thirne degre Thir, hasteler, payteler, and potager. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/r A Potagar, *legumarius*. c. 1595 Chalmers *Angl. in Balfour's Practices* (1754) 585 Gif thair be ony Culiks or Pottisearis, quha bakis pyit. a. 1598 [see **POTTINGER**]. 1797 S. SWITZER *Piace. Gard.* iii. xxviii. 177 It may be truly said, says that haughty potager (Mons. de la Quintinye, a celebrated gardener) in praise of his great master.

Potager, early form of **POTTINGER** 1

† **Potagere**. *Obs rare*. [*a F. potager*, -ère adj. in *jardin potager*, a kitchen-garden (also *potager sb.*), *a kitchen-garden; a herb-garden*.

1669 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., The gardens were well understood, I mean the Potagere. 1699 — *Aetasia* Pref. a vij, I content my self with an Humble Cottage, and a Simple Potagere. *Ibid.* Plan b ij, Of the Hort-Yard and Potagere.

Potagerie (|| potā grī, potē'dzēi). In 7-8 also anglicized *potagery*. [*F. potagerie*, † pot-herbs or kitchen-plants collectively (now a fit-place for cooking potage)] Growing herbs or vegetables collectively, a kitchen-garden.

1603 EVELYN *De la Quint.* Compl. Gard. Dict. *Potagery*, is a Term signifying all sorts of Herbs or Kitchen plants, and all that concerns them, considered in general. 1727 S. SWITZER (title) *Practical Kitchen Ga diner*, or a New and Entire System of Directions for Meloury, Kitchen-Garden, and Potagery. 1826 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* II, (1863) 318 The high ivied stone wall of the potagerie.

Potagre, obs. form of **POTAGRE** *a.* and *sb*

Potamian (po'tā miān, -em'iān), *a.* and *sb*. *Zool.* [*f. Gr. ποταμός river + -ιαν*] *a.* adj. Of or pertaining to the *Potamites* or *Tionyichides*, the soft-shelled river tortoises. *b. sb.* A tortoise of this group, a river tortoise, mud turtle

1850 BRODERIP *Notab. Nat* xl. (1852) 265 A good garnish of claws to enable the Potamians to scramble upon banks and logs. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand Dict.*, *Potamian* adj.

Potamic (po'tāmik), *a.* [*f. Gr. ποταμός river + -ια*] Of or pertaining to rivers, fluviatile

1883 SUTCLIFF *Exposition Eng* 87 In the school of Carl Ritter, which has been said of three stages of civilisation determined by geographical conditions, the *potamic* which clings to rivers, the *thalassic* which grows up around inland seas, and lastly the *oceanic*. 1904 *Times* 9 Mar. 1901 These Ideas belong to the potamic stage of the naval art.

|| **Potamogale** (po'tāmpgālē). *Zool.* [*mod.L., f. Gr. ποταμός river + γαλή weasel*]. A genus of insectivorous aquatic mammals, with one species, *P. velox* of Western equatorial Africa, the otter-shrew; taken as type of a family *Potamogalidae*. Hence **Potamo'galid**, an animal of this family; **Potamo'galoid** *a.*, resembling the *Potamogale*.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl Life* iii. 43 The potamogale, a curious otter like water shrew. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand Dict.*, *Potamogalid*, *Potamogaloid*

|| **Potamogeton** (po'tāmdzē | on, -gē tēn) *Bot* [*L. potamogeton* (Plin.), adopted by Tournefort 1700 as a generic name, a *Gr. ποταμός river + -εἶν neighbour*] A genus of floating freshwater plants, a pondweed

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 65 Potamogeton is called in duche Samkraute, it may be named in englishe Pondplantayne, or swymmyng plantayne, because it swymeth above poudes and standing waters. 1604 HOLLAND *Pliny II* 250 This Potamogeton hath an adversative nature to Crocodiles also. 1756 J. HILL *Hist Plants* 247 (Jod) The oblong oval-leaved potamogeton, the potamogeton with cordated leaves surrounding the stalk. 1832 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 248 In front of the tent I found the English potamogeton, which I had not seen since I had left Lincolnshire. 1890 *Daily News* 24 May 5/3 He could . . . lament leamedly that the dropper caught in callitriche and potamogeton, long names for water weeds

Potamo'graphy. [*f. Gr. ποταμός river + -γραφία*] The physiography of rivers.

1864 in *WEASTON*

Potamology. [*f. as prec. + -λογία*] The scientific study of rivers

1829 (title) *Potamology; or, the Science of Rivers: A Tabular Description of the principal Rivers throughout the World* 1872 M. COLLINS *P. Clarice II* ix. 129 Nile, Ganges, Amazon, Seine, Marne, and Loire . . . when will there be an end of geography and potamology? 1899 *Athenaeum* 2 Sept. 325/2 It is in America that the most marked advances in the science of potamology have been made.

Hence **Potamologic** *ad.*, of or pertaining to potamology; **Potamologist**, one who studies or is versed in potamology.

1863 J. FERGUSSON in *Geol Soc Yrnl.* Aug. 322 Consequences strangely overlooked both by engineers and potamologists. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Potamological*

Potamo'meter *rare* [*f. as prec. + -μετρον*] An instrument for measuring the force of a river current.

1895 in *FUNK'S Stand Dict.*
Potamophilous (po'tāmōfilēs), *a. rare* [*f. as prec. + Gr. φίλος (see -PHIL) + -ους*] River-loving.

1827 *Brit. Critic* I. 474 Rowed in his public State barge, on the bosom of the Thames, in all the majesty and magnificence of a Fluviate and Potamophilous Lord Mayor

Potance, **Potanger**: see **POTENCE**, **POTTINGER**.

Potaquaine, *erron.* f. **POTOQUANE**

† **Potargo**. *Obs.* Variant of **POTARGO**.

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* iv. i, Here be certain tarts of tar about me And parcels of potargo in my jerkin. 1739 'R. BULL' in *Dedehindus' Grubianus* 66 If for the liqu'rish Appetite there are Mangoes, Potargo, Champignons, Caviare

|| **Potaro**, *erron.* variant of **PEDRERO**

1665 J. FRASER *Pelichon* (S. H. S.) 374 In the Castle were . . . brass drakes or monkeys, a potaros, 800 a ms.

Potash (pō'tāsh), *sb.* [*Early mod E. pot-ashes pl., app. ad. Du. pot-assen (1599 Kilian, 'quod in ollis . . . assentur, ne liquescentes effluunt')*, *mod Du potasch*; so *Ger potasche*, *Swed. potaska*, *Da. potaske*; also *F. potasse* (1577 *potas*, at Liège, Godf.), *It. Pg., mod.L. potassa*, *Sp. potasa*]

The sense-history of *potash* and its derivatives is involved in the advance of chemical knowledge. The earliest term was *pot ashes* or *pot-ashes* = *Du. pot asschen*, applied to the crude products. The essential substance of these, when purified from extraneous matters, was spoken of in the singular as *pot-ash* or *potash*. In 1756 this was proved by Dr. Joseph Black of Edinburgh to be a compound substance, a carbonate, the removal from which of the carbonic acid left a 'caustic alkali' or 'lye' (really the hydroxide, or caustic potash, KHO), which chemists thereafter generally considered to be the true *potash* (in *Fr. potasse*). In 1807 this, in its turn, was shown by Sir H. Davy to be not a simple substance, but to contain a new metal, of which he believed it to be the oxide. To the metal (K) he gave the name *potassium*, to the oxide (on the analogy of *magnesium* and *magnesia*, *sodium* and *soda*, etc.) that of *potassa*. Next year, Dakeel gave reasons for believing that the latter contained also water, and it was subsequently shown to be the hydroxide or hydrate (KHO), the simple oxide being the anhydrous form (K₂O). The salts of potassium, in accordance with the chemical theory of the time, were viewed as compounds of the oxide, and variously named carbonate of *potassa*, of *potass*, of *potash* (= potassium carbonate, K₂CO₃), chlorate of *potassa*, *potassi*, or *potash* (= potassium chlorate, KClO₃), etc. Commercially 'potash' is still often applied to the carbonate, by chemists usually to the hydroxide or hydrate, caustic potash, KHO, but sometimes to the anhydrous oxide, K₂O, and in names of compounds it is still often used instead of 'potassium', as *chlorate of potash* = *potassium* or *potassic chlorate*

1. An alkaline substance obtained originally by lixiviating or leaching the ashes of terrestrial vegetables and evaporating the solution in large iron pans or pots (whence the name). Chemically, this is a crude form of potassium carbonate (more or less mixed with sulphate, chloride, and empyreumatic substances), but was long thought to be (when freed from impurities) a simple substance.

a. orig. plural, pot ashes, pot-ashes: now applied to the crude substance

When purified by calcination and re-crystallization, known as *pearl ashes* or *pearl-ash*

1648 HERRMAN *Dutch Dict.*, *Pot asschen*, Pot-ashes. 1657 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 22, 50 lbs of pot ashes. 1669

BOYLE *Contn New Exp* 1 (1682) 37 A liquor made of the salt of Pot-ashes suffused to run in a cellar *per deliquium* 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 101 We sell at Paris, four Sorts of Pot-Ashes. 1714 MANDVILLE *Fab Res* (1733) I 413 Another set of [sailors] are freezing in the north to fetch potashes, from Russia. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 112 Herbs, in general, furnish four or five times, and shrubs two or three times, as much pot ashes as trees. 1886 W. DITTMAR in *Encycl Brit* XIX. 588 This calcination used to be effected in iron pots, whence, the name 'potashes' was given to the product; at present it is generally conducted in reverberatory furnaces on soles of cast iron.

β. singular, pot-ash, potash. applied esp. to the purified carbonate, as a substance.

1752 J. HILL *Mat Med* 802 Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline Salt, made by burning from Vegetables. We have several Kinds of it in Use. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 22 In 1756, Dr. Black proved that the potash which the world had considered as a simple substance, was really a compound, consisting of potash and carbonic acid; that lime deprived it of this acid, and that it became more active by becoming more simple. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Loud Disp* (1818) 320 Impure Potash. Impure Sub Carbonate of Potash. Potashes, Pearl-ashes. This substance consists chiefly of subcarbonate of potash, mixed with some other salts. It is known in commerce by the name of potash, and is brought to us principally from the Baltic and America. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt Sepulchres* I. xv. 337 The 'hashish el kali' covered the ground: this is the plant from the ashes of which they make potash for soap.

† *b.* Used also to include the impure carbonate

of soda, *BARILLA Obs.*

1823 J. BARCOCK *Dom Anussem*. 150 Your potash should be of that kind termed *bailla*

2 *Chem.* The hydroxide or hydrate of potassium, KHO; a hard white brittle substance, soluble in water and deliquescent in air, having powerful caustic and alkaline properties; *caustic potash*.

1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 171 Potash is a body, which has not hitherto been decomposed, it is of a white colour, and exceedingly caustic. This substance is prepared by burning vegetables, which all contain a greater or less quantity of potash, as we shall explain under the head Carbonate of Potash. 1846 G. E. DAVY *tr. Smoot's Ann Chem* II. 128 If caustic potash be added to the mass, a considerable quantity of ammonia is given off. When the acid is accurately neutralized with potash, it forms an easily-soluble salt. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 692 *Potash* applied sometimes to the hydrate, sometimes to the anhydrous oxide of potassium, occasionally also to the crude carbonate, it is best however to restrict it to the hydrate, either in the solid state or in aqueous solution. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* (1871) 198 Thrown into water, one atom of potassium displaces one of hydrogen from the water, forming potassium hydroxide, or potash. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med* (1880) 125 Caustic potash is usually moulded for medical purposes into small sticks about the size of a pencil, which should be white, but are often greenish, bluish, or reddish brown from impurities.

b. Now sometimes applied by chemists to the anhydride or monoxide, K₂O, = **POTASSA**; in non-chemical works vaguely to any compound of potassium.

1843 J. A. SMITH *Product Farming* (ed. 2) 101 The property on which this depends is, that clay invariably contains potash and soda. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lith Pract Agric* (ed. 4) I. 29 Potash is an element in most plants. 1858 TINDICUM *Urine* 195 There is only a very small quantity of potash present in the urine. 1866 [see 2].

c. In names of compounds = **POTASSA**, and now in chemical use mostly superseded by **POTASSIUM**.

Carbonate of potash = potassium carbonate; † *murrate of potash*, obs. name of potassium chloride, † *oxygenated murrate of potash* = potassium chlorate, *sulphate of potash* = potassium sulphate

1791 HAMILTON *Beithollet's Dyeing* I. 1. 1. 26 Acidulous tartre of pot ash. 1799 *Mod Yrnl* I. 103 Remarks on the effects of the nitrous acid, the oxygenated murrate of potash, &c. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem* I. 195 Sulphate of soda may be decomposed by charcoal, phosphorus, &c. in the same manner as sulphate of potash. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product Farming* (ed. 2) 149 Silica enters the plant chiefly in the form of silicate of potash or soda. 1876 Bristow *The & Pract Mod* (1878) 864. The carbonate, acetate, and citrate of potash are probably the best for the purpose.

3 *Short for potash-water* see 4

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxviii, They drank a whole potash-and-brandy each. 1895 *Cornh Mag.* Oct. 396 A stiff tumbler of whisky and potash.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *potash-lye*, *muck, salt, soap*; *potash alum*: see **ALUM** 2, *potash-felspar* = **ORTHOCLASE**; *potash-granite*, *felspathic granite*; *potash greensand*, a greensand yielding potash; *potash kettle*, a large vessel employed in the manufacture of potash; *potash-lime*, see **QUOT**; *potash-mica*, a silicate of aluminium and potassium = **MUSCOVITE**; *potash-water*, an aërated beverage; water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, to which is added potassium bicarbonate.

1830 *Ure Dict. Arts* 39 If 'potash alum is to be formed, this sulphate of alumina is evaporated to the specific gravity of 1.38. 1852 DANA *Man Geol.* § 55. 55 One [species of felspar] has in addition potash and is a 'potash felspar' *Ibid* 56 Orthoclase or potash-felspar. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv (1873) 320 Grand bare pinnacles of a red 'potash-granite. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric* 402 Calcareous Marls and 'Potash Greensands. 1871 T. DWIGHT *Trav New Eng.* (1821) II. 256 The method of making potash in those large vessels, now known [as] 'potash kettles. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem* IV. 692 'Potash lime, a mixture of hydrate of potassium and quicklime. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl Anst.* III. 816/2 The 'potash ley will now gradually recede

into the large bulb. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1011. Chemically, micas may be divided into 'potash-micas, containing little or no magnesia; and magnesia-micas. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xcvi. 327. The ash, which are called 'potash muck, make excellent manure for some kinds of soil. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 123. Experiments have shown that the 'potash salts, when introduced immediately into the blood, are extremely poisonous. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 861. To scrape the nail thin, and then after softening it with 'potash soap, to apply chrysanthemum. 1802 W. SAUNDERS in *Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VIII. 492. [N. Paul] has introduced also the gaseous 'pot ash waters.

Hence **Potash** *v.*, *trans* to treat or manure with potash; **Potashery** [*cf. colliery, pottery*], a factory where potash is made, *pl.* potash-works.

1860 EMERSON *Conc. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 332. Whether to whitewash or to potash, or to prune. 1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I. 263. Potasheries, tanneries, breweries, iron-works, paper-works, and others.

Potass (pote'ss, pote'ss). *Chem.* Now rare. [*ad. F. potasse* POTASS.] An anglicized form, variously used according to the chemical notions of the time, for potash, potassa, and (in names of compounds) potassium.

1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 243. To reduce the dropsical swellings, ten or fifteen grains of potash, two or three times a day, in some bitter draught, are directed. 1835 J. SMITH *Panacea Sc. & Art* II. 388. All the mineral acids dissolve tin, and it may be precipitated from its solutions by potash, but an excess of potash will re-dissolve the metal. *Ibid.* 414. Pure potash is extremely white, and so caustic, that if applied to the hand, the skin is instantly destroyed; it is therefore in this state called caustic alkali. The potash of commerce is always combined with carbonic acid, this addition reduces it to its usual state of what is called mild alkali, or by chemists carbonate of potash, or rather sub-carbonate of potash, as it is not saturated with the carbonic acid. 1860 *Piess's Lab. Chem. Wonders* 26. A substance of similar composition to nitrate of potash (saltpetre).

b. Potash-water: see POTASH 4.

1803 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. I think I will have some curaçao and potash.

c. **Comb.**: potass-albite, albite containing potash instead of, or besides, soda.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 416. In a few instances, as in potass-albite, this base would seem to be partly soda and partly potash.

¶ **Potassa** (pote'ssā). *Chem.* [*mod. L.*: see POTASS.] The name appropriated by Davy to potassium monoxide, K_2O , also called *anhydrous potash*; sometimes also applied to the hydrate or hydroxide, KHO ($=K_2H_2O_2$), also called *potassa fusa* and *caustic potash*.

Formerly used in names of chemical compounds in which current nomenclature uses potassium, as *carbonate of potassa* = *potassium carbonate*, K_2CO_3 (regarded as $K_2O \cdot CO_2$).

Liquor potassæ, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, containing about 5.84 per cent of the hydrate.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 334. This substance is pure potash or potassa, which was unknown in its uncombined state till I discovered potassium, but which has long been familiar to chemists combined with water in the substance which has been called pure potash; but which ought to be called the hydrate of potassa. 1813 — *Agric. Chem.* II. (1814) 52. Potassa or the pure caustic vegetable alkali consists of one proportion of potassium and one of oxygen. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 611. The *Liquor Potassæ* of the Pharmacopœia is directed to be prepared as follows:—'Take of carbonate of potassa 15 ounces, lime 8 ounces, boiling distilled water a gallon [etc.]' 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. s.v. *Potassium*. What is called caustic potash, which is a compound of 48 potassa + 9 water. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Potassa Fusa*, fused potash, the hydrate of potash, also called *Lapis infernalis*. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 66. *Liquor potassæ* seems to be of use in some cases.

† **Potassamide** (pote'ssämēd). *Chem.* Also **potassiamide** (Ogilvie 1882). [*cf. POTASS-IUM + AMIDE*.] An amide of potassium, formed by the substitution of one or more atoms of potassium for those of the hydrogen of ammonia (NH_3). Two of these are known, *monopotassamide*, KH_2N , and *tripotassamide*, K_3N see *quots.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 7. Potassamide is an amide of potassium. 1866 *Online Ann. Chem.* 16. Caustic potash and potassamide may be regarded as the hydrated and ammoniated forms of chloride of potassium. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 695. Amides of Potassium. *Monopotassamide*, KH_2N , is formed when potassium is gently heated in ammonia gas. It is an olive-green substance. *Ibid.*, *Tripotassamide* or *Nitride of Potassium*, K_3N , is a greenish black infusible substance.

Potassamine (pote'ssāmīnē). *Chem.* [*f. POTASS-IUM + AMINE*.] A name, preferred by some, for POTASSAMIDE see AMIDE, AMINE.

1873 WATTS *Potassæ Chem.* (ed. 12) 233. When potassium is heated in ammonia gas, a compound called potassamine is formed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XII. 373. The univalent radical, amidogen, NH_2 , with one molecule of potassium forms potassamine, NH_2K .

† **Potassane**. *Chem.* [*f. POTASS-IUM + ANE*.] Davy's proposed name for potassium chloride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 327. Murate of potash, which may be called potassane, consists of 75 of potassium and 67 of chlorine. Potassane is the only known combination of potassium and chlorine.

Potassic (pote'ssik), *a. Chem.* [*f. POTASS-A or POTASS-IUM + IO, so F. potassique*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing potassium or potash; = *potassium* in comb. Also in compounds, as *mono-, dipotassic*; *hydropotassic* (combined with water).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. Berzelius termed 'the combinations of the oxide [of potassium] with acids,' and of the metal with halogenous bodies, *Sales potassici* potassic [salt]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 121. Potassic Carbonate causes no precipitate. 1877 WATTS *Potassæ Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 338. Normal potassium carbonate, or Dipotassic carbonate, K_2CO_3 . 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/2. The Prussian Government is a member of another 'Kautell'—that controlling the supplies of potassic salts.

Potassiferous (pote'ssifēus), *a.* [*f. POTASS-A + (-I) FERROUS*.] Containing or yielding potash or potassic salts.

Potassio-, combining form of POTASSIUM, in the names of double salts of potassium and another substance, as *potassio-platinum* (attib), *potassio-ferrous* adj., of potassium and iron, *potassio-mercuric*, *potassio-platinic*, *potassio-radicis*, *potassio-tartrate*, etc. 1873 RAUFL *Phys. Chem.* 108. The potassio-platinum chloride removed by filtration. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 308. Potassio-platinic chloride, insoluble in alcohol and ether. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 403. A little tartrate of potash, or potassio-tartrate of soda may be given.

Potassium (pote'ssizm). *Chem.* [*In form, mod. L.* (Davy 1807), *f. POTASS or POTASH* (see Note there), in accordance with the names of metals in -ium.] One of the elements, an alkaline monad metal, the basis of POTASS; it is a highly lustrous white metal with a slight tinge of pink, soft at ordinary temperatures, of specific gravity 0.865, being the lightest solid body known except lithium; when exposed to the air it at once tarnishes or oxidizes, and when thrown upon water instantly decomposes it, uniting with the oxygen and causing the liberated hydrogen to burn with a characteristic violet flame. Symbol K (for *Kalium*), atomic weight 39.1.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 32. Potassium and Sodium are the names by which I have ventured to call the two new substances. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 321. Small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface, which consist of potassium. I discovered this metal in the beginning of October 1807. 1839 *Use. Nat. Art.* Potassium is a metal deeply interesting from its having been the first link in the chain of discovery which conducted SIR H. DAVY through many of the formerly mysterious and untrodden labyrinths of chemistry. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. 2. § 92. 276. Potassium alone melts at 136°, sodium alone melts at 190°, but the alloy of potassium and sodium is liquid at the ordinary temperature of the air. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVIII. 176. Bromide of potassium in large doses has a beneficial effect [in dipsomania].

b. **attrib.** in names of chemical compounds, as *potassium carbonate* (also carbonate of potassium, of potassa; or of potash, potassic carbonate), K_2CO_3 , so *potassium chlorate*, *chloride*, *cyanide*, *hydrate*, *iodide*, *oxide*, etc.; *potassium salt*.

1865 *MANSFIELD'S* 257. Its Potassium compound. 1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* (1871) 17. Formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid upon a salt called potassium permanganate. 1873 WATTS *Potassæ Chem.* (ed. 11) 319. Potassium Bromide is a colourless and very soluble salt. *Ibid.* 320. Potassium Hydrate, commonly called caustic potash or potassa, is a very important substance, and one of great practical utility. *Ibid.* 324. Potassium-salts are always most abundant in the green and tender parts of plants.

Potassuretted, -eted, *a.* [*irreg. f. POTASSA after SULPHURETTED: cf. CARBURETTED*.] Combined with potassium, as in *potassuretted hydrogen*.

1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 224. Potassuretted Hydrogen Gas. This name I would propose for the solution of potassium in hydrogen gas, which, results from the action of potassium on water. 1839 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 46. We reckon at present 23 compound gases, namely, Hyduret of carbon, and of phosphorus, arsenuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted, potassuretted, and selenuretted hydrogen [etc.]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Potassuretted Hydrogen* a combination of potassium with hydrogen, forming a spontaneously inflammable gas.

† **Potate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. potātus*, pa. pple. of *potāre* to drink: see -ATE².] *Int. Drunk*: in quot. perh. = drinkable, liquid, liquefied.

Some take *river potate* to be = quicksilver or mercury. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. II. Eight, nine, ten, eleven hence He will be silver potate, then, three, three, three, Before he citronise some fifteen days, The Magisterium will be perfected.

Potation (pote'shən). Also *s. cioune*, 5-6 -ion. [*ME. a OF potation, -ation* (obs.), *ad. L. potation-em*, n. of action from *potāre* to drink.]

1. Drinking, a drinking, a drink, a draught.

1499-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 97. In money veyn to the poole peple, and for potations to priests and clerkes. 1823 *Cath. Angl.* 2881. A Potacion, potacio. 1864 SHAKES *Tit* II. iii. 56. Rodrigo. To Desdemona hath to night Carrows'd Potations, pottle deepe. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 121. The potation of the same aliment, but liquid. 1687 *COTTON Epigr.* *De Monsieur Cotin* (R). Three or four hours of friendly potation. 1814 *SCOTT Waverley* III. You did rather abstain from potation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28. Indulging in moderate potations.

† b. A drinking party, compotation, symposium. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 456. Have, make, or vse any potacions, cocklighte or drinking. 1565 *Stat. Hattredny Sch. Worc.* in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 9012. The said Schoolmaster shall take the profits of all such cock-light and potations, as are commonly used in Schools. 1574 M. STOKES in *Pencock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xiii. They have a Potation of Figs, Reasons and Almonds, Bonnes, and Beer, at the charge of the sayed Determiners. 1890

Gross Gold Misch. I. 33. This gathering was called the 'potacion' or 'drinking' ['potacio']

c. Indulgence in drinking alcoholic liquor; imtemperate drinking.

1800 *WELLES Washington* XI. (1877) 151. The very intemperate passions and potations of some of their officers. 1835 *MARYAT Olla Pod.* vii. In stalked three men who were the worse for potation. 1881 *BESANT & RICHTER Chapt. of Fleet* I. vi. His face, flushed and cheeks swollen by reason of his midnight potations.

2. Liquor for drinking; a drink, a beverage.

1426 *LYDG. De Guit. Pilgr.* 2407. Mauge hir potacions and dyverse confections. Made at the potycaryes. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138. What man dlynk of this potacion, Pleyn in his face shal shewe it owth. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1489. The root from whence their favourite potation is extracted. 1871 B. LAYTON *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 109. He deserves thy kitchen's best potation.

† b. A deleterious drink or liquid; a potion. *Obs.* 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 176. They [be accused] that drinke potacions do deprece or withdraw the nurishyng of the byrth within the body.

3. **attrib. and Comb.** † **potation money**, money given for drink, drink-money, † **potation penny**, a contribution to the expense of a drinking entertainment; **potation-shop**, a drinking-shop.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 141. We aske allowaunce of potacions mynye geven to your tenants in Resseyvynge of the Rentes and charges aforesaid, also in drynkynge sylver on your workmen. 1524 *Foundation Stat. March. Gram. School* 15 Apr. [The Schoolmaster or Usher shall teach the children freely] withoute any money taking therefor, as cokke peny, victor peny, potacion peny or any other except his said stipend. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 514. That famed potation-shop.

Hence **Potationist** (*nonce-wd*), one given to potations, a habitual or professed drinker.

1888 *BLACK Ado. Houseboat* 251. He was a powerful potationist.

Potative (pō'tativ), *a. rare*. [*ad. obs. F. potatif, -ive* ad., *f. L. potāt-, ppl. stem of potāre* to drink: see -IVE.] Addicted to drink; bibulous. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* II. 73 note, The potative Bishops of his time.

Potato (pō'tāto), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *botata*, 6-7 *bat(t)ata* see BATATA. β. 6- *potato*, (6 *potaton*, 6-7 *potade*, *potatus*, 6-8 *patata*, 6-9 *potatoe*, 7 *partato*, *potado*, *potata*, *pottato*, *puttato*, 8- *ilitt. pertater*). γ. *b. dial. and vulg.*: see 2 d. [*ad. Sp. patata*, a variant of BATATA, orig. the native name in Haitian in sense 1. So, in same sense, *F. patate*, obs. It. *potata*, Ger. *potate*.] Sense 1 is the original; the plant to which it is applied was to Geiarde, in 1597, 'the common Potatoes'; the plant in sense 2, on account of its general likeness to the other as producing esculent tubers, he called from its alleged source 'Virginia Potatoes'; and (in his *Catalogue* of 1599) 'Bastard Potatoes'; but when this came to be an important object of cultivation as a food plant, it became 'the potato' par excellence, the exotic plant and tuber originally so named being distinguished by some adjunct. In 17th c. instances of the word it is often difficult or impossible to determine which plant is meant.

1. A plant, *Batatas edulis*, N. O. *Convolvulaceæ*, having tuberous roots, for which it is cultivated for food in most tropical and subtropical regions of the world; = BATATA. Its native region is unknown, but it appears to have been seen by the Spaniards first in the West Indies c. 1500. Now distinguished as *Sweet* or *Spanish potato* (see 3 a).

a. The tuber.

In the 16-17th c. supposed to have aphrodisiac qualities, to which there are frequent references.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 82 (fr. Peter Martyr, 1511-16) In Hispaniola they dygge also, certeyne rootes growynge of theim selues, whiche they caule *Batatas* [*indigena batatas appellat*]. They are also eaten rawe, and have the taste of rawe chestnutes, but are somewhat sweeter. 1565 *HAWKINS Voy. Florida* (Hakl. Soc.) 27. These potatoes be the most delicate rootes that may be eaten, and doe far exceede our passeneys or carets. 1577-1576 [see BATATA]. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 149. Of the potato and such venerous roots as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies. 1596 *Gd. Huswines Jewell* Cvb. Pare your Potaton. 1598 *SHAKES Merry IV* v. 21. Let the skie raine Potatoes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. 1. 'Tis your onely dish, above all your potato's or oyster-pies in the world. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 452/1. The Potatoes make a delicate kind of Drink, both pleasant and wholesome. 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 183. Throughout the whole Island there grows a root they call *Ignamoe*, or *Patata*, from whence the invention was brought to Spain. 1689 H. PITMAN *Relation Gt. Suff.* etc. 29. Of eatable Roots [in Providence Island, Bahamas] there is Partatoes, Yams, Edders, &c. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 228. The West Indian Potatoes have all a sweetish taste.

b. The plant. (See BATATA, *quots.* 1613-1866.)

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccccxxiv. 780. Of Potatoes. This plant. is generally of 15 called Potatoes or Potatoes. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing upon the ground, like unto Pompons. Clusius calleth it Battata, Camotes, Amotes, and Ignames. In English Potatoes, Potatus, and Potades. 1681 *J. JEFFERSON Let. fr. St. Kitts* 10 Nov. in *Yng. Squire 17th Cent.* (1878) I. 280. It [hurricane] broke and twisted my sugar-canes, rooted up my Cassava, and washed the graine and new-planted puttatoes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy.*

S. Sea 303 There are Patates of four or five several Colours 1707, 1775 [see 3 a] 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 154 The Potatoe and Potatoe-ship Both these plants are now cultivated all over America, and supply the Negroes and poor sort of people with a great part of their food

2 The plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of the Pacific slopes of South America, introduced into Europe late in the 16th century, and now widely cultivated for its farinaceous tubers: see b.

Described in 1553, under the name *papas*, in the *Cronica de Peru* of Pedro Cieza, cap. xl, § 5. Introduced into Spain, it is said, from Quito, soon after 1580, and thence, c. 1585, into Italy, in 1587 grown at Mons in Hainault, whence in 1588 two tubers were obtained and grown by the botanist Clusius, Keeper of the Botanical Garden to Maximilian II; described by him as *Papas Peruanum*. Soon grown in other botanic gardens, as at Breslau in 1590. The plant may have been brought independently to England, where Gerard had it growing in 1596, but he was in error in his statement that he obtained it from Virginia (whence the erroneous name *Virginia Potatoes*, long kept up by English writers); for the plant is not a native of Virginia, and was not cultivated there in 16th c. In 1693 its introduction into Ireland was attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh 'after his return from Virginia' (where he never was); but no contemporary statement associating Raleigh's name with the potato has been found. See Bushfield *Raleighiana* II. in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* 1898, XXX, 158-159, B. Daydon Jackson in *Gardeners' Chron.*, 1900, XXVII, 161, 178.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccxxv 781 Of Potatoes of Virginia. Virginia Potatoes hath many hollowe flexible branches, trailing vpon the grounde, three square, vneuen, knotted or kneed in sundry places. The roote is thicke, fat, and tuberous; not much differing either in shape, colour or taste from the common Potatoes, sauing that the rootes hereof are some of them round as a ball, some oval or egge fashion, which knobbie rootes are fastened vnto the stalkes with an infinite number of the thicke strings. *Ibid.* 782 Because it hath not onely the shape and proportion of Potatoes, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English Potatoes of America, or Virginia. [ed. 1633 adds Bauhinus hath referred it to the Nightshades, and calleth it *Solanum tuberosum Esculentum*.] 1599 GERARDE *Catalogus* 15 *Papus oriculatus*, Bastard Potatoes. *P. Hispanorum*, Spanish Potatoes. [Catal. 1596 Ca. 1 had only the Latin names.] 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 516 Potatoes of Virginia, which some foolishly call the Apples of youth... the flowers somewhat like the flower of Tobacco for the forme. small round fruit, as bigge as a Danson or Bullies, Greene at the first, like vnto Nightshade. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Potatoes*, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great vertue, to comfort and strengthen the Body. 1707 MORTIMER *Hist.* (1708) 469 Potatoes are planted in several parts of our Country, being easily increased by cutting the Roots into several pieces, each piece growing as well as the whole Root. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi (1794) 20 Potato is of this genus (*Solanum*), as you will be convinced, if you compare the structure of the flower with that of the other species. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 128 The potato is found wild in several parts of America, among others in Chili and Peru. 1875 W. McLEWATH *Guide Wigtownshire* 10 In 1798 Marshal Stair introduced the culture of the potatoe into Wigtownshire.

b. The tuber or underground stem of this plant, of roundish or oblong shape; now a well-known article of food in most temperate climates.

1663 in *Trav. Bh. of Royal Soc.* (MS.) 25 Mar., A Proposition to plant Potatoes through all the parts of England and the benefit thereof in times of scarcity of Food, their usefulness for meat and bread. 1664 J. FORSTER (title) *England's Happiness Increased, or a Sure and Easy Remedy against all succeeding Dear Years*, by a Plantation of the Roots called Potatoes. 1664 EVLICH *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 78 Take up your Potatoes for winter spending, there will enough remain for stock, though never so exactly gathered. 1757 P. TRX *Pol. Arith.* II. (1690) 42 Ireland being under peopled the ground yielding excellent Roots (and particularly that bread like Root Potatoes). 1793 *Trav. Bh. of Royal Soc.* (MS.) 6 Dec., Dr. Sloan related that the Irish Potatoes were first brought from Virginia, and that they were the chief subsistence of the Spanish Slaves in the mines in Peru and elsewhere. 1793 *Ibid.* 13 Dec., The President (Lord Southwell) related that his grandfather brought Potatoes into Ireland, who had them from Sir Walter Raleigh after his return from Virginia. 1794 GAY *Sheph. Week.* Monday 84 Of Irish swamps potatoes is the cheer. 1798 G. WINT *Nat. Hist. Selborne* xxxvii, Potatoes have prevailed in this little district, within these twenty years only. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ir.* I. 18 The apple potatoe is liked best, because they last till the new ones come in. 1792 — *Trav. France* 350 A: to potatoes, it would be idle to consider them in the same view as an article of human food, which ninety-nine hundredths of the human species will not touch. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* I. 24 Ye who grub With filthy snouts my red potatoes up. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 151 Potatoes... yield a spirit of a very pure quality. They are... cheaper than barley from which to extract alcohol. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Ar.* 876 In the potato, we have the scarcely innocent underground stem of one of a tribe set aside for evil. 1903 JOVCE *Soc. Hist. Anc. Ir.* II. 497 In my grandfather's house a big dish of laughing potatoes was always laid aside for wandering beggars.

c. *Potatoes and point*. see POINT sb. 1 C. 7.

1835 J. NAL. Br., *Jonathan* I. 75 The potatoes and point of an Irish peasant. 1831, 1897 [see POINT sb. 1 C. 7].

d. Dialectal and vulgar alterations of the name.

1788 E. PICKER *Poems Gloss.*, *Tawties*, potatoes. 1805 G. MINDOE *Million of Potatoes* Poems (1805) 145 It's lang ene I the tates need. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 19 'Tatoes travel slowly down The throat. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. A piece of taters or a few turnips. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their taters in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's coppers. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Baked 'taters. 1884 *Ed. Words* May 333/5 The other man, plied a vigorous tread in taters and trotters.

8. [*Pratie* is characteristic Anglo-Irish, the Irish name is, in Munster, *práta*, in Meath, *práta*, pl. *práta*, *préatáid*.] VOL. VII.

1829 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* (1855) II. 288 Englishmen feeding on roast-beef or Irishmen on 'wetuns' and 'praes'. 1832-53 *Whistle-Bunkus* (Soot Songs) Ser. 1. 22 When evening sets in Paddy puts on the pot, To boil the dear potatoes and serve them up hot. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, You must do something to get your own dinner, there's not prates enow for the whole of ye. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 74 When all the prates were black in Ireland, why didn't the priests say the hocus-pocus over them? 1884 CUDWORTH *Yorksh. Dial. Sketches* 121 (E.D.D.) Peeling sun potatoes.

3. With distinctive words. a. *Carolina*, Spanish, Sweet Potato = sense 1. b. *Chilian* p., Irish p. (now U.S.), *White* p. (U.S.) = sense 2. c. *Virginia* (-an) potato, (a) = sense 2, (b) = sense 1.

a. 1599 [see 2] 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 517 *Battatas Hispanorum*, Spanish Potatoes. *Ibid.* 518 The Spanish Potatoes are roasted under the embers put into sacke with a little sugar, or without, and is delicate to be eaten. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent* 12 The Spanish potato he holds as a bable. 1707 SLOANT *Jamaica* I Pref., The Spanish Patata, eaten commonly in Jamaica, is a true Convolvulus. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 84 They cultivate the esculent Convolvulus, (*enigo*) sweet potatoes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 12 Shaped like a Carolina potato. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 442/1 The sweet potato is yet known in the market as the 'Carolina'.

b. 1664 J. FORSTER *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 2 The fourth sort, are the Irish Potatoes, being little different from those of Virginia, save only in the Colour of the Flower and time of flowering. 1693 [see 2 b] 1839 WARDEN *United States* II. 213 Of esculent plants there are, in the Eastern parts, the sweet potato, red and white; the common, or Irish potato, which is in general use. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 4 The Chilian potato has provided food for many millions of people. 1901 *Boston Mon. Jnl.* 8/1 Irish potatoes, are called Irish from the Irish, who came in 1719, settled Londonderry, N.H., and were required to pay quit rent to the amount of a peck of potatoes. The white potato, called Irish, did not become general until after 1800.

c. (a) 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* [see 2 a] 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 517 (No. 1) 3 *Papus seu Battatas Virginianorum*, Virginia Potatoes. *Ibid.* 518 The Virginia Potato's being dressed after all these waies maketh almost as delicate meats as the former. 1715 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 272 Virginia Potatoes. We are obliged to Caspar Bauhin for a most accurate Figure of this Root. It was first cultivated in Ireland, and now about London, and in many Counties of Great Britain. (b) 1732 CATSBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 6 The Virginian Potato Convolvulus iudice tuberosa esculenta. 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The Virginian Potato. The Roots of these Plants are the principal Subsistence of the greater Part of Africa, and the southern Parts of Asia, as well as most of the People, both black and white, in the Colonies in America.

4. Applied, with defining word, to various plants having tubers or tuberous roots, mostly edible.

Canada potato, potato of Canada, Jerusalem Artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*, Creep potato (U.S.), Indian or Prairie Turnip, *Potamoia esculenta*, N.O. *Leguminosae*; Hog's potato, the Death's Quamash of California, *Zygadenus venenosus*, N.O. *Melanthaceae* (Miller *Plant-nam.*); Indian potato, (a) the genus *Dioscorea* or yams; (b) the American ground-nut, *Ajup tuberosa*; (c) the American genus *Calochortus*, N.O. *Liliaceae*; Jerusalem potato (*dial.*), the same as Jerusalem Artichoke; Native potato, of N.S. Wales, *Marsdenia viridiflora* (Miller *Plant-nam.*); of Tasmania, an orchid, *Gastrodia sesamoides*, *Sesaeide* potato, *Ipomoea biloba* (Pez.-caprie), N.O. *Convolvulaceae*, a tropical creeping shore-plant of both hemispheres; Te linga potato, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, N.O. *Araceae*, cultivated in India for its esculent tubers; Wild potato, (a) *Convolvulus panduratus*; (b) of Jamaica, *Ipo. nana* *Justigata*.

1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 517 (No. 4) *Battatas de Canada*, Potatoes of Canada, or Artichokes of Ierusalem. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Jerusalem Artichokes*, a Plant so called, but more truly Battatas [1706 (ed. Kersey), Potatoes] of Canada, because they came from Canada. 1866 TREAS *Bot.* Potato, Canada, *Helianthus tuberosus*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Potato, 'Hog's', *Zygadenus venenosus*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Potatoes, 'Indian', *Dioscorea*. 1834 ROSS *Van Diemen's Land* Ann. 131 [It] produces bulb tubers growing one out of another, of the size, and nearly the form, of kidney potatoes... These roots are roasted and eaten by the aborigines; in taste they resemble beet-root, and are sometimes called in the colony 'native potatoes'. 1857 F. R. NIXON *Cruise of Beacon* 97 *Gastrodia sesamoides*, the native potato, so called by the colonists.

5. a. In various colloq. phrases, a type of what is insignificant or of little value, esp. in small potatoes (orig. U.S.); 'no great things', said also of persons. Also attrib. = petty, mean, insignificant.

1757 SMOLLETT *Repraisal* I. II. I don't value Monsieur de Chamignon a rotten potato. 1797 COLERIDGE *Let.* I. 221 The London literati appear to me to be very much like little potatoes, that is no great things. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vii. iv, Who knew this life was not worth a potato. 1846 *New York Herald* 13 Dec. (Bartlett), Small potato politicians and pettifogging lawyers. 1855 HALSBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 63 It's small potatoes for a man of-war to be hunting poor game like us. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 July; Bananas and oranges are reckoned 'very small potatoes' indeed, you may have them for the asking. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/1 The Fourth Estate... thinks no small potatoes of itself.

b. Humorously applied to a person.

1825 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 8 Mar., How could you be such a potato? 1845 *Punch* VIII. 184 That fire-eating Milesian, that very hot potato, Mr. H. Grattan. 1868 BRITNEY *Red Windows Hall* II. 26 'You are Sam o' Ducky's'.. 'Th' same old porrito', said Sam.

c. The potato: the (very, real, or proper) thing, what is correct or excellent. *slang*. Cf. CHEESE sb. 2.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 370 The Bishop's first two volumes are not quite the potato. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood*

Pief 31 Lairy is quite 'the potato'. 1880 R. M. JEPHSON *Pink Wedding* xiv, I am convinced he is a first-rate one — quite the clean potato, in fact.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 2); a. simple attrib., as potato-bing (BING sb. 1), -bowl, -crop, -field, -fork, -garden, -grasp, -ground, -leaf, -merchant, -plant, -riddle, -sack, -shoot, -stem, -tuber; in names of things made of or from potatoes, or of which the principal ingredient is the potato, as potato-brandy, -flour, -ivory, -pasty, -pudding, -soup, -starch, -sugar, -yeast. b. objective and obj. gen., as potato-assorter, -cutter, -digger, -digging, -gatherer, -grower, -lifter, -masher, -peeler, -peeling, -picker, -picking, -planter, -raiser, -roaster, -separator, -smasher, -washer (applied to persons and to tools).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Potato assorter, a rolling screen with open meshes to allow small potatoes to be sorted from the larger merchantable ones. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 27 *Potatoes-bings are snugged up frae skath. 1892 EL. ROWE *Chap-carving* (1895) 26 Numerous objects which may thus be decorated at a small cost, book-covers, blotters, bread-platters, *potato-bowls, &c. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 197 Mr. Kraus found their *potato-brandy so poisonous. 1664 J. FORSTER *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 9 How to make *Potato Cheescakes. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 249 When the *potato-crop is removed. Note, Potato crop is an absurd expression, but we must use it for want of one which is more proper. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 245 The disease unfortunately so very general in the potato crop. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Potato digger, an implement for digging potatoes from the row or hills. 1887 JEFFRIES in *Besant Eulogy* v (1888) 136 Let him pass to his *potato-digging. 1823 J. WILSON *Scott. Life, Mass-side* 36 The *potato-field beyond the bias. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 355/5 A machine for grinding *Potato flour. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 88 The bread made of potato flour is nutritious, wholesome, and delicate. 1778 PKNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 22 Every Cottager has his *potatoe garden, a convenience unknown fifty years ago. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1225 There are two modes of lifting potatoes, namely, with the plough, and with the *potato-grap. 1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 134/1 The pannel was walking from his *potatoe-ground. 1827 *Flamish Husb.* 47 in *Labr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. A practice of sowing hemp in a border all round a garden or potato-ground. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 574/2 *Potato-ivory, of creamy whiteness, is now made from good potatoes washed in dilute sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Potato-lifter, a prong; also a kind of digging machine. 1664 J. FORSTER *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 6 You must take as much Wheat or Barley Flower as your half Bushel of *Potato Meal weighs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Potato-pasty, a pasty made of potatoes and flour. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/7 Yesterday's exhibition was enlivened by competitions in *potato-peeling, boot-blackening, cookery, and imitation. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 6/3 In the Long Sutton District the *potato-pickers have struck work for an increase of pay. 1772 PANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 180 The *potatoe plant has not been cultivated in any great quantities here (Anglesey) until of late years. 1837 GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 43 The subterranean growth of a Potato-plant. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 306 Mashed with a trencher; as for a *potatoe pudding. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1225 The *potato-riddle is made of wire. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Potato-roaster, a tin machine carried about by an itinerant vender, who sells hot baked potatoes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Potato-separator, an implement used for the purpose of sorting the tubers to size. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 60 The *potato-shoots... are fed by the matter lodged in the tuber from which the shoots proceed. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Potato-smasher, a cook's wooden utensil for mashing potatoes for the table. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* July 675 *Potato-soup, pea-soup, or even chestnut-soup for the frutitarian. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 300/7 We have been assured, that a little greenwort is nothing else than *potato starch mixed with a little gum tragacanth. 1854 *Ferris's Political Light* (ed. 2) 154 In all the starches which I have yet examined, viz., *Isis* *Isis* *Isis*, potato-starch, West Indian arrow root, sago-meal [etc.] 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1227 The reason why the *potato-stems are thus removed. 1882 OCHLIER (Amundale), *Potato-sugar. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 780 The Heat and Dart moth, also attack the *potato-tuber. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 364 Method of making *potatoe yeast.

7. Special combinations: potato-apple, the small fruit or berry of the potato-plant; potato-ball, (a) = potato-apple (Funk 1895); (b) pl., in *Cookery*, mashed potatoes made into balls with milk and butter, and fried; potato-bean: see quot.; potato-beetle¹, a wooden beetle or pestle for mashing potatoes; potato-beetle², (a) the COLORADO Beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*; (b) the Three-lined Leaf Beetle, *Lema trilineata*, or its larva (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895); potato blight = potato disease; potato-bogle *Sc.*, a scarecrow in a potato-field; potato-box, *slang*, the mouth; cf. potato-jaw, -trap; potato-bread, a bread made partly of the prepared flour of potatoes; potato-bug = potato-beetle² (Webster 1890); potato-cake, a small cake made of potatoes and flour; potato curl, a disease of potatoes in which the leaves and young stems curl and wither, caused by a fungus, *Verticillium atrolicum*: see CURL sb. 4; potato disease, a very destructive disease of potatoes, caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*, which attacks the leaves, stems,

and tubers; also called *potato blight*, *murrain*, *rot*, *potato-eel*, a minute threadworm found in potatoes (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *potato-eye*, a bud of the potato-tuber: see *EYE* s¹ 10a; *potato fern*, an Australian fern (*Marattia fraxinea*), also called *HORSESHOE fern*, a large part of which is edible; † *potato finger*, *fig*, with reference to the supposed aphrodisiac quality of the sweet potato, *potato-fly*, one of the various blister beetles of the genus *Lytta*, which are injurious to potato-plants in U S and Canada (Mayne 1858), *potato fungus*: see *potato disease*; *potato grant*: see *quot*; *potato-headed a.*, thick-headed, blunt, stupid; *potato hook*, an implement with bent tines for digging up potatoes (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *potato-jaw*, *slang*, the mouth; *potato-loaf*, a loaf of *potato-bread*; *potato-mill*, a mill for grinding potatoes to flour, *potato mould*, *potato murrain* = *potato disease*, *potato-nose*, a nose like a potato, a bottle-nose, *potato oat*, a variety of the oat; *potato oil*, an amyl alcohol derived from potato spirit; *potato onion*: see *ONION* 2; *potato pen*, a compartment on a ship's deck for keeping vegetables fresh during a voyage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *potato pie*, (a) a pie made with potatoes, containing meat, onions, etc.; (b) = *potato pit*, *potato pit*, a shallow pit, usually covered with a mound of straw and earth, in which potatoes are stored in winter; *potato race*, a race or competitive game decided by the skill and speed with which potatoes are picked up, passed on, etc.; *potato rot* = *potato disease*, *potato scab*, a brown patch on the skin of the potato, caused by a fungus, or by some irritant substance in the soil (Ogilvie 1882), *potato-scoop*, (a) a tool for cutting pieces of potatoes with 'eyes', suitable for planting; (b) a shovel for lifting potatoes, grated to allow loose earth to fall through (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), *potato-shop*, a shop where fried or chip potatoes are sold; *potato-sick a.*, of land, exhausted by successive crops of potatoes; *potato-spirit*, alcohol distilled from potatoes; also called *potato brandy* or *whisky*; *potato-spraying*, the spraying of potato plants with some preventive against disease or insects; *potato-stalk weevil*, *potato weevil*: see *quot*, *potato-stone*: see *quot* 1859; *potato-trap*, *slang*, the mouth; *potato-tree*, a small tree, *Solanum crispum*, *potato vine*, (a) the haulm or straw of the potato; (b) *Ipomoea pandurata* (Miller *Plant-namer*); *potato-woman*, a woman employed in gathering potatoes in the field; *potato-worm* (U S), the larva of a sphinx or hawk-moth, *Macrosila quinque-maculata* (Webster 1890).

1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II p v. We are ourselves curious in the fabrication of a salad, but have never yet screwed up our courage to plunge a green 'potato-apple' into the bowl 1878 *Tr von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* XVII 690 A girl of fourteen died from eating green potato-apples. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II, 628 The dark brown-coloured excrescence that grows to the size of a large horse-bean on the haulm or straw of the potatoe, termed in some places the 'potatoe bean'. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatee* Let. xxvi (1850) 261 A 'potatoe-beetle' is not to be had within the four walls of London 1879 H. GEORGE *Prager & Pev* II, 11. (1881) 220 When the 'potato blight' came, they died by thousands 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxix. To be hung up between heaven and earth, like an auld 'potato-bogle'. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. As if ye had stolen the coat from a potato-bogle. 1766 MEUSSEN *Rust* VI 396 He told me, it was 'potatoe bread'. 1821 *Encycl Brit* (ed 7) IV, 209/2 Potato bread. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commss. Agric* to the ravages of the 'potato-bug' 1884 *Chesh Gloss*. *Potato cake, a tea cake made of mashed potatoes and flour in equal parts. 1893 COUCH *Delicat Duchy* 26 Drinking cider and eating potato-cake. 1889 *Nicholson's Dict Gard* III 207/2 The means employed to limit the spread of Potato Rot are equally applicable against 'Potato Curl' 1845 CLOUGH *Let in Poems & Pr. Rem* (1869) I 204 'Potato disease, and abolition of corn laws 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 153 He is equally at home with the potato-disease 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Potatoes*, The 'potatoe-eyes' cut as before directed, are placed upon this dung, and this trench is filled up with the mould. 1882 F M BAILEY *Fern World Austr* 24 *Potatoe Fern 1866 SHAKES *Tr & Cr* v. 11 56 How the duell luxury with his fat rumpe and 'potato finger', tickles these together 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 637 The common mould of paste, the green mould of cheese. The *Potato fungus. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer* (ed 3), *Potato Grant, a patch of land for growing vegetables formerly granted by the owner to each of his slaves (West Indies). 1822 G C LEWIS *Let.* (1870) 22 The 'potato-headed jury' 1792 MME. D'ARLBY *Diary* 4 June, 'Hold you your 'potato-jaw, my dear', cried the Duke [of Clarence], patting her [Mrs Schwelkenberg] 1821 *Encycl Brit* (ed 7) IV, 302/2 The same price is taken for a 'potato loaf' 1812 SIR J SINCLAIR *Syst Husk. Scot* 1 330 It resembles a 'potatoe mill' 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1069/2 This 'potato-murrain' appears to be due to the presence of a fungus, *Botrytis* (or *Peronospora*) *infestans* 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* I 119 You wouldn't love a man with a 'potato-nose' or a pumple complexion, if he were morally the most perfect creature in the universe 1808 W MARSHALL *Review* I 78 The 'potatoe oat',—a truly accidental variety,—being of later discovery 1822 *Glover's Hist. Denb* 1. 198 The American, or potatoe oat, has been

found to produce from seventy to eighty four bushels per acre. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* II 1. Feeding on larks, sparrows, 'potatoes pies, and such good unctuous meats' 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To Yng. Authour*, Then hast thy finger in Potato pies 1807 *Complete Farmer* II s.v. But the best way of storing the roots is in what are called potatoe-pies. 1828 *Crazen Gloss* (ed 2), *Potatoes-pie*, a small hillock of potatoes covered with straw, sods, and earth, to protect them from frost during the winter season 1880 BARING GOULD *Mehalah* xi. She found the parson in his garden making a potatoe pie for the winter 1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Suppl 530/1 The distress occasioned by the 'potato 10t and bad harvests. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed) 11 Sept. 9/1 The 'potato-rot' made a clean sweep of their little patches 1830 *Encycl Brit* (ed 7) II. 355/2 *Potato-Scoop. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W* vi. In London at a 'potato-shop' 1882 *Garden* 11 Mai. 164/3 The chances are it [the ground] is 'Potatoe-sick' 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 12/2 *Potato spirit is made chiefly in Germany. 1884 *St James Gas* 19 Dec. 4/1 Drinking Hamburg sherry, potato-spirit and other such poison. 1902 *Daily Chron* 15 Apr 8/4 The experiments in 'potato-spraying' were continued with satisfactory results 1887 *Nicholson's Dict Gard* III. 209/1 Snail another American beetle that injures Potato crops is the 'Potato-stalk Weevil' (*Baridius irroratus*) 1859 PAGE *Handbk Geol. Terms* 301 *Potato-stones, a quarryman's term for the geodes of the mineralogist, rounded irregular concretions of various composition 1895 J. W. ANDERSSON *Prospector's Handbk* (ed 6) 97 Heliotrope, freestone and quartz cat's eye, potato-stone, &c. 1878 GROSS *Dict Vulg* Tr. s.v. *Red rag*. Shut your 'potatoe trap. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* iv. And now Tom delivered a rattling clunker upon the Benicia Boy's potato-trap 1899 MORROW *Bohem Paris* 30 The fruit- and 'potato-women' came after, and then the chair-menders

Hence *Potato v. trans.*, to plant or crop with potatoes, *Potatoey a.*, *nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a potato; *Potatoless a.*, without potatoes.

1844 *Tral R. Agric Soc* V. 1. 56 The land is potatoed the following year 1883 *Herfordsh Mercury* 21 July 4/2 The plan of perpetually potatoing the land 1865 *Reader* 25 July 119/2 As potatoey as the peach over the way 1807 SYD. SMITH *Piquette's Lett* iv 30 Do you think that satisfaction and disaffection do not travel down from Lord Fingal to the most potatoe-less Catholic in Ireland? 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* xv. 324 Eating our potatoe-less breakfast

Potator (pō'tā-tar). *rare*. [a. L. *pōtātor*, agent-n. from *pōtāre* to drink + *see -OR*.] A drinker, toper a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc) I. 173 An exceedingly good potator in any liquor you please 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlv. II 206 Barnabee, the illustrious potator, saw there the most unbecoming sight.

Potato-ring. A recent fanciful appellation for Irish dish-rings of the 18th c., now collected as objects of *virtu*

The dish ring was a hoop of silver, often elaborately chased, or adorned with pierced and repoussé work, used as a stand for a circular bowl or the like, in use c. 1750-1800 The appellation 'potato-ring' is due to the suggestion or unfounded notion that the hoop was used to keep together a heap of potatoes in the middle of the dinner-table

1833 *Times* 9 June 10/4 A number of old Irish potato-rings—one pierced with cage-pattern—45/- per oz. 1906 *Macm Mag.* Dec 122 Two candles, in early Hanoverian candlesticks, lit up the celebrated potato-ring in the centre of the table.

Potato-root. [f. *POTATO* s¹ + *ROOT* s¹.]

† 1. A name formerly given (a) to the tuberous roots of the Sweet Potato, and (b) to the tubers of the common potato; also to these plants themselves.

1592 GREENE *Disput* 17 The Apothecaries would haue surplusing water and Potato rootes lyde on theyr handes 1594 *Huswifery Handmaide for Kitchin* 32 A Potato roote well pared. 1597 *Pilgr. Perennus* v. 549 A well disposed minde Shall no potato rootes in poets find 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Potato roots are of a temperate quality 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 179 In this ship was brought [i. e. to Bermuda] the first Potato roots. 1655 MOUTER & BENNETT *Health's Impr* (1746) 324 Potato roots are now so common and known amongst us, that even the Husbandman buys them to please his Wife

2. *Potato root*, the root of a potato-plant

Potatory (pō'tā-tō-ri), *a* (s¹). [ad. L. *pōtā-tō-ri-us*: see *POTATOR* and *-ORY* 2.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or given to drinking.

1834 *Tail's Mag* I. 586 I'll tame the potatory pride of this proud islander. 1839 *Blackw Mag* XLV. 178 His potatory prowess puts him at the head of the poll 1860 MRS BYRNE *Undercurrents* II 31 Her husband's potatory tendencies

2. Fit for drinking; potable. *1 rare*.

1827 LYTON *Pelham* xxxix. I helped myself to the potatory food with a slow dignity

B. s¹. = DRINKABLE s¹

1836 E. HOWARD *R. R. Reg* xiii. All the eatables and potatories were carried off

Pot-ball see *POT* s¹ 14.

Pot-bellied (pō't-be-lid), *a* [Faisynthetic f. next + *-ED* 2.] Having a pot-belly. Also *transf.*

1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* cl 229 Given to tame Rabbits when they are pot-bellied through costiveness. 1698 *Phil. Trans* XX 262 He would appear in all the Deformities that can be imagin'd, as Hunch Back'd, Pot Belli'd, Sharp Breasted. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* lxxvi. A pot-bellied Dutch bottle of brandy. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederic Gt.* iv. iii (1872) I 294 A glutinous race of Jutes and Angles lumbering about in potbellied equanimity.

Pot-belly (pō't-be-lī). [f. *POT* s¹ + *BELLY* s¹.]

1. A swollen or protuberant belly.

c 1714 Pope, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xi. He will find himself a forked striding Animal, with bandy legs, a short neck, a dun hide, and a pot-belly 1822-34 *Good's Study*

Med. (ed. 4) IV. 224 It. gives that projecting rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly distinguished by the name of Pot-Belly 1897 *Albust's Syst Med.* III 488 The pot-belly of rickety children is caused... by dilatation of the bowels with undigested food

2 *transf* A pot-bellied person.

1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v 87 The baldpate pot-belly I've noted

Pot-boiler.

1 One who boils a pot, *spec. in Eng. Politics* = *POTWALLER. rare*

1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I. xvii. § 17 650 The right of election is vested at present in all the inhabitants [of Tregony] who are pot-boilers. 1826 [see *POTWALLER*]

2. *colloq* Applied depreciatively to a work of literature or art executed for the purpose of 'boiling the pot', i. e. of gaining a livelihood: see *POT* s¹ 13 e, a writing, picture, or other work, made to sell.

1864 *Sat. Rev* 27 Aug 275/2 Artists and novelists of a certain stamp joke about 'pot boilers'—the name facetiously given to hasty, worthless pictures and books, composed for the simple and sole purpose of being sold under cover of a reputation 1882 J. C MORISON *Macaulay* iv 129 Macaulay's contributions to the *Edinburgh* at this period have largely the characteristics of what are vulgarly called 'pot-boilers', though they were written to keep not his own but another man's pot boiling 1884 H D TRAILL *Coleridge* iii 53 Such was the singular and even prosaic origin of the 'Ancient Mariner' surely the most sublime of 'pot-boilers' to be found in all literature. 1897 W C HAZLETT *Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. iii 1 242 All men who have to live by their labour have their pot-boilers

attrib 1899 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim* 20 Writing what are vulgarly known as 'pot-boiler' books

b. A writer or artist who produces 'pot-boilers'.

1892 G. S. LAYARD *C Keene* ii. 37 He never seemed to realize that he was anything more than a hard-working pot-boiler 1900 *Pall Mall G* 31 Aug 1/2 The joys of matrimony have an odd way of turning all but the greatest into 'pot-boilers'

3 *Anthropol* (See *quot*. 1874.)

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* iii. 92 Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pebbles, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. Pot-boilers, as they are called, of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day. 1899 J KENWORTHY in *Essex Nat.* XI. 105 The large quantity of ashes and charcoal, with calcined pebbles and 'pot-boilers', at the bottom of the lake and upon the platform upon which the huts were built.

So (in senses corresponding to 2) **Pot-boil v. intr.**, to do pot-boiling; *trans* to produce for sale; **Pot-boilery a.** (*nonce-wd.*), of the nature of a pot-boiler; **Pot-boiling s¹** and *a* in *quot*. 1775, in sense 'providing for the immediate necessities of life', cf *boil the pot*. *POT* s¹ 13 e.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin* cxxiii. (1783) IV 130 Send, I say, the *£*. x. just for the pot-boiling business, and who knows what tomorrow may bring forth. 1870 *Daily Tel* 20 Feb 5/1 The eccentric, superficial, or 'pot-boiling' qualities which degrade much of what is manufactured and sold. 1880 HOWELLS *Undine Country* xx. I write and sell my work. It's what they call pot-boiling 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iii 60 A 'pot-boiling' adaptation of *Thouless* and *Cressida* was brought out. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* iv. He will be paid five hundred or a thousand pounds apiece for his most 'pot-boiling' portraits 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct 550 [They] saw themselves absolutely obliged to 'pot-boil', if I may be pardoned the phrase, in order to live 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar 4/3 To prove that several 'old masters' are also 'fakes', and were 'pot-boiled' in Montmartre. 1905 J. K. JEROME in *Daily Chron* 14 July 4/4 Every barrister who accepts a brief is pot-boiling. Every clergyman who preaches a sermon is pot-boiling. The pot has got to be boiled.

Pot-bound, a [f. *POT* s¹ 1 d + *BOUND* s¹ a.] Said of a plant growing in a flower-pot when its roots fill the pot and have no more room to expand. Also *fig*.

1850 *Florist Nov.* 262 To preserve plants in luxuriant health, they should not be allowed to become pot-bound. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 100 As their roots increase and before they become 'pot-bound' they must have more room. *Mod* There is no doubt we are becoming pot-bound.

Pot-boy. [f. *POT* s¹ 1 c, 2 b + *BOY* s¹ 1] A boy or young man employed at a tavern or public house to serve the customers with beer, or to carry beer to outside customers; a publican's assistant.

1795 *Chron. in Ann Reg* 2 The circumstance that led to the discovery was that of kidnapping a pot boy 1822 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xi. The potboy having to deal with drunken men occasionally. 1877 *Black Green Past* xi. He rose, and the publican and the pot-boy were astonished to find the difference in the appearance of this coster's face.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Potboydom**, the class of pot-boys; **Potboyship**, the position of a pot-boy. 1821 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 439 He bestowed the potboyship upon the youthful Gingham-bettors 1890 KINGSLEY *Alf. Locke* xiii. It is a part of his game to ingratiate himself with all pot-boydom

† **Pot-carrier**. *Obs.* A perversion of *poticary*, *POTHOARY*. cf. *POTTER-CARRIER*, *POTTYCARY*

1683 TRYON *Voy to Health* 532 Should the learnedst Doctor or Pot-carrier of them all tell a Countryman that the best way to preserve the strength and natural Virtues of his Hay, were to dry it in the Shade or House, he could not but Laugh at their simplicity

Potch, Potcher, var. *POACH* v. 2, *POACHE* s¹, esp. in paper-making.

Pot-clip. *north. dial.* [f. *POT sb.*¹ + *CLIP sb.*¹ 2; cf. *POT-KILL*.] 'A contrivance for suspending a pot or cauldron having no 'boul', consisting of two iron rods jointed together, with hooks at the free ends to catch hold of the ears or rim of the pot.

1450-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, 11 par del Pot-clippere 1465 *Ibid.* 244 Item 1 pai de potclips 1567 *Wills & Inv N C* (Suites) I. 266 One broule Iron, vij speight, 111 pair of potclips 1691 *RAY N C Words* 136 *Pot clips*, pot-hooks, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the pot 1825 in *Brockett N C Gloss*.

Pot-companion. [f. *POT sb.*¹ + *COMPANION sb.*¹] A companion in drinking, a fellow-topper.

1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 77 Some sayed, he was a Samaritan, that he had a Deyull wythin him, a glosse, a druncker, a pot companion. 1636 *Heywood Love's Mistr.* I. Wks 1874 V 105 A pot-companion, bothe to the glasse, That iours in's cuppy, indeede a drunken Asse. a 1735 *ARBUNOT Gulliver Decipher'd Misc.* Wks 1751 I 82 The Grand Treasurer made him his pot-companion, and the chief Secreary took him into all his pleasures. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet II* xx, He has promised his pot-companions to bring home a wife

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pot-companionship**; **Pot-companionship**.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi Par. Eph. Prol.* Whan was excessyve riotous bankettyng, potcompanionyng, and belychearynge more outagiously used? 1601 *DENT Pathway. Heaven* 167 As for your pot-companionship, I hate it

Pote, *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* See also *FOOT sb.* [Connected with *POTE v.*]

1. A stick or rod for poking, thrusting, or stirring.

† a. In ME. *plough-pote*, perh. the same as *plough-bat* (*PLOUGH sb.*¹ 8) or *PLOUGH-STAFF*. But the various readings, and the frequent variant *plough-foot*, leave the meaning doubtful.

1326 *LANGT P I* A vii 96 Mi plough-pote [*v.* *plow-bat*] schal be my pyk, and posshen atte [*v.* *putte* at be] Rootes. And helpe my coltre to kerue, and close be vorves [1377 B. vi 105 My plow-fote [*a.* MSS. *plow-pote*] shal be my pyk-staf, and picche atwo be rotes]

b. A poker.

1703 *THORNTON Let. to Ray* 334 *Pot*, 'a fire-pot', an iron to stir up the fire with. 1808-25 *JAMIESON, Pot, pot*, a poker. 1828 in *Crawen Gloss* 1864 *PRESGON Poems* (W Yorksh.) 10 (E.D.D.) An walked as stiff As if he'd swollud yorsh. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, Add., 'a poker for a fire.

c. 'A broad piece of wood used by thalchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. *Oxon.*' (Halliwell).

2. A kick or push with the foot.

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumberland and Lancash. to Somerset, Devon, and Cornw.

3. *Comb.* † *Pote-stick* (in a *pooststikke*), ? a stick for stirring. But cf. *POTSTICK*.

c 1350 *Nonniale Gall.-Angl.* (E E T S) 511 *Mortier pil et munduloun*, Morter pestelle and pooststikke.

† *Pote, sb.*² *Obs. rare*—1. [*a.* M.Du. *pote*, Du. *poet*; see *PAW*.] A paw.

1481 *CAXTON Godefrey* 113 The beeste..embraced hym with his potes, or feet to fore.

† *Pote, sb.*³ *nonce-wd.* [ad L. *potus*.] Drink.

1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais v.* 252 Our means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest.

Pote, v. Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *potian*, 3-5 *pote(n)*, 4 *pot*, 5- *pote*, (6 *poote*, *poat*, 9 *dial.* *poat*, *poot*, *pooot*, *poit*(e), *poyt*). [OE. *potian*, of uncertain etymology.]

1. *trans.* To push, thrust.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 522 *Feara gelican*..hi, mid leafe þære ealdan æt, heora fynd mid horna lichamlice mihite pote-don a 1003 *WULSTAN Hom.* 235 *pa deofu hy potedon* and poddetton *pa earman sawle* and beton hy ut faran raðe of þam lichaman c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 889: [Dey] left þer pottynge many on, 3it stured þey nought þe leste stone. 1340 *Ayeub.* 135 Wone is of þe zoþe milde, opren to herie and playys, and potten him uorþ a worpissip. 1382 *Wyclif Mark v.* 10 He preide him myche, that he shulde nat put [*v.* *poten*] hym out of the cuntre 1435 *Misvns Rp* a of *Love* 93 *Euerlastyng potand behynde*, in temporall solas & boddy lufe *pa seyke to florysch.* c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II. 606 A! how pynsynesse potyt me to oppresse, that I haue synnyd on euery syde. 1530 *PALSER* 663/1, I poote. 1775 *ASH, Pote* (*v.* *tr.*, a local word), to push.

b. *esp. (trans. and intr.)* To push with the foot, to kick; also said of a horse pawing.

a 1300 *Song agst. K. of Almaine* vii in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Al he shulde quete here twelfmoneth scot, Shulde he never more with his fot pote To helpe Wyndesore. 1674 *RAY N C Words* 37 *To Pote* the Clothes off; to kick all off; to push or put out 1828 *Crawen Gloss*. (ed. 2), *Pote, Paut*, to push or kick with the feet. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Skrophsk. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Them lads han poted these sheets through a ready.' 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., One boy potts another out of bed... She were luggin on her rig a potin' 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., He potes aw th' cloas off him' bed

2. *trans.* To poke with a stick or the like; *esp.* to poke or stir (the fire).

1709 S. BOWDICH in *Phil Trans.* XXVIII. 266 She.. beg'd he would not pot her too hard (as she express'd it) 1828 in *Crawen Gloss*. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss*. 1896 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Poot*, to poke or probe into a hole. 'He now gans pooping with a stick.' 1897 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Poot*, to poke about. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* s.v., *Pote* the fire

† 3. To crimp or form folds in (linen) with a potting-stick; = *POKE v.*¹ 3. *Obs.*

1614 *SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue* v. 215 See, how bee poats, paints, frizles, fashions him.

4. In other *dial.* uses: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence *Poted ppl. a.*, crimped; *Poting ppl. sb.*; *potting-stick*, † (a) a wooden, iron, or bone instrument for crimping linen (*obs.*); (b) *dial.* a stick for stirring clothes when boiling.

1600 *KEMP Nuns Dances Wond. C. 11* b. A boy arm'd with a potting stick 1609 *Heywood Brit Troy* iv 1, He wears a formall ruffe, A nosegay, set face, and a potted cuffe a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 314 Having a bucked Ruff, raised, furrowed, and ridged, with Poting [sic] Sticks of the shape and fashion of small Organ Pipes 1894 *SARAH HEWITT Peas Sp. Devon* 114 'Avec zeed tha potting-stick, Mary?

Pote, *obs. form of PUT v*

Pot-ear. [f. *POT sb.*¹ + *EAR sb.*¹]

1. The 'ear' or handle of a pot

c 1425 *Voc in Wt. Wulcker* 660/66 *Hec anca, potere.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/2 A Pote ere, *ansa, ansula.*

2. *Geol. (pl.)* See *quot.*

1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* I. 11 18 The quarries exhibited the following beds of the Marlstone. 1 Lightish yellow micaceous sandstone full of Belemnites. 2 'Pot-ears', bluish gray calcareous grt, quarried for troughs. 3 'Pendle'

Pot-earth. [*POT sb.*¹] Potter's earth, potter's clay; *Geol.* the BRICK-EARTH of the London basin

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xiv § 18. 125 The richest of such earth, (as pott earth and marle) will with much fire grow more compacted. 1766 *ENRICK London* IV. 201 All the hard crust of pot-earth had been robbed by the potters 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 Nov 6/7 To bridge over a weak spot from which the early potters had abstracted all the pot earth or brick earth, as we now call it

Potecarie, -gary(e), variants of POTEROARY.

Poteen, poteen, (*pot'n, pot'n*). Also 9 **poteheen, poteen, poteheen.** [*a.* Ir *potúin* (*potúin*) 'little pot', dim. of *potá, púte* *POT sb.*¹ : short for *usges potúin* 'little-pot whisky'.] Whisky distilled in Ireland in small quantities, privately,

i. e. the produce of an illicit still.

1812 *MAR EDGEMORTH Absentee* x, Poteheen, please your honour,—because it's the little whiskey that's made in the private still or pot, and sheen, because it's a fond word for whatsoever we'd like, and for what we have little of, and would make much of 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII 478 Whiskey too was made, They call'd Poteheen, and sold so very cheap. 1856 *LIVER Martins of Cro' M.* x 87 'That is 'poteen', Mr Masseybred', said the host. 'It's the small still that never paid the King a farthing.' 1885 *TENNISON Tomorrow* xvi, Yea Honour 'ill give me a thimble to drink yer health in poteen

b. *attrib. and Comb.* as *poteen still, whiskey.*

1826 J. BANIM *O'Hara Tales* I. xi 273 Two [decanter] containing cold poteen punch. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 73 The smell of what, in Ireland, is called poteen whiskey. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxvi, There's a flaunt of young woman at the poteen shop there. 1903 W. B. YRATA *Celtic Twilight* 148 He supplies the poteen makers with grain from his own fields

Poteger, early form of POTINGER.

† **Poteller, a. (sb.)** *Obs.* Also 4 **poteler, 5** **poteller, potler.** [app. a. AF. **poteller*, f. med.L. type **potellaris* adj., f. *potellus* *FOTTELE*] Holding a pottle (qualifying *pot* or the like), hence sometimes as *sb.* = *POTTELE-POT*.

1390 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 18 Pro 11 ollis cores galones, et pro 11 ollis cores potellers 1392-3 *Ibid.* 154, 111 potellers galones, 111 potellers potellers. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 488 Item, 111 potellers of lether. Item, 111 pottis argente potellers. 1465 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 492, 111 pottes potellers porselle gylt, weynges lxx. unnces.

† **Potelot.** *Obs. rare.* [= G. *potilloth*, Du. *potlood* *POT-LEAD* 2] Sulphure of molybdenum.

1828 in *WEBSTER*, citing *Favonius*.

Potence 1 (*pō'tēns*). [*a.* OF. *potence*, ad. L. *potentia* power, f. *potens*-em, pres. ppl. of *posse* to be powerful or able: see *ENOE*.]

1. Power, ability, strength; = **POTENCY** 1.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv xxvi 72 That he ne may it known as in potence that is kyndely power 1596 *DALRYMPLE* 11, *Lashie's Hist. Scot.* x 472 The quha om did excel in wisdom, or potence. 1669 *GALE Crd Gentiles* I. I. iv. 22 His Potence, Prevalence, and Interest among the Canaanites. 1767 *MRS. S. PENNINGTON Lett.* III. 153 That there is any other being, in the universe, which withstands the potence of God. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Seraphim* I. 156 Where the blind matter brings An awful potence out of impotence 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 126 Men are made up of potences

b. = **POTENCY** 1 b.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 112 And through thy frame the liquor's potency flung.

c. Sexual power.

1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 173 She.. averred.. that he was impotent at the date of the ceremony... The appellant averred his potency.

2. Degree of power or intensity.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biogr. Lit.* xii (1882) 135, I shall venture to use potence, in order to express a specific degree of a power, in imitation of the Algebrasts 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1870) II. xxv. 10 Derivative from the principle in its lower potency or degree 1863 *MASSON in Reader* 26 Sept 335/2 This, then, is the first 'potence', as the Germans would call it, of that self-culture which consists in the control of thought by and within itself

Potence 2 (*pō'tēns*). Forms: 8 **potans**, (*portance*), 8-9 **pot(θ)ance**, 6- **potence**. [*a.* F. *potence* a crutch (12th c. in *Hatzl-Darm.*), also applied to various T- or I-shaped objects, as

a gibbet, an armorial charge, a tactical formation, the potence of a watch, ad. L. *potentia* power, **POTENCE** 1, in med L a support (?), crutch. In sense 3, often written *pot(θ)ance*. See **POTENT sb.**¹]

† 1. A cross or gibbet. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melunne* 117 There is the potence or cross wheron the good thet Dymnas was crucified whan our lord was nayled to the Croc for our redemption. 1571 *Saith Poems Reform* xxvii 215 And, as I past, the Potence I espy, Quhan the anyoynt Bischope hung to dry 1816 *KLATINGS Trav.* I. 80 note, One feature disfigures the landscape (in Catalonia); the potence. The gallows appears on every hill

b *Engineering* A supporting framework formed like a gallows.

1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milst. Bridges* (ed 3) 362 A vertical frame, forming a potence, or gallows, was fixed upon each of the horizontal frames, with two iron rollers on the summits, over which the two suspension cables were passed.

2 **Watchmaking.** A stud screwed to the top plate in which is made the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge; hence, any stud or fixture supporting a bearing. *Counter-potence*, a stud in which the upper pivot of the verge plays

1678 *Lord Gas No 1286/4* The Counter potence [wings. pittance] hath a tail that goeth a quarter of a circle 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Potans*, or *Potence*, a Part of a Watch 1705 *DERRHAM in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 318 One of these drilled stones they fix in the cock, the other in the bottom of the portance only to carry the balance. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Watch-work*, The potence, or potance, which is the strong stud in pocket watches, whereon the lower pivot of the verge plays. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 219 Supported by two counter potances upon the upper plate 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 503 The potence, and small or counter potence,., that hold the pivots of the balance-wheel, are small cocks seen in fig 502,., and are screwed to the top or upper plate within the frame 1885 *Lock Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv 329/1 Take the potence, and screw it in its place upon the top plate

† 3 *Erron. for potent* (**POTENT sb.**¹ 1). *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Arminy* III. 24/1 The Clutch is of some termed a Clutch, but more usually a Crutch Staff, which by Old Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, was called a Potence.

4 A military formation, in which a line is thrown out at right angles to the main body.

1750 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 40/2 The left of the English was formed to prevent that design in a manner which the military men call Potence, that is, in a body which presents two faces to the enemy. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* xviii. viii (1872) VII 243 Friedrich's line shoots out in mysterious Prussian rhythm, in echelons, in potences, obliquely down the Janus-Hill side

5 (See *quot.*)

1887 *Frail R. Archael. Inst.* XLIV. 112 The Circular [cylinder] were provided with a revolving machine, called a potence, by which all the nests could be conveniently got at in turn.

6. *attrib.* in sense 2, as *potence file, hole*.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 214 The size of the potence file most generally used is four inches long. *Ibid.* 280 The body or abut of the verge, viewed through the follower potence hole should be seen crossing the balance wheel hole of the dovetail

Potence (*pō'tēns*), *a. Her.* Also **potencie**, improperly **POTENCE** [*a.* F. *potencie*, f. *potence*: see **POTENCE** 2. Cf. *PATENCE*] = **POTENT** 2.

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 35 Beareth Sable, a Bende Argent, with two double Cotizes, Potences and Counter-potences of three peeces d'O 1602 *SGAR Ham. M.* & *Civ.* II. xxvi. 105 That every man should vpon their vppermost garment wear a blacke Crosse, voided with a Crosse potence 1611 *COTGR.* *Potence*, *th.* like, or belonging, to a Gibbet, or Crutch. In Blason, potencie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Potent*, or *Potence*, the Term for a Cross in Heraldry, formed into this Figure. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) II. xviii. 193 Richard bore on his banners the cross potence and four doves of the Saxon Saint 1894 (see **POTENT** 2).

Potency (*pō'tēns*) [ad. L. *potentia* power: see **POTENCE** 1 and *ENOY*] The quality of being potent.

1. Power, ability to accomplish or effect something, inherent powerfulness or capacity; authority.

1539 *HEN. VIII Instrum.* Nov. Wyatt's Wks. (1813) App 517 Being the end and victory not in the multitude and potency, but in the hand of God. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. ii 67, I would to heaven I had your potency, And you were Isabell 1654 *NICHOLAS Papers* (Camden) II. 114 It wilbe a very great infamy and unbefitting the potency of y^e crowne. 1663 *WOOD Life Apr.* (O. H. S.) I. 473 Dr. Erbury was turned out of his fellowship of Magd. Coll. by the potency of Dr. Pierce the president 1759 *W. MASON Caractacus Poems* (1774) 237 By the dread potency of every star... We do adore thee 1850 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xxi. 451 The renowned name became at once a charm of magic potency. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers of Nov.* 11 37 Inheriting the old potency of a great house. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Mar. 315/1 The decision...has likewise a tendency to limit the potency of garnishee procedure

b. Power to affect one physically; of liquor, etc.. overpowering or intoxicating quality; strength.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* Title-p, An especial declaration of the potency, vertue, and operation of our English Ale 1785 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* II. iv, The potency of..good October. 1785 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 51 Suffocated by the potency of their exhalations, she was forced to quit the gallery. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xvii, You would have thought..the very horse..was affected by the potency of the drink

2. *transf.* A person or body wielding power or influence; a being possessed of power; a power.

1645 W. BALL *Sphere of Govt* 18 We may give, or Render

too much to Caesar, or Caesar, Potentates or Potencies
 1741 *Barrow's Wks.*, *Pope's Symp.* v. I 669 Before his
 time the Roman Episcopacy had advanced it self beyond
 the priesthood into a potency 1887 C. J. ASSEY *Eng. Ch.*
 & *Sp.* I. 119 A firm believer in ghosts, witches, faeries, and
 such other supernatural potencies

3. Capability of active development; potentiality,
 inherent capability or possibility

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 35 Books doe contain a
 potencie of life in them to be as active as that soule was
 whose progeny they are. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr.*
Faith vi (1845) 72 A plant is a tree in the potency 1874
 TYNDALL *Belfast Address* 55, I discern in that Matter the
 promise and potency of all terrestrial life.

4. Degree of (latent) force. Cf. POTENCE 1. 2.
 a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 97 To conclude readily,
 what potency the bubble has, by the change of the atmo-
 sphere's weight, acquired or lost. 1877 BLACKIE *Four*
Phases I. 71 The effects produced by this higher potency of
 the same force.

Potenger, obs form of POTTINGER.
 Potent (pō'tent), sb¹ and a² [app. an altera-
 tion or variant of F. *potence* POTENCE 2.]

A sb. †1. A crutch; a staff with a cross piece
 to lean upon; also *transf.* a crozier. Obs.

1364 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 88 Dobest is a-boue bope, And
 Berep a Busschopes cros. A pyk is in pe potent to punge
 a doun be wikkede. 121366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 368 So
 old she was that she ne wente A fote, but it were by potencie
 c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix (Placidas) 28 For he thryd fut
 hym worthis pen Haf a potent hym on to len *Ibid* xl.
 (Ninian) 495 His patent can [= gan] with hym ta Priuely,
 ore he wald ga [cf. 514 For-] his stafe some has he tan].
 c 1420 LYDE *Thebes* I, in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 359 b/x He
 taketh a potent, And on three feete, thus he goeth ayen.
 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv xii, He wente with a potente
 or stylthe on whyche he lened.

b. fig. A support, stay. Cf. CRUTCH sb. 1. c.
 Obs. or arch.

1246 LYDE *De Gul. Pilgr* 9177 Thow art hys pyler &
 hys potent; And ellys he were Inpotent. c 1430 — *Mm.*
Poems (Percy Soc.) 240 Jhesu be my staff and my potent
 1891 STEVENSON *In South Seas* (1900) 249 He was but wait-
 ing to capitulate, and looked about for any potent to relieve
 the strain.

†2. A gibbet. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 162 [He] gart heyde them, and syne
 he gart hyng ther quartars on potentis at diuers comont
 passagis on the feldis.

†3. A cross handle like the head of a crutch
 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. 337/x There is an other sort
 of these Hung Forks. without a Raspe, or Potent, on the
 head.

B. *adj. Her.* Having the limbs terminating in
 potents or crutch-heads, as *cross potent*; formed
 by a series of potents. *Potent (and) counter-potent*:
 see COUNTER-POTENT.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii vii (1660) 82 He bears... a
 Crosse potent. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* *Potent*, a Cross
 Potent, by reason of the Resemblance its Extremities bear
 to the Head of a Crutch. 1766-87 PORY *Heraldry* (ed 4)
 Gloss., *Potent*, a. said of a Cross terminating like a T, at
 its upper extremities. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* (ed 3) 54 *Potent*
 is formed by a number of figures, bearing some resemblance
 to crutch heads, arranged in horizontal lines, in the same
 manner as Vair. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* *Potent*, also
 gives its name to one of the heraldic furs, composed of any
 metal and colour. this is, however, usually blazoned *Potent*
counter-potent. *Ibid.* *Potent* is also applied to the edge of
 an ordinary or to a line of division, though the latter but
 rarely. *Ibid.* s. v. *Cross*, *Cross potent*, written sometimes
potence (fr. *potencie*), so called because its arms terminate
 in potents, or like crutches. Also called a Jerusalem cross.

Potent (pō'tent), a¹ and sb² [ad L. *potens*,
 -ent-*em* powerful, pres. part. of *posse* (*potis esse*) to
 be powerful or able]

1. Powerful, possessed of great power; having
 great authority or influence; mighty: used of
 persons and things, with many shades of meaning,
 as the power implied is political, military, social,
 supernatural, moral, mental, etc. (Usually a poetic
 or rhetorical word, felt to be stronger than *powerful*)

a 1500 *Priests of Pöblis* in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems Repr.*
 (1792) 10. 10 Than come he hame a venie potent man, And
 spouist syne a michtie wyfe richt than. a 1550 in *Dunbar's*
Poems (S. T. S.) 324 The potent Prince of joy imperiall, The
 he sumonting Emprour abone. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.*
 iv. 89 The Doctor is well monied, and his friends Potent
 at Court. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* iii. viii, Thus sits
 the great Enchauntresse in her cell, With Vestal fire
 her potent liquor warms. 1630 R. JOHNSON *The Kingd. &*
Commonw. 84 The potent state there, boasting of
 the bravery of 200 gallees, and eight or ten galleasses. 1639
 N. N. tr. *Die Borg's Compl. Woman* ii. 1 The wisest
 and potentes of men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 211 Moses
 once moe his potent Rod extends Over the Sea. 1666
 TATE & BRADY *P. Ps.* viii. 7 They jointly own his potent
 Sway. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 264
 A smaller garrison held the town against a potenter
 host. 1783 CLARKE *Village* i. 282 A potent quack, long
 vers'd in human ill, Who first insults the victim whom he
 kills. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 38 Potent once
 at quots and cuncts, Head erect and heart elate 1880
 McCARTHY *Omn. Times* IV. lxi. 375 His influence and his
 name were potent in every corner of the globe. 1897 W. L.
 CLOWES *Royal Navy* I. xi. 380 The danger of making any
 effort of the kind in face of a 'potent' fleet.

b. Of reasons, principles, motives, ideas: Co-
 gent, effective, convincing.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. lxi. 192 But 'gainst your priuacie
 The reasons are more potent and heroycall 1699 J. GOOD-
 MAN *Penit. Pard.* iii. vi (1713) 385 Fear, is neither so last-
 ing a principle, nor so potent and effective a motive as hope

1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* vii. vi, An objection which,
 however potent, is single 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 51
 Ideas which should shiver into atoms some of our present
 most potent ideas.

2. Having strong physical or chemical properties:
 as a potent solvent, drug, etc.

1715 ROWE *Lady J. Gray* i. 25 Is there no help in all
 the healing art, No potent juice or drug to save a life So
 precious? 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 113 The most
 potent and probably the proper solvent of iron, is the vitrio-
 lic acid 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed 5) 242
 With respect to mercury, or any other potent remedy 1899
Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 800 Of more potent remedie,
 salicylic acid is perhaps the most trustworthy.

3. Possessing sexual power.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 149 Such a man im-
 tent awake, potent only in dreams

†B. sb. Obs. 1. Power, a power.
 1512 *Helias* in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 56 To
 praise and honour you as well for the honour that God
 hath doone to you as for your noble potentes. 1631
Celestina vii. 88 Such a peerlesse Potent, a commanding
 Power, as thy imperious unparalleled beauty!

2. One who has power or authority; a potent
 person; a potentate

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 358 Ciy haucocke kings, back to the
 stained field You equal Potents, fierie kundled spirits 1642
 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 8 There be other Potents under the
 King, which are called Barons

3. A military warrant or order.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iii. vi. 103 The Victual-
 Master, may send forth his warrants or potents for the
 bringing in of all manner of victuals at their ordinary
 prizes. 1689 G. WALKER *Stage of Derry* 15 A Fortnight
 later, we receiv'd a Potent to March to St. Johnstown 1690
 J. MACKENZIE *Stage London-Derry* 5/a The Potent being
 more narrowly inspected, was found defective

Potent, a² see after POTENT sb¹

†Potentacy. Obs. [f. POTENTATE. see -ACY.]
 The state or rule of a potentate; supreme power.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 357 The usurping pot-
 entacy, an outrageous rule of thundering Tyrants. 1681
Whole Duty Nations 14 Their Interests, are preserved and
 kept distinct, as these are often allowed to be under some
 conquering Potentacy. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 48
 That, in which the Supreme, the Infinite Wisdom, Hol-
 ness, Dominion, Potentacy, hath plac'd his Glory

Potentate (pō'tentāt), sb. (a). Also 4-6
 potentat. [ad L. *potentātus* (u-stem) power,
 dominion, in late L. a potentate (whence F.
potentat), f. *potens* POTENT a¹. see -ATE 1.]

1. A person endowed with independent power;
 a prince, monarch, ruler.

c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 30 Til 30 alon wil be potentat in pe
 kirk a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 81 b, No potentate was
 more piteous nor lorde more bounteous. 1592 SHAKS
 i. Hen. VI. iii. 136 But Kings and mightiest Potentates
 must die, For that's the end of humane miserie 1667
 MILTON *P. L.* v. 706 All obey'd The wonted signal, and
 superior voice Of thir great Potentate. 1769 GRAY *Installa-
 tion Ode* 37 High potentates and dames of royal birth 1867
 FREEMAN *N. C.* I. 39 The mightiest potentate of the East

2. A powerful city, state, or body; = POWER 6 b.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. 94 Carthage grew so great
 a Potentate, that [etc.] 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 325
 The best Security against any future Designs or Attempts
 from the French, or any other Potentate 1855 MACAULAY
Hist. Eng. xviii. IV. 130 Nothing indicated that the East
 India Company would ever become a great Asiatic potentate.

†B. *adj.* Powerful, ruling. Obs.

1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & F.* kv. 54 This spider hath
 vsurpedie growne To potentate state. 1597 A. M. tr.
Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg. 50/a Those mighty and potentat
 Lodes. 1648 S. FAIRCHILD *Prisoner's Praises*, etc. (1650)
 39 Execute... the spirit of mortification upon your potentate
 and predominate sins

Potentat, a. *Her.* [f. POTENT sb¹ + -ED 2.]
 (See QUOTS.) So [f. POTENT a.]

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* & Gloss., *Potentat*, or *Poten-
 tat*, ordinaries are so termed when the outer edges are formed
 into potents, differing from what is called *potent counter-
 potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the
 ordinary into potents and counterpotents like the fur
Ibid., *Bend potentat*, like the bend patée, is formed by one
 limb of the cross potent issuing from the sides 1830 ROBSON
Brit. Herald III, *Potentat*, or *Potentat*. 1889 in *ELVIN*
Heraldry 103/a.

|| Potentia. [L. = power.] In *potentia* = in
 POSSE: see || IN 21.

1601 A. COPLEY *Ans. Let. Jesuites Gent.* 26 No com-
 plete head in esse but only in *potentia*

Potentia (pō'tēnīā), a. and sb. Also 4-6
 -enoiā(l). [ME. *potentia*, ad late L. *potentia* (Al-
 bertus Magnus a 1250, but cf. *potentia* later adv.
 5th c., Sidon.), f. *potentia* POTENT a¹ + -AL, so OF.
potencial (14-15th c. in Godef.), mod. F. *potentiel*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Possessing potency or power; potent,
 powerful, mighty, strong; commanding. Now *rar.*
 c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 360 The myght of the fadres
 potentia deite. a 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father* 2
 Celestial Father, potentia God of myght. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.*
 i. 1. 13 The Magnifico is much belov'd, And hath in his
 effect a voice potentia as double as the Dukes. 1795
 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 The bark, when sufficiently
 masticated, operates as a very potent purge and emetic.
 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 191/1 The nation as a whole,
 and every individual composing it, are without any potential
 voice in their own destiny.

2. Possible as opposed to actual; existing in
posse or in a latent or undeveloped state, capable of
 coming into being or action; latent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. viii. (Bodl MS.),
 Potencial list pat is in a bodie medled and derke passep not
 to worke in dede but bi comynge of outward list 1626
 PRYNNE *Perpet. Regn. Man's Est.* 262 1 his cannot imply
 an actual or a potential fall from the state of grace 1657
 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. 11 3 The Worm or Potential
 Bee 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 261 When he
 [a sole corporation] dies or resigns, though there is no
 actual owner of the land till a successor be appointed, yet
 there is a legal, potential ownership, subsisting in con-
 templation of law 1861 KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873)
 II. xxxix. 468 The thing sold must have an actual or
 potential existence 1874 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 15 Life may
 remain in a dormant or 'potential' condition for an appar-
 ently indefinite length of time 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar.
 6/a The ships, put out under steam, running eight or nine
 throughout the night to avoid potential torpedoes.

3. *Med. Potential cautery*, an agent which
 produces the same effects on the skin as an actual
 cautery or red-hot iron. So *potential corrosive*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 305 He knowip not be difference
 bitwixe a cauterie pat is clepid actual & potencial. 1597
 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 We vse nowe
 in these dayes potentialle corrosives 1612 WOODALL *Surg.*
Mate Wks. (1653) 90 In which case a potential Caustick
 medicament is convenient 1666 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Potential*
Cautery is that which is perform'd with Limestone or
 other Caustick Druggs 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ.*
Surg. (1771) 174, I prefer the Potential Cautery, such as the
 Lapis Infernalis, or the Mercurial Water. 1895 *Syd. Soc.*
Lex., *Potential cautery*, nitrate of silver or Potassa fusa,
 as distinct from the *Actual cautery*, or red-hot iron.

4. *Gram.* That expresses potentiality or possi-
 bility: *potential mood*, a name sometimes given to
 the subjunctive mood, when used to express possi-
 bility; the subjunctive mood used potentially.

In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the Conditional
 (*faurais, je serais*, etc.)

[1524 LINACRE *De Emendata Structura Latini Sermone*
 (ed Paris 1550) 30 Potentialem vocamus, quem Graeci per
 av comunctionem & verbum duplicis modi, alias indicati,
 alias optatiui, explicant]

1530 PALSGR *Introd.* 31 Modes: every paifyte verbe hath
 vi, the indicative, imperative, optative or potentiall, the
 subjunctive, the conditional, and the infinitive. 1612
 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 31 How know you the Potential
 Mood? It sheweth an ability, will, or duty to do any
 thing. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Potential Mood* in
Grammar, is the same in form with the *Subjunctive*, but
 differs in this, That it hath always Implied in it, either
Possum, Volo, or Debeo, as *Roget Quis*, that is, *Rogare*
potest, a Man may ask. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed 5)
 I. ii. 1. 117 That the Potential Mood should be separated
 from the subjunctive, is evident, from the intricacy and
 confusion which are produced by their being blended
 together, and from the distinct nature of the two moods,
 the former of which may be expressed without any condi-
 tion, supposition, etc. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syrac. Gram.* 117,
 The tenses, especially the future, either alone or in con-
 nection with one or more particles, in many cases express a
 potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense 1876 MASON
Eng. Gram. (ed 21) 60 To these moods [Infinitive, Indica-
 tive, Imperative, Subjunctive] many grammarians add the
 Potential Mood, meaning by that mood certain combina-
 tions of the so called auxiliary verbs *may, might, can, could*,
 must, with the infinitive mood. This is objectionable.

b. With humorous play on sense 2

1680 T. JORDAN *London's Glory* 2 [Followed by] all Lord
 Mayors in the Potential Mood. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi.
 xxxv, By those who govern in the mood potential

5 *Physics.* a. *Potential function*: a mathe-
 matical function or quantity by the differentiation
 of which the force at any point in space arising
 from any system of bodies, etc. can be expressed.
 In the case in which the system consists of separate
 masses, electrical charges, etc., this quantity is
 equal to the sum of these, each divided by its
 distance from the point.

Introduced in 1828, by G. Green, with special reference to
 electricity. Now usually called simply *potential* (see B 4).

1828 G. GREEN *Appl. Math. Anal. to Electr. & Magn.* in
Math. Papers (1871) 9 Nearly all the attractive and re-
 pulsive forces in nature are such, that if we consider any
 material point *p*, the effect, in a given direction, of all the
 forces acting upon that point, arising from any system of
 bodies *S* under consideration, will be expressed by a partial
 differential of a certain function of the co ordinates which
 serve to define the point's position in space. The considera-
 tion of this function is of great importance in many in-
 quires. We shall often have occasion to speak of this
 function, and will therefore, for abridgement, call it the
 potential function arising from the system *S*. 1882 MINCHIN
Unipl. Kinemat. 135 The function ϕ is called the potential-
 function of the strain, and the curves obtained by varying
 the constant in the equation $\phi = C$ are called curves of equal
 potential.

b. *Potential energy* energy existing in a posi-
 tional form, not as motion see ENERGY 6.

Introduced by Rankine in 1853, *potential* being opposed
 to *actual*, as in sense 2, Thomson and Tait substituted
kinetic for *actual*, making *potential energy* the opposite of
kinetic energy. The Latin expression *vis potentialis* had
 been used by the two Bernoullis and Euler a 1750.

[1744 EULER *Methodus inveniendi lineas curvas*, etc. 246
 Quamobrem cum vir celeberrimus Daniel Bernoulli mihi
 indicasset se universam vim, quae in lamina elastica incur-
 vata insit, una quadam formula quam *vim potentialem*
 appellat compleri posse]

1853 W. RANKINE *Transform. Energy* in *Sci. Papers* (1881)
 203 By the occurrence of such changes, actual energy dis-
 appears, and is replaced by Potential or Latent Energy;
 which is measured by the product of a change of state into
 the resistance against which that change is made (The
 vis viva of matter in motion, thermometric heat, radiant
 heat, light, chemical action, and electric currents, are forms

of actual energy, amongst those of potential energy are those of the mechanical powers of gravitation, elasticity, chemical affinity, statical electricity, and magnetism. **1866** ODLING *Ann. Chem.* 71 We may thus render muscular force latent in a stretched bowstring, raised cannon-ball, or other instrument, for any length of time. This latent force is generally spoken of as potential energy, while the active force exercisable at any moment by the flying arrow or falling ball constitutes its actual or dynamic energy. **1868** THOMSON & TAIT *Elem. Dynamics* 74 The potential energy of a conservative system, in the configuration which it has at any instant, is the amount of work that its mutual forces perform during the passage of the system from any one chosen configuration to the configuration at the time referred to. **1875** GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Elem. Hum. Physiol.* Introd. 1 The human body is an organism in which, by the chemical change of its constituent parts, potential is converted into kinetic energy. **1876** TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 364 Excellent instances of potential energy are supplied by the wound up 'weights' of a clock, by gunpowder, the chemical affinities of whose constituents are called into play by a spark [etc.] **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 2) I. 26 To determine the value of the potential energy when the magnet is placed in the field of force expressed by this potential.

B. sb. + l. A potential agent, a thing that gives power. *Obs. rare.*

1866 BLOUNT *Glossary*, Potentials, things apt to breed or give power, strength or ability.

2. That which is possible, opposed to what is actual; a possibility.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii 245 The potential works in them, even as the actual works on them! **1883** EDWARDS *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) I. 634 With this belief our highest thoughts of the potential for humanity are connected. **1889** J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 92 The faculty, must be held to reach its highest potential, on the side of literature, in the case of personal gift cultivated by a literary life.

3. Gram. Short for Potential mood. see A. 4

4. Physics. Short for potential function: see A. 5 a. Hence, the amount of energy or quantity of work denoted by this, considered as a quality or condition of the matter, electricity, etc., in question. See QUOTA.

(*Potential* as the name of a function was undoubtedly introduced by Gauss in 1840' (G. F. Becker in *Amer. Phil. Sci.* 1893, Feb. 97). (Cf. GAUSS *Algeme. Lehrkräfte d. Quadrats d. Entfernung* Wks. 1877 v. 203 Zur bequemeren Handhabung werden wir uns erlauben diese V mit einer besonderen Benennung zu belegen, und die Grösse das Potential der Massen, worauf sie sich bezieht, nennen.)

1883 G. GREEN *On Appl. Math. Anal. etc. in Math. Papers* (1871) 32 This equation is remarkable on account of its simplicity and singularity, seeing that it gives the value of the potential for any point P , within the surface, when V , its value at the surface itself, is known, together with [etc.] **1883** SIR W. THOMSON in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. V. 288 note, The potential at any point in the neighbourhood of or within a charged body is the quantity of work that would be required to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point if the given distribution of electricity remained unaltered. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 277 Instead of the word tension, used with reference to the work that can be effected by a charge when openly insulated, or electro-motive force, the word potential is now used. **1867** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* (1883) II. 29 § 483 This function [the potential] was introduced for gravitation by Laplace, but the name was first given to it by Green, who may almost be said to have in 1828 created the theory, as we now have it. *Ibid.* § 485

The Potential at any point, due to any attracting or repelling body, or distribution of matter, is the mutual potential energy between it and a unit of matter placed at that point. **1876** PEARCE & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 5 Potential implies that function of electricity which determines its motion from one point to another. And the difference of potential, which determines the amount of this motion, is called electro-motive force. **1879** G. PEARCE & S. TELEPHONE 37 The difference of magnetic potential existing between the diaphragm and the core is increased. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 Potential, in electrical science, has the same relation to Electricity that pressure, in Hydrostatics, has to fluid, or that temperature, in Thermodynamics, has to Heat. **1881** JENKIN *Electr.* 51 The effect of contact in producing or maintaining difference of potentials. **1892** PAUL *Mail G.* 4 Feb. 6/3 (Mr. Tesla's demonstration) Currents of these extremely high potentials appear to be absolutely without effect upon the human organism. **1902** SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* (ed. 3) The magnetic potential at any point of a magnetic field expresses the work which would be done by the magnetic forces of the field on a positive unit of magnetism as it moves from that point to an infinite distance therefrom. It is the exact analogue of absolute electric potential.

attrib. **1896** *Academy* 11 Apr. 399/4 The rate of leak was no greater when the potential difference was 500 volts than when it was 5. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XVI 101 'High potential' electrical heat for irons, broilers, chafing dishes, and local applications. *Ibid.* 104 To run an engine dynamo to furnish high potential heat and light.

Potentiality (poten'shē-lyū). [ad. med. L. *potentialitas* (Albertus Magnus, a 1250), f. *potēntialis*: see prec. and -ITY. So f. *potentialis*.]

1. The quality of being powerful or having power: see POTENTIAL a. 1

1697 HAKEWELL *Appl. I.* II. 70 'Habent aliquod potentialitatis admixtum', as Lyra speaks, they have some kind of potentiality (I know not how otherwise to render his word) mixed with them. **1696** HOBBS *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* 266 Nor do I understand what derogation it can be to the Divine perfection, to attribute to it Potentiality, that is (in English) Power. **1800** COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.* etc. I. 133, I have the power, the potentiality of walking. **1875** STRONG *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 514 An unlimited and unimpeded potentiality of sovereignty.

2. esp. The state or quality of possessing latent

power or capacity capable of development into activity; possibility of action or active existence opposed to actuality: see POTENTIAL a. 2.

1825 JACKSON *Creed* v. xiv § 2 That potentiality or aptitude which the soul hath to be linked, and made one substance with the body. **1853** H. MORSE *Concept Cabal* (1713) 11 By Earth you are to understand, the Potentiality or Capability of the Existence of the outward Creation. **1878** JOHNSON Apr. in Boswell, We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice. **1885** BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. 1 § 37 (1864) 378 The mental conception that we have of empty space, is *scope for movement*, the possibility or potentiality of moving. **1862** DANA *Man Geol.* 599 Characteristics before only foreshadowed, or existing only in potentiality, come out into full expression.

b. With a and pl. An instance of this quality; a capacity or possibility, or a condition, thing, or being in which it is embodied.

1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 44 By the former it hath a potentiality, by the latter an habitude in reference thereto. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii § 7 (1695) 160 In this looser sense, I crave leave to be understood, when I name any of these Potentialities amongst the simple Ideas, which we recollect in our Minds, when we think of particular Substances. **1855** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1879) II. viii. vi. 386 In the joy of liberty regained there are massed together the potentialities and gratifications in general. **1862** — *First Princ.* I. II. § 11. 33 The self creation of such a potential universe would involve over again the difficulties here stated—would imply behind this potential universe a more remote potentiality. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 522/x The seed is the potentiality of the plant. **1879** HUXLEY *Hum.* III. 85 The conversion, by unknown causes, of these innate potentialities into actual existences.

3 *Electr.* = POTENTIAL sb. 4. *rare.*

1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 857 The individual, through whose body there is passing an electric current of not too high potentiality, generally experiences pain.

Potentialize (poten'shā-iz), v. [f. POTENTIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make potential, give potentiality to, *spec.* in reference to energy, To convert into a potential condition. Hence *Potentialized* *pl. a.*, *Potentializing* *vbl. sb.*; **Potentialization**, the action of making potential.

1856 P. FAIRBAIRN *Prophecy* II. III. IV. 431 note, The six highly potentialized—three times repeated (666) is the utmost that could be assigned him for a symbolical indication of his nature—this is the number of his name. **1865** tr. STRAUSS' *New Life Jesus* II. II. lxxx 273 Neander's attempt to substitute a mere potentialization of the water for vinous properties. **1886** *Amer. Phil. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 120 At the extreme configuration, of an intricate vibration, the energy of the simple movement is entirely potentialized. **1889** *Nature* 3 Oct. 564/x With a given metal, there is large potentializing in the first stages of strain, and large dissipation in the final stages.

Potentially (poten'shā-ly), adv. [f. POTENTIAL a. + -LY.]

1. Powerfully, mightily, authoritatively. Now *rare.*

1549 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1381/2 The wordes of holy scripture doe worke theyr effectes potentially and thorowly by the mighty operation of the spirite of God. **1666** BLOUNT *Glossary*, Potentially, powerfully, mightily, substantially, effectually. **1878** B. HART *Man on Beach* II. 53 'That settles the whole matter then,' said Bessie potentially.

2. In a potential or possible manner or state; in potentiality, possibility, or capability. opposed to actually.

c. 1430 *Art Nombryng* 15 Seithe Boice in Arismetrike, that nyte potentiality is al nombre, and none in act. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillénus's Ft. Chirurg.* 39 b/2 The matter applied on the bodye, actuallye combureth or potentiallye, wherfore they are called actual or potentialle Cautes. **1614** SELDIN *Tullus Hou* Pref. Biv. It is thought, that, in the Seed are alwayes potentiallye severall individuating Qualities deri'd from diuers of the neere ancestors. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 292 The doctrine of atoms' actually, if not potentially, indivisible. **1822** SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Essays & Lett. (Camelot Class.) 29 The first acorn contained all oaks potentially. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* IV. 61 Every Concept must denote some existing object,—existing, that is, either really or potentially.

3. In the potential mood. *rare.*

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xiv, Imperative mood, present tense. Do not thou go home, let him not go home, let us not go home. . . Then, potentially: I may not and I cannot go home.

So *Potentialness*, potentiality.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 28 Potentialness, Revision, may, can. **1797** BAILEY vol. II, Potentialness, Powerfulness, Efficacy.

Potentiary, *nounce-nd.* [After PLENIPOTENTIARY.] One possessing power to act.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx, The last great potentiary had arrived who was to take part in the family congress.

Potentiate (poten'shē-tyē), v. [f. L. *potentia* power + -ATE.] In quot. 1817 after Ger. *potenzial* (*trans.*)

1. *trans.* To endow with power or potency.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii (1822) 135, I have even hazarded the new verb potentiate, with its derivatives, in order to express the combination or transfer of powers. **1820** — in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 137 Of such exertions. I do not believe a human soul capable, unless substantiated and successfully potentiated by an especial divine grace. **1827-48** HARE *Glosses* (1859) 430 The true ideal is the individual, purified and potentiated, the individual freed from everything that is not individual in it.

2. To make possible.

1865 *Englishman Mag.* Jan. 51 Before a language can arrive at that maturity which potentiates a strict art of composition, it must pass through every intermediate phase from the formless to the regular.

Hence *Potentiated* *pl. a.*; **Potentiation**, the action of potentiating, endowment with power.

1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 94 The energies of intellect in a rich and more potentiated form. **1840** J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 31 That potentiation of living existence, which we name animated. **1847** — *Mental Dynamics* 10 This individuality which consists in a higher potentiation and happier combination of the human powers. **1861** *N. Brit. Rev.* No. 70 377 A highly potentiated feeling of human brotherhood.

Potentia, *rare*. Anglicized form of next.

1884 MILLER *Plantin.*, Potentia, Marsh, *Potentilla Commarum* (*Comarum palustre*). **1906** *Daily Chron.* 4 May 6/7 Tormentil and potentia are opening in the woods.

Potentilla (poten'tillā) *Bot.* [med. L. *potentilla*, f. L. *potens*, -ent-em POTENT + dim. -illa, applied a 1500 to the Garden Valerian or Phu, in 16th c. to *Potentilla anserina*, whence adopted by Linnæus as name of the genus.] An extensive genus of *Rosaceæ*, comprising herbs and undershrubs, of which the Silverweed, Cinquefoil, and Tormentil are common British species.

[c. 1300 SIMON JANUENIS, *Anantilla*, potentilla, fu, valleriana idem. **1450** *Alphita* (Anead Oxon.) 150 *Potentilla*, *amanilla* idem. *Ibid.* 69 *Ph.*, *valeriana*, *amanilla*, *ueneria*, *potentilla*.] **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* H. iv, Potentilla or as some write Potentilla, is named also Tanacetum sylvestre... in english wyde Tansey. **1598** LYVE *Dodoens* I. lix 86. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Potentilla*, (Lat.) wild Tansey or Silverweed, an Herb so call'd from its admirable Vertues. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 477 Which confirms the opinion of those who maintain that Potentilla and Tormentilla are not distinct genera. **1867** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* II. (1890) 30 Golden genus and *potentillas* gleamed like miniature suns. **1883** G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* 306 The potentillas are a group of very lowly and primitive roses.

Potentiometer (poten'shē-mē-ter), [f. L. *potentia* power (with allusion to POTENTIAL sb. 4) + -METER.] An instrument for measuring differences of electrical potential.

1881 W. G. ADAMS in *Nature* 21 Apr. 582 The electrometer or potentiometer method, in which the difference of potential between two points in the circuit with a given resistance between them is directly measured. **1897** W. C. FISHER (*title*) The Potentiometer and its adjuncts. **1906** *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 517/3 The various methods of measuring resistances and a description of the uses of the potentiometer. **Potentional**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹ Erroneous form for POTENTIAL.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 162 Then the earth. did specify that potentional salt into a nitrous salt.

Potentite (poten'tē-tyē), [f. L. *potent-em* POTENT a. 1 + -ITE.] Name of an explosive.

1883 V. D. MAJENDIE in *Standard* 19 Apr. 5/6 Explosives (such as dynamite, blasting gelatine, tonite, potentite, and detonators). **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Potentite*, an explosive used in the Cumberland and Furness mines.

Potentize, v. [f. L. *potent-em* powerful + -IZE, after G. *potentia* (e)ven to potentiate.] *trans.* To make potent; *spec.* to develop the power of (a medicine) by trituration or succussion; = DYNAMIZE.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Dynamize*, By certain processes, called, in the aggregate, dynamization and potentizing, the dynamic powers of a medicine may be set free and developed—as by shaking the bottle in which the article is contained. **1881** J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances. **1892** E. HAUGHTON in *Echo* 1 Sept. 2/5 Some brand new microbes, alive and kicking, is to be duly distilled and potentised, until a single drop of his juice, squirted under the skin of your back, will enable you to defy the foul fiend now, henceforth, and for ever.

Potently (poten'tē-ly), adv. [f. POTENT a. 1 + -LY.] In a potent manner, powerfully, mightily.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Aub.) 38 With these women, I say, did God worke potentlie. **1673** SHAKES *Ilen VIII.* v. 1. 135 You are Potently oppos'd, and with a Malice Of as great Size. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mechan.* xvii. 129 The Air having more room does less violently press upon the subjacent Mercury. **1740** WATSON *IV's* (1872) I. 265 Idle tales, which they now potently believe. **1884** W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 261 A new conception... destined most potently to influence the structure of society.

Potentness, *rare*—⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being potent; potency; might.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Potentness*, mightiness, powerfulness.

Poter, *rare*. Also *γ-our*. [app. f. L. *pot-are* to drink, or *pot-us* drink + -ER.] but of *POTTIN* sb. 2? A drinker, a toper.

1657 HOWELL *Londino.* 392 They inquire after Potous, Panders, and Bawds. **1900** *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/7, I fear I have given myself into the hands of the Philistines, whether they be total abstiners or good honest 'poters'.

Potere, obs. form of POT-BAIL.

Poterium (potē-ri-um) *Bot.* [L. *poterium*, a. Gr. *ποτήριον* drinking-cup, wine-cup; also, name of a shrub. (The mod. application is said in *Treas. Bot.* to refer to the use of the Salad Burnet in flavouring Cool tankard.)] A genus of herbaceous plants of N. O. *Rosaceæ*; Salad Burnet.

1597 GERAERD *Herbal* III. xxiii. 1148, I have sown the seeds of Poterion in April which I received... that grew in my garden two yeres together, and after perished by some mischance. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Poterium*, a sort of Thistle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Poterum*, a word used by many for the prickly pimpernel.

Poteron, variant of **POTRON** *Obs*
Potesal, *a. rare*. [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to potestas see next, 3.

1880 MURHEAD *Gauis* iv § 78 Of opinion that my action is only suspended while the child or slave is in my potestas, because I cannot proceed against myself, but that it revives on the potest relationship coming to an end.

|| **Potestas** (pote'staz). Pl. **potestates** (-ā tēz). [L. *potestas* power, used in certain connexions]

† 1. *Alg.* = **POWER** *sō. 11. Obs*
1656 HOBBS *Six Less Wks* 1845 VII. 330 The roots and potestas, themselves. 1675 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr Sci* 118 (1841) I. 223 They will both ascend to the 18th potestas of the unknown symbol.

† 2. Chemical or pharmaceutical power, active principle; = **ESSENCE** *sō. 9. Obs*.

1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* 1. 290 That Potestates or Powers of things are as if they were the Nature. 1694 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 152/1 After the same Manner prepare the Potestates or Powers of other Vegetable Productions

3. *Roman Law*. The power or authority of the head of a family over those depending on him; *esp.* parental authority.

1870 ABBOT & WALKER *Tr. Gaius* i § 109. 35 Whereas both males and females may be in our potestas, females alone come into manus. 1880 [see **POTESTAL**]

† **Potestate**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *potestas*, -atem power, a ruler, supreme magistrate. So OF. *potestat* (learned form = pop. *potestee*); It. *potestà*. The pl. *potestates* is uniform with the pl. of *potestas*, and sometimes indistinguishable from it.]

1. A person possessed of power over others, a superior, potentate, ruler, lord.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 229 Eche man owip to be suget to heigere potestatis, bat is to men of hege power. 1380 — *Sel Wks* III 297 Wilt þou not drede þe potestate? 1386 CHAUCER *Somn. T.* 309 Whilom ther was an Irouis potestat 1490 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* vii. (Lion & Mouse) xxxvii. Ane prince or empiour, Ane potestate, or þit ane king with crown. 1583 STUBBS *Anst. Abus* 1. (1879) 33 Lawfull for the potestates, the nobilitie, the gentrie [etc.] 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 120 Some Potestats are queint men a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 29 They always giving a relation, or account, to their superior potestates, or to God

2. Rendering *potestas* in the Vulgate (Eph. vi. 12, 1 Pet. iii. 22), applied to a spiritual (angelic or demonic) 'power'.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 12 Agens the princes and potestatis, agens gouernours of the world of the derknessis 1380 M. NISBET *1 Peter* iii. 22 Angels, potestatis, and virtutes, ar made subiectis to him. 1348 BECON *Pathway Prayer* xxv Lij b, It is no man nor Angel, but God... whome the angelike potestates do reuenerently feare. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* i. 21 Above al Principallitie and Potestate and Power, and Dominion 1600 *Women Saints* 125 They lying with flesh, like vnto the Potestates who want bodies, are not oppressed with the burden of their bodie.

b. *spec.*, in mediæval angelology, a member of the sixth order of angels. see **ORDER** *sō. 5*

1408 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The princypates armo nysed, The potestates harped, Cherubyn and Seraphyn songen louynges and preysynges. 1684 R. SCOT *Discov Witcher* xv. viii. (1880) 337 Thrones, dominions, principals, potestats, virtutes, cherubim and seraphim.

3. The chief magistrate in mediæval Italian towns and republics. = **PODESTÀ** b; *transf.* a chief magistrate in certain Turkish towns.

1455 SIR G. HAVE *Lav Armo* (S.T.S.) 208 A noble marchant of Paris suld pas before their Potestate of Florence. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* v viii 274 Whan ye shal come to Rome to the potestate and all the counceyile and Senate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 187 Then followed the potestates & gouernours of the cite [Bologna] all in Crimosyn veluet, & within a myle of the cite there met hym [Charles V] foure and twentie Cardinales 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr Nicholas's Voy* ii. viii. 41 One of the saide Mahomes is elected and created potestate, and chiefe iustice both ciuil and criminal [of Chios] 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 137 The potestate of Pera came by sea also with eight gallies more

† 4. (A collective) authority, a governing body, e g of a university. *Obs rare*.

1550 *Let. fr Venice* 1 July (MS Coll. V. B. xii. 92). They [all the doctors] caused the Chancelor of the potestate [of the University of Padua] to set his hande and seale for the approbation of the authoritye of the notarye

† 5 Power, authority. *Obs. rare*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) I. 120 Trowand tharof that no man dar speik ill, Because he is ane prince of potestate.

† **Potestation**. *Obs. rare*. Also 5 -ation [f. L. *potestas* power + -ATION, cf. *gravitation*.] Power, authorization.

1585 *Digby Myst* (1882) ii 177 The prynces haue gounyn me full potestacion. 1603 COCKERAM, *Potestation*, the same that Potencie is.

Potestative (pō'testativ), *a.* [ad. F. *potestatif*, ad. late L. *potestativus* adj. (Tert.) denoting or containing power, f. L. *potestāt-em* power + -IVUS, -IVE, cf. *facultative*, *qualitative*, etc.]

1. Benitting a 'potestate'; having power or authority; authoritative.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 134 So I might contemplate him in a judiciary posture, in a potestative, a soveraigne posture, sitting [etc.] 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 56 All commands are not alike binding and Potestative. 1670 BAXTER *Cure*

Ch. Div 234 The abuse of the Potestative Primality is 17anny 1724 R. WODROW *Life & Wodrow* (1828) 66 A probationer only, for order's sake and without any potestative mission

2 **Potestative condition**, a condition within the power or control of one of the parties concerned

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 17 We do not make it a potestative uncertain condition 1671 R. MACWARD *Tryne Nonconf* 328 If we did hold faith, as it is our act to be required as a proper potestative foregoing condition of our acceptance. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 342 Such a Condition is said to be a Potestative Condition in respect of a third Person, but a Casual Condition in regard to the Person to whom such Legacy is given. 1828 COLLEBROOK *Obligations* 12 A potestative or arbitrary condition is that, which makes the execution of the agreement depend on the will of one of the contracting parties, or upon an event which it is in the power of that party to bring about or to prevent. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 43 If the condition under which the thing may come into the power of the promiser be also potestative (such as he himself can bring about or accelerate).

† **Pote-stick**: see **POTE** *sō. 13*

† **Potestolate**. *Obs. nonce-wd* ? Humorous

dim. of **POTESTATE**

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 985 He is suche a grym

seye, And suche a potestolate, And suche a potestate.

[**Potetere**, **potewer**, scribal errors for **potener**, **PAUTENER**, *purse*. See *Skeat Notes Eng. Etym.* 227]

1650 *Sir Degree* 866 in *Furniv Percy Poet* III. 47 By that sword I know thee here, The poynt is in my potetere [Auchinleck MS. aumenere] a 1650 *Boy & Mantle* 21 *ibid.* II. 305 He plucked out of his potetere a pretty mantle]

|| **Potews**. *Cookery Obs. rare*. [a OF *potaus* (1387-8 in Godef.), **potewus*, pl. of *potel* a little pot, **POTTEL**] A fancy dish moulded in an earthen pot, which was broken when the contents had become solid.

12390 *Form of Curry* § 177 (1780) 80 Potews. Take Pottus of Erpe lytell of half a quart and fyll hem full of fars of pomme doryes When þey buth ynow, breke þe pottus of erpe & do þe fars on þe spyt & rost hem wel

† **Pot-eye**. *Spinning* [Pot *sō. 1*] (See quot) 1854 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning Gloss.* *Pot-eye*, a little cup with a slit in it, set in a spinning frame for the thread to run down, and to avoid friction 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 177 On a thorsle frame the yarn is first passed through and rubbed against the 'pot-eye' of the wire-board, and then tightly wound round a hard bobbin.

† **Pot-fish**. *Obs.* Also **pott-**. [ad. Du. *potvisch*, in Ger. *potfisch*, Da., Swed. *potfisk*, the first element being *perch*. the same as in *obs* Du. *potshoofd* thick-head (Kilian), Flem. *potshoofd* an eel-pout, in reference to the huge head of this whale.] The cachalot or spermatic whale

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 611 In these Seas are Cachalots or Pot fish, a sort of Whales, their Length 50 to 70 Feet 1799 W. TOOKES *View Russian Emg* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean teems with the narwhal, the pot fish, from whose brain spermatic is prepared

† **Pot-fisher**. *a.* = next. b. One who fishes merely 'for the pot'. cf. **POT-HUNTER** 2.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
† **Pot-fisherman**. A fisherman who fishes while floating on the water supported by a pot, into which also he puts the fish when caught: a method practised on some Asiatic rivers.

Potful (pō'tful). [f. **POT** *sō. 1* + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pot, as much as a pot holds.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. vii 176 A potful of peeson bat pers hedde I-mad [C. ix. 162 A potful of potage pat peerses wyf made] 1450 *Macro Plays* 10, I was neuer wother a potfull a wortes, sythyn I was borne 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. ii v (1686) 65 A potfull of ashes. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 77 A fire is started to cook a potful of meat

† **Pot-gallery**. *Obs.* A 'gallery' of some kind on the banks of the Thames (and perhaps other navigable rivers), which often projected over the water, and was found to be an encroachment

(Its actual nature and purpose have not been ascertained; the suggestion that it was the outside gallery or balcony of a pot-house overhanging the river (see N. & Q. 3r Aug. 1907, p. 172) appears to be set aside by the recorded dimensions of some 'pot-galleries' see the quotes.)

1630 SIR R. DUCIE's *Orders* § 20 in R. Griffiths *Conspiracy of Thames* (1746) 70 Item, That no Person do make or continue any Wharf, Building, Pot-gallery, or other Purpresture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any Part of the Soil of the said River. 1684 *Survey of Buildings & Encroachments on Thames* (Bodl. Lib., Gough Maps 46 16 42), On the South Side 1 At Allen's Dye-house a Pot Gallery, 21 ft. E. to W, 12 ft. out into the River, Old. *Ibid.* (f. 43), On the North Side 3 St Katherine's, from Iron Gate towards St Katherine's Dock are Pot Galleries, 620 ft. E. to W, 8 and 10 ft. out into the river, Old.

† **Pot-garden**. A garden of pot-herbs, a kitchen-garden. Also *attrib.*

1511 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, For dyngyng off þe byen grownd in þe pot gardyne 1510 NORMAN *Pulg* 172 The knot-garden sereth for pleasure the potte garden for proffite. 1642 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Mending the Locke of the potgarden gate 1808 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr 505/2 The cabbage and the cauliflower and most things that grow in a pot garden are but little known to him who sees them only in the pot or on the plate.

† **Pot-gun**, **potgun**. *Obs.* Also 6 -gonne, -goon, 6-7 -gonne. [f. **POT** *sō. 1* + **GUN** *sō.*]

1. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore, a mortar; so called from its shape.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H iv, Another striken

through with a potgonne recovered. 1557 A JENKINSON *Voy & Trav* (Hakl Soc.) II. 360 They haue .a. great many of mortar pieces or potguns. 1599 HARLYNG *Voy* II. 182 Then the enemies were warned by the lewe that wrote letters to them, that the sayd potgunnes did no harme

2 = **POT-GUN** *sō. 1*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 30b, One of those potgunnes of elder, that boyes vse to shoote paper and slowes in. 1611 CORGER, *Calouiere*, a pot-gunne made of a Quill, or Elder sticke. 1660 M. R. *Exact Acc Receipts* 3, I. wish I had been chang'd into an Elder-tree, to have been cut out into Pot-guns. 1729 SWIFT *To Dr Delany on Labels* 14 When first in Print, you see him dead Each Pot-Gun leuell'd at his Head. 1801 [see **POT-GUN** 1]

b. Contemptuously or ludicrously applied to a pistol or similar fire-arm; cf. **POT-GUN** *sō. 2*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vii (Arb) 75 Once discharge my haquebouse And for my heates ease, haue once more with my potgon a 1639 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt Malta* iv iv, How! fight me with your pot-gun? 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Man* 1. 1, When all your liveries go a feasting By water, with your gally-foist and pot-guns.

3. *fig.* A loud talker, a mere boaster, a braggart; also, an unfounded report.

1653 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malbi* III. III, I saw a Dutchman break his pate once for Pot calling him pot gun 1665 *Dick of Devon*, I. I. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 9, I heard such a report, But had no faith in it a mere Potgun 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bush* III. viii, That sign of a man there, that pot-gun charged with wind

4. *attrib* and *Comb*

1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* To Rdr, The First Season Presents him in the Twilight of his age, Not pot-gun-proof 1651 W. JANE *Rixov Akaartos* 168 These are potgun preparations for a Civil war 1651 *New Discov Old Intelligence* xvi, Then Pot-gun Volleys charge Her Royal Ear

† **Pot-hanger**. *Obs.* [f. **POT** *sō. 1* + **HANGER** 2.]

A device for hanging a pot or kettle over the fire, a series of links, a rack, or a bar with a series of holes, on which a pot-hook or crook could be hung at different heights, = **HANGER** 2 d. Mostly in pl.

1380 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Crumailiere*, the pot hanger. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Diet.* *Llars o ollares*, pot-hangers, *ollares catena* 1608 WILLET *Hazellia Eccl.* 235 They sate by the pot hangers, whereon they vsed to hang their pots 1617 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Estry* (1870) 227 Three brass stupens [stewpans], one payel of pot-hangers. 1642 in *Archives Maryland* (1887) IV. 94, 1 Pot-hanger and pothooks. 1678-84 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* *Climacter*, pot-hanger or pot-hooks

† **Pot-hangings**, *sō. pl.* *Obs. rare*. *a.* = **POT-CURTAINS**. *b.* = **POT-HANGERS**.

1521 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 119 Item a gedyern, and a andern, a payr of poot hangyngs, and frynge pan 1530 PALSCOR. 182 *Vnas anastes*, a payre of potte hangynges. *Ibid.* 257/1 Potte hangynges, *cremiliure*.

† **Pot-hangle**. *Obs. rare* [f. **POT** *sō. 1* + *hangle*, f. *HANG* v + -LE, suffix of the instrument. (*Hangle* occurs otherwise only as var. of *HINGLE* a hinge.) In pl. (const. as *sing*) = prec. b.

1538 in *Let Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 267 Item, a fryng panne and a payre of pottangles, sold to the Seyd Scudamour vj^d. *Ibid.*, Item, sold to the baylyf of staff a pottangles vj^d 1614 MS *Shatford-on-Avon* (Nares), Item, one pottangles, price 1s

† **Pot-head**. *collog.* [Pot *sō. 1*] A stupid person. So **Pot-head** *ad. a.*, stupid, thick-headed.

1533 MORE *Apol* xlvii Wks 920/2 These heretikes some potheaded postles they haue, that wander about y^e realme into sondry shayres. 1855 KINGSLEY *Weston. Ho* xv, She was too good for a poor pot-head like me.

† **Pothecary** (e, -aire. *Sc. and north. Eng. dial.* *Obs.* Also 9 **pottecar**. [Aphetic form of *apothecary*, = F. *apothecaire*, corresp. to Eng. *apothecary* - see next. Hence by phonetic corruption **pot(s)egar*, *potingcar*, **POTINGCAR**.] An apothecary. = next

1480 HENRYSON *Tast Cras.* 248 Spycis belangand to the pothecaries [vime electuans = electuans]. With mony halsum sweet confection 15185 POLWART *Flying w Montgomerie* 231 This present from the pothecaries [vime wares, saires] Mee think meet to amend thee 1525 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss*, *Pothicary*, *Pothecary*, *Pothecary*, an apothecary. 1865 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Pothiker*, an apothecary.

Pothecary. Now only *dial.* Forms *a.* 4-5 **potecarie**, 4-7 -oary (e, 5 -kary, 6 -oari; 5-6 **potycary** (e); 6 **poticarie**, -oary, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) -oary; 7 **potteccary**, -oary. B. 6-7 **pothicary**, 7 **pothecame**, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) -oary, 8-9 **pothecary** See also prec. Aphetic form of **APOTHECARY**, formerly in common use.

1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 524 (Camb) And forth he goth no lengere wolde he tarye In-to the town vn-to a potecarye [so *Corp*, *Laud*, *Harl*, *Ellesm*, *Hengw*, apothecarie; *Petw*, apot-] 1426 LYNG. *De Cul.* *Pulgr.* 24210 Sondry lettuaries Maked at the potycaries. 1530 PALSCOR. 257/1 Potycary that sellethe medycyns, *apothecarye* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. Prol. A. 113 b, If the Potecary. is ignorant in herbes. 1632 LITTHGOW *Trav* III. 98 Abundance of Aloes..., so much esteemed by our Pothecaries. 1668-9 *Perry's Diary* 8 Feb., Going to visit Roger Pepsy, at the pothecary's in King's Street. 1750 W. STUKELY in *Mem. (Surtees)* I. 112 A league between a few doctors, potycaries, and surgeons, who play into one anothers hands 1820 SOUTHEY *Debn's Walk* vii, He saw a Pothecary, on a white horse, Ride by on his vocation. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pothicary* 1835 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Pothecary*, apothecary. Not now of common use, but I have heard it used disparagingly.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40 § 2 Suche poticary wares drugges and stuffes. 1558 BULLEYN *Gent. Health* 121 Who

lueth so evil as these pothericary men? 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* v. 1. Plays 1873 II. 90 If I scape Monstours Pothericary Shops. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap's Husband* To Rdr., Yet have I seen smutts so unpurified of Pothericary simples.

Pothern, variant form of **POTEBEN**.

Pothel, ME. variant of *podel*, **PUDDE**.

Pother (pə'thər, pə'thər), *s*. Forms: a. 7-pother; also (7-powther), 7-9 puther, 7 (9 *dial.*) pother. B. 7-pudder. [Origin unknown: appears early in 17th c. Historically *pother* rimes with *other*, *brother*, *mother*, *smother*, the vowel app. repr. orig. *o*; so the *dial. puther, pudder*. The current pə'thər appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perh. influenced by association with *bother*. The form *pudder* is parallel to the *dial. udder, brudder, mudder, fadder*, etc. in some of which *d*, in others *b*, is original.]

Original identity with **POWDER**, though suggested by the sense 'dust', appears to be phonetically untenable.]

1. A choking smoke or atmosphere of dust. *To huck up a pother*, to raise a choking dust.

a. 1607 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* lxxxii, The Poke Which out of it sent such a smoke, As ready was them all to choke, So greuous was the pother. 1637 G. DAMIEL *Genius of Love* 158, I, in this smothering pother, Had sold the want. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* s. v. *Pother*, What a pother the kicks up w' the brush! [i. e. in sweeping a room] 1887 T. DARLINGTON *S. Chesh. Gloss* s. v., A puff of tobacco smoke directed into a person's face would be a pother. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs. Curgenven* xlvii, There be such a pother o' smoke I doubt if that you can see her.

b. 1604 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* A. To lay the dust and pudder in antiquity, which he and his .are wont to raise.

2. Disturbance, commotion, turmoil, bustle; a tumult, uproar; a noise, din. Cf. **DUST** sb. 1.5.

a. 1591 SILVERSTEIN *Jury* 71 As a Torrent in his furious Pother Takes Land from some, and giveth more to other. 1607 (1623) SHAKS. *Cor.* II. 1. 234 Such a pother, As if that whatsoeuer God, who leads him, Were slyly crept into his humane powers, And gaue him gracefull posture. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* II. 240 But Oh! these Chanters, Chanons make a Pother, A Dog can't rest, whilst one worries another. 1700 O. DICKENS *Eng. Prov. & Refs.* (ed. a) 308 What a Noise and Pother do our Hawkers make in a Hurry about the Streets with their News Books. 1740 H. SWIFT *Addr. Munnings* x, Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head When the great Persian Conqueror, Cambyses Marched armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread? 1893 F. T. BULLER *Cruise Cachalot* 72 Smiting the sea with his mighty tail, making an almost deafening noise and pother.

b. 1603 SHAKS. *Wks.* *Lea* III. ii. 50 Let the great Goddes, That keep this dreaddfull pudder [i. e. 3 hounding, 3 o' powther] o're our heads, Finde out their enemies now. 1657 THORNLEY in *Long's* *Daphnis & Chloe* 189 A busie noise, tumultuous pudder of carriages. 1872 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 4 Here's a pudder, ho! see if none of my cups or silver spoons be missing. 1873 in *Lalliwel* *Pat. Anthol.* (1890) 109 'Twas unconvincely done Such a hideous pudder to keep. 1876 SCOTT *Antig.* xv, The pony, hearing this pudder over his head, began apparently to think [etc.]

b. *transf.* A verbal commotion, stir, or fuss. a. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East iv. v, All this pother for an apple! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zontonia* 48x When Hethen Authority hath kept all the Putter it can, with their Amphion and Orpheus. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 1. 32 Some hold the one, and some the other, But, howsoe'er they make a Pother, The difference was so small. 1788 TRISTLER No. 13, 175 Your Sister too would make a pother, She'd never brook to call him Brother. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* I. Pref. 57 With high-sounding words he will make such a pother.

b. 1609 RE W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 23 In this pudder of different opinions, recourse is had to the Great Oracle. 1759 STERNEL *Tr. Shandy* II. 11, What a pudder and racket in Councils about *obvia* and *innotra*! 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Ad. Alt.* I. lvi. 223 A mortal pudder has been raised against so harmless a proposal, as that the community should have the relief [etc.].

3. Mental perturbation or tumult; trouble, fuss, display of sorrow or grief.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 3 Being scann'd by the pangs, and gripes of a boyling conscience, all in a pudder shuffles up to himselfe such a God, and such a worship as is most agreeable to remedy his feare. 1656 S. HOI LAND *Zara* (1719) 34 Of Sorrow, making a most grievous pother [i. e. *prime Mother*]. 1738 GENT. *Mag.* VIII. 43/1 Well! if all husbands keep so great a pother, I'll live unmarried—till I get another. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii (1869) 143 This coil and mighty pudder in the breast.

Pother (pə'thər, pə'thər), *v.* Also 7 pudder, 9 *dial.* puther. [app. f. **POTHER** sb.; but sometimes app. associated with **BOTHER** v.]

1. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to fluster, worry; to confuse, perplex, trouble.

a. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 72 If at that Time he forces himself to it, he only potheres and wearies himself to no purpose. 1795 BIRCH *Adopted Child* I. ii, At his old employment, his pencils and his compasses, and I don't know what, pothering his poor little brains. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 350 But how can Cockayne... be pothered with fatting... oxen? 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. x. 324 Sir James all pothered to reply; rare for him! b. c. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 23 He .will abound in contrary Observations, that can be of no other Use but to perplex and pudder him if he compares them.

b. To get out by worrying. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 167 He must pother the Meaning. out of a Dictionary.

2. *intr.* To make a fuss; to fuss, to worry.

1735 SAVAGE *Prager Divina* 361 Detach the sense, and pother o'er the text. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 32, I found the old Gentleman... pothering over the Newspaper.

1895 R. BURTON in *Forum* (N. Y.) Apr. 251 It is idle to pother with secondary causes when here is the native source. 3. *dial.* To move, pour, or roll in a cloud, as smoke or dust.

Widely used in midland dialects from Yorksh. to Warwick, Leicester, Lincoln see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Puther*. Hence perh. *pothering* in 19th c. quots. below.

Hence **Pothering** *vb.* *s*. and *ppi* *a.*, also **Potheration** (*nonce-wd.*, after *botheration*), stir, turmoil, trouble; **Potherment**, *dial.* petty trouble. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii § 30 That perplexity, puddering, and confusion, which has so much hindered Mens progress in other parts of Knowledge. 1792-1823 D. ISRAELI *Curr. Lat.* (1866) 269/1 A multitude confused of pothering odours. 1807 HARRIS *Glosses* Ser. I. (1873) 229 The words of their [Irish] orators are wont to roll out just like so many potatoes rumbling, and pothering and incoherent. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Potherments*, perplexities, troubles. 1901 *Essex Herald* 9 Apr. 2/5 All the potheration had been purposely caused by the master of the house.

Pot-herb (pə'thərb), [f. **POT** sb. 1 + **HERB**] A herb grown for boiling in the pot; any of the herbs cultivated in a kitchen-garden.

Black pot herb, *White pot-herb*, old names for Alexanders (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*) and Corn salad (*Palerianella olitoria*) respectively. (Gosse 1597, 243.)

1538 ELIOT, *Canis*. Also an herb called colewortes. It is somtyme taken for all pot herbes. 1605 TRYALL *Chiv.* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 290 Ere he do my Lord any wrong, rounds Ile be cut smaller then pot-herbs. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov, The Circus Maximus, .one entire heape of rubbish, part of it converted into a garden of pot-herbs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 369 A spot which seemed to be part of Holland, a straight canal, a terrace, rows of clipped trees, and rectangular beds of flowers and potherbs.

† *b. error.* = *pot-plaint* 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nis* (1884) 101 Flowering pot-herbs garnished the sills of the windows.

c. *attrib.* Pot-herb butterfly, a N. American species (*Pieris oleracea*), closely allied to the cabbage-butterfly.

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* III. 1, A people, baser than the beasts they worship, Below their pot-herb gods, that grow in gardens.

Pothery, *a.* [f. **POTHER** sb. + *-y*.]

1. Choking, stifling; close, sultry; also *transf.* 1606 WHISTON *The Earth* IV. (1722) 365 That Pothery and Sultry Weather we usually now feel. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Southerly* & L. Wks. 1853 II. 168/2 The [Shakespeare's] Sonnets are hot and pothery; there is much condensation, little delicacy.

2. *dial.* Of sheep: Giddy and liable to fall, through water on the brain.

Perh. a different word, related to **POTTER** v. 1839 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provenc.*, A sheep which has water on the brain, which causes it to fall down, or move in a very weak, tottering, and uncertain manner, is said to be pothery.

Pot-hole, *Geol.* [f. **POT** sb. 1 + **HOLE** sb.]

1. A deep hole of more or less cylindrical shape; esp. one formed by the wearing away of rock by the rotation of a stone, or a collection of gravel, in an eddy of running water, or in the bed of a glacier. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frml.* II. 373/1, 8 feet of the workable stone may be considered free from 'allum' or 'pot holes' containing calcareous spar, to which this stone is subject. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 641 The 'Basin' in the Franconia Notch (White Mountains) is a pot-hole in granite, fifteen feet deep and twenty and twenty five feet in its two diameters. 1873 J. GRIMKE *Ice Age* (1894) 431 Large pot-holes formed on the bed of a glacier by water plunging down through crevasses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* ix. 134 The grinding action of pebbles, when set in motion by water, is strikingly shown in the formation of potholes.

2. See **QUOT**.

1898 *Archaeol. Frml.* Ser. II. v. 234 That the manufacture of pottery was carried on in Hayling in former times is shown by the existence of 'pot-holes', i. e. holes from which clay has been taken.

Pot-hook (pə'thuk), *sb.* [f. **POT** sb. 1 + **HOOK** sb.]

1. a. A hook suspended over a fireplace, for hanging a pot or kettle on; a crook. b. An iron rod (usually curved) with a hook at the end, for lifting a heated pot, stove-lid, etc.

1467 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 43 No. 14), ii. keteles, i. rakke; i. par de pottelokes. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 770/14 *Hec capana*, a potboke. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Potte hokes, *unes ancestres*. 1568 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 296 Setting their Earthen or Copper Pots thereon, not hanging them on Pot-hooks as we do. 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* vi. (1890) 56 The great black crane, swung over it, with its multiplicity of pot-hooks and trammels. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pot-hook*, an S-shaped hook for suspending a culinary vessel from a chimney crane.

† c. *pl.* An instrument of punishment: see **QUOT**.

1707 SLOANE *Yamaca* I. p. lvii, For running away they put . . . pot-hooks about their necks, which are iron rings with two long necks riveted to them. 1740 *Hist. Yamaca* vi. 159 The Chain and Pot-hooks are painted by his own Order in the Picture I spoke of just now. 1751 MACSPARRAN *Diary* (1809) 52 He [a runaway slave in Rhode Island] had w. is called Pot-hooks put about his Neck.

2. A curved or hooked stroke made in writing; a crooked stroke or character, a scrawl; now usually applied to a hooked stroke, as an element of handwriting, made by children in learning to write. (Often with *hanger*: cf. **HANGER** 2.4 d.)

1611 CORN., *Past.* .a blurre, scrawle, pothook, or ill-favoured whim-wham, in writing. a. 1635 FLETCHER & MASS. *Elder Bro.* I. ii, *Br.* What have we here? Pot-

hooks and Androns! *And.* I much pity you, it is the Syrian Character, or the Arabick. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. ii, No peeping here, though I long to be spelling her Arabick scrawls and pot-hooks. 1720 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 61 You know such a pothook makes a letter, and you know what letter, and so, and so. 1738, 1809 [see **HANGER** 4 d.] 1799 B. THOMPSON *Kotzebue's Stranger in Incubald's Theatre* I. 59 I'll go for his copy-book. He makes his pothooks caputally. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 237 She's scrawling pothooks and hangers on a dirty sheet of paper.

† *b. attrib.* in reference to crabbed or illegible writing or unintelligible characters. *Obs.*

1674 T. FLATMAN *To Mr. Austin* 9 No more, than read that dung fork, pothook hand That in Queen's Colledge Library does stand. a. 1683 J. OLDHAM *Charact. Old P. Rem.* (1684) 112 Nonsense and the fittest Character to write it in, that Pot-hook-hand the Devil us'd at Oxford [See *Wood's Life & Times* (O. H. S.) I. 498].

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pot-hook** *v. trans.*, to curve into the shape of a pot-hook, **Pot-hooked** *a.*, having a pot-hook (sense 2), **Pot-hookery**, making of pot-hooks or scrawls; **Pot-hooky** *a.*, full of or consisting of pot-hooks, scrawled.

1795 T. TWINING in *Parr's* *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 273 The Professor's conscribbled is a more illegible . . . piece of pot-hookery than yours. 1867 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 793 It was written in a cramped, pot-hooked hand. 1875 MAUND in *Alpine Fani* May (1876) 414 After packing myself away as well as I could in the shape of a pot-hook, Martin followed and pot hooked himself alongside me. 1898 CH. MURRAY in *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/2 The Dreyfus letters very commonly have a curious pothooked starting point. They curl upwards at the start. There is nothing of the sort in the *borderaux*.

† **Pothos** (pə'thɒs). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1737), ad. Sinhal. *pōtha, pōthē*.] A genus of climbing shrubs (N.O. *Araceae* or *Oromonaceae*), natives of Asia, Australia, etc.: some species are cultivated as foliage plants.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 271 The Pothoses, arums, and Ianas, furnished so thick a covering that they were completely sheltered. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anazon* I. (1864) 4 Climbing Pothos plants, with large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves.

Pot-house, [f. **POT** sb. 1 + **HOUSE** sb. 1]

† 1. A house where pottery is made. *Obs. rare.*

1697 *Land. Gas.* No. 3300/4 A very convenient Brick House to be let, having a Potthouse belonging to it, and a very fine Yard for Washing of Clay. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 95/2 A premium to master of the stone pot house at Fulham for making crucibles of British materials.

2. A house where pots of beer and other intoxicants are retailed; an ale-house; a small, unpicturesque, or low tavern or public-house.

1724 *Land. Gas.* No. 6320/3 A large well built accustomed Pot House, known by the Name of the Hermitage Pot-House. 1748 WARTON *Panegyric on Oxford* Alt. 27 To pot-house I repair, the sacred haunt, Where, late, thy votaries in full resort Hold rites nocturnal. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xii, The paragon of all pot-houses, snug little bar with red curtains [etc.] 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* iii. 92 They were extremely capable men, but they could not keep from the pot-house.

b. *attrib.* Belonging to or characteristic of a pot-house; low, vulgar.

1836 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 275 The class of men for whom these pot-house epistles are written, read nothing else. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xxviii, Reeking yet with pot-house odours. 1895 HOLLINGHEAD *My Lifetime* I. xii. 124 There was no pot-house bluster about the two combatants.

Pot-hunter, [f. **POT** sb. 1 + **HUNTER**.]

† 1. An opprobrious appellation; a sycophant, a parasite. cf. **BARNACLE** sb. 2.3 b. *Obs.*

1592 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 This indigested Chaos of Doctrinship, and greedy potherunter after applause, is an apparant Publican and sinner. 1592 GREENE *Blache Bks. Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 7 The verser in conny-catching is called the Retriuer And the Barnacle, the pot hunter. 1592 *Admonition Bk. Enim Coll. Cambr.* in *4th Ref. Hist.* MSS. Comm. 420/1 Mr Catsby for saying my Lord [of Routland] himself was but a child, and that he was maintained by pott-hunters was admonished.

2. 'A sportsman who shoots anything he comes across, having more regard to filling his bag than to the rules which regulate the sport' (*Slang Dict.* 1860).

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 102 As arrant a Pot hunter as ever England bred, that had not scrupled to kill a Buck or Doe at any season. 1825 *Bull-baiting* I. in *Houlston Tracts* I. xxvii. 9 There's nothing a regular Shot would be sooner chafed at than being called a Pot-hunter. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Enithlyp Field* (1899) 109 My hope is that some traveller, who is something more than a pot-hunter, may send home to our Museum a series of the common white quilled black Khookhan.

3. One who takes part in any contest or competition merely for the sake of winning a prize. (With allusion to **POT** sb. 1.1 g.)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pot-hunter*, a man who gives his time up to rowing or punting, or any sort of match in order to win the 'pewters' which are given as prizes. *University* . . . Now much used in aquatic and athletic circles; and . . . applied, in a derogatory sense, to men of good quality who enter themselves in small races they are almost sure to win. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/1 The increase . . . in the number of 'pot-hunters', as they are called—an epithet which originated in the early days of the Wimbledon meeting, when prizes were given 'in kind', and not as now in money. 1886 *Cycl. Tour Club G.* IV. 122 To tempt many a 'pot-hunter' who follows racing for what he can get out of it.

So **Pot-hunting** sb. and a. (in senses corresponding to 2 and 3 above).

1808 W. COBBETT in *L'Estrange's Friendships Misc. Itinerary* (1882) I 43 Rush they go, the pot-hunting crew, into that manor 1852 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 7 The sort of pot-hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Pool, where the value of a bull's-eye is much more considered than the credit of handling with success the Queen of weapons 1881 TAYLOR *Anthropology* ix. 210 The quest of food (now often contemptuously called 'pot-hunting') becomes subordinate to the excitement of the chase 1887 *Gd Words XXII* 46/1 Some men are too fond of starting or pot-hunting at 'sports'. 1893 SINCLAIR & HENRY *Swimming* (Badm. Libr.) 369 Some swimmers seem able... to stand the strain of racing night after night. The rage for pot-hunting is apparently unconquerable

Poticary, obs. variant of **POTHECARY**

Potichomania (pōt'jōmā'niā). Also in Fr. form **-manie**. [ad F. *potichomanie*, irreg. f. *potiche* an oriental porcelain vase, also a glass vase coloured in imitation of -*manie*, -*MANIA*.] The craze for imitating Japanese or other porcelain by covering the inner surface of glass vessels, etc., with designs on paper or sheet gelatine; the process of doing this. 1855 *Househ. Words XI* 129 (heading) *Potichomania*. 1855 *Mechanic's Mag.* LXII 279 *Potichomanie* is the present fashion. 1863 *SALA Capt. Slobotsky* He talked about chemistry and Mr Faraday; taught my wife *potichomanie* and modelling in wax. 1903 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb 152 Hence she cared nothing for wax flowers or potichomania

Potin (pōt'jēn). Also 7 **pottain** [F. *potin* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), also *pottain* 1582 in *Godef.*], f. *pot* *POT sb.* + *-in* cf. *-INE* 4.]

1. Old pot-metal (**POT-METAL** 1, 3).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II* 505 Such pottain or old mettall which is overborne, and by ordinary occupying and vsing to the hand, bright-shining 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 348 To work all the surface into furrows or grooves, in order that it may retain the substance called the *potin*, which is to be welded upon one side of the iron, to form the hard matter on which the holes are to be pierced This *potin* is nothing but fragments of old cast-iron pots. *Ibid.* 349 It must be repeatedly heated and worked until the *potin* fixes to the iron. The workman then throws dry powdered clay upon it, in order to soften the *potin*

2. A name for an alloy of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, used in coining by the ancient Gauls

1843 *HUMPHREYS Corn-Coll. Man* xi (1876) 134 Many of the coins are of base metal (*potin*).

Poting, potting-stick: see **POTE** v

Potinger, obs. form of **POTTINGER**

Potion (pō'jōn), sb. Forms. 4-6 **poceion**, 5-**oun**, (*Sc. poeyoun*), 5-6 **poeyon**, 6 **potoun**, 6-**otion**. [a. OF. *poceion*, *poceion* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *poisson*, ad L. *pōtō-nem* a drinking, draught, potion, philtre, vbl. sb. f. *pōtāre*, *pōt-um* to drink]

1. A dose of liquid medicine or of poison; a draught: see **DRAUGHT** sb. 15.

13 *K. Als* 359 (Bodl. MS.) He dude hym bere to payvoun, And saund hym wib poceion, c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi* (Thomas) 181 It is lyk to poeyoun men takis fore purgacione. 1422-50 *W. Higden* (Rolls) III 411 He hade dede anon, but that he receyvede a poceion of Philippe his phisicion. 1548-77 *Vicary Anat.* i (1888) 13 If a man may be cured with Dyet and Poceion, let there not be mustered any Chirurgerye. 1592 *SHAKES. Rom. & Jul. v. iii* 244 Then gaue I her A sleeping Poceion, which so tooke effect As I intended 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* (1637) 370 Bewitched by sorcerie and amorous poceions 1732 *LENDIARD Sethos II* vii 84 To discern the innocent by trials of fire and poceions. 1848 *MRS. JAMESON Sacerd. & Leg. Art* (1850) 435 Neither poceions nor physicians can do more than postpone the evil hour 1879 *W. L. Lather's Comm. Gal* iv 95 He goeth about to quality and mitigate his bitter Poceion 1897 *SHAKES. a Hen IV* i. ii 145 Your Lordship may minister the Poceion of imprisonment to me. 1891 *Huywood Eng. Hist* (1641) 108 The bitter poceion of indignity. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks V 140 To administer the opiate poceion of amnesty

† 2. a. A portion of drink; a drink, a draught.

b. A kind of drink; a beverage. *Obs. rare*

1526 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 115 Inprimis to the justice and poceion of wyne; item to my lord chancellor, and poceion of wyne. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 150 They [Persians] use another poceion, faire water, juice of Lemmons, Sugar, and Roses.

3. *Comb.*, as **potion-monger**.

1894 H. A. JONES in *Daily News* 7 May 6/5 The family friend, rather than the doser and potion-monger.

Potion (pō'jōn), v. [i. prec. sb. Cf. L. *pōtōnāre* to give to drink, f. *pōtōn-em* drinking.] *trans.* To treat or dose with poisons; to drug.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi 49 Having corrupted his keepers, or having poisoned them with a sleepe drinke, [he] escaped out of the Tower of London 1768 *FOOTE Dent on a Shaks* iii Wks 1799 II. 275 Full power... to pull, bolus, lotion, potion, and poultice, all persons 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 321/1 Puff'd and potion'd up like any bladder

† **Potionate**, v. *Obs. rare* 0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pōtōnāre* see prec. and -*ATE* 3]

1623 *COCKERAM, Potionate*, to give a medicine.

† **Portiron**, *Obs.* [F. *potiron* (dial. *potron*, *poturon*) a kind of large champignon; also, a kind of pumpkin: origin unknown.] A kind of pumpkin. see *quots.*

1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard* 323 Citruls, or Pumpions, Harts Horn Sallet, Potrons, or flat Pumpions, Parsnips, Leeks, &c. keep their Places nine Months. *Ibid.*

324 Citruls or Pumpions, Potrons or comon Pumpions, Garlic and Shallots

† **Potisuge**, *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pōtisus* drink (or ? *POT sb.*) + L. *sūgere* to suck.] A 'pot-sucker', toper

1660 *VENER Vias Recta* ii 34 How impudently would our drunken potisuges vaunt themselves.

Pot-kilp, *north dial.* [f. *POT sb.* + *KILP*.] = **POT-GLIP**

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 31, 11 pare of pot kylpes, and a pare of tanges, xxd. 1611-12 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) II 20 A pare of potkilpes 1828 *Craven Dial* s. v. *Kelp*, The loose handle of a kale pot is called pot-kilps. 1845 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss*, *Pot helps*, the loose bow or handle of a porridge-pot

† **Potlatch, potlach(e)**. [Chinook jargon, from Nootka Indian *potlatsh*, *patlatsh* sb. a gift, vb to give.] Among some N. American Indians of the Pacific coast a. A gift, a present.

1883 T. WINTHROP *Canoe & Saddle* iv 42 They [Klckat Indians] expressed the friendliest sentiments, perhaps with a view to a liberal 'potlatch' of trinkets

b. A tribal feast at which presents are given and received, given by an aspirant to chieftainship.

1884 *San Francisco Chron.* Sept. A potlatch is a sort of grand reunion and general gathering, an occasion for the exchanging of big presents 1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* Mar. 75 On his return he again called the people together and held a big potlatch, giving the Indians what appeared to them at that time great curiosities. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/1 In a far-away corner of British Columbia, on the occasion of the last birthday, the Redskins held a 'potlach' in honour of their Great White Mother. 1907 C. HILL-TOUT *Brit. N. Amer.* 52 Occasions of public festivity such as potlatch gatherings

Hence **Potlatching** sb., holding a potlatch

1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept 106 After two or three days of feasting and pot-latching.

† **Pot-lead** 1. *Obs.* Used to render F. *gluc*, 'a word used by Schollers of Paris, in derision of an absurd conclusion' (Cotgr. s. v. *Gluc*).

1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd* iii xiv. § 29. 505 If he chance to speake, he entrench into in discourses of definitions, and diuisions of Aristotle, ergo potlead [ong. F. *ergo gluc*]

Pot-lead 2 (pō'tléd), sb. [ad Du. *potlood* black-lead, f. *pot* *POT sb.* + *lood* lead.] A name for black-lead or graphite, esp. as used for coating the hulls of racing-yachts below the water-line so as to diminish the friction of the water Hence **Pot-lead** v. *trans.*, to coat with pot-lead.

1890 in *Cent Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 72/1 The racing shell, used only three times, its bottom pot-lead, is brought out. *Ibid.* 194/1 Using very fine sandpaper and pot lead till my boat's bottom was beautifully burnished

Potleg (pō'tlég) [app. f. *POT sb.* + *LEG*.]

a. (?) The leg or foot of an iron pot. b. Broken scraps of cast-iron, used as shot

1895 *Chambers' Jyrl* XII. 738/1 Ball or shot they rarely use, but prefer a handful of broken cast-iron potleg, which at close quarters makes a ghastly wound 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/3 Their [Matabele] shot consisted of pot-legs, stones, and pieces of iron. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 143 When the sergeant raised his officer, ragged potleg was whirling everywhere.

Potler, variant of **POTELLER** *Obs.*

Pot-lid. [f. *POT sb.* + *LID sb.*]

1. The lid of a pot.

(When of iron, sometimes used as a warming-pan)

1493 *Nottingham Rec.* II 20, 1 potlede de ligno. 1530 *PALSGR* 257/1 Potlydde for a potte, *courlecque*. 1590 *GREGE Never too late* ii (1616) N iv b. To bed man, to bed, and we will have a warme pot-lid [ed. 1590 pot-led] 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracutus Ridans* No. 62 (1713) II 134 It might be, for ought they knew, a Project for altering the Breadth of Pot-lids. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/2 A new hobby... is the collection of small china pot-lids; the covers of those artistic jars which long ago were used for holding shrimp-paste and meats

2. *Curling*. A stone so played as to rest on the tee.

1853 *WALTER WATSON Poems & Songs* 63 (E. D. D.) 1885 'J' STRATHKIRK *More Bils Blunk* xiv 271 His stone landed on the Tee 'A pat-lid', said Douce Davie. 1893-4 *Caled. Curl. Cl. Ann.* 114 A rare patlid, I fear your play is just owre guid

3. *Geol.* Popular appellation of a concretion occurring in various sandstones and shales.

1847 *FITTON On Stonesfield slate in Zool. Jyrl* (1828) III. 416 Concretions of calcareous grit that form a part of almost every group These concretions, from a coarse resemblance, are called 'Pot-lids', and the rock which they consist of, bears the name of 'Pendle'

4. *attrib.* **Pot-lid valve**, 'a cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe'; also, 'the cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **Potling**, *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *POT sb.* + *-LING* 1] ? A votary of the pot; a tippler (but cf. **POTLING**)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv 1, You must haue your Poets and your Potlings, your Soldados and Foolados to follow you vp and down the City.

Pot-liquor (pō'tli'kər). [f. *POT sb.* + *LIQUOR sb.*] The liquor in which meat has been boiled; thin broth. see also *quot* 1886.

1773 *GRAVES Spurr Quixote* i. ix. Together with her broth or pot-liquor, he contrived to slip something more substantial into Dorothy's pipkin. 1803 *HAN. MORE Way to Plenty* 56 The pot liquor made such a supply of broth

for the sick poor 1892 *DICKENS Bleak Ho* xxvii, Mrs Bagnet sitting with every dish before her, allotting to every portion of pork its own portion of pot-liquor, greens, potatoes, and even mustard! 1886 *ELWORTHY W Somerset Word-bk*, *Pot-liquor*, the water in which vegetables have been boiled, sometimes called green-liquor, when cabbage or other green vegetables have been boiled in it

Pot-luck. [f. *POT sb.* + *LUCK sb.*] One's luck or chance as to what may be in the pot, i. e. cooked for a meal: used in reference to a person accepting another's hospitality at a meal without any special preparation having been made for him; chiefly in phr. to take *pot-luck*. Also *transf.*

1592 *NASHB Pour Lett Confut.* Ded. That that pure sanguine complexion of yours may never be famish with pot lucke 1773 *GRAVES Spurr Quixote* ix. xii, The Gentleman said... he should be very welcome to take pot-luck with him. 1773 *MME. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* Sept., If they have any prospect of more sport, they take pot-luck at any cottage 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 253 Go home with this man, take pot luck with him... as one of the family

attrib. 1775 *MME. D'ARBLAY Early Diary*, Let, Mar, [He] took the same kind of pot-luck company in those days when he was not so shy of London. 1894 J. C. JAFFERSON *Bk. Recoll.* I xv 292 A suburban villa, at which he was in the habit of taking pot-luck dinner on Sunday

Pot-maker. *Now rare* One who makes pots or pottery; a potter.

1535 *COVERDALE Chron* iv 23 These were potmakers, and dwelt among plantes and hedges 1550 *Spurr Perle* i. (1560) 3 It is not seeming, that the pot should murmur against the potmaker. 1579-80 *NORTH Philarch* (1595) 665 He made a herauld proclame that all potmakers should stand vp on their feete.

† b. *spec.* A maker of pots or crucibles for the Mint. *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II 177 For a smyth xx^s; for a potmaker xx^s. 1587 *FLEMING Contis. Holmshush III* 1972/a William Forlese pot-maker for the mint of the Tower of London 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev* 23 Pot-maker Fee, 10 s. 0

Potman (pō'tmæn). [f. *POT sb.* + *MAN sb.* 1]

† 1. A man addicted to pots of liquor; a toper 1589 *NASHB Anat. Absurd Wks* (Giosart) I 45 A man if lascivious, good in some English deuse of verse, to conclude, a passing potman, a passing Poet 1685 *WOOD Lf* 23 Nov (O. H. S.) III 171 The pot men and juniors carry all before them.

2. A man employed at a public-house to attend to the pots and serve the liquor. (Cf. **POT-BOY**)

1846 *WORCESTER, Potman*, a servant at a public house 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1862) II 345 He got a situation as potman to a public-house 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav* xii, The potmen thrust the last bawling drunkards into the street.

3. *dial.* A dealer in earthenware

1889 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Pot-metal (pō'tmē'tl) [f. *POT sb.* 1]

1. An alloy of lead and copper of which pots were formerly made

1693 *POPEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 736 Bell-metal being Copper and Tin, Pot-metal Copper and Lead About 20 l of Lead is usually put into 100 l of Pot-metal 1832 *CARLYLE Remin.* i 38 Tinklers also, making pot metal,... often came upon the scene

2. Stained glass coloured in the melting-pot, so that the colour pervades the whole substance.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 290 Small pieces of glass coloured throughout during the process of its original manufacture, called by artists pot metal. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Jan 6/1 Stained glass is coloured 'in the pot', by means of metallic oxides, hence 'pot metal', as the technical name for this kind of glass 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 171 In these windows pot-metal glass is used as far as possible for the larger pieces of ruby or other colour

3. A kind of cast iron suitable for making pots.

1864 *WEBSTER, Pot-metal*. The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Pot-net. [f. *POT sb.* 1 + *NET sb.* 1]

† 1. A net in which to boil vegetables in a pot with meat; a cabbage-net. *Obs.*

1566 in *H. Hall Soc. Ets. Age* (1886) App. 158 A brass pot and a potnet. 1599 *Acc. Bk. Wm. Wray in Anti-quary XXXII*. 243 A potte nette

2. ? A fishing-net having the form of a pot. (Cf. *poek-net* s. v. *POKE sb.* 1) ? *Obs.*

1842 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Purse Nets, Casting Nets, Pot Nets, Barrock Nets at Crooks, Heaving Nets. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 224 A kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole, ... is used here.

Potok, obs. form of **POTTOCK**.

Potomania. [f. Gr. *ποτός* drink + *-MANIA*.]

Morbid craving for drink, dipsomania.

1868 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Potomania*, drink-madness.

1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.*, *Potomania*, dipsomania.

Potometer (pō'tōmē'tər). [f. as prec. + *-METER*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of water absorbed by a growing plant

1884 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 1 May 7 An ingenious instrument the Potometer It is a modification of Sachs' apparatus for determining the amount of water which a cut branch absorbs in a given time 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Potoo** (pō'tū). [Echoic; from its cry.] The name given in Jamaica to one of the Nightjars (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*).

1847 *GOSSE Birds Jamaica* 42 The Potoo is not unfrequently seen in the evening... soon after sunset on some dead tree or fence-post, or floating by on noiseless wing, like an owl. *Ibid.* 47 The Potoo has become a proverb of ugliness. 1894 in *NEWTON Dict. Birds*.

|| **Potoquane**, *erron.* **potaquaine**. The name of the Sable Antelope, *Hippopotragus niger*, among the Southern Bechuana.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S Afr* (1902) 140/2 Potaquanes above me, seeing nothing and smelling nothing, stood bewildered until I had reloaded, lying on my side 1900 W. L. SCLATER *Fauna S Afr* I 221

† **Potorious**, a *Obs. rare*— [f. L. *pōtōri-us* drinking (f. *pōtor* drinker) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potorious*, of or belonging to drink, drinking.

|| **Potoroo** (pōtōrū). Also 8 **poto roo**. [Native name in New South Wales] = KANGAROO-RAT I.

1790 J. WHITE *Voy N S Wales* 286 The Poto Roo, or Kangaroo Rat 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl Anat* III 265/2 The Potorooos present the same dentition as does the Koala. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 172 The *Hypsiprymnus*, or Potoroo, and Kangaroo-rats as they are termed, differ chiefly from the true Kangaroos, in possessing distinct canines.

Pot-oven. [Pot sb.¹] (See quot. 1750) 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav* (1888) 135 Pot-ovens, a round piece of iron which is heated, on which the bread is put, and then it is covered over with a pot, on which they heap the embers to keep in the heat. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R M* 189 Her potato-cakes came in hot and hot from a pot-oven

† **Potpanion**. *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* Contraction of POT-COMPANION.

c 1580 *Ingelrain Bugbears* III.1 in *Archæol Stud New Spn.* (1897) 'The Signor Amadeo, one of my masters' potpanions.

Pot-paper: see Pot sb.¹ 10.

Pot-pie. Chiefly U. S. [f. Pot sb.¹ + PIE sb.²]

a. 'A pie made by spreading the crust over the bottom and sides of a pot, and filling up the inside with meat, i. e. beef, veal, mutton, or fowls' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer*). b. 'A dish of stewed meat with pieces of steamed pastry or dumplings served in it; a fricassee of meat with dumplings' (Cent *Dict.*). c. 'Beef cut up into cubes, encased in dough and boiled in a pot' (Eng. *Dial Dict.*).

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* I. The snow birds are flying round your own door, where you may shoot enough for a pot-pie any day 18 CARLETON *New Purchase* I. 181 (Bartlett) An enormous pot-pie, piping hot, graced our centre, overpowering, with its fragrance and steam, the odors and vapors of all other meats, and pot-pie was the wedding dish of the country, par excellence! What pot could have contained the pie is inconceivable 1883 P. E. GIMMONS in *Harper's Mag* Apr 658/2, I suppose it resembles chicken pot-pie 1895 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 18 Feb (E D D.). Four hundred pot pies and as many loaves of bread were distributed to poor people

† **Pot-piece**. *Obs.* Also 6 **potthin peice**. [f. Pot sb.¹ + PIECE sb.¹ 11.] = POT-GUN I.

a 1575 *Durru Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl) 330 Thrie houliks of Ingland, ladunith with ane cannone ryell, four singill cannoons, ix gross culverings, four portin peices 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) II. 301 Of the said xxijj that was many pot peices. 1637 MONRO *Exp'd* II. 214 Those peices of Cannon that are fatther hard, are called pot-peices or Mortiers 1670 SPALDING *Trouth Chas. I* (1850) I 243 The piousness laid in the castle, as granadoes, potpeices, and vtheus.

Pot-plant.

1. A plant grown in a pot.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every day Bk.* 187/1 Pot-plants that have been plunged, and gone by their prime, must be got up, and be replaced by others in good order 1865 *Daily News* 14 July, Prizes...for fuchsias, geraniums, ferns, and other pot plants.

2. = POT-TREE 2.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Pot-plant*, a name for the *Lacynthus ollaria* 1866 in *Travels Bot.*

|| **Pot-pourri** (pōpūrrī, pōt-pūrrī). Also 7 **pot porridge**. [f. *pot* *pourri*, in same senses, lit. 'rotten pot', f. *pot* Pot sb.¹ + *pourri*, pa. pple. of *pourrir*—L. *putrēre* to be rotten; translating Sp. *olla podrida*]

† 1. A dish of different kinds of meat stewed together, a stew, hotch-potch. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Pot pourri*, a pot porridge; a Spanish dish of many several meats boiled, or stewed together. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Pot-pourri*, a Culinary Term, signifying a Hotch-Potch.

2. A mixture of dried petals of different flowers mixed with spices, kept in a jar for its perfume.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let to Shensstone* 28 Nov. It might be called a *pot-pourri*, which is a potful of all kind of flowers which are severally perfumes, and commonly when mixt and iotten, smell very ill. 1853 LYTTON *Castlemans* II. xxii 94 A blue china jar, filled with *pot-pourri* 1888 *Bow Ball Weekly* 29 June 482/2 Recipes for 'Pot-pourri' Collect rose leaves and lavender as they bloom, and place them in a jar in layers, with common or bay-salt. Add to them powdered orris-root, cloves [etc.]

3 *fig. a. Mus.* A series of airs strung together into one piece; a medley. b. A literary medley, or collection of miscellaneous extracts.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pot-pourri*. (c) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together. (d) A literary production made up of parts brought together without order, or bond of connection. 1881 in *Grove Dict Mus* III. 22 *Pot-pourri*, a name first given by J. B. Cramer to a kind of drawing-room composition consisting of a string of well-known airs 1898 S. R. HOLE in *19th Cent.* Apr 647 There is no time for further enjoyment of this sweet, spicy Pot-pourri; no space for further extracts from this clever and comprehensive book.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *pot-pourri bowl*, *jar*.

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1900 MARY E. WILKINS *Parson Lord* (Tauchn.) 58 Love removed the lid from a potpourri jar 1903 *Blackw Mag* Oct 451/1 The pot pourri-scented drawing-room led into a conservatory. 1904 *Daily Chron* 17 June 8/3 The soft, delicate perfume of some old china pot pourri bowl.

Potrack (pōtɹæk), *v. rare* [Echoic.] *intr.* To cry as a guinea-fowl.

1883 J. C. HARRIS *Nights Uncle Remus* 153 The squawking and pot-racking went on at such a rate that the geese awoke 1885 *Pot Sci Monthly Mar* 640 The dusting of chickens, cackling of geese, and 'pot-racking' of Guinea-hens

|| **Potrido**. *Obs. rare*—¹ app a corruption of *podrida* see OLLA PODRIDA.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* vii. 20 Breaches are made in trembling Custard large, Here a Potrido the bold sisters shatter.

|| **Potro**. [Sp., a colt, foal] A colt, a pony, *ellipt.* pony hide, as a material.

1879 BELBOHM *Patagonia* ii 38 His feet were encased in potro boots tied at the knees 1902 H. H. PRICHARD *Thro Heart of Patagonia* xxi. 201 Boots of potro hide

† **Potron** or **Potruon**. *Obs. Cookery*. Also 5 **poteron** or **-ou**. [Origin and form uncertain.]

A dish consisting of eggs cooked in salt.

(Cf. F. *potron* or *potron-jaguet* in Littré; but no connexion of sense appears)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 (Harl. MS 279), xxviii. Potrons.—Take a schouyl of yron, & hete it brennyng hote, & pan fille it fulle of Salt; & pan make a pute in pe Salt; & pan caste pan whyte & pe yolys of Eyroun in-to pe hole of pe Salte, & lat sepe ouer pe fyre tyl it be half harde. pan take a dresseour knyfe, & put vndernepe the Salt in pe panne, & hefte it vppe so layre, pat be cofyn with pe Eyroun breke nogt, pan sette it on pe dysche with pe Salt, & pan serue it forth. c 1430 *Ibid.* 93 (Harl. MS 4026) Poterons. c 1440 *Donce MS* 55 ff 33 Potrons.

Potrunk (pōt'rŭnk). *Entom.* [f. L. *pō-* for *Post-* + *TRUNK*; cf. *ALTRUNK*] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III. xxv. 532 If terms be thought necessary to designate the two intine segments into which the altrunk is resolvable, the first may be the mediotrunk (*mediotruncus*), and the other the potrunk (*potruncus*).

Pots-car, -scarth, -shard, -share, *obs.* or *dial* f. **POTSHERD** **Pot(-)shaugh**, **Pot(-)shaw**, *obs* f. **PADISHAH** **Potsheen**, var. **POTTEEN**.

Pot-shell. U. S. *local*. = next.

1869 *Harper's Mag* July 248 The pots are made of fire-clay mixed in varying proportions of raw and burned clay and pieces of the broken pots called 'pot shells', freed from glass and ground fine

Potsherd (pōt'shɹd). Now somewhat *arch.*

Forms: 4 **pot-schoord** (?), **potszherd**, 6 **pot-sharde**, -**sherde**, -**shearde**, (**potsheard**), 6-8 **potsheard**, -**shard** (also 9 *dial.*), (7) **potsherd**, 7- **potsherd**; 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **potshare**. B. *north dial.* 4 **pot scarth**, 9 **potsoar**, -**sker**. [f. **POT sb.¹** + **SHERD**, **SHARD**, OE. *seard*, fragment, **ON skard**, Da. *skaar* (whence the northern B-forms)] A fragment of a broken earthenware pot; a broken piece of earthenware.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 171 Va quere breses [*Gloss* imbrers] in un teske [*Gloss* a pot-schoord (or szherd)]. 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2124 A laudable Largesse, I tell you, for a lode, To prate for the patchyng of a pot sharde! 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii 8 Iob scraped of the etter off his sores with a potsherde. 1566 SPENSER *F Q* vi. 1 37 They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake, As they had potshares bene 1611 BIBLE *Iza* xlv 9 Let the potsheard strue with the potsheards of the earth 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxii. 20 He that would teach the fool, his labour's lost As he that glews a potsherd, broke to dust. 1758 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Orange Tree*, Lay some Oyster Shells or Pot shards at the Bottom of his Tubs, that the Water may the sooner drain away. 1857 BRICH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I 64 Inscriptions were often written upon potsheards or trapezoidal fragments of vases.

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* xxi 13 My vertu dried, that is, wax vile as a pot scarth, that men settis noght by. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pot-scar*, *Pot-shard*, a potsherd. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Potsher*, a potsherd. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Potscar*, *Pot-shars*, a potsherd

b. *attrib.* (in quot., in allusion to Isa. xlv. 9)

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Atthib God* (1824) II. 124 His almightiness is above, our potsherd strength, as his infiniteness is above, our purlind understandings

Pot-shop. [Pot sb.¹] a. A small public-house. b. *local*. A crockery shop.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* lii, Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer betaking themselves to a sequestered pot-shop on the remotest confines of the Borough. 1889 E. P. COCKE *N. W. Lanc. Gloss* (ed. 2), *Potshop*, a shop where earthenware and glass are sold. *Mod. (Lanc. dial.)*, You'll get it at the pot-shop a few doors off.

Pot-shot, sb.¹ [Pot sb.¹] A shot taken at game merely for the purpose of filling the pot for a meal, without regard to skill or the rules of sport (cf. **POT-HUNTER** 2), and so from any position or point of advantage. Hence *transf.* A shot aimed at a person or animal that happens to be within easy reach, without giving any chance of self-defence; e. g. at an enemy from ambush.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Ande Alt* I. xxii. 128 The volunteer corps began 'to take pot shots at them at nine or ten yards' *Ibid.*, 'Pot shots'...when a man shoots at partridges in a crowd upon the ground, in a way which shows a simple desire to kill for the pot 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xvii 265 Some dozens of the enemy, sneak along the road, in order to get a pot-shot at him. 1877 M. PRIOR in *Daily News* 1 Oct 6/3 While, looking through my telescope, a Russian sentry took a steady pot shot at us, and I had the unpleasant satisfaction of hearing the bullet

flatten itself against a stone not far ahead 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb 290, I was lying by my horse, taking pot-shots when I could get the chance.

† **Pot-shot**, -**shotten**, a (sb.²) *Obs.* [f. **POT sb.¹** + **SHOT ppl. a** (and sb.)] 'Shot' or overpowered by drink, intoxicated.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* vi. 59 Edmunds, being pot-shotten and perceiving the Moore to shine bright through the windows, said with a loud voyce, that the holy Ghost was descended 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Navy Land Ships Wks* 1 83/1 When any of them are wounded, Pot-shot, Jug-bitten, or Cup-shaken a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem* II vii. (1642) 108 A...Drunkard being Pot shot and in his Cups.

B. as sb. a. A drunken person, a drunkard. b. Drunkenness

1577 BATHWAT (title) A Solemne Ioviall Disputation. Which...Bacchus hath publickely expounded to his most approved and improved fellow Pot-shots 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Taylor's Trav Wks* iii 78/2 In which kind of potshot our English are growne such stout Proficients, that some of them dares bandy and contend with the Dutch.

Potstick (pōt'stɪk). Now only *dial.* Forms: see **POT sb.¹** and **STICK sb.**; also 5 **pos(s)tyke**, **postyke** (ke. [f. **POT sb.¹** + **STICK sb.**]) A stick for stirring porridge or anything cooked in a pot.

c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Steie it alle togdyres agayne be bothome of pe dysche with a potstyke [v. r. postyke]. *Ibid.*, Stere it wele aboute vpon pe fyre with a potstyke [v. r. postyke, potstick]. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1750) 469 When hit is boyled put in a potstik and stere hit wel 15 J. JACK *Fugger* (Grosart) 36 By cokes precious potstike, I wyll not home this night 1612 *Proc Virginia* 44 in *Capt Smith's Wks.* (Arb) 123 The next [had] in her hand a sword, another, a club; another a pot stick. The rest, every one with their severall devises 1847 MRS CARLYLE in *New Lett & Mem* (1903) I 236 A pair of stockings, which seemed to have been knitted for two pot sticks rather than for well-shaped woman's legs 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng Mech* 3 Dec 271/3 It beats Sir Roger de Coverley 'to potsticks'

Potstone (pōt'stōn). [f. **POT sb.¹** + **STONE sb.**; in sense 1, tr. L. *lapis ollaris*]

1. A granular variety of **STALATITE** or **SOAPSTONE** 1777 J. HILL *Fossils* 26 Potstone, Ollaris, Composed of broad, narrow, uneven flakes. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min* I 345 Pot Stone [is] soft, and sometimes very soft 1822 GEIKIE *Text Bk Geol* II. 11. 120 A finely felted aggregate of scales of talc, with chlorite and sepientine, is called Potstone

2 Local name for large flints found in the chalk in Norfolk = **PARAMOUDRA**.

1855 LYELL *Elem Geol* xvii (ed. 5) 244 Huge flints, or potstones as they are called in Norfolk, occurring singly, or arranged in nearly continuous columns at right angles to the ordinary and horizontal layers of small flints. The potstones, many of them pear-shaped, were usually about three feet in height, and one foot in diameter

Pott, *obs* or var. f. **POT sb.¹** esp in sense 10.

Pottage (pōt'edʒ). Forms: 3-7 **potage**, 6-**potage**, (6 -**adge**). [ME. *potage*, a. F. *potage*, lit. that which is put in a pot: see **POT sb.¹** and -AGE. Orig. stressed *pota* *ge*, which was admitted in verse down to Chaucer and Lydgate, but *po tage* is found in alliterative poems (and prose) in 14th c., and led to the later spelling. See also **PODDISH**, **PORRIDGE**, altered forms of this word.]

1 A dish composed of vegetables alone, or along with meat, boiled to softness in water, and appropriately seasoned, soup, *esp.* a thick soup. In ancient cookery, often a highly composite dish.

Now chiefly a literary word, historical, archaic, scriptural, or used of the soups of savage peoples no longer a term of English cookery. But the French form is in use in names of dishes really French or supposed to be: see **POTAGE**

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Hwoso is euer feble eteþ potage blifliche 1297 R. GRIFF. (Rolls) 839 Wo pat myte weodes abbe & be roten gnawe Ofep sepe & make potage was her of wel vawe a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3549 Esau, for his fill o pot potage, Als a wreche, has sald his heritage. 13.. E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 698 Syben potage & polment in plater honest 1377 *Lancel.* P. Pl. B. xv 310 Had þe potage and payn ynough and peny ale to dyneke. 3e had ryt ynough c 1386 CHAUCER *Monks T.* 443 Whanne wol the Gayler byrgene oure potage? c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxvi. 123 þai hafe nowþer peise ne wortre, ne oþer maner of potagez, bot in for þaire potage þai vse broth and sothen flesch. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 A potage on fysshday.—Take an Make a styf Poshote of Milke an Ale; pan take whyte Swete Wyne & pnt Sugre þer-to, or hony; kepe it s[ic] whyte as yt may be, & pan serue forth] *Ibid* 40 A potage on a Fysday.—Take an sethe an ij or iij. Applys. & Flowrs of Kys, whyte Wyne, Saunderys & Saffroun. & Roysyns of corauns & Almaundys. & and mynce Datys Smale, & a lytl Hony to make it dowcet, or ellys Sugre 1531 *Exhort Gov.* i. xii, A gentill man, er he take a cooke...wyll examine hym, howe many sortes of meates, potages, and sauces, he can perfectly make 1545 BOONOR *Dystary* xii. (1870) 262 Potage is not so moche vsed in al Crystendom as it is used in Englande Potage is made of the lyguor in the which fleshe is soden in, with puttyng to chopped herbes, and otemel and salt. 1604 E. G. (JUNISTONE) *D'Acaste's Hist. Indies* iv. xxi. 270 They roast it, and make many sortes of potages 1622 (see PLUM-POTAGE)

B. 1539 PALSGR. 257/1 Potage, potage, *supple* *Ibid.*, Potage without herbes, potage. 1539 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 95 A whit sylver goblet that I use to et potage 1573 TUSSE *Hush* (1878) 102 Nor leekes are in season, for potage full good 1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 112 The meat and pottage is put al in one dish; out of which euery one taketh with his greasie fists what he thinks good a 1668 CLEVELAND *Rel Quaker* 24 Hadst thou sweetened thy Gumbs With Pottage of Plumbs 1772 E. COOK *Voy S. Sea* 203 The Pappas are either boild, roasted, or made

into Pottage 1747 *Wesley Prim Physic* (1762) 85 Drink largely of Pottage made with Lentils. 1840 *Barham Ingol* Leg Ser. 1. *Bagnan's Dog*. Now just such a mess of delicious hot pottage was smoking away when they entered the cottage. 1874 *Oxford Bible-Helms* 17 The red lentil is most esteemed, and is made into pottage. 1904 *Daily News* 18 Apr 4/2 He has acquired of the native (Kaffir) a knowledge intimate and strange, such as one can only gather by the fireside, over the pottage.

b. fig. often with reference to Esau's 'mess of pottage' (MESS sb 2)

1387-8 T. *Usk 1st Love* 14 (Sheat) 1 26 Thou hasteso mikel eaten of the potages of fortyfiffulness. 1845 Mrs BRAY *Warleigh* 221, Captain Butler came up to the elbow of the temperate divine, and bidding him, very unceremoniously, 'leave off his pottage', shoved him aside, and stepped into his place. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* 228 You are self slain when you prefer the pottage to Christ

†2 Oatmeal porridge. *Obs.*

1683 *Tryon Way to Health* 30 Gruels and Pottage made of Oatmeal, being made thin, and quick boyled, are of an excellent Nature. 1724 in *Ramsay's Tent Misc* (1733) I 89 There will be lang-kail and pottage And bannocks of barley-meal. 1794 *DONALDSON Agric Perth* 24 The food of the reapers, for supper, pottage of oat-meal, salt and water, with the allowance of milk made to the ploughman. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 203 Oatmeal is, not unfrequently used in making pottage, among the lower classes [in the West Riding]

†3. A poultice. *Obs. rare*—1

1540 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 42 Lete pecto a potage maad of eerbis & swynes grece & water & wheete flour

†4. In proverbial phrases: A mess of pottage: see MESS sb 2, to keep one's breath to cool one's pottage: see PORRIDGE sb 4, to make pottage of a flint, to be economical or parsimonious. *Obs.*

1650 H. MORE *Observ. in Enthus Tri*, etc. (1656) 78 Keep your breath to your self to cool your pottage. 1655 *FULLER Ch Hist* iii vi. § 37. 85 For their fare, it was coarse in the quality, and yet slender in the quantity thereof. Inasmuch that they would, in a manner, make pottage of a flint.

5. attrib. and Comb., as pottage dish, plate, pot; pottage-eating adj.; †pottage-ware, materials for pottage, pot-herbs.

1420 *Pallad on Husb.* vii. 57 Nowe potage ware in askes mynge, and kepe In oil barrells or salt tubbs done. 1519 *Exp Dimers* (Misc. Philobiblon Soc. (1867-8) XIII) 40 Pottage flesche viij. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 17 Remembryng the pottage pott with fleshe, the onions and garlyke that they were wont to eate in Egypte. 1608 *Armin Nest Niss* D1, If ye meete him in your pottage-dish, yet know him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*. To Rdr 115 You may guess Such Pottage-Eating stomacks

Hence †Pottagy a, of the nature of pottage. 1665 J. HALL *Hist Expost* Table 76 Substances like a whyte pottage confection (called *Puds*).

Pottager, -anger, -eger, -encher, -enger, obs. forms of POTTINGER

†Pottagur, obs. form of PODAGRE a, gouty. 1450 *Myrc Festival* 271 He was pottagur; and wyth pat yse pay refeschet be gret hete of his fete, as oft as hit was layde to

|| Pottah (pə'tā). *East Indies*. [ad Hindi *patā* title-deed] A lease, a deed certifying tenure.

1796 *Trial of Nundocomar* 101/2 My house is in Calcutta, in Huzeymull's garden. Have you got the potta? 1817 *Jas. Mill Brit India* II v. iii 388 Prescribed forms of leases, in India known by the name of pottahs. 1871 *MARKET Elem Law* § 357 The ryots in India appear to have frequently taken pottahs from the zemindars.

Pottain, obs. form of POTIN.

Pottance, variant of POTENCE 2 (in a watch).

Potted (pə'tɒd), ppl. a. [f. POT v. 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Of meat, fish, etc.: Preserved in a closed pot or other vessel.

1646 *EVERLYN Diary* 22 Mar. I was invited to excellent English potted venison. 1742 *FIELDING Jos Andrews* iv x. The potted Partridge is potted Woodcock, if you desire to have it so. 1806 A. HUNTER *Reinhold* (ed. 3) 106 This kind of potted meat may be recommended. 1896 *RUSKIN Pers Clav* VI 207 Plenty of salted pot, potted shrimp

fig. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 297 What we may call potted learning in the form of popular abridgments. 1901 C. H. WELCH in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 10/4 Fed and fattened as it flows With verses scanned and potted prose.

2. Of a plant: Planted or grown in a pot.

1849 *ALB SMITH Pottleton Leg* xx 176 The potted yew trees in the passage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 502/2 Every window was full of potted plants.

fig. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P* Introd., Poems 1890 II 159 Where language is too strictly limited by convention, we get a potted literature, Chinese dwarfs instead of healthy trees

Potten, Potteler, var. POTERN, POTELLER

Potter (pə'tɜː), sb 1 [Late OE. *pottere*, f. POT sb 1 + -ER 1.]

1. A maker of pots, or of earthenware vessels.

1100 in *Birch Cart. Sax* III 49 Of stenges heale on potteres leze. 1284 *Calv. Ing. P. M.* (1906) II. 322 [The manor including 368 8d. rent of assize of the burgesses of Midhurst called] pottergavel. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2937 (Cott.) Als potter wit pottes does quen he has neu wessel fordos. 1340 *HAMPOLPE Psalter* i 9 As vessel of be pottere þou sall þaim bieke. 1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) 1483 In xxxvii 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a Potter than an Organer, a peynter or an ymager. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 411/2 Pottere, ollarius, figulus. 1599 *MIDDLETON Wisdom Solomon* xv. 7 Thou a potter art, Tempering soft earth, making the clay to bow. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif* Jesus xxv. 838 A potter, by the motion of his wheel, and the activity of his hand, gives the clay what form and shape he pleases. 1790 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 343

Thou and all mankind are as clay in the hand of the potter. 1867 *SWILES Huguenots Eng.* 11 (1880) 22 This wandering workman was no other than Bernard Palissy more generally known as the great Potter.

†b. Applied to a maker of metal pots or vessels. *Obs. rare*

1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 8a Willelmo Browne potter pto factura 1) patenarum, j brayn morder, j paivarum ollarum, cum xviij libr eris, xij s vj d. 1549 *Compl. Scot* 1 19 Ane pottar vil mak of ane masse of mettall diuerse pottis of different fassons

2. A vendor or hawk of earthenware north. dial. (Cf south Sc. *mugger*.)

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xxv in *Child Ballads* (1888) III 111 'Pottys, gret chepe!' cried Robyn, all that saw hem sell, Seyde he had be no potter long. 1795 *Wordsw Gull & Sorrow* xlv, Rough potters seemed they, trading soberly With panniered asses driven from door to door. 1798 — *Peter Bell* 1. 111, A Potter, Sur, he was by trade. 1881 *DIXON Craven Dales* vi 71 [He] used to boast that 'he could wallop a potter, or preach a sermon with any man in the country'.

3. attrib. and Comb. (also with potter's), as potter craft, potter's asthma, a form of fibroid phthisis to which persons exposed to the dust of the pottery industry are subject; also called potter's bronchitis, consumption, disease, phthisis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); potter's clay, potter's earth, any plastic clay free from iron, and thus suitable for the making of earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain; potter's field, a name given (after Matt. xxvii. 7) to a piece of ground used as a burial place for the poor and for strangers; also fig.; potter's lathe, a frame with a horizontal disk revolvable at various speeds, on which the prepared clay is moulded into shape, potter's lead, potter's ore, lead ore used for glazing pottery, galena; cf. POTTERING; potter wasp, a wasp which builds a cell or cells of clay in a cylindrical cavity, as the American species *Odynerus flavipes* and *Eumenes fraterna*; potter's wheel, the horizontal revolving disk of a potter's lathe.

1616 *SURFL. & MARKE Country Farme* 593 Sandie, stonie, grauelly, and flintie ground, as also such as consisteth of a Potters clay in the bottome. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem Min* (ed. 2) I 180 Potters Clay. Colour, generally greyish white, and then called *plie clay*. 1874 *ELLACOMBE Ch Bells Devon* Pref. 4 Plaster of Paris casts, made from 'squeezes' taken with potter's clay. 1864 H. BRUCE in *Daily Tel* 15 June, The people being liable, amongst other diseases, to one peculiar to them, called 'potter's consumption'. 1850 *LIFE St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 444 For I can noyt of 'potter craft'. 1840 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 'Potter's earth, argilla. 1690 *PETTUS Fodina Reg* 1 Where Clays are digged (as Fullers earth, Potters earth, etc.) we call them Pits. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 195 Make any utensil of fine potter's earth. [1526 *TINDALE Matt* xxvii. 7 'They toke counsell, and bought with them a "potters felde to bury strangers in"] 1797 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett* (1876) 259, I took a walk into the Potter's Field, a burying ground between the new stone pison and the hospital. 1906 'MARK TWAIN' in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 4/2 When I wrote a letter you did not put it in the respectable part of the magazine, but interred it in that 'potter's field', the Editor's Drawer. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Pottery, The 'potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but simpler and slighter. 1690 *PETTUS Fodina Reg* v (1706) 21 From the Metals are produced Letharges, White-Lead, Read Lead, 'Potter's-Lead and many other varieties. *Ibid.* vi. 25 Potters Lead is made by art from common Lead Ore. 1822 *CLAYVELAND Min.* (ed. 2) 634 Galena is sometimes called potter's Lead ore. 1798 *WOODWARD Catal.* (1799) 213 'Potter's-ore with a vein of white spar passing through the middle of it. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 99 The little 'potter-wasp makes a nest of clay, shaped like an ancient pot, which it fills with caterpillars. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Pottery, The 'potter's wheel consists principally in its nut, which is a beam or axis, whose foot or pivot plays perpendicularly on a free-stone sole or bottom. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 1 5 The earliest authentic records allude to the potter's wheel as to an implement of then high antiquity

Potter, sb 2 [f. POT v. 1 (in various unconnected senses) + -ER 1.]

†1. One addicted to potting; a tippler. 1632, 1663 [see *Piper* 2 a].

2. One who pots or preserves meat, etc. 1857 J. DAVY *Angler in Lake District* 1 10, I cannot do better than let you have the receipt of an experienced potter of char.

3. One who pots at game (POT v. 1 5), a pot-hunter. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug 27/2 Many a wealthy 'potter' who has, 'blazed away' at the deer

4. Applied to some North American turtles. a. A fresh-water clemmydoid turtle, *Deirochelys serrata*; b. The red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1890 in *WESTER.*

Potter, sb 3. see under POTTER v.

Potter (pə'tɜː), v. Also (6 poder), 9 dial. and U. S. putter. [app. freq. (with shortened vowel) of POT v. 1 to thrust, push, poke]

1. intr. To poke again and again; to make a succession of slight thrusts. Now only dial.

1300 *TINDALE Bayes Matt. v*—vi v. 3. 16 b, Thou doest but with podering [so ed. c 1350, *Wks.* 1293 pottering] in the fyre, make the flame greater. 1646 *TOPPERS in Laws of Eng* Ded. Hee will be brooding at, and pottering upon the ground, every way with his Rapier or Dagger. 1681 *COTTON Wood Peak* (ed. 4) 64 Stopping, with our sticks t'essey, If pottering this and that way, we could find How

deep it went. 1714 M. FOTHERGILL in *Hearne's Collect.* (O H S) IV. 303 Four small Coyns were...casually found by a Shepherd, pottering upon the ground with his Crooke. 1825 *FORBY Vol. E Anglia, Potter*, to poke, pry, rummage. It seems to imply repetition or continuance of poking. 1865 *SLEIGH Derbysh. Gloss.* (E D D), Poking or pottering in the earth.

b. trans. To poke, to move or stir (anything) by thrusting. Now dial.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict* Kiv b, With a Stuck long enough, one might potter them down out of the Roof. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), Potter, to poke, to push as with the end of a stick. 1877 *N W Lanc Gloss* s. v., Noo then, Anne, potter that fire, or it'll be dead out in a minnit.

2. trans. To trouble, plague, perplex, worry, bother dial. Cf. POTTER v. 1.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial Wks* (1862) 40 Neaw wou'd naw stich o Moonshine traunce Potter any body's Plucks? 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), Potter, to confuse. 'Don't potter me.' 1855 Mrs GASKELL *North & S. xix*, By th' twenty-first, I reckon, he'll be pottered in his brains how to get them done in time. *Ibid.* xlv.

3. intr. To meddle, interfere, esp where one has no business, to tamper (with). Now dial.

1655 *GURNALL Chr in Arm* verse 11. 111 (1669) 26/2 A Lock whose Wards have been troubled, which makes it harder to turn the Key, than if never potter'd with. 1866 Mrs GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* I 3 My lord's taking a fancy to go 'pottering', which meant that the eal asked his own questions of his own tenants, and used his own eyes and ears in the management of the smaller details of his property.

4. To occupy oneself in an ineffectual or trifling way; to work or act in a feeble or desultory manner, to trifle; to dabble (in something).

1740 [see *POTTERING* pbl. a. 2] 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), Potter, to do things ineffectually. 'How thou potter's'.

1832 *MANNING in Pucell Life* I 99, I suppose your husband is pottering on in his old way. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlv, David pottered on at his bees and his flowers till old Simon returned. 1871 J. R. GREEN *Lett* iii (1901) 294, I remember having against the people who pottered over Roman roads. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr 535/1 Any man who likes to 'potter' in zoology

b. To talk in a trifling or desultory way. 1826 *SCOTT Fyrd* 6 Sept. [They] pottered away about Persia and India, and I fell asleep.

c. trans. with advb. To make out or work out by pottering; to trifle away, to spend, waste, or lose in or by pottering.

1853 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 225, I have ordered Eastwick's Gulistan for I believe I shall potter out so much Persian. 1883 A. FORBES in *Forin Rev* 1 Nov 664 He pottered away his opportunity to reach Verdun. 1893 W. A. SHEER *My Contemp* vii 188 Uncles and aunts...were content to potter away their lives at Torquay.

5. intr. a. To move or go about poking or prying into things in an unsystematic way, or doing slight and desultory work.

1840 B. HALL *Patchwork* (1841) II vii 122, I pottered about in the environs of Naples. 1859 *JEPHSON Britany* xiii 220 He did not go pottering about, measuring corners, and sticking a portico from the Parthenon here, and a pediment from somewhere else there. 1865 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, Pottering about in the Bodleian, and fancying I should like to be a great scholar. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Just as I am* x, To potter about with your garden scissors and the watering can in the conservatories

b. To go about or walk slowly, idly, or aimlessly; to saunter, dawdle, loiter.

1829 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett* 2 Apr, Balls every night. After that they all potter off to their Campaigns. 1835 *FONBLANQUE Eng under J. Adamstr.* (1837) III 213 That lean, hobbling old fellow, pottering about in an incapacity for any thing but to fall to and enjoy other men's meat. 1888 *Century Mag.* Dec. 219/2 The slowest of Sunday trains, pottering up to London.

Hence Potter sb., trifling action or (in Scott) talk.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Mill.* xxxvii, That precision and easy brevity which is only acquired by habitually conversing in the higher ranks of society, and which is the diametrical opposite of that protracted style of disquisition 'Which squires call potter, and which men call prose'. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 10 June 769/2 These are little things any way, a mere potter about externals

†Potter-carrier. Vulgar or provincial var. of POTTERY: cf. POT-CARRIER

1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. I. Wks* 1799 I. 261 Master Lint, the potter-carrier

Potterer (pə'tɜːr), [f. POTTER v + -ER 1.] One who potters; one who works at things in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way; one who potters about: see the verb.

1862 *BURTON Bk Hunter* 105 A mere wayward potterer, picking up curiosities by the way for his own private individual museum. 1867 — *Hist Scot.* I xi. 404 That Robertson did not throw himself into our early history, but left it to a body of dreary potterers, is the more to be regretted. 1883 A. FORBES in *Forin Rev* 1 Nov 664 He was not free from the imputation of being a potter

Pottering (pə'tɜːrɪŋ), vb. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POTTER; feeble, unsystematic, or desultory working, sauntering about, etc.: see the verb

1730 [see *POTTER* v. 1] 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 140 After my usual pottering about in the midland counties of England. 1860 *EMFASON Cond. Life* iii (1861) 71 Long marches are no hardship to him. But this pottering in a few square yards of garden is disputing and drivelling. 1884 E. YATES *Recall & Exeter* II 39 There were lovely walks and drives potterings about with Penn in his sketching expeditions. 1893 E. G. DUFF *Early Printed Bks*, 195 Mere antiquarian pottering or aimless waste of time.

Pottering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING².]

1. That potters see the verb.

1826 SCOTT *Yrnl* 13 June. A big tiffle headed, old pottering minister, came to annoy me about a claim [etc.] 1842 MIALLE in *Nonconformist* II 72 A plodding, pottering mind, far more expert in tinkering holes, than in forging and constructing new instruments. 1865 MISS BRADDOCK *Only a Clod* xl, When I am a pottering old fellow of seventy, I shall have a great fortune and a handsome wife.

2. Involving or characterized by pottering. *a.* Of work, etc. Done in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way, hence, trifling, slight, paltry. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ Youth* (ed. 3) 28 What miserable pottering Work do the poor Boys make of it. 1837 WARRICK, etc. *Bl. Trades* (1842) 383 Although a small pottering business might be commenced with a much less sum. 1867 SMILES *Engineers* I. 52 Only a few pottering improvements were made.

b. Of movement. Slow, loitering, aimless, unsteady.

1821 CLARKE *Vill Munstr* II 103 With ling'ring, pott'ring pace, 'Thou, like an old man, bidd'st the world adieu. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II, 76 The long pottering stroll that Roger and I had taken one evening.

Hence **Potteringly** *adv.*

1893 G. MEREDITH in *Pall Mall Mag* II 194 Under one aspect we appear potteringly European, under another, drunk of the East.

† **Pottern**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. POTTER *sb*¹, app. after *leather*, etc.] Of or pertaining to potters with quot. cf. *potter's lead, ore*. POTTER *sb*¹ 5.

1661 BOYLE *Unsuccessful Experiments* i Wks. 1772 I. 323 An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*. 1798 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Fossils* (1799) I. 1 188 A Spar that is shattery, and breaks in Squares, exactly like the finest Pottern-Lead-Ore.

Pottery (*pp*¹ *tri*). [In 15th c. a. F. *poterie* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *potier* POTTER *sb*¹; cf. med.L. *potarius* potter, *potaria* pottery. In later use sometimes referred directly to *pot*: cf. *crockery*. 1086 *Domesday Bk* I. 156/1 (Bladon, Oxon), l. 11 molini de xiii solidis et .ccc. angulis. et de ollaria [potaria intermed.] x solidi.]

1. A potter's workshop or factory; a pot-factory. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7/13 Pottes of ertbe, Canney of ertbe For to go the watre; These things shall ye fynde In the pottreye [f. *en le pottreye*]. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons Eng* 156 A prison which had been a pottery. 1867 SMILES *Hydrogen* Eng vi (1880) 105 Two potters from Antwerp started a pottery, though in a very humble way.

b. In *pl.*, the *Potteries*, a district in N Staffordshire, including Hanley and Stoke-upon-Trent, the chief seat of the English pottery industry.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat at Mechanics* 485 The district called 'the Potteries', is an extensive tract of country in the hundred of North Pyrehill and county of Stafford, comprehending an area of about eight miles long, and six broad. 1839 URL *Dict. Arts* 1009 A population of 60,000 operatives now derives a comfortable subsistence within a district which contains 150 kilns, and is significantly called the Potteries.

2. The potter's art, ceramics; the manufacture of earthen vessels.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pottery*, the art of making earthen pots and vessels, or, the manufacture of earthen ware. 1872 YEATS *Technic Hist Comm.* 235 The Arabs were perfect masters of the art of pottery. 1892 NISSELT *Insanity of Genius* 235 Pottery, when he (Wedgwood) took it up, was a rude and barbarous manufacture, he raised it to the dignity of an art.

3. The products of the potter's art collectively; pottery-ware, earthenware.

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig* 21 Norwich goods, groceries, potteries, and other merchandise. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 484 The drab pottery is useful for articles which require strength to be united to ornament, as flower-pots, water-jugs, &c. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) I. ii. vii. 481 Primitive sepulchral pottery. 1863 LYLE *Antiq. Man* ii 10 The pottery found associated with weapons of bronze is of a more ornamental and tasteful style than any which belongs to the age of stone. 1888 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal Tree* i. v, 'The shallow milk-pans were of Doulton pottery.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pottery kiln, manufacture, market, trade, ware*; pottery bark, see quot.; pottery-bark tree, = *pottery tree*, pottery coal, Staffordshire coal; so pottery coalfield; pottery gauge, see quot.; pottery mould, a 'brick' of soft stone mixed with pipeclay, used for whitening hearths, etc.; a hearthstone; pottery tissue, see quot.; pottery tree, one of various trees of the genus *Licania*, the bark of which is *pottery bark*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 679/2 Several undetermined species of this genus [*Licania*] afford the 'Pottery bark, the ashes of which are used by the natives of the Amazon for mixing with the clay employed in the manufacture of pottery ware, in order to enable the vessels to withstand the action of fire. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal mining* 58 'Pottery coals and ironstone measures with 8 to 13 seams of coal of above two feet thick and 20 to 22 measures of ironstone. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 435 The Coal fields of England and Wales. 3. North Staffordshire sometimes called the 'Pottery coal field. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Pottery-gage, a shaper or template for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. 1839 URL *Dict. Arts* 821 The apparatus then resembles certain 'pottery kilns. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § xxx (1875) 318 Witness, the absorption by Staffordshire of the 'pottery-manufacture. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 416 In the 'pottery-market and the vegetable-market alike. 1876 'OUIDA' *Viziter City* iii, What pleasant

lives these 'pottery painters of the early days must have led. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Pottery-tissue, a kind of tissue paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to *biscuit*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 679/2 s. v. *Licania*, The Indians call these trees Carape, but botanists have adopted that name for a genus of *Persea* *persea*, owing to the 'Pottery tree having at one time been supposed to belong to that order. 1849-58 HALLIWELL, 'Pottery-ware, earthenware. West. 1866 Pottery-ware [see *pottery bark*].

† **Pottical**, *a.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. POT *sb*¹, after *poetical*.] Full of, or inspired by, liquor.

1586 W. WESSER *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 37 Poets whose pottical poetical (I should say) heads, I would wyshe might be goigiously garnished with fayre greene Bailey, in token of their good affection to our Englishe Malt. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* (1590) 9 An olde sooker, that caries such Pottical verses of the State of Flanders, in a linnen bag.

Potting (*pp*¹ *tri*), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. POT *v*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. Drinking (of ale, beer, or the like); tipping; arch (chiefly with allusion to Shakespeare's use).

1594 *Lvly Molt Bomb* iii 11, What Risto, how spedst thou after thy potting? 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II. iii. 79, I leant'd it in England; where indeed they are most potent in Potting. 1759 D'URRY *Pills* V. 66 Potting and sotting.

Will make a good Soldier miscary. 1864 HEMING *Eton School Days* vii. 95 Bird's-eye's patrons would, sit in his cottage and smoke and drink beer, for they were 'potent at potting'.

2. The making of pottery or earthenware.

1743 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 158 This is exceedingly good for potting or any sort of Cast ware. 1877 R. BIRNS (title) A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester, being the History of the Royal Potcelain Works from 1751 to 1851. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/2 Potting is one of the oldest industries in the world.

3. The preserving of butter, meat, fish, etc. in pots or other vessels.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng Housew.* II. vi (1668) 147 Touching the powdering up, or potting of Butter. 1755 FARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 211 The cure and potting of charms well. 1876 RUSKIN *Forw. Clav* VI 254 Catching and potting of salmon on the Columbia River. 1891 *Auckland Star* 1 Oct 4/2 Butter. Already the low price has caused many farmers to commence potting down.

b. *Sugar Manuf.* (See POT *v*¹ 2 b.)

1839 URL *Dict. Arts* 1203 The act of transferring the crude concrete sugar from the crystallisers into these hogs-heads, is called *potting*. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundheads* 209 From the last copper the clarified liquor was run off into a cistern to 'cool', or become milk-cream, when the operation of 'potting' began.

4. Planting in, or transplanting into, a pot. 1845 *Florist's Yrnl* 83 The success of cultivation is invariably connected with a correct arrangement and proportion of the soil, &c., in potting.

5. *Crab-potting*, the catching of crabs in pots. cf. POT *sb*¹ 5 b, *crab-pot* (CRAB *sb*¹ 11).

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 3/2 We may meet a fisherman returning from crab potting. 1902 CUTLER *Hythn* in *Windsor Mag.* July (title) The Gentle Art of Crab-Potting.

6. Shooting; taking of pot-shots: see POT *v*¹ 5, *colloq* or *slang*.

1884 *St. James's Gas* 5 Dec. 4/1 The potting of Arabs rightly struggling to be free continues merrily at Suakin. 1904 *World's Eye-witness* 43 It is commonly well on into the morning before the 'potting' swells into the rattle and toll which tell that men are hard at it 'with their coats off'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *potting industry, trade*; (? in sense 3) *potting-dish*, (in sense 4) *potting-house, -shed, potting-cask*, in *Sugar Manuf.* (see POT *v*¹ 2 b); *potting-pot*, a pot such as is used for potting meat, *potting-stick*, a flat stick used to press down the soil about the root of a plant in a pot.

1839 URL *Dict. Arts* 1204 [The syrup] is then transferred into conical moulds their capacity... is considerably less than that of the smallest 'potting-casks. 1850 *Wills & Pnd.* N. C. (Suites) I. 302 In the fall, ninth peace of pnder, fyve saucers, three 'potting-dishes, xixth 285 Crockwell *Hist Colchester* 332 A Seed-shed, 'Potting-house, &c. 1902 *Stotsman* 1 Apr 7/2 The dangerous processes in use in the 'potting industry. 1947 MISS GLASS *Cookery* (1976) 230 When it is bent to a paste, put it into your 'potting-pot. 1897 *Garden* 2 Jan 9/3 They place the new compost about them, and make it firm by ramming with the 'potting stick.

Potting, *vbl sb.*²: see POT *v*² 3.

† **Pottingar** (*-gā*). *Sc. Obs.* Forms. 5-6 pottingar, -e, pottingar, 6 pottingar, pottingar; *erron*, 7 pottinger, 8 pottinger. [Corrupted from **poticar*, POTHEGAR, *Sc* form of POTHEGARY. Cf. the parallel POTTINGARY, where the intermediate forms are better seen. In the later spelling con-founded with POTTINGER.] = next, 1.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I 24 Pottingare [see POTTINGARY 2 b] 1490 *Ibid.* 125 Item, to Stone pottingar. vj li xvs. 1533 *Ibid* VI. 88 To Francis Aikman, pottingar, for sundre droggs. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II. 106 He wes ane pottingar richt fyne. And had grit prattik of all medecyne. 1567 DARNLEY *Quhair Lyve is kendit* *Conforties* 14 (Bann MS) For harmes of body, handis, and heid, The pottingaris will purge the panis. 1585 POLWART *Flying W. Montgomerie* 254 Passe to the pottingars againe; Some recipies does yet remane. 1773 PLINLICH *Truth's Trav.* in *Descr Tweeddale*, etc. 95 The Candle-makers came and Fiat, The Pottingers were very Crouse. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* vii Fardon me, said he, 'I am but a poor pottingar. Nevertheless, I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my cursus medendi'.

† **Pottingary**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms. *a.* 5 pottingar, 6 pottingarie. *b.* 5 pottingary, 6-6 pot(t)ingary, 6 pottingarie, -gry, pottinghary.

[Corrupted from *poticary*, earlier form of POTHEGARY, through the intermediate *potegary*, *potigary*: cf. *prec.*, and *nightgale*, *nightingale*.]

1. = APOTHECARY 1 (med.L. *apothēcarius*).

1555 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* Tabl (1884) 21 Potegareis that sellis corrupt drogais. *Ibid.* 100 Pottingares quibh takis siluer for eul & rottin stuife and droggaris. *Ibid.* 103

2. *a.* The art or practice of an apothecary; pharmacy.

c. 1480 HENRYSON *Sunn Pract Med.* 16 in *Baunatyns Poenis* (Hunter Cl.) 402 My prettik in pottingary ye trow be als pure. 1500 *Exche. Rolls Scot* XI. 376 *noie*, Ome servitoure and pottingare William Fowlaire for his service... in his craft and science of pottingary. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poenis* xxxiii. 29 In pottingry he wocht grit pyne, He mudreist morny in medecyne. 1568 *For Felth of Body* 77 in *Baunatyns Poenis* (Hunter Cl.) 199 Thair is no raseith cumis of pottingary, Till all neidrent richest detray the

b. The drugs of an apothecary, medicines.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I 23 To a Fleming of bruges for certane potgaris coft to the King. *Ibid* 24 Item gevin to Stephan pottingare for certane materials and potgaris delivert be him to the King, v li 1501 *Ibid* II. 34 Item, to William Fowlar, for pottingary tane fra him to the King. xxij li iij s vjd

Pottinger 1 (*pp*¹ *tri* *gā*). Now *dial* Forms.

a. 5 poteger, 6 pottinger, 6 pottinger, 6 pottinger, 6 pottinger, 7 pottinger. *b.* 5-6 pottinger, 6 pottinger, -ynger, pot(t)anger, pottingcher, 6-7 -enger, 7 -inger. [Orig. *potager*, a. F. *potager*, f. *potage* POTAGE; altered to *pot(t)enger*, -inger (cf. *passager*, *passenger*, *harbinger*, etc.); thence through *podenger*, *POUDINGIER*, to *porger*, *FORGINGER*, q. v.] A vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, for holding soup, broth, or other liquid or semi-liquid food; a small basin, porringer.

a. [1415 HEN. V. *Mandate* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) App 17, 24 disces d'argent anciens, només potagees de diverses formes.] 1466-7 *Abundant Acc.* (Camden) 135, j poteger' c. 1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Suites) 377, iij pottingers. 1532 *Mort. Confit.* *Tudale* Wks. 67/1 One spoonful of good workes should no more kil y^e soule, then a potager of good wurts shuld kil & destoy y^e bodi. 1565 in *Trans Camb & West. Arch. Soc.* X. 31, iij pottegers & xij platts. 1615 E. S. *Britann's Buss* B. 3 b, Wodden pottingers.

b. 1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1902) 321, iij platters iij pottingers and iij sawces. 1522 *Act. Hen VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Untrue. Workmanship of Tin or Pewter... in Dishes, Saucers, Pottingers, Trenchers, Basons, Flaggons. 1530 *Palsgr.* 257/1 Pottinger, *escuelle*, *ev. idon*. 1563 *Wills & Pnd.* N. C. (Suites) I. 200, xij pottechers vj, xij saucers y^e vj, xvij old dublers in the kitchen & v pottechers. 1570 *Levins Manuf.* 80/24 A Potanger, *patella*, &c. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho* III 34 In a Glasse or Stone Pottinger. 1637 TOMLINSON *Remains* *Disps.* 483 A Pottinger is a small, but patulous vessel. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* iv 126 A Physician ordered fyve Pottingers of Bloud to be taken from him. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Pottinger*, a coarse earthen-ware pot, with a handle, poringer. 1828 *Crauen Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pottinger*, a small pewter mug or vessel, containing about three quarters of a pint a poringer.

† **Pottinger** 2 (*pp*¹ *tri* *gā*). *Obs. exc.* *Hist.* [Corrupted from POTAGE: as to the form of *prec.*] A maker of pottage; a kind of cook. App. sometimes con-founded with POTTINGAR, apothecary.

[a. 1574 Knox *Hist Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 263 Whither it was by ane Italiane posset, or by French feiges, or by the potage of thare pottingar, (he was a French man,) thare departed fra this lyef the Erle of Cassilles, the Erle of Rothose. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chrou. Scot* (STS) I. 337 Cuning baxters and also excellent cuikis and pottingers [unsp. potteris, MS. I. pottingers] with confectionous and drogis for thair desairtis.] 1814 SCOTT *Wau* xxiv (quoting Pittscotie), Excellent cooks, and pottingars. 1820- Monast xvi, The wafers, flams, and pastry meat will scarce have had the just degree of fire which learned pottingers prescribe as fittest for the body. 1866 *Illustr Lond News* 22 Dec 607/2 It shows that these herbs were used for seasoning by the pottingers of the period.

Pottle 1 (*pp*¹ *tri*). Forms 4-5 pottel, 4-7 -ell, 5 -elle, 5-7 pottel(l), 6- pottle. [ME *potel*, *a.* OF. *potel* (1308 in Godef.) a little pot, a measure, f. *pot* POT *sb*¹ + -el, -LE 2.]

1. A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry goods, rarely for butter), equal to two quarts or half a gallon now abolished.

a. 1300 *Sat. People Kidaw* xvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e brewester, wip 3u galuns Potetels and quartetels ouer al be toumes. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 59 Ye Alderman schal haue 11 galons of ale, & ye dens a pottle. 14... *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb* (1890) 54 Ye thirde parte off a pottell off butter. 1465 *Cor. Lt. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.), The wardens shall make a stryke, halfe stryke, hope & halfe hope, gallon & pottell & quart, the mesurs to be selyd & deliuered to the sellers of oton-meale. 1486 *Naval Acc.* *Hen VII* (1896) 16 A pottell oyle for the calkers vj. 1572 *Diggess Pantoun* m. xii. S. j, To lerne howe many pottles or gallons is conteyned in that great vessell. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* Recipe li, Take a pottle of damsons. 1608 WILLET *Hazilla Exod* 697 Containing each of them tenne pottles or thereabout, foure or fyve gallon. 1625 in *Newmarket Househ Bks* (Suites) 229 One pottell of canary seck. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol Flying-Ins* 99 Little honey at that time of the year is ordinarily to be had, a quart, perhaps a pottle, and this is a liberal portion. 1796 MISS GLASS *Cookery* xxi. 326 Take a quarter of a pound of hartshorn and put to it a pottle of water. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng Prov* 473 Who'd keep a cow, when he may have a pottle of milk for a penny?

b. A pot or vessel containing a pottle, or of about this capacity.

1698 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XX 315, I have lately procured a Roman Pottle from Aldborough, which is of the Red Clay. 17 *Ans. Poems*, etc. (Percy Soc) 180 We'll drink it out of the pottle, my boys, Here's a health to the barley-mow! 1809 *W. Irving's Knickerbocker* (1840) 341 Then the Van Grolls, of Anthony's Nose, who carried their liquor in fair round little pottles. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 24 By his elbow stood a pottle of spiced ale

c. ellipt. A pottle of wine or other liquor; hence, drink, liquor.

a 1700 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II 258 Yet, scrambling up, a Drunkard feels no pain, But cries 'Sirrah, hoy! t'other pottle againe' 1850 S. D. DOBELL *Roman vii*, I do not learn . That you shall . drink your pottle weaker at the wake

2. A small wicker or 'chip' basket, esp. one of a conical form used for strawberries.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June Let i, She sent us a pottle of fine strawberries 1847 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Pres. Gt. Brit.* I. 341 The neat-looking, but very inconvenient, basket for holding strawberries, called a pottle, is made of Beech. 1880 DISNEY *Endym.* 459 One never sees a pottle of strawberries now.

3. Name of a children's game

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 334, I have as little inclination to write verses as to play at pottle or whip a top

4. attrib and Comb., as *pottle bottle*, *draught*, *pitcher*, *pottle-bellied a.*, *pot-bellied*; *pottle-bodied a.*, stout, corpulent; *pottle-crowned a.* (of a hat), having a crown like a small pot, *pottle-deep a.*, of the depth of a pottle. See also POTTLE-FOOT.

1777 *Horn Subscribers* 337 (B D D) *Pottle-bellied 1825 JENNINGS *Dial IV Eng.* 61 *Pottle-bellied*, pottlebellied. 1844 JENNISON *Will Waterproof* xvii, He saw A something-pottle-bodied boy That knuckled at the saw. 1852-3 *Earl Derby's Ep.* (Camden) 154, iij panibus *pottle botels. 1459 *Invent. in Paston Lett.* I. 488, j, payre of pottell botellys of one sorte a 1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 30 Pour this clear liquor into pottle-bottles of glass. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II iii. 56 Rodorigo . To Desdemona hath to night Carrows'd Pottions, 'pottle-deepe. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I 124 The life of a Lord . consists principally of his amours, his pottle deep pottions, his politics, and his—hazards 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III iii, I shall be glad To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-draughts. 1759 SKELTON *El Runnyng* 402 Another brought a *pottell pycher, A tonnel, and a bottell.

Hence *Pottled a.*, placed in a pottle; † savouring of the pottle or wine-cup (*obs.*)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* 23 As potted tales they prate aloft, so then will prout, but vaine 1845 ELIZA COOK *Old Cries* i, 'Old Cries', 'old cries' From 'Haut-boys', potted in the sun, To the loud wist that cometh when the tune of midnight 'waits' is done

† *Pottle* ² *Obs.* (See quot.)

1689 R. COX *Hist. Irrel* I Expl. Index, Pottle of Land is twelve Acres.

† *Pottle* ³ *erron.* variant of BOTTLE *sb*

1733 FIELDING *Tom Thumby* ix, The unhappy sempstress once, they say, Her needle in a pottle, lost, of hay 1849 JAMES WOODMAN *xvi*, 'And we are to set to find a needle in the pottle of hay', replied his companion.

Pottle-pot (*pp* 'l'pot). [*f.* POTTLE + POT *sb* 1] A two-quart pot or tankard.

1413 in *E. E. Wills* (1884) 22, Y be-queethes the [to] William my sone, a new bras pot an a pottel pot of pewter. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 87 There came a man out of the towne with a pinte of wine in a pottle pot to welcome the provost of that house [King's College] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* II ii 83 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) p viii, Why should Men dread a Cannon Bore Yet boldly preach a Pottle pot? 1847 JAMES BRIGAND *viii*, Truth and my brains lie together at the bottom of the second pottle pot.

b *transf.* A heavy drinker, a drunkard 1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 580 Edward Ward although a low-lived pottlepot at the best of times, makes some honest remarks concerning the barbarous treatment of the women in Bridewell.

Potto (*pp* to). [Alleged to be from a Guinea dialect (see quot. 1705); cf. Ashanti *apb.* (s) *o*. (See J. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th ser. IV 286)]

1. A West African lemur (*Perodicticus potto*), commonly called a 'sloth'. Also *potto lemur* b *Calabar potto*, a species of lemur (*Arctocebus calabarensis*), inhabiting the district of Old Calabar.

1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* 250 A Creature, by the Negroes called *Potto* (*orig.* een beest, 'green by de negers de naem van *potto* diaeght), but known to us by the Name of Sluggard 1868 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* III. 405 In the *Potto* the submaxillary ducts open in the usual position, upon the free margin of the sublingual. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 18 That most typical West African creature, the *potto lemur* 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 28 May 12/1 To a weird-looking and nocturnal creature with the eyes of a cat and the body of a tailless monkey the name of 'Bosman's Potto' has been given. 1906 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Liberia* 585 The range of the common *potto* extends right across Africa from Sierra Leone to Uganda

2 The kinkajou. Also *potto kinkajou*.

1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 446 One of this species [Yellow Macaou] was shewn in London some years ago, and was said to have been brought from Jamaica, where it is called the *Potto* 1834 MCMURTRICK *Clover's Anim. Kingd.* I. 84 This is, perhaps, the only proper place for the singular genus of the Kinkajous or *Potto*. From the warm parts of America, and from some of the great Antilles, where it is called *Potto* 1855 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* II 456 The *Potto-kinkajou*, size of a pole-cat, a pretty looking animal, is occasionally seen

† **Pottock.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* POT *sb* 1 + -OCK.] A small pot.

1694 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 54 They boy! it in iron pottoks till all the humidity be evaporated

Pottock, corruption of POT-HOOK

Pot-tree. 1. A tree grown in a pot.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct 6/4 The pot trees of . apples are weighed down with the splendid fruit

2. A name for the S American tree *Lecythis Ollaria*, from the shape of its fruit, also called *Monkey-pot tree*.

Pottager, early variant of *potager*, POTTINGER 1 † **Potent**, *a.* (*sb*) *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *potulentus* (*pot-*) drinkable, later also drunken, *f.* *potius* a drinking; cf. *POCULENT*]

1. Fit to be drunk; potable, drinkable.

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potent*, any thing that may be drunk 1657 TOWNSON *Renai's Disp.* 161 Potulent decoctions . are neither safe nor grateful. 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 179 Although they be troubled with thirst yet they can bear no sort of potent matter. 1775 ASK, *Potent.* fit to drink.

2 Given to drink; drunken.

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potent*, . half drunk, 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 37 3/1 And Leave this potent Profession 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Potent*, pretty much in drink. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASK, etc.

B. as *sb* in *pl.* Drinkables.

1665 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II 315 Their way of living in Esculents and Potentials. So † *Potent* *ntal a.*, potable, drinkable.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* viii 182 Vnto such, liquid and potentall meats are not profitable

Pot-valiant, *a.* (*sb*) [*f.* POT *sb* 1 a b + VALIANT.] Valiant or courageous through the influence of drink

1641 TATHAM *Distacted State* III i, You are pot valiant, sir, it seems. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 29 May, Like a man who has drunk himself pot-valiant 1845 MIALI in *Nonconf.* V. 181 As pot-valiant as our friend Pistol

b. as *sb*. A pot-valiant person.

1903 *Spectator* 31 Jan 172 The so called Irish Brigade composed . chiefly of Continental pot-valiants

Hence **Pot-valiance**, **Pot-valiancy**, **Pot-valiantry** = POT-VALOUR; **Pot-valiantly** *adv.*, with courage induced by drunkenness.

1644 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiii. (1855) 284 Pot-valiantly, the militia-men determined to take the road 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* III. (1881) 420 The old man is still mercurial, but his pot-valiantry is gone 1896 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. 18 His bursts of pot-valiancy are awful to his friends 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirby Hall* xxxii, He had worked himself up into a condition of pot-valiance.

Pot-valour. [*f.* as prec. + VALOUR.] Valour or courage induced by drink; 'Dutch courage'.

1567 FELTHAM *Resolves* I [in] lxxxiii. 77 To see how Pot-valour thunders in a Tauerne, and appoints a Duell. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art of Love* i 664 Pot-valour only serves to fight the fair 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* ix, Who remembered, with all the energy of pot valor, that he was not a mere clerk

So **Pot-valorous a.** = POT-VALLIANT.

1837 CARLYLE *Fy Rev* I vii ii, Suppose champagne flowing; with pot-valorous speech 1874 C. GIBSON *For the King* xv, Hodge was already pot-valorous

† **Pot-wal-fish.** *Obs.* [*ad.* Ger. *pottwal-fisch*; cf. *obs.* Du. *pot-wal-visch* 'Cete' (Kilian), see POT-FISH, WHALEFISH] = POT-FISH.

1604 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy* Intro 23 The Trumpa Whale or Spouter, may perhaps be the Physeter, and the Sperma Cete, Whale the Pot-Wal-fish 1730 S. DALE *Harwich App* 413 The Pharmacity-Whale or Pot-Wal-fish

Potwaller (*pp* to; *wq* lax). [*f.* POT *sb* 1 + *waller*, agent-n from WALL *v*, OE. *weallan* to boil.]

lit. = *Pot-boiler*, the boiler of a pot: the term applied in some English boroughs, before the Reform Act of 1832, to a man qualified for a parliamentary vote as a householder (i.e. tenant of a house or distinct part of one) as distinguished from one who was merely a member or inmate of a householder's family; the test of which was his having a separate fire-place, on which his own pot was boiled or food cooked for himself and his family

According to 18th c statements, the test was at times abused by persons not householders, who in anticipation of an election and of receiving money for their vote, boiled a pot in the presence of witnesses on an improvised fireplace in the open air within the borough, and thus passed as pot-wallers

1701 *Jrnl. Ho Comm.* 28 May XIII. 583 Borough of Honiton . . That the Right of Election was agreed to be in the pot-wallers, not receiving Alms. 1720 *Ibid* XVI. 479/2 [Taunton] At an Election, 40 Years ago, the Potwallers were refused, and none but Scot and Lot Men voted then *Ibid*, Copies of Returns in the Years 1667, 79, 80, 88, and 1705, were produced, and it was proved that several of the Persons, who signed those Returns, were Potwallers. 1715 *Ibid*, 30 Aug. That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Taunton, is in the Inhabitants within the same Borough, being Pot-wallers, and not receiving Alms or Charity. 1786 *Act* 26 Geo III, c. 100 § 3 An inhabitant householder, housekeeper, and potwaller legally settled. 1846 J. SAVAGE *Manual Electors Taunton* 17 In the Contest which took place in 1774 . . it was agreed that a Potwaller is a person who furnishes his own diet, whether he be a Housekeeper or only a Lodger *Ibid*, 18 To be a Potwaller, or Pot-boiler, or to boil a Pot, was only another mode of expressing that Thomas Johnson, or any other Voter, was a man so far independent of other persons as to be visibly able to maintain himself and family by his own labour and industry.

1835 ROSCOE *Rep. Munic. Corpor. Comm.* I 649 (Tregony) Settlement in the parish, and residence as a pot-waller constitute a Burgess 1860 BAGEHOT *Unreg. Part* 7 Inhabitants of the said town [Ilchester] paying scot and lot, which the town called pot-wallers 1895 BESSANT *Westminster* ix. 256 The voting qualification was the tenant who paid scot and lot, and the potwaller

b. Of this term there have been various popular alterations, of which POT-WALLORER (see next) has attained greater notoriety than the original official term; also a. pot-wabblers, pot-wobblers; β. pot-wallader (? mispr. for -waller)

a. 1789 S. SHAW *Tour W. Eng.* 337 It appears very singular that the Members of Parliament [for Taunton] should be chosen by electors of so strange a qualification as the following, viz. all pot-wallers, or those who dress their own victuals, are entitled to vote 1811 *Lex Balatronicum*, *Pot-wallers*, persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs, from having boiled their pots therein. These boroughs are called pot-wabbling boroughs 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro 109 Boroughs in which the right has the extent marked by the word householders, or by the word pot-wallers

β 1790 M. DUNSFORD *Hist. Mem. Tverton* IV 180, Anno 1603. The potwalladers elected two buigesses to represent the borough of Tverton, in the first parliament of King James I. They were returned by the portreeve.

So **Pot-walling**, also 9 **pot-wabbling**, the boiling of a pot, the being a potwaller or householder; also attrib. or as *adv.*

1456 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 291 A certificat [of] continuall residence and abiding and pot walling wythin any of the cytteys or towyns. 1811 [see b a above]

Potwaller (*pp* to; *wq* lax). Forms a. 8 **pot-walloner**, -*iner*. β 8- **pot(-)waller**, 9 **wallopper**, -*wolopper*. [One of the popular alterations of POTWALLER (after WALLOR *v* to boil with agitation), which has in general use largely supplanted the original word.

It is found first in De Foe's *Town*, ed. 1769, as an alteration of *pot walloner*, the form in the earlier ed. 1725-53; whether as a misprint, or as an intended correction of an erroneous form, does not appear. Thence, prob., in *Grove Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, 1785. From these works app. this form became generally known, while other forms in local use disappeared.]

1 = POTWALLER.

a. 1745 DE FOE *Town* *Gt. Brit.* II. ii. 21 This Town [Taunton] chooses Two Members of Parliament, and their way of choosing is by those whom they call Pot-Walloners [so ed. 1745, 1753, ed. 1769 Pot-Wallers], that is to say, Every Inhabitant, whether Housekeeper or Lodger, that dresses their own victuals 'a 1749 Upton MS *Add. to Junius* (Halliwell), Tandunum in agro Somersetensis vocantur Pot-walliners. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. Taunton, The election of members of parliament here is very singular; every pot-walloner, i.e. that dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote. 1791 W. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* III. 226 Taunton has returned members to parliament from the year 1294, 23 Edw I. The right of choosing these members is vested in the parishioners boiling their own pot (hence called Pot-Walloners) residing within the limits of the borough, not being stated paupers

β 1766 [see quot. 1725 in a] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Pot-wallipers*, persons entitled to vote in certain boroughs, by having boiled a pot there 1791 LUCKMORE *Beauties Eng.* I 58 Every pot-walloper, that is, he who dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote for members of parliament 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX 33 The pot-wallipers of Westminster, Southwark, and Preston, are to vote alongside of the 470 householders of the Tower Hamlets, Manchester, and Birmingham 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi (1872) 206 What safety will there be in . . . ten thousand brawling potwallipers? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec 4/7 We shall become a nation of potwallipers, with the addition that every lodger is supposed to wallop his own kettle as well as householders

b. applied as a term of reproach.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 80 Do you take me for . . . a pot-walloper—an ass—a fool? 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 6 Feb. 1/3 The term potwaller was indignantly resented as a most improper and scandalous one, which should be withdrawn.

2 (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pot-Walloper*, a scullion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pot-walloper*. (b) A cook aboard ship, a pot-wrestler (Slang). (c) A scullion. *Bartlett* 1900 *Farmer Slang*, *Pot-walloper* 2 (common). A scullion, a kitchen-maid, and (nautical) a cook, esp. on board a whaler also *pot-waller*

† 3. Erroneously applied to something very big or clumsy. (Cf. POT-WALLORING a. 2.)

1856 *Daily News* 14 Dec 6/2 Others were father's boots—you know the sort of thing—regular potwallipers—ten—in which the tiny foot is almost lost.

Pot-walloping, *sb.* *nonce-wad*. [*f.* POT *sb* 1 + *walloping*; see WALLOR *v*] The boiling of a pot; in quot. the sound produced by the boiler of an engine. 1849 DE QUINCY *Eng. Mail Coach* § 3 Wks 1862 IV 303 The trumpet that once announced from afar the lauded mail . . . has now given way for ever to the pot-walloping of the boiler.

Pot-walloping, *a.* [*f.* as prec.]

1. Boiling a pot. applied to a voter who boiled his pot, or a borough in which the voters were potwallipers (see POTWALLER).

1791-3 *Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* (1799) I. 95 Has he any close and pot-walloping boroughs, where no property is the qualification? 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 28 A special bargain. that his bill for garden stuff . . . should be paid off as the price of his pot-walloping vote. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) IX. lxiv. § 55, 609 'England's pride and Westminster's glory', as he [Sir F. Burdett] was termed by his potwalloping constituents in that borough. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances*

Back I 17 Hunt managed to get elected. for the pot walking borough of Preston

¶ 2. *erron. for wallowing* = making vigorous but unwieldy movements. (Cf. WALLING V)

1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 161 Royall lumbered through the shallows like a great pot-wallowing elephant

Pot-ware to Pot-wrestler: see POT sb¹ 14.

† **Potycaryar.** Obs. rare—1. Extended form of *potycary*, POTTERY: cf. *medicines, practitioner, barrister*, etc. see -ER¹ (Cf. POTTER-CARRIER.)

c 1533 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III II 269, I was both a grocer and a potycaryar

Pottinger, obs. form of **POTTINGER**.

Pou, Sc. and north dial. form of **PULL**.

† **Pou-ant.** Obs. rare—1. [app. a. F. *puant* ppl. a. stinking] A foul smell, stink, stench.

1600 W. Watson *Decease* don (1602) 29 It is one thing to smell of any corruption, and another to be infected with a pouant, or stinke of the same.

Pouar, -e, obs. Sc. forms of **POWER**.

Pouce (pous, pūs). [a. F. *pousse* (dial. and comm.) dust, in 14th c. *pouice*, a deriv. of *L. pulvis*, or a by-form **pulvus*, whence also *Pr. pōls* dust, F. *poussière*]

1. Flax-dust. so called by workers in flax-mills. Hence **Pou-ey**, **pou-ey** a, affected with disease of the throat or lungs caused by pouce.

1880 *Autism & Down Glass*, *Pouce*, the floating dust in rooms where flax is being dressed. *Pouce*, arithmetic, from the effects of inhaling 'pouce'. 1884 *Cherrier* Mar 299/2 Hackles' disease is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1889 *Brit. Med. J.* 30 Mar 703/2 The name under which the dust is known among them is 'pouce', and those suffering from its effects are said to be 'poucey'

2. *dial.* (spelt also *pous(e)*, *powoe*, *pows(e)*, *peawse*). Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse, in various applications. Also as *adj.* Rubbishy, good-for-nothing. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pouce, obs. form of **PULSE** sb¹

† **Pou-er**, **pou-er**. Obs. rare. [ME. (?) or AF *pousere*, *pousir* = F. *pousier* thumb-stall,

f. *pouce* thumb + -er, -IER Misread (with *n* for *u*) by modern editors as *pousier*, *pousir*, and entered in some dicts. as *pou-er*] In the mediæval church in England, A small cap or thumb of gold or silver worn by a bishop on his right thumb after dipping it in consecrated oil; a bishop's thumb-stall. See *Rock Ch. of Fathers* (1849) II. v 167, and Latin documents there quoted. Perhaps never used in English, exc. by Rock and in mod. Dicts.

Pouch (pau(t)f), sb. Also 4-6 *pouche*, *powohe*, 5 *pocha*, 5-8 *powoh*, 6-7 (8 *St.*) *poutch*, 7 *pooch*, 8- *St.* *pootch*. [ME. *pouche*, a. ONF. *pouche* (13th c. in *Littre* cf. mod. Norm. dial. *pouchet*, in *Perche pouchon* (Godef.), parallel form of OF. *pocha* bag, pouch: see *Poke sb* 1]

1. A bag, sack, or receptacle of small or moderate size, used for various purposes, esp. for carrying small articles; a pocket as a distinct receptacle worn outside the dress.

c 1236 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 11 A 10ly poppeis baar he in his pouche. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 408 The graynes ipe... Putte in a pouche [L. *ascella*] of palme, and with the wynges let presse hem. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Powche*, *marcupium* c 1496 *Sermon. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) 311, There is no vanyte in no paytye of the worlde but we ben redy to bye it... Euylly fashioned garments & deuylysshe shoon and slyppers of frensman, powches and paynted gyrdels of spaynardes. 1573-80 *Barrett* *Alp* P 606 A Pouch a great bag, or satchell. 1653 *Butler Hud.* i. 11 224 By his Side a Pouch he wore Replete with strange Hermetick Powder. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 234 Seven pictures of God the Father in form of a little old man in a blue and red coat with a pouch by his side. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom.* Mag. III. 119/1 The little Pouches, still continue to be worn, suspended from the waistband by a chain and hook, and sometimes by a cord.

b. *spec.* A small bag in which money is carried; a purse. Now chiefly arch. or literary.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 259 Of whiche [gold] to ltel al in my pouche is 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/1 A Powche, vbi A purse. 1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* III. (1570) CIII/2 These dare I not playnly touche, For all these crosses and silues in my pouche. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV* i. ii. 96 Tester ile haue in pouch when thou shalt lacke 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 1134 Could Catechise a Money-Box, And prove all Powches Orthodox 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* I. 240 Nothing so melancholy as the meditations of a poor devil without penny in pouch 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* i. 14 Out comes the pouch, as sure as I show myself to gather the rent. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* XIII 8 Know he boasts but a pouch of empty cobwebs.

c. A pocket in a garment. Chiefly Sc.

c 1610 Sir J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1735) 9 He had always a New Testament in English in his Pouch. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 87 For fear of spoiling their Caps in the Rain, they will put 'em in their Pouches, and go Bare-Headed 1800 *Combe Consol.* II. (Chandos ed.) 153 From his pouch his sketch book drew 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* xix. 180 She saw 'im two or three times put his hand in his pouch. 1901 *Sportsman* 22 Mar. 5/4 Standing about... 'w' naething in his pouches but his hauns

d. A leathern bag or case used by soldiers for carrying ammunition. Hence *transf.* a wooden cartridge-box.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 You must be

carefull to cleare the decks with fire pots, pouches of powder. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 11 19 Their Bandanels fill'd with Powder, and Shot in their Pouches. 1719 Dr Foe *Cynic* i. 23 He brought a great Leather Pouch which held about a Pound and half of Powder, and another with Shot 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw Desp.* VI 27 A letter complaining of certain pouches lately sent out from England for the use of the Portuguese troops 1853 STROCKLER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Pouch*, a case of strong leather, lined with tin divisions, for the purpose of carrying a soldier's ammunition

e A mail-bag (also *mail-pouch* see *MAIL* sb³ 4b), esp. a smaller bag enclosed in another, also, a letter-carrier's bag.

1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII 606/2 At 3 o'clock A.M. the European mails closed, and the pouches put on board the *Aller* carried the usual copies for the foreign circulation

2. *Naut.* One of a number of divisions made by small bulkheads or partitions in a ship's hold, for stowing corn or other loose cargo.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii 33 The Ballast will sometimes shoot, that is run from one side to another, and so will Corne and Salt, if you make not Pouches or Bulk-heads 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Pouches*, so the Seamen call small Bulkheads made in the Hold of a Ship, to stow Corn, Goods, or the like, that it do not shoot from one side to the other

3. Applied to a natural receptacle resembling a bag or pocket. a. *Anat., Zool., Path.* A cavity in an animal body, like a bag (usually small, and either permanent or temporary), a sac, cyst, *spec.* † (a) the stomach of a fish: = *POM* sb¹ 6 (obs); (b) the distensible gular sac beneath the bill in certain birds, as the pelican and cormorant; (c) a dilatation of the cheeks in certain mammals, a cheek-pouch; (d) the receptacle in which marsupial mammals carry their undeveloped young; the marsupium

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 101 Pike boyled Slyt the pouche, And kepe the fey or the lyue, and kutte away the gall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 68 [The shark] is the most ravenous fish knowne in the sea. In the pouch of them hath bene found hats, cappes, shoes, shits, leggs and amies of men. 1739 S. STUART *Surg.* xxvii. 205 The Spot of the Vessel where the Disease begins, generally recedes in such a manner from the Surface of the Artery by the force of the Blood, pushing it outwards, as to form a large Pouch or Cyst 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V 197 This is a pouch, the entrance of which lies immediately under the tongue, and capable of holding near seven quarts of water 1797 M. BAILLIN *Morb. Anat.* (1809) 302 These pouches are often large enough to admit the end of the finger, and contain occasionally small calculi. 1802 *BRIDGLEY Anim. Dig.* (1813) I 67 note. The face of this Ape is shaped somewhat like that of a Dog. The cheeks are furnished with pouches. 1834 McMURRIE *Cruiser's Anim. Kingd.* 299 19opoda The females carry their ova under the second and third segments of the body, in a pouch formed of approximated scales 1856 HUXLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop. Sc.* IV 192 The ovum passes into the oviduct—there as in a marsupial pouch, to undergo its further development. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 435 The respiratory system consists of gill-pouches or sacs, seven on each side in the Lampreys

b *Bot.* A bag-like cavity, sac, or cyst, in a plant, *spec.* a seed-vessel resembling a bag or purse, a short or rounded pod, a silicle

1577 B. GOSWELL *Herbert's Husb.* iv (1586) 191 b, It creepeth low by the ground, with a seede enclosed in little pouches, like a shepherdes purse 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 48 *Isatis*. Pouch deciduous. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 9 The silicle or pouch is a shorter, broader pod (than the silique). 1866 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* II. 69 As soon as the disc is drawn out of the pouch the movement of depression commences

† 4. Name of some game. Obs.

1600 *NASHE Swinnors Last Will* 2048 Thou and I will play at pouch, to morrow morning for a breakfast

5. [f. *POUCH* v. 4.] A present of money, a 'tip'. *slang* or *collog.*

1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* III iii 25 Your grandfather pouched me at Harrow, and it was the largest pouch I ever had.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouch-bell*, -*lid*; formed into or having a pouch-like or baggy shape, as *pouch shirt*, *waist*, etc.; *pouch-like*, -*shaped* *adjs.*; *pouch-bone*, a marsupial bone (in marsupials and monotremes); *pouch-gill*, (a) the pouch-like gill of the *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostom*; (b) a fish having pouch-like gills, as a lamprey; *pouch-gilled* a., having pouch-like gills, marsipobranchiate; *pouch-hook* (U.S.), a hook on which a mail-bag is hung; *pouch-mouse*, a rodent having cheek-pouches, a *POCKET-mouse*; *pouch-toad*, a toad of the genus *Nototrema*, in which the eggs are hatched in a pouch or hole in the back of the mother. See also *POUCH-MAKER*, etc.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 167 Cavalry uniform, a 'pouch belt, and a sabre-tache 1841 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.* LI, As ye wolde fasten a needle with threde on your bosome or 'pouchelid. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 572/2 Two prolongations, of a 'pouch-like form. 1895 S. S. BUCKMAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 374 The pouchlike cheek of a baby. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* II. *Calent* 117 *Pouch-shaped processes. 1898 *St. James's Gas* 12 Jan. 12/6 The 'pouch shirt is the last new make. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 8/4 The modified edition of the 'pouch waist as adopted by most of the Englishwomen who venture on that style.

Pouch (pau(t)f), v. [f. *POUCH* sb; cf. *POACH* v. 1] 1. *trans.* To put into or enclose in a pouch, usually, to put into one's pocket, to pocket; also *fig.* or in extended sense, to take possession of, to 'bag'

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) CIV. Ch. 4 [= I've] pouched them vp all ready, they are sure in hold 1686 F. SPENCER *tr. Varillas's Ho. Medics* 12 He had already pouched the half ring a 1774 *Ferguson's Election Poems* (1845) 42 They pouched the gowd, nor fash the town For weights and scales to weigh them 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* vi 38 He twisted their necks, and pouched them in his plaid 1840 Mrs F. TROLLOPE *Widow Harriet* 11, A pretty sum you must have pouched last night. 1890 *St. Amer.* 25 Jan 55/3 They [letters] have next to be 'pouched'. 'The packages of letters are thrown dexterously into the proper compartments

b *fig.* To 'pocket', put up with.

1829 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxiii, I will pouch up no such affront before my parishioners

2. To take into the stomach, to swallow. said of fishes (cf. *prec.* 3 a (a)), and of certain birds; also, to take into a pouch in the mouth or gullet.

1653 *WALTON Angler* vii 154 The Pike will have line enough to go to his hold and pouch the bait 1774 *WHIT.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV 267 Swifts when shot discover a little lump of insects in their mouth, which they pouch and hold under their tongue 1787 *BRIST. Angling* (ed. 2) 13 First allowing the fish, by a little slackening the line a small time to pouch the bait 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xviii 201 He refused to pouch it.

† 3. To swell out or protrude (the lips) into a pouch-like form; to purse the lips; to pout. *rare*

1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* xiv 266 If this make thee frown, And pouch thy lips out [Cf. 1680 in *pouching* vbl 4b below] 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1820) V. x. 53 He pouched his mouth, and reared himself up and swelled, but answered me not.

4. [f. *prec.* 1 b or c] To supply the purse or pocket of; to give a present of money to; to 'tip' (With the person or the money as obj., or with double obj.) *slang* or *collog.*

1810 in *Dowden Shelley* (1886) I. ii 53 [To him [Ed. Graham] Shelley wrote April 1 (1810), requesting him] to pouch those venal villains, the reviewers. 1842 W. CORV *Lett. & J. Frills* (1897) 5, I shall not have to pouch Hawtrey or my Tutor 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Penny Day* 66 Charles Townley, Esq. pouched me half a guinea to purchase paper and chalk 1864 *HIMYNGE Eton School Days* i. 4 'Did your governor "pouch" you?' asked Puffey, as they were going towards the Station. 1880 [see *POUCH* sb 5]

5. *Dressmaking.* To make or arrange (a part of dress) so as to hang loosely in a pouch-like form.

b. *intr.* said of the dress.

1897 *Daily News* 6 July 8/4 The muslin is lightly pouched over the belt 1902 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug 3/3 The bodice is cut, tightly fitting at the back and sides and below the waist, yet pouching over in the front.

6. *intr.* To form a pouch or pouch-like cavity. (See 5 b, and *pouching* vbl sb.)

Hence (chiefly in sense 6) **Pou'ching** vbl. sb.

(also quasi-*concr.*) and ppl. a.

1680 *BUNYAN Badman Wks* (ed. Virtue) 450 He would stand gloating, and hanging down his head in a sullen, pouching manner. 1698 *Tyson in Phil. Trans.* XX 120 The pouching or bagging out at both Extremes 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV 791/1 Dilations or pouchings can nowhere be seen. 1849-51 *Ind. V.* 847/1 The great omentum is a pouching out of the meso-gastrum. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 16 Feb 3/2 The balloon sleeve and the pouching bodice were all too kind to the careless.

Pouched (pau(t)f), a. [f. *POUCH* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having a pouch or pouches.

a. *Zool.* (a) Having a gular pouch, as certain birds; (b) having cheek-pouches, as certain rodents, etc.; (c) having a pouch in which the undeveloped young are carried, marsupial. b. *Anat.* and *Path.* Having or forming pouches, cavities, or dilatations. c. *Dressmaking.* (See *POUCH* v. 5.)

1834 *Cruiser's Anim. Kingd.* I. 337 The Pouched Storks, which have an appendage under the middle of the throat, resembling a thick sausage 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist., Mam-malia* IV. 96 The Camas pouched rat is common in N. America, on the banks of the Columbia river 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* xv. 401 Peopled exclusively with pouched quadrupeds. 1889 *LUMHOUS Canimals* (1890) 252 A pouched mouse, which is tolerably abundant in the Herbert river valley. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 8 July 3/2 Make a simple pouched bodice of mauve and white foulard. 1899 *Albany's Syst. Med.* VIII. 625 The vessels are generally thin-walled, pouched and valvose.

2. [f. *POUCH* v. 1.] Put or enclosed in a pouch.

1905 *Westm. Gas* 12 Dec 3/1 Home sick Kaffirs trail along in Indian file with the pouched wages which are to buy wives and cattle

3. *Comb.*, as *pouched-lipped* *adj.* (cf. *POUCH* v. 3).

1821 *CLARE Vell. Munstr.* I 137 Where the pouch'd-lipp'd cuckoo-bud from his snug retreat was torn

† **Pou-cher.** Obs. [f. *POUCH* sb + -ER¹: cf. *hatter*, etc.] = **POUCH-MAKER**.

1401 *Poi. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 So carpenters ne sowters, card-makers ne powchers, this sacrament mowe treten

Pouchful (pau(t)f), a. [f. *POUCH* sb. + -FUL.]

As much as a pouch will hold.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* III. iv. He buys some books.. And carries ay a pouchful to the hill.

Pouchless, a. *rare*. [f. *POUCH* sb. + -LESS.] Not having a pouch; in quot., not marsupial.

1888 *Pop Sci Monthly* Sept 687 To be improved off the face of the earth by the keen competition of the pouchless mammals.

† **Pouch-maker.** *Obs.* [f. **POUCH** sb. + **MAKER**] A maker of pouches or bags.

1362 in *Cal Let. Bk G Lond.* 151 William de Thyndone, pouchmaker. 1413 in *York Myst* Intro 22 Pouchemakers, Botellers, Capmakers 1533 *More Apol.* xiv Wks 800/1 In London here Bayfelde the monk, and Teurbeyre the pouchmaker, and Baynam.

† **Pouch-mouth.** *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. **POUCH** sb. + **MOUTH** sb.; cf. **POUCH** v 3] *a. adj.* Having a mouth like a pouch, i. e. with thick or protruding lips, in quot. 1575 said of a word (cf. *jaw-breaking*). *b. sb.* A person, or a mouth, with protruding lips. So **Pouch-mouthed** *a.* = *a.*

1505 *Darius* (1860) 37 Thou pouchmouth knave! Thou shalt stripes haue. c1570 *PRESTON Cambyss* in *Hazl Dodsley IV* 179 Now, Goodman pouchmouth, I am a slave with you! 1570 in *Nichols Topographer II* 400 A statue of a pouchmouthed squer. 1575 *G HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 When I first heard that same terrible pouch-mouthed and owlendish worde 1611 *COTGR*, *Morre*, a pouch-mouth; a mouth garded with great, out-standing, or slouching lips 1863 *Kirk Chas. Bold II* 192 From his Polish mother, Cimburga the 'pouch-mouthed', he had inherited the large protruding under-jaw which, transmitted to his descendants, is still designated as 'the Austrian lip'.

† **Pouch-penny.** *Obs. rare*—1 [f. **POUCH** v. + **PENNY** sb.] One who pockets every penny; an avaricious person.

1609 *GAULE Holy Madu* 321 Is it you (and be naught) old Pouch-penny?

† **Pouch-ring.** *Obs.* [f. **POUCH** sb. + **RING** sb.] A ring for closing a pouch or purse.

1507 *Will of Unde* (Somerset Ho.) Vnum par de poucherynges de Argent. 1584 *R. W. Three Ladies Lond.* 1. Div. Haue you any Powch rings or Buskins, to cope for new broome? a 1700 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 153 Broomes for old shoes, pouch-rings, booties and buskings! Will ye buy any new broome?

Pouchy (pau'ʃi), *a.* [f. **POUCH** sb. + **-Y**] Having pouches; of the nature of a pouch, baggy.

1883 *J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag XXIV* 679 The mutterings... have died away like so much croaking in the pouchy throats of drought-dried frogs 1884 *BURROUGHS Pepacton* 217 Such a flaccid pouchy carcass, I have never before seen

† **Pouck.** *Obs. form of POKK sb.* 2.

1763 *LINDO in Phil. Trans. LIII* 238 A weed called Pouck, represented to me as of a poisonous quality (in S. Carolina).

Pouclesnele: see **PUCKLE**, **PUCK-NEEDLE**

Poucy: see **POUCH** 1.

Poud, variant of **POOD**, Russian weight.

Poudagre, variant of **PODAGRE** *Obs.* gout.

Pouder, -ir, -re, -ur, etc. obs. ff. **POWDER**.

Poudesoy, obs. f. **PADUASOY** see also **POULT-DE-SOIE**. **Poudre marchant:** see **POWDER** sb.

† **Poudrette** (pud'ret). [Fr. dim. of *poudre* **POWDER**; see **-ETTE**.] A manure made from night-soil dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

1840 *J. BUEL Farmer's Comp.* 72 Poudrette is the contents of privies, dried, and rendered inodorous and inoffensive, by chemical processes 1866 *E. A. PARKES Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 113 When the poudrette is decomposing... serious consequences may certainly result

† **Poudreye.** *Obs. rare.* Also **poudré** [A derivative of *poudre*, **POWDER** cf. OF *poudroy* dust] 13 *K. Alis* 2180 (Bodl MS.) Ne be sonne ne had ben yseye For he dust & be poudreye [Weber, poudré].

Pouere (e, obs. forms of **POOR**, **POWER**

Pouerd, -ert(e, etc., obs. forms of **POVERTY**.

† **Pouf** (puf). Also **pouff** (e. [F. *pouf*, cf. **PUFF** sb.]

1. *a.* A kind of elaborate female head-dress fashionable late in the 18th century. *b.* A high roll or pad of hair worn by women. Also *attrib*

1817 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Harrington xii*, [Describing the mode of hair-dressing c1780] At the top of the mount of hair and horsehair... there was sometimes a fly cap, or a wing-cap, or a pouf 1893 *GEORGINA HILL Hist Eng. Dress II* 231 In 1825 the hair was arranged in high puffs drawn to the left side 1902 *Westm Gas* 2 Jan 3/4 It is still the wreath of little green leaves that is most popular for wearing in the hair. These are worn now just cresting the pouf of the hair 1905 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 8/2 It must mean the elevation by pouf and curl and twist and twirl of the coiffure.

2. *Dressmaking.* A part of a dress gathered up in a projection or bunch.

1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 5 The enormous pouffs from the waist behind will be abandoned with but little regret.

1874 *Echo* 30 Dec. At the back the pouff is replaced by the skirt being closely drawn together a little distance below the waist 1884 *Basaar* 19 Dec. 658/1 The space being filled up by an airy little pouf of tulle

3. A very soft stuffed ottoman or couch.

1884 *Gill's Own Paper* Feb 211/3 A very useful seat in a drawing room now is a Moonish or oriental pouf 1894 *WILKINS & VIVIAN Green Bay Tree I* 130 Seating himself on a low pouffe at her feet.

Hence **Poufed** (puft) *a.*, decorated with a pouf; dressed, as hair, in the form of a pouf.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr 8/4 This collar extends just over the poufed sleeves and the fulness of the square-cut corsage. 1906 *P. T. O. I.* 44/1 There is something to be said, also, against hair too much 'poufed' out, hats poufed at too acute an angle.

Pouff, pouffe, obs. forms of **PUFF** sb. and v.

† **Pouffe.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? A mattress; a bag, or bunch

1583 *FOVE A & M* 1268/1 Hee lay harde vpon a pouffe of straw course newe cannesse Sheets

† **Pough,** sb. *Obs.* Forms 1 *pohha, pohā, pohcha, (pocca), 4 powje, powhe, (pouge), pouh, 5-7 poghe, 6 powghe, 7 pough* [OE. *pohha*, app. with no exact equivalent in the cognate langs., but from the O.Tent. ablaut stem *puh(h)-*, *pug(g)-* to swell up, blow, whence also EFRIS *puche* a boil, MLG. *puchen, puggen*, LG. *puchen, pughen*, MDu., MFlem. *pochen, poghēn*, Du. (G.) *pochen* to boast; also MDu. *pōghen*, Du. *pogen* to endeavour, lit. to pant from exertion Radical connexion with **POCK**, **POKE** sb. 1 is uncertain.] A bag

c897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past C.* xiv. 342 He lezeð hie on ðyene pohhan [v. r. pohchan]. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Mark vi. 8 Ne poha [Rusku pohha] vel posa ne hlaif — Luke ix. 3 Ne pocca [Rusku pohha] vel posa 1362 *LANGEL P. PI A.* viii. 178 A powhe [1377 B vii. 191 poke, v. r. pouh] ful of pardoun 1388 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 276, I wolde ful were here pouge [pouge] tant dulceme roris! c1394 *P. PI Crede* 618 þei mai trussen her part in a terre pouwe! 1398 *TRIVISA Barth De P. R.* xiii. xxix. [Tollem. MS.] A fische when he knowep þat he is entrid and is within þe fischeres pouge c1450 *Douce MS.* 52 If 27 b, When me profeteth þe puge on þe poghe 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 336/1 A Sack, or Pough of Corn tyed up. It is termed a Sack when it contains about 4, 5, or 6 Measures of Corn; a Pough when it holds 1, 2, or 3

b. A swelling of the skin

1601 *HOLLAND Phry II* xxvii. iii. 607 The people... are subject to poughes under their throat [Margin] This disease is called *Bruchocelle* or *Herna guttis*

† **Pough,** v. *Obs. rare* Forms 1 (*pa pple.*) *pohhed, 4 powje, pouhe, pouwe, powe, 5 powj.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* Of a garment: To hang loose, bag out.

c1100 *Rule St. Benet* (Schroer 1885) 136 (MS. F) Hy habbað ful earmellan and pohhed hosa. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6394 *P.* tailors corse so moni pees our is robe ne wolde powje [v. r. powe, pouwe, pouhe, powj, poke]

Pough, obs. form of **POH** *intr.*

Pouk, powk (puk). *Now dial.* [In mod. dial. written also *puke, peauk, peauk, powk, paak, pahk, poke, poak, puke*, most of which forms point to a ME. **pouk(e)*, OE. **puke*; cf. EFRIS. *pūche, puche*, in same sense; perh. from O.Tent. stem *puh(h)-*, *pug(g)-*, *puh(h)-* to swell up (Franch): cf. **POCK**, **POUGH**] A small blister or pustule

1611 *COTGR*, *Ampoule*, a small blister, weale, powke 1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Dist.* 338 Onely small watry powks.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 428/1 Water Bladders, and yellow Blusters; are Powks or Tumors. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pouk*, a pimple.

Pouk(e), obs. f. **PUCK**. **Poukenel**, obs. f. **PUCK-NEEDLE**. **Poul**, obs. f. **PAUL**, **POLL**.

† **Poulaine** (pul'āin). Also 6 *pullaïne*, 8 *poleine*, -eyn. [OF. *Poulaine* Poland, *soulers à la Poulaine* shoes in Polish fashion, crakows, hence the pointed beak of such shoes.] The long pointed toe of a shoe, as worn in the 14th and 15th centuries: = **PIKE** sb. 1 4 a. (Ettm. explained by some as the shoe itself. = **CHAKOW**)

1454 *Act 4. Edw. IV.* c. 7 Nulle persone Coidewaner ou Cobeler face ascuns solers galoges ou husens ovege ascun pike ou poleine qe passera la longuer ou mesure de deux poutz 1509 *PALSGR* 259/1 *Pullaïne, poulaine* 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 243/4 Toes of an extraordinary Length, and sharp, called therefore Pykes, or Poleyns. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit Costume* 202 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poleines to his shoes, exceeding two inches in length. *Erron.* 1706 *PHILLIPS, Poleine*, a sort of shoe pick'd and tun'd up at the Toe

1877 *BOUTELL in Encycl Brit VI* 469/2 The half-boots or shoes distinguished as *poulaines* continued to be long and very sharply pointed.]

† **Poulard** (pul'ārd). Also 9 *poullard, poularde*. [a. F. *poularde*, f. *poule* a hen + *-arde*. see **-ARD**.] A young hen fattened for the table; a spayed hen. (cf. **CAFON**.)

1732 *FIELDING Miser* iii. iii. A leash of pheasants, a leash of fat poulards 1753 *SMOLLETT Cf Fathom* (1784) 79/1 He bespoke a poulard for dinner. 1824 *COBBETT Cottage Economy* § 180 They [fowls] are never good for anything after they have attained their full growth, unless they be capons or poulards c1865 in *Cyc. Sc I* 343/1 He has made capons and poulards of cocks and hens by mutilation

Poulce, obs. f. **PULS** sb. 1 **Pouldar**, -er, -re, obs. ff. **POWDER**. **Pouldavy**, obs. f. **POLDAVY**.

† **Pouldron** (pōldrōn), **pauldron** (pōldrōn). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: *a.* 5 (?)—6 *polron, 5 polron, 6 pollarone, polrynge*. *β.* 6 *poldron, (-dron, -dren, -derne, -drand, poldiron), 6-pouldron, (6-7 -dren, 7, 9 powldron)*. *γ.* 6 *paleron, 6, 9 pauldron, (9 paldron)*. [In 15-16th c.

polron, pollerone, for **poleron*, in *Palsgr.* 1530 *paleron*, app. aphetic forms of OF *espauleton, espalleron*, f. *espaule*, mod.F. *épaule* shoulder, subseq with *d* developed between *l* and *r* The rare form *pauldron*, known once in 16th c., is that employed by recent writers on armour.

Palsgrave has *F. espalleron* in this sense, as = *paleron*; but the ordinary sense of OF *espauleton* was shoulder-blade, shoulder of an animal. Mod.F. *paleron* shoulder-blade,

omoplate, is referred by etymologists to *pale* blade of an oar, which does not suit the sense of the Eng. word.]

A piece of armour covering the shoulder; a shoulder-plate.

a. 1465 *MARG PASTON in P. Lett II* 190 As for the hainys Wyks delyverd it, to hym, ij payr polronds [etc.] c1550 *Clarendon MS* (Hall), Some only but a sure gepon Over his polynges reaching to the kne 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions II* ix. 200 Theu pollerones are garnished with golde 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1895) IV. 139 With both hands stived, to rent their polrons from their shoulders

β. 1544 in *Lett & Pap Hen VIII*, XIX. 1. 465 Poldeion a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 82 The kyng of England biake his Poldron & hum disarmd 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas Fr. Tong.* *Avant bras d'un harnois*, the polderne of an armouir. 1581 *STYWARD Mar Discip* i. 44 The pol-drens with the Vambres 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc Weapons* 3 Without either pouldrons, vambres, gauntlets or tasses 1654 *EARL MONM. in Bentinck's Wars Flanders* 401 There he raised three new redoubts, which were by a popular word of soldiery called Pouldrons 1795 *SOUTHEY Joani of Arc* viii. 454 Lifting high the deadly battle axe, Through pouldron and through shoulder deeply driven 1840 *HOR. SMITH O Cromwell* i. 283 Heavy cuirassiers, with helmets, breast and back pieces, poldions and tassels

γ. 1530 *PALSGR* 251/1 *Paleion*, a pece of harnesse, *espalleron* 1594 *R. ASHLEY in Loys le Roy* 30 Gorgets, pauldrons, vambres, tasses. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit Costume* 186 Shoulders covered with overlapping plates called pauldrons 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm* (1874) 204 When the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons* *transf.* 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1892) 126 His [the lobster's] complete Armouir his tases, vauntbraces, pouldions, Coushes.

† **Pouldron** to **pouldron**: shoulder to shoulder.

1598 *BARRET Theor Warres* iii. 1 37 Causing them to march vp close pouldron to pouldron. 1672 *T. VENN Milit & Maritime Discip* vii. 15 A Rank is a Row of men uncertain in Number. Pouldion to Pouldion

c. *attrib.*

1840 *BROWNING Sonnet* v. 876 [He] flung away The pauldron-rings to give his sword-arm play.

Hence **Pouldroned** *a.*, armed with a pouldron.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. xvii (Roxb.) 109/2 He beareth Azure, a sinister Arme vambraced, and pouldroned.

Poule, obs. f. **PAUL**, **POLE** sb. 1, **POLL**.

Pouleine, Pouler, obs. ff. **PULLEN**, **POLLER**

† **Poules foot** = **Paul's foot** see **PAUL** 5

1468 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 19 Occupies xvij poules feet of ye grounde

† **Poulet** (pulē). [Fr., a chicken, **PULLET**, also a love-letter, sometimes folded in the form of a wing.] A love-letter, a (neatly-folded) note.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxiv. He...sate down to pen a poulet. to Mademoiselle Aménaide 1894 *S. J. WEYMAN Man in Black* iv. Even the Commissioners. found their doors beset at dawn with delicate 'poulets', or urgent, impo-rtunate applications

Poule, -et, -ie, obs. ff. **POLL**, **PULLET**, **PULLEY**.

† **Poulme.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. shortened form of next] = next.

1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 16 b, The rotting of the poume or lightes.

† **Poulmon.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. obs. F. *poulmon*, mod.F. *poumon* —L. *pulmō-nem* lung.] The lung

1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 16 It is convenient for al partes of the beste and the poulmon

Poulp, pouple (pūlp) Also 7 *pulp*, 7-8 *pulpe*. [a. F. *pouple* in same sense —L. *pōlypus* **POLYPUS**] An octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod = **POLYP** 1 a

1601 *HOLLAND Phry II* 427 The Pulpe fish or Poucuttell, maketh at the very fishkook which hee searcheth after and claspeth hard and gripeth round about with his clees 1681 *GREW Museum* v. iv. 121 The Preke or Poupls. *Polypus* 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. I* 527/1 The short round bodied Octopi or Poupls. 1874 *WOOD Nat Hist.* 626 The Argonaut. —The animal, or 'poulp' is indeed a most lovely creature, despite of its unattractive form

Pouipy, Pouise, obs. ff. **PULPY**, **PULSE**

† **Poult** (pōlt), sb. Forms. *a.* 5 *pult(e, 7-poult, (7 pl. poultse), 9 polt. β.* *Sc.* and *dial.* 6-8 *powt(e, (6 powt), 6-pout (7 poet, pote)*. see also **POOT** sb. 1 [ME. contr. f. *polet, pouillet*, **PULLET**, a. F. *poulet* chicken, dim. of *poule* hen.]

The young of the domestic fowl, a chicken; also of the turkey, pheasant, guinea-fowl, and various game-birds. Also *attrib*

a. 1425 *Langland's P. PI A* vii. 267 (MS. U), I haue no penyes. pullys to bugge. c1440 *Prouty Parv* 416/1 Pulte, yonge hen, gallinelle. 1534 *Althorpe MS* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* App p. xxii, 3 dozen pheasant pouls from Oxford 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim & Min* Intro. Pheasants, partidge, heath poulse. 1704 *LOCKE in Campbell Chancellors* (1846) IV. cxviii. 580, 4 Turkey pouls ready larded 1820 *Sporting Mag XXXVI* 291 Or where the polt, in open heath, Moves in an even line from death.

1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* 102 Ptarmigan pouls, hardly fledged.

β. 1502 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot II* 155 To ane man brocht powtis to the King. 1550 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 Item the blak cok, and the gray hen vi d Item the powtis the doosen xii d 1575 *TURBERV Falconer* i. Comend. Hawking, When the Spanels crosse the ronne of Fesants in the wood, Or light vpon the little Poutes

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 24 b, Of wild [birds Cornwall hath] Quails, Raile, Partridge Powte, &c. 1620 in *Neworth Househ. Bks* (Surtees) 126, 7 pootes and 2 snipes 1633 *Ibid* 300, 3 moorefoole and 3 potes. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Suppl.*

(1751) 125 With which they persecute those poor souls, As setting dogs do pouts and mair-fowls. 1755 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s.v. *Pheasant-taking*. The old Cock and Hen [Pheasant], with all their young ones or Powts. 1784 BURNS *Epist. to J. Rankine* xi. A. soon's the clockin time is by, An' the wee pouts begin to cry. 1839 GLEN *Only Daughter* (1859) 33 She was na comin' to see the pouts fed.

b. *transf.* A child, a youth. *collog.* or *dialect*.

1730 NICOL *Poems* 22 The meikle Trake come o'er then Snouts, That laugh at winsome lissing Pouts. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shiraz Tuesday in Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 27 Bid the unbreech'd Poults and Pulletts gaze. 1824 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponge's St. Tour* xlv 242 'He's a raw pout of a chap', replied Jack. 1897 W. D. LATTO in *Bards Angus* 3 *Mearns* 270/1 When I was but a feeble pout.

Poult, *v. rare*. [f. prec. sb. See also **POUT** v. 2.] *intr.* To catch chickens or poultry.

1857 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 4 No fear of lousing ou hauke, by going out at Cheik, or to a village to Poult.

|| **Poult-de-soie** (pū dās-wā'). [= F. *poult-de-soie* (also *poult-de-soie*), a recent alteration of *pou-de-soie* (1667 in Littré; in OF. *poult de soie*, *poult de soye*, 1389-94 in Godef. *Compl.*), of unknown origin, which was used in England in the form *poudesoy* from 1663 to c.1750 see PADUASOY. After being disused for a century (exc. as consciously Fr.), it was re-introduced c.1850, in the current Fr. spelling, for a material identical with or similar to the 18th c. paduasoy.] A fine corded silk; 'a plain silk of rich quality in a soft and bright grosgrain make' (see GROSGRAIN); now most frequently applied to coloured goods.

[1835 *Court Mag.* VI p. xvii/a Gold ear-rings of a new form. Rose coloured *pou de soie* slippers. Black lace gloves.] 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I 287 Robe of white poult-de-soie. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/5 A blouse made of black and white striped silk has a white poult-de-soie sailor collar.

Poulter (pōl'ter), *asch.* Forms: 4-6 **pulter**, 5-ur, 6-ar, -or, **powler**, 6- **poulter** (7 **pulter**). [ad. OF. *poulter* (c.1230 in Godef.) in same sense, f. **POULTE** **PULTE** + *-ier*, -ER 2.]

1. = **POULTE**. *Obs.* exc. as name of one of the London City Companies.

a.1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No flys-hyene ne no pulter ne shal bygge fysche ne pulter no to agen selle, et pat vndien be y-ronge. c.1430 LYDE *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 266 A pulter that sellithe a fat swan, For a goselyng that gawithe on bayen clowin. 1548 Act 2 § 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 1 Bluer's Bakens Poulterers Cookes. 1573 TUSSEN *Insh.* (1878) 56 To lere vp much pultrie, and want the baine doole, is naught for the pulter and woore for the poore. 1622 PRICHAM *Compl. Gent.* I. (1634) 5 Nicholas the fifth was conne of a Poulter, Sixty, the fifth, of a Hog-head. 1633 [see **POULTE** b.] 1884 *Rep. Lond. Livery Comp.* III. 688 The Poulter's Company existed by prescription as early as 1345. It was, however, incorporated by Royal Charter in the 19th year of Henry VII, on 23rd February 1504.

b. **Poulter's measure**, a fanciful name for a metre consisting of lines of 12 and 14 syllables alternately (corresponding to the modern 'short metre'): see *quots.* *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGN *Instruct. making Verses in Steele Gl.*, etc. (Arb.) 39 The commonest sort of verse which we use now adays (*viz.* the long verse of twelve and fourteen syllables) I know not certainly how to name it, vlesse I should say that it doth consist of Poulterers measure, which gueth xii for one doren and xiiij for another. 1596 W. WEBER *Eng. Poets* 16 (Arb.) 62 When one staffe containeth but two verses, or (if they be denuded) foue, the first or the first couple hauing twelve syllables, the other fourteen, which versifiers call Poulterers measure, because so they tallie then waies by dozens. 1838 GUNST *Eng. Rhythms* II. 233

† 2. An officer of the royal or other household, or of a monastery, etc. who attended to the purchase of poultry and other provisions. *Obs.*

c.1450 *Bk. Curtysey* 581 in *Babees Bk.* 318 The cleike to kate and pulter is, To laker and butler bothe y-wy. Gyllys seluer a. 1483 *Liber Niger Edm. IV* (P. R. O., Exch. T. R., Misc. Bk. 230), Another of these gromys ys calyld grome surgoon, another grome pulter. 1522 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 84 Item, to appoynt in pulter to serue for the said persons of all maner pultry. 1601 F. TATE *tr. House of Edm. II* § 51 A veriant pulter, shal take thadvise of the assourer of the kinges table [etc.] what he shal bringe to court.

3. *Comb.* as **poullier-man**, **pannier**.

1424-5 *Dunham Acc. Rolls* (Surttees) 620, 1 par de Pulterpaniers. 1534 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 Ye s4 pulter man.

Hence **Poulteress**, a woman who deals in poultry, a female poulter.

1793 *Lond. Gas* No. 6194/10 Elizabeth Smith, . . . Poulteress.

Poulterer (pōl'ter-er). Also 6 **pulter-er**, 7 **polter-er**, **poulter**. [Extended form of **POULTE**, perh. formed on **poulter**, **POULTRY**: see -ER 3.]

One whose business is the sale of poultry (and usually hares and other game); a dealer in poultry. (Quot. 1534 doubtful, *pulter man* occurs on same page.)

[1534 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 The pulterers nor other freemen of the Towne.] 1638 PRICHAM *Man Ariach.* A, b, Let Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers contend, Each his owne Trade in what he can defend. 1684 *Lond. Gas*, No. 1955/4 Apprentice to Mr. Bayly, his Royal Highness's Poulter in the Pall-Mall. 1789 MRS PROZIO *Journ. France* II. 27 Poulterers hang up their animals in the feathers. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 365 An abundance of game at the poulterers.

b. Applied to the livery company of Poulterers. 1755 STAYER *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xii 303/a The Company of Poulterers [ed. 1633, p. 632 Poulterers] were incorporated in the 19th Year of Henry the Seventh.

Poult foot, *obs.* form of **POUL-FOOT**.

Poultice (pōl'tis), *sb.* Forms: a. *pl.* 6 **pultes**, 7 **poultis**, *b. sing.* 6 **pultes**, 6-7 **-esse**, 6-8 (9 *dialect*) **pultis**, **pultas**, 7 **pultass** (e, -ise, -iss, -us, 7-8 (9 *dialect*) **pultess**, -ice, 8 **pultoss**, 7 **6 poultesse**, 7 **poultess**, -ess, -us, **poltis**, **powl-tice**, 7-8 **poultis**, -ise, 8 **-iss**, **poltice**, 7- **poultice**. [Ultimately from L. *puls*, *pult-em* thick pap, pottage, pulse (= Gr. *πόλτος*), whence It. *poltia* pap († *pultia*, Flouio); F. *pulte* a poultice, in Cotgr. is unsupported. The earliest form *pultes* was app. the L. *pl. pultes* (in med. L. = pap), soon popularly taken as a sing., perh. from its collective sense. Other forms simulate Fr. suffixes -asse, -esse, -ice.

The form in *pult-* continued in general use till after 1750, and is still dialectal. It is difficult to account for the spelling *poult*, which is found before 1600, the mod. pronunciation is indicated in 1645 by *poltis*.]

A soft mass of some substance (as bread, meal, bran, linseed, various herbs, etc.), usually made with boiling water, and spread upon muslin, linen, or other material, applied to the skin to supply moisture or warmth, as an emollient for a sore or inflamed part, or as a counter-irritant (e.g. a mustard-poultice); a cataplasm.

a. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen VIII. c. 8 To practyse use and mynistris in and to any outwaide sore, any herbe or herbes oymentes bathes pultes and emplasters. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsen.* 104 The poultis of mallows, &c. must be every night applied.

b. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1545) 64 b, Ye must laye vpon the payne a pulte made of herbes, and floures. 1552 HULLYNN *Buquah. Bk. Simples* 23 b, Good to be put into glisters, and in pullasses. 1563 T. GALE *Antiq.* II. 72 A Cataplasme or Pulvis. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterly* II. c. xii 408 Couer the soare place with this Pulvis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 60 The Pulvis is laxeth the Pores. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* I. x. 28 Very good to be put into pullasses. 1657 W. COLES *Adm. in Eden* c. xix, It is used in Pullasses. 1684 J. BONET's *Merc. Compt.* I. 8 Apply a hot Pulvis to the Throat. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, Some weie for emollient Pulvis. 1719 *Accomplish Lady's Delight* (ed. 10) 45 Pullasses of Bran-meal. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 905 Which adheres to the bottom of the vessel like pulvis. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 65 Salt discusses boils, in form of a pulvis with 12 grains, hog's lard, or honey. 1788 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 4), *Pultis*, a poultice.

γ. 1599 STUART *Rom. & Ital.* II. v. 65 (Cotgr.) Is this the poultice for mine aking bones? 1612 Cotgr., *Pulte*, a poultice. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 365 The hearb Clowes-foot, made into a Cataplasme or Poultis. 1643 STURR *tr. Esop Chyrurg.* x. 44 With a little Vinegar and Honey make a Poultice. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Cw. War* (Camden) 275 Make a poltis; lay it on with red locks. 1658 A. FOX *Warts Surg.* I. viii. 33 There is no need of such a Poultice. 1749 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 38 A white bread Poultis. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 205 A hop poultice is sometimes made by simply moistening with hot water the hops contained in a gauze bag.

Fig. 1576 GASCOIGN *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That Poetrie presume not for to preach, And bite mens faults with Satyres corosives, Yet pamper vp hir owne with pullasses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 When they have pounded each other to a poultice, they will shake hands and be friends for the remainder of their lives. 1902 St. James' *Gaz.* 19 July 8/a His pleasing manner is the poultice to the bump which his list has raised.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **poultice-boot**, **poultice-jacket** (see *quots.*); **poultice-neckerchief**, a name for the many-folded neckcloth worn c.1800; † **poultice-root** (see *quot.*); **poultice-shoe** = **poultice-boot**; **poultice-wise** *adv.*, in the way of a poultice.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Poultice boot*, a large boot used for applying poultices to horses' legs. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 434 **Poultice*, or **Pneumonia jackets* are garments made of a stupe of thin flannel or flannellette. . . They are lined with a layer of cotton wool and can easily be placed over the poultice. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 245 The dress of our present beaux, their **poultice* neck-handkerchiefs, pantaloon, overalls. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnals. & Corr.* (1888) I. 409 Several vegetables, Aspen, Black-poplar, **Poultice-root*, etc. 1888 G. FLEMING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 202/1 For applying poultices to the feet (of a horse), a **poultice-shoe* may be used with advantage. 1814 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* II. xxii. (1668) 81 **Pultis* wise lay it to the offended member. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 65 It is applied to strains with meal and honey, pultiswise.

Poultice, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To apply a poultice to, to treat with a poultice. Hence **Poulticed** *pp.*, a., **Poulticing** *vb.*, sb.

1730 BURTON *Pocket Carrier* (1735) 20 The same Medicine and Poulticing will cure it. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 441 Pulstured according to the Direction of our old Female Practitioners. 1809 *Med. Jnals.* XXI. 39 The inflammation of the wounded part had become violent, and I ordered it to be poulticed. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 586 Brought about by continuous poulticing. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 904 His poulticed ear and picturesque scars.

Poultry (pōl'tri). Forms: a. 4-6 **pultre**, -ye, 5-6 **pultre**, -erie, 5-7 **pultrie**, -ye, 7 **pultre**. b. 6 **poultre**, -ye, -ee, 7 **poultrey**, **powltry**, 7-8 **poultrey**; 6- **poultry**. γ. *Sc.* 5-8 **powtry**, 7 **poutry**. [ME. *pult(e)rie*, a. OF.

poultre (1280 in Godef.), *poultre*, f. *poult(e)rie* **POULTE** see -ERY 1, and cf. F. *boulangerie*, Eng. *bakery*, etc.]

† 1. The office of a 'poulter' in the royal (or a nobleman's) household (see **POULTE** 2); the superintendence of the purchase of fowls and other provisions; also, the room in which such provisions were stored. *Obs.*

1330 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 15 Super officio pultrie per manus eiusdem pro lacte, butiro et ouis per ipsam emptis ibidem. 1392 *Ibid.* 220 Cum conduccione j domus pro officio pultrie, j duc vs. 1393 *Ibid.* 247 Super officio pultrie. 1455 in *House of Edm.* (1790) 22* Th' office of the Pultrie shalbe redie with a cocke in his hand. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII. 74 Office[s] of household service, as Ewey, Buttery, Spicery, picher house, Larder and Poultrie. 1601 TATE *House of Edm.* II. § 42 (1876) 25 A waifer, shul take for his office eggs in the pultrie and fud of the scullery.

2. † a. A place where fowls are reared; a poultry-yard or poultry-farm. † b. A place where fowls are sold for food; a poultry-market. *Obs.*

1429 *Mun. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 16 Item, j bakhous cum aliis parvis domibus ibidem pro yetyngibus et pultrie c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pultry, gallinaria c.1483 CAXTON *Dialogus* 10/30 Goo into the pultrie, Bye poultres, One poultet & two chekens. 1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poultry, *poultre* 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. in 66b, Pultries of all kinde of fowles were instituted. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII. 207 b, The Poultrees, Larders, Spiceries, and Sellaies of Wine were all open. 1552 HULCOT s.v. *Pultrye*, The fowles fedde in a Barton or poultry. 1570 LEVINS *Mammoth* 105/30 Poultry, *anarum*.

c. Hence, Name of a street at the east end of Cheapside in London, where there was formerly a poultry-market.

1432-30 in *Calc. Proc. Chauc. Q. Ets.* I. Pref. 40 On Richard Clewe and Nicholas Vicarye sergeaunts toke at divers tymes out of the said Sanctuary, and brought thither to the Counter in the Poultre of London forsaide. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 63 Poultries of late removed out of the Poultry. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* Title p, Johon Lawence at the Angel in the Poultry.

3 Domestic fowls collectively; those tame birds which are commonly reared for their flesh, eggs, or feathers, and kept in a yard or similar inclosure, as barn-door fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowls (excluding pigeons, pheasants, etc.); sometimes restricted to the barn-door fowl with its varieties; also applied to the birds as dressed for the market or prepared for food.

Usually construed as collective pl., formerly sometimes as individual pl. after a numeral.

a. c.1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 598 His lordes sheepe, his neet, his dayerye, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrye [i.e. pultr, pultrie, pultrie, pultr]. 1387 *Trivisa. Higden* (Rolls) III. 9 Vensoun, pultrie, and wyld fowl. 1580 DUNBAR *Myng* 157 Thow pultrie the pultr, and sech pulis off the penis. 1550-52 *Decays of Eng.* in *Four Shipp.*, etc. (1871) 98 Where as pultrye was wont to be breade and fedde. 1553 *Calc. Laung. Charters* (1869) 255 Fowr pultrie for fowr pennies the pece. c.1640 J. SMYTH *Loves Boleyns* (1883) I. 161 The vsual prices of Cattle, Caine, Pultry and other provisions.

b. 1545 ELVO *Dict. Pascualis*, sheepe or poultrie, whiche doo feede at large. 1563 HALL *Antigardn.* II. xxii. (1574) 63 Hennes, Cockes, Chickens, or any other Poultrey syting on the rowste. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virgima* IV. 164 Many more Powltry, what was brought or bred. 1656 HALL *Surv. France* 202 The servant went over only to sell his Poultry. 1707 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 237, I have seen the Portuguese Subjects bring twenty or thirty Poultry to the Market. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 173 Poultry in groups still follow'd where she went. 1870 L'ESTRANG *Miss Mitford* I. 1. 31 They speak of hardly anything except the dogs and the poultry.

γ. 1486 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 359 Onerat se de xl caponibus, j xlvj poultry. . . Summa . . . lxxixj poultry. 1565 in J. FRASER *Poichron.* (S.M.S.) 153 Owing poultry price of the pice xij d. 1730 RAMSAY *Pables* xxii 19 Sheep and poutry, geese and ducks.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as **poultry-basket**, **-breeding**, **-culture**, **-fancier**, **-fauy**, **-fauyancy** *adj.*, **-farm**, **-farmer**, **-farming**, **-feather**, **-house**, **-keeper**, **-keeping**, **-kind**, **-market**, † **-puking** (= stealing), **-plant** (PLANT sb. 1 6), **-raising**, **-rearing**, **-shop**, **-show**, **-stall**, **-yard**; † **Poultry Compter**, a name of a prison in the Poultry in London (see 2 c and **COMPTER**); **poultry-feeder**, a contrivance for feeding poultry (see *quots.*); **poultry-flutter**, the flutter of frightened poultry; also *fig.*; **poultry-maid**, a girl employed to look after poultry; **poultry-man**, a man who sells poultry; † **poultry-stuff**, † **poultry-ware**, poultry as a marketable commodity.

1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duck* (1894) 305 An old countryman, with an empty 'poultry-basket on his knees' 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. (1818) II. 510 Some quondam amateur of 'poultry breeding' 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 15 [He] became at last Secretary of the 'Poultry-Compter'. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/7 The Committee urge that 'poultry culture as a branch of our great national industry should be no longer neglected. 1876 FULTON *Bk. Pigeons* I. A 'poultry-fancier' was apt to be fought shy of. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 217 In the management of her 'poultry-farm'. 1894 *Jrnl. Agr. Soc.* June 303 From 'poultry-farmers', the higgler obtain the millions of eggs which are sent into this country. *Ibid.* Nothing has been said as to 'poultry-farming'. 1844 *Zooto-*

gust II 45r Its nest was lined with a profusion of *poultry feathers. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. *Poultry-feeder, a device to feed grain to fowl in quantity as used. 1884 1st Supp. Poultry Feeder, a revolving cylinder with coops in stories and in circuit, holding fowls which are successively presented to the attendant. 1896 G. MEREDITH *Beauch Career* I. i. 11 We were insulted, and all in a *poultry flutter, yet no one seemed to feel it but himself! 1898 HULOT, *Poultry-house or borton, *gallinarium*, *vivarium*, 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* III. 83 Birds of the *Poultry-kind. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Beth El* 111, He went to the poultry-yard, followed by Beth, the yard-boy, and the *poultry-maid. 1873-4 Reg. *Privy Council Scot* II. 338 Fiescheouris, .commoun cuikis, *pulture men, and sic utheris as sellis or makis reddie flesche 1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 8 In vico vocato the *Poultry market c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* ix (*Wolf & Fox*) xvii, It is sum wyllis malisoun For *pulture pyking that lichtit hes on yow 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 18r Thou sellesst .conies in this *pulture shoppe. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E Europe* 243 The old Jewess used some years ago to have a *poultry-stall on the market. 1832-2 in *Household Ord* (1790) 220 They shall take noe *Poultry-ware within seven myles of London. 1849 27 Like a game-cock among the common roosters of the *poultry-yard. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Threnody* v, His daily haunts I well discern,—The poultry-yard, the shed, the barn.

Hence **Poultrycide** (*humorous nonce-wd.*)

[**-CIDR** 2], the killing of poultry, **Pon'tryless** a.

[**-LESS**], destitute of poultry

1841 *Blackw. Mag* XLIX 616, I. meditated all the varieties of poultrycide 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 106 To a degree that drove us poultryless from her door after an unsuccessful and prolonged parley.

Poultz, see **PULSE** sb.² **Pouly**, obs f. **PULLEY**.

Poum, obs f. **POME**. **Poume** garnet/te, **poum** garnet, obs ff **POMEGRANATE**. **Poumil**, **poumle**, obs ff. **PUMMEL**. **Poumle**, obs. f. **POMELY** a, dappled **Poumper**, var. **POME-PEAR**, **Obs**. **Poumysshe**, obs. f. **PUMICE**.

Poun, obs. f. **PAWN** sb.¹ (at Chess). **POUND** v.¹

Pounce (pouns), sb.¹ Also 5-8 pownce, 6 pounce, Sc. punse, punns, 9 dial. punce. [Etymology obscure: no corresponding sb. is known in French or other Romanic language. The various groups of senses are parallel to those of **POUNCE** v.¹, the evidence for vb. and sb. beginning early in the 15th c., in one group the sb., in two the vb. appearing first. The connexion of the various groups of senses is far from clear, there may have been more than one origin. But the senses correspond to a considerable extent with those of **PUNCH** sb.¹, and still more with those of **PUNCHION** sb.¹, which is found much earlier than either **pounce** or **punch**, and corresponds in form and sense to F. **poinçon** (also **pouchon**), It. **poinzone**, **punsione**—L. or Com. Romanic **punctio**, **-nem**, f. L. **pungere**, **punct** to prick, pierce, **puncta** point. **Pounce** and **punch** seem to have been in some way shortened from **pouison**, **pouchon**, **PUNCEON**, q. v.

Senses 3, 4, 5 are in **PUNCHION** from 14th c., senses 4, 5, 7 are also in **PUNCH** from 16th c., but senses 1, 2, 6, 8 do not occur in either of these words]

I. +1. A prick, sting In quot *fig Obs*

1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) i. xxii (1859) 24, I haue ben with the whan thou knewe it nought, Enserching loo! thy pounce of consyence.

2. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; rarely of other animals; in *Falconry* formerly restricted to the innermost of the three anterior toes or claws of a hawk, sometimes applied to any of the anterior as distinguished from the posterior claw or talon.

1486 *Bk St Albans* a viij, Fyrst the grete Clees behynde that strengh the bake of the hande ye shall call hom Talons. The Clees with in the fote ye shall call of right her Pownces.

1513 DOUGLAS *Erasm* xiii v. 118 Quhar lous byg fowle, the ern, With hir strang talloyns and hir punys stern Lychtyng, had claught the lytyll hynd calf yung.

TURBERV. *Falconry* 27 Festus, he is of opinion, that the Falcon is so named, because of hir pownces and crooked Talons, which do bend like vnto a syth, or sickle. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* v. 49 And from her gripping pounce the greedy prey doth rive 1664 Power *Exp Phalos* 1 28 She (an insect) has two blackish claws, or pounces (at the ends of her feet) which she can open and shut at her pleasure.

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 175 Her crooked pounces bear The bloody banquet swiftly thro' the air. 1791 COWPER *Thad* vii. 283 In his pounces strong A fawn he bore. 1863 THOMSON *Pyne as Steel* I. 185 Had hawk ever a fuller eye, or larger pounces, or slenderer tal?

3. **nonce-use** The paw of a lion.

1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* i. (1692) 71 A Lion may be judgd by these two Claws of his Pounce

C. *fig.* in reference to persons. (Cf. **CLUTCH** sb.¹)

1641 MILTON *Reform* i. (1831) 13 They must mew their feathers, and their pounces, and make but curt-tail'd Bishops of them. A 1734 NORTH *Erasm* ii. v. 84 (1740) 272 The King and the Duke (which latter they thought already in their Pounces) 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer Wks* III. 56 Winged ministers of vengeance, who carry your bolts in their pounces. 1798 ELPHINSTON *tr. Marat* i. vi. 27 Say, whether gives thy wonder more to rove, The power of Caesar, or the pounce of Jove?

+3. **Sc.** A dagger; = **PUNCEON** 1. 2. **Obs.**

1545 *Aberdeen Regr.* XIX. (Jam.). An knapiscaw, and tua hand suerd, an punns, an seltet, an denss aix [Danish ax], ane pair of pantars, ane coip burd.

+4. An engraver's burin. **Obs.**

1598 FLORIO, *Borino*, a small sharpe pounce that grauers vse

II. +5. A die, stamp, or punch, for impressing marks on metal, etc. **Obs.**

1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1566) 31/2 A pounce or printing yorne to marke with, *tudicula* 1612 35 b/2 A pounce to printe the money with, *tudicula*.

+6. A hole punched, punched, or cut out, for the purpose of ornamenting a garment; = **PINK** sb.³

1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 313 While one spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts, another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice to buy him honest and comely apparel for his whole body

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks* (1867) II. 6r If the proud would leave their superfluity in apparel, . . . their vanity in cuts, guards and pounces, their excess in spangling, . . . and needless bravery.

III. 7. A forcible poke with hand, elbow, foot, or stick, a thrust, push, nudge; = **PUNCH** sb. Now dial.; in *Sc* esp. a poke with the naked foot in bed

1755 AMORY *Mans* (1766) II. *or note*, Giving the director a pounce, and asking him what he meant by such behavior? c 1821 J. W. MASTERS *Dict & Sat* bcvii, (E D D.), I thoft I'd fedge him one more pounce. So heav'd my stick an' meant it 1899 CROCKETT *Kitt Kennedy* xii 87 The command was punctuated by sundry admonitory 'pounces' in the ribs. *Mod Sc.* He gave his bed-fellow a pounce with his foot to waken him.

+8. A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock. **Obs.**

1688 R. HOLME *Armorv* II. xi 252/2 *Holts* or *Hutts*, are the Pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparing, or breathing themselves

IV. +9. ? Pounded meat. **Obs. rare.**

1612 tr. *Bemvenuto's Passenge* i. ii. 165 Of the flesh thereof [of the Tortoise] there is made pounces for sicke men [*orig* se ne fa pesti all inferni] to refresh. them.

V. 10. attrib. (from 1): pounce joint, a knuckle in a hawk's toe.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1693) 135 If it fall out that the straine do happen on any of the talloons or pounce 10ynits, whereby you do perceive that place only to swell.

Pounce (pouns), sb.² [ad F. **pounce** pumice, also pounce = Sp. **pómez**, Pg. **pomes**, It. **pomice** := L. **pūmex**, -*icem*, **PUMICE** sb.]

1. A fine powder, as pulverized sandarac or cuttle-shell, used to prevent the ink from spreading in writing over an erasure or on unsized paper, and also to prepare the surface of parchment to receive writing.

[1390 *Emil Derby's Exp* (Camden) 19 Pro xviii pellibus pergamini . . . iij s, et pro pounce, i. d.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pounce*, a sort of Powder strew'd upon Paper to bear Ink, or to soak up a Blot 1714 *Land Gas*. No 5216/3 All Persons may be supply'd with fine Pounce 1727 W. MATHER *Yng Man's Comp* 52 Use Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.*, **Pounce**, among writing-masters, a powder made of gum-sandarac, which being rubbed on the paper, makes it less apt to imbibe the ink; it is therefore used in this manner by those who are curious in the art of the pen, by which means the writing appears more precise, sharp, and determinate 1830 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 16 A cuttlefish, which I never saw before, (common as the shell is for pounce) 1838 MAYNE *Expas*, *Ltr.* **Pounce**, common name for the powder of the concrete resin of the *Spizifer communis*, or of pounce stone 1861 HULME tr *Mogun-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 83 The bone of the Cuttle-fish is used . . . as a pounce to prevent ink from spreading after erasures 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 198/2 *Callitris quadrivalvis*. The resin of this tree is gum sandarach, while powdered it forms pounce. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christa-well* xlvii, Mr. Latimer had carefully erased with penknife and with pounce, the genuine name

2. A fine powder, as powdered sandarac, pipe-clay, or charcoal, dusted over a perforated pattern sheet to transfer the design to the object beneath; stamping-powder.

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Pounce**, among artificers, a little heap of charcoal-dust, inclosed in some open stuff; to be passed over holes pricked in a work, in order to mark the lines or designs thereof on a paper placed underneath. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 76 It [the cuttle-shell] is now only used as 'pounce', or in casting counterfeits. 1853 *Ure Dict.* Arts II. 454 To obviate the difficulty and expense of drawing the pattern on every piece of a service, a 'pounce' is used 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser 1 492/2 This powder (paper powder) makes excellent pounce

3. attrib. and Comb., as **pounce-bag**, **-box**, **powder**; **pounce-paper**, see quot. 1858, **pounce-tree**, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 29 June 2/a Slates, inkstands, pounce-boxes, sealing-wax. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *South-sea Ho*, The pounce-boxes of our days have gone retrograde. 1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 552 Their [the moulds'] surfaces should be brushed evenly over with pounce powder (sandarach) beaten up with white of egg. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pounce-paper**, a transparent paper for drawing, or tracing, &c made in Carlsruhe, it is free from oily, greasy or other objectionable substance, and will therefore bear sketching and painting on 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, **Pounce-tree**, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

Pounce, sb.³ [f. **POUNCE** v.²] An act of swooping, as of a bird or beast on its prey; a sudden swoop or spring, quick or eager movement to an object; esp. in the phrase *to make a pounce*. On the pounce, ready to pounce, watching for an opportunity to spring upon or take one by surprise

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1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. ii 127 The Cherkh made several unsuccessful pounces. 1860 GRM. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* III. cxxii. 69 Choosing which of them you would make a pounce upon with your collected force 1887 E. HARRINGTON in *Ho Comm* (*Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 87), You, Mr Speaker, have been on the pounce for me since I rose, and I claim my right to speak. 1902 *Westm Gas* 12 June 3/1 His enemies were on the pounce to belittle his efforts and misinterpret his motives

Pounce (pouns), v.¹ Forms: (5) pounce (?), pownce, 5-6 pownse, 5-7 pounce, pownce, 5- pounce (9 dial. punse, punce). [Goes in form and sense with **POUNCE** sb.¹ Senses 1, 4, 5, 6, are found also in **PUNCH** v (sense 4 in Wyclif), sense 2 is found in **pounceon**, **POUNSON** v. Two examples in one place in Chaucer, where the MSS are divided between **pounson** and **pounce**, a. F. **poinçonner**, OF. **pouchonner**, = It. **punsanare**

On account of the rarity of **pounson** in Eng, **pounce** and **punch** can hardly have been shortened from it, but they may have been thus formed from the Fr. vb., or in some senses from **POUNCE** sb.¹

Of the Romanic langs., Spanish and Portuguese alone have a corresp. vb, Sp. **punsar** 'to punch, prick, sting', Pg. and OSp. **puncar** 'to prick, to pounce, to fume' (Minshew 1599); but the derivation of a 14th c. word from these langs. seems out of the question Cf. **POUNSON** v., **PUNCH** v.]

I. 1. *trans.* To emboss (plate or other metal-work) as a decoration, by raising the surface with blows struck on the under side, as in *répoussé* work See also **POUNCED** ppl. a 1. *Obs exc Hist*

[1424 in *E E Wills* (1882) 57] He keuered pece of syluer he which was mayster Robertus Stoneham, and is pounces with a crane 1430 in Rymer *Federa* (1710) X. 594 Bassyns of Gold. Pounced with grete Bolelets. 1465 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1866) 424 A stonydyng Cuppe, cover of sylver and alle gylte, powned. 1530 *Palsgr* 663/2, I pownce a cuppe, or a pece, as goldesmythes do 1552 HULOT, *Pounce* Loke in graue, and Imboce. 1590 LEVINS *Mans* 220/24 To Pounce, *maculose* c. 1597-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 934/2 The marchionesse of Dorset gave three gilt bolles pounced with a couer 1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* II. vii 247 At the writing, pounced on the outside of the silver gilt rim, tells

b. *transf.* (in *passive*) Of the surface of an animal body c. *fig* To adorn, decorate

1576 FLEMING *Panopli* Epist. 167 Rhetorical ornaments, which beautifie and pounce the style of an Orator. 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1952 Its Back is variously pounc't with Sand-like Warts.

2. To ornament (cloth, etc.) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, etc.; = **PINK** v.¹ 3. Also **pounce out**. *Obs exc Hist*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T* 7 344 (Hengwrt) Ther is also the costlewe fyttyng in hire gownes, so muche pownconyng of chisel to maken holes, so muche daggyngne of shers [Ellesm. pownsonyng, *Hark* 1758 pounsonn, *Petru* pownsen, *Egerton* 2268 pounsonyng, c 1425 *Hark* 7334, *Selden* pounsyng, *Loud* pounsenge] 1612 347 If they wolde yeue swiche pownsonyng & dagged clothynge to the pouere folk [Ellesm. pownsed, *Hark* 1758, *Petru* pounsonede; c 1425 *Hark* 7334, *Selden*, *Loud* pounsed] 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii. To se a iuge or sergeant at the lawe in a short cole, garded and pounced after the galyarde facion a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 55 b, The syluer [cloth] was pounced in letters, so that veluet might be sene throug 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. iii. 1143 With sumptuous silks (pinked and pounc'd, and puff). 1840 W. H. ANSWORTH *Power of Lond.* v. Over this he wore a mantle of cloth of silver, pounced with his cipher, lined with blue velvet.

b. To cut the edges of (a garment) into points and scallops; to jag Chiefly said in *passive*, of the cloth or garment. *Obs exc Hist*

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 373 Trailing after hym the skyrtes of his goune all pounced in cuttes and tagges. 1548 ELYOT *Dict.* *Concido*, to cutte in littell pieces, to hake smalle, to jagge or pounce, to beate, to kyll or flea. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* II. i. A superlucine of crimson saracen, slashed and pounced with a profusion of fringes.

+10. *passive*. Of leaves, etc.: To be lacinated with jags, points, and indentations on the edges. *Obs*

1578 LYTT *Dodens* iv. lviii 519 The seconde kinde hath broode crompted leaues, al to pounced and jagged, . . . and set rounde about with sharpe prickles 1612 v. 610 The leaues . . . more tender, and more mangled, pounced or jagged. 1861 GREW *Museum* I. i. 12 Every Plate [of the shell of an Armadillo] is about 1/2 Inch broad, curiously composed of small triangular or wedge like pieces, indented one against another, and pounced or prickled all along their edges 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1960 Its edges are rather punct' than notched.

II. +3. To bruise with blows; esp. to bruise, stamp, pound, or beat small; to comminute or reduce to powder by blows. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Pulg* 259 b, He came home with his face all to pounced [contused]. 1577 STANHYURST *Descr.* *Irel* in Holinshed *Chron* (1808) VI. 8 It cutteth flegme, it . . . healeth the strangurie, it pounceth the stone, it expelleth gravell. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Cast over Water Wks*. II. 158 I'll squeeze, and crush, and vnto powder pounce thee 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Ornat* 106 Flowers and leaves being pounced, a ferment being snatched to them, they begin to boyl and be hot, whence ariseth a Gas.

4. To poke or thrust forcibly, esp. with the foot or a stick. Now chiefly *Sc.* (**punce**).

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist* (1663) 139 He made for himself a lofty seat and high Throne, . . . after the manner of the Princes of this world, smiting the thigh with the hand,

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pouncing the footstool with his feet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer* 64 And in this place our glorious Pencoche pounceth out his feathers. 1824 MACIAGART *Galloway Enquiry*, Pounce, to push and strike, as with a stick, to pounce a block in his lair, to push, or rather striking push, a badger in his den. 1853 B. BRICALY *Bundle of Feints* (Lancash.) 25 Pepper Wild want us t' fasten him [the dummy] up ther [i.e. at the door] an' then pounce th' dui an' see what Owd Johnny 'ud say when he coom eawt. *Mod. Sc.* I cannot have the child in bed with me, he pounces so.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1843) 11 *The way of Boring* We have two Labourers at a time, at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce with their Hands up and down to cut the Stone or Mineral, going round, which of course grinds either of them small.

5. To beat, thump, thrash (a person). 1827 CAPT. HARDMAN *Battle of Aldershot* 18 The French were pouncing us. 1847 PORTER *Big Bear*, etc. 146 He did then and there most wantonly and butchishly 'pounce' [sic] his old wife. 1897 RHOCONVY *White Rose Arno* 121 Thou got pounced just the same.

III. † 6. To prick, puncture, pierce, stab. Obs.

c. 1440 *Proust Parv* 411/2 Pounson (A. P., poyntyn), pounco 1570 *Forc. 1. & 2.* 125/2 Cut, pounce, and pounce hym, no longer forbeare. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Irbis* 111 (1586) 121 b, But if so be the blood be yet above the hooft in the legges, you shall dissolve it with good rubbing, with scalyfying, or Pouncing the skinn. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II, 235 There is a juice pressed forth both of the fruit, and also of the root, which sometime they do pounce and prick for to let out the liquor. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrims* iv, 11, Out with your knives, pounce him lightly And, as he roars and rages, let's go deeper. 1640 DAY *Parerg. Schol.* (1881) 70 Some of his profession had so prick and pounce there where wiccupatons with there pennis.

† 7. To prick the skin in designs as a barbaric adornment; to tattoo. Cf. PINK v. 1. 4. Obs.

1555 EDRN *Decades* 359 They prunes vs to pounce and rase theyr skynnes with pley knots. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 The women with an iron pounce and race their bodies, legs, thighs, and arms, in curious knots and portraiture of fowls, fishes, beasts. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 739 Barbarous People that go Naked, do not only paint themselves, but they Pounce and raze their Skin, that the Paining may not be taken forth. 1650 BULWER *Antiquomet* Pref. Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold branded and pounc'd with colours manifold.

Hence Pouncing ppl. a., piercing.

1798 LANDOR *Gehir* vii 55 The wave, painted by the pouncing beak, Swells up the sides and closes far astern.

Pounce (paunz), v. 2 [f. POUNCE sb. 1. 2.].

1. *trans.* To seize, as a bird of prey, with the pounces or talons, to swoop down upon and lay hold of suddenly. To pounce away: to pounce upon and carry off.

1686 F. SPENCER *tr. Vanillas* 116. *Medicus* 207 Whoever pounced the state of Tenu-lima. 1796 POTT *Odes* xix 611 Each favorite fowl he pounced with deathful sway. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 350 They cannot pounce the quarry on the ground. 1800-21 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 76 Late when he pounced the speckled snake. 1821 CLARR *Vik. Mithr.* I 122 And like a hawk from covert spring It pounc'd my peace away.

2. *intr.* To make a pounce; to swoop down as a bird of prey; to spring suddenly upon or at in the way of attack.

1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* iii. 76 So, when a Falcon skims the airy way, Stoops from the clouds, and pounces on his prey. 1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI 74 The gunnet instantly pounces down from above upon the board, and is killed or maimed. 1885 HEREN H. JACKSON *Two Sundays* i, The kitten pounced. At stealthy spiders that tried to pass.

3. *intr.* To pounce on or upon: *transf.* to fall upon suddenly and seize; to seize upon suddenly.

1822 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* i, Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on The Open House. 1835 W. LIVING *Your Prayers* 103 A silent, watchful, crafty people, who may be around us, ready to pounce upon all stragglers. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* x, Might not his tales be pounced upon and carried away by theivish wreckers? 1885 *March Exam* 13 Jan. 5/2 The Germans have chosen to pounce down all at once upon parts of the S. African const.

† b. To 'lay hold of' eagerly, suddenly, or promptly.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 15 He eagerly pounced upon me as one with whom he could pour out his bottled-up grievances. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I iii. 142 The rapidity with which he would pounce on any mistake of grammar or construction. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 40/1 Lord Hartington pounced upon Sir W. Barttelot's unlucky phrase.

4. *intr.* To spring or jump unexpectedly; to 'come down' (in some understood way).

1836 T. HOOK *Gurney* II vi. 306 If I had not, by some misfortune or other, pounced into the old General's room by mistake for his daughter's. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Mind too that I don't pounce in upon you at unreasonable hours again. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 3/1 At a quarter past seven Mr Smith 'pounced', and the Closure was carried by 182 to 118. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Nov 2/2 While walking rapidly along Queen's-gate the defendant suddenly 'pounced' in front of them.

Hence Pouncing ppl. sb. and ppl. a.

1841 LAND ARNOLD *Nis.* I ii. 126 These fine birds, in pouncing, frequently impale themselves on its sharp horns. 1859 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile*, The pouncing proprietor, has hard work to collect his rents. 1883 H. P. SPROFFER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar 583/1 Her face bright with a hovering triumph on the point of pouncing.

Pounce (paunz), v. 3 Also 6 pounce, 7 pounce. [ad. F. *ponce* (c. 1277 in Littré) to polish or erase with pumice (:L. *pumicare* to

polish with pumice, f. *pūmex*, -um PUMICE), also † to paint or powder (the cheeks), to pounce (a design for embroidery), f. *pounce* POUNCE sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* To smooth down by rubbing with pumice or pounce; *spec.* to smooth or finish (the surface of a hat) with pumice, sand-paper, emery-powder, or the like.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Poucer*, to pounce [cf. Cotgr., *Poucer*, to smooth, polish, rub over, with a Pumise stone]. 1611 G. DANIEL *Letter Poems* (Grosart) II 206 Though the Table, Brother, (halfe pounc'd to our hands) may save some Paines. 1668 J. THOMSON *Hat-making* 48 Pouncing is a term for rubbing down the outside of a hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper, or emery paper. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 716/1 To sand paper—or, as it is called in the trade, to pounce—hat-bodies when in the conical form, or when the hat has been blocked, to pounce the bun.

2. To trace or transfer (a design) on or to a surface by dusting a perforated pattern with pounce; to dust (the perforations in a pricked pattern) with pounce; also, to imprint or copy a design upon (a surface) by means of pounce.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* iii 39 Some prick the pattern full of holes & so pounce it upon another paper. 1683 CAPT. WYLLIE *Let. to Pepsin* in *P. & L.* 178 (1842) I 422 Their patterns being drawn on paper, they prick them, as pounce them with charcoal. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 271 Draw or pounce what you design to emboss. 1859 GULICK & TIMMS *Paint* 147 Pricking through the lines, and pouncing the holes with red or black dust.

† 3. To sprinkle with powder, to powder, dust; *esp.* to powder (the face) with a cosmetic. b. To sprinkle with specks, spots, or the like. Obs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. 71 b*, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with spunging, pynning and pouncing. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surgery* vi 58 It shal not be amisse to pounce the ground with a Stanch-Graine of burnt Allome and a double quantity of powdered Rosin both finely searced and highly pumiced, the aby to preserve the Paper or Parchment from thowever piercing with the Colours. 1624 DANCER *Birth of Hercules* xii 57 Decorations, the better to pounce and set forth the great Babilonish whole. 1648 HERRICK *Heagor, Julia's Pethcoat*, Thy aureole pounce't with stars, it shew'd to me Like a celestiall canopie. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* I. 593 They who paint, pounce and plaster up the ruins of women, filling up their wrinkles and deformities.

Pounce commerce. [f. POUNCE v. 2 + COMMERCE sb. 6.] A round game of cards similar to 'grab' or 'snap'.

1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Brookes of B.* xxiii. (heading), Pounce commerce. 1888 J. PAYN *Myrt. Altrividge* viii, Love is very much like the domestic game of pounce commerce—we must always keep changing one's hand, as the cards come round.

Pounced (paunst), a. [f. POUNCE sb. 1. + -ED 2.] Having talons like a hawk: usually in comb.

1687 DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* iii. 117 Some haggard Hawk... Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly. 1700 *Pythagorean Philos.* 570 The strong pounc'd Eagle and the billing dove. 1797 *Generous Attachment* III. 5 The soft doves of Venus will then sit away before the strong pounced eagle of ambition.

Pounced (paunst), ppl. a. 1 [f. POUNCE v. 1.]

1. Of metal-work: Embossed or chased by way of ornament. Obs. exc. Hist.

[1430, etc.: see POUNCE v. 1.] 1502 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 258 My best pownyd peeces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix v. 94 Two silver coupes. With figures grave and pounyt ymagery. 1552 HULOT, Pounced plate, *anaglyphia, anaglypha*. 1584 *Lang. Wills* (1857) I 132 A pounce [pounced] bolle parcell gilt.

2. Of clothing: Perforated, punctured, or laciniated for ornament; pinked. Obs. exc. Hist.

c. 1386 (see POUNCE v. 2). a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII 11 b, All in Crymoyne Satyn, garded with a pounced garde of genee Veluet. 1559 PUTTENHAM *Exc. Passie* iii xlv (A1b) 290 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen? 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 116 Wrought Pillow's bring Pounc'd Law, Stutched Common-wealth, and parled King.

† b. Cut or laciniated at the edges, as a leaf. Obs. 1681 GREW *Museum* ii. v. ii. 248 The Pounced Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina*.

† 3. Beaten, bruised. Obs.

1551 *Beware the Cat* (1570) 8: The young woman to whom she shewed her pounced thies, said I was an unnatural daughter to deal so with my mother.

† 4. Pricked, marked by pricking; tattooed. Obs.

1555 EDRN *Decades* 114 With a sharpe prycke made eyther of bone or elles with a thorne, they make holes in then faces and fourthwith sprinkeinge a powder thereon, they moiste the pounced place with a certyene blacke or redded unse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i 115 That their Nobilitie and Gentry thus spotted, may carrie these staries about them, in then painted pounced limmes, as badges.

Pounced, ppl. a. 2 [f. POUNCE v. 3 + -ED 1.] 1. Powdered, dusted.

1619 H. HURTON *Folke's Anat.* A viij b, And that he may obtaine his lust, compares Her eyes to starrs, to Amber her pounc't hayres. 1633 FRYNE *Histrio* m. i. vi xv 546 b, Their frizled Periwigs, Love-locks, and long effeminate pounced pounce hair. 1683 CAPT. WYLLIE *Let. to Pepsin* in *P. & L.* (1847) I 422 Cotton yarn, which they dip in the liquor, squeezing it gently, so running along the pounced work, where it turns black in a trice. 1809 CRABER *Par. Reg.* i. 151 Tulips tall stemm'd and pounc'd auriculars rise.

2 Sprinkled with minnte specks as if powdered.

1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, The Flowers

of the Picketees are always of a white Ground, spotted or pounced, as they call it, with Red or Purple. 1822 E. CASTLE *Eng. Bk. Plates* 145 The achievements and scrolls and pounced background common to the painters mark.

Pounced stone, for pounce-stone, F. *pierre ponce*, pumice-stone.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xvi. 58 b, With a pounced stone hee rubbeth the plantes of your feete.

Pounceon, var. POUNSON Obs., obs. f. PUNOHEON.

Pouncer (paunsa), [f. POUNCE v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which pounces, † a pouncing tool.

1552 HULOT, Pouncer, *anaglypharius*. 1598 FLORIO, *Punsoe*, a goldsmiths pounce or pounce. 1611 *Idyl.*, *Sigello*, a kinde of pounce goldsmiths vse. 1611 *Idyl.*, *Bulino*, a kinde of pouncer that grates vse.

Pouncer, error. f. POUNCE Obs., thumb-stall.

Pouncet (paunzet). [A modern appellation, app. deduced from POUNCET-box, and used in the same sense.] = next.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 263 Thou art just the height of the King's confessor, and I shall pass for his pounce-bearer. 1899 *Vestm. Gaz.* 5 Aug 1/3 Among the baubles on the chains—the old pouncet, the seal, and the pencil case—there was no knife. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Feb 8/2 No. 29 described as a die-shaped pouncet.

Pouncet-box, quasi-Hist. [Derived in some way from POUNCE sb. 1. or v. 1; perh. orig. a misprint for pounced box, i.e. pierced or perforated box.] app. A small box with a perforated lid, used for holding perfumes. A Shakspearian term revived by Scott. In quot. 1863 for pounce-box, i.e. box of pounce or powder.

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV.* i. iii 38 Twixt his Finger and his Thumbe, he held A Pouncet-box which euer and anon He gaue his Nose, and took't away againe. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvi, Sir Piercie Shafton knelt down, and most gracefully presented to the nostrils of Mary Avenel a silver pouncet box... containing a sponge-dipt in the essence which he recommended so highly. 1842 BARRIAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* ii *Auto-da-fé*, His pouncet box goes to and fro at his nose. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 46 She took the pouncet box from one of the girls, and proceeded to sprinkle gold-dust in Valeria's hair. 1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug 80 Of far more romantic associations was the pouncer, or pouncet box.

Pouncheon, obs. form of PUNOHEON.

† Pouncil, Obs. rare. 1. [ad. F. *poncille* 'the Assyrian Citron' (Cotgr.).] (See quot.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. 31 b, A great barrell of muscadel, and diuers other pouncils, citations and oranges.

Pouncing (paunsiŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. POUNCE v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of POUNCE v. 1 in various senses. Also attrib.

c. 1386 [see POUNCE v. 1. 2.]. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Entrepreneur*, a pricking, pouncing, *interpunctio*. 1610 *Idyl.*, *Puncon*, a pouncing yron, *g. aphum*. 1598 FLORIO, *Broccaglio*, a bodkin or pouncing iron. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words, *Scarification*, is a kind of pouncing or opening of the skin by way of incision slightly, with the fleame or lancet. 1611 *Ser. d. Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii § 2 38 Their going naked, their cutting, pinking, and pouncing of their flesh with garnishments of sundry shapies.

Pouncing, vbl. sb. 2 [f. POUNCE v. 3 + -ING 1.]

The action of POUNCE v. 3, q. v. Pouncing-machine, a machine used in hat-making to smooth the nap, the hat-body being caused to rotate against a revolving cylinder of sand-paper.

1593 [see POUNCE v. 3]. 1601 DRYDEN *Pathos Heaven* (1837) 35 They have spent a good part of the day in pranking and pouncing. 1659 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* ii. 1, What can you do now, With all your paintings and your pouncings, lady! 1656 BACON *Inquis. Compound Metals* Wls. 1597 I 241/2 It may be also used by incorporating powder of steel or copper dust by pouncing into the quicksilver. 1667 MAY *Lucan* ix (1631) 923 As in pouncing of a picture, forth Through every hole the pressed saffron goes. 1668 [see POUNCE v. 3].

Pouncing, vbl. sb. 3: see POUNCE v. 2

Pouncing, ppl. a. 1 and 2: see POUNCE v. 1 and 2.

Pound (paund), sb. 1 Forms: 1-4 (*Sc.* and *n. dial.* -9) pund, (4-5 *n. dial.* punde), 3-pound, (4-6 pounce, pounce(e), pond(e)). [OE. *pund* (pl. *pund*) :-WGer. stem **pundo-* pound (weight), = OSax., OFris., ON., Goth. *pund* (MLG. *punt*, LG. *pund*, MDu. *pont*, Du. *pound*), OHG. *phunt* (MHG. *pfunt*, G. *pfund*), a very early adopted word, a. L. *pondo* indeed a pound (weight), orig. instr. abl. of **pondus*, -um = *pondus*, er-weight, in use short for *libra pondo* a pound by weight, a pound weight.]

I. 1. A measure of weight derived from the ancient Roman *libra* (= 327 25 grams), but very variously modified in the course of ages in different countries, and as used for different classes of things; in the British Empire now fixed for use in trade by a Parliamentary standard Denoted by lb (L. *libra*). Formerly used without change in the pl., a usage still sometimes retained after a numeral, *sc. dial.* and *collog.* also in comb., as a five pound note, a twenty pound shilling.

This pound consisted originally of 12 ounces, corresponding more or less to that of 1200 weight, q. v., which contains 5750 grains = 373 25 grams. This is still used by goldsmiths and jewellers in stating the weight of gold, silver, and precious stones; but as early as the thirteenth or fourteenth century a pound of sixteen ounces was in use for more bulky commodities. This was made a standard for

general purposes of trade by Edward III, and known as the pound *avordupois*, q.v. This pound of 16 ounces, containing 7000 grains = 453.6 grams, has been since 1826 the only legal pound for buying or selling any commodity in Great Britain. In former times the pound varied locally from 12 to 27 ounces, according to the commodity, pounds of different weight being often used in the same place for different articles, as bread, butter, cheese, meat, malt, hay, wool, etc. See a list in *Old Country and Farming Words* (E. D. S.) 174-5. The Scotch pound of 16 ounces of Troy or Dutch Weight consisted of 7608.9496 grains; the Tron pound kept at Edinburgh = 9622.67 grains. Pound is also used to translate foreign names of weights, of cognate origin or representatives of L. *libra*. These vary greatly in Italy between 300 and 350 grams, in Spain and Portugal, the Netherlands, and some German states between 450 and 460 grams, in other German states, Denmark, etc. between 477 and 510222 grams. But the standard German *Pfund* is now 500 grams, i.e. half a kilogram.

805-31 *Charter of Oswulf* (Sweet O. E. T. 444), iii scēp & tua flicca & v goes, & x hennifugas & x pund caesses. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xii. 3 Maria nam an pund deorwyrðre sealfc c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII* 335 An uncia stent on feower and twentig penegum. Twelf sidon twelf penegas beoð on anum pund. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lx. 9 Wip a fals pundre þei begile þem þat sees þaim. 1340 *Ayemb.* 190 Uyttere pond of gold. 1368 *LANG. P. Pl. A.* v. 155, I have peper and plane and a pound of garlek. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wax to be biethede c1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take a pownde of ryse and sethe hom wele. 1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot VI 256, xxiij. ii culvering pulder, price of ilk pund lijs. 1600 J. Powry tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro. 39 Some of them were aboute five hundred pound. 1612 40 Of elephants, some of their teeth do weigt two hundred pounds, at sixteen ounces the pound. 1668 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 71 An hundred fortie two thousand pound of silver. 1744 *BRINKLOW Series* § 22 This excellent balsam may be purchased for a penny a pound. 1749 *REYNARDSON in Phil Trans* XLVI. 59 At the same time [1666] and Place, the Standard Troy Weights were compared with the Standard Avordupois, which fixes the Pound Avordupois at 7000 such Grains, as the Troy Pound weighs 5760. c1796 *BURNS (1816)* The weary Pound o' Tow. 1827 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Met. Syst.* iv (1871) 113 The time and occasion of the introduction of the avordupois pound into England is no better known than that of the troy weight. 1855 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 1225 Pound (Bucks.), sometimes 17 oz.; (Chesh.), 18 oz.; (Corn.), 18 oz.; (Derby.), 17 oz.; (Devons.), 18 oz.; (Dorset), in some parts 18 oz.; (Durham), in many parts 22 oz., etc., etc. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 47 A common standard or 'unit of work' is obviously necessary. That... called the 'foot pound' is one pound raised through a space of one foot in one minute.

† b. A pound weight of water, forming a measure of capacity equivalent to a pint, and used in the OE. period as a standard of liquid and dry measure, in full *water-pound Obs.*

Three Scotch pounds of the Water of Leith was the standard of the pint in Scotch liquid measure = 3 imperial pints. c1000 *Sax. Leechd II* 298 Pund eles gewiðð xii penegum lesse þonne pund wætres, & pund elað gewiðð vi penegum mare þonne pund wætres. 1160 *Gloss 402 Nomina*, water pund.

c. *fig* Of imponderable things; esp. in proverbial expressions.

1246, 1649, 1670 [see *OUNCE* s¹ c.] 1607 *WALKINGTON Obs. Giant* 114 They affirme men to have a pound of folly to an ounce of policy. 1704 T. BROWN tr. *Ennas Sylons Lett* lxxii Wks. 1709 III. 11 B3 An hundred Pound of Sorrow pays not an Ounce of our Debts.

† d. A pound-weight, a weight. *Obs. nonce-use.* 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. 1 314 This Tiger-footed-rage will (too late) Tye Leadens pounds too's heels.

† e. *In pound* ? in pounds, or ? in a balance. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. 11. 36 But if thou now shouldst weigh them new in pound, We are not sure they would so long remaine.

† *Pound of flesh*: used proverbially, with reference to Shaks. *Merch. V.*: see *quots*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1 99 *Shylock*. The pound of flesh which I demand of him is dearely bought, tis mine, and I will have it. 1710 *288 Portia*. Then taking thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh. 1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 23 Who would not... have given his pound of flesh to be captain of her guard? 1887 *Fortin Rev.* Jan. 14 All the other Great Powers want their pound of flesh from Turkey

† 2. *ellipt. (sc. shot)* = *POUNDER* s¹ 2, *Obs. rare.* 1759 *ADM. HOLMES in Naval Chron.* XXIV. 119 One carrying a 24-pound and the other a 9-pound.

† 3. An English money of account (originally, a pound weight of silver), of the value of 20 shillings or 240 pence, and now represented by the gold sovereign. Denoted by £ before the numeral (occass. by l. after it), and distinguished by the epithet *sterling*.

c995 *Rushu. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 24 Was an broht, se him sceolde tyn þusend punda. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII* 306, 11 scillingas beoð on anum pundre, and twelf sidon twentig þeneas byð an pund. c1205 *LAY 8907* He sæl ælche þene senden þreo þusend punden. c1250 *Owl & Night* 1107, & yaf for an hundred punde. c1300 *Havelok* 1633 A gold ring drow he forth anon. An hundred pund was worth þe ston. c1380 *Wyclif VPs* (1880) 82 A litel deeld leed costþ many þousand pond biþe to oure poie land. 1710 *100 Many þousand pondis.* c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxii. The warst hors is worthe ten pownde. 1544 *RECORDED Gr Artes* (1575) 198 Poundes, Markes, and shillings, though they have no coynes, yet is there no name more in vse than they. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* II. 11 232, I can lend you three pound, s¹. There 'tis in six angels. c1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 33 Ten brave Spanish Horses, the worst of which cost three hundred pounds sterling. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 445 § 5 If my

Country receives Five or Six Pounds a day by my Labours, I shall be very well pleased. 1795 *E. TATHAM Nat. Debt* 14 Put the National funded Debt at Two Hundred Millions of Pounds. But what is a Pound. for that is the denominator. 1888 *A. DOWSON Goldsmith* 112 'Pounds' and 'guineas' were then [in the time of Dr. Johnson], as Croker points out in one of his notes, convertible terms

b. Used as the type of a large sum of money, often in contrast with *penny*, or † associated with *mark*. Now chiefly in proverbial phrases. See *PENNY* 9.

c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 67 Also mid his penie also offer mid his punde. 1296 *Ne sculle hi neure comen vp for marke ne for punde.* c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5986 I hat he shal, in a fewe stoundes, lese alle his markes and his poundes. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump* 1112 Thou maist for shyllinges gather poundes. 1562 *MOUNTGOMERY in Archæologia* XLVII 240 Reamebringe that well ys spent the penie that salueth the punde

† c. Through gradual debasement of the coinage, the 'pound Scots', originally the same as the English, was at the Union of the Crowns equal to one twelfth of a pound sterling, being divided into 20 shillings each of the value of an English penny. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 52 Lang eftur syne ransonyt was he For twenty thousand pund to pay. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxi. 75 Into this realm 30w was worth mony ane pund. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot I. 19 Twa hundred pundis usall money of this realm. 1624 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* iii. 14, What a Masque shall I furnish out, for forty shillings? (twenty pound scotch) and a Banquet of Ginger-bread? 1617 *MORVSON Itm.* 1. 283 The Scots of old called 20 English pence a pound, as we in England call 20 silver shillings a pound. 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 177 That sark she cost for her wee Nannie, Wi' twa pund Scots, 'twas a' her riches. 1814 *SCOTT Waverley* xviii. 'Donald would not lower a farthing of a thousand pounds.' 'The devil!' Punds Scottish, ye shall understand

d. Applied to the Turkish and Egyptian gold pieces of 100 piastres, the former of 111 3/4 grains, value at present (1907) 18s. 0 1/2 d., the latter of 131 1/8 grains, value £1. 0s. 3 1/2 d.

1803 *Whitaker's Almanac* 371, Foreign Monies; Gold coins, Ottoman Empire, Turkish pound of 100 piastres £0 18 0. 1889 *Ibid.* 657 Egypt, 100 piastre piece (Egyptian £) £1. 0 3 1/2

e. Phrases. *In the pound*, † at pound, reckoned at so much for each pound. *Pound and (or for) pound*, one pound for another, at the same rate. *Pounds, shillings, and pence*: = money; also attrib. monetary; in *fig* sense, = viewing things at their money value; matter-of-fact, realistic.

1514 *WRIGHTSLEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 9 Where was granted to the King of all men's goodes 6d. in the pownde. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. Table* 25, That all creditors may have pound and pound alyke. 1610-11 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 209 John Raynsom. using the trade of usurie, taking four shillings at pound. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. viii. 325 A new duty from 6d. to 1s. in the pound imposed by statutes 18 Geo. III. c. 26 and 19 Geo. III. c. 59, on every dwelling-house inhabited, together with the offices and gardens therewith occupied. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 123 Let him calculate whether he and they would have been gainers, even in this low, pounds-shillings-and-pence point of view. 1870 J. ANDERSON in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 426/2 Everything... narrows itself down into a pounds-shillings-and-pence question. 1900 *Daily News* 15 May 3/4 We claim to be a practical people, a pounds-shillings-and-pence people

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., in the senses (a) of a pound weight, as *pound-butter*, sold (in quantity) by the pound, as *pound beads*, *puns*, *yarn*; (b) of the amount or value of a pound sterling, as *pound matter*, *prize* b. Special combs.: *pound brush*, a large paint-brush, *pound-day*, see *quot.*; *pound-nail*, see *quot.* 1727-41; *pound note*, a bank-note for one pound (such as are issued in Scotland and Ireland); *pound party* (U.S.), a party meeting without invitation at a friend's house, each member bringing a pound or so of some eatable ready for consumption, which is handed to the hostess to entertain the unexpected guests; also, a gathering to which each person brings a parcel of undeclared contents, which is sold by auction or otherwise to those present, the proceeds being devoted to charity, † *pound-pear*, an old name for a large variety of cooking pear; *pound-piece*, a piece of money worth a pound; *pound-pint*, a pint equal to the capacity of a pound of water: see 1 b, *pound-rate*, † *rent*, a rate of so much in the pound; † *pound-right obs.*, † the right to the amount of moorland which went with a *POUND-LAND*; or † a right to the moor valued at a pound; *pound rocket*, see *quot.*; *pound-velo*, a unit of momentum, the momentum of a body of mass 1 lb. moving with a velocity of 1 foot per second; *pound-worth*, *pound's-worth*, as much of anything as is worth or may be bought for a pound; † *spec.* a piece (of land) worth a pound a year: cf. *LIBRATE* s¹. See also *POUND-CAKE*, etc.

1888 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Pound heads, a kind of bead, white or red, used in West African trade with the natives'

1873 *E. SROU Workshop Receipts Ser.* 1. 106/1 The large round bush, called the 'pound brush', and a smaller one called the tool, are those mostly used in plain work. 1886

ELWORTHY W. Somerset *Wor. Ad.*, 'Pound-butter, butter made up in pats of a pound each, as distinguished from butter in bulk. 1889 *Clarks Gleanings News* 10 May 5/1 The 'Pound Day' at the Victoria Cottage Hospital was a great success, the appeal for a pound weight of some kind of grocery from each donor being very widely responded to. a 1677 *BAYNE On Eph.* 1 (1643) 16 We would be loath to take a ship. in a twelve-pound matter. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Nail*, 'Pound Nails, are four-square in the shank, much used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, though scarce elsewhere, except for piling. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* II. x, Ah! a queer fellow, lent him a one-pound note—never saw it again. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Free* 22 Jan. 2/3 The old-fashioned 'pound party' has become this winter a fashionable city entertainment. 1889 *FARMER Americanism*, *Pound party*, very similar to *Donation party*. 1885 *HIGINS Youngs Nomencl.* 99: *Porre de bon Christian, porre de hure*, a 'pound-penit' a 1667 *COWLEY Ess. in Verse* 4 *Prose*, *Greatness*, He would eat nothing but what was great, nor touch any Fruit but Horse-Plums and Pound-Pears. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Pear*, The pound-pear, or black-pear of Worcester. 1880 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuchie* xxi. 261 These are twenty gouden 'pound-pieces'. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 81 He told her to get a packet of 'pound pins'. 1886 *Folk-Lore* 191. IV. 126 Pins—not the well made ones sold in papers, but clumsy things with wire heads—'pound pins'. 1901 E. NICHOLSON in *N & Q* 9th Ser. VIII. 283/2 Our bushel was originally the measure containing a quantity of wheat equal to the weight of a cubic foot of water at ordinary temperature, 62.5 lb., and therefore on the 'pound-pint' system, containing the same number of pints of wheat. 1773 J. NORTHCOOTE *Let. in Sotheby's Catal.* No. 12 (1899) 39, The gentleman who won the Twenty Thousand 'Pound Prize' in the last Lottery. 1774 *PRIDEAUX Direct Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church-Rate, to be made. by an equal 'Pound Rate'. 1766 *BENTICK London* IV. 404, 125/1 raised by a pound-rate, at 4d. in the pound. 1661 *MARVET Corr.* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 62 'I hat you ascertain in express words the summe that is to be raised by 'pound' lent. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 293 Item, twice fifty more Per ann. in Pound-Rents! 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Suites) II. 128 Two lyttell coffes called tenter coffes, with the church yeards of Darnton, and one 'poundweight' of Branson moore. 1873 *E. SROU Workshop Receipts Ser.* 1. 124/1 A 'pound rocket' will admit a leaden bullet that weighs a pound. 1887 J. B. LOCK *Dynamics* 31 We shall choose as our unit mass-velocity that of a particle of 1 lb. moving with v velo. We shall call this unit a 'pound-velo'. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 668 Of the yifte of Robert, Eile of leyceter, thre 'pounde-worthe of lond in Hales. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ital.* I. 394 The yarn spun is 'pound yarn', not done in hanks at all

Pound (pound), *sb.* 2 Forms: 4-5 pounde, 5 ponde, 5-6 pounde, 6 pond, 6-7 pownde(e), 6- pound. [Not found till near the end of the ME. period. -OE. **pund*, known only in comb. *pund-fold* (in late 12th c. MS.) and early ME. *pundbreche* (Laws of Hen. I) (see *POUND-BREACH*), and supported by the derivatives (*ge-*) *pyndan* to dam up (water) (K. Alfred), *forpyndan* to exclude, bar (Cynewulf): see *PIND* v. Origin unknown; the stem has not been certainly traced in any continental language. Of this, *POND sb.* is an anomalous parallel form, many dialects have *pound* in the sense of *pond*, and the two forms are used indifferently in sense 4 b in reference to canals.]

I. 1. An enclosure maintained by authority, for the detention of stay or trespassing cattle, as well as for the keeping of distrained cattle or goods until redeemed; a pinfold. The right to impound stray cattle still exists, but in Great Britain the impounder can put the animals in his own stable or field, so that public pounds, being unnecessary, are disappearing.

1425 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 115 (Latin) [Item to mending the way between the church of Merck and the] pownde 3s. 4d. 1464 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 559/2 All such distresse to put in pounde. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1638) 113 The owner may lawfully give the beasts meat and drink while they be in pounde. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 168 To shut them up, like Beasts in Pounds, For breaking into others Grounds. 1773 *GODDAM Sloops to Cong. Iv.* Wks. (Globe) 668/1 I'd sooner leave my horse in a pound. 1821 *CLARE Vili. Munst.* I. 88 While pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xix. 'Where am I?' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick. 'In the Pound,' replied the mob. 1846 *LONG Pegasus in Pound v.* The wise men, in their wisdom, Put him straightway into pound

b. *Pound close* or *coveit*, a pound to which the owner of impounded animals may not have access; *pound open* or *overt*, a pound which is not roofed, and to which the owner may have access to feed his beasts.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. 76 He that hath the hurte may take the beestes as a dystresse, and put them in a pounde ouert. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil.* & *May* c. 12 § 1 No Distress of Cattle shall be driven out of the Hundred except that it be to a Pound overt within the same Shire. 1567 *Expos. Termes Lawes* (1579) 157 b, Poundes are in two sorts, the one pounde open, the other pounde close. Pound Close is such a place, where the owner of the distresse may not come to geue them meat and drinke, with out offence, as in a close house, or whatsoever els place. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 1. 13 If a live distress of animals, be impounded in a common pound overt, the owner must take notice of it at his penl, but if in any special pound-overt, so constituted for this particular purpose, the distrainer must give notice to the owner.

c. An enclosure for sheltering or in any way dealing with sheep or cattle in the aggregate, also, an enclosure in which wild animals are entrapped.

1780 A Young *Towr Irel* I 340 Mr. Irwin spreads it in his pound .. for cattle to tread on. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 472 The rushing of a herd over a precipice or into a pound prepared especially to entrap them. 1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 227 Two gates leading from the pound at the far end are now taken charge of by the black boys. The gate from the lane is opened and the 'ragers' rush fiercely into the pound.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen, a pent-up position; a trap; a prison for debtors or offenders; a spiritual 'fold'; in *Hunting*, a position from which escape is impossible or difficult. (See also *LOB's POUND*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 421 Pide of men of þe world þat wolen make hem siche pounds, is an oþer rote of consense agens crist lord of þis world. 1557 *Tottell's Muse* (Arb.) 268, I mene where you and all your flocke, Deuise to pen men in the pound. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Private of Waise* ix, Penne vp thy pleasure in Repentance poundes. 1575 — *Alack for Vast Mountaine Wks* 49 It pleased God to helpe his flocke, which this in pound was pent. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Eu. Man in Hum.* II, 1, An' hee thinke to bee relieu'd by me, when he is got into one o' your aite poundes, the Countess. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 25 The Enemy being by this means brought into a Pound. 1684 OTWAY *Atkeat* III, Well, since I am trapt thus, There is no replevin, and I must to pound. 1797 SWIN *Inst. Iorace* 47, I hurry me in haste away, Not thinking it is leuee day; And find his honour in a pound, Hemm'd by a triple circle round. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII 253 The grassy lock encircled Pound in which the Creature first was found. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* Pound, a position from which escape seems difficult, particularly in hunting. 1887 JULIUS Amaryllis XLIV 133 He's getting into a pound, he really is.

† 3. An act or right of pounding (POUND *v.* 2). 1664 *Rolls of Parli.* V 540/2 The Baylewick... with Poundes, Waifes, Slaues, Heirage and Pannage.

† b. A seizure of cattle, etc., in a raid, etc.: cf. POIND *v.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1445 WYNGTON *Cron.* IV, 11, 22 A company gat he And 12de in England, for to in A pound, and swne it hapnyd sa That he of catale gat a pray.

II. 4. a. A body of still water, usually of artificial formation, a POND. Now *dialect*. b. *esp.* A body of water held up or confined by a dam or the like, as in a mill-pond (now *dialect*), the reach of a canal above a lock, etc. (in which sense *pond* and *pound* are used indifferently.)

1387 THILVISA *Higdon* (Rolls) III 367 Alsauandre hadde alle maner bestes in keyping in hyves, in layes, in fishe weies, and pondes [*MS* *Cont. Trb. D.* in pondes]. c 1450 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) II, 28 Hil is a shrewde pole, pounde, or a well, that downythe the dowgthy. 1535 COVILLALL *Isa.* XLV, 12 All the poundes of Egypte, all the pollice of their Moates & ditches, shal come to naught. 1664 G. MILTON *Yorke Dialogue* 132 (E. D. S.) Our awd Mees is slidden into 'n Pound. 1805 E. ALLWITT *Navig. Thames* 29 So many more Pounds and moveable Weirs as were found necessary might be erected. 1891 COLE *Two Girls on Barge* 46 First a pound and then a lock... 'pound' being a canal definition of the level reaches that lie between the locks. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/6 Witness said there were no indications to show that they were approaching a 'pound' (judgment or accumulation of water). 1900 E. SMITH *MS Collect. Warrucks. Words* (E. D. D.), Where there is a separate pool, the water above the dam is called either the mill dam or the pound.

5. An enclosure for fish. a. A compartment for stowing fish on board a fishing-vessel. b. See *quot.* 1867. c. A net trap for fish; *spec.* the last compartment of a pound net, in which the fish are finally caught; the bowl or pocket.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI, 21 These are pounds or enclosures made on the deck, for each fisherman to throw in what he catches. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Pound, a lagoon, or space of water, surrounded by reef and shoals, wherein fish are kept, as at Bermuda. 1873 *Echo* 12 Mar. 2/2 Immense quantities are, however, taken in what are called 'pounds'. A pound is generally placed on the shallow flats of the bays where fish food is abundant. The fish, enter the pound, and find it impossible to get out again. 1883 S. PLIMSOFT in *10th Cent.* July 162 The haddock... are towed away in bulk in 'pound' (the pounds are like the stalls in a stable, in the hold of the ship). 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 14 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) Wickie-work labyrinthine, acting like a pound in permitting the fish to enter with the flood, but precluding exit with the ebb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pound-like* adj.; pound-boat, a flat-bottomed centre-board boat used on Lake Erie for carrying fish from the nets (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); pound-fee, a fee paid for the release of cattle or goods from the pound; † pound-close, setting free or release from the pound; cf. LOOSE *sb.* 5; poundman, one employed in weir or pound fishing; pound-master, = POUND-KEEPER; pound net, an enclosure formed by nets in the sea near the shore, consisting of a long straight wall or leader, a first enclosure (the 'heart'), into which the fish are conducted by the leader, and a second enclosure (the pound, bowl, or pocket), from which they cannot escape; pound scoop, a scoop used in collecting fish from a pound (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1878 AYERWARD *Transvaal of To-Day* II, (1882) 27 English settlers have been known in a poor neighbourhood to live almost entirely from 'pound-fee' and mileage, earned by continual... intermeddling with their neighbours' herds. 1898 *Wester. Gas* 30 Jan. 5/2 A corner is boarded off in a sort of 'pound-like' manner. 1662 in *Newworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 197 For 'poundclose' of viij of the tenants' horses, 11j. 1888 *Gooder Amer. Fishes* 222 The 'pound-

men sometimes eat them and consider them better than scup. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Poundmaster. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX 537/1 You get my vote the next time you run for poundmaster. 1883 *Gooder Fish. Indust.* U.S. 12 Introduction of 'pound-nets or stake-nets along the sandy coasts of the Atlantic and its estuaries for the capture of the migrating summer shoals. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 362/1 One of the greatest nuisances. That a seafaring man can meet with, and that is pound-nets. They lined the American shore far out into the lake.

Pound (pound), *sb.* 8 [f. POUND *v.* 1]

1. † 1. A pounding; *pl.* that which has been pounded. *Obs. rare.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II, 46 The poundes of the rootes [of Mandrag] must be put into a small firkin of swete wyne. 2. An apparatus for pounding or crushing apples for cider, a cider-mill.

1822 *Trans. Provinc. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* II, VI, 202 This mischievous part of the pound [i.e. lead basins used in cider presses] is now almost universally exploded, and in their place wooden ones are substituted. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* Pound, a mill in which to grind the apples for making cider.

II. 3. A mark caused by a severe blow; a bruise, a contusion.

1862 CAMPION *Alice* 35 [He] would frequently return [from a combat at fisticuffs] in a deluge of gore and all over pounds and bruises.

4. A heavy beating blow; a thump; also, the sound caused by this, a thud.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 4/1 The breathless shout, the pound of hoofs—'The Favourite!' Favourite wins!

Pound (pound), *v.* 1 Forms: a. 1 *pūnian*, -*sean*, 4-7 *pounne*, *powne*, (4-5 *poun*, 8-9 *Se poun*). b. 6-7 *punne*, 6- *pun* (see also *PUN v.*) 7 6-*pound* (9 *dialect*, *pund*). [OE. *pūnian* (also *gepūnian*, ME. *IPONE*) = WGer. **pūnian*, stem *pūn-*, whence also Du. *pūyn*, mod. *pūn* 'rubbish, trash or cyment of stones' (Hexham), LG. *pūn* chips of stone, building rubbish (Doorn-Koolman). For the final *d*, cf. *ASOUND v.*, *BOUND ppl. a.*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To break down and crush by beating, as with a pestle, to reduce to pulp or powder, to bray, bruise, pulverize, triturate.

a. c 1000 *Sa. Leechd.* I 176 genim þas ylcen wyrtie uer-bucum genucude [v. r. gepunede]. a 1092 *Liber Sancti.* XLIV. (1899) 95 Peah þu punige [contunder] stumne on pil[an] (wytie berenhula punigendum [ferenle] hufan punere na byð afyrred fram him dysgyriss his. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Ser.* Wks. I, 89 As spicerie gyweþ smell when it is powdered. 1382 — *Mat.* XXI. 44 Vpon whom it [this stone] shal falle, it shal togide poune hym [1388 to-brise hym]. 1578 LYRIC *Doctore* I, 1 3 Sothrenwode pounde with a rosted dunce, and laide to the eyes. 1616 SURI. & MARSH *Country Farme* 41 Powne and temper them altogether. 1620 VLINCK *Via Recta* (1650) 125 Grot poune and sifted or strained therein. 1653 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 138 Anaxarchus... being condemned... to be pound with iron pestels in a mortar.

b. 1559 MORVING *Evonym* 132 Then punne it in a mortar. *Ibid.* 286 Pun them that be to be pound. 1600 HENWOOD *Pl. Edw.* IV, 11 The honestest lad that ever poun spide in a mortar. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* II, 8 Cacao nut, punned, and dissolved in water. 1794 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 120 To feele more of their sweetnesse, I will pound these spices. 1697 DRYDEN *Parg. Georg.* I, 138 The Peasant... who pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clouds. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 477 Let him... dry them, and pound them in a mortar. 1828 CROWE *Glass, Pind.* to pound. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I, 315 After the apples have been pressed, they may be economically pounded a second time. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xii, A flat stone to pound roots with.

b. *fig.* 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II, (1822) 78 The word of God is not preached unto them, and as it were brayed, punned, interpreted, and expounded. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 201 He therefore so ground and punned Annibal, by coasing him thorow all Samnium. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 II, 80 To think a gross body may be ground and pounded into rationality. 1884 *Noncon.* & *Indep.* 12 June 570/1 The Lord Advocate... pounded it [the Bill] to powder.

2. To strike severely with the fists or some heavy instrument, to strike or beat with repeated heavy blows; to thump, to pummel. Also *fig.*

a, β 1790 A. WILSON *Pack Post. Wks.* (1846) 29 John swore that he wad poun you [vines about you, spoon you] 1803 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* in form *poun* in Herefordshire, *poun* in E. Lanc. *poun* (pun), *pūn*, *pūnn*, *poan*, from Cumbld. to Glouc. and Leicester.

γ. 1700 DRYDEN *Cyr. & Alcione* 392 With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindarica Wks.* 1824 IV, 190 Pounds thy pate. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots Wks.* (1869) 386, I stood pounding him with my satire. 1887 HUGHES *Pom. Brown* I, v, The big boys who sit at the tables pound them and cheer. 1858 COL. K. YOUNG *Diary & Corr.* (1902) App. 288 We pounded your regiment the other day. 1874 SYMONDS *St. Italy & Greece* (1898) I, 12, 176 Horses sea deities pounding one another with bunches of fish. 1875 LE FANU *Wall Die xxviii*, I danced every day, and pounded a piano, and sang a little. 1897 CLERY *Min. Tact* xiv (ed. 3) 189 To hang closely on their rear, pounding them with light guns.

b. *with advb. extension.* To knock (something) in, out, etc., by pounding; to hammer, beat.

1875 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* II, 53 My foolishness is being pounded out of me. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 The fortifications might be pounded to pieces. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* xi, (1900) 193 The big drum pounded out the tune. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II, v, 182 He must not simply state a reason, but pound it into a thick head by repetition.

c. U. S. *Stock Exch.* To beat down the price of (stock); = HAMMER *v.* 2 d (6).

1901 *Murray's Mag.* XXIV, 522/1 The bears let the opportunity to pound securities go by the board.

† 3. With inverted construction: To deliver (heavy blows) on some one. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV, 1v, 31 An hundred knights All which at once huge stokes on him did pound, In hope to take him prisoner, where he stood on ground.

4. *intr.* To beat or knock heavily, deliver heavy blows, fire heavy shot (*at, on*). *Pound away*, to continue delivering blows; to hammer away.

1815 [see POUNDING *vbl. sb.* 1] 1858-9 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) I, 292, I found all our guns pounding at the Martindale. 1860 EMLISON *Cond. Life, Power Wks* (Bohn) II, 340 The chief engineer pounded with a hammer on the trunnions of a cannon, until he broke them off. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/2 The Opposition are anxious to have their great guns in the Upper Chamber pounding away at the same time. 1885 R. L. & F. STILVENSON *Dynamiter* II, Within the lodging-house feet pounded on the stairs. 1895 HARR *Story of Life* (1900) VI, xxx, 400 An electric piano... goes on pounding away by itself. 1901 H. HARLAND *Com. & Err.* 60 Ferdinand Augustus's heart began to pound.

fig. 1861 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) II, 73, I spent the bulk of yesterday pounding at Dunstan in the British Museum.

b. Of a ship or boat: To beat the water, rise and fall heavily.

1903 *Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 5/7 The sea had become rough, causing the boats to pound considerably. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Aug. 7/2 The wreck of the 'Manchuria'. The vessel is lying far inside the reef, and is pounding heavily.

5. *intr.* To walk, run, or dance with heavy steps that beat or pulverize the ground; to ride hard and heavily; *transf.* of a steamer, to force its way through the water, paddle or steam along forcibly.

1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Novel* I, (1806) I, viii, 51 'Look at that absurd creature!' exclaimed Forester, pointing out a girl, who was footing and pounding for fame at a prodigious rate. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* I, A fat farmer, sedulously pounding through the mud. 1852 R. S. SUTHERS *Spence's S. Tour* I, He thought he saw [him], pounding away on the chestnut [horse]. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II, 20 So he pounds along sitting well down in his saddle. 1880 MISS BRADON *Just as I am* xviii, I am not going to pound over half the country in a futile endeavour to come up with the hounds. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xxiv, 158 Cantering up St. James's Street... or pounding round Hyde Park. 1898 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 She [steamer] pounded along splendidly over 20 knots an hour.

6. *trans.* To consolidate by beating, to beat hard; *esp.* in technical use in form *pūn*, to ram down (earth, clay, or rubble) as in making a roadway or embankment. see *PUN v.* 1

1850 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* XI, II, 706 The cows so thoroughly 'pound' the ground that in summer it is in many parts as hard as a brick.

Pound (pound), *v.* 2 Also 5 *poun*, 7 *poun*. [f. POUND *sb.* 2 Cf. *PIND v.*, *POIND v.*]

1. *trans.* To place or shut up (trespassing or straying cattle) in a pound, to impound.

c 1450 *Oseney Reg.* 44 That þey [bestes] be not Inparkid or pounyd but þey be 1-founde in open harnis [cf. *ibid.* 24 Inparkid or y-pounyd, *ibid.* 86 Inparkid or pounyd]. 1530 PALMER. 663/2, I pounce, I put horse, or bestes in the pynfolde. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 121 They exercise a petty royalty in pounding beasts. a 1711 KLN *Urana* Post. Wks. 1721 IV, 503 Your Neighbour Swans the Trespassers will pound. 1819 *Metropolitan* II, 205 Law-suits for trespass, for poaching, pounding cattle, give him notoriety in the country. 1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 87 We must not go more than half a mile away from the road, or we [i.e. our cattle] 'll be 'pounded'. 1881 SMYER *Abol. Posture* (Arb.) 69 Me thinks I deserve to be pounded, for straying from Poetrie to Oratione. 1770 D'URVY *Pills* (1872) V, 179 For the Heart that still wanders, is pounded at last.

2. To shut up or confine in any enclosure or within any bounds or limits, material or otherwise. Also with *advb.* Also *fig.*

1539 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 12 Euen so these men do pound, then capacite in barren Compendiums. 1608 HENWOOD *Rape Lucerne* II, IV, Sit round: the enemy is pounded fast in their own folds. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* IV, 1, Married once, A man is staked or poun'd, and cannot graze Beyond his own hedge. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 364 More might be said, if I were not pounded within an Epistle. 1644 MILTON *Arctop* (Arb.) 48 That gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his Parkgate. 1762 COLMAN *Jealous* IV, 11, 1, (1775) 22, I wish Harriot was fairly pounded [= married]. It woud save us both a great deal of Trouble. 1776 *Remembrance* (1777) IV, 272/2 Hopkins, and his little navy, are safely pounded in Providence river, near Rhode Island. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii (1848) 323 And the round wall of madness pound us in.

b. *spec.* in *Fox-hunting* (*pass.*), said of a rider who gets into an enclosed place from which he cannot get out to follow the chase. *To pound the field*: see *quot.* 1886.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX, 353 The whole field [i.e. the assemblage of riders] was fairly pounded. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mht. Harb.* xvi, 135 Whenever one individual succeeds either in what is termed *pounding* a field, or in getting such a start of them that nobody shall have a chance of catching him whilst the pace holds. 1895 — *Riding Recoll.* viii, (1899) 131 A man who never jumps at all can by no possibility be 'pounded'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., In hunting, an impassable barrier is said 'to pound the field'. So also a bold rider who clears a fence which others cannot do is said 'to pound the lot'.

fig. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* ix, The pounding of

POUNDER.

1755 JOHNSON s v, A note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears, 1829 MARRYAT F. *Midway* iv. I pocketed the little donation—it was a ten-

pounder 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 2/1 It is cheating, to discuss anily for the nonce, links which are two thousand pounds, and single pearl pins worth £1,200 each.

III 4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as **pounder pear** = **pound-pear** (POUND sb 1 4); *one-, two-, etc.* **pounder cartridge**, 12- (etc.) **pounder gun**, etc.

1697 *Drayden Vag. Georg.* 11 127 Unlike are Bergamotes and pounder pears. 1807 *Hutton Course Math.* II 261 What length of a 36-pounder gun [etc.]? 1828 J. M. SPLEARN *Brit. Gunner* 362, 2-pounders take about 4 sheets of 12-pounder cartridge paper. 3-pounders, 1 sheet of 9-pounder paper. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 95 The 12-pounder Armstrong field pieces are believed by the Committee to be efficient.

† **Pounder**, *v.* Obs. rare. [app. freq. of POUND v. 1] = POUND v. 1.

1570 *LAVINS Manus.* 78/8 To pounder, *tritumare*.

Poundfalte, obs. form of **PINFOLD**.

Pound-foolish, *a.* Foolish in dealing with large sums. antithetical to PENNY-WISE, *q. v.* So **Pound-foolishness**, **Pound-folly**; see **PENNY-WISDOM**.

Pound garnett, obs. *f.* **POMEGRANATE**.

Pound-house. [f. POUND v. 1 + HOUSE sb.] A building in which the pounding, pulverizing, or crushing of material is done; as *a.* part of a glass-works; *b.* a cider-mill.

1705 *Land Gaz.* No 381/3 A Round Bottle Glass House, with all Conveniences, a Pound House and Smith's Forge. 1795 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I Gloss 323, etc., Pound-house. [*Ibid.* 228 The apples being thrown into a large trough or tub, five or six persons pounded them with large club shaped wooden pestils. Hence, no doubt, the epithet pound is applied to the house, etc., in which the whole business of cider-making is performed.] 1899 *RAYMOND No. 501* v. vi. 122 Jacob Hlandford stayed out in the pound-house giving another screw to his apple cheese.

Pounding (paun'ding), *vb.* sb. 1 Forms: see the *vb.* [-ING]. The action of POUND v. 1.

1. Crushing or bruising into pulp or powder; trituration, pulverizing.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Mayadurra*, hammering, stamping, pounding. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xii xviii, Vejuice may be made by punning and stamping unripe grapes in mortars. 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* i (1872) 24 Reduced by pounding in a heavy mortar. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The juice of the apple, after being expressed by an operation called 'pounding'; ferments.

b. conc. The proceeds of this process; pounded substance, the quantity pounded at one time.

1872 *BLACKIE Lays Night* p. xviii, The sea bottom, covered with the poundings of these rocks. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/5 A certain London firm had taken his whole year's 'pounding' [of ciders].

2 Striking or beating with or as with the fist; heating, pummeling, knocking, thumping; heavy firing; an instance of this.

1825 in *Scott Paul's Lett.* (1839) 125 [Remark attributed to Wellington at Waterloo] Hard pounding this, gentlemen, let's see who will pound longest. 1858 *Col. K. Young Diary & Corr.* (1901) App. D 332 We should have given the rascal a regular pounding. 1866 T. L. Dn *Vinyl. No. 101* v. 122, *Black. & Co.*, *Pruning* 424 The pounding of a form... with furious blows from a heavy mallet.

3 Heavy riding.

1883 *Jessop Arcady* iv (1887) 116 The dreary pounding back at night in the dark, to find the baby sick.

4 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as **pounding house**, **machine**, **mill**; **pounding barrel**, a barrel in which clothes are pounded in water to cleanse them; **pounding maho** (*slang*), a fight; also *transf.*

1869 Mrs. SIOW *Old Town* xxvii, The thunder of the 'pounding-barrel' announced that the washing was to be got out of the way before daylight. 1866 W. D. Tr *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 353 Their work-house was called pistrinum or a 'punning-house'. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 813 A stamping mill or 'pounding machine'. 1825 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* XII 599 You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a 'pounding match'... Napoleon did not manoeuvre at all. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I 614 A good situation on a creek, for a 'pounding-mill'.

Pounding, *vb.* sb. 2, confining in a pound: see POUND v. 2.

Pounding, *vb.* sb. 3, in coming: see POUND v. 3.

Pounding, *pp.* *a.* [f. POUND v. 1 + -ING 2.]

That pounds, in various senses of POUND v. 1.

1865 *LE FANU Guy Dev.* II. xi. 105 He strode up with pounding steps to his dressing-room. 1894 B. THOMSON *J. Sea Farns* 143 The inging thud of the pounding kava-stones ceased. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* i vii. 113 Ah, the adventure of it, the rush of air, the pounding horse, and the safe, fierce arms!

Pound-keeper. [f. POUND sb. 2 + KEEPER.] One who has charge of a public pound; a pinder.

1783 *COWPER Reports* 478 If wrongfully taken, it was at the peril of the person bringing them, not of the pound-keeper, who has no right or power to judge of the legality of the capture; but is the officer of the law, and ministerial only. 1884 *Law Times* 15 Mar. 364/1 A pound-keeper obtains a penalty before the justices against the owner of some sheep for releasing them from pound. 1886 *Even. Bell* (Auckland, N. Z.) 29 June 8/4 Borough of Newton. Written applications for Poundkeeper and Ranger will be received up to 5 o'clock on Thursday, July 1.

† **Pound-land**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **pund-**. [f. POUND sb. 1 + LAND sb., repr. med. *L. libralis terra*.] A measure of arable land equal to four oxgangs or half a plough-land.

1547 in *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 139 Dowhill maill for ewrie pundland, that is to say, twentie punds money of

this realm for the said ten pund land. 1595 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 468 Of every pundland of auld extent 1585 *Dur. Sc. Lich.* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 136 Thirteen acres extends and sail extend to ane ovgait of land, and four ovgait extends and sail extend to ane pund land of auld extent. 1793 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Pound land*. This is also called *libralis terra*, and is used in Scotland to denote a certain portion of arable land, containing four oxengates, or fifty-two acres.

Poundlar, var. of **PUNDLAR**, 1, steelyard.

† **Pound-law**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **punlaw**. [f. POUND sb. 2 + LAW sb. 1] Ameicament for

pounded cattle or pointed goods

1463 *Bugh. Cr. Rec. Newburgh* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvi (1876) 161 Ika man sail hold on his awyn grys a kow or a hoiss in tedi, and gyff yai war foundyn lods ye pound-law [i.e. *law of the pound*] could be iij d. 1543 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) 1 39 For the quhilk ilk auchenpait sail pay to him ane d. by [-besides] his punlaw. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 130 He mycht on no wyne eschett thaim, nor halt thaim langat, bot quhile thaim had payit ane giot for the heid of ilk ox for thair poundlaw.

Poundler, variant of **POUNDLAR** *Sc. Obs.*

Poundless, *a.* [f. POUND sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a pound (of money).

1891 G. MURDOCH *One of our Cong.* I xiii. 255 I'm penniless or poundless.

† **Pound-lien**. *Sc. Obs.* In 3? **punlayn**, 6 **pundlene**. [f. POUND sb. 2 + LIEN 1.] Fee for the release of an animal from the pound.

c. 1280 *Inquis. Miscell. Chanc.* File 67, No. 4 (P. R. O.), Dominus Thomas de Brad petit octo denarios de punlayn de hominibus domini regis. 1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 149 The prouet, bailieis, and counsaill omdant Georg Annan pvdler of thair kirk yard, and omdant the pundlene of eury best to be four d.

† **Pound-like**, *adv.* Obs. [f. POUND sb. 1 3 + -LIKE 1 b.] By the pound; at so much per pound.

1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 59/1 Deduction to be made out of every mannes appest pound like.

Pound-lock. Also 8-9 **pound-lock**. [f. POUND sb. 2 + LOCK sb. 2] A lock on a river for pounding up the water; = LOOK sb. 2 7.

1783 *Rules, Orders, etc. Thames* 13 Any of the pound-locks, lock tackle, weirs, buicks, winches. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 474/1 A century has witnessed the construction of the entire navigation of the Thames by pound-locks. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL 447 In these side cuts the pound lock was introduced, with side weirs to enable the floods to escape.

Pound-meal, *adv.* Obs. *etc. dial.* [f. POUND sb. 1 + -MEAL.] Pound by pound; by the pound.

1362 *LANGLE P. Pl.* A. II. 118 Pardoners senden him on sonendays with seales to churches, And gaf pardon for pons, poundmele [i.e. poundmeal, C. pound-meal] a-boute. 1503 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., the market women sell their butter by the dozen or pound meal.

Poundre, obs. form of **PONDER**.

† **Poundrel**. *Obs.* Also 5 **poundrelle**. [Cf. POUNDER sb. 1 and L. *ponderale* the public scales.]

1. Some kind of weighing apparatus.

14. *Nom.* in W. Wulker 174/35 *100 ponde*, a fowdrelle [i.e. poundrelle] Res. ut vera staterem potate statera. 1240 *MYC 712* All þat falsen or vse fals measures, burshelles, galones, & potelles quantes or false wrightes, poundres or poundrelles, or false ellen yerdes.

2. [perh. a distinct word.] A head.

1564 *COTTON Scarron* 27 So nimble flew away these scundels Glad they had scap'd and sav'd their poundrels.

Poundstone. [f. POUND sb. 1 + STONE.]

1. A natural stone or pebble of a pound weight, formerly often used as a weight.

1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Epig.*, etc. *Trifles* 24 Then doth the ponderous poundstone puise Bring downe their feete againe. 1835 *ROBINSON Flinders Gloss.* *Poundstone* or *Pundstone*, a natural stone or pebble of the requisite weight, by which farmers formerly portioned their butter into pounds of twenty-two ounces or 'the lang pund'. 1860 *ATHENAEUM* 22 Sept. 375 Echm which they called 'pound stones', as they were often used by the dairywomen for a pound-weight in the sale of butter.

2 *Coal-mining (local)*. See *quots.*

1879 *Mrs. JACKSON Shropsh. Word bk.*, *Poundstone*, ditto lying next under the coal—the coal floor. 1883 *GRISLEY Gloss.* *Coal Mining*, *Poundstone*, a kind of undecayed

Pound-weight, *sb.* (a.) [f. POUND sb. 1 + WEIGHT sb.] A weight of one pound; *spec.* a piece of metal of the weight of a pound avoirdupois, and stamped to that effect, used in weighing.

1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *As, assis*, a pounce weyghte. *Ibid.*, *Libralis*, a pounce weight. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 282 The pound weight English, being twelve ounces Troy, doth overpoise the pound weight of Scotland four penny weight and nine grains English. 1706 *PHILIPS, A Pound-Weight* of Silver-Bullion is worth 3 Pounds Sterling. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. vii. 274 No man can, by words only, give another an adequate idea of a foot rule, or a pound weight.

b. as adv. Of equal or exact weight.

1648 R. CABBENTON *Experience* IV. i. 125 Truly if my power had been pound-weight with my will.

[**Pounce** in *Kyng Alis.* (Weber), mispr. for *pounce* = *PAN sb.*]

Poungarnard, -garnet(te), -karnet, obs. *ff.* **POMEGRANATE**. **Pounce**, obs. form of **POUNCE**.

† **Pounson**, *v.* Obs. rare. [a. OF. *pounsonner*, *pounsonner*, Picard *pouchnonner* (1324 in *Godef. Compl.*), mod. F. *pouchnonner* to pounce (in goldsmith's work) = It. *pounsonare* to pounce, *f.* OF. *pounson*, *pounson*, *pouchnon*, F. *pouyon*, It. *pounsonare*, *pounsonare*, *PUNCHION* sb. 1 The Chaucer

MSS. are divided between *pounson* and *pounce*. The precise sense in the quot. is not recorded for OF. or It., and does not occur in *PUNCHION* sb. 1, but is found from 16th c. in *POUNCE* v. 1 and sb. 1] *trans.* To stamp holes in (clothing) for the purpose of adornment; to PINK. Hence *Pounsoned ppl.* a., *Pounsoning vbl. sb.*

1786 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* f. 344, 347 [see *POUNCE* v. 1 2] *Pouoir*, obs. form of **POWER**.

Poup, -e, *poupp*, obs. *ff.* **POOF** sb. 1, v. 1, 2.

† **Poupe**. *Obs.* rare. 1. [Shortened from F. *poupée* doll.] A puppet; a doll.

1530 *PALSGR.* 257/2 *Poupe* for a childe, *pouppes*

|| **Poupée** (*pape*). *Obs.* [F. *poupée* baby, doll, puppet, wax figure, plaster cast, etc.] A figure used for making and exhibiting dresses, wigs, etc.

1786 *Lounger* No. 76 p. 3, I will take care to exhibit a set of Poupées, which will convey a perfect idea of the reigning dress and undress of the fashionable world. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV 25/2, I do not wish to have my head and face moulded to a poupee for the embellishment of his window.

† **Poupeton**. *Cookery Obs.* [Origin of this and next obscure.] (See *quot.* 1706.)

1706 *PHILLIPS, Poupeton*. In *Cookery*, a Mess made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin slices of Bacon laid underneath, Pigeons, Quail, or other sorts of Fowl dress'd in a Ragoo in the middle, and a peculiar Farce or Dish of stuff'd Meat called *Godivoie* on the top, the whole to be bak'd between two gentle Fires. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v., When you have made your Flesh Poupeton after the usual Manner, let two or three Handfuls of strain'd Pease be thrown into it, before it is cover'd with its Farce, and let all be inclosed with the Godivoie.

[OF. had *pougette* a kind of pottage (Godef.), It. has *pougette*, 'olives of veale roasted' (Florio), 'balls of mixed meate' (Baret), and *poupetious* finger-tips; but these do not suit the sense.]

† **Poupiets**. *Cookery Obs.* [app. related to *prec.*] (See *quot.*)

Mispr. pounpiets in J., whence various errors in later Dicts. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Poupiets*, a Mess made of long and thin slices of Bacon, cover'd with Veal-stakes of the same Bigness, as also with a good Farce, in order to be roll'd up and roasted on a small Iron Spit, wrapt up in Paper. 1721 *BRADLEY, Poupiets*. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* *Poupiets*, a Culinary Term. 1755 *JOHNSON, Poupiets*. 1828 *TODD, Poupiets* (etymologically citing Bailey). 1828 *WEBSTER, Poupiets*. 1846 *WORKS, Poupiets*.

Pour (pōr), *v.* Forms. see below [ME. *pour-en*, evidenced early in 14th c.; not in OE., nor in the cognate langs.; source obscure: see Note below. The prevailing written form from the first has been *pour(e)* (also spelt *power(e)*, *power*), in ME. (as still in Sc. and n. dial.) = (*pur*), in mod. Eng. till 19th c. (and still dial.) = (*paue*), proved by the spelling *power*, *power*, and by rimes in all the poets from Pope to Tennyson and Swinburne (these last have also *pōr*): see illustration of Forms. But the spelling *pour* is found in some 15th c. writings, and *poor* (perh. = *pur*) in Palsgrave and Shaks. The late 18th and 19th c. (*pōr*), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker 1791, approved by Webster 1836, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for: it could hardly be derived from (*power*); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *pour*, though connecting evidence is wanting; it may also repr. 16th c. *poor* (= *pur*), altered as in *floor*, *door*; and vulgar *more*, *poor*, *shore*, *poor*, for *moor*, *poor*, *sure*, *poor*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4-7 *pour*, 5- *poor*. B. 5-7 *powre*, 6-8

power. γ. 5 *poore*. δ. 6 *poore*, 6, 9 *dial. poor*.

a. 13 *Cowper* II, 5833 (Gott.) To be water of the flum þu ga, And poure (Cott. put, *pauf* putte) it vp upon þe land. c. 1330-1540 (see B. i. 3 b) *Poure*, *poir*. 1570 *LIVINS Manus.* 222/30 To *Poure*, *fuindere*. 1712 *Pope Messiah* 13 Ye Heav'n's! from high the dewy nectar poue [*pune* show'it] 1728 — *Dunci* 11 3 Where on her Curis the Public pous fragrant Gaias and Golden show'rs. 1780 *COWPER 1 Able Talk* 210 Winter invades the spring, and often pous A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers. 1781 *MORRISON in St. Paraphr.* xxv. vi, Through latest ages let it pour, In memory of my dying hour. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* v. xxi. x A mighty crowd, such as the wide land pous like the rush of showers. [*Ibid.* ii. xlii. 6, x. xi. 5, etc. *rimes* with *more*, *gore*, *before*] 1830 *TENNYSON Poet's Mind* 12 Holy water will I pour Into every gay flower [*In later poems* *pour'd* *waters* with *stoned*, *car'd*].

β. c. 1420 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 10 Be siege and powre in water thenne. 1570 *LIVINS Manus.* 78/20 To *Powre*, *fuindere*. 1597 *LIVY Woman in Moons* i. 1 25 High lone himselfe Receives more influence then he powers on thee. 1621 *Baill. Ps.* xli. 4, I powre out my soule in mee. 1683 *SALMON Daron Med.* 1 107 Then powling the matter upon a cold Table. 1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II 22 The Light the Great Maimonides had powered into this enquiry. γ. c. 1420 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 As a man may pore it out of þe bolle. c. 1440 *Proup Pars.* 409/2 *Porya* in, *uyfunde*. c. 1490 *Ibid.* *Poyon* owt, *effunde*.

δ. 1530 *PALSGR.* 662/2, I poore drinke or lyccoure in to a cuppe or vessell. c. 1600 *SHAKS Sonn.* xxxviii, Thou.. that poort into my verse Thine owne sweet argument

B Signification. I. *trans.*

1 To emit in a stream; to cause or allow (a liquid or granular substance) to flow out of a vessel or receptacle; to discharge or shed copi-

ously, also, to emit (rays of light). Said either of a person, or of a thing which discharges a stream. Often with advbs., *forth, out, in, down, off*, etc.

c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 206 The lazar tok forth his coupe of gold. Therin he poureth that win so rich. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. P.* 648 (*Cleopatra*) He poureth his pesyn vp on the hachis sledere. 1590 M. NISBET *N. I. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III *Prol. to Romanis* 332 Ewin as watter þe powret into anne wechel. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* 11. 5 Drynke my wyne, which I have poured out for you. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* 1. 1. 46 Drink being powrd out of a cup into a glasse, by filling the one doth empty the other. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *I. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 418 Pouring forth many tears, with great repentance and sorrow. 1614 MARSHAM *Cheap. Husb.* i. iii. (1668) 34 Powre a spoonful of cold vinegar into her ear. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* Wks. 1774 III. 62 The remaining matter with the least heat may be poured out like a liquor. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 322 The Sky being covered with black clouds, pouring down excessive Raine. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 159 If potash be poured into a solution of this salt, it produces a precipitate. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 206 Vesicles remain for several days, and then pour out a thin ichor. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 227 Liquid darkness, which the Deity Within seems pouring, as a storm is poured From ragged clouds. 1820 W. LIVINGSTON *Sketch Bk.* II. 14 The sun had poured his last ray through the lofty windows. 1835 KINGSLEY *West. Ho.* i. iv. Campian. trying to pour oil on the troubled waters. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 A large wide valley into which both mountains pour their snows. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/4 He was obliged to pour cold water very plentifully upon the zeal of his Irish friends.

b. *nonce-use.* To send (something) down a stream.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 19 But the sad virgin, innocent of all, Adowne the rolling river she did poure [*primes* succoure, flour=floor].

c. *absol.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) *a Kings* iv. 40 So they powred out for the men to eat. 1560 (Genev.) *Ibid.* i. 11 Powre out for the people, that they may eat. a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 147 Men are sponges, which to poure out, receive.

2. Said of a river, etc.: To cause the water to flow in a flood; *refl.* to flow with strong current, to fall into the sea, etc.

1605 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warrens* 591 The Rhine mixeth and powres it self into Issell. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 97 Before him Doon pours all his floods. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. 13, 38a As a stream might pour itself into the sea. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perrycross* 269 Every gateway poured its runnel, and every flinty lane its torrent.

3. *transf. and fig.* To send forth as in a stream, to send forth, emit, discharge copiously and rapidly. a. With material object: To send forth (persons) in a stream (also *refl.*); to discharge in rapid succession or simultaneously, as missiles; to cause (money or any commodity) to flow or pass in a constant stream; to bestow profusely.

1590 SHAKS *Hen. V.* v. Pro. 24 How London doth powre out her Citizens. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *1 Sam.* xxiii. 27 Make hast, and come, because the Philistines have poured in themselves upon the land. 1677 MORSYON *Itin.* ii. 83 From all parties they poured upon us great volleys of shot. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocritus's Idylls* i. 74 When the Captain was come within distance [he] poured in two Broad-sides among them. 1715-20 POPE *Ibid.* ii. 90 Crete's hundred cities pour forth all her sons. c. 1764 GRAY *Traveller's Ode* 6 He nor heaps his brooded stores, Nor on all profusely pours. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xviii. And refulgent through the pass of fear The battle's tide was poured [from sword]. 1836 MARSHAL *Idylls* *Easy* xxx. At the world given, the broad-side was poured in. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 495 Sixty thousand a year, little more than what was poured into the English exchequer every fortnight.

b. With immaterial object: To send forth or out as in a stream (words, music); to give free utterance or expression to (a feeling); to shed or infuse freely or continuously (an influence, etc.)

1526 TYNDALE *Acts* ii. 17 Of my spete I will poure out upon all flesh. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 61 Daniel lykwysse cap. 9. powereth forth his herbe before god. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 38 Madde men whiche . . . poure out wordes, whiche neither themselves vnderstand nor othere. — *Eph.* x. Iesus Christ that of hys free favour, hath powred all gentile kyndenesse vpon vs. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* x. 45 On the Gentils also, was powred out [Victor] shed out, [TYNDALE shed out] the gift of the holy Gost. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 58 That he alone myghte poure out all his indignation vpon them. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famae of Loue* 19 The essential nature or being of God is poured into us. 1644 *Directory for Public Worship* 11 That God would powre out a blessing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ The Charms which Nature has poured out upon them [Woman-kind]. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 33 Is it for thee the lunnet pours his throat? 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.* *Night* 23 They pour sleep on their head. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 325 Such words she o'er her lover pours As give herself relief. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 452 He frequently poured forth on plaintiffs and defendants . . . torrents of frantic abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 321 They . . . Pour'd grave inspiration, a prophet chant to the future.

4. *fig. refl.* To give oneself up or over, yield, abandon oneself (*to*). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* ii. 1. 41 þe inwarde man . . . neuere poump himself holy to outwarde pinges.

5. *spec. in Founding.* To make by melting; to cast, FOUND (= *L. fundere, F. fondre*) *rare*

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 88 Whenever it is practicable, both sides of the bearings should be poured or moulded at one time.

II *intr* (for *refl*)

6. (from 1, 2) Of liquids, etc.: To gush forth or flow in a stream; to flow strongly; of rain to fall heavily, rain hard.

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Ruo.* . . . to falle, to poure out. 1552 in HULOT. 1565 SHAKS *Lea* iii. iv. 18 No, I will weepe no more; for such a night, To shut me out? Poure on, I will endure. 1597 DRYDEN *Parg. Georg.* i. 174 When impetuous Raine Swells hasty Brooks, and pours upon the Plain. *Ibid.* iv. 413 The teeming Tide, Which pouring down from Ethiopian Lands, Makes green the Soil with Slime. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 74 The River Nile running thro' the hither Ethiopia, pours down upon Egypt. 1821 WILLIS *Poem at Brown Univ.* 172 The light of the best sun pours on his book. 1822 TANNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 182 The torrent brooks . . . From craggy hollows pouring, Sound all night long. 1899 W. COLLINS *Blow up to Brig!* The sweat poured off my face like water. 1893 *Manch. Guard* 22 Oct. 5/2 Sewer gas was pouring into the lavatories.

b. *impers.* To rain heavily or copiously. Often in proverb, *I never rains but it pours*: events (esp. misfortunes) come all together or happen in rapid succession.

1726 ARBUTHNOT (*title*) It cannot rain but it pour; or London strow'd with rarities. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. 14 ¶ As it never rains but it pours I was in the front of the battle. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 79 We were to have gone with him if it had been fine, but it is pouring. 1849 THACKRAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 551/1 Is it pouring with rain? 1893 [see RAIN v. 1]

7. *transf. and fig.* Of persons or things. To run or rush in a stream or crowd; to come or go in great numbers, continuously, or in rapid succession; to stream, to swarm.

1535-80 BARETT *Ab.* P. 628 To Powre out, to come or runne forth in great companies. 1651 J. DAVILS *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 14 The other Muscovites came pouring into the Cite. 1754 GRAY *Poem* xi. Now the rich stream of Music winds along. . . Headlong, impetuous, see it pour. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Sc. Paraphr.* v. 1, In streets, and opening of the gates where pours the busy crowd. 1848 Mrs JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. A.* (1850) x. The modern engravings which pour upon us daily. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 219 From every part of Germany troops poured towards the Rhine. 1860 L. V. HARCOURT in *G. Rose's Diaries & Corr.* II. v. 204 After the announcement of Mr. Pitt's death, lamentations pour in. 1891 *Punch* 18 Apr. 185/1 Business prospered, and money came pouring in.

III. 8. Special uses with *adv.* or *prep.*

For general uses with *for th, out*, etc., see *prec. senses*

† a. Pour on (in *M.E.* with indirect passive). To overspread with something poured, to suffuse fully. [= *L. suffundere*] *Obs.*

c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* i. xxiv. 33 þe lecherous men shal be poured on wip breynyng picche & styngyng brymston.

† b. Pour out: to scatter, spread about. In pa. pple. poured out = *L. effusus, diffusus*, spread out diffusely. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1586 CATRESS *Pembroke's P.* xlv. vi. As sheepe . . . we lie alone, Scatterling by Thee out poured. 1748 THOMPSON *Cast. Indol.* i. lxxi. Where, from gross mortal care and business free, They lay, poured out in ease and luxury. [Note: It has been suggested that *M.E. pour-en* was an irregular representative of *F. purer* — *L. purare* to purify (with religious rites). *F. purer*, now 'to scum', had in OF the senses 'to purify, clarify, cleanse, rinse'; also in Norman 'to drip' [Lajoie revient tant moullé, qu'il puruyt de toutes parts, c. 1560 in Godef.], so still in Guernsey [Jo l'cidre qui pure dans l'auge, 'I hear the cider dripping or pouring into the trough' (Moisy), and in mod. Norman and other dialects 'to drip, drop, ooze, or flow out', in Burgundy, etc., 'to press, wring, or squeeze juice or water out of anything' (Godef.). English shows no trace of an original sense 'purify', nor even of 'press or squeeze out', and the intranitive sense 6, which comes near that of 'drip or flow out', is not of early appearance; so that the historical connexion of sense is not evident. The phonology also presents difficulty, it is doubtful whether Eng. has any certain instance of *ou* (or even *o*, *oo*) from *Fr. u*. — *L. u*.]

Pour (pōr), *sb.* [f. *POUR* v.]

1. Pouring, a pouring stream.

1790 D. MORISON *Road Fair* xxv. Poems 23 O'er her nose the sweat in sooms, In pours began to tumble. 18 Her brow-bridge: The Pewee in (Funk), Through rocky clefts the brooklet fell With plashy pour.

b. *fig.* A number of people streaming out or in. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xvii. A miscellaneous pour of lads and lasses. 1898 — *Standard Bearer* xiv. 123 There came a pour of men-folk frae 'tween the lintels.

2. A heavy fall of rain, a downpour.

1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 90 A pour of rain, which turned to snow. 1821 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* xx. (D.) He. rode home ten miles in a pour of rain. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mt. Harz* xii. 97 Ere long, it began to rain — first of all, an ominous drizzle, then a decided pour.

3. *Founding.* a. The act, process, or operation of pouring melted metal. b. The amount of melted metal, or other material, poured at a time. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 238/2 The 'pour' is preceded by a shower of sparks, consisting of little particles of molten steel which are projected fully a hundred feet in the direction of the open mouth of the converter. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 102 As the pour is ended, we look into the vessel. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 318 The core materials in each 'pipe' represent several 'pours'.

Pour, *obs. form* of POOR, POWER.

† Pouraltee. *Old Law. Obs.* In 4 pour-, puralee, porale, puraley, 6-7 puraltee, pouraltee. [Anglo-Fr., f. *pur-*, *pour-*, as prefix often confused with *par-*, *L. per-* through + *alee* going,

ALLEY; a literal rendering of *L. perambulatio*.]

The PERAMBULATION of a forest

a. 1300 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 197 Disantz qe nous ne volons garder ne tenir la Grant Chaitie des franchises d'Engleterre, ne la Chartre de la Foreste, ne souffrir qe la Pouralee se face. 1305 *Act 33 Edw. I.* Si aucuns de ceux, q. sont desafforestez par la puralee, voillent mieux estre dedenz forest . . . il plect bien au Roi qui oient a ceo i'ceux. 1306 *Annales Londomenses* (Rolls) 146 Super absoluteone Juramenti domini regis Angliae de foresta, quae vulgariter et Anglice dicebatur *forale*. 1337-4 *Tower Roll* in *Manwood Lawes Forest* xx. (1598) 134 b. Icy comence le proces de la puraley de Winsor, fait en le Countee de Surry.

¶ Erroneously identified with PURLEU: see also PURLEYMAN

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* title-p. Also a Treatise of the Puralee [ed. 1615 Poulle], declaring what Puallee is, how the same first began, what a Puallee man may doe, how he may hunt and vse his owne Puralee. *Ibid.* x. § 3 151 All such woods and lands, as were afforested by king Henry the second [etc.], and were afterwards by the perambulations . . . seuered from the old auncient Forrestes, and disafforested again, they were and yet still are called Puralles. For, this word *Purallee* in French, is *Perambulatio* in Latin. *Ibid.* § 8 154 The Purallee man must always first make his house in his owne woods or lands, which he hath within the *Purallee*, and therefore it is called *Pourleu*, that is to say, for the place, or, for his owne woods or lands.

Pourblind, *obs. form* of PURBLIND.

¶ Pourboire (pūbōir). [*F.*, prop. *pour boire* in order to drink, for drinking] A gratuity to be spent on drink, drink-money; hence *gen.* a gratuity, douceur, 'tip'.

1815 SCOTT *Poet's Lett.* xiii. (1839) 235 There is always some Frenchman near, who either merely to do the honours to Monsieur l'Étanger, or at most for *quelque chose pour boire*, walks with you through the collection [etc.]. 1836 R. LOWE in *Lt.* (1893) I. 116 Quailed with the man who led the horse because he would not go far enough. Scanned him of his *pourboire*. 1882 SALA *Amer. Rev.* (1885) 55 No *pourboire* is expected. 1898 *Glasgow Weekly Cit.* 26 Nov. 16/3 The *pourboire* will figure as a considerable item when he sets his foot in the land.

Pourcelet, variant of PORCELET *Obs.*

Pourchase, -chasse, *obs. forms* of PURCHASE.

† Pourcuttle, pourcontrell. *Obs.* Also

6 pourcouteil. [Origin unascertained]

The earliest cited form is *pourcouteil*, of which *pourcontrell* might easily be a misreading. The second element would then be *couteil* = *cuttle*. But *pour* remains unexplained, it can hardly stand for an earlier *pouir* from *poupe* or *polypus* (Cf. POLLYWOG, *polywyle*, *portwyle*.)

An octopus.

1585 HIGINS *Junius's Nomencl.* 69/1 *Polypus*, *pouipe*, *poupe*, a pouicouteil. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. v. 87 Some have their heads groveling betwixt their feet (As th' unky Cuttles, and the Many-foot). [Marginal Examples] The Pour-cuttle Cuttle. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 242 Some have a tender and soft skin, others none at all, as the Pour-cuttle or Pourcontrell. *Ibid.* II. 427 The Pulpe fish or Pourcuttle. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 260 The fish called a Pourcontrell, or Manie-foot, changeth himself into what colour he lists. 1611 CORIAR *Pouipe*, the Pourcontrell, Preke, or many-footed fish. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 384 You are to eat a raw Pourcontrell, or Cuttle-fish, and so to dye. 1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Preke, or Pour contrell.

Poure, *obs. f.* POOR, POPE, POUR, POWER, PURE.

Pourehede, Pourete: see POORHEAD, POVERTY.

Pourer (pō'rər). [*f.* *POUR* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which pours (*trans.* and *intr.*); a vessel used in pouring anything.

1594 *Mrs. Policy* (1599) 265 Saint Hierom calleth it the butler or pourer forth of water. a. 1602 FOTHERBY *Atheum* ii. viii. § 4 (1622) 287 He is not a iash pourer out of his benefits. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 415 The pourer forth of notes. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* II. 333 This . . . teapot . . . is not a good pourer. 1894 G. A. SMITH *Hist. Geog. Holy Land* 64 What the English Bible calls the early or former rain, literally the *Pourer*.

Pourfil, *obs. form* of PROFILE, PURFILE.

Pourge, *obs. form* of PURGE.

Pourie (pū ri). *Sc.* Also poem. [*f.* *POUR* v. + *-IE*, denominative, as in *cheatie*, etc.] A vessel with a spout for pouring liquid, a jug, pitcher; esp. a cream-jug.

1821 GALT *Ayrshire Legatees* x. 288 Miss Jenny Macbride's side-board, . . . where all the pepper-boxes, poories, and tea-pots . . . of her progenitors are set out. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 4 Mr. M'Leckie had then the pourie in her hand to help my cup. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. ii. 23 The vera silver pourie that I gied her myself . . . in a gift at her marriage.

Pouring (pō'rin), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* *POUR* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* POUR in various senses; also, the produce of this, a quantity poured at one time.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1411 (1460) Dispitous day thyn þe þe pyne of helle. Thi pouring in wol no where late hem dwelle. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poryngyn yn, *in-fuso*. *Ibid.* Poryngyn owte, *effuso*. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xxii. 16 The pourynges out of the See were sene. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 129 It may seeme a pouring of water into the Sea. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 55 'Pretty bottle', says Spanarelle. . . 'How envied would be my lot, wert thou to keep always full for all my pourings!' 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 25 note, The word . . . literally signifies 'libations', or 'pourings out'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouring-bottle*, -*machine*, -*vessel*, *pouring-jack*, one of the vessels used in varnish-making.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* i. 22 The table of the shewbread,

A workman's name for the mount of the lens of a

simple microscope, by means of which the lens is attached to a Lieberkuhn

1835 A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 189 All globular bodies, having polished surfaces, reflect an image of the cups, and the pout, if there is one, appears as a dark spot in the centre. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 31 A great deal may be done with cups having single lenses, inserted in them which they do not fit, by raising or lowering their points or settings by means of rings of thin metal, till the focus of the lens, and of the cup fall on the same point [1907 F. A. PARSONS (*Sec Roy Soc.*) in *Let.* The term *pout* probably went out of use about 1845. I have made enquiry of all the leading Microscope makers in London, but not one has ever heard of the term]

† **Pout**, sb. *Coal Mining. Obs.* A kind of punch see quot.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* *Pout, Pinch*, a tool used by the deputies in drawing timber out of a dangerous place. It has a shank about 8 feet long, with a spade handle, and a head, pointed and slightly curved towards the handle at one side, and like a hammer at the other. It is used as a ram to knock the props down, or to draw them out after they have been knocked down

Pout, sb. *Sc. and dial. form of POUT sb.*

Pout (paut), v. *1* Also 4-6 poute, 5-8 powt, 6 powte, powlt. [Known only from c 1300; previous history obscure. Conjectured to represent an OE **pūtian*, from a verbal stem **pūt-* to swell, be inflated, of which *pūta*, *Pout sb. 1*, might be the agent-noun. But the evidence for this vb in the cognate langs. is scanty: Sw. has dial. *pūta* to be inflated; Sw. and Norw. *pūta* pad, Da. *pude* cushion, pillow, pointing to an ON. **pūta*; cf. *NFr.* *pūt*, *pūte* cushion, bolster.]

1. *intr.* To thrust out or protrude the lips, esp. in expression of displeasure or sullenness, hence, to show displeasure

1325 *Old Age vii.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Now i putle, i poute (i poffe), i poute, i snurpe, i snobbe, i snepe on snoyte, 1303 kund i comble an helde. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 294 Be not gapyngre nor ganyngre, ne with by mouth to pout 1570 LEVINS *Mamph* 228/36 To Poute, capere. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* i. iiv. Busie bians. That powlt and swelt at others toils, and take themselves no pains 1582 STANFURD *Æneis* i (Arb) 18 Shee pouts, that Ganymed by Ioue too skatop is hoyssed. 1592 SHAKES *Rom & Jul* iii. iii. 144 (Qo 5, 1637) But like a misbehav'd and sullen vench, Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love (Qo 4, pouts vpon; Qo 2, 3, puts vp; *Foios*, puttst vp; Qo 1, Thou frownt vpon thy Fate that smiles on thee) 1607 - *Cor.* v. 1. 32 The Vemes vnfil'd, our blood is cold, and then We powt vpon the Morning 1655 CARLE *Tentations* 14 Ah, this wretched flesh of mine that can pout and swell at God our best friend 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Pout*, to look gruff or surly, to hang out the Lip. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Nereid* v. Here the girl pretended to pout.

b. Without implication of displeasure. To swell out, to protrude, as lips.

1598, 1604, 1735 [see *POUTING* pbl a 1] 1812 BYRON *Childs Harold* i. lviil 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. iv 121 Her lips would pout With a perpetual simper. 1869 Mrs. HEATON *A Durer* i. 1 (1887) 37 The full childish lips pout out as if waiting to be kissed. 1896 J. ASHBY *Starry Pale Thames* (1903) 62/2 Sleeves closely furled to exhibit the charm of a biceps that pouts neatly a snowy white arm. 1899 *Albion's Syst Med* 111. 98 He should note the shape of the anus, and observe whether it is pouting

2 *trans.* To push out, to protrude (esp the lips). [1534 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr* 952 To powte, *poissir*. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 69 Gulchenrouz pouted out his vermilion little lips against the offer 1798 Mr D'ARBLAY *Let.* 28 Aug. She received me. pouting out her sweet ruby lips for me to kiss 1844 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Sleeping Palace* iv, Her lips are sever'd as to speak. His own are pouted to a kiss 1870 ROLLSTON *Ann. Life* 144 In a starfish which has died with its stomach pouted out.

b. To utter or say with a pout

1877 Mrs FORRESTER *Mignon* i 52 'Horrid old wretch' 'I wish he had not come,' pouts Mignon 1892 GUNTER *Miss Davidids* 131 Then she pouts, 'You've had all my dances'

Pout (paut), v. *2* *Sc.* [Sc. form of *POUT v. f. pout*, *POUT sb.*] *intr.* To shoot at pouts. Hence **Pouter**, 'a sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl' (Jam.), **Pouting** *vbl. sb.*, shooting at partridge or moorfowl pouts; also *attrib.*, as in **pouting-net**, a net for securing pouts

1699 J. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) I. 241 To take his pleasure at the pouting in Calder and Carnwath Muirs 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 114 Now Willy 'Wi' pointers on the hills did slane, The prince o' pouters 1816 Scott *Antig.* 4111, Something that will keep the Captain wi' us amais as well as the pouting 1840 *Contemporaries of Burns* 116 The 'pouting season', as it is called, was to her a period of more than ordinary enjoyment 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 193/1 'Pouting nets' were purchased for the better securing of murrifowl and partridges.

Pout, v. *3* *dial. (Kent)* [f *POUT sb. 3*] *trans.* To put up (hay, etc.) into pouts; to POK.

1617 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1902) XXV. 15 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and pouting of podder, upon the Sabbath.

|| **Poutassou** (*pūtasu*). [Provençal of Nice] A Mediterranean species of cod, *Gadus* (or *Micro-mesistius*) *Poutassou*

1860 COUCH *Brit Fishes* III 77. 1866 GUNTER *Catal Fishes Brit Mus* IV. 338.

Pouth, obs. form of *POUGH*.

Pouter (*pautar*), sb. *1* [f. *POUT v. 1* + *-ER* 1.]

1 One who pouts (*intr.* or *trans.*).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. 11 P 5 The pouters and ill-wishers were soon revenged. c 1861 D. GRAY *Poet Wks* (1874) 44 Sleep! Soft beddewer of infantine eyes, Pouter of rosy little lips!

2 A breed of the domestic pigeon characterized by a great power of inflating the crop: cf **POUTING** pbl a. quot. 1693.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s. v. *Pigeon*, Such Pigeons will breed nine or ten Pair of young ones in a Year, for the little Huff of Wind thrown in from the Pouter gives them Heat and Mirth 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 218 The varieties are distinguished by names expressive of their several properties, such as Tumblers, Carriers, Jacobines, Croppies, Pouters, &c. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 1. The wheeling and circling flights of runts, fan-tails, tumblers, and pouters 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1878) 16 The pouter has a much elongated body. . . its enormously developed crop, which it glories in inflating, may well excite astonishment.

3 A fish, the whiting-pout

1809 *Lancet* 16 Nov. 1804/2 Small haddocks and rock pouters—cheap, common fish—are often sold at a high price for whiting

4 *attrib.* pouter-fish = 3; pouter-pigeon = 2

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV 123/1 Specimens of the 'tumbler', but not one of the common 'pouter' pigeon 1883 J. D. CURTIS in Moloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* 68 (Fish Exh. Publ.) Barracouta, porpoises, bonito, cat-fish, and pouter-fish are to be found on the Gold Coast 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 12. (1896) 105 Sticking out his chest, and strutting about the room like a pouter-pigeon

Pouter, sb. *2*: see under *POUT v. 2*

Pouter (*pautar*), v. *Sc.* Also 6 powtter, 9 pouter. [Origin and sense-history obscure: cf. **POTTER**, **POTTER**. (Sense 1 may be a different word.)]

† *L. trans.* (?) To span with a stude. *Obs.*

1568 *Doichis Part of Play* 74 (Bann MS.) The hingand bays on adur syde Scho powttert with his lymmys wyde

2 *a. intr.* To poke, to stir, 'to rummage in the dark' (Jam.), to pouter.

1814 Scott *Wav. Riv.* Powttering w' his fingers among the hot peat-ashes and roasting eggs. 1823-33 CARRICK in *Whistle-Buick* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 123 She would pouter a while, afore the fire could len' any light for me to come hame w'. 1838 A. RONCE *Poems* 281, I began to grape for 't s'yne, Thang poutin' w' my staff, man

b. *trans.* To poke; to get by poking or groping. 1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 133 (E D D.) Just gang awa out and pouter a few [potatoes] frae the roots o' the shaws w' your hands 1894 LUMSDEN *Sleep-head* 208 He poutet the ase [poked the ashes] w' his fore finger to see gin he couldna fin' some sma' unburned remnant

Poutful, a. [f. *POUT sb. 2* or *v. 1* + *-FUL*] Full of pouts, pouting. Hence **Poutfulness**

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 309 So folded as to display the mouth in its most winning poutfulness 1887 J. ASHBY *Starry Pale Thames* (1892) 31 Your pretty, poutful, child-like charm, All criticism must disarm, Miss Dimplecheek!

Pouter, *Sc.* and obs. form of **POUNDER**.

Pouting (*pautin*), sb. [f. *POUT sb. 1* + *-ING* 3.]

A kind of small fish; a small kind of whiting, a whiting-pout (*Morhua lusca*).

1591 *LVLY Endym* iii. iii. For fish these; crab, carpe, lumps, and pouting. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lisard* 247 In which were caught a few poutings, congei, and wrasse 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 13 A favourite bait for Whiting, Pouting, Codfish, &c

Pouting (*pautin*), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. *POUT v. 1* + *-ING* 1.] The action of *POUT v. 1*

1566 J. CARELES in Foke *A & M.* (1583) 1933/2 Beware in any wise of swelling, pouting, or lowering, for that is a token of a cruel and vnloving heart. 1565 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iii. 11, Never look coy, lady; These are no gifts to be put off with poutings. 1726 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 45 To forbear frowning upon Loyalists, and Pouting at the Government 1874 DARWIN *Emotions* ix 232 With young children sulkiness is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, 'making a snout'

b. *attrib.* as **pouting-cloth**, **-crosscloth**, **-place**.

1598 *Paphe v. Hatchel* Divb. Ie make him pull his pouting crosscloth ouer his beetle browes for melancholie. 1602 *Withals' Dict* 275 A Crosse cloth (as they terme it) a Poutingcloth, *flagella*. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 163 It was successively the pouting-place of pincus.

Pouting, *vbl. sb. 2*, 3: see under *POUT v. 2*, 3.

Pouting (*pautin*), pbl. a. [f. *POUT v. 1* + *-ING* 2.]

That pouts, in various senses of the vb.

1562 *Mirr Mag.* *Hastings* xiv. Powtyng looks. 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. 1. 68 His pouting cheeks puff vp above his brow Like a swolne Toad touch't with the Spiders blow. 1604 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argens* i. 11 5 He had no great pouting lips, nor little eyes sunke into his head. 1693 *Land Gaz.* No 2833/4 There is 113 pair of Pigeons, as Carriers, Croppers, Shakers, Pouting Horsemen, Barbaries, to be sold 1707 GAY *Begg.* Op. i. viii, Yes, that you might, you pouting slut. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv 89 They seek the pouting Teat That plenteous streams 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 159 At a sale of pouting-pigeons one pair was sold for 10 guineas 1863 GRO. ERIOT *Romola* x, The corners of the pouting mouth went down piteously

Hence **Poutingly** *adv.*, in a pouting manner.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Poutingly, recheigement*. 1832 L. HUNT *Nazads Poems* 197 Like fondled things Eye poutingly their hands 1863 Geo. ELIOT *Romola* xiv, Her lips were pressed poutingly together.

† **Poutish** (*pau tis*), a. *Obs. rare.* [Allied to **POUTER sb. 1**, **POUTING** pbl. a. see *-ISH* 1.]

Some-what pouting; akin to a pouter-pigeon

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, Bastard-bred Pigeons, such as Pouting Horsemen, Poutish Dragoons, from a Pouter or Cropper and a Leghorn.

Pout-net (*paut'net*). *Sc.* Also 5-6 polt(e-). [Origin obscure.] A small fishing-net of conical form, its mouth flamed with wood or iron into a semicircle, the flat edge of which is pushed or drawn along the bottom of a stream by means of a long pole or staff.

1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 82 Item in 1 rethe vocat. le Polte nett xvjd 1804 *Edin. Even. Courant* 16 Apr (Jam), 'Their Association have for protecting the fly, given particular instructions to their Water Bailiff, to prevent, by every lawful means their shameful destruction at Mill dams and Mill-leads with Pocks or Pout Nets

So **Poutstaff**, † **poltstaff**, the detachable pole or staff of a pout-net.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* 1 402 Willham was wa he had na wappyns thar, Bot the poutstaff [ed. 1570 polt staff], the quhik in hand he bar.

Poultry, obs. *Sc.* form of **POULTRY**.

Pouw, var. **PAUW**, the S. African bustard.

1872 *Routledge's Ey Boy's Ann* 339/1 The Bustard, which of all others the sportsman endeavours to secure in Africa, is the Pouw.

Pouwere, obs. form of **POWER**.

Pouze, local. Also 8 pouz, 9 pouze. [Derivation doubtful: identified by some with **POUCE**, in dial sense 'ubbish, refuse'.] The refuse of the crushed apples after the cider is pressed out. — **POMACE** 1 a

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Vinegar*, The Cyder must be drawn off as fine as may be into another vessel and a small quantity of the Must or Pour of Apples must be added thereto 1796 *Dict. Rust* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cider*, The use of Must or Pour of Apples. 1881 *Misc. Jackson Shropsh. Words* 44, *Pouze*. (3) The refuse of the apple pulp, when all the cider has been expressed—the 'caput mortuum'

† **Poverance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *ME. pover-en* to become or make poor (see **POOR v.**) + *-ANCE*]

The action of making poor; impoverishment.

1529 H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 24 Greate poverance and vndoing of your saide powr subject.

Pover, e, obs. form of **POOR**

|| **Poveretto**, *Obs. rare*—1. [It dim. of *povero*

poor] A poor little one

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* in Wks (Grosart) I. 206 What special cause the Penninesse Gentleman hath, to bragge of his bith which queth the woeful poveretto good leaue, to reuise the pittifull historie of Don Lazarello de Thomee.

Poverish (*pp vari*), v. *Obs. or dial.* [ad. OF. *po(u)ueriss*, lengthened stem of *po(u)uerir* to make poor, f. *po(u)ere* **POOR** Cf. **IMPOVERISH**.] *trans.*

To make poor, impoverish.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* v. 18 Forsothe the puple getti was poveresht 1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* v. vii (MS. Bodl. 263) 266/2 Bi whos absence, feebled is Cartage, The contre porished [ed. 1554 poverished], brouht to diuencres. 1530 PALSGR 663/1, I poveryshe, or make poure, *pappours*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. 1. *Eden* 156 No violent shour Poverisht the land 1639 JOHNSTON *Diary* (1897) 72 The countrie is extremelie poverisht 1871 W. ALFANDRER *Johnny Gibb* xix, The lave .maun be poveresht w' sax ouks clockin'.

Hence **Poverished** pbl. a., **Poverishing** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Poverishment** [ad. obs. F. *pouerissement*], impoverishment, poverty.

1484 in *Let. Rich III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I. 84 To the kinges hurt and poveressing of his .tenantes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Annals* (1897) 46 In poverishment, Shee hydes and takes hir part 1900 F. S. ELLIS *Rom. Rose* 1 57 Earth forgets her poverished dear estate

Pover, -te, obs. forms of **POVERTY**.

† **Poverthess** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *pover*, obs. var.

POVERTY + *-NESS*] = next.

c 1450 R. LEYOR in Nash *First Wore* (1782) I. 421 Privey to sicke matters as my poverthess might doo any maner of pleisur to youre goode ant boutenouse lordship.

Poverty (*pp'verti*). Forms: a. 2-5 *pouerte* (*poverte*), 4-6 *pouert*, (4-*erd*, 5-*ertt*), *pouertt*, *pouert*. b. 3-6 *pouerte* (= -*te*), (3 *pouirte*, 4 *pouertte*, 4-5 *poerte*, 4-6 *poverte*, 5 *pouerte*, *pouer*, *poverte*, *pauuerty*, 6 *povarte*, *poverthe*), 4-7 *pouerte*, 5-6 *poure*, *povrete*, (6 *povertey*), 6-7 *povertie*, *pouerty*, 7- *poverty*. γ. 4 *Sc.* *purte*, 5 *pourte*, 6 *poorety*, 3 *purtye*. [Repr. two OF forms, (a) *poverie* or *pouerie*—L. *paupertas*, nominative, and (8) *poverie*, *pouerie*, *pouretie*, orig. -*iet*, later F. *paupervet*—L. *paupertatem*, accusative, f. *pauper* poor + *-iās*, -*iātem*: see -*ty*. The γ forms show the early reduction of *pouertie* to *pouert*, and so to *poorty* (cf. **POOR**). The same reduction of the first syllable is seen in the *Sc.* form *purteith*, **POORTITH**, from OF. *pouretet*. Here, as in the early forms of **POOR**, the ambiguity of *u (v)* before the 27th c. makes the pronunciation of many early forms uncertain. Some mod F. dialects have *pouret*, *paurete*, and the original *v* was prob. vocalized or suppressed in some forms of OF, as the γ forms and the doublet **POORTITH** show that it was from the 14th c. in some ME. dialects]

The condition or quality of being poor. (In senses 4-6 replaced to a great extent by **POORNESS**)

I. 1. The condition of having little or no wealth or material possessions; indigence, destitution, want (in various degrees: see **POOR a. 1**)

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 per scal beon worldunne, wið uten pouerte. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 32 Alle sorie, pet wo & pouerte polieð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6073 (Cott.) And qua for

povert [so *Fairf*, *Trin*, *Gott*. povert] es be hind. *Ibid* 1717, I thold povert [v. povert], pine, and scame. c 1325 *Metz* 30 Forth wil I of my povert, Schau sum thing that I haf in heit. 1365 *LANG* P. I. A. ix. 111 Was no pride on his apparail, ne no povert nober [B viii. 116 ne povertie nother]. 1423 *JAS*. I *Kings* Q. iii. Foruigt was to povert in exile. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli* VI. 201/x Whiche afoie lyved in povert and mysery. 1550 *BALC Image Both* Ch. D. v. b. Hongre, thirst, cold, povert, care.

B. a 1300 *Sarnum* xli in E. E. P. (1862) 5 In wo and pine and povertie for as i sigge so hit sal be. 13.. *Cursor* M. 29058 (Gutt) Bihald on vs and se And vnderstand vr povertie. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 551 And gret anoyis, and povertie [i. i. i. pite] a 1430 *Chaucer's Melib* r. 598 (Harl. MS.) Peioife clepeth Cassidore povertie [v. rr povertie, povert] the moder of ruyne. 1477 *EARL RIVRS* (Caxton) *Dutes* 33 Povertie in suete is better than richesse in fere. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxviii. 8 With povertie I hald him schent. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1537) 14 b. The thie vovis, obediens, chastite, and wyllfull povertie. a 1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* xcvi. 312 Ther is no warie but it caueth povertie. 1562 *J. Herwood Prov & Epigr* (1869) 165 Povertie parth felowship, thatis not trewe ewe, Povertie in begges patth felowship neuer. 1615 *W. Lawson Country Housew Gard.* (1626) 9 Let no man haueing a fit plot plead povertie in this case. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul* iii. v (1806) II. 156 Almost all povertie is relative. 1903 *Westin Gas* 23 Nov 3/2 Mr Rowntree explains that of the 20,000 found to be living 'in povertie' in York, 13,000 are living in what he calls 'secondary povertie', which is defined as meaning that the income of the family would be sufficient for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency, were it not that some portion is absorbed by other expenditure either useful or wasteful. y. c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Nycholas) 766 Sir, purte me in sic assay Has set, bat na man wil for me Borcht na detoure noir be. c 1420 *Sir Anadace* (Camden) xxxii. He.. was owte of the cuntay for povertie fiedle. a 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 224 Thy passit by with handis plett; With puttye fia I was outane. 1589 *PURCHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xi. (Alb.) 173 Figures of rabatte.. From the middle, as to any *paucit* for *parmenture*, *poverty* for *povertie*, *souraigne* for *emieraigne*.

† b. Formerly also in *pl.* (Cf. *hardships*) rare. a 1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* lxxv. 224 Y paynes, tuelles, and poverties that I enduryd. *Ibid* cxxi. 482 When I remembre the paynes, and dolours, and poverties, that by my cause ye suffer. 1574 *R. Scot Hog Gard.* To Rdt., It were better.. that Straungers shoulde enue our prosperities, than our Frondes shoulde pittie our poverties.

c *fig* in allusion to Matt v 3. 13.. E. E. *Allit P. C.* 13 Pay an happen (= happy) pat han in hert povertie. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 778 Ne Helye ne Austen swiche luf neuer used, But in povertis of spirit spended he tyme. 1720 *WELTON Suffer Son of God* I. xi. 278 Poverty of Spirit is an Abstraction of the Mind from the Mean and Despicable Trifles of the World.

d. Personified and applied to a person, or persons generally, in whom it is exemplified.

1813 *BYRON Giaour* xi. Alike must Wealth and Poverty Pass heedless and unheeding by. 1897 *LOWELL Democ* 28 Poverty pays with its person the chief expenses of war, pestilence and famine. 1890 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Christmas No 147 Several leaves, to be distributed, to whatsoever of orthodox poverty the parish may enclose.

† 2. *transf.* The poverty, the poor collectively or as a class. (Cf. *the lady, the quality*) Obs.

1433 *LYDG. St Edmund* iii. 1487 Pray for knyghthod. Pray for the lawe. Pray for the plowh, pray for the povertie. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St Kath.* l. 731 (MS Rawlinson) To lord & to lady, & to povert [MS. *Arundel* povert] lowe, Full foyson was here, to eueri man. 1537 *J. London in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 80 The multitude of the poverty of the Town resoried thedyr. 1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villain* i. iv. 188 If to the Parish povertie, At his wisht death, be do'd a half penny.

II. 3. Deficiency, lack, scantiness, dearth, scarcity; smallness of amount.

1388 *WYCLIF Prov* vi. 32 He that is avouter schal leese his soule, for the povert of herte. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Huob* xii. 337 Yf wyne abounde In leef & haue of fruyt but povertie. 1818 *PASCOTT Ford & Is* (1816) II. xix. 180 Attributable to the poverty of modern literature at that time. 1895 *H. P. ROBINSON Men Born Equal* 66 The poverty and crudity of the available supply of domestic help.

4. Deficiency in the proper or desired quality; inferiority, paltriness, meanness: = POORNESS 3. (In quot. c 1600 = poor or inferior matter)

1387 *TARVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 17, I knewe myn owne povert, and schamede afterso noble spekeis to putte for my bareyn speche. 1597 *BACON Ess.* *Confers Good & Evil* v. (Arb.) 146 By imputing to all excellencie in compositions a kind of povertie or.. a casualty or leopardy. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* ciii. Alack, what povertie my Muse brings forth, That haueing such a skope to show her pride, The argument all here is of more worth Than when it hath my added praise beside. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. 1. 83 The poverty of your understanding. 1889 *BROADHOUSE Mus Acoustics* 161 The peculiar quality of tone commonly called poverty, as opposed to richness, arises from the upper partials being comparatively too strong for the prime tone. 1893 *MACPADDEN in Congregat Year Bk* 73 The poverty of the parsonage is often reflected in the poverty of the pulpit.

5. Want of or deficiency in some property, quality, or ingredient; the condition of being poorly supplied with something; (of soil, etc.) the condition of yielding little, unproductiveness.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Huob* xi. 270 And yf povertie appere in their sellis, That robbeth hem, wel worth to helle is. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* May 279 Its desolate aspect and its poverty, although.. covered with pines and scrub. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys Geog.* v. 209 The extraordinary poverty of north and north-eastern Africa in river-producing power.

6. Poor condition of body; leanness or feebleness resulting from insufficient nourishment, or the like.

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1223 *LD BERNERS Pross.* i. cccxxii. 613 Sometime they coude get nothyng for money, so that their hoises dyed for povertie and colde. 1253 *FITZHERB Husb* § 69 The ewes wyll not take the ramme at the time of the yere, for povertie, but goo bartheyne. 1607 *tr Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 7 A strict Emaciating Diet doth first bring Men to great Poverty and Leanness by wasting the Juyces and Humours of the Body. 1721-3 *MILLER Gard Dict* 6 D/1 The Ties are render'd more vigorous and healthy, scarcely ever having any Moss or other Marks of Poverty. 1889 *RIDER HAGGARD Allen's Wife*, etc. 284 The ox will from mere maliciousness die of 'poverty'.

† 7. Alleged name for a company of pipers. Obs. 1486 *Bk St Albans* v. 71 b. A Pauerty of pypis.

III. 8. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *poverty line*; *poverty-hardened*, *-smitten* (=next), *adjs.*; also in names of plants growing in poor soil, or supposed to impoverish the soil, as *poverty-grass*, (a) a N. American grass, *Aristida dichotoma*, (b) = *poverty-plant*, a small North American health-like shrub, *Hudsonia tomentosa* (N.O. *Cistaceae*), *poverty-weed*, in I. of Wight, purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*, = *COW-WHEAT* I.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Poverty weed*, purple cow-wheat A weed growing in coin, having a fine large flower, yellow, pale red, and purple; it is very injurious, and betokens a poor, light, stony soil. 1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* 20 A moss-like plant, *Hudsonia tomentosa*, called 'poverty-grass', because it grew where nothing else would. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* *Aristida dichotoma*, Poverty-grass. 1891 *T. STEVENS Through Russia* xv. 242 This, among the poverty-hardened moujiks was not to be expected, not desired. 1890 *Westin Gas* 4 Apr. 10/5 The effect of the Bill.. has been to bring to the surface all the poverty-smitten old age of the colony, all the human wrecks. 1904 *Ibid* 22 Dec 2/2 West Ham contains a huge population of workers, many of whom are, even in normal times, very little above the poverty line.

Poverty-stricken, a. Stricken or afflicted with poverty; suffering from poverty; reduced to great poverty; extremely poor or destitute.

1844 *DICKENS Mart Chas.* xv. Badged and ticketed as an utterly poverty-stricken man. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron Barsel* I. iv. 27 A wretched poverty-stricken room. 1864 *H. ROGERS Eccl Faith* (1853) 44 If you profess the possession of the pure truth, do not appear to be so poverty-stricken as to array your thoughts in the tatters of the cast-off Bible. 1865 *TYLER Early Hist. Man.* v. 101 A language so poverty-stricken as the Chinese.

Poverty-struck, a. Now rare or Obs. = prec. 1813 *SIR R. WILSON Pr. Diary* II. 210 This [Fulda] is an old town, poverty-struck by the way, pillaged by the passing enemy, and replete with misery. 1866 *DELAUNE Fl. Gard* (1861) 3 The cypress is a magnificent ornament to the gardens of the south of Europe, is respectable in the south of England; shabby genteel higher up the island, in the north, miserable and poverty-struck.

† **Povilion**, obs. error f. **PAVILION** (sense 12).

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 602a The Povilion, the wide end of the trumpet. *Ibid* 602b The Povilion Barr.

† **Povin**, obs. Sc. var. *POVIN*, *PAVIN*, peacock.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot VI. 97 For the feeding of ij crannis and the povins in the castell of Striveling.

Pow (pou, pan). Sc. [A phonetic representative of earlier Sc *poll*: see *POOL* sb.¹ Cf. Gael *poll*, perh. the immediate source; and, for phonology, *bow*, *knowe*, *pow*, from *boll*, *knoll*, *poll* (head).] Local name for 'A slow-moving rivulet, generally in carse lands'; also a small creek where such a rivulet falls into a river or estuary, affording a landing-place for boats, esp on the Forth; hence a wharf or quay on such a creek, as the *Pow of Alloa*, of *Clackmannan* (Jamieson). (Pow in Sir W. Scott's ed. of Sir Tristram is an error for *poll*, *PULK*.)

[1483 Found in place n. *Poufouls*, near Anth, Stirlingsh.] 1792 *Statist Acc* Scot IV. 40 The country is intersected in different places by small tracts of water, called pows, which move slowly from the N to the S side of the carse. 1793 *Ibid* VII. 595 The quay runs within the land, and forms a pow, or small creek, where the rivulet falls into the river [Forth]. 1824 *Caledon Mercury* 24 Jan (Jam.) A cargo of peats from Fernthos was discharged this week at Cambus Pow. 1866 *N. B. Daily Mail*, The only interruptions being an occasional 'pow', by which name curiously enough the streamlets are known.

Pow, phonetic repr. of *PAUW*, S. Afr. bustard. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/3 Shooting in all two quagga, two koodoo, and a pow, an enormous bird, standing about 4ft high, chiefly body.

Pow, Sc. and north. dial. var. *POLL* sb.¹ head; Sc. f. *PULL*; obs. f. *POOH*, *vat*. **Powah**, obs. f. **POWWOW**. **Powair**, obs. Sc. f. **POWER**. **Pow-ax**, -ax, obs. Sc. f. **POLE-AX**.

Powan (pō-wān, pō-ān). Also 8 poan [A Scotch form of *POLLAN*, the two fishes being formerly identified.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus clupeaoides*, found in Loch Lomond in Scotland (where locally known also as *Luss Herrring*), in Windermere and Ulleswater (where known as the *Schelly*), in Conningham Mere, and in Bala Lake (where called *Gwymad*). It belongs to the same genus as the Vendace and the Pollan, with which it was formerly identified, and is still often confused, under the name *Freshwater Herring*. see *quots.* 1774-7.

1633 *MONFERRIE Abridgem. Scots Chron.* Niv b, Loch

[Lomond], besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kind of fish of the owne name, Powan, vey pleasant to eate. 1777 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cf* 28 Aug. Powans [are] a delicate kind of fresh-water herring peculiar to this lake [Lomond]. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot* in 1769 (ed. 3) 225 Besides the fish common to the Loch [Lomond] are Guimads, called here Poans. 1777 — in *Lightfoot Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 61 Guimad—Found in Loch-Mabon, called in those parts the Vendace and Juvangis; and in Loch Lomond, where it is called the Poan [Now specifically distinguished from the Vendace of Lochmaben]. 1859 *YARRELL Brit Fishes* I. 315 M. Valenciennes thinks that the powan is not a continental species. *Ibid* 317 Although agreeing in the number of fin-rays with the pollan of Ireland, this Loch Lomond fish is at once distinguished from it by the peculiar form of its mouth. 1865 *Couch Brit Fishes* IV. 295. 1896 *N. B. Daily Mail* 9 June 5 A powan which scaled 1lb 9oz and measured 1ft 6in in length—a record size for this species.

Powar(e) (Sc.), **Poware**, obs. ff. **POWER**, **POOR**. † **Powart**, Sc. corr. *powhead*, *POLEHEAD*, tadpole. 1633 *Fife Watch Tral in Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1766) XVIII App 655 She hoped to see the powarts bigg in his hair. **Powawe**, obs. f. **POWWOW**. **Powce**, obs. f. **PULSE** sb.¹ (of the blood). **Powch(e)**, obs. f. **POUCH**.

Powder (pau'der), sb.¹ Forms: 3-6 *poudre*, 4 *pudre*, *puder*, 4-6 *poudre*, (4 -dur, 4-5 -dyr, 5 -dur), 4-8 *pouder*, (4-5 -ere, -ur, 4-6 -ir, 5 -ire), 4-7 *powder*, also 4-6 *poudre*, 5-6 *pouder* (6 -dre, Sc. -dir, -dyr), 5-7 *pouider* (6 Sc. -dar), 6-7 *pouider* β. 5 *pouper*, 5-6 (9 Sc.) *pouther*, 6-7 (8 Sc.) *powther*. [ME. a. F. *poudre* (13th c.) : earlier *OF. poudre, pulvere-poire* (11-12th c.) : L. *pulver-em* (in nom. *pulvis*, whence *It. polve*, Sp. *polvo*, Pr. *pol*) dust. In 15-16th c. F. usually spell *pouldre* (I reinserted after L.); so, in 15-17th c. Eng., *pouider*, etc. With *pothier* of Sc. *shoulther* = *shoulder*; also *father*, *moither*, *gather*, *huther*, with *h* for *d* before -er.]

1. Any solid matter in a state of minute subdivision, the mass of dry impalpable particles or granules produced by grinding, crushing, or disintegration of any solid substance; dust (Cf. *DUST* sb.¹ 1, 3 a.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 477/522 And brenden al-to pouidre fear flum euerich toun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6616 (Cott) Pis golden call he did to breist to pudre [Cott pouidn]. 13 *Ibid* 2072 (Fairf) Bren hit to pouidre. 1390 *Gowrn Conf* I. 109 He sende, and him to pouidre smot. c 1400 *MAUNDE* (Roxb.) vii. 25 He byrnes him self all to pouidre. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xii. 44 The bodies.. consueted in to pouidre. 1526 *TINDALE Matt* xxi. 44 He shall gynd him to pouidre [1535 COVERDALE to pouidre]. 1533 *Er vor Cast. Helthe* (1535) 77 b. Fryed or layde on a burning hote stone, & made in pouidre. 1542 *UDALL Eranus. Apoph* xii. b. I will. crushie thy hedde to pouidre. *Ibid* 209 b. Sodaynly crummed to dust & pouidre. 1549 *Compt Scot* i. 21 Vas it nocht bynt in pulidre ane asse? 1603 *B. JOHNSON Volpone* i. 1, To grinde hem into pouidre. 1647 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. 18 Dissected into parts, not beaten into pouidre. 1664 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy Ambass.* 46 There is fall of water.. so violent, that breaking upon the Rocks, it is reduc'd as it were to pouidre. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 182 Clear your glass from the powder that may lie upon it. 1853 *W. GREGORY Inorg. Chem* (ed. 3) 226 Peroxide of Nickel. It is a black powder. 1880 *G. MURDITH Tragic Com.* (1881) 189 If there are laws against my having my own, to powder with the laws!

† b. *spec.* Earth in the state of dry impalpable particles; the dust of the ground. Often in phrases denoting a condition of humiliation, or of being dead and buried. (Cf. *DUST* sb.¹ 1, 3 a, 3 c.) Obs. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7080 Vol of be pouidre of be erbe. a 1325 *PROSE Psalter* xlii. [xlii] Yf our soule is lowed in pouidre. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* vii. 21 Lo, now in pouidre [1388 dust] I slepe. — *Isa* xliiii. x Go down, sit in pouidre [1388 in dust], thou maiden doughter of Babilon. a 1333 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xciii. 297 The sonne lost his lyght by reason of the powder that rose vp in the ayre.

† c. The material substance of which the animal body is regarded as created or composed, and to which it returns when decomposed, also, the mouldered remains of a dead body, or the ashes of one that is burnt. (Cf. *DUST* sb.¹ 3 a, b.) Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 925 (Cott) Pou nees bot a pudre [or powder] plant. To pudre sal pou worth a-gain. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen* iii. 19 For powder thou art, and into powder thou shalt turne [1388 dust]. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 83 Of kyng Haralde Pouidre pere yit is halde. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr* ii. viii. 82 Out of these ashes and pouidre groweth agayn another byrde. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron Scot* (1821) I. 194 Scho departit. to Rome, berand with hir the powder of thair fader, in ane golden poke. 1554 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5170 Thy vyle corrupt carniou Sal.. remane, in pulidre small, On to the Iugement General.

d. Applied to the pollen of flowers, or to the spores of *Lycopodium*. (Cf. *DUST* sb.¹ 1 c.)

1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr* (1848) 124, I.. put them [Lycopodiums] in a box, and found they shed their powder of themselves. 1857 *HENFREY Bot* § 215 The Pollen.. consists in almost all cases of a fine powder composed of microscopic vesicles. 1872 *OLIVER Elem Bot* i. 1 The fine powder is the pollen.

2. A preparation in the form of powder, for some special use or purpose. (See also 3.)

a. In medicine, etc.; formerly (usually) a corrosive, stimulant, etc. for external application; in later use, a medicine, or a dose of medicine, to be

POWDER¹ is, from the sense, improbable;

the phonology separates it from POTHER.] An impetus, a rush, force, impetuosity. Chiefly in phr *with* (dial. at. *in*) a powder, impetuously, violently. *c* 1600 *Club Law* (1597) iii iv 1295 He sett you in with a powder. (Stage direction) *See Jells hum*. *c* 1640 *New Sermon of newness* (1877) 39 If I might have my will it should goe downe with a powder. 1650 FULLER *Puritan* v v 151 Jordan comes down with a powder, and at set times overflowes all his bankes. 1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 515 Then in came the French, with a powder as we say, and everything was done and said *a la mode de France*. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* iii l. 1055 When th' head a knocking at the Gate, Laid on in hast with such a powder, The blows grew louder still and louder. *c* 1780 in S. Gilpin *Songs* (Cumbld.) (1866) 275 Heameset he in a powder. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss*, *Powder*, hurry Off he went in sic a powder. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* s v, He was gaun at a tremendous powder.

Powder, *v* 1. Forms see POWDER *sb*. 1. [a. F. *poudre* - *r* to cover with powder (13th c. in Halz.-Darm), f. *poudre*. see POWDER *sb*. 1. In some senses, prob. immediately from the Eng. sb.]

1. To sprinkle or treat with powder, or something in the state of powder.

† 1. *trans.* To sprinkle (food) with a condiment of powdery nature; to season, spice. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Land Chakayne* 110 Pe leucorokas. Ligib adun to manis mub. Pudid wip glofre and canel. *c* 1440 *St. Degrev* 1402 Saththe sche brougt hom in haste, Ploversy poudryd in paste.

† b. *fig.* To mix with some qualifying or modifying ingredient, to 'season'; to 'alloy'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* vii in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Pi felle wip-oute n15 bot a sakke upidid ful wip drit and ding. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* l. 58 All his speche is poudryd with gabbinge. 1534 TINDALL *Col* iv 140 Let your speache be all wayes well favoured and be powdred with salt. *c* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 270 Flamed to him a very thankfull message, powdering it with some hope-giving phrases. *c* 1661 FULLER *Wordes*, *Beit* (1662) 98 Powdering their lives with improbable passages, to the great prejudice of truth. 1790 BURKE *Jr. Rev. Wks.* v 140 The opiate potion of amnesia, powdered with all the ingredients of scorn.

2. To sprinkle the flesh of animals with salt or powdered spice, esp. for preserving; to salt; to 'corn'; to cure. ? *Obs. exc. dial.*

1389 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 49 In ij salmon poudret, iij xd. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 46 In beef daily or motion, fresh, or elles all powdered is more avale. *sd.* 1542 *Boorde's Dyetary* xvi (1870) 271 Olde beefe, moderately powderyd, that the grosse blade by saltie may be exhauyrd. 1553 *Edm. Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Inuolunge with cereclothe and powderinge with spices the body. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Paradise Racous* i vi 98 They poude them [Locusts] with salt, and lue by none other food. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hud* iii, (1586) 153 The Tubbes that you powder in, must be such as have had Oyle in. *a* 1661 FULLER *Wordes*, *Beit* (1662) 94 Imploying a power of poor people... in Powdering, and Drying them [Pulchards]. 1795 *Prior Down-Hall* 79 She roasted red veal, and she powder'd lean beef. *c* 1890 Mrs. Sizerwood in *Houston Tracts* III No. 8: 4 My good girl, just powder me that ham, or dish me those turnips.

† b. *fig.* To preserve, keep, store up. *Obs.*

1614 K. TAILOR *Hog Path Lost Pearl* i. l. 1 B1j, If you haue powderd vp my plot in your searles, you may home sir. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 27 All Spiritual Meat is not. for our present spending and feeding thereon, but (as good Husbands) we are to powder up some for the time to come. 1660 *tr. Anyvaldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii vi 434 That horrible Leviathan which is powder'd up I know not where against the manifestation of the Messias.

3. To sprinkle powder upon; to besprinkle or cover *with* or as *with* some powdery substance. (In first quot., to sprinkle with dust.)

c 1350 *Story of Holy Rood* 117 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 65 Pou sal. Fall to erth and powder be, And pray god haue mercy on me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 4171 Powderyd wythe powder, *puluerizatus*. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden* (1593) 31 Which lightly couer or powder with earth in that place where they most swarm. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii 587 The Galaxie, that Milkie way Which nightly as a circling Zone thou seest Powderd with Stars. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital Byways* i. 2 Ridges powdered with light snow. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 870 It is a good plan after washing the feet to powder them... with boric acid.

b. To apply powder to (the hair, etc.) as a cosmetic. Also with the person as obj.; also *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

1599 [see POWDERING *vbl sb.* 1.] 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* i. 1, Still to be pou'dred, still perfum'd. 1633 *Ford Love's Sacr.* ii. 1, She shall no oftener powder her hair, surfeit her cheeks, cleanse her teeth. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 2 p. 2 He has his shoes rubb'd and his Pettivig powder'd at the Barber's. 1810 *Spandid Politics* i. 10 Edward and William were scrubbing and powdering to mount behind. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, 'A red nose, she can always powder it.' 'She would scorn to powder it,' says Edwin. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 5 [One] who was not highly rouged and powdered.

c. To whiten (a fabric) by application of some white powdered substance.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Lace which has grown yellow is powdered by being placed in a packet of white lead and beaten.

4. In heraldry and decorative art: To strew with a multitude of (isolated) small objects or figures of the same kind; to ornament with spots or small devices scattered over the surface; to sprinkle or spangle (a surface, etc.) *with*. Also *fig.* Usually in *pa. ppl.*

13 *Test Christi* 221 (Vernon MS.) in Herig's *Archiv* LXIX. 432 A cote-armour I bar wip me. Poudret wip fyue 1088 rede. *c* 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb) 5880 The champe of the feld was goules, Thik y-powdred with smale foules. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv 54 The ethe taketh a newe cote of fyn gas, powdred with floures of a hundred thousande maners of colours. 1536 *Regr. Riches* in *Antiq. Savsh.* (1771) 198 Many copes, powdered with Lyon's Ostiages 1101foils, Flower de Lucis and dyvers Armes, in number sixteen. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *Chamarré broché de pourpre*, a garment powdred with purple studdes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xv 164 Nature Who seemes in that her pearly [the daisy] so greatly to delight That euery Plaine therewith she powdred to beholde. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 May, Delicious vineyards, gaidens, &c., powdered with little white houses. 1766 *Estica London* IV. 415 Gold shoes powdered with pearls. 1882 HARE in *Gd Words* Mar 180 Soon the whole country becomes powdered with runs.

b. With the decorative objects as subject.

1867 'Ouida' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 17 Daisies powdering the turf sodden with human blood.

II. 5. To sprinkle or scatter like powder; to strew here and there in a multitude of minute particles, to disperse here and there upon a surface, as a number of small ornamental figures repeated. Usually in *pa. ppl.* (Correlative to 4.)

13.. *E. E. Allt* P. A. 44 Gilofre, gyngure & gromylyoun, And pyonys powdered ay betwene. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III, c. 8 *Preamble*, The Sellers of such course Clothes, use for to powder and cast Flokkes of fyner Cloth upon the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. 11 40 Or quhar the schene hilleis in oyst sted War puldret wyth the vermel rois. 1603 OWEN *Pembarshere* iv (1892) 40 As for the Irishmen they are soe powdered among the Inhabitants. that in euery village you shall find the thirde, fourth, or fift housholder an Irishman. 1744 J. PATTERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 374 Prodigious clusters of small stars, powdered or cast close together, as it were dust sprinkled upon a floor. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., To powder violets on a silk ground.

III. To reduce or fall down to powder

6. To reduce to powder; to pulverize.

15.. in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. ix 223 Lett all these be powdered small, and cersed [sifted] finely. 1605 TIMM. *Querist* i. vii 33 The which would he prescribe to be taken in a reale egg. 1728 QUINCY *Comp. Disp.* xi In the powdering such things as Jallop, Ipecacuanha, and the like. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i iv 74 The vast enclosure of its brick walls now almost powdered into dust.

7. *intr.* To fall to powder, become pulverized.

1846 WORCESTER, *Powder*, *v* n. to fall to dust. 1864 WEBSTER, *Powder*, *v* n., to become like powder; as, some salts powder easily.

IV. † 8. *trans.* To charge with gunpowder; cf. POWDERED 5. *Obs. rare*

1643 *Public Consider* 8 Not with.. powdering our guns

Powder, *v* 2. *colloq.* and *dial.* [f. POWDER *sb*. 2.] *intr.* To rush; to hurry with impetuosity and rushing speed: said esp. of a rider.

1632 QUARLES *Dow. Panics* i. lxvii, Zachues climb'd the Tree But O how fast, (when Our Saviour called) he powder'd down agen! *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carisist* (1840) 33 About 800 horse.. come powdering towards the Coves so fast. 1684 OTWAY *Albion* iii 1, The Dice pow'dring out of the Box. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 3 Down comes a kite powdering upon them in the interim, and gobbles up both together. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi, You'll take four [horses], and you'll see how we'll powder along. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundels* 115 And powdering fast the men and horses Thundering swept down Frampton Hill. 1895 A. FORBES *Mem of War & Peace* i. 13 All Belgrade, feverish for further news, rushed out into the street as I powdered along.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1734 *North Lives* (1826) III 47 The refusal came powdering from him by wholesale. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick*, xxix, 'I think I see 'un now, a powderin' awa' at the thin bread an' butter.'

Powderable (pau də'ə'bl), *a* rare [f. POWDER *v* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being powdered.

1. e. a. of being reduced to powder; friable, pulverizable; † b. of being salted or preserved (*obs*.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiii (1686) 132 Nor do they become friable or easily powdered by Philosophical Calcination. 1766 *Estica London* (1776) I. 243 Corn, wine, powderable wares, fish.

† **Powderal**, *a*. *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. POWDER *sb* 1 + -AL.] Of the nature of powder, powdery, pulverulent

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Ornat.* 52 No pulverous or powderall co-mixture doth tend to generation.

Powder-box, *a* bag for holding powder.

† a. for powdered salt or spices. *Obs.* b. for carrying gunpowder. c. for hair-powder.

1592-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 153 Super officio salsaria pro i part. powder-bags, n11 d. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 150 To ii careage hors to cary the gunstans, pulder-bags, and uthrenecessaries. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D.J., Cartridges may be kept in the powder magazine, in the empty powder-barrels and powder-bags. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* (1808) I 7 The man who cleans boots is running in one direction, the barber with his powder-bag in another. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Powder-bags, leathern bags containing from 20 to 40 lbs. of powder; substituted for petards at the instance of Lord Cochrane, as being more easily placed.

Powder-blue, *sb* and *a*. [POWDER *sb*. 1 I.]

1. *sb*. Powdered smalt, esp. for use in the laundry. 1707 *Land. Gas.* No 439/3 Out of the Prize, Name unknown, Smalt or Powder-Blue. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. h. 154 Powder-blue, mix'd with the Saffron water, makes a Green. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* i 15 Great quantities of Smalt imported.. are used under the name of Powder blue,

in washing linen. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 151 A small quantity of fine powder-blue is sometimes added.

2. *adj.* Having the deep blue colour of smalt.

b. *sb*. A name for this colour.

1894 *Westm. Gas.* 16 Aug 3/3 A gown of powder-blue serge. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 121 A dressing-gown robe of blue linen, with wide sleeves, and an obi of powder-blue muslin. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Sept 3/2 A hat melton cloth boasting a whitish surface that is very happy in powder-blue, greens, and dark purples.

Powder-box, *a* box for holding powder.

† a. A box for powdered spice or salt. *Obs.* b. A box for carrying or containing gunpowder.

c. A box for toilet-powder, usually also containing a powder-puff. d. A box with small holes in the lid, for sprinkling powder or sand upon writing to prevent blotting; a pounce-box.

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II 20, j. poudrebox. 1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Powderbox and sales of siluer. 1679 *Land. Gas.* No 1452/4 Two silver Powder-boxes with a large buckle engraved on the lid of them. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* iii 1 34 Betty, bring the Powder Box to your Lady. 1713 *GAY Fan* i. 129 There stands the Toilette The patch, the powder box, pulville, perfumes.

Powder-boy, *a* boy employed on board ship to carry gunpowder from the powder-room to the guns, a 'powder-monkey'.

1805 in *Polywhele Tynd & Recall* (1826) II 577, I acted both in the capacity of a commanding officer, mate, midshipman, small-arm-man, and powder-boy. 1829 MARRYAT *Midway* iii, The powder-boys, each with his box full, seated on it.

Powder-chest, *a*. A chest for holding gunpowder. b. A kind of petard charged with gunpowder, scap iron, old nails, etc., fastened to the deck of a ship to be discharged at a boarding enemy.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii 86 How to make Powder Chests. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. ii. xxvi. 167 Our danger was the greater, as the fire was about the powder-chest. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Powder-down, [f. POWDER *sb*. 1 + DOWN *sb*. 2, rendering Ger. *puder-dunen* or *staub-dunen* (pl.), lit. powder-downs (i.e. down-plumules, 'down'), introduced 1840 by Nitzsch (*Pterylographie* vii)]

Name for peculiar down-feathers or plumules, found in various birds in definite tracts or patches. so called from the bluish-white powdery or scurfy substance into which they disintegrate; by Coes called *pulverplumes* (Sometimes, less correctly, applied to the powder or scurf.) Also *atrub*, as in *powder-down feathers*, *powder-down patch* or *tract*, a patch of powder-downs.

1861 A. D. BARTLETT in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 131 This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable powder-down patches. 1867 P. L. SCLATER *tr. Nitzsch's Pterylogr.* vii. 38 The powder down-feathers are intruded among the lateral feathers of the great saddle of the spinal tract. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 142 The 'Downs' are almost always concealed by the Contour-feathers, and are smaller, more fluffy, and more numerous. A peculiarly modified kind are the Powder-downs. 1894 *738 Powder-downs* are so called from the powder produced by the continuous disintegration of the numerous brush-like barbs and barbules, into which the barrel is constantly splitting as it grows without forming a principal shaft.

Powdered (pau də'd), *ppl. a*. [f. POWDER *v* 1]

† 1. Of food: Sprinkled or seasoned with salt or spice. Also *fig.* 'Seasoned'. *Obs.*

1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs*, etc. (A1b) 83 Our sighes, and powdered sobbs with tears. 1587 R. BAYNES in *Turberv. Trag. T.* To Rdr, Poets pens Whose powdered saas are mixt, with pleasure, and delight. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* i Reason, began this motherly, and well powdered tale.

2. Salted, pickled, or spiced for future use; preserved; cured; corned. ? *Obs. exc. dial.*

1409 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 53 In xvj powderd fish empt xs. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 533 Mustard is meete for brayne, beef, or powderd mutton. 1597 A. M. t. *Gullemant's Fr. Chirurg.* 50/2 By saing of powdered or saulted meate. 1667 DENHAM *Direct Paint* II 15, Out of the very Beer, they sell the Malt. Powder of wheat, from powder'd Beef the Salt. 1736 CAXTON *Ormonds* II. 322 Powdered beef and pork imported from Ireland. 1858 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Lord Allan, rest his saul, used to like a pouthered goose.

† b. *transf.* of POWDERING-TUB 2. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. 62 Shee hath eaten vp all her beefe, and she is her selfe in the tub... Euer you fresh Whore, and your powder'd Bawd.

3. Decorated with a multitude of spots or small figures scattered over the surface, spangled.

c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 165 A mantell Of blak sylke, purlyryd with poudryd hermyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 25 On his shield, He bore a crowned litle Emelin, That deckt the azure field with her fayre powdered skin. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ii. (ed. 3) 22 Powdered or Poudrye is substituted for *Senné*.

b. *Zool.* Marked with numerous minute dots or spots closely placed, as if dusted over with powder. Said esp. of moths.

1832 J. KENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 57 The Powdered Quaker (*Orthosia sparsa*). 1862 *The Powdered Rustic* (*Caradrina superstita*). 1862 *The Powdered Vaincoat* (*Sinagra venosa*). Wings.. first pair hoary, sprinkled with minute black spots.

4. Of the hair or skin: Dressed with powder as

a cosmetic. Also said of the person. Also in parasynthetic combination.

1655 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 146 A dresse of powdered hayre 1716 *GAY Trivia* 1.127 The powder'd footman Beneath his flapping Hat secures his Hair 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* vii. The greater part of the furniture was of the powdered-head and pig-tail period. *Ibid.* xxxviii. The powdered-headed ancestor. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 10 The powdered servant who opened the door.

†5. [? f. POWDER sb¹ + -ED.] Charged with, or fired by, gunpowder. Also fig. *Obs.* rare

1575 J B in *Gascoigne's Wks.* ffff 1 b. In bloudie broyles, where poulerd shot was rife. a 1618 *SILVESTER Tobacco Battered* Ded. to W. Loe, You'll need no Warning to avoid our Peal, Nor are in Level of our Poudred Pen

6. Reduced to powder or dust; pulverized

1591 *SPENSER Ruines Rome* xxvii. Againe on foote to reare her pouldred corse. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powdered glasse emit. no flame or exhalation although it bee laid upon a red hot iron. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/a Ground and powdered refined sugar 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x 326 Powdered chalk. will always be insoluble

Powderer. rare. [f. POWDER v¹ + -ER.] One who powders: see the verb.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Patience* v b. The seasons and embalmers of the body (whome they calle powderers).

Powder-flask. A case for carrying gunpowder, formerly usually of horn (see next), later of leather or metal, usually with a special device for measuring out a charge of powder; used by soldiers and sportsmen. = *FIASK* sb² 2.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snpp.* Powder-flasks, in artillery, are most commonly made of horn, of any convenient size and figure, to carry powder for priming of cannon. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 360 A powder-flask, which a clerk had purchased from a Blackfoot warrior. a 1845 *Syd Smith's Wks.* (1850) II 236/1 Irish Protestants whose dinner-table is regularly spread with knife, fork, and cocked pistol; salt-cellar and powder-flask.

Powder-horn. A powder-flask made of the horn of an ox or cow with a wooden or metal bottom at the larger end. Sometimes applied to a powder-flask of some other material.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 Item, ana pulder horne. 1595 *London Gas.* No. 3100/3 The Musket of one of them. went off, and set his Baneliers on fire, and they the Powder-Horns which hung in the Gun-Room. a 1745 *SWIFT Direct Servants* Intro'd § 35 You may. stick your candle in a bottle, or in a powder-horn. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* IV. xv 419 The hardy backwoodsman, armed with a rifle, a powder horn, and a pouch for shot and bullets. 1906 *Athenianum* 1 Dec. 687/1 Illustrations of a papier maché powder-horn decorated with designs by him

Powderiness. [f. POWDERY + -NESS] The quality or condition of being powdery; pulverulence. 1880 *L. HUNT Indicator* No. 35 (1882) I. 275 The melting powderiness of peppermint.

Powdering (pau'darin), *vbl* sb. [f. POWDER v¹ + -ING.] The action of POWDER v¹, or the result of this.

1. The action of sprinkling or dusting something with powder; *spec.* the application of powder as a cosmetic to the hair or face.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powderynge. wythe powder, *Antierisacio* 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* Ded., It is not pouder'ing, pertuming, and every day smelling of the taylor, that converteth to a beautiful object 1566 *Artif. Handson.* 78 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. IV. 673 [He] was very particular on his last day about the powdering and curling of his wig.

b. A deposit of powdery substance sprinkled upon a surface; a thin sprinkling (of something).

1834 *ARNOLD in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii 373 We had no snow in the valleys, but frequently a thick powdering on the higher mountains. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 139 On the face and ears it [i.e. Scarlatinal peeling] usually takes the form of a fine powdering. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 25 Nov 10/1 On the 19th and 20th a powdering of snow covered on the southern side of Monte Bignone

2. The seasoning or preserving of food with salt or spice. Also fig. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 69 Powderynge of beef, or any other fresh flesh 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Salure*, poudring, or salting 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiii (1592) 196 The Deatnes of the gilltlesse .is but a powdering of their vertues, to preserve them to the vse of posteritie. 1625 [see *POTTING vbl* sb¹ 3] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 16 Hee is profitable in sawing the charge of salt, for his appetite will not waite and attend the powdering

3. Decoration with spots or small figures disposed as if sprinkled over a surface. b. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) Such figures themselves collectively; *esp.* the spots on a heraldic fur, or small charges (e.g. fleurs-de-lys) scattered over the field.

1405-6 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS). In serico et in rosie de auro enpuit pro powdering 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Powderings made of boggy leggs 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III 41 Item, for xxx powderingis to the samyn, [the Kings robe mail] ilk hundreth ii s; summa xlv s. 1604 *SEGAR Hon. Mll & Civ.* iv 221 238 A Duke's eldest sonne is borne in the degree of a Marquesse, and wears as many powderings as a Marquesse 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Powderings, in building, a term sometimes used for devices serving to fill up vacant spaces, in carved works also in escutcheons, writings, &c. 1766 *PORRY Heraldry* in (1777) 26 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. 1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 446/3 The embroiderers..did not

seek for novelty, diapers and powderings, even angel and saint, were reproduced over and over again without much change except of arrangement

4. *attr.* and *Comb.* as *powdering things*; *powdering-closet* = *powdering-room*, *powdering-dress*, *gown*, a garment worn over the ordinary clothes to protect them while the hair was being powdered; † *powdering-house*, a building in which meat was 'powdered' or preserved with salt or spices; *powdering-mill*, a mill for pulverizing some substance (as ore, snuff); † *powdering pearls*, small pearls used for 'powdering' (see 3); *powdering-room*, a room appropriated to powdering the hair; *powdering-slipper* see quot.; † *powdering trough*, a trough in which meat was 'powdered'. See also POWDERING-TUB.

1786 *MISS E. CLAYTON in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. III 399 A bed-chamber, two dressing rooms, two 'powdering-closets'. 1875 *MISS THACKERAY Miss Angel* xv. There was a powdering-closet on the second story of the house 1776 *Mrs. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* (1870) I 347 In his hurry, he threw his 'powdering dress over his shoulders. 1770 *T. ERSKINE Barber in Poet. Reg.* (1810) 328 Rob'd in a flannel 'powdering gown. 1900 *DOYLE Green Flag, Capt. Sharkey* 1. He wore a loose damask powdering-gown secured by a cord round the waist. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vne Salure*, a 'powdering house, a salte seller. 1606 in *Nichols' Progr. Jas.* I (1828) II 61 note, 10 oz. and halfe of rag 'powdering pearles a 1774 J & R *ADAM Archt.* II pl. 1 By means of an intercol over the closet and 'powdering room, we have introduced a servant's sleeping-room adjoining to this apartment. 1900 *BESANT in Daily News* 3 Sept 6/2, I wish I could show you one room in the house. It was the old 'powdering-room'. 1881 *MAR EDGEMORTH Parent's Assist.* *Basket-woman* (1865) 469 'These slippers are meant—. For 'powdering-slippers, miss'. 'To wear when people are powdering their hair that they may not spoil their other shoes'. 1786 *MMR. D'ARBLAY Diary* 24 July, We help her [the Queen] off with her gown, and on with her 'powdering things. 1612 in *Antiquary Jan.* (1906) 29 In the larder. Two 'powdering Trowes with covers, a powdering Tubbe, two lesser tubbes

Powdering, *vbl* a¹ [f. POWDER v¹ + -ING.] That powders, that sprinkles with powder.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 318 The powdering particles, which we see on the grass and trees. 1832-33 *W. MILLER in Whistle-buque* (Scottish Songs) Ser. iii 107 You've come. W' your crispin' an' poutherin' gear, John Frost. 1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Anselm* II xviii 306 Some of the powdering willow dusted her bright luxuriant locks with gold.

Powdering, *vbl* a² [f. POWDER v² + -ING.] Rushing impetuously; *fig.* impetuous, violent.

1619 *BALCANQUAL in Hailes' Gold Rem.* II (1673) 73 They were called in and dismissed with such a powdering speech as I doubt not. your Lordship hath heard with grief enough

Powdering-tub. [f. *prec.* vbl sb + TUB.]

1 A tub in which the flesh of animals is 'powdered', or salted and pickled.

1530 *PALSGR 257/a* Poudryng tubbe, *salover* 1534 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1860) 189 Item a powtheringe tubb with a coverynge 1624 [see *POWDERING TROUGH*]. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I 44 On Sunday, a piece of salt meat is usually taken out of the powdering tub. 1847-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Love Wks* (Bohn) I 77 Its gravest discourse has a savour of hams and powdering-tubs

†2 Humorously applied to a sweating-tub used for the cure of venereal disease. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS Hen. V.* II i 79 From the Poudring tub of infamy, Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressida kinde, Doll Tear sheete 1698 *BUTLER Hud.* III i 98 Whence some Tub-holders-foth have made In Powdering-Tubs, their richest Trade. 1709 O *Dryks Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 83 Pick'd up to the very Nose in the Powdering-Tub of Sin and Salvation. 1790 *Bras Apollo* II. No. 90 2/a Away to the Powdering-Tub and burnt Mutton.

Powderless, a. [f. POWDER sb¹ + -LESS] Destitute of powder; not powdered.

1887 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept 323 His brown suit, his fur cap, his powderless hair..betrayed him [Franklin in Paris] at once.

Powder-man. † a. ? A dealer in gunpowder.

Obs. b. A man who supplies the guns with powder on board a man-of-war. c. One who attends to the powder used in blasting operations, etc.

1660 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v xii 67 Every Gunner may have his Peter ready made refined and in Meal at the Powder-mens, or Chandlers. 1899 *F. A. GRIMMITS Artill. Man* (1862) 226 Stationary powdermen are allotted to every two guns. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 85/a In driving the heading, each of the three shifts is made up of a boss, 4 drill men, 4 helpers on drills, 2 powder man, 1 car man, and a laborers

Powder-monkey. A humorous term for a powder-boy on board ship. Also *fig.*

1682 *SHADWELL Medal Ep.* Aiv, Heavee keep us from Juries such as will give 800l damages to a Powder-monkey 1750 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 225 Her powder-monkey was Dick Cummings, ogling and winking. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* lii, Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or powder-monkey on board an armed sloop. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/a When his son Henry was twelve years old, he was employed as a 'powder-monkey' in making and filling blank and ball cartridges

b. (See quot. 1893)

1882 *JEFFERIES Bevis* III iv 63 How to take the honey was not so easily settled, till they thought of making a powder-monkey, and so smoking them out. 1893 *Wills. Glass.* *Powder-monkey*, damp gunpowder, moulded into a 'devil' or cake which will smoulder slowly, used by boys for stupefying a wasp's nest.

† **Powderous**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. POWDER sb¹ + -OUS.] Apt to crumble to powder, friable.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvi. xl I 490 Cherry-tree wood is pliable, but drier and more powderous

Powder-puff.

1. a. A soft pad, usually of down, for applying powder to the skin. b. An instrument like a small bellows formerly used for powdering the hair.

a 1704 T. Browne *Pleas. Lett. to Gent. Wks.* 1709 III ii 16 A Powder-puff. 1841 *ORDERSON Creol.* xix 229 This made him pass the powder-puff over his hair. 1851 in *Illustr. Loud. News* 5 Aug (1854) 119/3 Occupations of People. Powder-puff maker. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II x 206 Topsy and Mopsy were improved by the powder puff

2. *transf.* a. ? Contemptuously applied to a man with powdered hair, a fop. b. Applied to a young gull with downy feathers.

1731 *FIELDING Lottery* II. Is this the fellow for whom I am unknown? this powderpuff 1891 *Daily News* 14 Oct 2/8 Myriads of gulls, sitting about, of all sizes, from tiny powder-puffs to the stately wide winged, full grown bird.

Powdery (pau'deri), a. [f. POWDER sb¹ + -Y]

1 Of the nature or consistence of powder, consisting of fine loose particles, pulverulent; dusty.

1426 *LYDG De Guil. Pilgr.* 10107 Wyth powdry sondys out off noubre, Wyth byr passage so encoumbre. 1767 *PERCIVAL in Phil. Trans.* LVII 230 A considerable portion of it..subaded in a powdery form to the bottom of the glass 1799 *WORDSW. Lucy Gray* vii. Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1884 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner* 56a The cells..forming, especially when dry, a loose, powdery mass

b. Easily disintegrated into powder; friable.

a 1728 *WOODWARD Fossils* II. 36 A brown, powdery Spar They say it holds Iron Found amongst the Lion-Or.

†2. Of the nature of gunpowder, inflammable, explosive. *Obs.*

1611 *SPED Hist. Gi. Brit.* ix. xx. § 14 The lighted matches of sedition found powdry spuits, and wonderfull correspondence

3. Covered with or full of powder, having a deposit of powder; dusty.

1708 *OZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 48 When from his Powdry Roost the Bird of Night..takes his Flight. 1784 *WOODWARD in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV 423 The powdery head is covered with a loose campanulated cap. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* lix. That pollen which the bees carry off (having no idea how powdery they are). 1874 *SYMONDS Italy & Greece* 297 Delicate golden aunculas with powdery leaves and stems. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 738 The skin is everywhere wonderfully white, in some regions raised into little powdery eminences.

4. *Comb.*, as *powdery-looking*.

1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* (1877) 38 Note the powdery-looking upper surface, white in young specimens

Powdike, podike. local. Forms. 3-5

pokediche, -dike, -dyke; 6-8 powdyke, -dike, 7 poedike, 7-8 podike. [First element originally *poke*, origin unascertained, the second is *DIKE* sb, sense 5 or 7, or *DITCH* sb. 4, an earthen bank] The name of an ancient dike or embankment raised to keep the fen waters out of Marshland, in the part of Norfolk west of the Great Ouse, also of a later work, the new *powdike*, constructed further to the south for the same purpose

The old Powdike was raised c 1223; it ran from W to E, separating Marshland from Bardolph Fen. The new Powdike was begun in 1423; it ran along the north brink of Well Creek, forming the southern boundary of Stow and Downham Fen. There was also a *Little Powdike*, at the west end of the old Powdike. See the Map in Dugdale *Hist. Imbanking & Drayning*, 1662, 1772, xlvii.

1293 *Pat. 21 Edw. I.* m. 10 (P. R. O.). Forsatum quod vocatur Pokediche. ab antiquo levatum pro defensione et salvacione partium ipsarum contra aquarum inundaciones 1350 *Pat. 3 Edw. III.* pt. 1 m. 29 d. Fossatum vocatum Pokedyk in Meresheland in com. Norf. 1423 (in Dugdale, as above) Pokediche, Pokedyke. 1530-1 *Act. 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Dyvers evyll dyposed personnes maliciously at diverse times hath broken vp dyvers parties of the Dyke called the newe Powdyke in Marsheland in the Countie of Norfolk, and the brokyn Dyke other wyse called Old feld Dyke by Marsheland, in the Ile of Elye. 1662 *DUGDALE Hist. Imbanking*, etc. xlvii 245/1 Upon this occasion, by a common consent amongst them, was the old Podike first raised, about the year mcccxxiii (7 Hen. 3) *Ibid.*, The said Bank called Podike. *Ibid.* 264 (*Marglin*). The making of the new Pow drike, 1 Hen. 6, 12 April) That there should be another Wall or Bank made new on the North side of Salters lode brink, by all the Landholders throughout Marshland. 1762 *Genil. Mag.* 237 The old podike, the defensive bank to the country of Marshland in Norfolk, against foreign waters, was cut through by persons unknown. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV xvii 245 By statute 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11. perversely and maliciously to cut down or destroy the powdike, in the fens of Norfolk and Ely, is felony

† **Powe, int.** *Obs.* An imitation of a knock.

c 1580 *JEFFERIES Bugbears* III ii. In *Archaeo Stud. New Spr.* (1897), I will knocke. powe! ho? who is in the house?

Powe, obs. f. *PAW* sb¹, var. *POUGH* v. *Obs.*

Powee, variant of *POWEE*, the Curassow.

Powellite (pau'elit). *Min.* [Named 1891,

after Major J. W. Powell. see -ITE.] Molybdate and tungstate of calcium, of yellow colour and resinous lustre.

1897 *Amer. Zool. Sc. Ser.* III. XLI. 138 Powellite—calcium molybdate, a new mineral species.

Power (pau'ar, pau'ar), sb¹. Forms: see below. [ME. *poer*, *poer*, *power* (= *puer*), a. AF. *poer*, *poair*, *powair* = OF. *poer*, *poer* (whence *poor*,

pouvoir, mod F. *pouvoir*, sb. use of vb. inf. *poir*, *pouvoir*, *pouvoir*, *pouvoir*—earlier **podere* (*podir* in *Strasb. Oaths* 842) = P., Sp., Pg. *podar*, It. *potere* to be able:—late pop. L. *potēre*, which, by the 8th c. in vulgar speech, supplanted *posse* (pr pple. *potens*, pelf *potius*) to be able; see Diez. The v in Fr. *pouvoir* was developed by hiatus in *poir*; the w in Eng. arose from change of o in *poer* to ou, ow. The spelling *power* has been the prevailing one from 14th c. Phonetic development (*poē*1, *pū*1, *ēr*, *pū*1, *ēr*, *pū*1, *ēr*, in north. dial. *pū*1, *ēr*, *pū*1).

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. (3) 4 *poer*, *poir*, (3) 4 *pouwer*, 4-5 *pouwere*, *pouer*, *power*, 5 *pouere*, *pouoir*, *power*, -*oir*, *pouar*, 6 *powar*, -*are*, Sc. *power*, (3) 4-*power*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4521 Giet *poer of ylonde Modied him wan al so c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 588 Poer ynow schal come to me. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7639 Hu adde giet *poer sone anhoide c 1330 S. Eng. Leg. I 127/74 Pe Erchebischof of Euewyke fondede for to bringe A-cord and lous bi is *pouwer bi-twee thomas and be king. *Ibid.* 34/30 A 3ein mine godes *pouwere. c 1400 *Desti Troy* 2065 Fore to the fight with a fell *pouere. c 1425 *Cursus* M. 3566 (Gott.) He com egayn him wid gret pouer *Ibid.* 9780 (Trin.) For to haue *pouere pere c 1420 *Anturs of Arth* xiv. Haue petis on the poie, quyl thou haue *pouere 1447-8 Q. MARG. in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Intro. 63 To haue licence and *pouoir to ley the fust stone. c 1470 *Colargos & Grew* 412 With all thair stang *pouir 1486 in *Erch Rolls Scot* x. 100 note. His factours havand *pouar of hym 1535 *Stewart Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 231 Tiastand .he micht na *pouar be agane the king; thie 1538 *Stewart England* I. 11 35 Conuenient pouar and strength 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball* (1860) x1 Exort: *pouare, whiche yn no goodly facoun. 1535 *Stewart Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 624 Quhilk efter him . Come hame agane with *pouer of the new. c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. I 20/49 plis holi Abbod haddre gret *power With be king Edmund. 1300 *Gowler Conf.* III 376 (Bodley MS. 902) And doth what lith in his power.

β. 4-6 *poere*, 5-6 *pouere*, 5-7 *powere*, 6 ? *poore*, *poouir*, 6-7 *pouir*, 7-8 *powr*, 9 Sc. and north. dial. *poor* (*pū*1).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2049 He nom wib him . gret *poire ynow 1461 MARG PASTON in *P. Lett* II 62 Ye ar mythe behold to the Meyr and to Gylberd, for feythfully they owe yow good wyll to ther poys. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bh. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 23/2 They haue nat the poie to come out of that deserte c 1440 *Volk Myst* xxi. 157 The dragons *poire . distoyed haue I. 1555 *Edin Decades* 36 A poure of armed men. c 1440 *Generous* 15 A man of giete *pouie 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* II. vi. 4 That *Power* which gaue me first my oath 1599 *Wolsly in Four c. Eng.* (1880) 11 As my *poore shall increase 1595 *Langham Let.* (1871) 1 But also haue *poour to go and too see things sight worthy. 1546 *Suppl. Communs in Four Supplie* (1871) 63 The *pours, whome God haue ordeyned 1638 *Portull* (see *Powerful* a. 2). 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III 500 The Western Winds with vital *Pow'r Call forth the tender Grass, and budding flower

B. Signification. I. As a quality or property.

1. Ability to do or effect something or anything, or to act upon a person or thing. (Cf. *quot.* 1690). c 1325 *Spec. Cy Warw.* 215 And 3af to man fre power To chese . . Off god and yul shed to make. 1382 *Wyclif John* x. 18. I haue power for to putte it, and I haue power for to take it eftsoone. 1390 *Gowler Conf.* III 2 Him is benome The pouer bothe of hond and fot. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xv. ii. 657 It shall not lye in your power . . to perysshe me as moche as a threde. 1580 *Barnington Exp.* *Lord's Prayer* (1596) 200 That he would . . keepe vs from appoyssing aboute our power to satisfie 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 2 By his power and wisdom he built a Temple 1690 *Locke Hum Und* II. vii. § 8 Power is another of those simple Ideas which we receive from Sensation and Reflection. For observing in our selves, that we do and can think, and that we can, at pleasure, move several parts of our Bodies which were at rest; the effects also, that natural Bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our Senses, we both these ways get the Idea of Power. *Ibid.* xxi. § 2 Power is twofold, viz as able to make, or able to receive any change. The one may be called *Active*, and the other *Passive Power* 1713 *Birkbeck Hylas & Phil* I. 1 Wks 1871 I. 287 Is it not in your power to open your eyes? 1741-2 *Gray Agrippina* 40 The power To judge of weights and measures 1785 *Raid Let* Wks I 65/2 Power to produce an effect, supposes power not to produce it; otherwise it is not power but necessity. 1853 *Lyndal Self-Inprovement* v. 113 Money is power—power for bread and power for tinsel. 1858 *Lardner Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* *Hydrost.*, etc. 46 Fishes have the power of changing their bulk by the voluntary distension of an air-vesel 1861 W. H. Russell in *Morning Chron.* 3 Aug. Ready to afford any information in their power.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular faculty of body or mind.

1483 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 352/1 In their bodye whiche is made of four complexions and in theyr Soule in whiche ben three poures. 1526 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 Memory, reason, & wyll And these ben the three powers of the soule. c 1540 *Boorde The booke for to lerne* Cij b. Moderate slepe . . doth anymat and comforte alle the naturall, animall, and spirytual, powers of man 1665 *Glanvill Scepsis* Ser. xlii 71 When we speak of Powers and Faculties, of the Soul, we intend not to assert their real distinction from it, or each other, but only a modal diversity. 1736 *Butler Anal.* I. 1 Wks. 1874 I. 28 Several things . . affect all our living powers, and at length suspend the exercise of them. 1850 *Freeman Norm Cong* III xii. 81 The laureate of William taxes his powers to the uttermost to set forth the greatness of the prince.

c. Sometimes the plural does not imply different

faculties, but power put forth in various directions or on various occasions

1586 *Sidney Ps* xv. v. I know that He heares mee. Yea, heares with powers and helps of helpfull hand 1793 *Watts Logic* I. vi. § 9 We must consider it in its Powers and Capacities, either to do or suffer 1804 *Abernethy Surg. Obs.* 15 The patient, whose vital powers had long been greatly exhausted, died. 1822 R. Knox *Artists & Gt. Anst.* 174 His powers of attention, and his educability were admirable 1878 *Browning La Sausas* 199 Powers that fain Else would soar, condemned to grovel

2 Ability to act or affect something strongly, physical or mental strength; might, vigour, energy, force of character; telling force, effect.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 471/1 Power, or strength, *potestas*, *robur*, *fortitudo*, *maius*, *vigor* 1486 *Bk St Albans* d 111. The bells that yowre hawke shall wheer, looke that they be not to heuy ouer . . hu power to wey 1622 *Drayton Poly-olb* in 209 The Bathes Giving that natural power, which, by the vigourous sweets, Doth lend the lively springs, their perdurable heate 1668 *Shadwell Sullen Lovers* I. 1. He has great power in Coriando's and Jiggs 1738 *Wesley Psalms* II viii. Thou art declar'd my Son with Power 1770 *Wentworth* in J. R. Leitch *Cornwall Mines* (1853) 300, I rode to St. Ives, and preached to many who gladly attended to hear the word. A great power seemed to accompany it 1798-9 *Fr A. Kemble Resid in Georgia* (1863) 27 Biting them by power of lungy 1860 *Lowell Lett.* (1894) I 341 Moie power to your elbow! God bless you! 1893 *Chilney Letters* I. xxi. Mounted on an obvious screw, but in good going condition, and with plenty of power.

b. Political or national strength.

1701 *Balance of Power* (see *Balance* sb 13 c) 1719 *W. Wood Surv. Trade* 315 The excellence of our Constitution, . . would invite great Numbers over to us, exceedingly add to our Power and Strength, and make us more a Balance to the Greatness of any Country in Europe 1753 *Scots Mag* Jan 28/1 Would there be any longer a balance of power in Europe? 1804 *Westin Gaz* 12 May 2/1 It was calculation based on balance-of-power considerations, which come into question now.

3. Inanimate things Active property; capacity of producing some effect; the active principle or virtue of a herb, etc. (*also *coner*)

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul* II. ii. 24 Within the infant rin'd of this weakle flower, Foysom hath residence, and medicine power 1690 *Locke Hum Und* II. xlii § 10 Power, therefore, justly make a great part of our complex Ideas of Substances. He, that will examine his complex Idea of Gold, will find several of its Ideas, that make it up, to be only Powers, as the Power of being melted, but of keeping its weight in the Fire, of being dissolved in *Aq Regia* 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II To Rdr. to Bathing the parts affected with the Powers of Amber, Sage and Rosemary 1738 *Gray Propertius* III 79 The Power of Herbs can other Harm remove 1800 *Med. Juris* III 346 We have ascertained the power of the absorbents to be so great, as to take up not only such animal secretions as hog's, lard, &c., but even grosser substances. 1829 *Nat. Philis I. Optics* II. 4 (U. Kn. S.) The number 1,336, which regulates the refraction of water, is called its . . co-efficient of refraction, and sometimes its refractive power 1866 *Tyndall Glac.* II. 24 The red rays of the spectrum possess a very high heating power 1871 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a) I. 26 The power of heat to burn

b. The sound expressed by a character or symbol; the meaning expressed by a word or phrase in a particular context = *FORCE* sb. 1 g. 1727-41 *Chamberss Cycl* s. v. *Force*. In our language the s between two vowels has the Force or power of a z. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xlii. 470 There are twenty-six letters the names, powers, and sounds of which are as follow 1871 *Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 242 In the familiar salutation, 'How d'ye do?' we have the same verb in two powers.

c. *Mining* Thickness or depth (of a vein).

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 316 The power of this vein is 8 feet.

4. Possession of control or command over others; dominion, rule; government, domination, sway, command; control, influence, authority. Often followed by *of*, *on*, *over*.

1297 (see A. c) c 1300 in *Log Rood* (1871) 28 Vort Seint dauid be kyng com, bat was of gret power 1306 *Exec. Sir S. Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Muche was the poer that him was byryed in londe 1330 *Roland & V.* 178 Lorain & lombardye . . Schall be in bi power. c 1400 *Maundev* (Roxb) III. 20 We trowe wele bi powere es grete upon bi subgetis. 1535 *Coverdale Kings* xiv 5 Now when he had gotten the power of the kyngdome, he smote his seruantes which had smytten the kynges his father 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* iv xxxvi. 150 They haue four patriarches . . which doe command and haue power of the orientall churches 1620 *Shaks Temp.* I. ii. 55 Thy father was the Duke of Millaine and a Prince of power. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 12 Let your plot be wholly in your owne power 1634 *Coke Inst.* IV. (1648) 36 Of the power and jurisdiction of the Parliament, for making of laws in proceeding by Bill, it is so transcendent and absolute, as it cannot be confined either for causes or persons within any bounds. 1685 *Baxter Paraphr. N T Rom.* xlii. An Usurper's Strength may be resisted, but Rightful Power or Authority may not 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. i. 7 Cut away by Supreme Power

b. Authority given or committed; hence, sometimes, liberty or permission to act.

1340 *Hampole Pr Con* 3844 Crist gaue to Peter playn powere c 1400 *Maundev* (Roxb) III. 9 To whom Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to louse c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 470/1 Powere, of auctorite, *auctoritas*, *iurisdiction* 1570 B. GOSCE *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 6 Granting powere and leaue. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusum Ser. & Com* 85, I left my self full power to drop my Indian Traveller as often as I saw convenient. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* I. ii 85 The bishops, who had power to arrest laymen on suspicion of heresy, . . had no power to imprison priests.

c. The limits within which administrative power is exercised, = *JURISDICTION* 3. *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng Gilds* (1870) 355 By-ynne be power of be town *Ibid* 356 Pat hit be y-lad by-ynne be power of be towne to selle.

d. Personal or social ascendancy, influence.

1535 *Coverdale 1 Sam.* xxv 2 The man was of great power, and had three thousand Shepe, and a thousande Goates. 1581 *Hobbes Leviath* I. viii 35 Richee, Knowledge and Honour are but several sorts of Power 1750 *Gray Elegy* ix. The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r 1829 *Mill. Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xxi 208 A man's power means the readiness of other men to obey him 1874 *Green Short Hist* vii § 3. 366 The greatness of the Queen [Eliza beth] rests above all on her power over her people

e. Political ascendancy or influence in the government of a country or state.

1833 *Alison Hist Europe* (1847) I. ii § 70 165 Thus, power and influence was confined to a class. 1849 *Macaulay Hist Eng.* II. i 193 To employ the power which they possessed in the state for the purpose of making them king mighty and honoured 1878 *Scriven's Mag.* XV 613/1 The governing party has always come into power by means of revolution 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb 5/2 Sinking individual opinion whenever it threatens to interfere with the tenure of power. *Mod* The party at present in power in France.

5. Legal ability, capacity, or authority to act, esp. delegated authority, authorization, commission, faculty; spec. legal authority vested in a person or persons in a particular capacity.

1486 (see A. a) 1563-4 *Reg. Pr. Conne* Sc I 271 In the sight of him, or of thame berand his power 1568 *Gray Ton Chron.* II. 370 He was demanded how he could make anye enticaype of peace, haing no power so to do? 1771 *Junius Lett* xlviii (1820) 252 He was careful not to assume any of those powers which the Constitution had placed in other hands. 1818 *Craus. Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 168 Powers or authorities by which one person enabled another to do an act for him, were well known to the common law. 1859 *Baugh Sp. India* I Aug (1876) 55 A Bill to extend and define the powers of the Governors. 1891 *Law Times* XCII 94/1 The borrowing powers of the company were nearly, if not quite, exhausted

b. A document, or clause in a document, giving legal authority.

Power of attorney (= *Letter of attorney*), a document appointing a person or persons to act as the attorney, or attorneys of the appointer (See *LETTLR* 1 c, *ATTORNEY* 2 a)

1483 *Cath. Angl* 280/1 A Powere, *apodixis*. 1706 *Long Gas* No. 4209/3 A Forged Power for receiving the said Money 1747 *Franklin Lett* Wks 1887 II 92 As he has your power of attorney, I think to put your letter to Mr. Hughes into his hands 1836 *Murray Midsh Easy* xxviii. A power of attorney will be all that is requisite. 1844 *Williams Real Prop* II. ii (1845) 232 If the power should require a deed only, a will will not do

II. As a person, body, or thing

6 One who or that which is possessed of or exercises power, influence, or government; an influential or governing person, body, or thing; in early use, one in authority, a ruler, governor. Cf. II. *potestas*, *PODESTA*.

1382 *Wyclif Rom* xiii. x Euey soule, or lyuynge man, be suget to hyer powers. 1509 *Hawes Past. Plas* xlviii (Percy Soc.) 127 O power so hye in dignite! O pryncce victorious and famous emperor! 1545 in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. II. i 308 The powares of Italye, with the helpe of his Holynes, shold be able to kepe the Emperor owt of Italye 1566 *Tindale Rom* xiii. 1 The powers that be are ordeyned of God. 1578 *Butler Ind* III. ii 713 No power of Heav'n or Hell can pacify Phanatick Zeal, 1738 *Wesley Psalms* III v. Thou hast quell'd the adverse Power. 1823 *Wordsworth Soun. At Sea off Isle of Man*. But element and orb on acts do wait Of Powers endowed with visible form, instinct With will. 1874 *Mahaffy Soc. Life Greece* xii 282 This remarkable banker, who was evidently something of a power in Greece. 1888 *Miss Bradpole's Retal* Three I. iii. Bell was a power in the house in Upper Parchment Street

b. In late use, A state or nation regarded from the point of view of its international authority or influence.

1726 (title) *Acta Regia* or, An Account of the Treaties, Letters and Instruments between the Monarchs of England and Foreign Powers, translated from the French of M. Rapin. 1790 G. CHALMERS (title) A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers 1847 Mrs A. KEAR tr. *Rauke's Hist. Servia* 448 It had been approved of by the Commissioners, whom she, as the Power in possession of the Sovereignty, had appointed 1863 *Kinglelake Crimea* I. ii 21 All States except the five great Powers are exempt from the duty of watching over the general safety. 1874 *Foxman Gen. Sketch* xii. § 17 229 Spain . . soon became the greatest power in Europe. 1901 *N Amer Rev* Feb 182 That the United States had the capacity to be a Sea Power. *Ibid* 183 There was no talk then of being a World Power

7. A celestial or spiritual being having control or influence; a deity, a divinity. Chiefly in plural, originating in its application to the pagan divinities; often in asseveration or exclamation, as *By (all) the powers!* *Merciful powers!*

In *quot.* 1526, perh. in more general sense 1566 *Tindale Rom* viii 38 Neither death, neither lyfe, neither angell, nor rule, neither power 1557 *Genev powers*, Gr. *dyvinites*, I. *virtutes*, Wycl. *vertues*, neither thynges present, neither thynges to come, shalbe able to departe vs from Goddes love. 1596 *Shaks March* V. iv. 1. 292, I would she were in heaven, so she could intreat some power to change this curish Jew 1620 — *Temp.* III. iii. 73 For which foule deed, The Powers, delaying (not forgetting) haue Incens'd the Senses Against your peace. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Parv.* v. 123 Such Honours as we pay to Powrs Divine, To Bacchus and to Ceres, shall be thine. — *Georg.* iv. 783 And then adore the Woodland Pow'rs with Pray'r. 1745 *Pope Odys.* III. 192 There land, and pay due victims to the pow'rs. 1748 *Gray Adversity*, Daughter of Jove, relentless Power.

1786 BURN'S *To a Louse* vii. O wad some Pow'r the gifte give us To see oursel's as others see us! 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ¶ 19 No. no! by all the powers! 1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* iii. I reckon, by the pow'r's! I've lost ten pound by your not being stiffer! 1862 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, *Witch in Axe*, Merciful powers! I remember. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 133 The decline of belief in a beneficent Power

8 In mediæval angelology, The sixth order of angels in the celestial hierarchy, = POTESTATE 2 see ORDER sb. 5.

[Cf. 1288 WYCLIF *Col* I. 16 Ether trones, ether dominacions, ether princelodes, ethir powers (1382 potestates, I. potestates, Gr. *ἐξουσία*). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 601 Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers a 1711 KEN *Hymn* to the Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Pow'r's for Centurions in God's Hosts renowned. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Paradise* xviii. 113 (Dominations, first, Virtues, second, J. and powers the third. 1846 KABLE *Lyræ Inuoc.* (1873) 101 The Powers and Thrones above.

9. A body of armed men; a fighting force, a host, an army, = FORCE sb. 1 4; in pl. = forces, i. e. distinct hosts (quot. 1568), or different kinds of troops composing an army *Power of the county*: = FORSE COMITATUS. Originally less concrete, without a or pl. Now rare or arch.

1297 [see A. 8]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3566 He com again wit his poer [w. 77 poer, poer] 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 14 He wente... To make a warre in Orient, And gett poer with him he lade. c 1400 *Brut* 32 Come Iulus Cesar into his lande, with a power of Romyans, and wolde haue hade his lande proung strenght. c 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 513 My lord hath sembled a new powere. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans* I. 414 As moche power of men of warre as they coude make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b. Delivered from the deuyll and all his host or power. 1553 BRENDEN *Curtius* R viii. Satharazanes. was with a power of homines entered agayne emonges the Ariens. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 652 They with both their powers were commyng towarde London. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. 1. 44 Brutus and Cassius are leuyng Powers; We must straight make head. 1641 *Terness de la Ley* 262 One of them entred into the Church with great power of Lay men, and holdeth the other out with force and armes. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett* xxii. (1888) 116 He comes with the power of the county to demand her being Sheriff. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archat* I. 612 The Albanians, who fought against Pompey with such a Power of Horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* iv. xxiv. Two hundred of my master's powers. 1819 WORDSWORTH *Waggoner* 1 213 His bones, and those of all his Power slain here in a disastrous hour!

10. a. A large number, a multitude, a 'host' of persons (not a military force); b. A large number, quantity, or amount of things; an abundance, a great deal, 'a lot'. Now dial. or vulgar colloq. 1561 FULLES *Worthies* (1562) 1. 194 Implying a power of poor people, in Polling, Gutting, Splitting, Powdering and Drying them [Pulchards] 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaucler Strat.* i. 1. What other Company have you in Town? A power of fine ladies. 1801 *Tr. Gabriel's Myst. Hush* IV. 187 They had left a power of servants at their master's. 1883 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xi. They say there is a power of them wandering about the world.

16 1871 H. M. tr. *Evangel. Colloq.* 323 What sumptuous silken vestments were there... What a power of golden candlesticks. 1880 CROWNE *Military Civ. War* 1. 1. This Spirit will bring a power of Custom to the George. 1770 GRAY *Corr.* w. M. Nicholas (1843) 113 It will do you a power of good one way or other. 1791 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Pol. Whis.* (1793) III. vii. 17. I shall expect (as the country people say in England) that you will make a power of money to indemnify me for your absence. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* liii. It has done a power of work. 1871 Mrs H. WOOD *Dane Hollow* iv. I've a power of things to do at home. 1899 O. SHALAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 40 He was an all-round man, a scholar: knew a power of botany.

III. In technical uses.

11. *Geom.* The square described on a given line (*obs.*) (an error), *Math.* (in modern use), the product obtained by multiplying a number or quantity into itself a specified number of times, the number of times being indicated by an ordinal numeral.

The first power of a number or quantity is the number itself; the second power is the square, or product of the number multiplied into itself; the third power is the cube, or product of the square multiplied by the original number. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. Intro. 60 The power of a line, is the square of the same line. 1674 JEAKES *Arith.* (1696) 297 Multiply alternately the Numbers given by the Powers of these alternate Indices for the reduced Surdes 1743 EMBERTON *Fluxions* 25 If any Term be divided by the first Power of the variable Quantity, then the Fluxion of that Term must be found by itself thus. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I. 80, 2 is the root, or 1st power of 2. 4 is the 2d power, or square of 2.

fig. 1884 tr. *Logic* 191 Even in cases where calculation in the strict sense is impossible we are inclined to use the term 'power' when the meaning and importance of a conception is raised in some peculiar manner.

† b. *In power* (tr. *ἐν δυνάμει*, Euclid): a phrase used in relation to the squares of magnitudes that are compared, as distinguished from the magnitudes themselves; thus magnitudes are *commensurable* (or *incommensurable*) *in power* when their squares are commensurable (or incommensurable). So *equal in power*, of equal power: see QUOTS. *Obs.* 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* iv. Def. vi. T, b, A lyne is sayde to be equal in power with two or moe lynes, when his square is equal to all their squares. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 9/2 Pythagoras, Sacrificed a Hecatomb, having found out, that the hypothenuse of a right Angled Triangle, is of equal power to the two sides including the right angle.

1660 BARROW *Lulud* x. Def. iii. Right lines are commensurable in power, when the same space does measure their squares. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 11 40 How to finde two Lines, which together shall be equal in Power to any Line given

c. *Power of a point* with regard to a circle. the square of the distance from that point to the point of contact of the tangent drawn from it; or (equivalently) the rectangle under the segments of any chord drawn from the point.

1885 LEFUESSDORF *Cremone's Proj. Geom.* 58 If through a point O any chord be drawn to cut a circle in P and Q, the rectangle OP OQ is called the power of the point with regard to the circle

12. *Mech.* An instrumt by means of which energy may be applied to mechanical purposes. *Mechanical* († *mathematical*, † *mechanic*) powers: the simple machines by means of which mechanical energy may be advantageously applied; now reckoned as six, viz. the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, wedge, inclined plane, and screw: cf. MACHINE sb. 5.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2286 The Five Mathematical Powers (as they are called) or noted Engines for the facilitation of Motion 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. s. v. The Six Mechanical Faculties; the Balance, the Lever, the Wheel, the Pulley, the Wedge, and the Screw; which are usually stiled the Six Mechanick Powers. 1720 *Ibid* II. *Powers & Mechanick*, of these there are five usually accounted, the Lever, the Balance, the Wedge or Inclined Plane, the Screw and the Pulley. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 154 No mechanical power or machine generates force. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 290 There are seven mechanical powers, viz.—The Lever, the Wheel and Axle, the Pulley, the Inclined Plane, the Wedge, the Screw, and the Funicular Machine. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 71 Inclined plane. The action of this mechanical power depends upon the simple principle [etc.]

13 Any form of energy or force available for application to work. *spec. a.* Mechanical energy (as that of gravitation, running water, wind, steam, electricity), as distinguished from hand-labour; often viewed as a commodity saleable in definite quantities. In quot. 1728 = FORCE sb. 1 II. a. b. Force applied to produce motion or pressure; the acting force in a lever or other 'mechanical power', as opposed to the weight. c. The mechanical advantage gained by the use of a machine.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Power in mechanics denotes a force, which being applied to a machine, tends to produce motion. If the power be a man, or a brute, it is called an animate power, if the air, water, fire, gravity, or elasticity, an inanimate power. 1798 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 53 Caused from the influence of the power of gravity united with the general laws of motion. 1808 J. DUNCAN *Art of Weaving* 272 Plans. for the purpose of working the weaving loom by the application of power. 1808 *Ref. High Comm. on Cartwright's Pet.* 7 The general adoption of the loom by mechanical power will operate to the prejudice of the present weavers. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 294 Three things are always to be considered, a weight to be raised; the power by which it is to be raised; and the instrument or engine, by which that power acts upon the weight. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 65 The word power, as used in practical mechanics, signifies the exertion of strength, gravitation, impulse, or pressure, so as to produce motion. 1830 *Mechanics Mag.* XIV. 448, I wish to let out power, but do not know a good and certain way of measuring it. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 89 There is great water-power, both as regards the river and the fine broad creek which falls into the small lake below. 1889 *B'ham Daily Post* 7 Jan. 2/3 Adv't. [To let] good Shoping, with and without power

14 Capacity for exerting mechanical force, as measured by the rate at which it is exerted, or the work done by it (cf. HORSE-POWER); also applied to a measurable capacity for producing some other physical effect.

1806- [see HORSE-POWER] 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 294 In calculating the power of a machine, it is usually considered in a state of equilibrium, that is, in the state when the power which has to overcome the resistance, just balances it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 67 The product of these two numbers 3370 will express the power of the water to produce mechanical effects. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 2) 421 With such a battery power the sparks from the primary coil are brilliant in the extreme. 1884 *Metal World* No. 10, 207 Power is the product of force and velocity; that is, today, a force multiplied by the velocity with which it acts is the power in operation. 1884 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 263 The term 'power' signifies time-rate of doing work, and it is already in practical use in the expression 'horse power', which stands for 33,000 foot pounds per minute.

15 *Optics.* The capacity of a lens (or combination of lenses) for magnifying the apparent size of an object; also *ellipt.*, the lens itself.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The Power of a Glass is used by some for the distance of the convexity from its solar focus. 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 49 The magnifying power, or the number of times that the apparent magnitude of the object is increased. 1854 *Perrin's Polarized Lt.* (ed. 2) 53 The light is polarized by this plate, and being then refracted by two plano convex glasses (termed the power), is afterwards received on a semi-transparent calico screen. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 61/2 Another pair of lenses is generally placed between the 'power' (that is, the last lens in front of the arrangement) and the condensers. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 21 Having found an Amceba, examine with a higher power.

IV. ¶ 16. In N.T., 1 Cor xi. 10, a verbal rendering of Gr. *ἐξουσία*, L. *potestas*: see QUOTS.

1326 TINDALE 1 Cor. xi. 10 For this cause ought the woman to haue power in her heed, for the angels sake [Covered a power upon her head, *Græc.* *Genetia*, 1611, power on her h., *Rheims* *poovei* upon her head, WYCLIF 1382 a veyle [1388 an hilyng] on her heed, R. V. 1681 a sign of authority on [her] authority over] her head, Gr. *ἐξουσίαν ἐκείνη ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς*, Vulg. *potestatem habere supra caput*] c 1350 *l'ertuous Scholast.* Biv b, As Paule sayth, we go attyred and haue a power vpon our heades And therefore must I now (for my lounge husband is dead) lette hange my power or vayne downwardes from my heade, haunyeing no power or husbnde that hath rule of me. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 236 For this cause (namely in signe of subjection) ought the woman to haue power on her head, 1 Cor. xi. 10, where by power, the Apostle understandeth a veile.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

17. Phrases. † a. *After, at one's power, at all one's power*: according to one's ability, to the utmost of one's ability, with all one's might. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10861 Per horses at her power runnen. 1474 *Rental Bk. Cypar-Augus* (1879) I. 165 The sode John sal kepe his land fra guild efter his power. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iv. 8 Be mercifull after y^e power. Yf thou hast moche, geue pteuousely. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1626) I. 35 Your's at all power in the Lord Jesus, S. R. a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH *Pam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 138, I shall fortify and defend the true holy catholick and christian religion at all my power.

† b. *By (one's) power*: according to one's ability. *Obs.*

c 1290 [see A. 6] 1340 *Ayenb* 170 Pe onlosti bet byep slacke to godes seince, bet ne byep ne wel chalde be poei, ne wel hot. 1364 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 76, I haue annoynd him ofte, And peied him in my power.

c. *In power*: (a) in a position of authority, † (b) able, competent (to do something). *Sc.* † (c) in potentiality, *in posse*, as opposed to *in exercise* or *action*. † (d) *Math.* see II. b. (e) *In one's power*, within one's ability, under one's control. see I. 4.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7895 To diawe to him be heyemen, bat in poer were po. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 886 The tane is in power to mak that presoun. 1556 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/2 That Intellect which is always in act... is better than that Intellect which is in power. 1739 HUMIL *Illum Nat.* (1744) I. v. 328 They are not really and in fact present to the mind, but only in power. *Mod.* [see 4 e.]

† d. *Of power* able, capable, competent. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7780 We be nat of power to maken hisse amendes. 1486 *Hen. VII at York in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 Othre thinhabitaunt, which may not... be of power to haue rede gounes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I vii, If ye be of poete, ye maye drinke a good draught of yppocras after meate. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 Of power to cheat the eye with beaur illusion

e. † *To one's power* (obs.), to the best, uttermost, or extent of one's power: as far as one is able.

[a 1300 in *Rolls of Paris* I. 241 A leur poer e a leur essent.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 48 She cherysseth and enterteyneth hym to her power. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans* I. 138 The man they wolde haue defended to the best of their powers. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 686 King Reynier did also help his daughter to hys small power. 1632 WELDER *Am. Ann. Mon.* 137 Three things I remember to haue kept to my power. 1715 De For *Pam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I 97 To the best of my power you shall do it no more.

† f. *Upon one's power*: as well as one can. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 479 Doyng youre busynes upon youre conynge and powere.

† g. *Within power*, within range. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Niv b. Within poer of battie. † h. *To do (make) one's power*: to do one's best. c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Franc.* 1855 And, for to write it wel, do this poewer [write cler]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lau Arnis* (S. T. S.) 13 He did his power to put it doun. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans* I. cxxxii. 216 Shame to haue that dothe nat his power to destroy all. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 Christierne made all his power agaynste them.

i. *Power of life and death, of pit and gallows, of the keys, of the sword*: see LIFE sb. 1 c, PIT sb. 1 7, KEY sb. 1 4, SWORD.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b. The power of the keyes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 1. 95 All Barons quha he power of Pitt, and Gallous of thift. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. viii. 719 *note*, The power of life and death, which by martial law belonged to the Lord High Admiral

18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *power-distribution*, *generation-monger*, *possessor*, *production*, *stroke*, *supply*, *transmission*, *word*. b. Operated, driven, or done by mechanical power, as *power-bellows*, *blast*, *crane*, *engine*, *forge*, *hammer*, *lathe*, *machine*, *milker*, *mill*, *plant*, *press*, *pulley*, *vehicle*. c. Used in generating, distributing, or applying mechanical power, as *power-dam*, *house*, *station*, *works*. d. Objective, as *power-giving*, *holding*, *propelling*, *seeking*, *usurping* adjs. e. Instrumental, as *power-driven*, *related* adjs, *power-feeding*, *reeling*, *weaving* sbs and adjs; *power-arm* vb. f. Spec. Comb. i. *power capstan*, a capstan in which the power is increased by means of gearing; *power-ender*, *ending a*: see quot.; *power-gas*, coal-gas used for supplying power, not illumination; *power-load Electr.*, the amount of current delivered for use in driving machinery, as distinguished from that used for lighting.

1846 T. AIRD *Post. Wks.* 130 Let the National Will
 *Power-aim the State. 1887 G. A. EDWARDS *Organ* 65
 The pneumatic action, by which the bulk of the pressure
 is taken from the key, by means of small 'power-bellows'.
 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* III. 97 A 'power-blast'
 to excite the furnace fires. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 211 A
 'power crane'. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 9 Mar. 5/6 A great 'power'-
 dam belonging to the Hudson River Power Company. 1835
 URB *Philos. Manuf.* 334 The 'power-driven' machines of
 a factory. a 1743 SAVAGE *Poet's Dependence* 36 See
 Meekness, depressed, and 'power'-elated pride. 1893 CAVLEY
Coll. Math. Papers XIII. 267 The power-ending terms of
 'power' ends, *bc, b3*, which end in a power. 1866 SCOTT
Frul. 23 Nov. The people in great discontent on account
 of the 'power' engines. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working*
Factories 143 This distinction between a 'power'-feeding
 and a hand-feeding machine. 1837 J. HOLLAND *Manuf.*
Metals I. 89 The blocks are prepared at the 'power forges'.
 1802 *Nature* 10 Jan. 257/2 On 'power-gas and large gas-
 engines for central stations. 1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*
 *Power-hammer, a hammer in which the weight is raised
 by power of machinery. 1879 *Engineer* XLVIII. 122 It
 professes to be a power hammer applicable, not to one class
 of work, but to all purposes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Power-
 house, a building especially provided to contain the prime
 motor or motors from which power is conveyed to the driven
 machinery. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/2 It is intended to
 supply a large proportion of power from a great power house
 where electricity is generated. 1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*
 s. v. *Lathe*, The 'power-lathe' is driven by horse-power,
 water, or steam. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 9/2 It is only by
 the increase of the 'power' load which we supply that we
 can hope to reduce the price of electricity for lighting pur-
 poses. 1835 URB *Philos. Manuf.* 333 Lame made by 'power'-
 machines. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 37 Now we've
 got the American Duinand's 'power' miller. 1895 *Oracle*
Angels I. 582/2 A great number of large 'power'-mills have
 sprung up. 1854 WILLIAMS *Zoologist* 396 These are sawy
 'truths' to obtrude on the 'Power'-mongers of the World.
 1870 W. GRAHAM *Let. Ephraim* 98 This word represents
 the rulers of this world as mere 'power'-possessors. 1846
 WORCESTER, *Power-press, a printing-press worked by
 steam, by water, or by other power. 1903 *Daily Chron.*
 9 Dec. 6/5 That a revolution in 'power'-production might
 result. 1845 J. R. CAIRNT *Poems & Lyrics* 65 Its 'power'-
 propelling properties were vain. 1901 *Daily Express*
 28 Mar. 2/6 The development of 'power' stations all over
 the country. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 The 'power'-
 supply for the printing presses of the newspapers being cut
 off. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 A 'power' transmission from
 the Palmgren to the exhibition, a distance of about
 four kilometres. 1900 R. MERRY *Journal of Liberty* (ed. 2)
 13 While none but 'power'-unwilling slaves are free. 1832
 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 266 Fabrics which 'power'
 weaving has been found adequate to produce. 1862 GOUBURN
Pers. Reliq. I. v. 88 As if He had said, 'My words
 are 'power'-words indeed. 'They take effect'. 1900 *Westm.*
Gaz. 27 Apr. 5/2 The 'power' works adjacent to the river.

Power, sb. 2 dial. Also 8 poor. [Etymology
 obscure (in reference to quot. 1836 it may be
 noted that *power* is not the pronunciation of *poor*
 in Cornwall).] The local name in Cornwall of a
 small species of cod, *Gadus minutus*, also called
power- or *poor*-cod.

1723 JACOBI *Ray's Synopsis* 163 *Asellus mollis minimus*.
Cornubi. Poor vel Power dictus. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* III.
 150 Poor or Power. 1836 YARRELL *Bris. Fishes* II. 161 The
 Power, or Poor Cod, the smallest of its genus, so called, it
 is said, on account of its diminutive size, seldom exceeding
 six or seven inches in length. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss*,
Power, the fish, *Gadus minutus*.

† **Power, v. Obs. rare.** [f. *POWER* sb. 1] *trans.*
 To make powerful, empower, strengthen.
 1540 HYRDE *vt. Poes. Instr. Chy. Wom.* (1592) Kj. With
 silence both wisdom & chastite be sweetly powred. 1729
 YOUNG *Merchant* v. xx. Trade gult their titles, power'd their
 state.

Power, obs. form of POOR, POUR.

Powerable, a. Now rare. [f. *POWER* sb. 1 +
 -ABLE; cf. *comfortable*, *reasonable*, *peaceable*.]

† 1. = **POWERFUL**. *Obs.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 7 Gods mighty arme that deposeth
 the powde and powable persons from their seates. 1593
 G. HARVEY *New Let. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 271 Howsoever
 valiant, rich, or powable. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epigr.* 14
 The only powable man of England in his time. 1608
 HIRSON *Wks.* I. 724 Divers things very effectfull and
 powable to corrupt. 1634 HOLAND *Cynopædia* 131 In
 case our Associates. would be willing to stay with us, more
 powable we shall be to effect any thing.

† 2. Extreme, excessive. *Obs. rare.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 28 An unbridled powable sinner.
 1598 GRIMMEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 78 The memory
 of Quirinus was nothing pleasing, by reason . . of the danger
 he brought Lepida into, and miserable miggshnes, and
 powable old age [*sordidamque et fragrantem senectam*].
 3. That can be effected by power; possible.
rare -1.

1800 J. YOUNG *Proo. Reason* 172 The Infinite God . . can
 effect all the powable.

Hence † **Powerableness**, powerfulness, power
 as a quality; † **Powerably** *adv.*, powerfully.

1811 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xxi (1591) 107 Powerable-
 nesse [*l. potential*] is neuer sure (xv) it is too excessive.
 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superf.* Wks. II. 180 Powerably
 armed with that supreme and uncontrollable authority.
 1600 W. WATSON *Decadence* (1602) 49 Christ . . was both
 dead and buried . . and yet not corrupted as powably pre-
 served *per concomitantiam divinitatis*. 1656 HAVIN *Serv.*
France 123 Had he . . in some measure broken the power-
 ableness of the Princes.

Power-ood; see **POWER** sb. 2

Powered (pon ad, pan id), a. [f. *POWER* sb. 1
 + -ED 2.] Having power (of a specified kind or
 degree); chiefly in parasynthetic combinations.

1879 H. F. CRAGGS in *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/3, I must
 deny that a small powered steamer is as seaworthy as one
 of good power. 1822 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 8/4 Not so
 heavily powered as some more modern vessels. 1903
Motoring Ann. 218 They are more highly powered in pro-
 portion to their weight than other cars.

Powerful (pau ar-, pau ifil), a (*adv.*) [f.
POWER sb. 1 + -FUL.] Full of or having power.

1. Having great power, mighty, potent
 a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3242 My pure powerfull [v. r. power-
 full] gods I prestly paoure, pine empire & pine eytage
 enterly be to yeld. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. ii 55 I he Lords
 of Rosse, Beaumont, and Willoughby With all their power-
 full friends, are fled to him. 1621 DONNE *Serms* xv (1640)
 149 [Death] is the powerfulest, the fearefullest enemy. 1797
 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 305 He is reckoned
 the powerfulest King on the Sea coast of Malabar. 1845
 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 387 This powerful city
 had protested against the Recess of Spire.

2. Capable of exerting great force (physical or
 immaterial), strong, potent (Of persons or things.)
 1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Po. Acad.* I. (1594) 80 The
 perfect understanding of the chiefest part and most power-
 full beginning of himselfe, namelie of his spirit. 1593 SHAKS
 3 *Ilen* 17, v. ii. 15 Whose top-blanch kept low Shrub-
 from Winter's powerfull Winde. 1638 in *Hamilton Pap.*
 (Camden) I. 41 This is not now to be done without a pow-
 erfull force, which can not be saved here. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY
Pasthen. (1676) 697 Rotating a confession from me by the
 powerfulest Rack. a 1711 KRIS *Dw. Love Wks.* (1838) 275
 Let thy all-powerful love abound in my heart. 1802 *Med.*
Find VIII. 390 By the frequent and liberal use of other
 powerful stimulants. 1808 SCOTT *Manu* IV. xiii. He knew
 to prize Lord Maimon's powerful mind, and wife. 1847
 JAMES *Convent* II. By one of the locks were sented three
 powerful men. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc vii (ed. 2) 183 A
 performer with a powerful instrument (such as a cornopean).

3. Exerting great force or producing great effect
 (in quot. 1854, indicating the exertion of great
 force).
 4. Having power to influence greatly;
 impressive, convincing, telling.

1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* IV. c. 36 Had not the Ladie with her
 powerfull speech Him from his wicked will unetherefinayed
 1644 DONNE *Serms* xvii (1640) 165 Of all proofs, Demonstra-
 tion is the powerfulest. 1722 Dr. For *Kelch Courtsh.* I. i.
 (1840) 30 There is a powerful force in a father's command.
 1799 C. B. BROWN *Edgar Family* (1803) I. viii. 29 Feature-
 which bore at all times a powerful resemblance to those of
 Mrs. Loumer. 1854 MURCHISON *Sahara* IV. (1867) 63 The
 line of a powerful fault. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii 385
 The sudden change of inclination producing powerful longi-
 tudinal compression. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 124 The
 author of the most powerful book by which parental duty
 has been commended. 1899 ALIBUT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 902
 A powerful fetid odour.

† 4. Having the power to do something; able,
 capable. *Obs. rare.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Dro Logike* 108 By which the Substance
 is able, or powerfull to doe something.

† 5. *Math.* Involving the square or a higher
 power. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 614 A powerful Equation, where
 in is some Figural number or other.

6. Great, in quantity or number; cf. **MIGHTY** a 3
dial. and *vulgar*.

1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. Dat ar Tom's
 gwine to make a powerful deal o' trouble. a 1859 CARLTON
New Purchase II. 8 (Bartlett) This piano was sort o' fiddle
 like—only bigger—and with a powerful heap of wire strings.
 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* I. v. [He] took a powerful sight of
 notice.

7. *Comb.*, as *powerful-engined*, -handed.

1822 GALT *Protest* xxxvi. Pulled out of the crowd by a
 powerful-handed woman. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 5/2
 The most powerful-engined liner in the world.

B. as *adv.* In a great degree; very, exceedingly.
dial. and *vulgar*. Cf. **MIGHTY** *adv.*

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xii. He was powerful
 tired. 1848 W. E. BURTON *Vagabond* 32 He felt it tickle
 powerful from the top of his head to the end of his harn-fin.
 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xviii. Rayner seems
 powerful anxious to get you on the paper.

Powerfully, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In
 a powerful manner; with power, authority, or
 might; strongly, forcibly, mightily; with moving
 force, earnestly, impressively; greatly, exceedingly.
 1602 DANIEL *Def. Rhyme* Hij, If hath stood against
 all the storms of factions which so powerfully beat upon it.
 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 149 He is so powerfully back'd. 1766
 GOLDSMID *Vic IV.* v. This well-timed present pleaded more
 powerfully in his favour. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. The
 short, thick set, powerfully-built man. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM
Pervu Bark 305 From May to November the sun shines
 powerfully.

Powerfulness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The
 quality of being powerful; mightiness; strength,
 potency; impressiveness, convincing quality.
 c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXXII. iii. Who can maintaine
 With thee in powerfulness a rival's quarrell? 1605 DRAVON
Leg. De Normandy xxxiv. Although her words such power-
 fulness did beare. 1725-6 CARTER *Ormonde* I. 123 That by
 the powerfulness of some ministers of State the Parliament
 had not its natural freedom. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.*
 XII. 249 A certain degree of want of powerfulness [of voice]
 in various parts of her scale.

Powerless (pan ar-, pan arles), a [f. *POWER*
 sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without power or ability; devoid
 of power; helpless.

1558 HULOT *Powerless* or lackynge power, *impos.* *impo-*
tent. 1706 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi 21 His powerlesse arme,
 benumbed with secret feare. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xvi. 87
 Powerless to relieve, I must behold it. 1860 FUSEY *Min.*

Proph. 407 Human sense of right is powerless, when there
 is not the love of God's law.

Hence **Powerlessness** *adv.*; **Powerlessness**.

1823 *Examiner* 89/1 The dotting Scrivener is not power-
 lessly conceived. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man.* I. vii II. 20
 [That] the large intermediate spaces . . are in fact, peopled
 with little worlds. Now, in the powerlessness of our existing
 telescope, we do not know but it may be so. 1875 H. C.
 WOOD *Theraps* (1879) 535 The powerlessness of the remedy
 to effect such change. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 17
 Man feels his powerlessness in the face of physical forces.

Powerlet. [See -LET.] A petty 'power'.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 288/1 Any actual quarrel between
 these Powers or powerlets could only end to the disadvantage
 of the Sultan.

† **Powerlike**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. *POWER* sb. 1 +
 -LIKE.] = **POWERFUL**.

1657 EARL MONM. *ti Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 120 Rome had
 not any great contestation with any powerlike Prince in
 her first and weakest beginning.

Power-loom. A weaving loom worked by
 mechanical power (water, steam, etc.), as dis-
 tinguished from a hand-loom.

1808 J. DUNCAN *Art of Weaving* 272 The chief working
 parts of the different power looms. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI
 16 The power loom . . is one of the most useful machines
 that has ever been constructed. 1832 BARBAG *Edin. Manuf.*
 x. xii (ed. 3) 339 A hand-weaver must possess bodily strength,
 which is not essential for a person attending a power-loom.
 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Edn.* IV. 259/1 Between 1785 and
 1792 Cartwright matured his power-loom.

b. *Comb.*, as *power-loom cloth*, *weaver*, *weaving*.
 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manuf. Strike* 9 All present were
 spinners and power loom weavers. 1835 URB *Philos.*
Manuf. 331 Capital expended in the mere spinning of
 power-loom yarn, or the weaving of what is purchased. 1844
 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* I. 22 Power loom weaving is
 combined with spinning. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 7/3 There
 is no change in the market for brown power-loom cloth.

Power, -te, -tle, obs. forms of POWERY

† **Powerse** (pan is-, is-). *Brit. Guiana*. Also 9 po-
 wis(e), powee, powie, paui. [a. Du. (of Suinam)
powies, corrupt, of Sp. *pauxi* or mod. L. *pauxis*;
 see PAUXI. Mistaking of the final sibilant for a
 plural inflexion (as in *pease*) has brought a new
 sing. *power*, *powie* into vulgar use.] = PAUXI.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 175 The Peacock Pheasant of
 Guiana called Powese by the Natives, from their cry,
 which is similar to that name. 1825 WATKINSON *Wand S.*
Amer. (1882) 27 Here are also two species of the Powe, or
 Hocco. 1820 W. H. BRETZ *Leg. & Myths Guiana* 190 The
 Southern Cross is supposed by many clans to represent a
 Paul bird. 1898 H. KIRK *Brit. Guiana Gloss* 352 *Powse*,
cuassow. 1903 DRS *Voruz Col. Service* I. 73 Other birds
 such as *powie* (*cuassow*). *Ibid.* 98

Powerste, var. **POUSTIE** *Obs.*, *power*. **Powghe**,
powj, **powje**, **powhe**, var. **POUGH** *sb.* and *v.*
Powhead, var. **POLHEAD**, **padpole**. **Powie**, -is,
 -ise; see **POWSE**. **Powin**, *Sc.* var. **PAWN** *sb.* 3
Obs., peacock. **Powk**, *dial.* f. **POKE**; var. **POUK**.
Powke-needle; see **POUK-NEEDLE**. **Powl**, *obs.*
 f. **POLE**, **POLL**. **Powlder**, *obs.* f. **POWDER**.

Powldoody (paul, dū'di). Also **powl**-, **dowdy**.
 [From *Powldoody* (? *poll* *Duibda*, O'Dowd's Hole),
 name of the inner part of a creek near Corcomroe
 Abbey in Co. Clare.] A celebrated variety of Irish
 oyster; see quot. 1890.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 718 We had some scolloped Powl-
 doodies for supper. 1828 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 388 We are willing
 to bet a barrel, and make the first deposit of a dozen powl-
 doodies at Ambrose's. 1890 *Standard* 26 Dec. 6/4 Wonder-
 fully large supplies of exquisitely flavoured 'powldoodies' . .
 used to be obtained from 'the shores of the Green Isle'.

Powldron, *obs.* form of **POULDRON**.

† **Powle**, *obs.* f. **POLL** *sb.* 1 and *v.* In quot.,
 nape of the neck. = **POLL** *sb.* 1 2 c.

1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 22 § 23 Any parts of any Hide . . called
 the Wombes, Neckes, Shankes, Flanke, Powle, or Cheeke.

Powle, *obs.* f. **POLE**, **POOL** *sb.* 1 **Powles**, etc.
 see **PAUL**. **Powlit-foot**, *obs.* var. **POLT-FOOT**.

Powitice, **Powitry**, *obs.* ff. **POULTRICE**, **POULTRY**.
Powmbe garnette, **powmgarnet**, **pown-
 garnette**, *obs.* ff. **POMEGRANATE**. **Powm** (e,
obs. f. **POME**. **Pownage**, *erron.* f. **PANNAGE**.
Pownce, **pownce**, **pownse**, *obs.* ff. **POUNCE**.
Pownch, *obs.* f. **PAUNCE**. **Pownd**, **Powne**,
obs. ff. **POND**, **POUND**. **Powney**, -nle, -ny, *obs.*
Sc. ff. **PONY**. **Pownt**, *obs.* f. **POINT** *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1
 † **Powpe**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [perh. connected with
POPE *v.* 1] A pop-gun.

c 1440 *Frans. Parv.* 411/2 Powpe, holstykke (S. hole
 styke), *capulus*.

Powpe, *obs.* form of **POOP** *sb.* 1, *v.* 1 and 2.

† **Pow-penny**. *Sc.* *Obs. rare*. [app. f. *pow*
 = **POLL** head + **PENNY**.] Some payment or offer-
 ing made at a funeral or on its anniversary.

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 423 Item, to the
 powpenny delivert to David Lindsay, Lyon herald, one
 crown of weicht. xss. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 182 Expens debursit
 upon the suffrage of Quene Magdelene . . Item, to the Erie
 of Murray till offer the pow penny, xss.

Powt, -e, *obs.* ff. **POOR**, **PORE**, **POUR**, **POWER**.

Powrg, *obs.* f. **PURGE**. **Pows**, -e, *obs.* ff. **PULSE**
sb. 1 and 2. **Powsh** (e, *obs.* ff. **PUSH** *sb.* 2 and *v.*

Powsowdy (pau sar'di), **powsoddy** (pau-
 sar'di). *Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: 6 **POSSODIE**,

-edie, 7 pow's-sowdy, 7 powsodie, 8-sowdie, 9-soddie, -soddy, pousoudie, -sowdie, -sowdy, 8- pow(-)sowdy. [Origin obscure: see Note.]

A name given now or formerly in Scotland and the northern counties of England to various culinary preparations, not obviously related to each other; among these (in Scotland) sheep's head broth (? obs.), (in Cumbld and Westmld) an ale posset, (in north of Eng.) Yorkshire pudding (? obs.), a hotch-potch or heterogeneous mixture. † Also *Sc.* used as a term of endearment (*obs.*), the earliest instance of the word). Also *attrib*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 30 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curdodie, My hwny soppy, My sweet possodie'. 1588 F. SEMPILL *Blythkynn Wedding* vii. There will be... Powsodie, and drammock, and crowdie. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 24. In haf an hour hese get his mess O' crowdie-mowdy, An' fresh powsowdy. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxv. He's hovering there making some pousowdie [note miscellaneous mess] for my lord, for he doesna eat like either folk neither. 1817 *Lintonn Green* ix. 92 Pow's-sowdy, king's-hood, mony-plies, Sheep's trotter, hot and hot. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.*, Pousoddy, suet pudding placed under a roast. 1825 *Home Every-day Bk.* i. 53 They sit down to lobsouse, and pousoudie [*mispr.* pousoudie], in pousoudie we recognise the wassail, of ale, boiled with sugar and nutmeg. 1857 J. SULLIVAN *Cumberd & Hestmord* 169 The ale-posset continues to appear at the village tavern in what is called the Powsowdy night. 1858 DE QUINCY *Autobiog. Sk.* II. 109 The anticipation of excellent tale, and possibly of still more excellent pow-sowdy (a combination of ale, spints, and spices). 1894 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Pow-sowdy*, hotchpotch, disorderment, a heterogeneous dish. [Note: *Powsowdy* has been conjectured to be a comb. of *pow*, *Poll*, *sō* head + *sadden*, boiled; also, to be a corruption of *Posset*; perh two distinct words have been confounded, as the senses seem to have little in common.]

Powst(e, -tie, var. Poustie, power. Powt(e, obs. f. POUlt (young bird), POUT. Powter, obs. f. POUTER. Powther, obs. or dial. f. POWDER. Powtry, obs. f. POULTRY

Powwow, pow-wow (pau'wau), pawaw (pawō'), sb. Forms: a. 7-9 powwah, -aw, 7 pouwaw, powawe, -ahe, 8 pouwau, pow-waa, 9 powwaa, -waw. β. 7-9 pawaw, pawwaw, 7 pawawe, pawwau, -wawe, pawwau, -waw, 8 pawau, paw-waw, 9 pawa. γ. 7- powow, pow-wow, 8 pouwou, 8- powwow. [An Algonkun (Narragansett) word, *powwaw* or *powah*, the two syllables of which in colonial Eng use were assimilated, and the stress transferred to the first, although in the form *pawaw* also retained on the second.]

1. A priest, sorcerer, or medicine-man of the North American Indians

a. 1644 E. WINSLOW *Gd News fr New Eng* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. 1868 The office and dutie of the Powah is to be exercised principally in calling upon the Deuill; and curing diseases of the sicke or wounded. 1694 JOSSLYN *Voy. New Eng* 131 Their Physicians are the Powaws or Indian Priests. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist Philip's War* (1865) I. 177 The Indians reported that he was such a great Powwau, that no bullet could enter him. 1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months Tour* (1768) 87 Consulting their Pow-waas (a kind of prophets, who pretend to have converse with spirits) 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* II. 81 The tricks practised by the Powaws, or Cunning men. 1834 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* i. 169 The Powwaw's charm. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* II. xii 138 In 1650 the first two 'powaws' or wizards were converted.

β. 1645 E. DOWNING in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. Ser.* IV. VI. (1863) 65 To maynteyne the worship of the devil which there paw wawes often doe. 1690 D. DENTON *Descr New York* (1754) 218 The day being appointed by their chief Priest or pawaw. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ix. 101 *Pawwa*, or *powwau*, spelt also *powah*, is a word which I have not found in so general use among the Indians of New England, as it has always been among the colonists. 1834 J. DUFFRE *What Cheer* vii. xlv. And oft he thought, o'er thickets brown, he saw Wave the black fox-tail of the grim Pawaw

γ. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xii 82 Their Pow-wows betaking themselves to their exorcismes and necromantick charms. 1751 LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 218 The Indian Conjurer, one of those whom they call Powwows. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* i. 52 Let them come, be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Man* I. 246 The *pow-wows* visited the sick, sang and invoked their gods, and applied their medicines.

2. A ceremony of the North American Indians, especially one where magic was practised and feasting and dancing indulged in; also, a council of Indians, or conference with them.

a. 1663 J. CORTON in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 53 Such as join with them in the observance of their pawwawes and idolatries. 1788 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 215 An ancient religious rite, called the Pawwaw, was annually celebrated by the Indians. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 263 No place could be a fitter spot for an Indian Powaw

γ. 1788 J. MAY *Ym. & Lett.* (1879) 94 The Indians made one of their helish pow-wows, which lasted till the hour of rising. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, An old Indian chief, the prophet or wizard of his tribe, held his powwows there. 1887 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/5 To find the thief the Indians held the Pow-wow.

3. *transf.* Applied to any meeting compared to an Indian conference; e.g. a political or scientific congress, a friendly consultation, or a merry-making; a 'palaver' of any kind (Chiefly U. S.)

1822 *Salem Gaz.* (U.S.) 5 June 3/3 The Warriors of the Democratic Tribe will hold a powwow at Agawam on Tuesday next. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 The Catalina had several Kanakas on board they had a long pow-wow, and a smoke. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 313 The President is located so near College that the midnight pow-wow [of the students] can hardly fail to disturb his slumbers. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, The Abolitionists are having a great pow-wow here as to whether they shall or not maintain their organisation. 1874 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxviii. 411, I was not at the Cambridge pow-wow. 1892 *Spectator* 30 Aug. 253/1 Congresses and pow-wows of all descriptions are certainly a feature of the age.

4. *transf.* The working of cures, 'medicine' 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii 126 After my skill in pow-wow had given me a sort of correlative rank among them 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *powwow-doctor, -wizard*. 1843 WHITTIER *Agency of East Prose* Wks. 1889 III. 257 Without were 'dogs and sorcerers', Powah wizards, and 'the foul fiend'. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 525 The pow-wow-doctors still repeat over many beddies the mysterious formulas.

Hence **Pow wowism**, the powwow practice.

1873 R. BROWN *Races Man* I. 235 They [the old men] are the instructors into *pow wowism* (or oratory), in medicine and tradition.

Powwow (pau'wau), v Forms: see *prec* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* Of North American Indians: To practise medicine or sorcery; to hold a powwow

1642 LACHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 117 They will have their tomes of Powwahing, which they will, of late, have called Prayers, according to the English word. 1646 in A. S. HUDSON *Hist. Sudbury, Mass.* (1889) 20 There shall be no more Powwowing amongst the Indians. And if any shall hereafter powwow, both he that shall powwow, and he that shall procure them to powwow, shall pay twenty shillings apiece. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 196 After the Indians had been Powwowing together. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi 118 He prescribes or powwows in sickness and over wounds

b. *transf.* To confer, discuss, deliberate, talk, hold palaver. (Chiefly U. S.)

1780 J. COCHRAN in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1864) XVIII. 35 He may refer the matter to Congress, they to the Medical Committee, who will probably powwow over it awhile, and no more be heard of it. 1857 LONGF. in *Life* (1892) II. 334 Senator Mason of Virginia was there, powwowing about the Union. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 32/1 Mr Stevenson's narrative style appears to have become infected with that quality through continued pow-wow-ing with Samoan grandees. 1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 600/2 She did not sail to powwow about the dangers of the seas

2. *trans.* To doctor, to treat with magic. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi 116, I gave him a piece of red flannel, and powwowed him. 1902 *Athenaeum* 18 Feb. 200/2 The artistic forms of the beadwork representing the symbols of secret societies, the qualification of the worker, the shaman who powwowed the work.

Hence **Powwowing** *vbl. sb.*, the practising of powwow; conference, palaver.

1642 [see above] 1650 J. ELIOT in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 At my first preaching at Nashaway sundry did imbrace the word, and called upon God, and Pawwauing was wholly silenced. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 475 note, Their sweatings in their hot houses was a more rational remedy than the powwowing. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* II. 84 The magic or powwowing of the North American Indians. 1893 [see 1 b above]

Powwower. [f. *prec. vb.* + *-ER*.] One who practises powwow; = **POWWOW** *sb.* 1.

1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 98 Such as shall assist or countenance such pawwawing, [to be fined] ye procurer five pounds, ye pawwawer five pounds. 1699 WAFER *Voy.* 38 That the pawwawers (for so they call their conjurors) might be by themselves. 1788 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 217 The inhabitants held a conference to discover the reason why the devils and pawwawers had obeyed the prayers of one minister.

Pox (pōks), sb. [An altered spelling of *pocks*, pl. of *POCK* *sb.*, used collectively as name of a disease (cf. *measles, mumps, rickets*, etc.), and at length as a singular]

1. Name for several different diseases characterized by 'pocks' or eruptive pustules on the skin: see **POCK** *sb.* 2 a. a. Undefined. (Usually = e (b).) [c. 1325, etc.: see **POCK** *sb.* 2 a.] 1550 BALE *Image Boik* Ch. II. xvii. Si v. Here were much to be spoken of. saint Iobe for y^e pox, saint Fyacre for ague. 1604 E. G. (GIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxii 187 There is much of that wood which they call *Lignum sanctum*, fit to cure the pox. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* x. 356 Treacle is the best Alexiterick against the Pox. 1706 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x. Here were no. fops, bullies, drunkards, strolling whores, or pokes. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duelli* III. 38 In turn to give a Pox, or take it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Forest Vant* Wks. (Bohn) II. 5 He [Coleridge] said there were only three things which the government had brought into that garden of delights [Sicily], namely, itch, pox, and famine.

† b. = **SMALL-POX**, *Obs.*

1621 F. DAVISON *Poems* Canonzet xlv. 143 Vpon his Ladies sickness of the Poxe [ed. 1602 Sickness of the Small Pockes]. 1650 in H. CARY *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 248 My lord's sizer and Mr. Adams are sick of the pox, it is thought past the worst. 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Churning* vi. ix (ed. 4) 215 They drink all the Time until the Pox begins to dye, and after may be Small-Beer, warm at pleasure. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* I. cxxix, The Doctor paid off an old pox By borrowing a new one from an ox

c. Some disease of sheep. ? *Obs.*

[1331 see **POCK** *sb.* 3] 1545 ELVOT, *Mentigo*, the scabbie whiche is amonge shepe called the poxe. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 476 The Holy Fire which the Shepheards call the Pox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthonies fire

d. Local name for a rash or eruption to which workers in antimony are liable

1807 *Allibut's Syst. Med.* II. 942 This eruption which is called by the [antimony] workmen the 'pox', occurs where the skin perspires most freely. *Ibid.* 944 For the skin-eruption or 'pox' as it is called sponging with a solution of bicarbonate or biborate of soda is generally sufficient to give relief

e. With qualifying words: (a) See **CHICKEN-POX, COW-POX, SMALL-POX, SWINE-POX**; (b) *Great, French, or Spanish pox*, syphilis.

1503 *French pox* [see **FRENCH** A 6] 1529 in Ld. Heibert *Hen VIII* (1649) 267 The foule, and contagious Disease of the Great Pox. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* i. ii. (1886) 5 Our neighbours doubted that he had the French pox. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 616 Ointments that are prepared against the French or Spanish pox. 1731 SWIFT *Cassius & Peter* 48 Say, has the small or greater pox Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? 1820 BYRON *Yvan* I. cxxx, I said the small-pox has gone out of late, Perhaps it may be followed by the great.

† 2. In pl. sense = *pocks*, pustules of small-pox. c. 1672-1813 [see **SMALL-POX**] 1719 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 344 Jane was taken ill of the small pox. Her pox were many, and of a dangerous kind.

† 3. In imprecations, or exclamations of irritation or impatience. Cf. **PLAQUE** *sb.* 3 d. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii 45 A Pox of that test, and I beshrew all Shrowes. 1589 *Paphe vs. Hatchet* B. j. b. A pokes of that religion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 307 A pox on him, he's a Cat still. 1847 CLARENDON *Hist. Brit.* IV. § 187 Some said, 'a Pox take the House of Commons, let them be Hanged'. 1895 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. iv, O Pox, how shall I get rid of this foolish Girl? 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burynge* 7 What a-pox, she wont die for the Man she hates. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vi, Formalities! with a pox! pooh, all stuff and nonsense! 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana Wks.* 1812 IV. 163 A pox on all sorrow! 1820 MAIR *Lat. Dict.* 415 *Va!* *Vah!* *wo!* pox on't.

4. *Comb.* **pox-rotten** a, physically corrupted by syphilis; **pox-stone** = *pock-stone*: see **POCK** *sb.* 4. 1682 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* LII. 27 A tall thin-faced fellow pocks rotten. 1700 KENNETT *Lands. MS.* 1033 If 305 b. Above the coal mines at Chedle in Staffordshire they have a rock of a greyish colour, called *pox-stone* so very hard, that where they do not luckily meet with a cleft, they are forced to put fire to it, to soften it, or make it flaw

Pox, v. Obs. or only in vulgar use. [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To infect with the pox (i.e. usually, with syphilis). Also in imprecations (cf. *prec.* 3) Hence **Poxed** (*pōkst*) *ppl. a*

1682 *DAVIDEN Medal* 266 And the pox'd Nation feels Thee in their Brains. 1710 SWIFT *Ym. to Stella* 29 Sept., The dean friendly! The dean be pox'd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Jack, persued Peg that all mankind, besides himself, were poked by that scarlet faced whore. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. xii. 249 She lives. To ruin the fortune, pox the body, and for ever damn the soul of the miserable man

Poy, puy (poi), sb. Now *dial.* Also *9* **powey, pooye (pōi, pūi), puoy.** [Etymology obscure; it has been suggested to be the same as **Pox** *sb.* 2; but the sense offers difficulty.]

1. A pole used to propel a barge or boat; a punting-pole; *spec.* that with an iron forked point used by keelmen on the Tyne, etc.

1816 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243, vi. long poles for to make hokes and poyes. 1784 *Bishoprick Garland* (1834) 60 (E. D. D.) 1829 T. MARSHALL *Coll. Songs* 17 Over the powey slap he fell. 1855 *Our Coal & Coal-fields* 72 Having walked the whole length of the vessel they pluck up the great oars, which they call puyes, return hastily to the prow, put down the puyes again and thrust as before. 1894 *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Pooey, puoy, puy, powey, poy*, the pole used by keelmen to 'set' or push the keel along. Standing at the bow of the keel, the man rapidly thrusts his pooye down to the bottom of the river, where a small fork holds it in the sand [etc.].

† 2. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Poy*, the Pole us'd by Rope-dancers to stay themselves with. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Poy, sb. 2 Now *dial.* Also *7* **poys, puoy.** [perh aphetic for **apoye*, a OF. *apoye, appuye* 'an open and outstanding terrace or gallery, set on th' outside with rails to lean vpon' (Cotgr.). Sense 2 appears to be a distinct application of F. *appui* support.]

† 1. (See *etymology.*) *Obs.*

1636 *Maldon, Essex Documents* Bundle 217 No. 22 Of Henry Adammes for his poye at his hous, ad. 1656 *Maldon, Essex Borough Deeds* Bundle 87 No. 1, iud. dus for quit-rent for the poy of the howse late of Mr. Wells. 1677 *Ibid.* Bundle 200 No. 2 Paid to Mr. Finch for windowes and puoy and penthouse by him left att the howse of correction when he left itt

2 A float used to buoy up the head of a sheep when swimming in the washing-pool. *dial.*

1863 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 s.v. (In E. D. D. from Linc. and Notts.)

Poy, v. dial. [f. **POY** *sb.* 1] *trans.* To propel (a barge or boat) with a poy; to pole, punt.

1784 *Bishoprick Garland* (1834) 60 (E. D. D.) A clever blade, I'm told, as ever poy'd a keel. 1889 *Tyneside Songster* 114 (E. D. D.) Still the two cheps kept poweyin her reet, They powey'd till they powey'd her reet out o' eeet.

Poy-bird, obs. form of **POB-BIRD**.

† **Poyder** (pu dər), obs. Sc. f. **FEWTER**.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269, V. doane of Flander poyder truncheowirs... Twa lawers of Flanders poyder.

Poyesye, Poyet, obs. f. **POESY, POET**.
† Poygné, poynyé. Obs. Forms 4-5 **POYGNÉ**,
poyne, **Sc. punze**, **pwnzhe**, 5 **Sc. poynyhe**,
poynehe, **poynye** [a. OF. *pognid* or *pognies*: =
late L. type *pugnāda*, f. *pugnāre* to fight.] A
fight, combat, skirmish.

1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* xii. 373 For in punzeis is oft hapnyne
Ibid xvi. 307 Iot gif that ony pwnzhe wer That is, nocht
for till spek of her c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 5565 He brougt
with him to that poyne Off gode knyghtes thousandes thre
[155. tweyne, but of *Dest.*, *Troy* 6886]. *Ibid*, 12924 With
hardy hert & gret ferte Come he thedun to that poygne.
c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. iii. 217 Welle thre hundyr and
fourty Of Inglis at that poynghe war tane *Ibid* v. 355
Poyhnes and superden of weie

Poyle, poylley, obs. f. **PULLEY**.

Poynt, var. **POIN** v. Obs., to prick, stitch **Poy-**
nado, **poynard**, obs. f. **PONARD**. **Poynant**,
-naunt, obs. f. **POIGNANT**. **Poynd**, obs. f.
POIND, see also quot. c. 1450 s. v. **POUND** v. 2. 1.
Poynde, obs. f. **POND**. **Poyne**, var. **POYGNÉ**,
PUNYE **Poynette**, var. **POIGNET** Obs. **Poy-**
garnette, obs. f. **POMGRANATE**. **Poyniard**,
-yard, obs. f. **PONTARD**.

Poyning's Law. See quot.

1656 *Barbour Glossary*, *Poyning's Law* is an Act of Parlia-
ment made in Ireland, so Hen 7, and was so called, because
Sir Edw. Poyning, was Lieutenant of Ireland, when that
Law was made, whereby all the statutes of England were
made of force in Ireland [etc.].

Poyson, obs. f. **PUNCHION**. **Poynt**, etc., obs.
ff. **PAINT**, **POINT**, etc. **Poynt(h)e**, var. **POYGNÉ**
Obs. **Poyntesse**, obs. f. **PUNTIU**.

|| **Poyou** (poi. 7). [Native name in Guarani.]
The six-banded armadillo, *Dasypus sexcinctus*.

1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 355/2 The *poyou*, or yellow-footed
armadillo (for thus Azua interprets the name), measures
about sixteen inches from the nose to the origin of the tail.
1849 *Sci. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 195 1896 *Cassell's*
Nat. Hist. III. 185.

Poyr, obs. north. f. **POOR**. **Poyra**, var. **PURRAY**.
Poyse, obs. f. **POISE**. **Poyse**, -see, etc., obs. ff.
POESY, **Poyson**, -son, -syn, etc., obs. ff.
POISON, etc. **Poyte**, obs. form of **POET**.

† **Poz** (poz). Obs. colloq. Also 8 **pos**, **pozz**.
[Abbreviation of **POSITIVE**] Positive, certain;
esp. in phrase *that's pos*. Also as *adv.* = positively.

1710 *Swift's Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 5, I can't d't, that's *Porr*
1711 — *Lett.* (1767) III. 237 'Tis very cold, but I will not
have a fire till November, that's *porr*. 1716 Addison
Drummer III. 1, I will be flattered, that's *pos*! 1801 *Scurr*
Splendid Misery II. 143 'Tis, he, Lady Amelia, said I.
I will, *porr*, replied she 1839 *Thackeray Catherine* II. 1
I will have a regiment to myself, that's *poz*.

Poze, Pozed, Pozer, obs. ff. **POSE**, etc.

|| **Pozzolana, pozzolana** (pottso-, pottswol-
lānā) Also 8 **puzzolane**; 8-9 **pouzzo**-, **puzzo-**
lana, 9 **pozso**-, **puzzolano**, **pouzzo**-, **puzzolana**.
[It. *pozzolana*, prop. adj. (sc. *terra* earth) 'be-
longing to Pozzuoli' (L. *Puteoli* little springs)
a town near Naples; whence *F. pozzolane*, by
which some of the Eng. spellings are affected.]
A volcanic ash, containing silica, alumina, lime,
etc., found near Pozzuoli, and in the neighbourhood
of various volcanoes, much used in the preparation
of hydraulic cement. Also, used as the name of
similar artificial preparations.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pozzolana*, a kind of Sand found in the
Territory of Porzuolo near Naples 1777 HAMILTON in
Phil. Trans. LXVIII. 6 They grind down this sort of stone
into a powder, which they use as a puzzolane for all their
buildings under water. 1797 SMYTHON *Edystone* L. 185.
111 The two substances of so much consequence in water
building; viz. *Terrae* and *Pozzolana*. 1828 E. HENDERSON
Iceland xii. II. 121 A yellowish alluvial formation resem-
bling the tuffins or *puzzolana* of Iceland. 1841 *Mech. Mag.*
XXXVI. 294 The clays, used in the fabrication of certain
puzzolanas. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 33 Rome is built, one may
say, of *porzolana*.

attrib. 1794 SUTCLIFF *New Nat.* II. 190 The catacombs
of Rome are hollowed in a sort of *puzzolana* earth, of a
brown violet colour. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 45 Tartar in
hogheads of wine, and *puzzolana* mortar.

Hence **Pozzolanic** a., of the nature of or con-
taining *puzzolana*.

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 85 There is also *porolanic* or
waterly limestone.

Fra, obs. Sc. f. **PRAY**, **PREY**. **Praam**, var. **PRAM**.
Fra'bble, *sb.* Obs. exc. *dialect*. rare. [Dial.
variant (in Shaks., a Welshman's pronunciation)
of **BRABBLE**.] A quarrel, a squabble.

1508 [see **PRIBBLE**]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V.* iv. viii. 69
Rueller I pray you to serue God, and keepe you out of
prowles and prabbles, and quarrels and dissensions 1883
Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss. s. v. Au darn't differ
w' him for fear on a prabble.

So **Fra'bble** v. *trans.*, to chatter noisily.

1881 *Blackmore Christowill* xvi. And let the others
prabble trulent philosophy.

Frace, obs. form of **PRESS**.

Frachant, variant of **PRACHANT** Obs.

† **Pract**, v. *Sc.* Obs. [f. stem of *practic*, -ice.]
trans. and *intr.* = **PRACTISE** v. (in various senses).

a. 1500 *Colkethes Sow* 121 (Bann. MS.) Yit scho callit to
hir cheer On apostata freir, A peruerst perdonair And prac-
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tand palmair. *Ibid*. 163 Bot presumptuous in pryde,
Pacting no thing expert. In cunning compass nor keit.

Practic (præ'tik), *sb* 1 *arch.* Forms. a. 4-6
practik, 4-7 -ike, 5 -yk, -yke, -yque, 5-9
-ique, 6-7 -ioke, -ioque, 6-8 -iok, 6- **practio**,
5 **praktik**, -ike, 7 **practik** **β**. *Sc.* 6 **pratic**,
-yke, 6-7 **prattik**, 6-8 -iok, 7-8 -ique, 7 **pratique**,
6 **prettic**, -ick, -ik, -ike, -ioque see also
PRACTIQUE. [ME. *praktik* (a. OF *practike*, -ique,
variants of *pratt* *ique* (13th c. in *Hatz.* *Dam*)
practice, usage, intrigue, form of pleading, etc.
(whence the **β** forms), ad. med.L. *practica*, a. Gr.
πρακτική (also *πρακτικὴ ἐπιστήμη*, Plato) practical
(as opposed to theoretical) science, fem. sing. of
πρακτικός adj.; see next.] The earlier Eng. and
esp. Sc. equivalent of **PRACTICE**.

1. The action of practising; practical work or
application of (something); practice as opposed to
theory; = **PRACTICE** 1.

a. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 Wise men and wel
1401 *Chaucer Astral* Prol., the second partie shall teche the weaken the verrey
practik of the forsaide conclusions. 1460 *Pol. Poems*
(Rolls) II. 211 Hatred and pryple of falsaucouric All good
conscience they putten owte. 1475 *Be Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77
To lerne the practise of law or custom of lande, or of civile
matier c. 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cris* 269 Of rhetoric the
praktik he micht lere 1558 *BARKER* (*tithe*) The Theorick
and Praktik of Moderne Warres 1600 *ASP* *ABBOT Exp*
Jomah 537 Thou thoughtest it so in Theorick but beleevest
it not in Practick. 1611 *MASSINGER* *Unhappy* *East* II. 1, He
has the theory only, not the practice. 1700 *WALLIS* in *Collect*
(O.L.S.) I. 317 As to the practick of it; there are con-
siders. 1733 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 294 They ignored
the practick and theoretic of every sect. 1855 *KINGSLEY*
Westward Ho! v. Amyas cunning as a fox in all matters of
tactic and practice

β. 1530 *LYNDESAV Test Papyng* 30 Both in practick &
speculation 1535 *STEWART* *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I. 221 In
all practick of weir he was perquer 1552 *LYNDESAV* *Monarchie*
2653 This was the prettike of sunn pylgrimage. 1691 *T.*
H[AR]L *Acc New* *livert* p vi, [To] obstruct their practise
in those Arts of life wherein they were expert.

† **β**. As one of the ancient divisions of Philosophy.
1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 85 The laste science of the thre it is
Practique 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 389 b/2 Phylosophye
is deuyded in thre, in theorie in practique and in logyque.

γ. An action, deed, work; pl. works, doings,
deeds, practices; things practical, practical matters
1641 *'SMYTHVIVUS* *Ans.* 73 (1653) 56 Our Bishops
challenge (if not in their Polemicks, yet in their Practicks)
a Power that Timothy and Titus, never did 1653 *GAUDIN*
Hierax 204 The moralls and practiques of men, as well
as their intellectualls, are much to be considered. 1748
RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1830) III. lxxi 355 This dear lady is
prodigiously learned in theories. But as to practices, as to
experimental, must be, as you know from her tender years,
a mere novice. 1889 *A. GISSING* *Both of this Parish* II. vi.
135 Accomplished in all the practicks of tilth and tillage.

† **δ**. Mode of action or operation; custom, habit,
usage; = **PRACTICE** 2 c. Obs.

a. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Wife's Pro.* 187 Telle forth youe tale.
And teche vs yonge men of youre practike. c. 1449 *PECOCK*
Repr. II. xx. (Rolls) 269 The oolde practick of deuoute Cristen
man. 1563 *WYNET* *Four Score* *Thre Quest* To Rdr., Wks.
(S.T.S.) I. 57 The common practick of our aduersaris,
to mak of obscur murkes a commentarie to the cleir licht,
1653 *H. COGAN* *tr* *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., Particularities
of the practique .in the elections of the said Cardinals.

β. c. 1560 *ROLLAND 7 Sages* 34 Of thair prettice to me ane
point propyne

3. Legal usage; case-law; particularly in Scots
Law: see quot. 1708.

a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS* *Gold Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) I. viij, To
make newe offyces and to ordeyne statutes and practikes
1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 353 According to the
Actis of Parliament, lawis, and practick of this realme
a. 1578 *LYNDESAV* (Pit-cootie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 64
The lawis and practick of this realme. c. 1588 in *Cuth.*
Tractates (S.T.S.) 253 The use and the practick of the kirk 1698
SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. i. xv § 2 (1699)
82 Albeit the manner of death is not express in this act, yet
practick hath determined the same to be hanging. 1708 *J.*
CHAMBERLAIN *Sc. Ct. Brit.* II. iii v (1737) 408 Upon the
Civil Law the solemn judgments in Law Cases have been
collected, which are called *Practiques* [in Scotland], a Word
of the same Import with that of *Reports* in England. a. 1765
ERSKINE *Instut. Law* Scot. i. 1. § 47 An uniform tract
of decisions of the court of session, of right or of forme
anciently called *Practics*, is by Mackenzie accounted part
of our customary law 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Med.* xl. What
say ye to try young Mackenzie? he has a' his uncle's
practiques at the tongue's end.

† **δ**. Practical acquaintance; habitual intercourse
or dealings; experience; = **PRACTICE** 3. Obs.

1592 *WOTTON* in *Reliq.* (1685) 663 A certain Florentine, of
great practick with Strangers. 1644 *SIR T. ROE* in *Fortescue*
Papers (Camden) 206 One that hath experience and practi-
cues with all nations. a. 1734 *NORTH* *Exam.* II. iv. § 140
(1740) 306 How could any one, of English Education and
Pratique, swallow such a low Rabble suggestion?

† **δ**. Artful dealing, contrivance, cunning, policy;
with a and *pl.*, an art or kind of practical skill,
esp. an artful device or contrivance, a stratagem,
trick, or deception. Obs.

a. c. 1490 *HENRYSON* *Mar. Rab v* (*Parl. Beasts*) xlii, His
deith be practis be preut eth 1483 in *Leit Rich* III
& *Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 19 [Edw. IV] willed that my lord
Dyngham should assaie some practick therein and fele the
mynde of the said lord Corder. 1533 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* xi

a heading, Heyr Turnus and Camylla gan deuyis Practikes
of weir, the Troians to suppry. 1540 *Coughl Scot.* xi. 94
He visit the samen practick contrar iland and valis 1583
Leg. Bp. S. Andvair 319 Medesspractiques scho had plane,
That could mak auld men young agane. 1584 *LONGE* *Alarum*
agst. Usurers, etc. (Hunter C1) 62 He brought forth a
mirrour of notable operation, a practicke in prospectue.

β. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* xvii. 13 Of quhome the gled
dois prettikis preif. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* xi. x. 66 A practik
of weir deuyis will I 1596 *DALRYMPLE* *tr. Leshie's Hist. Scot.*
x. 316 To occupie the tounie with sum practick or police
1693 *SCOTCH* *Presbyter Eloquentie* (1738) 117 Thou art always
proving Practicks.

Practic (præ'tik), a. (*sb* 2) *arch.* Forms:
4, 6 **practik**, 6-7 -ike, -ioke, -ique, 7-8 -iok, 7-
-ic, (7 **prattick**). [a. obs. *F. pratique*, variant of
pratique practical, ad. late L. *practicus* (Fulgentius,
a. 550), a. Gr. *πρακτικός* concerned with action,
practical, f. *πράττειν* to do, act: see *prec.* and -ic.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of or exhibited in practice
or action; = **PRACTICAL** 1.

1551 *RECORDE Pathow. Knowl.* 1 heading, The practice
workinge of sondry conclusions Geometrical 1598 *BARKER*
Theor. Warres vi. 1 182 The practice rules whereof I have
at large set downe 1612 *WOONALL* *Surg. Mate* Pref.,
Wks (1653) 8 Performing the art of healing in a practick
way, namely, by the hand. 1667 *Decay Ch. Party* ix. ¶ 18
Our attendance on practick duties 1732 *BIRKBEY* *Alph.*
v. § 4 All things of a practick nature 1833 *G. COLMAN* *Br*
Arms, Vagaries *Vind* xlix, Writings who in practick waggery
deal 1833 *H. COLERIDGE* *Poems* I. 121 Spurning the dic-
tates of a practick creed a. 1849 — *Ess* (1851) I. 135 Its
benign and sublimating influences are conveyed to the
lower orb of practick works and secular relations.

β. Opposed to *theoretic*, *speculative*, or *con-*
templative. (So in earliest use.) *arch.* or *Obs.*

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or
science, which relates to practice

c. 1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 241 His cunning was
not speculatif, but practick, put in dede, how men shulde
lyve by Goddis lawe. 1584 *R. SCOT* *Discov. Witcher* xv. ii.
(1886) 322 He perficte teacheth practick philosophie 1599
SHAKS *Hen V.* i. 1 57 The Art and Practique part of Life,
Must be the Mistress to this Theorique. 1606 *BIRKBEY*
Ch. Life 120 Vertues are generally divided into Speculative
and Practick; or we may say, into Intellectue and Actue.
1657 *J. MOORE* *Magde Hans Mortalitie* III. 2 290 Let our
skill herein not only be contemplative, but practique. 1681
HUMPHRIS *Anal. Met.* II. ii. iv (1651) 286 What more pleasing
studies can there be than the Mathematicks, Theorick or
Practick parts? 1745 *HEARNE* *Collect* (O. H. S.) V. 103
Famous for his Knowledge in the Theory of Musick; in
the practick part of which Faculty he was likewise very
considerable. 1804 *W. TAYLOR* in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. III. 526
These were daily instructed for some hours both in the
theoric and practick parts of the Pythagorean philosophy.

† **γ**. Of persons or their faculties. ? *Obs.*

1510 *DONNE* *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. D iv, As the invention of
Gun-powder is attributed to a contemplative Monke; so
these practique Monkes thought it belonged to them, to
put it into use and execution, to the destruction of a State
and a Church. 1687 *New Atlantis* 1 375 The Practick
Minds may in State Matters dive, In hidden Knowledge the
Contemplative 1798 *W. TAYLOR* in *Monthly Rev.* 212 The
practic Essenes were mostly occupied in keeping sheep.

† **δ**. = **PRACTICAL** a. 2, 4. Obs.

1604 *R. CAWDRAY* *Table Alph.* *Practique*, practising
1600 *DONNE* *Serm.* lxxv. (1640) 756 It shall do him no
good, to say, that he was no speculative Atheist, if he
lived a practique Atheist. 1642 *ROGERS* *Naaman* 348
Practique Atheists, who are led by sense as brute beasts

† **δ**. That has had experience in any process or
course of action, experienced, practised, well-
versed, skilled. *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* iv. lii 7 Right practicke was Sir
Pramond in fight, And thoroughly skild in use of shield and
speare. 1611 *Speed* *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1623) 98 This
Ambassador was a practicke man, of much experience
1639 *N. N. tr. Du Bass's* *Compl. IVanant* 14 These Pamph-
lets, after they have made many women bold, it makes them
practick in it, they finde out subtilties, with safty in them

† **δ**. Artful, crafty, cunning. *Obs.*

1585 *T. WASHINGTON* *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* 1. viii 8 [The
corsairs] with their practick art bryng dayly too Alger
a number of pore Christians, which they sell unto the
Moore. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* II. iii 9 Wylie witted, and
growne old in cunning sleights and practick knavery.

† **β** *sb* 2 [absolute use of the adj.]. A practical
man, a man of action, as opposed to a theorist;
one who practises something, as opposed to study-
ing it; *spec* a member of the Jewish sect of the
Essenes, who took part in the active affairs of life.

1599 *DANIEL* *Musophilus* cxxxvii, I grant, that some
unletter'd Practick may, with impious Cunning sway
The Courses fore-begun with like Effect. 1643 *T. GODWIN*
Moses & Aaron i. xii 62 Of these Essenes there were two
sorts, some Theorikes; others Practicks, laborious and
painfull in the daily exercise of those handy-crafts in
which they were most skilfull. 1633 *T. ADAMS* *Exp. 2 Peter*
III. 3 They are mere scepticks, because they would not be
practicks 1650 *ELDERFIELD* *D. Tythes* 20 Two sorts of them
there were; the students, and the practiques.

† **Practic**, v. *Sc.* Obs. Also 5 **pratik**, 6 **prat-**
tik, **pretyk**, **practi**(o)**k**, -ique. [ad *F. pratique* -r,
obs. *practiquer* = med.L. *practicare* to practise (a
profession, etc.), It. *pratichare*, Prov. *pratichar*, Sp.
practicar. Subseq. conformed to Gr. and L. stem.]
trans. = **PRACTISE** (in various senses) a. To put
into action or operation. b. To actuate or influence
craftily. c. in *pa. pple.* Practised, versed.

a. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE* *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) ac7 [They]
pratik the granting of mark to get resoun be done 1533

GAU Richt l'ay 62 Peter practuk[is] his keys in the second chapter of the dedis of the apostles, be preaching of ye law he brocht the pepil to knowlege of thair sin; c 1288 in *Cath. Tractates* (S T S) 253 10 recouse the bodie and bluid of Chryst, as some tyme was practuked in the kirkis of Scotland

b. 1208 LETHINGTON *Let to Cecil* 13 Aug. St. Pap. Scotl. Eliz VI. 56 (P R O) Thinking y^e the Queens majesty will by some means practique the subiects off this Realme she [Mary] hath written to divers . . . to continue thintelligence.

c 1249 *Compt Scot Prol.* 15 Them that was neuyr pretykkit in the veyris. 1258 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I. 160 Quhan ony civil insurrection was in the cuntre and speciale lesmaistie aganis the kingis own persone quharin he was well practickid.

Practicability (præ ktikāb'lī), *a.* [f. next see -ITY. Cf. mod. F. *practicabilité* (Littre)] The quality or state of being practicable; capability of being done or carried out in practice; feasibility. In pl. practicable conditions or things.

1769 SMYFON (title) Report concerning The Practicability and Expence of joining the Rivers Forth and Clyde by a Navigable Canal. 1772-84 COOK *J. Voy.* (1790) IV. 1193 As to the existence, or at least as to the practicability of a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz Paris* (ed. 5) 191 Of all the practicabilities, which at present offer themselves to that country, the one that is most [promising] is the stability of the government of the Bourbons. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 He has . . . lost faith in the practicability of his scheme.

Practicable (præ ktikāb'lī), *a.* [ad F. *praticable* (praticable, 1594 in Hatz-Darm.), f. *pratiquer* to practise. see -ABLE. Conformed in the stem to *practic*, *practise*, and med. L. *practicare*]

1. Capable of being put into practice, carried out in action, effected, accomplished, or done; feasible 1670 MAYNWARING (title) *Vita Sana & Longa* The Preservation of Health, proved. In the due observance of Remarkable Precautions And daily practicable Rules, Relating to Body and Mind 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 63 There was so much plain, practicable Truth in what he had said. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 169, I knew not how it was practicable to get it about. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 26 Ascended the glacier as far as practicable.

2 Capable of being actually used or traversed, as a road, passage, ford, etc.

1720 *Land. Gaz.* No 4709/1 The Branch being already practicable, Preparations were making for the general Assault. 1784 BELKNAP *Town White Mts* (1876) 16 The only practicable pass through these Mountains to the upper settlements on Connecticut River 1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 309 From Gibraltar the road to Cadiz is likewise very practicable for ladies. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 519 By the time the breach was practicable the town was distressed for provisions

b. *Theatr.* Said of windows, doors, etc., which are capable of actual use in the play, as distinct from things merely simulated. Also (*collog*) ellipt as sb

1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxii, He put his head out of the practicable door in the front grooves O P. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV 265/1 Although they narrow passages at the back of the stage are, in stage language, 'practicable', hardly could they have been made use of 1865 MAYHEW *Rhine* 92 The heads of all the tinsel busts you now find to be 'practicable', as they say in theatrical language. 1869 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xviii. 267 The machinist had put up a plank running from the stage to the end of the pit, and two other 'practicables', much shorter than the centre one, ran across to the boxes 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 364 His [Southeys] scenery and enchantments are always, 'practicable', to use theatrical language

3. *slang.* Easily practised upon or manipulated, gullible, open to connivance or collusion; facile. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. 1. 75 As practicable greenhorns as ever fell into the hands of a man of genius. *Ibid.* vii. xv. 72 You might as well be a little more practicable with the clerk of the kitchen.

Hence **Practicableness**, the quality of being practicable; practicability; **Practicably** *adv.* in a practicable manner, in actual practice or operation, practically

1643 NETHERSOLE *Prog. for Peace* (1648) 5 Without having respect to the practicableness thereof 1649 *Bounda Publ. Obd.* 11 All our scruples therefore are concerning things to us practicable lawful or unlawful in themselves. a 1729 J. ROGERS (J.), The meaneest capacity, when he sees a rule practically applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 144 Which I mention only to shew the Practicableness of a Reformation 1883 *Christian* 1 Nov. 12/1 The question of the practicableness of the Jordan Valley Canal scheme.

Practical (præ ktikāl), *a.* (sb.) [f. as PRACTICE a. + -AL.]

I. 1. Of, pertaining or relating to practice; consisting or exhibited in practice or action. Opp. to *speculative, theoretical, or ideal*

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or science, which relates to practice as distinguished from theory, as in *practical agriculture, arithmetic, chemistry, geometry, logic, music, philosophy, etc.* *Practical joke* see JOKE sb 1.

1617 BP HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 8 Vnlesse it be determined (vnder some false semblance) by the verdict of our logical judgement, we will it not. 1620 T. GRANGFR *Dio Logike* 211 Of Arts some contemplative, some practical 1637 NORRIS *Plutarch* II. 19 The rest of Aristotles books must be referred to his philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and practical. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 18 Hypocrisis is a lie done, a practical lie. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 282 We suppose the Maker very well versed in Practical Geometry, Mechanics and Optics. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 78 A Constitution, that at the time of the writing had not so much as a practi-

cal existence. 1849 THACKERAY *Let* 14 Sept., He said solemnly, that he did not approve of practical jokes. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 202/2 The whole system shows . . . the practical application of technical education.

b. Having, or implying, value or consequence in relation to action; available or applicable in practice, capable of being turned to account, practically useful

1642 HOWELL (title) Instructions for Forreine Travell Shewing by what cours one may arrive to the practical knowledge of the Languages. 1673 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Mar., Time and experience may forme him to a more practical way . . . of University lectures and erudition 1701 J. JONES (title) *Practical Phonography* or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling By the Sound 1771 LOCKMERE *Hist. Print* 323 He should see the journey set and fasten it in a steady and practical position 1858 GREENER *Ginnery* Pref. 7, I make no pretension to literary style, but have aimed to produce a practical work for practical men. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 Practical politics is to do what you can, and not what you ought. 1898 LADY MALMESBURY in *Cycling* 93 A woman's cycling dress should be, in the first place, practical—that is, composed of materials which do not suffer from rain or dust and will stand a certain amount of hard wear.

2 Actually engaged in the practice of some occupation; practising, working

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Practicall, practising 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric.* (ed. 2) 23 note, Experience has led the practical farmers into the opinion, that these things are the food of plants. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 546 Of all this, the practical iron men are much better judges than we theorists 1827 *Westm Rev* VII. 294 Had Mongolfier not been a practical man as well as a philosopher. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* II. (1879) 40 The highest botanical authorities and practical men can be quoted to show that the sessile and pedunculated oaks are either good and distinct species or mere varieties

3. b. Actively engaged in, active, busy. Obs.

1627 MORVSON *Itm* I. 289 They are most practical in all kinds of businesse 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 13 Jan. 9 There is, scarce any of them, who is not practical in their own great cause in hand

4. c. Practised, experienced. Obs.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 108 A Traveller that hath given us good Discourse, and he speaks as though he were practical in things.

5. Devoted or inclined to action (as opp. to speculation, etc.); whose knowledge is derived from practice rather than theory; also, having capacity or ability for action.

1667 M. LOCKE in C. Simpson *Compendium* A v b, We poor Practical men, who doe, because we doe (as they are pleas'd to censure us). 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 187 He remained eminently practical to the end of his life. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* I. iii, The English being a practical people, it is possible that they might have achieved their object and yet retained their native principles 1861 BUCKLE *Hist. Civilit.* II. 310 They, whose knowledge is almost confined to what they see passing around them, and who, on account of their ignorance, are termed practical men 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 76 The practical man, who relies on his own experience

6. That is such in practice or conduct (as distinguished from belief or theory); that is such in effect, though not nominally or professedly so, virtual.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 387 In a word, if he was not a practical Atheist, I know not in what was a 1688 W. CLAGETT 17 *Serm.* (1699) 126 Every wicked man may indeed be called a practical atheist. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Attemper* vii. (1852) 294 To suspend a law, is, in that instance, to exercise a practical veto against its being law. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxxiii. 475 We are not to be guilty of that practical atheism, which, seeing no guidance for human affairs but its own limited foresight, endeavours itself to play the god 1882 FREEMAN *Amer. Lect.* II. v. 390 The great advantage of our practical republic over your avowed republic

II +5. That practises art or craft, crafty, scheming, artful. (Cf. PRACTICE a. 4, PRACTICE 6, 7.) Obs. (The earliest recorded sense.)

1570 FOXE *A. M.* (ed. 2) 1906/1 Not onely perceiving their practical proceedings, but also much grieved with their troublesome vniquesties.

III. 6 Comb. as *practical-minded*

1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem* iv, He had endured some banter from his practical-minded friend as to the folly of thinking about love instead of law 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 4/6 The practical-minded makers of modern Egypt

B sb. (in pl.)

1. Practical matters; points of practice. Obs.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. II. 31 How in Practicals, They Direct in wel doing 1653 ASHWEEL *Fides Apost.* 20 Credenda, as opposed to the Agenda, or Practicals of Christianity 1737 M. GREGG *Splen.* 322 That tribe, whose practicals decree Small beer the deadliest heresy.

b. Practical jokes or tricks. *collog* ? Obs.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii, Gave over your practicals, Lucifer.

2. Practical men; persons concerned with practice 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc.* (1859) I. 44 The Practicals never heard of it; or if they had they disdained it as visionary theory 1844 — *Ess. Pol. Econ.* 142 The practicals would endeavour to determine this question by a direct induction

Hence **Practicalism**, devotion to practical affairs; **Practicalist**, one who devotes himself to or advocates what is practical

1843 *Tat's Mag.* X. 146 Among the Parliamentary men belonging to Hardington's set, there prevailed a tendency to practicalism, the origin of this sect of Utilitarians 1856 J. GROTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 88 The very practicalism of the English has guarded them against much mistaken and

superficial practicalism. 1865 MILL *Comte* 86 The theorists have successfully retaliated on the practicalists.

Practicality (præktikæ litū), [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1 The quality of being practical. usually in senses 1 b and 3 of the adj.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1858) 265 If he had not courage, promptitude, practicality, and other suitable vulpine gifts and graces, he would catch no geese 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 875 A certain piosaic practicality and hard realism

2. A practical matter or affair. (Chiefly in pl.)

1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. Fénelon 384 These two dreams of Fénelon have been looked upon as serious practicalities by short-sighted reasoners 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 303 Miss Wynyard had been educated to practicalities, and knew her own requirements

Practicalize, *v.* rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1 *trans. notice-use.* To subject to practical jokes.

(PRACTICAL sb 1 b) Hence **Practicalization**.

1818 KEBLE in Coleridge *Memo.* v. (1869) 74, I only hope I shall not be practicalized to death. 1869 COLERIDGE *Ibid.* 75 His fears of death by the slow process of practicalization

2 To render practical.

1844 J. CAIRNS *Let in Life* x. (1895) 225 Walker is thoroughly practicalized . . . more evangelically simple than heretofore 1861 MILL *Autobiog.* I. (1874) 37 He made no effort to provide me any sufficient substitute for [the] practicalizing influences [of school life] 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 289 The strong sense which practicalises the ideal to the common sympathies and comprehension of multitudes

Practically (præ ktikālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2]

1. In a practical manner; in the way of, or in relation to, practice, in practice; as a matter of fact, actually. Often opposed to *theoretically, speculatively, or formally*.

1623 T. POWELL (title) The Attorneys Academy or, the Manner and Forme of proceeding practically, vpon any Suite, Plant or Action whatsoever, in any Court of Record whatsoever, within this Kingdom. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xxiii. (1640) 233 He loves himself Contemtuously, by knowing as he is known, and Practically, by loving, as he is loved 1646 JEWKYN *Remora* 12 They said not so verbally, but mentally and practically 1732 BRKLEY *Alphabet* II. § 6 It being impossible a thing should be practically wrong and speculatively right 1749 FILDING *Tom Jones* ix. 1, Neither physic, nor law, are to be practically known from books 1866 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 Questions which are theoretically interesting to thoughtful people and practically interesting to every one

2. So far as concerns practice (though not completely or formally); for practical purposes, to all intents and purposes, as good as, in effect, virtually.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Mau.* I. iii. 349 The true Root, or such an Approximation as is practically equivalent. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. St.* v. 190 Their own limbs and lives . . . were practically altogether at their masters' mercy. 1869 TOFFR *Highl. Turkey* I. 318 Thanks to its padding, [the saddle] was practically unhurt, except for a broken girth 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 97/2 The application was supported by practically all the creditors

Practicalness [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or character of being practical (in various senses: see the adj.); practicality.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Frid.* II. 73 The practicalness of Prudence as distinct from pure Theory chiefly consists, in that it contemplates Truth for the sake of Good 1840 MILL *Diss & Disc.* (1859) I. 217 From it he doubtless derived the practicalness (if the word may be pardoned) in which the more purely speculative Frenchmen of the present day are generally deficient. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 425 A stringent practicalness worthy of Franklin.

3. **Practitioner**. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *practicans*, -ant-em, pr. pple. of *practicare*, -āri to practise medicine; after obs. F. *praticquant* (a 1550 in Godef.); so mod. Ger. *praktikant*.] One who practises (medicine); a practitioner.

1637 BRIAN *Pisse proph.* (1679) 66, I was then a young practitioner in Physick. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 12 This is the Patient with whose hurts, sores, bruises, wounds and sorrows, these practitioners have most impudently padled 1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 256/2 At some [German] universities, the clinical studies are divided into *auscultants* and *practicians*.

4. **Practicate**, *pple. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -at. [ad. med. L. *practicat-us*, pa. pple. of *practicare*]

1. Practised, experienced, skilled.

c 1475 *Clarodius* (Mait. Cl.) v. 1689 For in sik thing I am not prakticate. a 1598 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I. 160 Quhilk he was also prakticat in

2. as *pa. pple.* Legally decided. (Cf. PRACTICE sb. 1 3.)

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 As was prakticate, for Schir Johne Grenelaw callt civile befor the Lordis of Session. *Ibid.* 174 As was prakticate by the saidis Lordis of Session contra ane Spanyart

Practicate, *v. rare.* [Latinized adaptation of F. *pratiquer*, after med. L. *practicare* see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To construct = PRACTISE v. 13.

1862 *Builder* XX. 8 A great centre, from which, too, there are now two near exits actually practicated

Practice (præ ktis). Forms: 5-6 *practyse*, 6 -ysse, *practises*, 6-7 *practias*, -ise, 6-8 -ise, 6-*practioes*. [Formerly *practyse*, -ise, app. f. PRACTISE v., substituted for the earlier PRACTIC. The later spelling -ice is conformed to that of the suffix in *justice, service*, etc.: see -ICE.] The action, or an act, of practising . . . and derived senses.

I. Simple senses.

1. The action of doing something; performance, execution; working, operation; method of action or working. (In quot. 1553, The bringing about, production.) *Obs.* or merged in 2. (See also 10 a.)

1553 *Eden Treatise* (Arb.) 9 Many have attained to the knowledge and practise of such wonderfull effectes. 1578 *Masculine* (title) A Booke of the Arte and manner howe to plant and graffe all sortes of trees. With diuers other newe practise, by one of the Abbey of Saint Vincent in Fraunce, practised with his owne handes. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* v. 1. 255 *Prin* But did my Brother set thee on to this? *Bar* Yea, and paid me richly for the practise of it. 1660 *Barrow Euclid* i. x note, The practise of this and the precedent Proposition. 1721 *Perry Daggenh. Breach* 121 All Vessels may by the Practise of raising and lowering the Water in the Space between the two Fair of Gates, pass in or out of the Basin.

b. An action, a deed; *pl.* doings, proceedings. *Obs.* or merged in 2 c.

1505 *Satir. Poems Reform.* 1. 237 No practise I cold vse that might vlnade my paine. 1621 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 11 By death all mens thoughts perish, and so doth every mans private inventions and practises. 1734 *Col Rec Pennsylv* III. 551 Such Practises used on the part of Maryland.

2. The habitual doing or carrying on of something; usual, customary, or constant action; action as distinguished from profession, theory, knowledge, etc., conduct. (See also 9 a, b, 10 b, 11 a.)

1599 *Hawls Past Pleas* vi. (Percy Soc.) 43 Therto is equyvalent Evermore the peisfy practise. 1596 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 31 b, In y^e sayd practise of good moralite. 1606 *Warner Alb. Eng* xiv xci (1612) 369 Times were when Practise also preacht, and well-said was well-done. 1664 *Powell R. & P. Philo* in xpo He will find the Invention only pleasing in the Theory, but not in the Practise. 1717 *Atterbury Sermon*, 1. 261 It is (1734) I 164 His Practise of Religious Severities. 1837 *Macaulay Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 418 It was with difficulty that he was induced to stoop from speculation to practise. 1897 *E. G. Constantine. Marine Engineers* xi 135 The amount of success attending present day naval practise in this direction may be ascertained from the current technical press.

b. Law The method of procedure used in the law-courts. (See quot. 1809.)

1623 *T. Powell Attourn. Acad* 1 The practise here before this time hath bin, That no *sub poena* should be sued forth of the Court of Chancery, without a Bill of Complaint first exhibited. 1656 *T. Forster Laymans Lawyer* To Rdr. A iv, This second part of the *Practise of the Law*, containing the forms of all manner of Warrants and Pleadings sent out from Authority. 1780 *G. Crompton (title)* Practise common-placed, or, the Rules, and Cases of Practise in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. 1809 *Townsend Law Dict. Practise of the Courts*. By this is understood the form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits or prosecutions at Law or in Equity, civil or criminal, according to the principles of Law, and the rules laid down by the several Courts. 1820 *Bentham Pleading* (1821) 27 The oldest book of practice (such is the denomination used, among lawyers, to denote the books, in which a statement is given, of the operations and instruments in use, in the different judicatories, in the course of judicial procedure). . . is *Powell's Attorney's Academy*, London, 1823.

c. A habitual way or mode of acting; a habit, custom; (with *pl.*) something done constantly or usually; a habitual action.

1588 *Grafton Chron* II. 287 By this practise, the rule and regiment of the whole realme, consisted onely in the heades and orders of the Duke and the Chancery. 1589 *Reg. Pray Council Scot* IV. 393 Honnest women, spotted at na tyme with any sic ungodlie practises. 1704 *Nelson Hist. & Facts* (1730) 5 Grafting upon them erroneous and superstitious Practises. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* I vi. 26 A man of free principles, shewn by practises as free. 1826 *Scott Old Mort.* xxxvi, The privy council of Scotland in whom the practise since the union of the crowns vested great judicial powers.

3. The doing of something repeatedly or continuously by way of study; exercise in any art, handicraft, etc., for the purpose, or with the result, of attaining proficiency; hence, † the practical acquaintance with or experience in a subject or process, so gained. (See also 9 c.)

1545 *Lo Berners Proverbs* II. clxxxix [clxxxv] 577 The lorde of Coucy shewed . . . the great wysdome and pietyse of the sayd physicion. 1553 *T. Wilson Rhut* 3 Through practise made perfect. 1596 *Shaks. Tamm. Sir* II. 1. 265 Proceed in practise with my yonger daughter, She's apt to leaine, and thankfull for good turnes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. 1. 65 This disease is beyond my practise. 1674 *Playford Skill Mus* I. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen at a Musical Practise. 1774 *M. Mackenzie Maritime Surv.* 34 After a little Practise, an Angle may be taken more readily this way than with [etc.]. 1850 *R. G. Cumming Hunter's Life* 5. *Afr* (1902) 22/1 In the forenoon we had some rifle practice at a large granite stone above the town. 1860 *Tyndall Glac* i. xx 141 The ascent is a pleasant bit of mountain practice. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 22, I absolutely forbid any public performances which entail many hours of daily severe practice.

† 4. An exercise; a practical treatise. *Obs.*

1545 *Traheron Vige's Chirurg.* title-p, This lyttell Practyse . . . in Medecyne is translated out of Latyn in to Englyshe. 1571 *Diages (title)* A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, divided into three Bookes. 1593 *J. Udall (title)* The Key of the Holy Tongue, . . . first The Hebrew Grammar. . . Secondly, A Practise upon the first, the twentie fift, and the syxtie eyght Psalmes, according to the rules of the same Grammar. 1771 *J. James tr. Le Blond's Gard.* 87 The Manner of tracing, reduced to Twenty Practises.

5. *spec.* The carrying on or exercise of a profession or occupation, esp. of law, surgery, or medicine, the professional work or business of a lawyer or medical man.

1576 *Fleming Panopli Epist* 281 The mysteres of mingled medicines, and the pietyse of Physicke. 1674 *R. Godfrey Iny & Ab Physic* 161 He liv'd by his Practice, as other Physicians did and do. 1706 *Phillips (ed Kersey), Practise*, actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Lawyer, Physician, or Surgeon, the having Clients or Patients. 1800 *Med. Jnrl* III. 456 So valuable a branch of knowledge as the practise of physic. 1884 *Lancet* 24 May 61/2 There is no barister in practice who is so thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of bankruptcy practice. 1898 *Ridgway Haggard Doctor Thorne* 1. 5 He sold this practice and removed into Dunchester.

6. The action of scheming or planning, esp (now only) in an underhand way and for an evil purpose; machination, treachery, trickery, artifice. (The earliest recorded sense.)

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 608 The towne of Seynt Denys . . . was gaten by treason or pietyse of one named Iohan Notice, a Knyght of Oileance. 1560 *Daus tr. Sledan's Conyn* 59 The Practise of the Deuill. 1598 *Gradenewly Tacitus* Ann. i. iv (1602) 7 All sauing Lepidus, through Tiberius pietyse, for sundry pretended crimes were made away. 1664 *Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts* i. (1704) 207/2 The Ship . . . should be surrend'r'd without any Practise or Treason. 1888 *Scott F. M. Perth* xliii, It looks as if there were practice in it to bring a stain on my name. 1894 *W. Godwin Lives Nicomachus* 445 Keeling . . . inclined to the belief that it might all be practice, and that there was nothing supernatural in the affair. 1897 *Fretman Novus Cong.* (ed. 3) I v. 276 He died a martyr's death, through the practice of the Lady Ellsbirith.

b. Dealings, negotiation, conference, intercourse; esp. in evil sense, Conspiracy, intrigue, collusion (with a person, between persons) *arch.*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 322 She ys very lothe to be knowne to have any practise with me in any the Kinges Highnes affayres. 1574 *Reg. Pray Council Scot* II. 126 Be 1000 of the day trafficke, pietyse and intelligence betwix the inhabitants and the declarat traitours. 1884 *R. Scott Discov. Witcher* v. viii (1886) 85 There was not any conference or pietyse betwix them in this case. 1623 *Masculine Maid of Hon.* i. 11, He has been all this morning in pietyse with a peruked gentleman-ushee. 1656 *Earl Monmouth. Boccaccio's Advers. fr. Parvass.* II. xxvii. (1674) 188 He held secret practice with all the Poets. 1680 *Earl of Rochester Valentian* v. iii, Begone and leave me I have some little practice with my soul and then the sharpest sword is welcome. 1873 *Browning Red Cloth. Nt-cap.* iii. 945 Somehow, gloves were drawn o'er dnt and all, And practice with the Church procured thereby.

c. (with *pl.*) A scheme, plot, intrigue, conspiracy, stratagem, manoeuvre, artifice, trick.

1530 *Cromwell in Merriam Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 199 A practise which I trust shal shortly come to light. 1588 *Grafton Chron.* I. 415 This realme was troubled with Cuile edition, and the craftie practises of the brechenmen. 1606 *Rowley Hith Mori* ii. 111 It may be a pietyse 'twixt themselves To expell the Britons. 1645 *Gaiaker God's Eye on Iarnal* 93 How many plots and practises of the popish faction have been discovered, defeated, and returned on the heads of those, that were either plotters of them, or employed in them? 1728 *Morgan Algiers* II. iii. 243 Giving them to understand, that he was not acquainted with their Practise. 1740 *Johnson Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 474 Unable to obviate the practises of those whom his merit had made his enemies. 1871 *R. Ellis Catullus* xii. 2 Left hand practises o'er the merry wine cup.

7. The action, or an act, of practising on or upon a person, etc. . . see PRACTISE II. *rare.*

1624 *B. Jonson Bar. Fair* I. ii, This is a confederacy, a meere piece of practice vpon her, by these Impostors. 1622 *Bacon Hen VII* 140 Hee thought, . . . that the onely practise vpon their afflictions, was to set vp a Standard in the field. 1759 *Franklin Ess* Wks. 1840 III. 423 This menace was also another piece of practice on the fears of the assembly.

8. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations; e.g. in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight. See quot. 1727-41.

1574 *H. Baker Well Spring Sciences* by b, The third parte treateth of certayne briefe rules, called rules of practice. Some there be, which call these rules of practice briefe rules. . . There be others which call them the small multiplication. 1596 *Mellis Records* Arith. iii. 406 Briefe Rules, called Rules of Practise. The working of Multiplication in Practise, . . . which is accomplished by meanes of diuision in taking the half, the third, the fourth, the fifth, or such other parts of the summe which is to be multiplied. 1671 *J. Newton Compl Arith* xxiii (1691) 129 When the Rule of Three direct hath x, or an Integer for the first term, it is commonly called a Rule of practice, not only for the speedy, but the practical resolution of such questions. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Practise*, in arithmetic, *Practica Italica*, or *Italian usages*, certain compendious ways of working the rule of proportion. They were thus called from their expediting of practice and business, and because first introduced by the merchants and negotiators of Italy. 1859 *Barn. Smith Arith & Algebra* (ed. 6) 156 Practice is a compendious mode of finding the value of any number of articles by means of Aliquot Parts, when the value of an unit of any denomination is given.

II. Phrases and Combinations.

9. *In practice.* a. In the realm of action; practically, actually, as a fact. b. † In customary use, in vogue (*obs.*); practised, habitually per-

formed. c. In the condition of being exercised so as to maintain skill or ability. So *out of practice.*

1579 *Reg. Pray Council Scot* III. 177 It is already accordit and enterit in practice that upon the vacance of any prelatie the kirkis thair of salbe disponit to qualifit ministers in tittill. 1602 *Shaks Ham* v. ii. 221 Since he went into France, I have bene in continuall practice. 1637 *Masculine Believe as You List* iv. 1, Your viper wine, So much in practise with grey bearded gallants. 1644 *Mitron Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 Of attainment far more certain, than hath been yet in practice. 1693 *Congrevi Old Back* vii. viii, Foreigners to the fashion or anything in practice. 1700 *Dryden (J.)*, Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. 1854 *Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1. 322 Fyfe believes that the heat actually made available from coal in practice, is nearly the same as ought to be produced, according to theory, by the quantity of coke which it yields. 1863 *Froude Hist. Eng.* VIII. vii. 53 He (Shaw) broke loose from time to time to keep his hand in practice. 1868 *Fretman Novus Cong* II. viii. 218 A saint in practice, if not in profession. 1888 *Bryce Amer Commun* II. 1. 421 In practice it is but little changed. *Mod.* He played a very poor game, he was plainly out of practice.

10. *To put in (or into) practice.* a. To practise, exercise, carry out in action. † b. To begin to practise or do, to set about (*obs.*). † c. To scheme, plot, attempt (to do something) (*obs.*). † d. To bring into use (*obs.*); cf. 11 b.

1550 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse* 30 This rule will I put in practise when the tyme of the years doeth inweave. 1597 *Shaks Two Gent* iii. 1. 89 Thy aduice, this night, he put in practise. 1598 *Kyng Murther. J. Brewe* Wks. (1902) 289 She put in practise to poyson him. 1604 *E. G. (Rustic.) D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 11. 206 Instruments, which the industry of man hath found out and put in practise. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 6 To haue the Scriptures in the mother-tongue, . . . hath bene thought vpon and put in practise of old. 1706 *Royal Prclam.* 11 Apr in *Lond Gas* No. 4218/1: It is High Treason for any Persons to put in Practise to Absolve, Pawnsdore or Withdraw any of Our Subjects . . . from their Obedience to Us. 1746 *Swift Gulliver* i. vi, I could never observe this maxim to be put in practice by any nation, except that of Lilliput.

11. † *To make practice of.* a. To practise, carry out in action. b. To make use of, use. cf. 10 d. c. *To make a practice of* (something), to do it habitually and of purpose.

1623 *Wlster Devil's Law Case* ii. iii, What practice do they make of 't in their lives? 1634 *Sir T. Hilderbr. Trav.* 117 The Gun (an instrument they now make practice of) *Mod.* I make a practice of walking to the train every morning. You may do so on this occasion, but you must not make a practice of it.

12 *attrib* and *Comb.* chiefly in sense 3, as *practice-firing*, *-ground*, *-room*, *-school*, etc.; also (in sense 2 b) *practice court* (see quot. 1883).

1871 *Rouledge's Ess. Boy's Ann.* June 441/1 Its Cricket Club and practice ground. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex* s. v. *Queen's Bench*, Connected with the Court of Queen's Bench, and auxiliary thereto, was the Practice Court. The Practice Court (called also the Bail Court) heard and determined common matters of practice, and ordinary motions for writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, etc. 1889 *Fenn Dick o' the Pens* (1889) 93 By one rapid practice-learned drag, the net was matched over. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Herbert founded 'a practice school in which a few children should be instructed according to the most scientific methods'. 1898 *Kipling in Morn Post* 10 Nov 5/3 Between the pauses of practice-firing.

Practician (præktī'jān), *sb. (a.)* Also 6 -ician, -isian, *Sc* -iciane, 7 -itian, (6 *practiciane*). [a. *obs.* *F. praticien* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), var. of *praticien*, f. *L. practica* practice + *-ien*, *-ian*.] One who practises any art, profession, or occupation; a worker, practitioner; a practical man (as distinguished from a theorist, etc.).

1200 *Colclache Sow Prohem* 62 Knawing myne vnassufficiencye To be comprysit praticiane [*praticiane*] with prudence. 1508 *Dunbar Poems* iv. 41 In medecyne the most praticianis, Lechis, surgicianis, phisicianis. 1556 *Blelenden Cron Scot* (1821) I. 196 Origenes . . . wald diste faster than sevin praticianis might suffice to write. 1558 *Warde tr. Alexis Secr.* 1. 128 Wherefore many praticiens, when they will gyfte anye woode, laye the botome or grounde . . . of yellow. 1609 *Douland Ornith. Miscell.* 4 Twixt Musitians and Practicians, oddes is great. 1678 *Sin G. Mackenzie Crim. Lawes Scot* 1. 1. § 4 (1699) 5 Yet is generally concluded by the praticians of all Nations, that *supplex conatus*, or endeavour, is not now punishable by death. 1828 *Moore in Mem.* (1853) II. 245 He was a most learned and troublesome man, as well as theorist, in dialectics. 1899 *S. Colvin Lett. Stevenson* I. 12 He looked with the eye of the poet and artist, and not those of the practician and calculator.

B. adj. or *attrib.* Given to practical work.

1863 *N. Brit Daily Mail* 9 Sept., The eminently adaptive and practical character of the Americans goes far to supersede the necessity of tedious drill.

† *Practicious*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. practicus* PRACTIC + *-ous*] Practical.

1683 *E. Hooker Pref. Pordage's Mystica Div.* 28 Not to mention speculatively Infidelitie, practicious Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism.

† *Practisable*, a. *Obs.* Also 7 -iseable, -iceable. [f. *PRACTISE* 2. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being practised; practicable.

1570 *Dix Math. Pref.* *], How often, therefore, these five . . . Operations do differ from the five operations of like name, in our Whole number, practisable. 1634 *W. Tinsley tr. Balzac's Lett* I. 22 Certainne Vertues, not practises.

able by the poor. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 296 The thing itself plainly appears to be practicable.
Practisant. *Obs. rare*—[a. *obs.* F. *practisant*, pr. pple. of *practiser* to PRACTISE] ? A plotter, conspirator (cf. PRACTISE v. 9); or ? performer of a stratagem (Schmidt).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 20 Charles. Saint Dennis blesses this happy Stratagem, And once againe we'll sleepe secure in Roan. *Bastard*. Here entred Pucell, and her Practisants.

Practise (præktis), *v.* Also 5 *practis*, 5-6 -ese, -yse, 5-7 -ize, 6 -ysse, *Sc.* -isse, -iz, *pratize*, 6-9 *practice*. [Known from 15th c. (or ? late 14th c.: cf. the deriv. *practisour* (PRACTISER) used by Langland and Chaucer). a. OF. *pra(c)tise-r* (14th c. in Godef.), = 15th c. L. *practisare* (Du Cange) to practise; f. OF. *pra(c)tiquer*, med. L. *pra(c)ticare*, by substitution of the suffix -iser, -isare (see -IZE) for the less common -iquer, -icare; thence also Du. *praktiseren*, G. *praktizieren*, etc. The stress, originally, as still dialectally, on -ise (praktiz, praktiz'), was subseq. shifted to the first syllable, whence also the change of z to s, perh. after *practice* sb.]

1. *trans.* To perform, do, act, execute, carry on, exercise (any action or process). Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.

c1460 *Fortescue Abr. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 This manner off doyng hath be so ofte practised nerhande in euery reume, pat their cronicles be full off it. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 11 Thynges to practise whiche should profyte be. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *De. Clarence* xiv. Pricke the minde to practise any yll. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 47. To thinke, that you haue ought but Tailbotts shadow, Whereon to practise your seueritie. 1600 (title) Certaine Experiments concerning Fish and Frvte: Practised by Iohn Taverne Gentleman. 1653 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 3 The only civility which is it proper for me to practise with so eminent a person. 1799 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 171 You shall not practise the same game with me. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* v. xv. He practised every pass and ward, To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard.

† b. In special uses: To work out (a problem or result); to perform, act (a play). *Obs.*

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xv. Eij b. Pleasanter to pratize is this than the former and moste exact for Altitudes. *Ibid.* xvi. Eij. By a Glasse heightes may be pleasantly pratized and founde on this wise. a1571 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 62 Frear Kyllour sett furth the Historye of Christi-Passion in forme of a play, quibbe he both preached and practised opnilie in Strivelling. 1685 *DROVEN Ath. & Alban. Pref.* Ess. (Ker) I. 280 He [Charles II] had been pleased... to command that he should be practised before him, especially the first and third acts of it.

c. *intr.* To act, work, proceed, operate. (In quot. 1677, ? to try experiments, to experiment.)

1553 *Republica* iii. ii. 618 We reeste nor daie nor night... [To] practise and travell for your welth and honoure. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vii. xiv. 23 So practice for any other Latitude. 1677 *TEMPLE Ess. on Govt Wks.* 1731 I. 135 Being little inclined to practise upon others, and as little that others should practise upon me. 1828-34 *Gold's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 53 Cases that require rather to be carefully watched, than vigorously practised upon.

2. *trans.* To carry on, perform, or do, habitually or constantly; to make a practice of; to put into practice, carry out in action (as distinguished from believing, professing, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b. And what ye rede, se you practise it in lyfe & dede. 1559 *Br. Scott in Stype Ann. Ref.* (1799) I. App. vii. 17 Sute was made .to have three things granted... to be practysed... that is to saye, that prestes myght have wyves [etc.]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 9 Questioned... what that usage ment, which in her cot she daily practiced. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 23 He had no Legges, that practiced not his Gate. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 Whatsoever is to be beleueed or practised. 1658 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 76 Practice as much of Religion as you Talk, and then you have a full Licence to Talk as much of it as you Please. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 131 The method which Socrates had heard Zeno practise in the days of his youth.

b. To practise religion [after F. *pratiquer la religion*]: to perform the religious duties which the Church requires of its members; to be a practising and not merely a nominal member (esp. in R. C. Ch.). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 1 By religious, I meane... practising prayers. 1808 *PIKE Sources of Missions* iii. App. 15 The catholic religion is practised in this province, after the same manner as in the other provinces. 1904 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7 The energetic priest of a very well-organised poor parish in Paris told me that, out of forty thousand inhabitants, four thousand 'practised' religion.

c. With *inf.* To be wont or accustomed. *arch.* 1674-91 *RAY Collect. Words* 192 He hath practised to burn the ends of all the Posts which he sets into the ground to a Coal on the outside. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* ix 488 [She] from the tower... Practised to commune with her royal knight By cressets and love-beacons.

d. *intr.* To act habitually.
 1881-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 3 If we believe it, we cannot be good Christians unless we practise upon it. a1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 180 If he practises according to this Opinion, he so far renounces his Christianity. *Mod.* If he practises as well as he preaches, he must be a paragon.

3. *trans.* To work at, exercise, pursue (an occupation, profession, or art).

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 333 b. When they. piac-

tise conuynng. a1578 *LINDESAV (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 159 [He] wyse well leirned in devyne syences and pratizit the samin to the glorie of god. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* ii. i. 71 *Sec. Fish.* Canst thou catch any Fishes then? *Per.* I neuer pratizide it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 131 They admit of no Trade, but practise Piracy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 No man can practise two trades, or practise one and supeintend another. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96 1/2 He endeavoured... to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

† b. *intr.* To work (at some business or occupation). *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 505 Some... were holdyn in for a tyme, to practis & shewe vnto the newe how they shuld ordre & guyde the sayd offyces. 1660 *BLOOME Archit.* Title-p. Carvers, In-layers, Antick-Cutters, and all other that delight to practise with the Compasse and Square.

† c. *intr.* To perform (musically). *Obs.*

c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 For to practise withe sugrid melody, He and his scolers ther wittis did apply. 1796 *ELIZA HAMILTON Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 131 The itinerant musicians that practice in the streets.

d. *spec. intr.* To exercise the profession of law or of medicine.

1598 *STARKEY England* ii. ii. 192 Only such whose. lernyng in the law [was]... prouyd, schold be admittyd to practise in causys. 1645-52 *BOATE Irel Nat. Hist.* (1860) 147 Not only dwelling and practising at Dublin, but being Physician generall of the English Forces. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. iv. 55 The seal was committed to the earl of Clarendon, who had withdrawn from practice as a lawyer near twenty years; and afterwards to the earl of Shaftesbury, who had never practised at all. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset* I. viii. 67 A medical man practising in a little village. 1883 *LAW Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 A counsel practising at the bar.

† d. *trans.* To put into practice, carry out in action, execute (a law, command, etc.). *Obs.*

1460 *CAPRIVARE Chron.* (Rolls) 277 This statute [of 1401] was practized in a prest, that some after was brent at Smyth-feld. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b. Luther understode that the Emperoure, and diuers Princes woulde practise the decree of Wormes. 1662 *STILLING. Orig. Sac.* Ded. 11 If the principles be true, why are they not practised? 1718 *WATTS P. C.* cxxix. I. ii. Blest are the men that keep thy word, And practise thy commands. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I. 81 Those [laws] which remain... under his name seem to be only the laws already practised in the country by his Saxon ancestors.

5. To perform repeatedly or continuously by way of study, in order to acquire skill; to exercise oneself in (any art, process, or act) for the purpose of attaining proficiency. Also with *obj. inf.*

c1430 [See PRACTISING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. 1. 29 Ere I learne lone, Ile practise to obey. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* ii. ii. 253 Shall sweet Bianca practise how to bide it? 1623-4 *LAUD Diary* 24 Mar., Wks. 1853 III. 150 The Earl of Oxford, practising a tilt, fell and brake his arm. 1778 *SHERIDAN Camp* ii. iii. To hear a march and chorus, which some recruits are practising. 1854 *THACKRAY Rose & Ring* vii. She was very busy practising the piano. 1863 *MRS. OLIPHANT Salem Ch.* i. 3 The young people had their singing-class, at which they practised hymns.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To exercise oneself with the view of acquiring skill or proficiency; esp. in the performance of music.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. i. 83 My bookes and instruments shall be my companie, On them to looke, and practise by myselfe. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 356 1/2 While a Man is learning to fence, he practises both on Friend and Foe. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Pref.* I. xxx She will never play really well, unless she practises more. a1817 — *Lady Susan* xvii. in *Memo.* (1871) 238 Frederica spends great part of the day there, practising as it is called [at the piano]. 1888 *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* i. ix, Catherine and Agnes are at school; and Rose, I think, is practising.

6. *trans.* To exercise (any one) in some action in order to make him proficient in it; to train, drill.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. iv. 65 The children must be practised wile to this, or they'll nevr doo't. a1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 93, I will leave this to your private considerations, to practise your wits in the depths of Christianity. 1674 *PROVIDENCE Rec.* (1894) V. 292 Said William Austin Doth Couenant... and Engage... To practice and instruct the Said Moses Lippit in art and trade of a weaver. 1855 *TRENCH in Lect. to Ladies* ix. 225 We might do much... by practising the young to distinguish between words which have a near resemblance to one another. 1888 *Forth. Rev.* Jan. 24 The captain practises his company in all the phases of war.

b. *pa. pple.* Experienced by practice; skilled, versed, proficient (*in*); † accustomed, used (*to*).

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 30 The same officer was well practised and could good skille in that science. 1579-80 *NORTH Phidarch* (1676) 7 The Athenians at that time were not greatly practised to the sea. 1603 *HUNNORS Town* 35 If they, have been well practised in writing *Billet doux*. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 439 Till men were well practised in him, he was apt to impose on them. *Ibid.* II. 43 A satirical temper... which was imputed to youth and wit not enough practised to the world. 1887 *RUSKIN Praterita* II. i. 17 He was... perfectly practised in all the college routine of business.

† 7. To put to practical use; to use, make use of, employ. *Obs.*

138. in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 157 be olde testament for wyynyng of tytes and offryngis is sumwhat practised. c1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 288 And how be grace of hevne kynged, bei practiseden medicines to help man-ky[n]d. 1549 *COVEDEALE Erasim. Par. II.* Ep. Ded. 31 b, The sacred Byble... set forth by your Maiesties appointment, to be dewly practised in all holy exercises within your churches. 1659 *LEAK Waterwks.* 26 This Engin is much practised in Germany. 1731 *POPE Ep. Burlington* 36 Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Note.* A door or window so called, from being much practised at Venice, by Palladio and

others. 1740 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 29 The two most convenient Places for a speedy Transportation, of any yet practised from New-York to Philadelphia.

† b. To frequent haunt [after F. *pratiquer*].

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 73 He had always desired to have him live at Rome, because he had known him, and practised him, and knew very well how great service he was able to have done the Church. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* i. 825 The count he practised, not the courtier's art. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 76 Several, who saw, and practised the World for a longer space of time. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60 They were not in a Capacity to make any Figure by Sea; an Element, little practised by them, and less understood.

† 8. To bring about, compass, effect, accomplish.

1550 *J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 68 E ij, You practised a mayage betwene the daughter and heyne of Nanerue, and Monster de la bright, countie de foyx. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Leg.* Lij, Seven moneths before, the said Guisians had practised an other league in Guyenne, though the meanes of the lorde of Candales. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xix. 23 They thought to practise some way for their suretie. 1652 *GAULE Magastom.* 173 Suppose he intendeth... to practise the sickness, death, destruction, of man or beast. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Pers.* 318, I think he can't well be excused from practising the death of Servetus at Vienne.

† b. To devise means to bring about (a result); to plan, scheme, intend (something to be done).

With *simple obj.* or *obj. clause.* *Obs.*

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 132 He doth already practise a marriage betwene the King of Hungarie and me. 1579-80 *NORTH Phidarch* (1676) 76 Solon... began to practise that his Citizens should see themselves unto Crafts, and Occupations. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 802 [They] Thenceforth shall practice how to live secure. 1711 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* i. (1886) 9 A Preparative Meeting... for preserving the Reputation of our profession blameless is Practised at Reigate.

† c. To exert oneself in order to effect (something); to attempt, endeavour, try. (With *simple obj.* or *inf.*) *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 48 This Prouerbe experience long ago gaue, that nothing who practiseth nothing shall haue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 83 b, [He] practised first to kill him selfe with his owne Dagger. 1600 *HOLLAND Lienz xxviii.* Arg. 834 Anniball having practised in Affick to raise war. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* I. iii. 207 The Ministers continued practising, to get further evidence for the Tryal.

9. *intr.* To lay schemes or plans, esp. for an evil purpose; to use stratagem or artifice; to scheme, plot, conspire, intrigue (*with* or *against* a person, to do something). Now *rare*.

1537 *LATIMER Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 379 That you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey. 1572 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Melvill was executed... for practising with England. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. i. 156 Hee will practise against thee by poyson. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 220 It suffereth not the one to practise against the other, upon the peill that may ensue to the offender. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. (1688) 136 He fell to plotting and practising with the Rebels, and attempted. to deliver the Queen of Scots out of Custody. 1861 [PRACTISING *vbl. sb.* 2].

† b. *trans.* To plot, conspire (some evil to be done). *Obs.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 247 b, They haue practised thinges against him in Germani, and in forein nations. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 b, He practized the viter ouerthrowe not only of all Christian societie, but of the state of the whole world also. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* i. 20, I doubt My Vnckle practises more harme to me. 1607 *God's Warning in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 64 The late papisticall conspiracie of traytors, that, with powder, practised the subuersion of this beautifull kingdom. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 234 Noimall... practises her owne brothers destruction.

† c. To endeavour to gain (favour, etc.) by arts; to aim at in an underhand way. *Obs.*

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* i. xxiii. (1591) 14 He had by al possible meanes practised the fauour and goodwill of the souldier. 1640 *HARINGTON Q. of Arragon* i. i. in *Harl. Dodsley* XIII. 342 What can you answer for the practising The queen's affection, when Embassador, You lay here from Castile?

10. *intr.* To have dealings or intercourse, to negotiate or treat with a person; esp. to treat or deal with so as to influence or gain over to some course of action. Now *rare*.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* II. 559, I practysyd soo with the sayd Bryan, and with my seruaunt Stephin Apparye, that they hunted the sayd Kayr. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 313 He sent to his brother Bartholomewe Colon to practise with the Kyng of Englande. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. vi. 17, I haue seene and practised with diuers Persian gentlemen. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 79 Practising with all your R. Highnesses Tenants there, by fair or foul means, to turne tenants to him. 1721 *SWIFT Let. to Pope* to Jan., The grand juries of the county and city were practised effectually to represent the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets. 1902 A. IANU *Hist. Scot.* II. iii. 60 He and his party had long been practising with Cecil.

† b. *trans.* To work upon (a person, etc.), so as to persuade to some (esp. evil) course of action; 'to draw by artifice' (J.); to influence by underhand dealings, win over, 'get at', corrupt.

1570 *BUCHANAN Ane Admonitionun* Wks. (1892) 27 Bot St James... hinderit yis purpose be sum of ye Kingis familiar seruandis yat he had practisid be giftis. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Fug. Epit.* (1612) 396 He allured out of Sanctuarie his fuee Neeces... whence also, to murder them...

murray practyf of nigromancie rathere panne of þe holi
 theologie. c 1460 *Play Sacram* 59r Cunnyng yea yea &
 w^t prattise [*printed prattise*] I haue sauid many a manys
 lyfe. 1523 *FITZHERB. Herb* § 4 It is harde to make a man
 to vnderstande it by wrytyng, without he were at the
 operation therof, to teache the practyse § 141 It is better
 the practyse or knowlege of an husbende man well proued.

Hence + **Practively** *adv.* Obs., practically, in practice, actively.

1592 **WARNER** *Alt Eng* viii 224. (1612) 191 The Preachers, and the people both then practively did thrive 1602 *Ibid.* ix. in, Almes deedes, and workes of Charitie we practively professe.

Prad (præd). *slang.* [By metathesis from Du. *paard* a horse:—late L. *paraverēdus* (see **PALFREY**)] A horse.

1798 **TURTS** *Gloss Thiecco* 'Jargon, Prad-holder, a bridle. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Trials* III 352 Met Bob Blunderbuss and Ben Bounce, going out on their prads. 1838 **DICKENS** *O Twist* xxxi, He's in the gig, a munding the prad. 1895 **MARRIOTT WATSON** in *New Rev* July 9 Creech swerved and ran his mare full face upon the struggling prads.

|| **Prado** (prā dō). [Sp.:—L. *pratum* meadow.] The proper name of the public park of Madrid, a fashionable promenade; hence sometimes in transferred applications.

1645 **HOWELL** *Leti* (1650) I. iii 41 60 [He] went to the Prado, a place hard by, of purpose to take the air 1657 **DAVIES** tr. *Vicius's Leti* I. xxi. 58, I have not passed a fair evening in the Prado [Fr. fr. Sp.] but I have wished him there. 1709 **MRS. MANTLEY** *Secret Mem.* I 163 If a Lady be new-married, and longs to shew her Equipage, no Place so proper as the Prado. 1807 **SOUTHEY** *Esquella's Leti* (1808) I. 80 St. James's park, the Prado of London. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII 218 Taking their Sunday promenade upon the fashionable Prado of White Conduit House.

Præ, in med L. also *præ*, a L. prep. and *adv.*, meaning 'before'; a very frequent prefix and combining element. In Eng. the L. spelling was formerly not uncommon, but is now usual only in words that are still regarded as Latin, as *præcipe*, *præcognitum*, *præcordia*, *præmunire*, or that are terms of classical antiquity, as *prætor*. In other words *Præ*- is now the usual form.

There are some 17th century words, that became obsolete before the *præ*- form became predominant, which are found only with the spelling *præ*-. This spelling has also been deliberately used by some writers in words commonly spelt with *Præ*- and so entered in this dictionary.

Præcuate to -chordal: see **PRÆCULATE**, etc.

|| **Præcipe** (præsi:pē). *Law.* Also 5 *præcipe*, *præsepe*, 6-8 *præcipe*. [L. *præcipere*, imper. of *præcipere* to admonish, enjoin (see **PRÆCEPT**). Used as a sb. from the opening word or words of the writ, *præcipe quod reddat*, enjoin (him) that he render.]

1. (More fully *præcipe quod reddat*.) A writ requiring something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. *Præcipe in capite*: see **QUOTS.** 1535, 1607.

1215 *Magna Carta* c. 34 Breue quod vocatur præcipe de cetero non fiat alicui de aliquo tenemento unde liber homo possit amittere curiam suam. a 2500 transl in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 219 A writte whiche is called præcipe from hensforth shall not be made too any man of ani freeholde wherthrough a free man lese his courte. 24 *MS Lincoln A.* i 17 If 48 (Halliiv) Standis on bakke, For here es comene a præsepe, swyche menne to take. 1535 tr. *Natura Breuium* (1544) 15 This writte of ryghte, Præcipe in capite, lyeth for the tenant whiche holdeth of the kyng in cheffe, as of his crowne, whiche tenaunte is deformed. 1598 **KIRCHIN** *Courts Lett* (1675) 139 Plaint of a Croft is good, but Præcipe of a Croft is not good. 1607 **COWELL** *Interpr.* *Præcipe quod reddat*, is a writ of great diversitie. . . it is called sometime a writ of *Right close*, as a *præcipe in capite*, when it issueth out of the court of common pless for a tenant holding of the King in cheffe, as of his Crowne, and not of the King, as of any honour, castell or maner. 1643 **T. POWELL** *Attorn. Acad.* 125 First draw the *Præcipe* in sheetes of Paper, and Engrosse the Concord in Parchment. 1644 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 381 (1657) 142 If in a *præcipe* brought against the Husband, he plead misnomer. 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* iii. 62, Those, against whom the præcipe is brought, are lawful tenants to the præcipe. 1768 **BLACKSTONE** *Comm.* III xviii. 274 The *præcipe* is in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or shew the reason wherefore he hath not done it. 1895 **POLLOCK & MAITLAND** *Eng. Law* II. ii. 14. § 2. 63 The simple writ of *Præcipe quod reddat*, which is the commencement of a proprietary action that is to take place from the first in the king's court.

2. A note containing particulars of a writ which must be filed with the officer of the Court from which the writ issues, by the party asking for the writ, or by his solicitor.

1848 in **WHARTON** *Law Dict.* attrib. 1837 **DICKENS** *Pickw.* xx, Mr. Fogg, where is the *præcipe* book?

Præcocial (præko:siāl), a. *Ornith.* [f. L. *præcociēs* (pl. of *præcax* early mature: see **PRÆCOGIUS**), applied in Ornithology to a division of birds. see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Præcoces*, applied to those birds whose young are able to leave the nest and to feed themselves as soon as they are hatched. Opp. to *Altricial*.

The classification of Birds into *Præcoces* and *Altricials*, as two primary divisions, introduced by Sundevall, was afterwards abandoned by him; but the adjectives founded upon these terms have been retained as useful in the classification of genera and families. See **Newton** *Dict. Birds.* s. v. 1874 **COUES** *Key N. Amer. Birds* Index, *Præcoces*, birds that run about at birth. *Præcocial*, able to run about at birth. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 922 The young [of Wilson's Snipe] leave the nest as soon as they are hatched and follow the mother, or, as the naturalists would say, they are præcocial. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 146/2 There is no objection to the next in sequence being the præcocial Anseres. 1902 *Vestm. Gas.* 29 Apr. 2/1 Præcocial birds appear to have much less receptivity than altricial birds.

|| **Præcognitum** (præko:gnitūm) *Pl.* -a. Also 8-9 *præ*-. [L. f. *præ* before + *cognitum*, neut. p. of *cognoscere* to know: see **COGNOSCE**, **PRÆCOGNITION**] Something known beforehand, esp. something necessary or assumed to be known as a basis of reasoning, investigation, or study; a principle. Chiefly in pl.

1634 **J. B[ate]** *Myst Nat.* 53 To set down some few *Præcognita* or Principles (as I may so call them) a 1667 **JER TAYLOR** *Serm. John vii* 17 Wks. 1831 IV 24 In this inquiry, I must take one thing for a *præcognitum*, that every good man, is 'taught of God'. 1743 **EMERSON** *Fluxions* Pref. 16 It would be but lost Labour for any Person unacquainted with these *Præcognita*, to spend any Time in reading this Book. 1846 **T. CALLAWAY** *Dislocations & Fract. Clavicle & Shoulder joint* (1849) 5 To start with certain *præcognita*

Præoonize to **Præcoracid**: see **PRÆCO-**

|| **Præcordia** (præko:rdiā) *Anat.* [L. pl. the midriff, diaphragm, the entrails, f. *præ* before + *cor*, cord=the heart.] The forepart of the thoracic region, the parts or region of the body about the heart.

1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* XXX v II 380 Now that I am come to speake of the præcordiall region of the bodie, know this, That by this one word *præcordia*, I meane the inward parts of entrails in man or woman. 1681 tr. *Walsh's Rem. Med. IV* 48 Vocab., *Præcordia*, the parts about the heart, as the diaphragma, or midriff. 1694 **SALMON** *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 234/4 Fainting Fits, Swooning, Sickness at Heart, and other Diseases of the Præcordia. 1803 *Med. Jurid.* X 106 An uncommon degree of oppression at the præcordia. 1863 **ARTHEM** *Præc. Med.* (1866) II. 64 A sense of fluttering in the præcordia, with irregular action of the heart.

Hence || **Præcordia igit** [Gr. *algos* pain], pain referred to the præcordia. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Præcordiac, **Præcordial**: see **PRÆCORD-**

|| **Præcornu**. *Anat.* [mod. L. f. *Præ*- + *cornu* horn.] Wilder's name for the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the cerebellum.

1821 **WILDER & GAGE** *Anat. Techn.* 456 Cephalad of the fornix is a marked elevation, the striatum; that part of the proclia into which it projects is the præcornu.

Præounes, etc.: see **PRÆOUNES**, etc.

Prædal to **Præfect**: see **PRÆDAL**, etc.

Præfatio: see **PRÆFATIO** *s. v.*

Præservid (præsi:vīd), a. [ad. L. *præservid-us* see **PRÆ**- A 5 and **FERVID**.] Very fervid: an intentional alteration, after the L. original, of the usual **PERFERVID**, q. v.

1714 **COL. BLACKADER** *Diary* Feb. in *Life xviii* (1834) 444 Our national temper, the præservidum ingenium imposes upon us for zeal 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3/2 The præservid Scot can tread his native heath without having to blush at the thought that [etc.] 1890 *British Weekly* 13 June 102 The Scot . . . flung into the liberal principles of the great university on the Seine his own tenacious and (as Buchanan spells it) præservid nature

Præ-fine: see **PRÆ-FINE**.

|| **Præfascinal**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. L. *præfasciāre*, also *præfasciāt* in security against magic (f. *præ* before, in front of + *fasciāre* bewitching, witchcraft, fascination) + *-AL*.] A charm worn as a protection against magic or witchcraft; an amulet. 1651 **GAULLE** *Magastrom* 192 Whether periapts (*magistr. pericaps*), amulets, præfascinals, phylacteries, and spels had even been used, . . . but for magic and astrology?

Prægnatory, var. **PRÆGNATORY** *Obs.*

Præhallux: see **PRÆHALLUX**.

|| **Prælabour**. *rare*-. [f. **PRÆ**-, **PRÆ**- A. 6 + **LABOUR**.] Intense, difficult, or immense labour

1638 **MAYNE** *Lucian* (1664) 201 For these prælabours, and Toyles, do not destroy the courage, but encrease, and enlarge it by provocation

|| **Prælabrum**, *præ*-. *Entom.* [mod. L. f. **PRÆ**-, **PRÆ**- + L. *labrum* lip.] = **CLYPEUS**.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Prælect to **Præm**: see **PRÆLECT**, etc.

|| **Præmetial**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *præmetium* offering of first-fruits (to Ceres), f. *præ* before + *metiri* to measure.] Measured out from the first-fruits.

1611 **Br. HALL** *Var. Treat.* Ded. to K. James, [To] offer to your Maestie some præmetiall handfulls of that crop whereof you may challenge the whole harvest

|| **Præmunientes** (præmuni:entēz). *Law* [L. *præmunientes* (med. L. for *præmonentes*, pr. pple. pl.) 'admonishing or warning' (see **PRÆMUNIRE**), occurring in a clause of the writ of Edw. I. 1295, summoning the spiritual estate to Parliament; hence applied attrib. to this clause and to the writ.]

Præmunientes clause the clause of the writ of 1295, in which the bishops and abbots summoned to parliament are ordered to summon representatives of the minor clergy to attend with them. So *præmunientes writ*

The words of the clause are 'præmunientes decanum (vel priorem) et capitulum ecclesie vestre, archidiaconos, totumque clerum vestre diocesis, facientes quod dictum capitulum per unum, idemque clerum per duos procuratores idoneos, . . . una vobiscum intersint' [etc.] see **Stubbs** *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 195 *note*.

1700 **ATTERBURY** *Rights Convoe.* (1701) 226 The *Præmunientes* in the Bishops Writ is not an Idle Useless Clause. . . but a Real, and Effectual Summons of the Clergy to Parliament. 1710 **J. HARRIS** *Lex. Techn.* II, *Præmunientes*, are

writs sent to every Particular Bishop to come to Parliament, *Præmunientes*, or warning him to bring with him the Deans and Arch-Deacons within his Diocese, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocese. 1888 *Q. Rev.* July 140 The part of the writ described as the *Præmunientes Writ* was not disused, and the Clergy are still summoned to attend Convocation, by what may be termed the Parliamentary form. 1899 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVII 181/2 The movement led by Atterbury for the revival of Convocation and the execution of the *Præmunientes* clause.

|| **Præmunire** (præmuni:entēz), *s. b.* *Law.* Forms: 5-8 *præmunire*, 6-*munyre*, -*menyre*, -*munire*, 7-*muniri*, -*re*, (*præ*-, *premonire*, *primunire*), 6-*præmunire* [L. *præmunire* vb., pres. inf. (in cl. L., to fortify or protect in front), in med. L. confused with and used for *præmonere* to forewarn, admonish, warn, f. *præ*-, **PRÆ**- A. 1 + *monere* to warn. of **PRÆMUNITION**. Occurring in the text of the writ, and thence taken as a name of the writ itself, and in various extended and transferred uses.]

1. (More fully *præmunire facias*) A writ by which the sheriff is charged to summon a person accused, originally, of prosecuting in a foreign court a suit cognizable by the law of England, and later, of asserting or maintaining papal jurisdiction in England, thus denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign; also, the statute of 16th Richard II, on which this writ is based.

The words in the writ (1329-3) were (*Natura Breuium*, 1528, 150 b) 'precipimus quod per bonos et legales homines de balliva tua præmunire facias prefatum piosuppositum [A. B.] quod tunc sit coram nobis' (we command that through good and loyal men of thy jurisdiction thou do [for cause to] warn the aforesaid A. B. that he appear before us)

1383 *Rolls of Parliament* III 159/2 Ceux q1 sont gainz par Brief de Præmunire facias . . . puissent apparer par leur Attornes 1449 *Ibid.* V 149/2 To have suche Processe therein, as provided in a præmunire facias. a 1529 **SKELTON** *Col. Clout* 108 That the præmunire Is lyke to be set a fyre In theyr jurisdictions 1529 **MORE** *Suppl. Soutys* Wks 291/2 He layeth that doctour Alein after that he was punished by præmunire for hys contempe committed agaynst y^e kinges temporal law, was therefore by y^e bishops highly recompensed in benefices. a 1548 **HALL** *Chron.* Hen VIII 50 Hun takynge to hym good counsaill, sued the Curate in a præmunire. 1588 *Marshall Epist.* (Arb.) 21 A præmunire will take you by the backe one day, for oppressing and tyrannizing ouer her Maesties subiects as you doe 1598 *Expos. Termes Law.* *Præmunire* is a writ, and it lyeth where any man sueth any other in the spiritual court, for any thing that is determinable in the kings court. 1608 *DAY* *Law Triches* v (1881) 75 If I have wronged the Prince I stand in compas of a præmunire 1706 **TINDAL** *Rights Chr. Ch.* 388 Bishops being under a Præmunire oblig'd to confirm and consecrate the Peison nam'd in the *Conge d'Elire*. 1769 **BLACKSTONE** *Comm.* IV viii 115 This then is the original meaning of the offence, which we call *præmunire*, viz. introducing a foreign power into this land, and creating *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process, which constitutionally belonged to the king alone. 1839 **KIGHTLEY** *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 In the 16th year of this Prince [Richard II] was passed the important statute of 'præmunire'. This act received a very large interpretation from the judges and proved of great service in checking the papal usurpations. 1875 **STUBBS** *Const. Hist.* xvi. II. 410 The first statute of *Præmunire*, declaring the forfeiture and outlawry of those who sued in foreign courts for matters cognisable in the king's courts, was an ordinance of 1253. *Ibid.* 415 In 1265 was passed a new statute of præmunire, definitely aimed against the jurisdiction of the papal court

|| 2. *transf.* a. An offence against the statute of præmunire, also, any offence incurring the same penalties. *Obs.*

1553 *Act 1 Mary c. 1* (*heading*), An Act repealing certayne Treasons, Felonies, and Præmunire 1621 **ELSIING** *Debates Ho. Lords* Apr. (Camden) 134 That if the office were erected without warrant whether it were not a præmunire, treason [etc.] 1645 **B. JOHNSON** *Staple of N. v.* vi, Lest what I ha' done to them (and against Law) Be a Præmunire 1678 **COLEMAN** in *Trial of C.* 63 That Bill which would have it a Præmunire in a Sheriff not to raise the *Posse Comitatus*.

b. The penalties incurred by an offender against the statute of præmunire, which was subsequently applied to various offences not connected with its original purpose. *Obs.*

1604 **R. CAWDREY** *Table Alph.* *Præmunire*, forfeiture of goods 1616 **BULLOKAR** *Eng. Expos.* *Præmunire*, a punishment wherein the offender loseth all his goods for ever, and libertie during life 1656 **BLOUNT** *Glossogr.* s. v, When any man for an offence committed, shall incur a Præmunire, it is meant, he shall incur the same punishment, which is inflicted on those that transgress the Statute made Anno 16 Ric. 2 ca. 5 (commonly called the Statute of Præmunire) 1710 **PALMER** *Proverbs* 256 He that did not enter into one side or other, should incur somewhat like a præmunire; for 'twas the forfeiture of his goods and estate, as well as the banishment of his person. 1719 **W. WOOD** *Surre. Trade* 367 Those Merchants whose Occasions require Sums of Money to be exported, will, to keep themselves safe, rather give these Men 3d. 4d. 5d. nay, 6d. per Ounce more for foreign Silver, than for our own coined Silver of the same Finesness, which they dare not export for fear of the Præmunire 1734 **SWIFT** *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks 1755 V 11 94 A judge, who upon the criminal's appeal to the dreadful day of judgment, told him, he had incurred a præmunire for appealing to a foreign jurisdiction.

|| 3. A situation or condition likened (gravely or humorously) to that of one who has incurred a præmunire; a difficulty, scrape, fix, predicament.

1595 **MARCOCCUS** *Ext.* 17 But how does this landlord fall into this Præmunire? 1599 **MASSINGER**, etc. *Old Law* v. i.

489 If the law finds you with two wives at once, There's a shrewd premonition 1694 CONGRUET Double-Dealer iv viii, I'm in such a fright! the strangest quandary and premonition 1751 SMOLETT *Per Pic* (1779) II xiv. 8r He would not bring himself into such a premonition again for the whole kingdom 1814 *Stock Exchange* *Laid Open* 22 It made them all, like every other set of men in similar premonitions, squeak out so loudly.

Hence **Præmunire** (*præ-mū-nī-re*) *v. trans.*, to issue a writ of præmunire against; to convict of breach of the statute of præmunire. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1681 W. ROGERS *6th Pt. Chs. Quaker* 23 Whil't Isaac Pennington was in Pilcon, and in expectation of being præmunired 1708 I. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 166 Horn desir'd To have good Bonner præmunir'd 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1885) 252 Swain, or lie in prison, præmunired, until you die 1884 A. C. BICKLEY *For. xix* 291 He cast the Friend into prison and præmunired him

† **Præmunire** *real, i. a. Obs. rare.* [*f. præc. + -AL.*] Involving a breach of the statute of præmunire; liable to a præmunire. So † **Præmunirized** *phl. a.*, having incurred a præmunire. 1600 W. WATSON *Deceit* (1600) 171 The seculars... made it a matter of conscience, thereby to refell, infringe, and abrogate all such præmunirall treachery *Ibid.*, The seculars... clearly exempt, welcome and keepe out themselves, from acknowledging any obedience to that already præmunir'd Archbishop. 1601 *Imput. Consul* (1831) 19 To draw you all into the same predicament Præmunirial and of Treason with him.

Præmunite, *nition*, etc.: see **PRÆMUNITE**, etc.

Prænomen: see **PRÆNOMEN**.

† **Prænomen** (*præn-ō-men*). Also *pre-*. [*L.*, a forename, *f. præ* before + *nōmen* name.]

1. In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first name, preceding the nomen and cognomen, the personal name; thus the prænomen of Marcus Tullius Cicero was Marcus. Hence, the first name of persons of other nations or times; the Christian name of later times.

1705 PHILLIPS, *Prænomen*, among the Romans, that which was put before the *Nomen*, or General Name, and signify'd as much as our Proper Name. 1745 J. WARD in *Leit. Lit. Men* (Camden) 370 Whether the Cæsar Imp. in the others was designed for Cæsar or a prænomen, I cannot venture to assert. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 422 *note*, It need not be said, that in old times men were designated by their prænomen, rather than by their nomen, or cognomen 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 81/2 With reference to the dates, prænomens, and royal standards of the monarchs by whom the pyramids were erected. 1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 373/1 The names of servants are generally prænomens only, e.g. *Alfian* *seruente* *predicli* *Ilugoni*.

2. The first of two words constituting the name of a place, as *Chipping Barnet*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthier*, *Caudo* (1662) i. 153 It being usual to leave out the Prænomen of a Town for brevity sake, by those of the Vicinage, commonly calling Westchester, Chester, South Hampton, Hampton.

3. In the binominal nomenclature of Natural History, the first or generic name of a plant or animal, which precedes the specific name. *rare.*

1843 R. J. GRAYES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introduct Lect 28 Uva ursi is now preceded by the prænomen *Arctostaphylos*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prænomen*, *.. Biol.*, the first or generic portion of a compound name.

Prænotion to **Præpositor**: see **PRÆN**, etc.

† **Præpositorship**. *Obs.* An incorrect rendering (cf. **PRÆPOSITOR**) of *med. L. præpositus*, Ger. *pfopstet*, *F. prevôt*, the district of an ecclesiastical præpositus or *propst*, the group of parishes under one ecclesiastical superintendent; = rural deanery. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 222 In the præpositorship of Bremervorde are thirteen parochial-churches. *Ibid.* 230 Its parish-churches form a distinct præpositorship.

† **Præpositus**. Also *pre-*. [*L. præpositus* prefect, president, head, chief, in *med. L.* provost, *sb. v.* use of *pa. ppl.* of *præponere* to place or set over, *f. præ* *PRÆ* + *ponere* to place.] The head, chief, president, or provost, in various institutions clerical and civil. Frequent in Anglo-Latin: see **PROVOST**, the *mod. Eng. repr.*; also **PRÆPOST**.

1607-72 COWELL *Interp.*, *Præpositus Villa*, is some times used for the Constable of a Town, or Petit Constable. It is used sometimes for a Reve, or for a chief Officer of the King in a Town, Manor or Village. 1697 M. WELN *Serv. bef. King* 6 *Feare*, 'tis Gods Præpositus in the School of Grace, it sees that none of them be out of Order, or in any kinde Faulty. 1894 R. S. FRANCIS *Hist. Westmorland* 145 By the year 1227 the Præpositus or Reeve at York had been superseded by a mayor. 1906 *Athenæum* 19 May 609/3 It seems almost certain that William the 'præpositus' held his Norman name to a godfather belonging to the Amundeville family.

Præpostor, *pre-* (*præp-ōst-ōr*). [*Syncopated form of præpositor*, **PRÆPOSITOR**, *q. v.*] The name given at various English Public Schools to those senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community; elsewhere called *Præfects*, or *Monitors*. Cf. **PRÆPOSITOR**.

[At Eton, in the 16th c.] 'Eighteen of the senior boys were styled *Præpositi*; but inasmuch as the same term was used to designate the head of the College, the monitors soon came to be called *Præpositores*. Under the contracted form of *Præpostor*, the name has survived to our own time, though the duties... have entirely changed' (Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1870) viii. 148).

[a 1518-1682: see **PRÆPOSITOR**.] 1768 in Maxwell-Lyte

Hist. Eton xvi. 320 Prepositors or monitors are chosen to gather exercises, to mark the boys' names every School time and Church time, to write down the names of those who are not present at the time of absence. The sixth Form hath two Prepositors 1813 (June) *Rugby School, Printed List* (Sixth Form called) Prepositors 1854 T. H. GREEN *Let. fr. Rugby Wks.* 1900 III p. xiv, It is impossible for bullying to be stopped except by præpositors. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, One of the præpositors of the week stood by him on the steps. 1881 HARE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 359 His rapid removal into the fifth form at Midsummer freeing him from the terrors of prepositors and fagging 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 569/3 He (Rev. E. Lhuing) strongly encouraged self-government among the boys, and threw great responsibilities upon the præpositors.

Hence **Præpostorial**, *a.*, of or pertaining to præpositors; **Præpostorship**, the office of præpostor. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 12/1, I should say that Percival's new model of the præpostorial system, carried out on Dr Arnold's lines, was his greatest achievement as a head master 1884 (Oct. 2) *Eton School Rules*, The Præpostorship must be taken in School order, unless specially excused.

Præputial, **Præscapula**, etc.: see **PRÆP**, etc.

† **Præputium** (*præpū-ti-um*) *Anat.* [*L. præputium* foreskin.] The foreskin, the prepuce.

c 1400 *Langham's Curis* 174 In he heed herof is .a skyn, bat goib ouer & is clepid præputium. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Præputium*, the fore-skin, also the Prominence of the Clitoris. 1752-64 *Smellie's Med. Wks.* I. 92 The Clitoris with its præputium is found between the Labia. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* x. 174 To the end of each plaster, near the præputium, a tape is to be fixed.

† **Præsepe** (*præ-se-pe*). *Astron.* [*L. præsepe* enclosure, stall, manger, hive, *f. præ* + *sapere* to fence.] The name of a loose cluster of stars, appearing to the naked eye as a nebula, in the constellation Cancer.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Præsepe*, a constellation in 2 degrees 13 minutes of Leo. 1868 *Louise's Elem. Astron.* i. § 71. 29 The Hyades, in the constellation Taurus, and the Præsepe or 'Beehive', in Cancer.

Præsternum to **Præstomium**: see **PRÆST**.

Præter *a.*, *sb.*, past (tense): see **PRÆTER**.

† **Præter-** (*præ-tar*), *a. adv.* and prep. meaning 'beyond, past, besides, except', frequent in composition; in *Eng.* entering into many compounds, in which it is now generally written **PRÆTER-**, *q. v.*

A few obsolete words occur only with the spelling *præter-*, which is also preferred in some words by individual modern writers; for all these see **PRÆTER**.

† **Prætexta** (*præ-ték-ta*). *Rom. Antiq.* Also *pre-*. [*L.*, short for *togæ prætextæ* gown bordered or fringed in front; *pa. ppl.* fem. of *prætex-ere* to weave before, fringe, border.] A long white robe with a purple border, worn originally by the Roman magistrates and some of the priests, but afterwards by the children of the higher classes, viz. by boys till they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*, and by girls till marriage.

1601 HOLLAND *Piny* xxxii. I. II. 455 Whiles he was under sixteen years of age, and as yet in his Prætexta. 1670 LASSUS *Voy. Italy* II. 233 Little boys in the habit of a *Prætexta*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The pretexta, at first, was a robe of state, or ceremony. In continuance of time it was permitted to noblemen's children; and, at length, even to all Roman children in general 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* iv. 85 'Tis the pretexta's utmost bound, With radiant purple edg'd around 1868 *Smith's Smaller Dict. Antiq.* 360/2 Girls wore the pretexta till their marriage.

Prætor, **pretor** (*præ-tōr*). *Forms*: 5-7 pretour, (6 *Sc. -our*), 5- pretor, 6- prætor. [Early *mod. E.* *pretour* = *F. pteleur*, ad *L. prætor*, *-or-ani* (contracted from **præ-tor*, lit. one who goes before, *f. præ* before + *ire* to go)]

Originally the title designating a Roman Consul as leader of the army; after B.C. 366, that of an annually elected Curule magistrate who performed some of the duties of the Consuls, to whom he was subordinate. Of these magistrates there were at first one, later two (*prætor urbanus*, *prætor peregrinus*), and eventually eighteen.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. 1527 And of þe pretoris twenty men, And greetest of þe conseil þen 1540 PALSGR. *Acrostich* I. iv, Lyke as the pretours of Rome dyd that those mens names in a table highest, whose causes shulde first be pleaded or dispatched. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 147 He desint the office of pretor at the senat 1601 SHAKES *Jul. C.* ii. 35 The throng that followes Cæsar at the heeles. Of Senators, of Pretors, common Sudors 1693 DRYDEN *Jurnal* iii. 219 The Pretor bids his Lictors mend their pace. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pretor*. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii II. 35 The pretors, annually created as the judges of law and equity. 1854 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvi. 439 The Emperor was pretor or commander-in-chief of the troops.

b. *transf.* One holding high civic office, as a mayor or chief magistrate. In 17-18th c., the title (= *It. pretore*) of the chief magistrate, or mayor, and of the podestà, in various parts of Italy.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 375 No man beyng in auctoritey of any high office, as prouost, pretour, or any lyke offyce. 1597 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 72 At the pleasure of the Chancellour or Pretor onely. 1603 COCKERAM, *Pretor*, a Mayor, or chief Officer. 1676 *Loud Gas.* No 1206/2 The 30 past, the Pretor of Palermo sent to acquaint the Sieur de Haen, that the French Fleet had been seen 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5192/2 The Prince of Scordia, Pretor of Palermo, pre-

sented him with the Book of the Constitutions and Rights of the City 1719 D'URRY *Pills* II. 100 And now we're in London let's pass this Affair, And praise the good Pretor now sits in the Chair 1756-7 Pretor of Verona [see **PRÆTOR** c]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 No two of these rural prætors had exactly the same notion of what was equitable

† **Prætoral**, **pretorial**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. PRÆTOR + -AL*] = **PRÆTORIAN**

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 43 Kyngis... take man delynt to manure corne landis, nor thair did to remane in pretorial paleis or in tryumphand cities.

Prætorial, **pretorial** (*præ-tō-ri-āl*), *a. (sb.)* [*f. L. prætorius* belonging to a prætor + *-AL*] Of or pertaining to a Roman prætor; prætorian.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 917 [Vatinius] came veie arrogantly one day vnto Cicero being in his Prætoriall seate, and asked him a thing which Cicero would not graunt him there 1757 BURKE *Abdugm. Eng. Hist.* i. 37 Those occasional declarations of law called the prætorial edicts. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 141 Cæsar continued to administer his prætorial functions.

† b. *transf.* Judicial, = **PRÆTORIAN** *a.* 1. *Obs.* a 1688 W. CLAGETT *17th Sent.* (1699) 10 Confession to a priest, with attention, being reckoned sufficient to receive a pretorial absolution, which shall be valid in heaven

† c. **Pretorial court**, in the colony of Maryland, a court for the trial of capital crimes, consisting of the lord proprietor or his lieutenant-general, and the council. Also called *Pretorial Obs.*

1638-9 *Leuis Maryland* in *Arch. Md.* (1883) I. 50 An Act For the erecting of a Pretoriall Court 1642 This Court Shall be a Court of Record and Shall be called the pretorial or the pretoriall Court, and the said Pretoriall shall or may exercise Jurisdiction within this Province

Prætorian, **pretorian** (*præ-tō-ri-ān*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. prætorianus*: see **PRÆTOR** and *-IAN*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to a Roman prætor, or to the office or rank of prætor.

1598 GRIMMEY *Taught's Ann.* xii. v. (1622) 161 The Consular ornaments were given to Colo, and the Pretorian to Aquila 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii II. 124 Tieves, the seat of Pretorian government, gave the signal of revolt, by shutting his gates against Decentius 1861 J. G. SHERRARD *Pall Rome* i. 23 Two pretorian fleets patrolled the Mediterranean. 1875 *Porter's Gaus.* i. § 184 Another guardian... called a pretorian guardian, because he was appointed by the prætor of the city 1894 GRIMMEY *Infamia* iv. 114 The only object of the pretorian infamia was to preserve the dignity of the prætor's court, and to prevent the frequent appearance in it of unworthy members of the community

b. *transf.* Applied to a judge, court, or power analogous to that of the ancient Roman prætor, esp. to a Court of Equity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 64 In the distribution of Courts of Ordinarie Justice... the Chancery [had] the Pretorian power for mitigating the Rigour of Law 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 17 An Historian being no Pretorian Judge, his Reports cannot prejudice any peoples Jurisdiction, or persons Propriety. 1886 W. SHERLOCK *Papst not Min.* represented 14 Attributing a Judicial and Pretorian Authority... to the Priest to forgive Sins 1709 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 237 Let not (says he) Pretorian Courts (speaking of Courts of Equity) have Power to decree against express Statutes, under Pretence of Equity.

2. Of or belonging to the body-guard of a Roman military commander or of the emperor

Originally applied to the *prætorian cohorts* or select troops which attended the person of the prætor or general of the army, subsequently to the imperial body-guard instituted by Augustus.

1432-50 tr. *Nieden* (Rolls) V. 115 The knyghtes pretorian of Rome named Maxentius the son of Maximian emperor. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. 11 74 The Pretorian legions began to become rulers over their masters. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 105 Hee ordained a standing Campe at Rome, wherein the Pretorian Cohorts might be received 1651 R. SAUNDERS *Plenary Possess* 18 Augustus set up the Pretorian Guard of 10000 men. 1868 LIONFOOT *Philippians* (1873) 99 The great camp of the prætorian soldiers. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Purgatory, His Triplex* (1893) 159 Caligula. turned loose the Prætorian guards among the Company

b. Of or pertaining to the prætorian soldiers.

1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 117 The eye of Rome, And the Prætorian camp 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 60/1 To raise a military depot in such a city as London, a sort of pretorian camp that could not but be grating to the feelings of the people.

c. *fig.* Like the prætorian cohort in venality 1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 5/2 The calling into existence of a Pretorian band of pauper labour through doles for the encouragement of the unemployed.

B. *sb.* 1. A man of prætorian rank; as an ex-prætor, or a legate sent as governor of a province. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Sat.* ii. ii (1826) II. 99 The prætorian Sempronius. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxvi. 13 The provinces which remained under the control of the senate continued to be assigned by lot to consulars and prætorians.

fig. 1850 DOBELL *Roman v. Poet Wks.* (1875) 71 Those proud prætorians who subverted the commonwealth of God 2. A soldier of the prætorian guard.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argem.* iii. iv. 163 Whom you have appointed in time of peace for Garrison soldiers or Pretorians. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. v. 108 These assertions... became unanswerable, when the fierce Prætorians increased their weight, by throwing... their swords into the scale. 1898 H. G. MOULE *Stud. Ep. Coloss.* v. 120 It must have made the Prætorian wonder to see this extraordinary prisoner (St. Paul) at his prayers.

b. *fig.* One of a company whose function and interest is to defend an established power or system.

1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 50 The rule and reason will be found all one, say Schoolemen and Pretorians what they will. 1849 LINDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. vii. 338 Neither would christianity have done it without her purple and pretorians 1844 DISKALE *Courtesy* II. i. 162 It is in the plunder of the Church. That unhalloved booty created a factitious aristocracy, ever fearful that they might be called upon to re-gorge the sacrilegious spoil. These became the unconscious Pretorians of their ill gotten domains.

Hence **Prætorianism**, a system like that of the Roman prætorian organization, military despotism, esp. when venal

1870 PALL *M. & G.* 5 Nov 5 M. Ernest Legouvé had to thank Count Bismarck for several benefits—for the death of Caesarism and pretorianism, Ultramontanism and dandyism, the fusion of classes on the ramparts, the separation of Church and State. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Feb. 514/2 Nations which believed themselves far beyond the stage of Pretorianism.

† **Prætorical**, *pre-*, a *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. **PRÆTOR**: cf. *oratorical*] = **PRÆTORIAN**.

1839 GENTILIS *Servit's Inquis* (1676) 857 That the Pretor local Deputy, nor any other Person assisting in the Governor's place shall not be a Consulor.

|| **Prætorium**, *prætorium* (præto'rium) [L. *prætorium*: a general's tent; a provincial governor's residence, a palace; the prætorian guard; sb. use of neut. of *prætorius* adj., belonging to a prætor.]

1. The tent of the commanding general in a Roman camp; the space where this was placed

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* vii. xxvii. 274 When he was come to the Pretorium, the Consul by sound of trumpet, called all the army to an audience. 1726 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89/2 The Pretorium, or General's Tent. 1816 SCOTT *Intig.* iv. 'From this very prætorium'—A voice from behind interrupted his ecstatic description—'Pretorian here, prætorian there, I mind the bigging o't' 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 131 When one of their tribes first saw the habits of a Roman camp and observed the centurions walking up and down before the prætorium for exercise

transf. 1636 MASSINGER *Baskf. Loner* II. iii. As I rode forth With some choice troops, to make discovery Where the enemy lay... The duke's prætorium opened

2. The official residence of the governor of a Roman province; a governor's palace or court.

1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 16 The soldiers led him away into the hal, called Pretorium [*mod. edd. Pretorium*], and they call together the whole band. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Prætorium*, the place where the Prætor administered Justice; also taken for his Palace; and sometimes for his Pleasure-House. 1877 C. GEORGE *Christ* ix. (1879) 735 The Romans had made Herod's palace the Prætorium, or head-quarters

b. By extension. The court or palace of an ancient king; also applied to a town-hall, etc.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 635 The Pretorium or rather the Stadthouse [at Nimmigen]... is a very ancient and stately place. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 205 [Hannibal] became a client to Prusias the Bithynian king, at whose prætorium, or court, he was glad to wait for a hearing 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. ii. 61 This palace, or prætorium, falling into decay, was replaced by a strong Saracenic fortress.

3. The quarters of the Prætorian Guard in Rome.

1670 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* II. 96 The ruins of the Pretorium, the Quarters of the Pretorian Bands, which the Emperours lodged here. 1904 G. SMITH *Hist. Chr. Missions* II. v. 48 Paul lived in Rome and near the Prætorium

† **Prætorship**, *pre-* (præ'torship). [f. **PRÆTOR** + *-SHIP*.] The office of a Roman prætor; the term of this office.

1541 T. PAYNE *Catiline* lii. 75 Changing his apparel, and laying away the ornaments of prætorship 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Agrie* (1622) 186 His [Agriola's] Prætorship also he passed over in the same sort, with the like silence 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ewang.* T. i. 29 Trajan delivered a sword to the Prefect of the Prætorium, bidding him, if he were good, to use it for him, if evil, against him 1788 GIBSON *Decl.* f. xlv. (1846) IV. 176 The prætorship of Salvius Julian, an eminent lawyer, was immortalized by the composition of the Perpetual Edict. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius* I. § 6 note. The peregrin prætorship was created in or about the year 507/47; the duty of the new magistrate being to administer justice between foreigners resident in Rome, or between foreigners and citizens.

b. *transf.* Chief magistracy; mayoralty.

1622 MIDDLETON *Hon. & Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 364 You [Lord Mayor] go From court to court before you be confirm'd In this high place, which prætorship is termed.

c. with *poss. pron.*, as title of a prætor.

1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs of London* 12 The Governour Of this Plantation, doth present his Power, And Profits to Your Prætorship

† **Prætor**, *pre-*, *tor*, *sb* (a.) *Obs.* [ME. *prætor*, a. OF. *prætor*, *prætoire* (mod. F. *prétoire*), ad. L. *prætorium* **PRÆTORIUM**; in II, ad. L. *prætorius* one of prætorian rank]

I. 1. A prætorium, hall, or palace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16302 Pilate him ras, and forth yode Vte o þe pretory *Ibid* 16093 138a Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 35 He comaundide him for to be kept in the pretorie [gloss or moote halle], of Heroude 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 387 b/2 He sente secretly... for al the grete gramaryens and rethoryens that they shold come hastily to his pretorye to alysaunde 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 235 The which Law is engraven in a stony pillar in the publick pretory, nigh the Emperours martial picture

2. The prætorian guard, or their quarters.

c 1374 CHANDLER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.). I took stroy ayens the prouost of the pretorie 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 Gordianus... was y-slave of con Phelp, prefecte of þe pretorie, nougt fer from Rome 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* iv. lkv. 44 He was Presydenste of the Pretory of

Rome. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperours in Hist. Justine* H. ij. For that merit hee was called to be a soul-dour, where he arose to be the Master of the Prætor

3 The prætor's court *rare*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Louis le Roy* 82 He ordained that there should be foure prefectures of the pretorie, or Courts of soueraine authority.

II 4. A man of prætorian rank

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 165 Destroyede senatoure, consuls, pretories, and edelynes, men of dynyte

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = **PRÆTORIAN** a. In quot.

1) *ansf.* Of or pertaining to a judge. *rare*.

1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon* def. *Edw. VI* (Arb) xro Essay speaking of the judgements done in the commune place as it myghte be Westminster hall, the gyldie hall, the Iudges hall, the pretory house

† **Prætorate**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prætor*

prætorship + *-ATE* 1.] 1. Prætorship

1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* 7 In the Interim comes P. Accius Varus, with the Character of the Prætorate of Afric

† **Præg**, *sb* 1 *Obs.* [Origin obscure: perh.

earlier form of **PRIG** ?] A pin, nail, or spike

1354 *Mem. Rymon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. *Ibid* 92, 93 Prages, Prages

† **Præg**, *præge*, *sb* 2 *Obs. slang.* [Origin

uncertain cf. **PRIG** ?] One who 'prigs'; a thief.

1592 GREENE *Disput. Wks* (Grosart) X. 206 More full of wyles to get crownes, than the cunningest Foyst, Nip, Lift, Prages, or whatsoever that lues at this day

† **Præg**, *v.* *Obs.* or ? *dial. rare* In 6 *præge*.

[Origin unascertained] *trans* To stuff, cram, fill

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* I. Cj, O, neighbours, neygh-

hours, first get coynne, firste hardy e præge the purse. *Ibid* vii. D. iv. Againe With prægedd paunches assayde to goe

1866 J. E. BROODER *Poem. W. P. de Lincs*, *Prægedd with things*, having a great abundance

† **Præge** *Obs. rare* [Origin unascertained cf.

PRIG sb. 1, **PRIG**]

1. Perth. = **PRAG** sb. 1

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 237 Small pragys, at iij s. 1545 *Rates of Customs* Cj, J, Prages, the groce xs 1583 *Ibid* D. vii, Prages the groce xvii. viiud

2. A spear or similar weapon.

1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb) 23 Theyre blades they biandisht, and keene prages goared in entrails Of stags

1583 STROKER *Civ. Warrs. Lome* C. iii. 133 The Zealanders with their long rusty prages, slew euery mothers sonne of them

† **Præggish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **PRAG** (MATTO)

+ *-ISH* 1.] ? = **PRAGMATIO**, meddlesome

1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 46 (1726) 254 Sir, you ought to be hors'd out of all good company for an impudent præggish Jackanapes.

Prægmatic (prægmæt'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [= F. *prægmaticque*, Ger. *prægmatisch*, etc., ad. L. *prægmaticus* skilled in business, esp. law (Cic.), in

late L., relating to civil affairs (also sb.), a. Gr. *πράγματικός* active, business-like, versed in affairs,

relating to matter of fact, also sb. a man of business or action; f. *πράγμα*, *πράγμα*—a deed, act, affair, state-affair, business, etc., f. *πράττειν* to do.]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to the affairs of a state or community. *Prægmatic Sanction*, rendering late juridical L. (Cod. Justin.) *prægmatica sanctio* (*jussio, annotatio*), also *prægmaticum rescriptum*—'an

imperial decree referring to the affairs of a community', the technical name given to some imperial and royal ordinances issued as fundamental laws.

Applied first to edicts of the Eastern Emperors; subsequently to certain decrees of Western sovereigns, as the *Prægmatic Sanction* attributed to St. Louis of France, 1268, containing articles directed against the assumptions of the Papacy, those of Charles VII. of France in 1438, and of the Diet of Mainz in 1439, embodying the most important decisions of the Council of Basle, the former being the basis of the liberties of the Gallican church. In more recent European history, applied particularly to the ordinance of the emperor Charles VI. in 1724, settling the succession to the Austrian throne; also, to that of Charles III. of Spain in 1759, granting the crown of the Two Sicilies to his third son and his descendants.

1643 PLYNNE *Sov. Power-Pol* App. 32 In this Parliament the prægmatic sanction was restored. 1688 *Ans. Talon's Plea* 17 To abrogate and to annul at the same time, the prægmatic Sanction, and the Concordat too. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. xxxvii* (1700) 385 Prægmatic Sanctions were made in several Nations to assert their Liberty. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Prægmatic Sanction*, is a Term in the Civil Law for a Letter written to a Corporation, or any Publick Body, by the Emperor in answer to their Request to enquire or know the Law of him. 1767 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 30/1 The King then published his prægmatic sanction, or royal ordinance, for the expulsion of the Jesuits. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 220 The revocation of the prægmatic act which left the youthful Isabella heiress of the Spanish crown. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Mag.* I. i. 554 'Prægmatic Sanction' being, in the Imperial Chancery and some others, the received title for Ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes in affairs that belong wholly to himself, or what he reckons his own rights. 1885 *Engel. Brit.* XIX. 657/1 After his [Charles VI's] death, the prægmatic sanction led to the War of the Austrian Succession

2. Busy, active; esp. officiously busy in other people's affairs; interfering, meddling, intrusive; = **PRAGMATICAL** a. 3, 4

1616 B. JONSON *Devil on Ass* i. vi. I loue to hit These prægmaticke young men, at their owne weapons. 1674 *Govt.*

Tongue vi. § 33 Common estimation puts an ill character upon prægmatic meddling people. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vi. 238 Cepeda, a prægmatic and aspiring lawyer, seems to have held a secret correspondence with Pizarro. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 282 note, If St. Paul said *Kypriou*, the marginal 060 of some prægmatic scribe might easily have obtruded itself into the text

3 Conceited in one's own opinion, opinionated; dictatorial, dogmatic; = **PRAGMATICAL** a. 4 b.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 202 It was in vaine to challenge the prægmatic Pagan in point of honour. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* *Moles* 17 It signifies her to be prægmaticque, proud, and one that will domineer over her husband. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 214 She is as prægmatic and proud as the Pope. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Pious Lit.* 599 A strong contrast to the prægmatic Cobbett was the amiable, indolent, speculative Sir James Mackintosh. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1137 To spoil by irrelevant and prægmatic dogmatism a very able and useful paper

4 Treating the facts of history systematically, in their connexion with each other as cause and effect, and with reference to their practical lessons rather than to their circumstantial details [= Ger. *prægmatisch*, after *πράγματός*, *πράγματεία*, in Polybius.] Cf. **PRAGMATISM** 3.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* etc. (1882) 291 For the more serious kinds, for prægmatic poetry, to use an excellent expression of Polybius. 1864 WEBSTER, *Prægmatic history*, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

5. Practical; dealing with practice; matter-of-fact; = **PRAGMATICAL** a. 2.

1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 124 A strict and prægmatic people, like the mass of the Scotch. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 163 The prægmatic school only looked at Christianity as a system of doctrine. It failed to look upon it as an historical development.

6. Belonging or relating to philosophical prægmaticism; concerned with practical consequences or values. See **PRAGMATISM** 4.

1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 518 This thoroughly 'prægmatic' view of religion has usually been taken as a matter of course by common men. 1906 HUBBERT *Yenl.* Jan. 237 Whether it is applied to knowledge or to faith, the prægmatic test is a severe one. 1907 W. JAMES *Prægmaticism* 45 The prægmatic method in such cases is to try to interpret each notion by tracing its respective practical consequences.

B. sb. 1. A decree or ordinance issued by the head of a state; = *prægmatic sanction*. see A. 1

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 1364/2 His excessive authority hath bene, and still is restrained, checked and limited by lawes and prægmatickes, both ancient and new, both in France and Spaine and other dominions. 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prægmatic*, a Proclamation or Edict.

1766 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 11/2 There were even two prægmatics one that ceded the possessions of the house of Austria to the Archduchess of Poland, the other that contended they were the property of Mary Theresa. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 286 It was a solemn occasion, and the emperor deemed it worthy of a solemn document, or 'Prægmatic', as it was called

† 2. One versed in business; a person deputed to represent another in business or negotiation, an agent; cf. 'man of business', **BUSINESS** 22 d. *Obs.*

[Cf. also obs. It 'prægmatic', an attorney or practitioner in the law, a proctor. Also one wont to stand by a pleader or orator instructing him in lawe points. Also one expert in doing of things' (Florio 1598)]

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 150 Since those busse limmes began to rowse, and bestirre them, more then all the Prægmaticques in Europe. 1611 SPURIN *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 48 559 Pandolphus (the Pope's Prægmaticke) having first desired safe conduct of King Joia, arrives at Douer. 1625 B. JONSON *Stagle of N.* i. v. My man o' Law! Hee's my Attorney and Solicitour too! A fine prægmaticke!

3 An officious or meddlesome person; a busy-body; a conceited person.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 185x IV. 369 These matters are not for prægmatics, and folkmoovers to babble in. 1659 GAUDEN *Teares Ch.* vi. xvi. 502 Such prægmaticks labour unpertinently. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 269 The flippants and prægmatics who infest all the highways of society

|| **Prægmatica** (prægmæt'ikā), [Sp. *prægmatica*, a. late L. *prægmatica* (sc. *sanctio, jussio, annotatio, constitutio*) a prægmatic sanction. Cf. It. *prammatica*, F. *prægmaticque*] A royal ordinance having the force of a law; = **PRAGMATIO** B. 1. (Used esp. in reference to Spain.)

1622 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* II. 6 The Viceroy caused a Prægmatic or Proclamation to be printed and published. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxvi. 418 The promulgation of prægmaticas, or royal ordinances. 1845 *Forb. Handb. Spain* 1. 369/2 Charles V., by a Prægmatica in 1525, forbade this usage. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 817 As the power of the Spanish crown was gradually concentrated and consolidated, royal prægmaticas began to take the place of constitutional laws

Prægmatic (prægmæt'ikāl), *a.* (sb.) [f. as **PRAGMATIO** + *-AL*; see *-IAL*.]

1. = **PRAGMATIO** a. 1. Now rare

1543 *Formul. Faith* N. ij. l. 18, Sith that time, the canons prægmatic of these two counsailes, be no where used, nor yet alleged, as to be of effecte. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 274 Had he ever studied any Prægmatic Discourse; or perused any Treaties of Confederacy, of peace, of truce, of intercourse. 1598 FLORIO, *Prægmatica*, a prægmatic law. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb) 48: They are sensible of this want of Natures, as by the Prægmaticall Sanction, now published, appeareth. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr.*

Parnass i. lxxiv (1674) 80 Peremptory or pragmatical Laws ought to be published to the people when they themselves desire them. 1688 *BURNETT Rights Princes* vi. 222 When St. Lewis by his pretended Pragmatical Sanction, restored the Liberties of Election. 1883-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 219/2 The so-called pragmatical sanction.

2 Of, pertaining to, or dealing with practice (as opposed to theory, etc.); practical, = PRAGMATIO a. 5. Obs. exc. as used after Ger. *pragmatisch*.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1623) 157 But this knowledge of theirs was not a curious & idle knowledge, but a pragmatical knowledge, full of labour and business. 1629 *FORBES Atheism* Pref. (1622) 17 No better, then a kind of pragmatical Atheism. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* i. *Pragmatical* in Physics, or Natural Philosophy, is sometimes used in a good Signification, and signifies the same as Practical, Mechanical, or Problematical. Thus Stevinus calls some Mechanical and Practical Experiments by the Name of Pragmatical Examples. 1865 tr. *Strass's New Life Jesus* i. l. 1. 4 The dogmatic treatment of the Life of Jesus inevitably passed into the pragmatical. *Ibid.* The significance of Christ in relation to modern times could only be substantiated by treating his life as a pragmatical sequence of events on the same footing as that of other illustrious men. 1906 *Hibbert Jnl.* Apr. 647 There is the practical or pragmatical form of Christianity usually associated with the name of James.

b. Matter-of-fact.

18 HARR (Webster 1864), Low, pragmatical, earthly views of the gospel. 1886 *Athenianum* 14 Aug. 203/3 'In One Town', though a little pragmatical and matter of fact, is not uninteresting. It confines itself entirely to the commonplace joys and mishaps of every-day men and women.

†3. Engaged in action; actively engaged; prone to action or work; active, busy; business-like, methodical; brisk, energetic. Obs.

1601 F. GODWIN *Bks. of Eng.* 427 A man of a very pragmatical and stirring humour. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 (1610) 320 He will cling to good men's company; be pragmatical and busy in performing many sightly duties. 1641 MILTON *Animado* Wks. 1851 III. 236 Can a man thus employed, find himself dishonoured for want of admittance to have a pragmatical voice at Sessions and Jayle deliveries? 1661 *Boyle's Style of Script.* (1675) 212 None of these pragmatical persons... will suffer himself to be so enslaved to his business, but he will allow himself set times for eating.

b. Experienced in business or affairs; expert, practised; skilled; shrewd. Now rare.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pragmatical*, that is expert in doing things, practised in the Law, and in many matters. 1665 *Lovell's State Worthies* ii. (1677) 85 So pragmatical a person as this gentleman was necessary among the Custom-house men. 1822 HEBER in *Jos. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) l. p. ccciii, Political and pragmatical wisdom.

4. Unduly or improperly busy or forward; 'assuming business without leave or invitation' (J.); officious, meddlesome, interfering, intrusive. = PRAGMATIO a. 2. Now rare.

1611-12 BR. HALL *Ingrasse of God* ii. Wks. (1624) 453 The absurd pragmatical impudency of the present [Pope], in that grosse prohibition of a favourable and natural oath, for his Maesties security. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 323/2 A wise man is not pragmatical; for he declines the doing of any thing that is beyond his office. 1794 GODWIN *Ch. Williams* iv. 29 Coming to day in this pragmatical way, when nobody sent for you. 1829 SCOTT *Annals of G. xii.* How he dealt with the villains of Liege, when they would needs be pragmatical.

b. Conceited, self-important; opinionated, dogmatic; doctrinaire, crotchety.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 22 Those... whose Merit wholly consists in a pragmatical peremptory way of delivering their Opinions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 481 P. 4 Laqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. 1744 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1761 III. 92 Which may perhaps give me the title of pragmatical and overweening. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. ii. The Romans lose both by this pragmatical affectation of refinement. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 235 The pragmatical prigism which is the pedagogue's characteristic defect.

5. Of, pertaining, or according to pragmatism: = PRAGMATIO a. 6.

1903 *Hibbert Jnl.* Mar. 577 The essentially pragmatical character of the scientific modes of ascertaining 'truth' is precisely one of the chief props of pragmatism.

†B. sb. Obs. rare. 1. A busybody; = PRAGMATIO sb. 3.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 100 It is not the busy Pragmatical, but the close Politician, that supplanteth the puissant state. 1693 R. CANNON *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pragmatical*, a busy body.

2. One versed in business, etc.; = PRAGMATIO sb. 2, 1633 COCKERAM, *Pragmatical*, one that understands the Law.

3. A pragmatical statement.

1617 BACON *Lat. Yae* l. 25 July, That... your Majesty would bestow the thanks not... upon the eloquent persuasions or pragmaticals of Mr. Secretary Winwood.

Hence *Pragmaticality*, the quality of being pragmatical (in various senses).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 3 The moment an Englishman feels the pragmaticality of his native land too much for his spirits, off he goes, to relieve himself abroad. 1867 *Ch. Times* 28 Oct. 869/2 The miserable 'unsaved' pragmaticality which sends to the Independent sects a class of persons in whom there is no great relish of salvation.

Pragmatically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a pragmatical manner; see the adj.

1606 BURNES *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 For such patrociny that Kirk-buriall procurators doe use pragmatically to plead. 1633 GAUDEN *Hierap.* 7 Nor... am I pragmatically sug-

gesting, what I might foolishly imagine fittest to be done in State affairs. 1716 BLACKKILL *Wks.* (1723) I 53 Not pragmatically prying into their Secrets or meddling with their concerns. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runc. Mon.* I. 94, I have tried to decipher them pragmatically, practically. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 448 note, Pragmatically, the most important attribute of God is his punitive justice.

Pragmaticalness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pragmatical; +activity, assiduity (obs.), officiousness, meddlesomeness; opinionativeness, dogmatism; practical or utilitarian quality; etc. see the adj.

1643 *Let. fr. Grave Gentleman* 1 Pragmaticalness and want of Charity. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 1 § 35 Monks also hated Fryers at their hearts, because their activity and pragmaticalness made Monks be held as idle and useless. 1664 H. MORRIS *Exp. 7 Epist.* v. 73 The Pragmaticalness of whose Agents will be ready to discover every one that dissembles his Religion. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxii. Wks. 1741 I. 212 But pragmaticalness disturbeth the world. One busybody often (as we find by experience) is able to disturb and pester a whole society. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 536/2 The usefulness of these two noble drugs, introduced by Priests, atone for the pragmaticalness of those who opposed 'em. 1807 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 600/2 The pragmaticalness of the 'fussy Bishop'.

Pragmaticism, rare. [f. PRAGMATIO + -ISM.] 1. = PRAGMATICALNESS.

1865 tr. *Strass's New Life Jesus* II. π lxxxi. Its decay as being observed by the disciples on the next [day] and not before, is pedantry and pragmaticism.

2 *Philos.* (Used to designate a specific variety of pragmatism.)

1905 C. S. PEIRCE in *Monist* April 166. **Pragmatism** (præ'gmätiz'm) [f. Gr. *πράγμα*, *pragmat-* a deed, act (see PRAGMATIO) + -ISM. Cf. Ger. *pragmatismus*]

1. Officiousness, pedantry; an instance of this. 1863 COWDEN CLARK *Shaks. Char.* viii. 211 Our laughing at his pragmatisms and solemn comcomby. 1895 E. J. HARDING in *Critic* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 95 How refreshing it is, this absence of pragmatism, this genial resolve to take life as it is, for better for worse.

2. Matter-of-fact treatment of things; attention to facts. 1872 G. ELLIOT *Middlem.* lxxi, Mrs. Dollop had often to resist the shallow pragmatism of customers disposed to think that their reports from the outer world were of equal force with what had 'come up' in her mind.

†3. A method of treating history in which the phenomena are considered with special reference to their causes, antecedent conditions, and results, and to their practical lessons. Obs. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discours.* (1833) xix note, No word occurs more frequently in the historical and philosophical literature of Germany and Holland, than *pragmatisch*, or *pragmaticus*, and *Pragmatismus*, the word is peculiarly employed to denote that form of history, which, neglecting circumstantial details, is occupied in the scientific evolution of causes and effects. 1865 tr. *Strass's New Life Jesus* I. ii. xvi, I have drawn attention to the prophetic pragmatism of Matthew. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* xv 274 According to the pragmatism of history, we should now turn our attention to the influence which the reforming movement of the sixteenth century exercised on the notion of the biblical canon.

4. *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole 'meaning' of a conception expresses itself in practical consequences, either in the shape of conduct to be recommended, or of experiences to be expected, if the conception be true (W. James); or, the method of testing the value of any assertion that claims to be true, by its consequences, i.e. by its practical bearing upon human interests and purposes (F. C. S. Schiller). 1898 W. JAMES *Philos. Concept. & Pract. Results* 5 The principle of practicalism or pragmatism, as he [C. S. Peirce] called it, when I first heard him enunciate it at Cambridge [Mass.] in the early '70s, is the clue... by following which... we may keep our feet upon the proper trail. *Ibid.* 6 To attain perfect clearness in our thoughts of an object, then, we need only consider what effects of a conceivable practical kind the object may involve... Our conception of these effects, then, is for us the whole of our conception of the object, so far as that conception has positive significance at all. This is the principle of Peirce, the principle of pragmatism. 1900 W. CALDWELL in *Mind* Oct. 436 In this so-called Pragmatism or Practicalism of Prof. James. 1902 F. C. S. SCHILLER *ibid.* Apr. 203 To set forth fully the doctrine which he has named *Pragmatism*, and which I would fain advance against that of Aristotle. 1902 — *Personal Idealism* 63. 1903 *Hibbert Jnl.* Mar. 577 Pragmatism is a new analysis of 'truth' inspired by the recent progress of psychology. 1906 SCHILLER *Humanism* 8 Pragmatism is the doctrine that 'truths' are 'values', and that 'realities' are arrived at by processes of valuation. 1906 *Academy* 4 Aug. 206/2 The most recent and (philosophically speaking) fashionable 'ism' that the new century has produced—known, by some as Humanism, and by others as Pragmatism.

Pragmatist (præ'gmätist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] 1. A pragmatical person, a busybody. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Fassions* xvi. 176 We may [say] of Pragmatists, that their eyes look always save only inward. 1863 COWDEN CLARK *Shaks. Char.* viii. 209 He is a moral teetotaler, a formalist, a pragmatist. 2. An adherent of the doctrine called pragmatism. 1903 *Hibbert Jnl.* Mar. 578 A contemporaneous review of an American pragmatist. 1906 H. JONES *ibid.* Apr. 567 It is quite true, as the Pragmatists or Personal Idealists aver, that our purposes define the meaning of things. 1907 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 178 The pragmatist takes religion as he finds

it, a working life; he studies the Christian life, and considers that the best way to study it is to live it, he is content to leave many things unexplained.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or according to pragmatism. 1903 *Hibbert Jnl.* Mar. 578 The evidence for a pragmatist interpretation of the reason.

Hence **Pragmatistic** a. 1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* 40 The pragmatistic philosophy preserves as cordial a relation with facts. *Ibid.* 302 What I take the liberty of calling the pragmatistic or melioristic type of theism.

† **Pragmatitioner**, Obs. rare-1. [f. obs. F. *pragmaticien* (Estienne) a man skilled in law + -ER-1. Cf. *practitioner*, etc.] A man skilled in affairs; a practising lawyer, = PRAGMATIO B. 2. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 120 When they [lawyers] were called *Pragmaticiens*, that is, Pragmatitians.

Pragmatize (præ'gmätiz), v. [f. Gr. *πράγμα*, *pragmat-* a deed, act + -IZE. So obs. F. *pragmatiser* (1660 Oudin).] *trans.* To represent (what is imaginary or subjective) as real or actual, to materialize or rationalize (a myth). Hence *Pragmatized*, *Pragmatizing* ppl. adjs.

1834 KNIGHTLY *Tales & Pop. Fict.* v. 203 Pragmatizing, or endeavouring to extract historic truth out of mythic legends. 1866 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. i (1872) 3 The old pragmatizing or Euhemeristic school of mythological interpretation. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Rev.* v. 236 The distinctness with which theological doctrines are pragmatized. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. x. 368 One of the miraculous passages is traced to such a pragmatized metaphor.

Pragmatizer (præ'gmätizəz). [f. prec. + -ER-1.] One who pragmatizes.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI 16 Pragmatizers, astronomers, and allegorists have worn his labours threadbare. 1866 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. i (1872) 3 The pragmatizers take a mythical story, they strip it by an arbitrary process of whatever seems impossible, they explain or allegorize miraculous details [etc]. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. x. 368 The pragmatizer is a stupid creature, nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch.

Praim, variant of PRAM-1. **Prahu**, Malay boat. see PROA. **Praie**, obs. ff. PRAY, PREY.

† **Praiere**, Obs. rare. In 4 *præer*, *prayere*.

a. OF. *praière* (12th c. in Godef.) meadow land;—late L. *pratiaria* (832 in Du Cange) prop. fem. sing. (sc. *terra* of *pratiarius* adj.) of the nature of a meadow (f. *pratum* meadow), so Prov. *pradaria*, Sp. *pradera*. Cf. PRATIB-1. A meadow. c. 1305 *Land Cokayne* 72 In he prair is a tre swete likful for to se. 13 Gaw & Gr. Knt. 768 Pyched on a prayere, a park al aboute.

Praiere, *praire*, obs. ff. PRAYER.

Prairial (præ'riäl, || præ'riäl). [F. (1793) f. *prairie* meadow.] The name for the fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending from May 20 to June 18.

1806 *Naval Chron.* XV 129 On the 7th Prairial [they] went to the Diamond Quarter. 1864 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The unfortunate Dauphin, who, according to authentic records, died in the prison of the Temple on the 20th Prairial, Year III of the Republic (June 8th, 1795).

Prairie (præ'ri-). [a. F. *prairie* = OF. *prærie* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.) a tract of meadow land = It. *prateri'a*, Sp. *Pg. praderia* :—Romantic type **prataria*, f. L. *pratum* meadow (F. *pré*) : see -RY-.] A tract of level or undulating grass-land, without trees, and usually of great extent; applied chiefly to the grassy plains of North America; a savannah, a steppe.

In *salt* or *soda prairie*, extended to a level barren tract covered with an efflorescence of natron or soda, as in New Mexico, etc., in *timbering* or *shaking prairie*, to quaking bog-land covered with this herbage, in Louisiana.

[c. 1682] SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 202 The *Prærie* or large Sea-meadow upon the Coast of Provence. 1773 P. KRAMER *Jnl.* in T. HUTCHINS *Deer Virginia*, etc. (1778) 54 The *Prairie*, or meadow ground on the eastern side, is at least twenty miles wide. *Ibid.* 55 The lands are much the same as before described, only the *Prairies* (Meadows) extend further from the river. 1787 J. HARMAN in E. DANNY *Milit. Jnl.* (1860) 423 The *prairies* are very extensive, natural meadows, covered with long grass, like the ocean, as far as the eye can see, the view is terminated by the horizon. 1805 FINE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 Four hundred yards in the rear, there is a small prairie of 8 or 10 acres, which would be a convenient spot for gardens. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 264 The *Prairies*, or, as the French denominate them, the *Prairies*, or *Meadows*, compose an extensive tract of country. 1815 SOUTHWY in *Q. Rev.* XII 326 A large Oak tree stands alone in a *prairie*. (Note. If this word be merely a French synonyme for savannah, which has long been naturalized, the Americans display little taste in preferring it.) 1862 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xvi 275 We were troubled on the prairie by two very savage flies, called by the negroes the *bozo* and the *achouma*. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 307 One of the few species not confined to woods, but occurring in open prairie. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Broom* 473 It was almost exclusively an animal of the prairies and the woodless plains.

b. *attrib.* and *Comd.* as *prairie country*, *craft*, *fever*, *fire*, *flower*, *fly*, *hill*, *knoll*, *land*, *plateau*, *ranger*, *steppe*, *stream*, etc.; *prairie-like* adj.; *prairie-alligator*, a walking-stick insect, esp. *Diapheromera femorata*; *prairie-apple* = *prairie-turnip* (Cent. Dict. 1890); *prairie-bean*, *Phacelia rufus*, of Texas; *prairie bitters*, a drink

made of buffalo-gall and water; prairie-brant = *HARLEQUIN brant*; prairie-breaker, a plough for cutting a wide shallow furrow, and completely inverting the furrow-slice, prairie-burdock, the Rosin-weed, *Silphium terebinthaceum* (N. O. *Compositae*); prairie clipper, a coach traversing the prairies: cf. PRAIRIE SCHOONER; prairie-clover, a leguminous plant of the genus *Petalostemon*; prairie cocktail, a raw egg, seasoned, and swallowed in vinegar or spirits (*Cent. Dict.*); prairie-dock, a wild flower growing on the prairie; prairie-dock, (a) = prairie-burdock, (b) *Parthenium integrifolium* (N. O. *Compositae*) (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1895); prairie-falcon: see quot.; prairie-formation *Geol.*, see quot.; prairie-fowl = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; prairie-fox = KIT-FOX (*Cent. Dict.*); prairie-goose, *Bernicla canadensis Hutchinsii*, of North America; prairie-grass, (a) any grass growing on the prairies, (b) *spec.* in Australia, the grass *Bromus (Ceratocloa) unioloides*; prairie-grouse = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; prairie-hawk, the American Sparrow-hawk, *Tinnunculus or Falco sparverius*; prairie itch, one of various skin affections, characterized by itching and eruption, caused by the fine dust of the prairies (*Farmer Amer* 1889); prairie loo: see quot.; prairie-marmot = PRAIRIE-DOG; prairie-mole, a silvery mole, *Scalops aquaticus*, found on the western prairies; prairie oyster = prairie cocktail, prairie-pigeon, a name given locally in U S to (a) the American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*); (b) Bartam's Sandpiper (*Bartania longicauda*); prairie plough = prairie-breaker; prairie-plover = prairie-pigeon; prairie rattler or rattlesnake, one of various rattlesnakes of the prairies, as *Sistrurus calenatus* or *Crotalus confluentis*; prairie-renovator: see quot.; prairie rent: see prairie value; prairie-rose, *Rosa setigera*, the American climbing rose; prairie ship = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; prairie-snake, a large harmless N. American snake, *Masticophis lateralis* (Webster 1890); prairie-snipe = prairie-pigeon; prairie-squirrel, a N. American ground-squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, inhabiting the prairies (in quot. 1808 applied to the PRAIRIE-DOG); prairie State, the State of Illinois, U. S.; in pl. in more general sense, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and States to the south of these; prairie-turnip, a hairy herbaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of N. W. America, or its edible farinaceous tuber; prairie value *Pol. Econ.*, the rental value of prairie land, or of any waste land; also *fig.*; prairie wagon = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; prairie-warbler, a small warbler, *Dendroica discolor*, of eastern N. America; prairie-wolf = COYOTE. See also PRAIRIE-CHICKEN, etc.

1804 SCUDDER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 456 The form dubbed 'stick-bog' and 'prairie alligators', our *Diaphe-
ramera femorata*. a 1860 *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 133 (Bartlett)
*Prairie Butters, a beverage common among the hunters and
mountaineers. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds to Answer al-
l by from gambels* Known in the West as 'Prairie Brant,
Speckled Belly, and Speckled Brant... or Brant simply 1884
KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s. v. *Breaker*, The timber land
breaker and *prairie breaker are essentially different. 1866
TREAS. Bot. 1059 *Silphium terebinthaceum* is sometimes
called the 'Prairie Burdock, from its rough heart-shaped
root-leaves. 1870 D. B. R. KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 49
The coaches or 'prairie clippers', as they are called by
the denizens of the country, pitched and jolted. 1887
NICHOLSON's *Dict. Gard.* *Petalostemon*, *Prairie Clover.
A genus comprising about fourteen species of pretty, hardy
or half-hardy herbs. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp Hunt* iii, An
insight into many an item of 'prairie-craft. 1880 J. HAY
Pike County Ballads 65 *Prairie-Cups are swinging free To
spill their airy wine. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 339 *Falco
Mexicanus*, American Laniar, or *Prairie Falcon. 1893
NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 238 The Prairie-Falcon of the western
plains of North America. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp Hunt*,
iii, I had caught the 'prairie-fever'! 1890 *Boston (Mass.)
Frl.* 10 Oct. 9/3 By back-firing, the people, saved their
town from being destroyed by the great 'prairie fire. 1899
Daily News 20 Mar. 8/3 Since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' there
has been no such prairie fire in fiction as Mr. Charles
M. Sheldon's 'In His Steps'. The book, has 'caught on'.
like a blaze in dry grass. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* xlv III
30 Their horses were rendered almost frantic by the stings
of the 'prairie flies. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field*
280 The 'prairie-formation is a stratified formation of fine
clay, sand, and alluvial matter. 1807 P. GASS *Frl.* 126
Our hunters killed 5 'prairie fowls. 1893 NEWTON *Dict.
Birds* 4 Sometimes they [air-sacs] form large inflatable sacs
on the throat, as, for instance, in the Prairie-fowls. 1888
TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 4 *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*.
In North Carolina, Marsh Goose, and on the coast of
Texas, *Prairie Goose. 1812 *Connecticut* 24 Nov
9/3 In consequence of the Indians setting the 'prairie grass
on fire. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 267
The prairie-grass of America. 1861 G. F. BRERLEY *Sportsman
W. Prairies* xi, 185 Of these beautiful birds, prairie
'prairie grouse is the largest. 1856 BRYANT *Prairies* 17
The 'prairie-hawk that, poised on high, Flaps his broad
wings, yet moves not. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* ii (1810)
App. 4 The river is bounded here in a narrow bed of
'prairie hills. 1844 G. A. McCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868)

418 The abrupt 'prairie knolls, seem in the distance to
elevate their rocky summits. 1807 P. GASS *Frl.* 34 These
are handsome 'prairie land on the south. 1837 H. T. MAR-
TINFAU *Soc. Amer.* II, 21 The green, 'prairie-like, Canada
shore. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West I* 264, I was
contented to wrap myself as closely as possible in my
buffalo robe, and join him in a game of 'prairie loo. The
game consists merely in betting upon the number of wild
animals seen by either party, towards the side of the vehicle
on which he is. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII 737/1 Prairie
dog about the size of a squirrel or large rat. A more
correct name would be Barking Marmot, or *Prairie Mar-
mot. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* 31 Caught a curious little
animal on the prairie, which my Frenchman termed a
'prairie mole. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Prairie-oyster
1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 4/7 A wistful pet name for an
egg, duly seasoned and to be swallowed whole—the 'prairie
oyster'. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 503 In most parts of the
West, between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains,
this Tattler, commonly known as the 'Prairie Pigeon',
is exceedingly abundant. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1782/1
*Prairie-plow, a large plow supported in front on wheels,
and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow
furrow-slice. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 173 *Bartania
longicauda*. In Southern Wisconsin, in 1851 this bird...
was known as the 'Prairie Plover, and also as the Prairie
Snipe. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* 14
Crotalophorus tergeminus. *Prairie Rattlesnake, Massa-
sanga. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Prairie Renovator,
an implement with tearing harrow teeth, drawn over the
surface of grass land to loosen the roots and the soil, and
break up the matted vegetation. 1895 M. DAVITT in
Westm. Gaz. 25 Mar. 3/3 The annual value of such land,
in its original or pre-reclaimed condition, would be its
'prairie rent'. 1866 RIPLEY & DANA *Amer. Cycl.* XIV
180/1 The climbing rose (*R. setigera*) sending up shoots
20 to 20 feet high in a season, from it have originated
numerous beautiful double-flowered varieties known in gar-
dens as 'prairie roses, whose short stalks lift the beautiful
blossoms but a few inches from the ground. 1851 MAYNE
Reid Sculp Hunt iii, To see the long caravan of wagons,
the 'prairie ships', deployed over the plain. 1808 PIKE
Sources Mississ. ii (1810) 255 We killed some 'prairie
squirrels, or wishtownishers (cf. quot. 1808 in PRAIRIE DOG).
1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v.* *Spermophilus* without great
propriety called 'Prairie-Squirrels', for their true home is on
the prairie. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* 137 Permitting
the unparalleled soil of our 'prairie States to grow less and
less productive. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Frl.* in *Views Loui-
siana* 249 The 'prairie turnip is a root very common in the
prairies, with something of the taste of turnip, but more
dry. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp Hunt* xxxv, A life spent
beneath the blue heaven of the 'prairie-uplands and the
mountain 'parks'. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 285 The...
doctrine of 'prairie value', which has been held up to the
Irish peasantry as the standard by which rent ought to be
measured. 1893 L. D. ROSTER in *Daily News* 2 Mar. 6/2
We took our Colonies at prairie value, and have made them
what they are. 1898 *Allan's Syst. Med. V* 825 Refusing
to go beyond the bare etymology—the prairie value—of
the name. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii 248 Another
pensile species is the 'Prairie Warbler (*Sylvia munia*).
1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 63 *Dendroica discolor* Prairie
Warbler. 1807 P. GASS *Frl.* 40 One of our men caught a
beaver, and killed a 'prairie wolf. 1858 E. J. LEWIS in
Yount *Dog* i 18 The *Canis Latrans*, or prairie wolf,
who whines and barks in a manner so similar to the smaller
varieties of dogs.

Hence *Prairied a.*, containing or characterized
by prairies, *Prairiedom*, the prairie region.

1845 (*title*) *Prairiedom*. Rambles and Scrambles in Texas
or New Estrémadura. 1849 WHITTIER *Our State* i, The
South land boasts its teaming cane, The prairie West its
heavy grain. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp Hunt* vi, (Santa Fe)
The metropolis of all prairiedom.

Prairie-chicken. The Pinnated Grouse,
Cupidoma or *Tympanuchus cupido*, a gallinaceous
bird of N. America. Also applied (in regions where
the foregoing does not occur) to the Sharp-tailed
Grouse, *Pediacetes phasianellus* or *P. columbianus*.
1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp Hunt* ii, A dinner at the
Planters', with its venison steaks, its buffalo tongues, its
'prairie chicken'. 1863 DIXEY *Federal St.* II 144 Dun-
coloured prairie chickens whirling through the heather as
we drove along. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 6/1 The prairie
chickens (sharp-tailed grouse) meet every morning at grey
dawn in companies of from six to twenty.

Prairie-dog. A N. American rodent animal,
genus *Cynomys*, of the squirrel family; *spec.* *C. Lu-
dovicianus*, the Louisiana Marmot, a thickest short-
tailed animal about a foot in length, and having
a cry like the bark of a dog; large numbers of
these animals live together in burrows, forming
a 'village' or 'town'.

1807 P. GASS *Frl.* 37 On their return [they] killed a
prairie dog, in size about that of the smallest of domestic
dogs. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* ii (1810) 156 note, The
Wishtownish of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers,
or squirrels as I should be inclined to denominate them;
reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages.
1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp Hunt* iv, We struck through a
village of 'prairie dogs'. 1870 KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers*
301 Early in the afternoon we entered a prairie-dog town.

Prairie-hen. = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN
1803 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 44 Killed nothing but
five prairie hens, which afforded us this day's subsistence.
1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II, xxxii 16 The Prairie
Hen is very much like the English grouse, or heath hen,
both in size, colour, and in habits. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names
Birds* 135 note, There is still another pinnated-grouse
variety, found in the Southwest, and known in the books
as *Tympanuchus palustris*, also as Texas Prairie Hen,
Lesser Prairie Hen, and Pale Pinnated Grouse.

Prairie schooner. U. S. A fanciful name
for the large covered wagons used by emigrants in

crossing the N. American plains, before the con-
struction of railways. Cf. *prairie ship* (PRAIRIE b)
1858 *New York Tribune* 7 June 5/6 In our streets
[Lawrence, Kansas] may be seen large covered wagons,
alias 'prairie schooners'. These wagons are generally
drawn by oxen, otherwise by mules. 1888 *Harper's Mag.*
Dec. 5/1 The prairie schooner, or large lumbering freight
wagon, looms up in the distance.

Prairillon (prai-lyon). Now rare. [dim. of
prairie, prob. of American French origin. cf. F.
goupillon, vermillon, etc.] A small prairie.

a 1860 *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 172 (Bartlett) Interspersed
among the hills are frequent openings and prairillons of
rich soil and luxuriant vegetation. 1872 SCHELS *Der Wert
Americana* ii 100 The prairillon, or little prairie, is
fast disappearing from our idiom.

Prais, obs. Sc form of PRESS sb.

Praisable (prai-zäb'l), a. Now rare. Also 7-
9 praisable. [f. PRAISE v + -ABLE] Deserving
of praise; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable.

13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 314 In good tyme
he was boren, I-wis, þat praisable is and not preised is. 1382
WYCLIF *Lev* xix 24 The ferte forsothe þeer al the fruyt of
hem shal be halowid and preysable [1388 preysful; *Vulg.*
laudabilis] to the Lord. 1388 — 2 *Tm.* ii. 15 Bishp kepe to
3yue the self a preued praisable werkman to God. a 1400
Le Deum in Prymer (1891) 22 The preysable nombwe of
prophets [L. prophetarum laudabilis numerus]. 1509
FISHER *Fun. Sermon on Cresset of Richmond Wks.* (1876)
291 She had in maner all that was praisable in a woman,
eyther in soule or in body. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil.* & *Civ.* ii.
2.viii. 92 To encourage these Gentlemen in so praisable an
enterprise. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 424 Laudable
or Praisable Subsistency or Co-originating Resolutancy
1801 *Review of Rev.* 14 Nov. 517/2 This simple and prais-
able quality of work.

Hence *Praisableness*; *Praisably* adv.

1557 CHEKE in T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ad fin,
Then doth our tung naturalie and praisable viter her
meaning. 1648-60 HIXHAM *Dutch Dict.* *Lofwaerdigheyt*,
praisableness, or Laudableness. 1733 *Oxf. Lat. Gram.*
To Rdr. A v b. No word to be so hard as the Scholar
shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof.

Praisant, obs. Sc. f. PRESENT sb. 2

Praise (prai-z), sb. Forms: 5 preysse, 6-7
prays, 6- praise, (6 prease, prayses, Sc. prais,
prayses, 6-7 prase). [f. PRAISE v. Not known
till after 1400, and not common till after 1500.
Absent from Wright-Wulcker's *Vocabs.*, *Prompt.*
Parv., and *Catholicon*. See also PRASE sb.]

1. The action or fact of praising; the expression
in speech of estimation or honour; commendation
of the worth or excellence of a person or thing;
eulogy, land, laudation.

c 1430 *Lynde Min. Poems* (Percy) 3 This citee with lawde,
preysse, and glorye, For joy moustered lyke the sone beme
1526 TINDALE *Johan* xii 43 For they loved the prayse that it
geven off men, more then the prayse, that cometh of god
1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5, I will not paynt to purchase
prayses. 1564 WINSTON *Cert. Tractatus* (S. T. S.) I 4
Albeit the time be short, sumthing of your prais man
we speik. a 1586 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* I 35 Or had
this nymph be here in these dayes Venus had not obtien sic
praysis. 1594 *Kyd Sol. & Pers.* iii 1 25 These praisess
makes me wish that he had bene at Rhodes. a 1631
DONNE *Poems* (1650) 95 He gave no prase, To any but
my Lord of Essex dayes. 1651 HOBBS *Levitic* i vi 30
The forme of Speech whereby men signifie their opinion
of the Goodnesse of any thing, I Praise. 1742 *Young
Night Th.* vi 420 Praise is the salt that season's right to
man, And whets his appetite for moral good. 1858 FROUDE
Hist. Eng. IV xviii 64 At the end of the conversation the
king dismissed him with emphatic praise. *Mod.* Those
who have seen the work are loud in their praises of it.

b. Viewed as a condition or quality of the
receiver. The fact or condition of being praised.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII 463 Some good meane
founden to the noo litle prease and profet of bothe [King
and Pope]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlv 13 For their sakes
shal their children & sede contynue for euer, & their prayse
[L. gloria eorum] shal never be put downe. 1610 HOLLAND
Canden's Brit (1637) 632 For he the praises farre sui mounts
of his Progenitour. 1687-8 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III.
564 Reflecting still the same Honour, and Praise, and Glory
upon it. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II 1 280 The praise
of politeness and vivacity could now scarcely be obtained
except by some violation of decorum.

2. The expression of admiration and ascribing of
glory, as an act of worship; hence, as this is chiefly
done in song, the musical part of worship.

14.. in *Tyndale's Vision* (1843) 127 Glorye and preysse
laude and hye honour O blisful quene be gevon unto the.
1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi 44, I my self will lead a
private Life, And in deuotion spend my latter dayes, To
sinnes rebuke, and my Creators prayse. 1697 DAVDEN
Verg. Georg. ii. 543 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our
Lays, And in our Mother Tongue resound his Praise. 1750
GRAY *Elegy* x, The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.
1776 BR. HORNE *Comm. on Ps.* xxxiii 2 Music. . . of eminent
use in setting forth the praises of God. 1841 LANE *Arab.
Nis.* I 114 The King rejoiced at his words, and said,
Praise be to God. 1866 NEWMAN *Hymn*, Praise to the
Holiest in the height, And in the depth be praise. 1866
Direct. Angl. (ed. 3) 258 Praise of the Office. That portion
of Matins and Even Song from the *Gloria in excelsis* to the
Credo exclusive. 1892 BR. TALBOT *Serm.* (1896) 76 Praise,
like every real part of true religion, fits on to human
nature. by fulfilling, I think, two great human instincts.
They are the instinct of admiration and the instinct of love.

3 *transf.* That for which a person or thing is, or
deserves to be, praised; praiseworthiness; merit,
value, virtue. *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Purf.* (W. de W. 1532) 12 All this processe we haue made to shewe the playse & dignite of grace 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng Poets* iii 1 (Arb.) 190 The chief prayse and cunning of our poet is in the discreet vsing of his figures 1598 SHAKS *Merch. V* 1. 108 How many things by season, season'd are To their right praise, and true perfection 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 23 A restless crowd, Whose highest praise is that they live in vain. 1885-86 R. BRIDGLES *Eros & Psyche* June xix, When she should bear a boy To be her glowing stay and godlike praise

† b. An object or subject of praise. (Sometimes, esp. *Sc. colloq.*, put instead of the divine name) *Obs.* 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* x 21 He is thy prayse, & thy God. a 1794 Gabelunzieman v, She danc'd her lane, cry'd, Praise be blest! I have judg'd a leil poor man 1798 GRAY *Prophetus* iii 104 Of all our youth the Ambition and the Praise! 1798 CALLANDER *Anc. Scot. Poems* 45 note, *Praise be blest*, God be praised. This is a common form still in Scotland with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name. 1807 SINNICK *Poet. Epist. to Burns* xii, But thanks to praise, ye're i' your prime

4. attrib. and Comb., as *praise-folk*, -*giver*, -*prater*, -*song*, -*trap*; (in sense 2) *praise-book*, -*house*, -*meeting*, -*offering*, -*portion*, -*time*, *praise-begging*, -*deserving*, -*giving*, -*winning*, etc., adjs.; *praise-way* adv., in the way or direction of praise.

1809 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 3/1 Giving to people who may use the Church Hymnary a guide to use that *Praise Book with great interest and appreciation. a 1450 *Town n. Tottenham* 215 (Ritton) The 'praise folk, that hur led, Wer of the torment. 1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 242 It is 'praising to God, and playing for the King, for the rest 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 20 The little old church or 'praise-house'. a 1771 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks* 1791 I 255 Soon as *Praise-offerings at the Throne I pay 1860 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* n. 143 If they bestow not upon one of these 'Praise-Prates the best garments, they have. 1886 CORBETT *Tail of Asgard* II. 184 He made a little 'praise-song about him. 1537 *Injunct. by Bp. of Worcester* in *Abingdon Antiq. Worcester* (1717) 162 That in 'praise tyme no... body be brought into the Church, but be brought into the Church-yard. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 219 Such praise begging hypocrisy! Such contemptible 'praise-traps! 1858 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. 16. xviii. (1669) 229/2 It was faith that tuned his spirit, and set his affections 'praise-way.

Praise (prāz). *v.* Forms: 3-6 *preise*, 3-7 *preyse*, 4-7 *preyze*, 4- *praise*, 4- *preyze*, *praisse*, 4-6 *prais*, 5 *preysse*, 5-6 *prese*, *prays*, *prase*, 6 *prayes*, *prease*, *preese*, *Sc. preiss*, 8 (in sense 1) *praze*. [a. OFr. *preisier* (*preis-ant*) to price, value, prize, *praise*:—late L. *præc-āre*, earlier *præc-āre* (Cassiodorus c 550) to price, value, prize; f. *præc-um* price. At an early date in Parisian F., and afterwards also in Norman, *preisier* was levelled (under the vowel of the pres., *prise* from *præise*) to *prisier*, mod. F. *priser*, which was also taken into Eng. in the 14th c. as *prise* (n, mod. *prize*, and here took the place of the earlier form in the more literal senses associated with the sb. *pris*, *prize*; leaving to *praise* the most tropical sense = Lat. *laudare*, OE. *herian*. A little later the sb. *praise* began to be formed from the vb. in this restricted sense = Lat. *laus*; so that from the 15th c. we have *prize*, *prize* vb. beside *pris*, *prize* sb., and *praise* sb. beside *praise* vb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To set a price or value upon; to value, appraise. *Obs.* or *dialect*. (The late retention of this sense was probably owing to its being treated as an aphetic form of *appraise*)

1299 BRITTON I. vi. § 2 Ses chateaus preyssez et delivrez a les villes. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 149 Pou praysed me & my place ful power & ful gned. 1362 LANGR. *P. Pl. A. v.* 174 Per weore chapmen I chose þe chaffare to preise. 1388 WYCLIF *Math.* xxvii. 9 Thirthe þatus of sylver, the þris [1388 þris] of a man preysid, whom the preysiden [1388 preysiden] of the sonys of Ymal. 14... in *Hist. Coll. Cisterien London* (Camden) 167 The whyche chalis. was prayssyd at xxx. Ml marke 1541 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 122 Praisid at viij. x mych kene. 1530 PALSGR. 664/x I prayse a thyng, I esteeme of what value it is, *je apprise* 1550-51 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 56: M^r Meres and James Goldsmith for yer payne, in prayssing y^e churches stuffe 117 1554 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 415 The said silver plate, to be preasid as above writtyn. 1558 *Inv.* in French *Shaks. Genesl.* (1869) 472, 52 these preisid at vijli. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 74 An inventory was taken and all was praisid at an hundred and thirty thousand Taels 1713 *Hearne Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 259 His own Picture brought to London to be praisid 1866 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words* *Prise*, to appraise; to value.

† 2. To attach value to; to value, esteem; to PRIZE. *Obs.*

13... *Cursor M.* 246 (Cott.) Selden was for ani chance Praisid Inglis tong in france. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5348 Wawan was the better ay, Therefore y-praisid, parmaifay 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 Jakke, thi lewid prophesie I preise not at a peese c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Mahuda* II. cxxxi. (1866) 128 Ne hire wittes j preysse not at a budde. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* i. xiii. 40 They preysed nothing the thinges that they preyse not a rotyng dogge. 1567 *Satur. Poems* *Reform.* iv. 29 Sum tyme in mynde sho praisit me sa hycht, Leifand all vther.

II. 3. To tell, proclaim, or commend the worth, excellence, or merits of; to express warm approbation of, speak highly of; to laud, extol. (The leading current sense.)

a 1225 *Auer. R.* 64 Ne he ne kunne ou nouder blamen ne

preisen c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 43/331 Among alle men mest ich preisie þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3577 He praiseth al thing þat es gon O present thing he praiseth non 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 He is p-reysed [L. *laudatus*] for a parfitte techere of filosofie 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iii vii, Men preysen somtyme that that should be blamed. 1513 MORRIS *Ruh.* III (1641) 219 They extolled and played him fame above the Staires 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warres* iv. 32 The Subjects praised him to the skies 1784 COWPER *Task* iii 702 What we admire we praise, and when we praise, Advance it into notice 1875 JOWELL *Plato V.* 151 The rewards of wicked men are often praised by poets and approved by the world

b. In proverbial phrases. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 1, Who now so long hath plays'd the Choughs white bill That he hath left her ne'er a flying quill. 1599 PORTER *Angry Woman* *Abnegd* I v b, She doth but praise your lucks at parting 1610 SHAKS. *Tem.* iii iii 38 Al. A kind Of excellent dumbe discourse Pro Praise in departing. a 1633 G. HARRIS *Facula Prudentum* Wks. (1857) 304 Praise day at night, and life at the end. 1641 317 Praise a hill, but keep below. Praise the sea, but keep on land

† c. To bring praise or commendation to. *rare.* 1648 BOVEL *Seiaph. Love* xiv. (1660) 87 As Shadow, judiciously plac'd, do no less praise the Painter, than do the livelier and brighter Colours. 1649 B. REYNOLDS *Sermon* *Hosea* i. 24 Men shoot bullets against armour of proof, not to hurt it, but to praise it.

d. The dat. infin. to praise (also † to praising for *praisen*) used predicatively. To be praised, deserving praise. Cf. *BLAME* v. 6. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1390 þe prisse he sede oþer king nis to preiss noȝt. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 301, I halde þat luelei lytel to prayse 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollm. MS.), Also yf þe hecd is to gret it is not to preysynge led 1535 it is not to prayse, L. *est illaudabile* c 1460 Ros *La Belle Dame* 63r Suche as wil say That sted-fast trouthe is nothing for to prays 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* June 783 Yet we should have been to blame, if Shakspeare be to praise.

4. To extol the glorious attributes of (God, or a deity), especially, to sing the praises of; to glorify, magnify, laud.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18309 'Lauerd,' he said, 'i sal þe prais, For þou [has] tan me to þi pais.' 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* ii. xviii (1495) ciii/x An angell. cewith neuer to worship and prayse god. 1486 AUDLEY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 Ml pepyl prayse me with here lyppys, here hertis ben far away [cf. Isa. xxix. 13]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii 5 Let the people prayse the (to God) let all people prayse the. 1593 KEN *Doxology*, Praise God from whom all blessings flow. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* i. 48r On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise. 1641 535 In jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 1. 8 'The saints be praised', thought I.

Hence *Praised* *pp. a.*

14 *Sigs. Yerns.* 99 Praised for a prophete þrow praysed dedes. 1554 HULOTR, Praised or valued, *estimatus*. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* x. 21 He is ike þe praisid one, *Psalm* 18. 3. or, thy praiseworthy one.

Praiseful (prāz'fūl), *a.* [f. *PRAYSE* v. or sb. + *-FUL*. (With sense 1, cf. the earlier *worshipful*.)]

† 1. Deserving of praise or honour; praiseworthy, laudable. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 54 Blessid art thou in the trone of thi rewme, and aboute preyseful [Vulg. superlaudabilis, 1388 preisable]. c 1450 *Mirour Salomonian* 4037 What fore a praisefulle woman our lady prefigurd 1566 FERNE *Blas Gentrie* 25 Mooued certainly, by the praisefull deedes of their kinsmen. 1598 DRAVTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 123 Which, if so praysefull in the meane Men, In pow'rfull Kings how glorious is it then? 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iii. 16r No narrow preference for their native soil Restrains these heroes in their praisefull toil 1818 LAMB *Poems, Salome*, The ruthless deed That did thy praisefull dance succeed

2. Full of or abounding in praise; giving praise; eulogistic, laudatory.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. ii, All praisefull tongues doe wake upon that name. 1641 WITHER (title) *Haleviah* or *Britans Second Remembrancer*... in praisefull and Penitentiall Hymns 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ix 55 He speaks kind and praisefull things of me. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Lusad* 86 Had other wars my praisefull lips employ'd 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 694 Strains of praisefull lore.

Hence *Praisefully* *adv.*, *Praisefulness*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. iv. 37 She must have heard your uncle speak praisefully of a man he is said to be so intimate with. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymns* 5 Holy, and with true praisefulness inspired. 1899 CHEYNE *Chr. Use of Psalms* I. 29 Except in a general spirit of praisefulness, we cannot accompany the mass of our congregation in its jubilant singing

Praiseless (prāz'lez), *a.* [f. *PRAYSE* sb. + *-LESS*] Without praise or honour; unpraised; undeserving of praise.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* v. Mivb, His praiselss shyp [sine honore rater] Sergestus brought. 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Coulters Gd. & Evil* ix (Arb.) 151 Actions of great felicitie may drawe wonder, but prayselesse 1634 LITHGOW *Trav* ii 73 Death - matching the Scepter, with the Spade, and the crowned Prince with the praislesse Peasant. 1825 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV 570 Their life is arbitrary, blameless, and praiselss.

† **Praisement.** *Obs.* [f. *PRAYSE* v. + *-MENT*. Cf. *appraisement*.] Estimation of value, valuation, appraisement.

1497 *Naval Act. Hen VII* (1896) 141 Amountyng in value After the praysement of the same to cxxxvij. 1521 FABIAN *Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Before the praysement... of my foresaid moveables. 1638 SANDERSON *Sermon* (1657) II vii. 143 It is beyond his... skill, to give an exact praysement of it. 1665 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale-Royall* iv. 26 If no man will buy it, the four men are to take it by Praisment.

Praiser (prāz'ez), *s.* Also 5-6 *praysour*. [a. A. *præ-*, *præsour* = OF. **preisior*, F. *priseur*; f. *preisier*, *praiser*, *PRAYSE* v. see -ER 1.]

† 1. One who appraises; a valuer, appraiser. *Obs.* 1491 *Wall of Stokes* (Somerset Ho.), The Bishoppes praysours 1509 *Act at Hen VIII.* c 5 § 2 The regestres, scribes, praisers, sommoners, apparatours. 1544 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii 160 Rychard Ferres. for to be one of the Comen preysers in this Cytte. 1644 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 219 Oxe money to be assessed by the fourre Maichant prayssers. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Fris. St. Eng.* II (ed 2nd) 205 The Chancellor of the Exchequer hath the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court.

2. One who praises, commends, or extols; a eulogist.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 21 So is preued a man in the mouth of preysers [1388 preysers] c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 211 The sweete wordes of flaterynge praisers. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Lady* 18 He cometh the prayser that endyeth the songe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30, I have bene a praiser of none save physicians. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Howe Subs.* 472 Let your owne conscience be your owne prayser 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 245 Lady Davers was one of the kind Prayers. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba de R. II.* vii 175 The Past never wants for praisers and apologists.

b. One who offers praise to God or a deity; a worshipper.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 170 They are praisers of images 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Trut.* (1814) 163 The loudest praiser of God.

Hence *Praisersess*, a female praiser. *rare* -1.

1611 COTTER, *Louderesse*, a praisersess, commendess.

† **Praiseworthy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *PRAYSE* sb. + *WORTH* a.] = *PRAYSEWORTHY*.

1591 R. W. TANCRED & Gismunda iv. iv. Filij, This is praiseworthy, not to do what you may 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 290 Elizabeth whose praiseworthy vertues if in verse I now should take in hand.

Praiseworthy, *adv.* [f. *PRAYSEWORTHY* + *-LY*.] In a praiseworthy manner; laudably, commendably.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* Pref. *j, To make an English man tells his tale praiseworthyly 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. xii 31 All That ever she sees doen prays-worthily. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings*, D. Bar tell xv, Many a legend . . . Do you praiseworthyly authenticate

Praiseworthiness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being praiseworthy; laudableness.

a 1286 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 405 Quite contrary to the others praiseworthiness. 1649 ROBERTS *Clinius Bibl.* 296 The praiseworthiness of God. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xi 66 Where, asks she, is the praiseworthiness of obedience, if it be only paid in instances where we give up nothing? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xvi, His logical coolness of expostulation . . . unheroic in proportion to its praiseworthiness.

† **Praiseworthyly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *PRAYSEWORTHY* + *-LY*.] The examples may belong to *praiseworthyly*: but cf. *dearworthily*] = *PRAYSEWORTHILY*.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facians* 310 The menne whiche praiseworthyly canne obeie shal also haue knowledg how praiseworthy to iule. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholent.* 229 Some men . . . haue put to their helping handes, to this worke and P. Victorious most praiseworthy of all.

Praiseworthy (prāz'wɔrði), *a.* [f. *PRAYSE* sb. + *WORTHY* a. Formerly hyphenated or treated as two words: cf. b.] Worthy or deserving of praise; laudable, commendable

1528 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 43 [He is] much more prayseworthy, then he wch for fere and dred keypeth hymselfe in the haufen styl. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. ii. (1634) 119 Shall we thinke anything praiseworthy or excellent, which we do not acknowledge to come of God? 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 489 That right good and praiseworthy man. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xvii. (1700) 167 All Men are so far free as to be praiseworthy or blame-worthy for the Good or Evil that they do. 1732 LA *Sermons* C. ii. (ed 2) 21 He does not ask what is allowable . . . but what is commendable and praiseworthy 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 915 Gods, found because of these adorable And for thy sake praiseworthyest from all men.

† b. Analytically, as great praiseworthy, worthy of great praise. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurilio & Isai* (1608) Cij, The whiche maketh you of so great prayse worthy. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed 2) 178/a Smal prayse worthy was it in them to kepe it. 1886 J. HOOKER *Hist. Tral.* in *Holmshed* II. 52/x Great praiseworthy was he that gaue the first aduenture

Praising (prāz'zɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. *PRAYSE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *PRAYSE*. † a. Valuing, valuation, appraising. *Obs.*

1399 LANGR. *Rich. Reddes* 1. 17 Be tallage of 30oure townes without any werre. By preysynge of polaxis þat no pete hadde. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 22 Paid for praysynge of certayn stuff at the court. viij. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 227 The registering, sealing, writing, praisyn, making of inuentaries

b. Commending, commendation; the offering

of praise to God. Also in *pl.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1340r Grete preysynge he [Arthur] made, His men to bolde, þeir hertes to glade. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 379 A lull storie is told in presing of our Ladi. 1382 - *Prov* x. 7 The mynde of the rightwise [shall be] with preysingis 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xi. 43/x Theyr Pater noster, & theyr Ave maria, and other prayers and prayssynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1634) 711 Under the other kinde of sacrifice are contained all. our prayers, prayings, giving of thanks. a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1744)

VIII & 13 Hence the very word, by which we express the praising of one, is to extol him; that is, to lift him up.

† The fact of being held worthy of praise; *transf* that which is so held. *Obs*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1801) 311 At con-eil & at nede he [Arthur] was a skilful kyng. So curteis of non men re, ne prince of more praysing Was non in Cristendame. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 7. 875 The thridde manere of chastite is virginitee. she is the presyng of this world. 1484 CAYTON *Fables of Esop* iv. 14. Thy beaute is fayrer and of gretter preysynge than the songe of the nyghtyngale.

Prising, *ppl. a*. [*f. PRAISE v + -ING* 2] That prayses or expresses praise; laudatory.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa. xxxv* 2 Buriownynge it shal burioun, and ful out togen, tofulful and preysing. c 1586 SIDNEY *Pers. v*. 1. They ever shall send Thee their praysing voyce. 1745 SCOT *Paraphr.* xxv. 1. Ye Heavens, send forth your praysing Song.

Hence **Prisingly** *adv*, in a praising or laudatory manner; with praise.

1842 G. S. FARRER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 117 As that Father praisingly reminds them. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* III. xii. 289 Miss Lanty... did not speak of her too praisingly.

† **Prasure** *Obs. rare* 1. [*f. PRAISE v. 1 + -URE*] Valuation, appraisement, appraisal.

1602 F. MARKHAM *Be. War* II. iv. 55 The Clerk of the Band shall administer vpon his goods, making a true Inventorie or prasure thereof.

Prakrit (prā-krit). Also 8-9 Prākrit, 9 Prā-, Prākrita, Prā-, Prā-, Prākrit. [*ad. Skr. prākṛta* natural, unrefined, vulgar: opposed to *sanskṛta* prepared, refined, polished (Sanskrit).] A general name for those popular languages or dialects of Northern and Central India which existed alongside of or grew out of Sanskrit.

Applied primarily to the ancient vernacular dialects, the earliest traces of which go back to c 500 B.C.; then to the medieval Prakrits which succeeded these; and sometimes to the modern languages Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, etc. Pali is a form of primary Prakrit.

1795 *Asiatic Miscellany* II. 502 Four unconnected Stanzas, in the Prākrit Language, which was anciently vernacular in India. 1879 SIR W. JONES *tr. Secondād. Pref.* Wks. 1799 VI. 206 The men of rank and learning are represented speaking pure Sanskrit, and the women Prākrit, which is little more than the language of the Brāhmins melted down by a delicate articulation to the softness of Italian. 1808 COLEMAN *Sanskrit & Prākrit in Asiatic Res.* VII. 199 The Gods, &c. speak Sanskrit; benevolent genii, Prākrita, wicked demones, Pāṇḍita, and men of low tribes and the rest, Māgadhī. 1810 *Prākrit*, consisting of provincial dialects, which are less refined, and have a more imperfect grammar. 1837 C. P. BROWN *Sanskrit Pras* 19 The Prākrit metres do not fall within the scope of the present essay. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. IV. iv. 138 We meet the same local dialects again in what are called the Prākrit idioms, used in the later plays, in the sacred literature of the Jains, and in a few poetical compositions. 1875 WATNEY *Life Lang.* x. 187 One Prākrit dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southeastern Buddhism. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* x. 11 206 The inscriptions of Asoka are written in three local Pali or Prākrit dialects, evidently derived by long continued detraction from the Sanskrit of the Vedas. 1904 *Antiquary* 18 Oct. 481/3 The literatures which were produced by the earliest language of the Vedas, by the later classical Sanskrit, by the Pali of the Buddhist books and by such of the other Prakrits, or popular dialects, as attained to literary form.

Hence **Prakritic** *a*, pertaining to Prakrit; **Prakritise** *v*, *trans*, to turn into Prakrit.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 187 The next stage of Indian language... is called the Prakritic. 1881 R. MORRIS in *Academy* 27 Aug. 161/2 In Marathi *muramurā*=muttering, grumbling... seems to be a prakritised form of the Sanskrit *murmura*, which in Pali would become *muramurā* or *murmura*.

Praline (prā-lin), **prawlin** (prō-lin). Chiefly U.S. Also 9 prawleen, prawling, praelin, praleen. [*a. f. praline*, f. the name of Marshal Duplessis-Praslin (1598-1675), by whose cook the confection was invented.] A confection made by browning almonds or nuts in boiling sugar; also transferred to various other preparations: see *quots*. 1809, 1883, 1893.

1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Almond*. Almonds fry'd, or Prawlins, a Dish prepar'd by taking a Pound of the best Jordan Almonds... boil them to a Candy (in a syrup of loaf-sugar), constantly stirring till they are dry; Put the Almonds again into the preserving Pan, and set them on a slow Fire, till some of their Oil comes from 'em into the Bottom of the Pan. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 265. I left our fort on Beaver Lake, provided with dried meat, frozen fish, and a small quantity of praline, made of roasted maize, rendered palatable with sugar. 1833 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 159/1 Orange Prawling. -Take 4 or 5 China oranges, and cut off the peel in quarters. Have about a pint of clarified sugar boiling on the fire. Put in the pieces of peel [etc.]. 1893 MARY A. OWEN *Old Rabbit*, etc. iii. 39 It was the fragrance of prawleens, that compound of New Orleans molasses, brown sugar, chocolate, and butter. 1901 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Crisis* I. xii. He did Miss Eugénie the honour to eat one of her prawleens.

† **Pralle**, *app. var. prole*, *PROWL v*.

|| **Prām** 1, **prāam** (prām). Also 8-9 prahm, prāme, 9 prahme, prāum [*Dn. prāam*, MDu. *prāam*, *prāme*, OFris. *prām*, Fris. *prāme*, MLG. *LG. prām*, *prāme*; so MHG. *prām*, G. *prāhm-e*, ON. *prām*, Da. *prām*, Norw. *prāam*, Sw. *prām*, also *f. prāme*, all from Slav., cf. Oslav. *prām*, Pol. *prām*, cognate with OHG. *farm*, freight-boat,

ferry: f. root *par-*, *per-*, *por-*: see *FARE v*.] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used especially in the Baltic and the Netherlands for shipping cargo, etc.

[1390-5 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 42 Et pro portagio dictorum piscium ad les prames, v. cot [at Danang].] 1548 [see d]. 1634 SIR T. HARRBERT *Trav* 105 Some long, deepe prams, sowed together with hempe and cord (but vupitch or callet). In these the Muscovian Merchants saile downe Volga, ouer the Caspian Sea. 1643 *Declar Commons Rebell* 171. 49 [They] took a Scottish Barke and a Dover barke, and a Fram or Hute, and a Catch. 1722 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5050/2 Danish Prams, or Flat-bottom'd Boats. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 251 The bason where the prames and flat-bottom boats lie. 1807 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 218 Three English prams had also arrived. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 899 The cargo was unloaded into prams or lighters belonging to the [Russian] government. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 114. The word 'vessel' shall include ship, lighter, keel, barge, pram, boat, raft.

b. A large flat-bottomed boat mounted with guns and used as a floating battery.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5340, 4 Frames or large Flat-bottomed Boats, one of which is to carry 20 Guns. 1761 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/2 There is a kind of warlike vessel called a prame equipping in different French ports. Each has two decks, they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a ketch. 1833 MARYAT *P. Simple* lviii. One of the prams mounted ten guns, and the other eight. 1845 GRESLEY *Pranks's First Trip* 166 A large sort of gun-boats, called Prams, which were flat and wide, with three keels and three masts.

c. As name of a ship's boat.

1860 READE *8th Commandm* 338 His work runs into the port of amulation quicker than prate can launch pram to attack it. 1894 *Times* 25 Nov. 7/5 A small boat, known as a 'pram', was seen to be launched. The mate states that the captain ordered the boat out to row to the shore.

d. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *pram bow*, *brig*, *ship*.

1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* XX. (Jam). For the prame [in Jam prame] hyr havand their gudis to the schip. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 278 (Ordinance of Stockholm) Disbursements and Charges. Pilotage, Anchorage, Beaconage, Prams or Lighter-piles [etc.]. 1804 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 558/1 That part of the enemy's flotilla, consisting of two prams bearing the flag of chief of division and both under French colours. 1849 W. R. O'BRYEN *Naval Bag* 123/1/2 An armed cutter, a pram-boat, and a gun vessel.

Prām 2 (prām) *vulgar* or *colloq* [See sense 1.]

1. A shortened form of PERAMBULATOR 3.

1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 423/2 Another favourite custom of nurses is to walk two or three abreast, chattering and laughing as they push their 'prams'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 2/1 The Pram and the Baby. *Mod. Advt.* Some Second-hand Prams to be cleared Cheap.

2. A milkman's hand-cart for delivering milk.

1897 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 12/6 Milkman seeks Work Milking Cows, or with a pram. 1902 *Westm. G.* 8 Oct. 8/2 Dairy Show. Accessories from churns and separators to milk 'prams'.

Prannian (præ-mniān), *a. Gr* and *Rom Antig* [*f. L. Prannium* (*vinum*), Gr. Πράννιον (*olvos*) + *-AN*]. In *Prannian wine*, a wine from the neighbourhood of Smyrna. Also allusively.

1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 412 The Prannian wine (which the same Homer hath so highly commended) continues yet in credit and holds the name still. It comes from a vineyard in the country about Smyrna neere to the temple of Cybele. 1830 *tr. Aristoph.* *Knights* 57 Off, off with the cup, in the name of the Prannian God! 1863 *Ruskin Wks.* (1872) II. 90 Prannian wine, cheese, and flour.

Pran, *obs.* form of PRAWN.

France (pruns), *sb* [*f. PRANCE v*] The act of prancing; a prancing movement or walk.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 182 ¶ 11 A lady whom by the jolting prance of her gait, he guessed to have lately buried some prosperous citizen. 1796 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1800) 307 Ethelberta swept along the pavement and down the street in a turbulent prance. 1904 J. G. LORIMER *Selwyned Merch. Lett.* to Son 243 I'm... as full of prance as a spotted circus horse.

† b. A trip, a jaunt. *Obs. non-use.*

1803 DIBDIN *Nongtongpaw* I. xi. John Bull for pastime took a prance, some time ago, to peep at France.

France (pions), *v*. Also 4-8 prounce, 5 prawnce, prawnce, 5-9 prawnce. [Appears c 1375: origin obscure: see *Notes* below.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: 'To spring and bound in high mettle' (J.); to rise by springing from the hind legs, either spontaneously in gaiety, excitement, or impatience, or at the rider's will, to move by a succession of such springs. Rarely, and more vaguely, of other animals.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 221 Than penkethe he bough I prance all by-fornt First yn pe tray, ful fat and newe shorn, Yet am I but an hors. 1398 *Devise Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iv. (1495) 752 A lombe led to pasture after to death, he grutchyth not nor prawnchynt nor is he obedyent and meke. c 1440 *Lords Hors. Shape*, & G. 344 The Goos may gale, the hors may prike & prounce. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* at Hates in herdis. Fransand and prawnceand, be par and be pair. c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Drdo & Aenes* I. 783 Whil Phoebus' steeds about the Poles do prounce. c 1639 WORTON *Poems* in *Relig.* (1651) 532 Here's no fantastick Mask, nor dance, But of our Kidx, that frisk and prance. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr. I have a little white favourite [horse] he prances under me with so much fire. 1870 BRYANT *Thad* I. vi. 208 As when some courser. Prances o'er the plain in joy of heart.

b. *trans*. (with reference to sense 3b).

1858 MORRIS *Eve of Crecy* Poems 168 Look you, my horse is good to prance A right fair measure in this war dance

c. *trans*. To cause (a horse) to prance.

1530 PALSGR. 664/1. I prounce an horse, I make hym fetche gamboldes and to flynge, *je pounbondys*. 1509 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 509 He and those that went with him coursed their horses, prancing them to and fro. 1611 COLEGE, *Pourbondir* to manage, or prounce a horse, to make him leape, or bound. 1790 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 119 He was provoked to see Brancan vault and prounce his Horse about the Field, as if he were certain of his Conquest. 1806 *Surr Winter in Lond* III. 209 The marquis of Hartley and lord Barton pranced their nags, each with two grooms behind them, close up to the landau.

2. *intr.* Of a person. 'To ride (or drive) with the horse prancing; 'to ride gallantly and ostentatiously' (J.); to ride gaily, proudly, or insolently. Also *† to prance it* (*obs.*)

1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 47 Wherof this man was wonder glad, And goth to pike and prance aboute. c 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII. 33 b. Then vp pranced the Burgoyons and folowed the chace. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 259 The Gentry delight much in great horses, whereupon they prounce continually through the streets. 1644 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. 1. 351 So make him my white jennet when I prance it After the Black Knight's litter. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 367 Lake Troops of Amazons, the Female Band France round their Cars. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 7 Proud Cumberland prances, insulting the slain, And their hoof-beaten bosoms are trod to the plain. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xvii. His Majesty prancing in person at the head of them all.

3. *intr.* 'To move in a warlike or showy manner' (J.); to move or walk in a manner suggestive of a prancing horse, or (more generally) in an elated or arrogant manner, to swagger. Also *fig*.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3400 They stond in altincacune & styff in poynt to prounce To depart your goodis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aenes* v. 8 Iik one of thaim, furth pransand lyke a lard. 1570 LEVINGS *Manly* 21/18 To prounce, *exultare*. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI.* II. 1. 24 How well resembles it the pume of Youth, Trimm'd like a Yonke, prouncing to his Loue? c 1641 *Downfall of Pretended Dwa Authority of Hierarchy* 11 How they pierck and prance it, above all Nobilitie and Gentry. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) V. 60 She bid the servant tell Lord G. that she desired his company. Lord G. was [i.e. had] pranced out. c 1784 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1810) II. 68 Note, Sir, if a man has a mind to prance, he must study at Christ-Church and All-Souls. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xvi. Rawdon... pranced off to engage lodgings with all the impetuosity of love.

b. *intr.* To dance, gambol, caper. Now *colloq*.

c 1450 *Manly* 91 in *Macro Plays* 4 Yf ye wyll, ser, my brother wyll make yow to prawnce. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 47 He tunes his win'some reed, The wee things loup and prance. 1817 *Linton Green* ix. 93 Whist they touzle, loup, and prance, The carles took their gill. c 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi. 315 Two or more figures in uncouth mask... prance about in the circle to the sound of music.

4. *trans*. To drive or frighten by prancing.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 4 May 281/1 Who thinks he has nothing to do but to put on a laced jacket and go prancing his enemies into a fit.

Hence **Prancing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1412-20 *Lynd Chron* *Tray* III. xxii (MS Digby 230) If. 106 b/1 Furious neyng of many stede, Praun-ynge of hors vp on ouer side. 1524 HULOT, Praunsynge hoises, *exussores equi*. c 1560 *Heart's ease* 40 in T. Rychardes *Musgonius* II. Our minds to please and live at ease, And sometimes to use prawnsynge. 1611 *Bible Judg* v. 22 - *Nahum* III. 2 The noise of a whip and of the prawning horses [1885 *R. V.*] and prawning horses. 1635 QUARLES *Enbl* III. 11. 22 If the fool unstride His prawning stallion, thou may'st up and ride. c 1732 GAY (J). Now rule thy prawning steeds, lac'd charioter. 1740 C. PITT *Bened* xii. 465 Shook by the prawnings of the thund'ring horse. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Cow-Coll* *Man* xxii (1876) 278 The type of the reverse is the Dioscuri on prancing horses.

[*Note.* The phonology and spelling of *prawnce*, *prance*, *prawnce*, *prance*, suggest French origin, but no corresponding or allied word is recorded in French. Danish dialects have *prawnce*, *prawnce* (N. Jutland), 'to go in a stately, proud fashion'; with an adj. *prawnce*, *prawnce* 'spirited, proud, said of a horse' (Fejlberg), whence a vb. *prawnce*; other dialects have *prawnce*, etc. in similar senses. These resemble the Eng. word, but their age and history are unknown. Less likely to be connected are Bav. dial. *prawnen*, *prawnen* to make compliments, assume airs, *prawnen* assumption of airs, affected behaviour, and Swiss dial. *sprawnen* to strut. Cf. also the later PRANK 2, the identity of sense of which is remarkable, since it is difficult to equate the forms. see the *Note* there.]

Prancer (præ-nær). [*f. PRANCE v. + -ER* 1]

One who or that which prances.

1. a. *Thieves' cant* and *slang*. A horse.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1860) 42 A Prigger of Prancers be horse stealers, for to priggie signifieth in their language to steal, and a Prancer is a horse. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. ii. Higgen hath pigg'd the prancers in his days. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Prancer*, a Horse. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxiii. I would have thought little to have prigg'd a prancer from the next common.

b. in general use. A mettled or prancing horse; a steed. Also *fig*.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom* *Abined* (Percy Soc.) 19 Where stands this prawnier, in what inn or stable? 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 15 'This prawnier', said Opimion, 'hath bene a wilde colt, and leaped thorough many honest men's gates in his days'. 1644 *Evelyn Diary* 23 Nov. Then the Captaine of the Castle of St Angelo upon a brave prancer. 1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scrabblemania* 151 Thus corporal's guard I've reviewed on their prancers. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launcelot & Q. Guinevere* 33 She whose elfin prancer springs By night to eury warblings.

† 2. *Old slang*. A mounted robber, a highwayman. (According to Farmer, A horse-thief.) *Obs*.

c 1600 DAY *Begg* *Bednall* Gr. I. iii. (1882) 21 He wo'd be your prigger, your prancer, your high-lawyer. 1673 R.

HLAD *Canting Acad.* 192 The fifteenth a Prance, whose courage is small, If they catch him horse-coursing he's noozed for al

3. a. A rider on a prancing horse, *slang*, a cavalry officer b. One who capers or dances
1860 J. NICHOLSON *Kilnwardie*, etc. (1895) 131 (E.D.D.) My legs, but he's a prancer. Ye ne'er saw sic a dancer
a 1863 THACKERAY *White Squall* 120 A Prussian captain of Lancers (Those tight laced, whiskered prancers) 1873
Slang Dict. Prancer, in modern slang an officer of cavalry

Pranck(e), obs form of PRANK

† Prancoome. *Obs rare*—1. [f. PRANK sb.²; see PRINCOOME (-PRANCUM).] ? Prank, freak.

1875 Gamm. *Gurion* 1. ii. Auy, Gogs hart, I duist haue layd my cap to a crowne Chawdold lerne of some prancome, as some as ich came to town.

Prandial (prændiəl), a. affected or jocosse. [f. L. *prandium* a late breakfast, luncheon + -AL] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

1820 [see POSI PRANDIAL] 1821-30 L.D. COCKBURN *Memo* 36 Every glass during dinner required to be dedicated to the health of some one. This prandial nuisance was horrible.
1851 J. HARRIS in Macfarlane *Memo* 1 Archer vi (1867) 147, I should not accept your prandial invitation 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 1897/2 Expenses legal, medical, funeral and prandial

Hence Prandially adv., in connexion with dinner.

1837 *Phaver's Mag.* XV. 575 Any such social outrage if prandially inflicted, is about as justifiable as proceeding 1895 A. SIDDART *Blackie* xii. 307 Their communion, bodily and prandially, was in one of the Prince's Street hotels.

† Prandicle. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *prandiculum*, dim. of *prandium* luncheon.]

1866 BLOUNT *Glossary*, Prandicle, a breakfast, a little dinner, a small pittance or repast. 1868 in PIERCE.

Prane, Prang, obs. ff. PRANK, PRONG.

† Prangle, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [Frequentative from O.Tent. vbl. stem *prang- to press, squeeze, whence Goth. (ana-)pragan to oppress, Du., LG. prangen to pinch, etc., Du. *pijnger* a barnacle for a horse see -in 3.] *trans.* To press tightly, pinch c 1300 *Howeloh* 639 And for keuel at be laste, pat in my mouth was just faste, y was beprwith so harde piangled, pat I was beprwith ney strangled

† Prank, sb.¹ *Obs. rare*. [Goes with PRANK v.¹; see also PRANK sb.²] A pleat, a fold.

c 1440 *Prank. Parv.* 411/2 Prank, of pranking, *plia*, *placatus*.

Prank (prænk), sb.² Also 6 pranke, 6-7 pranke(e), 6-8 pranke. [Origin unascertained. Goes with PRANK v.², both appearing c 1525.]

Some would connect the vb. and sb. with PRANK v.¹, and the cognate words there mentioned, taking a 'trick' as 'an act done to show off'; but this does not appear to be supported by the early use. Others would take it as a fig. application of PRANK sb.¹ fold, pleat, comparing the fig. sense of 'winkle', but the evidence is not sufficient to substantiate the suggestion.

A trick; a frolic. + a. In early use, a trick of malicious or mischievous nature; a trick or action deserving of reprobation; a deed of wickedness; sometimes rendering L. *scelus* or *facinus*. *Obs.* a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scuttes* 150 Your pryde was penyth to play such pranky. 1530 PALMER 658 He wyll playe me a pranke, if me *ponera dune braccile*. 1532 MORI *Confut. Indute* Wks 665/2 Now hath it bene an old pranke of heretykes, to vse that fashon of malycyouse corruptyunge the bookes of the holye scripture. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 182 Temperour whom his grace knoweth, more to regarde his honour and profit then to Imagyn and Consent to so an unreasonable shamefull & dishonourable pranke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* iv. 1 in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 230 Mother, by such a pranke the matter will be worse 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xvix. 811 At length they played these pranks [*facinus* a *foecunus*].. of malice unto them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 2 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Eze* vi. 6 Infamous.. for many lewd pranks (as that he killed his brother, and then his own wister). 1727 DE FOE *Syn. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 80 This was not the first of his pranks, which he [the Devil] played upon mankind after the flood 1737 WILSON *Josephus*, *Hist.* iv. iii. § 5 They grew the more insolent upon this bold pranke

† b. A trick of magic, conjuring, or the like; in early times to deceive, later to surprise or amuse.

1555 J. HARRIS in Bonner *Honitiles* 40 Those pranks played by Simon Magus. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 Either juggling or Maguall pranks, practised by the Samed-Contourours or Priests. 1690 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 60 Like those priests of Bel, whose pranks Daniel found out 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 329 He had the honor of playing his pranks before the whole court 1840 HOOD *Kilnwardie*, *Pedigree* viii. Golden bees, by alchemical prank, Gather'd gold instead of honey.

c. A trick of a frolicsome nature, or one intended to make sport; a mad frolic; a practical joke.

1596 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 282 Who in all his purposes and practises, playeth pranks of puerility and childishness 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merry when Gossips meete* 18 But Lord the pranks that we mad-wenchers playde. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hoses* xvi. (1652) 412 Tell tales of the pranks of your younger dayes. a 1713 T. ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 5 Often playing one wagish Prank or other among my fellow scholars. 1844 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 319 See the child.. with his thousand pretty pranks, commanded by every sight and sound. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 550 The pranks are not those of healthy schoolboys.

d. Said of capricious or frolicsome actions or movements of animals, and fig. of erratic actions of machines.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 138 We appeal to observation, whether all the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and capricious quite contrary to their proper structures and the designs of the artificers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 117 ¶ 5 The Cat is reported to have played several Pranks above the Capacity of an ordinary Cat. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 52 [The dog] Then barks for joy Headless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl Moves right toward the mark.

Prank, sb.³ *rare* [f. PRANK v.³] Prancing, capering

1844 Mrs BROWNING *To Flush* iv, Full of plank and cuiveting.

† Prank, a. *Obs.* [Related to PRANK v.⁴ and MLG. *prank* sb., pomp, display] Smartly, showily, or gaily dressed.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* Bij, Ah pretie prank pamel, the Cousheen and Booke, Whereon he shoulde reade and kneele, are present here looke 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold Myrr* (Chetham Soc) 58 Their children as I sayd, so prank in pride. 1607 *Lingua* iv. vii. 11 v, If I doe not seeme planker nowe, then I did in those dayes, He be hang'd 1613 BRATHWAT *Staphado* (1878) 209 The 5 v plank, he scarce can stand on ground, Asking who'le sing with him Mal Divons, lound?

† Frank, v.¹ *Obs.* [Goes with PRANK sb.¹, both appearing c 1440 Origin unascertained. There is nothing similar in form and sense in the Teutonic or the Romanic langs.] *trans.* To fold, plait, pleat, arrange in pleats.

c 1440 *Prank. Parv.* 411/2 Prankyng, *placatus* a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rymyng* 69 Styched and pranked with pletes. 1530 PALMER 664/1, I pranke ones gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *ya mets les plus dune robe a poynt* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 14 Some pranke their iuffes; and others trimly dight their gay attyre.

b. fig. To arrange in proper order, put into order. 1576 W. ROW *Contn. Blas's Autobiog.* iv. (1848) 151 Matters being in great confusion, and no appearance of pranking of them

Hence † Franked *pl. a.*, folded, pleated, adorned with pleats; † Franking *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prank. Parv.* 411/2 Prankyng, as clothys, *placatus* 1607 Prankyng, *placatus* c 1460 *Tommye Myst.* xcv. 288 Of prankyng gownes & shuldres vp set, mos & slokys seywyd wyth in. 1576 Pranking [see b. above].

Frank, v.² *Obs. or dial.* [app. f. PRANK sb.²; the sb. and vb. appear together c 1525.] *intr.* To play pranks or tricks, formerly sometimes wicked or mischievous, now usually in frolic; to sport.

1530 PALMER 664/1, I prank with one, I use craftye and subtilly manner towards hym, *ya me subtilis*. c 1700 *Patch-Work* 1. 22 Did not Somausus and Melancion; Nay, Luther, though the Pope he prank'd on, Own him Head of the Church, ne'erless, And his Supremacy confes'd? 1826 HOCCE *Love's Jubilee* 33 The little rays of sun That prank with the dannaek vein of the cheek. 1887 WILCOCK *Rosely End* vii. 88 It formed a wholesome lesson to him not to prank w/ blue or red fire for a while again 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 456/2 A little wind, born in the gorge below, was pranking with the quaking asp leaves.

Frank, v.³ *Obs. or dial.* [Appears early in 16th c., origin obscure: see *Note* below.]

intr. = PRANCE v. (in various senses, esp with suggestion of display or arrogance); to caper; to dance. Also to *prank it*.

1510 *Hubl. Four Elements* E vj b, And I can fote it by and by etc., And I can pranke it properly. a 1529 SKELTON *Candido* Anglos 57 That donke ave. That plates and prankes. c 1550 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 117 And a mad we have at home, Alison Trip-and-go She ampereth, she pranketh, and jetteth without fail. 1567 GOLDING *Onid's Met* vi (1593) 136 Who.. With haughtie looke and stately gate went pranking vp and downe. 1570 L. VINN *Alphab.* 2125 To Franke, *exultare, gestire*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 1583/1 About a mile from the English campe were the Scots horsemen vene busie, pranking vp and downe 1824 HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* (Percy Soc) 76 His nag did kick and prank. 1870 *Daily News* 22 July, Plaud infants, who looked anything but fit for pranking it according to Offenbach.

Hence Franking *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Carnesche* i. 19 For alle your proude pranking, Your pryde may apayue. 1904 M. H. LEWIS *Queen's Quair* i. xii. 188 So the wilful lads has got her master! And a pranking rider for a bitter jade! [Note Frank has the appearance of a by form of the earlier vb. PRANCE, with which, to a great extent, it coincides in sense. But its form makes the relationship difficult, *prance* and *pranke* being app. possible as parallel forms only in words from French. On the other hand, it may possibly be related to Du. *pranken* in the sense 'strut, parade', and so have the same ultimate origin as PRANK v.¹, although the two appear to be quite distinct words in English.]

Frank (prænk), v.⁴ [Goes with PRANK a., both being radically cognate with Du. *prank* show, ostentation, finery, ornament, Ger. *pränke* pomp, parade, ostentation, MLG. *prank* pomp, display. (There is no corresp. sb. in Eng.) The vb. in Du. is *pranken* to show off, shine, strut, parade, in Ger. *pranken* to make a show or display, to 'show off'. Cf. also PRINK v.]

L. *trans.* To dress, or deck in a gay, bright, or showy manner; to decorate, *refl.* to deck oneself out, dress oneself up.

1546 BALD *Eng. Volaries* i (1560) 22 Pranked vp with Tabernacles and lightes. 1553 — *Vocacyon* Prel 4 b, Not pranked vp in pompe and pleasures 1590 LIVES *Euphrates* (Arb.) 433 As willing..as you are to pranke your selues in a lookinge Glasse. 1598 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 10 b,

She..spendshalf a day in pranking her selfe if she be inuited to any strange place. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* 1. (1682) 60 She..will be so pranked up on the Sundays..that one might easily mistake her for some noble Lady. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. 11, All the burghers of New-Amsterdam with their wives and daughters, pranked out in their best attire. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. 2, Women are fond..of pranking themselves continually in some new finery 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. x, The little village was plankt and rejuvenated.

b. fig. To dress up.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. 1. 23 They doe pranke them in Authorities Against all Noble sufferance. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 759 Obtunding false rules pranckt in reasons garb. 1742 COLLINS *Odes* xi. 15 Science, pranck'd in tissu'd vest

c. *transf.* To deck, adorn; to brighten or set out with colours; to spangle. In various constructions, e.g. to prank (the field) with flowers, to prank (the garden or field) as a flower.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. iv. 446 The least Flowr that pranks Our Garden borders on the Common banks *ibid.* 674 The Gardens prank them with their Flowr buds. 1652 BLINOWLS *Theoph.* xii. 1, When opal-colours prank the orient Tulips head 1748 THOMSON *East Tudd* i. ii, A season between June and May, Half pranked with spring, with summer half imbrowned. 1800 SHELLEY *Sensit Plant* i. 42 The stream whose inconstant bottom was pranked under boughs of embowering blossom With golden and green light. 1820 — *Question* iv, Broad flou-flowers, purple pranked with white 1880 L. WATLACE *Ben-Hur* 200 The ground was pranked with the brightest blooms.

† d. *pa. pple.* ? Set (like a gem).

(App an efficacious use, 'prankt' suggesting ideas of bespangled, begemmed.)

1817 SIM LIT *Rev Islam* ix. i, Poplars..whose shade did cover The waving stars, pranked in the waters blue 1821 — *Hellas* 1049 Around mountains and islands in violably Frankt on the sapphir sea

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show oneself off, make ostentatious show or display. Also to *prank it*.

1567 GOLDING *Onid's Met* vii. Piv, Yet would I make it [a tree] eie I go To kisse the cloyers with her top that pranks with branches so. 1592 GUENE *Upsi Courtier* G j, Hee shall not want silkes, satins, velvets, to pranke abroad in his pomp. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* iv. vii, That iuffe of pride. Is the same With that, which the vnclidean buds, in seentye-seuen, Were seene to pranke it with, on diuers costs. 1649 *W. Warr. Jac. Beem* xvi. 15 Wherewith I have not hitherto proudly pranked and vaunted. 1844 Mrs BROWNING *Romanist of Page* ix, Or, speak the fair, or prank she gay, She is no lady of mine. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Obermann once more* i, White houses prank where once were huts.

Franked, *pl. a.*, folded, pleated [see PRANK v.¹]

Franked, pranked, *pl. a.* 2 [f. PRANK v.⁴] Decked, dressed up; decorated, bedecked.

c 1550 *Fryde & Abuse of Women* xvii. in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 237 For there are some pranked gossips every where, Able to pylly a whole countrie. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* ix. xlviii. (1612) 219 Good God, how formally, pranked, and peart became I in a time. c 1620 *Women Saints* 92 Modwene forooke the world, and all the gaye shewes and pranked profers thereof 1877 LANIER *Florida Sunday* 65 Grays, whites and reds of pranked woodpeckers.

† See also PRANK v.⁴ 1 d.

Pranker. [f. PRANK v.³ + -ER 1.]

1. = PRANCER. + a. *Thieues cant.* A horse (*obs*). b. A dancer.

1591 GRILANI *Art Conny Catch.* ii. (1592) 4 They..doe take an especial view, where prankers or horses be 1621 BURTON *Inst. Met.* iii. vi. 111 (1657) 563 If she be a noted reueller, a gadder, a singer, a pranker or dancer, then take heed of her. 1886 G. H. BOURNEMAN in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24 One of the most abandoned of the prankers and myself. were tempted by cool shades of the fragrant wood to wander off

† 2. *pl.* Prancing action (as of a horse) *Obs.*

1636 SAMSON *Pow breakers* v. l. iij, Have I practi'd my Reines, my Carre'es, my Prankers, my Ambles, my false Trotts, my smooth Ambles, and Canterbury Paces, and shall Master Maynorque me besides the hobby-Horse?

Frankful, a. [f. PRANK sb.² + -FUL] Full of pranks; mischievous, tricky; frolicsome. Hence Frankfulness.

1824 GALT *Rollston* I. ii. 128 The prankful boy goading it with a stick, the charger reared so suddenly that the rider was unseated 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 715 Rather wounding by an unbounded frankfulness, than by a wish to inflict pain. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 36 Frankful squirrels, nibbling at the rind.

Franking, *vbl. sb.* 1, folding: see PRANK v.¹

Franking, *vbl. sb.* 2, prancing: see PRANK v.³

Franking (præ'ŋkin), *vbl. sb.* 3 [f. PRANK v.⁴ + -ING 1.] The action of PRANK v.⁴; decking, dressing up, 'titivating', 'making up'.

1820 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Affinment*, pranking 1894 T. B. LA PRANDE *Fr. Acad* ii. 77 In all then paintings and prankings they lift vp themselves against nature. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 56 The nightly and nightlong pranking and prunning vp of old withered faces. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist* vi. (1666) 98 Her prankings and adornings in the splendour of their Altars, and Churches, and Copes.

† Frankingly, *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. *pranking*, pr. pple. of PRANK v.⁴ + -LY 2.] In a pranking or ostentatious manner, showily.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xv. 43 He, his wife, and her daughter fared daintily, and went pranking in apparel

Frankish, a. [f. PRANK sb.² + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a prank, inclined to pranks

1827 HOOD *Mids. Fancies* lxxxix, My partner dear in many a prankish deed. 1868 HOLME *Lec. B. Godfrey*

xxxviii. She had quite dropt her prankish air. 1887 Mrs. HAWLEY in *Pull Mall G.* 1 Nov. 1/2 Stories concerning mischievous and prankish children.

Hence **Prankishly** *adv.* in a prankish manner, by way of a prank; **Prankishness**, trickiness, frolicsomeness; addiction to pranks.

1881 W. M. ROSSSETTI in *Art Jral* 262/2 The insolent prankishness of his age. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* I iv. 184 She had prankishly avoided him. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 1891 If parents do not... have to trace prankishness and mischievousness, to the same exemplars. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 1/3 If he were a very young man we might be indulgent to this prankishness.

Frankie (præ'jk'l), *v.* Now *dial.* [dim. or freq. of PRANK *v.* 3. - *LEE* 3.] *intr.* To prance lightly, to move in a capering way.

a 1777 PARNELL *Fairy Tale* vii. He sees a [fairy] train profusely gay come pranking o'er the place. 1829 W. IRVING *Comp. Granada* I. xii. 112 The pranking army of highmetted warriors issued from the ancient gates. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (I. of Wight), *Frankie*, to prance.

Franksome (præ'jksəm), *a.* [f. PRANK *sb.* 2 + -some.] Addicted to pranks; prankish, frolicsome. 1810 in *Spirit Pub. Jral.* XIV 148 To swell her brazen store. With one such franksome, titting booby more. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiv (Orig. Draft). And often would his franksome prate engage Child Harold's ear. 1876 W. H. MASON in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV 452 Some pranksome imp... has turned off the hot water.

Hence **Franksomeness**.

1899 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/3 The monkey-like pranksomeness of the merry, mischievous race.

Franky, *a rare* [f. PRANK *sb.* 2 + -y.] Given to or full of pranks.

a 1553 UDALL *Reyter D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 47 So, that is somewhat like, but prankie cote, nay when, That is a lustie brute, handes vnder your side man. 1828 *Blackm. Mag.* XXXIII 10 The strangest and most curious pranky little beings that ever were born. 1865 *Pull Mall G.* 16 Sept. 6/1 Merely a demonstration of pranky lawlessness.

Frangue, obs. form of PRANK *sb.* 2.

† **Fransawue**, obs. rare. 1. [? Some kind of deriv. of PRANCE *v.* 1.] (?) Prancing, showing off.

c 1460 *Towneley Mgt.* xxx. 561 They were sturdy and hawte. Yourre pride and youre pransawue, What will it gawne? Ye tolde ik mans defawte and forgate youre awne.

† **Fransorous**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *fransorū* *s.* pertaining to breakfast (f. *frandere* to breakfast) + -ous.]

1865 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Fransorous*, of or belonging, or serving for dinner.

Frace, variant of PROA.

Frace (præ'z), *Min.* [a. F. *frase*, ad L. *prasius* (Plin.) (formerly used in Eng.), a. Gr. *πράσιος* leek-green, f. *πράσιν* leek.] A cryptocrystalline or crystalline variety of translucent quartz, of a leek-green colour.

a. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), *Prasius* is a grene stone as leke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 619 As touching grene stones... we reckon one of a Porret colour, which we cal Prasius. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr.* 218 *Prasius*, is so called from an Herb of its own Name. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 249 *Prasium* seems to consist of a mixture of quartz, and shorlaccous actinolite.

B. 1788 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* (ed. 2) I. 144 As to the prase, its name... shows it to be of a greenish-blue colour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 82 note, False emeralds, or prases. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 194 Quartz Cryptocrystalline Varieties 4. *Frace*. Translucent and dull leek-green. Always regarded as a stone of little value. The name is also given to crystalline quartz of the same color.

Frace, obs. form of PRAISE.

Praseolite (præ'zilit), *Min.* [ad Sw. *praseolit* (Erdmann 1840), irreg. f. Gr. *πράσινον* or *πράσιον* (see PRASE) + -lite.] An altered form of iolite.

1864-71 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 320 Hydrous Dichroite. *Praseolite* from Bråkke in Norway. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 301 The alteration of iolite takes place so readily that the mineral is most commonly found in an altered state as hydrous iolite, pinite, gigantolite, praseolite, apasolite.

Prasiform, *a. Min. rare*. [f. as PRASE + -[i]FORM.] Resembling prase.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 302 *Prasiform* Porphyry of Karsten.

Prasolite see *praseolite* (s. v. PRASEO-).

Prasine (præ'zin), *sb* and *a.* Also *prasyne*, 6 *prasne*. [ad late L. *prasina* green chalk, fem. of L. *prasinus* adj. (Plin.), a. Gr. *πράσινος* leek-green, *λίθος* np. leek-green stone, an emerald or other green stone: cf. F. *prasine*, adj. (*pierre prasine* leek-green stone), and in later F. *sb* fem. a green earth used as a pigment.]

A. *sb.* A green-coloured mineral: + (a) an earth, green chalk, or verdigris; + (b) a precious stone, sometimes app the emerald; (c) now a synonym of pseudo-malachite (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

[c 625 ISIDORE *Orig.* XIX. xvii. § 9 *Prasine*, creta viridis, etsi in aliquibus terris promiscue generetur, optima tamen in Libya Cyrenensi.]

[c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Smaragde, lugre, and prassune.] 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), *Prasyn* creta is grene [*Prasina creta est viridis*] & perof is colore made grene as leke. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. xlviii (1495) 92 b/2 The partye (of the sayde chyrche) wythout forthe on the syde of the South was of the colour semblable or lyke to a precyous stone namyd Prasyne. 1555 W. WATSEMAN *Fardle Facians* I. iv. 43 Precious stones called the Jacinthe, and the Prasine.

B. *adj.* Leek-like; leek-green in colour *rare*.

Prasine stone = A. (b).

1528 PAVINI *Salerno's Regim.* b iv. b. One is called culer prasine, lyke the colour of y^e herbe called prasyne. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trew* (1677) 351 All sorts of Stones and Mines of Gold e're while are found there, with the choicest Prasine-stone. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII 40 The curious prasine peduncle is covered with numerous flowers.

Prasinous, *a.* [f. L. *prasīnus* (see prec.) + -ous.] = prec. B.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 281 *Prasinous*. The colour of the leaves of leeks or onions.

|| **Praskeen** (præsk'ēn) *Ir.* [a. Ir. *prascāin* apron.] An apron, esp a large coarse apron.

1843 W. CARLETON *Traits* I. 24 A wooden dish, comfortably covered with a clane praskeen on the well-swept hearth-stone. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 396 Their own servants gave the same reason for wearing no caps or praskeens.

Praso, repr. Gr. *πράσινον* leek, an element in technical words. **Prasochrome** (præ'zokhrōm) [CHROME], a dull-green incrustation on chromic iron, prob. calcite coloured by oxide of chromium (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). + **Prasocoride** *Obs.*

[Gr. *πρασόκορις*, -ιδ-, a grub which destroys leeks. **Prasolite** (præ'zolit) (Dana) (*erron* *prasilite*)

[LITE], a leek-green fibrous mineral, probably a variant of chlorite (Chester). **Prasophagous** *a.*

[Gr. *-φαγος* eating], eating leeks; hence **Prasophagy**.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 953 The Grek seith that a beest, *prasocoride [v. r. prasocoride] the garth ennoyth myche.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Feb. I should not have been *prasophagus if I had had the chance. *Id.* *Prasophagy is... for a time a very cheap form of diet.

Prasoid (præ'zoid), *a.* [ad L. *prasoides*, a. Gr. *πρασόειδης* leek-green.] Resembling prase.

1849 *DANA Geol.* xvii (1850) 632 We may distinguish it as prasoid rock. 1858 in *Mayne Expos. Lea.*

Prast, variant of PREST *a. Obs.*

Prat (præt), *sb* 1 and *a.* Now only *Sc* Forms. 1 *prætt*, 1-3 *præt*, 3 (9 *Sc.*) *præt*, 5 (6 *Sc.*)

pratte, 6-9 *Sc.* *pratt*, 7- *Sc.* *pratt*. [OE. *prætt* guile, a trick. of MDu *part*, Du *part* crafty

trick, prank; also MDu, Flem. *perte*, Du, EFris, LG. *pret*, ON. *prettr*, Norw. *pretta* a roguish trick,

etc. Ulterior origin obscure. See also PRETTY *a.* It is remarkable that, with the exception of the instances in Layamon (which seem to be attrib. or in comb., but may be adj.), the word does not appear between OE. times and 1478.]

A. *sb* A trick; a piece of trickery or fraud, a prank, a frolic.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlii (Z) 257 *Astū*, *præt*. c 1000 *Agg. Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 424 [*Contra mille nocendi artes*], ongean þusendfealde denigende *prattas* a 1023 *WILLIAMSON Hom.* xlviii (Napier) 245 *Woge* domas and *prattas*. c 1205 LAY 81 *Elene*, þa Paris Alviandre mid *pret* wrenche biwon. *Id.* 5302 [Hi] *Bohten* bi pechen *Behn* mid heore *præt* wrenchen. 1478 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 234 If any suche *præt* scholde be labory d, it is I hope in bettr case. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL. 81 *Prattas* arretit policy and perellus pauks. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 338 *marg*, Punnet for the perre and pernicious *pratt* thay playd to than Bishop. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 18 When first this *prat* [of burying in Kirks] came in practice. 1785 FORBES *Domitile Defos* d 33 Your *prats* [ed 1780 *prank*], she says, are now found out. 1812 CHALMERS in *Hanna Life* (1840) I. v. 293 Of all the *prats* I ever played, none was ever carried on more gracefully. 1812 *Scotsman* 29 (Jam.) The bits o' *prats*, by quhilk they imigle the public to buy their beuks.

B. *adj.* Cunning, astute.

1a 1300 *De Gestis Herwardi* in Michel *Chron. Anglo-Norm.* II. 51 Lefivinus *Prat* [id est] Astutus. c 1200 ORMIN 665a Niss he noht biinderzæp ne *pratt* To follienn ille wille.

Prat, *sb* 2 *Rogues' Cant.* [Origin unknown.] Usually in pl. The buttocks.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1860) 82 *Prat*, a buttocke. 1641 BROMIE *Jov. Crux* II. Wks 1873 III. 301 First set me down here on both my *Prats*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* *Pratt*, Buttocks. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap. Bk.* III. 484 To drive myself square across the way, and despatch the horses back upon their *prats*, setting the coachman and the post-boys yelling in a terrified hubbub.

† **Prat**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [app. f. PRAT *sb.* 1, but cf. PRAT *v.*] *intr.* To practise tricks. Hence † **Pratting** *vbl.* *sb.* trickery, and *pratt*, *a.* tricky, juggling.

1570 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxii. 31 Quibus strenth and force consistis in *pratt*ing word, With Septentus sung, under simplicitie. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I 239 The Bischoppes herat offended, said, 'What *pratt*ing is this? Lett his accusatioun be redd.' [Perhaps this is *pratt*ing.]

† **Pratchant**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *prachant*, 9 *dial.* *prajant*. [Origin unascertained.] Conceited, forward, swaggering.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Chir. Surg.* xvi, A Doctour might suppose me to be so *pratchant* and high-minded [as] that I sought to aequall my selfe with him. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 433 Tymes was a Curate or deacon, but so *pratchant* and malepart, as he ouerwent the minister in his forwardnes of answering. 1625 USSHER *Answer* *Jesus* 72 Where a *pratchant* deacon, called Epiphanus, confidently avoucheth, that [etc.]. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* *Prachant*, swagging; conceited.

Pratal (præ'tāl), *a. Bot. rare*. [f. L. *pratium* a meadow + -tal.] Growing in meadows.

1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud.* 183 To designate the different kinds of locality we may employ a series of

adjectives such as sylvestral, pratā, paschal, encetal. 1883 A. FRYER in *Jrnl. Bot., Brit. & For.* 375 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Paschal and Pratā plants.

Prate (præt), *sb* [f. PRATE *v.* Cf. MDu. (c 1375), WFRis *præt*, Du., LG., NFRis *præt*, EFris *prāt*, Da., Swed. *prat* talk, tattle, rumour.]

The act or action of prating; talk; now esp idle, profitless, or irrelevant talk, chatter, prattle.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famiye of Loue, Heret.* *Affirm* b i j b. Have not much *prate* or disputation with straungeis. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch* Wks (Grosart) XI. 98 [He] began to hold the fellow in *prate*, and to question whose man hee was. 1601 ? MARSHON *Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 27 The common food of *prate* 'what newes at court?'. 1704 S. FUACR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1871) I. 90 'Hold you *prate*, Sirrah' said he 'you are an impudent Rogue'.

1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* 142 How should I, alas! relate The sum of all their senseless *prate*? 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel the Wid.* II (1869) 163 On I would go with my *prate* about my passion, my wrongs, and despair.

Prate (præt), *v.* Also 6 *prate*, *Sc.* *prat* (t) [Not found before 15th c. = MDu. *praten* (c 1400), *praten*, Du., *praten*, WFRis *praten*, *praten*, *proten*, EFris. *proten*, MLG., LG. *praten*, *proten*; thence also MHG. *braten*, *braden*, Icel., Norw., MSwed., Swed. *prata*, Da. *prate*, to talk, chatter, prate. Not known in the earlier stage of the langs.; perh. a later onomatopoeic formation.]

1. *intr.* To talk, to chatter usually dyslogistic, implying speaking much or long to little purpose; formerly also to speak insolently, boastfully, or officiously, to tell tales, blab.

c 1420 [implied in PRATER] c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Peiry Soc.) 155 He may wel grucche and with his tounge *prate*. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 62 (1877) 77 I mervayle, syr Herald, how you dare so untruly *prate* against your soveraygne lord the kyng of England. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chaucer's Wks* (1892) 53 [He] *prattit* prouidie, wantyng yat his pen shold be worth ten thousand men. 1582 J. BELL *Haddons Answer* *Ovor* 42b, You *prate* hard, yet you prove nought. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* II. 1. 58 Thy very stones *prate* of my whereabout. 1616 R. C. *Tines's Whistle* III. 92 They will *prate* till they tire all men in their idle chait. 1723 BECKETLY *Guardian* No. 3. 1. 1 Sober wretches, who *prate* whole evenings over coffee. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. viii. 54 No words! I will not be *prated* to. a 1825 PRATER *Poems* (1864) II. 31 And she is *prating* leandly of logic and of chemistry. 1875 JOWLI. *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 212 You *prate*, he said, instead of answering.

b With *at* To scold; to 'give a lecture to'. *dial.* 1886 S. W. *Luc Glass* 5 v. He might have *prated* at him and let it go by.

2. *trans.* To utter, say, or tell in a prating manner; to tell or repeat to little purpose.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asynon* xiv. 320 What somer ye *prate*, say, or crake, sayd Chancelmagyn, ye shall not scape me. 1525 GAYNOR *Carlton* II. iv. Cj b. Auant, syr knaue, what *prate*st thou of that I fynd? 1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* I. 4, He *prates* Latin; An it were a parrot, or a play-boy. 1697 DAYNE *Verg. Past.* III. 21 What Nonsense would the Fool thy Master *prate*. 1828 BYRON *Sardan* v. 1 292 You are sent to *prate* your master's will, and not Reply to mine. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 2 *Prating* mere polite nothings to a young lady fresh from school.

3. *intr.* Of hounds. To 'give tongue'. Of hens. To cluck. (*dial.*)

1592 WARNER *Alb Eng.* VII. xxi. 158 Loues Beagles be vncoupled, Beaute *prates* And drues, my Heart from out the Thicke. 1873 SPILLING *Molly Niggs* I. 6 If the hen doant *prate* she oant lay.

Prate-apace. [f. PRATE *v.* + APACE.] One who *prates* on; a prater, chatterbox.

1636 HERWOOD *Looves Musr.* II. 1 Wks 1874 V. 113 Prince of passions, *prate-apaces*, and pickled lovers. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 244 Mr *Prate-apace*,... nothing is more scandalous than your charging our university with the want of civility and good manner. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 126 Well, pad on, my *prate apace*!

Prateful, *a. rare* [f. PRATE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of *prate*, given to prating or chattering.

1802 W. TAYLOR in W. Robberdy *Mem.* (1843) I. 208 The French character seems to me much altered, the people are more circumspect, less *prateful*.

Prately, -e, obs. forms of PRETILLY.

Pratement, *rare* [f. PRATE *v.* + -MENT.] *Prating*, talking. Also allusively (quot 1831).

1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 268 *Pratements* of the longest and strongest winded speaker. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 982 In and out of *Pratement*—we beg pardon for that *lapis lingua*—Parliament.

† **Pratepye**, *Obs.* [f. PRATE *sb.* or *v.* + PIE *sb.* 1.] A chattering magpie; a prater, chatterer.

1821 STANFURD *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 That *prat'pye* cadesse labored too trumpet in eeche place.

Prater (præt'ar), [f. PRATE *v.* + -ER 1. So Du. *prater* a talker.] One who *prates*; an obnoxious or idle talker, one who speaks much to little purpose, a mere talker, a chatterer. Formerly also a boaster, an evil-speaker.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 674 There were bosters, braggars, & brybores, *Praters*, fasers, stretchers, & wrythers. 1550 BALE *Apot.* Pref. 13 Though Hierome wer a great *prater* and boaster of virginite, yet was he no virginie. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 10 He is a *prater* that never doeth any thing. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 223 A *Prater*, is like a Earwig, when he gets within a Man's Ear he is not easily to be got out again. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bhr. Misc.* (1711) 258 Miscranted *Prater*, Eloquent only in thine own Eyes, thou raillest without Wit. 1883 F. LEIR-

CHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII 51 Laertes, a prater of moral maxims, while he is all for Paris and its pleasures.

Prater John: see **PRESSER JOHN**.

† **Prate-rost**, *Obs. slang*. [f. **PRATE** *sb* or *v*. second element obscure.] A prater

1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* Pref. A 11 b, I would not have it thought, I make dealing with this Prate-rost any part of my business. 1700 D. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Praterost*, a Talking Boy. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Prate-Roast*.

† **Pratery**, *Obs. rare*. [f. **PRATE** *v* or **PRATER** *sb*. see **ERY**. Cf. Du. *praterij* talk.] Prating.

1533 *Elvot Pasquill* (1540) C v b, And lette vs leane Pasquill with his praterye

Prati, -ie, obs. forms of **PRETTY** **Pratio**, -ick, -ik: see **PRATIO** *sb*.¹ and *v*, **PRATIQUE**

Pratie, dial. corruption, see **POTATO** 2 d 8.

Pratincole (piæ'tinkol). *Ornith.* [Named by Pennant (1773), ad. mod. L. *pratincola* (Kramer 1756), f. L. *pratum* a meadow + *incola* inhabitant.]

One of several species of the genus *Glaucola*, grallatorial (limicoline) birds widely distributed throughout the old world and in Australia, allied to the plovers, but regarded by some as a distinct family, resembling the swallows in appearance and habits.

1773 PENNANT *General Birds* 48 Pratincole Bill, short, strong, stout, hooked at the end. Nostrils, near the base, linear, oblique [etc.]. 1843 YARRILL *Hist. Birds* III. 4 The Pratincole has been arranged by some authors with the Swallows, by others near the Rail, but I believe, with Mr. Selby, that it ought to be included in the family of the Plovers. 1866 BLACKMORE *Catadactylus* N. xviii, A woman's perception flies on the wings of the pratincole. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1901 An unfortunate black-winged pratincole that strayed from its Russian home across Central Europe to Romney Marsh has promptly been made into a specimen.

Prating (præ'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **PRATE** *v* + -ING ¹] The action of the vb. **PRATE**, idle chatter; † boasting, mischievous talk.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dialecta Philos.* 684 Ye ought not to haue other in hatynge, But hertely cheerysh them withoute prating. 1538 BALDWIN *Three Leues* 1783 Here is a pratyng with a very vengeance! 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 164 After that these two had by toyt and several prating found tokens of content in the multitude. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. 1, Hold you prating, Sirrah, do you know who you are? 1813 BYRON *Cenci* i. vii, 'Peace, peace!' - He cuts their prating short. 1815 1893 NASH *From Lett. Confut. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 247 Since we are here, on our prating bench in a close room.

Prating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ²] That prates, talking idly, chattering.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 11 Look on this legges, ye prating clauies, I remember since it was no greater then a tree. 1581 MURCASS *Positions* xxviii (1887) 175 There be as prating boyes, as there be prating wenches. 1676 BUNYAN *Strait Gate* Wks. (1846) 272 A prating tongue will not unlock the gates of heaven. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii, 217 Can there be a greater torment than an officious prating love? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. IV. 464 Montague was a brilliant rhetorician, and, therefore, represented by detractors as a superficial, prating pretender.

Pratingly, *adv.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Pratingly*, with little tattle, with loquacity.

|| **Pratique** (præ'tik, ||præ'tik). Forms 7 prat-ticks, -ike, -iq, 7-8 -ick, -do, 7- pratique. [a. F. *pratique* practice, intercourse, *pratique* = It *pratica*, OSp *prática*, ad. L. *practica* (see **PRATIO**); orig. spelt *p. attiche* (var. of **PRATIO**); subseq. conformed to *p.* spelling.] Permission or licence granted to a ship to hold intercourse with a port after quarantine, or on showing a clean bill of health. Especially used in connexion with the South of Europe.

1609 W. BONDURPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 4 Zante We staied ten daies in the lodge of this city, before we could get *Pratique*, that is licence to come amongst them, or to vse traffique with them. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Not to suffer any to traffike or come ashore before they haue a *Pratique* from the Signior of Health. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Pratique* (from the Span. *Pratica*), among Merchants it is a Licence to Traffick; as in the Ports of Italy, and the Straights. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 14 Dec. To remove the inconveniences his ships are put to [at Leghorn] by denial of *pratique*, a thing that is now-a-days made use of only as a cheat. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xviii. 80 Ships can neither leave the port, nor be permitted to *pratic* but by his permission. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxv, And when he lay in quarantine for *pratique*. His wife would mount, at times, her highest attic. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 3/5 The P. and O. steamer Nubia arrived in the Thames from Plymouth yesterday afternoon. Dr. Collingridge gave the ship *pratique*, and the yellow flag was then hauled down amid loud cheers.

b. *attrib.* **Pratique** boat, house, the boat, and house, of the quarantine officer.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct., We came on shore by the *Pratique*-house [at Genoa]. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Diop* (1845) III. 175 The boats to attend the embarkation at the Mole near the *Pratique* House. 1836 MARRYAT *Midd. Easy* xi, The *pratique* boat will not come off after sunset.

Pratted, a. Sc. [f. **PRAT** *sb* 1 + -ED ².] Having tricks or evil practices; in *Comb.* as *ill-pratted*.

1812 CHAMBERS in Hanna *Life* (1849) I. xi 293 You always thought me an ill-pratted chiel.

Prattellie, -ely, -ily, obs. forms of **PRETTILY**.

Prattie, obs. form of **PRETTY**.

Prattile (præ'til), *sb.* [f. **PRATTLE** *v*.] The act or action of prattling; that which is prattled; idle inconsequent talk, childish chatter, small talk.

1555 W. WATKINMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii 160 As for byeng and selleng, or any kinde of Lawe prattile, thei [Persians] vse not. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandant* Ded to Earl Pembroke, These men shall be judged according to pioofe, not according to prattles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV xxii 1184 Let him hold him there and keep his babble and prattle to himselfe. 1674 CAVE *Prin. Chr.* i. iii (1673) 35 Talkative and full of prattle. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 629 You may soon discover this by the prattle of the children, who love to repeat what they hear. 1796 BURNES *Ment. Metastasio* II. 374 [Having] since that written you a long prattle, which ought to have been forwarded to you. 1865 J. HATTON *Brister Sweets* xxiv, Her mother was never tired of her gushy prattle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the voice of birds, the noise of running water, etc.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard* II. 179 The harmony of the pretty Birds, which a sort of extraordinary gayety and briskness at this time inspires with amorous prattle. 1865 MISS MURCK *Y. Halifax* xxiii, Listening to the prattle of the children, that went singing along.

Prattile (præ'til), *v.* Also 6 *prattel* (1), *prattale*, *prattal*, 6-8 *prattle*. [dim. and freq. of **PRATE** *v*. see -LE 3; = MLCg. *prätelen*, *prätelen* to chatter, grumble.]

1 *intr.* To talk or chatter in a childish or artless fashion; to be loquacious about trifles; formerly equivalent to **PRATE**; now chiefly said, without contempt, of the talk of young children.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tudele* Wks. 533/2 So he dooeth but prattle & prate of feling falyth, without the feling of any fayth at all. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 3 *John* 10 If I come, I wyl declare his dedes whyche he doeth, pratteling agaynst vs with malicious wordes. 1594 T. B. *La Prudente*, *Pr.* Acad. II. 118 Those that cease not to prattle and babble about vaine and vnprofitable matters. 1654 LOCKER *Ethic* § 35 He had the Mastery of his Parents ever since he could Prattle. 1722 DRYDEN *Moll Flanders* (1840) 208, I talked to [the pretty little child], and it prattled to me again. 1778 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct, I never said with Dr. Dodd that I love to prattle upon paper, but I have prattled now till the paper will not hold much more than my good wishes. 1885 CLODD *Myths & D.* i. viii 134 The childhood of the race, when it prattles of the Golden Age.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To make an inarticulate sound resembling or likened to the talk of children - said of birds, running water, etc.

1863 D. TAYLOR *Poet's Trul* iii, Under Moon, A fountain prattles to the night. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Ballads* § F. 53 The light leaves prattled to neighbour eans.

2 *trans.* To utter in an idle, garrulous, or (now usually) childish way.

1560 BROWN *New Catech. Wks.* I. 455 b, Whatsoever the Papistes, pralle in this behalf, I am sure, reason sayeth, that there remaineth bothe bread & wyne. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandant* xv. (1637) 92 If it be a vertue thus to prattle and prattle of every body uncertaine tales, but most certayne discredit. 1598 DRAYTON *Harle* 24 l. 160 The little birds, Shall leane to speake and prattle Rosamond. 1696 TAYLOR & BRADY *Po.* lviij, 3 They prattled Slander, and in Lies Employ'd their hisping Tongue. 1784 COWLEY *Task* II. 382 Frequent in Park with lady at his side, Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* ii. 61, I am but a mere chronicler of gossip that will not be prattled long.

b. To bring or drive by prattling into, etc.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* iv. i. 46 If you prattle mee into these peillies

† **Prattile-ba sket**, *Obs.* [f. **PRATTLE** *sb*. + **BASKET** *sb*. Cf. next.] = next.

1602 BRYTON *Mother's Blessing* lxxiv, But if she be illacour'd, blind and old, A prattle basket, or an idle slut. 1690 SHADWELL *Amorous Begg* ii Wks. 1720 IV. 248 Sweet prattle-basket, be quiet. 1828 CROWE *Gloss* (ed. 2), *Prattile Basket*, a prattling child, a little young prater.

† **Prattile-box**, *Obs.* [f. **PRATTLE** *sb*. + **BOX** *sb* 2. Cf. **CHATTERBOX**.] A humorous name for a prattler or chatterer; a chatterbox.

1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 4 Gross Ignoramusses, Illiterate Fools, Prattile-boxes, Catch-Dotterels, Tones, Cheats, and poor Devils. 1696 LOCKER in Fox *Bourne Life* (1876) II. xv. 455 A very ill sign in a prattle-box of your age. 1751 R. PALTROCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. ii. 21 At last the old prattler-box having made a short pause to recover breath, 'Mr Peter', says she, 'you look as if you did not know poor Patty'.

Prattlement (piæ'tl'ment), *rare*. [f. **PRATTLE** *v*. + -MENT.] Idle talk, prattle, prattling. in quot. 1579, a play on *parliament*.

1579 FULKE HESHINS *Parl.* 33 He will goe immediately to his purposed matter, to bee debated in this hiege Court of prattlement. 1604 HIRRON *Wks* I. 574 It were a word sufficient To ouerthrow this prattlement. 1779 COWPER *Let to Unwin* 31 Oct, The childish prattlement of pastoral compositions. 1901 J. DAVIDSON *Test Vmsecutor* 9 The prattlement of amorists.

Prattler (præ'tlar), [f. **PRATTLE** *v* + -ER ¹] One who prattles, a talkative person, a chatterer; now esp. a prattling child.

1567 MARSHET *Go. Forest* 90 One knaue or pratter will alwayes accompanie another. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandant* ix. (1637) 93 We doe not discountenance the whispering carper, we doe not eschew the reports of peevish prattlers. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Conscience* i, Peace prattler, do not lowre. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iii. vii. 1219 Go, you're an idle Prattler. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* viii, My little prattler, the darling and comfort of my old age. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* iv. 204 Rosy prattlers at the feet Of a pleased grandame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 140 Thousands of tragedy-making prattlers.

Prattling (præ'tlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **PRATTLE** *v*. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. **PRATTLE**.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Pratlenghe, the speche of yonge chylidren, *patyos*. 1580 BABINGTON *Eng. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 233 Their prauie prating to the hurt of their neighbours. 1605 WILKIE *Hexapla Gen.* 367 Aged parents are delighted with the prating and sport of young children. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 229 This prattling of theirs hardly deserves the name of sophistry. 1877 FRANKSON *Harold* II. ii. 66 Save for the prating of thy little ones.

Prattling, *ppl. a.* [f. **PRATTLE** *v*. + -ING ².] That prattles, see the verb.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 1 b, He would. put those prattlinge pardoners to silence. 1581 N. BURNES *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 170 The daft Abbotts, gulkitt Priors, guseheaditt Peisonis, and the pretland Frebendaris. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* 1 2 Pratlting Parrots, and sounding Cymbals. 1703 ROWE *Four Penit.* v. i. 1799 What Joys thou gav'st me in thy prattling Infancy. 1858 CAPERN *Ball & Songs* (1850) 84 Beside that prattling brook. 1862 SAI *A. Accepted Addr.* 91 The prattling servants from the Priory came down town.

Pratty, *praty*, -e, obs. and dial. ff. **PRETTY**

Prau, var. **PROA**. **Prausine**, **Praunce**, **Praune**, obs. ff. **PREVENGE**, **PRANOR**, **PRAWN**

† **Prave**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *prāvus* crooked, perverse, vicious, bad.] Vicious, evil, depraved.

1566 ADLINGTON *Aphelene* 2 That is accounted vntrew by the prauie opinion of men. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 189 By prave concupiscence subdued to sinne. 1689 tr. Buchanan's *De Jure Regni apud Scotos* Ep. Ded, Your Age not yet corrupted by prave opinions.

Hence † **Pravely**, *adv.* *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pravamente*, wickedly...peuversely, prauely.

† **Pravilege**, *Obs.* Also 4 *pravelogie*, -ylogie, 6 -yloge, 7 -ilodge [ad. med. L. *prævillegium* (12th c. : see quot. 1432-50), a dyslogistic alteration of *privillegium* PRIVILEGE, after *prāvus* perverse, bad, see **PRAVE** a.] An evil, injurious, or worthless privilege or law.

c 1380 WYCLIF *IVhs* (1880) 482 Sicche grauntis of þe pope þat ben not groundid in goddis lawe ben prauilegies, & luti worþ. 1432-50 tr. Hagden (Rolls) VII. 499 [Pope] Paschalis, the secunde dampened the seide privilege in this manner, that prauilege graunted late to temperoure, whiche may be called rather a prauilege then a privilege [orig. *illud p. privilegium quod potius vocandum est prauilegium*]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 68 b, Dysdysnoullye changynge his pruyllege to the scornfull name of a prauyllege, or writynge that stode for nought. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Priviledges and prauileges, whereby every John a Stile shall intercept the Churches due.

† **Pravitious**, a. *Obs. rare*—[f. **PRAVITY** + -OUS : cf. *calamitous*, etc. (In quot. improperly *pravitous*.)] Characterized by pravity, evil, bad.

1648-9 OWEN *Tolerance* iii. 89 Pravitous tendence of the doctrine opposed.

Pravity (præ'viti), [ad. L. *prāvītās* crookedness, distortion, perverseness, depravity, f. *prāvus* crooked, distorted, perverse. Cf. **DEPRIVITY**, an analogical formation on this word.]

1 Moral perversion or corruption; wickedness, viciousness, depravity; original or natural pravity = **DEPRIVITY** c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1550 HOOVER *Serm. Jonas* Epist. 1 To go after the prauitye and euylnes of oure owne hartes. 1618 T. ADAMS *Generation of Serpents* Wks. 1861 I. 71 Original pravity is called corruption. 1695 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1 5 The Pelagians, who deny Original Sin, and acknowledge not the pravity of vitiated nature. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1770) II. liii 132 The spite of their hearts, and pravity of their dispositions. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 207 The punishment was proportioned to the apprehended and intended consequences of the offence, not to the pravity of the offender. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* i. i. (1861) 22 The natural pravity of man is plainly asserted in Scripture.

2 *gen.* Corrupt or evil quality; badness.

1602 VERNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The flesh is of a fishie saunour, which is a note of greatest prauity. 1791 BURKE *App. IVhs* Wks. VI. 99 To show this progression of their favourite work, from absolute pravity to finished perfection. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 462 Blood immititious from a scarcity or pravity of food. 1848 IV. 410 Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface.

† 3 Deformity, crookedness. *Obs. rare*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. viii 75 Defect whence ariseth pravity, distortion, deformity of the limbs. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pravity*, crookedness, deformity.

† **Pravous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *prāvus* (see **PRAVE**) + -OUS.] Corrupt, evil, depraved; = **PRAVE**.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.*, *Moles* 26 It denotes a pravous, wicked, contentious nature. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kory* 141 Ignorance becoming to a pravous disposition.

Praw (e), Malay boat: see **PROA**.

Prawleen, -lin (g), variants of **PRALINE**.

Prawn (prōn), *sb.* Forms: 5 *prayne*, 5-7 *prane*, 6 *pran*, *prauine*, *prayan*, 6-7 *prawne*, 7- *prawn*. [ME. *prayne*, *prauine*, of unknown origin. No similar name found in other langs.]

A suggested connexion with L. *perna*, F. *perne* ham, a ham-shaped shell-fish, a pinna, founded upon a blundered entry in Florio *Am. vocachus*, Shrimps or Prawne fishes, (*parvoculus* [pl. -i] being a variant of 'pernocchia, a Nacre or Nacre [misgr. Nacre]-fish') is opposed at once to the sense and the phonology.]

A small long-tailed decapod marine crustacean (*Palaemon serratus*), larger than a shrimp, common off the coasts of Great Britain, and used as food. Also extended to allied species of the family.

1426 Court *Rolls Maldon*, Bundle 16 m. a bk. Item dicunt qd Margareta vxor Robti Seyken forstallunt in foro praynes qu emit in foro de Iohanne Gyrifader, &c, ideo in miser-

Praxitelean (præksɪ tɪlɪˈæŋ), *a.* [f. Gr.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 163 To 3e heiz king of heuene preieth

For the construction, of *to call in the aid of*, etc.
 1531 *Dial on Lewis Eng.* ii vii 16 In like wyse he may nat pray in ayde for him onelless he knowe the pray [*ed.* 1554 prayee] have good cause of voucher and Lyon, or that he knowe that the pray hath somwhat to plete that the tenant maye nat plete as vyllynage in the demandaunt or suche other.
 1594 *PLAT Gweliw* ho. iii. 40 To drawe .v. by hand onely, without praying in aide of the same [perspective glass] 1606
 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* v. ii. 27 A Conqueror that will pray in ayde for kindnesse, Where he for grace is kneel'd too 1625
BACON Ess., Friendship (Arb.) 173 Yet, without praying in aid of Alchymists, there is a manifest Image of this, in the ordinary course of Nature. 1642 *Dr Perkins Prof Bl* v § 310, 173 The other prayeth in aid of his coparcener 1768
BLACKSTONE Comm. III xx. 300 In real actions also the tenant may pray in aid, or call for assistance of another, to

help him to plead. *Ibid.*, An incumbent may pray in aid of the patron and ordinary

7. *trans.* and *refl.* with *compl.* To bring, put, or get into some state or condition by praying *Pray down, out* see *DOWN adv.* 17 b, *OUT adv.* 7, 8.

1243 TRAPP *Comm Gen xxxii* 24 Nehemiah prayed himself pale; Daniel prayed himself sick, our Saviour also prayed himself into an agony 1277 I MATHER *Prevalency of Prayer* (1864) 267 If Enemys arise, let us pray them down again. 1866 LUTTRILL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 371 At the queens chappell at St. James are papers stuck up for the praying of persons out of purgatory 1725 PORE *Let. to Swift* 15 Oct, I would not pray them out of purgatory. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett Amos* 233 One of them gifted with a loud and clear voice, drowned the other totally, and actually prayed him down 1840 T. F. BURTON in T. W. REID *Life IV E. Forster* (1888) I v 136 All I can say is (and it applies to all cases of perplexity), pray it out

8. *† a I pray you (thee)* used parenthetically to add instance or deference to a question or request. So *b Pray you, pray thee*, etc. (Cf. PRITHEE.) *c I pray, Obs*

1519 *Interl. & Elements* Biv, Syr, I pray you, be contente, It is not vterly mye intente Your company to cyle 1526 *Pilgr Peif* (W de W. 1531) 1 b, Ascribe it (I praye you) to my insufficiency and ignorance. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* 11. ii. 35 Maister yong-man, you I prae you, which is the waie to Maister Iewes? 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* 111 302 Oh, I am mazed with you, I pree-thee, sweet, vnfold to me, what sad mischance it was

b. 1524 Q. MARGARET in Mrs. Wood *Lett. Illust. Ladies* (1846) I 327 Pray your grace to pardon me that I write so plainly to you 1590 MARLOWE *Rich II*, 11 ii, Pray three let me know it. a 1661 *Horvay Journal* 137 'Reuaid I' says one, 'why, pray y', what do I know?' 1676 HONORS *Interl. & Elements* Biv, Syr, I pray you, be contente, It is not vterly mye intente Your company to cyle 1526 *Pilgr Peif* (W de W. 1531) 1 b, Ascribe it (I praye you) to my insufficiency and ignorance. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* 11. ii. 35 Maister yong-man, you I prae you, which is the waie to Maister Iewes? 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* 111 302 Oh, I am mazed with you, I pree-thee, sweet, vnfold to me, what sad mischance it was

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d. Contracted to *pray* (cf. *PLEASE v* 6 c).

15 In *Jyl of Benford's Test*, etc. (Ballad Soc.) 41 Pray doe it over again 1620 SHAKS *Tamg* 11 18 Pray set it down, and let you. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* 11, 1, Pray, sir, are the roads deep between this and Pais? 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Spain* 113 Pray consider the consequences of a lost Battle 1802 MAR. EDGORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii 61 Pray let me pass 1838 P. A. KEMBR *Resid in Georgia* (1863) 33 Now pray take notice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 4) 111 354 Shall I tell you why? Pray do.

† Pray, sb. 1 Obs. rare [f. PRAY v] An act of praying; a prayer.

1525 *Spec. Cy Warw* 68 Iesu CRIST seide 'His preic i wole do'. 1540 *Alphabet of Tales* 48 Be þi holie pray Nicholas þat I had loste hafe I getten agayn. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. xlii, 859 They .sange & redde many saulters & prayes ouer hym. 1564 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* 11 v 54 Father, we are for fighting, not for pray.

Pray (prɪz), sb. 2 Now dial. [Deriv. unknown.] 'A wooden pin used in thatching' (E. D. D.).

1570 *Stanford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 170 It for hame to thatche the church howse, v. s. 111 d. It for praye for y^e same worke. 174 It for hii^e plays and a hundred lydgys xij d. 1890 *Gloucesters Gloss.*, *Prays*, the wooden pins used in thatching.

Pray, error. f. *SPRAY* (Douglas *Æneis* (ed. 1553)

xii. Pröl. 90). *Pray*, -e, obs. forms of *PREY*.

† Prayable, a Obs [a. OF. **pre-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *prable*, f. *prætor* to PRAY: see -ABLE.] That may be prayed to or entreated.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxix. 15 [xc. 13] Turne lord hou lange, and prayabill be abouen þi seruants. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Preyable be thou vp on the seruants [1388 able to be preied, *Vulg* deprecabilis] 1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. DUGDALE *Life* (1840) App. 1 116 He is then there no lesse honourable and prayable then in heauen.

† Prayant, a. Obs. [f. PRAY v. + -ANT 1.]

Praying

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch* 1. xii 93 Fanatick Error and Levity would seem an Eucheite as well as an Eristick, Praying as well as Predicant.

† Pray-away, sb. Obs *nonce-wd.* One who says 'Pray, (go) away', who refuses overtures. 1601 CHETTEL & MUNDAY *Death Earl of Huntingdon* v. i. 14 v. The pray awayes, these trip and goes, these tis 'Prayee'. *Law* [f. PRAY v. + -EE.] One whose aid is 'prayed in': see PRAY v. 6, quot. 1531.

Prayer 1 (prɔɪ). Forms 3-4 *preiere*, 3-6 *praiero*, 4 *preire*, *preyer*, -or, *praey*, *prayer*, *pray*, *pralor*, 4-5 *preyere*, *preier*, *preir*, 4-6 *preyere*, *praire*, *praer*, *prayour*, 4-7 *praier*, *praiz*, 5 *preyzer*, *preyeon*, 6 *prayar*, 7 *praye* (e, 7-8 *pray*), 4- *prayer*. [ME. *preiere*, a. OF. *preiere* (12th c. in Littré), 13th c. and mod. F. *prêre* = Pr. *pregaria*, Sp. *plagaria*, It. *preghiera*:—Romanic and med. L. *precāria* fem. sing., orig. neut. pl. of L. *precārius* adj., obtained by entreaty or prayer, f. *precārī* to pray. Orig. a disyllable: still so in G. Herbert.]

1. A solemn and humble request to God, or to an object of worship; a supplication, petition, or thanksgiving, usually expressed in words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13649 (Cott.) þis es a man þat drighin heres, And helpes oþer by his praieres. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 317 Þei passen oþere in preyris. 1388 — *Pr.* 14 v. I God, here thou my preier. 1393 LANGE *P. P. C.* xviii. 86 May no prelor pees make in no place, hit semeth. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1483 Pitted þaim to prayris & pennance indurett. c 1450 *Chron.* 1569. 3211 When þe queene hadde

made hurie preyzerus þus c 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref., Playous be the which me wynteth, þe grace of god all mytye 1529 MORR *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 165/1 And so would I .kelele me downe and make my speciall prayour to God 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 882 With praieris lowd unpourting the skie 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* lxxx, Resort to sermons, but to prayris most a 1711 KEN *Hymnology* Poet Wks 1721 111. 249 His Alarum to his Midnight Pray'r. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1 106 This was the first Prayer, if I may call it so, that I had made for many Years 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 127 Rejoicing at that answer to his prayer. 1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Good Man* xxi, The prayers of this congregation are desired for Mayilia V whose life is now in imminent peril

b. The action or practice of praying to the Divine Being. *Passive prayer* see quot. 1727-41. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3138 (Cott.) þat child was so mani yeie, Ar it wassend, soght wut praye 1362 LANGE *P. P. C.* viii. 104 Of preyere and of penaunce my plouh schal þen herafter. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 76 Preiere stondip principally in good lif 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 12 He. continued all nyght in prayer to god 1593 SHAKS *Hen VI*, 11 1 136 He is fam'd for Mildnesse, Peace, and Prayer 1649 J. A. TAYLOR *Ch. Exempl.* 11. Disc xii 144 Prayer is the ascent of the mind to God 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passive prayer*, in the language of mystick divines, is a total suspension, or ligature of the intellectual faculties, in virtue whereof the soul remains, of itself and as to its own power, impotent with regard to the producing of any effects 1819 MONTGOMRY *Hymns*, Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, Uttered or unexpressed. 1824 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 217 More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of 1883 *Catholic Dict.* v. *Meditation*, It is important to notice that in passive prayer 'free will exercises itself in the whole of its extent'

c. *pl.* Petitions to God for his blessing upon some one; hence, earnest good wishes.

1597 SHAKS *A Hen. IV*, 1 14 And concludes in heatte prayers, That your Attempts may ouer-lue the hazard. 1608 — *Per. iii*, 113 34 Madam, my thanks and prayers 1623 — *Henry VIII*, 111 1 280 He .shall haue my Prayers While I shall haue my life. 1624 MASSINGER *City Madam* 1 1, For it you haue my prayers, The beggar's satisfaction. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 151 Give me your prayers, for he is past your prayers.

2. A formula appointed for or used in praying; e. g. the *Lord's Prayer* (LORD sb 6 c).

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 23 Ys bede and preyer shal bene rehearsed and seyde at every tyme 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 169 b, This prayer may be diuided in to two partes 1544 *Primer Hen. VIII*, The Prayer of our Lord. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Priest . shall saie the Lordes praier. 1681 HOBBS *Leuath.* 111 xi 254 That excellent prayer, used in the Consecrations of all Churches. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Collect or Prayer for all Conditions of men, to be used at such times when the Litany is not appointed to be read. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italiana* x, They stopped to repeat some prayer or sing a hymn. 1884 *Before the Altar* (1888) 60 Then the Priest kneeling says the Prayer of Humble Access, which you can follow

3. A religious observance, public or private, of which prayer to God forms a principal part; a form of divine service; as the service of *Morning* or *Evening Prayer*, *family prayers*; in *pl* with possessive, one's private or individual devotions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28248 (Cott.) My prayris say was me ful lathie. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiv 13 We wenten out withoute the gate bysids the flood, wher preier was seyn for to be. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iii. 1 Peter and Iohn went vp to gedder into the temple at the nynthe houre of prayer [1621 at the houre of prayer, being the ninth houre]. 1548-9 (Mar.) *(title)* The Booke of the Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacramentes after the vse of the Church of England. *Ibid.* Pref., It may plainly appere by the common prayers in the Church, commonlie called diuine seruice. 1552 *Ibid.* Pref., When meane saye Mornyng and Euenyng prayer [1549 Matins and Euen-song] priuately. 1573 G. HARVILY *Lett. Bk.* (Camden) a In the morning after praieris we looked for it. 1660 *PEPYS Diary* 22 July, At night. I read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book, the first time that ever I read prayers in this house. 1662 *Ibid.* 27 Aug, This being the last Sunday that the Presbyterians are to preach, unless they read the new Common Prayer. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. 311 205 The Assassins found him at his prayers. 1734 *LAW Serious C.* 1. (ed. 2) 1 Prayers, whether private or publick, are particular parts or instances of Devotion. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 1 173 The bell . Now chimes in concert, calling all to prayers. 1846-8 ELIZ. M. SEWELL *Lancelin Parsonage* vi (1858) 50 Madeline said her prayers in haste. 1896 *Any Carillon* 104 The servants came in, and they had prayers. a 1866 KEBLE *Lett. Spr. Counsel* (1870) 205 You are often hindered from the Church prayers.

4. An entreaty made to a person; an earnest supplication or appeal for some favour.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 996 Ful prestely for þi praire. here I graunt him greþl. 1393 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* As wel considere I thy biis preyere in special to lerne the tretis of the astrelable. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 281 Menelay . purposet vnto Pyle by prayer of Nestor, To solas hym a season. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. 17 Atte praier of genius the queene Vaspasianus and Aruragus were accorded. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* v. 1 125, I will fall prostrate at his feete, And neuer rise vntill my teares and prayers haue won his grace to come in person hither 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 573 Unconstrain'd he nothing tells for naught; Nor is with Pray's, or Bribes, or Flatt'ry bought 1828 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* ix, I held it in spite of her attempts to take it from me; yes, I shame to say, in spite of her prayers, and, at last, her tears.

5. The matter of a petition, the thing prayed for or entreated; *spec.* that part of a memorial or petition to a sovereign or public body that specifies the thing desired to be granted or done.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3450 Thus hath he graunted my prayere 14. *Tundale's Vis* (Wagner) 1786 The angelle gaf hym none answer, For he wold not do his prayere. 1676 HOBBS *Interl.* 45 His prayer was granted by the Deity 1836 CALHOUN *Wks* (1874) 11. 471 It is only on the question of receiving that opposition can be made to the petition itself On all others, the opposition is to its prayer

6. *attrib* and *comb.* a. simple attributive, as *prayer-desire*, *-ground*, *-hour*, *-house*, *-matter*, *-monger*, *-room*, *-test*, *-time*, *-union*, *-word*; b. obj. and obj. gen., as *prayer-answering*, *-grinding*, *-hearing*, *-insping*, *-loving*, *-repeating*, *-saying*, etc.; adjs. or subs., as *prayer-inventor*, *-maker*; c. instrumental, etc., as *prayer-clenched*, *-prospering* adjs

1770 *Cowper Hymn* 'God of my life, to Thee I call' 17. A prayer hearing, 'answering God. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 25 Personal relationship with a 'prayer-answering and a piase-loving God 1857 DUFFEIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 396 Hands—'prayer clenched—that would not sever 1883 JEFFERIES *Story my Heart* 188 It is not strong enough to utter my 'prayer-desire a 1732 'I. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 156 The hand of a 'prayer-hearing God 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1856) 1. 208 All gradations . from the simple proskucha at Philippi to the magnificent 'prayer-houses at Alexandria. 1856 OLMDEN *Slave States* 450 A small chapel, where the negroes call their prayer house. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Futurist* 17, The 'prayer' hisping infant 1863 *Flagellum* 11 O *Cromwell* 128 He was absolutely the best 'prayer-maker and preacher in the Army 1680 ALLAN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 42 By such a Form 'Prayer-matter is prepared with more advantage to affect such peoples minds 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxvi, I have led some camel-kneed 'prayer-monger through the cave. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 7/1 There are hundreds of these little meeting-places and 'prayer rooms scattered about in the side streets and alleys. 1825 R. GORDON *Serv.* 422 Through the whole course of a 'prayer repeating life, they had never prayed at all. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* cxiii. 87 He went vnto Saynt Barnard agayn, and told hym what boght come in his mynde in his 'prayer saying 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* 111, Every evening at 'prayer-time.

d. Special combs.: *prayer-bill*: see quot.; *prayer-carpet*, *-mat*, *-rug*, a small carpet, mat, or rug used, esp. by a Moslem, when engaged in prayer; *prayer-cloak* = *prayer-shawl*; *prayer-cure*, a cure wrought by means of 'the prayer of faith' (Jas. v 15), a faith-cure; *prayer-desk*, the desk from which prayers are read in a church; *prayer-oil*: see quot.; *prayer-scarf*, *-shawl*, a long scarf or shawl worn round the neck or on the head by Jews when at prayer; the tallith; *prayer-stick*, a stick decorated with feathers, used by the Zulu Indians in their religious ceremonies; *prayer-thong*, a phylactery; *prayer-tower*, a minaret. See also PRAYER-BEAD., -BELL., -BOOK.

1700 T. BROWN *Anneken Ser. & Com.* x. 123 A Number of 'Prayer-Bills, containing the Humble Petitions of diuers Devots. 1862 R. NORT in *Ing. Tour.* 428 The first thing that struck me was the sight of a camel, and his master kneeling on a 'prayer-carpet by him. 1856 EDWARDS *Jesus Life Days Christ* xii. 220 During prayer they wrap themselves in the great tallith or so called prayer-cloak. 1843 *Ecclesiastical Hist.* 22 The 'Prayer-desk faces east and west. 1894 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Friar. Heyford* 46 Hangings of dark blue cloth covered the pulpit, prayer-desk and clerk's desk. 1885 *Bham Daily*, 20/1 Jan. 5/6 The fabrics include 'prayer mats (for South America). 1867 *Union Rev.* V. 190 'Prayer-oil is a sacrament in which the body of the sick believer is anointed with oil by the Priests of the Church 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 160/2, I worshipped it in silence, the grass a natural 'prayer-rug 1867 *Ch. News* 10 July, The stole of the Deacon is called 'vapavich which is etymologically the same with 'prayer-scarf. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 6/4 At the period of confession each man, wearing his four-cornered 'prayer shawl, smote his breast as he enumerated his sins. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 88, I do not know whether any of these curious 'prayer-sticks are now to be seen 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 29 Symbolic staves and prayer-sticks most elaborately plumed. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 1/1 Phylactery . is the name given in the New Testament to the (tefillin) or 'prayer-thongs' of the Jews, Every Jew wears at prayer two of these thongs.

Prayer 2 (prɪz). Also (for distinctness) *pray-er*. [f. PRAY v. + -ER 1. cf. OF. **pre-*, *pro-*, *pri-* (e) *ur* = L. *precātor-em*, agent-noun f. *precārī* to pray.] One who prays.

c 1440 *Prompt Pare.* 422/1 Preyare, or he that preyryth, orator, . deprecator. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 280/2 A Preyare, orator, rogator. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 165 The trew prayers wyll worship the father of heuen in spyrit and w. l. trouth. 1642 R. HARRIS *Serv.* 13 A good Enginere is not the worst Souilder; nor a good prayre the worst Parliamt-man. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 11 viii. 78 The Women Prayers amongst the Quakers. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* Poems (1877) 36 And still that earnest pray-er 1863 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* (1883) 111. 162 Anything they can say about, this and the other preacher and pray-er.

Prayer-bead. [f. PRAYER 1 + BEAD sb.]

1. One of the beads of a rosary. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elia*, 11. 110 Her prayer beades hanging at her girdle. 1852 *Rock Ch. of Father's* 111 x. 403 Jewel-studded chains, [and] prayer-beads of precious stones.

2. A seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius*: see quot. 1861, and JEQUITY.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 528 *Abrus precatorius*.—The seeds are used as beads, for making rosaries, necklaces, &c., hence the common name of prayer-beads. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 316 Crabs' Eyes, Jequerty, Prayer Beads, Jumble Beads.

Prayer-bell. A bell rung to call a household, school, or body of worshippers, to prayer.

1550 *Prayers of Berwick* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 287 With that they heard the prayer bell Off their awin abbey. 1688 N. O. Bouleau's *Lutrin* 1. 34 They could smell The Kitchen Steams, though Deaf to th' Prayer-bell 1846-8 ELIZ. M. SEWELL *Lancelot's Paraphrase* xxiii. (1858) 339 The prayer bell had only just rung when I came down 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii 327 Echoing to the measured chime of the prayer-bell at morn and even.

Prayer-book.

1. A book of forms of prayer; *spec.* the Book of Common Prayer, containing the public liturgy of the Church of England.

1566-7 in *Swayne's Churchw.* Acc (1896) 302 Prayer books 2d. s. Salter 4s. 1666-7 *Ibid.* 312 Common Prayer Books, 7s. 6d. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 21 July. I read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book. 1694 W. MARSHALL *Gosp. Myst. Sanctif.* xiii. (1764) 283 You must make the whole Scripture your common-prayer-book, as the primitive Church did. 1712 STEPHEN *Spec.* No 284 r 6. I was almost the only Person that looked in a Prayer-Book all Church time. 1824 DIBDIV *Lit. Comp.* 12 Editions of Prayer Books, beginning with the first impression in 1549, in folio. 1869 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Misunderstood* ii. Finding the places in his prayer-book. 1892 PHILLIMORE *Ecl. Law* (ed 2) 710 The second Prayer Book of Edw. VI omitted all reference to the manual acts, ordered in the first and last Prayer Book, attending the consecration of the holy elements.

2. trans.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. Smaller hand-stones, which the sailors call 'prayer-books', are used to scrub in among the crevices and narrow places.

3. attrib. and Comb

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 2/1 May I say that your lordship is a Prayer-book Churchman—by which I mean that you neither belong to the English Church Union nor the Church Association? 1899 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 7/3 It would be much to be regretted if the influence of the Prayer-book Party were weakened by individual secessions.

Prayer, variant of PRAYER (meadow) Obs.

Prayerful (prē'fūl), a. [f. PRAYER¹ + -FUL.]

1. Of a person. Much given to prayer, devout. 1666 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1650) a Tis simply necessary in afflictions to be prayerful, in the midst of mercies to be thankful. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* iii (1853) I. 592 He was very pious in his childhood, and, because pious, therefore prayerful. 18.. WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1886) II. 153 Pious, sober, prayerful people.

2. Of speech, looks, actions, etc.: Characterized by or expressive of prayer.

1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Arg. 1 Stere home a pray'ful course to Heaven at last. 1662 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract.* Faith 86 Faith puts persons into a mourning, confessing, prayerful frame. 1838 HOPE-SCOTT in *Onsby Mem. & Corr.* (1854) I. 152 A general and prayerful reading of Scripture. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 30 With prayerful earnest eyes.

Prayerfully (prē'fūlly), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a prayerful manner, with much prayer. 1866 G. S. FABER *Diffie Romanism* (1853) 39 They should prayerfully examine the momentous question. 1879 CHR. ROSSITER *Stek & F.* 160 If we sincerely, persistently, prayerfully, desire this good estate, humility will not be denied us.

Prayerfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or state of being prayerful. 1846 in *WORCESTER* (citing McKean) 1863 MONSELL *Hymns, 'O Worship the Lord'*. He will . . . Comfort thy sorrows, and answer thy prayerfulness. 1882 ILLINGWORTH *Serm. Coll. Chapel* 150 The secrets of all the fruitfulness of the fragmentary lives of old—humility and prayerfulness.

Prayering, vbl. sb. nonce-wd. (contemptuous).

[f. PRAYER¹: see -ING¹.] Offering or saying of prayers.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. But what is the use of all this pattering and prayering?

Prayerless, a. [f. PRAYER¹ + -LESS.]

Without prayer; not having the habit of prayer. 1631 DONNE *To Cress Bedford* Poems (1654) 160 Who prayer-less labours, or, without this prayer, Doth but one half; that's none 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 26 Those that . . . live ungodly, with untaught, ungoverned prayerless families. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Serv.* li. (1780) 103 God forbid that any house, among Christians, should be prayerless. 1866 GOS. *Elton's Hol. xxvii*. Helpless and prayerless . . . not thinking of God's anger or mercy, but of her son's

b. trans.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. 1. 28. I could believe That many a Sabbath had pass'd prayerless on Within its holy solitude. 1826 MILMAN *A Boleyn* (1827) 13 Scarce a lamp burnt on the prayerless shrines. 1855 *Praser's Mag.* LI. 326 The usual connexion between prayerless pride and abundance of bread

Hence Pray endlessly, Frayerlessness.

1828 T. H. SKINNER (cited in Webster). Prayerlessness 1847 WEBSTER. Frayerlessly 1861 J. STEPHEN *Utterances* Pt. cxix. iv 81 A Saviour whose Spirit can lead from prayerlessness to godliness. 1891 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) Dec. 3/8 Such enthusiasts may be said to have grasped the rope carelessly and prayerlessly 1892 DR. PIERSON in *Daily News* 1 Feb., In this apostate day—this day of unbelief and comparative prayerlessness

Prayer-meeting.

A meeting for prayer; a religious meeting for devotion, in which several of those present offer prayer. 1831 A. BONAR in *Diary & Lett* (1893) 18 In some sort a prayer-meeting over our Studies in the Bible. 1838 M'CUNE *ibid.* 79 This seems a fruit of our prayer-meeting, begun last Wednesday. 1877 SPOONER *Serm.* XXIII. 446 I invite those who take part in our prayer meetings to lay this matter to heart.

Prayer-mill.

= next.

1870 GORDON-CUMMING in *Ed. Words* 137/1 Many . . . walk

about always with a small prayer-mill in their hand, turning it as they go 1866 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 6/2 The pious Tibetan sets his prayer mill agoing by water-power.

Prayer-wheel. [f. PRAYER¹ + WHEEL sb.]

1. A mechanical aid to or substitute for prayer, used especially by the Buddhists of Tibet, consisting of a cylindrical box inscribed with or containing prayers, revolving on a spindle: see quot. 1868.

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 202 The inscriptions in such prayer-wheels commonly consist of masses for souls, psalms, and the six great general litanies 1868 MONTGOMERIE in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 15 July 154 The Tibetans made use of the rosary and prayer-wheel. — 155 Each revolution represents one repetition of the prayer, which is written on a scroll inside the cylinder. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 105 There was a Buddhist prayer-wheel being turned by water-power, and reeling off prayers at so many per hour

2. A wheel set with bells and fastened to the ceiling of a chapel, formerly used for divination in connexion with masses or other devotional services. 1897 *Daily News* 26 July 5/1 Even now in Brittany a kind of prayer-wheels are kept in churches and set spinning by the devout.

Prayerwise, adv. [f. PRAYER¹ + -WISE]

After the manner or in the way of a prayer

1583 H. D. GODFREY *Treat* 70 The like phrase prayerwise hee vseth in his priar to the Lord 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 63 The Greeke translates it, prayer-wise, The Lord judge 1850 J. B. JOHNSTONE *Men's R. Shirra* iv. 41 Be frequently sending up a thought to God prayerwise

Praying (prē'ing), vbl. sb. [f. PRAY v. + -ING¹]

The action of the vb. PRAY; prayer, earnest request.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 476 You mayst drene of sum evyl þing þat may turne to better þof by preying 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 519 God curseþ sicke menis blissinge and preyingis. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 5 (Harl. MS.) Prayinge, Almsdeide, and fasting 1480 CAXTON *Desc. Brit.* 22 The Saxons come atte praing of the britons ayenst the picles 1523 FITZGERALD *Handl.* 105 There be dyvers maner of prayenges some openly & some prytely 1704 DONN in *M. Henry's Pam. Relig.* H's Wks 1853 1 260/1 Either praying will make a man give over sinning, or sinning will make a man give over praying 1879 BROWNING *Not Bratts* 253 Satan's whisper shoots across All singing in my heart, all praying in my brain.

b. attrib. and Comb = Used for or in prayer,

as praying-cushion, -house, -place, -stool, etc.; pray-

ing-carpet, -mat, -rug = PRAYER-carpet, pray-

ing-cylinder, -drum, -jenny, -machine, -wheel

= PRAYER-WHEEL I; praying-desk = PRAYER-

desk, praying-scarf, -shawl = PRAYER-scarf;

prayingwise adv., in the manner of one praying.

1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 201 The old Emir throwing his *praying carpet on the ground. 1842 MAS CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 173, I made myself a sort of Persian couch out of the *praying-cushions 1884 GUY *Mour. Mongols* 143 These *praying-cylinders seem to be seldom left long at rest. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 2/1 A *praying-desk and a table for an altar were placed in the middle of the room, and priests earned in the sacred icon from the old house of Peter the Great. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Like a Buddhist priest's rotatory *praying-drum. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pt. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 402/1 A *praying-house, or chapel. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 The followers of the grand Lama . . . have invented *praying-jennies *Ibid.*, The Kurada, or *praying machine 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 92 Half-reclining on a *praying-mat was a young girl 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 107 The splendid marble couch, studded with Musulman *praying places 1847 THACKERAY *Cane Bottom'd Chair* vi. That *praying-rug came from a Turcoman's camp 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 6/2 Charged with stealing three *praying scarfs from the Jewish Synagogue, at Bayswater 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 3 Their phylacteries and *praying shawls. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 247 The *praying-stool, the whip for flagellation, and the one mat 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xlvii. The *praying-wheel, a box full of texts, the turning of which is supposed to be as efficacious as the actual repetition of them 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 371/1 The praying-wheel exists in old chapels in Brittany as a religious toy, formerly used with rites half magical under the sanction of the local clergy 1858 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 93 This Italian Mantis . . . hath six feet like the Locust, but the foremost thicker and longer than the other, the which because for the most part she holds up together (*praying-wise) it is commonly called with us *Frage Dieu* 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 236 Qui *praying work which comes up as incense.

Praying, ppl. a. [-ING²]

That prays. 1283 *Cath. Angl.* 289/a Prayinge, precans, precarius, pre-cabundis. c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXI. 1 To thee my praying voice doth fly 1691 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry Wks.* 1833 II. 799/a Christ's last breath was praying breath 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 285 A piece of revenge, which Philip caused to be taken upon John Sausaman, a praying Indian. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* 226 The white praying man, who had come to teach us people of the Zulu.

b. Praying-insect, the MANTIS (*praying mantis*, or *praying locust*), so called from the position in which it holds its fore-legs.

1706 *Praying Locust* [see MANTIS]. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 221 The genera *Mantis* and *Phasma*—named praying-insects and spectres.

Hence Prayingly adv., in a praying manner.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat* xi. 93 To speak prayingly.

Prayn, -e, obs. forms of PRAWN.

+Pray-pray, a. Obs. nonce-wd. Of or proper to one saying 'Pray!' pray!

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) II. xvi. 183 'Pray, sir, forgive me', and she held up her hands pray-pray fashion 1798 *Prayse*, obs. form of PRAISE sb., v.

Pre- (prē, prī, prī) *prefix*, repr. L. *prae* adv. and prep. (of place, rank, and time) before, in front, in advance. This was commonly written *præ* or *præ* in med.L., and has become *pre-* in the modern Romance langs. In Eng. the prefix was sometimes written *præ-* after the revival of learning, but is now regularly *pre-*. In a few words recognized as Latin, and their immediate derivatives, *præ-* is now usual, though even these are frequently, esp. in America, written with *pre-*. See *PRÆ-*.

In L. *præ* was prefixed adverbially to a great number of verbs, as *præ-acutere* to sharpen in front, *præ-ambulare* to walk before, *præ-cludere* to shut in front, *præ-cognoscere* to foreknow, *præ-currere* to run before, *præ-eminere* to stick out before, be prominent, *præ-judicare* to judge or pass sentence beforehand, *præ-mordere* to bite off before the point or abruptly; also with verbal derivatives, as *præcursor* a leader in singing, *præcursor* a forerunner, *prædictio* foretelling, *præfatum* fore-speech, preface. Less often with adjs. and sbs., as *præcursus*, *præmatūrus* grey, ripe before (the time), *præsum* leading the way, *præsumptus* a servant standing before, *præmolestia* trouble beforehand, *prænomen* a forename or first name. Also very frequently prefixed as an intensive to adjectives, as *prævalens* high before or in comparison with others, pre-eminently high, *prævalens* pie eminently clear or bright, *præpotens* exceedingly powerful, prepotent, *prævalens* very strong. In Latin *præ-* was rarely prefixed with prepositional force, as in *præcordia* the parts in front of the heart, *præcipia* places in front of or near the bank of a river, *præmodum* adv. surpassing or beyond measure.

In English many Latin verbs and their derivatives in *præ-* have their representatives in *pre-*, and the use of this prefix has been greatly extended, so that it is now a living element, prefixable to almost any verb of Latin origin, and even sometimes prefixed to words of English or modern origin, as *pre-breathe*, *pre-embury*, *pre-plot*, *pre-sift*. Its use with adjectives or substantives, other than verbal, is less common, and the L. intensive use in *prævalens*, etc., though retained in a few words taken or imitated from L., is not a living use in Eng. But the prepositional construction, in which *præ* governs the second element, which was so rare in L., has in English received vast extension, so as to become the second great living use, *præ* being preferred to *ante* as the opposite of *post* in new formations, and often substituted for it, as in *præ-baptismal*, *præ-Christian*, *præhistoric*, *præ-Darwinian*, *præ-reformation* instead of *ante-baptismal*, *ante-Christian*, *ante-historic*, *ante-Darwinian*, *ante-reformation*. This preference of *præ* may be partly due to its superior shortness and neatness, but is prob. largely in order to avoid the oral confusion of *ante* with *anti*, as in *ante-Christian*, *antichristian*, *ante Darwinian*, *anti-Darwinian*.

Pronunciation. In all English formations in *præ*, and some of those formed in Latin or French, in which the sense of 'before' is felt, the prefix is pronounced with a clear *e*, long or short (i, 2). In nonce-combinations, the vowel is regularly long, and more or less stressed, e.g. *pre-bail* (prē bōi), *pre-Greek* (prē grē k), *pre-telegraph* (prē tēlgrāf). In words of this class of more permanent standing and more independent meaning, the *e* is long (f) when stressed, and usually short (i), but capable of being long (f), when not under stress primary or subordinate, e.g. *præ-ada nce* (prē-), *præ-damite* (prē- or prī-). In words from Latin in which the sense 'before' is obscured or lost, *præ*, when unstressed, is (prī-), when stressed, (prē-) or (prī-) thus, *præ-cunct* (prē-), *præ-act* (prī-), *præ-cipice* (prē-sipis), *præ-cipitous* (prē-sipit), *præ-fer* (prē-), *præ-ference* (prē f). But here also (prī-) is lengthened to (prē-) under rhetorical or factitious stress, as in 'Did you say "repair" or "prepare"?' 'not the "procession" but the "præcession" of the equinoxes'.

Use of Hyphen. Nonce-words and casual compounds of English formation in *præ* are usually hyphenated, as *præ-geological*, *præ-insist*, *præ-medicate*, compounds already formed in Latin or French, and their derivatives, are regularly written *indivisum*, as *præcaution*, *prædestination*, *præ-figure*. But between these extreme types there are very many combinations in which the use varies, the hyphen being employed whenever its use appears to add to the clearness of the writer's meaning, or when it is desired to emphasize the function of the prefix, to contrast the compound with the simple word or with the analogous compound in *post*, or the like. In this dictionary, such words are as a rule entered in the unhyphenated form, though the quotations will show that both forms are freely used. But in words in which *præ* is prefixed to a word or element beginning with *e*, the hyphen is conveniently used to separate the two *e*'s, as in *præ-eminent*, *præ-engage*, *præ-exist* (These are sometimes printed *præeminent*, etc.).

In this dictionary, all important and established words in *præ* are treated as Main words and will be found in their alphabetical places. But compounds of rare occurrence, chiefly obsolete, and those of obvious meaning and regular formation, are given below, under their respective classes. Nonce-words and casual combinations can be formed at will, and are unlimited in number, so that only examples showing their formation and use are required.

[Arrangement. A. *præ* adverbial. I Of time or order. 1, with vb.; 2, with sb.; 3, with adj. II Of place. 4, with adj. or sb. III. 5, Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree. IV. 6, Intensive. B. *præ* prepositional. I Of time. 1, with adj.; 2, with sb. or phr. II Of place. 3, with adj.]

A. Combinations in which *præ* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, adjective, or substantive, to which it is prefixed.

I. Of time or order of succession.

In casual combinations better with hyphen; but often without. *Præ* stressed (prē-)

1. With verbs, or ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. derived from them, in sense 'fore-, before, beforehand, previously, in advance', as *PRÆ-ACKNOWLEDGE*, *-ACQUAINT*, *-ACT*, *-ADMIT*, etc., and in many others of obvious meaning, as *præ-acquit*, *-adapt*, *-adjust*, *-adopt*, *-affect*, *-allege*, *-annex*, *-apprise*, *-approve*,

-ascertain, -baptize, -bargain, -boil, -breathe, -censure, -commit, -comprehend, -conclude, -confess, -conjecture, -consolidate, -constitute, -consume, -continue, -convert, -corrupt, -counsel, -dedicate (prededicate pa. pple.), -demand, -demonstrate, -describe, -deviser, -devour, -direct, -dissuade, -embody, -employ, -enact, -entertain, -erect, -excuse, -expose, -extinguish, -fool, -furnish, -imbibe, -imburse, -impart, -inhere, -instill, -liquidate, -make, -medicate, -model, -necessitate, -obtain, -partake, -pattern, -plot, -practise, -pronounce, -prove, -provide, -receive, -resemble, -respire, -reveal, -secure, -select, -sentence, -sift, -study, -surmise, -suspect, -teach, -torment, -understand, -unite.

1613 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navis*. 30 Yea even doth Christ Jesus purpose to suffer for us, and 'pre-acquit his apostles with it? 1717 KEN *Lymnethos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 23 All Sins are vernal the Elect commit, Which God's Decrees Eternal pre-acquit. 1849 SCARS *Regeneration* I. 11 (1859) 27 The same propensities in men will... 'preadapt the organs to every shade of meaning. 1880 BURTON *Regis Q. Anne* I. v. 173 The punishment 'prejustified by the Deity. 1885 DUNCAN in *Manch. Exam* 9 May 6/1 [The] result of a carefully preadjusted mechanism. 1788 D. GILSON *Ser. in Pract. Subj.* x. (1807) 208 Covetous men, harkening to the grave, seem to 'pre-adopt one of its qualities, and cry out with it—We can never have enough. 1658 Dr R. J. NOLDS *Lord's Supper* xiv. The Spirit of God doth 'preaffect the Soul with an evident taste of that glory. 1788 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 127 Any proofs, or testimonies, 'prealluded in the former part. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 12 (1619) 213 The just causes prealluded. 1808 BENTHAM *Ser. Reform* 70 Of whose inability to give effect to it he is thus 'pre-apprehended. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saviour's* Persever. Wks. 1853 XI. 153 Whom He foreknew, that is, 'preapprehends... them he predestinates. 1612 155 His preapprehending of them must be His eternal expectation of them in Christ. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 469 Quantity being 'pre-accentuated or agreed on. 1665 Sir I. HARRIS *Trav.* (1677) 53 Hereticks who used to baptize after death in cave they were not 'pre-baptized. 1652 C. ARCHER in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 76 Upon... which 'pre-baptized pice of ground a brick wall is already erected. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 204 To obviate the trouble of 'pie boiling all the water. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 1327. 1909/1 'Piebalded air. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* L. 46: [Children] are peculiarly sensitive to pre-breathed air. 1650 in II. Cary *Mem. G. C. W.* IV. 246 The most substantive paper, were 'preannounced by the committee. 1733 'Preannounced [see post-disapproved, in Post-A. 1.] 1895 'E. S. MURKIN *Grey Lady* I. 1, Then two lives had been 'pre-committed to the parental care of their country. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 9 To 'pre-comprehend all these facts, and on them, when so pre-comprehended, to ground a set of questions. 1684 LUSHINGTON *Comm.* 1 *Peter Vile*. (1808) 732 It was 'preconcluded there that the Son should undertake the business. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 14 Without pause, 'preconfessed his sins. 1788 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 81 Might not Adilus, probably 'pre-conjecture, that Adrian should be crowned Emperor? 1845 J. PHILLIPS in *Runcy. Melb.* VI. 542/1 Effects of subterranean convulsions upon the 'preconstituted state. 1828-32 W. WILSON, 'Preconstituted [citing FALLS] 1795-1814 Wordsworth *Lancashire* viii. 288 In whom a premature necessity blocks out the forms of nature, 'preconsumes the reason. 1790 *Student* I. 43 Mahomet found most of his laws already prepared by his hands by the long 'pre-continued observation of them. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 80 Mendacity 'preconvicted into perjury. 1622 G. SANDOVS *Quod's Hist.* x. 1020/1 She came indeed, but 'pre-corrupted by Vnfriendly Iuno, life to ruin. 1833 Mrs BROWNING *Poetical Bound Poems* 1850 I. 186 Long ago I was looked forward to, 'pre-counseled of. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 169 The same day, which was certainly 'prededicated to joy. 1652 J. WRIGHT in *Canis Nat. Paradox* II. 25 Without preventing their commands by a 'predemanded leave or any feined distast. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 130 You may... 'predemonstrate them, by calculation, before the senses give an Experimental thereof. 1884 *Nature* XXVI. 550 Referring back to his own 'pre-described species. 1671 R. MACWAD *Pie Non-Conf.* 254 As much, as if they were set and 'predevised. 1665 F. FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 572 While... the Queen's kindred had 'predevoured his estate. 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 28 'Predirecting us in our affairs. 1656 DONNE *Ser. in Lxxviii.* (1610) 797 May possibly... 'predisposed and deprecat in all Civil consultations. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 157 Prefigured and 'pre-embodied in nature. 1622 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. II. 1. 49 That false Villaine, Whom I employ'd, was 'pre-employ'd by him. 1825 COLLINGWOOD *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 298 That every the least permissible form and ordinance... 'pre-enacted in the New Testament. 1820 W. MORGAN in *Polwhale Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 698, I 'pre-entertain a high opinion of their worth. 1643 PRYNN *Ser. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 91 Were they to institute their 'preerected Principalities and Kings. 1670-98 LASSER *Voy Italy* I. 2, I have done it... to 'preexcuse some things in my book. 1877 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro. 326 Brought out, 'pre-exposed to a damping atmosphere, and thus rendered unfit for use. 1822 'P. BEAUCHAMP (Geo. Grote) *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.* (1875) 82 All practical improvement is thus 'pre-extinguished and stifled in the birth, by the sweeping epithet of unnatural. 1633 SHAKS *Bird in Cage* II. 1, A better project, wherein no courtier has 'prefoiled you. 1673 OWEN *Ser. Wks.* 1851 IX. 433 If Christ hath not pre-instructed and 'pre-furnished him with gifts. 1678 — *Mind of God* v. 147 'Pre-imbibed opinions. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 3/4 Constitutions rendered weak by pre-imbibing more dangerous stimulants. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 349 Had he not been 'pre-imbued with natural notions. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 384 Laws or rules of associability 'pre-imparted to them. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 235 In both... the sensibility must have pre-existed, (or rather 'pre-inherited). 1717 KEN *Urano* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 433 All Prophecies... Into the ancient Prophets 'pre-instilled. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 302 Binding themselves...

to pay a sum of money, 'preliquidated or not preliquidated, in case the plaintiff should lose his cause. 1853 J. CUMMING *Forshadow* viii (1854) 225 He went with his mind 'pie-made up to receive a certain treatment. 1846 GROTT *Greco* I. xii. I. 324 The body of Jason having been thus 'pie-medicated, became invulnerable. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* lxxxi (1772) 470 A 'premodelling or Representation. 1715 M. DAVILS *Athen Parl.* I. 162 In Defence of their 'pre-necessitated Constitutions. *Mod* Unless a licence has been 'pie-obtained. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 39 [Ye] 'prepartake of Hope's deliciousness. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 93 The great work intended and... 'pre-patterned as aforesaid. 1643 PRYNN *Rome's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 32 A chief actor in this 'pie-plotted Treason. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xl. iii. § 14 Making it necessary for others, what voluntarily they had 'prepractised themselves. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACION *Tale without Title* III. 34 We would 'pre-pronounce the censure of little critics. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 280 A power, the existence of which is 'pre-proved. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ix. § 25 He provisionally 'pre-provided Incumbents for them. 1605 A. WORTON *Ann. Polish Pamph.* 27 An external sign, or seal, of a 'pie-secured grace. 1601 Dr W. BARLOW *Deference* 34 'Pie-embled in those three kings or sages, which came from farre to do personall homage vnto her head, and King at Bethleem. 1854 MUNDY *Our Antiquities* (1857) 213 It was certainly never 'pie-revealed to me that I should spend one of the few Christmas days, at sea. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 236, I would know the nature of the Statues, of the Moone, and Sun himselfe, being 'presecured from their fires. 1864 WEBSTER s. v. Stars 'preselected for simultaneous observation. 1643 FULLER *Ser. Mar.* To Rdr., Who have unmercifully 'pie-sentenced me. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1692) 28 In weightier petitions, which was not to be 'prescribed by the other officers. 1665 FULLER *Worthies, Cambr.* (1662) I. 159 A most excellent preacher, who preached what he had 'prestudied some competent time before. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 122 The effect was this (as was 'presurmisd). 1641 BISHOP *Farm. Bhs* (Suites) 79 If shee bee longe in lambing, and 'presuspected. 1721 AMHERST *Test. & Fit.* No. 3 (1726) I. 13 He takes the oath of allegiance and supremacy, which he is 'praught to evade, or think null. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. u. § 27 Their cruelty in 'pre-torturing of many, whom afterwards they put to death. 1658 *Hist. Q. Christina of Sweden* 140 Holstenius having 'preunderstood that the Baron Gnaudi had thoughts of conferring with her. 1640 Dr RYNDOL *Passions* xx, It doth in some sort 'pieunite our souls and our blessednesse together.

2. With a sb., this being usually a derivative from a verb to which *pre-* is in adverbial relation: = Existing or taking place previously, placed before (something else), previous, preceding, earlier: as *pre-accusation*, -*adaptation*, -*adjustment*, -*admission*, -*advertising*, -*advice*, -*appearance*, -*approbation*, -*approval*, -*arrestment*, -*ascertainment*, -*collection*, -*compensation*, -*concession*, -*conclusion*, -*connection*, -*consent*, -*constituent*, -*contemplation*, -*conviction*, -*decay*, -*decision*, -*dedication*, -*desert*, -*detractor*, -*discipline*, -*embodiment*, -*entail*, -*equipment*, -*excoagulation*, -*expectation*, -*exponent*, -*fecundation*, -*impression*, -*indisposition*, -*inhabitation*, -*inquisition*, -*intelligence*, -*knowledge*, -*opinion*, -*reluctation*, -*remorse*, -*representation*, -*success*, -*surmise*, -*tasker*, -*inure*, -*union*. Also with other substantives: *Pre-anti* guilty, previous anti-quity; *Pre-aptitude*, antecedent aptitude; *Pre-boding*, foreboding; *Pre-eternity*, previous eternity, eternal previous existence; *Pre-name*, a forename, 'Christian' name; *Pre-part*, previous or preceding part; *Pre-scene*, an anticipatory scene; *Pre-shadow*, a shadow of what is coming.

1847 WEBSTER, 'Preaccusation, previous accusation. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 73/1 The movements are only more definite than those simply expressive of pain because of inherited 'pre adaptation. 1884 SULLY *Outline Psychol.* iv. 90 The preparation or 'preadjustment of attention may be said to be perfect. 1650 PEARSON *Creed* x. 735 Baptism may be said to be instituted by Christ after the 'preadministration of S. John. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa*. Pref. 22 Wittingly and with a 'preadvertency of it. 1855 BAILEY *Spr. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 77 White riles whose 'pre-antiquity transcends all date. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 28 In Sodom and Gomorrah, was given a 'pre-appearance of the final Judgment upon the World. 1652 BROME *Covent Gard. Pl.* That he besought 'Preapprobation though they lik't it not. 1825 HORNBUSH *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 2 'Pre-aptitude for such evil communication. 1822-56 Dr QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 243 The one counterworking secret for 'pre-attestment of this evil. 1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 36 For 'pre-ascertainment of the expense. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xv. § 104. 274 Ascertainment of the actual truth has been made possible only by pre-ascertainment of certain ideal truths. 1844 TUPPER *Heart* i. x. With a nervous 'pre-boding Henry took up the 'Watchman'. 1664 B. KING in *Walton Lives, Donne* (1796) 17 By which means his and your 'pre-collections for that work fell to the happy manage of your pen. 1849 FOX *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 472 Let him re-peruse 'Barnaby Rudge' and with a 'pre-comprehension of the mystery. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Essex. Usurped Powers* i. Jeroboam had Gods 'preconcession of a kingdom. 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lix (1612) 291 By 'pie conclusion Twixt him and Dorcas. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* II. 219 A narrative of his 'pre connexion with Mrs. Delane. 1825 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. E. Wks. 1853 I. 479 Both depend on the first, logical congruity, not indeed as their cause or 'preconstituent, but as their indispensable condition. 1613 DONNE *Ser. in* (ed. Alford) IV. 280 The very 'precontemplation and predenunciation of that Judgment... was a distasteful bitterness to the Prophet. 1867 VISCT. STRANGE *Forshadow* Select. (1869) II. 56 Whether the

antecedent facts supplied to meet them 'preconvictions or fancies, are sound or tainted. 1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 361 For some 'pre-decay is observable. 1638 MENDE *Wks.* (1672) 869 In regard of the 'prededication of the Church. 1840 Dr QUINCY *Mod. Superstit. Wks.* 1862 III. 294 Bearing a 'prededication to a service. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 4 Some good Offices we do to Friends, others to Strangers, but, those are the noblest, that we do without 'Pre-desert. 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Ser. in* (1659) 61 His re-possession of it defrauded all the 'Pre-detainers. 1894 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The General warmly commended the marching and 'pre-discipline of both teams. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 467 [She] seems a living 'pie-embodiment of those ghastly spectres. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 70 As Forest Lands, Deliver'd up into his hands, By 'Pre-ntail of Providence. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 377 In the shape of structural 'pie equipment for the mind. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 22 393 He seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's 'Pre-eternity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 658/1 The Past, still refulgent on the deepening night of 'pie-eternity. 1656 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 29 Great arguments, and 'pre-excoagulation Of both the Law's. 1828-32 WEBSTER, 'Pre-expectation [citing GLARRO] 1826 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 111 That wordy and cloudy 'pre-exposition of a nebulous original. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 24 A curious case of 'pre-fecundation observed in a Spionide. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 140, M... told me... the following 'pie-impression of the event, in a dream. 1744 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 178 Disorders, wherein, without any obvious 'Pie-indispositions, Persons in a Moment sink down and expire. 1628 DONNE *Ser. in* xxix. (1640) 293 The pre-possession, the 'pre-nubitation, but not the sole possession nor sole inhabitation of the Holy Ghost. 1824 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 416 What they all wanted was a 'pre-inquisition into the mind, as part organ, part constituent, of all knowledge. 1780 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 207/3 In no instance was the effect of this 'pre-intelligence so ruinous as in the loss... of the British settlements on the Mississippi. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xviii. 312 Our 'pre-knowledge of the several intervening objects being equidistant, tends still more to pictorial the apparent length. 1894 Du MAURILL *Trilby* III. 31 Their names, 'prenames, titles, qualities, age, address. 1900 *Daily News* 25 July 6/7 State pre-names (Christian names) of your parents. 1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. (1650) 144 Some... of a timorous 'pre-omission refraining very many. 1785 J. PUTNAM in *Hist. Putnam Fam.* 239 The 'pre-posit of this month. 1631 DONNE *Ser. in* (ed. Alford) IV. 453 In every sin thou hast... some education before thou doth that sin, and that 'pre-elucation and 'pre-eremorse was Mercy. 1621 BURNLEY *Thous. Years. Kingd. Christ* 19 That Great 'Pie-Representation of his Kingdom. 1599 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. vi. 1073 This Earth with blood and wrongs polluted, the 'Pie-cane of Hell To curse Creatures that 'gainst Heav'n rebel. 1821 Mrs. BROWNING *Cass. Gnd. Windows* II. 560 Some 'pre-shadow rising slow Of what his Italy would fancy meet To be called Brutus. 1821 WALT WHITMAN in *Pull Mall G.* 22 Dec. 3/1 If those 'pie-successes, were all—if they ended at that—America, were a failure. 1897 SHAKS *A Hen* IV. 1. 168 It was your 'pie surmise, That in the dole of blowes, your Son might drop. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Chette* I. ii. § 7. 36 God's Vicegerent who dare not take the Eucharist without a 'Pre-taster. 1643 *Answer Ld. Digby's Appl.* 22, I am therefore a little jealous there might be some 'pre-structure in your Lordships own eye. 1653 MARSTON *Exp. James* I. 2, Wks. 1871 IV. 25 A happy 'pieumon of their souls and their blessedness.

3. With an adj., as *pre-coexistent*, -*essential*, -*subsistent*, -*thoughtful*, *Pre-mutative*, inflected by means of prefixes, as a language.

1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Ser. in* (1659) 61 By natural relation his body was his own, as being the essential and proper counterpart of his soul, 'pre-coexistent with it in one person. 1897 CRANDALL in *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168 & 169 That process of involution which is 'pre-presential to evolution. 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Unit. Gram.* 7 Since affixes may be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes, agglutinative and synthetic languages are each divisible into (1) 'pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes, (2) 'pre-mutative; and (3) post-mutative. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastica*, *Eusebius* 12 [He] was pre-existent and 'presubstant to the whole Creation. 1851 LYTTON (Herig's *Archiv* VIII. 269), 'Prethoughtful of every chance.

II. Of local position. (Chiefly Anat.)

Usually without hyphen. *Pre-stressed* (adj.).

4. a. In adverbial relation to an adj. = Before, anteriorly, in front: as *Pre-entate*, having teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw only, as some *Celacea*. Also in adjectives, introduced by Wilder, etc. = 'anterior', as *Pre-cerebe Har* = anterior cerebellar (artery); so *Pre-cerebral*; *Precho-roid*, anterior choroid; *Pre-cloacal*, belonging to the anterior portion of the cloaca; *Pre-communioant*, anterior communicating (artery, etc.); *Pre-digastric*, of or pertaining to the anterior belly of the digastric muscle; also *sb* this anterior belly regarded as a distinct muscle; *Pre-geminal*, *Pre-otio*, of or pertaining to the anterior *corpora quadrigemina* or optic lobes of the brain.

b. In quasi-adjectival relation to a sb.: = 'Situating in front, anterior, fore-', esp denoting the anterior of two or more parts of the same kind; with derivative adjs.: as *Pre-abdo-men*, Latrelle's name for the first five segments of the abdomen of Crustacea (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *Pre-dilatator*, the anterior dilator muscle of the nostril; *Pre-fo-ropeps*, the curved anterior fibres of the *corpus callosum*, which pass into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum; *Pre-genitulum*, the external geniculate

body; hence *pregeniculate* adj.; **Pre-omoste** *num*, an anterior omosternum; hence *pre-omosternal* adj.; **Prepeduncle**, the anterior peduncle of the brain; hence *prepeduncular*, *prepedunculate* adjs.; **Prepelvite** *num*, an anterior pelvisternum; hence *prepelvistermal* adj.; **Pretere** *tina*, the thin lamina representing the retina in that part of the vitreous chamber of the eye immediately anterior to the *ora serrata* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence *preretinal* adj.; **Prerema**, an extension of the rima in advance of the porta in some animals, as Dipnoi; hence *prerimal* adj.; **Prescutum** *Entom.*, a sclerite sometimes appreciable between the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum; **Prescutum** *Entom.*, the most anterior sclerite of the tergal portion of each thoracic segment in insects, etc.; hence *prescutal* adj.

1895 Wilder in *Gray's Neurology* XII. 349 Common Latin name. Cerebellar anterior. English paronym. ***Pre-cerebellar**. 1890 *Billings Med. Dict.*, *Pre-cerebellar* artery. 1895 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Cerebralis anterior. English paronym. ***Pre-cerebral**. 1890 *Billings Med. Dict.*, *Pre-cerebral* artery. 1895 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Choroid anterior. English paronym. ***Prechoroid**. 1890 in *Billings*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, ***Prechoroid**. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prechoroid*, belonging to the anterior portion of the clonca. 1885 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Communicans anterior. English paronym. ***Precommunicans**. 1890 in *Billings*. 1895 *Dewhurst Nat. Hist. Cat.* 69130 ***Precommunicans**, or those with teeth only in the anterior part of the upper jaw. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ***Precommunicans**, belonging to the Predigasticus. *Predigasticus*, Coues' term for the anterior belly of the digastric muscle. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ***Predilatator**, Coues' name for the *Dilatator musculus anterior*. *Ibid.*, ***Preforces**. ***Pregenual**, ***Prepeduncle**, -cular, -ulate. 1894 Gould *Dict. Med. Hyg.* ***Preperisternum**, an anterior pelvisternum. 1887 Wilder in *Amer. Nat.* June 545 In *Ceratodus* alone, is there a *prevena*, that is, a rima extending cephalad from the margin of the porta.

c. In advb relation to a vb.; in compounds formed in L., as **PRECLUDE**, **PREFIX**, **PREMUNITE**.

III. Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree.

5. In sense 'before in order or importance, above, in preference to, superior to, more than, beyond'.

Common in combinations already in Latin, but rare in English use. See **PRECEDE** *v*, **PRECEL** *v*, **PREDOMINATE** *v*, **PRE-EMINENCE**, **PRE-EXCELLENCE**, **PREFER** *v*, **PRE-GRAVITATE** *v*, **PRE-ORDINATE** *a*, **PREPONDERATE** *v*, etc. in Main words. Also **Pre-epic**, surpassing the epic; **Pre-Luciferian**, surpassing Lucifer.

1890 Downer *Serm.* xxv. (1640) 250 What a superdiabolically, what a *pre-Luciferian* Pride is his that will be superior to God. 1907 *Scot. Hist. Rev.* Jan 166 Adventures pre-epic in their vastness.

IV. With intensive force.

6. With adjs and ppl adjs, in the sense 'before others, pre-eminently, exceedingly, in the highest degree', as *pre-pious*, *pre-pleasing*, *pre-regular*: **PRECLARE**, **PRECORDIAL**, **PRENOBLE**, etc. Chiefly Obs.

1590 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngus* 846 The eldest Tochter named was ryche; The secunde, Syster Sensualyte, Prepleasande to the Spiritualityte. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 35, I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to prerogal, much lesse to preter-regular judgements. 1697 Keese *God's Plea* 147 Single out that prapious person, that ye think is able to convert this Age.

B Combinations in which *pre-* is prepositional, having as its object the sb forming, or implied in, the second element.

I Relating to time or order of succession: in which *pre-* = before; anterior, prior, or previous to; preceding, earlier than.

These may be formed for the nonce almost at pleasure; indeed, such combinations as *pre-African*, *pre-Reformation*, *pre-reformational*, *pre-Shaksperian*, *pre-free-trade*, are rather phrases than words: *pre-Shaksperian* dramatists, *pre-Reformation* ritual, *pre-free-trade* conditions, being only a compact way of saying 'dramatists before Shakspeare', 'ritual before the Reformation', 'conditions (existing) before (the era of) free trade'.

All these are properly hyphenated, but the special compounds in *d* are often written *indivisum*. *Pre-* is always stressed (pré), and *e* long.

1. With adjectives (or their derivative adverbs and substantives), or *f. pre-* + a (Lat.) sb. + adjectival ending, as *pre-reformational*, *ad*, forming adjectives, with derivative adverbs and substantives.

Compounds of this type were not used in Latin, and they are of recent appearance in English. The earliest appears to be **PRE-ADAMITE**, formed in Lat as a sb 1635, whence in Eng. as sb in 1662, and as adj in 1786, thence *pre-adamical* in 1776; *pre-diluvian* occurs 1804, *pre-adamical* 1822, *pre-natal* 1826, *pre-Christian* 1828, *pre-nileannian* 1828, *pre-Gothic* 1831, *pre-humane* 1844, *pre-historic* 1851, *pre-glacial* 1855, *pre-scientific* 1858, *pre-Georgian* 1861, *pre-Roman* 1863 (Some of these may have been used a little earlier).

a. Formed on proper nouns (or their adjectives), esp. on names of persons, races, nations, dynasties, and religions, as *pre-African*, *Baconian*, *Cavovurian*, *Chaucerian*, *Columbian*, *Copernican*, *Dantean*, *Darwinian*, *Evite* [Eve], *Galilean* [Galileo], *Georgian* [the four Georges], *Hieronymian* [Hieronymus or Jerome], *Messianic*, *No-hammedan*, *Mosaic*, *Newtonian*, *Patrician* [St. Patrick], *Pauline*, *Phaiionic*, *Shaksperian*, *So-*

cratic, *Solomonic*, *Solomian*, *Victorian*, *Virgilian*; *pre-Aryan*, *Assyrian*, *British*, *Buddhist*, *Canaanitic*, *Celtic*, *Doric*, *Gothic*, *Greek*, *Hellenic*, *Islamic*, *ite*, *Israelitish*, *Jewish*, *Mycenean*, *Norman*, *Norse*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Semitic*; etc.

b. In names of geological formations and of prehistoric periods, as *pre-Cambrian* (earlier than the Cambrian); so *pre-Carboniferous*, *Laurentian*, *Permian*, *Silurian*, *pre-metallic* (before the knowledge of metals), *pre-palaeozoic*.

c. In pathological terms, noting stages and symptoms in the progress of disease, as *pre-albuminuric* (previous to the appearance of albuminuria); so *pre-ascitic*, *cancerous*, *fungoid*, *paroxysmal*, *phthisical*, etc.

d. Formed on other adjectives (or the L. or other sbs. to which these belong): as *pre-anæsthetic* (before the use of anæsthetics), *pre-artistic* (before the cultivation of art), *pre-commercial*, *contemporaneous*, *earthly*, *elemental*, *fabulous*, *federal*, *feudal*, *geological*, *imperial*, *koanic*, *marital*, *matrimonial*, *medieval*, *memorial*, *monadic*, *monarchical*, *monumental*, *moral*, *mortal*, *mythical*, *mythical*, *observational*, *original*, *political*, *prophetic*, *re-gious*, *revolutionary*, *scholastic*, *secular*, *social*, *solar*, *telegraphic*, *traditional*, etc.

Also **Pre-æstival**, -est-, occurring before midsummer (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pre-beatific**, prior to invasion by bacilli (*ibid.*). **Pre-beatific**, previous to the beatific vision. **Pre-bromic** *ido*, previous to the use of bromides in medicine.

Pre-cartilaginous, preceding the development of cartilage in an embryo (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pre-conjugal**, occurring before marriage. **Pre-co-smic**, previous to the present world. **Pre-creative**, existing before the Creation. **Pre-diastolic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the diastole or dilatation of the heart in beating. **Pre-dicrotic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the dicrotic wave of the pulse.

Pre-dynastic, existing before the recognized (Egyptian) dynasties. **Pre-economic**: see quot. **Pre-evolutional**, -evolutionary, -evolutionist, previous to the introduction of the theory of evolution. **Pre-hemiplegic**, *Path.*, preceding an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

Pre-hexameral, occurring prior to the six days of Creation. **Pre-Inca** *rial*, prior to the time of the Incas of Peru. **Pre-manic**, preceding mania or madness. **Pre-material**, prior to what is material. **Pre-menstrual**, occurring before menstruation.

Pre-mortuary, occurring, or pertaining to what may occur, before (some one's) death. **Pre-myocic**, *Path.*, preceding mycosis or the development of fungi in or on the body. **Pre-nephritic**, *Path.*, preceding disease of the kidneys. **Pre-operative**, occurring before a surgical operation.

Pre-organic, prior to the existence of organic life. **Pre-placental**, prior to the development of a placenta in gestation. **Pre-pubertal**, prior to the attainment of puberty. **Pre-reformatory**, prior to the Reformation. **Pre-remote**, *to*, more remote in previous time or order. **Pre-rhotacistic**, *Philol.*, previous to the tendency to rhotacism.

Pre-seminal, -seminary, *Phys.*, prior to insemination or fecundation. **Pre-splenomegalic**, *Path.*, occurring before enlargement of the spleen. **Pre-temporal**, anterior to existence in time, 'before time began', antemundane. **Pre-terrestrial**, existing before what is terrestrial. **Pre-volitional**, existing before volition.

1890 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VI. 338 Before the appearance of albumin in the urine ('pre-albuminuric stage'). **1895** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar 3/2 In 'pre-anæsthetic' times operations were very different to what they are now. **1883** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov 89/a The silversmith's work of the late Georgian or early Victorian age which might be fairly designated the 'pre-artistic' period. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man* viii. 209 Most others found in Greece are probably 'pre-Aryan'. **1905** H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* xii. The early or 'pre-ascitic' stage of cirrhosis. **1911** Ken *Hymnother* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 171 He [Stephen] had of God 'pre-beatific' view. **1899** Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 793 Agents of repute in the 'pre-bromic' days. **1875** Croft *Chanote & T.* xx. 343 The length of time embraced by the 'pre-Cambrian' ages of geological history. **1899** J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* x. 182 An early stage of epithelioma, — a 'pre-cancerous' stage. **1894** *Coal Mag.* Oct. 461 The South Welsh 'pre-Carboniferous' barrier of Hull, which forms the northern boundary of the visible coal-fields. **1888** *Times* 3 Oct. 5/3 Inquirers into the 'pre-Columbian' history, ethnology, &c. of the American continent. **1885** W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* xii. 328 Based on the old 'pre-commercial' state of things. **1887** F. R. Stodart *Borrowed Month*, etc. 202 'Preconubial' satisfaction of a very high order. **1865** Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 170 Speculative thought, which might be debited to their 'pre-Copernicanism'. **1893** *Riddles of Sphinx* 234 'The pre-cosmic conditions of the world process'. **1899** Mozley *Ess.* Ind. Conversion (1878) II. 328 The 'pre-æstival' or pre-

eternal spirit. **1853** Markham *Shoda's Auscult. & Percuss* 213 note, A 'pre-diastolic' murmur is heard. **1878** Gladstone *Prim. Homer* i. 13 A poet of Asia would probably have called the 'pre-Doric' Greeks by the race-name of Hellenes. **1898** *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/3 The Libyan stock can now safely be assigned to the 'pre-Dynastic' stock, about 5000 B.C., and even earlier. **1901** *Athenum* 24 Aug. 256/1 A pre-dynastic period of Egyptian history. **1848** Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 3) 213 Cities and fanes of diamond crown the hills. Of this 'pre-æstival' paradise. **1876** Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* xi. A sort of 'pre-economic' age, when the very assumptions of political economy did not exist. **1895** Bailey *Festus* xxviii. (ed. 5) 475 That peace, Promotional, 'preelemental', prime. **1885** W. R. Sorley *Ethics of Naturalism* vii. 170 A remnant of the false, 'pre-evolutionist' individualism. **1899** Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 887 In this so-called 'pre-fungoid' stage. **1882** G. H. Darwin in *Nature* xxv. 213 We must put these violent phenomena in 'pregeological' periods. **1861** Besset *Horæ Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. iv. 119 The low morals of a large mass of the clergy in the Georgian or just 'pre-Georgian' days. **1831** *Westm. Rev.* July 31 The Siegfried's Chapel, in primeval, 'Pre-Gothic' architecture, not long since pulled down. **1876** Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 214 All the passages tend to mark him as non-Hellenic or 'pre-Hellenic'. **1861** *Chr. Remembr.* xli. 408 Those passages tell us far more about this 'pre-hexameral' period, than about the hexameron or six days work itself. **1870** J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* ii. xv. (1876) 454 Massive monolithic monuments, prehistoric, 'pre-incarnal'. **1877** Dods *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* ii. (1878) 71 The 'Pre-Islamic' condition of Arabia. **1876** W. R. Cooper *Archæol. Dict.* 30 An ancient title of the Deity among the 'pre-koanic' Arabs. **1890** Ramsay in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/4 Rocks more ancient still to afford materials for these 'pre-Laurentian' strata. **1883** Maudslayi *Body & Willing* 297 The 'premaniacal' semblance of mental brilliancy. **1886** *Month Exam.* 10 Nov. 3/1 The 'piemantic' correspondence of Carlyle and Miss Welsh. **1881** A. Barratt *Phys. Meteorol.* 69 What 'prematernal' ages of ether beyond ether it may picture. **1863** Mansel *Lett.*, etc. (1873) 247 The genuine sensation device of a 'pre-matrimonial' secret. **1890** T. Parkyn in *Weiss Life* (1863) II. 403 The Pope is a fossil ruler, 'pre-medieval'. **1854** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 475 Still rears its crag and heathless edge Your 'prememorial' wall. **1875** E. White *Life in Christ* iii. xxii. (1878) 315 By what then were 'pre-messianic' beliefs of Israel saved? **1899** R. Munro *Preh. Scot.* xii. 449 The barrows of the 'premetaphysical' period. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 403/a 'Premonarchical' Israel is represented as a herocracy and Samuel as its head. **1863** Draper *Intell. Devol. Europe* iii. (1866) 60 Traces of the prehistoric, 'premonumental' life of Egypt. **1858** G. Durr *S&A* at *Elgen* 11 Aug. Belonging as he [Lord Palmerston] does to the 'premonal', as Lord Derby says he does to the prescientific, school. **1848** Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 3) 202 The 'premonal' manhood which inhaled in the conception of creative mind. **1880** Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* xiv. (1881) 244 A covenant may be a sort of 'pre-mortuary' testament. **1900** J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* xli. 195 Typical lesions in all stages and degrees, from the 'pre-myocic', figured, eczema to nodosities. **1854** Dr. Quincy in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 84 It is not only a prehistoric, but a 'premythical', even a prefabulous and a pretraditional thesis. **1885** W. Roberts *Ur & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) iii. 472 During this 'pre-nephritic' stage, high tension is produced by the contraction of the muscular walls of the arterioles. **1873** Morley *Rousseau* II. xii. 101 'Pre-Newtonian' knew not the wonders of which Newton was to find the key. **1869** J. Eadie *Comm. Galatians* 62 This 'pienupial' condition ceased. **1866** J. Grotr. *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 346 The 'pi-observational' simplicity of the philo-ophers whom I have just referred to. **1904** *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. *Ept. Med. Lit.* 35 'Pre-operative and Post-operative Treatment in Abdominal Section'. **1897** *Nat. Sc.* Feb. 79 Strictly 'preorganic' or azoic rocks. **1854** Bailey *Festus* xxxiii. (ed. 5) 545 See, like clouds, the gods disperse, Into their 'pi-observational' nothingness. **1899** Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 343 They are more continuously noisy in this stage than in the 'pre-paroxysmal'. **1890** J. Healey *Irel. Anc. Schools* 28 Another 'pre-Patrician', if not pre-Christian poet was Tonia Eigas. **1890** W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Jan. 40 The 'pre-Pauline' Church in Rome. **1889** *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 926 The 'preplacental' absorption of food by the embryos of placental mammals. **1895** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1895** Montefiore *Hubert Lect.* i. 100 The nature of the 'pi-prophetic' religion was determined by the character of its God. **1859** Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* V. 644/a The individual may retain the 'pre-pubertal' condition. **1882** J. Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1805 In the 'pre-reformatory' system there were no lessons for the sixth Sunday after Epiphany. **1871** Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. xi. 378 A 'pre-religious' condition of the human race. **17** E. Darwin (Webster 1828), In some cases, two more links of causation may be introduced, one of them may be termed the 'pre-remote' cause, the other the postremote effect. **1906** — *Zone* II. 451 The pre-remote cause or disposition to the gout. **1861** Maine *Anc. Law* i. (1876) 85 The 'pre-revolutionary' units. **1896** E. W. Fry in *Class Rev.* May 184/1 The so-called contracted forms of which *ana-* is typical were 'pre-rhotacistic' presents in -*re* restrained from normal phonetic development. **1853** Lyell *Antiq. Man* i. 21 Coins, of bronze and silver belonging to the first and 'pre-Roman' division of the age of iron. **1852** Bailey *Festus* xxii. (ed. 5) 533 As in 'presecular' time emergent things. **1874** E. R. Lankester in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 39 The growth of the ovarian egg and its envelopes or 'preseminal' development. **1880** Swinburne *Sind. Shaks.* 247 A 'pre-Shakspearian' word of single occurrence in a single play of Shakspeare's. **1871** Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 146, I should rely much on 'pre-silurian' times. **1861** Maine *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 114 The 'pre-social' state. **1871** Fraser *Life Berkeley* viii. 293 And shows supposed novelties to be as old as the Neoplatonic, or even the 'Pre-Socratic' age. **1855** Bailey *Spir. Leg. in Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 75 For sun and moon 'pre-solar' light precedes. **1905** H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 307 'Pre-splenomegalic' form in which the enlargement of the liver precedes that of the spleen. **1882** Siemens in *Nature* XXVI. 393 'Pre-telegraphic' days, when the letter carrier was our swiftest messenger. **1852** Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 5) 500 To meditative converse most devote, And strict collation of the Spirit-book With the 'pietemporal' volume, writ of

God. 1894 MITCHELL tr *Harnack's Hist Dogma* App 1 319 The pretemporal existence was a matter of certainty 1894 322 The old idea of "preterrestrial existence with God. 1866 S H HODGSON *Princ Reform Suffrage* 103 A part of the "prevolitional nature of man

2 With sbs or phrases (adj. + sb.), forming quasi-adjs. or attributive phrases, usually nonce-words, of obvious meaning; as *pre-advertisement*, *pre-advertising* (belonging to the days before advertising was usual), *pre-amalgamation*, *betrotthal*, *-breakfast*, *-chloroform*, *-Christmas*, *-civilization*, *-convention*, *-crusading*, *-dispersion*, *-disruption*, *-dynamite*, *-Easter*, *-emanipation*, *-free-trade*, *-independence*, *-insurrection*, *-Islam*, *-log-rolling*, *-marriage*, *-Mutiny*, *-pneumatic-tire*, *-police*, *-por-traying*, *-printing*, *-railroad*, *-railway*, *-Reforma-tion*, *-remittance*, *-Renaissance*, *-settlement*, *-tele-graph*, *-treaty*, *-vaccination*, *-war*, *-wire*, etc. The use of these appears to have begun about 1860 b. with personal names, meaning 'before the time or public work of'. e.g. *pre-Augustine*, *pre-Shakespeare*, *pre-Johnson*, *pre-Reynolds*, *pre-Jenner*, *pre-Gladstone*, *pre-Chamberlain*, etc.

These combinations are formed at pleasure and without limit a few illustrations follow in order of date

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *De Yventute*, We elderly people have lived in that pie-railroad world 1861 There will be but ten pie railroaders left 1861 J. G. SHEPARD *Wall of Roma* xii 719 Early British, or pre Augustine Christianity. 1864 *Realist* 22 June 5 'The highwayman of our old fashioned romances and pre police reports cried, 'Stand and deliver!' as he met you 1864 LUMLEY *Remin Opers* 37 Whatever success attended the pre-Easter season. 1866 *Standard* 27 Aug. 4/7 Holders of pre-amalgamation preferences. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less Mid Age* 9 Only three dwellings in the city date from pre reformation days. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 370 It was not an uncommon event in pre Davenport days for some mountebank to allow himself to be tied hand and foot. 1876 GLO. E. 101 *Dan. Der.* xxvi. Old portraits stretching back to the pre-porraying period. 1886 F. H. DORRIS *Remin.* 26 In the happy predaynamite days. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 4/1 The simple souls of the pre log-rolling era. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 1/2 In the pre-advertisement era a good newspaper was the exclusive luxury of the rich. 1890 'R. BOLDRIWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 281 This is my pie remittance stage. 1894 J. MAC KINNON *Culture in Celtic Scot.* i. v. 51 The Celts carried with them in their wanderings from their pre-disruption home, a theology 1894 *Vestm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 3/3 Merivale wrote in the pre-inscription and the pre-Mormonism period. 1896 CROCKELL *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 92 The men answering one another in pre-breakfast monosyllables. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 184 In Great Britain during pnevaccination times, small pox showed a periodic intensity of prevalence, every three, four, or five years. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/3 The picturesque ness of Cairo in the pre-plaster of Paris age. 1898 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 2/2 A school to whose welfare I am still as much attached as I was when in the golden sixties I enjoyed the happiness of the pie flogging, pre bullying era. 1900 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 8/3 Mr. Tuckwell remembers Oxford in the pre railway, pre science, pre earnestness days. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 3/4 The attitude taken up by pre-Mutiny officers towards their troops. 1905 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 3/3 The obvious fact about painting in England in pie Reynolds days was the indifference to native practitioners.

II. Denoting local position: in which *pre-* = before, in front of, anterior to.

These appear to have arisen since 1825: see PAROCULAR 1826, *predorsal* 1831, *preglenoidal* 1835

These are generally written without the hyphen, which may however be used when it makes the composition clearer, as before a vowel. *Pie-* is usually (prf.), but may be (pr-) when it immediately precedes the main stems, as in *prevertebral*.

3. In adjs. (also sometimes used as sbs.), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, denoting parts or organs situated in front of (or, rarely, in the front part of) other parts or organs: as *Pre-acetabular*, in front of the acetabulum or socket of the hip. *Pre-anal*, in front of the anus. *Pre-aortic*, in front of the aorta. *Pre-apical*, *Conch.* see quot. *Pre-auditory*, in front of the auditory nerve. *Prebasilar*, in front of a base or basal part. *Prebrachial* (-bræ'kiäl), in front of the brachium or upper arm; applied to a group of muscles; also to a vein in the wing of some insects. *Prebrachial* (-bræ'kiäl), in front of the gills or brachial region. *Prebronchial* (-brøn'kiäl), in front of the bronchi or bronchia. *Prebuccal* [L. *bucca* cheek], situated in front of the mouth or buccal cavity; = *PREORAL*. *Precardiac*, in front of or (in *Human Anat.*) above the heart. *Precaudal*, situated in front of the caudal vertebra. *Precentral*, anterior to the centre; applied to parts of the brain. *Pre-cerebroid*, situated anterior to a cerebroid organ. *Precoxygeal*, in front of the coccyx. *Precondylar*, -oid, in front of the condyles. *Preconal*, situated on the front of the cornea (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). *Precostal*, in front of the ribs. *Preocular*, anterior to the crucial sulcus of the brain. *Preodontary*, in front of the dentary bone (in some reptiles). *Preedigital*, noting the two remiges attached to the second phalanx of the second digit. *Preedorsal*, anterior to the dorsum

or dorsal region. *Pregegnital*, in front of the genital aperture or external genital organs (*Cent. Dict.*). *Pregegnoid*, in front of the glenoid fossa applied to a process of the temporal bone (also *elapht* as sb.). also *Pregegnoid* (*ibid*). *Prelabial*, in front of the lips, or a labium (in an insect or crustacean). *Prelimbar*, in front of the loms. *Premandi bular*, in front of the mandible applied to a bone of the lower jaw in some fishes, reptiles, etc.; also as sb. *Prenasal*, in front of the nose or nasal region, also as sb. *Preoccipital*, in front of the occipital lobe of the brain. *Pre-oesophageal*, in front of the oesophagus, or, in invertebrates, of the oesophageal ring. *Prepalatal*, in front of the palate; also *Prepalatine* (*Cent. Dict.*). *Preparoccipital*, in front of the paroccipital convolution of the brain. *Prepatellar*, situated above or in front of the patella. *Preperitoneal*, in front of the peritoneum. *Prepigment*, in front of the pigmental layer of the eye. *Prepituitary*, anterior to the pituitary body. *Preproctile*, in front of the *pons Varolii* (PONS 2). *Preprostacic*, in front of the prostate gland. *Prepyloric*, anterior to the pylorus or small end of the stomach. *Prerectal*, in front of the rectum. *Prerenal*, in front of the kidney. *Presacral*, in front of the sacrum. *Presemilunar*, in front of the semilunar lobe of the cerebellum. *Prespinal*: see quot. *Presubterminal*, before a subterminal. *Presylvian*, in front of the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. *Presymphyseal*, in front of a symphysis or point of union, usually of the jaw. *Prethoracic*, in front of the thorax. *Pretribial*, in front of, or on the front part of, the tibia. *Pretracheal*, in front of the trachea or windpipe. *Pretympanic*, in front of the tympanum of the ear; also as sb. = *pretympanic bone* or *cartilage*. *Prevertebral*, in front of the vertebral column. *Prevesical*, in front of the bladder (*Cent. Dict.*).

1866 *Pre-acetabular* [see *postacetabular*, in POST-B 2] 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 29 The presence of preacetabular spurs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Preanal* 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 1034 The four pairs of preanal and three pairs of post anal papillae on the tail of the male. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Pre-anal* plexus, plexus 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Preapical*, applied to the hinge of a bivalve shell, when, being on the back of the valve, it is before the summit 'preapical'. 1897 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 187 The 'Preauditory' nerves are the following: 3 *Molores oculorum* [etc.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* v. 1 The 'Prebasal' plate of a myriapod. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Prebrachial* 1897 COULS & SHUTE *Prebrachial* [group of muscles] (C.D.) 1893 E. A. BULLER *Housh. Insects* 179 The chief difference is in the prebrachial nervus (the third on the disc of the wing towards the tip). 1897 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* 108 The aperture in the 'prebrachial zone' is small. 1898 *Engel. Brit.* XXXIII. 612 The prebrachial zone, which separates the brachial sac behind from the brachial siphon in front. 1898 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/3 The air-cells of the flamingo, which were shown to agree with those of storks in having the 'prebrachial air-cell' much divided. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Prebuccal*, applied to a kind of funnel which precedes the mouth in the Holothuridae, termed the 'prebuccal cavity'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Precardiac*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Precaudal*, on the cephalic side of, or superior to, the heart. 1894 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. (1867) 238 A wide expanded 'precaudal joint'. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Precentral sulcus*, a furrow on convex surface of hemispheres in front of anterior central convolution, running parallel to central sulcus. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 284 The ascending frontal or precentral convolution [of the brain] 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 107 Which has not any separate 'pre-cerebroid ganglion frontals developed upon it as in insects. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 382/2 The parts of the urostyle and 'precoxygeal vertebrae'. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* II. 78 The position of the 'precondylar' groove helps in the determination of the bird-affinities. *Ibid.* 532 The jugular fossa is distinct from the 'precondylar' and carotid foramina. 1854 — *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 197 For the insertion of the 'precostal' ligament. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 20/3 A distinct and conspicuous lozenge-shaped patch of brain substance defined by the crucial and 'precrucial sulci'. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1155 The mandible (in the *Iguanodontidae*), again, presents the peculiar feature of having a horse-shoe-like 'pre-dentary bone at the extremity of the symphysis. 1887 WRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 348 The 'predigital' are the only other remiges of the manus which show modifications of any interest. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 172 They anastomose with those of the heart and lungs, and enter the 'predorsal ganglia. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pre-dorsal* Region of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region. 1892 DANA *Crust.* 1. 24 The anterior portion of the 'prelabial plate' pertains to the same segment as the second antennæ. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* v. The 'prelumbal' surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 271 There are three, laminae at the anterior end of each 'pre-mandibular bone'. *Ibid.* 273 The exposed portions of the premaxillaries and premandibulars are incised by a complicated dental covering. 1900 MALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* vi. 169 The third is the premandibular segment. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 170 The lateral angles of this truncated face are produced outwards and forwards into two flattened 'pre-nasal' processes. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* ix. 282 A peculiar prenasal bone is developed at the anterior extremity of the

mesethmoid, which serves to strengthen the cartilaginous snout [in the *Suidæ*]. 1889 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII. 132/2 *Preoccipital* fovea. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 208 The 'prepalatal' or naso-palatal aperture. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Prepatellar*, in front of the patella. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 *Lancet* 20 Oct. 1124/1 The 'deep prepatellar bursa' is usually a misnomer, for the bursa is not prepatellar in the least degree. 1904 *Br. Med. J.* 1 Dec. 83 *Preperitoneal* Fatty Tumours. 1835-6 *Lodds's Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/1 We regard [this layer] as constituting a true 'pre-pigmental' retina. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 235/2 Certain accessory glands called 'preprostatic'. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 132 A short 'pre-pyloric' ossicle which ascends obliquely forwards and is articulated with the anterior edge of the pyloric piece. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inr. Anim.* vi. 319 With this process is articulated, posteriorly, a broad prepyloric ossicle. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Preperical* 1878 *Br. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 434 The lumbar region contains the 'pre-sacral' group of vertebrae. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1056 There are 29 vertebrae, of which 18 are presacral. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Prespinal*, that which is situated before the spine. The pre-pinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface. 1895 MURCHISON *British Lepidoptera* 239 Discal dot beyond median 'praesubterminal' not black-marked. 1888 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. 137 Cerebral Folds. *Sylvian* 'Presylvian' Postsylvian. 1888 *Geol. Soc. Quart. Jnl.* XLIV. 146 The largest 'presymphyseal bone' recorded in the annals of vertebrate anatomy. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 208 The number is never made up of the same 'pre-thoracic, thoracic, abdominal, and post abdominal factors. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Pretribial*, situate before the tibia, as the *tribial* and *ischio-tribial* muscles. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 457 Diminished tactile sensibility of the pretribial skin area. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 211 The glands most affected are the anterior or 'pretracheal'. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 178 The foremost of the two middle pieces is the 'pre-tympanic'. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pretympanic*, applied to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iii. 55 The next bone of the series is the pretympanic or metaptyrgoid, a flat bone forming a bridge towards the pterygoid. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 570 A ganglionic portion situated by the side of the vertebral column, and of 'prevertebral' plexuses.

Pre-abdomen, Pre-accusation, Pre-acetabular: see PRE-A. 4, 2, B 3.

Preace, obs. by-form of PRESS sb.¹ and v.¹

Preach, sb. *collog.* [f. PREACH v.; in quot. 1597 after F. *prêche* m. a Protestant sermon (16th c. in Littré), similarly f. *prêcher* to PREACH.] An act of preaching; a preaching; a discourse.

1500 *Wynntoun's Cron* v. 3392 (Wemyss MS) At Constantinople, quhare he had his duelling and his prechis [other MSS. prechynge] maid 1597 Hooker *Ecol. Pol.* v. xxviii. § 3 According to this forme of theirs. No Sermon, no Service. Which, occasioned the French 'spitefully to terme Religion in that sort exercised, a meeie Preach. 1643 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 445 Mr. Henderson immediately after made a thing between a speech and a preach to us. 1828 *Left fr. Madras* (1843) 138 [I] took the opportunity of being alone with him to give him a preach, and try to do him a little good. 1870 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi. I preached a little preach.

Preach (prîç), v. Forms: 3-6 *preche*, 4 *preyche*, *preache*, 4-6 (chiefly Sc.) *preiche*, 5-6 *preoch*, 6 *preache*, 6- *preach*. [ME. *prechen*, a. F. *prêcher*, OE. *præcher*, syncopated form of *præcher* (11th c. in Godefroy) from *prædichere*, ad. L. *prædicare* to proclaim publicly, announce, in eccl. L. to preach, f. PRÆ- + *dicare* to proclaim.

The eccl. word *prædicare* was adopted early in nearly all the Romance and Teutonic langs., as It. *predicare*, Prov. *preicar*, Sp. *pregar*, OSax. *prædikan*, OE. *prædician*, OHG. *prædigan*, ON. *prædika*.

1. *intr.* 'To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects' (J.); to deliver a sermon or religious address (now usually from or on a text of Scripture).

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 70 3e ne schulen. preche to none mon Seinte Pouwe uorbed wummen to prechen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 175 Iesu crist openlik bigan to preche [MS P. preche] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Pe pape his bulle sent hider vnto þe legat, & comanded him to preche borgh alle þe lond. 1387 *Revisus Higden* (Rolls) V. 215 He hadde i-preched agens wummen þat pleyde aboute þe ymage of Budoxia. c 1425 *Cast. Persou* 804 in *Macroy Plays* 101 3a I whanne þe þou prechysti kepe wel þore gas! 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 6 Sic pryed with prellatis, so few till preiche and pray. c 1530 *D. Wess. Intrad. Fr.* in *Palmer* 952 To preache, *præcher*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 48 Till all Creature for to preiche. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 Creature urg'd it as where with to iustifie himself, that he preacht in publick 1674 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 6 On Sunday morning I went to hear on layly of Maudlin preach. 1697 M. HENRY *Late P. Henry* Wks. 183 II. 674/1 He preached over the former part of the Assembly's Catechism, from divers texts, he also preached over Psalm 115. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 31 July, Sn, a woman preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hum. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 11. 138 The Greek clergy preached against them as heretics.

b. To utter a serious or earnest exhortation, esp. moral or religious; to talk seriously in the way of persuasion or moralizing. Now usually dyslogistic: To give moral or religious advice in an obtusive or tiresome way.

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxxxvii. 110 They were brought to his tent, and there they were to preched to that they touned to sir Charles parte. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. iv. 126 His forme and cause conioyn'd, preaching to stones,

Would make them capable. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) V. xiv 168 Let us, when we are called upon to act a great or manly part, preach by action 1806 METCALF in Owen *Wellesley's Despatch* (1877) 807 To meet their ambition with the language of peace, would be to preach to the roaring ocean to be still 1824 COLERIDGE in *Patmore's Friends & Acquaintance* (1854) I. 89 'Pray, Mr. Lamb, did you ever hear me preach?' 'Dammie,' said Lamb, 'I never heard you do anything else.' 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love against World* 45 Why do you preach to me in that manner?

2. *trans* To proclaim, declare, or set forth by public discourse (the gospel, something sacred or religious). Also with *obj. cl.*

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 24/10 To preche cristendom 1297 R. GLOUCESTER (Rolls) 1528 Sainte pater sende saint Marc be ewangelist in to egypt vor to preche den gospel bat he hadde imaked 1384 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* I. 23 Forsothe we prechen Crist crucified 1388 — *Rom.* x. 15 As it is writun Hou faire ben the feet of hem that prechen pees, of hem that prechen god thingis. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1826 Cuthbert, sittand at be borde, Prechid to þaim goddi wordis 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxi. 1 V. Lorde hath annoynted me, and sent me, to preach good tydings vnto the poore 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. 2. 53 Joseph of Arimathea, Who brought with him the holy grayle, they say, And preacht the truth 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 He was to preach unto them, that he was the Messiah. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 21 Not preaching simple Christ to simple men

b. To set forth or teach (anything) in the way of exhortation; to advocate or inculcate by discourse or writing; to exhort people to (some act or practice). Also with *obj. cl.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxli. 8, I prechid pes, þat neighbours & beþere be samynd in charite. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 618r [To] preche us povert and distresse, And fischen hem-self greet richesse 1543 L. BERNERS *Prose* I. 136 [He] preched to theym that they shulde disheryte the erle Loyes. 1612 *Ibid.* 752 Than the prelates began to preche this voiage in maner of a crossey. 1590 SHAKESPEARE *Err.* v. 1. 174 My Mr preaches patience to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xli. 723 And to them prechid Conviction and Repentance, as to Souls In prison 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 47 At first He therefore Preach'd his Wife The Comforts of a Pious Life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 47 He preached the lesson, which Hesiod only preached. 1906 MARIE CORELLI *Treas. Heaven* i. Are you resolved to preach copy book moralities at me?

c. *Preach up*: to extol, commend, or support by preaching; to discourse in praise of. So *preach down* to decry or oppose by preaching; to discourse against; to put down or silence by preaching

1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting against God* 10 [He] precheth error up, and truth downe. 1794 A. COLLINS *Chr. Relig. Pref.* 50 Preaching down therevnto notions both of Jews and Gentiles. 1796 BURNBY *Memo. Metastasio* II. 190 It is easy to preach up fasting, upon a full stomach 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x. iii. Last week came one to the county town, to preach our poor little army down.

3. To utter or speak publicly, deliver (now only a sermon, a religious or moral discourse).

1240 *Beryn* 119 Thouge it be no grete holynes to prech þis ilk matere, And þat som list not to her it; 311 [etc.] 1400 *Dest.* 1707 When Priam hade his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answerde esely and faure. 1549 [title] The fyfte Sermon of Mayster Hugh Latimer, whiche he preched before the Kynges Maiest. 1625 B. HALL [title] A Sermon of publike Thanksgyving preacht before his Ma^{ty}. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 82 He cooks by the Hour Glass, as the Parsons preach Sermons. 1725 DE FOE *Farm Instruct.* I. iii (1841) I. 58, I had such a lecture preached to me yesterday by our own youngest child. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 65 Words that even yet Might stem destruction, were they wisely preached.

4. With personal obj. (orig. indirect): To preach to; to address in the way of exhortation (public or private); to exhort, instruct. *Obs.* a. on religious subjects; b. in any sense

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 89/88 þis holle man honourede hem þe more, And prechede hem ofte of clannesse. 1290 *Becket* 1932 *Ibid.* 162 Saint thomas . . . Stod and prechede al þat folk þat mani a man . . . 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ProL 56, I Font þere feres al be Foure Ordres, Prechinge þe people for profyt of heore wombes. 1386 CHAUCER *Prent.* I. 96 They prechen hire, they telle hire nyght and day That causeles she sleeth hir self alle 1450 MYRC *Festial* 82 þis byschop had preched hym al þat he coupe, and fonde hym euer þe lengur þe wors. 1450 *Melusine* xlii. 166 How, sure knyght, are ye come hither for to preche vs? 1523 L. BERNERS *Prose* I. 576 The folis & outrageous people, sayd howe they were preched nough 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 45 He shall preach ye . . . about giving Caesar his Due. 1709 [see 2b]

5. To bring or put by preaching into or out of some specified state; to affect in some way by preaching. (Cf. *preach down* in 2c)

1609 B. JONSON *Sat. Wom.* IV. 14, We had a Preacher that would preach folke asleepe still 1726 SOUTH *Sermon* (1823) IV. 427 He may preach his heart out, and all to no purpose 1845 HOOD *Recife Civitas*. 88 What reverend bishop Could preach horn'd Apis from his temple? 1854 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii. These hundred doctors try To preach thee to their school

Hence *Preached ppl. a.*

1864 MARION HARLAND *Alone* ix. It did me more good than the preached sermons I have listened to since 1893 S. MOSTYN *Coralrae* 36 Both the preacher—and the preached—are too weary to do justice to them.

Preachable (prī'fəb'l), *a.* In 5 preche-. [f. PREACH v. + -ABLE; cf. OF. *preachable*, L. *predicabilis*.] Capable of being preached, or preached about or from; affording material for a sermon or religious discourse.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii 89 Textis and parabols and othere preacheable processis 1895 H. R. REYNOLDS *Lamps of the Temple* VII. 110 It is clearly your duty and function to discern the preacheable aspects of theology 1906 H. VAN DYKE *Manhood, Faith, Courage* xi. 242 Jesus Christ is the foundation of a truly preacheable and powerful Gospel.

Preachee (prī'fə), *nonce-wd* [f. PREACH v. + -EE.] A person preached to; one to whom a sermon or exhortation is addressed

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 237 The preachee and flogee, in the late assault and battery case 1864 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 141 Preaching implies some common understanding between preacher and preachee.

Preacher (prī'fə), *Forms:* 3-4 *prechur*, (3-*or*, 4-*ore*, -*ure*), 3-6 *prechour*, (4-5-*oure*), 4 *preychour*, *preichour* (also 6 *Sc.*), 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) *precheour*, 4-7 *precher*, (5-*owre*, 6-*ar*), 5-6 *prechour*, 6 *Sc.* *precheour*, -*eir*, -*er*, 5-*preacher*. [ME. *precho(u)r*, *a.* OF. *prech(e)or*, earlier *prech(e)or* (13th c. in Godef.), popular ad. L. *predicātor-em* a preacher, whence also It. *predicatore*, Prov. *prestante*, Sp., Pg. *predicador*: see PREACH v. and -ER 2.] One who preaches

1. One who proclaims or sets forth religious doctrine by public discourse; one who delivers a sermon or sermons; *esp.* one whose occupation or function it is to preach the gospel, a minister of religion; *spec.* one licensed to preach.

1225 *Ancre R.* 10 Pielaz & treowe pechures. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20334 (Edin.) He firste was werrayre, eftward bicom prechur [v. r. -ur, -our, prechur] 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 314 in *E. E. P.* (1864) 79 þe beste prechur he was tholde þat me owlþar vnderstode 1325 *Met. Hom.* ProL 3 Forthi suld ilke prechur schau þe god that Godd haus gert him knau 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix 226 Prechours & prestes & prentys[s] of lawe 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 23 þat suche prechours ben heretiks. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi 88 A famos and a pleasant precher to peple in a pulpit 1530 *Palgr.* 34 A famous prechour 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasmus Par. Math.* II. 28 That now was the tyme to playe the precher 1561 *a Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 202 Sustentation of the precheours and readars 1564 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxvii 284 By a preacher is meant such an one as hath preached before his ordinary, and hath his approbation under seal to be a preacher 1631 DONNE *Sermon* lvi. (1640) 574 A word of the feminine gender, not Concionator, but Concionatrix, a Shee-Preacher 1664 *Parv. Diary* 2 Nov. To church, and there being a lazy preacher I slept out the sermon 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 While he rehearsed his heroics, they walked cap in hand before him, respecting him like a high-way preacher 1859-60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. ii. 232 John of Antioch had been the great preacher of the day 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 887 This [paralysis] gives rise to a peculiar position of the hand which has been named 'the preacher's hand'.

b. One who exhorts earnestly; one who advocates or inculcates something by speech or writing. Also *fig.*

1386 CHAUCER *Wife's ProL* 165 Now dame by god and by sent John Ye been a noble prechour in this cas. 1599 SHAKESPEARE *Hen. V.* IV. i. 9 They are our outward Consciences, And Preachers to vs all 1706 SWIFT *The Various Subj. Wks* 1841 II. 304/1 No preacher is listened to but Time 1900 SPIELMANN *Ruskin* 107 The artists welcome him as a writer, and he would be taken for an art-preacher

c. With *of*: One who preaches (something specified). So *preacher up* (cf. PREACH v. 2c).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii 428 Prechours of goddes wordes. 1449 *Cursor M.* 21179 (Trin.) Þese were þe apostils twelue . . . precheris [enter MSS. 'spellers' of troube 1559 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 Precheours of the word of God. 1657 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 4 The first Preachers of the Gospel 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. We have him still a perpetual preacher of his own virtues. 1860 LYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii 158 The precept to my left was a continual preacher of caution 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 139 The denouncer of shams, the preacher up of sincerity.

2. (In full, *frier preacher*). A name for the order of Dominican friars. Also *preaching frier* see PREACHING *ppl. a.* Cf. *PREDICANT. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 120105 Ther after the verste gre þe orde bigan of frere prechors 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 353 Prechours and Menous seyn þe reverse 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 154 Panne þouyt y to frayne þe first of þis foure ordres, And presede to þe prechours to proven here wille. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 130 To the frere prechours an hundred pounds 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 41 b. In the order of fryers mynours or preachers.

3. *spec.* A name for Solomon as supposed speaker in the Book of Ecclesiastes, hence, that book itself.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* I. 2 These are the wordes of the Preacher, the sonne of Dauid, kynge of Ierusalem All is but vanite, seath y^e precher [*Vulg.* dicit Ecclesiastes, WYCLIF seide Ecclesiastes] 1579 FOLKER *Hebush's Parl.* 7 The book of Psalmes, the Preacher, & the song of Solomon

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly appositive, as *preacher-editor*, -*musician*, -*playwright*, -*saint*, -*teacher*; also *preacher-like* adj. and adv., *preacher-in-the-pulpit*, a local N. American name of *Orchis spectabilis*

1884 MILLER *Plant-m.* *Orchis spectabilis*, Preacher-in-the-pulpit, Showy Orchis of N. America. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 24 July 7/1 He may be described as preacher-teacher to the pitmen. 1900 *Thad.* 13 Dec. 7/3 If he thought he could help the preacher editor he would. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congregations* II. 488 [He] returned to preacher life again

Hence **Preacherdom**, the realm or community of preachers, preachers collectively; **Preacherless**

a., without a preacher, **Preacherling**, a petty or inferior preacher; **Preacherly** *a.*, of or pertaining to preachers

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 516/1 The veriest dumb dog in 'preacherdom. 1893 *Boston Mission. Herald* Dec. 536 The converts from 'preacherless villages are swept off their feet by the tide of persecution 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 27 A certain 'preaching pronounced, or was to pronounce, a funeral oration 1905 A. LANG in *Longin.* 1149 Aug. 376 Under any despotism, lay or priestly or 'preacherly.

Precheress (prī'fəres), [f. PREACHER + -ESS Cf. OF. *pracheresse* (Godef.).] A female preacher. (Used only for distinction or emphasis)

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 In the Heb. this word is in the Feminine Gender, and so may be translated exactly, 1 the Congegatrix, or the Precheresse 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Collog.* 231 How come we by this precheress? 1880 FOWLER *Locke* vi. 101 They listened to the famous Quaker precheress, Rebecca Collier

Preachership (prī'fəʃɪp) [f. as prec. + -SHIP] The office of a preacher.

1656 Bp. HALL *Specialities in Life* Wks. 1808 I. p. xxxii. By occasion of the public preachership of St. Edmund's Bury then offered me upon good conditions 1757 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* cxvi. (1809) 259 You have seen by the papers the disposition of the preachership to Dr. Ross 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 459 Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the preachership of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order 1900 *Westm. Gas* 27 Nov. 72/1 To secure a fitting successor to the Rev. T. W. Lupton, who has been Preacher of Gray's Inn for many years. The Preachership has been held by many distinguished men in the past 1903 M. A. TUCKER in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 283 In 1503, the Lady Margaret preachership was founded through the influence of John Fisher, at that time vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge

b. With *his, your*, as a humorous title

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 483 What does his Preachership mean?

† **Preachery**, *nonce wd. Obs.* Preaching 1818 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) I. 107 A distical creed superscribed *Poeta Kasungali*, that is, *The Poet's Preachery*

Preachify (prī'fəɪfɪ), *v. colloq.* [f. PREACH v. + -IFY; cf. *speechify*.] *intr.* To preach in a factitious or ostentatious way; to make a 'preachment' Often merely contemptuous for *preach*. Hence **Preachifying** *abl. sb.*, also **Preachification**.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* liv. (1782) II. 147 He wrote obstinately on, . . . preachifying, till he piously picked my pocket of above a hundred and fifty guineas 1828 tr. *Manoni's Betrothed Lovers* I. vi. 180 When in his preachifying, he fixes his eyes on me, I am afraid that he will shoot out before everybody—the twenty five lra! 1843 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) 6 Dec. Alison deserves all anybody can say of his comcombal pomposity and preachification 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* x. She has written to say that she won't stand the preachifying 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kind* II. 137, I am going to preachify in earnest, and it is about a very serious thing

Preachiness (prī'fɪnes), *colloq.* [f. PREACH v. + -INESS] The quality of being preachy.

1861 *Illustr.* *Land. News* 13 Apr. 356/1 He made a capital speech notwithstanding the drawback of a slight preachiness—so to speak—of tone 1894 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. iv. 478 It is pervaded by a general flavor of preachiness, not delicate but obtrusive.

Preaching (prī'fɪŋ), *abl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1 The action of the verb PREACH; the delivery of a sermon or public religious discourse; the practice or art of delivering sermons.

1275 *Passion our Lord* 671 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 We theiden heom heayen in heore preching After vre tunge þen heoueliche kyng 13 *Cursor M.* 196 (Gbt.) For his preching [v. r. sermon] þai him theitt 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxi. 239 The prechynge of religious cristen men 1450 *York Myst.* xxi. 6 Men are so dull þat my preching Seutes of noght 1534 MORE *Confut.* *Tyndale* Wks 601/1 They could not beleue it at the preaching of a woman, without any other miracle 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sladane's Comm.* 60 The preaching of the Gospel 1673 *True Worsh. God* 45 Preaching is nothing else but Publishing, Declaring, or Pronouncing what is said to be Preached 1682-3 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 428 By an immediate miraculous Unction of the Holy Ghost, by which they were inspired with the Gifts of Preaching 188a J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 96 Apostolic preaching was religious preaching, and it kept itself to this one theme—the turning away men from their iniquities

2. with *a* and *pl. a.* The delivering of a sermon; that which is preached, a sermon or discourse; b. (chiefly *Sc.*) a public religious service

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 90 For without him Grees goon on out of grece and prechings rennen aiere 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 71 At playis, and prechings, and pilgimages greit. 1543 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 155 A prechynge or a sermon is where a conuocacyon or a gatherynge of people on holy dayes [is] in churches or other places & tymes set & ordeyned for y^e same 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 64 Thus farre are y^e preachings of Ieremy. — *Jonah* iii. 2 Preach vnto them the preachinge, which I bade the. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 138 b. This infame was spoken in preachynge and euerywhere 1650 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 50 There is not a preaching preached but some gracious pickle falleth upon some heart. 1837 H. M. GRANTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 145 In New England, a vast deal of time is spent in attending preachings, and other religious meetings. 1861 M. PARRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 We find the Germans . . . attending the preachings in Allhallows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preaching age*, *business*, *place*, *time*, *tour*, -*yard*, etc.; **preaching-cross**,

b. spec. An introductory paragraph or part in a statute, deed, or other formal document, setting forth the grounds and intention of it

1628 COKE *On Litt* 79 a. The rehearsal or preamble of the statute is, as it were a key to open the understanding thereof. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw* 141 These French Lawes are too full of Preambles, Processes, Interims, and Provisoes. 1772 *Tunius Lett* lxxvii (1820) 345 The preamble to the statutes made by the first parliament of Edward the First. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII 277/1 If the committee allow that the allegations of the preamble have been proved, they proceed to consider the bill clause by clause... There are so many grounds upon which the preamble may fail to be proved... that [etc.]. 1863 H. Cox *Instit* 1 ix. 174 Passing of Private Bills. At the close of the general case for the promoters and opponents, the committee usually decide first whether the preamble of the bill has been proved. If they decide that it has not been proved, the bill is in general lost. 1893 *Times* 8 May 9/3 Under the Standing Orders as amended in 1888 the preamble of all public Bills is reserved for consideration in Committee until after the clauses have been dealt with.

G. A. (musical) prelude *poet*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 367 With Preamble sweet Of charming symphonies they introduce Their sacred Song. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 174 No nightingale delighteth to prolong Her low preamble all alone, More than [etc.]

2. *gen.* A preceding or introductory fact or circumstance; a preliminary; *esp.* one betokening that which follows; a presage, prognostic.

1548 UNAL, etc. *Erasm. Par Mat* xxiv. 145 Of those adjectives which I have recited, as of certayne preambles and tokens before ye maye see, that the time is not far of 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* viii (1848) 107 This was the preamble of the great troubles that after followed. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii (1750) 146 The first Step, without any Preamble or Preparative, is downright Beastliness. 1885 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. 1 § 3 (1864) 236 In writing, the sight of the part last formed is the preamble to what comes next.

Preamble (pri:æmb'l), *v.* [In branch I, ad. l. *preambulare* to walk before: see PRE-A. 1 and AXIBLE *v.*; in branch II, *f. prec. sb.*]

I. +1 *intr.* To walk before or in front. *rare*—1. 1408 *Pol. Poems* II. 56 Poete preambis to presse afore Anticristis comyng, to sleen the thridde party of men.

+2 *trans.* To perambulate previously. *Obs.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 To take a through view of those who have preambled this by-path.

II. 3 *a. trans.* To utter or deliver by way of preamble; to state in a preamble.

1621 [see PREAMBLED below]. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 164 All the execrable issues preambled in the Statute. *b. intr.* To make a preamble or introductory statement.

1641 [see PREAMBLING below]. 1664 *Perry's Diary* 15 July, Which, put together with what he preambled with yesterday, makes me think that my Lord do truly esteem me still. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 199 How foolishly I preambled! 1861, 1865 [see PREAMBLING below].

4. *trans.* To make a preamble to; to preface. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii [1] xciii. 272 Some will preambule a Tale unpertinently.

Hence **Preambled** *ppl. a*, **Preambling** *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1621 B. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 67 [These] might have sufficiently manifested the argument, without so long a preambled discourse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 185x III. 187 Ere a foot further we must be content to heare a preambled boast of your valour. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 273 The upshot of which preambled is, that I heartily hate writing. 1865 CARLYLE *Predk. Gl.* xxi iv. (1872) X. 11 Well, your account, without farther preambled.

Preambular (pri:æmbulär), *a.* [f. med. L. *preambulum* PREAMBLE + *AR*; so *F. preambulaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II. q. I must begin with the fulfilling of your desire in a preambular way. 1648 *Regall Apology* 13 Their four last modest Bils, only preambular to a personall Treaty. 1702 *Ref. Case W. Penn* 3 We shall not detain you by any preambular Discourse. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I 351 In the first place it was preambular.

Preambulary, *a.* [f. as prec. + *ARY*.] = *prec.* 1640 PEARSON *Creed* xi. 755 These three Evangelical resuscitations are so many preambular proofs of the last and general Resurrection. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax* Wks. II. 363 A description of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehensive vocabulary of finance—a preambular tax. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 215 Burke scoffed at the bill as a 'preambulary' Bill.

Preambulate (pri:æmbulät), *v. rare* [f. L. *preambulat*, *ppl. stem.* of *preambulare* to walk before: see -*ATB* 3.]

+1 *intr.* To walk or go before or in front: = **PREAMBLE** *v. I. Obs.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* ii. i. in Bullen *O. P.* IV, Being mortally assailed, he did preambulate or walk off. 1660 JORDAN *Poems* §§ ii j b, When fierce destruction follows to Hell-gate, Pride doth most commonly preambulate.

2 *intr.* To make a preamble: = **PREAMBLE** *v.* 3 b. 1608 PANKE *Fal of Babel* 13 Sanders... preambuleth from the matter before he come to it. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 71 But I will no more preambulate. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 614 In previous articles I have preambulated somewhat to this effect.

Preambulation (pri:æmbulät'jən), [Noun of action from *prec.* see -*ATION*]

1. The making of a preamble; a preamble, preface. 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 837 Now dame quod he. This is a long preamble of a tale. What spekestow of preambulacioun (*MSS.* *Harl.* 7334, *Camd.* preambulacioun). 1623 COCKERAM II, The first Speech of any thing, *ecordium*, *preambulation*. 1768 MME. D'ARLBY *Early Diary* 27 Mar., And now I have done with preambulation. 1805 EMILY

CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 69 Introduced the subject after a long preambulation.

2 'A walking or going before'. *rare*—0

1828 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts

Preambulatory (pri:æmbulätör), *a.* [f. as **PREAMBULATE**: see -*ORY* 2.] Having the character of a preamble; prefatory, preliminary.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* Pref., A Preambulatory Epistle unto P. R. 1664 H. MORE *Myt Inq.*, *Apol.* 551 To which, without any Preambulatory Ambages, I answer. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 109 Before the Circuit Court, i. e. (as explained in the preambulatory part of this section) 'the Circuit Court of Justice by appeal'.

+ **Preambulous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med. L. *preambulum* PREAMBLE + *-OUS*.] = **PREAMBULAR** 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* i x 38 He destroyeth the principle preambulous unto all beliefs.

Pre-anal: see **PRE-B** 3.

Pre-anaphoral, *a.* [f. **PRE-B** 1 d + *Gr. ἀναφωρ* offering.] Preceding the *anaphora* or part of the eucharistic service containing the oblation.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 1326 That preceding the consecration of the elements (*pre-anaphoral*) and the *anaphora*, or sacramental service.

Preannounce (pri:änän's), *v.* [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To announce beforehand or previously. Hence **Preannouncer**, one who pre-announces;

Preannouncement, a previous announcement.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pre announce*, to announce before. *Coleridge* 1854 C. WORDSW. *Orcas. Ser.* iv 57 The Prophet Isaiah... pre announces the rising of the Sun of Righteousness. 1874 W. HANNA *Reveries*, *Dead* 78 The preannouncement of a singular alteration. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX 227 The pre-announcement of the betrayal of Peter's denial.

Preantepennult, *a.* [**PRE-B** 1 d.] That precedes or stands immediately before the antepennult; the last but three. Also **Preantepennultimate**, *a.* (in same sense)

1791 WALKER *Dict.*, **Preantepennultimate**, the fourth syllable from the last. 1853 DANA *Crist* ii 1061 The preantepennult joint has the anterior seat as long as the joint.

Preanticipate, *v. rare* [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To anticipate some time beforehand.

1658 FRANCK *North Men* (1821) 214 Warmth which suddenly dissolves the snow that falls preanticipating the formation of frost. 1813 Sir R. WILSON *Prov. Diary* II 275 The approbation pre-anticipated by Lord Aberdeen on this subject, which concerns him so personally.

Pre-antiquity to apical: **PRE-A** 2, B 3

Preappoint (pri:äpöint), *v.* [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To appoint beforehand or previously.

1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 179 Those did he preappoint and predestinate to be conformable to the image of his Son. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 591 By a long series of causes pre-appointed for that purpose. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 131, I remember our... visit preappointed for us by Irving.

Hence **Preappointed** *ppl. a*; **Preappointment**, previous appointment, fore-ordination.

1618 SILVESTER *Sonn. Mirac. Peace* ix, They both attain By warlike broyls their pre-appointed Regne. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1653) 182 April the 13 the Parliament sate according to preappointment. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I 33 Whom wealth could not tempt from their preappointed aims. 1850 R. I. WILKINSON *Doct's Holy Bag* 124 It is otherwise when we pass from the region of foreknowledge to that of pre-appointment.

Preapprehension (pri:æpri:hensjən), [**PRE-A** 2.]

1. A conception or idea formed beforehand; a preconceived notion.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. vi. 93 Such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to preapprehensions. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 90 The pre-apprehensions and Image that the mind makes to it self of them.

2 A preconceived fear of what may happen; fearful anticipation, foreboding.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii 18 The preapprehension of sickness and death, is an antedating of sickness and death. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii i App (1852) 343 Under these pre-apprehensions it was his own endeavor to beware of abating his own first love. 1820 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* II vi 308 To see the pre-apprehensions of the protestors so fearfully verified.

Pre-aptitude to **Pre-aptitude**: **PRE-A** 1, 2.

Pre-arm, *v. rare*. [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To arm beforehand, to fore-arm.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 2 The great Bishop of our soles hee pre-arms them to that entertainment which the Samaritans of the world are likely to give all those whose faces looke towards Jerusalem. 1660 tr. *Anypsalms Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 7 To pre-arm others against its poison.

Prearrange (pri:äri:ndz), *v.* [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To arrange beforehand.

1851 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 281 A theatre whose scenery is not all prearranged. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* x, A sign, prearranged between us.

So **Prearranged** *ppl. a*, arranged beforehand; **Prearrangement**, action of pre-arranging or fact of being pre-arranged; previous arrangement.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Constit.* ii xxi. (1784) 340 By a happy pre-arrangement of things. 1875 FOSTER *Gaith.* iv Comm (ed. 4) 503 Pre-determined conditions, and pre-arranged, pre-capitalized stipulations. *Ibid.* 698 There took place, by prearrangement, a molestation of one of the litigants.

Preas, *prease*, *obs. forms* of **PREISE**, **PRESS** *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1. **Preason**, *obs. Sc. form* of **PRISON**.

+ **Preaspect**, *Obs. rare*. [**PRE-A** 2.] An aspect beforehand, a looking forward.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii xxviii. § 8 This law had a special pre-aspect unto our Saviour's death upon the cross.

+ **Preaspection**, *Obs. rare*. [f. **PRE-A** 2 + **ASPECTION**.] Previous beholding or knowledge.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* iv xi 207 To believe they [pigmies] should be in the stature of a foot or span, requires the preaspection of such a one as Philetas the Poet in Athensius, who was faine to fasten lead unto his feet lest the wind should blow him away.

Preassure (pri:äšür'm), *v.* [**PRE-A** 1.] +1 *trans.* To take previously or beforehand.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 315 Before the meat pre-assumed be well concocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 318 If any preassure this, lethal poyson shall not hurt him.

2 To assume or take for granted beforehand.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II 129 It is necessary to pre-assume that a b is equal to c d, in order that the circles may be also equal. 1826 COLERIDGE *Statesman's Man.* (1817) 365 All alike pre-assume, with Mr. Locke, that the mind contains only the relics of the senses.

Preassurance (pri:äšür'iäns), [**PRE-A** 2.]

1. An assurance given or received beforehand.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii xvi § 2 That great deliverance whereof the first Passover in Egypt was the pledge, or pre-assurance. 1645 *King's Cabinet Open in Select fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 342 The treaty shall be renewed upon a pre-assurance, that the rebels will submit to reason.

2. A previous assurance or feeling of certainty in one's own mind; an assured presentiment.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* 1 Pref. 33 Who have, many times, a pre-assurance, before their asking, of their obtaining it. 1825 COLERIDGE *Asks Refl.* (1848) I. 287 No pre-assurance common to a whole species does in any instance prove delusive.

Preassure (pri:äšür'i), *v.* [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To assure or make certain beforehand. Hence **Preassured** *ppl. a*.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Pool* (1748) I 264 Being pre-assured of his returning Victorious. 1776 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III 37 A preassured stock of the articles of subsistence. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 255 Pre-assuring herself by a mysterious missive whom she will be best pleased to meet at her table.

Preast, *obs. variant* of **PREST** *sb.* and *a. Obs.*

Preattachment, [**PRE-A** 2.] A prior or previous attachment.

1790 NORMAN & BERTHA I 150 Some ill-fated pre attachment had seduced her from the paths of duty. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alucia de Lacy* I. 318 A pre-attachment was all he dreamed.

Preattune, *v.* [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To attune beforehand.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to *Southey* (1895) 80, I. preattuned my heartstring to tremulous emotion. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii (1852) 474 The ear which hears is preattuned in Heaven.

Preaty, etc., *obs. forms* of **PRETTY**, etc.

Preaudience (pri:ädiens), [**PRE-A** 2.] The right to be heard before another; precedence or relative rank (of lawyers at the Bar).

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 28 A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction whereby they are entitled to such rank and pre audience as are assigned in their respective patents. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 530 The remarkable contest for pre audience which occurred between Lord North and Lord Surry. 1884 *Times* 27 Nov. 9/4 Gradually their (Q. C.'s) right of pre audience under their royal patents accustomed Judges and litigants to look to them as constituting a separate class, like the Sergeants.

Pre-auditory: see **PRE-B** 3.

+ **Preaugurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. **PRE-A** 1 + *L. augurare* to augur.] *trans.* To prognosticate. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 66 Seeing Comets portend drouth, they cannot likewise preaugurate inundations.

+ **Preaver**, *v. Obs.* [**PRE-A** 1.] *trans.* To aver or assert beforehand.

1591 SILVESTER *Dn. Barlas* 1. i 778 Another, past all hope, doth pre-aver The birth of John, Christ's holy Harbinger.

Pre-axial, *a. Anat.* [f. **PRE-B** 3 + *AX-IS* + *-AL*.] Situated in front of the body-axis; prechordal; pre-axial.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-axial, *adv. Anat.* [f. as next + *ad.* see **DEXTRAD**.] In a pre-axial direction, forward; in or towards the front.

1888 W. K. PARKER in *Proceed. Royal Soc.* XLIII 486 Two well-marked carpals, one of which—the radiale—lies pre-axial and slightly proximal of the other. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 337 The prezygapophyses of the other two extend preaxially more and more.

Pre-axial, *a. Anat.* [f. **PRE-B** 3 + *L. axis* cf. **AXIAL**.] Situated in front of the axis of the body or of a limb. Hence **Pre-axially**, *adv.*

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 37 All parts which in man are relatively superior, and in beasts anterior, can be termed pre-axial in all cases. *Ibid.* 52 In the common European Terrapin we find the fourth cervical with its centrum convex pre-axially, and concave post-axially. 1875 Sir W. FLANER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 819/2 Quite recently the term *pre-axial* has been introduced as equivalent to *atlantal*, and *post-axial* to *sacral*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 169.

Prebacillary to **-basilar**: **PRE-A** 1, B 1, 3.

+ **Prebearing**, *Her. Obs.* [f. **PRE-A** 1 +

BEARING *obl. sb.* 3.] The fact of (a charge or device) being borne previously.

156a *LEIGH ARMORIE* 200 Then the Herehaught shal trict hym out a congent cote of armes, haueing alwaies a regaide to prebearing

Prebend (pre'bend), *sb.* Also 5-6 -ende, 6 -ente. [a OF *prebende* (14-15th c. in Littre), in earlier popular forms *prorende* (12th c. in Littre), *prerende*, mod.F. *prebende*, ad. med.L. *prebenda* a pension (Cassiodorus), a daily pittance, an ecclesiastical living, prebend, prop. 'things proper to be supplied', neut. pl. gerundive of L. *præbere* (Plaut.), i. *præ* before, forth + *habere* to hold.]

1 The portion of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church granted to a canon or member of the chapter as his stipend. Also *transf.*

c1400 *Plowman's Tale* 721 They han giet prebendes and dene. Some two or three, and some mo. 1480 *Caxton Descrip. Brit.* 37 In pyuelege of clergy and in prebendes they knowlecche hem selfe cleriks. 1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* III iii 197 For a lyttel feir or prebende great Iourneys & hande labours be take an hande for such worl[dly] lodes. 1561 *T. Norton Cabot's Hist.* iv. v (1634) 550 Dantie men, that get their living with singing, as Prebend, Canons, Piousness, and dignities, Chaplains, and such other. 1607 *COWLEY Interpr.* *Prebend* is the portion, which every member, or Canon of a Cathedral church receiveth in the right of his place, for his maintenance. Prebends be either simple, or with dignity. Simple Prebends be those, that have no more but the tenenue toward their maintenance. Prebends with dignity are such, as have some Iurisdiction annexed vnto them according to the diuers orders in every seuerall church. 1845 *STEPHEN COMM. Laws Eng.* (1874) II 674 note. Such canons, however, as are prebendaries, differ from such as are not, as having a prebend, or fixed portion of the rents and profits of the cathedral or collegiate church for their maintenance. 1858 *HOOKER Ch. Hist.* (1871) 599 Prebend is the stipend received by a prebendary. Hence the difference between a prebend and a canonry. A canonry was the right which a person had as a member of the chapter. A prebend was the right to receive certain revenues appropriated to the place.

2. The separate portion of land or tithe from which the stipend is gathered (hence known as the *corps of the prebend*); the tenure of this as a benefice.

1567 *Pope Roll* 13 Hen. II (1189) 202 Episcopatus de Bada. Johann. Cum. xi s pro prebenda sua per breue Regis. 1590 *Roll of Parliament* I 33/2 Ne quis Possessionem predictarum Prebendarum ingreditur aut Stalli in choris Ecclesiarum occupat. 1591 *ibid.* IV 194/1 The Kyng had tith to present unto the Prebend of Bykeleswade in the Church of Lincoln. 1593 *BRADSHAW St. Werburgh* II. 1002 Whiche parke from Upton was distant a myle space A prebende to a chanon of her mynstre and place. 1711 *HARNE Collect.* (O.E.S.) III 124 The Bp. of Durham has given . . . the Golden prebend to Dr. Adams. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1851) I App. 1 302 Where the clergy lived together, the land of the church was possessed by them in common . . . where separately, it was divided into prebends. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. x 453 The Canons of Waltham . . . lived . . . each man in his own house on his own prebend.

3. = PREBENDARY 1.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 92 The dene with alle the residew of the prebentes went but in their surples and lefte of their abbat of the universyte. 1628 *Bp. Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I 151 Mr. Aicheleson and Mr. Robson, Prebends of Durham. 1662 *Collet's Sermon, Conf. & Ref.* 20 And to these Monks, Prebends, and Religious men, let the canons be rehearsed. 1771 *SMOLLETT Hume's Pl.* 15 July, The golden prebends keep plentiful tables. 1776 *Cartilage Mag.* 13 July 4 A college of canons, or, as we now call them, Prebends. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* II. x 615 To make him a prebend of St. Paul's.

4. attrib. Prebend house.

1609 *Memo. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 334 The Parsonage or Prebend House in Stanwick

Hence *nonce-wd.* **Prebend v.** [= obs. F. *prebender*, med.L. *prebendare*.] *trans.* to give a daily allowance to (a canon). **Prebendage**, name of a part of the town of Southwell, formerly under the collegiate chapter.

1868 *Walcott's Sac. Archæol.* s. v. When regular canons only existed, all were maintained from a common stock, from which they were prebended or fed. 1750 *B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 224 Southwell. . . is divided into two Parts, viz the Buiage, which comprehends all that Part betwixt the Market and the Gieet; and the Prebendage of the Church. The Church is both parochial and collegiate, . . . and has 16 Prebendaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 341/2 The buigage, or burridge, the high town or prebendage (which two divisions constitute Southwell proper).

Prebendal (pre'bendäl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prebendarius*, f. *prebenda* PREBEND; see -AL. So obs. F. *prebendal* (1493 in Godef.)] Of or pertaining to a prebend or a prebendary.

1751 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 11 Mar., Mr. Harte has taken possession of his prebendal house at Windsor. 1759 *J. G. COOPER tr. Gresset's Ver-Vert* iv. Poems (1810) 535/2 No sleek prebendal priest could be More thoroughly devout than he. 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood Channing's* i. Close by, were the prebendal house, . . . all venerable with age.

b. **Prebendal stall**, the stall of a prebendary in a cathedral; hence, the benefice of a prebendary.

1839 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1860) II. 17 The matricial hands of the metropolitan of all England . . . were in our own days irreverently laid on her prebendal stalls. 1856 *FROUDA Hist. Eng.* II. vi. 9 He granted a prebendal stall at Wells to an Italian cardinal.

† **Prebendar.** *Obs.* *Sc. f.* of PREBENDARY.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Tr. Scot.* IV. 181 For offendant to the VOL. VII.

prebendaris first miss of Striveling, v. Franch crounis. 1574 *Rec. Monast. Kintoss* (1872) 159 For the Prebendar and stallaris pension within the Kirk cathedrall of Aburdene

Prebendary (pre'bendär), *sb* (a) [ad. med.L. *prebendarius*, f. *prebenda*. see PREBEND sb. and -ARY 1.]

1 The holder of a prebend, a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church who holds a prebend.

Originally, each canon had a *prebenda* or share in the funds of the church to which the clergy-house was attached, in later times when the custom grew up of assigning a particular estate for the support of a particular canon, the latter received also the designation of *prebendary* from the estate so assigned, e.g. 'Canon of St. Paul's and Prebendary of Finsbury'. By act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 of 1840, the members of a cathedral chapter (except the dean) are now called *canons*; but in some chapters of the Old Foundation the name *prebendary* (with a territorial addition) is retained for the titular holder of a divendowed prebend, whose status is, in most respects, similar to that of the *Honorary Canons* in cathedrals of the New Foundation.

1390 *Pope Roll* 31 Hen. I (1133) 1 Et in Vestitura eorundem [XIII] Prebendariorum [XV s] 1422 *Rolls of Parliament* IV 194 The said Philippe Moigan beyng Prebendary of the saide Prebend, was consecrated Bishop of Worcester. 1432-30 *ib.* *Higden* (Rolls) VI 465 Whiche putte monkes into that newe monastery called Hide at Wynchestre, and expulsed secular prebendaries for there wicked life. 1552 *LELAND Itin.* II 43 This Robert made the Chapelle of S. George in the Castelle of Oxforde, and founded a College of Prebendaries there. 1675 *OGILBY Brit. Introd.* 3 The Cathedral has 30 Prebendaries. 1711 *HARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 139 Dr. Pickering one of y^e Golden-Prebendaries of Durham is dead. 1732 *GAY in Swift's Lett.* (1766) I. 163 You insist upon your being minister of Amesbury, Dawley, Twickenham, Rickling, and a prebendary of Westminster. . . You might have a good living in every one of them. 1837 *Syd. Smith's Lett. Archd. Singletons* Wks. 1859 II. 256/1 Disgusted with the spectacle of rich Prebendaries enjoying large incomes, and doing little or nothing for them. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 3/2 The greatest stickles for the title [of Canon] are the honorary canons and prebendaries, who revel in a title conferred upon them solely by episcopal favour.

† 2. The office of a prebendary; a prebend. *Obs.*

(The antithesis of PREBEND 3.)

1592 *NASH P. Penelope* Cj. Byshopricks, Deanries, Prebendaries, and other pious dignities, animate our Divines to such excellence. 1639 *SPURRIER Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 100 [He] founded divers Prebendaries and Canonries in the Church of Dumblane. 1725 *BAILEY Enorm. Collog.* (1733) 239 A Prebendary was offered me, as they call it, it was a good fat Benefice, and I accepted it.

B *attrib* or *adj.* = PREBENDAL.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 Mr. Lavington, Prebendary treasurer of Worcester, appointed one of the Residentaries of St. Paul's. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* IV xix 11. 21 Wolsey was not satisfied with two rectories, six prebendary stalls

Hence **Prebendaryship**, the office or benefice of a prebendary; a prebend.

1639 *WOTTON in Relig.* (1651) 490 My Lords Grace of Canterbury hath this week sent hither to Mr. Hales very nobly a Prebendaryship of Windsor unexpected, undesired

† **Prebendate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. *prebendat-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *prebendare* to endow with a prebend.] *trans.* To present to a prebend.

1568 *GRAFFON Chron.* II. 102 Declaring howe learned he [Stephen Langton] was in the liberal artes, and in diuinitie, inasmuch as he was prebendated at Paris

† **Prebender.** *Obs.* [A parallel form of PREBENDAR, *prebendary*; perh. ad. F. *prebendier* (1305 in Hatz-Darm.)] = PREBENDARY sb. 1.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 92 The kyng and the quene . . . came in London, and soo to Powles; and there was goodly isseyvyng of the byshop wryth the prebenders and the holi quyer of Powles. 1583 *STOCKER Cw. Warres Loue* C iv 6 The Cloysters, and suche other like Churchmen . . . and their Associates, professed, or Prebenders

† **Prebendry.** *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [See -RY.] = next.

1611 *CORRIG. Prebende*, a Prebendene.

† **Prebendship.** *Obs.* = Prebendaryship.

1570 *FOXE A & M* (ed. 2) 308/2 So that every one of them should conferre one prebendship to the same fundation. c1630 *RIDSON Surv. Devon* § 256 (1810) 264 This church was . . . a prebendship to the priory. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 87 He was admitted to a Prebendship in the Church of Wells. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen Brit.* I 108 Collated to the Prebendship of Bedminster and Radclyve

† **Prebition.** *Obs.* rare⁻². [ad. L. *prebitionem*, n. of action from *præbere* to furnish, afford.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Prebition*, a giving, a shewing, an offering, a setting before one

† **Preble.** *Obs.* Also 6 prebll. [Origin obscure: it has been compared with *pebble*.] Gravel. 1541 *Acts Pray Council* (1837) VII. 113 To view the workes at Dover and especially a certain barre of prebll dryen in to the mouth of the herborough. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. 17 b. Varro counsels you to looke whether there be in the land eyther Stone, Marble, Sande, Gravel, . . . Claye, Preble [glaree], or Carbuncle

Preboding to -buscal. PRE-A. 1, 2, B. I, 3.

† **Prebable**, *a.* *Sc.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *prebabilis* entreating, praying, f. *præcare* to ask, beg, request, see -BLE.] That may be asked or demanded as feudal service, impost, or tax

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III 505/2 [ai] ar ane part of the bodie and membeis subject to be payment of taxt stent watchinge warding and all vber prebable charges.

Precalculate (pri'kæ'leat), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.]

trans. To calculate or reckon beforehand; to forecast. Hence *Preca* lculated *ppl.* a.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX 470 Their consequences . . . cannot be precalculated. 1875 *MASSON Wordsw.*, etc. 134 On what principles are they to be precalculated? 1881 *De Quincy* iv. 39 A carefully precalculated opium-debauch. 1900 *B. BACON in Expositor* July 6 The Sanhedrin . . . must have also relied upon a fixed precalculated calendar

So **Preca** loulable a, capable of being precalculated; **Preca** loulation, the action of precalculating or reckoning beforehand

1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The tally of the unfortunate thus doomed is an absolute and precalculable figure. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX 459 There was no precalculation with reference to the actual events of the moment

Precant (pre kânt) *vare* [ad. L. *præcant-em*, pres. ppl. of *præcari* to pray; see -ANT 1.] One who prays, a pray-er.

1834 *COLTRIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 38 The efficacy of prayer relatively to the pray-er or precant himself.

Precantation (pri'kæntät' fön). [ad. late L. *præcantatiō-em*, n. of action from L. *præcantare* to foretell, later, to enchant.] + a. A singing before *Obs.* b. A prophesying or foretelling

1623 *COCKERAM, Precantation*, a singing before. 1838 *G. S. FABER Inquiry* 331 These apply themselves to auguries or to signs of the heavens or to vain precantations. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.*, *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I 164 The sea, the mountain-ridge, Niagara, and every flower-bed, pre-exist, or super-e-xist, in pre-cantations, which sail like odours in the air.

Precardiac: see PRE-B. 3.

|| **Precaria**, Feudal Law. see PRECARY sb. 3.

Precarious (pri'kæ'rias), *a* [f. L. *præcarius* -us obtained by entreaty, depending on the favour of another, hence, uncertain, precarious (f. *præ-em* player, entreaty + -arius, -ARY 1) + -ous]

1. Held by the favour and at the pleasure of another, hence, uncertain. *Precarious tenus*, a tenure held during the pleasure of the superior.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psaud. Ep.* 26 With moie excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies, whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the chaity of our assentments. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Precarious*, granted to one by player and intreaty, to use so long as it pleaseth the party, and no longer. 1673 *TEMPLE Observ.* *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I 19 Out of indignation to see himself but a precarious Governor, without Force or Dependence. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 10 This little Happiness is so very precarious, that it wholly depends on the Will of others. 1754 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) III 73 Though the tenure is precarious, I cannot help liking the situation for you. 1878 *W. E. HARRIS Arayan Househ.* xviii 5 425 His holding was, in the language of the Roman lawyers, 'precarious', that is, upon his request to the owner, and with that owner's leave

2. Question-begging, assumed, taken for granted; unfounded, doubtful, uncertain.

1650 *H. MORE Immort. Soul* II. x 216 That the Fabrick of the Body is out of the concurrence of Atomes, is a meer precarious Opinion, without any ground or reason. 1679 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 9 Because it suits with that artificial and precarious Hypothesis which was before taken up and made much of. 1770 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) IV. 148 Quite unproved, quite precarious from beginning to end. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 181 His mode of proof is precarious and unsatisfactory. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 506 Such an inference is most precarious.

3. Dependent upon circumstances or chance; liable to fail, insecure, unstable, uncertain.

1867 in *Somers Tracts* (1748) I 247 When they see us owning the Exercise of our established Religion to be so precarious. 1700 *DRYDEN Ceyx & Alcione* 44 He but sits precarious on the throne. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Fajardo* II. 378 His Empire is accounted precarious, and short lived. 1734 *SWIFT Pol. Tracts, Reas. agst. Bill for Tythe of Henp.* (1738) 274 The Payment of Tythes in this Kingdom, is subject to so many Frauds, Brangles, and other Difficulties, that they are, of all other Rents, the most precarious. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 136 They afforded them but a scanty and precarious support. 1838 *LITTON Calderon* i. His health was infirm and his life precarious. 1879 *ROGERS in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 87/2 There is no article in demand the value of which is so precarious as that of a book.

4. Exposed to danger, perilous, risky.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 1211 122 There are so many Banks and Rocks under Water, that Navigation is very precarious. 1807 *SCOTT Highl. Widow* v. The precarious track through the morass the dizzy path along the edge of the precipice. 1894 *H. DRUMMOND Ascent of Man* 253 The fisherman's life is a precarious life; he becomes hardy, resolute, self-reliant

† 5. Suppliant, supplicating; importunate. *Obs.*

1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1830) 137 'He ever liveth to make intercession for them'. No! must we look upon this as a servile or precarious, but rather as an efficacious and glorious intercession. 1667 *PEREVS Diary* 6 Nov. He do endeavour to gain them again in the most precarious manner in all things that is possible. 1670 *DRYDEN 1st Pt. Cong. Granada* i. 1, What Subjects will precarious Kings regard? A Beggar speaks too softly to be heard. 1697 in *W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I 48 Sir Edmund Andros knows nothing of this right he has *jure devotio*, or else he would not suffer the clergy to be so precarious.

† 6. See PRECARY sb. 2. *Obs.*

Precariously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a precarious manner. + a. By way of prayer or supplication; at the mercy or pleasure of another; with uncertain tenure; insecurely

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psaud. Ep.* 42 Having once begot in our munde an assured dependance, he makes us rely on powers which he but precariously obeys. 1654 *H.*

L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 200 It was the 19 day precariously moved, 1. That he might be bailed 1683 T. HUNT *Def Charter Lond.* 45 If these Courts thought that all Authorities and Dignities in the Government should be held precariously of the Crown, they ought to hold their honors... by the same tenure. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 21 He holds his Being as precariously as he first received it. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. ii. 27 Certain strangers had as much ground precariously allotted them, as they could cover with an ox's hide, which they, fraudulently, cut into Thongs.

b. As a thing assumed gratuitously or taken for granted; without proof; insecurely, uncertainly.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* in 57 The Figures of nails and crucifying apparitions, are but precariously made out in the Granadilla or flower of Christ's passion 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 427 Precariously supposed without any manner of Proof. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 8 It is still better to have something certain than a greater share precariously. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* III. 413 Up this river, they kept for two or three days, supporting themselves precariously upon fish. 1896 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) VI. 822 The fragility of the basis on which the peace of Europe precariously rests.

Precariousness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or condition of being precarious: in various senses of the adj.; esp. insecurity, liability to fail.

1687 *Gd. Advice* 59 The uncertainty and precariousness of the means of their subsistence. 1693 TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 372 The weakness, or precariousness of which Hypothesis being discovered. 1705 BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. L.* 146 Assaulted and accused of countenancing the precariousness of the Clergy. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. By reason of the danger of a winter voyage... as well as the precariousness of the wind, which might possibly detain me a great while. 1755 JOHNSON, *Precarious*, is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependant on others, thus there are authors who mention the precariousness of an account, of the weather, of a die. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* xi. 4. The precariousness and hardships of the military life. 1817 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* 11 Dec., I felt the precariousness of my life. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 353 The precariousness of the land tenure is one of the greatest impediments to the outlay of capital by the tenant in the improvement of the land. 1881 WESCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 13 The complexity can evidently only increase the precariousness of printed texts.

|| **Precarium** (prĕk'ĕ-ri-um). *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [L. *precarium* a thing granted or lent upon request at the will and pleasure of the grantor, sb. use of neuter of *precarius* adj.: see **PRECAIOUS**.] A loan granted on request but revocable whenever the owner may please.

1693 STAIR *Inst. I.* xi. § 10 *Precarium* is a kind of *Commodatum*, differing in this, that *Commodatum* hath a determinat time, either expressly when the use of a thing is given to such a day, or such an use, which importeth a time; *Precarium* is expressly lent, to be recalled at the Lenders pleasure. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot. s.v.* The contract of *precarium* is a gratuitous loan, in which the lender gives the use of the subject in express words, revocable at pleasure.

Pre-cartilaginous: see **PRE-B. 1.**

Precary (pre k'ari), *sb. arch.* [See senses.]

† 1. A grant upon request, at the will and during the pleasure of the grantor. [ad. L. *precarium*: see above.] *Obs.*

1245 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 132 There is one other manner of possession, that is called precary, that cummys for request, or lordis given for their tyme, or their will endurend. c. 1573 *Bailyn's Practice* (1754) 458 Ane tenant beand wairit be his master at Whitsunday to flit and remove, thairafter, sufferit be tolerance and precare of his master to sit still and remane to ane certane day.

† 2. See quot. [Cf. med. L. *precaria, precatoria* (Du Cange); F. *précaire* (Littré).] *Obs.*

1694 *Tr. Moreri's Hist. etc. Dict.* *Precary* [F. *précaire*] is a word well known in the French civil and canon Law. Paolo saith, That the Contract called the Precary brought great Riches to the Churches. [It] consisted in a Donation that particular persons made of their Goods to the Churches. They afterwards obtained of the same Churches, by Letters which they called *precarius* or *precatorius* Letters, the same Estates again, to enjoy them by a kind of Emphyteotick Security, i. e. to improve them.

3. **Feudal Law.** = med. L. *precaria*. See quot. [1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Precaria*, Days Works, which the Tenants of some Mannors are bound to give the Lord in Harvest, corruptly called *Bud days*, for *Biden days*. 1883 SEABORN *Village Commun.* 41 There are precaria, or 'boon-days', sometimes called bene works—special or extra services which the lord has a right to require, sometimes the lord providing food for the day, and sometimes the tenant providing for himself.] 1906 N. J. HOYS *Manor & Manor Rec.* 226 A precary without dinner with three men.

† **Precary**, *a. Obs. rare* [ad. L. *precarius* = **PRECAIOUS**.]

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 143 Holiness hath no other but a precary time, when we will borrow it of our works.

Precast, *v. rare*. [**PRE-A** 1] *trans.* To cast or calculate beforehand; to forecast. Hence *Precasting* *vbl. sb.*

1863 H. JENNINGS *Rosicrucians* I. 257 The conviction that their divulgement [of future events], as the precasting of God's purposes is disallowed.

† **Precation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *precatio-nem*, n. of action f. *precari* to pray. Cf. F. *précation* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] Praying; entreating, supplication. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 37 b. Daily prayers and continual precations to God. c. 1626 B. ANDREWS *Pattern Cath. Doct.* (1642) 101 Precation is the desiring of something that is good. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii. 2xxv. § 4 Mutual

precations of peace and many happy days. c. 1687 COTTON *2nd Epist. to F. Bradshaw* ix. And can you not, from your Precation And your as daily Club-Potation, To think of an old Friend find some vacation?

Precative (pre-k'ativ), *a.* [ad. late L. *precativus*, f. *precari* to entreat, pray: see -**ATIVE**] Expressing entreaty or desire; supplicatory.

In *Gram.* applied to a word, particle, or form, expressing entreaty, or the like.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 l. 11 (1666) 415/1, I begin with the Petitionary part of prayer, and it is threefold, Precative, Deprecative, Imprecative. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. viii. (1765) 144 The Requisite hath its subordinate Species. With respect to inferiors, 'tis an Imperative Mode; with respect to equals and superiors, 'tis a Precative or Optative. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 5 It is a matter of controversy whether the indicative or the precative form of absolution was the earliest. 1899 BROWN *Heb. & Eng. Lex.* 609 80 attached to the pf with *waw* consec., in a precative sense.

b. *Precative disposition* cf. **PRECATORY** b.

1875 POSTE *Gaus* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 287 A precative disposition (a disposition in the form of entreaty) is a trust.

Hence **Precatively** *adv.* in a precative manner.

1869 J. A. HASSEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 180 Sung, pronounced, or uttered precatively or authoritatively.

† **Precatorious**, *a. Obs. rare*: see **PRECARY** sb. 2.

Precatory (pre-k'atōri), *a.* [ad. late L. *precatorius*, f. *precator-em* one who prays, agent-n. from *precari* to pray.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing entreaty or supplication.

In *Gram.* see **PRECATIVE**.

1636 JACKSON *Creed* viii. 211 x. Some would have this word *Hosanna*, to be merely precatory or optative. *The Lord send help or salvation.* 1697 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 83 That precatory Hymn of *Veni Creator.* 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 270 The most perfect models of precatory eloquence and civil negotiation. 1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 17 Epistles precatory and amatory. he may have written. 1842 ASH *Thomson* *Laws* Th. § 27 (1860) 41 Others are only precatory or exclamatory: as 'Oh that this too solid flesh would melt!' 1853 WOLFE *Heb. Gram.* 90 [The Imperative with paragogic *n*] is frequently followed by the precatory particle *n* I pray.

b. *Precatory words*, words in a will praying or expressing a desire that a thing be done. When these are deemed to have an imperative force and to bind the person to whom they are addressed, they constitute a *precatory trust*.

1782 in W. BROWN *Rep. Crt. Chanc.* I. 143 The answer is that the words are precatory, not imperative. 1803 L.D. ELDON in F. VESSEY *Reports* (1804) VIII. 380 Whether the terms are those of recommendation, or precatory, or expressing hope... if the objects are certain... the words are considered imperative; and create a Trust. 1890 *Will of E. W. Harcourt* (Nuneham), [The testator expresses a hope] which is not to be construed as a precatory trust, that my successors in the Harcourt estates will carry out the wishes expressed by our common benefactor, the said George Simon Earl Harcourt, and will use the surname of Harcourt only. 1904 *Times* 3 Feb. 2/4 The question was whether the bequest constituted a precatory trust.

Precandal: see **PRE-B. 3.**

Precausation, *rare*. [**PRE-A.** 2.] Causation beforehand; predetermination.

1670 BAXTER *Life of Faith* II. ix. 163 By his sustentation, and universal precausation and concurrence. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1844) I. 658 The ideas of precausation and fatality, of certainty and necessity, are so strongly rivetted together in men's minds, that it is not easy to keep them asunder.

Precavation (prĕk'ā-vā-shun), *sb.* [a. F. *précaution* (16th c.), ad. late L. *præcaution-em*, n. of action from L. *præcavere* to guard against beforehand, f. *præ* PRE- + *cavere* to beware of; see **CAUTION** sb.]

1. As a quality or mode of action: Caution exercised beforehand to provide against mischief or secure good results; prudent foresight.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 128 A putting by or precaution that we should not commit any of those faults. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Precavation*, a fore-seeing, fore-warning, or preventing. 1782 A. PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* I. Pref. 20, I have used all the care and precaution that I could. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 20 An object of precaution to provident minds. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Assent Mt. Blanc* 19 The danger in this place defies precaution.

2. An instance or practical application of this; a measure taken beforehand to ward off a possible evil, or to ensure a good result. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii. 93 Regular and remiss friendship, wherein so many precautions of a long and pre-arranged conversation, are required. 1748 ANSON's *Voy* II. 21 249 The Governor had taken several precautions to prevent us from forcing our way into the harbour. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II. This seemed a necessary precaution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 331 They believed truly that the security of the state required unusual precautions.

† 3. A caution or caveat given beforehand. *rare* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Precavation*, Caution, Warning, or Heed, given or used beforehand. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P. 1, I should call my present Precavation A Criticism upon Formication.

Precavation, *v.* [a. F. *précautionner* (17th c. in Hatz-Darm), f. *præcaution* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To caution (any one) beforehand against something; to predemonish, forewarn.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 43 Let the Duke of Guise then be precautioned by the Duke of Alansons ill success at Antwerp. 1768 *Women of Honor* I. 13 She precautioned them against receiving implicitly any opinion.

2. To put (any one) upon his guard against something; esp. *refl.* to be on one's guard against. 1700 J. WELWOOD *Mem. Trans. Eng.* 252 They had ever the Shovel and Pickaxe in their hands, to precaution themselves against this Misfortune. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 375 Which last [Rivalling] both High and Low do Precaution themselves against. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 63 Precautioned by works of imperishable criticism against any real imprudence.

† 3. To mention or say beforehand by way of caution. *Obs.*

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Therefore I have here, to that end, precautioned so much as I conceive may be pertinently extracted from the subject I have now in hand. *Ibid.* 86, I will precaution a little by the way, concerning that. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 215 The reason was not (as is already precautioned) any Absolute Merit of theirs.

† 4. To take precautions against, guard against (a danger). *Obs. rare.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* II. i. 30 He cannot hurt me; That I precaution'd.

Hence **Precavationing** *vbl. sb.* (in sense 1)

1710 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 525 The precautioning of all witnesses.

Precavational, *a. rare*, [f. as next + -AL.] Of the nature of precaution; precautionary.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 3 61 Wherefore this first filial fear, is but virtuous and precautionall. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 9 Dec. 5 The precautional measures taken by the Austro-Hungarian War Office, in view of the concentration of Russian troops on the Galician frontier.

Precavationary (prĕk'ā-vā-shun-āri), *a. (sb.)* [f. **PRECATION** sb. + -ARY.]

1. Suggesting or advising provident caution.

1757 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I. 89 Had the planners of the scheme no precautionary forecast? 1820 CORRY *Eng. Metrop.* 103 You are startled at my first precautionary hint. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxv, Jermyn's precautionary statement that he was pursuing inquiries.

2. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a precaution.

1807 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 2) I. iv. v. 276 The precautionary measures of Alfred. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 125 A precautionary guard against what was afterwards the Arian heresy. 1880 FLO. MARRVAT *Fair-haired Aida* II. ix. 159 My measures were only precautionary.

† B. *sb.* A precautionary measure, a precaution.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) IV. 49 Thou seest, Belford, by the above precautionaries, that I forget nothing.

Precavious (prĕk'ā-v'ous), *a.* [f. **PRECATION**: see -**OUS** and **CAUTIOUS**] Using precaution, displaying previous or provident caution or care.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 147 P. 1 This precautionary way of reasoning and acting has proved an uninterrupted source of felicity. c. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 116 (1740) 93 It was not the Mode of the Court, in those Days, to be very penetrant, precavious, or watchful. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 177 She was precavious to have her giant to protect her from violence.

Hence **Precaviously** *adv. rare*, in a precautionary manner, as a precaution.

c. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet* Wks. 1721 II. 333 Jesus himself precaviously withdrew, When persecuted by the furious Jew. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) II. xii. 77 How anxious to choose and to avoid everything, precaviously, as I may say, that might make me happy, or unhappy.

|| **Precava**, *præ-* (prĕk'ā-vā). *Anat.* [f. **PRE-A.** 4 + *CAVA* for *vena cava*: cf. **POSTCAVA**.] The superior or anterior vena cava. Hence **Præ-**, **præca-** *v.* (also *elipt.* as *sb.*)

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* I. 505 The right and left præcavals enter separately the aortic sinus, the left præcaval opening near the postcaval vein. 1882 [see **POSTCAVA**] 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zoology* 65 A small chamber, the præcaval sinus situated in the antero-lateral angle of the abdominal cavity. *Præce*, *obs.* variant of **PRÆSS**.

† **Precedaneous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7-nious, -nious; 7 preced-, 7-8 præcid-, 8 præcedaneous. [app. f. **PRECEDE** v. + -aneous: cf. *antecedaneous*, *succedaneous*; but perh. associated in origin with L. *præcidānus* 'that is slaughtered or sacrificed before' (f. *cadere* to slay), which in med. L. (Du Cange), and perh. in late L., had in particular connexions the generalized sense 'preliminary, preceding'. Cf. the L. spelling *succidānus* beside *succidānus*] Happening or existing before something else; preceding, antecedent, previous.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* III. 19 It was but a precedaneous power, preparatory to that other of ruling. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Precedaneous*, that goes before, or is cut or killed before.] 1667 R. PRINCE *Bath Mem.* II. vi. 322 Precedaneous to the Dropsie, are all Cachexies. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Plotinus* Introd. 16 Of goods, some are precedaneous and others preparative, and the precedaneous are such as are desirable for their own sakes, but the preparative, for the sake of other things.

Hence † **Precedaneously** *adv. Obs.*, previously.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quæz* Kovij xv. 213 There seems to result a necessity of examining Heathens precedaneously to their admission.

Precede (prĕs'dē), *v.* Also 5 *præsedē*, 6-8 *preceed*, *præsedē*, 7 *preceed*, *præsedē*. [a. F. *précéder* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præcēdere* to go before, precede, excel: see **PRE-A** and **CEDERE**.]

† 1. *trans.* To go before or beyond (another) in quality or degree; to surpass, excel; to exceed.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 177 Ymang burthis

bat weman bate Pane Iohne baptiste vas nane mare; For he al vthye in bat precedis, And ewine is to pame in gud dedis 1637 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 150 Men in the feulgence of deuotion did not precede the weaker sex 1760-71 *H. BROOKS Poet. of Qual.* (1809) I. 84 Through the enfoldings of the stranger's modesty, Mr. Fenton discerned many things preceding the vulgar rank of men

2. To go before in rank or importance; to occupy a position before or above; to take precedence of. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* (1868) 14 The other grete lordes that shal be there preceding youi degree. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* IV. 117 The Colonels companie precedeth all others of his regiment. 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 285 Such a reason of precedence S. Cyprian giveth in another case, Because Rome for its magnitude ought to precede Carthage. 1839 *Rices Cycl. s. v. Precedence.* All the sons of viscounts and barons are allowed to precede baronets. 1839 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Lyle* (1870) III. vii. 99, I have another short engagement, which ought to precede yours.

3. To go or come before in order or arrangement; to stand or be placed before or in front of

1494 [See PRECEDING a]. 1530 [See 4]. 1552 *LELAND Itin. v.* 56 Rethelan, cummish of Reithe, and Ghan; when Ghan is set with a Worde preceding G in explodid 1673 *W. MOUNTAGU in Bueclench MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 330 One for the Duchess of Portsmouth, preceded with a patent of indization 1756 *J. WARTON Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 267 [those [prologues] of Dryden, may precede any play whatsoever, even tragedy or comedy 1879 *BAIN Higher Eng. Gram.* 145 When the adjective ends in y preceded by a consonant, the y is changed into i

4. To go before, to move in front of; to walk or proceed in advance of.

1530 *FALSGR 664/1*, I precede, I go byfore another to a place or in order 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. 122 As haubingers preceding still the fates. 1713 *STILLÉ Englishman* No. 55 352 Streamers preceded a Cai, wherein were placed three large Figures. 1788 *GIBSON Deed & F.* xiv (1869) II. 677 Terror preceded his march 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 85, I sometimes preceded him in cutting the steps

b. *astr.* Said of a star, etc. which in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens rises before and moves in front of another, i. e. which is situated to the west of it. (See also PRECEDING c.)

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Pisces.* Names and situation of the stars, . . . of those preceding the square under the southern fish. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. 8 373 Canopus and Sirius are high up in their course, they look down with great splendour, as they precede the Southern Cross on its western way

5. To come before in time; to happen, occur, or exist before; to be earlier than or anterior to.

1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 274/1 And Duns saith, that there is a mollifying, that precedeth grace, which hee calleth attrition. 1581 *NOWELL & DAY in Confer.* i. (1584) Eliu, Workes doe not precede a man to be justified, but doe follow him being justified. 1653 *L.D. VAUX tr. Godeau's St. Paul* 161 He told them of signes which should precede the day of Judgement. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 13 Infinite duration must have preceded the present moment. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The century preceding the formation of the Hanseatic federation.

6. *intr.* or (now only) *absol.* (in senses 2-5): To go or come before (in rank, order, place, or time); to have precedence; to be anterior.

1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 278/2 Whether . . . the will of God is alonely the cause of election, or els any meite of man preceding afore 1654 *EART. MONM tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 123 Who . . . precedes now in the universal Government of Christ's flock by the name of Urban the Eight. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 640 Till then the Curse pronounc't on both precedes. 1709 *E. CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* II. xiv. (ed. 22) 185 The Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. 1725 *Pope Odys.* i. 506 To your pretence their title would precede. *Mod.* A statement different from anything that precedes or follows.

7. *trans.* in causal sense: To cause to be preceded (by); to preface, introduce (with or by).

1728 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cressa* Mar. 10 The emperor precedes his visit by a royal present. 1794 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Ellen* IV. 52 The old man never addressed her, without preceding Winifred with Mrs. or Miss. 1834 *COLERIDGE Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 222 No modern writer would have dared, like Shakespeare, to have preceded this last visitation by two distinct appearances. 1892 *Pail Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/3 If it was the intention of the Government to postpone the dissolution until September or later, they would undoubtedly have to precede that by a measure of registration.

¶ 8. *Erron.* used for PROCEED. *Obs. rare*

? 13. *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 1455 In the Fadur nome and the Sone also, And in the Holigostys that precedit hem fro *Vernon MSS.* glit of hem boi. 1397 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 89 Ageynes whom as ofte as be kyng precede [*procedunt*], be erle Edrik counseile nougt [*dissuasit*] to zeve bataille.

Precedence (prĕsĕdĕns). Also 5 *preocydence*, 5-6 *-sidence*, 7 *præ-*. [prob. f. the earlier PRECEDENT a.: see -ENOX. Cf. F. *precedence* (16th c. in Littré).]

† 1. = PRECEDENT sb. 2, 3. *Obs.* (In quot. 1484, 1547, perh. a corruption of *precedents*: cf. ACCIDENTAL.)

1484 in *Left. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 85 The bookes of accounts [are to] be alway in the handes of the said auditors for their precedence. 1547 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1889) I. 30 These precedence was corrected and drawn out of diverse old precedence. 1558 *Ibid.*, An old book of Precedences, extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvi. 29b, Out of all such precedences he gathered Preceptes of Philisike.

† b. The being or serving as a precedent. *rare.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. 416 By precedence wherof all the great cyties & good townes of France were charged in lyke manner.

† 2. A thing that precedes, something said or done before; an antecedent. = PRECEDENT sb. 1.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. 1. 83 An epilogue or discourse to make plaine Some obscure precedence that hath tofoie bin saine. 1606 — *Aut & Cl.* II. v. 51 *Mes* But yet Madam *Cleo* I do not like but yet, it does alay The good precedence. 1620 *HEALY Epictetus' Man* (1636) 47 Adventure upon nothing without due consideration of the precedences and consequences thereof

3. The fact of preceding another or others in time or succession; previous existence or occurrence, priority (Often with mixture of sense 4)

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 181, I doe beseech the true King, that he would not respect the precedence in time, but devotion of my minde. 1683 *TIMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 478 When it was ready to sign, the French Ambassadors offer'd to yield the Precedence in signing it to us as Mediators. 1828 *J. BALLANTYNE Exam. Hum. Mind* IV. 90 According to the law of Precedence, one idea acquires the power of suggesting others by immediately preceding them. 1841 *D'ISRAËLI Amen Lit* (1867) 158 In the chronology of our poetical collector, Gower takes precedence of Chaucer unjustly. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 The payment of interest will take precedence of other Egyptian obligations

4. The fact of preceding another or others in order, rank, importance, estimation, or dignity, higher position, superiority, the foremost place, pre-eminence, supremacy.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Precedence*, a going before, also a surpassing, or excelling. 1694 *CROWNE Regulus* I. 8 Let me have the precedence in your heart. 1739 *ADDISON Notes Quind's Met.* III. Wks. 1721 I. 241 In which part Ovid's copiousness of invention, and great insight into nature, has given him the precedence to all the Poets that ever came before or after him. 1784 *COWPER Trav.* 9 That form Flamed for the service of a free-born will, asserts precedence, and bespeaks control. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. xiv. 52 The Andalusian horse takes precedence of all. 1902 *A. B. DAVIDSON Old Test. Proph.* x. (1903) 253 The moral everywhere takes precedence of the miraculous.

b. *spec.* The right of preceding others in ceremonies and social formalities; the occupying of a higher or more honourable place in an assembly or procession, according to one's rank; ceremonial priority. Hence in generalized sense: The order to be ceremonially observed by persons of different ranks, according to an acknowledged or legally determined system of regulations.

1598 *FLORIO Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 1, I am now autoised Herald to marshal your precedence. 1600 (*title*) The Cope of a Booke of Precedence of all estates and playcing to ther degree. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 529 P. 1 Disputes concerning Rank and Precedence. 1735 *BURNER Own Time* (1766) I. 288 He moved, that a letter might be writ giving him the precedence of the Lord Chancellor. 1864 *BOWELL Her Hist. & Pop.* xxvii. 428 The Order of Precedence . . . was first established upon a definite system by a Statute of Henry VIII. 1895 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 The president of education is to take precedence of them all. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/1 The great precedence question, which for a while raged so fiercely in the bosoms of our Knights Bachelors, is now satisfactorily settled.

Precedency (prĕsĕdĕnsi). Also 7-10, preceded-, erron. *præsi-*. [f. as *prec* and -ENOX.]

† 1. The furnishing of a precedent or setting an example; the being a precedent: = *prec.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* II. 4 (1619) 376 Let them be encouraged vnto this holy precedencie and testification of Christianity in euery word, action, and behaviour. 1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 5 Such . . . shall answer, not only for their owne sins, but for all theirs whom the pattern of their precedency has indued to the like. 1657 *W. BLOIS Mod. Politics* (ed. 7) Eiv. *Polit. prædo, nuncio exemplum inuide*, Happy Piracy is a thing of unhappy presidency, fortunate sins may prove dangerous temptations.

† 2. A thing that precedes, an antecedent: = *prec.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1657 *FITZ-BRIAN Gd. Old Cause in Prim. Lustre* (1659) 6 It was an inlet, and a necessary precedency to their great mutations that were to follow.

3. Priority in time or succession: = *prec.* 3.

1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 105 The other two may justly claime precedency of Comes, seeing they are the ingredient simples that compound them. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 5 The Precedence which God gave this Iland to be the first Restorer of buried Truth 1706 *BERCOURT Fair Examp.* IV. 1. 47 He has lov'd me long, long before you knew me, and claims a Privilege from Precedency. 1770 *LANGHORNE Philarch* (1879) I. 83/2 Numa seems to have taken away the precedency from March, to show his preference of the political virtues to the martial.

4. Superiority in rank or estimation: = *prec.* 4.

1612 *NORTH'S Philarch* 730 You looks here, Reader, to see to which of the two I should give the precedence. 1653 *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1658) 90 He speaks most of the precedency of age. 1684 *NORRIS Hierocles* Introd. The Pythagorick Verses deservedly call'd Golden, may justly claim the precedency. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 82 P. 1 The precedency or superior excellence of one virtue to another. 1850 *MÉRIVALE Rom. Emp.* II. xii. 26 They had surrendered their ancient claim to precedence among the Gaulish states.

b. *spec.* Ceremonial priority or order: = *prec.* 4 b.

1599 *B. JOHNSON Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. One, in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedence. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Century* IV. 37 A controversie of precedence between the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons, and the Baronets. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 119 P. 3 There is infinitely more to do about

Place and Precedency in a Meeting of Justices Wives, than in an Assembly of Dutcheses. 1853 *H. Cox Inst.* I. vi. 43 Bills for granting honours or precedence.

Precedent (prĕsĕdĕnt), sb. Forms. a. 5 *president*, -oydent, 5- *president* (5-a). β 5-6 *prese-*, *presy-*, 7 *presa-*, 5-8 *president* (5-6-a) [a. F. *prĕcedent*, subst. use of the adj.: see next. The β forms arose in Eng. through practical identity of pronunciation, and consequent confusion, with *PRESIDENT*.]

1. A thing or person that precedes or goes before another. † a. That which has been mentioned just before. Usually in pl.: the preceding or foregoing facts, statements, etc. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 425/1 My Lord of Bedford nought having his reward to y^e said precedents offerd and agreed hym to serve y^e Kyng. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 397 When all these precedentes were sene by y^e Scottes, a day was assignyd of meteinge at Northam. 1555 *HARRFIELD Dronce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 237 A fourth impediment, and worse than the precedents. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 105, I should here end the discourse of this beast, after the method already observed in the precedents

b. That which precedes in time; something occurring before, an antecedent? *Obs.*

In first two quot. applied to a previous document, etc. serving as a guide in subsequent cases (leading to sense 2). 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 191/1 Any Grant made by us. of Views of Fraunceplegge which we graunted to hym upon certeyn precedentes allowed in Ayer to his Auncelz of longe time paste. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 12 But y^e diuersytie of these tenures, can nat be knowne but by the lordes eyuence, court rolles, rentayles, and suche other presydenes. 1601 *BEVERLEY Mem. Kingd. Christ.* 10 The mention of the Three days, and a Half as the most Immediate Precedent of their Rising. 1788 *T. TAYLOR Proclus Comm.* I. 67 Things subsequent are always annexed to their precedents.

† c. One who goes or moves before or in advance of another; a forerunner. *Obs.*

1603 *OWEN Penbrokesheste* (1892) 274 Some game in running vpon his precedents, some forced to come behinde those that were once foremost. 1620 *HISTORIAN*, VI. 143 Ruine and Wane, the precedents of Wrath, . . . Have led their circuit through this fertile soyle

† d. The original from which a copy is made. *Obs.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. vi. 7 Here is the Indictment of the good Lord Hastings, . . . Eleuen houres I have spent to write it ouer. The Precedent was full as long a doing. 1595 — *John v.* II. 3 My Lord Melloone, let this be copied out, And keepe it safe for our remembrance. [Gues Melloone the Treaty.] Returne the president to these Lords againe.

† e. A sign, token, earnest, indication. *Obs.*

1581 *RICH. Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 183 He had given, to the Kyng himself, as a president of his good will, a riche jewell. 1592 *SHAKS. Per. & Ad.* 26 With this she cazeeth on his sweating palme, The president of pith and lunehood.

2. A previous instance or case which is or may be taken as an example or rule for subsequent cases, or by which some similar act or circumstance may be supported or justified. (The prevailing sense.)

a. 1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 326/2 My Lordes your Uncles [etc.] serched preceydents of the governaill of ye land in tyme and cas semblable. 1597 *HOOKER Rech. Pol.* v. lxxv § 21 That verie precedent it selfe which they propose may bee best followed. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolues* I. xx. 37 St Paul is Precedent for it. 1666-7 *PEPYS Diary* 9 Jan. The Lords did argue, that it was an ill precedent, and that which will ever hereafter be used. 1724 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* I. 392 Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer; Next day the fatal precedent will plead. 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 142 They consider the North American revolution a precedent for theirs. 1822 *TANNYSON 'You ask me why', etc.* 12 A land. Where Freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent. 1888 *F. HUMS Meme Midas* I. i, He promptly followed the precedent set by Oxford

β c. 1450 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 134 Soche was be sellenge of Chirke and Chirkes landes, weroff neuer manne see a president. 1537 *CROMWELL in Mem. Man. Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 102 The president were to yvel to be admittyd. 1643 *MILTON Sov. Salv.* 4 By such a provision a dangerous president is introduced. 1663 *CHAS. II* in Julia Cartwright *Haurietta of Orleans* (1894) 151 Considering all former presidents, who are clearly on our side. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 445 His Majesty's not interposing, . . . was afterwards made use of as a president.

b. *Law.* A previous judicial decision, method of proceeding, or draft of a document, which serves as an authoritative rule or pattern in similar or analogous cases.

a. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 34 Things done in particular cases in favour are not Precedents. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 69 It is an established rule to abide by former precedents, when the same points come again in litigation. 1772 *FUNIEL Lett.* Ded. Eng. Nat. 3 One precedent creates another. — They soon accumulate, and constitute law. 1794 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 502 The legal research of Noy . . . found precedents among the records in the Tower.

β 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 20 The lordes count rolles, the whiche is a regestor to the lordes to knowe his presydenes, customes, and seruyces. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 220 There is no power in Venice Can alter a decree established: 'Twill be recorded for a President. 1622 *CHAS. I. Answ. to Printed Bk.* 5 Upon pretence of Authority of Book-cases, and Presidents. 1728 *S. SEWALL Diary* 5 Feb., Look'd [out] the presidents which made it good

c. In collective or generalized sense (without article or pl.). *Without precedent*, unprecedented.

1622 *DONNE Seru.* (ed. Alford) VI. 154 To become a precedent, govern thyself by precedent first. 1672 *SALMON Syn. Med.* Introd. 4 We will not much praise it, for it was wrot without President. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 28 P. 7 Each comforts himself that his faults are not without

precedent 1769 *Yunius Lett v (1797) I 44* Your conduct was not justified by precedent. 1858 *Froude Hist Eng.* III. xvi. 362 The conservative English instinct, which ever preferred the authority of precedent to any other guide.

† 3. *transf.* A written or printed record of some past proceeding or proceedings, serving as a guide or rule for subsequent cases. *Obs.*

1543 (*title*) A Boke of Presidents exactly written in manner of a Register. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N. v.* Of all which severall [news] The Day-booke, Characters, Precedents are kept. 1650 *Widdow Cr. Jas I (1651) 11* He caused a whole cartload of Parliament Presidents (that spake the Subjects Liberty) to be burnt.

† 4. An example that is, or is intended or worthy to be, followed or copied; a pattern, model, exemplar. *Obs.* (exc as in 2.)

1549 *Chaloner Erasmus on Folly* Plj b. Through the abominable president of their life they dooe effoonces crucifie hym. 1556 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* 1709 I. xlv. 472 [Thus... did the Admonition to the Parliament charge her Chapel, viz.] as the pattern and precedent to the people of all superstition. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* I. iv. *Piero* That virtuous Lady! *L. Ant.* Precedent for wives! 1675 *Traherne Chr. Ethics* 299 We produce Eve only for a precedent.

† 5. An example, instance, illustration, specimen. 1555 *Harsfield Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 217 But the most notable president of this kind of chastity is the virginity of our blessed lady... married to good Joseph. 1600 *Holland Lib. xxviii* xlv. 704 Can there bee a president [L. exemplum] found more pregnant to prove and enforce this point, than Anniball himself? 1631 R. Norwood *Trigonometrie* Ep. to Rdr. Some .who, when these tables were printing and almost finished, came to the printing house and not only took a sufficient view of them there, but carried away a president without the printer's leave. 1668 *Rolls Abulgun* I. 49, I will make thee an example and president for a perjured Rogue. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist Earth* II. 203 There are so many Presidents on Record in Holy Writ of this way of proceeding, that no one can be well ignorant of them.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *precedent book*, *precedent-worshipping* adj.

1591 *Nashe Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Although it be... the president bookes of such as cannot see without another man's spectacles. 1833 *Kingsley Lett* (1878) I. 374 If we can prove this point, we prove everything with precedent-worshipping John Bull.

Precedent (*prĕsĭdĕnt*), *a.* Now rare: largely replaced by **PRECEDING**. Forms: *a* 4—precedent, (*5* *prĕsĕyđent*, *6* *prĕsĕs dent*, *7* *prĕsĕdent*). *β*. 5–6 *prĕsĕdent*, *6* *prĕsĕdent*, *7* *prĕsĕdent*. [*a* *F. prĕcedent* (13–14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *ad. L. prĕcedens*, *-entem*, *pres.* pple. of *prĕcedere* to *PRECEDE*. Originally stressed *prĕcedē nt*, *prĕcedent* like the *sb.*; but in 16th c. conformed to *prĕce de*, *prĕcedence*, *prĕceding*.]

(*Pegge Anecd.* 283 remarks on *precedent* having one sound when a *sb.*, another sound when an adj.)

1. Preceding in time; existing or occurring before something expressed or implied; previous, former, antecedent: = **PRECEDING** *b*.

c 1301 *Chaucer Astral* II § 32 Fro the Midday of the day precedent. 1440 *Promp. Paro* 412/2 President, *presidents* [*P. precedens*]. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parli* VI 51/1 The same account for the first yere precedent. 1509 *Hawes Past Pleas* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 123 The destiny is a thyng accydent. Tyll it be done it is *ay* precedent. c 1585 *Faire Em* I. 123 As if we were in our precedent way. 1598 *Barckley Felic* Man (1631) 473 There are two sorts of ends, some are precedent, some subsequent. 1616 Sir T. Burton in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II 65, I shalbe glad, to be your tenant and give as much reut as the president tenant did. 1644 *Quarles Sol. Recant.* ch. i. There's nothing modern times can own, The which precedent Ages have not known. 1674 *Clarendon Surv. Levathi* (1676) 88 For there could be no Law precedent to that resignation of themselves. 16. *Songz Costume* (Percy Soc.) 157 Our men were in precedent days To mainly actions bent. 1707 *Minor* 201 Mr. Plodder having been busied the precedent night. 1817 *Jas. Mill Brit India* III. vi. i. 21 The operation of control is subsequent, not precedent. 1850 *Blackie Achylus* I § 1 A host of jarring rumours. Each fresh recital with a murkier hue Than its precedent.

2. Preceding in order or succession, coming or placed before, esp. the precedent, that coming immediately before, the foregoing: = **PRECEDING** *a*.

1483 *Caxton Cato* E ij b. To fee the false opynions and errors of thaucent beforeyaid in the iii precedent commandementes. 1484—*Fables of Aesop* v. viii. The Auctor of this booke rehereth suche another Fable, as the precedent. 1561 *Hollybush Hom Apoth* 15 b. As I have taught in the precedent chapter. 1660 *Barrow Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The six precedent and the two subsequent [Books]. 1747 T. Robinson *Gauzlin* v 77 The Generality of the Precedent Words. 1757 *Whitrock*, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 389 Certain provincialisms chiefly evinced in the discord of precedent, antecedent, and relative pronouns.

b. Mentioned or spoken of just before, immediately aforesaid; preceding.

1530 *Palsgr.* 987 The whiche may be turned lyke the verbe precedent. 1594 *Plat Travell* iii 63 This secrete with the precedent I had of a Dutch mountbanke. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* I. vii. § 7 The great Foxe-taile grasse is nothing rough in handling lyke the precedent. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn* II. Ded to King § 13 Another defect which I note, ascendeth a little higher than the precedent. 1705 *tr Bowman's Gunnes* 269 A Bird not above half so big as the precedent.

3. Preceding in rank or estimation; having or taking precedence.

1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 340 The one precedent in age and nobilitie, the other a Leader in Waite, and Law.

guier in Peace. 1858 *Bushnell Nat. & Supernat.* x (1864) 283 Laying his hand upon all the dearest and most intimate affections of life and demanding a precedent love

Precedent (*prĕsĭdĕnt*), *v.* [*f. PRECEDENT sb*] *trans.* To furnish with a precedent, to be a precedent for; to support or justify by a precedent. Now only in *pa* pple. see also **PRECEDENTED**.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 28 The examples of diuers kings do president vs in these carriages. 1652–54 *Heylyn Cosmog.* IV (1682) 18 The Ottoman Turks were preceded by those of Egypt. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit* III. 42 Otherwise the Example might be of dangerous consequence, tho' often preceded by the Popish Monks and Jesuits in their Editions.

† *b* *refl.* To guide or support oneself by a precedent; to follow as a precedent. *Obs.* 1656 *ASP Williams Holy Table* (1637) 35 Now we are no longer to president our selves, in this kind, by the Chappell, but by the Liturgie of Queen Elisabeth. 1641 *Burgess Sermon* 5 Nov 63 This is a memorable Instance, and I would to God you would president your selves by it.

Hence *Precedenting* *ppl a*, setting or serving as a precedent

a 1693 *Urygharl's Rabelais* III xxxviii 319 Prototypal and precedent foot

Precedent, *obs* Sc. form of **PRESIDENT**.

Precedentable, *a rare*—1. [*f. PRECEDENT v* + *-ABLE*] Capable of being preceded, for which a precedent can be found.

c 1642 *Observer Defended* 4 Which power... can never be safe either for King or people, nor is precedentable

Precedential (*prĕsĭdĕntiāl*), *a rare* [*f. PRECEDENT sb* + *-AL*] Of or pertaining to a precedent; of the nature of, or constituting a precedent (= **PRECEDENTIAL** 1); but in quots. used as = supported by precedent, preceded (cf. **PRECEDENTIAL** 1 *b*)

1642 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I 237 By abolishing condemnations and censures (presidential from the time of the corporation) of the inhabitants from colonies service. 1658 *Ibid* 499 The House humbly presenteth, That the said dissolution... is not presidential

Precedentary, *a rare*—1. [*f. as prec.* + *-ARY* 1.] Forming a precedent: = **PRECEDENTIAL** 1. 1807 *Blackw. Mag* Sept. 366 Such a precedentary act as Lord Palmerston's de-patch of the British fleet to the Dardanelles.

Precedented (*prĕsĭdĕnted*), *ppl a* [*f. PRECEDENT v*, or *sb.* + *-ED*] Furnished with or having a precedent; in accordance with or warranted by precedent; paralleled or supported by a similar previous case or occurrence. Usually in predicate. see also **PRECEDENT v** (Opp. to **UNPRECEDENTED**).

1653 A. Wilson *Jas I* 175 We with more alacrity and celerity than ever was preceded in Parliament, did address ourselves to the Service commanded unto Us. 1762 H. Walpole *Virtue's Anecd. Paint* (1765) I Pref 5 When one offers to the public the labours of another person, it is allowable and preceded to expatiate in praise of the work. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* II. 65 This prayer is, as we have shewn before, preceded and proper. 1880 F. G. Lee *Ch under Q. Elias* I. 275 Notwithstanding their extraordinary but preceded Oath of Homage

Precedential (*prĕsĭdĕntiāl*), *a.* Now rare.

[*f. PRECEDENT sb.* or **PRECEDENCE**, after *consequential*, *differential*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of or constituting a precedent, furnishing a guide or rule for subsequent cases.

a 1641 B. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 31 These were Precedential to their Successors. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I 404 His Excell. had made many steps of Condescension to them which he had not done in another government, and [which] was not presidential. 1893 *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct. If he is appointed, any applicant... can claim... appointment on the strength of this precedential case.

[*b*. *erron.* Supported by precedent, preceded: in comb. *non-precedential*, unprecedent.]

1642 R. Watson *Serm. Schisme* 9 They... can fix on the same an unparallel'd, non-presidential interpretation

2. Having precedence, preceding, preliminary.

1661 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Precedential* that goes before or surpasseth. 1683 *Howe Union among Protestants* Wks (1846) 122 Negotiations precedent to the concord they endeavoured between the Saxon and the Helvetian Churches. 1802–12 *Bentham Raton Judic. Evid.* (1827) III 4 It becomes necessary to distinguish the several precedent or introductory facts from the ultimate principal fact.

3. Relating to (social) precedence

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII 63 Charles the Fifth settled a precedentual hubbub between two dames of high degree

Precedentless, *a rare* [*f. PRECEDENT sb.* + *-LESS*] Having no precedents to follow

1869 *Daily News* 26 May, Admitting, that his own tradition-beridden country was being slowly but surely drawn into the wake of traditionless, precedentless America

Precedently (*prĕsĭdĕntli*), *adv.* [*f. PRECEDENT a.* + *-LY* 2.] In the way of precedence; previously, antecedently, beforehand.

1644 *Fisher in F. White Repl* F 31 The mayne and substantial points of faith are beleueed, not vpon Scripture, but vpon Tradition precedently vnto Scripture. 1678 *Hobbes Decem* ix 127 For precedently he had said that [etc.]. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 5 From what I have precedently touched to you of her character. a 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rev. & Punishu* I. (1853) 31 Precedently to this inquiry, another claims its notice.

Preceder (*prĕsĭdĕnt*), *rare*. [*f. PRECEDE + -ER* 1.] One who or that which precedes; in quot., One who furnishes an example or precedent.

1611 *Spled Hist Gt Brit.* VI. xl. 144 So desirous to be a Preceder of moderation and singularity vnto others, that he would not permit his Emperesse to weare any Jewels of high price

Preceding (*prĕsĭdĭng*), *ppl a.* [*f. PRECEDE + -ING* 2.] That precedes. *a.* in order or arrangement. Coming or placed before something else; esp coming immediately before, given, stated, or mentioned just before, foregoing.

1494 *Fabyan Chron* v cxli. 95 As before is touchyd in the preceding chapitre. 1702–3 *Gale in Pepys's Diary*, etc (1879) VI. 258 D. S gave me the preceding account. 1779 *Yunius Lett* lxviii. (1797) II. 267, I have great faith in the preceding argument. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd Crystallogr.* 127 The secondary forms belonging to the four preceding classes of primary forms, are nearly similar to each other.

b. in time: Existing, occurring, or going on before something else; previous, prior, past, anterior, former, antecedent; esp occurring just before, immediately anterior, 'last'.

1601 *Shaks All's Well* v. iii. 196 Of sixe preceding Ancestors, Hath it bene owed and woine. 1654 *Earl Monm. tr Bentivoglio's Varrs Flanders* 237 They sent them about the end of the preceding May last [*ante-cedente Maggio passato*]. a 1720 *Sewel Hist Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 26 [The great difference between this last, and all the preceding persecutions. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 48 Each generation improves upon the preceding

c. in movement: *spec.* in *Astr* said of a heavenly body, etc situated to the west of another, and therefore moving in front of it in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens

1707–41 *Chambers Cycl* s v *Orion*, Bright [star] in preceding foot called *regul*. Preced[ing] in the girdle. Middle of three in the girdle. Third and last in the girdle. 1784 *Herschel in Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 265 The preceding side of Mars shews the flattening of the poles, while the following is terminated by an elliptical arch. 1867 *Smith Sailer's Word-bk* s v *Quadrant*, In speaking of double stars, or of two objects near each other, the position of one component in reference to the other is indicated by the terms, north following, north preceding, south following, or south preceding, the word quadrant being understood.

Preced, *obs.* Sc. form of **PRESIDE**.

† **Prece'l**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *sc.* *presell* [*ad. L. prĕcellĕre* to (rise above,) surpass, excel, *f. prĕ, PRĒ-* A. 5 + **cellĕre* to rise higher, to tower, cf. *EXCEL*. Cf. *obs. F. prĕceller*.]

1. *intr.* To be superior; to excel, surpass.

c 1400 *Apot. Lett* 59 If he precelle in sciens & holines. 1430–40 *Lyde Bochas* I (MS. Bodl. 263) 13/2 As we precelle in wisdom and resoun. 1549 *Coverdale*, etc *Erasm Par Tim* iii. 9 It is conueniente, that he whiche precelleth in honor, should also precelle in vertues. 1550 *J. Cokl Eng & Fr Herald* § 54 (1877) 73 Malgo. precelled in beautye, puyssance, force, and strengthe, of all men in those dayes. 1552–1756 (see **PRECILLING**).

2. *trans.* To be superior to, to surpass, excel (another or others); = **EXCEL** *v.* 2.

1432–50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgateg kyng precellede alle othe in musike. 1530 *Lyndesay Test. Papyngo* 26 As Phibus dous Syntha presell. 1661 *Cressy Refl Oathes Suprem & Alleg* 91 Be subject to every humane creature, to the King as precelling all others

Hence † **Preecell** *vbl sb.*

a 1532 *Remedie of Loue* ProI v, Flouring youth, which... a precelling haste above age In many a singuler commodite

Precelland, *-end*, *obs* Sc. *f. PRECELLING*

† **Precellence**, *Obs.* [*ad. late L. prĕcellentia* excellence, *f. prĕcellĕre*: see **PRECEL** and **-ENCE**. Cf. *obs. F. prĕcellence* (16th c. in *Littre*).] The fact or quality of excelling; pre-eminence.

1432–50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) III 159 The dedes schalle schewe the precellence of oure wives. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 6 Gij, Elyther by precellence & noblenes of y^e partye. 1669 *Galf Cr. Gentiles* I. 5 Their Divine Precellence beyond all human books and Records. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist Bible* Pref. Gosp (1740) 9 The precellence of the Gospel will yet appeal much greater, if we consider the imperfection of the Law

† **Precellency**, *Obs.* [*f. as prec* + *-ENCY*.] The quality of being 'precellent'; pre-eminence; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this.

1557 *Edgeworth Serm.* 1 *Pet* viii 180 b, Sainte Peter knewe no precellency or excellency ouer a whole realme. 1616 R. Sheldon *Kon. Mur. Antichristian* 151 Any pre-eminence or precellency given. 1640 G. Watts *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn* IV in 207 There are many and great Pre-cellencies of the soule of man, above the soules of beasts. 1658 W. Percy *Compl. Swimmer* v 9 Fishes may challenge to themselves a precellency in swimming.

† **Precellent**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. prĕcellent-em*, *pres.* pple. of *prĕcellĕre* to surpass (see **PRECEL**).] So *obs. F. prĕcellent* (c 1170 in *Godef.*) That excels or surpasses; surpassing, pre-eminent.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Pet.* ii. 13 Be ye suget to... the kyng, as precellent [gloss or more worth in staat]. 1432–50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) VII 39 Fulbertus, a man precellente in the luffe of our blisse lady. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* (1870) 225 To the precellent and armypotent prync. 1660 *Burney Keph Aupov* (1661) 20 What validity it is of when precellent vertue is not valued?

b. Const. as *pres. pple.* = 'precelling', excelling. 1432–50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 The philosophres that were diuines were precellente alle othe kyndes off philosophres.

Hence † **Precellently** *adv.*

c 1557 *ASP. PARKER Ps* cxix. 357 Proud men lyke drosse thou wilt remoue, which let in earth so stout Precellently.

† **Pre-cell'ing**, *ppl. a Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. and*, -end [*f. PRECEL + -ING*]. That 'precells' or excels; excelling, excellent; surpassing, pre-eminent. *c1430 Lyde Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Ther sat a child off beaute precelling, Middel of the trone, rayed lyke a kyng. *Ibid.* at Be glad, O Londone, Citee of citees, of noblesse precelling. *1554 LYNDESAI Monarchie* 5980 Than sall that most precelland Kyng Tyll those wachis, mak answeriing. *c1568 W. SILWART in Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 250 Precellend prince! havand prerogatyue As rowy royall in this regnou to ring. *c1676 SHADWELL Virtuoso* II Wks 1720 I 342 Were I as precelling in physico-mechanical investigations, as you in tropical rhetorical flourishes. *1756 Genl Mag.* XXVI. 308 The sacred confidence reposed in our representatives confers precelling dignity.

Pre-cell'y, variant of PRESSLY *Obs.*, expressly.

Pre-cent (*prī-sēnt*), *v* [*ad. L. præcentare* to sing before, or back-formation from *PRECENTOR*]. *intr.* To officiate as precentor; to lead the singing of a choir or congregation. *b. trans.* To lead in singing (a psalm, antiphon, etc.).

1738 R. ERSKINE Diary in *Agnew Theol Consolation* (1881) 253 This day I precented for my colleague. *1824 Blackw. Mag.* XV. 179 Owing to some misunderstanding between the minister of the parish and the session clerk, the precenting in church devolved on my father. *1872 Sacristy* II. 224 Lifted up his voice and precented the 'Salve, Sancta Patens'. *1893 C. L. MARSON Psalms at Work* (1894) 177/1 It is the hymn they sang on their way to the Mount, and our Lord no doubt precented it by singing the first half verse alone. *1904 R. SMALL Hist. U P Congregat.* I. 669 The employment of a student to keep school and precent.

† **Pre-ception**, *Obs. rare* -*o*. [*ad. L. præ-ceptionem* a singing before, a prelude, n. of action from *præcipere* (see next).]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., *Preception*, a singing before, the on set or flourish of a Song. *1658 in PHILLIPS.*

Precentor (*prī-sēnt-ōr*). Also 7-9 *precentor*. [*a. late L. præcentor* a leader in music, precentor, *i. L. præcentus*, -cent- to sing or play before (a person, etc.), also to foretell, *f. præ, PRE- + canere* to sing. So *f. præcentur* (16th c.), earlier *precentre*] One who leads or directs the singing of a choir or congregation; *spec. a.* in cathedrals of the Old Foundation, a member of the chapter (ranking next to the dean), whose duties as precentor are now commonly discharged by the succentor; *b.* in those of the New Foundation, one of the minor canons (among whom he usually takes precedence) or a chaplain, who performs the duties in person; *c.* in churches or chapels in which there is no instrumental accompaniment, the officer who leads congregational singing. Also *transf.*

1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 201 The Precentor or chiefe Chorister againe rising vp saith, And we know not what to doe. *1649 Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 46 (Scobell) 68 That all and every person and persons, who by an Act of this Parliament are not disabled to hold or use the Place, Function, Office, Title or Style of Precentor, or any other Title [etc.] are and be from the Nine and Twentieth day of March. disabled to hold the same. *1659 HAMMOND On Ps. Pref.* 2 Wherein also those Angels which shall then be our Precentors are here pleased to follow. *1706 A BEDFORD Temple Mus.* IV 73 The Business of the Precentor was to sing the first Verse, or at least the first Part thereof, that the rest of his Brethren might know what Tune to Sing, and what Pitch to take. *1757 in Calderwood Dying Testimonies* (1806) 388 From pulpits or presenters seats. *1782 BURNBY Hist. Mus.* (1786) II 1 56 In 680 John, Precentor of St. Peter's, was sent over by Pope Agatho to instruct the Monks of Weremouth in the art of singing. *1818 GALT Ann. Parish* XII. The schoolmaster... was likewise session-clerk and precentor. *1840 Act 3 & 4 Vict.* c. 113 The Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Saint David shall be... styled Dean. *1854 Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 60 Formerly the precentor in most of the Cathedrals ranked next to the Dean. Now he is usually a minor canon. *1863 COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* IV. 107 Observe a bevy of them seated on a door step, joining in tiny chorus to the directing melody of an elder precentor. *1869 SURGEON Yeas. Dav. Ps.* xxii. 22 Jesus himself leads the song, and is both precentor and preacher in his church. *1887 Spectator* 5 Nov. 1513 [He] became a 'precentor' (or leader of the psalmody), first in a Perth Presbyterian church.

Hence **Precentorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a precentor; **Precentory** [*cf. deanery*], the residence of the precentor in a cathedral of the Old Foundation; **Precentress** = *PRECENTRIX*.

1825 CARLYLE Schiller App. 313 The precentorial spirit of his father was more than reconciled, on discovering that Daniel could also preach, and play upon the organ. *1906 E. M. SWINSON Hist. & Topogr. Lincoln* 320 Beneath the Precentory still exists the Roman hypocaust. *1892 STRAVENSON Lett.* (1901) II. xi. 252 Our boys and precentress ('tis always a woman that leads) did better than I ever heard them.

Precentorship. [*f. prec. + -SHIP*] The office, position, or function of a precentor.

1819 Blackw. Mag. VI. 174 Saved by the well-timed exaltation to a neighbouring precentorship. *1865 T. D. HARDY Catal. Lit. Chancellors* II. 488 Besides this canonry he [Mapes] held the precentorship of Lincoln. *1868 I. BURNS Mem. W. C. Burns* (1870) 485 A hymn was sung by the company under his precentorship. *1886 L. O. PIERCE Yearbks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III* Intro. 61 A former Bishop was seized of the advowson of the precentorship as right of his bishopric.

Precentral: see *PRE-B.* 3.

Precentrix (*prī-sēn-trīks*). [*a. med. L. præcentrix* fem., corresp. to *præcentor* *PRECENTOR*: see *-TRIX*.] A female precentor or leader of a choir.

1706 A BEDFORD Temple Mus. II. 19 He. made his Sister Precentrix to the Women. *1825 SCOTT Betrothed* xix, The abbess called on her Precentrix, and desired her to command her niece's attendance immediately. *1901 ROSA GRAHAM S Gilbert* 68 The Precentrix, like the Precentor, was responsible for the church services.

Precept (*prī-sept*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *precepte*, 6 *presept*, -cept, 6-7 *precept*; 5-7 *precep*. [*ad. L. præceptum* a maxim, rule, order, command, prop. pa. *ppl.* neut. sing. of *præcipere* to take beforehand, to give rules to, advise, instruct, order, *f. præ, PRE- + capere* to take; whence also *OF. præcept* (12th c. in Littré), mod. *F. précepte*.]

† 1. An authoritative command to do some particular act; an order, mandate. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif Acts xvi. 24 Whanne he hadde takyn such a precept [L. *Qui cum tale præceptum accepisset*], sente him into the ynnor prison. *c1400-50 Alexander* 982 All þe curte knyghts & eiles Suld put þaim in-to pienes, his preep to here. *c1420 Lydg Assembly of Gods* 1682 When Adam & Eue had broke the precept. *c1430 - Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 To whom whas yoven a precepte in scripture. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* xii v 26 Heir I command no tary nor delay Be maad of my preceptis, quhat I sai say.

2. A general command or injunction; an instruction, direction, or rule for action or conduct; *esp.* an injunction as to moral conduct, a maxim. Most commonly applied to divine commands.

† *The ten precepts*, the ten commandments (*obs.*). *1382 Wyclif Esay* v 6 Thei walkeden not in my preceptis [gloss or heestis, 1388 commandments]. *c1386 CHAUCEER Wyf's Prol.* 65 Whan thapostel speketh of maydenhede He seyde that precept ther of hadde he noon. *1405 Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xiv. vi. (W. de W.) 472 Ebal is a hyll, theron dothe the vi lignages to curse all tho that helde not the x preceptes [Bodl. MS. hestes]. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 The x commaundementis and other preceptes of good moralite. *1547 (title) The Ethiques of Aristotle*... preceptes of good behavoure and peighte honeste. *1560 DAUNT Sleidane's Comm.* 2b, It is 8 Paules precept, that suche as be appointed to instruct the people, should be furnished... with holisme and sounde doctrine. *1564 Brief. Eaam* B1, Upon the x. preceptes. *1638 QUARLES Hieroglyph* 1 4 This golden Precept, Know thy selfe, came downe from heav'n's high Court. *c1670 BURNBY Confess. Faith* Wks 59 Through thy precept I get understanding. *1687 A. LOVELL tr Thevenot's Trav.* I 33 Though Wine seems to be Prohibited by the Alcoran, yet the good-fellows say, that it is no more but an advice or council, and not a precept. *c1704 T. BROWN Int. Pensus* Sat. 1 Wks. 1730 I. 53 Authority with all thy precepts go. *1708 PRIOR Turle & Sparrow* 150 Example draws where precept fails. *1865 LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* v 228 Teaching them, by precept and example, the great truths of our Holy Religion.

b. One of the practical rules of an art; a direction for the performance of some technical operation; a rule.

1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 3 In all poyntes thoroughly grounded and acquainted with the preceptes. *1590 RECORDE, etc. Gr. Artes* (1646) 225 Subtraction hath the same preceptes that Addition had. *1592 WEST 1st Pt. Symbol* 300 D, They which have learned by heart all the tropes, figures and precepts of Rhetorick. *1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vi. ii. 171, I have been the larger in this precept, that it may be a Rule of Direction. *1822 WOODHOUSE Astron.* I. 65 In the precept, for finding the length of the year. *1901 'Knowledge' Diary* 11 The 'equation of time' is indicated in the Ephemeris by the precepts before or after clock.

† 3. A written order or mandate authorizing a person to do something; a warrant. *Obs.*

1518 in Sir W. Fraser Sutherland Bk. (1892) III 69 We sall gif our preceptis to deluysir the saidis Jonet and Elisabeth to the said Johne in keeping. *1583 Leg. Bp St. Andros* 863 His precept of persons fure he tulke, Biddand my Lord subscryve ane letter. *1596 BACON Max. & Use Com. Law* I v (1636) 26 If a warrant or precept come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant. *1700 TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II 907 The Pope sent his Precepts or Bulls. *1762-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I 5 The king sending a precept to the sheriff of Hampshire to have a chamber in the royal castle painted.

4 *spec. a.* A written or printed order issued by constituted authority (as the King, a court, or a judge), to require the attendance of members of a parliament, a court, or a jury, to direct the holding of an assize, to procure the appearance, arrest, or imprisonment of a delinquent, or the production of a record, or to authorize the levying of a distress; a writ, warrant.

[*1344 Rolls of Parli.* II. 154/4 Et sur cel precept, meisme le jour firent un autre precept, Sicut alias, de prendre son corps.] *1444 Ibid.* V. 110/1 Retourne upon any Writtes or Precepts to theyme directed. *1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 15 § 2 Every Sheriff... to whom any writte or precepte is... directed. *1584 Reg. Privy Council* Scot. III 710 Our schirif-officer being their present with an precept. *1597 SHAKS. a Hen. IV.* v. 1 24 Marry sir, thus those Precepts cannot be seru'd. *1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. I. xxvi. § 2 (1690) 129 Executing of any Summonds, Letters, or Precept direct by his Highness, or other Judges. *1709 Connecticut Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 566 Ordered, that a precept be issued to all or either of the said officers,... to bring their said prisoner... forthwith before the Governor and Council. *1868 E. EDWARDS Raleigh* I xix 385, I have the original precept and panel of the jury before me.

b. Sc. An instrument granting possession of something, or conferring a privilege. *Precept of sasine* (*sasine*), an instrument by which the legal ownership of land is transferred. *Precept of clare constat*: see *CONSTAT* 3.

1515 in Sir W. Fraser Sutherland Bk. (1892) III 59 A precept of seysine of al and hall the erldome of Sutherland is direct to ws in dew form be our souerane lordis chapel. *1561 Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 178 It is desyrt that preceptis be grantit be hir Grace for proving of sasine to hir. *1590 Ibid.* IV 514 His Hienes promittis that he sall at na tyme herefur grant any provisioun or precept of the dewtie fousaid, to na maner of person or personis, except for [etc.]. *c1765 ERSKINE Inst. Laws* Scot. II iii § 33. *1861 W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. A precept of sasine is the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. There is also another precept of sasine, called a *precept of clare constat*, which is a warrant granted by a superior authorising his bailies... to give infeftment to the heir of his vassal. *1874 Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 4 (x) When lands have been feued it shall not be necessary... that he shall obtain from the superior any charter, precept, or other writ by progress. *1881 Erskine's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 16) 149 note, The precept of sasine is no longer a necessary part of any conveyance of land. If it should now be inserted, a short form is provided by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 35.

c. A written order to make arrangements for and hold an election; usually, that issued by the sheriff to the returning officer.

1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. II 20 Upon the Death of a King, he hath the chief Management of Affairs, and issues out Precepts for the Election of a new Prince. *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.* I i 177 Within three days after the receipt of this writ, the sheriff is to send his precept, under his seal, to the proper returning officers of the cities and boroughs, commanding them to elect their members. *1825-3 Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 68 § 3 After the receipt of the writ or precept. *1865 Morn. Star* 3 Nov, The Earl of Powerscourt, and Lord Fermoy are candidates for the vacant representative peerage. The precept for the election has arrived. *1878 STUBBS Const. Hist.* III xx. 413 The sheriffs shall send to the magistrates, a precept for the election to be made by the citizens [etc.]

d. An order for collection or demand for payment of money under a rate.

1877 BURROUGHS Taxation 262 They constitute his precept, and so long as this is correct on the face of it he may obey its commands. *1888 Times* 20 Nov. 5/3 Altho' the amount of the precept has been thus reduced. *1894 Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/3 Under the Equalisation of Rates Act it was left to the Local Government Board to prescribe the forms of precepts to be used. The 'equalisation charge' may be either included as an item of the ordinary precept, or made the subject of a separate precept.

† **Precept**, *v. Obs.* [Found first in pa. *ppl.* *precept*, *ad. L. præcept-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *præcipere*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To seize beforehand, preoccupy, take in anticipation. *rare* -*i*.

1545 JOYE Exp. Dan. v. 1 vb, In vaine wept Esau after Iacob had precept hym hys blessinge.

2. To lay down as a precept or rule; to teach, to prescribe (something) as a duty.

1534 WHITTINGTON Tullys Offices 1. (1540) 2 Most playnly those thynges seem to be evydent, whiche of offyce and good maner be gyve and precept of them. *1629 W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 265 Manual labour is amongst these acts or offices which are precepted. *1638 - Sermon Exper.* 133 When the duties are morally prescribed, precepted, here the vow increaseth the obligation.

b. To instruct (a person) by precepts; to give a precept to, to command, direct.

1627 W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 266 Hath God precepted vs in vaine, to aske with assurance of audience? *1661 FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxvii. (ed. 8) 238, I do not find, but it may well become a man to... precept himself into the practice of Virtue.

Preceptacyon, *obs. erron f. PRECIPITATION*.

Preceptial (*prī-sep-jāl*), *a. rare*. By-form of *PRECEPTUAL*; consisting of precepts; instructive.

1599 SHAKS Much Ado v. i. 24 Their counsaile... Would give preceptiall medicine to rage. *1837 D. MCNICOLL Wks.* 72 It might be edifying as preceptial and declamatory.

Preception (*prī-sep-jən*). [*ad. L. præceptionem* a taking beforehand, the right of receiving in advance; a preconception; a precept, an imperial rescript, n. of action *f. præcipere*: see *PRECEPT sb.* Cf. *F. préception* (16th c. in Littré)]

† 1. A previous conception or notion; a preconception, presumption. *Obs. rare*

a 1619 FOTHERBY Athem I. ii. § 4 (1622) 19 Which Epicurus calleth a Præsumption, or Preception. *1640 G. WATTS tr Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. v. 255 If he have no Prention or Preception of that he seeketh, he searcheth... as in a maze of infinitie.

† 2. A command, precept. *Obs.*

1620 Br. HALL Hom. Mar. Clergy i. xviii, 'Let him be the husband of one wife...' Leo calls these words a Preception, I did not.

b. Instruction by a preceptor; tutoring. *rare.*

1885 All Year Round XXXIX. 448 The statement that he had 'sat at the feet of the Gamebird of Birmingham', an allusion to his preception which was not so intelligible as the rendering of other journals, 'the Gamaliel of Birmingham'.

3. *Rom. Law*. The right of receiving beforehand, as a part of an inheritance before partition.

1875 Poste Gauss II. § 216 Let Lucius Titus take my slave Stachus by preception (before partition). *1886 MORTHEAD Gatus Digest* 539 A legacy by preception... could in strictness be bequeathed only to one of several heirs... who was thereby authorised to take and appropriate some particular item of the inheritance before it came to be divided.

Preceptive (*prī-sep-tiv*), *a.* [*ad. late L. præceptivus* didactic, hortatory, or a. *obs. F. préceptif* (14th c. in Godef.): see *PRECEPT sb.* and *-IVE*.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a precept. 2. Conveying a command, mandatory. 1466 Sir G. Hale *Law Arms* (S T S) 106 The pope has power preceptive upon thame. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 484 Our Sauviours words, Doe this, in remembrance of me, are not Preceptive. 1672 *Toleracion not to be Abused* 15 The Law hath two parts, the Preceptive and the Punitive. 1786 A. GIBB *Sacr. Contempl.* 28 The penalty, as well as the preceptive tenor of that law, was sufficiently notified to him. 1845 JESS in *Engycl. Metrop.* II. 687/1 The preceptive part is the law properly so called; it includes the whole of the commands and prohibitions of the lawgiver.

b. Conveying instructions or maxims; didactic, instructive.

1676 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca, Epist.* IV (1696) 483 Cleanthes allows the Paragetic, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. II. 11 258 The didactic or preceptive Manner. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 41 Denham's poetry must have been too grave and preceptive for the profligate gaiety of the habits of the monarch. 1884 *Friend* Dec. 297/2 The whole treatise is preceptive and hortatory.

† 2. According to precept. *Obs. rare.* 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decree* ix 77 The branch... had no innate and immediate virtue to make the bitter waters sweet [at Marah], but by the preceptive use of it.

Hence **Preceptively** *adv.*, in a preceptive manner; in the way of precept or command. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 281 God willeth... Ceremonies, only permissively, not Preceptively. 1652 *Rec. Communion* § 7 In any thing that is held forth in the Word of God, as preceptively to worthy receiving necessary.

Preceptor (prĕp'tor). Also 5-ur, 6-our, 6-7 prae-. [a. L. *præceptor*, a teacher, instructor, whence also F. *précepteur* (15th c. in Littre): see PRECEPT *sb.* and -OR 2.]

1. One who instructs; a teacher, instructor, tutor. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 418 One bat was called Anaximenes, bat was his preceptor & his master. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.) 48 The scholemaster is used, both for Preceptor in learning, and Paedagogus in manners. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 200 Maister George Buquhannane, pensioner of Cosragwell, his majesties preceptor. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 277 Clemens Alexandrinus an ancient Father and preceptor unto Origen. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 332 History is a preceptor of prudence, not of principles. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 410 My justly celebrated preceptor, Dr. Cullen, has been quoted. 1876 G. SMITH *J. Wilson* xvii. (1879) 308 Preceptors of religion unless they purify themselves, cannot expect success to attend their labours.

b. *transf.* As title of a book containing instructions for some art. (*Cf. tutor.*)

1843 *Musical World* XVIII. 431/3 Improved Preceptor for the Cornopean.

2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. *Preceptorie*, The Knights Templars and Hospitalars sent part of their Fraternity to some Country Cell, which was govern'd by a Person whom they called a Preceptor or Commander. 1819 Scott *Swanhoe* xxxv. This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows... which the devotion of the former preceptor had bestowed upon their Order.

Hence **Preceptorial** *a.* [so F. *préceptoral*], of or pertaining to a preceptor; **Preceptorate** [so F. *préceptorat*], the office of preceptor or giver of instruction.

1849 B. BARTON *Select* (1849) 46 Free from all restraint, save that of parental or preceptorial authority and affection. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/2 A Society for higher female education, called the Institute of Ladies of the Christian Preceptorate, by the Vicomtesse d'Adhemar.

Preceptorial (prĕp'tō'riāl), *a.* [f. med.L. *præceptorius* (see PRECEPTORY *a.*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a preceptor. Hence **Preceptorially** *adv.* 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Prebend, Preceptorial Prebend*, is that prebend whose revenues are destined for the support of a preceptor or master, who is obliged to instruct the youth of the place gratis. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 130 Without any other preceptorial nourishment. 1884 *Chr. Leader* 30 Oct. 663 Where the church catechism and the ten commandments are daily taught preceptorially.

Preceptorship. [f. PRECEPTOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a preceptor; a tutorship. 1808 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 448 A travelling preceptorship would suit him. 1881 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life & Bp. Wilberforce* II. vii 275 In earlier life the Bishop had sought the Preceptorship to the Prince of Wales.

Preceptory (prĕp'tō'ri), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *præceptorium* (domus)] in same sense; cf. obs. F. *préceptorie* (1598 in Godef.), mod. F. *préceptorie*: see next.] A subordinate community of the Knights Templars, established on one of the provincial estates of the order; hence, the estate or manor supporting this, or the buildings in which it was housed. Corresponding to the COMMANDERY of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

1540 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Adousons, commanderies, preceptories, contribucions, responsions, rentes which appertained to the priours. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 165/2 All templelands pertaining to the preceptory of Torphichen. 1661 *Wood Life* 29 June (O H S) I. 403 Sandford a house and preceptory sometimes belonging to the Knights Templars. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S) VII. 353 It was a Preceptory for the Rth of St. John's of Jerusalem. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng. v.* I. 321 The establishments of the order [Templars], which bore the name of preceptories, to the number of twenty-three, were at first seized by the King and other lords, but afterwards, by a bull from the Pope and an Act of Parliament, transferred to the rival order of the Hospitaliers.

Preceptory, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *præceptor-*

ius adj. see PRECEPTOR and -ORY 2.] Commanding, enjoining, = PRECEPTIVE 1.

1573 A. ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 74 The other place seemeth to sundrye to stande for a law preceptore, as well to vs now, as to the Leuits then. 1882 SPURGEON *Trans. Dao. Ps. CXXX* 142 There is nothing false about the law or preceptory of Scripture.

Preceptress (prĕp'tres) [f. PRECEPTOR + -RESS 1.] A female preceptor.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 505 Experience, slow preceptress, teaching off The way to glory by miscarriage foul. 1797 CHARLOTTE PALMER (title) Letters on several subjects from a preceptress to her pupils who have left school, designed for Young Ladies. 1809 HAN. MORE *Calbs* (ed. 4) I. vi 72 A directress for his family, a preceptress for his children, and companion for himself. 1889 RUSKIN *Proserpina* III. 110 The clear insight of the fearlessly frank preceptress.

Preceptual (prĕp'tjuāl), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *præceptivus* (see PRECEPT *v.*) or *præceptum* PRECEPT *sb.*, on analogy of *conceptual*, etc.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or conveying precepts.

Hence **Preceptually** *adv.*, according to precept. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.* T. I. 54 Some sonnes, livinge vnder fathers eye, may chance demene them as preceptuall. 1905 P. T. FORSYTH in *Hibbert Jnl.* Oct. 69 We leave the intellectualist and preceptual notion of revelation behind us.

Prece rebellat, -bral, -broid. see PRE-A. 4, B. 3.

|| **Preces** (prĕ'siz), *sb. pl.* [L. *præces*, pl. of **præx*, *præ-em* prayer.] In liturgical worship, The short petitions which are said as verse and response by the minister and the congregation alternately.

1511 FABIAN *Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. 8, I will that he whiche is assigned to begyn 'De profundis' and saye the preces, have yd and to euery of the other I will be given yd. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I App. 378 The preces in the Brevari. 1882 F. E. WARREN in *Engycl. Brit.* XIV. 707/1 The chief traces of Oriental affinity lie in... the occasional presence of 'preces', a series of short intercessions resembling the Greek 'Ektene', or deacon's litany.

† **Preces**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præcess*, ppl. stem of *præcedere* to PRECEDE.] *trans.* To precede, to take precedence of.

1520 FRITH *Epist. to Chr. Rdr.* Wks. (1829) 459 Yet chiefly, this warning precessed (in my judgment) all other words, where he exhorted us.

Precess, obs. form of PRESES.

Precession (prĕ'shən). [ad. late L. *præcessio-nem* (Boeth.), a going before, n. of action from *præcedere* to PRECEDE. So F. *précession* (1690 in Hatz-Darm.)]

¶ 1. A going forward, advance, procession. (app. in every case an error for *procession*.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 20697 (Cott.) Gas þan wit fair precession [of MSS. p. 10] To iherusalem right thoru þe town. c 1420 *Fol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 208, 11 women I met with precession. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Brit.* (1811) 269 The kyng, the queene, and all the lordes, ypon our Lady day. went a precession in Poules.

2. The action or fact of preceding in time, order, or rank; precedence.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 232 To assist her in bounding out the Imperial Meeres of all Princes by the ancient precession of Right and power. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 1020 Premising that the precession of the two sounds of tension is aortic in the earlier and pulmonary in the later phases of the disease.

3. *Astron.* **Precession of the equinoxes**, often ellipt. *præcession (æquinocliorum) præcessio* (Copernicus): called by Hipparchus and Ptolemy *περίπνοσις* mutation]. the earlier occurrence of the equinoxes in each successive sidereal year, due to the retrograde motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, produced by the slow change of direction in space of the earth's axis, which moves so that the pole of the equator describes a circle (approximately see NUTATION) around the pole of the ecliptic once in about 25,800 years. Hence commonly used to denote this motion of the equinoctial points, of the earth's axis, or of the celestial pole or equator.

As a result of the precession, the longitudes, right ascensions, and declinations of all the stars are continually changing, and the signs of the zodiac shift in a retrograde direction along the zodiac, so that they no longer coincide with the constellations from which they were named (cf. the statement s.v. CANCER *sb.* 2 b).

Lunilar precession that part of the precession which is caused by the combined attractions of the moon and sun upon the mass of the earth (the remaining effect being due to the attractions of the other planets).

[a 1530 COPERNICUS *De Revolution. Orb. Coelst.* (1543) III. (title) De æquinoclium solstitorumque anticipatione. III. II. (heading) Histona observationum comprobantium inæqualem æquinocliorum conversionemque præcessionem.]

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. i xxvii (1636) 335 Spica Virginis... is found now to be in the eighteenth of Libra, the cause whereof is the precession of the Equinoctial point or section. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i III. (1676) 160/1 Where there be such a precession of the Equinoxes, as Copernicus holds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. The Equinoctial Points, or the common Intersections of the Equator and Ecliptic, do retrocede or move backwards from East to West, about 50 Seconds each Year; and this Motion backwards is by some called the Recession of the Equinox, by others the Retrocession; and the advancing of the Equinoxes forward by this means is called the

Precession of them. 1796 BURKE *Ruric Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 208, I cannot move with this precession of the equinoxes, which is piecing for us the return of some very old, I am afraid no golden, era. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 89 Hipparchus discovered the precession of the equinoxes, by a comparison of his own with more ancient observations. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 228 Six hundred years ago, Roger Bacon explained the precession of the equinoxes. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. 359/1 The alternate phases of precession, which tend to bring warmer and colder conditions of climate every 10,500 years.

b. *Physics.* Extended to any motion analogous to that of the earth's axis in the precession of the equinoxes; e.g. the slow rotation of the axis of a top spinning rapidly in a sloping position.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 105 The plane through the instantaneous axis and the axis of the fixed cone passes through the axis of the rolling cone... The motion of the plane containing these axes is called the precession in any such case [See also PRESSIONAL].

4. *Phonetics.* Advance in oral position.

1844 CROSBY *Gram. Gr. Lang.* I. § 29 17 So remarkable has been this precession (præcession, going forward) of the vowels in the Greek language, that η, υ, ε, ι, ο, α, have all lost then distinctive sounds. 1860 HALDLMAN *Analyt. Orthogr.* XI. 56 Precession (>) is a vowel change from a more open to a closer position of the organs, towards the lips or throat. The term is adopted from Crosby's Greek Grammar. 1870 MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 26

Precession, obs. error. f. PRESSION.

Precessional (prĕ'shənāl), *a. Astron. and Physics.* [f. *præc* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with precession (see *præc* 3, 3 b).

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 10 They discovered the great zodiacal or precessional year of 25,800 years. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 4 Corrections due to the precessional motions. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 345 The second class may be called precessional because the precession of the equinoxes, and the slow precession of a rapidly spinning top supported on a very fine point, are familiar instances of it. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowlidge* No. 11 218 Writers will often speak of the precessional reeling of the earth. The reeling itself is, of course, not precessional, it is but the cause of precession.

† **Precessor**, *Obs.* Also 5-7 -our [a OF. *precesseur* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *præcessor-em*, agent-n. f. *præcedere* to PRECEDE.] One who precedes another in some office or position; a predecessor.

1457 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E E T S.) 20 Every master of the gild, and the warden of the chapel church for the time being, shall always reseyve of their precessors the keye, with the Indentures, of the said cofee. 1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 257/2 The said Master and College, or their Predecessours, the precessours or foregoer. 1655 FULMER *Hist. Camb.* III. § 62, 57 Fordham was heien more Court-like.. then Thomas Arundel, his Precessor Bishop of Ely.

Preche, Precher, -our, etc., obs. ff. PREACH, PREACHER.

Prechordal, *præ-* (prĕk'p'rdāl), *a.* [f. PRE-B. 1, 3 + CHORD + -AL. see CHORDAL.]

1. *Biol.* Prior to the development of a notochord in animals, or to the evolution of the *Chordata*.

1898 *Engycl. Brit.* XXIV. 187/2 No other Vertebrata present larval forms which indicate the nature of the early ancestral history in what we may call præchordal times.

2. *Anat.* See quot.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Præchordal*, in front of the anterior end of the notochord.

Prechordoid: see PRE-A. 4.

Pre-Christian (prĕk'rĭ'stĭyān), *a.* [PRE-B. 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to times prior to the birth of Christ or the Christian era; before Christ.

1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* II. III. 1. 39 A circumstance, itself fixed to the middle of the seventh pre-Christian century. 1883 J. M. LUDLOW in *Hornet Rev.* Apr. 281 The Talmud and Targums preserve for us the records of the opinions... of the pre-Christian age.

2. Prior to the introduction or local prevalence of Christianity.

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i 23 Ruins still more ancient survive from pre-Christian times. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* I. VII. 110 Anglo-Saxon antiquities of the pre-Christian age.

So **Pre-Christian** *a. rare* -1. = *præc.* 2.

1883 J. F. M'LENNAN in *Engycl. Brit.* XV. 89/2 The *lup-garou*... fell back into his pre-Christian position of being simply a 'man-wolf-field'.

Preciation (prĕ'shĭ-jən), *rare.* [After APPRECIATION, DEPRECIATION.] The determination of price; pricing.

1893 L. COURTNEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 624 The effect upon preciation (if I may use such a word), in any market, and in relation to any commodity, of a change in the conditions of production of gold, is a function not merely of these conditions, but [etc.]. *Ibid.* 695.

† **Precide**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *precyde*. [a. L. *præcidere* to cut off (in front), f. *præc*, PRE-A. 4 c + *cadere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut off, esp. from communion. (In quot. 1657, *lit.*)

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 143/2 Ye hole congregation of christen people professing his name & his fayth, & abiding in y^e body of y^e same, not being precided & cut of. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* Cj, To committe many greuous offences., for the whiche they deserue to be precided & excluded for a season from the communion of this holy church. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Precided*, cut off.

|| **Précieuse** (prasyōz), *sb* (a). [F., fem. of *précieux* PRECIOUS (sense 3), used as *sb.*; popularized in this sense by Molière in *Les Précieuses ridicules*, 1659, a comedy in which the ladies frequenting the literary salons of Paris c 1650 were satirized.] A woman aiming at or affecting a refined delicacy of language and taste; usually connoting ridiculous over-refinement or over-fastidiousness.

1727 H. CROMWELL in *Pope's Lett* (1735) I. Suppl. 6 My former indiscretion, in putting them into the hands of this *Précieuse*. 1768 STERN *Sent Jour* 14. (1775) I. 5 (*Calais*) Every power perform'd it with so little friction that 'twould have confounded the most *Physical précieuse* in France 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Intro. d. The affected dialogue of the *Précieuses*, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hôtel de Rambouillet 1865 'QUIDA' *Strathmore* I. xii. 104 There wasn't a *précieuse* in England that wouldn't have sold her pure soul to the devil and the Marquis, for his settlements

B. adj. Affected after the style of *les Précieuses*, of PRECIOUS a. 3.

1785 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress of Ossory* 23 July. Her conversation is natural and reasonable, not *précieuse* and affected. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 203 The *précieuse* affectation of deference where you don't feel it

† **Precination**. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *precinere* to sing before, utter an incantation + -ATION.] Enchantment, sorcery, divination.

1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* G. iv. b. Wistabyrines, loue [of] the world, blynd thought, lous of him self, Precynacyon [*led.* 1506 Precinacyon], hantent of god, vnconscience, wantonnes, vnconctynnes.

Precinct (prēsīŋkt), *sb* Forms: 5-6 -cynote, -cynot(e), 6 -cynkte, -sunkt, -sinct, -cunte, 8 -cint, 6- -precinot. [ad. med. L. *praecinctum* (also *praecincta*) enclosure, precinct, subst. use of *pa. pple.* of L. *praecingere* to gird (in front), encircle, f. *prae*, PRE- A. 4 c + *cingere* to gird. See also the earlier PROINCOT, PUROINCOT.]

1. The space enclosed by the walls or other boundaries of a particular place or building, or by an imaginary line drawn around it; *spec.* the ground (sometimes consecrated) immediately surrounding a religious house or place of worship

1549 BODDOR *Brev. Health* 4 Within the precynct of S. Peters church... standeth a pyller of white marble. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xx. 57 b. Without the precinct of the Mosque, there are tenements for the poore of the cite. 1774 PINNANT *Tour Scot* in 1772. 251 The precinct of these tombs was held sacred. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 437 In process of time not only the dwelling, but a large precinct round it, was held inviolable 1882 MYERS *Renewal of Faith*, etc. 174 The thronged precinct of Park and Serpentine.

b. esp. in pl., often applied more vaguely to the region lying immediately around a place, without distinct reference to any enclosure; the environs.

1485 *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 44 Ye cite of York, suburbs, or precincts of ye same 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Not only the bench, but the precincts and purpise thereof ought to be preserved without scandal 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. 1, Once out of sight of those fearful precincts, the psalm was forgotten. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xvi. 120 From the precincts of the High Court of Commission, Newton returned to Trinity College to complete the Principia.

c. transf. and fig.
1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 b. Brought to the faith in the precinct of this tyme 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxii. For who... This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd, Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day, Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?

2. A girding or enclosing line or surface; a boundary or limit, a compass.

1544 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 27 b. The brute of his high praise and commendation was not to be hidden or pended within the limites and precincts of grece. 1580-2 Act 23 *Elis.* c. 5 Wood or Underwood nowe growinge within the Compasse and preancie of xxij myles from and above the Cyttye of London. 1654 *tr. Mairini's Cong. China* 86 The enemy had passed the first Wall, and Precinct 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns*. (1732) 45 Near about Sidon begin the precincts of the Holy Land. 1843 PRE-COTT *Meivuo* II. ii. (1864) 80 Noi to be cooped up within the precinct of a petty island

fig. 1550 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 773/2, I have euer bene agreeable to this precinct, I have oftentimes reasoned in it, I have spoken & also written in it. *Ibid.* 774/2. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 14 The Precinct's strengthened with a Ditch of Feares In which doth swell a Lake of inky Teares 1657 OWEN *Communion* I. ii. Wks. 1851 II. 19, I intend not to shut up all Communion with God under these precincts, His ways being exceeding broad. 1842 MANNING *Serms.* (1848) I. 3 He might have girdled the world about with the precinct of His own holiness, so that sin should have never entered

3. A district defined for purposes of government or representation; a district over which a person or body has jurisdiction; a province; also, a division of a city, town, or parish; *spec. in U. S.*, a subdivision of a county or ward for election purposes.

1432-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Wapentake and hundrede be the same as the precincte of an c. townes (1387) TREvisa, be contray of an hundred townes, whiche were wonte to yelde there weppens in the first commenge of there lorde 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxii. 168 All suche Angles as dwelled there, and within y^e precynct of them [the Danes], were vnder his obedyence. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 57/1 Lord lieutenant of some precinct and jurisdiction pertaining to the Romane empire. 1647 N. BACON *Diss.*

Govt. Eng. I. xii. (1730) 23 Dioceses have also been subdivided into inferior Precincts, called Deanaries or Decanaries *Ibid.* The smallest Precinct was that of the Parish, the oversight whereof was the Presbyters work 1672 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* iii. Tracts (1769) 311 If 100 ministers can serve all Ireland, they must have precincts of near 13 or 14 miles square. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* I. 129 All agree, that there are three and twenty thousand Precincts in Caue .A Precinct is a Quarter, and in some of them there are several Streets. 1733 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Oct., Ipswich Hamlet [U. S.] petitions the Genl Court to give them the Powers of a Precinct. 1735 *Amherst Rec.* (U. S.) (1884) 5/1 The Request of several freeholders of the third or East Precinct of Hadley for the Calling of a precinct Meeting 1766 ENTRICK *London* IV. 17 This ward is divided into ten precincts 1884 *Boston* (U. S.) *Jrnl* 15 Sept. The precinct election officers need not necessarily vote in the precinct in which they are appointed 1891 *San Francisco Examiner* 15 Dec. 6/4 The place of residence, giving the ward or precinct *fig.* 1286 W. WICHER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The myddle sillabes which are not very many, come for the most part under the precinct of Position, whereof some of them will not possibly abide the touch

Precinct (prēsīŋkt), *pple. a. 1 rare.* [ad. L. *praecinctus*, *pa. pple.* of *praecingere* to gird, encircle, f. *prae*, PRE- + *cingere* to gird] Girt about; girdled, encompassed Also const. as *pa. pple.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1 38 The sixt Persecution [was] limited to a short time for it was precinct with a triennial girdle 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 176 Aristotle, who... affirmeth this sound to be made, by the allusion of an inward spirit upon a pellicle, or little membrane about the precinct or pectoral division of their body 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* iii. 280 The lake Aelian precinct is with gloves.

So Precinctation [ad. L. *praecinctio* lit. a girding about, a girdle] *Rom. Antiq.*, the broad landing-place running round the amphitheatre between each tier of seats; **Precinctive** a., see quot.; **Precinctuarius** a. *nonce-ud.*, of or pertaining to a (cathedral) precinct or close.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 330 The first Bench or Precinctation. *Ibid.* 343 The Space between one Bench or Precinctation, and the other. 1900 D. SHARP in *Fauna Hawai.* II. iii. 91 note, I use the word *precinctive* in the sense of 'confined to the area under discussion'. 'Precinctive forms' means the afore forms that are confined to the area specified 1897 *Sat. Rev.* Jan. 8/2 The Dean and Chapter being... artistically ignorant, and socially mundane and precinctuarius, ..know no better.

Preciosity (prēsīōsiti). Forms: 4 precious-ite, 4-5 -osyte(e), 5 preci-, preciosite, -yte, -oustee, -owste, 6 *Sc.* pretiositie, 7 -ity, 7- -preciosity. [a. OF. *preciosité* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *preciosus*, mod. F. *pretiosité*, ad. L. *pretiosus*, -itatem, f. *pretiosus* PRECIOUS: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being precious or costly; preciousness, great worth, value. *Now rare or Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 376 Crist techip here be preciosite of his preaching. c. 1449 FROCK *Repr.* v. xiii. (Rolls) 553 Gaynes preciosite or costousnes 1490 HARDING *Chron.* ccvii. v. Jewelles mcheste, and stones of preciositee. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* II. 435 A relyke accompted of great preciosyte 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 52 Vestiments of great pretiositee. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 1 3 The order of dignity or pretiosity in the Metals

2. Anything very costly, an article of value. *Now rare or Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 179 Fyn gold and other preciosytes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 185 The Index or forefinger was now naked wheteto commit their pretiosities. 1668 H. MORE *Dyn. Dial.* iii. vi. (1713) 192 The curiosity of their application of these Pretiosities. 1850 CARLYLE *Latterd. Pamph.* vii. (1874) 225 Glittering man-mountain filled with gold and pretiosities. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt.* xv. vii. IV. 107 The Pretiosities and household gods

3. Affectation of refinement or distinction, esp. in the use of language; fastidious refinement in literary style. (See PRECIOUS a. 3.)

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 89 'Circle' he pronounced 'circul' with a certain preciosity which was noticeable slightly in other parts of his behaviour. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 176 The circles of Oxford preciosity. 1895 *Forster* (N. Y.) Oct. 191 The Parisian preciosity ridiculed by Molière. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 536 This may be described as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the preciosity of Pater and Stevenson

Precious (prēsēs), *a. (sb., adv.)* Forms: 3-6 precious (3-4 *precious*), 4- *precious* (4 *precious*), *presi-*, *preshe* (1-), 4-5 *presy-*, *precy-*, -ous(e), -ose, -us, -ows(e); 6-8 *pretious*, -os). [ME. a. OF. *precios* (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *précieux*, ad. L. *pretiosus* costly, valuable, precious (whence also Prov. *precios*, It. *prezioso*, Sp., Pg. *precioso*), f. *pretium* price, value: see -OUS.]

1. Of great price, having a high value; costly. *Precious metals*: a name including gold and silver; also sometimes platinum, and rarely mercury. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1040 Pen bring o paradys be stan, Sua preciose (tr. *rr.* -ious(e), -ius) es fundun nan. c. 1309 *St. Andrew* 76 in E. E. F. (1862) 100 Hal beo þu swete Kode he seide, swettest of alle treow. And of symmes precieuses. 1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1495 His ueltes Plat presyous in his presens ver proued sum whyle. 1364 LANG. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 12 Draf weore hem leuere þen al þe preciosouse Peertes þat in paradys waxen c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 114 Trewe oyment and preushous. c. 1449 FROCK *Repr.* II. xiv (Rolls) 231 Better and costosier and precioser garnementis. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 108 b, The preciosouse are the Cypress, and the Cedar Tables. 1652 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxv. 219 The Generalls pretious

Jewel, or his Treasure 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV* N. i. iv (1865) I. 25 In the precious metals, with the business of weighing, with proper exactness, requires at least very accurate weights and scales. 1868 ROBERTS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 26 Money is generally, but not invariably, one or both of those metals which are called precious.

2. Of great moral, spiritual, or non-material worth; held in high esteem.

Precious blood, the blood of Christ shed for man's redemption; hence, in the names of various orders, confraternities, relics, etc., also, the Feast of the Most Precious Blood, on the first Sunday in July. So *precious body* (of Christ).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 821 It sal be preciaus and prude, þe were he sal sua semele scrude a. 1340 HAMFOLC *Psalter* xx. 1 He spend noght his preciaus blode in vayne on vs. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* 1. 19 Not bi corruptible gold, or siluer, 3e ben bouht agen but bi the preciaus blood of Crist Jhesu c. 1450 *Melun* ix. 11 Ome lorde Jhesu Criste, that bought vs with his preciaus blode. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 165 The most pretious grace of God 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. 2 Words of pretious esteem. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns* (1732) 74 Where the pietous body of our Lord was anointed 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 205 Justice, which is a treasure far more precious than gold

† **b.** in asseveration, for *precious blood* or *body*. Cf. 6 b. *Obs.*

1560 INGEI *End. Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 41 By Goddes preciaus, I will not unwylye suffre To do as I have done any longer 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 247 Gods preciaus! I forgot to bring my Page.

3. Aiming at or affecting distinction or choiceness in conduct, manners, language, etc.; fastidious, 'particular'; *esp. in mod. use* (after F. *précieux*: cf. PRECIOUS), affecting, displaying, or using careful and fastidious delicacy or refinement in language, workmanship, etc., often with an implication of being over-nice or over-refined.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 148 In swich estaat as god hath cleped vs I wol perseuere, I nam nat preciaus — *Merch.* T. 718 But lest ye preciaus folk be with me wroth How that he wrought I dar not to you telle 1712 STEELE *Specul.* No. 306 ¶ 7 An apparent Desire of Admiration, a precious Behaviour in their general Conduct, are almost inseparable Accidents in Beauties 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* I. 14 (1894) 145 Elaborate embroidery of precious language. 1891 *Fall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 3/1 With its brown paper cover, its rough edges, its twirlings instead of spaces, the book is everything that the most 'precious' could deare 1894 *Athenaeum* 25 Aug. 252/3 The employment of 'curious' in a somewhat precious sense at least three times.

4. *collog. a.* As an intensive of something bad, worthless, or reprobated: Egregious, out-and-out, arrant; in some uses, a mere emotional intensive. (Cf. FINE a. 14 b.)

c. 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 A precious knave that cast neyver to thyryve. 1511 *Jack Figgler* in *Hazl. Dodslay* II. 142 Now walk, precious thief. 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 46 Hearing and seeing so precious ad heer at a place vnlookt for 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* 1 i, Your worship is a precious ass 1620 — *Alch.* v. iv, You are a precious fiend! 1836 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 241, I find I am writing most precious nonsense 1856 LEMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cochine* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 This precious knave became, in good time, Saint George of England 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. vii, It's hard enough to see one's way, a precious sight harder than I thought last night 1892 CHAMBERLAIN in *Westm. Gas.* (1898) 26 Apr. 2/3 If the Liberals got into power what a precious mess they would make of foreign policy

b. Ironically, Of little worth, worthless, good-for-nothing. (Cf. FINE a. 12 c.)

a. 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* iii. iii, Oh, you're a precious man! two days in town, and never see your old friend! 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. 11, Sir O. Well, Sir Peter, I have seen both my nephews. Sir P. A precious couple they are! 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 298 Are not these precious instructors of youth?

† **5. ? Caruncled. Obs.** (Cf. *precious-nosed* in D.)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 43 A poore old man, whose nose by some infinite mite, was become mercurialous great, deformed, full of pimples, precious, and monstrous

6. In special connexions. **a. Precious stone**, a stone which on account of its beauty, hardness, and rarity is prized for its use in ornamentation and jewellery, and has a high commercial value; a gem.

Precious is also prefixed to some names of stones, to distinguish that which is included among gems from an inferior, opaque, or unpolishable kind of the same mineral, as in *precious GARNET*, *precious OPAL*, etc. c. 1290 *St. Brendan* 42 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 221 Of snete precious stones þat bryghte schynen and wide. c. 1400 MAUNDRELL (Rolls) vii. 29 In bat ryuer or oft tymes funden many precious stanes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. viii, They shold gyue her as many precious stones as she wold take of them. 1564 J. HERWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 140. Folly to cast precious stones before hogs 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* i. 18 Eyes that out-sparkled his preciosouse Stones 1870 YCATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 384 Precious stones are either carbonaceous, aluminous, or silicious 1892 E. W. STREETER *Proc. Stones* (ed. 5) 286 The Almandine, or Precious Garnet *Ibid.* 339 Any substance which can be scratched by Rock Crystal being practically of no value as a Precious Stone.

† **b. Precious coals**: an obsolete expletive Cf. 2 b. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gt.* (A. 16) 80 When roysters ruffle not about their rule, Nor colour craffe, by swearing precious coles. 1602 and *P. Returne* *fr. Parnass.* iv. i (Arb.) 50 (He pulls his Watch out) Precious coales, the time is at hand, I must meditate on an excuse to be gone. *Ibid.* ii. 54 Precious coles, thou a man of worship and Justice too?

† **c. Precious John**: corruption of PRESTER JOHN. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The great Christian of Ethiopia, vulgarly cald Prester, Precious, or Priest John.

d. *Precious metals*: see 1.

b. *sb.* Precious one, dear, darling.

1705 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* II. 25 With all my Heart, my Jewel, my Precious 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 113 In all that time I never saw my precious but at Mrs Jones's. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D* iii. Well, my precious, and how are you?

c. *adv.* (qualifying adj or adv.) = PRECIOUSLY.
1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 40 Or when he doom'd this Beautie to a graue, Found it too precious Princely, for a graue.

b. With intensive force: Extremely, very: *precious few* = few indeed *collog*

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* II. We've got a pair o' precious large wheels on. 1839 ASA GRAY *Lett* (1893) I. 268 While on the Continent I have received precious few letters 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* viii. I took precious good care to have it 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xx. Kit... was 'precious raw' or 'precious deep'. 1886 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 Aug. Precious few of them have declared in favour of the bill before their constituents.

D. *Comb.* (parasynthetic.)

1595 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* II. iii. 8 With balefull weeds, and precious Juiced flowers. 1607 LINGUA III. vi. There was an old, precious-nosed slave. [Cf. sense 5 above.]

† **Precioushead.** *Obs.* rare. In 5 -hed [f. PRECIOUS + -HEAD.] = PRECIOUSNESS 1.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 175 Rytz so, lownesse excellith in prechoushed alle opere vertus, & sure drawth down to be netherest place.

Preciously (pre-jesli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In a costly manner, at great cost or expense
1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro* 500 It nys but wast to burye hym preciously 1547 *Honitues: Good Works* II (1859) 54 Unto whose images the people with great devotion invented pilgrimages, preciously decking and censuring them, kneeling down and offering to them 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II. xvii. (1634) 250 Paul saith that we are preciously bought. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann.* xxix. Some preciously by shattered porcelain fall. And some by aromatic splinters die.

2. Valuably; as a precious thing, as a thing of value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 227 þei worscheipen the Owle And when þei han any of here federes þei kepen hem fulle preciously c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4935 In thilk Arche and the potte was manna kept preciously. 1680 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 241 The time 'twixt six and now Must by vs both be spent most preciously. 1847 R. STAPLTON *Jwenal* 250 A coat of armes cut in a pretious sardonix-stone, and preciously kept

3. Very greatly; exceedingly, extremely. *collog*

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* I. i. 23 You're much preciously welcome 1840 THACKERAY *Cox's Diary* Aug. Wks. 1803 VIII. 572 Captain Tagrag was my opponent, and preciously we poked each other 1884 *Manch Exam* ix June 5/x To find out how preciously they had been befooled.

4. Fastidiously, scrupulously; with delicate workmanship.

1862 HAMERTON *Painter's Camp* I. xxix. 390 If you fall short of this point, your art of painting from nature is not yet quite perfectly and preciously imitative.

Preciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS]

1. The quality of being precious; valuableness, costliness; value.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T* 372 And eek in to greet preciousnesse of vessel, and curiosite of Mystralce, by which a man is stired the more to delices of luxurie. c. 1440 *Promp. Para* 412/x Preciousness (or preciosity), *preciositas*. 1547 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 252 The preciousness of these things is measured after the distance that is betwene vs, and the things that we have appetite vnto 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Oct. The font and pulpit . . . is of inestimable value for the preciousness of the materials 1663-70 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. vii. 292 The Preciousness of Gospel Dispensations. 1877 BOUTELL in *Encycl. Brit.* VI 454/2 (*Cosmone*) In the best period of Greek art, . . . the Jewellery is of value according to its workmanship, but in later times preciousness of material determined the value. 1883 RUSKIN *For Clav* xci. 185 Not calculating any of these singular powers or preciousnesses.

b. Rare beauty or excellence, such as one prizes
1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vii. 176 In some birds, the colour nearly reaches a floral preciousness

† 2. That which is precious. *Obs.* rare.
c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 33 Wisdan is better than all wordly preciousnesse.

3. Over-refinement, fastidiousness, affectation of distinction; = PRECIOUSITY 3.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/2 At this stage of our literature, it is wiser to turn away from 'preciousness' of every kind. 1888 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1890) II. 206 Perhaps I am not doing the most I can, merely for the sake of a piece of 'preciousness'.

Precioustee, -owste, obs. ff. PRECIOUSITY.

† **Precipse.** *Obs.* Pl. *pre-* (*præ-*) *capies*, -*oes*, -*ies*. [ad. L. *precipies*, -*cip-* (Plaut.), variant of *precipere*, -*capit*-adj. headlong, precipitous, sb. a precipice; f. *præ* before, in front + *caput*, -*it*-head.]

Chiefly in pl., which may have been meant for the L. pl. *precipies*; thence, perh., a sing. (f. *pre-ci-pe*) was formed.] An abrupt or steep descent, a precipice.

1621 G. SANDS *Ovid's Met* II. (1626) 26 Up to the fixed Starres their course they take, Now clime now, by steep Precipices descend. c. 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 9 On the Dukes part, we have no such abrupt strays and precipices as these, but a fair fluent and uniform course under both Kings. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Adm. Events* 41 The highest ascents make the deepest precipices 1643 PAVINE *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A. 11b. Full of dangerous Precipices, Rocks, on either hand. 1866 S. H. GOLD. *Lav* 15 Honours and greatness without safety is to stand on the precipice [perh. = L. *in precipice*] of a Precipice.

Precipe, parallel form of **PRÆCIPICE**.

Precipice (pre-sipis), *sb.* Also 7 *præ-*, (8 *præ-*). [= F. *précipice* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcipitum* a falling headlong, a steep place, precipice, f. *precipere*, -*capit*-headlong, steep, precipitous, or f. *præcipitum* to throw headlong. cf. *hospitum*, *occipitum*, *flagitum*.]

† 1. A precipitate or headlong fall or descent, esp. to a great depth. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii. Precedents, which are strong, And swift, to rape youth to their precipice 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 880 There it moveth more Swiftly, and more in Precipice; For in the breaking of the Waves there is ever a Precipice. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. 1. His precipice from goodness raising mine, And serving as a foil to set my faith off. 1635 HAKWITT *Apol* v. 24. I much marvel how you will accord it with her [i. e. Nature's] wholly inclining and precipice to corruption 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 11. 81 Souldiers in the Precipice of their passion being sensible of no other stop but the bottom

2. A vertical or very steep face of rock, etc.; a cliff, crag, or steep mountain side of considerable height

1634 SIR T. HAWKINS *tr. Mathew's Unhappy Prosperitie* 116 When he shall arrive on the top, he shall find nothing but danger, and round about him a gaping precipice 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 The other side of this high hill is a precipice, downe which is no descending. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* I. 1. A Torrent, rowling down a Precipice. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. 95 To remove my Tent from the Place where it stood, which was just under the hanging Precipice of the Hill. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi § 2. I mean by a true precipice, one by which a plumbline will swing clear, or without touching the face of it, if suspended from a point a foot or two beyond the brow

† b. The edge or brink of a cliff. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 30 June. The runnes of an old Castle . . . built . . . on the precipice of a dreadful cliff

c. *fig.* A perilous situation, a hazardous position.
1651 *tr. De las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 266 You have not seen the precipices which environ beauty. 1692 *tr. Sallust* 304 For my own part, whose 3 ears are near the Precipice of death, I do not wish one minute longer of Life. 1795 *tr. Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 134 Thus mankind wishing to avoid one precipice, fall into another

† 3. *transf.* (?) Precipitousness, loftiness as of a precipice. *Obs.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 64 After he was stretch'd to such an height in his own fancy, that he could not look down from top to toe but his Eyes dazzled at the Precipice of his Statute.

4. *Comb.* as *precipice-edge*, -*wall*; *precipice-writing* ad.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* v. 11. An incoherent, mousing, loud, Harsh, precipice-writing fellow 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes & Hist.* 85 The patience clapped, totters hard on the precipice-edge.

† **Precipice, v.** *Obs.* rare. [f. PRECIPICE sb.] *trans.* To dash down headlong; to precipitate.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref. Some of them (Elevated on the wings of their Ambitions) were most ingloriously dashed and precipic'd

Precipiced (-ist), *pp. a.* [f. PRECIPICE sb. + -ED 2.] Having, furnished, or formed with precipices.

1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* xx. 452 Its banks terraced and precipiced by all their wealth of shrub and foliage 1882 SHAKS *Asp. Poetry* 1. 28 The precipiced crags and blue mountain-peaks soar aloof

Precipient, a. [ad. L. *precipient-em*, pr. pple. of *precipere* to command, instruct. see PRECEPT.] Commanding, directing.

1828-34 in WEBSTER. 1849 in CRAIG. In mod. Dicts

† **Precipit, sb.** *Obs.* rare. In 7 *precept*. [a. *obs.* F. *precipite* precipice (Cotgr.), ad. L. *precipit-em* (nom. *precipies*) headlong, precipitous, a precipice see next.] = PRECIPICE.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII.* v. 140 Go too, You take a Precept for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

† **Precipit, a.** *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *precipies*, -*capit-em* (see prec.), f. *præ* before, in front + *caput*, -*it*-head.] Headlong, steep, precipitous.

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Olea Sacra* (1879) 8a The snares of His precipit ways

† **Precipit, v.** *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *precipit-äre* to cast headlong, or F. *précipite-r* (15th c. in Littré)] *trans.* = PRECIPITATE v. 1 b

1678 R. RUSSELL *tr. Geber* III. II. 11 xx 215 It will precipit you into the miserable State of Poverty

Precipitability (præ-si-pit-ä-bi-liti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being precipitable; capability of being precipitated or thrown down.

1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 315 Precipitability by water, and non precipitation by Prussian lixivium 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 66 The precipitability of oxide of chromium from its solution in caustic potash by ebullition 1881 *Nature* XXV 142/a The authors have examined the precipitability and precipitation of manganoous and nickeloous sulphates

Precipitable (præ-si-pit-ä-b'l), *a.* [f. L. *præcipitäre* to PRECIPITATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being precipitated from solution in a liquid, or from a state of vapour.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 75 Vitriol contains a greater quantity of a precipitable ocre 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII 78 A very saturate solution of lead is difficultly precipitable by iron. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1890) 37 Precipitable silver compounds

Precipitation (præ-si-pit-äns). [f. as next see -ANCE] Precipitant action or quality

1. Very swift downward or onward movement, headlong fall or speed *rare*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 291 Thither they [waters] Hasted with glad precipitation 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 107 It was not a precipitation from a moie lofty to a more low. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 5 The English in the precipitation of their flight had not marched upon Ferrol *Ibid.* 769 There had been no alarm, no confusion, no precipitation upon the march

2. Headlong action of any kind, or the quality of such action; great haste, violent hurry, esp. excessive or unwise haste, hastiness, rashness

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 5 A rashness and precipitation of judgment and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other 1830 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 49 One misses his mark by circuitry, the other by precipitation. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. lii. § 61. 360 His precipitation and arrogance accelerated the catastrophe 1897 R. ELLIS *Lect. Eliegar in Macenatem* 11 The approbation of Augustus, who never judged with precipitation

Precipitancy (præ-si-pit-äns). [f. PRECIPITANT a. see -ANCY.] The quality of being precipitant

1. The quality of a headlong descent or fall, or of a very rapid onward movement; headlong speed, violent hurry; excessive suddenness or abruptness of action or occurrence

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 231 Respecting rather the acuteness of the disease, and precipitation of occasion, then the using or setting of Stais 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. Whence Yvaldi himself had returned with such unexpected precipitation and consternation 1803 JANR PORTER *Thaddeus* xxiv. Thaddeus with delighted precipitation caught hold of the hand 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xlv 614 Several conspicuous men died under his treatment, with unusual precipitation 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ix. 143 He was obliged to fly with the utmost precipitation

2. Excessive or unwise haste in action; great want of deliberation; hastiness, rashness

a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 2 (1622) 136 Note the strange precipitation of their tongue. 1885 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 48 Precipitancy is the passion of fools, who not being able to discover the danger, act at hap hazard 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. l. 92 Some degree of precipitation and indiscretion 1865 TROLOPE *Ballon* Est. vi. He had gone about his task with inconsiderate precipitation

b. An instance of this, in pl. Hasty or rash acts.
1663 GLANVILLE *Seigns. Scr.* vii. 34 'Tis not likely, that one of a thousand such precipitations should be crowned with so unexpected an issue c. 1834 COLRIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 63 Youth with its follies, its virtues, its precipancies

Precipitant (præ-si-pit-änt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *precipit-äre*, pr. pple. of *precipitäre* to PRECIPITATE cf. F. *précipitant* (15th c. in Godef.)]

A. *adv.* (Now rare: usually replaced by PRECIPITATE a.)

1. Falling headlong; descending vertically or steeply; headlong, directed straight downwards; falling to the bottom as a precipitate or sediment
a. 1620 [implied in PRECIPITANTLY 1] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 563 He without longer pause Down right into the Worlds first Region throws His fight precipitant 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 68 Take care Thy muddy Beverage to serene, and drive Precipitant the baser, rosy Lees. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 325 He [a horse], plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant

2. Rushing headlong, hastening along at great speed; moving hurriedly or very swiftly onwards
1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vii. § 25 Lest its Current should be too copious or precipitant 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 213 That troop so blithe and bold, Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 268 Walk'd he still elect, quick-motion'd from the first, But not precipitant.

3. Acting or taking place with great hurry, rapidity, or suddenness; involving very rapid action; very sudden or unexpected, abrupt.

1641 CHAS. I. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 403 It was had at first either to discern the Rise, or apply a Remedy to that precipitant Rebellion 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xiv. 501 If we shall hesitate in a great and precipitant Disease, we run great dangers. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) VI. 625 The hasty reinforcements they are sending to Spain, with other precipitant measures they have taken 1803 tr. P. L. Brun's *Mons. Botte* III. 67 The precipitant departure of his uncle, his last expressions

4. Acting, or wont to act, with undue or unwise haste, or without any deliberation, excessively hurried; hasty, rash, headstrong. (Of persons, or their acts, etc.)

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 31 Thou hast beene rash and precipitant. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ix. (1668) 40 They were hurried by their blind and precipitant passion. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 222 She is generous—noble—but has strong Passions, and is thoughtless and precipitant. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 10/a He wants reform, but it must be gradual, not precipitant.

B. *sb.* *Chem.* A substance that causes precipitation, a chemical agent which, on being added to a solution, precipitates the dissolved substance. Sometimes const. of (the substance precipitated). Correlative to PRECIPITATE sb.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 59 A copious Precipitate, such as might have been expected from an Alkaline Precipitant. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 112 The most complete precipitant of copper known, is iron 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 302 The body added to the solution, in order

to obtain it, is called the precipitant. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 32 Hydrochloric acid and chloride of sodium, the ordinary precipitants of silver, also produce a precipitate with solutions of lead.

b. fig. (cf. PRECIPITATE *sb.* d, *vb.* 5 c.) 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct 503 Such impressions seem to be little more than irritants or precipitants of consciousness.

Precipitantly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] In a precipitant manner; precipitately.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong. Also fig.

a. 1680 J. DYKE *Right Receming* (1640) Ep. Rdr, Precipitantly falling from an higher excellency then he was any way worthy of. 1644 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 No man precipitantly falls to the worst at first. 1773 J. ROSS *Fraserburgh* iii. 296 (MS.) To support me To the first dreadful precipice, from whence To dash myself precipitantly down.

2. With headlong movement; hurryingly, very swiftly, at great speed; suddenly, abruptly.

1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 444 Returning precipitantly back to the Captivity from whence he freed us. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* iii. xlv. 300 Being forced precipitantly to quit that Kingdom. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* i. No. 23 The Suicide urges precipitantly to the Tribunal of his offended God.

3. With undue haste; hastily, rashly.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arriagum* Err. 98 We are to receive them as men, that is, rationally, not precipitantly, deliberately, not rashly. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker* on No. 37 (1794) II. 52 It does that coolly and temperately which might otherwise be done precipitantly and lavishly. 1842 *Examiner* 8/2 We, somewhat too precipitantly declined attention to the other performance.

Precipitantness, *rare*—*o*. [f. as *prec.* + *-ness*.] = PRECIPITANCY.

1797 in *Daily* vol. II. 1830 in *MAUNDER Dict.*

Precipitate (*prĭsĭpĭtāt*), *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *precipitātum* a precipitate, *sb.* use of neut. pa. pple. of L. *precipitare*: see PRECIPITATE *v.*] That which is precipitated; the product of precipitation.

a. *Chem.* A body precipitated from solution; any substance which, by the action of a chemical reagent, or of heat, etc. is separated from the liquid in which it was previously dissolved, and deposited in the solid state (usually in a powdery, flocculent, or cryptocrystalline form).

(Distinguished from *sediment*, a substance previously merely held in suspension, which subsides when left at rest.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell* i. iii. 36 In the end, by a reverberatory furnace he turned all this great matter into a precipitate. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 353 A no less evident Example, we have in the precipitate of Gold and Mercury made by heat alone. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 376 The precipitate was at first black, then it assumed the appearance of silver. 1849 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* ii. 61 Some precipitates will be days and even weeks before they will settle. 1896 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 89 All kinds of bacteria are indiscriminately mixed in the precipitate.

b. In *Old Chem.* and *Pharm.*, applied *spec.* to certain preparations of mercury obtained by precipitation, in later use, only with defining words.

Precipitate per se (= med. L. *mercurius precipitatus per se*), or *red precipitate* (= *mercurius precipitatus ruber*), mercuric oxide or red oxide of mercury, HgO, *sweet precipitate*, mercurous chloride or calomel, Hg₂Cl₂, *white precipitate*, mercurammonium chloride, Hg₂HgN₃Cl₄ (*fusible white p.*), or dimercurammonium chloride, Hg₂HgN₃Cl₄ (*infusible white p.*) [= *mercurius precipitatus albus*].

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 68 The Argent Vire that is combest (whych the Alchymistes call precipitate). 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physike* 380/2 It will weke a redde poudre which is called Aurum vite, and the aureate or goulden precipitate. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 395 Rats-bane, Quick-silver, Sublimate, and Precipitate, and divers other things. 1696 PILLIERS (ed. 5) *Precipitate*, a Dissolution of Mercury made by a Lamp Fire for two Months together, by which it is reduced to red and shining Powder. White precipitate is Mercury reviv'd, and Cinna-ber dissolv'd in Aqua fortis of Nitre and Alum. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Precipitate*. The Chymists and Writers of Pharmacy commonly give this Name by way of Eminence to Mercury dissolved in Acid Menstruums, and then afterwards precipitated down to the bottom in fine Powders. 1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 158 It may further be urged that precipitate per se yields only dephlogisticated air. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 233 Oxide of mercury reduced to a fine powder, it is changed to a yellow. It is known in pharmacy as red precipitate. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 516 In ointments, ammoniated mercury (white precipitate) is chiefly employed.

c. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* Moisture condensed from the state of vapour by cooling, and deposited in drops, as rain, dew, etc.

1832 CHAMBERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1852) III. xvii. 321 The heat, and the vapour, and the atmospheric precipitates. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 There is yet another form of atmospheric precipitate that needs a passing notice.

d. *fig.* 1842 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iii. (1872) 24 The Sterling household shifted twice or thrice, before the vapours of Wellesley's promotions and suchlike slowly sank as useless precipitate. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov. The proportion of his precipitate of rascaldom which can be cured, in that way, is a very small one. 1905 G. A. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 309 Convulsions within Jerusalem, the precipitates from which lie heavy on the later memory of the Jewish nation.

e. *attrib.* (In sense h.)

1753 BARTLET *Farrary* xxv. 230 Let the dressings be changed for the precipitate medicine. 1837 Svd. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton*, Finger and thumb, precipitate powder, or anything else you please. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst.*

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Clun Med. 391, I entered on the use of black wash, with weak precipitate ointment.

Precipitate (*prĭsĭpĭtāt*), *a.* Also 7 *præ-*. [ad. L. *precipitātus*, pa. pple. of *precipitare*: see PRECIPITATE *v.*]

1. Hurled headlong; falling or descending steeply, or directly downwards, having the character of such descent; headlong.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii. § 7 44 The four Rivers (had they not fallen so precipitate) could not have had sufficient force to have thrust themselves vnder the great Ocean. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* iii. 1, Now like a Whirlwind, on the Shepherd's Fold He [an Eagle] darts precipitate. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* II. 247 And Dadaces, the chiliarch, spear-struck fell Precipitate from his ship.

† b. Of a place, etc., without reference to movement: Having a steep or sheer descent; very steep, precipitous. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 223 Some part of it of a plaine descent, some precipitate, some clothed with trees of severall kinds. c. 1630 RISSON *Surrey Devon* § 225 (1810) 247 The way right down to the quay, they call it Precipitate.

2. Rushing or driven along headlong, moving or moved with excessive haste or speed, or having the character of such movement, violently hurried.

1654 tr. *Martius's Cong. China* 70 That vast and precipitate River which the Chineses call Hoang. 1703 FORR *Thebas* 191 Such was the discord of the royal pair, Whom fury drove precipitate to war. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* (1865) II. xlvii. 739 The general excited by a precipitate flight. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxviii. V. 92 This precipitate retreat produced consequences highly disastrous.

3. Performed, taking place, acting, or passing with very great rapidity; greatly hastened or hurried; exceedingly sudden or abrupt.

1658 ROWLAND *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded, That Art is long, Life short, Experience difficult, occasion precipitate, Judgement uncertain. 1703 MAUNDER *Fortin Jernis* (1732) 27 Their service consisted in precipitate, and very irreverent chattering of certain Prayers and Hymns. 1845 FOR *Perloined Let.* Wks. 1865 1 280 His downfall, too, will not be more precipitate than awkward. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 737 Besides the long and difficult labour, the quick, or, in technical language the precipitate labour.

4. a. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Actuated by violent or sudden impulse, without deliberation; acting with excessive or unwise haste; over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, headstrong. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 They likewise fall to be so mad and precipitate in lust, raging both with gestures and voice. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xxvii. 153 Men that are hasty, and precipitate in concluding what to do. 1709 STREET *Tatler* No. 112 § 5 If I could persuade these precipitate young Gentlemen to compose this Restlessness of Mind. 1793 SMYTH *Edystone L.* § 123, I was determined not to be precipitate in purchasing. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 346 It was feared by some that she might be precipitate in her choice.

b. Of acts, etc.: Done in sudden haste or without deliberation; hurried, rash, unconsidered.

a. 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 66 His precipitate Councils in defeating Castles and strong palaces. 1665 GLANVILLE *Siegeis* Sci. xii. 68 Our senses are not in fault, but our precipitate judgments. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1775 (1816) II. 401 Destroyed in a precipitate burning of his papers a few days before his death. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 481 The check opposed to precipitate and indiscreet real was not detrimental to the ultimate extension of Christianity.

† 5. Thrown down (*fig.*), subjected. *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 DRAYTON *Agamemnon*, etc. 216, I finde this age of ours markt with this fate, That honest men are still precipitate Under base villaines.

Precipitate (*prĭsĭpĭtāt*), *v.* [f. L. *precipitāre* to throw or drive headlong, to fall, be over-hasty, f. *præceps*, *-cipitem* adj. headforemost, headlong, steep, rapid, violent, etc., f. *præ* before + *caput* head. see -ATE §.]

1. *trans.* To throw down headlong; to hurl or fling down. (Often 1st)

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* D. 3 b, From lofty top of Turret hie, persupat [sic] me downe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 11 (1652) 692 Salmoeneus, that would in denision imitate Jupiters Thunder, he was precipitated for his pains. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theonot's Trav.* ii. 42 Water gushed out miraculously from the place into which he was precipitated. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 224 The garrison had no alternative but to perish by the edge of the sword, or to precipitate themselves into the ocean. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 On the brink of a precipice over which she was to be ere long precipitated.

b. *fig.* To 'hurl', 'fling', throw violently (*into* some (depressed) condition, or upon an object of attack).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1 119 He shall precipitate himself into his enemies dedition. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 8 How often they are precipitated from the height of prosperity, into the depth of adversity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxvii. II. 553 The invasion of the Huns precipitated on the provinces of the West the Gothic nation. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 78 A youth who could be precipitated into the writhings of dissolution, and raised out of it by a smile.

† c. *fig.* To cast down; to overthrow, ruin, destroy, to upset, disorder, derange. *Obs.*

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I *Records* ii. xxi. 58 Not to suffer the Pope's Holiness, if he would thus wilfully, without reason or discretion to precipitate himself and the said See. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. lv. 10 Precipitate O Lord, and divide their tongues.

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl.* or *pass.*) To fall headlong; to fall, gravitate (quot. 1740). *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS *Leas vi* 50 (So many fathome downe precipitating) Thou'st shiner'd like an Egge. 1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 The Complication of these Two Forces will compel the Mobile to precipitate to the Centre, of the Parallel it happens to be in. 1785 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I 354 They precipitated from that height to the earth, and were crushed to atoms.

† b. To descend steeply, as a waterfall or river.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov, Aquapendente, a town situated on a very ragged rock, down which precipitates an intire river. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tachius* (1805) VII. 8 The Rhine has its source on the steep and lofty summit of the Rhetian Alps, from which it precipitates.

† c. *fig.* To 'fall' or 'plunge' into some condition or act; to fall or come suddenly to ruin or destruction. *Obs.* (In quot. 1593, to come down from a lofty position or dignity, to descend extremely.)

1593 LD. BASSIX in *Bacon's Wks.* (1862) VIII. 254 She [Q. Eliz.] should precipitate too much from being highly displeased with you, to give you near access. 1650 GENTILIUS *Considerations* 160 Those who have such a mixture of great vices, and great virtues, sometimes precipitate and fall almost as soon as they are born. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 173 Exchanges are as variables as the Wind, and many times as if made, do precipitate without any known Cause or Reason. 1758 *Herald* No. 23 II. 116 While a nation is precipitating to its ruin.

II. 3 *trans.* To cause to move, pass, act, or proceed very rapidly; to hasten, hurry, urge on.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Sec.* (1568) 2 Our disordinate manner of life maketh vs. to precipitate our youth, and to abbreviate much our life. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 614 The Goddess. Her self, involv'd in Clouds, precipitates her Flight. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. iv. Wks. 1874 I 204 Men are impatient, and for precipitating things. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1872) II. viii. 554 Men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the march of affairs.

b. To bring on or cause to happen quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly; to bring to pass hastily or abruptly; to hasten the occurrence of.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Ambition* (Arb.) 227 If they bee Stout, and Daring, it may precipitate their Designs, and prove dangerous. 1690 COTTON *Esperon* i. 11 65 The Duke of Joyeuse having precipitated the Battle of Contras, he there lost the Bartel, with his Life. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. vi. 198 They could not precipitate his departure. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. vii, [He] often precipitated these paroxysms by denying his mother's duty and affection. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2 284 Its ruin was precipitated by religious persecution.

4. *intr.* To rush headlong; to make great haste, to hurry; to move, act, or proceed very quickly.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1899 I 774/2 Neither did their forces gather or increase, which might hasten him to precipitate and assail them. 1649 SPRINGER *Anglia Rediv.* i. v. (1854) 39 It was brought to the King, that our army was flying to Northampton, which did occasion them the more to precipitate. 1758 JORTIN *Essay* I. 164, I precipitate rather than compose, and it is far more irksome to me to review than to write.

† b. To proceed with undue or unwise haste; to act hastily or rashly; to be precipitate in action.

1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sargis's Hist. Quarrels* 121 They had vsed all reasons and dexterities possible to stay the Pope that he might not precipitate. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. i. 244 We are now deliberating about the Election of Gods Vice-gerent, and shall we precipitate in this manner?

III. 5. *Chem. trans.* To deposit, or cause to be deposited, in a solid form from solution in a liquid, by chemical action: see PRECIPITATE *sb.* (Sometimes with the solution as object. To produce precipitation in.) Formerly sometimes in wider sense: To deposit from suspension or admixture in a liquid, as sediment, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvii. § 4. 290 This steame therefore, lying still to the serous blood which passeth by, must of necessity precipitate (as I may say) the serous partes of that blood. 1696-7 GREEN *Solution Salts in Water* i. § 24 They are both copiously and forthwith precipitated to the bottom of the Glass. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 375 note, Copper and zinc readily precipitate silver from these solutions. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 96 This acid liquor precipitates lime water. 1836 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* i. 2 The filtered solution was precipitated by carbonate of potash. 1857 G. BRIDG *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 246 This acid readily precipitates lime from all its combinations with acids.

b. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* To condense (moisture) into drops from a state of vapour, and so deposit or cause to fall, as dew, rain, etc.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 28 (1870) 31 A very few strokes suffice to precipitate the vapour. 1869—in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 235 Turning in the beam we have a second cloud, more delicate than the first, precipitated. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 44 The mass of ice cools the surrounding air, and thus precipitates its moisture.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications; *spec.* in *Spiritualism* = MATERIALIZE 2.

1825 J. NEAL *Bra. Jonathan* II. 189 The mercury of his blood was precipitated. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 235 The world is mind precipitated. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/3 The assertion of a band of Mejnour and Zanoni brothers who possess the secret of dissolving their own senile bodies and precipitating them again in the prime of physical condition.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be deposited from solution (or from suspension); to settle as a precipitate.

a. 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1899 I. 245/3 By what strong water every metal will precipitate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 24 Which in a short time will precipitate and all sink down to the bottom of the glass. 1758 REID

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tr *Macquer's Chem.* I 379 It always precipitates in the form of a white calc. 1854 J. SCOFFEY in *Orri's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 403 Carbonate of lime. precipitate.

b. To fall or be deposited as condensed vapour. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vi. (1806) 78 [The vapours] have no inclination to precipitate and fall down in drops

Precipitated, *pph. a.* [f. PRECIPITATE v. + -ED¹.] In senses answering to those of the verb.

1. Hastened, hurried. Now usually PRECIPITATE *a.* 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 16 Therefore was the teacher a stupid beast to teach him that was too precipitated. 1678 *Trans. Cri. Spain* 51 At the too precipitated death of that Gentleman of Arragon. 1688 *Leid. Gaz.* No 2371/2 The Enemies precipitated Retreat to Sendrovia 1749 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. xlviii. 286 She set even my heart into a palpitation, . . . like a precipitated pendulum in a clock case. 1845 NAPIER *Comp. Scinde* ii. vii 428 The precipitated movements of the Ameer.

2. *Chem. and Physics.* Deposited from solution, or from a state of vapour.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. v. viii 200 Calces of corroded and precipitated things. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 329 You must draw it off from its precipitated Lees. 1871 TYNDALE *Pragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 114 The cloud formed, when the precipitated particles are sufficiently fine, is blue. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VIII 726 A drachm of precipitated sulphur administered in milk.

Hence **Precipitatedly** *adv.*, precipitately, hurriedly; = next, sense 2.

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. ii v. 101 [He] would have confirmed the suspicion by leaving the room as precipitatedly as he had entered it.

Precipitately (*prĭs'pitātē*), *adv.* [f. PRECIPITATE *a.* + -LY².] In a precipitate manner.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong.

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 302 An outrageous Torrent; which precipitately denaleth. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I 236 By means of this . . . they secure themselves from falling precipitately upon the rocks when they dive to the bottom of the sea. 1824 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. Marks, heading the retreat down the rocks. . . while all the party came tumbling precipitately after him.

† b. Steeply, precipitously. *Obs.*

1839 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain, which precipitately rise above this Plateau, immense avalanches often descend.

2. With headlong speed; with a sudden rush; in great haste.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II v. 300 The Emperor himself was forced, precipitately, to come down from the Mountain. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* (1791) I xlii 213 Rushing precipitately into the room. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiv (ed. 3) 186 If the rearward be attacked precipitately by the first troops that arrive.

3. With hurried action, hurriedly, hastily; suddenly, abruptly; with unwise haste, rashly, inconsiderately.

1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 51 A new War was as precipitately declared against France. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 517 A man may determine his will precipitately as well as considerately. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* xviii. That state of mind in which we all are more ready to act precipitately than to reason right. 1873 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* i. The . . . governess had lately given warning precipitately and left.

Precipiteness, (*f. as prec. + -NESS*) The quality or character of being precipitate; hastiness; rashness.

1669 B. HOPKINS *Serm.* i. Pet. ii. 12 (1683) 35 It is but precipiteness for any man to oppose himself defenceless against armed violence. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/2 Captain Fournier expressed himself in similar terms with regard to General Milla's precipiteness.

Precipitator: see PRECIPITATOR

Precipitating, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRECIPITATE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PRECIPITATE; usually = PRECIPITATION 5. Also *attrib.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 62 By attenuating the grosser parts . . . volatilizing some, precipitating of others. 1683 PERRIS *Flata Min.* I. (1686) 83 The Philosophers do write of precipitating, by which the Silver in common tin may be put down. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 400 The bath after it is withdrawn from the precipitating tanks generally contains a little copper. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Oct 2/6 Thirteen precipitating tanks on the land side of the existing reservoir will receive the sewage.

Precipitating, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That precipitates, in various senses.

† 1. Steep, precipitous. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iii 183 This Caue is hewne out of the precipitating rocke. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 278 The Ponds being hewne out from the deauling face of a precipitating mountaine.

2. Falling headlong from a height; sinking to the bottom, as a deposit from a liquid. *Obs.*

1756 AMORY *Buckle* (1825) II. 122 Some were covered with forest and some with precipitating streams. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 40 The progressive motion impressed upon the precipitating masses.

† 3. Coming abruptly, abruptly or sudden. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 35 Yet ere death cald for them, they were cald for, by precipitating ends.

4. Impelling headlong; hurrying violently.

1835 SHELLEY *Alastor* 321 A whirlwind swept it on, With fierce gusts and precipitating force

† 5. Plunging into action without consideration; acting too hastily or rashly, precipitate. *Obs.*

1681 D'URFEE *Progr. Honesty* iv. So the reverend Sire thus begun To pity and instruct his just precipitating Son 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxx. 195 A man so generous, tho' so precipitating.

6. *Chem.* Causing precipitation from solution. 1804 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Sept. 573 The precipitating action of egg-albumen precipitin.

Precipitation (*prĭs'pitāshn*), [*a. F. precipitation* (15th c. Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *precipitatio*], n. of action from *precipitare* to PRECIPITATE. The action of precipitating.

1. The action of casting down or falling headlong from a height; a hurling down; the fact of being hurled down; headlong fall or descent.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 102 Wee banish him our Citie In perill of precipitation From off the Rocks Tapeian 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* II xvi 427 Under this Assurance that He might cast Himself down from the Pinnacle, but that He should be supported in His Precipitation as well as He was in His Ascent thither. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x (1858) 367 The summit of a mountain, from which summit the intended precipitation was to take place

b. Steepness of descent; precipitousness. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. ii. 4 Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian Rocks, That the precipitation might downe stretch Below the beams of sight. 1890 TALMAGE *Manger to Throne* 53 The hills for width and precipitation are displays omnipotent.

c. *Path.* Complete prolapsus, 'falling'.

1622 tr. *Guillemeau's Child-birth* 210 The precipitation, or coming downe of the wombe, the ligaments being loosened, and sometimes broken. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 210 note. In what Madame Boyvin terms *precipitation* or complete *prolapsus*. . . any rational scheme of relief is entitled to encouragement

† d. Vertical descent (of a root). *Obs. rare.*

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 18 The deepness, and fatness of the earth, contributes more to the luxury of the branches and precipitation of the roots, than to the just, and natural stature of the stem

II. 2. Headlong rush, violent onward motion.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II [i] x 26 Wee goe surest, when we post not in a precipitation. 1655 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii 76 The violence of the current, which had set us with so much precipitation to the eastward. 1822 LAING *Elba* Ser. i. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Pacing along Cheapside with my accustomed precipitation when I walk westward.

3. Sudden and hurried action; sudden haste or quickness; hurry.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. vi. S. 11, He therein ought to procede demurely dyscretly, without preceptacion [Fr. precipitation] in chastytysynge. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poete* ii. xi (Arb) 98 Mounting and falling from note to note such as to be to them peculiar, and with more or lesse leasure or precipitation. 1678 *Trans. Cri. Spain* 165 That so he might undo me with greater precipitation. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* viii. vi. 'None, none!' interrupted she, with precipitation. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* vii. The lady having seized it, with great precipitation, they retired.

b. Unduly hurried action; inconsiderate haste; rash rapidity.

1609 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks 186a III. 119 Precipitation in our works makes us unlike to God: heady fool, art thou wiser than thy Maker? 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxas do I* 252 Precipitation is the effect of Madness, and generally the occasion of great Perils. 1794 S. W. LIAMS *Vermont* 397 Some philosophers, with great precipitation have pretended to decide it by system. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xi, We must not act with precipitation.

4. The bringing on of something hastily, suddenly, or before the expected time, hastening, hurrying; acceleration.

1621 in *Elsing Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 109 Then the precipitation of justice (not hearing the proofes) is hyghe injustice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 The common cause alleaged . . . is a precipitation or over hasty exclusion before the buth be perfect. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II 488 This, in a great measure, gave precipitation to his own downfall. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 557 note, He attributes to his death the precipitation of the ruin of Jerusalem

III. 5. *Chem.* Separation and deposition of a substance in a solid (powdery or crystalline) form from solution in a liquid, by the action of a chemical reagent, or of electricity, heat, etc.

The date of first quotation is not certain it may be 17th c. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1654) 95 Long Vessells for Precipitation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 273 Precipitation is when bodies corroded by Aqua fortis, or Aqua Regia, and dissolved into water are reverberated into Calx. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mach.* xxxvii. 313 The precipitation of Benjamin, and some other Resinous Bodies. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 374 Upon adding iron to a solution of silver in the nitrous acid no precipitation ensued. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 12 For precipitations, and separating liquids from precipitates, the decanting-jar will be found useful. 1900 *Jnrl. Soc. Dyers* XVI 6 The precipitation of the indigo white

b. *concr.* The product of this process, a precipitated substance; a precipitate. (In quot. 1867 in extended sense.)

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 154 The same coagulating force . . . doth manifestly appear in those preparations which are called precipitations. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. (1870) 12 Our forests, corn-fields, and coal-beds are the solid precipitations of unseen carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere.

c. *attrib.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 37 The clear liquor should now be run off into the precipitation cistern. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 2/2 The construction of precipitation works at one of the London sewage outfalls.

6. *Physics and Meteorol.* Condensation and deposition of moisture from the state of vapour, as by cooling; esp. in the formation of dew, rain, snow, etc. b. *concr.* That which is so deposited.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 468 In some precipitations of the Air. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 99 There was so strange a Condensation or rather Precipitation of the Vapours 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I 322 Dew is a precipitation of humidity from the lower strata of the atmosphere. 1829 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 105 Thence the frequent precipitation of heavy rain, and the banks and sheets of morning cloud which veil the tree-clad peaks of the highest gradients. 1864 MARSH *Man & Nat.* 436 Marriotte found that but one sixth of the precipitation in basin of the Seine was delivered into the sea by that river. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 179 The excess of evaporation over precipitation in the northern portion of the land hemisphere.

7. *fig., spec. in Spiritualism* = MATERIALIZATION 2

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 2/3 A distinguished naturalist assured me that he had, in his own room, with no other person present save his servant, a young man of 'mediumistic' temperament, repeatedly witnessed the process of materialization (precipitation) of a human figure slowly going on under his own eyes, developing from a nebulous shape through which he could see the furniture beyond it, to a solid human form, whose hand he could grasp firmly.

Precipitative (*prĭs'pitēv*), *a.* [f. PRECIPITATE v. (or its L. source) see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of precipitating (i. e. in quot., of accelerating motion).

1883 WINCHELL *World-Life* II. iv. (1889) 491 The precipitative tendencies of tidal action may exceed those resulting from resistances encountered in planetary space

Precipitator (*prĭs'pitētōr*). Also 7 -er.

[a. late L. *precipitator* a destroyer, overthrower see PRECIPITATE v. and -OR.] One who or that which precipitates.

1. One who brings something to pass quickly or suddenly; a hastener.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* *Luke* ix. 55 Wks 1684 IV. 590 Zealots as it prov'd were the hastners and precipitators of the destruction of that Kingdom.

2. *Chem. and Physics* Something that causes precipitation, a precipitant. b. An apparatus for precipitation, *spec.* a tank for purifying hard water or sewage, a precipitating-tank.

1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physic* Intro. 20, I have found Antimony, Allum, and Coral, to be most powerful Dulcific[er]s, Precipitators, and Expulsers of divers sorts of Acides. 1833 HALDANE *Worshipful Receipts* Ser. ii. 350/1 The mother-liquor is conducted through the pipe for mother-water to the precipitators. 1886 *American XI* 166 The slopes of elevations towards the sea are great precipitators of rain.

Precipitin (*prĭs'pitin*). *Biol. Chem.* [1896 f. base of PRECIPITATE + -IN¹.] A substance that causes precipitation from a solution. see quot. 1903 1900 *Lancet* 14 July 99/1 Experiments with the precipitins of egg albumen and sheep's globulin were made, and in this case also one or other of the precipitins disappeared. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 21 Mar. 655 The same explanations hold good for the action of the precipitins, namely those substances in immune sera which cause precipitation when added to the fluids or solutions of substances used in immunization. 1904 [see PRECIPITATING *pph. a.* 6].

† **Precipitiously**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *precipitiosum* PRECIPITARE sb. + -OUS. In sense I this form is more correct etymologically than *precipitous*.]

I. 1. Of the nature of a precipice: = PRECIPITOUS 4.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid.* Pr. 196 But you'r specially to shunne, To walke Neare a precipitious place. 1658 RAY *Rem.* (1762) 196 A precipitious solid Rock. 1721 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Yenn.* Add. 6 Travelling through the Mountains, which were now somewhat more uneven and precipitious [printed precipitous].

b. *fig.* Involving risk of sudden fall or ruin.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav.* *Pertis* 83 Hee cannot bee so ignorant, as to vnderstand no way to bee so precipitious for himselfe. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 60 Others have refused these royall dignities, as places too precipitious, and too full of cares and troubles.

2. Descending headlong; = PRECIPITATE *a.* 1. 1648 *Eikon Basilike* v. 35 Monachy it self, together with Me, could not but be dashed in pieces, by such a precipitious fall as they intended [Misquoted as *precipitous* by J.]

II. 3. Sudden, abrupt. = PRECIPITATE *a.* 3, PRECIPITOUS 2.

1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* vi. 24 Suitable to the Analogy of Nature, which useth not to make precipitious leaps from one thing to another, but usually proceeds by orderly steps and gradations

4. Hasty, rash: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 4, PRECIPITOUS 1.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 141 He stood so betweene the kingdome and the kings rigor as stayed many precipitious violencies. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* i. ix. 78 Cross, precipitious, despitful, revengeful. *Ibid.* i. xlii. 178 Lust . . . is the mother of negligence, precipitious inconsiderateness, inconstancy

Hence † **Precipitiously** *adv.*, hastily, precipitately; † **Precipitousness**, hastiness, rashness.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. (1663) 278 In regard this execution had been done precipitously, and without any proof. 1667 *Decay Chr. Pety* viii. ¶ 10 Precipitously it will on, where ever strong desire shall drive. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* ii. iv. 261 Precipitousness, impatience, or not staying to take the opportunity . . . is frequently the ruine of many noble designs.

Precipitous (prĕs'pītēs), *a.* [ad. obs. F. *precipiteux* (16th c. in Godef.) = *IL*, Sp., Pg. *precipitoso*, ad. late L. or Com. Rom. **præcipitōsus*, *f. præceptis*, *præcipit-um* headlong: see -OUS.]

1. Acting, or done, with excessive or undue haste; rash, headstrong = **PRECIPITATE** *a.* 4. Obs. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* l. v. 18 The attempt, of some have been precipitous. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury* l. v. 1. I should be censured for being too precipitous. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. 78 (1740) 564 This Discharge was precipitous, and done on Purpose to stop that Indictment.

2. Coming on or passing very rapidly, very sudden or abrupt = **PRECIPITATE** *a.* 3. Obs.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vi. 117 The small and slender time of the Beares gestation, lasting but few dayes, the exclusion becomes precipitous, and the young ones consequently infortunous. 1666 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 2) 4 How precious the time is, how precipitous the occasion, how many things to be done in their just Season.

3. Rushing headlong onwards, violently hurried or hurrying. = **PRECIPITATE** *a.* 2. rare.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* iii. 1772, 33 The waters are discharged with a rapid precipitous current. 1837 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam.* i. viii. A course precipitous, of dizzy speed, suspending thought and breath. 1833 LAMB *Ella* Sei. ii. *Bainess* *Imag. Faculty*, Precipitous, with his teeling Satyr iout about him, Bacchus, flings himself at the Cietan. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arl.* 588 The sweep Of some precipitous rivulet to the wave.

II. 4. Of the nature of a precipice; having a vertical, overhanging, or very steep face, as a rock or cliff; consisting of or characterized by precipices. (The usual sense. taking the place of the earlier **PRECIPITOUS.)**

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 449 Salisbury Craig is noted chiefly for its steep precipitous front. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1844) 271 Down the precipitous rocks they sprung. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 245 In the first part the shore is bold, precipitous, and picturesque. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal. viii* (1858) 324 Up the precipitous ravines of Jericho and Ai.

b. Falling with extreme rapidity.

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 360 The descent of the temperature is then rapid, even precipitous, falling 3° to 5° F. or more in a single night.

Precipitously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a precipitious manner.

1. With headlong onward movement; with a rushing violence. = **PRECIPITATELY** 2. rare.

1666 tr. *Boccalini's New-found Pol.* ii. iv. 125 What hindred them from running precipitously to the acquisition of all Italie? 1864 TENNYSON *Baudelaire* 58 The victim hear within and yearn to hurry precipitously Like the leaf in a roaring whirlwind, like the smoke in a hurricane whould.

2. With undue haste; over-hastily, rashly. = **PRECIPITATELY** 3. Obs.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 162 The long continuation, without any visible food, which some observing precipitously conclude they [chameleons] eat not any at all. 1673 H. STRASS *Further Vind. Dutch War* 17 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince..to run Precipitously into a War.

3. Like or as a precipice; with a precipitous slope or face; vertically or very steeply.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* vi. lxxvii. Darken'd Jura, whose cap heights appear Precipitously steep. 1869 TOLZL *Hight. Turkey* II. 294 A smooth rock, which descends precipitously into the sea.

Precipitousness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being precipitous.

1. Hastiness, rashness, precipitateness. Obs.

1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Prov.* i. 22 Wks 1684 IV. 576 Precipitousness, as Trismegistus defines it, *uarias elos*, a species of madness in one place, a kind of drunkenness in another. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 574 Much of this precipitousness in judging must in candour be put down to Niebuhr's youth.

2. The quality of being precipitous as a cliff

1833 M. SCOTT *Town Cringle* xi. (1859) 286 The left or western bank of the narrow entrance to the harbour ran out in all its precipitousness and beauty. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 224 Where a vertical wall of granite rises into the air, it may for a long while retain its precipitousness.

|| **Précis** (prĕ'si), *sb.* [F. (*prĕs*), *sb.* use of *prĕcis* adj., cut short, condensed, **PRECISE**.] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

1760 CHILTERN *Let. to Bp. Chevenix* 29 Apr. I hope you have seen Voltaire's *prĕcis* of it in verse. 1807-8 SVD SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 165/1 Take with you, if you please, this *prĕcis* of its exploits. eleven hundred men, commanded by a soldier raised from the ranks, put to rout a select army of 6000 men, commanded by General Lake. 1870 M. A. LOWE *Hist. Sussex* II. 90 The arguments are too lengthened for even a *prĕcis* here. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 June 456/2 The article is so compact as to read in parts almost like a *prĕcis*.

b. The action or practice of *prĕcis*-writing.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prĕcis* report, -writer, -writing.

1809 G. ROSE *Dunnes* (1860) II. 406 *Prĕcis*-writer under his Lordship when Secretary of State. 1823 Sir R. WILSON *Pris. Diary* II. 431 To transmit home an historical *prĕcis* detail of the operations. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 8 The references may be cited as the very perfection of *prĕcis* writing.

Hence **Prĕcis** *v. trans.*, to make a *prĕcis* of; to abstract, summarize.

1863 PINKERTON in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 181/1 The labour

of *prĕcis*ing in a calendrical form such a vast chaos of documents may be readily imagined. 1889 *Official Notes House Dept. India on Adulteration Food*, The replies to the circular letter will be found fully *prĕcis*ed in the notes prefixed to the municipal proceedings.

Prĕcis, obs. Sc. *f. presses*: see **PRESS** *v.*

Precise (prĕ'si), *a* (*adv.*) Also: 6 *pre-oyse*, -*syse*, -*sise*, -*sise*, *prysyse*, 6-7 *pre-oyse*, 7 *pre-oyse*, 9 *Sc. preceese*. [= F. *prĕcis*, -*ise* (*prĕcis*, 14-15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *prĕcisus* cut off, abrupt, shortened, pa. pp. of *prĕcidere* to cut off (in front), cut short, abridge, *f. prĕc*, *PRE*-A. 4 c + *cadere* to cut.]

1. Definitely or strictly expressed; exactly defined, definite, exact; of a person, definite and exact in statement.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 265 There shall be streyte examination made, & *prĕcis*e accounts required for this matter. 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 162 [He] bath vntill twysdaye next, to make a *prĕcis*e Answer. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* (1843) 49, I must needs confesse, these reasons of theirs are sited very depe and very harde, and maueyous *prĕcis*e. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* xviii. That Peace is too *prĕcis*e, that limits the justnesse of a Warre to a Sword drawne or a Blow given. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 29 It was at last agreed that each Party should, at a *prĕcis*e Time send away two Men on foot. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1847) 353 It is in a sense less strict and *prĕcis*e, that we take the word *habit*. 1832 LAVIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 15 To be *prĕcis*e, it was necessary to be minute. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xiv. 638 His instructions had been *prĕcis*e and imperative. 1875 *Jowett's Plate* (ed. 2) III. 187 He is very *prĕcis*e about dates and facts. *Ibid.* IV. 80 Let us then put into more *prĕcis*e terms the question which has arisen.

2. b. Of an instrument. Exact, accurate. Obs.

1561 EDDY *Arte Nauig.* ii. xvii. 45, I made experience with a *prĕcis*e Astrolabe.

c. Of the voice or tone: Distinctly uttered.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i. In the low *prĕcis*e tone of one who endeavours to awaken a sleeper.

2. Strict in the observance of rule, form, or usage, formal, correct; punctilious, scrupulous, particular; sometimes, Over-exact, over-nice, fastidious. Also of a practice or action: Strictly observed.

1530 PALSGR 321/1 *Prĕcis*e, scrupulously circumspecte, *prĕcis*e. 1563 *Honihus* ii. *Prayer* i. (1859) 341 As touching the *prĕcis*e keeping of the seventh day after the manner of the Jews. 1580 LVLV *Enghus* (Arb.) 426 So the priestess Virgins are to be won when they be young. 1589 GORDING *De Morney* i. (1592) 11 Mention is made of certain *prĕcis*e persons, which beleueed nothing but that which they sawe. 1625 *Nabuchadnezzars Turke Furnace* (Harl. MS. 7578) If 50, Such fellows proud who seem to be to *prĕcis*e their fantasie are onely set to please. 1680 BUTLER *Reyn* (1759) I. 134 The ancient Pagans were *prĕcis*e To use no shoit-tail'd Beast in Sacrifice. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 610 Learned without pride, Exact, yet not *prĕcis*e. 1847 MARRIAT *Child.* N. *Forest* xiii. He.. was very *prĕcis*e about doing his duty. 1874 *Routledge's Bo. Boy's Ann* 65/2 An old bachelor, *prĕcis*e and obstinate.

b. esp. Strict or scrupulous in religious observance, in 16th and 17th c., puritanical.

1566 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 278 These *prĕcis*e folk would offer then goods and bodies to prison, rather than they would relent. 1589 *Margret Epit.* (1843) 7 In assaulting the fort of our *prĕcis*e brethren. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) 17 The hottest *prĕcis*e and most scrupulous non-conformer. 1693 WOOD *Life* 15 June (O. H. S.) III. 424 He was too *prĕcis*e and religious. 1694 ARTERBURY *Serm.* *Prov.* xiv. 6 (1706) l. 195 How did they deride that Grave Preacher of Righteousness (Noah), and his *Prĕcis*e Family. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) l. iii. 167 Those.. who favoured the more *prĕcis*e reformers, and looked coldly on the established church. 1860 PUSEY *Mm. Proph.* 312 Men are now called '*prĕcis*e', who will not connive at sin, or allow the levity which plays, mothlike, around it.

3. Exact; neither more nor less than; perfect, complete: opposed to *approximate*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* B. ij. A Semidicle. doth containe.. the *prĕcis*e halfe of his circunference. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 35 A man that seeketh *prĕcis*e truth. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 39 The *prĕcis*e serpentine line, or line of grace. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 The coincidence is not so *prĕcis*e as some others. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 14 A definition should be *Prĕcis*e, that is, contain nothing unessential, nothing superfluous. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1890) I. ii. 2 The *prĕcis*e adaptation of the key to every ward of the lock.

4. Distinguished with precision from all others; identified, pointed out, or stated, with precision or exactness; the *prĕcis*e, the particular, the identical, the very, the exact.

1628 DIGBY *Poy. Medit.* (1868) 63 They had taken vp an euill grounded rumor, which, being traced from one to an other, every time with some additions, came at length to vanish without finding any *prĕcis*e author. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 367 The *prĕcis*e day upon which he rose. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 221 The Protestants.. insisted upon the council's copying the *prĕcis*e words of that instrument. 1824 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 20 The difficulty of finding the *prĕcis*e angle at which the diamond cuts. 1865 Sir B. BROWNE *Psychol. Inq.* i. iv. 161 The *prĕcis*e character of these chemical changes we have no means of ascertaining. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. vii. 48 The *prĕcis*e moment at which a traveller is passing.

5. *As adv.* = **PRECISELY**. Obs.

1400-30 Chaucer's *Astrol.* ii. 45 The 3ere of oure lord 1400, I-wyrtyn [i.e. I would wyrtyn] *prĕcis*e, my rote. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, to *Mucenas* F. vii. Sum follow so *prĕcis*e A learned man, that oftentimes they imitate his vyce. 1594 DANIEL *Compt. Rosamond* l. Thus stood I ballanc'd equally *prĕcis*e, Till my fraile flesh did weigh me downe to sin.

Precise (prĕ'si), *v.* [a. F. *prĕcis*er to determine exactly, *f. prĕcis* **PRECISE** *a.*] *trans.* To make *prĕcis*e or definite; to define *prĕcis*e or exactly, to particularize. Hence *Prĕcis* sing *vbl. sb.*

1866 T. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. i. 252 Direct asseverations which *prĕcis*e the meaning of terms, which might otherwise be ambiguous. 1874 *Routledge's Bo. Boy's Ann* 139/1 Ask him, General, to *prĕcis*e his accusation against me. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Servant Man* ix. 313 Its solution would seem to require a little more *prĕcis*ing of what is meant by happiness, than is customary in ethical discussions.

Precisely (prĕ'si'sli), *adv.* Forms. see **PRECISE** (5-6 *erron. percys*-). [f. as **PRECISE** *a.* + -LY 2.]

Known in use earlier than *prĕcis*e *adv.* prob. immediately translating F. *prĕcisément*, which is also known earlier than *prĕcis*, *e* *adv.*, and was prob. a rendering of the L. *adv. prĕcisē*, which was much more in use than the *adv. prĕcisus*.]

1. Definitely, entirely, absolutely. Obs.

c. 1450 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 37 From y^e office of aldymantry vntely and *prĕcis*e to cessen. 1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 11 My purpose is *prĕcis*e bent to mynde all dewtie. 1552 HULOET, *Precisely*, *obter*, *prĕcis*e. 1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 768 If shee percase be so obstinate and so *prĕcis*e set vpon her awne will and opinion, that [etc.] 1630 R. Johnson's *Kinged & Commu* 49, I prescribe not these places so *prĕcis*e, as that he may not live in others.

2. b. In definite or precise terms; expressly. Obs.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxiv. 287 Anon he demed y^e contrary, & sayd, *prĕcis*e y^e other they must gyve batayll to their enemies, or ellys they must flee wth shame. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Four Serm.* Song *Each.* i. (1561) A viij b. Ther be also other more impudent, whiche do plainly & *prĕcis*e deny it to be sunne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 112 God doth simply offer himselfe to vs, and *prĕcis*e set downe what he will be to vs ward.

3. Particularly, specifically, in particular. Obs.

1532 MORT *Confut.* *Barnes* viii. Wks 782/2 As touching saint Paule, he spake not in that place *prĕcis*e of y^e scripture. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 124 Cajetan there speaks of Symbolum, in general, not of the Apostles Creed *prĕcis*e. 1654 WARREN *Undelivered* 189 The matter was *prĕcis*e and abstractively considered. 1667 HUMFREY *Righteous.* God iv. 55 It may be consider'd *Prĕcis*e in itself, or Complexly with its Antecedents, and Consequents.

3. With strict observance of rule, form, or usage, strictly, rigorously; minutely, punctually; punctiliously, ceremoniously, properly, with propriety.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Whiche .yet to this present daye kepe the lettre of the lawe of Moyses in many thynges *prĕcis*e. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 501 b. Wherefore if neither this reuerend Byshopp is able to behaue himselfe so *prĕcis*e, but that he must flee daily with vs to the meily seate and compass of God, where be then these glorious crakes of integrity? 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 26 Like a wise Philosopher, conformis to Time and Place most *prĕcis*e. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. xiv. His other features small, though *prĕcis*e moulded.

4. Exactly; with precise or exact correspondence; with precise identification, with exact or definite knowledge.

1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Post.* A iv. Do not imitate So lumpingly so *prĕcis*e as And step for step so stayte. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 819 To point out *prĕcis*e the very place passeth my skill. 1783 LO. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 39 note. The date is not *prĕcis*e known. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 55 Crystals have probably never been produced .*prĕcis*e answering to the articulated basaltic pillars. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xiv. 303 Their reports did not always agree *prĕcis*e with each other.

b. Qualifying a specified relation, time, etc., or a statement: Exactly, just; *ellipt.* just so, quite so; = **EXACTLY** 5 b, c.

1652 G. COLLIER *Vind. Sabbath* (1656) 39 The day Christ calls his day .is *prĕcis*e the day of his birth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 454 P 5 It being my Design to put out my Paper every Night at Nine-o-Clock *prĕcis*e. 1820 BYRON *Mory. Mag.* lxii. Morgante at a venture shot an arrow, which pierced a pig *prĕcis*e in the ear. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. That is *prĕcis*e what I wanted to say a few words about to you. 1906 *Athenium* 20 Mar. 289/1 Some of them might have been withheld without *prĕcis*e damaging the author's reputation. 1906 H. BLACK *Edu. Serm.* 115 The apostle holds the *prĕcis*e opposite view. *Mod.* 'Then you would advise me to wait a little and watch the course of events?' '*Precisely.*'

Preciseness (prĕ'si'snes). [f. **PRECISE** *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being *prĕcis*e.

1. Definiteness; exactness; minuteness, precision.

1569 GOLDING *Hemings Post.* Ded. 7 Obedience to bee performed according too the *prĕcis*eness of the word. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 203 Maintaining our opinion, with the *prĕcis*eness wherof the mndes of men are amased. 1688 R. HOLMET *Armoury* iii. 321/1 In *prĕcis*eness of Blazon .let it be called a Mill Rinde molined. 1851 HELLS *Comp. Solut.* ix. (1874) 253, I shall not tell with any *prĕcis*eness where I was. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 29 A *prĕcis*eness of definition which should exclude misunderstanding.

2. Strictness in behaviour, manners, morals, or religious observance; rigid propriety, primness; fastidiousness; scrupulousness, puritanical quality.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. B. ij. I iudge it a no lesse vyce of curiositie to be in Recklessness in lettynge a mans clothes fall of his backe, then in *Prĕcis*eness to carie a mans head so like a maltheorse for feare of ruffling his hear. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 644 Wee blame Puritanes for their affected singulartie and foull *prĕcis*eness. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.* *Titus* i. 12 (1619) 241 Godliness is made but a by-word, and a note of reproach vnder the title of puritie and *prĕcis*eness. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 94 The discipline of several of the reformed churches, is in a stile of *prĕcis*eness, which does not admit

of any innocent amusement. 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* xviii. Dry experience, and prejudiced preciseness. + b. Severity, strictness, rigorousness. *Obs.*
1881 SAVILE *Talents Hist.* i xviii (1892) 12 His too much preciseness did harme. 1800 HOLLAND *Lamy* xxvii. 656 The Consul took musters more strictly and with greater preciseness, than any man could remember in former years. 1861 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 276 By this severity and preciseness of rules.

Precisian (prĭ'si-zhān). Also 6 prĭ-, 6-7 prae-; 6-cisean, -sician, 6-7-cision, 7-sisian. [f. PRECISE a. + -IAN, after *Christian*, etc.]

One who is rigidly precise or punctilious in the observance of rules or forms. a. *spec.* One who is precise in religious observance in the 16th and 17th c. synonymous with *Puritan*.

1571 ABP. PARKER *Corr* (Parker Soc.) 377 That inconvenience that Mr Mullins... should openly tell the precisians that her Highness' sword should be compelled to cut off this stubborn multitude. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iii. 24 The Puritane, but better we may terme them pūish precisians. 1853 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 112 These precisians would have all things removed out of the Church which have beene abused to Idolatrie. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. ii. He's no precisian, that I'm certain of, Nor rigid Roman Catholic. I have heard him swear. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* vi. 94 Like our Precisions. Who for some Crosse or Saint they in the window see Will pluck downe all the Church. a 1652 BROOME *Eng. Moor* v. iii. Forgive me for swearing, and turn Precisian, and pray I' the nose that all my brethern spend no worse. 1745 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 A profane person calls a man of piety a precisian. 1841 SCOTT *Kenilworth* vii. Here is what neither Papist nor Puritan, latitudinarian nor precisian, ever boggles or makes mouths at. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 137 Precisian as Cole was, he does not seem to have objected to card-playing.

b. Generally; or in some sphere of practice.
1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 5 Though Loue vse Reason for his precisian, hee admits him not for his Counsaillour. 1755 JOHNSON, *Precisian*, 1. One who limits or restrains. 1824 SOUTHEY *Doctor* liii. (1862) 120 A man may dwell upon words till he becomes at length a mere precisian in speech. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxxi. 388 He went over to the Stoics, set up for an austere precisian, and a professed opponent of the government. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 71 A precisian desires specific rules. 1894 GRAHAM *Pagan* 46 A formal precisian during business hours.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*
1616 T. ADAMS *Contempl. Herbs* Wks. 1862 II. 465 A wicked politician in a ruff of precisian set. 1861 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 28 Like the dull precisian pedagogues, to the ferule and pedantick Tyranny of the Stagnite. a 1868 *Sat. Rev.* (Annandale), A martyr to the political strategy of a precisian government.

Hence + **Precisianical** a. *Obs.*, puritanical; + **Precisianship** *Obs.*, the quality or action of being a (religious) precisian.

1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr* (Parker Soc.) 436 Their manifest precisianism is too intolerable. 1574-5 *Ibid.* 476 Saving for the common precisianism in London, I hear of no sects. a 1652 BROOME *Convent Gard.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 7 And what of that in your precisianism wisdom?

Precisianism. Also 6 *erron.* -onism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice or conduct of a precisian; orig. applied to Puritanism.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 [If] ever I have maintained any od point of puritanism, or precisianism my self. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv. 'Tis now esteem'd precisianism in wit, to love or seek good names. 1646 BUCK *Rick. III* Ded. They will challenge the book at the very title; the Captious and Incredulous, with their jealous precisianisms. 1649 MITTON *Eikon* Pref. Wks. 1851 III. 335 It must needs be ridiculous that they should in this one particular outstrip all precisianism with their scruples and cases. 1861 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 272 Constrain into a precisianisme of conformity. 1884 *Yacht* vi. 127 To affect the precisianism of a perfect prig.

Precisianist: see PRECISIONIST

Precision (prĭ'si-zhān). [a. f. *precision* (16th c. in Godef.) or ad. L. *præcisio-nem* a cutting off abruptly, n. of action f. *præcidere*. see PRECISE a.]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being precise; exactness, definiteness, distinctness, accuracy.

Arm of precision a fire-arm fitted with mechanical aids, such as rifling, graded sights, etc., which make it more accurate of aim than weapons without these.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* Pref. 12 Precision is incompatible with Finitude. 1771 H. WALPOLÉ *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint* IV. i. 26 He knew how to omit exactness, when the result of the whole demands a less precision in parts. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 438 Precision is the third requisite of perspicuity with respect to words and phrases. It signifies retrenching superfluities, and pruning the expression, so as to exhibit neither more nor less, than an exact copy of the person's idea who uses it. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 A right-angled triangle of almost mathematical precision. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 The precision of statement, which distinguishes science from common information. 1906 *Lists Techn. Terms Army Schools* i. *Guerrilla & Artillery* 8 Precision [definition] Exactness, accuracy.

+ b. With a and *pl.* An instance of precision; a nicety; in *pl.* exact minutiae. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 LOCKE *Love's Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 92, I have left out the utmost Precisions of Fractions in these Computations.

+ 2. The cutting off of one thing from another; esp. the mental separation of a fact or idea; abstraction; in quot. 1640, a cutting short, in quot. 1683 = RESERVATION 4. *Obs.* (App. used for *precision*, as the sb. corresponding to *PRECISION* v.)

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. v. 255 We call Precision a Precision of endless investigation. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* i. App. § 8 When, from this mental Precision of Cogitation from Extension, he defined a Spirit *Ibid.* From the precision of our thoughts to infer the real precision or separation of the things themselves, is a very putid and puerile sophism. 1683 A. D. *Art. Convers.* 95 You can neither tie them by Promise, nor by Oath, for if they Promise or Swear, 'tis with a mental Precision. 1710 BERKLEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 9 As the mind frames to itself abstract ideas of qualities or modes, so does it, by the same precision, or mental separation, attain abstract ideas of the more compounded beings which include several coexistent qualities.

+ b. *transf.* A precise definition. *Obs. rare.*
1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. x. § 15 The taking Matter to be the Name of something really existing under that Precision, has produc'd obscure Discourses. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 186 This definition I look upon to be more imperfect, and of a more dangerous tendency, than any of the three precisions he has so ingeniously proved the insufficiency of.

Hence **Precisional** a., or of pertaining to precision, **precisioner**, = PRECISIONIST; **Precisionism**, practice of precision (see also PRECISIONISM); **Precisionize** v. *trans.*, to give precision to, state with precision or accuracy.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* ii. 127 The old 'precisional drill, that came so hard upon the soldier at first. 1902 *Times* 15 July 10/2 It is not an air to be breathed freely by pedants, or prudes, or 'precisioners. 1868 H. KINGSLEY *Mlle. Mathilde* II. vi. 94 She had disliked André Desilles and his 'precisionism all her life. 1847 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Let.* (1870) 153 What a pity the same man does not, in the same manner, 'precisionize other... questions of political morals. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 303 To precisionise the successive whens and wheres.

Precisionist. (Also *erron.* after *precisian*) -anist. [f. PRECISION + -IST] One who makes a profession or practice of precision or exactness in observance or expression, a purist.

1807 *Examiner* 820/1 Enjoyment which precisianists, purists, and convencioners would totally extinguish. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar* *Sacr.* iii. ii. 229 Must he be a precisionist in order to be passed as just? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 83/2 Well-meaning precisionists who are striving to bring back the long mongrel or mixed Romain of the Hellenes to the purer idiom. 1873 *Spectator* 13 Feb. 203/2 Both are precisianists in utterance, and skilled in the manipulation of the finest shades of language.

Precisive (prĭ'si-siv), a. *rare.* [f. L. *præcis-*, ppl. stem of *præcidere* (see PRECISE a.) + -IVE.]

1. That cuts off, separates, or defines one (person or thing) from another or others, as in *precisive abstraction*. see quot. 1745. (app. for *precisive*.) 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 232 At other times our church moderates her censures, using a medicinal censure, before a precise. 1745 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 9 This Act of Abstraction is either Precisive or Negative. Precisive Abstraction is when we consider those Things apart which cannot really exist apart, as when we consider a Mode without considering its Substance and Subject.

2. Characterized by precision or exactitude.

1807 GILSON *Serm. Pract. Suly* 120 Daniel foretold with the greatest precise openness the exact time of our Saviour's coming. 1897 *Daily News* 22 May 5/4 [He] has made at least one definite, precise, and particular charge.

Precited (prĭ'si-tid), *ppl. a.* Also 7 *præ-*. [PRE- a.] Previously cited, adduced, or referred to; before-mentioned, above-mentioned.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xi. 122 This latter, besides the ordinary practiced causes, is sometimes occasioned by [etc.]. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 93 It is easy to apply to each of these pre-cited remedies their proper virtue. 1865 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 138 *note*, As we read once in the pre-cited journal.

+ **Preclamate**, v. *Obs. rare*—0 [f. ppl. stem of L. *præclamare* to call out beforehand, f. *præ*, PRE- a. + *clamare* to cry.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Preclamate*, to cry before

+ **Preclaration** *Obs. rare*—1. (?) Previous declaration or explanation.

1656 HEVLIN *Extraneous Vapulans* 16 The Arch bishop was not... so ill a keeper of his own counsel, as to make any such preclaration of his reason for it.

+ **Preclare**, a. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *præ-*, -clair. [ad. L. *præclarus* very bright, f. *præ*, PRE- a. + *clarus* clear.]

1. *lit.* Very clear *rare*—1.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prolog. 63 A voice I hard preclar as Phebus schone.

2. Distinguished, illustrious.

1511 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 65 O potent princes, pleasant and preclar, 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 59 Richt 30ung he wes, bayth plesand and preclar. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 92 Famous & preclare examples of men of renoume. *Ibid.* 117 Quibus myndes deep and preclar studies hes decorated. 1623 COCKERAM ii. Excellent, preclare 1677 GALT *Cit. Genitiles* II. iv. 183 Do not therefore the preclare and illustrious Institutes or Laws of Living make way to Virtue? 1820 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 Lo! on Olympus' taps preclar the goddess o' men-blessing lea.

+ **Preclared**, a. *Obs.* = *prec.*; 2; renowned.

1530 (*title*) Here foloweth the Assemble of founles compiled by the preclared and famous Clerke Geffray Chaucer Imprinted in london by me Wynkyn de Worde

+ **Preclarent**, a. *Obs. rare*—0 [irreg. as *prec*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Preclarent*, excellent.

Preclassical, a. [PRE- b. id.] Anterior to the classical age (of Greek and Roman literature).

1871 LOWELL *Study Wind* 151 He [Thoreau] revives the age of *conceits* while he fancies himself going back to a pre-classical nature.

Preclitellian (-klēite hān), a. (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. PRE- b. 3 + CLITELLUM + -IAN.] Belonging to that division of earthworms which have the male genital apertures in front of the clitellum. b. *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

1888 *Engl. Brit.* XXIV. 682/2 [see INTRACLITELLIAN]

Preclocal. see PRE- a. 4.

Preclose, v. *rare* [f. PRE- a. 1 + CLOSE v.; cf. PRECLUDE] *trans.* = FORECLOSE 5.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 256 After the preclosing of the premisses, I had sure word that O'Connor bringth with him Obrenne and his power. 1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights Conf. Meth.* 502 Dr. Bunting stoutly and successfully precluded the question.

Preclude (prĭ'klūd), v. [ad. L. *præcludere* to close, shut off, impede, f. *præ*, PRE- a. 4 + *cludere* to shut.]

1. *trans.* To close or shut up (a passage, etc.) against any attempt to pass; = FORECLOSE 2.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 133 Julian's friends counselled him to advance and preclude the Alpine Strats. 1652 C. B. STAPFYLTON *Herodian* 67 His friends advise he shall the Alpes preclude. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 187 Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 26 Every intellect was precluded by Prejudice. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 34 Having precluded every means of escape.

b. To close beforehand; = FORECLOSE 5.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 176 Shall I preclude my future, by taking a high seat, and kindly adapting my conversation to the shape of heads?

2. To 'close the door against', shut out, prevent the entrance of; to exclude, prevent, frustrate; to render impracticable by anticipatory action.

1618 T. ADAMS *Cosmopolite* Wks. 1862 II. 143 Though the desires of his mind be granted, yet this precludes not the access of new desires to his mind. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 320 As to precluding all complaints against excise, leave it to your Committee to bring in a Bill to remedy the inconveniences. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. v. (1732) 383 If you preclude the Access of all Air. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 13 They hesitated till death precluded the decision. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. ix. Since bar and bolt no more his steps preclude. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 120 It may be as well to preclude misunderstanding by repeating

3. To shut out or prevent (a person) from something by previous action: = FORECLOSE 3.

1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 103 That they may not be precluded or foreclosed from the benefit of the Governor's Grant. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langenshe* Wks. VI. 320, I do not find one word to preclude his majesty from consenting to any arrangement which parliament may make. 1800 WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 555 Employed in staff offices which preclude them from the performance of regimental duties. 1884 L. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 322 We do not preclude the duke from his remedy... by way of action or indictment.

Preclusion (prĭ'klū-zhān). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *præclūsiō-nem*, n. of action f. *præcludere*: see *prec.* Cf. *obs.* f. *præclusio* (16th c. in Godef.)] The action of precluding; shutting out, or preventing the entrance or occurrence of something, prevention by anticipatory measures.

1616 T. ADAMS *Politie Hunting* Wks. 1861 I. 9 St. Augustine's preclusion of all star-predictions out of this place. 16 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 467 Repentance of former, preclusion against future Sins. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 14 The extinction of parties, and the preclusion of debates. 1800 COLERIDGE in *Let. Rem.* (1836) IV. 122 The preclusion of disturbance and indecorum in Christian assemblies.

Preclusive (prĭ'klū-siv), a. [f. L. *præclūs-*, ppl. stem of *præcludere* (see PRECLUDE) + -IVE.] That tends to preclude or has the effect of precluding; shutting out beforehand, preventive (*of*).

1695 *Whether Parli. be not dissolved by Death* *P'cess of Orange* 41 In whom the full and entire Sovereignty was settled preclusive of all others. 1804 LAING *Hist. Scot.* IV. xi. 395 Its articles, are too numerous, and on some occasions preclusive of improvement. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 373 Obstacles the continuance of which is preclusive of all truth. 1882 STEVENSON *Fann. Stud. Men & Bks* 347 If women's rule is not unnatural in a sense preclusive of its very existence.

Hence **Preclusively** *adv.*

1695 *Whether Parli. be not dissolved* 38 Preclusively from all legal Capacity and Possibility of borrowing a Duration and Continuance from the Life of any other. 1818 TODD, *Preclusively*, with hindrance by some anticipation.

+ **Preclusory**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *præclūs-*, ppl. stem of *præcludere* (see PRECLUDE) + -ORY 2.] = PRECLUSIVE.

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 179 Hee takes it... to be a mandate preclusory of the way to heaven.

Precoogyceal: see PRE- b. 3.

Precoce (prĭ'kō's), a. (*sb.*) *rare*. [a. f. *præcoce*, ad. L. *præcoce-nem* early ripe, premature, f. *præcoquere* to boil beforehand, ripen fully, f. *præ*, PRE- a. 1 + *coquere* to cook. Cf. PRECOQUE.]

1. Of plants. Early flowering.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Common, double, and single Primroses, *Præcoce* Tulips. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 359 The *Præcoce* Tulip, Winter Aconite, some sorts of Anemones.

2 = PRECOCIOUS 2

1689 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan, I had read of divers forward and precocuous youths 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne* Page I viii 191 Is he not a trifle too precocuous?

B as sb. An early plant, *spec.* = *precocuous tulip*. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1799) 157 The Hot Beds for the raising of those Precocues. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* II 240, I shall begin with the Precocues or early blowing Tulips. Hence †*Precocuousness* (*precocuous-*), precocity, earliness in flowering or fruiting *Obs*.

1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* 78 As to this extraordinary Precocuousness, the like is reported of a certain Walnut-tree, as well as of the famous White-thorn of Glastonbury.

Precocious (prɪˈkɔːʃəs), *a* [f. L. *precocus*, -*cocum* (PRECOO); see -IOUS] 1. Of a plant: Flowering or fruiting early, *spec.* bearing blossom before the leaves; also said of the blossoms or fruit.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II vi. (ed 2) 79 Many precocious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts of Europe 1682a — *Tracts* (1684) 72 That there were precocious and early bearing Trees in Judea, may be illustrated from some expressions in Scripture concerning precocious Figs 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 234 A tree, with precocious heimaphrodite flowers.

2. *fig.* Of persons: Prematurely developed in some faculty or proclivity

1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect* Syst I iv § 22. 388 However it hath been of late so much decried by precocious and conceited wit, as non-sense and impossibility 1829 BYRON *Yuan* I. liv. To be precocious, was in her eyes a thing the most atrocious. 1829 LYTON *Demon* I. v. We were all three... precocious geniuses 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I xv 299 She was somewhat precocious in love matters.

b. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of precocity or premature development.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let Friend* § 28 'Tis superfluous to live unto gray Hairs, when in a precocious Temper we anticipate the Virtues of them 1827 MACAULAY *Macbride* Ess (1887) 36 Untimely decrepitude was the penalty of precocious maturity. 1863 THACKERAY *Christmas Bbs.* (1872) 19 His 'Love Lays' were pronounced to be wonderfully precocious for a young gentleman then only thirteen.

c. Of things. Of early development.

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xx. Youthful misery stalks precocious 1899 ALBUTT *Syst Med* VII. 668 'Specific' phenomena are more commonly observed within a comparatively short time from the date of infection, in which case they are not rightly regarded as 'precocious' symptoms.

3. *Zool.* (See *quot.*) Contrasted with *SEBROTINOUS*. 1900 QUEKETT *Microsc. Club* 3rd Ser II. VII. 260 All the social or colonial Radiolarians (Polycyrtaria) and most of the Acantharia are precocious, for in them the nucleus divides early in the life history of the cell.

Precociously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY²] In a precocious manner; with premature development.

1824 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1843) III. 269 A child in understanding, but with passions precociously vigorous. 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* (1863) 82 He took precociously to rhyming; like Pope he lisped in numbers.

Precociousness, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being precocious; = PRECOCITY

1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 10 To prevent a sawcy precociousness in Learning, [they] invite others to drudge in their methods. 1820 SOUTHBY *Sir T. More* (1891) II. 44 And as natural precocity is always to be regarded with fear, so the precociousness which art produces cannot be without its dangers. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* III. Poverty and necessity force this precociousness on the poor little boy.

Precocity (prɪˈkɔːʃɪti), [ad. F. *précocité* (17th c.), f. L. type **precocitās*, f. *precocus*; see PRECOO.] The quality of being precocious.

1. Of plants: Early flowering or ripeness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precocity*, early ripeness, forwardness in ripening, over hastiness in ripening. 1875 A. R. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 861a The grain was very fine and well grown, which gave me the idea to see if the following year it would preserve its precocity.

2. Early maturity, premature development.

1640 HOWELL *Donada's Gr.* 102 Imputing the cause of it [his fall] to a precocity of Spirit and valour in him. 1682a SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 35 From such foundations thou mayst be Happy in a virtuous precocity, and make an early and long walk in Goodness. 1820 HAZLITT *Loc. Dram.* Lit. 140 Their productions... bear the marks of precocity and premature decay 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* II. vi. 267 In a happy childhood he evinced extreme precocity.

b. *transf.* One in whom this quality is exemplified; a precocious child.

1882a A. MATILSON in *Macul. Mag.* XLVI. 488a George Eliot's children... They are not impossible cherubs, or wingless fairies, or idealised precocities.

†*Pre-coetaneous*, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 2 + COETANEAN.] An older contemporary.

1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 27, I read of Petrarch, (the pre-coetaneous of our Chaucer) that he was crowned with a Laurel, in the Capitol.

†**Precogitation**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *præcogitantem*, pr. pple. of *præcogitare*; see below and -ANOY] Previous cogitation or thought.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Apol. in Fam. Glory* (1860) p. xxiv, Wee speak not to Princes without great study, and precogitation.

†**Precogitate**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *præcogitatus*, pa. pple. of *præcogitare*; see next.] = PRECOGITATED.

1573 MORTON in *Cal Scott. Papers* (1905) IV. 516 They fund the wind favorable to the execution of their precogitated mischief. 1664 *Judiciary Rec.* (S. H. S.) 101 Francis Crichon without any provocation and forethought felony and precogitate malice drew his sword.

Precogitate (prɪˈkɔːdʒɪtət), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *præcogitāt-*, ppl. stem of *præcogitare*, f. *præ-*, PRE- A. 1 + *cogitare* to think, COGITATE see -ATE.] *trans* and *intr* To cogitate, think, or think over beforehand; to consider beforehand, premeditate. Hence *Precogitated* *ppl. a*.

1611 COTGR., *Precogitor*, to precogitate, premeditate, think of beforehand. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles* xviii 62 Precogitate thy vows, and do not say from a fantastick humor, what will rise 1652 BROMI *Mad Couple* III. 1 Wks. 1873 I. 56, I must come on her with a little wit though, for which I will precogitate 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Introd. It is Murder in any private Person upon precogitated malice to kill any private Man.

Precogitation (prɪˈkɔːdʒɪtəʃən), *n.* Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *præcogitatio-nem*, n. of action f. *præcogitare* see *prec*. Cf. *obs* F. *précogitation* (16th c. in Godef.)] Previous consideration or meditation; a thinking over beforehand.

1596 J. NORDIN *Præp. Pietæ* (1847) 8 We may proceed on in our piety, with this precogitation following 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* v. 200 To spin out our awaking thoughts into the phantasies of sleep, which often continueth precogitations, making Cables of Cobwebbes and Wilder news of handsome Goves. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 315 This purpose may have been itself excited, and this precogitation itself abstracted from the perceived likeness and differences of the objects to be arranged.

†**Precognit**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *præcognitum*, pa. pple. neut. of *præcognoscere* to PRECOGNOSCE.] A preliminary discussion.

1654 VILVAIN *Epist. Ess.* Introd. 28 A Compend of Chronography intended for a previous Precognit to the two ensuing Tomes.

Precognition (prɪˈkɔːɡnɪʃən), *n.* Also 7 *præ-*. [ad. late L. *præcognitio-nem*, n. of action f. *præcognoscere*; see PRECOGNOSCE; or perh a. *obs* F. *précognition* foreknowledge (15th c. in Godef.)]

1. Antecedent cognition or knowledge; foreknowledge

1611 COTGR., *Precognition*, a precognition 1619 FOHFRBY *Althcom* I. viii § 2 (1622) 56 This precognition and anticipation of God. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* § 230 It acts without any precognition of an end 1658 GALL *Cst Gentiles* III. 67 God by his determinate Council and precognition delivered his Son to them 1830 BAILEY *Festus* xi. (1852) 136 O Thou I, Whom all the faiths and creeds, and rites of old. In precognition of eternal truth Foreshadowed and foretold 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 31 Here again we find also precognitions which transcend what seems explicable by the foresight of every mind such as we know.

2. *Scots Law*. The preliminary examination of witnesses or persons likely to know about the facts of a case, in order to obtain, with a view to trial, a general knowledge of the available evidence, *esp* in criminal law, an examination by a procurator-fiscal of those who can give evidence regarding a crime or offence (in older practice conducted by or before a sheriff or other judge ordinary), in order to know whether there is ground for trial and to enable a relevant libel to be prepared, also the statement itself taken down from a witness before the trial.

1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 22/2 That the mater of fact cannot be so well cleared at a peremptory dyet before the Justice without any precognition and previous tryell of the wholl circumstances of the same. 1720 *Widdow Corr.* (1843) II. 505 Several are taken up (= apprehended), and lawyers have taken a precognition. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 33 We have gone thro' this libel with the greatest attention, and have taken a view of the several facts, which, after a precognition of above a thousand witnesses, are set forth to support the charge against the pannel 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. The precognition of Simon Glover and Henry Gow would bear out a matter less worthy of belief. 1887 *Law Times* LXXXII. 175/1 Prisoners are not allowed to see the precognitions for the prosecution.

So **Precognitive**, *a.*, of the nature of, or giving, foreknowledge.

1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 122, I mean precognitive dreams—pictures or visions in which future events are foretold or depicted.

Precognitum, variant of PRECOGNITUM.

Precognizance, *erron. f. PRECOGNIZANCE.*

Precognizant, -is- (prɪˈkɔːɡnɪzənt), *a* [f. PRE- A. 3 + COGNIZANT] Having previous cognizance. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 424, I shall now state the evidence upon which I have affirmed that he [Knox] was cognizant of the intended murder [of Riccio]. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohème* iv. The wary precognizant Piper.

Precognition, *erron. f. PRECOGNITION.*

Precognize (prɪˈkɔːɡnɪz), *v. rare*. [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNIZE.] *trans*. To know beforehand.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metaphica* 34 Except that the Art, general to all Arts & inventions called *Hem etica* be first precognized. 1862 M. HOKINS *Hawana* 189 He could not intuitively precognize the system of Christianity.

Precognosce (prɪˈkɔːɡnɔːs), *v. Sc. Law*. [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNOSCE; cf. L. *præcognoscere* (rare) to foreknow, foresee.] *trans*. To make a preliminary examination of (witnesses), in order to enable parties to an action to set up their respective pleas and defences, and particularly in criminal suits to enable the libel to be relevantly stated and maintained: cf. PRECOGNITION 2.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 93 The pannel's wife and his children,

who, by law, cannot be called as witnesses against him, have been precognosed, or judicially examined, and their declarations are proposed to be produced in this trial 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 Pending the trial of the accused, the Procurator Fiscal 'precognoses' witnesses, and collects all available evidence, which is afterwards formulated in a detailed and printed indictment supplied to counsel, jury, and Court officials. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar 12/3 He respectfully submitted that the defence had no power to precognosce police officers.

Pre-collection, -Columbian, -communi-

cant, etc.: see PRE-A. B.

Pre-communion [PRE-B 2.] The part of the Communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the Communion service proper; the ante-communion service.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii 431 There was a full service with the pre-communion.

Precompose (prɪˈkɔːmpəʊz), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans*. To compose beforehand.

1648 HARRICK *Hesper.*, To Mistr Anne Potter, Nature has precomposed us both to love 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Smectymnus-mastix* 30 Every man is best able to know whether his own prayers be precomposed, or of sudden conception. 1799 C. WINTLER in *Jay Mem. & Lett* (1843) 27 It is very easy to distinguish them [sermons] which were precomposed, from others which were preached extempore.

Hence **Precomposed** *ppl. a*.

1741 *Chr. Liturgy* Pref. Those who pray extempore... say, that precomposed forms stult and restrain the Spirit of God in its Operations. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 632 The professional lecturer commonly has a set of precomposed lectures, any of which he is ready to deliver anywhere on the receipt of his fee.

†**Preconceit**, *Obs.* [f. PRE-A. 2 + CONCEIT sb.] A preconceived notion or opinion.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* Pref. in. § 9 Which, through their misfashioned preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. iii (1739) 7 God had an eye on all this beyond all reach of pre-conceit of man. 1682a and *Plan Nonconform.* 79 Clear from all sinister Preconceits, Passion, and Disaffection to Practical Piety.

†**Preconceived**, *a. Obs. rare* [In 2, f. PRE-A. + CONCEIVED *ppl. a*. In 2, f. *prec.* + -ED².] 1. Conceived beforehand, preconceived.

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordus* (1602) 330 No man on earth can tell what government it is they intend to establish, when they come to their preconceived monachae. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* Song ix, Whose sweet-supposed sowers Of preconceived pleasures grieved me most.

2. Having a previous conception or notion.

1698 tr. *Penelon's Maxims Saints* 110 But these two things had only their Origin from Scholastic Philosophy, whereof these Mystical Men were preconceived.

Preconceive (prɪˈkɔːnsiəv), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.]

trans. To conceive or imagine beforehand; to anticipate in thought.

1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Coulters Good & Evil* (Aib) 144 In a dead playne, the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter then the truth 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. 37 The great Architect of the world pre-conceived and foreknew what he would make. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Lk. Note-Bks* (1872) I. 55 The Coliseum was very much what I had preconceived it.

Hence **Preconceived** (prɪˈkɔːnsɪd) *ppl. a*.

1580 *Reg. Præp. Council Scot* III. 291 Upon preconsavit malice borne aganis him thir mony years begane 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1732) 205 Anticipated and preconceived Ideas of Regular Lines and Figures. 1704 LOCKR *Path. Wks* (1706) 68 We must not endeavour to bring things to any pre-conceived Notions of our own. 1822 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. vii 367 Contrary to his preconceived notions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 114.

Pre-concept (prɪˈkɔːnsɛpt), *Psychol.* [f. PRE-A. 2 + CONCEPT sb.] A term applied by Romanes to a higher RECEPT (q.v.), or rudimentary CONCEPT: see *quot.* 1888.

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evolut. Man* ix. 185 Higher Recepts, then, are what may be conveniently termed Pre-concepts they occupy the interval between the receptual life of brute and the earliest dawn of the conceptual life of man. A pre-concept, therefore, is that kind of higher recept which is not to be met with in any brute; but which occurs in the human being after surpassing the brute and before attaining self-consciousness. 1896 *Nat. Science* Dec. 382 From this he argues that there is a logic of receipts in animals, and probably also a logic of preconcepts.

Preconception (prɪˈkɔːnsɛpʃən), [f. PRE-A. 2 + CONCEPTION; cf. F. *préconception*.] The action of preconceiving, usually (with *a* and *pl*), a conception or opinion formed and entertained prior to actual knowledge; a prepossession, a prejudice, an anticipation.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) 667 God does nothing, Man does nothing well, without these Ideas, these retrospects, this recourse to pre-conceptions, pre-deliberations. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priest* (1847) II. 154 Men biassed by preconceptions. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. (1765) 286 *note*, A Pre-conception is the natural Apprehension of what is general or universal. 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 372-3 To hear an evolving roll, or a succession of leaves, talk continually the language of deliberate reason in a form of continued preconception, Y and Z already possessed, when A was being uttered. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 175 Our preconceptions of wrong and of right. 1867 *Chronicle* 27 July 424 Mr Long-fellow's poetic reputation... establishes a preconception in his favour. 1882a FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 142 Human perversity has darkened the very heavens by looking at them through the medium of its own preconceptions.

Pre-conceptional, *a. rare*—1. [PRE-B. 1.] Previous to conception.

1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1644 The first, or preconcerted, optional period of germinal life.

Preconcert, *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCERT *sb.*] A previous concert, agreement, or arrangement.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 14 v. 175 A book, which had there not been a preconcert, would not have taken his attention for one moment.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 375 A medical man being (by preconcert) at hand.

Preconcert, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONCERT *v.*] *trans.* To concert or arrange beforehand.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vi. 59 The opportunity to effect an escape which they suppose preconcerted.

1828 D'ISABEIL *Chas. I.* I. vi. 188 With this motive we must suppose them to have preconcerted their plans.

1855 PRINCE ALBERT in *Lett. Q. Victoria* (1907) III. 134 How can the Foreign Secretary and Ambassador at Paris carry on their business, if everything has been privately preconcerted between the Emperor and the English Prime Minister?

Preconcerted, *pp. a.* [f. *pp. v.* + -ED¹.] Concerted or agreed upon beforehand.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 136 Upon preconcerted marriages, and in estates of considerable consequence, tenancy in dower happens very seldom.

1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 211 They do not go singly to work, but in large companies and with preconcerted deliberation.

1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* lxvii. As though the setting in of night had been their preconcerted signal.

Hence **Preconcertedly** *adv.* (Worcester *Dict.* 1846 cites Dr. Allen); **Preconcertedness**.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Litt. Rev.* (1836) II. 168 The rhymes well express the preconcertedness of Bolingbroke's scheme.

Preconcertation. [irreg. f. PRECONCERT *v.*, for *preconcertation* see CONCERTION.] The action of preconcerting; preconcert.

1846 WORCESTER cites DWIGHT 1880 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fantasy* II. 270 Bois-Duval had come to London without preconcertation as to time.

Precondemn (prīkōndēm), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONDEMN *v.*] *trans.* To condemn beforehand.

Hence **Precondemned** (-dēmd), **Precondemning** (-dē mīn) *pp. a.*; **Precondemnation** (-dēmnd'fōn).

a 1631 DONNE *Serms.* (ed. Alford) IV. 220 Not things which make him an unmerciful, a cruel, a precondemning God.

1633 PAVANE *Histrio-Mastix* Ep. Ded. xiv. They will quite reject and precondemne them, ere they have once examined them.

1847 WESTER, *Precondemnation*, 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 2 The Judge of the Assize Court of Aix sate as judge, having precondemned the prisoner in his own mind.

1890 TALMAGE *Manager to Throne* 57 There stood Jesus the pre-condemned victim of an ecclesiastical mob.

Precondition (prīkōndīfōn), [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONDITION *sb.*] A prior condition; a condition required to be fulfilled beforehand; a preliminary or precedent stipulation; a pre-requisite.

1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 36 The ground-work and pre-condition of the spiritual state, in which the humanity strives after godliness.

1835 DE QUINCEY *Lea Carlsle on Pope Wks.* 1839 XIII. 23 Absolute truth and simplicity are demanded by all of us as preconditions to any sympathy with moral expressions of anger or intolerance.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 165 The Idea of God is the precondition of all thought and being.

Precondylar, -condylloid, -confess' see PRE-B. 3, A. 1.

Preconfigure (-fīgū), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFIGURE *v.*] *trans.* To configure in advance; to conform or adapt in figure beforehand.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1848) I. 293 It was the awful power of Law, acting on nature pre-configured to its influences.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gr. Teacher* (1837) 237 Wherever the Bible comes, it finds our nature pre-configured to many of its truths.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1793 The country was pre-configured to its history.

Hence **Preconfiguration** *rare* -1.

a 1660 in *Nonconformist*. He sees the preconfiguration of human nature to spiritual truth.

Preconform, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFORM *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To conform beforehand.

1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 110 There are two classes of temperaments as to this terrific drug—those which are, and those which are not preconformed to its power.

1849 — in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 103 Though the passions are such, as could not have existed under Paganism, in some respects they condescend and preconform to the stage.

So **Preconformity**, antecedent conformity.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 186 These holy and humanizing spells, in the preconformity to which our very humanity may be said to consist.

Preconization (prīkōnīzāfōn), [ad. med.L. *præconizatio*, n. of action f. *præconizare*, see next, cf. F. *præconisation* (*præconisation*, 1321).]

1 Public proclamation or announcement *rare*.

1644 BR. HALL *Modest Offer* (1660) 10 A public preconization of lawful warning annexed upon the Cathedral Church door.

1649 — *Cases Comm.* Add. in (1654) 399 The Minister in a solemn preconization, called you then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace.

2. *spec.* in R. C. Ch. The public confirmation of an appointment (as that of a bishop) by the pope.

1602 *Land Gas* No. 2753/1 The Dispute grew very warm when the Pope put a stop to it, by ordering the Preconization of the said four Bishops to go on in the usual Form.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1886 Preconization, the act by which the Pope, in the assembly of the cardinals, proclaims new bishops, and assigns them their respective seats.

Preconize (prīkōnīz), *v.* Also *præ-* [ad. med.L. *præconizare*, f. L. *præcon-em* public crier, herald: see -IZE, cf. F. *préconiser* (1321 in Godef.)]

1. *trans.* To proclaim or announce publicly; to publish, to commend or extol publicly, to cny up.

1500 *Pallad. on Hist.* xiii. 86 Yet treste y crie Thy laude, and his honour eft preconize.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 311 Louis XIV., whose reign he preconizes as the happiest period in French history.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 293 [They] had all preconized their accomplishments to us.

1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 802 Italian ecclesiastics undermining the monarchical principle throughout Italy, .. preconizing it in Russia.

b. To call upon publicly, to summon by name.

1863 *Church Instit. Circular* II. 139 The certificates having been read, the Registrar preconized the Bishops mentioned in the return from the Dean of the Province, and the Archbishop then referred to the Vicar-General to report upon the certificates transmitted by them and upon the letters of proxy.

1877 SIR T. TWISS in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 399/2 The clergy are preconized or summoned by name to appear before the metropolitan or his commissary.

2. *spec.* in R. C. Ch. Of the pope To approve publicly the appointment of (a bishop).

1602 *Land Gas* No. 2753/1 On Monday last the Pope held a Consistory, wherein the four last preconized French Bishops were confirmed.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Preconize*, to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, That the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/1 After eighteen months' service in Perugia, Pope Gregory preconized him (Leo XIII.) archbishop of Damietta.

1892 *Times* 23 Mar. 5/5 The Pope will preconize Dr. Vaughan at the first consistory held after Easter.

Hence **Preconizing** *abl. sb.*, **Preconizer**, one who preconizes.

1703 *Pretended Indep. Lower Ho. Convocation* 40 The great end of Preconizing, is, to know who have incurred the Censure due to Contumacy, in not appearing pursuant to Archiepiscopal Summons.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Ch. Priesth.* (1847) I. 320 The great dispenser and preconizer of it at home and abroad.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 240 He is commonly the panegyrist of event, the preconizer of destiny, he rows with the stream.

Preconjecture, -connubial, etc. see PRE-A. 1, 2, B. 1.

Preconquer, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONQUER *v.*] *trans.* To conquer beforehand.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornub.* (1662) 1, 106 He [the Duke of Medina] resolved it [Mount Edgecombe] for his own possession in the parage of this Kingdom which they had preconquered in their hopes and expectation.

Pre-conqueror, *a.* [PRE-B. 2.] Anterior to (William) the Conqueror.

So **Pre-conquest** *a.*, preceding the (Norman) Conquest; **Pre-conquestal**, -conquestual *a.* [PRE-B. 1], existing in, or belonging to, times preceding the Conquest.

1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Leet Arch.* (1879) II. 59 These were pre-conquestal Norman and post-conquestal Saxon buildings.

1880 *Nat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 439/2 The fact of the town having been a pre-conquestal see no more makes the place a city than it makes the parson a dean.

1889 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 184/1 Dr. Stubbs sums up strongly in favour of the antiquity of the Leet and its jury, to which he confidently assigns a pre-conquestal origin.

1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 150 A unique collection of pre-conquest stones.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 5/1 Royal lineage in our noble and gentle families is common enough, most of them derive from the Plantagenet, and not from the pre-Conqueror kings.

Preconscious (prīkōn'shəs), *a.* [f. PRE-B. 1 + CONSCIOUS *a.*] Antecedent to consciousness, or to conscious action of some specified kind.

1870 E. PRACOCK *Ralf Skirl* I. 154 A preconscious exercise of the critical faculty.

1874 CARPENTER *Meat Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 352 The Physiological doctrine of 'Unconscious Cerebration', or, in the language of German Psychologists, the 'Preconscious Activity of the Soul'.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* vi. 366 The so called preconscious soul, of which some philosophers have written, is truly the preconscious mental life of the race.

1891 *Antiquary* 9 June 180 A yearning which is at present, except in a few cases, all preconscious, but still none the less hopeful.

Preconsider (prīkōnsīdər), *v.* Also *præ-*.

[f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIDER *v.*] *trans.* To consider beforehand or previously. Hence **Preconsidered**, **Preconsidering** *pp. a.*

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 393 A stubborn, pertinacious, preconsidered sin.

1670 G. H. FOSTER, *Cardinals* I. 11 51 They pray not for the Publick, whose interest is always pre-consider'd by our Saviour.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pfef. 28 Not to go to Prayer, without preconsidering whereon to employ it.

1847 GROTT *Grace* II. xi. III. 175 The new pio bouletic or pre con-

sidering senate consisted of 400 members.

1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnac* vi. Playing a part, thoroughly pre-considered.

1879 FAULDE *Casus* II. 8 The Senate was allowed the privilege of preconsidering intended acts of legislation.

† **Preconsiderate**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE-A. 3 + CONSIDERATE *a.*] That considers or deliberates beforehand, considerate beforehand.

1508 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* iv. 1 98 If he be not very preconsiderate in the same, and know well the way, he runneth into these inconveniences.

Preconsideration. [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONSIDERATION.] Previous consideration, consideration beforehand; a preliminary consideration.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* 29 Without preution, preconsideration, and forecast of such successes.

1596 H. PHILLIPS *Punch. Path.* (1676) 23 Ihus much for these pre considerations: I shall now set the Tables before you.

1707 BEVERLEY *Apol.* *Onat* 25 A Second most necessary Preconsideration in the Understanding of the Beast.

1828 SIR A. GRANT in *Oxford Ess.* 94 Chrysippus said, that 'no ethical subject could be rightly approached except from the preconsideration of entire nature and the ordering of the whole'.

Preconsign (prīkōnsī'n), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIGN *v.*] *trans.* + *a.* To signify or symbolize beforehand. *Obs.* b. To consign or make over in advance (Bailey 1721).

1649 JLR. TAYLOR *Gr. Elem.* I. Disc. vi. § 17 St. Cyril calls baptism 'the antitype of the paviors of Christ'.

It does preconsign the death of Christ, and does the infancy of the work of grace, but not weakly.

Preconsolidate, -constitute, etc. see PRE-A. 1, 2.

Preconsult, *v.* Now *rare*. [PRE-A. 1] *trans.* and *intr.* To consult beforehand or previously.

1600 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 597 Intending in the meanwhile to preconsult with his friends.

1651 HOWELL *Venue* 14 These use to preconsult of general matters tending to the administration of the Commonwealth and make relation thereof to the Senat.

1683 *Prpvs Corr.* (1842) I. 336 Had my mean advice been preconsulted in it.

So **Preconsultation** [PRE-A. 2], previous consultation, † **Preconsultor** (præ-), one who advises or holds consultation beforehand.

1600 WORTON *Election Dk. Venice* in *Reliq.* (1651) 187 During his Election, all Inferiour Tribunals cease, only the Colledge of the Preconsultors (as they term it) is daily open for the hearing of Ambassadors.

1637 in *Cit. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) II. 144 What an honour is it to King Charles, that had an ambassador who was a præ consultor, to so lofty an action.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preconsultor*, a Pre-adviser, there is a Colledge of these at Venice.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 85 Add to the other advantages of Preconsultation that it cuts off the causes of uncertain opinions.

Precontain, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTAIN *v.*] *trans.* To contain beforehand.

1656 [J. SFRIGRANT] in *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 283 God is a most Simple Entity, precontaining in one most simple formality, the whole plenitude of Being.

1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 162 Fixed air pre-contained in the dephlogisticated.

Precontemplation, -contemporaneous: see PRE-A. 2, B. 1 d.

† **Precontest**. *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTEST *sb.*] A former or previous fellow-witness.

1570 in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 272 One John Lawson was burying in the bairn with the said Agnes brother, her precontest.

1594 *Depos. Bk. Wells Dioc. Reg.* f. 1 b, Presente then and thei., this Jurate, and Thomas Jeanes his preconteste.

Pre-contract (prīkōn'trakt), *sb.* Also *7 præ-*. [f. PRE-A. 2 + CONTRACT *sb.*] A pre-existing contract; a contract or agreement previously entered into: *a.* of marriage.

1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 241/1 Oone Dame Elianor Buteler, with whome the same King Edward had made a precontracte of matrimonie.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 (*title*) An act concerning precontractes of marriages.

1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* iv. 1 72 Nor gentle daughter, feare you not at all. He is your husband on a pie contract.

1657-8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 337 The law lies very loose as to things that are naturally essential to marriages, as to pre contracts and dissolving of marriages.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. 434 Of this nature are pre-contract, consanguinity, or relation by blood, and affinity, or relation by marriage.

1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 224 Edward being already bound by a pre-contract of marriage to the lady Eleanor Butler.

b in general sense.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 125 The King of Spaine had very many subjects in that Order, to whom no other Prince pretended any such precontract or interest.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV.* c. cclxxiii. They are never safe Who wear their Titles by a Pre-contract In Treason.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v. Lawyers to draw his contracts, his pre contracts, and his post contracts, and to find the way to make the most of grants of church lands, and commons, and licenses for monopoly.

1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 704 The Presbyterian nonjurors..held that their country was under a precontract to the Most High, and could never enter into any engagement inconsistent with that precontract.

Precontract, *pp. a.* *rare. poet.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + CONTRACT *pp. a.*] Pie-contracted. (Used as *pa. pp.*)

1568 SATIR *Poems Reform.* ix. 205 His mother precontract was in most solemn wise Unto the King.

1887 SWINBURNE *Laocine* I. 1 137 Albeit their hands were precontract By Brute your father dying.

Pre-contract (prīkōn'trkt), *v.* Also *7 præ-*. [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* a. To engage (a person) in a previous contract of marriage, to affiance or betroth beforehand. b. To establish (an agreement, etc.) by contract in advance. c. To acquire or form (habits, etc.) beforehand. Hence **Pre-contract** (pɹɛˈkɒntrækt) *v.* [f. PRE- + CONTRACTED.] 1599-80 NORTH *Platarch* (1676) 639 This Lepida had been pre-contracted unto Metellus Scipio. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Wks 1873 III 209 Deere husband, pardon me, I did dissemble, Told thee I was his precontracted wife. 1621 VICARS *Eng. Hallehuyah* Ps cv vii, That Con'tant-good, once pre-contracted To Abraham and Isaac's Seed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li Nat* (1834) I 673 If they would employ their talents sincerely for the public good, in preference to any private views or favourite schemes or pre-contracted prejudices. 1819 *Life & Death Jas. V of Scot* 122 Notwithstanding she had been pre-contracted to Frederic, elector palatine of the Rhine. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng. I* 1167 Nor could a contract with Percy have invalidated her marriage with the king. Percy having been pre-contracted to another person.

2. *intr.* To enter into a contract beforehand, to agree or arrange in advance.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. a) 88 Having precontracted with Beyrambeg and Darab-chawn, to seize him.

Precontrive (pɹɛˈkɒntrɪv), *v.* [f. PRE- + CONTRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To contrive beforehand. So **Precontrivance** (pɹɛˈkɒntrɪvəns) [PRE- + A.]

1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks.*, *Ess.* AM III 295 *note*. When the mind had the will to raise the aim to the head, the body was so pre-contracted, as to raise, at that very moment, the part required. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii (1858) 265 Shakespeare's Art is not Artifice, the noblest worth of it is not there by plan or precontrivance.

Preconveyance (pɹɛˈkɒnveɪəns), [f. PRE- + A. + CONVEYANCE *sb.*] A previous or prior conveyance (of property).

1658 *Petit conc. Recusants* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I 517 This mystery of Iniquity patched up of colourable Leases, Contracts, and Preconveyances. 1659 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1810) 222 Recusant-patrons, before their conviction, had such sleights, by pre-conveyances to make over their adownings to others.

† **Precony**, *Obs.* Also in L. form **præconium**. [ad. L. *præconium* the office of a public crier, a proclaiming, laudation, *sb.* use of neut. sing. of *præconius* PRÆCONIOUS, f. *præcon-em* a public crier.] Public commendation; laudation, extolment.

c. 1420 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii (Gibbs MS), So that here is schewed a grette precony and worthy ensample of pouert. 1432-50 *U. Illiden* (Rolls) I 3 Ther ar to be enhansued and exalted by merite with grette preconyes. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 208 It hath been abused both by false opinions, and false Præconiums.

† **Precoque**, a (*sb.*) *Obs.* rare. Also 5 *pl.* **precox**. [ad. L. *precoquus* (Columella), occas equivalent of *præcox* early ripe: see PRÆCOX.] Early ripe. b. As *sb.* Applied to an early fig.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. clxxxii. (Bodl. MS), Some [grapes] ben precoque. for þei ripeþ sone. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv 578 In places passing cold, hit is more sure Precox [= precoques, L. *præcoqui*] to plaunte; her fluyt they sone enhance, ðr shoures come.

Precoracoid, a and *sb.* [PRE- + B. 3.]

A. *adj.* Situated anterior to the coracoid.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 31 In Menobranch the long precoracoid cartilage lies upon the omo-hyoid.

B. as *sb.* A precoracoid bone or cartilage.

1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 39 The prolongation of the more perfectly developed precoracoids. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 227 The posterior end articulates with the precoracoids and the clavicles.

Hence **Precoracoidal** a. = PRÆCORACOID a. So **Precoraco-** in comb, as *precoraco-brachial*, (a muscle) connecting the precoracoid with the arm.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 33 Precoraco-brachial, arises from the whole of the outer surface of the precoracoid cartilage, with the exception of the marginal part. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I 761/2 (*In some copies*) The pectoral arch in the Amphibia is distinguishable into a scapular, a coracoid, and a precoracoid region.

† **Preco'diac**, *præ-*, (a) *sb.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. PRÆCORDIA, *perh.* after *cardiac*.] = PRÆCORDIAL.

1671 BIAGRÄV *Astrol. Physic* 83 Proceeding from obstructions and distempers of the precordiacs and artenes.

Preordial, *præ-* (pɹɛˈkɒɹiəl), a¹ (*sb.*) [f. PRÆCORDIA + -AL.] Situated in front of or about the heart; of or pertaining to the PRÆCORDIA.

1562 BULLIYN *Bulwerke, Bk. Simples* x Against all the abundance of humours in the breaste or precordial parts. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxii. viii. li. 129 For the midriffe and precordial parts, it is very wholesome. *Ibid.* (see PRÆCORDIAL). 1634 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 379 A remitting dyspnoea, attended with dry cough and precordial anxiety. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex. s. v. Præcordia*, The Precordial Region is the epigastric region. Also, and more properly, the region of the heart [etc.]. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 316 It may be limited to a portion of the precordial space. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Præcordial anxiety*, a feeling of anxiety and oppression, with a sensation of constriction of the chest over the precordial region.

† **B. sb.** (absolute use of *adj.*) *pl.* The precordial parts, the parts in front of or over the heart. *Obs.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. vii. 14 *Amyde* his hart-pypys or precordialis lycht. 1555 EDEB *Decades* 66 The natural heate is not dryen from the owteward partes into the inward partes and precordialis.

† **Preordial**, a² *Obs.* rare. [f. PRE- + A. 6 + CORDIAL a.] Exceedingly cordial; very hearty, warm, or sincere.

1530 LYNDSEAY *Test. Paynyng* 349 Brether of court, with mynd precordial, To the gret god hartlie I commend yow. 1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* Prol. A. iv. b. Christ sayeth here playnly, that whosoever hath an herty & precordial [ed. 1560 vnfeigned] loue toward hym, kepeth his commandmentes. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 273 Mutual Tenderness, or precordial Sympathy.

b. *fig.* Very comforting or cheering. *Sc. rare*—
a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* lxxiv. 37 Restore thairfore to gloire precordial My lif from styff or knyf of Atropus.

Hence † **Preco'dially** *adv.* most heartily
c. 1534 BOORDE *Let. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 47 Venerable faper, precordially I commend me vnto yow with thanks. 1534 — in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. II. 299, I humbly and precordially desyre yor Mastershepp to be good master to y^r faithful bedmen.

† **Preco'rdium**, *Obs.* An error for PRÆCORDIUM (confused with PRÆCORDIA).

1541 R. COPLAND *Cuydon's Quest. Churche* H. j, Whereof is the substance of the coueryng of the herte? It is called precordium, & is of a skynny substance, wher to descendeth synewes as vnto other inward trayles.

Preconial to -costal: see PRE- B 1 d, 3

† **Precourse**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare [ad. L. *præcursus* : see PRÆCOURSE *sb.*] Forerunning, anticipation, anticipatory action.

1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 226 If God do not determine men to such wicked actions by con-course, he doth it by precourse. 1786 A. GIBB *Sacr. Contempl.* III. 470 According to the doctrine of Calvinists, there is a precourse or predetermination of the divine power in respect to every action of the Soul.

Precourse (pɹɛˈkɒɹs), *v.* rare. [f. L. *præcurs-*, ppl. stem of *præcurrere* : see PRÆCOURSE *v.*] *trans.* To run before, forerun, herald, prognosticate. In quot. 1847 *Int.* To act as a precursor.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 643 The precursors are understood to be gentlemen in the transition state towards repeal. Some of them have, however, denied that they can be said to 'precourse' in this form. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* xl, The weighty swells which had precoursed the growth of the storm had run away down the eastern waters.

Pre-creative, -crucial. see PRE- B 1, 3

Pre-critical (pɹɛˈkɹɪtɪkəl), a. [PRE- + B 1] Previous to the critical treatment of a subject; in quot. 1881, previous to the development of Kant's critical philosophy as shown in his 'Critique of Pure Reason'.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 847/2 Belonging to the precritical period of Kant's development. 1892 MONTGOMERIE *Hubert Lect.* ii. 83 Jeroboam's revolt can no longer be estimated as in the pre-critical age.

Precuneus, *præ-* (pɹɛˈkɒnɪəs), *Anat.* [f. L. *præ* PRE- + B. 3 + CUNÆUS.] The quadrate lobule of the brain, situated immediately in front of the cuneate lobule. Hence **Precuneal** a, of or pertaining to the precuneus (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1890 in *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 Very rarely softening is limited to the paracentral region or to the precuneus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 308 We have found that lesion of the gyrus fornicatus, at the point where it passes into the precuneus, caused loss of sensation.

Precurrent (pɹɛˈkɒrɪənt), a. [ad. L. *præcurrents*, -entem, pres. pple. of *præcurrere* to run before, precede : see PRE- + A. 1 and CURRENT a.]

1. Occurring beforehand; forerunning, precursory. 1568 J. HUNN *Yeares Deluy* ii. 29 The precurrent signes of the day of Iudgement. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 129 An account of the various precurrent symptoms. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 310/3 Precurrent symptoms of the transition to some such society.

2. *Anat.* Running or extending forward, i. e. towards the front or head. Opposed to RETROCURRENT. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Precurrer**, *Obs.* rare—1. [f. **precur*, ad. L. *præcurrere* (see *prec*) + -ER.] A forerunner.

1601 SHAKS. *Phamx & Turle* ii, Thou shrikling harbingier, Foulle pre-currer of the fiend

† **Precourse**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare—1. [ad. L. *præcursus* a running before, from *præcurrere* : see next and PRÆCOURSE.] Forerunning, heralding, foretelling. So **Precur'sal** a. rare—1, of or pertaining to a forerunner, precursory.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 121 And even the like precurse of fierce events, As harbingers preceding still the fates. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 262 When John began his precursial ministry.

Precurser (pɹɛˈkɒɹsɪs), *v.* rare. [f. L. *præcurs-*, ppl. stem of *præcurrere* (see PRÆCOURSE)]; so F. *præcurser* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.)] *trans.* To run or occur before; hence, to herald, foretoken, prognosticate. Hence **Precur'sing** *vbl.* a.

1865 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 173 This which we hear whispered there, and see spreading we know not how through the air, is just the precur'sing atmosphere which comes before his [Antichrist's] advent. 1891 FROUDE *Erasmus* viii. (1895) 155 You cannot regard heresy and schism and precur'sing antichrist as trifles.

† **Precur'sion**, *Obs.* rare—1. [ad. L. *præcur'sion-em* a running before, previous occurrence, n. of action from *præcurrere* : see *prec.*] = PRÆCOURSE *sb.* Hence † **Precur'sionary** a. *Obs.* rare—1.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 15 That such a State of Empire, was at the change of that from Pagan to Christian as a Precursion to it. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 217 The

landlords not named in the lists of Precursory proscription were to be regarded popular and unattainted.

Precur'sive (pɹɛˈkɒɹsɪv), a. [f. L. *præcursus* (see PRÆCOURSE *v.*) + -IVE] = PRÆCOURSE.

a. 1814 *Sorceress* ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 14 Does thy simple mind see the precursive hailings of woe Like brooding guilt? 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 281 A groundswell precursive of a storm toils in. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xviii. 362 These rumours were the precursive shadows which are said to be cast by coming events.

Precur'sor (pɹɛˈkɒɹsɪ), *Also* 6-7 *præ-*, 7 *-coursor*, -*cursor* [a. L. *præcursor* forerunner, advanced guard, agent-n. from *præcurrere* to run before, cf. F. *précurseur* (15th c.)]

1. One who or that which runs or goes before, a forerunner; esp. one who precedes and heralds the approach of another; a harbinger; *spec.* applied to John the Baptist. *Also attr.* b.

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Institutione* iv. xviii. 281 The right excellent precursor John Baptyste. 1612 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 106, I knowe this while the more welcome to it is my præcoursour. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 179 Abbé Rynal, one of the undoubted precursors of the present revolution in France. 1822 MRS. JANESON *Lag. Madonna* (1857) 9 The Baptist is here in his character of Precursor. 1856 MISS MUIOCK tr. *Halifia* xxiii. Shame, the precursor of saving penitence. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 173 In ancient times Procyon was called the Precursor Dog. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. 55 That dark radiation, which is the precursor of their luminous rays.

† b. *Irish Politics*. See *quots Obs.*

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 643 Conservatives 39, Repealers 37, Whigs 17, Precursors 12. The precursors are understood to be gentlemen in the transition state towards repeal. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 4/7 Precursor was one of the many names that O'Connell gave to his popular organisations. The 'Precursor Society' meant that it was the precursor of O'Connell's last resource—the Repeal of the Union.

2. One who precedes in some course or office.

1792 BURKE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 540 Suffereis in one Common Cause, and our precursors in misfortune. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Syn. Despot* vi. 248 There is now no need that we should err as our precursors have done for want of experience. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Guido Eng. Lit.* 202 Cowper, by his genuine love of nature was a precursor of Wordsworth.

Hence † **Precur'sorism**, the principles and practice of the Irish 'precursors' (see PRÆCOURSE 1 b).

1839 *John Bull* 29 Apr., Otherwise what need would there be for 'Precursorism' and 'Repeal'? 1839 *Times* 17 Sept., Precursorism has turned out to be utterly hopeless.

Precur'sorship. [f. *prec* + -SHIP.]

1. The office or function of a precursor.

a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 152 The Eremism of Elias and John Baptiste, and likewise of the Precursorship of Elias. 1892 G. SAINTSBURY *Misc. Ess.* Pref. 9 Without the faintest intention of giving any fatuous hint of prophecy or precursorship.

2. Antecedence; prior occurrence.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvii. § 21 It depends for its force on the existence of ruins and traditions, and the precursorship of eventual history. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonymy* s. v. *Antecedence*, *Syn.* Priority, Precursorship.

Precur'sory (pɹɛˈkɒɹsɪ), a. (*sb.*) [ad. L. *præcur'sorius* : see PRÆCOURSE and -ORY 2.] Having the character of a precursor; running before or preceding, esp. as the harbinger or presage of something to follow; preliminary, introductory. *Const. of.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 125 After the kindling of many precursory lights of knowledge. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 77 Being a precursory provision to that end. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 161 Reprobated as precursory of far greater evils. a. 1883 D. KING in *Alum.* (1885) 357, I cannot regard it [Pentecost] as the precursory advent here designed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 835 Another symptom which is sometimes precursory of exophthalmic goitre.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used *absol.*) A precursory fact, condition, or symptom; an antecedent.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* *Esch.* xvi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 568 Virtue is the way to Truth. Purity of affections a necessary precursory to depth of knowledge. 1822 *Good Study Med.* II. 692 Yet not unfrequently the blood issue suddenly without any of these precursors.

Precedence, -ent, *obs.* cf. PRÆCEDENCE, -ENT.

Precedent, *obs.* Sc. variant of PRESIDENT.

† **Pre-dable**, a. *Obs.* rare—1. [ad. med. L. *prædabilis*, f. *prædāri* (see PRÆDE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Liable to be preyed on or seized as prey.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xx (1660) 226 Fowles which are Predable whereof some are Savage some Domesticall. *Ibid.* xxx. 227 From Predable Fowles that are Savage, we come to Fowles Domesticall and home-bred that are deliighted with Mens Society.

† **Predacean**, *Obs.* rare. [f. *predace-ans*, *erron.* form of PRÆDACIOUS + -AN (after *crustacean*, etc.)] A predacious animal; a bird or beast of prey.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 481 The Predaceans and several others, when first born are blind. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Predacean*, a syn. for *Carnivore*.

Predacious (pɹɛˈdæʃəs), a. Also *erron.* *predaceous*. [f. L. type **prædāx*, -ācem (cf. It. *predace*: f. L. *prædāri* to prey upon) + -OUS; cf. *audacious*, *voracious*, *ferocious* : see -ACIOUS.]

1. Of animals: Naturally preying upon other animals; subsisting by the capture of living prey; predatory, raptorial.

1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* ix. i (1727) 399 Those are endow'd with Poison, because they are predaceous. 1774

GOINSM *Nat. Hist* IV. 22 These snails may be regarded as the predacious tribe among their fellows 1788 Mrs. Plozzi *Journal France* II 195 One predaceous creature caught in the very act of gorging his prey 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 383 They were now in a land of danger, subject to the wide roamings of a predacious tribe. 1877 COUES *For Anim* iii. 60 Strictly carnivorous, predacious, and destructive to many kinds of small Mammals and Birds

2 Of or pertaining to predatory animals. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 509 He is as troublesome by his sudden and predacious sallies 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 363 A barrier against the predacious attempts on the stock. 1877 COUES *For Anim* iv. 128 The instincts and predacious habits of the Weasels and Stoats.

Hence **Predaciousness** = next. 1904 BRAYFORD *Ideals Sc. & Faith* ix. 18 Characterized by, on the one hand, audacity and predaciousness, and on the other by timidity and submission.

Predacity (prid'as-i-ti). [f. as prec. + -TY; see -ACTY.] The quality or fact of being predacious.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* II. 911/2 Indicator of predacity of habits in the insect 1853 *Tait's Mag* XX. 314 Predacity is the order of the day. Bargains are battles, in which the greatest rogue stands the best chance 1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 193 Thanks to his audacity and his predacity.

† **Predal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *preda* prey + -AL.] Of or pertaining to plunder; predatory 1737 BOYSS *Olives* i. Sarmatia, laid by predal Rapine low 1814. xix. Allard, the predal raven took his flight

Predamn (prid'æm), *v.* Now rare [ad. I. *predamnare*; see PRE- A. I and DAMN v.] *trans.* To damn or condemn beforehand.

1654 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 82 The deedes, for which the cities of Sodome and Gomorrah were predamn'd 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabine*, etc. 14 Swear we're all predestin'd or predamn'd.

Predammation (prid'æmn'at-i-on). Now rare. [ad. late L. *predamnatio*-em, n. of action from *predamnare*; see prec.] The action of condemning or condition of being damned beforehand.

1665 J. YATES *This ad Casarem* ii. 34 As for damnation, predammation, &c., they are acts of justice, and not to be thought upon without sinne. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet Wks. 1712 IV. 27 'Tis Predammation to despair, 'Tis Bliss to trust God's tender Care. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. viii. 367 An adequate idea of predammation, or, to give it a truer name, pre-dammation, held and taught in the school of the Coran.

Predate (prid'at-i), *v.* [f. PRE- A. I + DATE v.] *trans.* To date before the actual time; to antedate.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1902 *Edin Rev* Apr. 486 The tendency—found in all early as well as modern writings—to pre-date the origin of empire. 1906 *Westm. Gas* 9 Jan. 9/3 Mr. Gost predates the fall of Lord Randolph Churchill.

2. To precede in date, to date before (something). 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 486/1 The Bonington, or Lawday oak, is not a boundary line, but it predates the times of the Tudors.

† **Predation**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 -ac-ion. [ad. L. *predatio*-em a taking of booty, n. of action f. *predari* to plunder; see PREDE v.] The action of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicia Phis* 988 On erthe ther is no thing so vnsenyng As a kynge to be in predacion, Or by compulsion to be taking a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 143 Thys sodain visitacion or predacion, cleane shaued them. [Margine] Predacion, that is a robbery. 1664 EVLYN *Sylvia* (1679) 20 The good Husbands expected that the fruit should improve, as freed from the predacions of the Hedge.

† **Predatious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *predatious*-us, -itus, f. *predari*, *predat*-; see prec. and -IVOUS¹] Characterized by plundering or robbing; predatory.

1659 GAUDEN *Serm.*, etc. (1660) 25 Not predacious to any, but propitious to all true Saints. 1875 EVLYN *Terra* (1729) 3 Provided no rank Weeds, or predatious Plants (consuming their Seeds) be suffered to exhaust it. † **Predatorial**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [f. L. *predatori*-us (see PREDATORY) + -AL] = PREDATORY. c 1781 (title) *Authentic Memoirs from the Journal of his Predatorial Majesty, the King of the Swindlers.*

† **Predatious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -OUS.] = PREDATORY (esp. in sense 3).

1640 GAUDEN *Lets of Truth* (1641) 21 Interpreting that zeale, which is but naturall passion and choler, an humane, feverish and predatious, not that holy, gentle, and propitious heate of love 1659 — *Slight Healers* (1660) 58 In complicated diseases . . . to give check to that, which is most acute, malignant and predatious of the spirits. a 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Pr. cxix. 36 xli Wks 1872 VI. 379 There is a vital heat necessary to our preservation, and there are unnatural predatious heats which argue a distemper.

Predatory (pre dā'tō-ri), *a.* Also 7-8 præ-. [ad. L. *predatōri*-us, f. *predatōr*-em a plunderer, agent-n. f. *predari*; see PREDE v. and -ORY².]

1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or consisting in plundering, pillaging, or robbery.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poeme* i. xviii (Arb) 53 So saith Aristotle, that pasturage was before tillage, or fishing or fowling, or any other predatory art or cheunsance. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp* II. 30 It is a predatory course of life 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. (1866) III. 611 Necessity and revenge might justify his predatory excursions by sea and land 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 203 The Marhattas have long boasted that they would carry on a predatory war against us. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* i. 9 They for a time indulged their predatory instincts unchecked

2. Addicted to, or living by, plunder; plundering, marauding, thieving; in modern use sometimes applied to the criminal classes of great cities

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xavi. (1866) II. 35 He recalled to their standard his predatory detachments. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 367 A predatory and formidable race, the Marhattas 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* W. Hastings (1887) 638 The principle is fully expressed by the old motto of one of the great predatory families of Teviotdale, 'Thou shalt want ere I want'.

† 3 Destructive, consuming, wasteful, deleterious. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 299 The Evils that come of Exercise, are . . . that it maketh the Spirits more hot and predatory. 1614 § 318 The Cause is, for that all exclusion of open air (which is ever predatory) maintaineth the body in his first freshness and moisture. 1686 FLOT *Staffordsh.* 32 Some sorts of it [air] being as predatory and wasteful of the body, as others again are comfortable and refreshing a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1712 III. 122 If of himself the Patient takes no Care, But runs into the Predatory Air

4. Of an animal That preys upon other animals; that is a beast, bird, or other creature of prey; carnivorous. Also, of its organs of capture.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 165, I shall be content to suppose that those Animals which are now Predatory were so from the beginning 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportism W. Prairies* xi. 185 They will fly from a dog or a predatory animal 1884 SEGWICK *Claus's Test-bk. Zool* i. 562 The lower lip [of *Libellulidae*] is modified to form a special predatory apparatus (the mask). *Mod.* The Cicadella is one of the *Galephaga* or predatory land beetles.

Hence **Predatorily** (predatō-ri-ly) *adv.* in a predatory manner (Webster 1847). **Pre datoriness**, the quality of being predatory (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Predazite (prid'at-sit) *Min* [ad. G. *predazit*, named 1843 f. Predazzo, in the Tyrol. see -ITE¹ 2 b.] 'A rock composed of calcite and brucite, long considered a mineral species' (*Chester Names of Minerals*)

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. III, *Predazite*, a variety of Bitter Spar mixed with Brucite, which forms mountain masses at Predazzo in the Southern Tyrol It has a granular structure, and is white with a vitreous lustre on the planes of cleavage

† **Prede, pread**, *sb. Obs. rare*. Also 6 preede. [ad. L. *preda* booty, spoil.] Plunder, spoil, booty, prey.

1538 St *Peters Hen VIII*, III. 41 He was constreyned to leave behind him the spoile and prede he had there takyn 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 186 They conspired together of all the preade & bootie that thei should get not to bryng a iote into y^e kynges paulhon. 1582 STANYHURST *Annals* i. (Arb) 35 For whether sayd not, from their region with prede too gather an herdfock. 1614. xix. Not a practise honest, nor a preede to be greatly recounted

† **Prede, pread**, *v. Obs. rare* Also 6 pread [ad. L. *predari* to plunder, spoil, f. *preda*; see prec.] *a. trans.* To plunder, rob. *b. absol.* or *intr.* To seize booty, to plunder. Hence † **Predeing**, *preeding*, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Frel. in Holmshud* (1587) II. 23/2 The inhabitants being daile and hourely molested and preeded by their prolling mounteine neighbors. 1600 HOLLAND *Lay* iii. vii. 92 To sit still without preeding, in a wast and desert cuntry. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell* xiv. vi. 12 Crewes and troups of preeding brigands. 1632 — *Cyropaedia* 66 Some Chaldees that live by preeding and robbing.

Prede, ME dial. form of PRIDE.

Pre-decay, see PRE- A. 2 **Predecease** (prid'is-s), *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + DECEASE *sb.*, after next. Cf. F. *prédéces* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The decease or death of one person before another.

a 1765 ENSKINE *Inst. Law Scot* (1773) iii. ix. § 21 Upon the dissolution of a marriage by the predecease of the wife without issue 1883 *Stubb's Meic Circular* 28 Nov. 1046/1 The same night, . . . which the wife formerly had in the husband's [estate] on his predecease 1888 Ld. WATSON in *Law Rep.* Ho. Lords XIII. 381 Her consent had no reference to the rights arising to her next of kin upon her own pre-decease

Predecease (prid'is-s), *v.* Also 6 præ-. [f. PRE- A. I + DECEASE v. Cf. F. *prédéceder* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To die before (some person, or, rarely, some event).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1756 If children prædecease progenitors, We are their offspring and they none of ours. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 24 May in *Lockhart*, Burke was under the strange hallucination that his son who predeceased him was a man of greater talents than himself. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homor* III. 32 Several of the heroes who predeceased the war 1874 JACOB *Aspects Antikorsk*. xxii. 370 How continually do the words predecease (as they say in Scotland) the author of them!

b. intr. or absol. To die first or before the other. a 1765 ENSKINE *Inst. Law Scot* (1773) iii. ix. § 21 Where the husband predeceases, neither widow nor children can claim a right in any part of the heriship moveables

Hence **Predeceased** *ppl. a.*, previously or formerly deceased; **Predeceaser**, one who dies before another.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V* v. 1 76 Will you mocke at an ancient Tradition began vpon an honourable respect, and worne as a memorable Trophoe of predeceased valor? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gann Digest* 506 The praetors admitted the survivor of husband or wife to *bonorum possessio ad intestato* of the predeceaser, next after cognates. 1614. xix. He or she might take the usufruct, of a third part of the predeceaser's estate

† **Predeceass**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Back-formation from **PREDCESSOR**.] *trans.* To precede, be the predecessor of.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 192 Lord John Sackville predeceased me here.

Predecession (prid'is-sen), *rare*. [n. of action f. stem of **PREDCESSOR**-OR, cf. med. L. *prædecessiō*-em (Du Cange)] The action or condition of preceding in any position; the being a predecessor

1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 51 Progenitors have had them for four and twenty predecessions. 1885 Ht MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) III. 255 How much Judaism owes to Egyptian predecession.

† **Predecessive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [f. as prec. + -IVE.] That has gone before; preceding 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* i. 1, Our noble and wise prince has hit the law That all our predecessive students Have missed, unto their shame

Predecessor (prid'is-sor, pred-). Also 6 præ-; 5-6 prede-, predi-; 4 -ur, 5 -ar, 5-7 -our, -oure, 7 -er. [ME. *predecessour* = F. *prédécesseur* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *prædecessor* (Rutil. c 420), f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *decessor* one who goes away, departs, or dies, agent-n from *decēdere* to go away, depart. Often used as the equivalent of L. *predecessor*, *antecessor*.]

1. One who has held (and ceased to hold) any office or position before the present holder; one who has preceded in the position.

1292 BATTON i. i § 6 Si la franchise ne soit graunté par nous ou par nos predecessours i c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts x* (*Mathon*) 326 Of þe predecessours 1614. xix. (*Eugenius*) 416 þe emperoure Oto, þat was predecessour Of þe gud emperoure henry 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 464 The newe pope . . . which also lyke to his predecessour was a Frenshe-man 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sclauder's Comm* 307 b, My pie decessours, Byshoppes of Rome 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1638) 163 The Elephant with his teeth digged up the ground and shewed her the naked body of her predecessor, intimating thereby . . . how unworthily she had married with a man, murderer of his former wife 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 83 Next day Hinchliffe made his speech, and said not one word (though it is usual) of his predecessor 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng Lit* i. 83 Eadmer's immediate predecessor in the see of St. Andrews was Turgot

b. A thing to which another has succeeded. 1742 YOUNG *Mr. Th.* ii. 379 To-day's Yesterday return'd; Let it not share its predecessor's fate 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 248 This is the first clear day Compared with the gloomy haziness of its predecessors, it was cheering 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Suppl., This Supplement . . . will be republished together with its predecessor

2. An ancestor; a forefather. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 56 þe kyngis citee þe wich her predecessours and þe Chaldeys of olde tyme had bysegged and destroyed 1432-50 *tr. Hyden* (Rolls) II. 199 Somme women haue childer like to theyme, somme like to the fader, and somme like to their predecessours afore tyme 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove India* (Arb) 4, We may perceue such magnanimitie to haue ben in our predecessours 1599 SHAKS. *Men V*, i. 247 Your Highnesse Did claime some certaine Dukedomes, in the right Of your great Predecessor, King Edward the Thurd. 1656 COWLEY *Verses Sea. Occas.* To Roy Soc. v. All long Errors of the Way, In which our wandring Predecessors went. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 323 Considering the vast number of ancestors which each individual had in the twenty-seventh generation, there can scarcely have been a Jewish parent in the time of David, who was not, according to the flesh, a predecessor of our Lord

† 3. One who takes precedence. *Obs. rare* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1723 Predecessour of princes & pere to be sonn

† 4. One who goes before as a leader or guide 1412-20 *Lyde. Chron.* *Try* iv. xxiii. (MS. Digby 230) If 154/1 Pat þou shalt fiste be my predecessour And goo aforð, depe down in helle c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. lxi. 143 He [Jesus] shall be our helpe, þat is our leder & oure predecessour. 1656 *tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 955 If they [Christians] knew their own privileges, and composed themselves according to the pattern of their Predecessor

5. *attrib. and Comb.* 1680 E. F. *Lyle Edw II* 21 He exactly follows his Predecessor-precident to the Life. 1683 J. WILSON in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1830) 216 That which their great doctor had yielded and their predecessor council had approved. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No 57 II. 498 This French Author celebrates his Predecessor Countrymen. 1858 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt* iii. v (1872) I. 167 'The old castle of the Schellenbergs' (extinct predecessor Line).

Hence **Predecessress**, † **Predecessrix**, a female predecessor; **Predecessorship**, the office of a predecessor

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict. Decection*, a predecessorship, *decection*. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict* 119 After the example of his glorious Father and renowned predecessor Elizabeth. 1822 *Blackw. Mag* XII. 657 They will find no obstruction from the melodious pages of their predecessors.

Predeclare (prid'klē-), *v. rare*. [f. PRE- A. I + DECLARE; cf. obs. F. *prédéclarer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To declare or announce beforehand.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* i. 1, I do not carry An almanack in my bones, to pre-declare What weather we shall have a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 77 For God Incarnate shall [thout] the Way prepare, His wonderful Salvation pre-declare. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. x. (1864) IX. 355 It is believed by few that the Priest . . . has the power of irrevocably pre-declaring the doom of his fellow men.

Predecree (prid'krē), *sb. rare*. [PRE- A. 2.] A decree pronounced beforehand.

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxvii. Of all supernatural belief, that of being compelled by a Predecree, seems the most fraught at once with abasement and with horror 1832 — *Eugene* A. iii. vi. The invisible and giant hand . . . at whose pre-decree we hold the dark boons of life and death

Predecree, *v. rare*. Also *7 pres.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To decree beforehand, to foreordain
a 1619 FOTHERBY Aithon i vi § 1 (1622) 39 All things are predecreevnt men by God. *a 1711 KEN Hymns Festiv* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 374 The Force he of the promis'd Seed Had felt, in Jesus pre-decree'd

Pre-dedicate, -dedication: see PRE-A. 1, 2.

Predefine (prɪ'deɪn), *v.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + DEFINE *v.*; cf. obs. *F. predéfinit* (15th c. in Godef.)] *trans.* To define, limit, appoint, or settle previously; to predetermine.

1542 Bacon Pathway Prayer xliii Q 1 b, At his tyme pre-defined and appointed from euelastyng. *1678 GALT Crī Gentiles* III 29 Whatever God absolutely predefines or predetermines for Eternitie he predetermines in time. *a 1711 KEN Hymns Euing* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 67 Whom thy unbounded Goodness predefin'd To be the Mighty Saviour of Mankind. *1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 43 Much less can a general statute anticipate and pre-define it. *1836 G. S. FABER Prim. Doctr. Election* II. vii. 357 The number of the predestinated is pre-defined and certain

So **Predefinite** (prɪ'deɪnɪt), *a.*, predetermined (in quot. 1847 = **PREDESIGNATE** *a.* b); **Predefinition** (prɪ'deɪnɪʃən), *n.*, predetermination.

1550 BALE Image Both Ch i. L. v. b. Vntill such time as the complet number should be fulfilled and wholly accomplished according to the eternal p̄definition of God. *1678 GALT Crī Gentiles* III. 25 Some distinguish between God's predefinition and his predetermination his predefinition they restrain to his decrees, and his predetermination to his concurrence. *Ibid* 30 The decree of God cannot have [its effect] but by efficaciously applying the create will to the predefine act. *1847 HAMILTON Let to De Morgan* 32 In the first, common, or Aristotelic meaning, definite, or more precisely predefine (δὲσφινος, ποσὶδφινος) is equivalent to expressed, overt, or, more proximately, to designate and pre-designate

Predeberate (prɪ-), *v. rare*. [f. PRE-A. 1 + DELIBERATE *v.*; cf. obs. *F. predeliberer* (16th c. in Godef.)] *trans.* To deliberate beforehand, to premeditate. Hence **Predeberated** *ppl. a.*, previously deliberated; premeditated. So **Predeberation**, previous deliberation

1645 Pre deliberations [see **PRECONCEPTION**] *1649 BR GUTHRIE Mem* (1702) 20 This Tumult was taken to be but a rash Emergent, without any predeberation. *1671 WOODHEAD St Teresa* i. Pref. 2 Occasions of committing either mortal, or any voluntary and predeberated, venial sin.

Predefine (prɪ-), *v. rare*. [PRE-A. 1.] To delineate beforehand. Hence **Predefined** *ppl. a.* So **Predefinition**, previous delineation, in quot. 1879 in reference to the old theory that all the parts of the complete animal body already existed in the spermatozoon: cf. **PREFORMATION** 2. *1682 H. MORE Annot Glanvill's Luz* O. 119 The same spirit of Nature which prepares the matter by some general Predefinition. *Ibid* 125 Such a soul as is most congruous to the predefine'd Matter which it has prepared for her. *1879 tr. Theodor's Evol. Man* I. 37 The Animalculists, or the Believers in Sperm, looked upon the moving seminal threads as the real animalgerms. Leeuwenhoek, Hartsoeker, and Spallanzani were the chief defenders of this theory of Pre-delineation.

Predella (prɪ'deɪlə). [a. It. *predella* (predella) a stool, footstool, kneeling-stool; prob. f. OHG *prēd* a board + *-ella*, dim. suffix.]

1 The step or platform upon which an altar is placed, an altar-step, foot-piece; also, a painting or sculpture upon the vertical face of this.

1853 DALE tr. Baldesche's Ceremonial 6 All should communicate upon the edge of the predella. *1857 G. J. WIGLEY Borrower's Inst. Eccl. Build.* xi. § 2. 26 *note*. The highest or the only step of an altar is the Predella, the name used for this platform in all works on church ceremonies. *1873 SUSAN & JO. HORNER Walks Florence* (1884) I. xxiv. 353 In the predella of small figures below the altar, a priest holds up the chalice.

2. A raised shelf at the back of an altar; also (more usually) a piece of painting or sculpture on the front of such a shelf, forming an appendage to the altar-piece above it: = **GRADINO**.

1848 MR. JAMISON Sacri & Leg Art (1850) 101 In a small and very curious picture which I saw at Rome, forming part of a Predella. *1859 GULICK & TIMMS Paint* 307 The 'predella' or gradus was the wooden base on which the altar-piece rested, and to which it was attached. *1873 SUSAN & JO. HORNER Walks Florence* (1884) II. 1 2 This picture formed the predella, or lower part of an altar-piece

b. Extended to a subsidiary painting forming a similar appendage to any picture.

1882 W. SHARP D. C. Rossetti 252 There is a very fine predella, or lower partition, attached to the picture, which [predella] is divided by two crossbars of the frame into three divisions. *1902 Union Mag Nov* 502 1/2 The picture is finished with a predella containing of a kind of Dominican tree.

c. *attrib.*, as **predella panel, picture**.

1884 American VIII 202 The collection has also a small Raphael predella panel. *1884 Athenaeum* 21 June 796 The nuns of St. Anthony of Padua sold the fine predella pictures to Christina of Sweden

Pre-demand, -demonstrate, etc.: see PRE-A. 1.

Predestary, -dentate, etc.: PRE-A. 4, B. 3.

Predepose, *v. obs. rare*. [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To depose, give evidence, or affirm previously. Hence **Predeposed** *ppl. a.*

c 1560 Durham Deeds (Surtees) 62 As he haith predeposyd in this said matter. *1666 in Impeachment. Dr. Bucklin* (Camden) 29 Hee did lade all the predeposed goods.

Pre-describe, -desert, etc.: see PRE-A. 1, 2.

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Predesign (prɪ'deɪzɪn), *v.* Now rare [f. PRE-A. 1 + DESIGN *v.*; cf. late L. *prædesignātus*.] *trans.* To design, appoint, purpose, or contrive beforehand see **DESIGN** *v.* 7, 8, 10

1671 WOODHEAD St Teresa i. Pref. 7 Her often iterated apologies shew neither her Matter nor Method curiously pre-designed. *1688 BOYLE Final Causes Nat. Theog.* iii. 87 It seems not conceivable, how they should act constantly for ends, they are not capable of predesigning. *a 1711 KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III 166 This with the spotless Soul was pre design'd For Social Bliss and Cement to mankind

Hence **Pre-designed** *ppl. a.*

1685 BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat 358 With Consciousness of what She does, and for pre-designed Ends. *1905 Blackw. Mag* June 825 1/2 A deliberate and pre-designed attempt to embroil Europe in Russia's Far Eastern trouble

Predestinate (prɪ'deɪstɪnət, -deɪz-), *a.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + DESIGNATE *ppl. a.*] a. Designated or specified beforehand. b. *Logic* Of a proposition or term: Having a sign of quantity prefixed.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON Logic xiii (1866) I. 244 Propositions have either their quantity marked out by a verbal sign, or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case (a) *Predestinate*; in the other (b) *Preindesignate* (1847 [see **PREDEFINITE**]).

Predestinate (-nɛt), *v. rare*. [PRE-A. 1.] 1. *trans.* To designate or specify beforehand.

1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 123 In the calamity of death may be seen one of those events, of which—especially if the time of it be not predestinated with too rigid an exactness—a prediction may be haward

2. *Logic*. To designate by prefixing a sign of quantity.

1864 BOWEN Logic v. 135 *note*, The English Exclusive particles *one, only, alone, exclusively, precisely, just, sole, solely, nothing but, &c.* These particles annexed to the Subject predestinate the Predicate universally, or to its whole extent.

Predestination (prɪ'deɪstɪnəʃən, -dez-), [*n.* of action from prec.: see **-ATION**.]

1. The action of predestining, or of predestinating; previous designation, appointment, or specification

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1612) 26 For us men, according to Promise, Prediction, Pre-designation, God to Man, in the fulness of time, came down from heaven. *1701 NORRIS Ideal World* i. 1. 36 Here is an express, pre-designation of them. *1883 C. S. PRITCH The Prob. Infer* in *Stud. Logic* vii. 162 Suppose we were to draw our inferences without the predestination of the character P [for which the class had been sampled]; then we might in every case find some icondite character in which those instances would all agree.

2. *Logic*. A sign of quantity prefixed to a term or proposition.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON Logic (1866) II. App. 273 They [logicians], denominated a proposition *universal* or *particular*, as its subject merely was quantified by the predestination *some* or *all*. *1864 BOWEN Logic* v. 122 Having no sign or predestination of Quantity affixed to it.

Predestinatory (prɪ'deɪstɪnətəri, -deɪz-), *a* [f. **PREDESIGNATE** *v.* + **-ORY** 2.] *prop.* Having the function of predestinating; in quot. = Prefixed as a sign of quantity to a proposition (cf. prec. 2).

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON Discus. App. II. Logical (B) 680 Here the predestinatory words for universally affirmative and universally negative quantity are not the same.

Predestin. *Obs. rare*—1 [f. PRE-A. 2 + **DESTIN**.] = **PREDESTIN**

1558 PHAER Enaid vii. Tj b, But we commaunded come, and by predestin seeke this ground By tokens straunge from heaven.

Predestinarian (prɪ'deɪstɪnəriən), *sb.* and *a* [f. **PREDESTIN** *v.* + **-ARIAN** (in *Trinitarian*, etc.)]

a. *sb.* One who believes or maintains the theological doctrine of predestination, esp. in an extreme form; a fatalist.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety ix. 220 Why does the predestinarian so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives? *1741 WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 302 There are several Predestinarians in our societies. *1782 W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* I. 41 The Turks being great predestinarians. *1882 W. H. FREMANTLE in Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 46 1/2 (*Heteronymus*) Jerome is not like Augustine, a thorough-going predestinarian, but a 'synergist', maintaining the coexistence of free will.

b. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, concerning, or relating to predestination; holding or maintaining the doctrine of predestination

a 1638 MEND Wks. (1672) p. xix, By way of Reply to the objected authority of St. Austin as to some part of the Predestinarian Controversie. *1792 tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1792) 382 Errors to which the Divines of Marseilles gave the name of Predestinarian Heresie. *1807 HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 402 Those who did not hold the predestinarian theory were branded with reproach by the names of freewillers and Pelagians. *1843 J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life* (1867) 407 Every Fatalist or Predestinarian scheme destroys merit.

Hence **Predestinarianism**, the belief or doctrine of predestinarians.

1722 Dr. Foe Plague (Ridd) 245 A kind of a Turkish Predestinarianism. *1821 BLAKE Free-will* 108 Many systems and views, both in morals and religion, are maintained upon a more slender foundation than that of predestinarianism. *1882 a. Schaff's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 86 1/2 The Lutheran Church attempted to take a middle course between predestinarianism, and synergism

Predestinary, *a. Obs. rare* [f. **PREDESTIN** *v.* + **-ARY** 1 *a.*] = **PREDESTINARIAN** *a.*

1599 SANDYS Europæ Spec. (1629) 172 To profess openly they will returne to the Papacie, rather than ever admit that Sacramentarie and Predestonarie [sic] pestilence. *a 1662 HEYLIN Hist. Presbyter* (1670) 21 The Zwinglean Gospellers began to scatter their predestinary Doctrines in the Reign of King Edward.

Predestinate (prɪ'deɪstɪnət), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prædestināt-us*, *pa. ppl.* see next]

a. *ppl. a.* (as *adj.* or *ppl.*) Predestined. *arch.*

1. *Theol.* Foreordained by the eternal purpose or decree of God. a. to salvation or eternal life.

c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks III. 426 If bo pope asked me whether I were ordeyned to be saved, or predestynat, I wolde sey hat I hoped so. *1535 M. NISER New Test in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 342 To cease the bodumless secretis of Godis predestynatoun, guidid that be predestynat or nocht. *1684 Contemp. St. Man* i. xi (1699) 125 The Reprobates being then in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and the predestinate in the Air. *1833 J. WATERWORTH tr. Veron's Rule Cath. Faith* 144 Can the predestinate be lost, or the reprobate saved?

b. to any specified fate or lot in this life or after death; also of things. Foreordained by divine decree. *Const. to, or inf.* with *to*.

1382 Wyclif Rom. i. 4 The which is predestynat [glass or before ordeyned by grace] the sone of God in vertu. *1433 LYDG. St. Premonst.* 618 This blisid martir Afforn p̄destynat to lif that is eterne. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 She that was predestynat to be the mother of God. *1822 STANVIURST Ennis* i. (Arb) 17 Bi Gods predestinat order. *1649 A. ROSS Alcoran* 41 In a time prescribed and predestinate. *1868 BROWNING Rug & Ek* iii. 1044 The precious something at perdition's edge He only was predestinate to save

2. In lighter or more general sense: Destined beforehand; fated

c 1500 MIDWALL Nature (Brandl) 869 He ys predestynat to be a pynces pere. *1599 SHAKS. Much Ado* i. 1. 136 So some Gentleman or other shall scape a predestinate scratcht face. *1706 MAULE Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot* I. 40 Empires and monarchies cannot escape their predestinate ruines and fatal subversions. *1882 SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyon* vi. 109 The great good wizard, well beloved and well Predestinate of heaven. *1896 SIR T. MARTIN Enaid* ii. 81 These happy days, a realm, and royal bride Predestinate await thee.

b. *sb. Theol.* A person predestinated to eternal life; one of the elect.

1529 MORE Dialogue ii. Wks. 181 1/2 Yet may it be that these bee none other in it than predestinates. *1600 W. WATSON Decardion* (1602) 92 These Anabaptistical heretics, how boldly they dare censure of all others, and anouch themselves predestinates. *1905 G. G. CROULTON in Contemp. Rev. Aug.* 222 He [Newman] would have found himself in far closer and more inevitable contact with these self-elected Predestinates.

Predestinate (prɪ'deɪstɪnət), *v.* [f. L. *prædestināt-us*, *ppl. stem* of *prædestināre*, in cl. L. 'to appoint or resolve upon beforehand' (*prædestināre triumphos*, Livy); in Chr. L. from 4th c. (Lucifer of Cagliari a 370, Ambrosiaster, Vulgate (of the Epistles) c 384, Augustine c 418), rendering Gr. *προορίζω* 'to determine beforehand' (Rom. viii. 29, 30); f. L. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *destināre* to make fast, establish, determine, appoint: see **DESTINE** *v.* In English the verb was first **PREDESTINE** (q. v.); *predestinat*, -ate was at first *pa. ppl.* (= L. *prædestinātus*) and *ppl. adj.*, later also *pa. t.*, but became c 1550 the form of the finite vb. = **PREDESTINE** *v.* Cf. *piec.* and **-ATE** 3.]

1. *Theol.* Of God: To foreordain by a divine decree or purpose: a. to salvation or eternal life; to elect.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. lxiii 146, I preuentyd hem in blessings of swetes I predestinate hem before worldes. *1530 PALSGR 664 1/2* He that is predestynat is written in the boke of lyfe. *1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom.* viii. 30 And whom he hath predestinated, them also he hath called. [Wycl. bifor ordeyned TINDALE, CRAMMER, Geneva, ordeyned before. appointed before. 1611 id. predestinate R. V. foreordained.] *1704 Collect Voy* (Churchill) III. 139 1/2 Gentiles, whom he had predestinated by the means of the Gospel

b. to any fate or lot in this life or after death (including to elect and to reprobate); to foreordain everything that comes to pass. *Const. to, or inf.* with *to*.

(But many who hold the Augustinian, Thomist, or Calvinistic doctrine of God's foreordination of all things have objected to or shrunk from the use of *predestinate* and *predestination* in reference to final reprobation. Even the Westminster Confession does not so use it. see quot. 1647)

a 1450 Alexander 2745 (Dublin MS) Yff I kyd paine any curtesy, it Come of myseluen. Na we pride vs for no proweze predestinate. [*Asim* MS predestynat] vs here. *1531 Elvyn Gow* i. xx. Whom god had predestynat to be a great kyng. *c 1560 Petition* in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1709) I. xxvii. 294 That God doth foreknow and predestinate all good and goodness, but doth only foreknow, and not predestinate, any evil. *1647 Westminster Confession* II. §§ 3-4 By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men thus predestinated and foreordained [etc.]. *a 1683 OLDHAM Poet. Wks.* (1686) 44 Make Fate hang on his Lips, nor Heaven have Pow'r to Predestinate without his leave. *1849 ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. 1. ii. (1866) 20 God does not predestinate men to fall. *1875 MANNING Mission H. Ghori* i. 10 He predestinated them, first to grace in this world,

and .to glory in the world to come. 1887 G. SALMON in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 449/a These...taught that certain were by God's foreknowledge so predestinated to death that neither Christ's passion nor baptism could help them. 1888 Br. GORE R. C. *Claims* I. (1905) 3 note. Be logical, said the Calvinist. God predestinates, and therefore man has not free will. 1902 B. J. KIDN 39 *Articles* II. 11. xvii. 155 [Art. xvii] declines to be committed to the doctrine of Reprobation, according to which all who are not predestinated to eternal life were held to be predestinated to eternal death.

2. To destine (as by fate); to fix beforehand by human (or animal) determination = PREDESTINE 1b. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 32 Infinite be that time, which is predestinated for the name of Brute and his Brutans. 1690 *Eachard Cont. Clergy* 14. Not a few are predestinated thither [to the church] by their friends, from the foresight of a good benefice. 1730 YOUNG *Paraphr.* Job 28. And with a glance predestinates her prey. 1848 HOOD *Desert-Born* III. Predestinated (so I felt) for ever to her service.

Hence Predestinated ppl. a., Predestinating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N Y Gift* (1876) 19 To shonne his predestinated fortune. 1722 De Fox *Plagues* (1840) 13 Presuming upon their professed predestinating notions, and of every man's end being predestinated. 1737-69 CRUDEF *Concordance* (ed. 8) 535/1 Those that are so left [in their infidelity or their corruptions] are the Reprobate, and the others are the Elect or Predestinated. 1859 CHALMERS *Congregat. Sermon* (1836) I 369 Mysteries attach to the counsels and determinations of a Predestinating God. 1887 POLLOCK *Course T.* v. 1. 204 The stagnant, dull, predestinated fool.

Predestinatedly, adv. [f. PREDESTINATE ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a 'predestinate' manner, by predestination.

1599 J. JONES *Preservo Bodie & Soule* L. xxxix. 87 All things happen of fatal necessity, predestinatedly. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 128 Mine is essentially, predestinatedly, and unchangeably good.

† **Predestinatian**, a. (sb.) Obs. rare. [f. L. *prædestinatus*, -a, -um (see PREDESTINATE v.) + -IAN; so mod. F. *prædestinatif* (Littre).] = PREDESTINARIAN sb. and a.

1630 USSHER *Leti*, (1686) 134 Predestinatians, which was but a Nickname that the Semi-Pelagians put upon the Followers of St. Augustine. 1685 STRICKLAND *Orig. Brit.* iv. 200 Objections made by the Semipelagians, and not by any Predestinatian Heretics at that time in Gaul.

Predestination (prɪˈdɛstɪˈneɪʃən). [ad. late L. *prædestinatio*-em (Augustine), n. of action f. *prædestinare* to PREDESTINE: see -ATION. So F. *prédestination* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] The action of predestinating, or fact of being predestinated; the ordaining or determination of events before they come to pass; pre-appointment by, or in the way of, fate or destiny; foreordination.

1. *Theol.*, etc. The action by which God is held to have immutably determined all (or some particular) events by an eternal decree or purpose.

'Predestination' is a theological term, sometimes used with greater latitude to denote the decree or purpose of God by which He has from eternity immutably determined whatever comes to pass, sometimes more strictly to denote the decree by which men are destined to everlasting happiness or misery; and sometimes with excessive strictness to denote only predestination to life or election' (Marcus Dods in *Encycl. Brit.* (1883) XIX. 668/2).

a. The action of God (held by Christians generally) in foreordaining or appointing from all eternity certain of mankind through grace to salvation and eternal life. (In this sense = *election*, and opposed to *reprobation*.)

a. 1340 HAMOLKE *Psalter* civ. 10. I gif heuen in heritage al any þa þatere takyne wyl þe strengre of predestinacioun of god. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* III. 134. Þese two gleses, of predestinacioun and of prescience of God, joynen þese two bodies. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 8. But his predestinacioun may onch save soules, and his prey presciens may dampne whom him list. 1564 *Articles of Religion* xvii. Of Predestination and Election. 1597 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* (1843) 23 It is a most sure signe and token of our predestination, glad and willingly to heare the worde of God. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famulae of Love, Brief Decr.* The most blessed and comfortable doctrine of Predestination. 1850 Br. BROWN *Exp.* 39 *Art.* xvii. (1878) 404 The Gallican clergy state, that their own belief had hitherto been that God's predestination was founded on prevision of faith. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* I. 11 Do not misunderstand me, as if that predestination of God in any way conflicts with the perfect freedom of the human will. 1887 E. S. FROULKES *Predestination* in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 466/2 Predestination is but another word for election, carried out in instalments on earth, but registered in the archives of heaven in advance. 1902 B. J. KIDN 39 *Articles* II. 11. xvii. 157 The tenet of particular redemption, which held that God's predestination had reference not to mankind at large, but to this and that particular individual.

b. The action of God (insisted upon in some systems of doctrine, esp. those associated with the names of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Calvin), in foreordaining the future lot and fate of all mankind in this life and after death (including their salvation or perdition); and, generally, His foreordaining of whatsoever comes to pass. In this sense also a doctrine of orthodox Islam.

Sometimes called *duplex* or *duplex* predestination. But as to the use of the word for foreordaining to reprobation, see Note under PREDESTINATE v. 1 b.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) To

make questions of the order of destiny predestination diuine and of the lyberte of fre wille. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* in 1x (Skeat) I 8 Though predestination be as well of good as of badde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxvii (Percy Soc) 123 For many one . . . yll thought that tribulation To them was ordeyned by predestinacion. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M* (1684) III. 292 Between Predestination and Election, this difference there is. Predestination is as well to the reprobate, as to the Elect. Election pertaineth only to them that be saved. Predestination, in that it respecteth the Reprobate, is called Reprobation. In that it respecteth the saved, is called Election. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 91 What is Predestination? It is the special decree of God, whereby he hath fore-ordained all reasonable creatures to a certain and everlasting estate of glory in heaven, or flame in hell. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. 1851 V. 409 The Calvinist is taxt with Predestination, and to make God the Author of Sin, not with any dishonourable thought of God, but it may be overzealously asserting his absolute power. 1686-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heric Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 22 The Saracens . . . were animated by another Spirit, which was the Mahometan Persuasion of Predestination. 1755 JORTIN *Diss.* II. 29 note, Our King James the first made an edict, that no divine, under the dignity of a bishop or a dean, should presume to preach upon the profound mysteries of Predestination. 1882 W. H. FREMANTLE in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 46/a (*Hieronymus*) He [Jerome] reduces predestination to God's foreknowledge of human determination. 1885 M. DODS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 668/2 In Islam the orthodox doctrine is thus stated by Al-Berkevi. 'It is necessary to confess that good and evil take place by the predestination and predetermination of God, that all that has been and all that will be was decreed in eternity and written on the preserved table.' 1890/1 The doctrine of predestination was first formulated in the church by Augustine.

c. In reference to a similar doctrine in certain philosophies (not necessarily implying Divine action).

1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I 33 The gloomy fate of Aeschylus, and the predestination of the Stoics, were repugnant to a heart of such a temperament.

2. In lighter or more general sense: Previous determination or appointment; fate, destiny. Cf. PREDESTINE 1 b.

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathe* xii. (1669) 104 A natural necessity, or *fatum*, or *predestination*, that frames every member and part of the body to the best use for the creature. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 73 A kind of moral predestination, or over-ruling principle which cannot be resisted. 1901 Sir W. HARCOURT in *Daily Chron.* 21 July 5/6 It is what you may call political predestination, and it appears to me that it indicates a satisfactory condition of things, because by the law of Nature we younger sons are in the majority.

Hence **Predestinatist** (rare) = PREDESTINARIAN A. So † **Predestinatist** (Obs. rare).

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schymatocal Puritan Pref.* The Presuming Predestinatist is he, whose pures is an inspired knowledge, that hee shall be saved by Gods absolute election. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharys & Flats* iii. 59 There is no such thing as chance, says the predestinatist.

Predestinative (prɪˈdɛstɪˈnɪv), a. rare. [f. as PREDESTINATE v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of predestinating.

1833 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 413 The predestinative force of a free agent's own will in certain absolute acts, determinations, or elections.

Predestinator (prɪˈdɛstɪˈneɪtər). [agent-n. in L. form f. PREDESTINATE v. + -OR 2; so F. *prédestinateur* (Littre), in sense 2 below.]

1. He who predestinates.

1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 58 The act of predestination is put in the will, of the predestinated, and not in that of the divine predestinator.

2. One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian. Obs.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famulae of Love, Brief Decr.* Those that are called Frewill men (for so are they termed of the Predestinators). 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, My Fate* iii. Let all Predestinators me produce, Who struggle with eternal bonds in vain. 1823 *Religiousman* 29 Preachers, predestinators some, and others Arminians.

Predestine (prɪˈdɛstɪn), v. Also 5 -en, -ayne, -yne, 7 -in. [a. F. *prédestiner* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad. L. *prædestinare*: see PREDESTINATE v.]

1 *trans.* To destine beforehand; to appoint, ordain, or decree previously. a. *Theol.*, etc. To foreordain by an eternal purpose, in the way of a Divine decree or of fate; to appoint beforehand by destiny, or to some destiny. (Mostly in *passive*. Also *absol.*)

c. 1380 [see PREDESTINING below] a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 305 Be-sojt sekirly þis sūre. Þat scho myt weterly wete. . . Quatkyll poynt or plyte predestend here were. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E. v. Syth al were ordeyned and predestyned when man shold deye. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1593) 145 If some bitter aduersitie and ouerthrowe be predestyned vnto us. 1689 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 12 Heaven predestines nothing for any man that should raise him to an excess of joy or grief. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I 24 The day predestin'd to reward his woes. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. iii. The fall of Granada is predestined. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 243 God predestines, man is free. How this is we cannot say.

b. In lighter or more general sense. To determine, settle, or fix upon beforehand; to appoint as if by fate or destiny; to fate, doom. (Usually in *passive*.)

1648 MILTON *Apol. Smeect* viii. Voluminous papers, whose best folios are predestined to no better end than to make

winding-sheets in lent for pulchre. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 194 Here the soul sits in council, ponders past, Predestines future action. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix (1873) 441 The white man who seems predestined to inherit the country. 1868 LYNCH *Kewlet* clviii. iii. Within the egg how darkly lies even the bird of paradise, Predestined for the sunniest skies!

2 *loosely*. To betoken infallibly beforehand, to presage irrevocably. Obs. rare.

1649 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Tree* v. Alas, poor Youth, thy Love will never thrive! This blasted Tree Predestines it.

Hence Predestined ppl. a., destined or appointed beforehand; fated, doomed; Predestinating vbl. sb.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sermon* Sel. Wks. I 179 þe secounde persone of God bingþ wþ him a grace þat clerkes clepen predestynynge. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* 11 26 How happy floods are yee, From our predestin'd plagues that pruned bee. 1624 MASSINGER *Peril Love* iv. v. And that rich merchants, advocates, and doctors, were Predestined cuckolds. 1740 C. PRYOR *Enaid* II. 156 He. Doom'd to the slaughter my predestin'd head. 1865 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. I. 338 Predestinings of joy. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 158 Marked out in the eyes of all men as the predestined heirs of Charles.

Predestiny (prɪˈdɛstɪni). rare. Also 5 -destinē. [f. PRE- A. 2 + DESTINY, after PREDESTINE, etc. In Chaucer *predestinē*, a. obs. F. *prédestinée* (Cotgr).] Preappointed destiny or fate; predestination.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 938 (666) In here meites sobly for to be, As they shul come by predestine. 1833 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 229 Instead of inherent stupidity, or a predestiny to be correct. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 191 Anxious to rescue design, or at least the 'purpose'—in short predestiny in the evolutionary sense of Nature.

Predestinable (prɪˈdɛstɪˈnəbl̩), a. rare. [f. PREDETERMINE + -ABLE; or f. PRE- A. 3 + DETERMINABLE.] Capable of being predestined; determinable beforehand. Hence **Predestinability**, the quality of being predestinable.

1835 COLERIDGE in *Praser's Mag.* XII. 620 A privilege which it owes to the simplicity, the paucity, and the predestinability of its processes. 1901 *Daily Mail* 31 Dec 5 The sex of future man will be predestinable. For a time one sex will predominate, then another.

Predestinant, a. (sb.) rare. [a. F. *prédestinant* adj., or late L. *prædestinānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prædestinare* to PREDESTINE.] Predestinating, predestinating.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 520, I, as yet, cannot . . . see any cogent reason, why the said previous concourse may not be termed predestinant.

† B. sb. = PREDETERMINER b. Obs.

1660 PEARSON *No Necess. Reform. Doctr. Ch. Eng.* 16 No man thinks a Predestinant or a Jansenian to be inclining to an Arminian.

Predestinate (prɪˈdɛstɪˈneɪt), a. [ad. late L. *prædestinatus*, pa. pple. of *prædestinare* to PREDESTINE.] = PREDETERMINED 1.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 54 Not casual, but predestinate and certain. 1655 Br. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 313 We cannot break through the bounds of Gods providence and predestinate purpose in the guidance of them [events]. 1897 *Woman's Home Comp.* Dec. There is no predestinate set of conditions for holi day-making that need be adventurous hands.

Hence **Predestinately** adv.

1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 241 A Doctor of Divinity deliberately and predestinately lied, that he might retain possession of a few inches of wood.

† **Predestinate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prædestinare*] = PREDETERMINE 1, 2. Hence † **Predestinating** ppl. a.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 162. 118 God predestinates men to all their Actions good, bad, and indifferent. a. 1643 Ld. FALKLAND, *ed. Infidelity* (1646) 13 They have made differences among them (as whether the Pope be infallible; whether God predestinate every action). 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 93 The predestinating grace of Christ.

Predestination (prɪˈdɛstɪˈneɪʃən). [n. of action from PREDETERMINE v.; or (in some uses) f. PRE- A. 2 + DETERMINATION. So F. *prédestination* (1636 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).] The action of predestinating; the fact or condition of being predestinated; previous determination.

1. A previous decision, a decision given beforehand, or before due examination or discussion.

1646 Br. MAXWELL *Burial. Issach.* in *Phenax* (1708) II. 287 They depose the Queen Regent; the predestination being given, that it was lawful for them to do so, by Mr. Knox, and Mr. Wilcocks. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 254 That there appeared a manifest inequality, not to say predestination, that Congress should request of their constituents power to judge and determine in the cause.

2. A previous determining or fixing of the limits or extent of something; = PRELIMINATION. ? Obs.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirri* (Wodrow Soc) 500 Agains the predestination and perlimitation of the Assemblies, they gave six Reasons.

3 The action of settling or ordaining beforehand what is to take place; the fact of being so settled; previous appointment; predestination.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lob. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 33 The Calvinists are hence in the matters of absolute Predestination. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. 87 He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and predestination of the Gods themselves. 1836 H. ROBERTS *J. House* vi. (1863) 160 Those

who held extreme opinions on the subject of Divine pre-determination 1894 *Westm. Gas* 13 July 2/3 To impress us with the wonderful co-ordination and predetermination of natural laws

4. A previous determination, tendency, or direction given (to something).

1776 *SOUTH Serm* (1744) VII v 94 Some assert that the creature never advances into action, but by an irresistible pre-determination of the faculty to that action.

5. A previous mental determination or resolve; an antecedent fixed intention (to do something).

1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* VIII iii. Hear me, then, I beg of you, with no pre-determination to disregard me 1831 *CARLYLE Disc. Ess.*, *Nibelungenlied* (1872) III 134 In spite of her rigorous predeterminations, some kindness for him is already gliding in 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 369 Mr. Winwood Reade went down, with a pre-determination to prove Du Chailu was wrong.

Predetermine (prɪdɪˈtɪːn), *v.* [f. PRE-DETERMINE or PREDETERMINATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of predetermining

1678 *MARVELL Def. f. Howe* Wks (Grosart) IV. 170 If men shall also assert a predeterminative concourse of God to our will, it seems to have too much of original peevishness 1678 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* III. 23 This efficacious concourse, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is both in sacred Scripture and by scholastic Theologues termed determinative and predeterminative

Predetermine (prɪdɪˈtɪːn), *v.* [ad. Chr. L. *predeterminare* (Augustine), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *determinare* to DETERMINE Cf. F. *predeterminer* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans* To determine beforehand (in various senses: cf. DETERMINE).

1. *trans* To fix, settle, or decide beforehand; to ordain or decree beforehand, to predestine. Also with *obj. cl.* or *inf.*

1625 *DONNE Serm.* lvi (1640) 668 That there was a concurrence of the whole Trinity, to make me in Adam, according to that Image which they were, and according to that Idea, which they had pre-determined. 1667 *J.R. TAYLOR Serm.* I. ix (R.), God... prepared joys infinite and never ceasing for man before he had created him, but he did not predetermine him to any evil 1722 *DL For Plague* (1840) 13 Every man's end being predetermined, and unalterably beforehand decreed. 1847 *MILNERS Cath. Th.* IV xv. 259 The Gospel was, no after-thought, as it were, but came to pass as God had pre-determined 1884 *W. J. COURTNEY Addis-on* ix 176 It had evidently been pre-determined by the designers of the *Spectator* that the Club should consist of certain recognised and familiar types.

2. To give an antecedent direction or tendency to; to direct or impel beforehand (to something).

1667 *J.R. TAYLOR Serm.* Tit. ii 7 Wks. 1850 VIII 350 We are so preposessed and pre-determined to misconception by false apostles without, and prevailing passions within. 1678 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* III. 26 The will pre-determined to one act has an habitual inclination or radical flexibility to the opposite act. 1858 *BUCKLER Crutches* (1873) II. viii 576 'Those general causes... were pre-determining the nation to habits of loyalty and of superstition, which grew to a height fatal to the spirit of liberty

3. *intr.* To determine or resolve beforehand or previously (to do something).

1823 *F. CLISSOLD Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23, I should instantly have proceeded to the summit, had I not pre-determined to abide by whatever advice the guides might give 1848 *LYTTON Harold* VII. vi. He had almost pre-determined to assent to his brother's prayer

Hence **Predetermining ppl. a.**

1678 *MARVELL Def. f. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 175 Another while, 'his predetermining influence. 1854 *B. E. EDWARDS in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxxix. VII. 231 If, anterior to all finite existence, his predetermining decree went forth.

Predetermined (prɪdɪˈtɪːnd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Determined beforehand; settled, decided, or decreed beforehand.

1660 *n. Anagnidus Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 496 Christ was born at the predetermined time. 1859 *G. S. FABER Dispensations* (1823) I. 94 How shall we account for his having beheld from afar the predetermined day of the yet future Deliverer? 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* v. v. (1873) 394 A predetermined quantity of little things

2. Resolved beforehand (to do something).

1768 *STRANGE Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 6, I was pre-determined not to give him a single sou 1772 *JUNIAS Lett. Pref.* (1820) 14 No reasonable man would be so eager to possess himself of the invidious power if he were not pre-determined to make use of it. 1871 *MINTO Eng. Press Lit.* II. viii 527 An audience pre-determined not to be convinced.

Predeterminer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] *a.* One who or that which predetermines, *rare* -*o*. + *b.* A believer in predetermination (prop. *pre-determinist*) = PREDESTINATOR 2 (*obs.*).

1678 *MARVELL Def. f. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 Its business here is to defend the predeterminers' opinion

Predeterminism. [f. PREDETERMINE, after DETERMINISM.] The theory or doctrine that events or acts are pre-determined; determinism.

1888 *J. MARTINEAU Stud. Relig.* II. III. n. 325 This Pre-determinism introduces new contradictions.

Pre-devise, -devour: see PRE- A. 1

Predevote (prɪdɪˈvəʊt), *ppl. a. rare*. [f. PRE- A. 1 + DEVOTE *a.*] Predevoted, fore-doomed. 1829 *SHELLEY P. Ball 3rd Prol.*, The next Peter Bell was he, Predevote, like you and me, To good or evil as may come.

Predevote (prɪdɪˈvəʊt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans*. To devote beforehand. So **Predevoted ppl. a.**

1815 *Zeluca* I. 377 Sir John was unconsciously pre-devoted to one, and by the other Lady for the third set [of dances] *Ibid* III. 2 The incertitude [seemed] far more trying than conviction of Erdstone's pre-devoted affections

Predial (prɪˈdiəl), *a* (*sb*) Also 7- *prædial* [ad. med. L. *prædialis*, f. L. *prædi-*um a farm, estate, manor: see -AL. So F. *prédial* (16th c.).]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to land or farms; 'real', landed; pertaining to the country, rural; agrarian.

1599 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 932 For they wyll have no losse Of a peny nor of a crosse Of theyr pedyall landes. 1592 *URTON Corr* (Roxb) 322, I neglect not prediall matters, though I observe most politicall 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks* (1834) 207 A pecunial or predial recompense will be very answerable to the nature of that service 1796 *W. MARSHALL IV. England* I. 100 Farm lands having passed from the state of common pasturage, to the predial state 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.* III (ed. 2) 42 Against the quick, astute, evitable intellect, which is commonly allowed to a dense population, many contrasts are set up in favour of the predial race

2. Arising from or consequent upon the occupation of farms or lands; agrarian.

1641 *Lords Spiritual*, 1. Because a Bishop having place in Parliament as a Peere, is, in respect of his possessions, as a prediall Nobility, and not inherent in his person. 1667 *J. R. TAYLOR Serm. Gunpowder Treason* Wks. 1831 IV. 282 The delinquent loatheth all his right whatsoever, predial, personal, and of privilege 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII 570 To impress the predial or rural disorders of Ireland 1881 *DISRAELI in Edin. Rev.* July (1903) 204 [Politicians of every school have recognised a distinction] between political and predial sources of discontent in Ireland

b. **Predial tithe**: tithe arising or derived from the produce of the soil.

1664 *Rolls of Paris* V. 518/2 All maner tithes, aswell prediall as personall 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. IV. (1638) 169 The predial tith of trees is of such trees as bring forth fruits 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Predial Tythes*, are those we call great Tythes, as of Corn and Hay. 1707 *E. CHAMBERLAIN Pies St. Eng.* II. (ed. 22) 128 The Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are styled Vicars 1834 *Brit. Hist.* I. 71 The predial tithe... arises from every product of the earth, whether grain, pulse, hay, plants, fruit, or wood, and becomes due whenever the crop is taken, even although there may be more than one grown upon the same land within the year

3. Attached to farms or to the land; owing service as tenancing land, as *predial serf, slave, bondage, labour, servitude, slavery, villeinage*, etc.

1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. App. i 97 There were two kinds of slaves, household slaves, and predial or rustic. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. 1, And here these writers fix the origin of personal and predial servitude in England. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. II. 1. 150 Scarcely raised above the condition of predial servitude 1839 *KRIGTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 300 The condition of the inferior ranks had been that of villanage or predial bondage 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Teut.* 20 *note*, The early romancers give pictures of Roman predial slavery too painful to quote 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. § 3 25 *note*, In the Domesday of St. Paul's we find that predial services were due from three classes of person, called villani, cotarii, bordarii.

b. **Predial servitude (Sc. Law)** a servitude affecting heritable property; a servitude constituted over one subject or tenement in favour of the proprietor of another subject or tenement; e.g. a right of way through the property of another.

1765 *ERSKINE Inst. Lawes Scotl.* (1773) II. ix. § 5 Real or predial (servitudes are constituted) principally in favour of a tenement, and only by consequence to a person, as the owner of that tenement. 18. W. BELL *Dich. Law Scotl.* (1861) 754/2 The tenement over which a predial servitude is constituted is called the servient tenement, that in favour of which the servitude is constituted is called the dominant tenement.

B. sb. (elliptical use of *adj.*) + A predial tithe (*obs.*); a predial slave

1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. IV. (1638) 170 There cannot be two predials of one thing 1844 *EMERSON Addr. W. F. Emerson* 11 These conditions were, that the predials should owe three-fourths of the profits of their labour to their masters for six years, and the nonpredials for four years. 1873 *GARDNER Hist. Jamaica* 293 The term of apprenticeship was limited to six years for field hands or predials, as they were termed

Hence **Predialist**, one of a class or order of landholders; **Prediality**, the state of being predial. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 14 The archiepiscopal and episcopal gentry, who are styled predialists, enjoy the same privileges as the Hungarian nobility. *Ibid.* 22 The gentry are termed predialists. 1897 *MATLAND Domesday & Beyond* 98 There has been in this condition of the *thebu* a certain element of prediality

Pre-diastolic: see PRE- B. 1.

Prediatory, *a.* [ad. L. *prædatori-us*, f. *prædator* a purchaser of mortgaged lands, a dealer in landed estates, f. *prædium*: see **PREDIAL**.] Of or relating to the sale of land.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Debt*, *Prediatory Debt*, is that arising from an alienation of lands, &c. the whole purchase whereof has not been paid.

Predicability (prɪdɪˈkəbɪlɪti), [ad. med. L. *predicabilitas* (a 1280 in Albertus Magnus *De Predicabilibus*), f. *predicabilis*: see **PREDICABLE** and -ITY.] The quality of being predicabile.

1785 *REID Intell. Powers* v. vi. (1803) II. 178 Universals have no real existence. When we ascribe existence to them, their existence is nothing but predicability, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject.

Predicable (prɪdɪˈkəbəl), *a.* and *sb* [a. F. *predicable* *adj.* and *sb* (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *predicabilis*, in med. L. that may be affirmed, predicabile, neut. *predicabile*, pl. -*abilia*, as *sb* (in Lambert of Auxerre, Petrus Hispanus, and Albertus Magnus, 13th c.), whence B; f. L. *predicare* to **PREDICATE** see -ABLE.]

A. adj. That may be predicated or affirmed; capable of being asserted

1598 *FLORIO, Predicabile*, predicabile. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 51 Made that predicabile of London which Florus writes of Samnium 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* v. 73 It will always be predicabile of him, that he was the doer of it 1730 *A. BAXTER Eng. Nat. Soul* vii. § 28 320 A thing that hath solidity, figure, &c., as properties belonging to it, or predicabile concerning it, must be a solid, figured thing 1842 *ABR. THOMSON Lawes Th.* § 69 (1860) 11 Predicabile classes, or classes of conceptions which can stand as predicates 1843 *CARLYLE Past & P.* III. xlii, A people of whom great good is predicabile 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 142 All relations which can be discovered between the two are predicabile of them on exactly the same footing

B. sb. In general sense: That which may be predicated

1785 *REID Intell. Powers* v. 1 (1803) II. 110 A predicabile therefore signifies the same thing as an attribute 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. 1. iv § 79 322 This method appears to be only an artificial disposition of subjects and predicates, according to certain distinctions 1906 *JOSEPH Introd. Logic* iv. 54 A predicabile is merely that which can be predicated viz. that which is universal, not an individual, all kinds, qualities, states, relations, etc., are predicabile, and they are universal, because they may be exemplified in and belong to more than one individual subject

b. spec. In Aristotelian Logic (in *pl.*, *tr.* *Gi.* *κατηγορία*): The classes or kinds of predicates

viewed relatively to their subjects, to one or other of which classes every predicated thing may be referred; second intentions of predicates considered in relation to subjects.

Of these relations Aristotle (*Topica* 1. iv, v) recognized four, viz. *genus* (γενος), *definition* (οδος), *property* (ιδιος), *accident* (συμβεβηκος). Under *genus* he made the subdivision of *difference* (διαφορα). The list was subsequently modified by Porphyry and by the early Schoolmen, by the omission of *definition*, and addition of *species* (ιδος), giving the 'Five Predicables', *genus, species, difference, propriety, accident*

1551 *T. WILSON Logike* 3 b, I begin with the predicables, because they shew how much every word doth comprehend in itself. *Ibid.* They be called predicables because some one thing is spoken of an other. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1 v, In Logic there are five Predicables, otherwise called Porphyries five terms 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* vii, The essence of spirituality may be referred to the second predicabile. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 112 In his analysis of judgments, Aristotle was led to consider how many kinds of Predicates there are, when viewed relatively to their Subjects, in other words, to determine the Second Intentions of Predicates considered in relation to Subjects. Thus was formed his celebrated doctrine of the Predicables which was considerably modified, but not improved, by his followers, Porphyry and the Schoolmen. 1906 *JOSEPH Introd. Logic* iv. 52 The Porphyrian list of predicables substitutes *Species* for *Definition*. But that difference implies a change in the point of view. *Ibid.* 96 It would be well to abandon the Porphyrian list of predicables in favour of the Aristotelian.

c. In the philosophy of Kant: see *quot.*

1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 325/2 Kant undertook to set up his own 'predicables of the pure understanding', which were to be derivative conceptions under the categories.

Hence **Predicableness** (1727 in Bailey, vol. II), **Predicably adv.**

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Predicably, predicabiliter*, is used in the schools in opposition to *predicamentally*—Thus, matter is said to be united to form *predicably*, or *per accidens*, to exclude the notion of a predicamentally accident.

Predicament (prɪdɪˈkəmənt). Also 7 *præ-* [ad. late L. *prædicamentum* (Augustine) something predicated, a predicament, a quality (transl. Gr. *κατηγορία* of Aristotle), f. *predicare*: see **PREDICATE** *v.* and -MENT. So F. *prédicament* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. That which is predicated or asserted, *spec.* in *Logic*, (in *pl.*) the ten categories or classes of predications formed by Aristotle: see **CATEGORY** 1.

1730 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* I. 105 These foolish moten lerne predicamentis and ten kyndis of pingis, and þanne þei moun se her foli. 1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 12 Pe book of Aristotle cleped his Categories, we clepe hem at þese dayes þe Predicamentis. 1579 *FOLKE Reprint Rastell* 752 He remembreth what the Predicament *Vbi* meaneth. 1608 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.*, Then *Ens* is represented as Father of the Predicaments his ten Sons 1653 *CUTWEPPE Roversus* x. ix. 308 Heat is not the chief agent in breeding of Worms, which are in the predicaments of substance, and heat is but an accident 1788 *REID Aristotels Log.* vi. § 1 135 The predicaments and predicables have a like title to our veneration as antiquities. 1801 *WOODHOUSE in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 99 Bringing *q. v.* - *z* under the predicament of quantity. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 116 Having determined the Second Intentions of Predicates, which are the Predicables, Aristotle attempted to carry the analysis of judgments one step farther by determining their First Intentions, and was thus led to form his celebrated list of the ten Categories or Predicaments, [in which] he inquired how many and what particular things may be predicated of any Subject.

2. A class about which a particular statement is made; = **CATEGORY** 2.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 248 b, We beyng called reasonable creatures and in that predicament, compared and

PREDICATION.

1. *Logic.* That which is predicated or said of the subject in a proposition; the second term of a proposition, which is affirmed or denied of the first term by means of the copula, as in 'this man is *wise*'

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 111 To predicate, then, or affirm certainly, as to their respective usefulness is, properly speaking, more fanciful than real. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 189 To think is mentally to predicate. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 15 May, It is perilous to predicate dogmatically as to the locality.

† c. Proclamation, announcement. *Obs.*
1613-18 *Daniel Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 154. Without delay
predication should be made throughout the Kingdome

2. The action of predicating or asserting, or an instance of this; assertion, affirmation.

1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl* 325 Is this a proper and essential predication to say, Christe is a spiritual rock? a 1677 HALL *Prim Orig Man* i iv 109 It is as true a Predication to say that these were many, as it were in case they had all coexisted 1821 PARR *Let to Maltby* 27 Mar. A college testimonial, wherein the word learning and all predication about it, are omitted

b *spec. in Logic*. The assertion of something of or about a subject.

a 1638 MLD *Wks* (1679) 253 A predication in *casu recto* is a predication of sameness, and therefore is used properly in things which are in a manner the same, as Genus and Species, *Homo est animal* 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl* 40 When the Predicate is said of the whole Subject according to the full latitude of its Predication 1829 JAS MILL *Hum Mind* (1859) II. xiv. 4 Predication is a name for the combination of three words, 'subject', 'predicate', and 'copula' 1843 MILL *Logic* i § 3 (1856) I 103 The most generally received notion of predication decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class, i.e. either placing an individual under a class, or placing one class under another class. 1863 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram* (1879) 63 The Verb is the part of speech concerned in predication; that is, in affirming or denying 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v 126 This rule is evidently founded upon the doctrine that all predication is classification

† 3. *Erroneously* = PREDICTION.

1861 N. Brit. Rev. May 290 The foreknowledge and predication of events.

[In CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 198 b/1 *predicacyon* appears to be mispelled for *predicacyon*]

Predicative (prɪdɪˈkætɪv, prɪdɪˈkætɪv), a. [ad. L. *predicativus* see PREDICATE v. and -IVE; cf. F. *prédicatif*, -ive.] Having the quality of predicating, affirming, or asserting

1845 Proc. Philol. Soc. III 10 Thus the formation called the *casus substitutus*, answering to the *nominativus* or predicative case of the Finnish and Lappish grammarians, may be employed either as an adverb or the stem of a verb. 1860 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xv. 358 Words which always conveyed a predicative meaning. 1885 J. FINCHER *Alt. Schultze's Feticism* vi. § 7 These things are all predicative of the blue vault above our heads. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 103 The Divine names which are proper to the Shemitic languages are predicative and moral.

Hence **Predicatively** *adv.*, as a predicate

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* xii 233 One step from nouns used predicatively. *Ibid* 243 1895 Proc. 14th Conv. *Instruct. Defn* 81 A noun or pronoun used predicatively is in the nominative case

Predicator (prɪdɪˈkeɪtər). Now *rare*. [Early mod. E. *predycatour*, a OF. *predicatur* (14th c. in *Hatzl-Darm.*), in 16th c. *predicature*, ad. L. *prædictor* a proclaimer, praiser in public; in late and med. L. a preacher; agent-n. f. *prædicare* to PREDICATE.] One who or that which predicates.

a. *spec.* A preacher; a preaching friar.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 The freres predycatours and mynours 1483 — *G de la Tour* cxxxix. As the clerks say, and the predycatours 1600 HALL *Prim Orig Man* i iv 109 A Monastery of Friars, of the order of the Predicators. 1632 LINGGOW *Trav* x 470 Two Jesuits, one of which was Predicator, and Superior of Tiatnean College. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Prayer Glasgow* 21 A tenement lying on the north side of the church and convent of the Predicators 1839 YLOWILL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv (1847) 41 The first predicator of the gospel may... have unfolded its saving truths in the vicinity of Glastonbury.

b. One who asserts, an assertor *rare*.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 9 Our modern assertors and predicators

c. (See *quot.*)

1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Univ. Gram.* 36 Functionally a word is either... An integer, or a sentence in itself. An indicator. An explicator. A predicator, or indicative of [the] predicate [of a sentence].

Hence **Prædictress**, *rare*, a female preacher 1659 MRS BLOMER in Fox *Bourne Locke* (1876) I v. 254 The impudence of the female predicator.

† **Predicatorial**, a. *Obs.* [f. late L. *prædictatorius* (see next) + -AL.] = PREDICATORY a. 1. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Præd. Gerund* I 469 That surprising monster of predicatorial excellence. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I 407 London the most conspicuous and promising theatre for predicatorial exhibitions.

Predicatory (prɪdɪˈkeɪtəri, -keɪˈtəri), a. (*sb.*) Also 7 *præ-*. [ad. late L. *prædictatorius* adj., f. *prædictor*: see PREDICATOR. Cf. *obs.* F. *prédicatoire* (Godef.)]

1. Of or pertaining to a preacher; preaching. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 350 A certain Dominican Friar who was the chief reader of the Predicatorial family 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 14 This is our predicatorial Promise, when we advance to the Pulpit 1804 *Mirror Inquiry* 319 The most recent examples... are of the predicatorial or oratorical kind. 1847 J. WILSON in G. Smith *Life* xiv. (1879) 238, I have recommended my usual Sabbath services both predicatorial and catechetical. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VII. lxxxii. 275 Their slightly predicatorial character must be pardoned.

2. Characterized by being proclaimed or cried up. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept 353 In his somewhat ostentatious and predicatorial conversion

† **sb.** (*the* adj. used *absol.*) One engaged in preaching; a preacher. *Obs. rare*—1.

1886 J. S. [REDACTED] *Hist. Monast. Convnt.* 55 The main design of their Institution being to Read, Preach, Write, and Expound the Word of God, which gives the occasion of naming them Predicators or Predicatorial.

† **Predicature**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *præ-*

dicat, ppl stem of *prædicare* to PREDICATE + -URE] Proclamation, public declaration.

1652 *Demos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 62 For as much as the Barons of the Exchequer have in their predicature made a doubt whether the Parliament be dissolved or not, it is declared that the Parliament is dissolved

Predicature: see *PRÆ-B* 1.

† **Predict**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *predictum* that which is foretold, prediction cf. F. *prédit* (*obs. form* *prédit*)] A prediction.

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* xiv. Nor can I fortune to breathe mynits tell, Pointing to each his thunder, I am and winde, O! say with Pincus if it shal goe wel By oft predict that I in heaven finde

Predict (prɪdɪkt), *ppl. a rare*. [ad. L. *prædict-us*, pa. pple. of *prædicere* (see next).] Predicted. (In *quot. const.* as *pa. pple.*)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii (1852) 213 There is but one great summer, human nature, Predict of every world and predicature.

Predict (prɪdɪkt), *v.* Also 6-7 *præ-*. [f. L. *prædict*, ppl stem of *prædicere* to say beforehand, foretell, give notice of, advise, charge, f. *præ*, *PRÆ-A* 1 + *dicere* to say, tell]

Cf. F. *prédire* 'to foretell, foresee, presage, divine, prophesie' (Cotgr. 1611), It. *predire*, 'to foretell, to prophesie, to tell of a thing before it com to passe' (Florio 1598), where neither has *predict* as an English word, though both use *prediction* in explaining the corresponding noun *Predicted* ppl adj. was in much earlier use, but the vb. is not in Shaks, nor even in Pope; it occurs once in Milton In dictionaries it appears in Bailey 1721]

† 1. *trans.* To mention previously in a discourse or document *Obs. rare*.

[1546, 1599. see PREDICTED 1]

2. To foretell, prophesy, announce beforehand (an event, etc.). With simple obj. or obj. clause.

[1623. see PREDICTED 2] 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii 356 Prediction still supposes means, Without means us'd, what it predicts revokes 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i iv. 267 We saw all those things done by, and accomplish'd in him, which were long before predicted to us by the prophets. 1679 C. NISSU *Antichrist* 210 To prophesy, not so much by predicting future things, as by preaching the everlasting gospel. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i iv (1840) 104 Thus thou shalt predict what shall certainly come to pass 1837 WIRWILL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 113 Thales. predicted an eclipse. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii. vii. I predict that the beauty of next season will be a certain Caroline Lady Doltimore 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 82 How often an observer can predict a man's actions better than the man himself.

3. *intr.* To utter prediction; to prophesy

1652 GAUL *Magistrum* 196 The devil can both predict and make predictions 1805 EUGENIA ID. *Acton Nuns of Desert* I 315 The necromantic instruments predicted to the company with such a relation to their circumstances, as filled every one with the utmost astonishment 1853 MRS. CARVILLE *Let.* (1883) II 225 No one can predict as to the length of her life.

Predictable (prɪdɪˈkəbəl), a. [f. PREDICT v + -ABLE.] Capable of being predicted or foretold.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. 16 Every generation demonstrates some events to be regular and predictable, which the preceding generation had declared to be irregular and unpredictable. 1889 POPE (N. Y.) 10 Oct. The limit of predictable weather changes varies from two to four days.

Hence **Predictability**.

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* iv. xi § 3 (1875) 402 The higher the constancy, the predictability of the agent, the higher the excellence attained 1880 A. H. HURN *Buckle* I. iv 229 Buckle. proves the predictability of human actions by statistics.

Predicted, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *prædict-us*, pa. pple. of *prædicere* (see PREDICT v.), + -ED 1.]

† 1. Before mentioned, aforesaid. *Obs.*

1546 *Rep. Gild Palmers, Ludlow, in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 198 The Salaries, Stipends, or fees of the predicted persons. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bh. Physica* 271/2 We must use this predicted or fore rehearsed distilled water

2. Prophesied, foretold, appointed beforehand.

1623 COCKERAM, *Predicted*, Foretold. 1700 DRYDEN *Pitthagorean Philos.* 74 Here... he built and wall'd The place predicted *Mod.* At the predicted hour the eclipse took place

Prediction (prɪdɪˈkʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *prædictio-nem* a saying before, premising, prediction, n. of action f. *prædicere* to PREDICT. Cf. F. *prédiction* (16th c.)]

1. The action of predicting or foretelling future events; also, an instance of this, a prophecy.

1561 FULKE (title) *Antiprognosticon*, that is to say, Ineuctne agaynst the name and vnprofitable Predictions of the Astrologians, as Nostrodam, etc., translated out of Latin. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1100 Aratus made no account of their prediction. 1623 BACON *Ess.* *Prophesies* (Arb.) 1537 Dreams, and Predictions of Astrologie. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* v (1739) 62 He was born at Bethlehem according to the Prediction of the Prophet Micah. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v I 572 The prince... predicted that Amsterdam would raise some difficulty. The prediction proved correct. 1861 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 430 An author who evidently identifies prophecy with prediction.

† 2. Applied to a portent or omen. *Obs. rare* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 11. 28 Yet Caesar shall go forth for these Predictions Are to the world in general, as to Caesar.

† 3. A statement made beforehand *Obs. rare*. 1624 W. TROWYR *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 38, I hope it shall not be said that you can accuse his predictions, as erroneous, who never falsified his word with you.

Hence † **Prediction v.** *Obs. nonce-rod trans*

= PREDICT v.; † **Predictional** a. *Obs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prediction.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxford* (1662) II 329, I conceive it properly to intend the contests betwixt Scholais and Scholars, which were observed predictionally, as if their animosity was the Index of the Value of the Land 1665 BRATHWAT *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 30 What this deep Soothsayer prediction'd before in jest, he now calls for in earnest

† **Predictious**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PREDICTION. see -IOUS] Giving predictions, prophetic; portentous, ominous

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix. There's great talk about A strange predictious Star, long since found out By learned Tycho-brachy [= Tycho Brahe]

Predictive (prɪdɪˈktɪv), a. [ad. late L. *prædictivus* foretelling, prognosticating, f. *prædicere* see PREDICT v. and -IVE.] Having the character or quality of predicting; indicative of the future

1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii 150 There is scarce an action which is not clearly predictive of our Saviour 1792 COWPER *Odyssey* ii 243 Birds numerous flutter in the beams of day Not all predictive 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* iv. (1855) 49 That baleful and vivid int predictive of a storm 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* ii 36 Using the word prophecy in its predictive sense

b Applied to the future tense when it simply asserts, without any admixture of will or obligation.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram.* Wks. 1843 VIII 350 In consequence of this modification, it required to be distinguished into two species.—1 The simply predictive future, 2 The dominative future. 1842 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (1850) 463 The predictive future.—I shall be there means simply that the speaker will be present The promissive future.—I will be there means that he intends being so.

Hence **Predictively** *adv.*, in a predictive manner or form, by way of prediction; **Predictiveness**.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Skob* xxxi. 'I was Miss Edwards who did that, I know,' said Miss Monfathers predictively 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. Anticipating the day in which we live, and predictively speaking of Christians alone a 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Proph.* xiii. (1903) 232 Wherein does their predictiveness consist?

Predictor (prɪdɪˈktər). Also -er. [a. med. L. *predictor*, agent-n. from *prædicere* see PREDICT v. and -OR.] One who (or that which) predicts or foretells

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxvi 224 *Predictor*, a foreteller of things to come 1652 [see PREDICT v.] 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II 1. 160 Whether he hath not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the predictor. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Fruit Geog. Soc.* XXXIX 348 The M'ganga is also a predictor and a soothsayer. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/1 Official predictor of the weather in the United States. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 545 The barometer, as a predictor, is deceptive in the ordinary way of use.

Predictory (prɪdɪˈktəri), a. [f. PREDICTOR. see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to a predictor; having the quality of predicting, predictive.

1652 GAUL *Magistrum* 48 They are... deceived, as well as deceiving, in their presaging or predictor suggestions. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1662) ii 217 Nicholas (Conquerour of his People) as his Font name then given him, as predictor of those Victories he afterwards got 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 120, I shall soon to ask any predictor Information from such senseless Masses 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 198 Arguments against the possibility of predictor power.

Predigastic: see *PRÆ-A* 4.

Predigest (prɪdɪˈdʒɛst, -dʒɛst), *v.* [f. *PRÆ-A* 1 + *DIGEST* v.; cf. late L. *prædigestus* that has well digested] *trans.* To digest beforehand (with *quot.* 1663 cf. *DIGEST* v. 8); *spec.* to treat (food), before its introduction into the body, by a process similar to digestion, in order to render it easily digestible. Also *fig.* Hence **Predigested** *ppl. a.* 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii App. 334 Little inferior, to the Salt and Spirit of predigested Blood. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Predigest*, to digest more or less completely by artificial means before introduction into the body. 1905 *Vestm. Gaz.* 6 May 1/1 Shakespeare was grappled with before our time, and has been predigested for us

Predigestion (prɪdɪˈdʒɛstɪən, -dʒɛst-), [f. *PRÆ-A* 2 + *DIGESTION*; so F. *prédigestion*.]

† 1. Premature or over-hasty digestion. *Obs.*

1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Affected dispatch is like that which the Phisians call pre-digestion, or hasty digestion, which is sure to fill the body full of Crudities, and secret seeds of diseases. 1698 F. MANNING *Poems* ii. (1701) 21 Seeming-Wits, whose hasty Vein Betrays a Pre-digestion in the Brain.

2. Digestion (of food) by artificial means before introduction into the stomach.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III 135 After a time the degree of predigestion should be very gradually lessened 1900 *Ibid* V. 618 Milk cannot with safety be submitted for any great length of time to pre digestion

Predigital, -dilator: see *PRÆ-B* 3, A. 4 b

† **Predikant** (prɪdɪˈkənt). Also *predicant*. [Du.: see PREDICANT.] A minister of the Dutch Protestant church, esp. in South Africa.

1634 BRERETON *Trav. Holland*, etc. 45 On the one side, was placed the minister (the predikant) 1849 R. MORFAT in *Daily News* 24 Feb. (1900) 6/7 They have a measure of religious knowledge culled from the Bible and their itinerant predikants. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 66 Your father, the Predicant, always warned me against trekking north. 1905 *Athenian* 25 Feb. 234/2 The first of a succes-

ston of predikants at Tutuorin [Southern India] was the noted c.-Roman Catholic priest, and subsequent translator of the Bible into Portuguese, João Ferreira d'Almeida.

Predilect (pridilekt), a rare [ad med. L. *prædilectus*, pa. pple. of *prædiligere* to choose or love before others: see *PRE-A. I.* and *DILECT.*] Chosen or favoured in preference to others. So † **Predilected Obs.**

a 1490 *Mankind* (Brandl) 758 My predilected sonn, where be ye? *Ibid.* 859 My predilected specyall, ze are worthy to have my lowe. a 1774 W. HART *Charitable Mason Poems* (1810) 387/2 Heav'n to its predilected children grants The middle space 'twixt opulence and wants. 1860 Mrs BYRN *Undercurrents Overlooked II* 102 The felon is the predilect object of public charity in England.

Predilection (pridilekshn). [a. F. *prédilection* (16th c.), ad L. type **prædilectionem*, n. of action f. med. L. *prædiligere*. see *prec* and *DILECTION*] A mental preference or partiality; a favourable predilection or predisposition.

1742 *Hume Dissert.* iv (1757) 234 It is almost impossible not to feel a predilection for that which suits our particular turn and disposition. 1768 *Stearns Sent Journ.* (1778) I. 180 (Translation). I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, Robert had never testified much predilection for violent exertion. 1866 *Crumpe Banking* ix. 203 Sir Robert Peel avowed his own predilection for a central bank of issue.

Predilective, a. rare. [f. L. *prædilect-*, ppl. stem of *prædiligere*: see *PREDILECT* and *-IVE*.] Of, pertaining to, or showing predilection.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos* III 172, I see nothing impossible in such a personage taking advantage of your predilective imprudence.

Pre-diluvial (pridiliv'viäl), a. *Geol.* [f. *PRE-B.* + *DILUVIAL*.] Of or belonging to an age before that of the Diluvium or Northern Drift.

1857 B. TAYLOR *North Trav.* xxvi. 269 The Kjölfjord, which in the pre-diluvial times must have been a tremendous mountain gorge.

Prediluvian (pridiliv'viän), a and sb. *rare.* [f. *PRE-B.* + *DILUVIAN*.] = *ANTEDILUVIAN*. a. *adj.* Existing or occurring before the Noachian deluge. b. *sb.* One who lived before the Deluge. 1804 COLLINS *Scriptures* 169 Prediluvians, uplifted and pompous Deem'd his nautical Scheme a fantastical Dream. 1855 WYLLIE in M. Hopkins *Hawaii* (1862) 320 The original language spoken by Adam and the prediluvian race of man, if not the post diluvian Hebrew, has disappeared.

Pre-direct, -discipline, etc.: see *PRE-A. I.*, 2, etc.

Prediscover (pridiskuv'vaz), v. [*PRE-A. I.*] *trans.* To discover beforehand.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 1 § 52 These holy men did prudently prediscover that differences in judgements would unavoidably happen in the Church. 1766 BLACKBURN *Confess.* (1767) 221 In his supposing them to have prediscovered the dissensions, that would happen in the church an hundred years after they were dead.

Pre-discovery [*PRE-A. 2.*] previous discovery. 1653 T. HORTON *Widow's Judgment* 10 To shew us them, not in the event, but afore-hand in the pre-discoveries and apprehensions of it. 1787 Sir J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 64 A question between us and Spain, touching the pre-discovery, and, consequently, the right of dominion over certain islands in the South seas.

Predisponent (pridispönent), a. and sb. Also 7-8 *præ-*. [f. *PRE-A. I.*, 2 + *DISPONENT*.] a. *adj.* Predisposing. Now *rare*.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exercit.* u. Ad Sect. v. 6 These graces are given to men irregularly and without any order of predisponent causes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 127 Somnambulism occurs in many persons without any manifest predisponent cause.

b. *sb.* A predisposing influence or cause. 1771 *Let. to Dr. Cadogan on Diss. Gout* 7 My neighbour is free from this predisponent, and escapes it. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 375 Secondary causes, as predisponents to the disease.

Hence **Predisponency** [see *-ENCY*], the quality of being predisponent or causing predisposition.

a 1846 PARKY is cited by Worcester.

Predisposal (pridispözäl). [*PRE-A. 2.*] Previous disposal. 1795 *Femina*! 119 If you had not rendered that desirable event impossible, by the predisposal of yourself, your Femina should have become your wife. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stnd Nat. Phil.* § 26 This contemplation of possible occurrences, and predisposal of what shall happen.

Predispose (pridispöz), v. [f. *PRE-A. I.* + *DISPOSE*. cf. F. *prédisposer* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), and L. *prædispositus* us predisposed.]

1. *trans.* To dispose (a person, etc.), beforehand, to render liable or subject to something; to put into a favourable or suitable frame or condition, to incline or adapt previously. Also *absol.*

1646 [see *PREDISPOSED*]. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i. iv. 36 Vegetable productions require the heat of the Sun, to predispose and excite the Earth, and the Seeds. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Unless nature be predisposed to friendship by its own propensity. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 299 As a hot summer immediately excites the cholera, so it predisposes to diarrhoea and dysentery. 1843 BERNHSE *Sc. Firsides Stor.* 45 The relief, only predisposed him for an earlier relapse into the same melancholy mood. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 147 The majority of his judges came predisposed to condemn him. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/6 Hydrogen, being mixed with a certain quantity of air, the presence of which could only help to predispose for an explosion.

2 To dispose of, give away, or bequeath before. 1666 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 20 Finding the office designed for him predisposed by patent. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 331 Assured of wealth, this man of simple heart, To every friend had predisposed a part.

Hence **Predisposing ppl. a.**, that predisposes, that renders favourable, inclined, or susceptible.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv, His own purposes and predisposing thoughts. 1793 *Friendly Addr. to Poor* 21 Many things concur to form a predisposing cause for such disorders. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiii (1852) 362 There is one radical defect—the need of some predisposing grace on the part of God. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 640 The end of the hot season in the tropics is very predisposing to malaria.

Predisposed (-pödz), ppl. a. [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Disposed or inclined beforehand; previously or already liable or subject.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 308 It concurreth but unto predisposed effects. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. vii. ii. 218 Tales, which a predisposed multitude eagerly swallowed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 569 A direct transmission [of disease] from one member of a predisposed family to another.

Hence **Predisposeness**, the quality of being predisposed, predisposition.

1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* xi A praying army is a predisposensse for success. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. 141 Whether the difference lie merely in the predisposenss of the persons is a subtle piece of Philosophy.

Predisposition (pridispözishn). [f. *PRE-A. 2* + *DISPOSITION*; cf. mod. F. *prédisposition*.] 1. The condition of being predisposed or inclined beforehand (to something or to do something), a previous inclination or favourable state of mind.

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 236 That the Spirits of the Teacher put in Motion, should worke with the Spirits of the Learner, a Pre-disposition to offer to Imitate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* ii. 132 St. Austin reckoning what predisposition is necessary by way of preparation to the holy sacrament. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 259 Constituent Parts of Repentance, and necessary Predispositions to Forgiveness. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke's Hist.* (1887) 577 I here had long been a predisposition to heresy.

2. *spec.* A physical condition which renders its possessor liable to the attack of disease.

1642 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1879 I. 734/1 It [the sweating sickness] was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons. 1676 WISCIAM *Chirurg. Treat.* ii. 249 External Accidents are often the occasional cause of the Kings Evil, but they always suppose a predisposition of the Body to it. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 311 Table of the Pulses according to Diseases, and the Pre-Disposition to them. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 83 Predisposition to Small-pox. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 101 Here there may exist some special predisposition of the tissues themselves.

Hence **Predispositional a.**, of or pertaining to predisposition.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* ii. 1 (1861) 247 Results from predispositional state, or initially sanctified property.

Predistinguish (prid-), v. [*PRE-A. I.*] *trans.* To distinguish by way of preference. Hence **Predistinguished ppl. a.**, distinguished before or above others.

1778 *Love Feast* 25 Of saving Grace a predistinguish'd Heir. 1817 COLERIDGE *Ley Sermon* in *Eng. Lit.* (1882) 391 How shall the law predistinguish the ominous screech owl from the auspicious and friendly birds of warning?

† **Pre divination. Obs.** [ad. L. *prædivinatio*-em, n. of action from *prædivinare*: see next Cf. obs. F. *prædivination* (1552 in *Godef.*)] The divining of events beforehand.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) II. 401 Many matters that he had seen take event according to his predivination. 1611 FLORIO, *Predivinations*, a predivination or guessing. 1623 in COCKERAM

† **Predivine, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *prædivinare* to divine beforehand, have a presentiment of: see *PRE-A. I.* and *DIVINE* v. Cf. obs. F. *prædiviner* (1530 in *Godef.*)] *trans.* and *intr.* To divine beforehand, presage, prognosticate.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 144 Which did predivine the eloquence of Plato. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle*, etc. (1811) 146 Astronomers Can pre-divine of famines, plagues, and warres. 1622 DOWNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 42 [One who] be the intention neuer so sincere, will presage, and prognosticate, and predivine sinister and mischievous effects from it.

Predominance (pridpönän). Also 7 *præ-* [f. as *PREDOMINANT* + *-ANCE*. Cf. F. *prédominance* (16th c.).] The fact or position of being predominant: a. *Astrol.* Ascendancy, superior influence.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 112 Both have influence from one ominous star, which bodes our happiness or our mischance According to the starres predominance. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* iii. 1 The sullen Saturn had predominance at your nativity! c 1650 *Don Bellianus* 178 [A sword] which she forged under the Constellation and Predominance of several Planets, that no Enchantment might against it prevail.

b. *generally.* Prevailing or superior influence, strength, or authority; prevalence, preponderance. In early use frequently of the humours.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. 11, There's not a beauty lives Hath that imperial predominance O're my affectes. a 1607 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iii. iv, Now a Scorpion is A small compact creature in whom Earth Hath the predominance, but mixt with fire. 1668 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. xi. 490 It is really no small Argument of the Predominance of

Conscience over Interest. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1716 (1816) I. 24 The early predominance of intellectual vigour. 1853 KAMI *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 235 This predominance of breezes from the southward and eastward.

Predo minancy. [f. as next + *-ANCY*.] The quality of being predominant; an instance of this; the fact of being predominant; = *prec.*

1598 FLORIO, *Predominations*, predominance, predominance. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 The predominance of Custom is every where visible. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xi. § 10 The young Queene took her selfe not to be a little wronged by this vngacious man's predominancy. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iii. 183 An Inflammation Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1809) 276 Mars claims predominancy over all these wholesome herbs. 1739 MILLMOTH *Pitosh. Lett.* (1763) 188 To be influenced in his censure or applause by the predominancy or deficiency of his favorite beauty. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 410 Affected with a predominancy of 11916 over clonic action.

Predominant (pridpönän), a. and sb. [a. F. *prédominant* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), ad L. type **prædominans*-em, pres. pple. of **prædominari*, -äre. see *PREDOMINE*.] a. *adj.* Predominating.

1. Having ascendancy, power, influence, or authority over others; superior, ascendant, prevalent.

In early use a term of Astrology, also of Physiology. *Predominant branch of a tree* (Mall.) see *DOMINANT* 5. *Predominant nerve* (Bot.) the main or principal nerve, as in the leaves of mosses. *Predominant partner* a phrase applied (after Lord Rosebery) to England among the several constituents of the United Kingdom.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 279 You are not ignoraunt, y^e melancholy being predominant, mouth men to madness. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* ii. iii. 29 And where the worser is predominant, Full soone the Canker death eates vp that Plant. 1601 — *All's Well* i. 1 211 *Hel.* The warres hath so kept you vnder, that you must needs be borne vnder Mars. *Par.* When he was predominant. 1674 PLATT *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 34 Why do not the predominant Party in Parliament make England beyond Trent another Kingdom? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 7 The temporary effect of a predominant passion. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 1. 315 After the power of the English became predominant. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. A change which was apt to make the women's voices predominant in the chorus. 1894 LD. ROSBERRY *Sp. Ho. Lds.* 12 Mar. (Hansard IV XXII 32) The noble Marquess [of Salisbury] made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before 11th Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominant Member of the partnership of the Three Kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice and equity. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 9/3 But if only a simple majority was contemplated, why the allusion to England as the predominant partner? Mr. Gladstone had a majority, and tied by its aid to carry Home Rule against the predominant partner. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 6/4 If the predominant partner theory was to be carried out in the next Government.

b. More vaguely. More abundant as an element, more frequent, prevailing, prevalent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 488 A third [Corinthian metal] of an equal medley and temperature, wherein a man shall not perceive any one mettall predominant. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 176 The Equator where heat is most predominant. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* Ded. 1 Those criminal pleasures so fashionable and predominant in the age we live in. 1851 D. WILSON *Præf. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 179 The predominant Eise dialect. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 The wet side being that towards which the predominant winds blow.

† c. With of: Domineering over, overruling. *Obs.* 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Red.* vi. § 106 They were so presumptuous, and predominant of his Majesties Resolutions, that they forbore not those outrages.

d. *fig.* Superior in position, towering over. 1797 HOLCROFT *tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlv. 96 The Cupola rises predominant over every object. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 251 Made the roofs boldly predominant.

2. *Her.* (See *quots.*) 1766-87 PORY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Predominant*, this term is sometimes used in Heraldry to signify that the Field is but of one Tincture. *Ibid.* 28 When some Metal, Colour, or Fur, is spread all over the Surface or Field, such a Tincture is said to be predominant.

B. *sb.* That which predominates: a. A predominating person, influence, power, or authority; a predominating quality, fact, or feature.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxii. (1612) 163 We are Predominants, say we. 1594 *Warres* Cyprus 907 Reason, my Lord, was the predominant. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. iii, You must first have an especial care so to weare your hat, that it oppresse not confusedly this your predominant or fore-top. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 219 The Sun was the Predominant in Greece, and the Moon in Persia. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 349 I venture to call the prominent quality a predominant as opposed to the isolate.

† b. A predominating or besetting sin. *Obs.* 1633 W. STRUTHER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxvii. 4 Every man's predominant is a beast of Satan's saddling and providing. 1699 ELIZ. WEST *Memo* (1865) 143 I was ill employed, pursuing after my idols and predominants.

c. *Welsh Phonology.* (See *quot.*) 1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 134 Predominants, which are f, ph, ch, ng, dd, th, l, m, n, r, mh, nh, being so called because they prevail over the umbratiles, thrust them out of the sentence, and reign by their own power in their stead.

Predominantly, adv. [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.]

In a predominant manner or degree, with superior influence; preponderantly.

1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* i. 11. § 2 (1684) 111 Our Wills being already predominantly inclined to follow God, and take example by him. 1773 *Life N. Providence* 59 A Longing to view distant Climes so predominantly reigning in my Thoughts. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 5/1 Down to the beginning of the reign of George III., the House was predominantly Whig.

Predominate (prēdō'mināt), *a.* Now rare. [app. a mistaken form for PREDOMINANT, prob. after such adjs as *moderate, temperate*] = PREDOMINANT.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) II. 113 Mercury being Lord and predominant in the house of Fortune. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judg'm* (1612) 509 When civelitie once becometh to bee predominant, it is so vnsatiable that it neuer ceaseth. 1605 TIMOTHY *Questiō* iii. 145 When salt is predominant it produceth so many kinds of diuers ulcers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) II. xi. 136 He gave way to his predominant bias. 1800 HILLMAN *Constantia Nevill* (ed. 2) II. 273 They commonly possessed the predominate bad qualities of both Europeans and Africans. 1805 E. BURKITT *Wald Lane's End* 331 The denomination he [Wesley] founded seems to be the standing or predominate order here.

Predominate (prēdō'mināt), *v.* Also 6 prae- [f. med.L. **predomināre* (prob. used in 15-16th c. l.)]. see PREDOMINE and -ATE. It might also be f. F. *predominer*, like *isolate*, etc. - see -ATE 36.]

† 1. *intr.* *Astrol.* To have ascendancy, to exert controlling influence *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemant's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 The astronomical constellation which over vs is predominating. 1598 SHAKES *Merry IV* ii. 204, I shall awe him with my cudgel; it shall hang like a Meteor ore the Cuckolds horns. I will predominate over the peasant. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1639) 147 For Saturne (principally predominating on Saturday) disposed mens minds and bodies to a dull heaviness.

2. *generally a.* To have or exert controlling power, to lord it over; to surpass in authority or influence, to be superior.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 228 Our fellowes, and allies most justly demanded equal privilege with the Romans, to the hope whereof DRUSUS had raised them upon a desire to predominate. 1623 COCKERAM II. To Gouverner or rule, *i. predominate*, *i. domineer*. 1638 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 237 The women in those parts never predominate. 1807 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 2) I. i. viii. 87 In this period of the independence of Britain, one tyrant is said to have predominated over the rest. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xi. iv. v. 102 The Frenchman soon began to predominate over the Pontiff.

b. To be the stronger, main, or leading element; to prevail, preponderate.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 83 When this element predominateth in the mixture. 1607 PIERCE *Pol. Anth.* i. (1601) 15 Those who predominate in Shipping, and Fishing, have more occasions than others to frequent all parts of the World. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2 The desires that predominate in our hearts. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. x. 137 The hornblende for the most part predominating over the felspar. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* 1 Sept. 421/2 Since the foundation of the Museum in 1753, when the collections of printed books and manuscripts predominated.

c. To occupy a more commanding position, to tower over.

1814 SCOTT *Wau.* vii. A huge bear, carved in stone, predominated over a large stone basin. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. The tall gables and elms of the rectory predominate over the tiny white-washed church.

3. *trans.* To dominate over, prevail over, control. Now rare.

1607 SHAKES *Timon* iv. iii. 142 Let your close fire predominate his smoke, And be no turne-coats. 1613 *Celastina* i. 11 You happy powers that predominate humane actions, assist. 1810 *Splendid Folies* II. 95 The frailties of your nature predominated the glare of your riches. 1832 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 573 The ambition for outside effect which predominated the original plans seems to have been disdainful of interior comfort.

Hence Predominated *ppl. a.* = PREDOMINATE *a.* 1755 HUMPH. *Parties* (1768) 36 According to that principle which is predominated and is found to have the greatest influence.

Predominately, *adv.* Now rare [f. PREDOMINATE *a.* + -LY²] = PREDOMINANTLY.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 971 Nature in a woman cannot be predominately hot. 1846 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 66 In persons of a predominately worldly tone of mind. 1892 *Athenian* 13 Feb. 212/2 Used too predominately, to the dwarfing or exclusion of other feelings.

Predominating, *ppl. a.* [f. PREDOMINATE *v.* + -ING²]. That predominates; controlling, ruling, prevailing; rarely, domineering, lording it. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1605) v. xii. The pride of some predominating will. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forme & Qual.* 357 Not so much the Predominating as the Denominating Forme. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* xv. But then, that 'one' must be tender to her, not rude and predominating in his manners. 1904 *Expositor* Mar. 186 Joyousness is the predominating characteristic of Judaism.

Hence Predominatingly *adv.* 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Beam-stripe* 222 Either... seems Predominatingly the colour. 1905 ORR *Probl. O. T.* vii. 196 Portions of chapters in Genesis are marked by the use exclusively or predominatingly of the divine name Elohim.

Predomination (prēdō'minā'shən), *n.* Now rare or *Obs.* [n. of action from PREDOMINE, PREDOMINATE *v.*; see -ATION] The action, fact, or

condition of predominating; predominance; ascendancy. (Often in *Astrol.* and in the doctrine of the humours.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 105 So great a predomination hath this name of fidelity in the hearts of a number. 1612 WOODALL *Swig. Mate* Wks (1653) 332 The colour uncertaine, according to the predomination of the humour infected. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* i. 1, Have thy starres maligne bene such, that their predominations sway so much Over the rest? c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1892) II. 662 The perpetual conflict of the humours within us for predomination. 1654 'PALATMON' *Friendship* 3 Mercury follows the predomination of those other Planets with whom he is in Conjunction. 1783 JOHNSON 28 Api. in *Boswell*, You would not trust to the predomination of right, which, you believe, is in your opinions.

Predominator, *n.* rare-1. [agent-n from PREDOMINATE *v.*; see -OR] A predominating agent.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas* Notes II. 11. 32 The chief predominator in the business was to be two grains of pulvis magneticus.

† **Predomine**, *v.* *Obs.* [app. a F. *predomine* (16th c. in Littre), ad L. type **predominare* (which may have been used in med. or 16th c. L.), f. *prae*, *prae* + *domināre*, later -*are*, to be master, rule, f. *dominus* lord, master.

Like the other words of the group, in early use in Astrology, also in the doctrine of the humours.]

1. *intr.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 1, 2.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. ii. 104 So th' Element in Wine predomining It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 399 To my ascendant hasting then to clime, There as the first predomining the time. 1640 R. BAILLIF *Canterb. Self-convent.* Postscript 4 Shall partialitie so farre predomine with you, that we must be reputed Apostates? 1678 J. BROWN *Life Faith* (1824) I. v. 109 The abounding and predomining of carnal flesh.

2. *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horae* i. (1731) 2 How far these predomine or influence them, we are much at a loss to know.

† **Predomineer**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *prae* + *domineer*; prob. influenced by F. *predominer*] *trans.* To overrule, domineer over. 1594 and *Rep. Dr. Faustus* iii. Cij, Being governed and predomined by that quicke and ready spirit.

† **Predominion**, *n.* *Obs.* [f. *prae* + *dominium*, after *predomine*, etc.] Superior power, predominance, prevalence.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vi. 77 Of the predominion of any element, the complexion hath his denomination. 1611 FLORIO, *Predominion*, a fore-rule or predominion. 1673 GRAY *Ant. Roots* ii. § 70 By the predominion of the other Principles, made mild.

† **Predominize**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. PREDOMINE (or its source) + -IZE] *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Ona Sacra* (1879) 29 And so allay the Fury, stunt the Rage Of madness doth predominize this age.

† **Predominy**, *n.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. type **predominium* - see *prae* - A. 5 and *DOMINIUM*] Superior power or authority; predominance. (Used in the translation cited, but not in Trevisa.)

1436-50 tr. *Hugon* (Rolls) I. 231 The Romanes made promise to Marcus, a nowble knyghte, that he scholde have predomy of the cite [urbis dominium], and a perpetuelle memory if he cowthe deluyver that cite. *Ibid.* 263 *Ibid.* 351 Obteynege the predomy by strengthe and armes. 1436-50 *Harleian Contin. of Hugon* (Rolls) VIII. 500 That trowble and discorde scholde not have predomy afterwarde.

Predone (prēdō'n), *ppl. a.* rare-1. [f. *prae* - A. 1 or (?) + *done*] Already done; or (?) completely done, fordone, exhausted.

1859 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1879) II. xviii. 99, I am... as one desperate and predone with work of various kinds at once.

Freedom (prēdō'm), *v.* Also 7 prae- [PRE-A. 1] *trans.* a. To pronounce the sentence or doom of beforehand; to precondemn. b. To foreordain (some doom) to. So Predoomed (-dō'md), Predooming *ppl. adjs.*

1618 OUELIS *Almanache* Raven 2, I have euer been held a Predooming Bird. 1786 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 51/2 The Sheikh Mansour pretended that he was pre-doomed by the decrees of heaven to fill up the measure of divine revelation. 1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* 182 The indwelling angel-guide, that oft... shapes out Man's course To the predoom'd adventure. 1850 TENNYSON *Lanc & Elaine* 725 All Had marvel what the maid might be, but most Predoom'd her as unworthy. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. i. 20 He predooms future suffering to the innocent by a reckless indulgence of his own inclination in the present. 1883 R. BUCHANAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* May 452 Shall Man, predoom'd, cling to his sinking straw of consciousness?

Predorsal: see *prae* - B. 3.

† **Predour**, *n.* *Obs.* [a OF. *predour* (13th c. in Godef.), ad L. *predidit* = plunderer, pillager.] A robber, plunderer, marauder.

1597 HOLINSHED *Descr. of Ire.* 171/2 in *Chron.* I, The Earle with his bande made hoate foote after, & dogging still the track of the predours, he came to the place where the dart was hurld.

† **Predy**, *a.* *Naut. Obs.* [Deriv. obscure: most writers have associated it in some way with *ready*. (The suggestion has been made that the *y* was developed out of the word of command 'Make the ship ready' (cf. quot. 1626). This is not impossible; though it assumes the identity of the vowel sound in *ready* and *predy*, which is not proved.)] Prepared for action, ready.

1625 in J. S. Corbett *Fighting Instruct.* (1905) 69 That the hold in every ship should be rummaged and made predy

especially by the ship's sides. c. 1626 CAPT. N. BOYETER *Dialogues about Sea Services* (1685) 283 When a Ship is to be made ready for a Fight, the Word of Command is, make the Ship Predy, or make Predy the Ordnance. And a Predy Ship is when all her Decks are cleared, and her Guns and all her small Shot, and everything of that Nature, well fitted for a Fight. And likewise to make the Hold Predy is to bestow everything handsomely there, and to remove any thing that may be troublesome. Hence 1706 in PHILLIPS So † *Predy v. Obs.* to make ready.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Predy, or make ready to set sail. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i, *Predy the Ship*, or *Predy the Ordnance*, is as much as to make things ready for a Fight. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Predy*, or *Priddy*, a word formerly used in our ships for 'get ready', as 'Predy the main-deck', or get it clear.

Pre-dynastic: see *prae* - B. 1.

† **Free**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* rare-1. [a. F. *pré* - L. *præ* - am meadow, or a obs F. *pré* fem. - L. *præta*, pl. of *pratium*] A meadow.

a. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Lett.* (1656) 24 In a Writ the general shall be put before the speciall as land before pree, pasture, wood, uncultivated, marsh, &c.

Free (prē), *v.* Sc. and north. dial. Also 8 - *præ*. [A shortened form of *preive*, *preve*, by-form of *PROVE v.*; cf. Sc. *gie, hae, lee*, for *give, have, lief*.] *trans.* To make proof or trial of, to try what (a thing) is like, esp. by tasting. *Pie the mou' of*, to kiss.

1700 DALLAD, 'Blow the winds I ho' (in R. Bell's *Collect.* 1857), He [a horse] shakes his head about the trough But dares not put the corn. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) 1. 91 A mill of good smishing to pree. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 103 Nae henny beik, that ever I did pree, Did taste so sweet. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* x, Rob, stownlin, pie'd her bonnie mou. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, I am in haste to pree your good cheer. 1857 CHAMBERS *Infom* I. 709/2 A custom, of preeing the nets - that is, lifting out a portion of a train and examining it. 1896 BARRIE *Sent Tommy* xix. 215 He had no thought of piecing lasses' mouths now.

Hence **Free sb.** 2, a trial, a taste; **Freeing** *vb.* *sb.*, proving, trying, tasting.

1811 GALT *Ann. Parsh.* xvii, The first taste and preeing of what war is. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Rhymes* 182 Sae after some drams I gat a pree, I bade gude day. 1899 J. WHITT *Yotings* 169 Gie me a pree, but no my fill. 1893 CLARKE *Inchbracken* ix. 64 The pruit o' the puddin' the preein' o' it.

Pre-earthly, -*economio* - see *prae* - B. 1.

Prechee, **Preede**, **Preef**, variants of *PRACH*, *PREDE*, *PROOF*.

Pre-elect, *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *præelectus*, pa. pple of med.L. *prælegere* to choose before, prefer; or f. *prae* - A. 1, 5 + *ELECT a.*] Chosen beforehand or before others; chosen in preference to others.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xxxiii. 123 Ha, noble rose, pre-elect & chosen before all other flours that ben about the. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Warburg* ii. 225 This gracious virgin and preelect abbess. 1611 FLORIO, *Preelect*, pre-elect, fore-chosen. 1828 E. CASWALL *Poems* 34 Then with all perfections deck'd As this mother pre-elect. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* (1881) 261 This is that blessed Mary pre-elect God's virgin.

Pre-elect (prē'le'kt), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To elect or choose beforehand.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 926/2 In the diuine prescience of God, which had chosen and prelected her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lord. 1611 COTER, *Prelect*, preselected, fore-chosen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pre-elect*, elected, or chosen beforehand. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 153 Ere the world was, pre-elect.

b. To elect to an office by anticipation *rare*. 1830 J. H. MONK *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 45 An appeal was also presented to the Vice-Chancellor against the Master, who had pre-elected his son, William Bradford, to a fellowship in a College Meeting, at which only four of the twelve Fellows were present. *Ibid.* 254 Four persons, commonly deemed his inferiors in merit, were successful, two of them being pre-elected for the following year.

Pre-election (prē'le'kshən), *sb.* Also *præ* [PRE-A. 1, 5. Cf. obs F. *prælection* (Godef.).] 1. Choice of one person or thing in preference to others; selection, preference *Obs.*

1589 PUTTFHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xii. 1. (Arb.) 131 We must needs say, it was in many of their wordes done by pre-election in the first Poetes. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Noble* 61 A free preelection, is not but of good, nor a free shunning but of euil. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodotus* iii. 163 Antioque, taking small joy in those Nuptials, whereto hee was forcibly yoked, without any pre-election of his owne, infinitely hated both the young Lady and her Father.

2. Previous choice; an anticipatory election.

1611 FLORIO, *Prelection*, pre-election, fore-chosing. a. 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 453 We shall satisfie His Majesty with a pre-Election, and yours shall have my first nomination. 1715 H. PRIDEAUX in *Life* (1748) 212 No such pre-elections shall be henceforth made in any College. 1830 J. H. MONK *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 257 That three scholars should be taken from Westminster every year, and that they should never be prejudiced by pre-elections. 1860 PUSSEY *Man. Proph.* 596 He does not speak directly of predestination, but of preselection to temporal goods.

Pre-election (prē'le'kshən), *adj. phr.* [f. *prae* - B. 1 + *ELECTION*.] Occurring or given before a parliamentary (or other) election.

1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Mar., The President refused to compromise himself by any pre election pledges. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 207 Some of the prelection tests of statesmanship. 1898 *Warrin. Gaz.* 16 May 3/1 Maybe Mr. Chamberlain was remembering his pre election promises.

+Pre-elementation. *Obs. rare*—¹ [f. PRE-A 2 + *elementation, f. ELEMENT v. 3, to instruct in the rudiments of learning] Previous elementary or rudimentary instruction or teaching.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 58 A duty without whose pre-elementation sermon, themselves edify very little.

Preem (prīm), *sb. local*. Also 7-8 *preme*. [perh. a variant of PREEN *sb.*; cf. MDu. Du. *preem*, MLG *prēme*, MHG *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem*, *pfriemen* an awl, bodkin, etc.] See quot. 1850.)

1688 R. HOWE *Armoury* iii. 289 The Preme is made of white Wand, this is for the opening of the Yarn so that each thred may pass clearly through the Reed 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Lo m.* 1850 S. BAYFORD *Diad.* s. *Lancs.* Gloss. 185 *Preem*, a comb used by weavers, to loosen the yarn.

Preem (prīm), *v. local* [f. prec.]. In textile manufacture, To clean the teasels with a preem or comb. Hence **Preeming** *tbl. sb.*; also **Preemer** (see quot.).

1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 200 The next employment in the cloth manufacture for which boys are fit, is preeming; that is, cleaning the teasel roots and handles. *Ibid.* Preeming is much harder and more disagreeable work than carping. *Ibid.* 203 After the preeming period, the lad are put either to the gig-machines, or to the lewis in the cutting or shearing-room. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Preemer*, a boy who cleans teasels. W. Yks.

Preem (fencing), *obs. form of PRIME sb.*

Pre-embodiment, *embodiment*: see PRE-A 1, 2

Pre-embryo, *Biol.* [f. PRE-B 1 + EMBRYO.] 'The inferior of the two cells opposite to the micropyle in the vegetable ovule which, by its growth and division, gives rise to the embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895)

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Oct. 958 The amphibolic factor by its continued presence and influence, on the germ-cells and sperm-cells, the pre-embryo, embryo, and its primordial germ-cells, &c., renders it impossible for the germ elements to have the charmed life of isolation.

Pre-eminence (prē'minēns). Also 5-6 *preem*, 5-8 *prehem*, 7-8 *prehem*. [ad. late L. *præminētia* (5th c.), f. L. *præminēt-em* PRE-EMINENT + *em* -ENCE. Cf. F. *préminence* (14th c. in Littré). The *h* in obs. spelling was inserted to avoid hiatus.] Surpassing or superior eminence.

1. Higher rank or distinction; priority of place, precedence; superiority.

1247 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 326 As toward any preeminence yat ye might have as chief of Counsell. 12430 *Lyoc Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 How Maria, which hadde a premyence Above alle women, in Bedlem whan she lay 1256 I INDAL 3 *Johu* 9 Diotrefes which loueth to haue the preeminence amonge them receaueth vs not 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 68 As touching prehemence and dignity, he is chiefe of the Christian Princes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. 1 (1739) 1 They allowed preeminence to their Magistrats rather than Supremacy 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II 10 Our Saviour is very fitly termed our Head, as that implies Prehemence over the rest of the Body. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 97 The Venetians asserted their pre-eminence over the Genoese in a. battle

2. Superiority in any quality; the possession or existence of a quality or attribute in a pre-eminent degree.

12430 *Lyoc Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 244 Whil they stonde in ther fresse premyence. 1286 *Hen. VII at York in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 A place to my pleasour of moost prehemynce 1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, The premyence of his moost gracyous incarnacyon. 1622 SELDON *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* x. 161 The East-Indian Taprobran, now called Sumatra, had prehemynce of quantity before this of ours. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 147 The emperor Honorius was distinguished by the pre-eminence of fear, as well as of rank. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* II (1890) 46 Shakspeare's pre-eminence consists chiefly in this, that he did supremely well what all were doing.

b. In lit. sense of the L.: Greater stature *Obs.* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poem.* i. xv (Arb.) 49 The actors for a speciall prehemynce did walke vpon those high corked shoes or pantofles.

3. With *a* and *pl.* An individual instance or case of pre-eminence: a. A distinction, a distinguishing privilege; b. A quality existing in a pre-eminent degree. Now *rare*.

1225 *Anor R.* 160 In onliche stude he bezet beos preo bigenat [2 MSS preeminences]—pruilege of prechur, merit of martidom & meidenes mede. 1233 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 436/2 All the manere of preminences and dutees belanging thereto. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 13 God, from whom mens seuerall degrees and prehemynences doe proceed 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Blond's Civil Warres* v. 93 The City of Auxerre, and the precincts thereof, with all the above said prehemynences. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jnl.* Wks 1842 II. 632 The office, the powers and prehemynences annexed to it, differ very widely

Hence + **Pre-eminented** *pl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.*, raised to pre-eminence; distinguished.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II xix. (ed. 8) 222 They are pre-eminent'd before the rest of the world

Pre-eminency. Now *rare*. Also 6 *preem*, 7 *preem*, 7-8 *prehem*. [ad. late L. *præminētia*, f. L. *præminēt-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being pre-eminent; = PRE-EMINENCE.

1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 20 b, Thou knowest, O lord...my necessitye, that I hate the token of prehemyn-

nencie, and glory or worshippe, whyche I bear vpon my hende. 1679 O. PLUNKET (*title*) *Jur. Primatiale*, or, the Ancient Right and Prehemynency of the See of Armagh above all other Archbishopps in the Kingdom of Ireland asserted. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Mark* iii. 19 The foreman of a grand jury, has a precedence, but no pre-eminency 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 397 The pre-eminency of righteousness.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance or species of this quality; anything in which it is exhibited; a pre-eminent position.

1555 *Edw. Decades* 343 To haue certeyne priuilegies, prehemynences, and tributes. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 The Royal House then enjoys two Pre-eminencies. 1757 *Herald* No. 8 (1758) I 124 The right of precedence, which the others will not yield, notwithstanding the prehemynencies of the church supersede those of blood

Pre-eminent (prē'minēt), *a.* Also 6-7 *preh-*. [ad. L. *præminēt-em*, pr. pple of *præminere* (contr. *prēm-*) to project forwards, rise above, excel, f. *præ*, PRE-A 5 + *eminere*. see EMINENT. Cf. F. *préminent* (15th c. in Littré).] Eminent before or above others; excelling or surpassing others; distinguished beyond others in respect of some quality.

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Hauenge in possession dowrys preeminent (*doles possidet preminentes*) 1473 *Proclam.* 10 Nov. (Patent Roll 13 Edw. IV, pt. 1. m. 2), Suche persones as god hath called to the preeminent astate of princes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV 118 As superior and preheminent in office, he may commaund, ordaine, do, and vndo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 279 Some great Maker In goodness and in power pre eminent 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 In all pursuits which required only the native powers of the intellect...the Greeks were pre-eminent. 1890 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civitas* (1895) vi. 257 As an object of worship, the serpent is pre-eminent among animals

b. In lit. sense of the Latin: Rising or standing out above the rest. *rare*—¹

1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 128 Accident may cut off or shorten either the Taproot, or the preeminent shoots of the top

Pre-eminently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a pre-eminent manner or degree; in the highest degree; very highly, supremely.

1749 D. MALLEY *Amynlor & Theodoran* 120 From another's fate, Pre-eminently wretched, learn thy own 1820 BENTHAM *Packings* (1832) 149 The argument of this pre-eminently learned Judge. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxix. 587 The region indicated is preeminently a cotton field. 1884 *Pal. Eustace* 83 This was pre-eminently a marriage of convenience on both sides.

So **Pre-eminently** (Bailey vol. II, 1727)

Pre-emptor: see PRE-A 1.

Pre-empt, *sb. Austral. colloq.* [f. as next]

A pre-emptive right

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxiv (1891) 322 My friend has the run, and the stock, and the pre-empt all in his own hands

Pre-empt (prē'mpt), *v.* Chiefly U. S. [Back-formation from PRE-EMPTION, PRE-EMPTIVE (cf. *exempt*, *exemption*)] *trans.* To obtain by pre-emption; hence (U. S.), to occupy (public land) so as to establish a pre-emptive title. Also *absol.*

1867 *Nat. Intelligencer* (Washington) 2 July (Bartlett), The laws of the United States give the right to any citizen who does not own three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State of the Union, to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres, by fulfilling the detailed requirements of the act 1870 B. HARVE *Lock Roaring Camp* (ed. Tauchn.) I 15 To make their seduction more perfect, the land on either side of the mountain wall that surrounded the camp they duly pre-empted 1885 *Science* VI 318 An unscrupulous 'colonist' can often pre-empt in several places at the same time. 1890 B. SHAW in *Rev. Ess. Socialism* 5 That specially fertile region upon which Adam pitched is sooner or later all pre-empted; and there is nothing for the new comer to pre-empt save soil of a second quality

b. *fig.* To acquire or appropriate beforehand, pre-engage. Also *intr.*: see quot. 1889.

1888 *Literature* (N. Y.) 1 Sept 276 [The Prohibition party] had unquestionably pre-empted for itself the proud position of the party of the future 1889 *FARMER Americanisms* s. v. Colloquially, to pre-empt is to take possession, or to qualify for. Thus a man may pre-empt for heaven 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 283 The honours are pre-empted for other trades

Hence **Pre-empted** *pl. a.*; **Pre-emptible** *a.*, capable of being pre-empted.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 102 Rival missionary boards over-run pre-empted ground and obliterate the boundaries of Christian comity 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept 732/1 Some public and pre-empted homestead among the surf-showered rocks 1886 N. Amer. Rev. Jan 54 As pre-emptible land recedes farther into the West

Pre-emption (prē'mpshn), [ad. med. L. *præemptiō-em*, n. of action f. *præmere* to buy beforehand: see PRE-A 2 and EMPTION. Cf. F. *préemption* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Purchase by one person or corporation before an opportunity is offered to others; also, the right to make such purchase; *spec.*

a. formerly in England, the prerogative of the sovereign, exercised through his purveyor, of buying household provisions in preference to other persons, and at special rates;

b. in U. S., Australia, etc., the purchase, or right of purchase, in preference and at a nominal price, of public land by an actual occupant, on condition of his improving it;

c. in *International Law*, the right of a belligerent, sometimes recognized by treaty, to seize, with indemnification

of the owners, such goods of neutrals as are doubtfully or conditionally contraband

d. *Clause of pre-emption*, in *Sc. Law* see quot. 1861.

1602 CAREW *Conuall* 17 Certain persons sought to make vse of this preemption 1610 NORFOLK *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 16 He late Maiestie intended to have retayned the prerogative of pre-emption 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1 2 Those of Stode haue by priuilege the preemption and choice of Rhenish Wines passing by them. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 59 This kinde is the Preemption of Tinne here in England granted by His Maiesties gracious letters Patents to some few 1663 F. PHILLIPS (*title*) The Antiquity and Necessity of Preemption and Pouveyance, for the King 1688 *Loud Gas* No. 2379/4 The Farmers of His Maiesties Coynage and Preemption of Tinn, haue affix'd the Price to d. the Pound. 1720 *Loud Gas* No. 5850/9 They haue the Pre-emption of the Lead and Iron Oars. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* IV 14, He consented to give me the pre-emption of twenty thousand acres 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks* II 239 The Papal govenment has the right of pie emption whenever any relics of ancient art are discovered 1860 Woolsty *Intrad Internat. Law* § 182 403 The harshness of the doctrine of occasional contraband brought into favor the rule of pre-emption, which was a sort of compromise between the belligerents (if masters of the sea) and the neutrals 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law* Scot. 172/2 Clause of Pie emption is a clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, stipulating, that if the vassal shall be inclined to sell the lands he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the clause 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* II xvii. 537 The prerogative of puiueyance included the right of preemption of victuals

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II 92 In 1830, a bill was passed, granting a pie-emption right to squatters who had taken such possession of unsold lands 1854 T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* (1857) I 102 The pre-emption system was established, though at first the pre-emption claimant was stigmatized as a trespasser, and repulsed as a criminal 1901 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/7 The landlord buys at the pre-emption price, and sells at the market price.

Hence **Pre-emptor**, 'one who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land' (Webster 1890, citing Abbott).

Pre-emptive (prē'mptiv), *a. (sb.)* [f. med. L. *præempt-*, ppl. stem of *præmere* (see prec.) + -IV-] Relating or belonging to, or of the nature of pre-emption. Also *fig.*

Pre-emptive right, the right to pre-emption; also, in Australia, land held by such right

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 19 His, by preemptive right, throughout all time 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishmen in Kansas* 169 To jump a claim is to take it, notwithstanding that it is pre-occupied by one who has already given notice of his claim to a pre-emptive title 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 140 Subject to pre-emptive reservations. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 250 This occupation gave the selectors a legal right to about six thousand acres of 'pre-emptive right'

b. *sb.* Pre-emptive right; land acquired by this 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 They've got, what with their selections and pie-emptives, a tidy slice of Rainbar run. *Ibid.* 322 It's not worth any one else's while to come in, because they'd have no pie-emptive worth talking of.

Pre-emptor (prē'mptōr) U. S. [f. as PRE-EMPTION + -OR; cf. med. L. *præemptor* (Gloss Gr.-L., in L. and Sh.), agent-n f. *præmere*. see PRE-A 2 and EMPTOR.] One who acquires land by pre-emption. Hence **Pre-emptory** *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Pre-emption* [citing JUDGE STORREY] 1855 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V 168 A pre-emptor who complies with the requirements of the acts of congress cannot be prevented from obtaining his title 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 129 Land as such, in the occupancy of a pre-emptor is not subject to taxation 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, *Pre-emptory*, relating to pre-emption

Preen (prēn), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1-3 *préon*, (1 *préan*), 3 *prén*, 3-6 *prene*, 5 *preyne*, 6-9 *prein*, 8 *prine*, 8- *preen* (= *prin*). [OE. *prēon* a pin, brooch, fastening = MDu. *prēm(e)*, Du. *priem* a bodkin, dagger, MLG. *prēn*, *prēne*, *prēme*, *prīm*, LG. *preen*, *preem* a pin, spike, awl, MHG *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem*, *pfriemen* an awl, WFr. *prisme*, EFr. *prēm-e* an awl, etc., Icel. *prjónn* (found in 13th c. as prop. name) a (knitting-)pin, peg, plug, Norw. *prjona*, *prjone*, Da. *preen* a bodkin, piercer. Cf. med. L. *preemula*, dim. of *préma* For interchange of *m* and *n* cf. PLUM Gael. *prins* pin is from Lowl. Sc.]

1. A pin; a brooch.

a. 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 530 Ic geann Godan minne yldran dehter anes bendes and twæga preonas, and anes wifscundes callas 11000 *Ælfric Voc.* in W. Wulker I 152/37 *Fribula*, preen, *mel* oferseng, *nut* dalc a 1225 *Anor R.* 84 De viklare abent bene mon & put him preen in sien 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1872 Goldf. prenes and ringes a 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sess.* xliii. (Cecile) 533 p1 poweste lik a bosc of wynd jat fillit ware, & with a prene Mocht out be latine a 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. (Ireland MS.), Hur Kercheles were courceuse, with mony a proud prene [v. 11. r. necht, pyne] a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* i. xvi, For was thair nochit 1 hat no man micht the poynting of ane prene Repreve 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 37 And we, agane, wald by ane Fraer of Feggess, Balth prenis and nedilins, and sell to landwart Megges 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv. She gae'd as fast as a new preen 1725 - *Gentle Sheph.* II. 11, O' this unconsy pictures aft she makes O' any ane she hates Stuk fou o' prins 1825 BROCKFITT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prin*, a pin 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 131 My mgle she keepit as neat as a preen

b. *fig.* As type of a thing of small value.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 90 Off courtlynes that count him nocht a preyne a 1560 ROLLAND *Cri Venus* III 546 For sic stoyris I cum thame not ane prene 1728 RAMSAY *Ep. to R. Yarde* 53 Thousands a year's no worth a Pin, When e'er this fashious Guest gets it 1871 C. GRIBBON *Lack of Gold* II, You got to like books, and he didna care a pin for them

2. (See quots.)

1864 ATKINSON *Provinc. Names Birds, Preen*, Prov name for Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa ufa* 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 198 Bar-tailed Godwit Prime (Essex) From its habit of probing the mud for food.

3. See quot. = PREEM

1688 R. HOLME *Armony* III 290/1 *Preen*, an Instrument used by the Clothworkers, for their Handle Dressing, or picking of the Wool Flocks, a half round piece of Wood, with a handle the straight side being set with Wyers like teeth

4. *altrb.* and *Comb.* preen-ood, preen-cushion, a pincushion; also *transf.*; preen-head, pin-head, preen-point, pin-point, both used *fig.* as the type of anything very small, or of small value; preens-worth, the value of a preen or pin.

1500-20 DUNNAN *Poems* XXXII. 39 Syne said and swor. That he wuld nocht twich hir 'pieneccod, 1598 JAM. R. *Wardrobes* (1815) 239 Ane preuncod of blew and yellow velvet. 1822 GALT *Promiss* v. The Nabob made [them] presents of new gowns and pin cods. 1888 A. G. MURDOCH *Sc. Readings* Ser. II. 65 A sawdust 'pien-cushion. 1825 JAMISON v. 'No with a 'preun head' 1897 L. E. HAMMOND *Outlaws* XVII. 207, I canna mind as single Aims-long.. with a pien-head 1886 A. D. WILLOCK *Rosetie* *Puds* vi. (1887) 42 No 'cain' a 'pien-point for the sorrow they left him then. 1887 J. SERVICE *De Duguid* I. III. 20 Lord, there's no a 'piensworth but Thou kens.

Preen (prēn), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms. 3. preonen, 4-6 prone, (7- prun), 8- preen. [*prec. sb.* cf. Du. *premen* to stab, pierce, MLG. *prunen*, *prunen*, LG. *prūnen*, *prunen*, *prunen* (Dooink-Koolmun) to stretch together roughly, G. *pfriemen* to bore with an awl, feel *pfryna* to knit.]

1. *trans.* To sew, to stitch up. *Obs.* c. 1250 Dentil 68 in O. E. *Misc.* 174 Me nimeð he come & preoned in a clut 1513 DOUGLAS *Reneis* III. vii. 26 Duvut clathis, and iche wedis, figunt and pynnt al with goldin thredis. *Ibid.* IV. v. 163 Ane puiport clath of Tyre. Feusly stekit with prynnt goldin thredis

2. To pierce; to transfix. *Obs.* c. 1320 R. BAUNNE *Medal*, 859 Pugh hys herte he pried hym with moud. 1330 *Min. Poem* 11 *Vernon MS.* 688 Loke al 30i loue on him heo leyed, For vs on Rode was prikkit & pried. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* XVIII. 11 Forsothe Dauid harpide with his hond., and Saul helde a speie, and caste it, and gusside that he myte pried [Vulg. *confingere*] Dauid with the wal *Gloss* that ys 15se with the speie, so that it schilde passe to the wal. 1416 *Play Sacrament* 467 W. y^e same dagger that ys so styf & strong In y^e mddys of thy prynnt I thynke for to prene. [*Stage direct.* hee shalle y^e iij Jewys pryke y^e daggers in iij quarters].

3. To fasten with a pin; to pin. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXXII. 22 My Coller, of trew Nightbour lufe it was, Weill premit on with Kyndnes and solas. 1675 in Hunter *Bigger & No Fleming* ix (1864) 96 For a dosen of great pines to prin ye mortcloth and horscloth 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* v. ii. Prin up your apron beath, and come away 1823-23 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 75 He took the dishclout frae the link, and preent it til her cockerony! 1888 DOVLE *Capt. Polestar* 25, I canna say I preen my faith in sea bogles and the like.

Preen (prēn), *v.* 2. Forms: 5. proyne, prayne, preyne, prene, 6 *Sc.* prein, 7 prain, 8 prine, 8-prun, 7- preen. [app. in origin a variant of PRUNE *v.* (ME. *proyne*, etc.), assimilated to PREEN *v.* (early ME. *preonen*), in allusion to the boring or pricking action of a bird's beak when it preens its plumage.]

1. *trans.* Of a bird (or duck-billed platypus): To trim (the feathers or fur) with the beak.

1286 Bk. St. Albans A vj. Your hawk proyneth and not piketh and she preyneth not bot when she begynneth at hir legys, and fetheth moystrout like oyle at hir tail 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or prain, as a bird doth herself. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 139 When..ruffled or discomposed, the Bird..can easily preen them 1774 G. WHITE *Seiborne* 28 Sept. The feathers of these birds must be well preened to resist so much wet. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Australasia* VI. 135 Besides combing their fur to clean it when wet, I have seen them preen it with their beak (if the term may be allowed) as a duck would clean its feathers. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Weekly Supp. 15 Nov 8/2 A cormorant sat watching us and preening its feathers.

2. *refl.* Of a person: To trim or dress oneself up; to smooth and adorn oneself.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merc* T. 768 He kembeth hym he preyne[n]th [v. r. prayne[n]th, proyneth] hym and pyketh. 1586 DUNBAR's *Tua Marit Venen* 374 (Maitland MS.) I wald me prein plesandlie in precious wedis. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 81 Ne'er price a wearless, wanton elf, That nought but pricks and prins her beard. 1883 MRS. ARMYTAGE in *Fortin*. Rev. 1 Sept. 344 Egyptian beauties..sleeked and preened themselves before their brightly burnished brazen mirrors

b. (*cataphr.*) To pride or please oneself. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *Inglenast* Pref. 8 They and their followers preen and plume themselves..on their aristocratic standpoint.

3. To trim (trees). *dial.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Preen*, to prime, or trim up trees. Hence *Preened ppl. a.*, *Preening ppl. sb.*

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1599 JAS I ΒΑΣΙΛ ΔΑΦΩΝ (1603) III They should not by their painted, preened fashion, seue for baies to filthe lechery. *Ibid.* XII Escheve to be effeminate in your clothes, in perfuming, preening, or such like

Pre-engage (prē'engə'dʒ), *v.* Also 7 *præ-*, 7-8 *in-*. [PRE-A. 1.] To ENGAGE beforehand.

1. *trans.* To bind in advance by a pledge or promise, to put under obligation beforehand

1649 C. WALKER *Hist Independ* II 80 Things may be legally carried by competent Judges not preengaged a 1676 in Hobbes *Decam.* Wks 1845 VII 141 Men have pre engaged themselves to maintain certain principles 1715 FORD *Let.* to Earl Burlington (1735) I 237 If Mr. Tonson went, he was preengaged to attend him 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* I 127 She pressed me to stay dinner, but I informed her that I was pre-engaged 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 286 She is compelled by the silent entreaties of a father to give her hand, with a heart thus irreversibly pre-engaged, to Lord Alldobrand.

b. *spec.* To engage previously to marry, to betroth beforehand Usually *pass.* 01 1917

1673 *Lady's Call* II 1 §5 That they were pre-engag'd to a better amour, espous'd to the spiritual bridegroom 1749 FIDDLING *Tom Jones* XVII. viii. If she had pre-engaged herself to any gentleman 1823 LINGARD *Hist Eng* VI 392 The princess was required to swear that she was not pre-engaged to any other person

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To pledge oneself, guarantee, or engage beforehand. (With *inf* or *subord cl.*) 1654 TRAVE *Comm.*, Pt. ci. Intro. (1657) II. 826 A Psalm of David, wherein he prometh and pre-engageth, that whenever hee came to the Kingdome, he will be a singular example 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Parag.* *Mystic Dm.* 84 I wil preengage that the Close shal com off sweetly. 1905 CAPT. MAHAN *Sea Power* I Pref. 8 Still less may they rightfully pre-engage so to do

2. *trans.* a. To win over or persuade beforehand, to prepossess.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 58 Had not Pliny preengaged us to the sense of operation 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 44 They had the effect of an awful picares, and had pre engaged all readers in his favour 1865 BUSINELL *Vicar Sac* II i (1868) 153 Something done to preengage the feeling, or raise a favoring prejudice in it.

b. To bespeak or secure for oneself beforehand.

1683 *A Match* III in *Thurs Collect Poems* (1689) 291 Let trusty Monsieur preengage your ready Votes. 1712 E. COOK *Poy* 5 *Ses* 134 This being a breach of Trust to preengage his Vote.

3. To occupy beforehand; to preoccupy

1656 OSBORNE *Adv. Son* v. § 26 (1696) 124 Do not pre-engage Hope or Fear by a tedious expectation 1659 GENT. *Calling* VI § 12 All their time is so pre-engaged and forestalled, that their most important interest is left forlorn. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect* NO 311 § 5 Will tells us, that he always found her Pre engaged

4. To engage in combat with beforehand

1726 SHIVOCKE *Voy. round World* 46 If the French Captain had not pre-engaged me

Hence **Pre-engaged ppl. a.**; whence **Pre-engagedness**.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci* xiv. 94 [They] owe their credit more to customary and preengaged Assent, than to any rational inducement. 1903 A. J. WILSON in *Speaker* 28 Mar. 597/1 Demands its poverty or pre engagedness forbids it to gratify

Pre-engagement (prē'engə'dʒmənt), [PRE-A. 2; or f. *prec. vb.* + *MENT*.]

1. The act of pre-engaging, or fact of being already or previously engaged.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 110 One that came to the Crown without pre-engagement by Promise or Covenant. 1796 L. D. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1864) III. 359 Stating to me his. 18 PRE-ENGAGEMENT in disposing of the present vacancy in office. 1896 'A. Home' *Phono* 1, Two chairs had been tilted up in token of preengagement

2. An engagement previously given or made.

1647 CROMWELL in *Stainer Speeches* (1901) 44 It is such a pre-engagement that there is no need of talk of the thing. 1751 *Female Founding* II 35 He has no Pre-engagement, and consequently no Promise to recal 1851 CHARLES STERLING I in (1872) 86 He now. opened a correspondence with the *Times* newspaper, 'voluntary Letters, I suppose, without payment or preengagement

b. *spec.* A previous or prior marriage engagement or betrothal.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* III 26 The Lady, being then very young, and asham'd to own her pre engagement. 1815 ZELMA II. 126 As he prefers you, he has broken a pre-engagement with me.

3. A previous or already existing tie, or business claiming attention; a preoccupation. *Obs.*

1646 J. WHITAKER *Usual* 38 That we may. lay down all preengagements at the foot of the throne of Jesus Christ. 1684-5 BOYLE *Mm. Waters* 61 My want of health, and my preengagement to some Subjects that I am more concern'd for.

Preent(e, Preen, Preest, etc., obs. ff. PRINT, PRESS, PREST a. Obs., PRIEST, etc.

Pre-erect: see PRE-A. 1.

Pre-establish (prē'ɛstə'blish), *v.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + *ESTABLISH*; cf. F. *prétablier* (Leibnitz 1710 in *Hatz-Darm*.)] *trans.* To establish beforehand.

1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power Parl* IV. App. 77 Whereupon they elected him for their King., and calling him unto them, shewed him the Lawes they had pre-established 1775 W. CRAIG *Serm.* (1808) II. 70 We have preestablished certain creeds or systems of religious belief as the truths of God. 1895 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 What is very rare, Captain Böttge did not exceed the sum pre-established.

Hence **Pre-established ppl. a.**; **Pre-established-isher**, one who or that which pre-establishes.

Pre established harmony (after F. *harmonia prætabilis* Leibnitz, *Theodecte*, 1710). see HARMONY 1 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Harmony*, A. pre established harmony between the kingdoms of nature and grace. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li Nat* (1834) I. 368 All the happiness which the pre-established nature of things will admit 1777 PRINCE LCV *Matt & Spir* (1782) I VII 83 Leibnitz [formed] a system which has obtained the name of the pie established harmony 1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 162 [To] seek the ground of this agreement in a supersensual essence, which being at once the ideal of the reason and the cause of the material world, is the pie-establisher of the harmony in and between both. 1825 GROTE *Greece* II. LXI IX. 222 His pre-established reputation and the habit of obeying his orders

Pre-establishment. [PRE-A. 2.] Establishment or settlement beforehand

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Preester, obs. form of PRESTER (JOHN).

Pre-estimate, *v.* [PRE-A. 1] *trans.* To estimate beforehand. So **Pre-estimate sb.**

1889 *Times* 17 Dec 5/3 The magnitude of which it is not possible to pre-estimate. *Mod.* Your pre-estimate has been amply justified

Pre-eternity, -evolutional, -ary, -ist: see PRE-A. 2, B. 1.

Preeve, *preeve*, obs. forms of PROOF, PROVE

Pre-examination. [PRE-A. 2.] The action of examining beforehand; a previous examination

16. WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 465 Without a pre-examination of the foresaid Giovan Battista. 1675 in *Hachel's Cent Serm.*, *Life* p. xxxix. To be presented with the pre-examination of their several ministers

Pre-examine (prē'egzæ'min), *v. rare.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To examine beforehand

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philo.* XIII (1701) 612/2 Private Prudence consisteth in this, that a man deliberately pre-examin the state in which he is to spend his whole life 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod Dicts

Pre-excel, *v. rare.* [PRE-A. 5] *intr.* To excel exceedingly, to be of surpassing excellence

Hence **Pre-excelling ppl. a.**

1611 FLORIO, *Præcellere*, to pre excell. 1624 HERRWOOD *Gunsak* II 63 So farre pre excelling is the one, as the other is vile, abject, and contemptible

Pre-excellence, *v. rare* [f. PRE-A. 5 + *EXCELLENCE*; cf. F. *préexcellence* (Montesquieu, 16th c.), prob. repr. a med.L. **præexcellencia*, f. **præexcellens*: see next. (L. had *præcellencia*.)]

Pre-eminent excellence. So **Pre-excellency**.

1459 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 270 Be all lawis, the law of nature has prerogatyf, and preexcellence 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I (1632) 164 A rare preexcellence, and beyond the common reach. *Ibid.* II. xli. 255 Without any prerogative or essential preexcellence.

Pre-excellent, a *PRE* [prob. repr. a med.L. **præexcellens*; see PRE-A. 5 and EXCELLENT (L. had *præcellens*.)] Cf. obs. F. *préexcellent* (15-16th c. in Godef.)] Excellent above others; of surpassing excellence

1611 FLORIO, *Præcellente*, pre-excellent, fore excelling 1826 G. S. FABER *Duffie Romanism* (1853) 30 Peter should have something preexcellent above those who should three admonish.

Pre-exilian (prē'egzī-liān, -eks-), *a* [f. PRE-B. 1 + L. *exili-um* EXILE + *-AN*.] Before exile; *spec.* of or belonging to the period of Jewish history before the Babylonian exile Also, in same sense, **Pre-exilio**, **Pre-exilie** [PRE-B. 2], *adjs.*

1863 C. D. GINSBURG in Spurgeon *Treas Daw Ps.* lxxiv. 8 The only pre-exile instance 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 1160 Twenty thousand is probably too low an estimate for the pre exilian time. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 303/x The law in question is not pre-exilic 1890 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* 433 If we are ever to learn anything about pre-exilic Israel on the soil of Palestine itself, it must be by the help of the spade. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Jan 5/5 Psalmody has its origin far back in the pre-exilian times.

Pre-exist (prē'egzīst), *v.* Also 7 *præ-*. [f. PRE-A. 1 + *EXIST*; cf. F. *préexister* (1482 in Hatz.)]

1. *intr.* To exist before.

1599 [see PRE-EXISTING]. 1624 tr. Ames' *Marrow Dm.* 36 Creation then produceth out of matter that doth not pre-exist 1854 OWEN *Shel & Teeth in Orr's Crc.* Sc I *Org Nat* 165 The inorganic salt, defined in the tabular view of the composition of bone, pre exist in the blood.

b. To exist before the present life.

1647 H. MORE *Preexistence of Soul* lxxxv. But that in some sort souls do preexist Seems to right reason thought dissonant. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art* ix (1700) 110 They fancied that all our Souls pre-existed in a former and purer state 1899 J. STALKER *Chronology of Jesus* II 62 The 'Son of Man' pre exists with the 'Ancient of Days'.

c. To exist ideally or in the mind, before material embodiment.

1775 HARRIS *Philo. Arrangem.* Wks (1841) 281 As there are no forms of art which did not pre-exist in the mind of man, so are there no forms of nature which did not pre-exist in the mind of God 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* III. v. Art preexists in Nature, and Nature is reproduced in Art.

2. *trans.* To exist before (something)

1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg* 106/1 Inhabited by a nation, that pre-existed the formation of the marine hills 1885 *Westm. Rev.* Jan 27 It is necessary that the facts should pre-exist the theory.

Pre-existence. Also 7 *præ-*. [f. PRE-A. 2 + *EXISTENCE*; cf. F. *préexistence* (17-18th c. in *Hatz-Darm*.)] Previous existence; *esp.* of the soul before its union with the body.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sol. Dm.* IV. 91 Mere matter could never

thus stretch forth its feeble force, and spread itself over all its own former pre-existence. 1662 GIVILL (*title*) Lux Orientalis, or An Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages, concerning the Pre-existence of Souls. 1794 SOLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 167 The proofs of the antiquity and the pre-existence of nations. 1860 PETER *Min. Proph.* 332 It expresses pre-existence, an eternal Existence, backwards as well as forwards, the incommunicable attribute of God.

Hence **Pre-exi stencist**, one who believes in the pre-existence of the soul.

1883 Chambers' *Encycl.* VII. 744/2 The followers of this opinion were termed **Pre-existencists**, to distinguish them from the **Traducianists**, who held that children received soul as well as body from their parents.

† **Pre-existencist**. *Obs.* [PRE-A. 2.] = **prec.** 1641 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. II. 1. Three apprehensions Concerning the souls pre-existence before into this outward world she glide. 1666 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1703) 51 This Pre-existencist of the knowledge of something in the very things unknown, and sought for, is the foundation of all our Ratiocinations.

Pre-existent (prē'egzi stēnt), *a.* Also 7 **prē-**. [f. PRE-A. 3 + EXISTENT; cf. F. *pré-existant* (15th c.).] Existing beforehand, or before some person, thing, event, etc.

1654 GATAKER *Transubst.* 149 [That] the whole substance of bread passeth into a pre-existent substance, to wit, Christ's body. 1653 GOURG *Comm. Heb.* xi. 31 There was no pre-existent matter, whereof they were made. 1702 ENCHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 147 According to the Jewish notion of souls sinning in some pre-existent state. 1879 *Athenaeum* 19 July 871 Not incapable of being harmoniously combined with pre-existent beliefs.

† **Pre-existenciary**. *Obs.* [f. L. type **præ-existenciarius* pre-existence + -ARY.] One who holds the tenet of the pre-existence of souls.

1638 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 16 A Pre-existenciary easily discerns that these Monstrosities plainly imply that God does not create souls still for every humane coalition. 1698 NORRIS *Tract. Sev. Subj.* 152 According to the Hypothesis of the Pre-existenciaries.

So † **Pre-existencian** *nonce-nd.* in same sense. 1837 F. SILVER (*title*) The Pre-Eternity of our Lord Jesus Christ denied and opposed by human pre-existencians.

† **Pre-existimation**. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. PRE-A. 2 + ESTIMATION.] Previous estimation.

1638 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 4 Value the Judicious, and let not mere acquiescence in minor parts of Learning gain thy pre-existimation.

Pre-exist ing, *pp. a.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + EXISTING *pp. a.*] That pre-exists, pre-existent.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silvowormes* 26 Now what are seeds and eggs of worms or fowle But remnants of preexisting things. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. III. rule 14 § 9 (1676) 363 Whether all things were made of preexisting matter. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 371 Our pre-existing station Before this vile terrene creation. 1871 HARTWIG *Switzerland* W. 1. 2 Each of these sedimentary formations owes its existence to the disintegration of pre-existing mountain masses.

Pre-expectation, -*expose*. PRE-A. 2, 1.

Pref. *obs. form of PROOF, PROVE.*

Preface (prē'fās), *sb.* Also 4-5 **prefas**, 6-7 **prefasce**. [a. F. *preface* (14-15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), app. ad. med. L. *præfatus* (*præfatus* in *Du Cange*), substituted for L. *præfatio* a saying beforehand, etc.: see **PREFATION**.]

I. 1. In the Liturgies of Christian Churches: The introductory or prelude to the central part of the Eucharistic service (the consecration, etc.), comprising an exhortation to thanksgiving and an offering of praise and glory to God, ending with the Sanctus. [So F. *préface de la messe*.]

Proper Preface, a variation of the Common Preface, to be used at certain seasons, including a special part proper to and varying with the particular occasion.

1397 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 Gelasius, made be comyn prefat be i-sonne in churches, 'Vere dignum et iustum est'. 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS F.) 124 The prest will sone, in that place, swythe begynne the prefate, That begynneth with *per omnia*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Here shall follow the proper prefate 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 806/1 The prefate of the Canon from *vere dignum et iustum est* &c. to *per Christum Dominum nostrum*. 1797-91 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* sv The prefate to the mass anciently had, and still has, very different names in different churches. In the Gothic, or Gallican rite, it is called *immolation*, in the Mozarabic, *illation*, anciently among the French, it was called *conterlation*, in the Roman church, it is called *præfatio, prefate*. 1897 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dyn. Worship* 353 The Ordinary Prefate, to be said daily, except in Feasts and their Octaves having Proper Prefates 1880 SCUDAMORE in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 166/1 In every liturgy the eucharistic prefate leads up to the angelic hymn.

II. 2. The introduction to a literary work, usually containing some explanation of its subject, purpose, and scope, and of the method of treatment.

1586 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 271 And of the myracle of this coronet tweye Sent Ambrose in his prefate list to seye. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* I, Here begyneth the prefate or prologue of the fyrste booke. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2, I finde great occasion. to use a certaine forewarning and Preface. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 209 One shall use the prefate of a mile, to bring in a furlong of matter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., I have run into a prefate, while I professed to write a dedication. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 The legislator... will add prefates to his laws which will predispose our citizens to virtue. 1895 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. 11 113 The first work with a prefate is the *Agulenus*, and the first with marginal notes is the *Antus Gellius*, both works printed in 1469 at Rome by Sweeneyheim and Pannartz.

3. The introductory part of a speech; a prologue; an introduction or preliminary explanation.

1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 52 Demosthenes, in his oracyon agaynst Eschines, toke his prefate out of a solemne petycyon. 1592 SHAKES. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. v. 11 Tush my good Lord, this superficial tale, is but a prefate of her worthy praise. 1667 MURPHY *P. L.* x. 251 Adam, Heav'n's high behest no Preface needs. Sufficient that thy Prayers are heard. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 517 With artful prefate to his host he spoke. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 249 Saying, by way of prefate, that we know nothing of the truth about them.

† b. A prefixed epithet or title. *Obs. ? nonce-use* a 1653 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* v. v. I say he is not worthy The name of man, or any honest prefate, That dares report or credit such a slander.

c. A short paraphrase or practical comment upon a psalm before it was sung in church, formerly practised in Scotland. cf. **PREFACE** v. 1 b.

1866 LANDRETH *Life A. Thomson* iv. 261 A model prefate would be a far nobler help to congregational praise than any choir or organ.

4. *fig.* Something preliminary or introductory.

1594 J. GREENE *Sclaurus Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 234 March to Natolia, there we will begin And make a prefate to our massacres. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 183/2 Mathematick is only a prefate to divine things. 1746-7 HENRY *Medit.* (1818) 222 Wasted, they are a sad prefate to never-ending confusion and anguish. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/7 I pray your readers to remember that this enhanced price of sugar has had a prefate.

5. *attrib. and Comb., as prefate-maker, -monger, -writer*; † **preface** voice, the particular tone of voice in which the prefate (sense 1) is said or sung. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 16 He shall chaunge his voice, and sing then in prefate voice unto his words *per Christum Dominum nostrum*, which words shalbe said in *vacua voce*. 1672 MARYLETT *Ref. Transp.* 1 4 Our Author is already divided in a prefate-monger. 1905 *Athenaeum* 4 Feb. 139/3 Some occult process, which is the prefate-writer's own secret.

Preface (prē'fās), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *intr.* To make introductory or prefatory remarks; to write, speak, etc. a prefate.

1639 W. SCLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1630) 326 To win credence to this mystery, hee prefaceth with mention of the word of God. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 1. 12 I will prefate no longer, but proceed. 1720-1 *Let. fr. Musit's. Frail* (1720) II. 190 Having prefaced thus much in the modern way, I come now to apply. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 154 He prefates with an account of the upright character of the panegyrist.

b. *Sc.* 'To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalms which are to be sung before prayer' (Jamieson 1825). Also *trans.*

1797 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 150 He had a singular Gift of Prefacing, which was always practised in that Day. 1824 A. THOMSON in Landreth *Life* iv (1869) 227 This must have appeared strange to a congregation whose minister 'prefates' the psalm for a full hour. 1869 LANDRETH *Ibid.* iv. 261 Those who have a recollection of what prefacing was will not soon propose its restoration. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xv, Mind to tell me the Psalm upon which he prefates.

2. *trans.* To write or say (something) as a prefate; to state beforehand. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1658 PLYNNE *Brief Survey* 65 That which our Author Prefaceth concerning Embrewes is, transcribed out of Kellams Manuall. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Pref. 1 It had been requisite to Preface something to excuse the unexpected publishing of this new Treasure. 1799 SERRYS *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 483 The author thought fit to prefate a very apt quotation out of S. Augustin's Epistle to Januarius. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 449 p. 2 It is necessary to Preface, that she is the only Child of a decrepit Father.

† 3. *fig.* To introduce, precede, herald. *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contm. Sgr.* T. viii. 36 Found they weare mingled sweete, sower, pleasant, bitter, & prefaced 101e, but steeped in sadder licor. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 71 That all terrible evils are prefac'd or attended with some prodigious and amazing alterations in the Creation. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* ix, If thus you prefate what you undertake. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar Bro.* (ed. Warne) 40 When the name of Count Leopoldat prefaced his entrance.

4. To furnish (a book, etc.) with a prefate; to introduce or commence (a writing or speech) with a prefate or introduction.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 56 That Declaration... wherewith we Prefaced our very first Paper. 1736 SWIFT *Let. to Lady Betty Germain* 15 June, I must prefate this letter with an honest declaration. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm. Ser.* III. xxi. 277 Many who would have prefaced that rebuke with a long speech.

5. *fig.* To place before or in front of, to front or face (with something).

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 24, I love to wear Clothes that are flush, Not prefacing old Rags with Plush. 1762A FOOTE *Orators* 1 Wks. 1799 I. 202 A smart house, prefaced with white rails. 1880 VENABLE *Ser. Berthel's Sergeant's Legacy* 137 A striped... dress, prefaced by an ample apron.

6. To precede or come before as an introduction.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* 1. iii, That a feat of skill with the cloth-yard might not ill prefate my letter to the great earl. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxx, A depressing... passage has prefaced every new page I have turned in life.

Hence **Pre-facing** *vbl. sb.*

1641 'SMECTIMUNUS' *Answer*, § 1 (1653) 1 A constitution of the Aesopag, that such as pleaded before them should plead without prefacing and without Passion. 1892 McCRIS *Public Worship Presby. Scotl.* 198 note, [He] identifies this calling on or exhorting of the congregation with prefacing.

Prefacer (prē'fāz), [f. *prec.* + -ER.] One who makes or writes a prefate.

1650 [W. SANDERSON] *Anticus Cognit.* 89 This Prefacer sticks in their stomachs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv § 15 272 The learned Prefacer to the late edition of Hierocles. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) 1 4 The Public will scarce be influenced in their Judgment by an obscure Prefacer. 1884 *Brt. & For. Evang. Q. Rev.* Oct. 702 The Antinomianism with which Hadow charges Fisher and his prefacer.

Prefacial, -*tial* (prē'fāshl), *a. rare* [ad. med. L. *præfātia* (see **PREFACE** sb.) + -AL.] Of,

pertaining to, of the nature of a prefate, prefatory.

1888 MRS LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* III. vii, That tentative and prefatal way which means potentialities, and the hereafter rather than actualities now. 1893 STEVENSON *Valima Lett.* xxix. (1895) 262 Leaving out all the prefacial matter.

† **Prefacile**, *a. Obs. rare-0*. [ad. L. *præfacilis*: see PRE-A. 6 and FACILE.]

1623 COCKRAM, *Prefacile*, very easie to be done.

† **Prefactive**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. **PREFACE** sb. 01 v + -IVE.] Having the quality of prefacing; of the nature of a prefate.

1650 WELDON *Crt. Fas.* 1 (1651) 84 All as prefactive insinuations to obtaine offices upon his future rise.

Prefactor. *Math.* [PRE-A. 2] The first of two factors in non-commutative multiplication.

1884 J. W. GIBBS *Elements of Vector Analysis* § 131 That is, the vector $a \times b$ as a pre- or post-factor in skew multiplication is equivalent to the dyadic $\{a-a\}$ taken as pre- or post-factor in direct multiplication.

Prefatie, *obs. Sc. f. PRIVILEY.*

Prefat (*re*), *obs.* or dial. form of **PREFER**.

Prefashion, *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To fashion beforehand.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xx § 7 Not prefashioned in mind to those descriptions the Prophets had made of his first coming in humility. 1621 BE MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 147 All your thoughts prefigured, and prefashioned, by *ALL the spoiles, and only spoiles*. 1847 BUSHELL *Chr. Nur.* viii (1862) 107 It seems to be in some sense, prefashioned by what birth and nurture have communicated.

† **Prefation**. *Obs.* Also 4-6 **prefacion** [ad. L. *præfationem* a saying beforehand, introductory address, prefate, in med. L. also = **PREFACE** sb. 1; n. of action f. *præfari*, f. *præ* before, PRE-A. 1 + *fari* to speak. Cf. *obs.* F. *præfacion* (14th c. in *Godef.*)] Speaking before, prefacing.

1382a WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* II. 33 Be it ynew3 for to haue saide so myche of prefacion [glory or byfore spekyng]. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 119/2 This protestacion and prefacion made, he said that it were well done, to do unto saintes or their ymages despite or dishonour. c. 1581 in *Cath. Tricantes* (S.T.S.) 252 Ye confes this your selves in the prefatione of our new Byble. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum* 90 Shall we attend to the prefatione of irrational and inanimate?

Prefator. [a. L. type **præfator*, agent-n from *præfari* see *prec.*] A prefacer, a prefate-writer.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 378 The prefator suspends his opinion as to the cause, though he upholds the facts. 1872 *Ibid.* 84 Fewer words would have been lost if the prefator had said at once that the work was from the manuscript preserved at Cambridge.

Prefatorial (prē'fātō'riāl), *a.* [f. as **PREFATORY** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefacer or a prefate; prefatory. Hence **Prefatorially** *adv.*

in the character of a prefacer, by way of prefate.

1799 W. GILPIN *Serm. Pref.* 6 Much prefatorial matter also may arise, before we begin the discourse. 1865 *Priory of Hexham* (Suites) II. Pref. 5 Some prefatorial remarks may be of use. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 3/4 Mr Chambers remarks prefatorially of a work which the Oxford University Press will have ready this week.

Prefatory (prē'fātō'ri), *a.* [f. L. type **præfatori-us*, f. **præfator* **PREFATOR**: see -ORY 2.] Of

the nature of a prefate, introductory, preliminary. 1675 OOLBY *Bri. Pref.* 2 Hitherto of the Undertaking. as *Prefatory* to the Business. 1710 SHAFTESS *Character* (1737) I. III. 329 The anticipating Manner of prefatory Discourse is too well known. 1850 GROVE *Greece* II. ix. VII. 445 Gylippus sent the fleet out with the usual prefatory harangue. 1856 MISS MULOCK *Halsfax* xxx, Prefatory to the customary toast. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 380, The Prefatory Note which precedes the volume.

Hence **Prefatorially** *adv.*, in a prefatory manner; as, or by way of, prefate.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. Pref. 4 But I think, the hints you have given me, should also prefatorily be given to the public. 1903 C. MAUDE *Haymarket Theatre* 8 This, I have already said prefatorily, is not to be regarded as a serious history.

Prefect, **praefect** (prē'fekt), *sb.* Forms: 4 *Sc.* *prefec*, -*fet* (e, -*fet*, 4-5 -*fecte*, 5- *prefect*; 7-9 *præ-*. [a. OF. *prefect* (12th c.), mod. F. *préfet* = Pr. *prefect*, Sp. *prefecto*, It. *prefetto*, ad. L. *præfect-us* an overseer, president, commander, superintendent of a public office, civil or military; in later use the governor of a province or city; sb. use of pa. pple. of *præficere* to set over, place in authority over, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 5 + *facere* to make, constitute, appoint.]

1. A person appointed to a position of command, a chief officer or magistrate; a governor, commander, superintendent, director, overseer. Applied as a title to various officers in ancient or modern times. a. Representing L. *præfectus*, In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, the title of various officers civil and military, e g the prefect or chief

magistrate of the city, *praefectus urbi*, the civil governor of a province, a colony, or provincial city, the commander of the pretorian troops, *praefectus praetorio*, and of the fleet, *praefectus classis*

c 1350 *St Ambrosius* 57 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 91 Ambrosius of Rome was prefect c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* 1 (Petrus) 308 Fra Agrippa, Pat. prefet was of Pat Cite, Fowre concubyns he drew a-way c 1386 CHAUCER *Sac Nuns* 1 368 Oon Maximus that was an Officer Of the Prefectes and his Corniculer Hem heute 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 13 A tyraunt, the prefect of that cuntre 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiv 103 But Clothayre sent his sone Meroueus, vnder the gydyng of Laundry, prefect or ruler of his pleyes, into Neustria. 1611 SPEDD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* 1 (1614) 2/2 Severus divided the government theof into two Provinces, and placed two Prefects over the same a 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* 1 vii. The prefects and vice-roys of distant provinces 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii 11 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch, who, in the language of that age, was styled the *praepositus* or prefect of the sacred bed-chamber. 1868 SMITH'S *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s. v. *Zerarium*, in b. c. 28, Augustus deprived the quaestors of the charge of the treasury and gave it to two prefects, whom he allowed the senate to choose from among the praetors. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 1. § 2. 15 York had been the capital of Britain and the seat of the Roman prefect.

b. In other countries, in ancient times in similar uses.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii 48 Thann the kyng ordeynede hym vpon alle pryncys of Babyloune pince and prefect 1388 — 1 *Kyngs* iv 7 Forsothe Salomon hadde twelue prefectis [gloss ether chief mynysters] on al Israel 1659 HAMMOND *Annot.* 1. p. xxii Wks 1684 IV 69 The Psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the Prefect of his Musicke 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet, Successors* xvi (1853) 72 The prefect of Ammon, with 5000 men, was near at hand

c. In mod Europe: A president, chief officer, chief magistrate, etc.

1540 COVERDALE *Let to C. Inibert* Wks (Parker Soc.) II 507, I settled this business in the presence and hearing of the prince, in the company of our prefect 1669 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii 13 Father Darcy, Prefect of the *Sodalitium Bonta* Mariae, and the refectory, 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii 86 The office of the Prefect of the Signature of Justice, is executed by a Cardinal 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV 64 Andrea Cornelio, praetor of Verona, prefect of Bressia, provisor-general of the army on the Venetian *terra ferma*.

d. esp (repr F. *prefet*). The chief administrative officer of a department of France. *Prefect of Police*, the head of the police administration in Paris and the department of the Seine

1807 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxviii. These prefects were each the supreme governor of a department, answering to the old lieutenants and governors of counties. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blau's Hist. Ten Years* I 390 The minister of the interior wrote on the subject to the prefect of police 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 523 The experiment seems to have satisfied the Emperor that he can rely upon his faithful prefects to supply him with a Chamber which will relieve him of the odium of extravagance without diminishing his power to squander

e. Used to represent Chinese *chih-fu*, head or governor of a *fu* or department (cf. PREFECTURE 2 b)

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Chih-fu*, A prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the liens comprising his prefecture. 1894 [see PREFECTURE.]

f. *fig.* = Director, minister, etc.

16. B. JOHNSON *Hue & Cry after Cupid* Wks. (Rtdg.) 563/1 Venus is Prefect of Marriage. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 251 Angels being Prefects to particular Men; and Archangels to People or Nations.

2. *transf.* In some English Public and Secondary Schools, the name given to one of the body of senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the maintenance of order and discipline: otherwise called *praepostors*, *prepositors*, etc.

1865 W. L. C. *Etienne* ii. 24 The senior [praepostor] was called, as he is to this day at Winchester, 'Prefect of Hall' and the two next 'Prefects of Chapel' 1896 R. LOWE in *Life* (1893) I. x. In the fourth year of my residence at Winchester I became a prefect. 1899 JESSOP *One Gen. Norfolk* Ho 102 The next two years and a half he [Henry Walpole] spent at Pont à Mousson, during which time he was 'Prefect of the Convictors'. 1891 WARREN *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Prefects*, the senior members of the School, to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community The number of Prefects was eighteen in College, three to each chamber. The 'Prefect of Tub', who presided over meals, and the 'Prefect of Cloisters', are obsolete.

† **Prefect**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *praefect*, ppl. stem of *praeficere*, see prec.] *trans.* To appoint to a position of command or authority.

1489 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 148/4 Kyng Henry the VIth prefetted and erected John then Lord Talbott... into Erie of Shrewsbury 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 2 Every suche person nominated, elected, prefetted, presented, collate or appointed to have any... promocioun spiritual. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 52 b. Rycharde Foxe bishop of Durham, was prefetted to the bishopricke of Winchester 1601 FULBROKE and *Pt. Parall.* 17 The owner of the ship is charged, because he prefetted him, and made him Master † **Prefector**. *Obs. rare.* Erroneous equivalent of PREFECT (after agent-nouns in -OR: cf. PREFECTORIAL). Hence † **Prefectorship** = PREFECTURE 1.

1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxx. § 4. 128 Yong Gordianus vnable to endure his Prefectors desires... complained his wrongs in open assemblies. 1790 *Eyestander* 34 It is said that Sophocles was adjudged, upon a certain occasion, the prefectship of Samos.

Prefectoral (præfektōrāl), *a.* [a. F. *præfectoral*, irreg. f. L. *praefectus* cf. next] = next 1871 *Daily News* 13 Aug. The prefectural appointments in this day's *Official* 1903 *Speaker* 9 Aug. 501/2 The results of this circular will be to restore prefectural authority exactly as it was in the finest time of the Empire

Prefectorial (præfektōrīāl), *a.* [f. late L. *praefectorius* (Ulpian) belonging to a prefect + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV 177 To keep up the contemptible and anti-democratic prefectorial rule in the departments 1895 *Athenaeum* 21 Sept. 381/1 At Chaot'ung, a prefectorial city, he found the people in the direst distress

b. *esp.* in the English Public School system. (See PREFECT sb. 2.)

1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 419 Maintaining a sound and well tempered monitorial or prefectorial system, is involved in the true idea of a public school 1893 *Athenaeum* 22 July 130/1 It is not easy to secure wise prefectorial authority, except by means of able boys staying out the full period of boyhood at the school

Hence **Prefectorially** *adv.*, in a prefectorial capacity, by the authority of a prefect

1895 *Westm. Gas.* 16 Aug. 8/2 If 'rational dress' be prefectorially repressed [in Paris], and the young women compelled to resume their former coquetish costumes.

Prefectorian, *a. rare*—1. [f. as piec. + -AN] Of or pertaining to an ancient Roman prefect.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1788) VI. 209 A decent respect was still observed for the Prefectorian rank

Prefectship (præfektʃɪp), [f. PREFECT sb. + -SHIP] The office of a prefect; the period of tenure of that office. (= PREFECTURE 1.)

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 331 Successors after him in the Prefectship of the citie 1797 TUCKER *Law Nat.* 251 (L.) Under the prefectship of Pontius Pilate.

Prefectural (præfektūrāl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *praefectus* + PREFECT sb.] = PREFECTORIAL b

1879 *Escott England* I 499 What is called the monitorial or the prefectual system.

Prefectural (præfektūrāl), *a.* [f. PREFECTURE + -AL] Of or pertaining to a prefecture. *Prefectural town or city*, the chief town or city of a prefecture, the seat of the prefect.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 6a There is a prefectural nursery at Colmai 1880 E. OFFERT *Forbid.* L. iv 108 All prefectural officials [in Japan] are taken from the upper two degrees of this class 1882 *Missionary Herald* (U. S.) Sept. 345 The prefectural cities Ta Tung and Shu Ping 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 31 July 2/1 Nearly every prefectural town [in Korea] has its archery ground, on which in former days very frequently the Prefect would exercise his men.

Prefecture (præfektūr), [irreg. f. PREFECTURE + -ATE 1] = next, senses 1 and 2.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 242 The upper land vogty contains in it thirteen prefectures 1873 E. C. GRINVILLE-MURRAY *Men of Third Republic* 282 The rumors that arose as to a prefecture being offered him [Edmond About] proved unfounded.

Prefecture (præfektūr), [ad L. *praefectura* the office or administration of a *praefectus*: see PREFECT sb. and -URE. So F. *prefecture* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The office or position of prefect, ancient or modern; administration of a governor; presidency, superintendency, directorship; the time or period during which such office is held.

1608 J. KING *Servus. St. Marys* 6 Not by way of Lieutenantship, deputation, subordinate prefecture whatsoever, but as a King over subjects. 1652 GAULTE *Magistrum.* 2 All their prefecture and power [are] but derivative, subordinate, ministerial. a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (1689) 34 You would have some other kind of Prefecture, than a Mayoralty 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spirit. Laws* (1758) I. viii 54 Plato says, that the prefectures of music and gymnastic exercises [etc.] 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emig.* VIII. lxvi. 188 He occupied at the moment the most important of all charges, the prefecture of Syria. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 34 The old officials were retained in the prefectures.

2. A district under the government of a prefect.

1577 PATRICKS *tr. Gentilis* (1602) 367 He... commanded they should take nothing within their prefecture or jurisdiction 1622 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* 303 S Chrysostome had Pontus, Asia, and all Thrace in his parish, even as much as came to sixteen prefectures 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 124 The island is divided into five Amts or Prefectures 1847 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 108 Constantine divided the empire into four great Prefectures.

b. = Chinese *fu*, an administrative district or division of a province; also, applied to a corresponding district in Japan: cf. PREFECT sb. 1 c.

1865 *Whitaker's Alman.* s. v. *Japan*, Japan has recently incorporated Loochoo under the name of 'Prefecture of Okunawa' 1890 HOSIE *W. China* 95 The products of the prefecture are not confined to tea. 1897 A. MACPHER *in Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 325/1, 3 classes [of roads in Japan], the national roads, the prefecture roads between these [military] stations, and the village roads

3 The official residence of a prefect or French *prefet*.

1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 51 The insurgents were surrounding on all sides the prefecture of police. *Ibid.* 156 A line of ramparts, along which were ranged the Hôtel-de-Ville, the prefecture, the military division and subdivision

† **Prefectureship**. *Obs.* Bad formation for PREFECTURE or PREFECTSHIP.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* G g ij. In the time of his prefectureship. 1762 *tr. Busching's*

Syst. Geog. V. 69 The lordship of Ister... constitutes a prefectureship 1828 HONIGST *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 545 Wle have received from the Roman people the prefectureship † **Prefectury**. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. PREFECTURE + -Y.] = PREFECTURE 2; a district, ? a share or county

1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 396 These they find in Scotland in much greater plenty, especially in the prefectury of Aberdeen.

Prefer (præfɜː), *v.* Also (5 *prefarr*, *profer* (e), 5-7 *preferre*, (6 *prefar* (re), -*phar* (re), *Sc. praeser*, *prefer*). [a. F. *preferer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *preferre* = to bear or put before or forward, prefer, advance, f. *præ*, *PRÆ* A. 4, 5 + *ferre* = to bear.]

1. *trans.* To put forward or advance, in status, rank, or fortune; to promote (to a position or office of dignity).

1386 WYCLIF *Prolog.* xiii 50 In this degre he neither prefereth, neither maketh eue himself with the treuthe [etc.] 1390 GOWTR *Conf.* III 180 Bot that that wolden stonde upright For trouthe only to do justice Preferred were in thilke office. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 343/2 In Benefices and Offices when thairvoiden, thoo that hath ben Seruauzt shal be preferred therto. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. con. 212 The sayde Gerbres was after this preferred by one of the Othons, Empeleur, vnto the Charche of Rauenne. 1526 *Polyg. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 b. Se how our lorde preferred and promoted the great synner to the hyge dignity. 1564-78 BULLYNN *Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 67 If any man be preferred by another man and made riche 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv 259 Solothurne is to the kingdome present, elected, and crowned 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm Term* ii 11 13 Being now happily preferred to a gentleman's service in London. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 288 Schollers [of Eton] instructed in Grammar, and in due time preferred to the Uniuersitie of Cambridge a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) i. 177 (After some intermediate Dignities) he was preferred Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 478 Happy that he never preferred a Man who has not proved remarkably serviceable to his Country 1878 SIMPSON *Sci. Shaks.* I 55 To the disgust of the soldiers... he was preferred to what hitherto had always been a soldier's post.

† b. 161. To advance oneself or one's interests.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lun. Mon.* x (1885) 134 Ther shall non off his tenants aliene liuelod with owit is licence, wheryn he may best preferre hym self 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Letters* I ij. The buyer having an ambitious intent to prefer himself thereby, 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 50 If hee be a man of endeavours, and willing to preferre himself by service, I wish him to Historie

† c. To advance or promote to a position in life; *esp.* to settle in marriage. Cf. PREFERMENT 2. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Di. Gloucester* ix. And after in marriage I was prefared To a daughter of Bohan an eale honoable. 1605-6 Child *Marriages* 136 To geve and bequeithe vnto my Children, beinge not Married, and not otherwise Competentlie preferred. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 142 After [being] preferred to a good marriage by his Lord.

† d. *fig. pass.* To be exalted or made eminent by some quality *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Parker Soc.) 128 Nor philosophers of every reigoun, Nor the prophets preferred by Science *Ibid.* 161 Som man is strong berys for to bynde, Anothr feeble preferred with prudence.

e. *transf.* To promote (in various uses).

a 1533 in *Mores Debell.* *Salern* Wks 1008/2 It wil be hard to find any one spiritual man yf is not infect with the sayd desyre & affection to haue the worldly honour of prestes exalted & preferred 1580 LYLLE *Euphues* (Arb.) 449 Alexander pardoned his boldnesse, and preferred his arte. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 439 All Grasers preferre their Cattell from meane Pastures to better 1697 DRYDEN *Vind. Georg.* iii 595 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold 1732 BRKELEY *Alciphron* v § 33 Birds, beasts, fishes; which, upon their death, are preferred into human bodies 1837 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 81 The work was preferred from the ominous cellar of the publishers to the author's garret

† 2. To forward, advance, promote (a result); to assist in bringing about. *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xxi (1577) 58 That effect is most preferred, if the Dragons head be in the beginning of the figure of Aries 1590 LLOYD *Diall Daves* 134 To prosper the corne and the cattell, and to preferre the frutes of the fields 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 50 Thus fingling money to preferre the case 1697-97 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xliii. 380 A little shaking prefers the growth of the tree

II. † 3. *trans.* To put or set in front or before.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chyrurg.* R j b. Do nat as a folysshe iudge that forthwith gyueh his sentence, but fyrste or thou gyue it preferre God before thynne eyes, and consyde dyligently [etc.] 1575 FENTON *Gold Epist.* (1577) 107 He wrote speedily to Ioab... that at the time of the assault, Vrias might be preferred to the perill of his life.

4 To put, place, or set (something) before any one for acceptance; to hold out, proffer, offer, present; to introduce or recommend. *Obs. or arch.*

1573 I. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) A ii. I have here preferred to your observance and protection, a work of great Art, and of greater Industry 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1632) 261 Bessardus Buaninus prefers the smoke of Juniper to melancholy persons 1628 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Wks. (1904) 121 Preferre soft-Anthemns to the Bares of men. 1677 EVELYN *Mem.* 13 Sept. I preferred Mr Philips [nephew of Milton] to the service of my Lord Chamberlaine, who wanted a scholar to read to and entertain him sometimes 1704 POPE *Summer* 53 Each am'ous nymph prefers her gifts in vain. 1725 — *Odys.* iii. 64 He spake, and to her hand prefer'd the bowl. 1867 C. B. CAYLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 591 Seeking what words can avail me, What numbers even, to prefer clear light to thy aspect [*praepandere lumine menti*].

5. To lay (a matter) before any one formally for consideration, approval, or sanction; to bring forward, present, submit (a statement, bill, indictment, information, prayer, etc.). Also † *prefer up*

1559 Br. Scot. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I App. vii 12 The contents of all the bills preferred here 1560 DAUS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 162 The Marques intratheth kyng Ferdinando, that he would immediately preferre this matter to the Emperoure. 1607 WEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D11 b. That I preferd up Bills in Parliament, whereto the King and Lords gaue all consent. 1674 CLARENDON *Surre. Levith.* (1676) 107 Suppose that an Information were preferred in the Kings Bench against Mr. Hobbes. 1768 H. WALFOLLE *Hist. Doubts* 120 The consequence of a suit preferred by him to the ecclesiastical Court 1853 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 18 But many a bard preferred his prayer, For many a Scottish bard was there. 1850 TENNISON *In Mem. cit.* these two have striven half the day, And each prefers his separate claim, Poor rivals in a loving game. 1884 L.D. COLERIDGE in *Law Times* Rep. L. 277/1 Preferring an indictment against her for stealing his goods. 1885 *Ibid.* LIII. 57/1 An information preferred against the appellant by the sanitary inspector.

† 6 To refer; to attribute, ascribe. *Obs.*
1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Concl. 35 The building of a Towne we doe preferre unto the Mason and the Carpenter
1648 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 26 Jerome Sunita. prefers this work to Antoninus the son of Severus.

III. 7. To set or hold (one thing) before others in favour or esteem; to favour or esteem more; to choose or approve rather; to like better. With *simple obj., inf., or clause*; const. † *above*, † *before*, *to*. Now the chief sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 268 Kinde [i.e. Nature] preferreth no degre As in the disposicion Of bodi complexion
1430 LYNG *Mm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 Trewe juges and sergeantes of the lawe, Mercy preferre alwey to rigor.
1508 ARKYNSON tr. *De Institutione* iii. lvi. 248 Afore all worldly thynges preferre thou the honour & medytation of god
1538 STARKY *England* i. 6 Hyt ys not to be preferred therto as a thyng to be chosen and folowyd
1559 ASP *HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 24, I preferre deidis of mercy above all corporal and outward sacrifice
1560 DAUS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 24 He preferreth his owne decrees before the Scriptures
1661 BOWLES *Style of Script.* (1675) 165 He should not scruple to prefer the end to the means
1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 20 We may justly prefer it before the other parts of the World.
1719 HAST. *Eliana* *Warwick* l. 25 He would prefer seeing his daughters dead at his feet, than behold them wedded to the worthless men without titles and riches.
1825 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 30 July, He preferred living like a Grecian, to dying like a Roman.
1882 FROUDE in *Fortin. Rev.* Dec. 1734 Warlike races. prefer to be under a chief.
1895 LIEUT. MAGUIRE in *United Service Mag.* 378 Because the Chinese preferred the doctrines of Confucius to ordinary military common sense.

1801. 1844 BROWNING *Laboratory* vii. Let her turn it and stir, And try it and taste, ere she fix and prefer! 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 512 He prefers rather than excludes.

b. Law To give preference to as a creditor.

Cf. PREFERENCE 5.

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 434/2 Yat in paiement...y preferre youre Household. *Ibid.* 439 Who should be preferred in payment. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 764/2 In English law the term 'preferred' rather than 'privileged' is generally applied to such debts.

† 8. To be preferable to; to surpass, excel. [= OF. *preferer* to prevail, have the pre-eminence, 15th c. in Godef.] *Obs. rare.*

1536 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 96, I graunte it wel, I haue noon envie, Thogh maydenhede preferre [v.r. profere] Bigamy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Sen the varld was creat, scheipherdis preferret all vthir statuis. *Ibid.* 65-6 Nor orpheus, his playing preferret nochir thir four said scheipherdis; nor 3it the scheiphyrd pan, nor mercurius, none of them coud prefer thir foisaid scheipherdis.

Preferability (pre fērābī līt) [f. next: see -ITY] The quality or fact of being preferable.

1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juridic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 482 The preferability of the less injustice to the greater would scarcely be contested. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii (1872) 90 Good and Evil differ not by preferability of one to the other, but by incompatibility absolute and infinite.

Preferable (pre fērāb'l), a. (sb., adv.) [a F. *préférable* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *preferer*: see PREFER and -ABLE. (See also PREFERABLE)]

1. Worthy to be preferred; to be chosen before or desired rather than another; more desirable.

1648 [implied in PREFERABLENESS] 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 142 If Existence be merely upon this score preferable before Non-existence. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Sf. Gt. Brit.* II. iii (1737) 67 A select Number call'd Preferable Men, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 P. 1: A condition far preferable to the fatigue, dependence, and uncertainty of any gainful occupation. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xvii. (1870) 219 Death itself, would have been infinitely preferable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxi. 161 The cold was preferable to the smoke.

† 2. Displaying preference; preferential. *Obs.*

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I ix 58 What preferable favour I may have for him to any other person
1804 *Something Odd* III. 132 Notwithstanding her preferable affection for the brandy bottle
1811 SHERIDAN in Moore *Mem.* (1825) II. 412, I shall as cordially endeavour to assist Mr. Benjamin Wyatt in the improving and perfecting his plan, as if it had been my own preferable selection

† B. as sb. in pl. Things to be preferred. *Obs.*

1708 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* III. 192 Unless we render both as before, *Præpositio*, or *Præceptiva*, Preferables; and *Regula*, Things Disagreeable. 1720 tr. *Wenkefeld's Disc. Logon* 20 The Stoicks denying Riches to be good things, but calling them Preferables.

† C as adv. Preferably, in preference. *Obs.*

1683 TEMPLER *Menh* Wks. 1731 I 420 His entering into it with me preferable to all others. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Knoll of Qual.* (1809) III 45 If the reader loves amusement preferable to instruction.

Preferableness. [f. prec + -NESS.] The quality of being preferable; greater desirableness.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. § 7. 121 My purpose is not to measure or weigh the preferableness of several vocations. 1711 SHAKESPEARE *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 172 What has been said concerning the Preferableness of the mental Pleasures to the sensual. 1857 GEN P. THOMPSON *And. Alt.* I. xxv 97 Fully penetrated with the preferableness of honest commerce.

Preferably (pre fērāb'l), adv. [-LY 2.]

1. In a preferable manner, in preference to others; by preference; rather.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* *Love of Neighbour* 508 Obligations, which require that we do good to some preferably to others. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 67 That I may be preferably allowed to retain the guardianship of her person. 1865 *Yrnl. R. Horticultural Soc.* Nov. 202 All fruit should be carefully placed in the basket (which is preferably lined or padded).

† 2 In the way of preference, preferentially. *Obs.*

1762 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vii. ix, Even Mrs. Delvile evidently desired her absence, since she preferably addressed herself to any one else who was present. 1818 COLBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* x 179 A generous policy, which has preferably consulted the advantage of the dependent country.

Preferree. *rare.* In 7 *preferree*. [f. PREFER + -EE.] One who is preferred or receives preferment.

1676 NEEDHAM *Pacquet Adv.* 49 They [the unsuccessful candidates] resolve presently, that the Preferree is a Common Enemy, and as such to fall upon him.

Preference (pre fērēns), Also 7 -ferrence.

[a. F. *préférence* (14th c. in Littré), ad med.L. *preferentia* (1062 in Du Cange), f. L. *preferent-*, pr. pple. of *preferre* to PREFER. see -NOBLE.]

1. The action of preferring or the fact of being preferred; liking for or estimation of one thing before or above another, prior favour or choice.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Preference*, preferment, advancement, account before, place above, other. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 257 Who (if he have a mind to keep his place) must give the same sum that the other hath offered, and so has the Preference. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 33 As to the preference which such poetic imitation may claim before musical, the merits on each side may appear perhaps equal. 1754 EDWARDS *Fixed Will* vi. vi (1762) 56 [It] can't be that the mind is indifferent before it comes to have a choice, or till it has a Preference. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 626 To deny that Edward had any preference over his half-brother.

† 2. The quality of being preferable • preferable-ness; precedence, superiority. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 A man is to aime at excellence and preference before others in good and honest things. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* 52 To discover the preference that the Humane Nature hath above the Animal Life in these most perfect faculties of Intellect. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 227 It. showed the preference of wedging to cramping, as the cramp had failed.

3 That which one prefers; the object of prior choice; the favourite.

1864 in WEBSTER 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nk. cap.* II 1118 And where the stretch Of barren country girded house about, Behold the Park, the English preference! *Mod. coll.* Of the two, this is my preference.

4. Preference; promotion. Now *rare.*

1656 [see 1.] 1701 ROWE *Amb. St. Mother* II. i, Is not the Elder By Nature pointed out for Preference? 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I 86 Jerry, whose utmost wish was accomplished in his preference to a trust. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 683/2 A prodigious crowd of people had flocked to the city in hope of gain or preference.

5. A prior claim to something, *spec.* priority of payment given to a certain debt or class of debts; a prior right to payment.

Fraudulent preference, such payment made by a bankrupt with the object of preventing the equal distribution of his assets among all his creditors.

1665 *Ir. Act* 17 & 18 *Chas. II.* c. 2 § 38 Wentworth earl of Roscommon, and Roger earl of Orrery shall have preference and primer satisfaction of fifty thousand pounds of their own personal arrears. 1832 SIR J. BOSANQUET in *Bingham Reports* (1833) IX. 357 The question here is, whether the security, was given by way of fraudulent preference. [1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 71 § 92 Every conveyance or transfer of property in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, the same become bankrupt within three months be deemed fraudulent and void.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. The state has a preference for taxes. 1891 *New York Tribune* 26 Nov. 4/4 (Funk) The firm made an assignment yesterday, giving two preferences for \$600.

b. Short for *preference share*. see 8.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 7/2 This they proposed to do with 7 per cent. preferences, which at the end of three years could either fall in as ordinary or continue as preference shares. 1906 *Westm. Cas.* 25 Jan. 11/1 This is the first time for many years that the holders of the 1889 Preference have received any dividend, but one by one the Preferences are being restored to the dividend-paying list.

6. *Pol. Econ.* The practical favouring of one customer before others in business relations; an advantage over rivals given to one of those with whom one deals; *spec.* the favouring of one country or set of countries by admitting their products at

a lower import duty than that levied on those of other countries or of foreigners generally, or by levying a duty on the latter while admitting the former free. A term much used about and after 1900, in reference to trade between Great Britain and her colonies, as opposed to trade between either of these and foreign countries.

1887 SIR S. GRIFFITH in *Conference Blue Book* (col. 3523) 230 Whether it should not be recognized as part of the duty of the governing bodies of the Empire to see that their own subjects have a preference over foreign subjects in matters of trade. 1891 SIR J. MACDONALD *Lett. to W. H. Smith* April, Canada will be quite ready to give British goods a preference of 5 or even 10 per cent in our markets, if our products receive a corresponding preference in England. 1896 (June 3) SIR W. LAURIER in *Willison Sir W. L. & Liberal Party* II. 287 To have a new step taken which will give to the Colonies, in England, a preference for their products over the products of other nations. 1903 (May 15) J. CHAMBERLAIN *Speeches* 13 Canada in 1898, freely, voluntarily, of her own accord gave us a preference on all dutiable goods of 25 per cent. In 1900 she increased that preference to 33½ per cent. — (Oct. 6) *Ibid.* 20 Still less am I afraid to preach to you preference with our Colonies. *Ibid.* 32, I make the same answer as Mr. Rhodes, who suggested reciprocal preference. — (Oct. 21) *Ibid.* 117, I made two speeches, accepting the principle of Preference. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 289 On every hand the British consumer was mulcted by colonial preference. *Ibid.* 292 When the restrictions on colonial commerce were removed, preference went with them.

7. *Cards &* In the game of Boston: The trump suit (called first preference) or the suit of the same colour (second preference). b. A game resembling whist in which the trump is determined by bidding, Swedish whist.

1820 *Hoyle's Games* (1830) 31 The game of Boston. During each deal, the person opposite to the dealer should shuffle another pack to be cut by his right-hand neighbour, and turn up a card for the first Preference, the suit of the same colour, whether red or black, is styled Second Preference. 1884 H. GERSONI tr. *Turgeneff's Diary Superfluous Man* 72 A great lover of preference.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as preference bond, share, stock, i.e. on which dividend or interest is payable before any is paid on ordinary stock.

1842 *Waterhall's Course of Exch.* 15 Mar. London & Greenwich [Railw.] Preference or Privilege (Shares) [In prec. issue. 11 Mar. designated Bonds.] 1852 *Times* 1 Nov. Suppl. 9/6 The second instalment of £2 per share on each and every 5½ per Cent preference share in this undertaking [Sambre and Meuse Railway]. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVIII. 790/2 Interest on preference stock and loans, 27 per cent. of gross receipts. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 273 A proprietor complained that by means of certain preference shares a priority of right would be given to outsiders over the ordinary shareholders. 1885 *Standard* 10 Apr. Egyptian Preference Bonds are largely in their hands.

† **Preferency**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *preferentia*: see prec. and -NOBLE.] = PREFERENCE 2, 4.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 In the great there is no preference. 1677 GILPIN *Denomol.* (1867) 207 This is noted of Arius, that when Alexander was chosen bishop of Alexandria, he envied him the preference, and from thence sought occasions of contention.

Preferent (pre fērēnt), a. [ad. L. *preferent-*, pr. pple. of *preferre* to PREFER.]

1. Having preference or precedence; having a right to priority of payment or consideration.

1883 H. JUTA tr. *Van der Linden's Inst. Holland* 95 In the first rank of preferent debts are funeral expenses. *Ibid.* The holders of special mortgages have a preferent claim on the proceeds arising from the sale of the particular property mortgaged. 1888 L.D. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 110 *Lords* XIII. 233 Any miner shall have a preferent right for 7 days to take possession of the ground forfeited.

2. Displaying preference; partial.

1896 *Johannesburg Weekly Times* 8 Aug. 3 To heap shame upon his head for his supposed preferent safeguarding of the interests of the 'fighting port' to the detriment of the 'Bay'.

Preferential (pre fērēn'shāl), a. (sb.) [f. med.L. *preferentia* PREFERENCE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of preference; showing or giving, receiving or enjoying, a preference.

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 76 Their preferential connection with this or that antecedent condition. 1860 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I 2 One division of some antiquity is the preferential appropriation of the four chief divinities to the four original castes. 1878 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii 78 The king was allowed a 'preferential' claim on the public revenue. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* 18 Aug. 373/2 That joint at once becomes a place of preferential resort to the micrococcus. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 148/2 Raising fresh capital by the issue of new shares, the dividends on which were to be preferential.

b. *Pol. Econ.* Of the nature of or characterized by import duties favouring particular countries, *spec.* (as used in recent discussions) in favour of trade between Great Britain and her colonies: see PREFERENCE 6.

1903 *ECERTON Origin & Growth Eng. Col.* 189 When the Canadian Government gave to English manufacturers a preferential treatment of 12½ per cent, the measure was received with genuine gratification in Great Britain. 1903 (Oct. 20) J. CHAMBERLAIN *Speeches* 90 Now I come to the most important of all questions to my mind raised by preferential tariff. I advocate them because, in the first place, they will stimulate colonial trade. — (Oct. 21) *Ibid.* 111 This matter of Preferential tariffs was before both Conferences. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 279 (*title*) Preferential

Duties and Colonial Trade. *Ibid* 289 We have now dealt with the chief articles of commerce affected by preferential duties in the past.

B. sb. a. A preferential tariff rate. b. A preferential or privileged creditor or claim.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 11/1 The creditors will have received £119,238, including £660 paid to twenty-seven 'preferentials'. *Ibid* 15 Sept 4/1 'Who can doubt that, but for the calamity of Mr. Chamberlain's secession, the Liberal Party would have given us "preferentials" at that time?'

Preferentialism. [f. prec. adj. + -ISM.] The system of giving preference in the fixing of a tariff. see PREFERENCE 6, PREFERENTIAL a. b.

1903 *Liberty Review* July 14 The old-fashioned protectionism, which is now popping up again under the guise of Colonial preferentialism. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept 3/6 This Protectionist section is coquetting with Preferentialism as a step towards a higher tariff.

So **Preferentialist**, an advocate of preference in tariff relations.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept 8/1 If the Inquiry is to be a mere device, under cover of which Preferentialists and Free Traders are to be enabled to assail each other to their hearts' content. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 207 The only real strength of our new preferentialists lies in the attitude of Canada.

Preferentially, adv. [f. PREFERENTIAL a. + -LY.] In a preferential manner, by preference.

1873 *F. Hall Mod. Eng.* 351 The same person will elect 'is in preparation' preferentially to 'is being prepared'. 1876 *Fawcett's Pol. Econ.* II ix (ed. 5) 254 One-fourth of the shares were preferentially offered to the workmen engaged in the business. 1903 *L. Courtnay in Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 269 The dutiable imports preferentially favoured had risen 55 per cent.

Preferentiate (-enji'eit), *v. rare*. [f. as PREFERENCE + -ATE, *v.* after *differentiate*.] *intr.* To display preference, give preferential treatment; *trans.* to treat with preference.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 565/1 We must have a fiscal policy and a tariff suited to the occasion before we can preferentiate, differentiate, or retaliate.

Preferment (prɪf'ərmənt). [f. PREFER + -MENT.]

I. 1. The action of putting or binging forward; furtherance, promotion. *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls of Parli.* V 254/2 To the good speede and preferment of the said Riccords. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 3 For the bettering forth or preferment of the divorce or dissolution thereof. 1581 *Savill's Tactics*, II ix. (1591) 107 P. Salinus and Julius Pricus, were constituted Captains of the Garde; Pricus by Valens preferment [*Princus Valens gratia*] and Salinus by Cæcænes.

2. Advancement or promotion in condition, status, or position in life; in early use, also, that which is done or given towards the advancement of the children of a family or the promotion of the marriage of a daughter.

1478 in *Verney Papers* (Camden) 26 For asmuch as my daughters dame Margaret Ralegh and Beatrice Danvers have had their preferment at my marriages of their portions to them belonging of my goods, and my sonnes John Verney and Rauf Verney have not hadde their suche preferment. 1522 in *Eng. Gids* (1870) 237 Towarde the preferment and maynyng of the sayd Anne. 1553 *Bale in Gardiner's De vera Obed.* To Rdr. A viij. Upon hope of the dummie lecture in Oxfoide. 1558 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtree) I 77 Should either dye before she come to the preferment of maiage. 1662 *Wood Lyfe* (O.H.S.) I. 465 There is no preferment to be had without money. 1704 *Nelson Fest. & Fests* x (1730) 602 For the obtaining or procuring such Ecclesiastical Preferment. 1879 *Froude's Cassin* xxii. 385 With their idle luxury, their hunger for lands and office and preferment.

3. An appointment or post which gives social or pecuniary advancement; chiefly, an ecclesiastical appointment.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Benefices and other prefermentes. 1623 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* v. 1. 36 Further Sir [Cromwell] Stands in the gap and Trade of moe Prefermentes. With which the Time will load him. 1625 *Bacon Ess., Sedition & Tr.* (Arb.) 405 When more are bred Schollers, then Preferment can take off. 1733 *Fielding Intell. Chamberlain* II. ix. Your interest will help him to places and preferments in abundance. 1833 *LD. PENANCE in Law Rep.* 8 Probate Div. 197 That the defendant held no preferment within the jurisdiction.

II. 1. The action or fact of preferring, choosing, or favouring, as more desirable; the giving of preference; preference, advantage. *Obs.*

1526 *Tindale Rom.* III. 1 What preferment then hath the Jewe? [So 1557 (Genev.)] a. 1618 *Ralegh Maxims* St. in *Rem* (1661) 55 To give an equality, or sometimes a preferment to the Common People. a. 1754 *E. Erskine in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Soc.* lxxix. 16 The ground of the believer's preferment and exaltation.

b. *spec.* Priority of right, claim, or privilege; esp. prior right to receive payment, or to purchase or offer for anything to be sold or let. *arch.*

1451 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 214/1 That the Act made... for your (Hen. VI's) preferment in payment of xxm. li. be good. 1473 *Ibid* VI 73/1 Rewards, Profitles, Commodities, Prefermentes, had, made or granted, for or by reason of the said Office. 1475 *Ibid* VI 124/1 That the said Priour and Convent... by the same autocrine, have preferment of and for the payment of the said vii. li. yerely. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 3 Persones which nowe have to ferme any of the said Lordshippes... shall have preferment in the taking of the same... before any other. 1587 *Sir C. Wray in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 305 The said Fellows... shall alwaies have the use and preferment of two of the middle chambers. 1886 *H. Hall Soc. Edu.* Age 93 He sent... to crave preferment of purchase if the place must be sold.

III. 5 attrib. and Comb.

1828 *Buntham Ch. Eng.* 440 Hope of translation, and thence the pursuit called preferment-hunting, scarcely even in Scotland can have been altogether without example. 1845 *LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) IV. xcvi. 313 Parasites and preferment-hunters crowded the levee.

Hence 1. **Prefermentary** (nəu'ce-wd., after *pre-bendary*), a recipient of preferment.

1660 *Waterhouse Arms & Arm.* 126 This made the Graduate Divine from a Chaplin in ordinary, become a pie fermentary extraordinary.

Prefermentation, *rare*. [PRE- A. 2.] A preliminary fermentation.

1743 *Land & County Brewer* III (ed. 2) 205 Molasses, or other Bodies that have not undergone a Pre-fermentation.

† **Preferable**, -ible, *a. Obs.* [f. PREFER + -ABLE.] *Preferable* follows the ordinary rule of English formations in -able: cf. *barnable*, *regrettable*. *Preferable* is partly conformed to the L. analogical form **preferibilis*, which would give *preferible*. see -BLE. Both have yielded to the French form *preferable*] = PREFERABLE 1.

1611 *Coner*, *Preferable*, preferable. 1662 *Glanville Lux Orient* II. (1682) 27 Will be preferable to both the former. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* vi. iv. The question, Whether a publick or a private life be preferable? a. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. i. The Mosaicall System. is highly preferable before the Sentiments of those Philosophers [etc.]. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 522 P. x. He that has excellent Talents... is preferable to him who is only rich.

Preferred (prɪf'ɪəd), *ppla.* [f. PREFER + -ED.] 1. Put forward, advanced, promoted. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/2 *Preferryd, prepositus, prælatus*. 1656 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* VIII (1701) 328/1 We call not those things which are in the first place, the preferred or promoted, but those which are in the second.

2. That has obtained preferment or promotion.

1720 *Swift Fates of Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 28 Censorious upon all his brethren... while they continued meanly preferred. 1772 *Bunker Sh. Acts of Uniformity* Wks. 1812 V. 328 They want to be preferred Clergymen in the Church of England as by Law established, but their consciences will not suffer them to conform to the doctrines and practices of that Church. 1837 *Alison Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. xlix. § 31. 34 Individual injustice is not to be always excused by the merits of the preferred functionary.

3. Approved, chosen, or desired by preference.

1872 *E. Burr Ad. Fidem* xiv. 273 Twist, and strain, and mutilate facts, into a preferred shape. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 228/1 His preferred plan was to betroth her to the English Prince of Wales.

4. Having a prior claim to payment; privileged. **Preferred share, stock.** = PREFERENCE share, stock.

1864 *WILSTON v. PREFER, Preferred stock*, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock—called, in England, *preferred stock*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* Preferred creditor. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 20 In 1805 [Marshall] found authority for a law making the United States a preferred creditor. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 194 The preferred stock of a combination is an investment security.

Hence **Preferredness**.

a. 1866 *J. Grote Exam. Unlit. Philos.* III (1870) 51 This preferability he makes matter again of simple experience we should rather call it actual preferendness.

Preferree, -eene, *obs.* f. PREFERENCE, -ENCE.

Preferer (prɪf'ɪər), *Also* 6 -erer, 6-7 -erour. [f. PREFER + -ER.] One who prefers.

1. One who promotes or advances to office, etc.; a promoter, advancer, patron. *Obs.*

a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. V. 35b. Your royal person being my patron & preferer. 1575-85 *ABF. SANDYS Sermon* (Parker Soc.) 120 The preferers unto livings are no less faulty they choose of the worst. 1577 *P. de Lisle's Legendary* B iv. b. The Constable was the only preferer of the said Lords of Guises sister... who by his means was preferred before many other both more marriageable and meete for such a man then her selfe. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 240 Whosoever sits in the seat, will respect more his owne safete than the service of his preferour. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 121 He was... a preferer of many, and Father to his servants.

2. One who brings a matter forward; one who submits or promotes a measure.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 318 Ye have ben, under the Kinges Hignesse, a singular patrone and pfeffer of the causes of the same [‘this poure lande’]. 1570 *FOX & A. M.* (ed. 2) 203/2 Doct. Stephens Secretary, and Doct. Foxe Almoner (who were the chief furtherers, preferers and defendours on the kings behalfe of the sayd cause). 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 625 Lycurgus and Hyperides were common speakers and preferers of matters in Councils and Senate. 1667 *COWELL Intellig.* s. v. *Enditement*. The preferer of the Bill in no way tyed to the prooff thereof vpon any penalty.

Prefering (prɪf'ɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. PREFER + -ING.] The action of the verb PREFER; preferment; preference.

a. 1450 *Leit. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 140 We, desiring th'encres, furtherance, and prefering of our beloved T. Bate pray yow [etc.]. 1575-85 *ABF. SANDYS Sermon* (Parker Soc.) 232 The prefering of true religion, the seeking of God's glory. 1624 *CHAS. I. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) 1732 Since to the Power of punishing... if the Power of preferring be added, We shall have nothing left for Us but to look on. 1675 *R. BURTHOGG Cause Deu.* 49 A Violation of the Law of God, a Preferring of Our Unruly, Profane, Unrighteous, Evil Wills before His.

† **Preferstinate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *præferstinare* to hasten before the time, hasten too much + -ATE; see PRE- A. 1, 6 and FESTINATE v.] 1623 *COCKERAM, Prefestinate*, to make too much haste.

¶ **Preffetto**, *Obs. rare*. [It.; see PREFECT sb.]

1743 *Pococke Descr. East I.* 147 The first account I had of it being from a manuscript journal, writ by the present Prefetto of Egypt. 1753 *R. CLAYTON (title)* Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, translated from a Manuscript written by the Prefetto of Egypt.

Preff(e, Preffer, obs. forms of PROOF, PREFER.

† **Preffidence**, *Obs.* [f. L. *præfidentis* see next and -ENCE.] Over-confidence, an instance of this.

1597 *R. Bruce Sermon* (Wodrow Soc.) 186 We leave the way of preffidence to them that presume of their own strength. 16 T. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1659) I. 11 Some through vain preffidence of God's protection run in times of contagion into infected houses. 1677 *OWEN Justif. Wks.* 1851 V. 14 All their preffidences and contrivances do issue in dreadful horror and distress.

† **Preffident**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *præfidentis*, -entem, trusting too much, over-confident, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 6 + *fident* to trust.] Over-confident, rash. 16 BAXTER cited by WORCESTER (1846).

Preffigurate, *ppla. a.* [ad. late L. *præfigurātus*, pa. pple of *præfigurāre* see next.] = PREFIGURED (as *pa. pple.* (obs.), and *ppla. a.*)

1530 *PALSGR.* 664/5 All the mysteries of the passyon were preffigurate in the olde Testament. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Eph.* II. 12 note. In Christe all things were accomplished, which were preffigurate in the Lawe. 1881 *E. MUIROD Republic of God* v. 128 The Christ is not the preffigurate, but the real, head of humanity.

Preffigurate (prɪf'ɪɡjʊrət), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præfigurāre* to PREFIGURE: see -ATE 3.] = PREFIGURE

1530 *PALSGR.* 664/5, I preffigurate, *je preffigure*. 1537 *Just. Chr. Man.* E. v. Signified or rather preffigured & propheted before. 1673 *T. JORDAN London in Splendor* 7 On his Left hand standeth a well-featured Virgin who doth preffigurate Labour. 1874 *M. COLLINS Transmigr.* II. xiii. 203 Fossidon's bull can clearly preffigurate nothing but John Bull's fleet.

Preffiguration (prɪf'ɪɡjʊrətʃən). [ad. late L. *præfigurātio*-em (Jerome c. 400), n. of action f. *præfigurāre* to PREFIGURE. So *F. præfiguration*.]

1. The action of preffiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type.

1382 *Wyclif Pref. Ep.* vii. 68 Deutonomy forsothe the secondu lawe, and the preffiguration of the lawe of the enangelie. 1550 *VERON Godly Sayings* (1846) 111 Melchisedech brought fith bread, and wyne in preffiguration of him. 1637 *Bp. Hall Sermon. Excester* 24 Aug. 43 Some [ceremonies] were of a typical preffiguration of things to come. 1863 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Gen.* III. 21 Slain in preffiguration of that subsequent availing sacrifice which was to take away sin.

2. That in which something is preffigured or foreshadowed, a prototype.

a. 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. vi. § 11 Many of the ancient Fathers thought likewise their sacraments to be but preffigurations of that which ours in present do exhibit. 1652 *G. COLLIER Vindict. Sabbath* (1656) 7 Before there were any types or preffigurations of Christ. 1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 98 That the Legal Sacrifices were Allusions to, and Preffigurations of the Grand Sacrifice. 1821 *Sir C. EASTLACK tr. Kugler's Schools Paint* II. 1. 1. 9 The personages and events of the Old Testament were, for the most part, regarded as preffigurations of those of the New.

Preffigurative (prɪf'ɪɡjʊrətɪv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *præfigurātivus* (à Kempis *De Imitat. Chr.*)] see PREFIGURATE v. and -IVE] Preffiguring, foreshadowing by a figure or type.

1504 *LADY MARGARET tr. De Imitatione* IV. i. 261 The sacrifice of the preffigurative lawe that was to come. 1619 *Sir J. SEMMILL Sacrilege Handled* App. 32 These holy Feasts, being preffigurative of Christ. 1685 *H. MORE Paraph. Prophet.* xxi. 189 A Dramatical show that hath a preffigurative signification of the Happiness of the millennial state of the Church. 1865 in *Reader* No. 133. 62/2 Preffigurative of the fate of his work.

Hence **Preffiguratively** adv.; **Preffigurative-ness**, the quality of being preffigurative.

a. 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxi. § 4 This kind of honour was preffiguratively altogether ceremonial. 1685 *H. MORE Paraph. Prophet.* xxi. 189 It may have a kind of general Preffigurativeness of the Joy and Glory of Christ's Kingdom in the Millennium. 1865 *tr. Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. ii. lxxxii. 278 Jesus was supposed to have done this preffiguratively during his earthly life to a tree.

Preffigure (prɪf'ɪɡjʊr), *v.* [ad. late L. *præfigurāre* (Cyprian a. 250): see PRE- A. 1 and FIGURE v. So *F. præfigurer* (13th c. in Godef.)]

1. *trans.* To represent beforehand by a figure or type.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1841 Cristis supere was preffigured als in the lambe paschale. 1560 *Bacon New Course* Wks. I. 478 b. As Melchisedech brought forth the bread and wine preffiguring him. 1621 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 264 The Jews Baptisme preffigured our spiritual washing. 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 83 Moses preffigured Bliss in Types enclosed. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Denikation* Arg. 9 The end of all things being preffigured in their beginnings.

2. To figure or picture to oneself beforehand.

1665 *T. H. Canisius's Holy Crit.* 24 Preffigure in your mind, that so many men are so many messengers of God. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 153 (*Paris*) My first sensations... were far from being so flattering as I had preffigured them. 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 232 He was not at all a fat priest, as I had preffigured him.

3. To shape or fashion in front. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 52 A wel proportioned knight... whose head piece was preffigured lyke flowers growing in a narrowe pot.

Hence Prefigured, Prefiguring ppl ajs

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 55 Calling the supper a true sacrament of that true and prefigured Passover 1760-72 H. BROUKE *Foot of Qual* (1809) IV 116 The apt type and prefiguring promise of what Christ will be. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* I 292 A prefiguring instinct.. of some great secret yet to come.

Prefigurement. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type, the embodiment of this. 1843 *Tut's Mag.* X. 250 No faint prefigurement of the modern steam engine. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 16 In my dreams were often prefigurations of my future 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv 336 The prefigurement of the formation of nerves in animals.

† **Pre-fine, præ-fine, sb.** Law. Obs. [f. PRE-B. + FINE sb.] (See quot. 1848)

1647 W. HAKEWILL *Liberty of Subject* 14 When the Pre-fine is ten shillings, the Post-fine to be fifteen shillings 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II 1758 [see Post-fine] 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Præfine*, the fee paid on suing out the writ of covenant, on levying fines, before the fine was passed

† **Pre-fine, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *præfinire* (Cic.) to determine or limit beforehand, to prescribe, f. præ, PRE-A. + *finire* to end, bound. So obs. F. *préfinir* (1392 in Godef. Compl.).]

1. *trans.* To limit or bound beforehand or by previous conditions; to define previously

1588 LAMBARDE *Erasm.* IV xvi 582 The means by which.. penalties and forfeitures also that are certainly prefigured by words of the Statutes, may be levied and brought into the Queens coffers 1619 FOTHERBY *Altheim* II 1. § 3 (1622) 1773 There is not any body, in Nature, so infinite, but that it is prefigured within some bound and limit.

2. To determine or fix (a time) beforehand

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dau.* v. K ij b, Before the which tyme prefigured by gods infallible and immutable providence there should not fall nor dye 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Marys* 24 Mar 19 Hee dieth. in his threescore and tenth year, neither sooner, nor later, but the verie middle and vmbilicke of natures prefigured time 1668 HISSER *Body Div.* I. 187 He hath also prefigured a convenient.. season for every thing

† **Præfinite, ppl. a. Obs.** [ad. L. *præfinitus*, pa. pple of *præfinire* see prec.] Determined or limited beforehand. (In quot. 1555 as *pa. pple.*)

1555 EDWIN *Decades Pref. (Arb.)* 10 According to the time prefigured by hym, who hath suffered. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 417 This poison hath no set and præfinite time wherein it killeth any body 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass Ep.* Ded 4 If the præfinite term and limit of my life permit

† **Præfinition, Obs.** [ad. L. *præfinitio-nem*, n. of action f. *præfinire* see PRE-FINE v.] A previous limitation or determination.

1588 N. T. (Rhem) *Eph.* II. 11 That the manifold wisdom of God may be notified, according to the præfinition of worlds, which he made in Christ Jesus 1619 FOTHERBY *Altheim* II. vii § 5 (1622) 270 A circumscription of their bounds, and a præfinition of their periods. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Præfinition*, a determination before

Prefix (prî-fiks), sb. [ad. mod.L. *præfix-um*, sb. use of neut. of *præfix-us*, pa. pple of *præfigere* to fix in front: see PRE-A. 1, 4 c, and FIX v. So F. *préfixe* adj. and sb. (18th c. in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. *Gram.* A verbal element placed before and joined to a word or stem to add to or qualify its meaning, or (in some languages) as an inflexional formative: strictly applied only to inseparable particles, but more loosely including also combining forms, and independent words, esp. prepositions and adverbs, used in combination.

All prefixes were originally distinct words, which have been reduced to one or two syllables, and sometimes to a single letter, as *be-* in *before*, *over-* in *overween*, *a-* in *arise*, *in-* in *in*, etc.

1614 BEEKEWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* ix. 63 Those adherents of words, which they call præfixa and suffixa. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 The Greek word *Bons*, which is a prefix of augmentation to many words in that language. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xiii. vii 257 The prefix *Lamed* should in that case have been joined to the word Lips. 1845 STODDART *Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 771 The prefix *a-*, considered by some persons as necessary to distinguish Adverbs from their adjectives, as *aloud* from *loud* 1851 J. C. BRYANT *Zulu Lang. in Jnrl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* I. 388 note, What we call the prefix in the Zulu is not something extraneous to the word and placed before it, but a part of the word itself 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sound.* 105 [In O. E.] Substantives corresponding to verbs with separable prefixes take the stress on the particle.

2. A title prefixed to a person's name, as *Mr*, *Dr*, *Sir*, *Rev.*, *Hon.*, *Lord*, etc.

1836 TOWNSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 158 You had promised the Marquis I would write for him something. To write for people with prefixes to their names is to milk he-goats; there is neither honour nor profit. 1865 DICKENS *Mem. Fr.* IV. xiv. Mr. Wegg expressly insisted that there should be no prefix to the Golden Dustman's name.

3. The act of prefixing

1793 BEDDOES *Demonstr. Bond.* 7 note, By a prefix of the letter *N*, of which the primary sense is not known, it signifies *to have*, *to possess* 1871 ROSS *Latin Gram.* I. Pref. 18 A language in which, like English, the adjective *great* requires, in order to gain the same meaning as *magnum*, the prefix of the definite article, or the addition of the word *men*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as prefix-language, a language inflected by means of prefixes, e.g. those of the Bantu family.

1881 WHITNEY *Mist. Lang.* 15 If we dispute the validity of an *a priori* claim that a prefix-language and a suffix-

language—*as*, for example, a South African and a Hamitic tongue—might mingle in a manner seen to be impracticable in the case of two Indo-European dialects

† **Prefix, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1** [a. F. *præfix* (1381 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *præfix-us*, pa. pple of *præfigere*: see prec.] Fixed beforehand

1500 MELIUS 336 Yf within a terme prefix none came there to be hermyte, he of the nerest Celle gooyng vpward muste entre into that other Celle so exempted

Prefix (see below), v. Also 7 præ-. [a. OF. *præfixer* (1392 in Godef. Compl.). see PRE-A. 1, 4 c, and FIX v.]

1. In reference to time (prî-, prîfiks).

1. *trans.* To fix or appoint beforehand (esp. a point or space of time). Now rare.

1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 549 The same day Pluto had prefigured for a great matter. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII 105 The day of examination was prefixed. 1598 BARCKLEY *Pelic. Man.* (1632) 459 About the end of the time by him prefigured both the Pope and the King dyed 1607 NORDEN *Serv. Dial.* III 116 You prefigre too short a time farre for Oakes are slow of growth 1798 *Hist. Crit. Excheg.* x 147 The first thing is to prefix him [the sheriff] a day to account. 1770 *Amherst Records* (1884) 501 Voted That the Select Men be a Comtee to Lay out and prefix sufficient boundaries to the Burying Yard 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. 3 As the fatal hour prefigured drew near

† 2. To fix, settle, or determine in one's mind beforehand; to set before oneself, resolve on, purpose; to make up (the mind) beforehand Obs. 1543 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 157 This texite may gyue the a courage to prefigy thy mynd to make there thy purchase 1544 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 166 When he had prefixed & appointed to take a certain castle & fortress 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 194 b, This therefore dyd he pretend to bee the cause of a more trouble and disturbance of the weale publike when he had prefixed it long before. 1610 GUTILLM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 158 The order that I prefix to myself in treating of these Beasts 1654 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 109 As all Pilots prefix the haven for their end.. so all war hath peace for its end.

† b. *pass.* To be determined or purposed. Obs. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 He was prefixed to haue expressed David his Psalter in Frenche metre. *Ibid.* 210 b, The enemies are fully prefixed to retourne to the sege of the cassel

3. To 'fix', make fast or permanent beforehand.

see FIX v. 5.

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 290 The troublesome and risky pre fixing acid clearing bath is not necessary

II. In reference to order and place (prîfiks).

4. To place before or at the beginning of a book, chapter, account, or writing of any kind, esp. as an introduction or title.

1538 COVERDALE *N. T. Ded.* Wls (Parker Soc.) II 32, I did. direct an epistle unto the king's most noble grace, trusting that the book, whereunto it was prefixed, should afterward have been as well correct as other books be 1551 CRAMMER *Answ. Gardiner* i Here before the beginning of your booke, you have prefigured a goodly title 1645 BACON *Ess. Ded.* to Dk. Buckhm, I do now publish my Essays. I thought it therefore agreeable to my affection and obligation to your Grace to prefix your name before them 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Introd.* We have concluded it necessary to prefix an Illustration. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 23 These Discourses are prefixed to ten volumes 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VII. xxv. 298 The evangelist does not prefix his name 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 The legislator will prefix preambles to his principal laws

5. In reference to place generally: To fix, fasten, or put in front, rare.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph. Prefixed*, set in the forefront 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos. Prefixed*, to fasten before 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuus of Desert* I 157 He produced a pistol, and prefixed the muzzle to his breast

6. *Gram.* To place (a word or particle) before a word, esp. in combination with it: cf. PREFIX sb. 1. Const. before (rare), to.

1505 CAMDEN *Rem.* 104 All which in Latine old Evidences have had De prefixed 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* III. Wks 1823 I. II 48 You remark, that the article is prefixed before *Θεός*, in an absolute construction, when spoken of the Father, but omitted when predicated of the *Λόγος* 1845 STODDART *Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 691 In English, we generally prefix the relative Article to the names of our rivers, but seldom to those of our mountains 1876 PAVILLON *Mammal Compar. Philol.* (1877) 162 Language seems originally to have employed the augment—in Sanskrit *a*, in Greek *α* prefixed to aorist, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses in both these languages

Hence **Prefixing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1691 tr. *Emiliae's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 327 They have not the patience themselves to stay out the time of their own prefixing. 1893 [see 3] 1897 [see POSTFIX v.]

Præfixal, a. rare-1. [f. PREFIX sb. + -AL I.]

Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by prefixes; = PREFIXIAL.

1853 (Nov. 6) GOLDSTÜCKER (Philol. Soc.), On the Præfixal Elements of Sanskrit Roots.

Præfixation, rare-1. [f. PREFIX v. + -ATION]

The employment of prefixes in grammar 1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* XII. 121 By prefixation and suffixation a considerable number of tenses and modes are formed in the verb.

Prefixed, prefixt (prî-, prîfiks't), ppl. a [f. as prec. + -ED I.]

1. Fixed, appointed, or settled beforehand.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. viii (S. T. S.) II. 179 He admonish his army to be ready at a prefixed day 1654 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 A Council composed

of a certain prefix number of persons 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* x. 99 There is no prefix'd time for planting Turneps. 1794 PALLEY *Bond* III. IV. § 2 (1817) 312 Upon the strength of some prefixed persuasion 1896 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 8/7 He proceeds according to a prefixed plan

2. Fixed or placed before something else.

1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II 172 In support of the assumed connection between the termination or prefixed sign of the genitive case and the relative 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* XII 241 Using suffixed instead of prefixed particles 1898 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/2 Byron's signature appears sometimes as 'Noel Byron', or 'N. B.', the prefixed name being assumed by him for reasons here noted

Hence **Præfixedly, præfixtly** adv. (rare), in a way fixed or determined beforehand.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. *Lazv* 561 Sith the holy-man Fore-tells præfixtly What and Where and When 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 429 The space of a few dayes, and those prefixedly numbered, being granted

Prefixion (prîfiks'jən). [a. F. *præfixion* (1372 in Godef. Compl.), ad. L. type **præfixion-em*, n. of action f. *præfigere* to PREFIX.] The action of prefixing

† 1. The action of fixing or appointing beforehand, pre-appointment Obs.

Day of prefixion, a fixed day on which a sheriff (or other officer) had to appear at the court of exchequer to render an account of his expenditure

1526 *Visit. Duc. Norwiche* (Camden) 256 If my lord of Norwiche wold vysytt (according to his prefixion) 1536 in *Strype's Crammer* II (1694) 36 There should be as many of such as were sufficiently learned without prefixion of any precise nombre 1542-3 *Act. 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 1 Everye shirfe shall at his date of prefixion be sworn 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 4041 Having this date and place assigned you by your own consent and our prefixion 1754 CARTE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II 142 The Sheriffs have their days of prefixion, for passing their accounts

† b. A pre-appointed occasion. Obs. rare-1

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 511 He that is missing at any of the prefixions, is sure to have many bastinadoes on the soles of his feet

2. *Gram.* The placing of a word or particle before a word, esp. in combination with it; employment of a prefix.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Lang. Wks.* 1843 VIII 324/2 The accessory word, in some instances precedes the principal word. Hence the distinction,—accessories prefixed, or in the way of prefixion 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Sept. 180/3 In some categories, as in the attributive relation, prefixion is the rule. Thus, the adverb stands before the verb and not after

Hence **Præfixional, a.**, characterized by prefixion, infected by means of prefixes rare

1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Supp. 371/2 The languages of the Kafirs supply a broad distinction between them and other African races. They are præfixional and aliterational

† **Præfixment, Obs. rare-1** [f. PREFIX v. + -MENT] Fixture beforehand, pre-appointment.

1614 W. D. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 Wee may lengthen out our daies with ioy. to the last periode of their præfixment

Præfixture (prîfiks'tiūr). Also præ-. [f. PREFIX v. after FIXTURE]

1. The action of prefixing, esp. in grammar

1824 J. WINTERBOTTOM *Two French Words* 9 Warton speaks of the præfixture of the augment *y*. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY tr. Schiefner in *Address to Philol. Soc.* 47 In this language [Abchasian] the most interesting feature is the remarkable præfixture of the personal pronouns. For example. *ab* 'father' makes *asab* 'my father', *uasab* 'thy father' (masc.), *basab* 'thy father' (fem.), *yab* 'his father', *lab* 'her father', *shab* 'your father', *rab* 'their father'

2. A word prefixed, esp. as a title or distinction; a prefix.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II 131 The ancient fiddle, with its cognomen, or monosyllabic præfixture, was fancy, a low instrument. 1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Mann.* *Amer.* I. viii 241 The members of the Federal Senate are addressed with the præfixture of Honourable

Præfloration (prîflōr'at'shən). Bot. [ad. F. *præfloraison* (Richard), f. *prîc*, PRE-B. + L. *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower see -ATION] = ESTIVATION.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct.* Bot. 409 The term estivation, or præfloration, is applied to the parts of the flower when unexpanded 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* IV 52 (ed. 6) 132 Vernalion and Estivation—Præfloration and Præfloration are etymologically better terms substituted by Richard

† **Præfocation, Path. Obs.** Also præ-. [ad. L. *præfocatio-nem*, n. of action f. *præfocare* to choke, suffocate, f. *præ*, PRE- + *fauz*, *faucem* throat. So F. *préfoction* (15th c.).] Choking, suffocation, constriction

1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 401 Cures the colour and præfocation of the uterus 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compl.* VI 180 She suffers strangling and præfocation, because of compression about the Heart

Præfoliation (prîfōli'at'shən). Bot. Also præ-. [a. F. *præfoliation* (Richard): see PRE-B. and

FOLIATION, and cf. PRÆFOLIATION.] = VERNATION

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 144 *Præfoliation*, synonyme for 'Vernation' 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 95 The arrangement of the leaves in the bud is called vernation or præfoliation. 1880 [see PRÆFOLIATION]

Præfool, Præfoolceps: see PRE-A. 1, 4.

Præform (prî-, prîfōrm), v. [ad. L. *præformare*: see PRE-A. 1 and FORM v.] So F. *préformer* (18th c. Bonnet in Lattre.) *trans.* To form or shape beforehand. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1601 [see PRÆFORMED]. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's*

Physiogn xxiv. 122 If the germ exists preformed in the mother 1896 BUSHNELL *Nat & Supernat* xi (1864) 337 God's original scheme, taken as a whole, was so planned, or preformed 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 117 Bile pigments are not preformed in the blood

b. To determine the form of beforehand, to furnish a mould or model of (a structure to be subsequently formed)

1890 *Cent. Dict* s v. Bone preformed in cuticle The fetal skeleton preforms that of the adult

Preformant. *Philol.* rare. [f. PRE- A. 4 + L. *formānt-em*, pr. pple. of *formāre* to FORM. see -ANT.] = PREFORMATIVE B

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel Notes* 578 The Arabic preformant of the 3^d fem. fut

Preformation (prēfōrmā'shən). Also prae-. [f. PRE- A. 2 + FORMATION; cf. PREFORM So F. *préformation* (18th c. Bonnet in Litré)]

1. The action or process of forming or shaping beforehand; previous formation.

1732 *Hist. Littéraire* IV. 195 It is easy to think that the Soul is a divine Automaton, still more wonderful, and that by a divine Preformation it produces these beautiful Ideas. 1819 COLERIDGE *Rem* (1836) II. 193 The inauspicious influences on the preformation of Edmund's character 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 129 The blind preformations of opinion. 1905 *Brit Med. Jnl* 25 Feb. 442 On the other hand, the egg of Nereis, and of Berce, showed a high degree of 'preformation', and the early blastomeres of these eggs were not equipotential

2. *Theory of preformation* (Biol.) the theory, prevalent in the 18th c., that all the parts of the perfect organism exist previously formed in the germ, and are merely 'developed' or unfolded (not produced by accretion) in the process of reproduction. Formerly also called *theory of EVOLUTION* (6 b); opposed to that of EPIGENESIS

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation,—one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation (or Evolution)—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis 1847 [see EPIGENESIS] 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Biol. Mon* I. 11 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff, with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death-blow to the entire Theory of Preformation 1899 THOMSON *Sci. Life* x. 119 His [Bonnet's] central idea was the 'preformation' or asserted pre-existence of the organism and all its parts within the germ

Hence **Preformationism**, the doctrine or theory of preformation (see 2); **Preformationist**, one who holds or maintains this theory.

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit* XXIV. 615/1 The so-called 'evolutionists' of the eighteenth century, better called preformationists 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 372 Both notions have now passed along with 'preformationism' into the limbo of discarded hypotheses

Preformative (prēfōrmā'tiv), a. (sb.) Also prae-. [f. PRE- A. 3, 4 + FORMATIVE; cf. PREFORM] 1. Having the quality or capacity of forming beforehand. (Sometimes with allusion to the biological theory of preformation.)

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 33 342 The peculiar preformative nature of the Jewish institutions and history 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 11 305 Under the supposition that the membrane gives rise to the first production of the Dentine, and is itself obliterated by the process, it has been called the preformative membrane of the dental papilla 1883 SCHAEFF *Hist. Ch. I.* iii. xxi. 199 [That] the apostolic Christianity is preformative and contains the living germs of all the following periods, personages, and tendencies

2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element: said of a letter, syllable, etc. (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. STUART *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* ii. (1831) 79 The preformative affixes to the Fut., would appropriately have a Sheva for their vowel pointing 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 61 The preformative letters are not four as in Hebrew. *Ibid.* 62 The Infinitive of all the conjugations has Mem preformative 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 269 The Georgian also employs a variety of preformative particles in conjugation

B sb. *Philol.* A preformative particle; a letter, syllable, etc., prefixed to a word or root in inflexion or derivation; a prefix (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. STUART *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* ii. (1831) 51 *Tav*, in the preformative [ו] (in Hithpael), often assimilates itself to the first radical of the verb. *Ibid.* iii. 96 The Preformatives of tense and conjugation. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 85 The Olaph characteristic of the Aphel conjugation is sometimes retained with the preformatives 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 246 One of these preformatives is deserving of more special notice 1901 J. E. H. THOMSON *Recent Comm. Daniel* 12 There are remains of eastern forms for instance, the use of the lamed as preformative for the yod in the Substantive Verb—a Mandaeen i.e. eastern usage.

Preformed (prēfōrm'd, poet. prēfōrm'd), ppl. a. [f. PREFORM + -ED, or f. PRE- A. 1 + FORMED.] Formed beforehand, previously formed.

1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* i. iii. 67 The true cause. Why all these things change from their Ordinance, Their Natures, and preformed Faculties, To monstrous qualities. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 136 Allozan, a preformed constituent of urine 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 217 During baking a certain amount of preformed sugar yields carbonic acid 1889 MIVART *Origin Hum. Reason* 115 Men do not invent concepts for preformed words, but the reverse.

Preformism. *Biol.* [f. PREFORM v. + -ISM.] = PREFORMATIONISM. So **Preformist** = PREFORMATIONIST.

1896 *Amer. Naturalist* June 449 But this is not Preformism in the old sense, since the adaptations are novel-ties of function in whole or part *Ibid.* The case of reflex and instinctive functions as against the old preformist or Weismannist view

† **Præfract**, a. Obs. [ad L. *præfractus* abrupt, stern, inflexible, pa. pple. of *præfringere* to break off before the point or abruptly, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *frangere* to break.] Abrupt, stubborn, obstinate, refractory

1555 GARDINER in Foxe A & M (1570) 1784/2 Thou wast so præfract and stout in religion 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 642 Which no man could deny, that we not too præfract and obstinate. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* iv. Pref. 1873 II. 283 Still he stands præfract and insolent

Prefrontal (prēf'rōntāl), a. (sb.) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also prae-. [f. PRE- A. 3 + L. *frons*, forehead + -AL, or f. PRE- + FRONTAL] a. Situated in front of the frontal bone of the skull b. Situated in the fore part of the frontal lobe of the brain

1854 OWEN in *Orn's Circ. Sc. Org. Nat.* I. 194 The prefrontal and nasal bones 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 The frontal lobe as so defined must be divided into a prefrontal and a postfrontal area. *Ibid.* 738 That part of the brain which is probably most intimately associated with psychical processes—the prefrontal area 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 May 3/4 The general consensus of opinion localises what we term 'mind' in the pre-frontal lobes of the brain.

B. sb. (*ellipt.* for *prefrontal bone*) A portion of the ethmoid, which forms a distinct bone in some reptiles, batrachians, and fishes

1854 OWEN in *Orn's Circ. Sc. Org. Nat.* I. 193 There is a distinct, oval, articular surface near the anterior median angle of each frontal to which the prefrontal is attached *Ibid.* 194 The prefrontals are connate with the lacrymals 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 57 The prefrontals, also small, occupy the anterior margin of the orbit

So **Prefronto-lachrymal** a., at once prefrontal and lachrymal. (In quot as sb., sr. bone)

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I. 759/1 This meets a curved flat bone, which bounds the orbit anteriorly and internally, and articulates with an ascending process of the maxillary bone. It may be regarded as a prefronto-lachrymal

† **Prefruition.** Obs. [f. PRE- A. 2 + FRUITION] Previous fruition or enjoyment; a foretaste. 1631 DONNE *Sermon* (1649) II. 125 Delighting in the hope of a future sin, and sin in a prefruition of his sinne, before the act 1698 J. [JOHNS] *Brit. Church* 591 To be in the Church of heaven, (while he is on earth), by prefruition.

† **Prefulgency.** Obs. rare. [f. as next, see -ENVOY.] Pie-eminent brightness or splendour.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 31 The Patricians and Senators were so jealous of their glory and prefulgency that they allowed none participants with them 1679 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 57 By the prefulgency of his excellent worth and merit

† **Prefulgent**, a. Obs. rare [ad L. *præfulgens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *præfulgere* to shine forth or greatly: see PRE- A. 4, 6, and FULGENT.] Greatly shining; pre-eminent in brightness.

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiv. 2 Bemus Off Phebus fair prefulgent visage bright 1651 *Life Father Scarpi* (1676) 105 As was said of the Images of Brutus and Cassius, that in a Funeral pomp they were more conspicuous and prefulgent, because... they were not seen among the others

† **Prefulgurate**, v. Obs. rare-^o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præfulgurare* to flash forth: see FULGURATE.] 1623 CROCKRAM, *Prefulgurate*, to glisten before.

† **Pregage**, v. Obs. [f. PRE- A. 1 + GAGE v.] *trans.* To pledge beforehand, pre-engage.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 42 The members of the Council of Trent were by oath pregaged to the Pope 'to defend and maintain his authority against all the world'.

Pregeminal, -geniolate, -geniolulum, -genital. see PRE- A. 4, B. 3.

† **Pregerminate**, v. Obs. rare-^o [f. ppl. stem of L. *prægerminare* to bud forth early: see PRE- A. 1 and GERMINATE.]

1623 CROCKRAM, *Pregerminate*, to bud before another.

Pre-glacial (prēglā'shāl), a. *Geol.* [PRE- B. 1 b.] Existing or occurring previous to the glacial period.

1855, 1863 [see POST-GLACIAL] 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 407 Omitting the first or preglacial period, the estimate is made for the glacial and post-glacial period. 1882 DAWKINS in *Standard* 25 Aug. 2/4 He felt inclined to view the river-drift man as having invaded Europe in pre-glacial times.

Preglenoid, -glenoidal: see PRE- B. 3.

Prenable (prēnā'bl), a. Forms: 5-7 prenable, 6 prena-, prein-, preign-, preyn-, prign-, 7 pregn-, 6- pregnable. [Late ME. *prenable*, a. F. *prenable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also in OF. *pregnable* (1306 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *prendre* (ppl. stem *prēn-*):—L. *prēndere*, contr. from *prēhendere*: see PRĒHEND and -ABLE. As to the g see IMPREGNABLE.] Of a fortress: Capable of being taken by assault. Also *transf.*

1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 581 If the places were right prenable. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. ccliv. 379 They thought well the towne was prenable. *Ibid.* cclxv. 392 They sawe well that y^e place was prenable 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 165 What places he supposeth there most prenable, or facile to be had c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 14 Out of hope that it was prenable by assault 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 66 It is hardlie otherwise prenable. 1603 HOLLAND *Philobol's*

Mor. 413 *maign*, A strong hold kept by a coward is prenable 1632 — *Cyropædia* 107 Cyrus desirous in very deed to see whether the Castle were any where prenable 1845 *Petrie Round Towers* 172 371 The door alone could be prenable. 1880 *Hager's Mag.* LK. 615 Its prenable approaches are the portals of entrance and exit for the tube

b. *fig.* Open to attack; assailable, vulnerable. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 334 There were but few points on which [Libertino's character] was prenable. 1837 SIR J. PAGER in *Memoir* v. 100 A hard-headed English infidel, prenable to neither religion nor common sense 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 3/1 He attacks Arnold's very prenable idea that Christianity is only Stoicism 'touched with emotion'

† Erroneously used for PREGNANT a. 1, 2. Obs 1607 TORSFL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 65 In those elder times, wherein wisdom and invention was most prenable *Ibid.* 674 Leaving those brief and prenable Narrations of Belionus and Scaliger. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ir.* (11 Archæol. Soc.) II. 41 These solide and prenable reasons.

Hence **Pregnability**, prenable quality 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 107 There's not a flaw in frailty coupled with defect more near Than this man's strength to pregnability

† **Pregnada** (prēn'fā-dā) Obs [Sp. *preñada* big with child.] A variety of lemon see quots

a. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 178 There are [in Tenerife] oranges and lemons, especially the pregnadas, which have small ones in their bellies, from whence they are so denominated 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1229 Another botanical curiosity, mentioned by him, is what they call Pregnada, or impregnated lemon. It is a perfect and distinct lemon, inclosed within another.

† **Pregnance.** Obs [f. PREGNANT a.². see -ANCE.] = PREGNANCY 1-2-4, a pregnant quality.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent* I. viii. 15 b, Poetrie comprehendeth all other sciences, as for that when other faculties be deysed by the pregnance of mannes wytte, this art only is giuen of nature by a diuine inspiration 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. 11 81 Increase comprehends all profits derived from the Pregnancy and Production of the Earth 1633 MARMION *Pine Companion* II. vi. A sonne of such pregnancy of wit and understanding 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* 181x IV. 364 In the passage following, I cannot but admire the ripenes, and the pregnancy of his native trechery c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 470, I doubt it not, having discover'd in your Nature so many pregnancies and sparkles of innated Honor.

† *Negative pregnancy*, an erroneous rendering of the mod. L. law term *negativa pręgnans* = *negative pregnant* see PREGNANT a.² 4 b

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 209 The Defendant saith that it was not voyd being the temporalities in the kings hand, by the death of W. this is a Negative pregnancy, for it may be in the kings hands otherwise then by the death of W.

Pregnancy 1 (prē gnānsi). [f. PREGNANT a.². see -ANCY.]

1. The condition of being pregnant, or with child or young; gestation.

1598 FLORIO, *Pregnancy*, greatnes with child, pregnancy, a being great with childe or with young 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 62 That extraordinary extension that is requisite in the time of their Pregnancy 1777 WATSON *Philop.* II. (1839) 9 Those appearances, which gave rise to the belief of Mary's pregnancy, were found to be nothing but the approach of a dropsey 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 132 The phenomena of mania and pregnancy will very constantly impede the progress of pulmonary consumption 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 25 Feb. 9/2 When Mr. Lawson Tait unravelled for himself the whole mystery of the broad ligament, the prevention of death in the awful catastrophe of tubal pregnancy was made clear to him

etrib. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 799 The 'pregnancy kidney', the chronic form of renal disease dependent on pregnancy 1906 *Athenæum* 21 July 79/1 Mr. H. A. Rose describes in two papers the pregnancy observances in the Punjab, of the Hindu and Mohammedan populations

b. *fig.* (or in *fig.* context)

a. 1529 SKELTON *Rephreacion* 371 Suche a preгна[n]cy Of heuently inspiration In laureate creacyon. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 122 Heresie bogat heresie with a certayne monstrous haste of pregnancy in her birth. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 84, I have often announced to you a pregnancy of events, which have soon after been still-born.

2. *transf.* a. Of the soil, etc. • Fertility, fecundity, fruitfulness, abundance.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 21 [Mt. Ida] Famous for the iudgement of PARIS, and pregnancy in fountains. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vi. (1762) 13 [The earth] will acquire such a genuine and masculine pregnancy. 1878 *Magnus Poets* 48 He knows the utmost secret of the earth, the pregnancy of every blossom's birth.

† b. A germinating or vitalizing quality. Obs. rare. 1645 MILTON *Teatrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 157 Like the eggs of an Ostrich in the dust; I do but lay them in the sun, their own pregnancies hatch the truth.

† c. The state or condition of being impregnated with some substance. Obs.

1666 G. HARVEY *Mori Angl.* iv. 31 The blood, through its pregnancy with volatill aculeous salt

3. *fig.* In reference to the mind. Fertility, productivity, inventiveness, imaginative power; quickness or readiness (of wit)

1590 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. 49 b, They perceyued in hym great cōpye of learyngne, pregnancy of wytt 1597 SHAKS, a *Hen IV.* I. 11 394 Pregnancy is made a Tapster, and hath his quicke wit wasted in giuing Reckonings. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 593 Henry the eight conceiued so good an opinion of his discreet comperement, and ingenious pregnancy, that he... made him his principal Secretary 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 267 He [Sir H. Vane] was chosen to cozen, and deceive a whole Nation which he did with notable pregnancy and dexterity. 1712 ADDI-

509 *Spect.* No. 309 p 12 The Diversions of the fallen Angels are described with great Pregnancy, of Thought. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 23 Oct., I scarcely know a more striking instance of the strength and pregnancy of the Gothic mind

† b. esp. in reference to the young *Obs*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v 16 Certain knowledge of the Archbishops great industrie, from his youth, not pregnancy alone. 1652-6a HEVLIN *Cosmog.* i. (1682) 273 A pregnancy of judgment above his years 1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 290 He observes a pregnancy in his apprentice, which he cherishes and instructs. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III vii in 306 Such youths as are remarkable for the pregnancy of their parts and goodness of disposition. 1852 R. WILLIAMS *Eminent Welshmen* 342 [Thos. Morgan] was a poor lad in a farmer's house, near Bridgewater, Somerset. The pregnancy of his genius was conspicuous, and the Rev. John Moore offered him tuition gratis

† c. *transf.* A youth of promise. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 340 To select yearly one, or moe, of the most promising pregnancies out of both Universities, and to breed them beyond the seas a 1661 — *Worthies, Berks* (1662) 93

4. In reference to speech, words, etc.: Latent fullness of meaning, significance, suggestiveness

1841 L. HUNT *Seer* ii. (1864) 59 Not that they want the same pregnancy in our language, but because they are neither so abundant nor so musical. a 1884 M. PATRISON *Mem* (1885) 63 The political pregnancy of certain words in these had excited my interest.

b. In reference to events, actions, etc.: Latent capacity to produce results, potentiality.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 402 The estate that was in them, was, by the statute, wholly transferred to serve the uses which were in *esse*, with a pregnancy and prospect to the contingent remainder, if they should arise in due time 1883 SHELLEY *Expansion Eng.* 144 The true test of the historical importance of events is their pregnancy the greatness of the consequences likely to follow from them.

† Pregnancy². *Obs.* [f. PREGNANT a¹: see -ANT.] Cogency, force, weight, of an argument, clearness of evidence or proof; a weighty reason.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* iii. All those pregnancies and just motives came to just nothing 1650 *Pindic. Hammond's Addr.* § 10 3 On purpose to take off from the clearness, and the pregnancy of the probation. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Lemath.* (1676) 45 Illustrating his definitions by instances, as he often could with great pregnancy. 1677 HORNBECK *Gl. Law* Consider iv. (1704) 106 Whatever pregnancy there may be in the motives a judicious person doth allege **Pregnant**, a¹ *arch.* Also 5 pregnant, ?pren-, 5-6 -ant(e). [a. OF. *pregnant* (1572) *pregnante* instance, 15. . . *pregnantes* raisons Godef. Compl., pr. pple. of *pregnare*, earlier *priembre*, *priembre* to press:—L. *pregnare*: cf. '*pregnant*, *pregnant*, pregnant, pithie, npe, liuele, forcible, strong; *raisons pregnantes*, plaine, apparent, important, or pressing reasons' (Cotgr. 1611).

The word appears in Eng. much earlier than it is actually cited in Fr., though the vb. had come down in Fr. from L. In Eng. this word ran together in form with the later PREGNANT a², and it is prob. that in later times the two were viewed merely as senses of the same word, and that this was hence apt to be confused with some of the fig. uses of the next. See the quot. under p.

Of an argument, proof, evidence, reason, etc.: Pressing, urgent, weighty; compelling, cogent, forcible, convincing; hence, clear, obvious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1151 (1379) And þis was hym a pregnant (*MS.* Gg. 4. 27 [pregnant]) argument, that she was forth out of þis world a 1334 *Act 26 Hen VIII.* c 4 § 2 Good and pregnant evidence ministered to them by persons sworn before the sayde Justiciar. 1552 HULOT, *Pregnant* token, *auspicium liquidum*. 1601 F. GODWIN *Eng. of Eng.* 276 Because my proofes are not pregnant I will passe him ouer in silence. 1604 SHAKS. *Obs.* ii. 1. 239. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Distrub.* 338 Thus elsewhere, as if pregnant by that other example, formerly alleged out of Diocorus. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 1. 106, I doubt not, but it will appear With pregnant light. The point is clear. 1718 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 40 That the Proofs were so Pregnant and the Crime so black. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 84 A pregnant proof that these liberties of socage tenure were fragments of Saxon liberty

† The following appear also to belong here, in the preceding range of sense, though they are in some cases susceptible of being explained as PREGNANT a²

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. xi, For deciding the doubts of these dates, more propie and pregnant then the other part not yet printed. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iv. Wks (Grosart) I 227 Pregnant rules auail much; but visible Examples amount incredibly 1602 and *Pi Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1546, I will shew you a place in Littleton, which is verie pregnant in this point. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii (1658) 307 The whole composure of his body throughout, were pregnant signes of a well tempered mind within c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1720) I 47 We have as pregnant instances of it in the New Testament as in the Old. 1733 SMOLLETT *Cl. Rathan* (1782) 237 This presage may certainly be justified by manifold occurrences in life. We ourselves have known a very pregnant example.

Pregnant (pregnant), a² (*sb.*) Also 5 -ante, 5-6 -ant, pringnant, 6 pregnant, -aunt. [ad. L. *pregnans*, -ant-em with child, pregnant; cf. *Fr. pregnant* (*pregnante* fem. in Rabelais 1550).

The OF word was *premis*, *preigne* = It. *pregno*, L. type **pregnus*, but in Eng. *pregnant* was used in 1413, and was app. common in the 15th c. in the transf. sense 3. It is remarkable that this should appear so much earlier than the literal sense. L. *pregnans* has generally been explained as a ppl. form, from *præ* before + root *gnā* of *gnāscō*, *gnātus* to be born, a derivation favoured by the cognate *pregnatio* a making pregnant or being with child, and late L. *pregnare* to be pregnant, *pregnatus* pregnant, and *pregnatus*

(u-stem) pregnancy. On the other hand this does not explain the early collateral form *pregnās*, -ātem (Plautus), and the connexion with root *gnā* is disputed by some; see Walde *Lat. Etymol. Wörterbuch* 5 v]

I. 1 That has conceived in the womb; with child or with young, gravid. Const with, of (the offspring), by (the male parent).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* ii. vii. 86 Hypocrates sayth The pregnant [add 1552-65 pregnant, ed. 1598 pregnant] Woman whiche hath Tenasium for the most part aborteth 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pregnant*, great with child or young 1655-6 *Phil Trans.* I. 388 Pregnant Bitches at certain times of their gravidation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 779 My womb Pregnant by thee, and now excessive grown Prodigious motion felt. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) IV. 276 We are not certainly informed how long the females [seals] continue pregnant a 1827 LD ELDON in *Powell's Denises* (ed. 3) II 360 The child with which A. M. is now pregnant 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* II 441 The widow of Ladhuba, was pregnant at the time of her husband's assassination 1899 *Albion's Syst Med* VIII. 298 Mental changes are common in pregnant women.

b. fig. (or in figurative context)

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 56 And I Might think th' infection of my sorrows cloud, Had got a trace of mourners on som pregnant cloud 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxx 93 One error is a pregnant, and faithful mother of many more 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 138 I he pregnant quarry teem'd with human form 1873 SYMONDS *Gk Poets* iii. By Cyrenus, this city is pregnant; but I fear that it will bring forth a man to chastise our evil violence

† c. fig. Big, laden, swelling; of a sail, belying.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Oboron's Feast* 23 A pure seed-pearle of infant dew, Brought and besweetened in a blew And pregnant violet a 1687 COTTON *Winter* x. With all her pregnant sails atrip

† 2. *transf.* a. Of a plant or seed: Fertilized, capable of germinating, fruitful. *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1682) 329 *Pregnant*, full as a Bud, or Seed, or Kernel ready to sprout. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb* i. xv (1762) 80 May prevent the grains being render'd pregnant. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shiptur* i. 361 There, rich with nectar, melts the pregnant vine

† b. Of the soil, etc.: Fertile, fruitful; prolific, teeming. Const with. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* ii. 97 The fat and pregnant slime which it [the Nile] leaueth behind it. 1735 tr. *Panciroillus's Rerum Mem* i. iv. xix 221 An Isle, call'd Marmora, very pregnant with Metals 1762-9 FALCONER *Shiptur* ii. 161 The clouds, with ruin pregnant, now impend 1782 Mas Ptozzi *Young France* II. 68 This horrible volcano seems pregnant with wonders 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 614 Virginia is the most pregnant with minerals and fossils of any state in the Union

II. In various mental or non-physical uses.

3 a. Of a person or his mind: Teeming with ideas, fertile, imaginative, inventive, resourceful, ready. Const. of, in, or to with *inf arch.* or *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. x. 57 Adam was pregnant of vniuersitennesse and sool disbeysaunte 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 467 þe mynde of man is pregnant in a feire day, and feynte in a cloudy day. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Verburgh* ii. 1204 Famous in victorie, pregnant in wysdom. 1702 2024 Fyrt to maister Chaucer, and Ludgate sententious, Also to pregnant Barkley, nowe beyng religious, To inuentue Skelton and poet laureate a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm* (1637) 509 Very pregnant to devise nevv shifts to keep in their almes. 1624 R. SKYNNER in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 352 The Jews have always been so ready and pregnant in the Scriptures, as that they need not cite the Book, Chapter, or Verse 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* viii 371 The exquisite ingenuity of their best styles, and pregnant inuention. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 136 ¶ 4 A Person of so pregnant a Fancy, that he cannot be contented with ordinary Occurrences. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* iv 34 The story of that Oxford scholar poor Of pregnant parts and quick inuention brain

b. in *pregnant* wit, common in 16-17th c. *arch.*

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 652 A marchant, of pregnant wytt, and of good maner and speche. 1519 *Interl Four Elem.* in Hazl *Dodley* I 7 Divers pregnant wits be in this land. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* M.ii. Who is he so pregnant wittall that might grope out these mistenes? 1572 *Satir Poems Reform* xxx. 77 Pringnant of wit, of pollicie but peir 1589 NASH *Prof Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 His pregnant dexteritie of wit. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* i. Wks. 1874 IV. 106 Come, come, I know you haue a pregnant wit. c 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* *Sohn* vii 17 (1715) I 241 Nor did ever the most pregnant Wit in the World bring forth any Thing great, without some Pain and Travail

† c. esp. of young persons, or their faculties Apt to conceive or apprehend, quick-witted, of unusual capacity, full of promise, promising. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitals* C.vii. Suche of the children as be pregnant and very apt to learninge. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* vi. 223 Her apt and pregnant Youth senthither yeere by yeere, Instructed in our Rites with most religious feare. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid* Pr. ii. 180 Whom we no lesse truly than properly call the Muses minion, the conceits pregnantest darling. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. 239 She was a very pregnant Lady above her age, and died in her infancy when not full four years old. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St Eng* iii. 425 Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients that they are sent to the University

† d. Apt to receive or be influenced; receptive; disposed, inclined, ready. *Obs.* (chiefly in Shaks.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 100 My matter hath no voice, Lady, but to your own most pregnant and vouchsafed eare 1602 — *Ham* iii. ii. 66 And crooke the vouchsafed Hinges of the knee. 1608 — *Per* iv. Pro 44 And cursed Dioniza hath The pregnant instrument of wrath Prest for this blow. 1628 DOWNE *Serm* xxxix (1640) 290 Christ places the Comfort of this Comforter, the Holy Ghost, in this, that he shall worke upon that pregnant faculty, the Memory

† e. Of hearing Keen, sharp, acute. *Obs rare* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 209 Their hearing is most pregnant, for the Egyptians when they signifie hearing, picture a Hare, and for this cause we haue shewed you already that their ears are long like horns

4. Of words, symbolic acts, etc.: Full of meaning, highly significant; containing a hidden sense, implying more than is obvious, suggestive; also, full of, replete with (something significant)

c 1450 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 227 Discuss it with diligens, and telle if hit be, This pagent is pringnant, sir Pilat, parde c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cret* 270 In breif sermone ane pregnant sentence wryte a 1666 BACON *Confess Faith* Wks. 1879 I. 338/2 The continual history of the old world, and church of the Jews is pregnant of a perpetual allegory and shadow of the work of the redemption to follow 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 104 The best of the Latins thought the Greek word so pregnant and comprehensive, that the Latin tongue had no single word able to express it a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. 133 His Epithetes were pregnant with Metaphors 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* III iii vii § 47 378 The style is what was called pregnant, leaving much to be filled up by the reader's reflection. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd Study Gosp* vi. (ed. 5) 318 St Mark compresses into this one pregnant sentence the central lesson of the trial 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II 188 It is impossible I think in fewer words to give the full interpretation of this pregnant thesis

b. Phrases.

Pregnant construction, in *Gram* or *Rhet*, a construction in which more is implied than the words express *Pregnant negative*, in Logic [L. *propositio categorica negativa pragnans* in Paulus Nicoletus Venetus, 15th c., Prantl IV 129, note 545] see quot 1890 *Negative pregnant*, in *Law*, a negative implying or involving an affirmative

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Negative pregnant*,... is a negative implying also an affirmative. As if a man being impleaded, to haue done a thing vpon such a day, or in such a place, denyeth that he did it *modo & forma declarata* which implyeth neuer the lesse, that in some sort he did it 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 265 You put a negative pregnant vpon a man, to say that sitting at the door is more profane than standing 1838 CAUSER *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 552 This general denials amounts to a denial of personal notice to herself, and is a kind of negative pregnant 1890 *Cent Dict* s.v. *Pregnant negative*, a negative proposition affected by a reduplicative, expletive, or other expression requiring special treatment in logic thus, 'no man, *quis* man, ever sleeps' is a pregnant negative

5. Fertile or fruitful in results; big with consequences; containing important issues; momentous

1591 FLORIO and *Printer* Ep Ded i In this stirring time and pregnant prime of inuention when euerie bramble is fruitful a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Lemath* (1676) 255 Error is naturally pregnant, and the more desperate it is, the more fruitful 1782 GOUV MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ* (1832) I 252 A critical business, pregnant with dangerous consequences. 1820 COMAR *Consol* (Chandos) 160 They hold a pregnant he well told, Is worth at least its weight in gold

† b. Resultant, produced. *Obs* *nonce-use*

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. viii. (1656) 34 Any accessory before the fact is subject to all the contingencies, pregnant of the fact, if they be pursuances of the same fact

B as sb A pregnant woman. *rare.*

1624 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 284 Humane Policy forbearth execution of a condemned Pregnant (or woman with Child) 1864 in WEBSTER [citing Dunglison, who, however, in his entry app. intends the adj.] and in mod Dicts

Hence † *Pregnant v. trans.*, to render pregnant.

1624 SPARKS *Prim. Deuot* (1660) 407 Pray'r Sometime descending, Pregnanteth the Womb Of Teeming Earth

† **Pregnantly**, adv.¹ *Obs* [f. PREGNANT a¹ + -LY².] Of argument, proof, etc.: Cogently, forcibly, clearly.

c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath* ii. 1237 And voyd your reason well & pregnantly 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii § 1. 125 Play pregnantly proueth passions 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 24 What more pregnantly confirm'd me he was the real Arabazus 1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst Magnum* xlii (1772) 254 We here see very fully and pregnantly.

Pregnantly, adv.² [f. PREGNANT a² + -LY².] In a pregnant manner or state.

1. 'Fruitfully' (Johnson 1755)

b. In a form capable of development. *rare.*

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 58 It is reiterated that all forms of life existed pregnantly in the first germs.

2. In a manner implying more than is expressed; significantly, suggestively.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram* 350 Often, the *iti* is used more pregnantly 1897 *New Eng Dict* III 65/3 A deal is used pregnantly for a good or great deal.

† **Pregnantness**. *Obs rare*—o. [f. PREGNANT a² and 2 + -NESS.] The quality of being pregnant. = PREGNANCY¹ and 2

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Pregnantness*, a being great with Child, also (spoken of Evidence or Proof) Strength; also (of Invention, Wit, etc.) Ripeness, Quickness.

† **Pregnate**, a *Obs rare*—1. [ad. late L. *pregnatus* (5th cent.), pa. pple. of *pregnare* to be pregnant.] = PREGNANT a² 1.

1598 [see PREGNANT a² 1, quot. 1545].

† **Pregnate**, v. *Obs rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pregnare*: see prec.] *intr.* Of soil: To become fertile, to promote germination or growth

1706 LONDON & WISE *Reti'd Gardener* I. 1. 6 Backward soil, which are long a pregnant in the Spring

† **Pregnation**. *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *pregnatio*—em: see PREGNANT a²] = PREGNANCY¹.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregnation*, being great with child

† **Pregnatress**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as fem of L. **pregnator* (not found) + *-ess* 1] A (feminine) agent or power that generates or brings to birth.

1765 Law tr *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* vi (1772) 26 For the Pregnatress [Ger *Gebährerin*] of Time is a Model or Plat form of the Eternal Pregnatress

Pregnotarie, -y, variants of PRENOTARY *Obs.*
† **Pregrand**, *prægrand*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pregrandis* very large: see PRE-A 6 and GRAND a.] Extraordinarily large.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 150 Not unlike a she goat with a pregnant body

† **Pregrate**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also *præ*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prægrare* to press heavily upon (f. *præ*, PRE-A. 5 + *grare* to weigh down, f. *gravis* heavy)] *trans.* To weigh down, overweigh

1554 BP ILLIUM *World* ii. § 1 The clog which the body brings with it cannot but pregrate and trouble the soul in all her performances 1653 SOLATER *Fun Sermon* 25 Sept. (1654) 12 The Soule (which) here clogg'd, and drossy, and much pregrated by the Body, subject to corruption

Hence † **Pregratation** *Obs. rare*—^o see quot 1623 COCKERHAM, *Pregnatation*, great griefe.

† **Pregratitate**, *præ*, *v. Obs. rare*. [PRE-A. 5] *anti*. To gravitate more (than something else)

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat* vi. 189 Water does gravitate in Water, as well as out of it, though indeed it does not pregratitate, because it is Counter-balance'd by an equal weight of Collateral Water, which keeps it from descending 1722 QUINCY *Lar. Physico Med* (ed. 2) 181: 1 Those things, which do not pre-gravitate in the Air, Water, &c. the Vulgar take to have no Gravity.

† **Pregrudence**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **prægrudentia*, f. *prægradi*, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *gradi* to step, go.] A going before, or in front.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet* Scene Cij, But as the Vn-corporal pregrudence To venom Poesie, doth purge them with his horse, And after him the desarts Residence May safely drinke

† **Pregression**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *prægressio*—*ent* a going before, h. of action f. *prægradi*. see PRE.] A going before, antecedence, precedence

1623 COCKERHAM, *Pregression*, a going before. 1651 BLOUNT *New Disp* p. 173 Medicines do not need the pregression of our heat 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Pregression*, a going before, an out-going or over-passing, a preventing.

† **Pregust**, *v. Obs. rare*—^o. [ad. L. *prægustare* to taste before: see PRE-A. 1 and GUST v.] To taste before. So (*monce-wds*) † **Pregustant** *a.*, tasting beforehand; † **Pregustio** = **PREGUSTATOR**

1623 COCKERHAM, *Pregust*, to taste before. 1824 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 371/2 We must tie those pregnant punishers down by one question 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. 24. The Leprous were brought in by her Abstainers, Spodiaters, Masticators, Pregusters [f. *Pregustus*] and other Officers, for whom I want names

† **Pregustation**. *Obs.* Also *præ*. [n. of action f. L. *prægustare* see PREC. So obs. F. *prægustation* (Godef.)] A tasting before, a foretaste

1656 BLOUNT *Cinagur*, *Pregustation*, a tasting or assay ing before. 1658 A. FAKINDON *Sermon* (1674) III. 398 The Child, when he is hungry, desires milk, because he hath a kind of pregratation of milk in his very nature 1667 WATERHOUSE *Five Lond* 93 Over early pregratation of Woe 1678 A. WALKER *Character Lady Warwick* 117 In the actual exercise of prayer, by which she so often anticipated Heaven by pregratation

† **Pregustator**. *Obs. rare*. In 7 *præ*. [a. L. *prægustator*, agent-n. f. *prægustare* see PREC.] = F. *prægustateur*.] One whose function is to taste meats and drinks before serving them.

1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. xxii. When her Pregustators [f. *Pregustus*] had tasted the meat, her Masticators .. chew'd it.

|| **Prehallux**, *præ*—(*præhæ lōks*). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod. L., f. *præ*, PRE-B. 3 + *HALLUX*. Named 1885 by Bardeleben of Jena.] A rudimentary structure, osseous or cartilaginous, found on the inner side of the tarsus of some Mammalia, Reptilia, and Batrachia, and supposed to represent an additional digit.

1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 150 That the pre-hallux takes on certain of the essential relationships of a digit is beyond dispute. That it really represents one is another question 1889 *Athenæum* 18 May 635/3 Prof Bardeleben (sent a paper) on the prepollex and prehallux of the mammalian skeleton. He also stated that he had discovered vestiges of the prehallux and prepollex in certain Reptilia 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* ii. 49 In the posterior limb the tibial sesamoid, and a fibular ossification corresponding to the pisiform, are regarded as representing a prehallux and a postminimus.

|| **Prehalteres** (*præhæ lterfz*), *sō. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., f. PRE-B. 3 + *HALTERES*.] A pair of small membranous scales in front of the halteres of dipterous insects, usually called *tegule*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
Preheminence, -ent, obs. ff. PRE-EMINENCE, -EMINENT. **Pre-hemiplegic**. see PRE-B. 1.

† **Prehend**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *prehendere* to grasp, seize, catch, for earlier *prehendere* (Plant.), f. *præ*, PRE + **handre*, cognate with Gr. *χαρδ-ειν* to take in, hold Sometimes perh. aphetic f. *APPREHEND*.] *trans.* To seize, catch, apprehend.

15 Stow in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) Pref. 15 note. They were greatly blamed that prehended hym and VOL. VII.

committed hym. a 1607 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinborough* v. 1, Is not that Rebel Olive, that Iraytor to my year, Prehended yet? 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 76 Vegetables and animals for pursuing, prehending, and appropriating to themselves the substances they want for their further support, want new external organs.

† **Prehensation** *Obs. rare* [agent-n. f. L. *prehensare* (*prehensare*) to seize, detain, solicit (freq. of *prehendere*): see PREC. and cf. PRESENTATION.] (?) Solicitation, suing

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ* II. 145 The Domestic use of their Nomenclators, their Prehensions, Invitations, Clientships.

Prehensible (*præhensib'l*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *prehens-*, ppl. stem of *prehendere* (see PREHEND) + *-ible* So F. *préhensible*] Capable of being grasped

a 1823 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang. Wks* 1843 VIII. 315 This verbal noun, which in this its separate state, becomes the name of a sort of fictitious entity, of a sort of fictitious body or substance, is, in this state, rendered more prehensible

Prehensile (*præhensil*, -sail), *a. Chiefly Zool.* [a. F. *préhensile* (Buffon), f. as *præc* + *-ile*, -*ILE*.] Capable of prehension; having the capacity of grasping or laying hold of anything

1782-5 SMELLIE tr *Buffon's Nat. Hist* (1792) VIII. 285 By his prehensile tail, he [the Coati] is easily distinguished from the monkeys 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* (1853) 24 Not any of the limbs of fishes are prehensile. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. 142 With some savages the foot has not altogether lost its prehensile power

b *Comb.*, as *prehensile-lipped*, -tailed

1823-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 13 M. Cuvier suspects that it [the sense of touch in the tail] has a similar existence in all the prehensile-tailed mammals. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport & C. Africa* xii. 233 The prehensile-lipped rhinoceros. 1905 *Westm. Gas* 18 Sept. 4/1 Prehensile-tailed creatures are, as a rule, restricted to the New World.

Prehensility (*præhensiliti*). [f. *præc* + *-ITY*] The quality of being prehensile, prehensiveness

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. 115 Their statesmen, have invented many fine phrases to cover this slowness of perception and prehensility of tail 1869 GILMORE *Figuer's Reptiles* ii. 40 In the Viper, it [the tail] is short and without any prehensility.

Prehension (*præhensən*). [ad. L. *prehensio*—*em* seizing, apprehending, n. of action f. *prehendere* (see PREHEND). So F. *préhension* (*préhension*) c. 1400 in Godef.]

1. The action of taking hold (physically); grasping, seizing. Chiefly *Zool.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Prehension*, a taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Lawrence*. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 159 The bill of the bird is the organ of prehension and of touch. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 Food cannot be got without powers of prehension

b A taking possession, occupation, seizure. *rare*. 1880 SIR J. B. PHARR *Aryan Vill.* in *India* Intro. 15 The prehension and clearing of a definite tract of ground, and arrangements for tilling it

† 2. Seizure or arrest in the name of justice or authority; apprehension. *Obs.*

1534 *Acetab. Hen VIII.* c. 6 § 9 The nexte sessions, to be holden after the prehension or attachment of such offender. 1581 LAMBARDE *Erren* i. xii (1588) 66 The ancient Conservator of the Peace, who had onely Coertion or Prehension in a few cases. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judicial Procedure* xxii § 2 Prehension, applied to things, will be with reference to—1 A thing immovable 2 A thing moveable 3 A stock of things moveable.

3 Grasping with the mind; mental apprehension.

1836 J. ASBOTT *Way to do Good* ix. 294 There is something in man which enables him to seize, as it were, by direct prehension, what is true and right when it is distinctly presented to him. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 375/2 Mr Churchill's instinctive prehension of her claims to fashionable distinction.

Prehensive (*præhensiv*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *prehens-*, ppl. stem of *prehendere* (see PREHEND) + *-ive*] Capable of seizing or laying hold; = **PREHENSIBLE**. Hence **Prehensiveness**.

1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* xxiv. § 885 Conscious of its want of a prehensile limb. 1897 A. LANG in *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/5 At the Raj Kumar College 'we had a higher ideal of fielding than most English schools', perhaps a greater agility and prehensiveness.

Prehensor (*præhensr*). [f. as *præc* + *-OR* 2] One who or that which lays hold of anything.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit*. 179 Distinguished by some such name as *prehensors* or *arrestors* 1830 — *Equity Disp. Court Prop* iii. vii 41 Three different sorts of functionaries—Prehensors, Messengers, and Conseques—for carrying on the necessary intercourse, between the judge, on the one part, and things and persons, on the other.

|| **Prehensorium**. *Zool.* [mod. L., f. *prehensor*: see -ORIUM] An apparatus or arrangement of parts adapted for prehension; *spec.* applied to a formation of the legs in some spiders and insects 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prehensory (*præhensr*), *a. rare* [ad. mod. L. *prehensori-us*, f. as *præc*, see -ORY 2] Adapted for seizing or laying hold; = **PREHENSIVE**.

1825 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxi 240 The pupæ (of Libellulina) are furnished with a prehensory mask. 1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xii. 10 The prehensory organs or arms.

Preheterocercal (*præhetēroskāl*), *a. Ichth.* [PRE-B. 1.] Preceding the heterocercal: a supposed stage in the development of the tail in fishes.

1900 *Nature* 10 Sept. 506/1 The supposition that it represents the original 'proterocercal' or 'heterocercal' stage.

Pre-hexameral: see PRE-B. 1

Prehistorian (*præhistōriān*), *a. rare*. [f. as next, after *historian*.] One who studies the remains, customs, and conditions of prehistoric times

1893 *Amer. Cath. Q. Rev.* Oct. 728 This has been either ignored or rejected by the new school of prehistorians. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 20 Nov. 398/1 Prehistorians had long known of a gentleman who had long excavated on his own responsibility.

Prehistoric (*præhistōrik*), *a.* [f. PRE-B. 1 + *HISTORIO* a. So F. *préhistorique*.] Of, belonging to, or existing in the period antecedent to history, or to the first historical accounts of a people.

1851 D. WILSON (*title*) *The Archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* 1851 ix. The prehistoric races of Northern Europe 1863 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I Pref. 14 The application of the term *Prehistoric*—introduced, if I mistake not, for the first time in this work 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour*. 38 This tufa has been deposited by some pre-historic volcano 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 8 Homer and Troy lie far back in the prehistoric period 1894 H. B. SWETT *Apostles' Creed* ii. 29 Evidence to show that about the middle of the third century a prehistoric and premodern Sonship was ascribed by the majority of believers to Jesus Christ.

So **Prehistorical** *a.*, prehistoric, hence **Prehistorically** *adv.*, in prehistoric times.

1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 393 From a 'prehistorical' period down to the Conquest of Tamerlane (a. b. 1398) 1863 LYTTEL *Antiq. Man* 11 Another class of memorials has thrown light on the pre-historical age. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 137 The stream of communication set in prehistorically

Prehistorics, *sō. pl.* [pl. of **PREHISTORIO** a.; after *economics*, *pneumatics*, etc.] Prehistoric matters as a branch of study.

1884 *Science* 4 July 212 Chinese prehistorics have not as yet been sufficiently studied to decide which metal was the first to be wrought in that distant realm. 1891 R. SWELL in *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 226/1 A paper on 'Dravidian prehistorics in this locality, with special reference to Kappal.

Prehistory (*præhistōriā*). [f. PRE + *HISTORY*, after **PREHISTORIO**.] The account of events or conditions prior to written or recorded history; hence, such events or facts, or the period when they occurred; prehistoric matters or times.

1871 TAYLOR *Princ. Cult.* II. 401 The history and pre-history of man take their proper places in the general scheme of knowledge 1888 *Times* 3 Oct. 8/1 The existence of the Pelasgi as a distinct and identifiable race and element in Italian or Greek history, or rather pre-history 1902 *Nature* 30 Jan. 506/1 The clever etchings on bone and ivory of the cave-dwellers of Western Europe are well known to all who interest themselves in the pre-history of man.

Prehnite (*præ nait*). *Min.* [ad. G. *prehnit* (Weiner 1789), f. the name of Colonel von Prehn, who brought it from the Cape of Good Hope: see -ITE 2 b.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in more or less globular masses of a pale green colour and vitreous lustre.

1795 *Schweigger's Syst. Min.* I. 147 Prehnite is called after Captain Prehn who brought it first to Europe 1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 282 That kind of prehnite which is composed of a mass of crystals confusedly aggregated. 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1883) I. 96 Finding prehnite on the way under the blastings of a trap cliff

Hence **Prehnitiform** (*prenitifōrm*) *a.*, having the form of prehnite.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 152 Sulbit, both in the ordinary sheet-shaped aggregations, and prehnitiform

Prehnitic, *a. Chem.* [f. *præc*: see quot. 1872.] In *Prehnitic acid* see quotes

1874 WATTS *Duct. Chem.* VI. 811 Prehnitic acid, C₁₀H₆O₈, crystallises in large prisms resembling the mineral prehnite. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 1005 Prehnitic acid obtained by heating hydromelic acid with strong sulphuric acid

Prehuman (*præhūmān*), *a.* [PRE-B. 1.] Preceding the human; previous to the existence of man upon the earth

1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creation, Orig. Anim. Tribes*. Throughout the whole of the pre-human period. 1900 H. MACPHERSON *H. Spencer* 117 Studying mental processes in their earlier pre-human manifestations

Preiche, -our, etc., obs. ff. **PREACHE**, **PREACHER**

Preid, var. **PREDE** *v. Obs.* **Preie**, **preize**, obs. ff. **PRAY**, **PREY**, **Preier** (e, obs. ff. **PRAYER**).

Preif, -e, **preiff**, obs. ff. **PROOF**, **PROVE**, **Preignable**, -ant, obs. ff. **PREGNABLE**, **PREGNANT**.

Preignatory, -notarie, -y, var. **PRENOTARY** *Obs.* **Preik**, obs. Sc. f. **PRICE**.

Pre-imagine (*præimādzjn*), *v.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + **IMAGINE**; cf. med. L. *præimāgnare* (1132 in Du Cange).] *trans.* To imagine beforehand, in quot. a 1631, to preconceive, presuppose.

a 1631 *Downe Lett* (1651) 274 Everie addition preimagines a being 1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 233, I have done it, as usual, not so well as I had pre-imagined it.

So **Pre-imagination**, imagination of something before the actual existence or experience of it.

1881 SULLY *Illusions* 105 The results of definite pre-imagination, including what are generally known as expectations

Pre-imbibe, -imbue, -impression, etc.: see PRE-A. 1, 2. **Prein**, Sc. f. **PREEN**. **Preinable**, obs. f. **PREGNABLE**.

† **Pre-inanimate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To 'inanimate', vivify, or inspire beforehand.

1644 *DOVNE Sermon* xlv. (1640) 462 When he was to re-inanimate him with his spirit; rather, to pre-inanimate him, for, indeed, no man hath a soule till he have grace. a 1631 — *Sermon* cxi. (ed. Alford) IV. 451 That power of that Grace that prevents and preinanimates that Action

Pre-incarnal; see PRE-B. 1.
Pre-incarnate, *a.* [f. PRE-B. 1 + INCARNATE *a.*] Existing previous to the Incarnation.

1868 *LIGHTFOOT Ep. Philippians* (1885) 131 Does the expression refer to the pre-incarnate or the incarnate Christ? 1895 *SALMOND Doctr. Immortality* IV. iii 459 Is it a ministry of the pre-incarnate Christ, the disembodied Christ, or the risen Christ?

Pre-incarnation. [PRE-A. 2.] A previous incarnation or embodiment.

1903 *MYERS Hum. Personality* II. 136 One pre-incarnation as an Indian Princess. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 3/2 Can this wide-eyed poet be a preincarnation of Swinburne? 1842 'it is but Sir Thomas Overbury.

Pre-incline (prɪˈɪnkliːn), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To incline or dispose beforehand.

1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* I. Pref. 33 These Saints are by the Holy Spirit pre-inclined to ask 1864 *LITTON St. Story* II. 59 Nor do I see cause for the fear to which your statement had preinclin'd me.

† **Pre-incorporation**. *Obs. rare*—1. [PRE-A. 2.] A previous incorporation, rebuke, or reproof.

a 1631 *DOVNE Sermon* lxi. (1640) 619 God arms him with a pre-incorporation upon Descents, *Nobis fieri*, Goe no lesse, be not made lower.

Pre-indesignate (prɪˈɪndɪˈsɪɡneɪt, -deɪz-), *a.* *Logic.* [f. PRE-A. 3 + INDESIGNATE] Having no sign of quantity prefixed; = INDEFINITE *a.* 4. INDESIGNATE. Opp. to PREDESIGNATE.

1837-8 [see PREDESIGNATE] 1846 *HAMILTON Let to De Morgan* 2 The preindesignate terms of a proposition, whether subject or predicate, are never, on that account, thought as indefinite (or indeterminate) in quantity.

Pre-indicate (prɪˈɪndɪˈkeɪt), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To indicate or point out beforehand.

1804 *A. PIERCE in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 3 It also pre-indicated the blowing of the gospel-trumpet 1849 *H. MAYO Pop. Superst.* iv 72 For how many centuries were the laws of electricity preindicated by the single fact, that a piece of amber when rubbed would attract light bodies? 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 360 The Bishop pre-indicated the essential importance of the future production of the folio MS.

Pre-inform (prɪˈɪnfɔːrm), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To inform beforehand.

1791 *Town & Country Mag.* Suppl. 503/2 Being pre-informed that it would be a very mixed assembly. 1878 *H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 423 As couriers had pre-informed us.

Pre-instruct, *rare.* [PRE-A. 2.] A previous or pre-existing instruct.

1643 *T. GOODWIN Return of Prayers* 46 By an unerring providence and preinstruct infused by his Spirit.

Pre-instruct (prɪˈɪnstɹʌkt), *v.* [PRE-A. 1:] cf. OF. *preinstruit* (a 1500 in Godef.)] *trans.* To instruct beforehand. So **Pre-instruction**, instruction in advance.

1642 *Compl. to Ho. Comm.* 12 Solicitation and pre-instruction in Causes 1646 *MAYNE Sermon* Unity 16 A certain Disciple named Ananias, pre-instructed by Christ in a vision, was sent to him. 1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabal.* Def. 204 As if Plato had been pre-instructed by men of the same Spirit with the Apostle.

Preint, *obs. form of PRINT.*

Pre-intend (prɪˈɪntend), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To intend previously; to purpose beforehand.

1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Hosia* ii. 78 Such a succession as themselves had preintended. a 1654 *BROME Damoiselle* v Wks. 1873 I 461 That Chantable use, To which I preintended it.

Pre-interpret (prɪˈɪntɹɪˈpɹet), *v.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To interpret beforehand. So **Pre-interpretation**, interpretation in advance.

1638 *MAYNE Lucian* (1668) 307 Our Oracles, and pre-interpretations of these Decrees 1640 *NABERS Bride* III. 1, You catch. and preinterpret Thoughts that had never being

Pre-intimate (prɪˈɪntɪˈmeɪt), *v.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + INTIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To intimate beforehand or in advance. So **Pre-intimation**, previous intimation, a suggestion beforehand.

a 1821 *T. SCOTT Comm. York.* ix 27 The transaction.. pre-intimated their admission into the church. 1822 *WEBSTER* cites *T. SCOTT for Preintimation* 1896 *J. E. RANKIN in Chicago Advance* 30 Jan 1851/1 Her cheerfulness and evenness of temper, preintimate what she may become when thoroughly taught and trained.

Pre-intone (prɪˈɪntəʊn), *v. Eccl.* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To intone the introductory part of (a melody) in a low voice for the officiant, who then intones it aloud.

1853 *DALE tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 67 They accompany the Officiant to his seat, and stand before him until the first Cantor shall have pre-intoned to him the first antiphon *Ibid.* The first Cantor pre-intones the Hymn for the Officiant.

Preire, *obs. f. PRAYER.* **Preis(e)**, *obs. ff.* **PRATISE, PRICE.** **Preis, -e, preiss, Preist, obs.** **Sc. ff. PRESS, PRIEST.** **Preive**, *obs. Sc. f. PROVE.*

Prejacent (prɪˈdʒɛɪsnt), *a. (sb.)* [a OF. *pre-jacent* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pre-jacent-em*, pr. pple. of *prejacere* to lie in front, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 4 + *jacere* to lie.]

† 1. Previously existing; pre-existent *Obs.*

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. 2 Thales said that God was an understanding that made all things of the water as matter pre-jacent. 1556 *BELL, Sirro Popery* I. i. 1 Without any antecedent or pre-jacent matter. 1676 *GARENCIER'S Corals* 46 Without any pre-jacent or evident cause. a 1703 *BLAIR On N. 7.* Heb. xl. 3 The world was made, not out of any pre-jacent or pre-existent matter, but out of nothing

2. *Logic* Laid down previously; constituting the original proposition from which another is inferred. Hence *ellipt* as *sb. rare.*

c 1840 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* App. (1860) II. 276 According to the doctrine of the logicians, conversion applies only to the naked terms themselves—the subject and predicate of the pre-jacent interchange places, but the quantity by which each was then affected is excluded from the movement, remaining to affect its correlative in the subjacent proposition.

3. *Lying or situated in front.* 1512.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V.* 5 With respect to its situation on the side of France, this Circle is reckoned among the four anterior and six pre-jacent Circles of the Empire

Prejinct, *prɪˈɪŋkt*, var. **PERJINCT** *a.*, precise.

Prejudge (prɪˈdʒʊ dʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *préjuger* (16th c. in Littré), after L. *præjudicare* to prejudge, PREJUDICATE; see PRE-A. 1 and JUDGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pass judgement, or pronounce sentence on, before trial, or without proper inquiry; hence, to judge, to express or come to a judgement or decision upon (a person, cause, opinion, action, etc.), prematurely and without due consideration.

1779 *Reg. Præy Council Scot.* III. 170 That, before he be prejudg'd thairfor, he may have the ordour of the law observ'd to him. 1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N. Plol.* (The poet) prays you'll not preudge his Play for ill 1659 *H. THORNDIKE Wks.* (1846) II. 595 The choice of religion cannot be prejudged by common sense. 1763 *CHURCHILL Epist. to W. Hogarth* Poems I. 131 When Wilkes, pre-judg'd, is sentenc'd to the Tow'r 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & P. xliii.* (1860) II. 613 The emperor had prejudged his guilt.

1845 *S. AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* III. 259 This demand appeared to him an unauthorised attempt to pre-judge the very question to be inquired into. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carliage* 340 She knew that the case was prejudged against her by the wolf, and that she must meet the lamb's fate

† b. To judge unfavourably, condemn, or disparage in advance; to form a prejudice against. *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. v § 2 The expedition was prejudged as a vast and impossible enterprise 1622 — *Hen. VII.* 4 It was a little condemned by Parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the Realm.

c. To judge (a person) prematurely to be (something). *nonce-use.*

1822 *BYRON Verner* II. ii 80 Stralenheim Is not what you pre-judge him.

† 2 To affect prejudicially or injuriously; to do something to the prejudice of; to prejudice, injure. *Sc. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Præy Council Scot.* I. 171 That samele dewitte he bene payit yearlie thairfor, and suld nocht preunge hir anent hir rycht of the saidis landis 1600 *BURGH Rec. Glasgow* (Burg. Rec. Soc.) I. 206 The letter sail nocht preunge or hurte ony vtheis 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crum. Laws Scot.* i. xvii § 6 The publick Interest could not be prejudged by any conviction or Crime of the Husband.

1707 *D. OF ARTHOL in Vithams* 20 The Barons and Burrows are also further prejudget in this. That, one Commissioner will farther Represent several Shires or Burghs.

† 3. To anticipate (another) in judging. *Obs.*

1626 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett Ser.* I. III 229 That we should by this Act pre-judge the Parliament. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* Ad. Sect. xv § 5 By this time, suppose sentence given, Canaphas pre-judging all the Sanhedrim.

1719 *W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 221 That they had made a publick complaint. which now lyes before the King, that it did not belong to our Province, either to pre-judge his Majesty, or to decide the Points in difference.

Hence **Prejudged**, *pple. a.*, judged or condemned beforehand; † prejudiced; **Prejudging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prejudger**, one who prejudices.

a 1614 *DONNE Badamantes* (1644) 20 The malicious pre-judged man, and the lazy affectors of ignorance, will use the same calumnies and obstructions toward me. 1666 *OWEN Nat. & Power Induelling Sin* Wks. 1851 VI. 273 Conscience is a man's pre-judging of himself with respect unto the future judgement of God. 1785 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 39 We know that we hung before a bribed tribunal a pre-judged cause. 1838 *G. S. FABER Inquiry* 113 A malignant Inquisitor, the iniquitous pre-judger of his prisoner. 1882 *B. HARTKE Flap* iii. As an already prejudged man he obtained a change of venue.

Prejudgement, *-judgment* (prɪˈdʒʊ dʒ-mnt), [ad. *obs. F. préjugement* (Cotgr.): see PRE-A. 2 and JUDGEMENT.] The action or fact of prejudging; judgement beforehand; a conclusion or decision formed before examination of the facts, prejudice.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 8 To remouue stronge Preoccupations and Prejudgements. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* III. 25 Their own prejudgetments have engag'd them to accommo-

date the Scripture to their own Erroneous Sense. 1799 *Br. W. KNOW Sermon* 7 *Ap. 39* It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant pre-judgement. 1896 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xl, I listen that I may know, without prejurement.

† **Prejudicacy**. *Obs.* [f. PREJUDICATE *pple. a.*: see -ACY] Preconceived opinion, prepossession, prejudice.

1636 *SIR H. BLOUNT Voy. Levant* 4 Mine owne eye, not dazled with any affection, prejudicacy, or mist of education 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 246 Which, I cannot think, if prejudicacy be laid aside, but that he will acknowledge

† **Prejudicial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *præ-judicare* (see PREJUDICATE *v.*) + -AL. (But perhaps only erroneous for *prejudicial*.)]

1. = PREJUDICIAL *a.* 1.

1594 *PARSONS Confer. Success.* i. viii 196 He ought to enjoy his prehemence, but yet so, that he be not prejudicial thereby to the whole body 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v (1841) I. 33 To be limited so as not to be prejudicial to business 1791 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 129 Those abuses were no less prejudicial to the monarch than to the nation

2. = PREJUDICIAL *a.* 2.

1864 *WEBSTER v. v.* A prejudicial enquiry or action at law

† **Prejudicant**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præ-judicans*, -ant-em, pres. pple. of *præjudicare* see PREJUDICATE *v.*] Prejudging, 'prejudicating'

1645 *MILTON Tech. Wks.* 1851 IV. 165 If we hear him with not too hasty and prejudicant ears, we shall find no such terror in him.

† **Prejudicate**, *pple. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præ-judicat-us*, pa. pple. of *præjudicare*: see next.]

1. Judged, settled, or decided beforehand (Const. as *pa. pple.*) *rare.*

1570 *FOXE A & M.* (ed. 2) 1640/1 Neither were ignorant of the purpose of the adversaries, and how y^e cause was pre-judicate before. 1676-7 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 507 The question.. should be pre-judicate and decided by making this the first or second reading

2. Formed (as an opinion) prior to knowledge or examination of the case; preconceived.

1883 *STUBBS Anat. Abus* II (1882) 114 A reprobate sence, and pre-judicate opinion. 1877 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 152 So many pre-judicate prepossessions that do secretly taint the mind. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. iv § 1 Casting away all our former pre-judicate opinions and sentiments [1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan 186 His treatment of civil transactions is more frequently marred by his (in Baconian phrase) pre-judicate opinions]

3. Affected by a preconceived opinion, prejudiced, prepossessed, biased.

1579 *J. FIELD tr. Calvins Sermon*, Ded. A. 11, If men will come with pre-judicate minds. 1599 *Br. HALL Sat.* VI. l. 122, I would repent me were it not too late, Were not the angry world pre-judicate 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 27 Their reasons enforce belief even from pre-judicate Readers 1716 *Wadsworth Corr.* (1843) II. 131 They are strangely pre-judicate against the servants of Christ in this corner.

† **Prejudicate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *pple. stem of L. præjudicare* to judge before, give a preliminary judgement, to prejudice, injure, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *judicare* to judge.]

1. *trans.* To affect prejudicially. = PREJUDGE *v.* 1.

1553 *S. CABOT Ordinances in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 261 No particular person to hinder or pre-judicate the common stocke of the companie, in sale or preferment of his owne proper wares 1594 *PARSONS Confer. Success.* II. vii 143 By this it is evident, that the fault of the father may pre-judicate the sonnes 1670 *H. STUBBS Plus Ultra* 41 He added, that our senses did pre-judicate rather then qualifie us for these speculations.

b. *intr.* To act prejudicially, to do prejudice.

1565 *HARDING Confut.* IV. xiii. 190 S. Gregory might call Mauritius his lord, either of courtesie, or of custome. Neither did S. Gregorie by that title of honour pre-judicate vnto him selfe in any spiritual jurisdiction.

2. *trans.* To judge beforehand; to form an opinion of (anything) previously, usually hastily or rashly; to condemn in advance = PREJUDGE 1.

[1570, see prec. 1.] a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* IV (1629) 421 To pre-judicate his determination, is but a doubt of goodness in him, who is nothing but goodness. 1600 *W. WATSON Decacordon* (1602) 342 The epistle [the Jesuits] have rashly pre-judicated to smell of an heretical spirite 1603 *H. CHOSSE: Vertues Commu* (1878) 8 A prudent man, is so cautious and vigilant, in pre-judicating perils to come

1660 *GAUDEN God's Gt. Demourst.* 39 When the mists of any passions arise, either pre-judicating the person for the cause, or the cause for the person a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. vii § 29 (1740) 524 If that Vote had not pre-judicated the Matter

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To form a judgement prematurely.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. iii in Bullen *O. Pl.* II 17, I did pre-judicate Too rashly of the English. 1760-72 *H. BROOKS Fool of Qual.* (1807) I. 137 You were not placed here to pre-judicate in any matter.

3. *trans.* To presage, *rare* (Cf. *judicial astrologie*, and *PREJUDICE sb.* 2 b)

1595 *Lochnie v. iv.* Behold, the circuit of the azure sky. Pre-judicating Lochne's overthrow.

4. To influence or affect (persons or their opinions) beforehand; to bias = PREJUDGE *v.* 3

1600 *W. WATSON Decacordon* (1602) 237 That the outward appearance may forestall, carrie away and pre-judicate mens conceits. 1554 *WARREN Unbelievers* 37 You are pre-judicated against him 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 129 Strange Vertiges pre-judicate Fancy.

Hence † **Prejudicated**, *pple. a.*, prejudiced, pre-

† b. Of animals. Harmful, noxious. *Obs. rare.*
1606 ROWLANDS *Green's Ghost* 3 Viper, that for their
venom and poison are hated and shunned of all men, as
most prejudicial creatures.

† c. Liable to be prejudiced or injured. *Obs. rare.*
1681 *London Gas.* No 1704/4 There being several great
Trusts in his Name, which will be unavoidably prejudicial
by his absence.

† 2. Of the nature of prejudice, full of prejudice,
prejudiced († to = against), unfavourably pre-
possessed. *Obs.*

1535 STARKLEY *Let. in England* (1878) p. 111, You schold,
without any prejudicial affecton taken of any man upon
one parte or other gyue your sentence. 1554 KNOX *Godly*
Let. C. 111 b, I am not prejudicial to god's mercies. 1609
Br W BARLOW *Assur. Nameless Cath.* 163 The Emperor
was... prejudicial in his opinion, having already enacted
a Law for the Arrian Doctrine. 1623 T SCOT *Highw. God*
35 Man was a Judge prejudicial and partial. 1639 HOL-
DAY *Serm. Obed.* (1661) 23 To look upon the actions of
Princes with a prejudicial eye. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. 11.
Wks. 1851 IV 86 It was no time then to contend with their
slow and prejudicial belief.

Hence † **Prejudicial** *v.* (*illiterate*), to prejudice.
1633 B JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, *Basket Hilt.* Take heed,
the business I you deferre, may prejudicial you more than
you thinke-for, say I told you so.

Prejudicial (prĕj'dzi-āl), *a.* 2 *Rom. Law.*
[ad. L. *præjudicialis*, *f. præjudici-um* a judicial
examination previous to a trial (*f. præ* before +
judici-um judgement). see -AL.] Applied to a class
of actions in Roman Law, whereby questions of
right or fact, esp. as regards status, were determined,
usually with a view to further proceedings.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 223 Prejudicial Actions also
are reckoned among real, now those are termed prejudicial
which arise from incident and emergent questions. 1670
BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Actions*, Action is Prejudicial
(otherwise termed Preparatory) or else Principal. Pre-
judicial is that which grows from some question, or doubt
in the Principal. As if a Man sue his younger Brother for
Land descended from his Father, and it is objected, he is a
Bastard... This point... must be tried, before the cause can
further proceed; and therefore is termed *Prejudicialis*,
quia prius judicanda. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* 442 Pre-
judicial [actions] were intended merely to settle a question of
right or fact, without any immediate practical result.

Prejudicially (prĕj'dzi-āl), *adv.* [f. **PREJUDICIAL**
a. + -LY.] In a prejudicial manner; to the pre-
judice of some one; injuriously, detrimentally,
hurtfully; † with prejudice or prepossession (quot
1589).

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 598/1 That neither this Acte,
nor any other Acte... extend prejudicially, nor be prej-
udicial or hurtful unto Richard Langport. 1589 GREFFIN
Memaphon (Arb.) 39 My native home is my worst nurserie,
and my friends denie that which strangers prejudicially
grant. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201 I hose Divine con-
templations, which my late converse had so prejudicially
estranged from me. 1859 MILL *Liberty* IV (1865) 44/1 As
soon as any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially
the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it.

Prejudicialness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being prejudicial; injuriousness.
1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII 131 These
deny his determinate decrees and purposes on the free will
of man. 1676 TOWSON *Dealogue* 503 If we consider
their prejudicialness to our neighbour. 1727 BAILEY vol. II,
Prejudicialness, injuriousness.

† **Prejudiciary**, *a.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præjudi-*
cium PREJUDICE *sb.* + -ARY.] Prejudiced or
biased unfavourably; = PREJUDICIAL *a.* 1 2.

1641 *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 13 That bee will not bee
froward or prejudiciary to them.

Pre-judiciary, *præ-, a.* 2 *Rom. Law.* [f. as
PRE-JUDICIAL *a.* 2 + -ARY.] = PRE-JUDICIAL *a.* 2.

1880 MURHEAD *Gains* III. § 123 The sponsors and fide-
promissors may demand a prejudiciary inquiry.

Prejudicious (prĕj'dzi-ūs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L.
præjudici-um PREJUDICE *sb.* + -OUS; so OF. *pré-*
judicieux (1371 in Godef.); see JUDICIOUS.]

1. Injurious; = PREJUDICIAL *a.* 1.

1579 TOMSON *Cabot's Serm. Tm.* 225/1 Yet doeth Gods
will stande for a law, & what he establisheth amongst vs,
neither may nor can be preudicious to him. 1638 MEDE
Wks (1672) 48 This was exceedingly prejudicious to the
Jews. 1663 GRABER *Counsel* 100 The entrance... is not so
proper in the middle; but if there be a constraint, which
is most prejudicious to a Building, the entrance must be set
as much towards the end as possible. 1731 S HALES *Stat.*
Ess. I. 325 [It] would turn rancid and prejudicious to the
plant. 1899 [implied in PREJUDICIALITY].

† 2. Full of prejudice; = PREJUDICED. *Obs. rare.*
1599 Broughton's *Let.* xiii. 44 Let him not bee para-
doxically preudicious. 1615 A STAFFORD *How Dogge*
To Rdr., Either his head, his body or his taile will please
thee, if modest thou art, and not preudicious.

Hence **Prejudiciously** *adv. rare*

1899 Harper's *Mag.* Feb. 473 Why does the North seem
to count for so little—and that little prejudiciously?

† **Prejūre**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = [ad. L. **præjūrāre*,
f. præ, PRE-A. 1 + *jūrāre* to swear] *intr.* To
swear or take an oath before some one else. So
† **Prejuration** [ad. L. *præjūratō-em* a taking of
an oath before others]

1633 COCKERAM, *Piejuratōem*, a swearing before *Præjūre*,
to swear before.

Prejūrie, *obs. erron. form of PERJURY*

Prek, -e, etc., *obs. Sc. and north. ff. PRIOR, etc.*

† **Preke**. *Obs.* Also 7 *preak*. [Of unknown
origin.] A polyp, an octopus.

1611 COROR, *Poulpe*,... the Pourcornell, Preke, or many-
footed fish. 1639 S DU VERGER II. *Cannus Adm.* Events
18 Love is like honour, like unto the Pourcornell, or
Peake [*sic*] fish, who becomes of the same colour the things
are, whereon it fastens. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. 11, 121 The
Preke or Poulps, *Polypos* a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais*
III. xii, You are likewise to abstain from Beans, from the
Preak (by some called the Polyp) [*poulpe qu'on nomme*
Polypos] 1758 [see POURCUTLE].

Preket, *obs. f. PRIOR* **Pre-knowledge**:

see PRE-A. 2. **Pre-koranio**, -labial: B. 1 d, 3.

Prelacteal (prĕ-lak-tē-āl), *a.* [f. PRE-B. 1 d +
LACTEAL] *a. adv.* Preceding or anticipating the
milk teeth: applied to certain calcified structures
in the fetus of marsupials. *b. sb.* A prelacteal
tooth or tooth-like process.

1897 Q. *Jrnl. Microsc.* St. Jan. 440 He viewed the calci-
fied structures as the sole remains of an entire 'prelacteal'
dentition which had otherwise become suppressed. *Ibid.*
441 The conviction that the deciduous premolars must
belong to the same series as the so called 'prelacteals'.

Prelacy (prĕ-lā-si) Also 5-6 -asy, -asie. [a.
AF. *prelacie* (Rolls Parli. 1306), ad. med. L. *præ-*
lātus (a 1109 in Du Cange), *f. prelātus* PRELATE]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a prelate;
a prelatic benefice or see. † Also with possess.
pron. (*his, your prelacy*), as a title (*obs.*).

1306 *Rolls of Parli. I* 219/1 La primer, des Provisions;
come seinte Eglise en toutz ces estats de Prelacie soit funde
par le Roi et par ces ancestres. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 130 For
it es sin quar-wit man bies Wit wel lides catel prelacies.
1387 TREvisa *Hugden* (Rolls) VI. 59 Bis Wyvyn, after two
yere of his prelacie, was i-putt outte by ke kyng. 1393
Lo BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 548 The realm of France
was reputed to be the chief fontayne of beleve of the
christen faythe, bycause of the noble churches and pre-
lacies that be therein. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III.
177 Upon the vacance of any prelacie the kirks thairfor
salbe disponit to qualifit ministers in titill c 1589 *Theses*
Martianus 20 Praying your prelacie, if you can send one
or any of my brethren any word of him. 1600 HOLLAND
Livy x. vi. 355 Who wanted no promotions & honors, but
only Sacerdotal dignities and Prelacies. 1708 *Brit. Apollo*
No. 95. 4/1 The Pope had, given General Marsigli (who
designs to reassume the Cardinal's Cap) a considerable
Prelacy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 320
Fifty-one ministers... nominated by the king to titular
bishoprics and other prelacies.

2. The order or rank of prelates; the body of
prelates or of bishops collectively.

13 St. Erkenwold 107 in Horstmann *Leg.* (1882)
268 Pe primate with his prelacie was paytd for home. c 1400
Roll. Rose 638: That I lede ight a Ioly lyf Thurgh
simplesse of the prelacie. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* II. cccxlii.
285 The prelacy of the londe as-mynded them in counceyll.
1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. 106 (1672) 379 The Prelacie,
Nobilitie, States men, and State betraide. 1641 R. BROOKE:
Eng. Epic. 48 Our Lordly Civill Episcopacie properly
called Prelacie. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 73
It was no longer possible for the prelacy to offer an efficacious
opposition to the reformation they abhorred.

† 3. The authority of a prelate; ecclesiastical
power, as of bishops, abbots, or priors. Also, the
authority of any superior, lay or clerical. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 17 Ofte sith this a man hafs
ladeship & prelacy till his aughen dampnacoun c 1450
tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 It is muche more sure to stonde
in subieccion pan in prelacie. 1534 MORR *Treat. Passiois*
Wks. (1557) 1320/2 Those put in prelacy and auctorite
ouer other men. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 835
They cal the power of placing of Ministers. Ecclesiastical
jurisdiction, and to consist in a certayne prelacie.

4. The system of church government by prelates
or bishops of lordly rank; a term, chiefly hostile,
for EPISCOPACY 2.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 455 His prelacie is perelous, for it
is not fully founded in crist ne in oþer of his lawis. a 1600
HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* VII. xviii. 3 If these three [things] be
granted, then cannot the public benefit of prelacy be dis-
sembled. 1643 *Solemn League & Covenant* 8 That we
shall... without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpa-
tion of popery, prelacy, (that is, church government by arch-
bishops, bishops, their chancellors and commissaries, deans,
deacons and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiastical
officers depending on that hierarchy), superstition, heresy,
schism [etc.]. 1644 C. DOWNING (*title*) The Cleere Antithesis
or diametrical opposition betweene Presbytery and Prelacy.
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 184 Times had now
changed. England was zealous for monarchy and prelacy.
1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 35 Others smarting
from their severity began to associate prelacy with popery.

† **Pre-lal**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [f. L. *prælum* a press
+ -AL, but the regular L. form would be **prælāris*
'pre-lal'. cf. *velar, solar, stellar*] Of or pertain-
ing to the printing-press; typographical.

1659 FULLER *App. by Innoc.* I. ix. 7 That Prelat Mistakes
in Defence of all Care will escape in the best Corrected
Book. *Ibid.* 8 Prelat Faults. *Ibid.* 58 (Errata) There
be some Press faults in this my Book, as for *Prelat* (where-
ever occurring) read *Prelat*. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Prelat*.

Prelapsarian (prĕ-laps-ē-ri-ān), *a.* [f. PRE-
B. 1 d + L. *laps-us* fall, after *infralapsarian*, etc.]
Pertaining to the condition before the Fall.

1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xix. 225 A prelapsa-
rian perfection symbolized by nudity.

Prelate (prĕ-lēt), *sb.* Forms. 3-7 *prelat*,
(3 *pl.* -las, 3-4 *pl.* -las) 4-*prelate*, (5-6 *prelatte*,
6 *Sc.* -lot, *pl.* -leittis, -llattis, -lettis, 7 *prelate*).
[a. OF. *prélat* (*pl. prélas*) = Fr. *prelat*, It. *prelato*,

Sp. *prelado*; ad. L. *prælāt-us*, sb. use of pa. pple.
of *præferre* to carry or place before, *PRÆFER*, in
med. L. as sb. a civil or ecclesiastical dignity.]

1. An ecclesiastical dignity of exalted rank and
authority, as a bishop, archbishop, metropolitan,
or patriarch; formerly also including the abbot
or prior of a religious house, or the superior of a
religious order.

c 1205 LAY 24502 Of Rome he was legat and of pan hirede
prelat a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gode religieuse beoð 1 þe worlde,
summe nomeliche prelat & treowe prelatres 1297 R. GLOUC
(Rolls) 3686 þe bissops & oþer prelatres þat of þe londe were
1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Also is þe spot of lecherie more ouler and
more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelas c 1380 WYCLIF
Serm. Sel Wks I. 65 Wolde God þat prelatres wolde
þenke on his now. c 1400 GOWER *Conf. Hen. IV* in *Pol.*
Poems II. 11 The worldes princes and the prelatres bothe
14 *Metz. Voc.* in Wt-Wulcker 629/10 Prelate or byschop,
antistes 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 9 Hyz owne monne
was prelate and chyef aboute the other religyouse nonnes
1564 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) 1 46 Lat perversit pletius
leaf perquen 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies*
III. ix. 150 A reverend religious man, of the Order of Saint
Dominique, and Prelate thereof. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.)
35 This project of licencing was caught up by our Prelates.
1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 378 The usual method of
granting these investitures, which was *per annum et*
vacatum, by the prince's delivering to the prelate a ring,
and a pastoral staff or crozier. 1776 HUME *Life in Hist.*
Eng. (1812) I. Pref. 11 The prime of England, primate
of Ireland These dignified prelates separately sent me
a message not to be discouraged. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-*
Sax. Ch. (1838) II. 1. 23 The presence of at least three pre-
lates was required at the consecration of a bishop. 1856
EMERSON *Eng. Traits. Relig.* Wks (Bohn) II. 101 The
curates are ill-paid, and the prelates are overpaid.

† b. Applied to a chief priest of the Jewish, or
other non-Christian religion. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1529 Now passis furth þis prelate
with prestis of þe temple. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 41
Lykwyse also the prelates mockinge hym with the scribes
and senouris sayde [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxviii. 11 Thekekes shewed
vnto the prelates all thinges which had hapened. 1540-2
ELVOT *Image Goe* (1549) 2 Because he was prelate in the
temple of the Son, whom the Phenices doe calle Helioaba-
balus. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* VII. xviii. 8 11 Moses and
Aaron... the chief prince and chief prelate. 1600 HOLLAND
Livy xxvii. vi. 630 C. Servilius the Prelate or Pontifex, was
invested and installed in stead of T. Octavius Crassus.
1601 — *Pliny* II. 193 The Druidæ or Prelats of France
aboue named, make great account of another herb which
they name Samolus.

† 2. A person having superiority or authority;
a chief, head, principal, superior. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 Bot yat a kinges hie astat,
Which of his ordre as a prelat, Schal ben enoight and
seintefied. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 To stonde
under obedience & lyue under a prelate, & not be at his
owne liberte c 1450-60 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat.*
in *Baibes Bk.* (1868) 328 3e, that be principalle heuede or pre-
late to alle your seuauntyis bothe lesse and more. 1502
ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 187 The humble sub-
ieccion of the subiecte to the prelate. a 1624 DONNE
Biadvatois (1644) 249 And thus dyed These Prelates of
virginitie, Captaines of Chastitie, and companions in Martyr-
dome. 1780 Von Troil's *Iceland* p. xvii. Dr Von Troil. is
prelate of all the Swedish orders of knighthood.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *prelate-founder*, *lord*,
martyr, *prince*; *prelate-like* *adj.*; *prelate-Pro-*
testant, hostile term for a Protestant of an episcopal
church; *prelate-purple*, the shade of purple worn
by bishops (cf. *CARDINAL* a. 8).

1746 *Acc. French Settlements in N. Amer.* 24 The *pre-
late-founder has his apartments in the house. 1750
Præsis of Berwick 183 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 291 So
*prelat lyk sat he in to the chyre c 1646 MILTON *New*
Forcers Consc. 1 Because you have thown of your *Prelate
Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1641
MILTON *Reform* Wks (1847) 18/2 For those *prelate-martyrs
they glory of, they are to be judged what they were by the
Gospel. 1899 *Cath. Bk. Notes* 15 Apr. 103 To many the
*prelate-prince is but vaguely known. 1680 S. MATTHEW
Tren. 9 Not only the Independents and the Presbyterians,
but the very Papists, and *Prelate-Protestants have thought
it lawful. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The... favour in which
*prelate-purple is held shows no symptom of decreasing.

† **Pre-late**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To
act the prelate; to perform the office of a prelate.

Hence † **Pre-lating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1548-9 LATIMER *Ploughers* B. 11, Ye that be prelates loke
well to your offyce, for right prelatinge is busye labouryng
and not lordyng. 1550 BALE *Apol.* Pref. 8 b, They have
countefeted Iudas in kyssyng, Cayphas in prelating, &
Pilate in washing their handes. 1624 SIR E. DERING
Sp. on Relig. 22 Gods true Religion is violently invaded
by two enemies; the Papists for one party, and our Pre-
lating faction for the other. 1656 S. H. Gold. *Law* 22
That the Presbyterie might Prelate it under the Notion of
Priests, and so crush all other Sects.

† **Prelate**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *prélater* to
prefer, advance, f. L. *prælāt*, ppl. stem of *præferre*
to *PREFER*.]

1. *trans.* To utter, pronounce. *rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Intrad. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 An Englysh-
man, without teachyng, can not speake nor prelate the
wordes of an Italian.

2. To exalt, raise, prefer in rank or power.

1626 T. H. CAUSSEIN's *Holy Cr.* 89 To be borne into the
world supereminently, prelat above all the creatures of
the world.

3 *refl.* [transl. obs. F. *se prélat* to act the
prelate, now *se prélasser*.] To affect an air of
dignity and ostentatious gravity.

1683 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* III. 386, I see some, who prelate themselves even to the heart and liver [*orig* qui se prelatent jusques au foye et aux intestins] and carry their state along with them, even to the close-stool

Prelatehood. *rare*—[f. PRELATE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of a prelate; the estate of prelate

1804 *Captive of Valencia* II. x 96 Don't deceive yourself, after the Friarhood will come the turn of the Priesthood, and then, my lord, that of the Prelatehood.

† **Prelateity** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRELATE *sb.* after *luxury, paucity*, etc.] The essential quality or essence of a prelate.

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt* II. i 45 Neither shall I, trifle with one that would tell me of quiddities and formalities, whether prelacy or prelately in abstract notion be this or that.

Prelately, *a. rare* [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -LY 1: cf. *kingly, lordly*] Prelatival.

1550 BAILE *Image Both Ch.* III. Bbb iv, Theyr copes, perours, and chys-billes, when they bea in theyr prelately pompous sacrifices

Prelateship (*pre-lā'tē-ship*). [f. as *prec.* + -SHIP.] The office of a prelate; the tenure of this office; also, with poss. pron., as a title (after *lordship*)

1570 FORT *A. & M.* (ed. a) 255/a He was content that Thurstun should selyf teenter hys realme, and quietly enioye hys prelateship 1654 VILVAIN *Engl. Ess.* VI. xcv, Otho thus gav A Prelateship. 1671 H. M. *tr. Erasmus Collog.* 406 They who in my Boat lament that they have among the living, Kingdoms, Prelateships, ... do bring me [Charon] but an half penny 1760 *Impostors Detected* II. iii 1. 180 His prelatsheip very graciously uncovered himself when they entered. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 547 His prelatsheip ordered the business of the Court to be concluded

Prelatess (*pre-lā'tēs*). [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -ESS.] A female prelate; an abbess or prioress—in Milton satirical; also, the wife of a prelate (*patroness*)

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat* Wks. 1851 III. 272 At the bodellos 1ap. up without pity the rage and rheumatism old Prelatess with all her young Cornelian Lady to inquire for such a one 1762 *tr. Busch's Syst. Geog.* IV. 368 The abbess is also stiled a prince's and prelatsess of the holy Roman Empire. 1857 TROLOPE *Banchester* 2. xvii, Mr Slope did not wish to have both the prelate and the prelatsess against him. 1904 *Adventures of Elizabeth* vi. 18 Will no one rid me of this troublesome prelatsess?

Prelatish (*pre-lā'tīsh*), *a. rare*. [f. med. L. *prelatia* PRELACY + -AL] Of, pertaining to, or proper to prelacy or a prelate.

1870 DISRAELI *Lionel* xviii, It [a portfolio] was of morocco and of prelatish purple. 1903 *Birkenhead* Sept. 203 The Pope receives the Ring at his election. At the Giegorian Chapel he receives cardinal and prelatish homage

Prelatic (*pre-lā'tic*), *a.* [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -IC.]

1. That is a prelate; of, pertaining to, of the nature or character of, or like a prelate; prelately.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* Wks. 1738 I. 387 We are sure that the piety of his prelatic model glister'd more upon the Posts and Pillars than in the true works of spiritual edification 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii, A woman, of a prelatic disposition, seeking all things her own way 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. iv. (1883) II. 258 Wilfrid... blended the rigour of the monk with something of prelatic magnificence 1871 H. S. CUMING in *Archaeol. Jour.* Sept. 321 Egwin or Egwine... whose prelatic rule extended from 693 to 717.

2. Episcopical; = PRELATIC 2.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 94 Such of the Prelatic parties as are in love with pomp and power. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. vii. 473 The Prelatic Calvinists have termed the Presbyterians Schismatical and Pertinacious 1706 DE FOU *Four. Div. Pref.* 97 In the late Proclamation for banishing Prelatic Ministers in Scotland 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, The prelatic clergy 1894 CROCKETT *Mad. Sir Uchirad* 183 They still held prelatic services.

Prelatical, *a. (sb.)* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. = PRELATIO 1.

1634 CANN *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 235 Their prelatical or episcopal office or ministry is not the proper ministry of any of our church assemblies 1660 WOOD *Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 355 The most exact prelatical garb that might be. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 38 Of the Prelatical Clergy, we have Francis Godwin a Bishop, the Son of a Bishop, and Doctor John King Son to his Reverend Father the Bishop of London. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand* ix, He rose and moved, with prelatical dignity, to the door. 1877 J. L. DAVIES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 96 Gibbon... represents the behaviour of Ambrose as marked by a prelatical pomposity

2. Governed by or adhering to prelates or prelacy; a hostile term for episcopal, episcopalian.

1642 R. BERNARD (*title*) A Short View of the Prelatical Church of England. 1641 MILTON (*title*) Of Prelatical Episcopacy 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 272 That the Papists and Prelatical party do... urge Infant Baptism to be a tradition, is no wonder. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 475 They insisted peremptorily on the establishment of the Presbyterian church government upon the ruins of the Prelatical 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i 184 The government resolved to set up a prelatical church in Scotland.

† **B. sb.** in *pl.* Things pertaining to prelates or prelacy. *Obs.*

1643 W. GIFFENHILL *Axe at Root* 13 It's feared we stick too much to Mosaicals, Prelaticals, and Traditionals.

Hence **Prelatically** *adv.*, in a prelatic or prelatical way; as a prelate; with reference to prelacy; **Prelatiness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* Concl. 53 A sort of formal outside men prelatically addicted. 1646 T. COLEMAN *Brotherly Exam. Reason* 12, I fear lest the Presbyterian government... should Prelatically tyrannize. 1659 T. MORTON *Repe.* II. § 2 (1670) 30 This is as much as any Prelatically minded man could... say.

Prelation (*pre-lā'shən*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ME. *prelacounne*, a. OF. *prelacion* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), F. *prélacion*, ad. L. *prælātōn-em* a preferring, preference, n. of action f. *prælāt-*, ppl. stem of *præferre* to hold forth, offer, present, prefer]

† 1. Utterance, pronunciation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy* bk II. 304 Tune the mater of hys sermoun As he furth mayde prelacione. 1659 OWEN *Integr. Heb. & Grk. Text* Wks. 1853 XVI. 306 With reference to the quantity of time required to their prelacion, whereby the same vowel becomes sometimes long and some times short

II. 2. The action of preferring or condition of being preferred; preferment, exaltation, promotion; pre-eminence, superiority, dignity; preference.

c 1420 *Chron. Visod.* 4610 Pat he dude flue & twenty zene hure prelacione byfore 1585 JAS VI *Declar. to Kirk* in J. Melville *Diary* (Woodrow Soc.) 242 Haillfing thairfor sum prelacion and dignitie aboue his breithren 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 251 This Prelation offended the Emperour, and began their enmitie 1649 ROBERTS *Claims Btbl.* 369 A Prelation of wisdom before pleasure 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* 21 Scot. iv. 189 [In] a Presbyterian Church there is no prelacy or prelacion or precedence of one presbyter over another.

† 3. The dignity of a prelate, = PRELATURE 1. *Obs.* 1655 J. SAGE *Asiatica*, etc. Wks. 1844 I. 328 Popish Prelates might quit their errors, not their prelations

† 4. The action of placing before; preferring. *Obs.* 1701 NORRIS *Ideal Woi.* I. v. 225 As the first consideration proves that the *au* should be before the *quid*, so the other does no less strongly plead for the prelacion of the *quid* before the *au*

† **Prelatish**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. PRELATE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Prelatival.

1644 MILTON *Apol. Smeat* viii Wks. 1851 III. 310 Any congegation... perverted with Prelatish leven.

Prelatism. [See -ISM.] Prelacy, lordly episcopacy; adherence to this. (A hostile term)

1611 H. BARROWE (*title*) Platform, which may serve as a Preparative to purge away prelatsme 1642 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 Five hundred years after Christ, the councils themselves were fully corrupted with ungodly prelatism. 1642 — *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 105 The Prelatism of Episcopacy which began then to bugeon, and spread.

Prelatist (*pre-lā'tist*). [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -IST] A supporter or adherent of prelacy; a hostile term for an episcopalian.

1659 STEWARD *Serm.* at Paris Pref. A v, The Preacher, as great a Prelatist as any whom unkind or jealous Brethren have ever blasted under that title 1721 *Wodrow Con.* (1843) II. 594 Our Prelatists and Jacobites, I hear, are much chagrined. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1836) I. vii. 414 Tolerance... of that proscribed worship, was equally abhorrent to the prelatis and the puritan.

Prelatize (*pre-lā'tīz*), *v.* [f. as *prec.* + -IZE] † 1. *intr.* To be or become prelatical. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 195 He [Cyprian] indeed succeeded into an Episcopacy that began then to Prelatize.

2. *trans.* To make prelatical; to bring under prelatic or episcopal government.

1864 PALFREY (W.), Laud was busy with his more important plan of prelating the church of Scotland 1873 McDOWALL *Hist. Dunfermline* xix. 356 Efforts to prelatsise the Church

Hence **Prelatizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ph.* *a.*

1642 MILTON *Reform* II. Wks. 1851 III. 61 We may rather suspect them for some Prelatizing-spirits that admire our Bishoppicks, not Episcopacy 1881 I. A. POPE *tr. Capetlatro's Life St. P. Neri* II. 373 With all this prelating in the Congregation we are drifting into a slavery the worse that our chains are all of gold.

Prelatory (*pre-lā'trī*). [f. as *prec.* + -RY] Prelacy.

1641 MILTON *Reform* II. Wks. 1851 III. 42 The painted Battlements, and gaudy tottemness of Prelatry 1653 — *Itrelings* (1659) 21 The whole gang of prelacy 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* 154 There is not a hint of discontent with the prelacy, once intolerable to him.

Prelature (*pre-lā'tūr*). [a. F. *prélature* (14th c. in Godef. *Compt.*), ad. med. L. *prælātūra* (in Du Cange): see PRELATE *sb.* and -URE]

1. The dignity, rank, office, condition, or function of a prelate. = PRELACY 1.

1607 HARRINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 99 One of the most eminent of his rank, and a man that carries prelature in his very aspect. 1669 *Hist. Pope's Nephews* I. (1673) 70 He heaped Abbies and Prelatures upon them as many as they pleased. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1714 C. I v. 99 The Bishops exercised, anciently, as they do at present, both the Prelature and the Priesthood. 1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* 149 This poor statesmanship filling prelatures with barely respectable mediocrity 1876 SIR G. BOWYER in *Times* 8 Nov., [Antonelli] speedily rose to a judicial office, and then to the prelature, but still as a layman

2. The order of prelates. = PRELACY 2.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 333 Armibold, a member of the Roman prelature. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. i. VI. 388 The dignity, the splendid and wealthy palaces of the Prelature.

† **Prelaty**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *prælātia*: see PRELACY.] 1. = PRELACY 4.

1641 MILTON (*title*) The Reason of Church-government Urg'd against Prelaty. 1642 — *Apol. Smeat* Wks. (1847) 77/7 There be of those that esteem prelacy a figment, who yet can pipe if they can dance. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 That those evils of Prelaty... will now light wholly upon learning.

2. The office or superiority of a prelate.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* III. Wks. 1851 III. 109 Laborious teaching is the most honourable Prelaty that one Minister can have above another in the Gospel. 1642 HALES *Schisme* 12 The first I mentioned was the Prelacies of Bishops in one Sea

Prelact, *præ-* (*prīle'kt*), *v.* [f. L. *prælact-*, ppl. stem of *prælegere* to read to others, lecture upon, f. *præ-*, PRE- A. + *legere* to choose, to read.]

† 1. *trans.* To choose in preference to others.

1620 *Sweetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 22 Thou knowst with what a general consent Of all Sicilia I was selected by my dread Soueraigne 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prelact*, either from *prælatus*, read before; or from *prælatus*, one chosen before another

II. 2. *intr.* To lecture or discourse (to an audience, on or upon a subject); to deliver a lecture.

1785 REID *Intellect. Powers* IV. iv. 384 With no greater emotion than a professor in a college prelects to his audience. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 430 He then prelects upon the construction of the hearse 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Orig.* v. 284 The rector of a gymnasium sometimes yields to the temptation to prelect to his boys, upon some abstruse point which is interesting himself. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. 1 44 It we could ascertain the books on which our teachers prelected in the schools before the Reformation.

Prelaction, *præ-* (*prīle'kshən*), *sb.* [ad. L. *prælaction-em*, n. of action f. *prælegere*. see *prec.*]

1. A public lecture or discourse; esp. a lecture by a teacher to students at a college or university.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshush* III. 1310/r His prelections or lectures which he did read in Pauls, and his poore man's librarie he caused to be impounded. 1677 HALE *Prem. Orig. Man* I. iv. 127 Let him resort to the Prelections of Faber, collected by Monsieusius. 1764 REID *Lat. Wks.* I. 39/a, I examine for an hour upon my morning prelection 1851 *Lower. Gold. Leg. School of Salerno*. Let us go in. And listen awhile to a learned prelection On Marcus Aurelius, Cassiodorus. 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* I. 412 The lecture which the university prelections of many members of their Church has shed on the Church itself.

2. A previous reading (Better *pre-lection*)

a 1655 VINLS *Lord's Supp.* xii. 159 Nor could the Disciples have sung with him in consort, except we imagine such a prelection of it to them, as is used by us now 1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* (1858) I. 271 To induce sleep, nothing could be more efficacious than a slight prelection of his poems

Hence † **Prelaction v.**, *trans.*, to make the subject of prelection; to lecture on. *Obs. rare*—

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 3 The next Scholastic Acent is call'd Giammar, where are prelection'd Tully's Orics, Paradoxes, and Tusculan's Questions

Prelactor, *præ-* (*prīle'ktōr*). [a. L. *prælactor* one who reads an author to others, and also explanations, agent-n. f. *prælegere*: see PRELATOR.] A public reader or lecturer, esp. in a college or university.

In Oxford formerly interchangeable with *professor* (as applied to all except the Regius Professors), as the *Prelactor* or *Professor of Poetry*, in Cambridge applied sometimes to a college tutor or 'reader' in a subject of study; also to the college tutor or other officer who attends to the matriculation and graduation of members of his college

1585 FERNIE *Blas. Centre* To Gentl. of Inner Temple, My reverend Maysters the prelectors and Benchers of the same house. 1651 WHITLOCK *Zetonia* 385 You shall scarce meet with a Regent that taketh not his friend to lanche with the Cathedral Authority of a Prelactor, or publicke Reader, to dissect him. 1779-82 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 50 Of the English Odyssey a criticism was published by Spence, at that time Prelactor of Poetry at Oxford. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 30 Nov. 271 The steadily working school of biologists which has risen around the Trinity Prelactor on the banks of the Cam. 1909 *Masque Med. Learn.* in *Bk. of Words* Oxf. Pageant 50 Then as Prelactor I must needs expound That ye may profit by our picturing

Hence **Prelactorship**, the office of a prelector; also *Prelectress*, a female lecturer. *rare*

1873 *Act* 36 § 37 *Act*. c. 21 § 2 Every professorship... public readership, prelectors, lecturership, and exhibition... the income of which is payable out of the revenues. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 610/a Miss Helen Taylor and her sister hood of itinerant Home Rule prelectresses

† **Prelial**, *a. Obs. rare*—[ad. late L. *prælial-is*, f. *prælium* a battle: see -AL] Of or pertaining to battles; warlike, fighting

1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* I. 97 These may give them tast, of the preliall vertue, and victories of Gods people.

† **Preliation**. *Obs. rare* Also 7 *præ-*, (*præ-*).

[ad. late L. *prælātōn-em* a battling, n. of action f. *prælāre* to fight.] Fighting, contention, a battle.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 104 In their prelations and quarrells. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* iii. 23 We have stirred the humors of the foolish inhabitants of the earth to insurrection, to war and preliation. 1668 SIR J. SELMAN *Afr. ad. Gt.* (1709) 32 Their war being mostly Inroads, Foraging and Spoil, subject to Skirmishes and unexpected Preliations.

† **Prelibate**, *v. Obs.* Also *præ-* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prælibare* (f. *præ-*, PRE- A. + *libare* to taste).]

trans. To taste beforehand; to give a foretaste.

1623 COCKERAM, *Prelibate*, to taste first. 1643 OUGHTRED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 63, I received information by a letter from Paris, wherein was prelibated only a small taste thereof.

Prelibation (*pre-lī'bē-shən*). Also 7 *præ-*. [ad. late L. *prælībātōn-em* a tasting beforehand, an offering of the first-fruits, n. of action f. *prælibare*: see *prec.* So F. *prélībation*.]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. Chiefly *fig.*

1566 *Petr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 As prelibations or forestayings of that endless glory. 1533 T. ADAMS *Lap* 2 *Peter*. 19 The wicked have a prelibation of that darkness they shall go unto hereafter. 1742 VOLCO *Nt. Ph.* 18 2370 Rich prelibation of con-munite joy! 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 287 That mysterious ante-dawn—that prelibation of the full daylight, which, under the name of the Zodiacal light, perplexes the oriental surveyor of the heavens. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vii 415 Their master had been taken from them, a sad prelibation of the deeper agony which His own true disciples would experience.

2. An offering of first-fruits, or of the first taste, of anything. Now rare.

1635-36 COWLEY *Dauides* II Note 22 Why may we not say that before the men were refreshed by bread and wine, there was an offering or prelibation of them to God? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ad Sect. v. § 2 Offering them [the first-fruits of his blood] to God like the prelibation of a sacrifice. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v 245 Like a stalled ox that may not taste A flower till it have yielded up its sweets A prelibation to the mower's scythe.

So **Prelibatory** *a.*, of the nature of or affording a foretaste; preliminary, rare—1.

1866 G. S. FAHER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 201 Set forth, not as a transient preparatory purgatory, but as a dungeon of fearful prelibatory punishment to receive its completion in gehenna.

Preliminarily, *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2] In a preliminary manner; as an introduction.

1768 *Woman of Honor* II 29 His reason for not preliminarily addressing himself to Clara. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 188, I went over preliminarily my school-boy recollections. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. vii. 207 So must we preliminarily do something.

Preliminary (prē'līmīnārī), *sb.* and *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 *præ-*. [ad. F. *préliminaire* or mod. L. *prælimināris* (both used in Treaties of Westphalia, 1648), f. L. *præ* before + *limen*, *-in*, threshold, cf. L. *limināris* of or belonging to a threshold. The L. *prælimināris* was prob. in earlier use.]

A. sb. A subordinate step, measure, statement, etc., that precedes another to which it is introductory or preparatory. Chiefly in *pl.* = preparatory measures or arrangements.

1665 CROMWELL *Let.* 6 May in *Carlyle*, There were some preliminaries to be performed by him before we could enter upon the whole body of a treaty. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van Dagh* Pref. Bjb. Sensible of the tediousness of long preliminaries. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 24 The lords were taken up in adjusting the preliminaries for the lord Mohuns tryall. 1765 SUMNER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II IV 449 This is not the Ratification of Preliminaries simply as such, but indeed of the Treaty of Peace. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 3 The petition to the king I hold an essential preliminary. 1857 DICKENS *Let.* (1884) II 19 The general manager will arrange all the preliminaries for me. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 1594 The value of systematic teaching as a preliminary to professional work.

b. (*ellipt.* use of *adj.*) Preliminary examination. 1862 EDNA LYALL *Downon* xxv, He passed his preliminary successfully (In student slang, often *prelim*).

B. adj. Preceding and leading up to the main subject or business; introductory; preparatory.

1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Jas.* v 24 Wks 1831 III 307, I shall premise some preliminary considerations, to prepare the way of holiness. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 78 The Articles Preliminary to a general Peace were settled. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 241 After these preliminary steps, Mary ventured to call a meeting of Parliament. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas.* I. 1 v. 80 The restoration of the Palatinate was insisted on as a preliminary article of the treaty. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* x It is for want of this preliminary knowledge.

C. as adv. = PRELIMINARILY.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 329 But that you had preliminary bound me under a solemn vow. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 438/2 [He] gathered the leashed hounds about him preliminarily to a start.

Hence **Preliminarize** *v.*, *trans.* to put forward as a preliminary.

1844 TUPPER *Cock of Gold* xiii, Let us preliminarize a thought or two.

† **Prelimination**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATION] A preliminary action or performance.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fere Lond* 16 These preliminations ushered in Laws of purgation.

Prelimit (prē'līmīt), *v.* Also 7 *præ-*. [PRE-A. 1] *trans.* To limit or set bounds to beforehand; to confine within limits previously fixed.

1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas.* II, Wks (1711) 25 The commissioners are chosen, prepared, instructed, prelimited by him. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 81 Who have prelimited the Assembly, by their Letter and Act. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi 288 The free election of Commissioners had been prelimited by the letter and act of the Commission. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI ii 412 A royalty duly prelimited and constrained into respectability.

Hence **Prelimited** *pph.* *a.*; **Prelimiting** *vbl. sb.* 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 248 To their Articles the ministers consented, for the time, even to be silent, and to have a prelimited Assembly, fearing that if they had made any opposition, neither should a General Assembly have been obtained. 1775 BURNETT *Own Time* an 1687 (1753) III iv 147 The prelimiting and the packing of a parliament. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II vi 293 The prelimiting and corrupting of the General Assembly.

Prelimitate, *v. rare.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + LIMITATE *v.*] *trans.* = PRELIMIT.

1901 W. MORISON *Johnston of Warriston* viii 58 Her refusal to approve the Acts of the Glasgow Assembly prelimited the next Assembly.

Prelimitation, [f. PRE-A. 2 + LIMITATION.] The action of prelimiting; an instance of this.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 35 To prepare matters for the Assembly ensuing, without prejudice or prelimitation of the Assembly always. 1661 R. L. ESTRAÑE *Interest Mistaken* 15 The Royal Party press'd for a Free Choice and Convention, without Prelimitations.

Prelingual (prē'līngwāl), *a.* [f. PRE-B 1 + LINGUAL.] Antecedent to the development or acquirement of language.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 334 Theoretical admirers of the prelingual period are, possibly, scattered here and there, to this day. 1881 J. OWEN *Even w. Skeptics* II x. 364 The prelingual state, in which impressions of outward objects exist in the mind as inarticulate, voiceless concepts.

Prelimpinpin, in *powder* of *prelimpinpin*; see POWDER sb 1 f.

Preliminary, *proli-*. [f. L. *præli-* battle + -[O]GRAPHY.] 'A description of battles.'

1846 WORCESTER cites HARRIS

† **Prelleds**, some obsolete game.

1448 [see *quarter-spells*, QUARTER sb. 30]

† **Prelouator**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 *preloquator*. [a. med. L. *prelocutor* (f. L. *præloqui* to speak beforehand or before another), sometimes eiron. used in med. L. for *prolocutor* (see Du Cange).] = PROLOCUTOR; an advocate, a pleader.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. II 254 Comparand personae with Master Alexander Sym prelocutor. 1609 SKELME *Reg. Mag. Stat. Rob.* I 23 The defender or his preloquator could not answer; before the complainer or his preloquator has spoken and said all.

[**Prelouke** *v.* in passage cited, evidently some error. a 1547 *Surrey Ps.* iv, The bloody compacts of those That preloked on with yre, to slaughter me and myne (F. Fox *printed*; the editor of 1815 (pp. 84, 397) suggests *pressed*)]

† **Prelucant**, *a.* *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *preluciant*. [ad. L. *prælucentis*, *-ent-em*, pres. pp. of *præluere* to shine forth. see PRE-A. 4 c and LUCENT.] Shining, resplendent.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 474 Till he come till and Pale prelucent. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) iv. 3 Preluciant beemes before he day.

Prelude (pre'lūd, prē'lūd), *sb.* Also 6 *preludie*, 6-7 *prælude* [a. F. *prélude* (Rabelais, 1532), ad. late or med. L. *præliudium*, f. *præliudere*. see next. The first pronunciation prevails in Great Britain.]

† **Prelude**, preliminary play, before the real performance. [cf. *Thomae Thes. nov. Lat.* in Quicherat *Addenda*, *Præliudium*, parvus ludus, majorem præcedens.]

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v ii, *Cry* It is the suite of the strange opponent to see some light stroke of his play, commenced with some other. *Amo.* Is it your suite Monsieur, to see some prælude of my scholar?

2. A preliminary performance, action, event, or condition, coming before and introducing one of more importance; an introduction, preface.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* lvi. 435 *margu.* The beginnings and preludes of the Emperre translated. 1583 GOLDING *Cabot on Dent.* xxxviii 227 It is well known that dancing can be no better but a prelude to whoredome, to open an entree purposely vnto Satan. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 220 To bring this Kirk of Scotland backward to them [Popish ceremonies], (a prelude whereof was vote in Parliament so eagerly gone about by the King) 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 37 My wailing lute Was but the prelude to that glorious day. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 97 Their smiles are but the preludes of their hate. 1844 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 113 They say it is the prelude to clear weather. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii 214 A sort of prelude to the still greater work which he had to do. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII 722 Functional changes [in gland] generally form a prelude to structural changes.

3. *Mus.* A movement or piece forming the introduction to a musical work; esp. such a movement preceding a fugue or forming the first piece of a suite.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Prelude*, in *Musick* it is taken for a voluntary or flourish upon any instrument. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 500 In some kinds of orations it resembles the prelude of musicians, who first play what they list, and afterwards the tune they intended. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/4 *Airs* for the Violin To wit, Preludes, Fuges, Allmands, Sarabands. 1880 TENNYSON *Ballads & P.* *Sisters* 3 By their clash, And prelude on the keys, I know the song. 1881 H. F. FROST in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 28 *Prelude*, a preliminary movement, ostensibly an introduction to the main body of a work, but frequently of intrinsic and independent value and importance.

fig. 1749 SMOLETT *Reginella* II. O welcome messenger! How sweetly sounds Thy prelude! 1845-6 TALCHER *Hus. Lect.* Ser. i. ii 179 The world, with all its discords, has had also its preludes to the great harmonies of redemption. 1871 R. ELUS *Cathulus* lxxv 382 In such prelude old Sang their deep divination.

attrib. 18145 Hood *Storm at Hastings* x, So the hoarse thunder grow'd long—but low—a prelude note of death. 1887 J. W. ESWORTH in *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 254 *note*, Also the same tune is marked, 'The Sweet Salvation on Primrose-Hill, or, I know you not.' It has the prelude verse—'I know you not! What doth the times so change?' [etc.]

Prelude (see below), *v.* [ad. L. *præliudere* to play beforehand, prelude, preface, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *ludere* to play; so F. *préluder* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*). All the verse quotes. and the dictionaries down to c 1830 have (prē'lūd); Smart

1836 has (prē'lūd), after the sb, and this is now usual, esp. in the musical sense 3. Tennyson has both: see quotes.]

1. *trans.* To precede as a prelude or preliminary action; to serve as a prelude to; to prepare the way for, introduce, to foreshadow.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Sancti* I *Rules & Lessons*, The Sun now stoops, and hastes his beams to hide under the dark and melancholy Earth. All but preludes thy End. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid* xv (1870) 549/2 When the gray Of morn preludes the splendour of the day. 1703 ROWE *Olyss.* II. 1 822 The gathering Storm That grumbles in the Air, precluding Ruin. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II 252 Their immision was preluded by a dirge of a quarter of an hour's length. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair* *Wom.* 7 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath Preluded those melodious bursts. 1898 F. MANSON *Pop. Disease* xxvi. 392 Being preluded by an outburst more severe than usual of fever.

b. Of a personal or other agent To introduce with a prelude or preliminary action.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii 160 Proudly he bellows, and preludes the fight. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II lviii 252 He also preludes his work by saying [etc.] 1860 ADLER *Rainald's Prov. Poetry* v 109 A priest preludes some prayer or pious ceremony these pounds and these profane songs. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi 38 95 The necessity for preluding the study of moral science, by the study of biological science.

† *c.* To compose as a prelude. *Obs. rare.*

1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI 204 'May I ask what subject employs your thoughts?' 'I am preluding a preface.'

2. *intr.* To give a prelude or introductory performance to some later action.

1660 INGULO *Bentley & Ur* II (1682) 16 They prelude to them with Tears. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1721) I Ded. 9 He found the strength of his Genius belated, and was even in his Youth prelung to his Georgics, and his *Æneis*. 1729 CONGREVE tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* III Wks. 1773 III 279 So love, preluding, plays at first with hearts, And after wounds with deeper piercing darts. 1854 DL. QUINCY *Autobiog.* *St. Wks.* II 164 He had also preluded to this great work, in a little English medical tract.

b. To form a prelude, to be introductory (*to*).

1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. lvi. 140 The skirmishing of the light-armed troops preluded as usual to the battle. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. lvi. 482 Much dramatic incident.. preluding to the substantive discussion.

3. *Mus.* *a. intr.* To play a prelude or introductory movement before the main composition.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i, As a good musician always preludes before a tune. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxviii, She seated herself at the harp, and began to prelude. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xxvi, So soon as he began to prelude, his countenance glowed with energy and inspiration.

b. trans. (*a*) To play as a prelude; (*b*) to introduce with a prelude.

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i 63 If the Organist preludes an Anthem of Praise or Thanksgiving, a spirited movement is certainly in its place. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxviii, And I—my harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the strings. 1856 KANT *Act. Expl.* II xii 128 The accuser uses and preludes a few discords on a tom-tom or drum. He then passes to the charge.

Hence **Preluding** *vbl. sb.* and *tpl. a.*; **Preluder**, one who plays or performs a prelude.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Cynthia's & Myrrha* 220 At last she drew a long preluding sigh, and said, O happy mother in thy marriage bed! 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 175 Bates sounds the soft preluding symphony. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i 60 Invention, science and execution, which Rousseau requires in a good Preluder. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sb.* vi 214 Which much resembled the preluding quaver of the woodlark. 1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Mus. & Manners* (1844) III 246 Classical preluders and steady fuguists will come in time. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* viii (1861) 212 To act the preluding of the Christian love. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v ii (1872) II. 66 The needful Parliamentary preludings are gone through.

Preludial (prē'lūdīāl), *a.* [f. late or med. L. *præliudi-um* PRELUDE sb. + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; serving to introduce.

1649 AMBROSE *Media* v (1652) 2 The second is the fruit of the first, and the preludial assurance of the last. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouria* lx 341 Preludial beames of the Sun of Righteousness. 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III 394 Preludial scorchings of eternal fire. 1856 J. GROTE in *Canby Ess.* 88 To have...no preludial education, but to begin a thing in earnest.

† **Preludiatly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 2 + -LY 2] By way of a prelude.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Ep. Ded., Give mee leave with the Sportive Sea Porpoises, preludiately a little to play before the storme of my Teares. 1653 COKERAM, *Preludiatly-done*, done as a Prologue.

|| **Preludio**, *Mus. rare.* [It., ad. late or med. L. *præliudium* PRELUDE sb.] = PRELUDE sb. 3. 1724 *Short Explan. For Words in Mus. Bks.* *Preludio*, a Prelude, the first Part or Beginning of a Piece of Musick, much the same as *Overture*. 1820 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 236 She played a preludio on the fine-toned instrument. 1823 BYRON *Yvan* xii. lv, These first twelve books are merely flourishes, Preludios, trying just a string or two Upon my lyre.

Preludious (prē'lūdīōs), *a.* [f. late or med. L. *præliudi-um* PRELUDE sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory, preparatory.

1651 CLEVELAND *Senses' Festival* vi, Yet, that's but a pre-ludious bliss; Two souls pickering in a kiss. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* II. 78 We see the Angel Gabriel, to have a preludious mission, as of an Apostle, to preach to Daniel. 1822 NOTT *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 142 *note*, Trumpets were then the preludious instruments to a play. 1889 CLARK

RUSSELL *Poison Pirate* II. viii. 146 Sharp cubbish snarlings preludious of the lion's voice.

Hence **Preludiously** *adv.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal* (1713) 150 Afterward did he shew himself upon Earth, and conversed with men Preludiously in the Cloud and in the Bush.

|| **Preludium**, *præ-* (præ-lū'di-ŭm). Now rare. [Late or med. L. *præ-lūdium* PRELUDE *sb.*] A prelude or introduction; a preliminary

1570 FORT A. & M. (ed. 2) 1594/2 So the disputation began to be set a work by *præ* Prolocutor with a short *Præ-lūdium* 1620 VLNNR *Via Recta* viii. 178 Eueny inequality of concoction is a *præ-lūdium* of ciuidity. 1646 CRASHAW *Poet IVs* (1857) 21 This knife may be the spear's *præ-lūdium* 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 66 The Birds in short *præ-lūdiums* tune their throat 1732 M. HARRY *Conium with God* (1822) 360 An earnest of the blessedness of heaven and a *præ-lūdium* to it a 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv §91 (1740) 276 A devilish invention which from the *Preludiums* of the Business, may be ascribed to the Lord Howard 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* II. 48 The *preludium* prefixed to the Indian play.

Preludize (præ-lū'dī-zē), *v.* [f. PRELUDE *sb.* + -IZE] *intr.* To play or write a prelude.

1845 C II J ANDERSON *Sweedish Brothers* 38 Preluding for a few moments with the air of one who is accustomed to sing. 1878 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 372 Mozart then began to preludize, and played some variations 1902 NATHAN (N. Y.) 29 June 1881/2 The chief fault of Mr Young's book is a tendency to verbose preluding

Prelumar: see *PRE-B.* 3.

Prelusion (præ-lū'si-ŭn). [ad. L. *præ-lūsion-em*, n. of action f. *præ-lūdēre* to PRELUDE] The performance of a prelude, a prelude or introduction.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 52 Your liues... should bee *prelusions*, and preparations for a better life to come 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iv. 11 102 It was a *prelusion* to & prefiguration of the forwardness of the Gentiles, to receive Christ as their Sovereign and Redeemer. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIII. 3 So sudden and so early a *prelusion* of summer, could not last 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 314 Of the nature of a *prelusion* in the art of logical division

Prelusive (præ-lū'si-v), *a.* [f. L. *præ-lūsiv*, ppl. stem of *præ-lūdēre* to PRELUDE + -IVE] Of the nature of or serving as a prelude; preliminary or introductory to that which is to follow.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 11 § 8 This monarchy before it was to settle in you Maestie and your generations... had these *prelusive* changes and varieties. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 174 The clouds softly shaking on the damped pool *Prelusive* drops 1807 WORNW. *White Doe* I. 156 And scarcely have they disappeared the *prelusive* hymn is heard 1895 SALMOND *Chs. Darts* *Immer* II. 11 300 Christ speaks of His return as intimated by certain *prelusive* tokens.

Hence **Prelusively** *adv.*, in a *prelusive* manner, by way of prelude.

1833 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIV. 451 He has but been *prelusively* flourishing his tool.

Prelusory (præ-lū'si-ŭr), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ORY 2.] = *prec.*

1640 *Consid. touching Ch. of Eng.* 33 A *prelusive* or *prelusive* judgement of Christ. 1650 *Vind. Dr. Hammond's Addr.* 37 That Argument is but *prelusive* and preparative. 1659 *Genil. Calling* Pref. § 12 These are but the light *prelusive* skirmishes to a more dismal slaughter 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* lix. 315 Without some *prelusive* trials of our strength, we ought not to commit our country.

Hence **Prelusorily** *adv.*, and in later Dicts

Premandibular, -*maniacal*, -*material*, etc.: see *PRE-B.* 3. **Premate**, **Premative**, *obs.* ff. PRIMATE, PRIMITIVE.

† **Prematurance**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ANCE.] Early ripening.

1630 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 In Growth, the thiurage, verdure, fruitage, *prematurance* &c. of particular Vegetables are remarkable

† **Prematurate**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. mod. L. *præ-matur-are* + -ATE 2. cf. *MATURATE a*] Done before the due time

1570 FORT A. & M. (ed. 2) 479/1 It is thought also by some, that the reeking backe agayne... was *prematurate*, or done all out of time

Premature (præ-mātū-rē; *præ-*, *præ-mātū-rē*), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 *præ-*, 7 *præ-*. [ad. L. *præ-matur-us* very early, too early, premature, f. *præ-*, *PRÆ-A.* + *maturus* MATURE *a.* The last pronunciation is now common in Great Britain, esp. in connections in which there is no mental association with *mature*; the first is favoured by American dict.]

† 1. Ripe before the proper season. *Obs. rare* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Premature*, ripe before other, or ripe before due time and season 1659 in PHILLIPS. 2. Occurring, existing, or done before the usual, proper, or appointed time; arriving or adopted too soon; too early; over-hasty.

c 1599 in Fiddes *Walsey* II (1790) 171 His 80 *primature* death was imputed only to nimio coetu. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xii. Tis hard to imagine what... should be able to persuade him to repent, till he hath deposed that *primature* persuasion of his being in Christ. 1758 JOHNSON *Liter. No. 7* 15 The account of the engagement... was *premature*. 1823 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 219 Too rapid growth and *premature* decay seem invariably connected. 1829 LYTTON *Demerius* I. v. The constant company made us *premature* adepts in the manners of the world. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv 228 His birth was *premature*. 1874 GRAY *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 426 Indications that he already felt the advance of *premature* age.

B. as *adv.* = **PREMATURELY (Only *post.*)**

1791 COWPER *Lines* I. 4 Achilles who sent many a soul Illustrious into Aides *premature*

† **Prematured**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *PRE-A.* I + MATURED, cf. *prec.*] = *prec.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 12 Its being a little *prematured* was of no great moment.

Prematurely, *adv.* [f. *PREMATURE* + -LY 2.] In a *premature* manner, before the proper time, too soon, too hastily

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 189 When Nurses *prematurely*, and without regard, commit weaker Infants to their Feet. 1748 HAMILTY *Observ.* *Man* II. ii. 136 Man's Wisdom... would have rushed forward upon it *prematurely* 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amor. Lit.* (1867) 367 Ascham died *prematurely*. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. His hair was becoming *prematurely* grey 1878 R. W. DALL *Lect. Preach* II. 39 Taking care not to exhaust the interest of your audience *prematurely*.

Prematureness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being *premature*.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Prematureness*, early Ripeness, or Ripeness before the Time. 1796 HARGRAVE *Males's Ju. vinct.* 10. *Lds. Pref.* 181 [One] whose *prematureness* of fate, caused an almost unsupportable interstice in the science of English equity. 1833 A. JORMAN in *For. Rev.* 1 Nov 671 What dealings he held with the enemy did not result in a *prematureness* of surrender.

Prematurity (præ-, *præ-matū-rē*) [ad. F. *præ-maturité* (16th c. in Littré) · see *PRE-A.* 2 and MATURITY.] The quality or fact of being *premature*.

† 1. Of plants: Early ripening or flowering. *Obs.* 1611 CORER, *Prematurity*, *prematurity*; haste ripeness, quick ripening, forward or timely growth 1707 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 265 Their *Prematurity* is very desirable 2 Early development, esp. of mental or physical faculties; = *PRECOCITY* 2.

1778 WARTON *11st. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xvi 359 He [Chatterton] will appear to have been a singular instance of a *prematurity* of abilities; to have acquired a store of general information far exceeding his years 1779 BURNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 199 Another wonderful part of his *pre-maturity* was the being able at two years and four months old to transpire into the most extraneous and difficult keys whatever he played. 1823 W. FAUX *Mém. Days in Amer.* 121 Unnatural *prematurity* is here very common. Boys look grave, and talk, act, and dress like men 1907 Q. Rev. Apr. 455 *Prematurity* of thought and feeling has often an early grave

b An example of *premature* development. 1824 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 381 Of the few, the greater part are *pre-maturities*.

3. Undue earliness or haste (of any action or event); hastiness, precipitancy.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prematurity*, the State, or Condition of that which is *premature*. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mém. Geo. II* (1847) II. iii. 81 The only *prematurity* was in getting the Bill ready against it was necessary 1825 WADDINGTON *Vist to Greece* *Intro.* 58 The *prematurity* and consequent failure of Ypsilanti's expedition. 1896 BRISTOWE *The & Princ. Med.* (1878) 12a Their early sickness and *pre-maturity* of death. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 6/1 There is a good deal of *pre-maturity*, about most of the rumours.

Prematyue, *obs.* form of *PRIMITIVE*.

|| **Premaxilla**, *præ-*. *Zool.* [mod. L., f. *PRE-B.* + MAXILLA, after next.] The premaxillary bone.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin*, 95 The alveolar surface of the premaxillae is nearly perpendicular 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 115 The second element of the human maxillary bone is termed in zoology the premaxilla.

Premaxillary (præ-mak-si-lān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *PRE-B.* 3 + MAXILLARY.] *a.* *adj.* Situated in front of the maxilla or upper jaw; *b.* *sb.* the premaxillary bone. Or **Premaxillo-maxillary a**, connecting or lying between the premaxillary and the maxillary bones.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 196 The premaxillary bone is edentulous *Ibid.* 271 The premaxillary teeth [in the wolf-fish] are all conical, and arranged in two rows. *Ibid.* 273 The exposed portions of the premaxillaries and premandibulars. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin* 102 Only the faintest traces of the premaxillo-maxillary suture are to be seen in any of the skulls.

Preme, *obs.* form of *PRÆM* *sb.*

Premedial, *præ-*, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *PRE-B.* 3 + MEDIAL.] Situated in front of the medial line or position. So **Premedian a**.

1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 246 The *præmedial* and extramedial [scolets] are usually coalescent *Ibid.* 334 *Premedian* margin abrupt. *Ibid.* 343 Breadth [of carapax] to *præmedials*, about one line.

† **Premediate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* [f. *obs.* F. *pré-médier*, f. L. *præ* before, in front + *mediāre* to MEDIANE.] *a.* *intr.* To be a mediator or intermediary. *b.* *trans.* To mediate in (a dispute, etc.); to plead or advocate (a cause).

1530 PALSGR 664/2, I *premedyate* for him, I am meaner for one, *premedyate* It shall be no wysdomde to put thyselfe to moche in prease tyll thou have some body to *premedyate* thy cause 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Premediate*, to advocate one's cause

† **Premeditate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *præ-meditātus*, pa. ppl. (with passive sense, Cic.) of *præ-meditārī* to *premeditate*. see *PRE-A.* I and *MEDITATE v.*]

1. = **PREMEDITATED** *ppl. a.* 1.

1555 BRADFORD in *Styrye Acad. Mem.* (1791) III. App. xiv. 128 Nevertheless I shall declare the *premedyate* myschiffe 1561 LAMBARDE *Eretn.* II. vii. (1588) 239 Man-

slaughter upon *premeditate* malice. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 82 Not making odious comparisons betwixt Publick prayer and Private, *Premeditate* prayer and Ex-tempore 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 80 From a propense and *premeditate* Malice.

2. Using *premeditation* or previous deliberation; considerate, deliberate.

1598 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 177 A *premeditate*, and resolute minde lightly shaketh off the heaviest crosses of malice 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Each* 40 *Stodious* labourers, as *premeditate* for doctrine and exhortation, and as careful for good life and conversation.

Premeditate (præ-mē-dit'ē), *v.* Also 6 *pre-mēdytāt*, *pa. ppl.* *premeditat.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *præ-meditārī*, or f. *PRE-A.* I + *MEDITATE v.*; cf. F. *pré-méditer* (14th c.)] To meditate beforehand.

1. *trans.* To ponder upon or study with a view to subsequent action, to think out beforehand; now *esp.* to plan or contrive previously

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 220 That they should before hande *premeditate* with themselves maturely and deliberately these thynges by her moued 1579-80 NORTH *Phytarch* (1676) 523 Caesar made an oration penned and *premeditated* before 1623 H. COGAN in *Pindol's Trav.* 11 (1663) 161 *Mediter*, who had long before *premeditated* his answer 1779 DE FOR *Cause* I. 277, I began now to *premeditate* the Destruction of the next that I saw there 1832 AUSTIN *Yn Ystyr* (1899) I. xx. 444 When the act is done the party contemplates the consequence, although he has not *premeditated* the consequence or the act

† b. To think of or consider in anticipation. *Obs.* 1566 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 473 That all trouble and occasion of disordur be afforhand forsene and *premeditat*

2. *intr.* To think deliberately beforehand or in advance (on or of something).

1586 B. YOUNG *Cuauco's Cro.* *Cow.* IV. 304b, While the men propounded then conceites, you (faire Ladies) may haue time to *premeditate* and thinke on yours 1647 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 105 It is the duty therefore of euerie christian soe to *premeditate* that day, and soe to dispose of his earthly affaires, that he may be alwayes in a readynesse 1681 CORROTT in *Montaigne* (1712) I. xix. 98 To *premeditate* is doubtless a very great advantage. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xi, I never *premeditate*, dear lady.

† 3 To form a (specified) opinion beforehand; to think (well or ill) of previously. *Obs. rare* -1.

1590 in Tolstoy *1st* 40 *Ys. Inter. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 368 We take hold of your loving consideration, and will *premedyitate* the best of you

Hence **Premeditating** *ppl. a.*; whence **Premeditatingly** *adv.*, with or by *premeditation*.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. v. 107 He was determined religiously to adhere to his promise to Julia, of not *premeditatingly* putting himself in her way.

Preme ditated, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Considered, contemplated, or composed beforehand; previously contrived or planned.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* v. 1 96 Great Clearkees haue purposed To greete me with *premeditated* welcomes 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 18 Their *premeditated* mischief. 1638 R. BAKER in *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 75 You shall receive from me no *premeditated* excuses, I had rather confess my fault. 1700 STERIE *Taller No.* 36 § 3 A *premeditated* Quarrel usually begins and works up with the Words, *Some People*. 1870 Mrs RIDDELL *A. Friars* iii, Her going was not the result of a *premeditated* plan

† 2. Of a person: Prepared by *premeditation*; = **PREMEDITATE a.** 2 *Obs. rare* -1.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 To argue to some conclusion, wherein it was impossible he should be *premeditated*.

Hence **Premeditatedly** *adv.*, with *premeditation*, advisedly, deliberately; **Premeditatedness**, the quality or fact of being *premeditated*.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, "*Premeditatedly*". 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxv. 230 Resolutions so *premeditatedly* made 1817 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 26 Nov. Some blunders crept in accidentally, and one or two were *premeditatedly* added 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. xii. 89 Its order, "*premeditatedness*", and constancy of devotion was never forbidden or disallowed by God 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised*, *Indic.* (1830) 58 *Premeditatedness*—is it not in possession of being regarded as operating in extenuation of moral guilt?

† **Preme ditately**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *PREMEDITATE a.* + -LY 2.] = **PREMEDITATEDLY**.

1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* L. 42 This was cunningly and *premeditatedly* contrived, to encrease the scandal upon the City 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. § 3 (1699) 274 Remissions should not be granted for Slaughter committed *premeditatedly* 1788 SARAH FELDING *Ophelia* II. xvi, A woman who did one imprudent thing *premeditatedly*. 1803 *Forest of Hohenelbe* I. 502 The natural ingenuousness of her disposition was wounded, by acting thus *premeditatedly*.

Premeditation (præ-, *præ-mē-dit'ē* [ſən]). Also 7 *præ-*. [ad. L. *præ-meditātio-em*, n. of action f. *præ-meditārī* to **PREMEDITATE**. So F. *pré-méditation* (-*cion* 14th c.)] The action of *premeditating*; previous meditation. *a.* Previous deliberation upon or thinking out of something to be done; now *esp.* designing, planning, or contrivance to do something.

1432-50 *tr. Hagden* (Rolls) IV. 373 Moore sharpe and apte to an answer without deliberation then with *premeditation* 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 *A Crime*,... he that doth it with *premeditation*, has used circumspection [etc.] 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 368 *Premeditation* being a very necessary Preliminary to Building.

a 1832 MACINTOSH *Revol* of 1638, Wks 1846 II. 40 There are probably few instances where, with so much premeditation and effrontery, the spoils of an accused man were promised to the judge, who might have tried him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxix, The passionate words were like blows—they defied premeditation. 1892 ZANGWILL *Box Mystery* (1895) 124 The prisoner murdered his friend and fellow-lodger... in cold blood, and with the most careful premeditation.

† b. The action of thinking of or considering something beforehand or previously (without implication of purpose). *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* 44 in *Macro Plays* 2, I be-cch; owbertly; haue his premedytacyon. 1565 *Purp. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 36 Sometime dremes may come of some premedytacyon or thought that a persone hath had be daye before. 1683 CORROTT *tr. Montaigne* (1877) I 82 The premeditation of death is the premeditation of liberty, he who has learned to die has unlearned to serve.

Premeditative (prēmē'ditativ), *a. rare*. [f. as PREMEDITATE v. + -IVE.] Given to or characterized by premeditation.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* vii (1862) 137 Every first thing accordingly shows some premeditative token of every last. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 1871 A telling meeting of extremes—the most premeditative of classic revivalists by the most 'instantaneous' of the moderns.

Premeditator. [Agent-n. from PREMEDITATE v.: see -OR.] One who premeditates. So **Premeditatrix**, a female premeditator. *rare*.

1835 MISS HARDY *The Confessor* xx. 200 The old woman at Ambrose was a premeditatrix.

Prememorial, -menstrual: see PRE-B. 1. † **Prememorial**, *obs. rare*—[ad L. *prememorialis*, pres. ppl. of *premere* to press.] That which presses.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 569 Any exterior Body which may compress the Fibres...As for external Prememorial [etc.]

† **Prememorial**, *obs. rare*. [PRE-B. 2.] Mention beforehand, previous notice.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II 46 The admission of ministers, elders, and deacons, is ordained to be made publickly in the kirk, and prementation to be made upon the Lord's day preceding.

Prememorial, *v. rare*. Also 7 præs. [f. PRE-B. 1 + MENTION v.; so obs. F. *prémémorial* (1588 in Godef.).] *trans.* To mention previously or beforehand. Hence **Prememorial**, *pp. a.*, before-mentioned.

1647 WARD *Simplex*, *Cobler* 21 That the prementioned Planters, by Tolerating all Religions, had innazed the Planters in the most intolerable confusions, and inextricable thraldomes the world ever heard of. 1866 *Chambers Italy* 4 Arguments of greater solidity and weight than the prementioned. 1903 HAUKESS in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1866 A small quantity of the prementioned Ingredients. 1993 J. WILLIAMS *Life of Barrymore* 43 To build a room for the purpose of debating upon a pre-mentioned subject.

Prememorial, *obs. ff.* **PREMUNIRE**, **PRIMER**.

Prememorial (prēmē'ri-dian), *a.* [PRE-B. 1 a.] Occurring before noon; in *Geol.*, applied by H. D. Rogers to the seventh of his fifteen subdivisions of the Palaeozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 [see POSTMERIDIAN a. 2] 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms*. **Prememorial** (prēmē'rit), *v. rare*. [PRE-B. 1.] *trans.* To merit or deserve beforehand.

a 1648 PRESTON *New Coat*, (1634) 107 He that is capable of no gift, there can be nothing done to him, to premit any thing. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* viii. 56 Nor is it strange that they...should not finde mercy enough to forgive him, who so much premerited of them. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 386 That eternal life was the free gift of God through Christ, and not procured or pre-merited.

Prememorial, *obs. Sc.* form of **PRIMITIVE**.

† **Prememorial**, *a. Obs. rare*—[ad L. type **premiabilis*, f. *premiari*—see **PREMIATE** and -ABLE.] Deserving of reward. Hence † **Prememorial**, *deservingness of reward. Obs. rare*—

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandt) 854 Your merities were not premyabyll to be bys above. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. xii. 271 What word can you find? Premiability and Rewardableness are long and unhandsome, and I remember no other, without using many words.

† **Premial**, *a. Obs. rare*—[ad. late L. *premiālis* (August) used as a reward, f. *premiūm* reward: see -AL.] Of the nature of a reward.

a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* iii. xxxi (1683) 50 If Gods Positive Denegation of further Grace be penal, why may not his conferring of further Grace be premial?

† **Premiant**, *a. Obs. rare* [ad L. *premiāntis*, pres. ppl. of *premiari*: see next.] Rewarding; prescribing or conferring a reward.

1675 BAXTER *Subst. Cartwright's Excep* 32 From the condition of premiant or penal acts. 1675—*Cath. Theol.* ii. 40 Of the latter, there is a flat Promise, and premiant Law or Covenant made by God.

Premiate (prēmī-āt), *v. rare*. Also 7 præs. *ppl.* **premiat**. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *premiari* to stipulate for a reward, also (?) to reward (f. *premiūm* reward). Cf. OF. *premier* vb (1410 in Godef.).] *trans.* To reward; to award a prize to. Hence **Premiated** *ppl. a.*

1537 POLE *Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) 1. App. lxxxiv. 224 If any man had been premiated to do him service none could have done more. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 254 So she premiated and rewarded him. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Sept. 1858 Of all the pre-

mated competitors Mr. Scott has proved himself to be the best man. 1892 *Athenian* 3 Sept. 326/3 A model of the arch...was tried over each of the premiated models.

Premies, *var.* **PRIMICES Obs.**, first-fruits. † **Premie**, *Obs.* Also -ye. [a. obs. F. *premie* (rare, 16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *premiūm*: see **PREMIUM.] A reward, prize; a gift.**

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 85 The cythe of London, through his mere graunt and premye, was first privileged to have both mayer and shryve. 1559—*Imago Both Ch.* Pref. Aij b, It manifesteth also what premyes, what crownes, and what glory the sayd congregation shall haue.

Premier (premi-ār, prī-mi-ār), *a. and sb.* Forms 5, 7-8 premier, 8 premiere, 7-8 premier.

[a. F. *premier* first:—L. *primāri-us* of the first rank, *PRIMARIUS*, f. *prim-us* first.

(The first pronunciation (in Smart 1836) is now the more frequent in England. A third pronunciation (prim-ār), formerly in use, is evidenced in various poems)]

A. adj. 1. First in position, importance, or rank; chief, leading, foremost.

c 1470 ASHBY *Active Policy* 2 Maisters Gower, Chauucer & Lydgate, Premier poetes of this nation. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. (1637) 335 The Captain of the premier band of the Vetsians. 1614 CAMDEN *Brit.* 5 The Spaniard...challengeth the premier place in regard of his dominions. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 575 That Power which is primerepresent amongst them desirith to be accounted the supreme God. c 1630 RUSDON *Stirg. Dyon.* § 293 (1810) 303 One of the premier knights of the order of the garter. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 43 Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created premier earl of England. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxxi, The premier violin, master of the ceremonies and ballet-master. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 1/3 The six principal exports of Brazil. Coffee takes the premier place. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 6/3 The Prime Minister is to be not only the premier Commander, but to take precedence over all Dukes.

† b. **Premier minister**, **Minister premier** [cf. F. *premier ministre*] = B. *Obs.*

1856 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Feb. Lord Sunderland was now Secretary of State, President of the Council, and Premier Minister. 1861 BEVERLY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* I The Angel...was the Premier Minister of Prophecy from Christ, to the Apocalyptic Apostle John. 1793 *Royal Resolutions* xii. in *Mercell's Vols* (Grosart) I 433 My pump shall be my minister premier. 1737 SWIFT *To Gay* Wks 1755 IV. 1 1737 Those families like realms with equal fate Are sunk by premier ministers of state. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* vii. 15 (1740) 575 The Duke of Buckingham was potent, being, as I said before, a sort of premier Minister.

2. First in time; earliest.

1653 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr A iv, Vouching the legal Interest of the English Nation, in Right of the first Discovery or Premier Sessin, to Estotland. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sappskull* II. xx. 161 The venerable dame of antiquity, who was recommended to superintend my premiere actions, till I should grow into power to assist myself. 1883 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life G. Anne* II. xxvi. 28 The premier advertisement of opera in England. 1889 Queen 30 Mar. A woman, who, we may imagine, was no longer in her premier youth. 1898 Whitaker's *Titled Persons* 85 Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon. Premier Baronet. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 6/1 The committee of the Post Office Savings Bank refreshment department have just issued their premier statement of accounts and balance-sheet.

B. sb [Short for *premier minister*] *a. generally*. The first or chief minister of any ruler; the chief officer of an institution.

1721 HICKES *Two Treat.* *Chr. Pruseth* (1847) II 23, I had rather be the poor deprived priest than be premier, or plenipotentiary to the greatest monarch. 1739 HUDROPE *Contempt of Clergy* 61 He makes him not only his Premier in Temporals, but his Vice-gerent in Spirituals. 1784 D. HERD *Let. in Songs* (1904) 50, I am determined to give up this name of Premier [head of the Cape Club, Edinburgh].

b. The first minister of the Crown, the **PRIME MINISTER** of Great Britain or one of its Colonies.

1745 W. STRATFORD *Let.* 23 June in *Rep. MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) VII 439 The Premier and his brother of All Souls called on me last week on their way to young Bromley's. 1797 LADY E. LEICHERME in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vi. 53 Our Premier is in as great favour with the King as with the Queen. 1746 DK of CUMBERLAND in *Coxe Mem. Administr. Pelham* (1829) I 486, I should be much better pleased if the Premier moved it. I am fully convinced of the Premier's goodwill to me. 1799 MME D'ARLÉY *Let. in Diary* VI. 193 How can the Premier (Pitt) be so much his own enemy in politics as well as in happiness? 1849 TENNYSON *Princ. Concl.* 102 A shout more joyful than the city-choir that hails Premier or king! 1888 HENLEY *Be Verses, If I were King*, If I were King, my pipe should be premier. The skies of time and chance are seldom clear. 1904 *Edm. Rev.* Oct. 472 The colonial premiers of Canada and Australia...have set their face against any closer linkage of the Empire as a whole.

Hence (*notice-wds*) **Premier v. intr.**, to play the premier, to govern as prime minister; **Premierial a.**, pertaining to a premier; **Premieress**, the wife of a premier.

1790 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 22 Nae sage North, now, nor sager Sackville, To watch and premier o'er the pack vile. 1894 *Spectator* 24 Mar. 400 Monarchy, now being replaced everywhere, more or less, by Premierial Government. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 21 A gentleman who 'goes regularly into Society', 'attends the Premieress's soirees', and 'knows all the best people'.

† **Première** (prēmī-ēr). [F., short for *première représentation*.] A first representation or performance of a play, etc.; a 'first night'.

1895 *Punch* 26 Jan. 37/1 It was a pleasant sight, on the première of 'King Arthur' to see [etc.] 1896 A. W.

A BECKETT in *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/2 The day before the date fixed for our première arrived, and I duly reported progress. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massachusetts* xxvi, [He] never misses a season at Bayreuth, or a première of Saint-Saëns's.

Premiership (prēmī-ship, prīm-). [f. **PREMIER sb.** + -SHIP]

1. The office of a premier or prime minister.

1800 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 398 An inherency of the office in the person of the King, which made the office itself a nullity, and the Premiership, with its accompanying majority, the sole and permanent power of the State. 1806 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 187 The King will certainly offer the premiership to Addington. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1001/1 Mr. Gladstone, takes the control of the Exchequer as well as the Premiership. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 125 The premiership of Fakry Pasha was never gazetted.

2. The state of being first in position or rank, as in a competition. Also *attrib.*

1890 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II xvii. 138 Kinnaird was succeeded in the premiership by her half-sister. 1883 *Standard* 26 Feb. 1/6 Lowland Chief maintains the Premiership in the Lincolnshire Handicap betting. 1897 *Daily News* 9 July 6/2 He also took a special prize as a 'premier dog'.

Premillennarian (prēmīl-nē-ri-ān), *sb.* and *a.* [f. **PRE-B. 1** + **MILLENNARIAN**, cf. next.]

a. sb. One who believes that the Second Advent of Christ will precede the millennium; = **PRE-MILLENNIALIST**. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this belief or its holders. Hence **Premillennarianism**, the premillennarian doctrine; = **PRE-MILLENNIALISM**.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I Pref. 70 The usual argument of premillennarian expositors, deduced from a combination of Dan. vii. 9-14, 25-27, is wholly inconclusive. *Ibid.* Pref. 17 The prediction of St. Peter is the millstone suspended from the neck of Premillennarianism, which no effort and no ingenuity can shake off. *Ibid.* 8 His paraphrase expresses my own view, though it stands opposed to that of the Premillennarians. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* Mar. 419 The rejection of the pre-millennarian advent. 1883 R. W. PATTERSON in *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept. 1, In some respects, these Adventists agree with the pre-millennarians.

Premillennial (prēmīl-nē-ri-āl), *a.* [f. **PRE-B. 1** + **MILLENNIAL a.**] Occurring before the millennium; particularly said of the Second Advent of Christ; also, pertaining to the world as it now is before the millennium.

1846 G. OGILVY (*title*) Popular Objections to the Premillennial Advent considered. 1848 G. S. FABER *Many Nations* Pref. (1853) 21 If we admit the conclusion, we shall have a literal Premillennial Second Advent, a literal Reign, upon Earth, of the literally resuscitated Saints and Martyrs. 1866 VISC. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II 304 A statesman who objects to our common work-a-day pre-millennial logic as an instrument of human education.

Hence **Premillennialism**, the doctrine or belief that the Second Advent will precede the millennium; **Premillennialist**, one who holds this doctrine; **Premillennialize v. intr.**, to preach premillennialism; hence *premillennializing* *ppl. adj.*, **Premillennially adv.**, prior to the millennium.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Nations* Pref. (1853) 23 The Scheme of Mr. Mede and the Premillennialists. *Ibid.* 278 A want of attention to it has led our premillennializing friends to bring forward a very inconclusive argument in support of their speculation. *Ibid.* 196 This prophecy, instead of being invincibly demonstrative of Premillennialism, is absolutely fatal to it. 1851 ELLIOTT *Flora Apoc.* (1852) IV. 157 The martyrs and saints spoken of just before, as raised premillennially to live and reign with Christ. 1856 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 92 All the primitive expositors and teachers were premillennialists. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1888 From the death of the apostles till the time of Origen, premillennialism was the general faith of orthodox Christians.

Premillennian, *a.* [f. **PRE-B. 1** + **MILLENNIAN a.**] = **PREMILLENNIAL a.**

1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* III. vi. viii. 449 The two theories of the literal premillennian second advent and of the universal premillennian conflagration stand or fall together. 1848—*Many Nations* Pref. (1851) 205 When each of the two Anti-Christian Confederacies, premillennian and postmillennian, is destined to perish.

Premire, *obs. form* of **PREMIUM**.

† **Premio**, *Obs.* [It., ad. L. *premiūm* a reward, **PREMIUM**.] = **PREMIUM**, esp. the earlier term for an insurance premium; also, a reward or prize; a bonus added to interest or to a payment.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 150 Concerning the price of Assurances or Premio (as the Spaniards call it) it is differing in all places. *Ibid.* 160 Not to assure for unlawful places of trade vlesse a good premio be given. 1638 *Insurance Policy* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Ct. Admir.* (Selden) II. 59 All in good faith without fraud or guyle the Premio is paid as aforesaid. 1703 DE FOX *Villainy Stock-jobbers* in *Misc.* 256 The Money'd Men, who obtain'd the Discount as a Premio added to the Interest upon the Originals. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Musc.* (1846) 177 A contribution to be given as a premio to him that should best entertain them in a solemn consort. a 1734—*Exam.* III. vi. 91 (1740) 490 It is just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of ensured Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived and Premios.

† **Premiour**, *Obs. rare*—[a. AF. *premiour*, corresp. to late L. *premiator* rewarder, f. L. *premiūm* a reward, **PREMIUM**; see -OUR.] A rewarder. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 123 b, Ihesus is and perpetually shall be to his lovers rewarder and premiour.

Premious, *a. rare*—[ad. L. *premiōs-us* rich, f. *premiūm* reward: see -OUS.] Rich in gifts. 1855 in CLARKE. Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

Premisal (prēmīzāl), ? *Obs.* [f. **PREMISE** v. + **AL**] The action of premising; the making of a prefatory or introductory statement, stating (of something) as a premise.

1652 N. CULVERWELL *Mount Ebal* Treat. (1651) 90 Here by way of premisal, i. It must be in a lawful and warrantable way. 1703 B. V. K. *Glory of Grace* 22 To this Premisal of the Efficient Cause from Eternity; and the Final Cause to Eternity, I would add the Consideration of our Being placed into Christ. 1703 N. *Ideal World* 1 Pref. 10 Whether a conclusion may not immediately follow upon the premisal of one single proposition.

Premise, premiss (prēmīs), *sb.* [a. F. *prémisse* (Oresme, 14th c.), also *obs.* and less usual *premise* ('a foreplacing, a setting before' Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *præmissa* (*propositio, sententia*), in Logic, a proposition set in front, a premiss, pa. pple. fem. of *præmittere* to put before; see **PREMITT**.]

The etymological spelling is *premiss*, pl. *premisses*, formerly used in all senses, and still frequent (but by no means universal) in sense 1, in other senses *premises* (sing. *premise*), which appears early in 16th c., is now in use. This may have been influenced by *promiss*, *promiss*, or possibly by the 16th c. Fr. variant *premiss*.

I. in Logic. (Often *premiss*)

1. A previous statement or proposition from which another is inferred or follows as a conclusion; *spec.* in *pl.* the two propositions from which the conclusion is derived in a syllogism. (The sing. is late (17th c.) and less common.)

The two propositions in a syllogism were formerly called, collectively, the *premisses*, individually, the *major proposition* or simply the *proposition* (*propositio*, Aristotle), and the *minor proposition* or *assumption* (*ὑπόθεσις* or *ὑποκείμενα*), the singular terms *major premiss* and *minor premiss* are not instanced before the 16th c.

The *propositio* of Aristotle was orig. rendered in Latin by *propositio* (Boethius, etc.). *Præmissa* (plural) appears first in 12th c. L. translations from the Arabic versions of Aristotle. Pisanelli (II 370, n. 48) cites *duas præmissas* from Pseudo-Averroës (a 1200), *altera præmissarum* occurs in Albertus Magnus *Prion. Anal.* I. v. 3. *Duas præmissas* represents the Arabic مقدمات *muqaddamāt* (quoted, in a MS. of 1200, from Avicenna a 1037), dual of مقدمات *muqaddamāt* ('that which is) put before', passive pple. of *qadama*, to go before, put before, etc.; as sb. it stands for مقدمات قاضية *muqaddamāt qāḍiyyah*, 'proposition *præmissa*'. The *Maḥṣūḥ al-'Ulūm* (Keys of the Sciences) c 970, in the account of the Analytics, has 'the *muqaddamāt* (*præmissa*) is the *qāḍiyyah* (*propositio*) it is put before in making the deduction' (Prof. MacGillivray).

a 1374 C. CAUCI *Boeth. II* pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.), I 90 we put it forth by strength of the premisses (*Addit. MS.* premisses). 1398 L. *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) b. 17. If he knows the fore-said two premisses he knoweth the conclusion by the premisses, for he concludeth that one of that other. 1446 L. *De Guil. Puler* 1077 Thy premisses for to make full fayre examples, thou kanst take. 1530 PALSGR. 257/a Premisses that cometh in an argument, *premisses* 1588 *Franciscan Lawyers* Log. I. iii. 19 b. The premisses, as they teime them, that is, the proposition and the assumption, must be proved and confirmed. 1614 R. *Right Hist. World* II. (1634) 485 They lay hold upon the conclusion, and by shaking that into pieces, hope to overthrow all the premisses upon which it is inferred. 1713 SWIFT *Cadellus* 3 *Vauvau* 280 Her foe's conclusions were not sound, from premisses erroneous brought. 1737 [see MINOR A 4] 1843 CARLYLE *Pass & Pr.* II x. Putting consequence on premisses. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II vi. 11. What here are the premisses and inference? 1884 L. *Loise's Logic* 5 In expressing a universal truth in the major premiss, and bringing a particular instance under it in the minor.

β. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 147 Upon these premisses, we may well conclude [etc.] 1660 BARROW *Euclid* 1. Definitions, A Lemma is the demonstration of some premise whereby the proof of the thing in hand becomes the shorter. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. 3 In the premiss all animals signifies every kind of animal. 1796 BURKE *Regie Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 270 The premisses in that piece conduct irresistibly to the conclusion. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. § 2 23 Every conclusion is deduced from two other propositions (thence called *Premisses*). 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 134 Here the second premise is materially false.

II. in Law and gen. (Now always *premise(s)*)

2. *pl.* The matters or things stated or mentioned previously; what has just been said; the aforesaid, the foregoing. Often in legal phraseology: see also 3, 4. Rarely in sing. (quot. 1683 in β). Now rare or *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

α. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 352 Plesse itt to youre noble discretions to considere the premisses. 1494 F. *Fabyan Chron.* v. cxi. 126 As by the redyng of the premisses ye maye wel perceyve and know. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* X. vi. Take mouse ears, betony, Sanamund, sage, make a powder thereof & boile the premisses in wine. 1555 HARFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 29 Now after these premisses let us commence the matter itself. 1633 WEEVER *Ans. Pun Mon* 645 I found since I writ the premisses, that Edward the Confessor was the prime cause. 1713 WARDER *Tris Amaronis* (ed. a) 61 But must be fully satisfied in the Premisses by ocular Demonstration.

β. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 Yf yt wold please you of your cherytable goodnes to shewe the premisses, 1570 *Honour* in *Agst. Disobedience* 1, Of which all and singular the premisses, the holy Scriptures doo beare recorde in sundry places. 1683 *Pennycuik Archives* I. 63 Renouncing all Claims or Demands of anything in or for ye Premisses for ye future from Him. 1696 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 261 For the better enforcing the observacion of the premisses. 1794 *Blomfield's Amer. Law Rep.* 30 The Court having considered the Premises are of Opinion [etc.]. α 1830 in *Trevelyan Macaulay* (1875) I. iii.

137 To discuss questions conformably to the premises thus agreed on. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 15 The word premises is frequently used in law in its proper etymological sense of that which has been before mentioned.

3. *Law.* (*pl.*) That part in the beginning of a deed or conveyance which sets forth the names of the grantor, grantee, and things granted, together with the consideration or reason of the grant.

1647, 1818 [see **HABENDUM**] 1642 tr *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* II. § 161. 72 If the 'Habendum' etc. cannot stand with the Premises but is repugnant to their premisses. 1749 E. WOOD *Compl. Body Conveyancing* I. v. § 2 236 The premisses of a Deed is all the Forepart of the Deed, or all that is written before the *Habendum*. 1837 T. D. HARDY *Rot. Chart.* Pref. 11 The *Premisses* of a Charter comprehend all that precedes the *Habendum*, and contain the name and titles of the grantor, the address, the name and quality of the grantee, the description of the thing granted, and the reason or consideration of the grant being made.

4. *Law.* (*pl.*) (*spec. use of 2.*) The subject of a conveyance or bequest, specified in the premises of the deed: so expressed when referred to collectively in the later part of the document, = the houses, lands, or tenements above-said or before-mentioned.

α. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 56 That...my executourres have and resseyve alle the issues and profyts of alle the seyd meese londys and tentys and other premisses. 1508 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 379 All which maners, lands, and tenements, and other the premisses, we late purchased. 1547 in *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 311 All grett Trees & Woodds growyng in & upon the premisses, all & syngher which premysses above expressed & specified. 1609 *Man. Ripon* (Surtees) III 334 The said Tythe Corn Hay Lamb and Wool in Allertwhate Markinton and Ingerthorpe and other the Premisses, which premisses so sold is now worth p. Ann 601. 1774 in *Erasmus Coll. Doc.* I 48 The Purchase money to be paid Mr. B. for Premisses.

β. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. a) VI. 526 Alice Higgins devised the premises, being 1 team for 999 years, to trustees, in trust for himself for life, remainder to H. Higgins her son and Mary his wife. 1817 J. *Jarman Powell's Devises* II 187 Where a testator devised a certain messuage and the furniture in it to A. for life, and after his decease he gave the said messuage and premises to B. the latter devise was held to carry the furniture as well as the messuage to B. on the principle that the word premises included all that went before.

5. *pl.* (from 4.) A house or building with its grounds or other appurtenances.

α. 1730 *London Gas* No 6222/a The Committee for Letting the Cities Lands give Notice that they intend to Let by several Leases the Premises hereafter mentioned. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* VIII v. 217 The Eastern villagers now have oftentimes little [wood] or none on their premisses.

β. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 372 An actual seisin, or entry into the premises, or part of them. 1786 Miss BURNETT *Cecilia* x. iii. Till it suits you to quit the premises. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 685 The wife being served, on the premises, or at the dwelling house of the husband. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Saw Gables* xiii. Allowed to make it his home for the time being, in consideration of keeping the premises in thorough repair. 1902 *Act a Edw. VII.* c. 28 § 21 Nor shall any coroner's inquest be held on such licensed premises. *Mod.* Licensed to retail beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco to be consumed on the premises. All repairs done on the premises.

† 6. *pl.* Previous circumstances or events; things happening before. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Ilen. VIII.* II. 1. 63 The Law I beare no mallice for my death, 'Twas done vpon the premisses, but Justice. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 42 As he meant to scatter those ten Tribes, so he orders the whole frame of premisses tending thereto. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* viii Wks. 1813 II. 86 So after these premisses, the murder of the king following, we judge, in our consciences [etc.].

Premise (prēmīz), *v.* Also 6 *premyse*, *-myse*, 7 *premise*, *premise*. [f. prec. sb.; or f. 15-16th c. F. *premys*, *-myse*, pa. pple. of *premettre*, *premettre* to place or put forth before: cf. **PREMIT**.]

1. *trans.* To state, set forth, or mention before something else; to say or write by way of preface or introduction to the main subject. (With *simple obj.* or, now usually, *obj. clause*.)

1546 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 195 When almyghty god forbade the jewes to make ydolles, he premyssed & put before these wordes, sayenge. Thou shalt have no god but me. 1573 DICKES *Pantion* I. vi. Cuij, I thinke it not amisse to premyse certayne Theoremes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Roms. With some few advertisements premisses. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 34 What we have already said to that point being premiss'd. 1781 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 453, I can venture to premiss that he will be deprived of every possible means of doing harm. 1804-6 S. D. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 67 Having premisses these observations, I proceed to consider [etc.] 1822 MISS YONGE *Carnes* (1877) II. xv. 162 He finally gave way, and accepted the commission, premising that he would only submit to it for twelve months. *Abstr. or Intr.* 17. SWIFT (J.), I must premiss with three circumstances.

† 2. To put before, prefix (words, etc.) to a writing, speech, etc. *Obs.* except as involved in prec.

1666 R. HARRIS *Heusham's Recovery* (1650) 2 Neither is there any necessity of premising petitions to each particular thanksgiving. 1683 BOYLE *Let. to Bp. H. Jones* 8 Apr. Wks. 1772 I. Life 172 The preface that the Janesists have premissed to their translation of the new testament. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref. An Introduction, which seemed necessary to be premissed to the History itself. 1828 PUSSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 36 Premising to each article a definition.

† 3. To imply beforehand; to presuppose. *Obs.* 1657-83 EVELYN *Rel. Hist.* (1850) I 165 The very notion of the Soul's regeneration premising a generation.

d. *Logic* To state in the premises. Also *abstr.* 1684 BURNETT *The Earth* I. iv. 48 The Apostle's discourse here was an argumentation 'tis an answer upon a ground taken, he premisseth and then infers. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 182 For if only *some* is premised, we cannot conclude *all*.

2. To make, do, perform, or use beforehand; *esp.* in *Surg.* and *Med.* to perform (an operation) or administer (a remedy) as the beginning of a course of treatment.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposol.* 142 When Antonio (the signe of the holy crosse premised) had in the name of God demanded. 1625 FAGITT *Christianity* I. iii. (1636) 122 This solemn prayer being ended, and the Lords prayer premised, all communicate. 1657 WATTS *Præmisses* 107 Err. III 177 They forbid to use them, before that purging be premised. 1736 AMAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX 337 The Lamb was immediately cut off, having first premised a Litatue about the Flesh surrounding the Vessels. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II 367 After premising a few drops of the antimonial wine, I had recourse to the bark. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magdalen's Formid.* (ed. a) 209 In the first case, of ulcers, I premised a seton in the arm.

3. *transf.* To preface or introduce (*with*, *by* something else).

1823 CHALMERS *Sermon* I 448 Let me premise this head of discourse by admitting that I know nothing more hateful than the crouching spirit of servility. 1847 McDOWEN *Shelley* I 283 I shall premise it [the history] with a few observations.

† 4. a. To send before or in advance. b. To send or bring before the time. *Obs. rare.*

1540 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 104 The King premised certayne horsemen to beset all the sea coast. 1593 [see **PREMISED** 2].

Premised (prēmīz), *pph.* a [f. prec. + **ED**.]

1. Stated or mentioned previously; aforesaid.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 247 Fre rentte goyngie futh of the premyssed landes. 1599 H. BURTIS *Dyets drie Dinner* At v b. All these premyssed words inferre thus much. 1697 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II 612, I shall conclude your trouble with the premised Note. 1707 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 326 The premised general notion of eternal truths.

† 2. Sent before the time. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *a Hen VI.* v. ii. 41 O let the vile world end, And the premised flames of the Last day, Knit eaith and heauen together.

Premisory (prēmīzōrī), *a rare*—1. [irreg. f. **PREMISE** v. + **ORY** 2.] Introductory, antecedent.

1844 BABBINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid Ages* 190 The Sweating Sickness of 1485 did not make its appearance without great and general premisary events.

† **Premission**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *prémision* (-ion 15th c.), ad. late L. *præmissiō-em* (*Pompey* gr. p. 31, in Quicherat), n. of action from L. *præmittere* see next.] A sending before or in advance. 1609 B. W. BARLOW *Answ. Namulius Cath.* 247 There was a premission of him [Joseph] into Egypt. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Premission*, a sending before.

† **Premitt**, *v. Obs.* [ad L. *præmittēre* to send or set before, f. *præ*, *PRE*—A. + *mittere* to send.]

1. *trans* = **PREMISE** v. 1.

1540 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 385 That the said statute to be always kepte as it is premitted. 1608 WILLIET *Hexagla Exord.* 84 Certaine generall questions are to be premitted. 1681 R. FLEMING *Philosoph. Script.* (1801) I. 262, I would premit here some few things. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi. 218 After premitting a declaration of their peaceful intentions, the Covenanters took possession of Newcastle.

2. = **PREMISE** v. 2.

1662 [see **PREMITTED** below]. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physicall's Reges* 37 Purgation is necessary to be premitted.

3. To send forth, *rare.*

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II iv. 50 Seneca would needs persuade us... that Virtue doth premit its light into the minds of all.

Hence † **Premitted** *pph.* a *Obs.*

1662 GUNNING *Leit. Fast* 100 The Church directed the Catechumen to prepare themselves by premitted solemn fastings for the reception of holy Baptism.

Premitties, irreg. var. **PRIMICES** *Obs.*, first-fruits.

Premium (prēmīum), Also 7-8 *premmium*.

Pl. -iums, formerly -ia. [a. L. *præmium* booty, profit from booty, profit, advantage, reward, f. *præ*, *PRE*—A. + *emere* to buy, orig. to take.]

1. A reward given for some specific act or as an incentive; a prize.

1601 A. CORLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Card* 107 Their martyrdomes being to them as a *premmium* for the one, and a sufficient *Præmium* for the other. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii (1627) 283 Those [scholars] who doe best, would be graced with some *Præmium* from them: as some little books, or money. [Marginal] Some *Præmia* given. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2). *Premium*, is used in Schools, for a reward given to that Scholar that says his Lesson, or performs his Exercise well. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1851) I. 152 The Captain with his Company, received their *Præmium*, which was Thirty Shillings per head, for the Enemies which they had killed or taken. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 505 He knew the premium set upon his head. 1770 SMALL in J. P. Mairhead *Life Jas. Watt* xvi. (1838) 223 The French, offer large premia for time-keepers. 1785 W. TOOKER in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 429 The premiums annexed, as incitements to Philosophical industry. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* III 486/c It was resolved, that a premium of twenty guineas should be paid to the owner who shall exhibit the best three-year-old bull. 1880 WARREN *Book plates* xiv. 284 A premium of Trinity College, Dublin. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 4/4 After all premiums had been awarded, and the winners had been paraded, the hunter classes had their chance.

Ag. 1835 LYTTON *Kennet* x. vi. Misplaced mercy would

be but a premium to conspiracy. 1860 R A VALGHAN *Mythics* 1 208 Such an abandonment as should be a premium on his indolence.

2. The amount agreed on, in an insurance policy, to be paid at one time or from time to time in consideration of a contract of insurance (formerly *premium*): see **INSURANCE** 4, **POLICY** 3.2.1.

[1622, 1638: see **PREMIO**.] 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 2), **Premium** Among Merchants it is used for that sum of money which the Ensured gives the Ensurer for ensuring the safe return of any Ship or Merchandise. 1681 *Land Gas* No. 1668/4 The Insurers will oblige themselves to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium, only deducting a Proportion for the time Insured. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 25 per cent premium. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy* xxiv 480 The premium that might be demanded at Lloyd's. 1907 *Westm. Gas* 16 Jan. 8/1 This seemed to him to sufficiently define 'the premiums of the company', the periodical sums required to be paid in respect of policies issued by the company in order to maintain such policies against the company.

3. A sum additional to interest, price, wages, or other fixed remuneration; a bonus; a bounty on the production or exportation of goods. † Formerly sometimes applied to interest on a loan.

1805 C. MONTAGU in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng* (1809) V. 968 The supplies... being so much diminished... by the unequal change, and exorbitant Premiums, before they reached the camp. 1868 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) IV. 340 An account... what interest money has been paid to Mr. Burton and Mr. Knight for premiums for advancing money, &c., since May 95. 1790 N. JERREY *Archives* XI 283 Any Person importing Masts into Great Britain, to be intitled to the Bounty or Premium, must produce a Certificate. 1731 SWIFT *To Mr. Gay* 69 With Interest, and a Premium paid beside, The Master's pressing Wants must be supply'd. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 103 Besides the extraordinary Wages given, Premiums were settled in Case of Success, proportionable to the Rank of all the Persons on board. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xxx 456 If no premium were allowed for the hire of money, few persons would care to lend it. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 649 A captain is sure to get their passage money and a premium for them. 4. A fee paid for instruction in a profession or trade.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I xiv 406 Sometimes very large sums are given with them (apprentices), as a premium for such their instruction. 1822 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *The Theatre* 86 He would have bound him to some shop in town, but with a premium he could not come down. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* vii 58 To learn a profession, like that of an architect or engineer, it is requisite to pay a high premium, and become a pupil in a good office.

5. The charge made for changing one currency into another of greater value; *agio*; hence, the excess value of one currency over another.

1717 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Scr. Men* (1841) II 425 At home they make their payments in gold, but will not pay in silver without a premium. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Couns* 121 A country which oweth a balance to another must pay a premium upon all the bills.

6. At a premium at more than the nominal or usual value; above par; *fig.* in high esteem. (Opp. to at a discount.)

1828 *Harrobian* 101 John Lyon put their charms at a premium. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iii 51 It answers our purpose better to sell our claim for this money at a premium. 1836 READE *Never too late* xxv, Suicide is at a premium here. *Ibid.* [see **DISCOUNT** 4.] 1861 [see **DISCOUNT** 4.] 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii ix (1876) 421 When the exchange is unfavourable, and bills at a premium, this premium varies from day to day. 1882 RITCHIE *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 237 If £100 of Russian Stock is issued at the price of 294, then, if the quoted price on the Stock Exchange is 95, it is said to be at 3 premium.

7. *attrib.* and *Conb.* as *premium* (= prize) *bull*, *tulip*, etc.; *premium-hunter*, *winner*, *premium-fed*, *-paying*, *adjs.*: premium bonus system, premium system, a system by which a bonus is paid in addition to wages in proportion to the amount or value of work done.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xii, 'I am, sir', said Mr. Tigg, 'a premium tulip, of a very different growth and cultivation'. 1855 J. R. LEITCHFIELD *Cornwall Mines* 949 The mine rose in value to the premium amount of £24,000 in a few days. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/7 What an incubus the pampered and premium-fed merchant navy is upon national finances. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 8 June 8/1 A sign that many premium-hunters will be left out in the cold. 1901 *Ibid.* 5 Sept. 8/1 Brief descriptions were given of the working and general results of the premium system. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 3/3 The premium bonus system, as provisionally agreed to, seems to Mr. Webb to be an admirable expedient. 1905 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/7 Parents and guardians often pay a premium to a Canadian farmer. But the best farmers will not take a premium boy.

Hence **Premiumed** (prīmīzmd) *a.*, that has gained a premium or prize; **Premiumless** *a.*, without (the means of paying) a premium.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 305 A breed of these premium'd bulls. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to T. Poole (1895) 189 He was too young and premiumless, and no one would take him.

Premolar (prīmōlār), *sb.* (*a.*) [Fr. **PRE-** B 3 + **MOLAR** Cf. **F. pré-molaire**.] One of the set of molar teeth in front of the true molars, replacing the molars or grinders of the milk dentition; a false molar, in man called 'bicuspid' (Sometimes erroneously applied to a molar of the deciduous dentition).

1842 OWEN in Brander *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 326/2 The teeth..

which are analogous to the bicuspids in man are called 'premolars' or spurious molars [in mammalia generally]. 1849-52 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV 903/1 Those grinders which succeed the deciduous ones are called 'premolars'. 1861 HULME tr. *Mogium-Landon* ii iii 114 The Civet is characterized by the possession of three false molars (premolars of Owen). 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii 81 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii 253 The bicuspids molars of man are in zootomy termed premolars because they are placed in front of the true molars. 1897 [see **PRELACTEAL**].

B. adj. Situated in front of the (true) molars; that is a premolar.

1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi 283 The last premolar tooth has gone over to the molar series.

† **Premolition**, *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from **L. premollire** to soften beforehand; see **-TION**.] A previous softening or mitigation.

1682 NORRIS *Heroic Pref.* 4 Sometimes without any Premolition at all, they are downright sins.

Premolarical, see **PRE-** B 1 d.

Premorish (prīmōrīʃ), *v.* Now rare [f. **L. premorere** to forewarn, foreshow, after **MONISH**, **ADMONISH**.] *trans.* To forewarn; to advise, caution, notify, or admonish beforehand.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 201 b, Thou art agayn premorished, aduysed & warned neuer to ymagyn in thy fantasy any such. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* ii iii, Fye, I premorish you of that. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 133 The said Committee of Estates of Parliament doe hereby warne, premorish and requyer all Commissioners and Collectores that they prepare thair comptes and present thame thairfore the auditors. 1742 J. WILLSON *Balm of Gilead* (1800) 60 God doth premorish us that a storm is coming. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. ii, 191 Of whose haunting presence the delicacy of his senses had already premorished him.

b. intr. or absol. To give warning beforehand. 1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* 1 12 b, He is yet so mercifull that he premorisheth & forewarneth of hys scourge to come, by hys prophets. 1645 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* ii ii, Were it allowed, I should elect, as you premorish, youth and prodigal blood. 1793 BURKITT *On N. Test. Matt* xxiv 30 God premorishes before he punishes. 1894 F. P. BADHAM in *Academy* 15 Dec. 573/2 The mention of women in the genealogy premorishes that some peculiar importance will attach to Christ's mother.

† **Premorishment**, *Obs.* [f. **prec.** + **-MENT**.] The act of premorishing, premorition.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i B v b, To obserue the rules, and take the premorishmentes of Godly doctrine. *Ibid.* B vi, Without premorishment or warning. 1644 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 40 Now, after these premorishments I will come to the Comparison itself. 1788 GILSON *Serm. Pract. Subj.* vii (1807) 133 We are not given to know what premorishment Elijah had received.

Premorition (prīmōrīʃn), [ad. *obs.* **F. premorition** (15th c. in Godef.), *-ition*, ad. late **L. premorire** to forewarn, n. of action f. **L. premorere**. see **PREMONISH**.] In med.L. the word was identified in form with *premonitio* (prop. a fortifying in front), so that the earlier form in Eng. was **PREMONITION**, q. v.] The action of premorishing or forewarning, a previous notification or warning of subsequent events; a forewarning.

[1456-1693: see **PREMONITION** 2.] 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* Arg't 8 It is necessary to note this premorition teaching vs how we shulde knowe the chiche of God. 1597-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 666 Upon such schort and unlauchfull premorition, 1628 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 405 Wee have thought good (by way of friendly premorition) to declare unto them all as followeth. 1785 REID *Intell. Pious* ii iii 250 In the premorition to the reader prefixed to the second edition of his *Optics*. 1809 Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 116 § 7 The lands should be redeemable by the grantor upon premorition of three months. 1876 FARRAR *Mari's Serm.* xx 195 It will be the creeping premorition of paralysis to come.

Premoritive (prīmōrīv), *a. rare.* [f. **L. premoritus**, ppl. stem of *premonere* (see next) + **-IVE**.] Of or pertaining to premorition, premoritory.

1861 F. TAYLOR *Spr. Hbr. Poetry* 292 The present trouble may be interpreted as premoritive of a renewed life.

Premoritory (prīmōrītōrī), [a. **L. premoritory**, agent-n. f. *premonere* to forewarn: see **PREMONISH**.] One who or that which forewarns; a premoritory sign or token.

1656 B. HALL *Soliloquies* lxxix, Some such like uncouth premoritors, which the great and holy God sends purposely to awaken our security. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Agulenus* 311 A premoritor in things dubious. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i 245 Of these the Clouds are eminent premoritors. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 464 Premoritors of crime.

Premoritory (prīmōrītōrī), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late **L. premoritorius**, f. *premonitor*: see **prec.** and **-ORY** 2. Cf. **F. prémonitoire**.] Giving off conveying premorition, serving to warn or notify beforehand.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 In premoritory judgements, God will take good words, and sincere intents, but in peremptory, nothing but real performances. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii iv 213 A Comet following an Earthquake, though it looseth the Premoritory part, yet it looseth not the Nature of a Sign. 1822 LAMB *Ella Ser. i. Diss. Roast Pig.* A premoritory moistening overflowed his neither lip. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I 420 We are warned of approaching danger, by certain premoritory signs and silences. Premoritory of earthquake.

B. ellip. as *sb.* pl. Premoritory symptoms. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxiv (1859) 308, I am down myself today with all the premoritories.

Hence **Premoritorily** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii, Shaking her own head premonitorily.

† **Premo nster**, *a. and sb.* *Obs. rare* Shortened from **PREMONSTRATENSIS**.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii 1111 (Cotton MS.) And of þe ordyr Premonstere lyk Whit chanowyns coyme þan to Alnewyk. 1440 *Plough Paro* 421/2 Premoster, whylte chanon (H. P. Premonster), *Premonstrensis*.

† **Premo nstrance**, *Obs.* [a. *obs.* **F. premonstrance** (16th c. in Godef.), f. **OF premonstrer**: see **-ANCE**.] A showing beforehand, foreshowing.

1594 NASH *Terrors of M.* F 13 b, Dreames if they haue any premonstrance in them, the preparative feare of that they so premonstrate is far worse than the mischefe itselfe by them denounced and premonstrated. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. & Peter* 1 14 Our apostle had some special premonstration of the nearness of his end.

Premo nstrant (prīmōnstrānt), *sb.* and *a.* *Ecll. Hist.* [In form pres. ppl. of **OF premonstrer** to foreshow. used to represent med.L. **PREMONSTRATENSIS**.]

A. sb. = **PREMONSTRATENSIS sb.**

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II 853 The Orders of the Cistercians and Premonstrants. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570/2 Abbots of Benedictines, Cistercians, regular Canons, and Premonstrants, to which the king nominates.

B. adj. = **PREMONSTRATENSIS a.**

1805 E. MARG. THOMPSON *Hist. Somerset Carthusians* 71 He had been Abbot of the Premonstrant Abbey of Dryburgh. 1896 LINA ECKENSTEIN *Woman under Monast.* 195 There were also two settlements of Premonstrant nuns in England.

† **Premo nstrate**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* A shortened equivalent of **PREMONSTRATENSIS**.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volantes* II iv, About this time arose other sectes of perdition, as the Premonstrates. 1621 WEEVER *Ans. Pim. Men* 283 White Canons premonstrates.

† **Premo nstrate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. **L. premonstratus**, pa. ppl. of *premonstrare* see next.] 'Premonstrated', foreshown. (Const. as *pa. ppl.*)

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 10 When they are ordinative, methodical, and by conclusion, as is premonstrate.

† **Premo nstrate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of **L. premonstrare** to show beforehand, f. **præ**, **PRE-** A 1 + *monstrare* to show.] *trans.* To point out or make known beforehand; to foreshow, portend.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 104 The same conjunction againe infusing, doth out of all doubt premonstrate the second coming of the sonne of God and man in the maiestie of his glorie. 1594 [see **PREMONSTRANCE**]. 1654 WHARTON tr. *Kohman's Chron.* Wks (1683) 550 They premonstrate Happiness to the Man in his Journeys and Mesages. 1679 C. NESSER *Antichrist* 132 It is not the manner of Holy Scripture to premonstrate any certain periods.

Premo nstratensian (prīmōnstrātnsian), *sb.* and *a.* *Ecll. Hist.* Also 7 **præ-** [f. med.L. *Premonstratensis* (see next) + **-AN**.]

A. sb. A member of the Roman Catholic order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Premontré, near Laon, Île de France, in 1119. Also called Premonstrants, Norbertians, and, from the colour of their dress, White Canons. Also, a member of a corresponding order of nuns.

1695 T. TANNER *Notitia Monastica* Pref. a vj b, Concerning the introducing of the Benedictine Order into this Kingdom, as also of the Regular Canons, Austins, Premonstratensians, Gilbertines, &c. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 290/2 The Premonstratensians procured a constitution, which was confirmed by Pope Innocent III, that all the abbots of their order should wear them [sc. mitres]. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 658/2 More recently a community of French Premonstratensians has been established at Storrington.

B. adj. Of or belonging to this order.

1695 T. TANNER *Notitia Monastica* 133 Newhouse or Newsom. The first Monastery of the Premonstratensian Order in England, built by Feir de Goula A. D. 1146. *Ibid.* Pref. b v, The Austin, Premonstratensian and Gilbertine Nuns, were instituted by the same as the Monks of those Orders. 1854 *Churchman* 3 Nov. 64 Bishop Maxe, the general visitor of the Premonstratensian order. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 685/1 There were at one time, according to Hélyot, a thousand Premonstratensian abbeyes and five hundred houses of nuns.

|| **Premo nstrate nsis**, **præ-**, *a.* and *sb.* [med.L. 'belonging to Premontré', med.L. (*locus*) *Premonstratus* 'the place foreshown' (see **PREMONSTRATE** v), so called because the site is said to have been prophetically pointed out by St. Norbert.]

= **PREMONSTRATENSIS a.** and *sb.* Hence † **Premo nstrate nse**, *contr.* **Premo nstrense**, *a.* and *sb.*; † **Premo nstrate nser sb.**; † **Premo nstrense nsian a.**

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII 459 About his time began þe orde Premonstratens [MS. -cens], þat is þe orde of white chanowyns. 1422-50 *Ibid.* The orde Premonstratense [MS. -cense] began about this time. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii 806 (Wemyss MS.) And in þe nixt 3ere efter þan The orde Premonstrense [Cott. MS. Premonstrans; Auchinleck of Premonstrats] he began, That is to say of chanowyns quhit. c. 1440 *Aithabel of Tales* 412 Þei was a blak monk þat fell in apostasye, & syne he was a Premonstratens [MS. -cense] & went oute. 1550 BALE *Eng. Volantes* II 78 The Premonstratensers or white chanowyns, came in to the realme & buylded at Newhouse in Lyncolne dyocese in the yere of our lord a M. a C. and xlv. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 134 (1870) 146 Canons of the order of Premonstratens. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I. 142 This was answered by Father Hugo, a Regular Premonstratensian Prebendary. 1805

FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II 18 Patrick, of the reformed order of Premonstratenses of Dryburgh.

† **Premonstration.** *Obs.* [ad late L. *præmonstratio*-em, n. of action f. *præmonstrare*: see *PRÆMONSTRATE* v.] The action of premonstrating or showing beforehand; a showing forth, making known, indication, or manifestation beforehand.

c 1450 *Our Salvacion* 44 The fift Chapite vs telles oure ladsy oblacione In the temple by thre figures of premonstracionne. 1581 MARBLECK *Be of Notes* 215 The Church by premonstration declareth what is the word of God. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 59 This dreame being a premonstration of things to come. 1623 COCKERAM, *Premonstration*, a fore shewing.

Premonstrator. *rare* [a L. *præmonstrator*, agent-n. f. *præmonstrare*: see *PRÆMONSTRATE* v.] One who or that which shows beforehand.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing KIRBY. Hence in later Dicts. **Premorse** (pɪmɔːs), *a. Bot. and Entom.* Also *præ-*. [ad L. *præmorsus*-us, pa. pp. of *præmordere* to bite (off) in front, f. *præ*, *PRÆ*-A. 4 c + *mordere* to bite.] Having the end abruptly truncate, as if bitten or broken off.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Premorse Leaf*, a leaf which is truncated and terminated by an acute sinus at the summit. 1866 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* IV. xli. 295 *Premorse*, terminating in an irregular truncate apex, as if bitten off. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 192 Its root is premorse or bitten. 1872 OIVLER *Elem. Bot.* II. 192 Blue Scabious. Herb with a premorse (abrupt) rootstock. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 599 The types of the modern carrot are the tap-rooted and the premorse-rooted.

Premortal to **Mosaic**: see *PRÆ*-B. 1.

Pre-mortem, *a.* [a. L. *præ mortem* before death.] Taking place or performed before death. opposed to *post-mortem*.

1862 *Chicago Advance* 21 July, To see himself as others see him through the kindly medium of pre-mortem obituary notices. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Dis Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 339 The pre-mortem rise in temperature is usually attended by extreme frequency of pulse.

Premotion (prɪməʊˈʃən). [ad. med. L. *præmōtio*-em, n. of action f. late L. *præmovere* to move (anything) beforehand, see *PRÆMOVE* So F. *prémotion* (1713 in Hatz-Darm.)] Motion or impulse given beforehand; esp. applied to divine action held to determine the will of the creature.

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc *Infalibility* (1646) 133 They contend whether with this freedom of will. Physical predeterminations or premotions, can consist. a 1680 J. CORNER *Præ Actions* II. vii. (1683) 38 It being to a good act, it is a Premotion perfective of our Nature, and to its well-being. 1787-82 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Physical premotion, according to Alvarez, Lemos, etc, is a complement of the active power, whereby it passes from the first act to the second; i. e. from a complete, and next power, to action. 1867 [see *PRÆMOVEMENT*] 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 384/2 [About 1580] Bannez, a Dominican professor at Salamanca, represented efficacious grace as determining the free consent of the will by 'physical premotion', and this premotion which was infallibly followed by the consent of the will came, as he alleged, from God's absolute decree that the person so moved by grace should correspond to it. 1889 *Mind* Apr. 266 This thesis is nothing more than the mere denial of 'physical premotion'.

Premotional, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *PRÆ*-B. 1 d + *MOTION* sb. + *-AL*.] Existing before motion.

1854 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (ed. 3) 175 At the first creation, in that peace, Premotional, piecemeal, prime.

Premove (prɪmʊv), *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *præmovere* to move (anything) beforehand, f. *præ*, *PRÆ*-A. 1 + *movere* to MOVE] *trans.* To move or influence beforehand; to impel or incite to action.

1598 FLORIO, *Præmovere*, promoted, preferred, pre-moved. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 141 It followeth that we have no certainty when God premoveth an Apostle or Prophet to speak true, and when to speak falsely. 1875 — *Cath. Theol.* II. viii. 190 It performeth that Act because it is premoved to it. 1867 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 187 note, Let it be assumed, then, that God does premove earthly phenomena.

Hence **Præmovement**, *rare.*

1867 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 172 It does not follow because they are fixed that they proceed independently of God's constant and unemitting 'pre-movement'. [Note] We do not say 'premotion', because this word has a special sense in the Thomistic philosophy, totally distinct from that here intended.

Præmultiply, *v. Math.* [*PRÆ*-A. 4 c.] *trans.* To multiply by (or as) a *PRÆFACTOR*, q. v.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Præmundation.** *Obs rare*—1. In 7 *præ-*. [n. of action f. L. *præmundare*, repr by *præmundatus* cleansed beforehand, f. *præ*, *PRÆ*-A. 1 + *mundare* to cleanse; see *-ATION*.] A cleansing or purification beforehand.

a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* ix Wks 1684 IV. 619 A præmundation or præsanctification of them that sued to be admitted higher.

† **Præmune**, *obs. colloq.* contraction of *PRÆMUNIRE* (in sense 3).

1758 MRS LENNOX *Henrietta* III. i. 'Nay, for that matter, I may draw myself into another premune perhaps, after what I have suffered I ought to be cautious.'

Præmune, *-eal, -ize, etc.*: see *PRÆMUNIRE*, etc.

† **Præmunite**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmunire* (see next). Cf. F. *prémunir* (14th c.)] *trans.* To fortify or guard in front or beforehand.

a 1619 FOTHEBY *Atheom Pref* (1622) 12 For the better removing of the exception I thought good to præmunite the succeeding Treatise, with this preceding Preface. 1679 V. ALSON *Melus Inquis endum* I. 1. 53 King James sent thither [to Dort] several of his most learned and eminent divines, præmunited with an instrument.

Præmunition (prɪmʊˈniʃən). Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *præmunitionem*, n. of action f. *præmunire* to fortify or protect in front, f. *præ*, *PRÆ*-A. 4 c + *munire* to fortify, defend. In med. L. *præ-*, *præ-* 'before' was referred to time, and the verb confounded with *præmonere* to warn beforehand, so that with the form of *præmunition* it had the sense of *præmonere*; whence the sb. *PRÆMUNIRE*, and sense 2 here (the earlier use in English).]

1. The action of fortifying or guarding beforehand; a previous securing of immunity against attack or danger, a forearming.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 177 We premise these two piousness and præmunitions for our selues. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 49 Let mee tell thee præmunition is the best pæunition, and præmunition the best præmunition. 1874 H. N. HUNSON *Wordsw.* I. (1884) 7 (Funk) That issue was to be forestalled by timely præmunition.

2. Used, by confusion, in the sense of *PRÆMONITION*. (The earlier use) *Obs exc.* as in quot. 1875, referring to *PRÆMUNITIONES*. cf. next.

[1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 267/1 Soit tuel conviction ou atteinde envers luy par Brief de Præmunition.] 1456 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* (E E T S.) 296 That all the churchwardens . . . be ledy to accomptrely after præmunition made unto theym. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 62 Upon the præmunition of xxij days to comper before thaim. 1629 *LYNDE Via Tuta* 49 Letters of aduertisement or præmunition were written and were sent by the Orthodox Bishops and Pastors to other parts and sound Members of the Catholique Church. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 103 An experimental Knowledge of the Truth of Divine Præmunitions, when it's too late, will be very sad. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* xv. II. 195 The whole body of beneficed clergy was organised by Edward I as a portion of his parliament, by the clause of præmunition inserted in the writ of summons addressed to the bishops.

Præmunitory, *a.* [f. L. *præmunitor*, ppl. stem of *præmunire*, in med. L. used for *præmonere* (see *PRÆ* and *PRÆMUNIRE*) + *-ORY* 2.] Used, by confusion, for *PRÆMONITORY* *a.* *Præmunitory clause* = *PRÆMUNITIONES* clause.

1700 *ATTERBURY Rights Eng. Convoc.* (1701) 227, I. shall endeavour to give some account of the Original of the Præmunitory Clause. *Ibid.* 241 The Præmunitory Clause. 1854 *THIRLWALL Rem.* (1871) I. 211 The præmunitory clause though seemingly become a dead letter, was really carried into effect in its spirit.

Præmutative, *-mycosis, -mythical*: see *PRÆ*-A. 3, B. 1. *Præmye*: see *PRÆMIE*.

† **Prænade**, *Obs.* Name of a dish in old cookery. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 51 *Prænade* [Douce MS. Brewes].—Take wyne, and clarefied hony, sawndres, powder of peper, Canel, Cloves, Maces, Saffron, pynes, mynclced dates, & reysons, And cast theto a littil vinegre, and sette hit ouer the fire, and lets hit boyle [etc.].

Prænase, *-nasal*: see *PRÆ*-A. 2, B. 3.

† **Prænases**, *prænases* (prɪnɛˈsɪz), *sb. pl. Anat.* Also in sing. *-nasus*. [mod. L. f. *præ* before + L. *nāsus*, pl. of *nāsus* nostril.] The anterior nares or openings of the nasal cavity; the nostrils (as opposed to the *POSTNASES*).

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 513 There is a tolerably direct passage from the *prænases* to the *postnasals* through the so called *meatus ventralis* (inferior).

Hence **Præ-, prænarial** *a.* 1. Belonging to the prænases.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prænarial*. 1895 S. S. LEX., *Prænarial*.

Prænarial (prɪnɛˈrɪəl), *a.* 2. *Anat.* [f. *PRÆ*-B. 3 + L. *nāsus* nostril + *-AL*.] Situated in front of the nostrils.

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 426 *Euphysetes sinus* shows the opposite extreme to *Balaena* and *Physeter*, in the disproportionate shortness of the rostral or 'prænarial' to the cranial or 'postnasal' part of the skull.

Prænatal (prɪnɛˈtəl), *a.* [f. *PRÆ*-B. 1 d + *NATAL* *a.*] Existing or occurring before birth; previous to birth; antenatal.

(In quot. 1895 with reference to the prenatal divinity of Christ.)

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 172 For his prænatal performances, and the other miracles of his early life. . . St. Fursey is as little entitled to discredit as to honour. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 103 note, The idea of John's pre-natal inspiration; the supposed inspiration of the unborn John. 1895 HAWKINS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 There are what I may call the Prenatal Infusion clergy and the Postnatal Transfusion clergy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 233 The principal causes [of idiocy and imbecility] may be grouped as pre-natal and post-natal.

fig 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 1/4 Pre-natal intimations of modern discoveries and results are strewn through scientific literature.

Hence **Prænatalist**, one who believes in the prenatal divinity of Jesus Christ (also *attrib.*); **Prænatally** *adv.*, in the prenatal stage or period.

1879 *TOUGHER Foot's Err.* xxxix. 286 That they were pre-natally infected with the seeds of fatal disease. 1895 HAWKINS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 The Prænatalists admit human parentage on one side only. *Ibid.* 604 [see *POSTNATALISM*].

Prænose, *obs. form* of *PRINCE*.

† **Prænd**, *sb. Obs.* [for **reprend*, from F. *reprendre* to join broken parts] ? A repaired crack.

1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 172 Item, a grete maver with a prænd in the botom, and the armes of bent Jorge Item, a nother maver sownde in the botom and a sengibonde.

† **Prænd**, *v. Obs. rare* [ad F. *prænd-re*:-L. *prændere*, contracted form of *prehendere* to take; see *PREHEND*.] *trans.* To take.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 149 In hym thou prænd-yddyst this symlytude.

Prænder (prɛˈndər), *Law.* [sb. use of F. *prændre*, inf., to take.] The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered.

1597 *Westr and Pt. Symbol* § 126 The Lord shal have such things, as lye in *prænder* as the warde of the bodie of the heire and of the land, escheates &c. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Prænder*, There be certayne things in a manner that lie in *prænder*, and certayne that lie in *Prænder*. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 138 A reservation of things in *prænder* or *vsar*, as to have common for four beemes, or foure cart loads of wood, maketh no tenure. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 1. 15 Henot custom (which Sir Edmund Coke says, lies only in *prænder*, and not in *render*).

Præne, *obs. form* of *PRÆNE*.

† **Prænegard**, *Obs.* The Fr. phrase *prenez garde*, take care.

c 1400 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 50 *Prænegard*, *prænegard*, thus here I myn baselard.

Præ-nephritic: *PRÆ*-B. 1. *Prængte*, *Prænk*: see *PRINK* v. *Prænabile*, *obs. f. PRÆGNABLE*.

Prænoble (prɪnɔːbəl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *PRÆ*-A. 6 + *NOBLE* *a.*] Pre-emminently noble. So † *Prænoble* *v. Obs.* *trans.* to ennoble pre-emminently.

1657 *REEVE Gods Plea* 40 We should prænoble priority with honourable actions. 1812 *SOUTHEY Ossian* II. 96 One of these prænoble and reverend Doctors of Theology.

Prænominial (prɪnɔːmɪnəl), *a.* [f. L. *prænominum*, stem of *PRÆNOMEN* + *-AL*. cf. *NOMINAL*.] Pertaining to the *prænomen* or personal name, as distinguished from the surname; also, to the first word in binominal specific names.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. 102 So are they deceived in the names of Horse-raddish, Horse mint, Bull-rush and many more, conceiving therein some prænominial consideration, whereas indeed that expression is but a Grecisme, by the prefix of *hæpso* and *vous* intending no more then great. 1847 *SAXE Kings of Lock* xxi, the patronymical name of the maid was so completely overlaid With a long prænominial cover. 1882 *Cornish Mag.* Feb. 219 Many other prænominial absurdities.

† **Prænominare**, *a. Obs.* [ad L. *prænominare*-us, pa. pp. of *prænominare* see next.]

Before-named, above-named; = *PRÆNOMINATED*.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* II. 141 In short tyme after the prænominare pagans At tamysmouth reentred this realme agayne. *Ibid.* 1486 After the decease of Hug Lupe prænominare. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. 1. 43 Having ever scene, in the prænominare crimes The youth you breath of guilty.

† **Prænominare**, *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *prænominare* to name in the first place + *-ARE* 3, see *PRÆ*-A. 1 and *NOMINATE* v.] *trans.* To name beforehand, to mention previously. Hence † *Prænominated* *ppl. a.*, previously mentioned, aforesaid; aforesaid, above-named.

1547 *BOORDE Briv. Health* xxv. 15 b, For al such matters loke in ye chapters of the prænominated infirmities. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemans's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/3 Those præcedent or prænominated occasions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 250 Thinkst thou to catch my life so pleasantly, As to prænominare in nice conjecture Where thou wilt hit me dead? 1670 *Conclave wherem Clement VII. was Elected Pope* 3 Some did not only refuse all the prænominated persons, but would have introduced others.

† **Prænominatation**, *Obs.* [n. of action from *prænominare*.] *prec. vb.*

1. Prior nomination; naming first; forenaming.

1575 in H. SWINDEN *Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 222 We have lately tolerated your baylives to have prænominatation to oure discredyt. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. xiv. 170 In strict reason the watery productions should have the prænominatation and they of the land rather derive their names, then nominate those of the sea. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Prænominatation*, a forenaming.

2. The giving of a prænomen; a first name or appellation.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* 16 All Common wealths assume their prænominations of their common diuined weale, as where one man hath not too much riches, and another man too much povertie.

† **Prænostic**, *sb. Obs.* In 4 -ik, -yk, 5 -ike. [ad. med. L. *prænosticus*, partially Latinized form of *prognosticus*; so *prænosticare* vb (Du Cange), and OF. *prænosticable* (Godef.)] = *PROGNOSTIC*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 219 He seith, for such a prænostik Most of an hound was to him lik. c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 54 *Prænostik* is thow wilt hur towr assyle. 1481 *BOTONER Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) evj, The dayes callid Dies crenici and dies of prænostikes of good deternymacions of the passions of a mans sickness or the contrary.

So † **Prænostic**, † **Prænosticate** *v. trans.* = *PROGNOSTICATE*; † **Prænosticate** *sb.*, † **Prænosticative** = *PROGNOSTIC* sb.; † **Prænostication**, † **Prænosticature** = *PROGNOSTICATION* (in quot. 1432-50, foreknowledge).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xvij, For that day was hys deth *prænostyked, yf he wente to bataylle. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 169 Men, seide that hit was a *præ-

nosticate and a signe that he sholde reioyce thempyre
Ibid. II. 283 If thay fynde the horne fulle at that tyme thei
 prenoticate grete habundance of goodes. 1513 Douglas
Aeneis III. vi. 209 Eftir that this prophete . . . their devyne
 answeris thus prenoticate. c. 1400 MAUNDSEY (1839) xv. 167
 The "prenotifications" of things that felle after. 1432-50
 tr. Higden (Rolls) II. 317 A scribe, haunge prenotication
 of thynges to comme [L. *prænoticiationem*]. *Ibid.* VI.
 217 In whiche yere ij horrible blasynges sterres appered; . .
 as a "prenotication" of grete destruction. 1490 CAXTON
Eneydos xxii. 80 Dynnacionis presagious & aruspicyous,
 vnto her tolde, by the auguries & "prenotycations" of her
 harde and aduerser fortunes.

† **Prenotary.** *Obs.* Forms 5 prenotarye,
 6-arie, preignotary, prignotary, 7 pre(i)gno-
 tarye, -ry, prænotary, prenotory, prenotory.
 [ad. med. L. *prænotarius*, app. a latinized synonym
 of *prænotarius* PROTONOTARY - cf. AF. *prénote* (Britton 1292), *prænotorie*. Prob. at first stressed
prénote, whence prenotary, -notorie, -notory,
 etc., and *præn* for *prén*.] The chief clerk of a
 court of law; a protonotary. Also fig.

[c. 1250 BACON *De Leg. Anglie* III. 18 Tunc legat
 protonotarius virtutem brevis ad instructionem juratorum.
 c. 1290 FLETA IV. ix. (1547) 230 Tunc legat protonotarius
 virtutem juratorum. 1292 BARTON II. xxi. § 3 Adoune lout
 seit brief les parole cler prenotarie, qd durra en ceste manere.]
 c. 1450 LYNG & BUCHAN *Serues* 2399 Prenotaries to haue i
 the Advysse. 1535 CROMWELL in Meriman *Life & Lett* (1902)
 I. 398 John Joyner the kinges Prignotary of his graces
 comen bench at Westminster. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.
 c. 27 § 4 Upon every fine, shalbe paid, two shillynge
 . . . Wherof, the Prenotarie, entring the same, shall haue two
 pence. 1600 Maldon, Essex, Doc. Bundle 162 ff. 8 Vnto
 sergeants, prignotaries, attorneys, and counsellors. 1652 tr.
De las-Coveras Don Fennis 20 The Judge of the towne
 assisted by the Pregnotary and sergeants came into the
 house. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Prænotaries*, . . . in Common law, the
 chief Clerks of the King's Court, wherof three are of
 the Common pleas, and one of the King's Bench. 1763
Urquhart's Rabelais III. xiii. 345 Sequesterators, . . . Tabel-
 lions, Prænotaries, Secondaries.

Prenotation (*præn'otā'shon*). In quot. præ-
 [f. PRÆ-A. 2 + NOTATION, see next. Cf. late L.
prænōtiō a first notion (Ennod. in Quicherat)]
 Noting beforehand; prediction, prognostication
 1561 I TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* Pref. 13 Attested by .
 the Divine præ notation of events.

† **Prenote.** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prænōtāre* to
 mark before, in late L. to predict: see PRÆ-A. 1
 and NOTE *v.* So obs. F. *prénoter* to note before.]

1. *trans.* To note or make mention of previously.
 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 178/1 This blinde ignorance of
 that age, thus aboue prenoted.

2. To denote or betoken beforehand, to prognos-
 ticate; to predict, foretell.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 63 It was not typicall,
 it did not prenote any thing to ensue or be accomplisht
 1649 LULLY *Chr. Astral.* xxvii. 173 In what House you
 find Canda Diaconis, it prenotes detrimēt. 1711 KEN
Hymnarium Poet. Wks. 1711 II. 143 How Prophets clearly
 could prenote Events remote.

Prenotice. *rare.* [PRÆ-A. 2.] Previous
 notice or intimation.

c. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 225 He judged it
 expedient to give some pre-notices of that Divine incarnation.
 1814 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II.
 218 With silent wishes, that these explanatory pre-notices
 may be attributed to their true cause.

Prenotification. *rare.* [PRÆ-A. 2.] Pre-
 vious notification.

1765 STERN *Tr. Shandy* VIII. iv, Bridget's pre-notifica-
 tion of them to Susannah, made it necessary for my uncle
 Toby to look into the affair. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter*
 (1892) 127 By divine prenotification, Noah saved himself
 and family.

Prenotion (*præn'ōshon*). Now *rare*. [ad. L.
prænōtiō a previous notion, preconception,
 innate idea (Cic.), transl. Gr. *πρόληψις* of the Epi-
 cureans; see PRÆ-A. 2 and NOTION. So F.
prénotion (16th c.).]

1. A notion or mental perception of something
 before it exists or happens. Also (without a *pl.*),
 foreknowledge, prescience; in quot. 1652, prognos-
 tication

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 77 Euen in such prenotions
 and premonitions . . . they may providently and reasonably
 foresee the consequence of Naturall or Morall effects 1605
 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 That the mind when it is
 withdrawn and collected into itself, hath some extent and
 latitude of prenotation. 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Predict.* (1642) 2
 Whosoever . . . may be amply satisfied, what prevalence his
 prenotations had. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum* 341 Many sooth-
 saying astrologers had gathered themselves together, to
 consult about the prenotation of Valens his successor 1709
 BARKLEY *The Vision* § 148 Some glimmering analogous
 prenotation of things, that are placed beyond the certain
 discovery . . . of our present state. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN
Mythos (1860) I. 218 The belief that the soul, when by
 abstinence and observances it has been purified and con-
 centrated, has a certain extent and latitude of prenotation

2. A notion of something before actual experience
 of or acquaintance with it; a previous notion;
 a preconceived idea.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 3 This art of memory is
 but built upon two intentions; the one prenotation, the other
 emblem 1614 JACKSON *Cread* II. xxi. § 22 Were we well
 acquainted with . . . those prenotations the Apostle supposed
 as known [etc.]. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 42 What kind of
 men are there any where, who have not of themselves this pre-

notion of a Deity? 1846 Sir W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's*
Wks. App. 762 Anticipations—Presumptions—Prenotions.
 Hence **Prenotional** *a.*, pertaining to a precon-
 ceived notion.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 383 They might
 have gone so far, for example, under pre-notional impres-
 sions, as the alliterative allopath, who, . . . opposing the pro-
 gress of science called vaccination, declared that some of its
 patients coughed like cows, and bellowed like bulls

† **Prensation.** *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *prænsatio*,
n. of action f. *prænsare*, contr. f. *prehensare*: see
 PREHENSATION.] Seizing; laying hold

1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 22 How would I vrge vnto
 you the presentent prensation and pursuit of the very
 forelock of time? a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 149
 By ambitious prensations, by Simoniackal corruptions, . . . by all
 kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the place

So † **Prensile** *a. Obs. rare*, perh. error for PRE-
 HENSILE; **Prension** (*rare*) = PREHENSION (sense 3).
 1825 WATKINSON *Wand & Amer.* IV. II. 322 The large red
 monkey of Demerara having a long prensile tail. [Note]
 I believe prensile is a new coined word. I have seen it, but
 do not remember where. [Prensile was a recent word.]
 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* I. iv, Verboseness,
 and pulsion, and prension

Prent. -*ob.* obs. f. PRINT *sō.* and *v.*, obs. *pl.*
pple. of **PREnt** *v.*

Prentice (*prentis*), *sō.* Now *arch* or *dial*
 Forms: 4-6 prentis, -ys, -yse, -yoe, -iz, *Sc.* -eis,
 (4-ys, -ese, prentis, prentiz, -yoe, prentyoce,
 5 prentez, -isse, 5-6 -es, 6 -esse, *Sc.* -eiss), 4-7
 prentise, *Sc.* prenteis, 6-7 prentize, 5- prentice,
 (8- 'prentice). [Aphetic form of APPRENTICE.
 The *pl.* was sometimes *prentis*, *prentes*, -ez, etc.]

1. = APPRENTICE *sō.* 1.

To send or put to prentice, to bind as apprentice
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1233 Als prentiz [v. rr. prentiz, prentis]
 wend i him haf ouer-cummen 1364 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. v. 116,
 I seruede Summe atte noke, And was his plit prentis his
 profyt to loken. 1453-4 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 280
 Irysh jorneymen, Irysh prentises a 1548 HALL *Chron.*
Hen. VIII. 61b, Then all the young men resisted the
 Alderman and cryed prentises and clubbes. 1556 *Chron.*
Gr. Friars (Camden) 30 Thys yere was yell May day, that
 yong men and prentes of London rose in the nyght 1593
 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 71 Be merry Petie, and feare
 not thy Master, Fight for credit of the Prentices. 1611
Glasgow Burgh Rec. (1876) I. 318 That na prentis hereist
 salbe admittit burges except his maister comper with him
 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 107 7 Sir Roger . . . sent his
 Coachman's Grandson to Prentice 1721 AMHERST *Terre*
Phil. No 38 (1754) 202 City 'prentices and lawyers clerks
 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 32 Stupid tailor's prentices who
 are always stitching the sleeves in the wrong way upwards.

† b. A learner generally; a disciple. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON VI. iii § 3 En eyde des prentiz [for the
 assistance of learners] c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus)
 248 A woman hat to petir prentis had bene *Ibid.* III.
 (Andreas) 479 Pu tak to be pe forme of prentis, gyf þat þu
 wil know it þat þou speris now!]

† 2. *Law.* = APPRENTICE *sō.* 2. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xix 226 Prechoures & prestes &
 prentices of lawe. 1399 - *Rich. Reddes* III. 350 For selde
 were þe sergiantis souyte flor to plete, Or ony prentise of
 courte preid of his wittis. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls)
 277 Glendore . . . was first a prentise at Cort, and than a
 Swyre of the Kingis hous 1484 in J. S. DAVIES *Hist.*
Southampton (1883) 474 There was ayenst us ij sergeauntes
 and iij prentez. 1530 PALMER, 258/1 Prentice in lawe a larned
 man they [French] use no suche order.

† 3. *fig.* = APPRENTICE *sō.* 3. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. cvi. 47 He shal not be noo
 prentiz in puttyng his oost in fayre ordonnance. 1549
 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasmus Par Gal* 8 Assone as I became
 prentice to the spiritual lawe of fayth a 1586 SNEYE *Astr.*
& Stella Ixx, Sonets be not bound pientise to annoy.
 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *prentice-boy*, *girl*, *lad*,
-years, often implying inexperience as of a novice
 or beginner, as *prentice ear*, *hand*, *stroke*, *work*;
prentice-like adj.

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav* Wks (Grosart) V. 63 Did neuer
 vnloving seruant so prentislike obey his neuer pleased
 mistres 1598 SYLVESTER *Dy Bartas* II. i. iv *Handicrafts* 596
 My Prentice ear doth oft ieverberate. 1633 P. FLETCHER
Pue Eul II. xi, When Thelgou here had spent his prenti-
 tise-years. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Sept, Saying that she
 was not a 'prentice girl, to ask leave every time she goes
 abroad 1745 *De Poe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 32
 There is nobody to serve but a prentice-boy or two. 1784
 BURNS *Green grow the Rashes* v, Her prentice han' she
 tried on man, An' then she made the lasses, O 1849 CROUCH
Dykyssus II. iv 74 In the deft trick Of prentice handling
 to forget great art 1866 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 212 There
 was likely to be no prentice-work.

Prentice. *v.* Now *arch* or *dial*. [f. prec. *sb.*]

trans. = APPRENTICE *v.*

1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villan* II. ix G-vij, But when to
 semile imitatorship Some spruce Athenian pen is prentizd,
 Tis worse then Apish. 1608 Day *Law Tricke* I. i, Thou
 wouldst not prentise thy affections Nor tie thy fortunes to
 a strangers lone. 1775 HERBERT *Collect* (O.H.S.) V. 278 His
 Father was a Bookseller in Oxford, prenticed to old Hen
 Davies 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlvii,
 'Prenticed to my father's trade.

† **Prenticeage.** *Obs.* Also 7-*isage*. Aphetic
 f. APPRENTICEAGE; also analysed as *prentice-age*.
 a 1586 SNEYE *Arcadia* (1622) 190 Muto I. it be the exercise
 of your prentice-age? 1644 *Trag. Nero* II. it in Bullen
O. Pl. I 35 Full blowne Inspire me with Machigan rage
 That I may bellow out Romes Prenticeage. 1657 J. SERGEANT
Schism Dispach 2 To make the confutation of that
 Treatise the prenticeage of his endeavours in controversie.

† **Prenticehead.** *Obs.* [f. PRENTICE *sō.* +
 -HEAD.] = NEXT

1442 Jas I *Kingis Q.* clxxxv, On way, In gude tyme and
 sely to begyne thair prentisshed 1463 in *Bury Wills*
 (Camden) 16 He to haue his indenture of his prentisshed,
 1526 *Pilgr. Perse* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Than we shall be
 deliuered out of our prentisshed, and be made free men

† **Prenticehood.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -HOOD;
 cf. APPRENTICEHOOD.] = NEXT, 1.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. v. 256, I haue ymade many a
 knyghte bothe merceie & diapeie, þat payed neuere for his
 prentisshode nouyte a peire gloues c. 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's*
T. 36 This ioly pientys with his maister hood 'til he were
 ny out of his prentisshood 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390
 Fulle vij yeie of prentisshode 1554 in *Bury Wills*
 (Camden) 145 When he cometh out of his yerres of prentis-
 shood 1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* in Hazl *Doddsley*
 III. 370 So soon as my prenticehood was once come out
 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. xliii, I ser'd no prentisshood
 to any Rod

Prenticeship (*prentis'ship*). Now *arch* or
dial. Forms: see PRENTICE; also contr. 6
 prentysship, prent'ship, *Sc.* prentisship, 6-7
 (9 *dial.*), prentship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP]

1. = APPRENTICESHIP 1, 2

1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 3884 He man gang till his prenti-
 ship againe. 1581 MULCASTER *Postions* xxxvii (1889) 154
 To abide the paines of some more laborious prenticeship
 1599 Br. HALL *Sat.* vi. 1 86 Of late did many a learned man
 Serue thirtie yeares Pientisship with Physican a 1655 OSBORN
Misc. 81 Of too noble a nature to be learned under a Prenti-
 ship. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 181 He ser'd a 'Prenti-
 ceship, who sets up shop 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.*
 II. 273 In perils and alarms Was his pienticeship of arms

2. = APPRENTICESHIP 3, 4, *transf.* a space of
 seven years

1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 16, I have
 already serued out three prentysships at Cambrige 1632
 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, I serued two prentice-
 ships, just fourteen year, trailing the puissant pike 1702
 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. v (1825) 545 Men [who] had
 spent whole prenticeships of years in the faithful service
 of the churches. a 1845 HOOD *Singing a Birthday* 1, Thrice
 'prenticeships have past away, Since I was bound to life!

† **Prenticewikk.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. +
 -WIKK.] = PREC 1.

1462 *Litt. Red. Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 129 At that tyme
 they being in thre prentiswyke.

† **Prentice.** *v. Obs rare* -1. [ad. OF. *prentice*
 (Froissart), or ad. L. *prænunciāre* (-*nunciāre*)
 to foretell, f. *præ* PRÆ-A. 1 + *nunciāre* to announce.]
trans. = PRÆNUNCIATE *v.*

1580 *Hay's Demandes in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 48 The
 cleane sacrifice quihik Malachias did prentice and fore-
 speake.

† **Prenticiate.** -*nuntiāte*, *v. Obs.* [f.
ppl. stem of L. *prænunciāre*: see prec.] *trans.*
 To announce beforehand; to foretell, to predict.

1623 COCKERAM, *Prenticiate*, to foreshew a 1636 FITZ-
 GEFFRAY *Compassion Captives* Ded. Ep (1637) 2, I come . .
 not as the sea popesses to prenticiate a storme, but
 to procure a calme 1652 GAULE *Magistrum* 94 If the . .
 conjunctions of the stars be sufficient to prognosticate and pre-
 nunciāte all manner of mutations.

So † **Prænunciātion**, announcement beforehand,
 foretelling, prediction, prognostication, † **Pre-
 nunciātive** *a.*, † **Prænunciāous** *a.* (*rare* -o),
 announcing beforehand, presaging, **Prænunciāte**
nounce-nd., used to render L. *prænunciatus masc.*,
prænunciata fem., foreteller, harbinger.

1623 COCKERAM II, Fore shewing . . . † **Prænunciātion**. a 1626
 W. SLATER *Exp. Ath. ch. Rom.* (1650) 152 Prophetically
 prænunciātions all verified by events. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*.
 67 To cause a falsehood in the prænunciātion, prænunciātion,
 or prediction. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* I. iv, The fyrste
 Sacramentes were 'Prænunciātyue of Chyryst to come
 1843 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 47 Typical and
 prænunciātive of the one efficacious peculiar deuotement of
 the Lamb of God 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Prænunciā*,
 . . . that first brings tidings, that goes afore and tells news.
 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 825 But now the bird
 'prænunciāte of day [L. *lucis prænunciātis ales*] Proclaims
 the morning *Ibid.* vi. 244 The herald priest, with javelin
 in hand, Prænunciāte of warfare [L. *belli prænunciā*]

† **Prentzie.** *a. Obs.* A doubtful word in the
 following passage, prob. an error.

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* III. i. 94, 97 *Gla.* The prentzie
 Angelo? *Ira.* On 'tis the cunning Luerie of hell, The
 damnest bodie to inuest, and couer in prentzie gardes.

† **Pre-obje** *ct.* *v. Obs rare* -o. [f. PRÆ-, PRÆ-
 A. 1 + OBJECT *v.* 3.] *trans.* To bring forward or
 offer in advance. So † **Pre-obje** *cted* *pa. ppl.*,
 previously offered.

1636 FAYNNE *Humb. Remonstr.* (1643) 31 For any other
 pretended Presidents (or Records) that may be alleagued to
 prove the lawfulness of this Tax, we intend not here to
 trouble your Majesty with particular answers to them, they
 being all fully answered in those preobje

Pre-obje *ctal.* *a. rare.* [f. PRE-B. 1 d +
 OBJECT *sō.* + -AL] Existing before becoming an
 object of knowledge.

1865 J. GAOTTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 67 Knowledge, is the
 mingling of our own consciousness with a certain (so to call
 it) pre-objectal matter of knowledge, of which we are so far
 conscious, as that it is that by distinction from which we
 know ourselves.

Pre-oblige. *v. rare.* [PRÆ-A. 1.] *trans.* To
 oblige beforehand; to bind by previous obligation.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* in 27, I grant a
 people (not preobliged) fully overcome should much sin

against Gods providence by obstinacy 1668 FRANCO *Truth Springing* 25 Only the two last were commanded to Noah (to the other five he was preobliged) a 1694 TILLOTSON *Sermon* lxxxv. (1742) VI. 1363 Nor, lastly, was he pre-obliged by any kindness or benefit from us

Pre-observational: see PRE-B. 1 d.

Pre-observe, rare. [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To observe beforehand

1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 11 As hath been pre-observ'd in other insects *Ibid.* iii. 160 As has been pre-observed by all Magnetick Writers 1675 HAN *Woolly Gentlewoman's Complaint* 193, I shall give you an account of what must be pre-observed in the keeping of a Dayry.

Pre-obtain, -occupat. see PRE-A. 1, B. 3

Preoccupancy (prɪˈɒkjʊpənsi). [f. PRE-A. 2 + OCCUPANCY; cf. PREOCCUPY.]

1. The fact of occupying previously; previous or earlier occupancy; = PREOCCUPATION 3

1755 JOHNSON, *Preoccupancy*, the act of taking possession before another 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 632 The Indians had an undisputed title to the territory, either from pre-occupancy or conquest 1834 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* II. 167 That powerful barrier against emigration [of plants]—pre-occupancy.

2. The state of being preoccupied or engaged

1893 *Argosy* Sept. 202 An endless restless preoccupancy vaguely followed by fear of satiety. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 1/6 He declined repeated offers of a seat in Parliament on the ground of his preoccupancy in the administration of Owens College.

Preoccupant (prɪˈɒkjʊpənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PRE-A. 3 + OCCUPANT.]

A. adj. Previously occupying; preoccupying. 1654 *Tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 56 Least a preoccupant fear possess their spirits.

B. sb. One who occupies (a place or region) before others; a previous or earlier occupant.

c 1826 T. ALDEN in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1857) VI. 152 Tools, made of iron, which, no doubt, were obtained by the tawny pre-occupants of this region from the French. 1834 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* II. 173 Invasions of this kind, attended by the expulsion of the pre-occupants, are almost instantaneous

† **Preo cupate, a.** *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *præoccupatus*, *pa.* ppl. of *præoccupare* to PREOCCUPY] = PREOCCUPATED.

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Preocupate*, prevented, overreached, taken beforehand.

† **Preo cupate, v. Obs.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *præoccupare* to PREOCCUPY; see OCCUPATE v.]

1. *trans.* To take possession of or seize upon beforehand or before another; to usurp.

1586 FRANK *Blas. Gentrie* 312 If any other Caplayne shall with hys insigne preo cupate the place of honor. 1592 NASH *Strange News* L j b. My heart is preo cupated with better spirits, which have left no house room. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 76 The Thebans foreseeing the war, desired to preo cupate Plataea. 1727 *Philos. Quar.* 252 The late Omen of approaching Evil had preo cupated his Thoughts.

2. To take at unawares, surprise, overtake.

1582 N. T. (Rhem) *Gal.* vi. 1 If a man be preo cupated in any fault, ye that are spiritual, instruct such an one in the spirit of gentleness. 1630 LENNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 59 The Spirit being preo cupated, tainted and overcome. 1650 TRAF *Comm. Dent.* xxiii. 5 They are preo cupated, taken at unawares. 1654 *Ibid.* Ps. li. 14 If Davids adultery was a sin of infirmity he was preo cupated, as Gal. 6. 2

3. To take possession of the mind beforehand; to prepossess; to influence, bias, prejudice.

1582 N. T. (Rhem) *Pref. b. j b.* If the prejudice of any erroneous persuasion preo cupate the mind. 1654 WILSON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 256 Last the pleasure of the Eye preo cupate the Judgment. 1647 TRAF *Comm. Act.* xxv. 22 A corrupt Judge, notoriously forestalled and preo cupated 1682 HICKERINGILL *Pind. Naked Truth* 2 To preo cupate and prepossess his Readers with an opinion of his Modesty.

4. To meet in advance; anticipate; forestall

1588 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. IV. 287 Drawing in of strangers, and, to preo cupate their arrayall, he causit his special kynsmen and household servandis surprise and occupy his Hienes awne housis. 1607-22 BACON *Ess.* *Death* (Arb.) 384 Revenge triumphes, over death, love esteemes it not greif flyeth to it, feare preo cupateth it 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 258 This objection is thus preo cupated by Plato.

5. To cause to seize upon beforehand. *rare*—*1.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 503 Why is not some one of them possessed with the humor to preo cupate on his companions the glory of this chaste love?

Hence † **Preo cupated** *ppl. a.*; † **Preo cupat-ing** *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 128 The mocking and ironically preo cupating and preventing of the objection 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answer Mry Worcester* 77 We should leave the deciding of the sense... to the preo cupated understanding of one of the Advocates. 1651 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr.* *Char.* xiii. 52 For fear, least the preo cupated should conclude, that 'tis the devil that speaks in him.

† **Preo cupately, adv. Obs. rare—*1.* [f. PREOCCUPATE *a.* + *-ly*.] In a preo cupated manner; in quot., so as to preoccupy.**

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Hum. Learn.* xii. Abstracts the imagination or distasts With images preo cupately plac'd.

Preoccupation (prɪˈɒkjʊpəˈʃən). [ad. L. *præoccupatio*-em, *n.* of action from *præoccupare*: see *prec*. So *F. preoccupation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The action of preoccupying.

† 1. The meeting of objections beforehand. In

Rhet. A figure of speech in which objections are anticipated and prevented; anticipation, prolepsis. (as quot. 1538 and thence in 1552, erroneously explained as = *paralipsis*, app. by confusing this with *prolepsis*)

[1538 ELIOT, *Procopatia*, a figure in Rhetorike, when we will say that we will not tell a thing, and yet thereby covertly we will declare the matter, or make it suspected 1552 HURD, *Preoccupation* is also a certayne figure in iethorick, or a daik speaking, as when we will saye, I will not tell all (etc.)] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. viii (1886) 23 They prevent us with a figure prolepsis or preoccupation 1611 W. SCOTTER *Key* (1629) 346 The words have in them a preoccupation, of what might be objected against the former Doctrine. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Partridge's Mystic Div.* 64 Bywaie . . . of obviation, prevention, preoccupation and anticipation

2. Prepossession of the mind which gives it a certain disposition or tendency; bias; prejudice.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 247 These [Atheists] have some preoccupation of judgements that makes their taste wallowish and tastelesse. 1613 SHREVE *Trav. Persia* 135 Let not your desires of promoting this great business, blind you from foreseeing all sorts of preoccupations, which you may perchance find greater 1666 LOCKE *Let.* (1708) 156 'Tis your preoccupation in favour of me, that makes you say what you do. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv (1878) 346 Starting as we believe without pre occupation.

3. Actual occupation (of a place) beforehand.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Preoccupation*, a possessing before hand. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey) s. v. 'That Land was in his Pre-occupation 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii (1873) 357 Preoccupation has probably played an important part in checking the commingling of the species

4. Occupation that takes precedence of all other; 'first business'

1873 SYMONDS *Crit. Poets* vi. 166 The first preoccupation of every Greek who visited Olympia, was to see the statue of Zeus. 1883 *Manchester Guardian* 13 Oct. 1/2 The fixed preoccupation of our agents on the spot is to maintain the peace 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 1/2 Marrying and giving in marriage is now and always has been the great preoccupation of man and woman-kind

5. The condition of being preoccupied; mental absorption or engrossment.

1854 MIRMAN *Lat. Chr.* viii. i. III. 264 The preoccupation of men's minds with this absorbing subject. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xiv. The stamp of gravity and intellectual pre-occupation in his face and bearing

Preo cupative, a rare. [f. as PREOCCUPATE v. + *-ive*.] Characterized by preoccupying. Hence PREOCCUPATIVELY *adv.*

1860 SALA *Looking at Life* 147 Mercy allows the present necessity to overshadow and pre-occupatively overcome the contingent emergency.

Preo cupated (prɪˈɒkjʊpəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. PREOCCUPY v. + *-ed*.] Occupied previously. *a.* Absorbed in thought, abstracted. *b. Zool. and Bot.* Of a name already occupied or used for something else.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* viii. The pre-occupied, serious face 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xviii. Something nebulous, pre-occupied, vague, in his bearing and regard, marked him as one who probably had no very definite aim or concern about his maternal future. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 12 Feb. 1/3 In the further corner a pre-occupied-looking band is exploiting the musical comedies.

Hence **Preo cupatedly adv.**, in a preoccupied manner, with preoccupation of thought.

1834 J. HAWTHORNE *Pearl-shell Necklace* xi. 'Ay, surely . . .', said Poynte, puffing his pipe preo cupatedly.

Preo cupator (prɪˈɒkjʊpəɪtə). [f. next + *-er*.] One who preoccupies.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 430 Is he not almost the sole preo cupator of the mind whenever it recurs to these plays?

Preo cupy (prɪˈɒkjʊpi), *v.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + OCCUPY, after L. *præoccupare* to seize beforehand. Cf. *F. préoccuper* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To occupy or engage beforehand; to engross to the exclusion of other things; † to prepossess, to bias.

1607 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* To Rdr. Amasious Pamphlets have so preo cupated the eyes and eares of men. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. iii. 240 Say, that Your minds preo cupy'd with what you rather must do, Then what you should, made you against the graine To voice him Constall. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than preo cupy his judgment. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks II. 13 The inconveniences . . . of the sea are not of any account to those whose minds are preo cupied.

2. To occupy or take possession of beforehand or before another; to appropriate for use in advance.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 240 The places of these Ships which by them should have been preo cupied, may be filled up yearly with good fish 1795 SOUTHWY *Let. fr. Spain* (1799) 69 We found the posada preo cupied by a Marquis and his retinue 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. vii. 44 A Mountain wall of forty miles . . . which he should have preo cupied 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 409 The name of Antoninus being preo cupied by Antoninus Pius.

b. To occupy or fill (a thing) with (something) beforehand.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 307 It has been proposed, to fight off the poison of lyssa by preoccupying the ground with the poison of a viper 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1240 If field with corn ye fill preoccupy, Darnel for wheat and thistle-beards for grain. Will grow apace.

† 3. To possess by anticipation *Obs.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 123 That they should in their life time preoccupie a lively feeling of an evelasting name. a 1677 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 Wks 1870 I. 166 We need not anticipate and pre occupy the cares of the next day

† 4. To anticipate, forestall *Obs. rare*

a 1677 [cf. 3.] 1785 WARTON *Milton's Poems* 306 note, I have been preo cupied by Dr. Jortin in noting this parallel.

† 5. To wear beforehand *b. pass.* To be dressed in beforehand *Obs. rare*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* Arg. iv. The tailor's wife, who was wont to be pre-occupied in all his customers' best clothes a 1637 — *Underwoods* lx. Whose like I have known the tailor's wife put on ere 'twere gone home to the customer his lachery Being the best clothes still to pre-occupy

Preo cupping, ppl. a. [f. *prec* + *-ing*.] That preoccupies (in various senses of the vb.)

1648 MILTON *Agol. Smect.* Wks 1851 III. 259 So little can he suffer a man to measure what is short or what tedious without his preoccupying direction. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Ramola* x. A smile . . . was soon quenched by some preoccupying thought. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Rushes* II. 151 His patience in the midst of pre-occupying labour and severest trial

Preocular (prɪˈɒkjʊlə), *a.* (sb.) Also *præ-*. [f. PRE-B. 3 + *-ocular* an eye + *-ar*.] Situated in front of the eye: *spec.* applied to certain plates in the head of a reptile.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 316 Preocular . . . When antennae are inserted before the eyes. 1853 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 522 The preocular bristly feathers blackish.

B. as *sb.* One of the preocular plates of a scaled reptile, as a snake or lizard.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-oesophageal: see PRE-B. 3

† **Preominate, v. Obs. rare.** [PRE-A. 1.]

a. intr. To have a foreboding, to augur. *b. trans.* To be an omen of, to portend.

1594 NASHE *Terrors* N^o Wks. (Grosart) III. 255 One may aswell by paraphrasing on smoke dreames preominate of future events 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xii. 264 Because many Ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon they were thought to preominate his death.

Hence † **Preomina-tion**, augury, foreboding.

1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 8 In an holy Preomination of the years succeeding.

Pre-omosternum, -omosternal. PRE-A. 4.

Pre-operate, v. rare [PRE-A. 1] *intr.*

To operate or work before or in front.

1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 46 Grace must prevent, follow, assist us, pre-operate and co-operate.

Pre-operation, rare. [PRE-A. 2] Operation or working beforehand.

1622 DONNE *Sermon* (ed. Alford) V. 109 So there is a good sense of co-operation, and post operation, but pre operation, that we should work, before God work upon us, can admit no good interpretation. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 248 He reasons that such a determination could not be grounded on what the former printes spake, and accordingly he makes pre operation a 1779 WARBURG *Div. Legat.* xx. i. Wks. 1788 III. 649 It would be trifling to speak of a pre-ordination, which was not to be understood of a pre-operation.

Pre-operative: see PRE-B. 1.

Pre-opercle. Also *-ocle*. Anglicized form of PRE-OPERCULUM.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. A bony formation on which the operculum, or lid of the gills play the preopercle. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* *Preopercle*. So *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Pre-opercular, præ- (prɪˈɒpəˈkjʊlə), *a.* (sb.) [f. PRE-OPERCULUM + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the pre-operculum. Also *absol.* or as *sb.*

The pre-opercular bone, the pre-operculum.

1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 178 The appendage consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular'. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Pre-opercular*, term applied by Prof. Owen, to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch. 1866 OWEN *Verteb. Anom.* I. 205 The preopercular . . . runs parallel with, strengthens, and connects together the divisions of the tympanic pedicle

Pre-operculum, præ- (prɪˈɒpəˈkjʊlə), *a.* [f. *præ*, PRE-A. 4 + OPERCULUM.]

1. *Ichth.* The foremost of the four bones forming the operculum in fishes

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 454 Head scaly; operculum with spines, and the preoperculum with dentations. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 80 The side of the skull, in front of the operculum, is covered by a large irregularly-shaped bone, held by some to be the preoperculum

2. *Bot.* = OPERCULUM 2.

1864 WEBSTER, *Preoperculum, Bot.*, the fore-lid or operculum in mosses. (Also in later Dicts.)

Pre-opinion, -optic: see PRE-A. 2, 4.

Pre-option (prɪˈɒpʃən). [PRE-A. 2.] An option before any one else, right of first choice.

1666 BR. REYNOLDS *Sermon. Westm. Abbey* 7 Nov. 19 He gave unto Lot the preoption of what part of the Land he would live in 1732 GRACKHOUS *Hist. Bible* (1752) I. v. 173/a Agamemnon, as General, had the Preoption of what Part of the Booty he pleas'd. 1830 J. H. MONK *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 98 note, The right of the senior graduates to the preoption of livings.

Pre-oral, præ- (prɪˈɒrəl), *a.* [f. PRE-B. 3 + ORAL, f. L. *or*, *os*, *mouth*.] Situated in front of the mouth.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anat. Life* 106 The pre-oral or so-called 'supra-oesophageal' ganglionic mass. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 130 The labrum and the meta-sterna are median growths of the sterna of the preoral and post-oral somites. 1893 TUCKER *tr. Haeckel's Amphioxus* 149 This diverticulum breaks through on the left side of the body with a small opening outwards—the preoral pit. Hence **Pre-orally** *adv.*

1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 184 The three anterior pairs having coalesced preorally to form the brain.

Pre-orbital (prē'orbital), *a.* (sb.) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also *præ-*. [f. PRE-B 3 + ORBIT + -AL¹.] Situated in front of the orbit or eye-socket.

1854 DANA *Crust.* 1 93 Preorbital tooth acute. 1887 MIVART *Cat. 64* Each frontal bifurcates laterally into a sharp pointed 'nasal process' and a more obtuse 'pre-orbital process'. 1886 GUILLEMEARD *Crust. Marchesia* 1 214 The slight development of the pre-orbital fossa.

B. sb. The pre-orbital bone or process. 1897 GÜNTHER in M. KINGLEY *IV Africa* App. iii 709 Preorbital about half the area of the orbit.

Pre-ordain (prē'ordain), *v.* Also *Sc.* in 6 pre-ordine [f. PRE-A. 1 + ORDAIN *v.*, = late L. *præordināre* (Vulg.), OF *præordiner* (15th c. in Godef.), F. *préordonner*] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; in *Theol.* to foreordain.

1333 GAU RICHET *Vay* 68 Queen's time is cum preordinit be God. 1566 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 102/2 No aduersitee or perturbation happeneth. which his prouident wisdome dooth not foresee before and preordaine. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxii. 15 [14] The God of our fathers hath pre-ordained thee, that thou shouldst know his wil. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* 1 127 Unweeuing he fulfill'd The purpos'd Censure pre-ordain'd and fiv Of the most High. 1791 COWPER *Lines* iii. 372 This day is preordain'd the last. 1863 KINGLAKE *Invas. Crimea* I. xiv. 295 Having preordained the question to be put to the people. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gi. Composers, Schubert* 226 In Italian works, the form was, as it were, pre-ordained.

Hence **Pre-ordained** *pp. a.*; **Pre-ordainer**; **Pre-ordaining** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Pre-ordainment**, pre-ordination.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlii. 374 God's Will, and Pre-ordination of things to come. 1824 L. WILLIAMS *Biography* II. xxx (1874) 165 Deep plans of preordaining thought. 1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 479 Imagined interruptions of pre-ordained order for the introduction of new forms of life. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Shaw. Shagpat* (1866) 377 So was shaved Shagpat, according to preordination. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seal Authority in Kelg* iv. iii. 480 The preordainer of the whole world-scheme through its series of ages.

Pre-order, *v. rare* [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To order, arrange, or appoint beforehand. Hence **Pre-ordered** *pp. a.*; **Pre-ordering** *vbl. sb.*

1658-68 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* v. 264 Scepters, to preordred Ends must fall. 1726 LEVOY *Albert's Architect* I. 1/2 A. graceful pre-ordering of the Lines and Angles. 1809 LYTTON *Demerius* i. viii. Do you believe that Heaven preorders as well as foresees our destiny? 1832 — *Eugene* A. 1 iv. Shall we see each marvel fulfilling its pre-ordered fate?

† **Pre-ordinate**, *Obs.* [f. PRE-A. 2 + ORDINARE; cf. obs. F. *præordonner* (16th c. in Godef.).] Previously established ordinance or rule.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* in ii. (Skeat) 1 144 If it wer nat in mannes own liberte of fre wil to do good or bad but to the one tened by bonde of goodes preordinaunce. 1486 SUTTER *Misa* (1888) 56 God so disposeth of His preordinaunce. 1572 DIGGES *Pantim.* Pref. Aii. Th skilfull in Architecture can apply the Stereometrie... in preordinaunce and forecasting both of the charges, quantites and proportion of. any kinde of buyldings. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1. 38 These couchings, and these lowly courtesies Might... turne pre-Ordinaunce, and first Decree Into the law [pr. lanex] of Children.

Pre-ordinate, *pp. a.* ¹ *arch.* [ad. late L. *præordināt-us*, pa. pple. of *præordināre*; see PRE-ORDINATE *v.*] Foreordained, pre-appointed, predestined. Formerly construed also as *pa. pple.*

1426 LIND *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17066 Foll. predestynat, And swych as be preordynaat To come vnto sauacion. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Froem. xxi. Kyng Richarde, whom, for his meke Kyng Henry quyt with deathe preordinate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 This holy name was preordinate & gyuen of god. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 139/1 According to the preordinate counsaile of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 48 As many as were preordinate to life everlasting. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Kelg. Med.* 1 17 The wil of His Providence, that disposeth her favour to each Country in their pre ordinate season.

Hence **Pre-ordinately** *adv.*, by pre-ordination. 1894 W. D. SPELMAN in *Voice* (N. Y.) 22 Nov. 6/3 The Countess... should be summoned to court as soon as [etc.]... which time, however, preordinately, should never come.

Pre-ordinate, *a.* ² [f. PRE-A. 5 + ORDINATE *a.*, f. L. *ordo*, *ordinem* order, rank. After *subordinate*.] Superior in rank, importance, or degree (*id.*). Opposed to *subordinate*, and *co-ordinate*.

1801 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 473 In other cases the general executive is certainly pre-ordinate. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Coun. Gen.* 1 x The stars which are co-ordinate with the sun, and pre-ordinate to the moon.

† **Pre-ordinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *pp. l.* stem of late L. *præordināre* to order beforehand, pre-ordain; f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1: see ORDINATE *v.*] *trans.* To foreordain, predestine.

1505 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 68 They beleaued him. who were preordinated to lyfe everlasting. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Perses.* Wks. 1835 XI. 156 To preordinate, I fear, in Mr Goodwin's sense, is but to predispose men by some good dispositions in themselves. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabalais* iii. xxviii. 230 It was preordinated for thee.

Pre-ordination. Now *rare*. [= late L. *præordinatio* (Hilary c. 350), F. *præordination* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), n. of action from L. *præordināre* to PRE-ORDAIN.] The action of pre-ordinating, or settling beforehand, what is to take place; the condition of being pre-ordained, predestination.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* ii. xvi. Qj b. Yt ys to be mynstred vnto them by the preordynacyon of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. *margin.* They beleueed specially by Gods grace and pcedordination. 1678 MARVELL *Def. F. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 213 Many who grant prescience, deny preordination. a. 1779 [see PRE-OPERATION]

Pre-organic, -original: see PRE-B. 1, 1 d. **Preost**, **Preoue**, obs. ff. **PRIEST**, **PROVE**, **PROOF**. † **Preostend**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *præostendere* (Augustine), f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *ostendere* to OSTEND.] *trans.* To show or reveal beforehand.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3330 This delyvraunce of man also godde preostendid When he Patriarche abraham fro hurt of Caldee delyvrid.

Prep (prep), *sb.* and *a.* *School* and *College* slang. 1 *sb.* Short for PREPARATION (sense 1 c).

1862 [see PREPARATION 1 c]. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Hum. Boy* 119 Murdoch he let crib off him in 'prep' three times. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng Barbarians* xv. The recreations which enliven 'prep'.

2. *U. S. a. adj.* Short for PREPARATORY *a.* (sense 2). *b. sb.* *U. S.* A student at a preparatory school, or who is preparing for college (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1905 *McCur's Mag.* June 123/2 The commercial class of prep school athletes admire their prototypes in the colleges. 1906 M. NICHOLSON *Ho. v. 1000 Candles* i. 3, I had thrashed him soundly at the prep school.

Prepaid: see PREPAY.

Prepalæolithic (prē'pælē'olē'thik), *a.* *Anthropol.* [PRE-B. 1 b.] Preceding or anterior to the Palæolithic or Early Stone Period of human history. So **Prepalæolith**, a stone used in this period, as a weapon or implement.

1895 H. STORPS in *Atenæum* 7 Sept. 325/3 The stones used throughout this transition or prepalæolithic time are frequently very large, generally left-handed, and nearly always rough. *Ibid.* 325/1 Some of these prepalæoliths... are found in many positions in Swanscombe.

Pre-palæozoic, -palatal, -ine: PRE-B. 1 b, 3. **Preparable** (pre'pārābl'), *a.* *rare*. [a. F. *préparable* (c. 1500 in Godef.): see PREPARE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being prepared.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. App. 363 More costly spirits, scarce any of which being preparabile by so safe, and compendious a way. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 167 All such preparabile remedies. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. § 6 Wks. 1772 v. 240 If there be any such medicine preparabile by art. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. 1 'Day of the Preparation of Peace!' Alas, how were peace possible or preparabile?

† **Prepara do**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Sp. *preparada*, or a fanciful imitation of Sp., after *armado*, etc.] see -ADO.] Preparation.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 21 Such as shall haue right and title there... may make a preparado to haue passage when the winde shall sit faue for that place.

† **Preparance**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *preparance* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *préparer* to PREPARE; see -ANCE.] The action of preparing; preparation.

1543 GRAYTON *Cont. Hasting* 452 He herde his enemies made no grete preparance or haste. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* 1 (1879) 72 Preparance was made for her buiall. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 158 b. Small troops of ours after forewarning and preparance, haue wonne, possessed, captived and carried away the townes, wealth and inhabitants.

† **Preparate**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 at [ad. L. *præparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præparare* to PREPARE.] Prepared. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & f. 257 Sal tartre Alkaly and sal preparat. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Bine it al in hors dounge, preparate as it is said hereafter. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* l. 3073 All thynges were redy preparate. 1575 TURBERY *Venerie* 225 Two drams and a halfe of scamony preparat in white vinegar.

† **Preparate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *pp. l.* stem of L. *præparare* to PREPARE see -ATE³] *trans.* To prepare (esp. a drug or compound); to make a preparation of. Hence † **Prepared** *pp. l.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 8 Who so coude repaile and preparate kyndely his fier. 1569 R. ANDROSSE *tr. Alexis* *Secr.* iv. 1. 25 Into which is put a litle of prepepated Tutia. *Ibid.* ii. 54 In like maner preperate Origripit.

Preparation (pre'pārē'shən), *sb.* [a. F. *préparation* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm), ad. L. *præparatiō-em*, n. of action f. *præparare* to PREPARE.]

1. The action of preparing, or condition of being prepared, previous putting or setting in order for any action or purpose, making or getting ready; fitting out, equipment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 After the preparation Of due constellation. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Preparation, *apareil*. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* II. 1. Nowe wil I traicte of the preparation of suche personages, when they first receyue any great dignite. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 245 Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assaylant is quick, skilfull, and deadly. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 328 They are in use... as well for Church-Service as Closet-Preparation.

a. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Might of Right* (U. S.) 206 It is in and by freedom only, that adequate preparation for fuller freedom can be made.

b. An act or proceeding that serves to prepare for something, usually in *pl.*: Things done by way of making ready for something; preparatory actions, proceedings, or measures.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* xvi. 1 The preparations of the heart are in man, but the answer of the tongue is of the Lord. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1 233 On Thursday we went to Boulaç, to see the preparations that were making for the cutting of the Khalis. 1725 DE FOR *Voy round World* (1840) 38, I... made mighty preparations for the feast. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 143 The preparations for the marriage were commenced. *Mod.* A good life here is the best preparation for a future life.

c. The action of getting ready a lesson, speech, etc., by preliminary study; *spec.* the preparing of lessons, as a part of the routine of school work (in school slang abbreviated *prep.*; see PREP 1).

1862 ['Used at Clifton College, from the beginning, the boys calling it *Prep.*'] (Bp. Percival) 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy* *Fr.* 181, I had to go downstairs to preparation. 1899 LUSBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 52 As regards... hours of work per week, I found that, including preparation they might be taken as not less than thirty eight. *Mod.* One of the Assistant Masters who took preparation in the Long Classroom.

2. The action or special process of putting something into proper condition for use, preparatory treatment; working or making up; dressing and serving up (of food); composition, manufacture (of a chemical, medicinal, or other substance); drawing up (of a document).

1495 *Trenas's Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. n. iv. b. 1 In meete preparacion [Bodl. MS. greipng] gooth tofore and thenne comyth cheryngye. 1615 CROOKES *Body of Man* 474 The Animal spirit is generated of the vitall spirit and the aire breathed in, whose preparation is in the labyrinthine webs of the small arteries, & in the vpper or forward ventricles. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. App. 363 The easinesse of the preparation will much inder it [a medicine] to me. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 625 Owing to the unstable character of the binoxide of hydrogen (HO₂), its preparation is attended with great difficulty. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. v. 657 The preparation of Bills and Orders in Council. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvi. 544 Another part of the work of women is in the preparation of beer. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 15/1 A new edition is in active preparation.

3. *concr.* That which is prepared for any action, esp. for warfare; an equipment, a force or fleet fitted out for attack or defence; an armament. *1 Obs.*

1583-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 639 How far his Hienes munitioun houssis, ordinance, cantis, and uthers preparations of weir, ar demountid and decayit. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 18 Defences, Musteis, Preparations Should be maintain'd, assembled, and collected. 1604 — *Orth.* i. iii. 221 The Tulke with a most mighty Preparation makes for Cyprus. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1866) II. 327 The preparations of three years were destroyed in a single day. 1781 J. H. FRANKSON *Conr.* Wks. 1859 I. 303 Their preparation of boats is considerable.

b. Spinning. (See quot.)

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Frnl. Illust. Catal.* p. iv. 4/2, 160 pounds [of wool] constitute a preparation, which is confined to a given set of cards, drawers, and roving frames. One man superintends four such preparations.

† 4. A personal capacity gained by previous instruction or training; an accomplishment. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 1 237 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, generally allow'd for your many war-like, court-like, and learned preparations.

† 5. An introduction, preface (to a book, etc.). 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1532) 1 The two first [books] be but a^s prefates, preapacions and declaracions to the thyrd boke. 1646 *Suckling's Poems* Pref. 1 While Sucklin's name is in the forehead of this Book, these Poems can want no preparation.

6. *concr.* A substance specially prepared, or made up for its appropriate use or application, e. g. as food or medicine, or in the arts or sciences.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 28 The Chymistes... overmagnifying their preparations. 1738 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 263 Express'd Oils of ripe Vegetables, and all Preparations of such. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Penh.* xxviii. There were also various preparations of milk which were eaten out of similar vessels. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 25 The most commonly used preparations of opium. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 27 A chapter on preparations, with directions for their manufacture.

b. A specimen of a natural object specially prepared or treated for some scientific purpose; *esp.* an animal body or part of one prepared for dissection, or preserved for examination.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Insects*, Those [animals] which so elegantly eat away the fleshy parts from the injected anatomical preparations. a. 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1866) III. v. 433 It contained upwards of 10,000 preparations illustrative of the phenomena of nature.

7 The acts or observances preliminary to the celebration of the Jewish sabbath or other festival; hence *tr. ansf.* (= day of preparation) the day before the sabbath or other festival.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxvii. 62 The next day that followed the day of the Preparation of the Sabbath [μερὰ τὴν παρασκευήν]; 1559 (Great) the day of preparing, 1611 the day of the preparation] 1611 BIBLE *Joh. xix.* 14 And it was the preparation of the Passover. *Ibid.* 31 1625 T. GOWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 99 In old time they proclaimed the Preparation with noise of Trumpets, or hornes.

8. In devotional use: The action of preparing for Holy Communion, a set of prayers used before a celebration by the officiant and his ministers, or by a person intending to communicate, also, the first part of the Communion Office

1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 2 (heading) A Prayer of Preparation or Address to the Holy Sacrament 1855 PROCTER *Hist. Bk Com Prayer* ii iii 334 [The Office of Holy Communion] consists of three general divisions: the Preparation, the Office itself, and the service of 'thanking-giving'. The first part of the Preparation incites the whole congregation to the exercise of repentance, by the Lord's Prayer, the Collect for purity, and the Ten Commandments. 1880 SCUDAMORE in *Dict Clu Antig* 1060/2 Thus occurs in 1 player or preparation said before the priest places himself at the altar in the liturgy of St. James 1885 *Before the Altar* 30 In using the prayers of preparation 1890 BR. W. WALSHAM *How Holy Communion* i 21 The following Prayer on the Passion may be used during the preparation on Friday

9. *Mus.* The preparing of a discord: see PREPARE v. 8 a. Opposed to *percussion and resolution*.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Discord* 4 These Discords are introduced into the harmony with due preparation, and must be succeeded by concords, which is commonly called the *resolution of the Discord* 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp* v 24 The resolution of one dissonance may serve as the preparation for the next. 1877 STANKE *Harmony* vii § 91 The note of preparation is generally heard in the same part as the dissonant note

10 *attrb.* and *Comb* Preparation day see 7. 1557 N. T. (Genev) *Johu* xi. 42 There then layd they Iesus, because of the Jews Preparation day [so 1617, 1530 (Great) the preparing of the Sabbath of the Iewes] 1683 J. MASON *Hymn*, 'My Lord, thy Love was crucified', These are my preparation days. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi (1697) 145 But ere she up, Swallows a swinging Preparation-cup, And then to clear her Stomach, spews it up Hence + Preparation v. (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *intr.*, to make preparations

1770 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan, All Monday we passed in preparing for the evening.

Preparative (prĕp'arĭ-tĭv), a. and sb. [ME. *preparatĭf*, a. F. *prĕparatĭf*, -ive adj. and sb. (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), ad. med. L. *prĕparatĭvus* (in Albertus Magnus (a 1255) and Aquinas): see PREPARE v. and -ATIVE.]

A. adj. 1. Having the function or quality of preparing; serving as a preparation; preliminary, introductory; preparatory.

1530 PALSGR. 321/1 *Preparatyfe, preparatuf* 1607 R. CLARKE in *Estienne's World of Wonders* Title-p. A Preparative to the Apologie for Herodotus. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* (1650) 206 After he had washed the Disciples feet, and performed the preparative civilities of supper. 1806 *Med. Jnrl* XV. 335 A subsequent statute is so particular as to prescribe the preparative qualification of the physician 1874 BUSINELL *Serm Living Subj* 58 Having a certain relationship and preparative concern

b. *spec.* Of medicine, etc.: Serving to prepare the system for a course of treatment Also applied to drink taken before a meal? *Obs*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks* (1653) 385 It were also fitting that there were prescribed some preparative medicaments. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 323 The preparative remedies of both are the same.

c. *Preparative meeting* (in the Society of Friends): a local 'meeting' acting in matters of business or discipline, which is preparatory and subordinate to the 'monthly meeting'. (Cf. MEETING *vbl.* sb. 3 b.)

1712 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* i. (1886) 9 A Preparative Meeting Recommended by a former meeting for preserving the Reputation of our profession blameless is Fractured at Reigate. 1831 *Week's Southern Quakers & Slavery* 300 Not a school, that is under the care of a committee of either monthly or preparative meeting

d. *quasi-adv.* In preparation, by way of preparation: = PREPARATORY A. i b.

1632 TATHAM *Love Crowns the End Prol.* Our wit's the meat, Preparative to which we bid you eat. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Dec, The Holy Communion, which I received also, preparative of my journey. 1777 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng* III. 120 Such notes as she had taken preparative to her trial.

2. Used in or for preparing. *rare.*

1745 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr* App. II. 122 Furnaces and preparative pans for boiling sea-water 1785 *Hist. & Antig York* II 376 [In the Assembly Rooms] To the Right and Left Hand are Preparative Rooms.

† 3. *Gram* = DESIDERATIVE a. 2. *Obs rare* -1. 1553 HULST A 2, All verbes endyng in *Turio*, as *Amatunio*, and such other, be as verbes preparatyues, haueyng de-vre and entente to do that theyr significacions meane.

B. sb.

1. A preparative act, proceeding, or circumstance; something that prepares the way for something else; a preliminary; a preparation

In first two quot., Something that inclines or disposes one to a course of action, an incentive.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 440 Hym had lyffer be deformyd, pan daylie be a preparatyve to oþer folk luste & syn. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1537) 76 b, These examples or pre paratyues to vertues, put before 1533 [see PREPARE v. b]. c 1580 JEFFERIS *Bugsbears* III ii in *Archæo Stud New. Spr* (1897), The grene sicknes, a preparatyve to the dropsie 1644 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* 193 Those are but as dates of hearing, and as preparatives against their Courts. 1707 FRIND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 183 The preparatives against France are so terrible in Italy. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk, Voyage* § 1 To an American visiting Europe, the long voyage he

has to make is an excellent preparative 1865 CARLYLE *Frædk Gl* xx. x (1872) LX. 179 Levying the severe contributions, speeding all he can the manifold preparatives

b *Med* Something administered before medicine, or before a course of treatment, to prepare the system for it. Often in fig or allusive use Also, a draught of liquor taken before a meal. ? *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Biancl) ii 1086 Lo, thys be preparatyfys most souerayn Agaynst thy sores. a 1592 II SMITH *Lord's Supper* (1611) 82 Preparatyues are ministred alwaies before physicke a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 179 He that takes the preparative but refuses the medicine 1744 BRKELFV *Sirrs* § 2 Cold infusion of tar hath been used a 1744 preservative of preparative against the small-pox. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed 1812), I have advised the Powder by way of alternative, or preparative

† 2. ? An omen, prognostic; a warning. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYNG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 168 A preparatif that they shul never the 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 130 Some apparent significacions, or preparatives, of a Tragedy insuing.

† 3. An act or circumstance serving as an example for subsequent cases. = PRECEDENT sb. 2 *Sc. Obs* 1565-6 *Rég. Privy Council Scot.* I. 432 Gif the King and Quenis Majesties sall permit this preparative of removing of kyndite tenents, to cum in the Boidours, it salbe far aganis the commonweill 1597-a *Ibid* II 125 This salbe na preparative to uthir the lyke thungs hereafter 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 237 Bidding them take heed that they made not a preparative of poore Andro Melvil

4. A military or nautical signal sounded on a drum, bugle, etc., as an order to make ready. 1635 BARRIPE *Mil. Discr.* xv (1643) 376 The Drum begins to beat a preparative. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III xia. (Roxb.) 153/2 The drummer is to beat all manner of beats, as a Call, a Preparative, a Battalia. 1847 *Infantry Man* (1854) 40 At the close of the preparative, the first file will begin 1875 BRORORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vii (ed a) 268 When the preparative is made with this signal, the bowmen are to lay their oars in.

Preparatively, *adv* [f. *prec* + -LY 2] In a preparative manner; in the way of preparation.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. r. Thess* (1630) 71 Aliens, he thinks, may be won; preparatively at least, to think well of that doctrine 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV xviii 95 Can I be more preparatively condescending? 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvii, At noon, preparatively preceded by Mr. Putney Giles, the guardians, waited on Lothair.

Preparator (prĕp'arĭ-tōr), *rare*. [a. late L. *prĕparator*, agent-n. f. *prĕparare* to PREPARE.] One who makes a preparation; a preparer (of medicine, specimens, etc.). 1764 GOLDSM *Cit. W.* lxviii, Next is Doctor Walker, preparator of his own medicines. 1864 WILKINSON, *Preparator*, one who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, and the like Agassiz. 1884 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep* 103 In connection with the work of the preparators

Preparatorily (prĕp'arĭ-tōrĭ-ly), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a preparatory manner; in or by way of preparation; as a preliminary (to an action)

a 1623 DONNE *Serm* lviii. (1640) 583 Preparatory in himself, and then declaratory towards God 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T* Matt. iii 11, I do but baptize you preparatory to water to repentance 1809 *List in Ann. Reg.* 169/2 To submit certain motions, preparatory to a measure which he had had in contemplation. 1886 *Nature* 8 Apr 540/1 When we get the chomosphere agitated preparatory to one of these tremendous outbursts

Preparatory (prĕp'arĭ-tōrĭ), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *prĕparatōrius* (Digest), f. *prĕparator* a preparer: see -ORY 2. In quot. 1413, prob. ad. F. *prĕparatoire* (1322 in *Hatz.-Darm*.)]

A. adj. 1. That prepares or serves to prepare for something following; preliminary, introductory 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v viii 99 This feste was but as an assaye and preparatory as an exemplar to these other festes 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. Ad Sect. xv, Considerations of some preparatory accidents before the entrance of Jesus into his Passion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. 1. 152 The Sun and Moon alone cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinat of a Showre. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i viii. (1853) 61 The previous steps and preparatory Circumstances 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xv, [He] had indeed swallowed a preparatory glass of punch. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. (1875) 61 The leading note would be simply a preparatory note, introducing a Scale of the compass of a hexachord

b. *quasi-adv.* = PREPARATORILY. Const. to. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 10 June, I receiv'd the Blessed Sacrament preparatory to my journey 1820 COLLINGRIDGE *Let.* to T. Poole (1895) 557, I will, preparatory to writing, consider whether it can be treated popularly 1877 LADY BRASSLEY *Voy Sunbeam* xiv (1878) 240 They were weighing it preparatory to sending it to town

2. Applied to a junior school in which pupils are prepared for a higher school or college

1828 EL. IRVING *Last Days* 87 The children of the rich are sent to preparatory schools. 1848 THACKRAY *Bk Snobs* v, The Reverend Otto Rose, D.D., Principal of the Preparatory Academy for young noblemen and gentlemen, took this little Lord in hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mat. P.* ii 1, The streets being for pupils of his degree the great Preparatory Establishment in which very much that is never unlearned is learned without and before book *Mod* Scholarships won by pupils of the Oxford Preparatory School

b. U. S. Applied to a scholar at a preparatory school, or engaged in a preparatory course of study

B. sb.

1. = PREPARATIVE B. i. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1600 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Comie. Trent* v. 420 He would bee sure of the necessary preparatories, that the desired fruit

might succede 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 196 The best Preparatory for Heaven. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod Times* I 105 To a villain it was a good preparatory to his arraignment at the Old Bailey. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch* (1841) 327 After these preparatories the fiery process began b = PREPARATIVE B. i b. ? *Obs.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III 164 The simplest and best preparatory is water.

2. Short for *preparatory school*: see A. 2.

1907 *Athenæum* 20 Apr 479/1 He ought to have attacked the 'preparatories' where the little dears have Turkey carpets for their small feet and port for their small stomachs

† **Preparature**, *Obs. rare* [a. obs F. *prĕparature* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prĕparatūra*, f. *prĕparare* to PREPARE, see -URE.] The action or process of preparing, preparation.

1563 FORT A & M 1549/2 They, partly detested and abhorred the extreme cruelty of the Commissioners, and partly laughed at their folly in making such preparature

† **Pre-pardon**, *Obs. rare*. Also ? *prĕ*. [f. *prĕ*- A 2 + PARDON sb.] Pardon beforehand; pardon for an offence before it is committed.

1625 DONNE *Serm* 3 Apr 38 A *Præpardon*, by way of Dispensation, in wisdom before a Lawe bee broken, is not a Destroying of this foundation 1642 CHAS I *Declar* 12 Aug. 15 With a preparation for whatsoever they should do under colour of these Offices

Prepare, sb. [f. PREPARE v.]

1. The act of preparing, preparation. *Obs* or *dialect*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II. 24 Besekand him that he wald mak prepair in Albione sen he wes prince and air a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* 17 b, Shortly such prepair should be made, that he should see and prove, that [etc.] 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, iv 1 131 1594 T. BRIDINGFIELD tr. *Alachawill's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 73 You see the prepaire of your adventures. 1633 EARL MARCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 122 Delay not thy prepaire for death. a 1820 TANNHILL *Heg o' the Glen Poems* (1846) 143 Meg o' the glen set aff to the fau, Wi' ruffles, an' ribbons, an' meikle prepaire.

2. A substance used to prepare stuff for a dye.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print* II vii 542 As 'prepares' for steam-colours, all the antimonial compounds hitherto used have shown themselves inferior to tin 1893 THORPE *Dict App Chem.* III. 57/1 It is also used as a 'prepare' for steam colours in calico printing

Prepare (prĕp'arĭ), v. Also (chiefly Sc.) 6 prepare, *prepayre*, 6-8 *prepar*. [a. F. *prĕparer* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), ad. L. *prĕparare* to make ready beforehand, prepare, f. *prĕ*, *prĕ*- A. 1 + *parare* to make ready]

As in other verbs denoting a process (e.g. *bake, build, cook, make*) the construction is or was *preparing* (i.e. or *preparing* = in *preparation*) to form progressive tenses of the passive voice = is or was *being prepared*, was very common in the 17th and 18th c., and is still in colloquial use. (See PREPARING *vbl.* sb. and *ING* 4)

1. *trans.* To put beforehand into a suitable condition for some action; to set in order previously for some purpose; to get ready, make ready, put in readiness; to fit out, equip.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) I. 1. 49 Many moo small things as synging and Redyng and preparing the bookis and turning thei to the dyvine service afore it begyne. 1526 LINDALE *Link* iii 4 The voyce off a cryar in wyldernes, prepare the waye off the lorde, make his pathes straight 1563 SHAKS *Lea* i. v. 286 Prepare my Horse. 1616 T. CATAKER in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 37, I should be glad to hear, that the second part were preparing, or fully prepared for the Press. 1703 MAUNDSELL *Journ. Journ.* (1732) 74 Anointed and prepar'd for the Burial. 1793 SNEYTON *Edgemoor* L. § 24 While the center plug of this course was preparing to be fixed. 1846 J. BAXTER *Linn. Pract. Agr.* (ed. 4) II. 395 In choosing and preparing the bud, fix on one seated at about the middle of a healthy shoot of the midsummer growth

b To bring into a state of mental or spiritual readiness; to incline or dispose beforehand; to make mentally ready or fit for something

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1537) 162 b, Prepare our hertes to god, making inuocacyon for grace 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 217 These thynges prepare also the reader and hearer to the treatise now following 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 555 And now prepare thee for another sight. a 1703 BURKE *On N T* 7, Maik xiv. 73 His sinful equivocation prepared him for a downright denial. 1898 EDNA LYALL *Utopia the Hermit* xxx, You do not understand. I am trying to prepare you He is dead

c. To get ready by previous study, as a speech or sermon for delivery, a piece for recitation, a lesson for repetition or inspection; to 'get up'. Also *absol.* (Sometimes passing into 7 b.)

1683 WOOD *Life* 21 May (O H S) III. 57 Peter Lancaster, a student of Civil Law, read a copie of English verses (for they had not time enough given to prepare) 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Night* xxi, In this manner I prepared almost all my sermons that summer. *Mod* The boys are preparing their lessons. The speech was not well prepared.

d. To fit or get ready (a person) by preliminary instruction or training (for college, an examination, etc.)

1892 *Spectator* 5 Dec 817 Advt., Boys from 8 to 14 years of age are prepared for the Public Schools 1900 *Academy* 15 Sept. 215/4 For ten years he has 'prepared' (Anglice, *cramped*) pupils for Army and other examinations.

e. *To be prepared*: to be in a state of readiness, ready; to be mentally ready, inclined, disposed (for, + to a thing); to be in a condition or position to do something.

1599 *Poore Knights Palace* Cij b, Who caryed forth the

Amner's hutch unto the Porters gate, And freely gave unto the poor, which were prepared therat. 1507 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, l. ii. 98. I am prepar'd. here is my keene-edg'd sword. 1587 A. LOVELL *in Theobald's Trava* 1. 48 The rest who are washed and prepared to pray. 1790 WASHINGTON *Sp. to both Ho Congress* 8 Jan. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace. 1895 *Fall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 1/3 He was prepared to deal with every question on its merits.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To put oneself, or things, in readiness; to get ready, make preparation.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* 21. (Percy Soc.) 43 Nothingy prepensyng how they dyd prepare To scourge them selfe and bring them in a snare. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 398 Prepare we for our Marriage. 1611 BIBLE *Anios* iv. 12 Prepare to meete thy God, O Israel. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 86 When they prepare to prayer. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 377 A prudent mind will be always preparing till prepared. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv. And bade her prepare to quit the abbey. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. The war against which he incessantly prepares. 1906 D. W. FORESTER *Author. Chr* iii. 122 He [God] has prepared from of old for the emergencies of every passing hour.

† 3. *refl.* and *intr.* To make preparation for a journey; to get ready to go (*to, into*, etc. a place); hence, to go, repair. *Obs.*

1520 *Virgilus* (1812) i. He rayed a great army, and prepared hym towards the towne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 371/2 Viles he would prepare hymselfe into Asia. 1588 *FRILE Sir Cymon Wks.* (Rildg.) 506/2 To Denmark will I straight prepare. 1566 HEYLIN *Top. Presbyt.* v. (1670) 220 With these Instructions he prepares to the Court of Scotland. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* II. 250 We are actually preparing for England.

4. *trans.* To get or have in readiness beforehand; to provide, furnish. Now *arch.* or merged in 1.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxxv. [lxxv.] 9 Thou prepartest man his corne [1612 Thou prepartest them come]; 1885 R. V. Thou providest them corn. 1607 DRYDEN *Purg. Georg.* i. 247 The Sled, the Tumbrel, Hurdles and the Flail. These all must be prepar'd, if Ploughmen hope The promis'd Blessing of a Bounteous God. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 115 Let there be prepared a chariot-hier To take me to the river, and a barge clothed in black.

† b. With inverted construction: To provide (oneself) preparatorily with something. *Obs. rare.*

1565 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. 15. 1167 To prepare ourselves with things necessarye for the Warre, especially of Powder.

5. To make ready (food, a meal) for eating; to cook or dress and serve up.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 She. prepared to hym his mete, alle after his complexion. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi. 8 Goo and prepare vs the ester lambe, that we maye eate. 1566 PAINTER *Past Pleas.* II. 498 During the time that supper was preparing. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 273 He found his Supper on the coals prepar'd. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 60 Our repast was preparing. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. vi. They were preparing their supper. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 72 Breakfast was soon prepared.

6. To bring into proper state for use by some special or technical process; to work up; to dress.

In quot. 1722, To put in proper order, make tidy. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 53 That every Householder do cause the Street to be daily prepared before his Door. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Insects*, Skeletons have been prepared by burying them in an ant-hill. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 44 Pure clay... is always opaque, and the flint, always transparent; but both are prepared previously to being used. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/1 Sheep-skins are sometimes prepared to imitate morocco.

7. To make, produce, or form for some purpose; in mod. use *esp.* 'to make by regular process' (J), to manufacture, to make or compound (a chemical product, a medicinal or other 'preparation', etc.).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xciv. [xcv.] 5 The see is his for he made it, and his handes prepared the drie londe. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 51 Prepar thy credill in my Spreit. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* ii. 77 In vain the Author had the Eye prepar'd With so much Skill, had not the Light appear'd. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 34 The stars and sparks, are prepared in the following manner. 1809 *Med. Frnt.* XXI. 356, I suggested to the apothecary to prepare some pills of five grains each. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 451 The most convenient methods of preparing nitrogen are based upon the removal of oxygen from atmospheric air. 1865-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 193 Hydrogen prepared by dissolving zinc or iron in sulphuric acid. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 914 Writing Ink may be prepared in many different ways.

b. To compose and write out in proper form for use; to draw up (a writing or document).

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italiana* xi. Do you prepare a few lines to acquaint Vivaldi with your consent to his proposal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 271 The deed of settlement having been prepared and engrossed by the direction of Lord Coventry. 1864 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1853) i. xxxvii. 577 A code is preparing for the regulation of commerce. 1873 WILBERFORCE *Ch. & Empire* (1874) 306 The Bulls were being prepared as speedily as was possible.

8. *Mus. a.* To lead up to (a discord) by sounding the dissonant note in it as a consonant note in the preceding chord. b. To lead up to (a shake or other grace) by a preliminary note, turn, etc.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Discord*, The Discord is prepared by substituting first in the harmony in quality of a concord. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* v. 24 Always let the dissonant note be heard as a concord in the preceding chord. This is called preparing it.

Prepared (prîpêr'd, *poet.* prîpêrêd), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Made ready, got ready, fitted or put in order beforehand for something.

For to be prepared in reference to persons see prec. 1. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh y^e fyrst beame of loue to shyne. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Ram. Ep.* xi. To resist a prepared vice. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 38 Let Patient Octavia plough thy visage vp With her prepared nailes. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks IV. 32 Even in the prepared soil of a general pacification. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 74 A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew.

b. Treated for some purpose by a special process; made or compounded by a special process: see PREPARE v. 6, 7.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. 1. 23 Taking out the more corruptible parts, and stuffing their prepar'd Skins with any convenient Matter. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 437/2 The former prepared Powder of our Author. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 457 The nerve of a prepared frog's leg was laid on the bared muscle of the thigh of a living rabbit.

c. *Mus.* Of a discord, or a shake, etc.: see PREPARE v. 8.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 76 A prepared 7th may be added to the chord of the dissonant 5th. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 403/2 A shake which commences with a turn is called a prepared shake.

Preparedly (prîpêrêdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a prepared manner or condition; in a state of readiness.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. I. 55 That she preparedly may frame her selfe To th' way shee's forc'd too. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. i Cor* xi. 28 But can they at that age examine themselves, and receive preparedly?

Preparedness (prîpêrêd, prîpêrêdnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being prepared; readiness.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read. Prayers* 25 Except you can make all assemblies in the same preparedness to aske, you can make no stunted prayers for them. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 265 Then, having prayed awhile, he gave the Executioner the token of his preparedness, wherewith the Headsman, severed his head from his body. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 98 Information, knowledge, and a certain constant preparedness for all the events that may arise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 564 Before two the capital were a face of stern preparedness which might well have daunted a real enemy.

† **Preparation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. PREPARE v. + -MENT, or ad. obs. F. *preparation* (15-17th c. Godef.)] The action of preparing; preparation.

1607 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. [ii.] 21 126 The sculder that dares not fight affords the enemy too much advantage, for his preparation, both for directing his souldiers, plotting his stratagems [etc.].

Preparer (prîpêrêr), [f. as prec. + -ER.] 1. One who or that which prepares.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 32 b, I am no more but a preparer of you to a baptismus of more efficacie and vertue. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Slapnogeny* 11 The King hath not before this time given no wages to the said Preparers, or Counties, nor Souldiers whom they have brought. 1738 WARBURTON *Dru. Legat.* II. i. App. 28 The Preparer of the Way to pure Pagan Philosophy. 1890 J. BROWN *Serm.* (1892) 100 For that day of wrath, that day of hope there was to come a preparer.

b. *spec.* One who prepares, dresses, or makes up (food, medicine, manufactured articles, etc.): see PREPARE v. 5-7.

1553 *Primer in Latinus Edu.* VI (Parker Soc.) 377 In thy faithful prayers remember Thomas Cottesforde the preparer of this preparative. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 525 The preparers of the poison. Confessed every thing. 1753 *Act 26 Geo. II.* c. 30 § 2 The Growers, Preparers and Spinners of such Flax. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 441 Cloth and stuff-makers, cloth-shedders and preparers. 1821 *Labour Commission* Gloss. *Preparers*, persons employed at the drawing and roving frames in preparing the wool previous to spinning. term used locally at Leicester.

2. A thing used for preparing; † *spec.* a medicine administered preliminarily to a course of treatment (= PREPARATIVE B 1 b).

1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xciii. 182 Preparatives or p. preparers of the body to entertaine more stronger medicines. 1621 tr. *Brue's Praxis Med.* 60 Preparers Wormwood and Apples. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 157 Rape and Cole-Seed 'Tis a very good Preparer of Land for Barley or Wheat.

Preparing (prîpêrêrîng), *vb.* s. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb PREPARE; preparation (With quot. 1535 cf. PREPARATION 3.)

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 142 The preparing and reparation with other necessities for the Kynges shippe. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* vii. 2 There were two & twentie thousande borsmen, besyde the preparynge [Wyclif redi. compunyes] of them y^e were wonne. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* ii. (1672) 75 Whilst dinner was in preparing, they sported with the Gentlewoman. 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 52 While these things were in preparing, Mary the French Queen was Crowned in St Denis. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 325 The killing and preparing of provisions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. 1, My sister wants no preparing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preparing-box*, -table. 1834 W. S. B. McLAUREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 81 This is not unlike Clough's preparing boxes, which first partially open the wool by slow-going fallers, before the quicker fallers. 1890 W. H. CASMEY *Ventilation* 10 The fish air passes over the preparing machinery, carrying any little dust away with it over the cards to the fans. 1894 ELIZ L. BANKS *Canip. Curiosity* 175, I was sent to the 'preparing-table' to sprinkle and fold some print dresses. Agnes, the head preparer, taught me.

Preparing, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

That prepares, preparatory, preliminary. † *Preparing vessels* (Physiol.), a rendering of L. *præparantia vasa*, applied to the blood-vessels which supply a gland and 'prepare' its secretion, as the spermatic arteries. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char. Worthly Poet* (1857) 145 That mountebanks preparing oyle which kept his hands unscaled. 1667 N. FAIRFAX *in Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The Preparing Vessels arise on the right side, out of the Cava. 1675 *Cotton Scaff. Scoff* 35 After a few preparing rings, He makes his stoop. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Præparantia vasa*, the preparing Vessels, are Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes.

Hence **Preparingly** *adv.*, in the way of preparation, preparatorily.

1816 L. HUNT *Rivins.* iv. 244 'A noble word', exclaimed the prince, and smote Preparingly on earth his flaming foot. **Preparocentral**, -patellar: see PRE-B 3.

Pre-part: see PRE-A. 2.

Prepay (prîpêr), *v.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + PAY v. 1 Cf. OF. *prepayer*, 1305 in Godef.] *trans.* To pay (a charge) beforehand, *esp.* to pay (the postage of a letter or parcel) before dispatching it (as by affixing a postage stamp). Also *transf.* with the letter, etc., as object.

1839 *Treasury Minute* 12 Nov. (L.), All letters and packets exceeding the weight of one ounce to be prepaid, and delivered in at the window; if not so prepaid, and delivered, to be charged double postage. 1858 R. S. SUTCLIFF *Ass. Mamma* lxxviii, Pre-paying a letter, used to be thought little short of an insult. *Mod.* The school fees must be prepaid. The subscription for each half-year must be prepaid. The parcel was sent by passenger-train, carriage prepaid.

Hence **Prepaid** *pp.* a. (also as *sb.* = prepaid letter or parcel); **Prepayable** *a.*, that may or must be prepaid; **Prepayment**, the act of pre-paying, payment in advance, also *attrib.*

1854 FONBLANQUE *in Life* (1874) vi. 508 In a lecture on education, Dr. Whewell cites the word **prepaid*, now in common and barbarous use. 'Prepaid' was introduced with the penny postage. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 54 § 15 Every notice sent through the post in a prepaid registered letter. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 26 Jan. 4/1 Letters sent from this country to her Majesty's ships in any part of the world are now 'prepayable at the rate of 1d. per half ounce. 1838 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage* 62 The distinctive feature of your [R. Hill's] plan, is the compulsory 'pre payment and one rate of postage. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. xiii. 459 Some parents refused prepayment [of school fees]. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 28 Sept. 9/1 The pioneer of the prepayment gas-meter. 1903 *Rep. West. Ham Gas Co.* The Prepayment Meter System of Supply has been put in operation.

Pre-peduncle, -cular, -culate, **Prepelvi-sternal**, -num: see PRE-A. 4.

Prepend (prîpênd), *v. rare.* [f. PRE-A. 1 + L. *pendere* to weigh] *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider; to premeditate. (But app. often used by confusion for PERPEND.)

1558 WEDDERBURN *in Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 839 And als ye sould prepend bayth day and houir, To grit mischeit, misery and neid, Fia paramours dois evir mar succed. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irrel* 128 (Act 28 Hen VIII), The kings majestie, .prepending and waying how much it doth more conferre to the induction of rude and ignorant people to the knowledge of Almightie God. 1890 *Scots Observer* 4 Jan. 1799 There are still amongst us people who prepend the Sphinx-torpedo question.

Hence **Prepended** *pp.* a., premeditated; = PREPENSE a. (*nonce-use*).

1831 LAMB *Elas. Ser.* ii. *Newspapers 35 Years Ago*, To get up, moreover, to make jokes with malice prepended.

† **Prependent**, a. (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *præpendent-em*, pr. pple. of *præpendere* to hang down in front, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 4 + *pendere* to hang cf. PENDENT.] Hanging down in front; overhanging. b. *sb.* The male member.

1522 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b, Upon the which they placed a chapter with prependent folding. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks* (Grosart) IV. 103 Like an over-hanging Rooke eaten on with the tyde, so did they prependent breast-bones imminent-overcanopy theyr bellies. 1610 HEALRY *St. Ang. Cite of God* 252 Pnapus was expelled from Lampasum for the hugeness of his pre-pendunt.

|| **Preperma** (prîpêrêrêr), *Ornith.* Pl. -æ. [mod. L., f. *præ*, PRE-A. 2 + *penna* feather.] A neossopile or primitive feather of a bird.

1901 *Ibis* Apr. 343 In Apteryx the first definite feathers do not thrust out the prepermae.

Prepense (prîpêns), *a.* [Substituted for earlier *prepens*, PREPENSED (orig. *purpensed*, OF. *purpense*), either by simple phonetic reduction, or after F. pa pple. *-pens*, or corresp. L. pple. *-pens-us*.]

Considered and planned beforehand, premeditated, purposed, intentional, deliberate. a. in *Malice prepense* (Law), malice premeditated or planned beforehand, wrong or injury purposely done.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* u. 50 Our English poets . . . show a kind of malice prepense in their Satires. 1752 W. MILLER *in Scots Mag.* May (1753) 232/1 Such prepense malice. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 202 The benefit of cleigy is taken away from murder through malice prepense. 1852 MISS YONGE *Caneos* (1877) IV. xii. 137 This was set down to malice prepense on his side. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Reliq.* iii. ii. (1873) 166 To kill a man in view of malice prepense is murder. 1877 LONGER *in Life* III. 277 The article . . . is certainly written with malice prepense.

(b) *humorously*.

1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 543 You see by the paper I take that I am likely to be long, with

malice prepense] 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II v. I have put in this chapter on fighting of malice prepense, partly because of the cant and twaddle that's talked of boxing and fighting with fists now a days. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in a Library* (1892) I. vii. 235 He plunges into slang, not inactively but of malice prepense. 1884 J. PAVN *Some Little Recollections* 98, I went up to Lakeland, with the avowed intention and malice prepense of writing my second volume of poems.

b. In other connexions.

1770 JUNIUS *Lett. xxxix.* (1797) II. 23 From that period, whatever resolution they took was deliberate and prepense. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 268 Travelling is seldom a very prepense undertaking. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 143 When least meditative with any prepense or prefixed purpose.

c. Of a person. Acting with intention, deliberate. *rare.*

1879 G. MACDONALD *Ser Gibbie* III. iv. 260 He was an orator wilful and prepense, choice of long words, fond of climaxes.

Hence **Prepense** *sb.*; forethought, purpose, intention, design. *rare.*

1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 36a Her poetry is not, of prepense and purpose, the express image of her religious thought.

† **Prepense**, *v.* *Obs.* [Altered from earlier **PURPENSE**, *OF.* *purpenser*, after words in **PRE**; so in early 16th c. *F.* *prepsenser* to think of before. see **PRE**-A. 1 and **PENSE** *v.*

In later edd. of 15th and early 16th c. documents, e.g. the *Paston Letters* and *Acts of Parli.*, *purpense* of the original is often altered to the mod. *prepense*].

1. *trans.* To plan, devise, or contrive beforehand. [c. 1400-1520: see **PURPENSE** *v.*]

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxx. xix. *Prepense* [so edd. 1517-1555] nothing vnto her dyshoneste. 1545 LD. BERNARS *Pross.* II. clxxxvi. 23a It was a thing prepensed by false traitours to put the realme to trouble. 1633 T. ADAMS *Ep. a Peter* II. 15 It is one thing to forsake, another to propose and prepense a forsaking.

2. To weigh or consider beforehand.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xi. xliix. For to reuolue vnderstand and prepense [so edd. 1517-1555]. The begynnynge and the myddle certainly With the ende or thou put it in vte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. i. xxi.* All these thynges prepensed and gathered together seriously. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 24 Ever in your noble hart prepense, That all the sorrow in the world is lesse Than vertues might and values confidence. 1656 BR. HALL *Via Media* Wks. 1808 IX. 835 A consequent will, whereby all circumstances prepensed, God does simply will, or that particular event, as simply good to be.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To meditate beforehand. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii. xxix.* His [the soul's] office is, before that any thyng is attempted, to thinke, consyde, and prepense.

† **Prepensed**, *pple* *a.* *Obs.* Also *prepenst*, [f. *prec.* vb. + **ED**]; substituted early in 16th c. for the original **PURPENSED**; subsequently reduced to **PREPENSE** *a.* *a.* esp. in legal phraseology in *malice prepensed*, *prepensed malice*, *malice prepense*: see **PREPENSE** *a.* [1430-1540: see **PURPENSED**].

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Manslaughter by chance medley, and not murder of malice prepensed. 1531 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 104 Intending of malice prepensed to putte Govntor to trouble. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 664 We take more to the heart, a mocke or scornfull flout, as coming from a prepensed malice. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Murder*, Murder signifieth in our common lawe, a wilfull and felonious killing of any other vpon prepensed malice. 1650 THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1845) II. 639 What fault soever may have come it cannot be presumed to have come vpon prepensed malice. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. s. v. If there were Malice prepensed formerly between them, it makes it Murder, as it is called in some Statutes Prepensed Murder.

b. In other connexions. = **PREPENSE** *a.* b.

a. 1550 SKELTON *Replie.* 300 *hendiadys*. An unenytably prepensed answer to all waywardes or frowarde altercacyons. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 73 If the offence be committed vpon a prepensed mynde and wilfully. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. vii. 948 Having no time to put any prepensed plot in practise. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 40 With what prepenst Unkindness and disdainfull Ketch he was treated.

Hence † **Prepensely** *adv.* = **PREPENSELY**.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (188a) 14 If it were proued that he killed him wittingly, willingly, and prepensely.

Prepensely, *adv.* [f. **PREPENSE** *a.* + **LY** 2] In a prepense manner; with deliberation or premeditation; deliberately, purposely, designedly.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron*, and *Day's Intro* Wks. 1853 II. 320/1, I never could see why we should designedly and prepensely give to one writer more than his due, to another less. 1880 W. MORRIS in Macaulay *Lyt.* (1890) II. 13 Soming, a village prepensely picturesque. 1880 SWINBURNE *Silva Shaks.* iii. (ed. a) 203 Shakespeare has set himself as if prepensely to brutish the type of Achilles.

† **Prepensity**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 8 *pre*-. [f. **PREPENSE** *a.* + **ITY**: cf. *immensity*] Premeditation. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 43 Montaigne observes, upon the subject of death, 'that the philosophy of the schools but increases, by prapensity, the terrors of it'.

† **Prepensive**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. Factitious formation for **PREPENSE** *a.*

1753 FIELDING *Amelia* I. x, Carrying the penknife drawn into the room with you seems to imply malice prepensive, as we call it in the law.

† **Prepension**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [For **prapension*, n. of action from L. *prapendere* to hang down in front.] A part hanging down in front.

1592 R. D. *Hyeronotomachia* 86 Where the axeltree was. . .

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ouer the naue of the wheele, there came downe a preption toying to the Plynth.

Preperception. [**PRE**-A. 2.] Previous perception, a condition preceding perception.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* v. 402 *note*, Kant's preperception of space differs from Berkeley's, in recognising it as necessary *a priori* to all sense experience as such. 1881 J. SULLY in *Nature* XXIV. 185/a A 'stage of preperception', during which the mind receives the impression of sense, but has not yet interpreted the impression into a coherent percept. 1896 *Educ. Rev.* Mar. 278 Prof. James has illustrated and emphasized the importance of preperception.

So **Preperceptive** *a.*, characterized by preperception.

1907 *Hilbert Jnrl.* Jan. 421 The suggested topic defines my purpose, gives it its orientation and its preperceptive and selective tendencies.

Preperitoneal. See **PRE**-B. 3.

† **Pre-petition**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [**PRE**-A. 2.] Petition beforehand, previous petition.

1540 in I. S. LEADAM *Sel. Cas. Cri. Requests* (Selden) 50 Your said orators vpon prepetition made vnto Sir Thomas Denys knights [etc.] concerning the same [etc.].

Prepigmental, -pitory: see **PRE**-B. 3.

Pre-pious. **PRE**-A. 6 **Pre-placental**. **PRE**-B. 1. **Pre-pleasing**, -plot. **PRE**-A. 6, 1.

† **Prepoll**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. L. *præpollere* to exceed in power or strength, f. *præ*, **PRE**-A. 5 + *pollere* to be strong] *intr.* To excel in power or importance; to be prepollent, to preponderate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 229 Is thought to prepoll in the same faculties.

Prepollence. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præpollentia*, f. *præpollent-em*: see **PREPOLLENT** and **ENOC**] The fact of being prepollent; greater prevalence.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 322 The Prepollence of agreeable Tastes upon the Whole. *Ibid.* II. i. 28 The infinite Prepollence of Happiness above Misery.

Prepollency. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as *prec.*: see **ENOC**] The quality or fact of being prepollent.

1681 tr. *Wallis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Præpollency*, of very great force, strength, excellency, or virtue. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Medic. Comput.* xvi. 576 Such things as destroy the prepollency of an acid Salt in the Blood. 1802 PALFY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 410 The prepollency of good over evil.

Prepollent (*præpollent*), *a.* Now *rare*. Also *præ-*. [ad. L. *præpollent-em*, pr. pp. of *præpollere*: see **PREPOLL**.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating, prevailing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 230 Now the basis is more prepollent in quality. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* v. 146 The prepollent gravity of some [bodies], sufficing to give others a comparative or respective lightness. 1752 *Genl. Mag.* 154 Other evidence such as has been always deemed prepollent to any other. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tramane* III. xiii. 239 The question whether the evil or good is prepollent. 1891 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 293 It had nowhere any current or prepollent vogue.

† **Prepolllex**, *præ-*. *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod. L. f. *præ*, **PRE**-B. 3 + *pollex*] A rudimentary structure, sometimes osseous, similar to the prehallux, found in certain animals on the radial border of the hand or fore-foot, and supposed to represent an additional digit.

1889 [see **PREHALLUX**]. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* 49 Occasionally, as in *Pedetes capivi*, the so-called prepollex consists of two bones, of which the distal one bears a distinct nail-like horny covering.

Prepond, *v.* Short for next or *preponderate*.

1834 CAROLINE B. SOUTHER *Bu thday* II. Poet. Wks. (1867) 50 If a mote, a hair, a dust prepond. On Inclination's side, down drops the scale.

Preponder (*præpōndai*), *v.* 1. Now *rare*. [*a.* *OF.* *præpōnd-er* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or L. *præponderare* to outweigh, be of greater weight see **PRE**-A. 5 and **PONDER** *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To attribute greater weight or importance to. *Obs.* *rare.*

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Insulatione* III. vii. 202 He prepondereth the gyuer before all thynges gyuen.

2. To outweigh in importance, to preponderate over.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 236 [Channelled pillars] ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appauntes preponder tuiths. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III. 76 Though the transporting thereof be by Law forbidden, yet private profit so prepondereth the publick, that Ships ballasted therewith are sent over into Holland, where they have Magazines of this Earth.

3. *intr.* To exceed in weight, number, etc.; = **PREPONDERATE** *v.* 1.

1676 BRAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 601, I found not so much difference, as could clear me from suspecting a prepondering fancy. 1880 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 39 The Trades' Burgesses have prepondered. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 749/1 As it is, the embellishments preponder over constructive ability.

† **Pre-ponder**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. **PRE**-A. 1 + **PONDER** *v.*] *trans.* To ponder beforehand.

1620 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* *Cornw.* (1728) 20 Though the continuance, manie thousande yeares may impoite sufficient warrant, it will not now fall; yet the prepondering minde of future daungers may vpon the view be easelye perswaded of perill in standinge nere it.

Preponderant (*præpōndērāns*), [f. **PREPONDERANT** *a.* see **ANCE**, and cf. *F.* *præpōndérant* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The fact of exceeding in weight, greater heaviness.

1681 GREW *Musæum* I. v. 11 106 Little light Boats. To the side whereof, thus Fish [remora] fastening her self, might easily make it swag, as the least preponderance on either side will do. 1748 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* ix. 1499 Close with the side where one grain turns the scale; What vast preponderance is here! 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* I. 259 The preponderance of the iron ball assists the atmospheric pressure in sustaining the column.

b. *Gunnery*. The excess of weight of that part of a gun which is to the rear of the trunnions over that in front of them (So *F.* *præpōndérance*, Littré.)

It is measured by the force (expressed in pounds) which must be applied under the rear end of the base-ring or neck of the cascabel in order to balance the gun with the axis of the bore horizontal, when supported freely on knife edges placed under the trunnions.

1864 in *Wassenaar*. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* (1873) 2 The excess of weight in rear of the trunnions is termed the preponderance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1783/2 The preponderance of a gun is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of its weight. 1887 *Tait's Ed. Gunner* 81 The trunnions are generally placed a very little way in front of the centre of gravity to allow of elevating with ease, this causes a stancal pressure on the elevating gear called *præpōndérance*, which is necessary for steadiness.

2. Superiority or excess in moral weight, power, influence, or importance.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xiv. § 3 The good would have an incontestible preponderance over the evil. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* (1837) IV. 55 It would give Great Britain the preponderance in the conduct of the war in the Peninsula. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN L.D. *Lyndhurst* xi. 299 The Ministry had the great preponderance of popular opinion at their back.

3. Superiority in number or amount.

1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. 1 (1859) 158 A consequence of their immense preponderance in point of numbers. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 516 The collection of animals has a strikingly Oriental character, except in the preponderance of Ungulates. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 305 The more social animals are in overwhelming preponderance over the unsocial.

Preponderancy. Now *rare* [f. as *prec.* + **ANCY**] The quality or fact of being preponderant; an instance of this.

1. Superiority of physical weight.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 Whereas men affirm they perceive an addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, this accessional preponderancy is rather in appearance than reality. 1694 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1729) 86 By reason of the Preponderancy of the Earth. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 58 The pointed projections will be a sufficient addition to the pier, to give it the necessary preponderancy. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 200 The permanent restoration of the balance of trade to its accustomed preponderancy in our favour.

2. Superiority of power, influence, or importance.

1694 LOCKE *Toleration* iv. Wks. 1727 III. 468 If all Magistrates saw the Preponderancy of the Grounds of Belief, which are on the Side of the true Religion. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* iv. 40 The final preponderancy of desire is called a will, or wish to obtain it. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* v. 104 Coalition of interests were to strike at the preponderancy of Imperial Austria.

3. Greater prevalence, = *prec.* 3.

1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 159 The evident preponderancy of good, however unable they might be to explain the origin of evil, testified against them.

Preponderant (*præpōndērānt*), *a.* [ad. L. *præpōndērānt-em*, pr. pp. of *præpōndērāre*: see **PREPONDER**. Cf. *F.* *præpōndérant* (1723 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Preponderating.

1. Surpassing in weight, outweighing, heavier.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 136 The internal Cylinder of Quicksilver in the Tube is not held up by the preponderant Air without.

2. Surpassing in influence, power, or importance; predominant.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. ii. 180 If he judge the reasons which dissuade the thing to be preponderant, then he will abstain from doing it. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* II. i. 171 Ella is commemorated as the preponderant Saxon chief. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 239 The Roundhead party was now decidedly preponderant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 Flexion at the metacarpophalangeal joints from preponderant contraction of the interossei.

Preponderantly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **LY** 2] In a preponderating degree; predominantly.

1823 BENTHAM *Not. Paul.* 392 Becoming established, it [religion] became noxious, —preponderantly noxious. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 443 The powers... are either preponderantly strong by nature, or have become preponderantly strong by habit. 1866 H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. ix. So preponderantly intellectual a nature.

Preponderate (*præpōndērāt*), *a.* *rare*. [f. pa. pp. of L. *præpōndērāre* (see **PREPONDER**) + **ATE** 2. For sense cf. **PREDOMINATE** *a.*] = **PREPONDERANT**.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8/a What security can, without preponderate hardship, be provided against falsity uttered by an individual coming in the character of a pursuer. 1828 GEN. HUST. in *Ann. Reg.* 166/1 Unless the fate of mankind takes some preponderate determination, it will not be easy to pronounce whether good or evil will be the final result. 1889 SEXTON *Sq.* in *Daily News* 11 Apr. 8/a A preponderate majority of elected representatives.

Hence **Preponderately** *adv.*, predominantly. 1820 BENTHAM *Liberty of Press* Wks. 1843 II. 290/1 Nothing will be done but what is bad,—absolutely bad, or

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at least, preponderately bad 1882 *Society* xi Nov 27/2 Whether the style... is not preponderately heavy.
Preponderate (*prēpōndere*), *v.* Also 7 *præ-*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. praeponderare* - see *PREPONDER* *v.* and -ATE 3.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To weigh more; to be heavier, to incline the balance; to turn the scale.

1653 COCKERAM, *Preponderate*, to weigh down more. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 259 The Bladder appeared to preponderate. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 37 Where neither side doth preponderate, the balance should hang even. 1785 LAMSON *Sch. Art* i. 125 The cork will preponderate, and show itself to be heavier than the lead. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* ii. (1806) 26 If two bodies of the same weight in air be put into a denser fluid, the smaller body will preponderate.

b. *fig.* To have the greater moral or intellectual weight.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 288 These last reasons did preponderate with me. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xli. §9 As the Arguments... shall to any one appear, upon the whole matter, in a greater or less degree, to preponderate on either side. 1828 SCOTT *Hort. Midl.* iii. The verdict of the jury sufficiently shows how the evidence preponderated in their minds. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. 8 One influence preponderates in the language, the other in the polity.

c. To exceed or be superior in power, force, or influence; to exceed in amount, number, etc.; to predominate.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* ii. vii. 298 Oswy is ranked by Bede the seventh... of the kings who preponderated in the Anglo-Saxon octarchy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi. The good in this state of existence preponderates over the bad. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* i. l. 481 But the relics of Ferns, Conifers and Cycads greatly preponderate. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16 In milk, the heat-sustaining element preponderates largely over the nitrogenous or tissue-forming.

2. To descend or incline downwards, as one scale or end of a balance, on account of greater weight; to weigh or be weighed down; to show a preponderance. Also *fig.*

1678 HOBBS *Decam.* viii. 52 In a pair of Scales equally charged with Quicksilver, the addition of a little Oyl to either Scale, will make it preponderate. 1795 JEFFERSON in *Athenaeum* 25 June (1892) 825/2 When these have been withdrawn from us the balance of pain preponderates unequivocally. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surre. Exp. Philol.* (1776) l. 212 Suppose I take... a walking cane, and attempt to balance it across my finger; I shall at last find some one particular part in it which being supported, neither of the ends will preponderate. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrostatics* v. 83 By the weight of this quantity the dish [of a balance] will now preponderate. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 45 It appears that the balance of probability preponderates in favour of the position.

b. To gravitate or incline more strongly. *rare* 1662 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 255 They cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must preponderate some way or other. 1757 EDWARDS *Orig. Sin.* iii. (1837) 24 The question... is not whether he is not inclined to perform as many good deeds as bad ones; but which of these two he preponderates to.

II. Transitive senses.

† 3. To weigh more than, exceed in weight, to turn the scale when weighed against (something else); to outweigh. *Obs.*

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enticulus Trin.*, etc. (1656) 268 The greater number of the links of a chain preponderating the lesser number. 1662 GLANVILLE *Van Dine* 139 An inconsiderable weight by virtue of its distance from the Centre of the Balance, will preponderate much greater magnitudes. 1795 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* iii. xii. 394 You see the Cork preponderate the Gold, as far as the Beam will admit.

† b. *fig.* To outweigh in importance, value, or influence. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 10 All which and some other, must not preponderate the handling of things more rare and considerable. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iii. (1821) 324 His merits preponderate his demerits. 1699 BURNETT *39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 280 The evil does so far preponderate the good. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) l. 607 That the good must greatly preponderate the evil.

† 4. To cause to descend, as one scale of a balance, by reason of greater weight; to weigh down. Also *fig.* To cause to incline more strongly.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 324 Desiring to spare Christian blood, preponderates him for Peace. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. 360 They need not, when cast into the scale of thy thoughts, preponderate thee either way. 1660 INGELIO *Benito & Ur.* i. (1682) 117 Is not our Will... given us to preponderate our powers to such Actions as Reason pronounceth good? 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 150 The addition of my wish may have some effect to preponderate the scale.

† **Preponderate**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. *PRE-A* + *PONDERATE* *v.* 6.] To ponder previously; to weigh mentally or consider beforehand; = *PRE-PONDER* 2^d.

a. *trans.*

1599 *Life Str. T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.* (1853) II 106, I have considered and preponderated all my affairs and doings. 1632 LITHGOW *Tav. l.* 7 Preponderate seriously this consequent. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Character* (1737) II. ii. 308 How many things do they preponderate? How many at once comprehend?

b. *intr. or absol.*

1681 P. THACHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1868) XXII. 260, I have diligently weighed and preponderated, seriously consulted with Others. 1742 FIELDING *Fos Andrews* iii. vi. The square and his company thought

proper to preponderate, before they offered to revenge the cause of their allies. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 263 Deeply began she to preponderate Whether she'd cut her throat.

Hence † **Pre-ponderated** *ppl. a*

1653 *Nissena* 102 The first [step] required well weighed determinations and preponderated execution.

Preponderating, *ppl. a* [f. *PREPONDERATE* *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That preponderates, or is superior in weight, influence, power, amount, number, etc.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* ii. l. 115 Her excellencies, though solid and weighty, are less so, than the preponderating ones of Theology. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks VIII. 325 That very preponderating part of the nation, which had always been adverse to the French principles. 1886 TUCKER *E. Europe* 211 Your mastery over a preponderating number of alienated races.

Hence **Preponderatingly** *adv.*, in a preponderating or surpassing degree, predominantly.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Democr. in Amer.* (1859) II 71 In each of them some one element... existed exclusively or so preponderatingly as to overpower all the others. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 8/2 [Comparative Philology] had been all along preponderatingly the science of comparing the Aryan languages with one another. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 332 The small pyramidal cells have been assumed to be preponderatingly sensory in feature and function.

Preponderation. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action f. *L. praeponderare* to *PREPONDER*; in late *L. praeponderatio* (*Gloss. Lat. Gr.* in Lewis & Sh.)]

1. The action or fact of preponderating or exceeding in weight; preponderance.

1653 BAXTER *Peace of Consc.* 103 If the scales be turned but with one grain, its preponderation is with great wavering and mobility. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xviii § 21 See on which side the preponderation falls. 1822 *Examiner* 771/2 We are scarcely conscious of the defects that are involved in the large preponderation of excellence.

2. The adding of weight to one side; greater inclination or bias.

1653 A. WILSON *Yas* i. 201 Which preponderation of His puts them in Equilibrium. 1667 WATERHOUS *Fire Lond.* 25 The only probable balance to their mutinous preponderations. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* l. 1. (1762) 4 In every Act, or going forth of the Will, there is some Preponderation of the Mind or Inclination one way rather than another. 1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 43 In such a state of preponderation as to be uncertain which way the balance will turn.

† **Preponderer**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. *PREPONDER* *v.* + -ER 1.] That which outweighs, in quot. an overbalancing branch.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* lviii. (ed. 3) 141 Crooked Trees are reformed by taking off or topping the preponderers, whilst charged with Leaves or Woody and hanging counterpoises.

Preponderous, *a.* *rare*. [f. *PRE-A* + *PONDEROUS*, after *PREPONDERATE*, etc.] Exceeding in weight, amount, or number; having the preponderance.

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 53 When once gathered to a preponderous Body they (vapours) return, and become the material Cause of our extraordinary Showers of Rain. 1900 *Yorks. Post* 5 Jan. 7/2 We are in a position to day of being sufficient throughout and preponderous nowhere.

Prepositile. see *PRE-B* 3.

† **Preposit**, *Obs.* *erron* f. *PURPOSIT* *sb.* and *v*

1532 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. iv. 16 According to the tenure and preposite of the said points. 1616 WITHALS' *Dist.* 575 Porastus [v.r. *pyr*] gaudes gaudium, your inconstant joy preposits annoy.

† **Prepose**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *præ-*. [a. *F. préposer* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) after *L. praeponere* to put before: see *PRE-A* and *POSE* *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To set over; to appoint as chief or superior (Cf. *PREPOSITUS*.)

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xcii. 127 b. The holy man, ordeyned thene velygounes, to the whyche he preposed & gaaf for abbot the holy man Samuell. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 258 A dean, in Latin, *decanus*, hath his name from *deka*, 'ten', over which number he is properly to be preposed.

2. To place before or in front of something else; to preface, prefix.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Div b. But yf any thyng be done presently thou shalt prepose two fynalytees of curacyon. 1594 W. PERCY *Sonn.* To Rdr. A. j. I did deeme it most convenient to prepose mine Epistle, onely to beseech you to account of them [poems] as of toys. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* i. 218 It is either prefixed or preposed to a sentence. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. iv. 37 To words beginning with a vowel, the *Æoles* were wont to prepose a Digamma.

b. To put forward *rare*.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 27 So that I conclude, and dare prepose myselfe against anie man of contrarie opinion.

3. To propose, purpose, or intend.

(Perh. in most cases an error for *propose*, *purpose*.) 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 158 Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Ivesborge* i. 3202 The manykinde prepose his mynde to fulfill, Yet god dysposeth all thyng at his wyll. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxi. 271 And Prizes were preposed for such whose Champions bore them best At Tilts and Turnies. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banck'd Virg.* 187, I then would never have presumed to have preposed you your fight.

Hence † **Preposd** *ppl. a*, placed in front.

1608 B. JONSON *Masque Ld. Haddington's Marriage* Wks. (1692) 340/2 With this preposed part of Judgment.

† **Preposital**, *a.* *rare*. [f. *L. praeposit-*, *ppl.* stem of *praeponere* (see *prec.*) + -AL.] Prepositional.

1652 URQUHART *Fewel Wks.* (1834) 203 In the contexture of nouns, pronouns, and preposital articles, united together.

Preposition (*prēpōzī'jən*). [ad. *L. prae-position-* *em* a putting before, a preposition, n. of action f. *praeponere* to put before: see *PRE-* and *POSITION*. So *F. préposition* (*préposition*, 15th c. in Godef.)]

L. praepositio rendered *Gr. προθεσις*, both terms having the wider sense, 2 below, thus, such particles as *eu-*, *well*, and *in-*, *not*, were included among prepositions.]

1. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech an indeclinable word or particle serving to mark the relation between two notional words, the latter of which is usually a substantive or pronoun, as, *sow in hope*, *good for food*, *one for you*, *Stauford on Avon*, *late in time*. The following *sb.* or *pron.* is said to be 'governed' by the preposition, and in inflected languages stands in an oblique case. Originally, as still often, the term was applied also to the same words when combined as prefixes with verbs or other words, and to certain other particles of similar force which are used only in combination (*inseparable prepositions*).

Postpositive preposition (= *Postposition* 3), a word or particle, having the same function as a preposition, which follows its *sb.*, as 'he goes homewards', *L. domum versus*, *Ger. 'menetwegen'*. In English, when the object is an interrogative or relative pronoun, the verb follows this pronoun, and the preposition, instead of preceding the pronoun, often follows the verb, as *Whom did you go with?* *the town that he lives in*, the place (that) he came from. With the relative that no other construction is possible.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlvii. (Z) 267 *Præpositio est pars orationis indeclinabilis. Præpositio meqz beon gecweden on englice for sætnys, forðan ðe he stent æfre on forewardan, swa hwaet swa he byð, beo he gefeged to oðrum worde, ne beo he.] 1388 Wyclif *Prolog.* 6 *Manie such aduerbis, conuocciouns, and preposiciouns ben sette oon for another, and at fire chois of autouis syntyme.* 1530 PALSER. *Introd.* 40 They take away the preposition and say, *In 1000 mon masie*. 1661 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. 1738 I 620 A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly, either set before Nouns in Apposition, as *ad patrem*, or join'd with any other words in Composition, as *inductus*. 1674 DRYDEN *Def. Epilogus* Ess. (Ker) I 168 The preposition in the end of the sentence, a common fault with him. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. v. 'This called *Præposition*, because 'tis most frequently in the Latin Tongue placed before other Words, and then either separately, as *Ad patrem*, or conjunctively, as *Admiror*. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 66 The speaker made the prepositions do the work of the lost inflexions. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 124/2 These and other examples of a like kind induced some authors to make a class of post-positive prepositions, there are languages in which all the prepositions, if we may so speak, are postpositive. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 102 That peculiarly characteristic arrangement, which puts a preposition at the end of a sentence, is eminently an English idiom. 1874 I. TAYLOR *Ethiopian Res.* vii. 247 Qualifying words, which in Aryan languages would appear either as pre-positions or are in the Ugiic languages glued on as post-positions. 1875 LELAND *Pusang* x. 102 Those Asiatic languages have, moreover, no prepositions, but only *postpositions*. So likewise, has the Dakota tongue.*

† 2. More widely. Any word or particle prefixed to another word; a prefix. *Obs.*

1565 Kyng *Daryus* (Brandl) 838 I hat Preposition *In* is a pestilent fellow For it is that which maketh this variance betwene mee and you; My name is called *Inquiesce*, And thy name is called mayster *Egnythe*. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xl. 5 The preposition (*eu*), with which the verb (*εὐρησάμενος*) is compounded, signifieth 'well'. 1661 [see 1]

3. The action of placing before; the fact of being so placed, position before or in front. *rare*.

(Sometimes hyphenated (*præ-*) for distinction.) 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Ald.) 71, I am constrain'd to straine curtesy with the preposition of a worde compounded or such like, which breaketh no great square. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Preposition*, a putting or setting before. 1885 *Amer. Jral. Philol.* Oct. 346 Contrasting the English preposition with the French postposition of the adjective. 1901 M. CALLOWAY in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 153 In Anglo-Saxon the appositive participle regularly follows its principal (post-position), though occasionally it precedes (pre-position).

† b. Something placed before. *Obs.*

1635 WITHER *Emblemes* (ad int.) A preposition to this Frontispiece. 1812 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Sharp*, A character, the power of which is to raise the note before which it is placed half a tone higher than it would be without such a preposition.

† 4. A setting forth, a proposition or exposition. *Obs.* [Due to early confusion of *pre-* and *pro-*.]

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxix. 116 Dagobert made a longe preposicion or oracion concerninge y^e allegiaunce which he exortyd his lordes to owe & bere to hym. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxcvi. [cxvi] 605 This preposicion that the vnyuersite hadde made before the kyng, pleased right well the kyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 The said Sir John Bushe in all his prepositions to the king, did not onely attribute to him worldly honour, but diuine names.

5. *pl.* Premises: see *PREMISE* *sb.* 1.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* iii. 12 Gods children by better logick, from the prepositions of Gods former pie-servations, inferre his power.

Prepositional, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed by a preposition.

a 1831 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 346/2 In the singular number, besides the prepositional genitive, there is the inflexional formed as above by 'a. 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 212 The pronominal and prepositional roots constitute a class apart.

Prepositionally, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *ly* ²] In a prepositional manner, with the force or meaning of a preposition.

1845 STODART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Mitop.* (1847) I 130/1 The same must be said of the word alone prepositionally used by old writers to signify the relation of an effect to its cause. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 366 Words are used prepositionally along with all the noun-cases excepting the dative.

Prepositive (prēpōzitiv), *a.* (sb.) [ad. late L. *præpositivus* (Diomedes) that is set before (in gramm.), f. ppl. stem of *præponere* to put before: see *-IVE*; cf. F. *prépositif* (14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm*)] Proper to be placed before or prefixed.

1583 FULLER *Defence* 1 (1843) 139 It is a common thing in the Greek tongue, that the article prepositive is taken for the subjunctive. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words, Acc. Errors* 161 What is the prepositive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Gram.* c1, The prepositive particles, *dis* and *mis*. 1808 T. F. MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 3 Theodore Gaza gives in his [Greek] Grammar the following account: 'The Article is a declinable part of speech prefixed to Nouns. It is indeed divided into the prepositive and the subjunctive, but properly speaking the prepositive only is the article. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 169 Many instances where the postfixes, of older languages have become prefixes or distinct prepositive words in more recent ones. 1874 DAVIS *tr. Gesenius's Heb. Gram.* 50 Some [accents] stand only on the first letter of a word (*præpositive*), others only on the last letter (*postpositive*).

Præ. A prepositive word or particle. 1693 CHAUNCEY *Eng. Gram. New Law* 88 It were easier to shew upon what probable Reasons the Prepositive is added or omitted, in other places. 1786 [see *POSTPOSITIVE* a].

Hence **Prepositively** *adv.*, by placing in front. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 50 As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively.

Prepositor ¹, *præ-* (prēpōzitor), *Also* 6-ex, -our. [Allegation of L. *PRÆPOSITUS*: see note s.v. *PRÆPOSTOR*]

1. The name given in some English public schools to those senior boys who are entrusted with much of the discipline of the school, esp. out of the classroom, now usually *PRÆPOSTOR*, *q.v.* Also *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1041, I am Goddy's Prepostour: I prynt them with a pen, Because of theyr negligence and of theyr wanton vagy. 1519 HORMAN *1st 102 b*, I am prepositer of my boke, *duco classen*. 1581 J. IRL *Madon's Answer* 250 b, And who hath made you usher I pray you, or prepostour of Cicero's schoole? 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solme* 1. 2 For this end had King Solomon those obedient and moete prepostours. 1649 HLYVIN *Relat* & *Querr* II. 30 A meet free schoole, where Ciomwell is Head-school master, Ireton Usher, and Fairfax a Prepostour. 1681-2 *Verney Lett* in R. T. Warner *[Winchester iv]* (1900) 43 He is one of the best, if not the best scholar in the Schoole of his standing, though Hee bee not yet a Prepostour. 1706 PHILLIPS *Prepostour*, (School-Term) a Scholar appointed by the Master, to over see the rest, such a one is otherwise call'd *Observator* and *Monitor*. 1855 LADY HOLLAND *Sidney Smith* I. 1. 8 Whilst at Winchester he had been one year Prepostour of the College, and another, Prepostour of the Hall. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* I. 16 It was eight or ten days before he came under the Prepostour's ken [at Eton].

Præ in corrupt form *propositor*.

1633 E. VERNY *Lett. fr. Winchester in Verny Mem.* (1892) I. 156 His schoole master being at London, the prepostours begun to affront mee. 1700 C. MATHER *Magni Chr.* III. 1. iii. (1852) 303 He made such proficiency that while he was the least boy in the school he was made a prepostour.

2. The master, director, or manager (of a house, etc.); the president or head (*præpositus*) of a monastic house. *Obs.*

1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 343 The Prepositor of each [Bathing] House [in Ispahan] gave Notice to all Comers by blowing a Horn, when the Houses are ready. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 489 The fame for sanctity of their leader—or prepositor as he was called at first—spread throughout the land.

Hence **Prepositorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to prepositors in schools.

1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 14 Their prepositorial authority, as well as the fagging system, having been part of the old school plan, which he found going on when he came to Rugby. 1859 HOBSON *12 Yrs. Soldier's Life in India* 3 Though he immediately re-established the shattered prestige of prepositorial power he contrived to make himself very popular with various classes of boys.

|| **Prepositor** ², *præ-*. *Roman Law* [L. agent-noun from *præponere* to appoint over, charge with the management of an affair; f. *præ* before, in front + *ponere* to place] The principal who deputed the management of any business or commercial undertaking to a factor, consignee, or institor. (Formerly used in *Scotch Law*.)

1681 STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* I. x. § 47 By the Contracts of Institors in relation to that wherein they were intrusted, their prepositors are obliged, as Executors are as to Maritime matters; so Prepositors are correspondent in Traffique at Land. 1754 ESKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 14 Tho' the institors be pupils, and so cannot bind themselves, the prepositor stands obliged by their deeds. 18.. W. BRUCE *Dict. Law Scot.* (1861) 451/2 Prepositors are liable for the acts of the institor.

† **Prepositure**, *præ-*. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præpositura* the office of an overseer, in med. L. in eccl. sense, f. *præpositus*: see *PRÆPOSITUS* and *-URE*].

The office of a *præpositus* or provost of a collegiate church or priory.

1445 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 34 The tyme of a 3ere turnyd abowte, succedid in to the prepositure and the dignyte of the priore of this new plantacion. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 280 Which dignite is tied to the Prepositure of Bruges Church. 1844 BODFILL in Fuller's *Abel Reden.*, Erasmus (1869) I. 82 In the interim he sent him a collation to the prepositure of Darenty. 1758 LOWRY *Life of W. Walsingham* 128 The King gave him the Prepositure of Wells with the Prebend annexed.

Prepositus, variant of *PRÆPOSITUS*. **Prepossession** (prēpōzesh), *v.* [f. *PRÆ* + *A* + *POSSESS*]

1. *trans* To take or get possession of beforehand, or before another; to have prior possession of. *Now rare*.

1614 RALPH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 11 408 All passages out of there Campe, Matius hath prepossessed, so that there is no way to escape. 1640 BR. RYNDOLDS *Passions* XVII. 186 Honour seldom came to us but by the mortality of those that prepossessed them. 1665 MANLY *Groins Low C. Warries* 349 The Enemy had prepossessed all the places more inward. 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1744) X. 42 Hope is that which antedates and prepossesses a future good.

† b. *refl* with *or with*: To possess oneself of beforehand; to take for oneself or make one's own beforehand; also in *pass.* to be prepossessed. *Obs.* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 855 Pilate prepossessing himself with his horse and foot at the top of the hill. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* XIV. vii. (1733) 368 With-out more ado they prepossessed themselves of the temple. 1738 T. GUNSWOOD *Art Conversation* 79 Some eagerly push for the chief Place, and are mightily chagrined if another is prepossessed of that silly Pre-eminence.

2. To possess (a person) beforehand or cause (him) to be preoccupied or pre-engaged *with* or *by* a feeling, notion, etc.; to imbue, inspire, or affect strongly beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xx. (1840) 75 Being prepossessed with this intent to dispossession him of his place. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Prol. Wks. 1851 III. 258 Seeking thus unreasonably to prepossesse me of his modesty. 1657 North's *Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 16 They were prepossessed with an ill opinion of him. 1730 A. GORDON *Macfar's Anglish* 288 Having been prepossessed in the Opinion, that they were all equal. 1738 T. GUNSWOOD *Art Conversation* 33 They prepossessed their Auditors of their own Sincerity, and under that Cover say the most spiteful Things. 1836 KILBY *Sermon* VIII. (1848) 201 The Creed had prepossessed these men with truth, before ever they thought of proving them from Holy Writ. 1862 S. LUCAS *Scenarius* 375 The result of a disposition by which it [the French nobility] was fatally prepossessed.

† b. with the notion expressed by a clause. *Obs.* 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* I. ii. 65 This brief Inventory I have here given to prepossess the Reader, that [this] is no contemptible or unworthy enquiry. 1738 GAY *Fables* II. iii. 9 We're prepossessed my Lord inherits, In some degree, his grandfathers merits. 1797-8 JANE AUSTIN *Sense & Sens. xxxiii*, Fanny and Mrs. Ferrars were both strongly prepossessed that neither she nor her daughters were such kind of women.

3. *spec.* To cause (a person) to have a feeling or opinion beforehand against or in favour of a person or thing; to bias, prejudice; now chiefly, To impress favourably beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* I. 22 The reason of their rejecting the Gospel is, they are prepossessed against it. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 129 Who have taken bribes to prepossess the Judge. 1700 T. BROWN *Anaemum Ser. & Com.* 141 An Outside so Prepossessing us in his Favour. 1846 POTTER *Authon Wks.* 1864 III. 45 An attempt was made to prepossess the public against his 'Classical Dictionary'. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 123, I was quite prepossessed by his appearance. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Naighb.* xiii, His talk prepossessed me still more in his favour.

Hence **Prepossessioned** *ppl.*, possessed by a preconceived idea; prejudiced, biased.

1653 FRYNE *Histrio-M.* I. vi. xvi. 549 The sight of one only Stage-play, though with a prepossessed opinion against it, will draw men on to frequent, applaud, and admire others. 1760 COTTON *Espernon* I. ii. 50 What reasons can prevail with a prepossessed, and exasperated multitude? 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 131 Come then my prepossessed brethren, show yourselves the children of Abraham.

Prepossessioning, *ppl. a.* [f. *piec.* + *-ING* ²]. That prepossesses.

1. Biasing; causing prejudice.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. 1 xxi, I'll purge out the strong steam of prepossessioning prejudice. 1711 SHAFLES *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. 1 154 A very prepossessioning Circumstance against our Author. 1754 EDWARDS *Free Will* III. vi. (1762) 182 Every prepossessioning fix'd Bias on the Mind brings a Degree of moral Inability for the contrary. 1773 GOLDEN *Stoops to Cony* II. 1, This awkward prepossessioning visage of mine.

2. *spec.* That predisposes favourably, causing an agreeable first impression; attractive, pleasing.

1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 92 Nature had bestowed upon him a fair and prepossessioning exterior. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* IV, Squeers's appearance was not prepossessioning. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* VI. vi, Its expression was eminently gentle and prepossessioning.

Hence **Prepossessioningly** *adv.*, **Prepossessioning-**

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 681 A way prepossessioningly earnest. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 390 That which has an air of consummate truth and likelihood, the prepossessioning of that which has this air. 1883 M. ARNOLD *Litt. & Dogma* Pref. 11 His prepossessioningness, his grace and truth.

Prepossession (prēpōzesh), [n. of action f. *PRÆPOSSESS* *v.*; see *PRÆ* + *A* + *POSSESS*]

1. The having or taking of possession beforehand, prior possession or occupancy. *Now rare*.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph Love* xxv. (1660) 151 Affording them a full Prepossession of all the Objects of Desire. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* viii, To give piety the prepossession, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Fidelity* (1836) 208, I have heavenly qualities, and joys already begun in me, I have a prepossession of heaven. 1800 MAIR *Pyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 378 *Præsumption*, prepossession, pre-occupation.

† b. A previous or former possession.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 331 In after Ages many Colonies dispersed, and some thereof upon the coasts of Africa, and the prepossessions of his [Ham's] elder brother.

2. The condition of being mentally prepossessed; a preconceived opinion which tends to bias the mind; unfavourable or favourable antecedent opinion; prejudice, predisposition, liking.

1649 J. R. TAYLOR *Gl. Examp.* I. Ad. Sect. v, God blesses holy Meditations with results of Reason, and prepossessions dogmatically decreasing the necessity of Virtue. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 It is the noblest Act of human Reason To free itself from slavish Prepossession. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 173 'The prepossessions of the Vulgar for men in power and authority are blind. 1786 MMR D'ARBY *Lett.* 19 June, The prepossession the Queen has taken in my favour is truly extraordinary. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 247 The King's strong personal prepossessions against the ministers of the late Queen. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 103 To chime in most harmoniously with prepossessions.

Hence † **Prepossessionary** *a.*, having possession beforehand, of the nature of a prepossession.

1757 *Herald* No. 7 (1758) I. 106 Valour commonly carries with it a prepossessionary excuse, even for actions of temerity.

Prepossessionor, *Obs.* or *rare*. [f. *PRÆ* + *A* + *POSSESSOR*.] A previous possessor.

1684 R. BRADY *Introd. O. Eng. Hist. Gloss.* 18 They signify only a bare Prepossessionor, one that possessed the Land before the present Possessor.

† **Prepost.** *Obs.* *vare* [ad. L. *præpostus*, contr. f. *præpositus*, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præponere* to place before] = *PRÆPOSITUS*; an overseer, steward, superintendent, provost.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 3. Aphanet, prepost [gloss or souereyne; Vulg. *præpositus*] of his gelding. — *Act.* vii. 10 He ordeyned him prepost [gloss or souereyn; v. p. uoc.], Vulg. *præpositum* on Egypt, and on al his hous.

Preposter, *erron.* form of *PRÆPOSTOR*.

† **Preposterate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *præposterare* to reverse, thwart (f. *præposter-us* *PRÆPOSTERUS*) + *-ATE* ³. Cf. *obs.* F. *préposterer* (Cotgr.)] *trans.* To make 'preposterous', to reverse, invert; to overturn; to pervert.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I. 127 Before the waies had preposterated the order of ancient government. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 147 This sincerity of the election, the crosse preposterateth first of all, in that it is chosen being an unlawfull ceremony before those that are lawfull being a tradition of mans before Gods precept. 1628 R. HUBERT *Edw. II. clxxi*, Never did princes more preposterate Their private lives.

So † **Preposteration** [ad. late L. *præposteratō-em*], reversal, perversion.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 146 The hypocrisie and preposteration of the Crosse, in the Will, in respect of the meanes for attayning to the right end. 1647 1s there not a preposteration to renewe a Crosse so zealously, while we bury so carelessly this ancient custome? raising vp in the loome thereof newe courses of our owne which doe no good.

Preposterous (prēpōstēras), *a.* Also 7-posterous. [f. L. *præposter-us* reversed, perverted, absurd (f. *præ* before + *poster-us* coming after, following) + *-OUS*. Cf. *obs.* F. *préposter* (Cotgr.)]

1. Having or placing last that which should be first; inverted in position or order. *Now rare*.

1552 HUIOT, Preposterouse, out of order, overhwarth, transuerst, or last done which should haue ben first. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 59 This is preposterous gear, when Gods ordinance is turned topsie turvie, upside downe. 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xx, (Aib.) 262 The preposterous is a pardonable fault. We call it by a common saying to set the cart before the horse. 1597 Hawke *Killing in M.* 36 Though the Monster lurk in Caucas cave, yet notwithstanding his preposterous steps will be discovered. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Unhappy*, Which would certainly do them harm, by reason of the preposterous Motion it might give the Sprout when the Season for planting the Bulbs is come. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 4) I. 224 It is, indeed, in the literal sense of the word, preposterous. 1865 FERRIS *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 62 The fatal effects of this preposterous (in the exact sense of that word) procedure.

† b. Having the eyes set behind. *Obs.* *rare* ¹.

1605 GLANVILLE *Scapula Sci.* XVII. 102 Thus our Eyes like the preposterous Animals are behind us.

2. Contrary to the order of nature, or to reason or common sense, monstrous, irrational; perverse, foolish, nonsensical; in later use, utterly absurd.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposph.* (1877) 14 He checked the preposterous & overhwarth iudgement, that the common sort of people haue of things. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* x. vii (1886) 148 Deemes in the dead of the night are commonlie preposterous & monstrous. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 5 Good Gloster, and good Deuill, were alike, And both preposterous. 1641 MILTON *Judgm. Buon* 163-3

xxii Wks. 1738 I. 28: Austin and some others, who were much taken with a preposterous admiration of single life
 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 p. 12 The muff and fur are preposterous in June. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Denn Med.* i (1769) a Nothing can be more preposterous than a mother who thinks it below her to take care of her own child 1809 W. ICKING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 103 To exclaim at the preposterous idea of convincing the mind by tormenting the body 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 126 America has constructed, and is still constructing, ships of war of preposterous tonnage, simply because England is constructing ships of war of preposterous tonnage. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxviii. 480 The very notion is preposterous.

Preposterously, *adv.* [f. *piec.* + *-LY*.] In a preposterous order or manner.

1. In an inverted or reversed order or position; with the latter part before the former, hind-side before. Now rare.

1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 269 So the sense inferreth albeit the wordes be somewhat preposterously placed. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd* D ij. Those that are called Agrippæ being preposterously borne with their feet forward. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 767 So preposterously are those Books ranged in this Catalogue. 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1744) XI. 3 Some indeed preposterously misplace these, and make us partake of the benefit of Christ's priestly office before we are brought under the scepter of his kingly office. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discussions* (1853) 17 Preposterously, deducing the laws of the understanding from a questionable division of logical propositions

2. Unnaturally, irrationally; perversely; absurdly. c. 1540 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 39 His brother Archigallo didd preposterously exalte and honor the most obscure and servile persons. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* ii. 112 Whatsoeuer cunning fiend it was That wrought vpon thee so preposterously, Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 9 They doe preposterously, that bestow more coit and labours, vpon a Garden than vpon an Orchard 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 141 Our preposterously partiall Memories 1786 tr. *Backford's Vathek* (1883) 123 She is preposterously sighing after a stripling with languishing eyes and soft hair, who loves her. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* iii. 111. (1875) 299 Preposterously regarded as a sure criterion of truth 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* viii. He got up at preposterously early hours.

Preposterousness. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being preposterous, inversion of the natural or rational order (now rare); perversity, unreasonableness; absurdity

1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. 111. 137 From this preposterousness of the Croisse setting the sense before the spirite, come wee to his Vacuities for his inward Devotion 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect.* *Syst.* 176 We shall choose rather to break those laws of method, and subjoin them immediately in this place, craving the readers pardon for this preposterousness. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Preposterousness*, the having the wrong End forward, Absurdness, contrariety to Nature or Custom. 1864 F. HALL *Hebrew Philos. Syst.* i. vi. 106 So they go on, rearing one thing upon another, utterly regardless of the preposterousness of their conclusions.

Prepostor, variant of **PREPOSTOR**.

Prepotence (prēpōtēns). [a. F. *prépotence*, ad. L. *præpotentia*. see next.] The fact of being prepotent or of predominating; = next, 1.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Ser.* ii. 11. 305 The consciousness of having mastered some prepotence of passion 1829 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 81 Henry enforced his claims with stern prepotence. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* 1883. 245 It may at first appear that a slight degree of prepotence will prevent crossing as effectually as a higher degree. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 205 Challenging the prepotence on land of so mighty an empire.

Prepotency (prēpōtēns). [ad. L. *præpotentia* superior power, f. *præpotent-em*: see **PREPOTENT** and *-ENCY*.]

1. The quality of being prepotent; superior power or influence; predominance, prevalence.

1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right [hand] 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 178 Prepotency of plundering did facilitate the way to dispossesse me of mine own. 1815 *Zealica* I. 135, I shall not fall into the sullens at his present prepotency. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* CLXV. 307 The destruction of that Russian prepotency.

2. Biol. The prepotent power of a parent organism to transmit special characteristics to offspring.

1829 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. 274 The prepotency runs more strongly in the male ass than in the female. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* II. 71 The subject of prepotency is extremely intricate—from its varying so much in strength, even in regard to the same character, in different animals 1899 — *Forms of Pl.* vi. 258 The prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen 1893 *Nat. Observer* 8 Apr. 523/2 Attributed to the Anglo-Saxon prepotency of transmission in the racial struggle

Prepotent (prēpōtēnt), a. [ad. L. *præpotent-em*, pr. pple. of *præposse* to be more or very powerful, to have the superiority, f. *præ*. PRE-A. 5, 6 + *posse* to be able, have power: see **POTENT**.]

1. Having great power, force, influence, or authority; pre-eminent in power.

a. 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 759 My prepotent father, when 3e soupe, soupe owt 3owur messe. 1468 *Hen. VII. at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 56 Most prepotent prince of power imperiall. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St.* James 166 b, Excellent for wisdom, prepotent in power, renowned for virtue. 1857 *Physical Dict.*, *Prepotent*, strong, effectual, potent, above or before others 1866 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 300 To borrow his prepotent bolt from the armoury of his predecessor 1885 Mrs LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in*

Dark iii. Some vague, intangible, but prepotent barrier had risen up between him and them.

b. Excelling in potency, more powerful than others; predominant.

1641 R. B. K. *Parallel of Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.*, etc Pref. 6 Overruled by the prepotent Popish faction 1880 P. GREG *Errant* II. v. 59 What was the attraction prepotent over all the charms of the ball-room? 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng.* 153 After the ruin of the prepotent influence of Spain.

2. Biol. Having a greater power of transmitting hereditary features or qualities; having a stronger fertilizing influence.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 99 A plant's own pollen is always prepotent over foreign pollen. *Ibid.* viii. 274 When two species are crossed, one has sometimes, a prepotent power of impressing its likeness on the hybrid 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* v. § 168. 173 There seems to be in many instances a prepotent influence about a newly arisen variety. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* 1883. 239 If... individuals so varying as to be prepotent with each other are very few they will fail of being segregated through failing to receive any of the prepotent pollen

3. [PRE-A. 3.] Previously endowed with power or potentiality

1874 TYNDALL *Add. Brit. Assoc. Belfast* 58 It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past

Hence **Prepotently** *adv.*, in a prepotent manner; with overwhelming power.

1899 W. JAMES in *Talks on Psychol.* 88 A single exciting word may call up its own associates prepotently

Prepotential (prēpōtēntiāl), a. (sb.) [f. PRE-A. 3 + **POTENTIAL**.]

1. Having a prior or superior power, prepotent.

1888 *Academy* 24 Nov. 329/3 What a contrast between those days... and our times of 'telegraphic ambassadors' and a prepotential 'clerkery'!

2. *Math.* (See *quot.*) Also as sb. A prepotential function.

1875 CAYLEY *Memoir on Prepotentials in Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 328 The present Memoir relates to multiple integrals expressed in terms of the (x+1) ultimately disappearing variables (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), and the same number of parameters (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n). Such an integral, in regard to the index $\frac{1}{2}n+1$, is said to be 'prepotential', and in the particular case $q = -\frac{1}{2}$ to be 'potential'. *Ibid.* 324 The prepotential of the whole surface in regard to the indefinitely near point P is thus equal to the piepotential of the disk

Pre-practise: see **PRE-A. 1**.

Pre-prandial (prēprændiāl), a. [f. PRE-B. 1 + L. *prandium* luncheon (see **PRANDIAL**) + *-AL*.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. before dinner; before-dinner

1822 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* Wks. (1865) 25, I have no quarrel with you about preprandial avocations 1862 Mrs N. CROSLAND *Mrs Blake* II. 101 The 'pre-prandial' hour or two of winter darkness 1875 *Helms Soc. Press* xviii. 269 That charming invention of modern days, the pre-prandial tea

Pre-preference, a. [PRE-B. 2.] Ranking before preference bonds, shares, claims, etc., in security, payment of dividend or interest. Cf. **PREFERENCE** 8.

1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho Dict.* 236 The new series of Bonds distinguished from all the others by the name of pre-preference bonds 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 6/1 The directors announce the issue of 6,000 Five and a Quarter per Cent Cumulative Pre-preference £10 shares at a premium of 10s. each 1900 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 11/1 The shareholders... would not have it [the new issue] in the form of pre-preference shares, and now apparently the directors are determined to make it more pre than ever [by an issue of debentures]

So **Pre-preferential** a.

1885 *March. Exam.* 21 Jan. 4/7 We might guarantee the whole loan instead of guaranteeing only five and raising the other four by pre-preferential bonds.

Preprint (prēprɪnt) [PRE-A. 2.] Something printed in advance, a portion of a work printed and issued before the publication of the whole

1889 *Academy* 1 June 385/2 Dr Charles Waldstein has made arrangements with the American Journal of Archaeology to issue these papers independently in a series of 'preprints' 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 1 Feb. 93/1 A preprint from the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago... Other preprints in this series are as follows

† **Prepropagate**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præpropagare* to hasten greatly (Gloss. Philox.): see **PRE-A. 6** and **PROPERATE**.] *trans.* To hasten unduly or in excess. So † **Prepropagation**, the action of hastening unduly. *Obs. rare*—1.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 The importunity of some impatient mundeis, will put both Parliament and Assembly upon some prepropagations, that will not be safe in Ecclesiastical Constitutions 1651 J. ROCKETT *Chr. Subject* viii. (1658) 77 To prevent the prepropagating our misery, or lessen those evils into which we have cast ourselves.

† **Preproperous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *præproper-us* too quick or hasty (f. *præ*, PRE-A. 6 + *pi oper-us* speedy, quick) + *-OUS*.] Over-hasty, precipitate

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. It. y. a's. Rebell.* 62 Vnadrised hardnesse and preproperous haste in mooste matters have these two companions. Error in the beginning, and Repentance in the ende a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Leicestersh.* (1662) ii. 133 By such preproperous Coaling of Boyes, and valding of Guiles, Parents were cozened out of their children. 1670 RAY *Proverbs, Devon.* 226 Administering preposterous and prepioperous justice

Hence † **Preproperously** *adv.*, over-hastily.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* 1. 31 Why dost preproperously call for a crowne before thou overcommest?

Preprostatio. see **PRE-B. 3**.

Pre-prove, **pre-provide**: see **PRE-A. 1**.

Pre-pubertal: see **PRE-B. 1**.

Prepubic, **præ-** (prēpiū bīk), a. [f. next + *-IO*, in b, f. PRE-B. 3 + **PUBIO**.] a. Pertaining to the prepubis. b. Situated in front of the pubis

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* v. 290 A large spatulate bone seems to be an exaggeration of the pre-pubic process 1872 HUMPHREY *Myology* 13 It extends over the side of the abdomen to the middle line and the edge of the prepubic shield and cornu

|| **Prepubis**, **præ-** (prēpiū bīs). Also *-es* *Anat.* [PRE-A. 4.] The pre-acetabular portion of the pubis, esp. in Dinosaurs.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 65 This process appears to be the homologue of the prae-pubis (so called) in the *Stegosauria* and *Ornithomima* among *Dinosauria*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prepubes* 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 862 The... anterior process of the *os pubis*, often called the pectineal, is the element which in Dinosaurs is described as the 'prepubis', while in recent Reptiles it is represented by the pubis proper

Prepuce (prēpiūs) [a. F. *prépuce* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = L. *præputium*.] The loose fold of integument which covers the glans penis (or the glans clitoridis); the foreskin.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xi. 42 In his temple was Charle-mayne, when he aungell brought him be prepuce of oure Lord, when he was circumcised. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guy-don's Quest Charyb.*, etc. K j b. The heade hyght prepuce. c. 1628 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. v. vi. (1903) 495 Then the prepuce or foreskin was taken out, and putt into a box of salt to be buried after in the Churchyearde. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 433, I have divided the Prepuce several times in Phimoses, without any ill accidents supervening 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 62 The end of the clitoris is generally provided with a gland, and is also covered by a prepuce

† *b. transf.* (a) The state of the uncircumcised, uncircumcision. (b) See *quot.* a 1682. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Apoll.* *Loll.* 84 Poul seiþ, Noþer prepuce nor circumcicion is not, nor out woþ, not but keping of þe bid-dings of God 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* ii. 25 If thou be a prevaricator of the Law, thy circumcision is become prepuce. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 64 As the vulgar expresseth it to take away the prepuces from such trees. [Vulgate *Lev.* xix. 23 Auferetis præputia eorum. poma quæ germinant, immunda erunt vobis.]

† **Prepucy**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *præputium*. see *prec.* and *-CY*.] The foreskin. Also *transf.* The state of the uncircumcised; uncircumcision.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xi. 3 Whi entristid thou to men haunye prepuce? [Vulg. *ad viros præputium habentes*] — *Rom.* ii. 25 If thou be a trespassour of the lawe, thi circumcisioun is maad prepuce [Vulg. *circumcisiō tua præputium facta est*] 1388 — *Deut.* x. 16 Therfor circumcise þe the prepuce [glass ethneisse] of þoure herte [Vulg. *præputium cordis*] 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 392/1 That I may haue the prepucy vnde folded.

Prepu actual, a. *rare*. [f. PRE-A. 5, 6 + **PUNCTUAL**.] More than punctual; coming earlier than the appointed time. So **Prepunctuality**, anticipative punctuality, the fact of arriving before the precise time; **Prepunctually** *adv.*, more than punctually.

1870 *HELPS in Macm. Mag.* July 239/2 Our conjoint pre-punctualities brought us to the station a good half-hour before the time 1882 *Society* 9 Dec. 8/1 So far was pre-punctuality, carried, that Her Majesty was ten minutes before time 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prepunctual*. 1894 *Story of My Two Wives* 110 We were at the agent's pre-punctually

Preputial (prēpiū fīāl), a. [f. L. *præputi-um* **PRÆPUTIUM** + *-AL*; so mod. F. *préputial*.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce.

1611 CORBET in Coryat *Crudities, Panegyric Verses*, Thy observations Have stufft thy masse and voluminous head With Mountaines Abbies Churches Synagogues Preputiall Offals and Dutch Dialogues. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 65 Those spouts and buds which resemble the preputial part 1846 G. E. DAVY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 461 Preputial and urethral calculi

Prepyloric: see **PRE-B. 3**.

Prepyramid (prēpi rāmid) *Anat.* [PRE-A. 4.] The anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. So **Prepyramidal** a., pertaining to the prepyramids, or situated in front of the pyramids.

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 273 A narrower median 'pre-pyramidal' tract. *Ibid.* 276 The 'commissura ansulata', which crosses the prepyramids just behind the 'hypocoria' 1868 *Ibid.* III. 83 The prepyramids are long, narrow, flat, and contract as they approach the pons. *Ibid.* 86 The prepyramidal columns

Pre-Raphael (prē rē fēl), a. (sb.) [PRE-B. 2.] Previous to Raphael; a painter (or painting) before the time of Raphael. b. = **Pie-Raphaelite**. Hence **Pre-Raphaelly** *adv.* *rare*.

1850 W. M. ROSSSETTI *The P. R. B. 3rd July in Pre-Raphaelite Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 275, I reverence—indeed almost idolize—what I have seen of the Pre-Raphael painters 1890 *Germ. May* 158 Mediæval, or pre-Raphael art is seen in his youthful timid drawings. 1890 DICKENS in *Household Words* I. 266/2 That the Pre-Raphael Brother is indisputably accomplished in the manipulation of his art. *Ibid.* 265/2 A4 befits such a subject—Pre-Raphaelly considered. 1853 D. G. ROSSSETTI in *D. G. R.'s Family Letters* (1895) II. 122 Fattening on ill got pictures in his sleep, Till

some Præraphael prove for him too deep. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 297. Its pre-Raphaelite like studies of nature.

Pre-Raphaelism, prera-ph, præ- [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The artistic principles of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (= PRE-RAPHAELITISM); by Ruskin and others applied, by way of distinction, to the art of the painters who preceded Raphael; see quot. 1882 s. v. PRE-RAPHAELITISM. 1853 W. M. ROSSSETTI in *Præraph. Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 308 Though both Præraphaelism and Brotherhood are as real as ever. 1859 GULICK & TIMMS *Paint* 231 Pre-Raphaelism, though open to the charge of mannerism, was a revolution and protest against the unmanly conventionalisms into which a portion of the English school had fallen. 1864 'SHIRLEY' *Vigra Cris* viii. 356 Fra Angelico da Fiesole is almost the only one of the pre-Raphaelites, whom a man who does not believe in pre-Raphaelism can thoroughly relish. 1882 [see PRE-RAPHAELITISM].

So **Pre-Raphaelistic a** = next, B. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Faaglove Manor* II. xvi. 38 One of your detestable pre-Raphaelitic drawings.

Pre-Raphaelite, preraphaelite, præ- (præ-*feilät*), *præ* and *a*. Also **Raffael-** [f. PRE-B. 1. + the proper name *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*, *Raffaële*) + -ITE¹.]

A. sb. 1. An artist who aims at producing work in the spirit which generally imbued art before the time of Raphael (or, more especially, before his later work and that of his successors); *spec.* one of the group of English artists, including Holman-Hunt, Millais, and D. G. Rossetti, who c. 1848 called themselves the 'Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood' (P. R. B.).

1849 W. M. ROSSSETTI *The P. R. B. Journal* in *Præraph. Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 209. — *Ibid.* 19 Nov. *ibid.* 231 To-night was a P. R. B. meeting at Millais's, at which we were all present with the exception of Woolner. 1849 D. G. ROSSSETTI *Lett. to F. Colclough* 25 Oct. *ibid.* 23 Dear P. R. B. [= Brother], On the road hither last night I [etc.].

1850 *Blackw. Mag.* July 84. The mountebank proceedings of a small number of artists, who are endeavouring to set up a school of their own. We allude to the pre-Raphaelites. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 27 The Pre-Raphaelites imitate no pictures; they paint from nature only. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* *Pre-Raphaelites*, a school of modern artists, who profess to follow the mode of study and expression adopted by the early painters who flourished before the time of Raphael, and whose principal theory of action is a rigid adherence to natural forms and effects. 1864 'SHIRLEY' *Nuga Cris* vi. 271 We are all pre-Raphaelites. Mr. Millais' gawky gulls, and Mr. Dyce's skinny saints, have gained the day. 1875 *Hutch. Ess.* 107 The luxuriance and beauty of the water-weeds and of the bulrushes... would have given work to a pre-Raphaelite for a year. 1882 W. HAMILTON *Aesthetic Movement* (ed. 3) 21 It pleased Mr. Buchanan, in his attack on the Pre-Raphaelites and Aesthetes, to stigmatise The Germ as an unwholesome publication. 1907 W. M. ROSSSETTI in *Lett. to Editor*, I myself write the words thus, *Præraphaelite* and *Præraphaelitism*.

2. One of the painters who preceded Raphael. 1882 [see PRE-RAPHAELITISM].

B. adj. (or attrib. use of sb.)

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Pre-Raphaelites, or their principles and style.

1849 [see A. 1.]. 1851 *Art. Jnrl.* 1 July 1851. The attempts of a few young men who truly themselves the Pre-Raphaelite school, but more properly might be called the Gothic school. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 27 The Pre-Raphaelite pictures are just as superior to the early Italian in skill of manipulation, power of drawing, and knowledge of effect, as inferior to them in grace of design. 1853 — *Lect. Archit.* iv. § 132 Every Pre-Raphaelite landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself. 1857 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 1763 If our Crabbe be a poet (and a Pre-Raphaelite poet Crabbe was, long ere the Pre-Raphaelite style was dreamed of). 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Faun* xxxi. A Pre-Raphaelite artist... might find an admirable subject in one of these Tuscan girls. 1873 HAMILTON *Th. about Art* xiii. 184 The Pre-Raphaelite movement is understood to have combined two very distinct aims: first, the intellectual elevation of art by the choice of noble and original subjects, and, secondly, its technical advancement by a new and minute analysis of nature. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* i. 101 In our final estimation this picture [Raphael's Transfiguration] was a signal step in the decadence of Italian art. When we had advanced this opinion to other students, they, as a *reductio ad absurdum*, had said, 'Then you are Pre-Raphaelite'. Referring to this as we worked side by side, Millais and I laughingly agreed that the designation must be accepted.

2. Existing before Raphael

1855 MURLEY *Corr.* (1859) i. vi. 182 In these pre-Raphaelite productions Florence is very rich. 1882 W. HAMILTON *Aesthetic Movement* i. Enthusiasm in their admiration of early Italian art and the mediæval Pre-Raphaelite painters.

Pre-Raphaelitic, preraph-, præ- (-i tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or after the manner of the Pre-Raphaelites; = prec. B. 1.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 5 To note the baldness of Cæsar's heads without specially organised education in this pre-Raphaelitic direction. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 23 A lofty tree of pre-Raphaelitic slenderness and grace.

Pre-Raphaelitish, preraph-, præ- (-æitʃ), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH¹.] Resembling the work of the Pre-Raphaelites.

1865 MISS MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* ii. (1866) 38 That pale, pium, pre-Raphaelitish dame who was represented all over the College. 1889 *Art. Jnrl.* Aug. 222 A picture, which he describes as very pre-Raphaelitish indeed, of a confid.

Pre-Raphaelitism, preraph-, præ- [f. PRE-RAPHAELITE + -ISM.] The principles, methods, or style of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and their followers; sometimes applied to a similar tendency in poetry and other arts.

1851 RUSKIN (*ibid.*) Pre-Raphaelitism. 1853 *N. Brit. Rev.* 303 Pre-Raphaelitism is in painting very much what the reform led by Wordsworth was in poetical literature. 1853 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iv. § 132 Pre-Raphaelitism has but one principle, that of absolute, uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature, and from nature only. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* July 206 Pre-Raphaelitism, both of the pen and brush, is a useful correction of a previous morbid tendency. 1882 RUSKIN *Lett. to Chateaub.* 20 Dec. (Ashley Libr. 1894), Pre-Raphaelitism would properly express the method or manner of the painters who actually lived before Raphael—as 'Raphaelism' might generally be applied to the style of all his school, of every subsequent date. Pre-Raphaelitism is, it seems to me, the proper term to express the peculiar tenets of the sect who have been examining, who called itself 'Pre-Raphaelite', or, with still greater exclusiveness, 'The Pre-Raphaelite Brethren'.

Prærectal, reformatory, etc. PRE-B. 3, 1, etc. + **Præregnant, Obs. rare.** [f. PRE-B. A. 2 + REGNANT.] One who reigns before another; a predecessor in the kingdom.

1569 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxii. 99 Edward, King Harold's Præregnant, of this same Change foretold. 1602 *Ibid.* Epitome 376 William and Edward the Confessor Harold's Præregnant were, by the father's side, Cosen Iarmanes.

Pre-remote, -renal, etc.: see PRE-B. 1, 3, etc. + **Prærupt, v. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *prærupt*, ppl stem of *præripere* to snatch away in front of another, f. *præ*, PRE-B. A. 4 c + *ruptere* to seize. Cf. CORREPT v.] *trans.* To snatch away in front of any one, to anticipate or forestall in seizing. (Known only in pa. ppl. *prærupt*, after L. *præruptus*.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dav.* v. 69 b. In wayne wept Esau allu Jacob had prærupt him his byssinge.

+ **Præreption, Obs. rare.** In 7 præ- [n. of action from L. *præripere*, *prærupt*: see prec.] The action of seizing or snatching away in front of one. 1648 *Essex. Bas.* x. 79, I have none to defend my selfe, or to preserve what is mine own from their præreption.

Prerequisite (præ'kwæ'it), v. Also 7 præ- [PRE-A. 1.] *trans.* To require beforehand.

1600 B. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. iii. All other Churches prerequisite a necessity of Marriage in the persons to be ordained. 1654 WARRIN *Unbelievers* 223 Union pre-requireth existence. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vi. 62 Repentance is pre-required, and always was pre-required as a necessary Condition whereby a Sinner is qualified and made meet to receive the Pardon of his Sins. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 69 (1794) III. 79, Z will not be able to move till A moves, neither will A be able to move till Z hath so that the motion of every part will be pre-required to itself.

Hence **Prerequisite ppl. a.**, prerequisite. 1661 GLANVILL *Van Digni* 213 Every single motion [owes] a dependence on . . . a Syndrome of pre-required motions. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 62 The pre-required Condition.

Prerequisite (præ'kwæ'it), a and *sb.* [f. PRE-A. 3 + REQUISITE *a* and *sb.*]

A. adj. Required beforehand; requisite as a previous condition.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 90 A condition prerequisite in the subject of sanctification. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iv. (1722) 382 This breaking up of the fountains of the Deep was a prerequisite Condition. 1837 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xvi. 39 For the human soul to prosper in its life, a certain vantage-ground is pre-requisite. 1884 J. BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 185 Something which is prerequisite to any deep and lasting success.

B. sb. That which is required beforehand; a condition previously necessary.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 20 Knowledge is but a prerequisite to the man of obedience. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 378 Prerequisites expedient at least, if not wholly indispensable. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 158 All the changes in the organs . . . are nothing more than antecedents and pre-requisites of perception, bearing not the faintest likeness to it. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 226 The essential prerequisites for striking the balance.

+ **Prerequisite, Obs. rare.** [PRE-A. 2.] Requestion beforehand, previous requirement.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 292 That the giving of the Holy Ghost in ordinary for Regeneration, was one stated end of Baptism, from the constant prerequisite of repentance and faith is evident to be a mistake.

Pre-resolve, v. Now rare. Also 7 præ- [PRE-A. 1.] *a. pa. ppl.* Previously resolved; having made up one's mind beforehand. **b. intr.** To resolve beforehand.

1633 PRYNNE *Histro* M. ii. iv. ii. 950 No man goes thus pre-resolved to a Play. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sy. on Relig.* xvi. 83, I am confident you are herein pre-resolved as I wish. 1657 W. BURTON *Int. Anton* (1658) 79 They came pre-resolved, by study, of what they soon acted in the Council. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Instructor* II. 253 He had pre-resolved to send Henry from Ether.

Præretic to -rhotacistic: see PRE-A. 4, B. 1. + **Prærogany, Obs. rare-1** [f. L. *prærogare* to ask first or before + -ANOV.] The possession of privilege; prerogative.

[Cf. 1292 BRITTON iv. § 3 Nul parcener neqedent ne porra preterator sauntz aitre par nul prerogance de einznesceie.] 1438-50 *ir. Nigden* (Rolls) VI. 205 The privi-

lege or immune of whiche place encreasede to grete prerogancy (*ad magnam prærogativam*).

Prærogative (-i vâl), a. rare. [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prerogative.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrisage Hand* 73 So must it not remaine still *in avro*, but returne *in xarrov*. All these prerogative prerogations end euer in Christ.

Prærogative (præ'rogätiv), sb. [a. F. *prærogative* (14th c. in Littre) a prerogative, ad. L. *prærogativa* a previous choice or election, a fore-token, prognostic; preference, privilege, prerogative; prop fem sing of *prærogativus* adj (see next) agreeing with *tribus* or *centuria*, applied to the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to give its vote first in the Roman comitia.

'The box being shaken, so that the lots might be equally, the century which came out first gave its vote first, and hence was called *Prærogativa*. Its vote was held of the greatest importance. . . Hence *prærogation* is put for a sign or pledge, a favourable omen or intimation of any future; for a precedent or example, a choice, . . . or favour, . . . and among later writers for a peculiar or exclusive privilege' (Adam *Rom. Antiq.* (1801) 91).

(As the sense-development took place before the word was taken into English, the chronological order here, as will be seen, does not correspond with it, the original or etymological sense is of late use. see 3.)

1. A prior, exclusive, or peculiar right or privilege.

a. esp. in Constitutional Hist. That special pre-eminence which the sovereign, by right of regal dignity, has over all other persons and out of the course of the common law, the royal prerogative, a sovereign right (in theory) subject to no restriction or interference.

In Great Britain, the extent of the royal prerogative has been a matter of discussion, more especially since the 17th century; see the quot. At present it includes the right of sending and receiving ambassadors, of making treaties, and (theoretically) of making war and concluding peace, of conferring honours, nominating to bishoprics, and giving all commissions in the army and navy, of choosing ministers of state, summoning Parliament, and refusing assent to a bill, of pardoning those under legal sentence, with many other political, ecclesiastical, and judicial privileges. The exercise of many of these prerogative rights is practically limited by the rights of parliament or of other bodies or persons, the constitutional obligation to take the advice of ministers, and the need to secure the general approval and support of the nation.

1293 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 1171. Quod Dominus Rex Pre-entationem suam ratione Prærogative sue, ad predictam Vicariam habet. 1308-9 *Ibid.* 274. Pur la Prærogative & le droit le Roy. 1404 *Ibid.* III. 549. By the lawe of his [the King's] land, or by his prerogatif. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 343 The wood or madde parliament, . . . at this Councyll, were made many actis agayn the Kynges prerogatyve and pleasure, for the reformation of the state of the land. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 b. The kynges prerogative declareth his power rally above all other. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 88, I hearre all the Judges, . . . have concluded the Bishoppes have noe whitt inchoat upon the King's prerogative or the subject's liberties. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 249 His [the king of England's] very Prærogative is no more than what the Law has determined. 1686 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 210 Princes had Prærogative to give Convicted Malefactors a Reprieve. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xiv. § 160 This Power to act according to discretion for the Publick Good, without the Prescription of the Law, and sometimes even against it, is that which is called *Prærogative*. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. vii. 257 The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and peace. For it is held by all the writers on the law of nature and nations, that the right of making war, which by nature subsisted in every individual, is given up by all private persons that enter into society, and is vested in the sovereign power. 1769 *Famous Lett.* viii. (1779) I. 52 Every ungracious or severe exertion of the prerogative should be placed to the account of the minister. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 410 The parliament by perseverance, and by taking advantage of foreign wars, disputed successions and other circumstances, gradually set limits to prerogative. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. ii. 592 Writers on the constitution have frequently used the word 'prerogative' in a restricted sense, confining it to those political powers of the Crown which are not conferred by statute, and in this sense the word will be here employed. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1143 'The exercise of the prerogative of mercy is no easy or pleasant duty.

b. generally The peculiar right or privilege of any person, class, or body of persons; as the prerogatives of parliament, of a peer, of a manor, of a free man, etc.

14 [see next, 2.] 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 330 The kynges consyderinge the great prerogatyves belongynge to that eridome. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 § 1 The same Manors with all liberties prerogatyves and franchises in the same. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. l. 151 Thys thyng schold much intyse men to may age, specially yf we gave unto them also certayn pryvylleges and prerogatyf. 1633 GOUGE *Seni. Extent God's Provid.* § 8 The Church, and every member of it . . . challengeth the special care of God, as a prerogative to itselfe. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 60 The Crown set on his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Prærogative to that See. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 301 freedom, an English subjects sole prerogative. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 r. 2 Every one must have remarked, what powers and prerogatives the vulgar imagine to be conferred by learning. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reptul* i. 11, The pisoners to be plundered, which you know is the prerogative of pirates and privateers. 1830 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. 13 It was for their existence rather than their prerogatives that the Romans had to contend. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 Will he not entrust to us the prerogative of making soup, and putting in anything that we like?

1. *trans.* To signify beforehand (supernaturally); to portend, foreshadow.

156a BULLYBUT *Butworth, Sickle Men* 54 Thei dooe presage, deunne, or shewe before, what thynges doe folowe c 1595 CART WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy IV Ind* (Hakl Soc.) 56 If but one fyre is sene, it presageth a most cruell, daingerous and tempestuous storme 167a SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* 16 Hippocrates wisely considered Dreams as they presaged Alterations in the Body 1711 ANDERSON *Spect No 1* P. 2, I am not so vain as to think it [a dream] presaged any Dignity that I should arrive at. a 1816 JOYCE *Sci. Dial* xv (1846) 105 Have not eclipses been esteemed as omens presaging some digneul calamity?

b. *transf* To point to or indicate beforehand; to give warning of (by natural means).

1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, iv. 1. 191 This mairing discord of Nobility, doth pre-veige some ill event 1596 EDW III, i. 11, Whose habit rude, and manners blunt and plain, Pre-veigh nought 1671 SALMON *Syn. Mod* ii. 1. 226 If the Leaver continue to the third Crisis, it presages Bleeding at the Nose. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 33 Th' Event presages, and explores the Cause 1822 IMISON *St. & Art* (ed Webster) I. 150 The rising of the mercury presages, in general, fair weather 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 399 note, The confusion of Margaret's thoughts, presaging her later insanity.

2. Of a person. To augur, predict, forecast

| By Spenser used for To point out, make known.

1578 LYR *Dodons vi* lxxviii 746 If they finde a Spider, they presage pestilence 1590 GREYNE *Ory. Fur* (1599) 12 Seest thou not all men presage I shall be King? 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* i. 1. 61 Then seek this path that I to thee presage, Which after all to heaven shall thee send a 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I. 174 Like Prophecy, that can presage Successes of the latest Age 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill.* 209 Lands he could measure, tides and tides presage 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII, lxxv, 95 note, The author presaged from this vision that he should write no more than the emperor had read

b. *intr.* To form or utter a presage or prediction.

1592 *Doctor Faustus* in *Thoms & E. Prose Rom* (1858) III, 199 Which learned him to presage of matters to come. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 5 Men are apt to believe as they affect, and then to presage as they believe. 1697 DAYDORN *Virg. Georg* i. 483 By certain Signs we may presage Of Heats and Rains, and Wind's impetuous rage 1871 R. ELLIS *Cainthus* lxxviii 87 Which not long should abide, so presag'd surely the Parcae. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*, iv. 73 Prophecy would fain presage auspiciously

3. *trans* To have a presentiment or prevision of.

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 27 My mind presageth I shall live To see the noble Duke of York to be a King 1598 TORRIS *Alba* 61 My misgiving mind presaging to me ill. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elia* ii. (1688) 145 William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, presaging some Disaster to himself, departed this life in his Climacterical year. 1797 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 146 God forgive me if I don't presage some mischief to poor Miss Rosy 1879 TROUBLE *Foot's Err* xxv 154 That great experiment, from the preliminaries of which he was only able to presage danger and disaster.

b. *intr.* To have a presentiment.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng* i. vi. (1622) 22 Where, like as did his minde presage, he found it very so 1670 G. II tr. *Hist. of Cardinals* iii. 181 It succeeded as they presag'd

Presageful (prĕs'aj-dŭfŭl), a. [f. PRESAGE sb + -FUL. (The pronunc. retains the earlier stress.)]

1. Full of presage, portentous, ominous.

1597 SYLVESTER *Jury* 182 O Princely Port! Presagefull Countenance Of Hap at hand! 1605 — *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 111 *Law* 179 Presagefull rays of somewhat more divine 1726-46 GILMONTON *Winter* 70 The bawling brook, And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan, Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 62 (1822) II. 75 The presageful nature of the meteor. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu* II. iii. lxxi 584 A better chance of winning the preliminary canter, and thereby securing the advantage of a presageful victory.

2. Full of presentiment or foreboding

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 142 No sad, presageful Thought preluded Fate. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn.*, to *Friend who asked how I felt*, etc. 20 Dark remembrance and presageful fear 1859 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 293 Ev'n such a wave, Dark in the glaze of some presageful mood, Had I for three days seen.

Hence **Presagefully** adv.

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* iii, Presagefully it beat, presagefully, My heart.

Presagement. Obs. [f. PRESAGE v. + -MENT.] The action or fact of presaging a. Foreshowing, prognostication, an omen, a portent.

c 1595 CART. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy IV Ind* (Hakl Soc.) 55 A fyre called Santelmo or Corporasante; the which appeareth before any tempestuous weather as a presagement of a most daingerous storme a 1639 WORTON *Dk. Buckham*, in *Reliq.* (1651) 128, I have spent some enquiry, whether he had any ominous presagement before his end 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 The falling of Salt is an authentick presagement of ill lucke

b. Presentiment; foretelling power; prevision.

1637 JACKSON *Sermon* on *Matt* ii. 17, 18, § 8 Her own prediction or good ominous presagements of Joseph's name 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 40 His reservedness had contrived answers, whose accomplishments were in his power, or not beyond his presagement

Presager (prĕs'aj-dŭr), [f. PRESAGE v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which presages or portends.

1591 *Truith Raigne K. John* xiii. 121 Vnusuall signes, Presagers of strange terrors to the world. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiii, O let my books be dumb presagers of my speaking biest. 1608 [R. FERGUSON] *New Eccles. Pict.*, A Presager and Prophet, of the Fate and Destiny which did await him. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 188 An able Presager in the Events of this kind of Inflammation.

Presage. Obs. rare-1. [ad L. *præsagium* PRESAGE; for the form, cf. *prodigy* L. = PRESAGE sb.] 1581 STRUBBS *Two Examples* (N.), I thinke thou this is a presage of God's feare wrath to thee.

Presagient, a. Obs. rare. Also *præ-*.

[ad L. *præsagient-em*, pr. pple. of *præsagire* to presage, see PRESAGE sb Cf obs. F. *præsagiant* (Coigr.)] Having presentiment or foreboding.

1648 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) Ep. Ded, As it were fore-speaking, and (after Zanchy's expression) præsagient, concerning natures. 1668 H. MORRIS *Div. Dial* ii. xi (1713) 120 There not being so comprehensive and presagient an Anxiety in Brute.

Presaging (prĕs'aj-dŭg), vbl sb [-ING 1.]

The action of the vb PRESAGE; prognostication

1598 FLORIO, *Presagia*, the aite of presaging or divination. 1651 GAULLE *Magastrom* 241 When or where their divinations and presagings were most received 1744 BRKELEY *Serms* § 252 Plotinus observes that the art of presaging is in some sort the reading of natural letters denoting order. 1806 *Hibbert's Jnrl* Jan. 246 Destined to fulfil in his person the presagings of the nation's seers

Presaging, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That presages.

a. Foreboding, portending, giving augury.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*, 242 Presaging tokens which I will now relate 1704 *Hyman's Viet* lxix, We had presaging Tokens of Success 1845 TATNER *Mirac* xviii. (1862) 299 The very name of the pool having in his eyes a presaging fitness

b That has presentiment or prevision.

1632 LITHGOW *Irish* x. 459 The portending heauinesse of my presaging soule. a 1664 KATH PHILLIPS *In Mem. P. P.* Poems (1667) 40 No, thou art gone, and thy presaging Mind. 1713 YOUNG *Force Reliq* ii. 114 [He] wondering seen in sad presaging thought 1893 *Standard* 14 June, So much for the presaging intelligence which first invented the fable

Hence **Presagingly** adv., in a presaging manner.

1612 R. SHELTON *Sermon St. Martin's* 48 How often have I heard Robert Parsons presagingly hope for such contentions upon vnion of the two kingdoms. 1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 2 The Younger is a Masquer; and she also doth presagingly preact his just Inauguration 1846 *Chambers's Misc* XI *Alex. Andrayne* 5 The jailer opened a little door stuck with iron, on which my eyes had been from the first presagingly fixed

Presagious, a. Obs. [f. L. *præsagi-*um PRESAGE + -OUS; cf. obs. F. *præsagieux* (Coigr.)]

a. Of the nature of a presage; ominous, portentous

b Having a presage or presentiment.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 204 Strange visions, confirmed with presagious chances. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 9 Not were there any presagious, dreams or fearful divinations 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magni Ch.* iii. iv. vii. (1852) 603 That holy minister of the gospel at length grew very presagious that his labours died near unto an end.

Presagition. Obs. rare-1. In 7 *præ-*.

[app. for **presagician*, f. PRESAGE after *magician*, *practician*, etc.] A professor of presages; an augur, prognosticator.

1651 GAULLE *Magastrom*, 293 Augustus had such a confidence in this fudical præsagition, that he divulged his nataliul Theme

Presagation. Obs. [ad L. *præsagitiō-em*, n. of action f. *præsagire* to presage see PRESAGE sb.] A presaging, a presage

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 228 A presagation and token, whereb this Edgna conceived hope to bringe forth a childe, which in tyme to come shoulde reigne. 1651 GAULLE *Magastrom* 52 Have not beasts a more perfect presagation, by their senses, than men, with all their reason, can attain unto?

Presanctify (prĕs'anjktif), v. rare [PRE-

A. 1.] *trans* To sanctify previously or beforehand

Chiefly in **Presanctified** ppl. a. [after med L. *presanctificata* the presanctified (elements), *nissa presanctificatūrum* the mass of presanctified (elements); so F. *la messe des presanctifiés*], sanctified or consecrated beforehand. *Liturgy or Mass of the Presanctified*, an office said in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday, and in the Greek Church throughout Lent (except on Saturdays and Sundays and the Feast of the Annunciation), at which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous celebration

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 242 The mass of the presanctified was celebrated 1866 FELTON *Ann. & Mod* 61 IL. ii. 336 These two, with a third, called the Liturgy of the Presanctified, constitute the general liturgy of the Greek Church down to the present day. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 128 The custom, of not consecrating but only of receiving the presanctified Host consecrated on Maundy Thursday

Presanctification. Also 7 *præ-*. [In a, f. PRE-A. 2, in b, n. of action from prec.]

a. A previous sanctification. b. Consecration of the eucharistic elements at a previous celebration.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Sermon* ix Wks. 1684 IV. 610 A præsantification or præsantification of them that used to be admitted higher 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 128 It is doubtful what the usage of the English Church, in the abeyance of præsantification, ought to be.

Presand, -ant, -ant, etc., obs. ff. PRESENT.

Pre-sartorial, a. *nonce wd.* [PRE-B. 1.] Anterior to the rise of the sartorial art; or tailoring.

1871 LOWELL *Study Wind*, *Thoreau* 145 Bran had its prophetic, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, tailored impromptu from the tar-pot of incensed neighbours.

Pre-say, v. Obs. rare. [f. PRE-A. 1 + SAY v.] *trans*. To say before, to preface with something said.

1722 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept, Sung 4 Staves of the 80th Psalm, the last of it, only pre said it with, From Egypt, &c., four Lines.

Presbyope (prĕs'bī-ŭp, prĕz'ē-), *rare*-0. [f. as next + Gr. -ωπος seer.] A person affected with presbyopia.

1857 in DUNGLISON

Presbyopia (pres-, prĕz'bī-ŭ piā). Rarely in anglicized form **presbyopy**. [mod.L., f. Gr.

πρεσβυς an old man + *-ωπία* (as in *ἀμβλυωπία* AMBLYOPIA), f. *ὄψ*, *ὄπ*-eye.] An affection of the eyes incident to old or advancing age, in which the power of accommodation to near objects is lost or impaired, and only distant objects are seen distinctly; a form of long-sightedness.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII 178 The central part of the crystalline becomes rigid by age, and this is sufficient to account for presbyopia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) III. 151 The third variety, or that produced by old age, constitutes the presbyopia and presbyopia of medical writers. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 233 Presbyopia or Long Sight is one of the first of the legion of troubles which advancing years bring upon all of us. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* i. iii. 49 The remedy for presbyopia is the use of convex glasses. *Ibid.* 50 Myopia is a structural defect, presbyopia is a functional defect

Presbyopic (-ŕpik), a. (sb) [f. as prec. + -ic] Pertaining to or affected with presbyopia. (In the same sense [f. presbyopia has been used].

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 6, I adapted the optometer to presbyopic eyes. [1803 tr. *Heberden's Comm.* lxxvi. (ed 2) 330 A violent giddiness has suddenly made a person presbyopic, or long sighted] 1881 ANDERSON in *Nature* 27 Oct. 618/2 Suppose a man has become presbyopic, i.e. his accommodation has gradually become stiff, and its range is reduced

b. as sb A person affected with presbyopia

1864 tr. *Donders' Accom. & Refract. Eye* 308 Often hyper-presbyopia and presbyopia are met with in this group.

Presbyotic, a. *nonce wd.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *ὄψ*, *ὄπ*-ear, -ωπος -eared + -ic] Dull of hearing in consequence of old age

1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 152 To meet the auditory defects which may be attributed to a presbyotic condition.

Presbyte. [ad Gr. *πρεσβύτερος* an old man (Aristotle, *Prob* 31. 25) So F. *presbyte*, mod.L. *presbyta*.] = PRESBYTER

(The modern use is not that of Aristotle, who only raises the question *why* an old man (*πρεσβύτερος*) is long sighted Nor is it recognized even in the 1762 ed. of Castelli *Lex. Med.* I. Bywater)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Presbyta*, are those Men who by Old Age, or other Accident, have the Globe of the Eye so flat, that the produced Visual Rays pass the Retina before they unite 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. If the distance between the retina and the crystalline be too small, the person will likewise be a presbyta. 1846 WORCESTER cites PAOR *FARRAR* for *Presbyta*.

Presbyter. Obs. rare-1. Derivative abbreviation of PRESBYTERIAN sb., after *pulpit*, etc. Hence **Presbyter ring** vbl. sb., acting the Presbyterian, a practice of Presbyterianism

1708 T. WARD *Eng. Reliq* (1716) 112 The Wars that were begun in sixteen hundred forty one 'Tween Protestants and Presbyteries. 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 461 Then leave your rebellious and damn'd Presbytering, Or you may be glad of Poor-Jack and Red-Herring

Presbyter (prĕs-, prĕzbī-ŭr). Also 6 *præ-* biter [a. late L. *presbyter* (Tertullian), ad Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, in N. T. an elder of the Jewish council or Sanhedrim, an elder of the apostolic church; prop. adj. 'older, elder', compar of *πρεσβυς* an old man. So F. *presbytre*.

The Vulgate regularly renders Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, -oi by *senior, seniores*, etc. in Acts xv. 17, xxii. 5, where it has *magiores natu*, and in Acts xiv. 23, xv. 2, 1 Tim. v. 17, 19, Titus i. 5, Jas. v. 14, where the Gr. is retained as *presbyter, -eri*. The same men who in Acts xv. 2 are called *apostoli et presbyteri*, are denominated in verses 4, 6, 22, 23 *apostoli et seniores*; the Gr. having uniformly *ἀποστολοι και πρεσβυτεροι*. Wyclif faithfully renders these Latin equivalents by 1) *elder man, elders, elders; e men* (twice, in Rev., *seniores*), 2) *the more thorow* (or *tho*) *berth*, and 3) *presbis*. The 16-17th Eng. versions from the Greek, and the Revised, have uniformly *elder, -s*, in every instance. The Rheish N. T. has *priest* wherever the Vulgate has *presbyter*, in other places regularly *annunciants*; but, from 1 Peter onward (18 places) *senior, seniors*.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of *senior* in the Vulgate, *presbyter* became the official name of the ecclesiastical order, whence also the Com. Romanic *presbiter*, OF. and Prov. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, Sp. and Cat. *preste*, It. *priete*; WGer. *presbiter*, OS *præbiter*, OFris. *præbiter*, MDu. and Du. *præbiter*, OHG. *præbiter*, *præb*, *præbist*, ON *præbiter*, *præst*, OE. *præst*, Eng. *priest* (as an order in the Latin and Anglican churches) see *PRIEST*

1. An elder in the Christian church. a. In the early church: One of a number of officers who had the oversight and management of the affairs of a local church or congregation, some of them having also the function of teaching. (Cf. *BISHOP* sb. 1 a.)

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxviii § 4 The historie doth make no mention by what occasion Presbyters were instituted in Jerusalem, only we reade, how the like were made afterwards else where. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* ii. 64 All agree in this, that in the Apostles time there was no difference between Bishops and Presbyters 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 261 After receiving, by the imposition of hands, the sacred character of a Christian Presbyter, he ventured to open the gates of the city 1820 SOUTHEY

Wesley II 437 (Wesley) proposed, in his character of presbyter, which, he said, was the same as bishop, to invest him (Dr. Coke) with the same presbytero-episcopal powers. 1825 CONYBEARE & H. St. Paul (1802) L. xiii 406 The office of the Presbyters was to watch over the particular church in which they ministered, in all that regarded its external order and internal purity.

b. In Episcopal churches. A minister of the second order, ranking below a bishop and above a deacon; a priest or pastor. (In modern use, not an official or ordinary term, but used occasionally instead of *priest*, to connote identity with sense a, or distinction from the sense of 'a sacrificing priest' (= Gr. *ιερεύς*, L. *sacerdos*): see PRIEST).

1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 2 The Clergie are either Presbyters or Deacons. *Ibid.* § 3 In truth the word Presbyter doth seeme more fit, and in propriety of speech more agreeable than Priest with the drift of the whole Gospell of Iesus Christ. 1635 *Canons Eccles. Ch. Scot* xviii 39 If anie confesse the same to the Bishop, or Presbyter, hee shall not make knowne, nor reveale what hath beene opened to him in Confession. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Presbyter*, a Priest; as a Presbyter of the Church of England. 1820 [see a.]. 1846 SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xiv. 443 Origen afterwards removed to Palestine, and fell under the displeasure of his own bishop for being there ordained a presbyter.

c. In Presbyterian churches: An occasional name for an elder (see ELDER *s.b.* 3, 4, PRESBYTERIAN a 1); *esp.* one who is a member of a PRESBYTERY. 1615 HEYWOOD *Poore Prentises* i. xviii. Wks. 1874 II. 207 Should Souldan, Sophy, Priest or Presbyter, Or godd, or Diuels, or men, gaine say our will. 1746 MILTON *New Forces Cons.* 20 When they shall read this clearly in your charge. New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ Large. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. She considered the comely humility of a presbyter as the wickedness of hypocrisy. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1859) II. v. 127 The main object was, to raise up presbyters, and to destroy bishops.

†2. A Presbyterian *Obs.* 1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iv. (1702) II. 1033 He... prest him to tell him whether he was an Independent or a Presbyter? The Gentleman answered, Neither, for he was a Protestant. 1655 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. The mournfullest day that in my life I had seene, or the Church of England herselfe since the Reformation; to the greate rejoicing of both Papist and Presbyter. 1660 J. CROUCH *Return Chas. II.* 10 Monck was not so much Presbyter. 1681 Wood *Life* 5 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 558 Westminster School-boys burn'd Jack Presbyter instead of the pope. 1827 POLLOCK *Courses* 7. viii. 96 Episcopalians none, nor presbyter.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: presbyter-abbot, an abbot who was a presbyter; presbyter-bishop = sense 1a, identified with BISHOP *s.b.* 1a; †presbyter dissent, app. a dissent on the part of presbyters or priests; †Presbyter John = see PRESTER JOHN; †presbyter Scot, a Presbyterian Scot, or †a Scottish Presbyterian elder.

1639-47 YEWELL *Ann. Brit. Ch.* ix. 97 The monastery of Iona had for its governor a 'Presbyter-Abbot, to whose authority the whole province, and also the bishops themselves, were bound to be subject. 1903 *Union Mag.* Aug. 364/a 'Presbyter-bishops were in existence before the single bishop was thought of. 1690 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Mar. He observed that the first 'Presbyter dissents from our discipline were introduced by the Jesuites order, about the 20 of Queene Eliz. 1649 MILTON *Eden* xxvii. While the 'presbyter Scot that woos and solicits him, is neglected and put off. 1669 PERRY *Diary* 14 May, A mockery, by one Cornet Bolton, that did pray and preach like a Presbyter Scot.

Presbyteral (pres-, prezbitrāl), a. Also 7-bit. [a. F. *presbyteral* (14th c. m. *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. med. L. *presbyteralis* (c 984 in Du Cange): see *pres* and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbyter or priest; consisting of presbyters.

1611 CORGE, *Presbyteral*, Priestlike, belonging to a priest. 1620 BRENT *tr. Sarpi's Conne Trent* vii 632 According to the Council of Chalcedon, at which time a presbyterial title without an Office was not heard of. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 176 Neither the Union, nor the Delivery of the Consecrated Vessels, are the Matter of Presbyterial Ordination. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xv. l. 490 These powers, during a short period, were exercised according to the advice of the presbyterial college. 1885 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philippians* (ed. 8) 350 [In the *Doctrine of the Twelve Apostles*] There is no trace of the episcopal office as distinct from the presbyterial.

2. = PRESBYTERIAN a. 1.

1651 W. JANE *Ekum. Akaadros* 193 The Directory, Extremal devotions, independent, or Presbyterial platforme. 1688 *Andros Tracts* II. 12 Dissenting Ministers in and about London, that go under the Denomination of Presbyterial and Congregational. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 49 Calvin's Presbyterial Order. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* v. 577 Zeal for a presbyterial, rather than an episcopal organization of Church government. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. Early Cent.* v. 194 There is no indication that he is upholding the episcopal against any other form of church government, as for instance the presbyterial.

Presbyterate (presbitrāt, prez-), sb. [ad. med. L. *presbyteratus* (755 in Du Cange): see PRESBYTER and -ATE 1.]

1. The office of presbyter, presbytership, eldership. 1644 JFR. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 82 Why should a Deaconship, or a Presbyterate consist with the office of an Evangelist, more than a Bishoprick? 1683 CORBET *Nonconform Plea* 12 The Ministry that I have received, is the sacred office of Presbyterate. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Prim. Chn.*, *Apollinaris* (1872) 392 His father... rose to the presbyterate in the Church of that city (Laodicea). 188x STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* (1884) 36 As the Episcopate became more separate from the Presbyterate.

2. A body of presbyters; the order of presbyters.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. iii. 74 As appears by that of Paul to Timothy, on whom were laid the Hands of the Presbytery, not of the Presbyterate, or one Presbyter. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 165 The distinction of the Episcopate and Presbyterate, as of two separate Orders. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 618 The mild and natural authority which the Apostle assigns to a representative presbyterate.

Presbyterate (-t), a. [Short for *presbyterate*, see next.] Constituted of presbyters or elders.

1833 D. KING *Def. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* vi. iii (1854) 349 The sole or chief use of presbyterate gathering is to settle disputes.

Presbyterate (-t), v. Also 9-trate. [f. PRESBYTER + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To constitute or organize according to the Presbyterian system.

Chiefly in *Presbyterate* ppl a.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. ii (1850) 208 A presbyterate society of the faithful. 1900 W. A. SHAW *Hist. Eng. Ch.* II. 126 All the Parliamentary ordinances for the county classes which have survived, only presbyterate or united into the classes, the parish churches or chapels.

† **Presbyter**. [F. ad. late L. PRESBYTERIUM.] A Roman Catholic priest's house; = PRESBYTERY 6.

1844 LEVER *T. Burke* II. 165, I took him home with me to my presbyter at Severs, for that was my parish. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Hist. Cath. Relig. Cornwall*, etc. 27 A convenient site was purchased, for a church, school, and presbyter. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63, 306 At the entrance of the village street, stood the church, and... the presbyter and its apple garden.

† **Presbyteress** (pres-, prezbitress), *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *presbyterissa* (*Ordo Rom.* in Du Cange, Duns Scotus *Sentent.* 4. 25, 2-6); in sense 2 for earlier L. *presbyteria*. see PRESBYTER and -ESS.]

1. The wife of a presbyter or priest.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 71 Marianus sayth, she was a presbyteresse or a prestes leman, to save the honour of that order, because he was a monk hys selfe. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 21/2 Priestesses then in those daies [c 1074] had wives openly and lawfully as appeareth by the dedes and writings of their chapter seales and were called, by their name, presbyterisse. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 240 So it was in Germany long after, where the Priestess Wife had the Title of Presbyteresse.

2. A female presbyter, one of an order of women in the early church, having some of the functions of presbyters.

They were either widows, or matrons who had with their husbands consent left the estate of matrimony, to devote themselves to divine service. (See Du Cange)

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 15 The Presbyteresses who were the governesses of women in order to manners and religion. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 324 To enquire into the quality of these Presbyteresses of the primitive church.

Presbyterial (pres-, prezbitrāl), a. (*s.b.*)

Also 6-7-bit. [f. late L. *presbyteri um* PRESBYTERY + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbytery or body of presbyters or elders a. generally.

1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* vi. i. § 4 Treatises whereby they have laboured to void the rooms of their spiritual superiors before authorized, and to advance the new fancied sceptre of lay presbyterial power. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 81 Timothy received his Evangelical Gift by the Imposition of Presbyterial hands. 1706 Dr. FOR *Fire Div.* Pref. 34 The Disputes about the *Jus Divinum*, of several sorts of Power, whether Regal, Episcopal, or Presbyterial, have had fatal Effects in their several Turns. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 470 A question of pure fact, whether the sufficiency of Apostolical powers has been historically transmitted in the Presbyterial as well as in the Episcopal line.

b. of a local PRESBYTERY (sense 4)

1727 Dr. FOR *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 161/2 The Assembly of Ministers, either General, Synodical, or Presbyterial. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 272 The Presbyterian churches are governed by congregational presbyterial and synodical assemblies. 1834 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1851) III. xvii 37 Men will not suspend their secular business on the Presbyterial fast-day. 1854 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 25 Passing the entrance trials and Presbyterial examinations.

2. = PRESBYTERIAN a. 1. (Common in 17th c.; now rare)

1592 (*title*) Conspiracie for Pretended Reformation viz. Presbyterial Discipline. 1593 ANP. BANCROFT (*title*) Davngerous Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within this Iland of Brytaine, vnder pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbiterial Discipline. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. This government, whether it ought to be presbyterial or prelatical. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi 82 The next is the Presbyterial way. I can point out when it began. 1646 CHAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 326 Many persuasions and threatenings that hath been used to me for making me change Episcopal into Presbyterial Government. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 388 The two main Rival Forms of Church Government pretending to divine Institution, are the Presbyterial and Episcopal. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 3/2 The petitioners were departing from the constitution of the Presbyterial system and were going on the worst lines of a Congregationalism no one could defend.

† b. as *s.b.*, = PRESBYTERIAN *s.b.* *Obs.*

1647 G. PALMER *Sectaries Unmasked* 23 Another point in difference between the Presbyterials and some of the Sectaries.

Hence † **Presbyterialist**, a Presbyterian; **Presbyterially adv.**, † a. according to the Presbyterian system of church government (*obs.*);

b. by or on the part of a (or the) presbytery.

1647 G. PALMER *Sectaries Unmasked* 2 Conversations

between those that stand for the Presbyterialists government (or at least nearest it) and those that dissent from it. 1655 S. ASHE in *R. Baillie's Lett. & Tracts* (Bannatyne Club) III. 307 Many act presbyterially in London, and in many counties, both in reference to ordination and admission to the sacrament. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 281 The congregation was visited presbyterially in the end of 1773.

Presbyterian (pres-, prezbitrīān), a. and sb. Also 7-bit. Now usually with capital P. [f. L. *presbyteri-um* PRESBYTERY + -AN; cf. F. *presbytérien* (in 15th c. an almoner, Froissart). For form cf. *episcopalian*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, government by presbyters or presbyteries; applied to a form or system of church polity (see below); belonging to or maintaining this system.

In Presbyterian Churches no higher order than that of presbyter or elder is recognized, the 'bishop' and 'elder' of the N. T. being held to be identical. All elders are ecclesiastically of equal rank, but, in their function in the church, while some are 'ruling and teaching elders' or 'ministers', others are only 'ruling elders' (popularly called 'lay elders', but erroneously, since all elders are ordained or 'in orders'). Each congregation is governed by its session, consisting of the minister and the other elders (see KIRK-SESSION, also CONSISTORY), the sessions are subordinate to the PRESBYTERY (see also CLASSIS), the presbyteries to the Synod, and (in most Presbyterian Churches) the synods to the General Assembly of the Church (see ASSEMBLY 5 b).

1641 SIR T. ASHON *Remonstr. Presbyteri* 111e-p, A Short Survey of the Presbyterian Discipline. 1647 CLARNDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 172 In Scotland though there were Bishops in name, they themselves were subject to an Assembly, which was purely Presbyterian. 1651 BAXTER *Infr. Bapt.* 228, I am confidently persuaded, that the true way of Christ's Discipline, is parcelled out between the Episcopal, Erastian, Presbyterian, and Independents, and that every party hath a piece of the Truth in peculiar. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 191 For his Religion it was fit to match his Learning and his Wit 'Twas Presbyterian true Blew. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) V. vii 281 After the general vote was carried for the union [of England and Scotland], before they entered on the consideration of the particular articles, an act was prepared for securing the presbyterian government. 1750 J. EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. xvii p. cixliii/1 The presbyterian way has ever appeared to me most agreeable to the word of God and the reason and nature of things. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 10 For this purpose they erected a Presbytery at Wandsworth [1572]. This was the first Presbyterian church in England. 1820 SOUTHWY *Wesley* II. 365 He died at Newbury-Port, in New-England, and was buried before the pulpit, in the Presbyterian church of that town. 1853 KILLEN *Hist. Presbyt. Ch. Irel.* III. xxxi. 585 On Friday, the 10th of July 1840, the court was regularly constituted under the title of 'The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland'. 1876 *Proc. Union Synod* in *Drysdale Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* III. (1889) 626 note, That the name of the Church shall be 'The Presbyterian Church of England'. 1901 M'CRAE *Church of Scot. Dissensions & Reunions* II. 33 The polity of the Societies was presbyterian.

b. *Reformed Presbyterian*, of or pertaining to those Presbyterians who protested against the constitution of Church and State in Scotland at the Revolution Settlement in 1689, and claimed to be the true representatives of the Covenanters of the seventeenth century; also popularly called CAMERONIAN, q. v.

They consisted of members of the 'United Societies' formed in 1681, and in 1743 organized themselves under the name of *The Reformed Presbytery*, known at a later date as the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church'. In 1876 the greater part of this body in Scotland united with the Free Church; but some held out, and still constitute a separate denomination.

1701. see B. 1744 A. MARSHALL in *Hutchinson Ref. Presb. Ch.* 187 The Rev. Mr. John M'Mullan and I, with certain elders, upon the 1st August 1743, did erect ourselves into a Presbytery under the name of 'The Reformed Presbytery'. 1806 (*title*) *Reformation Principles* exhibited by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 745/2 A fully organized and independent section of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was formed in the sister isle. 1893 HUTCHINSON *Ref. Presbyt. Ch.* II. 25 The persecuted Presbyterians, of which the Reformed Presbyterian Church has always claimed to be the legitimate ecclesiastical successor.

c. *United Presbyterian*, of or pertaining to the united church or denomination formed in Scotland in 1847 by the union of the United Secession and Relief churches. (Abbreviated U. P.) In 1900 this body united with the (main body of the) Free Church of Scotland, to form the denomination then named the United Free Church of Scotland.

1847 *Proc. United Presbyt. Synod* 14 May 13 That the Name of the Church under the authority and inspection of this Synod be *The United Presbyterian Church*; and that the Name of this Synod be *The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church*, composed of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church and of the Synod of the Relief Church. 1900 ROSS TAYLOR in *Proc. Assembly United Free Ch. Sc.* 64, I declare the Act of Union finally adopted, and that the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church are now one Church in Christ Jesus, under the designation of the United Free Church of Scotland.

2. Characteristic of a Presbyterian *nonce-use*.

1699-1700 EARL OF BELMONT *Lett. to Sir J. Stanley* 5 Mar (Welbeck MSS). He gave me a terrible hard presbyterian gripe in the articles between him and me. — *Lett. to Vernon* 7 Mar (ibid). When he had made me depend on him for advancing the money he then gave me a Presbyterian gripe and fettered me in the writings between us.

3 Of or pertaining to presbyters or priests, or the priestly order. *rare*

1887 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* vii (ed. 2) 147 The texts on which the theory of Episcopal or Presbyterian absolutism rests.

B. *sb* One who maintains the Presbyterian system of church government; a member or adherent of a Presbyterian church.

Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, a member or adherent of the religious denominations so called see A 1 b, c

1641 Sir T. Astor *Remonstr. Presbyt.*, *Survey Presbyt. Discipl.* Table, Sectio 7. The Presbyterians must not be prescribed in doctrine. *Ibid.* xiii 131, The inordinate violence of the Presbyterians. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 478 Those unhappy separatists, the Puritans, who since are called 'Presbyterians,' or 'Jews of the New Testament' 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. vii § 21 A Synod of the Presbyterians of the Warwickshire Classis, was called at Coventry. 1673 *Essays Papers* (Camden) I. 77 The Pow'r and Interest of ye Non-Conformists here [Ireland], and their greatest strength, is certainly that of ye Presbyterians, who are of ye Scotch nation. 1701 Sir R. HAMILTON in *Hutchinson Ref. Presbyt. Ch. v.* (1893) 138, I die a true Protestant, and to my knowledge a Reformed Presbyterian. 1723 E. ESKINR *Synod Sermon* Wks 1871 I. 504 All sound Presbyterians, who read the history of our forefathers, generally approve of the practice of Mr. Samuel Rutherford and other ministers of this church. 1824 BYRON *Yvan* xv. xc, For I was bred a moderate Presbyterian. 1867 T. S. JAMES *Hist. Litigation 1858 Presbyt. Chapels* 191 Milton, whatever he was, was no Presbyterian. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Diet. Secs.* (1886) 98/2 Under the name of Reformed Presbyterians the society still exists, claiming to be the representative of the old Covenanters in maintaining the Solemn League and Covenant as one of the standards, and still deploring the constitution of Church and State as established at the Revolution of 1688 and at the Union. *Ibid.* 609/2 The United Presbyterians carry on missions in the East and West Indies, and in Africa, together with medical missions to China. 1885 W. D. JEREMY *Presbyt. Fund & Dr. Williams's Test.* Intro. 8 note, In the eighteenth century, wind-guards fixed on chimney pots were called Presbyterians, in derisive allusion to the want of fixedness in the theological opinions of the Denomination of that name

Presbyterianism. [f. *presb.* + *-ism*; cf. F. *presbyterianisme*.] The Presbyterian system of church government: see *presb.* A. 1.

1644 GILLESPIE (title) A Reconciliation charged upon Mr. Goodwin, in defense of Presbyterianism. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charact.*, *Univ. Bonds* (1860) 72 The favorites of independent Presbyterianism. 1716 ANDISON *Freeholder* No. 54 ¶ 3 The Tories tell us, that the Whig-Scheme would end in Presbyterianism and a Commonwealth. 1809 FINKNEY *Trav. France* 3 A more pious Christian, but without Presbyterianism, did not exist than Captain Eliah. 1872 RAINY & MACKENZIE *Life Cunningham* xii 164 The inextinguishable Presbyterianism of the Scottish people.

Presbyterianize, v. [f. *presb.* + *-ize*]

a. *trans.* To make Presbyterian; to organize according to the Presbyterian system. b. *intr.* To not as a Presbyterian, or in a way tending towards the Presbyterian system or doctrine. Hence **Presbyterianized ppl. a.**; **Presbyterianizing ppl. a.** a 1843 SOUTHEY *Com. Pl. Bk. Ser.* ii (1849) 191/1 Cromwell's policy with the Independents, setting them to prepare a Confession of faith,—which would, ipso facto, have Presbyterianized them. c1878 PUSBY in *Liddon Life* (1897) IV. xiii 335 Our Bishops seem paralyzed by our Presbyterianizing Archbishop of Canterbury. 1885 CH. Q. Rev. Jan. 1894 The reaction from the unwire step of Archbishop Laud led them [Scottish Episcopalians] to all but Presbyterianize their worship at the restoration in 1660. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 145 These bodies were equally resolved to Presbyterianize the University. 1889 DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* 592 The need of submitting to some more Presbyterianized development.

Presbyterially, adv. [f. *presb.* + *-ly* 2]

In a Presbyterian manner or direction. 1666 EVERLYN *Diary* a Nov. Tho' the Minister was Presbyterially affected, he yet was duly ordained. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Ovan.* II. 255 This person [Thos. Vaughan] tho' Presbyterially affected, yet he had the King's ear. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congreg. Ch. U. S.* 171 'Tis extension of the communion was not put in practice during the first half-century save at Presbyterially inclined Newbury

Presbyterism, rare. [f. *presbyter* + *-ism*.] † a. = PRESBYTERIANISM. *Obs.* b. The office or rank of a presbyter.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 564 Anabaptisme, or Presbyterism, or Independencie. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 197 It looks not all like Popery that Presbyterism was disdained by the king, his father had taught him that it was a sect so perfidious, that he found more faith among the Highlanders. 1826 G. S. FARRER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 407 The consecration, of Archbishop Parker, even if we concede the mere Presbyterism of Barlow, will be more canonical than that of Pope Pelagius, by the precise amount of one Bishop.

Presbyterium, -ion. [Christian L. (Cyprian, a 250), ad Gr. *πρεσβυτέριον*, *-ρεπίον* (N. T.) a council of elders, Jewish or Christian; in eccl. Gr. the office of a presbyter, also the meeting-place of presbyters or elders.]

1. = PRESBYTERY 1.

1555 JEWEL *Repl. Harding's Answ.* iii xxvi 196 The Quire was then, called *Cancelli*, a Chancel, and commonly of the Greeks *Presbyterium*, for that it was a place specially appointed unto the Priests, and Ministers, and shut vp from all others. 1701 *Council's Interpret.*, *Presbyterium*, the Presbytery 1. a. The Quire or Chancel so called, because it was the place appropriated to the Bishop and Priests, and other Clergy.

2. = PRESBYTERY 3.

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a 1886 J. KRR *Lect. Hist. Preaching* iii (1888) 46 Next was a space occupied by the Presbyterion or body of Presbyters. 1896 E. BECK in *Dublin Rev.* July 8a The college of cardinals represents the ancient *presbyterium*, or council, by which the bishop of Rome, as every other bishop, was assisted. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Min. in Early Cent.* v. 196 According to the conception of Ignatius, every Christian community ought to have at its head a bishop, a presbyterium or session of elders, and a body of deacons. **Presbytero-episcopalia, a. notice vul.** Of or pertaining to a presbyter-bishop.

1820 [see PRESBYTER 1 a]

Presbytership. [See -SHIP] The office or rank of presbyter, = PRESBYTERATE 1.

1507 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 3 Let them use what dialect they will, whether we call it a Priesthood, a Presbytership, or a Ministerie, it skilleth not. 1635 PAGITT *Christianangr.* 84 That no Deaconship or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have contacted a Virgin. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* i. Tim. iii. 13 A fair step to a higher order, i. e. to a bishopric or presbyter-ship. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 208/1 In chapter 47 he (Clement) speaks of the dignity of presbytership. 1885 E. S. FROULKES *Prin. Consecr.* ix 470 Thy servants, whom we dedicate to the honour of the presbytership

Presbytery (*pres'*, *prezbiteri*). Also 5 presbytery, -bytery, 6-7 -beterie, -y, -biterie, -bytrie, 6-8 -biterie. [A OF *presbyterie* (12th c. in Littré) a priest's house, ad. late L. *presbyterium*: see PRESBYTERIUM.]

1. A part of a church, esp. of a cathedral or other large church, reserved for the clergy; formerly, the three seats or *sedilia* on the south side of the eastern part of the chancel, the remnant of the bench which in earlier times ran all round; hence, the whole of the eastern part of the chancel beyond the choir, in which the altar is placed; the sanctuary.

1412 in *Raine Catterick Church* (1824) 9 A high awter. with three Pismatories [sic] conveniently made by mason craft. 1466 *Inw. in Archaeologia* L. 34, j cloth of grene bokrame lyned for the presbyterie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Presbytery, *presbyterium*. c1510 *Inw. in Papers Norfolk & North Archæol. Soc.* XIV. 194 *Inw.* old quishons daily lying in the presbytery. 1555 LELAND *Hist.* II. 77 A Noble Man called Philip Fitz Payne was buried under an Arch on the North side of the Presbyterie. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* *Presbyterie*, the part of a church in which the high Altar is placed, it forms the eastern termination of the choir, above which it is raised by several steps, and is occupied exclusively by those who minister in the services of the Altar. 1848 *Richman's Archit.* (ed. 5) p. xlvii, Clerestory of the presbytery, a fine rich example. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 8 The nave, or body of the church, the choir, and the sanctuary or presbytery

† 2. The office of a presbyter, eldership or priesthood; = PRESBYTERATE 1. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Presbyterie*, eldership. 1623 COCKERAM, *Presbyterie*, Priesthood. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentile* (1641) 196 Those precise schismatics... cannot endure any precedence or priority of place to be in the church, but an equality of Presbyterie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 74. He. ransacks the Temples or Houses of Christian Devotion, trampling vnder-foot... all reliques and veseull Ornaments, belonging to Presbyterie [among the Georgian Christians]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 89 The next order in the Church of Christ to Apostles and Bishops is that of Presbyterie or Priesthood. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. vii. (1730) 539 If the Word Presbyterie... signifies not a College of Presbyters, but the Office

3. A body of presbyters or elders (in the early church; also in a general sense, usually with allusion to 4).

1611 BIBLE i. Tim. iv. 14 Neglect not the gift... which was given thee by prophesie, with laying on of the hands of the Presbyterie [i.e. *πρεσβυτέρων*, *presbyterie*, Wyclif of prestis or presthod, TINDALE an elder, CRAMMER presthode, Geneva the Eldership, Rheims priesthod, Revised the presbyterie]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks 1851 III. 32 The bosome admonition of a Friend is a Presbyterie, and a Consistory to them. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* ii. vi. § 1 (1651) 254 Even the Bishop with his Presbyterie was in each particular Church. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman Vade M.* n. p. li, When Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, called a Presbyterie to condemn Arius, he had Deacons present with him, as well as Bishops and Priests. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 7. 4 The Bishops have no where committed it to the Presbyterie. 1853 D. KING *Def. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* v. vi. (1854) 269 The early Christian fathers frequently call the deliberative council of a particular church its presbyterie.

4. In the Presbyterian system A body or assembly of presbyters or elders, consisting of all the ministers, and one ruling elder (or sometimes two) from each parish or congregation within a particular local area, constituting the ecclesiastical court next above the kirk-session and below the synod (see PRESBYTERIAN a. 1).

1598 and *Bk. Discipl.* Ch. Scot. xi. § 11 Na man aucht to have the office of visitation [i.e. be a Superintendent] bot he is lawfully chosin be the Presbyterie thereunto. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 476 Patrik Gillespie, moderator of the hall presbiterie of Striveling. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 25 Some must be appoyntit in everie Presbyterie, by the Committee tharof. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii 138 note, A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior ecclesiastical court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) p. xviii, The General Assembly consists of commissioners, some of whom are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities. 1848 E. IRVING *Last Days* p. viii, Having received ordination from the Presbytery, I set out on this

very morning six years ago, on my way to London. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. 1 83 In 1706 the Assembly recommended presbyteries to visit all public grammar schools within their bounds

attrib. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 22 That they make thair address to the severall presbyteries upon the first presbyterie day after the charge

b *transf.* The district comprising the parishes or congregations represented by a presbytery.

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 383 That tharefter presbiteries or elderschippis may be constitute. 1591 *Ibid.* IV. 628 Most part of the kirks within the said presbiterie, 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 Thair are ten kirkies of the presbiterie of Drumfrise. a 1817 I. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 112 He lived within the bounds of the Presbytery of Albany [U. S.]. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 500/1 In the Established Church of Scotland there are 69 Presbyteries, each consisting of parishes in number not more than 24 nor fewer than 12 The Provincial Synods, of which there are 15, are composed of the Presbyteries within the provinces which give name to the Synods. *Mod.* The churches in the London Presbytery

c. By early writers, sometimes applied to the body of elders of an individual parish church (corresponding to the actual kirk-session)

1573 SANDAY *Lett. to Bullinger* 15 Aug. in *Zurich Lett.* (Parker Soc.) I. 1173 Ecclesia Christi non admittit aliam gubernationem, quam illam solam, quam fit per presbyterium, scilicet per ministros, seniores et diaconum. *Ibid.* Habent unaqueque parochia suum proprium presbyterium. *transl.* *Ibid.* I. 1. 205-6 The church of Christ admits of no other government but that by presbyteries, viz. by the minister, elders, and deacon. Each parish should have its own presbytery. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 8 The Non-conformists though over-crowded for the present [1579] in Parliament after the dissolution thereof... presumed to erect a Presbytery at Wandsworth in Surrey. This was the first-born of all Presbyteries in England, and *secundum usum Wandsworthi*, as much honoured by some, as *secundum usum Sarum* by others. 1869 A. H. DAVENPORT *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* xxi A Congregational Eldership or parochial Presbytery, to which the Elizabethan Puritans attached prime importance. *Ibid.* 146 The Presbytery which was set up at Wandsworth was a local or parochial eldership. [But some question this view, and hold that the Wandsworth Presbytery was at least an approach to what is still known in Scotland as a presbytery (sense 4)]

† d. The ministers and elders collectively forming the administrative body of the Presbyterian church of a county. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Remains*, viii. 1705 In Scotland if I liv'd, I would deny No due respect to their Presbyterie. 1651 HOBBS *Levath.* xlv. 343 The Presbyterie hath challenged the power to excommunicate their owne Kings, and to be the Supreme Moderators in Religion, in the places where they have that form of Church government.

e. *Reformed Presbytery*, the presbytery or court of the Reformed Presbyterian church: see PRESBYTERIAN a. 1 b.

1744 [see PRESBYTERIAN a. 1 b] 1860 GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 745/2 There being now two ministers, a meeting was held at Braehead on the 21st of August 1743, when a presbytery was the first time formed under the name of the Reformed Presbytery. *Ibid.* 749/2 The formation of the Reformed Presbytery in Scotland in 1743 was productive of much advantage to the Cameronians in Ireland.

5. The Presbyterian polity or system; Presbyterianism. (Contrasted with *episcopacy* or *prelacy*, and with *independency*.) Common in 17th c.; now *rare*.

1590 NASH *Parguis Apol. Wks* (Grosart) I. 239 Thys beeing a place vpon which they have built their Presbiterie, if they pull but one straw out of the nest, all their eggs are broken. 1622 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit. Mor. & Hist. Wks* (Bohn) 499 The ministers, and those which stood for the presbyterie, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 66 In France, the Protestants carry the name of the best Subjects the King has, and yet Presbyterie, if it must be so call'd, does there all that it deserves to do. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 10 Presbyterie is the Rival of Episcopacie. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III. *Diss. Drana* 2 The Independents pretend to refine upon Presbyterie (as that did upon the Church). 1846 McCULLOCK *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 283 The Act of William and Mary, re-establishing Presbyterie, passed in 1690. 1878 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms* 264 Prelacy was re-established 1610, but Presbyterie became finally triumphant.

6 A presbyter's or priest's house; a parsonage. (Now only in R. C. Ch.) Also *presbyterie-house*.

1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 136 The presbytery of the Moderator differed little either in construction or size from the hovels by which it was surrounded. 1866 WESTON *Gas* 3 Mar. 4/5 He dated his communication from 'The Presbyterie', as is usual among Roman Catholic clergy. 1902 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 584/1 They walked together to the presbyterie-house

Presbytia (-bi-ti-ä). [mod.L. f. Gr. *πρεσβυτήριος*: see PRESBYTER. Cf. F. *presbytie*] = PRESBYTERIA. So **Presbytia** a. **Presbytism**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Presbytia*, a dimness of Sight, when the Ball of the Eye is so flat, that the Visual Rays pass the Retina, or Net-like Coat before they are united. 1822-34 *Presbytia* [see PRESBYTERIA] 1827 DUNGLISON *Diet. Med.*, *Presbytia*, presbyopia. 1863 ATKINSON in *Gannet's Physics* vii. vi. § 500 461 The most usual affections of the eye are myopia and presbyopia, or short sight and far sight

Prescapula (*prä-skäp'ulä*). *Anat.* [PRE-A. 4 b] That part of the scapula or shoulder-blade above (or in quadrupeds, anterior to) its spine or median axis. Hence **Prescapular a.**, anterior to the spine or long axis of the shoulder-blade; *sb.* the *prescapularis* or *supraspinatus* muscle.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Prescientia* fossa, supraspinous fossa.

Pre-science, -scholastic: see PRE-A. 2, B. 1 d. **Prescience** (prĕ'si-ēns) [a. F. *prescience* (13th c.), ad. late L. *prescientia* (Tertullian) foreknowledge: see PRESENT a. and -ENCE.] Knowledge of events before they happen; foreknowledge.

a. esp. as a divine attribute. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 974 (998) They seyn right þus þat þyng is not to come For þat þe prescience bath seyghen by fore 1382 WYCLIF: *1st* i. 2 Up the prescience [glass or before knowing: Vulg. *secundum prescientiam*] of God, the fadir. c. 1497 CHAST *Goddess Chyld* 17 Thus it fareth by hem also that wyll ymagyne of predestynacyon and of the prescience or of the foreknowinge of god 1532 MORE *Confut. Barner* viii Wks 787/1 Prescience of god putteth no necessite in thynges of their nature convenient vnto free wyll of man. 1574 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 106 It is utterly inconsistent with his Prescience and Omnipotence. 1797 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1769 (1816) II. 100 Predestination, or what is equivalent to it, cannot be avoided, if we hold an universal prescience in the Deity. 1835 L. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot*. vii 331 If we attribute it to the divine prescience.

b. as a human faculty or quality: Foresight. 1412-20 LYND *Chron. Trym* ii. x. (MS Digby 230), Cassandra .. in eche arte had experience Of þinges future fully prescience To telle aform what that shal be 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Paynyng* 962 O prudent prelat, quare was your prescience. That take on hand tyll observe Chaistyte, But austere lyte, labour, and abstinence? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 Nature having endued them with that wonderful prescience, to auoide the inconueniences, and yet to enioy the benefit of the river 1797 BAKER *Let to Mem. Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 54 Statesmen of a more judicious prescience, look for the fortunate moment to 1856 KANE *Arch. Explor* II iv 55 Resources. contingent certainly, so far as our prescience goes.

c. With a and pl. An instance of this. rare-1. a. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* (1765) 148 We deny ourselves .. natural gratifications, through speculative presciences and doubts about the future.

† **Presciency**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1574 R. T. *Discourse* 16 Partly by the Naturall motions of their myndes, .. partly by the prescience and foreknowledge of the thynges to come.

Prescient (prĕ'si-ēnt), a. Also 8 pres-. [a. F. *prescient* (15th c.), ad. L. *prescientem*, pr. pple. of *prescere* to know before, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *scire* to know] Having foreknowledge or foresight; foreseeing.

a. 1606 BACON *Hist. Gt Brit* Wks. 1879 I. 796/1 The providence of king Henry the seventh was in all men's mouths; who .. showed himself sensible and almost prescient of this event. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 100 Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand 1798 CANNING, etc. *New Morality* 123 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Or, like the *anagallis*, prescient flower, Shuts her soft petals at the approaching shower 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. xi, Gerard prescient that some trouble might in consequence occur there. 1888 BRYCE *Anat. Commun* I. iv 46 James Harrington, one of the most prescient minds of that great age

b. Of, pertaining to, or arising from prescience. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. x. The prescient sadness of a coming and a long farewell.

So † **Presciential**, *præ-*, a. = prec.

a. 1609 J. BEAUMONT *Love's Eye* u. Poems (Grosart) II. 243/1 Love .. into dark Futurity With presciential Rays doth press.

Prescientific (prĕ'si-ēnti-fik), a. [In 1, irreg. f. *PRESCIENT* after *scientific*; in 2, f. PRE-A. 1 + *scientia* (prob. after *prehistoric*)]

I † 1. Of or belonging to prescience; *conditional prescientific*, making (the divine) prescience conditional. *Obs. rare*

1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* ii. iii 265 Ireneus .. has also been claimed as an advocate of the same Conditional Prescientific System; but, in truth, .. he really maintained a directly opposite Scheme of causation. *Ibid* 267 Ireneus never maintains the Conditional Prescientific Scheme.

II 2. Of or pertaining to times prior to the rise of modern science, or to the application of the scientific method.

1858 G. DUFF *Sp. at Elgin* 11 Aug. Belonging as he [Lord Palmerston] does to the premodern, as Lord Derby says he does to the prescientific, school. 1868-70 MILL *Ess. Reliq.* (1874) 241 In prescientific times men always supposed that any unusual faculties which came to them they knew not how; were an inspiration from God 1899 *Times* 5 June 9 Their expeditions should not be regarded as either unscientific or prescientific.

Presciently (prĕ'si-ēntli), *adv.* [f. *PRESCIENT* + *-ly*.] In a prescient manner; with prescience. 1797-1803 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III 454 On this memorable day a philosophical politician might have presciently marked the seed-plots of events 1844 DE QUINCY *Greece under Romans* Wks 1858 VIII. 346 He legislated well and presciently, they imagine, for the interests of a remote posterity.

Prescind (prĕ'si-ēnd), *v.* [ad. L. *prescindere*, *presciss-* to cut off in front, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *scindere* to cut.]

I. *trans.* To cut off beforehand, prematurely, or abruptly; to cut away or remove at once

1636 BRATHWAT *Rom. Emp.* 20 The brevity of his reign pre-scinded many and great hopes of his good government of the whole Empire 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 284 Therefore these surcles are pre-scinded, that a new spring .. may follow. 1689 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg* 17 The

Crown may be so entailed to some Persons, as to bar and pre-scind the Title of others 1718 *Entertainer* No. 29 196 Kings ought .. if they do fall into Mischiefs to pre-scind the Occasions of them, as soon as they are discovered 1850 O. BROWNSON *Wks* VII. 218 The ingenious writer is not at liberty to pre-scind from divine revelation all that he is not sure of by his own instincts.

2. To cut off, detach, or separate from; to abstract

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* To Rdr. 25 Nothing but a mere Phrase, if you pre-scind it from what is comprized in Remission of sins 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* 1 § 100 An abstract idea of happiness, pre-scinded from all particular pleasure 1744 — *Siris* § 225 If force be considered as pre-scinded from gravity and matter, and as existing only in points or centers, what can this amount to but an abstract spiritual incorporeal force? 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* vii 475 Nor have universal things pre-scinded from the particular any absolute existence.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) with *from*. a. To withdraw the attention from; to leave out of consideration. † b. To separate itself, withdraw from (*obs.*). † c. *Prescinding from*, apart from (*obs.*).

1650 H. BROOKER *Conserv. Health* Aij. They would not be prejudiced by Custom, but pre-scinding from that, give their understandings 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii 6 The Air must be defin'd, pre-scinding from all Admissions that are extraneous to it *Ibid* i. xii 48 The Observer shall never find it worth while to observe Lunar Semisextiles or Quincunxes, either pre-scinding from their Principals. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Musc.* 36a A bare act of Oblivity does not only pre-scind from, but also positively deny such a special dependence of it upon the will 1713 BERKELEY *Alciphron* vii § 5 The abstract general idea of man pre-scinding from, and exclusive of all particular shape, size, complexion, passions, faculties, and every individual circumstance. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right & Wrong* 98 In what I am about to write I pre-scind entirely from all theological theories and religious symbols

Hence **Prescindent a.**, pre-scinding, abstracting. 1715 CHEVENE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* ii. 101 Which no Body who knows the pre-scindent Faculties of the Soul can deny

† **Prescious**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *prescius* = foreknowing (f. *prescere* to foreknow: see *PRESENT*) + *-ous*.] = *PRESENT*.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* i. § 11 Predestination .. is in respect to God no pre-scious determination of our Estates to come, but a definitive blast of His Will already fulfilled. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 424 Thence happy thou, Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind, To drink the dregs of life by fate assign'd 1765 C. SMART *Psalms* iii. ix, Cassandra's prescious care sought, but obtain'd no credence there.

Prescission (prĕ'si-jon), *vare* [n. of action from *PRESCIND*] The action of pre-scinding

1590 NASH *Almond* a. 1f, in comparing thy knavery, my full points seeme as tedious to thy puntane perusers as the Northern mans mile and a waybite to the weary passenger till I see what market commision thou hast to assist any mans sentences, I will neuer subscribe to thy periode pre-scission [*printed prescisme*]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prescission*. (See also *PRECISION* 2)

† **Prescit**, a. *Obs. rare*-1 [ad. L. *prescit-us*, pa. pple. of *prescere* to foreknow (see *PRESENT*), in med. L. = reprobate (see *Du Cange*).] Fore-known (to be damned); hence, condemned, reprobate. So † **Prescited** a.

(*Prescit-us* 'foreknown' was evidently employed to avoid *predestinatus*; but the latter being commonly restricted to the sense 'predestinated to salvation', *prescit-us* came to be = 'foreordained to perdition, condemned, reprobate')

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll* 7 Pe pope wat not, ne of himself, if he be sauld of God, or prescit to be dampnid, but if he be prescit, silk indulgences remunn not forþ agen be ordinance of God. a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (fr. Archæol. Soc.) I. 276 The devout penitent and humble publican, whose by our Saviours veriditt, was justified, and the other, your example and his antagonistic, prescited, by those words *qui se humiliat exaltabitur, et qui se exaltat humiliabitur*

Presole, *erron form of PRESLE Obs.*

Prescribe (prĕ'skri-b), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. L. *prescribere* to write before, to appoint or direct in writing, in law, to bring an exception against, demur to, etc.; f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *scribere* to write.] I. † 1. *trans.* To write first or beforehand; also, to write with foreknowledge; to predict in writing; to describe beforehand. *Obs.*

1545 LELAND *New Year's Gift* (1549) Diiij. There hath bene to the nombre of a full hundredth or mo, that hath prescribed the actes of your moste noble predeceussors. 1590 DER *Math. Pref* d. ij. So to Paint, and prescribe the Sunnes Motion, to the breadth of a heare 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) 10 Rdr. For the manner of proceeding used in this worke, it is prescribed in the preface 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* 133 Except you rightly understand the words of Berengarius, (hee might have said of Pope Nicolas, who did prescribe them) 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 102 Esaias prescribed it excellently. The wolff shall dwell with the Lamb

† b. To inscribe on the front or forehead. *Obs.* 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Consol. Ded.* (Having heard your approbation of these in their presentment) I could not but prescribe them with your name.

2. To write or lay down as a rule or direction to be followed; to appoint, ordain, direct, enjoin. Const. to or dative; with simple obj. or obj. cl.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 204 Let us prescribe him no time, but ever submit our wills to his. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 153 The workes of charite marcy and faith specially prescribed and commaunded in scripture. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop* i. (1895) 249 What soeuer is prescribed vnto him that killeth any of the proclaimed persons. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist* 93 Reason prescribeth .. that Whatsoeuer we attempt in the course of

our life, blame may be auoyded. a. 1648 LD HFRBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 227 Your master ought not to prescribe me what I am to do 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* 1v Wks 1761 III. 64 Wood prescribes to the news mongers in London what they are to write 1778 JOHNSON in Boswell 17 Apri., Verses .. prescribed as an exercise. 1843 SIR J. T. COLEBRIDGE in Stanley *Arnold* (1844) I. 9, I know not whether the statutes prescribe the practice 1884 tr *Lutet's Metaph* 475 Not even Religion should presume to prescribe to God the course which the world's development must have followed subsequently to its creation

b. in *indirect pass* with the person as subject.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. iv. So they were prescrib'd to goe to Church. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 37 And ten were prescribed the whip, and ten a brand on the cheek.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To lay down a rule, to dictate, appoint, direct. Of a law or custom: To be of force. *Obs.*

1564 P. NORTON's *Comm. Judges* 189 b, These prescribe not, when as they are manifestly vicious and euill But that custome prescribeth, which is neither against the word of God, nor the law of nature, nor the common lawe c. 1586 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps* cv vi, Herulers rules, prescribe, and all obey 1610 B. CARLETON *Jurisd* 278 This Synode prescribed against the Pope's jurisdiction a. 1716 *South Sea* (1727) IV ix 387 Nothing being so tyrannical as Ignorance, where Time and long Possession enables it to prescribe

3. *Med. trans.* To advise or order the use of (a medicine, remedy, or treatment), with directions for the manner of applying it. Const as in 2.

1581 P. NORTON's *Comm. Civ. Com.* ii. (1586) 54, I prescribe for his health this medicine 1607 TONST. *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 178 Pliny prescribeth a man which twinketh with his eyes, and cannot look stedfastly, to wear in a chain the tongue of a Fox 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40, I prescribe to the people poysonous Drugs instead of wholesome food or physick 1758 J. S. LE DRAN's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 324 He was prescribed a Pisan 1806 BOSANQUET & PULLEN *New Rep* I. 196 The Defendant as apothecary made up the medicines prescribed by the Plaintiff for the patient 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 97 To leech his head and prescribe tartar emetic.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig*

1598 SHAKS *Merry IV* ii. ii. 249 Methinks you prescribe to your selfe very preposterously. 1607 — *Timon* v. iv. 84, I will make each Prescribe to other, as each others Leach. 1674 R. GOMREY *Inq. & Ab. Physick* 200 This Doctor Prescribes, and gives order for a Preventive Puge to be taken next morning 1737 WEST *Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 27 If 'Friendship be the physic of the mind', prescribe to me, dear Gray, 'I shall be a most obedient patient. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 7/1 His motto was that no statesman should prescribe until he was called in *Mod.* The physician was asked to prescribe for him.

† 4. *trans.* To limit, restrict, restrain; to confine within bounds. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg* 1. 601 Prescrib'd to one poole solitary place, Who should have piogres'd all a Kingdomes space. 1688 PRIOR *Exodus* in 14 vii, Laws to his Maker the leain d wretch can give Can bound that Nature, and prescribe that Will, Whose pregnant word did either ocean fill 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. iii (1840) 197 The faculties of man .. are prescribed on the other hand, and cannot sally out without leave

II. *Law*. † 5. *trans.* a. To hold by *PRESCRIPTION* (sense 4 b) b. To claim by prescription. *Obs. rare*.

1455 *Rolls of Pat. V* 337/1 (Anc. Pat. 1387, P. R. O.) Not withstanding that by the olde libertie and freedom of the Comynye of this londe had, enjoyed and prescribed, f. io the tyme that no mynde is, alle suche persones as beene assembled in eny parlament ought to haue thene freedom to speke and sey in the hous of thaire assemble, he was arrested, and led to the Toure of London. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. s. v. Prescription*, A seruant prescribeth liberty after a yeare.

6. *intr.* To make a claim by prescription; to assert a prescriptive right or claim (so or for something; also with *inf.* or *clause*).

1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng* ii. l. 104 b, If a hole cuntry prescribe to pay no tythes for corne, o hey or suche other, [shewe me] whether thou thynke that that prescription is good. 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* ii. xi 42 b, A man may not prescrybe in a vyllayne in grosse without shewynge of wrytynge but in hymselfe that clamyeth the vyllayne and in his ancestours whose heyre he is *Ibid* 47 b, If a lord of a manour wyl prescrybe that it hath ben accustomed within his manoure tyme out of mynde that euery tenant [etc.] 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 75 The Lord of a Manor may prescribe to a Seat in the Body of the Church, which he and his Ancestors have immemorably used 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xvii. 264 Formerly a man might, by the common law, have prescribed for a right which had been enjoyed by his ancestors or predecessors at any distance of time 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 1119 If the party has a general common, and prescribes for common for any particular sort of cattle, this will be good 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop* (1875) 450 A man might .. prescribe that he and his ancestors had from time immemorial exercised a certain right in gross

fig. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* i. ix. § 2 (1622) 62 Time, which prescribeth against all humane inuentions, and which chalengeth the honour of Antiquity from them. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xii 260 Presuming on their former victories, that in so fortunate a place they might prescribe for conquest.

† 7. *intr.* Of a person: To plead prescription of time (*PRESCRIPTION* 4) against an action, statute, or penalty; to cease to be liable on account of the lapse of the prescribed time. *Obs.*

1595 *Expos. Terms Law* 145 b, But one may not prescribe against a statute except he haue an other statute that seruet for him. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Prescription* A Judge or Clerk convicted for false entering of Pleas, &c. may be Fined within two years; the two years being past, he prescribes against the punishment of the said Statute. 1671 Cowell's *Interpr. s. v. Prescription*, Whosoever offendeth

M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 All comprehended in the honourable hierarchy of Physicians or Doctors (as 'e'of' or Prescriptions), Chirurgeons, Apothecaries, and Chymists. 18. *Sanitarian* XVIII 427 (Cent. D.) The apparent deterioration was due to the dishonesty of the retail druggist or prescriptionist.

† **Prescription**, a frequent early form of PROSCRIPTION. [Due to confusion of *pres-* and *pro-*.] c1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 19 Lawful cursing .is dede of þe kirk; for it is a prescripcoun for comyng of faful men. 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 Grete treasons, destruction of cutesynne, robbenge and prescripcounes folowede [L. *proscriptio*]; 1387 *evylngel.* 1560 *DAUS* tr *Slendane's Comm.* 275 The same outlawing or prescription is against the lawes. 1639 *DRUMM* of *HAWTH. Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Nothing was heard but Prescriptions, Banishments, Assassinations, Treasons

Prescriptive (prɪskrɪptɪv), a. [ad. late L. *prescriptivus* of or relating to a legal exception or demurrer: see *PRESCRIPT* sb. and -IVE.]

1. That prescribes or directs; giving definite, precise directions or instructions.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII xviii. 93 A will to be executed by a father for a daughter. carries somewhat daring and prescriptive in the very word. 1788 *Tristram* No. 10. 126 Prescriptive rules for the preservation of health. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. 1. vi. 92 Thus the spirit of the prescription may be still in force when the prescriptive authority is repealed.

† 2. Appointed or fixed by prescription. *Obs.*

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xviii. 48 Directions are given for appointing a new officer, in case there be no election, or a void one, made upon the charter or prescriptive day.

3. Derived from or founded on prescription or lapse of time, as *prescriptive right* or *title*.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxxii. 494 Lords of manors... who have to this day a prescriptive right to grant administration to their intestate tenants and suitors. 1782 *BURKE Reform Representation* Wks. 1842 II. 487 Our constitution is a prescriptive constitution; it is a constitution, whose sole authority is, that it has existed time out of mind. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch.* Scot. II v. 182 The ancient holiday, to which the scholars believed they had acquired a prescriptive title from immemorial usage.

4. Arising from or recognized by long-standing custom or usage; prescribed by custom.

1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Unusual compliments, to which there is no stated and prescriptive answer, embarrass the feeble, and disgust the wise. 1805 *ROSCOE Leo X.* II. 32 A work, which does not implicitly adopt prescriptive errors. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. i. 9 To have his regular score at the bar, and his prescriptive corner at the winter's fireside. c1854 H. KERO *Let. Brit. Poets* (1857) II x. 14 To have the sun called by his simple almanac name, instead of the loftier prescriptive title of Phoebus.

5. Giving or recognizing prescription or prescriptive right. *rare.*

1785 *BURKE Nubob of Arcot's Debts* Wks IV. 226 This venerable patriarchal job, hoary with prescriptive years. 1796 - *Let. Noble Ld.* ibid. VIII. 48 The duke of Bedford will stand as long as prescriptive law endures.

Hence **Prescriptively** *adv.*, by prescription, by recognized custom; **Prescriptiveness**, prescriptive character or quality.

1780 *BURKE (Econ. Reform)* Wks. III. 272 The forest lands, in which the crown has (where they are not granted or prescriptively held) the dominion of the soil, and the vert and venison. 1806-7 *DE QUINCEY Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII 298 The cards themselves, by their gay colouring, and the antique prescriptiveness of the figures, throw an air of brilliancy upon the game. 1828 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-bk.* I. 178 We continue to admire pictures prescriptively and by tradition.

† **Prescriptive**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *pres-*, 5 *-scribte*. [ad. F. *prescrire*, full stem of *prescrire* (15th c. in *Godefroy Compl.*), ad. L. *prescribere* to PRESCRIBE, after *scribere* - *scribere*. Cf. *DESCRIBE*.]

1. *trans* = PRESCRIBE *v.* 2.

1563 *WINTER Four Score Thre Quest* lxxxi. Wks (S.T.S.) I. 129 Of prayar at prescriptiv tymes in the Kirk. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 236, I prescruve him na law. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Annual*, Prescribed and appointed by the law of this realm. 1640-1 *Kitchin's War-Comm.* *Min. Bk.* (1855) 97 At the expyryng of overie aue of the dyets prescryvit be thir instructions.

b. = PRESCRIBE *v.* 3.

1861 *DAVIDSON Poems* 77 (E.D.D.) My grannie may prescrive an herb for me.

2. (P) *intr.* To become valid by prescription.

1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 80 Thair possession is of sa lang tyme bygane prescriptit and passit prescripcoun.

3. *intr.* Of a right or claim: To cease to be valid, to lapse by prescription of time; = PRESCRIBE *v.* 7, also said of the prescribed period: To elapse, run out.

1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 262 Efter xxxii 3eris he aw nouthir till answar battail na outhir process, for the tyme prescryvit of lawe. 1469 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* 111 (1874) II. 95/1 þe obligatioun sall prescrive & be of main avail þe said fourti 3eris beand Ronyng & vnpersewit be þe law. 1474 *Ibid.* 107/1 In tyme to cum all obligatiounis maid or to be maid þe beis no folowyt w' in xl 3eris sall prescrive and be of na awail. 1540 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 147 Compyrit landis expris and prescryvis sevin 3eris being bypast, bot landis annaillat under reversion prescryvis nevyr. 1698 *Sir G. MACKENZIE Crimi. Laws* Scot. I. vi. § 22 (1699) 29 If these pursuits should not prescrive with us in five years, as they do by the common Law.

† 4. *trans.* To condemn, prohibit, PROSCRIBE. *rare* - 1.

[Due to med. L. confusion of *pres-* and *pro-*] 1562 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) 1. 58 Bot wyte the wickit pastouris wald no mend Thair vitious leving all þe world prescryvis

† **Prescriber**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *pres-* + -ER 1]

= PRESCRIBER 1.

1639 *BALCANQUHALL Declar. Chas. I. Tunnitis* Scot. 347 Albeit by the meaning of the prescriber of an oath, the swearer were tacitly bound to maintain Episcopacie. a 1653 *BINNING Sermon* (1845) 408 What is the service of him that may be called religion indeed? Should we be the prescribers of it?

Prescutal, -scutellum, -scutum. PRE-A 4. **Prese**, obs. f. **PRATISE**, **PRESS**, **PRIZE**.

† **Preseance**. *Obs.* [a. F. *préséance* (*préséance* 1595 in *Godef. Compl.*), f. *prés-*, PRE-A 2 + *seance* a sitting (see *SEANCE*), after OF. *presier* to preside.] **Presidence**, **presidency**.

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus*, *Hist.* IV. lxx. (1592) 222 Yet were they at discorde brawling about the preseance. 1604 *CARLW Cornwall* 71 Who... may for their discrete judgement in precedence, and preseance, read a lesson to our civill gentry. [1825 H. BERT Four Yrs France 27 To allow to the bishop of that city a preseance above all other bishops.]

Presede, obs. form of **PREOED**.

Preseident (e, obs. ff. **PREOEDENT**, **PRESIDENT**).

[**Preseing**, misreading of *forseeing* (in MS.). In *Lycester Corr.* (Camden) 170, whence in *Motley, Cent. Dict.*, etc.]

† **Preseigna**. *Obs.* 1416-17 [ad L. *praesignum* a piece cut off, paring]

1633 *COCKERAM, Preseigna*, the paring of ones nailes

Preselect: see PRE-A 1. **Presell**, *Sc. var.*

PRECEL Obs. **Presemilunar**, -seminal, -ary: see PRE-B 3, 1.

Presence (pi'e'zəns). Also 4-6 *presens*, -ense, 5 *-ance*, 6 *-enss*, *presence*, 7 *presens*. [a. OF. *presence* (12th c. in *Littre*) (mod. F. *présence* after new formations in *prés-*); -L. *praesentia* presence, f. *praesens* PRESENT a.: see -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of being present; the state of being before, in front of, or in the same place with a person or thing; being there; attendance, company, society, association. Usually with *of* or possessive indicating the person or thing that is present.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii 47 þe folke þat I visited nocht with bodily presens. 1340 *Ayenb.* 161 Of blisse of þe presens of Iesu crist, and of þe uelinge of þe holy gost. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 793 þou patid our presens with þi priue wepyng, þat with faith and affynyte were festynyt togedur. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxi 211 Ye shall se Huon, whose presence ye so sore desyre. 1560 *DAUS* tr *Slendane's Comm.* 231 Hys presence and persone is to them ryght acceptable. 1561 *HOBBS Lenneth* I. vi. 24 By Aversion, we signifie the Absence, and by Hate, the Presence of the Object. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1321 Our Law forbids at thir Religious Rites My presence, for that cause I cannot come. 1782 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 2 They were seldom honoured with the presence of their new sovereign. 1836 *E. OSLER Hymns*, O God, unseen, yet ever near, Thy presence may we feel. 1839 *DE LA BECHE Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. ii. 31 The junction of the... rocks is marked by the presence of a conglomerate with a calcareo-magnesian cement. 1893 *LINDON*, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xii 288 Pusey delighted in the presence of God manifested in nature.

† b. With *pl.* An instance of being present. *rare.*

a 1625 *SIBBES Emanuel* ii. (1678) 10 There were divers presences of Christ, before Hee came

c. In reference to the manner in which Christ is held to be present in the Eucharist. (See also *REAL* a. 2 b.)

[c 1400 *LYDO Assembly of Gods* 1438 When they sy the bodily presence Of that hooly Eukaryst, lowly gan they lowte.] 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* ad. 41 It is not ment thereby [kneeling], that any adoration is done unto any real and essential presence there beeyng [1662 any Corporal Presence] of Christis natural fleshe and blonde. ? a 1555 [? LATIMER] in *Foxe A. M.* (1563) 979/1 This same presence may be called moste fity, a real presence, that is a presence not fained, but a true and faythfull presence. 1559-1884 [see *REAL* a. 2 b.]. 1560 *DAUS* tr *Slendane's Comm.* 369 b, The doctrine of the corporal presence of Christ in the Sacrament. c 1603 *BURNET Orig. Mem.* (1604) 32 He [Jas. Dk. of York] was bred to believe a mysterious sort of real presence in the sacrament. 1821 *S. WILBERFORCE* in *R. G. Wilberforce Life* (1881) II. ii. 105 This seems to me wholly different from speaking of the 'Presence' as the result of the faith of the receiver. 1866 *R. W. DALE Disc. Spec. Occas.* iv. 93 The presence of Christ is not in consecrated bread but in regenerated souls. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* i. 11, You do not own The bodily presence in the Eucharist. Thir wafer and perpetual sacrifice. 1901 *B. J. KIDD 39 Articles* II. xxviii. § 3 The presence, as being thus a spiritual presence, is at once a real presence and not a 'gross or sensible' one. 1901 *Br. GORE Body of Christ* iv. § 2 (1907) 232 The doctrine of the objective presence in, under, or with, the consecrated elements. 1903 *J. P. WHITNEY in Canby Mod. Hist.* II. x. 332 In spite of varying views as to the exact nature of the Presence, its reality had always been admitted.

2. In certain connexions, used with a vague sense of the place or space in front of a person, or which immediately surrounds him. With *of* or possessive; usually preceded by a prep. (*in*, *before* (arch.), *into*, *to*, *from*, *out of*, etc.); also as obj. of certain verbs, as *for sake*

In his presence = before or with him, where he is, in his company, from his presence = from being with him, from where he is, out of his company, etc.; also *poet.* and *rhet.*

with demonstrative and other adjs. which in effect qualify the person or persons implied. e.g. in this (august) presence = in the presence of this (august) personage

13 *Seynys Sag.* (W.) 329 That emperour het, that thai bringge him sket, To Rome toun, to his presens. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3441 First sal þair awen conscience, Accuse þam þan in Cristes presence. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 288 He. goth to apioche The kinges Court and his presence. c 1420 *LYDO Assembly of Gods* 174 That he myght come vnto hys presence. 1493 *Petroneilla* 92 This proude knight Made him redy to come to hir presence. c 1500 *Melusine* 322 Thenne came tofore the presence of Raymoundyn the barons of the land. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xv. 10 loye shalbe in the presence of the angels of God over one synner that repenteth. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxx. 240 The duke caused them to appere before the kynges presence. c 1600 *J. LEACH in Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 74 Peregrination from the presens of your Worship. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 92 *note*, A man, who even in his presence would swear by Jupiter. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* i. v. (1849) 71 The five...monsters, which we have brought into this hys presence. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Being admitted to his presence they saluted him in the queen's name. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Crisic* xlii, René...palely found Way of retreat from that pale presence. *Mod.* He was always very collected in the presence of danger

b. Without *of* or possessive; usually preceded by prep., as *in* (*the*) *presence* († often = present), *to* (*the*) *presence*, etc.; *spec.* (now only) in reference to ceremonial attendance upon a person of superior, esp. royal, rank; formerly also = 'company', (polite) society

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 20 For aulde storys... Representis the dedys Of stalwart folk þat lyuwt ai, Rycht as þai þan in presence war. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 154 When the court was plein, When Julius was in presence. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3328 þe maistres of Persy þan put þam in 210 presens, as þe prose tellis. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Upholdyngh* (Percy Soc.) 13 Thus all the chyldren than beyng in presence He set in honour, & rowme of excellence. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 14 And preiss 30w ay in presens to repair. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. 1. 62 'Tis very true You were in presence then, And you can witness with me, this is true. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Comm.* 20 The King of China gives not presence, but rarely at the great suit of his people. a 1655 *VINTS Lois d's Sirey* (1677) 379 His father's corpse lying in presence in a coffin or bier. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 176 They would not have done it in the presence at St James's. 1766-72 *H. BROOKER Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 134 The master of the ceremonies led Harry up to the presence. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxii, A flock of sheep which, when a stranger dog is in presence may be seen to assemble in the rear of an old belwether. 1889 *Daily News* 28 June 5/8 Eight-and-twenty gentlemen... bent low to receive them, and backed out of the Presence as best they could with their prizes

† c. Hence, A place prepared for ceremonial presence or attendance, a presence-chamber. *Obs.*

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 86 Shortly after was made in Westmyster hall a scaffold for the lordes and a presence for a Iudge raied and counter raied about, and barred with degrees. 1673 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 17 And 't please your Grace, the two great Cardinals Wait in the presence. 1735 *POPE Donne Sat.* iv. 238 The Presence seems, with things so richly odd, The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod

† d. In same sense, *chamber of presence*. *Obs.*

1565 *EARL OF BRIDFORD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 210 David [RIZIO] was thruste owte of the Cabinet thorow the bede chamber into the Chamber of Presence. 1587 *FELMING Contin. Holmshad* III. 1582/1 Hir Maesties most gracious answer, deluhered by hir self, in hir chamber of presence at Richmond. 1643 *EVERARD Diary* 5 Dec., He had audience of the French King in the golden chamber of presence

† 3. *concr.* Those who are present; a number of persons assembled; an assembly, a company. *Obs.* (See also note to 2.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 450 When all the pepull were pesit, þe presens full stit, Calcas to the kynges carpes theas wordes. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 216 Suche persones . forgotten themselves & maken all the presence to laughe at them. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 536 Here is like to be a good presence of Worthies. 1624 *Br. MOUNTAGU Immed. Addr.* A. 13, I preached in English, vnto an English Auditoire, though composed then of Royall and Noble presence. 1674 *GREW Anat. Trinitis* II. iv. § 13 In this Honourable and Learned Presence, I have formerly had occasion to shew the Experiment. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 192 Choosing to have his first Presence composed, of a few humble Shepherds. 1788 *J. J. DUNN Writ.* (1859) II. 462 The presence was so numerous, that little could be caught of what they said to the King

4. With possessive, denoting the actual person (or thing) that is present (*his presence* = his present self, himself being present); hence sometimes nearly = embodied self, objective personality. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1430 *LYDO Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Where that ever [she] schewithe her presence, Sche bryngithe gladnes to cutes and tounnes. 1595 *SHAKS. John. I.* i. 377 Your Royall presences be ru'd by mee. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 28 As in a fiery column charioting His Godlike presence. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* I. 261 Her ample presence fills up all the place. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsychion* 35 And from her presence life was radiated Through the grey earth and branches bare and dead. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Lost Bower* xviii, And the blue-bell's purple presence signed it worthily across

b. Hence, A person who is corporally present; usually with implication of impressive appearance or bearing (see 5); sometimes merely, a person of good 'presence' or aspect.

1826 *DICKENS Vio. Grey* II. xii, In an awkward retreat to

make way for the approaching presence 1847 WORDSW. *Ode Install. Pr. Albert ad. in.* That Presence fair and bright, The pride of the Islands, Victoria the Queen 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 1814 And over him, who stood but Herakles? There smiled the mighty presence, all one smile 1896 'M. F. L. D.' *Attilla* 11 37 Oui envoy owns the Hun, When mounted on his wiry steed, a presence To pause before, admiring

5. Demeanour, carriage, or aspect of a person, esp. when stately or impressive; nobleness, majesty, or handsomeness of bearing or appearance.

1579 PUTTENTHAM *Parthenades* viii. Affable grace, speech eloquent, and wise; Stately presence, such as becometh one Whose seems to rule realmes by her looks alone 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* iii. 116 Hei faire sister Of such enchanting presence and discourse. 1660 FLEYS *Diary* 22 Nov. The Queene a very little plain old woman, and nothing more in her presence than any ordinary woman 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Verthe's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I 210 More was a man of a stately and handsome presence. 1861 J. BROWN *Hours Subs.* (1863) 120 He must have what is called a 'presence'. his outward man must communicate . at once and without fail, something of indwelling power. 1899 J. G. MILLAIS *Life Sir J. E. Millais* I. 1. x He was a man of fine presence and undeniable talent

† b. Carriage (of the body) in dancing. *Obs.* 1706 J. WEAVER *Art Dancing* 3 The Posture or Presence of the Body, is to have respect to that part of the Room, to which the Face or Fore-part of the Body is directed.

6. Something present, a present being (see also 4 b); a divine, spiritual, or incorporeal being or influence felt or conceived as present.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 144 To whom the sovran Presence thus replid. Was shee thy God, that heu thou didst obey Before his voice? 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 589 How can good angels be in Heaven confin'd, Or view that Presence which no space can bind? 1798 WORDSW. *Lucas Tintern Abbey* 44 And I have felt A presence that disturbs me with the joy of elevated thoughts. 1857-8 SEARS *Altham* vi. 48 Divine and celestial presences. 1876 J. PARKER *Parach.* i. ii 17 He caused Himself to be succeeded by an eternal Presence, 'even the Spirit of Truth, which abideth for ever'.

7. Presence of mind (= *L. presentia animi*). the state or quality of having one's wits about one, or of having full control over oneself, esp. in peril or emergency; calmness and self-command in trying or dangerous circumstances; freedom from embarrassment, agitation, or panic. Cf. *present mind*, PRESENT a 4.

1665 J. SENECA *Vulg. Proph.* 38 Great courage and presence of mind 1704 N. N. *tr. Boccaccio's Dec. fr. Parvass* III 96 That Commander never wanted Presence of Mind in the most imminent Dangers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xix. 168, I had besides been led into a presence of mind, by being made a person of some consequence. 1837 DISRAELI *Penitence* IV. 1 I lost my presence of mind 1883 J. G. McKENDRICK *in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 281/a What is called 'presence of mind' really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralysed by strong sensory impressions.

† 8. *Catachr.* This presence the present writing or document (corruption of these presents see PRESENT sb 1 a b). *Obs.*

1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 544/1 Express mencyon of the verrey yeily value, in this presence is not made. 1617 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 165 The . . . writings before in this presence conteyned

9. attrib. and Comb., as presence-affirming adj., -list, -token; presence-lobby, the lobby or ante-room of a presence-chamber, presence-room = PRESENCE-CHAMBER.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* ii. 11, She sits i'th presence lobby fast asleep, sir 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. iii § 2 To convey them . . . to their Audience in the Bann, the mind's Presence room. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 104 Presence-affirming terms. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyræ Apost.* (1849) 178 Since holy Gabriel to meek Mary bore The presence token of th' Incarnate Son. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 50 That morning in the presence room I stood With Cyril and with Florian, my two friends 1904 H. HECHT *Herd's Songs* 47 The presence-lists show that Fergusson seldom missed the meetings of the Cape.

Hence *Presented* (-enst) a., (in comb.) having (such and such) a 'presence', personality, or aspect; *Presenceless* a., not accompanied by the presence of any one; † *Presenting* vbl. sb. (as if from a vb. *presence*), causing to be present.

1638 MURDE *Vhs.* (1672) 392 Temples . . . Places whereunto the Gods . . . were confined and limited, and for the presenting of whom a Statue was necessary. 1877 IZA D. HARDY *Glennan* vi. xvi, It chilled him as if a presenceless voice had spoken. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xi. 375 One of the rarest types of nobly-presented Englishmen.

Presence-chamber. [Cf. prec. 2 c, d] The chamber in which a sovereign or other great personage receives guests, or persons entitled to appear before him; a reception-room in a palace or great house. Also fig.

1595-1643 Chamber of presence see prec. 2 d.] 1575 LANSHAM *Let* (1871) 47 The Parce. at high midnight, gate them giting. into the presens Chamber. 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Consid. Parlt* Wks (1712) 186 That no man stand bare-headed in the presence-chamber or parliament house of Scotland, or before any chair of state. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 143 We shew our Reverence to the King in being uncovered in his Presence Chamber, though the King be not there. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 251 The peers were excluded the presence-chamber till they made their submission. 1885 W. F. MARTIN *Menu* vii. 160 Her closet was the presence-chamber of Deity.

† **Presency.** *Obs. rare* [ad. *L. presentia* see -ENCY] = PRESENCE.

1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Sintees) VI. 169 In the presencie of Sir Robert Gell 1641 Sir E. DRYDEN *Sp. on Relig.* (1642) 97 You give us . . . a promise of a National Synod, I doe still wish the presency thereof

Presensation (prisen'sən) [f. PRE-A. 2 + SENSATION.] = next

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* Def 219 The presage and presensation of it, has in all ages been a very great Joy and Triumph to all holy men and Prophets. 1711 SHARPLESS *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 14 307 Beasts. have indeed Perceptions, Sensations, and Pre-sensations (if I may use the Expression). 1807 JAS. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 436 Many believe in the prescience or presensation of magpies. 1890 Q. Rev. July 256 Concerning the faculty of presensation, it is worth while to say a little more

Presension (prisen'sən) Now rare or *Obs.* Also 7-8 -tion. [ad. *L. presension-em* (Cic.) a foreboding, presentiment, n. of action f. *presentive*, ppl. stem *presens-*, to feel beforehand.] Feeling or perception of something before it exists, occurs, or manifests itself; foreknowledge, foresight, presage, presentiment.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 125 They had many sorts of predictions, presensions, foreseings. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 128 In sundry animals, we deny not a kinde of naturall Astrologie, or innate presention both of wind and weather 1667 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. ix. 130 A certain divination, which the Greeks call prophesy, that is a presension, and knowledge of future things 1711 KEN *Hymnothos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 11 Ants have presensions of the Change in Air, And never work Abroad but when 'tis fair. 1836 DR. SOMERSET in Lady G. Ramsden *Corr. Two Brothers* (1906) 328 Major Howard appeared to have a very decided presension of his untimely death.

Present (pre zēt), a. (adv.) Also 6 present. [a. OF. *present* (11th c. in Littré), in mod. F. *présent* (see PRESENCE) = *L. presens, present-em* present, immediate, prompt, properly pres. ppl. of *presse* to be before, to be at hand. In verse often stressed *présent* down to c 1500.] An adjective of relation, expressing a local or temporal relation to a person or thing which is the point of reference.

I. Senses relating to place, etc.

1. Being before, beside, with, or in the same place as the person to whom the word has relation; being in the place considered or mentioned; that is here (or there). Chiefly in predicate. Opp. to ABSENT a. I.

1340 *Ayenh* 10 Huanne he bet me spekh of ne is naht present. 1368 WYCLIF *Deut* xxix 15 Ne to 30w alone but to alle present & absent. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1769 (*Lucrèce*) Ryght so thogh that hir forme were absent The pleasure of hir forme was present. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Whanne he sih the king present, He preth he moste his dowhter have. 1425 *Cusor* M. 10294 (Trin.) Into wildeines he went yere as his fe was present 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 85 All present wer in twynking of ane e 1555 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 133 How is it possible that the precious bodie and blude of our salviour Christ Jesus. may be really and corporally present in the sacrament of the Altar? *Ibid.* 207 That the verai body of our Lord is really and substantially present in the sacrament of the Eucharist. 1570 T. NORTON *tr. Novell's Catech.* (1853) 165 What is presenter, what nearer, what closer joining than every man's soul to himself? 1611 SHAKS *Wint.* T. II. 11 17, I must be present at your Conference. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* II. A present deity, they shout around; A present deity, the vaulted roofs rebound. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi 252 Whom what he views of beautiful or grand In nature Prompts with remembrance of a present God. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 30 To be present at his burial 1865 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 258 We are present at the details of the ancient custom. *Mod.* Weie you present, when he made the statement?

b. Existing in the thing, class, or case mentioned or under consideration; not wanting; 'found'. Opp. to ABSENT a. 2.

1809-10 COLCROFT *Friend* (1865) 94 The reason is either lost or not lost, that is, wholly present or wholly absent. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1003 If plants only emit oxygen gas by absorbing and decomposing carbonic acid gas, unless carbonic acid gas be present, they can emit no oxygen gas 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw Anim.* 423 In the Hemiptera. wings may be present or absent.

c. *Present under arms* (Mil.): see quot.

1829 SIR W. NAHER *Pennis War* viii. I. 266 His own British and German troops, about twenty six thousand in number; of which the present under arms, including sergeants, amounted to twenty-two thousand [Note] In the British army, when speaking of the number present under arms, the corporals and privates only are understood In the French army, the present under arms includes every military person.

2. That is actually in hand, being dealt with, written, discussed, or considered. often used in a book or writing to denote that book or writing itself, or the writer himself. (Formerly *this present* (cf. OF. *ceste present chartre*); now usually the *present* is emphatic for 'this').

1382 WYCLIF *a Pet.* i. 12 And sotheli I wole 30u wityng and confermnd in present treuthe. c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 349 And fro all maner of right and clayntie therfro, they to be excluded for evermore by this present writing 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531, I beseeche all the reders so to study this present treatyse, that [etc.] 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol* § 103 A. The said parties to these present Indentures. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xix. 354 The much greater part of them, are not brought up so well. as in the present

instance 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 295 One has some hesitation in adding Hume to the list in the present connection. 1895 J. ANDISON in *Law Times* XCIX. 346/1 The entire subject . . . cannot be fully considered in such a paper as the present *Mod.* The present writer has been unable to verify this.

3. Being before or in the mind or thought, of which one is conscious; directly thought of, remembered, or imagined. Usually const 10

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 12 With all thi synnes into thi mynde present. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balaust's Lett.* (vol. I.) 344 I though the half of France divide us, yet are you a present to my spuit, as the objects I see 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xvi. § 3 The ample mind takes a survey of several objects. keeps them all within sight and present to the soul 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. iii. (1874) I. 317 When any impression has been present with the mind, it again makes its appearance there as an idea. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The legends of the place are present to the imagination throughout the discourse.

4. Having the mind or thought directed to, intent upon, or engaged with what one is about, attentive (opp. to ABSENT a. 4); having presence of mind, collected, self-possessed (in this sense usually *present to oneself*); prompt to perceive or act, ready, quick. Now rare or *Obs.*

1451 CAPRARE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 96 Now wex he absent to seculer jingis and more present to euerlasting desires. 1548 PATTIN *Exp. Scot.* Gvj. My lord Mar shal & the other, with present mynde & courage, warrely and quickly continued their coorse towards them [= the enemy] 1554 HOOPER *Let in Foxe* A. 4 M (1583) 1513/2 Oure memorie. be not as present and quicke as theirs be 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Shewing in all his answers a present mind and courage. 16 L'ESTRANGE (J.). 'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so present to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xiv. 114 You must be present to yourself, and put in a word now and then. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan's Rep.* Wks. 1890 V. 115 It is the faculty of being a present man, instead of a prospective one; of being ready, instead of getting ready.

5. Ready at hand, immediately accessible or available, esp. ready with assistance, 'favourably attentive, not neglectful, propitious' (J.). *arch.* (See also 9.)

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xlii. 1 God is our hope & strength: a very present helpe in trouble 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 1 46 He oft finds present helpe, who does his griefe impart. 1611 B. JONSON *Cathline* ii. Chorus. Be present to her now, as then 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* i. 59 Nor could I hope in any place but there, To find a God so present to my Pray'r 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 15. 133 This sum, could it only be extorted from him, was a large and present resource.

† b. *Present money.* money in hand or paid at the time, ready money. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaglio* 249 To whom they granted many things, as titles, . . . rents for life, offices, and to some present money. 1671 *tr. Palafox's Cong. China* vii. 128 They in exchange thereof, receive present Money. 1721 BARKLEY *Proc. Rum Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1871 III. 200 The temptation of a pistole present money never faileth.

II. Senses relating to time.

6. Existing at the time of speaking or writing; that is, or that is so, at this time or now; occurring or going on now, current, contemporary; in use or vogue at this time, modern. Opp. to *past* and *future*. At (this) present writing = at the time of writing this, as I now write (Obs.)

1300 *Cusor* M. 3578 (Cott.) He [the old man] praises all thing bat es gon O present thing he praisses non. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* iii. 22 Eithir thingis present, either thingis to comynge. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 Any other acte or ordynance made or to be made in this present parliament. 1535 COVERDALE *Barnack* 1. 19 Sens the daye that he brought oore forefathers out of the londe of Egipte vnto this present daye 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 37 Imprints the roode mary and John with all other Images of papistry-brokin and defaced in this present yere 1665 MANLEY *Gratus' Low C. Warres* 764 If a remedy should be sought for present and future mischiefs. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 348 Our present ambidexter Vice-Chancellor. 1751 HARRIS *Hermia* Wks. (1847) 113 [To] help us to a just estimate both of present men, and present literature 1860 PUSEY *Mun. Proph.* 44 All things, past, present, and to come, are present before God 1889 GERRON *Almonny's Harb.* 245 There were three candidates the present Dean of Exeter. . . the present Bishop of Winchester; and William Selwyn.

b. Actually existing, actual (as contrasted with something that may formerly have existed or in other circumstances might exist).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 376 In the present state of nature, the means of safety are rather superior to those of offence 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 98 On the present plan, there is ample food and enjoyment for all *Ibid.* An immense class of animals, which, with their present constitution, could not otherwise have existed

c. *Comm.* *Present value or worth* of a sum due at a definite future date: that sum which, together with the compound interest upon it for the time from the present until that date, will amount to the sum then due.

1797 J. GRAY *Arith.* 56 As the amount of 100l. for the given rate and time is to 100 So is the debt To the present worth. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 220/2 The present value of £1 to be received certainly at the end of any assigned term, is such a sum less as, being improved at compound interest during the term, will just amount to one pound 1868 MILL *Eng. & Irish* 36 What annual payment would be an equivalent, for the present value of whatever prospect there may be of an increase.

7. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of a verb which

denotes an action now going on or a condition now existing (or one considered generally without limitation to any particular time). Opp. to *past* (or *preterite*) and *future*.

Present imperfect: see quot. 1866, and IMPERFECT a. 5 *Present perfect*: a name for the tense denoting action that is completed at the present time (usually called simply *perfect*: see PREPERF a. 9 b).

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actiſ vois... mai be resoluſ into a verbe of the same tens, and a conuocounſ copulatiſ. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 31 His preterit participle and his present infynityve. 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* II (1581) N iv b. But you did English it before, the doores being shut, which is the *present tempus*. 1609 MILTON *Accedens* Wks. 1851 VI. 448 The Present Tense speaketh of the time that *now* is, as *laudo* I praise. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1841) I 561: As absolute existence is naturally contemplated under the form of a time perpetually present, it is sufficient for us to consider this as one of the uses of the present tense. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) § 206 The Present Imperfect, showing that an action is going on at the present time; as, *I am writing*. 1904 C. T. OMONS *Advanced Eng. Syntax* § 118 In the earliest period of Old English... the Past tense form had the meanings of the Past, Past Imperfect, Present Perfect, and Pluperfect of Latin.

3. Existing or in use at, or belonging to, the particular time under consideration; that was, or that was so, at that time or then. Now *rare*. (Cf. FUTURE A. 3.) † *Near present* (quot. c. 1450), near at hand, imminent (*obs.*).

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6359 He saw his dede day nere present. 1563 GOLDING *Caesar* vii. (1565) 220 The whyche suffryed to obtaine libertie for the present time, but littel or nothing auailed, to kepe peace and quietnes in time to come. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 343 Other Capteynes of the rebelles affirmed at the present houres of their death, the same to be true. 1622 GATAKER *Spir. Watch* (ed. 2) 90 Such holy meditations, as the present occasion should require. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxxi 497 There was, however, a present advantage in the system, when it was successful. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 106 Roger, the present Lord of Montgomery, was, at the time of Duke Robert's death, in banishment. *Mod.* The present business was to attend to present needs; other things could wait.

† 9. Occurring or used at the very time, without delay; immediate, instant. (In quot. 1616, Needed immediately, urgent, pressing.) *Obs.* (or merged in 6). (Cf. also *present help* in 5.)

1553 B. GOODE *Cupido* 15 Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 107 Care had me seeke *present* helpe, for to relyue my wo. 1576 LYTE *Dodones* II. lxxii. 420 Such as haue eaten therof do seeme to laugh, and so they dye laughing, without some present remedie. 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Sacr. Medit.* II. (Arb.) 103 Peter stroke Ananias, with present death. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil* *as* *Ass.* III. vi. Alas, the vse of it is so present. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton*. (1662) II 285 The Queen. rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears. 1793 SKEATON *Edgystone* L. § 241 An accident, which, without some present resolution, might have prevented my seeing the first stone placed. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 403/x The attenuation... will depend... upon whether the beer is for present use or keeping!

† b. Of a remedy or poison: Taking immediate effect; acting speedily; immediate. (So in 16th c. F.)

1555 EDOEN *Decades* 123 The sauour of the woodde is presente poison. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1559) 547 Most present and deadly poison. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 145 If a man happen to be burned in any place with fyre, that the present remedie is, to burne the same place againe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 13 Wash the eye therewith, and it is a present help. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 499/a It is a present Remedy against the Suffocation of the Womb

10. *Comb.*: chiefly phrases used *attrib.*, as *present-day*, *-time*, *-use*; also *present-minded* adj. (cf. sense 4: opp. to *absent-minded*).

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 405/x A very good criterion is about 5-gths of the original saccharometric gravity for present-use ale, and 1-3rd for keeping-ale. 1881 J. H. INGRAM *Mem. Poe* in *P.'s Wks.* I. p. xliii. Cheerful and present-minded at his work. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 6/1 Replying that this was not a present-day practical question. 1904 *Portin. Rev.* June 1902 The mysterious and elaborate structure which present-time physiology attributes to the ganglions and the nerve cells.

† B. as *adv.* *Obs.*

1. At the present time; immediately, instantly; at present, now: = PRESENTLY *adv.* 2.

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Routes* 423 Or let me deye present in this place. c. 1386 — *Kut* 7. 880 It am I That loneth so hoote Emelye the brighte That I wol dye present in hir sighte. 1595 LOCINE v. v. That which Locine's sword could not perform. This present stream shall present bring to pass (*drawn herself*). 1654 GAYTON *Pleas* Notes III. in 83, I cannot pay you, what I present owe.

2. In or into the presence of some one; in the (or this) very place, there (or here).

c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 2104 (Trin.) As bei biderwarde went his forwarde made bei pere present. *Ibid.* 3532 His broþer he fonde þat toke tent To digne a noble me present. c. 1450 LOVELL *Ballad* liv. 322 That he ne schal ful sore Repente, Tyl that a worthy knyght Come presente. 1554 *Lady Savoy Grey's Lament*, in *Furniv. Ballads* f. MSS I 427 The lordie Gilforde my housbande, Whiche suffred here presente.

Present (pré-zent), sb.¹ [Elliptical or absolute use of prec. adj.; in most senses already so used in OF. In ME. orig. *pré-sent*.]

I. † 1. = PRESENCE I, 2, 2 b. *Obs.* Chiefly in phr. in *present* (OF. *en present*), whence *to*, *out of* (your, etc.) *present*.

[The OF. *en present* represented 7th c. barbarous L. in

præ-sens or *præ-sens*, for L. in 10 *præ-sens*, in *rom præ-sens*, in, into the place itself, on or to the very spot. Cf. *Lex. Bauuvariorum* (Text 1, 7th c.) xiii. § 2 a tunc iudex subeat cum in presentem (v. r. -b) venire, et iudicet ei: then shall the judge order him to come before him and shall judge him.]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10800 3e men þat aie now yn present, þat haue heid me rede þys sacrament 137 *Evangel. Nod* 76 in Herring's *Archiv* LIII. 393 On knese here kneled he to Ihesu Right in þine awen present (*times* tent, went) c. 1400 *Pwaine & Gaw.* 1252 Some unto the kirk that went, And war wedded in thair present. c. 1440 *Spouynyd* 1750 And thynke ye shuld haue be shent, Had he be oute of youre present. c. 1470 *Golagras & Gaw* 1287 Hein am I cumyn at this tyme to þour present

† b. In pl. *presentes*: prob. error for *presence*.

a. 1578 LINDESEY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S 1 S) I. 259 In presentis of all his lordis. 1592 *Kyo Sol & Per* III. I. 92 To make thee well assuſe How well thy speach and presents liketh vs

II. † 2 The thing or person that is present, that which is before one, or here; affair in hand;

present occasion; pl. things present, circumstances.

c. 1325 *Leit le Frere* 163 O Lord, he seyd, Jesu Cust, v. Undergoing this present a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3162 And he þus ordain a pistill. To Þorrus vndure my present, plesance and ioy. 1588 SHAKES L. L. IV. iii. 180 What Present hast thou there? Some certaine treason. I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read 1601 — *Twel* N. III. iv. 380 Ie make diuision of my present with you. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 45 Shall I be charg'd no further then this present? Must all determine heere? 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. 29 That immediate knowledge which we have of our presents

b. This present, more commonly these presents: the present document or writing, these words or statements: used in a document to denote the document itself (cf. PRESENT a. 2) (So obs. F. *cas presentes* (sc. *lettres*), 1537 in Godef.) Chiefly, now only, in legal use.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (870) 18 Be it open and known be þeis presents, [etc.], 1405 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 605/x We Henry Percy has constitut and assigned and by this presentz constitutes and assigns Sir Henry Boynton our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1497 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 383 Which is ordeined and establiſ, by autoute of this present. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 51 The saidis parties heis, subscrivynt thir presents with thair handis 1634 W. TIRWHTT *Balance* *Leit* (vol. I) 235 As I was ready to seale these Presents 1722 in *Cruise Digest* (1818) VI. 76 Know all men by these presents, that I John Griffin make the aforementioned my last will and testament. 1778 *Art. Confederation* in *Byce Amer. Commw.* (1888) I. App. 573 Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, do, by these presents, fully and entirely ratify. 1854 *THORNTON* *Race & King* xv. (The herald), begged to read. — O Yes! know all men by these presents, that we, Giglio, King of Pasiagonia [etc.]

III. 3. The present time, the time that now is (as opposed to the past and the future).

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxi. When I was certain ore uncertainty, Crowning the present, doubting of the rest. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxix. To judge rightly of the present we must oppose it to the past. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* II. 151 The present... is everywhere at once the child of the past, and the parent of the future. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xviii. Better this present than a past like that.

† b. With ellipsis of *month* (usually *this present*): = INSTANT a. 2 b. *Obs.*

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 435 On the tenthe day of this present y spake with the kyng 1585-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 444 Your excellences letter dated the 19. of this present. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 Your kind letter of the 8th present.

6 *Gram.* Short for *present tense*: see PRESENT a. 7. *Present stem*, the stem of the present tense.

1530 PALSGR. 101 Of the Potentiall Mode. The present tense like the present of the indicative. 1571 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xx. (*headings*). Tenses formed from the present stem. *Ibid.* § 605 The verb *sum* and compounds have apparently merely a different form of the present for the future.

4. In phrases with prepositions.

† a. In *present* [= OF. *en present* (10th c.)], (a) in or at the present time, now; (b) immediately (cf. PRESENT a. 9); (c) at that time, then. So *in this present* = (a). *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4956 (Cott) And þat find yee now in present, c. 1330 *Amis & Amil*, 509 He biledt at hom in present, To kepe al that ther ware c. 1440 *York Myst* xv. 345 What wolde þou man in his present? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Mans Medley* 1, Mans joy and pleasure Rather hereafter, then in present, is 1720 MRS MANLY *Power of Love* (1741) 202 Offering a very large Dowry with his Daughter in Present, and the rest of his Estate in Reversion. c. 1797 H. HOWARD in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 434/c Y^r father could not afford to part with any thing in present upon the marriage.

b. At present, at the present time, now (formerly † at this present; so † at that present, at that time, then; † at the present, in both senses).

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotias* Civ. The tynnes aie to be seen at this present 1588 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 A parcel of our ground, being at these presents waste without profit 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1197/1 The duke Daumale was there at that present with the Reingraue 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rei* viii. § 254 He was not himself without that design at that present. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 99 Nations which at this present are in high repute and authority. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 73 My Reason for troubling you at this present is [etc.]. 1837 WHEWELL in *Toddhunter Acc. Writ* (1876) II. 263, I myself am a busy man at this present 1647-8 COTTERELL *Danila's Hist. Fr.* (1676) 40 All men

believed at the present that he was poisoned. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 At the present the King and the Duke have put several things into his hands

1662 STILLINGE *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 3 This is all we at present desire 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Yng. Ivom.* (1767) I. iv. 128 Of miraculous interposition I think not at present 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. xxxv (1879) 206 At present we are nearest to the sun about Christmas time.

† c. Of present [OF. *de present*, 14-15th c.], On the present, at present, now. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* 45 A grete and meunayllous aventure whiche is happed as of present [Fr. *à present*] in the place. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 141 Three Talents on the present; in future, all

d For the present [= F. *pour le présent*], († formerly also, for this present, for that present, for present), for the time, † for that time, just then (*obs.*); in mod. use, for this time, just now.

1548 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. III. 295 [He] would not be spoken withall that night, nor this daye untill nine a clock in the morning, so as they departed for that present 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 360 Monitions necessary for this present 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 5 b. 10 whom, for the present they would give no care 1608 *Great Frost* in *Arb. Garner* I. 91 The wounds that this frost gave the commonwealth were for that present scarce felt. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 26 Jacob gave place, for present, to his sons rage and fury. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 2, I shall satisfy myself for the present to tell you, that... we sailed happily for some few days. 1709 ATTENBURY *Serm.* *Luke* x. 32 (1726) II. 226 They desire to be excus'd from that Duty for the present 1885 *Bookseller* July 647/f. For the present it [the business] will be continued without change of name.

e Until the present, up to the present [= F. *dès à présent*], until now, up till now. † So formerly *till, until this or that present*, up to this or that time (*obs.*).

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 304 Inscriptions engraven in marble, and remaining till this present. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. 16 Until this present thou wouldest not heare 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 12 From the Peace of Venice 1522 until that present 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/2 Up to the present the armies of France and China have not been brought into collision

Present (pré-zent), sb.² Also 3-4 -ant, 3-5 -ant, 3 pl. -ants, 3-6 -ente, 4 -end, -aunde, 4-6 -and(e, 5 -aunte, -awnte, -ond, -ound, 6 -aunt, Sc. *praisant*. [a. OF. *présent* (10th c. in Hatzl-Darm.) = Pr. *presans*, It. Sp. Pg. *presente* an offering, a gift In OF, originating in the phrase *en present* in or into the presence (cf. PRESENT sb.¹ 1) *maitre* (une chose) *en present* à (quelqu'un), to put a thing into the presence of or before any one (i.e. to offer or present it to him), in which *en present* was in effect = *en don* 'in the form of, or as a gift', making *présent* at length = *don* 'gift'. Cf. PRESENT v. 11.]

† 1. In the expression, *in* (*into, in till*), to present = OF *en present* in or into a person's presence, before a person (as an offering); as a gift.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Pet heo like pet he bledde uore ne brouhten heo hom to presente ne win, ne ale, ne water. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 178/22 Gold, and mirre, and An-vens. In present heo him brouhten c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17588 And brought it þe kyng to presand. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 825 Heuedes of wild bare Ichon to present brougt 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xviii. 170 [Thai] send it [the head] syne in-till Ingland, To Eduard king in-till presand.

2. A thing that is offered, presented, or given: = GIFT sb.³. (The ordinary current sense).

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Poa uormest heo unwenen þet present þet heo beren. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 160 Pe kynges þat him soght the presandes til him broght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii. 44 The kyng made grete ioye and sente the kynges and knyghtes grete presentes 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. vi. xiii. (W. de W) in viii. To wyne the loue of her that he wowyth wyth yefes and wyth dyuers presents. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b. The Ambassador sent his presents vnto the Bascha. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 25 They made ready the Present agaynt Joseph came at noone. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 85 The Mules that caried the Presents were unloaded 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns* (1732) 7 We went to visit the Aga with a small Present in our hands. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Silver and pewter plate... presents to the Corporation from all parts of the Continent. *transf.* 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Gratu. Kingdoms* (Arb.) 483 Romulus after his death sent a present to the Roman that [L. *illud crubus suis legavit ut*] above all things they should intend arms.

b. The act or fact of presenting or giving, presentation: = GIFT sb.¹. Usually in phr. to make a present (formerly also to make present); to make a gift or presentation (to a person, or with indirect dative obj.); to make a present of = to present, give, bestow. With indirect passive: to be made a present.

13. — *Coer de L.* 1218 Over the see thenne are they went, For to make the fayr present c. 1325 *Spec. Cy Warw* 1018 Riht to my-selfe... Pu dost þi present euery dele c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1135 (MS G g. 4. 27) How that he schuld make the presents [other 5 texts presenting]. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 120, I am ovr poure to make presande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* II. ix. 44 My fader Anchises gairt that young man his right hand, And assuris his spieit with that presand 1645 WALLER *Apol. having Low'd in*, To the first that's faire or kind, Make a present of their heart. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 379 Pausanias mentions one, which

had been made a present to the Deity at Olympia. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v. I.* 667 To purchase the connivance of the agents... by presents of hogsheds of wine, and of gloves stuffed with gunpowder. 1884 J. T. TROWBRIDGE *Farnell's Folly* xxvi, Marian had made her a present of a new dress

† c. *spec. A bribe* = GIFT sb. 5. Obs.
1848 LANGE. P. Pl. A. III. 80 Bote Meede þe Mayden þe Meir heo bi-souhte, Of alle suche sullers seluer to taken, Of presents withouten pons as peces of seluer. *Ibid.* 208 þe pope and his prelates presentes vnderfongen.
d. An offering to God or a deity: = GIFT sb. 4. Now rare or Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Psalms* lxxviii. 11 Blynge presentes vnto him y^e ought to be feared. 1806 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Justice* xliii. 135 Returning from Delphos (whither they had bene sent to carry presents vnto Apollo) 1707 WATTS *Hymns*, 'When I survey the wondrous cross' v, Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small.

† 3. An offer, proposal. Obs.
c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 Of þes þei mad present, to turne ilkon þer þeis Ageyn to Danmark go with his wille & his leue. *Ibid.* 303 To mayntene þam in stouie, þei mad him þer present, Scotland of him to hold.

4. Comb., as *present-giver*, -giving, etc.
1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 It is an occasion of present-giving ad lib., the conferee receiving gifts from all her relatives and friends. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 28 Dec. 4/2 A mission steamer made her usual trips present-laden to the lightships of the Thames Estuary. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Aug. 5/1 The procurations of a present-giver indefinitely prolong and augment his sufferings.

Present (prɪ'zent), sb. *Mil.* [f. PRESENT v. 9a.] The act of presenting or aiming a weapon, esp. a fire-arm; the position of the weapon when presented, esp. the position from which a rifle is fired.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 98 Bring the carbine down to the 'Present'. 1846 MARRYAT *Praterianman* xvii, 'Who are you?' said she, with the musket ready for the present. 1847 *Infantry Man* (1854) 40 c The first file comes to the present. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 42 The most minute attention is to be given to each man's position when at 'the present'. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* vii, An Uhlan, stood on guard below the steps, his lance at a 'present'.

Present (prɪ'zent), v. Also 4-6 presente, 5 presand, 6-7 present; *cont.* pa. t. 4 presende, 4-7 present, 5 presand; *pa. pple.* 4-6 present. [a. OF. *presenter* (11th c. in Little, in mod. F. *présenter*):—L. *presentare* to place before, exhibit, hold out, exhibit a likeness to, in late and med. L. to present to a person as a gift, lit. to make present, f. *præsent-ent* PRESENT a.]

1. To make present to, bring into the presence of. *trans.* To bring or place (a person) before, into the presence of, or under the notice of, another; to introduce, esp. formally or ceremoniously; *spec.* to introduce at court, or before a sovereign or other superior.

c. 1290 *Behet* 289 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 For þe king was in Normandie, I presented he was to Henri, is sone, in Engelande. c. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 783 He... went with þo worthy, &... Present him to Priam, þat was prius lord. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 33 They delivered the pistle to the debate [=deputy], and presented Paul before him. — *Jude* 24 Vnto hym that is able... to present you faultlesse before the presence of his glory. 1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* ix. 41 And when he had called the saints and the widows, he presented her alive. 1624 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 13 Sir Thomas Roper presented Wm my cook and his wyffe into my service. 1670 LADY M. BERTIS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The Dutchesse... presented mee to kisse the Queene's hand. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady X*—x Oct, Whoever pleases may go, without the formality of being presented. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. 11, The Duke and Duchess had returned from London with their daughter, who had been presented this year. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. viii, 'They say he is clever'. 'Present him, my love, I like clever people', said Mrs. M'Catchley. 1903 M'NILL *Egerton's English* 31 Sometimes even Mr. and Mrs. Man-of-Business manage to get presented.

b. To bring before or into the presence of God; to dedicate by so bringing: cf. PRESENTATION 1.
13 *Cursor M.* 10358 (Göt.) Scho sal be al godd be-kende; To him presentyd [Cott. offid. cf. 10381] at three þer ende. 1397 *Tarvis Higden* (Rolls) IV. 206 After [þat] fourty dayes of þe nativite, in a Þorsday, þe secounde day of Fevver, Criste was presented in þe temple. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 þe first [feste] as at þat tyme þat þe Grete Cann was borne; þe secound as at þat tyme þat he was presented in to þaire temple where he was circumcised. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 22 They brought hym to hierusalem, to present hym to the lorde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Purification*, As thy onely begotten Sonne was this day presented in the Temple... so graunte that we maie be presented unto thee with pure and cleare myndes; By Jesus Christ our Lorde. 1818 BENSON *Comm. Bible* *Luke* ii. 22-24 Luke himself introduces both the parents as presenting Jesus. 1881 E. A. GREENE *Saints & Symbols*, (1888) 135 When she [Mary B. V.] was three years old she was taken by her parents to be presented in the Temple.

c. A candidate is said to be presented (or to present himself) for examination; one who has passed a university examination, or is honoured with a degree, is presented for the degree; a theatrical manager is said (in recent use) to present an actor, etc.

1661 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 14 Several noble men [were] created Masters of Art, who were presented in scarlet robes belonging to Doctors. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 24 (1726) 131 The next congregation he was presented to his degree. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 143 [The public

oiato] His duty is to present noblemen to their degrees [etc.] 1859 *Land Univ. Calendar* 51 On receiving each instalment he shall declare his intention of presenting himself at the Second Examination within two years from the time of his passing the First Examination. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 54 In infant schools, and in others where children are not presented [for examination] in needlework under Article 19 c. 1, but only under Article 17 f. 1906 J. WELLS *Oxford Deg. & Ceremony* 11 note, The old principle is that no one should be presented except by a member of the University who has a degree as high or higher than that sought. 190 *Mod. Newspaper* (Adv.) Charles Frohman presents Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks in 'The Gay Gods'.

† d. To bring (a person) by proxy or in a figure; to offer the salutation or greetings of (one at a distance), to give greeting from, to 'remember' (any one) to.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 55 Present me tenderly to my Sisters F and J. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 503 Present me cordially to Mrs Champion. 1794 JUTTERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 495 Present me affectionately to Mrs. Gilmei.

2. *refl.* To present oneself to come into the presence and sight of another or others, or into a particular place, esp. in a formal manner; to appear, attend.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Katherine) 1001 þane sir purphire Has present hym befor þe king. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 130 How that appert to the Pape and present tham aye þar furand and fre. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. vi. 79 They are bound to present themselves every morning at his house. 1612 *BLINZ* Job i. 6 Now there was a day, when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord. c. 1798 Br. HORNE *Disc. Purification* Wks. 1818 III. 137 That he who was thus offered in the temple, still continues to present himself, to appear in the presence of God for us. 1842 LANE *Arab. Vis.* I. ii. 85 [He] presented himself before the king. 1859 [see c.] 1898 *Law Times* C. 488/1 He presented himself at the museum, and attempted to enter the reading-room.

† b. *intr.* in same sense. Obs.
c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 3if two men ben of o date, whoever presentþ first, shal be avansid before. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. v, Has shee presented? 1626 — *Staple of N.* II. 11, I must correct that ignorance and oversight, before I doe present.

3. *trans.* a. To name and recommend (a clergyman) to the bishop for institution to a benefice. Often *absol.* (Cf. also 12.) Also, to introduce or recommend to a presbytery (a candidate) for licence as a preacher.

1298 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 3/2 Quod idem Abbas permittet predictum Ricardum presentare idoneam personam ad Ecclesiam de Shire.

1473-5 in *Calbr. Proc. Chanc.* Q. Elin (1830) II. Pref. 61 To put youe said bescher frome hys free nomination and will of presenting to the said church. 1523 *Fitzherbert Surv.* 29 He y^e hath right to present to a church at one tyme. 1595 in *Calbr. Launc. Charles* (1899) 319 Mr. James... has presented and propound him to the presbytery of Couper... to be trynt. c. 1650 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 437/1 The Incumbent thereunto presented by the Chancellor of Ireland. 1673 P. HENRY *Diary* (1882) 259 He was presented to a living by y^e lord Ward. 1726 *AVULFUS Parergon* 415 The Patron may present several Persons to the Bishop, though he can only give Institution to one. 1828 *CRAVISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 26 A lunatic cannot present to a church, nor his committee. For where a lunatic is seised of an advowson, the Lord Chancellor... presents to the living. 1856 *FROUDS Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 291 The supposed right of the pope to present to English benefices.

b. To nominate to the benefits of any foundation or charitable institution.

1820 LAMB *Elin Ser.* I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Years Ago*, L's governor (so we called the patron who presented us to the foundation) lived in a manner under his paternal roof.

4. To put before the eyes of some one, to hold forth to view; to offer to sight or observation; to show, exhibit, display; also (in recent use), to offer (some quality or attribute) to view or notice; to exhibit, be characterized by. Also *refl.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxi. 30 And thy bidding we trest thay sall ganestand, Without thou cum and present tham thy face. 1563 *HVLL Art Garden*. (1593) 65 If any would put away the red spots of the face, which do present a künde of leprosie. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* v. i. 85, I will discuse me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine. 1664 *POWRE Exp. Philos.* I. 17 The Glass (microscope) failed in presenting them. 1717 *Pope Eloia to Abolard* 327 In sacred vestments may'st thou stand, Present the Cross before my lifted eye. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascend Mt. Blanc* 23 The snow-topped Apennines presented an appearance of less scattered clouds. 1826 *KRAVISE Trav.* (1827) I. 12 note, Who would have thought it should have presented the interest it does at the hour, March the 18th, 1827? 1836-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 685/1 The shells of the Balaides present several striking peculiarities of structure. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 63 Lands, as Asia Minor, which have presented a very different aspect in different ages. 1885 Sir N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 714 The few points which present any difficulty.

b. *Present arms* (Mil.), to hold a fire-arm or other weapon in a position expressing honour and deference, in saluting a person of superior rank.

1759 [W. WINDHAM] *Plat. Discip.* *Norfolk Militia* 10 note, Presenting the arms, being the same position as the rest, needs no further explanation; it is so termed when used as a compliment. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 244 The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to drop their swords with the last motion of presented arms. 1798 *Brit. Milit. Yrnl.* Oct., Manual Exercise of Fikes [and word of command], Present Pike. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* iv, There was a general clash of muskets, as arms were pre-

sented. 1853 *STOCKWELL Milit. Enycl.*, *Present arms* is the salutation of a sentry, a guard, or an entire line when a superior officer appears, or the 'colours' are saluted. The motion is performed by bringing the firelock in a perpendicular position in front of the body, and at the same time placing the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

5. To make present to mind or thought, exhibit to mental perception; to offer to notice or consideration; to suggest to the mind; to set forth or describe; to represent (as or to be); to set forth.

1879 *TOMSON Cabot's Sermon*. *Tim.* 1001/1 To cut off all the desires which Satan presenteth vs, to cause vs to love the world. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* i. iii. 123 So rustly to your Graue eares, Ile present How I did thrive in this faire Ladies loue. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Pref. § 22 Faith which is presented to be an infused grace. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 213 Hear what to my mind first thoughts present. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 55 The creature is presented as very shy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 The arguments on both sides were presented with clearness and precision.

† b. To offer (battle or the like); to offer or propose (a toast). Obs. rare.

1600 *DYMMOCK Ireland* (1843) 40 The lord Lieutenant presented a charge to the rebels grosse of horse and foot. c. 1627 HAYWARD (J.), He was appointed admiral, and presented battle to the French navy, which they refused. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 431 To pledge or present his Maesties health.

6. *refl.* (from 4, 5) Of a thing. To offer itself to view or perception; to come before one's sight or notice; to show itself, appear, to suggest itself, come into one's mind; to occur.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 13 She went in perill, of each noyse affeard, And of each shade that did it selfe present. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 204 A remedie presents it selfe. 1658 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 79 Here also presenteth it selfe in the open fields a great and fearful spectacle. 1745-7 *HARRIS Medit. Tonib.* (1828) 73 They look forward, and nothing presents itself but the nightowls' Judge, the dreadful tribunal. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxv. 107 The terrible possibility of his losing his hands presented itself to me.

b. *intr.* in same senses. Cf. to offer. Now rare.
1607 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 370 Our First Principles govern all our Thoughts as occasion presents. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bee No.* x. Which ever way I turned, nothing presented but prospects of terror. 1805 *EUGENIA* in *ACTON Vins of Desert* II. 148 The idea of ventriloquism never presented to either of the Gentlemen or the Lady. 1868 *Chambers' Enycl.* V. 252/2 When no other resource presents.

7. *trans.* To bring before the mind by means of a symbol, to symbolize; to represent, to be the representative of; to be a sign of, stand for, denote; to be a picture of. *arch.*

c. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 218 Thou shuld herkon my wille, . . present myn astate, To lede all my legys with lykyn in werre. 1578 *WHETSTONE Promos & Cass.* i. I, He absent, I present our Soueraigne styl. 1599 *THYNNE Annado.* (1875) 36 Which venome they call by all names presentinge or signyfyinge poyson, as a toode, a dragon, a Basiliske, a serpente, asenicke, and suche lyke. 1640 *BULLER Joseph's Coat* (1867) 55 'This is My body' That is, that which signifies, signs, and presents My body. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xviii. 88 The Right to Present the Person of them all, (that is to say, to be their Representative). 1873 *SCOTT Robely.* i. xx note, A remarkable figure, called Robin of Rishingham, or Robin of Reedsdale. It presents a hunter, with his bow raised in one hand, and in the other what seems to be a hare.

b. To represent (a character) on the stage; to act (the character of); to personate, *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. i. 124 Sir, you shall present before her the Nine Worthies. *Ibid.* v. ii. 539 He presents Hector of Troy. 1598 — *Merry W.* xv. vi. 20 To night at Herne's Oke... Must my sweet Nan present the Faerie Queene. 1844 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xx. 1826 — *Woodst.* vii, We saw Mills present Bombay at the Fortune playhouse. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* i. 193 Remembering how we three presented Maid Or Nymph, or Goddess, . . in masque or pageant.

† c. To act (a play, or scene in a play). Obs. (With mixture of sense 4.)

a. 1610 *HFALEY Epictetus Man* (1636) 50 Now they sound the Trumpets, and presently they present the Tragedies. 1637 *MILTON* (title) A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634; on Michaelmasse night. 1637 *EVERLYN Diary* (1819) I. 7 At Christmas the Gentlemen of Exeter College presented a Comedy to the University.

8. *Law.* To bring or lay before a court, magistrate, or person in authority, for consideration or trial; to make presentation of. a. To make a formal statement of; to submit (a fact, or a request, complaint, etc.). Also *absol.*

1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 56/2 Presentatum fuit coram eis quod Abbas Sancti Benedicti obstruxit quandam ripariam barrera et catena.]

c. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 206 Pus with cauteles gwaynt, Preestes presented þis playnt. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 212/2 The said xii men dar noo-thing say ne present agayns the said mysdoers. 1546 in *Eng. Glss.* (1870) 202 A house, whych hath byn always employed, as hit was presented before the kynges Maiesties Commissioners there, to the mayntenance of one scolemaster ther. 1784 *SWIFT Draught's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 104 A sharp censure... against dissolving grand-juries, while matters are under their consideration and not presented. *Ibid.* 105 Scroggs dissolved the grand-jury of London for fear they should present; but ours in Dublin was dissolved, because they would not present. 1821 *MAITLAND & BALDON Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 100 The ale tasters present that Agnetta the widow brewed and sold contrary to the assize.

b. To bring (an offence, or something faulty)

formally under the notice of the proper authority, for enquiry or action.

1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 359 And he yat presenteth yat offence to ye Tresorer. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 190 I Then the same Serchours present such defaults before the Justices of peas. 1555 *Nottingham R.A.* (1889) IV. 108 We present the common bulle, that he be put a way, for he ys nothing worth. 1705 *Hearne Collect* 2 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 40 The (Grand Jurys... presented 'the Memorial of the Ch. of England'. 1881 *Times* 28 July 9/5 There is not a rural dean in England who would not present St Margaret's churchyard to his archdeacon at the next Visitation.

c. To bring a formal charge or accusation against (a person), to charge formally, to report or bring up for trial.

1526 *TINDALE Mark* xiii. 11 But when they leade you and present you take noo thought. 1588 W. SMITH *Brief Descrip. Lond.* (Harl. MS 6363, ff. 13). They present every man, at whose door the street is not well paved. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* cxvi 1701 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch-wardens* 2 The Church-wardens are also to present all such as come not to Church. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxix. 117 A tradesman wrangling in every bargain should be presented as a public nuisance.

9 To place (a thing) in, or give to (it), a particular direction or position. a. To point (a weapon, esp. a fire-arm) at something; to hold (it) out in the position of taking aim, so as to be ready to fire immediately. Also *absol.* (esp. as word of command). (See also 4 b.)

1599 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 227 The said George Hume presentand a pistole to him. 1698 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot I. 211 § 3 (1699) 128 William Hamilton present for wearing of Pistols, and presenting one to the Provost of Edinburgh. 1719 *De Foe's Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 280 He sees me cock and present. 1725 *— 1709 round World* (1840) 135 He presented his piece, and shot them both flying. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. i. § 14 According to Virgil, the Roman youth presented their lances towards their opponents in a menacing position. 1823 *Scott's Peasant* vii. He ordered his own people to present their pistols and carbines. 1832 *STOCKWELL Milit. Encecl.* Present, to level, to aim; to bring the firelock to an horizontal position, the butt resting against the right shoulder for the purpose of discharging its contents at a given object.

b. *Obstetrics.* Of the foetus. To direct (a particular part) towards the *os uteri* during labour. Usually *intr.* for *refl.* said of the part so directed, or of the foetus in relation to its position during labour. Also *Path.* of a tumour or abscess. To be directed, to project.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillenneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 361 Following the natural Childbirth, the child always presenteth first his head. 1722 *QUINCY Lect. Physico-Med.* 163/1 When the Child presents in any other Posture. 1790 R. BLAND in *Med. Commun.* II. 415 The head of the child presented. 1807 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* III. 377 A pencephal abscess frequently presents laterally.

c. *trans.* To point, direct, or turn (a thing) to face something, or in a specified direction. Also *intr.*

1793 *SHERATON Edystone L.* § 225 The first course, consisting of four stones, which, as they all presented some part of their faces to the sea, were all of Moorstone. 1830 *SHELLEY Calypso* i. 318 The swine, with bare tusks And wrinkled snouts presented to the foe. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 128 Occasion was now offering us her forelock - we strove in vain afterwards to catch the close shorn back-head which she presented to us in her flight.

† d. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the wind (*Naut.*): To take a favourable direction; to begin to blow from the right quarter. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2306/1 The Wind presenting fair, they were obliged to sail that Evening. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 2 A rich and numerous Fleet of Merchants, designed for their several Places of Traffick, when the Wind should present. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy* (1718) 375 In case the wind should present sooner.

10. To bring, introduce, or put (a substance) into the presence of or into close contact with another.

1758 *RISIO tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 21 If a pure Alkali be presented to a pure Acid, they rush together with violence. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 392 When the vapour of alcohol is mixed with oxygen, the mixture detonates when presented to a lighted taper.

11. To make an offering, present, or gift of; to offer, deliver, give.

11. *trans.* To bring or place (a thing) before or into the presence of a person, or to put (it) into his hands, for acceptance, to offer, proffer, deliver, hand over, bestow, give (usually in a formal or ceremonious manner).

With various connotations. as (a) to offer or give as a gift (cf. *PRESENT* 3, 4); (b) to offer as an act of worship, as a sacrifice, etc.; (c) to offer or hand something in ministrations, service, or courtesy; (d) to deliver or hand a letter, formerly used in addressing a letter; see *quots.* (e) to offer a book or literary work to readers, to put it in their power to buy or read it. In the earliest *quots* the things presented are gifts, but it is doubtful whether this was implied in the verb, there is no implication of a gift in F. *présenter* or *présentation*.

(a) 1526 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 625 He brohte a riche present, he presented him also Other things fele mo. 13 *K. Als.* 686 (Bodl. MS) His man him brought by a cheyne A grisly best, a hugged colte. He presented it to be kyng. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5138 3it sail I send 3ow. a sertain of gifts, I presand 3ow, of panter's full of proud masles, 8oure hundred felis. 1430 *Lynd. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 Three gostly gifts. Unto the kyng anone they did present. 1508 *DUNBAR Golden Targe* by Thare saw I Nature present hir a gownn Rich to behald. Off ewiry hew,

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. xv. 15 b, [They] presented unto him a mulet. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* *Occas. Medit.* iv. IV. The best Trees present us their Blossoms, before they give us their Fruit. 1704 *MRS A. M. BENNETT Ellen* I. 148 To present Miss Meredith in his name, a very elegant little watch. 1859 *TRIMVIRON Lancelot & Elaine* 70 With purpose to present them [the diamonds] to the Queen.

(b) 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Here wee offre and present unto thee (O Loide) oure selfe, oure soules, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lovely sacrifice unto thee. 1612 *BIBLE Rom* xii. 1 I beseech you therefore brethren, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. 1901 *Br. GORE Body of Christ* in § 3 (1907) 198 The earlier practice was to present the earthly prayers and sacrifices at the heavenly altar. 1907 *Ibid.* 310 *note.* The Fathers in general teach, that our Lord is now acting as our great high-priest in heaven, presenting His sacrifice on our behalf, or presenting our sacrifices for us.

(c) 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* xlv. 150, I present you this cuppe, that ye shulde dynke therof. 1601 *SHAKS Jnl* C. III. i. 101, I thrice presented him a Kynge's Crowne, Which he did thrice refuse. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* III. 130 So Ladies in Romance assist their Knight, presented the spear, and arm him for the fight. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp.* & *Port.* xlii. Another nobleman to hand him his wine and water, which he tastes and presents on his knee.

(d) 1536 in M. A. E. Green *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* (1846) II. cvii. 266 To the right honourable and my singular good lord, the Lord Privy Seal, this be presented. 1635 N. BACON in *Proc. Corr. Lady J. Cornwallis* (1842) 274 To my deare and loving mother, the Lady Bacon, presenteth these. 1624 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 2 To the hands of the Lady Marie, Princesse of Aurania, these present. 1720 in *Lett. Lit. Mus.* (Camden) 354 To the Hon^{ble} the Lord Harley, present.

(e) 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 1 To present to the world a full and clear Narration. 1662 in *Boyle's Spring of Air* Publisher to Rdr. These following answers to Franciscus Lanus and Mr. Hobbs are presented in compensation of the delay. 1860 *Hook Lives Alps* (1860) I. 1 2 The work now presented to the reader. *Ibid.* v. 267 The document by which it was accomplished shall be presented to the reader.

b. With a person as obj. To deliver up as a prisoner.

1560 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1217 Hise gentyle presented wern as presoneies to the prynce rychest. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 301 Bot weill soyne efter he was tane, And presentet wes to the kyng. 1820 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* (1855) IV. ii. 93/1 They [Queen Margaret and ladies] were discovered, and presented as prisoners to the King (Edw. IV).

c. To deliver, convey, give (something non-material, esp. a message, greeting, or the like); to offer (compliments, regards, etc.); to offer or render (service or assistance).

33 *Corde L.* 179 The messengers told all the dishonour, That them did the emperor. And the steward's presenting His behest, and his helping. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV* 1207 (Dido) And ek mercurie his message hath presented. 1398 *TRIVISA Barthelemy De P. R.* III. xiv. 1495 d. 1497 What he [the wit] take of that he feilyth, he presentyth to thynnywt. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 422 This Service presented, the old man returned. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. i. 17 We shall present our services to a fine new Prince One of these dayes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 19 To present you my compliments. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* (1659) 43 That the Hollanders had presented all kind of help to the Venetians. *Mod.* Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B., and regrets to say [etc.].

d. To deliver formally to the proper quarter (a document, as a written address, petition, order, bill, account, etc.) for acceptance, or to be dealt with according to its tenor. Also *fig.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas* xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 151 In our court there is a byll presented by Grand Amour. 1665 *MILTON Son.* On his Blindness My Soul more bent To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account. 1748 *Pope Dunci.* iv. 136 Now crowds on crowds around the Goddess press, Each eager to present their first Address. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* IV. 121 Both houses presented her warm addresses. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* II. i. 59 But you, O Sino, Have the petition wherefore not present it? 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* I. ix. 165 After a bill is prepared and presented, the question is put that it be read a first time. 1900 *Westin Gas* 30 Jan. 9/3 'Present again', shows that the banker has reason to believe that the cheque will be met.

e. Of things: To offer, furnish, afford, supply.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxv. 197 Some [fountains] are quite dried vp, according to the force and vigour they have, and the matter that is presented. 1614 *DONNE Biadawaros* (1644) 191 If a man when an urgent occasion is presented, expose himself to a certain and assured death. 1817 *Jas. Mill. Brit. India* II. iv. 118 An opportunity which good fortune seemed to present. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* II. 19 [Their] thatched roofs and wooden walls could present but a poor defence.

† 12 To give, make presentation of (a benefice) to a clergyman. *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

1530 *York Manual* (Surtees) 120 All those that maliciously disturbs or lettis the right presentation of a church, the whiche the very patron sholde present. 1545 *MS Cott. Claud. A.* 2 If 124 Alle poe bat letteth be rythful patron to present his chyrche pat he hath ryte to. 1599 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 177 Lyke as, all benefices hes bene presentit and collationat sen the beginning of his Hienes regnne. 1796 *MRS M. ROBINSON Angelina* III. 33, I had, this morning, the happiness of presenting him a living in Herefordshire, (of three hundred pounds annually).

13. To make a presentation or gift to; to give a present or presents to; to bestow something upon; to endow.

[The resultant sense here is as in 11, but the person, who is the dative object in 11, is here the direct object, the thing

presented being either introduced by *with*, or (in b) unexpressed. This construction appears to have been of Eng. development, there being nothing similar in OF or med. L. It is notable that it is represented as early as sense 11.]

a. To present a person with a thing = to present a thing to a person (sense 11). Formerly in the full extent of sense 11, now always implying bestowal of something as a gift to be kept (11 (a)). Also *fig.* to furnish or supply with something.

1300 *Cusar M.* 12318 Iesus bar it ham als in a ball, And present pan his moder wit all. 1310 in *Wight Lyric P.* xlii. 96 When the kynges come wey, to presente hyre some With myrre gold, ant encenz. 13. *Guy Warr.* (A) 1039 This present 3e schullen vndeifong, And present her wip Rohaut, mi kinde lord. 1400 *MAUNDV. (Ro. b.)* 225. 116 Efter þam commez grete barounes and presandez him with sum iowell. 1500 *Mahusine* 304 He was receyued with grete joye, & presented with grete 1yches. 1596 *SHAKS Tam Shr.* II. i. 55, I do present you with a man of mine Canning in Musicke, and the Mathematickes, To instruct her fully in those sciences. 1600 *BARROW Enchirid.* prop. 1 School, You must take all the Rectangles of the part, and they will present you with the Rectangle of the wholes. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 65 The knowledge of Christ Jesus presents me with a continual Object of a higher value. 1789 *JARRISON Writ.* (1859) II. 102 To present the public with this acceptable present. 1803 J. MORSE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 130 Yesterday week Mrs. Morse presented me with a fine daughter. 1831 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 247 Mrs. Bay, has desired to present you with a copy of Mary Colling's poem.

† b. with personal obj. only; rarely *absol.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Ch. on. i Pace* (Rolls) 3219 Pou scholdest vs presente & gyue, And helpe vs alle in pes to lyue; Bot now pou comest to reue vs our socour. 1400 *MAUNDV.* (1839) xlii. 237 When pat all men han pus presented the Emperour. 1594 T. BRIDGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 209 [He] was by the King so bountifully presented, and lovingly used. 1648 L. HERRING *Hen VIII* (1683) 20 Francis not only richly presented him, but conducted him through the Town. 1676 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) I. 240 In these dayes men present just as they soil their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. 1691 tr. *Enchiridion's Observ. Town Naples* 105 They bestow them [benefices] upon such Seculars as Present them highest. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* II. iv. Have I not presented you nobly? Have I not clad your whole family?

Presentable (pɪˈzɛntəbəl), a [f PRESENT v. + -ABLE cf. F. *présentable*]

1. That can or may be presented; capable of, or suitable for, presentation (to a person, to the mind, as a gift, etc.).

1626 A. LAKE *Medit.* (1629) a. 1 b, Faultring words, wandering thoughts, are neither of them presentable to thee. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. v.* vii. Here are again two ideas not presentable but by language. 1854 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* IV. 468 Under that form it is easily presentable to the mind. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xv. 280 These possibilities of a presentable claim.

2. *Law.* That may or should be presented, or formally brought up or charged, as an offence, an offender, etc.; liable to presentation.

1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.* c. 43 Things enqueuable presentable or determinable before iustices of peas. 1707 in *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch-wardens* (1707) 11 They will present such persons and things as are presentable by the Ecclesiastical Laws. 1739 N. BACON'S *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvi. 145 *note.* This was originally presentable and punishable in the Lett. 1863 *KEBLE Life of T. Wilson* I. x. 327 It [drunkenness] should be especially enumerated among the presentable offences.

3. *Eccl.* a. Of a benefice. To which a clergyman may be presented. = PRESENTATIVE 1. b. Of a clergyman. Capable of being presented to a benefice (*rare* = 0).

1636 *PRYNNE Unbish Tim.* (1661) 130 Were all Appoiptions, and impropriations... made presentable. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 207 To found such a Church or Chappel, and to ordain that it shall be a donative and not presentable. 1725 *AVILIFFE Parergon* 90 No more than Incumbents of Churches Presentable can by their sole Act grant the Incumbencies to others. 1828 *OGILVIE (Annandale), Presentable* 3. *Eccles.* (a) Capable of being presented to a church living, as, a presentable clerk [So in later Dicts.]

4. Suitable, by attire or appearance, to be presented or introduced into society or company; in proper trim; of decent appearance, fit to be seen. (Properly of persons; often extended to things.) The usual current sense.

1827 *SCOTT Jnl.* 29 Aug. I am glad that his friends are so presentable. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* II. xlii. 34 A wash in the clean water made him once more a presentable person. 1848 *THACKRAY Van. Fair* xiv. Is he a presentable sort of a person? 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & L. Note-Bks.* I. 170 The pictures being in a more presentable condition than usual. 1887 R. N. CARRY *Uncle Max* v. She... was quite a presentable young lady. 1898 *MRS CRAWFORD in Daily News* 12 Dec. This table looks very fine set out for an official dinner, but only the ends are of mahogany and have presentable legs.

Hence **Presentability**, the quality of being presentable; (a) capability of presentation; (b) state of being fit to be seen; **Presentably** *adv.* in a presentable manner, so as to have a decent appearance.

1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* 297 The phenomenal presentability within it of other and non-native sentences, angelic or demonic. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Relig.* I. iv. 124 We adopt the test of objective presentability (*Anschauung*). 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 447 Old boots, which had long passed the season of presentability. 1892

A. E. LEE *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) I. 252 The Square was enclosed, for the first time presentably, with a fence of cedar posts and white painted palings.

Presental (prize ntāl). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL 5, after *bestowal*, etc.] = PRESENTATION
 1869 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan (Cent). As illustrations of the author's presental of different sides of a subject, we give two extracts.

† **Presentaneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *presentāneus* operating quickly (Plin.)] (f. *present-em* PRESENT *a* + suffix -āne-us) + -OUS] *a* Acting immediately or speedily: = PRESENT *a*. 9 b. b. = PRESENT *a*. 1.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Presentaneous*, present, ready, speedy, forcible, effectual 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* to Some [plagues] partaking of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they enecate in two or three hours. 1668 *Howe Bless. Righteous* (1821) 63 But our relation to eternity... will render the same invariable appearance of glory always presentaneous.

† **Presentary**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *præ-*. [ad. L. *presentāri-us* that is at hand, ready, quick, f. *present-em* see PRESENT *a*. and -ARY 1.] = PRESENT *a*. 6, 8.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) For this like infynyt moeyunge of temporel thinges folweth this presentary estat of lyf vnuomeable. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Su into Death* 67 He alloweth a presentary lapse. 1657 *Hawke Killing is M.* 15 These were the presentary and explicit Testimonies of the peoples general approbations, and congratulations.

Presentation (prezentā'fən). [ME. *a. OF.* *presentacion* (13th c. in Littré, mod. F. *présentation*), or ad. late L. *presentatō-em*, *n.* of action f. *presentāre* to PRESENT.] The action of presenting, in various senses; *rarely*, something presented.

I. 1 The action of presenting or introducing a person: see PRESENT *v*. 1. *a*. The formal bringing or presenting of a person before God, as a religious act: see PRESENT *v*. 1 b.

Specifically, the *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*, as recorded in Luke ii. 22-24, and *Presentation of the Virgin Mary* as a child, narrated in the Apocryphal Gospels. Also applied to the festivals in which these incidents are celebrated by various branches of the Christian Church, the former on Feb. 2 (see CANDELMAS, PURIFICATION), the latter, by the Greek and Roman Churches, on Nov. 21. Also, in *Art*, a representation of either of these incidents. *Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary*, a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded in 1777 in Ireland, and mainly devoted to the education of poor girls.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxii. 232 The fuste feste is of his [the grete Chane's] byrthe, þat oþer is of his presentacioun in here temple... where þei maken a manere of circumcisioun. c 1450 *Cow Myst* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Lq! sofeynes here ye have seyn, In the temple of oure ladyes presentacion. 14... in *Tindale's Vis.* (1843) 131 He [Simeon] hath the way non To the temple with hye devotion To se of Cryst the presentacion. 1662 *Bh. Com. Prayer*, The Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called, The Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin. 1859 Mrs. JAMISON *Early Ital. Painters* 250 (*Raphael*) The subjects... were all from the life of Christ, and were as follows.—4 The Presentation in the Temple. *Ibid.* 297 (*Titian*) The first of his historical compositions... is the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 341/x (*Farrinato*) In the Berlin gallery [is] a Presentation in the Temple. 1880 F. MEYERICK in *Dict. Chr. Antig* II. 1140/x (*Festivals of Mary*) The Greek and Latin churches agree in celebrating the Assumption and the Presentation. *Ibid.* 1144/x The Festival of the Presentation of St. Mary. did not pass into the West till 1375. Its purpose is to commemorate the presentation of St. Mary as narrated in the Gnostic legend which is embodied in the Protevangelion and the Gospel of the Birth of Mary. 1885 *Cath. Dict* 601/x The story of Mary's presentation in the temple when three years old and her sojourn there till her marriage first appears in Apocryphal Gospels. *Ibid.* 601/x Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary... In 1774 it possessed seventy-three houses, with 1,140 nuns and more than 20,000 pupils.

b. The formal or ceremonious introduction of a person to another, esp. to a superior; *spec.* the presenting of a person at court.

1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 62 The presentations of our countrymen are very troublesome when they happen here. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* v. His presentation at St. James's had made him courteous. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. 10, 16, I was promised an early presentation to Her Majesty. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 150 After May there would be no drawing-rooms or presentations.

c. The presenting of a candidate for examination, for admission to a degree, etc.

1683 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) III. 57 The duke, after he was presented, took his place on the right of the vicechancellor; the rest, after presentation, on the left. 1864 *Lond. Univ. Cal.* 59 A Certificate... shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed. 1883 *Camb. Univ. Reporter* 22 May 72a The Presentation for Doctor's Degrees... conferred *honoris causa*... shall take precedence of all others. 1906 J. WELLS *Oxf. Degree Cerem.* 21 The second part of the ceremony is the presentation of the candidates to the Vice Chancellor and Proctors.

2. *Ecll.* The action, or the right, of presenting a clergyman to a benefice, or to the bishop for institution: see PRESENT *v*. 3.

1298 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 5/x Diu ante presentacionem factam Radulpho per regem fuit institutus
 c 1280 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 248 þou3 pore prestis my3tten frely geten presentacion of lordis to haue benefices wip cure of soules. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 599/x The next Presenta-

tion, power and auctorite of presentyng of a. persone to the Farnsh Chyrche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 55 Concerning the nomination and presentation to benefices, if any controuersie arise between the laytie and Clergie... or between one spiritual man with another [etc.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Presentation* is vsed properly for the act of a patron offering his Clerke to the Bishop, to be instituted in a benefice of his gift. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Jewes* (1647) 107 One who hath the presentation or nomination to a Church as Patron. 1766 [see PRESENTATIVE *a* 1] 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 14 A presentation in writing is a kind of letter, not a deed, from the patron to the bishop, requesting him to admit the person presented to the church. 1824 *Hook Ch. Dict* (1871) 607 Presentation differs from nomination, inasmuch as nomination signifies offering a clerk to the patron in order that he may be presented to the bishop. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* II. 24 Locke was made Secretary of Presentations—that is, of the Chancellor's church patronage.

3. *Law* + *a.* = PRESENTMENT 2. *Obs.* b. *Bond of presentation* (Sc. Law): see quot. 1861.

1298 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 131/x Certulicet de presentacione facta in Itinere suo]

1604 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 436 No presentation of blood drawing or bearing weapons of a childe, shall be presented before hee be twelve years of age. 1620 HOLLAND *Caniden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Clerke of Presentations. 1765 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) III. II. § 70 The grantor of a bond of presentation who has failed to present the debtor's person in the terms of his obligation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Bond of Presentation* is an obligation granted for behoof of a person in custody on a legal warrant, in order to obtain his temporary liberation. The obligant in such a bond becomes bound to present the person so liberated, to the officer holding the warrant, at a particular day and place.

II. 4. The action of offering for acceptance, esp. formally or ceremoniously; handing over, delivery; bestowal, gift, offering.

1433 *Lyce St. Fremund* 814 To the Bysshop for the diocesse Made off his bullis presentacioun. c 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* 26 Here make owre presentacion Vnto this kyngis son denisid sco cleynde And to his moder for ovis saluacion. 1597 *Hooker Ecll. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 11 Prayers... are... sometimes a presentation of mere desires, as a means of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. 1700 C. NRESS *Antiq. Armin.* (1807) 81 The two parts of his piety office, oblation and presentation, cannot be sepatated. 1866 *Cause Banking* iv. 93 It would seem sufficient that the post of the second day should be the medium of presentation [of a cheque at a bank]. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* c 52 § 20 To the Court may... after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any action against the debtor.

b. Something offered for acceptance; a present, gift, donation; in quot. 1714, an address presented (with allusion to sense 3 *a*). ? *Obs.*

1619 *11m's Storehouse* II. v. 134/x The height or top of an olive tree wherof the Dewe brought a presentation to the good old man, as a symbol of grace. 1663 *Gazette Council* a 115 This is a kind of Attorne, in comparison of other Presentations. 1714 *Steele's Lover* Mo 3 (1715) 12 A Sett of Persons whom they call in their Presentation the Lovers Vagabond.

III. 5. The action of presenting to sight or view, or that by which something is so presented; theatrical, pictorial, or symbolic representation; a display, show, exhibition.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L. v.* iv. 112 He vses his folly like a stalking-horse, and vnder the presentation of that he shoots his wit. 1674 *Dryden Ess.* *Heroic Plays* (ed. Ker) I. 130 These warlike instruments, and even their presentations of fighting on the stage, are no more than necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. 1868 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 19 To am at any other presentation of female beauty. 1898 R. F. HORTON *Commandant. Jesus* v. 78 The plain presentation of it [the Passion] by the peasants of Ober-Ammergau has an overwhelming effect even on careless spectators.

b. An image, likeness, semblance (= PRESENTMENT 5 b); a representation, a symbol.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 84, I call'd thee then, poore Shadow, painted Queen, the presentation of but what I was. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* III. 32 Thou livest in a world of signs and types, The presentations of most holy truths.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental view; a setting forth, a statement.

1597 *Hooker Ecll. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 4 This new presentation of Christ not before their eyes but within their soules. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 283, I have not further to trouble y^r Excell^{ty} then w^t the presentation of my reall desires to serve you. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* x. 302 In the Bible, there are no scientific presentations of the body of divinity. 1907 *Hibbert York* July 227 His presentations of the orthodox case are sometimes the most travesties of what educated opponents really hold.

b. The action of representing to the mind or thought; representation or suggestion to the mind. (Cf. PRESENTIVE.)

1871 *EARLE Pinol Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 229 The letter A was once a picture, and it represented a bull's head. It began in presentation and has reached a state of symbolism.

7. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* (tr. Ger. *Vorstellung*.) All the modification of consciousness directly involved in the knowing or being aware of an object in a single moment of thought. By some authors restricted to perceptual cognition, in order to mark the distinction between it and ideational cognition or representation.

1844 *ABP. THOMSON Laws Th.* § 46 (1866) 71 The impression which any object makes upon the mind may be called a Presentation. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* i Such acts are called Intuitions or Presentations; the former is the more gene-

rally received appellation. 1871 *FARRAR Writn. Hist* II. 51 note, Strauss showed how essential were the differences between dogma and speculation, between the presentation and the notion. 1874 *LEWIS in Contemp. Rev* Oct 62 The specific facts of feeling, perception, desire, will, &c., in so far as they are known, may on the whole be called Presentation (*Vorstellung*). 1884 *SULLY Outl. Psychology* vi. 152 The percept involves the immediate assurance of the presence of the whole object. Hence psychologists commonly speak of percepts in their totality as presentations. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 417 All that variety of mental facts which we speak of as sensations, perceptions, images, intuitions, concepts, notions, have two characteristics in common. (1) they admit of being more or less attended to, and (2) can be reproduced and associated together. It is here proposed to use the term *presentation* to connote such a mental fact, and as the best English equivalent for what Locke meant by idea, and what Kant and Herbart called a *Vorstellung*.

8. The action of placing, or condition of being placed, in a particular direction or position with respect to something else or to an observer; the mode in which a thing is presented or presents itself.

1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* xi. 349 A presentation of the one planet to the other in conjunction, in a variety of situations, tends to produce compensation. 1866 — *Fam. Lect.* Sc 205 Among them occurs every variety of oblique presentation from a plane passing edgewise thro' the eye of the spectator to one perpendicular to the visual line. 1881 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* 10 Nov 38/x The Earl of Rosse finds a narrow ray on either side, making a singular resemblance to Saturn with a very thin presentation of the ring.

b. *Obstetr.* The presenting of a particular part of the focus towards the os uteri during labour: see PRESENT *v*. 9 b. Often with defining word indicating the part, as *arm, breech, face, foot, head, shoulder, vertex*, etc.

1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif.* I. 195 The presentation of the head was always deemed the most natural. 1824 *STEWARTS Bh. Farm* (1849) I. 212/x The presentation [of lambs, etc.] is sometimes made with the hind-feet foremost. 1851 *RAMSBOTHAM Obstetr. Med.* (ed. 3) 122 Discriminating marks of a Head Presentation.

¶ 9. Used for *presence* (app. for the sake of rime). c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 180 Bounde to Ierusalem, with furious vyolacion, Be-for cesar caypha, and annas presentation.

IV. 10. *attrib.* in sense 4, as *presentation copy, clock, etc.*; presentation day, a day on which a ceremonial presentation is made, e.g. a degree-day in a university: see quot.; in sense 1 b, as *presentation frock, gown*; in sense 6 or 7, as *presentation value*, value as a fact presented to mental view or knowledge.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobog* (1859) 337 The others [books] were all presentation copies. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* LXII (1839) VII. 406 There are few living authors of whose works presentation copies are not to be found here. 1843 E. P. BELDEN *Sh. Yale Coll.* 131 A short time previous to 'Presentation Day'—the day when the Senior class leaves the Institution. [Note] At the middle of the third term, certificates are presented by the Faculty to the Corporation recommending those who have passed a satisfactory examination as worthy of degree. This gave rise to the term 'Presentation Day'. 1865 *Neuwp.*, Presentation Day at the University of London. 1868 *STEPHENS Rime Mon.* I. 226 It must have been a presentation-sword. 1889 LIDDON in *Fall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 1/2 The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus had a mystical side and aspect over and above their presentation value as events in the world's history. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 19 Feb 5/2 Presentation gown of white duchesse satin.

Hence **Presentational** *a.*, of or pertaining to presentation (sense 7); **Presentationalism**: see quot.; **Presentationism**, the doctrine that in perception the mind has an immediate cognition of the object; **Presentationalist**, **Presentationist**, one who holds this doctrine, a believer in the immediate perception of sensible things (also *attrib.*).

1886 E. J. HAMILTON *Mental Science* xviii. 131 The whole doctrine is more comprehensive than that of 'presentational realism', and may be designated by the unrestricted term 'presentationalism'. 1907 *Athenum* 18 May 610/3 The subjective self is an inference from certain presentational changes that cannot be ascribed to physical stimuli, and Ward's view is justified. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Presentationalism*, the doctrine that man has an immediate perception of all the elemental forms of entity, as space, time, substance, and power; natural realism, in an extended sense. *Ibid.*, *Presentationalist*. 1844 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 800/x His doctrine of perception is, one of immediate cognition, under the form of real 'presentationism'. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV 657 If the reader wants a name to characterise this system, he may call it the system of Absolute or Thoroughgoing presentationism. 1844 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 816/x The 'presentationists' or Intuitionists constitute the object of which we are conscious in perception, into a sole, absolute, or total object; in other words, reduce perception to an act of immediate or intuitive cognition. 1871 *FRASER Life Berkeley* x. 390 He is virtually a representationist as well as a presentationist. 1907 *Athenum* 6 Apr. 407/x Let him consider the whole 'Presentationist' controversy.

Presentative (prize ntātiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. type **presentativus*: see PRESENT *v*. and -ATIVE. Cf. REPRESENTATIVE.]

1. *Ecll.* Of a benefice. To or for which a patron has the right of presentation: see quot. 1766. Also said of the advowson, the tithes, etc. connected with such a benefice. Opp. to APPROPRIATE, COLLATIVE, DONATIVE, IMPROPRIATE.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I App. vii 22 Foundations of free chappels. to be donative and not presentative.
1612 W. 1. *RAVENS Supplic.* in *Hooker's Works* (1888) III. 555 The place of ministry whereunto I was called was not presentative.
1688 *Coke On Litt.* 300b, Parson Impersonator is the Rector that is in possession of the Church Parochial, be it presentative, or impropriate. 1646 *Spielman's De non Jemer Eccl.* b. j. The same remedy both for the presentative and impropriate. 1648 *HEVLIN Undecor. People* 30 The Churches will no longer be presentative at the choice of the Patron, but either made Elective at the will of the People, or else Collated by the Trustees of the several Counties (succeeding in the power of Bishops). 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. iii. 22 An advowson presentative is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary, and moreover to demand of him to institute his clerk, if he find him canonically qualified and this is the most usual advowson. 1872 O. *SHIPLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Dean*, [this] deanery is not presentative, but donative.

† 2. Of or pertaining to presentation or bestowal.
1594 *Mirr Policy* (1599) 189 The manlike hand of the Poet Claudian that hath so well and eloquently set downe the presentative Epigram of the said gift.
† 3. = REPRESENTATIVE a 1, 2. Obs.

c 1430 [implied in PRESENTATIVELY] 1642 *Lett. fr. Gentil to Friend in Lond.* 4 If the Parliament without the King make the presentative body, the King is the real head to that body of the kingdom. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 22 Christ being God the Son, spake in the glory, the Majesty presentative of Christ. 1646 The Angell visionally, presentative Christ our Redeemer.

4. Having the function or power of presenting an idea or notion to the mind.

1855 *BRIMLEY Ess., Tennyson* 37 That phrase, 'a great water', is an instance of the intense presentative power of Mr. Tennyson's genius. 1885 *STEVENSON in Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 Those arts, like architecture, music, and the dance, which are self-sufficient and merely presentative.

5. Metaph. and Psychol. Of, pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of presentation (sense 7); by some authors (e.g. Hamilton and Herbert Spencer) distinguished from *representative*, but now more usually employed as the wider term including this.

a 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Works* (1846) 804 The distinction of Presentative, Intuitive or Immediate, and of Representative or Mediate cognition. 1845/1 An immediate cognition, in as much as the thing known is itself presented to observation, may be called a presentative, and in as much as the thing presented, is, as it were, viewed by the mind face to face, may be called an intuitive cognition. A mediate cognition, in as much as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious representation, may be called a representative cognition. In a presentative or immediate cognition there is one sole object. 1846/1 If then he declare that his own opinion coincides with that of the vulgar, he will, consequently, declare himself a Presentative Realist. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. iv. 5 Sensations are sometimes called presentative feelings. 1871 *FRASER Life Berkeley* II 43 In his account of sense perception, he anticipates the spirit of the presentative psychology of Reid and Hamilton. a 1881: A. HARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* (1883) 176 This division of outer and inner seems to correspond with those between impressions and ideas, sensations and thoughts, and primary or presentative or vivid, and secondary or representative or faint states of consciousness.

Hence *Presentatively adv.* (in quot., representatively, by representation).

c 1430 *Prigr. Lyf Marikode*: lxxxvii. (1869) 49 With inne this bred all the souerayn good is put, nouht ymaginatyliche, nouht presentatyfliche, nouht vertuallische, but bodiliche and rialliche, presentliche and verreyliche.

Presented (prɪzɛntɪd), *pph.* a. [f. PRESENT v. + -ED.] Brought or placed before one, introduced; offered, bestowed, directed, etc. see the verb. In quot 1631 *absol.* = next, 1.

1594 *SHAKS. Ven & Ad* 405 Learne of him. To take advantage on presented 1637 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 303 Knowing the presented, to be a very vnelearned and vninsufficient man. 1732 *Pope Hor. Sat.* II. 51 Avident, or his Wife. Sell their presented partridges, and fruits, And humbly live on rabbits and on roots. 1800 *Chron. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 26/1 His Excellency will enter at the St. George's gate, and be received with presented arms by his Majesty's 51st regiment. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. vi. 245 Presented feelings hinder the representation of other feelings.

Presentee (prɪzɛntɪ), *a.* [f. PRESENT v. + -EE.] Brought or placed before one, introduced; offered, bestowed, directed, etc. see the verb. In quot 1631 *absol.* = next, 1.

1. A person presented.

a. *Eccl.* A clergyman presented (for institution) to a benefice. see PRESENT v 3.

[1551-2 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 244/1 Vos Presentees sont a yceux Benefices ensi receuz.] 1498-9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 132, I have shewed to him as your mastership presented in after the death of the last Incumbent, which presentee was in by the space of 111 or 120 days at the least. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1846) 229 King John presented a Clarke to the Church and commanded by his writ that his presentee should be admitted. 1599 *EARL of Cork Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 94 The vicarage of colligan, fallen void by the death of Thomas Yvning, my laste presentee. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* XV. 86/1 The people of the parish had no colour of an objection to the presentee. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* II. (1857) 32 Donald's minister died in middle life, and an unpopular presentee was obtruded on the people. 1884 Sir C. E. POLLOCK in *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 330/1 The bishop wrote to the plaintiff that he was obliged to refuse to institute his presentee.

b. A person nominated or recommended for any office or position.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 8/1 In one old case the court rejected a nominee as not being duly qualified, which led to the passing of an Act, which provided that, even if the presentee is reported not to be qualified, the Crown may nevertheless insist on his admission. Nowadays the Lord Probationer is invariably found qualified, and is at once transformed from an 'apprentice' into a regular Senator of the College of Justice.

c. A person presented at court: see PRESENT v 1. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 276 In the palace, the presentees were crowded into a mob. 1897 *Daily News* 12 May 9/3 The latest 'presentees' had not all returned from the Drawing Room.

2. A person to whom something is presented; the recipient of a present or gift.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 385 The frequency of testimonials does not lessen their effect to the presentee. 1874-7 Sir H. TAYLOR *Autobio.* (1885) II. xii. 267 Most presentees would rather dispense with the present than have to invent the necessary letters of eulogy and thanks.

† **Presentens** *Obs.* rare. [a. OF *presentens* (mod. F. *temps présent*) present time: see PRESENT a, TENSE sb.] a. Present time. b. Present tense. c 1475 *Partenay* 1439 What be ye? what is your name? 1530 PALSER 43 We shulde confounde the persons of this tens with the same persons of their presentens.

Presenter (prɪzɛntɪ), *[f. PRESENT v. + -ER.]* One who presents, in various senses of the verb.

1. One who presents a person to a benefice, or to any position or office, or for a degree; one who formally introduces a person, esp. at court; in quot. 1597, a sponsor. (See also PRESENTOR 1 b.) 1544 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 38 The presenter of the clerk to a benefice. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. v. 5 It is the Church which doth offer them to Baptism by the Ministry of Presenters. 1706 A. BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 254 The prolocutor chose for his presenter the Dean of Christ Church, who accordingly presented him, with an elegant Latin speech. 1830 *GODWIN Cloudesley* I. xiv. 235 We had been presented to King George the First, the presenter being Robert Earl Danvers. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 5/1 Lord Kelvin. The first honorary Doctor of Science of London University was described by his presenter on Wednesday as 'a greater philosopher than Democritus, and one in whom are united the qualities of Archimedes and Aristotle'.

2. *Law.* One who makes a presentment (of a fact, or an offence, etc.); = PRESENTOR 1 a. Now rare. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* II. xi. The thyrd [part] to the presenter that can iustifye the matter. 1561 in Sir J. T. Gilbert *Calr. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 14 The presenter, fynder or spier of thoffence to have thone haulte. 1656 in 1st *Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 251 John Harman was chosen to ye Office of a Presenter to present breaches of ye Lawes. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 2 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 40 If we consider of w^t Persons the juries consist, & who are the Presenters. 1891 *MAYLAND & BAILDON Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 100 The said Benedict complained of all the presenters that falsely and maliciously have they indicted him.

3. One who makes a present, a donor, giver.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* Ded. to Cheke, Not respectynge so muche the vylenes therof, as the good mynde of the presenter of y^e same. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* Ded. One presented unto him a booke the presenter replied. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 37 He tells us the Weight, the Price, and the Presenter of every Piece. 1903 *Motor Anu.* 184 Mr Gordon Bennett, the presenter of the Cup, is entitled to a seat on every such Committee.

4. One who 'presents' a part in a play, an actor. *arch. or Obs.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 247 The deuce did teach the eyes the present miserie of the Presenter himselfe. 1606 *HABINGTON in Nichols Progr. Jas. I.* (1828) II. 73 Strange Pageantries, of this sort in our Queen's days I was sometimes a humble Presenter and Assistant. 1634 *FORD Perkin Warbeck* III. ii. Aie the presenters ready? [Stage direct.] Enter at one door four Scotch Anticks [etc.] 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's xx.* His skill in performing the presenter of Pyramus.

5. One who presents an address, petition, memorial, an order, bill, cheque, etc.

1714 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* (1724) I. xi. 213 These Officers are the Presenters to his Majesty of all Memorials. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho* 364 No presenter [of a bill] is obliged to wait longer. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. ii. 48 To intimidate the presenters of this remonstrance. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Apr. Addresses were presented to Garibaldi this afternoon. The presenters and a large number of other persons had interviews with the General in the library. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 64 Any person seeking to obtain a Crown writ shall lodge in the office of the presenter of signatures a draft of the proposed writ. 1881 *Philad. Record* (U. S.) No. 3473 6 The rules of the bank required that the presenter of a check should be identified.

6. One who (or that which) presents something to the mind or to notice.

1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 232 But if we ask, 'What idea does this word [thing] present?' we answer, 'None! There is no creature, no subject of speech or of thought, which can claim the word thing as its presenter. 1897 *DOWDEN Fr. Lit.* I. iii. § 33 The presenter in literature of this glittering spectacle is the historian Jean Froissart.

Presential (prɪzɛntʃəl), *a.* Now rare. Also *præ-*. [ad. med. L. *presentialis* present (Du Cange), f. L. *præsentis* a presentee; see -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to presence; having or implying actual presence with a person or in a place; present.

1635 *BRATHWAIT Five Senses, Contin.* v. 143 To see the presential countenance of God with the blessed and Elect. 1647 *J. R. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* xiv. 204 By fiction of Law the paines of Hell are made presential to him. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 34 He has been pleased to exhibit to us a presential communication of Himself. 1833 *LAMBS Elys. Ser.* II. *Barren Imag. Faculty*, What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, and the seers not of a presential miracle?

2. Mentally present, having presence of mind, attentive to the matter in hand. = PRESENT a. 4.

1649 *AMBROSE Media* xi. (1652) 291 One hath quickness of parts, another is solid, but not so ready and presential. 1815 *LAMB Let. to Wordsw. in Final Manu.* vi. 244, I lose all presential memory of what I had intended to say.

3. Pertaining or relating to present time.

1846 *MOZLEY Ess., Carlyle's Cromwell* (1898) I. 232 The two worlds of futurity have a presential existence as of imagery within the mind.

b. *Gram.* Applied to those tenses of a verb formed on the present stem.

1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* v. 124 Here the presential tenses (ἀντοπαροῦσα and ἀπορροῦσα) are necessitated by the sense, all persons, individually and severally, repaired to their proper cities for their respective enrolment.

Hence † **Presentialist** *Obs.* *nonce-wid*, a believer in the Real Presence: see PRESENCE 1 c, REAL a. 2 b.

a 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* III. (1657) 50 As the Romish Presentialists and Schoolmen dream.

Presentiality (prɪzɛntʃəlɪtɪ), *n.* Now rare. [ad. med. L. *presentialitas* (of time, Aquinas). see *præ-* and -ITY. So OF. *presentialité* (in Godef.)] The condition or character of being presential.

a. Presentness (in time).

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 424 This vnion is onely accidental, and in regard of presentialite and vbiute. 1652 T. FROYSSELL *Gale Opportunity* Ep. Ded. 2 Let Faith give you a presentiality of things to come. Faith gives them a present Existence. 1664 *BAXTER Divine Life* I. v. 28 That terms of priority, presentiality, and posteriority, have not that significance in or about Eternity as they have with us. 1692 *South Sermon* (1697) I. 334 Which makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the Presentiality of the Object which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. 1848 *HAMPDEN Bampton Lect.* (ed. 3) 175 They [events] are fixed and immutable in their 'presentiality' before God, whose eternity admits no change, no succession.

b. The fact or quality of being present in place; presence.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* § 287 It's the significator of the presentiality of heat. 1852 Bp. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 54 Incomprehensibility implies the negation of any limit in substantial presentiality or presence. 1894 *FROUDE Life & Lett. Erasm.* 125 Circumcision is when a thing subsists really in something else which is really distinct, by the mutual assistance of presentiality in the same essence.

Presentially, adv. Now rare or Obs. [f. PRESENTIAL + -LY]. Cf. med. schol. L. *presentialiter*, OF. *presentialment* (Bruno Lat., 13th c.).] In a presential manner; in the way of actual presence; as being present.

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven Wks* 1862 II. 72 He reigns in this place presentially by his grace. 1651 J. R. TAYLOR *Clericus Dom.* 28 Himselfe actually and presentially in heaven. 1697 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 165 How doth Christ himself teach presentially in the Office of Preaching, and yet sitteth at the Right Hand of God?

Presentialness. Now rare or Obs. [f. as *præ-* + -NESS.] The quality of being presential, = PRESENTIALITY (in quot., presence in space).

1692 *NORRIS Curs. Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 20, I account for the Mode of human Understanding, by the Presentialness of the Divine *Logos*, or Ideal World to our Souls. 1713 A. COLLIER *Claims Univ.* I. 1. § 2 (1836) 36 If the Presentialness of the Object be necessary to the Act of vision, the Object perceived cannot possibly be External to us.

Presentiate (prɪzɛntʃɪeɪt), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *presentiare* PRESENCE + -ATE 3; cf. *differentiate*, *substantiate*] *trans.* To make or render present in place or time, to cause to be perceived or realized as present.

1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* v. 7 Paraphr. 32 That place where thou art pleased to presentiate thyself. 1689 W. TAYLOR in *Manton's Treat. Self-Denial* Ep. Ded. 3 That faith which realizeth the unseen glory, presentiateth our future hopes, looketh beyond time to eternity. 1755 *AMORY Mem.* (1766) II. 252 A realizing, presentiating faith of the unseen things promised by God. 1845-7 P. FAIRBAIRN *Typol. Script.* (1857) I. iii. 66 To figure and presentiate to the soul the future realities of the divine Kingdom.

Presentient (prɪzɛntɪənt), *a.* [ad. L. *præsentient-em*, pres. pple of *præsentire* to feel or perceive beforehand. see *PRÆ-* A. 3 and *SENTIENT*.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand; having a presentiment; scenting beforehand.

1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* XVIII. 322 The ravenous fowls of heaven Flock there presentient of their food obscene. 1818 J. H. HUNT *Tr. Tasso* XIX. 76 Shrinks then thy heart, presentient of its doom? 1854 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* I. xii. (1870) 133 And, ere we reached her father's gate We paused with one presentient mind. 1888 *QUILLER-COUCH Troy Town* ix, Mrs. Buzza, . . . presentient of evil, ran downstairs.

† **Presentific**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. L. type **præsentific-us*, f. *præsentis*, stem of *præsentis* present: see -IFIC.] Making or rendering present. Hence † **Presentifically**, † **Presentifically** *adv.* *Obs.* rare.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xlvii, I have already

told, and did de-vy How presentifick circulaunce Is spread through all. 1653 — *Conject Cabal*, Def. 171 Adam .. notwithstanding that he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that presentifick sense of him. *Ibid* (R). The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once. 1668 — *Div Dial* v. xvii (1713) 466 Phancy becomes sometimes presentifical, as in Mad-men and those in high Fevers, whose Phantasms seem real external Objects to them

Presentiment (præntiment). Also 8 præ-sentiment. [a obs F *presentiment* (Colgr.): see PRE- A. 2 and SENTIMENT.]

1. A mental impression or feeling of a future event; a vague expectation resting on no definite reason, but seeming like a direct perception of something about to happen; an anticipation, foreboding (most commonly of something evil).

1714 Mrs. MANLEY *Adv Rosella* 71 Some Presentiment told me this agreeable Gentleman would certainly succeed 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 114 God, must have given us this discernment .. as a Pre-sentiment of what is to be hereafter. 1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidoiph* III 340 She seemed to have a pre-sentiment of those evils 1830 WORDSW. *Presentiments* 1. Presentiments! they judge not right Who deem that ye from open light Retire in fear of shame. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I v. 182 They appear to have had a sad presentiment of the truth.

2. A previously conceived sentiment or opinion; a prepossession. *rare*
1751 CHRISTIAN. *Lett.* (1792) III. 109 You would not give people reason to change their favourable præ-sentiments of you. 1872 LIDDELL *Ellen Relig.* 11 49 The idea or pre-sentiment of God, everywhere rooted in the mind of man.

Hence **Presentimental** a., of the nature of, expressing, or conveying a presentiment.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 242 The affecting beauty of the death of Cawdor and the presentimental speech of the King 1848 TILACKRAY *Van Parr* xiii, Amelia, I thought somehow it was a mysterious and presentimental bell.

Presenting (præntinj), *vbl sb* [f PRESENT v. + -ING¹] The action of the verb PRESENT, in its various senses. Also *attrb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 66 Whanne a lord hap be gold for his presentynge [to a benefice], be gold dwellip stille in oure lond, but whanne be pope hap be furte frytues be gold gob out & comeþ neure aȝen. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 401, I thank the hatyly, seyd the kyng. Of thy yeft and presentynge. 1563 WINSTET *Wks* (S T S.) II. 43 Nocht a fenȝet, bot a trow pervaun, nocht in presentynge, bot in substance. 1639 FULLER *Iloly War* v. xiii. (1840) 266 They as it were scattered their powder in presentynge, before they came to discharge. 1720 WHITE *Monial Clergy Peter* b 1 29 They [churchwardens] have a general Prejudice to the swon Duty of Presenting, for fear of offending this or that Neighbour. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II vi 75 Discovered .. out of presenting-distance. 1901 BE GORE *Body of Christ* iv. § 1 (1907) 226 The presenting before God of the one sacrifice.

b. **Presenting term**: in Ireland, the term or date for making legal presentations.

1779-80 *Ir. Act* 29 & 30 *Geo III.* c. 19 § 1 Any person .. may sue, in the county of Dublin at the next presenting term 1898 *Act* 61 & 62 *Vict.* c. 37 § 123 (x) The grand jury of the county of Dublin at the Easter presenting term, next after the passing of this Act, may choose [etc.].

Presenting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That presents in various senses of the verb; that presents or shows itself.

1802 *Med. Jnrl* VIII. 324 The integuments of the presenting arm 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 114, I could see that the dark knoblike protrusions .. were the presenting faces of hills 1872 ANSTIE in *Practitioner* Jan. 62 The presenting part seemed firm.

Presentist (præzēstist), *sb.* (a.) *rare*. [f. PRESENTA. + -IST.] An advocate of the present; in quot., One who believes that the prophecies of Scripture, esp. of the Apocalypse, are at present in course of fulfilment: opp. to PRETERIST and FUTURIST. In quot. *attrb.*, or as *adj.*

1898 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Ages* (1880) 93 Three distinct classes .. denominated Preterist, Futurist and Presentist schemes of interpretation.

Presentive (præzēntiv), *a.* (sb.) [irreg. f. PRESENT v. + -IVE; used for distinction from the etymologically regular *presentative*.] Presenting an object or conception directly to the mind (opp. to *symbolic*); also *sb.*, a presentive word. Hence **Presentively** *adv*; **Presentiveness**.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 227 We will call these two classes of words by the names of Presentive and Symbolic. The Presentive are those .. which present any conception to the mind. *Ibid.* § 230 The numerals I and II and III and IIII are presentive of the ideas of one and two and three and four. The figures 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 are and always were pure symbols. *Ibid.* § 232 In Chaucer's Prologue it [the word *thing*] occurs twice presentively. *Ibid.* § 235 The word *shall* offers a good example of the movement from presentiveness to symbolism. When it flourished as a presentive word, it signified to *owe*. *Ibid.* § 244 A passage with many proper names and titles in it may, however, bring the presentives up, or to even cause them to surpass, the number of the symbolics. *Ibid.* § 464 The pronoun *I* .. has also a sort of reflected or borrowed presentiveness, which we will call a subpresentive power. 1883 Q. *Rev.* Jan. 187 If, as some philologists maintain, the development of a language is to be estimated by the proportion it shows of 'symbolic' as opposed to 'presentive' words.

Presently (præzēntli), *adv.* [f. PRESENT a. + -LY².]

† 1. So as to be, or as being, present, in presence; in the very place, on the spot, in person, personally.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 454 3if a man be presently nyȝ his sheep, & faye not to fede hem & to defende hem .. his bodily presence is skieful to hym to dwelle vpon his sheep c 1430 [see PRESENTATIVELY]. 1537 POLB *Lett. to Hen VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I App. lxxxi. 199 Places [in my book] that cannot so vayne be perceived by writing as by conferring presently with the author. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 199 When God himself in his owne person, and presently spake vnto Abel. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famyle of Lone B.* y. Where to also the Author presently as a concordable witnes with the same doth onely point and direct us

2. At the present time; at this time, at present, now. *Obs.* (since 17th c.) in lit. Eng. (No certain instance in Shaks.) But in regular use in most Eng. dialects, and common in Sc. writers

1485 CAYTON *Chas. Gt.* 50 Thou arte not presently in helthe of thy body. 1489 — *Pagyes of A. v.* 11 Charles the fyfthe, fader of this that presently regneth a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g 1 b, Dedes done presently in our daies. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 31 A reward to be iendred hereafter, not presently 1697 tr. *Cicero D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 191 It is, says he, too long and melancholy a Mischance to relate presently. 1740 TULL *Horse-hoing Husband* Suppl. 257 Enough to make the Horse hoing common in Time to come, if not presently 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 17 The question presently under consideration. 1826 SCOTT *Proving Antig.* 85 Sir William Rae, Baronet, presently Lord Advocate. 1849 RUSKIN *Sea Lamps* vi. § 9. 171 Our presently disputed claims. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Brit.* I. i. 1. 5 The presently active volcano must be the basis and starting-point of inquiry 1901 *Leeds Mercury* 4 July, A young man belonging to Rotherham and presently staying with his parents at Brindlington

† b. For the present; on the present occasion.
1593 FAIR *Dialling A.* 11, The making of the Horological Cylindre .. we have presently omitted. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 310 That which hath bene presently delivered.

† c. At the time referred to; for the time being; at that time, just then. (In quot. 1597, At the very time, or immediately before; 'just'.) *Obs.*

1597 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 573/2 [They] faoured not ye race of the Kyngs that presently reigned. 1597 GREGARDE *Herbal* i. xxxv. § 4. 48 Neuer cast any colde water vpon them presently taken out of a well. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 128 Every one retaining what he presently had. 1666 STILLINGF. *2d Serm.* iii. 90 Although the people might not presently believe what they said 1740 tr. *De Moully's Port Country-Maid* (1741) I 46 My illness .. being presently attributed to the indifferent Health I had enjoy'd for some Days past.

3 At the very time, without any delay; at once, forthwith; immediately, instantly, directly, speedily, quickly, promptly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1330 LYDG. *London Lackpenny* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 105 Then to Westmynter Gate I presently went When the sonn was at hyȝhe pryme. 1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II 90 Without some reparacion to be presently doon vpon it, it canne not be inhabited. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 60 Go presently, and take this Ring with thee 1613 G. SANDVS *Trav.* 110 The Sacrament which they administer in both kinds, and giue it to infants presently after Baptisme 1632 LOCKE *Educ.* § 83 It should not be done presently, lest Passion mingle with it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. iv. The poor woman, no sooner looked at the serjeant, that she presently recollected him. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctogale* i. xi. The terms are just and merciful indeed! But then they must be offered presently [ed. 1879 promptly proffered]. 1869 HT. MARTINEAU *Auto-biography* presently after my decease.

4. In blunted sense (gradually weakened from 3): In the space of time that immediately follows, in a little while, before long, after a short time, soon, shortly. (Cf. ANON 5, BY AND BY 4, and colloq. use of *directly*, *immediately*, and nearly all *advbs.* of the same kind.) Now the ordinary use.

(The growth of this was so imperceptible, that early examples, esp. before c 1650, are doubtful)
a 1566 K. EDWARDS *Danion & Pithias* in *Hazl. Dodsley IV.* go For Pithias I bewail, which presently must die. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 91 Nay, but hee'l be heere presently let's go dresse him like the witch of Brainford 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., The Polyglottes and new Bible which he believes will be presently worth 40*l.* apiece. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 130 Toys which are presently put out of order. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 10 Others, which are softer in the Quarry, grow hard and firm presently after they are taken out of it. 1766 FORDICE *Serm. Yng. IVom.* (1767) II. xiii. 230 Pride will be presently brought down. 1829 L. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 73 But the very same extravagances .. when caught up by inferior spirits presently lose their garb of beauty. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooks Farm* ii 20 The elder boys might earn their own shoe leather presently. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. x. 647 The struggle as we shall presently see, lasted two generations. Colloq. I cannot attend to it at once; I will do so presently.

† 5. Immediately (in space or relation); so as to be adjacent or contiguous; directly, closely. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 110 Neither the hills Ceraunij, nor yet the region Adiabene, do presently and immediately confine thereupon; for the country of the Sophent lyeth between. a 1609 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malke* i. 1, I have a business which much concerns you, presently concerns you. 1656 HEVIN in *Sure France* 120 Presently without the Chappell is the Burse. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Ann.* & *Min.* Introd., The stomach is joynd presently to the mouth, and is little.

6. In the way of immediate consequence or inference; as a direct result or conclusion, directly; consequently, thereupon; necessarily, *ipso facto*.

1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 292, I cannot thinke that it is sufficient onely to slander an honest man, to make him presently wicked 1659 BP WALTON *Consid.* *Considered* 94 We do not infer, nor doth it presently follow, that the present reading is corrupt and false. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. ix. § 11 Do not presently imagine you shall gain nothing by his Company. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 296 It does not presently follow that all have the Holy Spint who say they have it. 1859 GANDELL tr. *Lightfoot's Hor. Heb.* II 45 Nor was he presently to be called an Eremita who dwelt in the wilderness.

† **Presently**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] = PRESENT a. 1.

c 1449 PEBOCK *Repr.* ii. ix. 193 God is lyk presentli euery where, and therefore he is lyk redi for to seue his graces and ȝifus euery where. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* I iv 6, Though we mought praye vnto y^e sayd saintes as beyng presentlye and conuersant wyth vs.

Presentment (præzēntment). Also 5 (in sense 2 a) *presentaments*; 7 *presentment*. [a. OF. *presentement* (12th c. in Godef.): see PRESENT v. and -MENT.] The act of presenting or fact of being presented; presentation; an instance or embodiment of this: chiefly in technical or special uses

1. The act of presenting a person to or for any office, esp. a clergyman for institution to a benefice: see PRESENT v. 3, PRESENTATION 2 *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Darrein presentment see DARREIN.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10944 De order of be byshopes presentment. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 423 Henry the fyrst .. Comandit the byshop of Incolne & hys archydiacon that edwynus the sone of Godgose shold haue in pece & rest hys chyrche of seynt Gyllys, and put hys clerke whom he wold by hys presentment 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* vii. 351 The commons of the cytie of London chase vnto their maure .. Thomas fize Thomas and made no presentment of hym vnto the morowe folowynge, nouthur to the kyngs nor yet to the barons of the kynges exchequer, as they of right ought to haue donn. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* ii. xxvi. 58 b, In the lawes of the realme .. the right of presentment to a church, is a temporall inheritance. 1579 *Expos. Law. Termes* 159 *Presentment* is when a man which hath right to geue a benefice spirituall nameth the person to whome he wil giue it, and maketh a writing to the Bishop for him, that is a presentation or presentment. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., If diuers coheires may not agree in presentment, the presentee of the eldest shall be admitted. [1760, 1833 *Darrein presentment* (see DARREIN). 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 617 The great charter of John. retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancestor, and Darrein presentment.]

2. *Law.* The act of presenting or laying before a court or person in authority a formal statement of some matter to be legally dealt with (see PRESENT v. 8). a. A statement on oath by a jury of a fact within their own knowledge. This includes: (a) The statement by a grand jury at assizes or quarter sessions of an indictable offence, or of the existence of a nuisance. † (b) The statement by the grand jury, or (later) of a presentment sessions (see d) in Ireland, of the amount due by a county or barony, and the method of its assessment (*obs*). (c) The statement by the jury of a court baron or court leet of matters from which rights accrue to the lord, or in respect of which his jurisdiction is invoked.

[1308-9 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 293/1 Le Viscontes fait travayler les gentz des ditz Hundres a lere presentementz devant li en sun turn, des articles avantiz. c 1340 *Modus tenendis Curias in Comit. Barren* (Selden Soc. 1891) 100 Ore doit le seneschal feare lever un douzeiſme de frank tenants qe cunt oy ceaux presentements e serrent chargeez de touz les articles. [trans. Then shall the steward cause to be constituted a dozen of free tenants who have heard the presentments, and they shall be charged with all the articles.] 1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 29/2 *Presentaments*, Writtes, and al other manner of Records 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 134 No man shuld be putte to answer before the King or his Counsell wout presentment before Justice. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauyers Logic* i. xii. 53 b, I take a presentment to bee a meere denuntiation of the iurors themselves or of some other officer without any other information 1615 *Hentley in Arden Rolls* (1890), Presentments by the aleasters for vltiers: William Kerby shumaker faultie, John Knight Couper faultie; [and 20 others, each fined] xij*l.* 1630 COKE *On Copyholds* § 57 (1668) 159 Of Acts which amount to Forfeiture, some are Forfeits *eo instante* that they are committed, some are Forfeits till Presentment. a 1725 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1823) II 389 The grand juries made [1683] high presentments against all that were esteemed whigs and nonconformists. 1755 *Irish Act* 29 *Geo. II.* c. 14 § 6 The power given to grand-juries at quarter-sessions, to raise money by presentment for the use of houses of correction hath been frequently abused, and the money so presented misapplied. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 298 Presentment is a very comprehensive term, including not only presentments properly so called, but also inquisitions of office, and indictments by a grand jury. A presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king. *Ibid.* 301 The presentment of a nuisance, a libel, or the like; upon which the officer of the Court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I 237 The bills, or presentments, found by a grand jury are an official accusation, in order to put the party accused upon his trial 1863 H. COX *Insitt.* ii v. 457 The grand jury has also an important constitutional right of presentment of offences from their own knowledge. 1882 *Sutton's Law of Copyholds* (ed. 6) xii. § 2. 352 If no presentment was made in the court leet of articles of which that court had cognizance, they were to be presented in the tourn. 1889 MAITLAND *Sed. Pleas Manorial Courts* Introd. 24 [In 16th c.] it is still theoretical law that the jury ought to make presentment concerning all who are not in frank-pledge.

†b. A similar statement (formerly) made by a magistrate or justice of peace, or by a constable
 1233 FITZGERARD *Serv.* 20 b, I shall true constable be and true presentment make [etc.] 1235 CROWE *ELL* in Meriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 437 (Let to Mayor & Aldermen, etc., of Cambridge), Ye have also refused alonely this yere, to make a certain othe for the presentment to the vicechancellor of vagabundes and others. 1568 LAMBARDE *Erren* II. vi. 404 Of like strength also is the Presentment of the Constables concerning sundrie pointes contained in the Statute of Winchester, 13 E. 1. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Presentment*, is a meere denuntiation of the furious themselves, or some other officer, an Iustice, Constable, searcher, suruicours &c. of an offence inquirable in the court whereunto it is presented. 1827 Ld. ELDON in *Barnwell & Cr. Reports* VII. 516 The presentment of a justice on his own knowledge has, by statute, in some cases, the force of a presentment by a grand jury. 1847 *Act 7 & 8 Geo IV*, c. 38 No petty constables shall be required at any petty session or elsewhere to make, nor shall any high constable be required at any gaol delivery, great session, or general or quarter session to deliver any presentment respecting popish recusants [etc.]. 1828 BARNWELL & Cr. Reports VII. 514 R. Hooper, high constable of the hundred of Whitley, signed the following presentment in writing upon paper 1875 T. S. FRITCHARD *Pract. Quarter Sessions* I. iv. § 3 173 It may fairly be concluded that presentments by constables will be discontinued, and that...indictments will be substituted in the necessary cases.

c. *Ecc.* A formal complaint or report of some offence or fault, made by the churchwardens or other parish authorities to the bishop or archdeacon at his visitation

1276 GRINDAL *Articles Canterb* xlv in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 170 Sums..forfeited since the feast of Easter until the day of giving up the presentment c 1583-4 in Usher *Presbyt. Movment in reign Eliz* (Camden) 86, 89. 1603 *Constit & Canons Ecc* cxlii, Every parson. may join in every presentment with the said church-wardens. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* 195 The Church-wardens should meet twice a yere, to haue all their presentments made perfect against the Assizes. a 1715 BURNER *Own Time* (1766) II. 183 The Clergy of the City refused to make presentments. 1720 WHITTE *Monit. Clergy Peterb.* I. 28 The due Presentment of Default and Offences by the Church-wardens upon their Oaths. 1901 BLUNT'S *Bl. Ch. Law* (ed. 9) IV. 1, Such presentments are now usually made once a year, at the archdeacon's or the bishop's visitation.

†d. Presentment sessions, special sessions held in Ireland for the raising of public money for certain purposes, in which certain cess-payers were associated with the Grand Jury. *Obs.*

1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will IV*, c. 116 (title) An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Presentment of Public Money by Grand Juries in Ireland. *Ibid* 4 Such justices are hereby required to assemble... with the cess payers associated with them to hold a special or presentment sessions for the purposes of this Act. *Ibid* § 3 Grand juries... are hereby required, at each assizes, to appoint certain places... (one in each barony or half barony) where presentment sessions shall be holden previous to the next assizes. 1898 *Act 61 & 62 Vict.* c. 37 § 4 (2) The county council... shall... have the powers and duties of the grand jury and the said [county at large] presentment sessions. *Ibid* § 27 There shall be transferred to the district council of every county district, the business of any baronial presentment sessions so far as respects that district.

3. The act of offering for acceptance or consideration; the dedication of a book; giving, bestowal; handing over, delivery; the presenting of a bill or an account for payment. = PRESENTATION 4, 1 a. Now rare.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. 1. 27 When comes your Booke forth? *Poet.* Upon the heels of my presentment sir. 1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust* Ded., I haue aduentured rather to tempt your acceptance in this small presentment. a 1607 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinborough* IV. 11, Mark but the least presentment of occasion, As these times yield enough, and then mark me. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks 185: III. 259 To trick up the name of some Esquire, to be his book-patron with the appendant form of a ceremonious presentment. 1646 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 48 Lord Howard and Lord Stanley. loaded him with the presentment of their services to the King. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div Off* 244 The presentment of children at the Font, is most properly the Act of the Church. 1665 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 459 He desires the presentment of his most humble service. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat* Pref. 1 To make presentment of a new book to you. 1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 216 To settle matters about the presentment of the petition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV N* II. ii. (1869) I. 327 They promised payment six months after such presentment. 1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict* c. 61 § 87 (2), Presentment for payment is necessary in order to render the indorser of a note liable.

†4. Ceremonial introduction (of a person): = PRESENTATION 1 b *Obs.* rare.

1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 54 An exceeding joy... that shall attend the presentment of saints there. 1754 CRESS SHAFESB. in *Lett. Ld. Malmsbury* (1870) I. 81 It was to attend my niece to the ceremony of presentment.

5. The act of presenting to sight (or hearing), or something so presented: = PRESENTATION 5.

a. A theatrical or dramatic representation; the performance of a play or the like. (In quot. 1881 the performance or 'rendering' of a musical work) c 1605 ROWLEY *Berth Meri* III. b. Earl Cador's marriage, and a masque to grace it, So, so, This night shall make me famous for presentments. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 Three hours and a half, which is no more than is required for the presentment on the stage. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* 120 (C D) She was an honored guest at the presentment of a burlesque masque. 1841 LONGER *Childr. Lord's Supp* 26 The Feast of the Leafy

Pavilions Saw we in living presentment. 1881 *Athenaeum* 10 Sept. 348/1 Works of Beethoven and Wagner present the greatest facilities for presentment in this way

b Representation of an object by a picture, image, or graphic description; delineation, usually quasi-concr. a picture, portrait, image, likeness.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. iv. 54 The counterfeited presentment of two Brothers. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Temnyson* 45 A poem which consists of a series of actions admitting of splendid pictorial presentment. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. iv. 62 Pleasing presentment of advanced old age. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg & Merch.* II. 1. 3 He could not recognise in his own daughter the feminine presentment of himself. 1882 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiv. (1900) 368 Oxford dropped the canon law degree altogether, Cambridge, by adopting a more general form, retained a shadowy presentment of the double honour. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* xvi, Land-seer's touching presentment of the faithful dog testing its head on its dead master's coffin.

c. The appearance, aspect, form, or mode in which anything is presented, exhibition, display.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 156 To cheat the eye with bleary illusion, And give it false presentations. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks* (1879) II. 247 We did not see Loch Katrine, perhaps, under its best presentment. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 65 In his presentment as a member of society he should take a sacred care to be more than he seems, not to seem more than he is. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 99/2 The stories are naught, for they are a common fund, and, when stripped of the presentment, they are not very numerous.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental perception; statement, setting forth, description; the form or mode of so presenting or stating.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* I. 1, The Gods of Greece Haue giuen old Homer leaue to view the world And make his owne presentment. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 334 It is in a fair way of putting an end to that particular cause of complaint, which, in all latter presentments of the grievances of Ireland, had been made to hold the most prominent place. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 4 The feeling of the chief people in the religious world seems to be just now in favour of dogma, of a scientific and exact presentment of religious things, instead of a literary presentment of them. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 260 Every point is too doubtful to allow of summary presentment. 1881 *Athenaeum* 5 Feb. 195 Not less vivid are the presentments of character afforded us.

7. The act of presenting to consciousness, or to the imagination, suggestion, the conception thus given.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 14 That sin at the first presentment would affright a man, which he juggles on by degrees. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 144 The writings of these mystics gave me an indistinct, yet stirring and working presentment. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iv. § 9 The continual presentment to the mind of this beautiful and fully realized imagery more and more chilled its power of apprehending the real truth. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 443/1 Vividness of presentment to the imagination is not all that language has to provide for.

b. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* = PRESENTATION 7.

a 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks* App. 819 Which... supposes that the Idea is an original and absolute presentment, and constitutes the doctrine of Ideal presentment perception. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* v. 144 The qualities of matter by themselves are, equally with matter itself, an objective presentment without a subject. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* IV. 153 Such is our knowledge of our own sensations, emotions, and all direct presentments of consciousness apart from memory. *Ibid* 162 All those immediate judgments which the intellect passes on the presentments of sense, or the representations of memory and imagination. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 382 The Nominalist who regards abstract terms as representing nothing but the generalisations of the mind out of concrete presentments.

Presentness (pre'zētnēs). [f. PRESENT a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being present in place, time, or thought

†1. The state of being in the presence of or close proximity to a person or thing: = PRESENCE 1. *Obs.* 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Presentnesse, *presence*. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xxiv. 8 It was a presentnesse of his power and grace. 1609 OVERBURY *Observ. State France* (1626) 28 The presentnesse of danger inflames their courage.

2. The fact of existing at this time, or at the time referred to; present existence or condition.

1616 SURF. & MARK *Country Farme* 131 Not after, but even in the instant and presentnesse of time. 1660 INGEL *Benito & Ur.* I. (1682) 116, I can see beyond the presentness of this world. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mund* (1869) II. 119 Time is the equivalent of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined. 1885-6 SPURGEON *Pres. Dav* Ps cxlv. 1 It has also a presentness about it, for Jehovah is now his strength, and is still teaching him.

†3. a. Attentiveness, readiness b. *Presentness* of mind = presence of mind: see PRESENCE 7. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VIII. § 169 Going had a much keener Courage, and presentness of Mind in danger. a 1653 BINNING *Serv.* (1845) 370 Do you either listen and apply your heafts to a presentness in hearing. 1660 INGEL *Benito & Ur.* II. (1682) 22 He had such an undaunted Presentness of a prepared Mind

||Presentoir (prezāntwār) *Obs.* [Inform French, as if:—L. type **presentōrium*; but not known in French use; apparently of English invention.] (See quot.)

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* *Presentoir* (Fr), an ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem; it was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use; but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century, at which period the one engraved was executed. Hence in WEBSTER 1864, *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Presentor (prēzēntōr) [Early mod. E. *presentour*, a. A.F. *presentour* = F. *présenteur*, agent-n. f. *présenter* to PRESENT. see -OR.]

†1. a. One who makes a presentment. = PRESENTER 2. *Obs.*

[c 1340 *Modus tenendis Curias in Court Baron* (Selden Soc. 1891) 97 Ore doit le seneschal fere elue xv flaunkes tenauntz qe pussent oier le presentement de presentour sil facent nul coseyement.]

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c. 10 The steward with two of the presentours shall assesse suche amerciamen to them shall seeme reasonable. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. xv. 277 Thone halfe [of the fine] to the comon chamber, and thother halfe to the presentor. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 270 Ouer every Hundred is written (before the Jurors) *Alder Inuolutorum* with a name prefixt, then *Electores Inuolutorum* with two names, and next the Presentois.

b. One who presents to a benefice: = PRESENTER 1. *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 193 If the presentor pending the presentation dies [1912. IV. iv. § 13 Si pendant le presentement, moerge le presentou] 1904 A. F. POLLARD *Cranmer* VII. 195 The sale of benefices was to be punished by deprivation of the presentee, and by forfeiture of the presentor's patronage.

2. = PRESENTOIR (?misprint).

1882 *Fall Mall G.* 28 June 10/1 A silver-gilt presentor, formed as an infant Bacchus on a barrel, 9½ in. high, 290 guineas

Presepe, obs. form of PRÆPOITE.

Preservable (prēzēvāb'l), a. [f. PRESERVE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being preserved.

1647 *Eng. Mountebank Casting Sickly Water of State* 3 Meere Notions, and not vindicable, nor preservable by Law. 1832 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* II. 537, I have often meditated to collect my preservable works under the denomination Wilhelm Taylor. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. Add. 232 No work can be wasted, provided only the kind of it be preservable and distributable.

Hence Preservability. 1612.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 35 Advt., Securing safety, palatability, convenience and preservability of drugs.

Preserval (prēzēvāl), rare. [f. PRESERVE v. + -AL.] Preservation.

1640 GLAPHORNE *Wallenstein* III. II, To thanke you For this same deate preserval of my life. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 237 The preserval of the deposit of the sovereignty entrusted into their hands. 1882 *Med. Temp* *Yrnl.* L. 86 Conducive to the preserval of order

Preservation (prezervē'fōn). [a. f. *préservation* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *preservatio* (Duns Scotus, *Sentent.* 4. 22. 17), n. of action f. late L. *preservare* to PRESERVE.]

1. The action of preserving or keeping from injury or destruction; the fact of being preserved (esp. with objective genitive, e.g. your preservation = your being preserved)

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 171/2 Youre selfe Suppliant shall pray to God for the preservation of youe moost ioual estate. 1472-3, 1485 [see PRAY v. 5 c]. 1555 EDEN *Decader* 103 Thanks geuyng to almyghy god for his deluyery and preservation from so many imminent perels. 1564 T. B. *La. Fr. maid. Fr. Acad.* II. 233 Remedies meete for the maintenance and preservation of his bodie. 1642 *Moe's Rich III*, Ep. Ded. 1 The great care, observed for the preservation of antiquities. 1662 *Bh. Com. Prayer, General Thanksgiving*, We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* L. 318 Vanished over with the same sort of vanish that is used for the preservation. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brat. Const.* xx. (1862) 387 The preservation of the peace always must be the first interest of all who have property. 1845 R. HUNTER *Laudford & Tensant* (ed. 2) II. 213 Melioration and preservation, or repairs, often admit of little distinction.

2. The state or condition of being (well or ill) preserved; state of keeping

1753 J. STUART in *Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 386 The outward precinct of an Amphitheatre in excellent preservation. 1816 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1849) II. iv. 82 The fox-tails are still in great preservation. 1890 BARKER *Wayfarer* in *France* 216 The ramparts of Aigues-Mortes. are in a much better state of preservation.

†3. The means of preservation; a preservative.

1584 COGAN (title) *The Haven of Health*.. Hereunto is added a Preseruation from the Pestilence. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lv § 2 A measure is likewise the preservation of all things. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 166 Hallowed meddals, which they wore as preservations against death.

†4. A thing preserved from decay. *Obs.*

1796 BURNES *Mem. Metastasio* III. 188 We should be in the state of those preservations which without salting, become incorruptible when buried under a deep snow.

Preservative (prēzēvātiv), a. and sb. Also 5-6 -yve, -iffe, -yfe. [ad. F. *préservatif* adj. and sb. (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *preservativus* (R. Grosseteste c 1225); see PRESERVE v. and -ATIVE.]

A. adj. Having the quality of preserving; tending to preserve; protective.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), He [the physician] techet to vse certeyne medicines preseruatyves to [= against] feblesse. c 1420 LYND *Alm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 91 Demnyng theyr odour Was to his courage most preseruatyve. 1488 CAYTON *Gold. Leg.* 334 b/1 The medecyne preseruatyf is that whiche preserueth fro falling. 1578 LYNE *Dodoens* IV. xli. 50 Treacles and Mithridates, and suche lyke preseruatue medicines. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ix. 69 This is the Doctors preservative Doctrine. 1699 SHAFESB. *Inq. conc. Virtue* I. iii. 78 Virtuous and preservative of virtue. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Personal Sh.* I. 12 A bad example may sometimes be more preservative

against error than a good one 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 999 A preservative injection for anatomical purposes.
B sb (absolute use of adj)

1. a. A medicine that preserves health, protecting from or preventing disease; a safeguard against poison or infection; a prophylactic.

1466 *Manners & Household Expenses* (Roxb.) 369 A lyte bove of pisei[ulaty]ffe, and a pote of trykel. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 176 b, Whiche place was purged daily with fyers and other preservative. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* VII 503 To swallow a Vipers head was a most certain Preservative and Remedy against the biting of a Viper. 1779 *JOHNSON Let to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, I am glad that you have Hebeiden, and hope his restoratives and his preservatives will both be effectual.

fig 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* 1 Wks 1150/1 Tribulation is double medicine, bothe a uise of the synne passed, & a preservative fro the syn that is to come 1611 *Brut. Transl. Pref* 3 The Scripture is a Physicians shop of p[re]servatives against poisoned heresies.

b. gen. A thing that preserves from (or against) any danger or injury; a safeguard.

1556 *Piley Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 113 b, Preservatyues agynst enuy & wroth 1670 *WALTON Lives* IV 286 Strong preservatives against all disquiet a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Rom.* xi. 21 The best preservative from falling, is humility and holy fear. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 175 note, An infallible preservative against the legions of evil spirits. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1890) I v 197 A delicate sense of humour, which is the best preservative against all extravagance.

2. That which preserves, or tends to preserve or protect from decay, loss, or destruction.

1503 *HAWES Exampl. Viri.* v. 17 Lete wysedome than be to the comfortyffe That to thy brayn is best p[re]servatyffe 1530 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Good dyet, the preservative of helthe. 1575-85 *ASP SANDYS Sermon* v. (Palmer Soc.) 93 Two preservatives and defences of unity and love 1893 *Brit. Spec.* 68 The main Preservatives of Peace are the Durability and Order of the Government. 1808 *Mrs. M. T. KEMBLE Day after Wedding* 22 This preservative of happiness. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* i. 24 But Woids are not only signs and pre-servatives, they are also substitutes, for Thoughts.

3. spec. A chemical substance or preparation used to preserve things subject to decomposition, as perishable food-stuffs.

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* II. 36 Salt is not an effectual preservative from putrefaction. 1795 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1899) 440 M. Carville affirms that glucose acts well as a preservative. 1898 *Vestm. Gaz.* 23 Feb 3/2 A question of great difficulty to the public analyst is the introduction of preservatives into articles of food. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 620 The campaign against the use of preservatives in other food-stuffs [than milk]

4. *Photogr.* Formerly used for fixing solution. 1878 *ANNRY Photogr.* (1883) 94 The preservative is usually applied by floating it on the surface of the film for about a minute. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 288 The processes at that time known as 'dry' were those where the collodion employed had received an application of so-called preservative

Preservatize, v. [f. PRESERVAT-IVE sb. + -IZE. Cf. *sensitize*] trans. To treat with a preservative.

1901 *Ref. Preservatives Com.* in *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 6/7 The imported goods are preservatized to a much greater extent than the home produce. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 620 Milk has never been much preservatized in Liverpool. 1905 *F. L. DODD Municip. Milk* 3 So long as it is profitable to sell dirty milk as clean, or preservatized butter as fresh, these efforts will produce but scanty fruit.

† **Preservator**, -our. Obs. Also 6 errors. -itour. [ad. obs. F. *preservateur* (1514 in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. L. **preservatōr*-em, agent-n. from *preservāre* to PRESERVE] = PRESERVE

1540-1 *ELVOT Image Gov.* 115 Which shall swear by the gods preservatours of the Citee of Rome 1579 *NORTH Plutarch* 64 He imagined that his death should be as a seal of confirmation of his lawe and the continual presertour of his citie.

Preservatory (prɪzəˈvətəri), a and sb rare. [ad. L. types **preservatōri*-us, -ōri-um, f. *preservāre* to PRESERVE, see -ORY and 2. cf. *conservatory*, *observatory*, etc.]

A. adj. Tending to preserve; preservative. 1649 *BR. HALL Cases Cons.* II. 111 128 The intentions, and inducements must be no other than preservative. 1701-2 *Narr. Lower Ho. Convocation Wind.* 47 Business not so much Preparatory, as Preservative.

B. sb. (absol. use of adj.)

1. A means of preserving; a preservative. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 410 Such vain Preservatories of us, are our Inheritances, even once removed. 1665 *G. HARVEY Advice agst. Plague* 13 Most people that carry those perfumed boxes about with them, imagine them sufficient preservatives, as if the Infection were only taken by inspiration through the Nostrils. 1758 *SIR J. FIELDING (Hick)* A Plan for a Preservatory and Reformatory, For the Benefit of Deserted Girls, and Penitent Prostitutes.

2. A place for preserving; = PRESERVE sb. 4. 1833 *D'ISRAELI Chr. Lit., Sac. Hist. Blenheim, Atossa* had driven [her hunted prey] to a spot which she flattered herself would inclose it with the security of a preservative.

3. U. S. An apparatus for preserving substances for food, etc.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

† **Preservatrice**, Obs. rare-1. [fem., in F. form, of obs. F. *preservateur* (see PRESERVATOR); ad. L. type **preservatōrix*, -itricem.] = next.

1559 *BERCHER Noblyte Wyen* (Roxb.) 103 Lady nature, the moste sage preservatrice of hyr werkes.

† **Preservatrix**, Obs. rare. [a mod L. *præservatrix*: see *prec.*] A female preserver.

1650 *T. BAYLY Herba Parvelli* 15 A fond lover and preservative of so great a worthy. 1684 *tr. Agrippa's Van. Arte* lxxx. 190 Rhodope the Preservatrix and Bedfellow of Æsop.

Preserve (prɪzəˈv), sb [f. next.]

† 1. A preserving agent; a preservative. Obs. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 426 Off Maldeis it geneis mony mo, Bot gyf men gett sum Souerane presave 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glass G's Wks* (Rldg) 124/1 Fetch balsamo, the kind preserve of life. 1627-77 *ALTHAM Resolves* II. xliii. 242 Plainness and freedom are the preservers of amity

b. Weak spectacles intended to preserve the sight (Sc.). c. Goggles used to protect the eyes from dust, excess of light, etc.

1808 *JANINSON Preserves*, spectacles, which magnify little or nothing. 1883 *J. PURVIS in Contemp. Rev* Sept 354 He will at a corner throw off his coat and be at work stone-breaking with piseives on his eyes. 1887 *A. BRUCE in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 372/2 Preserves are used to conceal deformities or to protect the eyes in the many conditions where they cannot tolerate bright light. 1893 *J. WATSON Conf. Poacher* 146 We carried about us stone-breakers' hammers, and 'preserves' for the eyes. *Ibid.* 147 The preserves cover the face.

2. A confectionary preparation of fruit or other vegetable products preserved with sugar; jam; often in pl. (cf. *conserves*).

1600 *SURFLET Combric Farme* II. li. 350 There is but very seldome any preserues made of the flowers and leaves of herbes; I understand by this preserue taken properly, the preseruing of things whole and not stamp and beaten into one bodie. 1670 *CAPT. J. SMITH Eng. Injuron Reviv'd* 198 The Syrops, Conserve, and Preserves of the said Benesaire of great use in a Family 1794 *Mrs. A. M. DENNETT Ellen* I 8 A great manager, who made the best pastry, pickles and preserves in the Kingdom. 1854 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S. xx*, Perhaps, I might take her a little preserve, made of our dear Helstone fruit. 1883 *J. C. HARRIS Free Soc.* etc. 87 My companion had a theory of his own that ginger-preserves and fruit-cake were not good for sick people.

† 3 A thing preserved. Obs. rare-1. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Mummies Wks.* 1835 IV. 273 Wonderful indeed are the preserves of time, which openeth unto us mummies from crypts and pyramids.

4. A wood or other ground set apart for the protection and rearing of game; a pond or piece of water for fish; a vivarium.

1807 *WINDHAM Sp.* 22 July (1812) III. 32 They secured them as country-gentlemen do the game in those places near their houses, which, by an odd misnomer, are sometimes called 'the preserve', where the game are, indeed, preserved, but only till some circumstance shall furnish an occasion for falling upon them with redoubled fury 1814 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 103 The pheasants from Loid Portsmouth's preserves. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III 1 290 The moats were turned into preserves of cap and pike. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* II. lvi 135 A husband with broad acre, a big house, and game preserves.

b. trans. and fig.

1820 *MOORE Men* (1854) VI. 44 Taken to the Ancient Music by Loid Essex, and 'at in 'the preserve', as the directors' box is called 1862 *'SHIRLEY' Nugget Crit.* II. 134 A man unendowed with this capacity, when turned loose in a historical preserve, wanders about blindly and aimlessly, committing the most flagrant blunders. 1882 *PERRON Eng. Journalism* xxi 155 The expresses of the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle* did a good deal to disturb the quiet preserves of the Provincial Press 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/2 In the Colonies we have not so much neutral markets, as preserves

Preserve (prɪzəˈv), v [a. F. *préserver* 'to save from an evil that might happen' (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *preservāre* (Hilary) to preserve, f. *præ* before + *servāre* to keep, protect.]

1. trans. To keep safe from harm or injury; to keep in safety, save, take care of, guard. Const from († of, out of).

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 608 God of mycht Preserwyt him till hyer hycht, That wald nocht that he swa war dede 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 86 Forto kepe and to preserve The bodi fro sickness alle. c 1430 *LYND in Pol. Rel. & L. Poenis* (1866) 26 Daniel lay preseruyd in prison with lyouns. 1483 *CAXTON Calo Chyb.* This was the cytee kept and preserued of the pestilence. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* II. iii 6 Whiles I may scape I will preserue myselfe. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Hist. Justine* xxxix. 125 To preserue her out of captivity. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON in Goulart's Wise Vuillard* 22 Who braggingly gaue it out, that hee had a receipt would preserue a man from growing old 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. ix 229 Instructions... to the officers to preserve themselves from being seen from the shore. 1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law Rep.* 142 Perhaps, reasons which would preserve a presumed innocent man from a second trial would not preserve a presumed guilty man.

b. In invocations. Now esp. Sc. (with ellipsis).

1467 *Mamm. & Housch Exp.* (Roxb.) 173 Jewesses preserve 30 we my moste drede soverlen lord in his blessed safeguard 1533 in *Lat. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 84 Jhesu preserve yow in helthe with myche honore 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen. VI.* II. iv 375 Oh, the Lord preserve thy good Grace. 1796 *R. GALL Tint Quoy Poems* (1819) 28 She cried, 'Preserve us! where's the cow?' 1885 *'J. STRATHESK More Bils* III (ed. 2) 42 Preserve me, George, that's liker a 'risp' than a razor! 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* III. 20 Preserve us a! — we mauna raise a finger against the biat

2. To keep alive, keep from perishing (arch.), to keep in existence, keep from decay, make lasting (a material thing, a name, a memory).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 221 If a king the lif preserve Of him which oghte forto dye. c 1430 *LYND. Min. Poenis*

(Percy Soc.) 62 O welle of swetes That al mankynd preserved hast (ro dethe) 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 130 Peter Wiertemie beying in daunger amones the rest, at the request of the Lantgaue, was preserved. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 82 In these Monasteries many excellent man scripts have bene preserved 1694 *Acc. Sav. Late Voy.* Introd. 9 They preserved themselves with Geese, Ducks, vast large Muscles etc. 1738 *GRAY Propertius* III. 100 And the short Marble but preserve a Name. 1839 *DE LA BRICH. Ref. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. viii 235 These sands... have not preserved many of their exuviae. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* II § 3 67 A tiny little village preserves the name of the Percy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 The bodily frame is preserved by exercise and destroyed by indolence. 1904 *W. M. RAMSAY Lett. Seven Ch.* 1 13 Few private letters older than the imperial time have been preserved

b. To keep up, maintain (a state of things).

1676-7 *MARVELL Cor. Wks* (Grosart) II 329 The Bill from the Lords, for preserving a Protestant clergy, was read. 1820 *SOUTHEY in Edinb. Ann. Reg.* I. 1. 92 Other means that would be equally effectual in preserving discipline. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III x 223 Knox preserved an uninterrupted correspondence with Calvin 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. vii 56 To enable the striz to preserve the same general direction

c. To keep in one's possession; to retain (a possession, acquisition, property, quality, etc.).

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 176 The Turkish and Greekish women have most delicate bodies, and long piseue their beauties. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thucyd's Trav.* III 46 There are People in Dehly, vastly rich in Jewels, especially the Rajas who preserve their Precious Stones from Father to Son 1750 *OZELL Verlot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv 339 Caesar contented himself with preserving the advantage he had gain'd. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* VI. 150 In politics they often yield the name while they preserve the thing 1854 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxvi (1849) 293 The seas preserve a considerable portion of the heat they receive in summer 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* II. 165 The whole preserves a venerable air of undisturbed antiquity.

3 To keep from physical or chemical change.

a. To prepare (fruit, meat, etc.) by boiling with sugar, salting, or pickling, so as to prevent its decomposition or fermentation. Also absol.

1579 [see PRESERVED a] 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* cv 92 The Damasun Plummies are wont to be dried and preserved as figges 1611 *SHAKS Cymb.* I. v. 13 Hast thou not learn'd me how To make Perfumes? Distill? Preserve? 1663 *BOYR Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii 107 A Friend of... mine hath a strange way of preserving Fruits, whereby even Goos berries have been kept for many Months, without the addition of Sugar. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden* xii. (1813) 167 The moellea cheery is not wanted till late in the season to preserve. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 286 This art of preserving meat is one of modern times.

b. To keep (organic bodies) from decomposition, by chemical treatment, freezing, etc.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 Little Apes... which they used to preserve with certaine Spices, having flayed off their skinner, and sell them 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narr. Africa* II. 72 The body of Captain Lake, preserved entire and whole and free from putrefaction by the coldness of the long winter 1797-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Tumber*; The Dutch preserve their gates, porticulices, draw bridges, sluices, etc. by coating them over with a mixture of pitch and tar [etc.] 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 44, I shot and preserved a great many fine specimens of antelopes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 929 Those engaged in dissecting bodies preserved with arsenic *Mod.* Specimens of snakes and other reptiles, locusts, etc. preserved in spirits.

c. intr. (for *refl.*) To remain without physical or chemical change; to remain in wholesome condition; to 'keep'; also, to endure or 'stand' preserving.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. l. 69 b, The snow, preserveth all the whole Sommer in hys accustomed nature and coldness without melting 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* I. v 45 The water, is excellent, and preserves at sea as well as that of the Thames.

4 To keep (game) undisturbed for personal use in hunting, shooting, or fishing; to keep (game runs, fishing rivers, etc.) for private use. Also absol.

1612 *EARL OF EXETER in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 The game was well preserved by his uncle. 1807 [see PRESERVE sb. 4]. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* VII. v, Squire Thornhill, had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr. Leslie's land, since Mr. Leslie did not preserve. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* I. xxii 187 A man who preserves is always respected by the poachers. 1886 *Field* 13 Feb. 182/2 There is no better preserved wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 269/2 Mr. A. H. Longman has foxes strictly preserved.

Preserved (prɪzəˈvɪd), ppl a [f. *prec.* + -ED 1]

1. gen. Kept safe, protected; kept in existence, maintained, retained, etc. see *prec.* 1, 2.

1554 *HULOTT, Preserved, preservatus*, Preserved in health, sospes. 1573-80 *BARET Abv.* P 680 Kept, Preserved, .. ab hostium populacionis defensa 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mith Harb.* II. 22 A strong odour of preserved tobacco-smoke 1902 *Vestm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 3/2 Professor Dixon described the contents of libraries as the 'preserved verbosity of centuries'

2. spec. a. Treated so as to resist putrefaction.

1579 *LANGHAM Cas. Health* (1633) 136 Preserved Cherries and Plummies 1828 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cons.* E. Ind. I. vi. 15 A pot a Dates preserved 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch-Bk.*, Leg. *Sleepy Hollow* § 40 Delectable dishes of preserved plums 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Jars of preserved meats which had been brought from England. 1890 *SARAH J. DUNCAN Soc. Depart.* 474 She had never seen anything so utterly horrid as a preserved Capuchin.

b. In combinations used attrib.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/2 He had the rations of con-

demned prisoners handed to him in old preserved-meat cans. 1904 *Ibid* 12 May 2/3 The development of the marmalade and preserved-fruit industry. 1906 *Daily Chron* 28 July 5/5 A 'preserved provision' merchant.

c. Kept undisturbed, as game or game-runs. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/3 The Duke of Edinburgh - fished Lord Dalhousie's preserved water on South Esk, having good sport.

Preserver (prɪzə'vɜː) [f. PRESERVE + -ER.]
1. A person who preserves. a. One who keeps safe from destruction or injury; a saviour.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii 20, I have offended, what shall I do unto y^e, O thou preserver off men? 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* v. 2 You, whom the Gods haue made Preservers of my Throne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii §65 304 The Church is a faithful keeper and preserver of the Oracles of God. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Pr. all Conditions Men, O God the creator and preserver of all mankind 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii ii, He hath been the preserver of me and mine 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II 2 Her open and warm expressions of thanks to the preserver of her life

b. One who preserves the bodies or stuffed skins of animals, etc.; a taxidermist.

1770 KUCKHAN *Pres. of Dead Birds* in *Phil. Trans* LX. 310 One fault very common with most preservers.

c. One who preserves game, fish, etc., for sport. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 4 Apr. 1/2 It would be sad if the efforts of preservers should succeed in reducing our already painfully small stock of native mammals by further extirpating the four or five now menaced species.

2. A thing that preserves or keeps safe from harm. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 110 A present and special remedie against such inward diseases, and a great preserver of health and lustiness. 1750 tr *Leonardus's Myrr Stones* 84 Coral is a wonderful preserver. 1844 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 155/1 Invented vessels (which the inventor denominates 'preservers') fixed at or near the bottom of the boiler or pan 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 580 In the form of bandages, and with large pieces fitting like a 'chest preserver'.

b. pl. Spectacles for preserving the sight; 'preserves': see PRESERVE sb. 1 b.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 53 Miss put on her preservers, and said she was quite a well grown young woman.

Hence **Preserveress**, a female preserver. Chiefly fig. and poetic.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) i. vi, And Memorie, preserveresse of things done, Come thou, unfold the woundes, the wracke, the waste. 1681 LADY M. WORTH *Uranus* 228 The true preserveresse of pure truths. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* iii. 62 The ancient Finns made Antermen, 'the steam of the bath', the preserveress of vigour.

Preserving (prɪzə'vɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [-ING 1]
The action of the vb. PRESERVE, in various senses
c 1470 G. ASHEBY *Active Policy* 386 Being circumspect, as youre progenitors In such case haue bene, to the preserving Of their Royal estate. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Preserving, keeping, conservation. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 10 Whatsoever belongeth to the womens Academie, as paintings, preservers, needle-works, and such like 1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent* 90 Application of Lead to the preserving of Iron-work. 1884 Miss MITTFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 221 Oh! the saltings, the picklings, the preservings ..over which she presided.

b. attrib. esp. designating utensils used in making and keeping preserves, and fruit fitted for being preserved.

1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickler*. i Superintendant of her Limbeckes, Preserving-Pans, and Washes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* By The truly good and fair Chernes, commonly call'd preserving Chernes, are those of Montmorancy. 1886 *York Herald* 21 Aug. 1/2 Preserving Jars ..in any quantity.

Preserving (prɪzə'vɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That preserves; preservative.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guassio's Civ. Conv.* xi (1586) 130 b, The onlie preservering remedie against that zealousie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* i. 13 Which Niter is a preserving salt. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 15 b/2 The thirde stitching we call the conservative or the preservering suture, because she preservereth and keepeth the lippes of the wounde. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II 663 It is because we had a preserving revolution in the seventeenth century that we have not had a destroying revolution in the nineteenth.

Preservitor, *erton.* form of PRESERVATOR.

|| **Preses, prases** (prɪ'sɪz). Chiefly Sc. [a. L. *preses*, *-idem*, pl. *presides*, a president, chief, guardian, prop. *adj.* presiding, f. *presidere* to PRESIDE.] The president or chairman of a meeting
1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 When he was brogt before the Counsell, Bishop Bancroft, the preses, commanded him to kneele. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 470 Sharp is preses in that court. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* by 'My lord, your toast', the preses cries. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 461 The Earl of Finlath is hereditary preses or provost. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 With IV.* c. 46 § 11 (Sc.) The preses of all meetings shall ascertain the determination thereof by a show of hands. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xii. 484 The preses of the Pennsylvania Lutherans
Comb. 1797 *The College* 51 Sir Spleen now mounted to the preses-chair. *Ibid.* 59 The Preses-knight amus'd you with his vision.

† **Presession**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *presessionem*, n. of action from *presidere* to PRESIDE.] The office or function of presiding, presidency.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* (1680) 292 The Legates of Pope Leo would not sit down in the Synod, because the presession was not given to their Holy See [orig. *quod non data fuerit presessio sanctae Sedis, coram*].

Presewme, *obs.* form of PRESUME.

Pre-shadow, see PRE- a. 2.

Preside (prɪzə'd), *v.* Also 7 *pres-*, *Sc.* *pre-*oid, -seid. [a. F. *présider* (15th c. in Littré), ad L. *presidere* to sit before, hence, to preside over, to guard, f. *prae*, PRE- + *sedere* to sit.]

1. *intr.* To occupy the chair or seat of authority in any assembly, or at the ordinary meetings of a society or company; to act as chairman or president.

1611 CORGE, *Presider*, to preside. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett* (vol. III) 152 Nor [do I] suspect the integrity of the Judges that preside there 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* i. § 98 By his place, he presided in all Publick Councils 1682 in *Scott. Antiq* (1901) July 7 Possessing him selfe in presiding 1702 8 His possessione of precedeing in the meetings of the facultie as formerlye. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I iii 310 Remi himself presided. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II 104 Norfolk presided as lord high Steward

b. To sit at the head of the table.

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvii. 3 So Postumia, queen of healths presiding, Bids. 1900 'SARAH GRAND' *Babs* xxiv, He led his guests into the dining-room. 'Will you preside, dear lady?' he said

c. *transf.* To take the foremost place.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* ii 236 In the rapid Course Alternate they preside, and justling push To guide the dubious Scent.

2. To exercise superintendence, direction, or control. Also fig. to sit or reign supreme

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Preside*, to have authority or rule, to have the protection and tuition of any thing, place or people. 1675 OCELBY *Brit. Intro.* 3 One Alderman to each Ward, over which he Presides. 1706 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii in, 'That part of the earth over which the monarch presides. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* i. 201 How comes it then to pass we see preside On both their brows an equal share of pride? 1754 J. WOOLMAN *Wks* (1840) 198 When self-love presides in our mind our opinions are biased in our own favour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Glog* I. 279 In none of their meetings have they [Quakers] a President; as they believe Divine Wisdom alone ought to preside. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii Wks 1860 XIV. 32 The same ideal must have presided. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 14 Others presided over important departments of the civil administration 1869 TOZER *Hight Turkey* II. 282 Some law must have presided over their formation.

3. *trans.* To direct, control. *rare*.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 649 Some accusing the unskilfulness of those that were to preside the Naval Affairs. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. End.* (1827) II. 119 A trial before a jury, presided by one of the twelve judges. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I iii in, He..sits there, since he must sit, presiding that Bureau of his

4. *intr.* To preside at the organ, or piano (*harpsichord*, etc.). *org.* To conduct or be ready to guide the band on the instrument in question; now, in popular use, To have general control of the instrument for the time, to be (or act as) organist or pianist during any social, religious, or musical assembly.

'In former times the chief musician sat at a pianoforte in the orchestra with the score before him, but it does not appear that he beat time continuously, or in any way influenced the band, or did more than put in a few chords now and then when the orchestra was going astray' (Grove in *Dict. Mus.* I. 390)

1799 CHAM. in *Ann. Reg.* 451 *Preside* is the word now applied—not to the leader of the band, but to some distinguished performer—as, 'Mr. — will preside at the harpsichord'. Dr. Johnson did not live long enough to insert this meaning of the word, or to inquire whether it had any. 1897 *West Cumberland Times* 4 Dec 2/6 The hymn 'Rock of ages' was then sung by the congregation, Mr. T. I. — presiding at the organ.

|| 5. *catcher. intr.* To preponderate.

1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 12 These were no sooner in the Scales, but I perceiv'd that [scale] to preside, which held so unhappy a Part of the Female World.

Presidence (pre'zidens, pre's-). [a. F. *présidence* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med.L. *presidentia* (see next).]

1. The action or fact of presiding; superintendence, direction.

1595 J. KING *Queens Day Ser.* in *Jonas* (1618) 693 They in the proper and internal offices, and he for outward authority and presidence, they as over-seers of the flocke of Christ, hee an over-seer of over-seers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 131 The Damons ordained for the presidence and superintendence of prophesies and Oracles doe faile. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v § 18. 105 By some secret law..or rather by the presidence and guidance of an unseen governing power. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 258 Presidence in worship was the privilege merely of greater age or of family headship

2. The office or function of president, = PRESIDENTRY 1. Now rare

1606 Rep. *Disc. Supreme Power* 32 The Emperours..had the primacie, and office of presidence in the eight generall Councils. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 40 When you come to be sensible by what Methods I obtain'd the Presidence of this place 1889 HAMERTON *French & Eng* 136 The strong popular conservative tendency. may possibly preserve both the senate and the presidence.

Presidence, *obs.* form of PREBENDON.

Presidency (pre'zidensi, pre's-). [= med. L. *presidentia* (1265 in Bonaventura), It. *presidenza*, Sp., Fr. *présidence*, f. L. *presidens*, -entem: see PRESIDENT and -ENCY.]

1. The office or function of president; presidency, chairmanship; superintendence, direction; also, the term during which a president holds office.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Presidencia*, presidency, gouvernement 1608 CAPT SMITH *True Relat* Wks (Arb.) 9 With one consent he [Capt Wingfield] was depozed from his presidence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 All which were serviceable in Captaine Smith's presidence, to the English. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* i. 1 (1821) 3 The Presidence of Mounster being voyd, by the unfortunate death of Sir Thomas Norris c 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer* (1894) 136 General Washington remained there till 1789, when the general voice of his country called him from his pastoral pursuits to the Presidency of the Government 1823 CANNING *Sp. Repul. For. Enlistment Bill* 16 Apr. In the days of the presidency of Washington 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos* (1867) i 135 Of the fifty Prytanes ten had the presidency every seven days 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii II. 293 The presidency [of Magdalen College] was not vacant Hough had been duly elected; and all the members of the college were bound by oath to support him in his office. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Sept. 332/2 The Queen's Bench Division, under the presidency of the late Lord Chief Justice, refused to interfere.

fig 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 91 Without the Presidency and Guidance of some superior Agent. 1835 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem* iv (1852) 92 Minds perceived in these parts of his glorious works the presidency and the wisdom, as well as the power and majesty, of God.

b. **First Presidency** (among the Mormons): the board of presiding officers, consisting of the president of the church and two counsellors.

a 1853 GUNNISON in *Gardner Faiths World* I 492/2 The hierarchy of the Mormon church has many grades of offices and gifts. The first is the presidency of three persons. 1858 Mrs M. E. V. SMITH *Fifteen Years an Mormon* 152 The Prophet and his two counsellors form that fearful centre of all ecclesiastical and temporal power in the Church known as the First Presidency or simply the 'Presidency'.

2. A district under the administration of a president; *spec.* in India, Each of the three divisions of the East India Company's territory, which were originally governed by the Presidents of the Company's three factories. Loosely, the seat of government of each of these. Also attrib. *Obs.* in official use see quot. 1872.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Contents p. iv, Relation of the English Presidency at Suat. 1708 in *Charters East Ind. Comp.* 323 (V) Under the Presidency of the aforesaid Island Bombay 1796 MAJ. J. TAYLOR (*title*) Observations on the Mode proposed by the new arrangement for the distribution of the off-reckoning Fund of the several Presidencies in India. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 257 Those whose knowledge of India is limited to the Presidency, and whose native acquaintance extends only to a few writers in Government offices *Ibid.* It is a Presidency prejudice that the natives are averse to being taught from books of our selecting 1845 STODOLLE *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 63 The enviable possession of a chaplaincy at the presidency. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* ix, Jos's friends were all from the three presidencies, and his new house was in the comfortable Anglo-Indian district of which Moura Place is the centre. 1859 LANG *Wand India* 73 The doctor had been appointed a presidency surgeon, and had charge of one of the hospitals in Calcutta. 1872 WHITAKER's *Almanack* 245 The term 'Presidency' applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer applicable to the present condition of things, and in the case of Bengal is positively misleading. It is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, each under the authority of a president, may be said to have comprised the whole of the British possessions in India

† 3. Superior, foremost, or leading position. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 12 Caetan demeth that there was any such presidence or superiority among the midwives. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xx. (1739) 36 The German Priests had a liberty to be present..and to have some presidency therein

President (pre'zident, pre's-), *sb.* Also 4-5 *precu-*, *precy-*, 4-6 *prece-*, 5-6 *presy-*, 5-7 *prese-*, 6 *presu-*. [a. F. *président* (1296 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *presidens*, -entem a president, governor, sb. use of pres pple. of *presidere* to PRESIDE.]

1. The appointed governor or lieutenant of a province, or division of a country, a dependency, colony, city, etc. Now, in this sense chiefly *Hist.* (But see also 3 b.)

c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Lucy*) 192 Befor kings quhen 35 sal stand or befor precdents of be land 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiii. 24 Make 3e redy iumentis, or hors, that thei puttinge Poul upon, schulden lede him saf to Felix, president 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v xi 102 He was bryght before the false precdent pylate 1451 CARNEGIE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Pat I schuld take up-on me to be president ovir his puple. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 31 b/1 Vitellus that was President of Fraunce challenged the Emperre. 15200 *Chester. Pl.* vi. 265 Warne hym that there is president, that this is fullie myne intent 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. India* vii. xx. 475 They said Pizarre was afterwards vanquished, taken, and executed by the President Guasca. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *President*. 15 used in Common law for the kings Lieutenant in any Province or function as President of Wales, of Yorke, of Barwick. President of the Kings Council 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 148 They wrote to Aëtius, then President of Gallia, thus short but lamentable Epistle. 1777 WATSON *Philosophy* II (1839) 283 When the States found that the governor was equally deaf to the remonstrances of the president as he had been to theirs, they began to dread the effects of his displeasure. 1863 MARY HOWITT *J. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 190 The presidents

are changed, and the advocates of order are often compelled to fly before the power of the lawless.

b. *fig.* A presiding deity, patron, or guardian. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v 23 The God, great president of fire. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 238 The Nymphs are said to be presidents or dieties of the fountain. c 1650 DON *Bellianus* 216, I do most humbly beseech you (sole president of Divine Excellency...) to let me kiss the wonder of your hands. 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* iii 22 (1715) 153 The Tutelar Deities of the Place, and Presidents of the Sea.

2. The appointed or elected head of a temporary or permanent body of persons, who presides over their meetings and proceedings.

a. In various general senses, now sometimes expressed by other terms.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 185 (213) For which was deliberated by Parlement And it pounced by he president Al-hey bat Ector may ful ofte preyede. a 1400 *Pistill of Sins* 304 Thou hast be president, be peple to sterc, pou dotst in pin olde dayes now in be dimalle. 1538 STARKY *England* ii 11. 183 Of the wrych [council] the kyng schold be hede and presyde. 1560 DAVIS *Stleand's Comm.* 178 b, He would assigne some to be as presidents of the disputation. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* iii. (1692) I. 294 Because all meetings of many must be disorderly, unless there be one to guide and to direct the rest, I shall desire, that in every Shire, over every Piesbrythy, we may establish one President. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Sermon* Branhall 44 He receiv'd publick thanks from the Convocation, of which he was President. 1740-1 in Johnson's *Debats* 4 Mar. (1787) I. 244 The president of the Commons, who always in a Committee takes his seat as another member, 108e here, and spoke, his honour being pay-master of the navy. 1742 J. GLAS *Lord's Supp.* v. vi. 241 The Elder, who is distinguished, by the Name President, is he who presided ordinarily in the Assemblies of the Church and had the chief Direction in their Order and Discipline. 1781 GIBSON *Decl & P.* xvii II 35 After the office of Roman consuls had been changed into a vain pageant, the praefects... were soon acknowledged as the ordinary presidents of that venerable assembly. *Mod* The President of the Wesleyan Conference.

† b. The head of a religious house or of a college of priests; also of a hospital. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Iltiden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Elfworde bishop of London, and somtyme abbot of Evesham, wolde have bene president at Evesham, but he breper of be place denyenge bat he went to Ramesey 1380 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 65 The maister, precedent, or other ruler of the college of prestes newe bildid within the town of Bury. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Ivesburg* 1. 2508 [She] consydeynge herselfe a lady and president, Ordered her monasteyes. 1519 *Mem. Kipon* (Suttee) I. 315 Master Newman, Precedent of the Chapour of Ripon 1557 *Order of Hospitalis* Cui b, These xiiij persons or vij of them at the leaste, the President being one of the Number. *Ibid* Div. The President of every severall Howse shal be taken as chief Ruler.

c The title often borne by the head of a college in a university, or in U. S. of a university consisting of (or originating in) a single college.

In Great Britain used in four of the Oxford and one of the Cambridge Colleges, also in some University Colleges, as Bristol, Newnham, and the three Queen's Colleges in Ireland (instead of the more usual title *Principal*), in U. S. the most usual title of the head of a college or university. In Great Britain, also of the heads of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Ireland, and of a number of colleges for professional education.

1404 *Rolls of Parl.* v. 518 1/2 Fellowes and Scolers, President and Fellowes of any College, Halle, Hospital, Hous incorporate, or any other place 1473 *Ibid* VI 74 1/2 1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 329 He was ons elect presydeut of Maudlen Colledge 1577 HARRISON *England* ii 11. (1877) I. 81 There is, in euerie house a maister who hath vnder him a president, and certene censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behaviour and maners of the students there 1642 (Sept. 7) *Mass Colony Recds.* (1853) II. 30 Together with the teaching elders of the six next adioyning townes and the president of the college [Harvard] for the time being. 1725 BARKLEY *Proposal* Wks 181 III. 230 Which Colledge is to contain a President and nine Fellows. 1889 BYRCE *Amer. Commonwealth* II ci 549 A visitor from Europe is struck by the prominence of the president in an American university or college, and the almost monarchical position which he sometimes occupies towards the professors as well as towards the students. 1904 *Oxford Univ Calendar* 298 The corporate designation of the College is 'The President and Scholars of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford'.

d. The person elected to preside over the meetings and proceedings of an academy, society, or institution, literary, scientific, artistic, or the like.

1660 in Birch *Hist Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 6 That the standing officers of the society be three, a president or director, a treasurer, and a register. 1667 SPERAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 93 Their Chief Officer, is the President; to whom it belong to call, and dissolve their meetings; to regulate the Proceedings [etc.]. 1725 *Act xi Geo I* (Guy's Hospital), The President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. 1780 (Mar. 15) *Pennsylvania Acts* (1782), They [the American Philosophical Society] shall have the following officers... one president, three vice-presidents, four secretaries [etc.]. 1842 *Rules Philol. Soc* iii, The Council... shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary members 1902 (Aug 8) *Charter of British Academy* § 5 There shall be a President and a Council of the Academy. The President and the Council shall be elected by the Fellows from amongst their own number.

e. In U. S. the title of one who presides over the proceedings of a financial, commercial, or industrial company, as a bank, railway, mining company, commercial trust, etc. (In Great Britain

usually styled 'chairman'; in the Bank of England and some other banks, 'governor'.)

1781 (Dec. 31) *Franks Congress U. S.*, [To] be a corporation by the name and stile of 'The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America'. 1790 (Dec. 13) In *Hist Bank of U. S.* (1822) 31 A general meeting to be called by the President of the Bank. 1798 (Mar. 1) *Mass Statutes*, The Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company shall have power to choose a President and fifteen Directors. 1808 (Dec. 15) *S. Carolina Stat* VIII. 245 President of the South Carolina Homespun Company. 1830 (Mar. 12) *Mass Stat.*, The said directors [of the Massachusetts Rail-road Corporation] shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation. 1883 *FREEMAN Impres. U. S.* xii. 192 In England we never, I think, give it [the title] to the head of a purely commercial body. But in America we find the President of a railroad and the President of a bank—that is, what we should call by the simpler name of Chairman. 1902 *Revised Laws of Mass.* 964 The directors [of manufacturing corporations] shall choose one of their number as president.

3. The head or chief of an advisory council, or administrative board or department of government, as, in Great Britain, the (Lord) President of the Council, the President of the Board of Agriculture, of Education, of Trade, etc., also of certain courts of justice, as the Court of Session in Scotland, the Court of Probate in England, etc.

Lord President of the Council: an officer of the English crown whose duty is to preside at the meetings of the Privy Council, and to report to the King the business transacted there. He takes precedence next after the Lord Chancellor and the First Lord of the Treasury. *President of the Board of Control*: see *CONTROL* sb. 1.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen VIII.* c. 8 § 4 Provyded always that the tables shall first be viewed, examyned and approved by the Chauncellour and Treasurer of England, the president of the Kynges Counsell, the Lorde pryve Seale [etc.]. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* VI. 154 To my lord of Cambuskenneth, precedent in the session, for his fee. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen V* 33 For which offence [striking the Chief Justice] he [Henry] was [a 1412] of his father put out of the pryve counsaill, and his brother Thomas duke of Clarence elected president of the kynges counsaill 1560 DAVIS *Stleand's Comm* 85 Fridericke Palatyn, president of the counsell imperiall 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 126 Ouer the Senat is set a president of the Ecclesiastical number, quha obtains the first place to giue out his sentence & to speik his opynion. 1607 [see sense 1] 1644-5 MILTON *Sonn. to Lady M. Ley*, Daughter to that good Earl, once President Of England's Council, and her Treasury. 1661 (Apr. 3) *Lett Pat. Merch Trading with E. Ind.* (Y.), Any Person or Persons, being convicted and sentenced by the President and Council, in the said East Indies, their Factors or Agents there [etc.]. 1669 J. DAVIS *tr. Mandels's Trav* 19 The Commanders of the two Ships treated the [English] President, who afterwards return'd to Suratta. *Ibid* I. found company... at the Dutch Presidents, who had his Family there. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 189 The Congress have established a board of war and ordnance and made me President of it. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* II ii v 203 The President of the Board of Control, Mr. Canning. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess* (1889) I. 28 The Bishop of Bordeaux, acting as president of the council, addressed the accused. 1863 H. COX *Instat.* 632 Legally, the highest rank in the Council belongs to the President of the Council; but according to modern usage, the chief member of the Council is the First Lord of the Treasury. *Ibid* 633 In that year [1839], the Crown appointed the new Board of Education, consisting of the Lord President and certain other privy councillors. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 343 Court of Session—Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon Lord Kinnos. 1908 *Ibid* 172 Local Government Board, President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

† b. Formerly the title of the chief magistrate in some of the British North American colonies, and in the States to which they gave rise.

Such a President was always associated with a Council, by whom he was usually elected, and in early instances is often denominated *President of the Council*. In 1776 the title was in use in Delaware, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. Before 1800, it was exchanged in every case for 'Governor'.

1608 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. Relat* Wks. (Arb) 18 The President and Captaine Gosnold, with the rest of the Counsell, being for the mooste part discontented with one another. 1694 in *United Col. Recds* (1859) II. 442 [Documt. signed] Roger Williams of Providence Colony Presid. 1681 (Dec. 7) in *Publ Colon. Soc. Mass* (1902) V. 168 By Advice of y^e Honored President of this Province [Maine], 1732 Geo II *Charter of Georgia* in *Poor's State Const.* (1877) I. 371 And our will and pleasure is, that the first president of the said corporation is and shall be our trusty and well-beloved, the said Lord John Viscount Percival. 1776 *Constit. of Delaware* § 7 A President or Chief Magistrate shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses. 1776 *Constit. of Pennsylvania* § 3 The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council. [The Governor] adopted 1790 1. 1787 (Apr. 15) FRANKLIN in *Writings* (1906) IX. 559 Having served one year as President of Council. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 268 The President is annually elected by the people [The Governor] adopted 5 Sept 1792 1. c 1796 T. TWINING *Trav Amer* (1894) 34 Mr. Bingham, the President of the Pennsylvania State. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 134 His Excellency Josiah Bartlett, some years since President of this State [New-Hampshire].

4. The officer in whom the executive power is vested in a modern republic, the elected head of the government, having during his term of office some of the functions of a constitutional monarch in a monarchical state.

Used first in the United States of America, and subsequently in various republics of Spanish America, etc. In U. S. the name was app. continued from that of the president or presiding officer of the congresses of the separate

states, held, from 1774 onward, during the revolutionary struggle (cf. quot. 1783), which belonged rather to sense 2. To this also the office of President of the Swiss Confederation (quot. 1840) is more analogous than to that of the President of the U. S. under the Constitution of 1789 and its amendments.

[1783 in Hildeburn *Cent of Printing* (1886) 4344 Proclamation By his Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esquire, President of the United States in Congress assembled.]

1787 A *Lett* in *J. Adams's Wks* (1854) IX. 554 An oligarchy, however, I think, will spring from it [the Constitution of the U. S.] in the persons of the President and Vice President, who, if they understand one another, will easily govern the two Houses to their will. 1789 *Constitution of U. S.* II § 1 The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years. 1789 J. MAY *Frml. & Lett.* (1873) 121 His Excellency the President [Washington] is to be sworn into office. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 165 1/2 (Mexico) The executive power is vested in a president and vice president, both elected by the state legislatures for a term of four years. 1840 *Ibid* XVIII. 10 1/2 Towards the end of 1826, the Bolivian constitution was adopted [in Peru], according to which a president was to be placed at the head of the government, with the power of naming his successor. [1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 471 1/2 The [Swiss] diet meets for two successive years by turns, at the capital of Lucerne, Zurich, and Berne, the burgo-master or avoyer of which acts as president for the turn, with the title of Landmann.] 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 380 In consequence of our proud prerogative of caring no more about our President than for a man of straw. 1889 BYRCE *Amer. Commonwealth* I. v. 48 Four Presidents (Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield) have died in office, and been succeeded by Vice-Presidents. *Ibid* I. xxv. 290 Only four years after the power of the executive had reached its highest point in the hands of President Lincoln, it was reduced to its lowest point in those of President Johnson.

5. a. Trade-name of a heavy union fabric, of cotton warp and low woollen, mungo, or shoddy weft, the face resembling that of doekin or plain dress-face cloth. b. A kind of damask of silk, or silk and wool, used for upholstery (U. S.) (*Cent. Dict.*).

1886 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/4 Some sellers of pilots and presidents have also had their stocks considerably reduced. *Ibid* 18 Oct. 2/4 Large orders are still being placed for cheap tweeds, meltons, and low worsteds and presidents at the advanced rates lately obtained. 1894 *Times* 7 May 3/2 For other kinds of woollens suitable for the fall trade such as pilots, presidents, and reversible, there is a scarcity of orders.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *president-founder*, -king, -maker; b. *president-general*, a president who is over all the minor presidents of a system.

1895 *Westm. Gas* 4 July 7/1 The annual convention of the European section of the Theosophical Society, under the presidency of Colonel H. S. Olcott, the President-Founder. 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 6/4 The President-maker, a man who holds in his hands all the strings of the most complex organization in modern politics. 1905 *Daily Chron* 4 Oct. 4/6 Prince George of Denmark was elected to the throne of Greece, and on the whole he has been a popular Monarch of a democratic community—a 'President-King'.

b. 1754 in Franklin *Wks* (1887) II. 355 That the said general government [proposed for the N. Amer. colonies] be administered by a President-General, to be appointed and supported by the crown. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX. 620 At the meeting of the Cincinnati at New York, when they choose Hamilton their President-General. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xii. 402 Gallaway, of Pennsylvania, with the governor of New Jersey and with Colden of New York, proposed [in 1774] for the government of the colonies a president general, to be appointed by the king, and a grand council to be chosen once in three years by the general assemblies. 1897 ETHERLED L. TAUNTON *Eng. Bk. Monks St. Benedict* II. 298 The high office of president-general of the whole congregation.

President (president, pres-), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *presidentem*, pr. pple of *presidere* to PRE-SIDE.] That presides or occupies the chief place; presiding, superintending (Sometimes hyphenated, as if attrib. use of prec.)

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1362 It ordand es, Pat a president subprioris Sal non be chosin for no chanch Bot by be priores puruyanch. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipul* (Arb) 44 That there should be one byshop or pastor (at the least) president over every congregation. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. 294 The state of Venice... keeps there their Agent, president over other Marchants. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* 1. xv. § 4 (1622) 159 Not only presiding with them, but also president among them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 270 Mars the President-Dæmon of the Roman Polity. 1691 MILTON *P. R.* I. 447 Whence hast thou then thy truth, But from him or his Angels President In every Province? 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* iii. vii. (1715) 66 Mercury the President God of their Occupation. 1808 PIERCE *Sources Mississ.* 111 (1810) 208 The village of St John's, the residence of the president priest of the province.

President(e, obs. form of PRECEDENT.

Presidentess. [f. *PRESIDENT* sb. + -ESS.]

a. A female president. b. The wife of a president. 1782 *Eng. Chron.* 8-10 Jan. 3/3 Beau Monde Intelligence, Arranged by the Ton Committees... Lady Ar— Presidentess. 1786 MMR D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett* III. 171, I became by that means the presidentess of the dinner and tea table. 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary*, etc. (1869) I. 91, I was introduced to the well-bred, accomplished presidentess, Fraulein Gerstendorff. 1844 *Blackw Mag* LV. 294 La Gutana became all but presidentess of the Transatlantic republic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 5/4 Cards are out in Madame Carnot's name for a 'Matinée dantesque'... the Presidentess alone issues them.

Presidential (presiden'ti-āl, presi-), a. [ad. med. L. *presidentialis* (c 1120 in Du Cange), f. *presidentia* PRESIDENTY: see -AL. Cf. F. *présidentiel*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a president or his office.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xii. 629 A President of the law... wanted himself, to have huddled up together two hundred and odd strange places in a presidential law-case of his. 1605 HEYLIN *Sure France* 134 Presidential Courts of his. 1608 in R. Boyle's *St. Papers* (1742) I. *Mem.* App. 53 The President Court of Munster. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabbits* iii. xxxvii. 313 With a Presidential Majesty holding his Bable. 1785 R. H. LEE in *J. Adams's Wks* (1854) IX. 344 My place. [Lee had been President of Congress.] 1797 MEXY WARREN in *Abigail Adams's Fam. Lett* (1848) 374 My congratulations on Mr. Adams's elevation to the Presidential chair. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sh. Columbia Coll.* 75 The professorship which for about three years had been annexed to the presidential office. 1860 LOWELL *Election in Nov. Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 19 The next Presidential Election looms always in advance. 1869 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1893) II. 53 Some of the presidential addresses [Social Science Association] were mildly interesting. 1906 D. M. FORRESTER *Authority of Christ* v. 11 v. 411 The mother Church of Jerusalem where James had held a presidential position.

2. Of the nature of a president; presiding
1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 10 He would... govern them... by a presidential Angel 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 The order and eminence of presidential Episcopacy. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* vi. 26 Thus Origen and others understand, that to be spoken by the Presidential Angels

3. Of or belonging to one of the (former) East Indian presidencies

1857 S. WILBERFORCE *Sd. Missions* (1874) 107 The necessity of establishing missions in the presidential and other principal cities [of India] 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlii, The Presidential designation of the young civilian should be left to the Governor-General.

Hence **Presidentially** *adv.*, in a presidential way, in the character or person of a president.

1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 30 She was there not officially, not presidentially. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 On each of the six days a new president of the Conference will be elected, so that each of the great Powers will be represented presidentially

† **Presidentialy**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

A. adj. = **PRESIDENTIAL** 2; presiding.
1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. x (1713) 439 They [Angels] are Presidential Powers over this terrestrial Region. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* v. 144 Michael is the Presidential Angel of the Jewish Nation.

B. sb. A presidential or presiding officer.
1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* ii. 2 You are more eloquent than all the parlements, presidentes, and seneschals, or the subalternate courts of justice in France.

† **Presidentress**, bad form for **PRESIDENTESS** (after words in -TRESS from -ter, -tor).

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 340 Hulda's college. Perchance a female foundation of women alone, and she the Presidentress thereof. 1820 *Splendid Follies* I. 181 Flouncing on the duchess presidentress's sofa. *Ibid.* II. 41

Presidentship. [See -SHIP.] The office or function of a president; the period over which this extends.

1545 L. STUBBS to Wolsey in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 66, I do thank you Grace for my restitution of the possession of my Presidentship of Magdalen College at Oxford. 1607 SIR J. HARRINGTON in *Nuga Ant.* (1804) II. 253 He went down with the presidentship of York, in the vacante, committed to him. 1619 in *Crt. & Times* *Yas* I (1849) II. 161 They confirmed Sir Thomas Smith in his presidentship of the Bermudas, or Summer Islands 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2299/2 They ordered him forthwith to depart the College, declaring the Presidentship to be Void. 1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxiii (1853) 475 In the seventeenth year of his presidentship over Harvard College. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4938/1 The Presidentship of the Council of the Finances. 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 The appointment of his brother to the government and presidentship of Madras 1884 LADY VERNON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 552 A leading politician, who is looking forward to the Presidentship.

Presider (prɪˈzɪdər) [f. **PRESIDE** v + -ER.] One who presides

1694 *Christ Exalted* 117, I might refer the Bishop again to the Doctrines of the Church, (whereof he is an Honourable Presider). 1799 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 4 Thou just Presider o'er the illustrious Train 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2/1 Melpomene, scroll in hand, as the presider over Tragic Poetry.

Presidial (prɪˈziːdiəl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *présidial* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), as *sb.* a provincial court, as adj. belonging to such a court, ad. late L. *præsidiālis* = *præsidiālis*, f. *præsides*, -idem, the governor of a province, esp. (in 14th c.) of one of the second rank: see **PRÆSES** and -AL. In sense 4, f. L. *præsidium*, Sp. *presidio* garrison, fort.]

A. adj. I. 1 *French Hist.* Of or pertaining to a province, provincial. *Presidial court*, a court of justice having jurisdiction within certain limits, formerly established in France in towns or cities not having a *parlement*: see **B.** So *presidial seat* = F. *siège présidial*.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Presidiaux*, The Offices of a Presidial Seat, or Court. 1613 in *Crt. & Times* *Yas* I (1849) I. 267 To translate, by way of punishment, the presidial seat of justice, which is there [Nismes], to Beaucourt. 1661 CRESSY *Ref. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 66 Fossart was sentenced by the presidial Court of Justice in Caen publicly and bare-headed to acknowledge that the said propositions were false. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1668 C. II. iv. xix. 305 note, Presidial Courts are usually held in Cities, in which there are no Parliaments which are what in France they call Sovereign Courts. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* II. 158 A man... who continued to talk of Metz, and of the Presidial Court.

† 2. Of a Roman province: Under a *præsides* (but sometimes vaguely or incorrectly used). *Obs.*

1654 SLDEN *Eng. Epim.* II. (1683) 6 A good part of the Isle conquered, and into a presidial Province reduced 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 59 The *Consulares*, *Correctores*, and *Præsides* had the Government of one single Province, which from the Quality of its Governor was called *Consular*, *Correctorial*, or *Presidial* 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gr. Brit.* 264 They were succeeded in the presidial provinces by new levies of hardy and uncorrupted barbarians

3. Of or pertaining to a president or the action or function of presiding, *rare*.

[1598 FLORIO, *Præsidiālis*, of or pertaining to a president, or presidence, presidial, of a garrison.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Præsidiālis*, pertaining to a Lieutenant, Vice-Roy, chief Ruler or President. 1688 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 495 Judgment holds in me a presidial seat, at least it carefully endeavours to make it so. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 98 The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London have a St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/1 Watching the scene with a suave, presidial gaze, as if he were the patron of the ball.

II. 4. † a. Of, pertaining to, or occupied by a garrison; fortified; = **PRESIDIARY** a (*obs.*) b Of or pertaining to a presidio.

[1598. see sense 3.] c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxix, There are three Presidial Castles in this Citty 1650 — *Giraff's Rev. Naples* I. Ded. Naples, commanded by a Viceroy and three presidial Castles. 1654 *Ibid.* II. 10 They placed presidial forces of their own there. 1833 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 203 A second class of pueblos, called, in the legal phrase of California's later days, 'Presidial Pueblos', had originated in the settlement of the presidios

B. sb. *French Hist.* A presidial court of justice in France see **A.**

1633 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 75 He cites them before the Presidial of Nismes 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 6 Under these supreme courts, there are others for smaller matters, established in all the considerable towns of the kingdom, and distinguished by the name of presidials 1820 A RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. III. 1339 There shall be a presidial in the town of Rhodes

Hence **Presidially** *adv.*, *rare*
1611 COTGR., *Præsidiālem*, presidially; within presidial jurisdiction, or compass

Presidiary (prɪˈziːdiəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *præsidiarius* that serves for defence, f. *præsidium* a presiding over, defence, assistance, a garrison, f. *præsides* to **PRESIDE**. see -ARY.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or serving as a garrison, garrisoning; having a garrison, garrisoned.

1599 HAYWARD 1st *Pl. Hen.* IV. 37 But the Romane Conquerors kept not their presidarie Souldiers in idle garrison 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 242 The number of soldiers in all the presidarie places of Spaine is 8000 1600 J. DYKE *Counterpoison* 4 A martiall and presidary guarding of a mans selfe 1711 Lb. MOLESWORTH tr. *F. Holman's Franco-Galla* (1721) 23 Those Germans which were transplanted by the Emperor Frederick the IIId, into Naples and Sicily, and establish'd there as a presidary Colony, were called Franks 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 61 The presidary force of the island (Bombay) 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxv. 217 Presidary cohorts were stationed at every threatened point of attack. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxvii, Britain had been nominally recovered, but the presidary legions had been withdrawn

B. sb. A guard, a protection, in quot. 1745, a relay, a reserve to fall back upon.

1623 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O T. XIX. ix, Not one of those heavenly Presidiaries strucke a stroke for the Prophet 1745 tr. *Comunella's Husb.* III. xvi, Some cuttings must be planted as presidaries for the regular vines

† **Presidiate**, *pl.* a *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *præsidiātum* garrison + -ATE.] Garrisoned.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 472 It is thought that the Turke will use his power ayenst Albaegal, wich is rekenid strong and wel presidiate.

Presiding (prɪˈziːdɪŋ), *pl.* a. [f. **PRESIDE** + -ING.] That presides.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 534 The Specifick Form is often not so much as the Presiding, but only the most eminent. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 245 Not the condescending, but the governing and presiding part. 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 Awful solitude... the natural and presiding sentiment—the 'religio loci'—that broods for ever over the romantic pass. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 212 It is difficult to withdraw the attention even for a moment from its presiding genius.

|| **Presidio** (prɛzˈɪdiːo, prɪˈziːdiːo) [Sp., a garrison, a fort; —L. *præsidium*. see next.] In Spain and in parts of America originally settled by Spaniards, e.g. the south-western United States. A fort, a fortified settlement, a military station, a garrison town. Also, a Spanish penal settlement in a foreign country.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) App. 28 The presidio of Rio Grande is situated on that river. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 158/1 For the protection of the latter [white settlers] the Spaniards erected [in Texas, etc.] presidios, a presidio consists of a wooden wall of a quadrangular form, within which the houses are built, and the gates are shut at sunset. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Valet* xvi, The population rose. The presidio was occupied by the insurgents. c 1847 IRVING *Span. Papers* (1866) I. 285 A presidio or stronghold of the Moors. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 20 An African presidio or prison-fort, where galley-slaves are detained. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XLIX. 763/1 The bulk of the prison population in Spain is still sent to presidios, or convict establishments 1905 *Whitaker's Almanach* 620/2 Spanish Over-Sea Possessions. In Morocco are several

'Presidios': Ifni near Cape Non, Tetuan and Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar [etc.] 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 5/4 The presidio or fortified settlement of San Francisco was founded by the Spaniards in 1776

† **Presidy**, -die. *Obs.* [ad L. *præsidium* a guard, garrison, defence, assistance, aid, etc., f. *præsidiere* to sit in front of, guard: see **PRESIDE**.]

1. A guard or garrison.

1529 *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. If. 14), To treat upon a preside to be yeven unto the pope. 1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 732 It semeth that the Frenchmen intendith to leve a certayne presidy in Piemont. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1128/2 The French kyng hath ordeined, that Signior Renzio shal lie in a preside, betwene the armye of Naples and the Citty of Rome 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preside*, a Garrison, all manner of aid and defence

2 Succour, remedy, aid.
1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 That drye grownde thurstethe as with owte presidy 1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 113 [To] cure this symptom with these presides.

Presign (prɪˈsɪŋ), *v.* *arch.* [f. **PRE**-A. 1 + **SIGN** v.]; cf. med. L. *præsignare* (*præsignator* 1088).] *trans.* To signify or indicate beforehand.

1598 J. DICKINSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 121 The day presign'd being come. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Nunn.* (1842) 26 By the fourth tale is presigned the presumption of greatness 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *T. Trav.* (1677) 93 At the place presigned [he] calls for Assaph-ghan and his Son. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 203 Agents of destruction, like the flood, Presign regeneration.

† **Presignificant**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [ad L. *præsignificans*, pr. pple. of *præsignificare* to **PRESIGNIFY**.] Signifying or intimating beforehand. So † **Presignificance**, -ancy, the fact or quality of presignifying or foreshowing.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 192 My presignificant speache, and forewarning watchwordes, were counted vnworthy credite. 1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* xxi. 191 This Introductory Vision may have some more general Presignificances of the state of things in the times it may thus presignifie *Ibid.*, This Roaring and Thundering has a presignificancy in general of the Calamities and Miseries that will befall that Party.

Presignification (prɪˈsɪgnɪfɪkəˈʃən). Now *rare* [ad L. *præsignificatō-em*, n. of action from *præsignificare* to **PRESIGNIFY**.] The action of signifying or indicating beforehand; an indication or sign (of what is coming).

1603 HOLLAND *Phitarch's Mor.* 1191 Then is not this a bare guesse but a presignification and denouncing pre-emptorily of such things as without faile shall be 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1686) II. 130 There having scarce happened any considerable revolution whereof we do not find mentioned in history some presignification or prediction. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 11 These ceremonies... were presignifications of the evangelical dispensation. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* v. R directed his eye to the presignifications of good cheer that were now before him 1838 — *Rob. of Bowel* xxv, The broad arrow, the mysterious presignification of mischief.

So **Presignificative** (-sɪgnɪfɪkəˈtɪv, -sɪgnɪfɪkəˈtɪv) *a.*, characterized by presignification, giving a forecast; † **Presignificator**, one who or that which gives pre-intimation or pre-indication.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probi.* 79 Look into the Semeiotical or presignificative iudgements of phisitions. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 The blowing of the Winds from several Coasts... are the truest Pre signifiers of Thunder.

Presignify (prɪˈsɪgnɪfaɪ), *v.* [= *obs.* F. *præsignifier* *præsignifie*, in Cotgr.], ad L. *præsignificare*, f. *præ*, **PRE**-A. 1 + *significare* to **SIGNIFY**.] *trans.* To signify or intimate beforehand.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. 20 Whereby the constancy and fortitude of the bearer is and may be secretly presignified. 1598 J. DICKINSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 132 The hottest sommer presignifies the coldest winter 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 264 Owles and Ravens are ominous appeareers, and presignifying unlucky events 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 263 A long cloud resting on Hymettus in winter presignified a violent storm. 1872 Bp. FORBES *Kalendar's Scot. Saints* 336 Full of years, he presignified the day of his death

† **Fresle**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare*. Also 8 *erron.* **prescle**. [a. *obs.* F. *presle* 'small Horse-tail, Tadpiper, naked Shaue-grasse' (Cotgr.), *erron.* f. *prêle*, la *prêle* being a corruption of *l'asperelle* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = It. *asperella*, dim. f. L. *asper* rough.] The rough horsetail, shagbass, or Dutch rushes, *Equisetum hyemale*. Hence † **Fresle** *v.*, *trans.* to polish with this plant.

1661 NEFDHAM in *Burch Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 51 Rub it smooth with dried presle, i.e. the herb horse-tail. 1703 T. S. Art's *Improv.* 27 Cleanse it well with Frescle, wash over the Wood, and hold it to the Fire until it has done smoking; when dry, Prescle it again. *Ibid.* 45 Having a Polish'd it [your Work] with Prescle.

Fresly, variant of **PRESLEY**, *Obs.*

† **Pre-solution**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 7 *præ*. [f. **PRÆ**, **PRE**-A. 2 + **SOLUTION**.] A preliminary or prior solution (of a difficulty).

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Porridge's Mystic Div.* 64 A far presolution of som promised objections

Presome, **Presomption**, *obs.* ff. **PRESUME**, **PRESUMPTION**. **Presomtweste** (-tɛ), var. **PRESUMPTUOSITY**, *Obs.* **Preson** (e, -oun-e, -own-e, **Presonar**, etc., *obs.* ff. **PRISON**, **PRISONER**, etc. **Presond**, -ound, *obs.* ff. **PRESSENT** *sb.* 2

Fresphenoid (-sphenoid). *Anat.* [F. PRE- A. 4 + SPHENOID.] The anterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Hence **Fresphenoidal** (pr-sphenoi dāl) *a.*, of or pertaining to the sphenoid.

1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Orr's Circ Sc I Org Nat* 193 The basisphenoid and pre-sphenoid form a single bone, and the chief keel of the cranial superstructure. *Ibid* 251 The superior turbinals extend below into the presphenoidal sinus. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum Osteol* (1878) 85 The front part of the body, termed 'presphenoid', has two centres of its own. 1874 MIVART *Elem Anat* 83 The anterior part of the body, or pre-sphenoidal part. 1881 — *Cat* 60 The occipital, two parietals, two frontals, two temporals, the sphenoid, the presphenoid, the ethmoid—which ten bones compose the cranium, or skull proper.

Prespinal, -sphenomoid: see PRE- B. 3, 1. **Press** (pres), *sb.* 1. Forms: *a.* 3-7 *presse*, (4 *pressee*), 4- *press* *β.* 3-6 *pres* (*dativ* 3-4 *presse*, *prece*), 4-6 *pres*, *prece*, *prece*, 5 *presse*, *Sc. preys*, 5-6 *pres*, *prece*, *Sc. preys*, 5-7 *prece*, *prece*, 6 *Sc. preys*, *preys*, 7 *preys*, 6-7 *prece*. (Two distinct forms. *a.* M.E. *presse*, *a.* F. *presse* (11th c. in Littré) = Fr. *pressa*, It. *pressa*, verbal sb. from stem of F. *presser* = It. *pressare*, L. *pressare*, freq. of *premere*, *pressum* to press, or ? Romanic fem. sb. from *pressus*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple of *premere*; *β.* M.E. *pres*, *prees*, in 16-17th c. *prese*, *preas*, *prece*, found as a parallel form only in early senses. The relation of this to the Fr. and the *a*-forms presents difficulty. Cf. the two corresponding forms of the verb, *press* and *prese*, *prece*, and see Note below. (The spelling *pres* generally means *pres*, but may be sometimes = *press*. *Press* in Barbour is doubtful, and may have been = *pres*.)

1. In reference to crowding, pressure of persons, circumstances, affairs, etc.

1. The condition of being crowded or thronged, a crowd, a throng, a multitude. *arch.*

a. 1225 *Ancr R* 168 Me is loß prece. 1240 *R Brunne's Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1225 (Petyl MS) Grete prece was at the procession. 1240 *R Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) App. XX. 190 pe king for com & out of be prece (*or* *pres*) mid stengeþe him nom. 1240 *Destr* 1109 2157 The peupl was deperted & the prece voidet. 1250-20 *LUNAR Poems* lxxvii. 50 Great was the prece of peopll dwelt about. 1257 *N T* (Genev) *Matt* viii. 1 Great prece of folowd him. 1258 *W STAFFORD Eram Compl* iii. (1876) 76 As in a prece going in at a straight, the formost is driven by him that is nexte hym. 1601 *SIRAS. Jul. C. i. ii. 15* Who is it in the prece, that calles on me? 1657 *Sir J. BALFOUR Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 170 The prece so augmented, that the Duke was forced to returne with speed to his lodgings. 1742-3 *Wesley's Extract of Trul* (1749) 45 It was some time before I could possibly get out of the prece. 1865 *WHITTIER Our Master* lvi. We touch him in life's throng and prece, And we are whole again. 1891 *C. E. NORTON Dante's Purgatory* x. 64 Round about him there seemed a prece and throng of knights.

β. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I* 101/30 [She] cam ant touchede þe lappe of ore louredes clothes ene ase he eode In grete prece. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chon Wace* (Rolls) 1242 So þey ches, for to departe þer mykel prece. 13 — *E. E. Allit. P. R.* 880 pay distreid hym wonder strait, with strenkeþe in be prece. 1386 *CHAUCER IVI's Pro* 522 Greet prece at Marketh maketh deere ware. 1390 — *Truth* 1 Flee fro þe prece. 1440 *Proup. Parv* 412/2 Prece, or thronge, *pres-sin*. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* xcvi. 177 Anon doth hym oute of prece [ed. 1500 prees]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 33 Convenient tyme, iavar, and space, But haust or preys of grit menye. 1561 *TINDALE Mark* v. 27 She cam into the prece [Great, *Rheiu*, *preasse*, *Genev*, 1611 *prease*] behynde hym and twched his garment. 1558 *PIAER Aeneid* iii. C. 11 b. The preas with crooked pawes (the Harpies) are out. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i. iii. 3* Far from all peoples prece. 1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* v. ii. Those whom custome rapteth in her prease. 1701 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iv. 1. 77* Great belly'd women, would shake the prease And make 'em reele before 'em. 1700 *DRYDEN Iliad* i. 338 When didst thou thrust amid the mingled prece [*i. e.* peace]? 1701 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iv. 1. 77* Great belly'd women, would shake the prease And make 'em reele before 'em. 1700 *DRYDEN Iliad* i. 338 When didst thou thrust amid the mingled prece [*i. e.* peace]? 1701 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iv. 1. 77* Great belly'd women, would shake the prease And make 'em reele before 'em.

b. A throng or crush in battle; the thick of the fight, an affray or mêlée.

† *Phr. prind in pres*, said of a knight: see *Proud a.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* in 430 *lial* prikyt then out off the prece [*i. e.* press] 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* l. 44 Grete was the prece and the bataylle fyres. 1500 *Lancelot* 867 And in the prece so manfully them seruth, His suerd atwo the helmys al to-kerwith. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 264 They are seldom drawn to any prece or close fight. 1764 *GRAY's Ode on the Death of the Hon. Mr. John Mordaunt* 24 There the thundering strokes begin, There the prece, and there the din. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. li. 168 He fought, sword in hand, in the thickest prece.

β. 1230 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 720 At which bataille þe Troiens leas, & fladdo þat bat mykel prece. 1230 *WILL. PATERNE* 388 Blite with his burnes he braide in-to prece. 1240 *Destr* 1109 2157 The peupl was deperted & the prece voidet. 1250-20 *LUNAR Poems* lxxvii. 50 Great was the prece of peopll dwelt about. 1257 *N T* (Genev) *Matt* viii. 1 Great prece of folowd him. 1258 *W STAFFORD Eram Compl* iii. (1876) 76 As in a prece going in at a straight, the formost is driven by him that is nexte hym. 1601 *SIRAS. Jul. C. i. ii. 15* Who is it in the prece, that calles on me? 1657 *Sir J. BALFOUR Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 170 The prece so augmented, that the Duke was forced to returne with speed to his lodgings. 1742-3 *Wesley's Extract of Trul* (1749) 45 It was some time before I could possibly get out of the prece. 1865 *WHITTIER Our Master* lvi. We touch him in life's throng and prece, And we are whole again. 1891 *C. E. NORTON Dante's Purgatory* x. 64 Round about him there seemed a prece and throng of knights.

† *c.* In *press*: in a crowd, crowded together, in the thick of the fight. *Obs.*

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β. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas* xlv (Percy Soc) 213, I marveyle muche of the presumption Of the dame Fame so putting in ure Thy great prayse, saying it shall endure For to be infinite evermore in prece [*i. e.* cease]. 15 *Adam Del* 143 in *Had. E. P. P. II* 144 Among them all he ran, Where the people were most in prece, He smot downe many a man. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xvi. (1887) 74 Here will desire throng in prece, though it praise not in parting. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshet* III. 1966/2 The Scots' men sharpe forward, and without anye merce, slue the most part of them that abode furthest in prece.

2. The action or fact of pressing together in a crowd; a crowding or thronging together.

1595 *SHAKS. John* v. iii. 19 With many legions of which, in their throng and prece to that. 1617 *MORISON Itin* 134 There was such a prece to kishe his feet. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xviii. Give gently way, when there's too great a prece. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* iv. The press of vessels near the port is very awful. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1 369 The great press was to get near the chair where John Dryden sat.

β. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I* 15/494 Pat folk him siwede with grete prece. 1375 *S. Leg. Sanctis* ii. (Pauhis) 87 For to here hym was sik prece, þat fawt of rowme gret þu was. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 504 By the grete prece & stampyng of their hoises. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sledan's Coniun* 24 b. Where was such a prece of the people, that harnessed men had muche a do to kepe them backe. 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Lady Brant* ii. iv. Our loves what are they But howlerly Sacrifices, only wanting The prease and tumult of Solemnity?

† 3. The condition of being hard pressed; a position of difficulty, trouble, or danger; a critical situation; straits, distress, tribulation. *Obs. or arch.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 129 The King was then in full grete prece. 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 289 In harde prece when I was stede, Of my paynes þe hadde pitee. 1627 *FULTHAM Resolves* i. lxxv. 153 Such Cordial, as frolicke the heart, in the prece of adversity.

β. 1290 *Chiroser* II. 5068 Born in þat sith was moyses þat þe folke was in þat prece [*i. e.* press] 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chon* (1810) 311 In alle þis grete prece þat þe kyng of France, þe Scottis suld had þe borgh Edward sufferance. 1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss* i. ccclvii. 577 They wolde not medell, nor be in no busynesse nor prease. 1573 *J. DAVIDSON Comment. Vphelms* 153 Bot cheifly anis he was put to ane prece, Quhen that the Quene of tressoun did accuse him. 1601 *J. MILVILL Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 496 But þat þy prece can nocht be undertake.

4. Pressure of affairs, urgency, haste, hurry.

1641 *Vind. Suetonius* xi. 111 Poore men cannot have their Prece wyted on, as your greatness may. 1836 *Going to Service* vi. 60 Roused to the prece of an occasion, as if she required double power of diligence. 1883 *Rev. May* 734 The eager press of our modern life. 1888 *LIGHTHALL Yng. Seignen* 52 What is your prece about going to England?

β. 1240-50 *Alcander* 3382 For no prayer ne prece [*or* *pre*] ne plesuance on erth, rynde shuld he neuer. 1400 *Destr* 1109 2157 Pan the grekes. With proses and plesuld vp þere ances. 1533 *BALDWIN Lamy* ii. xxii (S. T. S.) I see the flay and noyis, causit þe Venis to rusche with maist þreus to harmes. 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* ii. 430 Amid the flame and arnes I am in prease.

† 5. *Phr.* To put oneself in press: (?) to exert oneself, use one's endeavour, set oneself, undertake. (Cf. *Press* v. 17) *Obs.*

1540 *HYARDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom* (1541) 135 b. Lest she be to homely, to put her self in prece, in company of her seruantes, namely if she be yonge.

β. 1387-8 *I. Usk Test. Love* Prolog. 1 That I wil putten me in prece to speke of loue. 1440 *LYDO Assembly of Gods* 1755 When the Son of Man put hym in prece, Wylfully to suffre dethe for mankynde. 1490 *SKELTON Boyes of Counte* 44. But than I thoughte I wolde not dwell behynde, Amonge all other I put myselfe in prece. 1548 *RECORDE Gr. Aris* Pref. a. ii. Yet am I bolde to put my selfe in prece with such abillite as God hath lende me. To helpe my country men. 1551 *BINLS (Matthew)* Pe. xxii at note. The common people of the Jewes, who cruelly & furiously put them selues in prece against Chryste, crying, crucifie him, crucifie him. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sledan's Coniun* 208 We set hym put hymselfe in prece, to occupie a place in thys most noble consistorye.

† 6. To put in prece: ? to exercise, put in practice (Perh a Spenserian misuse.) *Obs. rare.* *β.* 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal* Oct. 69 The vaulting Poets found nought worth a prece, To put in prece among the learned troupe.

II. In reference to the physical act or process. (Rarely in *β*-form.)

6. The act of pressing (something); pressure. 1523 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* iii. 73 But eftur that the thrid syon of treis, I schupe to haue wprevin with maist prece [*i. e.* peice]. 1899 *E. J. CHAPMAN Drama Two Lives, Dream's End* 95 The proud lips meet with icy prece. 1903 *D. McDONALD Garden Comp* Ser. II. 82 Give it [the bulb] a gentle prece sufficient to more than half bury it.

7. A mark made by pressing; a crease; fig. an impression.

1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* ii. xl (1693) 175 Meditation goeth with so fuint a prece in my brayne, that it is soon wipped out. 1688 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Restoration* (1775) 95 May their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, strains and oldness in their stuffs.

8. The action of pressing (forward).

1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 9/2 The press forward of the horse against the stress of the blast. 1895 *Ibid* 16 May 6/3 Russia is beginning to feel uncomfortable from the press forward of Chinese in her Asiatic States.

9. *Naut.* Press of sail, canvas (formerly *press sail*, *press sail*, *pressing sail*): 'as much sail as the state of the wind, etc., will permit a ship to carry' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Cf. *Crowd* *sb.* 3 b.

The earlier variants *press sail*, etc., leave the origin obscure. 1592 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 240 I my self, make my stile carry a presse saile. 1642 *Sir W. MONSON Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 331/2 Keeping the Sea with a contrary Wind, foul Weather, and a press Sail. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 All Night we run along the shore with a press Sail. 1710 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II. 4 v. *Press Sail*, A Ship at Sea is said to carry a Press Sail, when she carries all that She can possibly Crowd. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 129 We carried a pressing sail, with hopes of reaching Toibay before dark. 1794 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 372 The gale obliged me to carry a press of sail to clear the shoie towards Cape Corse. 1806 *A. DUNCAN Nelson* 61 He bore away with a press of sail for Malta. 1836 *MARVAT Nidale Bay* xxvi. Foaming in her course, and strimming under the press of sail. 1884 *H. COLLINGWOOD Under Meteor Flag* 92, I carried on under a heavy press of sail.

III. An instrument or machine by which pressure is communicated. (Only in form *press*.)

10. An instrument used to compress a substance into smaller compass, denser consistency, a flatter shape, or a required form. usually distinguished by prefixing a qualifying word, expressing purpose, as *baling press*, *coining press*, *copying press*, *packing press*, *rolling press*, *stamping press*, the name of the thing pressed, as *loinet press*, *cheese press*, *clothes press*, *hay press*, *naphen press*, or the power or mechanical contrivance employed, as *cam press*, *hydraulic press*, *screw press*, *toggle press*; etc.

1366 *LANGEL P. Ph. A. v* 127 Penne I droug me a-mong þis drapers, Among þis Riche Rayes I lerne I a Lesun, Putte hem in a pressour [*or* *prece* (50 in B)], C. vii. 219 pressours] and pinned hem þer-Inne. 1440 *Press. Parv* 412/2 Presse, or pyle of clothe, *paunphictum*, *pressurum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/2 A Presse for clathe, *huchnar*, *paunphictum*, *vestibulum*. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII. c. 4* 1 Divers Strangers, dry calender Worsted with Gums, Oils, and Presses. 1532 *MORSE Confut. Baines* viii. Wks. 797/1 Stretched out as it wer in the presse or tenter hokes of a strong fuller. 1570 *LEVINUS Manu* 84/31 A Presse for laces, *præstium*. 1674 in *J. Simon Irish Coins* (1749) 138 To import such a quantite of copper blocks or chips as may possible with two presses, to be coyned by the spring chusing. 1797-1812 *CIAHENS Cycl.* 6 v. *Rolling Press*, a machine used for the taking off print from copper-plates. 1798 *WYATT'S Brit. Plants* (1798) l. 31 Directions for drying. Specimens of Plants. First prepare a press, which a workman will make. 1798 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 Another great curiosity was a rolling press, for taking the copies of letters or any other writing. 1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. xv. 553 Hydraulic presses are now deemed a valuable acquisition to the printing profession. 1846 *BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 77 The wood is fit for screws for presses, spokes for wheels, chairs, &c. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Copying-press, Copying Machine*, a press for taking duplicate or manifold impressions on dampened paper from manuscripts by a lever. 1872 *E. SPON [Vols.] Shop Rec* Ser. 1 394/5 The necessary tools for small [book binding] work are: a sewing press, a cutting press [etc.]. 1874 *CHAUCER Trilogies* 1. 550 And so can laye oure loyete on prece And bryng oure lusty folk to holynesce.

b. The apparatus for inflicting the torture of *peine forte et dure*. see *Press* v. 1 b.

1734 *NORTH Lutes* (1826) I. 287 He would not plead to the country till the press was ready, and then he pleaded, and was, at last, hanged. 1839 *W. H. AINSWORTH's Sheppard* iii. xv. The ponderous machine, which resembled a trough, slowly descended upon the prisoner's breast. Marvel, then, took two iron weights, each of a hundred pounds, and placed them in the press.

11. An apparatus for expressing or extracting the juice, or the like, out of anything: usually designated by prefixing the name of the substance extracted, as *wine press*, *oil press*, *sugar press*, etc.

1230 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS* lii. 131 Tl grapes to be presse beo set, þer renneþ no red wyn in rabe. 1382 *Wyclif Isa. lxiii* 3. The presse I trad alone. 1398 *REVISAR Barth* De P. R. xviii. cxi. (Bodi MS), Þe faster oile renneþ oute of þe presse þe better it is accounted. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Presse for wyne, *bachinal*, *calcatorium* [etc.]. 1530 *FALSGR 258/1* Presse for lycour, *press-over*. 1553 *EDEN Treat. News Ind* (Arb.) 40, 28 suger presses, to presse ye sugre whiche groweth plentifully in certayne canes or reedes of the same countrey. 1666 *SUNFI. & MARKH Country Farms* 430 Put them in a haire cloth or hempen bagge, for to presse in a presse that hath his planke hollow and bending downward. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 328 After your Apples are ground they should be committed to the Press. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 291 Presses used for expressing liquors, are of various kinds.

† *b.* *Press of Herophilus* [Gr. *ἡρόφιλος* (Herophilus, in Galen), L. *torcular Herophilii*] the enlarged reservoir at the union of the four sinuses of the dura mater, opposite the tuberosity of the occipital bone *Obs.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 78 The quadruplication of Dura mater, is called a presse, & lyeth betwene the brayne and Cerebellum. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 150 [*i. e.* vessel] which both the Greeke & Latine physicians call by a name that signifieth a presse, because the blood is pressed into it for the nourishing of the braine.

12. In the Jacquard loom, The mechanism which disengages the needles or wires which are not to act from the lifting-bar.

1875 *USE Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 3 The name *press* is given to the assemblage of all the pieces which compose the moveable frame BB.

13. A machine for leaving the impression of type upon paper, vellum, or other smooth surface, a machine for printing, a printing-press. Often qualified, as *Stanhope*, *Albion*, *Miehle press*, etc.

[1597 in "Blades Caxton Plate vii. (from Ascensius Bk.), Prelum Ascensianum] 1535 [see d.] 1536 J. RASTELL *Will*, My house in St. Martyns, with my prece, notes, and letters comprised in the same. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, Prelum, a presse that is the Printers or any other occupation yeth. 1574 *Will of Johane Wolfe*, All the presses, letters, furniture, etc., belonging to the arte of printing. 1588 *Marprel. Flist.* (Arb.) 22 Waldegraves printing presse and Letters were taken away. 1594 R. ASHLEY in *Loyale Roy* 22 When the gouernour of the Presse taketh these last chasies or fourmes, and laith them on the marble of his Presse. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 394 Therin [the Ambrey] 14th, Abbet of Westminster, first printend and erected the first Presse of booke Printing that enur was in England, about 1471. 1583 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Printing in P. 1 His Presses have a solid and firm Foundation. 1587 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1576) III. xii 3 The privilege of keeping presses was limited to the members of the stationers' company. 1583 *N & Q* 1st Ser VIII. 101 Charles Earl Stanhope, whose versatility of talent succeeded in abolishing the old wooden printing-press, with its double pulls, and substituting the beautiful iron one, called after him the 'Stanhope Press'. 1873 *L. S. F. Soc. Stud. Soc.* (1832) 126 The last achievement in automatic printing—the Walter-Press. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 11 A second-hand Adams press of the earliest pattern and patent.

b. Used as an inclusive name for the place of business of which the printing-press is the centre, in which all the stages and processes of printing are carried on; a printing-house or printing-office. Often used in the names of such printing establishments, e.g. the Clarendon Press, Oxford, the Pitt Press, Cambridge, the Aldine Press, Leadenhall Press, Chiswick Press, etc. Hence, contextually, for the personnel of such an establishment, the compositors or printers, printer's readers, etc.

1599 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr. (Arb.) 18 Because you are learned amende the fautes friendly, which escape the Presse. 1599 Pasquil's *Ref.* A ij b. That worke shall come out of the Presse like a bryde from her chamber. 1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. B j. When he caried his copie to the Presse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 200 While these Sermons were betweene the Pulpit, and the Presse 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* iv. § 104 The Presses swell'd with the most virulent Invetives against them. 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 We should have had such libellous presses. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Caxton's* i. iii 87 There is a Presse for all Foreign Languages. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 46 An elegant and splendid edition of 'Archimedes', from the Clarendon Press. 1842 MACAULAY *Lit. L.* Hunt (1887) 594 The Athenian Comedies... have been reprinted at the Pitt Press and the Clarendon Press under the direction of Syndics and delegates. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II 263 'The Dutch arms... were scarcely so formidable to James as the Dutch presses. 1900 H. HART (title) Notes on A Century of Typography at the University Press, Oxford, 1693-1994.

c. The printing-press in operation, the work or function of the press; the art or practice of printing.

1579 FULKE *Confit Sanders* 66: His report is more to be credited then the Printers presse. 1645 *More's Rich.* III. Ded. Having for many yeares escaped the presse 1656 EARL MONM. in *Baccall's Adts. Jr. Farness* i. xxv. (1674) 42 Of all Modern inventions the precedence ought to be given to the Presse, and that now the Presse had... for ever secured the past and present labours of the Virtuosi. 1663 R. L'ESTRANGE (title) Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Presse. 1799-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Literatures Press*, Under William III the press had obtained its perfect freedom. c 1880 TANNISON *Despair* xvi. These are the new dark ages, you see, of the popular press.

d. In phrases belonging to 13, b, or c, as at, in, under (the) press, in the process of printing, being printed; off the press, finally printed, issued; out of press, = prec., also out of print (obs.).

1565 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1848) 11 Papers... discovered to have been lost when some of the rest were to be at the Press. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annus* p. viii. After the volume has been at Press upwards of a year. 1535 JOWE *Apol.* Tindale (Arb.) 21 One bothe to wryte yt and to correcte it in the presse. 1545 LELAND *New-Year's Gift* (1540) Civ. Part of the exemplaries, hath bene emptyrind in Germany, and now be in the presses chiefly of Frobenius. 1642 CHAS. I. in Clarendon *Hist. Rev.* v. § 399 A Declaration now in the Presse 1670-1 T. PIERCE in *Lett. B. More* (1694) 43 I have a Book in the Presse. 1764 BURKE *Lett. to F. Dodsley* 9 Feb. (in *Westm. Gas.* 12 Jan. (1898) 21) I suppose that by this our work is in the press. 1900 *Advertisement*, In the press, and shortly will be published, a new work by [etc.] 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annus* p. iv. The first intelligence of the sheets being in hand, was the announcement that they were also 'off the press'. 1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 128 His peeces have been long since worne 'out of press. 1674 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 367 Hearing that Mr. Kersey's book is out of press, I desire you would send in the fourth part. 1612 SIR R. NAUMTON in *Bucclerich MSS.* (Hart MSS. Comm.) I 113 The great work of his Chrysostomethen 'under press. 1721 *Lond. Gas.* No 596 1/2 A Memorial of the Grocers said to be under the Press.

e. In many other phrases, in which *press* passes from the literal sense 13 into that of 'c, as to bring, put, commit, send, submit to the press, to carry, sea through the press, to come to, pass, undergo the press; to correct the press, i.e. the printing, or the errors in composing the type

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love Ep. Ded.* The world... called upon mee, to put it to the presse. 1597 MORLEY *Intro. Mus.* 75 If I had seen it before it came to the presse, it should not have passed so. 1605 GUNPOWDER *Plot in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III 5 Being about to commit them to the press. 1621 MASSINGER *Emperour East Ded.* Such trifles of mine as have passed the press. 1646 EARL MONM.

tr. *Blond's Croil Warres* 11 To Rdr, I know not whether they may ever undergoe the Presse. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 175 Soe may he correct the presse, which will be an especiall matter. 1691 WOOD *Alh. Oxon* II. 696 A stop was made for some years of bringing the second [vol.] to the Presse. 1794 LLOYD *Author's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1774 1 a But when it comes to press and print You'll find, I fear but little in't. 1800 *Ned. Fril* III. 274 It will be submitted to the Presse in the course of the ensuing month. 1848 HALLIWELL *England's Disobed Child* (Percy Soc.) Pref. It was formerly a very common practice to correct and alter the press whilst the impression was being taken. 1867 E. QUINCY *Life J. Quincy* 477 My father took an active interest in this publication, and corrected the press himself. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 265 A translation... is now being carried through the press. 1869 In his absence, I am to see the book through the press.

f. Freedom or liberty of the press: free use of the printing-press, the right to print and publish anything without submitting it to previous official censorship; see LIBERTY 2 b, and quot. So in free press, unfettered press, etc.

1644 (title) *Areopagitica*, a Speech of Mr. John Milton for the Liberty of Unlicens'd Printing To the Parliament of England. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE (title) A Seasonable Memorial upon the Liberties of the Presse and Pulpit. 1681 W. DENTON *Yns. Casarum* ad fin. An Apology for the Liberty of the Presse. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 151 The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state, but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publication, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. C.* 15 July. He said, he should always consider the liberty of the press as a national evil, while it enabled the vilest reptile to soil the lustre of the most shining merit. 1789 *Const. U. S.* Amendm. 1, Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) III. xv. 167 The liberty of the press consists, in a strict sense, merely in an exemption from the superintendence of a licenser. 1903 in *Westm. Gas.* 11 Aug. 8/2 It has been pointed out over and over again, that the licence of the Press is not the liberty of the Press.

g. (Also periodical or public press, daily press, etc.) The newspapers, journals, and periodical literature generally; the newspapers and journals of a country, district, party, etc., as the French Press, the London Press, the Conservative Press, the religious press, the secular press, etc. Hence, sometimes the title of a newspaper, as *The Press*, *The Scottish Press*, *The Aberdeen Free Press*, etc.

This use of the word appears to have originated in phrases such as *the liberty of the press*, a *servile or shackled press*, to write for the press, etc., in which 'press' originally had sense c above, but was gradually taken to mean the products of the printing-press. Quotations before 1820 are mostly transitional, leading gradually up to this sense.

1797 *The Press* (Dublin) No. 1. x By some fatality of fate, the Press of the harassed country has been either negligent or apostate, it has been a centinel a sleep on its post. It is now proposed to establish a newspaper, to be solely and unalterably devoted to the people of Ireland and their interests, under the appellation of *The Press*. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 36 28 For this purpose, the Press was engaged, and almost monopolized in all its branches. Reviews, Registers, Monthly Magazines, and Morning and Evening Prints spring forth in abundance. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 115 Unlimited abuse of private characters is another characteristic of the American press. 1817 COBBETT in *Weekly Polit. Reg.* 21 Jan. 53 Silencing the press would not enable them to pay the interest of the debt. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* I. 569 The Manager has thought it his duty to suspend the Free List during the representation, the public press excepted. *Ibid.* 575 The gentlemen critics of the daily press. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 349 (*Article*) The Periodical Press (*Ibid.*), If he had not had the fear of the periodical press before his eyes. *Ibid.* 359 The staple literature of the Periodical Press may be divided into Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews. *Ibid.* 360 This paper [the *Morning Post*] we have been long used to think the best, that issued from the daily press. 1828 *Lancet* 19 Jan. 595/4 Sir Astley Cooper, in a silly speech at a public dinner, talked of the 'reptile press'. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 194/1 The two principal persons at this time concerned in the newspaper press. *Ibid.* 195/1 Capital to the amount of £500,000 at least is invested in the daily press of London, of which two thirds may be represented by the morning papers. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 3, I seldom, therefore, read the ordinary animal versions of the press. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley B.* xiii. There was also a reporter for the press. 1885 SIR C. P. BUTT in *Lond. Times* Rep. LIII. 61/4 After so much discussion in the public press on this question. *Ibid.* The book has been favourably noticed by the press.

IV. 14. A large (usually shelved) cupboard, esp. one placed in a recess in the wall, for holding clothes, books, etc.; in Scotland, also for provisions, victuals, plates, dishes, and other table requisites. Cf. CLOTHES-PRESS 1. Also attrib.

1586 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 26 His presse ycovered with a faldyng red. 1598 *Travels Berth. De P.* R. xviii cv (1495) 84 iv/4 Whanne the cloth is to longe in presse & thicke ayre. 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* cxl 384 There were presses in the whiche presses were gownes and robes of fyne golde, and ryche mantelles furred with sabyll. 1552 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 124, I gyve her my newe cupboard with the presse in y and too great books the Bybyll and the New Testament, with the Booke of the Kings Statutes. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 67 One sepulchre—sold to Johnne onson and he hath made a presse thereof to laie clothes therein. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii 226 In the house, & in the chambers, and in the coffers, and in the presses. 1600 J. PORY in *Leop's Africa* iii 125 Each chamber hath a presse curiously painted and varnished belonging thereunto. 1686 *Inv. in Essex Rev.* (1906) XV. 172 Two chayres, one presse cupboard, 1709 HUGHES *Tailor* No. 113

19 A Press for Books [with four shelves]. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Rathm.* (1784) 35/2 He should conceal himself in a large piess or wardrobe, that stood in one corner of the apartment. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 125 Coffins stood round like open piesses, That 'shaw'd the dead in their lute dresses. 1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Pebles* iii 41 The ambry, or shelved wooden piess, in which the cow's milk, and other provision are locked up. 1859 JERSON *Bibliotheca* xiii 221 In a press with glass doors, she showed me some beautiful reliquaries. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ii. 50 A 'piess' or cupboard containing a fan assortment of cooking utensils. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The Sliding Book-Press at the British Museum. *Ibid.* The principle of a sliding or hanging press is entirely peculiar to the British Museum, and hardly could have originated elsewhere than in a building possessing floors and ceilings entirely grained.

V. attrib. and Comb.

15. General combinations. a. attributive, (a) of a press (senses 10, 11), as *piess-bar*, *-beam*, *-block*, *-board*, *-frame*, *-plunger*, *-shop*, etc.; (b) of one pertaining to the printing-press, to printing, or to journalism, as *piess-censorship*, *-correspondent*, *-folk* (cf. PRESSMAN), *-gathering*, *-mohawk*, *-organ*, *-people*, *-reader*, *-worker*. b [from the vb. stem.] Used to press, pressing, as *press-barrel*, *-box*, *-harrow*. c objective genitive, as *piess-builder*, *-building*, *-hauler*, *-maker*, *-mauler* d instrumental, as *piess-made*, *-noticed*, *-ridden* adjs.

1839 *Univ. Dict.* Arts 158 (*Bookbinding*) The 'piessbar, or beam, has two holes upon its under surface, for securing it to two pegs standing on the top of the chest. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 55 'Piess-barrels are old tar-barrels, filled with clay, and laid on the sledge or diago to add weight when the rope is closing. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 477 The [old] tar barrels are applied to the purpose of serving as a weight in laying rope, and are called piess barrels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 448 (*Oil-mill*), 16, the first 'piess-box, (also hollowed out of the block), in which the grain is squeezed, after it has come for the first time from below the mill stones. 17, the second piess-box, at the other end of the block, for squeezing the grain after it has passed a second time under the pestles. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 194 Associated with Smith, he [Richard Hoe's father] had turned his attention to 'piess building in general. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 410 Press-building was not a distinct trade in 1883. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 5/1 An aggressive and oppressive 'piess-censorship. 1900 *Macm. Mag.* May 36 One of our 'piess-correspondents at the present day. 1729 SWIN R. *Vlks* (1842) II 98 Mist, happened to reprint this paper in London, for which his 'piess folk were prosecuted. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 448, Fig. 460 is the elevation of the pestle and 'piess-frame, their furniture, the mortars, and the piess-pestles. 1840 J. BURL *Fanner's Comp.* 146 For pulverizing stiff clays, Concklin's 'piess-harrow is an admirable instrument. 1599 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe Wks.* (Grosart) III. 67 To all ballet-makers, pamphleteers, 'piessie hanters, book pot poets, and such like. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 14/1 The original introducer of 'piess made pens. 1900 *Daily News* 11 May 3/2 The theory that this is a capitalist and Press made war. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Eer* 244 He has been an indefatigable 'Press-mauler, for above these 120 years. 1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* Wks. 1900 XIII. 399 The nation... looks upon the 'piess-mohawks as it did upon the gallant young noblemen who used a few years since to break the heads of policemen. 1906 in *Westm. Gas.* 24 Sept. 4/2 One of the best 'Press-noticed books he had ever published. 1805 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 4/7 The pernicious example... was followed by more than one Parsian 'piess-organ. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 361/1 The die is easily reached by lifting the chamber, which is done by attaching the same to the 'piess plunger and elevating the latter. 1849 LONGR. *Kewenagh* xiii (1857) 228 This country is not press-ridden, but 'piess ridden. 1898 *Times* 26 June 1/3 At the back of the said dwelling-house are also a 'piess-shop and other conveniences for carrying on the Business of a Merchant.

16. Special combs. a from senses 10, 11: *press-cake*, = *MILL-cake* (a); *press-copy sb.*, a copy of a writing made by transfer in a copying-press; hence *press-copy v*; *press-drill*, (a) = *LAND-presser*; (b) see quot. 1884; + *press-fat*, a vat used for collecting the produce in an oil- or wine-press; *press-forged a.*, forged by pressure; *press-house*, the house or building containing a press; a place where pressing is done, *press-iron*, = *PRESSING-IRON*; *press-key*, a thumb-screw used to tighten and hold the cords of a sewing-press, in bookbinding; *press-pack v.*, *trans* to pack or compress (something) into small compass by means of a press (Webster 1864), *press-pin*, the lever of a screw-press; *press-plate*, (a) in Braham's press = *FOL-LOWER sb.* 5, (b) a plate of metal placed between the press-boards of a standing press; *press-pole*, a pole used in pleaching. see quot.; *press-printing*, printing by a press, a method of printing porcelain: see quot.; *press-ware* see quot.

1839 *Univ. Dict.* Arts 620 It comes out in large thin solid cakes, or strata, distinguished by the term 'piess-cake. 1858 GREENR. *Gunnery* 43 Two pieces of lignum vitae are placed on the broken press-cakes in each sieve. 1796 GOUV. MORRIS *Lett. to Lady Sutherland* 22 Aug. I will fold up in this a 'press-copy of my last, because the original may have been drowned. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the land-presser or 'piess-drill. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Press Drill*, a drilling machine largely used in gun and sewing machine work. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* ii 16 When one came to the 'piess-fate (1885 R. V. winefat) for to draw out fiftie vessels out of the presse, there were but twentie. 1895

Daily News 14 Nov 6/5 His gun, Captain Jaques explained, would be made of a few hollow, "press-forged, cold-drawn, taper cylinders of alloyed steel" 1744 *N Jersey Archives* XII 21 To Be Sold, A new Pulling-Mill, "Press-House and Dye-House" 1798 *J. Inglis Sport & IV* 14. 34 The huge level is stained and pulled at by the press-house coolies 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 25 Oct. 7/2 Allowing the populace to enter the press-house of the vine yard. 1898 *Zangwill Children of Ghetto* I 45 He taught them how to handle a "press"-iron. 1839 *Urban Dict. Arts* 1031 Upon the top of the iron, the "press plate or table rests, which is commonly called the follower, because it follows the iron closely in its descent. 1868 *Report U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 257 Two men use the "press pole, the other uses the ploughing-hook. The pole is thrust through behind each stout vertical sapling, when both men pull gently and equally. Thus bent back a little, the third man cuts it two thirds through, cutting obliquely downward with the ploughing hook. 1875 *Urban Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III 620 There are two distinct methods of printing in use for china and earthenware, one is transferred on the bisque, and is the method by which the ordinary painted ware is produced, called "press printing". 1822 *Sturtevant Metallurg* 38 "Press, ware or Mould ware is any thing that can be made, wrought, or formed of clay and earth, by Presse and Mould, or by pressing and moulding."

b (connected with printing and journalism) **press agent**, a man employed in connection with a theatre or the like to attend to the advertising, and the reporting of the performances, **press-blanket**, a piece of flannel or felt used on a printing-press to equalize the impression of the type; **press-box**, a shelter for newspaper reporters in the open air, as at a cricket or football match; **press-boy**, a boy employed as messenger in a printing-office; in the United States, a machine-boy; **press cutting**, a paragraph, article, or notice, cut from a newspaper; also *attrib* as *press-cutting agency*; **press-gallery**, a gallery or part of the house at any public meeting, set apart for reporters, esp. that in the House of Commons or other legislative chamber; **press-law**, a law as to the licensing of printing, esp. of the newspaper press; **press-proof**, -revise, the last proof examined before printed matter goes to press; **press-stone**, the bed of a printing-press; **press-tradition**, handing down in print

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 6/2 A series of scummings on that side of the field remote from the "press-box" 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Alachua boy*, in the United States known as sculer or "press-boy, 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 11/1 A Visit to a "Press-cutting Agency... For some time an agency has been at work for supplying newspaper references—at so much per hundred cuttings of a yearly subscription 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 4/3 Mr. Chamberlain has recently made a feeling protest against government by Press cutting agency. 1901 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz* Oct. 389 The press-cuttings that lie before us 1884 *Yates Recoll* II vii 286, 1., was in the "press-gallery of the Chamber." on the 24th May 1897 (see *Gazette* 30 Jd). 1897 Mrs E. L. VERNON *Gladly* ix, A new "press-law was expected. 1883 *Monon. Mech. Engr.* *Printing* xl. 17 The "Press-Stone" should be Marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with Purbeck. 1875 *J. Smith Chr. Relig. Appeal* 16 Conveyed down to us in the same way of pen or press-tradition that other writings are.

[*Note.* The origin of the β form *pres*, *press*, *prease*, *prease*, *prease*, is not clear. So far as concerns the lengthened vowel, they go with the similar forms of the verb *pre-ss-in*, *pre-ss-in*, *pre-ss-in*, beside the ordinary *press-in*, *press-in*, *press-in*. These agree with *cease*, *lease*, *decease* from OF. or ME. *cease*, *lease*, ME *decease*, also with *beast*, *feast*, in which original short *e* before *ss* is lengthened (See Note to *Pres* v. 1) The special difficulty in the sb. is that ME *pres* has had no final *e* (the 15-16th c. -e being only graphical), so that it cannot be identified with OF. and ME. *prease*. Could it be an Eng. derivative from the long-vowel stem of the vb *pres-ein*? As a formation, it appears to be distinct from *pre-ss-in*, *pre-ss-in*, and might have been treated as a separate word *prease* or *prease*; but being obsolete, and its senses (so far as they went) coinciding with those of *press*, it has for convenience been treated as a parallel form of this word.]

Press (pres), sb.² Now rare. [An alteration of or substitution for *PREST* sb.¹ 5, as in *PRESS* v.², and *PRESS-MONEY*.]

1. The impressing of men for service in the navy or (less frequently) the army, compulsory enlistment; = *IMPRESS* sb.², *IMPRESSMENT*. Now *Hist.* [1598 *Kyd Sol. & Pers.* I v. 27 A common prease of base, superfluous Tukes May soon be leued. (But this may be *Press* sb.¹, crowd.)]

1599 *Mining in Sp. Diet.* *Léve*, a prease or taking up men for the war. 1601 K. JOHNSON *Kingth & Common* (1603) 99 He giveth his captives commissions to take up souldiers through the whole Realme, (not by prease, as with us) but by striking up the drum. 1615 *Brad's Iner in Harl. Mss.* (Mali) III. 304 The general press that was made of men from all the coast to man the ships. 1667 *Land Gaz* No 154/2 The Press for Seamen is great, and several Captains are employed to raise men both in Denmark and Ibec 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1684) 139 At Boston there is a Press in order to sending forth another Army to pursue the enemy. 1715 *Bornet Own Time* (1766) II. 9 It looked like a press than a levy 1761-a *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) III xlix 779 An English army of twelve thousand foot and two hundred horse was levied by a general press throughout the kingdom 1797 *Junius Lett.* (1797) II. 106 With regard to the press for seamen bound, they have a limit. 1793 *Nelson in Nicolas Disp.* (1843) I. 299, I have only got a few men, and without a press I have no idea our Fleet can be manned. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 308 There was a very hot press last night throughout

Plymouth 1894 C N ROBINSON *Brit Fleet* 413 The "Press" does derive its name from the "prest" or "imprest" money paid to the man on entry as an earnest of his wages on enlisting in the King's service.

† **b**. A warrant or commission giving authority to impress recruits. Obs. exc. Hist.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV.* iv. ii. 13, I have mus-v'd the Kings Presses. I have got, in exchange of a hundred and fifty Souldiers, three hundred and odder Pounds. 1667 *Dryden Wild Gallant* Epil. 22 They shrink like seamen when a Press comes out.

† **c**. = *PRESS-MONEY* Obs

1626 *Faithful Friends* I. ii, Marc Hold thee, here's gold; furnish thyself with speed. These shall along with us too Receive your press. Calve Oh good captain, I have a wife, indeed, su. Marc If she be a snaker, I will press her too

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Impressment into service of any kind, a requisition

1667 *Duncy Chs Priety* viii 744, 233 "This this Fear [of singularity] that engages many in it, and though it hath too many volunteers, yet sure 'tis this press that helps to make up its numbers. 1670 *Eschard Cont. Clary* 119 If men of knowledge, piudence, and wealth, have a phantasie against a living of twenty or thirty pounds a year; there is no way to get them into such an undertaking, but by sending out a spiritual press. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped* 166 To be reminded that such things as a Press of private means for the benefit of the State still existed. 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 5/6 The Central Government [of China] has placed an emergency press upon the fleet of the China Merchants Company to be taken when necessary for transport of troops.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *press-boat*, -*ketch*, -*smack*, -*vessel* (a vessel employed in pressing seamen). See also *PRESS-GANG*, *PRESS-MONEY*, etc.

1688 *Luttrell Brief Rel* (1857) I. 457 The next day the press boats went down the river to press seamen 1696 *Land Gaz* No 3164/1 On Board any of His Majesty's Ship of War, or Hire-Ship, or on any Press-Vessels, or Tender. 1702 *Flying Post* Apr. 4/7 Some Press-Ketches in that [Dublin] Harbour have pressed 400 Seamen within a few Days, and a great many are voluntarily come in. 1745 *Proj. Manning Navy* 6 Those who are daily dragg'd into the Press-Smacks

† **Press**, *a*. Obs. [ad. L. *press-us*, of style, compressed, concise, also close, exact, accurate, precise; in origin pa. pple of *primere* to press.] Concise, compendious, close, precise, exact, minute: chiefly of language.

1616 *CHAPEMAN* *Mad* xiv. Comm. 199 Homers manner of writing, is so precise, and puts on with so strong a current, that it faine out unnes the most laborous pursuer 1625 *Crooke Body of Man* 430 There is a double acceptation of the word *Caput* among Physicians, one strictly to press, another large and ample. 1667 *Russ Origin & Opus in Philo* (1722) I. 33 They observe not those terms and conditions, being drawn away from a press and careful attendance to them. 1695 R. BURTON *Origin Cause Dis* 220 Of which persuasion [that the World should have End by Fire], were all the Stoicks, Seneca is press and full, At *illo tempore*, solutis Legibus, sine modo formis [etc.]

Press (pres), *v* 1. *Form* as 4-5 press-en, -yn, 4-7 presse, 6- press (5 pres). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* pressed, also 4- prest (4 yprest). *B.* 4-7 presse, 4-5 prece (4-7 praise), 5-6 prease, 5-7 Sc. preis, -ss, 5-7 (dial 8-9) prease, 6-7 preasse, 9 dial preese, -ze. [Two forms: a. ME *press-en*, a OF. *press-er* (13th c. in Little) = *it. pressare* = L. *pressare*, freq. of *primere*, *press-um* to press. *B.* ME *prese-in*, *prece-in*, with lengthened vowel. cf. *pres*, *prece*, *prece*, parallel form of *Press* sb.¹, and see Note below. The β form prevails in branch III, where it appears to be the earlier; it is rare in I and II.]

1. *Literal* and directly connected senses. Primarily *trans.*

1. *trans.* To act upon (a body) with a continuous force directed towards or against it (the body by or through which the force is exerted being in contact with that acted upon); to exert a steady force against (something in contact), e. g. by weight (downwards), or by other physical agency or voluntary effort (in any direction); to subject to pressure.

173 *E. E. Allit P. B* 1249 Presles & prelates pay pressed to depe 1738 CHAULAN L. G. W. 1787 (*Lawrence*) And as she wot hire bed she felte presse 1740 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Pres-yn, *preino*, *conpreino*, *preiso* 1744 *Lydg. Nightingale* 152 Like him that pressen quayers of entent in the pressour. 1826 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* iii. ii. 60 Thou and Romeo prease one heane beere 1866 *Th. Hobbes Elem. Philas* (1839) 211 Of two moved bodies one preases the other, when with its endeavour it makes either all or part of the other body to go out of its place 1820 *SHRELLY Sensib. Pl* 11 21 Her step seemed to pity the glass it prest 1839 *G. Bird Nat Philas* 80 The layer of fluid would be submitted to unequal pressure, being in *p* pressed by the long column, and in *a* pressed only by the shorter column. *Ibid.* 341 The plane glass against which it is pressed 1893 W. S. GIBBERT *Utopia* i. You only need a button press

b To press (to death) to execute the punishment of *peine forte et dure* upon (a person arraigned for felony who stood mute and would not plead). See *PRIME* Obs. exc. Hist.

1544 *Dial. on Laws* vii. xlii. 133 He shalbe pressed to death [see *PRIME*]. 1604 G. DUGDALE *Disc Pract Ehs Caldwell* Buij, According to the Law, he was adjudged to be prest, receiving his judgement on the Saturday, to be executed on Monday following. *Ibid.* [He] was prest

1675 *3 Inhumane Murthers* 6 The same day he was pressed, being very willing to dye. 1770 *Chron in Ann Reg.* 129/2 Conway at first refused to plead, but being taken down and shewn the apparatus for pressing him to death, if he refused, he relented 1900 *Daily News* 31 Dec 6 There can be no doubt that it was in 1736 that the barbarous practice of 'pressing to death' was last resorted to.

c As a sign of affection or courtesy (with a person, the hand, etc. as object).

1700 *Dryden* *Mad* vi. 173 She press'd Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. 1780 *Cowper Doves* 26 Th' then I feel myself a wife, And press thy wedded side 1810 *Scott Lady of L* ii xxxvii, The Minstrel's hand he kindly pressed. 1832 *Tennyson Miller's Daughter* 160 She rose, and press'd you heart to heart.

d. *intr.* To exert pressure; to bear with weight or force on, upon, against

1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc & Art* I 76 The column sustained by the bottom of such a vessel is therefore no more than what would press upon the bottom of a vessel *Y. Ibid.* 232 To make the surfaces intended to be in contact, press against each other simultaneously and uniformly in every part. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonaventure* III. 240 The heavy buffalo are easily overtaken by the Blackfeet, whose fleet steps press lightly on the surface 1878 *Huxley Physiol.* 88 Since air possesses weight, it necessarily presses upon any object exposed to its influence

2. *trans.* To cause to move in some direction or into some position by pressure, to push, drive, thrust. (With various advs. and preps)

1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 282) xiv. If. he foote and he knees haue... yppressed he giasse a doune. 1425 *Cursor M.* 11829 (1111) He droopys so to gider him piest 1740 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Prece-yn, *ingero*, *Ibid.* 412/2 Press downe, *deprimere*, *reprimere* 1756 *TINDALE Luke* vi. 38 Good measure, pressed doune, shaken to gedder, and runnyng ouer 1867 *DAMIER Voy.* I xviii. 495 The Wind being on our broad side, prest her down very much. 1824 R. STUART *Inst Steam Engine* 136 The steam presses the pistons or valves forward in that direction 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. xi 84 The weight of his ornaments almost pressed him to the ground. 1842 *Tennyson Locksley Hall* 50 Baby fingers, waxen touches, press me from the mother's breast. 1899 *Albutt's Syst Med* VII. 250 The blood pressed up the vena cava can be aspirated into the light heart

b. *fig.* (usually with *down*)

1340 *HAMFOL Psalter*, Cant. 497 Night pressed down in be luf of his world. 1382 *Wyclif Bible* Pref. Ep. 1. 61 Pictagoras, more winyng other mennus thingis shamfastli to lernen, than his owne unshamfastli to prece forth (*sua inprudenter ingere*) 1576 *Fleming Psalter* *Epist.* 82 We felt the burthen of necessite pressing downe our shoulders. 1568 R. STILLE *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 188 The husbandman hath weights to press him down, and therefore hath need of wings to lift him up

3. To extract by pressure, to express, to squeeze (juice, etc.) out of or from something.

1388 *Wyclif Gen* xl. 11 Theifor Y took the grapes, and presside [1430-40 *MISS* I & S presside hem] out in to the cuppe which Y helde 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 Sethe hom in water... Pen take hom up, presse a non pe water of hom. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 2461, This shall presse out teares of our eyes 1699 *Dryden Virg Georg.* i. 42 To gather Laurel-berries, and the Spoil Of bloody Myrtles, and to press your Oyl 1744 *Berkley Seris* 5 212 Wine is pressed from the grape 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ* I. 13 It is very probable, that it was much the same word as is used... in Gen. ix. 21, viz. *ץ* from *ץץ* to press out.

4. To subject to pressure so as to reduce to a particular shape, consistence, smoothness, thinness, or bulk, or so as to extract juice, etc. from; to compress, squeeze

1430-40 (see *prec*, quot. 1388). 1540 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 2 § 8 That no person shall put to sale here within the Realme, any cloth being pressed to be worse here within the Realme of England 1558 *EDEN Decades* 3 They neuer eate *fucca* excepte it be first sliced & pressed. 1562 J. HILWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 137 He hath turn'd his tippet and piest it so close, That for a tuint tippet it hath a fayne glose. 1659 *LEAK Waterworks* 1 The Aue may be prest, but not the Water 1715 *DESAGULIERES Finis Ingr* 45 You have always more dense Air in the Room, it being more piest'd 1764 *HARMER Observ* x. iv. 155 Into these they put the curds, and binding them up close, press them. 1796 Mrs GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 339 Press them as long as there is any milk in the almonds 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 106 'Pressing' [i.e. cloth] between hot iron plates and smooth millboard.

† 5 To print = *IMPRESS* v.¹ 4. Obs. or arch

1579 *FULKE Confut. Sanders* 691 Howe pioue you that this picture was piested when that leaf came to correction? 1637 *LAUD Relat. Conifer* Ep. Ded. (1639) A y b, The Discourse upon this Conference stayed so long, before it could endure to be piested 1857 T. H. WARREN *By Severn Sea* 32 He who pressed, He who bound.

II. Figurative senses, denoting actions compared to physical pressure. Usually *trans.*

6 *trans* (*fig.* of *x*) Of an enemy, an attacking force, etc. To bear heavily on, to assail with much force; to reduce to straits; to beset, harass. Now chiefly in *hard pressed*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 316 [He] piest the folk that thar-in ves, Swa that nocht ane the 3et durst pas 1400 *Distr. Troy* 8606 Poldamas, the pert, was prest so fast, Pat he was wouen in we, & away led. 1560 *Daus tr. Siladane's Comm.* 353 The horsemen pressed him before, and the fotemen gaue the onset at his back. 1607 *TORRELL Four-f Beasts* (1658) 101 All of them being pressed with Dogs or other wilde Beasts, will fly unto a man for succour 1686 tr. *Charvart's Coronat Solyman* 94 The Generalissimo ceas'd not to press the Armenians. 1693 *Mem. Cnut Techely* ii. 153 The Place was pressed with vigour enough till the

β. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 446 To seen here goodly
look be gan to prese [*rimes* encrese, cece] c1380 WYCLIF
Wes. (1880) 166 3onge childre presen faste to be prestis.
c1475 *Ranf Colliar* 615 To cum to this Palice be preissis
to prief 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xi 102 Athir way till

essay thys preisy he has 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gong Gallery, Lament, Gentile*, With Poet's pen, I doo not please to write. 1586 J. CARMICHAEL *Let in Widow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 442 To . . . please . . . to wash an Indian or black more, whom all the water in the sea can never mak quith. 1598 *Priest David's Belshazzel Prol.*, Of this sweet poet, Jove's musician I please to sing. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk's* (Widow Soc) 24 The Kirk in this mean tyme preassing to keep their Assemblies, but got little good done. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman Ep. Ded.* 2 We had now need to please upon more familiar acquaintance with God.

a. 1375 (M.S. 1487) BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 105 And that that pressit mast to stand War slane doune. 1456 STR. G. H. *VR Law Arins* (S.T.S.) 79 Thai moit bataill and weis, pressand quha mycht be lord. 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1. 337 Bot that how pres to do, my sone, Richt as how wald to the war done. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 4 Lang heir to dwell na thing thow press. 1632 LINGGOW *VR* iii. 100 They had swome, if I pressed to escape, befoie the rest, they would throw me into the sea.

18. *intr.* To strive, contend, make resistance.

1816. (Now only as *fig.* from *id.*)
1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 543 Saule, saule, is it nought hard to be agane be brod bu for to press? 1590 *SINCLAIR & Q.* i. xii. 19 Ne I against the same can justly piece [i.e. peace, release]. 1874 *MORI BY VOLTERRI* (1886) 3 Human nature, happily for us, presses ever against this system or that.

For the verb-stem in Comb., see PRESS sb. 1. 15 b.

[*Note.* The β form, *pres*, *pres*, *pres*, *pres*, agree in their lengthened vowel with *cease*, *lease*, *decease*, compared with *F. cesser*, *lessor*, and *M.E. decrease*; but while in the latter the long vowel form alone survives (in the simple word), here *press* is the surviving form, *prease*, *preuar*, scarcely appearing in literary Eng. after 1650, though still used in north Eng. dialects from the Scottish border to Lancashire and Yorkshire, written *prease*, *prease*, *prease*, *prease* (note). This English lengthening of French short *e* before *s* and *ss* (cf. *beast*, *jeast*) has not been satisfactorily explained; it is discussed (with other lengthenings) by MORRIS in *Englishes* (1878) *VR* (Pantus) 543. The fact that *OF. pres*, *cesse*, *beste*, *beste*, were in *Picard* *presse*, *cesse*, *beste*, *beste*, has suggested that double *ME* forms such as *presse*, *cesse*, might come from two French dialects, *presse*, *cesse*, giving *pres*, *ces*, as *piece* gave *ME. pie*, but the *e* of *presse*, *prease*, seems to be the open *e*, not the close *e* as in *piece*].

Press (*pres*), *v.* 2. *Pa. l.* and *pple.* pressed; also 6-8 *prest*. [Altered from or substituted for *PREST v. 1*, by association with *PRESS v. 1*: see PRESS-MONEY.]

This result may have been facilitated by the fact that the *pa. l.* and *pple.* *prest* could be the *pa. l.* and *pple.* either of *prest* *vb.* (cf. *cast*, *cost*, *thrust*), or of *pres* *vb.* (cf. *drast*, *prast*, *prast*), so that 'he was prest' could be understood either as 'he was pressed' or 'he was pressed'.

† *l. trans.* To engage (men) with earnest-money for service; to enlist by payment or 'bounty' in advance; = *PREST v. 1*. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *VR* xvi. 610 When the Consul could neither raise men enough, nor yet find money, for to please and hire them, and pay their wages withal.

2. To force (a man) to serve in the army or navy; = *IMPRESS v. 2*, *PREST v. 2*, with further development of the sense of compulsion.

(Quots. 1543 and 1568, from their early date, may belong to *PREST v. 2*, *prest* being a shortened form of *prest*, as in *cast*, *thrust*, etc.)

1543 *BACON Policy of War* Pref., Wks. 1564 I. 125 b, The men, which were prest to go unto the waies, it is almost incredible, what alacrity & quickness of spirit was in them. 1568 *GRAVE Chron.* II. 25 Every Souldiour thre prest should pay ten shillings, and thereupon to be discharged from that voyage. 1578 *Court Mm. Grocers' Comp.* 21 Aug. 15 men which were prest by this Company to serve in the Queenes Ma^{ty} ships. 1595 *Loeving* ii. 1. D. 11, O wife . . . if I had bene quiet, I had not bene prest. . . But come . . . shut vp, for we must to the warres. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xv. xvi. Men half naked, without strength or skill . . . Late pressed fouth to warre, against their will. 1627-77 *WILLIAM RESOLVES* i. xlvii. 74 Like Sons prest from an indulgent Father, they would come for a sad *Valle*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 681 The peaceful Penant to the Wars is prest; The Fields lie fallow in inglorious Rest. 1708 *Mrs. CAMPBELL'S Buss* Body ii. 11, Let me catch you no more Puppy-hunting about my door, lest I have you prest into the Service, Sirrah. 1745 *WISLEY VR* (1872) i. 512 The Constable, and Churchwardens came to press you for a soldier. 1749 *FINDING TOM JONES* vii. viii. To contrive some method of having him [Jones] pressed and sent on board a ship. 1833 *MARSHALL P. Simple* xvi. He replied that he had been pressed out of an American ship, that he was an American born, and that he had never taken the bounty. 1874 *GREEN SHIRT Hist.* viii. § 3. 485 Poor men who refused to lend were pressed into the army.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1625 *FLETCHER Ham. Lieut.* ii. iv. Come get your men together. . . And please where please you as you march. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 43 The King is fain to press now. 1819 *CRABBE T. of Hall* v. 174 Gangs came pressing till they swept the shore. 1901 *LD. RAGLAN in Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/3 We pressed for the Navy until a time remembered by many present; we pressed for the Army until a much more recent period.

c. *trans.* To take authoritatively for royal or public use; = *IMPRESS v. 2* b.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxiv. (1821) 450 To presse and take up any the Boats, or Vessels that are or shall be within the compass of your command. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 178 Saturday after noon the Cachef of Catie pressed our Camels to fetch wood from the Seaside. 1698 *CROWN Caligula* i. Wks. 1874 IV. 369 And all the horses, in, or near the town, you press'd, to bring the imperial treasure home. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* (1839) X. 393 He was not authorised to press boats, yet he pressed at the British landing place boats which had been

in our service two years. 1907 C. B. WINCHESTER in *Let. to Editor*, In British India to this day every executive officer when he moves camp 'presses carts' to obtain means for transporting his tents.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* To seize and force into some service; = *IMPRESS v. 2* c

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. ii, Would we were cense prest, to make poets of, and seise out the remnant of our daies, in Thames-street. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Hist.* iii. ii. 11. (1651) 450 They press and muster up wenches, as we do soldiers. 1733 *Port Ess. Man* iii. 86 Reason but serves when prest. But honest Instinct comes a volunteer. 1844 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Capt. Jackson*, The anecdote was pressed into the account of the family importance. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. v. 85 In Thien's well known History he is pressed into the service of that writer's peculiar theories. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxvii. 322 'The shu' t' aforementioned is pressed to do duty as a towel.

Hence *Press* *vb.* *sb.*, *impress*, also *attr.*
1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dnt.*, *Maheriminto*, pressing of soldiers, *dictus*. 1640 *PYM in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 23 But now these fellows Pressing of men against their Will, so to find others. 1748 *SNODGRASS Rod Rand.* xiv, I was disarmed, taken prisoner, and carried on board a pressing-tender. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 530 'The power of pressing both for sea and land service was another pierogative. 1809 J. ADAMS *VR* (1854) IX. 327 A few words more on the subject of pressing.

Press (of parchment): see *PREST sb. 1*

Pressable (*pres'ab'l.*), *a.* 1 *rare*. [*f.* *Press v. 1* + *ABLE*.] Also in form *PRESSIBLE*. That may be pressed - in various senses of the verb.

1664 *BROWN Eng. Moor* iii. iii, Of all ages that we please, from sixteen unto sixty. 1667 *WATKINSON Fire Lond.* 136 Which, I think is pressable upon rich exempted persons now.

Pressable, *a.* 2 *rare*. [*f.* *Press v. 2* + *ABLE*] Liable to be pressed or taken by a press gang.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* i. (1850) 37 Pick up all the information you can regarding the haunts of the pressable men at Cove.

Press-bed. *Obs.* exc. *diat.* A bed constructed to fold up, when not in use, into a press (*PREST sb. 1*) closed by a door or doors; sometimes less correctly applied to a box-bed (which does not fold up) shut in by folding doors. Also *attr.*

1660 *PURVIS Diary* 14 May, The Judge and I lay in one press bed, there being two more in the same room. 1670 *RUDWAY in Bedloe Popish Plot* (1670) 20 An enclosed Bed (commonly called a Press-Bed). 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 39 She removed a Table Press Bed from the Place where the Hair Trunk stood. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Hebrides* 21 Aug. at 1773, [At Aberdeen] I was to sleep in a little press-bed in Dr. Johnson's room. I had it wheeled out into the dining-room. 1843 *BALLANTINE Caderlaine* i. 21 The press-bed doors, stools, tables, and other furniture.

So † **Press-bedstead**.

1683 *TRON Way to Health* 590 You are to destroy all Press-Bedsteads which stand in Corners of Rooms, being made up with Boards so close, that the Air cannot penetrate or dry up and consume the . . . Vapours that are contracted.

|| **Presse**. *Obs.* *rare*. [*f.* *ad. Prov. (Gascon)* *presse*: = *L. presicium*: see *PRACH sb. 1*] A cling-stone peach.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxi. 294 Peaches, pusses and apricocks have greatly multiplied, especially in New Spain.

Presse (of parchment): see *PREST sb. 2*

Pressed, † **prest** (*prest*), *pple.* *a.* 1 [*f.* *Press v. 1* + *ED*.] Subjected to pressure; forced or squeezed into a smaller volume or denser consistency than the ordinary. Often qualifying articles in the preparation of which pressure is specially used, as *pressed beef*, *pressed fruit*, *pressed glass*, etc. Also with *adv.* as *hard-pressed*, *brick-pressed*, etc.

c. 1400 *tr. Sacra Sci.* at *Gov. Lordsh.* 81 Froo a draghte of wyne to be quantyte of oon presyng grape. 1594 T. B. LA FRIMAND *tr. Acad.* ii. 399 Out of pressed milk and cluds as it were. 1594 *LYN Moth. Bomb.* iii. iv, Three damask prunes in velvet caps and prest satten gowns. 1781 *CRABBE Library* 127 The close-press leaves, unclosed for many an age. 1807 *Rad. Malt G.* 22 July 6/2 Extensive purchases of pressed hay have been effected in Holland. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 95 The hard pressed artist is obliged to cut down his price. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 7/5 The best British pressed glass tumblers are made in the North. 1896 *Ind.* 30 Jan. 3/1 A building erected in pressed Leicester facing bricks of dark red.

Pressed, † **prest**, *pple.* *a.* 2 [*f.* *Press v. 2* + *ED*.]

† 1. Hired, engaged (with earnest-money) *Obs.*
1650 *FULLER Pycn.* ii. ii *Gad* § 16. 79 Ahmazaz being a messenger volunteer, would confess, no more news than what he knew would be welcome, whilst Cusli a prest Post must relate the full of his message.

2. Forced to enlist in, or seized for use in, the royal or public service.

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port* (1881) 51 Our slovenly prest men, whome the Iustices have sent us out as the scumme and dregges of their Countrey. 1659 *COLLINGS Covenant for Prof.* (1653) A. ii. b, They were all prest men, that ran away presently. 1705 *LD. SEYMOUR in Hearne Collect.* 31 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 62, 100 Volunteers are better than 200 prest'd men. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* i. ii. 31 The Spaniards were sensible of the disaffection of their prest hands. 1878 *STRASS Const. Hist.* iii. xviii. 88 A great part of the naval service was still conducted by pressed ships.

Presser (*pres'er*). Also 6 -or. [Partly *f.* *Press v. 1* + *ER*; partly from *PRESSURE*, with change of suffix.]

1. One who presses. Applied to workmen in various trades, often with specification, as *cloth-presser*, *cotton-presser*, *hat-presser*, *stocking-presser*, *tailor's presser*, *trouser-presser*, etc. a. One who is employed to press cloth, felt, etc. into shape in tailoring, hat-making, etc.

1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 2 § 10 Clothworkers Dyers and Pressors howses shoppes and other places. 1724 *SWIFT Daphn's Lett.* Wks. 1753 V. ii. 95, I am not richer with the sale of all the several stuffs I have contrived for, I give the whole profit to the dyers and pressers. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Pressers*, men engaged in pressing the seams of garments with heated irons. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 380/2 Blockers, including 'pressers' [hat-manufacture].

b. One who works a press of any kind; † a printer; a wine-presser (*obs.*).

1545 *Elvot Dict.*, *l'ocularius*, a presser. 1573-80 *BARCT. Act.* P. 688 A presser, o he that presseth, *l'ocularius*. 1614 *Monstr. Voy. in Hist. Misc.* (1614) III. 258 Pamphleting pressers. 1641 T. HERBERT *Repl. Defence Oxford Petition* 4 It is not fit the Presser should the Vine Cut downe.

c. *Pottery* A workman who makes plates or hollow-ware by pressing the prepared clay into plaster-of-Paris moulds. Distinguished into *flat pressers*, who make plates; *hollow-ware pressers*, who make cups, basins, vases, and the like; and *ornamental pressers*, who make ornamental porcelain, relief work, etc.

1770 A. YOUNG *Tour N. Eng.* (1771) III. xv. 255, I had the pleasure of viewing the Staffordshire potteries at Burslem, Modellers, Pressers, Painters, Moulders in plaster of Paris. 1898 *BINNS Story of Potter* i. 1. 202 The hollow-ware presser uses a whirler, but not a jigger, and does all his work by hand. The clay is beaten out into suitable bars, and these are pressed and beaten into the mould until every crevice is properly filled.

2. One who urges or strongly inculcates.

1643 J. WHITT *1st Cent. Scand. Malignant Priests* 35 A great practiser and presser of the late illegal innovations. 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* ii. iii. (1680) 122 That learned author is an eminent batterer down of presumption and a presser of holiness.

3. An instrument, machine, or part of a machine which applies pressure. Often with specification, as *brawn-presser*, *drill-presser*, etc.

Among other things, applied to a form of ironing machine; the *presser bar* of a knitting machine, which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank; the foot-piece or *presser-foot* in a sewing machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady; the presser-roller of a drawing-frame; the spring-finger of a bobbin-frame. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 10 The presser, which Mr. Clock-alt's chaff cutter uses. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 7 To these sort of saddles are also made pressers, whereby the cases on the roller are pressed down with a heavy hand. 1844 *STEVENSON Bh. Farm* II. 523 The number of pressers should be increased, or a considerable extent of land be pressed before it is sown. 1852 *Trans. Soc. Arts* LVI. 475, I have made experiments with the drill and drill-presser in the same field. 1853 *Univ. Dict. Arts* II. 831 The legs of the flyers carry an arm called a 'presser'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 130/2 Tobacco and Vegetable Slicers. Blawn, Tongue and Lard Pressers.

b. A cider-press or wine-press.

1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 73/12 A presser, *pressorium*. 1616 *SULL & MARKHAM's Farme* 408 The way to breake them [apples] in peeces, is to put them in a presser made round. 1845 *LD. CAMPBELL Chamellors* (1857) I. am 107 From the vat of the purest presser it passed, dregless, into the vat of our memory.

† 4. A press, a cupboard. *Obs.*

1503 in *Rigon Ch. Acts* (Suttees) 296 Unum magnum le bulke presser. 1592 *Knaresborough Wills* (Suttees) I. 188 One presser standing at my bedd head.

† b. A press-bed. *Obs.*

1557 in *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Suttees) I. 159 In the Chamber over the Hall. A presser with a mattress in it vj' viij'

5. *Comb.*: *presser-bar*, (a) the presser in a knitting-machine. see 3; (b) the vertical bar in a sewing-machine which bears the presser-foot; *presser-flyer* (*Spinning*), a flyer (see *FLYER* 3 c) having a spring-arm which presses against the bobbin to regulate the tension in winding on the yarn; *presser-foot*, the foot-plate of a sewing-machine which holds the cloth down to the feed-plate; *presser-frame*, a spinning-frame furnished with presser-flyers.

† **Presserage**. *Obs.* *rare*. [*a.* *OF. pressorage* (1296 in Godef.), *-oirage*, *-ourage*, etc. (*mod. F. pressurage*), *f. pressoirier* (*mod. F. pressurier*) to press (grapes), *f. pressoir* a wine-press] ? *Pressing*, *pressure*.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xvii. (1869) 184 Wher of men haue seyn wel ofte, bi be condyt bi which it discendeth, a gret presserage [*f. pressorage*] of teres.

Pressful. [*f.* *Press sb. 1* + *FUL*.] As much or as many as a press will hold.

1844 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* iii. (1858) 52 He possessed a whole pressful of tattered, hard-working volumes. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 128/2 The charge for a press-full is disposed between crates in thin layers, 16 in number.

Press-gang, *sb.* [*f.* *Press sb. 2* or *v. 2* + *GANG sb. 1*] A body of men employed, under the command of an officer, to press men for service in the navy or army.

1693 in C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* (1894) 424 That all officers who send men to the press shall give them tickets,

No. 2 to 15, expressing in their ticket, what press gang they belong to. 1707 *Inquiry Causes Misadventures in Harl. Wks.* I 566 Being the other day at the water-side, I saw a press-gang hauling and dragging a man, in a most barbarous manner, in order to send him on board a press-ketch. 1739 *Waltham Wks.* (1872) I 212 In the middle of the sermon, the press-gang came, and seized on one of the hearers. 1800 *W. Irving Sketch Bk.* *Widow & Son* § 12 He was entrapped by a press-gang, and carried off to sea.

Hence **Press-gang** *v. trans. & intr.* = **PRFSS** *v.* 2, **Press-ganged** *phl. a.*, **Press-ganging** *vbl. sb.*

1863 *Mrs. Gaskell Sylvia's L.* vii, There'll be no more press-ganging here awhile. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 756 The surfeit of learning which so unhesitatingly leads the press-ganged scholar to accelerate his emancipation from the school or university. 1899 *Waltham Wks.* 14 Mar. 1/2 Mr. George Harwood, member for Bolton, mentioned casually that his grandfather had been 'press-ganged' into the Royal Navy. The grandfather of Mr. Billson, the Radical member for Halifax, had similarly been the victim of 'press-ganging'.

Pressible, *a. rare* -1. [f. **PRESS** *v.* 1, on analogy of **COMPRESSIBLE**, **repressible**, **suppressible**] Capable of being pressed. cf. **PRESSABLE**

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 1/2 No doubt my friend the Italian innkeeper would be more easily pressible,—what we generally call more reasonable,—in his financial arrangements if you could argue out the question of your bed and supper in good Tuscan.

Pressing, *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. **PRESS** *v.* 1 + **-ING** 1.] 1. The action of **PRESS** *v.* 1, in various senses.

1700 *Rom. Ross* 6436 Without pressing more on thee, I wol forth, and to him goon. 1740 *Promp. Parv.* 4102 *Pressyng*, *compressio*. 1768 *Grafton Chron.* II. 297 Then was there great pressing to take the King. 1816 *Surf. & MARK Country Farms* 414 Good householders do not loose the drosses of their pressings, but cast them into vessels, and with water, make Cider for the household. 1874 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265 Without y^e extraordinary pressing of friends I cannot remain in it. 1881 *Trist. S. Colledge* 10 The common Judgment of Pressing to Death must not pass upon him, but an Attainder of High-Treason. 1719 *De For. Crusoe* 1 207 Thow secret Hints, or Pressings of my Mind, to doing, or not doing any Thing that presented. 1838 *James Robber* vi, The madman required no pressing. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The manufacture of soup tureens, covered dishes, basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. *Ibid.* The manufacture of plates and dishes is called Flat Pressing.

2 That which results from or remains after pressing, the product of the pressing, the juice, in *ph.* also, the solid matter left after expressing juice. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 59 Where is want of such pulse, they may give them pressings of Grapes dried and cleansed. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1722) II. 335 Which you may put among your pressings for a Water Cyder. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 32 The third pressing is evaporated to such a volume that when added to the first two the whole shall measure 2 pints.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* with sense 'used in or for pressing', as *pressing-bag*, *-case*, *-cylinder*, *-knife*, *-machine*, *-plank*, *-plate*, *-roller*, *-shed*, etc., *pressing-boards*, boards used in bookbinding to compress the sheets or volumes, and by botanists in pressing specimens of plants; *pressing-fat* = *press-fat*: see **PRESS** *sb.* 1 16 a; *pressing-paper* (sense in quot. uncertain); now, botanical drying-paper.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* **Pressing-bag*, the horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or stearic acid is pressed. 1823 *G. Martin Bookbinder's Comp. Instr.* 9 **Pressing Boards*, are flat boards made of well seasoned beech. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 424 (*Bookbinding*) The volumes are carefully laid between pressing-boards with their rounded backs put outside the edges of each pressing-board so as to escape the coming squeeze. 1894 *Fenn in Alpine Valley* I 133 Only let me get my pressing-boards and the alpenstock. 1897 *Mrs. E. L. Vovnich Gadfly* (1904) 5/2 He expended half his spare cash on botanical books and 'pressing-cases, and started off for his first Alpine ramble. 1810 *Patent Specif.* No. 3385 Having the 'pressing cylinder reduced at one side in the well-known form called the D roller (chiefly used by calico printers). 1861 *Davis tr. Bulinger on Apoc.* (1873) 214 There shall the right 'pressing-fat be set up and made ready. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 113/1 Two Cloth Cutting Machines. One **Pressing Machine*. 1845 *Notes of Customs* c11 b, **Pressing papers* the C leaves xx d. 1861 *Holland Pliny* I. 483 Make thy 'pressing plank, of the black Sapine or Horn-beam tree.

Pressing, *vbl. sb.* 2. see under **PRESS** *v.* 2

Pressing, *phl. a.* [f. **PRESS** *v.* 1 + **-ING** 2.] That presses, in various senses of the verb.

1. That presses, or weighs heavily, burdensome. 1597 *Troub. Raigne K. John* i 14 The heavy yoke Of pressing cares, that hang vpon a Crowne. 1657 *Austen Fruit Trees* II 15 The sense of his present misery is therefore the more pressing.

2. That presses physically; exerting or causing pressure. *Pressing sail*: see **PRESS** *sb.* 1 9

1656 *tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211 Bodies, whose parts yield more or less to the endeavour which the pressing body makes at the first arrival. 1807 *Wordsworth White Doe* 65 Nor wanted 'mid the pressing crowd Deep feeling

3 Calling for immediate attention, urgent.

1816 *J. Chamberlain in Crit. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 400 Providing for matters most necessary, and discharging the most pressing and crying debts. 1690 *Locke Govt.* I iv § 42 His pressing wants call for it. 1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F. III* 175 [He] advanced into the provinces of the South, to encounter a more pressing and personal danger. 1807-8 *Syn. Smith's Pliny's Lett.* Wes. 1839 II 251/2 Pressing evils are not got rid of, because they are not talked of. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 459 The real object... was to enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

b. Of a request, invitation, etc. Expressed with an earnest desire for compliance; also of the person persistent in solicitation; importunate

1705 *Stanhoff Paraphr.* III 201 They received fresh and more pressing invitations. 1710 *Steller's Teller* No. 200 P 2 My Mother is very pressing with me to marry. 1790 *Burke's 4th Rev. Pref.* A new and pressing application for the Author's sentiments. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* 1 29 They are very pressing in their invitations whenever any eating is going on. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III IV 662 He had come up to town in consequence of a pressing summons from Porter.

† **Pressing-iron**, *Obs.* An iron implement (= **IRON** *sb.* 1 5) used by tailors, dressmakers, laundresses, etc., which is heated, and used to press down seams, smooth cloth, and the like; a smoothing-iron. Also *fig.*

1743 *Reading Abbey Tailor's Computus* (Add. MS. 19657) In Reparation vnius pressyngye vryn pro Scisole viij d. 1459 *Malton, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 34 No. 1 b, A pressyngye yren, prech. ii d. 1577-87 *Holmshurst Chron.* III 1064/2 Then Mosbie haung at his girdle a pressing iron of fourteen pounds weight, stroke him on the head with the same. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 313 Take a Taylors pressing Iron made hot and rub it up and down upon the cloth. 1637 *Wotton Lett. to Sir R. Baker* in *Reliq.* (1651) 440 Your worldly troubles have been but Pressing-Irons to your heavenly cogitations.

Pressingly, *adv.* [f. **PRESSING** *phl. a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a pressing manner; urgently, importunately

1648 *Howell For. Trav.* (Arb.) 33 The one contracts and enchains his words, and speaks pressingly and short. 1661 *Munday's Journal* 125 First, in respect of the expressiveness of the poet, secondly, and more pressingly (as I think) because of the absurd consequence. 1760 *C. Johnson's Chrysal.* (1822) II 149 My motive for writing to you so pressingly to come to me. 1872 *Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 392 W. E. Forster pressingly hospitable, took us home with him.

Pressingness, [f. as *prec.* + **-NESS**] The quality of being pressing, urgency, importunity. 1681 *Allestree Serm.* *Matt. vi* 22, 23 (1684) II 258 This consideration alone might apply it self with pressingness upon us. 1884-5 *Boyle's Alin. Watters* Advyt, Which pressingness of theirs he could not deny to be the more excusable, on this occasion. 1881 *P. Brooks Candle of Love* 127 He has been allowing the nearness and pressingness of his own circumstances to delude him.

Pression (*pre* ʃən) Now rare [a. F. *pression* (16th c. in *Haltz-Darm*), ad. L. *pressiō-em*, n. of action f. *premēre*: see **PRESS** *v.* 1]

1. The action of pressing; pressure.

1661 *Boyle's Spring of Air* (1682) 110 This is the difference between Pression and Suction, that suction makes such an adhesion and pression doth not. 1674 *Grav. Disc. Mixturæ* iv § 3 Weight it self is but Pression. 1880 *Nature* XXI 421/2 Under ordinary conditions of pression diamond will withstand a high temperature.

† 2 In the Cartesian physics: Pressure or impulse communicated to and propagated through a fluid medium. *Obs.*

1672 *Newton in Phil. Trans.* VII 5089 Other Mechanical Hypotheses on which Light is supposed to be caused by any Pression or Motion whatsoever, excited in the æther by the agitated parts of Luminous bodies. 1704 — *Optics* III (1722) 336 If Light consisted only in Pression propagated without actual Motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the Bodies which refract and reflect it. 1750 *Amory's Brucile* (1770) I 187 If the moon by pression and attraction, was the principal cause of flux and reflux.

3. In massage: 'A method of pressing or compressing the muscles, by means of the whole hand, the tips of the fingers, or the roulette' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1887 *D. Maguire Art Massage* 1 (ed. 4) 15 In the sundry pressions he should not fatigue the patient. *Ibid.* II. 27, I believe that a soft percussion might accomplish the same result as massage by pression.

Pressiroster (*pressi* ʀəstər) *Ornith.* [ad. F. *pressirostre* (Cuvier), ad. mod. L. *pressirostris* adj., f. L. *press-us* pressed + *rostrum* beak, bill.] A bird of the *Pressirostres* of Cuvier, now included in the *Charadriomorpha* or plover-snippe group. So **Pressirostral** *a.*, having the characteristics of the *Pressirostres*; **Pressirostrate** *a.*, having a compressed beak (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

1842 *Brande's Dict. Su.*, etc., *Pressirostres*, a tribe of wading birds, including those which have a flattened or compressed beak. 1847 *Webster's Pressirostral*, having a compressed or flattened beak; applied to certain birds, as the lapwing *Partridge*.

† **Pressitant**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type **pressitant-em*, pr. pple. of **pressitare*, iterative of *pressare* to **PRESS** *c.* *curisitare*] Continuing to press; exerting continuous pressure.

1668 *H. More Div. Dial.* I 13 34 Neither the Celestial matter of the Vortices nor the Air nor Water are pressitant in their proper places.

Pressive (*pre* ʃiv), *a.* Now rare. [ad. obs. F. *pressif*, *-ive*, pressing, urgent, violent (16th c. in *Godel*), see **PRESS** *v.* 1 and **-IVE**]

† 1. Pressing, urgent. *Obs.*

1629 *Times Stewhouse* III 11 301/1 If the affairs are pressive each cation must advertise his confederate, to be in readinesse for aduising (altogether) on that which is to be done.

† 2 Oppressive. *Obs.*

1623 *Br. Hall's Contempl.* O. T. xviii 1, How did he make siluer to be in Ierusalem as stones, if the exactions were so pressive?

† 3 Impressive. *Obs.*

1623 *tr. Faunus's Theat.* *Hon.* II. xiii 213 These are the most pregnant and pressive passages.

4 Characterized by pressure, pressing.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 133 From the pressive violence of the action, it has also been highly beneficial in many cases of obstruction. 1887 *D. Maguire Art Massage* (ed. 4) Introd. 6 Give pressive movements to the several joints.

† **Pressly**, *adv. Obs.* Also 6 precisely, 7 presly.

[f. **PRESS** *a.* + **-LY** 2, in sense 1 perh. short for *expressly*.] 1. ? Expressly.

1518 *Skelton Magnyf.* 2577 This mater we haue mouyd, you myrthys to make, Presly purpoyd vnder pretence of play.

2. Concisely; precisely, exactly

1636 *B. Jonson's Discov.*, *Domus Verulanius*, No man ever spake more neatly, more presly, more weightily. 1642 *H. More's Song* *Soul* II 11 11 xvi, Still more presly this point to pursue. 1675 *Lightfoot's Rom.* (1700) 48 Study them presly, for they are of infinite sweetness and satisfaction.

Pressman 1. [f. **PRESS** *sb.* 1 + **MAN** *sb.* 1]

1. A man engaged in a wine-press. *rare* -1. 1611 *Chapman's Iliad* xviii 516 One only path to all, by which the pressmen came in time of vintage.

2. A man who operates or manages a printing-press, esp. a hand-press printer.

1598 *Florio, Battilio*, .a. Pintes presse man. 1683 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv § 5 When the Pressman Pulls, the Tennants of the Head shall have an equal Horizontal level Check. 1763 *W. Lewis's Comm. Phil. Techn.* 374 The care and attention of the press-men in well working the ink on the types with the balls, are very material points. 1866 *Brandes & Cox's Dict. Sc.*, etc. III 741/x Pressmen, who apply ink to the surface of the form of types, and take off the impressions upon paper. The pressmen who work steam presses are called machine minders. 1894 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Pressmen*, mechanics engaged in printing by the old hand presses (very few now) taking off impressions on paper, whether from type, stone, woodcuts, or metal plates.

3. One who writes or reports for the daily or weekly press, a reporter, a journalist.

1850 *Sala's Two round Clock* (1861) 34 This brave old pressman, who, when there were neither contributors nor compositors to be found at hand, bravely took off his coat, and in his shirt-sleeves first translated, and then proceeded to set up in type his own manuscript. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 1/2 Our Commissioner... was not the first pressman presented to the Japanese Sovereign. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6/3 (Institute of Journalists) Sir Edward Russell delivered his presidential address before a large audience of press-men from various parts of the country.

4. In shoemaking. A workman who stamps out the sole-leather for boots or shoes with a press.

1895 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 7/3 The demand for an increase of wages to clockers and pressmen. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 3/2 A minimum wage of 28s per week for clockers and 26s per week for press men.

† **Pressman** 2. *Obs.* [f. **PRESS** *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + **MAN** *sb.* 1. In sense 1 perh. for *press-man*]

1. A man 'pressed' into naval or military service, an impressed man.

1638 *Earl of Manchester in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 282 The soldiers that are to go must now be press men. 1665 *Fry's Diary* 10 May, I got some soldiers to go keep pressmen on board our ships.

2. A member of a press-gang.

1755 *Johnson's Pressman*, 1. One who forces another into service, one who forces away. 1775 in *Asiatick*. 1828 in *Webster*, and in mod. Dicts.

Pressmanship, [f. **PRESSMAN** 1 + **-SHIP**.]

1. Occupation as pressman in a printing-office.

1825 *Hansard's Typographia* 912 Those sheet-anchors of pressmanship called points.

2 Occupation as a writer or reporter for the press.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 409/1 During his sixteen years of pressmanship... the passion for truth has solely possessed him.

Press-mark [**PRESS** *sb.* 1 14.] In libraries, a mark or number written or stamped in or on each book (now usually on the inside of the cover), and also given in the library catalogue, specifying the room, book-press, book-case, shelf, etc., where the book is kept.

1684 *E. Chamberlaine's Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 12) II 228 *margins*, The several Marks on the Presses, which contain the Records. 1802 *Planta Cat. MSS. Coll. Libr. Br. Mus.* p. xii. note, The books were deposited in fourteen presses, over which were placed the busts of the twelve Cæsars and of Cleopatra and Faustina, whence the press-marks given to the volumes in its several catalogues. 1841 *Halliwel's Cat. MSS.* Introd. 6 A quarto volume, now preserved in the Cottonian collection of manuscripts, under the press mark Vespa D viii. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 130 The press-mark was always omitted.

† **Press-master**, *Obs.* [f. **PRESS** *sb.* 2 + **MASTER** *sb.* 1.] One who was authorized to impress recruits; the officer in command of a press-gang.

1673 *A. Walker's Less. Lachrymans* 12 He that's taken by this great Press-master, must serve in person. 1690 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2541/4 These are to desire all Officers, Press Masters and others whom it may concern, to Press the foreaid Samuel Courtner wherever they shall find him. 1697 *Vow Penal Laws* 52 Two men for every hundred Tun [collier] Vessel Press free; and if any Press-master presume to press such then he shall forfeit 20 l. 1795 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4087/4 In case he should have been forced from his Duty by... Press Masters by Land or Sea.

Press-money, † **press-money**. Now only *Hist.* Also 6 *presse*, 7 *pressed*. [Ong. *press-money*, f. **PRESS** *sb.* 1 + **MONEY**.]

The change to *press-money* may have been at first a phonetic simplification, the *t* between two consonants being squeezed out, as in OE *blossma*, blossom, *Christmas* (kris smās), *Christ-cross*, *criss cross*, etc., this would naturally encourage association with the notion of pressing and *press*, as in *press v*. Cf the 17th c spelling *pressed-money*, as if money paid to men when *pressed*. (Some 17th c etymologists fancifully derived the name from *press* *n*, and explained it as money paid to men for being 'prepared' or 'ready' for service.)

1 Money advanced, a loan; esp. to the sovereign in an emergency. = *PREST sb* 1.

a. 1560-1 *Newcastle Guild* (Surtees) 89 An act mayd for the payment of the prest [*unsp*] prest money. [Cf. quots 1560-1 in *Parcs* *sb* 1 and *Parcs* *v* 1.]

2 Money paid in advance for work undertaken, or expenses to be incurred. = *PREST sb* 1 3.

a. 1445 *Order Queen's Coronation* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 83 That ye Deliver under our said Treasorer... in Prest Moneye the some of Five Hundred Pounds. 1539 in *Housh. Ord* (1790) 228 The said Colfer shall give prest money beforehand to every of the said Purveyors 1604 *Ibid* 309 Item, that the Colfer shall give Prest-Money before hand to Our Purveyors.

3 Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on his enlistment, the acceptance of which was the legal proof of his engagement; 'the King's (or Queen's) shilling'; = *PREST sb* 1 4.

a. 1533 *Ld. Burghers Froiss.* I. cccxc 667 Then it was ordainyd to gyve all maner of men of warre lycence to go thither [to Spain]; And the kyng deluyed them their first prest money 1545 *St Papers Hen VIII*, I. 79a Master Hugh Stuyckie...haile laid out ceten summes of monye for the condait and prest monye of such mayners as he rowke up to go to Portemouth. 1548 *Elvot Dict.* *Authoramentum*, also earnest money, wages or hyre, prest money. 1555 *Pitt for in Foxe A & M* (1583) 1833/1 They have taken his prest money a great while, and now let them shew themselves ready to serve hym faithfully. 1600 *Holiand & Leyn* xlii 59 The communitie encouraged one another not to take prest money, or to enter their names in the muster-masters book. 1629 *Dalton Country Hist.* civ. (1690) 280 Souldiers entered of Record and having taken prest money. 1633 *D. Roonan's Treat. Sacram* i 170 Baptisme is our prest-money to bind us to Christ in all estates to be his souldiers. 1666 *Purvis Diary* 30 June, He had not money to pay the prest-money to the men. 1720 *J. Harris Lea. Techn.* II, *Prest Money*, is Money given to Souldiers when they are *Prest* and bind such as receive it to be ready at command at all Times appointed

β 1585 *Founders' Comp.* (MS) *Acct Books*, Impitimus paid the xvijth day of april to them in presse monye iij s. *Ibid*, ltm. paid unto gofferaye voo the xxijth of luly for Presse monye...xij d. 1595 *Lucerne* II ii, *This* My captain and the colier so hard at it? Sit, what is your quarrell? *Capt* Nothing sir, but that he will not take presse-money 1649 *G. DANIEL* *Trinacria*, ltm. V, cccxcix, The subtle traps Of Pay, or Press money. a 1659 *Br. Brownrig Journ* (1674) II. xlii. 264 'Tis like Press money, if once thou receivest it, thou art bound to do service. 1689 *Royal Proclam.* 29 Apr. in *Lond Gas.* No 2450/2 Nevertheless His Majesty is informed, that several Mariners, Press'd for His Service, and having received Press Money, do neglect to repair to, and desert the said Service 1724 *GAY* *What Dye Call It* II ii, Here—Peasod, take my pouch—'tis all I own. 'Tis my prest money—can this silver fail? a 1730 *Sewel Hist Quakers* (1722) II. 41 The Justices...resolved to press him for a Soldier and Bennet sent Constables to give him Press Money

† *Pressness*, *Obs.* 1801-1. [f. *Press a.* + *-ness*.] Conciseness.

1788 *Young Love* *Pam* Pref. Aiv b, An excellent critique of our own commendable Boileau's closeness, or, as he calls it, *pressness*, particularly

Pressor (*pres'sor*), *a. Phys.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *premire* to press, used *altriv.*] That presses; stimulating, exciting

1890 *Billings Med. Dict.*, *Pressor nerves*, nerves whose stimulation increases activity of vaso motor centres 1895 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Pressor*, exciting, stimulating 1899 *Albion's Syst Med.* VII 258 If the basilar artery be embolised by injections into the vertebral arteries the greatest pressor effects occur 1904 *Brit Med. Jnl.* 20 Sept. 603 The extract... seems to contain both a pressor and a depressor substance.

Pressor, *obs* f. *PRESSUR*, var *PRESSOUR*.

† *Pressorian*, *a. Obs.* rare [f. *L. pressori-us* (see next) + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to pressing and moulding in clay. cf. *press-ware* in *Press sb* 1 16 a.

1612 *Sturivant Metallica* xii 8a Earthen pipes by the Pressorian Art, being well made are as strong to hould and convey water as leaden pipes or potter pots

† **Pressour**, *Obs* Also 4-6-ure, 5-ur, 6-or, (4)ressour, 5 prassur. [a. OF *pressor*, *-our*, *-eur*, variants of *pressoir* (12th c. in Littré)—late L. *pressorium* a press for wine, oil, etc., sb. use of neut. of *pressorius* adj., f. *press*, ppl. stem of *premire* to press. cf. *pressor*. See also *PRESSER*.]

1. An apparatus or instrument for pressing or squeezing. a. A wine- or oil-press. = *PRESS* 1 1

a. 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lv. 2 Italy kirke as a grape in þe pressme cries god hafe mercy of me. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xii. 33 This was an husbandman, that plantide a vyne zerd, and dalude a pressour [i.e. pressure, 1388 *pressour*] thereynne c 1425 *Ioc.* in *Wr. Williker* 666/14 *Hoc torcular*, pressur c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Alanhede* iv xvii. (1869) 184 It is streyned in a pressour [i.e. pressurer]. 1558 *WARD* *tr Alexis Secr* (1568) 46b, Presse them in a faire white linnen cloth in a pressour, vntyll there issue out a very cleare oyle. 1570 *Levins Manu.* 192/45 A Pressure, *pressourium*.

b. = *PRESS sb* 1 10

1366 [see *Press sb* 1 10] 1368 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxv. (1495) 111/2a Chese eten after meete thurstyth downwarde þe meete as it were a pressour.

c. *fig*

1426 *Lydo. De Guil Pilgr* 15897 In a pressour off gret payne They kan ful ofte A man dystreyn c 1445 — *Nightingale* 304 The strong pressour of our Redempcion — On whiche the bloode downe be his sides Ranne

2 A clothes-press, a cupboard = *PRESS sb* 1 14 1471 in *Rapin Ch Act* (Surtees) 154 Unum pressur in alia camera mea. 1557 *Knaesborough Wills* (Surtees) I 59 My sone to have one pressour 1564 in *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees) I 218 I geue him my pressour, my gownes my supple, my ij fumed amyris and all other rayments apperteynyng unto me.

Press-paper, [ad. F. *presse-papier* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1878), f. *presse*, imperative of *presser* to PRESS + *papier* paper.] A plain or ornamental weight with a flat base for pressing or securing loose papers, a paper-weight

1821 *PILLATT Men Glass Manuf* *Expt* Plates 6 A solid square block of glass to serve as a press paper or chimney ornament [1877 D M. WALLACE *Russia* (2) I 383 A library table, with ink-stand, press-paper, paper-cutters, and other articles in keeping]

Press-room 1. [f. *Press sb* 1 + *Room sb*]

1. The room in a printing-office in which the presses stand, and where the printing is done

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* II 7 The Roof and Sides of the Press Room 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr* II viii 222 The press room should, if possible, be separated from the composing-room 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 411 The press room is generally in the basement.

2 A room in which a press of any kind is kept.

1666 *Lond Gas.* No 3186/4 That none but Persons of Quality, and those concerned in the Coinage, be permitted to enter the Melting houses, Mill rooms, Press rooms 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH & Sheppard III ix, The Press Room, a dark close chamber, near Waterman's Hall, obtained its name from an immense wooden machine kept in it, with which such prisoners as refused to plead to their indictments were pressed to death 1839 *Unt Dict Arts* 863 The press-room at the Royal Mint contains eight machines

† **Press-room** 2. *Obs* [f. *Press sb* 2 + *Room*.]

The cabin or apartment in which newly impressed men were confined.

1812 *Chrou.* in *Ann. Reg.* 152/2 The new raised men on board the Neptune tender broke through the press-room, and took possession of the vessel

Press sail = *press of sail*; see *PRESS sb* 1 9.

Pressumyt, *obs* Sc. form of *PRESUMED*

Pressurage, *rare*. [a. F. *pressurage* the action of pressing, 'also, the fee that due to th' owner, or given for th' vse, of a common wine-press' (Colgr. 1611), f. *pressurer* to press. see *-AGE* 3] (See *quot.*)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Pressurage*, the juice of the grape extracted by the press, a fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use. Hence in mod Dicts.

Pressural, *a.* [f. next + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pressure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict* 1896 *N Brit Daily Mail* 17 Feb. 4 Arrangement for obtaining pressural disturbance through a considerable space of air.

Pressure (*pre'shə*, *pre'shər*). [a. *obs.* F. *pression* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pressura*, f. *press*, ppl. stem of *premire* to press. see *-URE*]

1. The action or fact of pressing; the fact or condition of being pressed (in the various senses of *Press v* 1); the exertion of continuous force upon or against a body by some other body in contact with it (the results being various according to the relative positions of the bodies, and the yielding or non-yielding nature of that which is pressed); compression, squeezing, crushing, etc.

1607 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kuth* III 98 The pressure of my haire, or the puncture of my heart, stands at the service of your solide perfection. 1602 *Ant. & Mel v. Wks.* 1836 l. 66 In the soft pressure of a melting kisse. 1665 *tr Hobbes Elem Philos* (1899) 333 When two bodies having opposite endeavours, press one another, then the endeavour of either of them is that which we call pressure; and is mutual when their pressures are opposite. 1796 N. ROBINSON *The Physick* 308 Let every thing be remov'd, that may cause the least Pressure upon his Breast. 1744 *BERKELEY Surv* 3 46 The juice of olives or grapes issuing by the highest pressure is best. 1825 *SCOTT Ed of Isles v. xii*, Verdure meet For pressure of the faires feet. 1830 *KATTE & LARDNER Mech v* 55 If motion be resisted, the effect is converted into pressure c 1860 *FARADAY Forces Nat* IV. 219 We can obtain heat by the pressure of air. 1875 WYATT *McGILLIVRAY Riding Recoll.* xii. (1879) 216 They [blood-hounds] are sad towards under pressure from a crowd.

2. *Physics*. The force exerted by one body on another by its weight, or by the continued application of power, viewed as a measurable quantity, the amount being expressed by the weight upon a unit area

Absolute pressure, the total pressure (of steam, etc.), found by adding the amount of the atmospheric pressure to that indicated by the ordinary steam gauge (which shows the relative pressure, or pressure above that of the atmosphere). *Pressure of the atmosphere* see *ATMOSPHERIC pressure*

Centre of pressure; see *CENTRE. High pressure*, *low pressure*; see 8

1660 *BOYLE New Exp Phys. Mech* xliii. Wks 1772 I. 115 The conjecture... that perhaps the pressure of the air might have an interest in more phenomena than men have hitherto thought. 1730 *LABELLE Short Acc Piers Westm. Bridge* 55 Buildings of very considerable Weight and Pressure are found to stand firm on such Foundations 1774 *GOLDSM Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 186 If the vessel filled with water be

forty feet high, the bottom of that vessel will sustain such a pressure as would raise the same water forty feet high. 1820 *SCORSBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I 191 At great depths, the effect of the pressure of the sea is not a little curious. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I 337 In a fluid the pressure is in all directions 1828 *LARDNER Handbk Nat Phil.* etc. 287 Steam produced under a pressure of 35 atmospheres has the temperature of 410° 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist* 91 The weight or pressure of the atmosphere is about 15 lbs. in every square inch 1890 *Pall Mall G* 18 Sept 7/2 A final test ascertains what is called the 'pressure' of the powder—that is to say, its explosive impact upon the breech

† b. In the Cartesian theory. = *PRESSION 2. Obs*

1710 *J. HARRIS Lea. Techn.* II, *Pressure*, by this word some Philosophers, addicted to the Cartesian Hypothesis, mean a kind of Motion which is impressed upon and propagated through a Fluid Medium

c. In *Electricity*; see *quots.* 1907.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 630/2 Currents of high tension are converted into pressures suitable for incandescent lamps by means of transformers 1907 *Regulations Use Electrical Energy under Factory and Workshop Act* 1901 In these Regulations *Pressure* means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors, or between a conductor and earth, as read by a hot wire or electrostatic voltmeter — A P. T. TORRER in *Let. Electrical Pressur* is used officially in Acts of Parliament and in Regulations, in preference to *electromotive force* (which is neither electro motive nor force) But the relation between 'electrical pressure' and the ordinary pressure of mechanics or dynamics is nothing more than an analogy, the same may be said of *tension* which some prefer. Strictly speaking, *pressure*, *tension*, and *force* apply only to matter. In reference to Electricity, all these terms mean 'That which causes or tends to cause an electric current'

d. *Pressure of canvas*, *sail* = *press of canvas*.

see *Press sb* 1 9.

1823 *SCORSBY Jnl. Whale Fish.* 3 By carrying a pressure of canvas, we were enabled to weather the Calf of Man

† 3. (?) That which is pressed or prepared by pressing; see *quots.* *Obs*

1486 *Bo. St Albans* c viij b, Take pressure made of a lombe that was borne in vntyme and put it in a gut of a coluer and fede her therwith 1727 *BRADLEY Fam Dict* v. *Back worn*, Take a Pressure made of a Lamb that was slink'd, and make thereof two or three Pieces, which put into the Gut of a Dove or the like Powl, and feed your Hawk therewith

† 4. *fig.* The mark, form, or character impressed; impression, image, stamp *Obs*

1602 *SHAKS Ham* I. v 100 Yea, from the Table of my Memory, He wipe away all pressures past, That youth and obsequation copied these *Ibid* III ii 27 To shew Vertue her owne Feature and the verie Age and Bodie of the Time, his forme and pressure 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. 7 53 No sooner did I cast my eyes on his face, than I knew the very form and pressure of Lucinda.

II. 5. The action of pressing painfully upon the sensations or feelings; the condition of being painfully pressed in body or mind; the weight or burden of pain, grief, trouble, poverty, etc.; affliction, oppression.

(The earliest sense in Eng.; also in 12th c. in OF)

1322 *Wyclif Johu* xvi 22 Whanne sche hath borun a sone, now sche thenketh not on the pressure [i.e. loss or charge; Vulg. *pressura*], for ioie, for a man is borun in to the world 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntis* (ROXB.) 176 Thorgh thi greth grace and cheryte In alle the pressuris of my chydying 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W de W 1531) 57 b, In all paylles, temptacions, pressures, & necessities c 1586 *COTTER'S PEMBROKE Ps.* cix. S II, In pressure and in paine My joyes thy preceptes give 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl Alch* p. viii, His Fatherly chastening of pains, sicknesses, and bodily pressures. 1667 *Decay Ch. Piety* viii. 29 Job, whom we find not so often nor so passionately complaining of any of his pressures, as of the unkind censures of his friends 1794 *MRS RADCLIFFE Myst Udolpho* viii, Emily struggled against the pressure of grief. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harb* 97 He said, that the mental pressure and excitement was far the worst; it robbed him of his sleep

† 6. The action of political or economic burdens, a heavy charge; the state or condition of being weighed down or oppressed by these. *Obs*.

1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.* *Pressura*, an oppression 1628 *SIR H. MARTIN in Rushw Hist Coll* (1650) I. 58r The pressures and grievances of the people, with the easie remedies. 1622 *Ibid* III (1692) I 64r Detaining our Aims, destroying our Trade and Markets, with many more Pressures upon us than we are willing to repeat. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist Reb.* I § 8 A proposition (how contemptible soever in respect of the pressures now every day imposed,) never before heard of in Parliament. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) II 422 He [Baillie] thought it was lawful for subjects, being under such pressures, to try how they might be relieved from them 1719 *W. WOOD Surv Trade* 113 That our Goods were first sent into Holland, Flanders, Italy, &c. and afterwards into France, under the pressures of the high duties.

b. A state of trouble or embarrassment; *pl.* straits, difficulties.

1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 68 The Common-wealth hath soon fallen into heavy pressures and troubles 1727 *SWIFT Wonder of Woud* Wks 1755 II ii 33 In all urgent necessities and pressures he applies himself to these duties 1827 *JAS MILL I Brit India* III vi 1 47 The finances of the Company were in their usual state of extreme pressure and embarrassment 1868 *M. E. G. DUKE Pol Surv.* 202 The summer of 1868 is remembered as a period of financial pressure.

c. Urgency; demand of affairs on one's time or energies.

1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* IV xlii, Another day I have a great pressure of affairs at present. 1861 *DICKENS Let* 9 Jan. I write under the pressure of occupation and business 1885 *AUSTIN DOBSON Steele Inqnd* 46 Writing hastily and under pressure, his language is frequently involved and careless.

7. The action of moral or mental force, or of anything that influences the mind or will; constraining influence.

1662 BACON *Ess. Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 1433 It was a notable Observation of a wise Father That those, which held and persuaded pressure of Conscience, were commonly interested therein. 1666 EARL MOWAT *tr. Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parmass.* II. ii. (1674) 135 Rebelling against their natural Lords, at the pressure of Forreign Princes. 1792 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Fœt et i.* His virtue, such as it was, could not stand the pressure of occasion. 1792 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* I. vii. 270 In every state of society the multitude has acted from the immediate impulse of passion, or from the pressure of their wants and necessities. 1860 WATTS *Sea-board* II. 8 The pressure from without will be a benefit to outlying clergy. 1897 Miss BROUGHTON *Dear Faustina* xv. I really have some influence with her. if I put pressure on, I really have a good deal.

III. 8 High pressure. orig. A pressure higher than that of the atmosphere, said in reference to steam-engines, but now only a relative term without any absolute limits: esp. in reference to compound engines in which the steam is used at different pressures in the different cylinders; mostly attrib., as in *high-pressure cylinder, engine, steam*, etc. b. *transf.* of speed, work, business, conditions of life, etc., and in *Pathol.*, as a *high-pressure pulse*. c. In *Meteorol.* said of a dense condition of the atmosphere over a certain region, indicated by a high barometer, as in *high-pressure area, high-p. system* (of winds). So low pressure, of the steam-engine, and in *Pathol.* and *Meteorol.*

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 67 To supersede the high pressure engines. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 3) II. i. 97 In proportion as the fluid is more condensed—high-pressure steam is merely condensed steam, just as high-pressure air is condensed air, and to obtain a double or triple pressure, we must have twice or thrice the quantity of steam under the same volume. *Ibid.* (see Low a. 20). 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 212 High-pressure oscillating steam-engine. *Ibid.* 213 Self-acting, damper, for high and low pressure steam. 1890 WEBSTER *s.v. Compound*. The steam that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a larger low-pressure cylinder.

b. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 448 The importation of the baton... by which the slaughter of game is achieved with a high-pressure velocity, is another illustration of the same truth. 1839 STONEMAN *Asholme* p. xi, A small freeholder, who was working under the high pressure of a stiff mortgage. 1861 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 3 The high-pressure engine of refinement is always furnished with a safety-valve against the danger of explosion. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xv. As for Robert, he, of course, was living at high pressure all round. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 676 There was no high pressure work going on, and no high pressure oratory. 1897 Low-pressure pulse (see Low a. 20). 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 517 The strain of another high pressure session like that of last year.

c. 1891 *Daily News* Feb. 27 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 416 A high pressure area lies over our northern regions, but a depression exists over the west of France.

IV. 9 attrib. and Comb. a. of pressure, as *pressure height, stage*, b. used to indicate or ascertain the amount of pressure exerted, as *pressure-anemometer, -test*; c. worked by means of pressure, as *pressure fan, pump, valve*, d. caused by pressure, as *pressure-displacement, -figure, -forging, -sign, -symptom*; e. for pressing, or causing pressure, as *pressure-ball, -bandage, -bottle, -box, -forceps, -frame, -screw*; f. objective and obj. gen. as *pressure-fixing, -reciprocating, -relieving* adjs., *pressure-reducer*.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 712 Passing a current of air by means of indiarubber 'pressure-balls' through a glass bottle full of glass shavings steeped in sulphuric acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 232 The application of 'pressure bandages' is very useful. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 239 In its turn it is attached by a T-tube, to a 'pressure bottle'. 1882 *Rep. to Ha. Repr. Proc. Mel. U. S.* 626 In order to utilize the pressure due to the elevated position, the water is conducted from the ditches into a tank called the 'pressure box'. 1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Astrophysics* 38 'Pressure-displacements and motion-displacements are, in fact, respectively concerned. 1890 W. H. CASNEY *Ventilation* 7 The 'pressure fan' used where a small volume of air at a high velocity of pressure is required. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 821 Excision associated with the rapid application of the 'pressure forceps'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Printing-frame* (Photography), also known as a 'pressure-frame'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 253 At a certain 'pressure-height' the fluid meniscus exhibits maximal pulsations. 1881 *Nature* 15 Dec. 167 The total work done by a fluid 'pressure-reciprocating engine'. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* XXV. 583 An accumulator is 'merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a 'pressure-reducer'. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 41 The 'pressure symptoms of inordinate aneurisms are very variable. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 87 The muscles may be so wasted that no 'pressure-test' is available. 1897 *Weekly Sun* 19 Sept. 1512 It is forced down by the tremendous 'pressure-valves' into a small chamber within the tank.

10. Special Combs: *pressure-bar*, a device in a planing-machine for holding down the material to be planed; *pressure-blower*, a blower for producing a blast in which the air is driven by the pressure of pistons; *pressure-button*, a 'button' or stud, by pressing which a spring is liberated or an electric bell rung; *pressure-cylinder*, the

cylinder of the pressure-gauge of an engine; *pressure-engine*, a machine driven by the pressure of a column of water, esp. one in which the piston of a cylinder is driven by water-power; a hydraulic engine; *pressure-filter*, a filter in which the liquid is forced through filtering material by pressure greater than that of its own weight, *pressure-gauge, -gauge*, an instrument for showing the pressure of an elastic agent, as steam or gas; also, one for showing the pressure in a cannon or fire-arm at the instant of explosion of the charge; *pressure heater*, an apparatus for heating water, etc., by steam under pressure. *pressure-note*, *Mus.* a note marked with a crescendo, *pressure paralysis*, paralysis caused by pressure on part of the brain; *pressure-pipe*, the pipe of the pressure-gauge of a steam-engine; *pressure-point*, one of the points on the surface of the body marked by special sensibility to pressure; *pressure pouch*—*PHARYNGOCELE*; *pressure-register*, a recording pressure-gauge, particularly one that records the fluctuations of pressure of air, steam, or gas, *pressure ridge*, a ridge caused by pressure, esp. a ridge of ice in the polar seas caused by lateral pressure; *pressure-spot* = *pressure-point*.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s. v. The long suits of the Woodworth and the Woodbury Patents were upon 'pressure bars and pressure rollers'. 1893 *Star* 19 May 178 The new electric bells the substitution of 'pressure buttons' for the existing lever pulls. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/3 Whilst carrying out a 'speed trial' the 'pressure cylinder burst, and the engineer got badly scalded. 1835 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 91/2 A new steam boiler, worked by what is called a 'pressure engine of about six horse power. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* 96 By the pressure-engine and the turbine, the power of waterfalls of any height may at once be made available. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Filtering-press*, a 'pressure-filter. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 17 The Deep-Sea 'Pressure-Gauge'. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 211 Some mode of indicating at any moment the exact pressure which the steam exerts, and thus we learn by means of the 'pressure-gauge'. 1896 *Rep. A. & C. atated Broad Co.* 11 The little boiler which is generally termed the 'pressure heater'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 658 'Pressure paralysis' for the most part is rapidly recovered from. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 4/3 During his gun trials the 'pressure pipe, which was 8 feet long, burst. No one was hurt. 1876 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 315 It is in this form of spasm that the 'pressure points' which are capable of inhibiting spasm have been recognised. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 363 'Pressure pouches, though often called esophageal, in reality arise from the lower part of the pharynx. 1897 *Nansen's Last North* I. vi. 241 The 'pressure-ridges' are apt to run at right angles to the course of the pressure which produced them. 1887 G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* 410 The finest point, when it touches a 'pressure spot', produces a sensation of pressure, and not one of being pricked.

Press-warrant. Now *Hist.* [f. PRESS sb. 2 + WARRANT sb.] A warrant giving authority to impress men for the service of the navy or army.

a. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sea Officers*, And in their Pockets carried their Press-Warrants. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 147/2 Press warrants were sent to Portsmouth, and next morning the press gangs went on board the merchant ship. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 3/2 In 1673-4 Colonel Strode, the Governor of Dover Castle, had refused point blank to execute a press warrant till he knew what Parliament would say.

Press-work. [f. PRESS sb. 1 + WORK sb.]

1. The work and management of a printing-press; the printing off on paper, etc. of what has been 'composed' or set up in type; the result of this, the work turned out from a press, esp. from the point of view of its quality.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 47 His excellent method of disposition, composition, and press-work. *Ibid.* 52 His first works resemble the press-work of Worde and Pynson. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 208 The press-work, or printing off, is charged at a price agreed upon for each two hundred and fifty sheets. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. s. v. By *fine presswork* is meant work printed with the best paper and ink, and with the utmost care at a hand press. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Mason's Man. Exerc., Printing* 412 The new method has cheapened common presswork, but it has not bettered the presswork of books.

2. Literary work done for the press, journalistic work.

1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* v. His first press-work had been a series of letters he had written when at school, and contributed to a local paper.

3. *Potttery.* The making of ware by pressing the clay into moulds.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1012 A great variety of pottery wares are made by two different methods, the one called press-work, and the other casting. The press-work is done in moulds made of Paris plaster. All vessels of an oval form, and such as have flat sides, are made in this way.

4. *Joinery.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Press work*, cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.

Press-yard. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. PRESS v. 1 + YARD sb.] Name of a yard or court of old Newgate Prison, in which the torture of *peine forte et dure* (PAIN, PRESS v. 1 b) is supposed to have originally been carried out, and from which, at

a later period, capitally convicted prisoners started for the place of execution.

1654 GAVION *Plans Notes* III. v. 99 It was as good and all one, as if God had done it with the Country, or else the Presse-yard had ended the quarrell. 1717 (*title*) The History of the Press-Yard or a Brief Account of the Customs and Occurrences to be met with in His Majesty's Goal of Newgate in London. *Ibid.* 3 The Presse-Yard being no part of the Prison, but taken in as a part of the Governor's House it is in the Keeper's Breast to refuse any Prisoner a Reception there without a Conditional Premium. a. 1720 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) VII. 374 Bidding the Turnkey bring down the said Prisoners to him in the Press-yard. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 161/2 Their wives and children were admitted into the press-yard to take their leave of them before they set out [for the gallows at Tyburn]. 1780 *Newgate Cat.* V. 109 Being brought down into the press-yard, his irons were knocked off, and he was put into the cart. 1840 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg. Ser. i. Executions*, Round the debtors' door. Are gathered a couple of thousand or more, As many await At the press-yard gate. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 4/7 The New Old Bailey. There will be no 'peine forte et dure', commemorated in the name Press-Yard.

† **Pre'ssly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. after F. *pressément*, with substitution of English suffix.] Urgently, pressingly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxxxii. 122 Lettres. By the whiche they wrote well pressly that hei sone sholde be delyuerde to her agayne.

† **Pre'st**, sb. 1. *Obs.* Also 5 *preste*, 5-7 *preste*, 6 *preste* (e. [a OF. *prest* (12th c. in Littre), mod. F. *prêt*, the action of preparing or lending, a loan, purveyance for the king's table, advance pay for soldiers; vbl. sb. f. OF. *prester*, mod. F. *prêter* to afford, lend, PREST v. 1]. So *Il presto* a loan. (In Eng. hist. documents the L. word is usually *prestatum*, pa. pple of *prestare*, PREST v. 1].

1. An advance of money; a loan, esp. one made to the sovereign in an emergency; a forced loan; a grant, gift, bequest.

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 8/2 Ne hadde leen ye gret loones and prestes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The creditors have not been duele pade of here loons and prestis made to highe soveraigns. a. 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 683 In thyngere [1486] a prest was made to the kyng of .ii. M. li. of the whiche the mercers, grocers, & drapers lent .ii. c. lxxxvii. li. and .vi. s. a. 1520 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 352 The people mones For prestes and for loones Lent and neuer payd. 1560-1 *Newcastle Chalde* (Surtees) 80 A sertenye some of money beyng granted by waye of loan or prest. 1577-8 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1003/2 The first of September the queene demanded a prest of the cite of London of twentie thousand pounds, to be repaid agayne within foureteene daies after Michaelmasse next following. 1543 PAYNNE *Sea Power Parl.* App. 29 For lack of money, he was driven of necessitie to aske a preste of the citizens of Paris.

2. A charge, duty, or impost; a deduction made from or in connexion with any payment. See also quot. 1898

1472-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 59/2 The said Maire, Fellowship and Merchantes [of the Staple of Calcey], nor then successors, shall not sett nor put any ymposition, prest or charge, upon the Wolles or Wollefeldes, of any persone of the said Fellowship. 1491 *Hm. VII.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Sei. II. I. 170 We charge you that ye content and paye unto them [for their wages of the half year ended at Estre last] .. the summes afore-said, withoute any prest or charge setting upon them. for the same. *Ibid.* 172, 173. 1548 *Mod. 2 Edw. VI.* c. 4 § 2 [For allowance of sheriffs upon their account] that the same taylor &c hereafter there to be levied and stricken, shalbe delivered unto everye of the same Sheriffes without prest or other charge to be sett upon them for the same. [1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 377 *Prest*, a duty which sheriffs formerly had to pay on receiving their tallies for the sums standing due from them in the accounts of the Exchequer.]

3. A payment or wages in advance; money paid on account to a person to enable him to proceed with an undertaking; cf. IMPREST sb. 1, PREST-MONEY 2. *Auditor of prests*: see IMPREST sb. 1 c. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 137 Sommes of money by the said Robert by way of preste at the Receipte of the Kinges Eschequier, hade on receyved. 1552 T. LARKIN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 499 One hundredth poundes sterling to be delivered unto... the Kinges Glasier in way of prest towards the plaistering of the great Church. 1522 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 96 Prestes to diuers personnes for prouision of vittayles for the emperor. a. 1562 G. CAUENDISH *Walsey* (1893) 197 Yt was concludyd that he shold have by the way of prest, a thousand marks owt of Wynechester byshopriche, byfow hand of his pension. 1657 HOWELL *Londonop.* 370 The Auditor of the Prests, whose Office it is to take the Accounts of the Mint, and of all other imprested or moneys advanc'd before hand.

4. *esp.* Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on enlistment, enlistment-money.

1480 *Howard Fosse* Bks. (Roxb.) 9 [Of this sum] is prest for J. M. s. iij. s. iiij. d. every of them .iij. s. for prest. c. xvij. li. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 1 Any Souleour, which hereafter shalbe in Wages and retyened or take any prest to serve the King upon the See. 1562 *Royal Letters* 23 July (City of London, Jor. 18 li. 57). For their prest, coates, and conducte money. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 43 As it were an earnest or prest. 1588 *Letter Bk.* 44. *City Lond.* If 200 b. Frauncys Iohnson who was appoynted to seve as a soldiary and receyved her Maesties prest.

5. An engagement of a person by payment of earnest-money; an enlistment of soldiers or sailors. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 139 We wolde you shuld provide us of ten good dromes, and as many fifiers. For the prest and setting forward of whiche persons you maye

receyve, what money you wolle desme, of our seivant Guidenlinge 1560. *Caarw Cornwall* 101 This towne furnissheth more able Mannes & a every prest for her Highnesse service, then many others of faire greater blowe

6 In prest: As a 'prest' or loan, in advance, on account; as earnest-money. (Cf senses 1, 3, 5) 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1486) 9 Receyved by thandes of the said Henry Palmer in prest vpon the said office. 1550 *Edw VI 7th in Floude Hist. Eng.* xxvii (1470) IV 518 For which I should give him 15000 in prest, and leave to carry 80000 over sea to abase the exchange. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis Fy*, You shall not deliuer any money in prest to any Officer, without the Thiesorer will yow the same to doe. 1579 *Fernon Guiccard* 2 (1599) 456 They departed to their houses, having receyved in prest only one Florin of the Rhein for a man. 1603 *Knots Hist. Turks* (1601) 99 There was taken up in prest of privat merchants in Aleppo only, the summe of three score thousand Cecchini

7 attrib and Comb: prest-warrant, see quot and of PRESS-WARRANT

1894 C N Robinson *Brit. Fleet* iv 413 In Elizabeth's reign there was no great difficulty experienced in obtaining men when wanted by 'prest warrants', or warrants for paying 'prest' money

+ Prest, sb 2 Obs. Also 7-8 *prest(e)*. [Of uncertain origin.] A sheet (of parchment or the like).

1405 *Will of Bullok* (Somerset Ho), My wille as it ys wyiten in a prest of parchemeyne. 1568 *Practisch Part of Law* 232 Fees. For the transcript of a Record, being a piece, 6s. 8d. For every prest more 6s. 8d. 1705 *Luttrell Brief Rel* (1857) V 520 Yesterday the lords read the commons bill for relief of the poor, containing 60 prestes of parchment.

+ Prest, a and adv Obs. Also 3-6 *preste*, 5 *preest*, (*prast*), 6 *preast*, ? *Sc priest*, (7 *erron. prested*). [a OF. *prest* (11th c. in Littré), in mod F. *prêt* = Pr., Cat. *prest*, It., Sp., Pg. *presto* -late or pop. L. *prest-us* ready (Inscr. and 5th c. in Salic Law), f. earlier L. *prestō* (*prestū*) adv., near at hand, in readiness, at one's service, supposed to be contr. from **prestū*, f. *præ* before, in front + *abl* of dat. of *situs* placed, situated, lying; or from **prestū*, f. *præ* + *sitū*, abl. of *situs* situation]

A adj 1 Ready for action or use; at hand, prepared, or in proper order.

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 7217 Now wole vr louerd sake is suerd, is bowe is iband, & prest imad uor to smite men hat bep my wend. c. 1300 *St Margarete* 302 Now in mi louredes name prest i am peito. 13 *K. Alis*, 1187 Ten bouande, al prest & 311 In to bataille fote fure. 1382 *Wyclif Bible* Pf. Ep. vi 68 Prest is the book of Lenuy [Vulg. In promptu est leuonibus libri]. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab*, 1164 To iuste that made hem prest. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* ii. vi. 10 With erri prest stude thair als still as stone. 1549-62 *STERNIOLD & II Ps* xi Behold the wicked bend their bowes, and make their arrowes prest. 1566 *DRANT Horace*, Sat. ii. Bj, Then cumis this foxe, this Fusidie, with money preste in hande. 1578 *WHETSTONS Promys & Cass.* iii. n, Who styll is prest his lawles love to make his lawfull wife. 1635 *Huywood Hierarchy v* 288 A huge Nauy prest at all Esayes. 1697 *Dryden Virg Georg* iii. 733 The Victim Ox, that was for Altars prest, trim'd with white Ribbons, and with Garlands diest

b. Often in association with *ready*, *readily*.

c. 1475 *Parlement* 1585 Giffion with swerdes for was redy and preste. 1489 *Caxton Raytes of A* i. xv 42 To see that althyng be redyly prest at hande. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 304 All was prest and redy. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 200 b, xv thousand men euen redy prest to set on the cite of Yorke. 1600 *HOLLAND Lvy* xxxv xxxv 909 The Atolians. were ready and prest to come to Lacedaemon. 1632 - *Cynobadia* 27, I may find them [soldiers] prest and ready for any service. 1675 *Brooks Gold Key Wks*, 1867 V 37 He is ready prested to break all. 1802 *Christ* is ready prest for action

2. Ready in mind, disposition, or will; inclined, disposed, willing; prompt, alert, eager, keen

c. 1290 *Becket* 2073 in *S. Rug. Leg* i 166 Pat min heorte prestore his bene dep for to take. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25 'To rede and here ilkon in prest, Be thynges bat ham likes best. 1362 *LANGT. P. Ph. A.* vi 41 He is be presteste payere bat pore men habbel. c. 1475 *Pastorals* 27, I may find them [soldiers] prest and ready for any service. 1675 *Brooks Gold Key Wks*, 1867 V 37 He is ready prested to break all. 1802 *Christ* is ready prest for action

b. Alert, active, sprightly, brisk.

a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 75 Peie were papayes prest, Nihgales vpon nest. 1529 *SKEWTON Ph. Sparoues* 264 As prey and as prest As my sparow was. 1573 *Tusser Hub* (1578) 122 More people, more handsome and prest, Where find ye? (go search any coast).

3. Clo-e at hand. (Cf *handy*).

c. 1500 *Rabin Hood & Potter* xlii. in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. 112 Berdys there sange on bowhes prest. 1589 *PURTEMAN Eng. Poasie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 231 In presence prest of people mad or wise.

B. adv. Readily, quickly, = *PRESTLY adv.* 1.

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 5217 As prest eft sone hu come. c. 1300 *Sir Trist*, 3145 He seyde tristrem prest, 'Now it were time to ride'. 1393 *LANGT. P. Ph. C.* xxi 274 Princes of his paly, prest vndo be 3ates. 1475 *Rain Coitgear* 408 Out of Paris proudly he preitful prest. 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* iv 789 Shall not my men do on theyr a more prest? 1557-8 *Frere & Boye* 48 in *Hazl. E. P.* III. 62 The lytel boye wente on his waye, To the felde full prest.

Prest, ppl. a - see *PRESTED ppl. a* 1 & 2.

+ Prest, v 1 Obs. [a OF. *prester* (11th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod F. *prêtre* to furnish, place at one's disposal, lend, pay in advance (= It. *prestare*, Vol. VII.

Pr, Sp., Pg. *prestar*):-L. *præstare* to stand before; to be superior, excel, to stand for, vouch for, take upon oneself, to perform, show, offer, furnish, in late and med L. (sth c. Salvianus and Salic Law) to lend, f. *præ* before + *stare* to stand]

1 trans. To lend (money); to advance on loan. 1534-4 Act 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 Money so advanced, prest, or lent to hys hyghnes a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich III* 41 b, Requyringe hym faith to prest to hym a conuente some of money. 1560-2 *Newcastle Guilds* (Surtees) go Money whyche y. prested, or lent, to the Queens Maesties [use]

b To get on loan, to borrow *rare* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 176 Let the lordes there should borow of them any money, as they did prest of the marchantes of the staple xvij M l. late before

2 To advance (money) on account of work to be done or service to be rendered or not yet completed.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App ii 106 Item, prested to Anthony Chobo, the king's Sugior, in aduancement of his half yers wages beforehande. 1586 *EARL LEICESTER* in *Motley Netherl.* (1860) I. viii 323 note, I myself have prested above 3000l. among our men here since I came.

+ Prest, v 2 Obs. [f. *PREST sb* 1, or peih. an inverted use of *PREST v* 1]

1 trans. To engage or hne the services of (a person) or the use of (a ship, etc.) by giving part-payment in advance.

1513 *Let & Pap Hen VIII*, I No 3978 (P R O) Shyppys prested for the King in the West Countrey. 1532 *CROMWELL* in *Meirman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 351 The kinges messenger, hatte repayrd to Burrye Saynt Edmondes and therabowt For to haue taken and prestyd mayons For the accomplisment of the kynges sayd wooikes. 1545 *St Papers Hen VIII*, III 542 Suche shippes as were prested in Chestre and Bewmarres. 1604 *You Higher* had byn at so great chawges, both with the presting, and victualing of shippes

2 esp To engage (men) for military service on land or sea by giving part-payment or earnest-money in advance; to enlist, levy (without reference to method) passing at length into the sense of *PRESS v* 2. (Cf. *IMPRESS v* 2)

1542 *Hen VIII Declar. Scots B.* In this meane tyme staid a great part of our army already prested and in our wages, to go forward. 1545 *St Papers Hen VIII*, III 536 Those that be aldy comne nowe demaunde here their wages, which they say they be not paid, and here is non that can enforce us, whether they be paid or not, nor for howe longe tyme they were prested. 1560 *Davis tr Sleidan's Comm.* 395 b, They, when this league was made, going into Germany, prested soldiours, and broughte them into Fraunce. 1600 *HOLLAND Lvy* xxv. v 548 So many as they thought able men of bodie lo beare armes to prest them for soldiours. 1604 *Lvy* xxv. vii One whyles buying them up to the warre, for some small peece of money otherwhiles leuying and presting them to the seas to be galley-slaves, for a thing of nothing. 1604 *Lvy* xlii. i 1126 Commanded they were to prest (scrubbers) fiftene hundred footmen and a hundred horse of Romane citizens

Hence *Pre sting vbl sb*, hiring, enlisting

1545 [see above] 1546 *St Papers Hen VIII*, I 874 Wee have also comen with theym of the Admiralty, whoo have only two shippes in aredynes, wee have geuen theym charge to procede, and deliuered theym money for the presting of men for the purpose

+ Prest, v 3 Obs rare. [? f. *PREST a*] *refl a.* To make oneself ready. **b.** To make haste, to hasten.

14 *Lybaeus Disc* (Ritson) 1738 A morow Lybeaus hym prest [v. 1] was prest. In aimes that we best, And fresch he was to fyght. 1581 *A. HALL tr Homer* 14 One moynng Thetus from the sea to heauen hr selfe doth prest.

Prest, obs. ME. form of PREST.

Prestable, a Sc Now rare. Also 7-able.

[a. obs. F. *prestable* (mod F. *prétable*) lendable, that may be lent (Cotgr.), also, ready to afford or give (16th c. in Godef.), f. *prester* see *PREST v* 1 and -ABLE.] Capable of being paid or advanced; payable, capable of being performed or discharged. 1560 *Acts Sederunt* 29 Jan (1790) 67 After discussing of the first suspensoun for liquid soumes or deids presentlie prestable. 1605 *J. FRASER Polichon* (SH S) 159 Sn Walter promised Lord Hugh all the kindness and service prestible by him, south and north. 1715 in *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II. 54 Seriously to consider this, and fall upon some more prestible methods. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo II*, c. 43 § 17 Recovery of multines or services payable or prestable to their mills. 1826 *SCOTT Let to Lockhart* 20 Jan, To offer my fortune so far as it was prestable, to make good all claims upon Ballantyne & Co. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict* c. 103 § 8 All feu duties or other duties and services or casualties payable or prestable to the superior.

Prestance, rare-1. [f. as next + -ANCE Cf. F. *prestance* (*prêt* + *st*), ad. It. *prestanza*] = next.

1893 *Nat. Observ* 21 Jan 231/2 They put their trust in great names and social prestance.

+ Prestancy, Obs rare [ad. L. *præstantia* pre-eminence, f. *præstare* to excel: see *PREST v* 1 and -ANCY] Priority, superiority, pre-eminence

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav Dogge* 39 If then the prestancy of instructing be such, surely Diogenes may in name, but not in deed bee a slave. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* iv. 30 In Adam, yet intire, there was a priority and a prestancy, but no sovereignty.

Prestant, Music. [a. F. *prestant*, ad. It. *prestante* excellent.] (See quot)

1896 *STAINER & BARRITT Dict Mus. Terms*, *Prestant*, the open diapason of an organ, sometimes of 16 feet, sometimes of 8 feet in length.

+ Prestantness, præ, a Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *præstantia* excellence, PRESTANCY + -OUS] Characterized by excellence; excellent.

1638 T. WHITTAKER *Blood of Grapes* 35 This innate [humour] so pinestantous, so necessary, as without it mist bodies can not subsist

Prestate (*prestat*), *v. Rom. Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præstare* to stand before, to stand good for, vouch for, answer for, see *PREST v* 1 and -ATE 8.] *trans* To under take, take upon oneself, become responsible for, to furnish, manifest.

1880 *MURHEAD Cases* ii § 25 All that the ben is bound to prestate in such a case is suffiance [*damnetur heres patentiatur prestare*]. - *Ulphar* ii § 367 Any person to whose good faith it can be committed to prestate a thing [*ad rem aliquam præstandam*] may also have it committed to his good faith to confer freedom.

Prestation (*prestat*), *jan.* [a. F. *prestation* (1272 in Godef. *Compl*) action of lending, tendering, etc., ad. L. *præstation-em*, in late L. a payment, in med L. esp a feudal due, n of action f. *præstare* see *PREST v* 1, PRESTATE] The action of paying, in money or service, what is due by law or custom, or in recognition of feudal superiority; a payment or the performance of a service so imposed or exacted; also, the performance of something promised.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt VI* 661/1 That no prises, exactions, nor prestatoun, shal be sette upon ther persones or goodes. 1507 *COWELL Interpr.* *Ayde* in the common lawe, it is applied sometime to a prestatoun due from tenants to their Lords, as toward the releife due to the Lord Paramount or for the making of his sonne knight, or the mayying of his daughter. 1570 *HACKER Cent Serm.* (1675), Not, as if the iucher and mightier Church did, or could bind the smaller to the prestatoun of her customs. 1754 *STR J. STRANGE Reports* II 879 The bishop libbelled in the spiritual court, suggesting that Dr Gooche, as archdeacon of Essex, *intetur solvere* 10l due to the bishop as a prestatoun, for the exercise of his exterior jurisdiction. 1788 *REID Acton Powers* v. vi. 667 It is obvious that the prestatoun promised must be understood by both parties. 1818 *HALLAM Mod. Ages* I. ii. n 144 The military tenant was subject to no tribute, no prestatoun, but service in the field. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict* c. 102 Sched. (y), No 2 The yearly feu duties and the whole other prestatouns. 1890 *Gros-Gild Merch.* I. 135 The gild merchant with the right to exact money requises or prestatouns from the biethren as well as from non-gild-men trading in the town

b *Prestation-money*, see *quots*

1536 in *Styrpe Ecl. Mem* (1721) I App lxxix. 187 The Archdeacons had their acquittance of the Bp. by the name of Prestation money. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Curatorem* 12 The Bishop taking prestatoun money of his archdeacons yearly. 1611, *Spiritualities of a Bishop* betwose profits which he receueth, as he is a Bishop, and not as he is a Baron of the Parliament. [e g] prestatoun money, that *subsidium charitativum*, which vpon reasonable cause he may require of his Clergie. 1730 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II. s.v.

+ Prester, Obs. [a. L. *præster*, a Gr. *πρηστωρ* a fiery (or scorching) whirlwind, also a kind of venomous serpent, agent-n. f. *πρηστωρ*, *πρηστωρ* (root *præ*) to burn, also to inflate, blow.]

1 A serpent, the bite of which was fabled to cause death by swelling.

1398 *Trivisa North De P R* xviii x (Bodl MS), Prester is an horrible addie alwei with open mouthe and castinge and schedinge venom as he gope. 1504 *TURNER Herbal* ii 118 The bramble is good for the biting of y^e serpent called prester. 1608 *TORSEI Serpentes* (1658) 745 The Dipsas killing by thirst, and the Prester by heat, as their very names do signifie. 1607 *MAY Lucas* ix 828 The Prester too, whose sting distendeth wide The wounded's foamy mouth. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Prester*, a venomous Serpent, whose sting causes a deadly Thirst. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men*, *Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I 328 Philosophers are, therefore, vipers, cockatrices, asps, presters.]

2. A burning or scorching whirlwind.

1601 *HOLLAND Phny* I 25 The same [wind], if it be more hot and catching a fire as it rageth, is named Prester; burning. 1643 *HOWELL Parables on Times* 15 As if it had been that incendiary Prester wind, or rather an Araucana had blowne here. 1655 *STANLEY Hist Philos* ii (1704) 61/2 Thunders, Lightning, Presters, and Whirlwinds are caused by the wind enclosed in a thick Cloud, which breaketh forth violently. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Prester*, a meteor, consisting of an exhalation from the clouds downwards with such violence, as that by the collision it is set on fire. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 518/2 (tr. Procl. in Crat) From him leap forth the implacable thunders, and the prester-capacious bosoms [*πρηστωροδοχοι κοιλιοι*] of the all-splendid strength of the father-begotten Hecate

|| 3. (See *quots*).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl Supp.*, *Prester*, a word used by some to express the external part of the neck, which is usually inflated in anger. 1858 *MAVNE Expos Lex.* *Prester*, *pre*, formerly used for the white of the eye when inflamed, also, for the veins, when swollen under excitement.

Prester John. Forms: a. 4-6 *prester*, -ere, 6 *preter*, -our, *prater*, *prester*, *prester*, (6-7 *precious*), 6-8 *presbyter*, 7 *priest*, 6-*prester*; 4-6 *Jon*, *Johan*, 6 *Joan*, *Jan*, (7 *Jack*), 8 *Jean*, 5- *John*. Also 6 *Prehan* (= *Pre Ian*), 7 *Prete Gianni*, *Janni*, *Pretegiann*, -*giann*. [ME. *Prestre Johan*, a OF. *prestre Jehan* (13th c. in Littré), mod F. *prêtre-Jean*, med. L. *presbyter Johannes*, 'Priest John', in It. *prete Gianni*, whence OF. *prete-jan* and the B forms above.] The name given in the Middle Ages to an alleged Christian priest and king, originally supposed to reign in

the extreme Orient, beyond Persia and Armenia, but from the 15th c. generally identified with the King of Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

[For the history of the subject, see Col. Yule's article in *Fugatee* Brit XIX 715-718. It is there shown that from the first mention of *Prester Johannes* in the twelfth c. European belief placed him in some remote region of the East; but that, after growing knowledge of geography had at once cast doubt upon his existence there, and revealed the existence of a Christian king and kingdom in 'Ethiopia' or Abyssinia, 'Prester John's land' was located by the Portuguese, and after them by other writers, in the latter region. Col. Yule is even inclined to think that the original germ of the legend may have consisted in vague rumours as to the rule of a Christian king in 'Ethiopia', at a time when Ethiopia and India were still vaguely imagined to be continuous or adjacent regions; although reports of the warlike achievements of Mongol or other Asiatic conquerors may in process of time have been credited to, or associated with, the name of 'Prester John'. As to the origin of this name or title, though numerous conjectures have been offered, there is no historical evidence.]

23. *K. Alia*, 2589 (Bodl. MS) Out of Inde from prester John Hym com knigtes manvon. a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 272 The lasse Asia and the lond of Histría, These ben Prester Johannes londes. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 117 He schulde be cleped prester John for he is no degree in þi world aboute þe degree of priesthode. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1899) xxii. 246 Prester John (*Karb* xxix. 132 Prester John) that is Emperour of the high Ynde 1885 CAXTON *Parit & V.* 66 The londe of Prester John. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 155 To reyd I began the mostest ande ragment. Of all the mozt in this world. The borne and the hand staff, Prater John and Port Jaff 1562 PILKINGTON *Explos. Abdyas* Aa. ii. The Souldan, prester John & other Heathen princes. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. 1 That in the East India were Christians, which were governed by a King of great power called Prester John 1600 MELTON *Astralog.* 11 As for Prester Jacke, the Great Mogul, the Sophy of Persia, and the Great Turk, I can see them as often as I doe my Boy 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 495 ¶ 5 Not to mention whole Nations bordering on Prester-John's Country. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. IV. 597 The fame of Prester or Prester John has long amused the credulity of Europe

(b) 1532 MORIS *Confut. Tindale* by Bothe the Latyn chyrch & the Greke chyrche and pretour Johns Chyrche to 1554 W. PAAT *Africa* Eij. The kyng of Ethiopie whiche we call prester or prest John. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Preciosus Johannes, otherwise cauled Presbyter Johannes, Emperour of many Chrystian nations in Ethiopie. *Ibid.* 374 In the East syde of Africe beneth the redde sea, dwelleth the grete and myghty Emperour and Chrystian kyng Prester Johan, well known to the Portugales in theyr vyages to Calcut. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. 2. 86 b. The Prester Jan king of Ethiopie. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Lincolnen* L. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 34 The countrey of Prester John, which is called by them the countrey of Abeskin. 1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro. d. At the emperour Prete Ianni hath two speciall princely names, to wit, Aegoeue and Neguz, a king 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The great Christian of *Æthiopia*, vulgarly caled Prester, Precious, or Priest-John. 1678 BUTLER *Find* iii. *Lady's Answ.* 277 Like the mighty Prester John, Whose Person none dares look upon

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A ruler likened to Prester John; one who is supreme (in a particular sphere). 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 34 And foolcs doe sit, More honored then the Prester John of wit. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar All.* v. I, Your Prester John of the East Indies. c. *Heraldry.* (In the arms of the see of Chichester)

1698 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. iv (Roxb.) 287 f. (Coates of Bishopsrick) He beareth Sapphire, a Prester John or Presbyter John sitting on a tombstone, haneing in his left hand a Mound, and his right extended, with a sword in his mouth. his is the Sea of Chichester. 1894 PARKER'S *Gloss. Heraldry* 416 Azure, a Presbyter John hooded sitting on a tombstone.

Hence *Prester-Johnian* a *notice-wd.*, of or pertaining to Prester John.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* i. iv. On them, a lay Of Prester-Johnian whispers

|| *Pre-sternum, præsternum.* [f. PRE-A. d b + STERNUM.]

1. *Entom* = PROSTERNUM.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II. 279 Pre-sternum dilated at its anterior extremity 1836 tr. *Cramer's Anim. Kingd* IV. 141 The præsternum forms a sort of chin-cloth anteriorly.

2. *Comp. Anal.* The front part of the sternum; the part corresponding to the first segment of the human sternum.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont* 393 The præsternum is the 'manubrium sterni' of human anatomy. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 The broad upper part to which the first rib is annexed is called the manubrium or pre-sternum.

Hence *Pre-sternal* a, of or pertaining to the pre-sternum, as *pre-sternal bone, region*, etc.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Presthoid, obs. form of PRIESTHOOD.

† *Pre-stial*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. ME. *prest*, PREST sb + -IAL.] Priestly.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr* iv. v 450 In the lay part of Goddis peple, and in the prestal part of Goddis peple

Prestdigital, a *notice-wd.* [f. after next and *digital*.] Light-fingered; practising sleight of hand

1856 READE *Never Too Late* vi. The two hands he gathered coin with were Meadows and Crawley The first his honest, hard-working hand—the second his three-fingered Jack, his prestidigital hand

Prestidigitation (pre-sti-did-jit-ſon). [a. F. *prestidigitat*, f. as next. see -ATION] Sleight of hand, legerdmain. Also *fig.*

1859 [see next] 1862 *Leisure Hour* No 542 319 The real fact upon which all prestidigitatation or quick finger conjuring depends, is the fact that human hands are quicker than human eyes 1887 STYFENSON *Mem. & Portraits* 21 1887 'His sort of prestidigitatation is a piece of tactics among the true drawing-room queens.

Prestidigitator (pre-sti-dj-ſi-tar). Also in F. form || *prestidigitateur* (pre-sti-dj-ſi-tar). [ad F. *prestidigitateur* (J de Rovere, a 1830. see quot 1859), f. *preste* nimble (ad It. *presto*, L. *prestitus* see PRESTO) + L. *digit*-us a finger + -ateur, L. -ator agent-suffix: perh. suggested by F. *prestigiateur* PRESTIGIATOR, or due to a perverted derivation of it.] One who practises sleight of hand or legerdmain; a juggler, a conjurer; hence *fig.* a juggler with words, a trickster

a 1843 in *Southey Comm. -Jl Bk IV* 603 f. De M. G Ferizer the celebrated enchanter, prestidigitateur, and author of several experiments adapted to public amusement 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Honden* viii. 166-7 Jules de Rovere, the first to employ a title now generally given to fashionable conjurers One day the pompous title of 'Prestidigitateur' was visible on an enormous poster, which also condescended to supply the derivation of this breath-stopping word, *presto* *digit* (activity of the fingers) *Ibid.* The learning of the conjuror—I beg pardon, prestidigitateur. This word, as well as Prestidigitatation, due to the same author, were soon seized upon by Jules de Rovere's rivals 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Earlham Pilgr.* xvi. 201 Whether our young men should turn themselves into intellectual prestidigitateurs 1879 BARRING-GOULD *Germany* I. 392 A prestidigitateur can work magic with his nimble fingers 1905 *Contemp. Rev* June 877 The repeated successes of the prestidigitator who is at the head of its Government

Hence *Prestidigitatorial*, *Prestidigitatory* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to prestidigitatation.

1860 *All Year Round* No 63. 312 Prestidigitatory elements of entertainment were not wanting 1861 in *Daily Tel* 22 Oct. He has managed his cards well if he has substituted prestidigitatorial feats for operatic.

Prestige (|| prestjz, pre-stidjz). [a. F. *prestige* (16th c. in Latine) an illusion, esp. in pl. 'deceits, impostures, delusions, unglug or consoling tricks' (Cotgr), in mod. F. illusion, magic, glamour, ad. L. *prestigium* a delusion, illusion, usually in pl. *prestiges*, illusions, juggler's tricks, for **prestrigium* f. *prestranghe* to bind fast (*prestrangere* oculus to blindfold, hence, to dazzle the eyes): see PRESTRINGE.]

† 1. An illusion; a conjuring trick; a deception, an imposture. Usually pl. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.] *Prestiges*, deceits, impostures, delusions, consoling tricks 1661 *Justiciary Rec* (S. H. S.) I. 12 The Dittay does not condescend upon the Sorcery and prestiges whereby the Pannell did effectuat the particulars lybelled. 1733-4 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. Wks. 1788 V. 92 That faith, we are told, was founded on a rock, impregnable to the sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture! [1879 M. D. CONWAY *Earlham Pilgr.* vii. 99 Prestige is simply *prestrigium*, deceit, and surely that is a dangerous weapon for a true cause to use 1881 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett* (1895) II. 228 *Prestige*, you know, I always like to have a pop at, I take it it has never lost its first meaning of conjuring tricks] 2. *transf.* Blinding or dazzling influence, 'magic', glamour; influence or reputation derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, or esp. from past success. [So in mod. F.]

[1815 SCOTT *Poet's Lett* (1839) 58 He [Napoleon] needed the dazzling blaze of decisive victory to renew the charm, or *prestige*, as he himself was wont to call it, once attached to his name and fortunes.] 1829 *Weston Rev* Oct. 397 The pleasure of these people does not consist in acting upon their maxims of *ten* among themselves, but in the effect of them on the inferior world. Dissipate the *prestige*, and you deprive them of the delight. 1837 FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* I. Intro. 7 The *prestige* of the perfection of the law was unbroken 1838 MILL *A. de Vigny* Diss. & Disc. (1859) I. 316 The *prestige* with which he [Napoleon] overawed the world is the effect of stage-trick. 1845 FORD *Handb. Spain* i. 201 Such is the prestige of broad cloth 1847 EVERSON *Repr. Men. Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 Had the *prestige* which hedges about a modern tragedy existed, nothing could have been done 1856 KANE *Asi. Expl.* I. xviii. 216 The prestige of the gun with a savage 19 in his notion of its infallibility 1859 KINGSLY *Misc.* I. 11 She [Elizabeth] comes to the throne with such a prestige as never sovereign came since the days when Isaiah sang his psalm over young Hezekiah's accession 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* iv. 66 Balliol can set off a prestige of long standing against a deficiency in the stipend 1871 L. STREPHEN *Player* *Brit* vii. In 1861, the prestige of the mountains was rapidly declining 1878 GLADSTONE *Princ. Homer* viii. 112 *Aidōs*, means honour, but never the base-born thing in these last times called *prestige*. 1898 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 9 May 8/6 People talk sometimes of prestige I am not very fond of the word What I understand by prestige is the consideration in which nations or individuals are held by their fellows

† *Prestigiate*, v. ? Obs. rare. Also 8 præ-. [f. late L. *prestigiare* (f. *prestigium*: see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deceive by jugglery or as by magic; to delude. Hence † *Prestigiated* deluded, † *Prestigiating* deluding, *ppl. adjs.*

1647 WARD *Simps. Cobler* 17 To take Christ as himself hath revealed himself in his Gospel, and not as the Devil presents him to prestigiated phantasies 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 229 Prestigiating and ensnaring Ariens.

Prestigation. Now rare. Also 7 præ-. [n. of action from L. *prestigiare*: see prec.]

The practice of juggling, sorcery, or magic; deception or delusion by such practice; conjuring.

c 1540 in *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden) I. 83 Least they might bee enveigled with the soceies and prestigation of devils. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) III. xviii. 37 Examples of fascinations, incantations, prestigations, of philtres, spells, charmes, soceries, characters and such like a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm* (1675) 338 If such a thing come to pass by the Devil's mists and devices, then it is prestigation or delusion 1883 *St. James' Gaz* 20 June, At Piccadilly Hall 10 day Seances of Prestigation, Mesmerism, and Thought Transmission.

Prestigator (presti-dj-ſi-tar). Also 8 præ-. [a. L. *prestigiator*, agent-n. f. *prestigiare*: see PRESTIGIATE So F. *prestigiateur* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl*)] One who practises 'prestigation'; a juggler, a conjurer; † a cheat

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. vi 87 (1634) 270 Prestigators are such as dazzle men's eyes, and make them seeme to see what they see not 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd* iv. iii. 105 This cunning Prestigator took the advantage of so high a place to set off his Representations the more lively 1784 J. WHITE *Baynton Lect* iii. 141 Augustus had published very rigorous edicts against the whole race of Prestigators 1861 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1885) 74 The coin which the prestigator shows is not the first shilling at all

† *Prestigiatory*, a. Obs. [f. L. *prestigiator*: see prec and -ORY 2.] Practising 'prestigation', juggling, conjuring; deceptive, delusive.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl* 66 Hypocritically subornations, in some like prestigiatory, and sophistical veine a 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1683) II. xx. 283 Wicked spirits deal only in petty, low and useless prestigiatory tricks. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. 204 By that κλεψωκτα, or Prestigiatory art or faculty of these ludicrous Demons

† *Prestigion*. Obs. rare. [Integ. f. late L. *prestrigium* a delusion, illusion, trick (see PRESTIGE) + -ION.] = PRESTIGATION.

1635 HERWOOD *Hierarch* ix. Comm. 610 Simon Magus after all his cheating, juggling and prestigion (if I may so call it), at the prayers of St. Peter his spells failed 1637 — *London's Mirr* Wks 1871 IV. 314 Pride, Avarice, Sloath, Vanity, Prestigion

Prestigious (presti-dj-ſi-ſ), a. Now rare. Also 7 præ-. [ad late L. *prestigiōsus* full of tricks, deceitful, f. *prestigi-um* PRESTIGE + -OUS. So F. *prestigieux* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) illusive, using charms.] Practising juggling or legerdmain; of the nature of or characterized by juggling or magic; cheating, deluding, deceitful, deceptive, illusory.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 48 b. Ashamed are not these prestigious Pappyses, to vttir it in their stories and reade it in their Sayntes legendes 1607 DRUKER *H. Hor.* of *Babylon* Wks 1873 II. 195 That inchantesse by prestigious tricks in sorcerie, Has rayrd a base impostor a 1711 K. N. EDMUND *Poet* Wks 1792 II. 116 As in the Mines prestigious Spirits lurk, And while the Miners sleep, seeme had at work 1884 SWINBURNE in *10th Cent.* May 777 The prestigious influence which turned the heads and perverted the hearts of the Byrons and the Hazlitts of his day 1887 T. CHILDS in *Contemp. Rev* May 913 The grandiose language, the ringing rhymes, and the prestigious metaphors

Hence *Prestigiously* *adv.*; † *Prestigiousness*.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierced's Supp.* 208 He that was prestigiously besieged, and inuisibly vndermined with that weapon of weapons 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 115 There is nothing but prestigiousness of Forme, End, Effect 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 437 Their being able to make a consecrated wafer appear to be the very Body and Person of Christ is such a piece of prestigiousness as has no parallel 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxv. 459 We cannot be so prestigiously Impudent, as to pretend to the World, that these our Pills will Cure all diseases.

† *Prestigy*. Obs. rare-1. In 7 *prestige* [ad. L. *prestigi-um*: see PRESTIGE] ? = PRESTIGE 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 250 They committed it, to nurse, to a prodigious hagg that high prestige.

Prestimony (pre-sti-mō-ni). Canon Law. Also 8 præ-. [ad. F. *prestimone* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *prestimonium* (781 in Du Cange), f. L. *prestare* to furnish, etc.: see PRESTATION and -MONY.] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERLAIN *Cycl.*, *Prestimony*, *Præstimonia*, in the canon law, a term about which authors are much divided. Upon the whole, the suet opinion seems to be this, that prestimony is a fund or revenue appropriated by the founder for the subsistence of a priest, without being erected into any title or benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* ; and in mod. D. cts

Hence *Prestimonial* (-mō-niāl) a, of or pertaining to prestimony.

1706 tr. *Duglin's Eccl. Hist* 16th c. II. iv. xx. 332 Some simple Benefices, also Donatives, or Prestimonial Portions, as they are called

Prestinate, obs. form of PRISTINATE.

|| *Prestissimo* (presti-ssimo), a, *adv.*, *sb.* Mus. [It. *prestissimo*, superl. of *presto* adj. and adv. see PRESTO.] A musical direction indicating very rapid performance: Very quick, very fast, as *sb.* a very quick piece or movement. Hence *transf.*

1724 *Short Expl. For Words in Mus. Bks.*, *Prestissimo*, is Extream Fast or Quick 1841 MARRIAT *Poacher* lxiv. At the report of the pistol, the choristers struck up prestissimo with their feet. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* iv. Angus had naturally taken the time of life's march prestissimo 1904 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Feb. 3/4 Our opponents' totals of 388 and 351 must seem big enough in England, but out here on these prestissimo wickets they are really nothing like so formidable as they look.

+ **Prestly**, *adv.* Obs. Also 4-5 *pristly*, *pristly*, 6 *preastly* [f. *PREST* + *-ly* 2].

1. Readily, quickly, promptly, immediately.
 1340 *Ap. n.* 140 be ournemens of bozannesse byse zeuen, bet ys, bet me bouze prestliche, gledihe, simpliche, klenliche, genealiche, zuyfliche, and wiluolliche c 1350 *Will. Paler* ne 1146 Bofe partize prestly a paralyde hem 1440 *Alorte* He 2762 He thengs to syre Florent, and pristly he kyes, "Why flees thou, falls knyghte? he fende hafe bi saule" c 1400 *Alorte* 41th xix, He piekut oute prestly 15 *Adam* Bel & Clyn of Clough 451 They pieced prestly into the hall. 1548 *UDALL* *Erasm* Par Luke xxiv 189b, His special great strength was prently and readily shewed forth at the houre of his death c 1557 *ABF* *PARKER* Ps cii, 288 His saung helth comth prestly on 10 yd thy life from peryll all.

2. Eagerly, urgently, earnestly
 1400 *Destr* *Troy* 230 Yiff bu puttes, be pristly bi point for to do 1522 *World & Child* in Hail *Dodley* I 253 Now play you prestly on every side To God omnipotent 1642 *H. MORRIS* *Song of Soul* II 11. 2 The heat, the heat bloud, brains fleet aye, hot fire 'I be the thing that they so prestly sought, Some have defin'd

+ **Prest-money**, earlier form of *PRESS-MONEY*
 + **Prestness**, *Obs. rare* [f. *PREST* + *-ness*] Readiness, preparedness.

1582 *LD* *BURGILLY* in *Ellis* *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. III 100, I was glad to porceasse your prestnes to enter into Scotland
 + **Presto** (*pie-sto*), *a*, *adv.*, *sb.* 1. *Mus.* [It *presto* quick, quickly (*tempo presto* quick time) — late *L.* *presto* is, *f.* earlier *presto* *adv.*, at hand, ready, in med. *L.* prompt, quick. see *PREST* a.]

A. adv. or *adv.* A direction indicating rapid performance: In quick time; fast

1683 *PURCELL* *Sonatas* in III *Parts* Pref., The English Practitioner, will find a few terms of art, perhaps, unusual to him, the chief of which are *Presto*, 1744 *Short* *Explan.* For *Words* in *Mus. Bks.* *Presto* *Presto*, or *Pie Presto*, very Fast or Quick. *Ibid.*, *Men Presto*, not too Quick, or not quite so Quick 1752 *AVISON* *Mus. Expression* 107 The words *Andante*, *Presto*, *Allegro*, &c., are differently apply'd in the different kinds of Music. 1796 *STAINER & BARRILL* *Dick. Mus. T.*, *Presto*, fast

B. as *sb.* A movement or piece in quick time.
 1869 *ATHENIUM* 20 Nov. The final *Presto* was a miracle of convenientness, the rapidity of the movement never interfering with the distribution of light and shade 1888 *MRS. H. WARD* *R. Blanche* 391 How the presto flew as though all the winds were behind it

+ **Presto** (*pie-sto*), *adv.* 2, *a*, 3, *sb.* 2 [a. *It.* *presto* *adv.* and *adv.*, quick, quickly: the same word as *piec.*, but the two uses are unconnected in Eng.]

A. adv. (*interj.*) Quickly, immediately, at once, used by conjurers and jugglers in various phrases of command, esp. *Presto, be gone, Iley presto, pass*, etc.; hence, = immediately, forthwith, instantler. Also interjectionally. see *quots* 1821, 1892.

1598-9 *B. JONSON* *Case* is *Altered* 1, *Presto*, Go to, a word to the wise, away, fly, vanish 1622 *MANDEL* *tr. Al-* *man's* *Guanan* d. 117 1. 47 Crying out *Presto*, bee gone, . . . hee flies away in the ayre. 1656 *BLOUNT* *Glossogr.* *Presto* . . . a word used by Jugglers, in their *Leucus* *Pocus* tricks. a 1683 *ORDIAN* *Poet.* *Wks* (1686) 89 Hey Jingo, Siss! What's this? 'tis Brad you see, *Presto* be gone! 'tis now a Dainty. 1721 *SWIFT* *South Sea* *Wks* 1755 III. 11 132 Put in your money fairly told, *Presto* be gone! 'tis here agen. 1821 *BYRON* *Pis* *Judge* *lxviii*, "The moment that you had pronounced him one, *Presto*! his face changed, and he was another 1828 *LITTON* *What will he do* 111, Hey, presto,—quick, while we turn in to wash our hands. 1892 *E. RELVES* *Homeward Bound* 72 You pressed a bell, the boy appeared with his lift, and presto! you are in the street again.

B. as *sb.* An exclamation of 'presto!
 1622 *WILKINER* *Beggars* *Dush* III. 1. (1647) 83, 1 *B.* Cloakes? looke about ye boys, mine's gone. 2 *B.* A — juggle 'em! [Look] of their Prestoes, mine's gone too c 1677 *BARROW* *Serm.* (1686) III. xvi 185 Neither a spunt, that will be conjured down by a charm, or with a Presto driven away.

C. adv. or *adv.* At hand, in readiness; active, ready, rapid, quick, instantaneous; of the nature of a magical transformation; juggling.

1644 *BUTLER* *Chiron*, 100 Upon the hearing of which watchword they were to be presto and at hand to execute their dumbe commands. 1767 *S. PARSONS* *Another* *Trav* I. 80 Instantaneously he betook herself to presto-player. 1826 *H. N. COLLIER* *West Indies* (1832) 285 There is no hocus pocus, no presto movements 1897 *PAPERHANGER, Painter, Grauer*, etc. 107 The presto system [of graining] is very useful where work is required to be done out of hand, as it may be varnished almost immediately

Hence **Presto** *v. trans.*, to convey or transfer instantaneously, by or as by magic; to conjure.

1831 *EXAMINER* 92 *a* The man of magic must have 'prestoed' the watch into his own pocket. 1853 *FRASER'S* *Mag.* XLVII. 19 The latter, by a process of etymological conjuring, have sought to prest *thumms* out of *tannum*.

+ **Prestod**, *obs.* form of *PRIESTHOOD*.

+ **Prestolate**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *F.* *pre-* *stoler* (*Rabelais*), *ad. L.* *praestolari* to stand ready for, wait for: see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To await
 1653 *URQUHART* *Rabelais* II. vi 31 We prestolate the coming of the *Tabellaries* [orig. *si estolans se tabellares à venir*] from the Penates and paritotick Lates.

+ **Prestomium**, *prae*- (*pristomium*). [mod. *L.* f. *PRE*- *B.* 3 + *Gr.* *στόμιον*, *dim.* of *στόμα* mouth.] The anterior segment of the head of an annelid, bearing the eyes and tentacles. Hence **Prestomial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the prestomium.

1897 *HUXLEY* *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 232 The peristomium and the prestomium together are ordinarily confounded

under the common term of 'head' *Ibid.* The praestomial tentacle is similar in structure to an ordinary cirrus.

+ **Prestriction**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late *L.* *praestriction* *em* binding fast, n of action *f.* *prae-* *stringere*. see next.] The binding of tying up of the eyes; blindfolding, blinding.

1641 *MILTON* *Animado* in *Wks.* 1851 III 213 Boast not of your eyes, 'tis fear'd you have Balaams disease, a peale in your eye, Mammons Prestriction

+ **Prestringe**, *v.* *Obs. rare* [ad. *L.* *pra-* *stringere* to bind fast, also to touch upon, mention, *f.* *prae*, *PRE*- *A* + *stringere* to draw tight, to touch] *trans.* To touch upon, mention, refer to.
 1668 *H. MORRIS* *Div. Dial* IV. iii. (1713) 292 The greatest Wits of the World have been such Persons as you seem so freely to prestringe.

Pre-stail = *pres*, of sail. see *PRESS* *sb* 1 *g*.

Pre-study: see *PRE*- *A*. 1. *Prestwoode*, *obs.* form of *PRIESTHOOD* *Presubsistent*, *Pre-* *subterminal*: see *PRE*- *A*. 3, *B*. 3

+ **Presul** (*prē-sul*), *rare* [a. *L.* *praesul* a dancer in public, the leader of the *Sali* (dancing priests), hence in late *L.* a president, in med. *L.* a prelate, bishop, *f.* *praesul*, *praesul*-*um*, to dance before others, *f.* *prae* before, in front + *salire* to leap, dance.] A prelate, a bishop Hence **Presulate**, the tenure of office of a 'presul'.

1377 *LANGLE* *P. Pl. B.* xv. 42 For bisschopes ybleved bei hereth many names, *Presul* and *pontifex* and *metropolitani*. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 885 These are called both bishops, chiefs priests, and presuls 1853 *J. STEVENSON* *Hist. Wks* *Beda* 431 note, Upon which day Deusdedit, commenced the tenth year of his presulate

+ **Presultor**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *prae*- [Late *L.* *praesultor* one who dances before others, agent-n *f.* *praesultor* see *prec.*] One who leads the dance.
 1678 *CUDWORTH* *Intellect* *Syst* 397 In the world, God, as the Coryphaeus, the Praecentor and Praesultor, beginning the Dance and Music, the Stars and Heavens move round after him according to those numbers and measures, which he prescribes them, all together making up one most excellent Harmony

+ **Presultory**, *a.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. after *DE-* *SULTORY* see *PRE*- *A*. and *prec*] Characterized by leaping forward, presumptuous.

1652 *GAUL* *Magastrom* 147 Betwixt the desultory levity of an indifferent casualty and the presultory temerity of an urging and inevitable necessity.

+ **Presumable** (*prē-sū-mā-b'l*), *a.* [f. *PRESUME* *v* + *-ABLE*; so *F.* *presumable* (16th c. in *Godef*)]

1. Capable of being presumed or taken for granted, probable, likely

1692 *LOCKE* *Toleration* III. viii. *Wks.* 1727 II 380 Which Corruption of Nature, that they may retain. I think is very presumable. 1704 *NORRIS* *Ideal* *World* II. 1. 5 Supposing myself to consist of soul and body, 'tis fairly presumable that 'tis my soul that thinks 1868 *STANLEY* *Westm* *Abb* III 145 No other presumable mark of violence was seen.

2. To be expected or counted on beforehand.

1825 *LAMB* *Let to Old Gentleman*, Whether a person, of sixty-three may hope to arrive, within a presumable number of years, at . . . the character, of a learned man. 1860 *ADLER* *Pamphlet's* *Prose* *Poetry* xix. 435 The abrupt return of Philip Augustus compromised the presumable results of the third crusade

+ **Presumably**, *adv.* [f. as *prec* + *-ly* 2.]

1. With presumption or taking of things for granted without examination. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE* *Pseud* *Ep* 34 Authors presumably writing by common place, wherein for many years promiscuously amassing all that makes for their subject.

2. Qualifying a statement: As one may presume or reasonably suppose, by presumption or supposition, probably.

1846 *POT* *Kirkland* *Wks.* 1864 III 38 A journal exclusively devoted to foreign concerns, and therefore presumably imbued with something of a cosmopolitan spirit 1869 *BROWNING* *King & Bk* VIII 1257 Where all presumably is peace and joy 1880 *L. STEPHEN* *Pape* 1. 2 The little household was presumably a very quiet one. 1885 *SIR H. COTTON* in *Law Times* LXXIX 195:1 A vendor is presumably aware of the nature of his title.

+ **Presumant**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [a. *F.* *présu-* *mant*, *pres.* pple. of *presumer* to *PRESUME*] Presuming, presumptuous

1600 *W. WATSON* *Decadon* (1602) 318 If his Maestie permit it to passe currant without due punishment inflicted vpon the presumant scribe [Father Parsons] 1622 *T. JAMES* *Jesuit's* *Dowmif* 66 This great auctority, which this presumant Scube tooke vpon him, made him no little proud.

Hence + **Presumably** (in *MS.* *presumably*) *adv.*, presumingly, presumptuously.

c 1536 in *Furniv* *Ballads* *f. MSS* (1892) I 411 She spake *prae* words presumatly, & said 'ye Byrdes, behold & se' Do nat gruge, for his wyllyt he, Suche ys my fortune'

+ **Presume**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. next.] The act of presuming.

1. Anticipation, expectat'on.

c 1470 *HENRYSON* *Mor. Fab.* VII *(Pr* *Ser*) *xxxi*, Thir small birds, lchtit down, Bot of the nettis na presume thay had

2. Presumption, audacity, an instance of this

1590 *T. WATSON* *Epique* *Death* *Sir F. Walsingham* 360 Ah but my Muse begins to tremble at my great presume. 1620 *W. FOLKINGHAM* *Art of Survey* *Ep* *Ded.* A Praying your gracious Indulgence for my rude Presume. c 1621 *CHAPMAN* *Thad* *xt*, 495 When their cur-like presumes More urged the more forbore.

+ **Presume** (*prē-sū-m*), *v.* Also 4-*sewme*, *-sum*, *St.* *presume*, 6 *preswme*, *sc* *presome*, 7 *presume*. [a. *F.* *presumer* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Daum.*), or *ad. L.* *praesum-ere* to take before, anticipate, in late *L.* to take for granted, assume, suppose, dare; *f.* *prae*, *PRE*- *A*. 1 + *sūm* to take] 1 *trans.* To take possession of without right; to usurp, seize *Obs. rare*.

c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Ser. Wks* III 363 *Be* pope mai not opinlier telle pat he is Anticrist pan for to putte many mennis lyves for his office pat he presumeþ. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II 157 Kinadus presumed alle the grownde [orig. *terram omnium usurpavit*]

2. To take upon oneself, undertake without adequate authority or permission; to venture upon

a. with simple object

c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Ser. Wks* I 76 *ben* contrarie to alle pes newe ordyns pat ben presumed agens Crist. 14 *Rule* *Syon* *Monast* *lnt* in *Collect* *Topogr* (1834) I 31 If any have desire to lyge in hei cowlle, none schal presume thys, withoute special licence of the abbes 1490 *CAXTON* *How to Die* 7 Late none presume nothyng of hym selfe. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 6 Evil disposed persons, presumynge wylfullye and obtynalye the violacion and breach of the saide Acte 1669 *LD* *CHAWORTH* in *12th Rep* *Hist* *MSS* *Comm* *App* v 13, I had not presumed so much but that I have heard my Lorde off Rutland say [etc.]. 1780 *JOHNSON* *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 July, Hopes of excellence which I once presumed, and never have attained. 1784 *COWPER* *Tash* III 459 One whose powers, Presuming an attempt not less sublime, Pant [etc.]

b. with *inf* To be so presumptuous as; to take the liberty; to venture, dare (*to do something*).

1375 *BARBOUR* *Brue* 1 572 [The King] swour that he suld wengence to Off that bruyt, that presumyt swa Aganyt him to brawle or ryse. c 1375 *Sc.* *Lig* *Sauke* in *(Authent)* 82a Fore he be cause of cowatice, presumyt sik a man to sla. 1450 *CAPGRAVE* *Chron.* (Rolls) 43 He [Uzziah] presumed to do upon him the prestis stole. 1548-9 (May) *Bk. Com Prayer*, *Communion*, We do not presume to come to this thy table (mercifull lord) trusting in our owne righteousnes, but [etc.] 1634 *V. Wood* *New Eng* *Frash* To Rd'r, Yet dare I presume to present thee with the true relation 1732 *POPE* *Ess.* *Men* II x know then thyself, presume not God to scan 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE* *Ron.* *I* *Forest* v, May I presume to ask what has interested you thus in her favour? 1868 *E. EDWARDS* *Raleigh* I xxiii 517 To his mind, it was . . . intolerable that historians should presume to sit in judgment on the actions of kings.

+ *c.* Also *presume oneself*, *presume upon oneself*, in same sense *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta* *Rom.* xxiii 78 (Hail. MS.) O I rybawde, whi hast hou presumyd this self for to sey that pou were empoure? 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V. x28/a Who so evere presume opon hym or thaim, to accept or occupie the saide Office of Sherreff, by vertue of such Grauntes. 1489 *CAXTON* *Faytes of A.* IV xv 275 Noon ought to presume himself to take any thyng of the armes of an other.

+ *d.* *refl.* To set oneself up, be presumptuous.

c 1340 *HAMFOLDE* *Prose* *Tr.* 21 Presumynge of the wile and veynlykynge of the sille of any thyng that God hath sent the bodili or gostely.

+ *3.* *trans.* (with *inf* or *cl.*) To profess, pretend, make pretension. Also *presume upon oneself* (quot. 1470).

1470-85 *MAYOR* *Arthur* II 1 76, I wille my self assaye . . . not presumynge vpon my self that I am the best knyghte 1557 *NORTH* *Gueuene's* *Deall* *Pr* III. xiii. (1568) 22 The prince whiche is virtuous, and presumes to be a christian, . . . oughte to considre what losse or profyte will ensue thereof. *Ibid.* xxxvii 62 If a man did narrowly examyn vices of many, which presume to be very virtuous. 1581 *PETER* *Graunse's* *Civ* *Conv* II (1586) 51 Those who will not presume to be able to doe anye thing, knowe how to doe most thynges, and those who take upon them to knowe all thynges, are those which commonly knowe nothing at all. 1652 *GAUL* *Magastrom* 279 Although he much presumed to be an astrologer or diviner, himselfe.

+ *b.* *intr* *Presume of*: to lay claim to presumptuously, pretend to. *Obs. rare*—1.

1599 *TAYNUL* *Animado* 31, I will not presume of much knowledge in these tounge.

4. *trans.* To assume or take for granted, to presuppose; to anticipate, count upon, expect (in earliest instances with the notion of over-confidence). *spec.* in *Law*. To take as proved until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming. *a.* with *inf.* *obj.* clause or *obj.* and *compl.*

1377 *LANGLE* *P. Pl. B.* *Pro*, 108 *Be* cardinales atte Courte bat power presumed in hem a Pope to make. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Merch.* *T* 259 A ful greet fool is any consailour That dar presume, or elles thencen it That his consail sholde passe his lordes wit 1456 *SIR G. HAVE* *Law* *Arms* (S T S.) 227 Fra tyme a man be resavit in service he is presumyt ay to be servand quhill he be releeschit of his service. 1538 *STARKEY* *England* I iv 122 That, by the law ys presupposyd and virtuly presumed to be tuth 1590 *SWINBURNE* *Testaments* v. xiii 223 Some are of opinion, that every man is presumed to lue till he be an hundred years old 1628 *T. SPENCER* *Logick* 304 The proposition presumes, that one of the three must be indur'd, and no more but one of them 1759 *ROBERTSON* *Hist.* *Scot* III *Wks* 183 I 236 Elizabeth, we may presume, did not wish that the proposal should be received in any other manner 1805 *E. H. EAST* *Report* VI 82 At any time beyond the first seven years they might fairly presume him dead 1879 *LUBBOCK* *Addr* *Pol* & *Edinc.* 1 20 Cicero in one of his letters to Atticus presumes that he would not care to have any from Britain

b. with simple object.
 1565 *Reg. Privy Council* *Scot.* I. 343 Hir Majesty nevlyr presumit alteration of the guid and quiet estat of the

common well 1646 Sir T. Brown *Friend* 14. 131 We cannot presume the existence of this animal, nor dare we affirm there is any Phoenix in Nature. a 1703 *Burkitt On N. P. Mat.* 1. 19 Kind and merciful men always presume the best. 1818 *Cause Digest* (ed. 2) V. 412 Until a writ of seisin is awarded, executed, and returned, (all which must appear upon record, and cannot be presumed) 1871 Sir W. M. James in *Law Rep.* 6 Chanc. App. 357 Death is presumed from the person not being heard of for seven years.

5. *intr.* To act or proceed on the assumption of right or permission, to be presumptuous, take liberties. Often *presume on, upon* (+ of) to act presumptuously on the strength of, to rely upon as a pretext for presumption, also in neutral sense, to take advantage of.

c 1430 *Lyng Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 To be coupled to so high estate, I am unable, I am not apt thereto, So to presume 1580 *Livy Epistles* (Arb.) 246 Presume not too much of the courtesies of those. 1600 E. Blount tr *Comestaglio* 16 The Catholic King knowing the Portugal, to presume beyond their strength. 1683 D. A. Ari *Converse* 6 If they presume too much upon their nobility. a 1708 *Beveridge Thes. Theol.* (1710) II 250 To take no care, is to presume upon providence. 1797 Govt. Morris in *Sparks' Life & Writ* (1832) II 106 Ignorance will presume, and its presumption will be chastised. 1877 *Faerman Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. App. 785 Let other strangers should venture to presume on their kindred with Kings. 1885 [see Press 71 16].

6. *intr.* To press forward presumptuously, to advance or make one's way over-confidently into an unwarranted position or place; to aspire presumptuously; to presume to go. Now *rare* or *Obs.* c 1430 *Fremantory* 177 Presume not to hie for nothyng, For thyn hie blod, ny thy conyng. 1565 *Stapleton tr. Bude's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 159, I straightly charged him not to presume to that mynisterie which he could not do accordingly. 1667 *Milton P. V.* 17 13 Up led by thee, Into the Heaven of Heavens I have presumed, An earthly guest. 1697 *Dodd's Virg. Past.* VII. 31 If my Wishes have presumed too high.

7. *Presume on, upon, (+ of)* to rely upon, count upon, take for granted; to form expectations of, look for. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* xci. ii, [Thou shalt] on his truth no less presume, Then most in shield affy. 1597 *J. King On Jonas* (1618) 46 Some have presumed, by conjecture, upon his going to Tarshish, and fleeing from the face of the Lord. 1608 *Don & Cleaver Expos. Prov.* ix. x. 125 They presumed of peace and safety, and so their destruction cometh suddenly without resistance. 1664 *Perry's Diary* 27 July, How uncertain our lives are, and how little to be presumed of. 1688 *Pennsylv. Archives* I 107 Upon which accounts I shall presume on you. 1766 *Entick London IV* 202 These could not be presumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter. 1803 *Forest of Hohenelbe* I. 9, I was not to presume on any further favours.

Presumed (prɪzjuːmd), *pp. a.* [f. *pres* + *-md*]. Assumed before or without proof, taken for granted; anticipated, expected.

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. § 6 As there is in their Christian Parents and in the Church of God a presumed desire that the Sacrament of Baptism might be given them. 1646 Sir T. Brown (*title*) *Pseudodicta Epidemica* or Enquiries into Very many received Tenets, And commonly presumed Truths. 1817 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. 169 The unpopularity of Jaffier's administration, and the presumed weakness of his government.

Presumedly (prɪzjuːmdli), *adv.* [f. *pres* + *-ly*]. As is, or may be presumed, supposedly. 1895 *Daily News* 11 June, The majority... of presumedly educated people. 1885 *J. Parn Luck Darrell* II, The cab was presumedly within a few doors of her destination. 1895 *Salmond Chr. Doctr. Immort.* II. 1 29 Take the synoptical account as presumedly the earlier.

Presumer (prɪzjuːmə), *[f. PRESUME v. + -ER]* One who presumes.

1. A presumptuous person. 1509 *Fisher Sermon* Wks. (1876) 270 Of such presumers scant one amonges a thousand cometh vnto this grace. 1645 *Milton Colast.* Wks. (1871) 145 An illiterate, and arrogant presumer in that which he understands not. 1793 *Paine Rights of Man* II. iv. (1793) 55 Mr Burke is such a bold presumer. 1845 Mrs S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* viii, The broad, vulgar, pompous presumer who dared to tattle of 'his family'.

2. One who assumes or takes something for granted, without proof.

1693 *Locke Toleration* iii. Wks. 1727 II 46a He must pass for an admirable Presumer, who seriously affirms that it is presumable that all those who conform to the National Religion where it is true, do so understand, believe and practice it, as to be in the way of Salvation. 1708 H. Dowell *Nat. Mort. Hinn. Souls* 152 The Question whether the Mistakes be such as the Presumer takes them to be.

Presuming, *obl. sb.* [f. *PRESUME v.* + *-ING*]. The action of the verb *PRESUME*; presumption.

1582 *Bentley Mon. Matrimon.* II. 172 By the transgression of Adam, whose haughtie presuming thought to be as Thy selfe. a 1594 *Tillotson Sermon* 14th iv. 29 Wks. 1717 II 396 An affront to modest Company, and a rude presuming upon their approbation. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxiv. 6 Ere you suffer his alien arm's presuming.

Presuming, *pp. a.* [f. *PRESUME v.* + *-ING*]. That presumes, presumptuous, arrogant.

1604 *Supplic. Jas. I.* in *Southey Comm. pt. Bk. Ser.* II (1849) 50 The Puritan as he increaseth daily above the Protestant in number, so is he of a more presuming disposition and zeal. 1676 *Devoyn Arranges* Epil. 42 He more fears (like a presuming Man) Their votes who cannot Judge, than theirs who can. 1899 *Mill Liberty* iv. 139 If one person could honestly point out to another that he thinks him in fault, without being considered unmannerly or presuming.

Hence **Presumably**, *adv.*, presumptuously. 1608 *Hieron Wks.* I. 697 Grant that I may not be presumingle secure touching mine owne estate. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 515 And thus may'st thou meet the Fate thou can'st not see, In hope, but not presumingly.

† **Presumpted**, *pp. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *presumpt* + *-ed*]. Made or done presumptuously.

1550 *Bale Apol.* 106 b, Neither is it a poynte of infidelyte against God, in them which hath dampnably vowed, nor yet a goyng backe from a godly purpose [to break a vow], the vowe beyng presumed, dysembled, and fayed.

Presumption (prɪzjuːmpʃən), *Forms* 3 *presumeion*, 4 *-sumpeion*, 4 *-presumption*, also 4-5 *-som(p)cion*, *-sumpsion* (e), 4-6 *-cio(u)n* (e), *-cyon*, 5 *-sumeyoun* (e), *-sumpscion*, 6 *Sc. -tioun*, 7 *-sumtion*; 7 *præ*— [ME a OF *presumption* (12-13th c in *Hatz-Darm*), *presumpcion*, mod. F. *présomption* = Sp. *presunción*, It. *presunzione*, ad. L. *presumptiō-em* a taking beforehand, anticipation, in late L. confidence, audacity, n. of action f. *presūmire* to PRESUME.]

† 1. Seizure and occupation without right; usurpation, presumptuous assumption (of an office): cf. *PRESUME v.* 3 b *Obs. rare*.

[a 1335 *Leges Henrici I.* c. 10 § 1 (Schmid 442) *Præmediatatus assultus*; *robatoria strebreche*; *presumptio terræ vel pecunie regis*] 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 147 So that people, of robbers made inhabitants, occupied the north parts of Briteyne thro presumption. *Ibid.* VII 181 Stigandus entrede the seete of Wynchestre by presumption and supportacion [L. *Wynchestensem eadem invasit*]. 1565 *Harding Conful Apol.* vi. xix. 333 In their presumption of that office they are not duly called vnto. 1809-10 *Colfridge Friend* (1844) I. 34 An office which cannot be procured gratis. The industry, necessary for the due exercise of its functions, is its purchase money and the absence of the same implies a presumption in the literal sense of the word.

2. The taking upon oneself of more than is warranted by one's position, right, or (formerly) ability; forward or over-confident opinion or conduct; arrogance, pride, effrontery, assurance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Nis hit be spece of pude þet ich cleopede presumpcion. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe þridde [þot of prede is] overweninge þet we clepeþ presumpcion. 1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 131 To compel alle cristen men to beleue ech determination of the church of Rome is a blinde and open presumption of Lucifer and antichrist. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 78 (Add. MS.) Thou shalt go to my lord, and there thou shalt answer of thy presumption. 1535 *Coverdale a Sam.* vi. 7 God smote him there because of his presumption, so that he dyed there beynde the Arke of God. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* II. 1 154 But most it is presumption in vs, when The help of heauen we count the act of men. 1789 *Belsam Ess* II. xli. 544 It would be great presumption in me to attempt a reply. 1875 *Manning Mission H. Ghost* iv. 107 Presumption is a confidence founded upon ourselves.

3. The assuming or taking of something for granted; also, that which is presumed or assumed to be, or to be true, on probable evidence; a belief deduced from facts or experience, assumption, assumed probability, supposition, expectation.

13. *Cursor M.* 27800 (Cott.) O his bicums presumption, þat es hoping of vnreson. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xii. 42 Þet puyteþ forþ presumption to preue þe soþe. c 1386 *Chaucer Melib.* 440 By certeyne presumptions and coniectings I holde and beleue that God hath suffred this byrde by Iuste cause resonable. 1533 *Morre Debell Salem* Wks. 981 x A man may sometime be so suspecte of felony by reason of sore presumptions, that though no man saw hym doe it yet may he be founden giltye of it. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 150 Others haue done the contrary, rather vpon a presumption than any reason which they haue to doe so. 1662 J. Davies tr *Mandello's Trav.* 230 They neuer order any to be tortured, but vpon very great presumptions. 1747 *Gould Eng. Ants* 53 It will be proper to shew on what Presumptions it is grounded. 1838 D. Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 91 We do not know the contents of the urn, but only the result of a certain number of drawings, from which we can draw presumptions about the whole contents. 1846 *Grote Greece* I. xvi. II 160 The presumptions are all against it. 1881 *Westcott & Hort Gk. N. T. Introd.* § 8 The presumption that a relatively late text is likely to be a relatively corrupt text.

b *spec. in Law.* *Presumption of fact* the inference of a fact not certainly known, from known facts. *Presumption of law* (a) the assumption of the truth of anything until the contrary is proved, (b) an inference established by the law as universally applicable to certain circumstances.

1596 *Bacon Max. & Use Com. Law* I. v. (1636) 25 So great a perturbation of the judgment and reason as in presumption of law mans nature cannot overcome. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* II. ix. 146 Having sown the land, which is for the good of the public, upon a reasonable presumption, the law will not suffer him to be a loser by it. 1844 *Greenleaf Law Evid.* I. iv. § 14 75 Presumptions of Law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any ulterior inquiry. 1877 *Wharion Law Evid.* II. § 1226 440 A presumption of fact is a logical argument from a fact to a fact, or it is an argument which infers a fact otherwise doubtful, from a fact which is proved. 1895 *Pitt-Taylor's Law Evid.* (ed. 9) I. v. 69 Presumptive evidence is usually divided into two branches, namely, *presumptions of law*, and *presumptions of fact*. Presumptions of law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any ulterior inquiry. Presumptions of law are sub divided into two classes, namely, *conclusive* and *disputable*.

4. A ground or reason for presuming or believing, presumptive evidence.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 13 If you will now aske me what presumption I haue then to charge him more then another I will answere you. 1628 *Bramhall Consecr. Bks.* v. 132 If the strongest presumption in the world may haue any place. 1777 *Junius Lett.* xlv. (1810) 239 The presumption is strongly against them. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. iv. § 81 323 There seems strong internal presumption against the authenticity of these epistles. 1880 *Carpenter in 19th Cent.* Apr. 614 The presumption is altogether very strong, that these vast maves have originally formed part of a great ice-sheet, formed by the cumulative pressure of successive snow-falls.

† **Presumptious**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 *-tious*, 5-6 *-teous*, 6 *-tious*, presumptuous [ME. a. OF *presoneus* (14th c in *Godef.*), ad. late L. *presumptiuus* (5th c), f. *presumptiō-em* PRESUMPTION see -IOUS; cf. the less regular PRESUMPTUOUS] = PRESUMPTUOUS *a.* 1. (In quot. 1596 as *adv.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3847 Machaon the mody kyng was Proude & presumptuous, prout of wille. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* 1 19 Princeps becummis ambitus and presumptuous, throught quite superfluous of velthit. 1570 *Levins Manuf.* 227/32 Presumptuous, *presumptuosus*. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I (S. T. S.) 77 Mail arrogantlie, presumptuous, and more proude, than was decent. 1607 *Sir E. Dyer Writ* (1829) 39 Presumptuous eye, to gaze on Phillis face. 1662 R. Mathew *Und. Alch.* § 81 108 People desperately presumptuous both to abuse themselves and me. 1815 *Zeluca* II 248 The growth of presumptuous hopes.

Hence † **Presumptuously**, *adv.*; † **Presumptuousness**.

1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* I. lx, Thou *Presumptuouslie. My Lady heir blasphem in thy rime. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 *Preamble*, Presumptuously contrary to the lawes of Gode and all holy Church. a 1624 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 337/2 That he carry not himself proudly or presumptuously. 1662 R. Mathew *Und. Alch.* § 87 122 Some that haue used it presumptuously. 1550 *Veron Godly Sayings* (1846) 91 Heretiveth. the sacrament too the condemnayon of hys *presumptuousness.

Presumptive (prɪzjuːptɪv), *a.* [a. F. *présomptif*, -ive (15th c in *Hatz-Darm*), also obs. *présomptif*, ad. late L. *presumptiuus* (Priscian), f. *presumpt*, *pp. stem* of *presūmire* to PRESUME. see -IVE]

1. = PRESUMPTUOUS 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1609 *Danill Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxvii, To keepe his forwardnes Backe from presumptive pressing. 16 BROWN (J.), There being two opinions repugnant to each another, it may not be presumptive or sceptical to doubt of both. 1748 *Smollett's Rod. Rand.* (1822) I. 418 Your presumptive emulation in a much more interesting affair. 1816 J. Evans in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 124 Having so far proceeded in a strain of dictation, that some may deem altogether presumptive. 1883 *Scharf Hist. Ch.* I. iv. xxvi. 25; He protested in presumptive modesty, when Christ would wash his feet.

2. Giving reasonable grounds for presumption or belief; warranting inferences.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 174 Quhilk claus is adjectit to mak the mar clare probatioun presumptive. 1688-6 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 87 The evidences against him were very many, and the circumstances very numerous and presumptive. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* II. xiii. 197 The presumptive evidence of that right is strongly in favour of his antagonist. 1837 *W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 1028 I hat will be presumptive against him, that he made that return, unless he shows the contrary. 1836-9 *Dickens Sh. Bos. First of May*, This is strong presumptive evidence, but we have positive proof—the evidence of our own senses. 1895 [see *PRESUMPTION* 3 b].

3. Based on presumption or inference; presumed, inferred. *Hair presumptive*, see *HAIR* sb. 1 b.

1628, 1683, 1875 Presumptive heir, etc. [see *HAIR* sb. 1 b]. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 89 This estate, wherein I have a real & presumptive, tho' not a present or a certain interest. 1818 *Scott Hist. Midl.* v. 1 the case of *Effie*. Deans is one of those cases of murder presumptive. a 1854 H. Reed *Leck. Eng. Hist.* ix. (1855) 289 The Duke of York being the heir presumptive. 1858 *Scars Athan.* II. xii. 249 Immortality is not made presumptive, as a conclusion hanging on the last link of a syllogism, but its giant glories are disclosed. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* iv. § 4 635 As the King was childless Mary was presumptive heiress of the Crown.

Presumptively, *adv.* [f. *pres* + *-ly*]. By presumption or inference; presumably.

a 1677 *Barrow Unity of Church* (1680) 14 Presumptively every member of this [society] doth pass for a member of the other. 1771 *Burke Powers of Juries* Wks. 1812 V. 402 When he who could read and write was presumptively a person in Holy Orders, he could not be general or dangerous. 1885 *Lo. Selborne in Law Rep.* x. 4 Q. Bench Div. 647 The furniture of an hotel is not presumptively the property of the person who is occupying the hotel.

† **Presumptorily**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *presumptoriē* *adv.*, from *presumptiō* *ius* adj. (rare), presumptuous see -ORY² and -LY².] = PRESUMPTUOUSLY

1681 in *Savile Corr.* (Camden) 234, I durst not presumptorily undertake, that whatever stock of that kind (in at Marseilles) they should carry over should be safe.

† **Presumptuousity**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *presomtweste*. [a. obs. F. *presomptuosité*, -osité (15th c in *Godefroy*): see next and -ITY.] Usurpation; = PRESUMPTION 1.

c 1450 *Loverich Graul* I. 340 But now knowe I wel that thilke same se, That I inne cat be presomtweste, It is that same seye to mene Wher as God to his disciples Made his Sene

1566 LEIGH *Amoria* 43 If the man haue married an heyre,
he shall beare her cote, none other wise, vntill he haue be-
gotten an heyre of the heyre Then may he, by the carye
of armes, beare her armes in an Inscocchio, that is to saye,
a scocheon of pretence. 1612 GULLIM *Heraldry* ii. vii. (1611)
1615 B. Cocheon of Ptiencie 1677, 1833 (see ESCUTCHERON & C.)
1859 CUSSENS *Her.* (1882) 21 The only difference between

c 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* (1903) 95 [Henry]

Erle of Northumberland claymythe and pretendyhe to have the waide and maringe of your saide Oatoure 1654 tr *Martha's Cong. Chena* 120 This Prince pretended that the K called *L* should yield to his right to him. 1686 F SPENCER tr. *Parillas* 16. *Members* 36 The deputy of the Ruffians pretended to receive the full sum which his accomplices had agreed upon. 1761 HUMR *Eng* I 1. 201 As both the richibushes pretended to cut on his right hand, this question of precedence begat a controversy between them

† 6. To put forward as a reason or excuse, to use as a pretext; to allege as a ground or reason. 1456 Sir G. HAYC *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 191 The reason that that pretend is this. 1532 *LINDALE Epas Matt* v. vi. 67 b. Hyeclinges will pretend the works and saye 'I have deserved it, I have done so much and so much and my labour is worth it.' 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleudane's Comm* 339 b. Thou canst not hereafter pretend the name of the Turkische waite. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 27 At this time the Inghen rebelled, pretending the liberte of Religion. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 54 When I pretended made unfinies for such a place and employment. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 3 We must not pretend consequence for a cloak of subbornness. 1715 BURKE *Own Time* an 1684 (1823) II 423 The only excuse that was ever pretended for this infamous prosecution was [etc.]. 1776 JEFFERSON *IP* 1. 1. 47 Speak in honest language and say the minority will be in danger from the majority. And is there an assembly on earth where this danger will not be equally pretended?

7 To put forward as an assertion or statement; to allege, now esp. to allege or declare falsely or with intent to deceive. (A leading current sense) 8. with clause.

1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 36a Pretending that he was sickly. 1629 PRYNN *Ch. Eng.* 87 If they have power to leave their synnis as they pretend they have, why are they then lives so vicious? 1637 HIRLIN *Brief Anse.* Burton 21 It is pretended that... you were not bound to answer to it. 1693 DRYDEN *Journals* 15 Noble-men would cause empty titles to be carried to the Giver's Door, pretending their Wives were within them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 By this conjunction he pretends that, this charge, or weight, will be stopped, or stayed by the Inverse Arches. 1765 H. WATPOLE *Pertine's Anecd.* *Paint.* (ed. 2) III. App., It is pretended that to satisfy their natural impatience, he formed a hasty manner that prejudiced his works and reputation. 1804 *Med. & Phil.* XII 537 [This] induced practitioners to suppose, or to pretend, that the small-pox sometimes degenerates into the chicken-pox. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II 26 A monk wrote a letter in golden characters which she was to pretend had been given her by Mary Magdalen

† b. passive with inf. or compl. Obs. (The word was pretended to be ready = it was pretended that the word was ready, passive of they pretended that the word was ready)

1639 LD DIXON etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 108 The preclency is pretended due upon another ground also. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consec. Bp.* 1. 7 He might have many things from the persons pretended to have been then consecrated. 1699 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii § 20 Virtue and Vice are Names pretended and supposed every where to stand for Actions in their own nature right and wrong. 1748 ANON's *Poy* II xii 260 The rocks are by the help of a little imagination, pretended to resemble the form of a cross. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 22, I will now consider the light they are pretended to have acquired after possession.

c. with simple obj. To allege the existence or presence of.

1587 HARRISON *England* II v. (1877) 1. 128 Monie have a cote and armes bestowed upon him by heralds (who in the charter of the same doo of custome pretend antiquite and seignie, and manie gaie things). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix vii § 2 What ever was pretended to the contrary, England at that time flourished with able Ministers more then ever before. 1668 HALP *Ref. Rolles* *Abdigne* b. b. Men not much acquainted with the study, pretend two great pre-judices and exceptions against the study of the Common-Law. 1720 BRINKLEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I § 59 To pretend difficulties and inconsistencies. 1773 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible App.* (1875) 438 In any 'type' it is only analogical resemblance that is pretended.

d. with infinitive: see 3 b

† 8. To intend, purpose, design, plan. Obs.

a. with simple obj.

c1470 HARDING *Chon.* clxxvii. vii. Flakes. over the moose... he layde with fagottes, I here gate away (= going away) and passage to pretend. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Institutione* III. lxxv. 258 Thou alone pretendest and sekest my profyte and helthe eternall. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moe's Utopia* II (1895) 152 This end is only and chiefly pretended and mynyed. 1599 LUTY *Epiphany* (Arb) x. 20 That women when they be most pleasant, pretend most mischief. 1587 TURBURY *Trag.* I. (1837) 75 One that did pretend the spoyle, and slaughter of her sonne. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac.* II. v. (1821) 72 They pretend a journey towards the Countie of Limerick. [1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* I. *Barney Maguire*, And now I've ended, what I pretended, This narration splendid in swate poe-thry]

b. with clause.

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Pretending that men shold speke of his faytes and vailliances. 1621 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1877) 36 To make a perpetual separation and enmity between the English and the Irish, pretending that the English shold in the end root out the Irish. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II v. 298 We pretend, that this City, already famous for the Defeat of two of your Armadas, shall become far more so by the Disgrace of this your third.

c. with inf.

1528 *Helyas* in Thoms *Piose Rom* (1828) III 126 Never shall I depart from this region where as I pretend to save my soul. 1604 E. G(RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xvii. 58 They shall stray wonderfully in their course, and arrive in another place then where they pretended to go. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 He pretends to make a visit into England with some of his Pieces. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II iii. 237

The Christians, out of whose Hands he pretended to wrest some Place of Strength, wherein to fortify himself

9. To aspire to, to take upon one, to undertake; to venture, presume, to attempt, endeavour, try Const with inf

1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 45 The deuyls whyche pretendyn by many weyes of leson to haue hei to hem. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 84 In cause it shal happen any army to pretend to invaid and persew the said fort. 1604 E. G(RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiii 43 Whether King Josaphats fleete, pretending to go, did suffer shipwacke. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 128 p. 2 Whether there may not be a kind of Sex in the very Soul, I shall not pretend to determine. 1722 Dr Fox *Plague* (1756) 142 The people offered to fire at them, if they pretended to go forward. 1855 BAIN *Senses* 4 Int. II. ii § 10 (1861) 291 How many ultimate nerve fibres are contained in each unit nerve, we cannot pretend to guess. 1869 BROWNING *Ring* 5 Bk x 1781 Dost thou dare pretend to punish me For not desecrating sunshine at midnight?

† 10. To portend, presage, foreshow. Obs.

c1425 *Found St. Basilidomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 38 All the elementys pretended to the wrecchid shipmenne deith of natue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 147 The sun pretendand tyll all mortale folk, Contagyns infymities and seylnes. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Weiburge* 1. 741 It pretended by all leaone Synfuler grace and goodnes to her comynge soone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleudane's Comm* 63 b. The signes and woundes that are seene in all places, doe pretende no good. 1569 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell* 218 Which the standers by. said did pretend some such accident unto the elder of the two Consuls. 1634 R. H. SALERNES *Regim* 15 Overmuch repleation pretendith strangling or suddaine death.

† 11. To indicate, signify, import, mean. Obs.

1526 *Pigs. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 181 That her name pretendith, in that she is called Maria, that is, the sterre of y^e see. 1588 LAMBARDE *Æren* IV iii 395 These men be not truly lurois, till they be swaine, as their name pretendith. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 459 Although the curling of his haire be a token of sluggish timidity, yet if the haire bee long and curled at the top only, it pretendeth generous animosity. 1699 CHAPMAN & SHILLBY *Ball* III iii, What pretendith this, to dance? there's something in't

II. *mir.* (from piec senses.)

† 12. To stretch or reach forward; to move or go forward; to extend, tend, to direct one's course to, to make for. Obs.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Lome* I. 1 (Skeat) 1. 110 It maketh me backward to meue, when my steppes by comon course euen forthe pretend. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* III. xv. 268 Who pretendeth to god, God attendeth to hym. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II 1075, I will pretend to stey to my father. *Ibid.* 2073 On my self I will pretend. (*Shaga* direct Her xall be prest go to his selle). 1633 T. ADAMS *Ep.* 2 *Prier* II 20 Though we pretend for heaven, yet still we bear about us a Prince of our native country. 1650 W. BACON *Sacr. Pring* (1659) 35 Suffer none to pull down Thy throne, whilst they pretend for Thy scepter.

† b. *fig.* To tend in action, speech, etc. to an end or point; to extend in time. Obs.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV 894 (922) For to what fyn he wolde a non pretend Pat wot I wel. c1520 BARCLAY *Yngurth* (1557) 67 b. The wordes and counsel of the enchantour and preest whiche helde his sacrifice pretended to the same poynte and conclusion as the desyre of his mynde moued him longe before. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III (1701) 751 None of his arguments pretend beyond Meton's time. 1657 JER. LAYLOR *Collect. Polemic* *Disc* (1674) Ep. Ded., I find by experience that we cannot acquire that end which is pretended to by such addresses

13 To pretend to. † a. To aspire to, aim at, make pretension to; to be a suitor or candidate for. Obs.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr* I. xiv. 45 Some pretende to hye estates & grete richesess, & other ben content with lyl estate. c1500 *Lancelot* 559 Shir Lycht, your lordre wondur he pretendis, When he to me sic salutacione sendis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 132 To heich promotions he pretendit. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Unkenned* IV, When that my friend pretendeth to a place, I quit my interest, and leave it free. 1672 Sir C. LYTTLETON in *Hutton Corr.* (Camden) 100 My L^d Fanshaw was disappointed of his desire to goe to Constantinople, having long pretended to it.

b. *spec.* [ad. F. *pretendre* à] To make suit for, try to win in marriage.

1622 J. WRIGHT in *Cannus' Nat. Paradox* IV 82 In this the Salvage Podolian had two ends, One, to hinder Liantie from pretending to his Daughter. 1713 Dr Fox *Col. Frick* (1840) 206 That step lays her under the foot of the man she pretend's to. 1855 TRACKERAY *Newcomen* xxiv, He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxix, I am not such a fool as to pretend to you now I am poor, and you have altogether got above me

c. To lay claim to; to assert a right of ownership to

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Red* I. § 11 The House of Commons never then Pretending to the least part of Judicature. 1683 BURNET tr. *Moe's Utopia* (1753) 127 Yet they pretended to no Share of the Spoil. 1769 *Journal* *Litt.* xvi (1800) 70 The ministry have not yet pretended to such a tyranny over our minds. 1834-43 SOUTHBY *Doctor* cxxvii (1828) 289^r He was as justly entitled to the appellation of a learned man. as he was far from pretending to it

d. To claim or profess to have; to make profession of having, to affect.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii 20 What is here meant by the cleanness of David's hands, to which he here pretendy. c1674 CLARINDON *Surv. Leicath.* (1695) 320 Lamented by all men living who pretended to Virtue. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 51 p. 2 Persons who cannot pretend to that Delicacy and Modesty, of which she is Mistress. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V 223 Each party pretended to the victory. 1826-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii (1870) 147 To determine the shades to which the knowing subject, and the object known, may pretend in the total act of cognition. 1843 MALL in *Nonconf* III 1 A bondage which

it becomes all who pretend to intelligence to renounce and abjure. 1868 HILLS *Realms* viii (1876) 203 People who pretend to supernatural wisdom.

† e. To make pretensions or claims on behalf of to support the claims of. Obs.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 19, I know the Peripatetics pretend to foui, and with the help of their Master's Quintessence to a fifth Principle. 1659 Br WALTON *Convid Considered* 8 Witness a late Pamphlet, pretending to the integrity and purity of the Hebrew and Greek Text. 1670 E. BURLACE *Latham Spaw* Ep. Ded., I know, Medicinal Springs were never more pretended to than of late

† 14. To form designs, to plot (against). Obs.

1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scoti in Widow Soc Misc* (1844) 63 She said, That it was against her authority that they pretended

15 To make pretence; to make believe, to counterfeit, feign.

1526 *Pigs. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Pretendynge and shewynge outwaidly, though it were of very mekenes, but it is of false mekenes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleudane's Comm.* 123 b. The byshop nowe pretendeth, as though he would calle a counsell. c1640 WALTER *A la Malade* 6 Had the rich gifts, conferred on you So amply thence, the common end Of giving lovers—to pretend? 1733 FILLING *Quia in Aug* III xv Pretend madness! Give me leave to tell you, Mr. Buref, I am not to be pretended with. 1780 COWPER *Progr.* of *Err* 15 Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend

b. In imagination or play: *absol.* of 3 d.

Let's pretend (as sb.) a child's game of 'make believe' 1893 Mrs H. BURNET *One I knew best* xiv, So she wandered about in a dream—pretending! That changed it all. The heaps of earth and rubbish were mounds of flowers [etc.]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 8/5 She entered into the spirit of the thing as heartily as if we were at games of 'Let's pretend'. 1907 *Ibid* 16 May 5/5 It is just a song, a jig, and 'let's pretend'.

† 16 = PERTAIN (perh. an error).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I xviii 64 They furnished hem . of good men of armes and vytalle and of alle maner of abyement that pretendith to the werre [et. 1529 ordynance that belongeth to warre]

† Pretend, sb. Obs. rare [f. prec. vb.] The act of pretending; a pretension.

1600 W. WATSON *Deacon* (1602) 15 The honour of Priesthood doth [hinder] the vnpurpate pretend of Isenutall esteeme. *Ibid* 314 This platforme doctrine and pretend of the Iesuits.

Pretendable, a. rare [f. PRETEND v + -ABLE.] That may be pretended or professed

1657 J. SARGANT *Schism Dispatch* 522 That dwindling, puling puritanical expressions of one flock &c equally pretendable (if taken alone) by Quakers, as by them. *Ibid.* 628 Motive, to Unity some of them equally pretendable nay actually pretended by Turks, Hereticks, etc

Pretendant, -ent (prête ndânt, -ënt), sb. and a. [a. F. *pretendant* (16th c. in Litté), pr. pp. of *pretendre* to PRETEND (also as sb.)]

A. sb.

† 1. One who purposes; = PRETENDER. Obs. 1212. 1598 FLORIO, *Pretendite*, a pretender, a pretenser, an intender, a meener.

2. A claimant; esp. to any office or honour, e.g. to a throne. Now rare.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 59 The pretendants to the succession. 1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 382 All the Pretendants were called in upon these proceedings, divers of the Ships and Goods were condemned and divers were released in a legal course. 1654-64 HAYLIN *Comogry* II. (1682) 78 Whether of the two Pretendants had the juster Cause. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii 315 Almost all the pretendants came into the Conclave with an absolute intention to advance every one his own proper interest. 1855 MILMAN *Laf. Chr* VI 73 All censures, excommunications, interdicts, issued by the two pretendants, were annulled.

b. A fictitious or fraudulent claimant; a mere pretender.

1826 SOUTHBY *Vind. Eccl. Angl* 189 They are always heightened in proportion to the attention which the pretendant, whether knave or fanatic, obtains

3. A suitor: a. at law; b. a wooer.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 30 It is reported that a certain Pretendent or Pettitioner had presented Xcaures with a very handsome Mule. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Pramon* II 45 By this, and other like subtilties, she sciewed a small summe of Money out of her penurious Pretendant. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (1884) II. 252 'He good natured slight with which husband and wife always talk over the sorrows of unlucky pretendants

† B. adj. That claims to be (somebody); of or pertaining to a claimant. Obs.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* II iv 58 Richard Earle of Cambridge father to this Richard pretendid duke of Yorke. 1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* IV. xxv, How easie had it bene for thee All the pretendant race t' haue laid full low. 1600 BRENT tr. *Sorby's Conuc. Trent* VII 681 The Cardinal of Lorraine came to the Council as Head of one of the pretend parties.

Pretended, ppl. a. [f. PRETEND v + -ED 1.]

† 1. Put forward for consideration or acceptance. 1646 GATAKER *Mistake Removed* To Rd. 1 A bush sufficient of itself to invite to such pretious pretending liquo

2. Alleged, asserted; claimed to be such, a. Said of a title or designation which the speaker does not admit or allow. Reputed, so-called.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt* V 400² The pretended reigne of any of the said late pretended Kynges. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. Ws. Comm. Min Bk* (1855) 4 The woode and bark tharof, quhilk pertaines to the pretendit bischope of Edinburgh. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* IV 52 The Edict... allowed the Protestants the free exercise of their Religion, which was

to be called *The Pretended Reformed Religion* 1688 BURNET *Lett.* 25 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July (1886) 535 That this Assembly is to Judge the birth of the Pretended Prince 1709-10 STEPHEN *Lett.* No 115 P. 1 One Isaac Bickerstaff, a Pretended Esquire.

b. Applied to things of which the speaker does not admit the existence, reality, or validity

c. 1500 in L. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 96 The said Erle hath sealed the body of your said Oratour by reason of his pretended title 1564 in *Scott. Antiq.* Oct (1901) 80 The making and compulsi granting of the said pretendit infement. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westm.* (1662) II. 140 A railing Jesuit wrote a pretended Confutation thereof 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Nov. Shewing with how little reason the Papists applied those words. to maintain the pretended infallibility they boast of. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 68 Dr Barnes was prior, who was burnt for pretended heresy 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Laings v.* § 17 153 A stranger instance. of the daring variation of pretended symmetry.

d. Put forward as a pretext, excuse, defence, etc.; professed falsely or insincerely.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 46 The pretended reason of it is as frigid as frigidity itself 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. Pref. 7 Sacrificing (under the will worship of a pretended loyalty) the religion, civil Liberties and properties of their country to Caesar's will. 1873 H. ROOPE *Orig. Bible* v. (1875) 33 They made the pretended service of God a reason for evading the most sacred obligations.

3. Hence, That professes or is represented to be what it is not; fictitious, counterfeit, feigned.

1727 GAY *Fables* I. xvii 34 An open foe may prove a curse, But a pretended friend is worse. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* III. vii. With a pretended laugh, he hastily left her 1884 D. HUNTER *Tr. Rem's Hist. Canon* xlii. 261 A pretended Confession of Faith, dated 1120, which is now known to be forged, at least antedated, and to belong at the earliest to the year 1532.

† 4. Intended, designed, purposed, proposed. Obs. 1573 *New Custom* I. 1 in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 13 For the better accomplishing our subtilty pretended, it were expedient that both our names were amended. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurgery* Author's Pref. 2 Therbye to attayne vnto his pretended intente. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 86 Two small barks wherein he intended to complete his pretended voyage. 1691 T. [HALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxii. The suffering Populace, whose pretended Forfeitures were granted before Conviction 1793 Ds For *Reas. agst. War w. France* Misc. 194 That we should be Insulted by the French in the Article of the pretended New King [of Spain]

Pretendedly, adv. [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a pretended manner, in or by a pretence; ostensibly, professedly; usually, and in mod. use always, implying feigning or deceit; hence, by false representation, feignedly, fictitiously, not really.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 14 (1623) 638 Pretendedly founded upon that Charter 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 76 Yet lues his Heresie amongst men pretendedly most Orthodox. 1643 MILTON *Divines* ii. iii Wks. 1851 IV. 70 If any one be truly, and not pretendedly zealous for Gods honour. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* I. 7 Those of the said Religion pretendedly Reformed, may not hereafter be overcharged or oppressed with any Imposition. more than the Catholics 1726 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 98 He and his English Men pretendedly fled, firing on their retreat towards the Indians that pursued them. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 223 Every kind of act done by Mr Hastings—pretendedly for the Company, but really for himself. 1807 *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 362 Things are pretendedly explained and classed in unmeaning words. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 22 47 The pretendedly well-informed, but really ignorant, artist

† **Pretendence, Obs. rare.** [f. PRETEND v. + -ENCE.] A pretension, claim.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* xiv. Their projects, censures, vain pretendences 1613 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 100 There is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting.

Pretendent, variant of PRETENDANT.

Pretender (prɪ'tendər). [f. PRETEND v. + -ER 1.] One who pretends.

† 1. One who intends or purposes. *Obs. rare*

1501 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Pretensor*, a pretender, he that purposeth 1598 [see PRETENDANT § 2]

2. One who puts forth a claim, or who aspires to or aims at something; a claimant, candidate, or aspirant, now, one who makes baseless pretensions.

1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf* I. 214 By how straight a Rule. must that Pretender carry himselfe, who is to saile thorow the sea of this world, hoping for a fortune from another mans hand? a 1631 DOONE *Serm.* xxii. (1640) 315 The sinister supplantations of pretenders to places in Court. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 116 Every one is a pretender and a runner; but few carry the prize 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 218 The issue of the eldest son excludes all other pretenders, as the son himself (if living) would have done 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs Thrale* 25 May, A candidate for a school at Brewton in Staffordshire; to which, I think, there are seventeen pretenders. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. vii. I would sooner gain five thousand pounds by restoring you to your rights, than fifty thousand in establishing any of these pretenders in their base assumptions

† b. One who aspires to the hand of a woman in marriage, a suitor, a wooer. *Obs.*

1512 *Two Noble K.* v. 1, He, of the two pretenders, that best loves me. a 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 17 An Earles daughter, whose mother not allowing him to come as a pretender shee made appointment with him and mett him att her cousins house. 1728 ELIZA HENWOOD *Mrs de Gouss's Belle A.* (1732) II. 435 It is not my design to dispose of Irene to the most noble, but most wealthy of the Pretenders to her Love

c. A claimant to a throne or the office of a ruler; one, in a neutral sense, but now always applied to a claimant who is held to have no just title

The Old and the Young Pretender (Eng. Hist.) the designation of the son and grandson of James II of England, who successively asserted their claim to the British throne against the house of Hanover.

1697 DRYDEN *1st Georg.* IV. 93 If intestine Broils allarm the Hive, For two Pretenders off for Empire stive 1708 Q. ANNE *Sp. Ho. Parl.* 11 Mar. in Chandlei *Hist. Ho. Comm.* (1742) IV. 92 The French fleet sailed from Dunkirk with the Pretender on board a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 503 She [Q. Anne] also fixed a new Designation on the Pretended Prince of Wales, and called him the Pretender, he was so called in a new Set of Addresses upon this occasion made to the Queen 1745 P. C. WRAS (title) Remarks on the Pretender's Son's Second Declaration 1747 (title) Genuine Memoirs of John Murray Late Secretary to the Young Pretender 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1826) III. xvi. 223 The pretender had friends in the tory government more sincere probably and zealous than [the earl of] Oxford 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 633 Wullenweber turned to the nearest protestant pretender, Duke Christian, and offered him his assistance to obtain the crown. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 442 Every province had its own Augustus All these pretenders could not be rightful Emperors

3. One who pretends or lays claim to something; one who makes a profession, show, or assertion, esp. without adequate grounds, falsely, or with intent to deceive; a dissembler, deceiver, charlatan, hypocrite.

1621 MASSINGER *Emperor* East II. 1, A pretender To the art, I truly honour your majesty's opinion. 1631—Believe as You List II. 11, This false pretender To the correction of the law 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 89 So evident a lye, even in the pretenders own consciences. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 45 It is not so easy an Acquisition as a few ignorant Pretenders may imagine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 492 That honour has been long The boast of mere pretenders to the name 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Ser. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 122 Simon, a Samaritan, a pretender to divine authority and supernatural powers 1891 JOWETT *Plato* I. 88 To distinguish the pretender in medicine from the true physician Hence **Pretenderism, Eng. Hist.** = JACOBINISM. 1710 G. HICKES *Lett. in Thoreby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) II. 276 To purge themselves from all suspicion of Pretenderism (this is a new word) which their adversaries lay to their charge 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe* IV. 239 The Duke was conquering Toryism, Churchism, and Pretenderism.

Pretenderish, [See -SHIP.] The position or character of a pretender.

1712 SWIFT *Public Spirit of Whigs* P. 48, I am at a loss how to dispose of the dauphin, if he happen to be king of France before the pretenderish to Britain falls to his share. 1848 in *Litt. A. Frohman's* (1847) 393 Apart from his pretenderish, which has lately been in abeyance, he is a thoroughly sensible and well-informed man 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* I. (1864) 22 The stolidly physical pretenderish of Comte

Pretending, vbl. sb. [f. PRETEND v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRETEND; pretence; esp. the making of a profession or false show

1547 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 405 A pretending to do that which I do not do, or to be that I am not, being a lie in action 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. 11, When the pretending of religion goes to be a thing in request, many beake themselves to a form of religion, who deny the power of it. 1865 DICKINS *Mut. Pr.* II. 1, There's no pretending about my sister.

Pretending, ppl. a. [f. PRETEND v. + -ING 2.] That pretends, in various senses of the vb; esp. making mere professions; pretentious

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 20 [The curse] be wilke be iust man be cursid as contrari to Gods lawe, bat is but only in name or pretendand 1657 OWEN *Commun. v. God* Wks. 1851 II. 258 The pretending spirit of our day 1797 Ds For *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 105 Things out of the reach of the most pretending of the rest of his fellow-magicians. c. 1835 FUSLI in *Lett. Fant.* vi. (1848) 489 Correggio's numerous pretending imitators 1844 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 254 Remembered when more pretending edifices are forgotten

Hence **Pretendingly, adv.**; † **Pretendingness.**

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* A Many pretendingly complain of want of conscience. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 2, I have a particular reason to look a little pretendingly at present 1701 — *M. Aurel.* (1726) 135 No man could charge him with vanity, flourish, and pretendingness 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 319 To smile, either really or pretendingly

† **Pretendment, Obs. rare.** [f. PRETEND v. + -MENT.] A pretension, claim.

1640 T. LECHFORD *Plaw Dealing* (1867) 146 If the congregations be not united under one Diocesan in fit compass, they are in a confusion, notwithstanding all their classical pretendments 1657 W. MORICE *Cocina quasi Kewer* v. 62 No one should presume to do, but such as can justify make that pretendment

† **Pretensary, Obs. rare-1.** [f. late L. *pretens-*, ppl. stem of *pretendere* to PRETEND + -ARY 1.] One who makes a pretension or claim

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 14 b, Within this same wit the unanitate Legates are named Catholiciks and pretensaries to reforme religion, through cruelty to be exercised vpon the annointed of God

† **Pretense, a. Obs.** Also 5 pretence. [ad. late L. *pretens-us* (in Quicherat *Addenda*) for cl. L. *pretens-us*, pa. ppl. of *pretendere* to stretch forth, PRETEND.] Pretended, alleged, professed; feigned; dissembling, fictitious.

1366-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 302 Manslaute be batayle or pretense lawe of rythwynnesse, for temporal cause or spiritual, with outen special reuelaciun, is expres

contrarious to be newe testament. c. 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 165 A double hert with fayre feyned countenance, And a pretence face trouble in his dailiance 1461 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 465/1 In a pretence Parlement holden at Coventree 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. 22 Thai is naturell or kyndely lord-hyppe Ther is also cyuyle or secular lordshyp. And ther is lordshyp pretense

Pretense, sb. and v., variant of PRETENCE.

Pretension (prɪ'tensən). Also 7-9 pretention [app. ad. med. L. *pretensio* (c. 1150 in Thomas *Thes. Nov. Lat.*), n. of action f. *pretendere* to PRETEND, also med. L. *pretensio* (1100 in Du Cange), f. *pretentum* (in 16th c. rarely *pretension*, Godef.)] The action of pretending

1. An allegation or assertion the truth of which is not proved or admitted, often with an implication that it is unfounded or false, or put forth to deceive, or to provide a false excuse or ground; hence, a pretext, pretence

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wks.* VIII. lxi. And then, with what pretensions he might hide His priuat comming, and his oft resort 1624 BACON *Consid. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 538/1 It was afterwards alleged, that the duke of Parma did artificially delay his coming, but this was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards 1722 Ds For *Plague* (1754) 11 The same thing was the strongest Repulse to my Pretensions of losing my Trade and my Goods. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs Thrale* 21 Sept., The only things of which we, or travellers yet more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain 1791 J. LRAMONT *Poems* 113, I winnae gang for nae pretension or prayer. a 1894 STEVENSON *Foreigner at Home* (Cent.), Miss Bird declares all the vields of Japan to be uneatable — a staggering pretension

2. The assertion of a claim as of right; a claim put forth, a demand.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 60 By reason of his pretention to the Crowne 1660 R. COKK *Power & Subj.* 221 Nor can there be any question or process about the state or pretensions of the King, but in his Courts 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 550 All these had been my rivals in the shield, And yet all these to my pretensions yeld 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. cxxi. 297 The pretensions also of France, and the House of Austria, upon Naples 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 39 Jebel Mûsa is now the only one [of the peaks] which puts forward any pretensions to be considered as the place 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 1. x. 108 Ecclesiastical pretensions were still formidable under the Tudors

b. A rightful or justifiable claim, a title.

1710 STEPHEN *Trotter* No. 207 P. 3 The Courtier, the Trader, and the Scholar, should all have an equal Pretension to the Denomination of a Gentleman a 1805 PALBY *Serm.* x. (1810) 163 An opinion of merit is discouraged, even in those who had the best pretensions to entertain it, if any pretensions were good 1822 P. HENRY in *Priv. Corr. H. Clay* (1855) 67 He has pretensions [to the Presidency] in every respect — a man of business. — an elegant scholar

3. The assertion or claim that one is or has something; profession. Also of things. Const. to 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 23 Some pretensions to the Invention of Copper cuts, and their Impressions. 1718 *Fraser's* No. 66 P. 2, I have little or no Pretensions to Beauty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxiv. 323 Sir Charles Grandison, without making an ostentatious pretension to religion, is the very Christian in practice 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. viii. 127 A mediæval castle and a house of no great pretensions 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 23 It would be but too easy a task to prove by the avowal of his own pretensions that he can pretend to the credit of no such imbecility

b. The unwarranted assumption of a quality, esp. of merit or dignity; pretentiousness, ostentation.

1727 POPE *Epitaph R. Digby* 4 Good without noise, without pretension great 1837 EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 184 The world is his, who can see through its pretension 1856 — *Eng. Traits, Manners* ibid. 50 They avoid pretension, and go right to the heart of the thing 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 95 This day of self-seeking and pretensions!

† 4. An intention, a design, aim, aspiration.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 155 In seeking a new fortune, lose their old, and so convert their substance into pretensions, their certainty into nothing 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 96 They are always looked upon, either as neglected, or discontented because their pretensions have failed. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* II. vi. Acquaint me, then, feely, what are the pretensions of these gentlemen [to Cecilia's hand?]

Hence **Pretensional, + -tional a.**, of pertaining to, or of the nature of pretension, **Pretensionless a.**, without pretensions, unpretending.

1659 HEVLIN *Examen* *Hist.* II. 98 Hitherto his intents were real, not pretentional only 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 751 It would be unjust to throw the slightest slur or stigma on the pretensionless character of a crowd of humble and high individuals 1831 CRAYONS *fr. Commun.* 10 A steady grave deliberative man, Pretensionless in manner, air, and tone.

Pretentious, obs. variant of PRETENTIOUS a.

Pretensive (prɪ'tensɪv), a. rare. Also 7 -ive. [f. late L. *pretens-*, ppl. stem (see PRETENSARY) + -IVE]

1. Characterized by being asserted or pretended to be true, professed; feigned.

1640 H. PARKER *Case of Ship Money* 17 If danger be far distant though it bee certaine, and not pretensive, yet Parliamentary Aid may be speedy enough 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 212 It has been my fortune to have the experience of a pretensive stay, which proved so unsteady, that [etc.] 1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (ed. Porter) VII. xxx. 112 The name [Magism] covered all that was true, all that was pre-

tensive, and all that was false, in the philosophy of the ancient Orientals

2 Full of pretence; pretentious, ostentatious. 1876 [implied in PRETENSIVENESS] 1807 *Blackw Mag* Jan 120/2 Their ornament is hideously heavy and pretensive.

Pretensively, *adv.* rare. [f. *piec* + -LY 2.]

In a pretensive manner; professedly, as a pretext. 1607 *Schol Disc agst. Antichr* 1 1 36 A stand against them, who pleads five things, against the sentence of abolition, for this grosse Idoll pretensively changed. 1696 *Heylin Surv. Prance* 262 These passed an Act of Parliament pretensively against the depopulation of Villages, and decay of tillage, but purposely to enable his subjects for the wars. 1665 *MANLEY Grosins Low C. Warrens* 601 He would not vouchsafe to inquire what might be pretensively said, either from the Antients, or at present for the Austrians against them of Cleve.

Pretensiveness, *a.* rare. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS]

† **a** Pretension (*obs*) **b** Piententiousness

1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker of Deal* 11 35 What Pretensiveness have you to it, Sirrah? 1876 W. M. TAYLOR *Ministry of Word* 56 Guilty of the same pretensiveness.

† **Pretensory**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. as *PRETENSIVE* + -ORY 2.] = PRETENSIVE 1

1663 *Flagellum, or O Cromwell* (1672) 119 With the pretensory advice of his Council of Officers unanimously and readily urged

† **Pretent**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *pretentare*, -tentare to search out beforehand, hold before oneself, make a pretext of, *fieq.* of *pretendē* to PRETEND] = PRETEND *v.* (in various senses).

1494 *FABIAN Chron* vii 401 William Waleys, whiche .pretentid the rule & gouernance of Scotlande 1582 N. LICHTFORD *to Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 1 ix 24 As though they were such men inwardly indeede, as in appearance outwardlye they then pretended. 1587 *GARRICK Penelope's Ived* Wks. (Glosart) v. 182 No intent of treachery shall so much as in thought be pretended to the person of our Souerayne 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol* 12 Breach of lawe, and treason is pretended, but religion condemned.

† **Pretentative**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *pretentare* to search or try before + -ATIVE; or f. PRE- + TENTATIVE 1] Tentative beforehand.

1600 *WORTON in Reliq* (1672) 507 This is but an exploitatory, and pretentative purpose between us about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult to morrow

Pretention, *obs.* form of PRETENSION

Pretentious (prē'ten'sh), *a.* [ad. F. *pretentieux* (17th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **pretentius*-us, f. *pretentivus*-em PRETENSION. see -IOUS.]

1. Characterized by, or full of, pretension; professing or making claim to great merit or importance, esp. when unwarranted; making an exaggerated outward show; showy, ostentatious.

1845 *LEVER O'Donoghue* xxxi. An hotel of more pretentious exterior 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 360 Round your pretentious sentences, and discharge your concentrated malignity on the defenceless 1859 *KINGSLEY Two Y Ago* xix. As severe as he dared on all Phaissees and pretentious persons whatsoever 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk* ii. 525 Pretentious poverty At its wits' end to keep appearance up. 1907 *Athenaeum* 25 May 611/3 His two larger pictures are as clever, but a little more pretentious.

2 (Of the nature of a pretension. rare-1) 1886 W. CHAPPELL in *N & Q* 7th Ser. II. 41/1 After which [Thomson's death] Mallet put in a pretentious claim [to be the author of 'Rule Britannia'], against all evidence

Pretentiously, *adv.* [f. *piec.* + -LY 2.] In a pretentious manner.

1864 in *WINSTER* 1880 Mrs WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xiv. While she, really, not pretentiously, threaded in her mind the possible moves. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* in 64 Even in his newspaper letters his impressions are never given pretentiously

Pretentiousness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS]

The quality or condition of being pretentious. 1863 *HOLLAND Lett Youngs* xii 172 A pretentious man is, by token of his pretentiousness, a chameleon always 1880 *Edin Rev* Jan. 50 Whatever may have been the faults or the pretentiousness of his classifications

Pretenture (prē'ten'tūr). *Rom. Antig.* Also *prē-*. [ad. late L. *pretentura* (Ammian. Marcell.) a guard on the frontier of a province, also a barricade, f. *pretendēre* see PRETEND]

1. A Roman frontier wall or rampart, esp. one of the two defending Roman Britain from the unsubdued tribes in the north.

1658 W. BURTON *Inu Anton* 102 There remain yet two doubts First, whether this Pretenture, or Wall, was made of Stone, or of Turfs. 1771 *MACCARTHEON Introd. Hist. Gt Brit* 160 note. A stone dug out of the ruins of the Roman pretenture, between the Scottish forts, inscribed to Apollo Grannius 1796 *MORSE Amer Geog.* II. 112 The most amazing monument of the Roman power in England, is the pretenture, or wall of Severus

2. A Roman garrison guarding a frontier. 1807 *BARRON Scanties Eng. Lincolnshire* 596 Carrying coin, and other commodities, from the Iceni, etc., for the use of the northern pretentures

† **Preter** (prē'tar), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also *7 preter*. [The contraction *preter* for *praeteritum* preterite, in *praeterperfect*, etc., prefixed in the same way to *tense*, and at length treated as a separate word.]

a *Gram.* = PRETERITE, past.

1530 *PALSGR.* 86 Circumlocution of al the pretertenses. 1534 *MORE Treat. Passion* Wks. 1347/2 Which words ver prophesied by the verbe of the preter temps or time passed. 1535 *JOVE Apol. Thidals* (Arb.) 9 He englisheth the verbe of the preter tense for the future. 1546 *GARDNER Declar.*

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As t Jove 29 b, The preteritens rather declareth a perfection in thacte, then the passing over the time in the acte. 1599 *NASH Letten Stoffe* 14. I panalogized on their condition in the present and in the preter tense 1676 *DIXON Two Test* 30 So the Saying of God runs in the Preter-Tense, 'Unto thy Seed I have given the Land'. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng Gram* 114 In Latin the Preter Time of the Perfect Action, is commonly called the Preter-pluperfect, that is, the Preter more than Perfect 1747 *JOHNSON Plau Eng. Dict* Wks. IX. 178 Our verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words, and are only changed in the preter tense.

b. = PAST 1598 T. PROCTOR *Ging. Gallery, Vow Vayn Glory*, Dineis mo, whose preter pathes may learne Our future steps, our vayn unsteady stay

B *sb.* *a.* *elipt* for *preter tense*: see above *b.* Past time, the past.

1615 *Dr. ANDREWES Serm.* (1841) I 162 But the other hath neither future nor preter, neither mood nor tense, nay, no verb at all. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* 1. 60 Let him observe the three (chief) parts of time which is, the preter, the present, the future. 1675 G. R. T. *Le Grand's Mau without Reason* 200 The present is but an individual point, an instant that separates the preter from the future

Preter-, *preter-* (prē'tar), *prefix.* The L. *adv.* and prep *preter* past, by, beyond, above, more than, in addition to, besides; comparative of *prae* before, = further forward, more in front.

1. In Latin *praeter* *adv.* was prefixed only to verbs and their derivative *sbs.* and *adjs.*, as *praetercurrere* to run by or past, *praetergredi* to step or march past, to surpass, *praeterire* to go or pass by, omit, pass over, pass away (in time), *praeteriens* passing, *praeteritus* past, *praeterito* a passing by or over, *praeterlabi* to glide or slip by, *praetermittre* to let go by, omit, overlook, *praetermissio* omission, etc. Hence the Eng. *praetergrass*, -gression, *praeteriunt*, *praeterite*, -ition, *praetermit*, -mission, etc., and the analogous *praetergeneration*, *praeteroffice*

2 In Scholastic Latin, adjectives began to be formed from L. phrases with *praeter* prep + *sb.*, e.g. *praeternaturalis*, from *praeter naturam* (Cic.) beyond or outside nature; Du Cange has of 1451 *praeternaturalis*, from *quod praeter naturam est* what is beyond the necessary. Hence French *praternaturel* 15.., Eng. *praeternatural* a 1600, followed in the 17th c. by *praeternaturalis*, -nature, -regular, -royal, -legal, -intentional, -scriptural, -seasonable, etc., *praeterhuman*, -mptial, -sensual, etc. are 19th c. formations. From these *adjs.*, adverbs and nouns of quality, as *praeternaturally*, *praeternaturalism*, are always possible, *praeterplurality* follows this analogy.

All the derivatives from words already in Latin, with the more important *adjs.*, appear in their places as Main words; those of less importance (many only nonce-words) follow here.

Preteranine *a.*, more than canine **Preter-Christian** *a.*, beyond what is Christian; lying outside Christianity. **Preterdetermined** *a.*, more than determined; hence **Preterdeterminedly** *adv.*

Preterdiplomatic *a.*, lying outside of or not within the bounds of diplomacy; hence **Preterdiplomatically** *adv.* **Preterequine** *a.*, more than equine. **Pretererogation**, *nonce-ud.* [after SUPEREROGATION], performance beyond or outside of what is demanded or required. **Preteressential** *a.*, beyond what is essential. **Pretergeneration, *praternatural* generation, monstrous birth. **Preterintentional** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is intended. **Preterlethal** *a.*, taking place after death. **Preternative** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is native. **Preternotious** *a.*, surpassingly notorious. **Preternatural** *a.*, lying outside of the nuptial relation. **Preterofice**, an action contrary to duty. cf. OFFICE *sb.* 2a. **Preterplurality**, excessive numerousness or multitude. **Preterpolitical** *a.*, lying outside of what is political or civil. **Preterregular** *a.*, outside the limits of what is regular. **Preterroyal** *a.*, more than royal privilege warrants. **Pretersexual** *a.*, beyond what is written. **Preterseasonable** *a.*, beyond what is seasonable. **Preterseasonal *a.*, beyond the domain of the senses.****

1847 C. BUNTON *J. Eyre* xii. A great dog passed me not staying to look up, with strange "pretercane eyes, in my face, as I half expected it would. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 258 A "preter christian deism, or the principle of natural religion, was inevitably contained in the legal conception of a natural law 1802 G. MEREDITH *Empty Purses* Poems 1898 II. 400 Not as Cybele's beast will thy head lash tail So "preter determinedly thermopous 1904 *Contemp Rev* May 615 "Preter-diplomatic machinery may be set to work to remove them 1892 June 806 In preter-diplomatic ways Mr. Chamberlain received excellent grounds for believing that Germany was ripe for an alliance with Great Britain. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/1 The drivers are skilled, and their horses endowed with a "preterequine intelligence 1617 *COLLINS Def Bp Ely* II. ix. 246 It is certain that Supererogation there can be none, though "praetererogation we should grant you, howbeit subtererogation were the fitter word 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 542 Puzzled in some opinion,

and scrupulosities that are "preteressential 1640 G. WATTS in *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. iv. 145 Concret Physique hath the same division which Natural History hath; so that it is a knowledge either concerning the Heavens, or concerning the lesser Collegiates, or natures specifique, so likewise concerning "Pretergenerations [L. *praetergenerationes*], and concerning Mechaniques. 1660 *BOYLE Chr. Virtuoso* 1 Wks. 1772 V. 528 Sir Francis Bacon assigns the second of them to what he calls preter-generation, such as monsters, prodigies, and other things 1663 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xi. (1865) 103 Define them to be the "preter-intentional works of nature 1889 W. M. ROSSCOTT *Shelley's Prometheus Unbound* 19 The indefinable possibilities of existence praenatal and "praeterlethal—the world of spirit before birth and after death. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div Right Govt.* II. x. 146 Thus much briefly of the Native Fundamentals and Essentials of Politick Government; the next point to be spoken of is the "Preternative a 1625 *FLETCHER, act. Fair Maid Inn* iv. 11, I confess myself a more "preternatural rogue than himself. 1833 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess.* *Diderot* (1872) V. 21 To whom we owe this present "preternatural Correspondance. 1837 *Ind.*, *Mirabeau* 243 Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with preternatural poisons 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii (1701) 328/2 "Preter-office is an action, which reason requireth [pr acquireth] that we do not, as, to neglect our Parents, to condemn our Brethren, to disagree with our Friends, to despise our Country. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 28 It is not easily credible, what may be said of the "preter-pluralities of Taylors in London I have heard there were numbered between Temple-barre and Charingcrosse, eight thousand of that Trade 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlvii 385 The analysis, or resolution, beginneth with the knot that was last tied; as we may see in the dissolution of the "praeterpolitical Church Government in England. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37, I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to preterqual, much less to "preter regular Judgements. 1849 *The Tongues of Times* tell us of ten "Preter-royal Usurpations, to one contravivill Rebellion 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* viii 240 The former part is so without analogy, and the latter so turgid and "preterscriptural. 1686 *GOAD Celest Bodies* i. xii. 56 When 'tis an Ordinary and Durable, though "Preter-seasonable Constitution, Cold will be sure to be remembered. 1885 *tr. Schultze's Petichism* vii § 2 He must needs go beyond the domain of sense, and assign causes not apprehensible to the senses, "praetersensual or supersensual.

|| **Preterea** (prē'tar-ē), *adv.*, beyond those, besides, f. *praeter* beyond + *ea* pl., 'those'. Taken in quot. as a *sb.* (perh. orig. a heading of items in an account) with pl. -s, cf. *et ceteras*, *extras*.] In pl. Additional items, extras

1512 *Northumbld. Housch Bk* (1770) 181 Item that the said Clerk of Brevements entre in the Counting hous Mounthe alle the Pretereras in the title of Costs Necessary.

Pretergress, *v.* rare. Also *preter-*. [f. L. *praetergress*, ppl. stem of *praetergradi* to walk past, go by, surpass, f. *praeter*, PRETER + *gradi* to step.]

1. *trans.* To go beyond (bounds); to surpass 1596 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* v. xxv. 346 It keepeth within the precincts of his libertie, which if it shall once pretergresse, it is no longer to be called melancholie, but some other humour 1851 *NEALE Med. Hymns* 98 Tie Every other pretergressing Both in bloom and bud and flower

† 2 To go outside of *Obs* 1615 *JACKSON Creed* iv. II. viii. § 5 If some sins there be, as Roman Catholics teach, only besides the law, in doing them we do not transgress the law, but rather pretergress or go besides it.

Pretergression, *rare*. [n. of action from *prec.*: see -ION] *a.* The action of passing by (without notice or performance); failure to follow a path, conform to a law, etc. *b* The action of going beyond or overstepping bounds.

1615 *JACKSON Creed* iv. II. viii. § 5 Seeing the Lawgiver's will was that we should do the law, not only hear it, much less go besides it, there is no pretergression of it but is directly against the Lawgiver's will 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 251 A motion for a writ of prohibition to be directed to the ecclesiastical court, on the ground of pretergression of jurisdiction. 1847 *Ind.* 67 There would be, at least, no pretergression of the bounds of official authority

Preterhuman (prē'tar-hū'mān), *a.* [f. PRETER- + HUMAN] Beyond or outside of what is human - often = *superhuman*, but generally used to avoid the specific connotation of that word.

1811 *SHELLEY St. Irvyne* ii. He started as from the emanation of superior and preterhuman being 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* II. iv (1864) I. 276 The introduction of preter-human forms 1866 *LINDON Banquet Lect.* vi. (1875) 298 What is it that gives Christ's human acts and sufferings such preterhuman value? 1871 *MORLEY J. De Maistre Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 134 Laboriously building up with preterhuman patience and preterhuman sagacity 1878 *GLADSTONE Homer* xi. 130 Achilles seems everywhere to tread on the bounds of the preterhuman

Preterient (prē'tar-ēnt), *a.* rare. [f. L. *praeteriens*, pres. pple. of *praeterire* to go by, pass (of which, however, the stem of the oblique cases is *praeteriunt*-).] Passing or going by, transient So **Preterience**, the fact or condition of being passing or transient

1786 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 11 I. 97 Migrating after the death of one body into that of another, with the faculty of remembering all the actions of its preterent states c 1827 *COLERIDGE in Blackw Mag* (1882) CXXXI. 120 There seems to me a confusion of *schem* with the preterience or impermanence

Preterimperfect, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* Now rare. [ad. L. *praeteritum imperfectum* 'uncompleted' 168

past', with contraction: see PRETER, PRETERITE, and IMPERFECT.] Expressing a past action which is not stated as completed but as going on: applied to one of the tenses of the verb in the Indo-European languages, as *L. curabat*, Eng. *he was running*; = IMPERFECT 5. Also absol. as sb.

1530 FALSGR 84 The preterit imperf. tens. as *je parloie* I dyd speke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* C. J. The tenses are five, the present tense, signifying the time that now is - the preterimperfect, the time not perfectly past. 1648 GAGGE *West Ind.* 215 There is no preterimperfect tense, nor preterpluperfect tense; but the preterperfect tense standeth for them. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII 411 The Verb must be. in the Preterimperfect Tense, when in English we use the Preterpluperfect

Preterist (prē'terist), sb. (a.) Also prē-. [f. PRETER-, short for *preterite* + -IST.]

1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who regards the past with most pleasure or favour. 1664 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. Theol. One who holds that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been already (wholly or in great part) fulfilled.

1843 G. S. FABER *Sacred Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I p. xviii. To consider certain vituperative prophecies as already accomplished in the course of the first and second centuries whence, to commentators of this School, we may fitly apply the name of *Preterists*. 1854 PRATERISTS [see FURTHERIST]. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess & Rev.* 37 The Preterists and Futurists may alike claim the authority of the Book of Daniel, or the Revelation.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to preterists. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 93 Preterist, Futurist and Presentist schemes of interpretation. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* t. iv. 43 A Preterist, or a Futurist interpretation of its visions.

Preterite, -it (prē'terit), a. (sb.) Forms 4-7, 9 preterit, 5 -yte, 8-9 preterat(e), 5- preterite. [= F. *prétérit* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præterit-us* gone by, past, pa. pple. of *præterire*, f. *præter*, PRETER + *ire* to go.]

1. Of or pertaining to bygone time; occurring or existing previously; past, bygone, former; = PAST a. 2.

1340 *Avenb.* 59 On is preterit, bet is to zigge, of junge ypassed... be oþer is of present, bet is to zigge, of nou. 1387-8 *1 Usk Text. Love* iii iv. (Skeat) l. 56 In heven... There is nothing preterit ne passed, there is nothing future ne coming; but all things togider in that place ben present everlasting, without any moving. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 The swete mayntene and semblance of the sayd Sychee, her preterite husbonde. c. 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) u. 10 To proch ignorance and foly youþ My preterit tyme I wald nevir spair. 1657 HAWKE *Killing* 11 25 Compare the store and cheapness of our present Commodities, with the Scarcenesse and dearness of the preterit times. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xii. 102 What is preterit, and gone. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Class & Gertr.* (1812) l. 266 To return to the preterite gala-days of Lady Luxmore. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge Thirty Y. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 l. 52 You shall go back with me thirty years, which will bring you among things and persons as thoroughly preterite as Romulus or Numa.

2. *Gram.* Expressing past action or state; past; as *preterite tense* [L. *præteritum tempus* (Quint.)], *preterite participle*; = PAST a. 4.

1398 WICLIFF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens either preterit, of actif ȝois either passif may be resold into a verbe, and a coniunctioun copulatif. 1530 FALSGR 86 The participle preterit after the tenses of *te ay* remaneth for the most part unchanged. 1564 PRINCETON *Explic. Abdayas* 42 Al the prophets use to speake by the preterit temps. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* iii. 237 note, Wks 1736 IV. 225 In the style of other prophets, [he] hath used the future tense for the preterit. 1865 CARLYLE *French Gi.* xix. ii. (1872) VIII 131 Friedrich finds that London was there last night—preterite tense, alas.

b. So *Preterite perfect* = PRETERPERFECT. 1530 FALSGR. *Introd.* 42 The preterit parfyt tens of the infynityve mode.

B sb. [ellipt. use of the adj.]

† 1. Past time, the past (= PAST sb. 1); also pl. past times or events. *Obs. rare*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 133 (Camb MS) It proceedith for preteritis in to futurs, þat is to seyn for tyme passed in to tyme comyng. *Ibid.* 134 Thilke thing to whom ther nis nawith of þe preteite escaypd nou I-passed c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5011 She wepeth the tyme that she hath wasted, Complenyng of the preterit.

2. *Gram.* = Preterite tense. see A. 2

1530 FALSGR *Introd.* 37 The preterites and supines of suche verbes. 1661 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. 1738 I 613 The Preterit speaketh of the time past, and is distinguish'd by three degrees: the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Preterpluperfect. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* ii. 13 It is an era in his education when he first begins to employ preterites and plurals and their like

3. Theol. One who is passed over or not elected by God, cf. PRETERITION 4. *rare*—1.

1864 FRASER'S *Mag.* May 533 The reprobrates who are damned because they were always meant to be damned, and the preterites who are damned because they were never meant to be saved.

Preteritiveness. Also prē-, preteritiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being preterite or past; pastness.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 205 The preteritiveness of the Thing has so fixt its Existence to its proper time, that 'tis not now obnoxious to variation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 23 We cannot conceive a Preteritiveness (if I may say so) still backwards in infinitum, that never was present.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy Prose Wks* 1890 I 140 The feeling of preteriteness and extinction. 1866 — *Lessing* *Ibid.* II 219 Klopstock is rather remembered for what he was, than what he is—an immortality of preteriteness

Preterite-present, a. (sb.) *Gram.* [ad. mod. L. *præterito-præsens*, neut. pl. -*præsentia*, f. *præteritus* PRETERITE + *præsens* PRESENT.] Applied to verbs of which the tense now used as the present was originally a preterite (or to this tense), esp. to the small group of verbs in the Germanic languages (mostly auxiliaries of predication) represented in English by *can*, *dare*, *do*, *may*, *must*, *shall*, *† that*, *will*, *wit*, of which the current present tense is in form and origin a preterite, from which the current past tense is a new weak formation; also applicable to the Latin verbs *capō*, *memini*, *novi*, *odi*, the Greek *oīda*, etc. Also PRETERITO-PRESENTIAL.

1870 HELFENSTEIN *Compar. Gram. Text Lang* 52 The preterite indicative is always in imitation of the preterito-præsentia *wollte*, rarely *wollte*, subj. *wollte*! 1874 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 19) 78 note. These preterite presents may be compared with *oīda*, *novi*, &c., in Greek and Latin. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng.* *Longue* § 291 These help verbs are a very ancient group of so-called preterito-præsentia. 1888 *New Eng. Dict.* v. Can. 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* § 1477 Most of the MnE [= mod. Eng.] verbs that we class as anomalous are old preterite present verbs. 1892 WRIGHT *Primer Gothic Lang.* § 272 *Præterito-Presents*. These verbs have strong preterites with a present meaning, to which new weak preterites have been formed

Preterition (prē'teritjən). Also prē-. [= F. *præterition*, ad. late L. *præteritiō-em* a passing over, n. of action f. *præterire*: see PRETERIENT.]

† 1. Passing by, passage (of time). *Obs. rare.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 The præterition of life is the præterition of time. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xix. 42 The time of grace is fitly called a day in regard of its speedy præterition

2. The action of passing over, or fact of being passed by or over, without notice; omission, disregard, neglect, with a and pl. an instance of this.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answer Nameless Cath.* 236 His voluntarie but subtle præterition, in leaving out all the other disasters in the Cath. a. 1632 DONNE *Serm.* xxxvi (1640) 354 As long as they are but præteritions, not contradictions they are not worthy of a reproche. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. 208 A præterition studiously and deliberately resolved upon. 1709 LAMPHIRE in *Hearne Collect.* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) II. 300 'I would be best to pass by without going in For Dr. Barlow loves præterition. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* iii. 40 It is negative in its nature, and consists in the mere præterition and overlooking of the agency of the invisible God

3. *Rhet.* A figure by which summary mention is made of a thing, in professing to omit it. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 The Apostle thankfully remembereth their diligent love, and yet... by a wise rhetorical præterition, exhorteth them vnto it. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 386 Such ironical præteritions are something frequent in Scripture. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 165 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The most artful praises are those given by way of præterition

4. Theol. The passing over of the non-elect; non-election to salvation

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. ii. iii. Our indiscreet pastors speak so much of election, prædetermination, reprobation *ad æternam*, subtraction of grace, præterition, voluntary permission, &c. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* u. 66 The Decree of Reprobation (both in the privative act of præterition, and positiv of punishment) depends on Gods simple Prescience. 1740 WFSLEY *Wks* (1872) VII 375 Call it by whatever name you please, Election, præterition, prædetermination, or reprobation, it comes in the end to the same thing. 1862 *Evangelical Christendom* Oct. 475 The præterition and consequent perdition of the majority of mankind does no violence to our sense, either of the Divine justice or sovereignty

5. *Rom. Law.* The omission by a testator to mention in his will one of his children or natural heirs. see quot. 1880.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. xviii (1738) 104 If it had been foreseen, that L would not so much as ask, and had therefore been left out of the will, this præterition would have been caused by his carriage. 1828 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Præterition*, the entire omission of a child's name in the father's will, which rendered it null. exheredation being allowed, but not præterition. 1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xviii § 2 note, *Præterition* of a *suus* invalidated a will. *Ibid.* Digest 573 *Præterition* in testaments, omission to mention a person that the law required should be instituted or disinherited. 1887 TENNANT'S *Notary's Man.* (ed. 5) 29 If a soldier upon a military expedition, in making his will, passed over his children in silence, such præterition was held of equal force with a nominal disinherison, and the will could not be set aside as inofficious

Preteritive (prē'teritiv), a. [f. L. *præterit-*, ppl. stem of *præterire*: cf. PRETERITE and -IVE.]

1. Theol. Of or pertaining to præterition or non-election. *rare*—1.

1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* i. ix. 139 Augustine's logically correlative doctrine of Absolute Preteritive Reprobation to eternal death

2. *Gram.* Used only in the preterite tenses: said of a verb. (Webster 1847.)

Mod. The Latin *memini* is called a preteritive verb.

b. *Preteritive present* (adj. and sb.) = PRETERITE-PRESENT (verb or tense).

1885 A. S. COOK *Tr. Siders' O. Eng. Gram.* § 417 The Germanic preteritive presents [die verba præteritopræsentia des germanischen] have sprung from strong verbs

whose preterites have assumed a present meaning (like I. *memini*, *novi*, *capō*, G. *oīda*), while the original presents have disappeared. 1899 W. J. SEDGWICK *K. Alfred's Boeth.* 207 Verbs with preteritive presents e.g. *magis*, *deus*

Preterito-presential, a. (sb.) *Gram.* [f. mod. L. *præterito-præsentia* (sc. *verba*) + -AL.] = PRETERITE-PRESENT a., as in *preterito-presential verbs*, called in mod. L. *præterito-præsentia* (pl.).

1870, 1880 see PRETERITE-PRESENT. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* v. 93 Important little class of Germanic verbs called 'preterito-presential', because they have won their present meaning through a 'perfect' one

Preterlabent (prē'talēbēnt), a. *rare*. Also præter-. [ad. L. *præterlabent-em*, pres. pple. of *præterlabi* to glide or flow by, f. *præter*, PRETER + *labi* to glide.] Gliding or flowing past.

1670 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Ess.* 5 Those differ according to the different impregnation of the preterlabent water. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 143 The præterlabent streams of water. 1905 H. A. EVANS *Oaf & Cotswolds* xiii 314 There is the old garden behind the house, with the stonepits descending the acuto, and the præterlabent Coln

Preterlapsed, ppl. a. *rare*. [f. L. *præterlaps-us*, pa. pple. of *præterlabi* (see *piec*) + -ED¹.] That has glided by, gone by, past, bygone

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellhauer's Bh. Physike* 226/1 When as now the 12 dayes are præterlapsede, he may as then accompany with his wife. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav. Decd.*, Wks. iii. 76 In the præterlapsed occurrences there hath beene an Antagonistical repugnancy betwixt vs. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van Dagon* 137 We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of præterlapsed ages

Preterlegal, a. *rare*. Also præter-. [f. PRETER + LEGAL.] Beyond or outside of what is legal, not according to law.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xl. 91, I expected, some evil customs preterlegal, and abuses personall had been to be removed. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) i. 178 Sir Randal openly manifested his dislike of such Preter-legal Courses. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 189 This illegal or præter legal and desultory toleration by connivance at particular cases.

† **Pretermisable**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 3 + TERMINABLE, app. in an active sense.]

The word may represent a Schol. L. **prætermendibilis*, f. **prætermendē*, rendering Gr. *ὑποπόλεως* to determine beforehand, f. *ὑπο* to bound, *πο* bounds, *finis*, *terminus*. Cf. *PRLEDTERMINIS*. M. C. O. Oogood in his ed. of *Pearl* illustrates the passage, which refers to Ps. lxxii. 12 [lxx. 13], by Albertus Magnus's comment on the same passage, 'Primo, divine voluntatis ordinatio eterna et perfecta', etc.]

Pretermittung, foreordaining. 13.. E. E. *Altst. P. A.* 595 In sautei is sayd a poynt determynable, Thou quyttest uchon as hys deserte, Thou hyze kyng ay pretermynable [M.S. *pertermynable* (Gollancz)]

† **Pretermisssed**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prætermis-sus*, pa. pple. of *prætermittē* to pass over, omit (see next) + -ED¹.] Pretermitted, omitted

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* vi. ii. 271 The cause that many things which referre unto it, and are usefull to be knowne, are pretermisss'd [*prætermisssa sunt*]

Pretermisssion (prē'tamisi-jən) Also præter-. [ad. L. *prætermisssion-em*, n. of action f. *prætermittē*: see next. So F. *prætermisssion* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)] The action of pretermitting

1 The passing over, overlooking, or disregarding of anything; omission of anything from a narrative; omission of, or neglect to do, something.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandment* i. (1637) 11 The pretermisssion of thanks for any goodnesse. bestowed by the Lord, is horrible. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 18 Any pretermisssion of the physician may exalt the disease. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tm* iii (1709) 52, I proceed to refute the objections of those who argue from thiesence and pretermisssion of authors. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 211 God's righteousness, which might otherwise have been called in question because of the pretermisssion of past sins

2 Ceasing to do something (for a time); leaving off the practice of anything, disuse.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* i. i. xii 45 There was no absolute pretermisssion of that Reckoning. 1831 TYTLER *Lives Scott. Worthies* I. 113 The detestation and pretermisssion of vice.

3. *Rhet.* = PRETERITION 3.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Præterition*, or *Prætermisssion*, in rhetoric, a figure whereby, in pretending to pass over a thing untouched, we make a summary mention thereof. 1828 in WEBSTER Hence in mod. Dicts.

4. *Rom. Law.* = PRETERITION 5.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 104 Insetting in her will apology for the pretermisssion of her daughter

Pretermitt (prē'tamiti), v. Also præter-. [ad. L. *prætermittēre* to let pass, omit, overlook, f. *præter*, PRETER + *mittēre* to let go, send.]

1. *trans.* To leave out of a narrative, not to notice, mention, insert, or include; to omit.

1538 STARKER *England* ii. 1. 166 Bycause I see here ys not the place now to dyspute... I wyl thus pretermitt and set apart. 1598 STOW *Sura* xv (1603) 123 The rectall whereof I pretermitt for breuitie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 194 In all kinds of actions by the laws pretermitted, men have the liberty, of doing what their own reasons shall suggest, for the most profitable to themselves. 1745-6 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 73 The lad had uttered many wicked things, which I pretermitted in my narrative. 1870 GLANVILLE *Glean* IV. xlii. 228 Some points of conduct relating to the present war we advicely pretermitt

† b. Theol. To pass over in electing to salvation. Cf. PRETERITION 4. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hevapia Exod.* 822 God doth of his owne will, as he electeth some so pretermitt others

C. *Rom. Law* To omit mention of (a descendant or natural heir) in a will Cf. **PRETERITION** §.

1875 POSTE *Gains II* Comm. (ed. 2) 229 If a descendant of the testator was pretermitted (*preteritus*), i.e. not expressly either instituted successor or disinherited, possession was not granted to the devisee but to the pretermitted descendant. 1887 *Tennant's Notary's Man* (ed. 5) 28 A father was bound to institute his children as his heirs, and could not disinherit them unless for very weighty reasons, for if a father pretermitted or passed them over in silence, the testament was void

2. To allow to pass without notice or regard, to overlook intentionally

1542 HPN VIII *Declar. Scots* A 13 b. [Such] as we ought not with sufferance to pretermitt and passe over. 1572-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II 121 Quhilk oppressioun gif it be pretermittit unpunest. 1630 DONNE *Sermon* xxv (1640) 253 God pretermitts many times, errors in circumstances 1821 LAMB *Ela Ser.* 1 *New Year's Eve*, The birth of a New Year is of an interest too wide to be pretermitted by king or cobbler.

3. To fail or forbear to do, use, or perform; to leave undone, neglect, omit

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii 66 Na thyng, my deir freynd, did thou pretermitt. All that thou auct to Deiphobus. 1528 FOX in *Pocock Rec Ref* I 124 We pretermitted nothing which might in any way conduce to the furtherance thereof 1600 DISALE (Douay) *Visd.* x. 8 For pretermittit wisdom they did slippe 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wares* 197 Prince Maurice pretermitted none of those things, which had been used by Antiquity in the Art Military a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo Geo II* (1822) I 394 Was the necessary defence of her colonies to be pretermitted? 1836 EMERSON *Nature* 47 A case pretermitted in no single case.

† b. Consl. with *infus* Obs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 160 So yet wil I not pretermitt to declare out of other men such notes as I finde. 1665 HOOKER *Micragr* xiii 85 I must not pretermitt to hint.

4. To neglect to avail oneself or make use of, to allow (time or opportunity) to pass unused or unimproved, to miss, lose. Now *rare*.

1538 STARKIE *England* i. 1. 25, I schal neuer pretermitt occasion nor tyme of helype my countrye 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr T. II Pref.* 3 Thoroughly to possess themselves of your favour, they will pretermitt neither time, nor means. 1651 WITTE *tr. P. Purose's Pop. Err.* iv. ii. 205. 1840 J. P. KENNEDY *Quintus* i. (1860) 27, I cannot pretermitt the opportunity now afforded me to glance at some striking events

5. To leave off for the time or for a time; to interrupt; *erroneously*, to leave off, cease

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 484 For hei doth Farmer Brookes' mastiff pretermitt his incessant bark. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 36 Some customs have been fortunately pretermitted. 1882 B. HARTE *Flap* ii. The monotonous strokes of an axe were suddenly pretermitted

[? The alleged sense 'To render ineffectual', 'to frustrate', in *Cent. Dict.* and *Standard Dict.* is an error due to misreading the passage cited.]

Hence **Pretermittit** *obl. sb.* Also **Pretermittit**, one who pretermits, **Pretermittently** *adv.* *erron* for **INTERMITTENTLY**

1566 DRANE *Homage*, Sat. ii. iii Prol F v b, A sluggarde, and pretermittir of duefull occasions. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 259 But pretermittit of any tyme 1857 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Th. abt. Woman*. 191 One half the parish re-voluntarily declines 'knowing' the other half—sometimes pretermittently, sometimes permanently

Pretermitted, *ppl a* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1] That is passed by or overlooked; omitted.

1651 WELDON *Crit. Chas* I 106 He hath Pensions out of the pretermitted Customs. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. 184 Cheshire is one of the 12 pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower, in the 12. year of K. Henry the Sixth 1727 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kgr.* App. ii. 118 The Office of Comptroller of the Petty and of the Pretermitted Customs in the Port of London 1875 POSTE *Gains II* Comm. (ed. 2) 224 The existence of a pretermitted *usus heres* was alone important

Preternatural (*pr̄t̄n̄at̄ŋr̄l*, -*ŋr̄l*), *a* (*sb*) Also **pr̄t̄r̄n̄at̄ŋr̄l. [ad med. L. *pr̄t̄r̄n̄at̄ŋr̄l̄is* (1255 in Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* II. xi) f. L. *phr̄. pr̄t̄r̄n̄at̄ŋr̄l̄is*; see **PRETER-**. So obs. F. *pr̄t̄r̄n̄at̄ŋr̄l̄* (15.. in Godef.), It. *pr̄t̄r̄n̄at̄ŋr̄l̄e*]**

That is out of the ordinary course of nature, beyond, surpassing, or differing from what is natural, non-natural; formerly = abnormal, exceptional, unusual; sometimes = UNNATURAL; see also b

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett. Wks* (Gro-aui) I 59 A preternatural, or supernatural ominous worke of God 1593 R. HARVEY *Philadelphus* 49 Some make themelves batten with preternatural dyet. 1651 WITTE *tr. P. Purose's Pop. Err.* i. 232 We use them [remedies] that we may reduce the body from a preternatural to its natural state againe. 1663 J. SEWNER *Prodigies* (1665) 5 Prodiges Preternatural, such I account all strange Events, which hold of no steady causes, but are to us soely casual and uncertain 1685 BOYER *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 82 That which thwarts this Order [of Nature] may be said to be Preternatural, or contrary to Nature. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Whitloe*, a preternatural and very troublesome Swelling towards the Fingers ends. 1808 PALSY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 40 Either in the natural or preternatural state of the organ, the use of the chain of bones is to propagate the impulse. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Hoff* ii. Mrs. Intransome.. seemed to hear and see what they said and did with preternatural acuteness.

b. Used as = **SUPERNATURAL** 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 190 People were determined in the choice of their holy places by those preternatural

phenomena. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I 11 Preternatural impressions are sometimes communicated to us for wise purposes. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxxi (1878) 533 His coming was heralded by a series of preternatural dispensations

† B. *sb* (*ph.*) Preternatural attributes or qualities

Obs. *rare* 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 138 If Humane Souls, since their loss of Preternaturals, are in course, subjected to these inferior Demons

Hence **Preternatural** *lity*, *nonce-wd*, **Preternaturalness**, preternatural quality; **Preternature**, *nonce-wd.*, that which is out of the course of nature

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 133 There is such an intricate mixture of naturality and preternaturality in Age 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Preter naturalness*, quality out of the natural course 1860 PUSBY *Min. Proph.* 588 The preternaturalness of the deliverance is pictured by the driving the locust into two opposite seas. 1824 POE *Marie Roget* Wks 1864 I. 260 In my own heart there dwells no faith in preter-nature.

Preternaturalism. [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*]

1. The character or condition of being preternatural; that which is preternatural; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this, a preternatural occurrence

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 702 1/2 Byron's drama partakes both of Hamlet and Macbeth. It is the incest of the one with the preternaturalism of the other 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III iii viii, Saturated through every fibre with Pieternaturalism of Suspicion 1858 — *Frank. Gt* vi. ii. II 10 Among the simple People, arose rumours of omens, preternaturalisms, for and against

2. A recognition of the preternatural; a system or doctrine of the preternatural.

1864 *Realist* 8 June 7 'Frankenstein' and 'Zanoni' are powerful books, but their preternaturalism seems forced and unreal. 1872 A. B. ALCOCK *Concord Days, Sleep & Dreams* 204 A faith, were such possible, destitute of an element of preternaturalism, or of mysticism 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* May 695 A religion of preternaturalism is doomed

So **Preternaturalist**, a believer in the preternatural.

1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 93 The ladies were rather puzzled how to deal with this young preternaturalist.

Preternatural, *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2]

In a preternatural manner, more than naturally; abnormally, extraordinarily, unusually.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 Simple air, being preternaturally attenuated by heat, will make itself loom, and break, and blow up that which resisteth it 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd. Warts and Swellings, with other things which grow upon the living Body preternaturally 1748 HARRIS *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 402 The Vibrations in the internal Parts of the Brain are preternaturally increased 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iii. 11, With a countenance preternaturally thoughtful for his years. 1881 W. COLLINS *Black Robe* vii. The night was almost preternaturally quiet.

Preterperfect (*pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄*), *a*. (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* perfectum 'complete past', with contraction: see **PRETER**, **PRETERITE**, and **PERFECT**.]

1. *Gram.* Past perfect; applied to a tense which indicates a past or completed state or action. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs*

1534 TINDALE *N. T. Matt.* Prol. The Hebrue phrase, or manner of speech. Whose preterperfectence and presentence is bothe one, and the futurity is the optative mode also 1530 PALSGR. 84 The preterperfect tens as *je ay parlé* I have spoken 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* C3, The preterperfectence, the time perfectly past, a 1668 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 26 How canst thou then delight the Sense In Beauty's Teaperfect-tence? 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 114 In Latin the Present Time of the Perfect action is commonly called the *Preterperfect* Time. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 38 They.. sometimes use the preterperfect, instead of the present tense of the indicative mood.

2. *nonce-ud.* More than perfect, surpassing the point of perfection

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV 559 Dumas is one of those persons who love to furnish the most preterperfect of apartments with the most fabulous of furniture

† **Preterpluparenthetical**, *a*. Obs. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. after next + **PARENTHETICAL**.] Excessively addicted to parenthesis; cf. **PARENTHETICAL** a. 2.

1650 B. DISCOLLUMINUM 16 Let him understand that Ignorance is the Grand-mother of mistaken Necessity, mistaken Necessity, the Father-in-law of intended iniquity, and that a preterpluparenthetical head hath seldome a clear and orderly judgement

Preterpluperefect, *a*. (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um plusquamperfectum* (Priscian c 525), with contraction: see **PRETER**, **PRETERITE**, and **PLUPERFECT**.]

1. *Gram.* = **PLUPERFECT** a. i. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1530 PALSGR. 84 I he preterpluperfēt tens, as *je avoye parlé* I had spoken. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* C3, The preterpluperefectence, the time more than perfectly past 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1660) 33 What time speaks the Preterpluperfect Tense of? A. Of that which is more than perfectly past, or past a long while since 1685 G. MORSE *Paraph. Prophet.* ix 53, *eyevoia* being the Preterpluperfect tense. 1799 [see **PRETERIMPERFECT**]. 1862 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* Gk. xiii. xiv (1872) V 137 Friedrich gave him to know that coöperation was henceforth a thing of the preterpluperfect tense.

2. *gen.* or *allusively*. More than 'pluperfect'; superlatively perfect. (Chiefly in humorous use.)

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iv. i, Darest thou call my wife strumpet, thou preterpluperfect tense of a woman! 1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) (*hille*) *News from Tenebris* or preterpluperfect nocturnal or night Worke c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II 334 Most sanctimonious and preterpluperfect maiden! I abhor myself for once suspecting your impene-trability 1824 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I 348 There are men who, neither in language nor in literature, can be satisfied with perfect propriety. They insist upon what may be termed preterpluperfect propriety

Pre-terrestrial. see **PRE-** B. i. d.

† **Pretervection**. Obs. *rare*. [ad. L. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* *vection-em*, n. of action from *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* to carry or convey past, f. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* + *vehēre* to carry] The action of carrying past a place or station.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. iv (1715) 189 The Place he produces out of Binapius to that Purpose (*rapaxouçev*) seems rather to denote the Praeterection of the Body by some Place, than its Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial.

† **Preterex**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* to weave before or in front, to border, to place before as a covering, to cloak, disguise, pretend; f. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* + *texere* to weave]

1. *trans.* To put forward as a pretext; to allege as a reason or excuse, to pretend; = **PRETEXT** v 1545 JOY *Exp. Dan* xii. 210 Leste their rashness (as thei pretext it) shuld confime the enemies of the gospell 1562 in *Reasoning betwix* *Cross agnall & Knox* B ii. b, Thairefore keep your promes, and pretext na ioukrie be my Lorde of Cassilis writing.

2. To cover or shield with a pretext; to cloak

1548 PATRIN *Exped. Scott* L j b, Preterexing this his great vngodlines with colour of religion 1566 EDWARDS *Sonn* i. (R), O neuer let ambition's pride, (Too oft pretexted with our Country's good), Or thirst of wealth these from her banks divide.

Pretext (*pr̄t̄k̄st*), *sb* 1 [ad. L. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* (*u-stem*) outward display, show, a pretext, f. *ppl.* stem of *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* see *prec.* (or ad. L. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* a pretext, orig. pa. *ppl.* neut. of the same). So F. *pr̄t̄k̄st* (16th c. in Littré). Formerly (until c 1840-50) stessed *pretext*]

That which is put forward to cover the real purpose or object; the ostensible reason or motive of action; an excuse, pretence, specious plea

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks 58 1/2 The deuse of some convenient pretext, for which the people should be content, to depose the prince 1591 SPENSER *M. Habbard* 498 We may colour it with some pretext 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* iii. xl 255 A pretext to discharge themselves of their obedience 1736 BERKELEY *Querist* Part. 2 § 80 Such cash should not be liable to secure on any pretext 1790 BUNKE *Fr. Rev* Wks. V 159 Publisk benefit would soon become the pretext, and perfidy and murder the end 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxviii, The same pretext of sylvan game. 1824 TENNISON *Gardener's Daughter* 188 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from that Eden where she dwelt. Light pretexts drew me 1856 KANE *Aret. Expl.* II. xxiv. 247, I sent them to their village under pretext of obtaining birds 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law* in *Spr. IV* (1884) 89 To sit down on the outmost edge of the Holy Ground on the pretext of taking off their shoes

† b. A claim or pretension asserted. *rare*—1.

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hub* ii. 139 Praying that his life might be spared, in police of State, for whilst hee lived, his brother John could not make any pretext to the Earldome.

† **Pretext**, *a*. (*sb.* 2) Obs. *rare*. Also **pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um**. [ad. L. (*toga*) *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* a toga bordered or edged with purple, pa. *ppl.* fem. of *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* to edge, border: see **PRETEXT**. So F. *pr̄t̄k̄st*]

1. Woven in front; bordered, edged, fringed (in quot., with purple); *pretext gown* = **PRETEXTA**. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 25 Be exemplill of þir Eithruschis be sadill curmill and be pretext gowne, with mony vihr ornaments. war brocht vp in rome. 1612 in xxiii. 224 Pe ornaments consular, bat is to say, þe axis, the sadill curall, the pretext gowne.

2. Of a person: Wearing the **PRETEXTA**.

a 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 251 A senator pretext, that knewst to sway The fasces.

B. *sb.* = **PRETEXTA**.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tactius' Ann.* i. l. (1622) 2 His earnest desire was, they should be called Princes of youth, and chosen Consuls elect, before they had cast of their pretext or infants garments 1612 in xii. ix 167 Britannica in his pretext, and Neo in triumphing attire

Hence † **Pretext** *ppl. a*. Obs. *rare*—1, bordered 1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* 154 *Æmilus Lepidus*. by decree of senate had a statue in his pretext purple and golden bulla's (or bubbles) set up in the capitol

Pretext (*pr̄t̄k̄st*), *v.* [a. F. *pr̄t̄k̄st* (17th c. in Littré) to take as a pretext, f. *pr̄t̄k̄st* **PRETEXT** *sb* 1] *trans.* To use or assign as a pretext, to allege as an excuse; to pretend Also *absol* 1606 [see **PRETEXT** *ppl. a*]. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1822) I. 378 A decency was observed, and conscience always pretexted. 1849 MISS PARDOE *Pravias* I, II xiv 377 He intraced his steps to the Rue de Fer; where, pretexting business he entered the shop of the armourer 1885 C. BLACK in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* III. 241 Pretexting a sprained wrist as excuse for a strange hand.

† **Pretextation**, *a*. Obs. In 8 **pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um**. [f. L. *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* clothed with the toga *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* (see **PRETEXT** a.), in *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* (Gellius) + *-IAN*]

Of or pertaining to those who wore the *pr̄t̄r̄p̄f̄t̄um* (i.e. to children under seventeen years of age).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II 355 Children, under the

manner, or qualities of a man, etc.; conventionally applied to soldiers. Brave, gallant, stout, war-

like (chiefly Sc.). *Pretty fellow*, a fine fellow, a 'swell', a fop common in 18th century. Now arch.

1400 *Desti* 110y 10815 A piousness of prize, & praty men in. 1423 *Cath. Arch.* 2901 Praty, *Pratians* 1529 *Interl. Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 17 Than hold down thy hede lyke a pretty man, and take my byssing. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1886) 217 The Bishop of Rochester stept into the Pulpit, like a prettye man, and gave the Auditoire a cleikly collation, and Preachment. 1649 *Br. GUINIER Mem.* (1748) 28 If it had not been that the said Francis, with the help of two pretty men that attended him, rescued him out of their barbarous hands. 1660 *Pratys Diary* 11 May, Dr. Clerke, who I found to be a very pretty man and very knowing. 1709 *Tatler* No. 2174 In imitation of this agreeable Being, is made that Animal we call a Pretty Fellow, who being just able to find out, that what makes Sophomors acceptable, is a Natural Behaviour; in order to the same Reputation, makes his own an Artificial one. 1728 *BILDING Love in Sc. Masques* 1 v, I am afraid, if this Humour continue, it will be as necessary in the Education of a pretty Gentleman to learn to read, as to learn to dance. 1732 *GAY Dismiss'd Wife* II, A pretty fellow—that is a fine dress'd man with little sense and a great deal of assurance. 1750 *Mrs. DILLANY in Life & Carr.* (1862) II 563 They are pretty people to be so, no ceremony. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I v. 20 By his outward appearance he may pass for one of your pretty fellows, for he dresses very gaily. 1768 *ROSE Helmore* III 118 Tooming faults or calling of a glen, Was even deem'd the deed of pretty men. 1824 *Scott's Waverley* XVII, He observed they were pretty men, meaning, not handsome, but stout valiant fellows. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. vi, He gauded out with other pretty men in the Forty-five. 1844 *1. HICKCRAY B. Lyndon* XVII, I was a pretty fellow of the first class. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* I, A pretty lad like you should get to Diamond in two days of walk.

b. Of things: Fine, pleasing, nice; or proper. 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boetianus's Theat. World* K v, There is recited a pretty historie of a noble Romane. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heracles's Iliad* II, (1586) 90 Women have a pretty dish made of Peares. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* III 1, To read them asleep in affeinosness upon some pretty pamphlet. 1660 *R. COCKE Power & Subj.* Pref. 1 Man's thoughts of life and living are odd things, pretty antitheses. 1667 *Pratys Diary* I Sept., It is pretty to see how strange everybody looks. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* I 1, He has a pretty wit. 1825 *JANI. AUSTIN Runna* v, Such a pretty height and size. 1850 *Collog.* (said of one who had said or done something kind or graceful) It was very pretty of him. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* I, (1880) 25 Roach-fishing is very pretty sport. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan* Intro. 34 There is a very pretty legend, possibly founded on fact, about his 'call'.

c. Used ironically: cf. *FINE* a 12 c. 1528 *Let. Suppess Monast* (Camden) 298 Sum beyng plucked from under drabbes, beddes, wythe suche other praty boysses, off the wyche I have to moche. 1560 *BALD. Apol* 74, Funnish it is a praty Ambrose. 1650 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I 115 There was no mote can her before, But she ate it up, like a mote, That praty fowle damesselle. 1748 A pretty kettle of fish (see *KERLIE* a b). 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV, iv 31 Expecting you to bear with their pretty perversenesses. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* II, iv 74 We drank hard, and returned to our employers in a pretty pickle. 1837 *MACAULAY Lays, Bacon* (1865) I, 404/2 A drayman in a passion calls out, 'You are a pretty fellow', without suspecting that he is uttering irony. 1844 *HICKCRAY Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* VI, A pretty praty things are come to, when huswies, like this are to be bepitied. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* VI, iii, 'And the new police,' said Nick, 'A pretty go when a fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head.' 1873 *BLACK Pr. of Thule* XXI, 'Well, young lady, and a pretty mess you have got us into!'

d. Having beauty without majesty or stateliness, beautiful in a slight, dainty, or diminutive way, as opposed to *handsome*. a. Of persons (usually women or children): Of attractive and pleasing countenance or appearance; comely, bonny.

Pretty is somewhat of a condescending term, we grant it. beauty is imperious, and commands our acknowledgement. 1440 *Alphabet of Teles* 40 A fuyr young man and he was so pratie & so defte at yong women we evyn fond on hym. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 411/2 Praty, *elegantius, formosus, elegantulus, formulosus*. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Gij, He made her to understande she was fayr and praty. 1530 *PALSGR. 776/a* You shall se me waxe pratyte (*amignouner*) one of this dayes. 1590 *GARDNER Newer too late* (1600) 61 Her Tuorie front, her piete chin, Were stales that drew me on to sin. 1626 *HERRON IVes* I 588 As the saying is, every thing is pretie when it is young. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pulo's Trav* XVII 62 Brought upon the deck, together with a woman and two pretty children. 1717 *PARNELL Elegy to Old Beauty* 34, And all that's madly wild, or oddly gay, We call it only pretty Fanny's way. 1722 *HLARNE Collect.* (O H S.) VII 373 She was a very pretty Woman, and is so still, only too fat. 18 (*Ballad*) Where are you going, my pretty maid? 1870 *Mrs. H. Wood G. Canterbury's Will* II 1, 9 He is not a fine child, for he is remarkably small; but he is a very pretty one. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 11 Sept. 4/7 We never call a man 'beautiful'. With 'pretty' and 'lovely', that adjective has become the property of women and children alone.

b. Frequently applied in a coaxing or soothing way, esp. to children.

1460 *Towneley Mst.* XII 477 Hayll, so as I can hayll, praty mytyng! 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garmesche* Poems 1843 I 127 Bas me, buttyng, praty Cys. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I 1.73 Piteous playings of the prettie babes. 1607 — *Timon* III 1.15 And what hast thou there vnder thy Cloake, pretty Flaminius? 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV 1595 My prettiest Perdita. 1684 *DUNYAN Pilgr.* II 66 Then said Mr. Great-heart to the little ones, Come my pretty Boys, how do you do? 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* III, While my little one, while my pretty one, sleeps.

c. Of things. Pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the aesthetic sense. (Cf. *FAIR* a. 1 f, g, 2.)

1472 *JOHN PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 55 Forget not to get some goodly ryng, pryse of xxx, or som praty flowr of the same pryse, to geve to Jane Rodon. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* VI 150 The place is praty and fayr and I wyll that it be called Montbalan. 1538 *J. LONDON in Lett & Pap. Hen VIII.* XIII, No 1349 (P. R. O.), they have on fayer orchard and sondry praty gardens and lodgings. 1586 *CRESS. PEMBROKE Ps. CIVIL* II, You pietie stais in robe of night, A spangles twinkling. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Heaven's Trav* I 35 They sing several pretty Songs in the Turkish and Persian Languages. 1732 *EARL OF OXFORD in Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 164 Westopped at Naiford, the seat of Sir Andrew Fountaine. It is a pretty box. 1802-21 *Mrs. WHEELER Westmld. Dial* IV, (ed. 3) 87 Ah Lord! its fearful praty, indeed. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal Thre* I 11, She can have a prettier room at the Hook. d. Often conjoined with *little*; sometimes apparently expletive: see *LITTLE* a 3.

1400 *LYDG. Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 4 He purposed to make Within his hows a praty lill cage. 1529 *LYTLE pretty pcedulians* (see *PLACADILIAN*). 1532 *MORE Confut. Lindale Wks* 381/1 A lytle pretty sorowe and verye shortly done. 1552 *HULCOT, Pratyte lytle one, parnulus*. 1602 *HOLLAND Phry* II 503 In his left hand he bare somtime a little pretty coach. 1864 *TENNISON En. Ard* 195 This pretty, puny, weakly little one. 1883 *RUSKIN Art Eng.* 25 The mother sent me a pretty little note.

5. Considerable in number, quantity, or extent, as in a pretty deal, while, way, etc., also a pretty many = a good many, = *FAIR* a. 3 b, *Sc. GREY, GAY* a. 7 Cf. *PRETTY* adv. 1. Now arch. 01 *deal* 1485 *E. Misc.* (Watson Club) 88 Cast in your colours that chalbe rede afore a pretty whyne, and let hem boyle togedynis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Dii b, Holde vp yowre hande a praty way of from the Malade. 1533 *MORR. Mery Jest*, etc. 73 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III 122 Just faire and welle a prette deale He hyd it in a pottle. 1538 *LONDON in Lett. Suppess Monast* 234 Catell, wherof I founde praty store. 1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 224 b, Antigonus. 1540 hanging downe his hedde a prette space. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 14 A place of some pretty height. 1599 *HAKLUVT Voy* II 11 30 Their bowes be shot, and of a prette strenght. 1656 *HEVLIN Surv. France* 8 Swine also they have in praty number. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 199 With a pretty strenght press the middle of one end of your Work. 1738 *ti. GUARD'S Art Conversation* 152 A Person, who lived a pretty way off. 1825 *THACKERAY Esmond* III 1, The transfer of his commission, which brought a pretty sum into his pocket. 1860 *DARWIN Let. to Lyell* Sept., Which is a pretty deal more than I can say of some. 1861 *TULLOCH King. Purit* IV 415 In the light of this word he went a pretty while.

b. A pretty penny, a considerable sum, a good deal of money: see *PENNY* g 9.

1712 *SIBLEY Spect.* No. 444 f 4 Charles Ingoltsion has made a pretty Penny by that Assevation. 1768, 1885, 1889 [see *PENNY* g 9]. 1848 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* v, This mourning will cost a pretty penny.

c. *Pretty* and (with another adj.), was formerly used as = *PRETTY* adv. 1. Cf. *GREY* a. b Obs.

1596 *NASHIN Saffron Walden* 153 It was but prette and so, for a Laine Post after others. 1635 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II ix, (1668) 184, You shall blink it more by much than was the strong Ale, for it must be pretty and shap. 1633 *T. JAMES Voy* 75 The weather was pretty and warme. 1642 78 It was pretty and cleere.

f. G. Mean, pretty, insignificant (Error for *petty*) 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x Prol. 90 Fo, mycht thou comprehend be thine engyne The maynt excellent maieste devyne, He mycht be reput a pretty God and mene.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) a. A pretty man, woman, or child; a pretty one; in phr. *my pretty*, *my pretties*; used in addressing people, etc. b. A pretty thing, an ornament. c. The futed or ornamented part of a glass or tumbler.

1773 *GOLDISM Sloops to Long* II Wks (Globe) 637/2 Back to back, my pretties. 1814 *Father & Son* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III, 309 If you would but comprehend me, my pretty. 1886 *FLINN Master of Cerem.* XVII, Wo ho, my pretties. b. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 23/2 A profusion of shells completed this list of 'pretties'. c. 1890 *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* IX, 101 He proceeds to pour into the glass whisky nearly up to the 'pretty'.

C. Used interjectionally. 1666 *Pratys Diary* 1 Oct., But pretty! how I took another pretty woman for her, taking her a clap on the breech, thinking vainly it had been her.

D. Comb. (of the adj.) a. Parasynthetic derivatives, as *pretty-footed*, *humoured*, *toned*, *watted* adjs; *pretty-girlhood* (the estate or domain of pretty girls). b. *Pretty-and-Little*, *Pretty-Betty*, *Pretty-Betsy*, *Pretty Nancy*, names of flowers (see *quots*); *pretty-dancers*, the northern lights. see *DANCER* 5, *pretty-face*, one who has a pretty face.

1882 *FRIEND Devon. Plant Names*, **Pretty-and-Little*, the common Virginia Stock. 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, **Pretty Betty*, flowering *Valeriana rubra*. 1899 *Church Times* 24 Nov. 622/1 He probably means *valerian* or *Pretty Betty*, common on the chalk of North Kent. 1808 *JAMISON, *Pretty-Dancers*, a name given by the vulgar to the *Aurora Borealis*. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xviii 29 She hugged me to her, and said, 'Prettyface, where dostest thou all thy knowledge?' 1612 *SILDEN Illustr. Drayton's Polyol.* II. 34 *maugis*, Wel haired, and 'pretty footed' two special commendations, dispersed in Greek Poets. 1784 *R. BAGE Barham Down* I, 319 The Earl expectant had somehow linked together the ideas of pleasure and 'pretty-girl-hood'. 1664 *Pratys Diary* 1 Aug, Miss Harman is a very 'pretty-humoured wretch'. 1864 *BRITTON & H. Plant* n, *Pretty Nancy*, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (London Pride). 1581 *J. BALL Haddon's Answer* Ocor, 56 The man is 'pretty witted enough'.

Pretty (pri ti), adv. Forms: see *prec* [The adj. in adverbial use.]

1. To a considerable extent, considerably, in a fair or moderate degree, fairly, moderately, tolerably; rather. Sometimes expressing close approximation to *quite*, or by melioid equivalent to *very*; at other times denoting a much slighter degree. (Qualifying an adj. or adv.)

1555 *COOPER Thesaurus, Audaculus*, a prette hardie fellow used in dension. 1598 *FLORIO Dict.* Ep. Ded. 3 Boccace is prette hard, yet understood. Petachae harder but explained. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* v 1, The Dutch what-you-call I swallowed pretty well. 1638 *Rous's New Uwe* (1702) 166 They are of a pretty ancient date. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narratives* 44 By the end of November the coast was pretty clear of them. 1707 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind* II liv 288 It is pretty like a young Willow. 1749 *FILTING Tom Jones* XVIII ii, I have discovered a pretty considerable treasure. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr. Day* II ii, I'll take pretty good care of you. 1779 — *Critic* 1, My power with the managers is pretty notorious. 1806 *Gautier Scott.* (ed. 2) 249 On the S is a small chapel, pretty entire, dedicated to St. Oran. 1862 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox* 1, The other men lived pretty much as they did. 1888 *Brvcc Amer. Commw* II xvi 195 Parties, are generally pretty equally balanced. 1896 *Law Q. Rev.* July 201 If such be the law, we are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

2 = *PRETTYLY*. Now rare and *ultrale*.

1667 *Pratys Diary* 6 Sept., The several states of man's age, to 200 years old, is shewn very pretty and solemn. 1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas M.* xvi, I like Aaon to behave pretty to you. 1876 in *Moidaunt & Verney Warwick Hunt* (1896) II 7 Were hallowed on to a fox from Frog Hall Osiers, and ran him very pretty by Kineton Village.

b. Combined with ppl adjs, as *pretty-behaved* = *prettyly-behaved*; *pretty-spoken*, spoken or speaking *prettyly*, *collog*.

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV 167 He thought her a very decent pretty-behaved sort of a young woman. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* II viii 75 The lady is a very pretty behaved young lady. On my part, I am a very pretty behaved young gentleman.

Prettyish (pri ti:sh), a *collog* [See -ISH 1.] Somewhat pretty, rather pretty.

1741 *H. WALFOLL Lett to Mann* (1834) I 19 There was Churchill's daughter, who is prettyish and dances well. 1758 *Mrs. DILLANY in Life & Carr.* (1862) III 486 She is prettyish, young, and ignorant. 1852 *CLOUGH Parnis*, etc. (1869) I 183 Walk with Emerson to a wood with prettyish pool. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Oct. 438/2 His work contains some prettyish, and even pretty, passages.

Prettyism (pri ti:izm), a [See -ISM.] Studied prettiness of style or manner; an instance of this.

1806 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* IV 739 We cannot prefer the vague prettyisms of the mere gentleman to the substantial tuition of the mere pedant. 1812 — in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII 388 As full of antithesis and prettyism of style, as any other part of the book. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 324 Surely the following purilities and prettyisms are unbearable. 1907 *M. G. PEARSE in Life & Voy* 81/2 Apr. 81/2 The ugliest ism in the world is Prettyism, when it does not matter so much what you say as how you say it.

Pretty-pretty, a. and *sb.* [Reduplicated from *PRETTY* a. (Imitating childish talk)]

A. adj. That overdoes the pretty; in which the aim at prettiness is overdone. Cf. *GOODY-GOONY*.

1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 Save in the over-rated, pretty-pretty 'Harbour of Refuge', he is always interesting. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 4/4 We can't expect men who have to do unpleasant work to be a select gang of pretty-pretty sentimentalists.

B. *sb.* (pl.) Pretty things; ornaments, knick-knacks. (Properly nursery prattle.)

1875 *TROLOPE Autobiog.* (1883) I 35 My mother had contrived to keep a certain number of pretty-pretties which were dear to her heart. 1888 *Row. Bells Weekly* 15 June 376/3 This room contains a small fortune in pretty-pretties.

Pretympanic: see *PRE-B* 3.

† *Pretty pe*, v. Obs. [PRE-A. I.] = next. c. 1624 *LUSHINGTON Ricant Serm.* (1699) 85 St. Jerome might have prettyed it by the age of Man in general.

Pretypify (pri ti:fa), v. [f. PRE-A. I. + *TYPEFY* v.] *trans.* To typify beforehand, pre-figure, foreshadow.

1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* lxxvii. 17 So shall Christ, pretypified by Solomon. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* IV 412 Our Jesus did really undergoe those sufferings, which were pretypified and foretold. 1880 *W. S. KRAT Man. Infusoria* I. 203 Paramecium and its allies would appear to pre typify the Turbellaria.

|| **Pretzel** (pretsel), **bretzel** (bi:tsel) U S [G. *pretzel*, *bretzel*, in OHG. *brascilla* = It. *bracciello* (Florentine) a cracknel, usually taken as ad. med. L. *bracellus* a bracelet, also a kind of cake or biscuit (Du Cange)]. A crisp biscuit baked in the form of a knot and flavoured with salt, used esp. by Germans as a relish with beer. 1879 in *WEBSTER Synop.* 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The German beer-houses, with their baskets of 'pretzel', are more frequent as we approach the commercial quarters. 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX 134/1 She brought me some pretzels and a stein that she said her mother brought from the fatherland.

† **Pren, prew**, a. Obs. Also 4 *preus*, 5 *pru*, 5-6 *prue*, 6 *prewe* [a OF *preu*, *pru*, *pru*, nom. *preus* = *pros*, *prous*, *pruz*, 11th c. in Godef.], in mod. f. *preux* valiant, brave, good; — late L. *prōd-is*, *prōd-em* (*prōd* neut. in *Italia*) see *PROW*.] Brave,

valiant, doughty, gallant, full of prowess. cf. PREUX.

1340 *Ageneb.* 83 Ine prouesse bych pri binges to deld, hardesse, strenghe, an stedueuene. Non ne is aryst preus, bet hie pri binges ne bep. c2386 CHALCER *Monk's P.* 177 (Hart MS) This king of linge, preu was and elate c1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 4888 Ector rode forth In gode vertus, Strong knyght, hardy and prus. c1497 CAYTON *Jason* 8 b, The worthy hercules and the noble preu Jason. c1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iii 79 We ben so pru & so good men of armes. 1512 *Helens* in Thoms. *Prusse Rom* (1828) III 15 The pruc king Oriant. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Prusse* I. 1 1 Wherby the preweard hardy may haue ensample to encourage them in theyr well doynge.

Preua-, Preue-, Preui-: see PREV-. **Pre-understand, -umion, -unite**: see PRE-A 1, 2.

|| **Preux** (pió), a [mod F. *preux* valiant: see the earlier form PREUX.] Brave, valiant, gallant; chiefly in *preux chevalier*, gallant knight. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Let.* to G. Selwyn 9 Sept. If he is a *preux chevalier*, he will vindicate her character d'une manière éclatante. 1803 *Edm. Rev.* Oct. 16 When the adventures of a *preux chevalier* were no longer listened to by starts. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* 1 *Cynotaph*, All *Preux Chevaliers*, in friendly rivalry Who should best bring back the glory of Chi valry.

Preva, Prevale, obs. ff. PRIVY, PROVABLE. **Preva-cinated, ppl. a.** [PRE-A 1.] Previously vaccinated.

1803 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 21 Mar. 663 Prevaccinated Small-Pox [i.e. occurring in a person previously vaccinated].

† **Prevade**, v. *rare*—1. [app. ad. L. *prevādere* to pass before, to be discharged from, to get rid of (peih. here identified with *evādere* to escape from).]

? To rid oneself of, to omit; 'to neglect' (Jam). 1641 R. BAILLIE *Let.* to Ld. Montgou 2 June, My man, give my letters with him to the General-Major Bailie, to Meldrum and Durie; prevade not to obtaine him his pay.

† **Prevagely**, adv. *Obs. rare*—1. Of obscure etymology and meaning, there is no answering word in the L. Possibly some error.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi v 24 His smotherit habit, our his schuldre, liddir, Hang prevagely (*Cannib. MS* and ed. 1513 prevagely) knyt with a knot togidder.

† **Prevail**, sb. *Obs. rare*. [f. next] 1. The fact of prevailing: = PREVALENCE 1. 1240 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 1.9 Your gracious preuale ayenst thentif & malice of your evilwillers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Arch.* in *Holmshead* II 143/4 His preuale was to their reproch.

2. Advantage, benefit. = AVAIL sb. 1. c1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 285 Yt ys necessary to every clothyer, And the most prevayle to theym that may be founde, Yf they wyll take hede therto and yt undyrstonde.

Prevail (prí-váil), v. Forms 4-7 prevayle, 5 -vayl(l) -vaylle, (*Sc. -vale*), 5-7 -vaille, 6 -vail, 6-8 -vale, 5- prevayle. [ME. *prevaylle*, -vaille, ad. L. *prevālere* to be very able, have greater power or worth, prevail (see PRE- and VAIL v). Cf. F. *prevailoir* (subj) † *prevaille*, now *prévaloir*, 15-16th c.]

† L. *intr.* To become very strong; to gain vigour or force, to increase in strength. *Obs. rare*

1398 *Traxisa Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Tollem MS), By the benefyte of bloude alle the lymmes of the body prevayle and be fedde (*orig.* vigent et nutruntur). 1500 *Colthele Sow* 624 (Bann. MS.) That the first orising of it to tell, Or it prevellit planeist and popelus, Quhair now Pareiss cite is situat thus. 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 332/4 We see that now hee is prevayled in mischiefe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii 681 Teach me Why flowing lides prevail upon the Main, And in what dark Recess they shrink again. 1755 *Young Centaur* i Wks. 1757 IV 105 Prevails not Infidelity as much as Pleasure? And for ever they must prevail, or decrease, together.

2. *intr.* To be superior in strength or influence; to have or gain the superiority or advantage; to get the better, gain the mastery or ascendancy; to be victorious. Const. *against, over, + of, + upon*.

c1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 237 Whan agens the he may not prevaylle. 1509 *HAWES Past Pleas* xxxii (Percy Soc.) 161 In tyme of fight. If 300 prevaylle you shall attayne the fame Of hye honour. 1529 *Supplic to King* (E. E. T. S.) 43 Hell gates shall not prevaylle agens the them. 1553 *BRENDEN Q. Curtius* iii 36 Hys men prevayled of their enemies. 1594 and *Rep. Dr. Faustus* xxviii K. 15, So much the Christian prevailed upon the Turke in three houres and a halfe fight. 1650 *HUBBERT Full Formality* 46 Great is truth, and it shall prevayle. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 167 So did not Machabeus he o're a mighty King so oft prevail'd, That by strong hand his Family obtain'd, Though Priests, the Crown. 1692 W. MARSHALL *Gosp. Alst. Sanctif* (1764) 328 In Christ God's mercy prevails high above our sins. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 61 v 5 As Pedantry and Ignorance shall prevail upon Wit and Sense. 1725 *Dr. Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 341 Some were for returning and others for staying longer, till the majority prevailed to come back. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II 16 Cool selflove is prevailed over by passion and appetite. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. a) VI 377 The intention of the deviser must prevail. 1895 *Lanc. Times* C. 5/2 The title of the assignee was held to prevail over that of the trustee.

† b. *trans.* To prevail over, have superiority over, outstrip. *Sc. Obs. rare*.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 198 Displeist was the nobillis of the Britis, That sic ane man of law birth and valour, Sould thame prevaill into so grit honour.

3. *intr.* To be effectual or efficacious, to be successful, to succeed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 241 Whintse preyuylenge not, [she] was commaunded to kepege. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cclvii (1482) 314 So he returned home agayne with his meyny and preyuyled nothyng. 1500 all the world goth after hym. 1561 T. HOVEY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* vii 19 Ye se that we prevayle no thyng. 1566 *ALL'S THE WORLD* (1577) 0 v b, [He] proved many remedies, but all preyuyled not. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Fast.* ix. 16 Songs Prevayle as much. As would a plump of trembling Fowl, that rise Against an Eagle. 1830 *LANNYSON Supposed Confess* 97 But why Prevayled not thy pure prayers?

† b. To prevail to (a thing) or to do (something): to succeed in doing, attaining, etc. *Obs. rare*

1493-5 in *Calr. Prov. Chanc. Q. Elia* (1830) II Pref. 57 Seeng that the said Richard, coude not prevayle to his said feyned tide. 1561 *NORTON & SACKV. Gorboduc* iv. 1, Oh, cruell wight, shulde any cause prevayle To make the staine thy hands with brothers blod? 1644 *BP. HALL Sermon*, 9 June Rem. Wks. (1660) 100 Let no Popish Doctor prevayle to the abatement of this holy sorrow. 1764 *GOLDISM Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II 81 Neither he, nor his ministers, could prevail to alter the resolutions of his society.

c. To prevail on, upon (formerly with): to succeed in persuading, inducing, or influencing

1573-80 *BARET Adv. P.* 666 With whom when she could nothing prevayle. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 25, I so prevailed with him, as he let me have it. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iv. (1707) 133/1 Enquiring what disputes they were where-with Socrates prevailed so much upon the young Men. 1708 *SWIFT Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II 1 158, I prevailed with myself to go and see him. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 67 16, I was prevailed upon by her and her Mother to go last Night to one of his Balls. 1805 *EMILY CLARK Banks of Denro* II 118 They could not prevail with her to stay. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 220 The Peshwa... endeavored to prevail upon the Resident to grant a longer interval. 1865 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 395 As hard as ever I could prevail on my nag to go.

† d. *trans.* = *prevail upon*, to persuade, induce. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 The angusthes, troubles, and divisions... may not prevayle them to the repairing and wynnynge of any soche manere outrageous losses to this Reaume. 1586 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 6 Morgan prevailed hir to let her intelligence with Babyngton. 1754 *FIELDING Amelia* i. vii, His partner, who was afterwards prevailed to dance with him. 1834 *Y. acts for Times* No. 40 2 Those who were most likely to be prevailed to act upon the principles of it.

† e. *intr.* To be of advantage or use; to profit = AVAIL v. 2. *Obs.*

c1500 *MALINSSE* 200 Syth hat my presence & long abydyng here with you may nought preyuyle to you. 1534 *TINDALE N. T. Prot. Romans* (1551) 66 b/1 That preyuyleth it nows that y^e teachest another man not to steale, when y^e thine own selfe act a thefe in thine bert? 1584 *COGAN Hamyn Health* (1636) 15 Aristotle saith that it prevaileth greatly both to the health of the body, and to the study of Philosophy.

† b. *trans.* To be of advantage or use to, to benefit = AVAIL v. 3. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Part V* 56/1 Menes how to prevayle the staungers. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* II 241 He seyde. yf it myght prevayle yow, he woulde with yight good wyll that it shoulde be doo. 1549 *LATIMER and Sermon bef. Edw. VI.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 5 These thy money so gleaned and gathered of the and thyme can not preyuyle the. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 32 Vulcans Ielousy preyuiled him nothing.

† c. To give (any one) the benefit or advantage of (something): = AVAIL v. 7. Usually *refl.* to avail oneself of: = AVAIL v. 5 [f. *se prevailoir*, a 1600] *Obs.*

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii 234, I am agayne going, to waste the Countie of Tyrone, and to prevayle the Garrisons there of some Corne to keepe their horses in the Winter. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1888) 47 No man hath more dexterously prevailed himself thereof. 1682 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* i 461 Prevail yourself of what occasion gives.

5. *intr.* To be or become the stronger, more wide-spread, or more frequent usage or feature, to predominate. (A later weakening of sense 2.)

1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 3 These cities began to be called Hellenes, and yet could not that name of a long time after prevail upon them all. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iii v 1 39 If any one will to such complex Ideas, give Names that shall prevail, they will then be new Species to them. 1712 *ADDISON Hymn* 'The spacious firmament' ii, Soon as the Evening Shades prevail, The Moon takes up the wondrous Tale. 1718 *Frost-Thimble* No. 35 16 The Gilded Signs prevailed over those of any other Colour. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* i 16 Light eyes prevail among northern nations and dark eyes among the races who live in the glare of a tropical sun.

b. Hence, To be in general use or practice, to be commonly accepted or adopted, to exist, obtain, occur, or be present constantly or widely, to be prevalent or current.

1776 *GIBSON Deed* 5 F. vii (1869) I 145 A silent con- vention prevailed on the assembly. 1790 *PALLEY Horse Paul* i 2 Reports and traditions which prevailed in that age. 1840 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 Now a snowstorm is prevailing. 1875 *JOWITT Plato* (ed. a) v 228 Their way of thinking is far better than any other which now prevails in the world.

† **Prevailable**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *prevaleable* (a 1500 in Godef.)]

a. Able to prevail; efficacious. b. Capable of being beneficially used, available. c. That may be prevailed upon or influenced.

1624 *GEN. Root out of Snare* 68 The Duell hath no greater cunning, nor prevaleable art. 1638 *MEDE Wks.* (1672) 3 So prevaleable with Almighty God is the power of Consent in Pnyer. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 111 Who

maintained, that Christ his miracles, without further consideration, were not prevaleable to that end, to make faith or evidence of his Deity. 1699 *MARG. MASON, Tucker* 1 168, 3 Upon the account of their Religion, or of their Sex, very prevaleable upon to speak what often is not true.

Prevailance, obs. form of PREVALENCE. **Prevailer**, Now *rare*. [f. PREVAIL v. + -ER 1] One who prevails, one who is successful or gains the mastery.

1618 *HIST. P. Warbeck* in *Select fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 71 That so they might be the better welcomed and entertained with the prevailer. 1670 in *Somers. Tracts* i 14 For want of Discipline, the Prevailers applied themselves to plunder the Baggage. 1722-2 *WODROW Hist. Suff. Ch. Scoll.* (1828) I. i. 11 200 He was mighty in prayer and a singular prevailer. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Sermon*, 4 Lect. I. 437 It signifies a princely prevailer with God.

Prevailing, *vbil. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the verb PREVAIL; the having or gaining of the mastery or predomance; prevalence. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.*, *Nat. in Men* (Aib.) 358 A small preceeder thought by often prevaylings. 1720 *STEELE Tatler* No. 195 12 To hinder the creeping in and prevailing of Quacks and Pletenders. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaine* (1886) 4 The prevailing of the gates of hell.

Prevailing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That prevails, in various senses.

1. That is or proves to be superior in any contest; victorious, ruling, effective, influential.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xliii. 11, Why walk I in woes, While Prevayling foes Hate of joyes bereft me? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv 973 Farr heavier load thy self expect to feel from I. 1700 *prevailing* arme. 1706 *ESTCOURT Essay*, *Examp.* ii. 1 20 Effects of Age, not to be remov'd by Physick, tho' never so prevailing. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* ix. (1852) 206 Pleading the merits of His death as the prevailing Intercessor for His brethren.

2. Predominant in extent or amount; most widely occurring or accepted, generally current: = PREVALENT a. 3

1685 in *Academy* 21 Oct. (1876) 408/2 The prevailing report is that the Lord Gray is pardoned. 1711 *SHAFTEST. Charac.* (1737) II. 11 1 123 Led by false Religion or prevailing Custom. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Act. Cambol* (1842) I. 171 The prevailing wind, in the region south-west of Hemallieh, is from the south-east. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1 230 The prevailing discontent was compounded of many feelings. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii (1870) 148 The colours, of leaves, are wonderfully diversified, though green is the prevailing hue.

Prevailingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a prevailing manner or degree.

1. With prevailing effect, effectively, successfully.

Now *rare* o1 *Obs.*

a 1638 *MEDE Wks* (1672) 366 We by him do that here on earth in a manner way, which he doth for us in heaven powerfully and prevailingly. 1683 *OLDHAM Poet. Wks* 15 Sure were the means, we chose, And wrought prevailingly.

2. In a preponderating degree, predominantly; chiefly, mainly.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII 248 The literature and the manners were prevailing those of protestant Germany. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I 97 The one is the prevailing philosophical temperament. The other, the prevailing poetical. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Molloy* 201 Of the seven United Provinces, two... were prevailingly Aymman.

So **Prevailingness**, *rare*, the quality or faculty of prevailing.

1880 G. MCREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii, His pride in his prevailingness thrilled her.

† **Prevailment**, *Obs. rare*. [f. PREVAIL v. + -MENT] The action or fact of prevailing, influencing, or gaining ascendancy.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. i. 1 35 Messengers Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Rhet.* I. 11, I hat famous prevailment which Iupiter so victoriously carried over his father. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii 10 If we be sensible of the flesh, repent of her prevailments, we shall then sing to his glory.

Prevalence (pré-vá-lens). Also 6-7 prevail-ance. [a F. *prevérence* (15-16th c. in Godef.), ad. med. L. *prevālentia* (Digests) superior force, f. *prevālere* to PREVAIL: see -ENCE]

1. The fact or action of prevailing; the having or obtaining of predomance or mastery. Now *rare*. 1592 *KIND S. Trag.* iii. 2 v, Awake, Reuenge, if loue. Have yet the power or prevaleance in hell. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Tests*, N. 1 22 I have thus which we commit upon... suddaine and forseable prevaleance of a temptation. 1712 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 140 There was a strong probability for their prevalence, considering their advantage in the ground, their numbers, and their resolution. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man.* ii. 278 The Prevalence of their own Endeavour, over this Opposition. 1833 *CHAMBERS Const. Man.* (1835) I. 19 124 The final prevalence of the good over the evil. 1866 *SWINBURNE Two Dreams* 74 Words and sense Fail though the tune's imperious prevalence.

† b. Presence or existence of greater power or strength. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* iv v 188 Many are right handed whose Livers are weakly constituted, and many use the left [hand], in whom that part is strongest, and we observe in Apes and other animals, whose Liver is in the right, no regular prevalence therein.

2. Effective force or power; influence, weight; efficacy, prevailingness. Now *rare*.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom. All Trades* (1876) 149 In Colledges, the letters of great persons have beene of great prevalence.

[in getting preferment], But it is not so now in these dayes
 1642 Br RYMONDS *Israel's Pet* 6 There is a kinde of
 omnipotence in prayer, as having an Interest and preva-
 lence with Gods omnipotence. 1718 *Entertainer* No 15
 101 Great is the Prevalence of a fashionable Practice. 1802
 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myself Visit* IV 264 Example has great
 prevalence, whether good or bad 1879 G. MERRITT *Eclogist*
 xvii, A sensitive gentleman, anxious even to prognostic
 apprehension on behalf of his pride, his comfort and his
 prevalence.

3. The condition of being prevalent, or of general
 occurrence or existence; extensive or common
 practice or acceptance. (The ordinary current sense.)

1713 *Steele Guardian* No 1 P: The notion I have of the
 prevalence of ambition this way 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler*
 No 43 P 3 This position perhaps, will never gain much
 prevalence by a close examination. 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844)
 IV. 2 We were a little uneasy from the steady prevalence
 of winds in the western quarter 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit*
Const. v. (1862) 77 The prevalence of bribery is the most
 difficult subject with which we have to deal.

Prevalency (prēvalēnsi). Now rare. [ad.
 med.L. *prevalentia*; see *prec* and *-ENCY*.] The
 quality or fact of being prevalent.

†1. Superiority, predominance = PREVALENCY I.
 1833 COCKERAM, *Prevalence*, excellence. 1642 CHAS I.
Declar. 12 Aug. Wks 1662 II. 152 Concurrence was
 desperate by reason of the Prevalency of the Bishops and
 of the Recusant Lords. 1691 *Andrus Tracts* II 241 Where
 the vice of Covetousness has got the prevalence over the
 rest 1732 *FRIDLAUF Orig. Tithes* v 235 The corruptions of
 the Church of Rome through the prevalence of the Papal
 Power brought some such [prescriptions] afterwards in.

†2. The quality of being of greater power or
 strength; superiority of power. = PREVALENCY I b.
 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv v 187 That there is
 also in men a natural prepotency in the right [hand], we
 cannot with constancy affirm, if we make observation in
 children; this prevalence is either uncertainly placed in
 the laterality, or custom determines its indifference *Ibid*
 189 According to the indifference or original and native
 prepotency, there ariseth an equality in both, or prevalence
 in either side.

2. Prevailing or effective power or influence; pre-
 valingness. = PREVALENCY 2.

1666 J. JACQUES *Pulp. Christ* 333 So the value of his suffer-
 ings was an argument of prevalence with his father. 1661
 FELTHAM *Rosettes* II. vii (ed. 8) 191 Those that are daily
 attendant upon great Persons, have a greater prevalence
 with them, than those that live as strangers to them 1794
 PALMER *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 222 For the express purpose
 of showing to the emperor the effect and prevalence of the new
 institution. 1844 J. SHERMAN in H. ALLEN *Mem* (1863) 296
 Prayer has a wonderful prevalence with God.

3. The quality or condition of being prevalent,
 or of frequent or general occurrence or acceptance:
 = PREVALENCY 3.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I 110 Sometimes through
 prevalence of error, the Church may be so obscured as to
 be scarcely visible 1766 COLE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II,
 IV. 485 Convinced of the great prevalence of Deism in that
 Kingdom. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernum* 63 The prevalence
 and extent of the western winds 1884-3 *Schaff's Encycl.*
Relig. Knowl. II. 885/2 From Cicero down, stress has been
 justly laid on the prevalence among all nations of a belief
 in a superior being.

b. With *a* and *pl*. A prevalent feature.

1806 R. CUMMINGS *Mem.* (1807) II. 262 To purify my
 native language from certain false prevalent prevalencies
 which were much in fashion when I first became a writer.

Prevalent (prēvalēnt), *a. (sb.)* (Also 7 *prē-*
valent) [ad. L. *prevaleñs*, -*ent* very strong
 or powerful, pr. pple. of *prevaleñre*: see *PREVAIL* v
 (Not in Fr.)] That prevails; prevailing.

1. Having great power or force; effective, power-
 ful; influential, cogent; efficacious, potent. *absol.*
 or const. with (a person). Now rare (and chiefly
 in connexions in which *prevail* is in use).

1596 FLEMING *Paraph. Ezech.* 67 Neither these, nor those
 consolations ought not to seeme so prevalent and effectual,
 as the verie state it selfe of our citie 1644 T. TAYLOR
a Sermon, II. 23 Lifting up hands, and prayers, which are
 powerful and prevalent against Amalek 1644 *Dutcher*
Lords & Comm. 3 Aug 15 Unaffected persons, who are so
 prevalent with His Majesty. 1777 W. KINO tr *Nauvoo's*
Ref. Politics II. 106 Love is more prevalent in obtaining
 what you desire than fear. 1796 BURKE *Lett. to C. F. Fox*
 Wks 1842 II. 389 He, and those who are much prevalent
 with him 1805 HOLCROFT *Bryon Perdue* I. 263 Of all
 other instructions, that of example is the most prevalent.
 1828 A. JOLLY *Sunday Ser.* (1840) 76 Praying in faith,
 we may humbly hope that our prayers shall be prevalent.

†2. Of medicines, etc.: Efficacious. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 126 A kind of Rue, much in re-
 quest, esteeming it prevalent against hurtfull spirits. 1632
 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 7 Pills are more prevalent than
 electuaries in this disease. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 194
Cider, is also prevalent against the stone. 1712 tr. *Pomet's*
Hist. Drugs I. 163 A most prevalent Thing against the
 Green Sickness.

2. Having the superiority or ascendancy; pre-
 dominant, victorious. Now rare.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. III § 15 II. 511 But the
 young Nephew regarded only the things present; the
 weakness of Rome, the prevalent fortunes of Carthage
 1640 Ld. SAY in *Land's Wks* (1857) VI 120 A theological
 scarecrow, wherewith the potent and prevalent party uses
 to fright and enforce those who are not of their opinions.
 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 12 note, The Puritans,
 though then prevalent, did not think proper to dispute this
 great constitutional point. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I
 79 The gross injustice, insolence, and cruelty of the party
 which was prevalent at Dort.

3. Most extensively used or practised; generally
 or widely accepted; of frequent occurrence, ex-
 tensively existing, in general use.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydroth.* Intro (1736) 3 Which from
 that Time spread, and became the prevalent Practice 1756
 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 15 The false notion so universally,
 so absurdly prevalent. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 144 The
 watermark most prevalent is found on the paper of books
 printed by Lucas Brandis de Schass 1827 ROBERTS *Voy*
Centr. Amer. 32, I shall write the proper names according
 to the most prevalent pronunciation 1834 Mrs SOMER-
 VILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv (1849) 139 The most prevalent
 winds in Europe are the N.E. and S.W. 1870 ANDERSON
Missions Amer. Bd. IV. xxxv 271 The cholera was preva-
 lent in that year.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of adj.) That which is pre-
 valent see *quots.* Cf. PREVALENCY 3 b. *rare*

1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 119 The complaint [ague]
 is familiarly spoken of as the 'Prevalent'. When the 'Pre-
 valent' is very prevalent, families have to arrange not to
 have it all at the same time 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* III. vi,
 A lively pattern, in which the prevalents were rose-colour
 and white.

Prevalently (prēvalēntli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* +
 -LY 2.] In a prevalent manner or degree.

1. Prevailingly, overpoweringly, victoriously,
 powerfully, effectively. Now rare.

1656 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xiv § 1 They prevalently tempt
 them to cruelty and hatred towards this Holy One 1737
 BOYSE *The Olive* XIII. By long succeeding trials doom'd to
 get Strength from her Falls, and rise more prevalently
 Great! 1858 CARLYLE *Fredr. Gt.* II. vi. (1872) I 82 They
 fought much and prevalently.

2. To a prevailing extent; in a great proportion
 of cases; very frequently, generally, usually

1709 CHANDLER *Effort* agst *Bigotry* 30 Censorious Persons
 (those that are habitually and prevalently so) do really want
 that Charity which is essential to Christianity 1869 F. W.
 NEWMAN *Misc.* 202 Long steepes, which like our sheep-
 downs, were prevalently round and smooth 1899 CH. G.
 ROSSITER *Sabb. & F.* 28 Silence and peace are and ought to
 be more prevalently characteristic of ordinary Christians.

So **Prevalentness**, the quality of being prevalent,
 prevalence (Bailey, vol. II, 1727.)

† **Prevalescent**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *præ-*
valēscent-em, pr. pple. of *prævalēscere* to become
 very strong, inceptive of *prævalere* to PREVAIL. see
 -ESCE.] Becoming prevalent; growing to prevail.
 So † **Prevalescence**, growing ascendancy.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 56 In the primitive times our
 reason was not deprav'd with long traditional customs,
 nor tainted by any prevalescent humour *Ibid* 118 Livia
 had that great prevalescence with him, that he by her
 means disposed the succession of the Empire upon a son of
 her womb by a former husband.

† **Prevailid**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *præ-*
valid-us very strong, too strong see *PRE-A*. 6 and
 VALID.] Excessively strong

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 23 Prevailid bodies are secure
 from external hurts, yet are they burnd and laden with
 their own strength.

Prevail, *obs. form of PREVAIL*

† **Prevailicable**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *præ-*
vailic-āri to PREVAILICATE + *-ABLE*.] Capable of
 being 'prevailicated' or deviated from.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* II. Pref. 353 It will follow evidently
 out of them, (if they be of necessity and not prevailicable)
 that some other Principle beyond bodies is required to be
 the root and first ground of motion in them

† **Prevailicant**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *præ-*
vailicant-em, pres. pple. of *prævailicāri* to PRE-
 VAILICATE.] Deviating from the proper course or
 method; irregular, improper.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 103 To throw downe the Hand from
 the Head, with the Fingers formed into a grupe or scratching
 posture, or to throw it upwards with the Palme turned up,
 are actions prevalent in Rhetorick, and condemned by
 Quintilian

† **Prevailicate**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *præ-*
 [ad. L. *prævailicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prævailicāri*.
 see next.] Perverted, perverse.

1635 BRATHWAT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 58 In this case (see my
 prevaricate misery!) would I not either be led or driven
 by any. 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* Prol. 7 The Divine
 met with a cure for the nicety of his Conscience, from a
 prevailicate Adversary.

Prevaricate (prēvārikāt), *v.* Also 7 *præ-*
 [f. L. *prævailic-āri* to walk crookedly, hence, to
 deviate from a straight course, hence from the path
 of duty; spec. of an advocate, to practise collusion,
 in eccl. L. to transgress, f. *præ*, *PRE-A*. + *vāricāre*
 to spread the legs apart, straddle (f. *vāricāre*
 straddling, f. *vārus* bent, knock-kneed + *-icus*,
 -10): see -ATE 3.]

I. Intransitive senses.

†1. To go aside from the right course, method,
 or mode of action; to swerve from the proper
 course; to deviate, go astray, transgress. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem) *Acts* i 25 Shew whom thou hast
 chosen, to take the place of this ministerie and Apostleship,
 from the which Judas hath prevailed: And, to your
 own particular lusts, employ so great, and catholicque a
 blisse. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II 205 How
 widely they differ and prevaricate from the wholesome pre-
 cepts and doctrine delivered. 1683 WHARTON *Soul World*
 Wks. (1683) 651 Motion might easily prevaricate, and
 wander, unless it were Ruled by the Intellect

2 To deviate from straightforwardness; to act
 or speak evasively, to quibble, shuffle, equivocate.

1632 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 257 Follow not these men
 in their severity, nor in their facility to disguise and pre-
 varicate in things that are. 1645 PAGITT *Heresogr.* (1662)
 309 Let therefore all men no longer prevaricate with their
 Conscience (in matters of some inconsiderable scruples)
 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. viii, Do not hesitate nor
 prevaricate, but answer faithfully and truly to every ques-
 tion I ask 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXII. Perhaps we may
 put it in such a way as to prevent his prevaricating 1865
 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 392 It is impossible
 for me either to conceal or to prevaricate.

†3 **Law** a. To betray the cause of a client by
 collusion with an opponent. b. To undertake a
 matter falsely and deceitfully in order to defeat the
 object proposed to be promoted. *Obs.*

1646 in *Somers Tracts* I 33 Not is it an unusual thing for
 a Lawyer to be of Council with one Party, and to prevaricate,
 and be of Confedacy under-hand with the adverse
 Party. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Calumniate*, He that
 undertakes ones sute, and either will not urge reasons in the
 behalf of his Client, or answer the Objections of his adver-
 sary, when he is able, is said to *Prevaricate*, i. to play the
 false Proctor 1672 COWELL's *Interpr.*, *Prevaricate*, is
 when a man falsly and deceitfully seems to undertake a
 thing, *ea intentione* that he may destroy it. 1716 SOUTH
Serm. (1744) XI 182 For should a brother prevaricate and
 prove false, nature itself would seem to upbraid his un-
 human perfiduousness.

†4. In etymological sense: To walk or go
 crookedly; in quot., to plough crookedly. *Obs.*

1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 424 They were careful not
 to prevaricate, or make crooked serpentine ridges, but to
 make straight furrows and ridges.

II. Transitive senses.

†5. To deviate from, transgress (a 'law', etc.).

1596 SPENCER *State Inel.* Wks. (Globe) 610/1 The lawes .
 are sithence either disanulled, or quite prevaricated through
 change and alterations of times 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passion*
 vi 297 When the Soule did not prevaricate the Lawe of
 God, or passe the limittes of Reason

†6. To turn (anything) from the straight course,
 application, or meaning; to pervert. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 2 He will therefore bestirre him
 to prevaricate Evangelicall Truths, and Ordinances 1660
 JES. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit* I. II. rule viii. He may not pre-
 varicate this duty of a judge. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Lince*
 Pref. Wks. (Globe) 189 1705 *Sequit* XIV. O! Holy Times—
 when purity our Youth, And P[riests] prevaricate the Sacred
 Truth, Desert the Ch[urch] for meaner ends unknown.

Prevaricating, *pple. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.]

1. That prevaricates; swerving from the proper
 course or from straightforward statement; quibbling.

1641 BRATHWAT *Mere Brit.* B. j b, Pious bashfulness is
 unusual to prevaricating transgressors. 1773 ADDISON *Ct.*
Tariff 12 The Court found him such a False, Shuffling, Pre-
 varicating Rascal 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arrians* IV. iii (1876)
 308 Creeds, which were intolerable only because the badges
 of a prevaricating party.

2. Deflecting light so as to show objects
 crookedly *rare*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 237 Flowers made of French
 cambric spangled with dewdrops of prevaricating glass.

Prevarication (prēvārikāt'jən). Also 7 *præ-*.
 [= F. *prevarication* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L.
prævailicāt-ion-em, n. of action f. *prævailicāri* to
 PREVAILICATE.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* XVIII. xiv. I 579 The ploughman,
 unless he bend and stoop forward must leave much
 undone as it ought to be, a fault which in Latine we call
 Prevarication and this terme appropriate unto Husband-
 rie, is borrowed from thence by Lawyers.]

†1. Divergence from the right course, method, or
 mode of action a. Deviation from rectitude; vi-
 olation of moral law, transgression, trespass. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF I *Tim.* II. 24 Forsoth the woman was dis-
 ceived in feith, in prevarication [glōss or brel'ing of the
 lawe] 1493 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 45 He was right
 couenable by cause of the curyng, the whiche by manere
 was semblable to the prevarication, by lyk and contrarye.
 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Aib.) 119 Of all our detestations And
 inful prevarications Thou alone art the defender 1665
 WITHER *Lod's Prayer* 122 It was thereby subject to many
 infirmities, and inclinable to all manner of Prevarications.
 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 337 That all Men
 do not die through the Death and Prevarication of Adam.

†2. Departure from a rule, principle, or normal
 state; perversion or violation of a law, etc.; de-
 viation from truth or correctness, error, breach
 of rule, irregularity *Obs.*

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 258 So is her body a necessary
 being, a first and not a second intention of Nature, her
 proper and absolute worke not her error or prevarication
 1633 PAYNNE *Histro-Mastix* I. vi. 333 b, On Holy-dayes
 men every where runne to the Ale-house, to Playes, to
 Enterludes, and dances, to the very densen of Gods Name,
 and the prevarication of the day 1671 HOWE *Vanity Man*
 Wks. 1862 I. 430 It is equally a prevarication from true
 manhood to be moved with everything and with nothing.
 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* Wks 1852 III 146 It is no small
 prevarication in some Christians to give countenance to so
 putid a fiction.

†3. Divergence from a straight line or course.
 [1601 see etymology above.] 1672 NEWTON in *Rigaud*
Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II 343 How much those errors are
 increased or diminished, is to be estimated by the prevari-
 cation of the rays

†2. Deviation from duty, violation of trust,
 corrupt action, esp. in a court of law. *Obs.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catline* vii. 11 b, Catline (the whiche a fewe

dayes before was by prevarication and falsehood quite of petye theft) 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 180 Sen our Hely, in his office, Mak he nocht reformation. 1662 J. HAVILAR tr *Odorous' Voy.* Ambass 115 The Inhabitants of Pleskou charg'd Puskin with prevarication in his employment, and perfidiousness towards his Prince 1727-41 CHAMBERS (3rd), *Prevarication* is also used for a secret abuse committed in the exercise of a public office, or of a commission given by a private person. (Hence in Webster 1828, etc.)

† b. Law. See PREVARICATE v. 3. Obs.

1554 HUTOLET, *Prevarication*... is a collusion done in lawe, whereby the one party suffereth the other to obtayne in suite, to the entent to hurte or endamage some other. 1568 L. E. GRYN tr *Barclay's Argues* 256 If it shall appear, that they have forfeited their faith, or wronged their Client by prevarication 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Prevarication*, in the Civil Law, is where an Informer colludes with the Defendant, and so makes only a feigned Prosecution.

3. Avoidance of plain dealing or straightforward statement of the truth, evasion, quibbling, shuffling, equivocation, double-dealing, deception

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 473, I., shall clearly without any fraud or prevarication declare my opinion 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II, 388 When Doctor Heylin's Divinity shall go for orthodox, or his Prevarications pass for History, you may then be reputed a Classical Author. 1797 HUNKE *Regie Pence* III. Wks. VIII 304 Fraud and prevarication are servile vices a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III v. 337 Hume was a man utterly incapable of falsehood, or of prevarication of any kind 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 132 Mr Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for prevarication.

Prevaricative, a. rare. [f. L. *prævaricari* to PREVARICATE: see -IVR.] Characterized by or tending to prevarication

1657 HAWKES *Killing is M.* 38 The Impostors penalty. for his prevaricator and invidious pamphlet.

Prevaricator (prévarikator). Also 6-7 -tour, 7-9 præs-. [a. L. *prævaricator*, agent-n. f. *prævaricari* to PREVARICATE: see -OR.] One who prevaricates.

† 1. One who goes astray, diverges, or deviates from the right course; a transgressor. Obs.

1524 BECON *Christmas Banquet* C. iv b. The first sinner, y^e first prevaricator began synners bonde to death. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Gal. ii. 18 For if I build the same things againe which I have destroyed, I make myself a prevaricator (Wyclif, TINDALE trespassour, 1611 transgressor) 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 74 Which neither Fox, nor any of his Followers have done, and therefore are accus'd by them as Prevaricators from their own Principles. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. II. xi, Thou prevaricator of all the squirely ordinances of chivalry!

† b. One who betrays a cause or violates a trust; a renegade; a traitor. Obs.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 177 The King... licensed Queen Katherine to choose counsellors where she would... whereof some played very honest parts and stood stilly and fast to her cause, some played the prevaricators, and fled from her to the King's side. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epist. to Master Colby*, Where loud Boasters, and perjurd, with the infinite more Prevaricators swarm.

† 2 One who diverts something from its proper use; a perverter. Obs.

1694 D'URVEY *Quix.* I. iv i 40 A plague on thee, thou confounded Prevaricator of Language. 1907 G. G. COURTON in *Contemp. Rev.* June 1907 Knowing that such prevaricators of tithes were destined to find their part in hell with Cain.

3. One who acts or speaks so as to evade the strict truth; a quibbler, shuffler, equivocator

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 21 Who have forced Art (the usual instrument of Nature) to turn prevaricator in humanity 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII 334 There was never seen worse reasoning than in that philosophical essay; which... proceeded from a prevaricator 1741 WARBURTON *Dra. Legat.* II. II. App. 46 What is to be done with this Prevaricator? 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet. of Qual.* (1792) II 29 The judge cried out, Clerk, hand me up the examination of this prevaricator 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 Sept., The prevaricators, who ever they were, said dog- could not be obtained.

4. At Cambridge University. An orator who made a jocose or satirical speech at Commencement; called also *varier* (In quot. 1885 applied to the corresponding *terra filius* at Oxford.) Obs. exc. Hist.

(Cf. Cicero *De Partit. Orat.* c. 36, § 126 *Prævaricator* significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videtur.)

1654 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crit. & Times* Jan I (1848) I 304 The Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answer, the varier or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece. 1656 LAUD in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxv, St. Mary's Church [Cambridge] at every Great Commencement is made a theatre and the prevaricator's stage, wherein he acts and sets forth his profane and scurrilous jests. 1906 PHILLIPS, *Prevaricator*, also a Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge, chosen to make an ingenious Satirical Speech reflecting on the Misdeeds of the principal Members 1851 *Colt. Life & Jas.* I 84 The Prevaricator's gibes were launched forth at all present 1885 HAZLITT in *Antiquary* Oct 1541 Randolph the poet appears to have been the prevaricator for 1632

† b. Law. (See PREVARICATE v. 3.) Obs.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 21 Do we know the Jesuits no better than so? What, are they turned Prevaricators against their own Faction? Are they likely Men to betray and expose their own Agents and Instruments? 1656 B. KENNETT *Roma Antiq.* II. III. xviii, 136 The Civilians define a Prevaricator to be one that betrays

his Cause to the Adversary, and turns on the Criminal's side whom he ought to prosecute 1793 MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) III 355 All persons concerned either in procuring or conducting for hire a collusive action, were to be treated as public prevaricators.

Prevaricator, a. rare [f. as PREVARICATE v. + -OR.] Characterized by prevarication; prevaricating, evasive

c 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* III 138 His fellows being examined either refused to answer, or gave such ambiguous and prevaricator answers, that some ingenious Catholics began to suspect that they fostered some treachery 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 415 Exhibiting the di-grace of prevaricator witnesses.

† **Prevaricatrice, Obs.** 1616-1. [ad late L. *prævaricatrix-em* (Augustine) a female transgressor, fem. agent-n.: see PREVARICATOR; perhaps through F. *prévaricatrice* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.)] A female 'prevaricator' or transgressor.

c 1450 *Minour Saluacion* 198 Our ladie wold be purified to be of the lawe Executrice Y^e sho ne should not be demed of the lawe prevaricatrice.

† **Prevarry, v. Obs.** 1616-1. [prob a OF *prévarier* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad L. *prævaricari*: see PREVARICATE v.] *trans* To pervert = PREVARICATE v. 6.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* B. b. He ought to knowe the accidentes that chaunce to come in dysceases for often tymes it preueryeth the same selfe cure of the dysceases as Gaylen declareth *[orig. totam curam prævariant et pervertunt]*

Pravasel, obs. Sc. f. PRIVY SEAL **Prevate**, obs. f. PRIVACY. **Prevay**, obs. f. PRIVY. **Preve**, var. **PRIVE** v. Obs.; obs. f. PRIVY, **PROOF**, **PROVE**

† **Preveance**. Obs. 1616-1. [a. obs. F. *preveance* providence, provision (1617 in Godef.) -late L. type **prævidentia*, in sense of *providentia* see PREVIDE.] Provision, in quot., the *Provisions of Oxford*, drawn up 1258.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 1003 Bituene the barouns ant the kynge, Was grete stryving For the preveance of Olanford, That sate Simond de Mountfort Mantenede.

Prevel, obs. f. PRIVY **Prevelage**, -lege, obs.

ff. PRIVILEGE. **Prevely**, obs. f. PRIVILEGE.

Prevenance (pre vînans). [a. F. *prevenance* (prevenâns) (also in Eng. use), f. *prevenir* to anticipate, prepossess see PREVENT and -ANCE.] Courteous anticipation of the desires or needs of others, an obliging manner; complaisance.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.* A very conversable pleasing man, with an air of *prevenance* and ready civility of communication 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* III, The same good-humour, *prevenances*, meriment [etc.] 1876 Mrs HOPKINS *Rose Turf* II. xxvii 112 She did everything he asked carefully and well, but the sweet *prevenance* was gone

† **Prevenancy**. Obs. 1616-1. [f. as prec. see -ANCY] = prec.

1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I 52 La Fleu's *prevenancy* (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him

Prevenant (pre vînânt), a. and sb. rare. Also

as French *prevenant* [F., orig. pres. pple of *prevenir* to predispose, prepossess: see PREVENT.]

A. adj.

1. In F. form *prevenant* (prevenan) Courteously anticipating the needs of others; obliging

1770 MMR D'ARLEAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 86 There is something in his manner *prevenant*

† 2 = PREVENT v. 2. Obs. rare-1.

1750 *Bystander* 386 He made me comprehend a wide

difference between grace prevenant and grace co openant

B. sb. Something that precedes, an antecedent.

1876 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Thesim* (1884) I 318 On reflection, we think it will be satisfactory if we use the word 'prevenant' to denote what he calls 'cause'.

Prevene (prévîn), v. Chiefly Sc. Now rare or

Obs. Also 6 *preune*, -veyne, *prævene*, *præ-*

usin (e, 7 *preveen* (e, -w(e)ine) [ad L. *prævenire*

to come before, precede, anticipate, hinder, excel,

f. *præ*, *PRÆ* - A. + *venire* to come. So F. *prévenir*

(1539 in Hatz-Darm.)]

† 1. *trans*. To take action before or in anticipation

of (a person or thing). a. To anticipate, take

precautions against (a danger, evil, etc.), hence, to

prevent, frustrate, evade. Obs.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 270 Na man suld

byde his dede, seand it cum til him, bot he suld *prevene* it,

and he mycht And sen a man seis his fa cum to geve him

mortal wounds, he wald *prevene* the straks 1533

BELLENDE *Livy* III. xvi (S. T. S.) II. 13 Be my calamyte

3e may eschew or ellis *prevene* sickle displeys in tymes

cummyng 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 12 Gif thair

reasonable interprys be not... spedie *preveni* 1650

EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 239 His justice

doth never through punishments *prevene* our sins a 1657

BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II 54 Mischiefe... wiche the

Lords of privy counsaill wissly *preveni* 1678 SIR G.

MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot* II. viii § 2 (1699) 276 That

the crime committed, may be punished, to *prevene* the

Enur of others.

† b. To act before or more quickly than (a person or thing); hence, to forestall, supplant; also

absol to intervene. Obs.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii 70, I salbe als weil luvit

agane, Thair may no jangler me *prevene* 1600 JAS. VI in

Lett. Jas. & Elia. (Camden) 132 In this office of kyndnes

touaidis me, ye haue farre praueneid all other kings my confederatis 1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 73 When the Pagans were supprived with any danger, and that instant did in them preveine reasoning, they implord the succour of the true God 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* 1. 43 If thy indulgent Care Had not *preveni'd*, among un-

body'd Shades I now had wand'ed

† c. *Theol.* = PREVENT v. 4, 4 b. Used esp in

reference to *prevenient grace*. see PREVENT 2.

1588 A. KING tr. *Causus' Catech.* 220 The beginning of

justification in men of perfect age mon be tain of the grace

of God *prevening* than through Iesus Christ 1600 HAMIL-

TON *Facile Tractate in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 223 Same

our king, o lord, *preune* him in the blessings of your suit-

nesses [Cf. Ps. xli 3] 1632 W. STRATHER *True Happines*

47 All these works of the Soul neither breed in us, neither

begin at us, but he *preveneth* us in them all 1662 A.

PETRIC *Ch. Hist.* I. ii § 2 28 Our good things are both

God's and ours, because he *preveneth* us by inspiring that

we do will

† d. *Sc. Law.* Of a court or judge To take

from (another) the preferable right of jurisdiction,

by exercising the first judicial act. Obs.

1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot* II. ii § 5 (1699)

182 Where many Judges are competent, they may *prevene*

one another, and prevention is defined to be *anticipatio*

sive præoccupatio usus jurisdictionis.

† 2. To take in advance. a. To preoccupy,

prepossess. Obs. rare-1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi 55 Bot he [Cupid] Can

[= gan] her dolt spreit for to *prevene* and steir, Had bene

disvairt fra luf that mony yeir

† b. Of death, etc.: To overtake prematurely.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 165 Thocht pest, or sword

wald vs *preune*, Befon our hour, to slay vs cleue. 1596

DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* II. 258 Bot this capitane

is *preuened* in Camelodune wth deith in few dayes

† c. To anticipate (a time) by earlier action; to

provide beforehand for (a coming event). Obs.

1590 SATI *Poems Reform* II. 150 Best wer, I think,

mycht we *preune* one day. a 1598 LINDSAY (Pittscotie)

Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 327 The Scottis *prevenit* the tyme

and past fourth at midnight to the fieldis 1596 DALRYMPLE

tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IX. 261 He oft vsot to *preune*

maters of waicht with aad counsell and graue, *preuening*

the tyme to cum, with Judgement incredible

3. In lit. sense of the Latin: To come on go

before; to precede. rare.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* x 455 *Preuening*

al the rest, [the] landis in Scotland the first of Mai 1869

HOLLAND *Kathina* II. 107 Till our poor race has passed the

tortuous yeas That lie preuening the millennium

Hence *Prevening vbl sb*, anticipation, ppl. a.,

prevenient.

1633 W. STRATHER *True Happines* 28 In Spuitual things

we must ascend from gifts to grace, and in grace from a

prevening to an exciting grace 1662 A. PETRIC *Ch. Hist.*

I. iii § 2 28 By *prevening* grace and good will following,

that which is the gift of God, becomes our work. 1678 SIR

G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot* I. xxi § 2 (1699) 112 If it

could have been proved that the wrong was done immedi-

ately without any *prevening* provocation

Prevenience. rare. [f. as next: see -ENCE.]

a = PREVENANCE. b. The fact or condition of

being preventive.

1859 MRS. STOWE *Minster's Wooing* xxy, Striving by a

thousand gentle *prevenances*, to spare her from fatigue and

care. 1864 WEBSTER, *Prevenience*, the act of anticipating,

or going before, anticipation. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl.*

Terms 417 They [Semi-Pelagians] held freewill and pre-

destination from foreknowledge, denying the *prevenience* of

grace

Prevenient (prévînent), a. [ad. L. *præ-*

venient-em, pres. pple. of *prevenire* see PREVENT.]

1. Coming before, preceding, previous, antecedent.

1556 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prevenient*, coming or going

before, *prevening* 1800 LAMB *Let to Manning* 3 Nov., Wks.

(1865) 54 Which stupidly stood alone, nothing *prevenient* or

antecedent 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctolde v. Lay Elena* x,

The darker, soberer, sadder green *Prevenient* to decay

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 64 The various pre-

disposing or *prevenient* agencies existing in Europe 1895

SALMON *Chr. Doctr. Innort* v. II. 518 It could not take

effect until two *prevenient* events had occurred.

b. Hence, Anticipatory, expectant. Const. of.

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 286 She, of the time *preven-*

ient, on the spray, That overhangs the couch, with wakeful

gaze, Expects the sun 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* XXIV

374/1 Unless they be regulated and in-pected under a special

law in much the same *prevenient* spirit as if they were

prostitutes under the Contagious Diseases Act. 1889

Macm. Mag. Aug 300/2 *Prevenient* of all disgraceful sick-

ness or waste in the unsullied limbs

2 Antecedent to human action. *Prevenient grace*,

in *Theol.*, the grace of God which precedes repent-

ance and conversion, predisposing the heart to seek

God, previously to any desire or motion on the part

to favour the Calvinistic doctrine of irresistible and indefeasible grace

Hence **Preveniently** *adv.*, antecedently, previously 1816.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II 3 This is a course that shall make men either preventively thankful, or inexcusably desperate 1880 Mrs WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xxv, Neatly, and perhaps, preventively, discharged her conscience

† **Preventire**, error for PRÆMUNIRE.

c 1660 *Wisdom* 859 in *Macr. Plays* 63 A 'pietennie facias' than have as tyght, And you shall hurle hym, so pat he shall have I-now

† **Prevent**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prævent-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *prævenire* to PREVENT.] Prevented, in various senses chiefly as *ppl.*; see the verb.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb* I 248 And tiling, whenne hit tyme is hit to do, is not to rathe yf dayis thrys fyue hit be pient. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 397 The leeches seide the deformite of the childe to be caused in that the dewe tyme of childenge was prevente [L. *debita tempore prænatus*] c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* II viii 49 But if you be prevent and nout-had wip his grace. 1482 *Monk of Hoesham* (Arb) 46 Ye remembre how a ceten cytson of this place was hastily prevent of dethe and sodenly dyed 1521 *Byndshaws St. Wiphus* 6, and Balade to Antour 23 With dethe pient he myght nothing iequipe.

Prevent (*prive nt*), *v* [L. *prævent-*, *ppl. stem* of *prævenire*, see PREVENIRE, and cf. *prec*]

I. † *l. trans.* To act before, in anticipation of, or in preparation for (a future event, or a point of time, esp. the time fixed for the act); to act as if the event or time had already come *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI 37 The peple prevente that feste by the absence of a moneth [L. *permissio prænativa*] 1467-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V 623: Bellet it were to prevente the tyme, and occupie the seid Adversary at home, than to suffice hym to entre this London 1535 COVERDALE *P. Ps.* cxix 148 Myne eyes pient yf night watches, yf I might be occupied in thy wordes. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* v 1 205 But I do finde it Cowrdly, and ylle, for feare of what might fall, so to prevent the time of life 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 4 He had prevented the Houre, because we might have the whole day before us, for our Business 1633 G. HARRPRT *Temple, Self-condemnation*, Thus we prevent the last great day, And judge our selves 1694 CONGRUY *Double-Dealer* iv xv, Who does not prevent the hour of Love out-stays the time. 1752 HUMR *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I 150 Caelia, preventing the appointed hour, chides my tardy steps. 1813 SCOTT *Robin* II iv, Beniam from the towers, preventing day, With Wilfrid took his early way

b To meet beforehand or anticipate (an objection, question, command, desire, want, etc.) *arch.*

1533 FRITH *Another Bl. agst Rastell* Wks. (1820) 217 To these two points I answer, preventing their objection, that they should not despise it, because of my youth 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 100 Anticipation is when we prevent those words that another would say, and disprove them as untrue, or at least we answer unto them 1688 KYN *Housel Phil.* Wks. (1901) 240 So that I prevented his desire, and in some sort to satisfy him, said I was never till now in this Country. 1693 in *Penny Mem.* (1892) I 224 My hopes are that your religious care hath prevented these admonitions 1697 DRYDEN *Marden Queen* II 1, Your goodness still prevents my wishes 1700 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I, 597, I am glad we have prevented their Commands in doing it before they came. 1788 *Dissenter's List* 1700 I 5 Thus he prevented all my wants 1830 WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* I, v, She led the Lady to a seat Prevented each desire 1850 SMITH *Pr. Nat. Legh* xlv, It will be the study of my life to prevent you every wish— 'Prevent' means to forestall in that sense.

† *c. intr. or absol.* To come, appear, or act before the time or in anticipation *Obs.*

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX 190 The Emperour fearing the coming of the Turques power this next year, extendeth to prevent, and also to goe hym self before into Italie. 1569 BIRCH (Douay) *i. Mac.* x 4 Let us prevent to make peace with him, before he make with Alexander against us. 1565 BACON *Sylva* 403 Strawberries watered now and then with water wherein hath been steeped Sheeps-dung will prevent and come early.

2. *trans.* To act before or more quickly than (another person or agent), to anticipate in action *Now rare and arch.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 428 So I am prevented of my brethren Iwayne in rendryng to you thankis meritory 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 206 Our lorde knowynge all thoughtes & wordes, prevented his disciples, & made answer hym selfe 1565 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Uttop* Epist. P. Giles (Arb.) 25, I should prevent him, and take from him the flower and grace of the nouelte 1607 HAKWILL *Apol.* (1630) 6th Advert, I finde my selfe for the maine matter prevented by Stephanus Pannoni in that booke of his. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xv 146 What what answer he was taking care, Helen prevented him 1715-16 *Poet. Let. to El. Blount* 20 Mar, I know you have prevented me in this thought, as you always will in any thing that's good 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I Intro 32 Perhaps I could now suggest a few hints in favour of university learning - but in these all who hear me, I know, have already prevented me. 1776 GIBSON *Dech. & F.* vi I, 254 The fortunate soil assisted, and even prevented, the hand of cultivation 1808 HENRY St. Victor *Runs of Rigonde* I 6 Fovent wished to ask the father's consent to address his daughter, when he was prevented by the baron's asking his advice in point of providing a husband

b. *Canon Law* 'To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); = PREVENT *v.* i d. Cf. PREVENTION 2 a.

3. To come, arrive, or appear before, to precede; to outrun, outstrip. *Now rare and arch.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI, 193 The France men, . . . dis-

cendyd with incredible diligence, preventing the estimation off all the Italians. 1528 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II 138, I have sent it unto hym after the departure of the said Muriel, to thentent he myght prevente thambassadors poste and you have leasure to consulte and advise vpon the same. 1557 N. T. (Genev) 1 *Thess.* iv. 15 We which lyue shal not prevent them [Wyclif schulen] not come before hem, TINDALE shal not come yerre they which slepe 1586 SIDNEY *Ascania* I (1622) 33 The sunne could never prevent him with earliness 1648 LD HERBERT *Life* (1886) 175, I went from Lyons to Geneva, where I found also my fame had prevented my coming 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I 1 15 To prove our Old Style before the New (which prevents our Computation by ten dayes) 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* V 6, I am an early riser, yet my lord V— prevented me the next morning, for I found him in the pailon when I came down stairs

† *b. fig.* To outdo, surpass, excel *Obs.*

1540 MORVINC *Vines Intro* Wycl. I iv b, Be not only euen with them that honour the, but prevente them when thou mayste. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* II 26 Preventing the fewes, which were thought to be next unto God 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 Had Vulcan and his Cyclopes bene working there, there noise had bene prevented 1660 tr. *Anyraddis' Nat. conc. Relig.* II vii 270 To prevent and go beyond all the world in respect

4. *Theol.*, etc. To go before with spiritual guidance and help: said of God, or of his grace anticipating human action or need *arch.*

1531 TINDALE *Exp. x John* (1537) 34 In all that we do or thinke well he pienteth vs with his grace 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 17th Sund. Trinity*, That thy grace maye alwayes pienteth and folowe us. *Ibid.*, *Communion* ad fin, Prevent us, O lorde, in all our doings, with thy most gracious fauour 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paulus* C 65 The benignite of God did alwayes prevent me, from many dangers, feed me 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I 45 The Spirit of Truth and Wisdom, that doth really and truly but secretly prevent and direct them 1711 KEN *Dev. Love* Wks. (1838) 303 O let thy grace ever prevent, accompany, and follow me. 1841 TRENCH *Par. altis, Lost Sheep* (1860) 371 It is in fact only the same truth, that grace must prevent as well as follow us 1869 GOURBURN *Pur. Holiness* II 12 God in it prevents us (in the old sense of the word 'prevents'), anticipates us with His Grace

b. Said of the action of God's grace, held to be given in order to predispose to repentance, faith, and good works. See PREVENTION 2 *arch.*

1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Easter Day*, As by thy special grace, preventing us, thou doest put in our myndes good de-vices 1562 *Articles of Relig.* x, We have no power to do good workes without the grace of God by Chryste preventing vs, that we may have a good will, & working with vs, when we have that good will 1563 *Homilies* II *Regation Week* III (1859) 485 If any will we have to rise, it is he that preventeth our will, and disposeth us thereto 1577 St. Aug. *Manual* (Longman) 79 Who is so hard harted that he will not be softened by the love of God preventing man with so hartly good will, that he vouchsafed to become man for man's sake? 1690 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 135 If thy grace prevented us before repentance, that we might return, shall it not perchance more prevent repenting sinners, that we may not perish? 1822 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) II, 11, 19 Baptismal regeneration is the very highest and most perfect form of the doctrine of God's free and sovereign grace, preventing all motions, and excluding all merit on our part

† *c.* To come in front of, to meet in front: to meet with welcome or succour; to meet with hostility or opposition, to confront. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *P. Ps.* xviii 18 They prevented me [R. V. came upon me] in the tyme of my trouble, but y^e Lorde was my defence. 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Iob* II 12 Why did the knees prevent me? and why did I seek the breast? 1611 — *Amos* ix. 20 All the sinners of my people shall die by the sword, which say: The euill shall not ouertake nor prevent vs.

II. † 5. To forestall, balk, or baffle by previous or precautionary measures. *Obs.* or merged in 7.

1560 BIBLE (Genev) *1st. iv.* 7 Thogh the righteous be prevented with death, yet shal he be in rest 1568 *1st. Jacob & Isaac* v. iv, in *Hazl. Doddsley* II, 250 Thy brother Jacob came to me by subtlety, And brought me venison, and so prevented thee. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* II, 128 The King was prevented by vntime and sudden death before he could bring his purpose to effect 1697 *Porter Antiq. Greece* II, xiv (1715) 315 Unlucky Omens were. . . Especially if the Beast prevented the Knife, and dyd suddenly 1737 WINSTON *Josephus, Antig.* II, x 2 Moses prevented the enemies, and led his army before those enemies were apprized.

6. To cut off beforehand, debar, preclude (a person or other agent) from, deprive of a purpose, expectation, etc. *Now rare or merged in 7.*

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb) 34 How dyd wycked Isabell preuent kynge Hachabs herte from god and al godlines, and finally vnto destruction 1586 MARLOWE *1st. Tamburl.* v 1 335 As the gods, to end the 110jans' toil Prevented Turnus of Lavina 1584 HIRWOOD *Chimney* vi, 273 The Consul was prevented of his purpose. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignment* Ep. Ded, I have declar'd thus much before hand, to prevent you from Suspicion, that I intend to Interest either your Judgment or your Kindness 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* xv 1 101, I should scarce regret Death so much on any worldly Account as preventing me of so desirable a Sight 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 97/A wall prevents me from this sight 1822 W. E. FORSTER *Let.* 23 Apr. in *19th Cent.* Oct. (1888) 615 To prevent men from the fulfilment of their contracts, or in any way, by boycotting or otherwise, to intimidate them from the full enjoyment of their rights

7. To stop, keep, or hinder (a person or other agent) from doing something. Often with const. omitted (The usual word for this sense.)

1663 *Wood Life* 7 July (O.H.S.) I 480 If not prevented by raine [they] would have rode before the corps [=corpses] up the street. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warrs* 604 The Fortifications were very weak, and the enemy prevented them in perfecting their design 1674 ASHMOLE *Diary* (1774) 343 This night Mr T— was in danger of being robbed, but most stangely prevented 1711 SWIFT *Conduct of Allies* Wks. 1765 IX, 104 So great a number of troops as should be able to prevent the enemy from erecting their magazines 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I, 24 The intention is evidently this; by preventing private teachers within the walls of the city, to collect all the common lawyers into the one public university, which was newly instituted in the suburbs. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxxi, 22 Through the universe celestial light Glides freely, and no obstacle prevents 1839 KAIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II 33 Henry took due precautions to prevent the bull from getting into his dominions. 1875 JOWITT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 352 There is nothing to prevent us from considering the subject of law.

b. *Const. obj. and gerund*

Prevent me going appears to be short for *prevent me from going*, path influenced by *prevent my going* (8 b)

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I 253 Any Expedient for preventing further heats arising upon such occasions 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 127 A Free Confession, easily prevents a little Error growing to a great Evil. 1765 GEO III *Let. to Gen. Conway* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III, IV, 379 The only method by which the French can be prevented settling on the coast of Newfoundland 1768 STERN *Soul Jour.* (1778) I 134 (*Anonym.*) She had been prevented telling me her story. 1807 SOUTHEY *Let. to N. Lighthfoot* 24 Apr. Circumstances have prevented me going to Pontefract 1835 WHITWELL in *Todhunter Acc. Vert.* (1836) II 216 Sedgwick is prevented joining you by a misfortune in his family 1867 MORRIS *Burke* 52 To prevent this becoming a serious affair 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II 275, I know of no accident that ought to prevent you being in the first class.

8. To provide beforehand against the occurrence of (something); to render (an act or event) impracticable or impossible by anticipatory action; to preclude, stop, hinder. (A chief current sense.)

In the earlier quotes the notion of anticipating or acting previously is generally prominent; in modern use that of frustrating

1548 EYTON, *Præcedere causam belli*, to prevent and take away cleane the occasion of warre. 1624 LAUD *Diary* 13 Dec, He prevented his punishment by death 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeits* n 13, If all concerned had knowledge of what they should know, they might prevent this loss and damage 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II v. Wks. 1874 I 209 Persons may do a great deal themselves towards preventing the bad consequences of their follies 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) I 489 To place the legal estate in trustees, on purpose to prevent dower. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III 213 Should any thing occur to prevent his return 1863 GRO *Erior Remola* xxviii, He . . . had produced the very impression he had sought to prevent 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 61 We cannot prevent the religious education of our children more utterly than by beginning it in lies.

b. *Const. gerund (or vbl. sb.)*; rarely clause.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacchi's Advers. fr. Parnass.* II 174 All the Monarchies in the World, consult in a General Diet how to prevent being Oppress'd by 'em 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I Pref. 6 It was found no easy matter to prevent crowding the facts. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I, 112 Thou hast prevented my sleeping from the commencement of darkness until morning. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, I shall not prevent your going 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 235 What, forsooth, prevents That . . . I fulfil of her intents One she had the most at heart?

† 9. To keep (something) from befalling oneself, to escape, evade, or avoid by timely action *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barri* I, vi 245 Th' hast not only lent Prudence to Man, the Perils to prevent, Wherewith these foes threaten his feeble life 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* 1681 The cloud came with a most horrible storme, and fell vpon them before they could prevent it. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x 439 To conclude this Epitome of France, three things I wish the way-faring man to prevent there 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest* cr II Wks 1716 III 87 Fox had the Wit to keep his own Fingers out of the Fire, and prevent the Honour of dying a Martyr. 1720 SHAPTESS. *Charac.* (1737) I III, 1 290 The suet method to prevent good sense, is to set up something in the room of it

† 10. To frustrate, defeat, bring to nought, render void or nugatory (an expectation, plan, etc.) *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* Address to Rd., To prevent the malice of suche, as shal happlie accompte my trauayle herein rather rashe presumption 1616 Sir C. MOUNTAGU in *Bruceleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I, 248 The putting off of the arraignments spent much money and prevented most men's expectations 1622 BACON *Ham. VII* 4 Which if it had bene true, had prevented the Title of the Lady Elizabeth. 1652 BROME *Queenes Exchange* iv, 1 Wks 1873 III, 523 All our art, And the Kings policy will be prevented.

† 11. *intr. or absol.* To use preventive measures. Usually with extension, *that . . . not, but that. Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Deacon don* (1602) 303 Doth it not stand her in hand to prevent that the number of catholiks do not increase? 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* II 1 28 So Caesar may, Then least he may, prevent 1645 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacchi's Advers. fr. Parnass.* I, xiv (1674) 17 It was impossible to prevent, but that a pair of shoes should in process of time become toun. 1723 *Present St. Russia* II 122 The Design was, to prevent that no body might be sent to meet me

† 12. *causative* To hasten, bring about or put before the time or prematurely; to anticipate.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi, 116 As preventing the honour of his burial 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* viii 54 Whyche counte it the most glorious thying to prevent their awne death. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 230 Such as are of this nature, prevent the Worlds Doome, and

their own, not staying for the general Conflagration, but beginning it. 1853 OLDHAM *Sunday Pk. in sickness* Wks. (1856) 59 Fear is like to prevent and do the work of my Duties.

† 13 To take possession of or occupy beforehand, fig. to employ before another person Obs.

1577-78 HOLINSHED *Ch. 1* 1 73:1 Preventing euerie convenient place where the barbarous people might lie in wait to doo mischief. *Ibid* 148:1 Thus like a worthy prince and politike gouernor, he prevented each way to reast the force of his enemies, and to safeguard his subjects

† b. To preoccupy, prejudice (a person's mind)

1551 ROBINSON tr *Alone's Utop* (1805) 97 Whose myndes be all reddy, e prevented with cleane contrary persuasions 1554 tr *Martin's Cong. China* 56 Rather, [not to] accuse the least default in his Sovereign's judgement, though prevented by very unjust impressions 1704 HEVNE *Duct Hist* (1714) I 143 Without labouring to prevent the Munds of People by a studious Excuse 1728 J CHAMBERLAIN *Relig Philos* (1730) Ded, Endeavouring to prevent your Lordship in Favour of my Author.

Hence Prevented ppl. a

1605 BACON *Adv. Leas. n* xvii. § 4 In this same anticipated and prevented knowledge, no man knoweth how he came to the knowledge which he hath obtained

Preventable (prĕ'ventāb'l), a [f. PREVENT v. + -ABLE; cf. *acceptable*, *attributable*, *creditable*. See also PREVENTIBLE.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. The Ignorance of the End is far more preventable than of the Means 1828 in WILSTER. 1859 KINGSLEY *Alise* (1860) II 315 Lord Shaftesbury told you just now that there were 100,000 preventable deaths in England every year. 1871 NAPHYS *Piev & Cure Dis* 34 All preventable diseases. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 147 This immense loss due to preventable causes

Hence Preventability.

1860 in WORCESTER citing *Ec. Rev.* 1883 *Nature* 19 Apr 574:2 Knowledge of the Causation or Preventability of some important Disease 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U. S.* 357 His theories regarding the nature and preventability of sin.

Preventative (prĕ'ventatĭv), a and sb Also 8 error -ative. [f. PREVENT v. + -ATIVE. See also PREVENTIVE, the preferable formation.]

A. adj. = PREVENTIVE a. 2, b, 2, c

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 58:1 All preventative thoughts of hostility were silenced. 1722 DE FOE *Agnes* 137 To send a preventative Medicine to the Father of the Child 1822 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IX v. 104 This was merely a preventative measure. 1850 WALTER *Sea-bound* II. 207 No preventative man but knew the name of Coaly 1884 *Chr. World* 10 July 513:3 Its action has been rather preventative than corrective.

B. sb. = PREVENTIVE sb.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxv (1783) IV 75 Without meeting any new preventative in my way, I at length took by the hand my friend Mr Green. 1776 ADAM SMITH *N. IV.* v. (1869) II 116 The most effectual preventative of a famine. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I 413 The most effectual preventative against the perils of idle opulence 1812 WELLINGTON in GURW *Desp* (1838) IX 462, I shall not trouble Government... with suggestions of remedies or preventatives 1829 LYTTON *Deverux* II iv. The only preventative to rebellion is restraint 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos* (1853) 233 A preventative against ill fortune.

b. Med. = PREVENTIVE sb. b

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot* in 1772, 1775 The practice of bleeding—as a preventative against the pleurisy 1793 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1802) XII 395 Wearing flannel next the skin is the best cure for, and preventative of the Rheumatism I ever tried. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II 265 A preventative for canine madness 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 163 Dr Baillie's preventative of the flatulency which tea produces 1879 MAS A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 24 Essence of Jamaica ginger, which is a very good preventative of sea-sickness

Preventer (prĕ'ventēr), [f. PREVENT v. + -ER 1. See also PREVENTOR.] One who prevents

† 1. One who goes or acts before another, an anticipator Obs.

1644 BACON *War w. Spain* Wks 1879 I 540:2 The archduke was the assailant, and the preventer, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.

† b The rhetorical figure of procatopesis, by which an opponent's arguments are anticipated.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* xix (Arb.) 239, I will also call him the figure of presupposall or the preventer, for by reason we suppose before what may be said, or perchance would be said, by our adversary, or any other, we do prevent them of their advantage.

2. A person or thing that hinders, restrains, or keeps something from occurring or being done.

1567 GREENE *Penelopes Wks* (Glosart) V. 150 Consideration, the preventer of had I wist, tied him to the performing of these forenamed premises 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet* Wks (1868) 274 Prayer that preventer of judgments. 1735 BRADLEY *Rain Diet* s.v. *Wind*, The fierce bitter Blasts in the Spring destroying whole fields, of which nothing is a preventer but Inclosures 1846 CAR. FAY *Script. Reader's Guide* viii (1863) 128 The preventers, till their cup of wrath be full, of the Saviour's reign 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 467:1 The latest improvements of Water-waste Preventers

3. Naut. Orig. *preventer-rope*, as in quot 1625; later, applied to any rope used as an additional security to aid other ropes in supporting spars, etc., during a strong gale, or to prevent the mischief caused by their breaking; and at length extended to supplementary parts generally. see quot 1867 1625 Nonnuculator *Navalis* s.v. *Rope* (Harl MS. 2301) A preventer rope (which is a little rope seased coasse over

the Ties, close at the Ramhead that if one part of the Ties should break the other should not run through the Ramhead to endanger the Yard). So 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's*

Gram vi 28; 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 162 *P. preventers*, Ropes that have Wale Knots at each End, chiefly used in Sea fights. For when Rigging is in part shot, such Ropes, are apply'd to prevent the damaged Ropes being quite broke off 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. We ran out the boom and lashed it fast, and sent down the lower halyards as a preventer 1859 F. A. GRITTUS *Artill. Man* (1862) x15 Two luff tackles, one preventer rope. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Duct Sc.* etc., *Preventer*, on Shipboard [is] a term applied to any rope, chain, bolt, &c., which is placed as a deputy or duplicate for another similar instrument 1868 *Morn. Star* 6 Jan., The main yard was supported from the lowermost head by stay tackles, from the topmost head there was a strengthening tackle, and from the lowermost head to the yard there were preventers.

b. *atrib* and *Comb* (a) with specification of the rope, as *preventer backstay*, -*brace*, -*gasket*, -*guy*, -*shroud*, -*stay*, -*stopper*; (b) denoting various other secondary or additional parts serving to strengthen or take the place of the main ones, as *preventer-bolt*, -*plate*, -*post*, -*stern-post*—see quots.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xvi. The boatswain proposed a "preventer backstay" 1880 *Daily Tel* 7 Sept., The wind is playing a tune on the preventer backstay as if it were a fiddlestring 1885 BURNETT *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Preventer-Bolts*, are bolts driven in the lower end of the preventer-posts, to assist the strain of the chain-bolts 1776 FAY CONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. **Preventer-brace*, *Preventer shrouds*, and *Preventer stays* 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. Preventer braces were reeved and hauled taut 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 138 We then closely furlt the sails, putting "preventer gaskets" round them all. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* I 41 **Preventer guys* were clapped on the swinging-booms. 1885 BURNETT *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Preventer plate*, a broad plate of iron, fixed below the toe-link of the chains to support them against the efforts of the masts and shrouds, having a chain bolt driven through its upper end, and a preventer bolt through the lower 1874 LIEBLE *Naval Archit* 60 The lower bar, which is fitted to give support to the bolt in the lower end of the upper bar, is known as a preventer plate 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man* 77 Lash the upper part of the "preventer post" to the upper part of the ship's stern post. 1748 *Anson's Voy* i v. 56 The other ships set up a sufficient number of "preventer shrouds" to each mast, to secure them in the most effectual manner. 1776 **Preventer-stay* [see *Preventer-brace*] 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 108 This sail is extended on the main-topmast preventer stay 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl* 515 To construct one with a "preventer stern-post," would have required the labour of a fortnight 1730 CART W. WIGLESWORTH *MS. Log bk of the "Lycell"* 24 Mar., Wee put a "preventer Stoper" on the Stranded Shroud and set it up again.

† **Prevential**, a. Obs. rare—1 [irreg. f. PREVENT.] = PREVENTIONAL b, PREVENTIVE a. 2.

1657 *Hutton's Diary* (1828) II 56 A prevential provision is as fit in such cases as in physic.

Preventible (prĕ'ventĭb'l), a. [f. L. *prevent-*, ppl. stem of *prævenire* (see PREVENT) + -IBLE, on analogy of *contemptible*, *permissible*, *susceptible*, etc. The earlier Eng. formation is PREVENTABLE.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention

1850 DICKINS *Beginning Letter Writer* Wks. 1838 VIII. 179 Sacred from preventible diseases, distortions, and pains. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragn. Sc.* (1870) II xii 290 This preventible destruction is going on to-day 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 47 A large loss of life, which was in a great degree preventible and ought to be prevented

Hence Preventibility.

1852 Q. Rev. (Flugel), The preventibility of disease. **Preventing**, vbl sb [See -ING 1.] The action of the verb PREVENT.

a. Anticipation

1530 PALSGR. 258:1 *Preventyng, prevention.* 1573-80 BARETT *Adv. F.* 705 Anticipation, preventing, anticipation 1586 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 440 For avoiding and preventing of any other unlawful custom. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II 56 For the avoiding and preventing both of sin and danger. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 222 As to the preventing of those colonies from becoming free

Preventing, ppl. a. [See -ING 2.] That prevents, in various senses of the vb.

† 1. Going before, preceding, anticipating. Obs. 1643 [AMSTER.] *Lanc. Pall. Ach.* 3 This preventing Petition found this satisfying Answer 1688 DRVDEN *Brit. Rediviva* 3 Preventing angels met it [the prayer] half the way, And sent us back to praise, who came to pray 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (L.), A preventing judgement and goodness, able not only to answer but also to anticipate his requests.

b. Of divine grace That goes before and leads or guides, spec. that predisposes to repentance and salvation; = PREVENTIVE 2

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii 1 *Vocation* 143:1 If thou but turn thy face, And take but from us thy preventing Grace. 1699 BURNETT *39 Ayl.* x (1700) 120 There is a preventing Grace, by which the Will is first moved and disposed to turn to God. 1712 KEN *Dev. Love* Wks (1838) 243 Out of what motive didst thou suffer, O boundless Benignity, but out of thy own preventing love? 1850 E. H. BROWN *Expos.* 39 *Articles* x ii (1856) 265 The grace of God acts in two ways First it is preventing grace, giving a good will. Afterward, it is co-operating grace, working in and with us, when we have that good will 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii 36 There is what is called preventing grace that is, God going before us by His operations in every good thing we do

† c. = PREVENTANT a 1 Obs. rare—1

1751 *Female Foundling* II 98 The polite Manners, the preventing Care, and the infinite Complaisance, the Court shewed me,

2. That provides against anything anticipated; that keeps from occurring, precautional, precluding, hindering

1677 HALL *Contempl.* ii 104 It may be it is Preventing Physick against a greater mischief 1697 DRVDEN *Eniad* x 361 He charg'd the Scouldiers with preventing Care, Their flags to follow, and their arms prepar'd 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V 16 Minds season'd with a strict and virtuous, an early and preventing Education.

b. = PREVENTIVE a. 2 c

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 177 Superior Officers [of the Customs] 4 Inspectors, 16 Tide Surveyors, 3 Preventing Officers, 1 Tobacco Inspector [etc.]

Preventingly, adv. rare [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a preventing manner; so as to prevent, anticipate, keep from occurring, etc.

1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps. cxix* 361 The dawning day preventingly I cried most earnest than Trust fast I did thy words for why my hope thereby I wan 1619 W. SLATER *Exp. i Thess* (1630) 206 How necessary comfort and confirmation was for this people, Paul here preventingly sheweth. 1678 ANTH. WALKER *Lady Warwick* 99 Before I could suggest the reasons, the preventingly replied, she would never give less than the third part

Prevention (prĕ'ventŭn), [ad. late L. *præventiō-em*, n. of action f. *prævenire* see PREVENT. So F. *prévention* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of the verbs PREVENIR and PREVENTIR in various senses.

† 1. The coming, occurrence, or action of one person, or thing before another, or before the due time; previous occurrence, anticipation; in *Theol.* the action of preventive grace. Obs.

1544 *St. Pater's Hen VIII.* X 179 The prevention of the time of the French Queen's retourne 1622 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embasse* (1877) 18 His gracious prevention that gueth to each work a happy period 1626 HALL *Sylva* s. 210 The greater the distance, the greater is the prevention as we see in thunder which is far off, where the lightning preceded the crack a good space. 1651 C. CARR WRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i 213 Woikes, which none can attain unto without the prevention of Gods mercy 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III 577 That those Preventions might furnish an opportunity for rendering both his Humility and his Faith exemplary and publick

2. a. *Canon Law*. The privilege possessed or claimed by an ecclesiastical superior of taking precedence of or forestalling an inferior in the execution of an official act regularly pertaining to the latter 1528 *St. Pater's Hen VIII.* I 311 Hys desier is, Your sayd Grace, by venter off your Legantine piogative and prevention, confer to hys chapleyn Mr Wilson, the vicarege off Thackstedd 1548 HALL *Chon.* *Hen. VIII* 184 b, [Wolsey was] called on for an answer, to the plemurie, for geuyng benefices by preuention in distubance of mennes inheritance. 1562 J. WELBY *Apol. Ch. Eng.* vi. xxi. Wks. (1570) 726 Peradventure they will saye That Peter solde Jubilees, Graces, Liberties, Aduocouns, Preventions 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C II iv. xv. 346 note, Preventions are Privileges that a Superior claims over an Inferior, that when he comes first, the Inferior loses his Right for that Time

b. *St. Law*. A similar privilege exercised by a superior judge or civil magistrate: see quot.

1678 SIN G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot ii. § 5 (1699) 182 Prevention is, when one Judge interposes his authority, or when a trial is entered upon by one Judge, before another Judge do exercise any action of Jurisdiction about that subject.

† 3. Action or occurrence before or in anticipation of the expected, appointed, or normal time; anticipation, in *Rhet.* prolepsis. Obs.

1571 GOLDING *Calym on Ps.* ix 12 In the way of prevention he proceedeth further, and sayth that he looked for the residue at Gods hand 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 284 He answereth that objection by a prevention (so to term it) calling him Lord of all 1583 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot III 619 The effect of the law was fulfilled be prevention of the terme 1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Rich. Man's Charge* 4 This Duty is pressed by a very elegant reason, as a prolepsis or prevention of what might be objected 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. vi. v. 376 How particularly our philosophical Historian affects to speak, by way of prevention, of the solitary place where Hercules was retir'd

4. † a. The action of forestalling, of securing an advantage over another person by previous action, or of baffling or stopping another person in the execution of his designs. Obs.

1528 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* i. vii 18 b, Appointing also there should be great watch, for prevention of the Moores, least that they should by anye deuice set on fire the ships 1601 SHAKES *Jul. C.* III 1. 19 Caska be sodaine, for we feare prevention 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 129 Half way he met His daring foe, at this prevention moe Incens'd, and thus securely him defid

† b. Action intended to obviate or provide against an anticipated danger or mischief; precaution, a precaution, a defensive measure. Obs.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestagno* 93 This prevention was done like a valiant and wise Prince 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii (1634) 210 The same prevention Herod long after practised 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks (1824) 105 Where our prevention ends, danger begins 1774 FOOTE *Coveners* III Wks 1799 II. 196, I took the liberty, by way of prevention, to get him secured for the money.

c. The action of keeping from happening or rendering impossible an anticipated event or an intended act. (The chief current use.)

1661 GLANVILLE *Van Dogn* xii 170 For the prevention of such inconveniences in meditation, we choose recess and solitude. 1770 PRIOR *Own Monument* i Doctors give physic by way of prevention. 1751 N. COTTON *Vis. Verbe*, *Health* 31 Prevention is the better Cure, So says the Proverb,

and 'tis sure 1813 *Gentl Mag* LXXXIII i 53/a Lord Erskine's Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals
1861 Mrs OLIPHANT *Last Mortimer's* vi. 'Ah! but prevention is better than cure', said the wicked little creature
†d A means of preventing, a preventive, a safeguard; an obstacle, obstruction. *Obs.*

1895 *GRENE Monaghan* (Aib.) 28 No prevention [pre-]vail to duet the decree of the Fates 1597 *Hooker Eccl Pol.* v lxx § 8 A kinde of baite or prevention to keepe them euen from apostasy 1641 *MILTON Annals* Wks 1851 III 203 A better prevention then these Councils have left us against heresie. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) X. 349 Those, who, not being hampered with such early preventions, break forth into the most open, and flagitious practices. 1821 *CRAG Lect Drawing* viii 440 They furnish preventions for that lassitude which so often arises from want of employment

†5 A mental anticipation, a presentiment. *Obs.*
a 1601 *MARSHON Pasquil & Kath* i. 32, I could burst at the conjectures, fancies, preventions, And restles tumbling of our tossed braines 1649 *JR TAYLOR Gt Exemp* i Ad Sect iv 33 These [delights] are the antepasts and preventions of the full feasts of Eternity 1801 *CHARLOTT SMITH Lett Solit* i Paud i 247 Which I had a strange prevention would be fatal to one of us

†6. Prepossession, bias, prejudice. *Obs.*
1688 *BURNET Lett conc. Pres. St Italy* 16 A man that sees the exterior of another, and is much taken with his face, and mien, and thus has a blind prevention in his favour. 1711 *SHARPESS Charac* (1737) III. Misc ii. 108 'It is a known Prevention against the Gentlemen of this Character, 'That they are generally ill-humour'd' 1755 J. SHLEBBERL *Lydia* (1769) II. 179 Much assisted by his natural prevention in favour of himself 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv., Chaucer, Boccaccio*, etc Wks 1853 I 403/2 My prevention, in regard to the country about Rome, was almost as great, and almost as unjust to Nature

Preventional, a. rare. [f. prec + -AL.]
†a Precedent, antecedent. *Obs.* b Preventive Hence **Preventionalist**.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1097 What concerns preventional means, Hemp seed, or winter Cherries laid near the bed, or hanged up drive away Wall-lace 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Preventional Full Moon*, that which comes before any grand moveable Feast or Planetary Aspect. 1820 *BANHAM Headings Bk. Paddocks* Wks 1843 X. 520 Anti-preventionalist's, or, Suffer first argument. 1831 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 376 The various degrees of preventional infliction, from the fivefold retribution of Moses, to the gallows, or the guillotine

Preventive (prēvntiv), a and sb [f. L. type **præventivus*, f. *prævent*, ppl stem of *prævenire* see *PREVENT* and -IVE, cf. *irreventive*. So mod. F. *préventif*]

A. adj. †1. That comes or goes before something else; antecedent, anticipatory. *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt* ii. Wks 1851 III 142 A preventive fear lest the omitting of this duty should be against me when I would store up to my self the good provision of peaceful hours 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst* 73 Atoms were not then directed by any previous Counsel or preventive Understanding 1698 *NORRIS Pract. Disc* IV 247 The Fast is previous to our Repentance, and indeed wholly preventive of any thing we can do

2 That anticipates in order to ward against; precautionary; that keeps from coming or taking place, that acts as a hindrance or obstacle.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* Lix (1840) 15 A preventive war, grounded on a just fear of an invasion, is lawful. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xviii 257 This preventive justice consists in obliging those persons, whom there is probable ground to suspect of future misbehaviour, to give full assurance to the public, that such offence as is apprehended shall not happen 1822 C. ELIOT *Clergyman's Assist.* 325 [Chapter heading] Statutes preventive of blasphemy and profaneness. 1826 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 227 Politics, if it content itself with devising remedies for immediate danger, instead of acting with preventive foresight, ceases to be a science 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 The preventive nature of punishment.

b. Med. Having the quality of preventing or keeping off disease, prophylactic.

1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii 230 Physicke is either curative or preventive. 1722 D. For *Plague* 36 Post. of Houses were plaster'd over with Doctor's Bills set off with such Flourishes as these, (viz.) Infallible preventive Pills against the Plague 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* 18 Aug. 372/a Those parts of pathology which make the foundation of preventive medicine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 7/a The celebrated scientist hopes that the dog, inoculated by him with preventive virus will prove the correctness of his investigations

c. Belonging to that department of the Customs which is concerned with the prevention of smuggling, spec. of or belonging to the Coast Guard

1817 *LYTTON Pelham* vii. After having met. one officer on the preventive service. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loam & Luggers* i. 1, The Preventive Service. To prevent prohibited goods being brought on shore, to prevent smugglers' boats from landing 1873 Mrs H. WOOD *Master Greyland* I. 31 The heights were tolerably flat, and the preventive men were enabled to pace 1884 *PAN Enslaver* 222 Preventive stations were planted at every harbour or likely landing-place.

3. = PREVENTER 3 b.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. xxi When the blocks were made secure to the chain, two capstans and also two preventive capstans commenced working 1866 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 What is the use of yard tackles? For hoisting in and out boats and spars, and for preventive braces.

B sb. A preventive agent or measure; a means of prevention; a hindrance, obstacle, obstruction.
a 1639 *WOTTON Lett. to Dr. C. in Relig.* (1651) 187 Though it be a natural preventive to some evils. 1769 *BLACKSTONE*

Comm IV i 10 Where the evil to be prevented is not adequate to the violence of the preventive, a sovereign that thinks seriously can never justify such a law to the dictates of conscience and humanity 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt* (1865) 126/1 Such a federation is more likely to be a cause than a preventive of internal wars 1899 *ALBION'S Syst. Med* VII 147 These [beverages] are in most people powerful preventives of sleep

b. Med. A drug or other medical agent for preventing disease; a prophylactic

1674 R. GODFRAY *Lij. & Ab. Physic* 203 Yet would I not have you think there are no Preventives, or means to preserve Health for the future 1789 W. BUCCHAN *Dent Med* (1790) 481 When used as a preventive, it will be sufficient to rub daily a drachm of the ointment into the parts about the wound. 1802 *Med. Jural* VIII 21 If properly conducted, it is a preventive of small-pox, and he has practised it himself with success 1871 N. PETERS *Prev. & Cure Dis* i viii 237 A more potent preventive has been found

Hence **Preventiveness**. 1890 in *Cent. Dict*

Preventively, adv. [f. prec + -LY 2.]

In a preventive manner; in such a way as to prevent

†1. Previously, by anticipation. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* vii xiv 368 To engross the messe, he would preventively deliver his nostrils in the dish 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii § 36 146 We shall shew how the Ancient Atomick Atheists did preventively overthrow the foundation of Hylionism

2. By way of prevention, precaution, or hindrance; so as to preclude or hinder.

1694 *SALMON Bate's Deijens* (1713) 680/1 It is chiefly to be done (if used preventively) three days before and after the Full and New Moons 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks VIII 187 It is preventively, the assessor of its own rights, or remedially, their avenger 1822 T. A. TROLLOPE *Sent. Jour.* xiv 216 Many persons of known bad character were preventively imprisoned

†Preventor. *Obs.* [a L. *præventor*, agent-n. from *prævenire* see *PREVENIRE*] One who goes before or precedes; a predecessor; an anticipator.

1598 *FLORIO, Præventore*, a preventor, an undertaker, an anticipator 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 With Simon Magus your Preventor, you are not contented to be accompanied a great Diuine

Preversion (prēv'jən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + L. *vertēre* to turn, after REVERSION.] (See quot.)

1703 MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. 22, *Preversion*, a tendency to characteristics assumed to lie at a further point of the evolutionary progress of a species than has yet been reached; opposed to reversion

†Prevert, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *prævertēre* to outstrip, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *vertēre* to turn] *trans.* To go beyond, outstrip.

1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii xiv 64 And throu the speid of fut in hir rynnyn The swift winds [to] prevert and bakward ding [*orig.* cursaque pedum pravertere ventos]

Prevertebral, -vesical: see PRE- B 3.

Prevettie, **Prevey**, obs. ff. PRIVITY, PRIVY.

†Previal, a. Also *præ-*. [f. L. *prævius* (see PREVIOUS) + -AL.] Going before, previous

1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. § 2 The original causes of their error serve as prævial dispositions, for their Agents to work upon. 1636 *Ibid.* vii. v § 3 The prævial sinne of omitting this duty 1664 *HIBBERT Body Div.* ii 45 There are many prævial and antecedent dispositions

†Previant, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *prævidēns*, pres. pple. of *prævidēre* to go before, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *vidēre* to travel.] = *præ-*

1601 *GILL Treat Transit* Wks (1635) 215 It is suddenly flamed without any præviant knowledge, to faith and obedience

†Previde, v. *Obs.* Also 8 *præ-*. [ad. L. *prævidēre* to foresee, anticipate, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *vidēre* to see; in late L. used for *prævidere* to provide.] a *intr.* To provide b *trans.* To foresee

a 1420 *LYND Assembly of Gods* 946 Whyte Veitu thus preyndyd For hym and hys pepyll the feld for to wynde. 1543 *St. Pape's Hen VIII*, III 443, I. perceyve howe your excellent wysdome provideth your princely affaures to no small comfort of me a 1600 *Contemp. Hist. Isl.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 116 Some of the commanders (previding what after hapned) 1784 *tr. Swedenborg's New Jerusalem* § 275 It is to be noted that there is providence, and prævidance; good is what is provided by the Lord, but evil is what is prævidance.

So †**Previdance** *Obs.* [mod. L. *prævidentia*], foresight.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Previdance* (*prævidentia*), foreseeing, or fore-casting. 1784 [see above]

Preview (prīvī), sb. rare [f. PRE- A. 2 + *VIEW* sb.; in sense 2 after *REVIEW* sb.]

1. Previous viewing; foresight, prevision.
1855 *BAILY Mystic* 6 The preview clear of prophet bard

2. A previous view, inspection, or survey.
1828 F. RUSSILL in *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr 227 At the beginning of each quarter a pre-view of the lessons should be given to the Sabbath schools 1899 *Lutheran* (Philad.) 6 Apr 321 The consecutive lessons may furnish both review and preview as essential features

Preview (prīvī), v. rare. [f. PRE- A. 1 + *VIEW* v.] *trans.* To view beforehand; to foresee; to behold or get a sight of previously; to look at or examine antecedently.

1607 *MARSTON What you will* v. I. Huj b, Preview but not prevent No mortal can the miseries of life 1632 *VICARS Pseud* i 24 That none preview, and so prevent our skill. 1839-42 *BAILEY Festus* xiv 164, I cast my spirit sight into the distant future, to preview The features of thy lifelet. 1902 'R. CONNOR' *Sky Pilot* xiv, Every act of importance had to be previewed from all possible points.

Privilege, obs. Sc. form of PRIVILEGE.

Previous (prēvīas), a. (adv.) Also 7 *præ-*vious [f. L. *prævius* going before, leading the way (f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *via* way) + -OUS.]

†1 Going before or in front; leading the way. (*fig.* in quot.) *Obs.*

1658 *PHILLIPS, Previous*, leading the way, or going before. 1660 *COWLEY Ode on His Majesty's Restoration* vii, For in the glorious General's previous Ray We saw a new created Day 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv. Recovery*, Fair vessel of our daily light, whose proud And previous glories gild that blushing cloud

2. Coming or going before (in time or order); foregoing, preceding, prior, antecedent.

1625 W. FLEMING *Justification* (1629) 44 Disputes touching previous, or fore-going dispositions. 1742 *YOUNG Nt Th* iii 218 A previous blast foretells the rising storm. 1797 *GODWIN Enquiry* i v 34 The mud seems to have acquired a previous obscenity 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess* (1889) i 23 His oath of the previous evening 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* i xii 88 A previous inspection of the glacier induced us to fix on a place.

b With to Coming before, preceding, antecedent to Now 1418 cf. B

1702 *STEELE Funeral* iv, I hope my Felicity is previous to yours. 1731 *POPE Ep. Burlington* 42 Something there is more needful than Expense, And something previous even to Taste—his Sense. 1808 *PICKL Sources Alistair* ii (1810) 120 We wish to improve every moment of time previous to us [the river's] entle fall

3. *Previous question* (in parliamentary procedure). the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main question or issue, moved before the main question is put.

In the British Parliament, the previous question is moved for the purpose of avoiding the putting of the main question; its original form being 'that this question be now put'; and its mover and seconder, with those in favour of shelving the main question, voting in the negative, but since 1886, to avoid frequent misunderstanding, and confusion with the closure motion then introduced, its form has been 'that that question be not now put'; so that those who wish to shelve vote 'Aye'. In the House of Representatives and many State legislatures in the United States, the previous question retains the original form, but is used in order to close debate and obtain an immediate vote on the main question (its supporters voting in the affirmative) see quot 1882

Hatsell *Præc. Ho. Com.* (1748) II. 104 says 'On the 25th of May, 1804, is the first instance I have found of putting the previous question'; but the entry in the Journal of Ho. Com. on that occasion is 'The Bill much disputed put to Question, and upon Question, dashed without any Ye'. In 1873, according to Grey's *Debates* (1769) II. 113, Sir T. Littleton said 'Sir Henry Vane was the first that ever proposed putting a Question, "Whether the Question should be now put"'. and Sir R. Howard, who followed, said 'This Question is like the image of the inventor, a perpetual disturbance'. The latter is erroneously quoted by Hatsell as 'This previous question'; but no example of the phrase before 1700 has yet been pointed out.

1700-25 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 544 The previous question being then put whether the main question should be then put or not. [1710 S. SEWALL *Diary* 3 Nov, After reading papers and debates, at last they who were against the precinct, mov'd that a previous Vote might be put; whether they would vote it now, or no; and the Council was divided, so nothing was done.] 1775 G. MASON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 62 We had no other way of preventing improper measures, but by procrastination, urging the previous question, and giving women time to reflect 1790 *Debate Ho. Com. on Report of Corp & Test Acts* 49 He [Mr Burke] declared he had formed an idea of moving the previous Question 1817 *Parl. Deb* 332 The House then divided on the previous question moved by Lord Castlereagh—Ayes 208 | Noes 132—Majority 56 1844 *May Treat Proc. Parl.* viii. 173 The previous question is an ingenious method of avoiding a vote upon any question that has been proposed. 'The words of this motion are, "That this question be now put" 1888 *BYRON Aines. Comm.* I. xiii 177 The great remedy against... obstructive debate is the so-called previous question, which is moved in the form, 'Shall the main question be now put?' and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question. 1881 *tr. The 'previous question'* is often applied to expedite appropriation bills 1893 *May's Parl. Proc.* ix (ed. 20) 265 In the Commons, the words of this motion are, 'That that question be not now put'. [Note] The Speaker, with the concurrence of the house, first put the previous question in these words, 20th March, 1888 because the motion 'That the question be now put', is akin to the closure motion.

transf. 1724 T. CHUBB (*title*) The previous question with regard to Religion 1725 — A Supplement to the Previous Question.

d. *Previous Examination* (Cambridge University) the first examination for the B. A. degree; colloquially called *Little-go*. (Also ellipt. as *sb*) 1828 *GUNNING Cerem. Univ. Camb.* 97 Previous Examination of all Persons, who take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts [etc.]

3. *slang* or *collog.* (orig. U. S.) Done, occurring, acting, etc., before the proper time, coming too soon, hasty, premature. (Usually with *too*.)

1885 *Daily Tel* 14 Dec. (Fainter *Slang*), He is a little before his time, a trifle previous, as the Americans say 1890 *Boston (Mass.) Jfr.* 21 June 2/3 The grumbling in this matter has been too previous. 1895 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 11 May 6/6 Summer is too previous 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 16 July 9/1 The Stock Exchange has been, in the slang of the Street, a little 'too previous'.

B. as *adv* = PREVIOUSLY; usually *previous* to = before, prior to

1719 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Feb. i. I.. would have them previous to it, freely confer about it. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Foot*

(1748) II 190 His being brought to Judgment here, previous to his appearing before a most solemn Judicature 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.*, *Prussian Vase* (1816) 217 The company, previous to his majesty's arrival, were all assembled 1843 *Mit. Logic* III v. 13 The event not only exists, but begins to exist immediately previous 1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Sent* 205 Previous to Ordination, they may be subjected to some literary ordeal

Previously (prĭ vĭəli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY.] At a previous or preceding time; before, beforehand, antecedently.

1778 *Prior Solomon* 1 160 Darting their stings, they previously declare Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. 1797-1803 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 216 Principles previously known. 1806 *Tyndall Glac.* I. vi 45 They were different from any I had previously seen. 1879 *Cassell's Latin Edu.* III 176/2 About two years previously.

b. With *to*: = before (some action or event) 1806 *Surr Winter in Lond* I 250 The few weeks which were to be passed previously to their entering the metropolis. 1865 *H. Cox Instit* III vii 708 Previously to describing the changes then made.

c. Qualifying (and usually hyphenated) a ppl. or other adj. in attrib. relation, forming a kind of compound adj.: cf *aforsaid*, etc.

1849 *D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem* 37 Introduced into a previously weighed thin small bulb with a long neck 1849 *J. Gray Earth's Antiq* III. 116 A. previously-existing Earth. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 285 In accordance with our previously-declared rule

Previousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being previous.

1. Existence or occurrence before something else; antecedence, priority. *rare*.

1677 *Owen Justification* I. Wks. 1851 V 77 As to the previousness of the conviction of sin unto faith, they are found in all who sincerely believe. 1737 *BAILEY* vol II, *Previousness*, foregoing or introductory quality.

2 *slang or colloq.* (See **PREVIOUS** 3)

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jyul* 4 Mar 2/1 A Case of Previousness. 1885 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 2/1 The victim of his own overconfidence and indiscreet previousness. 1892 *N. Y. Law Jyul* in *Law Times* XCIII 413/1 He gets there sooner than the rest. His previousness, however, is not always effective

Previse (prĭvĭz), *v*. [f. *L. prĕvis*, ppl. stem of *prĕvidere*; see **VIDE**.]

† *L. trans.* To provide, supply, furnish. Const. of a thing. *Obs. rare*.

1240 *HARDING Chron.* cxxxvii, She was so wel, within her selfe aysed Of great sadness, and womanlike preused

2. To foresee, to forecast. Also *absol.*

1597 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 287 God had a purpose preused herein, to worke the glorie of his name 1622 *MASSE in. Alemant's Guzman d'Alf* II 290 Neither do they previse, and provide for after-claps. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xxi. Faculties, that do not previse the facility of the operation adequately 1863 *LITTON Castoniana* I 51 (They) only through reason discover what through imagination they previse. 1890 *J. SKINNER Diss Metaph.* 98 He had intelligence to previse the possible future

3. To advise or inform beforehand. *rare*

1834 *LITTON Pompeii* II. i. Who sent to previse thee of it? 1849 *Pelham xv. note*, Mr. Pelham... has prevised the reader, that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox.

Hence **Previse** ppl. *a.*, foreseen.

1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B* 257 He takes benefit by prevised misery that strives to eschew it 1890 *J. SKINNER Diss. Metaph.* 98 He had power to accomplish an almost infinite amount of good in that prevised future.

Prevision (prĭvĭzən), *sb* Also 7-9 prĕ- [= *F. prévision* (14th c. in Littré), ad *L.* type *prĕvisionem*, n. of action f. *prĕvidere* **PREVIDE**.]

The action or faculty of foreseeing; knowledge of or insight into the future; foresight, foreknowledge

1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* III 7 The Apostle by mentioning of grace againe, secluded all that prevision of workes formerly mentioned, which might be motives unto God for the bestowing of his Grace. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 25 Prevision is the best means of prevention. 1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* vii. v. II 623 Such a Relation could not possibly come about but by divine Prevision 1823 *Mrs. BROWNING Prometh Bound* 373, I have known All in prevision!

b. With *a* and *pl* An instance of this; a prophetic or anticipatory vision or perception

1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc* vi. iii (1821) 200 'The mind of the universe', which mingling its influence with our minds, begets these *previsiones* or previsions. 1682 *FLAVEL Fear* 80 We see the benefit of such previsions and provisions for sufferings 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* I. (1858) 51 Stella was quite right in her previsions She saw from the very first hint what was going to happen. 1866 *Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Danc.* I, She had a prevision of what was coming

Hence **Prevision** *trans.*, (a) to endow with prevision; (b) to have prevision of, to foresee; **Previsional** *a.*, relating to, depending on, characterized by, or exhibiting prevision (whence **Previsionally** *adv*), **Previsional** *a.* = *previsional*

1891 *T. HARDY Tess* xxvii, Like all who have been *previsioned by suffering, she could hear a penal sentence in the fiat, 'You shall be born', particularly if addressed to potential issue of hers. 1901 *Westin Gas* 23 Mar 2/1 He must have previsioned clearly that whatever may be about to befall Empires cooks, at any rate, will always be in request 1836 *G. S. FABER Prim. Doctr. Election* II viii (1842) 376 *Ibid.* II ix. (1842) 387 Election, whether absolute and unconditional, or *previsional and conditional, is equally, both on the Calvinistic Scheme and on the Arminian Scheme, an Election of certain individuals, directly and immediately, to eternal life 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1394 In

a spirit of previsional self defence 1836 *G. S. FABER Prim. Doctr. Election* II ix (1842) 405 Certain individuals predestinated either absolutely or *previsional to eternal life 1818 — *Horn Masque* II. 261 A special *previsional regard to a very remarkable part of our Saviour's history 1851 — *Many Mansions* 373 As respects the previsional mercy of God.

Previsive (prĭvĭsiv), *a rare*—1. [f. as **PREVISE** + -IVE] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prevision, foreseeing

1907 *C. FRASER in Hibbert Jyul* Jan 244 Past customary uniformity is apt to produce blindly in us a previsive habit

Previte, *obs.* form of **PRIVIT**

† **Previva** *tion*. *Obs.* *rare*—1 [irreg f. **PRE**-A. I. + *L. viv-ēre* to live + -ATION] The fact of living before another; seniority.

1650 *May Satir Puffy* (1657) 60 The first (who claims precedence by previvation) strove to excuse his absurd writing by publishing a worse fault

Prevocalized (prĕvōkālĭzd), *ppl a.* *Philol* [f. **PRE**-A. I. + *vocalized*, f. **VOCALIZE**] Preceded (as a consonant) by a vowel

1876 *Douss Grimm's Law* App. E 205 The close resemblance of certain simple prevocalized roots (e.g. *ab-*, *ag-*) to the simple postvocalized roots, exhibiting the same consonant (e.g. *ka*, *ga*)

Pre-volitional: see **PRE**-B. I d

† **Prevost**, || **prévôt**. [a OF *prĕvost*, mod. *F. prévôt* (prevo)]—*L. prĕpositus* one appointed over others, **PROVOST**] The French equivalent of **PROVOST**, retained by Caxton in translating from *Fr.*, and used in modern times in reference to France and the Channel Islands.

† *L.* The provost or president of a chapter or collegiate church; = **PROVOST** 1. *Obs*

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg* 35 b/1 Whome wilt thou gyue me of three preuostes that entende not more to empte the purse of his subgetis than [etc.]? 1838 *Penny Cycl* XI 90/1 Gassendi was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne, where he was appointed prévôt of the church

† *L. 2. a.* In France: Formerly, an officer of the king or a feudal seigneur charged in his name to collect imposts and administer justice; also, a provost-marshal, now, the judge of a prevotal court

† *Prevost de l'hôtel*, an officer of the French King's household, who had cognizance of criminal cases affecting members of the court

1644 *EVERLYN Diary* 20 Apr, The Prevost Martial, with his assistants, going in pesuite. 1690 *Corton Experient* III xi 538 An Archer belonging to the Prevost de l'Hôtel, that the Partners had substituted, for the gathering in of this Impost *Ibid* xii 617 He sent a Prevost to take him, wherein he was also so successful, as to have him forc'd away from his own Country. 1841 *JAMES Briand* xlv, What he has done requires the chastisement of my prévôt

b. In Guernsey: The name of the officer corresponding to the High Sheriff of an English county; also, both in Jersey and Guernsey, an estates bailiff or sergeant of a fief

1731 *Précipité d'Assise* (Billet d'Etat, Guernsey 9 May 1730) Ung sergent appelé le Prevost du Roy. 1780-83 *Approbation des Loix* (1891) 19 Les Seigneurs qui ont prévôts ou médiums les peuvent faire arrêter par le Prevôt du Roi

1682 *WARBURTON Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 51 The King's Prevôt is elected after the same manner as the Jurats are His office is to bring all criminals before them [the court] to see the sentence executed. He executes all arrests. *Ibid* 68 The private men's fiefs, most commonly the rents are received by prévôts. *Ibid* [see **PRĒVÔT**]. 1859 *Order in Council* 21 Feb, That the Prevôt is the Executive Officer of Justice in the Island of Guernsey, both in civil and in criminal matters 1862 *ANSTED Channel Vm.* II. xxiii (ed. 2) 525 In Jersey there is an officer called Vicomte, or Viscount, who represents the High Sheriff of an English County

The corresponding officer in Guernsey is called the Prevôt 1908 *A. HILGROVE TURNER in Let. to Editor*, In ten of the twelve parishes of Jersey there are subordinate officers of the Royal Court called 'The King's Prévôts'. These are furnished in turn by the various proprietors on the Crown fiefs. There are also what de Geyt calls 'les petits Prévôts', i.e. *Prévôts* of 'fiefs subalternes' or private fiefs

Hence † **Pre vostship**, the office, jurisdiction, or district of a prevost, **Pre votal** [f. *prĕvotal*] *a.*, of or pertaining to a French prévôt, *prevotal court*, a French temporary criminal tribunal, from which there is no appeal; || **Prévôté** [f. = **PROVOSTY**], in Jersey and Guernsey, a fief held by a prévôt

1577 *F. de l'isle's Legend* II. Avj, The seconde [daughter] was guen to James Marquise of Baden, with the dowrye of three preuost-shippes besides a good summe of money 1821 *New Monthly Mag* I 303 Military police was established; the ordinary laws suspended, a prevotal tribunal erected at Mayence 1839 *Blackw Mag* XLV 435 Nine years of agitations, civil war, legicide, insurrections, prevotal courts, states of siege, and then amnesty, order, prosperity, and peace 1862 *WARBURTON Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 68 There are yet other fiefs where the lord's rent is received by prévôts, which are tenements or lands, parcel of the fief, obliged by their tenure to collect the lord's rents.

Such as hold by this sort of tenure are, in the old Coutumier, called *fr. fiefs recouvreurs*.

Prevoyance (prĕvōians), *rare*. [a. *F. prévoyance*, f. *prĕvoir*—*L. prĕvidere* to **PREVIDE** see -ANCE.] Foresight. So **Prevoyant** *a.* [ad. *F. prévoyant*, pres. ppl. of *prĕvoir*], foreseeing.

1820 *C. R. MATURIN Melmoth* (1892) III xxvii. 93 To whom misfortune had taught an anxious and jealous prevoyance *Ibid* xxx 229 Affectionate and delicate prevoyance 1862 *Mrs. OLIPHANT E. Irving* I. vi 149 But Nature, prevoyant, tingled into his heart an inarticulate

thrill of prophecy 1883 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Jones* viii, The girl is all obedience and prevoyance, all self sacrifice and devotion

Prevye, **Prevyledge**, *obs.* ff. **PRIVY**, **PRIVILEGE**. † **Prevye**. *Obs* [var. of *prevye*, *pru* cf **PREU** a.] A parallel ME form of **PROW**, advantage, profit, good, to his *prevye*, advantageously.

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12754 Penne had Marcel a newew pat was horsed until his prevye

Prewa (for *prevye*), *obs.* Sc. form of **PRIVY**

Prewarn (prĕwārn), *v.* *rare*. [**PRE**-A. I.]

trans. a. To give warning of (an event) beforehand. b. To warn (a person) beforehand, to forewarn Hence **Prewarning** *vb* *sb*.

1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commem.* (1878) 31 Deseining either prewarning in the beginning, or reproofe in the ende 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. 1, [Whose approach] Comets prewaine, whose havocke in vaste field Unearthed skulls proclaim, 1881 *DURIELL Don Quix.* II. xxviii 184, I am prewarned of this my equie that your greatness is overthrown.

Prew (*w* = *v*), *obs* Sc. f. **PRIVY**, **PROOF**, **PROVE**. **Prewely**, **Prewete** (*w* = *v*), *obs.* Sc. ff. **PRIVY**, **PRIVIT**. **Prews**, -e, *obs.* ff. **PRUCE** **Prewy**, -ledge, *obs* Sc. ff. **PRIVY**, **PRIVILEGE**.

Prex. *U. S. college slang* for **PRESIDENT** (of a college).

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Oct. 3/2 But the face of the 'Prex' [of Amherst College] appearing, all parties ceased contention 1862 *Mem. Hamilton Coll* 154 Prex Backus was a jovial Prex, The toughest, kindest of his sev

Prey (prĕi), *sb*. Forms. 3 *preize*, 3-6 *praze*, 3-7 *preis*, *preye*, 4 *preje*, 4-5 *prai*, *prei*, 4-7 *pray* (e, 6 *Sc* *pra*, *prai*, 1, 4-*prey*. *β*. 5-6 *proye*, *proie* [ME *preye*, a OF *prĕie* (a1140 in Godef.)

booty, prey, also a flock, later OF. and mod *F.* *proie*, earlier OF **pruide*, *Pr.* It *prida*—*L. praeda* booty, spoil, prey, in med *L.*, also, a flock. Cf *PREDE* *sb* The *β*-form was immed. from 15th c. *F.*

Now collective formerly also with *a*, and *pl*]

1. That which is taken in war, or by pillage or violence; booty, spoil, plunder. Formerly, often with *pl*. † *In prey*, † *to prey*, as a prey. *arch.* *rare*

1250 *Gen. & Ez.* 4028 Dis leun sal offer fulc freten, Lond canaan al priesse bi-geten 1297 *R. Givoc* (Rolls) 6163 Pe denes wende estward in to kent & 10bbede beie vaste & hor preye at medeweie in to supes laste 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Macc* 1. 33 He toke prayes of the citee [1388 *preies*, *Vulg. spolia*] and brente it with fyre. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 The men of Gaule had womne gret pries and good, as horse harness, vesselles of golde and of silver gret piente 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 89 To be maid al with oure mortall fa, At thair plesour bathi priesoner and pra 1563 *GORDON Casar* vii (1565) 237 Al the rest of the prysoners he dystributed among his coudiers euery man one in name of a pray 1580 *Reg. Prwy Council Scot* III. 308 Exponand the saidis complines guidis, in prey to the enemy. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 77 Returned to their ship, with their prey 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 127 Great Monarchies destitute of their lawfull heires, had become rich preyes unto such as could first lay strong hand upon them 1641 *Declar.* to *Chas I* in *Rushw Hist Coll* III (1692) I 529 The Prey, or booty which they take from the English, they mark with the Queen's mark. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg* III. 62 Thy faithful Dogs hold at Bay the Mountain Robbers, rushing to the Prey.

B. 1481 *CAXTON Godeffray* ccvii 310 There gaded he many grette preyes, that is to wete, horse, beufes, Kyen and sheep. And ryche prysonniers. 1489 — *Raynes of A.* III. xi 191 Where as byfore he was a powere knyght he was becom ryche by the preyes that he had gaten and taken. 1552 *HULOT, Proye*, prey, and spoyle

b. fig (In Scriptural use.) That which one brings away or saves from any contest, etc.

1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* xxi 9 He that goith out, schal lye, and his lyf schal be as a prey to hym 1535 *COVERDALE 1bid*, He shal save his life, and shall wyne his soule for a pray. 1611 *BIBLE 1bid*, His life shall be unto him for a prey. *Ibid* xxxvii. 2 He shall have his life for a prey, and shall live. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 25 Craving (that) our owne lives may be given us as a prey, if we can speed for no more. 1827 *KEBLE Christian Year*, 11th S. aft. Trin. vii, Too happy if, that dreadful day, Thy life be given thee for a prey

2 An animal hunted or killed, esp. (now only) by carnivorous animals for food; quarry. Also *fig.*

1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 Pu band ta helle dogge, and 1ettes ham hare prae 12300 *Cursor M* 833 Pe strang be weker for to sla, Ilkan to mak of oper prai. *Ibid* 4216 Of him has beistes made pair prai *Ibid* 22901 An hungre leon mete he son, Vp and dun his prai [Trin. prey] sekand 1290 *GOWLER Conf* III 258 As the ligre his time awaiteth In hope forto cacche his preie. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II xvi 102 The goshawke and sperhawk taken their prayes by the ryuers. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husband* IV (1586) 169 So fall they many times out, and become a pray to Vermine 1608 *TOWERS Serpents* (1658) 686 The Crocodiles run up and down to seek prey to satisfy their hunger. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 70 There doth accompany this fish [shark] divers little fishes, which are called pilas fishes, and feede of the scaps and superfluties of his prayes 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 153 12 The hungry family flew like vultures on their prey 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. SL* (1873) II. i. 75 Down they came one after another, like wolves after their prey

B. 1481 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* I. xiv, The Eagle beganne to flyhe and lete fall his prey.

† *b* That which is procured or serves for food.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxv. 15 Fro the nyte she ros, and 3uf prai [1388 prey; *marg* flyfode] to hir homli men [1355-8 *Phaer Aeneid* I. A. u. b, Than all bestyrd them to the pray e

[orig. Illi se praeada accingunt] the bankettes can beginne] 1683 *Brit Spec* 41 [They] satisfied their Hunger with any sort of Prey, as Venison, Natural Fruits, and Milk, and many times with Roots and Barks of Trees.

3. One who or that which falls or is given into the power of (a) a hostile or injurious person, or (b) an injurious influence; a victim esp. in const. to be or become a prey to

(a) c1345 *Metz Hom.* 55 Satan was ful redie, And tok that sawel gredilye, And mad ful gret joy of his prai c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon* (1870) 263 Upon þe prid day, at a toun hamelet, Thomas was his pray, as he to mete was set c1400 *Rom Rose* 5143 But unto Love I was so thial, Which callith over al his pray. c1430 *Hymanus Vind* 14 Lete me not be seendis pray 1560 *Dius tr. Sleidan's Conun* 331 The Emperour setteth forth against them new proclamations, & maketh them a praye vnto all men 1681 H. MORE *Exp Dan* p. lxviii, Like to make us a prey to the common enemy. 1757 BURKE *Abrudun Eng Hist* vii Wk., 1842 II 579 Jerusalem fell an easy prey to his arms. 1849 MACAULAY *Eng. vii* II 194 A man who had hitherto been the prey of gamblers 1878 SIMPSON *Sib. Shaks* I 110 The Cardinal succeeded to the crown, and after a brief reign left it a prey to pretenders

B. 1413 *Puler Soble* (Caxton 1483) iv. vvv 78 The chyetayns yeven weye to their enemyes and made the peple proye to them

(b) 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, II 1 198 I banish her my bed and company And gve her a prey to law and shame 1697 DRYDEN *Vag Geog* iii 844 The slow creeping kviil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I 1 15 Given up a Prey to a thousand prejudices. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxii, To dumb Forgetfulness a prey, O Goddss *Des Pall* 51 III fares the land, to hastening ill, The wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1865 DICKENS *Aut Fr* iii iv, An unresisting prey to that insatiable toothache

4. The action of preying, seizing or taking by force or violence, or (of an animal) in order to devour, depredation, pillage, capture, seizure. Now rare

1523 LO BLERNERS *Frans I* cxxxiii 675 heading, Of the great pillage and preyes [table of contents p. 105] done by the Chanone Robinsade and his company agaynnt the kynge of Castyll 1585 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel* in *Holmshed II*, 1121/1 Omond by the dalle inuasions and preies of Piers Grace was almost wasted and uninhabited 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* i xiv 65 To expose himselfe to prey, rather than to dispose himselfe to Peace 1675 TEMPLE *Let to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II 340 Both Parties will be out upon Prey 1741 BRADLEY *Philos Acc Vhs Nat* 116 The Otter, whose Prey is chiefly upon Fish 1789 JETTERSON *Vrit* (1859) II 200 The general prey of the rich on the poor. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* iv, The whole little wood where I sit is a world of plunder and prey.

b. *Beast, bird* († *fowl*), *fish*, etc., of prey. one that kills and devours other animals; a predatory or rapacious beast, etc.

1340 *Ayent*, 142 Uor be uogelos of praye þet byþe þe dyuelen 1485 CAXTON *Chas. I* 107 Fawcon, and other byrdes of proye. c1534 Du Wus *Introd Fr.* in *Palsgr* 910 heading, Haukes of pray syxtene kyndes 1664 SILLINGF. *Orig Sacr* iii 111 § 8 Even beasts of prey are not such to those of their own kind 1741 BRADLEY *Philos Acc Vhs Nat* 51 Subject to the voracious Appetites of the Fish of Prey 1854 Birds of prey [see RAPTOR 4]

transf. 1773 GAY *Fables II* xii 24 Yet this you do, when-e'er you play Among the gentlemen of prey II +5 *transf* A company of men, a troop, an army. Obs. [So OF. *proie*, troupeau (a 1300 in Godef.), mod. L. *præda* (Du Cange).]

a 1300 K. *Horn* 1235 Horn tok his preie And dude him in þe weie. 13. K. *Alis*, 1991 (Bodl MS) Alisaunder þi foo Liggþe now wþ swiche preye þat he wryþþe al þe contreye. 1555 Of his people þe giete playe Lasted twenty molen waye

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.*, chiefly objective, as *prey-catcher*, *devourer*, *getter*, *seeker*, *taker*, *prey bird*, *fish*, a bird, fish of prey. 1824 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxviii, Unworthy of the *prey bird's maw. 1847 SHELLEY *Hellas* 255 The prey-birds and the wolves are gorged and sleep 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Par John* x. 72 To discern the true shepheard from y' theefe or *prey-catcher 1638 FAI KLAND in *Jonsonus Viribus*, The *prey-devourer had our prey been made 1809 O PRINCESSON in *19th Cent* Feb 295 The numbers of useful fishes devoured by *prey fishes, etc. 1554 HULOLF, *Preye getter or seker, *predator* 1533 GRIMALDE *Cicerio's Offus* (1556) 85 Who with their riches do ransome men taken by *prey-seekers. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antip.* Wks. VII. 320 The sturdiest *prey taker that here assembles

Prey (prɛɪ), *v.* Forms. 3-4 *prei-e* (n. 4 *prai*, 4-7 *pray*, 5-6 *praise*, 5- *prey*. B. 6 *proie*. *Pa t.* *preyed*; 3 *preide*, 5-6 *Sc prayit*, 6 *preid*, *prayde*. [ME a. OF. *preer*, *preier* (in earlier form, *predier*, c 1040 in Godef.)—late L. *predāre* (Vulgate), collateral form of *prædārī* to plunder, spoil, rob, f. *præda* PRAY sb Cf. *PREDE v.*]

+1. *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil; to rob, ravage (a place, person, etc.). Obs.

13. *Cursor M.* 2593 (Cott) Siben þai preid to prai [*Frans* spoly; *Gott*, winne] þe land, Al þai tok þai forat found 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xv 330 The neithr end of tey-dail He prayit downe ull him all hail 1422 tr. *Sacra Secreta*, *Pris. Pm* 183 The extorcioner rublyth and Preyeth good men and trow. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 925 To prey and spoil the Country. 1594 SPENSER *Anaeth* lviit, Devouring tyme and changeful chance have prayd, Her glories pride that none may it repayre. 1654 R. CONINGTON tr. *Justin* xxiv. 336 Having plundered the Towns, and preyed the Fields.

1566 J. SHUTE *Cambius Turk. Wars* 39 The Turkes went and spoyled and preyed all the contre.

+b. To make prey or spoil of; to take possession of as booty. *Obs. rare*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi 14 Yet my good luke he shall not likewise pray *ibid* vi 35 His loves deare spoile, in which his heart was prayde 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 7 The Chikans, abundance of whose persons and goods, we have prid and caue with vs.

2. *intr.* To take booty, to pillage, plunder; to prey on, upon, + *over* = sense 1.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 471 Hu wende aboute & preide, hom ne myte nogt attonde 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xvii 226 The king gert men of get nobillay Ryde in-till ynglande, for till play. c1400 *Desti* *Troy* 2643 If Pays with a pepull past into Grece, In purpas to pray or profet to gete. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli Epist* 115 Either to aske that which was another mans right, or else to pray vpon that which was none of their owne. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Troy* 71 He gaue treasure there, to the Janizaries and Spaheis to prey ouer. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Chive* (1887) 530 Ferocious invaders had descended through the western passes to prey on the defenceless wealth of Hindostan 1872 YEATS *Growth Conun.* 264 The buccaneers preying upon Spanish commerce were masters of the smaller W India Islands.

3. *intr.* To seek for or take prey, as an animal; esp. with *on, upon*. To seize and kill as prey; to kill and devour, to feed on. Also *fig*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Palter* xlv. 13 The princes were like til the leoun, that is the deuel, redy til pray of mannys saule 1575 TASSERV *Venerie* 185 They play also vpon all Pullen. *ibid.*, Three dayes they [Badgers] have come out for pure hunger, and gone to praye for meate. 1575 - *Falconie* 156 As they feede when they pray of themselves at large 1580 SUNDY *Ps. xviii* 11, On me the paines of death gan to prey 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxi (1592) 333 He preapareth foode for the Raueus to pray vpon 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 179 'Tis The royal disposition of that beast To prey on nothing, that doth seeme as dead 1620 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 14 Brokers, I meane and Vsurers, that like vultures prey vpon the simple 1647 N. BACON *Duc Court Eng.* i. xxiv (1739) 51 Nature taught Beasts to prey for themselves 1770 LANGHORNE *Philatich* (1879) I 142/2 Another fox finds the same fields to prey in. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohm) II 240 Every species of property is preyed on by its own enemies, as iron by rust, timber by rot 1859 MILL *Liberty* vi, To prevent the weaker members of the community from being preyed upon.

4. *intr.* To exert a baneful, wasting, or destructive influence *on, upon*; to destroy gradually.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* iii 11, Language is too faint to show His rage of love; it preys upon his life. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sturna* v 150 The secret which preyed upon his mind. 1833 WORDSW. *Composed by Sea-Shore* 3 How baffled projects on the spirit prey 1885 *Law Times* 7 Feb 270/2 His health was bad, and this had no doubt preyed very much upon his mind.

Hence *Preyed-upon* ppl a. 1838 H. WALLER in *Times* 14 Nov 13/3 To help the poor, wretched, preyed-upon Africans 1905 *Westm Gas* 22 Mar. 2/1 The preyers and the preyed-upon.

Prey, preye, obs. forms of *PRAY*.

Preyche, Preychour, obs. ff *PREACH*, -ER.

Preyer (prɛɪə), [f. *PREY v* + -ER¹] One who or that which preys.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel* i in *Holmshed II* 171 She became and would needs be a prete vnto the preier 1834 *Praser's Mag* X. 535 The heartless preyer will in turn be prey. 1848 *ibid.* XXXVIII. 398 Useless preyers upon the public revenues.

Preyer, -ere, -or, obs. forms of *PRAIER*.

+ **Preyful**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [f. *PREY sb* + -FUL] Killing much prey or quarry, prone to prey 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* iv. 58 The prayfull Pynesse pearst and prickt a prettie pleasing Pricket 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Venus* 115 The Preyfull broode of sauage Beasts.

Preying, *vbl sb.* [f. *PREY v* + -ING¹] The action of the verb *PREY*, pillaging, plundering

1588 KYD *Housh. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 276 In the olde time prayng or robberye was not to be blamed 1651 HOBBS *Govt & Soc* xii 14, 203 Preying is nothing else but a waite waged with small forces 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* App 1 664, I hate the preying upon emotional sympathy by misrepresentation.

Preying, *ppl a.* [f. as *piec* + -ING²] That preys; predatory, predacious; *fig.* wearing, baneful 1611 FLORIO, *Altit*, a kind of praing bird 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 74 Preying anxiety or lunking discontent

Preynce, obs. f. *PREEN* **Preynkte, preynnte**, obs. pa. t. of *PREYN v* 1 **Preynnte, Preynntyce**, obs. ff. *PREYNTE, PREYNTE* **Preys**, obs. Sc. f. *PRICE*. **Preysse(n), preysse, preysze**, obs. ff. *PRAISE*. **Preyst**, obs. Sc. f. *PRIEST sb*.

Prexygagophysis (prɛɪzɪgəpʰɪsɪs) *Anat.* Pl. -ses (-sɪz). [*PRE*-B. 3.] An anterior zygapophysis; each of the two anterior or superior articular processes of a vertebra.

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* II 37 The neural arch (in birds) has prexygagophyses, very small postzygapophyses 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I. 752/1 The tubercular process is represented by a mere facet placed below the prexygagophyses

Hence **Prexygagophysial** (prɛɪzɪgəpʰɪsɪəl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prexygagophysis. 1890 in *Cent Dict* 1895 in *Syst. Soc. Lex*

Priacanthine (prɪəˈkæntʃɪn), *a* and *sb*. *Ichth.* [f. *Priacanthus*, generic name (Cuvier) 1817, f. Gr *prion* a saw + *kantha* (thorn) + -INE¹] *a. adj.* Related to the genus *Priacanthus*. *b. sb.* A fish of this genus or of the family *Priacanthidae*.

Prial, dial. f. *PAIR-ROYAL*. **Prian**, var. *PREYAN*. + **Priape**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *Priape*, ad. L. *Priapus*] = *PRIAPUS*. Hence + **Priape v. intr** (*nonce-wd.*), to act lasciviously

1561 T. NORTON *Calvins Inst* i 25 (Hor *Sat* i viii), I was sometime a fig tree log, The workman doted what of me were fittest to be wrought A fourm to sit vpon, or els a Priap God to be 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* vi xxxi, That cowed, celled, he, or she, who so, or wheresoeuer, Or Uotarie, or Secular, carle one priaped neuer 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villains* i. ii, What peece of lustfull flesh Hath Luscus left, his Priape to rediesse?

Priapean (prɪəˈpiːən), *a.* Also -*sean*. [ad. F. *priapeen*, f. L. *Priapēus* (a. Gr *Πριάπειος* ad), f. *Πριάπος* *PRIAPUS*) + -*ean*, -AN.] 1. **Priapic** a 1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* iii xxvii 224 The Priapean Prowess of Hercules 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh & Rem* i v L. 128 A broken vase, on which were represented two Priapean human figures

2. *Ant. Pros.* Name of a logacædic metre consisting of a catalectic Glyconic and a Pherecratean, associated with poems to Priapus

It was used by Anacreon, also by Catullus (xvi), and by the writer of the poem to Priapus in the Appendix Vergiliana, 'Hunc ego o iuuenes locum villulamque palustem'. See R. Ellis *Comment. on Catullus*, pp. xliii, 62, 503, Ramsey *Prosody* 214, Gildersleeve *Lat Gram.* 805.

Priapian, Priapiform see s. v. *PRIAPUS*.

Priapic (prɪəˈpiːk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *PRIAPUS* + -IO. So F. *priapique*] Of or relating to Priapus or his cult, phallic.

1786 R. P. KNIGHT *Worship of Priapus* (1865) 145 The use of priapic figures as amulets so common among the Romans, was certainly continued through the middle ages 1818 - *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 30 The key which is still worn, with the Priapic hand, as an amulet, by the women of Italy. 1850 LITCHI tr. C. O. Muller's *Anc Art* 1 247 (ed. 2) 247 note, Baal-Peor in Moab was probably priapic. 1882 *Q Rev* July 50 Priapic and pornographic literature

B *sb pl.* Verses of obscene nature addressed to Priapus. [med. L. *priapica*.]

1865 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I 324 Unpardonable panderism no less odious than Latin Priapics

Priapism (prɪəˈpiːzɪm), [*a.* F. *priapisme*, ad. late L. *Priapismus*, a. Gr. *Πριάπισμος* (Galen), n. of action f. *Πριάπειν* (to act Priapic), to be lewd: see *PRIAPUS* and -ISM.]

1. *Path.* Persistent erection of the penis.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* 179 Priapismus, a 1625 FLECHER & MASS *Elder Bro* iv. iv, Potatoes and Eringoes, and, as I take it, Cantharides—Excellent, a Priapism follow. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 722 Lust causeth a Flagrancy in the Eyes; and Priapisme. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 503 Neither amatory desire nor true priapism is, however, a constant symptom in cantharidal poisoning 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1031 There was complete retention of urine, but no priapism.

2. = *PRIAPUS* 3; also, an obscene mental image.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 117 Two Priapisms, in brass, being votes or offerings to that absurd heathen deity 1896 C. K. PAUL tr. *Huygen's En Route* ii. v 248 Fluids passed before his face and peopled the space with priapisms

3. Licentiousness; intentional indecency.

1798 J. CLUBBE *Misc Tracts, Hist. Wheatfield* (1770) I. 42 The nakedness of the boys and girls I do not consider as a tincture of Priapism, or want of modesty, but real want of clothing 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 7 Apr. 262/3 Those proclamations of utter nudity which Emerson called 'priapism', in connection with 'Leaves of Grass'

4. *fig.* Prostitution to which is low or base.

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* xiv 254 In the absence of the highest aims there is the suppression of the imagination, the priapism of the senses and the understanding So + **Priapist**, a votary of Priapus; + **Priapize v.** [ad. Gr. *Πριάπειν*], to act Priapic; to be lewd. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 Priapiste, ydolaters, whoremasters, and sodomites a 1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* iii xxvii 224 If there pass long intervals between the Priapizing Feats 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. xl 189 Priapus full of Priapism had a mind to priapize

Priapus (prɪəˈpʌs), [*a.* L. *Priapus*, a. Gr. *Πριάπος*]

1. The Greek and Roman god of procreation; hence, also, of gardens, vineyards, etc. (in which his statues were placed).

1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 118 There was the god of gardingis, Priapus 1608 SHAKS *Per* iv. vi. 4 Shee's able to freeze the god Priapus, and vndoe a whole generation. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 46 Satyr, Priapusses in mourning weeds. 1870 ROSSSETTI *Fenny*, Let offerings nicely plac'd But hide Priapus to the waist, And who so looks on him shall see An eligible deity

2 A statue or image of the god Priapus; often placed in gardens to protect them from depredators or as a scarecrow.

1622 SHIRLEY *Ball* iv 1, Thou wot stop a breach in a mudde wall, Or serve for a Priapus in the garden to Fight away crows. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* v. 1, Lash How doe I looke? 1690 Vreedydreadfully like a Citizen in a fray, as fearful as Priapus in a garden. 1743 FREDLING *Yos Andrews* i. ii. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *Sat* i. viii 4 The joier doubting, or to shape us, Into a stool, or a Priapus, At length resolved, for persons wise, Into a god to bid us use. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace*, *Sat* i. viii (1826) II 69

3 A representation of the male generative organ; a phallus. *b.* A drinking-vessel of phallic shape 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two Phalli, or Priapi (huge Images of the prius part of a man). 1693 TAIR in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. 143 Another in a Glass Priapus swills,

† 8. Sense or estimate of worth; esteem, estimation, regard Chiefly in phrases *to have or hold in (great etc.) price*, *to set at (light, little) price*.

to have or hold (great, little) price of, to set or tell (much, little, no) price of or by, later to put or set (high, little, no) price upon; also (without defining word) to have or hold in price, to hold or tell price of, to set price by. to value or esteem highly. In (much, some, etc.) price esteemed, valued (much, somewhat, etc.); also (without defining word) in price highly esteemed, thought much of

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 292 He sa3 Adam and eue in muke[?] p[ri]s c 1300 Beket 150 Ech man tolde of him p[ri]s that him m[is]te 1500 c 1386 CHAUCER *Tranbl* T. 206 Wel biloued and holden in greet p[ri]s c 1429 *Rolls of Parit* IV 345/2 Setting no price by your saide Prive Seal c 1440 *Generydes* 35 Shuld sette hyr wurchipe atte so luttill p[ri]se c 1526 *LINDALE Heb* xiii 4 Let wedlocke be had in p[ri]ce in all poyntes. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam* Compl. i (1876) 25 They fall to thoe sciences that they see in some p[ri]ce c 1594 *WILLIAMS Avisa* (1635) 120 Her vertue shall be had in p[ri]ce. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bks of Eng* 444 Perceiving the monkes onely were now in p[ri]ce, and other cleary men litle esteemed c 1662 H. MORRIS *Philos. Writ* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 Where men have an over-prop[or]tion'd Zeal for or against such things in Religion as God puts litle or no p[ri]ce upon.

† b. Valuation, appraisement. *Obs. rare.*
1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* v 11 183 Cessus no Merchant, to make p[ri]ce with you Of things that Merchants sold c 1611 *Cymb* iii vi 77 Would they had bin my Father's Sonnes, then had my p[ri]ze Bin le-ve, and so moie equall ballasting To thee Posthumus

III. Leading up to PRAISE. *Obs.* in this form.

† 9. General recognition of excellence, honour, glory, renown. *Obs.*

c 1225 *Anor* R. 66 Heo huntet after p[ri]s, & keccet lastunge c 1366 CHAUCER *Rom* Rose 161 Giet loos hath Largesse, and gret p[ri]s c 1380 *Sir* *Pem* 467 Poy y slowe be hei in f[is]t, what p[ri]s were but for me? Men wolde sayn y were to blame c 1423 *JAS.* I *Kings* Q. cxviii. That wil be to the grette worship and p[ri]se. c 1523 *Lo* *BRANDAS* *Pross.* I cov 240 Certaine yonge knyghtes and squyer to get p[ri]se in aimes iustyne one with another. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Livy* i xxxvii 27 In this conflict the horsemen won greatest p[ri]ce and praise [L. gloria].

† 10. The verbal expression of one's recognition of worth or excellence, = PRAISE sb. I. *Obs.* (Survived longer in the north)

c 1240 *Lafson* in *Cott* *Hon* 205 Prude & wilnunge of p[ri]s. c 1320 *Sir* *Pem* 1340 Of yosude pan speke he, Ilei p[ri]se, Hou sche was gent and fide c 1374 CHAUCER *Triliv* ii 1536 (1585) To p[ri]se in a man & vp with p[ri]s hem leue A housen fold pat heyzeie pan be sunne. c 1390 *Gower* *Conf* III 225 'The king' hem axeth this, What king men tellen that he is touchende his name, Or be it p[ri]s, or be it blame c 1423 *JAS.* I *Kings* Q. cxix. Of quhom [the gods], In laud and p[ri]se, With thankfull hert I say icht In this wise c 1426 *Lydg* *De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 14924 When he heide the p[ri]s, was moie Off Davyd than off hym-sylf, alas! c 1567 *Satur* *Poems* *Reform* v 3 Gif to that leing *Lod* all p[ri]se

† b. A price, ap[ri]s: so as to gain praise or approval, landably, *Obs. rare*—
c 1400 *Langl's P* *Pl.* C. xv. 191+1 (MS S) Iob was a paynym & plesede god a p[ri]s.

IV. Leading up to PRAISE sb. I. *Obs.* in this form.

† 11. The position of excelling others; place of honour; first or highest place; pre-eminence. Usually in phr to bear or have the price, to have the pre-eminence, to surpass all others. *Obs.*

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 296 A tie bat our alle othe beed p[ri]s c 1390 *Gower* *Conf* III 298 Receive he scholde a certein mede And in the cite bere a p[ri]s c 1430 *Syr* *Tryan* 1692 A loide That beryth the p[ri]ce in p[ri]es c 1450 *LOVELLICH* *Grail* xliii. 222 Of konnenge hadde he not be p[ri]s c 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* ix xix 366 Of goodly harpyng he bereth the p[ri]ce in the world. 1540 *HYND* *in* *Vow* *Instr* *Chy* *IVan.* (1592) Bv. All by one assent gaue her the p[ri]ce of goodnesse and chastity c 1573 *New* *Custom* ii. ii in *Harl* *Dodley* III. 28 All these bear the p[ri]ce

† 12. The position of excelling in a match or struggle; superiority, victory. *Obs.*

c 1307 *Elegy* *Edw.* I. xi. In much bataille thou hadest p[ri]s. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 67 Alle be day bei fault, at euen he had be p[ri]s. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* v. x. 178, I had leuer to haue ben ioyn with wyldie horses, than ony. page or pryker shold haue had p[ri]s on me c 1494 *FABIAN* *Chron* vi. cxix. 162 Fynally the Dany, was the p[ri]ce, and slewe bothe the foiseyde knynges. 1523 *Lo* *BRUNNE* *Froiss* I cccxv. 126 If y^e flemynges had achuyed the p[ri]ce ouer them. 1542 *UDALL* *Eras* *Apoth.* 160 Tethippo had gotten the p[ri]ce & chief maiestee at Olympia

† 13. The symbol, trophy, or reward of victory or superiority (Fr. *le prix*); = PRAISE sb. I, which see for examples. *Obs.*

V. 14. attrib and Comb, as price-history, -issue, -maintenance, -making (MAKE v. 1 13e), -reduction price-deciding, -enhancing, -rulingads, price-cutting, the action of 'cutting down' or lowering prices, esp in or by way of competition; so price-cutter; price-list, (a) a list of the prices of commodities offered for sale; (b) a list of the 'prices' or olds in betting; price-mark, a mark upon goods indicating the price; price-tag, a tag or ticket attached to something and bearing an indication of its price. Also PRICE-CURRENT.

1901 *N. Y. Publ. Wkly* in *Publ. Chc.* 14 Sept. 243/1 This firm, have great difficulty in maintaining their reputation as 'price-cutters on net books. 1899 *Pall Mall* G. 11 Oct. 5/3 'Price Cutting in the Cycle Trade. 1784 *COWPER* *Taske* vi 291 Of as the 'price-deciding hammer falls. c 1760 *HOGARTH* in *Hilda* *Gamlin* *Romney* (1804) 24 Let the picture rust, Perhaps 'lime's 'price-enhancing dust may mark its worth. 1900 *Weston* *Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/3 The 'Price History of

the Stock 1900 *Ibid* 18 Feb. 11/1 An introduction, a price-history of the market 1885 *Pall Mall* G. 13 May 5/2 Some of the borrowers will find it necessary to be generous in their 'price issue when so many are in the field c 1632 *LITTON* *Traw* x 439 [Let him beware] the eating of Victuals, and drinking of Wine without 'price making, least (when he hath done) his charges be redoubled c 1901 *WIDE* *World* *Mag* VI 491/1 The children left Port Darwin with new boots, and when they returned the 'price marks were not even rubbed off the soles c 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug. Wheat is still pre-eminently the 'price-ruling grain c 1888 *Chantaguan* VIII 422 Accordingly they attached 'etiquettes, or 'price-tags, to their articles

† Price, prise, a *Obs.* Forms 4-5 p[ri]s, (4 p[ri]s, p[ri]s, 4-5 p[ri]s, 5 p[ri]s); 4-5 p[ri]ce, p[ri]ce; p[ri]se; 4-7 p[ri]se [attrib use of p[ri]s sb., from the phrase of p[ri]ce, OF. *de p[ri]s*; thus *roi de p[ri]s* 'king of p[ri]s' or 'p[ri]s king'] A general term of appreciation. Worthy, excellent, valiant, eminent, prime, choice

13 *Coer* *de* L. 4300 A mangelon To the p[ri]s tour a ston gan vende c 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 161 As prest as be p[ri]s king sai his p[ri]s stinte c 1377 *LANGL* *P* *Pl.* B. xix. 261 Iohan be p[ri]s nete of Piers plow c 1387 *TRAVIS* *Higden* (Rolls) II 79 p[ri]s citee [Chester] hab p[ri]s of p[ri]s salmoun (orig. *salmonis optimi*) c 14100 *Morie* *Arth.* 355 Send p[ri]s to be p[ri]ce toun, and plume thee my segge c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 6010 And Paris the p[ri]s with pepull ynogh c 1411 *Thid* 911 There were plenty of pepull, p[ri]s men & noble. c 1450 *Morin* ii 220 So dide well thoo p[ri]s knyghtes in her company, and also the knyghtes of the rounde table c 1480 *Caxton* *Chron.* Eng. ccxvii. Tho had every English batayll 11 wings of p[ri]s archiers. c 1615 *BRATHWAT* *Serm* *phad.* etc. (1878) 292 More p[ri]s and richer than those sisters three, Which kept the apples of fane Hespery b. *absol.* The most excellent, the chief.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 137 Quer al the lond than were the p[ri]s. 13. E. E. *Alit* P. B. 1614 A prophete of pat piounce & p[ri]ce of pe worlde c 1394 *P* *Pl.* *Crede* 256 Pe p[ri]s of popes at Rome, And of grettest degre c 1398 *La* *Visa* *Bath* *De* P. R. xvi lxxxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Smaugudus is p[ri]s of alle grene p[ri]cious stones c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 8954 Palomoydon for p[ri]s be p[ri]s kyng, toke.

Price (p[ri]s), v. Also 6 p[ri]ce. [A later variant of the earlier p[ri]se, of which PRAISE v. 1 is the direct modern representative. The regular forms of sb and vb. after 1400 were p[ri]s (p[ri]s, p[ri]ce), p[ri]s sb and p[ri]s, p[ri]s vb. (cf. *device, devise, advance, advise*). In the verb, p[ri]s is a new form, assimilated to the sb, and used in the literal sense, while p[ri]se has become more or less fig. For the full history see PRAISE v.; the following instances illustrate this special form, which hardly appears before the 16th c, and was cited by Johnson in 1773 only in the Spenserian instance in sense 2. In many parts of England to p[ri]ce is still said instead. Cf. also AFFRISSE v. 2]

1. *trans.* To set the selling price to, to fix the price of (a thing for sale), to state the price of. (Originally p[ri]se, PRAISE v. 1, then p[ri]s, PRAISE; finally p[ri]ce)

1382- (See PRAISE v. 1). c 1440-1713 (see PRAISE v. 1) c 1490 *Promp* *Parv* 413/4 (MS K.) P[ri]cynge, P[ri]sing, *licetacio*. 1570 *LEVIN* *Mansh.* 114/1 To Price, *ap[re]ciare, estimare* c 1600 in *Essa* *Rev* (1907) XVI. 206 Item, for p[ri]cutter, p[ri]ced v c 1624 *Boston* *Rec.* (1877) II. 108 Goodwife Howen hath chosen Elder Coleborne to p[ri]ce and accept of a Cow from the Towne. c 1831 *Examiner* 338/2 The next jeweller will p[ri]ce at 10,000 l. the baubles that may sell for 3,500 c 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab.* *Pict* *Eng* *Life*, *Chaucer* 251 In 1504, London ale was p[ri]ced 5s. a barrel more than that of Kent. 1865 *SALA* *Amer* *in* *Was* I 136 'The decimal monetary system has been legalised in our possessions—though the shopkeepers are given to pricing their wares in shillings and pence

b. To quote a price for: cf. PRAISE v. 3

1865 *Morie* *Star* x June, The layers of the odds complaining that nothing but the favourites were backed, notwithstanding their tempting 'pricing' of the outsiders

c. *fig.* To value relatively, to estimate

1876 *Gro* *Elit* *Dan* *Des* xxxix, The girls' doings are always p[ri]ced low

† 2. To pay the price for, pay for. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* x. 42 And type thi mynde how every thing befell, The tyme, the place, and how, and in quhat wyse. So that thi confessioun ma thi synnes p[ri]ce. 1590 *SPRINGER* *F* *Q* i v 26 The man that made Sansfoy to fall, Shall with his owne blood p[ri]ce that he hath spilt. *Ibid* ix. 37 What justice can but judge against thee right, With thine owne blood to p[ri]ce his blood, here shed in right? 3. To inquire the price of, bargain for; = CHEAP v. 3, CHEAPEN v. 1.

c 1845 *BARNHAM* *Ingol* *Leg.* Ser. iii *Ld* *Thoulouse* xxi. If you p[ri]ced such a one in a drawing-room here, And was ask'd fifty pounds, you'd not say it was dear c 1899 *SALA* *Tow* *round* *Clock* (1861) 94 That glorious avenue of Covent Garden Market, where they p[ri]ce cucumbers at Mrs. Solo mon's and bouquets at Mrs. Buck's c 1874 *HOWELL* *Wedd.* *Jour* ii (1892) 175 The evening they spent in p[ri]cing many things

† 4. To raise the price of, to make dear. *Obs. rare.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play* *Weather* (1903) 636 And well it is known, to the most foolle here, How rayne hath p[ri]ced come within this vii years.

† 5. To value highly, to value, = PRAISE v. 1 3.

(Quot. c 1375 is a casual instance of the spelling p[ri]ce for p[ri]se.)

[c 1375 *Sc.* *Leg* *Sauis* xxxvi (*Baptista*) 145 For-hi suld men hym gretly p[ri]ce, And lowe hym in moony wyse] c 1561 *Calvin's* *Four* *Godly* *Ser.* iii Gijb. It is, such a special prerogative as can not for y^e gret dignite therof

sufficiently be p[ri]ced to remaine and lyue in the church. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* i ii 315 (Qo. 1, 1606) Men p[ri]ce [Pol. x p[ri]ze] the thing ungained more then it is. 1643 *BURROUGHS* *Exp* *Hassa* (1652) 420 We have had a pence a long time and. have not p[ri]ced that mercy

Price, obs. form of PRAISE, PRAISE sb. 1, 2, 3.

Price-current. [= F. *prix courant* in same sense (1769 in *Littre*) so also Du. *p[ri]s courant*, Ger. *preislauf*] A list of current prices of commodities, a price-list.

1696 J. HOUGHTON *Collect.* *Impr* *Husb & Trade* No. 180 4/1 Mr Procter's Price Current is published every Friday

These are the Prices of most Foreign Merchandizes, with the Customs payable for each. 1706 *PHILLIPS*, *Price* *Current*, a weekly Account publish'd in London, of the current Value of most Commodities 1733 *BUDGELL* *Bee* I 181 Looking in our senseless Pamphlet for the Price Current c 1848 *MILL* *Pol.* *Econ* ii v 83 (1876) 150 There is at each time and place a market price, which can be quoted in a price current. 1866 *LOWELL* *Seward-Johnson* *Reaction* *Wks* 1890 V 293 His own countrymen were also unprovided with a price-current of the latest quotation in phrases c 1908 *Economist* 8 Feb. 308-9 (*Heading*) London Stock Markets, Price Current.

Price (p[ri]s), ppl. a. [f. PRAISE sb. or v + -ED]

1. Having the price fixed or stated; containing a statement of prices.

1554 *HULOT*, *Piced*, *licitatus*, *taxatus* c 1837 *HALLAM* *Hist* *Lit* i. iii. § 147 The piced catalogues of Colnæus and Robert Stephens are extant 1901 *Westm.* *Gaz* 24 July 2/1 Seven piced works have been sold in this gallery

2. Having a (specified or indicated) price. in parasynthetic combinations, as high-priced, low-priced see *II* *II* a. 22 b. Low a. 21.

† Priceful, a *Obs. rare.* In 4 p[ri]sful, 5 p[ri]cefull. [f. PRAISE sb. II. + -FUL.] Full of 'price' or value; precious, worthy, excellent.

13. *Cursor* *M.* 18173 (Cott.) Sua p[ri]sful [*Land* *MS.* p[ri]cefull] quat es pou o pight [*Cott* *Sua* p[ri]sful quat est pu of pith]

Priceite (p[ri]s'it). *Min.* [See quot. and -ITE.] 'Hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite' (Chester)

1873 *SILLIMAN* in *Amer* *Frnt.* *Sc* Ser. iii. VI 130 As it [this borate of lime] appears therefore to be a new species I would propose for it the name priceite, in honour of Mr Thomas Price, the well known metallurgist of San Francisco

Priceless (p[ri]s'les), a. Also 6 p[ri]se-, 7 p[ri]selesse, 8 -less. [f. PRAISE sb. + -LESS.]

1. 'Without price', having a value beyond all price or equivalent; invaluable, inestimable.

1593 SHAKS. *Lover* 17 What pricelesse wealth the heavens had him lent In the possession of his beauteous mate. 1607 *WALINGTON* *Opt* *Glass* 13 Crasie barks, ballist with pricelesse marchandize. c 1616 *FLETCHER* & *MAS.* *Thierry* & *Theod* ii 1. His ignorance of the pricelesse jewel c 1735-6 *THOMSON* *Liberty* ii 227 Tutor of Athens! he in every street Dealt pricelesse treasure c 1803 *BRIGHT* *Sp.* *Amer* 3 Feb. (1876) 116 That pricelesse possession which we have perhaps more clearly established. that of personal freedom

b. With mixture of literal sense 'having no market price; that cannot be obtained for money'.

1884 *Fort* *Rev* Jan. 34 Those gifts that cannot be purchased with money, that are priceless c 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 These [stencil-plates] are priceless, not to be bought in common shops

2. Having no value; valueless, worthless. *rare*

1771 *Muse* in *Min.* 60 Beauty that priceless pageant of a day c 1847 *WRISTON*, *Priceless*. a. Without value, worthless or unsalable. *f. Barlow*

Hence Pricelessness, inestimable value.

1883 *Century* *Mag* XXVI 804 The pricelessness of water in a land where no rain falls during six months.

† Pricely, adv. *Obs. rare* In 4 p[ri]sely. [f. PRAISE a. + -LY.] Excellently, choicely.

1340-70 *Ahsander* 733 Hee was shap as a sheepe shinand bright, I painted full p[ri]sely and p[ri]cious stones Wer stuck on pat stock, stoute too beholde

Prisement, var. PRIZEMENT *Obs.*

Pricer (p[ri]s'ez) [f. PRAISE v. + -ER.] One who p[ri]ces. (Cf. PRIZER 1.)

1878 *MACINTOSH* *Hist* *Crofts* *Scott* I xl 454 There were public p[ri]cers of flesh in all the burghs.

Prick - see PRITCH. Priske, obs. f. PRITCHE.

Prick (p[ri]k), sb. Forms 1 p[ri]c(o)a, p[ri]ce, (p[ri]ce), 2, 5-6 p[ri]ke (5 p[ri]ke), 3-7 p[ri]cke, 4-p[ri]ck (4-6 p[ri]kke, p[ri]k, 5 p[ri]kke, p[ri]kk, 5-7 p[ri]yck, -e, p[ri]yck) [OE. *p[ri]ca*, *p[ri]cca* m., *p[ri]ce* f. = mod. Du. *p[ri]k* m. († *p[ri]ck* Kilian) a sharp point or stick, prickle, etc., LG. *p[ri]k* a dot, spot, point, p[ri]k, p[ri]kke a pricking instrument; WFls. *p[ri]k*; also Icel. *p[ri]k* a dot, a little stick (? from Eng.), Da. *p[ri]k*, Norw. *p[ri]kk*, Sw. *p[ri]ck* (fr. LG.) a dot, mark. From same root as PRICK v., q. v. See also PRITCH sb. (The W. *p[ri]c* stick, broach, and Ir. *p[ri]cca* sting, are from Eng.)

† An impression or mark made by pricking.

1. An impression in a surface or body made by pricking or piercing, a puncture = POINT sb. 1. (This seems to be etymologically the earliest sense, and is app. the meaning in *Ælfinc*)

c 1000 *ÆLFINC* *Gram* xxviii (Z.) 180 *Pungu*, ic p[ri]cize. (of gam is nama p[ri]ncis p[ri]ca [v. p[ri]cca]). 13. *Minor* *Poems* fr. *Vernon* *MS* li 58 In fot and hond bereþ blod

pricke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii viii 41 b. They have firste prickled them, out of which prickles do breed certaine wormes. 1638 R. BAKER tr *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III) 113 The less credulous tooke the prick of a pinne for a Santes' marke. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxli. No pin's prick The tooth leaves. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The prick may continue to drip for hours.

b. *spec.* in *Farriery* A puncture or wound in the quick or sole of the foot of a horse.

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Of a Prick in the sole of the foot, by treading on a nail, or any other sharp thing. 1831 *Youatt Horse* 303 Prick or wound in the sole or crust. The sole is very liable to be wounded by nails, pieces of glass, or even sharp flints, but much more frequently the fleshy little plates are wounded by the nail in shoeing. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 788 Loosening and detachment of the nail following a 'prick' or crush.

c. The footprint or track of a hare.

1598 F. ORIO, *Pedala*, a track, the print of a foote, the prick of a hare. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i 301 If it be smooth and plain within, so that you may discern the Pricks, then endeavour to recover the Hare upon the Trail. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. i § 5.8 [The hare] leaves her mark or prick in the soil.

2. A minute mark made by slightly pricking or indenting a surface with a pointed tool; formerly also the impression or mark made with the point of a pen or pencil or the like, or a mark having this appearance; a dot, tick, point. Cf. POINT sb. 1. Now rare or Obs.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I 188 Heo hæfð on æghwylcum leafe twa endebyrdnassa fingeras pircena & þa scinad swa gold. c. 1397 *CHAUCER Astron.* ii § 5 Set her a pricke of ynke. *Ibid.* § 42, Y sette þer a pricke at my foote; þan goo [s.] ner to þe tour, & þere y sette a noþer pricke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 258/1 Pricke a marke, *marque*. 1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* iii. 129 Upon this line I make a pricke, which is the very station where the instrument is supposed to stand. 1676 *T. MILLER Compl. Modellist* i Set i foot of your Compasses at B, and with the other mark a prick at G. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, A point is, ordinarily expressed with a small prick, like a period at the end of a sentence.

† b. Each of the marks by which the circumference of a dial is divided, or the divisions of any scale indicated. Obs. rare.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii iv 119 The bawdy hand of the Dyall is now vpon the prick of Noone. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv 34 Now Phaeton hath tumbled from his Carre, And made an Evening at the Noone-tide Prick.

† 3. A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing, as, a punctuation or metrical mark, a diacritical point, the points in Hebrew or other languages, etc. = POINT sb. 1. 3. Obs.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* i. (2) 291 Se forma pira on þam fers is gebaten *media distinctio*, þæt is on middan todal. 1530 *Palsgr.* xi. If they be, not part of a diphthong, they shall have ii prickes over theyr head, thus, *y*, 1569 *SALESBURY Playe Intrad.* E, The sound of *y*, in French, or *h*, with two prickes over the head in Dutch. 1607 *Willm. Hazlitt Gen.* 65 This word *Iehouah*, borroweth all the prickles from Adonai. 1646 *Topicalia in Laws of Eng. Errata*, Some mistakes are in the prickles and commaes. 1693 *J. EDWARDS Author. O & N. Test.* 53 One little is meant of those little horns, prickles and dots belonging to the Hebrew letters.

† b. A mark or dot used in musical notation; = POINT sb. 1. 4. (a) In mediæval music, a note. (b) In later musical notation, a dot placed after a note or rest for various purposes. Cf. PRIOR v. 13.

1597 *MORLEY Intrad. Mus.* Annot. A pricke is a kinde of Ligature, so that if you would tie a semibreve and a minime together you may set a pricke after the semibreve, and so you shall bind them. *Ibid.* 12 *Phi* I pray you say what Pricks or poynts signifie in singing *Ma*. As your rests signified the whole length of the notes in silence, so dothe the pricke the halfe of the note going before to be holden out in voyce, and this pricke is called a pricke of augmentation. 1659 C. HOOLE *Comenius's 1st World* xcix (1672) 203/1 Musique setteth Tunes with Pricks. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i viii 27 This Prick of Perfection or Addition is ever placed on the rightside of all Notes, for the prolonging the sound of that Note it follows. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 By a proper Use of the Pricks and Pauses it may be so contrived as to make no alteration in the Time of the Tune, or manner of beating it.

II. A minute particle.

† 4. A point of space (or particle of matter) viewed in reference to its minuteness, a mere point. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii pr. vii 44 (Camb. MS.) Al the enuyronyng of the erthe abowte ne halt but the resoun of a pricke at regard of the gretnesse of heuene. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 33 This little pricke of the world (for surely the earth is nothing else in comparison of the whole). 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 343 In such Indexes, although small prickles To their subsequent Volumes, there is seene The baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large. 1616 *Boys Expos. Proper Ps.* lviii 102 The earth compared vnto the greatnes of the starres skies circumference, is but a center or little pricke.

† 5. A minute part or quantity of anything; a jot, whit, particle; = POINT sb. 1. 6

To the prick, to the smallest jot, with minute exactness or precision.

In the first quot and in quots. 1579, 1645, o1g fig from 3. c. 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. v 28 An i oðde an pira [*Royal MS.* pices; c. 1160 *Hutton G.* an prike] ne gewit fram þære æt a 1225 *Anor R.* 228, & te deouel ne mei nout gon furdre a pricke. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 470 Alle three things wille he weghe streytly there And to the pricke there vale tofore alle men declare. 1503 *DOUGLAS Pals.* *How.* ii lii. Of all that iout was neuer a prik disoynt. 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II. 291 Syne alle the lawe remanend was behind, Rycht equalle, . Be the leist prik..

Distribute hes among his men of weir. 1579 *FULKE Heskins's Part* 84 Not a iote, or a pricke of the law shall passe, vntill all be fulfilled. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 13 Not one jot or pricke of the Law shall perish.

† 6. The smallest portion of time, an instant, moment, = POINT sb. 1. 7. Obs.

1340 *Asenb.* 71 Þay he leude a þousend year þet ne 7solde by bote onlepy pricke to be 733þe of þe opre lyue þet eure wyþoute ende sel yeste. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test.* *Love* i. viii (Skeat) i 128 That dureth but a pricke, in respect of the other. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 75 They that shall bee then liuing shall in a very pick of time be changed. 1579 *WYNT. Phisike agst Fort.* i xcii. 114 The tyme present is lesse then a pricke, and euermore vnsable.

† b. In mediæval measure of time: The fourth or (according to some) the fifth part of an hour; = POINT sb. 1. 10 Cf. ATOM sb. 7. Obs.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 102 And swa swa se mona deghwonele feower piron latot aris, swa eac seo sær symle feower piron latot feowd. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII. 371 Feower punctis (et synt pican, wycrað ane tid on þære sunnan ryne. Syx and hundungontg pican beoð on þam dæge.

† c. *Astron.* = DIGIT sb. 4, POINT sb. 1. 1. Obs. 1562 *EDEN Arte Nung.* ii viii 35 The quantite of these Eclipses, the Astronomers deuide into xii equal partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fingers, punctes or prickes.

III. A point in reference to position.

† 7. A point in space; a geometrical point; = POINT sb. 1. 18. Obs.

[1387-8 *T. Usk Test Love* i viii (Skeat) i 95 A pricke is wonder liue, in respect of all the cercle] 1551 *Ryccorde Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnsensible shape, whiche hath in it no partes, that is to say, nother length, breadth, nor depth. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 247 Zenith (that is the pricke ouer the head) 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii 103 That which you see in the centre, or middle pricke of the eye is named Pupilla. 1589 *Ive. Fortif.* 10 Diaw a right line which must cut the line CD in the pricke E. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Athlon* ii ix § 3 (1622) 296 Hee calleth a Pricke the parent of all magnitude.

† 8. A point marking a stage in progression; degree, pitch. The pricke, the height, highest point, apex, acme. Cf. POINT sb. 1. 22. Obs.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 2x Alle dayes of poue men been wikke Be war therfore er thou come to that pricke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 45 Per pricke neuer nane his prik for passing of wit, Plato nor Piktagnas ne Prekthane him seluen. c. 1500 *MOR. Piers Wks.* 7/1 He was come to that pricke of parfit humilite. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mitt.* ii 30 Endeouour with all your herte to the hygh pricke of vertue. 1594 *PLAT. Jewell* ii. l. 30 Vntill you haue attained vnto the verie pricke of proportion. 1606 *HOLLAND Sweton* 147 Setting the prices and enhaunsing the same to such a pricke, that some men enforced to buye certayne things at an extreme and exceeding rate cut their owne veines and so led to death.

† 9. The precise instant of time at which anything happens; the critical moment. = POINT sb. 1. 23. Prick of the day (after *Fl. le point du jour*), daybreak Obs.

c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 6639 He was dryuen so ny the pricke, That he myght not his lippis likke. c. 1422 *Hocci Ex.* *Learn to Die* 847 Remembre or þat he come to the pricke. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 370, I trowd it drew nere the prik. c. 1532 *Da. Wls Intrad.* *Pr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 At the pricke of the day, *au point du jour*.

IV. In archery.

† 10. The mark aimed at in shooting; the spot in the centre of the target, the bull's-eye; hence, a target, esp. one at a fixed distance, having such a mark in its centre. (Opposed in the latter sense to BUTT sb. 4. 2 and ROVER) Obs.

1382 *Wyclif's Sam.* xv. 20 And Y shal sende three arrowis biude it, and shal throwe as hauntinge me to a prik [1388 evercysynge me at a signe (v r. marke)]. c. 1400 *Sowden* *Bab.* 2260 Thou kanste wellet hit the pricke. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 269 Item, payd for my masteys losses att the prykyys, viii d. Item, at the buttys, viii d. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 89 An archier to faile of the butte is no wonder, but to hytte the pryke is a greet maistre. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 4. No man, vnder the age of .xxiiii. yeres, shall shote at arie standing pricke, excepte it be at a rouer. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 113 A bowe of Ewe must be hadde for perfecte shootinge at the prickes. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1208/1 Diuerse of the court shot daile at prickes set vpon the Thames. 1611 *MARKHAM Country Content* i i (1668) 46 The Prick is a Mark of some compasse, yet most certain in the distance. 1845 *J. SAUNDERS Cabinet Pick Eng. Life, Chaucer* 89 In every village were three kinds of marks set up the prick, a 'mark of compass', requiring strong light arrows, with feathers of moderate size.

† b. *Twelve (twenty-four) score prick.* a 'pick' or target placed 240 (or 480) paces distant, the regular distance at which shooting at the prick was practised Obs.

1559 in *Caunden's Elia* (1717) Pref. 29 The shotinge with the Standard, the shotinge with the brode arrowe, the shotinge at the twelve skore prick, the shotinge at the Turke. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 194 Their shaft was a cloth yad, their prickes twenty four skore. 1608 *Pemwylles Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) III. 76 A Turk can be hit at twelve skore prickes in Finsbury Fields. 1620 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World Lost* at Tennis Induct. 67 The Bowman's twelve skore prick.

† 11. *fig.* (or in *fig.* context). That at which one aims; an object, end. = POINT sb. 1. 28. Obs.

c. 1422 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 528 Than myghte siluer

walke more thikke Among þe peple þan þat it doþ now; Ther wolde I fayne that were sette the pricke. a 1533 *LD BERNERS Gold Bk. N. Aurel.* (1546) R j b. They shote at the pukke of the woman's beaute. 1558 *MORWYN Ben Gorion* (1567) i Seyng all the prophetes haue bent and directed their prophesies to this pukke, that the kingdom of the house of Dauid should be restored. 1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Lebers* C ij, What madnes is it then in those men, who because they cannot be in the prick, wil not be in y^e but neither.

V. Anything that pricks or pierces; an instrument or organ having a sharp point.

12. A small sharp projecting organ or part, a thorn or prickle; a spine on the skin of an animal, or the like. Now rare or Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24084 A crun o thorn his hefd on stod, Pat ilk prick brought vte þe blod. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 283 And thus myn hand ayein the pncke I hurte and have do many day And go so forth as I go may. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 413/1 Pryke, or pynne, *spintrum*, vel *spinter*. 1519 *Interl.* *Four Elens* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I 14 In comparison, they be so small, No more than the prickes that be on a gail. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 It [Asparagus] maye be called in englyshe prickly Spurge, because it is all full of pryckes. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 998 As prycks be hidden vnder Roscs. 1633 *Br. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 136 [The hedgehog] knows how to roll up itself round within those thorns, so as the dog, instead of a beast, finds now nothing but a ball of prickles to wound his jaws. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoyn* 9 i 84/2 The Thorns or prickles, are sharp points growing from the branches of some trees.

† b. The sting of a bee, scorpion, or the like.

1382 *WYCLIF Piers* ix. 10 Thei hadden tayles lyk of scorpiouns, and prickes weren in the tayles of hem. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Piers* i. 7394 Bees, when they maken hir kyng, they chesen oon that hath no pricke when he may styng. c. 1422 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3378 Othir bees, prickes han euenehoi.

† c. *fig.* Something that causes mental irritation, vexation, or torment, a 'thorn', sting Obs.

Prick of conscience see 19. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 264 God 3af him [Paul] a pricke of his flesch, an angel of þe fengel of þe fend to tempte him. 1382 — i *Cor.* xv. 55 Deeth, wher is the pricke? Forsoth the pricke of deeth is synne. 1600 *HOLLAND Lwy* xxvi. 1. 615 It was never well taken by Hanno, nor joyously accepted, in regard of the person, who was a pricke alwaies in his eie. 1622 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* Ded, That cursed race of the Cananites, who were ever prickles in the sides, and thornes in the eyes of Gods people. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 374 Who will seeme to forgive, and yet keep a prick and quarell in their hearts.

13. A goad for oxen. To kick (to work, spurn) against the prickles, said of oxen; now arch. and usually *fig.* (after *Acts* ix 5) cf. KICK v. 1. c.

c. 1350 *Nominalle Gall.* Angl. (E. E. T. S.) 862 *Fist et agilon*, gode and pikke. 1382 [see KICK v. 1. c.] 14. *Cursor M.* 19626 (Fairf.) Hit is to be ful harde & wik for to wrik a-gaine þe prik. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 413/1 Pryk, or prykyll (S. pykylar), *stimulus*, *stiga*. 1520 *NISBET N. Test in Scots*, *Acts* xxii. 7 It is hard to thee to spurn aganis the prik. 1530 *PALSGR.* 258/1 Prycke to drive oxen with, *agilon*. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 17 Pryk signifies a Goad or spur. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* App. 56 In that case an attempt to beat up under Cuba will be nothing better than kicking against the prickles. 1904 *MARIE CORELLI God's Good Man* i. For the past ten years he has known what it is to 'kick against the prickles' of legitimate Church authority.

† b. *fig.* That which irritates or stimulates, a spur, an incentive Obs.

1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Roll.) VII. 397 He feng þe prickles of þe love of God. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 2421 His pricke specially is a woman gloosyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 240 b. The moost speciall medicine & prycke agaynst slouth. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 29 Which rather effeminate the minde, as prickles vnto vice, then procure amendeement of manners, as spurres to vertue. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 114 The greatest wits are ever by the prickles of emulation driven forward to greater matters.

† 14. A slender piece of wood or metal tapering to a sharp point, used to fasten things or parts of a thing together; a skewer; a pin (or in quot. 1721 a thorn) for fastening one's clothes; a thatcher's broach Obs. See also PUDDING-PRIOR.

1377 in *Cowell Interpr.* s. v. *Pryk*, Per seivium inveniendi unum equum, unum saccum & unum Pryk in Gueria Wallie. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 413/1 Prykke, for palkys, *broccus*. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 82 Take a prik, and prik him togidur, And lete him roste. 1530 *PALSGR.* 258/1 Prycke to prycke meate, *brochette*. 1551 [see PRICK-TREE] 1578 *LYTT Dodoens* vi li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree Butchers vse it to make pikles of it. *Ibid.* [see PRICK-TIMBER] 1621 *BURTON Anat.* Mel. iii. iii. iii. (1651) 477 Set out with babies, as a Butchers meat is with prickles. c. 1630 *M.S. Egerlon* 923 If 3 Like to a packe without a pricke, Or o per-se in arithmetick. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoyn* ii. xiv (Roxb.) 19/2 Thatchers Terms. Thatch prickles, and lund-ing prickles. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 184 It's a bare Moor that you'll go o'er, and not get Prick to your Blanket. *Ibid.* 198 If ever you make a good Pudding, I'll eat the Prick. That is, I am much mistaken if ever you do good.

15. A pointed weapon or implement. Applied to † a dagger or pointed sword; † a fish-spear (Obs.); a pronged eel-spear (*local*: cf. PRIOR sb. 1. 4 d.); a small chisel or punch used by stone-workers, etc.

1552 *HULST. Prycke*, a fyshers instrument. *Loke* in *Thowte* speare. c. 1590 *GREENE Pr. Bacon* xi. 62 I'll set a prik against my breast. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 33/2 The backs are to be scappled with a prik. 1899 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 581 Ordnance stores this day turned over to Samuel Medary, . . . 100 cap pouches and prickles, worn. 1882 *DAY Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 246 The prickle is constructed of four broad serrated blades or times spread out like a fan, and the eel becomes wedged between them.

† 16. An upright tapering spike, spire, or similar object: applied among other things to

The upright pole of a tent, the spike on which a candle was fixed (see PRICKET), the spike of a prick-measure (see 21), an iron spike set on a building, a spire, a pinnacle; a pointed top of a rock or mountain, an 'aiguille' or 'needle', the first 'head' of a deer *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1866) 99 Pavilion of xvj and a prik. c1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II 339 Two Aulter Candistuckes parcell gilt with prickes 1563 *Winget Wks* (S T S) II 66 Than the deul tike him and set him about the prik of the temple 1587 *Sc Acts 9as VI* (1814) III 522/1 p^r hair be a prik of Irne Ryssing vpricht out of be centre or middis of be bottom of be filot and passing throw be middis of be said over corsis bar c1600 in A. Maxwell *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 150 [To erect] ane sufficient prick of fine ashler wark well hewn, rising with aucht square panes like the old foundation of the waik, in bicht . eleven foot. 1604 E. [GIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v xxv. 400 High and steep lockes, which have prickes or poynts on them, above two hundred fadome high 1650 [SANDERSON] *Auticus Coquim*. 34 His head to be set upon a prick of Iron upon the highest part of the Talboth. c1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prick*, the first Head of a Fallow Deer

17. The penis. (Now low.)

1598 R. D. *Hyperboreanachia* 42 b. The pissing Boye lift up his prick 1598 *FLORIO* s. v. *Piscarula*. 1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.* s. v. *Proca de niño* 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Imp.* (1740) 267 The Fienchen call this Fish the Ass's Prick, and Dr Wotton termeth it grossly the Pindle fish 1683 *SNARE Anat. Horse* III v (1686) 214 It [*glandula penialis*] is also called the Yard or Prick of the Brain.

† b. As a vulgar term of endearment. *Obs.* 1540 [see PRINCOCK] 1671 H. M. *Erasm Collog* 547 One word alone hath troubled some, because the immodest maid soothing the young man, calls him her Prick. 'He who cannot away with this, instead of 'my Prick', let him write 'my Sweetheart'!

18. A small roll (of tobacco). ? *Obs.*

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 190 The place design'd for making of it [tobacco] up into rolls or pricks 1704 *Land Gaz. No. 4054/6* Lots Cont. 4000 Pricks of Tobacco. 1888 *CLARK RUSSELL Death Ship* II 88, I had the remains of what sailors term a prick of tobacco in my pocket.

VI. 19 The act of pricking, or the fact of being pricked, a puncture. (The chief extant sense.) Also *fig.*, esp. in phrase *prick of conscience*, stinging or tormenting reflection or compunction, remorse; in earlier use, that which pricks the conscience or causes compunction. see 12 c.

13 *Hampole's Pr. Cons.* (Yates MS). Here bigynneþ be boke whiche is iclepeþ be Prick of Conscience. c1425 *Castell Perseu* 1858 in *Macro Plays* 129 It puttith a man to pouerte, & pullyth him to peynyn, prycke. c1448 *HALL Chron.* III, 53 b. This was no deame, but a punccion and prycke of hys synfull conscience 1599 *SHAKES Hen V*, II i 36 Gentlewomen that lue honestly by the prycke of their nedles 1699 *DAMPIER Voy II* i 177 Captain Minchin was like to lose his hand by a prick with a Catfishes Fin. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 513 Every prick of conscience was succeeded by new resolutions to extirpate heresy 1884 tr. *Lotus's Metaph* 504 A stimulus, strictly limited in its local extent—say the prick of a needle

† b. The act of 'pricking the card' or marking a ship's position on the chart: see PRICK v. 16.

c1595 *CART. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 21 Wee shall . . . if God prosper our proceedings, see land such a date by the prick of this my card.

† 20. Alliterative phrase, *prick and praise* (also *prase, price, priase*). the praise of excellence or success, success and its acknowledgement perh. connected with PRICK v. 15, or ? with the use in archery: see sense 10 *Obs.*

c1500 *MEDWALL Nature* (Brandl) II 324 Now forsooth I gyue the pryke and pryse, Thou art worth the weight of gold. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Primas deferra acuti*, to give to one the chiefs praise: to attribute most unto one, to give him the pryke and price. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Inet. in Holmshad II* 61/2 In these seruices, as in all other, Robert of Barne, and Melurus had the pryke and praise. c1589 *Whip for Ape in Lily's Wks.* (1602) III 449 For knawe and foolle thou must beare pryke and price. 1600 *HOLLAND Lany ix* xvi 324 For in running, he had not his peere, but went away with pryke and prise before all other in those daies 1657 *THORNLEY Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 40 The women gave him prick and praise for beauty. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *The Prick and Praise of our Town*, that bears the Bell . in all Exercises, as Wrestling, Running, &c.

VII 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *prick-point*, *-spot*, *-horn*, *prick-protected* adj.; † *prick-arrow* = PRICK-SHAFT, † *prick-candlestick* = PRICKET 2; † *prick-oast*, ? = *prickshot*; † *prick-grass*, a prickly weed, petty-will; † *prickhead*: see quot.; *prick-hedge*, a thorn hedge; *prick-line*, a dotted line; *prick-lugged a.*, prick-eared; † *prick-measure*, *prick-met* *Sc.*, a measure for grain, having an iron rod of stated length rising erect from the centre of the bottom. see sense 16; † *prick-pear* = PRICKLE-PEAR, PRICKLY PEAR; † *prick-penny*, some kind of trick at dice; *prick punch*: see quot., *prickshot*, a shot at the 'prick' or target; hence, the distance at which this was usually practised: cf. *BOWSHOT*; *prick-spur*, a spur having a single point, also used as a heraldic charge, † *prick-tackle*, ? tackle for catching fish with a 'prick': see sense 15; *prick-tobacco*, tobacco made up into a small roll: see sense 18; † *prick-wand*. see quot. 1765, *prick-wheel*, a

toothed wheel mounted on a handle, used by saddlers for marking places for stitches at regular intervals, also = PATTERN-wheel. See also PRICK-EARED a., PRICK-SONG, etc.

1547 in *Meirick Anc. Armour* (1824) III 10 Quyyver for *pricke arrows for crosse-bowes. 1610 *Boys Esgos Downe Epist. & Gosp Wks* (1622) 170 Her prick-arrows, as the shafts of Jonathan forwarne David of the great kings displeasure. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 50 Item y *pricke candlestickes—broken and sold to george nyxe. 1578 in *Feuilleat Reuels Q Ehs* (1908) 300 Pricke Candlestickes vi 1580 *HOLLAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *coup destoc*, a *pricke stab 1611 *COTGR.* *Coup destoc*, a thrust, foute, stockado, stab, also, a prick-cast. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKH Country Farme* IV iv. 498 If the ground have beene much subject to small whyynes or *prick grasse, which is a most venomous weed in anie ground 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 76/1 *Prickhead, is the first head of a Fallow Deer 1601 *HOLLAND Plany I* 510 This was at first practised with foot sets for a *prick-hedge, namely by pitching down into the earth Elder, Quince cuttings and brambles 1611 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 302 He to sett a prick hedge betwixt the chappell and the dwelling howse. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Prick-hedge*, a dry hedge of thorns, set to protect a newly planted fence 1653 R. SANDERS *Phyngnu* 262 The *prick lines poynt to the back part of the body. 1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc* (1703) 261 The black Lines shew a stretching course, and the Prick-Lines an Heading course. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Prick-lugged, having erect ears. 1641 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1817) V. 425/1 Thay ar chargit to resave be *prick measure, conforme to be act of Parliament. 1647 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 182a For the lend of the *prick mett of Elgin. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 87 One other fruit we found compassed about with prickles, our people called them *pricke-pears 1663 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV i (1664) 46 Did not I () teach you, your Top, your Palm, and your Slur? And generally, instructed you from *Prick-penny, to Long Lawrence? 1804 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 22/1 Place one point on the prick spot on the staff, and prick the board for the plank with the other point. . Remove the staff, bend a batten to the *prick points on the plank 1905 *Longm. Mag* July 272 The buds reuert to its *prick-protected shade 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc* No. 2. 28 A *Prick punch, is a piece of temper'd Steel with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in Cold iron. 1683 *Ibid.* *Printing* xi 1 Make a small mark with a fine Prick-Punch 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scoll* E iiij b. The tentes. were deuoted in to iiii. seuenerall orders and rewes lyngge east & west and a *prickshot a sunder. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 325/1 *Prick Spur, with a Nail or sharp point 1824 *MIRYCK Anc. Armour* I 12 The spike of the pryck-spur 1839 *KNIGHT Pict. Shaks.* *John* 10 The spur worn [John K. John] was the goad or pryck-spur, without a rowel 1868 *CUSSANS Her* (1882) 122 Spur may either be with a revolving rowel, or with a single point. The latter is the most ancient, and is known as the Pryck-spur 1464 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 550 To Robert Clerke for a *pricke-takylle for my masty, and for botehyre, ij d. 956 in *Birch Cart. Sax* III 123 Andlang far on *pric horn 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 *Prick tobacco, thick ioll all made up together without any wreathing a 1650 *Guye of Gisborne* 126 in *Furniv. Percy Photo* II 233 Robin hooe shott it betta then hee, for he cloue the good *pricke wand. 1765 *Perry Reliquis I* Gloss., *Pricke-wand*, a wand set up for a mark 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Prick wheel (Saddlery), a tool used to pick off the work for the harness-stitcher.

Prick (prnk), v. Forms: see A below. [Late OE. *prican*, pa. t. **pricode*, ME. *priken*(n), *prike*, pa. t. *pricked*: cognate with OE. *prica*, PRICK sb. Cf. Icel. *prika* (1394), to stab slightly, Norw. *prika* (1394); also MLG., LG., EFris., Du. *pricken*, MDu. *pricken*, *pricken*, WFls. *pryke*, Wang. *pryke*, NFris. *pricken*, also Da. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*, Norw. *prikka* (from LG.), all pointing to WGer. doublet forms **prikhyan* and **prikkhyan*. Cf. also PRICK v., representing an OE. **pricc(e)an* (found in *aprican*)—WGer. **prikhyan*.

Like the sb, the verb appears to belong peculiarly to the Low German domain, being evidenced first in OE., and next in MLG.; it was prob. in OLG., OFris., and Odu. From LG. it seems to have passed into Scandinavian. Perh. from an onomatopoeic root *prh*, expressing the action and sound of piercing abruptly stopped. In the later *prikke*, *pricke*, the *h*, *ch* was perh. merely graphic, to show the short vowel. The form *prike* appears to be a northern development of *prican*; but the 14-15th c. *prike*, *pryke* point to an OE. *prican*; cf. WFls. *pryke*=*pryke*. But cf. also *prike*, *pyke* as parallel form of *prh*, *prh*, *prick* v. and sb.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 *prican*; 2-4 *prike*(n), (4 *prykie*, -*kye*); 2-5 *prike*, 4-5 *pryke*; (5 *pr. ppie*, *pricande*). c1000 *Prican* [see B. 1] c1000 *AElfric Gram.* xxviii. (Z) 174 *Pingo*, ic *pricage*—*Pricad* [see B. 4] a 1050 *Liber Scintill* lxii (1889) 188 *Pricagende* eage utgelet tearas & se be pricab heortan c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Pomene helm him swipe priked. 1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9415 Pat hor fon toward hom ne come pricke vaste. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 899 *Pe* douke come prikan on his stede. c1386 *CHAUCER Pror's T.* 296 So priked [v. pr. prykth, pricp] it in my side. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 211 He was i-priked & i dryve in idel *Ibid.* VII. 35 Panne he gan to pryke his hors. *Ibid.* VII. 251 He hadde leve to pryke a coursere 1393 *LANGLE P. Pl.* C. v. 24 Thenne conscience on bus capel comsed to prykie [v. pr. prike] c1400 *Soudone Bab.* 40 Whan kynde corage begyneth to pryke [v. pr. prike] *Ibid.* 1383 He priked forth. c1400 *Land. Tray* Bk. 6631 Theseus. come thedur pricande sone. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 Whanne on pryketh an-o-ber. c1440 *Prke* [see B. 19]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 201/2 To Pryke.

B. 4-5 *pryk*, 4 *prikke*, 5 *prykyn*; 4-7 *prike* (5-6 *pryke*(n)); 6- *prick*. 13.. *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt* 2041; Hym lyst pryk for poynt. c1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) 7 He pricket out on hys cont. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv 299 He gert fele

knychtis pryk efter þame 1402 *HOCCELE Lett. Cupid* 106 Now pricke on fast. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor Fab.* IV (*For's Conf*) xxii, The fox he prikit fast vnto the eird c1470 *Gol & Gaw* 539 10 pryk in your pience, to purchase his pray. c1490 *Prompt Parv* 413/1 (MS. H.) Prykyn, or poynten, *pructo* 1530 *PALSGR.* 432/2 This fellowe can bothe flatter and prycke 1554 *HULOT*, *Prycken*, *agit*, *stimulo*. Prycke wrytynges with a penne. *disputo* 1563 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 His prouender pricket him. 1579 *GOSSEN Sch Abuse, To Gentlew* (Arb) 58 Wanton wil begins to prick. 1597 *MORLEY Introd.* MS. 28 As they are commonly pricket now. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 103 He did pricke on the other

7 4-6 *prök*(e); 5-6 *preik*, 6 *preak*; 8-9 (*dial*) *preek*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis.* (*Johannes*) 430 [He] come prekand in sic degre 1375 (MS. 1487) *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 615 Prek we apoun thame hardly. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) VIII 287 Slow hym so wip prykyng and wip hunger. c1400 *Melayne* 999 Prekande one a stede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3432 A powere of be Persens On kyng Porus to preke c1475 *REUF Colbar* 120 Out of Paris prouduly he prekit 1525 *STEWART Cron Scot* (Rolls) I 262 Thair preikand on the plane. a 1575 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 146 I 86 To provok greedy and imprudent men to preak at thame. 1825 *JAMIESON*, *Preck*. 1894 [see B. 20].

B. Signification.

1. To pierce, or indent with a sharp point.

I. *trans.* To pierce slightly, make a minute hole in (a surface or body) with a fine or sharp point; to puncture, hence, to wound (or hurt) with or as with a pointed instrument or weapon. Said also of the instrument. Also *fig.*

c1000 *AElfric Hom* (Th.) II 374 He . . . het ðes papan lma gelome prican, oððæt he swulle ðurh swylcum pinungum c1200 [see A. 4] 1386 *WYCLF Rev.* i 7 Thai that pungeden [gloss or pricked] him. 1466 *LYNG*, *De Guit Piger*. 14165 Lyk a bladder Pryke yth with a poynt, a-moon, And farwel, all the wynd y gon c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 449 Þai myght not be wakynd with no maner of crying, nor þai myght fele nothing sore and þai had bene nevur so prykkid. 1530 *PALSGR* 666/1, I prycke with a sharpe nedell, or pygne, or thorne 1621 *QUARLES Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 45 A bubble full of care, Which (prick by death) straight enters into Air 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 326 Take an Apple, &c. and prycke it with a Finne full of Holes, not deepe. 1667 *Perry Diary* 18 Aug. I could perceive her to take pins out of her pocket to prick me. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii in 86/1 *Prick the Loafe*, is to make little holes on the top of the Loafe with a Bodkin. 1769 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle II* 679 By the wetness of the rods they [the laders] know when any feeder of water is prick'd. 1888 *LADY D. HARDY Dang Exger* II. v. 66 A tall thin church spire pricketh the skies

b. To make (a hole or mark) by pricking.

[a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom* xxx 146 Þonne man ænne prican aprice on anum bradum brede.] 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* No. 12 214 Prick there an Hole for a mark. *Mod.* Prick a hole in it with a pin.

c. *Farriery*. To pierce the foot of (a horse) to the quick in shoeing, causing lameness.

1591 *FLORIO and Fruiter* 35. I will goe hyre a horse, for mine was so prickt yesterdaie, that he can not goe. 1594 *GREENE Blacke Booke's Messenger* Wks (Grosart) XI 19 His horse halted right downe. I wondered at it, and thought he was prickt. 1622 *FLETCHER & MASS* *Van Curate* iii. ii, You shall have the tenth horse I prick, to pray for. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Prick*, By the negligence or unskillfulness of the farrier they are prick'd in driving the nails 1831 *YOUATT Horse* 304 No one who considers the thinness of the crust. will blame him [the smith] for sometimes pricking the horse.

d. To detect (a witch) by pricking her skin until a spot was discovered which did not bleed *Hist.*

[Cf. 1627 R. BERNARD *Guide Grand Furymen* xviii. 229 This [witches' mark] is insensible, and being pricked will not bleed.] 1561 in *Pitcaru Crim. Trials* III. 602 The Magistrat and Minister caused John Kinkind, the comon pucker, to prik hir, and found two marks upon hir, which he called the Devil his markis [Cf. quot. 1895 in 4.b.]

e. To affect with a sensation as of pricking.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), 31f it [evil meat or drink] piccheþ and pryckeþ be stommake, it is yprickeþ and pricked and compelleþ to passe oute. *Mod. collig* I don't like soda-water; it pricks my mouth

f. To convert by puncturing into something.

1830 *TENNISON Talking Oak* 69, I swear (and else may insects prick Each leaf into a gall).

2. *fig.* To cause sharp mental pain to; to sting with sorrow or remorse; to grieve, pain, torment, vex. Also *absol.*

a 1050 *Liber Scantill* xvi (1889) 79 He nys gepricud [*stimulatus*] on unrotnysse gyltes, a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iv. 5 If þai pryk vs in forthynkyng of oure synne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2628 Þe pite of be Persens him prickis in his saule. 1530 *PALSGR* 666/1 As any displeasure pricketh one at the herte. 1604 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiv 445 Let those who find themselves pricked by what is now said take care that their religion be more pure 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I 15 His conscience pricketh him so much that he cannot rest.

† 3 To sting or bite, as a serpent, an insect, or the like. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 191 Neddie. attreð hwat heo priked 1484 *CARTON Rabies of Asop* iv. 111 The scorpion . . . pricketh sore with his tayle. 1587 A. LOVELL tr. *Theseus's Trav.* i 260 There are always swarms of them [insects] buzzing about People, and continually pricking of them.

4. *intr.* To perform the action of pricking or piercing; to cause a pricking sensation; also, to have the quality of pricking, to be prickly or sharp c1000 *AElfric Hom* (Th.) II. 88 Þornas pricad. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 207 þe þornes swiðe prikeden. c1386 *CHAUCER Meich T* 391 Thanne is. no thyng may me dis

please Saue o theing priketh in my conscience. 1546 J Heywood *Prick* (1857) 77 It priketh betymes that will be a good thorne. 1645 BACON *Ess*, *Revenge* (Arb) 502 It is but like the Thorn, or Bryar, which prick, and scratch, because they can doe no other. 1874 TENNYSON *Garath & Lyn* 191 At times the spires and turrets half-way down Prick'd thro' the mist. *Mod*. Give me something to prick with. The leaves are acute, but they do not prick.

b. In various pregnant uses and phrases.

To prick for, to try, choose, or decide for something by pricking (cf. sense 15), also fig. To prick for a soft plank (Naut.); see quot 1867. To prick for witches, to prick suspected persons with a pin, to find out, by their sensibility or insensibility to the pain, whether they were witches, cf. 1 d. To prick (in) the belt, garter, loop, to play at FAST-AND-LOOSE; cf. GARTER sb. 7, LOOP sb. 1. To prick in (on, upon) a clout, to do needlework, to sew. See also phraseological derivatives below.

1584 LVLV *Campaspe* v. 14, The one pricking in cloutes haue nothing els to thinke on. 1594 — *Moth. Bomb* i. 11, My daughter... shall prick on a clout till her fingers ake. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 274 Women... live an idle and sedentary life, pricking for the most part vpon a clout. 1758 GOLDSM. *Men Protestant* (1895) II. 229 Players at Slight of Hand; others who invite the ignorant to prick in the Belt. 1828 TIMES 23 Aug. [A grave-digger] so well acquainted with the ground, crowded as it was, that he could prick for room in little or no time. 1836 DISRAELI *Ranunculus Lett.* (1885) 176 To arrange a whitebat dinner at Blackwall, or prick for an excursion to Richmond or Beulah Spa. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Pricking for a soft plank, selecting a place on the deck for sleeping upon. 1895 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Sy. Ho Comm.* 14 May, There were witch-finders in the Middle Ages who pricked for witches.

5. *intr.* To thrust at something as if to pierce it, to make a thrust or stab at. Also fig.

1540 HENRY Wallace vi. 173 Sum brak a pott, sum pylrik [pr. pricket] at his E. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm* 257 Who can doubt any longer, but that you pricke at religion? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III. ii. 1, Thus Marat is, as the Debate goes on, prick'd at again by some detestous Girondin. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Caron Carl*, *Salem* Ch. xv. 255 All his own duties pricked at his heart with bitter reminders in that moment.

† b. *Archery* To shoot at a 'prick' or target; hence fig. to aim at. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Texaph.* (Arb), 106 This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to prickinge, and nere shootinge. c. 1555 HAKESFELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 94 His authors roved far from the mark they should prick at. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb* xxvi. 337 With Broad arrow, or But, or Prick, or Roving Shaft, At Markes full forle score, they vs'd to Prick, and Roue

6. *intr.* or *absol.* Of a hare. To make a track in running.

c. 1410, etc. [see PRICKING *vbl* sb. 2] 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare, . . . and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reppric. 1622 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv (ed. 2) 176 For when she [a hare] Beateh the plaine high-waie where you may yet perseeue her footing, it is said she Pricketh. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Creru*, *Pricketh*, the Footing of a Hare on the hard Highway, when it can be perceived.

b. *trans.* To look for or find the 'pricks' of (a hare); to trace or track (a hare) by its footprints. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c. 1386, etc. [see PRICKING *vbl* sb. 2]. c. 1673 J. CARVIL in Spurgeon *Treas Draw* Ps. xvii. 11 Hunters, who go poring upon the ground to prick the hare, or to find the print of the hare's claw. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv. 1, You have been pricking up and down here upon a cold scent. 1756 *Counsellor* No. 105 p. 7 We were often delayed by trying if we could prick a hare. 1828 CROOKS *Gloss* (ed. 2), *Prick*, to trace a hare by its footsteps. 1886 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk* s.v., To examine the mud in a gate-way or road to see if a hare has passed, is to 'prick the hare'.

7. *intr.* To have a sensation of being pricked; to tingle.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* I, When the blood creeps, and the nerves prick And tingle. 1868 BROWNING *King & Be* III. 55 Her palsied limb 'gan prick and promise life At touch o' the bedclothes merely.

8. *intr.* Of wine, beer, etc.: To become or begin to be sour; to be touched or tainted with acetous fermentation; to be just 'turned'. = F. *se piquer*. Cf. PRICKED *phl* a. 2.

1594 PLAT *Tenell* ho. III. 66 If they [wines] pricke a little they haue a decoction of home. 1651 HOWELL *Penice* 30 By reason of the over delicacies therof it cannot brook the Sea any long time, but it will prick. 1793 *Art & Myst Vintners* 67 Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lags of all sorts that do not prick, and so much Syrup as will not prick.

II. To urge with a sharp point or spur.

9. *trans.* To urge forward (a beast) with a goad (*obs*); to spur (a horse) (*arch*).

c. 1290 S. Eng *Leg* I. 61/249 An Asse is I-priked and I-scourget. 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 229 Po priked is stede sire Gu. c. 1485 *Prompt Parv* 413/5 (MS S) Prickyn, or punchyn, as men doþ beasts, *pungo*. 1530 PALSER 666/7, I picke an oxe, or any other beast with a gade. 1600 HOLLAND *Lyny* ix. xxvii. 334 The Romane horsemen pricked and galloped their horses to flanke them. 1737 [S. BERNETOW] *G. de Luca's Mem.* (1738) 76 Short Goads to prick on their Dromedaries. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Prick*, or *Punch*, in the manege, is to give a horse a gentle touch of the spur, without clapping them hard to him. 1823 BARRING-GOULD *Cheap-Yack* 2, I vii. 102 He pricked his horse on, but she held to the bridle and arrested it.

10. *fig.* To drive or urge as with a spur; to impel, instigate, incite, stimulate, provoke (*arch*). c. 1225-1240 [see PRICKING *vbl* sb. 4] c. 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1192 (*Dido*) So priklyth hire this newe tolye wo. c. 1386 — *Proh*. 11 So priketh hem nature in hir corages

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b, Now prycked or stered by the consyderacion of his feruent loue. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. iv in Hazl. *Doddley* II. 251 Well, nature pricketh me some remorse on thee to haue. 1609 HOLLAND *Amur Marcell.* xiv. 1 2 The Queene euei at his elbow to pricke and proke him forward. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz* iv (1688) 622 His perverse Obstunacy, did so prick her forward to use Severity. 1868 LOWELL *Willow's Poet Wks* (1879) 375 Pricked on by knightly spur of female eyes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 76 Let a fury, a frenzy prick him to return to the wood again.

† b. *Phr. Provender pricks* (a horse, etc.): abundance of food stimulates and makes high-spirited.

(Cf. Ger. *der hafer sticht ihn* in similar use.) 1546 J. HEYWOOD *P. ov.* (1867) 27 When provender pricketh them a little tyme. 1550 CROWELEY *Way to Wealth* B. ij. b, The pascant knaues be to welthy, provender pricketh them. 1658 T. WALL *God's Revenge agst Enemies* Ch. 58 Profit pricks forward zeal, as provender does the Ass. c. 1688 BUNYAN *Exp. Gen.* Wks. 1861 II. 494/4, When provender pricks us, we are apt to be as the horse or mule, that is without understanding.

II. *intr.* To spur or urge a horse on; to ride fast; hence, to ride, advance on horseback. (*arch*).

c. 1290 S. Eng. *Leg* I. 415/423 Wel I-Armed he master cam pilike and ride fast. 1340-70 *Alexander* 282 Pei putt hem in perill & pikeden aboute. 1362 LANGEL. *P. Pl* A. ii. 164 Sopnesse, pricked on his palfrey and passede hem alle. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxi. 249 Als wel on hors bak, prikyng, as on fote rennyng. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiv. v. 647 Anone the yoman came prikyng after as fast as euer he myghte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 A gentle Knight was pricking on the plaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 536 Before each Van Eric forth the Aerie Knights, and couch their spears. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xix, For here be some have pricked as far On Scottish ground as to Dunbar. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr Arabic* I. 263 Presently, I espied a horseman pricking after me.

† b. *intr.* Also said of a horse; and in allit. *phr.*

To prick and prance, of either rider or horse. *Obs.* 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 47 Whereof this man was wonder glad, And goth to pricke and prance aboute. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb* iv. 878 So thewed that Anoon they [foal-] may be stered forto pricke. c. 1440 LYGG *Hors, Shepe, & G* 344 The Goss may gagle, the hors may pricke & prounce. c. 1442 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 208 Now I lyste nother to pryke nor prounce, My pryde ys put to poverté. 1590 NASHB *Pasquill's Apol* i. E. j. b, I trust they shall see me pricke it, and prounce it, like a Cavaliero.

† 12. To prick fast upon, to approach closely (a time or age); to prick near, to approach closely in attainment or quality. Cf. PRICK sb. 2, b, 9.

1564 T. STAPLETON *Fortr Faith* 15 b, Euer sence the faith hath ben knownen and preached, which pricketh nowe fast upon a thousand years. c. 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithans* in Hazl. *Doddley* IV. 92 It pricketh fast upon noon. 1580 GOLDING in *Baret Al.* To Rdr. xii. It would pricke nere the learned tungs in strength. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holmes* II. 88/2 You may growe to that hoary winter, on which you see my father fast pricking.

III. To mark by or with pricks or dots.

13. *trans.* To write or set down (music) by means of 'pricks' or notes (*arch.*), also, to write music in (a book) (*obs*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c. 1325 *Song Deo Grathas* 6 in E. P. *Beomes* (1862) 124, I sez a clerk a bolke forth the bryngre, pat pricked was in Mony a plas, Fast he souht what he schulde syngre. 1463, a. 1509, c. 1520, etc. [see PRICKED *phl* a. 3, PRICKING *vbl* sb. 6]. 1549 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc* (Camden) 39 For paper to pryke songes in for the churche. 1578 DALLINGTON *Meth Trav* V. 1 b, The Italian hath a prouerbe. The French neither pronounce as they write, nor sing as they pricke, nor thinke as they speake. 1623 *Cheque Bk Chapel Royal* (Camden) 58 For pricking of a xxts of bookes. 1711 115, . for pricking in the bookes 1151. 1151. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 24 Mar., To my chamber, to prick out my song 'It is Decreed'. 1705 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 330 They [tunes] are pricked true, exactly as I desire all our congregations may sing them. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* III, A book having some airs pricked down in it.

b. To write out bell-changes in figures, thus: 123, 132, 312, 321, 231, 213, etc.

1843 Lc. *Fèvre's Life Trav Phys* I. i. viii. 178 Who can prick the peal of bells—the bobs and treble bobs?

† 14. To write down; to note or jot down; to record in writing. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 Als put is in poisé and prickett be Ouyd.

15. To mark or indicate by a 'prick'; esp. to mark (a name, or an item) in a list by making a 'prick' through or against it, hence, to mark off or tick off in this way; *spec.* (of the sovereign) to select (persons) for the office of sheriff from a list by this means; whence of other appointments, also, to appoint, choose, pick out. Also *prick down*, *off*, etc.

1557 *Receorde Whelsi* K. y, First I set them downe and pricke them, as here doeth appear 15766224. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) 1. 99 The prince . . . forthwith pricketh some such one of them . . . who hereupon is shirffe of that shire for one whole year. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* v. ii, Why did the ladies prick out mee? I am sure there were other gallants. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 58 Known he is sure, that is pricked down for one of the Judges of the twelve Tribes of Israel. 1788 J. BLUNDELL *Coram Univ. Cambr.* 14 Election of the Caput. The Proctors nominate only, unless they prick as Representatives of their Masters. *Ind.* 15 Each Person is to prick only one of the three nominated for each Faculty. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog* III. vi. 68 My friend was pricked as High Sheriff of the county. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* vii, What do you think of that fellow . . . offering . . . the junior servitor . . . a bribe of ten pounds to prick him in at chapel when he isn't there? 1907 W. TUCKWILL *Remin*

Oxford viii. 107 J. G. Wood was a Bible clerk of Merton, who pricked Chapel attendance and said grace.

16. To mark or trace something on (a surface) by pricks or dots; esp. to prick the chart (a card, plot) . . . see quot; also, to mark or trace (a position, direction, design, etc.) on a surface by pricks or dots (in quot. 1665-76, with pegs). Also *prick off*, *out*. 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Rdr. b. i, I was but one . . . to sit at sterne, to prick my carde, to watch vpon the vpper dekke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* xv. 73 To learne to know the tides, your Roomes, prick your Card, say your Compass. 1665-76 REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 5 Prick down a line eight or ten foot long. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* iv. xv. 196 To find the Latitude, Rhomb, and Longitude and to prick the same down in a Blank Chart. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v, To prick the Chart or Plot at Sea, signifies to make a Point in their Chart whereabout the Ship is now. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Pricking her off, marking a ship's position upon a chart by the help of a scale and compasses. 1874 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 95/2 The lights of the eyes . . . must all be pricked out with a fine needle. 1875 SIR T. SCATON *Fret Cutting* 144 With a very fine steel point prick out lightly the whole pattern.

† 17. To insert the points or stops in (a writing, etc.), to punctuate, point. *Obs. rare*—

1637 HEVLIN *Answe* to *Burton* 161 This is the place at large, so pricked and commade in the said old booke.

IV. To put into some position or condition by piercing or transfixing.

† 18. To stick, fix, or impale (anything) on the point of an instrument. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Answe of Arth.* ix. (Irel. MS), Upon the chefe of hur cholle, A padok pykette [v. rr. pikes, pykitt] on a polle. c. 1559 R. HALL *Life Risher* xii. (1659) 217 The head was pricked upon a pole and set on high upon London Bridge. 16 Childe *Maurice* xxviii in Child *Ballads* iv. (1886) 266/1 Child Maurice head he did cleene And he pricked itt on his sword's point. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav* 27 The cookes, who slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a foinace. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. 23 They . . . prick the Oynion fast upon the end of a small long Stick.

† 19. To secure or fasten with a pin or skewer, or the like, to pin, skewer. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *York Myst* xii. 303 Gadir now all oure gere; Slike poure wede as we were, And pricke pam in a pak. c. 1450 *Two Cookery bks.* 82 Take a pik, and prik him [stuffed pig] togidur, And let him roste. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* iii. ii. 70 An old hat, and the humor of foity fancies pickt in't for a feather. 1649 J. LAWNING *Pintney Projects* 46 To Sit . . . like so many Plovers pricked down for stales. 1780 FORBES *Domme* iii. 14 The clout about me shoud be pricked At the kirk door. 1829 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d'iv (1827) 133 The warden's trunk-hose to his fecket Wi' gowden corken piens was pricket.

20. To attire (a person) with clothes and ornaments fastened by pins, bodkins, etc.; to attire elaborately, dress up. Now *dal*.

c. 1340 [see PRICKING *vbl* sb. 7] 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Doddley* I. 444, I am nat worthily wrapped nor went, But poorly pricked in poverty. c. 1540 Hi. *rwoud Four P. P.* ibid. 351 But prick them [women] and pin them as nice as ye will, And yet they will look for pinning still. 1599 MASSINGER, *act Old Law* II. i, Pricked up in clothes, Why should we fear our rising? 1638 BRATWAT *Barnabes Ryal* i. (1818) 27 On earth she only wished To be painted, pricked, kissed. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 81 Ne'er price a wearless, wanton elf, 'that nought but pricks an' prins herself. 1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Preek*, to adorn. 'She's a' preeked up wi' ribbons an' laces'.

† 21. To remove, or bring into some position, by pricking. *Obs.*

1572-80 BARETT *Alv.* P. 706 *Oculus punctus erutus*, eyes pricked out. *Ind* 709 To prick out crows eyes, *configere cornu oculis*. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* i. iv. 66 A small Gnat, Not half so bigge as a round little Worme, Prickt from the Lazie finger of a man. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Soly Retiring-room* 3 Please you to observe the comfortable lessons I shall prick out of it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xvii. 23 If the Matrice be too thin on the right or left side, or both; They prick up that side, . . . and so rouse a Bur upon that side.

22. To plant (seedlings, etc.) in small holes made by piercing the ground at suitable intervals. Const. *† forth, in, out, off*. Also, to prick in (manure): see quot. 1847.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 13 A young Ship or Cions if it be pricked into the Ground. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort*, *Mar* (1729) 194 Prick them forth at distances. *Ibid.*, Aug. 215 Prick out your Seedlings. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 179 Make a Hole . . . at every Foot distance, and throw a Nut or Acorn into it, after which, you fill up the Hole again; which is called pricking Fruit into the Ground. 1847 MRS. LONDON *Amateur Gardener* 85/2 Rotten hotbed dung is. merely 'pricked in', as gardeners term it, that is, incorporated only with the top stratum of the soil. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 22 The seedlings, when grown enough, may be pricked out into small pots. 1854 *Frini R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 408 Cabbage plants are pricked in in March. 1884 *Garden* at Jan 48/3 The most critical time with seedling ferns is when they require pricking off for the first time.

23. To prick up (in plastering on laths) to scratch or score the surface of the first coat so as to afford a hold for the next, hence, to lay on the first coat which is afterwards scored.

1798 [see PRICKING *vbl* sb. 9] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 373 Pricking-up is similar to laying, but is used as a preliminary to a more perfect kind of work. *Ibid.* 392 *Pricking-up*, in plastering, the first coating of three-coat work upon laths. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec* Ser. i. 122/1 The wall is first pricked up with a coat of lime and hair.

24. To propel (a punt) by pushing with a pole on the ground under the water; to punt.

1891 *Daily News* 26 May 4/8 A man or woman who cannot run or prick a punt, scull, or handle a Canadian canoe, is regarded as an outsider by his or her friends

V To insert or stick as a point.

25 To thrust or stick (a pointed object) into something, to set, fix, or insert by the point; to stick in, on. Also fig. ? Obs.

c1430 *Two Cookery-books* 36 Ley in le cays on a dysse, & on euery leche prycke in. Almandys c1450 *Manikud* 30 in *Macro Plays* a Pryke not yowur felcytes in thyngis transytorye! c1460 *Play Sacram* 468 *Stige direct*, Here shalle ye in Jewys pryke y^e daggers in in qual'iters hus sayng. 1594 Sir G. CAREY in I H. Jayes *Catal Chariters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 335 The findinge of his picture framed in wax, with one of his owne heares puct directly in the hart therof. 1611 Cortes, s. v. *Passage*, So tender that a pinne pricked into it cannot fetch it vp any height. 1669 *Worldwits Syst. Agric.* (1681) 245 Observe also, that you prick small Sticks, in manner of a Hedge, cross wise, athwart all the other by passages.

26 To stick (something) full of, or set (it) with pointed objects or points; hence, to stud, mark, or dot with something. ? Obs.

1530 PALSER 666/1, I prickte full of bowes, as we do a place or a horse when we go a mayng, *je rance* 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 141 If it be pricked with coves it is the better. 1856 Mrs BROWNING *Aur Leigh* 1 275 Brown hair pricked with gray. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 139 Belle Isle, a rocky, blue mass, with a wavy out line, rising from the purple main pricked with icebergs

VI. To stick up as or in a point

27 To raise or erect, as the ear of an animal when on the alert or listening, hence, of a person, to prick up one's ears, to become attentive or alert to listen.

1587 TURBIEV. *Irav T* (1837) 200 And prickt his plumes to please his Ladies eyes. 1591 H. SMITH *Wks* (1866-7) I. 207 To put a pedlar's shop upon their backs, and colour their faces, and prick their ruffs, and fuzzle their hair. 1666 BACON *Ess.*, *Frame* (Arb.) 579 She pricks up so many Ears. 1684 BUNYAN *Holy War* i. At this the town of Mansoul began to prick up its ears. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving Georg* in 132 The fiery Courser, when he hears, the Shouts of War, Pricks up his Ears. 1865 J. W. CHOKER *Diary* 26 Oct, I pricked up the ears of curiosity at this exordium. 1898 R. S. SURTHER *Ask Manima* i. The roused hounds prick their ears.

28. *unt* Prick up, to rise or stand erect with the point directed upward, to point or stick up.

[1620, 1624 see PRICKING pbl a 4.] 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouv* v. 55 The full ear [of coin] hangs the head, when the empty picks up. 1763 J. CLUBBES *Misc. Tracts, Physiognomy* (1770) I 22 Then heads were both under water, but that the tips of their ears just picked up above it. 1887 BESANT *The World went xv*, His ears, prick up at the sound of a fiddle. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 32 1/2 The spurs of churches are to be seen pricking up through the greenery.

VII. 29. Phraseological derivatives. *Prick* (in)-the-garter, -the-loop, sb. phr. one who plays the game of fast-and-loose: see 4 b; also, the game itself; *prick-the-clout* adj. phr., tailoring. Also PRICKLOUSE.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 548 *Prick in the Garter, a knave well known By silly rusticks,—when their money's gone; For near his side, to make the cheat go down, Stands his accomplice, like a simple clown, Who pricks, and ev'ry time is sure to win; But if another pricks—He's taken in. 1861 R. RAE in W. Hunter *Bigger & Ho Fleming* in. (1867) 37 To prick-the-garter gaed the law. 1886 WILLOCK *Rosely Ends* xxi. (1887) 154 The money-sellin' dodge, or the three card trick, or prick-the-garter, or the pea-an'-thummlis. 1891 R. FORD *Thistledown* xvi. 313 *Prick the-loops, who are sae familiar wi' the hangman's loop that they've turned the idea into let and set up wi' their garter. 1894 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, Ye *prick-the-clout loon.

Prick (prɪk), *a. rare*. Also 5-6 prɪk. [Only in reference to ears; app. by resolution of the compound PRICK-EARED] Pricked up, erect and pointed.

14449 W. BOWER in *Fordun's Scotch Chronicle* (1759) II. xiv. xxii. 376 With prɪk yowand eers, as the awk gieg. 1513 DOUGLAS *Beats* iv v. 20 Als mony has scho prɪk wstandand eris. 1889 GORDON STABLES *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v § 11. 59 The hard-haired Scotch terrier. Ears very small, prick or half prick, but never drop

+ **Pricka'do**. *Obs rare*—1. [f. PRICK v. + -ADO.] A piercing or stab (of the sword).

1592 KYD *Sol & Pers.* in. ii. 22 With that they drew, and there Ferdinando had the prickado.

+ **Prickal**. *Obs* [app for *prick-aul*; cf. PRITCH-AULE] See quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* in. 273/2 (Upholsterer's tools) A Prickal is a kind of Aul with a great box or other hard Wooden head.

+ **Prickant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [Humorous f PRICK v. + -ANT, after heraldic terms in -ant.]

1. Pricking or riding; errant.

1611 BEAUM & FL. *Knt. Burn. Fest.* in. ii, What knight is that, ask him if he keep The passage bound by love of Lady fair, Or else but prickant.

2. Pricking up or out.

1611 BEAUM & FL. *Knt. Burn. Fest.* in. ii, Without his door doth hang A copper basin, on a prickant spear. 1633 MARMION *Pine Companion* in. v, They are three asses rampant, with their ears prickant.

Prick-bill. [f. PRICK v. + BILL sb. 3] At Christ Church, Oxford, One of the junior students

to whom was given the task of pricking off on a printed list the names of undergraduates attending chapel.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 174 Another visit from the prick bill. 1853 'L. CARROLL' *Diary* 15 Oct. in *Life & Lett* (1898) 53 Found I had got the prickbills two hundred lines apiece for not pricking in in the morning. 1879 SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 371 note

Prick-ear, *prick ear*. [app. a back-formation from PRICK-EARED, q.v.]

1. *pl* The erect pointed ears of some beasts, *spec.* of dogs; ears that are pricked up or stand erect; hence *fig* those of a person on the alert to hear. cf. PRICK v. 27

1634 T. JOHNSON *Pasey's Chirurg* 1004 Having two homes, prick ears, and armes. 1652 GAULD *Magastrom* 184 *Prick-ears* (presage or note) a medler. 1839 C. KNIGHT *Pict. Shaks.* *Hen V.* 340/2 A portrait of the Esquimaux dog, which strikingly exhibits the prick ear. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxi, The faithful Bian, whose lop ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation

b. The ears of a person when conspicuous by naturally standing out, or by having the hair cut short, as those of a 'Roundhead' cf. sense 2 and PRICK-EARED 2.

1641 BRATHWAITE *Merc. Brit.* iv, How these...round heads with their prick eares doe listen. 1650 BULWER *Anthropo-met.* (1653) 158 Wee of this Nation...affect a small Eare, standing close to the Head. Our Eares are naturally extant and looke forward all which commodities our mickle-wis Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prick-ears. 1685 CROWNE *Ser C. Nice* in 16 *Hot Sirrah*, if you be a Presbyterian, I'll kick you down Stairs, woe be to you prickears, Sirrah

2. A person having prick-ears, one whose ears are conspicuous; + a nickname for a Puritan (see PRICK-EARED 2, and cf. ROUNDHEAD).

1642 *Grand Plutos Renomstr.* Title-p, How far he differs from Round head, Rattle head or Prick-ears.

b. (*prick-ears*) One of a breed of pigs characterized by erect ears. *dial.*

1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep* 57 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb* III, What are provincially called the 'prick ears', a well made, short-legged animal of its kind.

Prick-eared (prɪ kɪəd), *a* [app. f. PRICK sb. (branch V) + EARED: see Note below.]

1. Having erect ears: *spec.* of dogs.

c1420? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 368 And at hys feete lay a prykyerd curre. 1553 FITZGERALD *Husb* § 77 The ix. properties of a foxe. The fyfte is. to be prycke eared, the seconde to be lyttel eared. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* in. i. 44 Fish for thee, Island dogge, thou prick-eard cur of Island. 1607 TOWSE *Powerf. Beasts* (1658) 185 By this...you may make many lye-ave-ard Horse, to be as prick-eard and comely, as any other Horse whatsoever. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius* 156 23 Here the fawnes And prick ear'd Saires shall your Groves frequent. 1673 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess* (1874) I. 45 Any prick-eared tree-inhabiting monkey. 1877 GORDON STABLES *Pract. Kennel Guide* (ed. 3) vii § 81 Dogs both prick-eared and dooping are often found in the same litter.

+ b. Applied opprobriously (with pun) to prick-song. *Obs*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 For me thynkyth it servyth for no thyng, All such pevysh prykyeryd song! Pes, man, pryksong may not be dyspyyd

c. *fig.* Having the ears pricked or erected in attention; hence, attentive, alert

1550 BALE *Apol* 141 b, These prycke eared prynces myghte truste those vowes, as hawkes made to theyr bandes. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* in. ii, 181 Jealousy is prick-eared, and will bear the wagging of a hair. 1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 184 The prick-eared Acuteness of that trim and smug saying. 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *T. Wabley* i. 500 A prick-eared public official.

2 Of a man. Having the hair cut short and close, so that the ears are prominent; a nickname applied in the 17th century to the Puritans or 'Roundheads'; whence opprobriously, priggish

1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* in. (1692) I. 482 The said Captain Hide said, that they were a company of prick eared and crop eared Rascals, and he would believe a Papist before a Puntan. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prick-eard* *Yellow*, a Crop, whose Ears are longer than his Hair. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 74 These Prick-eard, starch, sanctify'd Fellows. 1754 FOOTE *Taste* in. Wks. 1799 I. 21, I adore the simplicity of the antients! How unlike the present, priggish, prick ear'd puppets! 1879 GZO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Fred Vincy had called Lydgate a prig, and now Mr Chicheley was inclined to call him prick-eared

[Note. Of *prick-eared*, *prick* adj., *prick* ear's, *pricked* or *pricki* ear's, to *prick* the ears, the first is much the earliest, and is app. to be compared with such formations as *black-headed*, *bow-legged*, *club-footed*, *club-shaped*, and the like, in which the first element is a sb, the sense being 'eared' (i. e. having ears) like pricks; in some early sense of Prick sb., e. g. 12, 13, or 14. Of the other expressions, *prick ear's* is prob a back formation from *prick eared*, on the analogy of *club foot*, *club-footed*, and the like, and *pricked ears*, to *prick* the ears derived from it.]

Pricked (prɪkt, prɪkəd), *ppl. a*

I. [f. PRICK v. + -ED.] 1. Pierced with pricks or with a prick, punctured; wounded by pricking; *spec.* of a horse see PRICK v. 1 c.

1469 in *Charter of Selby Abbey* (Brit Mus Addit. Ch. 45. 861), i. panem alium vocatum Prickedlof [in ch. of 1324 brochure, 1433 brochure] 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/2 The wounde of the prickd synneue. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 503 The money bags shrink like pricked bladders. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases*

in 71 Malarial blood does not flow freely from the pricked finger

b. *spec.* In plastering, *pricked up*: see PRICK v. 23. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 630 Over the pricked-up coat of lime and hair. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 679/2 When the pricked up coat is dry..., preparations may be made for the floating

2. Of liquor: Turned or tending to turn sour. (Cf. PRICK v. 8.) Also *fig.* [= F. *piqué* (vin *piqué*, 'vin qui tend à se transformer en vinaigre', Laitré)]

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* in. 1. 696 And turn as eager as prick'd Wine. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pricki*, decayed Wine, tending to Sower. 1743 *Land & Country Brew* in (ed. 2) x08 Which will occasion the Whole [ale] to become sometimes only pricked, or just tainted. 1834 HOOD *Tydney Hall* (1840) 3 Technically speaking her temper was a little pricked. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* in. ii, Making the Vicar praise a bottle of Burgundy that he knew was pricked. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words*, *Pricked*, or *Prilled*, turned sour, said of any liquid turning acid.

3. Formed of, traced or written in pricks or dots; dotted; written; *spec.* in Pottery, ornamented with designs traced in dots. *Pricked song* see PRICK-SONG. ? *Obs*

1453-1606 [see PRICK SONG 1 a] c1520 *Bk. Mayd Embryn* 33 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 84 We do nought together, But prycked balades syngge. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 405/2 The clergie of the realme haue burned vp their false prycked bookes. 1669 STURMY *Martiner's Mag.* in x180 Draw the prick Line NS. 1748 *Anson's Voy* in. vi. 192 In the plan...the road is marked out by a prick line.

4. Produced or obtained by pricking.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 644/1 A pricked drop of blood from a wild animal injected into a healthy tame animal would cause it to fall sick of *nagana*.

5. Erect, pointed upright; set up, cocked up

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 72 So smurke, so smooth, his pricked eares. 1741 *Compl. Farm-Price* in. i. 304 A Kind of Dog with pricked Ears. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr North* I. 39 A smallish, reddish brown, sharp-nosed animal, with pricked-up ears. 1898 *Bk of Dogs* 62 [The Pomeranian] has sharp features and pricked ears.

II. [f. PRICK sb. + -ED.] +6 Having a prick or point; pointed, tapering; prickly, sharp, bearing prickets; furnished with a sting. *Obs*

c1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Whyte and pricked as thornes. 1552 HULOTR. Prycked or stynged, *aculeatus* 1584 in *Femilerat Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 368, in prickt candle-stuckes.

+7. Furnished with a prick or pricks; dotted.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 23 Apr., Every bait to end in a pricked crochet and quaver. 1667 C. SIMMONS *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 24 Here you have a Prickt-Crochet (or Crochet with a Prick after it). 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 204 Prickt Letters never signify Moments, unless when they are multiplied by the Moment o either express or understood to make them infinitely little.

Pricker (prɪkər). Also 4-5 prikiere, -yere, prikiere, 5-6 preker, *Sc. -ar.* [f. PRICK v. (ME. *pricke*) + -ER 1.] One who or that which pricks.

1. One who pricks or goads; + *spec.* one who professed to discover if a woman were a witch by sticking pins into her: see PRICK v. 1 d. Also *fig.* One who incites, provokes, or stimulates.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlii. 20 The prikiere for the north [Vulg. *stimulator ab equidone*] shal come to hir. 1552 HULOTR. Prycker or stynger, *stigator*. 1565 COOPER *The-saurus*, *Stimulator*, a prickler or stirrer forward. 1661 [see PRICK v. 1 d]. 1836 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 230 For a few holders of the plough, there are many pricklers of the oxen. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.*, *Infl. Rationalem* (1884) 211 It was the regular profession of men called 'prickers' to thrust long pins into the body of a suspected witch in order to detect the insensible spot which was the infallible sign of her guilt.

b. A northern name for the Basking-shark (BASKING pbl. a. 2), from its habit of lying at the surface with its back-fin projecting. Also (*dial.*) applied to some species of dog-fish.

1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 1. 4 When before Peterhead we saw the fins of a great Fish, about a yard above the Water, which they call a Pricker. 1890 F. H. EMERSON *Wild Life on Tidal Water* xxiii. 99 All we get out of a mass of weed and mud [were] two pricklers, and an old mussel.

2. One who spurs or rides a horse, a rider, a horseman; hence, a mounted warrior or soldier, *esp.* a light horseman employed as a skirmisher or scout; also, a mounted moss-trooper, a 'rider'. *arch.* and *Hist*

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. x. 8 A proud prikiere [C. xi. 134 prikiere] of Fraunce, *princeps huius mundi*. 1377 *Ibid* B. x. 308 Ac now is religioun a ryder. A priker on a pal-frey. ? 1400 *Moria Arth.* 355 Send prekers to be price tounes, and plaunte there my segge. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 258 The pryckers be gone to spyre, what our ennemyes go aboute. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 210 The Erie of Warwik and the Lord Gray. perceiving the host to be molested with the Scottishe prekaris. 1600 *King & Barker* 30 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 5 A preker about .yn maney a contre. 1639 *Scotriswood Hist. Ch. Sect.* vi. (1655) 401 Iohnston. after the Border fashion, sent forth some pricklers to ride, and make provocation. 1785 GROSSE in *Archaeologia* (1787) VIII. 113 This sort of spur [having only one very long and very thick point] was worn by a body of light horsemen in the reign of Henry VIII. thence called pricklers. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* v. xvii. Northumbrian pricklers wild and rude. 1894 TWISDIE *Arabian Horse* in. i. 165 What the cleverest collie is to the Cheviot shepherd gives but a faint idea of what his mare is to the desert prickler.

3. *spec.* A mounted attendant at a hunt, a huntsman. Now chiefly in YEOMAN *pricker*.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 103 If the hart be accompanied with any other deere, then the prickor on horsebacke shall ryde full in the face of him, to trie if he can part them or not. 1586 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis Orig. Lett Ser. II. III. 123 To lend him a couple of her Majesties Yeomen prickors and a couple of the Groomes of the Leese. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Fash.*, *Pricker*, a Huntsman on horsebacke. 1766 R. HENNER *Horse-Matches* ix. 52, 53 was run for, free only for the Huntsmen, Yeomen Prickers, and Keepers of Windsor Forest. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii. Who is it that the King now guides? His own huntsmen and prickors. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 3/1 At Ascot the Royal procession was headed by Lord Coventry, the Master of the Buckhounds, and the whips and yeomen prickors in their picturesque uniform of green and scarlet.

4. An instrument or tool for pricking or piercing. 14. *Nam.* in Wr. Wulcker 682/37 *Hoc puncturum*, a pricker. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 80 With the point of a fine pin or pricker, prick through all the corners of the plan to be copied. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 145 One of the best instruments to use as a pricker is a bit of a knitting needle put into a stout handle, and ground to a fine point.

b. in many specific applications; as (a) An awl; a brad-awl (cf. PRICKAL); in *Sail-making*, a tool for making holes in sails. (b) A goad; a spur. (c) A pricking-iron. (d) In *Blasting*, a metal rod which is placed in the drill-hole during the packing of the charge, leaving when it is withdrawn a touch hole for firing. (e) A fork or prong used in handling sugar; also, a two-pronged fork used in handling blubber. (f) A surgical instrument. (g) A toothed tool or wheel used for marking equidistant holes for stitching leather, etc. (h) A climbing-iron. (i) A slender iron rod used in sounding bogs, probing for sunken timber, or the like. (j) In some organs, a small upright rod beneath the front end of each of the manual keys, which, when the key is pressed down, transmits the motion to other parts of the mechanism so as to open the valve and admit air to the pipe.

1611 FLORIO, *Aglicina*, amongst gunners a pricker or [pricking] iron. 1649 G. DANIEL *Tynarck*, Hen. IV. cxxxviii. The Sharpest prickors for his vse. To drive the Restive Lords. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 111 *Pricker* is vulgarly called an Awl. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 280/1 Sugar Boylers Instruments. A Lofe Pricker or a small Pricker. It much resembles the Shoemakers or Sadlers Aule, being a long slender Iron sharp pointed, set in a wooden round head or haft hooped at the bottom. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. It is best to put a little Clay on the top of the hole, upon the Raming fast about the Pricker. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorkish Gloss* (E.D.S.), *Pricker*, a brad-awl. 1794 *Riggus & Seaman's Ship* I. 88 *Pricker*, a small instrument, like a marline-spike, to make the holes with. 1824 MANDER *Derbyshire Miner's Gloss*. 54 The Pricker is then withdrawn, and a straw filled with gun-powder, is placed in the hole in its stead, which communicates with the powder in the Chamber. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 42 The pricker is used in packing the blubber in casks. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* III. Dick pointed the touch-hole of the pistol with a pricker. 1854 SEIDEL *Organ* 64 These prickors are small pieces of wood a few inches long and one third of an inch thick. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pricker*, a toothed instrument used by workmen for stabbing or marking leather, paper, &c. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 150 If an iridectomy has to be performed, instead of tearing through the lens capsule with the ordinary pricker, a pair of fine iris forceps is introduced through the corneal wound. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pricker*, 5. (*Saddlery*) 6 A tool used to mark stitch-holes so as to render them uniform in distance. *Ibid.*, *Pricker*, 4 a long slender iron rod used for probing or sounding the depth of a bog or quicksand. 18 *Ann. Philad. & Pennsylv.* II. 20 (Cent.) He had iron prickors to the hands and feet to aid in climbing lofty trees.

† 5. A pricket candlestick: see PRICKET 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1554 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 89 Item v candilistykkes ij pryckers and ij standerdes and one with ij sockes and a pryckett in the myddes.

Pricket (prī'ket). Forms 4-6 prīk(k)-, pryk-, prek-, priok-; -et, -ett, -ette, 5- pricket; also (chiefly Sc.) 5 pre-, pryocite, 6 prekat(t), pricocatte, (? 7 proket) [app ad med. (Anglo)-L. *prikettus* (13th c.), f. Eng. *prike*, PRIOK sb + Rom. suffix -atus, -etto, -et.]

1. A buck in its second year, having straight unbranched horns: *Pricket's sister*, a female fallow deer in its second year. Cf. BROOKET.

[1825 *Close Roll* 14 Edw. I. m. 8 (P.R.O.), *Capiendo vnam damam et vnam Pricketum de Ceruo* De quibus quidem dama et Pricketo idem Robertus et Johannes indicatū sunt.] c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 413/1 Pryket, best, capriolus. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eiv. The secunde yere a preket. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 27, I. 10yed oft to chace the trembling Pricket. 1607 *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 409 Non but dows and faunes and prickets and prickets sisters twenty shillins a peece for all thees. 1779 R. GRAVES *Spr. Quiz.* (1800) II. 209 1839 *Todd's Cycl.* V. 518/1 At the second year the 'pricket' puts forth a simple 'dag'.

† b. *transf.* A boy. *Obs.* 1584 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 97 You with your pricket [ong. *ignis puerque iuvens*] purchase loa the victorye famous. 1784 ELPHINSTON *tr. Martial* iv. 1 xxvii. 180 Their industry industrious to deride, The pricket points the bed, but not the side.

c. The straight unbranched horn of a buck or young stag; a dag. *rare*.

1855 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 296 The bucks never bear other than prickets, or single dags on the head.

2. A spike on which to stick a candle; hence, *pricket candlestick*, a candlestick having one or more of these.

c. 1400 *Antours of Arth* 451 (Thornton MS.) Preketes [Douce MS. torches, *Inv. MS.* torches] and broketes, and

standertus by twene c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 413/1 Pryket, of candilistykke, or other lyke, staga. 1534 *Inv. Warw. Kath. Arragon* 41 in *Camden Misc.* (1855), Syke candilistykkes wherof ij. with prickettes and iij. with sockettes. 1554 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 24 Item ij small pryket candlestykkes. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 195 The thicker end [of the taper] was hollowed out for the convenience of sticking on the pricket. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 82 The picture is mounted in a frame: before it is fixed a little beam set with a row of prickets for candles. 1886 MORSE *Yap. Homes* iv. 220 In England the pricket candlestick went out of use a few centuries ago, in Japan it is still retained.

† 3. A candle or taper (orig. such as was stuck on a pricket candlestick). *Obs.*

c. 1331 *MS. Cott. Galba E. v.* If 45 Item parui torticii minores de tribus filis qui vocatur prikettes coram pioire in cena. viij. priketi ponderant vnam libram cere. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiv. (Tollem MS.) Candelis and opra priketis bep set on candell-hikkis, and chaunde-lers. 1434 [see PERCHER] 1527 in *Visit Southwell* (Camden) 129, ij or iij poundes of prickettes to burne also abowte my herse. 1557-75 *Diurn Occur.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 103 All the baronies and gentilemen buie prickettis of waix. a. 1630 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1655) 197 Walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen. holding every one a proket [i.e. pricket] of waix in their hands.

† 4. A small prick or spike, a thorn, a prickle.

1584 *Wheeler Greece* I. 7 Each leaf ended with a Pricket. † 5. A pinnacle or spire; a pointed final. *Obs.* c. 1600 in A. Maxwell *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 150 Ane steepie and pricket of ashler warck upon the east neuk and cunye. 1624 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 196 Outsetting of kernels, erecting of prickets, barbacans, and such like various structures. 1717 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 397 The Contract with the masons for the four vaults of the tolbooth and the pricket was £1000 Sc.

† 6. A chrysalis. *Obs. rare*—1.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 327 To prevent their numerous increase on Trees gather them off in Winter, taking away the Prickets which cleave to the Branches, and burn them.

7. An old name of the Stonecrops, *Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*, = PRICK-MADAM.

[? From the awl-shaped leaves, or the biting taste of *S. acre*] 1611 CORON. s. v. *Toubarbe*, *Petite Toubarbe*, the male Prickmadame, or Sengrene the lesser, also, Mousetaille, Pricket, Stonehore, little Stonecrop, Wall-pepper, Country-pepper, lacke of the Butterne. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pricket, or Prick-madam, *Sedum acre*, *album*, and *reflexum*.

Pricking (prī'king), vbl. sb. [f. PRICK v + -ING 1] The action of the verb PRICK.

1. Piercing; puncturing; wounding. see the verb. With a and pl., an instance of this.

1324 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 28 Upon the deed 3e shulen not kute youre flesh, ne eny. prykyngys 3e shulen make to 3ow. 1607 *Torsell Fourb.* B (1658) 475 By thorns and prickings of bushes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 545/4 Country men are deceived by gamblers, at a game called Pricking in the Belt, or the old Nob. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 768 The exudation of serum after pricking is of importance.

b. The sensation of, or as of, being pricked or wounded; smarting, tingling.

c. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 145 per scal beon. [dungeo] wā-uten prykinge. 1495 *Trensis Barth.* *De P. R.* xvii. clxxxv. (W. de W.) 726 A dronkle mann feleth and is greuyd with sore prykyngye [Bodl. MS. pichinge] and aking in his heed. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* iv. 1. 44 By the pricking of my Thimbles, Something wicked this way comes. 1807 MARY KINGSLAY *W. Africa* 687 Producing terrible pricking and itching.

c. *fig.* The infliction of mental pain; grief, distress, sorrow; remorse, compunction, regret.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 88 Hi ða sawia toterað mid pricungum mislura gedotta. c. 1400 *Peter Troy* 2183 My payne with pricking in heart. 1526 *Distr. Perif.* (W. de W.) 1331 127 Without drede or feare, scruple or prykyngye of conscience. 1671 *HIBERN Wks.* II. 328 To the pricking and astonishing of thy heart. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrabblomania* 205 Those elected to this function N'er feel the prickings of compunction.

2. The footprint or track of a hare (rarely of other beasts). Hence, the tracking of a hare by its pricks or footprints; also *a pricking forth*.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 191 Of prykyng and of hunting for the hare. c. 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv. Till she [a hare] be retreued, or bat he fynde her poyntyngye, or prykyngye. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 163 If he can finde the footing of the hare (which we call pricking). 1626 SURR. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 696 By these traces or footstepes, he shall by little and little picke out which way she is gone, and thus amongst hunt-men is called the pricking forth of the hare. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 156 The prints and prickings of sundry sort of beasts might easily be discerned. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 262 These tracks were sometimes lost; but by careful pricking, they were hit upon again.

3. The sousing of wine or liquor.

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 371 The length of the voyage makes them [wines] subject to pricking. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 432 To prevent wine from pricking.

4. The action of spurring or goading onward; instigation, incitement, provocation. *Now rare.* a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Sente Powel heðe. . . flesches prikunge c. 1320 *Hali Meid.* 3 With hare pricunges of fleschliche fulden. 1321 *tr. Charter of Ælfristan* in Birch *Chart. Sax.* II. 452 3elad by þe pricunges of ðe Haly Goste. 1340 *Aenb.* 148 þe poudres efterward and prikunge of harde wyþningme. 1424 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Pro. Priv.* 205 Ofte Prayer quynyth the Prykynges of vices. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 41, I did find in my mind a secret pricking forward thereto. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 In former times there was a custom called pricking—a sailor got behind a boy and forced him up by digging into him with a sharp mauling-pike.

† 5. Spurring; galloping, riding. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1741 The heraudes lefte hir prykyng [v. r. prykyngye, pricking] vp and down c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 413/2 Prykyngye, of hors, *curstauo*. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xiv. 114 In prykyngye conthar thei enemies. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sledane's Comm.* 119 b. When a benefice or prebende is fallen what busie suite, what gadding and puckyng vp and downe.

6. Marking or writing by means of pricks, dots, etc.; chiefly of music. see PRICK v. 13 (*obs.*), appointing a sheriff. see PRIOK v. 15; † in quot. 1532-3, figured ornamentation, embroidery (*obs.*)

c. 1509 *Proverbs* in *Grose Antig. Rep.* (1808) IV. 405 A songe myssoundithe yf the prykyngye be not right. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No manne vnder the degree of a barons sounne shall weare any maner embroidery, prykyng or prinyng with golde, siluer, or other sylke. 1621 *Chapen Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 10 For pricking of songes and for a new set of bookes for the Chappell. 1699 *WARTLEY in Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 273 The reducing of any Tune in that book to our way of pricking on five lines. 1754 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* IV. 464 It was now the usual time of the year for the Kings picking of sheriffs. 1811 *Self Instructor* 116 By pricking over the book, i. meant an examining every article of the Journal against the Ledger.

7. Fastening with a pin, etc.; dressing up, adornment, = PRINKING.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 21 With in thi heite thyngkyngye, boostyngye, and prykyngye and pleyssyngye of thi sylfe. 14 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 583/31 *Fizaura*, prykyngye or fastenyngye. 1550 *LATIMER Serm.*, *Luke* xii. 15 (1562) 126 b. Women haue muche prykyngye when they put on their cap. *Ibid.* They would not make so muche prykyngye vp of theym selues as they doe now a dayes.

8. *Horti.* The planting out or off of seedlings.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xiv. (1813) 289 The pricking out the young plants when they are three or four days old.

9. *Pricking up* (Plastering): see PRIOK v. 23. Also *attrib.*

1778 LD. MAHON in *Phil. Trans.* LKXVIII. 887 Common coarse lime and hair (such as generally serve, for the pricking up-coat in plastering). 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 678/2 In three-coat plastering on laths the first [coat] is called the pricking up. *Ibid.* 679/2 The first, or pricking up, is roughly laid on the laths, the principal object being to make the keying complete.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † *pricking-hat*, a riding hat; † *pricking-knife*, a carpenter's tool; *pricking-note*, a note of goods for shipment, on which the customs officer picked each item as it was delivered on board, and on which the captain gave a receipt for the goods; † *pricking-pallet* (PALLET sb. 3), a riding head-piece; *pricking-pole*, a pole with an iron point for propelling a boat, *pricking-wheel* = *prick-wheel* (see PRICK sb. 21).

1438 *Dunham Chapter Munim. Misc. Charters* 5603, 1 *prekynghatt cooperum cum Welwete. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. liv. Either a prickinghate or a sallet upon their heads. c. 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 15 Ihan bespake the 'prykyng-knyfe, 'He duellys to nyze the ale wyfe'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pricking-note*, a form of custom-house order delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher. 1422-30 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxii. (MS. Digby 230) If 102 b/2 His vauntbrace may be cured ner A *prykyng pale of plate þe kever. 1822 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* xv. 153 Carry my *pricking-pole up.

Pricking (prī'king), ppl. a. [f. PRICK v. + -ING 2.] That pricks, in various senses of the verb.

1. Causing a prick or puncture, piercing, prickly.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Nest is herd, of prinkle bornes wūten, & wūdenen nesche & softe. 1235 *COVERDALE Ezech.* xxviii. 24 She shal no more be a prickinge thorne, & an hurtinge breve unto the house of Israel. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aleasia's Hist. Indies* iv. xxvi. 282 In a huske somewhat bigger, and more pricking than a chesnut. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 639 With their pricking stings they [bees] grievously wound and torment.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Producing the sensation of being pricked, having a wounding or painful effect on the feelings or mind; causing a sharp sudden pain, piercing, smarting.

1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg.* 430 b. Keyngyng hymself ryght curiously from the prykyng sawtes and watche of the world the fleshe and the deuyll. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* E. j. Mylke. . . is good agaynst prykyngye humours in the entrayles. 1609 T. BROWNE in *Darcie's Ann. Q. Elis.* ii. 371 Marshall By one, who with pricking words wounded the Maiesty of the King, was now beheaded. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 140 There is no pricking cold. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 473 Attended with pricking pains in the right side.

† 2. That presses forward, keen, eager. *Obs.*

1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodslay* IV. 112 The pett and pricking prime of youth ought chastisement to have.

† 3. Goading, stimulating. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 46 The Hortatouie and Dehortatorie are a little more vehement, stirring and pricking then the others.

4. Pointed or arrect, as an ear.

1610 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* 73 Stick our pricking ears With the pearl that Teithys weaves. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. i. (1668) 2 A small thin ear short and pricking.

Prickle (prī'kl), sb. 1. Forms. 1 pricels, priocel, inflected -ele, -le, 4-5 prykel, -yl, 5 -elle, 5-6 prikile, 6 Sc. prickil, 6-7 prickel, -ell, 6-7 prickie. [OE *pricel*, later form of *pricels*, f. stem *pric-* of *prician* to PRIOK + instrumental suffix -els from earlier -isl - OHG. -isli - WGer. -isli/a. Cf. MDu., MLG. *prickel*, *prēkel*, Du.

prickel, LG. *prickel* a prickle, sting, spur, etc. In later times the suffix was app sometimes associated with the dim. *-el*, *-le* from Fr, and a *prickle* viewed as a small prick. See also PRITCHEL.]

†1. A thing to prick with; a goad. *Obs*
a 1000 in *Aldhelm Gloss* (Napier) 4228 and 4656 *Stimulus*,
piculsum. c 1000 *Agg Gasp*, *Luke Pief*, Wið piculom eft-
dragend [L. *contra stimulus recalcitrantem*]. c 1330 R
BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 16218 Penda poyned hym als
a prykel. c 1400 *Land Triy Bl* 6578 Wel ney his flanke
his strok he tecler, And strikes hym with spere and pricles
c 1440 *Pramp. Parv* 413/1 Pykyl, *stimulus, aculeus*,
idem quod pryk. 1570 LEVINS *Mamph* 121/41 A Prickle,
stimulus. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezech* xxxviii 26 That
holdeth the plough, and glorieth in the goade, dyveth oven
with the prickel, and converseth in their workes

†2. A pricking or goading sensation. *Obs*
a 1050 *Liber Scintill* xviii (1889) 87 Þenne mid oferfylle
wamb byð apened piculas [L. *aculei*] galyse beoð awehte
c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII 307 Ac
seo ræding pingð þenne scoliet mid sceapum picule 1303
R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 845 Y fele a ful hard prykyt
Pat my fleshe tempteþ me mykyt

†3. A small mark or character in writing; a jot,
iota; a minute fraction, part, or particle; = PRIOR
sb. 3, 5. *Obs* (Only OE.)

c 950 *Lindisf Goss* Matt v 18 Iota unum [gloss] foruord
vel picule an vel enne, aut unius apice enne picule vel stæfes
headon non præteribit ne fogaer — Luke xii. 59 Done
hætmesto picclu [Ruslow, lætmesto picula]

†4. The sting of an insect. *Obs*
c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3376 (Royal MS.) Senek
vethe how the kyng and the leder Of bees pricles hathe he
right none, Othru bees pricles han everychone

†5. A rigid sharp-pointed process developed from
the bark or any part of the epidermis of a plant,
consisting of a compound hair

Botanically, a *prickle* differs from a *thorn* or *spine* in that
it may be peeled off with the epidermis and does not grow
from the wood of the plant, but popularly a prickle is
a smaller or finer kind of prick or thorn, and the prickles of
the rose are commonly called *thorns*

c 1440 [see 1] 1580 *Livly Euphuus* (Aib) 388 Nettles
haue no prickels, yet they sting 1660 R COKE *Power &
Subj* 63 No roses without prickles a 1572 *Stracy Presc.*
Will (1675) 84 It hath prickles to guard those roses from
lash and rude hands 1776 *Withering Brit Plants* (1796)
II 188 The prickles at the edge of the leaves readily distinguish
this from the *Glaucium montanum* 1870 *Hooker
Stud. Flora* 123 *Rosa canina* distinguished from *spinosa*-
sima by its hooked prickles

†6. A hard-pointed spine or outgrowth of the
epidermis of an animal, as in the hedgehog; for-
merly applied also to the quills of the porcupine

1567 *Marlet Gr Forest* 89 Almost on eweie prickel or
bistle he getteth an Apple or Grape 1577 *Northbrooke
Dicing* (1843) 84 Ilistix is a little beast with speckled
prickles on his back 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim & Min* 71
[The Uchinn] of the Sea, diunk with the prickles, expelleth
the stone. *Ibid.* 102 Porcupine They have on the back and
sides diverse coloured prickles 1840 *Hooker's
Dream* xiv, He lies like a hedgehog roll'd up the wrong
way, Tormenting himself with his prickles.

b. One of the minute spines on a prickle-cell.
1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 88: The prickel cells in
the neighbourhood of the lacunæ, which are found here and
there over the papillæ, have lost their prickles.

7. fig. Something that pricks the mind or feelings.
(Chiefly in pl.)

1638 *BAKER tr Balaac's Lett.* (vol II) 128 The wisdom of
the Caudinal will strip off all the thorny prickles of
passion. 1682 *DRYDEN Medall* 148 The man who laughed
but once. Might laugh again to see a jury chaw The prickles
of unpalatable law 1705 *tr Cowley's Plants Wks.* 1711
III 364 The Rose has prickles, so has Love, Though these
a little sharper prove

†8. = FILE-FISH b. *Obs.*

1682 *GREW Muscum* I. v. iii. 113 The Prickle or longest
File Fish on the sides hindmost grows a little short Prickle
upon the centre of every Scale

9. attrib. and Comb. as *prickle-edge*, *prickle-
armed*, *-edged*, *-nosed*, *-shaped* adjs., †prickle-
apple, = PRICKLED apple; prickel-cell, *Bot.* a
descriptive term applied to the round cells found
in the deeper layers of stratified epithelium, bear-
ing fibrils or minute spines, †prickle-fish, the
stickleback, prickel-layer, the lowest layer of
epidermis, made up of prickel-cells (Billings *Dict.*
Med. 1890); †prickle-palm = prickly palm
(PRICKLY a. 3); prickel-tree, the Spindle-tee.
see EUONYMUS; prickel-yellow, prickly yellow-
wood: see PRICKLY 3.

1682 *GREW Muscum* II. I. 11 186 Part of a *Prickle Apple.
The Fruit is remarkable for the several Tussocks or
Bunches of Thorns where with it is armed all round about.
c 1600 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* i. 320 No thistle here
was seen, no *prickle armed thorne. 1890 *BILLINGS Med.*
Dict., *Prickle-cells. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 542
The prickel layer is thinned or absent, and the prickel cells
flattened horizontally 1895-6 *FAGGE & FRY-SMITH Princ.*
Med (ed 2) I. 119 Not infrequently some of the cells [of kera-
toid carcinoma] have *prickle-edges, exactly as in certain
layers of the epidermis. 1857 *Gosse Creation* 136 Its great
*prickle edged stiff leaves grow in long diagonal rows.
1668 *CHARLETON Onomast* 144 *Aitherna* . The *Prickle-
fish 1682 *GREW Muscum* I. vii. 11 162 The *Prickle-Nos'd
Beetle. hath only a small short Prickle 1684 *tr. Bucaneros
Amer.* 33 Another sort of these Palm-trees is called *Prickle-
Palm . by reason it is infinitely full of prickles 1776
Withering Brit. Plants (1796) IV 105 Leaves edged with
*prickle shaped substances the same as those on the surface.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f Beasts* (1658) 190 The *prickle or
spindle tree (called also Eonymus)

Hence *Pricklet*, *nonce-wed.*, a minute prickel,
†*Pricklish a.*, somewhat prickly

1838 *OGLE tr Kerner's Flowers & Unhidden Guests* iv. 76
The under side being studded with numerous sharp
pricklets 1598 J. PETERER in *Phil. Trans* XXX 328 The..
Leaves stand on a pricklish or tough Footstalk

Prickle (pri k'l), sb. † [Derivation obscure.]
A wicker basket, esp. for fruit or flowers? *Obs.*

1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 17 When your baskets or
prickels be full 1665 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniversary* 21
Rain roses still, and fill Your fragrant prickles for a second
shower 1883 *SYMONDS Shaks Predec* ix (1900) 278 Nymphs,
carrying prickles, or open wicker baskets
attrib. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint Compt Gard* II 182
The Prickle Baskets, and Hand barrows should at this time
be played with the greatest vigour and diligence

b. Also used in specific senses: see quotes

1674 in *Stybbe Stow's Surv.* (1754) II v. xxi. 415/1 For
each Prickle or Basket, holding not above one Bushel,
one Half penny per Day. 1865 *BACKWIT N C Gloss*,
Prickle, a basket, or measure of wicker work among
fruiterers. Formerly made of birch. Hence, perhaps, the
name 1892 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I. 27/2 The Prickle is a
brown willow basket, in which walnuts are imported from
the Continent, they are about thirty inches deep, and in
bulk rather larger than a gallon measure; they are used only
by the vendors of walnuts 1858 *SYMONDS Dict Trade*,
Prickle, a sieve of filberts, containing about 3 a cwt.

Prickle (pri k'l), v. [Partly f. PRICKLE sb. 1;
= MDU., MLG. *prickelen*, MDu *prickelen*, Du
prikhelen, LG *prikheln*, *prickeln*, whence G
prickeln to prickel, sting, prick. Partly dim of
PRIOR v.]

1. *trans* (or *absol.*) To prick, as with a goad or
other sharp instrument; hence, to goad, instigate
1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii Prol 299 So pyklyng hy grene
cutage for to crowd in amorous voce and wowar soundis
lowd 1570 *LEVINS Mamph* 122/3 To Prickle, *stimulare*.
1585 *LUFTON l'hous Notable Th* (1675) 56 The outward
part of the Nettle, doth sting, prickel, or burn 1693 *CON-
GRIEVE Old Bach* in x. You have such a beard, and would
so prickle one 1828 *CRAVEN Gloss* (ed. 2), *Prickle*, to prick
1876 T. S. EGAN *Henn's Atia Troll*, etc. 222 If that point I
shall once unpack, 'Twill prickle and hackle your faces

b. *trans*. To affect with a prickling sensation
1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. xiv. 36, I Felt a horror over me
creep, Prickle my skin and catch my breath

†2. *fig*. To affect with a feeling of pain or com-
punction. *Obs.* Cf. PRIOR v. 2

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxix 15 My panefull purrs 40
prickles me. *Ibid.* 20 So prickles me. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay*
62 They war prikkit in thair hartis and said to hime. quh it
sal we dw?

3. *intr*. To tingle as if pricked.

1634-5 *BREBETON Trav.* (Chebham Soc) 42 His finger
burned and prickled. 1872 *TENNISON Garath & Lyn* 1361
Sir Gareth's head prickled beneath his helm.

4. *trans*. To sprinkle or cover with minute
points; to dot. *rare*.

1888 *Harper's Mag Apr* 753 Evening shadowed, the
violet deepened and prickled itself with stars

5. *intr*. To rise or stand up like prickles. Cf
PRIOR v. 28

1905 *Blackw Mag* Sept. 305/2 The roofs of gray shingles
or red tiles prickling up through the mass of greenery
Hence *Prickling* *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. v. 29 The fragrant Eglantine did
spread His prickling armes, entrayld with roses red 1656
W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat Unit* § 258 With very little
pricklings, Itching 1765 *MONRO Anat Nerves* (1742) 63
The Nunness and Prickling we feel point out the Course
of this Nerve. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp* xxxiii (1856) 289
The wind was like prickling needles.

Prickle-back. Also 8-bag. [f. PRICKLE sb. 1
+ BACK sb. 1] Name of the three-spined stickleback.

1746 *ANDERSON in Phil Trans* XLIV 424 Observations
made on the Banstickle, or Pricklebag, alias Prickle-back
1787 *BEST Angling* (ed 2) 4 The Common Prickle Back,
Sharpling, or Banstickle 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* 1, A
little rivulet, full of pricklebacks

†*Prickled* (pri k'ld), a. *Obs.* [f. PRICKLE sb. 1
+ -ED.] Furnished or set with prickles; prickly.
Prickled apple: app. the fruit of *Anona mura-*
cata, the sour-soe. *Prickled pear* = next.

1598 *FLORIO, Sonco*, an hebe whereof be two kinds, the
one prickled, the other not prickled 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f
Beasts* (1658) 546 Within which the beast draweth up his
body, as a Hedge hog doth within his prickled skin. 1620
JOUBAN Discoo Bermudas 15 The Country yeeldeth
duers fruits, as prickled peares 1632-26 W. BROWNE *Brit
Past* II. iii. 63 The little Redbreast to the prickled thorne
Return'd 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 70 The Prickled
apple is shap't like the heart of an Oxe, a faint green on
the outside, with many prickles on it, the tast very like a
musty Limon 1725 *BRADLEY Fam Dict* s v *Spinach*
Having its Corners very sharp-pointed and prickled

†*Prickle-pear*. *Obs.* [f. PRICKLE sb. 1 +
PEAR sb., cf. *prick pear*.] = PRICKLY PEAR.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v 170 The Prickled-peare
grows like a shrub by the ground, with broad thick
leaves, all over-armed with long and shaiepe dangerous
thornes. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy. round World* (1699) 222 Here
are several sorts of Fruits, as Guaves, Fine-apples, Melons
and Pickle-Pears *Ibid.* The Prickle-Pear Bush, or Shrub,
3 or 4 foot high. 1792 *MAR RINDALL Voy. Madeira* 86
A tribe of the cactus, or prickel pear species

Prickless (pri k'les), a [f. PRIOR sb. + -LESS.]
Having no pricks; without a sting; thornless.

c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg Princ* 3376 (Harl MS) Senek
seith how þe kyng and þe ledere Of bees is prickleles 1601

HOLLAND Phny I 118 Smooth and pricklesse plants. *Mod*
A prickless species of thistle

Prickliness. [f. PRICKLY + -NESS] The
quality of being prickly.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit Bacomca* 105 The sharp prick-
liness of its finnes 1725 *BRADLEY Fam Dict* II. s v
Prisage, A Thistle assuming a new Form, and without
any prickliness 1878 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 15 Aug
6/3 Closer inspection disclosed the furious and impossible
prickliness of their surface

†*Prickling*, sb. *Obs.* [f. PRIOR sb + -LING.]
A name of the stickleback.

1668 *CHARISTON Onomast*. 161 *Pisciculus Aculeatus*
the Banstickle, or Prickling 1696 *Phil. Trans* XIX. 318
A small Fish, called *Stickle-back*, elsewhere *Prickling*.

Prickleouse (pri k'lous) Now dial. Also 8-
prick-the-(a)-louse. A derisive name for a tailor.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii 5 Betux a teljour and ane
sowtar, A pricklous and ane hobbell clowtar. 1597 *Dun-
ham Defor* (Surtees) 222 Prickleouse that thou art. 1668
R. L'ESTRANGE *Via Quæ* (1708) 151 The poor Prick-Lice
were damndly startled at that, for fear they should not get
in. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng Prov & Refl* (ed 2) 117 What an
ignominious Presumption for an impudent Prickle-louse to set
up for a Lawyer, or a Statesman. a 1796 *BURNS Answ. to
Tailor* II, Gae mind your seam, ye prick-the-louse, An' jag-
the flae 1828 *CRAVEN Gloss* (ed. 2), *Prickle-louse*, a
contemptuous name for a tailor

Prickly (pri k'li), a. [f. PRICKLE sb. 1 + -Y.]

1. Having, armed with, or full of prickles; aculeate
1578 *LYTE Dodones* vi. xxxiv 700 The leaues of Holly are
full of sharpe poyntes or prickley corners. a 1661 *FULLER
Worthies, Middlesex* (1662) II 182 Mr John Denley, began
to sing a Psalm at the Stake, and Dr. Story caused a
prickley fagot to be hurled in his face, which so hurt him,
that he bled therewith. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat Hist* (1776) VI
315, I examine its fins, whether they be prickly or soft
1784 *COWPER Task* i 527 The common, overgrown with fern,
and rough With prickly gorse 1870 *HOOKER Stud Flora* 120
Rose. Erect sarmentose or climbing shrubs, usually prickly
b. *fig*. Full of contentious or irritating points;
difficult to deal with.

1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 217 Prickly Christianity
1882-3 *SCHAFF'S Encycl Relig Knowl* II 943/2 The
discussion over this extremely complicated and prickly
question is not yet closed. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 207 AMINOUS
to try, in his own person, the effect of wedding what one
may call the Prickly Young Person.

2. Having a sensation as of many pricking points,
smarting, as if full of prickles; tingling

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magnolia's Formid* 4 The patient com-
plained of a prickly feeling of the limbs 1902 *BUCHAN
Watcher by Threshold* 81 The skin grows hot and prickly

3. Special collocations. prickly ash, an aromatic
N. American shrub, *Xanthoxylum americanum*;
prickly back, (a) = PRIOR-BACK; (b) see quot
1890; prickly box. see BOX sb. 1 3 c; prickly
broom, the whin or furze, *Ulex europæus*; prickly
bullhead, a freshwater fish of the genus *Cottus*
(Webster 1864); prickly cedar: see CEDAR; also
applied to an evergreen shrub of Tasmania and
Victoria, *Cyathodes Oxycedrus*; prickly fern,
rigid species of the genus *Polystichum*, prickly
grass, any species of *Echinochloa*; prickly
lettuce, Wild Lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*; prickly
palm, pole, a slender West Indian palm, *Bactris
Palmeriana*; prickly rat, any one of the species
of *Ctenomys* and allied genera of S. American
burrowing rodents, the hair of which is usually
intermingled with sharp spines (Webster 1890);
prickly samphire, the sea-parsnip, *Echinophora
spinosa*; prickly withe, a cactaceous plant of
Jamaica and Mexico, *Cereus triangularis*, prickly
yellowwood (also *prickle-yellow*), a West Indian
tree, *Xanthoxylum caribæum*. See also PRICKLY
FEAR. *Prickly COMFREY*, GLASSWORT, POPPY,
TANG, etc. see the sbs.

1805 *PIKE Sources Mississ* (1810) 31 The whole bottom
covered with the 'prickly ash 1837 J. BRADBURY *Trav
Amer* 30 The underwood consisted chiefly of the prickly
ash. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* (ed. 4) 174 Tom Cods,
*Prickly Backs. Dog Fish. Bill Fish. 1890 *Cent Diet*,
Pricklyback, the edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when
the new shell is only partially hardened, a shedder (Long
Island). 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II viii (ed 2) 182
The *prickly fern (*Polystichum aculeatum*), exceedingly
abundant in England and Jersey. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist
Caribby Isles* 36 If the *Prickly-Palm before described,
afford Wine 1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II 121 *Prickly Pole.
The Stem is very small, and thick beset with large and
long prickles round it. *Ibid* 155 *Prickly Withe. This
plant has several small roots sticking to the bark of trees.

4. Comb. as *prickly-cupped*, *-headed*, *-stemmed*.
1858 *HOMANS Cyc Comm* 3 v *Leather*, the acorn cups
of *Quercus Agilops*, or prickly-cupped oak, growing in the
Morea. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* x, The prickly-stemmed
scarlet-flowered Euphorbia. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Days
Ann* June 419/1 The prickly-headed Poppy.

Prickly heat. A common name for *Lichen
trophicus*, an inflammatory disorder of the sweat
glands, prevalent in hot countries, characterized by
eruption of small papules or vesicles, accompanied
by a sense of pricking or burning

1736 *WESLEY l'vks* (1830) I. 36 I found she had only the
prickly heat, a sort of rash 1822 J. LINT *Leit Amer*
10 Called the prickly heat, from the pungent feeling that
attends it 1898 P. MANSON *Trop Diseases* xxxvii 559
1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 'Prickly heat', in which

the papules are formed by the blocking of the mouths of the sweat-pores.

Prickly pear. The name given to various species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, prickly plants with pear-shaped fleshy edible fruit; also the fruit itself. Formerly also *Prick-pear*, *Prickle-pear*, *Prickled pear*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 322 Prickly Pear, *Cactus* 1764 *GRAINGER Sugar-Cane* 1. 536 On this lay cuttings of the prickly pear; They soon a formidable fence will shoot. 1825 *Genl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 318 The Jack fruit, sweet sops, sour sops, mannees, prickly pears. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* lxvii. Gardens enclosed with hedges of prickly pear. 1877 C. GRIFFITH *Christ* (1879) 19 He will recognize such fruits as the lime, the banana, the almond, and the prickly pear.

attrib 1821 J. A. HERAUD *Voy & Mem. Madagascari* ix. (1837) 174 An arid plain, with straggling hedges of prickly pear bushes. 1830 *Left. fr. Madras* (1843) 272 Prickly-pear hedges, enclosing black-looking Palmyra-trees.

Prick-madam. *Herb. ? Obs.* Also 7 prick-my-dame. [Altered from *F. trique-madame* (1545 in *Hatz.-Darm.*); see *Littre*.] An old name of the Stone-crops, esp. *Sedum acre*; also *S. album* and *S. reflexum*.

1545 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Alison*, called. singrene or house-leek. The lesse... is called in english prickie madame. 1576 *LYTE Dodona* l. lxxvii. 114 Prickmadame hath small narrow thicke and sharpe poynted leaves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 73/2 Leaves long and slender, and thick, like Prick-my-dame. *Ibid* 99/1 Prick Madam, or stone Crop. It is termed also Trick Madam. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 671/2 Sweet country flowers. pansy, rose, lady-smock, prick-madam, &c.

Prick-mark. [*f*. PRICK sb 10 + MARK sb 1]

1. *Archery.* The mark aimed at, the bull's-eye, hence *fig.*, an end, aim, object. *Obs. rare.*

1556 *WITTHALS Dict.* (1566) 64/2 The prickie markes, *discentur destinata*. 1563 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 168 Within the said space. salbe maid dry buttis and prik merkis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cautious Catech.* 29 Baith ye beginning and prikmark of our wil, and of al our doings.

2. A mark made by pricking, a prick on a surface. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 206 With the points of your Compasses. describe a Circle. . by placing one Foot in the prick-mark, and turning about the other Foot. 1875 *SIR T. SEATON First Cutting* 144 Pick out lightly the whole pattern. A single line of prickmarks will suffice for the stems.

Prick-me-dainty. sb. and a. Now Sc or arch. Also 6 prykmedantye, prykmydante; 9 prig-, prick-my-dainty, prick ma danty, -denty. [*f*. PRICK v. (sense 20) + ME + DAINTY a.]

A. sb. 'One who dresses in a finical manner, or is ridiculously exact in dress or carriage' (Jam.); one who is affectively finical; a dandy.

1559 *SKELTON El. Rymynng* 382 There was a pryckmedanty, Sat lyke a seynty, And began to paynty, As though she would faynty. 1598 B. OCHYNE *Serm.* A. ij. If any pretty pryckmedanties shall happen to spy a note in thyng godly labour. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Mary then prickmedantye come toste me a fig. 1576 *NEWTON Lemmies Complex.* (1633) 63 As some nice Dames and Prickmedanties. curiously combe and bring their haures into a curled fashion and crisped lockes. 1898 *Lp. E. HAMILTON Mawkin* vi. 75 She... took it to be one of her young prick-me-dainties coming a-jinking after her.

B. *adj.* Excessively or affectively precise in personal adornment, over-nice, finical.

1820 *HOGG in Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 One can't think the blacksmith had been jealous Of any of these prig-my-danty fellows. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xii. It's an ill world since sic prick-my-danty doings came in fashion. 1897 *L. KERR Bonnie Lady* vii. 67 What a high-bendit, prickmadanty lady he had in his mind's eye.

Pricknickety, -nikity, a. Sc. arbitrary var. of *PERNICIOUS* a.

1845-67 *Autobiog. Elia. Grant* (1898) 311, I was by nature tidy, had all the Raper methodical pricknickity ways.

Prick-post. [*f*. PRICK sb + POST sb. 1] (See *quot.* 1842-76.)

1587 *HARRISON England* ii. xii. (1877) 1. 233 In the open countries they are enforced for want of stuffe to vse no studs at all, but onlie frankie posts, raisins, beames, prickeposts, groundels, and such principals. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 67 Prick post seven inches one way. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 163 *Prick-Posts*, Posts that are framed into Bressummers, between Principal Posts, for the strengthening of the Carcass. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 115 The Prick-posts... are designed to shorten the bearing. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss, *Prick Post*, the same as a Queen Post of a roof. Also the posts in a wooden building placed between the principal posts at the corners. Also the posts framed into the breastsummer, between the principal posts, for strengthening the carcass of a house.

Prick-seam. [*f*. PRICK sb. or v. + SEAM] A particular stitch used in glove-sewing. Also *attrib.* and *comb.* as *prick-seam sewer, sewing*.

1621 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. i. With your Prick-seam, and through-stitch. 1635 *Rosb. Ballads* VII. 142 If that a Glover marrys me, part of his Trade I know, Whether it plain or prick-seam be, that makes the braver show. 1839 *Unz. Dict. Arts* 599 Adapted for what are called 'drawn sewing, and prick-seam sewing'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Around Torrington, in Devon, for instance, are the best prick-seam sewers in the country.

Hence *Prick-seamed* a., sewn with prick-seam. 1624 in *Archaeologia* XV. 161 Item for a pare prick seamed gloves o. x. 4. 1635 T. CRANLEY *Amanda* xiv. 31 White prick-seam'd Gloves of Kid, full many a pare.

Prick-shaft. *Obs.* An arrow or 'shaft' for shooting at the 'prick' (PRICK sb. 10).

1536 in *Prory of Hatham* (Surtees) I. App. p. clxiv, My

bowe and my qwyver with pike shaftes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII.* c. 9 § 2 Noe person above the saide age of xviij yeres shall shoot at any marke of xj score yardes or under, with anye prickshafte or fleight. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Fv b. Flechers make pryke shaftes of byrche because it is heuier than espe is. 1633 *ROWLEY Match at Midnight* i. 1 in *Hazl. Dodsley XIII* 39 Why, to shoot at butts, when you should use prick-shafts.

Prick-song (pri:k'son) *Mus. Obs. exc. Hist.* [Shortened from the early form *pricked song, prickt song* cf. PRICK v 13 and sb. 3 b.]

1. orig *pricked song*. Music sung from notes written or 'pricked', as distinguished from that sung from memory or by ear; written vocal music a. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17, I wille yv on the day of myn inturbment be songge a messe of pricked song at Seynt Marie auter. 1556 *Burgh Rec. Strirling* (1887) 70 The said Sir Johne sall study continuallye quhill he be cumand in prikat sang. 1597 *MOXON Introd. Mus.* Title p. The first teacheth to sing with all things necessary for the knowledge of prick-song. 1666 *HOLLAND Seuton*. 187 Beeing much delighted with the Alexandrines praises in prict song.

β 1519 *Intenl. Pour. Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 *Pes*, man, pryksonng may not be dyspyyd. 1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 16 Paid for a boke of pryksonng iij. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy D'Ambois* i. 1. Wks. 1873 II. 16, I can sing prick-song, Ladie, at first sight. 1872 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon, Bells of Ch.* ix 457 The staff is of five lines, and the notes are of the lozenge form, usually seen in prick-song of the period.

2. *esp.* A written descant or accompanying melody to a 'plain-song' or simple theme; hence, *gen.* descant or 'counterpoint' accompanying a simple melody (*also fig.*).

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* 500 In modulation hard I play and sing Faburdoun, pryksonng, discant, countering. 1503 *Mem. Rym.* (Surtees) IV. 276 Nullus diaconus admittatur nisi scit distincte cantare cantum planum, et eciam fructum, viz. pryksonge. 1513 *Priket sang*, 1545 *Priksong* [see *PLAIN-SONG*]. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophyl & P. Elegy* xiv in *Arb. Garner* v. 425 I'll sing my Plain Song with the turtle dove; And Prick Song, with the nightingale rehearse. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Withams* i. (1692) 91 The unsatisfied that sung so far out of tune, had another ditty to then prick-song. 1776 *SIR J. HAWKINS Gen. Hist. Mus.* II. ii. x. 243 From the preference which the old writers give to written descant, which they termed Prick-song, in regard that the harmony was written or pricked down.

3. *attrib.*, as *prick-song book, lesson, music*, etc.

1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. x. 232 Item to Doctor Fairfax, for a prick-song booke xx li. 1599-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 351 Paid to John Northfolke for prykkyd song booke. 1547 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. A. 15 Which mass being solemnly sung in prick song descant, and organ playing. 1598 E. GRIPIN *Shal.* (1878) 20 Yee that haue beauty and withall no pitty, Are like a prick-song-lesson without ditty. 1668 *LASSELLS Voy Italy* (1670) I. 34 They sing. without pricksonng musick, organs, or other instruments, using only the ancient plain song. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon* i. 572 The Archb. [Warham] left all the prick-song books belonging to his Chappell, to New coll.

† *b.* Pricksongwort, an old name for the herb 'honesty' (*Lunaria*), bearing flat round pods. *Obs.* 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cxvii. 378 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower, or money flower, silver plate, Prick-songwort, . . . among our women it is called Honesty.

† *Prick-timber.* *Obs.* [See PRICK sb. 14.]

a. The Spindle-tree = PRICKWOOD a. b. The Dogwood; = PRICKWOOD b.; also *prick-timber tree*.

a. 1576 *LYTE Dodona* v. lxxix. 760 This plant... some call . . . in Englyshe, Spindeltree, and Pricke Timber. because the timber of this tree serueth very well to the making both of Prickes and Spindelles. 1697 *AUBREY Nat. Hist. Wilt.* (1847) 56 The butchers doe make skewers of it, because it doth not taint the meate as other wood will doe from whence it hath the name of prick-timber. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* App. 1, *Prick-timber*, a name sometimes given to the *Eunonymus*, or spindle-tree.

b. 1598 *LYTE Dodona* vi. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree, is called in Englyshe. Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, because Butchers vse to make prickes of it. 1611 *COTGER, Cornulier femelle*, Hounds-ditch, Dog berrie tree, Prick-lymber tree.

† *Prick-tree.* *Obs.* [See PRICK sb. 14.] a. The Wild Cornel; = next, b. b. The Spindle-tree, = next, a. c. The Alder Buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. M. j. b. Some because bucheres vse to make pykkes of it call it [cornel] prycke tree. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. c. 1286 *Atnis nigra, sua frangula*. . . is called in English Aller tree, and of diuers Butchers Pricke tree. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl., Bot.*, Butchers Prick tree, *Eunonymus*.

Prickwood. [See PRICK sb. 14.] a. The Spindle-tree, *Eunonymus europaeus*. ? *Obs.* b. The Wild Cornel or Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, *dial.* a. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 115 They [Sheep] are hurt by aconite, nereon, prickwood, savin, and scorching fennel. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Prick Wood, *Eunonymus*. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* II. 64 *Eunonymus europaeus* (Common Spindle-tree) . . . known to the old English herbalists chiefly by the name of Prickwood. b. 1869 *Hardwicke's Sc. Gloss.* i. Feb. 30/1 The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) means dagge-wood, dagge being the old English equivalent for a dagger, and the wood having been used for skewers. In Buckinghamshire it is still called Prickwood and Skewewood. 1886 *BRITTON & HOLL.* cite it from *N. Bucks*.

Pricky (pri:k'i), a. Now *dial.* [*f*. PRICK sb. + -Y.] Furnished with prickles or spines, prickly. 1548 *Pricky Sperage* [see PRICK sb. 12]. 1576 *LYTE Dodona* iv. cxvii. 485 The whiche beareth rough and prickie buttons. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. iii. II. 9 A prickie stalke it [Madder]

hath of the owne. *Ibid* 10 Pricke moreover it [Scap-wort] is like a thorne. [1684 *Banks' Alb. Queen Epil.*, But Nolens-Volens, Pricky must appear.] 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites it from Scotland to Kent.

b. Comb. Pricky-back or prickie-back urchin, prickly urchin, *dial.* the hedgehog. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorks* (ed. 2) II. 327 Pricky Urchin; . . . the hedge hog. 1855 *ROBINSON Wholly Glass, Prick-a-back urchin*, the prickly hedge hog. 1863 *A. KINSON Stanton Grange* (1864) 219 Next I kenne'd 'twere a prickback.

Priddy, var. *PRIDY* (*Naut.*), *Obs.*, ready.

Pride (prajd), sb. 1. Forms: see A. below [Late OE *prýto*, *prýtu* str fem., *prýte* weak fem., also (*prýdo*), *prýde*; abstract sb. from *prút*, *prúð*, *PROUD*; cf. ON *prýði* gallantry, bravery, ornamentation, f. *prúðr* gallant, brave, stately; both generally held to have been adopted c. 1000 from OF. *prút*, *prúð*, mod.F. *proux*. The period of umlaut formations had passed long before 1000; and these quasi-umlaut derivatives in OE. and ON. must app. be explained as analogical, after the numerous original umlaut derivatives existing in the langs., as in OE. *full*, *fyll*, ON. *fullr*, *fyllr*.]

A. Illustration of Forms

a. (OE. and Southern ME.) 1 *prýto*, -u, -e, 3-5 *prute* (= u), *pruyte*; 1 *prýde*, 2 *priede*, *prudu*, 2-4 *prude* (= u), 3-5 *pruyde*, *pruyd*, 4-5 *pruide*. a. 1000 *Aldehelm Gloss* in Napier O. E. Gloss 18. *Fastus*, *pryte*. 1014 *WULFSTAN Sermo ad Anglos* in *Hom* (Napier) 165 *gelice þam dwasan*, þe for heora prytan lewe nellað beorgan. a. 1023 *Ibid* 178 *Se ðe for his prydun gode nele hyran*. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 7 Ne we ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prude ne forðe nane oðre rencas. *Ibid*. 61 þe angles of heouene uolle for heore prude in to helle. c. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 89 Of modnesse and priede. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/16 And puyte he louede lest. 1297 R. G. *ouc* (Rolls) 1252 Such pryd d hym bath ynome. [v. r. r. 1400 pruyd, prude]. c. 1300 *Behet* 1028 Forto. . . alleghe his prute [v. r. pruyte]. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. Prol. 23 Summe putten hem to pruide. 1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) III. 113 For his pride [MS. y pruyde]. *Ibid* 213 Grets boost of pruyde [MS. y pruyte]. *Ibid*. VII. 263 Pride of herte [MS. y prute]. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3723 Devoide of pruyde she was B. (*Kentish*) 2-4 *prude*.

a. 1378 *Cott Hom.* 221 þe ham þearcod was fer hare priede. c. 1390 O. *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. MS. 33 *Purch* sennne, purch prede oþer purch an-vie. 1340 *Ayene* at þe pride þe purch of prede is arrogence.

γ. (*midl.* and *north.*) 3- *pride* (3-6 *prid*, 4-5 *pryd*, 4-6 *pryde*, 4-7 *pryd*, 5 *pryte*, 6 *pried*)

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23751 (Edin.) þe wariaw, swernes, wrepe, and prid [other MS. pride]. c. 1330 R. DRUMMEN *Chron.* (1810) 280 Prue prude in pes es nettelle in herbere. 13 E. *Alht* P. B. 179 For bouance & host & bolande pryde. *Ibid* 1450 Wyth host & wyth pryde. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macch*) 1048 Thru pryd & awars gredy. *Ibid* xxv. (*Theodora*) 215 Na ogar na pryd is þe with-in. 1375 (MS. 1487) *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 408 The King Edmunde, with mekill prid. c. 1425 *Fryd* [see B. 51] 15. *Sir A. Barlow* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 She is dearely deughte, and of mekill prid. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 284 Thair pryd sa now was dountout.

B. Signification. The quality of being proud.

I. 1. A high or overweening opinion of one's own qualities, attainments, or estate, which gives rise to a feeling and attitude of superiority over and contempt for others, inordinate self-esteem.

Reckoned the first of the 'seven deadly sins' see *DEADLY* 5.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 220 Of ydelum gylype bið accenned pryte and æbilygns. a. 1050 *Instit. Polity.* c. 10 note in Thorpe *Ant. Laws* II. 318 Ne gerasað heom prita ne idele rænca. a. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 52 Lucifer . . . leap into prude, & birom of engel atelich deouel. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3365 *Þir* þa hede syns þar ic dedely, Pride, hatreden, and envy [etc.]. c. 1380 *Wyclif St. Wks* III. 101 By stynkynge pryde holdyng ouself wylworþe to God þan oþer trewe men. 1382 - *Mark* vii. 22 Fro withynne, of the herte of men comen forth yuele thougts prude, folye. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryde, *superbia, fastus, elacio, ambicio*. c. 1530 *Lb. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 96 Blessed be God I pryde alwayes ouerthroweth his maister. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* ii. iv. iii. § 8 Spiritual pride is very dangerous, . . . because it so frequently creeps upon the spirit of holy persons. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 805 Vain hopes, vain aimes, inordinate desires Blown up with high conceits ingendering pride. 1783 *BLAIR Lect.* i. x. 197 Pride makes us esteem ourselves. Vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say, as Dean Swift has done, that a man is too proud to be vain. 1837 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xlviii. (1870) II. 519 Pride, or the overweening sentiment of our own worth. 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* xi. 264 A peacock or a turkey-cock strutting about with puffed-up feathers, is sometimes said to be an emblem of pride.

b. in plural, *rare*

c. 1000 in *Sax. Leechd* III. 428 Mid ofermettum afylled ne mid woruld-þyðum, ne mid nyðum. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xv. 18 Because of their prides the cite shall be troubled. 1878 *RUSKIN Lett. to Fauschberg* (1895) I. 13 My selfishness, prides, insolences, failures.

c. with specification of the cause or subject of pride. (Often passing into 3 or 4.)

(1768-74) *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 189 Pride, may be called a habit of dwelling upon the thought of any supposed excellences or advantages men believe themselves possessed of; as well power, birth, wealth, strength of body, or beauty of person as endowments of the mind. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. His pride of birth was equal to either. 1887 *POLLACK Coures* T. ix. 723 Pride of rank And office, thawed into paternal love. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 133 The pride of system, the pride of nature, the rank pride of the self-styled theologian, the exclusive

national Pharisaic pride in which he had been trained— forbade him to examine seriously whether he might not after all be in the wrong

d. Personified, esp. as the first of the seven deadly sins.

c. 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 6ax Pryde was the first bat next hym roode, God woote, On a roving lyon 1606 *DEKKER Sym Sennus* ii (Arb) 2a Because Pryde is the Queene of Sinnes, thou hast chosen her to be thy Concubine. 1870 *LONGF Tales Wayside Inn* ii *Ball of Attr*, Pryde goeth forth on horseback grand and gay, But cometh back on foot, and begs its way

e. In various proverbs.

138a *Wyclif Prov.* xvi 18 Pryde goth befor contricioun, an befor falling the spirit shal ben enhaunced c. 1425 *MS Digby* 230 If 223 b, Pees makith Plente Plente makith Pryde Pryde makith Plee Plee makith Pouert Pouert makith Pees. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 70 Pryde goth befor, & schame folwyth after. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 159 For it hath be sene is sene, and euer shall That first or last foule pryde wyll haue a fall 1646 J. WHITTAKER *Ussiah* 26 That pryde will haue a fall, is from common experience grown proverbiall 1784 *JOHNSON Let* 2 Aug in *Boswell*, I am now reduced to think of the weather Pryde must haue a fall

2. The exhibition of this quality in attitude, bearing, conduct, or treatment of others; arrogance, haughtiness

c. 1205 *LAV.* 19409 Buttes hafden muchel mode & vnmete prute. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6224 He [pharisee] went wyl mikel prid and bost c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 6222 Pey preid hym [Constantine] he wolde make defens, & abate be pryde of Maxens. 1483 *Cath. Augl* 201/1 A Pryde, *arrogancia*. 1588 *SHAKS* *1st A* i 33 Since first he chastyted with Armes Our Enemys pride. 1601 *Twel.* III. i 163, I loue thee so, that maugre all thy pride, Nor wit, nor reason, can my passion hide 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav* 327 Pryde in their poit, defiance in their eye, I see the loads of human kind pass by 1850 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 195 Doubling all his master's vice of pride

3. A consciousness or feeling of what is befitting or due to oneself or one's position, which prevents a person from doing what he considers to be beneath him or unworthy of him, esp. as a good quality, legitimate, 'honest', or 'proper pride', self-respect; also as a mistaken or misapplied feeling, 'false pride'

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3393 Vor be brutons nolde uor prute after be erl do, Vor he nas not kyng & beuore he worse hom com to. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb Kent* (1866) 251 He, which before writing unto the King, refused in his letters for pride to call him his Lord 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 527 But he his wonted pride Soon rectifying, with high words, dispell'd then feint. 1736 *GRAY Statius* i 25 These conscious shame withheld, and pride of noble line. 1769 *JENNIS Lett.* ii. (1820) 13 He was trained to the truest and noblest sort of pride, that of never doing or suffering a mean action 1808 *WORDSW. Resolution & Independence* vi, I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy, The sleepless Soul that perished in his pride 1836 W. IOWING *Astoria* II. 304 This ludicrous affair excited the mirth of the bolder spirits, and roused the pride of the wavering 1845 J. R. LEN-CHILD *Cornwall Mines* 296 A man of considerable scientific attainments, who, I believe, has no false pride about him, and who will rejoice to find that his example may be influential to others 1880 *DIXON Windsor* III. vii. 74 His pride of virtue was as lofty as his pride of birth.

4. A feeling of elation, pleasure, or high satisfaction derived from some action or possession; esp. in to take a pride (in, + to do something, etc.)

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 11 7 Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at mee 1603 *— Mens.* for M. ii. iv to My Granitic Wherein. I take pride 1666 *DRYDEN Ann Mirab* cxvi, To rescue one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes 1774 *GOLDSM Nat Hist.* (1776) V. 156 Her parental pride seems to overpower every other appetite. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol Econ Art* i 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table cloth, and her glittering shelves. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* viii. 225 Achill Aga. produced, with natural pride and pleasure, the watch and pistols given him by the Prince of Wales.

5. That of which any person or body of persons is proud, that which causes a feeling of pride in those to whom it belongs, hence, the flower, the best, of a class, country, etc.

138a *Wyclif Esch* xxiv 21 Y shal defoule my seyntuane, the pryde of your empyre, and desyrable thing of your eyen c. 1425 *Eng Cong. Dial* 32 Her be pryde of waterford felle, her all hys myght went to nocht. 1599 *SHAKS Hen. V.* i. 112 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France 1611 *BIBLE Job* xli 15 His [leviathan's] scales are his pride. a. 1722 *Prior Garland* i. The pride of every grove I chose. 1761 *deek my charming Cloe's hair.* 1794 *GRAY P. Ophertius* ii. 177 Love and the Fair were of his life the Pride 1770 *GOLDSM Des Vill* 55 A bold peasantry, their country's pride 1813 *Scott Robby* iii. xv, See you pale stripling! when a boy, A mother's pride, a father's joy!

b. In names of plants: Pride of Barbadoes (see *BARBADOES pride*), pride of China, pride of India, a tree, the *AZEDARAC*, pride of Columbia, an American species of *Phlox*, *P. speciosa*; pride of London = *LONDON PRIDE*; pride of Ohio, the American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*

1629 *PARKINSON Paradisus* 321 Spotted sweet Williams or pride of London. 1683, 1688 [see *LONDON PRIDE*]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 225 Barbadoes Pride. It grows wild in many parts of Liguanea, and makes a beautiful show when in bloom. 1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* Pride of China, . . . of India, *Melia azedarach* 1849 *LYELL and Vint U. S.* (1850) II. 60 Before the house stood a row of Pride-of-India trees 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 416 A broad avenue, planted with Pride of China trees.

II. 6. Magnificence, splendour, pomp, ostentation, display. poet. and rhet.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 14292 He heo lette scriden mid vnmete prude 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 988 Pe sixte day of Iul he, deide and mid gret onour & prute At founte ebraud he was ibured. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 4078 For Theman dyed in that stede And beryed he was with mochel pride. a. 1450 *Le Morle Arth* 779 They 1eseyved hym with grette pride, A Riche soper there was dight. c. 1460 *How Gd Wif thought her Doughter* 95 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 186 Oure done prude makythe nakid syde 1604 *SHAKS Oth.* iii. iii. 354 Oh farewell . . . all Qualitie, Pride, Pompe, and Circumstance of glorious Warre. 1732 *POPE Ess Man* ii 44 Trace Science then, with Modesty thy guide, First strip off all her equipage of Pride 1876 *MORRIS Signat* iv. 369 Folk looked on his rich adornment, on King Alti's pride they gazed

1. Love of display or ostentation *Obs* c. 1460 *How Gd Wif thought her Doughter* 97 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 186 Melkille schame ben wymmen worthy. . . That bryngyn her lordis in mischef for here melkille pride. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr* 864 He . . . leaues it [gold] to be mastered by hy-yong Who in their pride do presently abuse it. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* i. 11 157 Wealth beyond what Woman's Pride could waste

c. *Pride of life, pride of the world, worldly pride or ostentation, vainglory. arch*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc* 1129 Al bat in world men tel can, Es outhere yhernyng of fe flesche of man, Or yhernyng of eghe, bat may luke, Or pride of lyfe, als says be buke 138a *Wyclif i John* ii. 26 Coueytise of flesch, and coueytise of isen, and pride of lyf [Vulg. *superbia vite*, Gr. *ὑπερηφανία*] 1509 *LAW Serious C.* iv. (1732) 49 It is not left to the rich to gratify their passions in the indulgences and pride of life *Ibid.* vi. 82 In conforming to those passions and pride of the world

d. *Her. In his pride*: applied to a peacock when represented with the tail expanded and the wings drooping. See also *PEACOCK sb.* i c

1530 in *Ancient* xi. (1904) 281 Banester beyth to his crest a pecke in his pryde. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem* II. ii. xii. 339 His standard [was] of yellow and blue, with a peacock in pride gold, and pensils with a peacock 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* Dict s. v. Peacocks are said to be in their pride when they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings 1864 *BOUTELL Her Hist & Pop* xvii. 2 (ed. 3) p. 272

7. Magnificent, splendid, or ostentatious adornment or ornamentation *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cunson M.* 21050 He wrought O gnael bi be se side Stanes precus o pride. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A) 638a He 3af him armes and riche stede, And dist him her alle wip pride. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 45 The Sadies were of such a Pride, So riche sylk cote nevere non. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* i. 1. 7 Lofte trees, yclad with sommers pride. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxvi, Why is my verse so barren of new pride? So far from variation or quick change? 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav* 15 Their aimes are laden with pride, such make the Iron shackles, beads, twiggies of trees and brasses Kings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* iii. 663 A Snake renew'd in all the speckl'd Pride Of pompous Youth. 1735 *POPE Odysse* viii. 349 Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious pride, Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. 1767 *Sir W. JONES Sev Fountains* Poems (1777) 33 Deck'd with fresh garlands, like a rural bride, And with the crimson streamer's waving pride.

1. 8. a. Exalted or proud position or estate. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 46 For they were, In that on side, Sixty kynges and dukes of pride. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas* xxvii (Percy Soc) i. 118 Beholdyngde Mars how wonderly he stode, On a whele top with a lady of pryde Haunched aboute. 1739 *LAW Serious C.* xi. (1732) 167 The man of pride has a thousand wants.

1. b. Honour, glory *Obs.*

13. *Guy Warw.* (A) 970 Per-fors, on euerich a side, On him was leyd al be pride 1591 *SHAKS i Hen. VI.* iv. vi 57 If thou wilt fight, fight by thy Fathers side, And commendable prou'd, lest's dye in pride

9. The best, highest, most excellent or flourishing state or condition; the prime; the flower.

c. 1400 *Avon Arth.* iv, Hertis conne thay home bring, And bukes of pride. c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* xii. 31 Since we have seen the pride of Nature's works Let us depart. 1591 *SHAKS i Hen. VI.* iv. vi 16 There di'de My Icarus, my Blossome, in his pride 1611 *Sir W. MURE Misc Poems* i. 54 Lyk to a blooming meadow Quoshe pryd doth schort remaine. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 79 If you remove them in the pride of sap. 1674 *PLAYFORD Still Mus.* i. 65 When as May was in her pride 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoyn* ii. 18871 Pride of Grease is full Fat and in good liking. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1861) II. 56/2 Sometimes, in the pride of the season, a bird-catcher engages a costermonger's poney or donkey cart. 1904 *Daily Chron* 24 May 3/1 But deer are already almost in 'pride of grease'

1. b. Exuberance *Obs.*

1603 *OWEN Pembroke* viii. (1892) 62 One Cropp of oates pulleth downe the pride of good grounde verrye lowe 1613 *MARSHAM Eng. Husbandm.* i. v. 24 The ground haung his pride abated in the first crophe

10. Mettle or spirit in a horse.

1592 *SHAKS Ven. & Ad* 420 The colt that's backt and bunthend beinge yong, Loseth his pride, and neuer waxeth strong. 1595 *— i Hen. IV.* iv. iii 25 Your Vnckle Worcester's Horse came but to day, And now their pride and mettall is asleape. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 495/1 A little pride is good even in a wild horse.

11. Sexual desire, 'heat'; esp. in female animals.

1486 *Bk St Albans* Ev, The noyes of theyes beestys thus ye shall call For pride of theyre make they vsen hit all 1590 *COKEINE Treat Hunting* B ii b, Your man must be verye careful in the time of the Braches pride 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 404 As salt as Wolues in pride

12. A fanciful name for a 'company' of lions.

1486 *Bk St Albans* F vi, A Pride of Lyons.

13. *Falconry. Pride of place*: see *PLACE sb.* 8 c.

14. *Pride of the morning*, a widely used rural

phrase for a morning shower which promises or is expected to usher in a fine day.

1841 in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser X. 360 (fr Cornwall) 1867 *Ibid.* 3rd Ser XI. 529 (fr Kent) 1877 *Ibid* 5th Ser. VIII. 129 (fr Yorksh.). *Ibid* 273 (fr Lancash, Shropsh, Berks)

15. *Comb.* objective, as *pride-inspiring* adj.; instrumental as *pride-blind*, *blinded*, *blatant*, *unflamed*, *ridden*, *sick*, *swollen* adjs.; *pride money*. see quot 1632.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii. 43 A. brainsicke, pride-swolne companion 1632 *BROME Court Beggar* i. i Wks 1873 I 193, 1 P. For every wearer of his first o' th' fashion To pay a groat to th' King . . . *Gad* And what may this pride money amount unto Per annum, can you guesse? 1712 M. HENRY *Pope's a Spir Tyranny* Wks. 1853 II. 350/1 Your glory may well be turned into shame if you be pride-ridden, and passion-ridden, and lust-ridden 1818 *MILMAN Samor* 12 Like the pride drunken Babylonian king 1839 *BAILLY Festus* xxxi (1852) 502 Then she elate, and with pride-blinded soul The towering seat assumed. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 332 A pride-inspiring style of Christianity, leading to a dangerous consciousness of power.

Pride (praid), sb.² local. [Etymology obscure. Perh. abbreviated from obs *lamprid* (17th c. : see *LAMPRET*; orig. stressed *lampri'd*) = med L. *lamp-prida*, *lamprida*, *LAMPREY*] The fresh-water or river lamprey, also called *spide*.

a. 1490 *BOTONER Ihm.* (1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare . . . de prides ad similitudinem lampreys 1558 *ELYOT Dict* Additions, *Lunbricie*, lytell fyshe taken in small riuers whyche are lyke to lampurnes, . . . calld in Wynteshire prides 1661 *WALTON Angler* xiii. (ed. 3) 192 A very little Lamprey, which some call a Pride, may be found many of them in the River Thames. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh* 183 We have a sort in the River Iss, that we call here a Pride, of the long cartilaginous smooth Kind 1705 *RAY Syn Method. Piscum* (1713) 35 A Lampren, Pride of the Isis 1886 *SEELY Fresh water Fishes Europe* xii. 427 *Petromyzon branchialis* (Linnaeus), is locally known as the Pride.

b. *Comb.*; *pride-net*. (See also *PRIDE-GAVEL*.)

a. 1300 *Liber Custum.* (Rolls) I. 117 Illa un autre manere de ices, qe len apele 'pridnet'. 1384 in R. Griffiths *Ess Conseru. Thames* (1746) 63 A pride Net, not to be occupied but by special Licence of the Water-Bailiff, and not above a Yard in Length.

1. *Pride, sb.* 3. *Obs. rare* [Origin and sense uncertain.] ? The spleen of a deer. (So taken by editor of S.T.S. ed.)

13. *Sir Tristr* 475 Tristrem schare be brest, Pe tong sat next be pride

Pride (praid), v. Forms. 3. *south. pride* (u), 4. *Kentish pride* (pa t. prete); 4- pride (5 north. prid, 5-7 pryde, 6 Sc. pryd). [Early ME *pruden*, *priden*, f. *pride* PRIDE sb.¹, cf. ON. *prjða* to adorn, f. *prjðr* an ornament. The pa. t. *prette* in Aenbite pr. points to a form *prēte* beside *pride*: cf. PRIDE sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To ornament or adorn magnificently or proudly. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Leg Kath* 1450 Se prudeliche ischrud & 1prud [v r 1prud] ba wið pel & wið prude a. 1661 *HOMDAY Tuvnal* (1672) 22 One, with his crüping punne, his eye-brows dies With black; paint too prides-up his lustful eyes.

2. *intr* To be or become proud. Also to *pride* it.

a. 1225 *Ancr R* 23a note, An is, fet we ne pruden a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 23 Whils be wickid prides, kyndeld is be pore 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* x. 9 What pridist thou, erthe and asken? [1388 What art thou proude?] c. 1440 *Promp Parv* 413/1 Prydyn, or wax proude, *superbo* 1656 S. H. Gold *Law* 103 If then thou seest more, or beyond me, pride it not, nor contemn me. a. 1670 *HACKETT Alb Williams* ii. (1692) 203 Neither were the vain glorious content to pride it upon Success 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Genouas* IV. 50, I pride to feel [etc.]

3. *trans.* To make proud, fill with pride; †to display proudly (quot. 1667). Chiefly in *pass.*, to be made or become proud.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ii. 11 If 3e doe wele as 3e aghe at doe, seruyis til god in dreed that 3e be noht pridd c. 1430 *Pier Lyf Manhode* iv. xx. (1869) 186 pat be seruantes of Adonai ben so prydied ayens us. a. 1619 *FOTHERBY Athem.* ii. vii § 4 (1622) 265 Those, that are prided with prosperous Fortune. 1639 *EARL OF BARRMORE in Lismore Papers* Ser. ii (1888) IV. 39 Titles and commissions, with which they are soe prydied vpp. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Firs Lond.* 159 King Sesostris. forgott himself much, when he caused four captiue kings to draw his chariot . . . when he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xi, Nae wonder that it pride him! 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist Swearing* 42 A people who, perhaps unjustly, have been prided for the choiceness of their swearing.

4. *refl* To make or show oneself proud; to take pride, take credit to oneself, congratulate oneself; to plume oneself. Const. *on, upon, in* (†for, of, about, with), *that*

a. 1275 *Proo.* *Elfred* 686 in O. E. Misc. 138 þe luttel mon . . . Bute he mote himselfe pruden, he wole maket fule luden 1340 *Ayenb* 258 Onder þe wayre robes is þe zaule dyad be zenne, and nameliche ine þan þet ham gledyep and predep [F. *orgueilissend*] Yef þe pokok him preste [F. *orgueilist*, v. r. *orgueilissent*] uor his nayre taye, and þe coc uor his kombe, hit ne is no wonder. . . . Ac man oþer wyfman. he ne ssel him nazt prede [F. *orgueilist*] c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* 7. P. 365 For to pride hym in his strengthe of body it is an heigh folye. *Ibid.* P. 387 Bek for to pride hym of his gentrie is a ful grette folye. c. 1424 *HOCCLIVE De Reg Princ* 1063 Pryde be noht for no prosperite. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* x. 9 What pryddest thou the o, thou euer and aszhest 1674 *BOYLE Excell. Theol.* ii. 11. 138 The variety of inventions . . . make us pride ourselves about things, that [etc.] 1691 *Fr. Emilianne's Prayers Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 361, I know

no Reason, why the Priests should pride themselves with this 1756-7 *tr Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III 108 At Mantua, where they pride themselves not a little on account of their city being the birthplace of that great poet. 1806 *Med. J.* XV 437, I prided myself that my hands had never been guilty of communicating that disease 1807-8 *W. Irving's Salmag.* (1824) 35 We pride ourselves upon giving satisfaction in every department of our paper. 1849 *H. Coleridge's Ess.* (1851) II 146 The impotence of that which some women pride themselves in. 1882 *A. W. Ward's Dickens* n. 91 He prided himself on his punctuality.

b. intr. in same sense. Now rare

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* xi 1271 Quha prid's tharin, that labour is in waist. 1598 *Lindesay (Piscottine) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) II. 17 [liber] pryd't everie one of thame quho could be maint galliard in their clothing. 1648 *Tr. Scavall's Paraphr.* 305 366 Hee waxes publicly with lost men, and priding in his sinne. 1659 *Hoolc's Consensus* 1's *World* (1671) 43 The gay Peacock pridet in his feathers. 1685 *Jennius's superlat.* 1747 *Richardson's Clarissa* (1740) I. v. 193 Distinction or quality may be prided in by those to whom distinction or quality are a new thing. 1807 *Anna M. W. Hill's Sonnets* 39 My brother, I pride in your courage

Hence **Pride** *pp. a.*, filled with pride.

[See a 1340 in 3 above.] c 1400 *Gower's Addr. Hen IV.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II xi When humble patience is prided. 1883 *A. S. Hardy's But yet Woman* 12 Many a stouter heart, whose prided stouicism is often only a trait-jacket.

Prideful (prai'dfūl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. **PRIDE** sb. 1 + **-FUL**.] Full of pride; proud, arrogant c 1450 *Mirror Salomonis* 4017 Some man will he in-pugne be prideful bolnyng 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 12 I hay quhik ar pridful of their wisdom or science. 1572 *Knox's Hist. Ref. Wks* 1846 L. 155 The prideful and scornful people that stood by, mocked him. 1740 *Whitehead's Gymnasium* II. 36 High disdain sat prideful on his brow. 1817 *Coleridge's Alice Du Chastel* iii. As if in prideful scorn of flight and fear he stay'd behind. c 1843 *Carlyle's Hist. Sk. Ess. I & Chas. I* (1898) 340 Why should not such a man be prideful?

b. Full of pride in some fact or achievement; pleased, elated.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII 110/1 The father prideful as the scene reveals. And the fond mother smiling as she feels 1848 *Talbot's Final Mem. Lamb* 300, I will remember the flush of prideful pleasure which came over his face. 1897 *H. W. Strong in Westm. Gas.* 14 July 2/1 He may, in a prideful moment, declaim Cowper: 'I am monarch of all I survey; My right there is none to dispute.

Hence **Pridefully** *adv.*, in a prideful manner; with pride; **Pridefulness**, proudness, pride.

16 *Lindesay (Piscottine's) Chron. Scot.* (MS F 16b), The king, hearing of this prydfulnes [S.T.S. I 82 prudens] a 1670 *Spalding's Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II 236 The town thocht evill of Haddoch's behaviour, to ryde so prydfulle about their cross. 1880 *Scott's Monast.* viii. A white kirtle the wench wears and a blue hood, that might well be spared, for prydfulness. 1843 *Carlyle's Past & Pr.* II. iii. The man . . . had walked humbly and valiantly with God instead of walking sumptuously and prydfully with Mammon. 1805 *Ruskin's Sesame* 159 Strange that they will complacently and prydfully bind up whatever vice or folly there is in them.

† **Pride-gavel**, *Obs. local.* Also *prid-*. [app. from **PRIDE** sb. 2 + **GAVEL** 1 tax; but cf. quot. 1779.] (See quot.)

1563 *S. Taylor's Hist. Gavelkind* iv 112 *A Pride-gavel*, which in the Lordship of Rodely in the County of Gloucester is used and paid . . . as a Rent to the Lord of the Mannour, by certain Tenants for their Liberty and Privilege of Fishing in the River Severn for Lamprays. 1679 *Blount's Anc. Tenures* 18 1779 *Ruddock's Gloucestersh.* 551 Acknowledgments are paid . . . for fishing in the river Severn, some of which were anciently called *Pride-gavel*, from the word *Gavel* a rent, and *Pride*, the name of a kind of wicker'd putt, or pouch, which is laid in the water to catch the fish. [No authority is given for this alleged sense of *Pride*, it is unknown to all the archaic and dialect glossaries and dictionaries.]

Prideless, *a.* [f. **PRIDE** sb. 1 + **-LESS**.] Devoid of pride (either in bad or good sense); having, feeling, or manifesting no pride.

c 1386 *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 794 Ful of pacient benyngnytee Discreet and prideless. 1508 *Dunbar's Flyting* 115 Thor lay full prydes in the pessa this somer. 1703 *Tate's Henry's Pact.* xiii. Behold 'em now, Pacifick and Serene, With Prideless Pomp, possess'd by Britain's Queen! 1817 *Coleridge's Bug-Lit* xlii (1882) 216 This lofty, yet prideless impartiality in poetry. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 26 Aug 3/1 The prideless, drunken parent feels no humiliation in going before the managers pleading poverty

Prideling (prai'dlin), *nonce-wd.* [f. **PRIDE** sb. 1 + **-LING**.] A 'child' of pride.

1824 *R. C. Dallas's Corr. Ld. Byron* (1825) I 22, I think he [Byron] was inoculated by the young pridelings of intellect, with whom he associated at the University

Pridian (pri'di-an), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. pridian-us*, f. *pridē* *adv.*, on the day before, f. stem *pri-* before + *diēs* a day. see **-AN-**.] Of or pertaining to the previous day.

1656 *Blount's Glossary*, *Pridian*, of the day before 1840 *Thackeray's Shabby Gentle Story* II, Thence a week. does Gann breakfast in bed—sure sign of pridian intoxication.

Pride, var. **PREDY** *Obs. (Naut.)* ready.

Priding (prai'din), *vb. sb. rare.* [f. **PRIDE** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of showing or taking pride.

1594 *Carew's Tasso* (1881) 24 The king of streames on priding set. Beyond his banckes abroad all wrackfull goes 1645 *Tombes's Anthropol.* xi From the Pastours or peoples priding in guits.

Priding, *pp. a. rare.* [f. **PRIDE** *v.* + **-ING**.] Affecting or displaying pride. Hence **Pridingly** *adv.*, with display of pride.

1592 *Greene's Art Conny Catch.* III 7 This fellow in a kinde of priding scorne would vsualle saye [etc.] 1677 *Barrow's Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 123 He pridingly doth set himself before all others 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 153 Lett them keep their priding cavalry to stop bottles with

Pridy, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *Sc. pridy*, *9 dial. preedy.* [f. **PRIDE** sb. 1 + **-Y**.] Characterized by pride; proud.

1456 *Sir G. Hare's Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 113 He suld nocht be callit a gude knycht, bot an orguillous, hychty, and pridy rebelloure unworthy 1865, etc. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pridy*, preedy (cited fr. Cornwall).

Prie, *obs. form of PRY sb. and v.*

|| **Prie-dieu** (pri'dyo) [F., lit. 'pray God'] **a.** A desk made to support a book or books, and having a foot-piece on which to kneel; a praying-desk, kneeling-desk. **b.** A chair with tall sloping back, for the same purpose, also, a chair of this form for ordinary use. Also *prie-dieu chair*.

[1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A v 163 Pe Clerk of pe church, She Pers of pridy, and pernel of flaudies] 1760 *H. Walpole's Let to G. Montagu* 28 Jan. Before the altar, was an arm-chair for him, with a blue damask cushion, a *prie-dieu*, and a foot-stool of black cloth. 1826 [H. Best's] *Flour Y. in France* 8 The litanies are chanted in the middle of the choir, from what I have since learned to call a *prie-dieu* 1854 *M. Arnold's Tristram & Iseult* II. 91 She will fall musing then rise And at her prie dieu kneel 1882 *Miss Bradton's Mt. Royal* III vi 123 Miss Bridgeman placed a *prie-dieu* chair in a commanding position for the reciter to lean upon gracefully.

Priefe, *obs. Sc. form of PROOF, PROVE*

Prier (pri'ar). Also 6 *priar*, 6-*pryer*. [f. *PRY* *v.* + **-ER**.] One who pries

1552 *Hulot's*, *Pryer* or lokker after some myschefe, *lunax* 1575 *LANEHAM Let* (1871) 59 A lysteran, or a priar in at the chinks or at the lokhole 1674 *Boyle's Excell. Theol.* II. i. 127 Curious pryers into nature 1790 *J. Bruce's Source Nile* II. 577 The monks, the constant pryers into futurity

Pries, *obs. form of PRIDE sb. 1*

Priest (pri'st), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 *préost*, (1) *príost*, *preast*, 2 *proest*, 3 *prost*, 1-6 *prést*, (3-5) *prust*, *pruést*, 4-5 *prist*, 4-6 *pryst*, *preste*, *priste*, 4-7 *preest*, -e, (2) 4-*príest*, (4-6) *príest*, -e, 5 *preyst*, 6 *preast*, *pryste*. [OE *príost* = OHG. *príst*, *príast*, ON. *príst-r* (Now. *príst*, Sw. *príst*, Da. *príst*), app. shortened from the form seen in OS *prístar*, OHG. *prístar*, *prístar* (MDu., Du., MHG., Ger. *príester*), OFris. *príster*, ultimately from *L. presbyter* (-biter), a. Gr. *πρεσβύτερος* elder: see **PRESBYTER**, perh. immediately through a Com. Romanic **prester* (whence OF *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, Sp. *preste*, It. *prete*). The origin of *eo* in OE, *príost*, and the anterior phonetic history of this and the other monosyllabic forms, are obscure; see *Pogatscher's Lehnwörter im Altengl.* § 142. The ON. may have been from OLG or OE.]

A Illustration of Forms

[805 *Charter of Kent* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Beforean wulf[de] archesciope & æðelrune his mæssepríoste 14900 (MS c 1120) *Eng. Laws Ælfred* c. 21 21st preost oberne man ofleas hinc biscop onhadize [c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt* II 4 *Principes sacerdotum* [gl.] 2a aldormenn biscope vel mesa-preasta. c 1000 *Ælfric's Colloquy* in *W. Wulcker* 100/13 *Sacerdos*, mæsseprest 11275 *Land. Rom* 17 Al swa be preost be techeþ c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* 90 *Priest* oþer munc c 1250 *Owl & Night*, 733 An prostes upe londe singeþ c 1325 *Poem on Consistory Cris* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 159 A priest proud ase a po, Sebbe weddeþ us bo 23 *Cursor M.* 2145 (Cott.) He was king and priest [Gott. priest] o salem 1401 19136 (Edin.) þa gaderent oute uape prince and priue þo rrr priest, preest, preest, 1880 19137 (Cott.) Til vncouth priest. c 1380 *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 195 Preestes, þa xulden ben lyt of heueneþ lif 1387 *Trivisa Hygden* vi. xxix. (MS Cott. Tib.) 'Nay' quap Harold, 'þy beþ no prestes, bote a beþ wel stalword knyghts. 1426 *Audelay's Poems* 3 *Priests* that bene lewyd in here leuyng c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 *Prieste, sacerdos, presbyter, capellanus* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6942 A preste sange at ane altere. 1504 *Lady Margaret's Tr. De Imitatione* IV. vi. 268 When the preyst sayt masse. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 4 To a preste to syng for my saull. 1525 *Preest*, c 1540 *Pryst* [see B. 2. a]. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (passim) *Priest*. 1551 *Robinson's tr. More's Utop.* I. (1895) 74 If I were a priest. 1587 *Preist* [see B. 2. c].

B. Signification

[Etymologically *preest* represents Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, *L. presbyter*, Elder; but by A.D. 375 or earlier, and thus long before the *L.* or Romanic word was taken into Eng., the *L.* word *sacerdos*, originally, like Gr. *ιερεύς*, applied to the sacrificing priests of the heathen deities, and also, in the translations of the Scriptures, to the Jewish priests, had come to be applied to the Christian ministers also, and thus to be a synonym of *presbyter*. In OE, *L. presbyter* was usually represented by *príost*; *L. sacerdos*, applied to a heathen or Jewish priest, was usually rendered by *sacerd* (regularly so in Hexateuch, Psalms, and Gospels); sometimes, when applied to a Jewish or Christian priest, by *príost* or more particularly *messe-príost* (MASS-PRIEST). But, with the close of the OE. period, *sacerd* became disused, and *príost*, *príst*, like OF. *prestre*, became the current word alike for *presbyter* and *sacerdos*, and thus an ambiguous term.

1583 *Fulke's Defence* I. 15 Which distinction [of *iepeus* and *πρεσβύτερος*] seeing the vulgar Latine texts doth alwaies rightly obserue, it is in fauour of your heretical Sacrificing Priesthood, that you corruptly translate *Sacerdos* and *Presbyter* alwaies, as though they were all one, a Priest 1827 *Whately's Logic* 257 The term *iepeus* does seem to have implied the office of offering sacrifice, the term *Priest* is ambiguous, as corresponding to the terms *iepeus* and

πρεσβύτερος respectively, notwithstanding that there are points in which these two agree. These therefore should be reckoned, not two different kinds of Priests, but Priests in two different senses. 1869 *Lightfoot's Philippians* (ed. 2) 184 The word 'priest' has two different senses. In the one it is a synonyme for presbyter or elder, and designates the minister who presides over and instructs a Christian congregation in the other it is equivalent to the Latin *sacerdos*, the Greek *ιερεύς*, or the Hebrew *קֹהֵן*, the offerer of sacrifices, who also performs other mediatorial offices between God and man 1897 *R. C. Moberly's Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 4 297 The Church of England in her refusal to abandon the title 'priests' (by this time identified verbally with *sacerdotes* and *iepeus*).

I One whose office is to perform public religious functions; an official minister of religious worship. (See also **HIGH PRIEST**, **PARISH PRIEST**)

† **1.** Used for a **PRESBYTER** or elder of the early church. *Obs. rare* (Chiefly in early translations of Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, *L. presbyter*, in N Test.)

1382 *Wyclif's Tr.* I 5, I lefte thee at Crete, that thou ordeyne by cytees prestis [Vulg. presbyteros, 1582 (*Rhem*) shouldest ordame prestes by citeis] c 1400 *Apol. Loll* (Camden) 30 Bi four þat presthed was hied, ilk prest of Crist was callid indifferently prest and bischop. 1563 *MAN Musculus's Commonpl.* 274 Thei do alleage the place of James [v. 14] 'Whan any bodie is sicke amongst you, let him brynge in the Prestes [iuducant presbyteros] of the Church and let them prae ouer him'

2 In hierarchical Christian churches: A clergyman in the second of the holy orders (above a deacon and below a bishop), having authority to administer the sacraments and pronounce absolution. Historically 1 *ep.* *L. presbyter*, but often including the sense of *L. sacerdos* (see above), and thus that of 4 b

a. before the Reformation.

1601-4 (MS. c 1120) *Laus of Æthelberht* c. 1 *Biscopes* feoh xi gylde. *Priestes* feoh ix gylde. *Diacones* feoh vi gylde. *Clericos* feoh iii gylde. 695-6 (MS. c 1120) *Laus Wulftrud* c. 6 21st priost læfe umiht hæmed oþþe fulwilde untrumes forsite, 410 he stille his þegnunga of biscopes dom a 900, c 1175, etc. [see A.] c 1205 *LAY* 1 An preost was on leoden Lagamon was shoten c 1380 *Wyclif's Sel. Wks* III. 367 Þei sey þat ic he bischop and prest may lawfully leue hor first dignyte, and after be a fiere 1483 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 239, I woll that my executours fynde an honest secular prest to syng for my soule 1525 *Rastell's Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 29 Preestes Grekes myght haue wyfyn which to preests Latens was forboden c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 54 in *Thynne's Animado* (1865) App. 78 Benet was a brother & no pryst 1670 *G. II's First Canadian* I. iii. 68 And from hence was the original of Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and Cardinals; there being several Titles and Cardinal Churches in Rome, the Priests that were Rectors over them, were call'd Cardinal Priests. 1765 *Blackstone's Comm.* I. Introd. iv 111 Every man was at liberty to contribute his tithes to whatever priest or church he pleased, provided only that he did it to some 1844 *Lingard's Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv 133 These ministers were at first confined to the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons 1844 *II* 15 'The seventh order (that of the priesthood) was subdivided into two classes,—of bishops, who possessed it in all its plenitude, and of priests. 1874 *Stubbs's Const. Hist.* I. viii. § 85 227 As the kingdom and shire were the natural sphere of the bishop, so was the township of the single priest

b. in the Church of England since the Reformation. (The specific name of the order; but in common speech usually comprehended under the more general term *clergyman*, except in rural parts of the northern counties, where the parish clergyman is commonly called 'the priest'.)

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, The Fourme of Ordering Priestes *Rubric*. The Bisshope with the prestes present, shal lay theyr hands seuerally upon the head of euery one that receiueþ orders 1621 (*title*) A Priest to the Temple; or the Character of a Country Parson By G. Herbert. 1652 *Evilyn's Diary* 14 Mar., It being now a rare thing to find a priest of the Church of England in a parish pulpit. 1706 *A Bedford Temple Mus.* iv 78 Our not admitting Priests until Four and Twenty years Old, is an Argument 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 5 11 The Priests and Deacons (whom we usually call together under the common name of Clergy-men)

1814 *Wordsworth's Excursion* vii. 316 You, Sir, know that in a neighbouring vale A priest abides before whose life such doubts fall to the ground. 1868 *Atrinson's Cleveland Gloss.*, *Priest*, a Church of England clergyman, not infrequently called a Church-priest 1887 'MABEL WETHERALL' *Two N.-C. Maids* xxiv, Mr. Northcote they called the priest, and a real good gentleman he was.

c. in *R. C. Ch.* since the Reformation, and in the Eastern Church. (The usual name in common as well as official use.)

1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV 233 Jesuits or seminary prestis. 1635 *G. Sandys's Trav.* 164 This place belongeth to the Georgians whose Priests are poore, and accept of almes. No other nation say Masse on that altar 1637 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 297 A petition to the Court in behalf of a Popish priest, a prisoner. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 193/1 If a coadjutor is wanted for a parish priest, it is for the bishop of the diocese to nominate one. 1882 56/4 Missionary priests, such as those in England and Scotland, are mere delegates of the bishop without cure of souls in the strict sense. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* 414/2 In every Catholic parish the priest is at the very heart of things

3. In more general sense: A clergyman, a member of the clerical profession, a minister of religion, in OE often transl. *clericus*.

[In Anglo-Saxon use] *priest* is a generic term including all clergymen, from the lowest rank; *mass-priest* specifies one who has received the order of priesthood. The simple clerk is the *mass-priest's* priest—*messe-preostes* *preost*.—Thorpe II. 412, No. 15' (Lingard *Anglo-Saxon Ch. I.* iv. (1858) 134).

a900 tr *Bada's Hist* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 454-6 He [Wilfrid] was to preste besceoten fram him [sic] atonsus est ab eo. [Ja fylgde him Wilfrid his preost & his hond þing forig secutus est Wilfrid clericus illius.] On þa tid was Wilfrid to messepreoste zehaldan [sic] prebytt. ordinatus est. c1000 *Æli ric Voc.* in W. Wulker 155/30 *Sacerdos*, sacerdos, clericus, preost. c1450 *P. 100* in *Deutsch Neugl.* (1905) 53 Thow shall do as þe preste says, but not as þe preste does. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Preste, *capellanus, flamen*, sacerdos, presbiter 1560 *Falkington Expos.* Aggens D j b. They said it was neuer good worlde synce euery shoemaker could tel the prest. duty 1653 *Holcroft. Procopius, Gothic Wars* i. 11 6 For let Priests or private men speake as they are perswaded, I can say no other thing concerning God, but that he is absolutely good 1807 *CRABBE Par Reg* i. 777 Each village inn has heard the uffian boast That never priest believed his doctrines true 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* iv. 168 Wai is the statesman's game, the priest's delight. 1847 *JAMIS Convent* iv. We are priests of different churches.

b fig. One whose office is likened to that of a priest, as a priest of nature, of science, etc.

1569 *DAVIDSON King Georg* ii. 675 Ye sacred Musse Whose Priest I am, whose holy Fillets wear. 1802-6 *WORDSWORTH. Immortal* v. The Youth, who daily farthest from the east Must travel, still is Nature's Priest 1827 *HALL. Cræzes* (189) 32 Eschylus and Aristotle, Shakespeare and Bacon, are priests who preach and expound the mysteries of man and the universe 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* xlviii. This faith has many a purer priest, And many an abler voice than thou.

4. A sacrificing priest, a minister of the altar.

a. In the Jewish church, and other pie-Christian systems (as used in the Bible, rendering Heb. כֹהֵן, Gr. ἱερεύς, L. sacerdos)

[c950. see A. c1000 *Gosf. Nicodemus* x (Thwaites) Ða cwædon þa ealdas & þa messepreostas to Pilate he byð denpes scyldig.] c1000 *ORMIN* 293 Aton was þe firste preost of Issraele þeode 1164 *He [Zacarias]* was, alls icc hafe se3gd, God prest, & Godd full cweme. c1300 *Cusor* M. 5584 (Cott.) Of [Judas] com kunges. And of his broþer leui biedd, þe priestes þat þair lagh leide. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen. xiv.* 28 Melchisedech, the kyng of Salem. forsothe he was the prest of the heigest God — 1166. vii. 1 1535 *COVERDALE Exod. xxi.* 10 The mynistryng vestimentes of Aaron y^e prest 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. lxxviii. § 2 Because the most eminent part both of Heathenish & Jewish service did consist in sacrifice, when learned men declaue what the word Priest doth properly signify according to the mind of the first imposet of that name, their ordinary scholms do well expound it to imply sacrifice 1611 *BIBL. Joh. xii.* 21 Then said the chiefe Priests [Vulg. pontifices, Wyclif bishops, TINDALE to Geneva hve priest, Rheims chiefe priests] of the Iewes to Pilate, Write not, The king of the Iewes 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 353 Factious they [Israelites] grow, But first among the Priests dissension springs, Men who attend the Altar. 1860 *GARDNER Faiths of World* II. 713 The high-priest and the ordinary priests were chosen exclusively from the family of Aaron. It was the duty of the priests to serve at the altar, preparing the victims for sacrifice, and offering them up on the altar 1901 *Encycl. Biblica* II. 205a Before the Exile there were differences of rank among the priests; but the chief priest was only *princeps inter pares*, even Ezekiel knows no high priest in the sense of the Priestly Code.

b. In specific Christian use, The officiant at the Eucharist and other sacerdotal offices. (Denoting the same ecclesiastical order as in 2, but with a specific connotation)

695-6 *Lawes Wiltred* c. 18 Preost hinc clænse sylfes soþe, in his halgum hægale æfteran wifode. 8wylice diacon hinc clænse a 1225 *Johanna* 44 Ewen þe preost inwið þe messe noteð gode. income 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) I. 1 37 A hole suite of vestments for prest dekynd and sudekyn 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Rubric*, At the time appointed for the ministracion of the holy Communion, the Priest that shal execute the holy ministry shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministracion 1611. Here the priest shall turne hym toward those that come to the holy Communion, and shall saye You that do truly [etc.] 1611. Then shall thys generall Confession be made by one of the ministers, or by the preste himselfe. 1657 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1684) 217 [Of Eucharistic rite in Eastern Ch.] When this Hymn of praise is finished, the Deacons with the Priest, set the holy Bread and Cup of Blessing upon the Altar 1611. 340 In respect of this Sacrament of the Eucharist, the Ancients have usually call'd those that offer it up, Priests. 1858 *J. H. BLUNT (title)* The Position of the Priest at the Altar 1870 — *Dict. Doct. & Hist. Theol.* 597 The chief sacerdotal function of the Christian priest is to offer up on behalf of the people the Eucharistic Sacrifice 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 691 It is the office of a priest, according to the Pontifical, 'to offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize' First, he is empowered to offer that sacrifice of the Mass which is the centre of all the Church's worship. He succeeds the Jewish 'elder' as well as the Jewish priest Hence he is called *lepræ* and *sacerdos* — i. e. 'sacrificing priest', but also *præstator* — i. e. 'elder'.

c. In a spiritual sense, applied (a) to Christ in his sacrificial or mediatorial character. (After Heb. v. 6, vii. 15-21) (Cf. HIGH PRIEST 1 b)

c1000 *ORMIN* 367, & ec forþi þatt he [Christ] was, Preost, hæfdeð of alle preostes. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xix. 1 Þe prophet speks of crist as of a prest, þat sall offre. 1382 *WYCLIF Heb. vi.* 17 Thou art a prest into withouten ende, vp the oðle of Melchisedech. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 25 See Father, these Signs And Playes I thy Priest before thee bring. 1681-6 *J. Scott Chr. Life* (1747) III. 586 That individual Humanity, which as our Priest he offered up for us on the Cross. 1710 *WATTS Ps. cx.* 17 Jesus our Priest for ever lives To plead for us above. 1901 *Br. GORR Body of Christ* iii. § 3 (1907) 192 This means that all our prayers and offerings have been united to the abiding sacrifice and offered by the Heavenly Priest.

(b) to all believers (after Rev. i. 6), and to the Christian Church.

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1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* i. 6 The which made us a kingdom, and prestes to God and to his fadir 1839 *BIBL. (Great)* *Exod.* xix. 6 Ye shall be vnto me also a kyngdome of prestes & an holy people] 1626 *DONNL. Serm.* iv. (1640) 33 Every man should come to that Altar, as holy as the Priest, for there he is a Priest 1820 *J. BILSON Bible* I. *Exod.* xiv. 6 Thus all believes ate, through Christ, made to our God kings and priests. 1897 *R. C. MOBERLY Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 2 256 Then the Church is God's priest in the world and for the world 1897 § 3 279 If the Christian Church is a 'priest', offering 'sacrifice' in the perpetual Eucharist

5. An official minister of a pagan or non-Christian religion; originally implying sacrificial functions, but in later use often applied to the functionaries of any religious system, whether sacrificial or not.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3922 Balaac king was forðed forðan. And sente after balaac þe prest. a1300 *Cusor* M. 5412 (Cott.) Þe landes o þat lede, þat tacht was for þe preste to fede 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* xi. 18 Mathan the prest [1388 prest] of Baal, the slewen before the aute; c1400 *Dest. Troy* 10784 In Iono toly temple. Theieen Paris was put with prests of þe laghe 1601 *SHAKS. Jul C.* ii. 1 5 Go bid the Priests, do present Sacrifice. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 55 The Priest doth sometimes reade vnto them some part of the Alcan. 1732 *Pope* *Ess. Man* ii. 27 As Eastern priests in giddy circles run, And turn their heads to imitate the Sun. 1795 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 315 He had me educated by the priests of the Temple of Osiris. a1822 *E. D. CLARKE Trav. Russia* (1839) 70/1 A party of the elder Calmucks, headed by their priest 1835 *THEIRWALL Elder C.* vi. 202 The term *priest* always related not only to some particular deity, but to some particular seat of his worship. 1866 *TENNISON Victim* i. The Priest in horror about his altar. To Thor and Odin lifted a hand. 1885 *W. R. SMITH in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 730/1 Orthodox Islam has never had real priests, doing religious acts on behalf of others.

† b. Applied to a PRIESTESS. *Obs. rare*

1599 *NASH Lenton Striffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 262 She was a pretty punkany and Venus priest. 1608 *SHAKS Per v.* i. 243 Diana My Temple stands in Ephesus I here when my maiden priests are met together [etc.] 1614 *CHAPMAN Masque Mid Temple* i. Aii b. A little more eleuate, sate Eunomia, the Virgine Priest of the Goddess Honor

† c. Allusively, To be (a person's) priest to kill him. *Obs.* (In allusion to the function of a priest in performing the last offices to the dying.)

(The sense of quot. c1430 is doubtful.)

[c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Rowb.) 3858 The Iren with the hawberk met Right ageyn the self biest; Wel nigh it had ben his prest.] 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* iii. iii. 37 Who first laies hand on me, ile be his Priest 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1 272 And to preserve my Soueraigne from his Foe, Say but the word, and I will be his Priest. 1720 *in Cook's Simple Strains* (1810) 135 (Jam.) Syne claught the fellow by the breast, An' 'wi' an awfin' shak, Swore he wad shortly be his priest

II. Transferred senses.

7. A mallet or other weapon used to kill a fish when spent. (Chiefly in Ireland.) Cf 6

1851 *NEWLAND Erne, Leg. & Fly-Fishing* 284 note, Priest, a short wooden mallet, whose offices are required when the salmon is in *extramis* 1900 *W. SENIOR Pike & Perch* xi. 175 The baton, or short cudgel, used to perform the last offices for captured fish is still called the 'priest', the name lingering, perhaps, more in Ireland than in England or Scotland 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28 Lydon lifted an iron thole-pin for a 'priest', gave a couple of decisive taps, and then laid it on the boards of the boat

8. Angling. Name for a kind of artificial fly.

1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* x. (1880) 369 The Priest is a good general fly

9. A fancy breed of pigeons, of various colours.

1904 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/5 Priests, buds rarely seen nowadays at exhibitions

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

10. a. Appositive (= that is a priest), as *priest-astonomer*, *-chaplain*, *-doctor*, *-hermit*, *-king*, *-knight*, *-monk* (= HIEROMONACH), *-noble*, *-philosopher*, *-poet*, *-prince*, *-statesman*, *-victim*. b. Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; priestly, sacerdotal, as *priest-death*, *†-flock*, *-kingdom*, *†-lives*, *-massacre*, *-trap*. Also *PRIESTCRAFT* c. Objective, instrumental, etc., as *priest-baiting*, *-catcher*, *-ha-haunting*, *-hunter*, *-maker*, *priest-catching* adj. (all in reference to the treatment of R. C. priests under the penal laws), *priest-striver* (one who strives or contends with a priest); *priest-educated*, *-guarded*, *-hating*, *-led*, *-prompted* adjs. Also *PRIEST-RIDDEN* d. Special combs. (often with *priest's*) *†-priest's* bonnet, name of some plant (= *priest's hood*); *priest-cap*, *priest's cap*, (a) *lit.* a cap worn by a priest, (b) *Fortif* an outwork with three salient and two re-entrant angles; *†-priest's* crown, an old name for the dandelion, from the bald appearance of the receptacle (like a priest's shaven crown) when the pappus is blown off; *priest-fish*, the black rock-fish (*Sebastes mystinus*), common along the Pacific coast of N. America; *priest's hole*, a secret chamber or hiding-place for a (Roman Catholic) priest (in times of the penal laws); *priest's hood*, a name for the wild Arum (*A. maculatum*), from the form of the spathe (cf. MONKSHOOD); *priest-ill*, the ague (*dial*) (Hallw. 1847-78); *priest-in-*

the-pulpit = *priest's hood* (the spathe representing the pulpit, and the spadix the priest), *priest's* pintle, (a) = prec (from the form of the spadix cf. CUCKOO-PINT), (b) a name for *Orchis mascula* or other species of *Orchis*, *priest-vicar*, in some cathedrals, the name of a vicar choral who is a priest; a minor canon.

1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 456 'The crowd cheerfully joined the sport of priest-baiting. 1685 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Coffie, 1ea & Choc* 7 'The Benies grow on a tree much like our 'Priest-Bonnet 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I. *Bonnet* at *Priests*, or the 'Priest's Cap, in Fortification, is an Out-work having at the Head three Salient Angles, and two Inwards. 1887 *R. B. IRWIN in Dittles & Leaders Cro* IVas III. 595 Paine attacked at the strongest point of the whole work, the priest-cap near the Jackson road 1899 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/4 Rabbi—, attired in white robes, bound by a girdle, and surmounted by the scarf and priest cap of white silk 1688 *Sir J. KNATCHBULL Diary* in *N. & Q.* 31d Ser. (1864) VI. a/1 We should pay that respect to our 'Priest-catchers they expected at our hands 1886 *J. GILLOW Lit. & Eng. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 531 One of those objectionable officials called pursuivants or priest-catchers 1644 *Moncur's Cincius* 17-25 July 587 He would have nothing to do with such 'priest catching Knaves 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 133 We found him beset close with Walter Montague, his 'priest chaplaine 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 'Preste crowne, *quedam herba vel flor* 1530 *PALSGR* 258/2 Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *basbeden*. 1598 *FLORIO, Ambrosine*. Also Dandelion, Priests crown, Swines snout, Monkshood or Dogs teeth 1897 *HAZLITT Onself* 67 The 'Priest-Doctor has, like the Barber-Surgeon, relinquished his double function c1200 *ORMIN* 489, & talde lazness 'presteffoc Comm all off þa twa prestes. 1848 *ELIZA COOK He that is without Sin* 1. A simple creed, Whose saving might has no 'priest-guarded bound 1894 *FISHWICK Hist. Lanc.* 222 'Priest-haunting was soon amongst the most prolific causes of arrest and imprisonment. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 128 Þe maister of his fellowship went & shafe hym vnto a 'prieoste hermet 1660 *PRYDE Diary* 23 May, At a Catholique house, he was fain to lie in the 'priest's hole a good while 1850 *E. WARBURTON H. Hastings* II. 185 This was one of the old places of concealment called Priests Holes. c1516 *Græte Herball* ccxv. N j b/1 Some call it 'prestes hode, for it hath as it were a cape & a tongue in it lyke serpentyne of dragons. 1875 *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* I. 403 Mr. Wiseman got the 'priest-hunters to come there at midnight with their band. 1907 *Daily News* 28 May 11/2 It is known as Wake-Robin, Cuckoo Pint, and Lords-and-Ladies, but neither of these names describes the plant so well as the quaint 'Priest-in-the-Pulpit 1866-7 *BARRING-GOULD Cur. Myths Mid Ages, Prester John* (1894) 46 The reports of the piety and the magnificence of the 'Priest-King (Prester John). 1877 *J. E. CARPENTER tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 55 Lower Egypt throws off the yoke of the priest-kings of Thebes. 1895 *SAVCE Patriarchal Palestine* iii. 74 [Abram] had restored peace to the country of the priest-king [Melchizedek]. 1905 *Expositor* Mar. 185 The character assumed by the Maccabæan 'priest-kingdom. 1826 *W. E. ANDREWS Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 47 The cause for which the 'priest-knight and the duchess-gentlewoman suffered 1640 *MILTON Eikon* xv Wks 1851 III. 451 Those 'Priest-led Herodians with their blind guides are in the Ditch already 1872 *G. MACDONALD Sonn. Com. Jesus* xviii. Despised I rejected by the priest-led roar of multitudes! 1851 *Reg. Prov. Comm. Scot* I. 175 Thre fardeills 'prest lynnynng, allegit schuppit be Anthoine Tricaine. 1772 *SHARPSB. Charac.* (1737) I. 86 Much less wou'd you have carry'd on this magphony, or 'priest-massacre, with such a barbarous real 1881 *T. E. BRIDGETT Hist. Eucharist in Gt. Brit.* II. 167 Regulations regarding the private masses of the 'priest monks 1872 *BAGHOT Physics & Pol.* (1876) 38 The policy of the old 'priest-nobles of Egypt and India 1772 *SHARPSB. Charac.* (1737) III. 76 'Twas satisfaction enough to the 'priest philosopher 1758 *LYTT. Doctens* i. lvi. 222 The first-knde is called in Greeke *ῥῶτος*, Orchis in English. 'Priest pintle 1611 iii. vi. 323 This plant is called in Latine Arum in English also it is commonly called Aron, Priestes pynall, Cockwypintle. 1688 *R. HOLME Amory* ii. 56/1 A Dog-stone flower, is generally known by the name of Priest-Pintle, or Goat-Stones. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 440 The 'priest-poet, appointed eulogizer of the deity he serves, is the first poet 1877 *J. E. CARPENTER tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 56 The conflict of the Ethiopian 'priest princes was in part national 1839-52 *BAILLY Festus* xix. 271 As guiltless. As is the oracle of an extinct god Of its 'priest-prompted answer 1850 *Purvis Min. Proph.* 27 He says not, they were 'priest-strivers, but were like priest-strivers, persons whose habit it was to strive with those who spoke in God's Name 1679 *BRALEY in R. Mansel Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 49 She heard the said Lawton was a 'Priest taken 1681 *DRYDEN Spanish Friar* iii. iii. 36 A 'Priest-trap at their door to lay, For holy Vermin that in houses pley 1688 *Exped. Prince of Orange in Select J. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 471 The prince commanded Di. Bunnet to order the 'priest-vicars of the cathedral, not to pray for the prince of Wales. 1837-8 *Act* i. § 2 *Vict* c. 106 § 39 Any spiritual person, being Prebendary, Canon, Priest Vicar, Vicar Choral, or Minor Canon in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church 1902 *Croftford's Cler.* Direct p. lvi, Exeter. Priest-Vicars, a Corporation 1895 *GLANSTON in 1913 Cent.* Dec. 1074 The recovery of this race is by a 'Priest-Victim foreshadowed in ancient predictions.

Priest (prĭst), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To exercise the ministry or functions of a priest. Also to *priest*! ? *Obs.*

c1400 *Apol. Lond.* 34 Priests þat priestun wel be þei hade woiþ dowlie honur 1599 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 158 Courtiers become prestes nought knowynge but the dyce; They preste not for god, but for a benefyce 1642 *T. GOODWIN Ch. nat. set. for ih.* 120 Christ had not been an High-Priest, if he had not gone to heaven, and Priested it there too (as I may so speak).

2 *trans.* To make (any one) a priest; to ordain to the priesthood, admit to priest's orders.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 97 'I'll be of lawful age to

be prytyd 1508 KENNEDIE *Flytinge Dunbar* 309 Thow was prytyt, and ordant be Sathan for to be borne to do thy kin defame. 1581 J. BELL *Haadon's Answ* Oor. 285 One Stephen was made Pope, who, doth first unpriest, and afterwards newpriest agayne all such as Const before him had priested. 1647 TAPPE *Canons Phil* i. 1 And yet how eager were our late factours for Rome to have priested us all 1853 Br. J. JESS in *Forster's Life* Ep. 721 Deacons seeking to be priested, must exhibit their letters of orders. 1896 J. H. WYLLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, III 304 John was only in deacon's orders, but he was priested by Cardinal Brogny.

†3. To bless as a priest: see PRIESTED below.
Hence Priest'ed *pp. a.*, (a) ordained to the priesthood; † (b) blessed by a priest (quot. 1603); Priest'ing *vbl. sb.*, (a) the function of a priest, priestly ministrations, (b) ordination to the priesthood.

1550 CROWE *Inform & Peti.* 2 For h^l causes do our ministers apply themselves to priesting, because they lyke wel the ydelnes of the lyfe. 1603 HARNET *Pop Inpost.* 80 To have a precious payre of priested gloves [such] as they may use against any Sparrow-blasting or Sprite-blasting of the Devil. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath.* 123 Had She not ielied too much vpon the Priested sort, her End had not beene so sudden nor vnkunde. 1642 MURTON *Prel Episc* 24 Bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his priesting. 1892 S. MOSTVA *Cyrilica* ix, It was the anniversary of my ordination, and the day of my priesting.

Priestal (prī'stāl), *a. rare* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to or having the character of a priest or priests; sacerdotal.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xvii 2 340 Apparent priests may be not really priestal. 1848 CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgr* xxviii 184 The matter has ended in the establishment of a priestal republican despotism.

Priestcraft (prī'stkraft),

1. The 'craft' or business of a priest; the exercise of priestly functions. (Now only as an etymological nonce-use.)

1483 *Snell of Caus* Edin 2 May, MS (Jam.) To the wpholde of devyne service at the said alter oukile and daylie, and to the priestcraft at the alter as effectu. 1900 in *Ch Times* 9 Mar. 267/2 'Craft' means art, dexterity, skill... Priestcraft in a good sense simply means the diligent and able exercise of priestly functions.

2 Priestly craft, or policy; the arts used by ambitious and worldly priests to impose upon the multitude or further their own interests.

1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achil.* i. 1 In pious times ere priest-craft did begin 1700 TOLAND *Clio* x, Religion's safe, with Priestcraft is the War. 1765 Br. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 197 The extreme folly, to which credulity and priestcraft can go. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i viii, I would preserve the delusions of priestcraft, for they are serviceable to the multitude. 1869 L. SCHMITZ in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 838/2 Freethinkers and unbelievers looked upon the [Delphic] oracle as a skillful contrivance of priestcraft which had then outgrown itself.

Hence Priestcrafty *a.*, characterized by priestcraft. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.*

Priestdom (prī'stdm), [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -DOM.]

†a. The office of priest, priesthood. *Obs.* †b. With possessive, as a mock title (cf. PRIESTSHIP). *Obs.* c. The rule or dominion of priests. *rare.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* x35 b, He was cursed and loost the kyngdome and also the priestdome. 1588 MARPREL *Epist.* (Arb.) 26, I would praye your priestdomes to tell me which is the better scholler. 1615 Sir E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii 130 Your answer puts the nose of your Priestdome clean out of ioynt. 1891 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 372 The people afflicted by king craft and priest-dom. 1895 CROCKETT *Bag Myrtle* i 10 It is a mistaken belief that priestdom died when they spelled it Presbytery.

†Priest'ly, *a. Obs.* 1788-91 [app. ad. G. *priesterlich*, f. *priester* PRIEST *sb.* + -lich, -ly.] = PRIESTLY.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod* xix. 6 Ye shall be vnto me a priestly kyngdome, and an holy people

†Priest'ry. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -RY.] Priests collectively, a body or company of priests. (*contemptuous*)

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i, The King among all his priestery, and all those numberles, volumes of their theological distillations, not meeting with one man or book of that coat that could befrend him with a prayer in captivity.

Priestess (prī'stes), [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ESS¹, taking the place of the earlier PRIESTRESS.]

1. A female priest; a woman who holds the position and performs the functions of a priest, or (loosely) of a minister of religion.

1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Journal* xiii (1697) 236 He goes to Delphos, humbly begs Advice, And thus the Priestess by Command replies. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade M.* ii. 99 Priestesses or women-priests are not to be constituted in the church. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 416 In the next room are the heads of Livia Augusta veiled, and a priestess of Cybele. 1768-74 TUCKER *Le Nat.* (1834) II. 11, 457 The gifted priestess among the quakers is known by her green apron. 1884 Sir S. JOHN HAYES v 184 He [Saluave] made considerable presents to the [Vaudou] priestesses and priestesses.

b. *fig. and transf.*

1738 POPE *Epi. Sat.* ii 234 Her priestess Muse forbids the Good to die, And opes the temple of Eternity. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Class & Gertr.* i xii If mistresses of families will make their own passions their idols, they can seldom hope for virtuous priestesses to serve the altar. 1819 LADY MORGAN *France* i. (1818) I 48 Pretty *doungues* are tossed into the carriage windows, while the little priestesses of Flora offer their gratuitous prayer of 'bon

voilage. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iii, O Solrow, cruel fellowship, O Priests in the vaults of Death

2. A priest's wife (*collog.*)

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I 158 The Priestess flounced out of the House, call'd for her Coachman, and bid him put in his Horses, for away would she go. 1778 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 207/2 The Jew priest of the Hamburg Synagogue, in Fenchurch-Street, was divorced from his priestess.

Hence Priestesshood, the office of a priestess; the system of priestesses.

1841 C. E. LESTER *Glory Eng.* II 139 When one of the 411... happens to die, the remaining five fill up the void, and thus the priesthood, or, rather, priestesshood, lives on in a sort of corporate immortality. 1887 H. R. HAWKIS *Light of Ages* v. 145 The priesthood and priestesshood were as perfectly organised.

†Priesthead. Forms: see PRIEST: also 4-6 prestede, -hed. [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -HEAD.] = next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21695 Quen stryf was bute þe prestheide In þa dais mang þe luss lede. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Sauits* xxxii (*Justin*) 62 Of þar prestheide he had hade, Bot seruice til ydolis he made. c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 30 Biforn þat prestheide was hied. 1533 GAV *Richt Vay* 36 S. Paul writtis . of his [Christ's] halie prestheide and sacris. 1535 COVERDALE *Mat.* in *heading*, Off the abrogacion of the olde leuiticall prestheide. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archbishoppe of Cantorbery was degradyd of hys archbishopshope, & presthed. 1588 A KING in *Causus' Catech.* 110 The onlie Prince of ye prestheide of God.

Priesthood (prī'sthud), Forms: see PRIEST and -HOOD; also 4 presthod, -hold, 6 woode [OE. *prēosthūd*, f. *prēost*, PRIEST *sb.* + -hood.]

1. The office or function of a priest; the condition of being a priest; the order of priest

a 900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* i viii, (890) 34 Ða gelamp þæt he sumne Godes mann prestheades [org. clencum] quendam on gesdriðgasse onfeng. c 1000 *Adelhelm Gloss.* 369a in Napier. O. E. Glosses 98 *Clericatus*, prestheades. c 1380 WYLLIE *IV* (1880) 58 Who euer comþ to prestod. *Ibid* 78 Mowe, whanne presthod stondeþ in peny clerik. 1387 *REVISIA Hagden* (Rolls) IV 105 Symon, prest of þe temple and bishop, bouȝte þe presthod of Apollinus duke of Phenicia. *Ibid*, 125 He hadde renewed þe principale and þe presthod. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121a Priesthood, *presbiteratus*. 1546-7 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Reuerende Father in God, I presente unto you, these persones presting, to be admitted to the ordre of Priesthood. 1662 STIRLINGER *Orig. Sac.* ii 12 When an order of Priesthood different from the Aaronicall should be set up. 1799 *Law Serious C.* x (1792) 142 He therefore is like him that abuses the Priesthood. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew Temp.* xiii (1877) 139 It was these circumstances that made the priesthood of Melchizedek unique.

b The priestly office of Christ, of his Church, or of believers.

1384 WYLLIE *Heb.* vii. 24 [Christ], for that he dwelle into withouten ende, hath euerlasting presthod. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III 130 To explain the Priesthood, and Priestly Acts of our Saviour. 1851 PUSCY *Let to Bp. London* 25 In his abiding Priesthood after the order of Melchisedech, He pleads, in Heaven, what He has commanded us to plead on earth. 1868 LYNCH *Revolut.* cx ii, And the pale Victim, in the strife, Eternal priesthood earns. 1897 R. C. Moberly *Ministerial Priesthood* ii 87 The true rationale and the true distinction (within the influence of the Christian Church Body) at once of the priesthood of the Christian layman, and of the priesthood of the Christian minister. *Ibid.* iii 2 251 The Church's priesthood being in its inner truth the priesthood of Christ, is a substantial reality.

c. The priestly office personified.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 334 Grace denyseyde A cart, hichte cristendome, to carien home peers shuees, And made priesthood halwaide. c 1400 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 839 Priesthood theym folowyd with the Sacramentes, And Sadnesse also with the Commaundementes. *Ibid* 1426, 1452, etc.

†d. With possessive, as a mock title for a priest

1593 SHAKS *a Hen VI*, ii. 1 23 What, Cardinal? Is your Priest-hood growne peremptory?

2. The office or order as embodied in or represented by the persons holding it; hence, The system of priests; the or a body of priests

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 93 Ryt so out of holcherche alle yueles spiedeth, There inparyt presthod is pechours and techers. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11778 The glemyng of gold, þat glottes here heris, puttes the pouer of pristhode abake. 1539 BIBLE (Great) i *Tim.* iv. 14 The laying on of handes by the auctoryte of presthode. 1678 DRYDEN & LER *Œdipus* iii. 1, Oh, why has priesthood privilege to lie, And yet to be believed? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 415 This severity is easily accounted for from the dignity assumed by the priesthood. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. 1, But the priests—I doubt the priesthood Will not be with us. 1883 GILMORE *Mongols* xxxi 361 Sacred books used by the priesthood and laity of Mongolia. *transf. and fig.* 1382 WYLLIE i *Pet.* ii 9 3e ben a kynd chosun, kyngly presthod, holy folk. 1526 TINDALE, a chosen generation, a ioyall presthod. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III 257 Schemes of public instruction may hire the literary priesthood of philosophy, to all the severity which it imputes to the Christian clergy. 1901 Br. GORI in *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 6/7 There must be a priesthood of medicine.

Priestianity, *nonce-ud* [Humorously f. PRIEST *sb.* after *Christianity*.] A hostile appellation for a priestly system or doctrine.

1720 T. GORDON (*title*) Priestianity, or a View of the Disparity between the Apostles and the Modern Inferior Clergy. 1823 PARR *Let to R. Odell* Wks 1828 VIII 224 He has a larger share of priestianity than of christianity.

†Priestish, *a. Obs.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a priest, priestly, sacerdotal. (*Chiefly contemptuous*)

1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 45 No neade of longe, prystishe prayers. 1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1553) 26 b, Pope Siricus ordainyd y^e prystishe ordres should not be geuen altogether at one time, but at sundry tymes. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churcharde* F viii, Much lesse that I depraved haue all Preachers so attyde In Priestish weedes, as Popelings were.

Priestism (prī'stiz'm), [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISM.] The system, spirit, methods, or practices of priests; sacerdotalism. (*In hostile use.*)

1842 MITCHELL in *Nonconf.* II 145 Priestism, the first-born child of worldliness and hypocrisy. 1887 J. PARAGR in *Chr. World* 4 Aug. 589 All priestism is bad, whether in the Establishment or in Nonconformist churches.

Priestless (prī'stles), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a priest; not having, or not attended by, a priest.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11301 Euere lokede þis bugeis wan hui were voib idrue, Prestles hom was wel wo þat hui nere issiue. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II 145 In these priestless parish churches, at the hour of mass the congregation assembles. 1885 FAIRBAIN *Catholicism Rom.* 8 *Angl.* iv (1899) 169 It stood among the ancient faiths as a strange and extraordinary thing—a priestless religion.

Priestlet (prī'stlet), [f. as prec + -LET.] = PRIESTLING i. (*Contemptuous.*)

1880 VERN *Lee Stud Italy* 157 Dapper literary priestlets redolent of bergamot and sonnets. 1883 *Cornhill Mag.* 568 The priestlets in the train of a bishop.

Priestlike (prī'stlaik), *a. (adv.)* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] Like, or like that of, a priest, resembling, pertaining or proper to, characteristic of, or befitting a priest; priestly, sacerdotal.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace iv 702 Than Wallace... Arayt him weil in till a priestlik gown. 1550 AYLMER *Harbours* Oviij, Let your portion be priestlike and not pincelike. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 54 A very learned, religious, and priestlike apology. 1793 SHAKS *Cor.* v. i. 56 We haue supplie Soules Then in ouir Priest-like Fastis. a 1821 KEATS *Last Son.* The moving waters at their priestlike task. Of pure ablation round earth's human shores. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 189 There is something priest-like in that Life of his.

B *adv.* Like a priest, in the character or manner of a priest.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr.* *Faith* 152 Hazard their luinges rather then go priestlike. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* i. ii 237, I haue trusted thee With all the nearest things to my heart, as well My Chamber-Councels, wherein (Priest-like) thou hast cleans'd my Bosome.

Priestliness (prī'stlines), [f. PRIESTLY *a.* + -NESS.] Priestly quality or character

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 22 Cloath'd with that Denomination of Priestliness, use hath appropriated to it. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xliii, The Bishop, had now to restrain his exuberant priestliness. 1897 R. C. Moberly *Ministerial Priesthood* vii 3. 263 The true priestliness necessarily carries with it the pastoral character, the real pastoral character is but an expression, in outward life, of priestliness.

Priestling (prī'stling), [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LING¹.]

1. A little, young, petty, or insignificant priest. (*Usually contemptuous*)

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodias* (1635) 286 This brave young priestling as he sacrificed, and caperd about the Altar, was curiously eyed of all. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks 185: IV 570 The Rebellion which was even then design'd in the close purpose of these unhallow'd Priestlings. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV 352 For the purpose of conciliating the good will of the p^{re}lates and priestlings. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 29 Such fudge, As priestlings prate, is his guerdon.

2. A person weakly or servilely devoted to a priest-hood or priestly system. *rare.* (*Cf. worldling*)

1720 GORDON & TRENCARD *Independent Whig* (1728) 179 It is no Wonder that weak People now a-days should believe in Priests, and not in Christ; should be Priestlings, and not Christians. 1907 19th Cent. Mar. 464 The priestlings of the Centre exclaimed that the finger of God had done it.

Priestly (prī'stli), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LY¹; in OE. *prēostlic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal, † in OE., canonical (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. MS.* 197, 150 Eac ic mungie þæt hi gemunon þæs preostlican regoles. 1535 COVERDALE i *Exod.* viii. 55, I weied them the golde & the syluer & all the prestly ornaments of the house of oure God. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii viii (1634) 156 They are all endued both with Priestly and Kingly honour. 1641 *Impeachment Wren* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii (1692) I. 354 Some of which he did against his Priestly Word given to the said Patron, or their Friends, in *verbo Sacerdotis*, not to do the same. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* I ii 224 Lactantius said little of Christ's priestly office. 1838 I. HIRSWALL *Grace* xi II 6 The tribe which has been taken for a priestly caste. 1891 MARQ. SALISBURY in *Daily News* 25 Jan. 6/1 Priestly rule is the great vice of the religious organization; it is the attempt to use the influence gained by teachers of religion, by virtue of their holy mission, in the furtherance of secular ends. 1901 Br. GORI *Body of Christ* iv. § 4 (1907) 255 The fathers clearly see that the priestly action of Christ is now in heaven.

b. *Priestly code*, in O. T. criticism: A name given to one of the constituent elements which recent criticism finds in the Hexateuch, and holds to constitute the framework of the whole in its existing form. Also called *Priests' code*, *Priestly writing*; so *Priestly writer*, the writer of this.

1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* 9 By Ewald it was termed the 'Book of Origins'; by Tuch and Nöldeke, from the fact that it seemed to form the groundwork of our Hexateuch, the 'Grundschiff', more recently, by Well-

hausen, Kuenen, and Deitzsch, it has been styled the 'Priests' Code'. This last designation is in strictness applicable only to the ceremonial sections in Ex.—Nu. It may be represented conveniently, for the sake of brevity, by the letter P. 1899 F. H. Woods in *Hastings' Dict Bible* II. 305/2. Thus we find three distinct codes—the Covenant code (C), the Deuteronomical (D), the Levitical or Priestly (P) *Ibid* 308/2, P. The Priestly Book. The most striking general characteristics of P. 1900 CARPENTER & HAROLD-BATTERSBY *Hexateuch* I. xiii 121 The Priestly Code. The large extent and the complicated character of this great collection raise many problems. 1901 *Encycl Biblica* II 2050 The characteristic feature in the hypothesis of Graf is that the Priestly Code is placed later than Deuteronomy, so that the order is no longer Priestly Code, Yahwist (J), Deuteronomy, but Jehovist (J), Deuteronomy, Priestly Code. 1905 *Expositor* Jan. 68 The district is termed by the Priestly Writer the 'Steppes of Moab'.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a priest; like that of a priest.

1904-5 in *Brand Hist Newcastle* (1789) I 61r Such honest conversation... shalbe thought convenient and priestly. 1868 SHAKS *Per* III. i. 70 Hie thee whines I say A priestly farewell to her. 1905 A. C. BENSON *Upton Lett* (1906) 25 He [Newman] had little of the priestly hunger to save souls.

3. Having the character or aspect of a priest; such as a priest is or should be; like a priest.

1405 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett* II 242 A pryslyt man and virtuously dysposyd. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) I 51 John Johnston, the priestliest man I ever under any ecclesiastical guise was privileged to look upon.

4. Holding the office of a priest; that is a priest. *Priestly writer*, in O. T. criticism, see 1 b.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. ix. Scared by the faith they feigned, each priestly slave knelt for his mercy whom they saved with blood.

Priestly, *adv. rare*. [f. *PRIEST sb.* + *-LY* 2] In the character of, or in a way befitting, a priest.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 Dat bey be hold to minister prestly oþer sacraments. 1493 *Festwall* (W. de W. 1518) 170 b. How ble-syd ben prestes sayth he [S. Bernard] yf they prestly lyue. 1511 *Colet Sermon Conf. & Ref.* B iv b. Priests, nat lyuyng prestly but secularly, to the viter and miserable destruction of the churche. 1755 J. SHIBSBURY *Lydia* (1769) II. 78 His peuke was prestly smait.

† **Priestress**, *Obs. rare* [Late ME. *prestresse*, a. OF. *prestresse* (mod. *prêtresse*), f. OF. *prestre* *PRIEST* + *-esse*, -*esse* 1] = *PRIESTESS*.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii. There served grete plente of prestis and prestresses. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvii 66 Thyas yf grete prestresse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 866 The priestesse of Minerva in Athens. *Ibid* 1301.

Priest-ridden (*pri'stɪd'n*), *phl. a.* Also *-rid* (*obs.* or *arch.*). [f. *PRIEST sb.* + *RIDDEN phl. a.*] 'Ridden', i. e. managed or controlled by a priest or priests; held in subjection by priestly authority.

a. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 82 That pusillanimity which by many in our Age scornfully is called Priest-riddenness as I may so say, their term being Priest-ridden when they express a man addicted to the Clergy. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* II. iii. Was ever man thus priest-ridden? 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest* c. i. viii 80 Nothing but the Redemption of the Priest-ridden Laity from Priestcraft Slavery and Tyranny could have persuaded me to this ungrateful. Toil. 1818 SCOTT *Hart Mtd.* xi. I have been abroad, and know better than to be priest-ridden. 1849 [see *Priest-ridden* Press sb. 1] 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 290 note, The Scots are called a priest-ridden people, yet their most esteemed jests are against the clergy. B. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 411 Which they endeavoured to keep as ignorant as they could, that the People might be the more patiently Priest-ridden. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I 260 Men [may] be... religious tho' they refuse to be priest-ridden. 1860 READ *Clavet & H.* (1861) II 28 Not the first fool that has been priest-ridden, and monk-bit.

Hence **Priest-riddenness**, the condition of being priest-ridden. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Priest-ridding**, the domination or tyranny of priests; **Priest-riding** *v. trans. (rare)*, to control as a priest.

1653 Priest-riddenness [see above]. 1705 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 Common aversion against Priest-ridding. 1733 *Revolution Politics* III. 59 'Tis well if they don't priest-ride you.

Priestship (*pri'stʃɪp*). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-SHIP*.] The office of priest; also as a mock title. = *PRIESTHOOD* 1, i. d.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 96 The Kingship and Priestship of every particular man. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Wks.* 1851 IV. 572 We know your classic Priestship is too gripple, for ye are always begging. 1668 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vi. 1442 My salutation to your priestship. 1896 GODDARD in *Mission. Herald* Jan. 27/1 The priestship for this temple descends from father to son.

Priest-shire, *Hist. rare*. [repr. OE. *præostscir*, f. *præost*, *PRIEST sb.* + *scir*, *SHIRE*.] A district to which a priest ministered. a term equivalent to 'parish'.

1200 *Eccles. Inst.* c. 14 in Thorpe *anc. Laws* II. 410 Ne spane nan messe-preost nanne mon of oþre cyrcan hymysse to his cyrcan, ne of oþre preost-syre leie, þæt mon hys cyrcan gescece. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch.* (1858) I. v. 114 note, These districts allotted to priests were called priestshires.

† **Priestly-bulous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. A pun on *PROSTITUTOUS*, meretricious (also in *Bale*).

1550 *Bale Image Both Ch.* xii. Hii, their more then Jewish ceremonies, their priestlybulous priesthoode, theyr vowing to haue no wifes.

Prieue, *prieue*, *obs. f. PROOF and PROVE*.

Prife, var. *PRIVE v. Obs.* **Priffe**, *obs. f. PRIFY a.*

† **Prig**, *sb. 1 Obs.* Also 5-6 *prigg*, *pryg* (*ge* 7 *pyrdg*). [App. another form of *SPRIG sb.* (nail). Cf. *PRAG sb.* 1] (?) = *SPRIG*, *brad* (usually collective). 1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 447 (Wye) Tile-pyg 6200 *on/10* 1411 *Ibid.*, Wogh prig nails. Tile prig 1415 *Ibid.*, (Charles & Rowhill) Prignail. 1420 *Ibid.* 448 (Lullington) Prigg. 1460 *Ibid.* 453 Priggs. 1490 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (1885) 12 Item payde for pygge and lathe 111d. 1548 *Hawthurst Ch. Acc. in Archæol. Cant.* V 61r Payde for pygge and nays 111d 1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For a thousand of pydgs xvij d. Comb. 1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* Payd for a pyg hammer 11 d.

Prig (*prig*), *sb. 2* Now *dial.* Also 6 *pryg*, *phl. pyrges*. [Origin unascertained. Cf. *Pig sb.* 2] A small pan of brass or tin, see also quot. 1674

1511 *Pleadings Duchy Lancaster* (1896) XXXII. 53, v. biase pottes, 11 pannes, 11 pyrges. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 Fyve pannes and two pyrges or lyttel pannes. 1636 *Farrington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 15 Apperteynunge to the Kitchen. 2 Priggs. 1674-91 *RAY S. & L. C. Words* 110 A *Pygge*, a small Pitcher. This is I suppose, a general word in the South Country. 1703 THORNTON *Lett. to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pygge*, a little brass skellet. 1866 *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* 16 May (E. D. D.), Put t' prig on t' fire.

Prig (*prig*), *sb. 3 (a)* Also 6 *prygs*, 7-8 *prigg*. [In branch I originally Rogues' Cant, of obscure origin. cf. the cognate vb. *PRIG v.* 1] It is not clear whether the other senses (which appear more than a century later) arose out of 1, or represent, as is possible, a different word; in either case, the history of their sense-development is uncertain, they are here arranged chronologically. (If there should prove to be two separate words, the derivatives *PRIGGISH*, *PRIGGISM*, *PRIGSTER*, will also consist each of two distinct words.)

In the following passage Baxter plays on this word as agreeing with the initial letters of *PROUD* Ignorance, in which, and the want of Christian Love, he sees the cause of excommunication, persecution, and schism.

1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argis.* § 16. 29 The worldly PR. IGs and the unuly PR. IGs by Persecution, and by causeless Separation and Alienation, have done the hurt.]

1. +1. **Rogues' Cant** a tinker. *Obs.* 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 59 These drunken Tynckers, called also Pyrges, be beastly people.

2. *slang* A thief. Now usually a petty thief.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Marshall* (Hunter Cl.) 42 That did the prig good that bind in the krome. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 128 Hee... married a Tinkers wife and (having flowne over many knaush professions) he settled onely in Rogue. some call him *Antiochus Clowne* Out vpon him. Prig, for my life Prig he haunts Wakes, Faires, and Beare-bainces. 1651 J. SHIRLEY *(title)* An Excellent Comedy, Called, The Princes of Priggs Revels, or, The Practices of that Grand Thief Captain James Hind. 1743 FIELDING *Y. Wild.* I. v. The same endowments have often composed the statesman and the Prig. for so we call what the vulgar name a Thief. 1811 *Lucubr. Her.* 28 Jan., Serenely thieved the nightly prig. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii. Why didn't he rob some rich old gentleman... and go out as a gentleman, and not like a common prig without no honour nor glory. 1842 MIALL in *Noncon.* II 66, I am a prig, Sir. I lives by priggung whatever I can get. 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* II. D'you sit at quarter sessions and sentence poor prigs?

II. *slang and colloq.*

1. A spruce fellow, a dandy, a fop; a coxcomb. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii. What spruce prig is that? 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alsatia* i. 1, Thou shalt shine and be as gay as any Spruce Prig that ever walk'd the Street. 1705 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 1 A Cane is Part of the Dress of a Prig, and always worn upon a Button. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. iv. 264 The dealers in silks and satins might adopt some good hints from prigs in pulpits. 1836 [see *PRIGGISH a.*]

4. A vague term of dislike or disrespect. *Obs.* (But peih closely allied to 6, as a censorious and didactic person who made himself disliked.)

1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* Ded. A ij b, A senseless, noisive Prig. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. v.* vi. What does the old Prig mean? I'll banter him, and laugh at him, and leave him. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 135 There's that Old Prig my Father... as sound as a Roach still. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 403 15 Well, Jack, the old Prig [Louis XIV of France] is dead at last. 1730 *Royal Remarks* 21 They said... Doctor Puzzleplate [was] an Old Put, and my self an Old Prig. 1749 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1792) II 218 What does the old prig threaten then?

5. In late 17th and early 18th c. Applied to a puritanical person, a precisian in religion, esp. a nonconformist minister. *Obs.*

In quot. 1693, 'Young Mr. Prig' may have been so called in sense 3, from his self adornment. But Jeremy Collier treats him as a dissenting minister. see his *Short View Immor. Stage* III (1698) 102 and *Defence* (1699) 65. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach* IV. ii. Young Mr. Prig he is a wanton young Levite, and pampereth himself up with Daunties, that he may look lovely in the Eyes of Women, while her good Husband is deluded by his godly Appearance. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King Wks* 1730 I. 59 In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig, By heaven, I see, thou'rt in thy heart a prig. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Miss S. Frail.* (1722) II. 212 He may be as subtle as a young Prig, who held forth for two long Hours against Episcopacy. 1744 Z. GRAY *Notes Butler's Hudibras* I. 10, I have heard of a Pre-cisian... who after the Restoration, rebuking an orthodox clergyman for the length of his hair, he [the clergyman] replied, 'Old Prig, I promise you to cut my hair up to my ears, provided you will cut your ears up to your hair'. 1752 *Advertiser* No. 12 11 A formal prig, of whom he knew nothing but that he went every morning and evening to prayers. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frail* No. 8 The Secretaries, who are in Possession of this Place, are entitled Prigs.

6. A precisian in speech or manners; one who cultivates or affects a propriety of culture, learning, or morals, which offends or bores others; a conceited or self-important and didactic person (Only in later use including women.)

1753 SKOLLETT *Ch. Fathom* (1784) 57/1 The templar is, generally speaking, a prig, so is the abbé, both are distinguished by an air of petulance and self-conceit, which holds a middle rank betwixt the insolence of a first-rate buck, and the leanness pride of a supercilious pedant. 1771 GRAY *Lett. Alphabet Wks* 184 V. 220 Now a pert Prig, he perks upon your face, Now peck, peck, peck, with peck and grimace. 1778 JOHNSON *7 Ap. in Barwell, Harris, however, is a prig, and a bad prig.* (Boswell) He says things in a formal and abstract way to be sure. 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 441 The clergy are in general, divided into bucks and prigs... The prigs are truly not to be endured, for they are but half learned, are ignorant of the world, narrow minded, pedantic, and overbearing. 1824 W. LIVING *P. Trav.* I 256 The school was kept by a conscientious prig of the ancient system. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII 372 The peculiar impudence ingrained into the natural disposition of the prig. 1872 G. O. ELIOT *Middlem.* 21, A prig is a fellow who is always making you a present of his opinions. 1877 MRS. FORSTER *Mignon* I 39 The ideal woman is a prig. 1879 THOLLOPE *Thackeray v.* 129 The virtues are all there with Henry Edmond, and the flesh and blood also. But still there is left a flavour of the character which Thackeray himself tasted when he called his hero a prig. 1897 *Academy* Suppl. 20 Nov. 117/1 A prig may repent of his or her ways and yet not be able to turn from them, and so at last we find her confirmed in her prigishness.

b. *fig.* Applied to a thing considered priggyish.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Mt. cap* 49 Only, I could endure a transfer. Just of Joyeux church, exchanged for yonder prig, Our brand new stone cream-coloured masterpiece.

7. *attrib.* or *Comb.* in sense 6. a. = 'of a prig or prigs', as *prig-manufactory*; b. *appositive* = 'that is a prig', as *prig-parson*, *prig-preacher*, *prig-puppy*, *prig-soundrel*; c. *prig-napper* (*Rogues' Cant*) see quot. 17100.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prig-napper*, a Horse-stealer; also a Thief-taker. [So 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*] 1728 SWIFT *Lett. Publ. Dublin Wks* 14 Sept., To laugh at all the prig puppies that could not speak Spanish. 1785 TAUSLER *Mock. Times* I 139 A smart prig preacher of twenty-five. 1824-9 LAMBOR *Ing. Cant.* xii Wks 1816 I 80/2 Cowper, possessed a rich vein of ridicule, opening it on prig parsons, and graver and worse impostors. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 184/2 The subtle and fatal influences of the prig-manufactory. 1904 A. LANG *Tennyson* viii 187 He is that venomous thing, the prig soundrel.

B. *adv.* (from *attrib.* use in 7) = *priggish*, precise, proper, exact, *rare*.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* LXXXV. (1783) III. 129 Stockings and buckles of so modest a pattern, that they utterly discarded all the vagaries of the mode, yet were they prig, prim, prue, and parsonly. 1874 H. W. BEUCHER in *Chr. World* *Pulpit* II 341 That... which is contained in our system of trig and prig theology.

Hence (from 6) **Prigdom**, **Prighood**, the state or condition of a prig or prigs; **Priggess** *rare*, a female prig.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Moules Thelma* IV. So you really think, that my son... will drop the livery of prigdom, and talk like other people. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *N. Hawthorne's Wife* I 120 He steeled equally clear of the Scylla of prigdom, and the Charybdis of recklessness. 1890 *Longm.* *Mag.* Mai. 532 Unwholesome little pragmatical priggesses. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 3/2 George Washington's heroism has always hovered uncomfortably near the region of prighood.

Prig (*prig*), *v. 1* [In sense 1, goes with *PRIG sb.* 3, 2, both being orig. Rogues' Cant. Branch II may be a different and even earlier word (in which case the derivatives *PRIGGING*, etc. will also consist of two words); but nothing has been ascertained as to the origin in either sense.

(Some compare sense 4 with It. *preg-are* to pray, beg.) I. 1. *trans.* To steal. (*Thieves' Cant.*) Now, usually said of petty theft.

(In early instances often in reference to horse stealing.) 1561 [implied in *PRIGGER* and *PRIGMAN*] 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 42 A Prigger of Frauncers be horse stealers; for to prigg signifies in their language to steal. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catching* II Wks. (Gosart) X. 78 He bestides the horse which he priggeth, and saddles and bridles him as orderly as if he were his own. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Exp.* *Prigge*, to flich, to steal. 1616 *Tom O' Badlin's Song* (L.), The palse plague these pounces When I prig your prigs or pullen. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 210 It was Billy's boast, that he had not for many years worn a single article of dress that had not been prigged. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg Ser.* 1 *Jachd. Rheims*, and the Abbot declared that, 'when nobody twigged it! Some rascol or other had popp'd in, and prigged it!' 1891 E. ROPER *By Track & Trail* xvi. 387 Anecdotes, 'prigged' from comic papers. *Mod. Schoolboy slang*, Who has prigged my pencil?

2. To plunder, to cheat.

1839 *Sporting Mag.* III. 213 The President... shook hands with me, and trusted I should soon prig the London cocknies.

II. 3. *intr.* To chaffer, to huggle or haggle about the price of anything. *Sc. and north dial.*

1513 [implied in *PRIG-PENNY*]. 1560 Z. BOND *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 54, I will not prigge, I will not you deceive. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1671) 447 As the flank buyer who cometh near to what the seller seeketh, useth at last to refer the difference to his will, and so cutteth off the course of mutual prigging. Madam, do not prigge with your frank-hearted... Lord. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 78 The love of Pelf, makes them pigge for Milk and Eggs, Put in their Broth, Cocks half, and Legs. 1755 RAMSAY *Ep. 7. Clerk* 16 In comes a customer, looks big, Looks generous,

and acorns to prig 1786 BURNS *Brigs of 43* 156 Men who grew wide priggish owe hops and raisins 1824 M.V. TAGGART *Galloway Ensign* 387 Some merchants alter not the price of their goods, let the buyer prig as he may 1825 BROCKETT *V. C. Gloss*, Prig, to plead hard in a bargain, to haggie in price

prig To haggle about terms, to try to drive a hard bargain.

1631 [see prec.] 1688 J. RENWICK *Sims*, etc (1887) 431 O come and lay all down at his feet and prig not with him. 1693 *Scot Presbyt Eloquence* (1738) 106, I see Christ will not prig with me. 1793 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm bef Gen Assembl* Edin 59, I pray that none of Nobility or Gentry prig with God in this matter

o. trans. To prig down, to try to beat down (the price demanded, or the person who demands it). 1853 in *Eng. Dial. Dict* s. v. [He'll] ettle sair to prig you down 1903 *Ibid*, He's be sure to prig down yor price

4. intr. To make entreaty, beg, importune.

1714 WODROW *Corr* (1843) 1 553 Many think it was very great imprudence to prig so with the Assembly from the throne upon this head 1755 R. FORBES *Aja* 25 (*Poems Buchanan*) Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke! For this propine to prig? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Alld* xxiv, To tell us that the poor lassie behoved to die, when Mr John Kirk, as civil a gentleman as is within the ports of the town, took the pains to prig for her himself 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shuttles* 277 He pigged and prayed for a dose o' the whiskey.

† 5. intr. (Sense uncertain: quot. not Sc.) *Obs.* 1623 WEBSTER *Dial. Case* 11, Let none of these come at her. Nor Deuce case, the water woman, that prig abroad With musk-melons, and malakatoones

Hence **Priggable** *a.*, that may be pilfered. 1900 'MAUD MARION' *How Garden grew* 103 Lay aside, from hedgerows, corners of field or other prigable parts, some rolls of turf.

† Prig, v. 2. Obs. or *dial.* [Origin obscure, perh. variant of PRICK *v.* Cf. Sc. *prig-me-dainty* = PRICK-ME-DAINTY, *prigga trout* a stickleback.]

1. intr. *slang* To ride; = PRICK *v.* 11.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1866) 84 *To prigge*, to ride. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* Cij 1611 L. BARRY *Ram-Alley* 1. Biv, Some of our clients will go prig to hell before our selues. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Prigging, Riding

2. U. S. To dress up, adorn: cf. PRICK *v.* 20, PRINK *v.* 2.

1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* 1 iv, He's no more use than yer pigged-up creepens [vines].

Prigger *1. slang*. Also 6 -ar. [f. PRIG *v.* 1 + -ER-1.] One who prigs; a thief.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat Vacab* (1869) 4 A Stealer of Horves, which they terme a Prigger of Paulfreyes. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1866) 43 A Gentleman... espysing a Prigger... charging this pritty pringge person to walke his horse well

This peltysing Gentleman out of sighte, and leapes him into the saddell, and awaye he goeth a mayne 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch* 11 (1592) 3 The Prigger is he that steales the horse 1673 [see CACKLER] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Priggers, Thieves 1714 SHARLEY *Tri Wit*, Black Prigger, A Prigger of Cacklers... steals the Poultry

† Prigger *2. Obs. rare*. [f. PRIG *v.* 2] A rider, spec. A mounted highwayman.

1600 DAY *Begg* *Bednall Gr* 1 iii (1881) 21 He w'd be your prigger, your prancer, your high-lawyer

Priggrery (priggrn). [f. PRIG *v.* 3 + -ERY] The action or conduct of a prig (PRIG *sb.* 3 6).

1823 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XLV 501 This particular piece of priggrery 1886 *Sat Rev* 10 Apr 518/2 The Bayard of India did enough good work to make all right-minded men ready to forget his self-righteousness and (to use plain language) his priggrery 1886 D. HANNAY *Adm Blake* 1. (1888) 9. There was hypocrisy and spite and acrid priggrery on the side of the Parliament

Prigging, *vb.* *sb.* *slang* [f. PRIG *v.* 1 + -ING 1] The action of PRIG *v.* 1, *a.* (Thieves' Cant.) Stealing, in *mod. slang*, petty thieving, pilfering. *Prigging law* or *lay*, thieves' trade or way.

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch* 11 (1592) 3 This base villany of Prigging, or horse-stealing 1627 E. F. *Fast Edw* 11 (1660) 82 The Scots, that love not rest, delight in prigging 1799 in *Spit Pub. Frills* 111 353 Three boys brought in for prigging of wipes [pocket handkerchiefs]. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggur Boy* 99 He had tried the prigging, and had been nabbed four times, and had been twice on the mill.

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch* 11 Wks (Grosart) X 75 The discovery of the Prigging Law or nature of horse stealing. *Ibid* 87 In Prigging Law The towling place, *Alt-hallowes* 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI 132 As from ken to ken I was going, Doing a bit on the prigging lay.

b. Higging or haggling about price or terms; hard bargaining

1632 [see PRIG *v.* 3]. 1654 A. GRAY *Gt. Salvation* (1755) 129 Take it and have it, and there shall be no more prigging. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 81 The prigging o'er—the penny down Admitted, beef is bought anon 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thurms* xviii 169 I wondered at her want o' pride in priggin' wi' him.

Prigging, *pp.* *a.* [f. PRIG *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That prigs. *a.* Thieving; *b.* haggling.

1567 [see PRIGGER 1]. 1599 SANDYS *Europae Spec.* (1632) 129 Sundry of their prigging and loose Friars... have robbed their Convents of their Church-plate and Repositories 1680 Z. BOND *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 55 Wee merchants aye, weare not prigging men 1668 ROLLIN *Ab. idign* 1.73 Thou art a prigging, pilfering Merchant, and hast pilfered away my Corn and my Goods 1886 J. R. KERR *Drovers. Bh. worm* 1 v. 136 The works of the prigging author of *Tristram*.

† c. Connected with PRIGGISH 2. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* 1 v. 1, Was ever such a

prigging coxcombe seen! One might have beat him dumb now in this humour, And he'd ha' grinn'd it out still.

Priggish (priggi), *a.* [f. PRIG *sb.* 3 + -ISH.] Having the character of a prig (in various senses).

† 1. Dishonest, thievish *Obs. Cant.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Priggish, Thievish

† 2. Dandified, dandified, coxcombical. *Obs.*

1702 STILLER *Funeral* 1 v. (1723) 62 Major General Tim, no, Fox Trim sounds so very short and Priggish—that my Name should be a Mono-syllable! 1755 J. SHILLBURL *Lydia* (1769) 11 116 The priggish affection of yon thin old coxcomb, the earl, is so insipid and irksome, that it is intolerable 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict. Eng. Lang* 59 In common language a Prig is a young Coxcomb, and has the adjective and adverb Priggish and Priggishly

3. Precise, particular, conceited, pragmatical.

1752 POORE *Laste* 11, Wks 1799 1 21, I adore the simplicity of the antients! How unlike the present, priggish, prick ear'd puppets! 1826 SCOTT *Fann. Let* 22 Nov, I the forehead has not a narrow, peaked, and priggish look which strongly marks all the ordinary portraits [of Shakespeare] 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Baz. Mr. Minns*, He was always exceedingly clean, precise, and tidy, perhaps somewhat priggish 1869 *Pall Mall G* 7 Jan 12 There is... no moralising of that offensively priggish kind which the instinct of boys teaches them to despise and mistrust 1898 SIR E. MONSON in *Times* 7 Dec 5/2 At the risk of being branded by that terrible epithet 'priggish', which is, I suppose, held in some quarters to be the antithesis of 'frank'.

Hence **Priggishly** *adv.*, **Priggishness**.

1834 *Tail's Mag* 1 56/1 For the 'compliment extern' of Cockney priggishness and petty intellectual pretension, look at Lord S— 1835 [see PRIGGISH 2] 1847 MRS GORE *Castles in Air* v, 'It is with great regret', said I, as priggish and consequently as became an Esquire 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* viii. 262 The priggishness of up-stair science had to Aristophanes the air of insolent irreverence 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V* lvi 171 A good secondary officer, priggishly exact in the mechanism of a regiment, but unfit to plan a campaign or lead an army 1898 *Spectator* 19 Feb 268 Priggishness is narrow mindedness, with a turned up nose

Priggism (pri gizm). [f. PRIG *sb.* 3 + -ISM]

† 1. Professional thieviness or roguery. *Obs.*

1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* 1 iii, An undeniable testimony of the great antiquity of Priggism *Ibid* iv 111, While one hath a roguery (a Priggism they here call it) to commit, and another a roguery to defend

† 2. (Sense obscure.) *Obs.*

1754 A MURPHY *Gray's Inn* 7 Jul No 86 At a Board of Priggism held here, it was pretty warmly debated whether a gentleman acquire more Honour by whoing than by gaming?

3. Priggishness

a 1805 A CARLYLE *Autobiog* 481 The minister, an old bachelor, who had such a mixture of odd qualities in his composition, such as priggism and pedantry, with the affectation of being a finished gentleman 1857 HUGURS *Tom Brown* 1 11, That your great Mechanics' Institute, and in intellectual priggism 1891 *Times* 14 Oct 13/6 The priggism of intellectual pretension is the one unpardonable sin

Prigite, *prigte*, *obs* pa t of PRITCH *v.*

† Prigman, *Obs.* In 6 *pryg*, *prigeman*.

[f. PRIG *v.* 1 + MAN *sb.* 1] A thief; = PRIG *sb.* 3 2.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat Vacab* (1869) 3 A Frygman goeth with a stycke in his hand like an idle person. His propertie is to steale clothes of the hedge or els filch Poultry 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist* 11 11 H, A pigdeman from him pryulie his money did purloine

† Prignet, *Obs. rare*—1. [app an irreg dim of

PRIG *sb.* 2, perh. after POBNET.] A small prig or brass vessel.

1570 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 228, 17 April One spittell ij pignettes xij

† Prig-penny, *Sc. Obs.* [f. PRIG *v.* 1 3 + PENNY.] One who prigs or haggles for pence; a hard bargainer.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* viii Prol 98 Sum prig penny, sum pyk thank with pryv promyt

† Prigster, *Obs.* [f. PRIG *v.* 1 + -STER.]

1. = PRIG *sb.* 3 4 or 6.

1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* 111, 38 If you meet either your Father, or Brother, or any from those Prigsters, stuck up their Countenance 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lass* v 1, Hah! Thou art a very pretty metaphorical pigster

2. A thief, a pilferer; = PRIGGER 1.

a 1807 G. S. CAREY *Song* 'Every man his Mode' v, The Player's a Prigster of every kind.

Pris, *pris*, *obs* fl. PRICE, PRYS. **Priket** (e,

prikkett, **Prikle**, *obs* fl. PRICKET, PRIOKLE.

† Pril, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [app related to *fl. perla*, *prilo*

'a childes top, a gig, or twirle' (Florio) (cf. PROUETTE), and prob. to PIRL *v.*] A whirling, or top that one spins.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 413/2 Prylle, or whyrlegge, as chylidrys play (oi spykok, K. prille of chylidys pleyynge, S. whyrlyge), *graculum* [a 1500 *Madulla Gram*, in *Prompt Parv* 413 note, *Graculum*, a purle]

Prill (pril), *sb.* 2 *Now local*. [A phonetic variant of *prile*, *PURL*, a small rill. Cf. PRILL *v.*] A small stream of running water; a rill.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm*. (Grosart) 12/2 Each silver Prill gliding on golden Sand 1614 — *Elegiac* 150 By some pull, that mong the Pibbles ploods 1610 K. VAUGHAN (*title*) Most Approved And Long experienced Water-Workes Containing The manner of Winter and Summer-drowning of Meadow and Pasture, by the advantage of the least Ruer, of Brooke, Fount or Water-prill aducent. 1852 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI 464 Tints of orange-brown, coloured the prill of water running on the wayside. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Prill*, a streamlet of clear water, a rill,

a tunnel from a spring [1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict* from Worcester, Shrop, Heref, Radnor, Glouce]

† Prill, *sb.* 3 *Obs. rare*. [Origin doubtful, perh a generalized use of the proper name *Prill*, short for *Priscilla*, which according to Elworthy is very common in West Somerset. Cf. GILL *sb.* 4] A girl, a lass.

1587 M. GROVE *Pilots & Hipp.* (1878) 78 The change of dames within the court For Countie pilles, the Prill, I though that she be a countie prill, no weight thereof doth stand Think you that some those Courtly dames are not of countie land?

Prill, *sb.* 4 *Minning* [A local term in Cornwall]

1. In Cornish copper-mining: The rich copper ore which remains after cobbing and separating the inferior pieces.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub* 263 The reduced Copper, or as it is more usually called by the Cornish assayers, the Prill, will be found beneath the slag *Ibid*, The refining the pill is a very nice operation 1839 Dr. LA BLANCH *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc xv, 554 At present the copper ores are broken or spalled as before, and divided into pieces of good ore, commonly termed pill 1875 *Wes. Dial. Arts* 11 80 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus forming pill or best drudge ore

2. Hence, A button or globule of metal obtained by assaying a specimen of ore in the cupel. *U. S. and Colonies*.

1864 in WILKINSON 1880 J. PERCY *Metallurgy, Silver & Gold* 1 249 Examination of the Silver 'Prill' for Gold One or more of the 'pills' are flattened out by hammering, and heated with dilute nitric acid [etc]

† Prill, *sb.* 5, *obs.* variant of BRILL *sb.* 1

1668 CHARLTON *Onomast* 145 *Rhonbus squammosus*

Tubbut, Bret cock, Bret, or Prill

† Prill, *v.* *Obs. rare* [app a variant of *pril*, *PURL* *v.* see PRILL *sb.* 2] *intr.* To flow, spirt, purrl.

1603 *Stow Surv* xxv (ed 2) 269 An Image of Diana, and water conveyd from the Thames prilling from her naked breast for a time.

[*Prill*, *prile*, in *Rom. Rose* 1058, app. a scribal error, ? for *prill* or *prick*]

Prillion, *Minning, dial* [? Related to PRILL *sb.* 4, or to *prill* *vb.* *dial.* (Cornwall), to mix] An inferior tin extracted from the slag.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub* 263 The pillion (for so all Tin recovered out of the slags is called) See PILLION 1 1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms of Art, Prillion*, in Metallurgy, tin extracted from the slag of the furnace in that named in Cornwall 1839 *Wes. Dial. Arts* 1249 The scorae are stamped in the mill, and washed, to concentrate the tin grains, and from this rich mixture, called *prillion*, smelted by itself, a tin is procured of very inferior quality 1892 *Black's Guide Cornwall* 53 The slag is pounded, stamped, and washed, and the tin, or *prillion*, extracted from it is again smelted

† Prim, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6 *prym* (me). [Origin obscure, the sense and date are against connexion with PRIM *a.*] A pretty girl or young woman; a paramour.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 250 Than must he have another prymme or twayne 1514 — *Cyt & Uplandysm* (Percy Soc.) 2 Aboute all London there was no piopre prym But long tyme had ben famyley with hym c 1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV 84 With such woides douse I thys lytell pretty myte The yonge lusty prymme She coude byte and whyne. c 1530 *Hacks-corn* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 181, I would that hell were full of such prims, As Jane, Kate, Bess, and Sybil 1573 G. HARVY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 102 So pretty a prim of every limme [1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Prim*, (a) a neat pretty girl. *Yorksh. Obs.*, *Eng. Dial. Dict* 1]

Prim, *sb.* 2 *Now local*. [app, like PRIMP, short for PRIM-PRINT] A name of the privet.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 33 Set priue or prim, set bove like him. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vch.* 11 xlv, How her watchman, arm'd with boughie crest, A wall of prim hid in his bushes bears 1629 PARKINSON *Paradysus* 445 *Ligustrum*—Primme or Priuet 1828 *Crown Gloss* (ed v), *Prim*, privet, spindle tree, *Ligustrum vulgare* 1845-50 Mrs LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 137 The prim or privet is found growing wild in some parts of New England.

Prim, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* or *dial.* [orig app. a slang or cant word. Related to PRIM *a.* and PRIM *v.*, q. v.]

A formal, precise, or 'stuck-up' person

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prim*, a silly empty starched Fellow 1876 BLACKMOR *Cripples* III. xii 192 A prude, or a prim, she would never wish to be

Prim, *sb.* 4 *rare*. [f. PRIM *v.*] The act of primming or screwing up the mouth.

a 1825 Mrs SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* II. No 31 11 When a peculiar prim of the mouth was observed in the good housekeeper, the subject which had excited these symptoms was never pursued any further.

Prim, *sb.* 5 *dial.* (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prim*, very small sniels.

So called at Lynn, where the smelts are remarkably fine.

Prim, *a.* [Goes with PRIM *sb.* 3 and *v.*: see the latter.] Of persons, their manner, speech, etc. Consciously or affectedly strict or precise; formal, stiff, demure.

1709 SICCLE & SWITT *Tailor* No 66 ¶ 4 A spruce Mercer is farther off the Air of a Fine Gentleman, than a downright Clown I indeed proposed to flux him; but Greenhat answer'd, That if he recovered, he'd be as prim and feat as ever he was 1727 GAY *Begg. Op* 11 iv, As prim and demure as ever! 1781 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* *Portrait*, Tell me, ye prim adepts in Scandal's school. 1806-7 J. BRIDSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. viii. 148 The next figure is that of a prim Miss of 12 or 13. 1833 *Hr.*

MARTINEAU T. Tyne 1 to Setting his lips in a prim form 1838 Mrs CARLYLE Lett. (1883) I 91 Pretty fairish for a prim Quakeress 1885 BLACK White Heather 1, His costume was somewhat prim and precise

b. Of things Formal, regular, stiff.

1771 H WALFOLL *Artiste's Anecd Paint* IV vii 137 The garden in its turn was to be set free from its prim regularity, that it might assort with the wilder country without. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 399 In many places, their forest trees have more the appearance of a prim hedge, than of timber 1865 I ROLLOFF *Beltou Est* vii, A square prim garden, arranged in pallelograms

c. Comb., as *prim-mouthed*, -seeming, -set adjs.

1795 *Prompter* 21 Jan 2/4 Will she give Room to the prim-seeming Wife, or the less-cautious Widow? 1899 *Westm. Gas* 12 June 1/3 Then Force scarce hid, with a prim-set lip, the length of its eager tooth

Prim, v. [*Prim* vb, *prim* sb 3, and *prim* adj, appear to have into use in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th c., the vb being evidenced in 1684, the sb a 1700, and the adj in 1709. The sb. appears first as a cant word, and in this capacity it may have been used before the vb. But the latter is the first of the group to appear in Dictionaries: see *quots.* 1706 and 1721. Johnson knew the vb. (in sense 2 b), and the adjective. (He thought the vb. derived from the adj., and the adj. a contraction of *primitive*.)]

1. *intr* (also to *prim* it). To assume a formal, precise, or demure look or air; 'to set the mouth conceitedly'; *prim* up, to bridle up, set the face or mouth firmly, as if to repel familiarities.

1684 ORWAY *Atheist* II, A vain, pert, empty rogue, That can prim, dance, lisp, or lie very much 1703 *Rules Civility* 206 A Lady will Prim it, or bridle it up, or pull off her Glove to shew a fine Hand. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Prim*, to be full of affected ways, to be much conceited 1721 BURLY, *Prim*, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected ways. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV 99, I therefore wink'd at her. She prim'd, nodded, to shew she took me. 1781 MML D'ARLAV *Lett* 22 Sept., Tell dear Kitty not to prim up as if we had never met before. 1893 G MARIOTT *La Ormont* 1, They mince and prim and pout, and are sigh-away and dying-ducky.

2. *trans*. To form (the face or mouth) into an expression of affected preciseness or demureness; to close (the lips) primly.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 44 The Choicest Looking Glass in Chintendom for a Country Corridor to prim his Phiz by. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III 350 She prims up her horse-mouth. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* II vii 7 22 Primming up her mouth into a smile, [she] promulgated this comfortable doctrine. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, Her arms were folded, her mouth primmed into an expression of respect mingled with obstinacy. 1837 CARVER *Rev. L. iv*, Mark also the Abbé Maury his broad bold face; mouth accurately primmed, full eyes. 1876 G MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III vii 138 Rosamund primmed her lips at the success of her probing touch

b. 'To deck up precisely, to form into an affected nicety' (J.), chiefly with *up*, *out*. In later use, to make *prim*.

1721 RAMSAY *Paristia* 344 May she Be ridicul'd while prim'd up in her scarf 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III 11 v 36 When she was primmed out, down she came to him 1860 HOLME *LL L. Leg. fr. Fairy Land* 5 So Idle primmed herself up and went out in the finest intention. 1863 - *Annie Waverley's Port* III 229 My Gyp-y, trimmed and primmed and primmed in the likeness of a wee quakeress, the picture of precision and demure obedience 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clav* II 95 This [church] has been duly patched, and primmed up

Hence *Primming* *vbl* sb and *ppl* a

1690 D'URSEY *Collins's Walk thro* Lond. 1. 36 Where primming Sister, Aunt, or Cor, Tune their warm zeal with Hum and Buz 1822 W. IRVING *Beauch. Hall* (1845) 368 Mrs. Hannah, with much primming of the mouth, and many maidenly hesitations, requested leave to stay behind

|| **Prima** (prai mā). *Typogr* [a. L. *prima* (? *pagina*) first (page).] 'The page of printer's copy on which a new sheet begins and on which the first word of the sheet is marked.

1880 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 104 In reading [the proofs of] a work sheet by sheet, the first word of the ensuing signature is marked by the reader as 'the prima'

|| **Prima** (prai mā). It. fem. of *primo* first, used in some phrases, chiefly musical (or relating to cards) as *PRIMA DONNA*; also *prima buffa*, chief comic singer or actress; *prima viola*, first viola; *prima volta*, first time or turn, denoting that the passage so marked is to be played the first time the section is played, but omitted when it is repeated, its place being taken by that marked *seconda volta*. See also *PRIMA VISTA*.

|| **Prima**, in L. phrases: see *PRIMA FACIE*.

Primacy (prai māsi). Also 6 -ties. [a. OF. *primacie* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod.F. *primatie* (phon. -sie), ad. med.L. *primatia* (1174 in Hoveden) for earlier *primatus* (u-stem). see *PRIMATE* sb 2.]

1. The state or position of being 'prime' or first in order, rank, importance, or authority; the first or chief place; pre-eminence, precedence, superiority. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* 1 18 The first begitun of dede men, that he be holdinge primacie [glass or the first dignity] in alle thingis - 3 *John* 9 This Diotroph, that loveth for to beie primacye [Vulg. *primatum*] in hem, receyueh not us

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 249/3 The blessed laurence is he that after Saynt Stephen ought to holde the primacye. 1583 STUBBS *Anat Abus* II. (1882) 71, I grant the pince to have the souveraigntie and primacie ouer the church of God, within his dominions. 1614 RALLIGH *Hist World* II (1634) 282 In after times Tyte contended with Zidon for Primacie. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* (1687) 30 'I here are several kinds of Primacy, 1. A Primacy of Worth or Personal Excellency. 2. A Primacy of Reputation and Esteem. 3. A Primacy of Order, or bare Dignity and Precedence. 4. A Primacy of Power or Jurisdiction. 1796 BURNLY *New Metastasio* I 341 All this theatrical primacy - is your work 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 160 'The earlier appearance and established primacy of the Tuscan poets. 1885 *Blanch. Exam* 7 Apr. 4/4 The position of primacy which England sustains among the commercial communities of the world

2. *Ecll.* The first place or leadership in spiritual matters (sometimes identified with, but properly distinguished from, *supremacy*), the office, dignity, or authority of a primate, *spec* the chief dignity in an ecclesiastical province of. *PRIMATE* sb 1 2

[1774 in *Roger of Hoveden's Chron.* (Rolls) II 59 Consecro pallium dedit, et primatum addidit.] 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cii, v. To deprive Lambert of Canterbury, Of primacy 1509 *Supplic. to King* (E E I S) 36 Bokes which write agaynst the Popes primacye 1534 MORL *Lett to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem* (1721) I App. xlviii. 134 As touching... the primacye of the Pope, I nothing meddle in the matter 1552 ASH. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 The office of an Archbishop and general primacye of this kirk of Scotland 1625 PAGET *Christianity* I iii (1636) 174 They yield a Primacye to the Pope, if he be Orthodox, but no Supremacye 1641 'SMILYANUS *Amw* (1653) Post 87 The Archbishop... spends the rest of his dayes in a long contention with York about Primacye 1715 BURNLY *Own Time* (1766) II 229 They declared themselves for abolishing the Papal authority and for reducing the Pope to the old Primacye again 1746 BURKELLY *Lett. to T. Prior* 12 Sept., Wks 1871 IV. 311 The Primacy or Archbishopric of Dublin, if officed, might have tempted me 1833 *Tracts for Times*, No 15. 5 Rome has ever had what is called the primacy of the Christian Churches. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* I v. 304 The primacy fell to the lot of Sigier, Bishop of Ramsbury. 1907 *Q. Rev* Oct 366 Perhaps about the time [c. 250 B.C.] began the hereditary primacy of Taoism in the Chang family

b. The ecclesiastical province or see of a primate 1552 ASH. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 Within the boundis of all our hail primacye of Scotland 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I iii viii. 428 The church of Dunkeld appears to have formed the primacy of Dunkeld

|| **Prima donna** (prai mā, prai mā dō nā). Pl. *prime donne*, (*prima donnas*). [It (prai mā dō nā) 'first lady'] The first or principal female singer in an opera.

[1768 (W DONALDSON) *Life Sir B. Saphwell* II viii. 53 So great is the infatuation of playing, and the secret satisfaction of being the prima of a Company so prevalent, that [etc.] 1812 SOUTHWY *Lett. to Miss Barker* 3 May, An author, like a *prima donna*, has a sort of dignity from appearing sometime, *neog*, when, in reality, everybody knows him. 1842 LONGP *in Life* (1892) I 433 The prima donna of the Düsseldorf theatre 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict Mus.* II 509/1 [In an Opera] the First Woman (*Prima donna*) was always a high Soprano 1887 J. A. F. MATTLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 274/1 In managing recalcitrant *prima donne* and other mutinous persons

Primate, obs. error. form of *PRIMITIAL*.

Primæval, etc.: see *PRIMEVAL*, etc.

|| **Prima facie** (prai mā fā si ē), *adv* and *adj*. *phr.* [L. *prīmā faciē* at first sight (M. Seneca), *faciē*, ablative of *faciēs* face Formerly anglicized, after *F. de prime face*, 'at' or 'of prime face'. see *PRIME* a 9c.]

A. *adv.* At first sight; on the face of it; as appears at first without investigation.

c. 1490 (?) LYND. *Assembly of Gods* 157 Here, prima facie, to vs he doth apere That he hath offendyd - no man can say nay. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 55 A Physiognomer by chance was demanded what (*Prima facie*) he thought of Socrates. 1624 BEDLLE *Lett* vii 115 And indeed, *prima facie* they have reason 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xiii 296 Such actual possession is, *prima facie*, evidence of a legal title in the possessor. 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has *prima facie* a cause of action

B. *adj.* Arising at first sight; based or founded on the first impression.

Prima facie case (*Law*), a case resting on *prima facie* evidence.

1800 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX 50 This Gazette is said by lawyers and judges to be *prima facie* evidence in courts of justice, of matters of State and of public acts of the government 1864 *Spectator* 16 Apr 440/2 Doubtless there is a *prima facie* reason for his suggestion 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II vi. 174 A *prima facie* assent is an assent to an antecedent probability of a fact, not to the fact itself 1895 L. J. KAY in *Law Times Rep* LXXXIII. 624/1 It lies upon the plaintiff to make out a *prima facie* case.

So || **Prima fronte** (prai mā frō nte) *adv phr.* [L. (Quintil); *fronte*, ablative of *frons*, *frontem*, forehead, front], at first appearance, on the face of it

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks V 299 To make a revolution is a measure which, *prima fronte*, requires an apology

Primage (prai medz). [Known first in med. (Anglo-)L. form *primagium* (see -AGE); of obscure origin - cf. *PRIMEHT*. Hence mod.F. *primage* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

1. A customary allowance formerly made by the shipper to the master and crew of a vessel for the

loading and care of the cargo, also called *hat-money*, now merely a percentage addition to the freight, paid to the owners or freighters of the vessel

[1597 *Boston Customs Acc Customs*, K R Bd 5 No. 5 *dois* (P R O), In factagio pro ly sacis et .xx. petris lane .et in touwagio dictarum lanarum et in loademanagerio Jvy 5. Item in primagio .ij. s.] 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.* c. 14 A piece of Flemish money called an Englyshe for lodemanager and for primage of every fardell of wollen clothe 1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* I iii. 4/2 And re ceau before hand, each man twenty foure millreys, as also primage, & certaine tunnes fraught 1661 MARYLL *Col.* Wks (Grov. art) II 68, I haue spoke with Mr. Porter, who assures me he hath given order to stop the Primage, loadage [etc.] 1755 *MAGLINS Insurance* I 73 In Lieu of all petty Port charges, it is usual at some Places to pay 5 per Cent calculated on the Freight, and 5 per Cent more for Primage to the Captain 1809 R. LANGOUD *Introd Trade* 134 *Primage*, an allowance to masters of vessels for the use of cables and ropes, and to mariners for their assistance in loading and unloading cargoes 1882 BIRHILL *Counting-ho Dict.* (1893), *Primage*, a small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo but which is now regularly charged as, an addition to the freight, and applied to the shipowner's benefit.

2. A small duty formerly paid to a local society of pilots, as at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Also *attrab.* 1666 *Mariners' Charter* in *Bland Hist Newcastle* (1789) II 700 An ancient due tie heretofore paid to the Companie, Misterie, Brotherhood, and Society [the Master, Pilots, and Seamen of the Trinity House of Newcastle upon Tyne], called *Primage*, that is to say, 2d of every tun of wine, oile, and other goods rated by the tunm [etc.] 1789 BRAND *ibid* 714 *Primage* is still paid to this society [of Pilots] at two-pence per ton *ibid* 31 note, The primage book of the Trinity-House of Newcastle [Abolished on the Tyne in 1865, on formation of the 'Pilotage Board']

Primage (prai medz). [*f. PRIME* v 1 6.] The amount of water carried off suspended in the steam from a boiler.

1881 J. HILL in *Metal Work* 8 Oct 342 Experience shows that steam always carries a certain percentage of water in suspension as it rises from the body of water of which it is formed The water so suspended in the steam is known as water entrained or as *primage* 1890 *Cent Dict* s.v., It is estimated usually as a percentage as, a *primage* of three per cent

Primal (prai mā), a. [*ad. med.L. prīmāl-is* (1485 in Du Cange), *f. L. prīmūs* first: see -AL.]

1. Belonging to the first age or earliest stage; original, pristine; primitive, primeval.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II iii 37 Oh my offence is ranke, it smels to heauen, It hath the primal eldest curse vpon 't, A Brothers murder 1606 - *Ant & Cl* I iv 41. 1615 *Jarr & Waring* ii in *Harl. Misc* (Malh) III 258 The primal blessing, Increase and multiply 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 364 See him sweating o'er his bread Before he eats it - 'Tis the primal curse, But soften'd into mercy 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 15 And bring its primal glories back again 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* II 63 *He* falls into the primal and perennial error of philosophical speculators.

2. Of first rank, standing, or importance; chief, principal; fundamental, essential.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II. xlvii, *He* left the primal city of the land 1814 WORDSW *Excurs* IX 244 The primal duties, shine aloft - like stars. 1878 BLACKSTONE *Glean* (1879) I. 201 'The great questions of policy which appeal to the primal truths and laws of our nature.

†3. = *PRIMATIAL* 1. Cf. *PRIMALTY* *Obs. rare* -1.

1543 *Harding's Chron.* cii v, Whiche the byshop Adrian, anone hastily Graunted him then, by bulles written papal, Lambert depryving of his see primal

4. *Geol.* The name given by II. D. Rogers to the earliest or lowest member of the palaeozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, and to the period at which this was deposited.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii 749 These periods are the *Primal*, *Auroral*, *Maunal*, *Leuant*, *Surgent* [etc.] 1899 in PAGE *Handb. Geol Terms*

5. *Biol.* Pertaining to the *Primalia*, a third kingdom of organized beings, comprising those least specialized, not recognized as being distinctly either animal or vegetable (proposed by I. B. Wilson and J. Cassin, 1863); cf. *PROTISTA*.

[1863 T. B. WILSON & J. CASSIN in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad* 116, 1 The Reproductive Organs are first specialized in the kingdom *Primalia*.] 1890 *Cent Dict.*, *Primal*.

6. *Comb.* as *primal-born* adj., firstborn.

1874 T. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser II. 1 60 The physical light of heaven, primal-born of all the things of creation.

Primality (prai mā liti). *rare*. [*f. PRIMAL* + -ITY: cf. *PRIMALITY*.] The quality or condition of being primal; with *pl*, that which is primal.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 234 As Campanella saith, The abuse of the Potestative Primality is Tyranny, the abuse of the Intellectual Primality is Here-sie, and the abuse of the Volitive Primality is Hypocrisie. 1846 T. W. JENKYN *Baxter's Wks* Pref. Ess 51 The perspicacity necessary for detecting the trinal 'primalties' as they develop themselves in the phenomena of the Universe

Primally, *adv.* [*f. PRIMAL* + -LY 2.] Originally, primitively; first in order.

1875 RUSKIN *For. Clav* I. viii. 296 The carrying out of the primally accepted laws of Obedience and Economy. 1887 E. F. FOWELL *Hereditary fr. God* 146 Primally, Adam was perfect, morally and physically.

† **Primality**. *Obs. rare*. In 4 *primalties*, -aute. [a. OF. *primallie*, *primaulte*, ad. L. type **primilitat-em* see *PRIMAL* and -TY] = *PRIMACY* 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNN *Chion* (1810) 138 Pe kirke of Scotland to Canterbury ore se Obligated pain & band, as to per prima [Fr. *cum al primale*] *Ibid* 283 Forto gyue ansuere Robert of Wynchelse Studied how he mot were alle his primaute [Fr. *primacye*].

† **Primar**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*). Also 7-*er*. [ad. L. *primarius*, f. *primus* first.] The principal of a college or university.

(In the Scottish colleges, as in Germany, *primarius* occurs in early Latin documents in the sense of *Principal*. In a document of 7 Feb 1539, the first head of St Mary's College, St Andrews, is designated by Archbp Beaton *Primarius*, but in one three days later is styled *Principalis*. After the re foundation of the college in 1554, the titles used were *Principalis*, *Præpositus*, and *Prefectus*, esp. the last. The Principal of this college is now 'Primarius, Professor of Divinity'. In St. Leonard's College, *Primarius* is frequent in the 17th c. and at Edinburgh in the 17th c this appears to have been the regular Latin form: see the extracts from the Register of 1664 and later, in Appendix II and III to Alex. Bower's *Hist. of the University*, 1817.)

1640 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II 370 Be the erection and foundation of the said college, the primar is appoyntit to teache divinitie 1649 By GUTHRIE MEN (1702) 54 As for the College of Edinburgh, Mr. John Adamson, primar thereof, was furious enough in their Cause, 1646-62 T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 91 The Primar's charge, who before had been Rector and Professor of Divinity, was divided; the Council and Ministers chusing Mr Andrew Ramsay, Minister, to be Rector of the University and Professor of Theology, and Mr Patrick Sandes, Primar of the Philosophy College, 1693 SLEEZE *Theatrum Scotia* 28 In it [Aberdeen Univ.] there is a Primar or Principal, a Professor of Theology, a Professor of the Civil Law [1830 *Rep. of Commission St. Andrews*, The Principal of St. Mary's College is Primarius Professor of Divinity.] 1907 C G McCRAE *Confess. Ch. Scot.* iii 83 In one of his lectures when Primar of the University of Edinburgh.

So † **Primarist** *Obs.*, the office of principal.

1646-62 T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 91 The City-Council, unanimously set their eyes upon Mr John Adamson to succeed to Mr Robert Boyd in the Primarist.

† **Primar**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *primarius*, f. *primus* first: see -*AR*².] First; = PRIMARY *a.* 1, PRIMER *a.* 1, PRIMITIVE *a.* 1.

1711 RAMSAY *To Music Club* 7 The primar speech with notes harmonious clear.

Primare, *obs. esp. Sc. form of PRIMER sb.*

Primarian (prīmāri-*nān*). *U. S. rare.* [f. as PRIMARY *a.* + -*AN*.] A pupil in a primary school; a member of the primary class.

1883 *Education* (U. S.) III 637 As important for a primarian to develop a keen perception.

Primarily (prīmāri-*lī*), *adv.* [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -*LY*².]

1. In the first order in time or temporal sequence; at first, in the first instance, firstly; originally.

1631 GOUZE *God's Arroyo* iii. § 2. 182 Amalek, the man from whom the name was primarily taken. 1854 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xiv 170 Which originated primarily in the oriental schools of philosophy. 1877 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 657 These men, although primarily Africans, had by their deportation from Africa in the course, in some cases, of only one generation, lost the power of resistance to the deadly malarial climate their forefathers possessed.

† b. In its primary or original sense or first meaning; as first used, in its first intention. *rare.*

1677 DOWNE *Serm.*, Ps. lv 19 (1661) III. 99 Elohim, a name primarily rooted in power and strength. 1640 J. STOUTON *Def. & Distrb. Divinity* i. 8 Signifying primarily habits of the understanding. 1724 A COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 42 Literally, obviously, and primarily understood. *Ibid.* 205 In interpreting the celebrated prophecy of Isaiah [he] refers it primarily to the Prophet's own Son.

2. With reference to other than temporal order: In the first place, first of all, pre-eminently, chiefly, principally; essentially.

1640 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 66 Because it issueth immediately, and primarily from the forme, or essence. 1638 MERE *Wks.* (1674) 880 The Apocalyp is properly and primarily the Gentiles Prophecy, and of the Jews but by accident and coincidence only. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 162 The World was not made Primarily, nor Solely for the use of Man. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 183 The Father is primarily, and the Son secondarily, or immediately, Author of the World. 1845 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton* (1887) 17 Their hostility was primarily not to poetry but to tyranny. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii (1863) 33/1 It is desirable, in short, that in things which do not primarily concern others, individuality should assert itself.

Primariness (prīmāri-*nēs*). [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -*NES*.] The quality of being primary.

1687 NORRIS *Coll. Mus.* (1699) 353 That... which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the Primariness and Secondariness of the Perception. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 121 From a confusion of the idea of essentialness or primariness with the idea of nobleness.

Primarize (prīmāri-*zē*), *v. rare*-1. [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -*IZE*.] *trans.* To make primary; in quot. to convert into primary (crystalline) rocks.

1834-5 J. PHILLIPS in *Engel. Metaph.* VI. 555/1 Have many repetitions of igneous action primarized, to use Mr Conybeare's remarkable expression, strata of all ages, secondary and tertiary, which happened to be the lowest at the points of action?

Primary (prīmāri-*ān*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *primarius* of the first rank, chief, principal, f. *primus* first: see PRIME *a.* and -*ARY*¹.]

A. adj. I. General senses

1. Of the first order in time or temporal sequence; earliest, primitive, original.

Brit. (1652) 174 First thou them Putrefy Her primary qualities destroying utterly. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 357 Besides this original, and primary foundation, divers others have made impressions according unto different ages and persons. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 107 So we grant that primary antiquity is a sure note of truth. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* 1 (1872) 3 Let us look at the Hero as Divinity, the oldest primary form of Heroism. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* i. xvi 273 In the order of constructive thought, the sensation of muscular tension is primary, and that of pressure secondary.

2. Of the first or highest rank or importance; that claims the first consideration, principal, chief.

1565 BULLINGER *Let. to Bps* 3 May in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlii. 428 We would do nothing without the pivety of you, the primary ministers. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. (1640) 270, I mean of a primary necessity, of a necessity to be believed *De fide*. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vi Wks 1813 VI. 106 The primary object of almost all the monastic orders is to separate men from the world. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. ii (1872) Intro. 16 Every apostle, in his way, assigns to faith a primary importance. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 11 The primary use of work is that of supplying the materials and aids to living completely.

3. Of the first order in any series, sequence, or process, esp. of derivation or causation: with various shades of meaning. a. Not subordinate to or derived from something else; original; independent, often with the connotation Having something else derived from, or dependent on, it; fundamental, radical. (Cf. PRIMITIVE *a.* 3.)

1631 DONNE *Serm.* vi. (1640) 102 Their faith... was not the principle and primary cause of his mercy. 1666 *11. Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 81 That order of speech which begins from primary or most universal propositions, which are manifest of themselves, and proceeds by a composition of propositions into syllogisms. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 5 (1833) 43 The emotions produced may be termed secondary, being occasioned either by antecedent emotions or antecedent passions, which in that respect may be termed primary. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx 309 Original, or primary conveyances, are those by means whereof the benefit or estate is created or first arises. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xxv (1790) 249 Sometimes it is a primary disease, and at other times only a symptom of some other malady. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 55/1 Words, in their origin, have a natural or primary sense. The accidental associations... afterwards give to that word a great number of secondary meanings. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. xxxiii. (1879) 190 The Sun gives us the primary division of time into day and night. 1874 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* (1892) 3 The first line exhibits the three primary vowel sounds *a, i, u*.

b. Not involving intermediate agency; direct, immediate, first-hand.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON in *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 193 We call them immortal... first by reason of their essence, which is spiritual and original, or primarie from God the giver of it. 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 279 The schoolmen distinguish between the primary and *per se* effects, and these that are *per accidens*. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 222 The direct or primary echoes from each reflecting surface reach the ear in succession. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 211 When a substance yields uncombined and unaltered at the electrodes, those bodies which have been separated by the electric current, then the results may be considered as primary. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 3/3 Poverty, due to absolute deficiency of money income, is called 'primary', and comprises nearly ten per cent. of the population.

c. Belonging to the first in a series of successive divisions or branchings, constituting the main undivided body, or its first divisions or branches.

1804 ASHERCROFT *Surg. Obs.* 207 The large primary branches of the caudal artery. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* i. 1 in 63 The primary nerves branch off from it on either side, throughout its whole length. 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 119 The primary cerebral convolutions in the hoofed Mammals have a general disposition. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern. W.* 21 In compound fronds, the mid-rib of the frond, is called the primary rachis.

d. Belonging to the first stage in a process of compounding or combination; constituting the ultimate or simpler constituents of which a more complex whole is made up; elementary.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 2 A compound body is of two kinds. Some of them are formed by the combination of two or more simple substances with each other. Others are formed by the combination of two or more compound bodies with each other. The first of these kinds of compounds I call Primary Compounds, to the second I give the name of Secondary Compounds. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 123 To ascertain the primary elements of the different vegetable principles, and the proportions in which they are combined. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sc.* *Chem.* 2 When two atoms of different kinds unite to form a third or compound atom, they may be called elementary or primary atoms. 1869 J. MARINIEAU *Ess.* II. 200 He descends into the primary elements of human knowledge.

II. Special and technical senses.

4. Connected with sense 1.

a. *Geol.* Of the first or earliest formation; formerly applied to crystalline rocks, as having been formed before the appearance of life on the earth (= PRIMITIVE *a.* 7); now, Of or pertaining to the lowest series of strata, including all the sedimentary formations up to the Permian (= PALÆOZOIC).

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Rocks are generally divided by geologists into two grand divisions, distinguished by the names of primary and secondary. The primary rocks are composed of pure crystalline matter, and contain no fragments of other rocks. 1829 BAKWELL, in *Glauber's Hist. Derby* I. 44 (Lehman) inferred that the lower rocks were formed prior to the creation of animals,

and he gave them the name of *primaries* or *primary*, and distinguished the upper by the name of *secondary*. 1845 J. PHILLIPS in *Engel. Metaph.* VI. 560/2 In England gneiss and mica schist, and primary limestone, and quartz rocks, are almost unknown. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 44 The Primary formations consist of granite rocks, trap, syenite, and porphyry. 1871 LVELL *Student's Elem. Geol.* viii (1884) 105 Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata. Post-Tertiary Tertiary or Cænozoic Secondary or Mesozoic. Primary or Palæozoic (containing the formations) 19 Permian [10] 30 Lower Laurentian. *Ibid.* xxii 344 It has at length been made clear that the Permian rocks are more connected with the Primary or Palæozoic than with the Secondary or Mesozoic strata.

b. *Biol.* Belonging to or directly derived from the first stage of development or growth, and (often) forming the foundation of the subsequent structure (cf. 3 a). Cf. PRIMITIVE *a.* 8 a.

1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 34 This membrane is termed the basement or primary membrane. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* i. *Org. Nat.* 165 In no system of the skeleton are bones a primary formation of the animal; they are the result of transmutations of pre-existing tissues. 1873 DAWSON *Daum. of Life* iv (1875) 63 The original skeleton or primary cell-wall. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 78 Originally the whole mass consists of a uniform tissue, out of which by diverse development of its layers these tissue-systems have their origin, this tissue, which is not yet differentiated may be termed Primary Meristem Tissue. *Ibid.* 117 This tissue is termed Primary Meristem because it presents the primary condition of the tissue, out of which the different forms of the permanent tissue are successively formed. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 119 The primary cortex consists essentially of parenchyma in which isolated cells of a peculiar character may often be found.

c. *Primary amputation* (*Surg.*), amputation performed before inflammation supervenes.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 289 Primary amputation 2 inches below elbow. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Primary amputation*, amputation performed within the first twenty-four hours after an accident, before inflammation has had time to supervene.

d. *Primary education* or *instruction*, that which begins with the rudiments or elements of knowledge; used as an inclusive designation of that provided for the children liable to compulsory attendance. *Primary school*, one at which such instruction is given, so *primary scholar*.

1802 *Times* 27 Apr. The Paris journals are full of a plan, brought forward by Foucroy, for the establishment of primary schools, which is not interesting to an English reader. 1828 WEBSTER, *Primary* -3. Elementary; intended to teach youth the first rudiments, as, *primary schools*. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pog. Educ. France* 2. M. Magun, now Inspector-General of primary instruction, and formerly Rector of the Academy of Nancy. 1868 ROBERTS *Pol. Econ.* xx. (1876) 264 The German emigrants, most of whom are fairly possessed of primary education, are much more handy than those who come from states where equal care is not taken. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 The boys and girls who pass through an ordinary primary school.

e. *Primary assembly* or *meeting*, a gathering at which a preliminary selection of candidates for election, or of delegates, is effected; *spec. in U. S.*, a general meeting of the voters belonging to a party in an election district, for these purposes; so *primary election*, an election at a primary meeting. See B 6.

1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. xviii 117 The privilege of electing members for the legislature was taken away from the great body of the people, and confined to the colleges of delegates. Their meetings were called the Primary Assemblies. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 1/3 All the party voters in a district assemble at a 'primary' meeting to vote for delegates to attend a 'nominating convention'. The business of this nominating convention is to decide on the party candidates.

5. Connected with sense 2. *Primary feather*, one of the large flight-feathers of a bird's wing, growing from the manus. † *Primary humours* (*obs.*), the 'cardinal humours': see HUMOUR *sb.* 2 b.

Primary wings (of an insect): see quot. 1826.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mol.* i. 11 u 21 To maintain these four first Primary Humours. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* IX. 556 We cannot admit that the hypothesis of four primary humours was already established in the writings of Hippocrates. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 374 External anatomy of insects. *Als. superiores vel primariæ* (the upper or primary wings). 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. vii. (1852) 137 When these birds [Scissor-beaks] are fishing, the advantage of the long primary feathers in keeping them dry, is very evident.

6. Connected with sense 3. a. *Primary colours*: see COLOUR *sb.* 2.

1612 PEACOCK *Genil. Exerc.* i. xxiii. 79 Blacke, white, and yellow according to Aristotle are the four primary or principal colours. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 505 That Colour is Primary or Original, which cannot by any Art be changed, and whose Rays are alike refrangible. 1622 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) i. 248 The separation of the primary colours of light. 1848 WORMUN in *Lect. Paint.* 211 *note*, Although there are but three primitive colours, painters have nine. These are—yellow, red, blue, which are primary; orange, purple, green, which are secondary, being compounds of the primaries [etc.]. 1876 BRUNSTEIN *Five Senses* 109 These three colours, red, green, and violet, are now received as primary colours, because they are the only three pure colours in the spectrum which, when combined, produce a nearly perfect white. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 178 The primary or simple, and the secondary or mixed colours.

original or primary Qualities of Body, which I think we may observe to produce simple Ideas in us, viz Solidity, Extension, Figure, Motion, or Rest, and Number. 1820 D STEWART *Philos. Ess.* 1111 95 The line which I would draw between primary and secondary qualities is this; that the former necessarily involve the notion of extension, and consequently of externality or outness, whereas the latter are only conceived as the unknown causes of known sensations. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* v. v (ed 2) 148 It is through our perceptions, and not through our sensations, that we are made acquainted with the primary qualities of matter—that is with the extension, the figure, and the solidity of external objects.

c. Primary planets, those planets which revolve directly around the sun as centre, as distinguished from the secondary planets or satellites, which revolve around primary ones. † See also quot. 1704. 1664 [see PLANET sb. 2] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Primary Planets* (according to some) are the Three Superior Planets, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars; but more properly a *Primary Planet* is one that moves round the Sun, as its Centre, whereas a *Secondary Planet* moves round some other Planet. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 339 The elliptical motions of the planets, both primary and secondary.

d. Primary rainbow, the rainbow produced by the simplest series of refractions and reflexions; the inner and usually brighter when two are seen.

1793 STURGES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 1 In this shower two primary rainbows appeared. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* 144 In the true or primary bow, the rays of light arrive at the spectator's eye after two refractions and one reflection. 1831 BARWICK *Optics* xxiii. 265 The primary or inner rainbow, which is commonly seen alone, is part of a circle whose radius is 41°.

e. Cryst. = PRIMITIVE a. 5 b.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 75 These secondary molecules would consist of certain numbers of primary ones, arranged in the same order as they would be in the production of the entire secondary crystals. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v (1855) 85 We can invariably, by a careful dissection of the crystal, extract from it a nucleus which has constantly the same form in the same mineral species. Such a nucleus is called a primary form.

f. Chem. Primary ALCOHOL, AMIDE, AMINE, etc. : see the sbs.

g. Electr. Primary battery, a battery in which a current is produced. *Primary coil, wire*, that which conveys the current from the battery, and induces a current in the secondary coil or wire.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 253/2 When we employ the term *primary* to a wire, we mean that which conveys the current of electricity from the battery; and the *secondary* wire, is that in which a current is induced by its proximity to the primary one. 1904 SLOAN *Electr. Dut.* (ed 3), *Battery, primary*. The term distinguishes it from a secondary or storage battery. *Ibid.* s. v *Coil*, An induction coil comprises three principal parts, the core, the primary coil and the secondary coil.

B sb. [elliptical use of adj. Mostly in pl.]

1. That which (or one who) is first in order, rank, or importance; anything from which something else arises or is derived. Usually *pl.* = Primary things or ones; first principles.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 52 Where any secondary agents attempt to defeat the power of their primaries. 1846 G. S. FABLE *Lith. Tractor Success* 248 Though there may be occasional disagreement in subordinates, there is a very singular and a very striking agreement in primaries. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introduct. § 13 Every science begins with primaries or with ultimates.

2. Short for primary planet: see PLANET sb. 1. 2. a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis Diss.* (1734) 33 We see that the Sun attracting the Planets, is the Cause why they move round him, as the attraction of the Primaries confines their Secondaries. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii x (1879) 58 The only satellite which takes a longer time to revolve round its primary than our Moon, is Iapetus, the eighth satellite of Saturn.

3. A primary feather: see A. 5. Usually in *pl.* 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 441 Primaries and tail black. 1834 R. MUDG. *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) 19 The primaries or principal quills. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Febr. Dissect.* II. 99 The primaries are ten in number and are inserted upon the manus.

4. Short for primary colour: see A. 6

1848 [see A. 6]. 1884 A. F. OAKLEY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 586/2 The eye supplies the absent primary, blue.

5. Electr. Short for primary coil or wire: see A. 6 g.

1840 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 490 The coil of thick wire is called the primary. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 335/2 The core and primary are enclosed in an ebonite cylinder.

6. Short for primary meeting or assembly: a caucus: see A. 4 e. U. S.

1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 31 The clergy. . . and many of the leading business men never attend the township caucus, the city primaries, or the county convention. 1888 BYRNE *Am. Comm.* II. 14 421 If the district is not subdivided, 1 e does not contain any lesser districts, its meeting is called a *primary*. A primary has two duties. One is to select the candidates for its own local district offices. . . The other duty is to elect delegates to the nominating meetings of larger areas. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 147/2 He knew the primaries and the value of pull and colonization.

7. Short for primary scholar: see A. 4 d.

1908 ROBINS *Come & Find Me* 36 'Seives her right' said Primaries, Academics and Collegiates all with one voice.

Prima-tal, a. (sb.) Zool. rare. [f. L. PRIMATES + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the order *Primates*. Also as *sb.*, An animal of this order.

1870 CORBOLD in *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 468/2 It was, held

that either of these groups, as we now know them, might have been separately evolved from more generalized primate types. . . The assumedly missing tertiary primates constituted a great and natural bar to the popular acceptance of the theory of descent by natural selection.

Primate (prə-mīt), *sb.* 1 (a.) Forms 3-7 *primat*, 4-5 *primat(e)*, 5 *primat(e)*, 4- *primat(e)*. [= F. *primat* (12th c. in Littré), ad late L. *primās*, -ātem adj. (Apul.), of the first rank, chief, excellent, in med. L. *sb.* a primate; f. *primus* first.] 1. One who is first in rank or importance, a chief, head, superior, leader. Now rare.

13.. E. E. ALLIT P. B. 1570 He schal be pimate & prynce of pureclergie. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* v. 5 We schuln reyse on hym seven shepheidis, and eist primatis gloss or first men in dignite. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 His preost was primat [L. *sacerdos iste primas fuit*] in bat lond of Madyan. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Weiburger* 21 Byrdes besely syngynge . . . Praysynge theyr primat alle that they may. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Evangel. Par. Mark* v. 32 Although he were ruler of the Synagoge, that is, a primate among stately felowes. 1581 MUIRCASTER *Postions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The prince which was the primate and pearly of nobilitie. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 30 They [Druids] were subject to two Primates, one of which had his Residence in the Isle of Man, the other in Anglesey. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 676 Man is a primate in his particular locality—that of intelligence and thought; but fish and birds are equally primates in their peculiar stations.

2. Ecc. An archbishop, or formerly sometimes a bishop, holding the first place among the bishops of a province; also applied to a patriarch or exarch of the Eastern Church.

In England both the archbishops are primates, the archbishop of Canterbury being entitled 'primate of all England', and the archbishop of York 'primate of England'; so, the archbishop of Armagh is 'primate of all Ireland', the archbishop of Dublin 'primate of Ireland'; before the Reformation, the archbishop of St. Andrews was (from 1487) primate of Scotland, but on the continent, there are primates having archbishops under them, in France there were formerly three primates, the archbishops of Lyons, Bourges, and Rouen.

c 1205 LAY 29736 He [Austin] was iclopped legat, of pissen londe he was primat. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Pe archbishop Stigand, of Ingland primat, pat tyme was suspended, be pape left him be state. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 But now beest but twele primates in al Ingelond, of Cauntebury, and of 301k. 1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 324/2 The Archbishopp of Canterbury and Primat of al this land. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 43 This bishop of Carthage was prelate þow all Affrik, þan was þere another bishop prelate of al Numidie. c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 98 Walter, By þe grace of god Archbishopp of Jorke, a pimat of Ingelonde. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 1 Legatnat and pimat of the kirk of Scotland. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 23 It hath one primate, and two Archbishops, Armagh and Cassels. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman, Vade M.* II. 260 (African Code, A. D. 418) Let not any number of Bishops presume to ordain another without the leave of the Primate. 1726 AVLETT *Parergon* 90 Tho' an Archbishop be superior to all the Bishops of his Province, yet, according to the Canon Law he is inferior to a Primate. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 158 The archbishop [of Lyons] is primate of Gaul, and has 48,000 lives a year. 1756-7 T. KEYSER'S *Trav.* (1760) IV. 62 He [Archbp. of Venice] is primate of Dalmatia, metropolis of the archbishops of Candia and Corfu, as also of the bishops of Chiocza and Tercello. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 15 6 These Patriarchs were the Primates or Head Bishops of their respective Patriarchates. 1889 *Whitaker's Alman.* 239 Colonial Bishops Sydney Alf Barry, D.D. Primate of Australia and Metropolitan New South Wales. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Brog.* LVI. 281/2 On 22 Feb. 1354 the pope directed that York should be styled primate of England, and Canterbury primate of All England.

3. Name of a variety of pear ? Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, July 10 Peas. The Primat, Russat-pears, Summer-pears [etc.] 1707 MORTIMER *Husd.* (1721) II. 375.

4. Zool. Anglicized singular of PRIMATES, q. v.

† **B. adj.** First, earliest. *Obs. rare* 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 The gates infernal, Wheyn ower primat parent had cloyed us. 1780 HOLLYBAND *Trears.* Fr. *long, Premier*, first or primate.

† **Primate, sb.** 2 *Obs.* [= OF. *primat* (15th c. in Godef.), ad L. *primātus* (u-stem) the first place, preference, pre-eminence, primacy.]

1. Chief place, primacy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 6 þat god gif þaim þe primat in blisse. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 273 After that Cesars, emperours, and men callede Augusti holdede the primat and chiefe place [L. *primatum tenentur*].

2. A first or chief point or article. rare.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 235 Gods Con'tnant with the Patriarchs is a Primate of our Creede.

† **Primates** (prə-mīt), *sb.* *pl.* Zool. Sing *primas* (prā-mēs), also anglicized *primat(e)*. [L. *primātēs*, *pl.* of *primās* PRIMATE sb. 1, in mod. L. (Linn) name of an order] The highest order of the *Mammalia*, including man, monkeys, and lemurs, and, in the Linnæan order, bats.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. v. 138 This was a sufficient motive for Linnæus to give it the title of a Primas, to rank it in the same order with mankind. 1826 GOOD *Nat.* (1834) II. 47 The 1st order, Primates or Chief tains, is distinguished by the possession of four cutting teeth in each jaw. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxiv. 474 All modern naturalists, who retain the order Primates, agree to exclude from it the bats or chiroptera. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. 124 Man differs conspicuously from all the other Primates in being almost naked. 1899 J. FISKE *Through Nat. to God* II. v. 83 Forthwith . . . she [natural selection]

invested all her capital in the psychical variations of this favoured primate.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Aug. 8/2 It was a fixed fact that man is a member of the primate order.

Primateship. [f. PRIMATE sb. 1 + -SHIP.]

The office or position of primate.

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 253 Thence removed to this Primateship of Canterbury. 1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The primateship will remain vacant for two years.

Primate (prə-mīt), *a.* [a. F. *primat* (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *primātus* PRIMACY see -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or having ecclesiastical primacy; pertaining to a primate.

1623 tr. *Præm's Theat. Hon.* II. liii. 249 Toledo, which he made Primatial of all Spain. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1716 C. I. v. 119 People were commonly persuaded, that the Church of Lyons was Primatial. 1750 *Carte Hist. Eng.* II. 613 The consequences of his being advanced to the primatual see of Canterbury. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm.* Cong. V. xxiii. 317 Henry of Winchester pleaded hard that the ancient capital should be raised to primatual rank, as the metropolitan see of Vessex. 1904 POULARD *Cronique* iv. 95 Another attempt, against his primatual dignity.

b. gen. Of pre-eminence or superiority. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/5 The claims of Bristol to what I may call the primatual position in British commerce.

2. Zool. Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates* more properly PRIMATIAL.

1864 *Spectator* 4 June 650/2 The lemmuine—and consequently quadrumanes (Professor Huxley would call them *primatials*)—affinities of the *Chironomys*.

Primate (prə-mīt), *a.* [f. PRIMATE sb. 1 + -IC OF. *primatic* (1491 in Godef.)]

1. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical primacy, = PRIMATIAL a. 1. ? *Obs.*

1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 76 The Bishopric of Jerusalem, the Metropolis of all the Jews of the World, and therefore the primatic See of all the Jewish Christians. *Ibid.* The three great primatic Bishoprics of the Gentiles, Antioch, Rome, and Alexandria. 1826 G. S. FABLE *Dific. Romanism* (1853) 218 They submitted, not to Peter's primatic mandate, but to the very ample reason which he gave for his conduct.

2. Of or pertaining to the Primates, = PRIMATIAL a. 1. ? *Obs.*

1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 76 The Bishopric of Jerusalem, the Metropolis of all the Jews of the World, and therefore the primatic See of all the Jewish Christians. *Ibid.* The three great primatic Bishoprics of the Gentiles, Antioch, Rome, and Alexandria. 1826 G. S. FABLE *Dific. Romanism* (1853) 218 They submitted, not to Peter's primatic mandate, but to the very ample reason which he gave for his conduct.

Primate, -ive, etc., obs. forms of PRIMITIVE

† **Primavera** (prī-mā-vē-rā), [Sp. *primavera*, lit. spring, so called from its early flowering, the flowers appearing at the top like a bright yellow cloud, usually before the leaves.] A tall tree, *Tabebuia Donnell-Smithii*, a native of Mexico and Central America, the wood of which, also known as *White Mahogany*, has been since c 1885 much used in cabinet-making in U. S. A.

1892 in *Conter's Botanical Gas.* XVII. 418

† **Primaver** (prī-mā-vē-rā), *a. rare.* [f. Prov. or It. (= Sp., Pg.) *primavera* springtime (= L. *prima vērā*, *pl.* of *primū vēr* 'first or earliest spring', used as a fem. sing.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earliest springtime. Also *fig.* 1824 T. FORSTER *Perennial Cal.* 106 The Primaverale Flora comprehends the Snowdrop, the Crocus [etc.]. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr. 3/2 An aspect of morning brightness and primaverale gaiety.

† **Prima vista** (prī-mā vī-stā), [It., lit. 'first sight': see PRIMA 2.]

† 1. (Also corruptly 6 primo visto, 7 primuiste, primivist(e), -ta, -ista, -ofstula). An old game at cards (by some identified with PRIMERO). *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* Wks. (Glosat) X. 25 What will you play at, at Primeo, Primeo visto, Sant, one and thut, new cut, or what shall be the game? 1598 FLORIO, *Prima*, a game at cards called Prime, Primero, or Primausta. 1617 MINSHU *Director*, *Primero*, and *Primausta*, two games at cards. *primum*, & *primum visum*, that is first and first seen, because hee that can shew such an order of cards, first winnes the game. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* Wks. (1630) E. iv. b. 5 At Primefirst, Post and payre, Primeo, Maw, Whip hei-gunny, he's a lib'ral Heio. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Reserved Man* (Arb.) 35 His words are like the cards at Primuiste, where 6 is 18. and 7, 21, for they neuer signifie what they sound. 1628 HAUSTED *Royal Friends* Pief A. iij. b. A set at Maw or Primivista. a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. 1, Greek and Primeo, Giesco, sant, pimofistula, I know all by hear say.

2. Music. At first sight; as, to play or sing *prima vista*.

Primcock, obs. form of PRIMCOCK.

Prime (prīm), *sb.* 1 [OE. *prīm*, ad L. *prima*, from *prima hora* the first hour (in Roman reckoning). see PRIME a. Reinforced after the 11th c. by F. *prime* (= L. *prima*), from which the non-ecclesiastical senses were prob. mainly taken.]

I. In the ecclesiastical and connected senses.

1. One of the Day Hours of the Western Church: a Canonical Hour of the Divine Office, appointed for the first hour of the day (beginning originally at 6 A. M., but sometimes at sunrise), = *prime-song* (see II.); also, the hour or time of this office.

Prime is one of the *horæ partæ* or 'Little Hours' (*prime, tierce, sext, none, and compline*) as distinguished from the 'Greater Hours' (*lauds and vespers*), and is said to be of later origin than the others, having been, according to Cassian (born c.350, added in his boyhood at the monastery of Bethlehem

Etymologically and historically in Latin, the sense 'first hour of the day' is earlier than the ecclesiastical use; but, in English, as in French, *prime* was app. introduced as the name of the office, and came only secondarily to be applied to it, time.

c.961 *Æthelwold Rule St. Benet* xvi (Schrover) 40 On þrum tidum we herian unescyppend on dæged, on prim, on undern, on middæg, on non, on æfen, on nihtsange (þat is compli) c.1000 *Ælfric Collog* in Wt. Wulcker 101 We sungon æfter þysum prim and seofon seolmas mid letaman and capitol massan. c.1200 *Vices & Virt.* 19 Ðar hwile ðe h(ile) singeð godes lofsang at prime. c.1290 *St. Brendan* 224 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225, & of þe sater seide þe uers, & sippe also prime, & vnderne sippe, & middai, & after-wardes non. c.1386 *Chaucer Pard.* 7. 334 These Rioutous thre, Longe erst er prime rong of any belle Were set hem in a Tauerne to drynke. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 138 As matyns longe to the nyghte, & Laudes to the morow tyde, so Pryme longeth to the fyrste houre of the day after sonne ryngynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 164 b. In . the . . houres canonically. that is to saye, in matyns, prime, tierce, sext, none, euen-songe, & complyn 1547 in *Cardwell Doc. Ann.* (1839) l. 10 Item when any sermon or homily shall be had, the prime and hours shall be omitted. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems, Hour of Prime* 1 The early prime blushes to say She could not rise so soon as they Call'd Pilate up 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 254 So omit they not to sing the Prime, the third, the sixth, and other Canonical hours. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 43 Cassander is much perplexed about the Office of Prime, how to reconcile it with the ancient Lauds, which he would not have been had he known that the Office had not been so ancient 1843 [see LAUD sb. 2]. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iii vi (1864) II 89 From prime to noon was devoted to labour. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dyn. Worship* 129 Prime succeeded Lauds at an interval.

2. Hence, in general use. The first hour of the day, beginning either at six o'clock throughout the year, or at the varying time of sunrise; also sometimes used for the period between the first hour and tierce, the end of which period (about nine o'clock) is believed to have been *high prime*, or *prime laige*. (See Skeat's notes to P. Pl. p. 162, also Astrolabe p. lxi Of the expressions *ad tertiam plenam*, etc. in *Benedictine Rule* xlviii.)

c.1290 *St. Michael* 461 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 313 And for þe sonne is feor a-boue rist at-for þe prime, bi-neopen hire þe Mone is euen. 1364 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A VII 105 At heiz prime þe kyng lette þe plouz stonde 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* II 913 (994) Al so sykter as þow lyst here by me, And god toforu I wole be þere at prime. c.1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) 221. 301 From prime of the day in to noon. c.1400 *Song Roland* 776 Be that it was þyrm, the prese wec ille. 1412-20 *LXXX Chron.* 1709 (E. E. T. S.) 2968 My lady it is tyme þat we arise, for sonne it wil be prime: 3e may se wel þe day begynneth springe. c.1430 - *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 105 Then to Westminster-Gate I presently went, When the sonne was at hygh prime. 1493 *Festivall* (W de W 1515) 7 An husbunde man wente in to his gady n. or vneyneader at prime 1513 *BRADSHAW St. W. eburge* 1. 154 Vnto huntynge . was his resoit Every day in the morow longe afore prime 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 'Prime' the first hour of the day, in Summer at four o'clock, in Winter at eight 1746-7 *HIVELY Refl. Pl. Gaid.* Wks. 1767 I 114 How charming to rove abroad, at this sweet Hour of Prime! 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* vi 1, Early and late, at evening and at prime 1814 *CARV Dante's Inf.* 1. 35 The hour was morning's prime, and on his way Aloft the sun ascended. 1870 *BYRON Trilad* I 130 At early prime She sat before thee and embraced thy knees.

†3. The general meeting of a guild; also, the hour of its assembling. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 79 (*St. John Bapt.*, *Bps Lynn*) Also, quat broþere or sistere þat cometȝ aȝtefe prime be smeten, þeshal pay j d. to be lȝt, and prime shal be smet[en] 11 howres aȝtefe noon. *Ibid.* 94 (*St. Edmund*) And if he come after prime be thris smeten, he schal paye j d. 1437 *Ibid.* 275 (*St. Clement, Canb.*) Who so comȝth aȝtefe prime be smetȝe, he schal payen 11. denar. And y^e oute prime is cleydyd the secounde oute aȝtefe noon. 1812 ii. *Rules & Ordin. Guild of Holy Trin. Kings Lynn* in *Richards Hist. Lynn* I 456-7, 11. If any one is called and cited at a prime (or general meeting) and does not come before the issue of the first consuit, he is to pay 12. by order of the dean. 14. If any servant of the brethren comes at the drinking, or the prime, he is to lay down the cap and cloak [etc.]

II. The beginning of a period or cycle.

4. The Golden Number: see GOLDEN 6 a c 3 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 þe day is for to witen, Idus þat is of May left I to write þis yme, D. lette & Friday bi iv þat þere 3ede prime 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III 135 Whanne prime goob þy oon, þanne falleþ the prime þe þre and twenty day of Ianuer, and þe next 3ere after it schal falle. enleudeu dayes raper. c.1430 *LXXX Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 The aureat nombre in kalenders set for prime 1546 *LANGLEY Pl. Verg. De Invent.* 11 iv 42 The Prime, whereby we fynde the conjunction of the mone and al mouebale feastes as Lent, Easter . was inuentyd by the greute Clarke S. Barnard 1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* II (1577) 9 b. The cause . it is called the Prime, was for that it was the first orde that the Moones course was known by. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer. To find Easter for ever*, When ye have found the Sunday letter, guide your eye downeward from the same, till ye come right ouer against the Prime. 1752 *Ibid.*, Table to find Easter-Day, To find the Golden Number, or Prime, add one to the Year of our Lord, and then divide by 19; the remainder, if any, is the Golden Number.

†b Confusedly explained as the lunar cycle of 19 years. *Obs.*

1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* II. (1577) 10 The Prime or

Golden Number, is the tyme of 19 yeares, in the which tyme the Moone maketh all her chaunges or conjunctions with the Sunne. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Seer* (1609) 6 The Prime is the space of 19 yeares, in which time the Moone performeth all the varieties of her motion with the Sunne. 1669 *Sturmy Mariners' Mag.* I 11 9

†c *transf.* in reference to a cycle of weather.

Obs. 1816.

1625 *BALCH Ess.* *L'insitute of Things* (A1b) 571 They say, it is obserued, in the Low Countries that Every Five and Thirte years, The same Kinde and Sute of Years and Weathers, comes about againe As Great Frosts, Great Wet, Great Droughts, Warne Wintres, Summers with little Heat, and the like And they call it the Prime.

†5. The beginning or first appearance of the new moon. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III 133 Þe 3eife of þe mone is from prime in a monthe of þe 3ere to þe firste prime in þe same monþe anoper 3eife *Ibid.* 135 [see 4] c.1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6569 Þat day was of þe mone prime 1562 *LIGHT ARMOUR* 102 Y^e moone in hei prime, which is y^e thryd day after the conjunction, or, as we commonly call it, the newe moone. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Oasen* (1627) 49 I take no calfe that is calued within the prime, which is counted the five dayes after the change 1607 *LORSLU Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 162 When the Moon is changed untill her prime and appearance, these beasts take boughs, and then look upon the Moon. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* III l. (1718) 129 Fall, have their risings, warnings have their primes 1704 J. HARRIS *Lea. Techn.* I, Prime of the Moon, signifies the New Moon, at her first Appearing, or about Three Days after the Change, at which time she is said to be primed.

6. *fig.* The beginning or first age of anything

1430-40 *LXXX Bochas* I 1 (MS. Bodl. 263) If 11/2 It was of change to hem a newe prime For to beholde a thing disnaturalle c.1440 *CARGRAVE St. Kath.* iv 1668 I he maister principall Of his doctryne was ful ioyefull and gladd, For god had poynted in hym a newe prime 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* II v § 6 Let them cast backe their eyes and make what was done in the prime of the world 1631 *CHAPEMAN Casar & Pompey* IV Plays 1873 III. 176 Betwixt the ends of those things and their primes 1657 *THORNELY T. Longus* *Daphne & Chloe* 124 The Daffodil, the Primrose, with the other primes and dawns of the Spring 1865 *MOZLEY Mraac* VIII 302 *note*, In the first conversion of the Franks, or in the prime of that church

b. The beginning or first age of the world.

1616 J. TALOR (Water P.) *Seiges Jerus.* 1, Who in the Prime, when all things first began, Made all for Man, and for himselfe made Man 1814 *WORDSW. Wh. Doe* VII 360 Thou, thou art not a Child of Time, But Daughter of the Eternal Prime 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* IV, Dragons of the prime, That tare each other in their slum

7. The first season of the year (when this began at the vernal equinox), spring. (So OF. *prime*.)

1541 *St. Paph's Hen. VII.* VIII. 641 This prime the French King entendith to work great maisteries against th'Empeur in sundry places 1591 *SILVSTRUS Du Bas* las I v. 615 A thousand Winters, and a thousand Primes. c.1600 *SHAKS Sonn.* XVII. The teeming Autumne big with rich increase, Bearing the wanton burthen of the prime 1723 *POPE Odyss.* IV. 770 The fields are floud with unfading prime. 1885 *BURTON Arab. Nts* (1887) III 82 Winter had gone and Prime had come to it with his roses and orange blossoms

8. The 'springtime' of human life; the time of early manhood or womanhood, from about 21 to 28 years of age. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 9 as the *prime of youth*) Now rare.

1592 *Kyd Sp. Trage.* I. 18 My discent inferior far To gracious fortunes of my tender youth For there in prime and pride of all my yeeres In secret I possess a worthy dame 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. 1. 248 And will she yet abate her eyes on me, That cropt the Golden prime of this sweet Prince? 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Times* (1638) 158 But when he was out of his childhood, and grown to be a lusty youth, and in the prime of his youth. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* III 106 Whereof in the prime of my adolescence . I had the full prooffe 1645 *MILTON Sonn.* IX. Lady that in the prime of earliest youth, Wisely hath shun'd the broad way and the green. 1712 *STRELL Spect.* No 283 F3 They had by this time passed their Prime, and got on the wrong side of Thirty 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* I 11, He was then past his prime, being twenty eight years and three quarters old 1770 *JENNIS Lett.* LXXVI (1820) 271 The vice, operate like age, and in the prime of youth leave the character broken and exhausted. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is* (1846) III. xvi 260 She followed to the grave her only son, the heir and hope of the Monarchy, just entering on his prime 1877 *BLACK Green Past* XLII, I here was he, in the prime of youthful manhood.

III. That which is first in quality or character.

9. Of human life. The period or state of greatest perfection or vigour, before strength begins to decay. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 8 as *prime of age*, or of middle age)

1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 385 In yonger men it is faster, in the prime of our age more rare and hollow 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Shy* II (1703) 28 When he is past his prime, his vigour is perpetually wearing off c.1718 *PRIOR Lidle* 80 The honest farmer and his wife, To years dæd'n'd from prime of life 1728 *YOUNG Love Faine* v. 498 Nought treads so silent as the foot of time; Hence we mistake our autumn for our prime 1802 *WORDSW. Sailor's Mother*, A Woman on the road I met, Not old, though something past her prime 1838 *LYTTON Calderon* I, The king was yet in the prime of middle age 1863 *GRO ELIOT Romola* XXXII, He was still in the prime of life, not more than four-and-forty 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) III 342 Those years are the prime of physical as well as of intellectual vigour 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* II. 30 When a man has arrived at the prime of life, he is apt to become sensitive on the subject of his age

b. Of things, material or immaterial: The best or most flourishing stage or state; the state of full perfection.

Prime of grease or *prime of grease*, *PRIME* sb 1, quot 1688 c.1536 in *Furniv Ballads* p. 1155 (1872) l. 410 Pleasantly I am plyghte in the prime of my fortune! c.1590 *GREENE Pr. Bacon* VI 34 As Giesce afforded in her chiefest prime 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commonw* (1603) 205 They are only for the owners pastime in the prime of sommer 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Conlar's Wise Viriell* II It may be said, that the world was then in his prime and best dayes 1664 *EVELAN Kal Hort* (1729) 202 April . Flowers in Prime or yet lasting, Anemones, . . Cyclamen, Bell-flowers, Denys Caninus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 128/1 Prime of his Giesse [is] a term used to a Boar when he is full Fat 1794 *BLAIR Songs Expos.* *Little Girl Lost* III, Where the summer's prime Never fades away 1800 *MAR EDGEWORTH* II 117/1 (1830) 91 The second week in November is the time when the rabbits are usually killed, as the skins are then in full prime 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Princt Build* 259 Those trees which have been cut before they had reached their prime 1830 *TENNISON Recoll Arab Nts.* I, A goodly time, For it was in the golden prime Of good Haroun Alraschid 1849 *RUSKIN Sev Laups* VI § 16 178 A building cannot be considered as in its prime until four or five centuries have passed over it.

10. The choicest, principal, or chief member or members of a company or number of persons or things (The later examples may be absolute uses of PRIME a)

1579 *TWINE Phisicks agst Fort* II iv 166 The father of Phisitions, and the primes of Keuers and painters, namely, Hippocrates, and Phidias and Apelles. 1599 B. R. in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1818) II. 57 The 1ed 1ose of all heabes and flowers the prime and soveraigne 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* *my Masters* I 1 96 A fellow whose only glory is to be prime of the company 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 413 Among the Prime in Splendour 1795 *POPE Odyss.* IV. 432 Prime of the flock, and choicest of the stall 1804 *WORDSW. Afflict. Margaret* III, He was among the prime in worth 1844 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 19 Hard it is, mid gifts so sweet Choosing out the prime

b. The best, choicest, most attractive or desirable part of anything.

1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* (ed. 2) 343 He now gives up the flower and prime of all his abilities to the highest Majesty 1782 *MISS BURNES Cecilia* VI. 1, [He] always chused to have the prime of everything. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 63 The 'prime' of three shoules and other joints.

IV. 11. *attrib* and *Comb.* †prime day: see *quots.*; prime-song *Hist.* [repr. OE. *primsang*], the office or service of prime (= sense 1).

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* III (1577) 12 b, The Sea men doo imagin a 'prime day, which is the halfe quarter of the Moone 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* VII. 1 (1636) 799 When the Moone is three daies and 18 houres, which is the halfe quarter of the Moone, the Sea-men doe call that time the Prime day, because the Moone is then 4 points to the Eastward of the Sunne 1661 *Æthelwold Rule St. Benet* xvi (Schier) 40 Dæt seofonfealde getæl, dægged-sang, 'primsang, undeinsang, middægsang [etc.] 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1851) L vii. 272. 1853 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III 11 126 At the end of prime-song, all the clergy went in procession from the choir to the chapter-house.

Prime (præim), sb 2 [Absolute use of PRIME a, or of its Lat., Fr., or other equivalent. (Senses 7 and 8 may be different words.)]

I. 1. *Arith.* A prime number. see PRIME a. 7 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* I vii (1636) 25 But such [numbers] as cannot bee divided but that there will remaine some oddde unite, those are called Primes 1709-29 V. MANDREV *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 24 Numbers are Primes between themselves, all which Unity only measures, as 5, 7, 9, also 3, 11, 13. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I 54 If a number cannot be divided by some quantity less than the square root of the same, that number is a prime, or cannot be divided by any number whatever 1875 *TODHUNTER Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 705 Thus p is divisible by q, and is therefore not a prime.

2. A subdivision of any standard measure or dimension, which is itself subdivided in the same ratio into seconds, and so on; e. g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a degree, a minute ($\frac{1}{60}$ of which is in its turn a second), the twelfth part of a foot, an inch; or, with some, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch; in Scottish Troy weight for gold and silver, $\frac{1}{24}$ of a grain, itself consisting of 24 seconds, etc. [See *Obs.* F. *prime*.]

Primes, seconds, etc., were formerly used instead of decimal. 1604 in *Moryson Itinerary* I. (1617) 282 (Table of Scottish Weights of Coins) [1 denier] 24 Graines; [1 grain] 24 Primes; [1 prime] 24 Seconds [etc.] *Ibid.* xx. 5 [telling]= 65 pennyweights, 20 grains, 16 mites, 18 droits, 20 piers, English Weight; 97 deniers, 24 grains, 97 primes, or seconds, 99 thirds, 19 fourths, Scottish Weight. 1621 in R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK *Rec. Cognage Scotl.* (1876) I Intro 32 The pund Troy English consisting of 24 oz is equal to 12 oz 5 drs 9 gr 18 sc Pts or 160,000 primes Scots. 1695 W. LOWNDIS *Arithmet. Silva.* Com 66 And one other Piece which may be called the Prime, which shall be equal to a present standard penny. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 123 Inches by Inches, produce Primes, or (24th) Parts (of an Inch); Inches by (24th) Parts, produce Seconds, or 12th Parts of the 12th Part of an Inch. 1727-27 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Degree*, Thus, a Degree, as being the integer or unite, is denoted by $^{\circ}$, a first minute or prime by $'$, a second by $''$, a third by $'''$, etc. Accordingly 3 Degrees, 25 minutes, 16 thirds, are written $3^{\circ} 25' 16''$. 18. B. GREENLEAF (Webster 1890), 12 seconds ($''$) make 1 mch or prime, 12 inches or primes ($'$) make one foot.

b. In decimal fractions: see *quots.* Now *Obs.* or rare.

1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevan's Disme* Cij, Each tenth part of the vnty of the Comencement, wee call the Prime, whose signe is thus ($\frac{1}{10}$) ($\frac{1}{100}$) ($\frac{1}{1000}$) ($\frac{1}{10000}$) (= 0.3759), that is to say 3 Primes, 7 Seconds, 5 Thirds, 9 Fourths . . of valen. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Deuide each foote

of the Rule into decimals or Tenths, and each Tenth or Prime of the Rule into Seconds. 1695 E. HATTON *Mech. Mag.* 83 That place in a Decimal Fraction next the prick is called Primes, being so many Tenth parts. 1806 HUTTON *Course Mach.* I 66 The 1st place of decimals, counted from the left-hand towards the right, is called the place of primes, or 10ths; the 2d is the place of seconds, or 100ths.

c. *Surveying.* A linear measure of $\frac{1}{16}$ or .1 of a pole or perch.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Prime*, is in Surveying, an exact part containing 19 inches and four six parts of an inch.

d. *Printing.* The symbol ' or ' , written above and to the right of a letter or figure, to denote primes, or merely to distinguish it from another not so marked. [So F. *prime* in Algebra]

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Prime*, (*Printing*) a mark over a reference letter (a', b', etc.) to distinguish it from letters (a, b, etc.) not so marked. [Usually read 'a dash', etc.]

3 *Chem.* A single atom as a unit in combination, a combining equivalent.

1839 URR *Dict. Arts* 627 The nitre contains five primes of oxygen, of which three, combining with the three of charcoal, will furnish three of carbonic oxide gas, while the remaining two will convert the one prime of sulphur into sulphurous acid gas. The single prime of nitrogen is, there fore, in this view, disengaged alone.

4. *Music.* a. Short for *prime tone* (PRIME a. g). The fundamental note or generator, as distinguished from the harmonics or partial tones. b The 'interval' of a unison; *superfluous prime*, a chromatic semitone. c. 'The lowest note of any two notes forming an interval' (Stainer & Barrett)

1788 CAVALLI in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 239 If a string stretched between two fixed points be struck, it will produce a sound called the prime, first or key-note. 1866 EXNOR *Nat. Mus.* II 25 It must be remembered that a semitone is called small when it consists of a superfluous prime, as C—C♯, A—A♯, and that it is called large when it consists of a minor second, as C—D♭, F—G. 1881 BROADBENT *Mus. Acoustics* 135 The fundamental or prime partial tone, or simply the *prime*. 1884 SIR G. A. MACFARREN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 93/2 Thus, C, the fourth and fifth harmonic, produce C, the prime or generator, at the interval of two octaves under the lower of those two notes.

5. *Fencing.* +a. The lower half of a sword. Obs. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III xix. (Roxb.) 159/2 The sword is divided into two parts, namely into the Prime and the Secunde. The Prime is measured from the hilt to the Middle of the Rapier. 1692 SIR W. HOPKINS *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 3 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is from the Shell to the middle of the Blade.

b. (Also *preem*.) A position in fencing: the first of the eight parties or guards in sword-play, used to protect the head; also, a thrust in such a position. [F. *prime*.]

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 203 Which they would find of more satisfaction and use in the conduct of life, than turre and cant, prime and second, dancing and dres. 1730 GENTIL *Tutor for Small Sword* 8 Some teach upon a Preem with the Edge upwards. Ibid. 13 The Third (Pary) is, turning your Hand in Preem, You may parry and thrust him at the same time. 1889 *Badminton Libr.*, *Fencing* II 44 *Prime*, the hand in pronation opposite the left shoulder, the arm bent, the elbow lowered somewhat, the point low and a little outside the lower line.

II. Related to PRIMA VISTA, PRIMERO.

+6. *Cards.* A hand in primero consisting of a card from each of the four suits. Also, an old game of cards, by some identified with primero. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Prima*, also a game at cards called Prime, Primero, or Pimausta. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 26 M. I was a small prime. L. I am flush. O I made five and fiftie, with which I win his prime [*quato suo prime* a]. 1606 *Chioice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 He that will not pluck a card, is not worthy of a prime, but he that can be flush, may better carlie the rest. a 1622 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* II. xcix. *Marcus* at *Primero*, For either *Faustus* prime is with three knaves, Or *Marcus* never can encounter right. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxli. 22 There's no vexation, that can make thee prime. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII 124 The prime is four cards, of different suits. 1816 SINGLER *Hist. Cards* 245 He who holds the prime (primero), that is, a sequence of the best cards, and a good pump, is sure to be successful over his adversary, and hence the game has its denomination. Ibid. 246 The varieties which daily occur at Primero, as the greater and lesser flush, the great and little Prime.

III. Of uncertain origin and position.

7 *Basket-making.* A kind of stout conical bodkin. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 46 The four implements, viz. prime, iron, cutting-knife, and out-sticker, used in basket-making are represented on the insignia of the Basket makers' Company.

8. The footstep of a deer; cf. PRIOR sb. I c.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL

Prime, sb. 3 [f. PRIME v. 1]

+1. The pinging of a gun. In quot. 1655, perhaps the pan for the priming. Obs.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 44 A perfect Pistol . with Prime, Powder and Fire lock. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prime of a Gun*, the Powder that is put in the Pan, or Touch-hole. 1738 *Wesley IVs* (1830) I. 264 He went and got fresh prime, beat the flint with his key and, shot himself through the head. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789), The priming-iron, serves to clear the inside of the touch hole, and render it fit to receive the prime. 1823 W. FAUX *Mem. Days in Amer.* 48 The colonel then attempted to shoot himself, but had no prime.

attrib. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Priming*, That so they may put in the prime powder, or touch-powder, to fire off the piece.

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+2. A first coat of paint, priming. Obs.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 58 Lay your ground or Prime therein of Flesh-Colour. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII xxiv 49 The Prime is made thus. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Face*, You ought to cover rather too much than too little of your ground with this prime.

Prime (prīm), a. (adv) [= F. *prime* adj. (now only in certain phrases), ad. L. *primus* first.]

1. First in order of time or occurrence, early, young, youthful, primitive, primary.

1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* III 34 And myzte nat passe be poynte of her prime age. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4587 In the houre of prime dayes thynne hoege luf shewed thow me. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* VIII 191 Yonge men of prime berde. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* R. VI, He was in the prime floure of his youth. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvi (1671) 441 It befell in the prime time of the world. 1639 *LAUD IVs* (1849) II 93 If the speech be of the prime Christian Church. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) I 273 If the prime Swarm be broken, the second will both cast and swarm the sooner. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* VII, The men of whom I speak lived by the prime tradition.

2. Of persons: First in rank, dignity, influence, authority, or importance, highest in degree; principal, chief, foremost.

1610 *SHAKS Temp.* I. ii 72 Prospero, the prime Duke, being so reputed in dignity. 1613 — *Hen VIII.* III. ii 162 Haue I not made you The prime man of the State? 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commonw.* 208 These are chosen . out of the Nobilitie and primest Magistrats both of the Provinces and Citizens. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I 301 Rich. Smith had been prime Mourner at his Brother's Funeral. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. (ed. 22) 357 [The Lord Mayor] upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of England. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* III. liii 155 The nobility and prime genry of the nation. 1862 *GOUT BURN Pers. Reg.* III. ix (1873) 232 He was God's prime agent in the spread of the Gospel.

3. First in importance, excellence, or value; principal, chief, main; of primary importance.

1610 *SHAKS Temp.* I. ii. 425 My prime request (Which I do last pronounce) is. If you be Mayd, or no? 1613 — *Hen VIII.* II. ii 229 To come, with her, (Katherine our Queene) before the primest Creature that's Parragon'd o' th' World. 1650 *VENNIR Via Recta* IV 80 It might be numbed among the fishes of primest note. 1719 *PRIOR Aline* II 364 That prime ill, a talking wife. 1776 G. SEMELL *Building in Water* 170 Waterford and Wexford have constantly enjoyed a prime Place in my Mind. 1814 *WORDSWORTH*, 'From the dark chambers of dejection freed', A soaring spirit is their prime delight. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bait* VI. 1. 359 The prime intention of each Evangelist is to establish the same sublime position.

4. 'First-class', 'first-rate', of the best quality; now used esp. of cattle and provisions.

Prime fish, the more valuable kinds of fish caught for food. Opposed to *ORFAL* sense 3, q. v. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 37 Shee was a shippe of a 100 tonnes, a prime sayler. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (1865) 12 As good, (if not much better) than the primest parcell of English ground. 1663 *COWLEY Dnc. Govt. Cromwell* Verses & Ess. (1666) 75 This Son of fortune, Cromwell (who was himself one of the primest of her Jests) 1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* I The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1032 Removing the lambs from the ewes in order to complete them on young clover or other sorts of 'prime keep'. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU F. Tyne* II. 28 Coal enough—and no little of a prime quality,—was destroyed at the pit mouth. 1884 *Brit. Ann. & Compt.* 29 Soles, turbot, and brills, which are technically termed 'prime' fish. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 285 The butcher won't cut prime joints off a bullock.

5. Sexually excited, ruttish.

1604 *SHAKS Oth.* II. ii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes, As salt as Wolues in pride

6 First in order of existence or development; primary, original, fundamental, from which others are derived, or on which they depend.

Prime feathers, primary feathers, see PRIMARY a. 5. 1639 *LAUD IVs* (1849) II 132 Excommunication on their part was not the prime cause of this division. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ix, The prime root shooteth downwards like a Cinquefoyle. 1724 *Land & Country Drev.* I (ed. 4) 27 The prime Cause of our British Malady the Scurvy. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guanas* 156 The prime middle feathers on the tail are red. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* I. 51 According to the prime postulate not of the philosophy of Socrates only, but of Plato and Aristotle also. 1878 *ABNEY Photogr.* (1881) 8 What the prime form of these undulations may we cannot tell.

7 *Arith.* Of a number: Having no integral factors except itself and unity. So *prime divisor*, *factor*, *quotient*, etc. b. Of two or more numbers in relation to each other: Having no common measure except unity.

1590 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* VII def. xii 186 A prime (or first) number is that which only vnite doth measure. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* VII. xxiii. (1714) 156 Numbers prime the one to the other, are the least of all numbers that have the same proportion with them. 1674 *JEAKS Arith.* (1665) 5 Six though it may be made by Addition of Five and One, yet shall it not be Prime. 1722 *HORSLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 327 Two or more numbers, which have no common integral divisor, besides unity, are said to be Prime with respect to one another. 1795 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* II 276 Prime Numbers are otherwise called Simple, or Incomposite numbers. Ibid. 279 The whole number, whether it be Prime or composite. 1869 *Nat. Philos. I. Mechanica* II. vi 30 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Making the number of teeth and the number of leaves prime to each other, that is, such that no integer divides both exactly. 1895 *TODDINGTON Algebra* (ed. 7) II. § 703 If a and b be each of them prime to c, then ab is prime to c. Ibid. § 708 A number can be resolved into prime

factors in only one way. Ibid. § 713 If n be a prime number, and N prime to n, then $N^{n-1} - 1$ is a multiple of n (Fermat's Theorem). Ibid. § 717 If n be a prime number, $x + [n-1]$ is divisible by n (Wilson's Theorem).

8. First in numerical order, as in *prime meridian*, the first meridian (of any system of reckoning).

1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* XIX 330 The meridian from which the reckoning begins is called the prime meridian.

9. Special collocations and phrases: a. *prime dun*, an artificial fly in angling. cf. *DUN sb.* 1 3; *prime entry*, an entry of two-thirds of a ship's cargo liable to duty, made before discharge (on which an estimate of the duty is paid): cf. *POST ENTRY* 2a (*Bitell Counting-ho Dict.* 1882); *prime figure*. see quot.; *prime function* (*Eccl.*): see quot.; + *prime number*, the Golden Number = PRIME sb. 14; see also 7, *prime tint*. see quot.; *prime tone* (*Music*), the fundamental note of a compound tone. Also *prime CONDUCTOR*, *COST*, *MOVER*, *SERGEANT*, *VIZIER*, *WARDEN*: see the sb.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 309 *Prime-dun Wings, of the feather got from the quill of a starling's wing. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), **Prime Figure*, 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime Figure*, is that which cannot be divided into any other Figures more simple than it self, as a Triangle in Planes, the Pyramid in Solids. For all Planes are made of the First, all Bodies or Solids compounded of the Second. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 258 **Prime Function*, From the Credo inclusive to the end of the Office. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Nag.* I. ii 9 In what year you would know what is the *Prime Number, add 1 to the date thereof, and then divide it by 19, and that which remaineth upon the Division is the Number required. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xii 96 The first we shall call 'prime tints, by which is meant any colour or colours on the surfaces of objects. 1881 *BROADBENT Mus. Acoustics* VII. 130 The *prime tone is always the sound which is called by the name which the note bears, as C, B, A, or any other note. This tone is called the prime tone because it is always much louder than any of the constituent parts of the sound.

b. *Prime vertical*: (a) in full *prime vertical circle*, a great circle of the heavens passing through the east and west points of the horizon, and through the zenith, where it cuts the meridian at right angles; (b) short for *prime vertical dial*, a dial the plane of which lies in that of the prime vertical circle, a north and south dial.

Prime vertical transit instrument, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Nag.* VII. xiv 21 If a Plane shall decline from the Prime Vertical, and incline to the Horizon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime Verticals*, or *Direct Erect North or South Dyals*, are those whose Planes lie parallel to the Prime Vertical Circle. 1761 *DUNN in Phil. Trans.* LII. 185 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is as near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* IV. xxvii. (1879) 147

+c. *At, of prime face* [F. *de prime face*], at first sight, PRIMA FACIE. Obs.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 870 (919) This accident so petous was to here And ek so lyk a soch at prime face. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi (Skeat) l. 57 At the prime face, me semed them noble and glorious to all the people. 1426 *LYDG De Guil. Pilgr.* 20173 But thow make resistance Be tymes & at prime face. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xv 56 It appered of prymeface, that the heuens were broken and parted a sondre.

d. *Prime ratio*, the initial limiting ratio between two variable quantities which simultaneously recede from definite fixed values or limits. (Correl. to *ultimate ratio*.)

The method of *prime and ultimate ratios* is essentially the same as the method of *limits* in the differential and integral calculus (see LIMIT sb. 2 b).

B. as *adv* In prime order, excellently. *collog.*

1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 148 If the Indians bring that which is not prime good, they shall surely be lashed. 1785 *BURNS To James Smith* IV, My barmie noddle's working prime. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 96 The hoggets will be prime fat by Christmas.

Prime (prīm), v. 1 [Origin uncertain.]

If sense 1 was the source of PRIMAGR, PRIMEGR, it must be older than the quotations show. The fact that, in most of the senses, 'priming' is a first operation preliminary to something else, suggests connexion with L. *primus*.

1. *trans.* To fill, charge, load. Now chiefly *dial.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Encls.* III. vi. 213 Our kervalls howis ladiis and prymys he With huge charge of salur in quantite. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine Pref.*, To read as birds skip from bow to bough, more to prime their bills, then benefit their bodies. 1791 *LEARMONT Poems* 109 Her bottle prim'd came last night fiae the town. 1805 *McINDOE Poems* 249 John calmly prim'd his nose. 1883 G. McMICHAEL *Way thr. Ayrshire* 126 The injector for priming the steam boiler.

2 To supply (a fire-arm of old-fashioned type, or more strictly its pan) with gunpowder for communicating fire to a charge; also, to lay a train of powder to (any charge, a mine, etc.); cf. PRIMING vbl. sb. 1, 2. Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1598 *BARRER Theor. Warren* II. i 17 He ought to haue his peece readie charged and primed. Ibid. III. i 35 Then to prime his pan with touch powder. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mach.* IV. 88 We took a Pistol . . . and prim'd it with well dry'd Gun-powder. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod Rand.* IX. Before he had time to prime again. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 The commanding officer orders the battalion to prime and load. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop* 172

Receipts Ser. 1 1272 Rockets are primed with mealed powder and spirits of wine. 1895 G. M. R. D. H. *Amazing Marriage* 1. viii. Midway on the lake he perceived his boatman about to prime a pistol.

† b. To put (powder) in the touch-pan *Obs*
1610 B. JONSON *Akh v. v.* An old Hargubuzier. Could prime his powder, and give fire, and hit, all in a twinkling.
3. *fig. and transf.* a. To charge, fill, or fully furnish (a person) beforehand with information which he may subsequently give forth or otherwise use

1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 130. V. 44, I primed my lips with such a ready charge of flattery, that [etc.] 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I 254 All that I can say is that I am ready primed, and that if all matters suit, I shall go off with a dreadful explosion 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 234. Primed with their morning's knowledge as they appeared to be. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Sept. 5/3 Every man present is primed with a speech which he is not satisfied till he has delivered.

b. To fill with liquor.

1833 *Hints for Oxford* 73 A determination when they sit down to table to have a row as soon as they are primed, and often before they rise they commence the work of destruction on glasses and plates and decanters. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* viii. A fat little man, primed with politeness.

4. To prime a pump. see *quots.*, and cf. *FANG* v. 2, *FETCH* v. 2 c. (= F. *charger la pompe*). *local.*

a. 1840- [In common use in south of Scotland] 1882 OCHLVIE (Annandale), *To prime a pump*, to pour water down the tube with the view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell, and act effectually in bringing up water. 1894 *Norikumbid. Gloss.* *Prime*, to pour water into a pump bucket to make it lift. When a pump bucket becomes dry and leaky and fails to induce suction, it is said to have lost its *primin*. [Known in South Yorks.]

5. To cover (a surface of wood, canvas, etc.) with a ground or first colour or coat of paint, or with size, oil, etc. to prevent the paint from being absorbed: cf. *PRIMING* *vbl.* sb.¹ 3, 4.

1609 *MS Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*, Rec. for priming wood 15. 1669 *STRUMER Mariner's Mag.* vii xxvii 49 To Paint them, you must first Prime them. 1782-71 H. WALPOLE *Pertuis's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) II 182 His works are chiefly on a fine linen cloth, smoothly primed with a proper tone to help the harmony of his shadows. 1807 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* I (1848) 350 A plane or tablet primed with white. 1899 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint* 220 The intention of priming the ground with size or oil is to prevent the very rapid absorption of the colours

† b. *transf.* To 'make up' (the face, etc.) with cosmetics. *Obs*

1609 [see *priming colour*], *PRIMING* *vbl.* sb.¹ 8] a. 1683 OLDHAM *Sat. Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1686) 172 Commend her Beauty, and bely her Glass, By which she every morning primes her face 1773 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II 18 July Let I, Her face was primed and patched from the chin up to the eyes. 1783 J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* 56 Your gay sparks. With wampum'd blankets bid their laces, And like their sweethearts, primed their faces.

6. *intr.* *Engineering* Of an engine boiler: To let water pass to the cylinder in the form of spray along with the steam.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVI 139 The steam is charged with water suspended in it in minute subdivision—an effect called by engineers *priming*. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Prin.* II 456/2 The carrying over of water with the steam.

There are moments when this effect is so violent, that it manifests itself externally in the form of an abundant fall of rain from the top of the funnel. The engine is then said to prime; and this takes place especially when the boiler is too full. 1849 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* VIII 182 When a steam-vessel came from sea and entered the Thames, she began to prime at the moment of passing from salt to fresh water. 1882 THWAITES *Factories & Workshops*, etc. (1882) 178 If a boiler foams or primes, it is because it has insufficient steam room or because the feed water is dirty.

Hence *Primed ppl.* a. prepared to receive paint 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Painting*, The Primed Cloth, which is usually good Canvas made smooth, sized over with a little Honey, and when dry'd, whited over with Size and Whiting. upon which you paint. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 64 Having first made a rough sketch upon your primed cloth with white chalk.

Prime (prīm), v.² [f. *PRIME* a. or sb.¹ With sense 2 cf. *F* *primer* to take the first place, lead, anticipate, outstrip, f. *prime* *PRIME* a.]

† 1. *intr.* Of the moon: To enter on the first phase; to become new, appear first after the change. 1540-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. *LXXII* vii. Vnill the Moone shall leaue to prime, waste, change, and to increase 1647 J. HAYDON *Discov. Fairfax* 6 So long as the Sun shall shine, or the Moon prime.

2. To be first, to domineer; to lord it. So to *prime* it. ? *Obs*

1796 F. GREVILLE *Maxims, Charac. & Refl.* 78 Whether men like best to prime over others, or to have others prime over them. 1805 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) I. 332 Lessing loved to prime, and was adapted for it. 1827 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 340 Harvard will still prime it over us with her twenty Professors

3. Of a tide: To come at a shorter interval usually in *PRIMING* *vbl.* sb.² (So *F* *primer*.)

1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* viii. § 267 At the time of the spring tides, the interval between the corresponding tides of successive days is less than the average, being only about 24 hours 38 minutes (instead of 24 hours 51 minutes), and then the tides are said to prime. At the neap tides, the interval is greater than the mean—about 25 hours 6 minutes, and the tide lags.

Prime (prīm), v.³ Now only *dialect*. [Origin obscure. ? Related to *proyne*, *PRUNE*.] *trans.* To prune or trim (trees). Also *fig.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Tois Faith* 86 b. The vine being primed multieth the more. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 They prime and draw such woods as grow too thick and obscure. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* iv. 11, two edged winds that prime the maiden blossoms. 1631 *MS Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*, To Newton for priming our trees 115. 1790 CULUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. Gloss. 172 *Priming* a tree, is pruning it. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Priming*, pruning the lower, or wash-boughs of a tree. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prime*, to trim up the stems of trees, to give them the first dressing or training. 1884 *American VII* 350 All he needs is to prime down extravagances and modify excesses in voice and expression

Prime (prīm), v.⁴ [Origin unascertained] *intr.* Of a fish. To leap or 'rise'.

1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 47 In fine sunny days, carps will often *prime* about noon and swim about the edges of a pond to catch such flies as fall upon the surface of the water. 1804 *MS. Prim*, fish are said to prime when they leap out of the water. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii (1880) 76 When the angler notes a bubble or two left after the priming of large fish. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xii (1884) 93 The beam are 'priming' in shoals on the top of the water

Primecocks, obs. form of *PRINCOX*

† **Primeful**, a. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *PRIME* sb.¹ + *-FUL*] Characterized by being in the prime

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv lxxxix (1612) 361 A pair of Loves, fresh in their primefull dayes

† **Primegilt**, *Sc. Obs.* In 6-7 *pryme*, *prym*. [? from *PRIME* v.¹ + *gilt* = *gilt*, *GELD*, payment] = *PRIMAGE* v.

1528-29 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1860) I. 187 To be furit to the port of Darp in France for the fraucht of xxvj s. and xvj s. the most change frie of all vther charges except *pryme gilt*. 1576 *Ibid.* (1882) IV 54 The *pryme gilt*, quihik was gewin be the libealte of merchantis, has bene in all tymes past vplifted and spent be the marinaris in vane and wicked vses. 1621 *Sc. Acts* *Vas* VI (1816) IV. 668/2 *Pe* *prymgilt* To be vplifted for sustentation of the pure and decayit Marinaris wth the said town of leith. 1633 *Sc. Acts* *Chas. I.* (1817) V. 93/4 Grantit. the undraucht tharof and *prymegilt* of all shipes coming to the said port.

Primely (prīm-ly), *adv.* [f. *PRIME* a. + *-LY* 2]

1. In the first place, in the highest degree, firstly, primarily, originally. *Now rare or Obs*

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* ii (1614) D. j. The Nightingale records againe What thou dost primely sing. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 13 Some parts of it [natural law] are primely necessary, others by supposition and accident. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV Pref. The application made to men's Reason and Understanding (as the part primely affected)

2. Exceedingly well; excellently *collog*

c. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Vic. Lanc. Dial.* Wks (1862) 40 Theav looks primely 1785-73 JOHNSON, *Primely* 2. Excellently, supremely well. A low sense. 1893 A. G. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 26 He who this night dares the road, Should have his lyre steeped primely shod. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 1901/1 It was primely witty to half poison somebody with a surreptitious dose of medicine

Prime Minister. [*PRIME* a. 2, *MINISTER* sb. 2, 3.]

† 1. *generally*. Used in the ordinary sense of the two words. A principal or chief minister, servant, or agent. Often in *pl.* *Obs*

1646 BR. MAXWELL *Burd. Isach.* ix To effectuate his private Designs, he made much of some few prime leading Ministers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii § 337 He [Charles I.] received advice and information from some of his prime ministers of that kingdom [Ireland]. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III 355 The emperor of China and several of his prime ministers are turned Christians. 1773 M. HENRY *Meanness & Quiet Spirit* (1822) 143 The apostles, those prime ministers of state in Christ's kingdom. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 9 May 2/3 Those who were jealous of too much personal power being placed in the hands of a single statesman were accustomed to describe all the leading members of the Administration as 'the Prime Ministers of State' in order to prevent the title being arrogated by one among them

2. The first or principal minister or servant of any sovereign, ruler, or state, or more vaguely of any person of rank or position; = *premier minister*, *PREMIER* a. 1 b, sb. a

Applied descriptively to the chief minister of some foreign rulers, before it became usual in sense 3, but in the 19th c. largely extended from the English use

1655 Ld. NORWICH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III 144 He bein in close treaty with the Pr. of Condé prime minister. a. 1678 MARVELL in *Casquet of Lit.* (1873) I 310/1 Time, the prime minister of death, there's nought can bibe his honest will. 1678 EVLYN *Diary* 8 Feb. I had a long discourse with the Conte de Castel Mellor, lately Prime Minister in Portugal. 1730 T. BOSTON *Vic. Court. Grace* (1771) 222 The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Egypt. 1790 BRADY *New & Mod. Men* i 168 Cardinal Tencin, who, on the death of Cardinal Fleury, assumed the lead in the French councils, was now regarded as Prime Minister. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I 248 The Moollah had charge of the prime minister's son (a boy of sixteen when I saw him). 1882 *Wittaker's Ann.* 323 Japan Prime Minister, Sanjō Saneyoshi. 1882 *Ibid.* 516 Sweden Prime Minister, Baron Bildt. 1884 *Jessors in 19th Cent.* Jan. 110 The prior was the abbot's prime minister.

3. In Great Britain (in early use, *prime minister* of state) A descriptive designation, which has gradually grown to be the official title of the First Minister of State or leader of the administration

Originally merely descriptive and unofficial; in the early 18th c. (perh. from its prior application in sense 2 to the sole minister of a despotic ruler) odious (see *quots.* 1733); applied opprobriously to Walpole, and disowned by him, as

later by Lord North. Little used in later part of 18th c., *premier* being often substituted, also *first minister*, became usual by the middle of the 19th c., and began to creep into official use from 1878. In 1905 fully recognized, and the precedence of the Prime Minister defined by King Edward VII. For fuller history, see A. F. ROBINS in *N. & Q.* 8th s. XI 69, and onward to 10th s. IX. 425, also Moiley *Walpole* vii

1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 231 My Lord Keeper, who is (what my Lord Buleigh was) Prime Minister of State. 1698 EVLYN in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I 345 The Earl of Leicester, prime minister of State to Queen Elizabeth. 1704 ST. WEST *Lett. to Harley* 29 Aug. in *Portland Papers* IV. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 119, I have heard of people's talk, that, if the Court had appointed my Lord Rochester, or any other person to be the Prime Minister, it would have been the same thing to you, and that you aim is in time to be the Prime Minister yourself. 1733 *Fog's Yearl.* 28 Apr. In Countries where Royal Prerogative is limited by Laws, the Name of prime Minister has been always odious. 1734-5 C. D'ANVRAS *Craftsman* No. 446/3 The late Earl of Oxford stands charged, in the Impeachment against him, with being the Prime, if not the sole Minister, and engrossing to Himself the absolute Management and Direction of all Affairs. 1741 LD. HARDWICK in *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 405 It has not been yet pretended that he [Walpole] assumes the Title of Prime Minister, or indeed, that it is applied to him by any but his Enemies. 1741 WALPOLE *Sp. No Comm.* in *Doran Lond. in Jacob T.* (1877) II 89 Having invested me with a kind of mock dignity, and styled me a *Prime Minister*, they impute to me an unpardonable abuse of that chimerical authority, which only they created and conferred. 1747 *Bog. Brit.* I 379 Yet he [Bacon] behaved towards the Earl of Salisbury, who was now become Lord Treasurer and Prime Minister, with submission and respect. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii I. 254 When there was a Lord treasurer, that great officer was generally prime minister. But it was not till the time of Walpole that the first lord of the Treasury was considered as the head of the executive government. 1878 (July 12) *Treaty of Berlin*, The Earl of Beaconsfield, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of Her Britannic Majesty. 1884 *Times* 5 May 10/4 The Queen has summoned the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., and offered him the post of Prime Minister vacated by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 1899 LD. ROSEBURY in *Anglo-Saxon Rev.* June 1905 The Prime Minister, as he is now called, is technically and practically the Chairman of an Executive Committee of the Privy Council, or rather, perhaps, of Privy Counsellors, the influential foreman of an executive jury. 1905 *King's Warrant* a Dec. Whereas We taking it into Our Royal consideration that the precedence of Our Prime Minister has not been declared or defined by due authority. We do hereby declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the Prime Minister of Us, Our Heirs and Successors shall have place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York.

b. Also the official designation of the leader of the administration in some of the self-governing British colonies and 'dominions beyond the sea'.

The usual title of the chief of the ministry in the colonies is *PREMIER*; in Canada and in Australia this is retained in most cases for the chief minister of each constituent colony, while *prime minister* is used for the first minister of the whole Dominion and of the Commonwealth, it is also the title in the Dominion of New Zealand, and in the colonies of Transvaal and Natal.

1901 *Whitaker's Alm.* 520 New Zealand Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, etc. Rt. Hon. Richd. J. Seddon. 1902 *Ibid.* 529 The Commonwealth of Australia Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Edmund Barton. 1906 *Ibid.* 523 Dominion of Canada... Prime Minister and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hence *Prime-minister* v, *nonce-wd.*, *intr.* to act as a prime minister; *Prime-ministerial* a., of or pertaining to a prime minister; *Prime-ministerialship*, † *Prime-ministry*, the office or position of a prime minister.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrus* ii. j. There are certain Mysteries or Secrets in all Trades, from that of 'Prime Ministering to this of Authoring. 1807 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Dec 10/1 What may be regarded as Mr. Gladstone's 'Prime Ministerial youth was very vigorous. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 439 Sir Alexander—chief reporter on the Priministerial staff. 1867 *Athenaeum* 23 Nov 679/4 He won. the 'Prime Ministerialship. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. If Lord Salisbury should find the combined burden of the Foreign Office and the Prime Ministerialship too much for his health. 1730 T. BOSTON *Vic. Court. Grace* (1771) 141 God... exalted him to the 'prime ministry of heaven.

Primeness (prīm-ness). [f. *PRIME* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being prime; † primitiveness, earliness (*obs.*), first quality, excellence

1611 COTTER, *Primer*, primeness, perfection, excellency. 1624 R. B. in F. White *Repl. Fisher* App. 12 Euerie thing Fundamentall is not of a like neereness to the Foundation, nor of equal Primenesse in the Faith. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The Panegyry*, 25 As they of their Emperor, for primeness and eminence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, 'All fun, ain't it?' 'Prime!' said the young gentleman. The young gentleman, notwithstanding his primeness and his spirit, reclined his head upon the table, and howled dismally. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle* P. of 11 Wks. 1898 IV 360 He is able at a glance to recognise the age of mutton, the primeness of beef. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Dec 6/5 Sheep that for neatness of form and primeness of quality have never been surpassed.

Primer (prīm, prīm, sb.¹ Forms: a. 4- primer, also 4-6 *prymmer*, 5 *prymar*, -mere, *premere*, 6 *primare*, 7 *primere*, -mer. B. 5-6 *prymmer*, 6-8 *primer*. [In 15th c. = med. L. *primarius*, -arium, f. L. *primus* first, or (?) *prima* *PRIME* sb.¹ see *-ARIUM* and cf. *PRIMER* a.]

(The actual reason for the name does not appear; the sense 'first or primary book', which suits sense 2, is less suitable

to sense *r*, which some would connect, as a book of *Hours*, with *PRIME* *sb* 1)

1. A name for prayer-books or devotional manuals for the use of the laity, used in England before, and for some time after, the Reformation.

The mediæval *Primerium* or *Primer* was mainly a copy, or (in English) a translation, of different parts of the Breviary and Manual. For its origin and structure, see the Introduction to 'The Prymer or Lay Folks' Prayer Book', edited by H. Littlehales, E.E.T.S. 1895-7. In the 14th and 15th centuries, in its simplest form, it contained the Hours of the Blessed Virgin, the 7 Penitential and 15 Gradual Psalms, the Litany, the Office for the Dead (Placebo and Dirige), and the Commendations, to which however various additions were often made. In the early 16th c. the printed editions of this in English (examples known from 1527) are often called on the title page *Primer*, and in the colophon, *Horæ Beate Mariæ*, or the like. The name was also given in 16th c. to books similar in character and purpose, partly based upon the *Sarum Horæ*, whether put out by private persons (e.g. Marshall's *Primer*, 1534), or with some sort of authority (e.g. Bp Hilsey's *Primer*, 1539), or by royal authority, as the King's *Primer* of 1545 and the successive recensions issued in the reigns of Hen VIII, Edw VI, and Elizabeth also to 'the Uniform and Catholyke Prymer in Latin and English', appointed for general use by Queen Mary's Letters Patent in 1555. The title was also used for several English or Latin and English editions of *Horæ* according to the Roman use, published in 1599 and later.

After the Reformation, *Primer* was also applied to books in which the offices for daily prayers were based upon the orders contained in the Book of Common Prayer. These are described in the Privilege to William Seres, the printer of the first of them in 1553 (see *quot*) as 'books of private prayers, called and usually taken and reported for Primers set forth agreeable and according to the Book of common prayers'. Later forms of this, under the title 'The Primer or Catechism set forth agreeable to the Book of Common Prayer', were issued under Chas II, Jas II, Geo II, and Geo III, the latest app in 1783.

1333 *Will. Elin. Bacon* (cf. transl. in A. Gibbons *Early Lincoln Wills* 4) Domino Johanni la Ware fratru meo unum primarium quod fuit Margr sororis mee Item Margarete sorori mee unum tressour cum primario meo]

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 46* The lomes þat ich laboure with and lyfode deserue vs pater-noste and my prymer placebo and dirige. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Also a prymer for to serve god w/ 1460 *Paston Lett* 1 539 My Maister Fastolf .by his othe made on his primer ther, graunted and promitted to me to have the maner of Guntoun. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 155/13 *Hoc primarium*, a primere. 1511 *FABIAN Will in Chron* (1811) Pref 7 Wi my great masse booke, and also the great prymer, whiche befor e daies I gave to my wif 1530 *PALMER* 183 *Nues heures*, a primer or a matryns booke. 1534 (*title*) A Prymer in Englyshe, with carteen playes and godly meditations, very necessary for all people that vnderstonde not the Latyne Tongue. (Marshall's). 1539 *J. Hurst The Manual of Prayers, or the Prymer in English* Pol., Called the prymer, because (I suppose) that it is the fyrste booke that the tender youth was instructed in 1545 (*title*) The Primer, set forth by the Kynges maiestie and his Clergie, to be taught, lerned, and read . and none other to be used throughout all his dominions 1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 159 b, Reade we not these wordes in their Popish primere 1553 (*title*) A Prymer or boke of priuate prayer nedefull to be used of al faythfull Christians. (Seres) 1605 *Gunpowder Plot in Harl. Misc.* (Malt) III 25 Having, upon a primer, given each other the oath of secrecy 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* 11 xxx (1739) 139 This was the Clergy's Primer, wherein they employed their study. 1669 (*title*) The Primer, or Three Offices of the B Virgin Mary, in Latin and English [by Thomas Fitz Simon] (Rouen) 1686 *Evangelin Diary* 12 Mar., One Hall, who styl'd himselfe his Majesty's printer for the printing Missalls, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c., booke expressly forbidden to be printed or sold, by divers Acts of Parliament 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II 116 All Prayers to Saints were to be struck out of the Primers, publish'd by the late King. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit* II p xxxii, xlii

2. An elementary school-book for teaching children to read; formerly, 'a little book, which children are first taught to read and to pray by' (Phillips 1706); 'a small prayer-book in which children are taught to read' (Johnson 1755-73).

This sense gradually disengaged itself from the preceding, from which in early use it cannot be separated. The books included under sense 1 appear to have been also used in teaching to read and as first reading-books, and there may have been from early times forms of them specially intended for this purpose, such was perhaps the primer of *quot*. c. 1386. In the 16th c., printed books of this kind became common, that mentioned in *quot*. c. 1537 has a section containing the A B C, followed by the Pater Noster, Ave Maria, Creed, Decalogue, forms of Grace before and after meat, and certain prayers. Recensions of Marshall's and Hilsey's Primers (*quot*. 1539), also began with the A. B. C. Smaller works containing the pat for children only, began to be officially published in 1545, under the title of 'The A B C'. Primers for children, issued under Edward VI and Elizabeth, contained also the Church Catechism, and after 1600 the main purpose of the Primer appears to have been educational; as known to Dr Johnson, it contained, besides the alphabetic matter, 'godly prayers and graces, very meet and necessary for the instruction of youth'. In Scotland, 'the A B C with the Shorter Catechism', containing also the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Graces before and after meat, etc., was used as the first reading-book down to c. 1800, and is still published as the official form of the Shorter Catechism. The use of the Primer, thus variously transformed, as a book in which children learned to read, at length so overshadowed its original purpose that, when all the devotional parts were eliminated, popular usage still continued to apply the ancient name to the Abecedarian pure and simple.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prioresse's T* 65 This litel child his litel booke leynynge As he sat in the scole at his prymer He Alma redemptoris heade synge As children lerned hire

Antiphoner c. 1500 *Ragr Moore* If 20 b (Somerset Ho.). The prymer that she leynth vpon c. 1537 (*title*) The Primer in English for children, after the vse of Sarum 1539 (*title*) The Primer in English most necessary for the education of children a. 1677 *Bayne On Coloss* (1634) 8a It is a good primer for us to spell in 1639 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 176 For the buyng and providing of horne bookes and primers to be given to poore children of the said parish of St Maries. 1727 *POPE*, etc *Art Sinking* 89 But for which the substance of many a fair volume, might be reduced to the size of a primer 1810 *CRABBE Borough* xxiv, Where humming students gilded primers read. a. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II 105 The treasured primer's lettered rows.

b. By extension, a small introductory book on any subject.

1807 T. BURGESS (*title*) A Hebrew Primer 1846 (*title*) Primer of the Irish Language 1875 (*title of Series*) Science Primers, edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart. 1889 (*title*) Primer of the History of the Catholic Church in Ireland. 1895 E. CLODD (*title*) Primer of Evolution

c. *fig* That which serves as a first means of instruction.

1640 *QUARLES Eucherid.* iv. xcix, Keepe him from vaine and amorous Pamphlets as the Primers of all Vice 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* 1. 4 Thus did Adam, Noah, teach their Families, by the primer of divine Traditions. 1672 B. TAYLOR *Paruit* (1875) II iii. 201 Spell in lovers' primers sweetly 1802 *Murray's Mag.* XXV 679/1 In China, learning is the first primer of power

3. *Typogr.* a. *Great Primer*, a size of type between Paragon and English, of 51 ems to a foot

Great Primer type.

b. *Long Primer*, a size between Small Pica and Bourgeois, of 89 ems to a foot. *Two-lens long primer* = PARAGON (type).

Long Primer type.

1598 *Ord Stationers' Co* in T. B. Reed *Hist Lett Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in brevier and long primer letters at a penny for one sheet and a half 1612 *STURTEVANT Methuella* xii. 89 The Long-primer, the Pica, the Italica 1629 C. BUTLER *Oratoria* Aivb, Genera literarum corporum procreata distinguuntur: Primer, Pique, English & supra hæc, Great Primer, Double Pique, Double English 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* i. 2 2 Most Printing-Houses have Pearl, Nomparral, Brevier, Long-Primer, Pica, English, Great-Primer, Double-Pica, Two-Land-English 1771 *Luckombe Hist Print* 135 Two Lines Great Primer 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog* Wks 1837 I. 144 It was a folio, pro patria, set in pica, with long primer notes 1882 *Clarendon Press List New Bks* 44 The Book of Common Prayer Long Primer, 42mo

† 4. The first one. *Obs.*

1597 *WARNER Ath. Eng.* ix. Ded. 210 Such as that Henrie (Primer of you Hunsdon Barony) bee Your Lordshippe, to your Countre. 1625 *E. H. Hunsdon Bk. Hen* 1. x. § 2 When I looke .into the great Antiquities of your Noble House (being in descent the Primere of our Nation).

† 5. A student of the first grade at the university of St. Andrews. *Obs.*

1684 A. SKRINE *Let in Scottish Antig* XI. 19 If his sone be a primer his expence will be as foloweth

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as primer-school, an elementary school, primer-state, elementary state.

1545 *Primer Hen VIII* Injunction, For the auoyding of the dyuersitie of primer bookes that are nowe abroad whiche minister occasion of contentions. a. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I 257 The law could no more spiritualize the heart, than the teachings in a primer-school can enable the mind, and make it fit for affairs of state. 1903 *Critic* XLIII 568/1, I have passed this primer-state of religious emotion.

Primer (prīm'ēr), *sb.* 2 [f. *PRIME* *v.* 1. + *-ER* 1.]

1. A priming-wire: see *PRIMING* *vbl.* *sb.* 1. 8.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 100 Wire for primers. 1607 *CAPT SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xv 68 His Primer is a small long peece of iron, sharpe at the small end to pierce the Cartidge thorow the touch hole 1826 *SCOTT Woodst* viii, Poise your musket—Rest your musket—Cook your musket—Handle your primers—and many other forgotten words of discipline

2 A cap, wafer, cylinder, etc., containing fulminating powder or other compound, in communication with the powder of a cartridge, blasting charge, etc., which it ignites when exploded by percussion or otherwise.

1819 *Sporting Mag* IV 185 The flash of fire from the end of the primer communicates fire, by the touch hole, to the gunpowder contained in the barrel 1838 *Col. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 138 Had not my primer missed fire, [I] should have had about 30 geese at another shot 1869 *Pall Mall G* 8 Oct 3 Unless purposely arranged to explode, or purposely ignited with a detonating primer, it [gun-cotton] is not an explosive at all. 1890 *V. J. Gordon Connolly* at 1 In the large turret-gun the primer is fired by electricity, entirely under command of the officer on duty.

† 3. = *PRIMING* *vbl.* *sb.* 1. 4 a. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* in 369/2 By this Instrument [the Priming Knife] are all sorts of Cloths laid over with their first cloath, which is called Primer. 1703 T. N. *Chey & C Purchaser* 215 Spanish-brown, Spanish-white, and Red-lead, ground with Linseed oyl, will make excellent Primer.

4. A person who primes. a. One who loads or charges detonators.

1890 *Pall Mall G* 18 Sept. 7/2 When compounded, it has still to be packed into the detonator cases by the primer The primer's work is done upon a copper-plate, perforated like a cullender.

b. One who prepares canvas, etc for a painter. 1896 *Daily News* 15 Feb 10/4 Canvas Primer Wanted.

Must be thoroughly experienced in preparing all kinds of Artist's Canvas

Primer (prīm'ēr), *sb.* 3 [f. *PRIME* *v.* 3 + *-ER* 1.] One who prunes trees, etc.

1611 *COTGR.* *Arborateur*, a planter, primer, dresser, breeder of trees.

Primer (prīm'ēr, prīm'ēr), *a.* (Now only in phrases in sense 3.) [a. *AF.* *primer* = OF *primer* (a 1000 in Godef *Compl.*), also *primer*, mod F *primer*, Pr *primer*, Sp *primero*, Pg *primero*, It *primero* = L. *primarius* PRIMARY see *PRIMER*]

† 1. First in time, early, primitive. *Obs.*

1343 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 144/1 Aussi bien des Beneficz come des primers Frutes 1. 248 *HEN. VI.* in *Wills & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I 353 The prymer notable waik pupposed by me 1525 *LD BERNERS Pradis* II xx 40 They to enioye them as in their primer state c. 1557 *ABP PARKER Ps.* lxxviii 225 He stroyd their frutes Their prymer fruts. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austro Osor* 255 All thynges may be referred to this, as to the primer cause efficient 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-eth.* xlii. 233 St Lucius (call'd of us) the primer christen'd King

† 2 First in position, rank, or importance; chief, leading, foremost, premier. *Obs.*

1598 *WARNER Ath. Eng.* vi. xxix. (612) 143 These primer Yorkes 1608 *Ibid.* xiii. lxxvi. 316 The Prymer Mouners violence. 1660 *GUILF. Heraldry* v vi (1660) 293 The . Mercers being the primer Company of the City of London. 1637 W. CAWTON *True Relation*, etc (title-p.), Lord Howard, Earle of Arundell and Surrey, Prymer Earle, and Earle Marshall of England 1749 *Mem. Nutrehan* Cr II. 212 The contemptible pity of the primer sort.

3. a. *Primer fine*, in *Feudal Law* [lit. 'first fine': see *FINE* *sb.* 1. 7 a], the sum, usually about one-tenth of the annual value of the land sued for, paid to the crown by a plaintiff who sued for the recovery of lands by a writ of covenant; = *PRE-FINE*. Now only *Hist.*

a. 1634 *COKE 2nd Pt Inst* (1642) 511 A Writ of covenant is brought to levy a fine of land, of the yearly value of v. marks, there is vi s viij d due presently [i.e. at once] for the primer fine, or fine in the Hamper 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm* II xxi 350 On this writ there is due to the king, by ancient prerogative, a primer fine, or a noble for every five marks of land sued for, that is, one tenth of the annual value.

b. *Primer seisin*, in *Feudal Law* [lit. 'first seisin'], a feudal right of the English Crown to receive from the heir of a tenant in *capite* who died seised of a knight's fee, such heir being of age, the profits of his estate for the first year; abolished in 1660. Now only *Hist.*

1488 *Rolls of Parli* VI 425/2 Savynge to the King and his Heires, the advantage of his primer cession of thos Landes 1495 *ACI* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 39 § 5 Thissues and profits for the Primer seison of the same Honour Manoris londes 1540 *Art* 34 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Saving alway and reserving to the King all his right title and interest of prymer seison and reliefs, and .all other rightes and duties. a. 1605 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 148 Tenure by Socage in chief gnueth the King primer seisin, or the value of that land by a yeare, if the heire be of the age of 14, at his ancestors death 1648 *Articles Peace* vii in *Milnes's War* (1881) II. Profit by Wardship Liveries Primer-seisin, Mesne Rates, Ousterlemans or Fines of Alienations with out Licence. 1660 *ACI* 12 *Chas. II.* c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That, all Wardships Liveries Primer-Seisins and Ouster le mains be taken away 1672 *Connell's Interp.* s. v. All the charges arising by Primer seisin are taken away by the Stat made 12 Car 2. ca. 24.

|| *Primeras* (prīm'ērās). [Sp., pl. of *primera*. see next.] A term in Ombre. see *quot*.

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 35 *Primeras*. If the Ombre win the first five tricks before either of the adversaries has won one.

|| *Primero* (prīm'ērō). Also 6-row, *primero*, 7 *primera*. [Altered from Sp. *primera* (= It *primiera*), fem. of *primero* first:—L. *prī-māri-us*: see *PRIMER* a.] A gambling card-game, very fashionable from about 1530 to about 1640, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value.

(See a long description in Sir J. Harrington's Epigram, 'The Story of Marston's Life at Primero'.)

1726 (*Unban title*) Capitolo del Gioco della Primera col commento di Messer Pietropaulo da San Chirico]

1533 *Elvot Knowledge* Pref. Avj b. It is soone lerned, in good faythe sooner thanne Primero or Gleeke. 1545 *Acis Pryer* Councel (1890) I 289 A fraye, whiche grew upon certayne woundres for a question of playng at Primero at Domyngo's howse c. 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some kept the Goodman company at the hazard, some matched themselves at a new game called primero. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* (1844) 27 If you had the foddring of the sheep, you would make the Church like Primero, foure religions in it, and neere one like another. 1589 *Hay any Work* A vi b. Our brother Westchester had as lue playe twente nobles in a night, at Priemero on the cards 1648 *Gage West Ind.* 26 They challenged us to a Primera 1668 *PHILLIPS, Pri-mero*, and *Primavista*, two games at Cards formerly much in use 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V xvi, How the holy man managed the affair, unless he spent the greatest part of his time in combing his whiskers, or playing at primero. 1816 *SINGER Hist Cards* 97, 148 1889 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 *Primero* was probably introduced to the English Court in the suite of Catherine of Arragon.

† *Primerole*. *Herb. Obs.* Forms 4-5 *primerole*, 5-*erolle*, *prymrol*, 5-6 *erol*(le), [ME.

a. OF. *primerole* (13-15th c in Godef.), dim. of OF. *prime* first (cf. *severole*, *pomerole*, etc.), and thus rendering or corresponding to med.L. *primula*, dim. of *prima* first. A name given to one or more early spring flowers, esp. to the cowslip (? including the primrose) and the field daisy b. fig. A pretty young woman.

The early literary uses in OF and ME are not sufficient to identify the plant meant. The Great Herbal, Fr. ed. of 1475, Eng. of 1526, identifies it with the Cowslip, St. Peter's wort, or Palswort, *Primula veris*, in mod. Norman dialect *primerole* (*plumierole*, *pomerole*) is a popular name of the Primrose, and this may have been the case in England also, see PRIMROSE, PRIMULA. But *Alphita*, 1450, distinctly identifies it with the field daisy, *Bellis perennis* a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. v. 26 The primerole he [= she] passeth, the pavenke of pris. 1350 *Song in Anglia* (1907) XXX. 175 Wat was hre meete The primerole ant the violet 1386 Chaucer *Miles* T. 82 Hir shoes were laced on hur legges hye She was a primerole, a piggesnye. 1390 Gowar *Conf* III. 125 The frost colde Janever, of his dole He yith the ferste Primerole. *Ibid.* 130 Canis minor, His Son and herbe, as seith the Scole, Ben Achates and Prime role. 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1882) 42 po pymrol, violet, bou take pecto Town cresses, and cresses jat growene in fode, Alle hese erbs bou nogt forsake, But lest of pymrol bou shalle take. 1430 *Lyric Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 The honysoude, the freisse primerolles, Ther levis playe at Phebus up-rysing 14. *Noble Bk Cookry* (1882) 5 Strawe thou on flour of primerole. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 24 Drynke ofte be jus of calamynthe, or drynke poudre of primerole. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 *Primula veris*, *primula rosea*, gallice et anglie primerole Respice in consolida minor (*Consolida minor*, *primula veris* idem, ossa fracta consolida, gallice, le petite consoude, angl dayseghe [*MS* wayseghe] ual bonwort, uel brosewort Respice in uenti minor. *Venti minor*, consolida minor idem, an Bonwort, an dayseghe.) 1516 *Grete Herball* ccol T v, *Primula veris* is called prymerolles. Some call it saynt peterworke. Other paraisie. It is called prymerolle or primula of pryme tyme, because it beareth the fyrst floure in pryme tyme. [*Pr.* Est appellee primerole ou primule de ver ou de printemps pour ce qu'elle pourte la premiere fleur en printemps.]

Prime-sign, primsign, v. Now only Hist. Also 3 (Omn.) *primsignen*, 4 *primse*, *pa. pple.* *primsigned*, 5 *primsein* (e. [ME. *primse*, *prim*, ad. ON. *prim-signa*, f. eccl. L. *prim-signum* *signare*, implied in *prima signatio* 'the first signing', the signing of a person with the cross as a preliminary to baptism: see *PRIME* a. and *Sign* v. The ME form *primsign* (e was perh. ad. OF. *prim*, *primsign* (e) (1170 in Godef.), which was perh from ON. OF. *primsign* (e) (-L. *prim-signare* to mark before or in front) was also used in the same sense] *trans.* To mark (a person) with the sign of the cross before baptism; to make a catechumen.

1300 *ORMIN* 15660 *patt* tu ne mahht noht husled ben . 100ht *patt* tu be primsigned nht, 3iff *patt* tu narht noht fullhtneid 1335 *SOREHAM Poems* 1. 331 *pe* children atte cherche dore So bep primsigned. 1340 *Ayerb.* 188 Martin yet nou y-primsened me heb yssred mid pise clope 1425 *Eng Cong* 1st 64 That the chyliden, at pe chyrche dore shullen ben l-primsened [*catechumen*] of the prestes hond, & yn be holy fantstones yn har moder chyrches to be l-filled. 1874 *Vigfusson Icelandic-Eng Dict* 179/1 *Primsignaða messa*, the mass for the 'prime-signed'. These 'prime signed' men, returning to their native land, brought with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern counties. 1893 S. O. *Abdy Hall of Waltheof* 218 They were also admitted to a special part of the mass, known as the mass of the prime signed.]

[*Primet*, erroneously stated by Prior to occur in the *Grete Herball* as a name of the primrose, and used by him and others to suggest an etymology for *primet*. No such word is there found.]

† **Prime-temps.** Obs. Also 5 prime tens, *pryme temps*, *prymtemps* (*prymsauns*, ? for -tauns). [ad. OF. *prim(s) tans*, mod.F. *primtemps* spring, lit. 'first time', with *PRIME* a. for OF. *prim*, *prim* see *TENSE* sb.] Springtime, spring.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 3373 How he is feers of his cheie, At prime temps, Love to manace *Ibid* 4747 *Pryme temps*, ful of frostes whyte 1400 *Soudens Bab* 965 In the prymsauns of grene vere, Whan floures spryngyn and bygyne. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* 141 *bloude* i xli (1869) 24 The earthe is of my robes and in prime temps alwey i clothe it 1445 *Lyric Nightingale* 1: *Fresschly* encouragy, as galantes in prime tens [*prime presence*] 1484 *Caxton* *Esop* iv vii, The byrdes . Joyefull and gladd as the prymtemps came.

† **Primetide, prime-tide.** Obs. [f. *PRIME* a. or *sb* + *TIDE*, in sense 2 prob. after prec.]

1. The time of prime; early morning. 1300 *K. Horn* 849 Ryt at prime tide Hi gunnen vt ride 2: Springtime, spring, also *fig* the 'springtime' of life, or of any movement

1549 *Chaloner* *Brasyn*, on *Folly* A j, Whan, after a sharpe storme wynter, the new primetide flourisheth. 1553 *T. Wilson* *Rhet* 8 b, Beyng in their primetide and spryng of their age 1593 *Biscon Govt* *Christ's Ch.* 306 At the Prime tide of the Gospel

† **Prime-time.** Obs. [f. *PRIME* a. + *TIME*, prob. after F. *primtemps*: cf. prec.]

1. Springtime, spring. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* a h j, uil. sayssons the quwyh at Prymtym, sommer, autum, & wynter. *Ibid* a i j b, The sayssons of the quwyh oon has u. moneth. Prymtym as fewyer, mais, awryl 1516 (see *PRIMECROLL*). 1533 *Ld. BLANCES Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1534) Gv j b,

If a tree beareth not in Primetime his flowers, we hope not to haue the fruite in harvest ripe a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen VII* 4 b, In y^e pryme tyme of the yere he toke his journey towards Yorke 1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Jer* xxiv 2 Good figges . as the figges of the prime tyme are wont to be. 2. The early age (of the world, etc.).

1287 *GOLDING De Moray* xxvi (1592) 402 It befel in the primetime of the world.

|| **Primeur** (primor). [Fr., the quality or condition of being quite new; anything that is quite new; f. *prime* *PRIME* a. + *-eur*, *-our*] Anything new or early, esp. fruit before its ordinary season; an early piece of news; first-fruits, firstlings. (A word affected by newspaper writers.)

1885 *W. L. MAGGREGOR in Pall Mall G.* 15 June 2 If I desire to send some flowers or primours in the shape of early asparagus or fruits to friends in Germany 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 3/4 She had the *primeur* both of the Rand and of the 'women and children' letter—and both plums she allowed Mr Chamberlain to share with 'The Times'. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Aug. 4/7 Joy over anything that is out of season, provided that it be before its time, a true *primeur*.

Primeval, primeval (præmī vāl), a (sb). [f. L. *primævus* (see *PRIMEVE*) + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the first age of the world or of anything ancient, primitive.

a 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II vi 33 The primeval origin of my ayas and ataves, was indigene of the Lemonick regions, where requiesceth the corpor of the hagiotat St. Martial] 1775 *DE LOULME Eng. Cont.* i. 1 (1784) 25 The principle of primeval equality 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol* (1875) I. i. viii 140 A primeval state of the globe 1847 *LONGF. Ev. Pref.* 1, This is the forest primeval.

b. 1664 *H. MORE Philos. Writ* Pref Gen 24 It is very plain that the primitive Ages of the Church had no ill conceit of the opinion of the Soul's Preexistence. 1728 *Pope Dunci* III 338 With Night primeval, and with Chaos old. *Ibid.* IV 630 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong* II vii 145 note, These two remarkable monuments of primeval times

b. as sb in pl Primeval men

a 1845 *Hood Recipe for Conies* 115 But, the naked truth is, stark primevals, That said their prayers to timber devils

Hence **Primevalism, Primevalness**, the quality of being primeval, primitiveness, **Primevally** adv., in the first age of the world, also, in a primeval manner or degree

a 1711 *KEN Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV 475 Sweet Poetry From God primevally it streams 1727 *BAILLY* vol. II, Primevalness 1839 *LADY LYTTON Chaucery* III, How gloriously, how primevally beautiful, is just this one favoured spot! 1899 *F. R. STOCKTON Associate Hermits* 23, I had visions of forests and wilds and a general air of primevalism

† **Primeve, primæve, a.** Obs. [ad L. *primævus* in the first period of life, f. *primus* first (see *PRIME* a.) + *-v*, *-um* age.] = **PRIMEVAL** a

1666 *W. FENNER Hidden Manna* (1652) 77 A power of beleefe was included in their primeve innocency, as *munus in majora*. 1693 *J. EDWARDS Author O & N Test.* 104 Footsteps of the old and primeve state of man.

† **Primevity, primævity.** Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + *-ity*; cf. L. *primævitas* youth.] The quality of being primeval; primitiveness.

1756 *AMORY Buncle* (1770) I. 38 My father says we must ascribe primavity and sacred pieogatives to this language [Hebrew]. 1774 *L. D. NELLEME Ess. Lang. Pref.* 9 Without considering that simplicity as a proof of its primavity. 1785 *GLASS in Archaeologia* (1787) VIII. 84 Argument in favour of the primavity of the Hebrew language

† **Primevous, primævous, a.** Obs. [f. as *PRIMEVE* + *-ous*] Primeval, primitive.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Primevous*, the elder, or of the first age. 1698 *PHILLIPS, Primavous*, of a former age, elder. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. 11 Those primevous Phœnicians, or Canaanites. 1875 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* ix. 368 Sufferings to which they had been subjected in a primevous state.

Hence † **Primevousness.** 1727 in *BAILLY* vol II

Prim-gap. *Derbysh Lead-mining.* [app. comb. of *GAP* sb.; first element uncertain.] See quot. 1851.

1653 *MANLOVE Lead Mines* 60 (E D S) Perchance the Farmers may a Prim gap get. *Ibid.* 262 Starting of oar, Smiling, and driving drills, Primgaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe works, Shifts. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict* 11 b, All odd Yards of Ground under half a Mear intervening between them is the Lords, and we call it a Primgap 1851 *TAPPING Gloss* to *Manlove, Primgap*, a portion of metalliferous rock less than half a mear, lying between different titles or different jurisdictions. By custom such portion belonged to the lord or farmer

† **Primicere.** Obs. rare-1. [ME *primycere*, a. obs. F. *primicere*, mod.F. *primicier*, *primicier*), ad late L. *primicera* the first among those holding a similar office (lit. the first of those whose names are inscribed on the wax-coated tablets, f. *primus* first + *cera* wax), in med.L. a precentor, also explained as 'the first candle-bearer before a bishop' (Du Cange).] Applied *fig* to Lucifer, the morning star.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. 1x1 (1495) 898 They that serue in chyrches of weue candyls ben callyd *Cerypharari*, as he that seruyth in halles of kynges and of bysshoppes ben callyd *Primicerii* ? a 1412 *LYOT. Two Merch* 685 Eek Lucifer, at monowh primycere, By nyht hym hidith vndir our empeere

† **Primices, sb. pl.** Obs. Also 4 *primyses*, *primysis*, *primycies*, 6 *premities*, 7 *premities*. [a. OF. *prim*, *premities* (12th c. in Littré, mod.F.

premities). -L. *primitiue*, *-itiue* first-fruits, f. *primus* first.] First-fruits.

1350 *Gen & Ex.* 921 Abel primices first bi-gan 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek* 40 These I shal seche four primyses [glass or first fruits] 1382 - *Rev* xiv 4 Primycies [gl or first fruits] to God, and to the lonb 1395 *GOODWIN Blanchardine* II. Ded, And as these my Premities, patronized by you) shall seeme pleasing, so wil I alwaies be most readie.. to offer it vp in all dutie at your shrine 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor* 683 The primices and first gatherings of those herbs and roots. 1693 *DRYDEN Disc. Orig. & Prog. Satue* Ess. (ed Keil) II. 54 Fruits offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premities*, or first gatherings.

Primier, obs. form of **PREMIER**

† **Pri mifeste.** Obs. *nonce wd* [ad mod L. *primifest-us* adj (Moire), f. L. *prim-us* first + *fest-um* a feast] (See quot)

1551 *ROBINSON in More's Utop* II (1895) 289 The whyche woodes maye be interpreted primifeste and finifest, or eh, in our speache, first feast and last feast

† **Primifluous, a.** Obs. rare-1. [f. L. type **primiflu-us* (f. *prim-us* first + *fluere* to flow) + *-ous*] That flows first (after incision).

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp* 377 *Primifluous* Rosine by negligent collection, contracts, and retains sand [etc.]

† **Primigenial** (præmī dʒiāl), a *Nat Hist.* Obs. [f. L. *primigen-us* = *primigenius*. See *PRIMIGENIAL* + *-al*] Belonging to or constituting the *regnum primigenium*, a kingdom of nature proposed to include the lowest or most primitive forms of animals and plants (corresponding to Wilson's *Primalia* or Haeckel's *Protista*) 1860 *J. HOGG in Edinb New Phil Jnl* XII 223, I here suggest a fourth or an additional kingdom, under the title of the Primigenial kingdom. *Ibid.* The Primigenial kingdom might be placed either the fourth and last, or between the vegetable and the animal kingdoms.

Primigene (præmī dʒiāl), a. rare. [ad L. *primigen-us*, *primigenius*: see next] = next

1653 *COCKBURN, Primigene*, that cometh naturally of itself, without out father or mother 1661 *EVELYN Fumifigium* Misc Writ (1809) 215 The benefit which we derive from it [the air] for the use of the spirits and primigene humours 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 343 *a* Bones of the primigene ox, arrow heads, and other flint implements.

Primigenial (præmī dʒiāl), a Now rare [f. L. *primigen-us*, also *primigen-us* first of its kind, original (f. *prim*, comb. form of *prim-us* first + *genus* kind, or *gen*, stem of *gignere* to beget, produce) + *-al*. Often erroneously spelt *primogenial* (-geneal), by confusion with derivatives of L. *primo genitus*.]

† 1. First generated or produced; earliest formed; belonging to the earliest stage of existence of anything; original, primitive, primary. Obs.

1602 *FULBECKE and Pt. Parall* 1, I am verie desirous . to know the first and primigenial existence of Tythes 1664 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Orat* 48, I call these two Elements Primigenial, or first-born, in respect of the Earth. 1707 *FLOVER Physic Pulse-Watch* 343 The two Causes of the Pulse, the Spirits from the primigenial Heat, or the Spirits of the radical Moisture

a 1607 *HAKWILL Apol.* 1. 1. 5 The radical moisture, and primogenial heat naturally ingrafted in us wastes away by degrees. 1680 *BOYLE Sept. Chem* II 162 It will follow that Salt and Sulphur are not Primogenial Bodies 1753 *JOHNSON Adventurer* No 95 123 It has been discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, that the distinct and primogenial colours are only seven. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* 264 The primogenial Phrygians call me [Cybele] *Pessumunuca*

2 *Zool.* Applied to species belonging to a primitive type (rendering the specific name *primigenus*, as in *Bos primigenius*, *Elephas primigenius*). 1868 *OWEN Verib. Anim* III xxv 618 'This is seen in the Musk-bubale, and was the case with the primigenial Elephant and Rhinoceros

a 1851 *D. WILSON Fresh Ann.* (1863) II III vi 153 The Primogenial or slender-legged houses. 1857 *W. T. THORNTON in Fortn Rev* Nov. 593 Neither could Cain do the like with respect to a primogenial zebra which his father fancied as much as himself

Hence † **Primigenialness.**

1731 *BAILLY* vol II, Primigenialness, Primigeniousness.

Primigenian, a. rare Also 7 *erion* primogenian.

[f. as prec. + *-an*] = piec.

1650 *ASHMOLE Chym Collect* 55 Even as the heat of Animals [is hidden] in the Primogenian moisture 1847 *WHEWELL Hist Induct Sc* (ed 2) III. 694 The primigenian elephant or mammoth.

† **Primigene, a.** Obs. rare [ad L. *primigen-us* (see above), or error for *primigenus*.] = prec. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 199 'The exhaustion or expence of the Primigene moisture by the Elementary heat.

† **Primigenious** (præmī dʒiāl), a. Obs. [f. L. *primigen-us* (see *PRIMIGENIAL*) + *-ous*. Often erroneously *primogenious* (-eous). see above] = **PRIMIGENIAL**.

1650 *BE HALL Hou Mar Clergy* 1 xxv 134 The Primigenious [17th c. 1628 primogenious] Antiquite (which proceeded from the ancient of Dayes) a 1646 *J. GREGORY Assyrian Mon.* Posthum. (1650) 211 'The greatest Alchumist in Historie can scarce extract one dram of the pure and primigenious metal 1693 *J. BAYMONT On Burnet's Th.* Earth 1 68 In the primigenious Mass the Earth must have held the lower place.

a 1628 (see 1620 above) 1634 *T. JOHNSON tr Parry's Chirurg.* (1678) ix. ix. 222 The unbred and primigenious humidity of the Nerves is wasted 1722 *H. MORT'S Antid.* Ath. ix. ix. 10 *Schol.* 157 This he determines primigenious

moisture 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 11. 7 In poor lands it opposes the most active primigenous agents 1799 *Trans Soc Arts XVII* 268 Allow me to call the first tree primigenous or stock

Hence Primigeniousness.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Primigeniousness*, originalness, the being the first of the kind

† **Primigenous**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *primus* first + *genus*, PRIMIGENAL + *-ous*; cf. *indigenous*.] = *prec.* 1677 GALE *Crit Gentiles* II. iv. 166 This Discourse retaining the vestigia of the primigenous Truth

|| **Primigravida** (*præmigræ vidā*). Pl. -æ. [mod. L., prop. fem. adj., f. *primus* first + *gravidus* GRAVID, after PRIMIPARA] (See quot. 1890)

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Primigravida*, one pregnant for the first time 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 818 The disease affects chiefly primigravida

Priminary, obs and dial form of PRÆMUNIRE.

Primine (*præmin*) *Bol.* [= F. *primine* (Mirbel 1828), f. L. *primus* first + *-ine*]. The first of the two coats or integuments of an ovule; i. e. a. (originally), the outer one; but subsequently b applied to the inner, as being formed first. Opp. to *secundine*.

a. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 52 note. The extensible side of the secundine, and even of the teicine or nucleus, soon ceases to increase with the corresponding side of the primine. 1835 LINDLEY *Introductio* (1848) I. 395 The outermost of the sacs is called the primine 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Primina*, *Bol.*, name given by Mubel to the more exterior of the two membranes which envelope the nucleus of the ovule when the latter has assumed a certain degree of increase, the primine.

b. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 502 When there are two or three integuments, the innermost (the *primine*) is always formed first, then the outer one (the *secundine*), and finally the Aril. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 83 Its two coats, an inner (*primine*) and outer (*secundine*) 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 178 The integuments of the seed answer morphologically to the primine and secundine of the ovule

Priming (*præmin*), *vbl.* s. b. 1 [f. PRIME v. 1 + *-ing*]. The action of PRIME v. 1

[In the following quot., the sense is, from the date, uncertain (3):

1427-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 Also for priming of þe haly water stoc, viii.]

1. The putting of gunpowder in the pan of an old-fashioned fire-arm.

1598, etc. [see *priming iron*, etc. in 8]. 1655 MRQ *Wor. Cent. Int.* 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times, with one loading, and without so much as once new Priming requisite. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 174 Any of the compounds or matters to be used in priming 1891 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* ix. 238 This led to the drawing of sabres and priming of matchlocks

2. *concr.* The gunpowder which was placed in the pan of a fire-arm and to which the match or spark was applied; also, the train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge in blasting, etc.

1625, etc. [see *priming-horn*, etc. in 8]. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 260 The sailors blouse the priming after they have put it to their gun, as they find it very difficult, without this precaution, to fire them off with a match. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 Make a little receptacle for the priming. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 143 The man who pronounced the Nibelungen Lied not worth a pinch of priming

b. *fig.* (in quot. applied to liquor).

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxvii, 'Well, Mr. Simple, so I will; but I require a little priming, or I shall never go off' 'Will you have your glass of gin before or after?' 'Before, by all means.'

3. The preparing of (a surface) for painting, by coating it with a body colour, etc. Also *transf.*

1609 [see *priming colour* in 8]. 1676 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 230 'The priming of cloth is very good 1765 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 410 Ruddle, or a red earth used as a ground colour for priming, instead of Spanish brown. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 647 There can be no better mode adopted for priming, or laying on the first coat on stucco. 1847 SMITHSON *Builder's Man.* 97 Priming has also the advantage of preventing the knots from being seen through the paint.

4. *concr. a.* The substance or mixture used by painters for the preparatory coat. b. A coat or layer of the substance. Also *fig.*

1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s. v. *Priming* (Harl. MS. 2301) The first ground or collar well is laid on for others to come over it in painting the Shippe is called Priming 1661 FELTHAM *Resolvens* ix. (ed. 8) 320 Prayer 'tis the priming of the soul, that laying us in the Oyl of Grace preserves us from the Worm and Wether. 1747 *Compl. Fam. Præc.* iii. 524 Grind your Red-Lead with Linseed Oil, and use it very thin for the first Colouring or Priming. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 722 When the priming is quite dry, a thin coat of gold-size must be laid on 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1 767 The priming or undercoat makes a saving in the quantity of varnish used.

5. (See quot. 1896)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 3/2 The use of 'priming'—which is a preparation of sugar, added after brewing, to give the beer 'body' and make it more palatable *Ibid.* In addition to permitting 'priming' we have specially allowed the use of adjuncts for the preparation of water for brewing purposes, and for fining and colouring the beer

6 *fig.* The hasty and imperfect imparting of knowledge; cramming

1859 G. MCDONNELL *R. Fawcett* xxvii, Tom also received his priming. 1894 E. C. SELWYN in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/3 He was primed for the occasion, and such priming deserves the name of pot-hunting.

7. Engineering. (See PRIME v. 1 6)

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV. 25/5 The total loss both by the safety-valve and by priming 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 24 Salt water is sometimes mixed with it [distilled water] from the priming of the boilers 1907 *Feilden's Mag.* IV. 413/1 The first point to aim at is to have the steam and any water of priming or condensation flowing in the same direction

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *priming colour*, *position*; *priming-box*, a box carried at the waist containing priming for cannon, etc.; *priming-hole*, the touch-hole of a gun or the vent in blasting; *priming-horn*, (a) a horn containing priming-powder formerly carried by gunneis, (b) the powder-horn carried by miners and quarry-men; *priming-iron* = *priming-wire*; *priming-machine*, a machine for putting the priming in cartridge-shells or percussion-caps; *priming-pan*, a small plate in a match-lock or flint-lock gun, for holding the priming; = PAN s. b. 4 b, *priming-powder*, = sense 2; detonating or fulminating powder, *priming-tube*, a tube containing fulminating powder of some inflammable composition for firing the charge of a cannon; *priming-valve*, a valve connected with a steam cylinder, to allow water carried over by priming to escape, *priming-wire*, a sharp pointed wire used in gunnery and blasting to ascertain whether the touch-hole or vent is free and to pierce the cartridge.

1829 MARRIAT *P. Midway* iii, The captains of guns, with their 'priming boxes' buckled round their waists 1869 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* ii. vi, One of her faces has not the 'priming coil' laid on yet, nor the other her smocke sleek'd 1865 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 The round side, where the 'priming-hole' is, being uppermost 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 292/1 If the firing did not succeed, a fresh priming-hole was bored in the tamping 1865 *Nomenclator Navalis* s. v. *Priming* (Harl. MS. 2301) The Gunner hath it [powder] in a grate borne at his girdle in fight wth home he calls his 'priming home' 1759 [W. WINDHAM] *Plan Discip.* *Norfolk Militia* Introductio 9 They had . . . a priming horn hanging by their side 1898 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* iii. l. 34 'To be provided of a 'priming iron or wyer' 1822 F. MARKHAM *Blk. War* i. ix. 34 His priming-iron, being a small artificial war, with which he shall cleanse and keepe open the touch-hole of his piece 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Décorgeoir*, the bit or priming iron of a cannon 1850 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warres* ix. 56 With the flash firing the 'priming pans' of the muskets that lay on heaps 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 103 Place the carbine in the 'priming position' 1863 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* iv. iii, Now could I grind him into 'priming powder' 1869 BOWELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 246 By this contrivance fire is conveyed to the priming powder by a gun-cock, which holds in its grasp the flint 1858 'Priming wyer' [see *priming* v. 1 101]. 1709 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 565 With a good fire lock, a cartouch box, priming-wire and horn, worm, 3 flints. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 4 What is the use of a priming wyer? To ascertain if the vent is clear, and the cartridge home

Priming (*præmin*), *vbl.* s. b. 2 [f. PRIME v. 2 3 + *-ing*]. *Priming of the tides*, the acceleration of the tides, or shortening of the interval between corresponding states of the tide, taking place from the neap to the spring tides; opposed to *lagging*.

1833 HIRSCHER *Astron.* xi. 337 Another effect of the combination of the solar and lunar tides is what is called the priming and lagging of the tides 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 122 The tide of any place is not regularly 49 minutes later every day, as if it obeyed the moon solely, but sometimes an hour later and sometimes only 33 minutes. This is called the priming and lagging of the tides

|| **Primipara** (*præmiparā*). [L., f. *primus* first + *-parus*, from *parire* to bring forth.] A female that brings forth for the first time.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Primipara* a name given to females who bring forth for the first time 1880 *Med. Temp.* *Jnl.* July 152, I was called by a midwife to Mrs. T aged 28, primipara

Hence **Primiparous** (*præmiparōs*) *a.*, bearing a child (or young) for the first time, **Primiparity** (*præmiparītē*), the condition of being primiparous 1857 BULLOCK *Casaux's Midwif.* 128 This line may generally be regarded, especially in a primiparous female, as a certain sign of pregnancy 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ix. 320 Multipara are probably more liable to attacks of insanity during pregnancy, than primiparous young females. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Primiparity*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Primipilar (*præmipilār*), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *primipilār* is adj. and sb., f. *primipil-* + *-us*.] Belonging to, or that is, a *primipilus* or piliplume.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xiii. 257 This Tullius now had been seven times alieade a primipilar or principal centurion 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* i. iii. v. Wks. 1831 VII. 250 A primacy of order; such a one. as the primipilar centurion had in the legion 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* i. xxii. 39 Soon as the brave centurion shall attain The primipilar honour. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xl. (1893) 339 He had risen to the rank of a primipilar centurion

So † **Primipilary** *a. Obs. rare* = 'first-class'. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxviii. 316 Primipilary [Fr. *primipil*] fool

Primipile (*præmipil*) Also in L. form *-pilus* [= F. *primipile*, ad. L. *primipilus* the chief centurion of the *triaris* or third rank in a legion, for *primus pili centurio* centurion of the *primus pilus* (*primus* first, *pilus* a body of pike-

men, f. *pilum* a pike, javelin.)] In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first centurion of the first manipule of the *triaris* in a legion. Also *fig.*

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. viii. 287 Two *Primipili* at chiefs Centurions there were amongst the 111 in the one armie & the other] 1856 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1869) V. xlii. 167 All its officers, from the emperor to the centurion and primipile 1898 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/5 Mr. William O'Brien, a piliplume in the Parnell movement

Primi potent, *a. rare*. [ad. L. *primipotentis*, *-potens*, f. *primus* first + *potens* powerful.] 'Of chief power' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656)

Primate (*præmait*) *Zool.* [f. L. *primus* first (see PRIME a) + *-ita* 1 3.] The first member of a catenated series of gregarines

1898 SCODDICK *Leat. Blk. Zool.* I. 57 The anterior individual of an association is called the *primate*, the rest the *satellites* 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* v. 156 Catenoid colonies, where the protometete of one [individual] (*satellite*) becomes attached to the deutometete of another (*primate*)

|| **Primities** (*præmī jī*), *sb. pl.* [L. *primities*, *-ies* the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits, f. *primus* first: cf. *PRIMORS*.]

1. First fruits or produce, *spec.* = *ANNATES* 1 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 518 The Countess needs must be recompensed bee With a Benevolence, or have in gage 1 he Primities of your Paignage. 1657 THORNTON tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 92 They offered too the *Primities*, or the first calvings of the flesh. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Primities*, First-Fruits in our Law, are the profits after avoidance of every spiritual Living for one year.

2. *Obstetrics.* (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Primities* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Primities* a term applied to the *amniotic fluid*, whose discharge precedes the expulsion of the fœtus

Primitia (*præmī jāl*), *a.* Now *rare*. Also *7 elion*, *-ætiā* [= obs. F. *primitia* (Colgr.), ad. med. L. *primitiā* (Du Cange). see *prec.* and *-al*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, first-fruits.

1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* Ep. Ded., So doe they now most gratefully present their Primatial offering. 1653 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* Pref. 1 He that hath not had a primatial fast and piliation of them here below.

2. *loosely*. First, primitive, original.

1736 AINSWORTH, *Primitia*, *primus*. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. 346 Thon Covadonga with the tainted stream Of Deva, and then now rejoicing vale, Soon its primatial triumphs wilt behold 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 290 But ah! from that primal world to this, From Eden to Chaldæa, what a change

† **Primitist**, *noun-nd.* *Obs.* [confr. for **primitivus*, f. next + *-ist*.] An advocate or adherent of primitive practices or beliefs.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbol. Lang.* § 92. 69 The Persians were the primitists, or puntians of Heathenism.

Primitive (*primitiv*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms *a.* 5 *primitif*, *prymyhtif*, 6 *prumityve*, (*premetive*), 6- *prumitive*. *sb.* (5 *præmative*, 6 *-yve*), 6 *prumative*, *-yve*, *prymatyfe*, *-yve*, 5-7 *prumative*. [ME. *primitif*, a. F. *primitif* (14th c. in Hatzfeldarm), ad. L. *primitivus* first or earliest of its kind, f. *primus* first, PRIME *a.* cf. *PRIMITIA*. The *sb.*-forms were app. influenced by *PRIMATE sb.*]

A. ady. I. General senses.

1. Of or belonging to the first age, period, or stage, pertaining to early times; earliest, original; early, ancient. *Primitive Church*, the Christian Church in its earliest and (by implication) purest times.

a. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 No religion is founded hyetheto, y^e so nere representeth y^e primitive church of Chryst. 1540 tr. *Pol. Veng. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. iv. 178 Which good primitive successe purchased him much quietnes 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that at the begynnyng of lense suche persones as were notorious synners were put to open penance. 1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Tractate in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 76 According to the ancient estat of the premetue huk 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 671, 1 he primitive generation came first and immediately from the earth, but afterwards they breed their young 1669 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 That illustrious body (the Royal Society), of which you have stood a primitive member 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 285, I wish very much to see an image of a primitive Christian Church. 1858 LONGF. *ff. Standish* ix. 89 Like a picture it seemed of the primitive, pastoral ages, Fresh with the youth of the world, and recalling Rebecca and Isaac. 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archæol.* (1879) I. 51 The great valleys of Egypt and Mesopotamia were the cradles of primitive art.

β. 1486 *Hen. VIII at York in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 This rightlie, Whos primitive patrons I pwe to your presence, Ebraunk of Britane. 1534 MORE *P. Lat. Passion* Wks. 1346/2 It was known unto the primitive church or congregation of chrysten people. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 217 The practise of the primitive Church 1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armin.* 119 Adam in his primitive estate.

2. Having the quality or style of that which is early or ancient. In first quot. = Conformed to the pattern of the early church (see 1). Also, Simple, rude, or rough like that of early times; old-fashioned. (With implication of either commendation or the reverse.)

1685 EVELYN *Diary* a Oct., The Church of England is certainly, of all the Christian professions on the earth, the most primitive, apostolical and excellent. *Ibid.* 26 Oct., A maiden of primitive life, who . . . has for many years refused marriage, or to receive any assistance from the parish. 1759

H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II. 459 A poor good primitive creature. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* III. Her manners are simple and primitive. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. 11. At her very primitive wardrobe. 1889 G FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 9 The engines employed [in 1830] were of an extremely primitive character.

Comb. 1847 Hook *Ecl. Biog* III 546 (Chad) Struck by the worth of this primitive-mannered christian. 1865 Cornh. *Mag.* July 40 To hear such primitive-sounding words as 'overture' for the burden of a song.

3. Original as opposed to derivative; primary as opposed to secondary; esp. said of that from which something else is derived; radical. (Cf. PRIMARY a. 3 a.)

1400 *Laufraue's Cirurg* 65 (Add. MS.) Pere bep opere causes bat bep clypud causes prymytiff 1543 TRARERON *Vigo's Cirurg* 26/2 It cometh of the cause primitive thorough brunsynge or breaking 1581 MULCASTER (*title*) Positions wherein those Primitive Circumstances be Examined, which are Necessary for the Training up of Children a 1628 PRESTON *New Coat* (1634) 27 God is the primitive, he is the original, he is the first, the universal cause. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 854 Life and Understanding, Soul and Mind are to them, no Simple and Primitive Natures, but Secondary and Derivative 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 38 This valley is confined by what may be termed, as distinguished from the alluvions, primitive ground. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xv (1864) I 238 The primitive ancestor of the Trojan line of kings is Dardanus.

II. Special and technical senses

4. *Gram. and Philol.* Of a word or language: Original, radical: opposed, or correlative to derivative.

1530 *PALSGR.* Intro. 29 Of pronouns there be three chefe sortes, primitives, derivatives, and demonstratives 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 123 The primitive word whereof they come, or some words neere vnto them 1667 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Tract* 1 36 The Turkish Language is a primitive and original Language, that's to say, not derived from any of the Oriental or Occidental Tongues, that we have any knowledge of. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. Primitive Word (in Grammar) an original Word, from which others of the kind are derived 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 55 A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language 'as, man, good, content' 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I 28 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

5. *Math.*, etc. Applied to a line or figure from which some construction or reckoning begins; or to a curve, surface, magnitude, equation, operation, etc., from which another is in some way derived, or which is not itself derived from another.

Primitive circle or plane, the circle or plane upon which projection is made. *Primitive radii*, in geared wheels, = PROPORTIONAL radii.

1590 *LEYBURN Curs Math* 668 b, The Meridian passing through L is the Primitive Circle. 1797-18 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. Number, Primitive or prime Number, is that which is only divisible by unity 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* xxi. 185 The plane *R r*, or the plane in which the light is polarised, is called the plane of primitive polarisation 1864 WEBSTER s.v. *Primitive axes of co-ordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred. 1876 GURNEY *Crystalllog.* 34 The great circle is called the primitive. 1895 STORR-MASKELYNE *Crystalllog.* II. 25 The plane of projection thus bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the circle of projection or primitive circle.

b. *Cryst.* Applied to a fundamental crystalline form from which all the other forms may be derived by geometrical processes; the form obtained by cleaving the crystal, inferred to be that of the nucleus from which the crystal grew.

1805-7 R. JAMESON *Char Min* (ed. 3) 136 This new regular form is by Haüy named the Primitive nucleus; and the crystal whose form is the same the Primitive form. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II 556 The primitive form of muriate of barytes is, according to Haüy, a four sided prism, whose bases are squares. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. 214 This mineral, called cubizite, has been regarded by mineralogists as having the cube for its primitive form

6. Of colours = PRIMARY a. 6 a.

1759 SUMNER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 368 He ranged a number of ribbands, of all the primitive colours 1822 IMISON *Sc & Art* I 247 As a ray of the sun may be separated into these seven primitive colours. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* I. 11 27 The primitive rays—red, yellow, and blue—of which a colourless ray of light is composed

7. *Geol.* Belonging (or supposed to belong) to the earliest geological period; applied to those rocks or formations held to be older than any fossiliferous strata, or of which the contained fossils have been obliterated by metamorphism; = PRIMARY a. 4 a. (in its obs. sense).

1777 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 106 Most of the mountains which are called primitive, are of this texture. 1813 BAKERWELL *Introduct. Geol* (1815) 446 Those rocks which are called primitive, in reality the original coat of the nucleus of our planet. 1824 BRANDE *Dict Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Geology*, The crystalline, massive, and unstratified rocks, which seem to form the bases or foundations upon which the others have been deposited have therefore been called primary or primitive rocks. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* IV. (1878) 45 The term *Primitive*, as applied to gneiss, is no longer tenable.

8. *Biol., Anat.*, etc. a. Applied to a part or structure in the first or a very early stage of formation or growth (whether temporary and subse-

quently disappearing, or developing into the fully formed structure); rudimentary, primordial. *Primitive streak or trace*, the faint streak which constitutes the earliest trace of the embryo in the fertilized ovum; *primitive groove*, (a) = *p. streak*, (b) a groove or furrow which appears (in vertebrates) in the upper surface of the primitive streak, and marks the beginning of the vertebral column b. Applied to the minute or ultimate elements of a structure, or to some part connected with these: as the *primitive fibrillæ* of a nerve; the *primitive sheath* investing each of these (also called *neurilemma*). c. Rarely applied to a structure from which secondary structures arise by branching, as the *primitive carotid artery* see quot. 1895.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict Med* 135/5 *Primitive Groove*, *Primitive streak or trace*, a bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa, after it presents a central pellucid and a peripheral opaque part. 1879 tr. *Hecker's Ecol. Man* I 299 In the centre of the primitive streak an even, dark line, the so called primitive groove, becomes defined. 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 345 These are called by Dippel bast fibres, and by Russow protophloem, because they appear as the primitive elements of the phloem 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Intro. 29 The cells [of the mesoblast] arise from the primitive streak behind the blastopore in *Peripatus*. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Primitive carotid artery* the common carotid artery *P. iliac artery*, the common iliac artery 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 547 It [a pityriasis rosea] usually begins as a solitary patch situated in the neck, trunk, abdomen, or arms,—the 'primitive patch' of Brocq

9. *Mus.* Applied to a chord in its original or direct form, not inverted.

1812 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., *Primitive Chord*, that chord the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony The chord taken in any other way, as when its lowest note is the third, or the fifth of the fundamental bass, is called a *derivative*

10 *Primitive Methodist Connexion* a society of Methodists founded by Hugh Bourne in 1810 by secession from the main body; so called as adhering to the original methods of preaching, etc., practised by the Wesleys and Whitefield. *Primitive Methodist*: a member or adherent of this society. *Primitive Methodism*: the principles of this society, or adherence to it.

1812 H. BOURNE *Jrnl* in J. Gardner *Faiths World* II 426 Thursday, February 13, 1812, we called a meeting, made plans for the next quarter, and made some other regulations, in particular, we took the name of the Primitive Methodist Connexion 1860 J. GARDNER *Ibid* 428/1 Open-air worship is frequently practised by the Primitive Methodists.

B. s. I. Senses related to A. i.

1. An original or early member of a society or body + a. A primitive Christian; a member of the early Church. Obs.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) Pref. A 11 y b. Did not then the primitives of the East Church amongst the Christians carry away the auriflambe of all religious Zeale? 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 173 The favour of the Apostles, and other holy primitives 1865 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Mar. 7 The several afflictions of the Church of Christ from the primitives to this day

b. An original inhabitant, an aboriginal, a man of primitive (esp. prehistoric) times

1779 FORRESTER *Voy N. Guinea* 273 The Haraforas, who seem to be the primitives of the island 1895 *Daily News* 13 May 6/3 The effects sought here relate to the 'primitives' of the Irish heroic age

+ 2. *pl.* The primitive or earliest stage; the 'beginnings'. Obs. rare.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 52 Probably in the primitives of their institutions they had better, lower, and more religious spirits then now they have 1609 *Donny* *Exord* xvix 28 They are the primitives and beginnings of their pacifique victims which they offer to the Lord.

3. Short for *Primitive Methodist*: see A. 10. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Conwall Mines* 393 Those worthy though singular people, the Primitives of Redruth 1906 *Essex Rev.* XV. 135 The 'Primitives' in their little thatched and clay-lump chapel.

4. In art criticism: a. A painter of the early period, i.e. before the Renaissance; also transf. a modern painter who imitates the style of these.

b. A picture painted by any of these 1894 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 168/1 O impressionist, do I find you among the primitives? 1894 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 220/3 In Italy artists we call 'primitives', such as Crivelli, still adhered to the early manner while Titian was in his glory. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 3/3 On the left as you enter the room are some notable examples of what may be considered 'primitives' 1907 *Edin. Rev.* July 237 Among the work of the Italian 'primitives' towns are pretty common in the background

II. Senses related to A. 3.

5. An original ancestor or progenitor (of men or animals). ? Obs.

1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtess Misc* (1888) 54, I [Ebrauk] an premitive of your progene 1530 LYNDESAI *Trist. Pagnigo* 771 3e bene, all, Degenerit frome 3our holy premitus 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II vii 201 The various kinds of Dogs might in their Primitives be of one Species.

6. *Gram.* A word from which another or others are derived; a root-word. Opp. to derivative.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* *iv, Whether the worde be a Primitive, or Derivative deduced of some other. 1659-8 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan. He...got by heart almost the entire vocabulary of Latine and French primitives 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. B j b, Of thelike or coadchiver no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds 1759 ADAM SMITH *Orig. Lang.* (1790) 451 All the words in the Greek Language are derived from about 300 primitives. 1820 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 314 The absence of all distinction between primitives and derivatives

7. Anything from which something else is derived, in quot. 1784, a primitive or primary colour.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 139 These arguments have the same force to argue, that the primitives have, from which they are derived 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint* vi. (1848) 211 Yellow, red, and blue. These three uncompounded primitives

8. *Math.* Any algebraical or geometrical form in relation to another derived from it; as, the original expression or function of which another is the derivative; the original equation from which a differential equation, etc. is obtained; the original curve of which another is the polar, inverse, evolute, etc. (Short for *primitive expression, equation, curve*, etc. see A. 5)

Complete primitive a primitive equation containing the requisite number of constants to furnish the solution of the derived equation.

Primitively (pri mī'tivlī), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In the primitive way, manner, or order.

1. In the earliest age or time; at the beginning, anciently; originally in time, at first.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 580 That rare concord and agreement which was primitively ordained by God to be betwixt man and beast 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II vii 201 So possibly might the Sheep of Peru, be primitively Sheep, but differentiated by their long abode in Peru. 1794 in Collier *Dissuasive fr. Play Ho.* 30 Whether this Primitive Church of his was primitively pure, or originally Profane. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 126 A beam of light which was primitively white becomes sensibly red.

2. Originally, as opposed to derivatively, or as giving origin to something else, radically, fundamentally, primarily.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 59 This direction proceeds not primitively from themselves, but is derivative and contracted from the magnetical effluions of the earth. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 61 This is the Absolute the Primitively True

b. Originally; in origin or derivation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xi (Arb) 221 One other pretie conceit also borrowed primitively of the Poet, or courtly maker. 1659 T. PHILLIPOTT *Vill. Cant.* 227 The Medway, from whence it [Maidstone] primitively borrowed its Name 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii (ed. 3) 314 That inverted portion of the integument, from which the whole anterior character of the eye and the lens are primitively formed.

3. In a primitive style; with the purity, simplicity, or rudeness of early times

1672-3 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 106 Ordinances, which are purely and primitively administered there a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 129 The purest, and most primitively ordered Church in the world 1902 *Words Eye-witness* 72 The most primitively manly race on earth. *Mod.* The concern was very primitively put together

Primitiveness (pri mī'tivnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality, character, or condition of being primitive (in any sense of the adj.).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 1 § 4 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large. + *Primitiveness*, Root, original, simple, undervied. 1684 *Def. Resol. Case of Consc. conc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 30 Replying to those few lines that follow against the Primitiveness of our Episcopacy 1866 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* xxvii, The folk in our valley, out of their very primitiveness, had more faith in the master 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 182 These gradations of primitiveness in corruption.

Primitivism (pri mī'tivizm), [See -ISM]

1 Adherence to or practice of that which is primitive.

1861 NEALE *Notes on Dalmatia, Croatia, etc.* 137 Had he not provocation enough, to confirm him in his primitivism 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 This country, in which primitivism—if I may be permitted the expression—and progressivism are sometimes so oddly mixed

2 Short for *Primitive Methodism*: see PRIMITIVE A. 10, and cf. B. 3

1907 *Daily News* 28 May 8 Closing Day of Primitive Methodist Centenary The Rev Jabez Bell described 'Primitivism' as neither painfully poor nor rascally rich.

Primitivity (pri mī'tiviti), [f. PRIMITIVE a. + -ITY. Cf. F. *primitivité*.] = PRIMITIVENESS

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* 8 Aug. The age of George the Second is likely to be celebrated for more primitivity than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In mathematics we speak of the primitivity of a form 1891 L. RIVINGTON in *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 372 They have added to the notes of the Church that of 'Primitivity'.

+ *Primity*, Obs. [f. L. *primus* (PRIME a.) + -ITY; = obs. F. *primité* (16th c. in Godef.) and med. L. *primūtus* firstness in time (a 1308 Duns Scotus, *De primo principio* 2. a.)]

1. The fact or position of being first in rank or order, first or chief place, priority, supremacy.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. 40 This primity God requires to be attributed to himself 1660 R. SHERRINGHAM *King's Suprem.* Asserted viii. (1682) 70 He grants him a primity of share in the supreme power. *Ibid.* 94 Where a transcendent interest, or primity of state, is in one man, it is sufficient to constitute a Monarchy

2 The first part, the beginning. *rare*—1.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* vii 103 Which being not a final or total Ruine of Babylon, but, as it were, the Primity thereof

Primly, *adv* [f PRIM a + -LY 2] In a prim or precise manner, with puminess.

1837 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let* (1883) I 66 She pumily promulgates her opinion that influenza is masculine 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books* (1879) II 207 The grounds I had not the appearance of being very primly kept 1897 *Bookman* Jan 1901/2 She was not quite so pumily decorous as the young persons of her epoch.

Primmer, obs. spelling of PRIMER sb.1

Primness. [f PRIM a. + -NESS] The quality of being prim, formal or affected preciseness.

1713 STEELE *Guard* No. 29 p 11 Her lips are composed with a puminess peculiar to her character 1758 GRAY *Let. Poem*, (1775) 265 Primness and affectation of style has turned to hyendening and rude familiarity 1828 HAWTHORNE *Pt. & It Note-Books* II. 98 A primness of eternal virginity about the mouth 1894 DOVE *Memo. S. Holmes* 99 He affected a certain quiet puminess of dress

Primogenial, -genian, -genious (-geneous), erroneous forms of PRIMIGENIAL, -GENIAN, -GENIOUS; app. in imitation of *primogenit*, -genitue, etc., in which the first element is L. *primō*

† **Primogenit**, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *primogenit*-us, properly two words, *primō* *genitus*, first born, f. *primō* *adv*, first + *genit*-us, pa. pp. of *gignere* to bring forth, bear. (Hence, not a compound of *primus*, like *primigenie*, etc.) So OF. *primogenit* (13th c. in Godef.)] First-born.

[160-80 *Locus Henry I*, c 70 & 121 *Primogenit* feudum *primogenitus* filius habet, emptiones vers, vel deinceps acquisitiones suas, det cui magis velit. a 1190 GLANVIL *Tract de Leg. vii. 11*, Tunc secundum nos regni Anglie *primogenitus* filius patri succedit in totum. a 1235 NAUTON *Prægen Reg* (1671) 1: Our Common Law did ever of old provide aydes for the *primogenitus*, and the eldest Daughters. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 3435 Crist the *Primogenit* of the dede rose tofore. 1606 A. CHASE *Poet. Recreat* To Rdin, They are my children, you haue them as they were borne. And so the *Primogenit* must haue the priuilege at the Presse 1619 Sir J. SEMPIL *Sacrilige Handled* App. 39 Sem could beget (and did) diuers *Primogenit* Priests.

Primigenital (*primōdʒe nital*), a. [ad. late L. *primigenitalis* (Tertull), f. *primogenit*-us (taken as sb.): see prec. and -AL.] Of or pertaining to the first-born or to primogeniture

1857-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 2 Those garments Rebecca put on Jacob, his sacerdotal vestment; but it was still the primigenital right, till a family separated. 1859 G. MERRITT *R. Feverel* iv, The primigenital cellars were not niggard of their stores 1888 *Science* 14 Sept. 1241: Genesis considered under some of its subordinate phases, as heredity, physiological selection, sexual selection, primigenital selection, sexual differentiation, hybridity, &c

Primogenitary (*primōdʒe nital*), a. [f. L. *primogenit* us (see above) + -ARY 1] = prec.

1817 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi 294 The consciousness of this defect in his parliamentary title put James on magnifying, the inherent rights of primogenitary succession. 1838-9 — *Hist. Lit.* III. ii iv § 47 160 Derived by some one, through primogenitary descent. 1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quest. Reformand Part* 33 It is sufficient to say of this law, that it adheres more strictly to Primogeniture than the practice of the Primogenitary class

Primogenitive (*primōdʒe nital*), a. and sb. *rare* [f. as prec. + -IVE]. a. *adj.* = prec. † b. sb. = PRIMOGENTURE 2. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. I* iii. 106 How could Communities, Degrees in Schooles, and Brother-hoods in Cities, The primogenitive, and due of Byrth, Prerogative of Age, (But by Degree) stand in Authentique place? 1842 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Via to Italy* II. iv 87 She had a sort of primogenitive right to a red cap and ticoloured banner.

Primogenitor (*primōdʒe nital*), [a. med. L. *primogenitor* (1361 in Du Cange), f. L. *primō* *adv*, at first, first + *genitor* begetter, GENITOR, after L. *primogenitus*; so OF. *primogeniteur* (1340 in Godef.)] First parent, earliest ancestor, loosely, ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iv 181 If your primogenitors be not belied, the general smutch you haue, was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 271 The supposition of our being punished for the offence of our primogenitor. 1844 *Mirror* III. 402/2 The male descendants of our great primogenitor 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk* (1900) 2 A model of this, the primogenitor of the modern steam-engine, can be bought for one penny.

Hence **Primogenitrix**, a first female ancestor. 1875 M. COLLINS *Pr. Midnight to Midn* III. xii 202 Fluent as that 'affable archangel' who delighted our primogenitrix

Primogeniture (*primōdʒe nital*), [ad. med. L. *primogenitura*, f. L. *primō* *adv*, first + *genitura* GENITURE; after *primogenitus* So F. *primogeniture* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] 1. The fact or condition of being the first-born of the children of the same parents.

[c 1225 WILLIAM BARTO *Philgus* iv. 2 Lege patrum veteri Richardum, patre sepulto, Efficit Anglorum primogenitura monarchiam. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* i. vi 128 That primogenitura or eldership of birth was greatly respected by God.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v 87 These were the Arts which had a kind of *Primogeniture* with them severally. 1606 T. H. CANNON's *Holy Cr.* 121 Al those, say with Esau, To what use, will this goodly prerogative of primogeniture serve me? a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 238 If primogeniture from Noah was the ground

settled by God for monarchy, then all the Princes now in the world were Usurpers 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 291 Though primogeniture gave no positive right

b *esp* in right of primogeniture (also † *primogenitue* right), the right (of succession, etc.) of the first-born: see 2.

1602 FULBECK *Pandectes* 16 The right of Primogeniture, or elder-brotherhood is fenced, supported, and defended against this last decree of the Millanasses, and that first of the Pelvians 1612 SILDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii 269 Claiming his Primogeniture-right, & thereby the kingdom 1883 *Brit. Spec.* 162 That his present Majesty of Great Britain is by Right of Primogeniture the next and undoubted Heir to Cadwalladar, will manifestly appear 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. i. 13 In the division of personal estates, the females of equal degree are admitted together with the males, and no right of primogeniture is allowed 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, ix, The rights of primogeniture were not respected

2. The right of succession or inheritance belonging to the first-born; the principle, custom, or law by which the property or title descends to the eldest son (or eldest child), *spec.* the feudal rule of inheritance by which the whole of the real estate of an intestate passes to the eldest son. (Introduced into England at the Norman Conquest, and still prevailing in most places in a modified form: but cf. BOROUGH-ENGLISH, GAVELKIND.) Also *fig.* a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. (1640) 340 Heirs of heaven, which is not a Gavelkind, every Son, every man alike, but it is an universal primogeniture, every man full, so full, as that every man hath all 1796 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. ix (1840) 108 Abel had broken the laws of primogeniture. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1860) II. xlv 54 The insolent prerogative of primogeniture was unknown. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 199 When the Teutonic races spread over Western Europe they did not bring with them Primogeniture as their ordinary rule of succession. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xlv 491 Under the working of the new feudal doctrines, the custom of primogeniture gradually supplanted the Old-English custom of equal partition of lands.

Primogenitureship. Now *rare*. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] = prec. 2.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii 39 It is likely to prove an unmoatall kinde of business, like unto that of your Mayorsagos or Pimo genitus ship, which your fathers settle vpon their eldest sonnes. 1761 tr. *Buschings's Syst. Geog.* v 156 The Emperor Frederick I introduced into the house of Austria the right of primogenitureship 1822 J. FINCH *Let. Amer.* 177 Local attachments are much weakened by the open prospects of an extensive country, by the abolition of primogenitureship, and by the introduction of laws that promote family justice 1830 *Examiner* 259/1 A younger brother, corrupted at heart with envy by the injustice of primogenitureship

† **Primogenit**, a. Obs. [f. L. *primō* *adv*, first + PRIMA a.] First of all; the very first, absolutely primary. So † **Primogenitive** a., earliest of the primitive.

1673 O. WALKER *Edin.* v 45 As if not taken at the first moment, as it were, the pimo-prime acts 1679 ARSOP *Melus Inquirend.* 1. 1 48 It would be a severe charge upon all the Pimo-primitive Fathers that they were Ariens 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 9 This is the Primogenit, as may be said, Foundation of Holiness, and Happiness, To Know and Enjoy the only True God 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. Pref. 87 The Secular Ignorance and Candid Simplicity of the Pimo Primitive Christians.

Primogenit, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -GENIT.] = prec. + RATIONAL, as derivative of *prime ratio*: see -O *suff.* 1 and cf. *politico-economic*.] A quantity expressing a prime ratio. See PRIME a. qd.

1664 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1880) III 576, I would rather use pimo-rational than differentials.

Primordial (*primōdial*), a (sb) Also 5, 8 *erron.* pre-. [ad. late L. *primordialis* that is first of all, original, f. PRIMORDIUM see -AL. So F. *primordial* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1 Of, pertaining to, or existing at (or from) the very beginning; first in time, earliest, original, primitive, primeval. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii 1 (Tollem MS), The virtue of God made primordial matei, in he whiche as it were in massy pinge be foure elements were vterually, and nougt distinguid 1486 *Reception Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Their primordial princes of this principalline. a 1606 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1865) 1 385 Abstunence is a virtue Sure I am the 'primordial peccatum', the primordial sin was not abstunung 1687 T. K. VERITAS *Evang.* 98 There would have remained illustrious Memory thereof, at least in some of the primordial Churches 1844 DISABE *Coningsby* ii 1, To recur to the primordial tenets of the Tory party 1875 *Poste Gauri* Intro. (ed. 2) 6 The portion of primary rights that we shall call Primordial rights (right to life, health, liberty, reputation, etc.) are never so much as mentioned by Gauss.

2 Constituting the beginning or starting-point; from which something else is derived or developed, or on which something else depends; original (as opposed or correlated to derivative), fundamental, radical; elementary. a 1599 SKELTON *Agst. Garmeshe* iv 104 It plesyth that noble prince roialle Me as hys master for to calle In hys lernyng pimoordial 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 388 Primordial Textures (if I may so call them). 1678 CUWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 837 Being no Simple Primitive and Primordial thing, but Secondary, Compounded and Derivative 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 327 The primordial chaotic fluid, in whose bosom most stones were formed. 1856 DOVE *Logic* *Chr. Faith* v. 11 323 Space and time are the primordial necessities of thought 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* I Intro. 53

A primordial instinct of human nature insures this concurrence and maintains it.

3. *Anat* and *Zool* Applied to parts or structures in their earliest or rudimentary stage, or to those formed at first, and afterwards replaced by others. = PRIMITIVE a. 8 a

1786 Phil. *Traus* LXXXVI 448 New ones are formed above, under, or at the sides of the primordial or temporary teeth, but in different sockets 1870 ROLLSTON *Amin. Life* p. xxv, In all Vertebrata above the Amphibia, a primordial as well as a secondary kidney is developed 1894 *Stud.* 38 Two fused primordial vertebrae 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* July 18 Final or dictary condition of the primordial ovum.

4. *Bot.* a. First or earliest formed in the course of growth: said of leaves, fruit, or other parts.

1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii (1794) 443 The Scotch Pine, has two leaves in a sheath, and the primordial ones, solitary and smooth 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 247 When fasciated, the primordial leaf to which they are then axillary is membranous, and enwraps them like a sheath 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor.* a 20 Leaves broadly obovate obtuse toothed, primordial obicular.

b. Applied to tissues, etc., in their simplest or rudimentary stage or condition: as *primordial cortex*, *epidermis*

Primordial cell, a cell in its simplest form, consisting merely of a mass of protoplasm, without cell-wall, cell-sap, etc. *Primordial utricle*, name for the layer of denser protoplasm lining the wall of a vacuolate cell, and forming a sac inclosing the thinner protoplasm and cell-sap

1849 E. LARKESTER *Schleiden's Princ. Bot.* 569 Mohl asserts that the primordial utricle is the forerunner of the formation of the cellulose cell-wall 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 5 It has hence become usual even to consider a protoplasmic body of this kind as a cell, and to designate it as a naked membraneless cell or Primordial Cell 1894 *Stud.* 156 The outermost layer of the primary meristem which covers the *punctum vegetativum* together with its apex is the immediate continuation of the epidermis of the older part which lies further backwards, it may therefore be termed the Primordial Epidermis.

fig. 1893 BARROWS *Paul. Relig.* II 1481 The primordial cell of organic Methodism is the class-meeting

5. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* † a = PRIMITIVE a. 7 Obs.

b Applied by Barrande (1846) to a series or 'zone' of strata in Bohemia, containing the earliest fossil remains there found, hence extended to the corresponding strata in other parts of the world, forming part of the Cambrian system; also applied to fossils found in these strata

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) l. 285 In the primordial stones of Vesuvius 1802 PLANTAR *Illustr. Hutton* The 161 De Luc applies the term primordial to the rocks in question and considers them as neither stratified nor formed by water 1885 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii (ed. 4) 454 M. Barrande found in Etage C, in Bohemia, Trilobites of the genera *Paiadoxides*, *Conocoryphe* [etc.] These primordial Trilobites have a peculiar facies of their own 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 445 M. Barrande then recognised the 'Lingula Flag' of Sedgwick as the exact equivalent of his primordial stratum (Etage C)

† 6 App. misused (as if f. L. *ordo*, *ordin-* order) for Of the first order or rank.

1849 *Pruser's Mag.* XXXIX. 383 From the time of Bossuet, no primordial champion of Catholicism arose in France.

B. sb. 1. Something primordial, original, or fundamental; beginning, origin, a first principle, an element *rare*.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 486 The primordially Of his wretched original 1610 MARCELLINI *Triumphs* *Yas* 1 85 It consisteth of 3 Letters as the primordial and Radical Letters of the Hebrewes 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 37 The Primordials of the World are not Mechanical, but Spiritual or Vital. 1823 T. BUSSE *Lucretius I. Dussel* p. iv, Like his own primordial, they are not only indestructible, but unassalable.

† 2. Name for an early variety of plum. Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, July 10 Plums, etc. Primordial, Myrobalan, the red, blew, and amber Violet. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1722) II. 376.

Hence **Primordialism**, primordial nature or condition, **Primordially**, the quality of being primordial; something characterized by this quality.

1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* iv. § 343 Yet another indication of primordialism may be named. Even between intimates greetings signifying continuance of respect, begin each renewal of intercourse. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishism. of Rue Cain* xiv 206 There be those that have construed simple grandeurs, and simpaties, from idyllic gold-fields, to mean primordialities which, elsewhere, receive much precious time and space from the assize court and the gaol.

Primordially, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a primordial way. a. At or from the very beginning; in the earliest stage; at first, originally, primitively. b. In relation to the beginning or starting-point, radically, fundamentally.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* iii. xviii 220 Everything which I, or any intelligence, can apprehend, is steeped primordially in me. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* vii. (1874) 228 We have no grounds for supposing that male bees primordially collected pollen. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. ii. xxxvii. 324 His dogma of the immutability of primordially created species

† **Primordial**, *Obs.* [f. L. *primordialis* (see PRIMORDIUM) + -AN.] = PRIMORDIAL sb. 2

1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Primus*, The Jean-Native, or White Primordial This is a small white Plum, of a clear yellow Colour, and for its coming very early, deserves a Place in every good Garden of Fruit. 1755 in JOHNSON, whence in many mod. Dicts.

†**Primordiate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. primordialis* (see next) + -ATE²] = PRIMORDIAL *a.*
 1599 N. V. L. *Leit. in Suff.* 15 f. read the Baylies of the
 Cynque poets who a primordiate Cethulact was also
 dropping out of my inchorne 1880 DOYLE *Suff. Chem.*
 v. 356 T. in every Thing Chymists will call Salt,
 Sulphur, or Spirit, that needs alwaies be a Primordiate and
 Ingenerable body

|| **Primordium** (primordium) Pl. -ia. [*L. primordium* sb., orig. neut. of *primordius* adj., original, f. *primus* first + *ordini* to begin.] The very beginning, the earliest stage; opening part, introduction; primitive source, origin

1671 HOWE *V. 1834* 193/1 (Stanf) The mere preludes of this glory, the *primordia*, the beginnings of it 1677 — *It's Holy Spirit* vi. Wks. 1832 1 66 They want the radical, fundamental preparation, the *primordia*, or first principles by which they are to be adopted to that Kingdom 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. § 3 Those Beings must be of chief Excellence wherein that Primordium appears most prominently to abound 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 212 It would seem more probable that those roots are in many cases the real primordia of the ostensible d'htooos or verbal roots. 1847 LYTON *Lucratha* i. 1, This is the primordium, — now comes the confession

b. *Biol.* The first rudiment or germ of an organ or structure.

1830 in *Cent. Dict.* 1838 WILLIS in *Nature* 25 Aug 390/1
 †**Primore**, *Obs. rare*. [*ad* It *primore* (primore), *L. primor* is first, foremost, chief, *L. pl. primores*, as sb. the front rank in battle, deriv. of *primus* first.] A chief man.

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 18 The Patriarche of Constantinople and his Primore termed Protosyncellus, and amongst the Romans, the Centurion and his Optio 1856 J. BROWN in *Cairns Mem.* x (1860) 385 My earlier friends among the *primores* of the Synod.. have most of them long ago departed]

Hence †**Primority**, foremost place or importance
 1797 *Philos. Quar.* 142 Sally, seeing the Primority of Marriage so much pleaded for, thought it may be worth her while to claim it

†**Primoritive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. primus* first + *ORITIVE*] ARISING from that which is prime, primary, or primitive; derivative.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logike* 12 Artificial Argument is either prime, or primoritive [margin, *Primus, vel a primo oritur*].

†**Primosity** (primosity), *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [*f. PRIM a. + -OSITY*] Primness.

1839 LADY H. STANHOPE *Mem.* xi. (1845) II. 27, I should really like to know what excuse Lord A. could offer for his primosity to us, when he was riding with such a Jezebel as Lady —

†**Primovable**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. PRIME a. + MOVABLE*, after *primus mobilis*.] = PRIMUM MOBILE. Also †**Primovant** [*f. F. prime, mouvant* moving]

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* b. ij, As the Heauen, is, by the Primouant, caried about in 24 equal Houes. *Ibid.* d. ij b. i. way, of hauing the motion of the Primouant (or first equinoctial motion) by Nature and Arte, Imitated 1625 LITTLE *De Barbas*, *Noc* 162 This power hath the Moone by motion of the Primovable, which maketh her rise and set, as the Sunne and other Starres doe, in the space of a day

Primp (primp), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 7 *prympe*. [*app.* like *PRIM sb.* 2, short for *PRIM-PRINT*] The privet; = *PRIM sb.* 2

1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 156 The Garden of Pleasure is to be set about with Arbors, conueed with Iesamin, Bay trees, Woodbnd, Vines, Prympe, sweet Bryer, and other rare things. 1658 R. FRANK *North Mem.* (1841) 140 A beautiful arbour adorned with primp hedges. 1879 N. W. Linc. *Gloss*, *Primp*, privet. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss*, *Primp*, the shrub Privet

Primp (primp), *v. dial.* [Related to *PRIM v.*] 1. *trans.* To make prim, to dress (up) or deck neatly or showily; to dispose or arrange primly.

1801 W. BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 14 (E.D.D.) Just i' the newest fashion primped a 1860 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* s. v. Arter marm and Aunt Jane had primped up an' fixed my har an' creval, I was reddey. 1880 J. L. WATT *Poet. Sh.* 73 (E.D.D.) Ye lassies, .. A' primput up an' dressed like ledlies

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make oneself smart, to prink.

1903 *Review of Rev.* Apr. p. 111 (Cartoons) The world is beginning to primp for the big show at St. Louis in 1904

2. *intr.* To behave primly; to put on affected airs. 1804 [see below] 1815 W. WELSH *Poet. & Prose Wks.* 39 Prideful like she primput W. puckered neck and glancin' cheek And ruffles neatly crimpit.

Hence **Primped**, *Sc. primpit*, *ppl. a. dial.*, affected, prudish, of the mouth, closed primly, pursed up (*Sc.*); **Primping** *vbl. sb.* preparing, dressing up; *ppl. a.* demure, prudish (*Sc.*).

c. 1739 J. SKINNER *Christmas Baking* iv. The tanner was a primpit (*Gloss* 'delicate, nice' J. bit, As flimsy as a feather. 1804 TARKAN *Poems* 12 Young primpin Jean, wi' cuttie speen, sings dum' to bake the bannocks 1853 CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* 199 (E.D.D.) Lady Ladies—primpit dame *Ibid.* 159 Some wi' primpit mon', And upturn'd e'en. 1886 *Amer. Ann.* *Deaf Apr.* 100 Helen has a great notion of 'primping' Nothing pleases her better than to be dressed in her best clothes. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Campaigns Curiosity* 40 Annie insisted that I wasted too much time in 'primping'. 1899 WINSTON CHURCHILL *R. Carvel* x, You are content to see Richard without primping

†**Prim-print**, *Obs.* Also 6 *prymprint*, 6-8 *prime(-)print*. [Derivation unknown.]

Appears too early to be connected with *PRIM a.* The first element has been conjectured to be *F. prime*, *L. primus* first, and the second short for *F. printemps* spring, but for this there is no confirmatory evidence, nor is the sense probable. (The statement in Prior's *Pop. Names of Plants* that *prim-print* was orig. the primrose, and that the name was transferred from the herb to the shrub, is erroneous, and arises from the fact that *ligustrum*, in *Pliny* the privet, has been supposed by some to be in *Vulgi* and *Ovid* the name of some white-flowered herb.)

An early name of the Privet
 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* E. j. b. *Ligustrum* is called in greke Cypros, in englishe Prim print or priuet, though Eliote more boldly then lernedly, defended the contrary [cf. quot. 1542 s. v. *PRIVET* 1] 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 36 b. The herbe which is called prymprint or priuet. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* x. v. 690 This plant is called in English, Priuet, or Primprint, in Fienche, *Troasne* 1598 FLORIO, *Ligustrum*, the priuet or prime print tree used in gardens for hedges. Also a kind of white flower 1874-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 642 Two thousand two hundred of Quicksnets and Prim-print. 1749 J. MARTYN in *Verg. Bucol.* II. 18 note, If the *Ligustrum* of *Pliny* was that.. by us called priuet or primprint

Primrose (pri mroz), *sb. (a)* Forms. 5 *prymrose*, *prima rose*, 5-6 *prymrose*, *prime rose*, 5-7 *primerose*, 6 *pryme rose*, (*prymrose*, *primrose*,) *Sc. prymross*, 7 *prim rose*, *prim-rose*, *prime-rose*, 6- *primrose*. [Late ME *prymrose* (1413 see (c) below, not used by Chaucer or Gower; occurring in several glossaries and vocabularies a 1450, but not in *Sinon Barthol* or *Alphata*), corresp. in form to early OF. *prymrose* (12-13th c), and to med. *L. prima rosa*, lit. 'first' or 'earliest rose', in Eng.-Lat. vocabularies of 15th c.. the latter in *Alphata* a synonym of *primula vers* (see *PRIMULA*), and F. and Eng. *primerole*; by *Falsgr.* *primerolle* is given as *F.* for *prymrose*, and is still so used dialectally in parts of Normandy. In It., Florio 1598 has '*Prima rosa* the flowre called the primrose or cowslip' *Primrose* is not in the *Great Herbal* 1516-29, but is in Turner's *Labelius* 1538, and *Names of Herbs* 1548, also in Lyte and later Herbals. See Note below.]

1. A well-known plant (*Primula vers* var. *acaulis* Linn., *P. vulgaris* Ilud., *P. acaulis* Jacq., *P. grandiflora* Lam.), bearing pale yellowish flowers in early spring, growing wild in woods and hedges and on banks, esp. on clayey soil, and cultivated in many varieties as a garden plant. Also, the flower of this plant. Sometimes extended to include other species of the genus *PRIMULA*.

(a) in glossaries and vocabularies.
 14. *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 592/1 *Ligustrum*, a primrose. 14. *Nomine* *ibid.* 712/18 *Ligustrum*, a primrose. 14. *ibid.* 713/18 *Ligustrum*, a cowslip. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/2 *Primrose*, *primula*, *calendula*, *ligustrum*. a. 1450. *Stoch. Med.* MS. 196 *Primrose*, *ligustrum*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 786/24 *Ligustrum*, a primrose. *Ligustrum*, a cowslip. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 *a. Primrose*, *primula*, *primula vers*. 1530 *Falsgr.* 56 b/2 *Primrose* a flower, *primerolle*. 1538 *Elvot*, *Verbas-cum*, an herbe wherof be ii. kindes of which one is supposed to be Molin or long wort, the other is supposed to be that which is called primrose. 1573-80 *Bartlett* P. 715 *a. Primrose*, or cowslip, *verbas-cum*, *vel verbas-cum minus* *Primula vers* Dodon.

(b) in herbals, botanical works, etc.

1538 TURNER *Labelius* A. j. b. *Arthritica officinis* est *primula vers* quae ab anglis dicitur a *prymrose*. 1548 — *Names of Herbs* G. vii. There are ii. *Verbascula*. The fyrste is called in barbarus latin *Arthritica*, and in englishe a *Primrose* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxxi. 122 Of Petie Mulleyn or the kindes of *Primroses*. The smaller soete we call *Primrose*, is of diuers kindes, as yellow and greene, single and dubble *Ibid.* 123 [figure of] *Verbasculum minus*, *Prymrose* 1597 GLARDE *Herbal* ii. cclx. 637 The common white feldie *Primrose* needeth no description 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 512 There is a *Greenish* *Primrose*, but it is Pale, and scarce a *Greene* 1620 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 242, I know, that the name of *Primula vers* or *Primrose*, is indifferently conferred vpon those that I distinguish for *Paralytes* or *Cowslips*. I doe therefore call those onely *Primroses* that carry but one flower vpon a stalk. And those *Cowslips*, that beare many flowers vpon a stalk together constantly. 1688 R. HOI ME *Armony* ii. 70/1 *Primroses* are also double of variable colours 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 101 Double *Primroses* delight in the same soil and situation as *Polyanthuses*, but are somewhat less robust

(c) in literature

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. ii (1859) 75 One [world] is corownd with faire rede rosyes, and the thyrd with lusty prymrosys and lyllys eternellyd, and graciously arayed. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. vii, Take alsawndre and the Roote of *prime rose* 1508 DUNBAR *Myting* 192 Powderit with prymross, sawrand all with clowiss 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1437 Eke eche at other threw the floures bright, The prymrose, the violet, the gold 1536 FLEMING *Paraph.* *Epist.* 352 What man euer sawe the Spring tide without Marche Violettes, *Prime roses*, and other pleasant floures? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xv. 150 The *Primrose* placing first, because that in the Spring It is the first appeares, then onely flourishing 1621 QUARLES *Ethier* (1638) 117 Now plucks a Violet from her purple bed And then a *Prim rose* (the yeares Maiden-head) 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 142 The rathe *Primrose* that forsaken dies. 1770 *Foote Nabob* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The poor fellow's face is as pale as a *primrose* 1798 WORDSW. *P. Bell* i. xii, A *primrose* by a river's brim A yellow *primrose* was to him, And it was nothing more. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 6/4 Blue *primroses*, that came into vogue a few years ago, were of course not wanting

b. Formerly applied to the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*, and now in *U. S.* to a kind of wild rose (*Rosa setigera*)

1585 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* v. § 94 (1675) 133 The *Primroses* (which some take to be *Daisies*) 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 108 A kind of wild rose (called by the country folk the *primrose*).

2. With qualifying words, applied to a. Other species of the genus *Primula*. as *Bird's-eye Primrose*, *P. farinosa*, a mountain plant, bearing compact umbels of light purple flowers with yellow centres. *Chinese Primrose*, *P. sinensis*, a Chinese species bearing white or lilac flowers in umbels, familiar as a greenhouse and room plant in winter and early spring, *Fairy Primrose*, *P. nympha*, a small plant of Southern Europe, bearing large white or rose flowers (Nicholson 1887); *Himalayan Primrose*, *P. sikkimensis*; *Scotch Primrose*, *P. scotica*, a native of the north of Scotland, bearing umbels of purple yellow-eyed flowers; sometimes applied to *P. farinosa*.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 235 *Primula farinosa* **Bird's-eye Primrose* Mai-hes and bogs on mountains in the north 1867 BABBINGTON *Man. Brit. Bot.* (ed. 6) 277 *Primula farinosa*, North of England and South of Scotland. *Bird's-eye Primrose* 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 595 The **Chinese Primrose*. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Primula*, Perhaps the best-known *Primula* is that which is very generally cultivated for greenhouse and room decoration, namely, the *Chinese Primrose* (*P. sinensis*).

b. Some other plants having flowers resembling those of the common *primrose*, as *Cape Primrose*, a plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*, of S. Africa, etc., bearing showy pale purple, blue, or red flowers, *Evening (Night, Nightly) Primrose*, the genus *Enothera*: see *EVENING sb.* 1 5 b, *Peet-less Primrose* = *PRIMROSE PEERLESS* 2; *Tree Primrose* = *Evening primrose*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 253/2 *Streptocarpus*, **Cape Primrose* 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 6/3 On entering the first tent, the visitor is face to face with a wonderful bed of *Cape primroses*, creamy-white, mauve, and in many shades. 1866 *Tras Bot.* 927 **Evening or Night Primrose*, *Enothera* 1760 J. LEL. *Inroad Bot.* App. 323 **Night Primrose* 1849 [see *NIGHT sb.* 13 e] 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Narcissus biflorus*, **Peet-less Primrose* or *Primrose* *Peet-less*, Two-flowered *Daffodil* 1620 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 264 The **Tree Primrose* of Virginia 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* 111. (1794) 256 *Tree Primrose*, a Virginian plant. The corolla is a fine yellow, shut during the day, but expanding in the evening; whence some call it *Nightly Primrose*.

† 3 *fig. a.* The first or best, the finest, or a fine, example; the 'flower', 'pearl' (cf. *pink of perfection*), also, a person in the flower of youth. *Obs.*

c. 1425 in *Leg. Road* 212 My swete one þou art bi flour, My *primrose*, my paramour c. 1425 *East. Pers.* 2024 in *Macro Plays* 134 A' Meknesse, Charyte & Pacyens, . *prymrose* pleyeth pailaunt. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvi. (Shaks. Soc.) 158 Heyle, perle peales, *prime rose* of prye! 1523 SKELTON *Garland of Laurel* 912 Ye be, as I deuyne, The platy *primrose*, The goodly Columbyne a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* i. (Arb.) 66 Two noble *Primroses* of Nobilitie, the yong Duke of Suffolke, and Lord H. Manners 1579 SPILNER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 166 Was not I planted of thine owne hand, To be the *primrose* of all thy land? 1664 COTTON *Scarron* i. 86 O Dido *Primrose* of Perfection, Who only grantest kind Protection To wandring Trojans

† b. *Prime*; first bloom; first-fruits. *Obs.*

1611 BRATHWAITE *Golden Pleece* ii. Sonn. iv. 11, For she (Rosamond) poore wench did flourish for a while Crompt in the *primrose* of her wantonnesse 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xvi. 5 Gods soul hath desired such first ripe fruits, *Mac.* 7 1, such *primroses*. 1650 — *Comm. Lev.* ii. 14 God should be served with the first-fruits of our age, the *primrose* of our childe-hood

† 4. In ancient cookery, A 'pottage' in which the flowers of this plant were a principal ingredient.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 *Prymrose* Take ower half-pound of Flowre of Rys, ii. pound of Almaundys, half an vnce of hony & Saffron, & take þe flowre of þe Prymrose, & grynd hem, and temper hem vppre with Mylke of þe Almaundys [etc.]

5. *Her.* A conventionalized figure of this flower as a charge, in quot. 1562 said to have four petals 1562 LEIGH *Armonie* 64 Quater foyles, otherwise called, *prime Roses*. 1894 *Parke's Gloss. Her.* 477 *Primrose*, this flower occurs in some few instances. Though the colour varies, the shape of the natural flower should be retained

6. Elliptical for *primrose colour*. A pale greenish yellow or lemon colour.

1882 *Garden* 21 Oct. 355/3 Take, for instance, *Narcisse*, *primrose*, tipped with white.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as, in sense 'of primroses', 'of the primrose', *primrose bank*, *bed*, *breath*, *bud*, *chaplet*, *colour*, *drop* (*DROP sb.* 10 g), *peep*, *picker*, *season*, *star*, *-tide*, *yellow*; instrumental and parasyntetic, as *primrose-coloured*, *-decked*, *-haunted*, *-scented*, *-spangled*, *-starred*, *-sweet*, *-tinted* adjs.; † *primrose cowslip*, Parkinson's name for the hybrid *OXLIP*; *primrose path*, way, a path abounding in primroses; *fig* the path of pleasure; *primrose-time*, *fig* the time of early youth; *primrose tree* = *tree primrose*: see 2 b.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 15 This **Primrose* banke whereon I lie 1834 MRS. HEMANS *Sonn.*, *Happy Hour* 8 The wandering **primrose-breath* of May. 1777 WARTON *Ode Friend leaving Hamph.* 56 His **primrose-chaplet* rudely

born. 1699 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 244 Of the very same
*Primrose colour that the former is of. 1796 WITHERING
Brit. Plants (ed. 3) IV. 238 Gills primrose-colour. 1830
WITHERING's *Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) IV. 226 *Agaricus Prunella*
(*Primrose coloured Agaric) 1888 Times 2 Jan 7/4 The
young Lady Mansfield in her primrose coloured dress. 1699
PARKINSON *Paradisus* 244 *Paratylis allera odorata flore*
gallo polyanthos. The *Primrose Cowslip. 1625 B. Jon-
son *Pai's Amuse* 'And the *primrose drop, the Spring's own
spouse! 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Remember Nat* 3 Feeding my
thoughts in 'primrose haunted nooks' 1567 GOLDING *Ovid*
xiii. 929 More whygitt thou art then *primrose leaf [*John*
Wilm. Augusti] 1662 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 50 doe not as
some vniquacious Pastors doe, Shew me the steepe and thoiny way
to Heauen. Whilst like a puffed and reckless Libertine,
Himselfe the *Primrose path of dalliance treads. 1800
HALLIETT *Lect Dram Lit* 80 To tread the primrose path
of pleasure. 1822 FROUDE *Carlyle* I. xix. 355 Neve! to sell
his soul by travelling the primrose path to wealth and
distinction. 1831 E. FITZGERALD *Lit* (1839) I. 8 So winter
paveth Luke a long sleep From falling autumn To 'prim-
rose-peep 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 398
Hypochaeris *Primrose scented Buds-nest. 1634 MILTON
Comus 671 Buds as the April buds in *Primrose-season.
1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Epitaph upon a Child*, Vnguis
promissus when I dy'd, That they wo'd each *primrose-die,
Duely morne and ev'ning, come, And with flowers dresse
my tomb 1666 *Wily Beguiled* in *Ilarl Dodsley* IV. 237
I'll prank myself with flowers of the pime, And thus I'll
spend away my *primrose-time 1741 *Compl. Farm.* Piece II
in 357 Towards the End of this Month, sow Pinks, Sweet
Williams, *Primrose-trees, 1760 J. LK *Intro'd Bot* App
324 Primrose-tree, *Oenothera* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* iii. iii. 2
Some of all Professions, that goe the *Primrose way to th'
everlasting Bonfire. 1817 Scott *Ilarold v* xiv, Chieff they
lay their snates beside the primrose way. 1822 *Graden*
2 Dec 421/1 A large flower of a soft *primrose-yellow.

8. From the association of the flower with the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who died 19th April, 1881: **Primrose Day**, the anniversary of that event; **Primrose League**, a political association formed in 1883, in memory of Lord Beaconsfield and in support of the principles of Conservatism as represented by him Hence, in sense 'of the Primrose League', **Primrose dame**, habitation, knight: see the sbs.; so *Primrose associate, banner, circle, lady, literature*, etc.

1883-1884) *Pumrose League*. 1885 Sir A. Borthwick in
1878 *Cont* July 39 The badges are an absolute introduction
into all *Pumrose* Circles. 1890 (*title*) *A Little Pumrose*
Knight, a story of the autumn of 1885, by a *Pumrose*
Dame 1891 *Pall Mall G* 2 Dec 6/2 In the accompany-
ing cartoon a *Pumrose* dame is depicted fastening a *pumrose*
pogy into Mr Chamberlain's button-hole 1898 *Weston*
G 4 Dec 8/1 Although Sir George Woodhouse has never
publically claimed any credit in that direction, we are, we
think, warranted in suggesting that he was the nursery of *Pumrose* Day.

B. as *ady* Of primrose colour.
 1844 *Willis Lady Jane* 11 366 Serene in faultless boots
 and primrose glove 1851 *G Merritt Love in Valley*
 111, Soft new beech-leaves, up to beamy April Spreading
 bough on bough a primrose mountain

[Note The history of this word and its original application are obscure. The designation 'first' or 'earliest rose' is not very applicable to the flower, which in no respect resembles a rose in colour, form, or habit of growth. And if 'rose' be taken as vaguely synonymous with 'flower', the primrose is not manifestly the 'first flower' of spring. The same holds good of the F. *primrosea* or cowslip, which flowers still later than the primrose. The L. *prima rosa* is not known before c. 1450 (in *Alphita*; see PRIMULA), which is later than the Eng. word. The It. *prima rosa*, in Florio, is of uncertain age. In OF. *primrose* is cited only from some MSS. of the *Geste des Lotharingans*, and from *Perceval*, both of 12th c. The meanings uncertain; though, as other MSS. of the *Lotharingans* have the variant *primroseur* (mod. F. *primroseur* cowslip), the flower meant may possibly have been the cowslip or the primrose. According to Bouillet *Dict. des Sciences* 1862-3, and Littré 1863-72, *primrose* is a synonym of *passerose*, popularly or locally called the Hollyhock, and to the Rose Campion (*Lychnis Coronaria*); but *primrose* is not recognized as an existing name of any flower in *La Flore des Jardins et du Champ* of Le Maoutel & Decaise, 1855. Historical connexion between the OF. and the 15th c. Eng. word is thus uncertain. The original application in Eng. is obscure; the 15th c. vocabularies and glossaries use it to gloss *ligustrum*, a plant noted in Roman poets for its *white* flowers (now identified as the PRIVET; but by early glossists taken to be a herb), but as *ligustrum* was also glossed by *cowslip*, *cowslip*, and one explanation of *primrose* in Prompt. Parv. is *primula* (and in Cath. Angl. *primula versis*), it is fairly certain that by the middle of the 15th c. *primrose* was applied to one or both species of *Primula*. By Palsgrave it is, like *prima rosa* in *Alphita*, identified with PRIMROSE, which in parts of Normandy is now a name of the primrose. In Tineus's *Libellus and Names of Herbes*, *primrose* is certainly a *Primula* and prob. the primrose; in Lyte, 1578, it is figured and is there clearly the primrose (though the 'cowslip, oxlippe, and pymerose' are all included as 'kundes of Primeroses'). See also *Note* to PRIMULA.]

Primrose, *v.* [f. prec. + cf. BLACKBERRYING *vbl. sb.* and NUT *v. i*] *intr.* To look for, or gather, primroses; esp. in phr. *to go (a) prim-rosing*. *b. humorously* (see prec 8), To speak at or take part in Primrose League gatherings

1830 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II 302, I
had gone to a copse primrosing. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 9 Sept
4/2 Co-operative farming is a good deal better than 'prim-
rosing' 1888 *Manchester Courier* 19 Apr. 5/7 One section
of the Unionist party went primrosing with Mr. Smith

Primrosed (pri:m'rōuzd), *a.* [f. PRIMROSE *s.b.* + -ED².] Abounding in primroses; covered or adorned with primroses

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* 1. *Regeneration*, It was high-spring, and all the way Primrosed, and hung with shade 1777 WARTON *Hamlet* 35 Or through the primros'd coppice stray. 1835 *Blackw Mag* XXXVII 714 On primrosed bank and brae

Primrose pee rless. [See the two words]
 †1 Originally used in the senses of the two words. A peerless or unrivalled primrose, usually *fig* see PRIMROSE *sb* 3. *Obs rare.*

1523 SKILTON *Garl Laurel* 1447 This tloffer ientyll,
this iose, this lilly floure, this primrose peeles 1524
BALF *Myst Inng* (1545) Div, Holye Thomas Becket wold
sumtyme for his pleasure make a iourneye of pylgrymage to
the prymerose peerlesse of Staffordre [c 1580] *THE BEE-
BEARS* i ii 3r in *Archiv Stud New Sp* (1897) XCVIII
307 Old Brancato hath a passing peeles primrose to his
daughter]

2. A name formerly given to the species of *Narcissus*, including the wild daffodil; now spec. to *Narcissus biflorus*, the two-flowered narcissus

1578 LYTTE *Dadoens* II. c. 211 These pleasant flowers are
called in Latine, *Narcissus* in English, Narcissus, white
Daffodill, and Primerose pieelese. 1597 GERARDE *Herball*
l xxv § 15. 114 Generally all the kindes are comprehended
vnder this name *Narcissus*, called in English Daffodilly,
Daffodowndilly, and Primerose peerelese. 1599 — *Catores*
Arb. *Narcissus Pisanus*, Italian Daffodill, or Primerose
peerelese. 1639 PARKINSON *Paradissus* 74 Bearing
flowers of a pale whitish Creame colour, (which hath
caused our Countrey Gentlewomen, I thinke, to entitle it
Primerose Peerelese). 1865 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl V* 237
This beautiful species, the Primerose-peerless of old writers
1866 *Veget. Bot.* Primerose peerless, *Narcissus difformis*

Primrose (ˈprɪmroʊz). [*PRIMROSE* *sō.* + *-ER*¹] **a.** One who seeks or gathers primroses. **b.** *Political slang.* An adherent of the Primrose League. **So** *Primrosery*, *Pri mrosism*, the principles and practice of the Primrose League.

1885 *Pall Mall G* 6 May 3/2 What in Dawson's day was
 figurative only has by the Primrosers been made literally
 true 1886 *Sat Rev* 20 Nov 683/2 The 'Liberal League for
 the Association of Men and Women' in fighting Primrosism.
 1897 *Westm Gaz* 20 Apr 2/2 Primrosery is not so much a
 reasoned faith as a social cult.

Primrosy (pɪ mɪ ɹʊ zi), *a.* [f. PRIMROSE *sб.* + -Y] Abounding in or characterized by primroses, resembling a primrose, primrose-coloured

1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser II 47 (*Copse*) Primosity is the epithet which this year will retain in my recollection.
1880 J HATTON *Three Recruits* III vi, April surely used to be a gayer, brighter, and more primosity month .than it is now 1882 MARG VELY *Damocles* III. 39 A trifle pale .. Almost primosity, isn't it?

b. *humorous*. Of, pertaining to, or having the character of the Primrose League

1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept 6/5 Salvation will no more come to him by class legislation than it has reached him by doles ecclesiastical or Primrosey 1904 *Sat Rev* 16 July 66 The meeting was distinctly Primrosey in its enthusiasm and adornments

Primsie (pri'mzi), *a. Sc. rare* [f. PRIM *a*]
Demure, formal, precise.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* 1A, Poor Willie, wi' his bow kail
runt. Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie.

+ **Prímstafr**. *Obs.* Also 9 **prímstafr**; *pl* 7-**prímstavar**. [Sw. *prímstafr*, Norw. and Da. *prímstafr*, Icel. *prímstafr* (in text of c 1200), f *prímu* PRIME sb¹ + *stafr* 'stave, letter'] The Icelandic and Scandinavian name of a clog almanack. (Partly in Eng. form in Evelyn and Plot, and in mod Dicts. but never in Eng. use.)

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* (1769) 38 Runic writings, or engraved letters, as in their *runstoc* or *primstav* 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 419 By the Norwegians. [wooden Almanacks] are call'd Primstavas, the principall thing inscribed on them, being the Prime or golden number *Ibid.* 420 The Primstav of the Norwegians.

Primula (priminlā). Bot. [a. med. L. *primula*, fem. of *primulus*, dim. of *primus* first; originally in the name *primula veris* 'little firstling of spring', applied by 1101 app. to the Cowslip, but at an early date also to the Field Daisy, perh. as an earlier spring flower, or because both plants were from their supposed virtues known as *herba paralyticis*. Matthioli in 1565 confined *Primula veris* to the Cowslip; Linnaeus adopted *Primula* as a generic name, and made *Primula veris* a species, including three subspecies, *P. veris officinalis* the Cowslip, *P. v. elator* the (true) Oxlip, *P. v. acutis* the Primrose; but these are now generally considered as three species. See Note below.]

A genus of herbaceous, mostly hardy, perennial plants, of low growing habit, having radical leaves, and yellow, white, pink, or purple flowers mostly borne in umbels; chiefly natives of Europe and Asia, and cultivated in many varieties

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The species of primula enumerated by M^r Tournefort, are these [etc.] 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxvii (1849) 303 On the lofty range of the Himalaya the primula, the convallaria, and the veronica blossom 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 3/1 x The Primula, Anagallis, [etc.], are the gayest of the genera, some of whose species are found in almost all gardens. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb 121/3 One of the finest varieties of the Chinese Primula yet produced... was shown

[Note. *Primula veris* occurs c 1101 in *Regimen Sanitatis Salerni*, app in a list of plants supposed to cure paralysis

'Salvia, Castoreumque, Lavendula, Primula veris, Nasturtium, Armoraica, haec sanant paralytica membra', in which *Primula veris* appears to mean the Cowslip, often called *Herba Paralysis*. But both names appear also to have been applied to other plants. Thus the *Sinonoma Bartholomei* a 1387 (*Anecd. Ozoen* 1882) has, p. 23, '*Herba paralis*, l. cousolep, alia est a primula veris'; and, '*Herba Sancti Petri*, primula veris idem', and, p. 35, '*Primula veris*, herba Sti Petri idem, solsequium idem, alia est ab herba paralis'. *Alphita* a 1450 (*Anecd. Ozoen* 1887) identifies *Primula veris* with the common Field Daisy 'say (p. 146) '*Primula veris*, prim. rosa idem, gall et angl. pumeroles. Rescipe in *consolida minor* (p. 45) *Consolida minor*, primula veris idem, ossa fracta consolidat, gallice, le petite consoude, angl. dayseghe [M.S. waysegge] oil bonwort uel broswort. Rescipe in *uenti minor* (p. 100) *Pentis minor*, consolida minor idem, an. Bonwrt, a dayseghe'. The difference of opinion is also hinted by Simon Januensis, *Clavus Sanctorum* (a 1400, ed. Venice 1486) '*Passerella*, primula veris, herba paralis' idem, ut volunt quidam. *Primula veris* was identified with the daisy in the *Ortus Sanitatis* (Augsb. 1486), and by the 16th c. botanists Brunfels, Lonicerus, Tragus, and Fuchs, several of whom figure the plant. Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 532 gives the name to both the daisy and the primrose. Hieronymus of Brunschwygk, 1531, says that there were three plants called *Herba paralyticus*, of which *He paralyticus minor* was the Daisy, and *He paralyticus major* was *Primula veris*. Matthioli 1566 has, 'Ea, vulgaris notitia plantae, quae quibusdam *Bractea cunctis* [cf. *F. coucou* cowslip], officinis *Primula veris*, Germanis *Clavus Sancti Petri*, nonnullis *herba paralyticus* appellatur', and figures the Cowslip as *Primula veris*. The names *Clavus Sti. Petri*, *Herba Sti. Petri*, *St. Peter's wort*, and Ger. *Schisselblume*, are due to the resemblance of a cowslip head to a bunch of keys.]

Hence **Primula** **ceous** *a.*, belonging to the natural order *Primulaceæ*, of which *Primula* is the typical genus; **Pri mulin** *Chem.* [-IN¹] (see quot.).

1843 Penny Cyc XIX 3/1: The *Pumilacueos order consists of herbaceous plants inhabiting the temperate parts of the world, in moist situations. **1851 GLENNY Handb. Fl. Gard. 46** Picty little plants of the pumilacueos order. **1837 R. D. THOMSON in Brit Ann 352** **Prumilun*.—When the roots of the *prumila* *versis* or cowslip are digested in water and spirit a bitter tincture is obtained: the spirituous residue is evaporated to dryness and soluble by spontaneous evaporation many small prismatic crystals—these are pumilun mixed with some vegetable matter. **1897 Nain dist 45** An acid principle called pumilun.

Primum frigidum (præ'miſm firi'dzidəm).
Ods. [L, first cold.] Absolute or pure cold, which
Parmenides (c 450 B C.) accounted an elementary
substance; the origin or source of cold.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 69 The Earth being (as hath beene noted by some) *Primum Frigidum* 1665 BOYER *Exp Hist Cold* xvii § 2, I think, that, before men had so hotly disputed, which is the *Primum Frigidum*, they would have done well to inquire, whether there be any such thing or no.

|| **Primum mobile** (pɹaɪ mɔʊm məʊ bilz). [med. L., lit. 'first moving thing', L. *prīm-us* first, *mōbilis* movable: see PRIME *a.* and MOBILE *sб.*¹ and *a.*

Prunum mobile (also *prunus motus*, *prunus motor*) was an 11-12th c rendering of the Arabic المحرك الأزل *al-muharrrik al-awwal*, the first mover or moving (thing), cited from Avicenna (a 1037) by Shahiast.†n† (a 1153). The L occurs in Thomas Aquinas *Comment. in Aristot. De Caelo* 11 ix § 3, xv. § 7, also in John of Holywood (de Sacrobosco) 1266 †.

1. supposed outermost sphere (at first reckoned the ninth, later the tenth), added in the Middle Ages to the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and supposed to revolve round the earth from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the (eight or nine) contained spheres. Cf. MOBILE *sbl.* 1, and MOVABLE *sbl.* 1.

1366 JOHN DE SACROBOSCO *Sphaera Mundi* (Paris c.1500)
A.1, Sphaera diuiditur .secundum substantiam in sphaera
nouem, sc. Spheram nonam que primus motus suae primum
mobile ducitur, et in sphaera stellarum fixarum que firmamen-
tum nuncupatur, et in septem sphaera septem planetarum.
c.1391 CHAUCER *Asht.rol.* l. 8 17 The sunnowe is cleped
the gyrdelle of the firste Moeyng, or elles of the *angli-
grammophilus vel primum mobilis* l. 1460-70 *Bk. Of the*
(1896) *De Motibus* puttyng gyspe in vnderwritten, but Dauidus
putten þe tenþesþere, where is hyghy empur, in þe whiche
is crist, and also owre lady, & seynt þat chosen with
criste. Þe firste spei of þe *þe cleping* 'primum mobile', þe
first mevable thyng. 1559
1600 JOHN DE CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Class.*
10 The .x. heuene or Crystalline. *Ind. 12* And that, which
you call the eight heauen, they name primum mobile. 1669
STRUYS *Martius's Idig.* l. 1 13 The Motion of the Moon
surpasseth the diuinitie swiftness of the Primum Mobile.
1686 J. DUNN *Letter fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 18 He is always
looking upwards, by the diuine beelie nothing aboue Primum
Mobile for 'tis out of the reach of his Jacob's Staff. 1690
LEIBNIZ *Chr. Math.* 451 Others are of Opinion that they
[comets] are fiery Meteors, generated of copious exhalations
from the Earth and Sea, elevated to the Supreme Region
of the Air, and hurnd about by the swift Motion of the
Primum Mobile. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's New Org.* l. 1, 1.
Of the former kind i. e. Names of Things that haue no
Existence] are such as Fortune, the *Primum Mobile*, the
Orbs of the Planets, the Element of Fire, and the like Fi-
gments; which arise from imaginary false Theories. 1847 L.
LINDSEY *Sk. Chr. Art* l. p. xxiii, Beyond the region of fire .
succeeded the spheres of the seven planets, the firmament,
or eighth heauen; the crystalline, or ninth heauen; and
the *primum mobile*, a void,—the whole continually re-
voluing round the earth, and encompassed in their turn by
the empyrean.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A prime source of motion or action; an original cause or spring of activity; a prime mover, mainspring. Cf. MOVER ¹ 2 b, 3.

1612 G. CALVERT in *Crit. & Times* 1 (1848) I 291 You know the *primus mobile* of our court, by whose motion all the other spheres must move, or else stand still. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 98 An Engine so contrived that working the *primus mobile* forward or backward, upward or downward, circularly or corner wise, to and fro, straight, upright or downright, yet the pretended Operation continued, and advanced. 1673 KIRKHAM *Unlucky Citizen* 207 My Son, keep that ready Money in thy Pocket: this is the *primus mobile* of all their Science of thriving. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II 11. vi. 216 Their religion, which the Mahomedans consider as the basis and *primus mobile* of political government. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li Nat.* (1834) II 670 Each man's own satisfaction, interest, or happiness, is the *primus mobile* or the first spring of all his schemes and all his actions. 1800-12 BATHURST *Ration Judic. Bent.* (1827) III 285 Modified by the other known *primus mobiles*, or causes of motion and rest. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv (1889) 255 There must, in every system of forces, be a '*primus mobile*'.

[[**Primus** (prai'mūs), a. and sb. [L. *primus* first. - see PRIME a.]]

A. adj. First (in time, age, order, or importance); original, earliest; chief, principal

1. In Latin phrases, as *primus inter pares*, first among equals, *primus motor*, prime mover, the original source of motion or action; †*primus secundus* (lit. 'first second'), some game.

1813 J. ADAMS *Let. to Jefferson* 12 Nov. Mr. Dickinson was '*primus inter pares*', the bellwether, the leader of the aristocratical flock. 1887 *Athenian* 16 Apr. 507/1 The sovereign, relatively, was but *primus inter pares*, closely connected by origin and intermarriage with a turbulent feudal nobility. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. ii. Wks (Rldg.) 150/1 The plagues of Egypt, and the curse of heaven. Inflict upon them, thou great *Primus Motor! 1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crit. & Times* 1 (1848) II 9 Now the *primus motor* of this feasting, Mr. Comptroller, is taking his leave of this town. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii (1693) 11 You have said somewhat concerning the last Parliament, somewhat of the *Primus motor*, and Divine Intelligence which enliv'd the same. 1884 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xi. x. (1886) 159 It [lottery] is a childish and ridiculous toy, and like unto children's play at **Primus secundus*, or the game called the philosophers' table.

2. In some boys' schools, appended to the surname to distinguish the eldest (or the one who has been longest in the school) of those having the same surname. Cf. MAJOR a. 7 c.

1796 T. ROBBINS *Diary* (1886) I 6 My classmate Romeyn *primus*, was, I hear, quite unwell. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. iii. 'Mainmy-sick', growled Barlow *primus*.

B. sb. In the Scottish Episcopal Church. The presiding bishop, who is chosen by the other bishops, and has certain ceremonial privileges, but no metropolitan authority. Hence *Primus-ship*, the position or dignity of the *primus*.

1806 J. GARDNER *Paths World* II 830/2 Scottish Episcopal Church. 'One of the bishops is elected *primus* or chief bishop during pleasure, there having been no archbishops in Scotland since the Revolution. 1899 J. WOODSWORTH *Episcopate C. Wordsw.* v. 178, I wrote to the *Primus*, Bishop Gleig *Ibid.* 156 The second [year] was the beginning of the reign of King George III, and of the *Primus-ship* of Bishop William Falconar.

Primwort. Bot. [f. *prim-rose* or *prim-ula* + WORT] In *pl.* Lundy's name for the Natural Order, *Primulaceae*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 644 The Order of Primworts *Ibid.* 645 Primworts are uncommon within the tropics. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 921/2

† Incorrectly stated by some to be an old name of the Prinet or Prinipnet.

Primy (prai'mi), a. rare. [f. PRIME sb. + -y] That is in its prime.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. in 7 A Violet in the youth of Primy Nature, Forward, not permanent; sweet not lasting. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 536 Sent forth by those of powerful and primy manhood. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 142 The youth of primy nature is gone by.]

† **Prin.** Sc. Obs. rare-1. [Origin unknown.] Some appliance for catching fish.

1469 *Sc. Acts* 153 III (1814) II. 96/2 Fisch. ar distroyit be cowpis narrow massis nettis prinnis set in to Reueris that has course to be sey or set within þe flude merk of þe Seye. 1892 COCHRAN *Patrick Medieval Scot.* vi. 70 The act of 1469 prohibiting the use of 'coups', narrow mesh nets, and prins in rivers running into the sea.]

Prin. obs. or dial. var. PREEN sb., v. 1 and 2.

† **Prina'do.** Obs. slang. [Origin obscure.] In form it might be a corruption of Sp. *preñada* 'pregnant woman'; but the sense does not favour this.]

? Some kind of female sharper or impostor.

1620 DEKKER *Deane* (1860) 38 Base heapes tumbled together, who all yell'd like bandogs tyed in kennels high way-standers, Foists, nips, and rylts, primadoes, bawdes, pimps, panders. 1631 BATHURST *Whimsey* 12 You shall see him guarded with a Janizarie of Costermongers, and Country Gooselings. while his Nipples, Ints, Bungs and Primado's, of whom he holds in fee, oftentimes prevent the Lawyer by diving too deepe into his Clients pocket. 1658 - *Honest Ghost, Chym.* Act 231 Flankt were my troups with bolts, bands, pinks, and panders, Pimps, nips and ints, Primado's.

Prince (prins), sb. Also 3-6 prynce, 4 prynces, pryncs, prynces, pryncs, 4-6 prync(e, 6 prynse, Sc. prence. [a. F. *prince* (12th c. in Littré) = Fr. *prince*, ad. L. *principes*, -cip-em ad], first; as sb. the first or principal person, a chief, leader, sovereign, prince; f. *prim-us* first, PRIME a. + -ip-, from *capere*, -cipere to take.

As applied in sense 1, it prob came down from Roman usage under the principate and empire. see PRINCERS, and cf. Hor. C. x. 2. 50, Ovid P. i. 2. 23, Tac. A. x. 1.]

1. In primary general sense
1. A sovereign ruler, a monarch, king Now arch. or rhetorical.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Of þat heðene folc patriarke ant prince. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 578 Ða onswerede þe an swiðe prudeliðe, þus, to þe prude prince. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 20/32 He dude him some bringue To þe prince of Engeland. 1480 *Apelston* be kyngue 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 811 God by-secheþ to saue þe soueraine prince. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks* (1880) 375 Secular lordis, pryncis of þe worlde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7371 Then patid the prinis, and the puse dukes. c. 1440 *York Myst.* 7 Preued þat a prins with-outen pere. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 498 We most unbyly desyre youre grace to be oure solesier to oure prynse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Prayer Ch. 151.* We beseeche thee also to saue and defende all Christian Kynges, Princes, and Gouernours. a. 1555 *LYNDSEY Tragedy* 344 Imprudent Princis but discretioun, Hauyng in erth power Impetiall. 1607-12 *BACON Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 308 Princes are like the heavenly bodies which cause good, or evil, times, and which have much veneration, but noe rest. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 398 These animals are often sent as presents to the princes of the east. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i. (1904) 29 In the good old times noblemen passed from Court to Court, seeking service with one prince or another. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/1 The emperor of Russia, the queen of England, and the king of the Belgians are equally princes or monarchs, and the consorts of emperors or kings are princesses.

† b. Applied to a female sovereign Obs.

1560 *GESTE Sermon* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. r. 191 Let us low our prince (Q. Elizabeth), nothing thinking sayyng or doying that may tyme to hyr dyshonour, prayyng all way for hyr long and prosperus reigne. 1562 *Act 5 Elizabeth.* c. 13 *Preamble.* The Reigns of the late Princes King Philip and Queen Mary. 1817 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 29 Yea, the Prince, as she hath most of yearly Reuenues, so should shee have most losse by this death. 1594 *WILLOBIUS Avisa* (1880) 29 Cleopatra, prince of Nile. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 511 Another most mighty Prince Mary Queene of Scots. 1650 *STAPLETON Shad's Low C. Warren* ii. 37 They had now been governed by female Princes for forty years together.

c. In phrases and proverbs: see QUOTS.

1599 *GREENE Spanish Masquerado* Wks (Grosart) V 266 The idly fellows that once in England liued like Princes in their Abbeys and Frieries. 1660 *PEPYS Diary* i. Nov. We came to Sir W. Batten's, where he lives like a prince. 1804 *Evans Mag.* Jan. 33/2 If I would send a pound of good tobacco, I should make her husband as happy as a Prince. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* iii. 11, 'Princes and women must not be contradicted', says the proverb.

† 2. One who has the chief authority; a ruler, commander, governor, president, also, the head man, chief, or leader of a tribe: cf. DUKE 1 c. Obs.

Prince of priests, chief priest, high priest.
a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Hire uender & hire breðren, se noble prynces also he weren, wilawes imakede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16903 Þe prince o prestes o hair lang went to þat monument. 1371 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xix. 218 And pryde shal be pope, prynces of holycherche. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* i. 6 Thou, Bethlem, thou art nat the leste in the pryncis of Jude. 1382 - *Acts* iv. 23 The prynces [1388 the pryncis of prestis] and elders men seiden to hem. *Ibid.* xviii. 8 Crispe, prince of the synagoge, bileynde to the Lord. a. 1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1906) 206 Whynche Iacob hadde xij. sones, that were the prynces of xij. lynes. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxxvi. 40 Thus are the prynces of Esau called in their kynredes, places & names. 16 in *Longfellow's M. Standish* App. I, It is incredible how many wounds these two princes, Peck-stout and Wattawamat, received before they died.

† b. A literal rendering of *principes* in the Vulgate (Gr. *ἀρχή*) where the English Authorized and Revised Versions have 'principality'. Obs.

1382 *Wyclif Ezech.* vi. 12 For stryngyng is not to vs agens fleisch and blood, but agens the prynces [L. *principes*, Gr. *ἀρχή*] and potestatis, agens gouernours of the world of the deikness. [LINDALE, CRAMMER, etc. rule; Geneva rulers; Rheims Princes, 1611 principalities.]

3. One who or that which is first or pre-eminent in a specified class or sphere; the chief, the greatest. Cf. KING sb. 6

c. 1295 *Servynge Christ* 39 in O. E. Misc. 91 Seynte peter wes prynce and pyned is on rode. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* iv. 306 Þat oþerfeend of onde[nvy] Hys pryncs and cheuetayn. 13 *Cursor M.* 28071 (Cott.), I will first at pride be-gyn, þat prince es of all oþer syn. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Poge v.* One named Hugh prynce of the medycyns sawe a catte which had two hedes. 1583 *FULKE Defence* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 38x As though you were prynces of the *Critici* or *Aseopagistae*. a. 1658 *CLEVELAND Elegy B. Jonson* x. Poet of Princes, Prince of Poets (we, If to Apollo, well may pray to thee). 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 373 Des Cartes, the Prince of Philosophy in this Age. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* viii. 47 Sir Christopher Wren, the Prince of architects. 1799 C. WINTER *Let. in W. Jay Mem.* (1843) 88 Mr. Toplady called him [Whitefield] the prince of preachers. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/2 Gray is a prince of letter-writers. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The prince of Australian reptiles is the black snake.

4. a. Applied to Christ, esp. in the phrase *prince of peace*. b. Applied to an angel or celestial being of high rank, sometimes (in *pl.*) = PRINCIPALITY 5. (Cf. 2 b. above.) c. Applied to Satan in the phrases *prince of the air, darkness, evil, fiends, the world*, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9317 'Prince o pees' sal man him call. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1084 Parlor God him [the devil] prince of þe worlde calles. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* ix. 6 Fadir of the world to come, Prince of Pes. - *Dan.* x. 13 Michael, oon of the first pryncis, came in to myn help. *Ibid.* xi. 20

man is myn helper in alle these things, no bot Michael, your prince. - *John* xii. 31 Now is dom of the world, now the prince of this world schal be cast out. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 So his sawle was brought vnto þe prync of Hell syttand upon þe pytt bra. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 3 That Princes should be so misguided by the Prince of the ayr. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. iii. 16 Impious Waite, Arrayed in flames like to the Prince of Fiends. 1601 - *All's Well* iv. v. 4 The blacke prince sir, alias the prince of darkenesse, alias the duell. c. 1800 *COLLINDER Christmas Carol*, Peace, Peace on Earth! the Prince of Peace is born. 1854 *FABER Oratory Hymns*, St. Michael, Hail, bright Archangel! Prince of Heaven! 1861 R. M. HENSON *Hymn*, 'Praise to God Who reigns above', Thrones, Dominions, Princes, Powers, Marshall'd Might that never covers.

II Specific uses.

5 *spec.* The ruler of a principality or small state actually, nominally, or originally, a feudatory of a king or emperor.

In origin, app. a use of sense 2, describing a ruler who had no recognized title such as duke count, etc. First used of Italian and Welsh, subseq. of German and other rulers of petty states. 'The rulers of Wales, or its divisions, down to the 11th c., bore the title of 'king' (*breghin*, *reaz*), then the title sank to 'prince' (*tywysog*, *princeps*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1184 Lewelin prince of wallis robbed mid is ioute. 1387 *TRIVISA Hyden* (Rolls) VIII. 187 Kyng John married his bast. doughter to Lewelyn prince of Wales. 1430-50 *tr. Hyden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 438 A score batelle was made .betweene Edward prince of Aquitanny and Henricus Bastarde occupyng the crowne of Spayne. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Conim. Pief.*, How he [Luther] pleaded his own cause, before tempeuror and counsell of princes. *Ibid.* 54 b. The Princes that were of the confederacie and league of Sweland .were these, Cesar as Prince of Austriche [etc.] 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 192 Not only the Emperour, but also many Princes of Germany haue Kingly power in their owne Dominions, and these absolute Princes are so many in number, as a passenger in each dayes iourney, shall obserue one or two changes of Prince, Money and Religion. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cyclop.*, Prince is also used for a person who is sovereign in his own territory, yet holds from some other, as his superior or lord, and pays homage or tribute to him. Thus all the princes of Germany are feudatories of the Emperour. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 371 The hostility of the most able and prudent of all the princes of the empire was provoked. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/2 Princes regarded as the political chiefs of states are inferior to emperors and kings, and not necessarily superior to reigning grand-dukes or dukes. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 314/2 Bulgaria. Prince, Alexander (of the House of Hesse). The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. 1890 *Ibid.* 511/1 Waldeck Prince, George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont. 1900 *Ibid.* 456/1 Native States of India. The States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. 1905 *Ibid.* 595/1 Lippe, Principality of. Reigning Prince, Charles Alexander.

6. A male member of a royal family; esp. in Great Britain, a son or grandson of a king or queen. Also called *prince of the blood* (*royal*) (BLOOD sb. 9). *Prince Consort*, the husband of a reigning female sovereign being himself a prince.

In this sense originating in the title *Prince of Wales*, which, in the first instance, was simply a continuation of sense 5, as title of the deposed native Welsh princes; but being, from the reign of Edward III, customarily conferred upon the eldest surviving son of the King or Queen of England, came to be associated with this relationship. The Prince of Wales was at first the only 'prince' in England (see quot. 1577), but in the reign of James I 'prince' was extended to all the sons of the sovereign, and under Victoria (with 'princess') to all the grandchildren, being children of sons (quot. 1885). After the example of England, the equivalent of 'prince' has been given, with some addition, to the heir-apparent to the throne in various countries, as *crown-prince* in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Japan, *prince imperial* in the French Empire of 1870-79, *Prince of Asturias* in Spain, *Prince of Piedmont* in Italy, etc. In most of these countries the title of prince is also given to male members of the reigning family. (This sense may have been partly influenced by Roman usage under the empire, in which the title *principes iuventutis* 'chief' or 'prince of the youth', which was bestowed by the Equites upon the two grandsons of Augustus, was afterwards customarily conferred upon the probable successor to the throne on his first entry into public life.)

c. 1305 *Flem. Insurr.* in *Poi. Songs* (Camden) 194 36[f] The Prince of Wales his lyf hadde mote. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 5 The Queen . . . brought my Lord Prince [of Wales] with her. c. 1475 *Harl. Contin. Hyden* (Rolls) VIII. 433 Edwardes sonne of kyngue Edward, prince of Wales, saylede to Caleys. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 32 b. The prince his sonne, entered into the chamber and toke away the crowne. *Ibid.* Leyuyng behind him by the lady Marie. Henry prince of Wales, Thomas duke of Clarence [etc.] *Ibid.* Hen. VIII. 9 On Newyeres daye, the first day of January, the Quene was deliuered of a Prince. 1552, etc. [see BLACK PRINCE] 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. v. (1877) 126 The title of prince dooth peculiarly belong to the kings eldest sonne. The kings younger sonnes be but gentlemen by birth (till they haue received creation of higher estate, to be either viscounts, earles, or dukes) and called after their names, as lord Henrie, or lord Edward. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 83 Health to my Soueraigne, . . . Prince John, your Sonne, dothe kisse your Gracious Hand. 1610 - *Temp.* iii. i. 60, I am, in my concaion A Prince (Miranda), I do thinke a King. 1611 - *Wint.* 7. iv. iii. 13, I haue seru'd Prince Florizell, . . . but now I am out of seruice. 1614 *SALDEN Titles Hon.* 178 After the Conquest, no special title more then *Prinogenitus* *Rinus Regis* was for the Prince, vntill the name of Prince of Wales came to him. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* i. iv. Next unto the princes of the blood, The eyes of all are fixed on you. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* ii. vii. 102 Prince George, Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway. *Ibid.* 103 By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be

received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of England 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv § 4 When we speak of the Prince, we intend his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX 573/2 The husband of a queen regnant, as Prince George of Denmark was to Queen Anne, is her subject. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 738/2 In England, it was considered necessary only about a quarter of a century ago to make express provision by royal authority that the titles of 'prince' and 'princess' should be enjoyed by the children of the sons as well as by the sons and daughters of any sovereign of the United Kingdom. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Nov. 3/1 Dukes of Cornwall, like poets, are born, but the King alone can make a Prince of Wales.

7 The English rendering of a title of nobility in some foreign countries, which, in Germany (when representing *Fürst*), France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, now ranks next below *duke* see quot. 1885.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The moment a pope is elected, all his relations become princes. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. iii 2 Welcome, ye Princes and Cardinals, pillars of the church. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II 275 Prince Gabriel de Gaganin. This Prince held a high office at Moscow, that of 'Procureur de Senat'. 1885 *Whitaker's Alman.* 322/1 The German Empire. Chancellor, Otto, Prince Bismarck. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 739/1-2 In Germany and Austria the title of 'prince' is represented by 'Prinz' when it appertains to the members of imperial and royal families; and by 'Fürst' when it appertains to the members of noble families. According to its identification with 'Prinz' or 'Fürst' it is a higher or lower dignity than 'Heizog' (duke). *Ibid.* In Spain and Portugal we are not aware that the title of 'prince' has ever been conferred on a subject outside of the royal family except in the well-known case of Godoy, Prince of the Peace.

b Applied as a title of courtesy in certain connexions to a duke, marquis, or earl.

1707 CHAMBERLAIN *Pres. St. Eng.* iii 11 273 Duke. His Title is Grace, and being written unto may be Stiled, Most High, Potent and Noble Prince Marquis His Title is Most Noble, Most Honourable, and Potent Prince. 1851 *Burke's Peerage* Intro 12 He [an earl or marquis] bears also, upon some occasions, the title of 'Most Noble and Potent Prince'. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* Intro 10 A Duke is styled 'Most Noble', or more commonly 'Your Grace'; but in very formal language he can be spoken of as 'The Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince'. *Ibid.* 11 The style of a Marquess is 'Most Honourable', not 'Most Noble', though it is stated that in some formal decorations both he and an Earl may be termed 'Most Noble and Potent Prince'.

c. Prince of the (Holy Roman) Church, a title applied to a Cardinal.

1784 *PRISTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II v 251 Cardinals. have the rank of princes in the Church. 1907 WALKER & BURROW *Cal. Newman* x 145 His body was laid in state with the insignia of a Prince of the Holy Roman Church.

III. Transferred applications.

† 8. Applied to a queen-bee. *Obs. rare*—1

1609 C. BUTLER *Pem. Mon.* v. (1623) N ij, I observed once, that the Prince being scarce ready, fell down from the stool unable to recover his wings, whereupon the swaine returned. She being put into the hive, the next day the swaine rose againe and settled.

† 9. Chess. = BISHOP sb. 5 *Obs. rare*
1564 ROWBOURN *Play Cheesse* 15 The Bishoppes some name Alphons, some fooler, and some name them Princes. *Ibid.* A vj, Of the Bishop or Aiche. The Spaniards named him prince.. for he is nerer unto the King and the Quene then any other of the Cheestmen.

IV. attrib. and Comb

10 a. appositive, 'that is a prince': as *prince-abbot*, *-angel*, *-duke*, *-god*, *-infanta*, *-poet*, *-pope*, *-priest*, *-primate*, *-teacher*. See also PRINCE-BISHOP, ELECTOR, REGENT.

1650 R. STAPFELTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 19 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince Infanta within the Cloth of State. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. lx (1674) 76 Apollo.. created him Prince-Poet, and gave him the Royal Ensigns used to be given to Poets-Laureat. 1679 C. NISSE *Antid. agst. Pobery* 92 That Prince-fowl of the air, the Devil. 1805 T. F. KNOX tr. *Life of Siso* 28 A4 if he were a prince angel. 1866-7 BARRING-GOULD *Cur Mythol. Mid Ages, Prester John* (1894) 47 The papal epistle assures the Eastern Prince-Pope that his Christian professions are worthless, unless he submits to the successor of Peter. 1897 Prince-abbot [see PRINCE-BISHOP]. 1908 H. A. L. FISHER *Bonapartism* iii. 54 'Monsieur L'Abbé', said Napoleon to Dalberg, the subservient prince-primate.

b. simple attributive, 'of a prince, princely', as *prince-dish*, *-humour*, objective and obj. genitive, etc., as *prince-killer*, *-pleaser*, *-queller*, *†-treacher*, *-worship*; *prince-killing* adj.; instrumental, etc., as *prince-fit*, *-graced*, *-loyal*, *-protected*, *-proud*, *-ridden*, *-trodden* adjs.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-mans Bear* xxxvii. In the Crofte so faire and pleasant, I lai boui of the 'Prince dish Pheasant. 1614 — *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 197 From Powdered Tresses, from foult Apish Graces, From 'Prince-fit Pompe. 1591 — *Du Barlas* i. vi 655 Through Newbery, and 'Prince-grac't Aldermaston. 1602 FITZHERBS *Apol.* 39 For man-quellers and 'princekillers, traytours, and homicides. 1595 *Polemastie* (1881) 57 A Queene more valiant then 'prince-killing Judith. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* xxxiv, T'yeist most 'Prince-loyal people. Are now 'Prince-teachers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* i. vii (Arb.) 32 Poesse was a delicate arte, and the Poets them selues cunning 'Princedeasies. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 135 b, The people.. found out the 'princequellers, and them brought to straight prisone. *Ibid.* [see REGIMENT 1]. 1650 *Persuasive to Compliance* 16 His poor 'prince-trodden people.

11. Combinations with *prince's*; *prince's cord*,

? a fabric resembling corduroy, *prince's mixture*, a kind of snuff: see quot. 1858, *prince's pine*, (a) the Grey Pine, *Pinus Banksiana*, (b) = PIR-SISSEWA, *prince's stuff*, a corded textile material, ? = *prince's cord*. Also PRINCE'S FEATHER, METAL. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI 240 White 'Prince's-cord breeches. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 194 A little rappee or 'prince's mixture added by way of sauce. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Prince's mixture*, a dark kind of snuff so called, which is scented with otto of roses. 1859 *Lancet* 3 Oct 779/1 Liquor kava kava composition, kava kava, 'prince's pine, golden seal, tag alder, and uva ursi. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II 261 The gown of Bachelor of Arts is made of 'prince's stuff, with a full sleeve. 1825 in *Hone's Every-day* Bk. I 1334 The lord mayor of London the household now all wear black gowns, made of prince's stuff faced with velvet.

12. Phraseological combinations: *Prince Rupert's drop*. see DROP sb. 10 h, also fig., *Prince Rupert's* (erron *Robert's*) metal = PRINCE'S METAL.

1895 *Land. Gas* No. 3211/4 The Drops known by the name of 'Prince Rupert's Drops. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii (1850) 180 Nearly as brittle as a Prince Rupert's drop. 1898 EVENSON *Misc. Papers, Fort Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) III 395 In Mr. Webster's imagination the American Union was a huge Prince Rupert's drop which will snap into atoms if so much as the smallest end be shivered off. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* XX 170 The Buttons we wear said to be made of 'Prince Robert's Metal. 1789 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. Zinc, Compositions or alloys called tombac, samlor, pinchbeck, and Prince's metal. The English called their invention Prince's metal, or Prince Rupert's metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Prince Rupert's Metal*, an alloy for cheap jewelry, composed of copper 75, zinc 25.

Prince (pɪns), v. † *Obs.* [f. prec sb.] *intr.* with *ut*: To play the pounce, carry oneself as a prince. Also *refl.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i 103 I'll to the court, and I'll pounce it out. 1611 SHAKES *Cymb.* iii 1. 85 Nature prompts them in simple and lowe things, to pounce it, much Beyond the trickes of others. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 100 Whose Principles are to pounce themselves, and precipitate all soits. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Pop. Govt.* ii v, A Metropolitan with whom nothing will agree but Pouncing of it in the Senat.

Princeage (pɪnsɪdʒ), *vare* [f. PRINCE sb. + -AGE.] Princes collectively.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites Month. Rev.*

Prince-bishop. A bishop who is also a prince (sense 5), also one who (as in certain cases in Germany) enjoyed the temporal possessions and authority of a bishopric, with princely rank (= Ger. *Fürst-bischof* see PRINCE sb. 7).

1867 FREELMAN *Norn. Cong.* i v § 321 Durham with its highest point crowned not only by the minister, but by the vast castle of the Prince-Bishop. 1879 *Whitaker's Alm.* 63 Family of Geo. III 2. Frederick, born 16th Aug. 1763, was at the age of six months declared Prince-bishop of Osnaburg. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X 460/2 Breslau (where the archbishop has the title of prince-bishop). 1883 H. A. WELSH *ibid.* XVI 781/2 (*Mantenegro*) The people chose their bishop as their chief. Prince-bishops or vladikas, elected by the people, continued to lead them till 1697. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* v. (ed. 3) 69 The Prince-Bishops and other small German potentates. 1897 FUGEL, *etc. Eng. & Germ. Dict.*, *Fürst-abt*, *-bischof* prince-abbot, prince-bishop, sovereign bishop (of princely rank, and bearing the title of prince).

Prince-craft. *vare* [f. PRINCE sb. + CRAFT, after *præstcraft*.] The skill or art of a prince or ruler. Chiefly *disyllabic*.

1741 WARBURTON *Dia. Legat.* II 3 Princecraft or Priestcraft. 1854 McDUFF *Swiss Hist. Mount.* 105 By consummate art, or rather by unprincipled princecraft, he had undermined his father's throne.

Princedom (pɪnsɪdɪm), [f. as prec. + -DOM.] 1 The state or country ruled over by a prince; a principality.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 39 He that shall consider the partes of Europe, shall finde it to have been full of common weales, and of princedomes, constrained to kepe liuely the warlike orders. 1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1634) 49 (They) are likely also to draw in the Princedomes of Transilvania. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 573 Those frontier parts of their Princedomes. 1800 COCKERIDGE *Precedent* 111 i, To me he portions forth the princedomes, Glatz And Sagan. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHER in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan 119 About as populous as the princedom of Monaco.

2 The position, rank, or dignity of a prince; princehood; princely power or sovereignty.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 108 b, He then that despiseth these studies, if he be a Prince, despiseth his Princedom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II x 44 Next Archigald, who for his proud disdainye Deposited was from princedom severance. 1610 B. CARLTON *Yvris* 11 The Princedom and double portion are generally acknowledged to belong to the bright. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii vi. (1864) IV, 19 Some of all ranks up to princedom. 1871 *Echo* 13 Dec, The abeyance of the Princedom of Wales.

b. The personality of a prince. *vare*.

1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xvi, So please your princedom, I have yet far to go. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 542 A gigantic carter challenged his princedom to box.

3 = PRINCIPALITY 5

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 350 Under thee as Head Supreme Thrones, Princedomes, Powers, Dominion, I reduce. 1814 CARV *Dante* (Chandos) 239 In one orb we roll, One motion, one impulse, with those who rule Princedomes in heaven. 1844 MAS BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 i. 18 The angelic hosts, the archangelic powers, Thrones, dominations, princedomes, rank on rank. 1899 C. E. CLEMENT *Angels in Art* 26 The Princedomes and Powers of Heaven are represented by rows and groups of angels.

Prince-elect. (= Ger. *Kurfürst*) One of the princes who elected the Holy Roman (German) Emperor, = ELECTOR 3. Hence *Prince-elect* *ship*, the office or dignity of a prince-elect.

1560 DAUS tr. *Stedano's Comm. Pref.* To the most excellent Prince Augustus, Prince Elector, Duke of Saxon [etc.]. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* l. lv, Ferdinandus brother of Charles, was consecrated Emper in the towne of Francfort, by the Princes electors. 1644 *Aphorisms of State in Hist. Misc.* (1810) V. 511 Maximilian, the Duke of Bavaria, for the establishing the state of his prince electorship, hath sought unto the authority of the apostolical seat. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop. M.'s Wks.* (1847) 350/2 The emperor of Germany never was summoned to appear before one of the prince electors. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I 57 When the prince elector proceeded to the vote, they swore that 'according to the best of their understanding, they would choose the temporal head of all Christian people, i. e. a Roman king and future emperor'.

† **Princehead.** *Obs.* [f. PRINCE sb. + -HEAD.] a. = PRINCEDOM 1 b. = PRINCEDOM 2 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Pov. xxix* 2 When vnþituous men han taken pincehed [1388 pincehod] the puple shal weilen. 1382 — 1 Cor. xv 24 He schal auoyde al pincehede, and power, and vertu. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Laws of Arms* (S. T. S.) 4 The prophecies maist worthy be verifit in þour maist noble and worthy pincehede. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 291/2 A Pynsehede, *archiep.*, *pincipatus*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 1 Ane nobill buke his pincehed for to pleie.

Princelike (pɪnsleɪk) [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1 The condition, dignity, or dominion of a prince or ruler. Now *vare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Mac.* xi 27 The kyng oideynide to hym pincehod [1388 pincehod] of piesthod, 1422 tr. *Secreta Sea et.*, *Prin. Priv.* 132 But Sum Pynces thei bene, that by colour of hai Princelode and colourd defense of the comyn Pepill, takyn atte hai talent trew men goodis. a 1448 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 98 b, Promysyng and be-lyghtyng, by the faith of his body and woide of his princelode. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. iii 142 Their chiefdom or princelode ought to stand in the lone of such as are vnder them. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept 3/6 The feeling used to prevail that the Princelode should be limited to the great historical families.

† b. = PRINCEDOM 1 *Obs. rare*—1

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* iv (1567) 405 Pippinus gaue the Pope the Exarchate, or Princelode of Rauenna.

† 2. a. An order of angels or other spiritual beings: = PRINCIPALITY 5. b. Each of the three celestial hierarchies: = HIERARCHY 1 *Obs. rare*.

1388 WYCLIF *Chal.* l. 16 Ether tones, ether dominacions, ether princelodes, ether poweis. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 139 So are the nyne orders of angels departed in thre princelodes, as in thre hostes.

Princete (pɪnsɪt), Name of a small religious sect: see quot.

1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 5/2 The Princetes, in whose Ark of the Covenant at Clapton on Sunday evening the Second Coming of Christ was claimed to be realised, are the disciples of the late Rev. Henry James Prince. *Ibid.* The tenets of the Princetes and the rumoured life of the Agapemone were severely criticised by Hepworth Dixon in his 'Spiritual Wives', in 1868.

Princekin (pɪns'kɪn), [f. PRINCE sb. + -KIN.]

A little, young, or diminutive prince. (Usually jocose or belittling.)

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liii, Every one of us can point to the Princekins of private life who are flattered and worshipped. 1858 CARLYLE *Frank. Gt.* i. ii 1 25 There have already been two little Princekins, who are both dead. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II 141 This genial, dainty, benevolent little princekin.

Princelike, a. *vare* [f. PRINCE sb. + -LESS.]

Without a prince; having no prince.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthless, Rutland* (1662) ii 347 This County is Princelike, I mean affords no Royal Nauities.

Princlet (pɪnslet), [f. PRINCE sb. + -LET.]

A little or petty prince, the ruler of a small principality.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No 73 (1713) II 106 The Princlet employ'd his Emissaries to enjoyn all his Dependents to make their whole strength against the Lovers of the King and Government. 1850 KINGSLEY *All Locke xxvii*, German princellets might sell their country piecemeal to French or Russian. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bp. Ser.* i (1873) 325 Lessing was librarian of one of those petty princellets who sold their subjects to be shot at in America. 1882 *Athenaeum* 9 Dec 767/2 Negotiations with single Italian princellets like Sigismondo Malatesta.

† **Princelikehood.** *Obs. rare* [f. PRINCELIKE a. + -HOOD.] Princely condition or state.

1597 J. KING *On Sonas* (1618) 479 Whatsoever he had, making for honour and princelikehood, that hee forsooke.

Princelike (pɪnsleɪk), a. (*adv.*) [f. PRINCE sb. + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a prince; characteristic of or suitable to a prince; princely, royal.

1532 HERRVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 55 He that can make them maistens, can make them princelike, and able to be kinges. 1553 EDEN *Trans. Newe Ind.* (Aib.) 23 They maintained their gastes after a barbarous and beastly manner, which seemed to them princelike. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedano's Comm.* 434 b, Crafts and policies, neither commendable nor princelike. 1625 BACON *Char. Jas.* I in *Rusw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I 158 Your Majesty's manner of Speech is indeed Prince-like. 1796 PORE *Odeys* xvii 498 Thou dost not seem the worst Of all the Greeks, but Prince-like and the first.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I have outlived the kindest and most princelike of masters.

† B. *adv.* In a princely manner; like a prince.

1857 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xix. F vj, I euer set my footsteps free princelike where none had gone. 1660-1 *Prerivs*

Diary 12 Jan, I went home with Mr. Davis, storekeeper and was there most princely-like lodged. 1859 *Lexicon Gerant & Bnd* 545 I hro these Princelike his bearingshine.

Princeliness (pri nslness). [*f.* PRINCELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being princely.

1571 *GOLDING Calisto on Ps* xlv. 17 The princeliness... cometh not in the persons of men, but is referred to the head. 1637 *Bastwick Litany* 1. 5 By his princeliness and royall munificence they have such power. 1813 *L. Hunt in Examiner* 1 Feb. 65/2 You have a certain indescribable air of Princeliness. 1878 *Howells Wodd Journ.* (1892) 66 The ridiculous princeliness of their state-room.

Princeling (pri nslng). [*f.* PRINCELY *sb.* + -LING.]

1. A little or young prince
1618 *Sylvester Panaretus* 4 To see our Princeling with a name indewed. 1745 *Young Refl Public Situation Kingd.* 161 Shall a pope-bred princeling crawl ashore, Replete with venom? 1866 *H. MARRYAT Year in Sweden* 1. 367 No new born princeling ever came into the world at so ill-omened a period for royalty.

2. A petty prince, the ruler of an insignificant principality

1794 *Coleridge Reliq. Musings* 179 Leagued with these Each petty German princeling, nursed in gore! 1874 *FARRAR Christ* ix II 372 Herod Antipas this petty princeling drowned in debauchery and blood. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 64 His army reminds one of the famous war establishment of the older German princelings.

Princely (pri nsl), *a.* [*f.* PRINCELY *sb.* + -LY.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a prince or princes (in various senses), held or exercised by a prince; royal, regal, kingly.

1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 118 He did thame ressauf with princely laits. 1513 *MORE Rnh. III.* Wks 39/1 She said also y^e it was not princely to marry hye owne subiect. 1611 *SHAKS Wint T* iv II 37 The Prince is lewes-frequent to his Princely exercises then formerly he hath appeared. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* II 439 The Bull's head was esteemed a princely hieroglyphic. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rankes Hist Ref* II III iv 119 To destroy the Council of Regency, which Hutten looked upon as the representative of the princely power. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm Cong.* III. xii. 177 Among the princely houses of Western Europe.

2. That is a prince; of princely descent or royal rank, royal, kingly.

1584 *STANVURST Aneis* 1. (Arb.) 19 Too this princelye regent [Æolus] her suit ladie Iuno thus opened. 1594 *1st Pi Conteration* (1843) 5 We thank you all for this great favour done In entertainment to my Princely Queen. 1769 *GRAY Installation Ode* 42 Princely Clare, And Anjou's heroine. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxi. The Constable's lodgings received the owner and his princely guest. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm Cong.* I. v. § 321 The sovereign powers enjoyed by the princely churchmen of the Empire.

3. Like a prince, princelike; having the appearance, manner, or qualities of a prince; dignified, stately, noble.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxviii 49 Thy famous Maire, by princely governance, the ruthl pudently. 1561 *T. Norton Calidus Just* ii iii (1634) 128 God, furnisheth those with a Princely nature whom he appointeth to beare government. 1588 *Copy of Letter*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 75 Praising her for her stately person and princely behaviour. 1793 *BURKE Rem. Policy Aldes* Wks. VII. 149 His conversation is open, his manners gracious and princely. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxvii, I see him yet, the princely boy! 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg & Merch* II. i. 3 A merchant might be princelier than he.

transf. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life* S. Afr. (ed. 2) I. 188 He was a princely old stag, carrying splendid horns and a beautiful coat of new hair.

4. Like that of a prince; befitting or fit for a prince; sumptuous, magnificent, munificent.

1539 *Act 31 Hen VIII.* c. 5 A goodly sumptuous beautiful and princely manour, decent & convenient for a king. 1555 *ENDR Decades* To Rdr (Arb.) 49 Yet gaue he a greate parte of his glory to that princely buildyng. 1614 *LATHAM (title)* Falconry or The Faucons Lure and Cure in two booke, published for the delight of noble mindes, and instruction of young Fauconers in things pertaining to this Princely Art. 1677 *EVELYN Diary* to Sept. My Lord is given to no expensive vice but building, and to have all things rich, polite, and princely. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 374/1 The Jacobs Staff is a Princely Instrument being set forth in its Perfection. 1838 *JAMES Robber* II. The estates are princely. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 183 Princelike galleys bedopped the main, bound outward or inward. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov 6/1 I am told in the newspapers that Sir E. G.'s gift of £250,000 is 'princely'.

5. Comb., as *princely-loyal*, -*fiout*.

1605 *Sylvester Du Barles* II. iii iv *Captains* 1268 O Peers, Princely-loyal Paladins. 1878 *TENNISON Gareth & Lyn.* 158 Her own true Gareth was too princely-proud To pass thereby.

Princely, *adv.* Now rare. [*f.* as prec + -LY.]

In the manner of or befitting a prince; royally
1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw IV* 231 The kyng answered to hys wordes so soberly, so grauely, and so princely, that the Frenchmen there at not a littell mused. 1573 *L. LLOYD Marrow of Hist* (1653) 25 Thou shalt live princely, thou shalt enjoy pleasures. 1668 *H. MORE Div Dial* II. xxi. (1713) 154 Some Vertuous and Beautiful Virgin, Royally descended and Princely attired. 1807 *E. S. BARRITT Rising Sun* I. 104 Georgy did go it till he got (according to the vulgar idiom) princely drunk. 1885 *HOWELLS Jolas Lapham* I 169 She would have gone to Rome and lived princely there for less than it took to live respectably in Boston.

|| **Princeps** (pri nseps), *a* and *sb.* Pl. *prin-cipes* (-sipz). [*L.* *principes* *adj.* first, chief; as *sb.* first man, first person, head man, chief, prince; *f.* *prim-us* first + *-cep-s*, *-cip* - *f.* *capere* to take]

A. *adj.* First, original; *spec* of a book, from *L.* phrase *editio princeps* original edition.

1809 *FLEMMER Bibliomania* 6 The Princeps copy, clad in blue and gold. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 60/2 No editio princeps of any classic. 1889 *JACOBS Aesop* 20 Eight complete editions appeared within a year of the princeps.

b. Also frequent in *L.* phr. *facile princeps* (Cicero), indisputably the first or chief.

b. *sb.*

1. The title under which Augustus Cæsar and his successors exercised supreme authority in the Roman Empire now generally used by historians instead of *Emperor* (which, in its *L.* form *imperator*, originally denoted military command) to describe the constitutional position of the head of the state.

Formerly supposed to be for *princeps senatus* first man of the senate; now generally held to be for *princeps civitatis* first person of the city or state.

1837 *Penny Cyclop* IX. 382/2 The term Princeps was adopted by Augustus as the least invidious title of dignity, and was applied to his successors. 1893 *BURY Hist. Roman Emp* II. 15 A word was wanted, which without emphasizing any special side of the Emperor's power, should indicate his supreme authority in the republic. Augustus chose the name *princeps* to do this informal duty. *Ibid* 17 The position of the new Princeps was fully established when he was acknowledged by both the senate and the army. *Ibid* 26.

2. The name applied by Tacitus and by some mediæval Latin chroniclers and writers, and, after these, by some modern historians, to the head man or chief of a *pagus*, tribe, or small community in early Teutonic times. He corresponded generally to the Old English *ealdor* or *ealdorman* (by which words the *L.* *princeps* was often rendered).

See *Tacitus Germ* xii. xiv, Huchald *Vita S. Lebnini* in *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. iii § 22, 44 note, etc.

1835 *Vesp Ps.* lxvii 28 (O.E.T.) *Principes* (*g.* aldermen) *Iuda* *princeps* (aldermen) *Zabulon* *Ibid* lxxvii 12 *Omnes princeps eorum* (*g.* alle aldermen heora) a 1000 *Psalm* lxvii 25 (Thorp) *Principes Iuda* *princeps Zabulon* (*tr.* ealdormenn eac of Iudan and ealdres eac of Zabulone). c. 1000 *Ælfred's Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 155/18 *Principes*, *vel comes*, ealdorman a 1000 *Ibid* 158/19 *Principes*, aldermon I. 1874 *Strubbs Const. Hist.* (1873) I. ii § 24, 24 Outside of his official authority, the chief or only privilege of the *princeps* was the right of entertaining a *comitatus*. The *princeps* provided for them horses, arms, and such rough equipment as they wanted. *Ibid* § 26 22 *Ibid* III § 22 44 Over each of their [the heathen Saxons'] local divisions or *pagi* a single *princeps* or chieftain presides.

3. *ellipt.* for *editio princeps*: see *A.*

Prince Regent. [PRINCE I.O.A. and REGENT]

A prince who is regent of a country, during a minority, or in the absence or disability of the sovereign. Particularly, in Eng. Hist., the title commonly given to George Prince of Wales (afterwards Geo. IV) during the mental incapacity of George III, 1811-20.

His official title in the Act of 1811 (51 Geo. III. c. 1) was 'Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland', but as he was 'the Prince' (of Wales), the word 'Prince' was, in non-official language, commonly prefixed to 'Regent', even by speakers in Parliament, he was also empowered by the Act to sign documents George P. R. or G. P. R. instead of his initials G. P. as Prince of Wales. 'Prince Regent' had also been casually applied to him in January 1789, in course of the Regency resolutions on the occasion of the King's first illness, which came to nothing because of his recovery.

1789 *LD THURLOW Sp. in Ho. Lords* 22 Jan (Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* XXVII. 7072). That the patronage of the royal household was not likely to be exercised by the exalted personage, in whose hands the resolutions went to place it, to the disadvantage of the Prince Regent, her son. 1811 *WHITTAKER Sp. in Ho. Com.* x Jan (Hansard XVIII. 594). Is it fit that the Prince Regent should have only an ephemeral evanescent establishment? 1811 *SHERIDAN* 18 Jan. (*Ibid* 906). The recommendation which that light hon. gent gave himself, in order to fill the Prince Regent with the idea that he was the best minister he could have. 1812 *SCOTT Let. Ld. Byron* 3 July, I dare say our worthy bibliopolist recoloured his report of your Lordship's conversation with the Prince Regent.

Prince royal. Also *prince-royal*. [*a* *F.* *prince royal* 'royal prince', see PRINCE *sb.* and ROYAL.] The eldest son of a reigning monarch; *spec.* of the king of Prussia.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3879/2 The Prince Royal of Prussia intends to accompany the Queen his Mother to Hanover. 1710 *Ibid* No 4731/1 The Prince-Royal sent his Majesty the first News of it. 1845 *G. MURRAY Islaford* 143 That scape-grace, Prince-royal of a comet.

b. A variety of cherry. ? *Obs*
1664 *EVELYN Kal Hort* (1729) 233/2 Cherries Carnation, Harbith Morocco, Prince Royal [etc.]

Prince's feather. A popular name of several plants. *a.* London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*). Now dial.

1629 *PARKINSON Paradisus* 234 Some of our English Gentlewomen have called it, The Prince's Feather. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 91/2 *Prince's Feather* hath the leaves invected, the Flowers grow in branches. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Oct 8/3 The London girl is looked upon with suspicion and dislike by the rustics. She is nick-named 'Princess [sic] Feather', the local name for the flower known as 'London Pride'.

b. A tall handsome garden plant, *Amaranthus hypochondracus*, bearing feathery spikes of small red flowers; also *A. speciosus*, a larger species.

1721 *MORTIMER Hist.* (ed. 5) II. 208 *Amaranth* Flowers gentle, or Prince's Feathers, are of great Variety, but the

principal are, 1. The great purple Flower with a thick tall Stalk, and many Branches, large green Leaves [etc.]. 1857 *HFNREY Bot* § 533 The species of *Amaranthus*, such as *A. caudatus*, Love-lies-bleeding, and *A. hypochondracus*, Prince's-feathers.

c. Locally applied to other plants see *quots.*

1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat Hist E. Bord* I. 164 *Prinella vulgaris*. In the Marse called Heart o-the-Yearth and Prince's-Feathers. 1866 *Treas Bot.* Prince's feather, also an American name for *Polygonum orientale*. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Eng Plant-n.* Prince's Feather (4) *Syringa vulgaris* Dev[on], Rut[land], pronounced Princy Feather.

Princship (pri nship) [*f.* PRINCE *sb.* + -SHIP] The position, dignity, or rank of a prince; the period of his being prince.

1570 *LEVINS Maup* 140/39 A Princship, *principatus* 1599 *NASH Letten Shuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 275 In the Princship or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* II vii 16 Within the circle of ordinary continental princship. 1896 *A. DOBSON in Longm. Mag.* Sept. 453 Some, especially in the princship of the second George were also accomplished and sensible.

b. With poss., as humorous title for a prince
1664 *KILLIGREW Pandora* 1. 5, I wish your Prince-ship had all the Ladies you desire.

Prince's metal. [From Prince Rupert of the Rhine, who invented it.] An alloy of about three parts of copper and one of zinc, in colour resembling gold; now chiefly used for cheap jewellery. Also (*Prince*) *Rupert's metal* (PRINCE *sb.* 12).

1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1779/4 A Tall Man, having a Cane with a Crooked Head, of the Princes Metall. 1691 *Ibid* No 2650/3 A dark coloured Cloth Coat with Prince's Metall Buttons. 1758 *REID Tr Macquer's Chym.* I. 94 The composition will prove but a Tombac or Prince's Metal having very little malleability. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts & v Alloy*. The chief alloys are brass, tombac, pinchbeck, prince's metal, bell metal, type metal, gun metal, etc.

Princess (pri nses), *sb.* Also 5 *princes*, *Sc. prynsace*, 5-7 *princes*. [*ME.* *prince sse*, a *F.* *princesse* (15th c. in *Litté*), fem. of *prince* see -*ess*]. So med.*L.* *princepsissa* (1338 in *Du Cange*), *It.* *principessa*.

The *e* in the second syllable is usually pronounced clear, and by some with secondary or even primary stress, to avoid confusion with *prince's*, *princes*.]

1. A female sovereign or ruler; a queen. *arch.* c. 1400 *MAUNDEY (Roab)* xv 70 He wedded be princess, whilk was called Cadrige. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1381 Ingiand sen syn has boucht it der enewch, Thocht who had beyn a queyn o' a pynsace. 1483 *Calk Angl* 201/2 *A* Pynsace, *princepsissa* 1526 *Pulgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 262 b, I wolde moue them to folowe the example of y^e noble princeps saynt Edithe. 1562 *A. SCOTT Poems*, To Q. Mary 7 Welcum I our pleasid princeps, maist of pryce. 1613 *SHAKS Hen. VIII.* v. v 58 She shall be to the happiness of England, An aged Princess. 1709 *SWIT Adv Relig.* ¶ 14 So excellent a princess, as the present queen. 1842 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Fradl. Gt* (1865) II. 271/1 The Empress Queen took a very different course. Though the haughtiest of princesses, she forgot in her thirst for revenge the dignity of her race.

2. The wife of a prince. *Princess dowager*: see DOWAGER.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8473 Therat Eitor was angry, Repreunt the prines with a pale face With his worshipful wife wrathit hym ben. 1447 *BOKEHAM Symbys* (Roab.) 8 Whan Olibrius hyi proffryd his wyf to be And that she shuld be clepyd a pryncesse. 1568 *GRAISON Chron* II. 319 The Prince and prineses his wife, with their young sonne Richard entered into their Shippes. 1613 *SHAKS Hen VIII.* III. II. 70 Katherine no more Shall be call'd Queene, but Princess Dowager, And Widow to Prince Arthur. 1834 *JAMES J. Hall* xxi, The prince's dowager is every day presenting some new petition. 1885 [see PRINCE 1].

3. The daughter or grand-daughter of a sovereign, a female member of a royal or princely family: see PRINCE 6. *Princess of the blood*: see BLOOD *sb.* 9. *Princess royal*, the eldest daughter of the sovereign in Great Britain; also formerly in Prussia.

1508 *FISHLER Seven Pent Ps* title-p. Compyled..at the exhortacion of the most excellent Princess Margarette Countesse of Rychemount and Derby. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 the second of Lent [1525], the kyng, quene, and prines [Mary], with all other stattes both spirituall and temporal, came to Powles. 1594 *SHAKS Rich III.* IV. iv 211 Wrong not her Birth, she is a Royall Princess. 1626 *MASSINGL. Rom. Actor* III. 1 She esteems herself Neglected when the prince-ses of the blood On every coarse employment are not ready To stoop to her commands. 1646-7 *Cal. St Papers. Dom.* 525 The Princess Royal has been very well received, the King (of France) says he never saw a more handsome princess. 1690 *CHAS. II in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 211 If you finde our deere brother at the Hague, you shall entreat our sister the Princess Royall to use her best endeavours to perswade his returne into France. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4494/2 (At Berlin) Their Majesties, the Prince and Princess-Royal performed the usual Ceremony 1756-7 *tr Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 267 Soon after the birth of the prince of Piedmont, the princess of Cangan being at court, a celebrated female singer began *San finite le Speranze*. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm* I. III. 216 The princess Sophia dying before queen Anne, the inheritance thus limited descended on her son and heir king George the first. 1819 *Times* 25 May, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered yesterday morning, at Kensington-palace, of a Princess, at a quarter past four o'clock. 1879 *Whitaker's Ann.* 67 Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). 1905 *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7495 The King has been graciously pleased to declare that His Majesty's eldest Daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar

(Duchess of Fife) shall henceforth bear the style and title of Princess Royal.

4 Princess Regent. a. A princess who is regent during the minority or the absence of the nominal sovereign (in quot 1714 applied to the Princess Ulrike Eleonore, sister of Charles XII of Sweden, who was Regent during his absence) b. The wife of the Prince Regent.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5270/1 It has been proposed in the Assembly of the States to enter into a Treaty with the Allies of the North during the King's Absence. But the Princess-Regent has declared that she cannot consent to any Negotiations of Peace without Instructions from his Majesty. 1811 *Chion.* in *Examiner* 4 May 1812 The Princess Regent.. should go before the Prince Regent.

II. 5. Applied to a female, or anything personified as feminine, that is likened to a princess in pre-eminence or authority, formerly often to the Virgin Mary, also to female deities, etc.

a 1380 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS* xxviii. 45 Heil purged princess of paramour, Heil Blome of Brere, Brightest of ble. c 1407 *Lyng Reson* § *Sens* 2234 With the cheff princess of kynde, Which that called ys nature. 1423 *Jas I Kings Q* xcix, Pitous prince, and planet mercurial! 1609 *BURL* (Douay) 1 *Kings* xv. 23 He (Asa) removed also Maaca his mother, that she should not be princess, in the sacrifices of Priapus. 1645-52 *Boate's Irish Nat Hist* 64 The Liffie is the princess of the Irish-Rivers. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call* 73 This is the day of his Saviour's resurrection, the flower of time, a princess amongst all other dates. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/3 The princess of milliners and dress-maker to the Princess of Wales.

6. A size of roofing slate, 24 inches by 14.

1878 *D. C. Davies' Slate & Slate Quarries*, 136 Princesses. Duchesses. Marchionesses. Countesses.

7. attrib. and Comb. (chiefly appositive), as princess-nun, -president, -priest, -queen, -worship.

1594 *Marlowe & Nashe's Dido* 1, Till that a Princess priest conceale'd by May, shall yield to dignitie a dubble birth. 1609 *MALIN Gil Blas* iv. 4. Your subjects may ask of you a princess queen, descended from a long line of kings. 1855 *Ruskin's Sesame* ii § 61 (1907) 69 [The] simple princess life of happy Naucaia. 1880 *Archæologia Cant.* XIII. 89 May, daughter of Edward I, and princess-nun of Amesbury.

8 Princess (or princesse) dress, a lady's robe of which the lengths of the bodice and skirt are cut in one piece; also applied to modifications of this shape; so princess-shape, frock, polonaise, robe, skirt, etc.; also princess-shaped adj., and princess adj. or ellipt. = princess-shaped.

1879 *Webster's Suppl.* 1, *Princess*, a, a term applied to a ladies' costume, made with a train flowing from the shoulders. 1879 *Mrs A. E. JAMES' Ind. House Managem.* 14 Half a dozen white mourning wraps made Princess shape. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 6/1 A Princess dress of severe simplicity. 1887 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The dress is princess-shaped at the back. 1898 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 6/4 Some gowns are plain, others princess, others double-skirted. 1899 *Ibid.* 15 July 7/4 The princess dress is rarely seen, but the long princess tunic, or polonaise, has come to stay. 1900 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 6/4 A Princess skirt sounds an anomaly, but it is nothing more or less than an abbreviated robe, it comes up more or less deeply towards the bust and is met by the ubiquitous bolero.

Hence **† Princess v. Cookery, trans.** to dress (meat) in a certain way: see quot. *Obs.*

1769 *J. SKI at A's Cookery* 8 Sweetbread Princess'd. Inlay them with the lean of ham, and carrot cut thin, three rows in each sweetbread. These must be done in an oven, and a good ragout sauce in the dish, with parsley chopt fine. A Leg of Lamb Princess'd. Take a fine white leg, and inlay it with ham, carrot, and chopt parsley [etc].

Princessdom. [f. prec. sb. + -DOM] The position, dignity, or territory of a princess.

1803 *M. BETHAN-EDWARDS' Exchange no Robbery* I. 33 It had seemed probable at one time that she would lose her princessdom altogether. 1900 *CHOCRETT Black Douglas* 469, I have many castles there, and they tell me, a princessdom of mine own.

Princessly (prinsesli), a. [f. PRINCESS + -LY] That is a princess or like a princess; befitting or appropriate to a princess.

1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1810) I. xxi 216 To engage her (for example-sake to her princessly daughter) to join in their cause. 1813 *LD. BYRON in Ld. R. Gower's Rec & Remin.* (1903) 33 She is handsome, and her manners are princessly [sic]. 1899 *JUDGE PARRY Gold. Fugitive* ii in *Scarlet Herring*, etc. 88 Imprinting a kingly kiss upon her princessly cheek, [the king] rushed from the room.

Princess-ship (prinseship), [f. PRINCESS + -SHIP] The condition or fact of being a princess, with possessive as title for a princess.

1733 *FIELDING Quixote* i. vi, If your princess ship could but prevail on my master. 1884 *LUCY B. WALFORD Nan.* etc. (1885) I. 13 Her days of princess-ship are over.

† Princetta, -ette. Trade name of a fabric.

1844 *G. DODD Textile Manuf.* iv. 121 The trade-list of a large worsted factory, contains the following enumeration, Meino, Say Plinback, Says, Princettes. c 1850 in *Rachel J. Love Parnis & Lulahu* (1883) 84 [On ordinary days she wore a thick camlet, which was called] 'Princetta stuff'. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Princetta*, a worsted fabric, which is sometimes made with a cotton warp.

Prince-wood. Also prince's wood. A dark-coloured and light-veined timber produced by two W. Indian trees, *Cordia peracanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*, also called *Spanish elm*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2183/4 Stolen., a strong Box of Princes Wood Varnished. 1707 *SLOANE Yamaica* I, p. v, The goods...exported from the island are Sugars, Indico,

Cotton-wool., Prince-wood. 1756 *P. BROWNE Yamaica* a 170 Spanish Elm or Prince-wood...is generally esteemed as one of the best timber woods in the island. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Prince's wood*, a light-veined brown wood, the produce of *Cordia peracanthoides*, obtained in Jamaica, and principally used for turning. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Princewood

† Prince-worthy, a. Obs. [f. PRINCE sb + -WORTHY] a. Worthy of or befitting a prince.

1574 *Life Abb. Parker* To Rdr Civb, His commendable and Princeworthy thyself of knowledge had excused his ignorance. 1593-5 *Norden's Spec. Brit.* 11, *Sex* ii Pref, Prince-worthy touch. 1632 *J. HAYWARD in Biondi's Ermenne* 38 To this her sound judgement shee hath conjoynd a Prince-worthy evadition.

† Prince, v. Obs. App. a by-form of PINCH v.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II 290 Ther was with him non other fare, But foito punche and foito spare, Of worldes muk to gete encress.

Princify (prinsifi), v. rare. [f. PRINCE sb + -IFY] *trans.* To make into a prince, to make princely. Hence *Princified ppl. a.*, princelike, stately, majestic. So *Princification* (prinsifi-kei-ſon) *n.* 1847 *THACKERAY Lord & Lw* i, Napoleon princified him. 1859 - *Virgin* v, The English girls laughed at the princified airs which she gave herself. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 5/2 The Emperor has been persuaded to do invidious things—witness the princification of the Iturbides.

Principal (prinsipal), a. and sb. (*adv.*) Also 3-6 princy-, princy-, princy-, 3-6 -pale, 4-7 -pall (e, 5. Sc. -pall); 5 principall, -sepall, principall, principal, -ale. [= F. *principal* (11th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *principalis* first, chief, original, primitive, princely, imperial, as sb. in late L. an overseer, a chief, f. *princeps*, *princeps-em* see PRINCE sb. and -AL. In early use the adj. was often in plural *principal(e)s* (after F.) esp. when following the sb.]

A. adj. I. General senses.

1. First or highest in rank or importance; that is at the head of all the rest, of the greatest account or value, foremost. = CHIEF a. 3. a. of persons.

1297 *R. GLOUC* (Rolls) 2154, & he bissop roger of salesbury after him suor anon & po was be principal be sacringe vor to do & vor example of hom opere encende pre to 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III 144 As a king in special Above all othe is principal Of his pouer. 1400 *MAUNDV.* (1839) xliii 248 Of his 11 wyfe, the firste and the princypalle pat was Pietie Iohnes daughter. 1535 *COVERDALE Esther* (Apoc.) xvi. 11 He was had in hye honoure of eueri man, as the next and princypall vnto the kynge. 1578 in I. H. Jeaues *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 324 Robert Comendatary of Dunfermelinghe owre princippal Secratary and Ambassador. 1662 *J. DAVIES in Olearius's Voy Ambass.* 3 The princippal Minister, who among the Lutherans is look'd upon as a Bishop. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 544/2 He was the princippal projector of the fund for decayed musicians. 1900 *LONDON Lett.* 26 Jan. 133/1 In the part of princippal girl (in a pantomime) Miss L. L. dances and sings delightfully, Miss F. L. as princippal boy has no equal.

b. of things.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. 7 441 The remedie agayns the foule synne of Enuye First is the loungeyng of god princippal and loungeyng of his neighbor as hym self. c 1400 *MAUNDV.* (Roxb) v. 14 Be princippal citee of Cyprys as Famagost. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. 1. (1859) 71 This hows is chiefe and princippalle of alle othe howses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 2 The princippal purpose of our entent. 1611 *Bible Prov.* iv. 7 Wisedome is the princippal thing, therefore get wisedom. 1659 *tr. Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xvii. 62 Cause Efficient is divided into Princippal and less Princippal. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I 121 Your first or princippal matter for enamel colours. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i xv. 100 The glacier which had filled the princippal valley. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III 27 Their princippal food is flour and meal.

2 Less definitely. Belonging to the first or highest group in rank or importance; of the first order; main, prominent, leading. = CHIEF a. 4. In this sense formerly sometimes with comparative *princippaller* (or *more princippal*), often with superlative *princippallest* (or *most princippal*); otherwise referring usually to a number of individuals.

a. of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 345/15 Bote pieo wateres princippales of alle ne beoth, i wis., Pat on is homber, pat oþur seuene, and temes þe bridle is. 1340 *HAMPOLLE Pr. Conso.* 7299 Yhit es over þase a payne generale, pat of alle othe es mast princippalle. c 1390 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i § 5 The 4 quarters of thin astrelabie, deuyded after the 4 princippales places or quarters of the firmament. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* B j b, The scoler which wil lerne ought to haue tre princippales condicions. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 36 The fyve princippal woundes of our Lord. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 Water is one of the princippal things to be cared for. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. 3. A further and more princippal Consideration. 1690 in *Locke Govt* i. vi § 62 He...has the Sovereignty over the Woman, as being the nobler and princippal Agent in Generation. 1793 *Present St. Russia* I 305 Among the Drugs which Russia produces, Rhubarb is one of the most princippal. 1874 *J. SULLY Sensation & Intuition* xi. 298 Character is but one, though a princippal, source of interest among several that are employed by the drama.

b. of persons.

c 1400 *MAUNDV.* (1839) xxii. 242 It hath xu princippalle kynges in xi prynces. c 1430 *LYNG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Alle clad in white, and the most princippalle Affoone in reed, with thare mayre ryding. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxi. 196 The frenche kyng wolde nat agree without he myght haue foure of the princippallest of the englysshmen at his pleasure. 1598 *GRENEWY Tacitus' Ann.* i. vii.

(1622) xi Certaine of the Princippallest Gentlemen of the cite. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 133 A princippal family of Indians, who are said to descend from the ancient Kings. 1771 *BRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks 1840 I 73, I made acquaintance with many princippal people of the province. 1808 *ELEANOR SLAIIII Bristol Hen. Ess* III 253 Attended by some of the princippal of the nobility.

3. Specially great (in comparison with things of the kind generally); of high degree or importance, special, eminent. Now rare or Obs.

1427 *Let. to Hen V* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II I 55 The same beinge soe gracious and joyous newes as any can imagine or thinke to the princippal comforte and especial consolation of us and all your faythfull subjects. 1424 in *Catr. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Hen. VI 30 The xxiiij aldermen xal supporten the maier walkyng with hym on princippal dayes and in procession. 1596 *FLEMING Panopli Epist.* 353 Some beastes as they are vnto man princippal benefices, so to themselves and to their kind, they are most louing and tender. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 The Pen-men [of the Scripture being such as were] endowed with a princippal portion of Gods spirit. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* *Man* ii. iii. 213 That which is prior in the Order of Nature is always, less perfect and princippal, than that which is posterior. 1868 *JOSHUELL Semi Living Sudy* 252 Which is understood to be the manner to a princippal degree of a certain immense trading house.

† 4. Of special quality; excellent, goodly, choice; first-class, first-rate. Obs.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg* x In þi palys so princippal I pleyde priuyn withoute mys. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* v. 13 His lippe, droppe as the floures of the most princippal Myre. a 1552 *LRAND Itin.* IV. 44 From Kaddis Mouth to the Mouth of Thawan a 3 Miles by very princippal good Con Ground. 1589 *NASHE Pasquil & Marforius* B ij b, A great Nosegay in his hande, of the princippal flowers I could gather. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Exek* xxvii. 17 Juda and the land of Israel they were thy merchants in the princippal come [Vulg. in frumento primo].

† 5. Of, belonging to, or befitting a prince; princely, royal. Obs.

13 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1581 Fyrst knew hit þe kyng & alle þe cot after In þe palay, princypalle. 1382 *WYCLIF Esther* ii. 18 He 3af reste to alle pryncyn, and graunteid large gifts after princippal gret doing [1388 the worshipful] doying of a prync; *Vulg.* magnificentiam principalem]. — Ps. i. 14 (li. 12) With the spirit princippal confirme thou me [Vulg. spiritu princippali confirma me, LXX. πνεύματι ἡγεμονικῷ στήριξόν με, COVERDALE, etc. with thy freespirt]. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Prv. Prayers* (Parker Soc.) 499 Give me the comfort of thy saving helpe again, and strengthen me with a princippal spirit. 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* Ep. Ded, Hauing the princippal and herocall spirit of your holie father, good King Dauid. 1591 *SENSENA Murotopotus* 380 But walkt at will, and wandred to and fro, In the pride of his freedome princippal.

II. Special and technical senses.

6. Of money. Constituting the primary or original sum; that is the main or capital sum invested or lent, and yielding interest or income; capital, capitalized. (Cf. B. 9.)

† Princippal cost, money, original or prime cost.

1340 *Ayene* 35 H. makeþ oþe of þe gale princippale dette. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 496 It was ordeyned y^e the sayd detours vnto the sayd vsurers shuld paye the princippal dette vnto the kyng at theyr dayes of payment. 1540-1 *ELVOR Image Gov.* 121 He desired theym..to take for that tyme then princippal summe that was borrowed, and clerely to remette the residue. c 1577 in *Marvell Growth Popery* 62 The parties swore the princippal Costs of their Goods was to the Value of 3000l. a 1687 *PARRY Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1690) a ii, Actions [shares] in the East-India Company are near double the princippal Money. 1731 *GAY Let. to Swift* 20 Mar, At the same time tell me what I shall do with the princippal sum. 1854 *BRIGHT Let. to Dr Gray* 23 Oct. in *Speeches* (1876) 549/2, 500,000 per annum, or a princippal sum, at twenty years purchase, of 50,000,000. 1864 *Will in Law Rep.* (1871) 21 Eq. 232, I declare that the income arising from my princippal money shall be paid [etc.] [MALINS *Ibid.* 234 In using the words 'princippal money' I think he intended to signify all his capital.]

7. Law. a. That is the chief person concerned in some action or proceeding, esp. that is the actual perpetrator of, or directly responsible for, a crime. cf. B. 2 b. ? *Obs.* b. *Princippal challenge:* a challenge against a jury, or against a particular juror, alleging a fact such as, if proved, would disqualify such jury or juror as a matter of law.

1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Before the coroner of Coventre, up on the sygh of the bodies, ther ben editid, as pryncypall for the deth of Richard Stafford, Syr Robert Harcourt and the ij. men that ben dede And for the ij. men of Harcourt that ben dede, ther ben editid ij. men of Syr Umfrey as pryncypall. 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Such Ma-doers, Takers, and Recetors...[shall] be judged as princippal Felons. 1553 *BRENDIC Q. Curritus* vi. 112 b, The residue of the counsaill were of opinion that Philotas wolde neuer haue consailed this conspircie, excepte he had ben either princippal or pruyte therunto. 1607-78 *Challenge princippal* [see CHALLENGE sb. 3]. 1758 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III xxiii 303 A princippal challenge is such, where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evident marks of suspicion, either of malice or favour. 1803 *H. COX Justit.* ii. iii 354 Where there are manifest reasons of suspecting partiality in which case the challenge is called a princippal challenge.

† 8. Of a document. Original (as opposed to a copy); cf. B. 5. *Obs.*

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* 642/1 This is the autentik and iust copy of the princippal lettir aboue mentiont...And the same original and princippal extant to schaw will testifie.

9. Gram. Said of a sentence or clause, or of a word (esp. a verb), in relation to another which is auxiliary to or dependent upon it: opp.

subordinate or dependent *Principal parts of a verb*: see PART 5b, 19 b.

1590 *Strockwood Rules Construct* 2 After the nominative case cometh the principal verbe. First of all, the principall verbe must be sought out. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed. 5) I. 272 This rule refers to principal, not to auxiliary verbs the principal and its auxiliary form but one verb 1871 *Robt Lat Gram* IV. iii. § 1024 A compound sentence contains two or more single sentences. If they are not independent of each other, one will be principal and the others subordinate. *Ibid.* § 1032 A subordinate sentence may itself be principal to a third sentence. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 400 A Complex Sentence is one which, besides a principal subject and predicate, contains one or more subordinate clauses, which have subjects and predicates of their own. *Ibid.* § 403 A Substantive Clause may be either the subject or the object of the verb in the principal clause.

10. *Buildings*. Applied to the main rafters, posts, or braces in the wooden framework of a building, which support the chief strain. Cf. B 7.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* 1. 10 The principall postes, the Rafters, and the beames of any house. 1603 GERBIER *Counsell* 45 Beams of the Roof for the principal Rafters to stand on. 1703 *Moxon Mech Exerc.* 163 Principal-Posts, the corner Posts of a Carcase. 1730 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Principal Posts*, in any wooden Building, are the Corner Posts. 1860 *WEALE Dict. Tervus Archit.*, *Principal brace*, a brace immediately under the principal rafters or parallel to them, in a state of compression, assisting with the principals to support the timbers of a roof

11. *Math.*, etc.

Principal axis (a) of a conic, that axis which passes through the foci, the transverse axis (opp to *conjugate axis*); (b) each of three lines in a body or system used as the chief lines of reference in relation to forces operating upon it, as *principal axes of inertia*, of *stress* (see *quots.*). *Principal focus* of a lens or concave mirror, the focus of rays that impinge upon it parallel to its axis. *Principal plane* (a) of a symmetrical body, an imaginary plane of symmetry, as, in an oblate or prolate spheroid, the plane passing through the centre at right angles to the axis of revolution; in an ellipsoid there are three principal planes at right angles to each other, two of which pass through the longest axis, and the third through the centre of both the others. (b) of *stress* see *quot.* 1883 *Principal point*, in *Perspective*, the point where the *principal ray* meets the plane of delineation. *Principal points* of a lens or combination of lenses (fr Ger *Hauptpunkte*, Gauss), two points on the optical axis such that the straight line between the first of these and any point of the object is parallel to that between the second and the corresponding point of the image. *Principal ray*, in *Perspective*, the straight line from the point of sight perpendicular to the plane of delineation. *Principal section* of a crystal, any section passing through the optical axis. *Principal value*, the one real value of a function which has also several imaginary values.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Principal Ray*, in *Perspective*. *Ibid.*, *Principal Point*, which some Writers call the *Centre of the Picture*, and the *Point of Concurrence* 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* I. 9 When the rays which the mirror collects are parallel, as in the present case, the point F is called its *principal focus*, or its focus for parallel rays. *Ibid.* xvi. 151 Every plane passing through the axis is called a *principal section* of the crystal. 1866 SALMON *Analytic Geom. Three Dimensions* IV. 45 A diametral plane is said to be principal if it be perpendicular to the chords to which it is conjugate. Hence a quadric has in general three principal diametral planes, the three diameters perpendicular to which are called the axes of the surface. 1879 J. H. MITCHELL & TART *Nat. Philos.* I. 1. 260 Any axis is called a principal axis of a body's inertia, or simply a principal axis of the body, if when the body rotates round it the centrifugal forces either balance or are reducible to a single force. 1882 ROUTE *Dynamics Rigid Bodies* (ed. 4) 99 The existence of principal axes was first established by Steiner in the work *Specimen Theoriae Turbationum* 1883 THOMSON & TART *Nat. Philos.* I. II. 207 For any stress there are three determinate planes at right angles to one another such that the force acting in the solid across each of them is precisely perpendicular to it. These planes are called the principal or normal planes of the stress; the forces upon them, per unit area,—its principal or normal tractions; and the lines perpendicular to them,—its principal or normal axes.

B sb.

I. L. A chief or head man or woman; a chief, head, ruler, commander, superior; a governor, a presiding officer, as the head of a religious or educational institution, the manager of a house of business, an employer, etc., + the master or mistress of a household (*obs.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 245 Criseide, Which was Of thilke temple principal, Wher Phebus hadde his sacrifice. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2211 He Priores als principall E. lady & leder of pam al. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 219 Sho went vnto an abbay And when per principall was dead, sho was made principall. 1489 CAXTON *Playes of A* in II. 170 The Emperoure of Rome is the principall of the worlde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. iv.* 89 Why, hath your principall made knowne vnto you who I am? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1782) III. vii. 48 The servants throughout the house adore you And I am sure their principalls do. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 43 [He] attended the banking-house in the capacity of a pupil, who was hereafter to become a principal in the concern. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxii. 167 A minister's private secretary has the care and management, under his principal's direction, of all affairs relating to the disposal of offices and employments

b. *fig. or transf.* Of a thing.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 322 This will is thi principal, And hath the lordshipe of thi witt. *Ibid.* III. 101 So is the hete principal, To whom reson in special is yove as for the governance. c. 1420 26 *Pol Poems* xv. 14 He brayn is principall Chef of counsell ymagenyng.

c. In Great Britain, outside Oxford and Cambridge, the most usual designation of the head of

a COLLEGE in senses 4c, d, e; sometimes also in senses 4a, b, and often in 4f, also of the head of a HALL (sense 4b) (Cf. PRESIDENT 2c)

Not used in the colleges of the university of Cambridge, and only in three of those of Oxford (but, in both, the halls, and the denominational and women's colleges have Principals). 1563 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 The Deanes, Wardenes, Provostes, Maisters, Presidentes, Rectours, Principales, Scolers and Studentes within the said Universities. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 675 Maister Alexander Andiroun principall, Maister Andro Galloway sub-principall, of the College of Auld Abirdene. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 490 Maister Thomas Smetoun, principall of the College of Glasgow. 1591 (see PRINCIPALITY 6). 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., The chief person in some of the Inns of Chancery is also called Principal of the House. 1809 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 511 The King's Hall and College of Brasenose. The foundation was for a Principal and twelve fellows. 1900 *Oxford Directory* 104 Mansfield College, founded here in October 1886 by the Congregationalists as a Faculty of Theology. Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, M.A., D.D. *Ibid.* 206 Lady Margaret Hall, founded in 1879 for the higher education of women. Lady Principal, Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth. 1908 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 785 A student of Newnham College may present a certificate signed by the Principal of her College.

d. pl. Principal or chief men; leading or prominent persons; nobles, notables. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer. xxv.* 34 Jelle, 3e scheepherdis, and crye, and 3e principals of the floce. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chion* (Rolls) 160 Ther the kyng toke the principals of London, and sette hem in prison at Wyndesore. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* Aij, The principalls of ech Prouince, statethemselues vpon his determination. 1588 PARKER *to Mendoza's Hist. China* 20 The garments which the nobles and principals do we, bee of silke. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 11 To attaint by Parliament the Heads and Principals of his Enemies

2. A chief actor or doer, the chief person engaged in some transaction or function, esp. in relation to one employed by or acting for him (*deputy, agent, etc.*); the person for whom and by whose authority another acts

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Faction* (Aib) 81 Those that are Seconds in Factions, doe many times proue Principals. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 58 Their factors live in better equippage, and in a more splendid manner than in Italy besides, than their masters and principals in London. 1654 PELL *Lett. to Sec. Thurloe* 29 July in Vaughan *Protectorate O. Cromwell* (1838) I. 35 He will say, 'I shall report to your answer to my principals', that is to those that sent me. It is a form of speaking not yet in fashion in England. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1368/2 The Deputy was dismissed with no other Reply than, That they would send an Answer to his Principals in due Time. 1732 *Pop. Ess.* *Man* I. 57 So man, who here seems principal alone Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown. 17 SWIFT (J), We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) II. 46 The functions of the vice-consul would become dormant during the presence of his principal. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., He who being competent and *in jure* to do any act for his own benefit or on his own account, employs another person to do it, is called the principal, constituent, or employer, and he who is thus employed is called the agent, attorney, proxy, or delegate.

b. A person directly responsible for a crime, either as the actual perpetrator (*principal in the first degree*), or as present, aiding and abetting, at the commission of it (*principal in the second degree*). Opp. to ACCESSARY (Cf. A 7a.)

1504 NASH *Unfort. Trac.* 40 To prison was I sent as principal, and my master as accessary. 1565 SPENSER *State Irell Wks.* (Globe) 620/1 By the Common Lawe, the accessories cannot be proceeded agaynst, till the principall receave his tryall. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 A man may be principal in an offence in two degrees. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix (1820) 257 In murder you are both principals. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v (1871) I. 312 In cases of felony, a distinction is made between the principal and the accessory after the fact.

c. A person for whom another is surety; one who is primarily liable for a debt.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 545 We Alexander Aibthnot merchand, and Thomas Bassenden imprentair . bindis and obbliss us, conjunctlie and severalie as principalls; David Guthrie [etc.] as sourties conjunctlie and severalie. 1652 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 The forsaid persons principalls and catounaires. 1789 W. BROWN *Cases Chancery* II. 581 The defendant insisted upon the benefit of the said plaintiff's bond, and that he was to be deemed a principal and not a surety. 1802 LD ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VI. 734 But the surety is a guarantee, and it is his business to see whether the principal pays, and not that of the creditor. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Guaranty*, A surety or guarantor who has paid the debt of his principal, is entitled to a reimbursement therefor. *Story on Contracts*, chap. v.

d. Each of the actual or intending combatants in a duel, as distinguished from their seconds.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronald's xxix*, You principal, I presume, is Sir Bingo Binks? I have not forgotten that there is an unfortunate affair between us. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, 'We may place our men, then, I think,' observed the officer, with as much indifference as if the principals were chess-men, and the seconds players. 1848 W. H. KELLY *to L. Blane's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 232 The principals were placed at forty paces from each other, and were to fire as they advanced

e. Each of the solo or leading performers at a concert, as distinguished from the members of the band or chorus.

1881 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 32/1 Principals, in modern musical language, are the solo singers or players in a concert.

II. 3. The chief, main, or most important thing, part, point, or element. ? *Obs.*

In early quots. *palh* the adj

1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 298 Fals beleue, þe which is þe principal of þe deuils craft. c. 1400 t. *Secreta Secret.* *Gow. Lordsh.* 85 Þy, ys þe bydde medicine, his properte ys to efforce þe pryue, and namly þe pryncypales. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 748 They shulde take downe the leaues of the gates of the four principalls of the cyte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 2 That Vertue . Which . to preserve inviolated right Oft spoiles the principall to save the part. 1612 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 35, I meane not to prosecute every particular at large, but to cull out the principalls. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 21 A Quality is said to be an Accessory unto a Fact or Crime, which is the Principal. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 16/1 The words which are necessary for communicating the thought may well be called principals, and those which only help to make out the thought more fully and distinctly may be called accessories

f. In principal, principally, chiefly. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 As of thie pointz in principal Wherof the ferste in special I Theorique. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xi. 198 That wylle I refuse in pyncypal for diede of god. 1815 SOUTHWELL *Lett.* (1856) II. 410 I thanks to my friends, and to you in principal

g. A primary or fundamental point of a subject, upon which the rest depend; a PRINCIPLE (in most or all cases app. identified with that word, or perhaps an erroneous spelling of it). *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Argv. 5 b, Let euery diligent redei knowe hymselfe muche to haue profited, if he but the chief principalls vnderstand, although it be but meynly. 1576 *Cat. in Maul. Cf. Misc.* (1840) I. 11 The principalls of astronome. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 His Father . sent him to School to learn the Elements of Language and principalls of Religion. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 158 A centre and a great uniting principal which associates all parts of the composition. 1816 *Accum Chem Tests* (1818) 51 The test combines with some principal of the body

h. The head, top. *Obs.* 1591-1

a. 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Ausel.* xlviii. (1535) 93 In the principall of the sayd table was pictured a Bulle.

i. The original document, drawing, painting, etc., from which a copy is made; an original. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 8.)

1560 DAUS *tr. Sledane's Comm.* 78 He shewed him the copie of the confederacie, promysing hym also the principall. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, Upon Dh. Yo. k's Birth* 48 Thou art of all I his well-wought copy the fair principal. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 29 May, Another pretty piece of painting I saw, on which there was a great wager laid by young Pinkney and me whether it was a principal or a copy

j. Origin, source. Cf. PRINCIPLE sb. 2. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Faule Facions* I. 1. 27 To Juniper also thet Sacrificed, and did honour as to y^e principall of life. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 18 For heresie, Scisme, Puritanisme, Brownisme, papistrie, . Proceed from thee, thou art the principall.

k. The best beast or other chattel of any kind bequeathed, or passing by custom. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1307 (Timothy term) *Conan Rege Roll* 41 Edw. III. ro. 22 Consuetudo hundredi de Stretford in com. Oxon, talis est quod heedes terrarum et tenementorum . post mortem antecessorum suorum habebunt principalia, videlicet de quocumque genere cattallorum, utensilium et necessariorum domorum et culturarum melius cattalla illius generis, vide licet optimum plastrum optima caruca et optimum ciphum, et sic de aliis instrumentis [etc.]. 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 47, I bequeth my body to be beryed yn the chapele. and my beste best in the name off principale. 1424 *Ibid.* 57 After my principall is taken, I wyl my wyf haf my best ambler. 1511 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 Forasmuch as taking of such principales is not by commune lawe, butt only by custome and usage. 1512 in *Southwell Vssit* (Camden) 115 Item I bequeth my best hore for my principall. 1534 *Ibid.* 138, I gyffe and bequethe unto the vicar for my principall accustomed to the acte of parliament. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Principal*, . . . an Heir-loom. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. ii. vi. § 4. 361 There are many traces of local customs which under the name of 'principals' or 'heirlooms', will give him [the heir at law] various chattels, not merely his ancestor's sword and haberk, but the best chattel of every different kind, the best horse (if the church does not take it) and the best ox, the best chair and the best table, the best pan and the best pot.

l. *Building*. A principal rafter (see A. 10); any one of the rafters upon which rest the purlins which support the common rafters. Also applied to a main iron girder.

1448-9 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The principalls shalbe . x. inch thik with a purlyn in the Middes from one principall to a nother. 1579 *Ibid.* I. 310 Braces to the principalls eche of them xij foote longe. 1624 A. WORTON *Ruine of Rome* 4 To trie how every tenant and mortuis is fitted each to other, what principalls are too weak, which peeces are too long. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* 5 *Irel.* 146 The remainder they lay parallel to the principalls. 1860 [see A. 10]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 7/2 Four massive iron principalls (or girders) of a building in course of ection.. fell yesterday afternoon

m. An upright pillar or stem having branches to bear tapers; formerly used on a 'hearse'. *Obs.*

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 1 b, A curious herse made of ix. principalls, full of lightes. 1594 in *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1837) IV. 232 This . Bi-hope of Norwich was buried with a hearse of foure pryncypales or vprights. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* vi. II. 496 These uprights [of a hearse of lights], technically called 'principals'.

n. The original sum of money dealt with in any transaction, as distinguished from any later accretions; the sum lent or invested upon which interest is paid; the capital sum as distinguished from the interest; also, capital as distinguished from income. (Cf. A. 6.)

c1390 EARL OF MARCH *Let in Rec Priory Colidingham* (Surtees) 65 We wylle garre rayse till us alle the fermes and the profitis of Colidingham, quyle we be assethit as welle for owr scathes and of our costages as of our principale. **1502** *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv xxi T viij b, And the other it receyve ouer the principall for to kepe hym, & to recompense hym the damage. **1571** *Act 13 Elna* c. 8 § 4 So muche as shall be reserved by way of Usurie above the Principall for any Money so to be lent. **1572** T Wilson *Dire Vsurys* 85. **1693** DRYDEN *Persius* vi. 159 Put out thy Principall Live of the Use. **1728** T SHRIDAN *Persius* vi (1739) 93 But you have broke in upon the Principall. That I did for my own Use. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math* I. 129 The sum of the principal and its interest added together, is called the Amount. **1856** *Settlement in Law Rep.* (1908) 1 Ch. 323 To hold as well the capital or principal of the said trust funds as the dividends, interest and annual income thereof upon the usual trusts for the children of the marriage. **1868** M. E. G. DURR *Pol Survv* 14 It will facilitate the reduction of the principal of the National Debt.

Fig. **1818** BYRON *Juan* i. cxxii, I have spent my life, both interest and principal. **1874** T. HARDY *R. Far. Jr. Madding* Cr. xli, 'You'll never see Fanny Robin no more—use nor principal—ma'am. 'Why?' 'Because she's dead in the Union'.

10. Falconry Each of the two principal feathers in each wing (the two outermost primaries).

1575 TURBERVILLE *Falconry* 120 Then cutte off some part of her two principall feathers in each wing. **1579** E. K. in *Spenser's Shep. Cal. Ep. Ded.* So finally fyreth this our new Poete, as a bird, whose principall be scarce given out. **1677** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat* (ed. 2) 186

11. Mus. †a. The subject of a fugue or other contrapuntal piece, as distinguished from the answer or 'reply'. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 105 The first [sort of double descant] is, when the principall (that is the thing as it is in use made) and the reply are sung changing the partes. **1898** STAINER & BARRITT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Principall* (Old Eng.), the subject of a fugue, the answer being termed the Reply.

b. An organ-stop of the same quality as the Open Diapason, but an octave higher in pitch. † *Small principal* (*obs.*), a similar stop two octaves higher than the open diapason; now called *fifteenth*. Also, with qualification, applied to other stops an octave higher than the ordinary pitch, as *Dulciana Principal* (also called *Dulcior*).

In German, *Prinzipal* is applied to the Open Diapason, and (with qualifications) to all stops of the same quality, of any pitch higher or lower.

1653 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ, 2 principals of metal, 1 twelfth of metal *Idem*, In the chane organ, 1 principal of metal, 1 flute of wood, 1 small principal of fifteenth of metal. **1776** HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. § 40 46 The simple stops are the Principal, and some others. **1789** *Organ Specif. Greenwich Hosp.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 508/1 Swell Organ. Open Diapason. Stopped Diapason. Dulciana. Principal. Dulciana Principal. **1881** BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 219 The principal is a stop of four feet in length.

† c. A kind of trumpet used in the orchestra in the time of Handel. see *quots. Obs.*

1881 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 32/1 *Principal* or *Prinzipale*, a term employed in many of Handel's scores for the third trumpet part. It is obvious that whereas the *tromba* represented the old small bored instrument now obsolete, the *Principal*, more nearly resembled the modern large-bored military trumpet. **1898** STAINER & BARRITT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Principal*, the name given by Handel to the third trumpet in the Dettingen 'Te Deum'.

† C. *adv.* Principally, chiefly; in the chief place. **c1400** *Destr. Troy* 2895 And principall of Parys the pepull desiret, Of pat comly to Ken. **1456** in *Country Leet Bk* (H. E. T. S.) 288 Prince Edward, my gostly chyld, whom I love principall. **1480** *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 5 Maies, sheffes, and aldermen..shall goe forrall in the sayd solemp procession.

Principality (*prinsipe* liti). Forms: a. 4-5 *principaite*, (4 *pry-*, 5 *-tee*). b. 4-6 *principaite*, etc. (with *y* for *i*, also 5 *-ete*), 5-7 *-allitie*, 6-7 *-allitie*, (6 *-ye*), 6- *Principality* [ME. *pryncipalite*, *pryncipalite*, a. OF. *pryncipalite* (c1170 in Godef.) dominion, power (in mod. F. *pryncipalite* headship of a college); also *pryncipaltee* (1362 in Godef. *Compl.* and in AF.), in mod. F. *pryncipalite* territory of a prince, both ad. late L. *pryncipalitat-ens* the first place, superiority, in mod. L. also the authority or territory of a prince, f. *pryncipal-iss* PRINCIPAL a. see -ITY.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being principal; chief place or rank; pre-eminence. Now *rare*. a. **1387-8** T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. iii (Skeat) l. 12 For right as man halte the principaite of al thing vnder his beinge, in the masculyne gender. **c1400** *Laufpans Crurig* 85 Po lymes bat han principaite in mannes body.

b. **c1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 327 As wille hat principaite to fore wit of mannes soule. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 202/2 He was sayd chif by reason of the pryncipalite in prelacyon. **1576** BAKER *Jewell of Health* 160b, For the recovering of memory, defnesse, and the crampe, this obtaineth principaite. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii § 5, 191 The word..signifieth to obtayne principaite, or to prevale. a. **1677** MANTON *Christ's Eternal Exist.* vi. Wks 1870 I. 468 Christ hath the primacy of order and the principality of influence. **1884** RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* x § 196 The heavenly look on the face of St. Stephen is not set off with raised light, or opposed shade, or principality of place.

† b. That which is principal, the chief point or part. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLETT *Gr. Forrest* 29 b, But now let vs heare in eche Plant his principaite. a. **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. xi § 5

(1622) 121 The Atheist, giuing the principaite of his loue and seruice, onely to himselfe

2. The position, dignity, or dominion of a prince or chief ruler, sovereignty; supreme authority.

a. **133.** E. E. *Allit. P. E.* 1672 Now is alle by pryncipalite past at ones. **1389** TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 225 He brougte al be wroide into con principale and lordschippe

b. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 2311 In a wrath be wale kyng swyth Him of his principaite priued. **14** **1500** *Chester PL* xii. a Now by my soverayntie I sweare and principaite that I beare. **1560** BIALS (Genev.) *Tit* iii i Pvt them in remembrance that they be subiect to the Principalties [1881 R. V. rulers] & powers. **1589** COOPER *Admon* 157 At the beginning, all men were alike, there was no principaite. **1643** PRYNN *Sow Power Part* i (ed. 2) 92 If a Royall Principaite be thus instituted, as it is in the proper pleasure and power of the people to ordaine. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 65 Josephus..calls the Commonwealth of the Hebrews a Theocracy, because the principality was in God only. **1737** WILSON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xiii. viii. § 2 The first year of the principality of Hyrcanus. **1878-83** VII *LARI Life & Times Machiavelli* (1892) II. iv. 180 He then goes on to treat of the civil principality.

b. With possessive, as a title *nomen-esse* **1828** SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xvi, May it please your honour—I mean your principality

c. Princely action or behaviour *nomen-esse*. **1819** BYRON *Let to Murray* Wks. (1846) 572/1 It was a very noble piece of principality.

3. The sovereignty, rule, or government of the prince of a small or dependent state.

1450 *Rolls of Part* V. 363/3 Offices, pertaining to the said Principaite and Duchie [of Cornwall]. **1485** *Idem* VI. 350/1 Auditeur of the Principaite of Northwales. **1584** POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* C1, The beginning of the Principaite..of Wales. **a1707** *Nelson Ch. anal.* Amended 1 (1728) 119 Cananus and Perdiccas..erected small principaities in Macedonia. **1853** J. H. NICHOLSON *Hist. Sea* (1873) II. i. iv 176 China was for many centuries the seat of a number of petty principaities. **1897** *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5/4 The proposed Principality of Crete under Prince George

4. A region or state ruled by a prince. *The Principality*, a familiar designation of Wales

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1737 Pe pryncounce & principaite [to r. principaite] of Persye la graunt. **1592** WYCLIF *Am. mon.* 1, Chaudes 60 He safely went hisway The principaite through I him conuay. **1617** MORRISON *Itin.* i. 275 Vpon the confines of Italy, and the seuerall principaities thereof. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 8 On the Promontory was formerly the Temple of Hercules Monceus, which still gives the Name to this small Principality [Monaco]. **1838** *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 331 Paderborn. formerly capital of an ecclesiastical principality, and seat of a University. **1889** GRANTON *Memory's Harb.* 189 Of your fashionable sea-bathing resorts, the Principality boasts a pair—Tenby and Aberystwith. **1905** *Whitaker's Alman* 617 Samos A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less independent.

5. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order; *spec. in pl.*, in mediæval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels (see *ORDER* sb. 5), which has been variously reckoned as the seventh, fifth, or fourth. (Representing L. *pryncipatus*, Gr. *ἀρχαί*. In the Dionysian hierarchy, *ἀρχαί* were the seventh order.)

This use is founded mainly on passages in the Pauline epistles, in which *ἀρχή* 'rule', 'ruler', has been taken to refer to a spiritual power. (In the Bible of 1611, *pryncipality* renders *ἀρχή* seven times, in five of these the Vulgate has *pryncipatus*. In two (Eph. vi. 12, Tit. iii. 1) *pryncipes* 'princes'. The Revised version has in Eph. i. 21 *rule*, in Tit. iii. 1, *ulers* of 1650 in sense 2.)

1560 BIALS (Genev.) *Eph* vi. 12 For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principaities [1557 Rulers], against powers, and against the worldlie gouernours. **Col. i. 16 By him were all things created, which are in heauen, and which are in earth, whether they be Thrones, or Dominions, or Principaities, or Powers [1554 TINDALE to 1557 Geneva, maistes or lordschippe, ether rule or power]**

1601 BURTON *Anal. Met.* i. ii. i. 16 (1657) 45 Plato..made nine kindes of [spirits], first God, secondly Ideas, 3 Intelligences, 4 Arch-Angels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes, 8 Pryncipalities, 9 Princes. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* vi. 447 In the assembly next upstod Nisroc, of Principaities the prime. **1756** A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* 8 May II. 317 The fathers from the sacred oracles distinguish nine Orders of these holy spirits, namely the Seraphims, Cherubims and Thrones; Dominations, Principaities and Powers; Virtues, Arch-angels, and Angels. **1839** CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT *Hymn*, 'Ch. istian, seek not yet repose' II, Principaities and Powers, Mustering their unseen array, Wait for thine unguarded hours

6 The office of principal of a college, university, etc.; principaship. Now *rare*. (In quot. 1641 applied to the lordship or presidency of a colony.) **1443** *Act 2 Hen VI.* c. 8 § 2 Qils ne preignent sur eux la principaite dascun Sale ou Hostell. **1641** in E. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 474 Sir Ferdinando Goiges Knight Lord of the Province of Maine, in the second year of my Principality in Newe England. **1660** Wood *Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 363 First, the principality of Jesus; then, the presidency of Trinity College. **1691** — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 148 In 1546 he was made Principal of St. Maries Hall, ..in 1550 he resign'd his Principality. **1712** HARRIS *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 460 No body to have two Principaities at the same time. **1856** G. HILL (*1816*) The Right of Appointment to the Principality of St. Edmund's Hall. **a1884** Sir R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 428 The principality of a small University like that of St. Andrews.

Principality (*prinsipi*liti), *adv.* [f. PRINCIPAL a. + -LY.]

1. In the chief place; as the chief thing concerned; chiefly, mainly, above all.

1340 *Ayenh.* 26 po hyep fole ypoctenes, bet doh manie penonces, ..principaliche, uor pe los [= fame] of pe wordle,

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxi (1495) d viij/a His wytte [of groping] is pryncipally in be palme of pe bondes and in soles of pe fete. **c1440** *Gesia Rom.* li. 220 (Add MS.) Principally and before all thing he oweith to take a way toward his owne countrie. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Pr. Tong.* *Principalement*, chiefly, especially, principally. **1624** Dic. BUCKING in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. III. 180 For manie waighte considerations, but principally this. **1677** DRYDEN *Apol. Heroic Poetry & Ess.* (Ker) I. 179 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. **a1745** SWIFT (J.), What I principally insist on, is due execution. **1872** RUSKIN *Engle's N.* iii § 41 My steady habit of always looking for the subject principally, and for the art only as the means of expressing it.

† b. In the way of main division; primarily. *Obs.* **1340** *Ayenh.* 50 Peroure him to delph he ilke renne in tuo deles principaliche. **1340** HAMFOLT *Pr. Cons.* 433 Alle manys lyfe casten may be, Principally, in þis partes thre. Bygynnyng, midward, and endyng

† c. In the first place, in the first instance; originally, primarily, fundamentally, at first. *Obs.* **c1380** WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 91 His lore is not his, for it is not principall his, but it is Goddis bat sent him. **1425** *Cursor M.* 880 (Trin.) Of his gylt here is she to wite pat is my fere. For principally she bed hit me. **a1552** LELAND *Itin.* I. 8 Ruines of a very large Hermitage and principally well buildid but a late discoverd and suppressid

† 2 In a special or marked degree, above or beyond the rest, above all; especially. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 124 Of pompe and of pruyde þe parchemyn decorieth, And principaliche of alle peple but þe þe pore of herte. **a1400** *Laufpans Crurig* 134 If þou wolt worche more stronglich, and principally if he be a riche man. **c1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 221 Whan she sawe theym so blacke and soo hidous, and pryncipally Reynawde. **1560** tr. *Fisher's Godly Treat. Prayer* Dv j b, 'here be three sortes of fruites pryncipally growyng vnto man by prayer. **1647** SALTSMARSH *Sparkles Glory* (1847) 89 To administer Peace and Judgment to the world, and more principally to his people in the flesh.

3 For the most part; in most cases, in the main; mostly

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 331 Camerated shells..have been principally discovered in these rocks of central Italy. **1845** McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. xii (1852) 388 Those who subsist wholly or principally on incomes derived from the state or from taxes. **1886** LOCKYER *Elem. Ast. en.* vii (1870) 268 The astronomer, to make observations on his sphere of observation merely, makes use principally either of a sextant or an altazimuth.

Principalsness, *rare*. [f. PRINCIPAL a. + -NESS.] The quality of being principal.

1530 PALSGR 258/2 Principalsness, *pryncipalite*, 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 35 Degrees of Being or Causality, whether superior and before all others, or inferior, and after some others. Principalsness. **1866** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 25 Principalsness of delight in human beauty

Principalship (*prinsipi*liti), *sb.* [f. PRINCIPAL sb. + -SHIP.] The office of principal, the headship (of a college, etc.)

1593 NASHES *Christ's T.* (1613) 161 A great office is not so gauntful, as the principalship of a Colledge of Cutizans. **1707** HARRIS *Collect.* 12 July (O. H. S.) II. 25 Dr. Hudson's chances of the Principalship are small. **1865** *Pail Mail* G. No. 208. 6/2 The principalship of the Theological College

Principate (*prinsipi*liti), *sb.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*; *B.* 4-7 *-et*. [ad. L. *pryncipatus* the first place, pre-eminence, esp. in the army or state, the post of commander-in-chief, rule, sovereignty; in eccl. L. the hosts of angels, good or bad, f. *pryncips*, *pryncip-* see PRINCIP sb. and -ATE.] With the obs. form *pryncipat*, cf. F. *pryncipat* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)

1. The office or dignity of, or as of, a prince or ruler, supreme position or power; supremacy, primacy, headship, pre-eminence, = PRINCIPALITY 1, 2. Now *rare*.

a1340 HAMFOLT *Pendler* xlii. 3 He made folke suget til vs þis principate has name bot haly men. **1382** WYCLIF *Eph* i. 21 About ech pryncipat [glorie or power of princes], and potestate, and vertu and lordschipp. **1387** TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 On schulde be ibore of þe Hebrewes þat schulde bere adoun þe principat of Egypt, and arere þe kynde of Israel. *Idem* VIII. 229 Kyng Edward 3af his sone Edward þe principat of Wales and be erldom of Chestre. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* v. 1, (Tollm. MS.), Amonge all þe uttir membris of þe body..þe heed hab þe beste principate [orig. *obtinens principatum*]. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/2 The cyte the whiche helde the pryncipate of the other citees in Italye. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 286 They proudly denyte that the Romane churchc obteyneth the principate and preeminent autorite of all other. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvij. c. (1612) 359 And Rees thus slaine the Principate of South-Wales so was done. **a1641** Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv (1642) 255 Thus ended the Dukedome, or Principate of the Macabees. **a1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* i (1687) 59 That under two metaphors the principate of the whole Church was promised. **1904** W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Apr. 246 As yet Ephesus had no principate in the Church except what it derived from its own character and conduct.

b. *Rom. Hist.* The rule of the PRINCIPES; the imperial power of Augustus and his successors, while some of the republican forms were still retained; the period of rule of a princeps.

(The L. *Principatus* is applied by Pliny to the reign of Tiberius and of Nero, and is also used by Tacitus and Suetonius.) Quot. 1862 shows the earlier opinion that the title stood for *princeps senatus* see Note to PRINCIPES. **1862** MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. iv. 465 In the emperor's principate or first place in the senate they fully acquiesced. **1875** — *Gen. Hist. Rome* lviii (1877) 464 The

principate of Claudius had been, on the whole, a period of general prosperity. 1803 *Bury Hist. Rom. Emp.* ii 15 The Empire as constituted by Augustus is often called the Principate, as opposed to the absolute monarchy into which it developed at a later stage. § 3 According to constitutional theory, the state was still governed under the Principate by the senate and people. 1900 T. HODGKIN in *Pilot* 7 July 9/1 The 'Principate' as it is now usual to style the supreme power held by Augustus and Tiberius.

†2. = PRINCIPALITY. *s. Obs.*
1382 *Wyclif Rom. viii. 38* Nether angels, nether principatus, nether virtues, nether potestatis, may departe vs fro the charite of God. 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 255 b/2 The Angels were glad, tharchangels enioyed, The 1 in ones songen, The domynacions madden melodye, The pryncipates armonysed, The potestates harped, Cherubyn and Seraphyn songen louynges and preysynge. 1566 *Pasquius in a Trance* 73 Euen as a man woulde saye Angels, Arch angels, Thrones, Dominations, Principates. 1635 *Hicwood Hist. arch. n. 104* In the third order Principates are plac't, Next them, Arch-Angels.

†3. A person having the chief position or pre-eminence; a chief, a prince. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. iii 93 Seynt Powle claymed by the deith that he suffred the Aureole of matuure, he must also as one chiefe and pryncipe were also the aureole of precursors. 1566 *Fitz-Geffray Sir F. Drake* (1881) 28 Fetting with golden chaines their principates, And leading captive Spaines chief potentates. 1661 *Higgs New Disp.* 31 His ambition to be Principate in Physick.

4. A state, territory, or community ruled by a prince or petty king: = PRINCIPALITY. 4.

1494 *Fabian Chron.* i. act. 67 This Hengiste and all the other Saxons which ruled the vii. pryncipates of Brytayne .. are called of moste wyrters Reguli. 1599 *Rastrell Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 112 (They) ruled ioyntly the principat of West Saxons. c. 1570 *Sir H. Gilbert Q. Rhs. Acha* (E. E. T. S.) 3 All monarchies and best known Common weales or principates that both haue bene and are. 1622-62 *Hevlin Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 9 There is reckoned one Principate, 10 Lorddoms, 20 Peardoms or Pairries. 1884 J. J. *Rein Japan* i. 7 The Riukuu, constituted until lately a separate principate or Han.

†Principate, *v. Obs. rare.* Erroneous variant of PRINCIPATE. *v.*

c. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 47 Is it possible that Don Bellianis should with such glory principate his haughty deeds of Chivalry? 1677 *Hals Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. 344 The Things or Effects principated or effected by this intelligent active Principle.

†Principate. *Obs. rare* [f. *L. principat-us* PRINCIPATE *sb* + *-y*; perh. error for *principacy*. see *-acy* 3] = PRINCIPALITY, PRINCIPATE.

1677 *Gals Cr. Gentiles* II iv 187 Arche, a Prince, Principate of Government. Rom. 8 38 *appt* taken for Principates.

†Principle. *Obs.* [a. *F. principe* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm*), or ad. *L. principium* a beginning.] = PRINCIPLE *sb* 7, 3.

1649 *Jen. Taylor Apol. Liturgy* § 99 Such as must be one in the principle, and diffused in the execution. 1669 *Gals Cr. Gentiles* i. 112 2 God .. being the first prince, and last end of all things. *Ibid.* 1 The effective, productive principle of all that wisdom, and truth.

|| Principle, *L. pl.* of PRINCIPUM.

†Principal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. principium* a beginning + *-al*: cf. *L. principialis* existing from the beginning, original.] Standing at the beginning; initial.

1665 *Bacon Ess. Prophecies* (Arb.) 537 The Princes which had the Principall Letters, of that Word Hempe, which were Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip, Elizabeth. 1666 - *Sylvia* 221 There are Letters, that an Echo will hardly expresse; as S, for one; Especially being Principall in a Word.

Principiant (prin'cipiant), *a. and sb.* [a. *obs. F. principiant*, pr. pple. (also used as *sb*) of *principier* (1464 in *Godef.*), ad. late *L. principiare*. see PRINCIPATE *v.* and *-ant*]

†A. *adj.* Constituting the beginning or source of something; originating; primary. *Obs.*

1615 *Donne Ess.* (1651) 109 It consists not of the chief and principiant parts. 1660 *Jen. Taylor Duct. Dubit.* (L.). There are some principiant and mother sins pregnant with mischief of a progressive nature. 1675 *R. Burthogge Causa Dei* 244 A Paternal is a Generative or Principiant Monad, and so is this, for he begetteth or Principieth the Number next in Nature, and that is Two.

B. *sb.* †1. A beginner, a novice. *Obs.* [Cf. *It. principiante*.]

1669 *Surrey Grateful S.* iii iv, Do you think that I have not wit to distinguish a principiant in vice from a graduate? 2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1887 *Sylvester in Amer. Jnl. Math.* IX 20 Instead of the cumbersome terms Projective Reciprocants or Differential Invariants, it is better to use the single word Principiants to denominate that crowning class or order of Reciprocants which remain to a factor *pr*, unaltered for any homographic substitutions impressed on the variables.

†Principiate, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late *L. principiat-us*, pa. pple. of *principiare* see next.] *a. adj.* Properly, Originated, initiated; but in quot. 1661 used as = Constituting the beginning, origin, or source, original. b. *sb.* See quot. 1694.

1665 *Glanvill Van Dign.* iv 27 Our eyes, that see other things, see not themselves. And those principiate foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown. 1694 *R. Burthogge Reason* 201 Of Substances some are Principals, some Principiates. By Principiates (give me leave to make an English word of one not very good Latin) I mean substances that are caused or composed of Principles. Principles make, Principiates are made to be

†Principiate, *v. Obs.* [f. late *L. principiare* to begin (f. *principium* a beginning) + *-ate* 3.] *trans.* To cause to begin; to originate, initiate.

1613 *Sherley Trav. Persia* 4 Some parts might have bene found fit for the Indian Navigation, then principiated in Holland, and muttered of in England. 1697 J. *SERGANT Solid Philos.* 218 The Soul, by reason of her Potential State here, cannot principiate any Bodily Action.

Principiation (prin'sipi-ā-shən) *rare* [ad. med. *L. principiatio* (a 1250 Albertus Magnus *De Prædic.* 4. 1), n. of action f. *principiare* see prec.]

†1 Reduction to 'principles' or elements; decomposition or analysis of a substance. *Obs.*

1666 *Bacon Phys. Rem. Wks.* 189 1 244 The third is the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element, which work we will call principiation.

2. *Logic* The process of deriving a general principle, as by induction.

1895 in *Bank's Stand. Dict.*

†Principiative, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late *L. principiat-*, ppl. stem of *principiare* (see PRINCIPATE *v*) + *-ive*.] Having the quality of 'principiating'; originative, initiative.

1651 *Bigges New Disp.* § 160 Its grand principiative fundamenta. 1662 *Stanley Hist. Philos. Chaldaic* (1701) 18/2 They assert a Principiative Son from the Solar Fountain, and Archangelical, and the Fountain of Sense. 1666 J. *CHANDLER Van Helmont's Orat.* 40 To know by a Syllogisme, cannot be an intellectual essential, as neither a principiative thing, or from a former cause.

|| Principium (prin'sipi-ūm). Pl. *prin'ci-pia*. [*L. principium* beginning, origin, source, first place, in pl. front of an army], staff, general's quarters, also foundations, elements; f. *princeps*, *princeps* first in time or order. see PRINCE.]

1 Beginning, commencement; origin, source; first principle, element, fundamental truth, etc. = PRINCIPLE *sb.* in various senses.

1600 *W. Watson Deacord* (1604) 138 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three special *principia* or causes. 1668 T. *SPENCER Logick* 43 The matter is the *principium* of individuation, saith Thomas. (See INDIVIDUATION 1.) *Ibid.* 48 The *principium* of a demonstration is an immediate proposition, viz. that hath none before it. 1675 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 34 I have noted the causes or *principia* of the Warres following. 1679 T. *Goodwin Christ Mediator* ii vi, God is the *principium* of substance to all. 1693 *N. Blount's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Elementa*, or *Principia*, are the Simplest Bodies that can be. There are Five Elements, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water and Earth. 1796 Z. *MACAULAY in Lyle & Lett.* v. (1900) 173 Useful productions, containing the *principia* of religious knowledge. 1871 *GROTT. Eth. Phys.* v. (1876) 130 Not able to imbuie even the *principia* of ethical reasoning.

b. *pl. Principia*: The common abbreviation of the title of a famous work of Sir Isaac Newton, setting forth the principles of natural philosophy or physics.

1687 *NEWTON (title) Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. 1797 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Projectile*, Sir Isaac Newton, shews, in his *principia*, that [etc.] 1878 *HARE Walks in Lond.* II. n. 76 The 'Principia', which occupies the same position to philosophy as the Bible does to religion.

2. In the mediæval University, a. A public lecture or disputation by which a Bachelor in any faculty, who had received the Chancellor's licence, entered upon his functions, and became an actual Master or Doctor, with certain ceremonies. b. Also applied at Paris and elsewhere, in the Theological Faculty, to the disputation by which a student became a Bachelor of Divinity, and to the discourse upon some theological problem which the B.D. at a later stage, as a Sententiarus, was required to deliver before beginning his course of lectures on each of the four books of the *Sententia* of Peter the Lombard.

In sense a, also called *Inception*, the day on which this took place is still called at Cambridge and in some American universities 'the Commencement' (at Oxford 'the Act').

1895 *RASHDALL Univ. Europe Middle Ages* I 150, 229, 465, 466.

3. *Rom. Antiq. (pl.)* The general's quarters in a camp.

1581 *SAVILE Tacitus, Hist.* iii. xiii. (1591) 222 They only of the conspicate might assemble themselves in the Principia. 1600 *HOLLAND Lvy* vii 257 In the verie Principia, yea and within the quarter of the L. Generall his pavilion, were heard confused speeches.

Principle (prin'sip-l), *sb.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*; 6 *pryncypull*. [ad. *F. principe* (Oresme c. 1380), or f. *L. principium* (see above), formed on the analogy of *manipulus*, *particula*, *L. manipulum*, *particula*, there being app. in this case no OF. form in *-ple*] In various senses often emphasized by prefixing *first*.

I. Origin, source; source of action.

†1. Beginning, rise, commencement; fountain-head; original or initial state. (Also in *pl.*)

c. 1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 209 Knyghthod in Grece and Troye the Citē Took hys princyples, and next in Rome town. 1430-50 *tr. Hyden* (Rolls) I 105 The byngenes of that water called Tiberades, and of the water off Iordan, whiche have their originall principle at the foote of the mownte called Libanus. 1553 *EDEN Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Reason vauing sense, taketh his principles and fynst sedes of thinges sensyble. 1596 *SPENCER P.* q. v.

xi. 2 Doubting sad end of principle unsound. 1674 *EVRLYN Navig. & Commerce* § 20 46 From how small a principle she had spread. *Ibid.* § 21, 47 Richlieu by Improving their Ports and Magazines, has given Principle to no inconsiderable Navy.

†2 That from which something takes its rise, originates, or is derived; a source; the root (of a word). *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1382 *Wyclif Job xxviii* 1 Siluer hath the principis [1388 bigynnyngis, Vulg. *principia*] of his veynes. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 294 b, *In Attaint Attincta*, is a Writ that lyeth where a false Veidict in Court of Record upon an Issue loyned by the parties is given. And is deriued of the principle *Inctus*, or *Attinctus*, for that if the petty Jury be attainted of a false Oath, they are stained with perjury. 1649 *JER TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* ii Disc. vi. 24 Jesus is the principle, and he is the promoter, he begins our faith in revelations, and perfects it in commandments. 1669 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 17 With Osiers thus the Banks of Brooks abound, Spung from the watry Genius of the Ground. From the same Principles grey Willows come.

3. In generalized sense. A fundamental source from which something proceeds; a primary element, force, or law which produces or determines particular results; the ultimate basis upon which the existence of something depends; cause, in the widest sense.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 74 Nothyng cometh of nougt, that is to seye, withoute a begynne, but a cause and prynciple ther must nedes be. 1526 *Pilgr. Peis* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Ceteiynly grace is in man y^e chefe principle of meryte. 1620 J. *DYER Worlthy Committ.* To Rdr, Man in his first estate had in himselfe a principle of life. 1701 *GRW Cosm. Sacra* ii 1. 35 For the performance of this Work, a Vital or Directive Principle seemeth to be assistant to the Coporeal. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii 1. 1 Those Idolaters adoe two Principles, the Principle of Good, and that of Evil. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl.* i § 2 note, The word principle is applied to any thing which is conceived to seve as a foundation or beginning to any series of operations. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 134 Electricity, for a time, reigned as the vital principle, by which 'the decies of the understanding, and the dictates of the will were conveyed from the organs of the brain to the obedient member of the body'. 1871 *BLACKIE Fonn Phases* i. 20 Thales said that the first principle of all things was water.

4. An original or native tendency or faculty; a natural or innate disposition; a fundamental quality which constitutes the source of action.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sqr's T.* 479 Of veray manny benygnytee That nature in youie principis hath yset. 1642 *ROGERS Naumim* 136 A man who hath no inward principle of skill to enable him, in comparison of a skillful workman. 1669 *STURMY Manner's Mag. Penalties & Forfeit.* n. u, Out of a Principle of good will I have to you. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No 116 F. 1 Every Man has such an active Principle in him, that he will find out something to employ himself upon. 1732 *PORE Ess. Man* ii. 53 Two Principles in human nature reign; Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 201 They, from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her tents. 1823 *SCOTTSBY Tril. Whale Fish* 75 Several of them followed the ship, and seemed to be attracted by a principle of curiosity. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 229 The comparison of sensations with one another implies a principle which is above sensation.

II. Fundamental truth, law, or motive force.

5. A fundamental truth or proposition, on which many others depend; a primary truth comprehending, or forming the basis of, various subordinate truths; a general statement or tenet forming the (or a) ground of, or held to be essential to, a system of thought or belief; a fundamental assumption forming the basis of a chain of reasoning.

† *Crawling of the principle* (quot. 1587). Begging of the question, *petitio principii*.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 290 The bridde manere of enour bat fallith in mannes ingement is falsecheid of here principle bat pei grounden hem on. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) III. 251 Plato afterward made bat art [of logic] moie, and fonde perynne meny principles and rules. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. 16 Thys law ys the ground and end of the other, to the wych hyt must euer be referryd, non other wyse then the conclusyons of arts mathematical aie euer referryd to theyr pryncypulys. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ix (1617) 132 Is not this a setting downe of that thing for a ground, which, resteth to be proued, and (to speake after his owne maner) a crawling of the principle? 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. c. j, Hence wil unavoidable follow some other Principles of the ever-to-be-admired Descartes. 1732 *BURKLEY Alcyon* iii. § 1 Principles at other times are supposed to be certain fundamental Theorems in Arts and Sciences, in Religion and Politics. 1823 *MCULLOCH Pol. Econ.* 61 (Heading) Principles of political economy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I 488 First principles, even if they appear certain, should be carefully considered.

b. *Physics*, etc. A highly general or inclusive theorem or 'law', admitting of very numerous special applications, or exemplified in a multitude of cases.

Often named after the discoverer, as the *Archimedean principle* and *D'Alembert's p.* (in mechanics), *Carnot's p.* (in heat), *Doppler's p.* and *Helmholtz's p.* (in acoustics and optics), *Huyghens's p.* (in wave-motion), *Pascal's p.* (in hydrostatics). Cf. *LAW* 161 27 c.

1710 J. *CLARKE Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1709) I 85 From this Principle (that of the parallelagram of forces), the Method of explaining the Forces of the Mechanick Powers .. may excellently well be deduced. 1838 *DR MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 49 Principle II. The probability of any number of independent events all happening together, is the product of their several probabilities.

6. A fundamental quality or attribute which

determines the nature of something; essential characteristic or character; essence

1666 GRUBER *Princ.* The three chief Principles of Magnificent Building, viz. Solidity, Convenience, and Ornament
1706 PHILLIPS s. v. The Epicurean Principles, are Magnitude, Figure, and Weight 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v iii 388 This was the principle and essence of his plan.
1826 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos* IV v § 35 163 [This] indeed must involve the very principle and meaning of the subject with which he is occupied.

7 A general law or rule adopted or professed as a guide to action; a settled ground or basis of conduct or practice, a fundamental motive or reason of action, esp. one consciously recognized and followed. (Often partly coinciding with sense 5.)

c1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 895 To teche and instruct by the principles and reules made by divers well experte auctours 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 61 You keepe the promise for a principle, to bed with the Bee and v with the Lark 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, Some Quakers... a new phanatic sect, of dangerous principles, who shew no respect to any man, magistrate or other 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verney's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III 68 He painted the great staircase, and as ill, as if he had spoiled it out of principle 1763 JOHNSON x July in *Boswell*, This shews that he has good principles. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* vi, There are also first principles in morals. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* viii, iii, Before I support Conservative principles, I merely wish to be informed what those principles aim to conserve. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. SK* (1873) II i, iv. 183 The barbarian lives without principle and without aim.

b. Used *absol.* for good, right, or moral principle: An inward or personal law of right action; personal devotion to right; rectitude, uprightness, honourable character. (Also in *pl.*)

1653 CROMWELL *Speech* 4 July in *Carlyle*, If I were to choose any servant I would choose a godly man that hath principles... Because I know where to have a man that hath principles. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1698) 287 The management of the Stage strikes at the Root of Principle, draws off the Inclinations from Virtue, and spoils good Education 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I s. v., We say, a Person is a Man of Principles, when he always acts according to the Eternal Rules of Morality, Virtue and Religion. 1721 Dr For *Moll Flanders* (Bohn) 45 Thus my pride, not my principle, kept me honest. 1874 BANCROFT *Footst. Time* 187 He had brilliant powers, but little principle 1894 F. WATSON *Genesis a true Hist.* v 103 The religion of the prophets the religion of principle rather than of law, and of morality rather than of ritual *Mod* A man of high principle.

c. *Phr.* On principle (usually in sense b): as a matter of (moral) principle; on the ground of fixed rule or obligation; from a settled (conscientious) motive.

[Cf. quot. 1762-71 in 7.] 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxxiii. II. 267 Principles do not much influence the unprincipled, nor mainly the principled We talk on principle, but we act on interest. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. i 10 Outward acts, done on principle create inward habits. 1871 LOWELL *Pops* *Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 26 There was a time when I could not read Pope, but disliked him on principle. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 3 May s/3 He was acting as counsel for an insurance company, and they told him that they were defending on principle

8 A general fact or law of nature by virtue of which a machine or instrument operates; a natural law which furnishes the basis of the construction, or is exemplified in the working, of an artificial contrivance; hence, the general mode of construction or operation of a machine, etc. (Cf. 5 b.)

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* III. § 2 (1819) 24 Constructed upon strict optical principles; the self-same principles upon which we ourselves construct optical instruments 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 8 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The principle of the Archimedian Screw is occasionally adopted in the wheel-form. 1838 W. BULL *Dict. Law Sci.* s. v. *Patents*, The subject of a patent must be something vendible. A mere principle or method would not be sufficient; but if the patent were actually for a process or thing produced, it would not be a valid objection that the specification described it as a method. 1842 in Meeson & Welsby *Reports* VIII. 806 *note*, In this specification the plaintiff did not claim a patent for a mere principle, but for a mode of applying a well-known principle, viz. the heating of air, by means of a mechanical apparatus, to fires and furnaces. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 255 This thermometer is sometimes varied in its form and arrangement, but the principle remains the same

b. A general fact which forms the basis of any artificial device (e. g. of a system of measurement).

1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Meir. Syst.* III. (1871) 121 The real original connection between the cubic foot and the English bushel was not formed by avoirdupois weights and water, but by the easterling pound of twelve and fifteen ounces and Gascon wine. It was the principle of the quadrantal and congius of the Romans, applied to the foot and the nummular pound of the Greeks *Ibid.* 179 Thus the gallon of wheat and the gallon of wine, though of different dimensions, balance each other as weights. This observation applies, however only to the original principle of the English system

† 9. A motive force or appliance, as in a machine.

1621 MILTON *Univ. Cargit* II 10 And like an Engin mov'd with wheel and warrant, His principles being ceas'd, he ended strait. 1830 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 84/2 Much attention was excited in the neighbourhood of Portland-place, by the appearance of a steam carriage, which made its way through a crowded passage, without any perceptible impulse, one gentleman directed the moving principle, and another appeared to sit unconcerned behind.

III Rudiment, element.

† 10 a. *pl.* The earliest or elementary parts of Vol. VII.

a subject of study; elements, rudiments. *Obs.* or merged in 5.

1534 ELVOT *Doctr. Princis* 7 These be the principles and chiefe introduction to the right governance of a publike weale 1638 JONTUS *Paint. Aspects* 10 The first principles... of these Arts of imitation 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. Principles are the first Grounds and Rules... otherwise call'd Elements and Rudiments; as the Principles of Geometry, Algebra, Astronomy, &c.

† b. *concr.* A rudiment of a natural structure; a germ, embryo, bud. *Obs.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 109 All the Trunk of a Tree is fill'd with Principles or little Embrios of Branches 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphir* III § 1 Sometimes by Principle we mean a small particular seed, the growth or gradual unfolding of which doth produce an Organized Body, animal or vegetable

† 11. A component part, ingredient, constituent, element. *Obs.* (exc. as in c.)

Proximate principle, ULTIMATE principle: see these words 1635 CROOKE *Body of Man* 32 There are two material principles, the Crassament or substance of the seeds... and Blood 1644 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 187 My body I commit to the earth whereof it was framed, knowing it must returne to its first principles. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 102 Within few years hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphir* II § 1 Sometimes by Principles we mean the parts of which a whole is composed, and into which it may be resolved. Thus the Elements are said to be principles of compound bodies And thus words, syllables, and letters are the principles of Speech.

† b. *Old Chem.* Chiefly in *pl.*: The five supposed simple substances or elements of which all bodies were believed to be composed; classed into three active (or HYPOSTATICAL) principles, by which the sensible properties of the body were supposed to be determined, called respectively *spirit* (or *mercurius*), *oil* (or *sulphur*), and *salt*, and two passive principles, called *water* (or *phlegm*), and *earth* (or *caput mortuum*). *Obs.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 22, I speak not of Kitchen-stuffe, those three Pot-Principles Water, Oyle and Earth, or as some Colliers call them Mercury Sulphur and Salt 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydrost.* III. 44 When the heavy Principle of Salt is fired out, and the Earth almost only remaineth [in burnt bones] 1661-1706 Hypostatical Principles [see HYPOSTATICAL 2]. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 334 In this manner are extracted from roses the three principles, spirit, oil, and salt

c. In later chemical use. One of the constituents of a substance as obtained by chemical analysis, usually restricted to a constituent which gives rise to some characteristic quality, or to which some special action or effect is due, as in active, bitter, colouring, neutral principle.

Of these, bitter principle, is almost the only one commonly used, for the rest constituent or matter is preferred. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Amentis*, etc. (1736) 265 By which Principles they [spices] are heating, and act strongly. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 299 It is but seldom that either Animal or Vegetable Poisons derive their deleterious properties from either of these principles 1799 [see NARCOTIC 2]. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III (1814) 94 The narcotic principle is found abundantly in opium *Ibid.* The bitter principle is very extensively diffused in the vegetable kingdom *Ibid.* 123 When any vegetable principle is acted on by a strong red heat, its elements become newly arranged 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 282 Those distinct compounds which exist ready formed in a plant, are called its proximate, or immediate principles sugar, starch, and gum are proximate principles, and these we obtain by proximate analysis 1842 FARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 284 To coagulate various animal principles which may be present. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 98 The increase of the colouring matter and other principles of the bile in the evacuations from the bowels 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 62 The active principle of the vegetable astringents is tannic acid, it is almost their sole therapeutic principle 1879 *Chemical Society, Instr. to Abstractors* p. 16 Basic substances should invariably be indicated by names ending in -ine, as aniline the termination -in being restricted to certain neutral compounds, viz. glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, and proteids, such as palmitin, amygdalin, albumin

† Principle, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To ground (any one) in the principles or elements of a subject; to impress with principles of action; to instruct, teach, train, indoctrinate, to influence by instruction. (See also PRINCIPLED 1A.)

1608 D. [TUVIN] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 124 b, Simplicitie hath principled her selfe with stronger Axiomes than heretofore. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Regius* (1867) I. 152 Urbanus Regius was born of honest parents, who principled him in the rudiments of learning 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) 1 300 Pious and orthodox Professors to have Principled and Elemented the Members theran with Learning and Religion. 1690 LOCKE *Funn. Und.* I. III. § 22 Such, who are careful (as they call it) to principle Children well 1760 STERNE *Sermon* vi (1773) 73 He had been so principled and instructed as to observe a scrupulous meety in the lesser matters of his religion.

b. To act upon or influence (one) as a principle; to dispose to some course of action.

1712 M. HENRY *Sermon Death R. Stretton Wks* 183 II. 302/2 O that grace might principle you with a concern for their spiritual lives 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1744) XI 305 It is not the mere interest of his own salvation, but of God's honour, that principles and moves him in the whole course of his actions.

2. To be the principle, source, or basis of; to give rise to, originate.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 2 They would ground Nature on Reasons fram'd and principl'd by their own Conceptions. 1668 OWEN *Nat. & Power Indwell* *Ser.* xv 259 All neglect of private duties is principled by a weariness of God 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 244 Not conceiving how any lower Being should be able to inspire and principle it [world]

Hence *Principled* *vbl. sb.*

1649 in *Perfect Diurnal* 26 Mar., Public Schools for the better education and principling of youth in virtue and justice. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 If the foundation of it be not laid in the Education and Principing of the Youth, all other Endeavours will be in vain

Principled (prins'ip'ld), *ppl. a.* Now rare (exc. in comb.). [f. prec. + -ED 1, but in later use as if f. PRINCIPLE sb. + -ED 2.]

1 Imbued with or established in principles; trained or instructed in certain principles of action, holding or habitually actuated by particular principles, that is so or such on principle. Often in parasynthetic combs, as *high-, honest-, right-principled* a. In predicate, or following its noun.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect. Wks* 1851 III. 277 He shall be to me so as I finde him principl'd. 1657 TITUS *Killing no Murder* 12 What are the people in General but Knaues, Fooles, and Cowards, principled for Ease, vice, and Slavery? 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 126 Poets are better Principled than to hoard up Trash 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obedience* To Rdr., Take care they go into the world well principled 1799 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ* 1893 XIV. 196, I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I 423 She was firm, and fiery, and high principled.

b. In attributive relation, preceding its noun.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 279, I think him. a very honest, right principled man in the mayne a 1744 POPE (J.), He seems a settled and principled philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 224 A Knaue, Fanny, is a principled impostor, who, guided by self-interest, acts in defiance to the Law 1846 URWICK *Howe* 29 Though a principled Nonconformist, he was on intimate terms with Tilloston.

2. Having good or right principles; actuated by moral considerations; devoted to rectitude; upright, honourable. (The opposite of *unprincipled*.)

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 224 Now let any honest-Hearted People judge, whether these be found Principled Men, that can Turn, Conform, and Transform to every Change according to the Times. 1783 G. A. BELFAMY *Apology*, etc. IV 63 He was the most principled man I ever was acquainted with 1856 BAGSHOT *Big. Stud.* 36 To expect... a principled statesman from such a position, would be expecting German from a Parisian or planness from a diplomatist.

3 Founded on or involving a principle; instilled into or settled in the mind as a principle.

1784 J. BARRY in *Let. Paint.* (1843) I. 73 A loose mechanical abridgment... of the other more entire, principled, and more perfect art 1824 SOUTHEY *Ed. of Ch.* (1842) 526 A steady and principled resistance. 1895 BUSHNELL *Picar Sac* II. iii 127 That the love is a principled love, grounded in immovable convictions of right

Princke, *obs. form* of PRINX.

† Princock, -cox. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a 6 *pryn-*, 6-7 (9) *princox*; also 6 -cooke, -cookes, -cocks, -kox, -kockes (7 *primecocks*) β. 6-7 *princock*, (*prime-cocke*, *primecock*), 9 (*dial.*) *princoy-cook*. [Etymol. and original form obscure, the form -cocks, -cox appears earlier than -cock. See Note below.]

A pert, forward, saucy boy or youth; a conceited young fellow; a coxcomb. *humorous* or *conceituous*.

a. 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* R. ijb, *Acc.* Wylt thou gold i any pieces of golde? *Laz.* This chayne my lyttell prycke i i wolde fayne haue this chayne (of golde) my pretye pryncokes, or my ballooke stoncs. a 1553 ?INGER-*END Nice Warden* (1560) A. iv b, What ye pryncokes, begin ye to laue? 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. in Hazl *Doddsley* II. 260 It is your dainty dailing, your princox, your golpox 1592 NASH *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 23 A Cavalier of the first feather, a princocks that was but a Page the other day in the Court 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* I v 88, 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* III. ii. 1197 Your proud uniuersity princox thinks he is a man of such merit the world cannot sufficiently endow him with preferment 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cv. (1612) 110 And daies the Prime-cocks interrupt me in my loue, quoth she? 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* II. i Wks. 1874 V. 113 Who doe you thinke maintaines this princox in his *Pontifications*? 1821 SCOTT *Kemio* vii, Well a-day—God save us from all such mis-proud princocks! 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Princox*, a pet or forward fellow.

β. 1562 PHAER *Read ix* D d ij, Euryalus, Fyne princock fresh of face furst furing youth by buds vnshorne. 1570 LEVINS *Mausp.* 159/4 A Princocke, *præcox*, *inscrvus* 1589 *Mar. Martine* A. iij, Siker, thous bot a pruid princock thus reking of thy swinke. 1598 FLORIO, *Pinchino*, a pull-cock, a primcock, a prick, a prettie lad, a gull, a noddie. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Pinchino*, a prime-cocke, a pillicoock, a darrin, a beloved lad 1617 MINSHEU *Dietior*, A Princocke, a ripe headed yong boy 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 A Princock, a pert, forward Fellow 1716 *Gloss. Angl. Nova*, *Princock*, a forward Youth, a brisk Spark. 1828 CRAWEN *Gloss* (ed. 2), *Princoy-cock*, a term used here in addressing a young person 1865 *Lousdale Gloss.*, *Princoy-cock*, a dandified, conceited young fellow

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*; esp. in *princock-boy*.

1595 *Locrine* II. iv, Naught reck I of thy threats, thou princox boy. 1598 FLORIO, *Herba da Inoi.* used for a princock boy [1611 a prime-cock-boy], a fresh man, a milke

sop, a noisice, or fresh water souldier 1611 CORVAT
Cruidities 414 Proud princocke scholars that are puffed
 up with the opinion of their learning 1621 Bf MOUNTAGU
Distrib 367 Such vpartat princov Youths as you. 1634
 CANNIE *Necess. Separ* (1849) 25 They shall be called asses,
 geese, fools, dolts, princocks, boys, beardless boys, new come
 out of the shell, &c. a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-house to let*
 v. 1, Proud Princock-Cesar hardly seems to mind him
 [Note. One suggestion is that the first element is *prince*,
 but though *princecock* is used by Florio, this looks rather
 like an etymological manipulation, other early writers held
 it for an alteration of L. *princeps* 'early, precocious'. Ap-
 parently the word was originally of slang or low use, perh.
 somewhat obscene or equivocal; cf. quot. 1540, and the
 synonyms in Florio.]

Princood, a pincushion: see PREEN sb. 4.

† **Princum**. *Obs. colloq.* [? Mock-Latin f. PRINK
 v. 2] Nicety of dress, behaviour, etc.
 1660 D'URVEY *Colin's Walk thro. Lond.* l. 41 An auk-
 ward fear. That my behaviour may not yoke With the nice
 Princums of that Folk.

Princum-prancum: see PRINKUM-PRANKUM

† **Prine**. *Obs. rare* [ad. late L. *prinus* (Vulg.),
 n. Gr. *πρινος* holm oak, ilex. Cf. OF. *prin* (Godef.).] Also
prine tree. The holm or evergreen oak; ilex.
 a 1400 *Pastill of Susau* 342 (Vern. MS.) Pat roby cherl.
 seide before he prophat. þei pleied bi a prine (*MS Phil*
pryne; *MS S. Ing.* Cott pyne; Vulg. (Dan. xii 58) *sub*
primo). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* 1: 58 Tel me, under
 what tree thou tookest them speaking one to an other
 Who said. Under a prine tree [1611 a holme tree]

Prine, obs. form of PREEN, pin, brooch.

† **Pringle**, sb. *Obs. dial.* Also *prindla*. [Oit-
 gan unascertained perh. from the surname *Pringle*.]
 A silver coin see quots.

1683 G. MERITON *Portes Dial* 183 Here's good Tobacco,
 Wife, it cost a Pringle [v. r. prindle] 1697 (ed. 3) *Gloss*,
Pringle, a little silver Scotch Coin about the bigness of
 a penny, with two xs. on it.]

Pringle, v. [Alteration of PRINKLE v. (app.
 influenced by tingle).] *intr.* To have a prickly
 and tingling sensation

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxi, You must be still pringling
 from the first [hand-grp]. *Ibid.* xxii, My eyes ached and
 my lips pringled with the smack of the powder. 1894 -
Round Red Lamp xi 230 There was something in this
 sudden, uncontrollable shriek of horror which chilled his
 blood and pringled in his skin.

† **Prink**, v. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Pa. t. in 4 (? 5)
 preynkte, preynkte, prengte, prent, prentede,
 prynkd; 9 *dial.* prenk'd, prinked. [app.
 connected with OE *princ* (or *prince*) a blink,
 a wink, a twinkle of the eye (*Defensor Lib. Scrit.*
 ix. (1889) 43).]

1. *intr.* To wink, to give a wink.

1377 LANGL. P. P. I B. xii 112 Pann consencie curteisliche
 a countenance he made, And preynkte [v. r. prentede,
 prynkd]; 1393 C. xvii 121 preynkte, prengte] vpon Pacience
 to preie me to be stille. *Ibid.* xviii. 21 'Is Piers in his
 place?' quod I, and he preynkte [v. r. twynched, prent,
 1393 C. xxi 19 preynkte] on me. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb* 1238,
 & þan sche preynkte with hure eys oppon hur chamberete
 þar sche stod 141800 in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Acord*
 (1887) 634 The dear, the lovely blindin' o' [an eye] plagues
 me wi' the prinkin' o't. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag* Mar 259
 Professedly prindish. they nod, osculate, prink, quiz
 2 *trans.* To prink the eye to wink.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb*. 4507 With þat Richard preynkte ys eys,
 Oppon ys felsechip þat was him neye. a 1900 in *Eng. Dial*
Dial s. v. He never prinked his eyes for the night. 'Euent
 prink'd an eye far the night

† The following are perh. incorrect uses, which may have
 arisen from confusing this with PRINK v. 2 b.

1796 *Amesbury Election Ball* 1 241 How she sumpers and
 prinks while the glass is before her 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE
Salome Antag *Gloss* 536 *Prink*, to look at, gaze upon, as
 a girl does at herself in a glass.

Prink (prink), v. 2 Also 6 *prinko*. [Known
 from c 1570; evidently related to PRANK v. 4, in
 similar senses (occurring 1546). see Note below.]

† 1. *trans.* with *up*. (?) To set up, exalt; to dis-
 play ostentatiously, show off, *Obs*

1573 *Twynne Bneid* xl. Hh 14b, Fortune whom she did
 disgrace Oft times agayne doth rayse and pynkes him up
 in prouder place. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407
 He so chaufeth and moyeth in sturrying the coales in
 prinkying upp the glory of this whothouse

† b *intr.* (?) To make ostentatious display;
 also to *prink it* *Obs*.

1573 *New Custom* 1: 1 in Hazl. *Doddley* III 6 See how
 these new-fangled prattling elves Prink up so petyly of late
 in every place 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomena* xxi, To get
 more grace by crummes of cost And prinke it out hir paitte
 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tiddlers* 254 Some prink and prank it
 2. *trans.* To make spruce or smart; to deck or
 dress *up* with many petty adornments; esp. *refl.*
 to deck oneself out, dress oneself *up*. *collog.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele* Gl. Ep. Ded. Now I stand prinking
 me in the glasse. 1590-80 *North Plutarch* (1595) 1020
 When he [Demetrius] was to make any preparation for
 waire, he had not then his helmet perfumed, nor came
 not out of the Ladies closets, picked and pinct to go to
 battell 1600 BRETTON *Pasquill's Mad-Capke* (1626) B1,
 Who hath not seene a logger headed Asse. Prinking him-
 selfe before a Looking-glasse? 1905 *Dr. Bosman's Guinea*
 144 The Women prink up themselves in a particular manner
 1775 in F. MOORE *Songs & Ball Amer Rev* (1856) 100 All
 prinked up in full bag-wig 1784 COOPER *Task* vi 303 To
 gather king cups in the yellow mead, And prink then hair
 with daisies 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron* Cid 246 Since midnight
 they had done nothing but prink and prank themselves,

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Prink*, *Prink*, to decorate,
 to dress in a showy, affected manner 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust*
 (1875) II. 1: 11 18 Adorned and prinked with wondrous art,
 Yet so grotesque that all men start

trans. 1876 BLACKBURN *Songs Relg & Life* 95 Nor, where
 flowers prink the mead with diverse hue 1877 - *Wise Men*
 63 My Cerebas, who not with gold And silver only prinks
 his princely hall 1899 COCKERILL *Kit Kennedy* i, The
 flowers which have slept, prink themselves again, and give
 forth a good smell

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dress or deck oneself up,
 make oneself look smart. *collog*

1709 D'URVEY *Pills* (1719) I. 177, I hate a Fop that at his
 Glass Stands prinking half the Day 1753 MISS COLLIER
Art Torment 1: 11. 59 She was every day longer prinking in
 the glass than you was 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakfast*
 1: 11. (1865) 15 Ironing out crumpled paragraphs, starching limp
 ones, and crumpling and plaiting a little, it is as natural as
 prinking at the looking-glass 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug 5/4
 The young man, after an appropriate time spent in his room,
 prinking, appears in all the glory of starch and perfumery

3. *trans.* Of a bird To trim (the feathers), to
 preen. Also b. *intr.*

1755 GASCOIGNE *Weed*, *Farow Mischief* vi, But make
 his plumes, The whiche to prinke he dayes and nights con-
 sumes 1800 SCOTT *Monast* xiv, Meantime he went on
 with his dalliance with his feathered favourite, 'Ay, piume
 thy feathers, and prink thyself gay—much thou wilt make
 of it now' 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* 1: 21 Yonder bird
 Prinks with deliberate bill his ruffled plumes

b 1897 LANIER *Mocking Bird* 11 This bud peched,
 prinked, and to his at again

4. *intr.* To be pert or forward *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Prink*, *Prink*, to be
 forward or pert. *Ibid.*, *Prinken*, pert, forward 1863 *Mss*
Toogoon Yorks Dial, She's a prinken, forward, lass.

Hence **Prinked** (prinkt) *pph.* a, **Prinking**
vbl. sb., also **Prink sb.**, the act of prinking or
 making spruce; **Prinker**, one who dresses up with
 minute care. (All *collog.*)

1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 579 To apparel himself
 so sumptuously, and to be more fine and prinked then
 became a private man 1609 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple*
 v 11, I knew, sir, what your powdering, your prinking, Your
 dancing, and your firsking, would come to a 1700 B. E.
Dict Cant Crav, *Prink* *up*, set up on the Cupboards-
 head in their Best Cloaths, or in State. Stuff-starched 1783
 tr *Rollin's Belles Lettres* (ed. 10) I. 11. 49 He compares this
 florid prinked eloquence to young people curled out and
 powdered 1864 WESTER, *Prinker*, one who prinks; one
 who dresses with much care 1883 HOWELLS *Register* 11,
 That just gives me time to do the necessary prinking 1895
Westm Gas 6 Aug 3/1 Most. of the present Bench have
 had a full-dress 'prink' in front of the large looking-glass
 before venturing to make then first appearance in court.

[Note. The late appearance of PRANK v. 4 and PRINK v. 2
 makes it difficult to refer them to an abant stem *prink*,
prank, *prunk*, or to suppose *prink* to represent an earlier
prēnk, an unlat. deriv. of *prank*. It seems more likely
 that *prink* was formed from *prank*, with the thinner
 vowel sound, to express a more slight or petty action, or
 perhaps in the reduplicated formation *prink-prank*, *prink*
 and *prank*, as in *clink-clank*, *crinkle-crackle*, *jingle-jangle*,
 etc. It may have also been associated with or influenced by
 PRICK v. 20 cf. PRINKLE. There is no decisive evidence.]

Prink, v. 3 *dial* [app related to PRANK v. 3]
 ? To walk jauntily or affectedly. Hence **Prinking**
vbl. sb.

1607 C. LRSLE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 41 Thou, and thy
 Godfather Fox can know a Saint from a Devil, without
 speaking, but not without a little Mincing and Pinking
 1803 MARY CHARLOTTE *Vyle & Mistress* II. 28 'Oh', says
 she, mincing and pinking, 'I find, Miss Maumet, that you
 have been so unlucky as to affront Boden'. 1880 *IV. Corn-*
wall Gloss, *Prink*, to walk jauntily

Prinkle (pr nk'l), v. *Sc.* [Origin obscure; in
 sense 1, perh. a modification of PRICKLE v.; in
 sense 2, perh. dim or frequent. of PRINK v. 1. See
 PRINGLE v.]

1. *intr.* To have a thrilling sensation, such as the
 feeling of 'pins and needles'; to tingle, prickle.
 Hence **Prinkling** *vbl. sb.*

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov* 396 I'll gar your Daup [note Back-
 side] dirle [prinkle, smart] 1807 HOGG *Song*, 'Sing on,
 sing on' 4, My blude ran prinklin' through my veins, My
 hair begoud to steer, O 1818 - *Broomie of B.* I. xii. 270
 Are ye an angel o' light that ye gar my heart prinkle sae
 wi' a joy that it never thocht afoor to taste? 1829 W.
 TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d 175 The dulefu' dart, That sent
 a prinklin' to his heart Maix fierce than buir or nettle

2. *intr.* To twinkle, scintillate, sparkle

1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xvii, Startle gleims..prinkled, and
 twinkled 1851 MAYNE *Reid Rife Rangers* xi, His rays,
 pinkling over the waves, caused them to dance and sparkle
 with a metallic brightness. *Ibid.* xii, The humming-birds..
 pinkled over the paterike like straying sunbeams.

† **Prinkum-prankum**. *Obs* Also *princ-*
um-prancum. [In sense 1, reduplication of
prinkum, PRANCOOME, related to PRANK sb. 1; in
 sense 3 related to PRANK a. and v. 4. cf. also Du.
princeprinken, *princeprinken* to glitter in a fine
 dress (Oudemans).]

1. A prank, freak, frolic, trick.

1506 *Nashe Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 197, I
 wil not present into the Arches, or Commissaries Court,
 what prinkum prankums Gentlemen (his nere neighbors)
 have whispied to me of his Sister.

2. = CUSHION-DANCE

a 1635 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking Gl.* v. 1, No wanton jig,
 I hope. no dance is lawful But prinkum-prankum! a 1668
 DAVENANT *Playhouse to Let* v. 1, Call in the Fiddlers. Yet
 let 'em play us but pruncum and prancum, And we'll pay

at last, or els we'll thank 'um 1698 *Dancing Master* 7
 Then he lays down the Cushion before a Woman, on which
 she kneels and he kisses her, singing, 'Welcom, Joan San-
 derson, welcom, welcom'. Then she rises, takes up the
 Cushion, and both dance, singing, 'Prinkum-prank'um is a
 fine Dance, and shall we go dance it once again', and shall
 we go dance it once again?

3 Fine attire, fine clothes and adornments cf.

PRINCUM See also quot 1725

1715 tr *Cress D'Aunoy's Wks* 408 Yonder she hides her
 self, because she was not dress'd up in her Princum
 Prancums. 1725 *New Cant Dict*, *Mistress Princum-*
Prancum, such a stiff, over-nice, precise Madam.

Prinky, a [f. PRINK v. 2, cf. PRANKY.]

Prinked up, decked out; spruce-looking; precise.
 1834 *New Monthly Mag* XLII 442 Nothing can be more
 at variance than the aristocratic-looking houses half buried
 in gloom in May Fair, and those pinky green and white
 dwellings, where city folks enjoy themselves. 1895 *Chicago*
Advance 18 Apr 1025/3 The idea may suggest itself that
 pinky, medieval, despised China has been making a re-
 sistance which amounts to something.

Print (prnt), sb. Foims 4 *prent(e)*, *pryente*,
preynte, 4-5 *prent(e)*, 4-6 *prente*, *prnte*,
prynte, 4-7 *prente*, 5 *preynt*, (*prent*), 4-6
 (7-8) *prent*, 5- *print*. [ME (= obs. Du.
prunte (Kilian), Du, *Da. prent*, MLG, LG. *prente*
print, impression), a OF. *prunte* (1317 in Godef.),
prente impression of a seal, etc., f. *prent*, *prent*,
 pa. pple. of *prent-re*, *prent-re* to press, stamp:—
 L. *pre-m-ē* PRESS v. 1.]

A Illustration of Forms.

a 1300 *Curzon M.* 557 (Cott.) Als pient [Gott. *prente*, F.
print] of seal in wax es thurst. 13 *Ser Baues* (A) 1244 To
 schewe þe prente of me sele! a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv.
 7 þe prynt we bere of þi light 1340 *Ayene* 81 His 1373
pyente, þe is þe ymage of his seppere c 1380 WYCLIF
Serm Sel. Wks. I 92 Sum foridden soone Cristis piente.
 1390 *Gower Conf* I 60 My lady theuopon Iath such a
 piente of love giave 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. xviii 73 A
 badde peny with a good preynte [v. r. prente, prente]
 a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3162 To Porrus vnde my print c 1400
Three Kings Cologne 101 þe same pient is made, boþe in
 gold and in copyr c 1440 *Piers Plow* 412/1 Piente
 (K. pient, S. preynt), *effigies, impressio* 1512 *Act 4*
Hen. VIII. c. 19 § 14 Pennys havyng the prente of the
 Coigne of this realme 1555 *Eden Decades* 210 The printe
 of his feete 1583 *Reg. Privy Council* Sc. III. 583 Labellis
 bayth in white and pient a 1660 *Contest. Hist.* 121 (lr.
 Archæol. Soc.) I 203 They 144ed a declaration in prente
 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* vii, To try my fate in guid black
 print.

B. Signification.

I. General non-typographical senses.

*An impression or impress.

1 The impress made in a plastic material by
 a stamp, seal, die, or the like; a distinctive stamped
 or printed mark or design, as on a coin.

a 1300 [see A.] c 1315 SHORTHAM *Poems* i 1205 Character,
 þe is prente yclippid, Ny, non of elunge. 1384 WYCLIF
1 Macc xv 6 Y suffre the for to make smytyn [gloss or
 printe, 1388 *prynte*] of thin own money in the regyoun
 c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 295 He strenghted hit with the prynte
 of his seale. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 502/4 Sealed with
 a double prynt of Leede at the ende therof 1523 *Act 14* §
 15 *Hen VIII.* c. 12 All suche farthinges shall haue vpon
 the one side thereof the printe of the port collice 1548-9
 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Communian* Rubric, That the heade
 for the Communian bee made without all maner of printe,
 and something more lauer and thicker than it was 1599
DAVIES *Immort Soul* x. 11, As the Wax retains the Print in
 it 1660 F. BROOKER *Le Blanc's Trav.* 69 That famous
 Idol made of the tooth of a Monkey. The King of Pegu
 sent yearly Ambassadors thither, to take the print of it
 upon Amber.

† b. A symbolic mark, a character; a badge.

1384 WYCLIF *1 Sam* Prol., Samarytans also the fyue bokis
 of Moyses wryten in 24 feole letters, onli in figuris and
 printis dyversynge 1397 *Trivisa Tynclen* (Rolls) III. 11
 [Solomon] fond þv figures and prentis to be giave in precious
 stones 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* 11. 108 Pat comounes of
 contie Shold knowe be þat he quientre þat be kyng loued
 hem For þat þat þat þat þat þat þat þat þat þat þat þat
Pol Verg De Invent 1 vi. 13 b, Afore that time [of Esdras]
 the Hebrues and Samarites used all one caretters and print
 of their letters.

c. See quot. (A doubtful sense)

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) 169 *Print*, *Prynt*,
 a plaister cast of an ornament, or an ornament formed of
 plaister from a mould. The term is used in the record of
 St. Stephen's chapel. [Founded upon instances of *pryntis*,
preyntis, in accounts cited in J. T. SMITH *Antiq. of West-*
minster (1807) pp 203, 217, 219-21, of uncertain meaning
 but prob. belonging to sense 2. Hence, with modifications,
 in recent Dicts.]

2. *fig.* a. An image or character stamped upon
 the mind or soul, esp. the Divine likeness (in allusion
 to Gen. 1 27); a mental impression. Now rare.

c 1315 SHORTHAM *Poems* i 450 For wanne me takeþ þis
 sacrament, His soule prente takeþ 1413 *Pilgr Soule*
 (Caxton) i. xii. (1899) 10 Deforminge in hym self the pient
 and the figure, that god hath set in hym 1583 BABINGTON
Commandm. vii. (1622) 58 Which needeth no prooffe besides
 that print which in his consience euerie one carnieth
 about. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* ii. viii. 106 To lay
 him low, and make him supple to take the print of Humility.
 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* i. 8 Sooner or later I too may
 passively take the print Of the golden age.

b. An image or likeness of anything.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxviii. 12 Thou a preente of licnesse,
 full of wisdom, perfit in fairness, were in delicias of paradys
 of God. c 1490 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*)
 xix, It bar the prent of my persoun. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III

Wks. 6 1/2 This is quod he, y^e fathers owne figure, this is his own countenance, y^e very prent of his visage.

† c. FORM, appearance. *Sc Obs. rare*
c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 854 The pure Howlat's appele completely was planty, He besocht That that wald pray Natur his pient to renewe, 1535 STRAWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III 475 Hir plesand prent, hir pefit portature, Eveidit far all vther creatur

3 *gen.* Any indentation in a surface, preserving the form left by the pressure of some body, as the print of a foot in the ground; also, by extension, a mark, spot, or stain produced on any surface by another substance.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb) xi. 47 3et may men see in þe roche þe prynte of oure Lorde hend. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 116 The prynte of the hors shod and nayles abode euer in his visage. 1546 PHALR *Be Childr* (1553) Q viii, The swellynge or puffyng vp pressed with the finger, there remaigne a print. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 141 A faire medecine to cure the black prints remaining after strokes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. 1, He would punch the children so hard that he left the print of his forefingers and thumb in black and blue. 1853 KANE *Grunnell Exp* xix (1856) 239 Returning we saw the recent prints of a bear and two cubs. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii (ed. 4) 29 Smaller ripples together with apparent rain prints (in stratified rocks). 1902 *Weston Gas* 25 Sept. 5/2 Informed that the finger-print office had stated that the finger-prints .. were identical with those of a convicted person

† b. A vestige, trace, indication. *Obs.*
c. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 223 b, That no print or shadow should remain of the adveise faction, in his realm. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 228 The inhabitants, yet retainne some print of the Punicke language. c. 1668 LASSALLS *Voy Italy* (1670) II 160 Hard by it appeare some prints of the Temple of Venus and Cupid. c. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 247 Scarce any prints of what he had been remained.

* * An instrument for impressing
4. An instrument or apparatus which produces a mark or figure by pressing; a stamp or die; a mould. Also *fig.*

c. 1490 HENRY *Wallace* v 606 The prent off luff him pynget at the last So asprely, 1586 in *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees) II 139 v pintes for gingebrade 12^d. 1594 *Ibid.* 245 v pintes for printinge jens-breade, 3/4. 1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* ix. (1702) 419/2 Matter is the print, mother, nurse, and productrix of the third essence. 1789 O'BRIEN *Calico Printing* v viii, Some treacle and lamp-black may be mixed and diffused with a pad over the face of the print (i. e. the 'block' used in block-printing of calicoes). 1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Print*, a mould for coin, &c.

b. *Cultery.* (See quot)
1839 URD *Dict. Arts* 379 In order to make the bolster of a given size, and to give it shape and neatness, it is introduced into a die, and a swage placed upon it; the swage has a few smart blows given it by the striker. This die and swage are, by the workman, called prints.

c. *Founding.* A support for the core of a casting.
1864 WILKS *FLR* v, *Core print*, a projection on a pattern, forming a mouise in the mold made from it, to receive a portion of the core that does not appear in the casting, for the purpose of holding the core in place. 1884 SPON'S *Mechanic's Own Bk.* (1893) 37 Prints are extensions of the cores, which project through the casting and into the sides of the mould, to be held by the sand or flask.

* * * A thing impressed

5 A pat of butter, moulded to a shape.
1768 STERN *Sent Journ* (1778) II 128 He had brought the little print of butter upon a currant leaf 1777 in J. HANCOCK *His Bk.* (1898) 216 Mrs Smith sent up a print of Butter 1877 *Cornish Mag.*, Feb. 175 Saucers of cream and prints of butter were to be found upon the dresser

6. A printed cotton fabric; a piece of printed cotton cloth. Often *attrib.*

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* xi, Shrouding herself, in her cotton print cloak. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Bithedale Rom.* iii. 1 31 She was dressed as simply as possible, in an American print. 1858 LYVON *What will he do* i xiv, In a coloured print, of a pattern familiar to his observant eye in the windows of many a shop. 1883 STVENSON *Stivenado Sp* 233 He chose the print stuff for his wife's dresses. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii, Mrs. Crick wore a hot stuff gown in warm weather because the dairymaids wore prints. 1893 J. ASHBY *Starry Naughty Girl* vi, Their print frocks .. were gone. 1899 *Prospect Calico Printers' Assoc.* Certain markets are closed to English prints owing to hostile tariffs.

II. Typographical uses.
7. The state of being printed, printed form in phrases. a. *In print.* (a) In a printed state, in printed form. Cf. also sense 14 So *into* (+ *into*) *print*.

1480 J. PASTON in *P Lett* III 300 A Boke in pteints off the Pleye off the Chess c. 1493 in *Christ Church Canterbury Lett* (Camden) 59, I can nat thynke y^e lykely that they shall come any mooe of them yn pteintys, as be that I her off them that selle such bokys 1509 MORRIS *Dialogue* iii. Wks. 245/4 The worke by their authorities so put vnto prent, as all the copies should come whole vnto the byshoppes hande. 1533 *Fest. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 38 A antipharion in print. 1563 WINGET *Four Soor Thre Quest* 10 Kd., Wks. 1888 I 60 To put furth our mynd in prent at home. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc (1881) 45 My Mistris was saluted by a spruce companion that lookt like a letter in print. [Cf. sense 14] 1677 MORVSON *Itin* ii. 71 A certaine dangerous seditious Pamphlet was of late put forth into print. 1712 STRELLS *Spect.* No 509 p. 2 My present Correspondent, I believe, was never in Print before. 1816 BYRON *Eng Bards & Sc Rev* 51 'This pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print; A book's a book, although there's nothing in't. 1839 PHAED *Poems* (1864) II. 6 Rush like a hero into print.

(b) Of a book or edition: On sale at the publisher's, not yet sold out.

1880 (*title*) The American Catalogue.. Author and Title Entries of Books in Print and for Sale... July 1, 1876.

b. *Out of print* (of a book or edition): no longer to be bought at the publisher's, sold out.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol* i v 194 Divers excellent little Tracts, which are already out of print. 1895 *Prospectus of E. B. T. S* 6 Half the Publications for 1886 are out of print, but will be gradually reprinted

8 *concr.* Language embodied in a printed form; printed lettering, typography, esp. with reference to size, form, or style, as *small print*, *clear print*.

1623 MASSINGER *De. Milan* i. 1, And if you meet An officer preaching of sobriety, Unless he read it in Geneva print Lay him by the heels 1657 T. ATKIN in Fuller *Worthies* (1662) ii. 309 Forty years since he could not read the biggest Print without Spectacles, and now there is no Print so small, but he can read it without them. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 5 July in *Life*, I can now write without trouble, and can read large prints 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy Eng Wks.* (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake. Near the equator, you can read small print by it

b. *fig.* (Cf. also 1623 in a.)

1623 WITHER in C. Butler's *Fem Mon.* Ad Author 28 An Abstract of that Wisdom, Power, and Love, which is imprinted on the Heavens above In larger volumes, for their eyes to see That in such little prints behold not thee. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaure* i. 1, Well, lie away first, for the print's too big If we be seene together 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chus* xxvi, All the wickedness of the world is Print to him

† 9. A printing-press (with its accessories). Hence, the work of the press, the process of printing. *Obs.* Cf. *Press* sb. 13.

1507 JAS IV in *Dict Nat Hist* (1887) X. 187/1 To furnis and bing home ane prent, with all stuff belandand tharto, and expert men to use the samyne for impening of the bukis of our lawis 1538 COVERDALE *Procl. N. T.* Wks (Parker Soc.) II 36 The turning of a letter is a fault soon committed in the print. 1549 COVERDALE, *et. Ensm. Par.* Eph ProI, Neither translated later to the Pynte nor yet appointed certaynly to be translated 1693 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I 134 Mr. Doctor Stevens espyed certain false allegations in his Masters book, whilst it was under the print in London.

10. An impression of a work printed at one time; an edition.

1535 JOYCE *Apot. Trindale* (Arb) 20 When two pryntes (these were of them bothe aboute v thousand bokis printed) were all soule the dewch men prynted it agen in a small volume lyke their firste prynt. 1622 T. JAMES in *Usker's Lett* (1686) 304 To compare old Prints with the new 1634 *Raynolds's Borth. Manlynde Pief* i In the other prints, there lacked matter necessary to the opening and declaration of the Figures 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/2 Notwithstanding an immense 'print', the papers rapidly reached a premium of, in some cases, 300 per cent

11. A printed publication, esp. a printed sheet, news sheet, newspaper; the prints = the press. Now chiefly *U. S.*

1570 DEE *Math. Prof. A ij*, Will they pyncke him, by worde and Print 1625 CLEVELAND *King's Despatch* 44 A Psalm of mercy in a miscreant print. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 108 The English letters came not till late evening and so late as I could not see the prints, but heate they conteyne little 1656 H. SAMSON in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I 246 Manuscripts, if lost, can never be made good, as prints may 1727 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* i. vi. 125 Inform us, will the empor treat? Or do the prints and papers lye? 1777 J. ADAMS in *Pam Lett.* (1876) 234 The particulars you will have in the public prints 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. 1, I believe, Mr. Puff, if you are admired your talents in the daily prints, 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1, *Conductor* (1878) 52 The freedom of the press, the multitude of the public prints, were all so many insurmountable barriers against a French Cromwell 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Dec 470/3 Of course, the Government prints take in each case the opposite view

b. A printed copy (of a bill in parliament).

1828 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec* (1886) II 329 That the intended Bill be read, and Prints of the Bill circulated. 1831 *Ibid.* 331 Laid before the Council a Print of the Bill

12. A picture or design printed from a block or plate; an impression from an engraved or otherwise prepared plate. Hence *in print*, quot. 1662.

In a general sense, including impressions from a raised surface as in wood-engravings, and from sunken lines as in copperplate and steel engravings, also from a flat surface as in lithographs, but sometimes excluding lithographs and etchings, and otherwise variously restricted

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. 38 With eight more Prints [i. e. woodcuts by Duin] of this subject. *Ibid.* iv. 45 After Raphaels death, did Julio Romano publish some of his own designs in print. *Ibid.* 48 Diogenes a very rare print [i. e. a chiaroscuro] *Ibid.* v. 129 Copies are in Prints much more easily detected, then in paintings. *Ibid.* 141 An Universal, and choice Collection of prints and cuts, 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus* (1732) 7 Were fastned to the Wall two or three old Prints 1770 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II. s. v., Prints or Cutts, as we sometimes call them. c. 1745 JON. RICHARDSON *Ess. Prints* Wks. (1792) 262 He hath etched several valuable prints, 1755-73 JOHNSON'S *v.* It is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verney's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II 206 There is a print of him, painted by John Lyvius, and engraved by Vosterman. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1786) II. 307 In such a case, there is no other substitute but a good print of the animal to give an idea of its figure. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 752 This combination of the two modes of colouring prints has a good effect 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 384 The earliest specimen that we have of it is in a print, by Albert Durer. 1898 PENNELL *Lithography* 54 From 1817 onwards the great lithographic houses issued their prints by 'hundreds and thousands'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov 663/1 Garish coloured prints and execrable oleographs

13. *Photogr.* A picture produced from a negative; see *PRINT* v. 14.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 22 Attempts are being made, at this time, to fix the images produced by the Daguerre-

type—perfect prints, it is true, but which are as light as the vapour from which they are produced. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 293 Some advise that on removal from the colouring Bath the print should be soaked in new Hypo for ten minutes 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III 207 A good print may be obtained by a person who is unskilled in making a negative 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 50 Rough paper for prints in silver is now on the market, and certainly gives most pleasing results.

III. Transferred uses, of uncertain origin.

By Nares and others derived from the typographical sense, 'from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous'. But printing was not new in 1576 and in various respects this explanation seems doubtful, though Shakspeare plays on the two senses of 'in print' in *Two Gent.* II. i. 175, *A. Y. L. v.* iv. 94, and the phrase may sometimes have been so taken: cf. quot. 1881, and 1866 in sense 7. The use in reference to the ruff, 14 b, may yet prove to be the earlier, though not evidenced in the quot.

14. In phrase *in print*. In a precise and perfect way or manner, in exact order, with exactness or preciseness; to a nicety. Now *dial.*

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist* 357 Considering that what soeuer is vitered in such menes hearing, must be done in printe, as wee say in oure common Proverbe 1580 LVLV *Explicus* (Arb) 407 Concerning the body, as there is no Gentlewoman so curious to haue him in print, so is there no one so careless to haue him a wretch, onely his right shape to shew him a man. 1583 GREENE *Maulitia* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 316/1 Dames now-a-days. Pac'd in print, brave lofty looks, not us'd with the vestals 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. 1 173, I will doe it sir in print 1599 — *Two Gent. Verona* ii. 1 175 All this I speak in print, for in print I found it 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. 1 iv. 1 (1676) 328/1 A young lover must speak in print, walk in print, eat and drink in print, and that which is in all in all, he must be mad in print 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* verse 14 xi 1 (1669) 97/2 If his heart be on his Garden, O how neatly it is kept! it shall lie, as we say, in print 1694 LOCKE *Educ.* § 22 Not design'de to lie always in my young Master's Bed at home, and to haue his Maid lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., To set in print, with Mouth skrew'd up and Neck Stretcht out. 1854 MISS BAKER *Norham's Gloss* s. v., She's always in print, and so is her house. 1881 *Locke's Gloss* s. v., 'The house is as neat as print' 'Shay kips all 'er places in print', is high praise for a servant who keeps her own part of the house neat and clean.

† b. With a sb.: A man, fool (etc.), in print, a perfect or thorough man, fool, etc. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Whore* i Wks. 1873 II. 10, I am sure my husband is a man in print, for all things else, save only in this 1621 COLEMAN s. v. *Bosse*, Set on bosse at platte *peinture*, a foole in print, asse in giame, complete coxcombe, absolute hoydon 1633 MASSINGER *Gadrian* ii. 1, Is he not, madam A monsieur in print? What a garb was there!

† c. Applied, a 1600 to c. 1630, to the exact clamping, goffering, or set of the plaits or pleats of the ruffs then worn. Nearly always in the phrases *to set the ruff in print*, or *the ruff stands in print*. See also PRINT a. 1, PRINTED 1 b. Said also of clothes. *Obs.*

Quot. 1608 appears to mean a ruff of the size or pattern worn by Pontians, cf. 1614 in PRINTED 1 b. There may also be a reference to the small print of Geneva Bibles, cf. 1603 in sense 8.

1598 E. GLYNN *Shal* (1878) 58 Neat as a Merchants ruffe, that's set in print. 1608 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* iii. 105 Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose, get poking sticks 1615 *Band, Ruffe*, & C. (Halliur) 5 The presse Ruffe Cuffe and Band (what reason's in't) And yet desire they still should stand in print 1616 J. LANT. *Contn. Syr's T.* xi. 263 Yet these mote set their ruffes and clothes in print, Yea, keepe them so elles dames will looke a squint 1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N. i.* 1, Put on my gridle, rascal! firs my ruff wiff Lin. In print. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Shee Praise Hyper.* (Arb) 63 Shee is a Non-conformist in a close Stomacher and Ruffe of Geneva Print, and her pueritie consists much in her Linen. c. 1644 SUCKLING *To Ld. Lepington Poems* (1648) 18 It is so rare, to see Ought that belongs to young Nobility In print (but their own clothes) that we must praise.

d. Said of the beard or hair. So also *out of print*, out of proper order, in disorder. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. 1. H. iv b, Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Bulke, but it stands in print. 1629 CAULS *Holy Madn* 91 His [a proper square's] Beuer cocks, Feather wagg, Locks houer, and Beard stands in print. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV 12/1 An old Somersetshire servant used to say, 'Take care, Sir, you'll put your hair out of print'.

IV. 15 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in sense 1, as *print-mark*; in sense 6, as *print-broker*; in sense 7, as *print-blurred* adj.; in sense 12, as *print-collector*, *-pedlar*; *print-cutter*, (a) a person occupied in cutting prints; (b) a knife for cutting photographic prints; *print hand*, handwriting imitating or resembling print: so *print letters*; *print-holder*, (a) a small frame for holding a photograph or engraving; (b) a device for holding a photographic print flat or in a desired position (*Cent. Dict.*), *print-room*, a room in a museum or the like, containing a collection of prints, *print-state*, state or condition of an engraving, resulting from the number of impressions that have been previously printed; *print-trimmer* = *print-cutter* (b); *print-washer*, an apparatus for washing photographic prints after fixing. See also PRINT-SELLER, -SHOP 1905 *Academy* 30 Dec. 1366/1 They have done duty so often, that they are now like battered wood-blocks, and only

*print-blurred. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I 374/1 The "print-brokers," who sell 'gown-pieces' to the hawkers or street traders. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii 26 A "print-collector, an exhibitor, and a herald. 1851 in *Illustr. London News* 5 Aug (1854) 199/3 (Occupations of People) "Print colourer," print cutter, print mounter. 1773 GOLDSM *Steeple to Cong.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 668/1, I can read your "print hand very well. 1865 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. 250 (*My Godfather*) The letter in print hand, proper to the damsel of six years old. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* li, It ain't my father's writin', 'cept this here signatur in "print letters. 1701 *London Gas* No. 3694/4 A bright-bay Gelding near 16 hands, a "Print-Mark pretty high on the near Buttock. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV 360/1 An open saloon, where are petty book-stalls and "print-pedlars. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 616/2 Had "print-states" been numbered consecutively by the old publishers, we should now have graduated prices. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 57 If a circular "print-trimmer" is used, the print, if albumen, can be cut while damp. 1889 E. J. WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 261 [Adv't] "Optimus" rocking "print-washer. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 480 Combined Tank and Print Washer will accommodate any plate rack up to half-plate size.

Print, a. Now only *dial*. Also *Sc. print*. [In sense 1 perh. pa. pple. of PRINT *v.*; cf. quot. 1513 in sense 2 b, also MDu. *geprint*; but possibly sometimes attrib. or adj. use of PRINT *sb.*]

1. Printed.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 84 Late us bring forth the golde and silver of coyne and print money that every of us senators and statys have. 1542 in *Alcheologia* (1887) L. 1 46 Item a prynte mase boke. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi, She can speak like a print buke. 1864 MISS LLOYD *Ladies' Polt.* 103, I can't speak like print books—never could. 1865 J. YOUNG *Pictures* 64 (E. D. D.) Thou com'st wi' some print scrap in han'.

b. Of a ruff; cf. PRINT *sb.* 14 c, PRINTED 1 b. *New print*, newly printed, pressed, or goffered.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood (Hunter Cl.) 52 [They] are fourth coming sir, and safe enough Sayes Goodman Broker, in his new print ruffe.

2. *dial*. Clear, bright (of moonlight, etc.).

1736 PEGGE *Kentishmens* s. v. (E. D. S.), The moon shines print. 1787 GROSSE *Provenc. Gloss.* s. v., Print star, or moon light. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, Print-moonlight, very clear moonlight. 1897 *Kent Gloss.* s. v., The night is print; 'The moonlight is very print.

Print (print), v. Forms: 4 prente, 4-5 (6-Sc.) prent, 4-6 prynt(e), 5 present(e), 5-6 printe, 6-print. *Pa. pple.* printed: *Sc.* 6 prent, 6-printat. [M.E. *prent-en*, *prente*, known from c1350, app. f. the earlier *prente*, *prente*, PRINT *sb.*, like OF. *emprieuer*, *emprieuer*, f. *emprieuer*, *emprieuer*, IMPRINT *sb.* The vb. corresponds to MDu., Du. *prenten*, WFls. *prunten*; MLG., LG. *prenten* (whence Da. *prente*, Sw. *prenta*), also app. f. the corresp. sb., MDu. *prente*, *prente*, Du. *prent*, MLG. *prente*, a. OF. *prente*, *preinte*. Cf. also obs. F. *printer* to coin or stamp money (1544, Liège, in Godef.)]

I. General senses.

1. *trans.* To impress or stamp (a surface) with a seal, die, or the like; to mark with any figure or pattern, impressed or coloured; to brand. Said also of footsteps upon soft or yielding ground.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 256 When we shen bi sonde wip bi sel prented, We kenden bi couatise. c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxv, 177 Jus monce as prynted on bathe pe sydes. c1466 Sir J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 294 The other ii. pottys be prentyd with that merchantis marke. 1537 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 26 The Naades the willing Sand shall print. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iii. 308 He heads so light, he scarcely prints the Plains. 1708 *London Gas* No. 4421/8 Stoll, a black Mare, printed in the near Hip. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 116 f. 4 Little footsteps lightly print the ground. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 194 A spot that has been printed by the footsteps of departed beauty. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 446/2 The butter is then salted, and then moulded and printed.

† b. *fig.* To stamp, brand, stain. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 473 Crist forfendide hem to prynte per souls to myche wip erly godis. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi 111 Sette þat he seide. . . As he þat was prente full of pride, 'Jewes kyng am I', comely to knawe, Full playne. 1598 E. GULPIN *Shal.* (1878) xi It is Cornelius that braue gallant youth, Who is new printed to this fangled age.

† c. To coin (money). *Obs.*

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xviii 80 God conseth nat þe coigne þat crist hym-sel prentede. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 265 He caused halpenny and ferthinges to be printed and made rounde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* iv. xxi (S.T.S.) II. 135 Becaus na siluer was as þit prentit in rome, thay cunget grette somes of brassin money. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 99/1 That our Soueraine Lord may cause prent, and cunje gold and siluer of sic fynes as vthers cuntris dois.

2. To impress or stamp (a form, figure, mark, etc.) in or on a yielding substance; also, by extension, to set or trace (a mark, figure, etc.) on any surface, by carving, writing, or otherwise.

c1400 MAUNDEV (1839) v. 62 And in that roche is prented the forme of his body. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 318 A basyn and lavor of siluer, myne armes printed thereon. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 Lyke the Prentise that hewyth the rowgh stone, And bryngyth it to square, That the mayster after may prynte therin his figures and his story. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) L. 395 On the tase of this money was prentit ane croce, and his face on the tothir. 1611 *Bible Lev.* xix. 28 Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any markes vpon you. 1658 A. FOX *Writs Surg.* ii. xxv. 187 The plaisters growing hard there, would print a hole into the flesh. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 90 Thrice round the grave

Circaea prints her tread. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 834 The child prints many a playful kiss Upon their hands. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 156 If you'd only had those patterns printed out slowly and indelibly... you'd have known it was no joke [to be tattooed].

b. *fig.* To impress (an image, thought, saying, etc.) upon the heart, mind, or memory; to fix in the mind.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 851 (900) Every word þat sche of hire herde Sche gan to prentun in hi[s]re heite faste. c1420 *LYDGE Assembly of Gods* 1784 Remembre hit well and prynte hit in thy mynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. 1. 8 Deep in hir breist so wes his figur prent. 1563 *Homilies in Matrimony* (1859) 505 This sentence is very meet for women to print in their remembrance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 681 Contrived by a Perfect Understanding Being or Mind which hath every where Printed the Signatures of its own Wisdom upon the Matter. a1704 I. BROWN *Intell. Syst. Persius* Wks. 1730 I 53 Then will grey hairs on all thos sayst print awe. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, And hill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in either mind.

3. To press (anything hard) into or upon a yielding substance, so as to leave an indentation or imprint. Also with *in*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlvii 44 Printed in shal be the sel. 1530 PALSGR 666/2 Let me printe your seale in a pece of waxe, me thynketh it is antique. a1544 H. S. in *Wyatt's Penit. Ps.* Prelim. Sonn. 15 In princes' hearts God's scourge y-printed deep, Ought them awake out of their snufel sleep. 1599 SHAKES *Hen. V.* Prolog. 27 Horses. Printing their proud Hooves f' th' recouring Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* i. 101 If the Soil be barren, only scar The Surface, and but lightly print the Share. 1824 TENNYSON *Becket* ii. 11, Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such hold fast claws.

† b. *fig.* To fix in or on (something). *Obs. rare.*

1368 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. viii 44 (Tollem. MS.), þe somme enveynt in þat þat of þe signe prented in his bemis more scherpely [ouig. acriter radiorum imprimit] þan he doob in þe ende. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. v. 132 His sycht vnmoyt to the ed dyd he prent.

c. *Founding* To make an impression of in a mould with a core-print or with a pattern.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

† d. To commit (anything) to writing; to express in written words; to inscribe. *Obs.*

c1400 *Dest. Troy* 1172 This poynt is not prynted in pices þat are now. c1430 *Hymus Virg.* 114 The higest lessoun þat man may lere Yf þou haue grace to holde & heere, Is playnly printid in poulis booke. c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 76 Lool sir, þis is a penyure To prente vndir penne. 1588 SHAKES *Tit. A.* iv. 1. 75 Heauen guide thy pen to print thy sorrowes plaine.

† e. To form in a mould; to cast, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR 157 A moule, to moule or print a thyng in. 1558 WARDEN *Alexis Sec.* (1568) 120 b, Thynges that remain in the fire without melting, where men print very well all manner of metall. *Ibid.* 114 b, Untill that turnage downward the mouldes, they come out. And if in case they be not wel printed, you may put them in agayne.

II. Senses relating to typography.

6. To make or produce (a book, picture, etc.) by the application to paper, vellum, or any similar substance, in a press or machine, of inked types, blocks, or plates, bearing characters or designs (In printing for the blind, embossed characters, without ink, are produced.)

In this sense *emprunte*, *emprunte*, is found earlier, and was app. at first more in use. See IMPRINT *v.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse Pref.* By cause this sayd booke is full of holsum wysedom. . . I have purposed to emprunte it. 1511 *Pilton Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 62 Item for a new processionary printed. 1574. 1533 *Gau's Richt Vay* 109 (Colophon) Prentit in Malmo Be me Ihone Hochstraten the xvi day of October Anno m d xxxiii. 1560 *Dau. tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 20 English Bibles were printed at Paris 1603 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 78, I sende you herewith my booke latelie prentid. studie and profite in it. 1633 *PEYNE Histronastix* To Rdr, They are now new-printed in farre better paper than most Octavo or Quarto Bibles. 1639 *GENTILIUS Seruato's Inquis.* (1676) 882 Things of importance ought equally to be handled, as well in those that are Printed, as in those that are to Print. 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 He procured me the Mappe of Babylon, or Bagdet, printed upon a Cotton. 1711 *ABR. KING in Swift's Lett.* (1767) III. 239 The Spectators are likewise printing in a larger and a smaller volume. 1712 *HEARNED Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 426 'Tis about half printed off. 1790 *London Gas*, No. 5850/3 His Majesty's Picture, printed in natural Colours. 1795 JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life* 10 Oct., Maps were printing in one of the rooms. 1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 217 The copper plate printing of calico is almost exactly the same as that used for printing engravings on paper from flat plates. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 19 May 306/1 She prints it herself with the cyclostyle. 1906 L. GILES *Musings Chinese Mystic* 31 The philosopher's works, in Kuo Hsiang's standard edition, were printed for the first time in the year 1205 A. D.

7. Said of an author or editor, not of the actual printer: a. To cause (a manuscript, book, etc.) to be printed; to give to the press.

1530 PALSGR 666/1 Whan wyl you printe your booke, quant voules vous faire imprimer vostre liure? 1669 *SURMY Mariner's Mag.* vii. Aaaa 11 b, Being desired by some Friends. . . to Print it, I have so done. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. Author's Apol, Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so; At last I thought, Since you are thus divided, I print it will, and so the case decided. 1789 *BURNS Capt. Grose's Pezenn.* i, A child's a'mang you taking notes, And, faith, he'll prent it. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd. g My first idea was to print the Latin text alone.

b. To express or publish in print (ideas, etc.).

1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 23 They think it not enough to do me wrongs unless they print them too

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v (Arb.) 133 I'll be reveng'd on them too! I will both Lampoon and print 'em too, I gad. 1751 LABELLY *Wesim. Br.* 107 My Intention, in Printing and distributing this Plan is to ease the Minds of many Persons. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 17 Young men of course may have opinions on many subjects, but there is no reason why they should print them.

† c. To designate in a printed statement, describe in print as *Obs. rare.*

1611 *BLAUM & Fl. King & no King* iii. 11, My safest way were to print myself a coward. c1646 *MILTON New Forcers Consc.* xi Men whose Life, Learning, Faith and pure intent Would have been held in high esteem with Paul, Must now be nam'd and printed Hereticks.

8. *intr.* or *absol.* a. Of a person (in senses 6, 7)

To exercise the vocation of a printer; to employ the press in printing. † *Print upon*, to print an edition of a book immediately after that published by (the author or editor), in order to appropriate some of the profits (*obs.*).

1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Pref.* 5 Before they ventur'd to Print, which is a Swoid in the Hand of a Child. 1726 *HEARNED Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 324 There may be danger they may print upon you, unless you print more Copies. 1733 *FORB. Har. Sat.* ii. 1. 100 In durance, exile, Bedlam or the Mint, Like Lee or Dudge, I will rhyme and print. 1772 *LUCKMOR Hist. Print.* 25 (Chapman) printed likewise for Henry VIII. 1802 *S. D. SMITH in Wks.* (1859) I. 13/2 Every man who prints, imagines he gives to the world something which they had not before, either in matter or style.

b. Of type, a block, a plate. To yield an impression on paper, etc. c. Of a manuscript or of literary matter: To run *up* or amount in type (to so much). *rare.*

1886 *TUPPER My Life as Author* 282, I wish there was space here to say more about all this, but the great book before me would print up into several volumes. 1904 *19th Cent.* Apr. 672 Here scarcely a line has been added, but the plate 'prints', and the plate began by not printing.

9. *trans.* To mark (paper, etc.) with printed characters or designs.

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, The wetting of the paper ought to be done two or three days before printing it.

10. To take an impression from (a form of type, a plate, block, etc.); to use in printing.

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, Engraving several plates of Sandro Boticello's design, and printing them off this new way. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 572/2 These machines, however, are better adapted to printing stereotype plates, to which a curved form could be given. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.* 1335/2 The stone is then etched, washed out, and printed.

11. To write in imitation of typography; to form (letters) in the style of printed letters; also *absol.*

1837 *DICKENS Pubw.* xxxvii, 'Mr. Weller... here's a letter for you.' 'It can't be from the gov'nor', said Sam, looking at the direction. 'He always prints, I know, 'cos he learnt writin' from the large bills in the bookin' offices.' *Mod.* A little boy, who cannot write yet, has *printed* me a letter.

III. Technical senses analogous to II.

12. *trans.* To stamp or mark (a textile fabric, as cotton or oilcloth), by hand or machinery, with a pattern or decorative design in one or more colours. Also *absol.*

1588 *HICKOCK tr. Frederick's Voy.* 7 b, Goods and merchandise that come out of the kingdom of Cambau, as cloth of Bumbast white, painted, printed, great quantity of Indico [etc.]. 1600 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 505 One covering for a Fienche gowne of lawne, embroidered all over with fountaines, snakes, . . . and other devises, upon silver chamblet printed. 1700 *Act 11 & 12 Will. III.* c. 10 All Calicoes, painted, dyed, printed or stamped there (in E. Indies) shall not be worn or otherwise used within the Kingdom of England. 1712 *Act 10 Anne* c. 19 There shall be, . . . Paid for and upon all Calicoes to be so Printed, Stained, Painted or Dyed the Sum of Three Pence for every yard in length. 1758 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 7 There are also fifty-six yards of cotton, printed curiously from copper plates. 1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 214 The manufacturer can print at whatever hour he may receive an order. . . Under the patronage of parliament, it was easy, to buy printed calicoes.

b. *Print on* (in *Calico-printing*): to apply (the colouring matter of the design) upon the surface by printing.

1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 215 Four different methods are in use for imprinting figures upon calicoes, the fourth is by a system of copper cylinders by which two, three, four, or even five colours may be printed on in rapid succession. *Ibid.* 222 Some mordants, liquify in the course of a few days; and being apt to run in the printing-on make blotted work. *Ibid.* 241 Print-on the resist to preserve the white.

13. *Pottery.* To transfer to the unglazed surface a decorative design in colour from paper, or in oil from a gelatine sheet or bat, the colour in the latter case being dusted on afterwards. With the pottery, or the design, as obj.

1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 1017 The old plan of passing the biscuit into the muffle after it had been printed. . . The [glue] cake is transferred to the surface of the glazed ware which it is intended to print. *Ibid.* 1029 M. Saint Amans . . . says the English surpass all other nations in manufacturing a peculiar stoneware . . . as also in printing blue figures upon it.

14. *Photogr.* To produce (a positive picture) by the transmission of light through a negative placed immediately upon the sensitized surface, or, in an enlarging camera, before it. Also with *off*, *out*.

1851 *HUNT Photogr.* 80 The Printing Process. 'It is a negative picture, . . . a matrix which is capable of yielding a vast number of beautiful impressions. I have had as

many as fifty printed from one, and I have no doubt that as many more might be obtained from it. 1851 *Talbot in Athenaeum* 6 Dec 1856/2. 1852 *Chemist* III 222/1 The positive pictures are printed off, and fixed. 1855 *Hardwick Man. Photogr. Chem.* 173 It is always necessary to print the picture some shades darker than it is intended to remain. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 49 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing, but the surface will not bear the rough treatment which coagulated albumen would stand.

b. intr. Of a negative (with a qualifying adv.): To produce a photograph (*well, badly, etc.*).

1852 *Chemist* III 222/1 [A negative] which will, as the phrase goes, print well. 1855 *Hardwick Man. Photogr. Chem.* 290 As a general rule, the best Negatives print slowly.

15. See NATURE-PRINTING.

16. Combs., in which print- is used attrib., in the sense of PRINTING *vb.* *sb.*, as print-cloth, cotton cloth of the kind suitable for printing, print-ground = PRINT-FIELD. Also print-out paper. *Photogr. = printing out paper*: see PRINTING *vb.* *sb.* *d.* See also PRINT-FIELD, -HOUSE, etc.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 213 Calico printing was unknown as an English art till 1666, when a small print ground was formed upon the banks of the Thames, near Richmond. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 480 A yard of cotton cloth of the kind called print-cloth. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 444 A new toning agent said to be superior to any yet introduced for the toning of albumen or gelatine print-out papers.

Printable (print'ābl), *a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being printed; fit to be printed.

1837 *CARLILE Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iv. Such ground-scheme, still legible and printable, we shall now present to the reader. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V 293 Lemaire called him names not printable in these print days. 1891 J. D. CAMPBELL in *Athenaeum* 31 Oct. 583/3 Talbott had printed all in the letters that was printable in 1837 and 1848.

b. Capable of being printed from rare. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/7 Of all the modern methods of producing printable plates, heliogravure stands undoubtedly pre eminent.

Printed (pri nted), *pp.* *a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ED 1] 1. Impressed, stamped, marked, + moulded.

15483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 12 Of mylke sound with the flour Men make printed cakes. 1616 *SURL. & MARKH. Country Fables* 68 Their dung is printed, grosse, long, and knottie. 1742 *COLLINS Oriental Ec.* II 52 Off in the dust I view his printed feet.

b. Said of a ruff. In print (PRINT *sb.* 14 c); ? with the pleats properly pressed or goffered; cf. PRINT *a.* 1 b.

1611 B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* a 11 b. He [Coryat] will shortly be reputed a Knowing proper, and well traueled scholar, as by his starched beard, and printed ruffs may be as properly insinuated. 1614 *Burth Fair* III. in *Almonacal* [Of a party of Furrants.] A body may read that i' their small printed ruffs [i. e. ruffs in small or Geneva print].

2. Produced or prepared by typography; bearing printed characters; expressed or published in print.

1509 *HAWES Past. Plans* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 53 Whose godly name In printed bookes doth remayne in fame. 1553 *Edmon Treak. News Ind.* (Arb.) 5 A sheet of printed paper. 1668 *Orders of Ld. Mayor Lond.* in *De Poe Plague* (Ridg.) 62 With these usual printed Words, 'Lord have Mercy upon us'. 1709 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 1 Aug. I don't see any violent necessity of printed rules. 1841 *D'Israeli Amen. Lit.* (1867) 215 The first printed book in the English language was not printed in England.

3. Coloured or figured by a process of printing, as cotton goods, carpets, pottery, etc.

1588 [see PRINT *v.* 12] 1633 *WORTON Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 3 June in *Reliq.* (1672) 464 I send you herewith two printed Caps. The Caps is a pretty fresh invention of a very easie rate; which may come to some pretty perfection in the ornament of Curtains and Valances of Beds, or in some fine historiated Table-cloth for a Banquet. 1798 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks* 1887 III. 7 Seven yards of printed cloth. 1791 *HAMILTON Berholsted's Dyeing* I. Intro. 2 A mode we use for colouring printed linnen. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1028 The blue printed ware of England has been hitherto a hopeless object of emulation in France. 1888 *BLACK In Far Lockaber* viii. I've bought each of them a printed cotton gown. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/5 Printed in the medley of colours and the designs so long associated with cashmere shawls.

4. Reproduced by nature-printing, photographic printing, etc.

1856 T. MOORE (*title*) Nature Printed British Feins. 1850 [see NATURE PRINTED]. 1907 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Nov. 18/2 The development of a partially printed-out image.

Printeis, obs. Sc. form of PRENTICE.

Printer (print'ar). Also 6 prent-; 6 -or, -our, Sc. -ar. [f. PRINT *v.* + -ER 1. So MDu. and early mod. Du. *printer, printier*.]

1. A person who prints, in any sense of the word; one engaged in impressing or stamping marks or designs upon a surface, as a calico-printer, and (formerly) a coiner.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 556 All Meltaris, Forgearis and Prentaris within this said cuneyhouse 1570-1 *Ibid.* XIV 89 The general maister cunzeour, warrandis, smakar, meltaris, and prentaris of the cunze hous. 1704 *Collect. Voy* (Churchill) III. 803/2, 100 Printers of Calicoes. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 214 The great disadvantage under which the French printers labour is the higher price they pay for cotton fabrics, above that paid by the English printers. 1853 *DICKENS Let.* in *Daily News* 12 Jan. (1899) 5/2, I hope we shall never terminate our business engagements until that printer in stone, who will have to be employed at last, shall set 'Fmis' over our last banding in boards!

b. spec. One whose business is the printing of

books, etc.; the owner of a printing business (formerly usually identical with a publisher), a workman employed in a printing-office.

1504 *Statuta in Parlamento* (Colophon), Emptient at London by me Rycharde Pynson, Squyer and Prenter unto the Kynges noble grace. 1509 *Hawes Conv. Swearers* 90 (Colophon) Emptient at London by Wynkyn de Worde, pynter vnto the moost excellent pryncesse my lady the kynges gaundame. 1520 *DUNBAR Poems* I. vii. 220 Pryntours, payntours, and potingaris. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks* 499/1 Of that writing that remayneth, some corrupted by writen, some by printes. 1570 *LEVINS Manu. Vocabul.* 77/17 A Printer, *chalcographus*. 1586 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S. T. S.) 468 I lay consult to hinder his labour, to tak Mr. Ninian, to punive the prenter. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters, could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth, or of Homers Iliads. 1770 *Janus Lett.* 1. 1 To the Printer of the Public Advertiser. 1867 *BRANDE & CO. Dict. Sc.*, etc. III. 69/2 Caxton's types, as well as those of most of the early printers, were the Gothic, or black letter characters.

2. An instrument or appliance used for printing.

a. A telegraphic printing instrument; *b.* a photographic negative in its printing capacity; *c.* mechanical printer, a name for a typewriter (U. S.).

1890 *Hawes's Mag.* Feb. 432/1 Edison's various devices in his old clock printer have formed the basis of all later variations on that sort of instrument. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* 2 v. *Motor, Motor printer*, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Mar. 14/2 It is not always the negative which looks best but which is the best printer.

3. Trade. A cotton cloth made to be printed on; printing-cloth.

1864 J. S. BUCKLE *Manuf. Compend.* p. ix, 36 inches wide Cambric Printer, 50 yards long. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/7 Cotton Goods. Mexicans, T. cloths, and printers are generally dull, with occasional sales at a slight decline.

4. attrib. and Comb. chiefly appositive, 'that is a printer' (sense 1 b), as printer-author, journalist.

1663 *GERBICH Counsel* 105 Printer setteis will commit faults, as appears by the Erratae at the end of books. 1888 *Pail Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/2 Caxton and Wynkyn de Woide command large sums, and so of many other printer-authors who combined both professions in those primitive times when labour was undivided. 1906 *Athenaeum* 25 Aug. 209/3 In 1628 the Community of Printer-Booksellers was sanctioned by the king [of France].

b. With printer's: as printer's devil = DEVIL 5 a; printer's flower = FLOWER *sb.* 5 c; printer's imprint = IMPRINT *sb.* 3; printer's mark, a monogram or other device used by a printer as a trade-mark. *c.* With printers', as printers' fat (= FAT *sb.* 2 5 b), ink (see INK *sb.* 1 i), pie (see PIE *sb.* 4), ream (see REAM *sb.* 3), roller, varnish, printers' bible (see quot.), printers' gauge = GAUGE *sb.* 12.

1898 *Home Mag.* 31 Dec. 378/2 The so called 'Printers' Bible, which contains the misreading 'Printers have persecuted me without a cause' (Psalm cxix 161), 'printers' being substituted for 'princes'. 1763 H. ROSS in *Fam. Rose Kilmock* (Spald Club) 438 Harassed every morning by the 'printer's devil'. 1782 MME D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Th. de 4 Apr.* I think I could submit to be printer's devil, to get a sight of the next volume. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 127 The hand implements used by 'printer's devils' fifty years ago. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 33/1 Type occupying exactly three-sevenths of the open page, the remaining four-sevenths being 'printer's fat'. 1820 *Ure Dict. Chem.* (1823) 506/2 Good 'printers' ink is a black paint, smooth and uniform in its composition. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XII. 478/1 Printers' ink may be considered as a black paint, writing ink, as a black dye.

Hence **Printerdom**, the 'world' of printers.

1905 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 19 Nov. 4/1 The list of present entrants is being spread abroad through printerdom. 1904 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 15/3 There are enough titled men in printerdom to give a little point to a story [etc.].

Printery (print'eri). Chiefly U. S. [f. piec: see -ERY Cf. *imprimery*].

1. A printing-office.

1638 H. PETERS in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* VI. 99 Wee have a printery here. 1657 W. RAND to *Cassandri's Life* *Pars* II. 28 He would cause the Vatican Printery to be set on work again. 1864 *WEBSTER, Printery*, also, sometimes, a printing-office. 1894 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 2 The American Government, and some of our colonies, had established Government printeries.

2. A cotton-printing factory; = PRINT-WORK 1.

1846 in *WORCESTER citing PITKIN*. 1903 *Padian News* XIII. 34/2 [He] was head of a big calico printery.

+ Print-field. Obs. [f. PRINT *v.* + FIELD *sb.*] An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes; = PRINT-WORK 1.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 380 Printfields for staining cotton cloth have been established at Cromwell haugh, Huntingtower, Stormont-field and Tulloch. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 138/1 The banks of the Leven. are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 214 One of his foremen worked for a year in a print field in Lancashire.

+ Print-house. Obs. [f. PRINT *v.* + HOUSE *sb.*] 1. = PRINTING-HOUSE.

1629 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* ix 13 Father Wilson, ouerseer of the Print-house. 1668-9 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 81 Mr. Delgadino, who lived in the house now the little print-house. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 221 They are about pulling down our Print-House.

2. Print house. + *a.* A cotton-printing factory *b.* A house of business selling prints (PRINT *sb.* 6).

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 242 Filters for the colour shop of a print house are best made of wool.

Printing (print'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRINT, in various senses; an instance of this.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* iii. (Tollem. MS.). In companion to be forment party [of the biau] he is menely haide, but he prentynge of shappis [orig. *forma impressio*] and of likness be perinne be longer holde. *Ibid.* xiv. ii. (Bodl. MS.). De printunge of be sonne bemes is stenger in lowe places panne in hize. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 542 She strenghtened hit with the pyntynge of her seale. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No manne vnder the degree of a barons sonne shall weare any maner embroidey, prickynge, or printing with golde, silver, or sylke. 1728 *Dr. For. Plan Eng. Commerce* 296 It is but a few Years ago since no such thing as painting or printing of Linnen or Calicoe was known in England. 1835 E. BAINE *Hist. Cotton Manuf.* 257 In some parts [of the East] block printing is wholly unknown. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1029 Unwaxed paper fit for printing upon stoneware. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 4/4 Finger-printing, first suggested and practically applied by Sir William Henschel, of the Indian Civil Service.

b. In Typography (See PRINT *v.* 6.)

1530 *PALSGR 258/2* Printynge of bookes, *impressio*. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 170 b. In which season [1457] the craft of Printynge was first inuented in the cite of Mens in Germanie. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 438 Their printing is not by composing the letters as with vs, but they make for eney leafe a Table or boord, with characters on both sides. 1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print* 30 Caxton distinguished the books of his printing by the following particular device. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1843) I. iii. § 19 148 The invention of printing, from moveable letters, has been referred by most to Gutenberg, a native of Mentz.

c. In Photography. (See PRINT *v.* 14.)

1853 *Family Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 The printing of positives will take from three or four minutes to one hour and a half, according to the sun. 1855 *Hardwick Man. Photogr. Chem.* 289 Photographic Printing. A. The exposure to light, or printing, properly so called - B. The fixing and colouring [etc.]. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 49 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing.

d. attrib. and Comb. as printing-hammer, -material, -pad, -process, -roller, -works, in Typogr., as printing-letter, -plate, -room, -tool, -type, in cotton-printing, as printing-shop; in pottery-printing, as printing-colour; in Photogr., as printing-light, negative; printing-body: see quot.; printing-cloth, cotton cloth made specially for printing; printing-cylinder, in some printing-machines, the cylinder by which the paper is pressed on the flat forme of type, the impression cylinder; printing-drum, a revolving drum in a printing-machine serving to guide the paper; printing-frame (Photogr.): see quot. 1875; + printing-irons, implements for coining; printing-machine, a printing-press of the kind used for printing rapidly and on a large scale, generally one in which mechanical power is employed; + printing-mould, ? a set of matrices for type: see MOULD *sb.* 2, MATRIX 4; printing-paper, (a) paper used for printing on; (b) in Photogr. sensitized paper on which pictures are printed (also *printing-out paper*, abbrev. P. O. P.); printing-wheel: see quot.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1015 Three kinds of glazes are used in Staffordshire; one for the finer pipe-clay ware to receive impressions, called 'printing body'. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Cotton goods. 'Printing cloth quiet, and rather unsteady'. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1015 As to the stoneware. it is covered with a glaze composed of 13 parts of the 'printing colour' fit. 1790 *Patent Specif.* No. 1748, A is the 'printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth. 1890 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1036 The paper is thus conducted from the first printing cylinder F, to the second cylinder G. *Ibid.* 1037 Then encompassing the left hand side and under portion of the 'printing drum it passes in contact with the rollers. 1855 *Hardwick Man. Photogr. Chem.* 139 With sensitive paper, the picture will look well on its first removal from the 'printing frame. 1895 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Printing frame*, a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of the sky or of the sun. *Ibid.* 1807/1 The type-wheel is continuously rotated by an independent motor, the circuit of the 'printing-hammer being closed when the letter is opposed to the printing-pad. 1531 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 49 For bering of the kist with the 'printing urnis to the abbay. 1538 *Elvot Dict.* *Tudicula*, a laddell, a pryntynge yron, wherwith vessell is marked. 1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 227 The Sizes of 'Printing Letter would not perhaps have been carried lower than Brevier. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 267 Good 'printing light. 1858 *SMITHSONS Dict. Trade* 302/2 Hand-presses are now for the most part superseded in large establishments by steam presses, generally called 'printing-machines. 1664 *ARKYNS Orig. Printing* 4 Thomas Bouchier, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, moved the then king (Hen. the 6th) to use all possible means for procuring a 'Printing-Mold.. to be brought into this Kingdom. 1856 *Pract. Chem.* in *Orr's Curs. Sci.* 206 For the production of a 'printing negative. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 8/4 The sensitive paper—ordinary gelatino-chloride 'printing-out paper answers well. 1875 'Printing pad [see *printing hammer*]. 1828 *WEBSTER, Printing-paper*, paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c. 1892 *Bothamley's Ilford Man. Photogr.* App. 164 The printing paper of the future. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Mar. 14/2 Close contact between negative and printing-paper. 1770 *Patent Specif.* No. 1007 The top 'printing roller and iron levers must then be raised. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 168 Printing a Cotton Gown. The inner roller revolves in the colour, and distributes it

over the printing roller, which in its turn presses against the sliding cloth. 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 215 The *printing shop is an oblong apartment. 1863 *Printing Tools [see PRINTING-HOUSE]. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Printing-wheel, one used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket printing machines.

Printing, ppl a [f. PRINT v. + -ING 2] That prints, in various senses of the vb.

1856 *Mrs Browning Aur. Leigh* v. 805 'Ah,' said I, 'my dear Lord Howe, you shall not speak to a printing woman who has lost her place.' As if she were a woman. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Printing-telegraph, an electro-magnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The term is, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet.

Printing-house. Now only *hist*. A building in which printing is carried on, a printing-office.

Printing House Square, a small square in London, the site of the office of the *Times* newspaper, hence *transf.*

1756 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 583 The printing house and necessary appertaining thereto. 1894 *T. B. La Prunaud* *Fr. Acad.* II. 337 Every one abideth in his own office, as

is to be seen in the printing house. 1863 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing-house, thereby they mean he has furnish'd a house with printing tools. 1721 *Alexander's Travels* *Fr. L.* No. 11 (1754) 51 Of all the sumptuous edifices which of late years have shot up in Oxford, and adorn'd the habitation of the muses, the new printing-house strikes me with particular pleasure and veneration. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, *Times Wks.* (Bohn) II. 117 The perfect organization in its printing-house.

Printing-ink. The ink used in printing, printers' ink, *fig.* printed matter, print.

1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke* 9 Such [books] as are writ to take out the Blots of Printing-Ink. 1765 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* v. 126, Black printing ink for engraving on copper. 1875 *URS Dict. Arts* II. 526 Printing ink, is essentially a combination of lamp-black with oil. 1904 *Athenaeum* 21 May 65/3 Amid all this flood of printing-ink English students have had to wait till now for any connected and detailed account of this new branch of physics.

Comb. 1853 *J. Baconcock Don Am* 27 Printing-ink makers

Printing-office. An establishment in which the printing of books, newspapers, etc. is carried on.

1859 *Oxford Guide* 79 The Clarendon Printing Office. 1864 *A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock* 159 His printing-office, in which the poems of Burns were first put into type.

Printing-press. An instrument or machine for printing on paper, etc., from types, blocks, or plates. = *Press* sb. 1 13; sometimes restricted to a hand-press, as distinguished from a *printing-machine*, worked by machinery, with cylinders.

1838 [see *Press* sb. 1] 13. 1854 *Culpepper Rivers* *Adv.* At his Shop at the sign of the Printing-Press in Cornhill, near the Exchange. 1714 *Mandeville Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 258 Would you. Break down the Printing Presses, melt the Foundries, and burn all the Books in the Island? 1851 *Musgrave* *By roads* 127 It is only because chronicles were scarce, and printing-presses unknown, in those times.

Attrib. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing 21 1 1 The Worms for Printing-Press Spindles

Printis, obs. form of PRENTICE.

Printless (pn'tl's), a. (*adv.*) [See -LESS] 1. Making or leaving no print or trace.

1650 *Shaks. Temp.* v. 1. 34 Ye, that on the sands with printless foot do chase the ebbing Neptune, and doe file him when he comes backe. 1634 *Milton Comus* 807 Whilst from off the waters fleet Thus I set my printless feet O're the Cowslips Velvet head. 1855 *O. W. Holmes Poems* 79, I heard the spirits' printless tread, And voices not of earthly sound.

2. That has received, or that retains, no print.

1597 *Mary Wollstonecraft Path. Wks* (1798) IV. 160 Pacing over the printless grass. 1809 *Syr Smith Ser.* II. 333 We leave his infant body to the winds, and engrave upon his printless heart, in the first morning of life the feeling of pain. 1874 *B. Taylor Prophet* II. iv, Wandering birds. Strike their way across the printless air.

B. as *adv.* Without leaving, or without receiving, a print.

1792 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Odes to Kien Long* III. vii, Let the widow's, and the orphan's tear Fall printless on thy heart as on a stone. 1818 *Milman Samor* 198 The moss springs printless up beneath her feet

Print-seller. A person who sells prints (PRINT sb. 12) or engravings.

1710 *Lond. Gas* No. 4685/4 Sold by C. Browne, Print and Map-Seller. 1818 *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 688 He con- veyed at a print-seller's carrying away a great many valuable prints. 1857 *Ruskin Elem. Drawing* II. 139 Any print-sellers who have folios of old drawings, or facsimiles of them.

Print-shop. A print-seller's shop.

1857 *Aubrey Lives* (1898) I. 407 To take views, land- skapes, buildings, etc. which we see now at the print shops. 1780 *T. Davies Garrick* II. xlii. 186 An engraving of her is still to be seen in the print-shops. 1859 *Jen- son Britany* xiv. 310 Circular frames, which revolved after the manner of those in the print-shops.

Print-work. [f. PRINT sb. + WORK sb.] 1. (Now usually *printworks*, often const. as *ring*) A factory in which cotton fabrics are printed.

1835 *URS Philos. Manuf.* 400 Employed in the drying- room of a calico print work. 1844 *G. Dodd Textile Manuf.* I. 54 A large print-work, consists of several distinct depart- ments, such as the mechanical department, the chemical department, the artistic or designing department, the printing department, &c. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/1 Manager of the calico printworks.

2. Lettering imitating printed characters *rare*.

1844 *Miss Mitford Village* Ser. I. 68 (*Lucy*) But never was MS so illegible as the print-work of that sampler.

Printyoe, obs. form of PRENTICE.

Priodont (prai'dont), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Priodon*, -ont-em (Cuvier), generic name, f. Gr. *pti-on* to saw + *odont*, *odont-* a tooth, later altered to *Priodon*, f. *pti-on*, *pti-on* a saw, whence PRIODONT.] Saw-toothed a. Belonging to the genus *Priodon* (*Priodontes*, *Priodon*), or the subfamily *Priodontinae*, of armadillos (the kabalassous), characterized by very numerous teeth set closely like the teeth of a saw. b. Applied to a form of the mandibles in stag-beetles, having the projections or teeth small and closely set.

1854 *Owens Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 278 The priodont armadillo has ninety-eight teeth. 1883 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 870/3 Four very distinct phases of development in their mandibles, which the author proposed to term 'priodont', 'amphodont', 'mesodont', and 'telodont'. 1899 *Canib. Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 In each species [of *Lucania* (stag-beetles)] these variations [of the mandibles] fall into distinct states, so that entomologists describe them as 'forms', the largest developments being called telodont, the smallest priodont.

† **Priol**, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL

1776 *Mrs. Harris in Prior, Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 341 If the highest has a piol of aces all the company give five guineas each

|| **Prior** (pri'or), *Ornith.* [mod.L., a Gr. *pti-on* a saw.] 'A genus of Petrels established by Lacépède, on account of the denticulated or serrated edges of their mandibles, and used as an English word by many writers' (Newton *Dict. Birds*); a saw-billed petrel

Priodont (prai'dont), a. (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Priodon*, or f. Gr. *pti-on*, *pti-on* a saw + *odont* a tooth - see PRIODONT.] Having teeth serrated or resembling the teeth of a saw.

a. Of an armadillo = PRIODONT a, as *sb.* a priodont armadillo, a kabalassou. b. Of a civet cat. Belonging to the genus *Priodont* or subfamily *Priodontinae* (the linsangs), having only one tubercular molar on each side in each jaw, as *sb.* a priodont civet cat, a linsang. c. Transversely plicated, as the hinge of the bivalve shells of the group *Priodontacea*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prior (pri'or), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 prior, 4-6 priour, -e, pryour, (5 priowr, pryowr), 6- prior. [Late OE. *prior*, a. L. *prior*, -er-em former, superior (see next), in med.L. as *sb.* the superior or chief officer of a society, spec. a prior; in ME. reinforced by OF. *priour* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm), *priour* (mod.F. *prieur*), whence the ME. form *priour*, etc. In sense 2 b ad. It *prieur*]

1. A superior officer of a religious house or order.

a. In an abbey, the officer next under the abbot, appointed by him to exercise certain authority, maintain discipline, and preside over the monastery in his absence (*prior claustral*); in a smaller or daughter monastery the resident superior (*prior conventual*). In monastic cathedrals, in which the Bishop took the place of Abbot, the Prior was the actual working head of the abbey. In some large foreign abbeys, e.g. Cluny and Fécamp, there were several priors, the chief of whom was called *Grand Prior*. b. The superior or head of a house of Canons Regular (Augustinians, Anacians, and originally Premonstratensians). c. Also the superior of a house of Friars.

Grand Prior, the commander of a priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or of Malta.

1093 *Charter of Wulfstan* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Aen.* Sax. (1865) 445 Hine God geferade þæt he wearð ȝe- fæder þæs bufan cweðenan mynsteres a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an 1107 Einulf þe ær was prior on Cantwarbyrig. a 1132 *Ibid.* an 1122 Pa priores, muneces and canonas þa wæron on ealle þa cellas on Engla land. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 219/642 And þe prior with procession to þe gate comez c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace 7065 He asked leue atte priour To speke wyþ Constant c 1380 *Wyclif Lst. Wks.* III. 350 þe [friars] orde leteþ þes, but 3if þei han þer priours leue. 1455 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 287 The Priours of the foure Orders of Freyers. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt.-Wulker 780/30 *Hic prior*, -ras, a prior. 1533 *Moric Confit. Tuidale* II. 532 In the same house whereof I was master and pryour 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 270 Laurence his successor, brought Monks into the house, the head whereof was called a Prior, which worde... was in deede but the name of a seconde officer, because the Bishop himself was accompted the very Abbat. 1703 *Lond. Gas* No. 3918/1 The Grand Prior is at present with the Duke of Vendome, his Brother. 1706 *PHILLIPS Priors Aliens*, were certain Priors born in France, that had the Government of Monasteries founded for out-landish Men in England. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. 379 The general Chapters, or the Visitors of the same Orders, shall appoint Priors-claustral, or Sub-Priors, in the Priories in which there is a Convent, to exercise Corrections and Spiritual Government. 1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. In the monastery of St. Denys, there were anciently five priors, the first whereof was called the grand prior... There are also grand priors in the military orders. 1901 *J. T. Fowler in Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) III. Introd. c 3 In Durham, as in Winchester, Ely, and other monastic Cathedrals, the Bishop was the honorary and titular head, while the true head of the house was the Prior.

2. a. In foreign countries, the title of the elected head of a guild of merchants or craftsmen. b. The title of a chief magistrate in some of the former Italian republics, e.g. Florence. c. *PRIOR-ATE* I b *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1604 *Merch. New-Royall Exchange* B ij b, The Merchants [at Rouen] shall chuse out of the said number three officers, viz. A Prior and two Consuls, to remaine in their authoritie for one yeare. c 1618 *Morison Itin.* IV. vi (1593)

93 Still the citizens had there wanted Magistrate called Gonfaloniere, and there Prior of Justice. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 60 The Court of Commerce is the Consulship, where a Prior and two Consuls preside. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* v. 224 His son Cosmo, born in 1389, was prior in 1416. 1878-83 *VILLARI Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) II. xiv. 398 The working classes placed the Priors of the Guilds at the head of the Government

† 3 A superior. (After L. *prior* in *Vulg.* John I. 15.)

c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 75 He is to come after Joon, al if he be Joonis pryour. For he was not made before loon in tyme, for loon speik of forperhede of man- hede of Crist before loon in grace, and also in worpynes. *Ibid.* 77 After me is to comen a man, þe whiche is made before me, for he was anon my priour [cf *Vulg.* John I. 15 quia prior me erat]

† 4. The first or greatest; the chief. *Obs.*

1644 *Bulwer Charon*. 127 Plato, the Prior of all ancient Philosophers.

5 *Commerce*. The head of a firm. Now *rare*.

1853 *MILLHOUSE Diacon. Engl.-Ital.* *Prior* (com.), socio principale, duettore. 1865 (Jan. 2) *Circular of Messrs. A. Gibbs & Sons*, We beg leave to inform you that we have this day admitted as partner in our House Mr. George Louis Monck Gibbs, nephew of our prior. 1908 *Morning Post* 1 Jan. Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons announce that they have admitted into partnership the Hon. Gerald Gibbs, son of their prior, Lord Aldenham

Hence **Prioracy**, the office of prior; = *PRIOR-ATE* I; **Prioral** a., of or pertaining to a prior.

1895 *E. MARG. THOMPSON Hist. Soum. set Castilians* 71 St. Hugh's immediate successor in the priory was Bovo. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Sept. 437/3 The Abbot of Bath, who thereto had at once erected a pious cell

Prior (pri'or), a. (*adv.*) [a. L. *prior* former, earlier, elder, anterior, superior, more important, f. OL. prep. *pri* before.] Preceding (in time or order), earlier, former, anterior, antecedent.

1714 *R. Fiddis Pract. Duc.* II. 38 Whether we become partakers of it by a prior or an after consent. 1754 *Edwards Freed Will* II. II. (1762) 39 That is what is meant by a Thing's being prior in the Order of Nature, that it is some Way the Cause or Reason of the Thing, with Respect to which it is said to be prior. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xv. 436 The first of these legal disabilities is a prior marriage. 1791 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ* 1892 XII. 17 The necessity of a prior attention to those duties. 1856 *Miss Mulock's Halifax* xi, I was fully acquainted with all the prior history of her inmates. 1865 *H. Phillips Amer. Paper Curr* II. 12 The meeting in the prior year was under different circumstances.

b. Const. 10.

1714 *R. Fiddis Pract. Duc.* II. 37 The sin is prior to and independent of the action. 1739 *Hume Hum. Nat.* I. II (1741) I. 316 Our simple impressions are prior to their correspondent ideas. 1774 *J. Bryant Mythol.* II. 263 These rites are said to have been far prior to the foundation of Rome. 1907 *H. Jones in Libbert's Jnl.* July 747 They come in obedience to a necessity prior to their own will

B. as *adv.* with *to*: Previously to, before.

1736 *BUTLER Anal. Introd.* Wks. 1874 I. 6 There is no presumption against this prior to the proof of it. 1766 *Mrs. S. PENNINGTON Lett.* I. 129 It existed prior to the formation of these bodies. 1826 *G. S. FABER Diffic. Romanum* (1853) 126 Prior to the year 1215, a man might be perfectly orthodox, who denied Transubstantiation, if he held Con- substantiation. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text* IV. 126. 6 [It] seems, prior to experience, very improbable.

Priorate (pri'or-ät), [ad. late L. *prioratus* (Tertull.) priority, preference, in med.L. the office of prior, a priory, f. *prior* PRIOR a. - see -ATE I.]

1. The office and dignity of a prior; also, the term of office of a prior: a. of an ecclesiastical prior.

c 1400 *Apul. Lett.* 51 Wat euer clerk takip priorate, religion, bischoppe, or dignite of þe kirk. 1737 *M. JOHNSON in Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 68 Sir John Weston, in whose priorate this exchange was made or confirmed. 1775 *WARREN Hist. Eng. Poetry* xiv. 112 Benoit's successor in the priorate of saint Genevieve was not equally attentive to the discipline and piety of his monks. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* III. 363 That ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitane.

b. The dignity of prior in the Florentine re- public. - see PRIOR sb. 2 b.

1818 *COLUMERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1830) I. 86 Members of this family (the Pulci) were five times elected to the Priorate, one of the highest honours of the republic. 1872 *LOWELL Dante Prose* Wks. 1890 IV. 130 Just before his assumption of the priorate, however, a new complication had arisen. 1874 *M. CARRINGTON Hist. Eng.* I. (1902) 16 This priorate Dante calls the source of all his woes

2. A priory; also, the inmates as a community.

1749 *Hist. Windsor* viii. 107 The Manour, or Priore of Munciane, in the County of Hereford with all and singular its appurtenances. 1762 tr. *Bushings's Syst. Geog.* IV. 264 Bethlehem, a priore, or college of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLI. 211 An address from the priore of the order of Malta to the prince of Brazil, spoken by one of their *Comendadores*. 1844 *S. R. MATTIAND Dark Ages* 223 On his return he found that his uncle was dead, and that the see of Frisingen, as well as his own priore, was filled by a successor.

Priore, obs. variant of PRIORY.

Prioresse (pri'or-ess), [ME a. OF *priorresse*, *priorresse* (13th c. in Godef.) = med.L. *priorissa* (c 1135 in Abelard): see PRIOR sb. and -ESS I.] A nun holding a position under an abess similar to a claustral prior; also, one governing her own house like a conventual prior: see PRIOR sb. 1.

c 1290 *St. Edmund* 161 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 436 Bobe his susteren. Nonnes he made pere. Þe eldore was sethe priorese of þe laudies ech-on. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 780 Þy com to hym, for hys godenesse, A nunne, y wene

a prioress. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 118 Ther was a Nonne a Prioress That of hir smyngling was ful symple and coy. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv* 413/2 Pryouress, prioress. 1535 in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 91 The two prioresses wolde not confesse this, nor none of the nunnes. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* l. iv. 11 When you haue vowd, you must not speake with men, But in the presence of the Prioress. 1759 JOHNSON *Assa* xlix, [She] wished only to fill it with pious maidens, and to be made prioress of the order. 1808 SCOTT *Marion* II, xix, Tynemouth's haughty Prioress. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit* I 301 With how genuine a courtesy he first addresses himself to the modest Clerk, and the gentle Lady Prioress, and the Knight

† **Prioressy**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -y.] A nunnery or convent presided over by a prioress. 1575 in *McCrone Life A. Melville* (1879) I, 150 note, His honours chalmelan and factor to the said prioress of the Semis. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas I* (1827) V 164/1 It is fund That the right of superiourie Off all lands pertaining to quhatsoever abbacies priories priouressis [etc.] pertain to his Majesty.

† **Priorhede**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRIOR sb. + -hede, -HEAD.] Priorship; priorate. c 1425 *Found. St Bartholomew's* (E. T. S.) 14 Rayer openynge cure and office of the priorhede

Priori, a. see *high priori* (HIGH a, 17 g).

1756 *Gentl. Mag* 546 Most of you take the prior high-road. 1823 J. GILLES *Antiquary's Rut* II 79 The schoolmen audaciously followed the prior road

Priorie (pī'ōrī rik), a. rare [f. A PRIORI + -ie] Of a priori character.

1895 *Athenaeum* 7 Dec. 766/1 If we consider that the posteriority of one inference becomes the *prior* of the next, so that a conclusion may be prior though drawn from premises obtained posteriorly, the prior and posterior seem to have no connexion with Kant's *a priori*, *a posteriori* *Ibid* [see POSTERIOR]

Priorly, *ERR.* var. of PRIORLY *adv*

Prioristic, a. [f. PRIOR a + -ISTIC] Of or belonging to Aristotle's *Prior Analytics*: opposed to *POSTERIORISTIC*. Hence **Prioristically** *adv*. c 1500 *Timon* iv. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67 Thou art moved formally, prioristically in the thing considered, not posterioristically in the manner of considering. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prioristic. 1902 Baldwin's *Dict. Philos. & Psych* II, 740/1 *Prioristic dictum de omni* and *Prioristic universal*: universal predication as defined by Aristotle at the end of the first chapter of the first book of the *Prior Analytics*. We say that anything, P, is predicated universally (*dictum de omni*) when nothing can be subsumed under the subject of which P is not intended to be predicated.

Priority (prī'ōrītī). Also 5 *priorite*. [ME. a. F. *priorité* (14th c., Hatz-Darm.), ad. med. L. *prioritas*, f. L. *prior*, *ōm*. see PRIOR a and -ITY.]

1. The condition or quality of being earlier or previous in time, or of preceding something else.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. iv. (Skeat) l. 166 In diuine times, and in diuers places temporel, without posteriorite or priorite. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII 273 The seetes of Cawnterbury and of York not to be subiecte in any wise to other after the constitution of Gregory, excepte that the oon 14 moore then that other for the priorite of tyme. 1597 Hooker *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 16 The preeminence of piouitie in birth. 1662 *Stillington Orig. Sac.* III. II. § 7 Though there might be some priority in order of causes between them, yet there was none in order of time or duration. 1879 II. GEORGE *Progr.* & *Pos.* VII. l. (1881) 309 No priority of appropriation can give a right which will bar these equal rights of others.

2. Precedence in order, rank, or dignity.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 2756a (Cott Galba) *riue* riuest. For welldes hap, . . . lighthly honoure, or priorite, Welth, or lordship, or pouste. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 248 Per it is semand þat þe fathur suffer þe son to haue a priorite. 1534-70 [see POSTERIORITY] a. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* I. III. 86 The Heauens themselves, the Planets, and this Center, Obserue degree, priority, and place. 1803 STUART in *Gurw. Wellington's Desq.* (1837) II, 190 note, The priority of his rank to that of Major General Wellesley would render his presence to the northward of the Kistna incompatible with a due exercise of the powers delegated to the latter officer. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 608 The courtesy of the American dockyard officers would probably grant to a British man-of-war priority over several merchantmen which were in need of similar accommodation.

3. *Law*. † a. See quot. 1607. *Obs.* b. A precedence among claims, or a preference in order of payment.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 23 b, The lorde that the tenaunt holdeth of by priouite shall haue the warde of the body, be it heyre male or heyre female. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Posteriority*, A man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncienter Lord by priorite, and of his later Lord by posteriorite. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II xxxii 511 In payment of debts he must observe the rules of priority; otherwise, on deficiency of assets, if he pays those of a lower degree first, he must answer those of a higher out of his own estate. 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict* c. 46 § 1 In the administration of the estate of every person who shall die after [1 Jan 1870] no debt or liability shall be entitled to any priority or preference by reason merely that the same is secured by or arises under a bond, deed, or other instrument under seal, or is otherwise made or constituted a specialty debt. 1884 Sir J. PEARSON in *Law Rep* 28 Ch. Div. 178 At that time the law of Ireland gave judgment creditors priority over simple contract creditors.

4. = 'A priority' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.*: priority-bond = preference bond (PREFERENCE 8).

1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I, 368 If I, a priority man called a species C. D. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 5/1 New issues of Turkish Tobacco and Priority bonds, of Spanish, and even of Russian bonds. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 9/2 [He] insisted on the importance and significance of

the 'priority pledge', which he asserts is always given by Liberal candidates.

Priorly, a. *nonce-adv* [f. PRIOR sb. + -LY 1.] Proper to or befitting a prior

1838 *Praser's Mag* XVII 62 Blandly he patteth his priory paunch.

Priorly, *adv. rare*. [f. PRIOR a + -LY 2.] As a prior step; previously, antecedently

1792 GEDDES *Transl. Bible* I Pref. 2 Whether, priorly to that era, it had ever been inhabited . . . is a question which it would be rash to decide. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antiquary* XVI III 332 Thus people may neither marry nor marry without priorly obtaining permission from the priesthood

Priorship. [f. PRIOR sb + -SHIP] The office or dignity of a prior

1553 *Brcon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 22 b, Those byshops which sell priorships, or any other ecclesiastical dignities should be adjudged Simoniacs. 1626 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.* Rec. for my whole wages during my Priorship the some of vi s viij d. 1671 WOODWARD *St. Teresa* II xviii 120 Father Antonio quitted his Priorship with great willingness. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV, 66 The order of St. John has likewise a priorship or grand priorship in Bohemia. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III (1872) 82 In Dante's Priorship, the Gueff-Ghibelline, Bianchi-Nei, or some other confused disturbances rose to such a height, that Dante was with his friends cast unexpectedly forth into banishment. 1900 GASQUET *Ess. of Reformation* II, 24 Election to the Priorship at Canterbury.

Priorite, *obs.* form of PRIORITY.

† **Priorisms**, sb. pl. *Obs.* [L. *priorum*, as in the usual Latin title in 15th c., *Analyticorum priorum libri duo*, the two books of the Prior Analytics (of Aristotle): with Eng. pl. suffix -s.] Aristotle's Prior Analytics, or questions taken from them.

1596 HARRINGTON *Melan. Ajax* (1874) 4 That he had before in his priorisms. 1663 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B p. lxviii, All the Questionists between the time of their Admission and Ash Wednesday are to enter their Priorisms.

Priory (prī'ōrī). Also 3-6 *priorie*; β. 5-6 *pryoure*, *priore*. [ME. *priorie*, a. Anglo-F. *priorie* (a 1240), med. L. *prioria*: see PRIOR sb. and -Y. The form might also arise from OF. *prioré*, mod. F. *prieuré*:—L. *priōrātus*, but in Eng. *prieuré*, *prioré* is of late occurrence.]

1. A monastery or nunnery governed by a prior or prioress; generally an offshoot of an abbey on which it was more or less dependent; also, a house of Canons Regular. *Alien priory*. see ALIEN a. 2. Sometimes the name of a dwelling-house on the site of a priory.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I, 71/10 In þe priorie of wicestre 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 5599, & þoru [his] conseil churchen wide he let iere & abbeyes & priories aboute her & þere 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII 475 The priory of Norton in the province of Chester was founded this tyme by William sonne of Nigelus. a 1552 LELAND *Itin* III, 50 Here was a Priore of Nunnes lately suppressed. 1726 AYLFRED *Priorie* 6 The Churches which are given to them [priors] in *Tithing*, or by way of Title, are called *Priories*. 1806 GAELESTER *Scoll.* (ed. 2) 96/1 Coldstream, was anciently the seat of a priory or abbacy of the Cistercian order. 1845 ELIZ. M. SWEET *Gertrude* 1, The modern Priory had no connection with the old religious house except that of bearing the same designation. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Priors* III, 136 A priory was a monastery which in theory or in fact was subject to an abbey.

β. c 1500 *Melusine* 210 Ye muste doo founde a Pryoure of twelve monkes, & the pryour, in suche place there as my lady shal ordeyne. 1530 PALSER 258 *Priorie, priore* *attrib* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiv. l. 642, I wel ought to knowe you, al though I be in a pryory place

b. *Grand priory*, a province, next below a 'language', of the order of the Knights of St. John or of Malta, under the rule of a Grand Prior.

cf. PRIORATE 2, quot. 1820, and PRIORSHIP, quot. 1762. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 413/2 The Hospitallers After the order had attained its full development, it was divided into eight languages. . . Each language was divided into grand priories and bailiwicks, which again were subdivided into commanderies.

2 = PRIORATE 1, PRIORSHIP.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII, 443 After þe fiftene þere of his priourie Herlewyn abbot of Becco deide, and Anselme was i-made abbot in his stede. 1879 *tr. Montalembert's Monks of West VII* 161 note, During the fifteen years of his priory

¶ 3. = PRIORITY. *Obs. rare*.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV 246/2 Anent þe priorie in places and voting for removing of all sic occasions of controversie.

Prie, *obs.* form of PRIOR sb 1, PRIZE v 1

Prisable (prī'zəbəl), a. Also *prizable*. [a. AF. *prisable*, f. *prise* PRIZE sb 1: see -ABLE, cf. *deutiable*] Liable to the custom of prize

[1322-3 *Rolls of Parli.* III 307/1 Paiaint pur chescun tonell de Vyns prisable Vint denarys.] 1822 HUB. HALL in *Antiquary VI* 231/1 The primary meaning of the term prize—viz that the Crown took prizeable wines at its own price. 1885 — *Hist Customs* II 106 An equivalent of the Custom of *as paid* by aliens, namely, *as for* every prizeable pipe, and *as for* every other pipe.

Prisage (prī'zədz). Now *Hist.* Also 7 *pry*-, *prisage*, 7-9 *prisage*. [f. as prec. + -AGE.]

Spelman mentions a med. (Anglo-) L. *pridagium* 'jus prias capiendi vel ipse actus', which may have been the immediate source.]

1. An ancient custom levied upon imported wine;

in later times correlated to and often identified with BUTLERAGE 1. (Abolished 1809 by 49 Geo. III c. 98 § 35.)

For the nature of the impost, its changes, and its relation to BUTLERAGE, see Hubert Hall *Hist. Customs* (1885) II 90 et seq. 'The "Butlerage" was the commutation of the prize into a petty custom, and was paid by aliens alone, who consequently paid no prize. Prize was the ancient toll in kind retained for choice by natives, who therefore paid no butlerage, as it was afterwards called' (H. Hall in *Antiquary* (1882) VI 230/2)

1505 in *Pacemiles Nat. MSS* I (1865) 71 Rec. of William Spencer for butlerage & prisage of the port of Ipswich Cam 5. vjd. 1588-9 *Act 31 Eliz* c. 5 4. Any Offence committed for the concealings or defrauding the Queen's Majesty of any Custom Tonnage Pondage Subsidie Ymporte or Prisage. 1655 *Cal. State Papers, Domestic* (1882) 46 Your late Declaration reviving the Act for Prize of Wines will run us unless suspended. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I 230 They have a right by prescription to appoint and alter markets in the said city [London], and to ascertain tolls and prizes therein. 1736 CARTER *Ormonde* II, 279 The Marquis [of Ormonde] did not esteem any part of his revenue so much as he did that which arose from the prize of wines. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. II. Wks. X 400 'the last general head of his [the king's] revenue were the customs, prizeage, and other impositions upon trade. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 278 Wine entered for prizeage; of the Cape of Good Hope; in a British-built Ship, the tun 12 19 0. in a Foreign Ship, the tun 14 0 0. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will IV*, c. 84 § 40 For Surrender of the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest. in the . . . Duties of Prizeage and Butlerage within the said County Palatine [Lancashire] 1882 [see prec.]

† b. Short for *prize wine*: see c. *Obs.*

† c 1525 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 292 The common wyne called prizeage.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prizeage fund*, *lease*, *wine*.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holushed* II 139/1 Altho that they haue the prizeage wines and the iurisdiction of the admiralte, within the limits of the said iuer. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edo II* § 66 (1876) 47 Let him presently cause the prizeage wines & the wines he hath bought, presentli to be caied & lodged. 1619 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XLVII 128, I give unto my daughter one sixteenth part of the 'prysage' lease and unto my son the other sixteenth part of the same prysage lease I now hold, which prysage lease I did put by my husband to buy for me. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Oct. 7/5 The Prizeage Fund is, I believe, now represented by real estate—about 3,000 acres, producing a present gross rental of £2,597 per annum, the net rental being £2,120.

¶ 2. (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Prisage*, seemeth to be that custome or share, that belongeth to the King out of such merchandize, as are taken at sea, by way of lawfull prize, anno 31 Eliz cap 5. 1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Prisage*, is that Custom or Share, that belongs to the King, or Lord Admiral, out of such Merchandizes as are taken at Sea, by way of lawfull Prize, which is usually a Tenth part. 1848-83 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

(But this seems to be merely a conjecture of Cowell, accepted as fact by his successors and handed down in the law dictionaries. Act 31 Eliz c. 5, referred to by Cowell, contains nothing about prizes taken at sea, but mentions prizeage, app. in sense 1: see quot. 1588-9 there.)

† **Prisage** 2. *Obs. rare*—a. [a. obs. F. *prisage*, f. *priser* to prize, reckon, value: see PRIZE v. and -AGE.] Valuation, appraisement. (Perh. only a misuse of the word by Cotgr.)

1611 COTGR., *Prisage*, a prisage, prising, prusing, rating, valuing.

† **Prisal**, *prizal*. *Obs.* Also 7 *prisel*. [a. AF. *prisel*, f. F. *prise* seizure, taking, PRIZE sb 1, PRIZE sb 2: see -AL, and cf. REFERRAL.]

1. The taking or seizure of a thing as by legal right or custom.

[a 1281 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 693 (1557) 158 Si tuel prisel de estate ne soit par fait endent.] 1628 COKE *On Litt* 311 Hee shall auow the prisel to bee good and rightfull, as in lands or Tenements so charged with his distresse, &c. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxv. (1739) 135 But the Statute in his [Edw. I's] 28th year had a sting in the tail that was as ill as his saving of ancient aids and privals.

2. The taking of anything (a ship, etc.) as a prize of war. With a and pl. an act of such capture; also *concr.* an article so acquired.

1590 Sir R. SIDNEY in *Motley's Netherl.* (1865) III. 174 note, They complain of two ships taken on the coast of Portugal. They of Zealand did send unto Holl^d to let them know of these prisals. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatru* II. II, The greatest Trophy that my Travels gain, Is to bring Home a Prizal of such Worth. a 1643 Sir J. SELMAN *Alfred Gt* (1705) 62 Of what Credit soever the Omination of the [Raven] Standard was in itself, the Prizal of it [from the Danes] by the Christians was of no little Consequence. 1651 HOWELL *Vence* 67 But the Venetians freed the Town from the siege with great slaughter of the enemy, and prizal of many rich booties

Prisat, *obs.* form of PRIZER 1.

Priscal, a. *rare*—1. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1831 *Examiner* 181/1 Priscal manners, undebaied by corruption

Priscan (prī'skən), a. *rare*. [f. L. *priscus* old + -AN.] Ancient, primitive, of early times.

1877 ROLLESTON *Brit. Barrows* 742 A pack of wild dogs co-operating with priscan men in driving a herd of wild cattle, along a track in which a pitfall had been dug. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* vi. 173 The wide area occupied by this priscan population. 1881 *Smithsonian Rep* 506 We seem to hear the echoes of our own priscan history.

Priscian (prī'shān). [ad. L. *Priscianus*.] Name of a celebrated Roman grammarian, c 500—

530: used esp. in the phrase to break (*knock*) *Priscian's head* (*pate*), to violate the rules of grammar (L. *diminuere Priscianum caput*)

c 1245 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 176 Priscians had broken now handy dandy. And *inter didascole* is reckoned for a sole. c 1533 R. List in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 252 Many a tyme when he (Father Foster) hath preched... I have harde hym soo often breke Master Prechens. 1588 SHAKS. *hym soo often breke Master Prechens* i. iv. in *Bullen L. L. L. v. i. 31*. 1606 *Sir G. Goswold* i. iv. in *Bullen O. P. L. III. 26* Will speake false Latine, and breake Priscian's head. 1633 GERRARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 224 Knocking poore Priscian's pate soe familiarly as in most ancient evidence they doe. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 224 (They) hold no sin so deeply red, As that of breaking Priscian's Head. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 162 Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check, Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. a 1849 H. COLLIERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 124 If he has not broken Priscian's head, he has at least boxed his ears

† b *transf.* A grammarian. So *Priscianist*. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* IV. 64 But thus it is when pitty Priscian's Will needs step vp to be Censorians. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 64 He had a little beggarly and course latin, so much as a Priscianist may have.

Priscillianist (pri'si-li-ān-ist), *sb.* and *a.* [= F. *Priscillianiste*, ad. med. L. *Priscillianista*, f. *Priscillianus* = Priscillian: see -IST.]

A. sb. 1. A disciple of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the 4th c., who taught doctrines alleged to be Gnostic or Manichean.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 506 Manie amongst the Christians have imagined that the soules of men are the substance of God I omit to speake of the heretikes, as the Priscillianists, & some others that have been of this opinion. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillings* lxvii. 95 Our Quakers are much like the Priscillianists. 1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 538/2 The doctrine of astrology was among the errors imputed to the Priscillianists.

2. A name sometimes given to the MONTANISTS, from Priscilla, the name of one of the two women associated with Montanus.

1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.*

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Priscillianists or their doctrines.

1887 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 476/2 A specimen of the Priscillianist allegorical treatment of the Christian Scriptures. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The smaller Priscillianist movement in Spain. 1904 *Ibid.* Apr. 504 He has succeeded in tracing the interpolation to a Priscillianist and therefore heretical source.

So *Priscillian*, *Priscillianite* = A. I.; *Priscillianism*, the doctrines or principles of Priscillian.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillings* lxvii. 95 Those Bishops, suspecting men that Fasted and Prayed much, to be *Priscillianists. 1680 Bp. HALL *Hon. Man. Clergy* I. ix. He, being suspected of *Priscillianism, wrote affectly against that heresie. 1882 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 841/2 Priscillianism is usually considered as a phase of Gnosticism. 1885-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxxix. (Parker Soc.) 357 The *Priscillianists, who for ease, and to avoid troubles and persecution, dread not to swear and forswear themselves. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 The success of capital punishment inflicted on the Priscillianists.

Prise (pri:z, || pri:z), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *Hist.* Also 5 *prise*, 6 *prise*, 6-7 *prise*. [a. F. *prise* a taking, seizure, capture, *sb.* fem. from pa. pple. *pris*, *prise* of *prendre* to take; in med. L. *prisā* (Du Cange). The original form of the word now spelt *prise* (PRIZE *sb.*), which has been retained in some early uses (senses 1, 2) now historical or archaic, and is the only spelling found in other senses now obsolete. For the specific sense in hunting, see PRYSE]

1. The taking or seizing of anything by a lord for his own use from his feudal tenants or dependants; a requisition; a thing seized or requisitioned for the king's use by his officers or purveyors, or for the use of the garrisons in his castles; the right of such seizure. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1170 GERVAISE (in Du Cange), Et de omnibus prisīs inquirant causam et testimonium. 1274-5 Act 3 Edw. I. c. 7 (Stat. Westm.) Purveia est que nul Conestable ne Chastelene desoremes nule manere de prise (*transl.* 1543 *prise*) ne face dautre homme... qui de la Ville ou son Chastel est assis. *Ibid.* Si ceo ne seit auncienne prise due au Rey ou al Chastel ou al Seygnur del Chastel.] 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 10742 Sir hubert de boru. Accused was to be King of manu lūber prise. c 1400 *Brut* ccviii. 257 De Quene Isabel and be Mortymer had a grete mane of her retenue, bat folwede eyermore be Kyngus courts, and went and tok be Kyngus prisys for her pennywothes at gode chepe. 1504 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 31 Yt the Constable of the tour of London make no preses by londe ne by water of vytayle or any other things what so euer thei ben of men of yf forsaud cite. 1521 BOLTON *Stat. Ir.* I. (Act 3 Edw. II) Forasmuch as merchants and the common people of this land are much impoverished and oppressed by the prisys of great Lords. *Ibid.* That no such prisys be henceforth made without ready payment. 1750 CARRER *Hist. Eng.* II. 319 That the king might live of his own without taking unconsented prisys. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 53 The former used to make captures upon the latter of hay, corn, beer, and other things under divers denominations, to wit, Fryse, Tyne of Cattle, forage, &c. Thus the Constable of Dover Castle and the Soldiers, were accustomed to take from the Kentish-men, straw, hay, vetches, peas, beans, corn, and other things. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 All tallages, fifteenths, and prisys levied. In the county.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The king's customs; that is, portions taken by him from goods brought into the

realm, or duties levied in lieu thereof. Cf. PRISAGE 1. *Obs.* (or only *Hist.*)

[1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 27/1 Cum Dominus Rex capiat per Vicecomitem Prisas suas et Custumas debitas ad Portum videlicet, de qualibet nave vini duo dolia ante et retro electa, quodlibet dolium pro viginti solidis.] 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 293/2 Delivered to the said Prynce the said Duchie of Cornewayll, and all Wayfes, Strayes, Forfaitures, wrekkes of the See, prisys of Wyne, Custumes Havenary, Tolles, Cunage of Tynne, Stannanes [etc.] 1467-8 *Ibid.* 585/1 A Tonne of Wyne, to be takyn of oure Pryse within our Port of Bristowe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/2 Peter de Orall, .. gardian of all the Forrest of England, of all the escheats, of all the ports of the sea, and of all the prisys of England and Ireland. 1607 COWELL, *Prise*, .. signifieth also a custome due to the King. 1638 *Her.* Anything assumed; a bearing. *Obs.*

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 116 b, Thus those prisys in coates armoures, which are of many called Fusils, that is to saye Spynyles, may apply be taken for pillers

† 4. A small piece of gold or silver coin taken for the assay at the Mint. (= F. *prise d'essai*, 'morceau de monnaie pour essayer' Littré.) *Obs.* 1469 in *Archaeologia* XV. 170 Whenn the said prisys of gold and syluer be made and putte in a box to make the assays

† 5. The quantity of medicine to be taken at once; a dose, a pinch. (Cf. F. *une prise de tabac*.) *Obs.* 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med. Pref.* They are to be found, together with their certain prizes by the Ounce.

6. *attrib.*: (sense 1) *prise* ale (see quot. a 1600); (sense 2) *prise* wine, wine taken as prisage.

[1300 *Wardrobe Acc.* Edw. I. (1787) 14 Vins de prisā.] 1500 *Moss Let. to Wolsey* 10 July in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) 234 Disturbing the cite of Waterford in the use of a certayn graunt of prize wyne, made and conferred unto theym, as they alleged, by the Kyngs progenitors. 1550 *Stat.* 28 Nov. in *8th Rep. Dep. Rpt. Ir.* 97 The prize wyne of Waterford, Rosse, Lymrick, Dublin, Drogheda and Dundalk. 1600 G. OWEN *Bavonia* (1861) 45 *Prise ale* is certen monney payed by custome used within the said baronye [of Kenesly], of all those that sell ale within the said baronye, burgh, or manors aforesaid, viz., vd. for every brewing, which is due to the lorde there by custome used time out of mynde.

† **Prise**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [Origin obscure]

Known only in the work cited (in which the number of alliterations in *p* and *pr* is extraordinary) The only conjecture offered is that *prise* was a shortening of F. *reprise*, ppl *sb.* of *reprandre* 'to reprehend, blame, check, reprove, rebuke, find fault with, carp at'; but examples of the *sb.* in the appropriate sense are app. unknown even in OF.]

? Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, angry check; utterance of angry disapproval or rejection.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2032-4 The proude wordis & be prise of Pelleus the kyng. The tene and the torior of Telamon after; The Reprole and prise of Pollux & Castor. The noy and be new grem of Nestor the Duke. *Ibid.* 2042 That his message was manast o þo men all, And reprocud with prise in þere proude yert. *Ibid.* 5114 With presumpcoun & prise of his proude hert

Prise, *sb.* 3 and *v.*: see PRIZE *sb.* 4 and *v.* 3

Prise, *obs. f.* PRICE, PRYSE, PRYSE.

[**Prise**, a frequent misreading of *prese*, *preese*, *PRESS* *sb.* 1, senses 2-5, *PRESS* *v.* 16, 17, in E. E. T. S. ed. (1860-74) of *Destruction of Troy* (c 1400).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1201 Mony perysshet in be plase er be prise [*MS.* *prese*] endit. *Ibid.* 1237 Eccules Prucker furthe into prise [*MS.* *prese*] and full playne made Bere the battell a baka, mony buerne quellid [cf. 827 Fast furth into prese, paynet hym ther-fo] *Ibid.* 12048 Eneas egerly . Put hym in prise & proffent to say]

Prisel, variant of PRISAL. *Obs.*

Priser, *obs. form* of PRIZER 1 and 2.

† **Prishede**, *Obs.* rare. [f. PRICE, PRYSE *a.* + *-hede*, *-HEAD*] Worthiness, excellence, valour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2907 The prishede of parys was praisit so mekill

† **Prisk**, *a. Sc.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *priscus* old, primitive, old-fashioned.] Ancient, primitive.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xiii (S. T. S.) I. 75 þe fader patr of prisk latynis. *Ibid.* 76 Or ellis þe prisk latyne men, has falest or done Inuirs aganis þe quirtis & romane pepil.

Prism (pri:z'm). Also 8 *erron. prism*. [ad. late L. *prisma* (Martianus Capella), a. Gr. *πρίσμα* a thing sawn, a prism (Euclid), f. *πρίσσειν* to saw. So F. *prisme* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *Geom.* A solid figure of which the two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilineal figures, and the sides parallelograms.

1570 BILINGSLY *Euclid* xi. xl. 355 Euery parallelepipedon may be resoluēd into two like, and equal Prismes. 1706 PHILLIPS *v.* *Triangular Prism*, a kind of Prism whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 331 A Prism takes particular names according to the figure of its base or ends, whether triangular, square, rectangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, &c. A Right or Upright Prism has the planes of the sides perpendicular to the planes of the ends or base. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 177 To find the Solidity of a Prism.

2. Any body or object of this form.

1661 J. CHILDBREY *Brit. Baconica* 81 In little Columnes, or Prismes an inch long or more. 1758 R. R. *Maquet's Chem.* I. 125 An iron grate, the bars of which are quadrangular prisms of half an inch square. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 105 The salt deposits itself in compressed prisms of great length. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 238 A granitic prism, terminated by a flat surface covered with a tuft of trees, rises to the height of 273 feet. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 329 Hexagonal or octagonal prisms made in extremely fine and thin Terra Cotta.

3. *Optics.* A transparent body of this form, usually a triangular geometrical prism, of which the refracting surfaces are at an acute angle with each other. *Nicol's prism* = NICOL 2.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentil Exerc.* III. 150 A most pleasant and delightful experiment in a three square cristall prisme, wherby you shall perceiue the blew to be outmost next to that the red. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat.* *Unl.* § 480 139 Prismes (called fools paradises) which transform the colours of things into a thousand shapes. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 208 Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism a 1743 L. D. HERVEY *Moumnia to Philocles* Poet. Wks. (1808) 48 So in a prism to the deluded eye Each pictur'd tuffe takes a rainbow dye. 1847 Dr MORGAN *Formal Logic* II. 35 Wollaston and Fraunhofer have discovered black lines which always exist in the spectrum of solar colours given by a glass prism, in the same relative places. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 57, I have a prism..made of Iceland-spar, and called a Nicol prism.

b. fig.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 207, I had surveyed the landscape through the prism of poetry, which tinged every object with the hues of the rainbow. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. viii. 140 A bit of health is a fine prism to see fancies by. 1874 SANCY *Compass Philol.* I. 35 I thought and its expression ate but the two sides of the same prism.

6. Loosely used for a spectrum produced by refraction through a prism; *pl.* prismatic colours.

c 1840 MRS. ORR in Mrs. Brightwell *Memo.* xxi. (1854) 334 Oh! the exquisite beauty of the prisms on my ceiling just now. 1842 T. J. TAYNOR *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* v. The beams, that thro' the Oriol shine, Make prisms in every cauen glass, And beaker brim'd with noble wine. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 358 A glass drop chandelier, quaint and old-fashioned, reflected it [the light] in bright prisms.

4. *Cryst.* A 'form' consisting of three or more planes parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal. (Cf. *DOMES* *sb.* 5 b.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A group of tautozoonal faces is in some cases called a prism. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* v. § 108 The prismatic forms are constituted each of four planes, the first form being technically termed a prism.

5. *Engineering.* A length of cutting or embankment, treated roughly as a prismoid or a parallelepiped, of which the content is calculated by the *prismoidal formula*.

1906 *Rep. Board Consulting Engineers Panama Canal* 25 Very accurate cross sections of the Canal Prism included between Obispo and Paraiso, seven miles and a half, were obtained. *Ibid.* 49 There is much rock to be removed from the Canal prism at Obispo.

† 6. Sawdust. *Obs.* rare. =

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prism*, the powder or dust of those things that are cut with a Saw. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prisme*, Saw-dust.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *prism-form*, *-glass*, *-maker*, *prism-hued*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs; *prism-battery*, an electric battery in which the materials forming the positive pole are compressed into a prism or block (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); *prism-train*, a combined series of prisms used with the spectroscope to give increased dispersion. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual. Wks.* 1772 III. 56 These crystals.. would shoot into prism-like figures, as roched petre. 1688 R. HOLME *Anatomy* III. 375/1 Prismes Glasses. represent things of diverse colours, as red, green, yellow, like a Rain-Bow. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 229 The Pericarpium is prismatic, Prism-shaped. 1839 BAILEY *Festue* vi. (1850) 68 Joyous feelings, prism-hued. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trav. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 134 The prism-shaped ceiling is composed of thin poles extending from the long walls to the centre. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 328 One of these varieties [of prismatic] includes the vertical or ortho-prism usually distinguished as the prism-form, the faces of which lie in the zone.

Prismal (pri:zm'al), *a.* [f. PRISM + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by a prism; prismatic. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Bubble* vii, Prismal life outgoing, Welling without sound. 1855 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient.* L'Envoi. 23 Gathering from every land the prismatic beams. 1864 LYTTON *Str. Story* lxxxvii, Coruscations of all prismatic hues.

Prismated (pri:zm'et), *a.* rare. [f. L. ppl. type **prismatus* + *-ED* 1; after F. *prismé* (Haüy).] Formed as a prism, see quot. So *Prismate* *a.* in same sense. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 197 A crystal is named Prismated, when the primitive form is composed of two pyramids, joined base to base, and the pyramids separated by a prism. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Prismatis*... presenting a prism between two pyramids, as prism mate felspar.

Prismatic (pri:zmæt'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πρίσμα*, stem of *πρίσσειν* PRISM + *-IC*. So F. *prismatique* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)] 1. Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism or prisms; prism-like. *Prismatic powder* a gunpowder the grains of which are hexagonal prisms. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 311 False Eloquence, like the prismatic glass, Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry part. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 73 Certain saline solutions likewise that shoot into prismatic crystals. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 146 The truly prismatic basalt is confined to narrow limits. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 Prismatic powder was exclusively used during the gunnery trials on board.

b. absol. Short for *prismatic powder*.

1894 Sir A. NOBLE in *Nature* 26 July 310/2 The erosive

ing adjs. c. instrumental, locative, etc., as *prison-born*, -*bound*, -*caused*, -*flavoured*, -*made*, -*laught*; also *prison-free*, -*like* adjs. d. Special comb. *prison-bird*, one who has been often or long in prison for felonies. cf. *JAIL-BIRD*; *prison-break*, -*breaking*, a breaking out of a lawfully confined person from prison. cf. *to break prison*: see *1 a* and *BREAK* v 19; so *prison-breaker*; *prison-crop*, hair cut very short, 'county-crop'. cf. *CROP* sb 13; so *prison-cropped* adj.; *prison editor*, an editor (of a newspaper) who takes the legal responsibility for what appears in the paper, and serves the terms of imprisonment that conviction may entail; *prison-fever* = *JAIL-FEVER*; *prison-van*, a close carriage for the conveyance of prisoners. Also *PRISON-BAR*, -*DOOR*, etc.

1907 *Weston* Gas 23 Oct. 16/2 Mrs. Price... had many distinguished predecessors as *prison-authors. It was in Newgate that Defoe wrote his 'Jure Divino' [etc.]. 1632 *Massinger City Madam* 1. I sent the 'prison-bird' this morning for them. 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* Prolog., 'I venture to ask you are you...? A prison bird, madam. Nothing more.' c. 1830 S. ROGERS *Italy, St. Mark's Place* 114 Most things arrived The 'prison-boat' 1660 *FULLER Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 173, I lack... many things which thou, being 'prison-born, neither art nor can be sensible of 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 240 Us, poor 'prison-bound' vagrants. 1903 *LD. W. N[EVILLE] Penal Servitude* vi. 63 A most irregular proceeding, calculated to lead to conspiracy, 'prison-break'. 1725 (*title*) The 'Prison-Breaker', or, the Adventures of John Sheppard a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 455 'Prison-bursting Death! Welcome be thy blow! 1904 *MAJOR GRIFFITHS in Encycl. Brit.* XXXII 71 The 'prison cell, which in effect typifies the modern system 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xii. The passage probably led to the 'prison-chamber' which Olivia had described 1898 *Weston* Gas 18 May 9/2 Down till after 1801 'a 'prison crop' was unknown in the services—officers and men wore their hair in queue 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 13 You'll find he's 'prison cropped 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art. i § 2. 56 Without pushing our calculations quite to this 'prison discipline extreme 1885 *MAJOR GRIFFITHS in Encycl. Brit.* XLX. 749/1 Stimulated by the success achieved by Mrs. Fry, the Prison Discipline Society continued its useful labours. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 26 The 'prison-dress that you have on. 1866 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 A writer in the 'Pretoria Press' says, in connection with the Coercion Act recently passed: 'Should the Press Law come into force, it will be necessary for some of our papers to become possessed of a "Prison Editor". 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Sept. 4/6 In France, most of the important political articles are signed, and the name of an editor is generally printed on the main page. But it is sometimes merely that of the 'prison editor' 1853 *COL. WISEMAN Ess* III 20 An African... 'prison fort, where galley slaves are detained. 18. *Lang. Johnny Mow* xlix, in Child *Ballads* viii. (1892) 400/1 'They've taken the lady by the hand and set her 'prison-free 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Jer.* li. 33 Eul merodach brought him out of prison. And changed his 'prison garments (COVERD. clothes of his prison). 14. *Sir Beues* 1311 (MS M) When he was down in 'prison ground Beues handu they on-bound 1837 *CHALMERS Lect. Rom.* I iv 68 They chain it, as it were, in the 'prison-hold of their own corruptions. 1747-48 *THOMSON Summer* 1507 Raleigh with his 'prison-hours enrich'd the world. 1881 W. W. NEWTON *Serv. Boys & Girls* 2 Order the 'prison-keepers to let me go 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 198 Far superior to the bald and 'prison-like structures which haunt the metropolis 1895 *Weston* Gas 21 Feb. 3/3 Legislation effectual in keeping out of this country 'prison-made goods. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/1 The prison-made workman is liable to be spotted in an outside factory. 1891 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 7/2 (An) officer of the Mendicity Society produced a 'prison photograph of prisoner. 1877 (*title*) 'Prison-Pictie, or, Meditations Divine and Moral. Digested into Poetical Heads By Samuel Speed, Prisoner in Ludgate 1846 P. BULKLEY *Gospel* 1. 21 To see the children of our father in the dungeon, and 'prison-pit. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. xi. 'Twas a 'prison-room Of stern security and gloom. 1795 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 47, I am not Captain of the Ca Ira. At present she is a 'Prison ship. 1553 *BRENDEN C. Curtius* v 83 Shall our children, shall our brethren acknowledge vs, being 'prison slaves? 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* i. 12 Rescue... the two Apostles from their 'prison-thrall 1835 L. E. LONDON *Misc. Poems* 23 When she left her 'prison-tower... It was to seek the sea-beat strand 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Prison-van, a police carriage for conveying prisoners to and from a court of justice. 1880 G. R. SIMS *Three Brass Balls* xvii. The time when 'Black Maria', the prison van, stands waiting at the door 1593 *SHAKES. Rich II.* v. 21 The Flinty ribbes Of this hard world, my ragged 'prison walls. 1706 *WATTS Horu Lyr.* i. *Happy Frailty* xii. Devotion breaks the prison-walls, And speeds my last remove. 1655 (*title*) The Oppressed Close Prisoner In Windsor-Castle, his Defiance to The Father of Lyes By Chr. Feake, in his 'Prison-Watch-tower 1898 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 6/3 It took half a dozen of these poor nerveless 'prison women to do what one ordinary energetic laundry woman would accomplish.

Prison (pri'z'n), v. Forms. see the sb [f. *PRISON* sb] *trans.* To put in prison, make a prisoner of; to incarcerate; to keep in a prison or other place of confinement; to detain in custody. Now *poet.* or *rhet.* and *north. dial.* (the usual word for the literal sense being *IMPRISON*).

[1292 *BRITTON* i. xii. § 6 Mes les prisonnez pur felonie en nule manere voloms suffer de nul home enpleier.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4484 (Göt) First men stal me (Joseph) fia mi thede And presumed (w r r) prinson, prinsoned me, saules of dede. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chyon* (1810) xxi Sir William Crispyn was by duke was dede, To gider prinsoned. c. 1330 *WYCLIF IVhs.* (1880) 79 So trewe piestus schullen be cured & prinsoned 1387 *REVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 181 His

felawes were 1-prisoned to her lyves ende 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 39 Cordella the dogter of kyng Leir, i. whom Morganus and Cunedagus prinsonede at the laste. 1526 *TRADALE Acts* xxii. 19, I prinsoned and bett in euery ynagote them that beleued on the. 1544 *BRINKLOW Compl.* xii. 29 Many tymes the prison men for their fryndes pleasure 1608 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* ii iv iv *Decay* 1104 Even as a Lion prinsoned in his grate, Roars hideously. 1813 *BYRON Corsair* ii. xi, A chief on land—an outlaw on the deep —Destroying—saving—prison'd—and asleep! 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* instanced from Shetland Is to Mid Yorksh.]

b. *transf* and *fig.* To restrain from liberty of movement, to confine; = *IMPRISON* 1 b and 2. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii (1859) 67 Here myght thou see the mescheyf of vntwre councaylle, that made this gentyl Lyberalite prinsoned. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 11 Whyte our soules at prinsoned in these dedly bodies 1593 *SHAKES. Lear* 642 His true respect will prinson false desire 1633 *Be Hall Hard Texts*, N. T. 358 Whose spirts are now fast prinsoned in Hell 1744 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iii. 524 From winds, and waves, and central night, Tho' prinson'd there, my dust too I reclaim. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvii, I arrested his wandering hand, and prinsoned it in both mine. 1898 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* xxi, Why prinson his career while Christendom Lay open to reward acknowledged worth?

Hence **Prisoned** ppl a, confined in or as in a prison; imprisoned

a 1327 in *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 202 The lafful man ssal be 1 bund, And 1-holdm fast prinsoned c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B) 378, I pray be, loud To hom bat are seke or prinsonde, or o-pou be... til alle hom, pou sende socoure. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* ii. i. iii. *Furies* 462 W4 prinsoned winds the wringing Colick pains them. 1790 *COWPER Stanzas* 2 Where the prinson'd lark is hung. 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* xliii, The groans of prinsoned victims mar the lays a 1881 *ROSSETTI House of Life* iii, Thine eyes Draw up my prinsoned spirit to thy Soul

Prison-bar. a. pl. The iron bars by which a prison, its door, windows, etc., are made fast, bars which imprison. b. *Prison-bars*, a game. see **PRISONERS' BARS**

1844 *WYCLIF Poems* (1867) 86 Yet from my prison-bars A narrow strip of sky is all I see. 1866 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Worsley* Wks. (Bohm) II. 393 He to captivity was sold, but him no prison-bars would hold

Prison-door. The door of a prison. *lit.* or *fig.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10305 *be angel* *be* prinson dors lefte als he fand a 1450 *MYR Festial* 81 He openyd he prinson-dyre, and bade hym go. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 67 The particles of fire, that are shut up in several bodies, will easily fly abroad, when by a further degree of relaxation you shake off their chains, and open the prison-doors. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 26 The man that was condemned walks out free through the opened prison-doors.

Prisoner 1. *Obs exc dial.* [f. *PRISON* sb. or v. + -ER 1. cf. *jail-er*; also med.L. *prisonarius* (1285) in *Const. K. James of Sicily, Du Cange*], and Anglo-L. *prisonator* (c. 1290 in *Fleta* i. xx. § 9)] The keeper of a prison, a jailer.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2042 So gan him [joseph] luenen be prisoner, And him he chartre haueð bi-tax, With 80 prisoners to luenen in hant. [Still sometimes so used dialectally. It was familiar to me in childhood. J. A. H. M.]

Prisoner 2 (pri'z'nar). Forms: see *PRISON* sb.; also 6 *prisoner*. [ME a. F. *prisonnier* (*prisoner*), 12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*] = med.L. *prisonarius* (14th c. in *Du Cange*). see *PRISON* sb. and -ER 2 2] 1. One who is kept in prison or in custody, *spec.* one who is in custody as the result of a legal process, either as having been condemned to imprisonment as a punishment, or as awaiting trial for some offence.

Prisoner at the bar a person in custody upon a criminal charge, and on trial in a court of justice. *Prisoner of state*, state *prisoner*, one confined for political or state reasons.

13 *Coer de L.* 754 'lo the jayler thanne sayd he 'Thy prisoners let me see! 1377 *LANGR. P. Pl.* B. iii. 136 She leteth passe prisoners and payeth for hem ofte c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 9598 (Laud) She was algate abowte For to haue this prinsoner [earlier MSS prinson, etc.] owt. 1554 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 4107 The rest in Egypt thay did sende, Prisonaris to thare lyuis ende 1637 *Documents* 421 *Prinyne* (Camden) 68 A letter for the removing of William Prime from the Goale or Castle of Carnarvon, to one of the two Castles of the Isle of Jersey, to be there kept close prisoner. 1644 *MILTON Aion* (Arb) 60 A prisoner to the Inquisition 1660 *Trial Regie* 32 The Court being Assembled, the Keeper was commanded to set the Prisoners to the Bar. 1670 *Act* 22 § 23 *Chas. II.* c. 20 § 13 That it shall not be lawfull hereafter, to put, keep or lodge Prisoners for Debt and Felons together in one Room 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxii. 296 'The justice, before whom such prisoner is brought, is bound immediately to examine the circumstances of the crime alleged 1807 (*title*) *Case of St. John Mason*, who was confined as a state prisoner, in Kilmainham 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV.* c. 85 § 26 If there be indoesd upon such Pass, the Words 'Pass of a discharged Prisoner'. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 416/2 When a convict or prisoner (for that is the colonial phrase) becomes free, either by serving out the period of his sentence of transportation or by obtaining a pardon 1848 W. H. KELLY in *L. Bland's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 75 Standing in a firm and graceful attitude, at the end of the prisoner's bench, he gazed deliberately upon the audience. 1900 *Weston* Gas, 24 Nov. 10/1 Lieutenant — was assigned as advocate for the prisoner, or 'prisoner's friend', as the term stands in the military system of jurisprudence. c. 1900 *What of the Night?* (Ch. Army Press) 20 The Church Army has been officially appointed by the Home Office a 'Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

2 One who has been captured in war; one who has fallen into the hands of or surrendered to an

opponent; a captive. Now often more fully *prisoner of war*. To take (a person) *prisoner*, to seize and hold as a prisoner, esp. in war

c. 1350 *Wall. Palerne* 1267 Pan william Profered him bat prisoner prestely at his wille To do pan wip he duk want him dere bougt. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* D. 1297 Presented him be prisoners in pray bat may token c. 1420 *Avowu Arth.* xxxiii, He toke him there to presunere c. 1450 *Merhu* 412 When the hadde chased hem to the nyght, thei returned with grete plente of prisoners 1460 *Lybans Disc.* 412 For prisoner I mot me yeld, As overcome yn feld c. 1460 *Fortescue Ads & Lim Mon* ix (1885) 130 The Eilhs of Lecestre and Glocestre 108e ayenest thair kyngs Henie the 11th, and toke hym and his sonne prisoners in the fildes 1553 *Edm. Treast. Newe Ind* (A b) 13 The gouernour so by crafte cummenced him, that he toke him prisoner, and commaunded him to be hanged on the sayle yarde of the shyp 1596 *SHAKES. Hen IV.* v. iii. 37 In Parthia did I take thee Prisoner, And then I swore thee, sauing of thy life, That whatsoever I did bid thee do, Thou should'st attempt it 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 305 To make Exchange of Prisoners 1678 *BUTLER Hud* iii. iii. 113 Ralph himself, your trusty Squire Wh[o] though a Prisoner of War, Have brought you safe, where now you are. *Hud* 120 The Infernal Conjuror Pursu'd and took me Prisoner 1864 *BURTON Scot Ab* I. 1 20 Balioi, being then a prisoner of war 1902 *BARCLAY in Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII 753/2 Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government, but not in that of the individuals or corps who captured them.

b. A captive at the game of prisoners' bars

1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past* ii. 11 § 12 If the person sent to relieve his confederate be touched by an antagonist before he reaches him, he also becomes a prisoner, and stands in equal need of deliverance.

3 *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which is confined to a place or position.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF IVhs* (1880) 323 Siche bilydyngis makyn pride, and not comfot of goddis prinsonneis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 100 This world is the prison, & we be the prisoners c. 1586 *CITTES PEMBROKE Ps.* xliix. iii, Death his prisoner never will fogoe. 1613 *SHAKES. Hen VIII.* 1. 5 An vntume Ague Staid me a Prisoner in my Chamber. 1717 *POPE Elegy Unfort. Lady* 18 Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age Dull sullen priners in the body's cage. 1867 *LATHAM Black & White* 115 Heie we remain, still prisoners at Fortess Monro the steamboat never came to take passengers to Norfolk. 1878 *RUSKIN Hortus Inclusus* (1897) 53, I came to see Prince Leopold, who has been a prisoner to his sofa lately *Mod.* He made her hand a prisoner

4. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a prisoner, that is a prisoner.

1846 C. G. PROWETT *Prometh Bound* 8 Thou com'st to find A prisoner-God. 1855 *LONGER, Huzw* xiii. 153 With his prisoner-string he bound him 1878 W. PATER *IVhs* (1901) VIII. 196 On one of those two prisoner days when Lewis was sick 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 8/2 His medical attendant remained with the prisoner-patient throughout a considerable part of the night 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Years Public Service* xix. 277 He cut off remorselessly the prisoner gardeners and the prisoner stable-man.

Hence **Prisonership**, the condition of a prisoner. 1906 tr. *Tagassara's Saint* Introd. 14 That other fiction, the Pope's prisonership in the Vatican

Prisoners' bars, base. Forms: a 7-prison-bars (8 bars); b. prison-base (7 prison base, 8 bars); c. 9 prisoners', -ers' base; d. 9 prisoners', -ers' base. [See **PRISONER** 2 and **BAR** sb 1 17, **BASE** sb 2] The earlier forms were *prison-bars* and *prison-base*, the former app the original: cf. the Fr. name of the game *les barres*; also the Fr. and earlier Eng. pronunciation of *base* (bās, bāz).

1331-a *Rolls of Parit II* 65/1 Qenul enfant ne autres jue en ulieu du Paleys de Westminster, durant le Palement a bases ne a autres jues 1530 *PALBOR* 196/1 Base playe, *jev aux barres*

A game played in a variety of ways, chiefly by boys; the players are divided into two parties, who occupy distinct demarcations, 'bases', 'homes', or 'dens', the aim of each side being to make prisoner by touching any player of the opposite side who runs out from his enclosure.

a. 1611 *COTGR., Barres*, the play at Base, or, Prison Bars 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* ii. 4, Our Army did nothing but play at Prison Bars, and hide and seek with the Enemy. 1755-73 *JOHNSON, Prisonbase*, a kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars* 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt Nat* (1834) II. 624 Whether cricket or prison-bar, shuttle-cock or trap-ball be the better amusement? a 1795 [see **BAR** sb 1 17]. 1883 *BURNI Siraph's Folk-lore* 524 Men-servants, in the last century, were wont to ask a day's holiday to join or witness a game of prison-bar, arranged beforehand as a cricket-match might be.

b. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic Ep* xxi. 200 Where light-foot Fayries sport at Prison-base 1630 — *Muses Etrium* i. 27 Whilst the Nymphs, Disposed were to play At Barly-break and Prison base 1707 *E. CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St Eng* i. v (ed 25) They will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Cricket, Prison base, Wrestling. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 342 Jumping, hopping, foot races, and prison bass. 1780 *STRUTT Sports & Past* ii. 11 § 12 There is a rustic game called Base or Bars, and in some places Prisoners' bars 1864 *CAPER Devon Provinc., Prisoners'-Bars* or *bonds*, a very ancient game 1872 *Punch* 6 Apr. 141/2 Prisoners'-bars 1901 *Pall Mall Mag* Sept. 58 He was never too busy to be umpire at 'tig' or prisoners' bars. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* ii. Playing at cricket, hockey, prisoner's base, and football, according to the season. 1861 *Pun* 12 Oct. 42 An unextinguishable affection for 'prisoners' base'. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. v. 180

A game less known, though a most admirable one, is - 'prisoner's base'. 1880 Prisoner's base [see BASE sb.]

† **Prison-fellow.** *Obs.* A companion in prison; a fellow-prisoner.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* 10 Aristarchus my prison fellowe [1582 (Rhem.) fellow prisoner] saluteth you 1579-87 Hoi in-
sued *Chron.* III 1110/2 The Lord Thomas Greie being my prison-fellow. 1721 STRVEL *Boal Men* III xxxiii 259 Bishop Barlow, who was prison fellow with him.

Prison-gate. The gate or entrance of a prison. Also *altit*, esp. in reference to the rescue and reclamation work for discharged prisoners on leaving the prison.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* 1 36 Shining shocks shall break the locks of prison gates 1794 H. M. WILLIAMS *Lett on Arance* (1795) 1.44 He used through the lonely day to count the hours till the prison-gates were closed 1900 *Westm Gas* 8 Jan. 5/3 As a leading member of the Army's 'Prison Gate' branch, Archie was in his element, and many an old gaol-bird was brought to a better frame of mind. by Archie's judicious ministrations 1901 *Ibid* 28 Aug. 8/2 The Salvation Army never turns a deaf ear to any appeal of the kind, and the applicant is now in the prison-gate home

Prison-house. A house of imprisonment, a building that is or serves as a prison. Often *fig* c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 80/16 *Hic carcer*, a prison-house. 1579-80 NORTH *Phetach* (1559) 850 So [he] put them both into the prison-house, and made the doors be shut after them 1603 SHAKS *Ham.* I. v. 15, I am forbid To tell the secrets of my Prison-House 1784 COWPER *Task* 11 661 So fare we in this prison house, the world 1803-6 Wordsworth *Intim. Immort.* 68 Heaven lies about us in our infancy! Shades of the prison-house begin to close Upon the growing boy 1864 A. McKAY *Hut Kiburnack* 39 In the old prison house of the town. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 6/5 To escape from the prison-house of London streets and factories into the 'great spaces of nature'

Prisoning (pri'z'ning), *vbl. sb.* Now rare. [f. PRISON v. + -ING.] The action of the verb PRISON, imprisonment, confinement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21259 Siben after prisoning. His saul he yold to heuen king c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sal* Wks. II 376 Hohe bes two prisonyngis... in Moyses, tynde and Jeremys. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluys' Hist.* i. xvii. 65 h, I speake not of prisonynges, treasons, robberies, open violence 1907 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 30 Feet Too wayward for the straight path's prisoning.

Prisoning, *ppl. a.* [f. PRISON v. + -ING.] That prisons or imprisons, imprisoning, confining. Usually *fig.*

1652 BENTOWLS *Theoph.* i. 1, Souls. Enfranchis'd from their prisoning day 1868 NUTTSHIRE *Browning* 243 Spring, which has fled the mountain from its prisoning beasplate of snow. a 1892 J. Hyst or in *Fall Mall G.* 26 Apr. (1892) 6/1 My soul. When that has passed beyond life's prisoning bars.

Prisonment. Now rare. [f. PRISON v. + -MENT; cf. IMPRISONMENT and obs. *f. prisonne-ment* (? 16th c. in Godef.).] The action of imprisoning, or fact or condition of being imprisoned; detention in a prison or place of confinement; = IMPRISONMENT. Also *fig.*

1307-8 T. USK *Test. Love* 11. xi. (Skeat) l. 54 For prisonment or any other disease, [if] he take it patiently, discomfith he not, the turnante over his soule no power maie haue. 1468 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B* 12 ff. Nat without licence of the Bailiis, vpon xi dayes prisonement and a grete fyn. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor* vi. 5 In anguysshe, in styppes, in prisonment, in stryde, in labour. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 188 Mockings, scourginges, bandes, prisonments, stonings. 1641 J. TRAVER *Theol. Theol* vii. 286 The taking away of, thy good Ministers by exile, prisonment, and death. 1893 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 17 Aug., The transformation from prisonment to thrilling liberty is so inexplicably complete

b. An imprisoning or confining condition. 1900 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* 6 If he may not sometimes... lay aside his heavy prisonment of armour and don such a suit as this.

Prisonous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRISON sb. + -OUS, after *poisonous*, etc.] Characteristic of a prison.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. vi, His son began... to be of the prison prisonous and of the street streeety 1888 J. ASHBY STERRY in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 109 Hosenlonger Lane Gaol... has an impressive façade... distinctly prisonous in every line and ornamentation

Prisonry, *nonce-wd.* [f. PRISON sb. + -RY.] State or place of imprisonment.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ.* Poetry II. 389 For worse than death awaited me in this sepulchral prisonry

Prismometer (priz'mōmētr), [Arbitrarily f. *Gr.* *prisma* = sawing (allied to *prasin*) + *-ōmētr* = seen + (-ō)METER.] An optical instrument. see *quots.* 1894 A. L. ADAMS in *27th Bienn. Rep. Illinois Instit. Deaf & Dumb* 62, I found Culbertson's Prismometer invaluable as a means of diagnosing the amount and various kinds of astigmatism. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Prismometer, an instrument designed for the estimation of varying degrees of ametropia of the eye, by means of two prisms fixed together at their bases.

Prisor, obs. f. PRIZER¹. **Priss**(e), obs. f. PRIORE sb., PRIZE v. 1 **Prist**, -e, obs. p. pple. of PRIZE v. 1 **Pristaf**. Also 7 -affe, 9 -av (-aw); 7 pre-stave [Russ. *преставъ* *pristavъ*] an inspector, commissioner, bedell, lit. one appointed or commissioned, a prefect; f. *pri-* before + *stav* = to set up, place, post. A commissioner, police officer, overseer.

1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 178 To his knowledge, the Pristaf was a person of honour 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 i. 27 A Russian, sir! a pristaf's

son of Aichangelo a 1674 MILTON *Hust. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 516 The Prestaves or Gentlemen assign'd to have the care of his entertainment. 1837 De QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks. 1890 VII. 386 He was styled the Grand Pristaw, or Great Commissioner, and was universally known amongst the Tartar tribes by this title 1889 G. KERNAN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 893/1 The original report of a Russian police pristaw, written upon a printed form

† **Pristinary**, *a. Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. *L.* *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ARY.] = PRISTINE

1652 UROUHAUT *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 199 If there hath been no new thing under the sun, according to the sense of those pristinary lockbooks

† **Pristinate**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [f. *L.* *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ATE.] = PRISTINE

1521 ELVOT *Gov.* i. 11, The pristinate authorite and maiestie of a kyng *Ibid*, Kyng Edgar reduced the monarch to his pristinate astate and figure 1602 FULBECK *ist Pt. Poenall* 5 The pristinate wildenes and sauenagesse of nature. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd & Commonw* 356 To this day they could never recover their pristinat foitones

B. sb. The first or original state. 1701-1.

1598-9 B. JOHNSON *Case is Altered* i. 11, Slid, I am no change-ling, I am Juniper still, I keep the pristinate

Pristine (pri'stin), *a.* Also 6-7 pristin. [ad. *L.* *pristin-us* former, previous, early, original, primitive (f. stem *pris-*, as in *prisc-us*, *pris(s)-us*: for suffix cf. *cras-tinus*, *diu-tinus*). So OF. *pristin*] Of or pertaining to the earliest period or state, original, former; primitive, ancient. (Now usually commendatory.)

1534 Q. ANNE BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II 45 Restored to his pristine freedom. 1569 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* II. 10 To reduce the saidis patus to their pristine amytie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. 123 An expedition... for recoveire of their pristine possession 1666 Prior *To King, Disc. Conspir.* 75 Hence then, close Ambush and perfidious Way, Down to your pristine Seats of Night repaun 1760-72 H. BROOK *Foot of Qual* (1809) IV. 3: You speak and prophesy like a sage of some pristine aia. 1782 PRICESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* L. i. 151 To restore it to its pristine purity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Anien Lit.* (1867) 126 The translators... have happily preserved for us the pristine simplicity of our Saxon-English 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx 500 The extent of pristine shores. 1873 SYMONDS *Gryk Poets* ii. 53 Empedocles believed in a pristine state of happiness

Pristly, variant of PRISTLY *adv.* *Obs.*

Pritch (pri'tʃ), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 *pricoche*, 5 *prytch*, 7-9 *prich*. [app. a by-form of PRICK sb., with palatalized c; perh. a southern repr. of OE. *price* from *prick* (cf. *niche*, *much*, from *nucē* [f. *quitch* from *cwice*], or possibly assimilated to PRITCH v.)

I. + 1. A prick, goad, or spur; an incentive. *Obs.* Cf. PRICK sb. 13.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Eien beoð þe carewen & te ereste aimes of lecherie piches.

2. In local dialects, the name of various sharp-pointed tools or implements. Cf. PRICK sb. 15.

1800-25 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia, Pritch*, 1. A fold-pritch is that with which holes are made in the ground to receive fold-stakes. 2. An eel-pritch is a spear for taking eels. 1823 E. MOOR *Stafford Words* 1863 MORRIS *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss (E. D. S.), *Pritch*, a heavy pointed iron for making holes for stakes. In Worc. a stick, iron shod, hanging at the tail of a cart, and acting as a prop when resting on a steep road 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Pritch*, a long pole furnished with an iron fork at one end, used by Severn boatmen for propelling their boats, a river term. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Pritch*, the iron-pointed stave often fixed by a joint to the axle-tree of carts and wagons, to prevent their running back when the horse stops on an ascent. The word no doubt is *pritch* or point.

II. + 3. A grudge, spite, offence taken (against any one). *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 1 All of them with one consent taking pritch against a good cause. *Ibid.* xxxix. 5 Hee taketh pritch, that hee is not delte with more meedily 1602 DEAN *Pathway. Heaven* 371 If a Noblemans Secretarie be cast out of fauour with his Lord, so that he taketh a pritch against him, it is a matter of great sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 270 Oh! the least conceit taken, or pritch... is enough to make sutes *Ibid* 274 The finer Selfe is spurne, the more she will take pritch if she be defeated.

III. 4. Small or poor beer; perh. originally soured beer. cf. PRIOR v. 8, PRIORCE *ppl. a.* 2 *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 104/2 Wort of the last drawing is of some called put up drink, shewen-tough, or penny prich. *Ibid.* 105/1 Pritch Drink, drinks sweet and sowe, through a taunt that it hath taken through the foulness of the Vessels. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Pritch*, thin drink 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Pritch*, small beer, thin drink

Pritch, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *pricoche*. [A by-form of PRICK v. with palatalized c, partly at least representing OE. **priccian*, **priccian* (in *apriccan*), from WGer. **pricjan*. see PRIOR v. Pa. t. in 3-4 *prigte*, *prighte* = OE. **prithie*.]

1 trans. To prick; to affect with a pricking sensation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1250 *Hymn Verg.* 53 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 þe ne styghe, ne þe ne prigte, in side, in lende, ne elles where. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 410 And with his beek hir seluen so she prigte. 1450-80 tr *Secreta Secret* 31 If seeknes come therein thus shalle thou knowe, þi tunge shalle be priched, þi mouth shalle be bittir. 1564 HERWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 103 His nostrils so pritch 1823 E. MOOR *Stafford Words* v. Bullock, I ha got satch a lamentable push, an at night ta itch an ta pritch, an ta ga aiva 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (Worcester) I've got sharp pritching pains.

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 259/1 (Goldsmith's Work) *Pritch*, is to find the center of the Plate to be worked.

3 To prick or punch holes in *dial.*

1746 [see 5] 1778 *Exmoor Scolding Gloss* (E. D. S.), *To Pritch*, to prick holes in; to make Holes for the Wires in the Leathers of Wood-Cards 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Pritch v. t.*, to punch or prick holes in anything, chiefly in horses' shoes, with a pritchel or purchil

4. To catch (eels) with an eel-pritch or PRIOR (sb. 15); also *intr.* to use a pritch. *dial.*

1894 E. CLOND *Fitzgerald's Grave* 8 Ditches whence delicious eels are pritched

5 *Pritch thee!* an imprecation *dial.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 193 When the young Zaunder Yausdon and thes stey'd up all the Neert a roasting o' Tatie, pritch the vor me! *Ibid.* 244 The art a Beagle, Chun, pritch that vor another Trick 1746 *Gloss in Genl Mag.* XVII. 407/2 *To Pritch*, to check, or withstand. Note A term for making holes in the leathers of cards to admit the wine

† **Pritch-aule.** *Obs.* rare⁻¹. ?Comb. of PRITCH v. and AUL, or false spelling of PRITCHEL

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* 87, I solde pritch aule, sponge, blacking tub, and punching yion.

Pritchell (pri'tʃl), *sb.* *dial.* Also *prichell*, *pritchel*, *purchil*. [A southern parallel form of PRICKLE sb., repr. the uncontracted forms of OE. *pricel*.] A sharp-pointed instrument or tool of various kinds for prodding, cutting, making holes, etc.; b. esp. for punching the nail-holes in horse-shoes.

14 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 605/20 *Pronomina*, a prychel. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 337 The office (in wire-drawing plate) is brought to the proper size by the introduction of what the workman calls a *pritchel*, or long taper needle 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pritchell*, an iron shank fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground *Kent* 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss*, *Pritchell*, a kind of hard chisel for mill-stones c 1900 *Price List of Millstone Tools*, *Pritchells* and *Chisels* for cutting Butts, letting in driving irons, etc.

b. 1820 BRACY CLARK *Descr. New Horse Shoe* 14 Nor was there so much trouble in reducing them [the pritchel bumps on the outside of the shoe], with the pritchel remaning in the hole to prevent its closing 1875 KEMPT *Dict. Black*, *Pritchell* (*Forging*), the punch employed by horse-shoers for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. 1885 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Purchil*, or *Pritchell*, the square point used... to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe [So in *Harland Gloss.*] 1896 *Farrers' Price List*, A Smith can easily, with his stamp and pritchel, make a hole. Hence *Pritchell v. dial.* to goad (a beast).

1895 Gloucestershire etc in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Prithee (pri'thi), *int. phr. arch.* Forms 6 *preythe*, *pree-the(e)*, *prethe*, 6-7 *pre-thee*, 6-9 *prythee*, 7 *pree thee*, *prethee*, *prethy*, 8 *pr'ythee*, *prithy*, *pr'ithee*, 8- *prithees* Archaic colloquialism for 'I pray thee'. (Cf. PRAY v. 8 b.)

[Re 1522 *Inscription in Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss* p. xxv, Quarfor pray the thy Swertry lay by.] 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 But preythe see where Withpells cum c 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 48: Oh deign, I praythee, then, with speed, To help thy servant now at need 1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* III. Wks. 1851. 30 See the observe the custome of the world. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* 11. 1. 17: Prithee no more, thou dost take nothing to me. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 4 L. Ch. 743: Ay, prithy tell us. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 131 79 Prithee don't send us up any more Stories of a Cook and a Bull 1748 T. SHERRIDAN *Perseus* (1799) 15: Prithee tell me the Truth. 1807 CHABES *Parish Reg.* 111: 760: I hunger, fellow; prithee give me food! 1821 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. xiv. 319 Come, I praythee I come again! 1895 *Jowett's Plato* (ed. 2) III. 214 Prithee, friend, be obliging and exhibit your wisdom

Prittle, *v.* see FRITTLE-PRATTLE v.

Prittle-prattle (pri'tl,præ'tl), *sb.* Now rare. [Reduplicated extension of PRATTLE sb.]

Trivial, worthless, or idle talk; also, light, easy, familiar conversation, small talk; chatter, titillation; childish prattle. Also *altit*

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 9 b, I could easily contemne their prittle prattle talking. *Ibid.* 30 To make much prittle prattle of Salomons temple 1579-80 NORTH *Pitchech* (1676) 546 Every man's mouth was full of prittle prattle and seditious words 1668 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wfe* iii. 1, Our prittle-prattle will cure your spleen 1774 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1793) I. 287 We took delight in the Prittle-Prattle of the innocent Babe 1795 *Genl Mag.* XXV. 419 Nor bear a part in prittle-prattle Of rumour-loving titillation 1794 *Westm Mag.* II. 453 He is sure to be a prittle-prattle fellow. 1828 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vi. 85 French, being the very language of chit-chat and prittle-prattle, is one reason why I like so much the 'memoires' and letters of that gossiping nation.

b. A silly chatterer, a gossip. [1602 F. HERRING *Ant.* 12 Being in high Credit with my Gossip Prittle Prattle.] 1795 BAILEY *Brasin Collog* 35 Don't be a prittle prattle, nor prate apace.

† **Prittle-prattle**, *v. Obs.* [Reduplicated from PRATTLE v.] *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk idly. Hence † *Prittle-prattling ppl. a.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* John 11 i (1584) 306 b, As our Papistes doe, which prittle prattle a whole day vpon their Beades, saying our Ladies Psalter [1583 Prittle and prattle [see PRATTLE v. a]] 1602 F. HERRING *Ant.* 4, Iuglers, Pedlers, prittle-prattling Barbers. 1621 J. DAVIS in Coryat *Crudities* Panegyry Verses, For, he as 'twere his mother's twittle twattle (That's Mother-tongue) the Greeke can prittle-prattle. [1624 Herwood *Prov. King* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 9 *Welchman*. Awe man, you prittle and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths a 1800 *Outlandish Knight* xv in *Child Ballads* i. (1882) 59/2 Don't prittle nor prattle, my pretty parrot, Nor tell no tales of me.]

Priseable, bad form of *prevable*, **PROVABLE**
|| Prius (prai'vüs). [*L.* neut. of *prior* former,
 earlier, also adv. before. See also **NIUS PRIUS**.] a.
 That which takes precedence; the superior, first,
 chief. b. That which is prior, esp. that which is
 a necessary prior condition.

1891 H. JONES *Browning* 220 That final perfection which
 is first in order of potency,—the *prius* is of all things. 1892
 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philos.* II. 404 Thought is not set up
 as an absolute prius, but as the prius of experience

Privacy (prai'väs). [*L.* PRIVATE a. see -CY.]
 The state or quality of being private.

1. The state or condition of being withdrawn
 from the society of others, or from public interest,
 seclusion.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 611 To kepe him in priuice.
 1666 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 190 *Achil.* Of this my priuacie,
 I haue strong reasons *Vlt.* But 'gainst your priuacie The
 reasons are more potent and heroicall 1652 *HEVELIN*
Cosmogr. To Rdr. Aij, Some time to spare, some priuacies
 and retreats from business; some breathing fits from the
 affairs of our Vocations. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Pueri*
 168 *Vespasian* during his Priuacie, Led such a Life, as was
 Exemplary. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 51 P. 1 Those that
 surround them in their domestic priuacies. 1832 LYTTON
Eugene A. II. iv, Your priuacy will never be disturbed.
 1856 EMERSON *Engl. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48
 The motive and end... is to guard the independence and
 privacy of their homes.

2. *pl.* Private or retired places; private apart-
 ments; places of retreat. Now rare

1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* 1776 343 It soars aloft,
 and enters into the priuacies of Nature. 1749 FIELDING
Tom Jones xvi, vii, Do you think yourself at Liberty to
 invade the Priuacies of Women of Condition, without the
 least Decency or Notice? 1876 LANIER *Poems* (1884) 14
 Beautiful glooms. Wildwood priuacies, closets of lone desire.

3. A secret place, a place of concealment. *Obs.*
 1686 *Pior Staffordsh.* 307 Having rested at Boscobel two
 days, one in the Oak, the Night in a priuacy behind the
 Chimney in one of the Chambers.

3 Absence or avoidance of publicity or display;
 a condition approaching to secrecy or concealment.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iv. v. 24 Let her descend my
 Chambers are honourable. *Fie, priuacy?* *Fie.* 1641 WIL-
 KINS (*title*) *Mercury*, or the Secret and Swift Messenger.
 Shewing how a Man may with Priuacy and Speed communi-
 cate his Thoughts to a Friend at any Distance. 1647
 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 1. § 81 The Duke... took a resolution
 once more to make a Visit to that great Lady, which he
 believed he might do with great priuacy. 1700 *Feinsylv.*
Archives I. 129, I caused this Town to be searched by
 with some Priuacy. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Des.* (1858)
 V. 167, I have also to observe that priuacy is inconsistent
 with every just notion of punishment. 1855 MACAULAY
Hist. Eng. xiv III. 403 The emaciated corpse was laid, with
 all priuacy, next to the corpse of Monmouth in the chapel
 of the Tower. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* 1, A
 marriage... was solemnized with strict priuacy in the chapel
 of Leigh Court, Yorkshire. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS
Confessions iii. 77 No darkness conceals from its view, and
 no priuacy hides from its knowledge.

4. b. Keeping of a secret, reticence. *Obs.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Priuacy, or keeping of
 counsel, *tacturnitas*, 3 *silentium*, 2.

4 A private matter, a secret; *pl.* private or
 personal matters or relations. Now rare.

1591 HOSSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 236 Som other priuacies
 committed to my charge had ben so whispered owt. 1649
 MILTON *Eklog.* vii. Wks. (1847) 293/1 What concerns it us
 to hear a husband divulge his household priuacies, extolling
 to others the virtues of his wife? 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.*
 46 A blab, and one that shall make a priuacy as public as
 a proclamation. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi, If he descend
 to the priuacies of life, their habitations are more com-
 modious, and their possessions are more secure.

5. *pl.* The private parts. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Adels.* fr. P. i. xxxv,
 Plucking up her cloaths, and shewing them her priuacies.

6. Intimacy, confidential relations. *Obs.*

1658 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 20 At that time
 you gave me leave to boast of your friendship, I dare not
 now use the priuacy of such terms. 1653 *Nicholas Papers*
 (Camden) II. 17 He observed that there was great in-
 timacy and priuacy between that Col. and Sr John Hender-
 son. 1683 A. D. *Ari Comerce* 42 Those that are our equals
 or have made us such by their priuacy or intimate friendship.

6. The state of being privy to some act; = **PRIV-
 VITY**. rare.

1719 *Young Revenge* i. i, And now I come a mutual friend
 to both. Without his priuacy, to let you know it. 1888
Pall Mall G. 23 July 1/2 The amendment leaves the whole
 question as to the priuacy to crime alleged against Mr. Par-
 nell and his fellow members before the Commission.

|| Privado (prai'vado). *Obs.* [*Sp.* private, par-
 ticular, familiar, a favourite.] An intimate private
 friend, a confidant; the favourite of a ruler.

1584 *Leicester's Commu.* (1641) 49 The good Baile
 answered his Servant and deare Priuado courteously 1637
HEVELIN Antid. Lincoln. 1. 20 The papers were not sent
 unto the Vicar, but to some one or other of your Privados
 about those parts. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* 3 The Friars, who
 were their Confidants, and Privados in the Plott, 1704
STEELE Lyng Lover ii, Lat. May I desire one Favour?
Y Book What can I deny thee, my Privado? 1748
RICHARDSON Clarissa (1810) VII. lxxlii 347 He beareth a
 very profligate character. And is Mr. Lovelace's more
 especial *privado*. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, A courtly
 knight... and privado, as they say, to the young prince

7. An alleged sense 'a private soldier or inferior (non com-
 missioned) officer' in some recent Dicts is founded on a
 misreading of 'laniz priados' (in Hail. MS. 4031 f. 244)
 see **LANCE PRIADO**

† **Pri vany**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* obs. *F. privance*
 familiarity see -ANON.] Intimacy: = **PRIVACY** 5.
 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf* 1. 80 A künde
 of friendship was begun between them (if any such thing
 may be found between master and man.) It is commonly
 called by the name of *Privance* or *Inwardness*.

Privant (prai'vânt), *sb* and *a. rare*. [*ad L.*
privantem, pres. pple of *privare* to deprive.] † a
sb A privative (quality). *Obs.* b. *adj.* Indicating
 a privative opposite.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 57 An absence of one quality
 is not an inferring of the other but only in privants whei
 of the one is a meere absence 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Privant*,
 noting privative opposites.

|| Privat-docent, -dozent (prai'v t, dotse nt).
 [*Ger.*, a private teacher or lecturer see **PRIVATE** a
 and **DOCENT** B.] In German and some other
 universities: A private teacher or lecturer recog-
 nized by the university but not on the salaried staff

1881 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 1925 He meant to
 habituate as a *privat docent* when he returned. 1892 *Pall*
Mall G. 20 June 6/1 The Queen found the then *privatdozent*
 busy at a chemical experiment. 1899 J. STALKER *Christol*
Jesus ii. 72 One of those tours de force by which the German
Privatdozent seeks to attract public attention

Private (prai'vê), *a. (sb.)* Also 4-6 *privat*,
 -e, 4-7 *privat*, 6 *privit*, -att, *privatte*, *Sc.* *privat*,
 6-7 *privet* [*ad L. privatus* withdrawn from
 public life, deprived of office, peculiar to oneself,
 private; as *sb* a man in private life, *piop* pa pple.
 of *privatus* to bereave, deprive: see **PRIVE** v.]
 In general, the opposite of *public*.

† 1. Withdrawn or separated from the public
 body: by *Wychf* applied to the orders of the
 friars. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wiclif Serm.* Sel Wks I. 67 *Pis* asse and hir fole
 ben comen to þe priuat ordnis, but to alle Cristene men.
 c 1380 — *De Ecclesia* v. ibid III. 350 Communly þe priuat
 priours letten þe felowes here to go out.

2. Of a person: Not holding public office or
 official position

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 63 A crye was made, that
 priuate perones [orig *privatus personae*] scholde brynge
 their goodes to the place of treasure. *Ibid.* I. 91 [see
Privy a.] c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs & Lim.* Mon. vii. (1885)
 125 He lyved, in more subgeccion than doth a priuate
 person. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ceremonies*, The
 appoyntment pertayneth not to priuate menne 1579
 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* B vii, Whereas marriage is the moste
 important matter even to the private person that hee can
 doe all his life long. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 No
 Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he
 had writ'n. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 P. 8 A Woman of
 Quality; married to a private Gentleman. 1817 J. EVANS
Excurs Windsor, etc. 72 It was a most uncommon thing
 for a private man, and a commoner, to be honoured with so
 long an audience. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 As for
 the usurer who advertises himself as a private gentleman,
 Mr Justice Hawkins grimly said that he would make him
 a 'private gentleman' for some time.

b. *Private soldier*, an ordinary soldier without
 rank or distinction of any kind; also † *private man*.
Cf. common soldier (**COMMON** a. 12 b)

1579 DIGGES *Stratol.* 152 They can doe no more than
 Privat Soldiours. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 177, I can-
 not put him to a priuate soldier, that is the Leader of so
 many thousands. 1691 *Land Gas.* No. 1629/2 We lost
 6 private Men, and had 15 wounded. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.*
 I. 192 Pretending to keep the private soldiers, for they
 would no longer be called common soldiars, from running
 into greater extravagancies and disorders. 1766 PROCT
Anonymous (1809) 164 Application on behalf of a private man
 that had deserted from an independent company just as
 they were embarking for North America. 1844 *Regul.*
Ord. Army 276 All the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers,
 Drummers, and Private Men, who may be at Home, are to
 be accounted for. 1898 E. J. HARDY in *United Service*
Mag. Mar. 646 Another expression, which is far more
 objectionable [than the name 'Tommy Atkins'], is to speak
 of a 'common soldier' instead of a private soldier.

c. *Private member*, a member of the House of
 Commons who is not a member of the Ministry.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* 1. iv. 138 The portion of each session
 allotted to measures promoted by private members is
 limited. 1883 *Stubb's Merc. Circular* 26 Sept. 862/1 It is
 almost hopeless for a private member to get an opportunity
 of bringing on a Bill before half-past twelve.

d. *Private trader*, one who trades on his own
 account, as distinguished from an agent of a public
 company.

1656 in W. Foster *Lett. E. Ind. Co.* (1902) V. 129 With the
 intelligence concerning the private traders of Captain
 Downton's merchants

† e. Of a city or town. That is not a seat of
 government. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 334 This City was once the
 Capital seat of the Kingdom, though now it is only
 become a priuate place.

3. Kept or removed from public view or know-
 ledge; not within the cognizance of people gener-
 ally; concealed, secret

1472-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 20/2 After that dyvers of the
 Lordes and Knyghtes of the Shires were departed, by
 marvelous priuat labour, a Bill signed by the Kyng was
 brought to the said Commens, conteynyng an Ordynance
 to be made. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 60 In this
 priuate Plot be we the first, That shall salute our rightfull
 Soueraigne. 1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 120 Which
 he suspecting, lay in priuate wait, To catch the knave.
 1669 R. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS.

Comm.) I. 441 She desired to send it over in my name,
 because that way it would be private. 1677 LADY ELIZ
 BERKLEY in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 143 They have
 not acquainted you wth Lady Alethea's priuat wedding.
 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 842 He lay priuate, till his
 Peace was made with the King. 1766 LEONI *Alberti's*
Arbit. I. 321 If the sound comes to you dead, and flat, it
 is a sign of some private [i.e. *uterina*] infirmity. 1890
Lippincott's Mag. Jan. 13, It should be kept private for a
 time.

b. *Private parts*, the external organs of sex, the
 pudenda.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should
 cover those parts, made to be priuate] 1885-8 FAGGE &
 PYLE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 188 She mentioned that
 she had severe pain in micturition, and that her private
 parts were swollen.

4. Of a thing: Not open to the public; restricted
 or intended only for the use or enjoyment of par-
 ticular and privileged persons

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix cxxix (Add. MSS.) Þe
 priuate wey longh to nyke towne and is schort and ny3 and
 ofte y growe wip gras. 1477 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 185/2 In
 priuat and priuileged places. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.*
 (Rolls) II. 63 Quhair he was bureit in ane priuat place.
 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 28 May it please you Noble
 Madam, to withdraw Into your priuate Chamber. 1638
 BRATHWAT *Barnabes Rne* (1818) 187 This place it is
 priuate. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1242
 A person having a priuate way over the land of another,
 cannot, when the way is become impassable by the over-
 flowing of a river, justify going on the adjoining land.
 1838 LYTTON *Alcoa* ii. 11, A priuate staircase conducted into
 the gardens. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 News
 which reached him through private channels.

† b. *Private (play) house* see quot. 1891 *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iv. 1, I hope To save my
 hundred gentlemen a-month by it, Which will be very good
 for the priuate house. 1637 SHIRLEY (*title*) *The Gamester*.
 As it was presented by her Majesties Servants At the priuate
 House in Drury-Lane. 1891 R. W. LOWE *T. Betterton* iii.
 60 The Cockpit in Drury Lane, a small theatre, one of
 those which, before the Civil War, were called 'Private
 Houses'. In these the performance, took place by candle-
 light, whereas the larger, or public playhouses, being partly
 open to the weather, were used only in daylight.

c. In many connexions *private* is used to dis-
 tinguish something that is not open to the public,
 or not publicly done or performed, from a thing
 of the same kind that is 'public', esp. when the
 normal or usual condition is that of publicity, or
 when both conditions are common. In this dis-
 tinctive use, the sense may also be 5, 6, or 7, or
 may include some notion of 3. Such are *private*
assembly, function, meeting, etc.; *private baptism*,
communion, education, funeral, marriage, mass;
private boarding-house, brougham, carriage,
chapel, hotel, theatre, theatricals, etc.; see the *sbs*.
Private view (e.g. of an exhibition of pictures or
 the like), whence *private viewer, viewing*.

1560 *Private mass* [see **MASS** sb. 3] 1581 MULCASTER
Positions xxxix (headings) Of priuate and publike educa-
 tion, with their general good, and illes. 1602 *Bk. Com.*
Prayer, The Ministration of Priuate Baptism of Children
 in houses. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 70 The Faults of a
 Priuate Education. 1794 MALONE *Wks. Ser. J. Reynolds*
 in *Life* (1797) p. lv, When not engaged, in some public
 or priuate assembly, or at the theatre. 1816 GALT *Beng. West*
 51 A priuate meeting of the Friends [i.e. Quakers] was
 appointed to be holden at his father's house. 1831 D. E.
 WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 50 Nor did he ever take
 part in any priuate theatricals. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sb. Bos*,
Scenes xiii, Private Theatres. 1852 *Times* 1 May 8/2
 (heading) Exhibition of the Royal Academy (Private View)
 1864 W. SANDYS *Hist. Roy. Academy* II. 239 It had been
 the custom to regard the anniversary dinner as one of a priuate
 nature—a gathering of the members of the Royal Academy
 and of the friends and patrons of art. *Ibid.* 240 The ar-
 tists for the newspapers, etc., were admitted to the priuate
 view of the exhibition. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 13/1 There were
 no fewer than five 'private views' on Saturday last. 1885
Catholic Dict. 565/2 In all priuate Masse, the priest must
 have at least a seiver to represent the body of the faithful.
 1887 RUSKIN *Proterita* II. 1. 27 The priuate view day of
 the Old Water Colour came. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/6
 The galleries soon to be refilled by the critics, the priuate
 viewers, and the outside crowd. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr.
 5/3 On the whole the priuate viewing ladies have had the
 excellent taste of coming in the morning in morning dress.

5 That belongs to, or is the property of a par-
 ticular individual; belonging to oneself, one's own.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. 221 The xxvi
 chapter, the loue of priuate thynges & of mannys selfe
 letteth the perfyte goodnes of mannys soule. 1530 PALSGR.
 321/1 Priuate, belonging to a persons owne selfe, *privat*.
 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 127 They teache howe it
 is not lawfull for the christians to haue any thyng priuate,
 y^t al things ought to be common. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* iii.
 ii. 253 He hath left you all his Walkes, His priuate Arbors,
 On this side Tyber. 1638 JUNIUS *Pauit. Antients* 147
 As for priuate Libraries, Martial teacheth us, That in them
 the Images of such Writers as were as yet surviving, might
 bee admitted. 1845 R. JEUS in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II.
 703/1 The diuine purpose of the institution of priuate prop-
 erty is, in general, very inadequately represented. 1899
Westm. Gaz. 21 Sept. 4/1 He hoped it would not go forth
 from the Conference that they wanted to stamp out all
 priuate venture schools. 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durham*
Univ. 5 His priuate goods were all seized by his creditors.

b. *Private house*, the dwelling-house of a private
 person, or of a person in his private capacity;
 with implied or expressed distinction from a public-
 house or inn, a shop or office, which are open to

the public on business, and, in modern use, from a public building or official residence. *Private family*, the family occupying a private house. *Private man of war* see *PRIVATEER* *sb*. *Private school*, a school owned and carried on by a person or persons for their own profit, as opposed to a *public school*, founded and carried on primarily in the public interest; often with mixture of other senses. So *private schoolmaster*.

1544 m 10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm. App. v. 410 If [they] carry any such wares to private houses shoppis or sellers and not to the costume house 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, When the holy Communion is celebrated in private houses 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* ii. xiii. 48 Buildings aswell publike as privat. 1657 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Aug. Dr. Wild preach'd in a private house in Fleet Streete 1781 Gibson *Decl & P* xix 113 The private houses of Antioch, and the places of public resort 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vii. There was another private house besides Miss Tox's in Princess's Place 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. lit.* (1871) I. 144 By the Petition of Right, it had been declared unlawful to quarter soldiers on private families. 1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* i. iii. A private school, where he went when he was nine years old. *Ibid.* Were I a private schoolmaster

c. *Private judgement*: see JUDGMENT 7 c.

1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Pract.* 6 He interpreteth it after his owne liking and privat judgement.

6. Of or pertaining to a person in a non-official capacity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 286 In a private habit he visited the Markets, and hanged up the hooders of come. 1713 BIRCKLEY *Gracian* No 69 ¶ The private letters of great men are the best pictures of their souls. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vii. 59 A private pupil is too much of a man 1801 Med. *Jrnl.* v. 7 Those to whom I have communicated the infection out of the Hospital, or among my private patients. 1830 CHAM. in *Ann. Reg.* 259 ¶ The eldest of three sons of the grand-duke Charles-Frederick, by his *morganue*, or private-marriage, with Louisa-Caroline, countess of Hochberg. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 99 In private practice the physician is called at an early period of the disease 1859 KINGSLEY *Let.* (1878) II. 83 Private correspondence, private conversation, private example may do what no legislation can do. 1859 SALA *Two round Cloths* 108 While the brass band-men at once subside into private life. 1864 (on a Presentation), A tribute to private worth and public usefulness.

7. Of, pertaining or relating to, or affecting a person, or a small intimate body or group of persons apart from the general community; individual, personal.

1546 *Pilgr. Puf.* (W de W 1531) 33 Onely for theire private pofyte. 1550 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 34 b. Certen private dysplacuses did growe betwixte hym & the Frenchie kynge 1601 SHAKS. *Jnl. C.* ii. 11. 73 For your private satisfaction I will let you know 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* ii. xxii. 122 He, whose private interest is to be debated 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 260 In reality they had only consulted their own private ambition 1858 Ld. St. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* iv. 22 If you employ an agent to sell an estate by private auction, a sale by private contract is not within his authority. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div 597 That the censure had been made injudiciously and from motives of private malice.

b. *Private bill, act*: a parliamentary bill or act affecting the interests of a particular individual or corporation only: see BILL *sb.* 3. Hence *Private Bill Office*.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 902 Who. Can Lay Publick Bills aside, for Private, And make 'em one another drive out. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 527 An estate tail, granted by Richard III. to the Derby family, which by a private act of 4 Jac. I. was limited to the heirs male of the family in a different manner from that in which it had been limited by the letters patent. 1844 MAY *Treat. Law*, etc. *Part* 302 The functions of Parliament in passing private bills, have always retained the mixed judicial and legislative character of ancient times. 1850 in Jos. Irving *Ann. Our Times* 30 Nov. (1872) 315 ¶ Plans for about 104 new schemes were deposited to day in the Private Bill Office. 1853 H. Cox *Inst.* i. ix. 173 In order to the first reading of a private bill in the House of Commons, a petition for leave to bring it in is first presented, by being deposited at the Private Bill Office. A certain interval of time is required to elapse between the first and second readings, during which the bill remains in the custody of the Private Bill Office.

† 8. Peculiar to a particular person or body of persons, a people, etc.; particular, special. *Obs.*

1556 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* 1. 20 So that ye first knowe this, that no prophesie in the scripture hath any private interpretation [Wyclif ech prophesie is not made in propre interpretation]. COVERD. no prophesie is done of any private interpretation, *Genesis* is of any private motion, *Rhem* is made by private interpretation. 1611 is of any private interpretation.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 206 [They] have a private language differing from the Moscovites. 1559 in Stype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 20 The realm of England hath been always governed by private laws and customs. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* vii. 85 Neither was this private to Timothy, but, it was usual in the Apostles times. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relg.* i. 120 How can any man assume to himselfe a freedom from Erring by the assistance of a private Spirit?

9. By one's self, alone; without the presence of any one else.

1594 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* i. 1. 144 Away from light steals home my heavy Sonne, And private in his Chamber pines himselfe. 1613 *Jen. VIII.* ii. 15. I left him private, Full of sad thoughts and troubles 1754 FOOT *Taste* i. Wks 1799 i. 8 Let us be private

† 10. Intimate, confidential (*with a person*). *Obs.* 1574 HELLOWES *Gualtero's Raim.* *Epist.* (1584) 175 The

Court is not but for men that be private and in favor, that can gather the fruit thereof 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 286 The King is often very private with Digby and Bristol 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 205 A great Politician, and very familiar, private, and secret with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

b. Of a conversation, communication, etc. Intended only for or confined to the person or persons directly concerned, confidential.

1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 113 b. The byshoppes hauynge private talke with the Queene. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 334 Private Confession is retained in the reformed churches 1734 Br. STURGE *Let. to Swift* 25 June, I shall put off my defence till I have the pleasure of half an hour's private conversation with you 1857 TROLLOPE *Buckchester* T. xlvii. He received a letter, in an official cover, marked 'private' *Ibid.* May I have some private conversation with you?

† 11. = *PRIVACY* 4.; having secret, unacknowledged, or confidential cognizance. Const. to, *with.* *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. ii. Had Echo bene but private with thy faults. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 69 Not making any private to her flight, She quits the house, and steals away by night 1748 CERVANTES *Novels, Lady C. Bentivoglio* 92 That Maid-servant of mine, who was private [ed. 1640] private to my Actions

12. Of a place. Retired, unfrequented, secluded. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clix 149 Ye sayd byshoppes were depriued of their dignities, and put into private houses of religion. 1664 RAY *Three Hm.* ii. 156 We went to Shap, where we saw the ruins of the abbey, very pleasantly situated in a private valley 1837 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 199, I saunce go out of my own house, and then only to two or three very private places, where I see nobody that really knows anything

13. Of persons, etc. Retiring; retired; secluded. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* ii. 1. 121 S. Antony a little before had professed a private and a solitary life in Egypt 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 142 O God from You, that I could private be 1630 P. JOHNSON's *Kings & Common* 58 Then women are very private, fearful to offend. 1755 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 35 Gentlemen, it is true, but so very private, that in the head of gentry they are hardly to be found. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobio.* xvii. 267 The privatest of all public men found himself complimented.

† 14. Of a person: Secretive, reticent. *Obs.* 1657 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* i. I know I am private as your secret wishes, Ready to fling my soul upon your service. 1660 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 34 We hope you will be private in these things, communicated to you out of faithfulness to your interest

† 15. *Private seal* = *PRIVY SEAL*. *Obs.* 1531 in *Sol. Cases* C.1 *Requests* (C.898) 33 To graunte vnto your said Orator your most chedd wrytte of pryuate seale to be dyrected vnto the said abbot

† 16 quasi-*adv.* Privately, secretly. *Obs.* 1590 GRENE *Ork. Pur. Wks.* (Grosart) XIII. 195 Ne're had my Lord false into these extreames, Which we will parley private to ourselves. 1659-60 PERYS *Diary* 6 Mar. Every body now dink the King's health whereas before, it was private that a man dare do it 1704 J. TRAFFE *Abr. Hm.* i. 1. 117, I came private, and unattended.

17. *Comb.*, as *private-humoured*, *spirited*. 1604 FULBROKE *Pandectes* 58 Secreat meetings of malecontents, phantastical, and private humored persons 1655 J. SERGEANT *Schism Disarm'd* 39 The Doctors private-spirited opinion. 1895 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 368 Unpatriotic and... private spirited reason.

B. *sb.* I. Of a person.

† 1. A private person; one who does not hold any public office or position. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Private, *privatus* 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* iv. 1. 255 And what haue Kings, that Privates haue not too, Saue Ceremonie, saue generall Ceremonie? 1672 MILTON *Samson* 1211, I was no private but a person rais'd With command from Heav'n To free my Country.

† 2. The private: private people, opposed to the public. *Obs.*

1716 POPE *Let. to Jervas* 29 Nov., You have already done enough for the private, do something for the public. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 274 Who hath neither inclination nor temptation to court the public, or flatter the private.

† 2 An intimate, a favourite. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 238 In the middle of her fauour her privates, we. [With play on sense 7]

3. A private soldier. see 2 above

1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis* XV. III. 375 This party consisted of a Colonel, four Captains, and 260 private. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desq.* (1838) VI. 45 One officer, four sergeants and fifty privates of the 33rd light dragons 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Even the privates were designated as gentlemen of the garrison. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 845 The Wives and Children of Non Commissioned Officers and privates are entitled to medical attendance.

II. Of things or affairs.

† 4. A private or personal matter, business, or interest; *pl* private affairs. *Obs.*

1549 RIDLEY *Let. to Somerset in Liber Cantab.* (1855) 245 [Letters] to signifye... the privits of my hart and conscience 1592 UYTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 289, I will no longer hold your Lordship with this my private 1606 WALKER *Ab. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 Phocas for his Privats Rome the Supreme Sea promoted. 1621 B. JONSON *Catharine* III. ii. Nor must I be unkind of my private. 1642 J. M[ANU] *Arg. conc. Militia* 7 When it concerns any mans private.

† 5. Private opinion, one's own mind or thought. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 145 Yet may you vouchsafe in your owne private to reckon mee with the greatest in willingness.

† 5. A private or confidential communication. 1595 SHAKS *Yoku* iv. ii. 16 The Count Melcone, Whose private with me of the Dolphines loue, is much more general, then these lines import.

† 6. Retirement, privacy. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 100 Go off, I discard you let me enjoy my private. a 1639 WHESTER *App. & Virg.* ii. i. I see there's nothing in such private done, But you must inquire after a 1653 G. DANILL *Idyll* i. 58 Perhaps I have To my owne Private, had reflects, as grave On my Condition.

b. In (*† on*) *private*: privately, not publicly, in private company; in private life

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Doth not that deserue to be liked on in private, which is thoroughly tryed being showed forth in common? 1582 STANYHURST *Enens* i. (Arb.) 28 Hee walcks on priuat with noane but faythful Achates 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 171 Confesse they do, but not greatly in priuate 1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 108 Laugh and spare not So't be in priuate, buist thy sides with laughter 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. Let each family eat in private 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* i. Her opinion, founded on observation of him in public and private, was, that... his ordinary course of life would be resumed

7. *pl* The privy or private parts (See 2.)

† 8 = *PRIVY* 3. *Obs.*

1600 HAMILTON *Pae. Tractate in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 235 Young women casting their new borne babes in filthie priuets, vihers in colposts, and in vther secret places.

† *Private*, *pple* a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *privāt-us* deprived, pa. *pple* of *privātus*. see next.] Deprived, bereft, dispossessed. Commonly used as pa. *pple* of *PRIVE* v. *Obs.* = *PRIVATED*.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xx. 2 in *Archiv. Stud. Neu. Sgr.* LXXXIX. 188 Of her crowne priuat she is 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1874) i. 1 Thou shewest by evidence Thy selfe of Rethoryke pryuate and barmye a 1541 WYATT *Absent Lover* v. All worldly felicity now am I private, And left in desait most solitarily. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Quha ar priuats the communion of sanctis 1573 J. TYRRE *Refut.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 22 It is easier the sone to be priuat and destitute of licht, nor the lark to be ony was obscuri

Private, v. [Originally and chiefly in pa. *pple* *privated* (prob. *privat*ed), f. L. *privāt-us*, pa. *pple* of *privāre* to deprive (*PRIVE* v.) + *-at*: cf. *piec*. The finite parts of the vb are later and rare In II (*privat*) *app* f. *PRIVAT* a.; in III (*privāt*) f. *PRIVAT* *sb.* 3.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess (a person) of; to cut off from something. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 45 Both the shippe of her marchauntys And they of thei lyf are priuatid 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Pair* (W. de W 1495) i. xlvii. 89 We shall be pryuated for her graciously syghe corporal a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1549) 111 j. b. They wolde be pryuated for the company of so noble barons. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 41 b. Promysynge faythfully that they would be priuated of their lyues and woldely felicitie, iather then to suffre Kyng Richarde to rule and reigne ouer them

II. † 2. To keep private, to seclude. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 85 The soules pryuated & lowe, that be descended in to helle. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Content to be pent vp within private dores, though it mislike the cloistering, in priuating the person 1622 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 20 their vnlawfull and lustfull recreations must be priuated and couered with the Curtaine of Secresie.

III. 3. To furnish (an army) with privates, cf. *to officer, to man. nance-use.*

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 626/1 Between a league of this sort and an army privated by persons like the Three Witnesses, chaplained by Mr. Rogers, and offered by Mr. Wren, there ought to be a very pretty battle, which also may in its time figure in the Chamberlainiad.

Hence † *Privated ppl.* a., deprived, robbed.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 58 They hang not... but reserve their Delinquents for useful service, private or publick, yet to give the privated satisfaction, which done, they return to themselves, and are their own men again.

Privateer (*prai-vi-tē-er*), *sb.* [f. *PRIVATE* a. + *-ER*, prob. *ad. voluntē*; in sense 1, *app* orig. colloq. for *private man of war*, the name in earlier use. (*Privateer*, used in the Calendars of State Papers from 1651, does not occur in the original papers before c 1664.)

1646 (Oct. 29) *MS Orders & Instruct.* (Adm. Labr.) 22 Instruccions and a fiat in the usuall form were this day signed for Capt. Wm. Davies employing of the ship the 3 kings of dover being of 250 tons and 17 guns as a private man of waire in her way of merchandize 1652-3 *State Papers Dom.* I. 33 p. 29 That Warrant be issued to the Judges of the Admiraltie to grant letters for a Private Man of Warr to John Mole. *Ibid.* I. 33 p. 64 Commissions for Private Men of Warre or letters of reprezal 1665 *Cal. St. P. Dom.* (1869) 182a Obligation entered into by private men-of-war furnished with letters of reprisal against the Dutch]

1. An armed vessel owned and officered by private persons, and holding a commission from the government, called 'letters of marque', authorizing the owners to use it against a hostile nation, and especially in the capture of merchant shipping. (See MARQUE 2.)

(The first quotation may belong to sense a.)

1664 COL. T. LYNGE in *Cal. State Pap.* *Colon.* (1880) 211 The calling in of the privateers will be but a remote and hazardous expedient What complance can be expected from men that have no other element but the sea, or trade but privateering. 1665 PERYS *Diary* 17 Apr. How three Dutch privateers are taken, in one whereof Everson's son is captaine. 1667 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 46 There are several other ports and creeks, which are often haunted by the privateers 1702 *Royal Declar.* June in *Lond. Gas.* No. 3815/3 Her Majesty having Impowered the Lord High Admiral of England to grant Letters of Marque, or Commissions for Privateers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.*

11. *xiv* 277 Men of war are much better provided with all convenience, than privateers. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gulf Deep* (1839) XI 143 The capture of a Mediterranean packet by an American privateer.

2. The commander, or *pl* the crew, of such a vessel.

1574 CLARENDON *Life* (1842) 1127/2 It was resolved [1665] that all possible encouragement should be given to privateers. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Sept in *Lond. Gas* No 2079/3 His Majesty will grant unto such Pirat or Pirats, Privateer or Privateers, a full Pardon for all Piracies or Robberies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II 1 120 The usual hunt of the buccaniers and privateers. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. kv. VIII. 297 Lysander sent off the Milesian privateer Theopompus to proclaim it [the victory] at Sparta. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I 86 Privateers were little scrupulous as to what kind of victim they ponced upon.

fig. 1692 *Wicked Contriv* S. *Blackhead* in *Select fr. Harb. Misc.* (1793) 530 To give notice of him, that there was such a privateer abroad, and to obviate the evil practices of so vile a man. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. Wks. 1892 I. 23 We mask as the purest privateers!

3. A volunteer soldier, a free-lance, a guerilla.

1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 58 Hearing many profane oaths among some of our Soldiers (namely those Privateers, who were also Volunteers) 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 18 Our Horsemen with the whole body of the Privateers under Captain Moseley ran violently down upon them.

4. *attrib.* as *privateer brig, captain, schooner, etc.* 1875 *Cal. State Pap., Colon.* (1893) 263 What is due to the Lord Admiral from the privateer captains and their companies that sail under his commission. 1895 LUTTRELL *Bruf. Rel.* (1897) III. 352 Their King, the nobility and gentry [of France], have subscribed to a new bank (which they call the privateer bank), designing to fit out yearly a certain number of privateers to disturb the trade of the allies. 1743 BULKLEY & COMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 The Commodore sent out a Privateer Sloop. 1798 *Times* 28 June 2/a A French privateer brig of 24 guns.

Privateer (prɪˈvaɪə, v. rare). [*f.* prec. Chiefly used in the vbl. sb. and ppl. adj. *privateering* (see next): cf. *mountaineer, parliamenteer, etc.*] *nir* To play the privateer, to practise privateering. 1691 *Commission of Fias. II*, 29 June (Admiralty Prize Pap., bundle 99, P.R.O.). We give leave permit and suffer you to privateer and seize the ships of all persons whatsoever only excepted [etc.]. 1696 LUTTRELL *Bruf. Rel.* (1897) IV 38 To persuade the [French] King to fit out all the frigates he has, and to privateer this summer.

Privateering, vbl. sb. [*f.* prec. sb. or vb. + -ING¹.] The occupation or practice of a privateer. Often *attrib.*, as *privateering trade, practices*. 1664 [see PRIVATEER sb. 1]. 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc.* II. 115 The Profits and Advantages they have gain'd by Privateering 1775 *Lond. Gas.* No 5371/1 Commissions for Privateering are much demanded. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. kv. VII. 120 To grant what we may call letters of marque, to any one, for privateering against Athenian commerce. 1803 H. COX *Insitt* III. ii. 398 At the conference at Paris, in 1856, it was declared that, as to those Powers 'privateering is and remains abolished'.

b. esp. in phr. *a-privateering* see *A. prep* 1701 LUTTRELL *Bruf. Rel.* (1897) V 82 Several vessels are fitting out to goe a privateering with his imperial majesty's commission. 1760 N. YERSEY *Archives* XX 505 They have both been a Privateering. 1817 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. x. (1872) 61 That they should sail a-privateering 'to the Eastern Archipelago'.

c. *fig.* 1668 DAVIDEN *Evening's Love* IV. ii. When our loves are veering, We'll make no words, but fall to privateering. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 30 It is a predatory course of life, and indeed but a privateering upon reputation. 1690 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miser's Right* I. 150 In all privateering on gold-fields the intimated are aware that the alliance of capital with labour is indispensable. 1891 T. HARDY *Test* xxi. Mr. Clare stepped out of line, and began privateering about for the weed.

Privateering, ppl. a. [*f.* as prec. + -ING².] Following the occupation of a privateer.

1703 CRESS WINGFIELD *Pindar Poem* Hurricane 262 The Wealth of different Foeses destroyed by generous Fight, Or Privateering Foes. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Médit* Pref (Camden) 31 The design was that of a general privateering voyage.

Privateerism. [*f.* PRIVATEER sb. + -ISM.] 'Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Privateersman. U.S. [*f.* genitive of PRIVATEER sb. + MAN sb. 1. Cf. *landsmen*, etc.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II 241 There is but a slight step from the privateersman to the pirate, both fight for the love of plunder. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xviii. 346 An act which described American privateersmen as pirates. 1893 *American VI.* 361 He tells of the life of a merchant captain and privateersman between 1775 and 1783.

Privately (prɪˈvətli), adv. [*f.* PRIVATE a. + -LY².] In a private manner, way, or capacity.

1. In a private capacity; unofficially. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1141 (*headings*) Friends that vse theyr Tithes priuately. 1590 J. SMYTH in *Let. Lat. Allen* (Camden) 64, I. beeing priuately many yeares beynd and the seas. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1674) 424 Hee went priuately to Constantinople, and had sight of the Cite, with all kindeesse from the Emperour. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud* (1883) IV 1 iii. 34 Several prelates wrote privately to the pope to entreat him to interfere.

2. Without publicity, without the participation, presence, or cognizance of the public, in private; in a retired or quiet manner, quietly; secretly. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* Par. Luke ii. 35 He had priuately

had testimonie geuen him of Angells, of Elizabeth, of Simeon, of Anna, of y^e Magians. 1552 *Ba. Com. Prayer* Pref. All Priests and Deacons shalbe bounde to say daily the Mornynge and Euenyn prayer, either priuately or openly. 1580 *Reg. Pray. Connell Scot.* III. 281 Gif he departit priuately from this place. 1611 SHAKS *Wind T.* v. ii. 114 Shee hath priuately, twice or thrice a day, ever since the death of Hermione, visited that remoued House. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv 3. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1 210 All falling on our knees, praying euery man priuately and silently to himselfe. 1648 *Dury Wille* (Camden) 201 To be buried in the night priuately. 1651 HOBBS *Leuath* III. xii. 277 If thy Brother offend thee, tell it him priuately. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 475 7 1 Shee had been priuately married to him above a fortnight. 1804 *Méd. Frut.* XII 463 Having been requested, both publicly and priuately, to give my opinion of the preparation of the *Lichen Islandicus*. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* (1883) II. 231 Leaving [Scotland] that morning, priuately minded never to return. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I 52 Lysis, whispered privately in my ear, so that Menexenus should not hear.

3. In a manner affecting an individual, individually, personally.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sclaudens's Comm.* 18 If the head do ake, it greuth the rest of the membres, taking the same to appertene priuately to euery of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 50 He so louynge spake vnto them both generally and priuately, that euery man conceyued thesby great hope of his good government to come. 1828 WEBSTER *S. V.* He is not priuately benefited.

4. *Comb.* as *privately-minded, -owned* 1890 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 7/1 The mischiefs of the privately-owned railways. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 2/7 The one person who is a drag upon progress towards a happier social life, is the privately-minded person.

Privateness. Now rare [*f.* as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being private, in various senses; privacy, the opposite of publicity, withdrawal from society, seclusion; + secrecy; + the pursuit of private ends; + the quality of being a private person or of living privately; + confidential intercourse, intimacy.

1585-7 [see OWEDENESS]. 1586 SIDNEY *A. cadia* (1622) 389 All churlish words, shrewd answers, crabbed looks, All priutenesse, self-seeking, inward spite. 1604 BACON *Apot.* Wks. 1879 I. 435 This difference in two points so main and material, bred in process of time a discontinuance of privatenesse. 1609-12 — *Ess.* *Great Place* (Arb.) 280 Nay, retene men cannot when they would, but are imputant of privatenesse, even in age and sickness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 245 I to attempt the defauling of them in an open manner, where our privatenesse cannot extend. 1667 ANNE WYND *Ham. King's Concealment* (1682) 76 Into the highest chambers, where Priutenesse recompensed the meannesse of the Accommodation. 1676 TOWNSON *Decalogue* 441 Differend^d by the publickness or privatenesse of the things.

Privation (prɪˈvaɪʃən). [= F. *privation* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad L. *privatio*-em a taking away, deprivation, n. of action from *priv* are to bereave, deprive see *PRIV*.]

1. The action of depriving or taking away; the fact or condition of being deprived of or + cut off from something; deprivation. Now rare.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1806 *pis* may be calde a p-riuation of pe life, When it partes fra pe body in strife. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I iv. A man ought to suffer for a virtuous friend priuation of all worldly goodes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 39 King Richard had bene in greute leoparde either of priuation of his realme or losse of his life or both. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat Solymon* 15 Necessity constrained them to prefer the younger, and to fix him in the Throne, tho to the Priuation of his elder Brother. 1756 BURKE *Swth* & B. II vi. All general priuations are great because they are all terrible, Vacuity, Darkness, Solitude, and Silence. 1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 47 His mind is in a state of priuation from the greatest solace of religious hope. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* VII x. Condemned to the painful choice between his society and that of nobody else, or that of anybody else with the rigid priuation of his. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III 93 Rickets may be produced artificially in animals by absolute priuation of lime.

b. *Law.* The action of depriving of office or position, = DEPRIVATION 2, in *R. C. Ch.* = SUSPENSION. Now rare or Obs.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII 1701 *pis* Kyng Edwarde gaf sentens And dome of his p-riuation For his he rebellious. 1539 in *Archaeologia* XLVII. 59, I charge and commaunde you vnder payne of p-riuation that ye [etc.]. 1544 *tr. Latilston's Tenures* (1574) 116 b. This warrant is expired by his [the Abbot's] priuation or by his death. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 329 1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Privatio*, most commonly applied to a Bishop, or Rector of a Church, when by Death, or other act, they are deprived of their Bishoprick or Benefice. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* *Privation* See *Suspension*.

2. *Logic.* The condition of being deprived of or being without some attribute formerly or properly possessed; the loss, or (loosely) the mere absence of a quality, a negative quality.

Aristotelian category, *even, habitus*, the fact of having. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* x. i. (Tollem. MS.). Priuation of matter and forme is nouy ellis but destruction of all pinge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 To gyue substance to priuation, (that is) beinge to noo beinge. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 49 b. The affirmative is called the habitus, i. e. *habitus*, i. e. *veritas* the negative the priuation thereof. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 107 *Habitus* signifieth disposition, power, and act, to which priuation is opposite. 1654 Z. COKE *Logike* 93 *Privative* Opposition, is the fighting betwixt habit and priuation. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 24 This Death, which is said to do so many and such wonderful things, is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity, but

a meer Privation. 1838 EMERSON *Address, Camb., Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II 192 Evil is merely privative, not absolute it is like cold, which is the privation of heat.

3. Want of the usual comforts, or especially of some of the necessities of life.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Let. Educ.* 67 When you reflect on the many privations which people who cannot help themselves suffer when any of their attendants are out of the way. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III vii, 'It can be a privation only to me', said Maltravers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* IV i. II. 351 A needy band of mercenaries, urged by hunger and privation. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1873) II 1 iv. 219 Prepared by penury and hard fate for the privations of a military life.

Privative (prɪˈvativ), a (sb.) [*ad* L. *privativus* denoting privation, in *Gram.* privative, negative, *f.* ppl. stem of *privare* (see *PRIV* v and -IVE). So F. *privatif*, -ive (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm*)]

1. Having the quality of depriving; tending to take away, + having power to prevent (*obs. rare*).

1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. App. 1 § 26 We may add that negative or privative will also, whereby he withholdeth his graces from some, and so is said to cast them asleep whom he maketh not vigilant. 1639 WORTON *Elect. Dk. Venice* in *Reliq.* (1651) 186 No one of them had voices enough to exclude the other three from making a Duke for to this Privative Power are required seventeen Bais at least. 1646 S. BOLTON *Aratragum Err.* 283 The power of a Synod as I told you, is not privative, but cumulative. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Excuse* *Unsurped Powers* 45 If the thing sworn should become privative of, or opposite to, the publick good. 1875 POSTE *Garus* I Introd. (ed. 2) 3 Title is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an Obligation.

2. Consisting in or characterized by the taking away or removal of something, or by the loss or want of some quality or attribute normally or presumably present; also, in looser sense, by the simple absence of some quality, negative.

(In quot. 1398, *privative* is the Latin adv., after the preceding L. *positum* in the L. and Eng. texts, though both words were mistaken for English in the printed ed. of 1495.) 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix xxxviii (Bodl. MS.), Fumosite [but declare] not be complexion of stone positive [1495 -yf] & bi presens of odoure, but priuative [-yf] & bi absens of odoure (*non positum, sed per privationem et absentiam*).

1508 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* xi *Ess.* (Arb.) 127 They bring in against God a principle negative and priuative, that is a cause of not being and subsisting. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 185 Remarkable mecies both by Sea and Land, both privative and positive. 1651 J. K. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 125 The very privative blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, and integrity, which we all enjoy. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 48 Their unbelief which was but negative, was now privative. 1659 Z. BOGAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing, and not those that are negative. 1805 MONTHLY *Mag.* XX 137 As we deprive a body of part or all of its natural share of fluid to produce what is called negative electricity, whether the words *privative* electricity would not be more proper? 1838 [see PRIVATION 2]. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thro' Truth* 309 note, We mean by it [aversion], something which is not positive, but privative,—not an act, but a state.

3. Of terms. Denoting or predicating privation, or (loosely) absence of a quality or attribute.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 152 Although they had neither eyes nor sight, yet could they not be termed blinde, for blundenesse being a privative terme unto sight, this appellation is not admissible in propriety of speech. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philas.* (1839) 18 The first distinction of names is, that some are positive, or affirmative, others negative, which are also called privative and indefinite. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. 1. § 4 All which negative or privative Words cannot be said to signify no Ideas, but, relate to positive Ideas, and signify their Absence. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv 105 Privative terms are marks for objects, as not present or not existent [Note by J. S. Mill. 'It is usual to reserve the term Privative for names which signify not simple absence, but the absence of something usually present, or of which the presence might have been expected']. 1891 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 162 The addition of a crowd of privative or negative epithets at discretion.

4. *Gram.* Expressing privation or negation; esp. applied to a participle or affix.

1590 HUTCHINSON in Greenwood *Collect. Soliman. Art. Divb.* Know you what a is here, it is a priuative. 1706 PHILLIPS *S. V.* A Privative Particle in Grammar. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 116 The participle placed before adjectives assigns a privative signification to them. 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 184 Bopp's theory of the Greek past tenses being formed by the addition of the particle called a privative.

B. sb. A privative attribute, quality, proposition, word, or particle.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi 49 b. Priuatives they call those whereof one denieth onely in that subject whereunto the affirmative agreeth by nature. 1627 DOWNE *Serm.* v (1640) 46 Man hath mote privatives, then positives in him. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 209 In them sun is but a meer privative of good, The frailty, and defect of flesh and blood. 1697 *tr. Burgesadensis his Logic* II. xviii 83 Of Privatives, The one must of Necessity be in the Capacious Subject, the other not. As, He is blind, and therefore does not see. 1804 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 152 One is merely the Contradictory or the privative of the other.

Privatively, adv. [*f.* prec. + -LY².]

1. In a privative manner; by the taking away or absence of something; negatively.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. xi § 7 82 This Indifference of the Matter to Motion or Rest may be understood two wayes. Either privatively, that is to say, That it has not any real or active propension to Rest, more then to Motion, or

vice versa 1684 tr. *Donet's Merc. Comput* viii 312 In this disease the stomach is affected privately, not positively. 1689 *Norris Coll. Misc.* (1699) 301 To be in pain, is not privately, but contrarily opposed to being happy 1707 — *Treat. Humility* iii 87 The man who is a sinner is not only negatively, but positively imperfect 1710 *Whitby Disc.* iv. 1 § 5 (1735) 312 The Devil being determined to do Evil in the General, and that only privately for want of Motive or Inducement to do otherwise

†2. To the deprivation or exclusion of others, exclusively. *Obs.*

1611 *Spect. Theat. Gt. Brit.* 11.1 (1614) 57/2 The power of coynage then, not being so privately in the King, but barones, bishops and eales enjoyed it. 1634 W. *Turwin tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 267 Assuming yourself there is no one man in the world worthy to enjoy you privately

So *Privativeness* rare, the quality or condition of being private.

1668 *Wilkins, Real Char.* ii. 1 § 28 Privativeness 1682 II *Mor. Annot. Glanville's Lit.* v. 211 Indiscrepancy of an Atori, from imperfection and privacy. 1727 *Baird vol. II. Privativeness*, depriving Quality, or Faculty of taking away

†*Privator*. *Obs.* rare. [a. L. type **privator*, agent-n f. *privare* see *PRIVE* v.] One who or that which deprives or takes away.

1630 J. *LANE Cont. Sp.* 1's T. (Chaucer Soc.) 33 note. All things demolish, as hates dire privator, in spite off (yet sufficed by) their creator

†*Prive*, v. *Obs.* Also 4 *prive*, *St. prive*, 4-6 *prive*. [a. F. *priver* (1307 in *Godef. Compl.*), ad L. *priver* to bereave, deprive, rob, deliver, perh. orig. to isolate, make solitary, f. *priver* single, individual, private, peculiar, deprived.]

1. *trans.* To deprive, strip, bereave. *Const. of*, also with double obj.

13 *Boeng. Nicod.* 1440 in *Herrig's Archiv* LIII 418 You has vs schamely schent And pryved vs of our play 1340 *Hampt. Pr. Conc.* 110 When he had done mys, And thurgh syn was pryved of blys c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 67 Pat he prue himself power of hynding and lousing c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii xxxi 100 Pat may, pryue be pin inward liberte. c1458 *Lat. Ch. on. Edw. IV* 195 If this mainge were kyng Edwardes al. sonnes declared bastards, & in conclusion pryved of their lene 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY P. Aithen.* (1676) 182 He prives me of my hope.

b. *spec.* To strip or divest of office or dignity; to depose.

c1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 73 Abbot & prioure, men of Religion, Wer pryved of pr office 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 202 Leoncius Was to thiempre of Rome arrived, Fio which he hath with strengthe pryved The pious Justinian 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 421/1 Adjugged sowe for to be depozed and pryved, and in dede depozed sowe and pryved sowe of the nyste of Kyng, 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. 1. 50 Vpon that condicion that I myght pruen hym his power. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 By this acceptacion of this byshopriche, he hath pryved hym self of the title that he claymed in Bromholm. 1550 *Mir. Mag. Northumbld.* xi. To pryue the kyng, and part the realme in thre. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* i. ii. in *Bullen O. P.* I. 272 To prive thy sonne, Spaines heire Apparat.

2. To take away, withdraw, cut off from.

c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* i. (Katherine) 332, I dout pat sum cristine has now fra our goddis priwit pe. 1382 *Wyclif Proli.* I. 3 Pride and couetise of cleriks, priueth hem fro verrey vidir-tondyng of holy writ 1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 335 Pe pope, restored his felowes bishoppes. croses and rynges pat was to forehonde 1-preved (v. r. pryried, L. *privatus*). c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 Nor be kirk may not iustly prue be comynyng of cristun men, not taking of be sacraments. 1629 N. *CARPENTER Aethiophel* ii. (1640) 95 Some enchanted Relicke to prive him safe from danger

Hence †*Privying* *vb.* sb., depriving, privation.

c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 267 Assentyng to hem summe for drede of curs, pryuyng of beneficis & claundre & pronyng and brennyng c1422 *Hoccleve Learn to Die* 35 What may pryvite the loie of dyngne, Syn deeth noon haunyng is but a pryuyng? c1440 *Primp. Parv.* 414/2 Privyng, *privacio*. c1460 G. *ASHBY Dicta Philos* 586 Ner in a man eryngne, peine deseryng, Ner in hym that hathe be of goode pryuyng.

Prive, obs. dial. form of *prive*, *PROVE*.

*Privet*¹ (*privet*). Also 6-7 *ett*-e, 7 *ate*; β. 6 *privy*, -ie. [Iustanced from 16th c.: origin unknown; cf. the synonyms *prim-prim*, *primp*, and *prim*. See Note below.]

1. A bushy evergreen shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare* (N. O. *Oleaceae*), a native of Europe, having elliptic-lanceolate smooth dark-green leaves, and clusters of small white flowers, succeeded by small shining black berries; much used for garden hedges.

1542 *Elvyn, Ligustrum* this tree dothe growe in watry places, as willowes and salowes do, and beareth a blacke fruite lyke to an elder tree, they whiche doo take it for the bushe callyd Pruiet, he moche deceyved. 1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* Ejb, Ligustrum is called in english Prim print or priuet, though Eliote more boldly than lernedly, defended the contrary. 1578 *Lvtz Dodons* vi. xxv. 689 Pruiet is a base plante, very seldome growing vpright 1631-5 *BARRINGTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 Cornowlee makes an hedge like pruiet. 1779 *MASON Eng. Gard.* iii. 114 The hardy Thorn, Holly, or Box, Privet, or Pyracantha. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 48 A skin As clean and white as privet when it flowers. 1859 W. S. *COLFMAN Woodlands* (1862) 132 The clustered white flowers of the Privet appear about midsummer, and are very ornamental.

β. 1773 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 33 Set priue or prim, Set boxe like him. 1801 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) 1. 433 The 3 and last was a Snayl mount (spiral ascent), rising to four circles of greene priue hedges. 1893 *BARRON Deffdale & Primroses* 3/2 The borders round about, are set with priue sweets.

2. In southern U S. = *Swamp privet*: see 3 1890 in *Cent. Dict*

3. With distinctive prefix, applied to other species of *Ligustrum*, also, to other shrubs, chiefly evergreens, in some respect resembling the true Privet; as *Barren privet*, *Rhamnus Alaternus*, an evergreen shrub of S Europe; California, Japan, or Japanese privet, *Ligustrum japonicum*; Egyptian privet, the HENNA of the East, bearing panicles of small white sweet-scented flowers; Evergreen privet, any evergreen species of the genus *Rhamnus*; Mock privet, the evergreen genus *PHILLYREA*, N. O. *Oleaceae*; Jasmine Box; Swamp privet, *Adelpha* (*Forestiera*) *acuminata*, N. O. *Oleaceae*, a small evergreen tree of the southern United States, of the same order as the Common Privet, and closely resembling it in general appearance

1597 *GRANDOR Herbal* iii liv 1209 Of mocke Pruiet 1 *Phillyrea angustifolia* 1611 *COTGER, Alaternus*, fruitlesse, or barren Pruiet. 1629 *PARKINSON Pas adicus* 603 *Alaternus* The ever greene Pruiet. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) s. v. There is also a sort callyd Mock pruiet, in Latin *Physica* 1760 J. *LEE Int. ad. Bot. App.* 24 Evergreen Pruiet, *Rhamnus* 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 92/2 A Privet, *Rhamnus Alaternus* —, Egyptian, *Lamourea alba*. *Ind.* 663/2 Henna is the Persian name in England it is often called Egyptian Privet. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 197 For easy propagation, and ample foliage of shining deep-green color, there is no plant superior to the Japan privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*). 1889 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, *Phillyrea*, Jasmine Box, Mock Privet. 1901 *MORRIS Plant Life Alabama* (Contrib. fr. U. S. National Herbarium VI) 667 Swamp Privet

4. *attrib. and Comb.* as *privet berry*, *blossom*, *bush*, *flower*, *hedge*, *leaf*; *privet-like*, *scented* adjs.; † *privet-fly*, an old name of a Plume-moth, *Pterophorus*; *privet hawk* (-moth), a large species of hawk-moth which deposits its eggs on the privet; so *privet-hawk caterpillar*.

1688 R. *HOLM. Armoyn* ii. 81/2 *Privet Berries grow in bunches, and are all black 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 1. 356 And there she stood apart, pale as *privet blossom is in June. 1860 T. *BAYLY Herba Parvatis* 125 If all yonder regiments were but so many *private bushes 1872 in *Fenilicat Reeds O. Ellis*, (1908) 165 Pinks and *privet flower. 1749 J. *MARYN tr. Virg.* *Enc.* ii. 18 The white privet flowers drop on the ground (orig. *alba ligustrum cadunt*) 1753 *CHAMBERS Cyc. Supp.* *Privet-fly, in natural history, the name of a species of fly very common on the shrub from whence it has its name. It is called the *crinophorus* 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxxi 206 *Privet-hawkmoth (*Sphinx ligustri*) 1859 W. S. *COLFMAN Woodlands* (1862) 733 The Privet being the chief food of the caterpillar of that very beautiful insect the Privet Hawk Moth. 1891 *Priue hedges [see 18] 1895 *Mrs BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. 568 As green as any privet hedge a bird might choose to build in. 1831 *LANDOR Misc. Wks.* 1846 II. 633 Thro' the pale-glimmering *privet-scented lane.

[Note: *Privet* has been suggested to be a corruption of *pruinet*, a word erroneously said in *Prior's Names of Plants* to occur in the *Grete Herball* as a name of the primrose, no such word occurs there. Another suggestion is that *privet* (e. *prive*, are the same as *pruete*, *pruy*, and applied to this shrub from its use in making hedges to cut off a private part of a garden, to conceal dung-heaps, etc., but of this there is no evidence. *Privet* or *Pruiet* occurs more than once as a place name in Hampshire, and the name *Profettes Joda*, app. in that county, is found in the O E Chron; but no connexion of this with the shrub is known. *Pruiet* also occurs in a 12th c. deed, where it is doubtful whether it is a proper name. 1256 June 8 *Ancient Deed P. R. O.* A. 8635, In omnibus mariscis qui pertinent ad villam de Farlington (Farlington, Havant, Hants) excepto, parco et excepto coopei to de prenet et Crofta que fuit Rogeri le Lung, que est contra portam curie. If we had other evidence of the name of the shrub in M.E., it would be tempting to render this 'cover of privet' (as is done in *Catal. Anc. Deeds* 1909, IV. 338)]

† *Privet*². *Obs.* Also 6 *provet*. [Corruption of *provet*, from F. *eprouvette*, in 16th c. *esprouvette*, f. *e*, *esprouver* to try, search out.] A surgical instrument for searching a wound; a probe 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b. v. b. The Provet, or sounding irone we sounde the depths of the fistle with this sounding irone. *Ibid.* b. v. b. The Privet, or Needle to religate the fistles. *Ibid.* 6/2 The bullet may be felt with the privet or searching iron.

Privet, obs. form of *PRIVATE*

† *Privign*. [ad L. *privignus*.] A stepson. 1605-6 B. *JONSON Masque Hymen Wks.* (1616) 917 note, A Step-mother insulting on the spoiles of her two *Pringins*, Bacchus and Hercules. 1654 R. *CORINGTON tr. Justine* xxvi 426 To be constituted by the people to be the guardian of Antiochus, the prwign of Demetrius.

Privilege (*priviledg*), *sb.* Forms: a. 2-4 *privi*, 4 *privy*, *pryve*, *prevyledge* β. 3-*privilege*; also 4-5 *pryve*, 4-6 *preve*, *previ*, *prevy*, *pryvi*, *pryvy*, 4-8 *prive*, 5 *preva*, *priva*, *pryva*, 4-liche, -lag, -leg, -ledge, 4-5 -lage, 5-8 -ledge, 6-ledge, 7-ledge. [In form *privilege* (only M.E.), ad L. *privilegiu* -um a bill or law in favour of or against an individual; later, a privilege, prerogative, f. *privus* private, peculiar + *lex*, *legem* law; in form *privilege*, a. F. *privilege*, -lege (12th c. in *Littre*), ad L. *privilegium*.]

A Forms: a. *privilege*, etc.

a. 1201 in *Birch Cart Sax.* I. 156 Ic Ealdhelm brohte to Ine Wessexena kyngce and to Ælfræde Myrcena kyngce

pas *privilegia*.] a 1154 O E Chron an 1137 (Lat. MS.) Martin abbot for to Rome and begat there privileges. a 1237 *Sat. Consant Courts in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 Ant suggest he hath privilege proud of the pope c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* I. 132 Crist appele to bes holy woman, fer to graunt a privilege to womman kynde. *Ibid.* II. 281 Dignities and pryveleges pat ben now grauntid bi be pope

β *privilege*, etc. - see B.

B Signification.

1. *Rom. Antig.* A special ordinance having reference to an individual

(Late in English, in Roman Law or Hist., or etymological.) 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Pryvalege, *privilegium*, quasi *privatus legem*. 1548 *Elvyn Dict.*, *Privilegium*, a lawe concerning private persons, also a priuate or special lawe, a privilege. 1747 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. v. 339 It was not properly a law, but what they called a privilege, or an act, to inflict penalties on a particular Citizen by name, without any previous trial. 1799 *MACKINTOSH Stud. Law Nat* 50 note, *Privilege*, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.

2. A right, advantage, or immunity granted to or enjoyed by a person, or a body or class of persons, beyond the common advantages of others, an exemption in a particular case from certain burdens or liabilities.

a 1154, etc. [see A.]. 14 *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 And aske be privilege of be Burgage 1508 *DUNBAR Tris Marit Wenen* 207 Hed I that plesand prevelege to part quhen me likit 1526 *Pilgr. Pers* (1532) 42 To suche other as he hath graunted suche specciall prenylege 1644 *MILTON Arcep* (A. B.) 56 The privilege and dignity of Learning 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xiv. 1. 407 The privileges which had exalted Italy above the rank of the provinces, were no longer regarded 1844 *WHITTIER Bridal of Pennac*, Prol. 167 Pastures, wood lots, mill-sites, with the privileges .. and appurtenances 1899 *Froude Caesar* i. 26 A monopoly of privileges is always invidious.

b. In extended sense A special advantage or benefit; with reference to divine dispensations, natural advantages, gifts of fortune, etc.

c 1230 *Hah Meid.* 23 Pus feole privileges schenweß ful sutteliche hwcuche beon be meidnes & sundred ham fiam be odre. 1340 *Ayrenb* 15 In erpe ne ys zuo holi man yet moze parfitliche be-uly alle be maneres of zenne wpy-oute speciall privilege of grace c 1380 [see A.] 1754 *SUNLOCK Disc* I. viii 227 To be the Children of God is the greatest privilege under the Gospel 1782 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xlvii. III. 31 The privileges of Christianity, temporal as well as spiritual, were confined to the true believers 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11 69 To sit near him at the theatre, and to hear his criticisms on a new play, was regarded as a privilege 1864 *STANLEY Jew Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 370 All the greater Prophets claimed, and most of them enjoyed, the privilege of married life.

† c. A special distinction; a speciality. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxii (*Leventinus*) 790 Ymang al othis als had he specialis prywelege thre 1398 *Trivisa Enrich De P. R.* ix. xxxi (Bodl. MS.). The privileges of his date [Good Friday] were offing of criste, spoiling of helle, and eke ouercomynge of deþe. *Ibid.* xii. v. þis ryuer [Jordan] hake manye pryweleges for it departe þe contrey of 1373 beleued men fro þe contrey of my-bileued men, for he departe Jewry and Arabia.

† d. An advantage yielded, superiority, pre-eminence. *Obs.*

1501 *SHAKS i. Hen VI.* iii. 1. 121, I would see his heart out, ere the Priest Should euer get that pryuelege of me.

e. See *WATER PRIVILEGE*

3 A privileged position; the possession of an advantage over others or another.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 152 Largesse it is, whos privilege The mai non Avarice abregge. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 140 Lest he put hym from priuelege & his place toke. c 1450 *Pustill of Susan* 33 (Ingilby MS) Piestes hys of pryuelege were prayssed saune pere. 1561 T. *NORTON Calan's Inst.* iv. 28 b, Abbates and prioues are geuen to very boyes, by privilege, that is to say, by common and vsual custome c 1586 *CITTES PRIBROKE Ps.* LXXXIV. v. From this necessity [death] No privilege exemptions 1647 *COWLEY Misc.*, *Bathing in Rye* v. As in the Ocean Thou No privilege dost know Above thy impure streams that thither flow 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. xx. 150 A. man, who wants to assume airs of privilege, and thinks he has a right to be impetinent 1861 *MILL Utith* iii. 48 Inequalities of legal privilege between individuals or classes.

4. The special right or immunity attaching to some office, rank, or station; prerogative.

The privilege, the royal prerogative. *Privilege of clergy* = *benefit of clergy*. see *CLERGY* 6. *Privilege of Parliament*, the immunities enjoyed by either house of parliament, or by individual members, as such, as freedom of speech, freedom from arrest in civil matters, the power of committing persons to prison, similarly of other legislative assemblies; so *privilege of peerage*, of *peers*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 In onliche stude he biȝet þeos preo biȝeaten, privilege of prechur, merit of martirdom, & meidenes mede. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xix. 6 Pat is be pryuelege of ciste godis sune 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 7 The privilege of regalie was sauf c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 29 All these yfys kyngs Stephyn by the pryuelege of hys regal power hape strengthyd & confermid 1523 *MORE Rich.* III. Wks. 49/1 Muche of this mischiefe, myghte be amended, with grete thank of god and no breache of the pryueledge. 1588 *LAMBARDE Error.* iv. xiv. 561 In all other cases, the prisoner may enjoy the privilege of Clergie 1641 *PROTESTATION of Parli.* 3 & 4 May (Long Parliament), I A. B. do., promise, vow, and protest, to maintain and defend . the power and privileges of Parliament. 1642 in *Whitelocke Mem.* (1732) 53/1 The House [of Commons] was in a great disorder, crying aloud many of them together, *Privilege, Privilege*, 1642 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. § 157 In his [the King's] passage through the city, the rude people .. crying out, 'Privilege of parliament, privilege of parliament.' 1642 *LAUD Diary* 4 Jan, His Majesty went into the

House of Commons, and demanded the persons of [five members] great stir was made about this breach of the privileges of Parliament. 1663 *Flagellum or O Cromwell* (1672) 29 Secured from an Imprisonment by his privilege as a Member. 1689 *Trial Bp.* 14 It is the Privilege of the Peers of England. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 163 An observation, that the principal privilege of parliament consisted in this, that its privileges were not certainly known to any but the parliament itself. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xii 23 The commons voted Skinner into custody for a breach of privilege. 1840 RICHARDSON *Dict. Suppl.* s. v. Privilege is in common speech applied in contradistinction to Prerogative. As the Privileges of the Commons, the Prerogative of the Crown. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i. v. 204 A peer, by the privilege of peerage, always exempt from such arrest. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Peer*, The House of Lords, on the report of a Committee of Privileges, held that he [Baron Wensleydale] was not entitled to sit and vote in parliament. 1884 LONG *Sp. Stud.* i. 5, *Lara*. I think the girl extremely beautiful. Don C. Almost beyond the privilege of woman!

b. *Bull of privilege*, a petition of a peer demanding to be tried by his peers. *Writ of privilege*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

1453 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 277 Gyff any men within the said citie will sywe eny wrytys of privilege. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Writ*, A writ of privilege is that which a privileged person bringeth to the court, for his exemption, by reason of some privilege. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A person belonging to the court of chancery cannot be sued in any other court, certain cases excepted, and if he be, he may remove it by writ of privilege. 1763 CHURCHILL *Author* 149 Who would a bill of privilege prefer, And treat a Post, like a Creditor.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A special ordinance issued by the pope, granting exemption in the case of all such acts as are necessary for the purpose for which it is obtained; cf. DISPENSATION 8.

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 467 [The friars] purchase hem pryvilege of popes at Rome. c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 12 Per bat perusen for indulgences, excomunicos, & pryvileges, sey how bei geyt nowt wib out bying. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Tral.* 90 The forme of thair pryvileges, as thay wer comdynt yn the Court of Rome a latyne, ne myght I nat comdyt setten yn Englyshe. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* s. v. A private enactment, granting some special benefit or favour, against or outside the law. A privilege may be granted by word of mouth as well as by deed.

b. *transf.* A licence, permission.

1715 *Pope's Hist.* 385 Has foul reproach a privilege from Heaven?

6. A grant to an individual, corporation, community, or place, of special rights or immunities, sometimes to the prejudice of the general right; a franchise, monopoly, patent; † *spec* the sole right of printing or publishing a book or the like (formerly often signified by the Latin phr. *Cum privilegio imprimendi solius*).

1397 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 (MS a) Belinus þe kyng made foure hye kyng weles i-priviledged wib al privilege. 1530 *Royal Pryv.* in Palgro to The Kynges Graces Pryvilege. Here foloweth the copy of the Kynges Graces pryvilege, graunted unto the authour for the space of sevyyn yerres. Our favorable letters of privilege. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* To Rdr (1547) a. 11 b. The shame is it of all Englannde, that vnder his [the king's] pryvilege anye erroneous, contentious, or slanderous booke or papyr sholde be prynted. 1595 *Expos. Terminus Lavo* 161/1 *Pryvileges* are lyberties and franchises graunted to an office, place, towne, or mannour, by the Queenes great charter, letters patentes, or acte of Parliament. 1592 NASH *P. Pen-* 19 b. The Printer, wei best to get a pryvileged betimes. *Administrandum solium.* 1598 in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 331/1 Of the antiquite, etimologie, and pryvileges of parishes in Englannde. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v., A personall pryvilege is that, which is graunted to any person, either against, or beside the course of the common law. A pryvilege reall is that, which is graunted to a place, as to the Vniuersities, that none of either may be called to Westm. hall, vpon any contract made within their owne precincts. 1685 *Petty Last Will in Tracts* (1796) p. vii, The copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's pryvilege, which I rate at 100l. per ann. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangre Sore Throat* 116 The French Book was also published by Pryvilege of the King of France. 1890 *Fisker Civ. Govt.* U. S. vi 150 The charter of Maryland conferred upon Lord Baltimore the most extensive privileges ever bestowed by the British crown upon any subject.

b. A document or deed by which this is granted. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* I. v. 467 In the famous privilege of Austria granted by Frederic I in 1156.

† 7. The right of affording security from arrest, attached to certain places; the right of asylum or sanctuary *Obs*

1397 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 247 þis is he þat 3af pryueliche and fredom [orig. *immunitatem*] to temples. 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 201/2 He was faine to take tutition and pryvilege of the Sanctuarie of Glouc'. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks 45/1 It would bee to the hyge dyspleasure of Godde, yf the pryvilege of that hoyle place shouldd now be broken. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. 1. 41 God forbid we should mfringe the holy Pryvilege Of blessed Sanctuarie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* Table, The pryvilege of a great river, called Lempa, dividing the Countrey of St Salvador, and Nicaragua. (Cf. *PRIVILEGIUM* p. 1 c.) 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 24 That the Wayes leading to the Temples, and the Rouds of Great Cities, should have like Priviledges.

8. *attrib* and *comb.* as *privilege debate* (sense 4 above), *leave* (LEAVE sb. i e), *paper* (PAPER sb. 7 d), *pass* (PASS sb. 2 d), *system*, *ticket*; † *privilege book*, a book issued with the royal privilege; *privilege cab*, a cab admitted to stand for hire in

some private place (esp. a railway station) from which other cabs are excluded.

1607 in *Flomer Abstr. Writs Eng. Printers* (1903) 42 The "privilege books quiers and bindings at the price I paid for them. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Aug 4/5 All are agreed that the "privilege cab system ought to be abolished. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Dec 7/3 Many of the "privilege cabdrivers had preferred to throw up their privilege and cast in their lot with the Union of their trade. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 2 Sept. 4/3 It was decided in a "privilege debate in the House of Commons in 1830 that a solicitor in Parliamentary practice cannot occupy a seat in the House. 1902 *Ibid.* 12 July 2/1 She was marrying an officer, home on "privilege leave, and they had to be back in India by a given date. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 6 A free person of colour is now entitled to give evidence against a white, in any Court of Justice, upon producing his "privilege papers. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 15 Feb. 5/3 The "privilege ticket system, by which the employes of every railway company were enabled to travel over all parts of the Kingdom, or at any rate over all the leading lines, at one-half of a single third-class fare for the double journey.

Privilege (priviledgd), *v.* [ad. F. *privilegiare* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med. L. *privilegi-are* (1190-3 in Hoveden), f. *privilegium*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a privilege or privileges; to grant a particular right or immunity to; to benefit or favour specially; to invest (a thing) with special honourable distinctions.

[a. 1193 in *Roger of Hoveden's Chron.* (Rolls) III. 74 Summus pontifex privilegiavit Hugonem Dunelmensem episcopum.] 123. [see PRIVILEGIUM below] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* v. 955 Certes it (the pater noster) is pryviledged of thre thynges in his dignyte, for which it is moore digne than any oother preyere. 1387 [see PRIVILEGE sb. 6.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 To Pryvilege (A. Pryvilege), *privilegiare*. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 One Sovereane Lady pryvileges and grantis to thaim that thay may enter within thre termes. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 374 How infamous a thing it is, to pryvilege and allow publicke places for adulteries. 1688 BUNYAN *Sermon Saved* (1886) 13 He [Christ] had a mind to pryvilege the worst of sinners with the first offer of mercy. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. ii. 22 The law of England does in some cases pryvilege an infant, under the age of twenty-one, as to common misdemeanors. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 240 Let this woman who believes her name may pryvilege her herald, see the fire Consume him. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 2/1 They are certainly privileged institutions, and if the country wants universities at all it must 'privilege' them. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 7/5 (heading) Privileged cabs. *Ibid.*, We do not privilege any vehicle unless it is a good one and the driver a steady and respectable man.

† b. *refl.* To avail oneself of a privilege (in quot., to take sanctuary). *Obs. rare*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 396 He allured out of Sanctuarie his fuee Neeces . who with the Queene-Mother . had of long time pryviledged themselves there.

2. To authorize, license (what is otherwise forbidden or wrong); to justify, excuse.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* ci, Kings cannot pryvilege what God forbade. 1605 *Lord Pindar* i. 1, His youth may pryvilege his wantonnesse. a. 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Ph-mouth* iv. 1, This Priviledges cowardize, to wrong true valour. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. i. 26 The law of England will not suffer any man thus to pryvilege one crime by another [i. e. by pleading drunkenness].

3. To give (a person, etc.) special freedom or immunity from some liability or burden to which others are subject; to exempt.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b. He was exempted, or pryviledged from bearyng almaner offices of charge. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Discomode* (Arb.) 16 Some thynges are pryviledged from rest. a. 1614 P. LILLIE *Two Serms.* (1619) 34 Though women be pryviledged from bearyng of armes. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar, She represented to him, that she was pryviledged from this misfortune. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 431 Representatives are pryviledged from arrests or mesne process. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. Barristers are pryviledged from arrest *quando morando ad redendum*, going to, coming from, and abiding in court. so clergymen as to divine service.

Hence *Privilegiating vbl. sb.*, also *Privileger*, one who grants a privilege or privileges.

13. *Curios* M. 25044 (Cott) Cros it beres o mani thing, O cristen men þe pryvileging. 1587 HARRISON *England* i. xii. 65/2 in *Holmshed*, King Athelstan is taken here for the chiefe pryvileger of the towne.

Privileged (priviledgd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Invested with or enjoying certain privileges or immunities. *Obs.* Of things.

Privileged altar, in *R. C. Ch.* see quot. 1885 *Privileged communication*, in *Law*, (a) a communication which a witness cannot be legally compelled to divulge, (b) a communication made between such persons and in such circumstances that it is not actionable, unless made with malice. *Privileged cab* see *PRIVILEGE* sb. 8. *Privileged debt*, a debt having a prior claim to satisfaction. *Privileged deed*, in *Sc. Law*, a deed which is valid without witnesses' signatures, as a holograph deed. *Privileged share*, stock, preference stock. cf. quot. 1842 s. v. *PREFERENCE* 8. *Privileged summons* see quot. 1838 *Privileged villenage*, a form of villenage in which the service was defined, as distinguished from *pure villenage*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De Propri. Rerum* xvii. lxxvii. (Tollem. MS), These herbes were preuiledged, þat þe liknesse of hem were worpe to be set in tokenyng and figure in þe crowne and myoure of þe cheif preste. 1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 185/2 In pryvat and pryviledged places. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 41 In other pryviledged English translations it is, And they [etc.] 1590 SWINBURNE *Testament* 24 b, Pryviledged testamentes are those, which are enriched with some speciall freedom or benefit, contrarie to the common course of law. *Ibid.* 25 Of pryviledged testamentes there

are three sortes, a testament made by a Souldier, a testament made by a father amongst his children, and a testament made for good and godly uses. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Debt*, *Privileged Debt*, is that which must be satisfied before all others, as the king's tax, &c. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Privileged Debts* are those which humanity has rendered preferable on the funds of a deceased person, and which an executor may pay without decree; as, 1. Sickbed and funeral expenses. 2. Mourning for the widow [etc.] 3. A year's rent of the house, and servants' wages since the last term. *Ibid.*, *Privileged Deeds*. A legal deed requires certain statutory solemnities; but, from this rule, exceptions have been made in favour of certain deeds and writings on grounds of necessity or expediency. *Ibid.*, *Privileged Summonses*, a class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary *inducias* are shortened. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Chin. Med.* Introduct. Lect. 2, note, The Meath Hospital became for several years a privileged hospital. 1884 *St. James' Gas.* 22 Aug 7/4 Guaranteed, privileged, and debenture stocks were less strong than of late. 1885 *Cath. Dict.*, *Privileged altar*, (1) An altar by visiting which certain indulgences may be gained. (2) An altar at which Votive Masses may be said even on certain feasts which are doubles. (3) Altars with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all Masses said at them for the dead. 1896 *Privileged cab* [see *PRIVILEGE* v. 1].

b. *Of persons*

1435 *Misyn. Fire of Love* i. xxiii. 50, I of men priueleged speke for Ioy of gods life in to gostly songis or heuently sound behaldnally for to be takyn. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edm.* v. 10 He nether is nor can bee a sanctuarie or priueleged man. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 33 Where a scholar or privileged person is one of the parties. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Ennorg* (1849) I. i. § 16 6a The descendants of the freemen in our age become the privileged order in the next. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* i. 78 He was scarcely ever seen except by a privileged few.

c. Having the privilege of sanctuary attached to it? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 108 A priueleged place for all fugitiues. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 184 This River is privileged in this manner, that if a man commit any hainous crime or murder on [either] side if hee can flie to get over this River, he is free as long as hee lieth on the other side.

† *Privilegement* *Obs. rare* [f. *PRIVILEGE* v. + -MENT.] The granting of (ecclesiastical) privilege.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxlii. x, This stode this lande. Hole enterdite from all holy sacramentes, That none was done, without priuelegementes.

† *Privilegiare*, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare*. Also 7 -at. [ad. med. L. *privilegiatus*, pp. *privilegiatus*; see *PRIVILEGE* v.] a. *ppl. a.* Privileged. b. *sb.* A privileged person. So

† *Privilegiare v.*, to privilege

c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 229 The see apostolic of Rome is ever in such matters excepted and privileged. 1640 BASTWICK *Lon. d. Bps.* vii. Fiv b, As if they had the Spirit of Infalibility, and were, the only Privilegiats not to erre. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 Wks 187 V. 95 None have a special and pryvilegiat call from heaven.

† *Privilegiatus*, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *privilegiatus* PRIVILEGE + -OUS.] Having privilege (in quot., of sanctuary); privileged

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Hist.* Biv, Whatsoener, had fled to these priuelegious places, had ben freed from any pursuing danger.

Privily (pri vili), *adv.* Now arch. or literary. Forms as in *PRIVY* (also 4-6 *priva*, *preva*, 5 *pryva*, 6 *Sc. preeve*, *Sc. prefa*); with 3-4 -liche, 4-5 -lich; 4-5 *north*, -lik, -like; 4-1y (4 -li, -le, 4-6 -lie). [f. *PRIVY* a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a privy manner; not openly or publicly; secretly, privately, stealthily, craftily.

c. 1290 *Behet* 25 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 Priueliche heo dude for Gilbert Auantages manie and fele. a. 1300 *Curios* M. 11122 (Cott) He tok his redd al for to fe Priuelik [v. rr. preuili, preuily] and latt hir be. 13 Rule St. Benet 20 Priuelike man sal amoneste þam, þat tui amende þam. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 388 His brother wepe and wayled pryuely [v. rr. pryuely, pryuly, pryvely, pryuely]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 737 Wold ye thus preuilly morder a man? 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ii. 5 Freulich he went hym from the kynges court. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 10 Then went he also vpto the feast, nott openly, but as it were preuely [Wyclif in pryue, 1611 in secret]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 179 3it prefaite on 3ow tha wan the feild. 1539 BIBLE (Gr.) *Matt.* i. 19 He was mynded preuely to departe from her [TINDALE to put her away secretly, 1611 pryuly]. 1560 DAUS *ti. Sladane's Comm.* 45 That nothing of Luthes he taught pryuely or openly. 1582 STANVHURST *Eners* iii. (Arb.) 72 This Polydor Freueely by Priamus. Too king Treicus was sent. 1688 EVLYN *Mem.* 2 Dec, The Prince of Wales and greates treasure sent pryuly to Portsmouth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiii. 257 He took him aside, and told him the news pryuly and briefly. 1884 TENNYSON *Falcon* i. i. 41, I left it pryuly At Florence, in her palace.

† b. Closely, so as to conceal. *Obs. rare* -1.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 150 He putt þam in small boyists, & sehd þam pryuaile & gaff þam; and þai tuk þam.

† 2. In a private station or rank. *Obs. rare*.

1397 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 139 þan þe kyng 3af his dougter to a symple knyght þat was pryueleche i-bore

† **Priviment**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 *privee*, 4 *prive*, *privee*, 6 *pryvy*. [ME. *priveement*, a. OF. *priveement* (Rom. type **pruvemente*), mod. F. *pruvement*, adv. f. *pruiv* *PRIVY* a.] = *PRIVILY* adv.

1. *Priviment enseint*. see ENORBIT a.

a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 146 Þi gode were þet tu heffdest idon prueement. *Ibid.* 154 Þeo þet beoð pruiement ham one.

c. 1380 *St. Augustine* 590 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 71 He him sent To a place, to bi hud prueement. 1546 *Test.*

Ebor. (Surtees) VI 247 Also yf dame Marie, my wif, be previent inuent. 1559 *Will of G. Taylard* (Somerset Ho.). *My wif be privityment inuentid w a man childe* a 1625 *Sir H. Finch Law* (1636) 34 A man hath issue a daughter, and leaveth his wife privient inuent.

† **Privisant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. Also 5 *pryuisant*. (Form and meaning obscure—perh. error.) c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Isl* 80 De crye arose, & Raymond (as man that euer was formost ledy) went aftry, with one pruisant [*Rawl. MS. pruisant*] man an hois wyth hym [*Gualdus satellite quodam comitatus equestri*].

Privit, obs. form of PRIVATE.
† **Privitate**. *Sc. Obs. rare*. [app. ad. L. type **privitatem* see next] = next, i b.

1549 *Compt Scot* xii 111 Cause that the counsel of ingland gettis sa haisty aduertesing of the priuete that is among the lordis of scotland.

Privy (pri viti). Now chiefly *techn.* (in Law, etc.). Forms: 3-5 *privete*, -vite (also 4-6 *pre*; 3-5 -*vy*; 4-5 -*ve*; -*va*; -*tee*); 5-7 *privitie*, 6- *privy* [ME *privete*, -*vite*, a. OF. *privet*, *privet* (a 1200 in Godef.) *privacy*, a secret, etc., ad. L. type **privatus*, -*atem*, abstr. n. f. *privatus* private, peculiar; see -*ivy*].

† 1. A thing that is kept hidden or secret. a. A divine or heavenly mystery; a secret of nature. *The book of privy (privities)*, the Apocalypse. *Obs* a 1225 *Anct. R.* 154, I boße me ivint þet God his deine unes, & his heuenliche priuete scheawed his leoue fiend a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2393 Als surs þe bok in priuete [w. of priuete], þat to sante lohn was scaud to se a 1380 *Wyclif* 174s. (1880) 309 Jon euangelist spak . in his book of priuetez. 1382—*Matt. xii* 11 To þou it is þouen for to knowe the myserie, or priuete, of the kyngdom of heuenes. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xiv 61 In spirit he was rauscht in ill heuen, whare he sawe heuenly priuetez. 1470 *Be Quintess* 5 þis is a passyng souerayn priuete.

† b. A secret matter, design, purpose, or plan; a secret. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7228 (Cott.) þe wif . For noþer for luue, dredes, no au, Dos man his priuete to scau. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x 161 [He] cheym till sum his priuete. 1382 *Wyclif Prov* xv 19 To þou that openeth priuetez, and goeth glendiled, and spredeth abroad his lippe. 1558 in *Peulment Revue* C. *Ella* (1908) 8 *naug*, A Priuete to be amongst the officers. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met* vii. 157 O trustie time of night Most faithfull unto priuetez. 1625 K. LONGIN. *Barclay's Argues* 268, I. did willingly scorn the danger which that hope and priuete might afford.

† c. One's private thought or counsel; private business; personal affairs. *Obs*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 2216 When he him schewede þeie so muche of his priuete a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2738 (Cott.) Fra þe will i nocht helle mi priuete. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v 572 The king . richt toward their covert gais. For till do thar his priuete a 1400 *LYNG. Min Poem* (Percy Soc.) 166 He is a foolle, whiche to evert myght Tellithe his counsaill and his priuete. 1505 *SPENSER R. Q.* iv. ix. 19 Yet neither shewed to other their hearts priuete.

† 2. The condition of being private; privacy, seclusion, retirement; concealment, secrecy; chiefly in phr. *in privacy*, in privacy, in private. *Obs*

a 1225 *Anct. R.* 146 Riht hond is god weic & bosum is priuete. *Ibid.* 152 Niht, ich cleopie priuete. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 6540 Ase Moyse oþon synay was bi olde dawe Fourti daies in priuete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16271 (Cott.) Nocht als in priuete [w. r. priuete, priuete, priuete] i sai, Dot in yr aller sight. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xv 60 He wald speke with me in priuete betwene vs twa. 1528 *Roy Rede me* ii. (Aib.) xix Happely they do it in priuete. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Oxford* (1662) ii 338 Being ambitious of Privacy and Concealment

† 3. Private or secret fellowship; intimacy, familiarity. *Obs*

a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* x8 Ich nabbe no mong, ne felawscipe, ne priuete, wip he wald. 1300 *Gower Conf* III 289 The question toucheth al the priuete Betwene thin oghne child and thee. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 119 And bare hem more fauour and priuete thanne vnto her owne frendes. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V* 37 The priuete and promesche that he had wyth yvienne

4. The private parts. Chiefly in pl. Now *rare*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (Pant) 712 Ay as men war hyr scherding þai prewetes c 1386 *CHAUCER Monks T.* 724 His Mantel oþer huse hyes caste he For no man sholde seen his priuete. c 1450 *Cow Myet* ii (Shaks Soc.) 27 Oure pore privitys flor to hede, Summe flyge levis fayn wolde i fynde. 1555 *W. WAIRFMAN Parallel Factions* i. iv. 47 The moste part of them . go naked, couering their priuities with shiepes tayles. 1713 *HARRIS Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV 27 One Hand she holds up, namely y^e right one, the left upon her Privities. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II 425 The inflammations that are stated to have fallen upon the privities. *transf* 1604 T. M. *Black Bk in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 The bare privities of the stone walls were hid with two pieces of painted cloth.

5. The fact of being privy to something; participation in the knowledge of something private or secret, usually implying concurrence or consent; private knowledge or cognizance.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 103 And by the Emperours priuete, moue a reconciliation & to treat with hym of fyue thynges. 1587 *FLEMING Contn Holmshed* III 1374/1 He vnderstood matters were determined in France without his priuete a 1603 *LD DELAMAR Wks* (1604) 75 That which makes a Man guilty of Treason or any other Crime is his Privy or Consent to it. 1790 *PALFV Horw Paul* i. 2 Without any direct priuete or communication with each other. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I iii. 123 Antonius was suspected of priuete to their designs. 1877 T. D. *Woolsey Pol. Science* i 114. I. 358 Mere priuete . without active concurrence in some offences is a crime

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6. Law. Any relation between two parties recognized by law, e.g. that of blood, covenant, tenure, lease, service, etc.; mutual interest in any transaction or thing.

1523 *FITZHERB Surv* 25 Bytwene the lorde and hym that dyed there was no maner of priuete of bargayn or couynant. 1537 *Dial on Law* Eng ii. xlix. (1638) 154 Though the Law for the priuete of blood that is betwene them suffer him to have a disadvantage. 1544 *tr Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 106 The release shalbe void, for this that there no priuete was betwene me & the tenant for terme of yeres. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict* s. v. If there be a Lord and Tenant, and the Tenant holds of the Lord by certain services, there is a priuete between them in respect of the tenure. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm* II xx 325 In both these cases there must be a priuete of estate between the releasor and relesee. 1818 *CAUSC Digest* (ed. a) V 185 The priuete must be both in blood and estate, for priuete in blood only will not be sufficient [to make a fine bar an estate tail]. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop* (1877) 407 Between him [the lessor] and the underlessee, no priuete is said to exist.

7. *Comb.* as † *privy-walk*, a private walk. 1600 *Loth About You xxviii.* in *Harl. Dodley VII* 471 My lady gentlewoman is even here in her priuete-walk

Privy (pri vi), *a., sb. (adv.) arch or techn* (in Law, etc.). Forms: 3- *pri*, 4-6 *pry*, -*pre*; 3-6 (7) -*ve* (4 *Sc.* -*ve*); 4- *rei*, -*veie*, 4-5 -*vee*, -*vay* (5 *Sc.* -*way*), 4-6 -*voy*, -*veye* (5 -*veyze*), *Sc.* -*wey*, 5-7 -*vie*; 4- *pry* (4 *previ*, 4-6 *pry*-, *prevy*; 5 *Sc.* *prewy*, 5-6 *prava*; 6 *pri*-, *pre*-, *pryvy*; 7 *privi*) [ME. *privie*, *pryvy*, etc., a. F. *privé* (12th c. in Latré) private, tame, as sb. in OF. a familiar friend, a private place;—L. *privatus*; see PRIVATE, a later doublet of the same word, directly from L; but in sense-development the two words do not run parallel.]

A. adv

I † 1 That is of one's own private circle or companionship; intimate, familiar; = PRIVATE *a.* 10.

In later quots with admixture of sense 4. *Obs.* a 1225 *Anct. R.* 168 Hwui þe habbeð þene world iwlouen . þet ir, uorte beon priue mid ure Louerde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 97180 Sire porfure þat was hire priue knyzt. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl Synne* 461 þey þat beyn with god priue. 1313 *E. B. Allit. P.* B 1748 As to þe priue priuyest priue þe þryde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 257 Sum of his priue men. 1450 *Ingelham. Dk Suffolk* vi (Rolls of Parl. V 175/1), The said Duke said that he . coude remoue fro the said Frensch Kyng the priuyest man of his Counsaill, yf he wold. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V* 4 Hyr damoyel and priuy felowe. 1535 *CRAWMER in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* ii 116 Seiaunt unto the Cardinal and more priuy of him of all Secretes than any oþer about him. 1644 *MILTON Jdgms. Bucer xxxvii.* Wks. 188: IV. 327 If she be priue with those that plot against the State. a 1645 *FRATRY in Fuller Abel Rediv.* *Jewel* (1867) I 358 Zungius, Peter Martyr, Lavater, Gesner, and other priuy pastors of the Reformed churches beyond the seas

† b. Of an animal. Familiar with man; domesticated, tame. *Obs. rare*

1340 *Aynb* 230 þe priue cat bezengþ ofte his scin. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi. Noi neuer shall he be so priue, . þat he shall loke hider and peder forto looke if he may doo any harme. 1422 *tr Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 212 Pryue and tame as a culere.

† c. Sexually intimate. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 364 So dyvers and so many ther be That with my modir [Venus] have be priue.

† 2. Of or pertaining exclusively to a particular person or persons, one's own; = PRIVATE *a.* 5; of an attendant, etc., personal. *Obs. exc.* in PRIVY CHAMBER, COUNCIL, COUNSELLOR, SEAL.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10432 Sco had a maiden hight vtaine, þat was hir priue [w. r. prene] chambr-laine. c 1305 *S. Dunstan* 60 in *E. B. F.* (1862) 36 Sinte Dunstan nolde bi his wille no tyme idel beo A priuei symþe bi his celle he gan him biseo. 13 K. *Alis* 4497 (Bodl. MS.) Weleaway & allas For Archelaus, and Salome, and for his oþer priue meigne. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) xxvii. 274 When he [Prester John] hath no warre, bi rideth with a priuymeyne. 1558-9 *Act i. Elys c. 2* (Act of Uniformity) Either in Common Churches or priuue Chappelles or Oratories. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr Nicholay's Voy.* ii. x. 90 Oidained for the priuie kitchen of the great Lord, & the oþer for the common soot. 1647 *LILLY Chr Astral.* cxv. 561 Neither very much augmenting his priue fortune, or diminishing his Patrimony. 1670 J. STURLEY *Gospel-Glass* x. 86 We would count it a fauour, if a Prince would giue us a priuie Key, to come to him when we please. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 260 The King took him into his Priuie-garden.

† b. Peculiar to or characteristic of an individual or a race. Of language—idiomatic. *Obs. rare*

1387-8 T. *Uak Test. Lous Prol* (Skeat) 1 32 The vnderstanding of Englishmen woll not stetch to the priuue teimes in French, what so euer wee bosten of straunge langage. *Ibid.* ii 11 33, I canne not otherwise nempne, for wanting of priuue wordes. 1650 *FULLER Pseph* iv. vii. 128 What at their Priests did use, to keep up the breed, and piersue succession of Cattell with such *ynpripriate* or priuue marks, I list not to enquire

† 3. Of or pertaining to a person in his private or personal capacity, not public or official; = PRIVATE *a.* 6 *Obs.*

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I 91 þey goob to priue [1392-30 private] offis [1392 officia privata aduent] and to comyn feestes, þat þey techyþ besiche here children to iude and to schete. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 228 Before the preface, the preste sayeth prey prayms by hymselfe. c 1533 *Du Wess Inuod. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1014 Her Grace beyng with a priuue family in the parke of Theukesbery. 1567 in *Churchyard's Chippes* (1817) 174 Her priue letters written

halelie with her awn hand, and sent by her to James, earl Bothwell

4. Participating in the knowledge of something secret or private; in the secret; privately cognizant or aware, intimately acquainted with or accessory to some secret transaction; = PRIVATE *a.* 11. *Const.* 10, † of, or † with clause.

1390 *GOWER Conf* II 282 Which art priue to the doinges c 1420 *Chron Pilot* 1862 And also þat priueyge of his conselle þo was. 1484 *Surtees Misc* (1888) 42 Ne noon of them wer nevere priuey to ye sealing of ye forsaid forged and untrue testimony. 1537 *STARKEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I App. lxxx. 194 Few among al your lovers and frends, whiche are priuy of your Judgment. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Brasu Par Pref* 18 Being further priue to myne owne vnworthynes. 1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm.* 115 The Maior makynge his frendes priue what he would doe. 1573 *Stow Ann.* (1600) 176 It is necessary to consider what persons we shall first make priuy of this polynke conclusion. 1595 J. SWYTH in *Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 94, I did make her Majesty priue to the whole state of Spayne. 1787 *JERRESON Writ* (1859) II. 154 Those who may have supposed me priue to this proposition. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis* (1865) III. iv. 211 The clergy believed that they alone were priue to the counsels of the Almighty

† b. Possessing esoteric knowledge of, versed or skilled (in some subject). *Obs. rare*

1390 *GOWER Conf* III. 88 To this science [theology] ben priue The clerkes of diuinite. 1433 *Rolls of Parl* IV 149/a Broccours aliens, yat been nowe so priue and expert of merchandises

II. 5. Withdrawn from public sight, knowledge, or use; kept secret or concealed, hidden; secluded. *arch.* a. Of material things.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 23 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 220 To wende in-to a priue stude and stille, þare he myhte beo al one to a seru godes wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16920 þai gfofe þaim thre [crosses] for cristen men, wit-in a priue sted. 1382 *Wyclif Isa* xiv. 3, I shal syuen to thee the priue thyngus of priuetez, that thou wite. c 1440 *140yndon* 1855 In at a priuue postern gate, By night she came. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xiv. 53, I wold that kyng Ban and kyngs Bors were put in a wood here besyde in an embussement and kepe them priue. 1525 *LD BERNERS Froiss II.* cxxxiii. 373 Go thou the moost priueyest wayes thou canste (thou knowest all the priue wayes of the country). 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xi. 33 Noo man lighteth a candell and putteth it in a preue place. 1568 *BARRETT Theor Warres* v. 1 128 Round about the ditch there should be another like vault or priue way. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 194 He goeth to stoole in some priue place. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* IV. 140 The Place did begin to grow priue. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomers* xxxix. A poet must retire to priue places and meditate his rhymes in secret. *Comb* a 1505 *MARLOWE Ovid's Eleg* ii. xiv. And their own priuue-weapon d hands destroy them.

b. Of immaterial things. (Often opposed to *apert*, *pert*; see APERT *a.* 1, PERT *a.* 1.)

c 1300 *Beket* 290 And to al his priuei counsaill Seint Thomas he nom. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr Consc* 2410 Ne swa priue es nathing þat touches man, þat sal nocht be knawen þan. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Pame* ii. 209 What so euer is spoken either priue or aperte. c 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 33 Haimþe þe priuue witt of þe feip in a priue consiens. c 1450 *Mertiu* 47, I knowe alle the priue wordes that haue ben be-twene hem two. 1512 *Act 4. Hen VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble*, John Tayler having priue knowledge of the commynge of your seid Beseecher. 1587 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer* Osor 269 b, Nor ever obliged themselves by any promise priue or aperte, that they would accomphise the same. 1660 in J. SIMON *Ess Irish Const* (1749) 125 Tokens with a priue marke . in order to discover the counterfeiting of any such like tokens

6. Acting or done in secret or by stealth; secret, clandestine, furtive, surreptitious, sly. (Often opposed to *apert*, *pert*; see *arch.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7234 Als traitur dern and priue theif. *Ibid.* 11852 To þe barnage hit he sent, To mak a priue parlement. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Yif he be a priuey shalwt I-hidd and reioyset hym to Kaynysse by whiles þou shalt seyn hym. 1433 *Rolls of Parl* IV. 147/1 By murtheres, and priue robberyes. 1535 *COWDRALE Ecclius* v. 14 He that is a priuey accuser of oþer men, shalbe hated envied and confounded. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From all sedicion and priue consencie. Good lord deliver us. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 169 The Turke by priue espiall, knewe the determination of the Senate longe before. 1563-87 *FOXE A & M* (1684) II 4/1 A certain Image of the Virgin so artificially wrought, that the Friars by priuue gins made it to stir, and to make gestures. 1589 *PURTEHAM Eng Poem* ii. xxi (Arb.) 201 When ye giue a mocke vnder smooth and lowly wordes the Greeks call it (*charientismus*) we may call it the priuue nippe, or a myld and appeasing mockery. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 128 Besides what the grim Woolf with priuue pay Daily deuours apace. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1636 Fallen by wai. Or by the nets and knives of priue death.

† 7. Of which the presence or existence is not known or not recognized; that is not outwardly evident; of which no indication is visible; hidden.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 192 b, Whether it wer for a priue sickenes, or an open impediment, this mocion vanished. 1663 B. GOODE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 83 To shun The priuue lurking hookes. 1795 *GOSSEN Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 38 The Mariner is more indangered by priue schules, then known Rocks. 1854 *TRAPE Comm.* Ps. xi. a The priue armour of proof, that the Saints haue about their beastes

III. In specific collocations with sbs.

8. Privy evil (*Falconry*), a disease of the hawk. see quot. Privy tithe, the 'small' or vicarial tithe. Privy verdict, a verdict given to the judge out of court

1688 R. HOLME *Aimoury* ii 238/1 (Diseases in Hawks) 176

The *Privy, or hidden Evil, is a glottous Stomack, a greediness in eating, and devouring. 1530 *Proper Dialogue in Roy Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Payenge of tythes open and *prey 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* xi 388 A particular share of the tythes called *privy, small, or vicarial, tythes 1628 *Coke On Litt. 227 b*. After they be agreed they may, if the Court be risen, give a *privie verdict before any of the Judges.

† b. Privy coat, a coat of mail worn under the ordinary dress. *Obs.*

1532 *Will of J. Baynham* (Somerset Ho.), A pryve coat 1538 *J. Beaumont in Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 252, I have secret warning by one off hys counsell to weyre a pryve cote 1599 *Bacon Lett. in Spalding Life & Lett.* (1862) II 161, I have the pryve coat of a good conscience 1649 *Webster Care for Cuckold* in. i, I wear a pryve coat.

† c. Privy house (also 5 pryvehouse) = B. 3 So † pryve stool, a close-stool. *Obs.*

c 1460 *J. Russell. Bk. Nurture* 931 Se be pryvehouse for clement be fayre, soote, & clene. 1528 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V. 254 In his owne chambre. A pryve stole, 1540 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 358 A common pryve house belonging to Peckwater Quadrangle. 1679 *Idid.* 30 Jan II. 435 He throwd it in the pryve house.

d. Privy members, privy parts, the external organs of sex; the private parts. *Obs.* or arch.

So formerly pryve chafe (of a female), *limbs*, etc. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1731 Hu ne bleudeu nouzt þis, þat [his] pryve members hui ne coure of iwis. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Here body al i-roted, out take þe thombe and here wombe wiþ þe pryve chafe bysþe. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* in xxiii. (1495) 21/1 To assaye the puls . . . it were vnsenely & shamly to vnhale þe pryve lymmes. *Idid.* xlviii (Bodi MS). The pryve stones of foules bene smale after þe tyme þat is yordeyned to ham to gendre. *Idid.* xviii. xcvi, þe female ape is like to a woman in þe pryve chafe. 1484 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 221/1 That no maner of persone were . . . any Gowne or Cloke, but if it be of such length, as hit . . . shall cover his pryve members and buttocks. 1550 *V. Towson in Hakluyt Voy.* (1580) 101 They goe all naked except some thing before their pryve partes, which is like a clout. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 89/2 Then in his pryve yard had a sharpe reed thrust in with horrible paine. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 500 Of a Dog . . . the gut of the pryve place sodden in Oyl, is a very good and soveraign remedy. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 140 L. C. 7. Your Pryve-members shall be cut off, and your Bowels taken out and burnt before your face.

9. Privy purse. a. The allowance from the public revenue for the private expenses of the monarch. b. Short for *Keeper of the Privy Purse*, an officer of the royal household charged with the payment of the private expenses of the sovereign.

1664 *Perry's Diary* 13 Dec, When the King would have him to be Privy Purse. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* vii 332 The king's private expenses, or privy purse; and other very numerous outgoings, as secret service money, pensions, and other bounties. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 224/c The civil list . . . amounted, during the reign of William III., to the annual sum of about 680,000l. Out of this sum were paid the expenses of the royal household, of the privy purse [etc.]. 1848 *W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. Y. L.* 292 He [Louis Philippe] placed at Lafayette's disposal a hundred thousand francs out of the privy purse to aid the enterprises of the Spanish revolutionists. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* i, Maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses . . . all yawning. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 85 His Majesty's Household. — *Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.*

10. Privy signet: see *SIGNET*. See also *PRIVY CHAMBER, PRIVY COUNCIL, PRIVY COUNSELLOR, PRIVY SEAL*.

B. *OF.* [Absolute or elliptical uses of the adj. Cf. *OF. privé, privee*, in various subst. uses.]

I. *OF persons.*

† 1. An intimate, confidential, or trusted friend or counsellor; a confidant, an intimate. Cf. A. 1. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 864/1 He nom on of is pryves þat het water trel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8342 For-þi þu entered bersaþe þe quen, his spuse, and his pryve. 1377 *LANOL. P. Pl.* B. ii 177 Faylmyes pryves for playntes in þe consistorie, Shul serue my-self. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2480 Þe kyng of Comble, Sir Sorybraunt & oþre of his pryveez. 1450 *Methen* 377 That he wolde be oon of his pryves.

2. *Law* One who is a partaker or has any part or interest in any action, matter, or thing . . . including the parties entering into a contract, and also any one that is bound or has an interest under a contract or conveyance to which he himself is not a party. Cf. A. 6. Opposed to *STRANGER*.

1292 *Barrow* in vi § 15 Pur ceo ge ceste assise ne tient point in par entre pryvez del saunc. (tr. Whereas this assise does not lie between privies of blood.) 1321-2 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 411/2 Lesquex demourant & sont aloynes par les pryves a la taye.] 1423 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 7 § 3 The said tye to be fyнал ende, and conclude asswell pryves as estrangers to the same. 1379 *Expos. Termis Law* 150 b/2 *Prise*, wher a lease is made to holde at will, for yerres, for life, or a tefement in fee . . . because of thys that hath passed betweene these parties, they are called pryves, in respect of strangers between whom no such dealings, or conueyances hath ben. *Idid.* 100/c Pryues are in diuers sorts, as namely pryves in estate, pryves in deede, pryves in law, pryves in right, and pryves in blood. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* *Prise* . . . signifith . . . him that is partaker, or hath an interest in any action, or thing . . . as *pryves of blood* . . . be those that be linked in consanguinity. Euery here in taye is pryue to recouer the land intayled. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm. II.* xxi. 355 Pryves to a fine are such as are any way related to the parties who levy the fine, and claim under them by any right of blood or other right of representation. 1818 *Coleridge's Obligations* 229 His representatives and universal successors, or privies in blood, as heirs, and privies in representation, as executors and ad-

ministrators, may at the death of a person of non sane memory avoid his deeds. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 308 Privies in blood, as the heir; privies in estate, as the feeoffee, lessee, &c., privies in law, as lord by escheat, tenant by the curtesy, tenants in dower, and others that come in by act of law, or in the *post*, shall be bound, and take advantage of estoppels. 1882 *SWERT Law Dict.* s. v, In the law of fines, the heirs and successors of the parties to a fine were said to be privies to it, and were bound by it as if they had been parties, as opposed to strangers, that is, persons who were neither parties nor privies.

† b. One who participates in the knowledge of something private or secret; a confidant; one privy to a plot or crime: see A. 4. *Obs.*

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 164 b, The citizens glad of his gouernance, made not the French capitayns, which had the gouernance of the towne, either parties or pryues of their entent. 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. iiii (1739) 94 Mauperners are not to be punished as Principals, unless they be parties or pryues to the failing of the Principal.

† c. One who belongs to a country or place; a native or denizen, as opposed to a stranger or foreigner. *Obs.*

1565 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 312 Right ye shall doe to every person as well to ye stranger as to ye pryvee. 1641 *W. HAKWILL Liberte of Subject* 101 (tr. Act a Edw. III. c. 9) All Merchants, Strangers and Pryves [sunt] marchants aliens & pryves], may goe and come with their merchandizes into England after the tenure of the Great Charter.

II. Of things

3. A private place of ease, a latrine, a necessary: see A. 8 c.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v 556 The king had in custum ay For to rissarily euirlik day, And pas weil fer fra his menze, Quhen he vald pas to the preue. c 1400 *Langfanc's Currie.* 273 Whanne he sittip at priuy he schal not streyne him-silf to harde. 1423 *Coweney Lett Bk.* 59 Aliso þai orden þat . . . all þe pryves & swynesties þeron be done away. 1530 *Nottingham Rec.* III 364 A pryvee coming out of the Kynges Jayle in to the hie-way, vnto the grett noysance of alle the inhabytantes. 1650 *HOWELL Garaff's Rev. Naples* i (1664) 104 They priued into the very priues and jakes. 1704 *Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit* § 2 Misc (1711) 303 As if a Traveller should go about to describe a Palace, when he had seen nothing but the Privy. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 The clearing out of a privy produced in twenty-three children violent vomiting.

attrib. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ne berest tu two burles, ase þauh hit weren two pryve burles? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 202/1 A Pryvay scoware . . . cloacarius. 1807 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* II. 413 The bad privy accommodation. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xi 194 A peculiar mawkish, privy odour.

† 4. Short for *privy member* (see A. 8 d). *rare* c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lodok* 85 Pys þu be þydde medicine, his properte ys to enforce þe pryue, and namly þe pryncypales.

† 5. That which is secret, secrecy, in phr. *in pryve*, in secret, in private, covertly. *In pryve* or *apert*, in *pryve* or in *plain*, covertly or openly.

1388 *Wyclif Matt.* vi 18 þi fadir þat seep in pryve shal seide to þee. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 182 Alle tho that hadden be Or in apert or in pryve Of conseil to the marriage, Sche sloth hem. 1460 *Rolls of Parli.* v 278/2 Directly or indirectly, in pryve or apert. 1535 *SWERT Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 173 To grant him self in Britane to remane, Quhair pleis þu in pryve or in plane. 1607 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 3 Iwa leirnt men in pryve I hard talk. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 632 Nor 311 sall we tryst or haif intelligence with thame in pryve or apert.

† C. *adv.* = *PRIVELY adv.*, privately, secretly, in secret. *Obs.*

Frequent in *pryve* or *apert* (contracted from *in pryve* or *apert*: see B. 5), secretly or openly, privately or publicly.

13. *Cursor M.* 27180 Preist sal knau þe plugh Queber it be pryue don, or hid. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3393 Brenne bad þem ber ham [all] pryue, Wiþ-out noyse. 1485 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 322 That . . . will goe among them pryve or peart for his propre besynes. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marut Women* 273, I hant him like a hund, thought I it hid pryue.

Privy (pryue), *obs.* var. *PRIVET*.

Privy chamber. Now *Hist.* [*PRIVY a. 2.*]

1. In a general sense. A room reserved for the private or exclusive use of a particular person or persons; a private room, in which one is not liable to interruption or disturbance. *Obs.* or arch.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 2972 Thou dysseyt full depely, dame Elan, þi seloun, To pas for þi palis & þi pryue chamber. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Pryvy chamwyr (i. chamber), *conclave*. c 1450 *Methen* 19 Bryngye thy moder in to a pryve chamber. 1581 *Perrin tr. Guasso's Civ. Conv.* i (1586) 13 Those which couet to get learning, seeke it not in publicke places but in their studies and pryue chambers.

16. 1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 43 All these individuall formes receiued by the senses, are resigned up in token of fealty to the Common sense or pryue chamber of the soule. 1645 *G. DANIEL Odes* xlii Wks. (Grosart) II 96 Nor can Man in this Motley, meerie man, Stand in the pryue Chamber of his heart.

2. *Spec.* A private apartment in a royal residence. *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber:* see quotes 1681, 1797-41. 1540 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 270 Your Magestye auancyd toward the galerye out of your pryue Chambre. 1681 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 10 Those who attended on him [Edw. VI.] in his bedchamber during his sickness, though they were called gentlemen of the pryue chamber; for the service of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber was not then set up. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc. s. v. Chamber*, Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, progresses, &c. . . Their number is forty-eight. Their institution is owing to king Henry VII. 1828 *TYLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 39 The King of England summoned

Baliol . . . into his pryue chamber at Newcastle. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii, You seem to be of his pryue chamber, good-man Boyd.

Hence *Privy-chamberer*, a frequenter of the Privy Chamber.

1640 *HABINGTON Queen of Arragon* i, Who hath ait To judge of my confession, must have had At least a Pryue Chamberer to his Father.

Privy council. [*ME. pryue counsell* (*PRIVY a. 2* and *COUNSELL sb.*) = *OF. privé conseil* (1276 in *Du Cange*), mod. *F. conseil privé*, med. *L. consilium privatum*. For the change (17th c.) of *COUNSELL* to *COUNCIL*, see these words.]

† 1. In general sense. A private consultation or assembly for consultation. *Obs.*

In later use usually transferred from sense 2. c 1300 [see *PRIVY a. 5*] c 1450 *Methen* 251 Dodynell tolde to his pryve counsell that he wolde go to court. c 1530 *Hickscornor* in *Hazl. Dodley* I 157 Into lord's favours I can get me soon, And be of their pryue council. 1634 *Ford Perkin Warbeck* ii iii, How the counsel-privy Of this young Phaeton do screw their faces into a gravity? 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv ix, Jones, by the advice of his pryve-council [i. e. Nightingale], replied. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* ii 1, Then I beg they'll admit me as one of their pryve council. 1845 *FOSBROKE Encycl. Antig.* (1843) II. 591/2 Our nobles had also their pryve councils, composed of gentlemen of family and fortune.

2. The private counsellors of the sovereign; *spec.* in Great Britain a body of advisers selected by the sovereign, together with certain persons who are members by usage, as the princes of the blood, the archbishops, and the chief officers of the present and past ministries of state.

Its original function of advising the crown in matters of state and administration is now discharged by the Cabinet (CABINET sb. 7b), a select body of ministers drawn from the Privy Council; and much of its business is carried on by committees, as the Board of Trade (originally the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations), the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, etc. Hence, to be 'sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council' is now mainly a personal dignity, conferred chiefly in recognition of eminent public services.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i 603 And forouth hys consaile pryue, The lord the bruce that callit he [Edward I.] 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V 178/1 Beyng on of your grete and pryve Counsaile, and with you best trusted. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 3 And other of our pryue Counsaill. 1555 *BRADFORD in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 130, I was chamberlaine to one of the pryue counsaill. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 112 The King has made him [Thomas Cromwell] Master o'th' Jewell House, And one already of the Pryue Council. 1667 *DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE Life Dk. N.* (1886) 9 King Charles the First, made him withal a member of the Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* v 229 The principal council belonging to the king is his pryve council. 1807 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv 185 During the reign of William [III.] this distinction of the cabinet from the pryve council, became more fully established. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III 287 The petition of Sir John Grant to the Pryue Council. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* iii v 647 The highest administrative department under the Crown is the Privy Council.

b. Applied (by English writers) to a council of state in a foreign country, or to the council of an ancient king or ruler.

c 1450 *LOVELLCH Methen* 4713 Thanne answered his [K. Uter's] pryve counseyl ayeven, 'what wil se þat we do, telle vs now pleyn'. c 1450 *Methen* 372 Than spake the kyngye Arthur, and seide I will that ye be of my pryve counseile and lordes of my couit. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 196, I haue maters to mell with my pryuee counsell. a 1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* lxxxviii. 278 Thus duke Raoull retournyd to the eyte of Yven, and sent for his pryuee counsell. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 284 These foure are noble men and all of his [Russian] Ma^{ty} Pryue Counsaill. 1765 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* (1783) I. 265 Ferdinand empowered a committee of his pryve-council . . . to hear the deputies sent from Hispaniola. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII 389 By these, and by other means, the College of Savi, or Privy Council, as it may be termed, had acquired so much power. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Kaule's Hist. Ref.* III 243 The affair had often been discussed in his [the emperor's] pryve-council.

c. A similar body formed to assist the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the governors of some British colonies or dominions. *Scottish Privy Council:* see *COUNCIL sb. 7*.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* 102 In that shape they [bills] are offered to the consideration of the lord lieutenant and pryve council [of Ireland]. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 436/2 Dominion of Canada. The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

d. *fig.* a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 226 Thou art of pryve council to the gods! a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1711) III 329 Who are His [Christ's] Privy-Council? God the Father, the godly His children.

Privy counsellor, counsellor. [*ME. pryue counsellor* see *PRIVY a. 2* and *COUNSELLOR*; from 17th c. occasionally, and in 19th c. often spelt *counsellor* after *prec.*; but *counsellor* is the official as well as historical form.]

1. A private or confidential adviser. (Often with allusion to sense 2.)

13. *Cursor M.* 3005 (Fairf) þe kinge [Abimelech] made him [Abraham] his counsaillour pryue [earher texts made him his pryue]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2052 Charlis consailer am y pryue y-sent on his message.] 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 292 He hadde a feloun bachele, Which was his pryve consailer.

1422 tr *Secreta Secreti*, *Privy Privy*, 167 The kynge Of the Cite sende for the Philosophie, and makyd hym his prywey consailoure. 1729 Dr Foe *Crispus* i. xx. (1840) 363 My principal guide and pryve counsellor, was my good ancient widow. 1837 W Iving *Capt Bonneville* II. xxxii. 256 The old chief and his pryve counsellor, the guide, had another mysterious colloquy.

2. *spec.* in Great Britain. One of the private counsellors of the sovereign, a member of the Privy Council.

Indicated by the addition to his name of P. C., and styled *Right Honourable*. See note to *privy*, sense 2.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* i. § 42 Having married a nearly ally of the Duke, with wonderful expedition was made. A Privy-Counsellor. 1659 Rusw *Hist. Coll.* i. 165 The Privy-Counsellors to the late King, with all the Lord, Spiritual and Temporal then about London, were in the Council Chamber at Whitehall by Eight of the Clock in the morning. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* i. v. 232 The privileges of privy counsellors, as such, consist principally in the security which the law has given them against attempts and conspiracies to destroy their lives. 1824 [J. Hunt] *Who was the Casanovish's* *Wolsey* § 22 He left it, at about the age of fifty, a knight, a privy counsellor, and the owner of estates. 1828 Crutwell *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A deed executed in the presence of four privy counsellors. 1891 J. Chamberlain in *Limes* 28 Nov. 12/3 There are those who sit upon the front bench who, by reason of not being Privy Counsellors, have no right to sit there. 1907 Whitaker's *Peerage* 49 In the official list the members are termed Privy Counsellors, which is, in fact, in view of the counsel they are supposed to give, but they are equally Counsellors as being members of a Council.

Fig. 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 10 Some rashly do fancy to themselves, that they are the Almighty's Privy-Counsellors. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 557 Avarice, had likewise a Privy-Counsellor who was always at his Elbow, and whispering something or other in his Ear: The Name of this Privy-Counsellor was Poverty.

Hence *Privy-Counsellorship*, *-Counsellorship* [see -SHIP].

1880 Disraeli *Endym.* iii. He retired with the solace of a vicarage, a pension, and a privy-counsellorship.

Privy seal. Forms: *privy* and *SEAL*. [*PRIVY* a. 2: lit. private seal.]

1. The seal affixed to documents that are afterwards to pass the Great Seal, also to documents of less importance which do not require the Great Seal. In Scotland, A seal which authenticates a royal grant of personal or assignable rights.

† *Keeper of the privy seal* (*obs.*), the keeper of the privy seal, also, one of the four clerks formerly employed in the office of the privy seal. *Keeper of the privy seal*. See KEEPER i. c. 1330 in E. Déprez *hist. de la diplom. anglaise* (1908) 2. Teste me ipso apud Hamstead ii die decembris Has litteras privato sigillo nostro secum sigillari. 1295 *Rolls of Parl.* i. 133/1. Done desuz nostre prive seal, a Rughemor. 1347-8 *Ibid.* II. 206/2. Notre Seignour le Roi ad mande ces Lettres desous son Prive Seal a son Chancelier.]

1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 297/1. Keper of ye Kyngs Prive Seal. a. 1434 in *Each. Rolls* Scot. IV. 572 note. Gevin under our prive seal at Edynburgh. 1497 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III. & Hen. VII.* (Rolls) I. 124. The Bishop of Duresme, keper of our pryve seal. 1543 tr. *Act 12 Rich. II.* c. 12. To saye or tell any false newes, of the chancelier, treasurer, clerke of the pryve seale, &c. Clec du Prive Seal. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* *Prive seale*, is a seale that the King vseth some time for a warrant, whereby things passed the pryve signet and brought to it, are sent farther to be confirmed by the great seale of England. 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* II. Wks. 1684 IV. 659 That Privy Seal of his annexed to the Patent. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 38r He [Chas. I.] had issued letters of privy seal to those in every county whose names had been returned by the lord lieutenant as most capable, mentioning the sum they were required to lend.

2. A document to which the privy seal is affixed, *spec.* a warrant, under the privy seal, demanding a loan; hence *transf.* a forced loan, a benevolence. Now only *list*.

1419 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 247 We have comynd togidder... for the exploit of the pryve seals that were ysent to us by... be lordys of be Conveill. 1449 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 167/1. That your self bescher may have al, money Writts and Prive Seals, as shall be behovefull. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1. Pryve seale, mandement du roy. 1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 3 § 6 A Privy Seale, commanding the same here to make personall appearance in the Court. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 78 May they send out their prive Seal, or Troops, to fetch in money or cattle. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 244 She [Q. Eliz.] did not abstain from the ancient practice of sending privy seals to borrow money of the wealthy. Fig. 1660 T. Watson in Spurgeon *Treat. Dav. Ps.* lxxxiv. 10 In the sacrament God gives them a smile of his face, and a privy-seal of his love.

3. a. The keeper of the privy seal; now called *Lord Privy Seal*.

c. 1420 *Brit.* (E.E.T.S.) 539 Maistre Symond Islepe, Privy Seal, with xvij men of Armes, and xij Archers on horsebacke. 1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 297/2 Decreed, by ye said Archebysshop, Ducs, Bysshops, Elie, Prive Seal, and Lord Cromwell. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 61 The lord Roselle that was then lord privisele. 1682 *Loud. Gas.* No. 1768/3 His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Office of Lord Privy-Seal upon the Right Honourable the Marquess of Halifax. 1794 G. Ross *Diaries* (1860) I. 193 Lord Spencer is to be the Privy Seal. 1874 Chambers's *Encycl.* VII. 775/1 The Lord Privy-Seal is now the fifth great officer of state, and has generally a seat in the cabinet. His office is conferred under the Great Seal during pleasure.

† b. The office in which documents were prepared and the privy seal affixed to them. *Obs.*

c. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1464 So longe as þou, sone, in þe priue sel dwelt hast.

c. *ellyph.* The office of keeper of the privy seal. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 257 The privy-seal was intended for him.

Prize, *obs.* form of *PRICE* *sb.*, *PRIZE* *sb.* 1

Prizable, *prizeable* (*priz* *zäb*l). a. 1 Now chiefly *diat.* Also *7* *prizeable*. [*f.* *PRIZE* v. 1 + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being, or worthy to be, prized, valuable.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xlii (1632) 628, I finde it [life] to be both prizable and commodious. 1634 W. T. whytt tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I) 203 The very ravings of my fever are sometimes more prizeable than Philo-sophical Meditations. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 2, I hope this our Principle is so much the more prizeable, that it [etc.]. 1816 Klattinge *Trav.* I. 208 Clothed with that delicate short grass so prizeable for the flock and the dairy. 1862 Sir H. Taylor *St. Clement's Eve* 1, A prizeable possession.

† b. Comparable in value (*with*). *Obs.* rare = 1. 1644 Quarles *Banabas & B.* 99 Is a poor clog of earth (we call inheritance) prizeable with his greatness?

Prizable, a. 2 *Chess*. [*f.* *PRIZE* *sb.* 3 = *F.* *prize* capture + *-ABLE*.] That can be taken or made a prize, exposed to capture.

1808 *Stud. Chess* II. 202 In case you touch a piece not prizeable, you must play your king if you can.

† **Prizal**. 1. *Obs.* [*f.* *PRIZE* v. 1 + *-AL*.] Estimate of worth, appraisement, valuation.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. x. 29 With us *Pidgens* dung carries chief prehemence for due prizall of worth. *Ibid.* iv. 1. 79 The Valuation of Possessions consists in the due Estimate and Prizall of all Parts and Particulars Essentially and Accidentally thereunto belonging.

Prizal, late form of *PRIZAL* *sb.*, taking.

Prize (*præz*), *sb.* 1 For earlier forms (*pris*, *prys*, *price*, *prize*, etc.) see *PRICE* *sb.* [A differentiated variant of *ME.* *pris*, *pryse*, now *PRICE* *sb.* The latter was formerly, and in some dialects is still, *prize*, *prize* (*priz*), and its plural in 16-18th c. was very commonly *prizes*, *prizes*. The corresp. verb is also *prize*, *PRIZE* v. 1 Cf. also the forms of *PRIZE* *sb.* 3, v. 2.]

1. A reward, trophy, or symbol of victory or superiority in any contest or competition.

Consolation prize, a prize won in a consolation match. See *CONSOLATION* 3 b.

a. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25364 (Cott.) For oft þe men þat er rightwis 1 þou faunding win þai to þair pris [so *Goth.*, *P.* *preis*]. 1382 Wyclif *1 Cor.* ix. 24 Thai that rennen in a furlong, alle forsoth rennen, but on taketh the pris. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 15 So that the heere bond he [Bacchus] hadde And victore of his enemies, And torneth homward with his pris. c. 1460 *Lanval* 487 So the pris of that turnay Was delivred to Lanval that day. 1617 Morvson *Ithin.* III. 196 Shooting for wagers. And for like rewards and prizes.

b. 1543 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlviii. 205 All ar playnly accorded... to gyve you the price and chapelette. 1607 HAKESWILL *Apol.* (1630) 239 The only man to whom the price was of right to be adjudged. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 519 Certain *brabuns* or prizes for such as shall do best.

Y. 1596 SHAKS *Merch.* V. II. ix. 60 (Q. 1600) Did I deserve no more then a fool's head, Is that my prize, are my deserts no better? 1600 - A Y. L. i. 168 If euer hee goes alone againe, He neuer wrastle for prize more. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 37 They had judges ordained to decide their merit, and prizes toward it. 1759 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 193 We overvalue the prize for which we contend. 1804 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 250 A week before the prize was decided by the king. 1899 Scribner's *Mag.* XXV. 7/1, I should have missed the Santiago campaign, and might not even have had the consolation prize of going to Porto Rico.

b. In colleges, schools, etc.: A reward in the form of money, books, or the like, given to the pupil who excels in attainments, usually as tested by a competitive examination. Formerly *PREMIUM*.

1754 *Cambr. Univ. Notice* 11 Dec. Mr. Finch and Mr. Townsend having proposed to give Two Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each to two Senior Bachelors of Arts, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose. 1768 M. HOWARD *Count. Quebec*, Honoured with the Prize given by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the best English Verses on this Subject. 1769 Sir J. REYNOLDS (*titl.*) A Discourse, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the distribution of the prizes. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 473 The prize of beauty in a woman's eyes Not brighter than in theirs the scholar's prize. 1791 (*Circular*) Clarke's School, Liverpool. *Præmia*. Names of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen to whom the Annual Prizes were publicly adjudged. 1800 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 9 University Prizes. Two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, are given annually by the Chancellor of this University. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 283 You love The metaphysics' lead and earn our prize, A golden branch.

6. A premium offered to the person who exhibits the best specimens of natural productions, works of art, or manufactures, at a competition designed to promote the study, cultivation, or production of such objects, or at an exhibition or 'show' arranged for the instruction or amusement of visitors.

1775 *Orig. Ipswich Frl.* 6 May (in *N. & Q.* 29 Feb. 1908). There will be a show of Tulips. Every person's flower shall be his own actual property and of his own blowing, or they will not be entitled to either of the prizes. 1793 (June 4) *Musical Entertainment at Sadler's Wells Th.* The Prize of Industry. Taken from a Fete given in Oxfordshire for the encouragement of industry amongst the Villagers, and introducing the Spinning for the Prize Medal. 1824 (see 4 a). 1845 *Florist's Frl.* 209 The first prize for 12 Ranunculuses (amateurs' class) was awarded [etc.]. *Mod.* The infant to whom the first prize was awarded at the baby show.

2. A sum of money or a thing of value, offered for competition by chance or hazard, as by trying who shall throw the highest or other specified number at dice, or draw a particular ticket from among a large number to which no advantage attaches, called *blanks*. Often *fig.*

1567 *Lottery Chart Aug.* A very rich Lotterie generally, without any Blankes, containing a great number of good Prizes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 242 P. 2 A Ticket in the Lottery, and 'tis come up this Morning a Five hundred Pound Prize. 1728 *Young Love Fame* II. 264 A beauteous sister, or convenient wife, Are prizes in the lottery of life. 1842 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 153 A twenty thousand prize in the lottery. 1883 W. C. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. ix. 1 The word lottery may be applied to any process of determining prizes by lot.

3. *fig.* Anything striven for or worth striving for; a thing of value won by or inspiring effort.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 83 (Q. 1609) Place, riches, and favour, Prizes of accident as oft as merit. 1610 - *Temp.* i. ii. 452 But this swift business I must vnease make, least too light winning Make the prize light. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 111 The Lock In every place is sought, but sought in vain. With such a prize no mortal must be blest. 1836 LYTON *Alice* x. What a prize to any younger sons in the Merton family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 326 There were still indeed prizes in the Church, but they were few. 1856 GRAYDON *Life* xxi. (1875) 273 Life has a prize for every one who will open his heart to receive it.

b. An advantage, privilege; something prized or highly valued.

1593 SHAKS 3 *Han. VI.* i. iv. 59 (Q. 1595) This warres prize to take all advantages. *Ibid.* II. i. 20 (Fol. 1623) He thinks 'tis prize [1595 prize] enough to be his Sonne. 1638 WALTON in L. Roberts *Merch. Mag.* Commend Verses 11 If thou would'st be a Merchant, buy this Booke. For 'tis a prize worth gold.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (a) That gains a prize; for which a prize is awarded in a competition or exhibition; also *fig.* such as would or might gain a prize, supremely excellent of its kind, first-class. (b) That is offered or gained as a prize. (Often hyphenated.)

1803 D. WILSON (*titl.*) *Common Sense* A Prize Essay, recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15, 1803. 1807 (*titl.*) *Oxford Prize Poems*, being a Collection of such English Poems as have at various times obtained Prizes in the University of Oxford. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 270 Jeremy Hill claimed his prize-pig, but his competitors disputed his right. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. 15, 'There was a prize ox, a prize pig, and ploughman, For Henry was a sort of Sabine showman. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 15 My history is an everlasting possession, not a prize composition which is heard and forgotten. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/1 Look at the prize gussets, the prize hemmings, the prize buttonholes, the prize darnings, the prize stitchings suspended by innumerable tin tacks to the wall.

b. *Comb.*, as *prize-giver*, *-giving*, *-holder*, *-loser*, *-seeker*, *-taker*, *-winner*; *prize-taking*, *-winning*, *-worthy* adjs.; *prize-book*, a book gained as a prize, *prize-fellowship*, a fellowship in a college given as a reward for eminence in an examination, as distinct from an official fellowship; hence *prize-fellow*, one who holds such a fellowship; *prize-list*, a list of the winners of prizes in any competition; *prize-medal*, a medal offered or gained as a prize; *prize-question*, a question or subject for the answer to or discussion of which a prize is offered.

1858 LYTON *What will he do* vii. ix, The poor relics of her innocent happy ghood, —the 'prize books, the lute, the costly work-box. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Apr. 2/1 A 'prize-fellow in his seventh year is one of the most dolorous sights in the world. These 'prize-fellowships ought to be abolished, and the money devoted to relieving the intolerable strain on the University chest. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impress.* 170 'Prize fellows' as they are ungracefully called, elected for seven years only. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 7/1 Zealous and more determined 'prize givers and prize seekers overruled Mr. Wright and his supporters. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. 1. 54 They were naturally the 'prizeholders. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Prize-list' 1. A detailed list of the winners in any competition for prizes, as a school examination or a flower-show. 1793 'Prize Medal [see c.] 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 3524 Patent and prize medal artificial eyes, &c. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 268 The subject of the tides was proposed as the 'prize question by the Academy of Sciences in the year 1740. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 146/1 The cockpit in the 'prize winners is only large enough to contain the feet of the skipper. 1635 J. HAYWARD in Biondi's *Bausch'd Virg.* 5 Endowments but handmaides to others farre more 'prize-worthy.

† **Prize**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: a 6 *pryse*, 6-7 *prize*, *price*, 6-8 *prize*. [Of uncertain origin possibly the same word as the *prec.* in a transferred use. Cf. Gr. *δῶρον*, 'the prize of contest, a prize', also 'a contest, hence conflict, struggle'. The forms are the same as the contemporary ones of *PRIZE* *sb.* 1; but, not being found before the last third of the 16th century, this has not the earlier *pris*, *prys*.]

In Amyot's Fr. transl., 1559, of *Plutarch's Lives*, Pericles c. x, the Gr. *μουσικῆς ἀγωνία*, *τοῦς μουσικοῦς ἀγῶνας*, lit. 'contest of music', 'the musical contests', are rendered *jeux de prix de (de) musique*, lit. 'prize-plays of music'; for this North, 1579, has not 'prizes' but 'games for musick'.]

A contest, a match; a public athletic contest; *pl.* the public games of the Greeks and Romans; in late use, a prize-fight. Also *fig.*

a. 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 106, I mean not to condemn such public games or prizes, as are appointed by the magistrate. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vii. 25 His leg, through his late lucklesse prize, was cracked in twaine.

b. 1596 *SHAKS Merch. V* iii. i. 124 (Qo 1600) Like one of two contending in a prize that thinks he hath done well in peoples eyes. 1597 *BEARD Theatre Gods Judgement* (1612) 349 The people being gathered together to behold the Fencers prizes were fiftie thousand of them hurt and maimed by the Amphitheatre that fell vpon them. 1651 *N BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 34 The Prize was now well begun concerning the Pope's power in England. 1663 *Perrys Diary* i. June, Here I saw the first prize I ever saw in my life; and it was between one Mathews, who did beat at all weapons, and one Westwicke. 1669 *Ibid* 12 Apr. Here we saw a prize fought between a soldier and a country fellow.

b. esp. in phrase *to play a prize*, to engage in a contest or match, esp. a fencing-match, also *fig. to play one's prize*, to play one's 'game', play one's part.

a. 1592 *GREENE Upst Courtier* B ij b, leatting vp and downe like the Usher of a Fensse-schoole about to playe his Pryse. 1597 *Torfe Laura* i. iii. Like to the blacksome night I may compare My Mistres gowne, when darknes playes his pryse. 1605 *B. Jonson Volpone* v. ii. Thou hast playd thy pryse, my precious Mosca.

b. 1588 *SHAKS Tit A* i. i. 399 (Qo 1600) So Bascianus, you haue plaid your prize, God giue you joy sir of your gallant Brnde. 1600 *Sustmain Arraigned* (1880) 55 Cupid, the little Fencer playd his Prize At seuerall weapons in Atlanta's eyes. 1640 *Brome Antipodes* iv. iii. A Woman Fencer, that has plaid a Prize, It seems, with Losse of blood. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* ii. (1693) 147 Attributed to the Chairman's dexterity, who could play his prize in all weapons.

c. in *pl.* *To play prizes* (s. b.); *to fight prizes*, to fight as gladiators; to engage in a prize-fight, or practise prize-fighting; *to run prizes*, to run races. Also *fig.*

a. 1505 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Crosse Figh*, When yo masters of defence came to play their prizes, he [Nero] would beholde them in his ring. 1600 *HOLLAND Troy* viii. xx. 295 That yeare were erected in the great race called Circus, the Barriers, from whence the horses and their chariots are let forth, when they run their prizes. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 197 This base carnality plaies her prizes one way or other, and dares act her part upon Gods stage.

b. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded, Wks (Grosart) III. 6 Dick of the Cow... who plaied his prizes with the lord lockey so brauely. 1599 — *Leuten Stuff* *Ibid*. v. 235 Another plaies his prizes in print. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-J. Beasts* 206 When the Prizes of Germanicus Caesar were played, there were many Elephanthes which acted strange feates or partes. 1663 *Perrys Diary* i. June, The New Theatre, which is this day begun to be employed by the fencers to play prizes at. 1694 *TILLOTSON Sermon* ix. (1743) 122 He does not, like some of the cruel Roman emperors, take pleasure to see them play bloody prizes before him. 1702 *W. J. Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vii. 8 A Circus or Amphitheatre, wherein Prizes were anciently fought. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* i. iv. He went about through all the country fairs, challenging people to fight prizes, wrestling, and cudgel play. 1715 *LION Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 177 The whole People ~~are~~ together, to see the Athletes for Fencers and Wrestlers play their prizes.

d. *Comb.* prize-playing, the playing of a prize or prizes; acting as an athlete or gladiator; in quot *attrib.* = won in athletic contests. See also PRIZE-FIGHTER, FIGHTER.

1647 *R. STAPYLTON Juvenal* 36 Our mounted clowne prize-playing ornaments Or a poore basket-scrambling gown contents [L. Rusticus ille tulus sumit trechedipna, Quirine, Et aromatico fect nucetaria colli]

Prize (preiz), sb. 3. Forms: a. 4-7 prize, 5-7 prize, 6-7 pryse. b. 6-7 pryse, 6-prize. [a. F. *prise* the action of taking, capture, esp. the capture of a ship, the booty taken, a captured ship or cargo = Pr., Sp., It. *presa* = early Rom. *prēsa* = *prēssa*, L. *prehensa*, fem. sb. from pa. pp. of L. *prehendere* to seize: see PREHEND. (In origin, a special sense of PRIZE sb. 1), which late in 16th c. began to be phonetically spelt *prize*, and thus to be identified with PRIZE sb. 1.)]

†1. The action of taking; capture, seizure. *Obs.* 1414 *Act 2 Hen. V*, Stat. i. c. 6 Quils facent plein enformacion, a le conservateur de le port, de la dite prise et de la quantite dicelle.]

c. 1475 *Hark. Contin. Hyden* (Roll.) VIII. 576 The cyte of Constantinople was taken by the Turke by whiche pryse Cristen feyth perished in Grece. 1481 *CAXTON Godeffoy* lxxii. 130 By the pryse of this cyte. *Ibid* clxxv. 271 heading, Of the pryse and takynge of Iherusalem. 1612 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iv. 332 Age, that all men overcomes, hath made his pryse on thee. 1648 *J. RAYMOND Voy. Italy* 77 Opposite to this is the Arch of Titus Vespasian, erected to him for his pryse of Jerusalem. 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) II. 74 He said he got them by trade, but it was suspected he got them by prize. 1721 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1854) 167 This [stealing of a bundle of plate, jewellery, &c.] was the greatest and the worst prize that ever I was concerned in.

†2. Anything seized or captured by force, especially in war; booty, plunder, prey; a captive of war. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars T.* r. 281, I wol departe my pryse or my praye by deliberacion. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 246 Gret pris upon the werre he hadde. 1430 *HYMNS Virg.* (1867) 53, I haue brought hidir manye a greet price Hidir into helle of all kinde of man. c. 1450 *Melton* ii. 240 Thei hadden gete the richest prize that ener was sein in her comynge. 1578 *LINDSAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 74 Returnit hame againe witht great pyce of men and goodis. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 135 Woulst thou maintaine in sure abode Thine owne prize, and sleight me of mine? 1693 *Idem Crit. Techely* 140 To shelter the Prises which the Croats had

taken from the Turks. a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 154 (1740) 222 His Neighbour's Pigs and Hens used to be his Prize, when he could catch them.

b. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iv. 8 His owne prize, Whom formerly he had in battell wonne. 1608 *D. [TUVIN] Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 Many have had the victory snatcht, and themselves become the dishonourable pryze of whom they had earst most honourably surpriz'd. a. 1735 *ARBUTHNOT Most Wonderful Wonder Misc. Wks.* 1751 I. 195 He took Shipping afterwards with his Prize, and safely landed at Tower-Wharf. 1865 *EARL OF DERRY Iliad* i. 220 Ev'n from thy tent, myself, to bear thy prize, The fair Briseis.

b. esp. A ship or property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war; a legal capture at sea.

a. 1512 in *Rymer Foedera* XIII. 328/2 One Shippe Royall... with the Ordinance and Apparell of every such Prize that shall fortune to be taken by theym. 1588 *GREENE Perimedes* 9 Carrying away, both vessel and mariners as a pryse. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 188 Calicut, a great Citie ten leagues whence we tooke our price (1638) 302 prize] 1672 *C. MANNERS in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 Wee take every day some considerable prizes, which may pay for the warr. *fig.* 1593 *SHAKS Lucr.* 279 Desire my Pilot is, Beautie my prize.

b. 1608 *SHAKS Per.* iv. i. 93 *Pira.* 2 A prize, a prize 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 549 They took a prize of nine hundred tunnes. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 51 The galleies towing at their sternes three or foure little vessels no bigger then fisher boats. A ridiculous glory, and a prize to be ashamed of. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. round World* (1699) 174 We were now 6 Sail, 2 Men of War, 2 Tenders, a Fire ship and the Prize. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 164 The Commodore ordered his first Lieutenant, to take possession of the prize. 1899 *Lubbock Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 137 Steamers would be the real prizes—if prizes are to be made at all.

c. without a or *pl.* Property seized as in war, esp. in the *phr.* *to make prize*. Also *fig.*

[In this and the following, *prize* seems to hover between sense 1 'capture, seizure', and the concrete sense 2.]

1594 *SHAKS Rich. II.* iii. vii. 187 (Qo 1597) A beaulty waining and distressed widow Made prize and purchase of his lustfull eye. 1601 *J. WHEELER Treat. Comm.* 68 Diverser ships, had bene taken at sea, and the goods therein made prize, and confiscated. 1725 *De Vos Voy. round World* (1840) 9 We resolv'd to make prize of it, as in a time of war. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 496 Prize or not Prize, must be determined by Courts of Admiralty, belonging to the Power whose Subjects make the Capture. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* vi. 182 He made prize of all the good thoughts that came in his way. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laus Eng.* (1874) II. 18 It is necessary that the vessel should have been condemned as prize, by legal sentence. 1885 *RIGBY in Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 286 On matters of prize the judgment could be looked to.

d. In *good, fair, free, just, lawful prize*, with reference to the legality of the seizure. Also *fig.*

1550 *Reg. Pray. Council Scot.* I. 102 The samyn schip and gudis in cause scho wer noch fund just prize. 1561 *Ibid.* 162 Decernynge the schippis and gudis to be lauchfull prize. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* iii. ii. How now? Good prize? 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 135 [The junk] was a good prize and worth the keeping. a. 1680 *BUTLER Rev.* (1759) I. 168 Plagiarist Privateers, That all Mens Sense and Fancy seize, And make free Prize of what they please? 1747 *GRAY Cat.* 41 Not all that tempts your heedless hearts is lawful prize. 1836 *ALISON Hist. Europe* xii. § 52 (1847) IX. 362 The English Admiralty courts declared good prize neutral vessels carrying colonial produce from the enemy's colonies to the mother state. 1854 *J. S. C. ABBOTT Napoleon* (1856) I. xxii. 353 If the command was unheeded, a broadside followed, and the peaceful merchantman became lawful prize.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prize brandy, cause, goods, property, ship, prize agent*, an agent appointed for the sale of prizes taken in maritime war, so *prize agency*, prize court, a department of the admiralty court, which adjudicates concerning prizes; prize crew, a crew of seamen placed on board a prize ship to bring her into port; prize-list, a list of persons entitled to receive prize-money on the capture of a ship, prize-master, an officer appointed to command a prize ship; prize-office (see quot. 1706). See also PRIZE-MONEY.

1806 *A. DUNCAN Nelson* 215 The abuses of 'prize agency' 1802 *NELSON Parl. Sp.* 21 Dec. *ibid* 213 Transactions with any of the boards or 'prize agents'. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Agent, Prize agent*, one appointed for the sale of prizes, and nominated in equal numbers by the commander, the officers, and the ship's company. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 211 Navy and Prize Agents. 1667 *DRYDEN & DAVENANT Tempest* ii. 1, This is 'prize brandy'. 1747 (*title*) Observations on the Course of Proceeding in Admiralty Courts in 'Prize Causes'. 1810 *J. F. FORT (title)* Observations on Matters of Prize, and the Practice of the Admiralty 'Prize Courts'. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xxxiv. The 'prize crew of the Aspasia'. 1625 *Impeachment Dk. Buchlin.* (Camden) 32 To hasten the raising of money by sales of 'prize goods' here. 1711 *Act to Anne* c. 22 Preamble, Several considerable Quantities of Prize Cocoa, Sugars, Indigo, and other Prize-Goods. 1826 *KENT Comm.* (1873) I. xvii. 357, I know of no other definition of prize goods than that they are goods taken on high seas *jure belli*, out of the hands of the enemy. 1794 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 417 You want a 'Prize List for one vessel taken by Tartar and myself'. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Prize-list*, a return of all the persons on board at the time a capture is made, those who may be absent on duty are included. 1800 *Suppl. to Chron.* in *Assat. Ann. Reg.* 144/1 The 'prize-master' informed the unfortunate people who were sent on board the Arab, that there was abundance of provisions and water. 1893 *Dial. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 152/1 Louis was appointed prize-master of the Phoenix. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 1299 It was with difficulty that the 'prize money, which the Gloucester had taken', was secured, and the prize goods were entirely lost. 1664 *Perrys Diary* 22 Nov., To speak

with my lord about our 'Prize Office business. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Prize-Office*, an Office appointed for the Sale of Ships taken from an Enemy as lawful Prize. a. 1722 *FOUNTAINHALL Decisions* (1759) I. 333 The oft debated cause of the Captors of the two 'prize Danish ships'. 1863 *DICKEY Federal St.* I. 87 The officer in command of the 'Brie' when sent as a prize-ship to New York. 1799 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 92, I send you a cask of sugar, such as I think you mean by saying 'prize sugar'.

Prize, prise (preiz), sb. 4. Also 6 pryse [ME *prise*, a. F. *prise* a taking hold, grasp. see *piec.*]

1. An instrument used for prizing (see PRIZE v. 3); a lever. Now *dial.*

13 *St. Erkenwolden* in *Hoistm. Alleng. Leg.* (1881) 267 Wy3t werkemen Putton prizes per to, pinchid one vnder, Kaghene by he corners w' crowes of yrne. 1541 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 176 Item, an pryse, with an tuning staf. a. 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia.* *Prise*, a lever used for the purpose of forcing. This instrument is sometimes called a pry. 1825 *JAMIESON, Prise, Prise*, a lever. 1895 *T. PINNOCK Black Co. Ann.* (E. D. D.), Run, fetch a pryse, quick to lift on.

2 The act of prizing, leverage, purchase.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 150 Those plumes which so ornament the wings of birds, and give them as it were more prise upon the air. 1848 *J. ARION Domest. Econ.* (1857) 166 This spade is... rounded considerably in the back, to afford the better prize. 1893 *F. ADAMS New Egypt* 88 Is it fanciful to ascribe this curious upward movement of a river course to the prise given by it, in its enormous stretch in a straight line from north to south, to the diurnal whirl of the earth from west to east?

3. *Comb.*, as *prize-bolt*: see *quot.*

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Prise bolts*, the projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar bed or garrison gun carriage under which the handspikes are inserted for training and maneuvering the piece.

Prize (preiz), v. 1. Forms: a. 4-7 prize, 4-6 (Sc. -8) pryse (also Sc. 4 prizes, prysses, 4-5 pris, prys, 6 prys(s), prysse. b. 6- prize. 7. See PRIOR v. [ME. a. OF *priser*, F. *priser*, levelled form of OF. *priser*, PRAISE v. (under which see the origin and form-history). In Sc., from the 14th century, *prize* was preferred to *praise* in all its senses (see sense 4 below); but English at length differentiated *praise* and *prize*, retaining *praise* in the sense of F. *louer*, L. *laudare*, and appropriating *prize* to senses connected with the sbs *pris*, *prize*, *price*, and *prize*. In these senses it has received further differentiation, becoming PRIZE in the commercial sense of 'set a price to', and remaining as *prize* only in sense 3 below. (But this last differentiation has hardly yet been completed, for in dialect, local, and individual use, *to prize* or *prize* is often said instead of *to price*, even when the latter is written - of the distinction of sb. and vb. in *advance*, *to advance*, *house*, *to house*, *use*, *to use*.)]

I. †1. *trans.* To value, to estimate (the relative) value of; to estimate, esteem, account as worth (so much), to account, reckon. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a. 1375 (MS. 1487) *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 505 He wald noch priss his hiff a stra. With-thi he vengeans on hym mycht to 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xi. 44 A prodigall man I am so prysit. a. 1574 *EARL GLENCAIRN Ep. fr. Hermit of Alarut* 11 Our stait hypocritise they pryse Sayand, That we are heretikes. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 146, I prive your worthinesse at farre greater value. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* iii. 1 go Haung so swift and excellent a wit As she is prisde to haue. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vii. 38, I am thy brother, and thy life, with mine is euently prised. 1724 *RAM-SAY Vision* vii. Devysing, and prysing, Freedom at any rate. b. 1596 *Edw. III.* ii. 1, If on my beauty, take it if thou canst, Though little, I do prize it ten times less. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* ix. xiv, He in himself priz'd things as mean and base, Which yet in others great and glorious seem'd. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 230 Oh that their profession were but as highly prized, as their estate is valued.

†2 To estimate or fix the money value of, to value, appraise; to fix the price of (a thing for sale). *Obs.* in literary use. see APPRAISE v., PRICE v.

a. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 414/1 Prysyn, or settyng a pryce, *taxo*, *hactor*. 1445 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 14 They sal sell na flesche quhill it be prisit be the sworne prisaris. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 254 Thair may thow sell als dear as thow wilt prys. 1530 *PALSGR 666/a*, I prise ware, I sette a price of a thyng what it is worthe, *je apprue*. 1535 *COVERDALE Zech.* xi. 12 So they wayed downe xxx sylver pens, y^e value that I was prysed at. 1611 *BIBLE Iliad* 13 A goodly price, that I was prised at. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. x. iv. 1709 *narragon*, There Penales are prised according to the Caracts which they weigh. 1713 *S. SEWALL Diary* 2 June, Owen took a Cow of Vryse pris'd at £4 0 0.

b. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyne Dinner* Miv, The Romanes prized this fish at a wonderful high rate. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 59 [They] were there prized to be worth two shillings sixpence apiece. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 442, I will procure you one of the Catalogues of Manuscripts, which is prized by the Delegates of our Press, at One Pound Two Shillings. 1709 *HUGHES Teller* No. 173 r. 66 The Whole [goods] are to be set up and prized by Charles Bubbleboy, who is to open the Auction with a Speech. 1755 *JOHNSON, Prize*, to rate, to value at a certain price.

†3 To be the price of; to equal in value. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *SPENSER Hymn Hawk Lone* 175 How can we thee requite for all this good? Or what can prize that thy most precious blood?

†4 To offer as the price, to stake. d. To offer a price for, bid for. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii 41 Thou't worthy of the title of a squire, That durst, for proof, of thy affection And for thy mistress' favour, prize thy blood. 1590 CRESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 254 But terror here and horror, naught is scene. And present death prizing our life each how'er [orig. Et la presente mort nous marchande à tous coups]

8 To value or esteem highly, to think much of (The current sense.)

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* 1 239 And suld think fiedome mar to prysse Than all the gold in world that is c 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 1207, I aught as pryse him to prise for his prouesse c 1615 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* ix, In bewty, (loue's suet object), ravish't sight Doth some peculiar perfection prysse [rime lyes] x 665 Boyle *Ocas* *Ref.* vi 11, That we, prysse many [customs] of our own only because we never consider'd them b. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxxxix x, My God, how I these studies prize, That doe thy hidden workings show! 1618 E. ELTON *Edw. Rom. vi* (1622) 136 A blessing that cannot be sufficiently prized x 681 FLAVEL *Neth. Grace* xxxv 583 When we would express the value of a thing, we say, we prize it as our eyes. 1715 *Poet. Lib.* 237, I prize at equal rate Thy short-lived friendship, and thy groundless hate. a 1720 SWELL *Black. Quakers* (1795) 1 33 Prize your time now, while you have it. 1892 *Speaker* 11 July 36/2 The Swiss seem more and more to prize... the Referendum and the Initiative.

γ. 1375-1643 [see PRICE v 5]

† b With negative. Not to value at all, to think nothing of, care nothing for. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, Not prizing her poore infants discontent. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv 386 Had [I] force and knowledge More then was euer mans, I would not prize them Without her Loue.

II. † 4. To commend or extol the worth, excellence, or merit of; = PRAISE v. 3. *Obs. northern.*

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* x 776 Of this deed, The Erl was prysit greatly. 1456 Sir G. HAYC *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 12 Like man did sum thing, that was mekle to lowe and to pris. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Genius* xliii 45 Sic ladyis wyss, Thay ar to prys. 1567 *Satur. Poems* *Reform.* v. 16 Gif him all thanks. And prysse his name with all your micht

Prize, prize, v. 2. Forms: a 6 pryse, 6-7 prise; b 7- prize. [f. PRIZE sb.] *trans.* To seize, take, capture; to seize as forfeited, to confiscate. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* lii 29 All people... which speake eny blasphemie agaynst the God of Sydrac, Misac and Abdenago, shal dye, and their houses shalbe prysed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eneyd.* ii 14 (1588) 177 If any dead afterward found offending, their armour and weapon shall be prised, to the use of the Queenes Maestie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Thad* xi 385 To kill the five Hippasides And prise their aims. b 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x iv (1612) 245 The Queene of Scots from Ours almost her Crowne and life had prised

b. *spec.* To make a prize or seizure of; to seize (a ship or her cargo) as a prize of war.

a. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 60 b, The Romans being both more in number and valiant men, prised her [the Rhodians' ship] without labour and toke the Rhodian. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) 111, 236 The one [ship]... being prised near Silley by a ship of which I am part owner. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 145 If it happen a Ship to be prised for debt or otherwise to bee forfeited, yet the Mariners here is to be payed. b. 1886 *American* XII. 67 It was explained that the *David F. Adams* was prised for concealing her name and her sailing port.

Prize, prize (prɔɪz), v. 3 [f. PRIZE sb 4]

1. *trans.* To raise or move by force of leverage; to force up; *esp.* to force open in this way.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 344 They easily pry up bushes, furses, or broom by the very roots. 1688 R. HOLME *Antiquary* iii. xx (Roxb.) 246/2 The Forked end is stricken deep in the ground each side the root and so drawn or pried up. 1808 JAMIESON, *To pry up*, to force open, to press up a lock or door. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* vi, The door was... assailed with sledge-hammers, iron crows [etc.] with which they prised, levered and battered for some time with little effect. 1822 — *Pirate* vii, There stands yonder a chest, from which the lid has been just prised off. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxix, Many men... were seen striving to prize it [the jail door] down with crowbars. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 254, The lock was broken, and the lid bore signs of having been prised. *fig.* 1844 Prior *Burke* (1854) 232 Thus this famous measure... became the lever by which to pry its authors out of office.

2. To compress (cured tobacco) in a hoghead or box. *Southern U. S.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Prising*, also, the act of pressing or squeezing an article into its package, so that its size may be reduced in stowage. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 183 To the moment that the leaf is prised in the hoghead.

hence *Prising*, *prising* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1867 [see a]. 1890 *Daily News* 14 July 2/8 This pad prevented the splintering of wood, although the prising power would be the same. 1892 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 166 More hammering and more prising with the gavelocks and crowbars.

Prizeable: see PRIZABLE

Prized (prɔɪzd), *pp. a.* [f. PRIZE v. 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Greatly valued, highly esteemed.

1538 in *Let. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 209 The prised memories and perpetual renowned factes of the famous princes of Israel. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II xvi 180 Two of our most prized comrades. 1873 EMERSON *Let.* 3 May in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. (1906) 3/3, I am glad you have seen my prized friend, your Uncle George.

† 2. = PRIORED. In quot. 1642, High-priced, expensive. *Obs.* or *dia.*

1642 HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV 289/a Some prised small laces, but not prized ones; for I will spare your purse as much as may be. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 44 This a low prised commodity in my eyes. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Mar (O.H.S.) II 362 The prised Catalogue wch I have seen. (Prised is still so pronounced by some)

Prize-fight (prɔɪzfaɪt). [app. a late back-formation from next.] A public contest between prize-fighters; a boxing-match for money.

1824 W. N. BLANE *Excursion* 508 That had just been a 'prize fight' well attended by noblemen and gentlemen. 1857 HUGHES *Ton. Brown* 11 v, The stories he had heard of men being killed in prize-fights rose up horribly before him. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 4/5 Sir John Bridge said this contest was not, in his opinion, a sparring match, but a prize-fight. He held that fighting for money was a prize-fight, and that was illegal.

Prize-fighter (prɔɪzfaɪtər). [orig. f. PRIZE sb 2 + FIGHTER, from the phr 'to fight a prize' or 'prizes', in later use associated with PRIZE sb 1.]

† a. *orig.* One who 'fought a prize' (see PRIZE sb 2); one who engaged in a public fighting-match or contest. *Obs.* b. In mod. use, A professional pugilist or boxer, who fights publicly for a prize or stake; 'one that fights publicly for a reward' (J.).

1703 LUTTRELL *Bruf. Rel.* (1857) V 316 Yesterday, one Cock, a prize fighter, was condemned at the Old Bailey for killing a constable last May far was twelve month. 1725 St. Mary le Bow, *Dunham, Par. Reg.* Jane, daughter of Thomas Barrett, Prize fighter, bap. 28 April 1727. *Porr.* etc. *Art. Singing* 122 It is proposed, that Mr. Figg with his prize-fighters, and Violante with the rope dancers, be admitted in partnership. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 117/a The sword he brandish'd over the cavalier's head, with the dexterity of an old prize-fighter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 104 The encouragement given to prize-fighters and boxers. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* xiv 186 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec 387 He had the wit and luck to bring over that bulky prizefighter [Heenan] to make a sensation in England.

fig. 1820 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II 17 Not that we would say Voltaire was a mere prize-fighter

So Prize-fighting sb and a.

1720 SWIFT *T. Tuh. Hist. Martin* § 2 Hence the origine of that genteel custom of Prize-fighting. a 1765 BYRON *Verses* *Figg & Sutton* 1, Long was the great Figg, by the prize Fighting Swains, Sole Monarch acknowledged of Mary-bone Plains. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 108 The barbarous diversions of boxing and prize-fighting. 1828 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 289 Countries that have not been civilized by prize-fighting. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II 510/a Prize fighting in the ordinary sense of the term—i.e., a fight for money with fists, fought out to the bitter end—is absolutely illegal.

Prizeless (prɔɪzles), a [f. PRIZE sb 1 + -LESS.]

Without a prize; not having gained a prize.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb 3/2 The kind old lady who went about consoling the prizeless dogs at Cruft's. 1899 *Ibid.* 3 Aug 2/3 On the return of Harry and Robert home from school, Robert laden with prizes, Harry prizeless

Prizeless, *obs.* form of PRICELESS.

Prize-list: see PRIZE sb 1 4 b, sb 3 3.

Prizeman (prɔɪzmən). [f. PRIZE sb 1 + MAN sb 1] A man who wins a prize (esp. for excelling in learning or art).

1800 CAMB. *Univ. Cal.* Title-p, A list of the Medalists and Prize-men. *Ibid.* 15 Members' Prizemen. *Ibid.* 22 Seasonian Prizemen. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 233 The mere prize-man is often dismissed in a few lines. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro-M.* xiv, He's more than that he is the great prize man of the year in Trinity. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI 463 In his third year he [Lord Kelvin] came out as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman

† Prizement. *Obs.* Also 6 prizement, 7 prizement. [f. PRIZE v. 1 + -MENT.] The act of 'prizing' or valuing; valuation, appraisement.

1566 *Richmond Wills* (Suttees) 289 All this to remayne at the house thare withoute prizement so longe as any of the Philippon name shall dwell at the said house. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 274 According to the prizement at the suppression a 1700 in *Keble Lib. Bp. Wilson* v. (1863) 203 When sufficient men are sworn to prize children's goods the executors must take all things according to the prizement.

Prize-money. [f. PRIZE sb 3] Money realized by the sale of a prize (esp. one taken in maritime war), and distributed among the captors. 1757 J. LIND *Let. Navy* 1 23 All ships are equally entitled to their share of prize-money. 1800 J. WARRIS in *Gurw. Wellington's Desp.* (1837) I 128 Likely to obtain neither fame nor prize money. 1897 BESANT *The World went* xxiv, The prize-money amounted to a very pretty sum.

Prizer¹ (prɔɪzər). Now rare. Forms: 5 pryzzer, 5-6 prysar(e), 6 prisar, prysar, -or, 6-7 priser, 7 prisor, prisor, 7- prizer [f. PRIZE v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who prizes.

† 1. One who estimates the value, or determines the price, of something; an appraiser. *Obs.*

1427 in *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. & Archaeol. Soc.* (1902) 57 The pain of the Pryzer, if he be negligent & punish not c 1440 *Prout. Parv.* 413/2 Pryzare, or settar at price, yn a merket, or ober placys. 1505 *Berwich Reg. in Hist. MSS. Comm.* *Var. Collect.* L 7 No bowcher shall breke nor cut out any flysh to sell except the said prysers be there present. 1549 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald.) I 97 Alexander Wynchester [and five others] elect prisers of fiesche. 1552 in *Pictou. L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I 59 Assessors and Prysors. a 1645 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1656) 172 The prisors to take them of the price if they prize too high. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 294 Charges of driving to be set by a priser of the forage.

2. † a. One who values or esteems something at a specified (high, low, etc.) rate. *Obs.* b. One who values or esteems something highly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ibid.* xvi 762 Too much prizer of thyself 1657 Mrs. Hobson's *Bass in Chancel of Clever Ch.* A despiser of y^e world and a high Pryzer of y^e Lord Christ.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 33 But now, are the Children of Light such Prizers of Time?

Prizer², *arch.* Also 6 priser [f. PRIZE sb 2 + -ER 1] One who engages in a 'prize' or contest; a prize-fighter.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv v, I have a plot vpon these prizers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii 8 Why would you be so fond to ouercome The boone priester of the humours Duke? 1699 Mas. BENN *Fugate Curious* v, And fought like prizes, not as angry rivals. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxv, You shall be fought for in real *indul.* Only... the successful prizer shall be a gentleman. 1845 BROWNING *Luna* 1 52 The brace of prizers fairly matched Poleaxe with poleaxe.

Prize-ring (prɔɪzrɪŋ) [f. after PRIZE-FIGHT see RING sb 1 3.] A ring or enclosed space (now a square area enclosed by poles and ropes) for prize-fighting, hence *transf.* the practice of prize-fighting (cf. *the turf* = horse-racing); also *attrib.* belonging to prize-fighting, characteristic of prize-fighters.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4020 Two of the members of 'the ancient prize-ring' in actual combat. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lxiv, Captain Rook with his horse-jockey jokes and prize-ring slang. 1861 J. CRAWFORD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I 367 One of this race had nearly carried off the championship of England in the prize-ring. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 2/2 Better not to introduce into political controversy the language of the prize-ring

Prizing (prɔɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. Forms: see PRIZE v. 1 [f. PRIZE v. 1 + -ING 1] The action of PRIZE v. 1, + determination of price or value, appraising, valuing, estimation (*obs.*); high estimation.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 424/1 Prysynge, *h(c)i(c)atio* 1499 *Each. Rolles* *Scott.* XI 436 The prising of the said lands 1552 HULOET, *Prysynge* or settingtynge *prysynge*, *h(c)atio* 1678-9 LUTTRELL *Bruf. Rel.* (1857) I 6 The latter end of this month came out his majesties proclamation for prizing of wines [The proclamation has 'to set the Prices of all kinds of Wines'] 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Oct. 6/4 It was a fit prize for a feat that stood above all prizing

Prizing, *vbl. sb.* 2, 3. see PRIZE v. 2, 3.

|| Pro (prɔʊ). The L. preposition *pro* before (of place), in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of, in return for, on account of, etc. [Cognate with Gr. *pro* forward, before, in front of, earlier than, Skr. *prā* before, more remotely related to O.Tent. *for*, *fora*, Eng. *for*, *fore*]

A as *prep.* in various Latin phrases, more or less used in Eng. (See also PRO and CON.)

1. *pro aris et focis*, for altars and hearths, for the sake of, or on behalf of, religion and home.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. iv. 1. iii (1676) 398/1 When I see two superstitious Orders contend *pro aris & focis*, with such have and hold, *de lana caprina*. 1743 HUME *Ess.* iv. 48, I would only persuade Men not to contend, as if they were fighting *pro aris & focis*. 1839 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 12 They serve chiefly in the great army which fights even unto death *pro aris et focis*

2. *pro bono pu blico*, for the public good

a 1726 GILBERT *Case in Law & Equity* (1760) 113 It is *pro bono publico*, in which they are included

3. *pro confesso*, for or as confessed or admitted; chiefly in Law.

1632 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) II 141 As if they had taken it *pro confesso* that he is living. 1776 *Claims of Roy. Rada Churn* 171/1 in *Tral. f. Fowke*, etc., The Court had informed them, if they did not [support their case by affidavit], the negative of the question put would be taken *pro confesso*

4. *pro forma* (-ā), for form's sake; as a matter of form, in the way of formality. Also *attrib.*

1573-80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 77 To give the choice of a thousand thanks for every gewgaw, and sumtymes tooe for very meanie Nilfies as it were only *pro forma tantum*. 1623 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* *Gas.* I (1848) II 425 which is thought to be done rather *pro forma* than *ex animo*. 1788 *Genl. Mag.* LVIII 73/1 The cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma*. 1832 BIRRELL *Counselling ho. Diet* (1893) s. v., When a document is drawn up or a process gone through after a prescribed model, and with the special object of complying with some legal requirement it is said to be done *pro forma*.

5. *pro hac vice*, for this turn or occasion (only).

1653 in Rashdall & Rait *New College* (1901) 178 Wee therefore shall *pro hac vice* nominate the 13 Seniors and Officers for the carrying on the government of the said College. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Mar., Made Mr. Little Clark *pro hac vice*, Mr. Cooke being sick of the Gout. 1873 *Oxford Univ. Gazette* 18 Nov. 272 The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to examine *pro hac vice* this Term

6. *pro indiviso* (Law), 'as undivided' applied to a right shared by two or more persons without division: see *quot.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pro Indiviso*, is a possession, and occupation of lands, or tenements belonging unto two or more persons, whereof none knoweth his severall portion, as Coparceners before partition.

7. *pro rata* (-ā) [= 'for the rate': RATE sb 1 2], in proportion to the value or extent (of his interest), proportionally. Also *attrib.*, or as *adv.*, proportionally. [1334 *Rolls of Parli.* II 460/1 Les Eschevours sont charges a respondre des parcelles des ditz rentes et fermes Pro rata tempore] 1595 *Reg. Privy Council* Sol. II 468 To mak payment of their part of the said taxation pro rata. 1642 *Tr. Perkins Prof. Bk.* v. § 210 (1657) 128 His wife shall not have dower of that which the other coparcener had *pro rata*. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xv. (1879)

134 I'll take my *pro rata* allotment 1901 *Daily Tel* 9 Mar 9/7 The Preference issue will be offered *pro rata* to shareholders at 115.

8. *pro re nata* (-8), 'for the affair born, i.e. arisen', for some contingency arising unexpectedly or without being provided for; for an occasion as it arises Also *altrid*.

1578 in Spotswood *Hist. Ch. Scot* vi. (1677) 295 It is in the power of the Eldership to send out qualified persons to visit *pro re nata* 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I ii. 174 It was formerly left to the crown to summon, *pro re nata*, the most flourishing towns to send representatives to parliament. 1885 A. P. PETER in *Law Times* to Jan 185/1 Such orders are only granted *pro re nata*, and must be renewed on each fresh occasion arising. *Mod At a pro re nata* meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved, etc.

†b So *pro-re-nascent* a. (*obs. nonce-wd*), arising unexpectedly.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 In *pro-re-nascent* occurrences, which cannot be foreseen.

9 *pro tanto*, 'for so much', so far, to such an extent. Also *altrid*.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis* ii. § 4 Any one who reproaches any the least particle of pleasure as such is *pro tanto* a partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1882 *Macn. Mag.* XLVI. 437 Anything which reduces the amount of payments to be made out of the country *pro tanto* reduces the loss. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII 387/1 The land tax was redeemed and *pro tanto* personal estate converted into real estate.

10. *pro tempore*, for the time, temporarily; *altrid*. or as *adj*, temporary. (Abbrev. *pro tem*)

1468 *Paston Lett* II 325 The thyhandes did gooode *pro tempore*. 1625-6 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt & Times Chas. I* (1648) I 73 The Lord Chamberlain is like to be Lord Steward this parliament, *pro tempore*. 1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 70 Another might be appointed *pro tempore* to command his ship. 1759 E. W. MONTAGU, jr. *Am. Republics* 333 The *pro tempore* Dictator soon came to be perpetual. 1868 *Reg. Der. Congr.* IV 787 President *Pro Tempore*. The Senate proceeded to the election of a President *pro tem*. 1846 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 159 Called to-day upon Craven who is *pro tem* private secretary to Normanby.

B. *Pro-sb*. 1. An argument for or in favour of something, as opposed to one against it. (Now usually in *PRO* and *CON*, q.v.) b. A person who sides or votes in favour of some proposal.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2577 That I may be the perswyer al inconvenience, Dout, *pro*, contra, and anbigute, Thurh your declaratione. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas* vi. (Percy Soc.) 26 Proving the *pro* well from the contrary. 1784 *Geo. III* in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I 61 Mr Pultney 'should have stood amongst the *Pros* 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I 462 The *pros* are afraid to bring it forward until the return of several members on their side of the question.

2. *Tally of pro* see *TALLY sb*.

Pro, pro., a familiar abbreviation of various wds., as *proproctor* and other combs of *PRO-* *pref.* 1 4, also *professional*.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii 17 When he came to Oxford, he revered even the velvet of the *Pro* 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xiv. He had past the *Pro's* at Magdalen turnpike, and they never thought of stopping him. Both the *Proctors* were down at Coldharbour turnpike. a 1884 M. PATISON *Memo.* (1885) 229 I had acted as *proproctor* to Green, the other *pro* being Kay. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 86 The poor players helped each other as well as they could, but provincial *Pros*. are—or, at least, were—not a wealthy class. 1887 *Scott Leader* 19 Dec. 4/1 A match, between six professional golfers and six amateurs resulted in favour of the '*pros*,' by three holes. 1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept 5/3 Master or *Pro*... the burning question of whether school cricket should be under the dominion of the schoolmaster or the professional cricketer. 1903 *19th Cent.* Sept. 464 Taverns frequented by '*pros*', as music-hall artistes are popularly called.

Pro, prefix. 1 The Latin adv. and prep. (see above), used in combination with verbs and their derivatives, and sometimes with other words not of verbal derivation.

(Unlike the *Gr pro-*, the *L* was originally and usually *pro-*; but in some compounds it was occasionally and in others usually or always shortened to *pro-*.)

A large number of Latin words so formed were retained in popular use in French (as in the other Romanic langs.); many others were taken into French in earlier or later times as learned words, and were thence taken into English. In later times words of this kind have been adopted or adapted in English directly from Latin, or have been formed immediately from Latin elements.

In OF the prefix had often the popular form *por-*, *pur-*, *four-* (see *PUR-*), but this, in many words, was subseq. changed back to the Latin form in *pro-*.

1. As an etymological element. The following are the principal uses in Latin and English. (All words of this class appear as *MAIN* words.)

a. Forward, to or towards the front, from a position in the rear, forth, out, into a public position, as *proclamare* to call out, *proclamare* to lead forth, *proferre*, *proferre* to put forth (PROFUSE), *proferre* to throw forth, *proferre*, *prominere* to put out (PROMINENT), *prominere* to speak out, *pronounce*, *pronuntiare* to put forth, *pronuntiare*, *proferre*, *proferre* to thrust forth, *proferre*.

b. To the front of, down before (the face of), forward and down; as *procedere* to fall forward or down (PROCEDENCE), *proclivis* sloping downward, *proclive*, *proclive* to tramp down, *proculcare*, *proculcare* to fall down forwards (PROCUMBENT), *profligare* to dash down (PROFLIGATE), *profligi*, *profligi* to slip down forwards (PROLAPSE), *proster-*, *proster-* to strew or lay flat before one, to PROSTRATE.

c. Forth from its place, away, as *prætere* to give away, betray (PRODITUM), *prætere* to drive away, dissipate (PRODIGAL), *prætere* to flee away (PROFUGAT).

d. Forward, onward, in a course or in time, as *procedere* to proceed, *processus* PROCESS, *procrastinare* to defer till the morrow, *procrastinare*, *progrederi* to step forward, *progressus*, *prominere* to drive onward (PROMENADE), *promovere*, *promovere* to move onward, *promove*, *promote*, *promovere* to drive forward, *propel*.

e. Out, with outward extension, as *productus* able to be drawn out, *productus*, *prolixus* PROLIX, *propterea* to plant out, *propagare*, *protrahere*, *protrahere* to drag out, *protract*.

f. Before in place, in front of, as *prohibere* to hold in front, hold back, *prohibere*, *proscribere* to write in front, *proscribere*, *prolegere* to cover in front, *prolegere*.

g. Before in time, in anticipation of, in provision for, as *prolegium* PROLEG, *prologus* to speak before (PROLOGUE), *providere* to foresee, *providere*.

h. For, in preparation for, on behalf of, as *procurator* gnt for, *procurator*, *procurator* to take care for, *procurator*, *procurator* wished for, *procurator*, *procurator* to do service to, *procurator*.

i. With worn-down or obscure force; as *procerus* tall, *procerus*, *profundus* PROFANE, *profundus* deep, *profoundus*, *proles* offspring (PROLETAIRE), *proletaria* to deserve, *proletaria*, *promiscuus* mixed, *promiscuus*, *proverbum* PROVERB, *provincia* PROVINCE.

2. Frequently prefixed in Latin to names of relationship, answering to Eng. 'great' or 'grand', *F. grand* and *petit*; as *avus* grandfather, *pro-avus* great-grandfather, *avunculus* aunt, father's sister, *pro-avunculus* great-aunt, grandfather's sister, *gener* son-in-law, *progener* grandson-in-law, granddaughters's husband. So *pronepos* great-grandson, great-nephew, *pronepos*, *pronepos*, *pronepos* great-granddaughter, great-niece, *pronepos*, *pronepos*.

3. *Pro-* for *PRE-*, *PRE-*. In late and mediæval Lat. *pro-* was sometimes substituted for *pre-*, *pre-*, partly through confusion of sense, partly perhaps under the influence of words from Greek, such as *prologus*, *propheta*, *proscenium*. Examples of this are frequent in ME, where, however, as in MED. L. MSS., it is often difficult to say whether *pro-* was intended, or was merely a scribal or copyist's error, due to confusion of the written *e* and *a*. Examples will be found among the cross-references.

II As a living prefix

4. In Latin *pro-* in the sense 'for', 'instead of', 'in place of', was prefixed to a sb, app. originally in prepositional construction, as *pro consul* (one acting) for a consul, afterwards combined with the sb, as *proconsul*=deputy-consul; so *prodictator*, *proflamen*, *pro gubernator*, *prolegatus*, *promagister*, *propraefectus*, *propraetor*; also in a few names of things, as *pronomen* PRONOUN, *prothibula* deputy-guardianship.

English has examples of *pro-* prefixed a. to names of persons (officials or functionaries), 'acting as deputy', as *pro-Grand Master*, *pro-guar dian*, *pro-legate*, *pro-provincial*, *pro-provost*, *pro-regent*, *pro-seneschal*, *pro-tetrarch*, *pro-treasurer*, *pro-tribune*, *pro-warden*, etc.; also *PROCONSUL*, *PROPROCTOR*, *PRORECTOR*, etc. b. to names of things, as *pro-reality* (something serving the purpose of a reality), *pro-sb*, *pro-verb* [after *pronoun*], etc.; also *PRO-CATHEDRAL*, *PRO-LEG*, etc. c. to an adj, as *pro-e-thical*, serving as a substitute for what is ethical, *pro-sb* substitute (see quot.): hence *pro-substantively* adv.

1892 H. SPENCER *Princ. Ethics* I ii 11 § 133 237 We must class them as forming a body of thought and feeling which may be called 'pro-ethical', and which, with the mass of mankind, stands in place of the ethical properly so called. 1902 R. R. MARETT in *Personal Idealism* 250 Religion as often as it happens to take the side of salutary practice is probably [a] more effectual 'pro ethical sanction' [than law]. 1898 *Daily Chron* 21 Nov 5/1 Having served with pre-eminent distinction the office of Deputy Grand Master, he was in 1897 elected 'Pro-Grand Master, a distinction which can only be understood when it is recalled that the Prince of Wales himself is Grand Master. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit* Pref 17 Digby's 'pro-guardian was a man of considerable celebrity. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, A 'Pro-legate, a Deputy Legat, or one that stands for a Legat. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 25 Jan 4/2 In the name of the Trinity, Thomas, 'Pro-Provincial of Canterbury, Joseph, Provincial of York, Laurence, Provincial of Caerleon, deplore the evil state of the Established Church. 1858 in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* (1863) 158 'Pro-Provost. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* iv 185 This kind of idealised symbol or concept serves as a 'pro reality, which we can reason about as though it were real. 1798 H. E. M. WILLIAMS *Tour Switzerland* I 238 (Jod.) Don Amatou Solani 'proregent, professor extraordinary, and enjoying numerous other titles. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Persecr* II 84 Cadafalci 'Pro-seneschal of Digne. 1886 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* May 763 There is produced a new skin, or rather a 'pro-skin. 1794 E. BANCROFT *Res. Perim Colours* I 176 Such compositions assume the form of substantive colours, without being such in reality. I beg leave to call them 'pro-substantive topical colours. *Ibid.* 390 Of the Uses of Quercitron Bark, in producing Topical Yellow and other Colours, 'pro-substantively, upon Cotton and Linen. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Luke* viii 3 His vicar-general, or 'pro-tetrarch. 1645 *Wood Life* Jan. (O.H.S.) I 115 For the space of three years he was a 'protubune [*mispr.* protubune] of horse under Charles Lewis elector Palatine. In 1641 he was sent into Ireland..

where he served in the quality of a tribune for two years. 1907 J. M. GRAINGER *Studies K. Jas Bible* 19 Do is sometimes used as a 'pro-verb, to avoid repetition of an antecedent verb. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatians*, etc. 169 'Pro-Vicar of the Bishop in the southern part of his diocese. 1857 in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* (1863) 83 'Pro-Warden.

5. In sense 'for, in favour of, on the side of'.

This use is entirely modern, and has no precedent or analogy in Latin. It appears to have arisen from the use of *pro* in *PRO B.* i b, or in *PRO AND CON*. To a certain extent, combinations with *pro-* take the place of those with *PHILO-*, as *philosophy*, *philosophy*. They appear to have begun c 1825, but to have been comparatively rare up to 1896, since which date they have swarmed in the journalistic press, usually in antithesis to formations in *anti-* expressed or understood. *Pro-Boer* and *anti-Boer* were terms of opprobrium during the South African War, 1899-1902.

a. Prefixed to a sb, sb phr, or adj., forming adjs with sense 'favouring or siding with (what is indicated by the second element)'; as *pro-alien*, *-American*, *-annexation*, *-Asiatic*, *-Boer*, *-British*, *-Catholic*, *-Chinese*, *-clerical*, *-educational*, *-English*, *-foreign*, *-French*, *-Irish*, *-Japanese*, *-moral*, *-negro*, *-opium*, *-papist*, *-patronage*, *-popery*, *-rebel*, *-Russian*, *-slavery*, *-tariff reform*, *-transubstantiation*, *-Turk*, *-Turkish*, *-war*, etc. Where the form of the second element permits, as in *pro-Boer*, *pro-Catholic*, *pro-negro*, *pro-papist*, *pro-Turk*, these are also used as sbs. = 'one who is on the side of, or favours... as *pro-Boarder* (one in favour of a School Board), *-breacher* (a partisan of breeches), *-flogger* (one who favours flogging), *-slaver* (a pro-slavery man), *-pro-liquorist* (one in favour of the unrestricted sale of alcoholic drinks). c. In comb. with a sb. or adj. (or directly from those in a.) + *-ism*, forming abstract sbs. = 'the principle or character of being in favour of... as *pro-alcoholism*, *-Boerism*, *-capitalism*, *-clericalism*, *-Russianism*, *-Senutism*, *-slaveryism*. Many of these are of opprobrious or hostile use.

1898 *Westm. Gas* 27 Apr. 6/3 Owing to the 'pro-American tone of the English Press. 1899 FITZPATRICK *Transvaal* 21 In demolition of Sir T. Shepstone's 'pro annexation arguments. 1902 *Daily Chron* 7 May 4/7 The 'pro-Boards were out voted. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 23 May 1/3 Liberals need not trouble to be more 'pro-Boer than the Boers themselves. 1901 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Ho Comm* 18 Feb. We have had six pro-Boers speaking in this debate, and not one Liberal Imperialist. 1900 *Dundas Advertiser* 23 Aug. 4 Lord Rosslyn brings the novel charge of 'pro-Boerism against us. 1901 *Daily News* 28 June 3/4 This trumpet blare of Triumphant Democracy almost unmakes us into 'pro-capitalism. 1891 *SOUTHEY* in *Q. Rev* XLIV 284 The Roman Catholics and the 'pro-Catholics, and their infidel allies, had incessantly employed the periodical press in aid of their cause. 1899 *Morn. Herald* 22 Oct. The opinions of the 'pro-educational and anti-slavery parties throughout the country. 1898 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gas* 14 July 1/1 The 'pro-English minority in the United States... are attempting a very hazardous enterprise for the future peace of the Republic. 1903 *Daily Chron* 30 June 3/7 The 'pro-floggers in the United States are constantly appealing to the condition of Delaware in proof of the efficacy of flogging. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 8 Apr. 2/2 If Russia can arrange a 'pro-Greek settlement, do not let us denounce her. 1904 *Daily Chron* 2 Dec. 4/3 Some of the pro-Greeks [those in favour of retaining Greek in the Previous Examination] at Cambridge would be ready to vote for an anti-Greek motion on the Oxford lines. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/3 The 'pro-Hellenic manifestations in the streets have produced an unfavourable impression among business men. 1901 *Daily Chron* 28 Oct. 4/3 Mr. Chamberlain, described Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as the leader of the pro-Boer and Little Englander and 'pro-Irish party. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/7 Kim Hong Tsu, the Premier [of Corea], and seven other 'pro-Japanese Ministers were beheaded and their corpses dragged through the streets. 1896 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gas* 15 Dec. 4/2 If the Irish Land Commission were not a practically packed 'pro landlord tribunal. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 19 Sept. 3/4 It has even been admitted by 'pro-liquorists that the voters of New Jersey would under the Initiative and Referendum adopt county, municipal, and township local option. 1895 *Pop Sci Monthly* Sept. 649 It may be well to call the tendencies favorable to virtue, 'pro-moral. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 20 Apr. 6/1 Mr. Malins headed the 'pro-negro party when the secession... took place. 1899 *Conservative* *Frml.* 26 Jan. The interests of a 'pro papist popularity-hunting viceroy. 1841 J. ROBERTSON in *Charters Life* v (1863) 125 The anti-patronage men and the 'pro-patronage Non-intrusionists split among themselves. 1828 S. D. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem* (1855) I. 217 A denutation of 'pro-Popery papers waited on me today to print, but I declined. 1829 *WHEWELL* in *Life* (1881) 127 He is supported by the pro-popery Ministry. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/7 The 'pro-Rhodes feeling in Capetown is strong to unreason. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 29 Aug. The so-called United Brethren known as liberals or 'pro-secretists. 1856 in L. W. SPRING *Kansas* (1885) 48, I tell you I'm 'pro slave. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 29 Dec. 6/4 The 'Pro-Slavers all went home without any action. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* Prose Wks 1889 110. 106 In the midst of grosest 'pro-slavery action, they are full of anti-slavery sentiment. 1856 G. D. BARNWELL *IVar in Kansas* 124 'The hour and the man' of Free-State-ism, or 'Pro-Slavery-ism, for we can scarce say which, is yet to come. 1899 J. ROGERS *Autobiog.* vi. ii. 222 One sense tells that a 'pro-transubstantiation passage is in the Bible. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 4/7 The curious anomaly

that some of our strongest anti-Turk politicians on the Armenian question should at the same time be in favour of a "pro-Turk policy in Egypt." 1899 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 8/5 The "pro-vaccinist statisticians."

Pro- (*pro-*, *pro-*), repr the Gr preposition *πρὸ*, meaning 'before' (of time, position, preference, priority, etc.), forming in Greek many compounds—verbs, substantives, and adjectives. Of the sbs. and their derivatives more than 60 were adopted in late Latin as technical terms of rhetoric, philosophy, natural history, art, and Jewish or Christian religion (e.g. *problema*, *proboscis*, *prodonus*, *prolepsis*, *prologus*, *propheta* (*prophēta*, *prophēticus*, *prophētiāre*), *prophitis*, *proscennium*, *prostylus*, *prolassis*). With the revival of learning many more Greek terms were latinized. Many of these latinized forms of both periods have been adopted or adapted in the modern languages generally, and have subsequently served as models for the formation of new combinations from Greek (less commonly from Latin) elements, in the nomenclature of modern science and philosophy. The older and more important of the English words so derived appear in their alphabetical order as Main words. Those in which *pro* is more obviously a prefix to a word itself used in English, or which are merely technical terms, follow here.

1. In sense 'Before in time' forming (a) sbs., chiefly scientific terms denoting the earlier, or (supposed) primitive type of an animal, plant, organ, or structure (with derived adjs.); (b) adjs. meaning 'previous to or preceding that which is expressed by the second element'.

Pro-agonic (-ægōnik) *a.*, *Path.*, preceding a paroxysm. **Pro-amnion**, the primitive amnion in the embryonic stage of some animals; hence **Pro-amniotic** *a.*, pertaining to the pro-amnion. **Pro-amphibia** (-æmfībiā) *sb. pl.*, *Zool.*, the (hypothetical) primitive or ancestral amphibious animals. **Pro-angiosperm** (-ændzjospərm) *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral angiosperm, from which the existing angiosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Pro-angiospermic** *a.* **Pro-baptismal** *a.*, preceding or preparatory to baptism. **Prochorion** (-kōrion), *Embryol.*, the vitelline membrane or integument of the ovum, which develops into the chorion. **Pro-dialogue** (*nonce-wd.*), an introductory dialogue. **Prodissoconch** (-disōkōnk), *Zool.* [Gr. *disōs* double + *CONCH*], a name suggested for the early shell of the oyster. **Pro-ethnic** (-eθnik) *a.*, *Philol.* [see *ETHNIC*], anterior to the division of the primitive Aryans into separate nations or peoples, or of any people or race into separate tribes. **Progametange** (-gēmātēnz), *-gametangium*, *Biol.*, 'an immature or resting gametangium' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Proganoid** (-gēnoīd), *Ichthyol.*, *a.* of or belonging to the primitive (fossil) ganoid fishes; *sb.* a primitive ganoid. **Proganosaur** (-gēnosōr), *Paleont.* [Gr. *gāvos* brightness + *σαῦρος* lizard], *sb.* a member of the order *Proganosauria* of extinct reptiles, *adj.* belonging to this order. **Progyrnospem**, *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral gymnosperm, from which the existing gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Progyrnospem** *a.* **Prokosmial** *a.*, *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *κόσμος* world; see *COSMOS*], existing before the cosmos or universe. **Promammal**, *Zool.*, one of the (hypothetical) *Promammalia* or primitive mammals; so **Promammalian** *a.* **Promeristem**, *Bot.*, primary meristem, protomeristem. **Pronymph** (-prōnūmf), *Entom.* [see *NYMPH* 3], a stage in the development of some dipterous insects, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *propupa* below); hence **Pronymphal** *a.* **Pro-ostrium** (-īstrōm, -ēs-), *Zool.*, the period immediately preceding that of the oestrus or sexual excitement in animals; so **Pro-oestrous** *a.*, preceding the oestrus; belonging to the pro-oestrus. **Propeptone** (see quot. 1895). **Properistoma** (-pērīstōmā), *Properistome* (-pērīstōm), *Embryol.* [cf. *PERISTOME*], the lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula; hence **Properistomal** *a.* **Prophyllon**, *Bot.* (pl. *-phylla*), [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf] see quot. **Propupa** (-piūpā), *Entom.*, a stage in the development of some insects, as the cochineal-insect, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *pronymph* above). **Prorenal** (-rīnāl) *a.*, *Embryol.* [see *RENAL*], belonging to the primitive kidney or segmental body. **Proscolice** (-skōlēks), *Zool.*, pl. *proscolices* (-skōlēks) [Gr. *σκώληξ* worm], the first embryonic stage of a cestode or tape-worm, from which the scolex is developed by budding; hence **Pro-**

scolecine (-skōlēksin) *a.*, pertaining to a proscolice. **Prosporangium**, *Bot.* (pl. *-ia*) = *pro-zygospore*. **Protrypsin** (-trīpsin), *Phys. Chem.*, a substance formed in the pancreas, and afterwards converted into trypsin; also called *trypsinogen*. **Prozygospore** (-zōzjospōrēnz), *Bot.*, a stage in the development of certain fungi, which produces a thin-walled process into which the protoplasm passes and divides into zoospores.

1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 621 The termination is doubtful, and transition into the "pro-agonic stage not rare. 1890 *Billings Med. Dict.* **Pro-amnion*, term applied by van Beneden and Juhn to an area around the head of the very young embryo in which there is no mesoderm, the ectoderm and endoderm being in direct contact, and which is soon obliterated by the ingrowth of mesoderm. 1889 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 290 Long after the true amnion has been quite completed the head gradually emerges from this "pro-amnion" pit. 1901 *Nature* 14 Mar. 462/a Connected through a series of hypothetical "Proamphibia" or "Protetrapoda" with equally hypothetical Selachian-like animals. 1886 *Ibid.* 25 Feb. 389/1 The ancestral "pro-angiosperms" are supposed to have borne leaves such as are found diminished or masked in so many of their existing descendants. 1894 *G. S. Faxon Christ's Disc. Capersuam* viii 230 note, Cyril has devoted to his painful "probaptismal instruction no fewer than eighteen Lectures. 1899 tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 157 This "prochorion" very soon disappears, and is replaced by the permanent outer egg membrane, the chorion. 1884 *Athenaeum* 12 July 41/1 In the "pro dialogue to the 'Isle of Gulls' one of the characters says, 'I cannot see it out'." 1888 *JACKSON in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 543 In the oyster, this shell is not single but double-valved, and as it precedes the dissoconch or true shell, I suggest the name "prodissoconch, or early double shell. 1884 *MAX MÜLLER Sc. Lang. Ser. II.* viii (1868) 383 Deriving both from a common Aryan or "pro-ethnic source. 1889 R. S. CONWAY *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 Medial s between vowels became voiced (r) in pio ethnic Italic. 1889 *NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER Paleont.* II. xlv. 959 "Proganoid Series. 1890 *Osborn in Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 797 More probable than that the avian phylum should have originated quite independently from a quadrupedal "proganosaur. 1886 *Nature* 25 Feb. 389/a In the remote past, the cambium layer may have existed in an irregular or fugitive manner in the "pro-angiospermic," as it did in the "pio-gymnospermic" stem. 1885 *BAILLY Mystic* (ed. 2.) 36 Where the "pro-kosmial forms of thought abide. 1889 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 362 If not the "Promammal" of Haeckel, it may perhaps have been a near relative of some such transitional form. 1876 tr *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* xxi. 11. 235 The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or "Promammalia" probably possessed a very highly developed jaw. 1898 tr *Strasburger's Bot.* 1. 90 The tissues are distinguished as primary and secondary, according as they are derived from the "promeristem" or secondary meristem. 1895 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 164 The process of forming the various organs goes on in the "pronymph, till the 'nymph' has completed its development. 1894 *Ibid.*, The "pronymphal state may be looked upon as being to a great extent a return of the animal to the condition of an egg. 1900 W. HEAPE in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* Nov. 6 "Pro-astrium or the "Pro-astrous Period. I have adopted to describe the first phases of generative activity in the female mammal at the beginning of a sexual season. 1901 *Brit. Med. J. Nat. No.* 2097. 593 There is the "pro-estrum" ('the coming in season'), characterized by a pro-oestrous discharge most usually of mucus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Projeptone*, also termed *Hemalbu-mose*, one of the intermediate products formed during the conversion of albumin into peptones in gastric digestion. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 292 The action of the gastric juice upon the albuminous constituents of the food is indicated by the presence of syntomyn, propeptone and peptone. 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 250 At the thickened edges of the gastrula, the primitive mouth-edge ("pro-peristoma), the endoderm, and the exoderm pass into each other. 1898 tr *Strasburger's Bot.* 462 The leaves borne on the stalks of the flowers are designated Bracteoles or "Prophylla. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Prophyta*, that stage in insect development immediately preceding the pupa. 1898 *PACKARD Text-ile Entomol.* III. 687 It passes into what Riley terms the pro-pupa, in which the wing-pads are present. 1888 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* 169 The "pro-renal (segmental) duct, a conspicuous thick-walled tube seen, on either side, lying within the somatic mesoblast. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Pro-scolecine*, belonging to a *Proscolice*. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 250 Embryo or "proscolice of an ordinary Taenia, armed with six spines. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 233 That the proscolice may develop in an alimentary canal is proved by P. J. Van Beneden's discovery of proscolices with scolices in all stages of growth in the intestine of the Lump fish. 1887 tr *De Bary's Fungus* 163 When it [*Polyphagus Euglenae*] has reached a certain size, it shows itself in many specimens to be a sporangium, or, if the term is preferred, a "prosporangium." 1871 *Expl. Terms* 498 *Prosporangium*, in Chytridiae: vesicular cell the protoplasm of which passes into an outgrowth of itself, the sporangium, and becomes divided into swarm-spores. 1900 *Lancet* 27 Oct. 1897/1 The pancreatic zymogen, trypsinogen or "protrypsin.

2. Of local position: forming sbs. and adjs., chiefly anatomical and zoological terms (often correlated with words in META- and MESO-); (a) in adjectival relation to the second element, denoting either 'an anterior or front (thing of the kind)', or 'an anterior or front part (of the thing)'; (b) in prepositional relation to the second element = 'lying before or in front of (the thing)'.

Pro-a-las, *Zool.* [ATLAS sb. 1.2] (see quots.) **Proocerebrum** (-se rībrōm), *Anat.*, the front part of the cerebrum or brain; the fore-brain, proencephalon; hence **Proocerebral** *a.* **Proene-**

mial (-knī miāl) *a.*, *Anat.* [Gr. *κνήμιν* leg, tibia], situated in front of the tibia. **Pro-epimeron** (-epīmērōn), *Entom.*, the epimeron of the prothorax of an insect, the second sclerite of either propleuron; hence **Pro-epimeral** *a.* **Pro-episternum**, *Entom.*, the episternum of the prothorax, the anterior sclerite of either propleuron; hence **Pro-episternal** *a.* **Pro-osteon**, *Ornith.* [Gr. *ὀστίον* bone], an ossification in each anterior lateral process of the sternum in certain birds. **Proparapteron**, *Entom.*, the parapteron of the prothorax; hence **Proparapteral** *a.* **Proplexus** (also anglicized *Proplex*), *Anat.*, (a) Wilder's term for the choroid plexus of either of the lateral ventricles of the brain; (b) 'the analogue in the Vertebrata generally of the brachial plexus in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pro-postscutellum**, **Pro-praescutum**, *Entom.*, the postscutellum and praescutum (respectively) of the prothorax of an insect; hence **Pro-postscutellar**, **Pro-praes-cutal** adjs. **Propygidium** (-pōidz dīōm), *Entom.*, the segment immediately in front of the pygidium in certain beetles. **Proscapula** (-skōp iālā), *Ichth.*, the outer bone of the scapular arch, usually passing forwards and articulating with its fellow of the opposite side, and supporting the cartilage or bone which bears the pectoral fin; hence **Proscapular** *a.* **Proscutellum** (-skūtēlōm), **Proscutum** (-skūtēlōm), *Entom.*, the scutellum and scutum (respectively) of the prothorax; hence **Proscutellar**, **Proscutal** adjs. **Proxygaphophys** = *PREXYGAPHOPHYSIS*.

1886 *GUNTHER in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 447/2 The first two vertebrae are differentiated as axis and atlas, and in front of the latter there may be [in Reptiles] a rudiment of another vertebra, which has been distinguished as the "proatlax." 1889 *NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER Paleont.* II. xlv. 897 It has been suggested that certain bony splints overlying the arch of the atlas in Crocodiles represent a vertebra intercalated between the latter and the cranium, for which the name *proatlax* has been proposed. It is, however, by no means proved that these splints do not belong to the atlas vertebra. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Proceratral*, belonging to the *Proceratrum*. 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* **Proceratrum*, *Proscaphalon*. 1884 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64. The proximal end of the tibia. "two ridges are extended from its upper and anterior surface, the strongest of these is the "procnemial" ridge. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Proepimeral*, "Proepimeron." *Proepisternal*, "Proepisternum." 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle* V. 118 (Ray Soc.) 144 In the genus *Rhea* there is, on each side, an osseous centre in front of the first rib: it ossifies the costal process, and, projecting forwards as a wing in front of the sternal ribs, may be called the "pro osteon." 1896 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 910 Thus in *Rhea*, *Gallina*, *Turkey*, *Leucis* and the *Passeres*, each anterior lateral process has its *pro osteon*, but in many other forms... these processes possess no special centre of ossification. 1882 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Techn.* 485 "Proplexus. 1899 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 187 A similar plate anterior to the pygidium is called "propygidium." 1833 F. WALKER in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 21 The semihyaline spots on the "proscutellum are much larger in this species. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 46 But in some Chameleons, a prominence is developed from each "proxygaphophys, which may be a metapophys.

Proa (prō ā), **prahu** (prā u). Forms 6-7 *parao*, *paroe*, 7 *paro*, 7-8 *paroo*; 7-9 *prau*, *praw*, (7 *prawe*); 7-9 *proaw*, (7 *provae*, *proe*); 9 *praoe*, 8- *proa*, (9 *proah*); 9 *prahu*. [ad. Malay *پراو* *p(ā)ra(h)u* a boat, a rowing or sailing vessel; in Pg. *parao*, Du. *prauw*, F. *prao*, *pro*. The forms *paraw* and *proa* are assimilated to the Eng. *Proaw* (sb. 2) and its Pg. equivalent *proa*.]

A Malay boat propelled by sails or by oars; *spec.* a sailing boat of a particular type used in the Malay Archipelago.

It is about thirty feet long, has both stem and stern sharp, adapting it to sail equally well in either direction; one side is curved as in other vessels, the other is flat and straight and acts as a lee-board, to steady the boat a small canoe or the like is rigged parallel to it in the manner of an outrigger (see *OUTRIGGER* 2).

1822 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 62 b. The next day there came in two little *Paras*, to the number of twelve men. 1899 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 1. 258 We left our boats or *Paroes*. 1866 *MIDDLETON Voy. Chū* 5. An howe after, came a *prawe* or a canoe from Bantam. 1623 *St. Piers*, Col. 188 Others violently kept their men from entering Limco's *prau*. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* I. iii. x. § 239 The King sent a small *Prau*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* II. 35 She imbarqued herself in sixteen fishermen's *Paroes*. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 20 They are Owners of several small *Provoes*, and *Canoes*. 1790 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 50 They were carried off in little *Praws*, or small Boats, on Board the *Men of War*. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 437 We saw several flying *prows*, but none came near us. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 130 The Pinnacle, brought with her an Indian *Paroo*, which you may see very well described by Capt. Cooke. 1785 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 477 We have no sailing boats equal to the flying *proas* of the South Seas. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* I. 220 They are called by Europeans, owing to the wonderful rapidity with which they sail, flying *prows*. 1850 W. STANTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1850) VII. 107 *Pranh* frequently anchor here. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 571 At Bima every *proa* and boat was forced from its anchorage and flung on the coast.

attrib and *Comb.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. L. 111 The Dutch do often buy Proe bottoms for a small matter of the Malagans, and convert them into Sloops. 1904 *World Mag.* Apr. 27/1 Six lusty proa-men paddled her along

† **Proach, proche, v.** *Obs.* [= AF *proschere* (Britton).] Aphetic form of APPROACH *v.*

[1924 BRITTON III xxiv § 2 Sauvenent gardez qe nul ne les prosche jekes autaut qe il eynst respoindu] 1426 LYDO *De Guil. Piler.* 18761 Zeu thow be hardy and bolde For to proche to hir presence. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* 1. 987 The day was downe, and prochand was the nyght 1563 SACKVILLE *Murr Mag. Induct* 1. The wrathful winter proching on a pace. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxix. To make their forces greater, proaching nile.

† **Proadju tor.** *Obs. rare*—o. [f. PRO-1 + L. *adju tor* helper, aider] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II. A chiefe Author, *proadju tor*

|| **Proaresis, -aresis.** [a. Gr. *προαίρεσις* a choosing one thing before another, f. *προαίρεσθαι* to choose before.] A deliberate choice, a resolution.

1644 MILTON *Edna* Wks. 1851 IV. 387 That act of reason which in Ethics is called Proaresis

Pro-agonio: see PRO-2 1.

Proague, Proak, obs. f. PROE *sb.* 2, PROKE.

Proal (*prōāl*), a *Physiol.* [f. Gr. *πρό* before + *-AL*.] Having a forward direction or motion said of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 CORN in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 note. The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, and the palinal, from before backwards.

† **Proalizer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **proalizo* (ad. Gr. *προαλίζω* to collect before) + *-ER* 1] An empiric, a herb doctor.

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* IV (1586) 191 *Cardus Benedictus*, or blessed Thistle, which the Empericks, or common Proalizers, doe commend for sundrie Vertues.

Pro-amnio to -amphibia: see PRO-2 1.

Pro-anaphoral (*prōānāfōrāl*), a [f. PRO-2 + Gr. *ἀναφορὰ* offering + *-AL*.] Applied to that part of the Eucharistic service (esp. in the Greek rite) which precedes the *anaphora* or more solemn part (the consecration, great oblation, communion)

1890 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. III. 1. § 8.319 In every Liturgical family there is one Liturgy, (or at most two), which supplies the former or proanaphoral portion to all the others. 1866 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. C. P.* 149. 1898 C. E. HAMMOND *Ant. Liturgies* p. xxxi. Another division of the service is into the Anaphora and the Pro-anaphoral part

Pro and con. Forms: 5-7 *pro et contra*, *pro and contra*, 7 *pro et contra*, 6- *pro and con*. [Abbreviation of L. *pro et contra* for and against. The *and* instead of *et* probably originated as an English reading of the character &.]

A. adv. phr. For and against; in favour and in opposition; on both sides. So *pro et con*

1426 LYDO *De Guil. Piler.* 5663, I taughte folks to argue Pro & contra, yong & olde 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. Whereof arose a grete Altercation pro and contra. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lazarus Ghosts* 10 Rdr (1596) A11. The matter thoroughly handled Pro and Con. 1577 DRE GEN & RARE *Memo* 10 Much may be here said, Pro, et Contra. 1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. II. § 6, I will not determine pro or con, that [etc.] 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 224 ¶ 3 The whole Argument pro and con in the Case of the Morning-Gowns 1813 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 25 Jan. The rest has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxxvii, I have no objection to collect the evidence pro and con.

B. attrib. or as adv.
1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pief 25 Several Pro and Con-Pamphlets.

B. sb. phr. (now always, in pl., *pros and cons*) Reasons for and against; reasonings, arguments, statements, or votes on both sides of a question. (In quot. 1809, favourable and adverse fortunes)

[c. 1400, 1509 see PRO B 1] 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* 20 Such a quoble about pro and con, such wring of Ergoes 1591 *Tronb. Raigne K. John* 1. 405 Why stand I to expostulate the crime With pro & contra? 1640 BROME *Antiph.* III. iv. The pro's and contras in the windings, workings And carriage of the cause. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tuo* 1. § 24 A Quill worn to the Pith in the Service of the State, in Pro's and Con's upon Popish Plots. 1713 *Humble Plead. for Gd. Old Way* 259 Seeing the *pros and cons* did run equal so that the determination depended on the moderator's casting vote 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi. ¶ 14 A true narrative of all my pros and cons, my ins and outs, since that separation of ours 1880 HUXLEY in *Lyle* (1900) II. II. 21, I felt justified in stating all the pros and cons of the case.

C. as vb. To weigh the arguments for and against; to debate both sides of a question.

1604 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* Ded. When a man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and pro's and con's, and weighs all his designs, we ought not to imagine that this man either talks to us or to himself 1764 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi. My father's resolution of putting me into breeches had been pro'd and con'd, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother about a month before 1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 128 The topic was the Duke of Wellington—very amusingly pro-and-con'd 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cv. III. 324 He was no shillshaller, nor ever wasted a precious minute in pro and conning

Proane, Proanness, obs. f. PRONE a, PRONE-NESS. **Pro-angiosperm, -atlas:** see PRO-2 1, 2.

Pro aris et focis see PRO 1.

Proase, obs. form of PROSE.

Proat (*prōāt*), *v. dial.* Also *prote*. [Origin obscure. cf. *PORE v.* and *PROD v.*] To poke. Hence *Proter dial.*, a poker.

1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 141 Like sullen chickens proating under an old wood-pile. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Proter*, a poker 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Prote*, to poke.

† **Proau'ctor.** *Obs. rare*—o. [a L. *proauctor* remote ancestor, founder: see PRO-1 2]

1623 COCKERAM, *Proauctor*, the chiefe author.

|| **Proaulion** (*prōālīōn*) *Archaeol.* [a. Gr. *προαύλιον* a vestibule, f. *πρό*, PRO-2 + *αὐλή* a court, with dim. ending *-ion*.] A portico or colonnade outside a church or temple, opening into the narthex

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Proaulion*, in Architecture, the same as vestibule. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. II. § 48. 215 The *Proaulion*, or porch, is, sometimes a lean-to against the west end of the narthex. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 78 The *proaulion*, or porch, a corridor supported on the outside by light pillars *ibid.*, Passing onwards from the *Proaulion*, we enter the narthex.

Prob, dial. variant of PROBE v.

Probabiliorism (*prōbābilīōrīz'm*). [f. as next + *-ISM*] The doctrine of the probabiliorists; according to which, in opposition to probabilism, it is claimed that that side on which the evidence preponderates is more probably right and therefore ought to be followed.

1845 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) VII. 192 Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians. It is confronted by a system called Probabiliorism which teaches that, when in doubt among several alternatives of conduct, we are bound to choose that which has the greatest likelihood of being right 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relg. Knowl.* III. 1931 Probabiliorism demands that the more probable opinion shall always be chosen. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Moral Theology*.

Probabiliorist (*prōbābilīōrīst*). [= F. *probabilioriste*, mod. L. *probābilīōrīsta*, f. L. *probābilior* more probable, compar. of *probābilis* see *-IST*.] One who holds the doctrine of probabiliorism.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Probabilists*, Those who oppose this doctrine [of the Probabilists], and assert, that we are obliged, on pain of sinning, always to take the more probable side, are called probabiliorists. The Jansenists, and particularly the Port-royalists, are probabiliorists 1768 J. BARETT *Acc. Mann.* & *Cost. Italy* II. 49 The vain disputes between the Probabilists and the Probabiliorists, have long divided our friars into nearly equal parties 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 602/2 The Probabiliorists put no restraint on liberty, where a man was convinced on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty.

Probabilism (*prōbābilīz'm*). [= F. *probabilisme*, f. as next, see *-ISM*]

1. **R. C. Casuistry.** The doctrine, orig. propounded by Molina, a Spanish Dominican, in the 16th century, that in matters of conscience on which there is some disagreement among authorities, it is lawful to follow any course in support of which the authority of a recognized doctor of the Church can be cited.

1842 in *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. 1844 W. G. WARD *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 326 The very interesting controversies of the last and previous centuries on probabilism 1845 [see PROBABILISM]. 1874 JERVIS *Gulican Ch.* II. v. 164 The doctrine of Probabilism, popularly identified with the Jesuits, did not strictly speaking, originate with this body. 1886 *Sinewick Hist. Ethics* II. 151

2. **Philos.** The theory that there is no absolutely certain knowledge, but that there may be grounds of belief sufficient for practical life.

1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* II. 344 The term probabilism is also used to describe the theory which mediates between a sceptical view regarding knowledge, and the needs of practical life

Probabilist (*prōbābilīst*). Also *probabilist*. [= F. *probabiliste* (17th c.), ad. mod. L. *probābilist-a*, f. L. *probābilis* IS PROBABLE see *-IST*.]

1. One who holds the casuistic doctrine of probabilism.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Schism Despatch* 93 Then indeed I shall not refuse to rank them [men who call us Papists] in Dr H's Predicament of Probabilists. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Probabilists*, a sect, or division, among the Romanists, holding, that a man is not always obliged to take the more probable side, but may take the less probable, if it be but barely probable 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relg. Knowl.* III. 1931 In 1665 Alexander VII felt compelled to disavow a number of the propositions of the Probabilists.

2. **Philos.** One who holds the philosophical theory of probabilism.

1847 WEBSTER, *Probabilist* 1. A term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions

Hence **Probabilistia** a [see *-ISTIA*], pertaining to probabilists or probabilism.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 131/1 In that [R. C.] church his [Liguori's] moral theology, a modification of the so-called 'probabilistic system' of the age immediately before his own, is largely used in the direction of consciences.

Probability (*prōbābilītē*) [ad F. *probabilité* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *probābilitātem*, f. *probābilis* IS PROBABLE: see *-ITY*]

1. The quality or fact of being probable; the appearance of truth, or likelihood of being realized, which any statement or event bears in the light of present evidence; likelihood

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1850) 30 b. In gathering of conjectures that are doubtful, when probability only and no

assured knowledge, bouldeth out the truthe of a matter 1623 J. MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 150 Other reports there are, but without any probability of truth, and therefore I will not mention them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Intro 3 Probability is the very Guide of Life 1823 J. GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. xliii. 348 Truth and probability are the causes of assent 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. 197 The soundest arguments . . . went no farther than to establish a probability.

b. In, + by probability: probably; considering what is probable. (Now always with *all*.)

a 1602 W. PERRINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 140 In probability they could not be either many or great. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 The compass and roomth that each tree by probability will take and fill. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 62 The Lord Deputies going into the field, in all probability could not be for some two months after. 1667 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) IV. 202 Otherwise in probability they had fallen into the hands of the French 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* II. 50 These cliffs corresponding in all probability to ancient lines of faults

2. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a probable event, circumstance, belief, etc.; something which, judged by present evidence, is likely to be true, to exist, or to happen.

1596 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 375 Hee begunneth with the infancy of Alexander which ministed manifest and manifold probabilities of things which came afterwards to passe. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dre Logike* 80 Many probabilities concerning preuale much. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi (1820) 71 Arguments, have been drawn from inferences and probabilities 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. II. 152 Wolsey's return to power was discussed openly as a probability. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xi, You must not strain probabilities in that way

b. pl. Probabilities of the weather, weather forecasts. *U. S.*

Old Probabilities, a humorous name for the chief signal-officer of the U. S. Signal Service Bureau

1875 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life, Crime & Automatism* (1891) 327 No priest or soothsayer that ever lived could hold his own against Old Probabilities. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 546 The official publications embrace the 'probabilities' and the so called 'weather-maps'

3. **Math.** As a measurable quantity: The amount of antecedent likelihood of a particular event as measured by the relative frequency of occurrence of events of the same kind in the whole course of experience; estimated by the ratio of the number of successful cases to the whole number of possible cases.

1718 DE MOIVRE (*title*) The Doctrine of Chances: or, a Method of Calculating the Probability of Events in Play. 1788 REES *Chambers's Cycl.* *Probability* of an event, in the Doctrine of Chances, is greater or less according to the number of chances by which it may happen, compared with the whole number of chances by which it may either happen or fail. 1838 DR MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* Pref. At the end of the seventeenth century, the theory of probabilities was contained in a few isolated problems, which had been solved by Pascal, Huyghens, James Bernoulli, and others. 1884 tr. *Lot's Logic* II. ix. 369 For each draw the probability of a white ball being drawn would = 1/30, so that the probability of two whites being drawn in succession would = 1/30 × 1/30 = 1/900 1892 H. GOODWIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 60 10 speak of a certain possible event as having a probability of three to one. . . . as to use language in a strictly defined sense

Probabilize (*prōbābilīz*), *v.* [f. L. *probābilis* PROBABLE + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render probable or likely.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 13 By means of it the fact is probabilized . . . rendered, in a greater or less degree, probable. a 1832 — *Deontol.* IV (1834) II. 220 The considerations which tend to probabilize success 1846 S. R. MATTIAND *Ess. Reform. Eng.* (1849) 314 That he may take his turn at probabilizing [the story], and pass it on.

Probable (*prōbābl*), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *probable* (14th c. in Littre), or ad. L. *probābilis* that may be proved, probable, credible, f. *prob-are* to try, test, approve, make good: f. *prob-us* good: see *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being proved; demonstrable, provable. Now rare.

1485 *Surtreys Misc.* (1888) 43 Which duly examined by hym and no thing probable object ayenst the same, the . . . Mane. decided and finally determynd [etc.] a 1548 HAT. *Chron.* in *Hen VII* 33 It is probable by an unincible reason and an argument infallible. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 312 No man in religion is properly a heretic, but he who maintains traditions or opinions not probable by scripture 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xii. § 2 (1699) 209 Executions by a Barrons Officer are valid, though not given in Writ, and that the same are probable by Witnesses. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 536 Neither proved nor probable.

† 2. Such as to approve or commend itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; rarely in bad sense, plausible, specious, colourable. (Now merged in the modern sense 3.)

1587 TRAVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 339 It is more probable and more skilful [= reasonable], but his lond was from be bygyngynge away wipoute suche wormes. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 622/1 As it appereth by probabill persuasions of Philosophers 1538 STARKY *England* I. IV. 130, I can not wel tel what I schal say, your resonys are so probabyl 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI.* III. II. 178 It cannot be but he was murdered here. The least of all these signes were probable 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 129 One of his most probable excuses was to frame some journeyes out of towne. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1823) I. II. 401 His schemes were probable. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 280 He assigns the most probable reasons for that opinion 1872 JARVIS

Gallican Ch. II v. 165 It was proclaimed that an opinion was probable, and might therefore be safely followed in practice, which had the sanction of any single theologian of established reputation.

† **b**. Of a person: Worthy of approval, reliable. 1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Judgmen.* (1612) 213 There is not one example here mentioned, but it hath a credible or probable Author for the avoucher of it. 1682 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Trad.* 223 If this be but the single opinion of a probable Doctor, we may have the same asserted by an infallible one.

3. Having an appearance of truth; that may in view of present evidence be reasonably expected to happen, or to prove true; likely.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 355 Most probable That so she dyed. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 142 The birds neither sow, reape, &c. as you doe, *Ergo* tis lesse probable that they should be fed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 134 The necessary or probable consequences of the action. 1735 WELSTED *Wks* (1787) 465 This were a probable opinion, though not warranted by holy writ. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 67 Is it probable that a man will thrust if he expects that he will be parried? 1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* II. ii. 14 § 420 In our anticipations of astronomical phenomena philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable*; although our confidence in its happening is not less complete, than if it rested on the basis of mathematical demonstration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 392 The Probable Error of an observation is a numerical quantity such that the error of the observation is as likely to exceed as to fall short of it in magnitude. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 317 This was the more probable solution.

† **b**. with infinitive as complement: Likely to be or to do something. *Obs.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 114 These rustick and rash undertakers, are only probable to shipwreck themselves. 1662 STU LINGT. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 10 None is conceived so probable to have first peopled Greece, as he whose name was preserved, with very little alteration. a 1680 BUTLER *Kenn.* (1759) I. 223 'Tis probable to be the truest test.

o. Relating to or indicating probability.

1735 BUTLER *Anal.* Intro. x Probable Evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of Degrees.

d. Likely to be (something specified)

1890 'R. BOLDERSWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 215 He essayed to make choice of a probable companion.

† **B**. as *sb.* Something probable; a probable event or circumstance, a probability. *Obs.*

1647 J. TAYLOR *Lit. Prophi.* vi. § 8 117 These probabilities are burkins to serve every foot. 1652 GAULD *Magastrom.* 27 What talk ye of some immediate and imminent probabilities, such as even sense may guess at? 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 114 If a thing in it self be doubtful, let it make for interest and it shall be raised at least into a Probable, and if a truth be certain, and thwat interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a Probability.

† **Probableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality or fact of being probable; probability, likelihood; plausibility.

c 1449 PRACOCK *Repr.* u. i. 133 If a tiewthe be known ononli by probabilities and likelihood, and not sureli. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bulingen an Aoc.* (1573) 122 b. He seemeth to reason probably, but this probableness is of vncleane fleshe, not of God. 1650 VIND. *Dr. Hammond's Addr.* § 12 4 Norshall I. fear the probableness of his unprov'd groundlesse supposition.

Probably (prɒˈbæbəl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a probable manner or degree, with probability.

1. In a way that approves itself to one's reason for acceptance or belief; plausibly; in a way that seems likely to prove true; with likelihood (though not with certainty). Now *rare*.

1535 STAREY *Lat. in England* (1871) p. xxx. You wrote so probably that hit put me in a feare of daungeys to come. 1554 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) l. 13 b. Logike is an Art to reason probable on both partes, of all matters that be putte forth, so ferve as the nature of euery thing can beare. 1572 J. JONES *Batles of Buth.* Bp. Dod 3 The first of these bookes probable pioueth the descent of Bladud. 1678 HOBBS *Deum.* viii. 100 This your Hypothesis, by which you have so probably solved the Problem of Gravity. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Graec.* I. 342 With a party of thirty men only, as Nepos says; but, as Xenophon more probably says, of near seventy. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annals.* 28 More than he could probably hope to make by any transaction in the Alley.

2. As a qualification of the whole statement: As is likely; so far as evidence goes, in all probability; most likely. Now the ordinary use.

1653 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 101 Now that we have judged of all, we must resolve, of that which is probablist best. 1647 CLARNDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 6 A source, from whence those waters of bitterness, have probably flowed. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 85 *Secession*, an Hatchet, probabiliter a Knife, to kill the Beast. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 251 The present stones were probably substituted in place of these [as it is probable that the present stones were substituted]. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 551 The River Tigris is probably evaporated from the upper half of this sea by these winds. 1882 *Mad. Temp.* *Tral.* I. 101 Probably both causes operate to account for the failure to perceive the difference.

† **Probacy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *probatio*, with suffix-substitution: see -ACY] ? Probation, evidence; 'affirmative proof' (editor's margin in loc. cit.).

c 1400 Beryn 2595 The lawes of be Cete [Falsatown] stont in probacy; They vsen noon enquisid, be wrongis for to try.

† **Probal.** a. *Obs. nuncius*—2. [Alteration of PROBABLE.] Such as approves itself to reason or

acceptance; 'calculated to bias the judgment, satisfactory' (Schmidt).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 344 When this aduise is free I gue, and honest, Probali to thinking, and indeed the course To win the Moore againe.

Probality, error for PROBABILITY

Probang (prɒˈbæŋ). Also 7 provang(s, provango). [The name given by the inventor was *provang*, of unknown origin (but cf. *provet* = *PRIVET* 2), subsequently altered, prob. after *PROBE sb.*] A surgical instrument, consisting of a long slender strip of whalebone with a sponge, ball, button, or other attachment at the end, for introducing into the throat to apply a remedy or remove a foreign body. Also, a larger form of this employed in the case of choking cattle.

1657 HOWELL in W. Rumsey *Organon Salutis* a viij. To Judge Rumsey, upon his Provang, or rare pectoral Instrument. *Ibid.* b. iv. Touching your Provang, or Whalebone Instrument, it hath purchased much repute abroad among Forreiners. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Provaango*, an instrument made of Whalebone, to cleanse the stomach. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 166 Walter Rumsey was the first that invented the Provang, or Whalebone instrument to cleanse the throat and stomach. 1809 B. PARR *Land. Med. Dict.* *Probaug*, a flexible piece of whalebone, with sponge fixed to the end. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 311 An inflamed state of the oesophagus, caused by a clumsy probang roughly passed. 1849 STEPHENS *Bl. Rom.* (ed. 2) I. 296/2 The probang is 1 foot 1 inch in length, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with pewter cup and ball ends 1 1/2 diameter. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* 4. iii. (1885) 63 There were... Probes and Probangs.

Probant (prɒˈbænt), a. *rare*. [ad. L. *probantem*, pr. pple. of *probare* to prove: see -ANT] Proving, demonstrating.

1908 Month Jan 103 The true probant force of intuition experience regarding the existence of God.

Probaptismal: see PRO- 2 I.

Probate (prɒˈbeɪt), *sb.* Also 5-8 -bat. [ad. L. *probātum* a thing proved, subst. use of pa. pple. neut. of *probare* to PROVE: see next.]

† 1. The act of proving or fact of being proved; that which proves; proof, demonstration; evidence, testimony. *Obs.*

1534 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* ii. 109 Whatt maner a wey They haue made probate of this professe. 1610 BOYS *Exp. Dom. Bist.* & *Cosp. Wks* (1660) 80 Abraham assuredly beleueed God before, but his offering vp of Isaac was a greater probate of his faith. 1771 x in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 187 There are innumerable proofs of this position, among them our late monarch stands a monumental probat. 1842 G. S. FASER *Proo. Lett.* (1844) I. 150 Here, then, we have another probate of the object of the Tract-School.

† 2. A putting to the test, experiment. *Obs. rare.* a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1643) 9 As I would not encourage you upon the long suffering of God, to make a probate, and trial of his patience.

2. *Law.* The official proving of a will; also, the officially verified copy of the will together with the certificate of its having been proved, which are delivered to the executors.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43, J. wil it be wretyn. in the rolle that my testement and last wil in is, after the probat be maad. 1530 TINDALS *Princ. Prelates* K. y. b. The hypocrites, made a reformation of mortuaries and probates of testaments. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 224 The iudge doth therupon annex his probate and seale to the testamēt, whereby the same is confirmed. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 118 The Probate of Wills, and letters of Administration are determinable by the Civil Law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. 96 We find it asserted that it is but of late years that the church hath had the probate of wills. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 303 The Lordship of Newry, the proprietor of which holds his spiritual court, and grants marriage licenses and probates of wills, under the seal of the religious house to which the lordship belonged before the Reformation. 1872 *Beeton's Everybody's Lawyer* 472 An executor, upon obtaining probate, is not required to enter into a bond.

b. *attrib.* Probate Act, an English statute passed in 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), by which the jurisdiction of matters of probate and administration was removed from ecclesiastical and other courts and transferred to a new Court of Probate. Probate bond, a bond in which an administrator other than an executor gives a guarantee that he will administer the estate in accordance with the will or with the law of intestate succession. Probate court, a court having jurisdiction of probate and administration. Probate duty, 'a tax upon the gross value of the personal property of a deceased testator' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). since 1894 merged in the *estate duty*. Probate judge, a judge having jurisdiction in probate and testamentary causes; hence *probate judgeship*. † Probate law, the law of the ecclesiastical probate court (*obs.*).

c 1400 Beryn 2609 They were grete Sevilious, & vsid probate law, Wher, evir-more affirmatiff shuld preve his owne sawe. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. vi. § 3 (1852) 305 The holders of personal property are entitled to require, either that the probate and legacy duties should be abolished, or that they should be extended to real property also. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vii. 154 Probate judges are the guardians of widows and orphans. 1872 *Beeton's*

Everybody's Lawyer 473 A non executor is required to enter into a probate bond. 1898 *Whitaker's Alman* 430/2 Estate Duty. In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable). 1901 *Ann. Rep. Incorp. Law Soc.* 24 Probate engrossments as well as the probate piece were to be on paper.

† **Probate**, *ppl.* a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *probāt-us* tried, proved, pa. pple. of *probare* to PROVE] Proved, demonstrated. Also (quot. 1513) of a person. Having received proof; confirmed or established in a belief; convinced.

c 1500 *Joseph Armathy* (W. de W.) 2 The veray true and probate assercyons of hystoryal men touchynge and conceynnge thannyquytes of Glasterburye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1114 Vulfade, confortid and in the fayth probate, Fell downe to his fete. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vuillard* 84 If daily experience did not make it manifest and probat vnto vs.

Probate (prɒˈbeɪt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *probare* to prove: see prec.]

† 1 *trans* (*probate*) To prove. *Obs. rare*—2.

1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 39/38 To Probate, *probare*.

2. To obtain probate of, to prove (a will). Chiefly U. S. Hence *Pro bating* *vbl. sb.*

1792 CHIRMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 52 C's will has never been probated. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv. 'Vy not!' exclaimed Sam, 'cos it must be proved, and probated, and swore to, and all manner of formalities.' 1889 *Proc. N. Eng. Hist. Gen. Soc.* 2 Jan. 10 Wills, probated as early as 1373. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 622 The contests over the probating of wills reveal too often the unscrupulous, blackheated ingratitudes of children.

† **Probatic**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *probaticus* (in Vulgate), a Gr. *ποβάτικός* belonging to sheep, f. *πόβαρος* a sheep. So f. *Probaticus*] Of or pertaining to sheep in *probatic piscine*, *probatic pond*, rendering L. *probatica piscina* of the Vulgate in John v. 2. Also † **Probaticial** a. *Obs.* c 1430 LYON *Commend. Our Lady* 134 Thow misty arke, probatic piscyne. [1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* v. 2 There is at Hierusalem vpon Probatica a pond.] 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Probatic Pond*, a Pond at Jerusalem, where those sheep were washed, that were by the Law to be sacrificed. 1818 J. MILLER *Eng. Relig. Controv.* ii. (1819) 72 note, The probatic pond was endowed by an Angel with a miraculous power of healing.

Probation (prɒˈbeɪʃən), *sb.* [ME. *probacion*, a. OF. *probacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *-ation*, ad. L. *probātiō-em*, n. of action f. *probare* to prove, test.]

† 1 The action or process of testing or putting to the proof; trial, experiment; investigation, examination. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2)

c 1412 HOCCELYN *De Reg. Princ.* 376, I þanke it god, non inclinacioun Hauē I to labour in probacioun Of his by knowleche & his myghty werkys. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 66 (Harl. MS) What is þe depresse of the See? If I were a ston, I shuld descende to þe grounde of þe see, & telle you the soth by probacion. 1559 FECKNAM in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I App. ix. 24 Touching the second rule of . probation, whether of bothe these religions is the better. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* xii, Thy lying flatness we have had and made sufficient probation of. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 495 It was published by way of probation, that they might learn the sense of the nation. 1805 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 181 We see a broad distinction, arising from the character of the witnesses, the probation of the testimony.

† 2. *Surg.* Examination by or as by means of a probe, the use of a probe. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 17 The Probe there is much abuse of this instrument oftentimes by making probation (as the phrase is). 1683 COOKE *Marrow Chyrurg.* i. 1. 3 Probation, made either by hand, Instrument, or both.

† 3. Trial by ordeal. *Obs. rare.*

1693 I MATHER *Cases of Consc.* (1862) 273 The *Vulgar Probation* by casting into the Water practised upon Persons accused with other Crimes as well as that of Witchcraft. *Ibid.* 274 When they were brought to their *vulgar Probation*, [they] sunk down under the Water like other Persons.

d. The examining of students as a test of proficiency; a school or college examination. Now only in U. S.

1706 PHILLIPS *Probation*, the Tryal of a Student, who is about to take his Degrees in an University. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 151 There is an order appointed for the probation of the school. 1825 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Probation*. Specifically, (2) In universities, examination of a student for degrees.

2 The testing or trial of a person's conduct, character, or moral qualifications; a proceeding designed to ascertain these: esp. in reference to the period or state of trial. a. Of a candidate for membership in a religious body, order, or society, for holy orders, for fellowship in a college, etc. (Cf. PROBATIONER.)

1432-50 *tr. Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 327 This peple [Essenes] not takeinge any man to there secte withowt probacion by not takeinge any man to there secte withowt probacion by the space of a yere. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxviii § 8 They first set no time howe long this supposed probation must continue. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. v. i. 72. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Philaster* ii. 11, She that hath snow enough about her heart, May be a nun without probation. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecol.* *Temus* s. v. *Monks*, They were subjected to a probation, but did not take solemn vows.

b. In theological and religious use: Moral trial or discipline; the divinely appointed or managed

testing and determination of character and principle, esp. as taking place in this life in view of a future state of rewards and punishments.

Future probation, a similar moral trial after death, which some believe will be granted to those who have not accepted, or have not had the offer of, the Gospel in this life, or to those who depart this life insufficiently purified.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1532) 5 b, To save them in their probation in deserte. 1549 *Morr Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 315/1 (*margin*) The probation of purgatory. 1547 *Boards Brev Health* xcix. 38 b, If adversitie do come, it is either sent to punyssh man for synne, or els probation. 1563 *Winger Wks.* (S. T. S.) II 36 The providence of God suffers that thing to be for our probation. 1703 *Nelson Fest & Fasts* ii (1705) 29 At the end of the World. When the state of our Trial and Probation shall be finish'd, 'twill be a proper Season for the distribution of publick Justice. a 1805 *FALEY Sermon* xxxiii (1810) 49 f. Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of probation. 1807 H. BUCKLE (*title*) The After Life. A Help to a Reasonable Belief in the Probation Life to Come.

c. In general use

1616 *Cheque Bk Chapel Royal* (Camden) 8 For a years of probation of his manners and good behavior. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* V. xlii 262 The creature, who would have lived with you on terms of probation. 1833 *CHALMERS in Hanna Mem.* (1851) III xviii. 356 After the probation of eighteen years, we have the Second Book of Discipline. 1578. 1860 *WHYTE MELVILLE Holmby House* (new ed.) 287 Are they places of probation, of reward, of punishment? 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxviii. 5 Enough of empty masters, Frost and famine, a lingering probation.

3. In criminal jurisdiction A system of dealing (chiefly) with young persons found guilty of crimes of lesser gravity, and esp. with first offenders, wherein these, instead of being sent to prison or otherwise punished, are released on suspended sentence during good behaviour, and placed under the supervision of a *probation officer*, who acts as a friend and adviser, but who, in case of the failure of the probationer to fulfil the terms of his probation, can report him back to the court for the execution of the sentence originally imposed.

The term has been in use in parts of U.S., as Massachusetts, since 1878, and has more recently been used also in Great Britain.

1897 *Resol. Comm. Howard Assoc.* June, Either an industrial discipline in special institutions, or, better still, a system of conditional liberty under the supervision of probation officers. 1906 J. G. LEGG *Rep Reform & Industr. Schools*, There is much discussion at present of the advantages of a probation system and of probation officers. Infinite good will undoubtedly be achieved by an effective probation system. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar 2/3 In America the probation-officer, who makes every possible inquiry into the circumstances of the offence and advises the judge, has long been an institution. 1907 *Let of Ser. N. Y. State Probation Commission* 7 Oct., Since the year 1878 in Massachusetts, and now in most of the commonwealths of the United States, persons found guilty of crimes (usually of the rank of misdemeanors...) have instead of being sent to a penal institution, been placed on probation. The term of probation varies from a few weeks to over a year. Probation officers are either salaried by public authorities or serve as volunteers so far as their official status is concerned. The term originally employed in this country is 'to place on' or 'under probation', 'to put on' or 'under probation'. *Ibid.* The expression 'probation-law' is coming into usage. The State of New York has recently established a 'Probation Commission'.

II. 4. The action of proving, or showing to be true; proof, demonstration, an instance of this, a proof, a demonstration. Now *rare* or *Obs* *exc. Sc.* c 1475 *Harl Contin. Hyden* (Rolls) VIII 468 These men... layenge in the probation of his accusation was hongede. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 9 The curious probatoun logically. a 1533 *Faith Answ. More* (1548) Avb. The seconde parte needeth no probation. 1538 *Knov First Blast* (A. b.) 35 In probation whereof, because the mater is more than evident, I will use fewe wordes. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic Ep.*, *Edu. IV to Mrs. Shore* 126 Poore plodding Schoolemen they are farre too lowe, which by probations, rules, and axiomes goe. 1696 *TOWNSON Decalogue* 35, I will not attempt the probation of it. 1768 *Sir W. HAMILTON Discuss* (1825) 308 The cogency of strict probation. 1839 *STEVENSON Master of B. x.* It was clear, even to probation, the pamphlets had some share in this revolution.

† b. Something that proves or demonstrates, that which constitutes the ground of proof; proof, demonstrative evidence. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1434-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I 367 An argumete and a probation of this thyng dothe appere in that the fischer may see in the bryghte daies of somer vnder the waters hie towres and rownde of churches. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 199 That is a great probatoun of the trewth therof. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 392 The quihle wedding was lauchfull probatoun Of his barnis legitimation. 1678 *Sir G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. II xxiv. § 1 (1699) 256 Probation is defined to be, that whereby the Judge is convinced of what is asserted. 1759 W. MILLER in *Scots Mag.* (1753) May 235/2 His confession would be no probation of his having committed the crime.

† c. The proving of a will = *PROBATE* *s. 2*. 1549 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Dyvers ordynaries take for the probation of testaments sometyme xl s. *Passim*. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 352, I require James Cole to traueill with my said daughter about the probation of this my will. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 224 Formes of proving testaments which are referred to that kinde of probation which is called *publicatio testamenti*.

III. 5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *probation-dish*; (sense 2 a) *probation sermon*, *-weed* (= garment); (sense 2 b) *probation-space*, *-state*; (sense 3)

probation commission, *law*, *officer*, *system*; also *probation class*, *station*, for convicts in convict settlements.

1809 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct 8/3 All prisoners remain there three months, but if they show docile spirit at the end of that time they are transferred into the 'probation class'. 1865 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. Intern.* Let Master Doctor dissect him, have him open'd, and his tilpes translated to Lackfinger, to make a 'probation dish of. 1862 *Peris Diary* 4 May, The church being full to hear a Doctor who is to preach a 'probation sermon. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life A. Morris* II 37 He heard the probation sermons of the students of divinity. 1878 *BROWNING La Sainas* 270 Assuming earth to be a pupil's place, And life, time,—with all their chances, changes,—just 'probation-space. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I v 79 The Consideration of our being in a 'Probation-state. 1825 *MUNDY Our Antipodes* (1837) 211 Darlington had been a 'Probation Station containing some four hundred prisoners. *Ibid.*, It was resumed when the 'Probation System was introduced, and has since again been vacated as a Government station. a 1819 *FLETCHER*, etc. *Kut Malta* v. 1, I must deliver in my 'probation-weed, Or take the cloke

Hence *Probation v. trans.*, to place (an offender) under or on probation (sense 3); whence *Probationed* *ppl. a.*

1889 *Charity Organ* *Rev* Nov 439 The probationed element is admitted in dealing with both. 1907 *Let of Ser. N. Y. Probation Comm.* 7 Oct., In Indianapolis the word 'probation' is used as a verb, as for instance 'I probation you'

Probational (probē'fənāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL]

1. = next, 1.

1650 *TRAPP Comm. Exod.* ix 9 Job's boils were rather probational than penal. 1790 *WHEATLEY Comm. Prayer* vi. § 11 (ed. 3) 279* A State of Purgation, which they imagin'd to consist of a probational Fire. 1887 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 121 It is impossible to speak on the probational significance of human life.

† 2. Performed for the sake of testing or trial; experimental. *Obs.*

1870 *MAYNWARING Physician's Repos.* 14 Medicines the result of practice and frequent probational experiments in the Laboratory

Probationary (probē'fənārī), *a.* (*s. b.*) [f. as prec. + -ARY 1]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, or serving for probation, made, performed, or observed in the way of probation; belonging to the testing or trial of character or qualifications

1664 H. MORR *Mynt Inq.* Apol 482 All the Philosophy that I give but so much as a Probationary countenance to. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv 216 The present State of our Nature and Sences is Probationary. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 178 P. Pythagoras is reported to have required from those whom he instructed in philosophy a probationary silence of five years. 1856 W. COLLINS *Ragles* I v, After a short probationary experience I was advanced. 1867 *Edu. Med. Jnrl.* Dec. 552 Admitted into the probationary ward of the poorhouse

2. Undergoing probation; that is a probationer; consisting of probationers

1818 *SCOTT Lett.* 10 May, A probationary piper is exercising a new pair of bagpipes. 1884 W. J. COUTHOPPE *Addison* n 30 The College elected him probationary Fellow in 1697, and actual Fellow the year after. 1886 *Mrs. OLIPHANT in Blackw. Mag.* Apr 417 He entered the probationary order of the Scottish ministry

E. s. b. = *PROBATIONER*, *rare*.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) VIII lxxxi 353, I think I ought to pass some time as a probationary.

Probationary, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -iary, as in *accusatory*, etc.] Connected with trial or investigation.

1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II n 17 The λόγος παρασκευῆς, the probationary, or problematic disputes in the old Academie begun by Socrates and Plato.

Probationer (probē'fənār), [f. as prec. + -ER 1] A person on probation or trial; one who is qualifying, or giving proof of qualification, for some position or office; a candidate; a novice.

(A term recognized, or in common use, in connexion with many offices or positions see also *b* and *d*)

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. II. (1632) 451 He is still a Prentise and a probationer. 1691 *SHADWELL Scourge* v. You must be at least a year's probationer. 1790 *SWIFT Modest Proposal* § 6 They learn the rudiments much earlier; during which time they can however be properly looked upon only as probationers. 1836 *Sir H. TAYLOR Statesman* xxiii 174 A twelvemonths' probation, at the end of which the probationer is pronounced to be either fit or unfit for admission on the establishment. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 423 While probationers are being thus educated they are also instructed in the special branches of the work.

b spec. (a) A candidate for a scholarship or fellowship in a college, admitted on probation. (b) A novice in a religious house or order, or in a nursing sisterhood. (c) A candidate for the ministry of a church, etc.; one licensed to preach but not yet ordained (esp. in Presbyterian and Methodist churches). (d) In criminal jurisdiction an offender under probation (see *PROBATION* 3)

a 1609 B. JONSON *Sit. Wom.* I. 1, And every day, gaine to their College some new probationer. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 335 It is customary in some colleges for individuals elected to fellowships to pass a year as probationers, during which they receive no income, and are considered as holding their appointment merely at will. b 1609 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* viii 8 Before they enter their Religious Houses, to be Probationers. 1892 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Slave of Lamp* xxi, He was in the dress of a Probationer of the Society of Jesus. c 1645 *MILTON*

Colast. Wks. 1851 IV. 347 A strpling Divine or two of those newly fledge Probationers, that usually come scouting from the University. 1694 *Act Gen. Assembly* c. 10 12 The General Assembly hereby Appoints, That when such persons are first Licensed to be Probationers, They shall oblige themselves to Preach only within the bounds, or by the Direction of that Presbytry, which did License them. 1730 *Boston Mem.* iv (1708) 36, I past two years and three months in the character of a probationer. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* II. 428 The presentee was Mr. David Duncan, probationer. d. 1907 *Let. of Ser. N. Y. Probation Comm.* 7 Oct., In case of failure of the probationer to live up to the terms of his probation, [the probation officer] can report the probationer back to the court for commitment to an institution or for the execution of whatever other sentence may have been originally imposed and then suspended.

c *transf.* and *fig*

1644 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* § 1 Wks 1851 III 306 To make my selfe a canting Probationer of oisons. 1689 *SHERLOCK Death* 1 § 1 (1731) 20 Adam was but a Probationer for Immortality. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) V xxxiii 211 The brevity and vanity of this life, in which we are but probationers. 1844 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. II vi (1876) 148 The animal is the novice and probationer of a more advanced order

d. *attrib.* chiefly *oppositive* = that is a probationer; one on probation or trial (for the position indicated by the second element).

1649 *FULLER Just Man's Funeral* 17 What the Probationer-Disciple said to our Saviour. 1674 *HICKMAN Hist. Quinquat* (ed. 2) 20 It is but a probationer attribute. 1699 *Wood Life* 24 Aug. (O. H. S.) II 461 Tom Wood chose probationer fellow of New Coll. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* an 1666 (1766) I ii 332 One Maccal, that was only a probationer preacher. 1809 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar 5/1 A special class of the Naval Reserve, to be called the 'probationer class'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct 9/1 A probationer nurse at Poplar Hospital

Hence **Probationerhood**, **Probationership**, the position or condition of a probationer.

1845 J. CAIRNS *Let. in Life* x (1895) 234 This knight errant of 'probationerhood'. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii vi (1821) 366 Saving faith is not patent of being an expectant in a 'probationership for it [salvation] until this earthly body resigns up all its worldly interest. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv xiv. § 2 That State of Mediocrity and Probationership, He has been pleased to place us in here. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 97 Ten months of what is significantly called 'Probationership'

Probationism, *Theol. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The, or a, doctrine of future probation (see *PROBATION* 2 b).

1886 *Reig. Herald* 25 July (Cent. Dict.).

Probationist, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. = *PROBATIONER*

1885 *Congregationalist* 14 May (Cent.), What portion of the probationists uniting with the [Methodist] [Episcopal] church become full members?

2. One who holds the doctrine of probationism

1893 E. S. CARR in *N. Western Congregationalist* 14 Apr., I am satisfied the probationists among us are an extremely small minority.

Probationship, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -SHIP; cf. *relationship*] A state or condition of probation; a term or period of probation; novitiate.

1626 tr. *Boccaccio's New-Found Politch* III xi 202 Before the end of these Ladies probationship and their matriculation, his Maestie charged the Cathedral Doctors to dismiss them out of the Unversitie. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 18: After he had served his probationship, he went into Ireland. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV 323 Her face covered with the white veil of probationship. 1884 *Weekly Register* 18 Oct. 504/2 At the end of a two year's probationship

Probative (prō'bātiv), *a.* [ad L. *probātivus* belonging to proof: see *PROBATE* *ppl. a.* and -IVE]

1. Having the quality or function of testing; serving or designed for trial or probation; probationary. Now *rare*.

1453 in *Ephr. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I 320 We assignyd to them a terme probatiffe. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 559 The second are exemplarie, purgative, probative, or for the edifying of the Church. 1735 *WATERLAND Script. Vind.* I 79 A much better Argument against human Sacrifices, than a probative Command, not executed, could be for it. 1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* II 18 On the constancy of the application made of the correspondent probative exercise, by which a lesson is said, depends all the use derivable from any mathetic exercise

2. Having the quality or function of proving or demonstrating; affording proof or evidence; demonstrative, evidential.

1681 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 242/2 Act concerning probative witnesses in writs & Executions. *Ibid.* 243/1 None but subscribing witnesses shall be probative in Executions of Messengers [etc.] 1802-12 *BENTHAM Rahon Judic. Evnd.* (1827) I. 18 The principal fact may, in a more expressive way, be termed the fact proved: the evidentiary, the probative fact. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 10 § 142 Which [certificates] shall be probative of such registration. 1895 *Poste Gauss* III *Comm.* (ed. 2) 412 *Cautio* signified a probative or evidentiary document, as opposed to a literal contract

Hence **Probatively** *adv.*, in a probative manner; in the way of probation, or of proof.

1859 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* x. 1425 'Tis even as man grew probatively Initiated in Godship.

|| **Probator**, *Obs. rare*. [L. *probātor* an examiner, approver, agent-n. f. *probāre* to PROVE]

1. = *APPROVER* 1, *APPELLANT* *s. b.* 1.

[c 1290 *FLETA* II. lii. § 44 Illi autem qui a probatoribus ipsis

mortuis fueint appellati [etc.]] 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.*
Probator, an Accuser, or Approver, or one who undertakes
 to prove a crime charg'd upon another

2. An examiner

1691 MAYMAY *Naval Spec.* 182 Some nominated, and
 appointed for Probators

† **Probatory**, *sb* *Obs. rare* [ad. med. L. *probātōri-um*, neut. sb. from *probātōrius*. see next]
 1. A house for probationers or novices.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 151 In the same yeere
 Christian, Bishop of Lismore and Pope Eugenius a
 venerable man, with whom hee was in the Probatory at
 Clarevall, departed to Christ.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—o.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3). *Probatory*, (from *probo*) the
 place where proof or trial is made of any thing, or the
 instrument that tries it.

Probatory (prō'bātōri), *a.* [ad. med. L. *probātōri-us* belonging to trial or proof, f. ppl. stem of
 L. *probāre* to prove: see -ORY². Cf. *probatoire*
 (1762 in Dict. Acad.)]

1. = **PROBATIVE** 1; testing. *Now rare*

1625 USSHER *Annot. Jesuit* 172 Although it be a proba-
 tory, and not a purgatory file that the Apostle there treateth
 of 1662 HIBLER *Body Div* 130 Those tribulations.
 were onely probatory, to trie his strength 1799 *Usef. P.* 107
 in *Annu. Reg.* 411/1 Preparation of the new probatory Liquor
 [= testing liquid]. 1874 BUSWELL *Forgiveness & Law* II
 139 In a scheme of probatory discipline.

† 2. = **PROBATIVE** 2, proving. *Obs. rare.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks (Glosart) II. 325,
 I am content to referre Incertainty, to the visible,
 and palpable evidence of the Tyme Probatory. 1638 FEATY
Translat. 179 That [these words] are not argumentative
 or probatorie. 1656 ARTH. HANSON. 126 His other heap
 of arguments are only assenatory, not probatory.

|| **Probatum** (prō'bātūm). ? *Obs.* [L. *probātum*
 a thing proved: see **PROBATE** sb.]

1. A thing proved; a demonstrated conclusion or
 fact; esp. a means or remedy that has been tried
 and found efficacious; an approved remedy.

1594 NASM *Terrors of Nt Wks* (Glosart) III. 251 He is
 a mettling-bugge Paracelsian, having not past one or two
 Probaturms for all diseases. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 44
 To give vsuall probaturms to test conclusions. 1654 GAYTON
Pleas. Notes IV. viii 247 The very Probaturm for a Lethargy.
 [1800 COLERIDGE *Wallend.* IV. ii 130 That's probatum,
 Nothing can stand 'gainst that.]

† 2. A proof or demonstration.

1613 JACKSON *Credet* I. xxxi § 7 1114 people might have a
probaturm of it either in themselves or others. 1627 SANDERSON
Serms I. 275 A good *probaturm* of that observation of
 Solomon, 'When a mans ways please the Lord, He maketh
 even his enemies to be at peace with him.'

† 3. Short for *probaturm est*: see 2. *Obs.*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. 1, Feed him with fogs;
probaturm. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Regl.* (ed. 2) 203
 It has every one's Probaturm to't 1741 WATTS *Improv.*
Mind I. xvii. § 4 He recommended it to all his friends,
 since he could set his probaturm to it for seventeen years

† 2. *Phr.* *probaturm est* [L.] 'it has been proved
 or tested', a phrase used in recipes or prescriptions;
 also in general sense. Hence as *sb.* *Obs.*

1713-80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 138 By y^e masse
 all, ill is nought; Probaturm est; I teach as I am taught.
 1693 C. MATTHEW *IVand. Invis. World* N. 11, [The devil]
 has had the Encouragement of a Probaturm est, upon these
 horrid Methods. 1771 PRIOR *Epigram to Dk. de Noailles*
 11, Lend him but fifty lous-d'or; And you shall never see
 him more; Take my advice, probaturm est 1797 *Hist. a*
Mod. Advent. I. v. To the above Nostrum, I can subscribe
 my Probaturm est, from its powerful effect upon myself.

Probe (prō'b), *sb.* [ad. late L. *proba* a proof,
 in med. L. also an examination, f. *probāre* to try,
 test, PROVE. Cf. Cat. *proba*, Pr. *prova* a probe,
 a sounding line; also med. L. *tenta*, Sp. *tenta*, f.
tentāre to try (see TENT).]

1. A surgical instrument, commonly of silver,
 with a blunt end, for exploring the direction and
 depth of wounds and sinuses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *T's eas. Fr. Tong.* *Vne petite Esproventte*,
 a small instrument wherewith Surgeons do search wounds,
 a probe. 1611, 1656 [see PROBE sb. 15a] 1612 WOODALL
Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 8 Some use the longer sort of
 Probes, with eyes like needles. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beauca*
Strat v. iii, Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint and the
 Probe and the Plaster ready. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First*
Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 413 The course of many narrow stabs
 cannot be easily followed by a probe. 1813 J. THOMSON
Lect. Inflam. 405 When I passed my probe into it, I did
 not feel the bone bare, but only its resistance.

fig. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 66 Those whom he sub-
 mitted to the operation of his ethical probe 1876 LOWELL
Ode 4th July IV. iii, We, who believe Life's bases rest
 Beyond the probe of chemic test.

2. *transf.* a. The proboscis of an insect. b.
Angling. A bailing-needle.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 At his [the flea's] snout is
 fixed a Proboscis, or hollow trunk or probe *Ibid.* 8 The
 Butter-fly. The Probe (which you see lies in her mouth
 in spiral contortions). 1681 CETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.*
 xxxvii § 9 (1689) 237 Others use the Probe to draw the
 Arming Wire under the Skin only [Cf. 1653 WALTON *Angler*
 VII. 150 The better to avoid hurting the fish, some have a
 kind of probe to open the way, for the more easie entrance
 and passage of your wyer or aining.]

† 3. A printer's proof. *Obs. rare*—1.

Perhaps an error for *proves*, PROOF sb.
 1563 GRINDAL *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil* 21 Jan., The thanks-
 giving for the queen's majesty's preservation. ye shall see
 in the probe of the print, and after Judge.

4 [f. PROBE v.] An act of probing; a piercing
 or boring, a prod.

1890 *Athenaeum* 10 May 613/3 As the Agora was gradually
 working itself out we tried probes to the west in the adjoining
 fields. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 108/2 The fish felt a
 probe in the ribs. 1907 *Daily News* 11 Nov 6/1 A probe
 with a pin is needed to unfold it.

5 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *probe-end*, *-point*, *probe-*
needle, a needle used in the manner of a probe
 (cf. *probe-scissors*), *probe-pointed* a, having a
 blunt point, like that of a probe, *probe-scissors*,
 scissors used for opening wounds, having a button
 on the point of the blade.

1863-76 CURLING *Dis Rectum* (ed. 4) 105 Using the 'probe
 end of the director as a guide, the surgeon may make an
 external artificial opening. 1896 *Wiseman Chirurg Treat*
 III. v. 231, I prepared a Ligature, and with a 'Probe-needle
 passed it up into the Gut. 1899 *St George's Hosp Rep*
 IX. 787 The puncture is visible. *Probe-point inserted into
 it 1783 *Pott Chirurg. Wks* II. 155 The extremity of the
 'probe-pointed knife. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 59
 Into this opening I insert a pair of small probe-pointed
 scissors. 1896 *Wiseman Chirurg Treat* IV. 418 The
 sinus may be snipt open by a pair of 'Probe-scissors
 1783 *Pott Chirurg. Wks* II. 155 The probe-scissors is in
 this case particularly hazardous and improper.

Probe (prō'b), *v.* Also 7 **probe**. [f. PROBE
sb.: in some uses perh. influenced by L. *probare* to
 try, test: see PROVE v.]

1. *trans* To examine or explore (a wound or
 other cavity of the body) with a probe. Also
 with the person as *obj.*

1687 DRYDEN *Humd & P* III. 80 Yet durst she not too
 deeply probe the wound, As hoping still the nobler parts
 were sound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1772)
 266, I probed him carefully, and found no Stone. 1828
 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, The leech, when the body was
 found, was commanded by the magistrates to probe the
 wound with his instruments

2. *fig* To search into, so as thoroughly to explore,
 or to discover or ascertain something; to try,
 prove, sound, to interrogate closely.

1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 28 She peaced it [sc. my heart]
 with her constancy, And found no Rancor nigh it. 1732
 BARKLEY *Alcibiades* I. § 5 Stand firm, while I probe your
 prejudices. 1804 WASHINGTON in *Gurw. Days* (1837) II.
 697, I was anxious to find out to what countries they had
 claims, and probed them particularly upon that point. 1818
 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, A rascally calumny, which I was deter-
 mined to probe to the bottom. 1875 *Hills Soc. Press* vi
 53 If they were probed as to their motives.

b. To ask or inquire probingly. *rare.*

1839 LADY LYTTON *Chewley* (ed. 2) II. x. 334 'Anything
 about Denham in it?' probed Herbert

c. To find out by probing or similar action. *rare.*

1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 284 But I made
 shift to probe out a few of them myself

3. *transf* To pierce or penetrate with something

sharp, esp. in order to test or explore.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi (1853) 25 Which the owners
 assured me they procured by probing the soil with spits
 1841 EMERSON *Addr. Meth. Nat Wks* (Bohn) II. 222 As
 soon as he probes the crust, behold gumlet, plumb-line,
 and philosopher take a lateral direction 1863 LYTTEL *Antiq.*
Man II. 31 The bog or peat was ascertained, on probing it
 with an instrument, to be at least fifteen feet thick. 1904
Brit Med J. 17 Sept. 660, I counted thirty-eight [tsetse
 flies] probing the body of a large monitor I had shot

b. To thrust (a piercing instrument) for the
 purpose of examination or exploration. *rare.*

1869 GRETTON *Memory's Harb* 109 One of the soldiers
 probed his bayonet between the legs under which he was
 lying, and just pricked him

4. *intr.* To perform the action of piercing with
 or as with a probe; to penetrate, as a probe.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 311/2 Which [birds] have
 occasion to probe for their food in muddy or sandy soils
 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 201 Your question...
 has probed right through To the pith of our belief.

Hence **Probing** *obl sb.*; also **Prober**, one who
 or that which probes.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. vi. 1540 Every probing pains me
 to the heart. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 3/1 That greatest
 probe of the secrets of science, the microscope. 1894
Athenaeum 12 May 624/2 Probers of feminine hearts.

[**Proband**, in Wright *Vocab.* 201, Wr-Wulcker
 664/10, error for **PROBAND**.]

Probing (prō'bin), *ppl. a.* [f. PROBE v. +
 -ING²] That probes; piercing so as to try.

Hence **Probingly** *adv.*, **Probingness**.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 265 Conscious of guilt The
 Monarch sat, nor could endure to face His bosom-probing
 frown 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 320 There is
 often a tenderness yet a probingness in the pathos. 1868
 BROWNING *King & Bk* VI. 1288 She feels The probing spear
 o' the huntsman, 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* vi, He could
 have no conception what that demand was to the hearer—
 how probingly it touched the hidden sensibility.

Probity (prō'bīti), [ad. L. *probūti*, -itum
 goodness, honesty, modesty, f. *prob-us* good,
 honest: see -ITY. So *f. Probite* (1570 in Hatz-
 Darm.)] Moral excellence, integrity, rectitude,
 uprightness; conscientiousness, honesty, sincerity.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondynsh.* (Percy Soc) 23 What
 is more repugnant to faythe & probyte? 1570 LEVINS
Mamph 110/50 Probite, probitas, diti. 1647 CLARENDON
Hist. Reb. II. § 129 Of much reputation for probity and
 integrity of life 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I. 548
 Probity and superstition, or even probity and fanaticism are
 not...incompatible. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Trans.* *Wealth*

Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 'Tis not, I suppose, want of probity, so
 much as the tyranny of trade, which necessitates a perpetual
 competition of underselling. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile*
 xxi 603 The Governor, . . . a man of strict probity

Problem (prō'blem). Forms. 4-7 *probleme*,
 5- *problem*. [ME. *probleme*, a F. *problème*
 (14th c in Hatz-Darm), ad L. *problēma*, a Gr.
πρόβλημα, -μα, lit. a thing thrown or put forward,
 hence, a question propounded for solution, a set
 task, a problem, f. *προβάλλειν* to throw out, to
 put forth, f. *πρό*, PRO- + *βάλλειν* to throw.]

† 1. A difficult or puzzling question proposed for
 solution; a riddle, an enigmatic statement. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* xiv. 15 Faage to the man [1388 glose
 thin hosebondel, and mene hym, that he shewe to thee what
 bitokeneth the probleme. 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 511
 How hadde the cherl this ymaginacioun To shewe swich a
 probleme to the frete 1430 LDG *Min. Poems* (Percy
 Soc) 179 Problemys of olde likenesse and figures, Whiche
 proved been fructuous of sentence 1440 *Promp Parv*
 414/2 Probleme, or rydel, *problema*, *enigma* a 1548 HALL
Chron., *Edw IV* 199b, The ale of Warwicke thought
 firste to pious hym a fair of, as it we in a probleme, and
 after to open to him the secret imaginations of his stomake.
 1564 P. MARTYR *Comm. Judges* xiv (1564) 218 b, Graue men
 ver want to put forth riddles or problemes, omitting dangerous
 talke 1608 WARNER *Alb Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 319
 Howsoever those Oracles of men were understood, Double
 construction euer makes then Prothean Problemes good.

2. A question proposed for academic discussion
 or scholastic disputation. *Obs. exc. Hist*

1559 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 167 In *Academia* Parrot dare
 no probleme kepe; For *Grace farr* so occupeth the chayre,
 That *Latinnus farr* may fall to rest and slepe 1573 G.
 HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 11 Semh for masters problems
 to dispute upon 1590 MARLOWE *Ram.* I. 113, I, that
 have with concise syllogisms Gravel'd the pastors of the
 Geiman church, And made the flowering pride of Witten-
 berg Swain to my problems 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch*
Explan. Words, *Problemes*, Questions propounded for to be
 discussed 1624 Bp MOUNTAGU *Innued Addr.* 206 It is
 not of force to conclude a Diuinity probleme. 1646 Sir
 T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* at *Heof* there want not many
 examples in Aristotle, through all his booke of animals, we
 shall instance onely in three of his Problems. 1821 *College*
Life & Jas. I. 65 He attended the common-place, and the
 problem, which were Latin dissertations read in the chapel
 by the graduates

b. *Logic*. The question (expressed, or more
 usually, only implied) involved in a syllogism,
 and of which the conclusion is the solution or
 answer. (In quot. 1656 restricted to one form
 of this.)

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. vi. (1702) 247/2 All Dis-
 putation is of things controverted, either by Problem or
 Proposition. A Problem questions both parts, as a *living*
Creature, is it the Genus of Man or not? A Proposition
 questions but one part, as, *is not living Creature the genus*
of Man? 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A logical or dia-
 lectical problem, say the schoolmen, consists of two parts,
 a subject, or subject matter, about which the doubt is raised,
 and a predicate or attribute, which is the thing doubted
 whether it be true of the subject or not. 1837-8 HAMILTON
Logic xv (1860) I. 280 (transl. Esser) There are to every
 syllogism three requisites. 1. A doubt,—which of two
 contradictory predicates must be affirmed of a certain sub-
 ject,—the problem or question, (*problema*, *quaestio*), 2.
 The application of a decisive general rule to the doubt; and
 3. The general use itself. *Ibid.* 282 The Conclusion is the
 Problem, (*problema*), Question, (*quaestio*, *quaestio*), which
 was originally asked, stated now as a decision. The Problem
 is usually omitted in the expression of a syllogism; but is
 one of its essential parts

3. A doubtful or difficult question; a matter of
 inquiry, discussion, or thought; a question that
 exercises the mind

1594 CAREW *Huair's Exam. Wits* (1616) 126 It is a prob-
 leme often demanded, For what cause a Diuine being a
 great man in the Schooles, and in writing and lecturing of
 rare learning, yet getting vp into the Pulpit, cannot skill of
 preaching 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I. iii. ii (1621) 207
 Why melancholy men are witty is a problem much con-
 troverted. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 416 It is
 one of the finest problems in legislation, 'What the state
 ought to take upon itself to direct . . . and what it ought to
 leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual
 discretion' 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks (Bohn)
 I. 85 Not one step has man taken toward the solution of the
 problem of his destiny. 1854 MILMAN *Laf Chr.* (1864) II. 173
 Mohammed remains . . . an historic problem; his character, his
 motives, his designs, are all equally obscure 1874 GREEN
Short Hist. VII. § 5, 384 Elizabeth, . . . had hardly mounted the
 throne, . . . when she faced the problem of social discontent.

† 4. Problematic quality; difficulty of solution.
Obs. rare—1.

1641 J. JACKSON *Tryne Evang.* T. II. 142 Is it not enig-
 matical and full of Probleme, to wash white in blood?

4. *Geom.* A proposition in which something is
 required to be done: opposed to *theorem*.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Intro. 8 A Probleme, is a pro-
 position which requirith some action or doing 1658 Sir T.
 BROWNE *Card. Cypris* iii 53 Which. is become a point of
 art, and makes two Problems in Euclide. 1704 J. HARRIS
Lex Techn. I. *Problema*, is a Proposition which relates to
 Practice; or which proposes something to be done; As to
 make a Circle passe through three given Points not lying in
 a Right Line. 1885 LEVINSOHN *Cremona's Prog Geom*
 135 The solution of the problem. To construct by means of
 its tangents the parabola which is determined by four given
 tangents

5. *Physics and Math.* A question or inquiry
 which starting from some given conditions investi-
 gates some fact, result, or law.

Many problems in Physics and Mathematics are named after the persons who propounded or solved them: e.g. *Apollonius's*, *Kepler's*, *Pappus's*, *Vitruvian's problem*, others by a specification, as the *problem of duplication of the cube*, of *quadrature of the circle*, of *description of the heptagon* (in a circle), of *three bodies* (quot. 1810-16), etc.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi xxxvi 353 Consider how near this creeth to the famous Probleme of doubling the Cube. 1721 KEILL tr. *Maunderius's Diss* (1724) 41 It is seen that the solution of these Problems must give the true Figures the celestial Bodies may be of, by fixing the Law according to which Gravity increases and decreases proportionally to the distance from the Center. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I 2 A Problem is a proposition or a question requiring something to be done; either to investigate some truth or property, or to perform some operation. As, to find out the quantity or sum of all the three angles of any triangle. A *Limited Problem* is that which has but one answer or solution. An *Unlimited Problem* is that which has innumerable answers. And a *Determinate Problem* is that which has a certain number of answers. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1839) I 279 The great problem in gunnery, viz. having given the weight, the magnitude, the direction, and the velocity of a projectile, to determine its path through the air is very difficult. 1812 II 244 If there are three bodies, the action of any one on the other two, changes the nature of their orbits, so that the determination of their motions becomes a problem of great difficulty, distinguished by the name of the *Problem of the three bodies*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Elect. & Magn.* I 91 The actual solution of this problem consists in the determination of a function of the potential of the system, to satisfy the [following] conditions (a) V is constant over C ; [etc.]

6. Chess. An arrangement of pieces upon the chessboard for play in accordance with the rules of the game or other prescribed conditions, in which the player is challenged to discover the method of accomplishing a specified result. Formerly called 'jeopardy', 'situation', 'position'. See quot. 1890, 1894

1827 MONTGOMERY *Stratagems of Chess* iv, These situations are in reality so many problems, the solution of which is required to be found 1827 W. LEWIS (*title*) Chess Problems. Being a selection of original positions. 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 5 A chess problem is an idea, or combination of ideas, expressed upon the board in accordance with a number of generally accepted principles of construction 1894 R. F. GREEN *Chess* 21 Problems have come to be a study almost entirely distinct from that of the game proper... Their composition is regulated by elaborate rules.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *problem-monger*, *spot*; *problem-wise* adv.; (b) 'in which a problem is treated or discussed', as *problem drama*, *novel*, *play*, *poem*, *story*, (c) in sense 6, as *problem-composer*, *composition*, *editor*, *tourney*.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks* (1892) I 37 An idea sketched problem-wise 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/1 The healthy, virile English intellect is naturally suspicious of morbid problem-mongers 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan 3/2 The problem spot in Africa now is the Congo

(b) 1894 *Westm. Gns* 16 July 1/2 Who invented the term 'problem play'? The phrase is new... the thing itself dates from twenty years, to go no further back 1895 A. W. PINERO in *Daily News* 27 Nov 3/4 The problem drama is, after all, earnest drama 1897 *Ibid* 9 Dec. 8/2 He has given a fuller expression of himself in powerful 'problem' poems. 1904 *Westm. Gns* 13 July 2/1 A problem play, a piece supposed to prove some particular proposition

(c) 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 6 The history of problem composition. 1898 *Westm. Gns* 6 June 9/3 In 1887 he became problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine*, and that occupied, with his work as judge in problem tournaments, most of his time of late. 1901 S. S. BLACKBURN (*title*) *Problem Terms and Characteristics*.

Hence † **Problemize** *v. intr.* to discuss problems, theorize, speculate.

1857 J. WATTS *Vand. Ch. Eng* 96, I fell to Common placing and problemizing (as it is called in the College) 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xxvii, To drop all this problemizing for the plain truth 1890 — *Ocean Trav.* II. xvii. 88 It was a thing to set me problemizing

† **Problematic**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. Gr. *πρόβλημα*, -*ar*-, L. *problēma*, PROBLEM + -*ARY*] = PROBLEMATIST.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxv. (1887) 129 All natural problematists, dipnosophists, symposiakes, and such as deal with any particular occurrence of exercise.

Problematic (*problēmātik*), *a.* Also 7 -*ique*. [a. F. *problématique* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad late L. *problematicus*, a. Gr. *προβληματικ-ός*, f. *πρόβλημα*: see PROBLEM and -*ATIO*]

1. Of the nature of a problem; constituting or presenting a problem; difficult of solution or decision; doubtful, uncertain, questionable.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum* II i in *Bullen O. P.* IV. All which to me are problematick mines, Obscure ignomies 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 73 Were that imputation true, which is very problematic. 1807 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 263 The very existence of any such individual [Homer], is more than problematic 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 322 The value of true expectorants in pneumonia is exceedingly problematic.

2. *Logic*. Enunciating or supporting what is possible but not necessarily true.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cate of God* 260 A problematicque form of argument 1677 [see PROBABILATORY]. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 260 A proposition is called 'Problematic', when it enunciates what is known as possible. 1863 E. V. NFALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 242 The judgment 'If this house has stone floors it will be fire proof' is as much a problematic judgment as 'the house

considered from this point of view is good'. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* i. ii. 51 The ambiguity of the ordinary theory of modality is still more striking in the case of problematic judgments. 1812 What it [a proposition] states is not a real occurrence, but the possibility of an unreal or only conceived one, and this is enough according to traditional usage to give it the name of problematic.

3. Chess. Of or relating to problems.

1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 5 Aspirants to problematic fame. 1905 A. F. MACKENZIE *Chess Lyrics* lii, Three or four-move themes... well worthy of illustration and preservation in problematic form.

Problematical (*problēmātikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -*AL*]

1. Of the nature of a problem (PROBLEM 4). *Obs.* 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi xxxiii 347 Methods, and engines, whereby to execute thys Problematical Lemma 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Problematical*, belonging to a Problem, which is opposed to a Theorem

2. Of which the solution, realization, or truth is uncertain, disputable, doubtful. = PROBLEMATIC 1. 1611 COTGER, *Problematique*, Problematical, belonging to a Probleme 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 293 Those men who propound their private, probable and problematical opinions... of the Number of the Beast. 1624 DOWNE *Devot* 297 His happinesse is but disputable and problematicall 1628 — *Serm* vi (1640) 61 Problematical points, of which, either side may be true... should not extinguish particular charity towards one another. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L* § 253 It appeared to me very problematical whether we might be able, to get another course finished this Season 1835 W. H. IRELAND *Scrabblemania* 69 note, Which is... to my mind a very problematical assertion. 1891 *Law Times* XCI 2/1 No one can help sympathizing with the effort, though its success may be problematical.

b. Involving or giving rise to problems or questions; of which the nature is unsettled.

1770 C. JENNERS *Placid Man* I iii viii 206 His lordship's conduct had been a little problematical 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 572 We recommend them to the candid attention of future writers on this curious and very problematical branch of natural philosophy. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ Geol* I 246 Aware of the many problematical appearances which igneous rocks of the most modern origin assume, especially after decomposition 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 186 A dialect of peculiar and problematical character

3. = PROBLEMATIC 2. *Problematical question*, a question put forth merely for discussion, but not of any practical bearing; an academic question.

1588 [implied in PROBLEMATICALLY] 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 140 To follow coniectural probabilities, or to prove by arguments problematical, did not stand with the nature or notion of a professed History. 1621 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 60 Subtle problematical disputing upon every proposition. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 36 His Majesty 'was pleased merrily to propose it, as a Problematical Question, Whether Himself or the Col were the Master-cook at Boscobel and the supremacy was of right adjudg'd to His Majesty 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy Ambass* 124 Lutheran Doctors in Sweden and Livonia, who have made it a problematical question, whether the Muscovites were Christians or not? 1824 ANR. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 118 (1860) 242 The problematical judgment is neither subjectively nor objectively true that is, it is neither held with entire certainty by the thinking subject, nor can we show that it truly represents the object about which we judge.

4. Chess. = PROBLEMATIC 3

1895 B. G. LAWS in *Brit. Chess Mag.* 61 On a superficial grasp of the problematical positions.

Problematically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -*LY* 2.]

In a problematical manner, in the form of, or as, a problem, as an open question, doubtfully.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 7 Neither dare I peremptorily, or affirmatively avow every part of the premises, but only assay problematically, and as our schoolmen term it, disputatively, what may therein appears most probable. 1609 Br. HALL *No Fence w. Rome* in *Wks* (1624) 650 If they had only doubtfully and problematically commended their Furgatory to the Church, we might easily have favoured them with a conuence. 1752 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 5, I have expressed myself problematically, leaving the Determination of the Point to others 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vii. 90 'If a woman can be a Queen, why can't she be a President?' she said, problematically.

Problematist (*problēmālist*), [f. Gr. *πρόβλημα*, -*ar*-, PROBLEM + -*IST*] One who occupies himself with problems; a PROBLEMIST.

1668 EVELYN *Let to Dr. Beale*, This learned Problematist was brother to him who, preaching at St. Maies, Oxford, took [as] his text, 'Am I not thine Asse?' 1866 *Chess Player's Mag.* 133 Mr. Healey, long known to the chess world as one of the most skilful living problematists 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 9 The multi-theme or multi-form problem is the one now composed by the German and British schools of problematists.

† **Problematize**, *v. Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -*IZE*] *intr.* To propound problems.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II ii, Hear him problematize . Or syllogize, elenchize.

Problemist (*problēmist*), [f. PROBLEM + -*IST*] One who devotes himself to, studies, or composes problems; esp. a composer of chess problems. Hence **Problemist**, *etc.*, of belonging to, or that is a problemist.

a 1615 DOWNE *Ess* (1651) 173 The same Problemist observes this wonder, that every man took a like proportion, and all were alike satisfied, though all could not be of a like appetite and digestion. 1875 J. H. BLACKBURN in *City Land Chess Mag.* II. Aug. 200 Some young and aspiring problemist persisting in showing you a position which he is pleased to call a problem. 1892 in *Brit. Chess Mag.* 457 Our distinguished problemistic confreire Mr. A. F. Mackenzie 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 9/5 A problemist who has done

some good things in both stroke settings and analytical end-games

|| **Proboble** (*prō'bōlē*). [a. Gr. *προβολή* a projection, a bump (of the skull) (Hippocrates), etc., f. *πρό*, PRO- + *βολή* throwing; cf. *προβάλλειν* see PROBLEM.] A bony projection or process

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed. 2) s. v. *Aphorisms*, *Probola*, is a part of a Bone that is. Continuous with the Bone, and stretching it self beyond a plain Surface 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt*. vi. 193 The occipital tuberosity, or probole, is the most prominent feature 1880 — *Early Man* ix. 316 The skulls are broad or round, the supra-occipital tuberosity or probole prominent

Proboli *stic*, *a. nomico-wd.* [Arbitrary f. Gr. *προβολή* (see prec.) or *προβάλλειν* to throw forward, send forth.] Of the nature of a forward throw.

1876 BLACKMORE *Crypsis* xlix, He brought his fettered heels, like a double-headed hammer, as hard as his probolistic swing could whirl, against the very thickest-crowded cells of bygone domicile

Pro bono publico · see PRO B. 2.

Proboscic (*prōb'sik*), *a. rare*. [irreg. f. PROBOSCO- + -*IC*] = PROBOSCIDIAN 2

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 361/2 *Puinogradia*. 4 Proboscic.

Proboscidal (*prōb'sidāl*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *proboscidea* + -*AL*] Of the nature or appearance of a proboscis.

18 SHUCKARD (Cent. Dict.), A proboscidal prolongation of the oral organs. 1884 *Edin. Rev* July 170 Their exuberant hair depends in proboscidal excrescences

Proboscitate (*prōb'sidēt*), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -*ATE* 2; cf. F. *proboscité*.] Furnished with a proboscis; formed as a proboscis

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol* IV. xlvii. 382 Diptera Mouth proboscitate

† **Proboscide**. *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *proboscide* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *proboscidea* + -*EM* PROBOISIS.] An elephant's trunk used as a bearing. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiii (1611) 125 Idomenes, the son of Deucalion did beare Gules a Proboscide of an Elephant after this manner argent. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 139/2 An Elephant has Nose or Snout, is called, a Proboscide, or Tunk 1722 NISBET *Her* I 339 The Elephant's Proboscide, as an armorial Figure, flexed and reflexed in Form of an S. is to be seen in the English Herald-Books.

|| **Proboscidea** (*prōb'sidēā*), *sb. pl.* Zool [mod L. neut. pl. f. *proboscidea* + -*EM* PROBOISIS cf. *lact-eus*, *ign-eus*] An order of mammalia containing the elephant and its extinct allies; characterized by having a long flexible proboscis and the incisors developed into long tusks

1836 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) XIV. 146/2 Mammalia Order VI Pachydermata Family 1st Proboscidea. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool* 43 The order Proboscidea commenced at the beginning of the Miocene period

Proboscidean, -*ian* (*prōb'sidēān*, -*ian*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -*AN*, or f. L. *proboscidea* + -*IAN*. cf. F. *proboscidién*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the *Proboscidea*. 1839-47 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* III. 875/2 The nasal prolongation of the Proboscidian Pachyderms is able to move in every needful direction. 1893 *Edin. Rev* Oct. 354 Then was the culminating epoch of the proboscidean family

2. Of animals of any kind · Having a proboscis. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 385/2 In most of the proboscidian species the tongue is short. 1868 OWEN *Ventilibr. Anim* III 337 In the great proboscidian and hooded Seals 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* Nov. 2101 842 Marsh fevers are produced by the bites of proboscidian insects.

3. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a proboscis. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool*. 58 The snout of the Hedgehog is elongated, and the nose proboscidean 1898 F. LEES tr. *Marguerite's Disaster* 72 Du Breuil noticed the proboscidian gravity with which a Captain of Gendarmes, with an enormous nose, carried a *jeté-verre* to his mouth

B. *sb.* A mammal of the order *Proboscidea*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim* II. xvi. 199 In the Proboscidiens of Cuvier, including the elephant and Mastodon, or fossil elephant, there are five toes 1842 C. H. SMITH *Mammalia* 269 In the next group we have the true Proboscideans. 1863 LYTTEL *Antiq. Man* xi. 226 Before the growth of the ancient forest, the *Mastodon arvernensis*, a large proboscidian, appears to have died out

Proboscideous (*prōb'sidēōs*), *a.* [f. L. *proboscidea* + -*EOS*.] Having a proboscis or something likened to one.

1866 Treas. Bot. *Proboscideous*, having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*.

Proboscoidal, *a.* [irreg. for PROBOSCIDAL.] = PROBOSCIDIAN 2.

Probosciferous (*prōb'sidēfēōs*), *a.* [f. L. *proboscidea* + -*IFEROUS* + (-*IFEROUS*)] Bearing or having a proboscis, *spec. in Couch.*, belonging to a division of pectinibranchiate gastropods (*Probosciferifera*) characterized by a long retractile snout.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II. 10 The Probosciferous Mollusca are carnivorous, making use of the organ for perforating the shells of other animals 1878 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 652/1 The modification in the form of the snout upon which the mouth is placed, leading to the distinction of 'probosciferous' and 'rostriferous' Gastropods.

Proboscidiform (*prōb'sidēfōrm*), *a.* [f. as prec. + (-*IFORM*)] Having the form or shape of a proboscis; proboscis-like.

1837 *Penny Cyc.* IX 454/1 Melanopsis Animal furnished with a probosciform muzzle. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv.* Anim. iv 178 With a second hollow muscular probosciform organ, which may be termed the frontal proboscis.

Probosciformed (prɒbɒsɪfɔːmd), *a.* [f. **PROBOSIS** + **FORMED**] Proboscis-shaped.

1851 *Darwin Cirripedia* I 176 The surface of the p.c. probosciform mouth. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* xii (1860) 440 The larvæ in the first stage have a very simple single eye, and a probosciform mouth.

Proboscigerous (prɒbɒsɪˈdʒərəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec + **L. -ger** bearing + **-ous**.] Bearing a proboscis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Proboscis (prɒbɒsɪs). *Pl.* proboscides (-idiz), proboscises (-isez); *error.* probosces. [a. *L.* *proboscis*, *-cidem* (Plin.), a. *Gr.* *proboskís*, *-nís* an elephant's trunk, lit. 'a means of providing food' (Liddell & Scott), f. *pró*, *PRO-* + *βίσκειν* to feed.]

1. An elephant's trunk; also applied to the long flexible snout of some other mammals, as the tapir and proboscis-monkey.

[1796 *EDEN* tr. *Vertumnus' Voy.* iv. ix. The trunk or snout of the elephant (which of the Latins is called *PROBOSIS* or *PROBOSIS*) 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I 195] 1609 *Br. W. BARLOW* *Anim. Nomenclat.* 312 As the Elephant with her proboscis or trunk. 1631 *DONNE* *Progr. Soul* 300 Like an unbent bowe caudally His sinewy Proboscis did remissly lie. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* iv. 347 Th'unwieldy Elephant To make them mirth us'd all his might, and wreathed His Lithe Proboscis. 1694 *MORRIS* *ux. Rabelais* v. xxx. (1737) 138 With their Snouts or Proboscis they draw up Water. 1700 *S. L.* tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 328 At last he lifted up his Proboscis, and made a horrid noise. 1803 *NICOLLS* in *Gurv. Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 586 note. To each pair of iron 12 pounders, an elephant is attached, which assists them in their draught. they apply their proboscis. to the muzzle. 1871 *MILNAR* *Elem. Anat.* xi (1873) 435 The upper lip may unite with the nose to form an elongated proboscis, as in the Elephant.

2 *humorous* The human nose

1630 *B. JOHNSON* *New Inn* ii. 11. No flattery for't, No lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1705 *Dyot* *of Poland* i. The World's Proboscis near the Globe's Extrema. 1833 *M. SCOTT* *Tom Cringle* i. A fair enough proboscis as noses go.

3 *Entom.* Applied to various elongated, often tubular and flexible, parts of the mouth of insects.

a. The beak or rostrum of the *Rhynchophora* or snout-beetles. b. The long coiled *haustellum*, antlia, or sucker of the *Lepidoptera*. c. The buccal apparatus of the *Hymenoptera*. d. The sucking mouth of a fly.

1645 *EVERY* *Diary* 18 Jan. Three jets of water gushing out of the mouths or proboscis of bees (the arms of the late Pope) 1661 *LOVELL* *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. Some have a proboscis like flies. 1664 [see *PROBOSIS* a] 1792 *J. HUNTER* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 773 The male of the humble bee, which collects its own food, has as long a proboscis, or tongue, as the female. 1828 [see *PROBOSIS* a] 1847 *CLARKE* *in Zool.* § 615 Amongst the Bugs, the mouth is armed with a tubular and cylindrical proboscis, directed downwards and backwards. *Ibid.* § 616 Amongst the Flies, the proboscis, represents the under lip, and often bears palpi at its base. Sometimes this proboscis acquires an enormous length; sometimes, on the contrary it is hardly visible. 1863 *BATES* *Nat. Amer.* vii (1864) 173 Their habit is to attach themselves to the skin by plunging their proboscides into it.

4. An extensible tubular structure of varying function in other invertebrates, esp. a sucking organ in various worms, and the tongue of some mollusks.

1796 *BILL* in *Southey Life* (1844) II. 27 These spawn... dart about in all directions. Some of the largest have proboscides. 1830 *K. KNOX* *Cloquet's Anat.* 381 *Entosoa*... the head furnished with foveolar suckers, and one or more naked or armed proboscides. 1871 *NICHOLSON* *Paleont.* 119 The aperture of the anus... is usually placed eccentrically in one of the spaces between the arms, and generally carried at the end of a longer or shorter tubular eminence or process... called the 'proboscis'.

5. Short for *proboscis-monkey*.

1881 *Dr. WIND* *Equator* 105 Excitement as to whether the 'monnet' was but a common proboscis or wa-wa.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *proboscis-like* adj.; *proboscis-monkey*, a large semnopithecine ape, *Nasalis larvatus*; = *КАНАУ*, *proboscis-rat* = *Elephant shrew* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* III. 58 The Indian tapir has no mane, and the snout is longer and more 'proboscis-like'. 1793 *PENNANT* *Quadrupeds* (ed. 3) II. 322 'Proboscis Monkey' the nose projecting very far beyond the mouth... in the profile it exactly resembles a long proboscis. 1885 *HORNADAY* 2 *Proc. in Jungle* xxxiii. 395 The proboscis monkey... is found only in Borneo.

Hence **Proboscised** (prɒbɒsɪst) *a.*, furnished with a proboscis.

1883 *THOMSON* tr. *Müller's Fert. Flowers* 579 Long-proboscised varieties of insects.

Proboscoid (prɒbɒskɔɪd), *a.* [irreg. f. **PROBOSIS** + **-oid**.] = **PROBOSCIFORM** *a.*

1847-9 *Todd's Cyc.* *Anat.* IV. 407/1 By means of their proboscoid mouth... they grasp... the object on which they are placed.

† **Probos.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [= **probosce*, shortened from **PROBOSIS**.]

1659 *T. PEECKE* *Parnassi Puerp.* 129 Dreaming thus, an Elephant to tow; He was strook Dead, by the flinty Probos.

Probouleutic, *a.* *Gr. Hist.* [f. *Gr. pró*, *PRO-* + *βουλευτικός* belonging to the βουλή or council, deliberative: cf. *προβουλεύειν* to pass a preliminary decree.] That deliberates preliminarily; *spec.*

applied to the Athenian senate, which discussed measures before they were submitted to the Assembly.

1847 *GROTE* *Greece* ii. xiii. 161 He [Solon] created the probouleutic or preconsidering senate. 1879 *W. F. ALLEN* in *Penn. Monthly* Feb. 124 (Cent.) A probouleutic body, like that of Athens, which prepared business for the Assembly. 1904 *A. LANG* *Hist. Scot.* III. iii. 69 Nobles, barons, and bishops should all elect their own representatives on the 'probouleutic' board.

† **Pro-bre** *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. probrium* reproach, disgrace.] A reproach, an insult.

c. 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 205 Vpon summe desptes or probrys, harmys, violences, and oþer moony wronges.

† **Proc.** *prock.* *Obs. U.S.* Abbreviation of *proclamation money*: see **PROCLAMATION** sb. 5.

1755 *J. MURRAY* *Lett.* (1901) 78 The Money I get since the Presidents Currency came out is all proc. 1768 *N. Carolina Col. Rec.* VII. 775 To the amount of Five Pounds Prock. 1776 *N. Jersey Arch.* Ser. ii. 1. 80 At 30¢ proc. the season. *Ibid.* 94 Joseph Archer has this day obtained of me a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proc. money.

|| **Procaccio** (prɒkæˈtʃɔ). *Obs.* Also 8 -cia, procace. [It. *procaccio*, prop. purveying, provision, procuring, diligence hence obs. *F. procace* 'the Post, or Carrier that goeth weekly between Rome and Naples' (Cotgr.).] A regular provision for the conveyance of passengers or goods in Italy; a transit agency.

1645 *EVERY* *Diary* 20 Jan. The host of our Procaccio did not suffer us to dwell so long on these objects, as we desired. 1743 *OZZELL* tr. *Beniamini's Spanish Rhodomont* (1744) 167, I was going, one Day, to Naples with the Procace. 1787 *BECKFORD* *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. xlii. 411 A procaccia sets out every day at twelve o'clock. 1824 *W. IRVING* *T. Trav.* iii. i (1848) 200 The procaccio and its convoy; a kind of caravan for the transportation of merchandise, with an escort of soldiery to protect it from the robbers.

Procacious (prɒkæˈʃəs), *a.* Now rare. [f. *L. procax*, stem -caci- (see next) + **-ous**.] Forward, insolent, saucy, pert. Hence **Procaciously** *adv.*

1660 *BAKLER* *Self-Denial* xlv. 237 The temptations of women, and procacious youth. 1685 — *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Pet. iii. 3 A vain, proud, procacious, tempting mind. 1772 *NUCENT* tr. *Hist. Br. Gerund* I. 535 Denying procaciously that he wishes to confer. 1869 *J. BROWN* *Lett.* (1907) 197, I stuck in M. Arnold's brilliant and procacious lecture.

Procacity (prɒkæˈsɪti) Now rare. [ad. *F. procacité* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. *L. procacitas*, -itatem impudence, f. *procax*, -acem forward, bold, petulant, insolent, f. *proc-are*, -ari to ask, demand.] Forwardness, petulance; sauciness, peitiness.

1621 *Br. Mountagu* *Diatribe* 453 Let Scaliger pay for his malapropos procacity against Paulus, concerning ignorance. 1621 *BURTON* *Anat. Met.* iii. vi. 1 (1676) 333/1 In vain are all your flatteries, Delights, deceptions, tricks, kisses, and conspiracies. 1677 *BARROW* *Pope's Suprem.* i. xv (1680) 76 Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected procacity to S. Paul in taxing his betters. 1859 *J. BROWN* *Howe* *Subs.* Ser. II. *Myth.* (1861) 360 That mouth, arch and kind, with a beautiful procacity or petulance about it. 1865 *J. H. STIRLING* *Secret* *Hegel* I. 122 Precipitate procacity and piteous levity.

† **Procacy**, -ie. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late *L. procacia* insolence.] = **proc.**

a. 1639 *FORNBERG* *Atheism* i. xvi. § 4 (1622) 169 Not libertine or audacious, but petulance and procacie.

|| **Procambium** (prɒkæmˈbiəm). *Bot.* [mod. *L.* see **PRO-** + **AMBIVM**.] The young tissue of a fibrovascular bundle, before its differentiation into permanent cells of wood, bast, etc. Also *attrib.* Hence **Procambial** *a.*, of or pertaining to procambium.

1875 *BENNETT* & *DYER* tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 This form of tissue of the young bundle, which has not yet undergone differentiation, may be termed *Procambium*. *Ibid.* As soon as a procambium bundle has become transformed into a closed fibro-vascular bundle, all further growth ceases. 1876 *J. H. BALFOUR* in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 105/1 A procambial bundle being first formed, which differentiates into xylem and phloem layers.

Procarp (prɒˈkɑːp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. procarpum*, f. *Gr. pró*, *PRO-* + *καρπός* fruit, dim. *καρπίον*.] The female organ of some algae and fungi, which when fertilized develops into a sporocarp.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 121 In the Florideae it is the procarpium (procarp), which consists of a single cell or a small cell group. 1892 *CHAMBERS* *Encycl.* IX. 289/1 The female organ is a procarp, whose structure varies in complexity in the different orders of Rhodophyceae.

Procataleptic (prɒkætəˈlɛtɪk), *a.* *Pros. rare* e. [f. **PRO-** + **CALEPTIC**.] Of a verse: Incomplete at the beginning, wanting the unaccented part of the first foot.

|| **Procatalepsis** (prɒkætəˈlɛpsɪs). *Rhet.* [med. *L.* a. *Gr. προκατάληψις* anticipation, n. of action f. *προκατάλαμβάνειν* to take up beforehand, anticipate.] A rhetorical figure by which an opponent's objections are anticipated and answered.

1586 *A. DAY* *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 56 *Procatalepsis* or *Procataphasis*, when we do anticipate vnto our selues that we know will be objected, as thus, what doe you object vnto me the times passed, those seasons and ours avterly valike? 1889 *PUTTENHAM* *Eng. Poets* iii. xix. (Arb.) 239 *margin*, *Procatalepsis*, or the presumptuous, otherwise the figure of Presupposall.

† **Procataretic**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [= *F. procataretique* (16th c. in Littré), ad. mod. *L. procatareticus*, a. *Gr. προκαταρκτην-ός* antecedent, f.

προκατάρχειν to begin first.] *Med.* Applied to an external cause which is the immediate occasion of a disease. Also applied *gen.* to the immediate or exciting cause of any effect, as distinguished from its predisposing cause or ground (Opposed to **PROGEMINAL**).

1603 *HOLLAND* *Phlarch* *Explan. Words, Procatareticke causes of sickness*, be such as are evident and coming from without, which yield occasion of disease, but do not mainteine the same, as the heat of the Sunne, causing headach or the ague. 1627 *W. SCLATER* *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 185, I can but wonder at Arminius and others, seeking in the vessels of Mercy, the Procatareticke Cause of Election. 1666 *G. HARVEY* *Morb. Angl.* xii. 132 The procataretick or external causes of Pulmonique Consumptions. 1717 *J. KEILL* *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 234 No procataretic Cause appears of so great a Perspiration in the Night. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 559 In early times the causes of diseases chiefly contemplated were progeminal or predisponent and procataretic or occasional. Thus an hereditary taint may be regarded as a progeminal cause of gout, and catching cold... may form its procataretic cause.

|| **B.** By some applied to the primary cause.

1658 *PHILLIPS* s. v. *Procataretick cause*, that cause which foregoeth or beginneth another cause [1656 (ed. 5) adds— and cooperates with others which are subsequent]. 1681 tr. *Wallis' Rem. Med. Vocab.* *Procataretick*, remote, not next cause of a disease. 1689 *AUBREY* *Lives, Lucius Cary* (1808) I. 152 It so broke and weakened the king's army, that 'twas the procatareticque cause of his rume. 1695 *TRYON* *Dreams & Vis.* App. 256 Pride may justly be said to be the chief Procataretick, or remote original cause of Madness. 1714 *MANDEVILLE* *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 311 Whoever would accuse Ignorance, Stupidity, and Dastardness, as the first, and what Physicians call the Procataretic Cause, let him examine into the Lives, and Actions of ordinary Rogues and our common Felons, and he will find the reverse to be true.

B. as *sb.* (ellipt. for *procataretic cause*).

1694 *WESTMACOTT* *Script. Herb.* 212 It is a procataretic of the scurvy.

† **Procataretical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **-AL**] = **prec.**

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW* *Defence* 92 The procatareticall, or first moving cause. 1643 *T. GOODWIN* *Child of Light* 108 God often useth even the guilt of that very sunne to terrifie thee; it is both the procatareticall cause and the executioner of it. 1654 *WARREN* *Unbelievers* 46 His death was looked upon as the procatareticall, or outward moving cause of the transient act of God in justification. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius* *his Logic* i. xvii. 63 Procataretical, is that which Extrinsically excites the principal Cause to Action. The Progeminal, which inwardly disposes, or also excites the principal Cause to Action.

|| **Procataresis**. *Obs.* [mod. *L.* a. *Gr. προκαταρῆσις* a first beginning: see **PROCATARTIC**.] A 'procataretic' or exciting cause, or its operation.

1693 tr. *Blancart's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Procataresis*, the pre-existent Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether it be external or internal, as Anger, or Heat in the Air, which begeth ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever. *Procataresis*, the same. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* 24 And remove the Procataresis of the Gout. 1719-26 *QUINCY* *Laz. Physico-Med.* *Procataresis* is the pre-existent Cause of a Disease.

Pro-cathedral (prɒˈkæθrəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **PRO-** + **CATHEDRAL** *sb.*] *a. adj.* Used as the substitute for a cathedral. *b. sb.* A church used instead of, or as a substitute for a cathedral church. 1868 *A. K. H. BOYD* *Less. Mid. Age* 134 The ancient parish church of the Holy Trinity was ranked as pro-cathedral when episcopacy was restored for a while under the Sturges. 1874 *Catholic Calendar* [R.C.] 36 Pro-Cathedral of Westminster.—Our Lady of Victories, opened and July, 1869. *Ibid.* 52 Diocese of Beverley, York. Pro-Cathedral of S. Wilfred. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/1 The Bishop of Liverpool held his triennial visitation in the pro-Cathedral. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 7/1 At a few minutes before twelve the Bishop of Birmingham knocked three times at the south-west door of the Pro-Cathedral, and on its being opened he was received by the Archdeacon of Birmingham and the rector.

† **Proca tion**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late *L. procatōn-em* suing, wooing, n. of action f. *procatōre* to demand.] An asking in marriage, wooing, suit.

1650 *Br. HALL* *Cases Consc.* *Add.* iii. (ed. 2) 416 She ought to have made him sensible of so odious a proca tion.

Procatour, *obs.* form of **PROCURATOR**, **PROCTOR**.

Procoy, *obs.* form of **PROXY**.

|| **Procedendo** (prɒˈsɛdɛndə). *Law.* [*L. prōcedendo* (ad *judicium*), 'of proceeding (to judgement)'; see **PROCEED** v.] (In fully *(de) procedendo ad judicium*.) A writ which formerly issued out of the common law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, commanding a subordinate court to proceed to judgement, either when judgement had been wrongfully delayed, or when the action had been removed to a superior court by *certiorari* or other writ on insufficient grounds.

1593 *PEELE* *Chron. Edw. I.* Wks (Rldg.) 384/1 Here's a *certiorari* for your *procedendo* [Attacks them with his staff]. 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Trav. Wks* iii. 84/1 Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habes Corpus, Wks, Sarsar, Procedendoes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 225 Then the plaintiff shall have this writ of *Procedendo*, for to send again the matter into the first base court, & there to be determined. 1768 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* III. vii. 109 A writ of *procedendo ad judicium* issues out of the court of chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties; for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do.

Procedure (*prosi diſi*). Also 7 *procedour*, -or, 8-9 *procedure*. [*n. F. procedure* (1197 in Godef. *Compl.*), *f. proce*der to PROCEED: see -URE.]
1. The fact or manner of proceeding with any action, or in any circumstance or situation; a system of proceeding; proceeding, in reference to its mode or method; conduct, behaviour.

1671 *COTGR.* *Procedure*, a procedure; a course, or proceeding. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 21. The best husbandry has been in Staffordshire, where this procedure is general. 1671 *R. MacWARD True Nouconf* 406. Their summare manner of procedor. 1774 *M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv.* II 65. Of the Procedure and Operations in surveying Sea-coasts, according to their various Circumstances. 1828 *WHATELY Rhet. in Encycl. Method.* I 293. This is precisely the procedure which, in Elocution, we deprecate. 1850 *GROTE Greece* II. Ixi VIII. 3. Tasting the difference between Spartan and Athenian procedure.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular action or course of action, a proceeding, a particular mode of action. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* I. i 28. Many times the distinction of these several procedures of the Soul do not always appear distinct. 1686 *CORROR tr. Montaigne* (1877) I 25. This was, indeed, a procedure truly Roman. 1770 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) V. ii. 30. note, Cicero justifies such procedures. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxix. 290. We may adopt a contrary procedure. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* lxix. He won his fortune by dishonest procedures.

c. *spec.* Legal action or proceeding, the steps taken in a legal action, collectively; the mode or form of conducting judicial proceedings (as distinguished from those branches of the law which define rights or prescribe penalties).

1767 *TOWSON Decalogus* 486. The manner of the Jews procedure in their several courts of judicature. 1687 *Royal Let. to Privy Coun.* Scot. 12 Feb. in *Lond. Gas.* No. 2221/a. If any shall be so bold as to show any dislike of this Our Procedure. 1728 *LARDNER Works* (1838) I. 67. The treatment of Paul in Judea, so far as there is any appearance of a legal procedure. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. iii v 647. The system of procedure, or the round of operations through which the judicial services—inquiry, sentence, and enforcement—are rendered. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 189. The blending of native consuetudinary law and English civil and criminal procedure in the administration of justice.

d. The mode of conducting business in Parliament. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* I. (1858) 5. To a remote observer of Parliamentary procedure it seems surprising to see what space this question occupies in the Debates of the Nation. 1862 *H. Cox Instit.* I. ix. 136. The Standing Orders are rules and forms of procedure which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time. 1878 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xx. 375. The rules and forms of parliamentary procedure.

† 2. The going on or continuance of an action or process; progress, course. *Obs.*

1644 [*HOWELL*] *Merc. Hibernicus* x. Whether one cast his eyes upon the beginning and procedure of the warre., or upon the late Cessation. 1703 *MOYON Mech. Exerc.* 253. The hindrance of the Procedure of the Work. 1716 *SOUTHERN Serm.* (1717) VI. 427. The Confidence reposed by Men in their own Hearts will in the Procedure of this Discourse appear to be inexcusably foolish.

† b. The action of proceeding or going on to something. *Obs. rare*

1663 *OWEN Vind. Animado.* Wks. 1851 XIV. 426. Your next procedure is to your discourse of figures or images and my animadversions upon it.

3. The fact of proceeding or issuing from a source; origination. *rare*.

1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* I. 37. You will say, your Religion is as ancient as ours, having its procedure from Christ. 1864 *GIBBSBURG in Lyall Let. & Philos. Soc. Proc.* XIX. 185. The procedure of multifariousness from an absolute unity.

† b. *concr.* Something that proceeds, issues, or is derived from something else; proceeds, produce. *Obs.*

1614 *T. GENTLEMAN Way to Wealth* 6. They returne for the procedure of fish and herrings, the fore-named commodities. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 550. There is not any known Substance, but Earth, and the Procedure of Earth (as Tile, Stone, &c.) that yieldeth any Moss or Herby Substance.

Proceed (*prosi diſi*). Also 7 *proceede*. [*f. next*]

† 1. The action, or manner, of proceeding or going on, proceeding, procedure; a course. *Obs.*
1628 in *Crit. & Times Class.* I (1848) I. 344. He now looks for a present proceed in his affairs, laying by all unnecessary delays. 1653 *R. SANDLES Physic.* I. For one more orderly proceed into the body of this Work. 1674 *OWEN Vind. Doctr. Communism* Wks. 1851 II. 297. His proceed in the same page is to except against that revelation of the wisdom of God which I affirm to have been made.

2. That which proceeds, is derived, or results from something; that which is obtained or gained by any transaction; produce, outcome, profit. Now almost always in *pl.* *proceeds*.

1643 *DECLAR. Commons, Rel. 1791*. 48. Saint Mallo in France, where the Hides were sold, and the proceed returned unto him in the said Ship. 1664 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. i. xxix. 47. The only proceed (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect is thanks. *Ibid.* II. 105. The proceed of this exchange will come far short of any Gentlemen's expectations. 1767 *S. PATTERSON Another Trav.* I. 256. The neat proceed of the same sum, expended in the same given time, will amount only to [etc.]. 1821 *STEVENS Valonia Lett.* viii. (1895) 74. Dust and not flour is the proceed *ph.* 1666 *BEVENS Diary* II. Dec. About £350,000 sterling was coined out of the French money, the proceeds of Dunkirk. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Proceed*, that which arises from a thing; as The Proceeds among Merchants. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 287. The net proceeds of the customs amounted in the same year to five hundred and

thirty thousand pounds. 1885 *SIR W. B. BRETT in Law Rep.* 24 Q. B. Div. 877. Handing over the proceeds of sale to the execution creditor.

Proceed (*prosi diſi*). *v.* Forms: 4-8 *proceede*, 5-7 *ceede*, 6-*ceade*, 5-*ceid* (e, -*cede*, *prossed*), 6-*prossed*. [*ME. proce*de-n, a *F. proce*der (13-14th c. in *Halz. -Darm*), a. *L. proce*di *ire* to go forward, advance, go on: see *PRO-* and *CEDE*.]

1. *intr.* To go, move, or travel forward, to make one's way onward; *esp.* to move onward after interruption or stoppage, or after reaching a certain point, to continue one's movement or travel.

1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12. The kynge procedyng forthe upon his way, Kome to the Condyte made in cerle wise. 1505 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26. Before we procede on our journey. 1550 *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 72. But up in haist he did prossed. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* III. vi. 224. Then proceeding on their way, they finde an Arch. 1743 *J. MORRIS Serm.* vii. 183. Elisha did not procede on his intended journey. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 87. This intention of her's, to proceed for Lancashire. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ii. 18. Accompanied by our guide, we proceeded to the glacier.

2. *intr.* To 'go on' with or carry on an action or series of actions, a discourse, an investigation, etc.; *esp.* with reference to the manner or order observed. Also with indirect passive.

1400 *Apol. Lett.* 13. To be worship of our Lord Jhesu Crist, & due ordre proceded up he gospel. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 5150. To holde A counsell in the case, And procede on hor purpos, as prise men of wer. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys Introd.* (Roxb.) x. Two thyngys. To advertysyn begynnyn a werk if he procedyn wyl ordene. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 364. The cause, why the Emperor proceded on thys wise against them. 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xv. Who thus proceeds, for aye in sacred mount shall reign. 1649 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xx. 59. Matters also of private regard were there proceeded upon. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 27. The true Philosopher must always proceed with a sober Pace. 1884 *F. TEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 210. Science proceeds in far the majority of cases by trial of some theory as a working hypothesis.

† b. To carry on an argument, to argue, debate. *It is proceeded = it is argued. Obs. rare.*

1449 *Pocock Repr.* 208. As for answers and assailing to the first argument, y procede thus. *Ibid.* 555. Aens al this blamyng, it is proceed in othere places of my writings. 1724 *A. COLLINS Gr. Chr. Relig.* 120. Who proceeds with them on the supposition of a lost New Testament.

c. To deal with; to treat, act (in some way, *esp.* judicially) with regard to. (With indirect passive.)

1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141. Ye to be juge, and lyk as ye procede. We shal obeye to your ordynance. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Beccallus's Advt.* Jr. *Parass* II. xiv. (1674) 157. These men ought not to be proceeded with, with such rigour. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 69. I will not hide My judgments, how with Mankind I proceed. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 137. But how severely with themselves proceed. The men, who write such verses as we can read. 1789 in *Picton L'pool Music Rec.* (1886) II. 330. The party offending should not only be disfranchised, but otherwise proceeded with to the utmost rigour of the law.

d. *spec.* To institute and carry on a legal action or process; to take legal proceedings, go to law (against, † upon a person). With indirect (formerly impersonal) passive.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. to (Harl. MS.) before we aske of you, pat it be procedid agens him, as owth to be ad agen a biker of be lawe. 1533 *LO. BEAUFORT Hun.* bxxii. 255. Yf ye wyll procede upon Hun by iustyce. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 179. In such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1607 - *Cor.* III. 1. 314. Proceed by Process, Least parties breake out. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Rel.* I. § 148. Direction in what manner he should proceed against such as refused.

3. *intr.* With stress on the progress or continuance of the action: To go on, advance, to continue acting, speaking, etc., in various shades of meaning.

a. To go on with or continue what one has begun; to advance from the point already reached, go further, pursue one's course; to go on after interruption, renew or resume action or speech.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. Prol. 38. Thei wist not what other ments So that thei myhten noght procede. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. 21. 103. Proceedeth now forth in youre mater. 1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8. Thou schalt have strengthe, and myghte, Forth to procede in long felicity. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xix. 2. And Ionathas proceeded further, and swate unto David (he loved him so well). 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 16. b. Exhorting him to procede as he hath begonne. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* x. 74. I proceeded on with my trial. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 378. In this manner Perennius proceeded sacrificyn numbers of the Senate. 1866 *FAULDS Hist. Eng.* I. v. 350. Henry was determined to proceed with the divorce. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 484. The Commons refused to proceed with public business till their members were restored.

b. To go on to do something; to advance to another action, subject, etc.; to pass on from one point to another in a series or sequence of any kind (said also of the series, or of its terms or items).

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 105. I wol procede To speke upon Mathematike. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* I. (1500) 612. Of thes men is lytel wyten in scrypture and thefore I procede to othere. 1526 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordynary Deacons*, Then shal the Bishop procede to the Communyon. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 2. I will begin with one of thy toys, and so procede to greater matters. 1674 *T. CAMPION Art of Descant* 41. The one part procedyng by degree, the other by leap. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* I. i. § 8. Before

I proceed on to what I have thought this Subject. 1743 *EMERSON Flurions* 35. The Terms in the horizontal Row must be placed to proceed from the greater Indices to the lesser. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* Sect. III. (1840) I. 116. I therefore proceed to observe, that [etc.]. 1821 *HIRL-WALL Crit. Ess.* 168. The narrative proceeds from one incident to another, by the slightest connecting phrases. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* 221. From the globular clusters of stars our author proceeds to the binary systems.

c. *absol.* To continue or pursue one's discourse (in speech or writing); to go on to say.

1509 *HAWES Past. Phas.* xiii. (Percy Soc.) 52. I must procede, and shew of Arismetrik With divers nombres which I must reporte. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* vi. 72 + 6. Herof as now I will na mar proceed. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v.* II. 570. The Conqueror is dismaid. Proceede good Alexander. 1660 *F. BROOK tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 280. I proceed, the land of Egypt is highly renowned. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vi. 75. Proceed, my Muse. Two Satyrs, on the Ground Stretch'd at his Ease, their Sire Silenus found. 1814 *SCOTT Waverl. xxi.* He paused, and then proceeded, 'I do not intrude myself on your confidence [etc.]'. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 37. The Holy Sacraments, he proceeds, were faithfully profaned.

d. To carry on an action or discourse to a particular point or stage, to advance (so far), make some progress. Now *rare* or merged in a.

1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 21. b. When he had a litle proceed, he demaundeth of him in Latin, whether he wyl kepe the Catholike faith. 1643 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 492. The rampier begun and considerable proceeded in in old time, was this year recontinued. 1660 *Trial & Rep.* 105. The treaty was so far proceeded in that it was near a perfection. 1793 *SMICHTON Edystone L.* § 132. We again proceeded towards mooring the sloop.

† e. In emphatic sense. To make progress, advance, get on, to prosper. *Obs.*

1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malia* IV. iii. This is the hour wherein I shall proceed, Oh, happy hour, wherein I shall convert An infidel. 1611 *B. JONSON Cathline* III. i. These things, when they proceed not, they go backward. 1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4191. The French proceed but very slowly in the Siege of the Castle. 1777 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 Sept. Invite Mr. Lever to dinner, and make enquiry what family he has, and how they proceed.

4. *intr.* To advance, in one's university course, from graduation as B. A. to some higher degree, as master or doctor. In the Inns of Court, to advance or be admitted to the status of a barrister.

One is said to graduate B. A., to proceed M. A., B. D., etc. (in U.S. also to proceed B. A.).

1479 *W. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 246. I supposed that the Queens biorder schold have procedyd at Myddomer. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 13. § 5. Any person, which shall resort to any of the sayde vniuersities to procede doctours in diuinitie. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 37 b. Although I haue not proceded to degree in the Vniuersitie. 1563 *FOXE A. & H.* 1297. He proceded Bachelour of Diuinitie in the sayde Vniuersite of Cambridge. 1611 *RICH. Honest Age* (Percy Soc.) 47. I am a scholler, and I haue proceded master in the seauen Liberal Sciences. 1640 *YORK. Union Hon.* 131. After hee became student in the 1st temple, where he proceded Barrester. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* II. ix. (1852) 154. His eldest son he maintained at the Colledge until he proceded master of arts. 1828 *H. GUNNING Ceremonies Univ. Camb.* (new ed.) 168. Between the two Congregations he [a B. A. of 3 yrs. standing] visits the Vice-Chancellor. (Note. The practice of visiting is now discontinued. The Candidates for degrees ask the Vice-Chancellor leave to proceed as he is quitting the Senate-House.) 1833 *B. FEIRCE Hist. Harvard Univ.* 52. In 1656 he proceded Bachelour of Arts. 1879 *M. PATRISON Milton* I. 8. In 1632, when he proceded to his M. A. degree, Milton was twenty-four. 1893 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/3. The new Archdeacon was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, graduated B. A. in 1847, and proceded M. A. in 1851, B.D. in 1856, and D.D. in 1860. 1899 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 74. A Bachelor of Arts can proceed to the degree of Master in the twenty-seventh Term from his Matriculation, provided [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To advance to some status or function; to grow or develop into, to become.

1579 *LYLY Euphais* (Arb.) 250. That as you haue pioued leamed Philosophers, you will also procede excellent diuines. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum. Prol.* To make a child now swaddled, to proceed Man. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 152. Shall a plant take a new degree and proceed sensible? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 440. Shooting out with Legs, and imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees with pointed Stings. 1704 *HEARNE Duct Hist.* (1714) I. 224. After they were become Masters in the Law, they proceded Rabbi or Doctor.

5. *intr.* Of an action, process, etc. a. To go on, be carried on, take place; to take effect. (Cf. 2.)

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 28. If be law procede for me, be be sentence of be law I sall aw be no thyng, for I ouercom be. 1521 *Maldon, Essex, Town clerk's oath of office* Luber B. If 57 b. Ye shall truly write all siche processe as shall procede this yere betwix party and party. 1608 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* I. ii. 281. He will tell you What hath proceeded withly note to day. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 244. With Diligence the fragrant Work proceeds. 1746 *AVLIFE Parragon* 352. This Rule. proceeds and takes place when the Ambiguity thereof consists in some Points of Law alone. 1878 *BROWNING La Salsas* 85. Forth I fared. Saw proceed the transmutation—Jura's black to one gold glow.

b. To go on or advance to a certain point; to be carried on further; to continue. (Cf. 3.)

1670 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 379. The two Bills are both yet proceeded no further than to a commitment. 1734 *tr. Rollin's An. Hist.* (1827) I. 122. To what a pitch... the depravity of the poet had proceeded. 1885 *Lond. Times Rep.* LIII. 466. The jury was discharged by consent, and the case proceeded before the judge alone. 1892 *F. ANSTY Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 156. The Fantomine proceeds without further disturbance.

†6 *trans* To proceed with, or cause to proceed; to carry on; in *passive*, of legal proceedings. *Obs.* 1433 *Rolls of Parli* IV 441/2 John Duc of Norfolk besekes yat in yis matter nothing be pceded, nor putte in execution, to his dishheritance duyng his noun age 1525 LD BRUNFRS *Froiss* II cxiv [ca.] 327 Then I began to wake, to pcedede this historye more than I dyd before. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 91 that nothing suld be pcedit aganis hir be vertue tharof 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR Rights Wom* in 36 So that the man may only have to pceded, not to begin, the important task of learning to think and reason

7 *intr* To go or come forth, to issue. a lit. *from* († of), out of a material thing or place, and in directly derived uses. In quot. 1703, of position or direction, to arise or spring from

1382 *Wyclif John xv* 26 A spunt of treuthe, the whiche pcedith [gloss or cometh forth] of the fadir, he schal bere witnessng of me. 1420 ? *Lyons Assembly of Gods* 1609 Oute of whos byll pcededy a giet leme lyke a son beme 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 41 Fra everilk mouth fair wirts pcedis 1526 *TINDALE Matt* iv 4 Every word that pcedeth out off the mouth off God 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Nuncie Credo*, I beleue in the holy ghost, the Lorde and geuer of life, who pcedeth from the father and the sonne 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr Castanheda's Cong E Ind* i xii 33 (*mergum*) Laker is a kinde of gum that pcedeth of the Ant. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iii xvi 170 There are many other Lakes in the high mountains, whence pcedede brooks and riuers 1703 *Moxon Mech Exerc* 30 It is fixed by two small Shanks pceding from that Edge of the Sping. 1813 *Sh. Charac* (ed 2) I 125 Soft sobs were heard pceding from Catherine's bed 1889 *Jessoff's Coming of Friars* vi 264 The most sumptuous work that has ever pceded from the Cambridge Press

b. *spec.* To be the issue or descendant of; to be descended, spring from (a parent, ancestor, or stock). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 *Caxton Chron Eng* iii (1520) 27/2 Maria Cleopie the whiche was wedded to Alphe of whome pceded James the lesse 1578 T. N. tr *Cong W India* x They were both of good birth, and pceded of four principal houses 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii 381 Virgin Mother, Haile, High in the love of Heav'n, yet from my Loynes Thou shalt pceded, and from thy Womb the Son of God most High. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 195 We all pceded from the loins of Adam.

c. *fig. and gen.* To issue, spring, arise, originate, emanate, result, be derived (from, † of a source or cause). Formerly also with other constructions. To arise, come into being, come to pass, happen c. 1303 *CHAUCER Scogan* 6 Allas from whens may his byng pcedede 1484 *Caxton Fables of Poge* iv, Wherof pcededeth to me grete solas and playneye 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandynum* (Percy Soc.) 24 Yf by your labour pcedeth more rychesse 1561 T. Honv tr *Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) c13 b, Wherby somtyme it pcededeth that customes, which at somtyme have bene in price, become not regarded. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* ii 680 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence pceded th' Eclipses of the Sun 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 Where deafness pcedes from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1830 *McCOSH Dict. Govt* iii iii (1874) 425 One-half of man's exertion, and more than one-half of his happiness pcedes from hope.

Proceeder (*prōsēd'ar*). Also 6 *procedar*. [*f. prec. vb. + -ER*]. One who proceeds.

1. One who carries on some action, or acts in some particular way; an agent, doer. 1555 H. PENDILTON in Bonner *Homilies* 38 b, The impudent procedars haue taughte the zely people that euery man shoulde and may be a iudge of contemouyses. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 344 Which the Devil seeing, thought it seasonable to trip up the proceders heels.

b. One who carries on a legal process. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem* (1664) 257 Be thou [Christ] my speaker, taintless Pleader, Unblotted Lawyer, true Proceeder.

2. One who is proceeding to a university degree. ? *Obs.* (cf. *INCORPOR* 1.)

1581 *MULCASTER Positiens* xli. (1887) 241 Are not the pceders to rede in any of those sciences? 1645 Br MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* ii v. 144 To tender unto Pceders this Proposition, 'The Pope Is Antichrist'. 1744 *TANNER Notitia Monast* Pref. 41 A little before the Reformation the greatest part of the pceders in divinity at Oxford were monks and Regular canons.

3. One who advances or makes progress. (In 1596 *transf.* from 2.)

1596 *SHAKS Tam. Shr.* iv. ii 21 *Bian*. And may you proue sir Master of your Art *Luc* While you sweet deere proue Mistris of my heart *Hor* Quecke pceders, marry. 1607-12 *BACON Ess. Nat. in Men* (Arb.) 159 The second will make him a smale pceder thoughte by often prevaillinges.

Proceeding (*prōsēd'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of the verb **PROCEED**.

1. The action of going onward; advance, onward movement or course.

1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 41 At the pcedyng owt of the...Chappell, They Shewyd out vs &c. 1526 *Pilgr Perfe* (W de W 1531) 198 b, There is no suche mounyng or outwarde pcedyng, as this example sheweth. 1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang & Relig.* xlii. (1614) 124 Plinie, in the deruation of water, requereth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of pceding 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* x. 50 In the pceding of 200 foot forward, there should be allowed one foot of descending. 1822 *LONGS Brook* 7 To me thy clear pceding brighte seems, Than golden sands.

†b. A company of people marching along in regular order on a festive occasion, a procession. 1660 *England's Joy* in Somers *Tracts* 4th Collect. (1751)

II 142 From this Tent the Proceeding was thus ordered, viz First, The City Marshal Next the Sheriffs Trumpets; then the Sheriffs Men in Scarlet Cloaks [etc.] 1734 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5270/6 Those who formed the first part of the Proceeding, came down in Solemn Procession 1727 *Acc. Ceremonious Coronations* 13 About 12 of the Clock the Proceeding begins to move.

2 The carrying on of an action or series of actions; action, course of action; conduct, behaviour = **PROCEDURE** 1.

1553 *BRENDE Q Curtius* iv 39 The Tyrians were as diligent to inuent all such thinges as might gise impediment to their pceding 1603 *DRAYTON Bar Wars* i lvii, For who observes strict Policies true Lawes, Shifts his Proceeding to the varying Cause 1704 *Pfrys Let. to Kneller in Diary*, etc (1879) VI 238 My surprise, at the manner of my friend's pceding with me. 1796 *BURKE Subl. & B Pref.* We must make use of a cautious, I had almost said, a timorous, method of proceeding 1816 A C HUTCHINSON *Pract Obs Surg* (1826) 192 This line of pceding will soon clear the list of such persons, of the description we are adverting to, as have any soul or feeling

b. A particular action or course of action; a piece of conduct or behaviour; a transaction = **PROCEDURE** 1 b. Most usually in *pl.* Doings, actions, transactions.

1553 *BRENDE Q Curtius* vii 140 b, The continuall felicitie he was wont to haue, in all his pcedings. 1641 (*title*) *The Diurnal Occurrences, or Dayly Proceedings of Both Houses*, in this Great and Happy Parliament, From the third of November 1640, to the third of November 1641. 17 SWIFT (J), From the earliest ages of christianity, there neuer was a pcedent of such a pceding 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1816) I ix 70, I shall inform myself of all your pcedings 1856 *FOURER Hist Eng* i 1 27 The law stepped in to prevent a pceding which it regarded as petty treason to the commonwealth.

c. *pl.* A record or account of the doings of a society; sometimes *spec.* a record of the business done, with abstracts or reports of the less important papers not included in the *Transactions*

1830 (*title*) *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 1843 (*title*) *Proceedings of the Philological Society for 1842-43* 1904 (*title*) *Proceedings of the British Academy* (vol. 1) 1903-04.

3 *spec.* The instituting or carrying on of an action at law; a legal action or process; any act done by authority of a court of law; any step taken in a cause by either party.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 66 Dischargis the...officiaris, of all arresting, atteching, unlaing, calling or pceding aganis the said George 1591 *GARNER Disc. Coynage* (1592) 11 Think you some lawyers could be such purchasers, if al their pleas were short, and their pceded inges iustice and conscience? 1643 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Ind.* 5 Proceedings were begun against the Papists, upon the Statute of a Bliv 1830 J. H. MONK *Life R Bentley* (1833) II. 279 Having already as much law pcedings on his hands as he could manage 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* ii. I. 268 With these criminal proceedings were joined civil proceedings scarcely less formidable.

4. The action of going on with something already begun, continuance of action, advance, progress, advancement. Now *rare*.

1551 *ROBINSON tr More's Utop* ii (1895) 267 To hym allone they attrybute the begynnynge, the encreasynges, the pcedynges, the chaunges, and the endes of all thynges. 1563 *HOMILIES* ii. *Idolatry* iii (1859) 213 The beginning, pceding, and successe of idolatry. 1660 *MILTON Pres. Means Wks* 1851 V. 457 When they shall see the beginning, and pcedings of these Constitutions propos'd.

b. The taking of a university degree; graduation. 1479 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III 246, I understood that my moder and yow wold know what the costes of my pcedyng schold be.

5. The action of coming forth or issuing from a place or source; egress; emanation.

1589 *GOLDING De Mornay* v. (1592) 61 Then let them be inquisitive for the pceding of the holy Ghost. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm Rev* 97 Divine Truth in its going forth or pceding bears witness to Divine Truth in its origin and Essence

Proceeding, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That proceeds, in quot., progressing, advancing.

1847 *EMERSON in Atlantic Monthly* (1892) June 742 The pceding effects of electric telegraph will give a new importance to such arrangements

Proceleusmatic (*prōsēlūsma'tik*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad. late L. proceleusmaticus*, *a. Gr.* προκελευσματικός, *f. προκελευσμα* incitement, *f. προκελευειν* to rouse to action beforehand.]

1. Serving for incitement; animating, inspiring. 1773 *JOHNSON West Isl. Raasay*. The ancient proceleusmatic song by which the rowers of galleys were animated 1818 C. MILLS *Crusades* (1822) I 55 note, In an army, there were as many proceleusmatic words as there were banners 1856 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* iii 125 The oar-song of the Hebradians, which resembles the proceleusmatic verse by which the rowers of Grecian galleys were animated.

2 *Pros. a. adj.* Epithet of a metrical foot of four short syllables; pertaining to or consisting of four such feet. *b. sb.* A proceleusmatic foot.

[1706 *PHILLIPS, Proceleusmaticus Pes*, (in Grammar) a Foot consisting of four short Syllables; as *Pilagus*] 1751 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIV. 74 A Proceleusmatic, which is four short. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* ix (1868) 589 The proceleusmatic foot, or four short syllables, instead of the dactyl. 1837 C. P. BROWN *Sausport Prosody* 13 One long being equal to two shorts, the admissible feet are the spondee, dactyl, amphibrach, anapaest and proceleusmatic. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Gk. Metric Poets* 344 [Mar] [Victorinus] says that proceleusmatics were used in Satyrical plays, whereas they are alien to sober compositions in anapaests.

Procellarian (*prōsēlō'riān*), *a.* and *sb* *Ormith* [*f. mod. L. Procellaria* (*f. procella* storm) + *-AN*]. *a. adj.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Procellaria* or family *Procellariidae* of seabirds. *b. sb.* A bird of this genus or family, a petrel. So **Procellariid**, a bird of the family *Procellariidae*; **Procellarine** (*-rīn*) (*erron. procellarine*), *a.* belonging to the subfamily *Procellariinae*; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 548 The great families of ducks, Auks, and procellarine birds through the seas and passages of the far north 1864 *WEBSTER, Procellarian*, one of a family of oceanic birds the petrel 1879 H. N. MOSLEY *Notes Nat. Challenger* 207 Beside the Prion, there is the 'mutton-bird' of the whalers (*Estrelata Lesson*), a large Procellarian, as big as a pigeon.

†**Procelle**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. OF. procelle* (15th c. in Godef.), *ad. L. procella*]. A storm 1226 *LYDO De Cui Palgr* 16995 Lych vnto a procelle which dryveth all sodeynly a Schype vn-to goode arryvayle.

Procello (*prose lo*) *Glass-making*. ? *Obs.* Also 9 *procellos* (*pl.*), *procellas* (*erron. pucellas, priscillas*). [*a. It. procello* cf. **PROCEER**] A tool used for modifying the form of a glass vessel or object while being rotated on the end of the punty (e.g. for pinching in the neck of a bottle).

1699 *Blancourt's Making Glass*, The instruments marked E serve to finish the work, which the Italians call Pontagio, Passaggio, Procello, Spies, and also Borello] 1788 *RRES Chambers' Cycl* v *Glass*, The aperture, opened thereby, they further augment, and widen with the procello 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 170 Taking in his right hand an iron instrument, called a procello, the blades of which are connected together by an elastic bow in the manner of a pair of sugar tongs 1849 *PILLATT Glass Making* 8 The 'pucellas' is somewhat like a pair of sugar-tongs, the prongs resembling the cutting part of shears, but blunt. 1869 J. LEICESTER in *Eng Mech* 3 Dec 281/1, 3rd, the procellos, exactly like a pair of sheepshears. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Procellas* (*Glass-making*). *Ind. Procellas*, a pair of tongs whose flat jaws rub upon the exterior surface of an object to reduce its diameter while it is being rotated. *Ind. Priscillas*

†**Procellosus**, *a. Obs.* [= *obs. F. procelleux* (15th c. in Godef.), *ad. L. procellosus* stormy see **PROCELLE** and **-OUS**]. Stormy

1650 B. *Discolaminum* 22 It is ill building of Steeples in an earth-quake, or setting up weather-cocks in procellosus windes 1772 *NUGENT tr. Hist Fr Gerund* II. 265 An happy voyage over the procellosus ocean of your funeral peneration

Procephalic (*prōsēf'elīk*), *a.* [*f. Gr. πρό, PRO-* + κεφαλή head + *-IC*]. In sense 2, *f. Gr. προκέφαλος* 'long-headed', also in *Prosody*]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the fore part of the head, applied to certain lobes or processes in Crustacea and other Arthropoda. see *quots*

1874 *LUBBOCK Orig. & Met. Ins* iii. 45 This portion is divided by a median fissure into two lobes, which will be termed the 'procephalic lobes' 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi 251 The neural face of the embryo is fashioned first, and its anterior end terminates in two rounded expansions—the procephalic lobes. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv 160 Two flat calcified plates, which appear to lie in the anterior of the head (though they are really situated in its upper and front wall) called the *procephalic processes*

2. *Anc. Pros* Having a syllable too many at the beginning; apphed to a dactylic hexameter having a syllable in excess in the first foot [So προκέφαλος in Hephæstion, A.D. 150.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict* [*Proception*, error in J, whence repeated in later Dicts., for *præreption* (in *Erkon Basilike*): see **PRÆREPTION**.]

†**Procer**, *Glass-making. Obs.* [*app of It. origin: cf. PROCELLO*]. (See *quot*)

1662 *MERRETT tr Neri's Art of Glass* 363 *Procer* are Irons hooked at the extremity to settle the Pots in their places. 1690 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed 3), *Procer*, [adds to *prec*] used by makers of Green-glass.

†**Procere**, *a. Obs* [*ad. L. procerus* high, tall Cf. *sincere*]. Tall, lofty, high; long.

a 1560 *BROOK Pleas. New Nosegay Wks.* I. 105 It shall cause you to delight but lytill in your body, be it neer so strong, . pleasant in aspect, procere and taill a 1652 *BROME Love-sick Court* iv ii, A perpetual spring of more procere And bigger-bladed grass. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 3 By Trees here, I consider . . such lignous and woody plants, as are hard of Substance, procere of Stature. 1697 — *Nunsm.* ix. 314 What is large, procere, goodly, and beautiful to look on.

Procerobrum: see **PRO-2** 2.

|| **Proceres** (*prōsērēs*), *sb. pl.* [*L. proceres* (rare sing. *procer*), leading men, chiefs, nobles.] Chief men, nobles, magnates.

1818 *LYTTON Harold* iii ii, In that chamber met the thegns and proceres of his realm. 1875 *STRONG Const. Hist.* xvii § 294. II. 602 In 1328 it was with the counsel and consent of the prelates and 'proceres', earls, barons, and commons, that Edward resigned his claims on Scotland

Procerite (*prōsērīt*). *Zool.* [*f. Gr. πρό, PRO-* + κέρως horn + *-ITE* 3.]. The many-jointed terminal segment (forming nearly the whole length) of the antenna in certain Crustacea, as lobsters. Hence **Proceritic** (*prōsērīt'ik*) *a.*, pertaining to the procerite.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 The last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament.

Procerity (pro-se-rē). Now rare. [ad. obs. *F. procerité* (15th c. in Godef.) or ad. *L. proceritas* height, tallness. *f. procer-us*: see **PROCEUR** and **-ITY**.] Tallness, loftiness, height; length.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon* in *Edw VI* (1562) 112 b, They were Gygantes for they cruelty and not in stature or procerity of body. 1604 *TOOKER Fabrique of Ch.* 13 All trees are not of one growth or procerity. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* i. 36 [Thou] Com'st as near a Wit, as doth a Kat Match in procerity Mount Ararat. a 1677 HALL *Prim Orig. Man* ii. vi. 173 At 3 Years of age in an ordinary growth the procerity is half of that which will be attained at full age. 1756 JOHNSON *Life King of Prussia* Wks. IV. 532 When he met a tall woman, he immediately commanded one of his Titanian retinue to marry her, that they might propagate procerity. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 448 A cubit taller than any of his companions, and rendered even more remarkable by his beauty than his procerity.

† **Procerous** (pro-se-rōs), *a. Obs.* [f. *L. procer-us* (see **PROCEUR**) + **-OUS**.] 1. = **PROCEUR**.

1590 NASH *Leuten Stuff* 14 The procerous stature of it. 1700 *Foot and side inches.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dyst* 243 Three sorts, the sharp, the smooth, and the procerous.

2. **Ornith.** Belonging to the order *Proceres* or *P. d. cēri*, the name given by Illiger 1811 to the *Ratitæ*, comprising the ostriches and allied birds.

Process (prō-sēs, prō-sēs), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **proces** (also *pl.*), -oesse, (5 **procese**, -oes, -ses, -seys, -sis(es), -sesse, 5-6 **prosses**, 5-6 **prosses**. [ME. *protes*, a. *F. proce* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. *L. process-us* (a-stem) advance, progress, process, lapse of time, *f. ppl. stem of proce-dere* to PROCEED. Orig. stressed *pro-cess*, still used by Milton and others in 17-18th c.; but *pro-cess* already in Chaucer. see **ACCESS**, and cf. *re-cess*, *succ-ess*. In *F.* the *pl.* is also *pro-ces*; so sometimes *pro-ces*, *prosses*, *prosses* in ME.: see sense 4.]

1. The fact of going on or being carried on, as an action, or a series of actions or events, progress, course. Now chiefly in phr. *in process* = going on, being done; *in process of* (construction, etc.) = in course of; being (constructed, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 bei told him be process of alle per comon law. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankel T* 617 It is agayns the process [i.e. proses, prosesse, process] of nature. c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 96 Loke afterward be pross of bi worching seip his boke. c 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 86 So multiply 3e call Ay furth in fayre prosesse. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Braun. Par. 2 Ps.* 16 Confirmed nowe by longe prosesse of godlynes in the acquainted knowledge of the truth. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. iii § 3 (1622) 217 What then, in Causes can there be an infinite prosesse; And can no End bee found? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 790 Saturnian Juno, now, with double care, Attends the fatal proses of the war. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Addison* Wks. III. 89 The whole drama is...engaging in its process and pleasing in its conclusion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks* II. 270 New edifices...are in process of erection. 1906 E. F. SCOTT *4th Gosp.* i. 18 A judgment is in process and we follow it stage by stage to the great climax.

† **b. By process, in process.** in the course of events; in course of time; in the sequel, at length, in due course. *Obs.* (Cf. 2.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1553 (*Hyppolyte & Medea*) As wolde god I leyser hadde & tyme By proces al his woywng for to ryme. c 1420 *Lydge. Assembly of Gods* 1223 Whyche shall to Vertu bryng yow by prosesse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Protes* i. xc. 112 So he went forth, and in prosesse returned agayne. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 127 The sappe wyll nat renne into the toppe kyndely, but by proces the toppe wyll dye. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* i. § 12 (1642) 8 All Man-kind succeeding afterward in prosesse to be derived from him. 1736 WELSTED *IPhs* (1797) 450 That the same thing would, in proses, have happened of itself.

2. Course, lapse (of time). Chiefly in *in* († *by*) *process of time*, in course of time, as time goes on.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 20 Therfor we must abide and wyke be prosesse of tyme. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xi. 49 Of hure kyndredyn by prosesse of tyme come oure Lady saynt Mary. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xxiii 70 That is by long prosesse of tyme chaunged. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. Three beauteous springs to yellow Autumn turn'd In prosesse of the seasons have I seen. 1654 R. CORDINGTON *tr. Justine* xviii. 267 After the process of many years they took shipping again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 297 To found this neither Empire, which might rise By policy, and long process of time. 1711 STREET *Spect.* No. 154 p. 2 In due Process of Time I was a pretty Rake among the Men. 1836 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. 31 The city of the Palatine Hill grew in prosesse of time, so as to become a city of seven hills. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 138 The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

† 3. Course (of a narrative, treatise, argument, etc.), drift, tenor, *gen. Obs.*

[c 1330. see sense 1.] c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. IPhs* III. 518 As it is known by alle be prosesse of be gospel. 1456 SIR G. HAYT *Laws Armes* (S.T.S.) i. The iulynus...be the quihikis men may better know the proses of the said buke and of every chapter. 1553 MAN *Miscellus Communis* 35 This is the prosesse of the Decalogus [orig. *Hic est contextus Decalogi*]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 236 We shall have occasion to treat of [these] in the prosesse of our Journall. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 22 No man will be able to prove it, when, from the proses of the Text, I can manifest it may be otherwise.

† 4. A narration, narrative; relation, story, tale; a discourse or treatise; an argument or discussion. 1340-70 *Alexander* 171 To profile his proses prestly too here, I karp of a kid king Arisba was hote. 1390 GOWRI *Conf.* III. 284 Wherof a tale in remembrance, Which is a

long process to here. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 247 When Pelleus his proses hade publishit on highe, Jason was Ioly of his Iuste rowes. — 1177a This poynt is not prynced in proses [at are now — 1377a Here the proses of Pyrus I put to an end. 1486 *Bk. 5. d. Albans* diij. Here endyth the proses of hawking. 1523 LD. BLANCHE *Pross* i. i. Who so this proses redeth, or hereth, may take en-sample. 1533 MOKK. *Apol.* 12 b, They preache some tyme a longe prosesse to very lytle purpose. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 37 So the whole eae of Denmark, Is by a forged prosesse of my death Rankly abus'd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metalloger* xviii. 251 The way of doing which may be found in many authors, . in Manuscripts, and written Prosesses. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 522/2 A verbal proses of this day's transactions. [Repr. *F. proce verbal*.] 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* i. 296 Kitty, having heard these dialogues and prosesses repeated by Molly's mother, who had an excellent knack at this kind of rehearsals

† **b. A passage of a discourse.** *Obs.* 1388 WYCLIF *Prose* iii. 4 This proses of Genesis shulde stre cristen men to be faithful. c 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xi. 55 Eny proses or part writen in Holt Witte. 1535 CRANMER *Lat. in Miss.* *Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 308 Ye take for your purpose some prosesses of scripture. 1553 J. HARRIS-FIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 44 b, This prosesse of Scripture hath in it many circumstances to be noted.

5. Something that goes on or is carried on; a continuous action, or series of actions or events, a course or method of action, proceeding, procedure.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 235 þe bygyngnyng of alle þis proses Ryght knawynge of a man selfe. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 294, I schal be proces apert dispone his a-pele. 1513 MOKK. *Rich. III* Wks. 50/1 Trothweth the protector. i. that I perceiue not wherunto his painted prosesse draweth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 29 Behinde the Arras I'll conuey my selfe To heare the Prosesse. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 54 Ignorance of the true Process of Nature. 1760-72 H. BACON *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 65, I wished, after the proses of my divine Master, to be despised and rejected of men. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Reid Georgia* (1863) 26 The shutting of a door is a proses of extremely rare occurrence. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 610, I gladly accepted this generous offer and proceeded to wait for the Nachtigal, and a very pleasant proses this was.

6. A continuous and regular action or succession of actions, taking place or carried on in a definite manner, and leading to the accomplishment of some result; a continuous operation or series of operations. (The chief current sense.)

a. A natural or involuntary operation; a series of changes or movements taking place.

1697 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 57 There are four Prosesses of the Spirit, To Arefaction; To Colliqutation; To Putrefaction, To Generation of bodies. 1733 P. SHAW *tr. Bacon's Phys. Fables* viii. Expt. Philos. Wks. 1733 I. 568 He who knows the Properties, the Changes, and the Prosesses of Matter. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 91 Ice is not instantly converted into water but the proses is gradual. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 174 In order to obtain a deeper insight into the prosesses of growth. i. it is necessary to follow up the history of development.

b. An artificial or voluntary operation; a course or method of operation; a systematic series of actions, physical or mental, directed to some end.

1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Vanity Dogn.* 39 Little can be collected from the Chymical Prosesses he speaks of. a 1725 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1681 (1766) II. iii. 142, I diverted myself with many prosesses in Chymistry. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 296 These explanations induce us to prefer the proses of Fourcroy and Vauquelin. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 126 Such are the different prosesses for procuring carbonic oxide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 25 Explained to me the proses of making cheese. 1875 J. P. HOFER *Princ. Relig.* xiv. (1878) 45 Salvation, like education, is a proses, not an immediate act.

c. A particular method of operation in any manufacture, or in printing, photography, sanitation, etc.: often named from the inventor, as *Bessemer p.*, *Fox-Talbot p.*, *Pattinson p.*, etc. or from the substance or means used, as *collodion p.*, *gelatine p.*, *dry p.*, *heliotype p.*, *wet p.*, etc. q v (b) In *Patent Law*, applied to any method of obtaining a useful result by other than mechanical (e.g. by chemical) action. (c) In recent use *spec.* applied to methods other than simple engraving by hand (e.g. chemical or photographic) of producing blocks for printing from, *ellipt.* a print from such a block.

1839 *Uss. Dict. Arts* 1133 The patent proses [for separating silver from lead] lately introduced by M^r. Pattinson. 1839 SIR J. HERSHELL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 M. Daguerre's concealed photographic proses. 1842 *Blackwood Mag.* LI. 288 Having their portraits taken by the photogenic proses. 1865 [see **BESSEMER**]. 1866 *Chambers' Encyc.* VII. 517: Photo Glypography, a proses invented by M^r. Fox Talbot. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/2 Various proseses of photography and phototypy. 1881 [see **PATTINSON**]. 1886 *Dict. News* 9 Dec. 5/2 There were no photogravures then, nor hideous scratchy and seamy 'prosesses'. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 They produce by a new proses colored prints, so-called photo-chromotypes. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/4 In the Didbin proses the sewage is pumped on to a coarse ballast filter. 1907 *New Eng. Dict.* (See the articles *Photogravure*, *Photolithography*, *Photomechanical*, *Phototype*, *Phototypography*, *Photozincography*, etc.)

7. **Law.** a. The whole of the proceedings in any action at law; the course or method of carrying on an action, an action, suit. b. *spec.* The formal commencement of any action at law, the mandate, summons, or writ by which a person or thing is brought into court for litigation.

a. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xlv, That have drive tuith out of londre Without proses of law. 1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 571 The prosesse of myn outelawery was unlawfully made. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleedane's Comm.* 108 All suytes & proses in the law, commenced for Religion, shal in the meane tyme be let falle & suspended. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* vii. 122 It was a little before the feast of Christmas after which time Calista's prosesse was to be judged. 1640 *YORK. Union Hou.* 124 He without prosesse, was executed at Bridgewater. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 17 The power of judging certain prosesses by appeal. 1761 J. MOORE *Vind. Soc. It.* (1790) I. xv. 180 They may search his papers, make his proses and in conclusion, put him to death. 1864 *MERRIVALL Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. li. 294 He was allowed to. turn the chaige against himself into a proses against his accuser.

b. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 447 The said John was en-dited, and processe made out upon the same enditement. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 If the seid pleintif require eny seriant to serue the seid prosesse accordyng to the lawe. 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 208/1 Power to awarde prosesse by Capias, and to make other such prosesses into every Countie of England. 1577 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 390 They of the Towne had sevid proces upon him. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xix. 279 The next step for carrying on the suit, after suing out the original, is called the proses; being the means of compelling the defendant to appear in court. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 344 The Chancellor had a court of his own, out of which processe to compel appearance of parties might emanate. 1883 *Law Rep.* xi. Q. B. Div. 545 An attachment granted to enforce compliance with the order of court is proses of a punitive and disciplinary character.

† 8. Onward movement in space; progression; progress, progression. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 873 Fio thethen the lycour past so by proces to his prise armys. 1490 *Jan the grekes*. With proses and pres puid vp here ances. c 1440 *Parlo-nope* 3669 Eche Bysschope made his prosesse To the dore of hys chambrie be sermoun. 1644 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. vi, A point the line doth manfully retrace From infinite proses. 1875 H. JAMES, *Pass. Pilgrim* 41 The whole surrounding prospect lay answering in a myriad fleeting shades the cloudy proses of the tremendous sky.

9. *fig.* Of action, time, etc. Progress, progression, advance; development. Now rare.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 136 Daily to make a Proses in his Learning. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* ii. 131 But presently our Glass-tube began to leak, and let in Air, so we could make no further proses in the Experiment. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 40 The proces of Ant Vermicles is remarkable and worth Observation. 1831 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. i. Comm. p. xxvi, Vigil most admirably describes the gradual proses of the fire. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxi, Eternal proces moving on, From state to state the spirit walks.

† **b. Degree of progress or advance.** *Obs. rare.* 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 137 Nor was this a Schisme of an ordinary assise, but grew to that processe, to that degree, as Altar was erected against Altar. 1774 T. HEWLETT *Child of Nature* II. 171 That great man calculated the processe and degrees, at which our effeminacy would be followed by a contempt of liberty, and a surrender of the invaluable rights we have inherited from our ancestors.

c. **Logic.** The act of proceeding from a term in one of the premisses to the corresponding term in the conclusion; only in *ILLUOT proses* (q.v.).

1692 ALDRICH *Arts Logica Rudimenta* (ed. Mansel 1852) 69 Processus ab extremo non distributo in premissis, ad idem distributum in conclusionem, vitiosus est. 1707 Quæbet Figura excludit adhuc sex modos Nempe 1. Propter Medium non distributum. 2. Propter processum majorem illicitum. 3. Propter processum minoris illicitum. 1807 [see **ILLUOT** c]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 108 The violation of this last Rule, in respect to the Major Term, is called illicit proces of the Major.

10. The act of proceeding or coming forth from a source = **PROCESSION** *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1537 ANP. LEE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxviii. 229 The process of grace in this sacrament cometh from him by whose authority it is institute. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 552 Beginning with the processe of our Saviour's Fore-runner, John the Baptist. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 28 The processe of the infinite out of itself into the finite.

† 11. A formal command, mandate, or edict, proceeding from a person in authority. Cf. 7 b.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 65 And England, if my loue thou holdst at ought, thou maist not coldly set Our Soueraine Processe, which imports at full The present death of Hamlet. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. 1. 28 Where's Fulius Processe? (Cæsars I would say) both?

12. A projection from the main body of something, esp. a natural appendage, extension, or outgrowth; a projection, prominence, protuberance. a. *Anat., Zool., and Bot.*: originally and chiefly, of a bone (= **APOPHYSIS** 1). b. *Bot.* In mosses, one of the main divisions or segments of the inner peristome.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 26 These bones are endowed with two notable productions or Prosesses. 1598 FLORIO, *Corona*, a thicke and pointing processe of bones much like to the snage of a Hartshorne. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 79 In women two prosesses or productions passe from the wombe to the vpper part of the neck of the same. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 20 It has two remarkable Prosesses in men placed before, by the os pubis, on each side one. 1719-22 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med., Acromiomy.* is the upper Processe of the Shoulder Blade. 1864 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 81 [The stigmas] form two protuberant, almost horn-shaped prosesses on each side of the mouth of the nectary.

c. *gen. and fig.*

1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no *Tyr.* 23 Mere extensions or proseses of empire. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 Mighty falls, immediate dependencies and pro-

cesses of the still more mighty Helvellyn 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* v. lvi. 35 The assailants turned the cannon upon the lower processes of the fortress

18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly in sense 6c, as *process block* (a block to print from, produced by some process other than simple engraving by hand), *cut*, *engraver*, *owner*, *picture*, *plate*, *work*; b. *process-server*, a sheriff's officer who serves processes or summonses (sense 7b). = BAILIFF 2, so *process-serving*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 3 Both parties are interested in a favorable result, the ore owner, because it may lend new value to some hitherto refractory and unprofitable material, the process owner, because it may enlarge the field of his operations 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* xi. 215 Half tons have been the difficulty of all process inventors *Ibid.* 216 The lines in the process-block can be thickened in three ways—either by the final planing or by the dusting on of the rosin or by the coarse grain of the zinc 1898 *Westm. Gas* 2 July 4/2 Printers of fine etchings, and workers in what is known in the trade as 'process work'. 1904 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 A portable process kettle has made canning possible on the farm b. 1611 SHAKES *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 102, I know this man well, he hath bene since an Ape-bearer, then a Process-server (a Bayliffe), then [etc.]. 1845 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 96 The pioneers of the law, called 'Process-servers'. 1856 *Laver Martins of Cro' M.* xxxix. Is it rack-renting, process-serving, exterminating, would make them popular?

Process (see prec.), v. 1 [In sense 1, a. OF. *processer* to prosecute (1240 in Godef.), f. *proci*; in senses 2, 3, f. *PROCEED* sb.]

1. *trans.* To institute a process or action against, to proceed against by law, to sue, prosecute; to obtain a process or summons against (a person); to serve a process on. Originally *Sc.*

1532 *Act. Led. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 111 That sche wald be process for non payment of hir tax. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 284 Being processit and put to the home thairfore. 1637-50 *Row. Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow Soc.) 95 John Dune made a large narration how and for what he had bene processsed before the King and his Council. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rob.* x. 865 The Chancellor of Scotland told him, that all England would join against him as one man to process and depose him 1804 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Enninn* vii. He was at the quarter sessions processing his brother. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 137 The debt for which they were processsed was made up entirely of interest at most usurious rates

2. *intr.* To go on, take place. = *PROCEED* v. 5a. *rare*—1.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 883 The hollow murmur of the earth in the spring season, which some take to be the sound of vegetation, in its multitudinous forms, processing on her surface.

3. *trans.* To subject to or treat by a special process (see prec. 6c); e.g. to reproduce (a drawing, etc.) by a mechanical or photographic process; to prepare by an artificial or special process, to preserve fruit, fish, flesh, etc., by some process.

1884 *New York Even. Post* 28 Jan. (Cent.) Every cut in Mr. Pyle's admirable book was processsed—to use a new verb invented to fit a new thing 1886 *Athenium* 14 Dec. 286/3 The illustrations appear to have been 'processsed' very unskillfully. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 24 July 3/3 It is often not made on the premises, but is brewer's yeast imported from England, then processsed, and sent back to England 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 As a general rule fruits and vegetables are only processsed once, meats and fish twice.

Hence *Process* *pp.* a. (in sense 3); *Processsing* *pp.* sb. (in senses 1 and 3).

1606 WOTTON *Lett.* (1707) I. 354 They have there [Rome] newly proposed the processing of the Duke by way of Inquisition. 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 478 Their processing and depositing of Mr. John Forrest 1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 This business of processing is killing woodcutting, which will soon probably be a lost art. 1899 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 5/5 The charges... that 'embalmed' and 'processsed' beef had been furnished to the troops in the field in the recent war 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The renovating and processing of butter is carried on all over our country

Process (*pro*-), v. 2 [A colloquial or humorous back-formation from *PROCESSION* sb., after *progress*, *transgress*, etc.] *intr.* To go, walk, or march in procession.

1814 J. TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 83 As venerably as when they Process on Dedication day 1844 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 1 Jan. (1894) I. 243 On Christmas Day we processsed into the chapel. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elmers* xxxviii. The cassocked monk-like clergy might peech and 'process' in the open air as much as they pleased. 1897 IAN MACLARN *'in British Weekly'* 4 Apr. 122/3 So sure of themselves that they do not need to protest nor process, but carry their flag in their heart.

Processal, a. *rare*. [f. *PROCESS* sb. + *-AL*. Cf. *PROCESSIONAL*] Pertaining to a legal process. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 124 All sorts of damages, and processal charges, come to about 250,000 crowns 1892 J. JACOBS *Howell's Lett.* I. p. xxiv. Counting principal and interest and processal charges

† **Processar**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. *PROCESS* v. 2 + *-AR* 3.] ? A process-server.

1534 *Hist. Fortescue* (1869) II. 204 Item, gevyn to the processar, to stay all the accions v. 4.

Procession (*pro*-), sb. Also 2-4 -ioun, (4 -iune), 3-5 -ioun, (4-5 -iounne), 3-6 -yon, 4-6 -ione, 5 -yone, -youn, -iounne, 4 processoun, -soun, -soun, -sounyoun, (5 -yon, 6 -ion), 5 -sounon, 6 -sounon. [Early ME. a. F. *pro-*

cession (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *processionem* a marching onwards, advance, in late and med. L. a religious procession, n. of action f. *procedere* to PROCEED.] The action of proceeding 1. The action of a body of persons going or marching along in orderly succession, in a formal or ceremonial way; esp. as a religious ceremony, or on a festive occasion.

1103-23 O. E. Chron. an. 1103. After sancte Michaelis massan on xii Kal Nov' he was mud procession under fangan to abbote. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1154. Was under fangan mid micel wurtscepe at Burch mid micel processun. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Nime we penne zeme gif ure procession bi make after ure helendes procession c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/47 A-doun of he hulle wende be Aumperour with fair procession. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8368 Massen & processions hu made monion 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2732 And brougte Beues in to be toun Wip a faire procession 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 387 The King [Rich. II.]... forbade streightly all Bishoppes and Prelates that such Processions shoulde be no more used 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 When they would have raine, ten Virgins clothed in halloved garments of red colour, danced a procession. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 515 At the Reformation, when all Processions were abolished. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xvii. 6 Passive under a Salan god's most lusty procession. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Cts.* xiii. 150 After the analogy of a religious procession on the occasion of a festival.

b. *Phr.* to go, walk (etc.) in procession; + formerly also *on*, *to*, *with* p.; to go (a) procession.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al þat folc eode þar forð to processun to munte oliueti. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Do minica Palmorum. It is custume þat ech churchsone goð þis dai a procession 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 19 For to gone with procession w' her candel. 14 *Hist. Coll. Cisterien London* (Camden) 162 The kyng and the quene... went on procession through London. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 49 Also he [the sexton] shall bere the crosse on procession. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 415 The French men go a procession about all the Churches in Metz. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 11 5 All the religious men went in Procession bare footed, and in their cowles with waxe Candles in their hands 1664 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 102 Within twelve months after this act, all the inhabitants of every neck and tract of land adjoining shall goe in procession and see the marked trees of every mans land... to be renewed 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* xvi. Notes (1697) 301 As we go once a Year in Procession, about the Bounds of Parishes, and renew them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 29 The Commons went in procession to Whitehall with their address on the subject of the test.

c. *transf.* Of boats, barges, etc.

(At Oxford, 'a Procession of Boats' over the rowing course on the Thames formerly took place annually in Commemoration Week. Described, but not under this name, in Jackson's *Oxf. Frit.* of 13 June 1899.)

1843 Jackson's *Oxford Frit.* 1 July 3/1 In the evening [of Tuesday 7 June] thousands of persons were congregated on the banks of the river to witness the procession of the 120 boats *Ibid.* After the procession had ceased a splendid display of fireworks took place 1893 *President's Bh. Oxf. Univ. Boat-C.* The Procession of Boats took place on Monday June 19 1893 *Secretary's Bh.* 18 Oct. 1900 W. E. SAKKWOOD *Oxford Rowing* xi. 98. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 5/2 At the half-mile London were leading by fully three lengths, and from Fawley it was simply a procession, the London pair winning anyhow.

2. *concr.* A body of persons marching in this way.

13. E. E. Alt. P. A. 1095 Soðanly on a wonder wyse, I watz war of a processyoun. 1451 CARGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 105 In my mune-while be procession went fro be hous 1565 TATE & DRADY *Ps. lxxvii.* 27 Zebulon. And Nephthali (The grand Procession to compleat) Sent up their Tribes, a Princely Host 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* 195 (Naples) My First Days at Naples were taken up with the Sight of Processions 1866 NEALE *Seg. & Hymns* 131 Again shall long processions sweep through Lincoln's Minster pile

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A regular series, sequence, row, or succession of things, such as suggests an orderly march.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. (Contents). In the second plate of this chapter is a further Procession of Tradesmen Tools 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 13 The majestic procession of stately aqueducts which no barbarism has been able to destroy.

3. *transf.* A litany, form of prayer, or office, said or sung in a religious procession. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1543 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 1 384 Being resolved to have continually general processions, said and sung with such devotion & reverence as appertained 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 433 By the kyng her fathers commaundment procession was sayde in the vulgare tongue 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (Shaks. Soc.) 62 Come let vs hast to London now with speed, That solemne processions may be sung 1616 *Marlowe's Faust* II. i. Wks (Rldg.) 119/1 (*Stage Direct.*) Monks and Friars, singing their procession 1904 A. F. POLLARD *Cranmer* vi. 172 note. The use of litanies had early grown up in the Western Church and from the fact that they were sung in procession they were often themselves called processions

† b. A book of such offices; a processional.

1540 *Knarborough Will* I. 34 To by a processione and other ornaments to ye said church necessities ijs. iijd.

4. The action of proceeding, issuing, or coming forth from a source; emanation. Chiefly *Theol.*

in reference to the Holy Spirit (cf. *FILIOQUE*). 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii (Add MS). By procession be holy gost cometh of be fader and of be sone. c. 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 299 After they had spoken... of the holy gost and his procession. 1603 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 56 It absolutely taketh away the nature of a sone, and consequently the admirable

procession of the second person. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. v. (1840) 183 The Greeks... maintain the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father alone 1690 BURNET 39 *Asl.* viii. (1700) 106 The Article of the Procession of the Holy Ghost, and all that follows it, is not in the Nicene Creed 1725 *tr. Duffin's Eccl. Hist.* 1711 C. I. vi. v. 253 The Procession and Mission of the Holy Spirit are nothing, according to him [Servetus], but the Action of God, by which he acts on his Creatures 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 263 As the Council of Florence states, the Greek and Latin Fathers, though using different language, meant the same as to the Procession of God the Holy Ghost 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* 1 16 The doctrine of the Trinity... confessedly underwent development, by the adoption of such terms as substance, circumession, double procession.

5. The action of proceeding, going on, or advancing, onward movement, progress, progression, advance. a. *lit.* ? *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 102 There is a double procession or way of choler 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 245 The women in large Caosses, being drawne with the slowest procession 1763 SHERSTON *Elegies* xxiv. 72 And hail the bright procession of the sun.

b. *fig.* Now *rare*.

1855 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* 1 x. 12 b. Of the further procession of our Naigation 1863 COWLEY *Pindar Odes*, *Isa. xxxiv* Notes. The motion of the Spirit of God, for it is a Procession of his will to an outward Effect. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* iv. 13 An assured belief That the procession of our fate... is ordered by a Being Of infinite benevolence and power 1895 LAWS *Probl. Life & Mind* I. ii. 393 The flash is antecedent to the sound of the explosion, but the flash is not the cause of the sound, it has no procession in the sound.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *procession-aisle*, *-gadding*, *-man*, *-pace*, *-road*, *-way*; *procession-wise* adv., *procession* caterpillar, moth (*PROCESSIONARY* a. 2); *procession-day*, a day on which a procession is made; *spec. (pl.)* the Rogation days (= GANG-DAYS); *procession-flower*, a name for the common milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), from its blossoming about Rogation week and being worn by persons taking part in the processions (cf. GANG-*FLOWER*); *procession-week*, a name for Rogation week, from the processions then made (= GANG-WEEK).

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 89 The choir-screens facing the *procession-aisle are beautifully treated 1850 *Chamb. Frit.* 25 May 327/1 Interesting communications concerning the *procession-caterpillar (*Bombix processionea*, Linn.). 1660 R. CORN *Power & Subj.* 157 If a man accuse another of any crime, let him make him recompence, unless he did it upon *Procession days 1668 *Privy Diary* 30 Apr. To the Dolphin tavern, there to meet our neighbours, this being Procession-day. 1632 *Gervase's Herbal* ii. clxxx 564 Milkewort is called by Dodonæus, *Flos Ambarualis*, so called because it doth especially flourish in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke, of which floures the maidens which use in the countries to walke the Procession doe make themselves garlands and nosegays in English we may call it Crosse-floure, *Procession-floure, Gang floure, Rogation-floure, and Milkewort. 1555 G. MARSH in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1565/1 Holy water casting, *procession gadding, Matins mumbling. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. What a host of shabby, poverty-stricken men hang about the stage of a large establishment—not regularly engaged actors, but ballet people, *procession men, tumblers, and so forth. 1816 KIRBY & ST. ENTOUILL *iv.* (1818) I. 131 The *procession moth (*B. processionea*, L.) of which Reaumur has given so interesting an account. *Ibid.* xvi. II. 8 The larvae live in society and emigrate in files, like the caterpillar of the procession-moth. 1654 *Evelyn's Diary* 23 June, Within three miles of Bromley, at a place call'd the *Procession Oaks 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 4 The twelve duennas and their lady advanced at a *procession-pace, their faces covered with white veils 1466 in *Archæologia* (1897) L. 1. 51 The shal. suffer no grave nor pitte to be made in the *procession way 1546-7 in SWAYNE *Sarum Churches* Acc. (1896) 274. Payed in the *procession weeke to the bane bearers and bell yngers. 1570 B. GOOGE *Popish Kings* iv. (1880) 53 (*marginal*) Procession weeke Bounds are beaten. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 56 A great company of virgins go *procession-wise two and two in a rank singing before him.

Procession, v. [f. prec. sb. So med. L. *processionäre* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To honour or celebrate by a procession; to carry in procession.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* 1 (1550) 72 b. When theyr feastfull dayes come, they [saints] are yet in the pypstyk churches of Englande, with no small solemnitie mattedned, massed, candeled, lygheted, processyoned and worshypped. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. iii. vii. Jean Jacques too must be dug up from Ermenonville, and processioned, with pomp, ... to the Pantheon of the Fatherland

2. *intr.* To make a procession, religious or other; to go in procession. (See also *PROCESSIONING*.)

1691 *tr. Emilian's Frauds Rom Monks* (ed. 3) 362 To go a Processioning with great Crosse of Wood upon their Shoulders 1804 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Castles of Blendenhall* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 89 As he turned out of the gate, he met the Prior and a long train processioning, all in full ceremony, bearing precious reliques, to welcome his Highness. 1869 TROLLOPE *West India* xviii. (1860) 268 The whole town was processioning from morning till evening

b. *spec.* To perambulate the bounds.

1671 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 223 June 1. Holy thursday, St. Peter's [in the East] parishoners came a processioning and took in half Alban hall 1723-4 *Bristol* (Virginia) *Parish Vestry Bh.* (1898) 15 It is ordered that Godfrey Fowler Junr and Mark Moon procession from Noonong Creek to the Extent of the Parish.

3. *trans.* To go round (something) in procession; 178

spec. in some of the N. American colonies (and still in the states of N. Carolina and Tennessee), to make a procession around a piece of land in order formally to determine its bounds (with the land, or bounds, as obj.). = PERAMBULATE *v.* 2 b. Also to walk along (a street, etc.) in procession.

1710 *Acts Assembly Virginia* (1759) 292 The bounds of every persons land shall be processioned or gone round, and the landmarks renewed. . . such processioning shall be made in every precinct. 1797 *Bristol (Virginia) Parish Vestry Bk.* (1898) 34 To procession lands on the South Side Brntoll parish. 1883 E. INGLE in *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies* Ser. III. II. (1885) 64 Once in every four years the vestry, by order of the county court, divided the parish into precincts, and appointed two persons in each precinct to 'procession' the lands. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 4/2 Meetings of the unemployed were held yesterday in Trafalgar-square, and certain streets of the West-end were processioned by the crowd, with a red flag at their head.

† **Processionade**, *Obs. rare* [f. **PROCESSION** *sb.* + *-ADE*.] a. An epic of a procession. *nonce-use* b. A ceremonial procession

1745 (*title*) The Processionade, in Panegyric-Satire-Serico-Com-Baladical Verses, by Porcupinus Pelagus. 1762 *Churchill Ghost* II. 179 Proclaim a Grand Processionade — Be all the City Pomp display'd. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* XIII. 183 If you could transpose Hamlet into a comic opera, with an oriental processionade.

Processional (*prose* [sɒnəl]), *sb.* [= F. *processional* (1563 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med.L. *processionalis*, neut. of *processionalis* adj.; see next.]

1. *Ecll.* An office-book containing litanies, hymns, etc., for use in religious processions

14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 605/8 *Processionale*, a processional 1537 in *Glascock Rec. St. Michael's Sp. Storyford* (1882) 127 Item v processionalis in paper and y parchment masbooks. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 10 § 1 All Books called . . . Grailles, Processionalis, . . . Pies . . . shall be . . . abolished. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunctions* B. IV. That the Churchwardens and Minister shall see, that Processionalis be utterly defaced, rent, and abolished. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 96 A Circumstance of the Chapter directed mee to their Processional. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxiii. The printed Processionalis of Sarum or York Use would, in one important respect, vary from the earlier MSS

b. A processional hymn: see the adj. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June, The 8th Psalm was sung as a processional. 1896 H. HOUSMAN *John Ellerton* IV. 71 It was for this book that Mr. Ellerton wrote his spirited processional: 'Onward, brothers, onward!' 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 6/2 The processional was 'Blessed City, Heavenly Salem'.

† 2. (*error*) A procession

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1324 Pelagius I. in 555, after the litany was said in a certain church in Rome, had a processional from there to St. Peter's. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 621 By some strange chance I stood where streams The long processional of dreams

Processional, *a.* [= OF *processional* (1472 in Godef. *Compl.*, mod.F. *-ionnel*), ad. med.L. *processionalis* (p. *crux*, Ademar a 1030): see **PROCESSION** *sb.* and *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a procession; characterized by processions. Of a hymn, psalm, litany, etc. sung or recited in procession, e.g. by the clergy and choir in proceeding from the vestry to the chancel at the opening of a service: cf. **PROCESSIONAL**.

1611 *Cotta, Processional*, processional; belonging to, serving for, a procession 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Processional*, pertaining to process or proceeding 1686 J. [SICRANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent* 184 This done, he was carried in the usual processional manner, to the Benediction Hall. 1827 *Genl. Mag.* XCIII. II. 14 His immediate successor, Cardinal Henry, had the same processional taste 1830 *CHALMERS* in *Hanna Mem.* (1837) III. xiv. 280 We entered in processional order 1879 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 186 The ceremonial of Egyptian worship was essentially processional

b. Used or carried in processions.

1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. After a Salomon Wks* I. 191/1 The Cristo Bianco and Cristo Negro of the Neapolitan rabble two processional idols, which are regularly carried home with broken heads. 1859 *JENSON Britany* xvi. 271 After Vespers the choir, preceded by a processional cross, walked down the nave. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 80 The great processional elephant had a superb cloth of gold canopy

c. Walking or going in procession; forming a procession (*lit.* and *fig.*); humorously, forming a long series or 'string' (e.g. of words). *Processional caterpillar*: see **PROCESSIONARY** a. 2.

1855 *Browning Fra Lippo* 118 This gentleman processional and fine, Holding a candle to the Sacrament, Will wink and let him lift a plate and catch The droppings of the wax to sell again. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 175 Long processional lines of broken ice 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 6/1 Processional caterpillars, ants of various sizes and sorts, mantises, mason bees, carpenter bees, and such small fry. 1905 J. OAR *Problem O* I. vii. 206 These processional js and Es, however, should not be scoffed at as arbitrary

Processionalist, *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec* + *-IST*] = **PROCESSIONIST**

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. xxix. 337 The stage amidst the parading of dukes, dutchesses, archbishops, peeresses, heralds, &c., was covered with a thick fog from the smoke of the fire, which served to hide the tawdry dresses of the processionalists.

Processionally (*prose* [sɒnəli]), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2: in ME, directly after med.L. *adv.*] In a processional manner; in procession.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 That person, whom he mette in a certeyne place of the cite commynge processionally [*orig.* processionaliter] in the nyghte 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 293 The bishope & she wyth a grett companye Their agenyys wentyn processionally. 1651 *Life Father Serpi* (1676) 100 Processionally the Father Prior accompanied with all the rest (with Torches in their hands) brought him the holy Sacrament 1728 *North Mem. Music* (1846) 54 In times of calamity the Letanyes were sung processionally about the streets of great citys in divers choruses 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. in ix, Necker's Portrait is borne processionally, aloft on a perch, with huzzas.

Processionary (*prose* [sɒnəri]), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *processionarius*-um, orig. neut. of **processionarius*-us adj.; see next. So OF. *processionnaire* (1328)]

† 1. = **PROCESSIONAL** *sb.* 1. *Obs.* 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 37 Item j processionary wrytyn in þe 1st lefe, Exorsio te. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 A Processionary, *processonarium*, *processionale*. c 1544 in *Shrophs. Parish Documents* (1903) 53 Item, bookes in the Church j mass books, j portehowse, j manuelli, j processionaries.

2. *U. S.* = **PROCESSIONER** 4. (*Cent. Dict*) **Processionary**, *a.* [f. med.L. type **processionarius*-us: see **PROCESSION** *sb.* and *-ARY* 1. So F. *processionnaire* (16-17th c. in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. = **PROCESSIONAL** *a.* ? *Obs.* exc. as in 2. 1597 *HOOKER Ecll. Pol.* v. xli § 2 Decreed, that the whole Church should bestow yearly at the feast of Pentecost three dayes in that kind of processionarie service 1664 *H. MORN. Myst. Inq.* 333 The Pagans in their superstitious and idolatrous Processionary pomps carried the Images of their Gods. 1793 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1797) 71 With Tapers and Crucifixes, and other processionary solemnities.

2. *Entom.* Applied to caterpillars which go in procession; esp. those of the moth *Cnethocampa processionea*, hence, *p. moth* applied to this species.

1765 *Fragments in Ann. Reg.* 140/2 M. de Reaumur ranks this species of caterpillars amongst those which are called processionary, from their marching from one place to another, in large bodies, and in great order 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 23 A still more singular and pleasing spectacle, when their regiments march out to forage, is exhibited by the Processionary Bombyx. 1861 *HUME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. 1. 234 Studying the habits of the Processionary Moth.

Processioner (*prose* [sɒnər]), *Also* 5-yonar (e. [f. **PROCESSION** + *-ER*; so OF. *processionner* (book, c 1469 in Godef.)]

1. A person going in procession. ? *Obs.*

1426 *Lyot De Gnl. Pilgr.* 179/2 Wherefore, befull [it] is to frerys, sythe they be no processioners, to get theyr lyvelode wher they may. 1612 *SHELTON Quiz* IV. xxv. (1896) II. 279 The Processioners returning into their former order, did prosecute their way. 1739 *JARVIS Quiz* IV. xxv, The processioners seeing them running towards them.

† 2. *Ecll.* An office-book used in processions: = **PROCESSIONAL** *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 750/2 *Hoc processionale*, a processional. c 1440 *Prout Parv.* 441/2 Processional, or processional 1442 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 46 Item v. processioners written and y printed 1598 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XLII. 47 y masse bookes, one processional. 1666 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 The mass bookes, the processioners, the manuelli, and all such ptreli of the popes sinfull service

† 3. A processional (candlestick) *Obs.*

1466 *Will of Mortymer* (Somerset Ho.) 1, Far candelabrorum de laton vocat le processioners.

3 A processionalary caterpillar.

1743 *ZOLLMAN in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 458 They may be ranked among the Processioners, or those that follow one another.

4. *U. S.* (See *quots.* and cf. **PROCESSION** *v.* 3) 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Processioner*, an officer in Kentucky, and possibly in other States, whose duty it is to determine and mark out the bounds of lands. 1864 *WEBSTER, Processioner*. 2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (*Local in North Carolina and Tennessee*) *Burrill*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Processioning (*prose* [sɒnɪŋ]), *vb.* *sb.* [f. **PROCESSION** *sb.* or *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of going in procession

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 57 You Pilgrims weare the plants of your feete, by bare-legged processioning to the Sepulchre 1769 *COLMAN Man & Wife* I. Dram Wks 1787 II. 240 There is eating and drinking, and processioning, and masquing, and horse-racing, and fire-works—So gay—and as merry as the day is long. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iv. 14, Next are processionings along the Boulevards 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 18 June 4/6 No harm in allowing cyclists to pass through Victoria Park, on condition that they did not there engage in racing or processioning

b. *spec.* = **PERAMBULATION** 3; esp. in N. America: see **PROCESSION** *v.* 3.

1710 [see **PROCESSION** *v.* 3] 1893 *BLOMFIELD Hist. Firstwell* 21 The ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a parish ('processioning'), as it was commonly called in later times) is an extremely old one. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 544 In case an altercation arose between two neighbors in the course of the processioning, as to the boundaries of their estates, the two surveyors were required to draw again the lines in dispute. *attrib* 1865 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 510 The parishioners made their processioning cross [upon a wall]

Processionist (*prose* [sɒnɪst]), [f. **PROCESSION** *sb.* + *-IST*] One who goes in a procession 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 682 The most blubless of the processionists, the most fawning of the addressers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xlii. 1857 535 The processionists had a noble dinner in the head inn 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 305/2 Mr. Booth's processionists and preachers.

Processionize, *v.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To go in procession.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 489 Triumphant carrs shall roll, and minstrels play, We can processionize as well as they 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 277 Eighteen of the incorporated companies processionized in all their bravery. 1884 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 270/1 The liberty of processionizing is not, as sacred as the liberty of prophesying.

Processive (*prose* [sɪv]), *a. rare*. [In sense 1, ad. F. *processif*, -ive litigious. In sense 2, f. L. *process-*, ppl. stem of *prōcedere* to **PROCEED**: cf. med.L. *processivus* (a 1250 in Albertus Magnus)]

† 1. Of the nature of a process or summons (see **PROCESS** *sb.* 7 b); serving to initiate legal proceedings. *Obs.*

1622 *MABER tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 242 They fell to Law about it, whose bills, and answers, together with other writings, processive, justificative and infinite other the like came to [etc.]

2. Having the quality of proceeding or going forward; progressive.

1819 *COLENDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 There can be no galaxy in poetry, because it is language, ergo processive — ergo every the smallest star must be seen singly. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Seraphim* II. 499 His own Processive harmony . . . is sweeping in a choral triumph by 1866 *Reader* 20 Oct. 880 Recognise in its processive and changing phases the varied animal forms, rising higher and still higher in the complexity of their structure up to the advent of Man himself

Processual (*prose* [sɪjəl]), *a. Roman Law*. [ad. L. type **processualis*, f. *processus*-s (1-stem) **PROCESS** *sb.*: see *-AL*.] Pertaining to a legal process.

1875 *Poste Garus* in *Comm.* (ed. 2) 401 The principal function of the Adstipulator seems to have been processual agency. 1880 *MURHEAD Garus* III. § 180 *note*, These two pairs, deal with what has been called necessary or processual novation, in contradistinction to the voluntary or conventional novation described in those immediately preceding

|| **Processus** (*prose* [sɪs]), [L. *processus* a going forward, advance, also a projection, process.]

1. *Anat.* = **PROCESS** *sb.* 12 *Obs.* exc. as mod.L.

1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 (1712) 80 The *Tunica Arachnoidea* by virtue of its *Processus Chilaris* can thrust forward or draw back that part of the Eye. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* 126 Like the *processus* of a bone in a mans leg.

2. = **PROCESS** *sb.* 5 or 6. *rare*.

1891 tr *Sabatier's Paul* IV. iii. 256 A logical and inevitable process

|| **Procès verbal** (*prose* [vɜːrəl]). Pl *procès verbaux* (-bo). Sometimes anglicized as *process verbal*. [F.: see **PROCESS** and **VERBAL**.] A detailed written report of proceedings; minutes; in *Fr. Law*, an authenticated written statement of facts in support of a criminal or other charge.

1635 (*title*) A Relation of the Devil Balam's Departure out of the Body of the Mother Prioresse of the Ursuline Nuns of Loudun, with the Extract of the proces verbal, touching the Exorcismes wrought at Loudun. [1753 *Verbal* process. see **PROCESS** *sb.* 4.] 1804 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 390 All this was attested in a *procès-verbal*, signed by the magistrates of the municipality 1807 *SOUTHEY Esprella's Lett* III. 283 The *procès-verbal* of the conference has been printed. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* x. [To] make up the written report, *procès verbal*, or recognition, as it is technically called. 1906 *Athenæum* 23 June 779/1 Mr. Somers Clarke wishes that the honorary members could receive the *procès-verbaux* in time to communicate their views as to important decisions before these are irrevocably carried into effect.

Prochain, *a. (sb.)* Also 5-*-ein*, 6-*-ane*, -yn. [a. F. *prochain* (progn), *prochein* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm), f. *proche* near. — L. *propius* adv., compar. of *prope* near.]

† 1. Neighbouring, nearest, next *Obs.*

1549 *Compt. Scot. Epist.* 4 Godefrid of bilion defendit his subiectis of Ioran, fra his prochine enemies that lins contigue about his cuntre 1555 *Inst. Gentleman* I. ij. As wel against our prochine and nere enemies, as also in foren wars 1592 *WYRLIE Armorie* 116 All the prochine ground We rifed, and toth' siege brought what we found

|| 2. *Prochain am.* [F. = 'near friend'. see *AMR*] In *Law*: The next friend (**NEXT** a 3 b), one who is entitled to sue on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind.

1283 *Early Stat. Ital.* (1907) 82 Si ele seit recoueree al prochein ami a ki le heritage ne purra decendre pur apruer 1473-5 in *Cair. Proc. Chanc.* Q. *Elys* (1890) II. Pref. 59 The replication of Johan Saundrer, by William Cooke, per prochein amy, to the answer and title of John Saundrer 1607 *Cowell's Interpr.* *Prochain Amy* is vied in our common lawe, for him that is next of kin to a childe in his nonage, and is in that respect allowed by lawe, to deale for him in the managing of his affaires. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I. 320 For ought I know Fox's Heirs, per Descent, or even his *Prochain* am., might bring their Assize for that Disseisin, and so re-enter 1809 Q. *Rev.* Feb. 103 Had such a *tirade* been delivered in Westminster Hall the learned Counsel would have been recommended to the care of his *prochain am.*

3. *Prochain avoidance* [lit. next avoidance], a power to appoint a minister to a church when next it becomes vacant. 1744 in *Jacob Law Dict*

B sb. One near of kin.

c 1520 *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (1860) 15 That they heden then leue to loue theyr prochyans and nereste of blode

† **Proche**, *v. Obs.* [app. either a palatalized form akin to **PROKE** *v.*, or due to assimilation of

proke and *broche*, BROACH *v.* in a similar sense.] *trans.* and *intr.* To prick, pierce, spur.

(The first quot is obscure, and the word may be different) a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1206 For now he proches [*Dublin MS*] prokes for pride & properly he wedis, For-þi him bose to be bett as a barne fallis 1515 *Scot Field* 295 in *Percy Folio* I 228 They proched vs with speares & put many over that they blood out blast at there broken hamish. 1523 *LD BERNERS France* I cccxiii 591 The englyssmen and gascoyns proched their horses with their spures

Prochein, var. form of PROCHAIN.

Prochlorite (prɔːklɔːrɪt). *Min* [f. PRO-2 + CHLORITE, on account of 'its being the earliest crystallized kind recognized' (Dana 1868, 502).] A species of chlorite, occurring in foliated or granular masses of a green colour, translucent or opaque; a hydrous silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Allied to Ripidolite, and so called in Brit. Mus. Cat. 1869 *Amer. Min. Soc. Ser. II*. XLIV. 258 It is accordingly designated Prochlorite. 1900 *Rosenbusch's Mic. Phys.* 285 Prochlorite is crystallographically and optically like clinoclinoite.

|| **Prochoos** (prɔːkoʊs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πρόχοος, Attic πρόχους a jug, pitcher, f. προχέειν to pour forth.] A jug of elegant shape, used for pouring water over the hands before meals.

1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 365 (ed. 2) 457 The Delian Artemis with phial and prochoos, stands beside Apollo 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 94 Another jug was the prochoos, with an oval body, tall neck and round mouth, but without a handle.

Prochordal (prɔːkɔːdəl), *a. Embryol.* [f. PRO-2 + CHORD sb.1 + -AL.] Anterior to the notochord. 1881 *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The prochordal part of the tabeculae is segmented off from the parachordal part.

Prochroion: see PRO-2 i.

Prochronic (prɔːkɔːnɪk), *a. rare*. [f. PRO-2 + Gr. χρόνος time + -IC, after *chronic*.] Pertaining to a period before time began. Hence **Prochronically adv.**, before the beginning of time.

1857 *Gosse Creation* 87 The two creations—the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite *Ibid* 173 It has been educated. prochronically, by the omnipotent fiat of the Creator.

Prochronism (prɔːkɔːnɪz'm). [f. PRO-2 i + Gr. χρόνος time + -ISM of ANACHRONISM. So *F. prochronisme* (1762 in Acad.)] The referring of an event, etc., to an earlier date than the true one. A particular case of ANACHRONISM, q.v.

a 1665 *J. GREGORY Posthumus* (1640) 174 An error herein is called Anachronism either saith too much, and that is a Prochronism, or too little, and that is a Metachronism. 1677 *CARY Chronology* II. i. v. 705 Which seems to be a Prochronism of 25 Years 1838 *Archæologia* XXVII. 252 The prochronisms in these [Iwneye] Mysteries are very remarkable. Canaph sings mass 1899 *J. A. GRASS Col-wald Village* (ed. 2) 125 It is a prochronism to talk of the May-fly, for, as a matter of fact, the first ten days of June usually constitute the may-fly season

Procidence (prɔːˈsɪdɪns), *Path.* [a. *F. pro-cidence* 'a falling downe of a thing out of its place', or ad *L. procidentia* (Cels.) in *Path. prolapse*, f. *procidere* to fall forward. Often used in *L. form*] The slipping of an organ or structure from its normal position; prolapsus.

1601 *HOLLAND Phry* XVI. 119, Violets have a peculiar vertue to help the procidence or falling downe both of tuill and matrice, and to lence them again into their places. 1640 *E. CHILMEAD tr. Ferrand's Eroique Melanch.* II. 15 These women were troubled with the Procidence of the Matrix. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 112 This [prolapse of the vagina]... may be a relaxation, procidence, prolapse or complete inversion of the organ.

So **Procidant a.**, falling forward; prolapsed

1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 4) 7 On her side, a woman can easily press out a replaced procident uterus *Ibid* 1 477 When the patient came to us, the womb was not procident.

† **Prociduous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. procidu-us* fallen or falling forward or down, f. *procidere*: see *prec.* and -ous, and cf. *deciduous*.] Falling down or forward from the proper place

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Prociduous*, that falls down out of his right place 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 395 It [gum arabic] represses prociduous eyes.

† **Procinet**, sb.1 *Obs.* [ad. med. *L. procinet-us*, -a (Du Cange), for *L. præcinctus* PRECINCT: see *PRO-1* 3 So OF *procinete*, *procinete* (13th c.), variants of *pourcinete*: see *PURCINET*.] = PRECINCT sb. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 In whiche procinete [*L. hoc præcinctus Wallia*] were wonte to be three courtes. 1448 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 About the gardynes and alle the procinete of the place. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 11 § 1 Within the said towne of Glete Yernemuth and procinete therof 1583 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 688 The scite, circuit, ambulation, and procinet of the late Priory 1616 *Manuf. of Spalato's Motives* 34 A Prelate thou hast here, of large procinet, and faire reuenue. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* II. 265 For the priest shall bear a rosy crown in his right hand, adhering to the rattle, in the very procinet of the pomp

† **Procinet**, sb.2 *Obs.* [ad. *L. præcinctus*, vbl sb. f. *præcingere* to gird up, equip, in *phr. in præcinctum* in readiness for action.] The condition of being prepared or equipped; readiness for action; only in *in procinet*, ready, prepared.

c 1261 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XII. 89 And gaue vp each chariot and steed To their directors to be kept, in all procinet of warre, There, and on that side of the dike a 1639 *WOTTON Let. in Relig.* (1651) 453 Being then in procinet of his travels. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 29 Warre he perceav'd, warre in procinet, and found Already known what he for news had thought To have reported 1763 *C. JOHNSTON Revere* II. 128 War! War in procinet! The comforts of Greatness 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 815 In short, all Rome, and at all times was 'in procinet'.

† **Procinet**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 procinet. [ad. *L. præcinctus*, pa. pple. of *præcingere* to gird up, equip (PRO-1 h): cf. *succinct*.] Ready, prepared 1618 *M. BARET Horsemanship* 1 xxxii 98 Many things are now become nocent and hurtfull to man, which at the first was procinet and serviceable to him. 1623 *COCKERAM, Procinet*, readie 1773 *J. ROSS Fratricide* III. 21 (MS) And from a bubbling fount, procinet and pure, Takes proper portion and dilutes the draught.

Procinetive (prɔːˈsɪnɪtɪv), *a. rare*. [f. *L. procinetivus*, ppl stem of *præcingere*: see *PROCINER a.*] ? That girds itself for action.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 To neither of these does the procinetive future belong

† **Procinetion**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. præcinetion-em*, n. of action from *præcinere* to cut short in front, f. PRO-1 i + *cinere* to cut.] A cutting short in front.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 213 The shortnesse of the Prepuce, whether it be original, or adscititious by an artificial procision of it.

Prock: see PROO. **Prockesy**, *obs. f. PROXY*.

† **Proclai m**, sb. *Obs. rare*. [f. PROCLAIM *v.* So *F. proclame*, med *L. proclamā* a proclamation.] The action of proclaiming; proclamation.

1555 *STEWART Cron Scot* (Rolls) II. 12 Quhen the herald had maid his proclame, He tukes his leif, & syne he sped him hame. 1788 *T. TAYLOR Proclus* I. Dissert. 62 Axioms derive all their authority from intrinsic approbation, and not from public proclame. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* I. 130 Voices of soft proclame, and silver str Of strings in hollow shells.

Proclam (prɔːˈklæm), *v.* [ME. *proclame*, ad. *L. proclamāre* to cry out (esp. before a judge, in one's defence): see *PRO-1* and *CLAIM v.* (whence altered to the present spelling). Cf. *F. proclamer* (1549 in Hatz-Darm.)]

L. trans. To make official announcement of (something), by word of mouth in some public place, also, to cause this to be done by officers or agents. The object may be a sb. or clause.

1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) Prol. 2 He wil make it to ben cryed & pronounced in the myddel place of a town, so þat the thing þat is proclaimed... may euenly streche to alle parties c 1450 *Merlin* 577 The pardon that the legat hadde gaunted and proclaimed thourgh all cristindom. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron* xxxvi. 22 He caused it to be proclaimed thorow out all his empyre. 1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* v. 290 In haist the Nobilitie proclames a conuentioun in Skene, to sett another in his place. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 754 The winged Haralds. with. Trumpets sound proclame A solemne Council forthwith to be held At Pandemonium 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat* vi. 143 A lie is as much a lie, when it is whispered, as when it is proclaimed at the market-cross 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist Sk* (1873) II. 1. ii. 92 His titles were proclaimed by the voice of heralds and the applause of the Moslem. 1859 *TENNYSOON End* 552 Then Yniol's nephew, after trumpet blown, proclaimed, 'Advance and take, as farest of the fair The prize of beauty'.

b. *To proclaim war*: to make public declaration of war against another power (formerly also with *between, to*), to declare war. So *To proclaim peace*.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 6 Yf Warre be reared leyved and proclaimed betwene the said realmes 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 269 Sebastian proclaimed warre to the Duke of Saxons people. 1606 *G. W[OODCOCKE] Hist. Justine* II. 11 Soudanly they proclaimed open Warres against the Megareneses. 1617 *MORSEY Hist.* II. 185 A French Gentleman the same day had there proclaimed Peace. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett* LXIV. (1820) 326 The executive power proclaims war and peace. 1866 *LD BROUGHAM Brit. Const. App* II. 411 The King in England can proclaim war, but without the sanction of Parliament his proclamation must immediately be retracted.

c. *To publish (the banns of marriage)*; also (Sc.) *to proclaim the parties*. cf. 2 c.

1588 in *R. M. FERGUSON Alex. Home* (1899) 182 Johnne and Margaret. desyrte me to proclame the said persones in this paroch kirk according to the order 1596 *SHAKS Tann. Shr.* III. II. 16 Hee'll wooe a thousand, point the day of marriage and proclame the banes 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot* I. vi. § 10. 88 The council of Trent ordained bans to be proclaimed on three successive holidays, in the parish church or churches of the persons contracting; and this canon was adopted by our first Reformers, and hath been ever since observed by our church. 1893 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Cry* vb. 5 d. To proclaim the marriage banns of 1898 *Tit-Bits* 1 Oct. 1/5 The minister, after proclaiming the banns of matrimony between a young couple [etc.].

† d. *Law. To proclaim a fine*. to read a fine in open court in order to make it more public and less liable to be levied by fraud or covin. see *FINN sb.* 1 6.

1483-4 *Act 1 R. Hen. III.* c. 7 § 1 Pe Justices of Assizez do rede & proclame the said fyne openly and solemly in every their Cession of Assizes to be holde the same yere. 1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 24. 1588-9 *Act 31 Elis.* c. 2 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxi. 359

2. To make official announcement of or concern (a person or thing). a. With complement.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* IV. lxxii. 50 For this victory his

knyghtes proclaymed hym Emperour *Ibid* VI. clxxv. 172 They conueyed the sayd ii. children vnto the cytie of Ferrer, and there crowned and proclaymed theym for kynges 1522 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble*. One Archbold Armstrong wiche was proclaymed a Rebelle to the Kyng and Realme of Englonde. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 245 At this Parliament the kyng was proclaymed kyng of Irelando, whiche name his predecessores neuer had 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. II. 145 [They] loudly and universally proclamed Cicero the first Consul. 1853 *FOURDE Hist Eng.* III. xiv. 204 When he found himself proclaimed a traitor b. Without complement: Short for 'to proclaim (a person) as a rebel or outlaw'. Also non-officially: To denounce (a person or thing).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii 67 And gar your merchandis be discreit, That na extortounes be, proclame All fraud and schame 1603 *SHAKS Meas. for M.* II. iv. 151, I will proclame thee Angelo. He tell the world aloud What man thou art 1605 — *Learn* II. iii. 1, I heard my selfe proclamd, And by the happy hollow of a Tree, Escap'd the hunt 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* IX. I know and will proclaim you to the world.

† e. To give public notice of (something) as lost or found; to give public notice of a marriage between (parties) see 1 c. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II. II. (1638) 157 Where beasts stray away, and they be taken up and proclaimed

d. To proclaim the accession of (a sovereign).

1714 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to W. Montagu* 9 Aug., I went .to-day to see the King proclaimed 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* v. I. 588 On the morning of the twentieth of June he was proclaimed in the market place of Taunton. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* VII. § 2. 354 The new sovereign was proclaimed on Edward's death.

e. To place (a district, country, etc.) under legal restrictions by proclamation *spec.* under the provisions of the various Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts of 1881 and following years

1881 [see PROCLAIMED 2] 1885 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct. 5/2 In the interest of trade we stamp out other diseases of animals, not scrupling to 'proclaim' whole counties, and put the community to serious inconvenience for the general good 1887 *Times* 28 July 8 Every part of Ireland is proclaimed;

f. To denounce or prohibit by proclamation; to forbid publicly or openly.

1888 *Sat Rev* 14 Apr. 444/2 O, meet me by moonlight alone, Since our meetings by day are proclaimed.

8. *transf.* To declare publicly; to make known aloud or openly; to publish. Const as in 1, 2 a.

1390 *GOWER Conf* III. 179 Whanne he made a governour.. He wolde first enquire his name, And let it openly proclame What man he weie, or evel or good 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 337 b. They have openly proclaimed that nothing be said a misse against him 1577 *HAMNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 203 It shall be expedient that these our writings be euerie where proclaimed. 1605 *BOYLE Ocean Refl.* (1848) 61 If, the Man is happy whose sins God is pleas'd to cover, what may that Man be accounted whose Graces he vouchsafes to proclaim? 1764 *GOLDSM Trav* 66 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 857 In vain thy creatures testify of thee, Till thou proclaim thyself 1867 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 3 Sir John Herschel proclaims the need of a better logic. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 5. 250 He proclaims a righteous life to be better than a host of indulgences. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 164 You proclaim in the face of Hellas that you are a Sophist.

4. *fig.* Of things. To make known or manifest, to intimate, prove.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol* v. lxx § 2 The true belief which maketh a man happie proclaymeth jointly God and man. 1602 *SHAKS Ham* I. iii. 72 The Apparell oft proclames the man 1611 — *Wint* T. v. ii. 42 Many other Euidences, proclayme her, to be the Kings Daughter a 1678 *MARVELL Bermudas* 28 Hen. makes the hollow seas, that roar, Proclaim the ambergris on shoar c 1704 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 242 His steps proclaim no lover's haste. 1757 *GRAY Bard* II. ii. Her eye proclaims her of the Briton-Line. 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* I. vii. Then did his silence long proclaim A struggle between fear and shame.

5. *intr.* To make proclamation or public announcement. *lit.* and *fig.*

1470-85 *MAIORY Arthur* VIII. xxxix. 334 He proclaimed in al Cornewale of alle theadventures of these two knyghtes; so was hit openly known 1603 *SHAKS Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 27 But that her tender shame Will not proclaim against her maiden losse, How might she tongue me?

Hence **Proclaiming vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.** Whence **Proclaimingly adv.**, in a way that proclaims or announces.

1588-9 *Act 31 Elis* c. 2 Scarclie one dayes in euerie Terme can be spared for the proclaymyng of Fynes a 1716 *SOUTH Serm* (1727) VI. xi. 372 Is not the Piety and Obedience of our Laves a proclaiming of God to be our King? 1880 *G. MEREDITH Insignia* Com. iv. (1892) 49 Not the less were they proclaimingly alight and in full blaze

Proclaimant, *rare*—1. [f. PROCLAIM *v.* + -ANT: cf. *claimant*.] A proclaimer

1849 *E. BRONTE Wuthering Heights* XII. I was spared the pain of being the first proclaimant of her flight.

Proclaimed (prɔːˈkleɪmd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

1. Publicly and officially announced; publicly declared; designated in a proclamation.

1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Yeare* c. 7. The wholesome receipt of a proclaimed King 1682 *E. MURPHY State Ireland* § 7 Bryan Micardie, a proclaimed Tory 1826 *SOUTHEY Wind. Eccl. Angl* 526 Trained up in such a principle of proclaimed intolerance.

2. Of a district: Placed by proclamation under special legal restrictions; of a meeting, etc.: Prohibited by proclamation. See PROCLAIM *v.* 2 e, f.

1881 *Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58* 1 In a proclaimed district a person shall not carry or have any arms or ammunition save as authorised by the conditions set forth in the proclamation herein-after mentioned. 1882 *Ann. Reg. 65* The bill proposed that in proclaimed districts the police should have power to search for implements of crime.

Proclaimer (prɒˈkleɪmə). [*f.* as prec. + -ER¹.] One who proclaims or publicly announces.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luth.* 29 The kyngdome of heauen . wherof Jhon the sonne of Zacharie was chosen and specially appointed to be an open preacher, and proclamer. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 27 Hee chargeth the proclamer with slaundersing their Church. 1604 HIXSON *Wks.* I. 522 Spreaders abroad and proclaimers of Gods truth. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 1. 18 Now had the great Proclamer with a voice More awful then the sound of Trumpet, cry'd Repentance. 1879 MACLEAR *St. Mark* xiv. 158 The Celebrant or Proclamer of the Feast.

b. spec. The official who proclaims the number drawn in a lottery.

1775 in Hone *Every day Bh.* (1827) II. 1464 The proclamer is not to suffer [the boy who draws the tickets].. to leave the wheel without being first examined by the manager.

Proclamation (prɒˈklæməʃən). [*a.* *F. proclamation*, OF. *-action* (1370 in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōclāmātiō-em*, n. of action from *prōclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.]

1. The action of proclaiming; the official giving of public notice.

1783 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 6 Que chescun Viscont Dengleterre soit tenuz decy en avant en propre persone de faire proclamation de mesme estatut quatre foitz lan. 1420 LYDO *Assembly of Gods* 43 Then was there made a proclamation, in Plutoys name commaundyd silence. . . That Diana and Neptunus myght have audience. 1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 It hath not ben seen nor herd that any Subjecte sholde presume to make proclamation within this your realme but onlie in your graces Name. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 436 The dearest ring in Venice I give you, And finde it out by proclamation. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 348 An edict was published by open proclamation, that no man sett furth, or read anie of these libells. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat. Wks.* II. 139 The writs are issued. . . A proper space must be given for proclamation and for the election. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 653/1 To prevent bigamy and incestuous marriages, the church has introduced proclamation of banns. 1864 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 151 Intestine feuds were repressed by the proclamation of a public peace.

b. spec. The public and formal announcement of the accession of a king or ruler; the fact of being proclaimed king.

1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 70 Sound Trumpet, Edward shal be here proclaimed: Come, fellow Souldier, make thou proclamation. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 329 Plutarch says that his troops received his rival's proclamation with shouts of applause.

c. The action of denouncing by a public notice, or of declaring a person to be outlawed, a thing to be illegal, a district to be under legal restriction, etc., the fact of being so proclaimed; proscription.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvins Inst.* i. 18 The miraculous working, that God preserved the tables of his covenant from the bloody proclamations of Antiochus. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. ii. 183 The bloody proclamation to escape That follow'd me so neere. . . taught me to shift into a mad-mans rags. 1881 *Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58* 2 Any such proclamation [of a county or district] may set forth the conditions and regulations under which the carrying or having of arms or ammunition is authorised. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1738 The proclamation of the League by the Government under the Crimes Act.

2. That which is proclaimed, either as to its substance or its form; a formal order or intimation issued by the sovereign or other legal authority, and made public either by being announced by a herald, or by being posted up in public places.

In *Eng. Hist.* applied esp. to decrees issued by the sovereign, in the 16th and 17th centuries, by which it was sought to legislate without the assent of Parliament.

1415 EARL OF CAMBR. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 45 As for ye forme of a proclamacyon writt schulde hadde bene cryde in ye Erie name, as [the] heyre to the Corowne of Ynglond ageyns 30w, my lege lord. 1464 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccxvii. 235 The duke. . . made his proclamacyons & cryes, that no man shulde . do any force to the people. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 13 Ordourit and furthest eithr the forme and tenour of the proclamacions direct herupon. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 17, I heare of none but the new Proclamation, That's clapt vpon the Court Gate. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerales. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. i. A proclamation was soon issued to forbid it, upon pain of death. 1823 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Burghley* (1887) 241 She [Elizabeth] assumed the power of legislating by means of proclamations. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* i. v. 27 Proclamations . are usually issued in pursuance of Orders in Council. 1875 TASWELL LANGMEAD *Eng. Const. Hist.* (1890) 398 The King (Henry VIII) then appealed to Parliament to give to his Proclamations the force of statutes. *Ibid.* 580 [Under Chas. I] In lieu of Acts of Parliament, Royal Proclamations were issued from time to time and declared to have the force of laws. 1881 [see PROCLAIMED 2]

3. *Law.* *a.* Proclamation of a fine: see quot 1607 and PROCLAIM *v.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 7 § 2 The Justices of Peas . do make open and sollempne proclamacion of the seid fyne in iiiij general Cessions of Peas to be holden the same yere. 1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 24 1388-9 *Act 31 Hen. c. 2* 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Proclamation of a fine, is a notice openly, and solemnly given at all the Assises that shall be holden in the Countie within one yere after the ingrossing of the fine, and these proclamations be made vpon transcripts of

the fine, sent by the Justices of the Common ples, to the Justices of Assise, and the Justices of peace. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. 16.

† *b.* Proclamations of rebellion: see quots. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Proclamation of rebellion, is a public notice given by the officer, that a man not appearing vpon a *Sub poena*, nor an attachment in the Starre Chamber or Chauncerie, shalbe reputed a rebell, except he render himselfe by a day assigned. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v, Proclamation of Rebellion is a Writ so called, whereby publick notice is given, where a Man, not appearing [etc., as above].

† *4. transf.* Open declaration; manifestation; favourable or unfavourable notice. *Obs.*

1594 HELLOWES *Guehard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 153 Vpon that day, that the gentleman doth begin to houre vp money, from thence forth, he putteth his fame in proclamation. 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* i. iii. 180 Invention is asham'd Against the proclamation of thy passion To say thou dost not [love]. 1607 TOURNIEUR *Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. Here a Dame, Cunning, nayles leather-hindges to a dore To auoide proclamation.

5. *Comb.* † proclamation-horn, a horn blown to call public attention before making proclamation; proclamation hour, an hour fixed by proclamation for some specified purpose; e.g. for retiring within doors; proclamation money (in N. Amer. Colonies), coin valued according to a table prescribed in a proclamation of Q. Anne on 18 June, 1704, in which the Spanish dollar of 17½ dwt. was to be rated at six shillings in all the colonies; proclamation-print, the type used in a printed proclamation; proclamation writ, a writ directing a proclamation to be made.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 321 Neither of these Cornucopias, or Drinking or *Proclamation-Horns, or Hoins of Ceremony now exist. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 5/3 Duplessis acknowledged that he had been in the company of Gano and Cordua at night after *proclamation hours. 1735 N. *Jersey Archives* XI. 432, I do hereby promise to Pay to the said Discoverer the Sum of Thirty Pounds, *Proclamation Money. 1748 N. *Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1871) V. 905 His Majesty has recommended that my salary should be fixed and Paid in Sterling or Proclamation money. 1772 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 861/1 The general assembly hath passed a bill for emitting 60,000l. proclamation money, in paper bills of credit. 1775 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 72, 40 shillings each per day, Proclamation money. 1866 HOS. WHITTE *Money & Banking* 15-16 Six shillings was considered by the home government a fair average of the various colonial valuations of the Spanish dollar. This valuation came to be known by the term proclamation money, or proc. money. 1594 NASHES *P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 25 The Kitchen was no bigger than the Cooks room in a ship, with a little court chimney, about the compass of a Parenthesis in *proclamation-print. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* i. iv. 17 The tenor of them [the Acts] was affixed to *proclamation writs, and directed by the sheriffs to be proclaimed as law in their counties.

Hence **Proclamation** *v. trans.* *nonce-wd.*, to force or coerce by proclamations.

1864 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 459/2 If religious disputants had been 'proclaimed' into silence.

† **Proclama tor**. *Obs.* [*a.* L. *prōclāmātor* one who cries out or proclaims, agent-n. *f.* *prōclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.] One who proclaims or makes a public announcement; *spec.* an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

1650 HUBERT *Pill Formality* 64 Ministers. were. proclaimators of new engagements. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 3 The Proclamer of the Court, the Keeper of the Court. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* ii. (ed. 15) 101 He is also by inheritance Proclamer of the Court of Common Pleas. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xi, Fees to Judges, *prune* Judges, Clerks, Under Clerks, Proclamatours [etc.].

Proclamatory (prɒˈklæmətəri), *a.* [*f.* L. *prōclāmātor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. That proclaims or makes public announcement.

1656 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xii. § 11 Hee uttered it, *voce magna*, with a proclamatory voice. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 452 The honourable. gentleman would of course make a speech declaratory and proclamatory of his disinterestedness. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 8/1 The thunder of the proclamatory cannon.

2. Of, pertaining to, like, or of the nature of a proclamation.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 90, I wrote a short notice in the fly-leaf of my pocket-book, setting forth, in proclamatory style, 'who I was, and what was to be done with my body, in case it should be found'. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* III. iv. 55 To make due preparation for a wedding of ordinary publicity, with a bonfire, and other of those proclamatory accessories.

Procline, *v. rare*. [*ad.* L. *prōclīnā-re* to lean forward, *f.* *pro*, PRO-1 + *-clīnāre*, = Gr. *κλίνω* to bend.] *intr.* To lean forward; in *Dialling* = INCLINE *v.* 10 b.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 155/1 Inclining dials. were further distinguished as reclining when leaning backwards from an observer, proclining when leaning forwards.

Proclitic (prɒˈkliːtɪk), *a.* and *sb.* *Gram.* [*ad.* mod. L. *procliticus* (Heimann, 1801), *f.* Gr. **προκλιτικός*, *f.* *προκλίνω*, *f.* *πρό*, PRO-2 + *κλίνω* (see prec.), after Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός* ENCLITIC. So *F. proclitique*.]

A. adj. In *Greek Gram.*, used of a monosyllabic word that is so closely attached in pronunciation to the following word as to have no accent of its own; hence, generally, used of a word in any

language, which in pronunciation is attached to the following stressed word, as in *an ounce*, as *soon*, at *no one*, for *no body*, to *comprehe*nd.

1846 KEY *Lat. Gram.* p. ix, The term *proclitic* is adopted from Hermann's treatise. 'De emendanda ratione Graecae Grammaticae'.

B. sb. A proclitic word.

The proclitics in Greek are certain forms of the article, viz. *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, and certain adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, viz. *ἐκ, ἐν, εἰς, ἐπὶ, ὅθεν, ὅτι*. 1864 in WEBSTER 1874 *Key Language* v. 72, *ἐκ* and *ὅθεν* are not in themselves words but always attached as proclitics to that which follows. 1893 SONNENSCHEIN in *Class. Rev.* Mar. 135/2 Why? the preposition is a *proclitic*. Hence he finds himself compelled to say that *μόδο ἔ* *Δάου* is equivalent to a single word like *εὐκαῖρα*.

Proclive, *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [*a.* obs. *F. proclive* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prōclīv-is* (also -us) sloping, descending, inclined, prone, *f.* *prō*, PRO-1 + *b + clīvus* a slope.]

† *L.* Sloping steeply forwards and downwards. *Obs.* 1584 PAGE *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20 The Montens [were] so proclive in descence. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice* xxiv. 90 The temple . is situat vpon the Mount Parnassus, on the top of a cliffe from every side and proclive steep down.

2. *a.* Of persons: Inclined, prone, disposed; having a proclivity or inclination to or towards any course or action.

1556 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 120 The ingine of man is maiir proclive and redly to evil werkes than to gud. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon* 44f. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 A woman is frail and proclive vnto all euils. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) ii. 11, As that land or nation best doth thieve, Which to smooth-fronted peace is most proclive. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Br.* ix. viii § 44 They incensed the Pope (too proclive of himselfe to set forth his owne greatness). 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* ii. (1709) 234 People were generally faint, and proclive to Sweet.

b. Of things. Leading or tending towards some course or action (usually one considered bad).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 55/1 Howe muche more prone and proclive I sawe the waye to hurt. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Yer. 96 Astrologie. . doth pave a plain and proclive path to Idolatry.

3. Headlong, hasty, forward.

1609 B. JONSON *Cases Altered* 1 iv, A foolish fellow, somewhat proclive and hasty. 1866 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 756 In measure to the proclive weight and rush Of His inner nature.

Hence † **Proclivness**, proclivity.

1623 T. SCOT *Highway God* 73, I speake not of them, which may pretend their excuse from the frailty of our natures, and our proclivness to sin. 1638 PEMBERTON *Conf.* (1657) 298 The proclivness of mans nature to plunge into former sins.

Proclivitous, *a. rare*. [*f.* next + -OUS: cf. *calamitous*.] Steep.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 104 Many of the ascents and descents are so proclivitous that donkeys must be relieved of their loads.

Proclivity (prɒˈkliːvɪti). [*ad.* L. *prōclīvitas* a tendency, propensity, *f.* *prōclīvus*: see PROCLIVE and -ITY, and cf. *F. proclivité* (1603 in Godefroy).]

1. A condition of being inclined to something; an instance of such condition; inclination, predisposition, tendency, leaning, propensity. *a.* Const. *to* or *towards* some action, habit, or thing; also *to do* something; esp. said of what is evil.

1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 421 He hath no proclivity or willingness of himself to come. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 77 b, Iniquite of nature, and proclivite vnto vice. 1639 WOTTON *Life Dr. Buckh.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 76 To which lessons he had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were faine to restrain his forwardness. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 12 13 This natural proclivity of men, to hurt each other. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. Kempis's Solil.* *Soul* xiii. 202 Known unto thee it is, how great a Proclivity there is in my Nature to fall. 1813 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 218 Persons. found with such a proclivity to servitude. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* ii. iv. § 65 181 The vitalized molecules composing the tissues, show their proclivity towards a particular arrangement. 1876 BRISTOWE *The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 142 A proclivity to catch cold.

b. absol.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Disc. iii. § 15 The mastering of their first Appetites. . lessening the proclivity of habits. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1847) 308 That which he calls a necessity, is no more but a proclivity. 1708 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 263 Persons with Jacobite proclivities. 1870 M. PATTERSON *Milton* i. 6 The tutor to whom the young Milton was consigned was specially noted for Arminian proclivities. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 770 The family proclivity is only a local tissue proclivity.

† 2. A steep slope; an acclivity. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* 7 Feb., We alighted, crawling up the rest of the proclivity with great difficulty.

Proclivous (prɒˈkliːvəs), *a.* [*f.* L. *prōclīv-us* (see PROCLIVE) + -OUS.]

1. Inclining downwards. *rare.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Inclined or sloping forward: applied to teeth inclined nearly in the line of the axis of the jaw, as the inferior canine teeth of the hippopotamus. [1828 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Proclivous* [Lat.]; so in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*] 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Proclivous*.

Hence **Proclivousness**, proclivity. *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Proclivousness*, inclination downwards, propensity.

Proclivousness: see PRO-2 2.

|| **Procœlia** (prosi'liä), *Anat.* Pl. -iæ. [mod. L. (Wildier), f. Gr. *pro-* + *κοιλία* a hollow: cf. *COELIA*] A prosencephalic ventricle; either of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 485 *Procœlia* .. the lateral cavity of the prosencephalon, communicating through the porta with the aulla and thus with the platetropo, and with the mesal series of *coelæ*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Procœlian (prosi'liän), *a. (sb.)* [In sense 1, f. mod. L. *Procœlia* (f. Gr. *pro-* + *κοιλία* -os hollow) + -AN; in sense 2, f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *Anat. and Zool.* *a.* = **PROCOELOUS** b. Having procoelous vertebrae; pertaining to the *Procœlia*, a suborder of *Crocodylia* including all the extant and recent crocodiles; also as *sb.* a crocodile of this suborder.

1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 196 The vertebrae are 'procoelian' *Ibid.* 299 The vertebrae of the trunk have the same procoelian character, i. e. with the cup anterior and the ball behind

2 *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the procoelæ or prosencephalic ventricles.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Procœlian (prosi'liäs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. *PRO-* + Gr. *κοιλία* -os hollow + -ous; see prec.] Concave or cupped in front: applied to vertebrae; distinguished from *opisthocœlious* and *amphicœlious*.

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 50 The anterior surfaces of these centra have the procoelous appearance 1879 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 347 The dorsal vertebrae are 'procoelous' or concave in front. 1879 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 The ball may be post-axial in each vertebral body, a structure termed procoelous, and found in existing crocodiles.

|| **Pro confesso** · see **PRO**

Proconsul (pro'kon'sul), [*a. L. proconsul*, from the earlier phrase *pro consul* ('one acting for the consul' see **PRO-** 1 4 and **CONSUL**.)

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who acting as governor or military commander in a Roman province discharged the duties and had most of the authority of a consul; in the later republic the office was almost always held by an ex-consul; under the emperors, the governor of a senatorial province.

1322 WYCLIF *Acts* xlii. 7 A fals prophete, Jew, that was with the proconsul Sergius Paul, prudent man 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 173 They were deute after that in Apuleia by Marchus the proconsul of Rome. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. ix. He [Marcus Antoninus] advanced hym [Proculus] to be proconsul. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* iii. vii. 8 He creates Lucius P. Consul 1652 NEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 83 The spaliou province of the Proconsul of Asia 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & P.* xvi. II 36 The proconsuls of Asia, Achaia, and Africa, claimed a pre-eminence, which was yielded to the remembrance of their ancient dignity. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 275 The proconsul, P. Sempromius, endeavored to rouse the adjacent Illyrian tribes against Macedonia 1904 RAMSAY *Let. to Seven Ch.* ix 97 The provincial administration exercised the full authority of the Roman Empire, delegated to the Proconsul for his year of office. 1913 STRUBBS *Anat. Aul.* i. (1899) 61 Our Proconsul, and chief Priouist, Christ Iesus.

b. *transf.* Applied rhetorically to a governor of a modern dependency, colony, or conquered province.

In the earlier period of the French Revolution the title was borne by certain commissioners who accompanied the revolutionary armies in insurgent departments, etc.

1807 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd. Wks 180 IX. 277 Another Jacobin proconsul. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* W. *Hastings* (1837) 684 Such was the aspect with which the great Proconsul prevented himself to his judges 1864 TREVELYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 125 It is a fine thing to see a homely old pro-consul retiring from the government of a region as large as France and Austria together, with a clear conscience and a sound digestion. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 2 The poets and proconsuls who made the Hanoverian rule illustrious

2. (*pro-consul*) A deputy consul (**CONSUL** 8).

1804 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1849) VI 87 Had the Dey yielded this point...I should have had no difficulty in placing a Pro-Consul at Algiers. I should have appointed Mr. McDonough Consul *pro tempore*

Proconsular (pro'kon'sulär), *a.* [ad. L. *pro-consularis* see prec. and -AR 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to a Roman proconsul.

1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* xii. 89 He was invested with Proconsular Authority for the more contentfully peracting this Tax 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Tribury*, The 4 proconsular ways made in Britain by the Romans crossed each other in this town. 1852 CONYEBARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xii. 301 Gallo is seated on that proconsular chair from which judicial sentences were pronounced by the Roman magistrates. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Let. to Seven Ch.* xxii. 207 The Christians were tried in the proconsular courts.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a mediæval or modern provincial governor.

1798 H. L. WILLIAMS *Switzerland* I. xiv 200 Stung into disobedience by some act of proconsular tyranny, they took up arms against their sovereign

2. Of a province: Under the administration of a Roman proconsul.

Proconsular Asia, the Roman province of Asia, including the districts of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, the western part of Asia Minor; the 'Asia' of the New Testament.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xix. 20 The Gospel was spread through all Asia proconsular. 1824-4 Dz QUINCEY *Cassars* Wks 1859 X. 228 note, Throughout the senatorian or proconsular provinces, all taxes were imme-

diately paid into the *ævarium*, or treasury of the state. 1840 A. JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* 370 Abitina, a city in the proconsular province of Africa. 1885 T. M. LINDSAY *Acts* II. 44 Later [Cyprius] became imperial and still later again proconsular. Luke is strictly accurate

Hence **Proconsularship**, the position of a proconsular province.

1882-3 *Schaff's Enycl. Reliq. Knowl.* I. 301/2 Augustus raised it [Bithynia] into a proconsularship s. c. 27

† **Proconsularly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ARY 2] = prec.

1598 GREENWY *Tactius' Ann.* i. v. (1622) 8 He [Tiberius] entreated . that proconsular authority might be given Germanicus Caesar a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vii. (1658) 809 Hadrian was made Collegue with his father in the Proconsular power 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 17 To inform ourselves of the State the Roman Proconsular Province was in.

Proconsulate (pro'kon'sulät), [*= F. proconsulat* (1552 in *Hatz.-Darm*), ad. L. *proconsulatus*. see **PROCONSUL** and -AT 1] The office of an ancient Roman proconsul, the district under the government of a proconsul

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 609 He governed the proconsulate of Asia little to his credit 1856 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxiv. 140 The proconsulate of Syria became the object of every inordinate ambition 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm.* Col. 413 The Proconsulate of Paulus.

b. *transf.* Cf. **PROCONSUL** 1 b. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* 1 Wks VIII 113 Citizen Barthelmi had been established at Basle; where, with his proconsulate of Switzerland and the adjacent parts of Germany, he was appointed 'as a sort of factor to deal in the degradation of the crowned heads of Europe.

Proconsulship. [f. **PROCONSUL** + -SHIP] The office or position of a proconsul

1581 SAVILE *Tactius, Agricola* (1622) 200 Now the yeere was at hand, when as the Proconsulship of Asia or Africke should be allotted vnto him 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* v. 1, And, should shee begge your proconsulship, yf you heard her, 'I were her's, upon my life 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* L. II. This is shewn by the letters [of Cicero] during his proconsulship 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 443/2 One of the coadjutors of the sanguinary Collet d'Herbois, during the deadlied period of his proconsulship at Lyons.

Procrastinate (pro'kræ'stinät), *v.* [f. L. *procrastinare* to put off till the morrow, to defer, f. L. *pro-* + *crastinus* belonging to tomorrow (f. *cras* to-morrow): see -ATE 3]

1. *trans.* To postpone till another day, to put off from day to day; to defer, delay. Now rare.

1388 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 124 The significations of this Conjunction happening in the watrre Trigon, aie pocrastinated or prolonged until after site Conjunctions immediately ensuing 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1216 The shortness of time, which allowed us no leisure to procrastinate the matter. 1624 CART SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Many such devices they faimed to procrastinate the time. 1775 STERNE'S *Sent. Journ.* Contin. IV. 246, I blush to take a view of myself, and would procrastinate a scrutiny which harrows me at reflection. 1871 BROWNING *Ballast* 2385 It was the crowning grace of that great heart; To keep back joy; procrastinate the truth.

2. *intr.* To defer action, delay; to be dilatory.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 Bacherchan having commission to persecute Curroon, procrastinates not. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 To procrastinate in matters clear . may be dangerous. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 225 While we procrastinate, a fatal stroke may intervene 1850 MCCOSH *Dis. Govt.* i. ii (1874) 45 He hesitates and procrastinates till the time for action is over.

Hence **Procrastinated** *ppl. a.*, **Procrastinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Procrastinatingly** *adv.*

1624 CART SMITH *Virginia* iii. 73 The President seeing the procrastinating of time was no course to hve 1633 EARL MARCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 124 There is no safete in procrastinating 1665 MANNING *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 686 Great Winds and Rain . caused a procrastinating Delay in the Transacting of many Affairs. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 402 A timid, unsystematick, procrastinating ministry. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Peisius* (1795) 130 note, Procrastinated time will always fly on. 1893 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxi 364, I was too procrastinatingly lazy to expend even that amount of energy.

Procrastination (pro'kræstinät'shen), [*ad. L. procrastinatio* -em, n. of action f. *procrastinare*: see prec. and cf. *F. procrastination* (16th c. in *Godef.*, now rare)] The action or habit of procrastinating, or putting off; delay, dilatoriness.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI 156 Without longer procrastination, he assembled together viii. C. horsemen 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1293 Most weightie businesse . and such as could suffer no procrastination or delay. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* Th 1. 393 Procrastination is the thief of time; Year after year it steals, till all are fled 1879 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iv 133 They branded prudent caution as mean procrastination

b. The putting off or deferring of something.

1634 LITWOG *Trav.* vii 304 That benefite of the procrastination of my Life. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asia.* *Ann. Reg.* 68/a Whether he would consent to the procrastination of his motion or not.

Procrastinative (pro'kræstinät'iv), [*a. f. L. procrastinativus*, ppl. stem of *procrastinare* to PROCRASTINATE + -IVE.] That tends to procrastinate or put off action. Hence **Procrastinativeness**.

1824 *Examiner* 289/a The number of merely procrastinative suits, swells the number of cases decided. 1858 CARLYLE *Fræd.* Gl. vi. ix. (1872) II. 224 Whatever the answer . Negative, procrastinative, affirmative, to me it was zero. 1896 A. TRUMBLE in *Jail* v. C. Dickens iii. 105 An Act of Parliament. contested with the usual ponderous procrastinativeness.

Procrastinator (pro'kræstinät'or), [*agent-n. in L. form from PROCRASTINATE v.* see -OR 2 c.] One who procrastinates or defers action to another day or some future time; one who habitually delays or puts off attending to matters.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 154 So is he no procrastinator. 1711 SWIFT *Finn's Stella* 2 Nov, Lord Treasurer is the greatest procrastinator in the world 1865 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* xii 219 The procrastinator is pictured by another fool, with a parrot perched on his head, and a magpie on each hand, all repeating *cras, cras, cras*.

Procrastinatory (pro'kræstinät'or), *a.* [f. as prec. see -ORY 2] Given to or implying procrastination; dilatory.

1846 WORCESTER *Procrastinatory*, implying procrastination. *Ec. Rev.* 1822 *Black & White* 6 Feb. 175/a A procrastinatory belief in the protection of Providence

† **Procrastinate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. L. procrastinare* to PROCRASTINATE, or a. obs. *F. procrastiner* (15-18th c. in *Godefroy*.) = PROCRASTINATE

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 7 Thinkyng that if that pardon were any longer space pocrastened or prolonged, that Sir Thomas Broughton should sodeynly moue a newe insurreccion against him.

Procreant (pro'kreânt), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. procreantem*, pr. pple. of *procreare* see next. So *F. procreant*, pres. pple. of *procrèder*.]

1. That procreates or begets, producing young; generating; producing, as in *procreant cause*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauers Log.* i. iii. 18 b, The procreant and conseruant cause. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Ps. cvii 11 Sin is at the bottome of all mens miseries, as the procreant cause thereof. 1679 [see CONSERVANT]. 1822 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. 344 But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the procreant bird suffers. 1849 CLOUGH *Dispychus* n. iii. 23 The procreant heat and fervour of our youth Escapes, in puff in smoke

2 Of, pertaining or subservient to procreation

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* i. vi 8 No luty freeze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed, and procreant Cradle. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii, This wonderful 'procreant cradle' [a harvest-mouse's nest]. 1817 WORDSWORTH *Vernal Ode* iii, Her procreant vigils Nature keeps Amid the unfathomable deeps 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 200 The swarms of children nestled and cradled in every procreant chamber of this hive.

† *B.* as *sb.* One who or that which procreates; a generator. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS *Oh.* iv. ii. 28 Leane Procreants alone, and shut the doore. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dw. Loghe* 16 God the Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost, are Procreants and Conseruants of the world 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xii. Wks. 1851 III. 235 Putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from those who most unlike procreants, the Sun and muddle

† **Procreate**, *ppl. a. (sb.)* *Obs.* Also -at. [*ad. L. procreatus*, pa. pple. of *procreare* to bring forth or beget, produce, cause, f. *pro-* + *crære* to create] Procreated, begotten. (Usually construed as *pa. pple*)

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 381 Diverse kyndes of bestes whiche be pocrate of commixtion. c 1475 *Songes & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 64 Syms that Eve was pocrate owt of Adams syde. 1533-4 *Act.* 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22 § 4 All the issue made and pocrate, or hereafter to be had and pocrate bytwene your Highnes and Quene Anne 1609 SKENE *Reg. May* i. 122 b, Gif ane Burges, hes procreat barnes with like ane of his wives 1634 LITWOG *Trav.* iv 170 Some of these Kings, dying without procreate Heires.

B. sb. The produce of money, interest.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 578 If the Paiment be half Yearly or Quarterly, . . . the Log of the Yearly Procreat be multiplied accordingly by 4 or 4.

Procreate (pro'kreit), *v.* Now rare. [*f. L. procreat-*, ppl. stem of *procreare*. see prec.] *trans.* To beget, engender, generate (offspring).

1536 *Act.* 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7 § 5 That the issue borne and procreated under the same unlawfull marriage betwene your Highnes, and the said Lady Katherine, shall be taken deemed and accepted illegitimacy to all intents and purposes. 1599 FLINTON *Gineciard* xvi (1599) 747 Their hope to procreate children. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 74 Animals do not Procreate their Like, but when they are in their Vigor. 1730 T. BOSTON *Merr.* i. 5 Four brothers and three sisters, procreated betwixt John Boston and Alison Trotter, a woman pudent and virtuous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv (1872) 71 A pair of animals, producing two hundred offspring, of which . . . only two on an average survive to procreate their kind.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce offspring.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 94 If that be female which procreates in it selfe, . . . all plants are female 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 408 Couples marry and procreate on the idea, not the reality, of a maintenance, they increase beyond the demand of towns and manufactures.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To bring into existence, produce; to give rise to, occasion.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Perg.* *De Inuent.* i. iii 5 The River Nilus, whiche for the lustye fatnesse of the slime, doeth procreat diverse kyndes of beastes. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauers Log.* i. iii. 12 b, The cause effeates . . . doth either procreate or bring forth that which was not before, as God the woulde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 45 Ormus, procreates nothing note-worthy, Salt excepted. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 305 The sides of Homogeneous Surdes multiplied procreateeth sides of Homogeneous Surdes 1779 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 41 The offspring of the sun, procreated in the regions of the east.

Hence **Procreated**, **Procreating** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Procreated, *procreatus* 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 14 Wks. 1872 IV. 93 The true procreating cause

of sin is in every man's soul. 1857-69 *HEAVYSEGE Saul* (ed. 3) 135 That procreated race, which holds 'twixt us and bruises the place. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam* 10 An urgent demand for labour will increase the procreated supply.

Procreation (prō-kri-ē-shən). [M.E. a. OF. *procreacion* (14th c. in Littre), mod F *procréation*, ad. L. *procreātion-em*, n. of action f. *procreāre*: see above.]

1. The action of procreating or begetting; generation, propagation of species; the fact of being begotten.

c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 204 Take hym a wyf.. By cause of leful procreation Of children. c1413 HOCCLAVE *De Reg. Princ.* 176 Procreacioni of children is, vn-to goddes honour. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* vi ccvii 220 Of this Wylliams procreation, it is wytnessed of Yncent Hystoryall & other. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*. The causes for the whiche matrimony was ordained. One cause was the procreation of children. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 4 Twyn'd Brothers.. Whose procreation, residence, and birth, Scarce is diuidant. 1682 T. GRISON *Anat.* 22 The parts minister either to nutrition, for the conservation of the Individual; or to Procreation, for the conservation of the Species. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II vii. 114 As the word *heris* is necessary to create a fee, so.. the word *body*, or some other words of procreation, are necessary to make it a fee-tail. a1874 SUCKLEY in COUES *Birds N. W.* 11 The indispensable union of a pair for the purpose of procreation.

† 2. That which is procreated, offspring, progeny. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To the intent that his maieste, might haue issue and procreation for the suretie of this realme. 1650 GUILLIM *Heraldy* iii. xxvi. (1611) 283 No lesse monstrous than those deformed procreations and naturally deformed animals. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxiv. 131 The Procreation, or Children of a Commonwealth, are those we call Plantations, or Colonies.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Origination, production, natural formation.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 7 For the procreation of Sutures. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Staffe* Title-p. The Description and first Procreation and Increase of the Towne of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 127 The procreation of peace is the end of warre. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 74 In the procreation of Metals some Sulphureous matter doth intervene. 1891 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. 95 This procreation is most rare; Of the old senseless way we're now well ridden.

Procreative (prō-kri-ē-tiv), a. [f. L. type **procreātivus*: see PROCREATE *phl.* a. and -IVE. So OF. *procreative* (14th c. in Godef.).] Pertaining to procreation; having the power or function of producing offspring. Also *fig.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxiv. xxxix. (1678) 568 The procreative faculty ceaseth in some sooner, in some later. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 406 Having made one lye he is faine to make more to maintain it.. Not one amongst them shall be barren, but miraculously procreative to beget others. 1835 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemanus* 252 note. The procreative soil will expand the ripening germs, and in the end produce a plenteous harvest. 1860 BLACKIE *Aschylus* II. 153 The irregular gratification of the procreative instinct.

Hence **Procreativeness**. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 32 The Procreativeness of those Nations presently stunted and abated. 1669 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 14 To have reconcil'd the procreativeness of corporal, with the duration of incorporeal substances.

Procreator, rare. [a. L. *procreator*, agent-n. f. *procreāre* to PROCREATE. So F. *procréateur* adj. (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.)] One who or that which procreates or begets; a parent.

a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edm. IV.* 203 b. He is vnkynd and vnnatural, that will not chershe his natural parentes and procreators. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* (1613) 185 They neuer mention our sinnes, which are his chiefe procreators.

† **Procreatory**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. see -ORY 2.] Of or tending to procreation; procreative. 1567 NEWTON *Lemius's Complex.* (1633) 32 Thus the wonderfull Creator of Nature.. put into all things that were created a power procreatory, and the order of their encreasing, and propagation.

Procreatress, rare [f. PROCREATOR + -ESS 1.] A female procreator or parent.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* xiv. 26 O idol-worshipping, thou mother art, she-procreatress of a he-offence. 1623 WOODROFFE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 528/2 The most liberal Mother and Procreatress of all Things, the Earth.

† **Procreatrix**, *Obs.* rare [a. L. *procreatrix*, fem. of *procreator* PROCREATOR.] = prec.

1592 STUBBS *Motus Gd. Wokes* (x593) 18 b. The earth, the mother and procreatix of all things. 1611 COTER., *Procreatrice*, a procreatix; a mother, or damme.

Procrustean (prōkrustēan), a. [f. PROCRUSTES + -AN: cf. *Herculean*.] Of or pertaining to Procrustes: aiming or tending to produce uniformity by violent and arbitrary methods.

a1846 *Christian Observer* (cited in Worcester) 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* xv. To.. thee them down to their own Procrustean bed. 1857 TOLMIN SMITH *Parish* 118 For which they have cut and dried Procrustean remedies ready to hand. 1875 JOWITT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 271 Neither must we attempt to confine the Platonic dialogue on the Procrustean bed of a single idea. 1876 MOZLEY *Unito Sermon* vii. (1877) 156 Not to be submitted to any Procrustean process, even of disciplinary moulding.

Hence **Procrusteanism**, a Procrustean method or principle; **Procrusteanize** v., to render Procrustean; to treat by Procrustean methods.

1864 *Edin. Rev.* July 168 The repulsive *Procrusteanism

of the course of instruction. a1846 *Christian Obs* (cited in Worcester), *Procrusteanize. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 338/2 The girls sat daily in a horrible machine constructed to Procrusteanize a long and graceful neck by drawing up the head and chin.

Procrustes (prōkrstīz). [a. Gr. Προκρούστης, personal name, lit. 'one that stretches', f. προκρού-ew to beat or hammer out, to stretch out.] The name of a fabulous robber of Attica who is said to have stretched or mutilated his victims to conform them to the length of his bed. Hence allusively. Also *attrib*

1583 FULKE *Defence* i (Parker Soc) 97 You play manfully with us the lewd part of Procrustes, the thievish host, which would make his guests' stature equal with his bed's, either by stretching them out if they were too short, or by cutting off their legs if they were too long. 1637 T. MORROW *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 335 This passage is like to the Procrustes of Roome, mee thinks. 1790 HAN MORR *Relig. Fash. World* (1793) 35 We may rejoice that the tyranny of the spiritual Procrustes is so far annihilated. 1837 SVD SMITH *1st Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 259/2 It is quite absurd to see how all the Cathedral are to be trimmed to an exact Procrustes pattern. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephesians* v. 129 It became the procrustes bed on which the faith and hope of the nation were offered up.

Procry, obs. Sc form of PROCRUAGY.

Procryptic (prōkrīptik), a. *Zool.* [f. PRO-1 or 2 + Gr. κρυπτικός fit for concealing, f. κρύπτειν to hide, conceal. cf. CRYPTIC. (App formed after *protective*)] Having the function of protectively concealing. applied to the protective mimicry of colour and form, observed in insects (esp. butterflies and moths and their caterpillars), and some other animals. Hence **Procryptically** adv.

1891 E. B. POULTON in *Proc Zool Soc* 463 A palatable insect which defended itself, like the great majority of its allies, by Protective Resemblance (Procryptic Colouring). 1900 *Nature* 13 Dec. 157/2 These animals are known to be procryptically coloured.

Procto- (prōk'tō), before a vowel proct-, combining form of Gr. πρῶκτος anus; used to form modern scientific terms, chiefly medical and surgical, rarely zoological. || **Procta gra** [Gr. ἀγρυα seizure], = next (Dunglison 1853). || **Proctalgia** [Gr. ἀλγος pain], pain in the anus, so **Proctalgy**. || **Proctatresia** [Gr. ἀρπία imperforation], imperforation of the anus (Dunglison 1842), so **Proctatresy**. **Proctectomy** [Gr. ἐκτομή excision], excision of the rectum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Proctitis** [-itis], inflammation of the rectum and anus. **Proctocele** (-sis) [Gr. κήλη tumour], prolapse of the mucous membrane of the rectum through the anus (Dunglison 1842). **Proctocystotomy**, cystotomy performed through the anterior wall of the rectum; so **Proctocystotomy**, an instrument designed for this operation (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). || **Proctodæum** *Embryol.* [Gr. ὀδῶς that is on or by the road], the posterior portion of the digestive tract, beginning as an invagination of the epiblast; hence **Proctodæal** a. || **Proctodynia** [Gr. ὀδύν pain] = *proctalgia* (Dunglison 1857). || **Proctonus** [Gr. ὄγκος swelling], a swelling of or near the anus (Dunglison 1853). **Proctoparalysis**, paralysis of the muscles of the rectum (Dunglison 1853). **Proctoplasty** [-plasty], plastic surgery of the anal region; so **Proctoplasty** a. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Proctopolypus** [POLYPU 2], anal polypus (Mayne 1858). || **Proctoptoma** [Gr. πτῶμα fall], = *proctocela* (Dunglison 1857). || **Proctoptosis** [Gr. πτῶσι a falling] = prec. || **Proctorrhagia** [see HÆMORRHOAGY], hæmorrhage from the anus (Dunglison 1853). **Proctorrhaphy** [Gr. ράφη suture], suture of the rectum close to the anus (Billings 1890). || **Proctorrhœa** [Gr. ῥοία flux], a morbid discharge from the anus (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **Proctoscope** [-SCOPE], a rectal speculum; hence **Proctoscopy** a. **Proctotomy** [Gr. τομή cutting], incision of the rectum (Mayne 1858); so **Proctotome**, an instrument for this operation (Billings 1890). **Proctotrete** [Gr. τρητός perforated], a S. American iguanoid lizard of the genus *Proctotretus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Proctotrupid** [Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore], a belonging to the *Proctotrupidae*, a family of minute ichneumons; sb. a fly of this family. **Proctuchous** a. [Gr. ἐχέω to have], having an anus; applied to one division of tubellarians, the *Proctucha*, as distinguished from the *Apracta* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1, *Proctalgia*, a violent pain at the anus. It is mostly symptomatic of some disease, as piles, &c. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1, *Proctalgia*, a proctalgia. 1864 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 432 Proctitis occurs from the action of local causes, and may simulate dysentery. 1888 F. E. BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 The terminal section of the intestine is formed by the *proctodæal invagination. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* p. xiv. The corresponding passage leading from the anus I propose to call the 'proctodæum'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Dec. 1032/2 Both cavities—the postanal gut and the

proctodæum—are actively growing. 1902 *Ibid.* 19 July 170/2 A few days later I examined with the *proctoscope. 1904 *Ibid.* 3 Dec. 1205/2 The electric proctoscope enables the lower bowel to be examined by the eye without difficulty to a height of 30 centimetres. 1902 *Ibid.* 19 July 170/2 *Proctoscopic examination. 1869 PACKARD *Guide Stud. Insects* (1872) 131 note. An exceedingly minute *Proctotrupid fly, supposed to be parasitic on *Anthophorabæa megachalis*.

Proctor (prōk'tar), sb. [A syncopated form of *procurator* r, PROCURATOR, through *procurator*, *procketour*, *proclour*, etc. Cf. PROXY = PROCURACY, also the M.E. weakening of PROCUR v. to *proker*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3-7 procurator (5-6 -oure, 6 Sc -ure), 5 prokerator, 3- procurator. See PROURATOR. β 5-6 prooutour, 5-8 -or (5 -oure, -ur, prooutour(e), proketowre, procketur), 6-7 procutar, 9 prokitor. After c1500 only Sc.

c1386 CHAUCER *Four's T.* 298 May I nat. answer here by my procurator? [v. rr. procatou(e); *Harl.* 7334 procurator]. 14. *Censor M.* 16023 (Gott.) Pilate pan proketowre [v. rr. procuratui] c1440 *Prorog. Pavu* 414/2 Proketowre (K prokeratour), procurator. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 649 The procurator of the nymchons. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 454 The wardyn and the procurators of the parshe church. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas I.* (1817) V. 413/2 The humble supplication of Mr. Archibald Johnston procurator for the Kirk. 1720 *Tenth's Trav.* in *Pennsylvania's Poems* (1725) 106 The Procurators had him be stout, Care not for Consience a Leek. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xvi. Great preferment for poor Madge, to speak w' provosts, and bailies, and town-clerks, and proctors.

γ. 4-7 proctour, (5-6 proktur(e), 6 proctoure, 6-7 procter), 5- proctor.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* I. 412 Many ben traitous to God, and proctours to be fend. 1432-50 Proctor [see B. 1, 4]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Proktur, accusator, procurator. a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich. III.* 44 b. Affiances made and taken by proctors and deputies. 1673 R. CRAWLEY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Proctour*, a factor or solicitor. c1618 *Procter* [see B. 2 c].

B. Signification.

† 1. *Rom. Hist.* = PROURATOR 1. *Obs.*

14. [see A. β.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 391 Felix was made the proctor of the Jewes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 28/2 Pontius Pilatus was Judge and proclour in the Jury under the Emperoure.

2. A person employed to manage the affairs of another; an agent, deputy, proxy, attorney. = PROURATOR 2. *Obs.* or arch. exc. in technical use. c1449 *Prock. Repr.* iii. xvii. 396 They schuld be punyschid.. in her procurator or attorney occupying.. in her names. a1450 *Mvnc* 22 All bat consenten thereto in hermyng of the person or of be vicary or her proketours. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxxvii. 274 Ye kyng sent ouer byshopps & proctors to complayn vpon hym to y^e pope. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sladane's Conium* 365 Others when they had obtained license, sente theyr Proctour. 1643 *Prynne's Son Power Parl.* App. 206 But he neither vouchsafed to appeare, nor yet to send any one to us in the name of a Proctor.

† b. A steward. = PROURATOR 2 b. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* (1880) 279 Alle þes goodis ben pore mennus goodis, & cleriks ben not lordis of hem but proctours. 1382-Gen. xv. 2 The sone of the proctour [1388 procurator] of myn hows, this Damask of Elyzar. c1449 *Prock. Repr.* iii. xvii. 389 The Lorde of the Ymer.. seide to his proctour thus 'Clepe thou the werkmen and seelde to hem her meede'. 1538 LONDON in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 215 We founde the prior of the Charterhouse in hys short gowne and velvety cappe and the proctor of that howse in lyke apparell. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Castaldus*, a proctor a steward a bailly.

c. An agent for the collection of tithes and other church dues; a tithe-farmer. In full *tithe-proctor*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Procurator*, is used for him that gathereth the frutes of a benefice for another man. They are at this day in the West parts called Proctors. c1618 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. iii. vi. (1903) 288 Both Ministers and Bishops non resident sent to their remote lings only Proctors to gather there tythes and profits. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* I. 217 Tythes were a real grievance; the proctors let the first, and perhaps the second year with them run by bond. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 102 Tyranny and extortion, exercised by the tithe-proctors, or other persons renting the great tithes from the church of Exeter. 1808 MACDONAGH *Irish Life* xiii. 229 The tithe-proctors—the men who collected the impost, or, in default of payment, seized the stock of the Catholic peasants—were objects of intense popular hatred.

3. In a University, one of two or more officers periodically elected by the members of the University or one of its constituent sections, whose duties have varied at different times and in different places. The primary function of the office seems to have been representative, esp. in law-suits, and in the administration of corporate funds.

a. In reference to mediæval (and Scottish) universities, an occasional anglicized form of the L. term *procurator* actually used. See PROURATOR 3. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe in Middle Ages* I. 375 (Paris) The first document in which the Rector and Proctors are clearly distinguished from one another is a Statute of the Faculty of Arts in 1245. *Ibid.* II. 121 [At Montpellier] as at Oxford, the Masters are more directly represented by the two Proctors, the office circulating among them. The functions of these Proctors were primarily financial, as originally were those of the Proctors of Paris and Oxford. *Ibid.* 298 [At St. Andrews] The Masters and students—divided into the Four Nations of Fife, Lothian, Angus, and Britain, each with its Proctor—elected the Rector. *Ibid.* 306 [At Glasgow] Only on occasions of the Rectorial elections

was the organization of Nations and student Proctors called into actual existence—for which purpose it has lasted down to the present day.

b. In modern use, as at Oxford and Cambridge, each of two officers appointed annually to discharge various functions in connexion with the meetings of the University and its various Boards, the examinations and conferment of degrees, and the like; they are also charged with the discipline of all persons *in statu pupillari*, and the summary punishment of minor offences.

In the old English Universities, they were formerly called *Northern* and *Southern Proctor* respectively (see *PROCURATOR* 3), they are now distinguished as *Senior* and *Junior Proctor*, in accordance with their university seniority. They are appointed or elected by the various colleges in rotation. At Oxford they are the representatives of the body of Masters of Arts, and, as such, are assessors to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and ex-officio members of the Heldomodal Council and of almost all University Boards and Delegacies; they exercise a joint veto upon the proceedings and decrees of Congregation and Convocation, ask graces for degrees in the Ancient House of Convocation, nominate delegates not otherwise specially appointed, supervise the examiners and examinations conjointly with the Vice-Chancellor, and concur with him in the conferring of all degrees. At Cambridge their powers and functions are similar, but less extensive. Proctors also exist with certain functions at Dublin and at Durham.

Proctors' dogs or *bulldogs* (*Univ. slang*), the sworn constables who accompany the proctors in their nightly perambulation of the streets for the purpose of preventing disorder.

([For the sake of historical continuity earlier examples in the Latin form *procurator* are also given here.] 1248 *Rot. Clams.* 33 *Hen. III.* m. 15 *verso* (in Rashdall II 369 note), Presentibus apud Woodstocke tam procuratoribus scholarium universitatis quam Burgensibus Oxon. 1250 in *Mun. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) 12 De assensu Cancellarii et Procuratorum Universitatis. 1257 *Ibid.* 30 Faciant Procuratores congregationem fieri, que ultra triduum non differatur. 1314-15 *Rolls of Parl. I.* 327/1 Quotiens. per Cancellarium & Procuratores Universitatis fuerint primum. 1407 in *Mun. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) 237 Magister Ricardus Flemmyng, Canonicus ecclesie cathedralis Eboracensis, et Procurator borealis Universitatis Oxonie. 1411-12 *Rolls of Parl. III.* 651/2 Visitatione Cancellarii ac Procuratorum dicte Universitatis necnon omnium Doctorum, Magistrorum, regentium et non regentium, ac Scholarum ejusdem Universitatis.]

1556 *Rem. Sedition* 16 In Oxford the name of the northern, and southern proctor, hath been the cause, that many men have ben slayne. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxon.* (1880) 136 Y^o Proctor did thrust his poleaxe at him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* 7 M. Alin, then and now senior proctor. 1574 M. STOKES in *Peacock Stat. Camb.* (1847) App. A p. ix, Then shall the Proctors apoynt them [Determines] their Seniotie. a 1673 OVIDIUS *Charact.*, *Maere Scholer* Wks (1856) 88 University jests are his universal discourse, and his newest the demeanor of the proctors. 1663 *Wood. Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 495, 16 Masters in proctors' gowns. 1797 *Camb. Univ. Cat.* 140 Proctors are two officers chosen annually from the regent masters of arts on the 10th of October, they are called proctors, from their managing (*procurandis*) the affairs and business of the university, and also rectors from their superintending or governing (*regendis*) the schools. 1828 GUNNING *Ceremonies Camb.* 3 Cycle for the nomination of proctors. 1841 *Peacock Stat. Camb.* 24 The two proctors, after the chancellor or vice-chancellor were the most important administrative officers in the university. They were chosen annually by the regents. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Pro. 113 Wo, unworther told Of college, he had climbed across the spikes. And he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs. *Ibid.* 121 Petty were the sight if our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1863 'Quidam' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 39, I had been shown up before the proctor on no less than six separate occasions. 1899 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* p. xxii, Cycle for the nomination of proctors. 1899 'Imity, Jesus 1900. Merton, Lincoln etc.] a 1867 COWLEY *Elegy* 7 *Littell* 37 He... might find A little Academy in his mind, Where Reason, and Holy Fear the Proctors were, To apprehend those words, those Thoughts that err.

4. *Law*. One whose profession is to manage the causes of others in a court administering civil or canon law; corresponding to an attorney or solicitor in courts of equity and common law. (Now in England retained only in courts of ecclesiastical and Oxford university jurisdiction.)

King's (Queen's) Proctor, an official of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, who has the right to intervene in probate, divorce, and nullity cases, when collusion between the parties or suppression of material facts is alleged. (The title is a survival from the time when these cases belonged to the ecclesiastical courts.)

1432-50 in *Higden* (Rolls) III. 202 Promise to him a grete summe of moneye in that day he scholde be a proctor a fore a ruge and haue be victory in his causes. 1538 STARKY *England* I. in 33 Prokurys and brokers of both lawys are to many. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* De *Inuent.* viii. 1 145 Plus the II^o instituted the new College of Solicitors & Proctors by whose Counsaill and aduise all bulles and grauntes wer made. 1603 *Const. & Canons Ebor.* 133 The loud and confused cries and clamours of proctors in the courts of the archbishop are... troublesome and offensive to the judges and advocates. 1605-6 *Act 3* *Yas* I, c. 5 § 6 No Recusant convict shall... practise the Common Lawe as a Councillor, Clerke, Attourney, or Solicitor. nor shall practise the Civil Lawe as Advocate or Proctor. 1693 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iv. x, I've a cousin who is a proctor in the Commons. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, 'What is a proctor, Steerforth?' said I. 'Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney... what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity'. 1860 *Act 23* § 24 *Vich.* c. 144 § 5 In every case of a petition for a dis-

solution of marriage it shall be lawful for the Court, to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to Her Majesty's Proctor, who shall instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter. 1899 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 21 Proctors in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. William Henry Walsh [etc.], Solicitors. 1908 *Whitaker's Alm.* 181/2 Treasury. Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and King's Proctor.

† 5 An advocate, patron, defender, guardian. = *PROCURATOR* 5. *Obs.*

a 1413 in *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. IV* (1548) 21 Henry Percy our eldest sonne and Thomas Percy erle of Worcester beyng proctours and protectours of the comon wealth. 1440 *Chron. Vlad.* 502-2 a Swithelmyne, bat was byshopp bo, Was made cheffe proctour of bat place. And so he was proctour and greth helper herto, For a fulle holy mone forsothe he was. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. 1. 40 He shal be by prouisor, by true proctour in all binges. 1548 *Gr. Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 1. 74 Whether he bee an hartie hearer or proctor of the sayd massa. 1553 *Bacon Rehearsal* of *Rome* (1563) 85 The firste promoters & cheffe proctors to haue Images in churches. 1594 *Southwell* i. *M. Magd. Pan. Teares* (1823) 171 Thy teares were the proctors for thy brother's life. 1608 *TOWNSL. Serpents* 252 Imputing that to the Patron and Proctor some-times of Musick, which ought rather to be attributed to Musicks itself. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii (1663) 106 This hard proceeding much astonished these two Proctors for the poor.

6. A deputy elected to represent the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the clergy of a diocese or archdeaconry (*proctor of the clergy*), in the Lower House of Convocation of either province.

1386 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holmes* II 122/1 The bishop ought to summon and warne all deanes and archdeacons within his diocese to appeere in proper person at the parlement, vntlesse they haue some sufficient and reasonable cause of absence, in which case he may appeere by his proctor, hauing a warrant or proxie for the same. 1607 *COWLEY Interpr.*, *Proctors of the clergy*... are those which are chosen and appointed to appeare for cathedral, or other Collegiat churches, as also for the common clergy of euery Dioces, at the Parliament, whose choice is in this sort [etc.] 1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI 421 To elude the opposition of the clergy, their proctors, who had hitherto voted in the Irish parliaments, were by a declaratory act pronounced to be nothing more than assistants, whose advice might be received, but whose assent was not required. 1895 *STRASS* *Const. Hist.* II. xiv 129 The archbishops and bishops are to bring [to the parliament] one proctor for the clergy of each cathedral, and two for the clergy of each diocese. 1898 *Ibid.* III. xx. 447 On the occasions on which the clerical proctors are known to have attended, their action is insignificant, and those occasions are very few. 1898 *Ln.* COLLEGE in *Law Rep.* 20 Q. B. D. 744 In the Northern Convocation the parochial clergy are and have been for centuries represented by two proctors from each archdeaconry within the province of York.

† 7 One who collected alms on behalf of lepers or others who were debarred from begging for themselves; *esp.* one having a patent or licence to collect alms for the occupants of a 'spital-house'. (Held in evil repute from the abuse of the system.)

1520 *MORE Suppl. Sonys* Wks 292/1 And they bealso our proctours & begge in our name, and in our name recieve your money. 1558 *FITZGERARD Just. Peas* 102 b, Al proctours and pardoners goinge about without sufficient auctorite shalbe punished by whyppanyng. 1561 *AWDELEY Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 14 Proctour is he, that will tary long, and bring a lye, when his Maister sendeth him on his errand. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 46 Proctors and Factores all of Spytell houses. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. x. (1877) 1 220 Among roges and idle persons we find to be comprised all proctors that go vp and downe with counterfeited licences. 1608 *DICKER and Pl. Hon. Where* Wks. 1873 II 149 Yare best get a clap dish, and say yare Proctor to some Spittle house.

Hence *Proctorage*, management by a proctor; *Proctorial*, *Proctorly* *adjs.* = *PROCTORIAL*;

Proctoring, a petty or subordinate proctor.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks 185 III 65 As for the fogging 'proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke... Simon Magus with a curse, so does she looke. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 47 Saung in his Proctors voils that I shuld read no lecture there, as he bi his 'Proctoral' authoriti had suspended me before. 1738 *GRAY Let. to R. West* in W. Mason *Memo.* (1807) I. 171 The University has... created half a dozen new little 'proctorlings' to see its orders executed. 1808 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 64 Howsoever your self may haply stand in some neede of a 'proctorly' bribe: my cause, it standes in no neede of bnde-pursing.

Proctor, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To officiate as a university proctor.

1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smurke* 37 If a man went out by night on Traneling, or Bat-fowling, or Proctoring, he might catch these Exposers by Dozens.

2. *intr.* (See *quots.*, and cf. prec. 7.) 1730 *Dorset's Voc.* (MS. in N. & Q. 6th Ser. VIII. 45/1), To proctor, to scold or lord it. a 1825 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, Proctor, to hector, swagger, bully. The Proctors connected with this verb were... sturdy beggars.

† Warburton in his ed. of *Shakspeare*, 1747, substituted 'proctor' for 'project' in *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 121, remarking 'Project signifies to invent a cause, not to plead it; which is the sense here required. It is plain then we should read, "I cannot proctor [etc.]" The technical term, to plead by an advocate'. But no example of *proctor* in this sense has been found, while *project* is abundantly supported. see *PROJECT* 3.

Proctorial (*prɒktəriəl*), *a* [f. *PROCTOR* sb. + *-IAL*; cf. *procuratorial*.] Of or pertaining to a proctor (a. at the universities, b. in the ecclesiastical courts).

Proctorial cycle, the order in which the various colleges

elect proctors; *proctorial veto*, the power of the two proctors conjointly to veto any decree of Convocation at Oxford; *proctorial year*, the annual period for which the university proctors are elected.

a 1864 *TREVELLAN* *Combet Wallah* (1866) 58 The condition of Oxford or Cambridge on the night of a grand Proctorial raid! 1881 *Nature* XXIII 377/2 He shall have proctorial authority over members of the University. 1882 *Standard* 13 Apr. 3/8 The outgoing Senior Proctor summarised the events of the past proctorial year. a 1893 W. L. COURTNEY in *Towlett's Life* (1897) II. viii. 232 The traditional policeman was represented by the Senior Proctorial bull-dog.

b 1883 *Law Times* 13 Oct. 398/2 The two items are inserted in the proctorial charges as 'Probate under seal and court fee'.

So † *Proctorical* (*-prɪkəl*) *a.*, in same sense

1725 *PRIDEAUX* in *Life* (1748) 231 Every Tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have Proctorial authority over his Pupils.

Proctorize (*prɒ ktəraɪz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*] *trans.* Of a university proctor. To exercise the proctorial authority on (an undergraduate, etc.); to arrest, summon, and reprimand, fine, or punish (an offender). Hence *transf.*

1833 *CHURCH Let.* 2 June, I have only been proctorised once, for not having my gown on. 1861 *HUGHES You Brown at Oxf.* xi, One don't like to go in while there's any chance of a real row and so gets proctorized in one's old age for one's patriotism. a 1884 M. PARTISON in *Memo.* (1885) 18 He took him to task for the colour of his great-coat—proctorised him, my father said.

b. *intr.* To officiate as proctor. 1912.

1882a 'F. ANSTY' *Vice Versa* v, Somehow he never would proctorise any more—it spoilt his nerve.

Hence *Proctorization*, the act of proctorizing or fact of being proctorized.

1883 in *Whibley In Cap & Gown* (1890) 136 Did you break the lamps, and hope to escape Proctorization? 1905 *Athenaeum* 17 June 741/2 The proctorization of Jacobson the well-beloved.

Proctorrhagia to *Proctuchous*: see *PROCTO-*.

Proctorship (*prɒktərɪʃp*), [f. *PROCTOR* sb. + *-SHIP*.] The office, position, or function of a proctor, in various senses of the word.

1535 (13 Oct.) in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 178 To Thos [my son] I leue my parte in the bargyn for the proctoursheype of the Aulerage [i. e. altarage] of Upton. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 246 If the names be artificial, not natural, as to vse proctourshep, for curatourshep. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi (1658) 620 He was forced to undertake there the Proctorship and Stewardship for the King. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 21 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 230 [He] was a little after his Proctership prefer'd. 1762 [see *PROCURACY* 1] 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII 615 The proctorship for science, justly assumed for matters within his province as a student, is rather hastily extended to matters which he himself declines to be beyond it.

Proctress, *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + *-ESS* 1]

A female proctor.

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rannet* 1 1025 [Justice speaking to Mercy] Thou hast Proctresse bin For Ieroboam... That band recurring which he did extende, The Messenger of God, to apprehend.

† *Proculcate*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. proculcare* (f. *prō*, *PRO-* 1 b + *calcare* to tread) + *-ATE* 3] *trans.* To tread or trample down; *fig.* to despise, spurn. Hence † *Proculcation*, *Obs.* [ad. *L. proculcation-em*], a treading or trampling.

1623 *COCKERAM, Proculcate*, to tread vnder foot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Eoang.* T. iii 195 Wee should have proculcated and trampled vnder foote most faire hopes of immortality unto glory. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Proculcation*, a treading or trampling vnder foot. 1668 H. MORC *Dw. Dial.* iv. xxv 121 The Proclucation of the outward Court by the Genitiles for 42 months.

† *Proculstant*, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. procul* afar + *stānt-em*, pr. pple. of *stāre* to stand, as a pun on *Protestant*.]

1529 *Protestation Martin Marprelat* 27 Both [Dr Andrew Perne and Dean Bridges] old standards, both proclutants, both caterpacs, both priests [etc.]

Proclumb, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. *L. proclumb-ēre*: see next.] *intr.* To prostrate oneself.

a 1784 *Mach. Ode* in *Boswell Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 Opin't thou this gigantic frame, Proclumbing at thy shrine; Shall... be thine?

Procumbent (*prɒkʊmbənt*), *a.* [ad. *L. procumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *procumb-ēre* to fall forwards, bend down, f. *prō*, *PRO-* 1 b + *cumb-ēre* to lay oneself: see *CUMBERT*.]

1. Lying on the face, prone; prostrate.

1721 *BAILEY, Procumbent*, lying along. 1755 *JOHNSON, Procumbent*, lying down, prone. 1793 *COWPER Days* 15 580 Procumbent, each obey'd. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 440 It [bleeding] will cease upon bending the head forward, or lying procumbent. 1884 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 486 Medullary rays with procumbent cells are easy to distinguish from parenchyma of the bundles.

2. *Bot.* Of a plant or stem: Lying flat on the ground without throwing out roots, growing along the ground; having a prostrate or trailing stem.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv § 4. 82 Week procumbent stalks, full of joynts. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX 835 The common Tormentil is very frequently found in a procumbent state. 1852 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 195 *Lycopodium selaginoides*... has a slender, procumbent, often branched stem.

Procurable (*prɒkjuərəbəl*), *a.* [f. *PROCURER* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be procured or obtained.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Recoverable*, also gettable, procurable. a 1664 *BARROW* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 33 His treatise..

. I would gladly see and have it to myself, if procurable 1754 LEWIS in *Phil Trans* XLVIII. 645 It is not to be brought into fusion by the greatest degree of fire procurable in the ordinary furnaces. 1877 LADY BRASSY *Voy. Sumbeum* xv. (1878) 265 No wine or spirits being procurable on the premises

† **Procuracy**. *Obs.* Also 3-6 -acise, 3-4 -asie, 5 -acye, -ase, -esy, (3 procuracise, 6 Sc. procury): see also PROXY. [ad med.L. *procuratia* (1245 in Du Cange), for cl. L. *procuratio* PROCURATION. So obs. It. *procuracia*, *procuratia* 'a proctorship, also a procurator' (Florio).]

1. The office or action of a procurator; management or action for another. *Letters of p.* = 2.

[1315 *Rolls of Parli* I 357/2 En les Lettres de Procuracie q'il porteroit ovesque aux sous le Seal le dit Count.] c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II 155 Such procuracie is synful and yvele takun 1482 in Rymer *Foedera* (1712) XII 173/1 Lettres of Commission and Procuracye under the Grete Seale 1565 *Satur. Poems Refor.* 1 134, I sawe... howe the faythfull was enforst with proxy to procede 1621 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 670 Letters of procuracie signed, and sealed by the King his master to redemand diuers great summes of money. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 530 The procuracy or proctorship of Lorsch.

b. A deputy, proxy, legate. *rare* = 1.

2. A document empowering a person to act as the representative of another; a proxy, a letter of attorney.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I 20, I have, by advys of counsell, in making a procuracie ad agendum, defendendum, provocandum, et appellandum to you; the whiche procuracie I shal sende to your persone. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen VIII 211 b, He sayd he would sende thither a sufficient procuracie and convenient proctors, & desired to see the Orators commission 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Procurator*, Procuracy is used for the specialite, whereby he is authorized. [1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I xii 180, I, William Trussel, procurator of the prelates, earls, and barons, and other people in my procuracy named, having, &c.]

3. *Ecll.* The provision of entertainment for the bishop or visitor by the parson or religious house visited; hence, a sum paid in commutation of this; = PROCURATION 3, PROXY 5. (= Anglo-L. *procuratio*, *Matt. Paris*, med.L. *procuratio*)

c 1290 *St Edmund Conf* 333 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 440 Procuracies [*Hart. MS.* 2277 procuracies] buy zeuen him also. Of persons to nibe largheche. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1860) 249 Whanne bisshoppes & here offisus comen & feynen to visite, wrecchid curatis ben nedid to festen hem richely & geue procuracie & synage. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 129 Frelatys of holy chereh, puttyn here sugetty to outrageous cost... in vysyting, & in raysynge of procuracies vnlefully. c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 87 They shold paye... to the Archidelen of Bokyngham, procuracy.

4. The office or official residence of a Venetian procurator (= It. *procuratia*).

1621 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Rom Monks* (ed. 3) 253 He went up to the Procuracies of S. Mark. [1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I Pref 6 In Venice the new Palace of Procuracy]

Procural (prókū'ral). [f. PROCURE v. + -AL.] The action or process of procuring, obtaining.

1861 OWEN in *Athenaeum* 27 July 1861 Alexander the Great devoted large sums of money to the procural of objects of Natural History 1883 *Gd Words* 186 Their chief object is the procural of food.

Procurance (prókū'rāns). [f. PROCURE v. + -ANCE] The action of procuring; the action by which something is attained or brought about; agency. So also † **Procurancy** *Obs.* *rare* = 1, agency, advocacy.

1553 EDW VI *Let. Bt Ridley* 9 June in *Strype Ecll Mem.* (1722) II. xxi 421 We will and command you, that neither you nor any for you, or by your procurance, shall admit him 1559 *Mirr Mag* (1563) C viij, He thought it best by polytyke procurance, To prive the kyng and so restore hys frend. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert* (1845) II. 101 A knowledge of the Hebrew Law was brought into China during the Seventy Years Captivity, either by the procurance of Laou-see himself, or in consequence of the emigration of this very Colony 1887 J. C. ROBINSON *Let. Sir F. Dennelly* 7 Apr (*Daily News* (1887) 26 Oct. 3/2), Acquisitions... which by procurance have enriched the South Kensington Museum.

† **Procurate**, v. *Obs rare*. [f. L. *procurat-*, ppl. stem of *procurare* - see PROCURE v. and -ATR³.] *trans.* To do (something) as agent for another; to do, perform, etc., by or through an agent. Hence † **Procurated** *ppl. a.*, † **Procurating** *vbl. sb.*

1669 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 266 The principles of Christianity require from them, no procurated, but a personal, and actual faith, repentance, obedience. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc Quest.* 26 There is Another Beast, spoken of that was Zealously Concern'd in Procurating all for the Papal Beast.

Procurator (prókū'rā'tor). [ME. *procurator* (13th c. in Littré, also OF. -cion), ad. L. *procurator*-em, n. of action f. *procurare* to PROCURE - see -ATOR.]

† 1. The action of taking care of, looking after, or managing; management, superintendence, administration, agency; attention, care. *Obs.*

c 1240 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 193 Ek plantans his pro-cura n Vnto their gret multiplicacioun. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 109 Be procuracion of the qween, Roger Mortimere was mad erl of Kent. 1483 CAXTON *Gd. Leg.*

287/2 Theophyle was receuyed into the grace of the Bisshop by the procuracion of the deuyll. a 1552 LELAND *Itin* III. 114 The 2 Towers in the Haven Mouth were begon in King Edward the 4 tyme Kyng Henry the viij endyd them at the Procuracion of Fox Bisshop of Winchester. 1609 SKENE *Reg May.*, *Stat Dav* II 39 All they quha are destitute, . . . salbe vnder the Kings procuracion, and protection within his Realme a 1677 HALE *Pomponius Atticus* 24 He avoided the procuracion of the Commonwealth, not for sloth, but in judgment.

† 2. Management for another; stewardship; procuratorship. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 3 b, To thende that my lord depose me not of my procuracion. 1506 DALRYMPLE in *Lestie's Hist Scot* iv. (S T S) 207 Maximian eftward committing the procuracione of Britannie til Dionethie, passid in ffrance 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 [They] think that a Kingdom is not a procuracion concedited to them by God, but rather a prey put into their hands.

2. The appointment of a procurator or attorney; the authority or power thus delegated; also, the authorized action of one's agent, the function of an attorney or representative. *Letters of procuracion* = b. By procuracion, by attorney or proxy.

(The person so appointed signs p.p., or per proc., = per procuracionem see PLR I 7)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* iv ii 232 Yf a man gyueh a procuracyon to another for to doo and execute ceteyn thinges of his owne it is not thaire for to vnderstande that he gyueh him a general procuracyon 1568 GRANTON *Chron.* II. 221 The manage was forthwith made, and solemnized by procuracion from the king of England. 1574 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II 404 Be thair letters of procuracion under the seill of the same toun 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 155 When any one doth by the Order, full Power and Authority of another, which is called among Merchants Procuracion. 1796 BURKE *Regio Peace* iii Wks. VIII 323 Without a letter of attorney, or any other act of procuracion 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii (1862) 43 [He] could, if absent himself from just cause, appear by his procuracion or proxy. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Dec., They clamour for sories, vow to die for their country, and then wish to do it by procuracion

b A formal document whereby a person gives legal authority to another to act for him; a letter or power of attorney. Now *rare*.

1426 W. PASTON in *P. Lett* I 25, I make this day a newe apelle and a newe procuracion c 1430 *Prigr. Luf Manhode* iv. xlvj. (1866) 198 But hat hure procuracioun be seled with deuocioun. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I xix 27 There this princesse was marryed, by a sufficient procuracion, brought for the kyng of Inglande 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 96 For that purpose he hath a Letter of Attorney, called a Procuracion 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) i. xix 342, I caused a procuracion to be drawn, empowering him to be my receiver. 1889 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot.* in 1738 c. 40 They sent on their procuracions by some ecclesiastic to Rome.

3. *Ecll.* The provision of necessary entertainment for the bishop, archdeacon, or other visitor, by the incumbent, parish, or religious house visited; subsequently commuted to a payment in money (but see quot. 1895).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 220 The Ravyne Was dene rurale... At vicaris and personis, For the procuraciouns, Cryand full crows 1555 in *Strype Ecll Mem* (1722) III App xlvj 140 Letted by the said Bisshope from gathering of procuraciouns. 1654 GATSKER *Disc Apol.* 48 The Annual payments of Tenths and Subsidies to the King, the Procuracions to the Bishop and Arch-deacon, the Assessments for the poor 1661 J. STEPHENS (*title*) Historical Discourse on Procuracions 1726 AYLIFU *Parergon* 429 Procuracions . . . are certain Sums of Money which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Archdeacon *ratione Visitacionis*. 1862 C. B. REP. (N. S.) XII 416 At the visitation the churchwardens attend the registrar [and] pay the 'procuracions and synodals' claimed as due from the clergy to the archdeacon. 1895 PHILLIMORE *Ecll Law* (ed. 2) iv. xi § 2 1051 It seems that where the estates of bishops have vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners under 23 and 24 Vict. c. 124, these procuracions have become payable to the commissioners, who have, however, abandoned their collection.

4. The action of procuring, obtaining, or getting; procurement.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII.* c. 20 § 2 Somes of money . . . paid at the seid See of Rome for procuracion or expedition of any suche bulles breues or palles c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 253 He wickedly did the procuracion of children 1681 WALTON *Life Wotton* in *Reliq.* c. iv. His procuracion of Priviledges and courtesies with the German Princes, and the Republick of Venice for the English Merchants 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* (1723) 25 Procuracion of Shells from several Parts of this Island 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 594 Such irrational . . . beings . . . regard the difficulty of procuracion as one of the most estimable qualities. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec 3/2 Those [coals] used in the procuracion of steam power.

b. *spec.* The obtaining or negotiating of a loan for a client; also, the fee for this.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* (1702) 183 As to Judgments and Statutes, Procuracion, and Continuance-Mony, these are only the Dreams of AVARICE 1679 FRANCE *True Narr. Pop. Plot* 32 He would not let 40 or 50 l. out for six Months, but he would have 40s. for Procuracion, . . . and yet the full legal Interest to run on 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/5 The action . . . was one brought by the plaintiffs to recover £120 their commission of 1 per cent for the procuracion of a loan of £12,000.

c. The action of a procurer or procurress; pimping.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3) s. v., Procuracion is also taken in an ill sense, for the Act of a Baud or Pander. 1891 [see 5]

5. *attrib.* Procuracion fee, money - see QUOTE

1706 PHILLIPS, *Procuracion*, or *Procuracion-Money*, a Duty which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon, upon account of Visitation 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV xii 157 If any scrivener or broker takes more than five shillings per cent procuracion-money, or more than twelve-pence for making a bond, he shall forfeit 20s with costs 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Procuracion fee*, a sum of money taken by scriveneis on effecting loans of money. 1884 *Law Rep* 25 Ch Div 280 He agreed to find the money for a lump sum as a procuracion fee 1891 *Pall Mall G* 17 Oct. 6/3 The Chertsey procuracion case. A servant was charged with procuring her daughter . . . aged fifteen years

Hence **Procuratorial** a, of or pertaining to procuracion, see sense 2 above.

c 1702 *Case of Pannuntes Considered* 13 Now, when there is no such Return made, and seldom distinct Procuratorial Letters upon the Choice to Parliament.

Procurative (prókū'rā'tiv), a. [f. PROCURE v. + -ATIVE.] Having the quality of procuring; tending to procure or obtain.

1633 T. ADAMS *Esq.*, a *Peter* 11 10 There is a procurative uncleanness; that . . . helps forward the damnation of men. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 554 Cassia is thought procurative of flatulency 1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 52 Those by whom are exercised the several functions, procurative, custoditive, applicative, reparative, and eliminative.

Procurator (prókū'rā'tor). Also 3-7 -our (5-6 -oure, 6 Sc. -ure, 5 prokeratour): see also PROCTOR sb. A. [a OF. *procurator* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. -eur), or ad. L. *procurator*-em manager, agent, deputy, collector in a province, attorney, agent-n. f. *procurator* to PROCURE.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who collected the taxes, paid the troops, and attended to the interests of the imperial treasury, in an imperial province, sometimes he had the administration of part of a province, as in the case of the Procurator of Judæa, which was part of the province of Syria.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16023 All þai gadrid o þe tun, . . . And sent to plate þai procurator [Gott prokterur], Black and him bider bring c 1425 WYNNON *Org. Cron.* v. xii 4379 Hade he callit Lucynus procuratour, Qwhar þat he callit hym emperoure. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agricola* (1622) 120 Whereas in former tymes they had only one king, now were there two thrust vpon them, the Lieutenant to sucke their blood, the Procuratour their substance. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 81 As Paul demeaned himselfe . . . before the two Romane Procuratours of that Prouince, Felix, and Festus. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xiv. viii 441 [Caesar] made him [Antipater] procurator of Judea. 1877 C. GEMME *Christ* lx. (1879) 735 Herod's palace had been taken as the residence of the procurators.

2. One who manages the affairs of another; one who is duly authorized to act in behalf of another in any business; an agent, an attorney. † a. (In earliest use) The official agent of a church or religious house. *Obs.* † b The steward or manager of a household, estate, or the like; an overseer, a bailiff. *Obs.* c. The agent, deputy, proxy, or representative of a non-ecclesiastical person or body; one who has a power of attorney for another, to sign for him per procuracionem (see PROCURATION 2). *Procurator general*, an agent-general. † *Procurator of parliament*, an early name of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

a c 1290 *St. Brandan* 356 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 229 Dis procuratour heom cam ægen and welcomede heom a-non, And custe sent brendanes fet and þe Monekes echon. [1306 *Rolls of Parli.* I 202/1 Mestre William Testa, & les autres clerks & procuratours l'apostoll 1326-7 *Ibid* II. 9/2 Qe nul Provisour alien, ne Procuratour de par eux n'entre la Terre.] c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 733 [Secular canons] have a gederung procuratour That can the pore people enplede, And robben hem as a ravinour. c 1450 *Godstow Regr.* 492 Hit shold be wele lawful to the forsaid abbess and Couent and to ther successors or to ther procuratour to distreyne 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Mar., The Procurator of the Carmelites preaching on our Savior's feeding the multitude.

b c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 241 He made hymne [Judas] his procuratore, þo he wyste he sulde be traytore. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xix 253, I make pieres be plowman my procuratour & my reve 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xx 8 Whenne euenynge was maad, the lord of the vyme 3erd seith to his procuratour, Clepe the workmen, and bide to hem her hyre 1451 CARGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Nowt as a gouernour of his owne, but as a procuratour and a seruaut of oþer mennes richesche. 1555 EDEY *Decades* 72 Alphonsus Nunnez who also was lyke to haue byn chosen procuratoure of this vyage

c c 1399 *Rolls of Parli* III. 424/1 The States . . . made thes same Persones that ben comen here to 3owe nowre her Procuratours, and gafen hem full auctorite. 1494 FAYAN *Chron* vii 431 I Wylliam Trussel, in the name of all men of this lande of Englande, & procuratour of this parliament, resygne to y^e Edwarde y^e homage that was made to y^e some tyme. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI 148 The Marques of Suffolk, as procurator to Kyng Henry, espoused the said Ladie, in the churche of saint Martyns. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 179 At the instance of John Baptist de Sambitore, procurator general for the Spanische nationn. 1604 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 30 Actions doe not passe, but the grantor if he will haue the grauntee to take any benefit by the graunt, must make the grauntee or one of them his procurators to sue in his name, and to recoouer to their owne vse. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 156 A prudent Merchant . . . will advise all his Correspondents (on whom his Procurator shall have occasion to draw, &c.) . . . that he hath granted to such and such a one such a full Power to draw

in his Name Bills of Exchange 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* II vi. 236 They elected him procurator general of the Spanish nation in Peru 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* I xiii 634 The early representative members were frequently invested with the character of procurators or proxies.

3 In the mediæval universities, one of two or more representative officers, of whom one was elected by each of the 'nations', into which the students and Regent Masters were divided, having financial, electoral, and disciplinary functions. Hence, at the present day, in some of the Scottish universities, the name of the student representatives, elected, one by each 'nation' of the whole body of students, to preside over the election of a Rector. See also PROCTOR, the modern form of this word in the English universities, under which (sense 3) its later history is given.

At Paris and Cambridge, and prob also originally at Oxford, they were called indifferently *procurators* (proctors) and *regents*. At Paris there were four 'nations' and four procurators, at the English Universities two, called *Procurator australis* and *Procurator borealis*, the Southern and the Northern Procurator or Proctor.

[1219] in Balaues *Hist. Univ Paris* (1666) III 94 Quod super hoc a suis Procuratoribus contingeret ordinari 1237 *Bull* in Rashdall *Univ Europe* (1895) I 314 note (Paris), Ut nullus contra universitatem magistrorum vel scholarum seu rectorum vel procuratorum eorum ad quemquam alium pro Universitatē vel facto vel occasione [etc.] 1244 *Statute of Faculty of Arts, Paris* in Balaues III 195 Quo vsque pro qualitate et quantitate delicti vel transgressionis Mandauit Universitatē Rectori et Procuratori pro Universitate fieri ad plenum et pro ipso voluntate satisfactum 1253 in *Annuaire Univ Glasg* (Maitland) I. 6 Rectores, decanos, procuratores nationum, regentes, magistris et scolares] 1274 M. STOKY in Peacock *Stat. Camb.* (1847) App A. p. 2; Then shall followe nexte the Father the two Procurators. 1664 in *Fests Acad. Aberdeen* (1898) II 11 The college being fully convened and divided in four nations did nominate procurators for electing of a Rector 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 412 In Paris, each of the Four Nations elected its own Procurator. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 21; In the universities of the Middle Ages the Chancellor had little power; the Rector, elected by Procurators of the Nations, exercised authority in his own right, or more commonly along with the Procurators, and subsequently, with the Deans of Faculties. In Scotland all these elements of mediæval organization are still existent and active. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov 7/3 The students at Aberdeen do not give a direct vote for the Rectorial candidates. They vote for a student who represents them, called the Procurator. After the recording of the votes the 'Procurators' meet in another room, and the successful candidate is he who has a majority of Nations. If the Nations are equally divided the winner is he who has the numerical majority of votes.

4. *Law* An agent in a court of law = PROCTOR 4; used in countries retaining the Roman Civil Law (cf. also PROCUREUR), and in England in the ecclesiastical courts; *spec.* in Scotland, a law-agent practising before the inferior courts, an attorney. (Now rare.)

c1286 CHAUDER *Præf. s. T.* 298 (Harl. 7334) May I nat aske a lybel sir Somproun. And answer þe by my procurator To suche þing as men wol oppse me? 1456 Sir G. HAYN *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 209 My procurator, that I mak on myn awyn cost to defend me 1586 T. B. LA *Præf. s. T.* 298 647 There is one procurator for the king, and two advocates, to looke to the kings pteogatives. 1587 *St. Acts* *Yan VI* (1824) III 460/4 All and whatsumever heares of his realme accusit of treason... salhaif þair advocattis and procurators to vse all þe lauchfull defenses 1702 *Lord Geo.* No. 2818/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Thomas Smith Esq., Her Majesties Procurator in all Causes, Maritime, Foreign, Ecclesiastical and Civil 1752 *Loutheran Form of Process* (ed. 2) 95 His Majesty's Advocate, or other Advocates, or Procurators for the Pannel, were ordained to debate the Relevancy *vervance*. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 3 The *procurator*, otherwise *procurator*, exhibit their proxies for their clients. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 4 June an. 1781, The Society of Procurators, or Attornies, entuled to practise in the inferior courts at Edinburgh had taken care to have their ancient designation of Procurators changed into that of Solicitors, from a notion, as they supposed, that it was more genteel 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref. I* 275 That the evil did not arise from his good lords and friends the bishops, but from the judges, officials, and procurators, who sought only their own profit.

b Short for PROCURATOR-FISCAL.

1899 *Daily News* 6 May 2/1 Four pleaded guilty of rioting only The plea was accepted by the Procurator, and the men were sentenced to thirty days' each with the alternative of a £5 fine.

+6. An advocate, defender, or supporter of the cause of any person, system, tenet, proposal, etc. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 239 þei wolen not paie for pore men, not wistondinge þat þei ben procuratours of pore men 1484 CAXTON *Polities of Affoyce* vi. He went to a philosophre which was the procurator of the poure peple and prayd hym for charyte that he wold gyve to hym good counceyll of his grete neede 1528 LYNDESE *Dream* 1049 Tyll dame Fortun thow nedis no procurature. For scho he lairliche kythith on the hir cure. 1569 DANIEL *Civ Wars* iv xxvii, To confirm and seal their vndertaking, with their dearest blood, As Procurators for the Common-weale.

+6. One who or that which brings or helps to bring something about, = PROCTURE 2; in quot. 1647, a producer, generator.

1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 2* Such Mys-doers, takers, and procuratours to the same, and receptours, [shall] be juged as principall felons. 1624 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 44 Charge him with felony, or to be a procurator thereof, or accessory thereunto 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xlv. 270 [The planet Mars] being a very sharpe heater and procurator of blood.

+b The procurer of a loan: cf. PROCURATION 4 b. *Obs. rare*

1577 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv* 8 The Gentleman gets... Friends to be bound for his Covenants, whom if they [the lender] accept, then the Procurator and Continuator have their Game to play

7 (repr. lt. *procuratore*, + *adoie*) In some Italian cities, A public administrator or magistrate; also repr. F *procurateur* (see PROCUREUR). *Procurator of St. Mark*, a senator, afterwards each of two senators, of the Venetian Republic, charged with high administrative functions

c1618 MORVSON *Itin* iv vii. (1903) 115 These Procurators, namely the old Dukes chosen for life, and the old Governors chosen for two years, have care of the Treasure, and other public affairs, and are of great reputation 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The Doge's vest is of crimson velvet, the Procurators, &c. of damase 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s. v. In the Republicque of Venice the Procurator is the second man in dignity 1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Procurator* is also a kind of magistrate in several cities of Italy, who takes care of the public interests 1794 BURKE *Præf. to Brissot's Addr* Wks VII 304 The treacherous Manuel was procurator of the Common-hall. 1832 *St. Simon's Hist. Rep.* ix 204 Two senators, distinguished by the title of procurators of St. Mark, were charged to attend in the camp 1865 MATTHEY *Brigand Life* li. 159 The elaborate requisition presented by the royal procurator, contains some passages which are worth preserving

b. *attrib.*, as *procurator treasurer*. 1709 *Lord Geo.* No. 1454/1 He was there [at Venice] crowned by the Procurator-Treasurer.

Procurator (prō'kūrātōr) *Sc Law.* [f. PRO-1 + CURATOR 1.] One who performs the duties of a curator though not legally appointed as such see CURATOR 1.

1682 STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* i vi. § 12 Whosoever medled with Pupils Means or Minors, as Pro-tutors, or Pro-curators, should be lyable... as Tutors or Curators, for intromission and omission 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* i. vii § 28 Pro-tutors and pro-curators By these are understood persons who act as tutors or curators without having a legal title to the office 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 798 The same principle regulates the claims of a pro-tutor or pro-curator against the minor for reimbursement of money expended for the minor

Procurator-fiscal. In Scotland, the public prosecutor of a shire or other local district, appointed by the sheriff or magistrates. He initiates the prosecution of crimes, and takes the precognitions, also performing some of the functions of a coroner.

The term appears to have originally designated the official who had to collect and administer the fines, fees, and other payments accruing to the criminal, civil, and ecclesiastical courts: he was the *procurator* (in sense 2) who had to do with the *fiscal* or revenue matters of the court (cf. PROCURER *fiscal* 1 e). For history of the office see the *Journal of Jurisprudence* Vol XXI (1871) pp 247, 67, 140, etc., Vol. XXII (1872) pp 247, 67.

1583-4 *Deceit-arbitral* of *Yas VI* in *Yrnl Yurist* XXI 142 Mr. Johane Skene, procurator fiscal 1584 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Court* (1904) Intro 44 Actioun at the instance off our Soueraine Lord and Mr. George Barclay his M. Procurator Phisicall. 1666 *Act Secret Council* 4 Feb (Yrnl. Yur XXI 69), Pryces set down to the Procurators-Fiscal, to be taken hereafter for forming of Testaments 1698 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law Scot.* ii xii. § 4 (1696) 207 The way of Procedure before the Sheriff, is by an Assize, and the Procurator-Fiscal is Pursuer in place of his Majesties Advocate 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 234 Application shall be made to the Sheriff by Petition, signed by the private Party complaining, or by the Procurator-fiscal, setting forth the Nature of the Crime 1828 *Report of Commissioners in Yrnl. Yurist* XXI 26 The Procurator-Fiscal likewise receives a certain proportion or share of the fines levied in the Sheriff's Court according to ancient usage. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xvi. The city procurator-fiscal, upon whom the duties of superintendent of police devolved 1895 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 95 On the ground floor is the office of the Procurator-Fiscal

Procuratorial (prō'kūrātōr'āl), *a* [f. late L. *procuratorius* = PROCURATORY (f. *procurator* -em PROCURATOR) + -AL. Cf. F. *procuratorial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor, in various senses; proctorial

1726 AVLEIGH *Parergon* 254 A Procuratorial Exception is Twofold, viz First, that A. is not a lawful Proctor and, Secondly, That he cannot be a Proctor. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit* IV 339 Who... sent proxies with procuratorial letters. 1874 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 81 A procuratorial coinage circulated in Judea from A.D. 6-59 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I xiii. 635 The ecclesiastical practice of which such procuratorial representation was a familiar part 1899 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Jan. 46 Pamphylia was a distinct procuratorial province.

2 Of or pertaining to university proctors 1663 WOOD *Life* 22 Sept (O. H. S.) I 492 To be pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power 1845 MOZLEY *Land Ess* (1878) I 108 The procuratorial cycle was his remedy for the disorders then attending the public election of the proctors 1894 LINDON, etc. *Pussy* I xvi. 378 Keble... dryly observed on hearing the procuratorial veto, that 'others too might play at that game'

Procuratorship (prō'kūrātōr'ship) [f. PROCURATOR + -SHIP] The office, function, or period of office of a procurator.

1577 HANMER *Ang. Eccl. Hist* (1666) 13 The fourth [year] of the Procuratorship of Pontius Pilate. 1762 tr. Busching's *Syst. Geog* V. 244 The abbey holds also the procuratorship of Altorf as a mortgage from the Empire. 1836 PENNY *Cycl* V 235/2 In Nero's time, and during the procuratorship of Catus Decianus.

Procuratory (pī'kūrētōrī), *a* and *sb* [ad. late L. *procuratorius* = belonging to an agent or manager. see PROCURATOR and -ORY 2; hence med. L. *procuratorium* sb, whence B.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a procurator or procurators, or to procuration. Now rare or *Obs.*

1459 *Rolls of Paris* V 365/2 The Procuratore Hous or Priore of Ware. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 779/1 Apte to receive of God thys power procuratorye 1571 WALSHINGHAM in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1652) 183 He was no longer a Proctor then he kept himself within the limits procuratory of the letter procuratory

B *sb* +1 = PROCURATION 2 (= med. L. *procuratorium*) *Obs. rare* -1.

c1380 WYCLIF *Set Wks* III. 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not þenne assoyne, ne onswer by procuratorye, ne subtilite of werkis

2 *Civil* and *Sc Law* Authorization of one person to act for another, an instrument or clause in an instrument giving such power; esp. in letters of procuratory. *Procuratory of resignation*, a deed granted by a vassal authorizing his procurator to return his fee to the superior, either to be retained by him, or to be given out to a new vassal, etc. 1540 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas* Sc VII 287 For making of a procuratorie to resing the balliense of Totternes in the Kings hand. 1565 *Reg. Frey Conncil Scot* I 373 As procurator., be their letters of procuratorie lauchfullie constitute 1569 *Ibid.* II 8 [He] product a procuratorie subscrivit be the Quene a 1639 *Sportswoman Hist Ch Scot.* vi (1677) 444 A number of persons presented a Procuratory under the Seal of the Town, and the Subscription of the Clerks thereof 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Procuratory*, is the Instrument by which any Person or Community did constitute or delegate their Proctor or Proctors to represent them in any Judicial Court or Cause. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo II*, c. 50 § 12 A conveyance, containing a procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or disponente 1894 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 26 It shall not be necessary to insert in any such conveyances a procuratory or clause of resignation 1880 *MURHEAD Gamut Digest* 578 Under the system of the *legis actiōis* procuratory was incompetent except *pro populo, pro libertate, or pro tutela*.

3 = PROCURACY 4. 1840 STANLEY in *Life & Corr* (1893) I viii 265 The long array of the ancient library, procuratory, and Ducal Palace [at Venice]

Procuratrix (prō'kūrātōr'itiks), [*a* L. *procuratrix*, fem. agent-n corresponding to *procurator* PROCURATOR.] The inmate who attends to the temporal concerns of a nunnery cf. PROCURATOR 2 a.

1851 ULLATHORNE *Plæa Rights & Lib. Relig. Wom* 11 The second superiress, the procuratrix, who manages the temporalities. 1889 J. G. ALGER *Eng. in Fr. Rev.* 305 The procuratrix produced the little paper money she had

+ *Procuratory*. *Obs. rare* -1 [ad. lt. *procuratoria*: see PROCURACY 4.] The official residence of a procurator in Venice. see PROCURATOR 7

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxvii. 365 The Front of each Procuraty is supported by a large Portico.

+ **Procure**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* Also 6 *Sc procure* [*a*. OF. *procure* (13th c. in Godef.) procuration, agency, f. *procurer* to PROCURE. So med. L. *procūra* (1389 in Du Cange)] = PROCUREMENT 1.

1432-30 tr. *Hagen* (Rolls) V 37 This Commodus... was sleyned thro the procure and cause of his wife 1567 *Satur Poems Reform* iv 147 Off Austin Martius we reid the great mischance, Siane be Lucino at Tanaguillis procure.

Procure (prō'kūrē), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *procure-n* (3 -our), 4- *procure* (4 -oury, 5 -kure, 6 *Sc* -our). *B.* 4 *procure*, -oore, 4-5 *procure*, 5 *procour*, *proker*. [*a*. F. *procurer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *procurare* to care for, take care of, attend to, manage, to act as procurator: see PRO-1 and CUR 7 In ME. usually stressed on the first syllable, *pro cure* (from F. inf. *procurer*); hence the weakened 8-forms *pro'cur*, etc., here illustrated.

13 *Cursor M.* 2820r (Cott), I wald he ware vn fere or ded And bath i procurd þam wit red. c1330 *Procure* [see 5] 1340-70 *Procure* [see 6] 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* iv 531 And manykynd biddis vs that we to procur vengeans besy be 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII 235 (MS. Cott Tib) On Aluredus [he] hadde yproced his dep. c1400 *Destr Troy* 9226 He shuld procur the prinse, & the prise grekes, To pas fro þat prouyns, payne hom nomore. *Ibid* 11555 Sho prayet hym pourly... to... proker his pes with his prise wordes a 1450 MYRC 689 Al them that prokeren wher though holy church is peyred. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi 863 To procur pes be any maner off cace.]

I. +1. *trans* To care for, take care of, attend to, look after. [So in L., and OF.] *Obs. rare*.

c1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vi. 137 (Cott MS.) Bot þe possessoure to procure [Wemyss Al's] trete] wþe honour, And habundance of riches. *Ibid* viii xxiv. 3648 Our Kyng Daud was sende in Frawns, Qwhar he was... procury [v. r. treut] in al esse ilk del

+2. *intr.* To put forth or employ care or effort; to do one's best, to endeavour, labour; to use means, take measures. *Const. inf.* with *to* (for *to*); for, *to*, *unto* a thing. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon. Wace* (Rolls) 745a Pus þey biete wyþ manace, & ful yuel þey procure & puchace c1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Three Treats Wyclif* (1852) 127 Crist fleed from secular lordship & office; þei procuren fast to have it. c1380 *Sir Fermyng* 5825 Thai-for eft þow mys bypogte, To procury hym to slee. c1400 *Brut* 249 þai were his enemys. and procured forto make debate and

contak bituene him and his sone c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 9220 Vnto his delierance he procured 1599 *Parl Daylies* ad fin. Who that wyll for heuen procure, Kepe hym fro the deuylles combrement. 1548 UNALI *Etiassi Par.* Pref. 3 To procure for the commodities and welth of Englande. 1557 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) Divb. Such a countenance as this is, and not so softe and womanish as many procure to haue. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. 3 Hee gaue them charge that they shoulde procure to attaine to the sight of Presbiter Ioan. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* ii. 11vb, Rosana .did procure to defend her selfe and offend her enemy.

† 8. *trans.* To contrive or devise with care (an action or proceeding); to endeavour to cause or bring about (mostly something evil) to or for a person *Obs.*

c 1290 *Becket* 1298 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142 A-morewe comen þis bischopes and he eorles also, To procuri seint thomas al þat vnel þat heo musten do. 13 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1201 He the procureth, night and dai, Al the pschame that he mai. 13 *Coer de L.* 1730, I pray thee, Sir Tanker king, Procure me none evil thing. 1484 *Caxton's Fables of Alysse* v. Ofte the euyl which is procured to other cometh to hym which procureth it. 1530 *Falsbor.* 667/1, I procure, I cause a thyng to be done, or I devise meanes to bringe a thyng to passe, *se procure.* 1573-80 *BARET Ab.* P. 740 To procure hatred, or euill will to men, *struere odium in aliquos.* 1600 J. WILKINSON *Courts Lett* 136 Yee shall reasonably and honestly procure the profit of the corporation of this towne.

† 9. To care for; to endeavour to get or do 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 308 For women be of such quality, that they procure nothing [que ninguna cosa tanto procuran] so much as that which is most forbidden them.

II. 4. To bring about by care or pains; also (more vaguely) to bring about, cause, effect, produce. a. with simple object. Now rare

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* xi All maner of wilfull pollucyone procured one any maner agaynes kyndly oys. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 215 Pe emperesse Eudoxia had i-procured þe out puttyng [procuavit ejectionem] of Iohn. *Ibid.* VI. 243 He sente Alcinous for to procure pees. 1354 *BRADFORD* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxx 84 It is we...that have sinned and procured thy grievous wrath upon us. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 66 A drinke called Coffa...which helpeth...digestion, and procureth alacrity. 1677 W. HARRIS tr *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 536 It is good to procure sweat. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod Rand* xii, This second sneer procured another laugh against him. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 252 His uncle Cobhthach soon procured his death by means of a poisoned drink.

b. with subordinate clause *arch.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 12 Sum procurd þat i. should dye. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utroph.* Ep. P. Giles (1895) 8 He is mynded to procure that he maye be sent thither. 1654 tr *Martini's Cong. China* 226, I will procure all Europe shall understand the Issue of these prodigious revolutions. 1711 *Madley No.* 40 They procur'd that Money should be lent at 5 per Cent. 1894 R. BURGESS *Feast of B.* i. 301 Could you procure that I should speak with her?

† c. with *inf.* To manage (to do something). *Obs.*

1559 *Murr. Mag.* (1563) H vb, Eyther I must procure to see them dead, Or for contempt as a traytour lose my head. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshed* III. 1378/2 Sir Roger Manwood, procured to pas another act of parliament, wherein is further prouision made for the said bridge. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apoc. Quakers* ii. 25 Men...have procured to be esteemed as Masters of Christianity, by certain Artificial Tricks.

d. with *obj* and *inf. passive* To cause or get (a person or thing) to be treated in some way, to get something done to (a person). Now rare.

a 1450 *MYRC* 696 All that vnrightfully defameth any person or proketh to be famed. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 7b, Procuring him to be sent in embassage. a 1606 *BACON Civ. Char. Fict. Caesar* Ess. (1606) 161 He procured to be enacted no wholesome Laws. 1744 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 24 They procur'd him to be crucify'd. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* ii. ix. (1827) 216 [Nero] procured the Christians to be accus'd. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* v. 68 An ingenious lover procured his rival to be arrested for lunacy.

5. To obtain by care or effort, to gain, win, get possession of, acquire. (Now the leading sense.) In early use, to gain the help of, to win over (a person) to one's side.

1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11483 Sir Ion...turnde aye sir simond & procurede oþer mo c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 119 Mald in Bristow lettres fast sendes, Bi messengers trow, forto procure frendes.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 355 He was þe firste þat ordeyned comyn scole at Oxenforde, and proceude fiedom and priueleges in many articles to þat citee. 1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* 50 The first þat he schuld neuþr procur no wyf to no man. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. 1. 7 Hyt ys better, for a man being in gret pouerty, rather to procure some ryches then hys phylosophy. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 256 To him selfe he procur'd the fame of all acquite. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 This...procured to him great obloquie. 1778 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Abbe Conti* 19 May, Things that 'tis very easy to procure lists of. 1796 *Caroline Mag.* 7 Sept. 143 She endeavoured to procure employment as a needlewoman. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. 8. 134 Books were difficult and sometimes even impossible to procure. *Mod.* Could you procure me specimens?

b. To obtain (women) for the gratification of lust. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* To act as a procurer (sense 4) or procurress.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas for M.* iii. 11. 68 How doth my deere Morsell, thy Mistis? Procures she still? 1706 *PHILLIPS, Procure*, is also taken in an ill sense, for to act as a pimp or bawd. 1745 *CHESTERFIELD Lett* (1792) i. 282 Juno offers to procure for Acolus, by way of bribe. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/2 Charged at the Lambeth Police-court, on Saturday, with that he did by false pretences procure E. A. H.

6 To prevail upon, induce, persuade, get (a person) to do something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 347 Ne we agayn hem to do [ed go] nol no gome proce. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks* III. 342 Hou þat Clement left his office and procuride oþi to helpe him. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 25 Why procurst thou men to yeve thei almes? 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 184 Pope Boniface being informed and procured by the Scottes, sent his letters vnto the king of England. 1579 *FENTON Guiccard.* ii. (1599) 75 The newes of the reuolt of Nonsaro, procured the King...to make way. 1667 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Sept., I procur'd him to bestow them [the Arundelian Marbles] on the University of Oxford. 1736 *Hale's Placit. Coron.* I. 615 An accessory before the fact, that being absent at the time of the felony committed doth yet procure, counsel, command, or abet another to commit a felony. 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* II. 144 The writer is influenced or procured to write for the one, against the other. 1868 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 5) I. iii. 245 Charlemaigne communicates to him [Offa] his success in procuring the continental Saxons to adopt Christianity.

† b. *spec. Law.* To induce privately, to suborn, to bribe (a witness, jurymen, etc.) *Obs.*

[1594 *BRITTON* i. ii. 8. 11 Et si defendants a touz Courouners...ne nul face ses enquestes par amis procurez.] 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 476/1 Whether they be procured to chese any persone to any maner Office, and yf any persone be founde procured, that then he or thei be removed. 1573-80 *BARET Ab.* P. 741 A witness procured with monie, or bribes, *confutatus pecuniâ testis.* 1600 J. WILKINSON *Couriers & Sherifes* 44 Ye shall make your pannels your selfe of such persons, as bee...not suspect, nor procured.

† c. With adv. of place. To induce or prevail upon (a person) to come; to bring, lead. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 130/2 [They] agreed to cause Tirlough Lennough to procure in the Scots. 1592 *SHAKS Rom & Jul.* iii. v. 68 What vnaccustom'd cause procures her hither? a 1604 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 128 Neither were we procured hither to be idle, or live deliciously. 1605 *SHIRLEY Love Tracts* iv. ii, Yonder is a pleasant labour, procure him thither.

† 7. To try to induce, to urge, press. *Obs.*

1551 *EOW. VI Let. Sir B. Rite-Patrick* 30 Dec. in *List Rem. (Roxb)* I. 63 If yow be vehemently procured yow may goe as waiting on the king. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Disc.* 212 b, Where did he euer shake of the obedience of due allegiance? or procured any Subjects to rebellion against their Gouernours? 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. i. The famous Briton Prince and Faery Knight, Of the faire Alma greatly were procur'd To make there lenger sojourn and abode.

III. † 8. *intr.* To act as a procurator or legal agent; to solicit. (In quot. 1401, To act by a proctor or attorney.) *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 383 Many trewe men, boþe aprentis and avocats, wolen not procure in a cause before þat þei heeren it. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 34 You wend or send or procure to the court of Rome, to be made cardinals or bishops of the popes chaplens. 1528 *WOLSEY in St. Pagners Hen. VIII.* I. 201 What promysse I demaunded of the said Emperours Ambassadour, who said he wolde procure for restitution. 1536 in *Strype Crouner* ii. (1694) 36 There should be as many admitted to procure there as should be seen convenient to my said Lord of Canterbury. 1539 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 353/2 Ane writing subscrit be þe kingis grace...charging him & certane vþeris his collegis to procure for þe said James.

† b. To plead, make supplication. *Obs.*

1563 *WINGET Four Score Thre Quest.* To Rdr, Wks I. 57 For in defence of that thing only procur I, quibhik, the hail Kirk of God maist clerlie appeure. a 1568 R. NORVALL *O most eternal King* 91 in *Bannatyne MS* 51 Thairfor to God for grace procure He that wold leif most lerne to dy. a 1578 *LINDESAY (Pitscotie) Chron. Scot.* ii. xxiii (S. T. S.) I. 351 The king procurit for his life at the bischopis handis. a 1615 *Bruce Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 73 He procurit to him, by nature inclynit to follow such counsel, to mak war in his fauour.

IV. † 9. *intr.* ? To proceed, advance. *Obs. rare* (Sense and sematology obscure.)

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xiii. 47 In her thoughts the wounde of ambycouse desyre...is so procured that she can not hyde it noo longer. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 146 His hatred procureth from naughtie to worse, His friendship like Iudas that carried the purse.

Procurement (prokū'mēnt). Forms see PROCURE; also 5 *prokūr-*. [a. OF. *procurement* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *procurer* to PROCURE; see -MENT. (In ME. orig. *procur-*.)]

1. The action of causing, compassing, accomplishing, or bringing about, esp. through the instrumentality of an agent; management, arrangement; authorization, instigation; prompting, contrivance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5953 3yf þou hyre one out of seruyse Purgh 3yft or purgh procurement, Pou synnest gretyl yn swych atent. c 1400 *Chaucer's Pars.* T. 770 (Harl. 7334) He þat bieth þinges inspitueles...be it by procurement [i.e. texts procuryngel] or by feissibly prayere of his frendes. c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 414/2 Prokryment, *procuration* 1534 *MORE Treat Passon* Wks. 1281/1 By the procurement of the dyuel. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utroph* Title-p, Translated into Englyshe...at the procurement, and earnest request of George Tadolwe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 46 He was poisoned at the procurement of his sone. a 1666 *HEYLIN Laud* i. 181 Laud himself, by whose procurement his Majesties Declaration had been published. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 80 The old Testament was translated into Irish at y^e Procurement of Bp. Bedel. 1767 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) III. 208 The bells began to ring, by the procurement of a neighbouring gentleman. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II. 62 An act to be performed on his part or by his procurement. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xxvii. 270 It was by his means and the procurement of my uncle, that I was kidnapped.

† b. An agent or instrument; a means. *Obs.*

1601 *WEEVER Murr. Mart* E. u, Sir Roger Acton, in the priests displeasure, Of my escape was thought the chiefe procurement.

2 The action or process of obtaining by care or effort, acquisition, attainment, getting, gaining.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 By all good meanes they labour the procurement and presence of it. 1669 *SYMMI R. Spur. Poem* Ep. A. 13b, The witty industry of man about the procurement of artificial smells. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* i. 23 Frequently Pain and Labour prove a necessary Means towards the procurement of Exquisite Pleasures. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Inscr.* viii. (1857) 122 Luxuries of difficult procurement. 1882 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World* 30 Apr. 251/3 Within proper bounds, the procurement of riches is training in morality.

† b. A thing procured or obtained, an acquisition.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midway* 4 Nor is there now for Man any Pleasure or Procurement whatsoever without Labour to be had.

Procurer (prokū'rər). Forms a. 4-7 *procurour*, 5-7 *-or*, (4 *Sc.* -ur, 5 *-oure*, 6 *Sc.* *prokerrour*). β 5- *procurer*. [ME and AF. *procurer* r, = OF. *procurer*, -eur (13th c. in Hatz-Darm., mod. F. *procurer*): = L. *procurator* = PROCURATOR. In later ME. *procurour*; in 15th and 16th c. changed to *procurer*, esp. in senses arising from or naturally associated with the vb. PROCURE. see -ER.]

I. † 1. = PROCURATOR, in various uses. a. *Rom.*

Hist. An imperial procurator. b. A steward, a manager. c. An attorney; an advocate, a defender. d. A deputy, commissioner, representative. a. a 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. 1. 160 The Emperour Lucyus whiche was called at that tyme Dictator or procurour of the publyke welle of Rome. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 412 b/1 Accusing hym that he had synned with the daughter of the procurour. 1506 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 187 Ffel in this field Quintine Bassian legat, Hircie the Empeurour Prokenour in Britannie [etc.]

b. a. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 157 He mad hyr his familiare, & procurer in-to be way he wald hyr hafe. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 100 Make him thy procurour and receyvoir of thy money. 1489 *CAXTON Jayles of A.* iii. 177 It were a grete outrage that the procuroure sholde be ageynst the mayster.

c. a 1390 *GOWRI Conf.* II. 224 Thei make here pive procurours, to telle hou [etc.]. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 109 The Emperour suld be procuroure to defend haly kirik. 1508 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* F. iv, Two other Lawyers, the one an Advocate, the other a Procuror.

β a 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 473 The Places and Houses of Advocates, and Procurers.

d. a. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I. 11, He wente to the college, where as al the procurours and ambassadours of all prouinces were.

β 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 32 He by his procurers sheweth causes why he could not come. *Ibid.* 425 The Emperour, and kyng Ferdinando...appointed their procurers with laige and ample commission, whiche should treat and followe the cause, in their names, at Rome.

† e. = F. *procurer* or its equivalents in cognate langs.: see PROCURER. *Procurer fiscal* = F. *procurer fiscal*: cf. PROCURATOR-FISCAL *Obs.*

a. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas Kenilw.* (1827) 74, I have bene by the Procurer general, twice severally summoned to appeare before the great Gods in their council chamber. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 37 Procurer Fiscal to the King.

β 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 366 Both the kinges procurer, and also the university of Paris...resisted with a stout courage. 1604 E. G. (KIRKSTONE) *D'Alema's Hist. Indes* iv. xi. 240 He was in suite against the Procurer fiscal. 1721 *STRYVE tr. Jernegan's Lett. to Wolsey* (1715) in *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 1. 13 Eloy de la Rice, high procurer of this City [Tourna]. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. l. 63 He married Mary Van Gamaren, daughter of a procurer at Utrecht.

II. 2. One who or that which brings about, effects, or induces something; esp. one who causes something to be done by the agency of another or others; a promoter, prime mover, instigator, contriver, ultimate author. Now rare or *Obs.*

β. 1451 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 225/1 Which shall not be partie to eny such offence, ne Procurer, Councillour, nor Abbotteour to the doing therof. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 157 Affirming him to be the chief procurer of the death of the good duke of Gloucester. 1580-1 *Act 32 Ehs* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter Myngler or Corrupter Causor or Procurer thereof, shall forfeyte for everye pounde, Two Shillings. a 1639 *WOTTON in Walton Angler* i. (1653) 33 Angling...was a procurer of contentedness. a 1661 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 346 He was neere of kin to the king, and the chiefe procurer of the matche. 1769 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Mr. Recorder...hoped that the fate of these two unhappy persons would be a warning to all rioters and that the procurers...as well as the procured, were not exempt, by our laws, from this catastrophe. 1776 *ABIGAIL ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 137 How shall the miserable wretches who have been the procurers of this dreadful scene lie down with the load of guilt upon their souls? 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 11 *Confess Drunkard*, To be set on to provoke mirth which procures the procurer's hatred.

3. One who procures or obtains.

1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 81 Al such yl-occupied personys as be procurarys only of the vayn pleasure of man. 1573-80 *BARET Ab.* P. 741 A reconciler, or procurer of favour, conciliator. 1715 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 610 Having been one of the procurers of the patent for Massachusetts Colony (1628)...he finally set sail thither.

4. One who procures women for the gratification of lust, a pander. Often feminine = PROCURRESS 2. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* iv. 1, Thy procurer Shall

be sheathed in velvet, and a reverend veil Pass her for a grave matron. 1698 *Crowne Caligula* iii. 23 Shall I. Provoke the proud adulterer to my couch, And be Procurer to my own reproach? a 1716 *South Sermon* (1727) II. 182 Strumpets in their Youth turn Procurers in their Age 1880 *Mumfhead Upland* xii. 8 2 Other persons of free-birth are forbidden to marry a freedwoman manumitted by a procurer or procuress, or one that has been an actress

Procuress (prokū'ss). [ME *procurresse*, syncopated from OF. *procurere sse* (14th c.), fem. of *procurer* PROCURER cf. *gouverness*.]

† 1. A female advocate or defender. *Obs. rare*. 1413 *Compl. Soul* 169 in *Hoccleve's Whs* (E. E. T. S.) III p. lvi. As advocate for man, & procuress. Now be myne helpe o blisful qwen c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xlv. She hath wynges for to soone doo hie message before god for mankynde, and is procuress when time is to see him.

2. A woman who makes it her trade to procure women for the gratification of lust, a bawd.

1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 4 Who should I see there but the most artful Procuree in the Town 1758 J. GRAINGER *Tr. Tribulus* Elegies I. vi. 85 From you my Ruin, curst Procuree, rose 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iii. For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuree to the Lords of Hell. 1880 [see PROCURER 4].

|| **Procurer** (prokū'r). [F., agent-n from *procurer* to PROCURE:—OF *procurer*, *eur*, *cor*:—L. *procurātor-em* PROCURATOR.] A procurator (esp. in sense 4), an attorney, agent, or legal representative. *Procurer du roi* or *de la république*, in France, a public prosecutor; *procurer général*, the legal agent of the state, in a court of appeal or court of cassation.

1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* 23 There bee of this Court, of Presidents, Councillors, Procureurs, Advocates 1682 *WARBURTON Hist. Gurnsey* (1822) 11. The then bishop of Coddance... sent his procurer, or agent. *Ibid.* 56 The King's Procurer. He is properly the King's Attorney 1751 *CHRISTIAN Lett. to Son* 18 Mar. Not the hand of a procurer, or a writing-master 1763 *SMOLLETT Trav.* ii. (1766) I. 20 To have my books examined on the spot by the procurer du roy, or the subdelegate of the intendance. 1804 *Edinburgh Rev.* Apr. 112 Bougon, procurer general of the department of Calvados 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 3/4 Sir E. Baring goes on to say that he would have preferred making the Mudra a magistrate to having the procurer system. 1905 *GUMICK Conscience King* 1. 8 A procurer attached to the local courts of Rouen

D. = PROCURATOR 2 a
1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 3/5 The monks of La Grande Chartreuse were governed by priors and procurers the latter [looked] after the temporalities, or revenues and supplies.

Procuring (prokū'ring), *vbl. sh.* Also 5 *pro-kering*. [f. PROCURE *v.* + -ING 1. in ME. *pro-curing*.] The action of the verb PROCURE.

† 1. Doing one's best, labouring, striving. *Obs* 1548 *UNALE Erasim Par. Prof.* 5 Spending his lyfe in procuring for our wealth.

2. The action of causing or contriving to bring about; the fact of being the prime agent; = PROCUREMENT 1. Now *rare*

1340 *Agenb.* 39 Greate prelas, þet robbeh hie onderlinges lo to moche procuringe. 1387 *Tacvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Pat was at erle Hailode his procuringe c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13766 Though his procuringe prestly all the pun e Trouens. Weie deliueit yche lede, & lause at hor willne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 82 I thugh procuringe of princes. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 99 He was there by myne excitation and procuringe to have slaine the fore saied Prince there in his bedde. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* xi. xi (1840) 133 Henry... was chosen King of Jerusalem, by the especial procuring of King Richard his uncle

3. The getting or obtaining (of anything) by effort; = PROCUREMENT 2.

1608 *HIERON Whs* I. 753 We may euen denote our selues to the procuring of the present and eteinal good one of another 1663 *GERAHER Counsel* 108 The procuring of precious Wood. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* ii. 11. 135 The procuring of refreshments 1885 *IVANOV Notes* 71/1 The maliciously procuring a bankruptcy is not actionable unless the adjudication is set aside.

4. The action of a procurer or procuress.
1758 *RAMSAY Address of Thanks* xvii. Your procuring is now see far frae being a crime

Procuring (prokū'ring), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 4.] That procures, in various senses, causing, producing; obtaining, winning; pandering, pimping. c 1618 *MORVSON Itin.* (1903) 427 If any man, by himselfe or by any friend, makes meanes to be chosen Rectour, he must pay 50 Lyers, and his procuring friend 30. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. iii (1673) 52 The procuring cause of all those mischiefs and calamities 1693 *DAYDEN Juvenal* i. 86 With what Impatience must the Muse behold The Wife by her procuring Husband sold? 1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 94/1 To prevent their clergy from declaiming on the procuring cause of earthquakes 1827 *RUSSELL* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xvii 407 Newman strongly insisted, that the Atonement alone was the grand procuring and meritorious cause of our pardon

† **Procurish**, *a Obs. nonce-wd* [f. PROCURER + -ISH 1.] Like a procurer.

1687 *SEDLBY Bellamira* iii. i. She begins to look something procurish.

Procurer, -our: see PROCURER

Procursive (prokū'siv), *a.* [f. L. *procurs-*, ppl. stem of *procursare* to run forward + -IVE.] Characterized by running forward; *spec.* applied to a kind of epilepsy in which the fits are marked by an aimless running forward.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 283 Running or 'procursive epilepsy'

Procurvation. [n. of action from L. *procursare* to bend or curve forward.] A curving or bending forward; forward curvature (as of the spine).

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) III. 262 This species offers, as the four following varieties:—a. Anticus, Tetanic procurvation [etc.] *Ibid.* IV. 249 Loidosis, imported procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness

Procurved, *a* [f. PRO-1 + CURVED cf. prec.] Curved in a forward direction.

1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 894 Anterior 10w strongly procurved, laterals slightly larger than centrals.

Procusie, *obs.* form of PROXY.

Procyon (prō'si-on). [a. L. *Procyon*, a. Gr. *Προκυων* (in sense 1), f. *πρῶ* before + *κύων* dog so called as rising a little before the dog-star Sirius.]

1. The principal star in the constellation of *Canis Minor*; also formerly the constellation itself.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Procyon*, the lesser Dog-Star. 1842 [see DOG STAR 1] 1858 *LOCKYER Gullenun's Heavens* (ed. 3) 324 Betelgeuse, Sirius, and Procyon form a triangle

2. *Zool.* A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, inhabiting N. and S. America, including the racoons, typical of the family *Procyonidae* 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 57/1 Procyon. 1849 *CRAIG, Procyon*, the Raccoon, a genus of quadrupeds, placed by naturalists immediately after the Bears.

Hence **Procyonid**, an animal of the *Procyonidae* or racoon family; **Procyoniform**, *a*, resembling the racoons in form, racoon-like (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Procyonine**, *a*, of or pertaining to the subfamily *Procyoninae*, containing only the racoons; **Procyonoid**, *a* = *procyoniform*; also as *sb.*

1887 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 447/1 This name [Bassacutia] has recently (1886) been given to a distinct modification of the *Procyonine* type

Prod (prɒd), *sb. 1* [f. PROD *v.*]

1. An act of prodding; a thrust with some pointed instrument; a poke, a stab

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball* 42 Come, Jobby, gie the fire a prod, Then steek the entry duir. 1822 *HOGG Perils of Man* I. x. 247 Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a prod at the back's no fair. 1849 *Siddons Sorc.* II. 47 Givny many of them a sharp prod on the shoulder. 1864 *Daily Lib.* 6 Aug. The prisoner made what he called a 'prod' (thrust) at him with his bayonet. 1886 *HALL CANINE Son of Hagar* i. vii. Prompted by sundry prods from the elbow of a little damsel by his side

b. *On the prod*, looking out for something to prod; on the attack, on the offensive.

a 1904 A. ADAMS *Lag Cowboy* ix. When he [a man] came near enough to us, we could see that he was angry and on the prod. *Ibid.* xi. Several steers showed fight, and when released went on the prod for the first time in sight

2. A name given to various pointed instruments, as a goad, a skewer, a brad, a thatcher's pin, etc.

1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* Prod, an awl. 1808 *JAMIESON, Prod*, a pin of wood. *Ibid.* Prod, *Craup-pod*, a pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes, fastening the 100f of a cottage, were tied. 1825 *BROCKLETT N. C. Gloss.* Prod, a prick, a skewer. 1828 *CRAVEN Gloss* (ed. 2), Prod, a goad. *Ibid.* Prod, an iron pin fixed in patterns. *Ibid.* Prod, a short stake driven in the ground. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss.* Prod, an iron point at the end of a stick. 'An ox prod', an ox goad. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. ii. iv. 92 To drive more soldiers to his camp, he wanted shaper spurs and stronger prods.

Prod, *sb. 2 slang*. [app. a variant of PRAD.] An (old) horse.

1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 119 The contemptuous terms have led Mr. Newcome to suppose that his mount is most likely the quietest old 'prod' on the place. 1900 G. ELSON in *Academy* 4 Aug. 91/1 The horse was a prod, the cart a drag.

Prod (prɒd), *v.* [Known from 1535; there is no related word in the cognate langs. Perh. of onomatopoeic origin, related on one side to *prog*, *proke*, *prick*, and on the other to *broad* (all of which express piercing or stabbing action of some kind).]

The word has been thought to enter into the OE. comb. *prod-bore*, *præt-bore* (dative), in *Rushworth Gospels*, Matt. xi. 16, xx. 3, as the gloss on *fora* 'in the market-place', but which has been conjectured to mean 'auger' or 'boring-tool' (cf. OE. *bor* borer, gimlet), the L. having been erroneously connected by the glossator with L. *fora* I bore.]

1. *trans.* To thrust or stab, to poke with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a stick.

1535 *COVERDALE Ecclesi.* xxxviii. 25 He that holdeth y^e plough, & hath pleasure in prodging & drynyng y^e oxen. c 1712 in *Hogg Jacobite Relics* (1819) I. 70 Ane proddit her in the lisk, Anither aneath the tail. 1828 *CRAVEN Gloss* (ed. 2), Prod, *Proddle*, to goad. 1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* xvii. With his fairy sword, his Majesty kept poking and prodding Padella in the back. 1855 — *Newcomer* xlvii. A physiologist prods down this butterfly with a pin. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. II. 59 Please tak a brog and prod him weel and let the wind out o' him. 1887 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) II. xi. 184. I have vitality enough to kick when prodded.

b. *fig.* To goad mentally; to stir up, instigate, incite; to irritate.

1871 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* iii. (1902) 295 The excitement of trying to prod them into action. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 429/2 You complain of Italy,—well, leave off prodding her. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 2/2 A Poor little things! I felt it was cruelty to even prod them with my few questions

2. *intr.* To thrust, to poke. *Const. 2m, into, at.* 1566 *Money masters all Things* (1698) 94 The stinking Gold-

finder with his white Rod. In common or in private Jakes will prod. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 705/2 To prod into the fat sides of the Hereford ox or Devon heifer. 1866 *FITZPATRICK Sham Sgr.* 112 Assailed by them all, and in stepping back, fell, they prodding at him.

3. *trans.* To make by prodding

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. x. The lady has prodded little spitting holes in the damp sand with her parasol.

Hence **Prodded**, *ppl. a*, **Prodding**, *vbl. sb.*

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xlvii. Neat as a prodded eel on a pair of prongs. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/1 Under resounding thwacks and proddings of an iron tipped goad, the cattle snake the log endwise down the hill. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Bugy.* II. iv. 157 You were subject to a vigorous course of prodding and rousing.

Prodatory (prɒd'at-ri). [ad. mod. L. *prodātari-* us. see PRO-1 and DATARY 1.] The title given to the presiding official of the datary office at Rome, when a cardinal.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 808 Pope Leo [XIII.] appointed Cardinal Sacconi prodatory.

Prodder (prɒd-er) [f. PROD *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which prods.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 For coarse work Macdonald uses electric needles, which he calls 'prodders'. The largest number of needles which his prodders contain is eighteen. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 3/2 He prods him in the eyes. The sailor is blinded the prodder gets his money, and runs off. 1907 *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 4/4 The punchers and prodders are small boys, from eight to twelve.

Prodder, Proddest, *obs.* comp. and sup. of PROUD. **Prode**, *obs.* f. PROUD. **Prodegate**, **Prodege**: see PRODIGATE *ppl. a*, **Prodege**, *v.*

Prodelsion (prɒd'el-si-on). *Prosofy*. [f. L. *prod-*, older form of *pro-*, PRO-1, used before vowels + *ELSION*] Elision of an initial vowel.

1906 *Academy* 17 Mar. 257/1 Creaking Ionic scazons disguised by prodelsion and synizesis and crasis.

Pro-dialogue: see PRO-2 1.

† **Prodig**, **prodigne**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 5 *prodyege*. [a. F. *prodigue* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *prodīgus* wasteful, lavish, f. *prodīg-ere* see PRODIGE *v.* Perh. in part direct from L.] Prodigal

[c 1450 *Lynde. Secrees* 942 Who is nat measurable In his Rychesse, but disordnat, Is Calld prodigat] 1491 *Caxton Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. clxv. 173 A woman ryche & noble she was prodyege & lecherous. 1598 *SILVSTER Du Barinas* ii. i. *Eden* 543 Where prodig Nature sets abroad her booth Of richest beauties.

B. *sb.* A prodigal.

a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Devot. Poems* iv. 4. I am not worthy to be cald thy chylyde, Not lyk thy sone, bot lyk the prodigye wyld.

Prodigal (prɒd'ig-əl), *a* and *sb. (adv.)* [a. obs. F. *prodigal* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. **prodīgāl-is* (*prodīgālior*, Ambrose, *prodīgālior*, Boeth.), f. *prodīg-us*: see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adv.* 1. Given to extravagant expenditure, recklessly wasteful of one's property or means.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xix. 44. Gif I be nobill, gentill and fre, A prodigall man I am so prysit. 1538 *STARKE England* i. iv. 107 Yf the sone be prodigall and gyuen to al vyce and foly. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 136 The nobility is very gallant, prodigall in expenses, spending more than their revenues in diet and apparell. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 95 The elder and thrifty brother [represents] the Jew; the younger and prodigal, the Gentile. a 1716 *South Sermon* (1727) IV. x. 428 It is hard, if not impossible, for a prodigal person to be guilty of no other Vice, but Prodigality. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* vii. Lothair was profuse, but he was not prodigal.

b. *with of* (Often passing into 3 b.)

1665 *MANLEY Gratius Low C. Warren* 149 Too late they pleased to be prodigal, both of Wealth and Life. 1773 *Obscure State Poor* 134 Perhaps no nation on earth is so prodigal of life as the English. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom & Tent* i. 13 Nature is prodigal of human life.

c. **Prodigal son, child**: in reference or allusion to the parable, in Luke xv. 11-32: cf. B 2

c 1450 [see PRODIGATE (perh. error for *prodigale*)]. 1508 *FISHER 7 Pent. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 265 The comynge agayne of this prodigall chylde whiche hath spent his substance. [1523 *Vulgate*, Luke xv. *marginal note*, parabola de filio prodigo.] 1551 *BIBLE* (Matthew) Luke xv. *heading*, The parable of the loste shepe, of the goat that was loste, and of the prodigall sonne. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iii. 103 Then hee compass a Motion of the Prodigall sonne, and married a Tinkers wife. 1661 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 16 A Clock, on which was represented, in painting, the Parable of the Prodigal Child.

2. Of things or actions: Wastefully lavish.

(In Shakspeare sometimes by a kind of hypallage attributed to another noun in the sentence.)

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 124 Prodigall spending, but reuth of peure folks heading. 1530 *PALSGR 561* Some by fyre, some by prodigall expences. 1588 *SHAKS L. L. v.* ii. 64 How I would make him spend his prodigall wits in bootles rimes. 1607 — *Trimon* ii. 174 How many prodigall hits hane Slaues and Pezants This night engulged. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* ii. iv. (1673) 78 Our little suppers they traduce as prodigal. 1683 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Oct. This woman's apartment, now twice or thrice pull'd down and rebuilt to satisfy her prodigal and expensive pleasures. 1825 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. iv. 327 Under the energetic and prodigal administration of the first William Pitt, the debt rapidly swelled to a hundred and forty millions.

3. Lavish in the bestowal or disposal of things

1505 *DANIEL Cw. Wars* i. xxv. Too prodigall was nature thus to doe, To spend in one age, what should serve for two. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. v. 13 My Noble Gossips, y'haue bene too Prodigall; I thank ye heartily. 1652-52

HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 18 Inriched with prodigal veins of Gold and Silver. 1839-50 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. 1. § 3. 4 A more prodigal accumulation of quotations. 1859 KINGSLEY *Alce*, *Tennyson* I. 228 The prodigal fulness of thought and imagery

b. with of: lavish of; also with in (rare). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 1. 9 Be now as prodigal of all deare grace, As Nature was in making Graces deare. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv* 25 Of these things I shall be very prodigal in my discourse. 1745 *N. Jersey Archives* XII 275 Run away. a Servant Man, appears a weldy young Man, prodigal in his Walk, and much so in his Speech 1778 HAN. *More Florio* 1. 183 When. May is prodigal of flowers. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xx, Realms of upland, prodigal in oil, And hoary to the wind 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. II. 157 Nature had been prodigal to him of her rarest gifts

¶ 4. 'Proud' (Hallw. *Dict. Arch.* 1847). (?error.)

B. sh.

1. One who spends his money extravagantly and wastefully; a spendthrift, waster.

1556 SHAKS *Merch. V.* III. 1. 47 A bankrout, a prodigall, who dare scarce shew his head on the Ryalto. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 17 To play the dingthrift, or prodigall. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* II. II. iv. (1869) I. 360 The greater part of the money. would be lent to prodigals and projectors. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. Fleet* 1. 143 Formerly, I was rich and a prodigal.

b. with of.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 127 No wonder for those who were prodigals of their own persons. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xv, The prodigal of an immortal day For ever spending, and yet never spent

2. In pregnant sense, with reference or allusion to the career of 'the Prodigal son' see A. I. c.

1556 SHAKS *Merch. V.* II. VI. 14, 16. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 2.) v. 1. 360 Where is he? the picture of the prodigal, go to, to le have the calf drest for you at my charges. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 9, I would, like a true repenting Prodigal, go home to my Father 1751 *Transl. & Paraphr. Ch. Scot.* xl. v, The grieving prodigal bewail'd the follies he had done. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Peril* x, Should not I be permitted, like him, to reclaim my poor prodigal by affection as well as severity? 1885 S. COX *Expositions* III. 30 Though a prodigal, he was still a son.

3. To play the prodigal to act prodigally, be wasteful or lavish; to act like 'the prodigal son'

1508 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* 1. Wks 1856 I. 22 Let volles of the great artillery From our gallies banks play prodigall. 1880 S. ROGERS *Italy, Fountain* 7, The water overflowed, Then dashed away, playing the prodigal, And soon was lost.

C. as adv. Prodigally, lavishly

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. II. 116, I do know When the Bloud burnes, how Prodigall the Soule Gives the tongue vovs.

Hence † *Prodigal v. trans.* to expend wastefully, extravagantly, or lavishly; *Prodigalish a.*, that is somewhat of a prodigal; *Prodigalism*, the condition and action of a prodigal, a course of life like that of 'the Prodigal son'

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [L. xx] 67 Hee prodigals a Mine of Excellencie, that launches a terse Oration to an approved Auditor. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 4, Nemo se nisi vindicat, sed Alius in Aluum consumit' (saith Seneca) No man Husbandeth himselfe, but vainly Prodigals Himselfe out on others 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. 1, He should like to cross a stick w' the prodigalish young chap 1896 *Chicago Advance* 1 Oct. 429 Infatuation is the bad element in prodigalism

† *Prodigaleous, a. Obs. rare*—1. [Erroneous form for **prodigalious*, f. med.L. **prodigalius* cf. *audacious*, *bulious*.] Of the nature of a prodigal. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lond.* 52 He is a wastour of his goodys, ... & he ys callid a prodegealeous man þat is stole large.

Prodigality (prodigē liti). [ME. *prodigalite*, a. F. *prodigalité* (13th c. in Littré), ad med.L. *prodigalitas* (Boeth.), f. **prodigālis*: see PRODIGAL.] The quality of being prodigal.

1. Reckless extravagance in expenditure, wastefulness: a. of material things, especially of money

1340 *Ayene* 21 Fol minime of grete spendinge, þet me clepþ prodigalite c. 1412 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4592 By which he cured is of þe sekenesse Of prodigalitee, or fool largesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxxx. 22 This kyng was of suche prodigalitye, that his bourdes & tabyles of his court were spred iiii tymes in the day. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 84 The losse of this oymntment greued them so muche, that they made a great murmuring agaynst the godly prodigalitye of the woman 1622 MALVINES *Ant. Law Merch.* 481 Caesar notwithstanding all his prodigalities, brought to the treasure fortie millions of Crownes a. 1716 [see PRODIGAL a. 1.] 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. x. iii. 433 Shāh Jehān. The most striking instance of his pomp and prodigality was his construction of the famous peacock throne

b. of immaterial things.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89. ¶ 4 This invisible riot of the mind, this secret prodigality of being 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. iv (1869) 48 There is, an entire absence of prodigality in the use of miracles. 1860-2 MILMAN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XI. p. xx, In other departments of poetry he [Macaulay] might have been endangered by his affluence and prodigality.

2. Lavishness, profuseness; lavish display, profuse supply.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. II. 244 A sweeter, and a lovelier Gentleman, Fram'd in the prodigality of Nature The spacious World cannot againe afford. 1858 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* II. 45 To drink of the ashes of dead relations [seems] a passionate prodigality. 1834 LYTTON *Engen.* A. I. x, Merry fellows... you must take care of the prodigality of their wine 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 244 That wondrous wealth and prodigality of perfect weather.

Prodigalize (prodigāleiz), v. [f. PRODIGAL sb + -IZE cf. obs. f. *prodigalizer* (1605 in Godef.), perh. the immediate source.]

† L. *intr.* To prodigalize it, to be lavish *Obs.* 1611 CORR. *Despandre trop*, to prodigalize it; lauish, or lash out.

2. *trans.* To spend profusely or lavishly. 1611 CORR. *Prodigalish*, prodigalized, laushed, squandered away 1650 [? W. SAUNDERSON] *Ant. Cogn.* 68 This Lord did most vainly prodigalize, what he often begg'd 1836 LYTTON *Athen.* II. III, (Cressus) prodigalized fresh presents on the Delphians 1849 — *Cassins* XVII. 1, Major MacBlarney prodigalizes his offers of service in every conceivable department of life.

Prodigally (prodigāli), adv. [f. PRODIGAL + -LY 2.] In a prodigal manner.

1. With reckless extravagance; extravagantly, wastefully.

1530 PALSGR. 841/1 *Prodygally, prodigement* a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1535) 87 b, Some prodigally spende and wast all their goodes 1681 NORRIS *Heracles* Pref. 19 That neither spends his goods prodigally & like a fool 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* vi. 587 The next, in place and punishment, are they Who prodigally throw their souls away

2. With lavish abundance; lavishly; profusely. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garn.* (1616) 1 Fortune prodigally had wrapt him in the vestment of her riches 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 795 The King will not suffer them to haue Oyle or Wine there growing, although the earth would prodigally repay them, that they may still haue neede of Spaine 1821 BYRON *Yuan* v. lvi, The moveables were prodigally rich a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 285 We know how prodigally the tongue vovs

† *Prodigate*, ppl. a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 prodigate. [If not an error for *prodigale*, may represent a med.L. **prodigātus*, pa. pple of **prodigāre* = It prodigate to play the prodigal or spendthrift, f. *prodigare* to spend lavishly.] *Prodigal*.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1647 This prodigate [gross folerage] son may wele a synnere signifie. † *Pro dige*, sb. *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *prodige* (14th c. in Littré), ad L. *prodīgum* PRODIGI, cf. *vestige*] A prodigy.

c. 1490 *Brut* 530 Which was take for A prodige or token þat be reign of King Henry was ended 1618 T. ADAMS. *Five Contentions* Wks (1629) 797 Signs and prodiges of a fearful conflict to come.

† *Pro dige*, v. *Obs. rare*. In 6 prodige [prob ad L. *prodīg-e* to drive forth, squander, f. *prod*, form of *pro*, PRO-1 before a vowel + *ag-ere* (-igere) to drive. Cf. F. *prodiguer*, It. *prodigare*, on L. type **prodigāre*.] *trans.* To squander.

1538 *St. Peters Hen VIII.* III. 10 All religious incombenes here do not onelie leue theire demaynes, in maner as waste, but also dothe cōtynualle prodige theire moveables unto them belonging.

† *Pro digence*, *Obs. rare* [ad L. *prodīgencia*, f. *prodīgē-ent*, pr. pple. of *prodīg-ere*: see prec. and -ENCE] Extravagance, waste; prodigality.

1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. iv, There is no proportion in this remaneration; this is not bountie, it is prodigence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prodigence*, prodigality, wastefulness, riot, unthriftiness.

† *Pro digial*, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *prodīgial-is*, f. *prodīgum* PRODIGY. see -AL] Relating to prodigies or portents

1509 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell* 280 Events whereof, such as were skillful in prodigal learning foretold and prophesied.

Prodigious (prodīgēs), a. (*adv.*) [ad L. *prodīgus-us* marvellous, prodigious: see PRODIGY and -OUS. Cf. F. *prodigieux* (R. Estienne 1549).] 1. Of the nature of a prodigy; ominous, portentous *Obs.*

1552 HULST. *Prodigious, prodigiousus*. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* v. 1. 419 Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre, Nor marke prodigious, Shall vpon their children be 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 224 It was alwaies taken for a monstrous and prodigious signe 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodiges* (1665) 204 They carry a fair aspect toward the Prodigious Appearance in Heaven 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 64 Many dreadful Signs of his Approach, prodigious Darkness and fightful Sights in the Heavens

2. Having the appearance of a prodigy; unnatural, abnormal

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 119 As ther hath ben a prodigious Pasphe, so there hath bene a godly Theocrita. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 625 Nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things Gorgons and Hydras, and Chimera's dire 1687 DE LA FRYME *Diary* (Suites) to It rained wheat, several granes of which were sent as miraculous and prodigious presents to several gentlemen about us 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. vi. 190 The Arch-Angel Gabriel assuming a prodigious Form, descended. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. 1. 52 Prodigious mixtures, and confusions strange Of good and ill

3. Causing wonder or amazement; marvellous, amazing; (in a bad sense) monstrous.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 30 He by his euill counsaile and prodigious suggestions, craftily circumvented the king. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 25 The gentlemen after a new prodigious manner attired themselves like vnto the Castilians 1624 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., And with a drawn Sword declare prodigious Principles of Enmity against the Rights and Liberties of England 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 82 It was thought prodigious, to iun 1440 Stadia, in the space of two days. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journal France* II. 374 The spirit of composition, the manner of grouping and colouring, the general effect of the whole, [is] prodigious! 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.*

I. viii. 249 Why are the gods and giants and monsters no longer seen to lead their prodigious lives on earth?

4. Of extraordinarily large size, extent, power, or amount; vast, enormous (Often hyperbolic.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 368 A fruit answerable to the mightie, huge, and prodigious tree that beareth it. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies Suffol.* (1662) II. 71 He left five thousand Marks, a prodigious sum in that age, to charitable uses 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 247 Satan, who that day Prodigious power had shewn 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. 1 (1722) 172 The Andes, that prodigious Chain of Mountains in South America. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 381 The other Bones are of a prodigious Size. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. 414 The prodigious regard which was shown to the Greek physicians 1846 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 167 They were in prodigious spirits and delight 1868 LVELL *Prima. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. II. xxxiii 274 The prodigious volume of atmospheric water which must be absorbed into the interior. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 At great depths, the pressure must be prodigious.

b. As an exclamation 'Moustrous', 'astounding'.

1730 FIELDING *Coffee Ho. Polit.* III. V, Constant — 'Prodigious!' 'What in the Devil's Name hath brought thee to the Constable's?' 1735 POPE *Doune Sat.* IV. 255 Let but the Ladies smile, and they are blest Prodigious! how the things protest, protest. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, The good Domine bore all his disasters with gravity and serenity equally imperturbable 'Pro-di-gi-ous!' was the only ejaculation they ever extorted from the much-enduring man.

B. quasi-adv. = PRODIGIOUSLY; amazingly, wonderfully; exceedingly; 'mightily'. *Nowwleas*.

1676 WOOD *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 190 The Sea running prodigious high. 1717 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* II. 1, This snuff is extremely good, and the box prodigious fine 1768-74 LUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 Contradictions become elegance and propriety of language, for a thing may be vastly little, monstrous pretty, prodigious natural, or devilish godly. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 52 A prodigious high hill fronting the western tower

Prodigiously (prodīgēsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prodigious manner.

† 1. Portentously, ominously. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. 1. 91 Play that then burthens may not fall this day, Lest that their hopes prodigious be clost. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 278 'Twice every month, the eclipses of our light Poor mortals should prodigious affright. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sw. Occas.* *Ode on His May Restaurant* at 11, Auspicious godly, Again arise, Again all Heaven prodigious adorn.

2. Wonderfully, astonishingly, in colloquial use (hyperbolically). Exceedingly, immensely.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 Such prodigiously little spindle shank'd leggs a. 1699 GURNALL in *Spurgeon Trans.* *Duo Ps.* c. 6 Among those who were as prodigiously wicked as any there. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to *Stella* 22 Feb., It snowed all this morning prodigiously 1778 Miss BURNBY *Evelina* (1797) II. xxxvii 244 You are prodigiously kind! 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. II. 85 The wealth and comforts of all classes are, in consequence, prodigiously augmented 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, A prodigiously well-informed man.

Prodigiousness (prodīgēsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being prodigious, the quality of exciting amazement; enormousness; hugeness; monstrousness.

1631 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 280 The corporal receiving of Christ hath in it a further prodigiousness and honour 1640 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. Sect. xv. ¶ 13 The Disciples wondering at the prodigiousness of the woman's Religion 1723 MATTHEW *Vind. Bible* 309 The prodigiousness and irregularity of the punctuation of some words 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Escher* (1850) 126 The neatness of their operations, contrasted with the prodigiousness of their fists.

† *Prodigity*, *Obs.* [ad L. *prodīgitas* extravagance, prodigality, f. *prodīg-us*. see PRODIG a. and -ITY.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prodigitia*, wilfulness. [Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglium* (1644) 6.]

† *Prodigious*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *prodigieux* (15th c. in Godef.), f. L. type **prodīgus-us*, f. *prodīg-us*: see -OUS.] *Prodigal*, lavish

c. 1477 CAXTON *Chron.* 5 Be not ydelne prodigious of thy tonge, take hede, beholde and see and saye litle

Prodigue: see PRODIG.

Prodigy (pūdīdgi). [ad. L. *prodīgum*, f. *prod*, early form of *pro*, PRO-1, retained before a vowel + (?) prim L. **agrum* a thing said: cf. L. *ago* I affirm, also *adagium* ADAGE.]

1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; an omen, a portent. *Now rare*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. cxxxv. 252 Many wonderfull prodigies & tokens were shewed in Englonde, as y^e swelling or rysing of the water of Thamys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seldanus Comm.* 285 A prodige [printed prodigie] of the Sunne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 448 This slaughter was foretold by many Prodiges. a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampl.* Wks (1687) 478 The insolvency of iust Men is a Prodigy of their Ruin. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 553 The province of interpreting prodigies, and inspecting the entrails, belonged to the Haruspices. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11. ¶ 8 Omens and prodiges have lost their terrors a. 1816 JOYCE *Sil. Dial.* *Astron.* xxiv, Were not comets formerly dreaded, as awful prodiges intended to alarm the world? 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 73 The air was full of prodiges. There were terrible storms; the plague wrought fearful ravages

2. An amazing or marvellous thing; esp. something out of the ordinary course of nature; something abnormal or monstrous.

1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* IV. II. 61 He's a villain As monstrous as a prodigy and as dreadful. 1653

GATAKER *Vind Annot.* Jer 52 What is a prodigy, but some thing that comes to passe besides, beyond, above, or against the cours of nature? 1677 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chymie* (1689) 154 Quicksilver is a prodigy among Metals. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II vi 189 A climate, where rain is considered as a prodigy, and is not seen in many years. 1852 Miss YONGE *Canoes* (1877) I. xxviii 236 Did not our innate generosity restrain us, I would confound him, and make him a prodigy to all the world!

†b. Ol a person in bad sense, A monster. *Obs* 1594 and *Pt Contention* (1843) 130 Or where is that valiant Crookbackt prodigie? 1656 *Pettion to Chas II* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv § 113 That prodigy of nature, that opprobrium of mankind, who now calls himself our Protector

3. Anything that causes wonder, astonishment, or surprise; a wonder, a marvel. [a 1658] *Milde Wits* (1672) 757, I cannot but think it a prodigium that any man should think otherwise! 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* Ep. Ded. A multitude of monstrous untruths, and prodigies of lies. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 341 It is a most incredible prodigy that he should so rashly reject what he had so devotionally received. 1722 *MACKY Journ. Eng.* II 30 It's a Prodigy, how so wise a People as the English can be gulley by such Pick-Pockets. 1874 H. R. RYNDOLDS *John Bapt* v i 303 The hand and breath of one Ecclesiastic is made to convey to another the power to perform invisible and undemonstrable prodigies

b. A wonderful example of (some quality) 1546 *EVLYN Diary* Apr.-June, Julius Caesar Scaliger, that prodigie of learning. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Heroic Vert.* Wks 1731 I 194 Alexander was a Prodigy of Valour. 1794 *GOLDEN Nat Hist* (1776) V. 277 This bird, he asserts, is a prodigy of understanding. 1844 W. SMITH *Dut. Gr. & Rom. Bug* (1867) III. 193/a Penciles performed prodigies of valour. 1867 *LADY ELIZABETH Cradle L.* III 104 The knights by prodigies of valour, maintained their position. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 208 If Christianity is a prodigy of sanctity, Hellenism is a prodigy of beauty

c. A person endowed with some quality which excites wonder; esp. a child of precocious genius. 1568 *EVLYN Diary* 27 Jan. Died my deare son Richard, . . . 5 years and 3 days old only, but at that tender age a prodigy for wit and understanding. 1794 *SHERIDAN Duenna* II i, Aye, but her beauty will affect you—she is, tho' I say it, who am her father, a very prodigy. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* I. 204 The juvenile prodigy, the poetical youth, the great genius. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* I. 51 This infant prodigy had excited so much attention that his likeness was taken, and engraved by Sherwin. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1869) III v 453 Whose almost incredible achievements entitle them to be termed the prodigies of the human race.

d. attrib (chiefly appositive). 1889 *Daily News* 29 Jan 6/6 The 'prodigy' season, began yesterday, when Master O—H— made his rentée in London. 1891 *Ibid* 8 Jan 5/4 The deceased made his debut at the age of thirteen as a prodigy pianist. 1900 *Ibid*. 29 June 4/7 He was a 'prodigy' violinist at the age of eight.

Prodissocoonch: see PRO-2 1.

†**Prodited**, *pa pple. Obs. rare—o.* [f. L. *proditum* betrayed + -ED¹.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Prodited*, betrayed. **Proditiōn** (*proditiōn*) Now rare. [ME. *proditiōn*, a. OF. *proditiōn* (14th c. in Godef.), ad L. *proditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prod-ere* to betray, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *dare* to give.] Betrayal, treason, treachery.

1412-20 *LYDG Chron. Troy* IV. xxiv. (1555) Of doubleness and of false reason Undermynynge with prodycyon 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlix 4 Thocht he remission haif for prodissocoon 1540 *Compl. Scot.* viii 72 The proditiōne of ane realme succedis to the hurt of the public veil 1597 Bp. HALL *Gustard & Simond* II xv, A traytor guiltie of false proditiōn. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mar* all 21 They are likely to decrease . . . through the proditiōns and betrayings of the people which are contrary to them 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng Gentry Eng* 35 The Lanthorn of Judas lighted the Traytor to the proditiōn of our Blessed Saviour 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* II. 194 All those who were charged with proditiōn 1897 W. DE G. BIRCH *Domesday Bk* ix. 123 Waltheof does not appear to have entered upon this perilous path of proditiōn with any intention of acting upon it.

†**Proditiōus**, a *Obs rare—l.* [f. L. type **proditiōsus*, f. L. *proditiōn-em*: see prec and -OUS.] Treasonable, traitorous.

1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* IV Comm. 260 By the proditiōus insinuations of the Deuill

Pro-dito-ma-nia, *rare* [Arbitrary f. L. *proditi-*, ppl. stem of *prod-ere* to betray + -MANIA]

1898 *Contemp Rev* Mar 309 The concomitant proditiōmania. [Footnote. A morbid belief in the ubiquity and omnipotence of traitors]

†**Pro ditor**, *Obs.* [ME. and AF. *proditor*, = OF. *proditor*, ad. L. *proditiōrem*, agent-n. f. *prod-ere* to betray.] A betrayer, a traitor.

1436 *Rolls of Parli* IV. 500/a In resistance of youre Proditous Rebels and Adversaries 1546 *St Papers Hen. VIII.* XI 95 As manifest enemy and proditor to the Cristen state 1591 *SHAKS i Hen. VI.* I. iii. 37, I doe, thou most usurping Proditor, And not Protector of the King or Realme. 1657 *HAWK Killing* 12 M. 54 [He] was betrayed by his Servant, whom they as a Proditor precipitated from the Tarpeian stone. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xi. § 16 (1699) 67 The Betrayer or Proditor.

Proditorious, a *Obs or arch.* [f. prec. + -IOUS, as if from L. type **proditiōrius*.] Traitorous, perfidious

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Hygen* (Rolls) VIII 501 By usurpation of that proditorious commission 1597-97 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807) II. 487 This reward reapd he for his proditorious attempts. 1641 *PRYNNE Antip.* Ep. 1 The Capitalnesse of such a Concealment in these proditorious times.

b. *fig* Apt to betray or reveal what is hidden or in the mind.

a 1599 *WORTON Surv. Educ.* in *Relig.* (1651) 329, I will now hasten to those more solid and conclusive Characters, which . . . are emergent from the Mind; and which oftentimes do start out of Children when themselves least think of it. For let me tell you, Nature is proditorious 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 74 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Excitious 1824 *SOUTHEY Colloquies on Soc* (1889) 140 The eye, then, Sir Thomas, is proditorious; and I will not gainsay its honest testimony. 1828 — in *Corr w. C. Bowles* (1881) 144 A strong blow, A proditorious eye, for no dislike Can lurk dissembled there

†**Proditoriously**, *adv Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In a perfidious or treacherous manner.

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Hygen* (Rolls) VIII 501 That the did slee proditoriously Iames Brues and Symon Burle 1599 *NASH Leten Stuffe* 57 Thus nefariously and proditoriously piophaning & penetrating our holy fathers nostrils. 1619 *Tyne's Storehouse* x vii 935/1 They fell to killing one another, proditoriously massacring their very best friends.

†**Proditory**, a *Obs* [f. PRODITOR (see -ORY²). as if repr. a L. **proditiōrius*.] Traitorous, treacherous.

1615 *SIR E. HOBY Curry-combe* v. 238 The suspicion . . . of all proditory or treacherous entendments. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* II. Wks 1851 III 353 That proditory Aid sent to Rochel and Religion abroad

|| **Prodroma** (*prōdromā*), *sb.* *Path.* usually in pl. *prodromata* (*prōdromātā*): [mod L., an erroneous formation, app. in imitation of such etymological forms as *carcinoma*, -o *mata*, *sarcoma*, -o *mata*, etc.; possibly originating in a L. *prodroma*, sing. for Gr. *πρόδρομή* a running forward, or in mistaking the neuter pl. *πρόδρομα* (see next) for a sing.] = PRODROME 3, PRODRUMUS 3.

1859 *SEMPLE Diphtheria* 317 In young children, I have always met with the following prodromata. 1870 *MAUSLEY Body & Mind* 89 The uniformity of the prodromata and of the symptoms of the attack. 1882 *Med. Temp. Brit* No. 52 270 The inebriety . . . coming from physical causes was marked by a long prodroma before the trance state appeared.

|| **Prodroma**, *sb. pl* [mod L., = Gr. *πρόδρομα*, neut pl of *πρόδρομος*, -ov adj. see PRODRUMUS.] Premontory symptoms

1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 546 Yellow fever usually begins very suddenly, with slight prodroma 1899 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* VII. 466 He insisted on its prodroma [i. e. those of tuberculous meningitis]

Prodromal (*prōdromāl*), *a.* [f. PRODRUMUS + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a prodromus; forerunning, introductory, preliminary.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. 366 Their Works and Writings were the Prodromal Copies and Consonant Originals to the Nicen Creed. 1790 *Ibid* VI. Diss. *Physick* 7 That Learned prodromal Protestant of the 12th Christian Century, Rupertus Tuitensis.

2. *Path* Precursory or piemontory (of disease)

1861 *BUMSTAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 652 Vertigo is a prominent prodromal symptom. 1885-8 *FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med* (ed 2) I 170 If, the patient has been unwell for a few days previously, the disease is said to have had a prodromal stage. 1899 *Alibut's Syst. Med* VIII 463 The more extensive prodromal erythema seen in small-pox

Prodromatic, *a.* [f. the erroneous PRODROMA, pl. -omata see -10.] = PRODRUMAL. So **Prodromatically** *adv.*, as a preliminary or introductory step.

1871 *HAMMOND Dis. Nerv.* Syst. 34 Impossible to predict with accuracy, from the symptoms of this *prodromatic stage. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. 370 Both together (High and Low Church) should *Prodromatically [unprinted -dram-] advance with Caisnatical-Emulation. *Ibid* 429 So happily lucky as to lead Prognostically and Prodromatically to the Metropolitan Crosser

Prodrome (*prōdromē*), *sb. (a).* Better prodrom, cf. *anadrom*, *atom*. [a. F. *prodrome* (a 1584 in Godef. Compl.), ad. mod L. PRODRUMUS]

†1. Something that is a forerunner; a precursor. 1643 *Sober Sadness* 45 These . . . may . . . prove the Prodromes to the ruin of our Monarchy 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* xi in *Enthus Tr*, etc (1656) 280 Sober Morality is like morning light reflected from the higher Clouds, and a certain Prodrome of the Sunne of Righteousnesse it self

2. An introductory or preliminary treatise or book, a prodromus

1866 *COURS (title)* Prodrome of a Work on the Ornithology of Anyona Territory. 18 *Proc Boston Soc Nat Hist.* 243 (Cassell Suppl.) Mr Scudder discussed and reviewed Brongniart's recent prodrome of palaeozoic insects 1903 *Academy* 27 Jan. 71/2 What is 'Donovan' to 'We Two'? Prelude, prodrome, proem or introduction might be used.

3. *Path.* A prodromal or piemontory symptom.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 648 The symptoms of invasion or accession, the prodromes of M. Devere. 1864 *THOMAS Med Dict.* Vertigo is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy.

B. adj = PRODRUMOUS.

1682 H. MORE *Annot Glauvill's Lux* O xiii 129 The first Predelinations and prodrome Irradiations into the matter [transl. πρόδρομος ἐλαμψεις εἰς τὴν]

Prodromic (*prōdromik*), *a.* [f. as next + -10. so F. *prodromique*] = PRODRUMAL.

1866 *Pall Mall G* 3 Aug 30 The medical treatment of cholera is successful chiefly as it is directed to the prodromic symptoms 1891 H. F. STEWART *Boethius* p. vii, An essay of this kind can never be more than prodromic and tentative. 1899 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* VIII. 492.

†**Prodromist**, *Obs.* [f. as next + -IST.] A precursor, forerunner.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. 228 There were several other Prodromists or Precursors of Arianism in that third Century. *Ibid* 374 The Popish Clergy made those honest Prodromists of the Reformation to pass for Hereticks.

Prodromous, a *rare* [f. G. *πρόδρομος*-os (see next) + -OUS.] Introductory, prodromal.

1652 *Lex Exlex* Title-p. A Prodromous Discourse to a subsequent Tract. 1846 in *WORCESTER*

|| **Prodromus** (*prōdromōs*). Pl. *prodromi*. [mod L., a. Gr. *πρόδρομος* adj., running before, as sb. a precursor, f. *prō*, PRO-2 + *δραμεῖν* to run, *δρῶμος* running, race, course]

1. A forerunner, a precursor, a piemontory event. 1645 in *Rushy Hist Coll* IV. I. 135 Beeston Castle, a while before the taking of Chester, as a *Prodromus* of its neighbouring Cities fate was yielded to the Parliament.

1660 T. M. C. *Walker's Hist Independ* IV 95 The *Prodromi* of whose miserable end might be these and the like. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P* 76 The *Prodromi* of the ensuing Rains. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* (1716) 58 As *Prodromus* to its intrusion

2. A book or treatise which is introductory or preliminary to some larger work.

1672 *JACOBS Serm. Rom. viii* Pref § 7 This Volume . . . I publish as a *prodromus* to what is yet to come. 1756 *Gentl. Mag* XXVI 415 The next year LINNÆUS published his *Fundamenta Botanica*, which may be considered as the *prodromus* to many of his succeeding works. 1864 *HALDREMAN Biblogr. Chess Knt's Tour* Pref, This *Prodromus* is offered with the hope that it will be expanded and completed by some one who has more bibliographic facilities

3. *Path.* A piemontory symptom of disease; = PRODROME 3.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prodromus*, a Disease that comes before a greater, as the straitness of the Breast predicts a Consumption. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 289 The fit [of gout] is often preceded by certain prodromi.

†**Prodromy**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *πρόδρομή* a sudden attack, f. *πρόδρομος* adj. see prec.] = prec. 1. 1649 *WARD Simple Colic* (1843) 30 They are the certain prodromies of assured judgement.

Produce (*prōdūs*), *sb.* [f. PRODUCE^v. (Formerly stressed *pro'duce*, like the vb.)]

1. The fact of producing; production. *rare.*

1769 E. HARGROVE *Hist. Knarsh* vi. (1798) 246 This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple. 1849 *CODDEN Speeches* 64 They say they cannot compete with the foreigners in the produce of grain

2. The amount produced, yielded, or derived; the proceeds; the return, yield. Now chiefly in the assay of ore.

1707 *MORTIMER Hush* 78 They sow it with Barly, allowing 3 Bushels of Seed to an Acre. Its common produce is 30 Bushel. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No 20 P 4 This Tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact Produce of it. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI 269 Not only the interest but the produce of the real and personal estate was to be applied by such trustees. 1831 *EXAMINER* 141/1 They had sold their shoes, . . . and were getting lusher with the produce. 1871 J. S. PHILLIPS *Explorer's Comp* 299 A weight of 400 grains [in assaying ores] is divided into hundredths and again into eighths of one unit of such percentages to represent the market 'produce'. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Produce*, the amount of fine copper in one hundred parts of ore.

3. The thing (or things collectively) produced, either as a natural growth or as a result of action or effort; product, fruit. Also *fig.*

1699 *DRYDEN Epist to F. Dryden* 118 You heard not health for your own private use, But on the publick spend the rich produce. 1719 *DE FOR Cuisse* I. 33 Two Pieces of dry Flesh and some Corn, such as is the Produce of their Country. 1771 *JENNIS Lett.* liv. (1820) 287 They are the produce of his invention.

b. More generally: Result, effect, consequence.

1730 *CHUBB Collection of Tracts* 377 If the actions of men are not the produce of a free choice or election. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed Will* II. x (1762) 95 If it were . . . possible that every free Act of Choice were the Produce or Effect of a free Act of Choice, yet even then . . . no one Act of Choice would be free, but every one necessary. 1818 *CONSETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 498 It was the produce of an honest heart, a clear conscience, and a manly mind. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iv. 198 Such the days of faith, And such their produce to encourage mine!

c. Offspring, progeny. *rare.*

1845 *YOUART Dag* iv. (1858) 104 The Artois dog is a produce of the shock-dog and the pug. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gk* xiii vii. (1872) V. 6 Comte de Saxe was the produce of the fair Aurora von Königsmark.

4. Agricultural and natural products collectively, as distinguished from manufactured goods. Also *rare* produce.

1745 *De Pot's Eng Tradesman* Introd (1841) I. 3 The British product, . . . whether we mean its produce as the growth of the country, or its manufactures as the labour of her people. 1832 H. F. MARTINEAU *Democracy* II 25 The cry for higher bounties on West India produce. 1862 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The export trade consisted chiefly in raw produce, wool and hides, corn, beer, and cheese. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr* II 84 The payments tempted the farmers to sell to them their produce.

5. *techn.* Materials produced from breaking up ordnance or other military or naval stores chiefly in phrase brought to produce, i. e. broken up, and the material assorted into various kinds or classes, which may be separately disposed of.

1904 *Col. C. F. HADDEN Let. to Editor*, A gun carriage brought to produce is broken up, and steel, brass, etc., separated, and disposed of as so much metal.

6 attrib. and Comb. (all from sense 4), as *produce broker, business, market, merchant, trade*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Produce Market*, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Tower-street, and their immediate localities, where the offices of the principal produce-brokers are situated. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 14 Oct 6/2 Instead of the £500 being paid money down, it should be £500 of the money, or rather £500 of produce money, so that it should represent very much the same quantity of stuff. 1892 *Ibid.* 8 Aug 7/1 The total produce trade for 1891 is estimated at 102 millions sterling, the principal feature being the large increase in the receipts and shipments of wheat. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 55/2 A Missourian, in the produce business.

Produce (prodū's), *v.* [ad L. *prōdūcere* to lead or bring forth, extend, promote, produce, *f. prō, PRO- + dūcere* to lead.]

1. *trans.* To bring forward, bring forth or out; to bring into view, to present to view or notice, to offer for inspection or consideration, exhibit. Often used of bringing forward witnesses, as well as evidence, or vouchers, in a court of law.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 435 To comper to produce his takkis and ryches of the kingis landis of Murray gif he ony has. 1530 *Palsgr.* 667/1, I produce witnesses, *je produis tesmoignes*. 1532 N. LICHFIELD *tr Castanheida's Cong. E. Ind.* i. vi. 26 They also produced to sight and view of him certayne harnesses or armours, whereat he also meruailed much. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul C.* II. l. 228, I am moreover sutor, that I may produce his body to the Market-place. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 363 In a most curious Mantle, wrought by th' hand Of his Queene Mother, which for more production I can with ease produce. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xli. 21 Produce [warg] cause to come neere] your cause, saith the Lord, bring forth your strong reasons. 1642 *Br MOUNTAGU Immed Addr.* 130 To make this good, Saint Augustine is produced. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. v. § 5 Joseph Scaliger who first... produced them into the light out of Georgius Synchronus. 1669 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 69 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer. 1776 *Trial of Nundecimar.* 16/1 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parol evidence of their contents. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* viii. So saying, he produced, from the hawking pouch already mentioned, the stiffened hand. 1877 *Act* 40 § 41 *Vic.* c 60 § 5 Any person may, on producing a copy of his authorisation... enter by day such canal boat.

b. To introduce; now, *spec.*, to bring (a performer or performance) before the public, *refl.* to come forward, come 'out'.

1595 T. WASHINGTON *tr Nicholas's Voy* iv. xxxv. 158 Orpheus was he which produced and celebrated the first sacrifices unto Liber Pater. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav Persia* 214 They had an extraordinary desire to produce me. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No 84 ¶ 4 My desire of producing obscure Merit into publick View. 1709 *SWIFT Adv Relig.* ¶ 6 The pert, demeanour of several young stagers in divinity upon their first producing themselves into the world. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* v. 99 Plato sought every occasion of producing him to the public. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 27 ¶ 8 Hilarus received me with an appearance of great satisfaction, produced me to all his friends. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* vi. I wish they had antipathical spirit enough to produce themselves in their own genuine English dress. 1808 *HAN, MORE Calisto* l. 71 They [girls] were always ready to sing and play, but did not take the pains to produce themselves in conversation. 1864 *Standard* 31 Dec. 6/3 There is a stringent competition going forward amidst musical managers as to who shall produce her [a singer].

† c. To bring (to a specified condition), to advance, promote, *obs.*

1618 *SYLVESTER Panarctus* 1351 Till with advantage gracious Heavens produce Their Wished Counsils into act and use. 1665 *B. Jonson Staple of N.* iii. 11, The Art. Is by the Brotherhood of the Rosie Crosse, Produced vnto perfection. 1742 *MIDDLETON Cicerio* II. viii. 23 Trebonius... was wholly a new man and the creature of Caesar's power, who produced him through all the honors of the State, to his late consulpship of three months.

2. *Geom.* To extend (a line) in length; to continue; hence *geom.* to lengthen (anything) out, to extend, enlarge, or develop longitudinally.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* i. 5b, To produce a right line finite, straight forth continually. 1659 *STRUMY Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 27 Parallel Lines, produced infinitely on both sides, do never concur. 1676 *GRW Anat. Flowers* App. § 11 The Bottom, is either Reduced towards the Top, as in Ground-Ivy, or Produced upon the Stalk, as in Poplar, Bay, &c. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 290 When one side of a triangle is produced, the outward angle is greater than either of the two inward opposite angles. 1869 *TYNDALL Notes Lect. Light* 16 The reflected rays are here divergent; but on being produced backwards, they intersect at the principal focus behind the mirror. 1877 *DARWIN Fertil. Orchids* vi. (ed. 2) 160 An insect with the extremity of its abdomen produced into a sharp point alights on the flower. 1881 *MIVART in Nature* XXIV. 337/2 Each eyebrow is produced into a flexible horn-like prominence.

† b. To extend, stretch out. *Obs. rare-1.*

1599 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* v. 11, *Hed.* O, his leg was too much produced. *Ana.* And his hat was carried scurvily.

† c. To extend in duration; to prolong, lengthen, spin out. *Obs.*

1603 *B. Jonson Sejanus* in iii, Perhaps our stay will be Beyond our will produced. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* Printer to Rdr, The E silent... serveth only to produce the vowel precedent. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 43 There goes a great deal of providence to produce a mans life unto threescore.

3. To bring forth, bring into being or existence. a. *generally.* To bring (a thing) into existence from its raw materials or elements, or as the result of a process; to give rise to, bring about, effect, cause, make (an action, condition, etc.).

1513 [implied in PRODUCER]. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vi. (1592) 81 The One is the Producer or yelder forth, the Vnderstanding is the thing produced or yielded forth. 1621 *FITZ-GERFAY Eliska's Lament.* (1622) 14 Double affection produceth doubled lamentation. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 155 There are few Crimes that may not be produced by Anger. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 57 Nor Birdlime, or Idean Pitch, produce A more tenacious Mass of clammy Juice. 1720 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 94 That Eternal Invisible Mind which produces and sustains all things. 1748 *HUME Ess.* xviii. (ed. 3) 193 Art may make a Suit of Clothes. But Nature must produce a Man. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* iv. 129 To use an apt French turn of expression, she is going to produce a sensation. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* ii. ix. (1879) 52 Steam is produced by heating water by coal. 1879 *LUSOCK Sci. Lect.* iii. 87 Certain insects produce a noise by rubbing one of their abdominal rings against another. 1891 *Law Ref., Weekly Notes* 135/2 The coal was cut in large blocks - the small coal was produced by the friction of the blocks.

b. Of an animal or plant: To generate, bring forth, give birth to, bear, yield (offspring, seed, fruit, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 b, He may not be said to be the holy goost, whiche is produced of y^e father & the sone. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 125 Eunuchs... are smooth, and produce not a Beard. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 687 Who by imprudence mixt, Produce prodigious Births of bodie or mind. 1715 *De For Fam. Instruct.* i. (1841) 1.6 Every creature is produced by its own kind. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 54 The goat produces but two at a time. 1857 *HENFREY Elem. Bot.* § 22 Flowers capable of producing seeds. *Ibid.* § 28 The anthers produce pollen, and the carpels produce ovules. *Ibid.* § 452 The Vine where the temperature is too high, runs away to leaf and does not produce fruit. 1902 *D. McDONALD Garden Comp.* (Ser. I) 38 It is these early blooms that produce the finest pods.

c. Of a country, region, river, mine, process, etc. To give forth, yield, furnish, supply, in quot. 1664 to grow, raise (plants), in quot. 1827, to yield or bring in as profit. Also *absol.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr Nicholas's Voy* ii. x. 44 b, A great country of vines producing great abundance of good wines. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 11 To Produce them immediately of the seed is the better way. 1678 *Esses Papers* (Camden) I. 128 Considering y^e several Countys w^{ch} produce wool. 1734 *BERKELEY Alacris.* ii. § 1 England hath of late produced great philosophers. 1827 *ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 244 The other goods produced amount one hundred dollars. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 379 Near London, the Thames produces Barbel in great quantities. 1879 *TOUGHEE Foot's Err.* xlv. 348 The earth produces in an abundance unknown to other regions.

d. To compose or bring out by mental or physical labour (a work of literature or art); to work up from raw material, fabricate, make, manufacture (material objects); in *Pol. Econ.* often blending with sense c.

1628 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* Aii, I had produced my observations of the manner of painting in use among the ancients. 1719 *ADDISON To Sir G. Kneller* 78 This wonder of the sculptor's hand Produced, his art was at a stand. 1771 *GRAY Hoel* 17 Nectar that the bees produce. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 122 When the solid is produced from the diavbing by the artist's own hand. 1856 *FRONDER Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 32 Such volumes were here multiplied as fast as the press could produce them. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 4, 297 Not a single book of any real value, was produced north of the Alps during the fifteenth century. 1878 *JEVONS Princ. Pol. Econ.* ii. § 10 18 However much we manage to produce, there are still many other things which we want to acquire. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 9/1 The true principle is to produce for one's self what one can best produce, and with the product buy elsewhere that which others can best produce.

Hence *Produced ppl. a.*; whence *Producedness*, the condition of being produced.

1644 *BULWER Chron.* 71 The same gesture, but a little more produced and certain. 1827 [see PRODUCING *ppl. a.*]. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* xxii. 321 Producing the line OB above the directrix till the produced part is equal to the parameter. 1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 Not from the mere fact of its being uttered by a person, can one say there is producedness of a thing by that person.

Produceable: see **PRODUCIBLE**.

† **Producement.** *Obs.* [f. *PRODUCE* *v.* + *-MENT*.] The fact of producing, or the condition of being produced; production.

1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 12 The producement of so excellent a creature. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 301 The producement of such glorious effects and consequences in the Church. 1645 — *Tetrach.* *ibid.* IV. 157, I am taxt of novelties and strange productions.

Product (prodū'sent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *prōdūcere*, *-entem*, *pr* pple. of *prōdūcere* to produce.]

a. adj. That produces; in *Ecol. Law*, that brings forward a witness or document. Now *rare*.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* Answer to § 12 Witness, that either speak nothing or else contrary to the party producers intention. 1651 *GOODWIN Redempt. Redeemed* iv. § 9 God him-self the... product cause of all men. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1861) 138, b, c being the two products, and A, X, the product causes.

b. sb. One who or that which produces, a producer, the party producing a witness or document under the old system of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Now *rare*.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 That they bee sworne, and the product payeth his charges. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. v. 126 Such a production cannot by any possibility be as ancient as the products. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 307 If an Instrument be produc'd with

a Protestation in respect of these Parts of it which make in Favour of the Product. 1834 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 52 A product divisible from the product as a snake from its skin. 1835 in *Curtis Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) I. 403 The product and the deceived did not stand in any other relation to each other, than solicitor and client.

Producer (prodū'ser). [f. *PRODUCE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which produces, in various senses: see the verb.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. xiii. 92 Jupiter the producer of men and every thing [orig. hominum i et omne reperi]. 1587 [see *PRODUCE* *v.* 3]. 1676 *TOWERSON Decalogue* 359 Hatred is not murder yet it is, at least the producer of it. 1732 *J. GILL Trinity* vi. 113 The first parent, bringer forth, or producer of every creature. 1844 *Fruil. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1 60 Pearl [wheat] — Very white, compact ear, and great producer. 1881 *M. ARNOLD in Macm. Mag.* Mar. 368/2 The producer of such poems could not but publish them. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 5/2 Mexico, the greatest silver producer in the world.

2. *Pol. Econ.* One who produces (grows, digs, or manufactures) an article of consumption. Opposed to *consumer*.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 290 In every prosperous community something more is produced than goes to the immediate support of the producer. 1822 *H. MARTINEAU Hull & Valley* in 40 How many classes of producers do you reckon? 1864 *H. SPENCER Princ. Biol.* iii. v. 1 373 He ceases to be a producer, and becomes simply a channel through which the produce of others is conveyed to the public. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 227 The pigeon is a consumer, not a producer. 1879 *ROGERS in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 67/2 The means for bringing producer and consumer together.

3. Short for *gas producer*, a furnace in which carbon monoxide gas is produced for use as fuel in another furnace, or in an internal combustion engine; hence *producer-gas*, gas so produced as fuel.

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Producer*, see *Gas-producer*. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 13 Here are the half-dozen producers, to give the gas for the two Siemens's furnaces. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 9/1 The motive power supplied by a large Crossley gas engine worked by producer gas and three 20 horse power dynamos.

Produceability (prodū'sibīlīti). [f. late L. *prōdūcibilis* = *PRODUCIBLE* + *-ITY*; cf. med. L. *prōdūcibilitas* (c. 1300 in *Duns Scotus*).] The capability of being produced.

1656 *HOBBS Lib., Necess., & Chance* (1841) 387 They imply not the actual production, but the produceability of the effect. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 730 The scale passes over, of necessity, from the relative produceabilities of things to their relative useabilities.

Producible (prodū'sibīl), *a.* Also -eable. [In form *producible*, ad late L. *prōdūcibilis* (Jerome), *f. prōdūcere* to produce: see *-IBLE*, in form *produceable* from *PRODUCE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being produced, brought forward, or presented to the eye or mind; adducible, procurable, obtainable, available.

1642 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 214 There were copies produceable, which were elder, and written before the Incarnation. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. viii. 381 They are not in themselves of a produceable nature. 1809 *PINKNEY 11th France* 91 They are considered as public records, and are only producible in the courts of justice. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 The greatest amount of produceable knowledge. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 407 No produceable recollections remain of that early period.

2. Fit to be produced or introduced, presentable. 1802 *SVD. SMITH Dr. Parr Wks.* 1867 I. 5 The courtly phrase was, that Dr. Parr was not a producible man. 1817 *EARL or DUDLEY Lett.* 24 Dec. He will never be able to turn him out a producible Emperor. 1864 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 5/1 'The Vote Catchers' was written by the plaintiff, and if this had been producible nothing would have been heard about the non-production of the burlesque.

3. That can be produced or extended in length. 1696 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 31 They are producible infinitely both ways.

4. That may be caused or brought about; capable of being brought into being, generated, or made.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Dnat. Dnat.* i. ii, To suppose it producible or possible to be effected. 1677 *CLIFPIN Denonol* (1867) 31 Such as are in themselves producible by nature, but not in such an order. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 431 Mr. Boyle, became solicitous to know whether a fluid of so great importance [air] was not producible by art. 1828 *Examiner* 44/2 Tears... producible by the pathos of Mrs West. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, There will be no labour millennium, wealth being no more producible without painful toil than any other crop is.

Producebleness. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or fact of being producible.

1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* n. v, The producebleness of an Alkali out of Bodies of another nature. 1680 — *Prod. Chem. Princ.* iii. 116 That part of these Notes, that treats of the producebleness of Vinous Spirits.

Producing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *PRODUCE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb *PRODUCE*; production. 1627 *RAWLEY in Bacon's Sylva* To Rdr, The producing of many noble works and effects. 1691 *LOCKR Lower Interest* (1692) 16 Trade then is necessary to the producing of Riches, and Money necessary to the carrying on of Trade. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 35 Generation is put the Producing and Manifestation of an Animal form'd a few days after the Creation of the Sun.

Producing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That produces; productive.

1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 50 Multiply the producing terms of one line, and the produced terms of the other line, continually, and take the result for a dividend. 1871

GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* 1. (1876) 26 The producing cause of pleasures or of pains. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 208 Hordes of mendicants live upon the producing classes.

Product (prɒdʌkt), *n.* 1. [ad. L. *productum* a thing produced or brought forth, sb. use of pa. pple neut. of *producere* to PRODUCE, in sense 1 in Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. III vi.]

1. *Math.* The quantity obtained by multiplying two or more quantities together.

c. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* 8 In multiplicacioun 2 nombres principally ben necessary, the nombre multiplying and the nombre to be multiplie. Also . the 3 nombre, the whiche is cleide product or pervenient. 1571 Digges *Pantom* i viii D j b, Multiplie the length by 12 and the producte duide by the partes in whiche you founde the threde. 1614 T. BLWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* ii 25 The products of 12 by 2, and of 6 by 4, are equal 1837 HURTON *Course Math* i 4 A Compound Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers.

b. *Product of inertia* of a body or system of bodies, with respect to two given planes at right angles to each other, or to the two axes perpendicular to such planes the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two given planes.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II 194 We may call the coefficients of the form 2 *ix* Moments of Mobility, and those of the form 2 *ix* Products of Mobility. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integral Calculus* (ed. 2) x § 195 *Zxydm*, *Zxydm*, *Zxydm* are called the products of inertia relative to the same system of co ordinate axes.

2. A thing produced by nature or a natural process; also in collective sense, = produce, fruit.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. ii. 11 (1712) 48 He [man] is the flower and chief of all the products of Nature upon this Globe of the Earth. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* xi 683 These are the product Of those ill-mated Marriages thou saw'st, Whoe good with bad were matcht, who of themselves Abhor to joyn. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. v § 48 Land where he had no Hopes of Commerce . . . to draw Money to him by the Sale of the Product. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 7 The Exportation of our own Product is, indeed, the Foundation of all our Trade. 1735 POPE *Odyss.* iv 64 The purest product of the chrysal springs. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 5 Enquiries after the products of distant countries. 1813 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 337 Among the products of volcanoes there are only three combustible at a moderate temperature. 1824 WATSON *Gospel of Life* 20 The product of any particular seed is fixed within the limits of a type.

b. *fig.* 1684 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 66 These truths are not the product of thy mind. 1693 HUMPHREY *Town A. V.* The unpredicated Products of my Fancy. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i 14 v § 22 By analyzing either the product of thought, or the process of thought. 1864 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 171 Intellectual products common to both Animal and Man.

† c. A quantity produced or obtained; a supply, provision, stock. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i xvi (1739) 32 A yearly product of Victuals or other service was reserved and allowed to the Saxon Kings by the people. 1762 tr. Busch- ing's *Syst. Geog.* v 438 Having down all along the Mayn also a good product of wine.

3. That which is produced by any action, operation, or work, a production, the result.

1595 RECORDS *Ground Artes* Hv, If you had subtracted the uppermost from the product or total summe, then the residue thereof would be equal to that middle-most number. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi 1. 277 If unto that summe [5500] be added 1645 the product will be 1754 1656 EARL MONM. tr. Boccaccio's *Advent. fr. Paruss.* i. lxxviii (1674) 105 Whether he brought news of any gallant Italian Product, or of any taking Piece lately Printed? 1657 CROMWELL *Speech* 8 May in *Carlyle*, The things are very honourable and honest, and the product worthy of a Parliament. 1700 DRYDEN *Pythagorean Philos.* 197 The fruit and product of his labours past. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* i 107 He . . . sold the products of his handiwork in his shop. 1897 POP. Sci. Monthly Nov. 135 The product of the flaking operations was a leaf-shaped blade. 1903 G. MATTHESON *Refr. Men Bible Ser.* ii. xiii 265 Shall a literary product reveal the spirit of its age and be silent as to the spirit of its author?

4. That which results from the operation of a cause; a consequence, effect.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 218 Dueness of Reward or Punishment is the immediate Product of Promise or Threatening. 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 39 Heat is an immediate product of chemical affinity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. v* § 1. 214 The long French romances were the product of an age of wealth and ease.

5. *Chem.* A compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during its decomposition. See also BY-PRODUCT. Opposed to EDUCT sb.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 299 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 434 The products of the combustion, besides the soot, are water and carbonic acid. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 160 Products of the metamorphosis of a substance of an invariably uniform composition.

† **Product**, sb. 2. app. a corrupt form of PRATIQUE. 1720 *Land. Gas.* No. 5888/a. I have appointed a Product-Boat to lie . . . off Europa-Point, to stop all Vessels. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 246 Four Ships being denied Product, as they call it, went on to Turkey, and were freely admitted. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 109 The governor presently gave us product, as we call it, and leave to buy what provisions we wanted.

† **Product**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *productus*, pa. pple. of *producere* to PRODUCE] Produced. construed as pa. pple.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 340 In an instant so poynt that is product fillyth all the world of lyghte and shynyn. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulipes Offices* iii (1540) 144 Lawe cuyple products out of the lawe of nature . . . dothe chalenge malice and fraud.

Product (prɒdʌkt), *v.* *Obs. or rare.* [f. L. *productus*, ppl. stem of *producere* to PRODUCE, cf. *conduct*, *deduct*, *induct*, etc., and the prec. ppl. adj.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring forward = PRODUCE *v.* 1

c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 212 Many reasons are produced in the said dialogue. 1563 FOXE *A & M* 1093/1 More then the articles whereupon they were produced doth contain. *Ibid.* 1466/2 Being produced to his last examinatory before the sayde byshop.

† 2. To bring forth, beget. = PRODUCE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* i viii in *Holmshed* I 18/2 In these Isles also is great plenty of fine Amber to be had, which is produced by the working of the sea, upon those coastes. 1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas* i 66 Our Great King, who hath produced the most Noble Prince Henry . . . for the greater height of his good fortune. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Dew* 105 All other Essences, Globes, Worlds, produced, educted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

3. To extend, lengthen out, prolong; = PRODUCE *v.* 2, c. In later use chiefly *Zool. Obs. or rare.*

a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1693) 89 He that doth much in a short life produces his mortality. 1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 405 The shells are produced to a sharp point at both ends. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxv. 538 In many of the species the prothorax is produced posteriorly into a long scutelliform horizontal horn.

Hence **Produced** ppl. a.; whence † **Producedness** *Obs.*; † **Producing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1623 tr. *Rousse's Theat. Hon.* i. l. 3 For the producing of Elementarie bodies. 1628 FLITHAM *Resolves* ii [r.] xxx. 95 For conception, and fostering the produced birth. 1628 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ii. 142 Time is the sole producing instrument. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 302 The present Tense may intimate a producedness of the Action as being in *pass.* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 328 Prothorax Produced. When behind it terminates in a long scutelliform process.

Producible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *productus*, ppl. stem of *producere* to PRODUCE + -IBLE.] = PRO- DUCIBLE. 1830 in MAUNDER *Dict.*

Hence **Producible** *adj.*, the quality or fact of being producible.

1834 S. TURNER *Sacr. Hist.* (1836) I. iv 127 There are demonstrations of the latent and indefinite productivity of vegetable nature. 1849 SH. *Nat. Hist. Mammalia* III. 80 The test of excellence is productivity, a readiness to become fat, small bone, and the quality of the whole animal when converted into bacon. 1864 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* ii. 53 note. No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of productivity.

Producible, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *productibilis*, f. as prec. : see -IBLE.] Capable of being drawn out or produced.

1757 BAILEY (vol. II), *Productile*, drawn out at length. 1795 JOHNSON, *Productile*, which may be produced. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 411 Prior to the existence of a line, there was a law which, supposing a line, rendered it productile. 1900 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Productilis* adj., that may be drawn out, ductile, productile.

Production (prɒdʌkʃən). Also 5-6 -ce-ion. [Late ME. a. F. *production* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *productio*-em a lengthening, n. of action f. *producere* to PRODUCE.]

1. The action of producing, bringing forth, making, or causing; the fact or condition of being produced; with *a* and *pl.*, an act of producing.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A* ij b, God is the unversal commandour of all our production. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks 129/2 By generacion & production did the doers work both willingly & naturally. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 1 203 Mettals are (as plants) hidden and buried in the bowels of the earth, which have some conformitie in themselves, in the forme and maner of their production. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 100 What alteration was in the Deed at the production of the effect? 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech., Digress.* 346 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air, the Larynx, &c. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. viii. (1869) 1. 84 The demand for men. necessarily regulates the production of men. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Introd. Crystallogr.* 95 The manner in which those molecules are aggregated in the production of crystals. 1900 FRIEL *Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 The production of delicate and bright shades of pink.

b. *Pol. Econ.* (See quotes.)

1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. i 61 By production, in the science of Political Economy, we are not to understand the production of matter, but the production of utility, and consequently of exchangeable value, by appropriating and modifying matter already in existence. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv (1876) 26 Capital is wealth which has been appropriated to assist future production. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pow.* i. iii. (1881) 50 Production is always the mother of wages.

2. That which is produced; a thing that results from any action, process, or effort, a product. In quotes. 1695 and 1885 *collective*, = produce.

c. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* 9 When the digit multiplie the a nombre compoenede, afterwarde Ioyne the produccioun, and here wol be the some totalle. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii v. Nature, the great queen and mother Of all productions. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii § 67 170 A mountain may travel, and the production may be a mouse. 1665 PENNYN. *Archives* i. 117 Any of the Production or Manufacture of Europe not Legally Imported in the said Province. 1748 HUME *Ess.* xviii (ed. 3) 193 His utmost Art

and Industry can never equal the meaneat of Nature's Productions, either for Beauty or Value. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii 22 We constantly talk of the productions of a country meaning the products. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 The market is reported to be glutted, and the production has of late been largely going into stock.

b. A product of human activity or effort; *spec.* a literary or artistic work. Chiefly in *pl.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded. We lay a partial estimate upon our own productions. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. It is the great School of Music and Painting, and contains in it all the noblest Productions of Statuaries and Architecture. a. 1828 H. NELLE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 48 Chapman's Homer is a production of great value and interest. 1829 YEWELL *Ans. Brak. Ch.* ix (1847) 91 Two short writings deemed by the ablest critics to be the genuine productions of the apostle. 1879 FAUBRE *Cesar* ix. 100 The finest productions of Frautes or Zeuxis.

† c. An effect; = PRODUCT sb. 4. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1620 HEALEY *Ephictetus' Man.* (1636) 58 To follow . . . the causes and productions of all that seemeth usefull. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl. Wks.* 1722 I. 155 They're Cleopatra's Subjects let that be A full Production in our Victory.

d. The total yield, produce, or proceeds of (something); = PRODUCT sb. 2. *rare.*

1878 SEELY *Stem* I. 142 The one financial procedure was to increase the production of the royal domains.

II. 3. The action of bringing forward or exhibiting; in *Law*, the exhibiting of a document in court. To satisfy production (*Sc. Law*), to produce and submit a document called for by a court of law (and thereby to admit the title of the pursuer and competence of the court).

1564 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* i 224 Efter the production quhairof the personis undirwrittin, absentit thame selfis. 1566 *Ibid.* 413 Summons of error for production and reduction of the said declaration of the assynys. 1588 in PICTON *L'Appt. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 364 That the Surveyor do furnish the Mayor for production at the next Council with a plan. 1828 *Act of Sederunt* 11 July § 36 If the defender is to object to the title of the pursuer, or to state any other action against satisfying the production, he shall return defences confined to these points. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 790 Production of articles at criminal trials. *Ibid.* 830 If he [the defender] mean to defend the action on its merits . . . he merely returns the summons, which implies that he means to satisfy the production, as it is expressed; i. e., to produce the document called for, and to contest the reasons of the reduction. 1878 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 742/2 Public documents in general must be proved either by the production of the original or by the official copies. 1883 SIR N. LINCOLN *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 49 There is a broad distinction between a general application for discovery of documents and an application for production of documents referred to in the pleadings. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 The great event of the past week has been the production of the Greek play *Mod* shall call for the production of that document.

b. *Sc. Law.* A document produced in an action.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. In judicial proceedings, written documents produced in process, in *modum probationis* are technically called productions. So also in an action of reduction, the writ, or deed, or decree, called for, is called the production.

III. 4. Leading or carrying forth. *rare* -1.

1621 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* ii. 11 Men of meaner rank were not allowed this princely kinde of production to their graves.

IV. 5. Drawing out, extending, or lengthening in time (*Obs.*) or space, prolongation, extension.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 186 To that fine, that King Gregorius army, be production of long time, suld laik vittalis. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b. ij. Animals long-lived, being fed upon, conduce much to the production of life. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Production*, . . . also a lengthening, or making longer. 1840 LARSEN *Geom.* 280 Hence a tangent may be drawn to a parabola from any point T, in the production of its axis.

† 6 *Anat.* An extension of or projection from a bone or other part; = PROCESS sb. 12. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i 26 These bones are endowed with three notable productions, or Processes. 1613 CROOK *Body of Man* 485 Through these passages & productions aire and vapors attracted or drawn in respiration through the nostrils are carried vn to the braine. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 284 There being no such production on the upper chap. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Productio*, . . . a prolongation, a production.

V. 7. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1825 W. SMART *Stud. Economics* 8 Production goods may be shortly described as all the forms of land, capital, and labour that go, proximately or remotely, to provide and produce the consumption goods and services. 1897 L. MASHAM in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 3/2 When capital ceases to be invested in our production industries. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 40 This is used either for production order or for sales order.

Hence **Productionist**, as in *co-operative productionist*, one who believes in or advocates co-operative production.

1888 *Co-operative News* 22 Sept. 958 The ideal co-operative productionist begins by ignoring or defying the existence of competition.

Productive (prɒdʌktɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *productif*, -ive (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or (its source) med. L. *productivus*: see PRODUCT ppl. a. and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of producing or bringing forth; tending to produce; creative, generative.

1612 R. SHEDDEN *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 What new existencies are made of one Christ, by your productue, creatue, and factue consecrations in your massing sue words? 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* ii. iii. 41 There are

many things which have no such positive productive influence. 1830 R. Knox *Bleeders' Anat.* 163 These alterations of the hairs have all their origin and cause in the productive parts. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. 1 (1873) 168 A writer so busy as Shakespeare must have been during his productive period.

b. *Const. of the thing produced*
1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 1 iv § 17 302 That essence, that is generative or productive of all things. 1767 Cowper *Lett. to J. Hill* 16 June, This part of the world is not productive of much news. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 81 Oak trees productive of gall nuts

2. That causes or brings about, that results in; causative. Always with *of*.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* 1 § 70 His single Misfortune (which was productive of many greater) 1748 Anson's *Voy.* II. ii. 136 Salted cod was as productive of the scurvy, as any other kind of salt provisions 1806 *Med. Jur.* XV. 457 It may be productive of incalculable good 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict. c. 50 Preamble*, Such want of uniformity is productive of great inconvenience

3. *Pro. Econ.* That produces or increases wealth or value; engaged in the production of commodities of exchangeable value, esp. in *productive labour*, *labourer*, *classes*.

1796 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. iii (1869) I. 332 There is one sort of labour that adds to the value of the subject upon which it is bestowed, there is another which has no such effect. The former, as it produces a value, may be called productive. 1793 A. Young *Trav. France* 438 A government that struck a palsy into all the lower and productive classes to favour those who only merit is consumption 1833 H. Martineau *Life in Wilds* IV. 51, I have been accustomed, to think productive labourers more valuable than unproductive. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. i § 3 Precious stones are to some small extent employed in the productive arts. 1878 Jevons *Prin. Pol. Econ.* II. 28 The great object must be to make labour as productive as possible, that is, to get as much wealth as we can with a reasonable amount of labour

4. That produces readily or abundantly; fertile; prolific.

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Productive*, apt to produce, or bring forth. 1722 Pope *Chorus Brutus, Youth & Virgins* 24 Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light, Productive as the Sun. 1846 McCulloch *Act Brit. Empire* (1874) I. 635 The mine of Ecton was one of the most productive in the kingdom 1874 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. v (ed. 4) 175 An abundance of productive land

† *B. sb.* Term which produces or tends to produce. *Obs.*

1642 R. Watson *Serm. schol.* 29 That last productive of Scheme, inordinate zeal. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii, Warmth is the instrumental Productive of Cloud and Rain.

Productively, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] In a productive way or manner.

† 1. By production, as a production. *Obs. rare.*
1621 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxviii (1612) 322 Not that yll, productively, from Nature firstly springs. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv § 36 582 All things animally, that is, self-moveably, actively, and productively.

2. In a way that produces or increases wealth; profitably.

1832 Bentham *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 54 The capital... will be applied as productively to other undertakings. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* VI. (1875) 55 Capital is invested productively in the enclosure, drainage, and other improvements of land.

Productiveness (*prodoktivnes*). [f. as *prec.* + *-ness*.] The quality of being productive; capacity of producing, prolificacy; fertility, fruitfulness; abundance or richness in output.

1797 Bailey vol. II, *Productiveness*, aptness to produce. 1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 543 Circumstances would be preferred to every other on account of its productiveness. 1819 W. Lawrence *Nat. Hist. Man* II. 1. 265 Indeed, we know no difference in productiveness between such unions and those of the same race. 1843 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* III. iv 254 A gold mine of equal productiveness with the silver mines. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xviii. III. 305 The extreme productiveness of the southern region of Spain. 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Cir.* II. (1874) 263 Francesco da Barberino shows by far the most substantial productiveness among the poets who preceded Dante. 1878 Jevons *Prin. Pol. Econ.* VII. 54 To increase the productiveness of labour is really the important thing for everybody.

Productivity (*prodoktiviti*). [f. L. *productivus* PRODUCTIVE + *-ity*. So f. *productivus*.] The quality or fact of being productive; capacity to produce; = *PRODUCTIVENESS*.

1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1812) III. 302 Its own productivity would have remained for ever hidden from itself. 1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamism* 30 This is the first character of all life, Productivity. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) II. 347 A sign of the limited productivity of the soil. 1893 L. Stephen *Stud. Eng.* II. 1. 29 A publisher doing all in his power to stimulate the productivity of an author.

Productor (*prodoktar*). [Agent-n. in L. form (used in late L.) of *prodúcere* to PRODUCE; see *-OR*. Cf. F. *producteur* (a 1504 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] One who or that which produces; a producer.

1644 Heywood *Gummi* 1. 2 A divine thought was the producer of all things whatsoever. 1631 — *Eng. Elys.* (1642) A. J. Diligence is the breeder and productour of arts. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. i *Comm.* p. xxxiii, Every theory of creation that excludes the operation of Mind as the productive cause of being, makes inanimate matter the producer of mind. 1897 L. Parks *Star in East* II. 51 The universal agent is the producer, the generator of beings.

Productress. [f. *prec.* + *-ress*.] A female producer or productour. Chiefly fig.

1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 131 The ocean, the

container and productress of so many vegetables and animals. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 419 Magna Græcia, the enviable productress of men of such vigorous and universal genius.

So † **Productrice**, † **Productrix** [from the F. and L. forms].

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix 150 The native country of Hercules was the productress of Epimæonidas. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 125 You make this universal grace the productress of saving grace. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 410/1 Matter is the print, mother, nurse, and productrix of the third essence.

Proe, obs. f. *PROW sb.* 2, var. *PROA* (Malay boat).

† **Proegumenal** (*produgiménal*), *a. Obs.*

[f. Gr. *προγεγυμέναι* -ος, pr. pp. of *προγεγυῖσθαι* to lead, precede (see *PRO-2* and *HEGUMEN*) + *-AL*.] Preceding, predisposing; applied to an inward predisposing cause, as distinguished from the immediate or exciting cause. So † **Proegumene**, † **Proegumene nio**, † **Proegumene nical**, † **Proegumeneous** *adv.*, in same sense.

1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 389 Do you not understand that some of these things are proegumeneally, others not proegumeneally? 1654 Z. Coker *Logic* 51 The cause Proegumene is Gods good will and love. 1656 Jeanes *Prin. Christ.* 361 The inward, or proegumeneal moving causes of the glory of believers come next to be considered, 1. Gods love of Christ, 2. Gods righteousness. 1697 Proegumeneal [see *PROCATARCTIC*]. 1712 tr. *Werensky's Logomachy* 90 Aristotle, says he, divides the Efficient Cause into the Procatarctick, Proegumeneal, and Instrumental. 1822-34 Proegumeneal [see *PROCATARCTIC*]. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1020/1 Proegumeneal proegumeneous

Proem (*prodēm*), *sb.* Forms. 4-6 *proheme*, 5-*hem*, 6 *proheme*, 6-7 *proeme*, 6-9 *proeme*, 7-8 *proem*, 7-9 *proem*, 6-*proem*. See also *PROEMY*, *PROEMIUM*. [ME. *proheme*, a OF. *pro(h)eme* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod. F. *proème*, ad. L. *proemium* (Cic.), ad. Gr. *προῖμιον* an opening, prelude, f. *πρό*, *PRO-2* + *ἰμιος* way, road, or ? *ἰμῳ* song, lay.]

An introductory discourse at the beginning of a book or other writing, a preface, preamble.

1386 Chaucer *Clark's Pro.* 43 (Harl. MS.) He first with high stile enditheth A prohemie [or *prohemye*, -ie, *prohem*, *procheyn*] in the which deserveth he the mounde [or *Penonde*] and of Saluces he contré. 1475 *Parlement* 29 In the prohem of hys notable boke. 1542 Udall *Erasmi Apoph.* 64 As testifieth Cicero in the prohem of the offices. 1594 Carew *Huarts's Exam. Wits* ix (1596) 123 That doctrine of S. Hierome, which is found in his proem upon Essay and Hieremie. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 120/1 Seven Books; each of which hath a Proem, the whole none. 1731 Swift *On his Death* 71 Thus much may serve by way of proem, Proceed we therefore to our poem. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Intro. II. 60 The proeme, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament. 1861 Mrs. Browning *Swimming up in Italy* ix, I began too far off in my proem. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 404 The proem of the Gospel declared that 'the Word became flesh'.

b. The prefatory part of a speech or discourse, the preliminary remarks; an exordium.

1541 Paynell *Catiline* xii. 16 b. M. Cicero called a great counsailer. He began with a proeme faire, fetched to declare the vengeable dryfies & mischeuous imaginations of Catiline. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasmi Par. Mach.* 70 With this proeme Jesus discouraged the yong man. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 549 So glord the Tempter, and his Proem tunc'd. 1748 Geddes *Comp. Aethiops* 84 The proem is the first part of an oration. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. in 130 note, He sometimes opened the debate by a proem or prefatory address in his own person.

c. fig. A commencement, beginning, prelude.

1641 M. Frank *Serm.* *St. Paul's Day* (1672) 216 These yet are but the Proems of his mercy. 1788 H. Walpole *Remin. Lett.* 1871 I. p. xcii, The reign of George I was little more than the proem to the history of England under the House of Brunswick. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* II. 67 It then becomes part of a record which does not shrink from the supernatural, the proem of a unique life.

† **Proem-eme**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *prec. sb.*, cf. L. *proemi-ari* to make an introduction.] *trans.* To preface, introduce.

1658 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xii. 367 Moses might very well proeme the reputation of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension.

Proembryo (*proembriō*). *Bot.* [f. *PRO-2* + *EMBRYO*; so F. *proembryon*.] A term which has been applied to various structures of plants. e.g. to the *prothallus* of the Pteridophyta (Ferns, etc.); but more especially to embryonic structures, such as the *suspensor* of Phanerogams, the *protomeion* of Bryophyta (Mosses, etc.), and the embryos of certain Algae (e.g. *Chara*, *Batrachospermum*). Now little used.

1849 Lankester tr. *Schleiden's Princ. Sci. Bot.* 174 (Mosses) The spore-cell expands, emerges from its torn outer coat, and new cells being developed at the free end, form for itself a filamentous tissue, composed of linear cylindrical cells ranged end to end (the *proembryo*). *Ibid.* 198 1863 M. J. Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Proembryo*, the same with cotyledonoids (*Cotyledon* = a term applied to the germinating threads of mosses) 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs's Bot.* 311 Mosses The spore produces a conifer-like thallus, the Proembryo or Protomeion. *Ibid.* 312 1882 Vines *Sachs's Bot.* 292 *Characeæ* As a consequence of fertilisation the large cell of the carposonium becomes a resting spore, producing, by its germination, a pro-embryo from which the sexual plant springs as a lateral shoot.

Hence **Proembryonic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the character of a proembryo.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs's Bot.* 282 (Characeæ) The Proembryonic Branches, have a similar structure to the proembryos which proceed from the spores. They have only been observed in *Chara fragilis*. 1888 Henslow *Orig. Floral Str.* 281 Even after fertilization the embryo cannot grow to maturity, but remains in the arrested proembryonic condition.

Proemial (*proēmīāl*), *a.* Also *proemial*. [f. L. *proemium* PROEM + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proem, prefatory, introductory.

1447 Bokenham *Seynts* (Roxb.) 136 I hme erys inclyne To prohemial pleyer wych I the made to. 1597 J. King *On Yemas* (1618) 457 In this proemial sentence. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Althance Div. Off.* 240 Baptism was never afforded to persons adult without Repentance, proemial and preparatory to it. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 123 The epic writers have found the proemial part of the poem such an addition to their undertaking. 1838-9 *ILLIAM HST.* *Lit.* IV. iv. iii § 15 69 The *Logic* is introduced by two proemial books. 1841 Blackw. *Mag.* L. 629 Introduced by the chanter with a proemial address to some deity.

Hence **Proemially** *adv.*, by way of introduction. 1898 F. Davis *Rom.-Brit. City Stiches* 29 A building not less interesting, and proemially far more potent.

† **Proemiate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. In 6-hemiate. [f. ppl stem of L. *proemialis* to make a *proemium* or PROEM.] *intr.* To write or compose a proem.

1568 H. Charteris *Lyndesay's Wks.* Pref. It is the manner. of all thame guldik doos prohemiate vpon any vther mannis wark, cheifis to traueil about twa points.

|| **Proemptosis** (*proemptōsis*) *Chronol.* [mod. L. f. *PRO-2* + *ἐμπρωσις* a falling in or on: cf. *προεμπτειν* to fall on before: cf. *ΜΕΤΕΜΠΤΟΣΙΣ*.]

An anticipation or occurrence of a natural event earlier than the time given by a rule, esp. the occurrence of the new moon earlier than the Metonic cycle or 19 years' period would make it; also, loosely applied to the lunar equation or correction necessary to bring the calendar into agreement with the actual new moon.

The name *proemptosis* had reference to the Julian Calendar, according to which the actual new moon occurred 36 day earlier than the 19-year cycle provided, in 19 tropical years and their approximation in the Gregorian Calendar the new moon occurs 39 day later than provided for by the cycle.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Proemptosis*, in astronomy, that which makes the new moons appear a day later, by means of the lunar equation, than they would do without that equation.

† **Proemy**. *Obs.* In 4-5 *prohemy* (e, -ie, [ad. L. *proemi-um* PROEM.] = PROEM *sb.*

1382 Wyclif *Esther* (Apoc.) xii. 6 gloss, Hider to the proemy [1388 *proemye*], thoo thingus, that folowen, in that place weren put, whar is write in the volume [etc.]. c. 1386 Chaucer *Clark's Pro.* 43 (Ellesmere) First.. he enditheth A proemye [Hawgert *prohemye*]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* i. The proemye of the second booke of fables.

Pro-epimeral to Pro-ethnic: see *PRO-2*.

Proer, obs. f. *PROHE sb.*, *proer*. **Proes**, -esse, obs. ff. **PROWESS**. **Proese**, obs. f. *PROBE*. **Proestasy**, *erron.* f. *PROESTASY*. **Proeve**, obs. f. *PROVE v.* **Prof**, obs. f. *PROOF*, **PROVE**.

† **Proface**, *int.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *profasse*! in full *bon profou vous fassie*! (also as *sb.* *profasse*, 1588 in Godef.) 'may it do you good'; f. *prof* *PROW* 1 + *fasse* (3rd pers. pres. subj. of *fasse* to do) = L. *fasci*; cf. *PROFOLIAT*.]

A. int. or phrase. A formula of welcome or good wishes at a dinner or other meal, equivalent to 'may it do you good', 'may it be to your advantage'.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* iii. (1570) CIII/1 A natural foole of reason dull and rude, Proface Coridon, thus do I here conclude. 1575 Latham *Let.* (1871) 5 Thus proface ye with the Preface. 1580 Stow *Chron.* 955 Before the second course, the Cardinal came in booted and spurred, all sodainly amongst them, and bade them *Proface*. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 30 Master Page, good M. Page, sit. *Proface*. 1630 J. Taylor (Water F.) *Praise Henslope* Wks. III. 61 Proface my Masters, if your stomachs serve. 1638 Heywood *Wise Woman* IV. I. Wks. 1874 V. 335 The dinner's half done, and before I say Grace, and bid the old Knight and his guest proface.

B. sb. A salutation or good wish in drinking, a toast drunk to a person's health. *rare.*

1586 B. Young *Guzado's Cro. Conv.* iv. 125 This speech makes me think yf we have ended our taske, and are now come to the last Proface.

Profanable, *a. rare.* [f. *PROFANE v.* + *-ABLE*.] Liable to be profaned.

1891 Longm. *Mag.* Apr. 623 Something, that was profanable by publicity.

† **Profanate**, *v. Obs.* Also *proph-*. [f. ppl stem of L. *profānare* to PROFANE; see *-ATE*.]

For *proph-* see *PROFANE a.* *trans.* To profane.

1566 Tonnall *Proclam.* 23 Oct. in Foxe *A & M* (1576) 990/2 By their wicked and peruerse interpretations, to profanate the maiesty of the Scripture. 1566 Bacon *Humile Supplic.* Wks. II. 19 The wycked Papistes profanate and vnhallow these two aforesayde holy Sacramentes. 1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed. 2) 555 There [he] hath in contempt of y^e keyes, presumed of his own rashnes to celebrate, nay rather to profanate.

† **Profana** *tic*, a *Obs nonce-wd* [app. f. **PROFANE**, with word-play on **FANATICO**] Infatuated with profanity.

1687 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 53 What a strange Profanatic Age is this, When Truth is scorn'd, and falsehood courted is.

Profanation (*prɒfəˈneɪʃən*). Also 6-8 **proph-**. [Early mod. E. a. *OF. profanation* (15th c. in *Hatz-Darm*, mod. *F. prof-*), or ad. late L. *profanation-em* (Tert.), n. of action f. *profān-āre* to **PROFANE**.]

The action of profaning; desecration or violation of that which is sacred; defilement, pollution.

1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. That the Communicants kneeling should receive the holy Communion to auoyde the profanation and dysorde which... myght els ensue 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* x Cor xi 34 Lest your profanation of so holy a thing bring down God's judgments on you 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 136 To preserve the structure from profanation and ruin 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I 176 In no nation... has the profanation of sacred things been so prevalent. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. xi. 131 A wall was built round the tomb to protect it from profanation.

b. By extension: The degradation or vulgarization of anything worthy of being held in reverence or respect; cheapening by familiarity.

1588 *Maryel Epist.* (Aib.) 49 You have loyned the profanation of the magistracy, to the corruption of the ministerie. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 41 'Twere profanation of our joyes To tell the laytie our love 1780 COWPER *Tablet* 758 [Poetry] Distorted from its use and just design, To make the pitiful possessor shine. Is profanation of the basest kind. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 54 About this time too the profanation of the word, Love, rose to its height. 1864 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 225 This morbid terror of the profanation of the treasures committed to their charge.

Profanatory (*prɒfəˈnətəri*), a. [f. as **PROFANE** + **-ORY**.] That tends to profane; profaning. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette xxv*, Every one now had tasted the wassail-cup, except Paulina, whose *pas de fle ou de fantasia* nobody thought of interrupting to offer so profanatory a draught.

Profane (*prɒfəˈni*), a. (*sb.*). Also 6 **prophan**, 6-7 **pham(e)**, 6-8 **phane** [a. *obs F. profane* (1228 in *Godef. Compl.*), mod. *F. profane*, ad. L. *profān-us*, in med. L. also *profān-us*, lit. 'before (i. e. outside) the temple', hence 'not sacred, common'; also, 'impious'; see **PRO-** and **FANE**.]

The spelling *profān* (in med. L., Fr., and Eng.), evidently due to erroneous imitation of such words from Gr. as *profēta*, *phantasia* (see note under **PH**), occurs as early as 1025 in *prophānēre* (Du Cange). *Profane* was the ordinary spelling in Eng. down to 1750, and occurs as late as 1795. So the derivatives, *profaneness*, *profanity*, etc.]

1. Not pertaining or devoted to what is sacred or biblical, esp. in *profane history*, *literature*, unconsecrated, secular, lay, common; civil, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 241/x The said. Marriage was made privily and secretly, in a private chamber, a profane place 1549 *Lutiner's and Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 We myghte as well spende that tyme in reading of profane hystories, of cantorbury tales, or a fit of Roben Hode. 1590 FOXE *A & M* (ed. 2) 355 In a certeyne chappell not hallowed, or rather in a profane coteage 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 11 (1876) 26 Scholars that came to learne his profane sciences 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* *Forme of Proces* 109 b, All civill actions, that hes not *fideli vel juri amentis interpositionem*, are civil, and profane, and therefore pertaines not to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 11 (1634) 268 If there be any truth in profane antiquitie. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 6 p. 3 The most celebrated Examples of an Heroical Death in Profane Story, are, Socrates amongst the Greeks [etc.] 1698 BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* 1 104 What you will; I will talk of things Sacred, or things Profane. 1786 LEONI *Albert's Archib.* 83/x Things sacred appertain to the public worship things profane... regard the welfare and good of the Society 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* 11. xii. 100 The best guide to the knowledge of profane history. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 4 Not of the Bible only, but of those precious remains of profane literature

b. Of persons *orig* Not initiated into the religious rites or sacred mysteries; *transf.* not participating in or admitted to some esoteric knowledge; uninitiated, 'lay', Philistine.

1616 B. JONSON *Hymenaeus Wks.* (Ritldg.) 553/x Bid all profane away; None here may stay To view our mysteries. 1667 COWLEY *Tr. Horace's Odes* 11. i. Hence, ye Profane, I hate ye all; Both the Great Vulgar, and the Small. 1697 DRYDEN *Annid* vi. 368 Far hence be souls profane (The Sibyl cried). 1764 *Foots Patron* 11. Wks. 1799 I. 350 The ignorant, the profane (by much the majority), will be apt to think it an occupation ill suited to my time of life. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 147 No one profane to the profession of artist ever acquired a just notion of any picture by reading. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 69 Let the attendants and other profane persons close the doors of their ears.

2. Applied to persons or things regarded as unholy or as desecrating what is holy or sacred: unhallowed; ritually unclean or polluted, esp. said of the rites of an alien religion: heathen, pagan.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 35 The ayi infectit and profane (v. r. profane). 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Heb* xii. 16 Let there be no fornicator, or profane person as Esau, which for a portion of meat sold his birth right 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 11. 133 *margen*, Temples to profane Godis. *Ibid.* 11. 188 Profane rites of the Ethnikis. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Oliver* 11. Plays 173 I. 215 Said [of tobacco] 'twas a pagan plant; a profane weed And a most sinful smoke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ista* lxxv. 4 A people...

that ate swines flesh, and profane pottage in their vessels. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 16 Hypocrites, and vnsanctified and profane, and such as are in the state of damnation 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 11. 670 Nor are the Gods ador'd with Rights profane. 1738 WESLEY *Pt. XLV* 1x. Nothing profane can dwell with Thee 1878 MACLEAR *Celtic* ix. 147 [Hic] was rewarded by seeing many won from their profane rites.

3. Characterized by disregard or contempt of sacred things, esp. in later use, by the taking of God's name in vain; irreverent, blasphemous, ribald; impious, irreligious, wicked.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 47 3of prettikes ar profane, Fur ladeis to supplant 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* *Whole Duty Clergy* 1 202 He is a profane person who neglects the exterior part of Religion and this is so vile a crime, that hypocrite while it is undiscovered is not so much mischievous as open profaneness, or a neglect and contempt of external Religion 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 210 The Bill against Atheism and profane Swearing we have sent up to the Lords 1722 DR. FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* 1 1 (1840) 28 We need no profane husbands to keep us back a loose, irreligious husband, is a dreadful snare. 1755 JOHNSON, *Profane*, irreverent to sacred names or things 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Ist* III. 271 The Testament of this personage, which may usually be purchased at any stall, is a very profane production

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* One who is profane.

(The first example may be the pl. of the adj., as in Fr., the last is a Gallicism) 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 208 Howe some of you do eate in Lenton season fleshe mete, Men call you therfor profanes. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melan Ajax* (1814) 6 Who can stand against such an army of emperors, kings, magistrates, prophets, all hallows, all-profanes, as are by him brought for enobling his arguments? 1891 M. O'RELL *Freuchm. in Amer* 294 They will declare you a profane, unworthy to live

Profane (*prɒfəˈni*), v. Also 4-8 **prophane**. [*ME. profane* = *OF. profanare* (1486 in *Godef. Compl.*), mod. *F. profaner*, ad. L. *profān-āre*, in med. L. *profān-āre* to render unholy, desecrate, violate, disclose, f. *profān-us* **PROFANE** a.]

1. *trans.* To treat (what is sacred) with irreverence, contempt, or disregard; to desecrate, violate.

1384 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xxiii. 38 Thai profanedden [gloss or madden] voluoli my sabotis 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* iii. 35 He commandeth to profane their places and tabernacles even to make them lothely and abominable. 1611 BIBLE *Lev* xix. 12 Ye shall not swear by my Name falsely, neither shalt thou profane the Name of thy God: I am the Lord 1623 COCKERAM, *Profane*, to put holy things to a common use. 1715 DR. FOE *Fam. Instruct.* 1. v. (1841) I. 97 You have been guilty of profaning the Lord's day. 1795 *Genil. Mag.* July 541/x [In France] where licentiousness, profaning the sacred name of liberty, has gloried in the destruction of order 1824 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. vii. (1864) II. 379 Feasts and revels profaned the most hallowed sanctuaries 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 487 It is an excellent rule not lightly to profane the names of the Gods

b. To misuse, abuse (what ought to be held in reverence or respect); to violate, defile, pollute.

1562 WYNET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 21 Marit women defilt, wedowis spuileit, virginis prophanit 1597 SHAKS *A Hen.* IV. 11. iv. 321, I feele me much to blame, so idly to profane the precious time. 1685 *Pennsylv. Archives* 1. 94 Least men profan Government by an unallowed use of it 1716 GAY *Trivia* 1. 75 Impudent Men Heav'n's choicest Gifts profane 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. v. There was no malicious gossip, no callous chatter to profane his ear 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 55 (46) Once her body profan'd, her flow'r of chastity blighted.

c. To make (anything of value) the property of the vulgar crowd, to vulgarize. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 STR. T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 11. § 4 Well understanding that wisdom is not profan'd unto the World, and 'tis the privilege of a few to be Vertuous.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To act or speak profanely, to blaspheme. *rare*.

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* i. (1694) 27 They grew very troublesome to the better sort of People, and furnished the looser with an occasion to Profane

Hence *Profane* need *ppl. a.*, *Profaning* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 847 Myn auctour eek, Seith this profaned thyng may nought auale 1548 RECORDS *Urban Physick Pref.* (1651) 7 It is a profaning of learning, and a meanes to bring it into contempt. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 205 Scenes Of senseless and profaning mirth 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 14 But should impious heat or humour headstrong Drive thee wilfully, wretch, to such profaning. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks* iii. The profaning of sacred places will bring a punishment

† **Profaneling**, **proph-**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **PROFANE** a. + **-LING**] One given to profanity.

a 1640 W. FENNFR *Spir. Man's Direct.* (1649) 55 As if drunkards, and whore-masters, and Atheists, and profanings, were holier than they.

Profanely (*prɒfəˈnəli*), *adv.* Also 6-8 **proph-**. [f. **PROFANE** a. + **-LY**.] In a profane manner; by profanation; irreverently, impiously.

1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 367 Sacrifices to be made... with holy fire, and not with strange fire, or fire profanely kindled 1586 CRESS *Pembrace* p. LXXIX. 1. Thy temple is now profanely stained 1633 LAMONT *Diary* (Bann.) 56 He was cast of for profanitie taking the name of the diuill in his mouth twyse, especiallie vpon the last Sabbath the communion was given in Largo 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 p. 3 What they profanely term Conjugal Liberty of Conscience. 1748 YOUNG *Love Fame* 1 179 The ballads come (rude men, profanely bold) 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* 1. ii. 276 The holy oil was profanely used to anoint their shoes and sandals.

Profanement, *rare* [f. **PROFANE** v. + **-MENT**] = **PROFANATION**

1815 MOORE *Lett. to Lady Donegal* 3 July in *Mem.* (1836) VIII. 197, I rather think you would burn it to the ground after such profanement

Profaneness (*prɒfəˈnɪnəs*). Also 6-8 **proph-**, 6-7 **prophaness(e)**; *β.* 6-8 **proph-**, **prophaness**. [f. **PROFANE** a. + **-NESS** For the *β* form see note under **-NESS**] The quality or fact of being profane or unholy, or of openly violating what is sacred; profanity; profane conduct or speech. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this (Now somewhat *rare*).

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 11 To Rdr, Seeing the general profaneness of mens lues almost every where 1612 SHAKS *Wint.* T. ii. 11. 155 Apollo pardon My great profanenesses 'gainst thine Oracle 1650 TRAFER *Comm. Lev* xix. 10 All the prodigious errors, lies, and profanenesses in the world 1736 BUTLER *Anag.* ii. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion 1884 *Law Times Ref.* 19 Apr. 239/x It seemed almost a profaneness to administer the oath of canonical obedience in the sense in which he was prepared to take it.

β 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 205 To be thus used for his vile profaneness and abusing his holie things. 1633 PRYNN *Histrionastix* 520 Stage-players are the Lectures, the Maits, the common treasures of all ribaldry, scurrility, profaneness 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funnel* 26 Wicked men, persisting in their profaness c 1770 EDWARDS in *Camd. Antiq. Soc. Commun.* III. 133 Which at an other time is reckoned to be Profaness

Profaner (*prɒfəˈnaɪ*). [f. **PROFANE** v. + **-ER** 1] One who profanes, a desecrator, violator, defiler.

a 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 111. (1586) 462 Profaners of thy holy name. 1690 G. H. HIST. *Cardinals* 111. i. 239 These were such as declar'd him a Hereticke, a Profaner, and so forth. a 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* i. vii. 238 Intruders into the sacred office and profaners of sacred things

Profanish, a. *rare*. [f. **PROFANE** a. + **-ISH**.] Somewhat profane. Hence *Profanishness*

1675 T. DUFFERT *Much Tempest* v. 1, He is sweetly in his Scourge-stick of Profanishness

† **Profanism**, **proph-**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *profān-us* **PROFANE** a. + **-ISM**, or f. *OF. profāniser* to **PROFANIZE**.] Profaneness, profanity.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* iv. 1, Bee it spoken without profanisms, bee hath more in this traine

Profanity (*prɒfəˈnɪti*). [ad. late L. *profānitas* (Tertull.), see **PROFANE** a. and **-ITY**; so *OF. profānité* (a single instance of 1492 in *Godef.*).

App. in no Eng. dictionary before the 19th c.; not in Todd's Johnson 1818; added by Jodrell 1820, citing quot. 1813. In Webster 1828 Smart 1836-49 says 'Little authorized'; referring to which, Worcester 1846 says 'It is in common use in America and in Scotland, and it is also used by respectable English authors'. But examples occur both in Eng. and Sc. writers from 1607, though *β. ofaneness* was the usual word with the former down to 1800.]

The quality or condition of being profane; *profaneness*, profane conduct or speech; in *pl.* profane words or acts.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 11. 24 Injustice, the generally voice of all malice, profanity, impiety, naughtiness and vice 1622 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 13 Comparison betwix these ridiculous profanities, and your so much admired History. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 The people perish in ignorance, atheism, and profanitie. 1699 *Proper Project for Scot.* 28 The avowed and open Profanity, overspreading the whole land. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* (1890) I. 101 Lord Temple. could not justify his [Wilkes's] profanity, but thought the seizing of his papers a wrong thing. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Fmils.* IX. 267 This very reasonable exertion of the law against profanity. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* July 283 There is a tone of blackguardism—[we really can find no other word]—both in his indecency and his profanity. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 63 The sacrilegious profanity of his adulation 1853 MISS YONGE *Her. of Red. chyls* xxxix. He felt it a sort of profanity to disturb her 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xlv. 132 Indecency in public worship is acted profanely and is grossly irreligious in its effects

Profanize (*prɒfəˈnaɪz*), v. *rare*—1. [f. **PROFANE** a. + **-IZE**; cf. *OF. profāniser* (*Godef.*)] *trans.*

= **PROFANE** v.

c 1873 J. ADDIS *Ethiopian Echoes* (1870) 92 How he put poison in the Sacred Chalice, And profanized the Holy Mysteries

So † **Profanizate** v., in same sense. *Obs. rare*—1.

1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 73 The ende of warre is this. churches are profanizate and sacrilegied.

Profe, *obs.* f. **PROOF**, **PROVE**. **Profecie**, *obs.* f. **PROPHESY** v. **Profect**, *obs.* by-form of **PROFIT** *sb.*

Profection (*prɒfəˈkʃən*). Now *rare* [Partly a. f. *profection* a progression, in *Astrol.* (1510 in *Godef.*), f. L. *profect-*, *ppl.* stem of *proficere* to put forward, go forward, advance, progress; partly ad. L. *profection-em* a setting out, n. of action f. *proficisci* to set out, start.]

1. The action or fact of going forward; progression, advance. *Obs. exc. Astrol.*

1597 J. KNE *On Sonas* (1618) 225 The great vessel of election, confesseth his profection and going forward; I endeavour my selfe to that which is before. 1609 W. SCI. *Atter Thershold Preserv.* (1610) Biv b. In the state of this mortal life, there is no mean betwixt profection and defection 1646 STR. T. BROWNE *Pensid. Ep.* iv. xi. (1650) 187 Which together with other Planets, and profection of the Horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year, oppresseth living natures. 1654 WHARTON *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 638 The Profection, or

Revolution of the Sun, comes to the Opposition of Mars, in the year 1600, about the 20 of November. 1819 J. Wilson *Comp. Dict. Astron.* 326 *Profession*, the progression
 †b. The degree of advancement attained, proficiency *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. Ded. to King § 2 There seemeth to be no lesse contention betweene the excellencie of your Maiesties gifts of Nature and the universallite and perfection of your learning. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* Ep. Ded., Your affection to divine knowledge, good profectiō in it, and much time spent towards the perfection of it 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon* Wks. 1874 IV 278 If Kings arrive to my profectiō I is by Succession, or Election.

†2. A setting forward in process or rank; furtherance, advancement. *Obs.*

1540 CAOWELL in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II 121 Their said Promotions or Profectiōs into the same [Bishoprics]. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 83 The better propagation and profectiō of the Divine truth.

II. †3. A setting out, setting forth, starting. *Obs.* 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 288 The time of the yeere hasting the profectiō and departure of the Ambassador. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 303 In his profectiō into Africa, as he went out of the ship, he chanced to fall flat upon the ground.

Hence †*Profectional*, *a. Astral*, of or relating to 'profection' or progression.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral* civil. 655 To consider with which of them, the Profectiōn Figure, or of the Revolution, doth agree. 1647 WHARTON *Merlinus Angl. Eborac* Wks (1683) 297, I have considered the Profectiōn Figure of the last Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter.

Profectionis, *a. Rom. Law*. Also -*ionis*. [f. late L. *profectio*-us, -itius that proceeds from some one (f. *profect-*, ppl. stem of *proficisci*: see prec.) + -ous] That proceeds or is derived from a parent or ancestor. Opposed to *adventitious*.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV. 372 The threefold distinction of profectiōs, adventitious, and professional, was ascertained. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Upham* vi. § 3 A dowry is either profectiōs, given by the woman's father, or adventitious, given by some other person.

Profective, *a. Rom. Law*. [a. F. *profectif*, -ive (legal), f. L. *profect-* see prec. and -ive] = prec. 1795 *Et Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 163 We have our distinctions of goods moveable, immovable, profectiō.

Profer, *v.* 1 *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Also 4 *proferre*, 4-7 *profer*, 6 *proferre*. [app. a. F. *proferre* (13th c. in Brunet Lat.), recorded in sense 'utter, pronounce, dire tout haut' (see sense 3 here), = Pr. *proferre*, Cat. *proferre*, It. *proferre* († *proferre*, Florio) to utter, pronounce, speak, ad L. *profer-re* to bring forth, produce, utter, bring forward, adduce, also (rarely) to offer, proffer. From the interchange of *f* and *ff*, often confused in form, and sometimes app. in sense, with *proffer*, to which sense I may even belong.

It is only in later examples that *profer* distinctly appears.] †1. *trans.* To put forth, extend; in first quot. *intr.* for *refl.* to project. *Obs.*

13 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1463 Pinnacles pynt þar apert þat profert bitwene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii 141 Þe paume is purely þe hande and profertþ forth þe fyngres I to mynyste and to make. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii 97 This inferiour trunk out of his hynder part proferteth Arteries to the spaces of the ribbes.

†2. To bring forth, produce, yield. *Obs.*

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Neyr the tyme that the fruyt shulde be proferid forth. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady's* 232 The fruytful moder hathe profered a byrthe. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 249 The said Islands... seem to proffer plenty of all kinde of our graine.

3. To bring out (words), utter, pronounce. Now *rare*.

1400 *Deir Troy* 106 When the peopull were pesit, he proffert þes wordes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431r He comyng to the last house, and profeytyng the laste wordes I commend my soule in to thyne handes deyed. c. 1489 - *Blanchardyn* xxxiv 125 After many wordes proffered & sayde. 1500 in *Arnolds Chron.* (1817) 273 Whether priests can proffer [anted profere] the wordis off the canon and baptysm. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Prolation*, pronouncing or profering of wordes. 1630 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 129 Not a word Had either of us yet proffer'd.

†4. To bring or put near or into contact with something; to present. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Husb* § 138 Than proferre thy graffe in-to the stocke. 1698 BALLARD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 418, I took my Knife, and profering it to the Needle, it drew the North Pole.

†*Profer*, -*ere*, -*erre*, *obs.* forms of *PROFERRE*. **Profer** (pro^{fa}st) *Law*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. L. *proferi* (in *cūra*) 'he produces (in court)'; 3rd sing. pres. of *profer-re* to bring forward.] The production or exhibition of a deed in court.

1719 LILLY *Pract. Regr.* II 382 Where the Plaintiff declares upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleads a Deed, he must do it with a *Profer* in *Cūra* to the end that the other Party may at his own Charges have a Copy of it. 1769 GIBSON *Law* *End* 189 (Jod.) Upon every contract

with solemnity there is a *profer* made of it to the courts, so that it appears to be the same on the declaration and in the evidence. 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 76 § 55 It shall not be necessary to make *Profer* of any Deed or other Document mentioned or relied on in any Pleading. 1884 Sir H. C. LOPES in *Law Times* *Ref.* L. 366 1/2 A plaintiff suing as executor could not maintain his action without making *profer* of the probate. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III.* Intro. 61 *Profer* of a deed had been made by the defendant, and... the deed had been denied by the plaintiff.

†**Profess**, *sb. Obs.* In 5 *professe* (*prouese*). [Late ME. *professe*, either from *PROFESS* *v.* or from L. *professus* sb., profession of faith, or a Romanic **professa* fem. cf. *obs.* F. *professe* in same sense (1610 in Godef.)] The declaration made by one entering a religious order; = *PROFESSION* 1; the document containing this. Also *attrib.*

c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* lviii 38 When sho sall make hir professiō, In þe kirke bi-for þame alle sal sho hate stabilies and buxumies, bi-for god and alle his haliges. *Ibid.* 39 Þe bref of hir professiō sal sho noht haue, bot in þe kirke sal þe gete. 12 *Vespasian Ritual* *Ibid.* 145 Att þe bygyngnyng of þe mese þe madyn þat salbe mayden nun sal sit in þe quere a pon a stole be-for þe priores stail by hir pouse in hir hand. *Ibid.* Scho with hir professiō-boke in hir hand. *Ibid.* 147 When scho hase red hir professiō.

†**Profess**, *a. Obs.* Also 3-4 *profes*, 4 -*esse*. [ME. a. F. *profes*, *professe* = Pr. *profes*, Sp. *profeso*, Pg. It. *professo*, 'that has taken the vows of a religious order', ad L. *professus* 'having professed or declared publicly', pa. ppl. of *profiteri* to profess.] Professed, that has made a profession, that has taken vows of religion. In early use const. also as pa. ppl. Also *absol.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8944, & uor to be siker of he stat þe abut of nonne heo tok, & me nolde hire profes noht make a none wise. c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1782 Monke, muneche, ne no frere, Ne no man of religion, Profes þe þat he were. 1340 *Ayenb* 238 þet neuremor hi ne moþe by spoused, þeþe hi byþe profes. 13 *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LVII 276 Þis ilke Monk wip oute les Was Monk of Cleruauis profes. 1389-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III 1 (Skeat) 130 Vnder whiche lawe (and vnworthy) bothe professiō & regular an obediencer an bounden to this Margart perle, & by knotte of loues statutes [1865 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 169 Young Fathers are, but do not seem [holly]; Profess fathers both seem and are.]

Profess (profes), *v.* [f. L. *profess*, ppl. stem of *profiteri* to profess, f. PRO-1 + *fateri*, *fass-* to confess, own, acknowledge of CONFESS, also It. *professare* (Florino 1598), Sp. *profesar*, Pr. *professar*, mod F. *professer* (1680 in Hatz-Darm.)] Before 1500 only in religious sense (see below), the earliest part occurring being the pa. ppl. *professed* (answering to earlier *profes*(s), L. *professus*, F. *profés*, *fesse*: see prec.)

I. 1. *trans.* a. Orig. in passive form, to be *professed* (cf. *PROFESS* a., *PROFESSED* ppl. a.), to have made one's profession of religion; to make one's profession, to take the vows of some religious order, esp. to become a monk or nun (= c), afterwards app. viewed as passive in sense, whence, in 15th c., b. the active voice to *profess*, to receive the profession of (a person), to receive or admit into a religious order.

[The form to be *professed* app. either arose directly out of to be *profess* (see *PROFESS* a.), F. *être profess*, or was due to rendering the L. deponent *professus* est as a passive.]

c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1792 Released Schel him nauht þe religion, þaþ he be nauht professed. 1330 GOWER *Conf.* III 337 His wif, Which was professed in the place, As sche that was Abbess there c. 1400 *Lansdowne Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Efter þe gospell on þe day þat sho sall be profeste, hir maistres sall cum til hir & lede hir til þe gree. And þare sho sall rede hir professiō. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxiv 88 Than he sent his sone vnto Paris and there causyd hym to be professed in an howse of relygyon. 1523 FITZGER. *Serv.* 34 They be all onely [professed] to god to be his men and women and to none other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. xii 1030 When she was a very young wench... shee, together with her mistresse, was there professed and consecrated. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* II 1, A House of Benedictines, call'd the Torre di Specchi, where only Ladies of the best Quality are profess'd. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Vivaldi was told that a nun was going to be professed.

Fig. c. 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 3683 Folkys that ben amorous, Professed in Venus covent. 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 25, I am profest for losse or gayne, To be thyne owne assuredlye.

b. c. 1430 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 30 To graunte to the priour of Theford autonte and power as your depute to professe in dwe forme the seyd monkes of Bromholm unprofessed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 36 In the ix. yere of his reigne, the Archbishop Anselme professed Gerard Archbishop of Yorke to the yoke of obedience, 1886 MONAHAN *Rec. Dioceses Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 6 The Bollandists hold that St. Mel professed St. Bridget in his own church at Ardagh.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To make one's profession, to take the vows of a religious order.

c. 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/2 He chaunged that purpose, and appointed to professe him self in the order of heres prechours. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Archd. Hawkyns* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II 273 She had a commandment from God as she said, to profess herself a nun. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. 11 14 They (Calamarians) cannot profess before they are twenty-five years old. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX 394 The young man went back to France, and professed there in some religious order.

II. 2. *trans.* To declare openly, announce, affirm, to avow, acknowledge, confess: a. *oneself to be* (or *do*) something (often with omission of either *refl.* pron. or *inf.*, or sometimes of both). In later use often coloured by 3.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 And professeth them selfe to be pilgrymes in this world. 1594 T. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II 5 Many professe themselves better Philosophers then good Christians. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vi 10 Yet did her face and former parts professe A faire young Mayden, full of comely glee. 1605 SHAKS *Learn.* i. 1 74, I professe My selfe an enemy to all other ioyes. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 114 Saint Paul is too nice, and professeth Puritan, when hee reckons Fornicators, Adulterers among the damned crew. 1662 Bb. *Com. Prayer*, *Pr.* for all Conditions of Men, That all who profess and call themselves Christians may be led into the way of truth. 1678 WATSON *Life Sanderson* 23 They shut up their shops, professing not to open them till justice was executed. 1774 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 337 Your plan of a newspaper to profess itself a general channel of American intelligence. 1794 PALLY *End.* (1825) II. 320 He probably was what he professes himself to be. 1838-9 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 63 She professed herself much relieved. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 220 He... professed himself to be snugly lodged.

b. with object clause. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Math.* vii. 23 And then wil I professe to them, I neuer knewe you. 1619 *Vincr.* DOMCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 701, I must professe the cheare was royall. 1670 H. STURBE *Plis Ultra* 38 Galileo professeth that in the moon there is no rain. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 50 F. I. He profess'd it was his Design to save Men by the Sword. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* xxv, 'I profess I thought I was doing you pleasure.' 'O ay!.. profess—profess. Ay, that is the new phrase of asseveration, instead of the profane adoration of courtiers and Cavaliers. Oh, sir, profess less and practise more.' 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 43 It is professed that Mathematical science is demonstrative. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 17 Who professes that he will not leave him.

c. with simple object. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 103 Lord Angelo hath to the publike ears Profest the contrary. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* Ded., I were most unworthy of such noble friends, if I should not profess and own them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 578 [He] took all Opportunities, to strike his Rival, and profess the Spite which moved him to it. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 11. 146 They one by one professed their faith in Christ, and were beheaded in the Sultan's presence.

3. To make profession of, to lay claim to (some quality, feeling, etc.); often implying insincerity, as 'to profess and not practise'; to make protestation of; to pretend to. With *simple obj.* or *inf.*

1530 PALSGR. 667/1 Wolde to God every man that professeth chastyte coude kepe it well. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If a man woulde professe to wryte of Engleterre. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436, I profess not to be a poet. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Aib.) 34 That love of truth which ye eminently professe. 1775 JOHNSON *Thes.* no Tyr 40 The right which their ancestors professed. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 154 Whose only care. Is not to find what they profess to seek. 1826 [see 2b] 1824 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Frede. Gt.* (1877) 658 It professes, indeed, to be no more than a compilation. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiii. 269 William professed, and in many respects honestly practised, a devotion to religion beyond that of other men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 Mr. Raikes... professed extreme regret at being compelled as an act of public duty to make these painful disclosures.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To make a profession or professions; esp. to profess friendship or attachment.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 77 If you know, That I professe my selfe in Banqueting to all the Rout, then hold me dangerous. 1611 - *Wint. T.* I. ii. 456 He is dishonor'd by a man, which euer Professed to him. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. iii, In religion, as in friendship, they who profess most are ever the least sincere.

4. *trans.* To affirm or declare one's faith in or allegiance to; to acknowledge or formally recognize as an object of faith or belief (a religion, principle, rule of action, God, Christ, a saint, etc.).

1560 DAUS *St. Seldane's Comm.* 20b, John Hefsercorne a Jewe that professed Christianitie. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 372 The securite of thame professing the said religion. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 102 By the Saint whom I professe, I will plead against it with my life. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 395 Who professed the rule of S. Augustine. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first, that openly professed the faith himselfe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 2 187 The Amalekites had forsaken the God whom Israel still professed. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* 1 Wks. 1757 IV. 122 They, that profess deism for the credit of superior understanding. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 137 In this year F. Vincent Torre professed two Religions.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* 1640 LAUD in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II 383 As if he should profess with the Church of England, and have his heart at Rome.

5. *trans.* To make profession of, or claim to have knowledge of or skill in (some art or science); to declare oneself expert or proficient in; to make (a thing) one's profession or business. In quot. 1613 *absol.* or *intr.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1 (1586) 6 Ozias as we reade professed husbandry. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 92, I thank him, that he cuts me from my tale. For I profess not talking. 1611 BIBLE *Titus* iii 14 Let our also learne to maintaine good workes [margin profess honest trades]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 287 They beginne to professe in practise of Physick and Diuination. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi 124 The advice of one that profeseth the study of the Law. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.*

xiii (1860) I. 268 War was the only art which he professed
1818 in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 147 Playing on the
harp and piano, which instruments she professes. 1882-3
Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II 936/1 When passing his
examination, he [Sir W. Hamilton] professed the whole
works of Aristotle

6 To teach (some subject) as a professor
1560 DAVIS tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 1 The same time was
Martin Luther an Augustine Frere, & professed diuinitie
in the Vniuersitie of Wittemberge. 1611 CORVAT *Crudi-*
ties 62 The seuerall Schooles wherein the seuen liberal
sciences are professed. 1638 ROUSSEAU *Heav. Univ. Adv.*
(1702) 2 That common learning which is profess'd and
taught in our Universities. 1871 C. J. MUNRO in *Life Clerk*
Maxwell xii (1882) 379, I hope it is true that you are to
profess experimental physics at Cambridge. 1906 Sir O
Lodge in *St. George IX* 6 Several friends professing
different subjects at the University College in Liverpool.

b. *intr.* To perform the duties of a professor
1610 Camden's *Brit.* 533 No student in Oxford should
publicly profess or read at Stanford. 1706 tr. *Dupin's*
Ecol. Hist. 15th C. II. iv. 457 The University, de-
manded, Who they were? and by what Right they undertook
to Profess? 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xvi, Down to
you, the man of men, Professing here in Göttingen. 1867
LOWELL *Lett.* (1884) I. iv. 427 If I live this life much
longer I shall do nothing but profess and review.

Professable, *a. rare* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]
Capable of being professed (in quot., of being
publicly taught or lectured on by a professor).

1807 tr. *Balsac's Cousin Pons* 129 We are founding chairs
of Mantchu and Slav, and literatures so little professable
(to coin a word) as the literatures of the North.

† **Professant**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. +
-ANT, or immed. a. F. *professant* pies. pple.]

A. adj. Professing (to believe in or worship).

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat. Gen.* vi 3 These also, are
my peculiar professant people. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* vi
2 His peculiar professant people, called sons of Jehovah.

B. sb. One who professes (in various senses).
1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 24 But of professants,
which compose their song To a strange descant! this Ile
say they wrong Flowrie Parnassus. 1635 - *Acad. Pr.* 157
Presents, are moving objects to mecenary professants.
1665 - *Comment Two Tales* 27 One trick, wherein none
of all his fellow consorts or Astronomical Professants can
ever come near him.

Professed (profe'st, profe'sed), *pp. a.* Also
5-8 *profe'st*. [f. PROFESS *v* + -ED 1 see also
PROFESS *a.*, in earlier use.]

1. That has taken the vows of a religious order
Also *absol.* as *sb.* (= med. L. *professus*, PROFESS *a.*)
c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crete* 348 A prechour y-professed hap pight
me his trewe. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 289 A profeste of
be our of Pelmonstrance; .his profeste stopp'd his hors
& hayld hur honestie. c. 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Sur-
tees) 7953 Pe bischop bad bam be profest Monks, or ga and
do bar best. 1554 T. MARTIN (*little*) A Traicte, plainly
prouyng, that the pretensed marriage of Priestes and po-
fessed persons, is no marriage, but altogether vnlawful.
1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 She hath suppressed all the religious
houses, dispersed the professed of the same. 1666 L. OWEN
Spec. Jesuit. (1629) 58 These professed Iesuites are employed
in hearing Confessions, saying of Masses, Preaching, and
Writing. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xv. 257 One who
entered into religion and became a monk professed was in-
capable of inheriting lands. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v.
265 A natural daughter of Badgar and already a professed nun

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to professed persons.
1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, All though she
were not in the professed habyte of religion. 1662 J.
DAVIES tr. *Mandaleio's Trav.* 90 We dined at the Professed's
House of the Jesuits. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecol. Hist.* 15th C.
II. iv. 455 They [the Jesuits] have Professed Houses for
their Professed Members, and their Coadjutors.

2. Self-acknowledged; openly declared or avowed
by oneself, sometimes with an implication of
'not real', and so = Alleged, ostensible, pretended.
(Of persons or things.)

a. 1569 KINGSMYLL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 15 A professed
Satan to all the children of God. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.*
II. iii. 50 My Friend profest. 1605 - *Learn.* I. 175 Loue
well my Father. To your professed bosomes I commit him
1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassy* (1877) 44 What I haue
guen thee, I would haue bestowed on my profestd enemy.
1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. 1 278 He bears the noble Altamont
Profest and deadly hatred. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 33 F. I
The Professed Beauties, who are a People almost as unsuffer-
able as the Professed Wits. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.*
II. xlvii. 103 A professed, and I think, sincere Christian.

3. Followed as a profession or vocation.

1598 Stow *Surv. Lond.* (1603) 240 In those dayes euery man
lued by his professed trade, no, one interrupting an other

4. That professes to be duly qualified; pro-
fessional (as opposed to amateur)

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Canis Dei* 111 Though he were not a
Profest Diuine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 473 F. 2 You profess'd
Authors are a little severe upon us, who write like Gentlemen.
1766 Mrs GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 16, I do not pretend to teach
professed cooks, but my design is to instruct the ignorant
and unlearned. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. 1 § 20 (1879)
20 The professed Anatomist would be unable to determine
what is the precise state of each of the muscles concerned.

Professedly (profe'sedli), *adv.* Also 7 pro-
fess'tly. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By or according to profession or declaration;
avowedly.

1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed. 2) 831/2 He whiche wrote
professedly aginst the superstitions of the people. 1641
MILTON *Ch. Govt. Pref.* Wks 1851 III. 97 The reasons
thereof are not formally and professedly set downe. 1647
WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1842) 17, I should suspect that faith
that can professedly live with two or three sordid sins. 1667

Perry's Diary 9 Jan, The Commons do it professedly to
prevent the King's dispensing with it. 1693 DRYDEN
Journals (1697) p. xiii, Only Virgil, whom he professedly imi-
tated, has surpass'd him, among the Romans, and only
M^r Waller among the English. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler*
No. 175 F. 23 Many there are, who openly and almost profes-
sedly regulate all their conduct by their love of money. 1884
Law Times LXXVII 382/2 Professedly written, not
for the lawyer, but for the commercial world

2. Ostensibly, under mere profession or pretence;
opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to 'actually' or
'really'.

1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 51 Buckingham...
hastened with a body of adherents, professedly to join
the king. 1856 FAULDS *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 181 Her portraits,
though all professedly by Holbein, are singularly unlike
each other. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII 551/1 The process
of the court had been used by the solicitor professedly for
one purpose, to levy a debt, but really for another purpose

Professing (profe'sin), *vb. sb.* [f. PROFESS *v*
+ -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PROFESS *a.*
= PROFESSION 1. b. Avowing, acknowledging

a. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis of York* (1830) 47 The
professing of a nonne of Elstowe. 1669 WOODHEAD *Monast.*
Discaled Nuns 8 For the professing them, a very great
diligence is requisite

b. 1560 DAVIS tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 449 For the true pro-
fessing of the Gospell they be expulsed. a. 1683 OWEN
Posth. Sermon Wks. 1851 IX. 178 This is a professing that
brings conviction.

Professing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That professes; that professes to be such.

1675 OWEN *Sermon* Wks. 1851 IX. 311 Believers shall be
saved and a professing church shall be preserved. 1822 J.
MACDONALD *Memo. J. Benson* 136 He censures himself for
things which too many in the professing world would look
upon as so many innocent infirmities. 1842 MANNING
Sermon, Myst. Sin (1848) I. 16 What a prodigy in God's
world is a professing atheist! 1906 D. S. CAIRNS *Chr. Mod.*
World iv. 212 The Church is the visible community of pro-
fessing Christians founded by our Lord for the propaganda
of the Kingdom

Profession (profe'shon). [ME. a. F. *profession*
(12th c. in Hatz-Damm.), ad. L. *profession-em*
a public declaration; a business or profession that
one publicly avows, n. of action f. *profiteri* 1
to PROFESS.] The action or fact of professing; that
which is professed.

I. 1. The declaration, promise, or vow made by
one entering a religious order, hence, the action of
entering such an order; the fact of being pro-
fessed in a religious order.

a. 1225 *Anec.* R. 6 Non auct. ne schal makien profession,
bet is, bihten aue hest, bute preo pinges, bet is, obedience,
chastete, & studetabeluene. c. 1300 *Behet* 1407 Ac
mi profession ich habbe to Jesu Crist idio. 1340 *Aeneid*,
225 Huanne pe beheste is solemne aue be hand of prelat
oper be profession of religion. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Ship-*
man's T. 155 Nay quod this Monk by god and by seint
Martyn... This swere I yow on my profession, c. 1400
Landowne Ritual in *Rile St. Benet*, etc. 143 Shio sall
rede hir profession, & pe nouyue sal make a crosse on pe
buke of hir profession. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert*
(E. E. T. S.) 72 Of his same mannes handes took Gilbert
habite of profession. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 1288
The searching after such science, is as it were a profession
and entrance into religion. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I.
iv. 13 When I consider the manner of my Profession, and
the great resolution and gust wherewith I made it. 1691
WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 181 He was called to Rome to take
upon him the profession of the four vows. 1771 *Chron.* in
Ann. Reg. 151/1 Madame Louisa of France took the veil
of professions at the convent of the Cameliets. 1797 Mrs.
RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, The novice kneeling before him made
her profession. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 89 He
had received the second profession of Maurilius, the Primate
who still for a short time longer filled the metropolitan throne
of Rouen. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. A religious or regular
profession is 'a promise freely made and lawfully accepted,
whereby a person of the full age required, after the comple-
tion of a year of probation, binds him- (or her-) self to a
particular religious institute approved by the Church'

b. Any solemn declaration, promise, or vow.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. I. 98 Dauid Dubbede knihtes,
Dude hem awere on heor sward to serue treuþe euer. C. II.
is pe pette profession þat a pendep to knihtes. [1393 C. II.
97 Trewe to take and treweleche to fyghte, Ys be profession
and pe pette ordre þat appendep to knyghtes.] 1387 *Travisa*
Hageden (Rolls) II. 115 Pe bisshop of Maneua was i sacred
to be bisshoppes of Wales, & made non profession noþe
subiection to non oper church. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii.
ccxxviii. 257 Thurston was choosen archbisshopp of Yorke;
the which withsayd his profession of obediencye y^e he shuld
owe to the See of Caunterbury

2. A particular order of monks, nuns, or other
professed persons. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 217 So forth all the gospel may
ye see When it is likker oure profession Or hirs that
swymmen in possession. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 230 If thou
er this Hast ben of such profession, Discovere thi confes-
sion. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 1 A gentill
woman desired of me to translate hir truly out of latyn,
þe lif of Seynt Augustin, grette doctour of þe church. Sche
desired þis þing of me rather þan of a noþer man be cause
þat I am of his profession

† b. *transf.* *Christ's profession*, the order insti-
tuted by Christ; Christianity. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxiii (George) 666 George was þe
trewest knyght To crist ymang all þat lyf mycht, þat vndir
knyghtlyt habit kyd cristis professioun had vnyde. c. 1380
Anticrist in *Todd Three Treat.* *Wyche* (1851) 117 Iche
man þat lueþ not after þe reule of Cristis professioun.

† 3. Special character, nature, or kind. *rare* 1.
c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 64 (E. E. T. S.) And shorte to say,

—se the profession Of every vyne, and wherein thai myscheve
As counter it by goode discrecion.

II. 4. The action of declaring, acknowledging,
or avowing an opinion, belief, intention, practice,
etc.; declaration, avowal. In later use often with
implied contrast to practice or fact. cf. PROFESS
v. 3, PROFESSED 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 Eyrther by his owne
fayth & professioun, or els in the fayth of theyr spirituall
parentes. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 Thai mak
plane professioun that the establisshing of religion will
nocht content thame. 1627 MORVSON *Iun.* I. 142 Having
made professioun of my great respect to him. 1662
H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 26 That I may
not seem injurious to my self, nor give scandal unto
others by this so free professioun. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eur-*
mon's Ess. 333 There are Friends of Profession, that take
pride in following our Party at random, and upon all
Occasions. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 F. 10 That some
should endeavour to gain favour, by a daring profession of
their own deserts. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* 1 Wks. VIII.
113 In this unity and indivisibility of profession are sunk
ten immense and wealthy provinces. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit.*
India III. vi. 1 50 Here, too, profession was at variance
with fact. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 218 Such
a man was already a saint in practice, if not in profession.
1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 1442 Nor she, who makes profession
of my birth And styles herself my mother, neithers she Boreme.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An act of professing, a de-
claration (true or false)

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 236 Of all persons, I need
make you the least professions. 1740-1 BUTLER *Sermon. Ho.*
Lords 30 Jan, Wks 1874 II. 256 These false professions
of virtue must have been originally taken up in order
to deceive. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 173
Greater professions of friendship can no man make, than
this arch-promiser greater proofs of the contrary can no
man give. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* v. v, Cecilia found
little difficulty in returning her friendly professions. *Mod.*
I believe his professions of regard to be perfectly sincere.

5. *spec.* The profession of religion, the declara-
tion of belief in and obedience to religion, or of
acceptance of and conformity to the faith and
principles of any religious community; hence,
the faith or religion which one professes.

1526 TINDALE *Hob.* iii. 1 Consyder the embassatour
and hye prest of oure profession Christ Jesus. 1531 - *Exp.*
1 *John* (1537) 2 To haue thys profession writen in thyne
harte, is to consente vnto y^e law that it is righteous. 1548-9
(Mar.) *Be Com. Prayer, Collect 3rd Sunday after Easter*,
Grant unto all... that they maye excheu those things
that be contrary to their profession, and folow all such
things as be agreeable to the same. 1602 W. PARRY *Trav.*
Sir A. Sherley 5 Certaine Persians Pagans by profession.
16 HALES *Gold. Rev.* I. (1673) 36 True profession without
honest conversation, not only saves not, but increases our
weight of punishment. 1689 FOGLE *T. Locke's 1st Let.*
Toleration L's Wks 1714 II. 245 It is in vain for an Un-
believer to take up the outward shew of another Man's
Profession. 1728 ELIZA HEWWOOD *Mime de Gomez's Belle*
A (1732) II. 15 Several who made profession of the Pro-
testant Religion. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon*, II. 40 As the
standard of goodness rises the standard of profession must
rise too.

b. A religious system, communion, or body.

1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* vii. 293 They embrace no
religion at all, being neither Christians, Mahumetans, nor
Jews, nor of any other profession. a. 1645 J. GREGORY
Notes & Obs. (1650) 20 Whatsoever the moderne practice is,
the ancient must be to bury towards Jerusalem for all pro-
fessions buried towards the place they worshipped. 1839
J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 131 How think himself safe
in a profession, which was without temple, without priest,
without altar, without victim? 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P.*
Congregant 1. 72 At the close of his Arts course, he 'left his
profession' and joined the Relief.

III. 6. The occupation which one professes to
be skilled in and to follow. a. A vocation in
which a professed knowledge of some department
of learning or science is used in its application to
the affairs of others or in the practice of an art
founded upon it. Applied *spec.* to the three
learned professions of divinity, law, and medicine;
also to the military profession.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, The parties of
the ait of Medycyne can not be seperated one from the
other without the damage and great detryment of all the
medicynall professioun. 1581 PETERIE *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* I.
(1586) A v b, Such as I am, (whose profession should chiefele
bee armes). 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded § 8 Amongst
so many great foundations of colleges in Europe, I find
strange that they are all dedicated to professions, and none
left free to Arts and Sciences at large. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig.*
Lauri Pref. Wks (Globe) 185 Speculations which belong to
the profession of Divinity. 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's*
Trav. I. 107 They know not what Physicians, Chirurgeons,
Apothecaries, and men of that profession are. 1712 ADDISON
Spect. No. 21 F. 1 The three great Professions of Divinity,
Law, and Physick. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, The Captain
looks upon himself in the military capacity as a gentleman
by profession. 1788 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xlv. (1846) IV. 186
Arms, eloquence, and the study of the civil law, promoted
a citizen to the honours of the Roman state; and the three
professions were sometimes more conspicuous by their union
in the same character. 1839 MAURICE *Lect. Educ. Mid.*
Classes 186 Profession in our country... is expressly that
kind of business which deals primarily with men as men, and
is thus distinguished from a Trade, which provides for the
external wants or occasions of men. 1890 *Rep. Oxf. Univ.*
Commission 94 A professorship would then... become a
recognised profession. 1870 L. OLIPHANT *Puccadilly* II. 46
The Church, compared with other professions holds out
no inducements for young men of family. 1888 BESANT
50 Years Ago xiv. 262 New professions have come into exist-
ence, and the old professions are more esteemed. It was

formerly a poor and beggarly thing to belong to any other than the three learned professions.

b. In wider sense: Any calling or occupation by which a person habitually earns his living.

Now usually applied to an occupation considered to be socially superior to a trade or handicraft, but formerly, and still in vulgar (or humorous) use, including these.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 386 Why do not you apply your selfe, to some one kinde of profession, or other, wherein there is certaintie and stay of luming? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i (1586) 51, Princes, delighted with y^e profession of husbandry 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* App. 364 Their profession is to robbe and steale from their neighbours, and to make them slaues 1601 SHAKS, *Jul C.* i. l. 5 (Being Mechanicall) you ought not walke vpon a labouring day, without the signe Of your Profession Speake, what Trade art thou? 1616 *Shirburn Ballads* (1707) 71 The Professions of these persons, so vnfortunatly drowned, were,—1, a Haberdasher; 2, a Taylor; 3, a Sadler; 4, a Barber; 5, a Waterman. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. vii, This Gard'ner inherits of Adam...that primitive profession that employ'd and recompenc'd his Innocence. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 326:1 A Graver...is also used for many uses about the Plumbers Profession. 1733 GENT *Rippon* 49 Joseph her Spouse, by Profession a Carpenter 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I 175 The different conduct of these rival actors may be of use to others of the same profession 1766 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. iv 62 Another serjeant-painter in this reign was John Brown, who, if he threw no great lustre on his profession, was at least a benefactor to it's professors. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* II, The forehead of Henry Gow, or Smith, (for both words equally indicated his profession), was high and noble. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II 221 The veteran thief assumes the same sort of lofty port and high-toned consequence over the juniors of the profession, that the veteran warrior does 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 713 He is doing a very nice trade in the muffin 'profession'.

c. By extension: *by profession* = professed, professional.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VII. x, The rallery of some wag by profession.

d. The body of persons engaged in a calling.

The *profession*, in theatrical use, actors as a body; public performers generally.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan* 52 To take reuenge of the whole profession, and so to punish one for an others offence 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III iii 488 Lawyers are too wise a Nation, T' expose their Trade to Disputation: In which whoever wins the day, The whole Profession's sure to pay 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com* 67 A Company of the Common Profession in Dishabille. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* III. 30/2 [Specifications] ought at all times to accompany the drawings, as they at once convey to the profession the minutiae of the construction 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/1 A heavy tragedian and his leading lady confronting a provincial landlady. 'Do you let apartments to—ah—the profession?'

IV. +7. The function or office of a professor in a university or college; = PROFESSORSHIP, PROFESSORATE; public teaching by a professor. Obs. 1580 LYLX *Euphues* (Arb) 436 There are...in this Islande two famous Universities, the one Oxorde, the other Cambridge, both for the profession of al sciences 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII. 325 There will need but one house, and the endowment of a few professors 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II, iii x (1737) 443 There is a new Profession erected in the University of Edinburgh, for the Law of Nature and Nations 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III 39x His Entrance upon the Profession of the Greek tongue.

8. *Rom. Ant.* The public registration of persons and property [literal rendering of L. *professio*].

1856 MARIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix 405 The provincial *Profession*, as it was designated, extended wherever the land tax was exacted.

9. *altrob.* and *Comb.* as (sense 1) *profession-book*, *-ring*, *profession-making*; *profession-like* adj.

14 *Vespasianus Ritual in Rule St. Benet.* etc. 147 Scho sal lay hir 'profession-boke a-pon be auter, & be ryng with-al. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Cath. Reliq. Cornwall* 313 From the profession-book of Lambpring Abbey, I learn that he was born at Ramsbury. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 97 That under a smother and 'profession-like behaviour, when they are stirred up to persecute, the rigour might seem just 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saint's Persen* Wks 1853 XI. 600 Such an one may forsake the external profession of Christianity, or cease 'profession-making. c. 1420 *Chron. Viad.* 3217 Pe ladyes, tokon seynt Wultrude 'profession-ryng. And about; his nekke bey hongedone hit po. 1489 *Will of Marg. Darcy* (Som. Ho.) My profession Ryng

Professional (profes'jōnāl), a. (sb.) [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *professionnel*.]

I. +1. Pertaining to or marking entrance into a religious order. Obs. rare-1.

c. 1420 *St. Etheldred* 197 in Horstn *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 300 Hit was hurte professhemalle rynges. [Cf. *profession-ryng* in *PROFESSION* 9.]

II. 2. Pertaining to, proper to, or connected with a or one's profession or calling.

1747-8 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Professional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II iii 72 He had got into reputation with the public by a certain professional slang. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xiv, I dislike doing anything professional in private parties 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i 332 It was in these rustic priests, who had not the smallest chance of ever attaining high professional honours, that the professional spirit was strongest. 1870 LOWELL *Study* *Viad.* 408 As perfectly professional as the mourning of an undertaker. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. Education, Special or professional [education] . aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage 1907 *Scott. Ch. & Univ. Almanac* 266 (Aberdeen Univ.) Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and of Surgery must undergo four professional examinations.

3. Engaged in one of the learned or skilled professions, or in a calling considered socially superior to a trade or handicraft

1793 SHELTON *Edystone L.* § 73 Called upon, not only as a professional man, but as a man of veracity 1805 *Med Jnrl.* XIV 381 The College invites all professional men, who had an opportunity of treating the yellow fever, to communicate their observations. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Zoophyte's Rev.* III, Sometimes there was a party, consisting of professional people, with a sprinkling of the smaller county gentry 1888 BESANT *50 Years Ago* xix 262 There has been a great upward movement of the professional class.

4. That follows an occupation as his (or her) profession, life-work, or means of livelihood, as a *professional soldier*, *musician*, or *lecturer*; *spec.* applied to one who follows, by way of profession or business, an occupation generally engaged in as a pastime; hence used in contrast with *amateur*, as *professional cricketer*. Disparagingly applied to one who 'makes a trade' of anything that is properly pursued from higher motives, as a *professional politician*.

Professional beauty, humorously applied to a lady with the implication that she makes it her business to be a beauty, or to be known as such.

1806 SARR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II 223 Professional and amateur singers 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 30 Professional dancers and singers are usually engaged upon these festive occasions 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man* 49 The way to ensure good practice is by engaging a professional bowler. 1884 H. SPENCER *Princ. Social* v. xii § 520 The growth of a revenue which serves to pay professional soldiers 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 2 More to fear from young bloods than from professional thieves and blacklegs. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 4/2 Ladies raised to the now extinct position of 'professional beauty'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* I vii 90 Professional politicians conduct what is called a 'campaign'. *Mod.* He is a professional agitator.

b. Of play, sports, etc.: Undertaken or engaged in for money, or as a means of subsistence; engaged in by professionals (as distinct from amateurs).

1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 247/2 A rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings.

5. That is trained and skilled in the theoretic or scientific parts of a trade or occupation, as distinct from its merely mechanical parts, that raises his trade to the dignity of a learned profession.

1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II ix 271 Having constructed, by a professional engineer, a map of the entire glacier. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 10/2 A witness described himself as a professional gaidener. 'There is a vast difference between professional and ordinary gardeners. I am competent to give a lecture on botany and horticulture.'

+6. = PROFESSORIAL. Obs. rare.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 418 Ettmüller filled a professional chair at Leipzig 1805 DICKENS *Let.* 16 Aug. 'The Scotch professional chair left vacant by Aytoun's death'

B. sb. 1. One who belongs to one of the learned or skilled professions; a professional man.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, The family practitioner opening the room door for that distinguished professional 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 2/2 Some of the speeches of the returned Generals make us glad to think that the 'professionals' (as Lord Salisbury says) are not the politicians.

2. One who makes a profession or business of any occupation, art, or sport, otherwise usually or often engaged in by amateurs, esp. as a pastime: see the adj., sense 4.

1811 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) II 86 There is to be some very good music—five professionals, besides amateurs 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man* 63 Averages of Batters—Professionals 1899 LANG *Vand. India* 318 In nearly all these cases, the witnesses are professionals; that is to say, men who are accustomed to sell their oaths, and who thoroughly understand their business. 1884 *Boy's Own Paper* IV 807 Our amateurs are improving, and the interval between them and the professionals is growing beautifully less

3. *Univ. slang* Short for *professional examination*

In the Scottish Universities, the four necessary examinations for the degree of M.B.C.M. are commonly known as First, Second, and Third Professional, and Final.

1908 in *Scott. Med. & Surg. Jnrl.* XXII 528 Those who have failed in one or more of the subjects of the Second Professional

Professionalism. [f. prec. + -ISM]

1. Professional quality, character, method, or conduct; the stamp of a particular profession.

1856 J. GROTT in *Canbr. Ess.* 88 The question of professionalism, or specialism, in education is closely connected with that of the suitable ages for different parts of education 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 440 Professionalism stamps its mark more deeply upon the ecclesiastical mind than upon the followers of the non clerical, but liberal, occupations. 1893 *Athenanum* 14 Oct. 529/1 The bloodthirsty professionalism [is] decidedly characteristic of the Napoleonic warrior 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Sept 169 The student should not lose sight of general cultivation and fall into stark professionalism.

2. The position or practice of a professional as distinguished from an amateur; the class of professionals. cf. PROFESSIONAL a. 4, sb. 2.

1884 *Blountian* Aug. 9/2 Local talent may be very good, but in the majority of cases it fades before proper professionalism. 1885 *Referee* 12 Feb. 2 But Amateurism has a fringe just the same as professionalism. 1894 *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 31 The modern tendency to professionalism in athletics 1894 [see PROFESSOR 5].

Professionalist. [sb.] One who follows an occupation as a profession; a professional man; a representative of professionalism.

1825 FOSBROKE *Enycl. Antig.* I. 90^a Crockets, as called by Mr. Hawkins ('History of Gothic Architecture'), by professionalists termed 'scroll creepers' 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII 363 There certainly are two sets of prejudices—those of professionalists, and those of anti-professionalists 1856 J. GROTT in *Canbr. Ess.* 90 Against those, then, whom we may call professionalists

Professionality. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Professional quality or character; professionalism

1886 *Century Mag.* Jan. 399/2 There is one characteristic in which it is well for every country to imitate France—that is, the honesty and 'professionalism', if I may invent such a word, of its work 1904 COL. L. HALL *People's War* 56 How the 'professionalism' of these men is in subjection to their exceeding 'human-ness'.

Professionalize, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render or make professional.

1856 J. GROTT in *Canbr. Ess.* 89 The mere professionalizing the education will not better the matter. 1886 *Biochem. News* 20 Jan. 290/1 We do not think that any number of the present offenders will professionalise themselves at once. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 June 728/2 Perhaps it is the fate of every form of recreation that it should become more or less 'professionalised'—if I may coin a word—and degraded from its original pure health-giving aim.

2. *intr.* To become professional, to proceed in a professional manner.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* Hence **Professionalizing** *vbl. sb.*, also **Professionalization**, the action of making or fact of becoming professionalized.

1899 *Speaker* 2 Sept. 224/2 It will be interesting to see if its popularity will survive the professionalising of warfare 1901 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Aug. 233/2 Batting has greatly risen... due in part to... the process which we may perhaps be allowed to call by the clumsy name of professionalisation 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 411 The professionalising of religion.

Professionally (profes'jōnālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a professional manner; with regard to or by way of one's profession.

1784 COWPER *Thoc.* 658 Art thou a man professionally tied? 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 169 Yet do I not speak professionally 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clow Foot* II. xiv 262 Do you wish to consult me professionally? 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 Dec. 3/2 For German officers, the best professionally trained officers in the world, no preliminary specialisation is required.

+ **Professional**, a. Obs. [f. PROFESSION + -ARY¹.] Of or pertaining to a profession, that is such by profession; = PROFESSIONAL a. 2, 4.

1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 277 He resigned himself entirely to the order of his parents, and particularly in their professional disposition of him 1764 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & Time* I in all professional skill, (There never was, nor ever will be excellence, or exhibition, But fools are in opposition 1813 A. F. TYLER *Univ. Hist.* (1850) I. III vi 347 The great advantage which Rome had gained by her system of professional soldiers

+ **Professionalate**, a. Obs. rare-0 [f. as prec. + -ATE².] = PROFESSIONAL. Hence + **Professionalately** *adv.*, professionally, in the exercise of a profession.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 182, Cook I say it was professionally L. Ch. B. . . The profession of a Lawyer will not excuse them from Treason

+ **Professionalist**. Obs. [f. PROFESSION + -IST, after G. *professionist* an artisan, tradesman.] A person of a particular profession or trade.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II 278 There is seldom more than a stated number of respective professionalists in such a district. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 The accumulation of successful professionalists is intercepted by them. 1834 in *Rep. Poor Law Comm.* App. F. 482 In Dresden, professionalists [N. W. Senior's comment p. xxxix by which word artisans are probably meant] may not marry until they become masters in their trade

Professionalize, v. rare-1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or exercise a profession.

1858 W. JOHNSON *Tomica* 63 Professionalizing moral men Thenceforth admire what pleased them then.

Professionalless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a profession; having learned no profession.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 15 Sept. 2/3 An unfortunate and professional gentleman 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 65 The harassed parent of half-a-dozen portless girls and as many professional boys 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xx.* A flesh-looking, professional gentleman, whose leasured state was a decided advantage

+ **Professionally**, *adv.* Obs. rare-0.

1611 CORGER, *Professionem*, professionally, or by profession.

+ **Professly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. PROFESS + -LY².] Avowedly, expressly; = PROFESSLEDLY 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 56 [To] make a voluminous collection of testimonies and authorities professing against their aits 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 185 A disease, which I will at sometime profess touch at in a Book.

Professor (profes'sr). Also 5-oure, 5-8-our; 6-er. [a. L. *professor*, agent-n f. *profiteri* to declare publicly, to PROFESS.]

I. +1. *Ecc.* One who has made profession; a professed member of a religious order. Obs.

c. 1420 ? *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 914 Chanons, & nonnes, feythfull professors. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 179/2 In France in the year 1710, there were. 612 Jesuits colleges . and 24 professors houses of that society

+2 One who proclaims or publicly declares. Obs. rare.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Storie is wytnesse of tyme, story weldp passyng doynge, storie putteþ forþ

hire professors [orig. *suosque praeceptorum*] Dedes bat wolde be loste storie rulep

3. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or beliefs, or of his allegiance to some principle; one who professes (sometimes opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to one who practises)

1538 STARKLEY *England* 1 IV 135 Professors of Chrystys name and doctrine 1554 KNOX (*still*) A Faithfull admonition vnto the professors of Gods truthe in England 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 277 Mantineris and professors of papistrie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1620 Those Turkes who are professors of Humilitie and Devotion. 1678 WANLEY *World, Lit World* v. 1. § 8 468/1 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession 1690 LOCKE *Hym Und* IV 113 There is no Error to be named, which has not had its Professors. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam* No 5 ¶ 8 If the Professors of Non-resistance and Passive Obedience would stand to their Principle a 1864 BUCKLE *Civilis*. (1860) III v 294 The professors of one creed would stigmatize the professors of other creeds as idolatrous

b. *spec.* One who makes open profession of religion, a professing Christian. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

[Cf. 391 AUGUST *Utilit. Cred.* 15 Cuiuspiam religionis.. professors]

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 93 Both two having bin professors in time past. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1671) 470 Ye know many honourable friends and worthy professors will see you Ladyship, and that the Son of God is with you 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 151 Then the Name of a Professor was odious, now specially in some parts of our Town Religion is counted Honourable. 1714 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk* 17 Aug. Give warning to professors, that they beware of worldly-mindedness 1814 SCOTT *Wae*. xxx. An excellent blacksmith 'but as he was a professor, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath'. 1824 Mrs. STOW *Uncle Tom's C* xvi. Not a professor, as your town folks have it, and what is worse, I'm afraid, not a practiser, either 1864 CROCKETT *Readers* 137 He had never rebuked me as a strict professor would have done.

II. 4. A public teacher or instructor of the highest rank in a specific faculty or branch of learning; *spec.* one who holds an endowed or established 'chair' in a university or one of its colleges. Also frequently applied to the tutors or lecturers on the staff of theological and other professional or technical colleges, academies, and seminaries.

In the medieval European Universities, at first simply a synonym of *Magister* or *Doctor* (degrees being originally qualifications to teach); but in this use not common as an English word. The right originally possessed by any Master or Doctor to teach publicly in the schools of his Faculty was, gradually restricted to an inner circle of teachers, and the term *Professor* came eventually to be confined to the holders of salaried or endowed teaching offices, or to the highest class of these, such appellations as *Reader, Lecturer, Instructor*, being given to teachers of lower rank. In the old English Universities the ancient usage survives in the letters S.T.P. (*Sacrae Theologiae Professor*) for D.D.; the modern use is largely due to the creation of five *Ragius* or *King's Professors* by Henry VIII (a number in recent times increased to seven). The endowed teachers of some other subjects were at first called *praelectores*, but this has gradually been superseded by *professor*. See RASHDALL *Univ Europe Med Ages* I. 21, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks*. III. 123 But men pat schulden be professors of science of God synnen many weites aboute his science 1517 *Statutes Corpus Chr Coll. Oxfor.* Quorum trium unus at Latine lingue seminator et planator, qui Lector seu Professor artium humanarum appellatur. 1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gov.* 2 b. By his commandment, the professors of those sciences purposed openly questions. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii 21 [They] amounted him to be the Chief professor in Divinity 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* (1603) 80 Geneva the professor in divinity the professor in law .the professor of philosophy .the professor in Ebrew. 1621 BURTON *Anat Med* To Rdr (1676) 9/2 Our Regius Professor of physick 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* ix. 1. § 65 Dr. Richard Smith kings professor of Divinity in Oxford. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Commencement* IV. How bravely the Marg'et-Professor Disputed 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 'The magistrates of Basle established a professor's chair for their Countymen [Paracelsus] 1831 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 497 It was to the salaried graduates that the title of *Professors*, in academical language, was at last peculiarly attributed a 1878 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. Pref. Only half of the following Lectures were delivered by me, as the Professor of Architecture, at the Royal Academy. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe Med. Ages* I. 21 The three titles, Master, Doctor, Professor, were in the Middle Ages absolutely synonymous.

b. Prefixed as title to the name (sometimes abbrev. *Prof.*), and used in addressing the person.

1706 BENTLEY *Corr* I 231 Play tell Professor Cotes that the book.. is presented by Sir Isaac Newton 1802 232 (address) To Mr. Professor Sike, at Trinity College, in Cambridge 1796 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk* 3 Feb. You may communicate this to Mr. Professor. 1735 St. Andrews *University Minutes* to June, Sederunt. The Rector, Provost Young, Principal Drew, Professor Tulloch, Masters John Craigie, Henry Ramsay [etc.] 1789 BURNS *Let to Clara* 21 Dec. If you know anything of Professor Gregory, you will neither doubt of his abilities nor his sincerity. 1790 COWPER *Let to Mrs. King* 5 Oct. I do not find among them the name of Mr. Professor Martyn 1825 *Minutes King's Coll. Aberdeen* 3 May, Professors Paul, Tulloch, and Scott 1838 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break* 1 vii. Stand in the light of the window, Professor, said I.—The Professor took up the desired position. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 June 1893/3 Prof. Bell exhibited a specimen of a tube-forming actonian in its tube

c. Loosely applied to a professor-like person.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II 54 They hate the French, as frivolous 1. they hate the Germans, as professors. 1865 MAURICE in *Reader* 8 Apr. 392/3 The

sophists, whom Mr. Grote perhaps more rightly calls the professors of Greece, who might bear the name of Critics more properly than either

5. One who makes a profession of any art or science; a professional man. Also, in modern use, a 'professional' as opposed to an 'amateur' in any form of sport.

1563 T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 10b. It would come to estimation, and be a worshipfull lyuyng to the professer 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hist* 1 (1586) 16b. A greater shame is it for a professor of husbandry, to be vnskillful in the ground whereon his whole trade lyeth 1581 P. PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* 1 (1586) 41 b. This fault is peculiar to certayne schoolemaisters, and other professors of learning 1609 HOLLAND *Annu Marcell* 327 Asbolus, a professor of wrestling 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* 1 § 156 The Lawyeis should more carefully have preserved their Profession and its Professours from being profaned by those Services. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crub* 13 note, Mr. Jackson.. forms that useful link between the amateurs and the professors of pugilism 1864 *Westm Gas* 3 Nov 7/2. I think that professionalism in Rugby football in the North of England is inevitable, and that it will bring with it a rupture between the North and South is no less certain. In this case there will be no international cups for the professors and no North v. South match.

b. Assumed as a grandiose title by professional teachers and exponents of various popular arts and sciences, as dancing, juggling, phrenology, etc.

1864 BURTON *Sci. Adv.* IV v 255 The word Professor—now so desecrated in its use that we are most familiar with it in connection with dancing-schools, jugglers' booths, and veterinary surgeries. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar 4/3 Professor T. B. (the World's Champion High Diver).

6. Comb., as *professor-like* adj.

1866 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* IV. 253 The letter displays more understanding than all the professor-like verbiage of Sir James Stewart

Hence *Professordom*, the domain or sphere of professors; professors collectively; *Professoring* [see LING 2], a petty or embryo professor.

1870 *Contemp Rev* XVI. 21 Its long combat with German Professordom. 1892 *Cath. News* 23 Jan. 3/3 The tyranny of professorism and tyranny of the state 1893 H. G. WELLS in *T. P.'s Weekly* 13 Nov. 761/2 A provincial professing in the very act of budding

Professoriate (prōfēsōri'etē). [f. *piec* + -ATE¹; so F. *professorat* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. The office of professor; professorship. 1850 KINGSLEY *Limits Exact Science* 1 The whole of such small powers as I possess will be devoted to this Professorate 1875 M. PARSONS *Cassanbon* 60 He will do better things in time—that is the cry of these years of the Geneva professorate 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Religi. Knowl* II. 1448 Calls to other changes and to theological professorates.

2. A body of professors; = PROFESSORIATE 1. 1872 W. CORRY *Lett & Jnals* (1897) 282 Enter Oriel or Corpus, and learn lessons of your great Professorate 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI 641/2 A complex organization for the higher education, with a regular professorate

Professores (prōfēsōres). [f. PROFESSOR + -ES 1.] A female professor

(Also used for *Ger. Professorin*, wife of a professor) 1740-87 *Lett. Miss Talbot*, etc. (1808) 34. Nor can [I] be so happy as to have any assistance from the professoress in fine speeches. 1845 *Athenaeum* Feb. 204 A Symphony by a Parisian professoress, Madame Farrenc, was performed 1848 SARA COLERIDGE in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 440 Descriptions are given of the College, and some lecturing of one of the professoresses is reported 1850 KINGSLEY *Misc* 1 *Tennyson* 228 The female college, with its professoresses, and hostleresses, and other Utopian monsters 1886 W. J. LUCKER *E. Europe* 352 The worshipful Mr. Professor Zachariah, and his wife, the worshipful Mrs. Professoress Zachariah.

Professorial (prōfēsōri'al), a. [f. L. *professorius* belonging to a public teacher (see PROFESSOR) + -AL. So obs. F. *professorial* (18th c. in Littré).] Of or pertaining to a professor; characteristic of a professor or body of professors; pedagogic, dogmatic.

1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Freethink* § 43 Those persons, for their Professorial interest, and to keep the Pagan System in some countenance against the objections of Christians, had quitted the old Schemes of Philosophy. 1734 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 384 Too much of the Professorial or Sophistical Spirit. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV lvi note. They endowed a professorial chair for the expounding of his verses 1886 F. POLLARD in *Antiquary* Feb. 53/2 Causing.. professorial and tutorial duties to be entirely suspended.

Hence **Professorialism**, the professorial system, constitution, or practice; **Professorially** *adv.*, in a professorial manner; in the manner of a professor. 1846 *Ed. Rev.* (cited in Worcester). Professorialism 1864 W. LESTER, *Professorialism*, the character, manners, or habits of a professor 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 Aug. 214/2 An invasion of the solemn precincts of professorship by a petulant Junker 1884 *Daily News* 27 June (in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*), Merely lecturing professorially.

Professoriate (prōfēsōri'etē). [f. as *piec* + -ATE¹.]

1. A body of professors; the professional staff of a university.

1828 W. M. CAMPION in *Cambr. Ess.* 167 The revivification of a teaching professoriate 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lxi. 281 Even the extensive professoriate of the Flavian and later emperors comprised no chairs for the teaching of mathematics 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe Med Ages* II 276 The Universities [in Germany] were thus provided with a permanent Professoriate, and this Professoriate succeeded in time in ousting the unendowed Regent Masters from all real academic power

2. The office of professor; a professorship.

[1860 READE *8th Commandm.* 24 So he dismissed himself from the professoriate, and became what we call at our Universities 'a private tutor'] 1885 *Times* 3 Feb. 9/3 Young men who were studying for the priesthood or for the professoriate

Professorship (prōfēsō'शिप). [f. PROFESSOR + -SHIP.]

1. The office or function of a professor

1641 HUYLIN *Hist. Ephs.* II. (1657) 385 After his returne, he tooke upon him the Professorship in the Schoole afore said 1678 WALTON *Sanderson* b. 5. Di. Pridiaux succeeded him in the Professorship, in which he continued till the year 1642.. and then our now Proctor Mr. Sanderson succeeded him in the Regius Professorship 1706 HEARNE *Collect* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) I 233 The Regius Professorship of Divinity. 1854 R. WILLIS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 167 The private room and laboratory of the Professorship are placed on the ground floor.

b. with possessive, as a humorous title.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII. 297 Your professorships could not forbear to take occasion thereby, to commend your zeal against *Lemathan* to your doctorships of divinity 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil* No 5 (1754) 25 'Indeed', quoth his professorship upon this, 'yes, really, I have heard of strange doings there'

2. The position of a professor of religion, *rare*

1869 W. ARNOT *Life J. Hamilton* IV (1870) 180 The cozy self-coddling ways of modern professorship.

† **Professory**, a. Obs. *rare*—1. [ad. L. *professorius*. see PROFESSORIAL and -ORY²] Of or pertaining to professors; professorial

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. Ded. to King § 8 This dedicating of Foundations and Dotations to professorship Learning hath had a Maligne influence vpon the growth of Sciences.

Prophet, -ette, -ette, obs. ff. PROFET, PROPHET.

Proff(e, obs. forms of PROFET.

Proffer (prōf'far), sb. Forms: 4-6 *proffre*, 4-8 *profer*, 5 *proffre*, -ure, -yre, etc. see the vb. [ME *proffre*, a. AF. *proffre* (a 1240 in Godef.), OF *poroffe*, **poroffre*, vbl. sb. f. *poroffrer*. see next.] An act of proffering; an offer

1. The act of offering or presenting something for acceptance, or of proposing to do something; an offer, a proposal. Now chiefly *literary*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4413 Of he queenes proffer he puple hadde reuþe. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 346 The profferen hem to his seruise, And he hem thowthek of here proffer And seith himself he wol gon offre c 1400 MAUNDRE. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Pat behete þam þat er enseged so faire proffers. c 1440 LYNG. *Chron* in *Harvard Studies* (1897) V. 210 The kynge Gret proffres made of golde & tresoure 1544 tr. *Laitillon's Tenures* (1574) 70 b. Hee refused the money when lawfull proffer was made of it 1652 T. WHITEFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 58 Though the profferre of Salvation be conditional 1796 BURKE *Regic. Pence* 1 Wks VIII. 93 Hoping that the enemy would make a proffer of peace. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothar* xxxix. Accepting the proffer with a delicate white hand.

† 2. An act or movement as in beginning or attempting to do something, or as if one were about to do something; a show of intention to do something; an essay, attempt, endeavour, trial. (The alleged sense 'a rabbit-burrow' (in Halliwell, and thence in recent Dicts.) appears to be founded on a misunderstanding of the use in quot. 1577) 151400 *Morte Arth* 2857 We selle blenke theire boste for alle there bolde proffre. a 1525 *Cursor M* 882 (Trin.) For no proffer þat þei dude [þe tre] wolde not þere stonde in stude 1456 in *Cov. Court Chr. Plays* Act. iii 216 That no fals treitour, ne cruell thirant, Shall in eny wyse make proffer to your lande 1532 in *More Confut. Tindale* Wks 389/2 The piest playthout out the reste vnder silence with signes and proffers, with nodding, becking, and mowing 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiv. (1877) 1 358 Comes in making proffers and holes to breed in, haue scaped them [coins] out of the ground. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1094/2 After some resistance.. and proffer of onset made by their horsemen, they were put to flight. 1665 BACON *Sylva* § 236 It is done by little and little and with many Essayes and Proffers 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess (ed. Ken) I 32 You may observe how many proffers they make to dip 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 205 With your Compasses find the Center on the backside of the Round Board (with several proffers if need require).

† b. In extended or loose use. An indication of something about to happen, a very slight manifestation of some quality, a sign, a trace. Obs. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 167 Ye foresaied signes & proffes towards y^e change of y^e worlde. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I 163 The characters I have nam'd cannot have the least cast or proffer of the amiable in them 3. *Law*. A provisional payment of estimated dues into the Exchequer by a sheriff or other officer at certain appointed times. (Inaccurately explained in Cowell and later dicts. as the time of such payments, etc.) 1290 *Rolls of Pa. II* 1 58/1 Quod non venerunt ad profrum. etiam qua non venerunt super compotum Vicecomitis tempore] 1450 *Ibid* V. 175/2 Shireffs, Eschetours, or eny other persones that shall make their proffres betwene the Feste of Ester, and the first day of July. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*. c 21 § 2 The said terme.. shall begyne the Monday next afre Tynntie Sondag for the keeping of thessoynges proffers retournes and other ceremonies 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Proffer* (*profrum* vel *proferum*), is the time appointed for the accounts of Shyretees, and other officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the year, anno 51 H 3 *stat. quini* 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 45 He hath entred Recognisance for his proffers. 1901 Cowell's *Interpr.* s.v. *Proffre* *Vicecomitis*, Altho' these Proffers are paid, yet if upon conclusion of the Sheriffs Accounts, it appears that.. he is charged

with more than indeed he could receive, he hath his Proffers paid or allowed to him again 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 379 Each of these magistrates, paid in to the Exchequer such an instalment or proffer as he could afford.

Proffer (prôf'ar), v. Forms 3-5 proffre, (4 proffy, proffre), 4-5 proffre, 4-7 proffre, profferre, 4-8 proffer, (5 proffir, -yr, prouffer, prouffre, peroffer, propher, 5-6 profor(re, profur), 5- proffer [ME *proffr-en, proffre*, a. AF. *proffrir, -er*, late OF. *proffrir* = OF. *proffrir* (c 1080 in Godef.), *proffrir*, f. OF. *pur, por* (F. *pour*):—L. *pro*, PRO-1 + *offerre*—Romanic type **offerre* or **offerre*.—L. *offerre* to OFFER. From the interchange of *f* and *ff*, the early forms are often identical with those of PROFER v.; and in certain senses (L. *profferre* having sometimes the sense 'proffer', and It. *profferire* combining 'proffer' and 'profer') the two verbs are difficult to distinguish: see also PROFER.]

1. *trans.* To bring or put before a person for acceptance, to offer, present, tender. Now literary and usually in PROFFERED *pph. a.* 1.

Const. with direct and indirect (dative) obj., the latter with or without *to*. With direct or indirect passive
13. *Chivor M* 4358 (Göt.) Scho. profferd him his muth to kiss. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 254 Oure offrandes þat we offer, And oure praieres þat we profer. c1390 *Gower Conf.* III 74 To hire he proffeth his servise. c1430 *Lydg Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 105 Cookes, proffered me bread, with ale and wyne. 1450 Sir G. HAYES *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 174 And he proffer resonsable ransom 1560 *Tindale Matt* vii. 9 Ys there any man among you which wolde proffer his sonne a stone if he axed him bread? 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav* 18 He shall be proffered in marriage the best virgin of their land 1671 *Crowne Juliana* 1 Dram Wks. 1873 L. 26 Five thousand crowns are proffer'd To any one that will discover him. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* ii. Mr. Winkle seized the wicker bottle which his friend proffered. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xxi. Before proffering him this promised help

b. *refl.* To offer or present oneself (or itself). Const. *to* with simple obj., or inf., or *that* with clause
c1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 84/26 Sainte Fey proffrede hire to be tormentores a1330 *Oruel* 1265 Pere-frode he proffreh him to figt. c1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb) xxi 96 And of be grettest meruailes... þat fischez... shall come þider and proffre þam self to be dedd. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Alphonse* xi. Yet shalle I proffere me to hym. 1602 *Fulbecke and Pi. Parall.* 30 Others, as executors proffered themselves 1711 *ATTERBURY Sermon*, i Cor x 23 (1734) I 99 The Followers of his Fortune proffered themselves to be the ready Ministers of his Revenge 1809 *Bowdoin Wednesday Bk* 411 The Priest... proffers himself that he will prove that it is not as they have given in their verdict.

c. *absol.* or with indirect obj. only: To make an offer. 1 Obs.

1393 *LANGL P Pl C* v 67 On men of lawe Wrong lokede and largelich hem proffrede 1483 *Rolls of Parli* IV 258/1 If any man will come and proffre as it is supposed. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 477 The kyng of Gales pioferd hym feyer: 'Wed my dowgthir and myn Eyer' 1575 R. B. *Applius & Virg.* in *Ham Dadsley* IV 152, I proffer you fair. You shall be my full executor and heir.

2. with *inf.* To make a proposal or offer, propose (to do something). = OFFER v. 4. Rarely with clause (quot c 1350), or simple obj. Obs. or arch.
1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3908 That God almyty, Proffrede hym to kesse so louely c1350 *Rauf Coltegar* 1489 Pe prouost dede narli proffer What man myt þe beres take. He schuld gete of gold garissoun. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 John Bower profferd to selle hym a laste of osmundes. c1450 *Mervin* 50 Sende to me that they yelde yow the castell and proffer him to go saf with their lyves 1648 *Boyle Seraph. Love Ep* Ded. (1660) 2 A neccessous person... proffer'd to sell the Copy 1667 *MILTON P L* l. ii. 425 None. So hardie as to proffer or accept Alone the dreadful voyage. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* i. 197 They proffer'd to submit upon his own terms. 1823 *LAMB Eha Ser* ii. *Poor Relations*, He proffereth to go for a coach and lets the servant go.

† 3. with *inf.* To make an attempt, to essay. = OFFER v. 5 b. Also *refl.* with *inf.* (quot. c 1475). Obs.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 386 An engyn had þei þer in, & proffred for to kast c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12048 Eneas Put hym in prisce & proffred to say c1475 *Rauf Coltegar* 149 The King proffred him to gang, and maid ane strange fair a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 122 When the Frenchemen proffered to enter, the Englishmen bet them of with bylles 1655 *FULLER Ch Hist.* vi. u 89 This priviledge was proffered afterwards by some Saxon Kings to be restored, which Turketill would never consent unto.

† b. *absol.* or *entr.* To make a movement as if about to do something; to begin to act or move, and then stop or turn back: *spec.* of a stag, see quot., and cf. PROFFER sb. 2 and REPROFFER. Obs.
c1450 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 424 There they lay two dayes and two nyghtis, and no pepul profferd out to hem. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vii. The hert He proferith and so ye shall say For he not hym selfe yit how he will a way 1575 *TURBERY Venus* 100 When he [an hart] leapech into the water and cometh out againe the same way, then he proffereth. 1602 *and Pi. Return fr. Parnass* ii. v. 907 The Hart being in the water, proferd, and reproferd, and proferd againe a1660 *CRASHAW Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks (1904) 213 To play the amorous spies, And peep and proffer at thy sparkling Throne. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, E.D.D.*)

† 4. *trans.* To offer (battle, injury, etc.), to attempt to inflict. = OFFER v. 3 f. 5. Obs.

1471 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 273 Davly he proffered batayle his enmys durst not fyghte c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 50 Ye prouffer me owterage a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 365, The citizens manfully proffered to skyrish, but thei wt archers were some druen backe 1579 *Lyt. Euphues* (Arb) 89 Which of them hath proffered me the greatest villany.

Hence **PROFFERABLE** a., that can be proffered.
1822 G. DARLEY *Errors of Ecstasie* 38 Dust thou not quit No profferable cause asserted why, The track?

Proffered (prôf'ard), *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] 1. Offered for acceptance.

c1386 *CHAUCER Can Yeoun Profr* & T. 513 Swich proffred seruyse Stynketh, as witnessen these olde wyse. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmus Profr*, (1552) 27 Proffred were stynketh. Seruyce y^t is wyllyngly offered is for moost parte to be suspected a1501 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 75 The very best worthy do refuse proffered promotion 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillenne's F. Chawc* 48 Most commonly, profferede witness is reprehendable. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* iii 766 Methinks such terms of proffer'd peace you bring, As once Aeneas to th' Italian king 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. u. 155 The conditions annexed to the proffered indemnity. 1888 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xxi 464 The Dean refused the proffered mitre.

† 2. Attempted; offered, as an injury Obs.
1576 *FLEMING Pausan Epist.* 322 Through the proffered injuries of naughty people.

Profferer (prôf'ar-er), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who proffers; one who makes an offer

1513 *BARCLAY Eclogues* II (1570) B3, So many woers, bandes and brokers, flatterers, liers, and hastie profferers. 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent.* i. ii 56 Maides in modesty, say no, to that, Which they would have the profferer construe, I 1697 *COLLIER Ess* ii (1703) 38 He who always refuses taxes the profferer with indiscretion. 1793 *Postmaster* 31 May 4 The best Profferer [at a Sale] shall have a Reasonable Price

Proffering, *vbl. sb.* Now rare exc. as gerund.

[See -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROFFER

1. The action of offering for acceptance or sale; an offer; a proposal = PROFFER sb. 1.

1388 *WYCLIF Gen. xxviii* 18 The proffring [1382 proffre] of hem pleside Emor and Sichem. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli* VI 59/1 [Such] wools which be opened at Caley's at the sale or proffring of sale by them. 1647 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders Co* (1867) 103 That no person free of this Society beare about the Streets any Ware made of Brasse or Copper, by the way of Hawking or Proffring.

† 2. = PROFFER sb. 2. Obs.

1546 J. HAYWOOD *Profr* (1867) 80 In such signes and proffring many pretty tales had they

† **Proffricious**, a. Obs. rare-1. [? f. L. *proffricare* to make progress, profit + -ACIOUS. Cf. *efficacious*.] Advantageous, profitable

a1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel* (Ir. Archaeol. Soc.) i. 204 It would proue somewhat proffricious, if the Council could send Gerrold Fennell to advise physically that potato General to forgoe distempers and surfeites

† **Proffriciary**, Obs. rare-1. [app. f. med. L. *proffricium*, var. of *proffricum* profit, subst. use of

neuter of late L. *proffricus* beneficial, advantageous (for **proffricus*), f. *proffricare* to be advantageous, to profit.] One who profits.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 122 Being ignorant what your practice is, and how you thine thereby, commonly the best argument of a good Proffriciary in that trade

|| **Proffriciat** (prôf'ri-si-ät), Obs. [obs. F. *proffriciat* (16th c. in Littre), a. L. *proffricat* 'may it profit', 3rd pers. pres. subj. of *proffricare* to be advantageous, to profit.] A friendly greeting when meeting, payment to ensure a friendly welcome cf. *PROFAGE*, *FOOTING* *vbl. sb.* 9, *HANDSEL* sb. 2

[1611 *COTGR*, *Proffriciat*, a fee, or benevolence bestowed on Bishops, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalments] 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xvii, These buzzards will have me to pay them here my welcom hither, and my Proffriciat *Ibid.* xxvii, For my Proffriciat I drink to all good fellows. *Ibid.* ii. xxx

† **Proffricience**, Obs. [f. PROFFICIENT: see -ENCE.] Movement onward, progress, advance, improvement, hence, the degree of advancement attained; skill, proficiency.

1605 (title) *The Two Bookes of Francis Bacon*. Of the proffricience and advancement of Learning, diuine and humane. a1610 *HEALEY Epichetus* (1636) 92 The tokens of proffricience in goodness 1673 *MILTON True Reliq* 14 Implicit faith, ever learning and never taught, much hearing and small proffricience 1713 *STEELE Guard* No. 43 F 8 Bat Pigeon... has attained to great proffricience in his art. 1783 *JOHNSON Let. to Miss Thrale* 24 July, Your proffricience in arithmetic is not only to be commended but admired.

Proffriciency (prôf'ri-jen-si), [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

† 1. Progress or advance towards completeness or perfection; improvement in skill or knowledge, as distinguished from perfection.

1544 *COVERDALE Let to C. Hubert* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II 517 John Dodman, I trust, has by this time made such proffriciency in the Geiman language, that I doubt not of his being able to discharge the duties of his office to the benefit of the church. 1624 *DONNE Lett* (1651) 7 Heaven is not a place of a proffriciency, but of present perfection a1662 *HEVLIN Laud* (1668) 377 The Hebrew and Chaldaic Tongues became to be so generally embraced, and so cheerfully studied, that it received a wonderful proffriciency. 1660 *NORRIS Beatiudes* (1694) I. 118 We are now in a State of Proffriciency, not of Perfection 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 164 Meanwhile he made little proffriciency in fashionable or literary accomplishments 1855 *PRESOTT Philip II*, I. i. u. 13 In sculpture and painting he also made some proffriciency

2. The state or degree of improvement attained;

an advanced condition; the quality or fact of being proficient; adeptness, expertness, skill.

a1639 *WOTTON Aphorisms Educ* in *Reliq.* (1672) 91 Pleasing themselves more in opinion of some proficiency, in terms of hunting or horsemanship 1699 *BENTLEY Phil Pref* 61, He has shown his Proficiency in the noble Science of Detraction. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. 11, A tolerable proficiency in their language. 1758 *BLACKSTONE Comm* I Introd. i. 17 The clergy in particular were peculiarly remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the law 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc Princ* ii 56 A proficiency in the use of these weapons being acquired by athletic games 1907 *Daily Chron* 23 Feb 4/3 Men of over two years' service will be eligible for this proficiency pay (threepence or sixpence extra a day) by the attainment of a defined standard of skill in musketry, signalling, or some other branch

b. (With a and *pl.*) Progress made or adeptness attained in a particular subject. *rare.*

a1662 *HEVLIN Laud* i. (1668) 49 Partly by his own proficiencies, and partly by the good esteem which was had of his Father, he was nominated unto a Scholars place in that House. a1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.* i Cor x 22 (1735) 104 Reflecting with too much Satisfaction on their own Proficiencies.

Profficient (prôf'i-jen-t), a and sb. [ad. L. *profficiens, -ent-ent*, pres. ppl. of *profficare* to advance, make progress, profit, be useful, f. *pro*, PRO-1 + *facere, -ficere* to do, make. So OF. *profficient* (15th c. in Godef.) productive]

A. *adj.* † 1. Going forward or advancing towards perfection; making progress, improving: opposed to *perfect*. Obs. *rare.*

1615 W. HULL *Murr. Maistie* 126 He is all sufficient; neither deficient, nor profficient, because he is perfect and all sufficient 1658 *PHILLIPS, Profficient*, helping forward, or profiting.

2. Advanced in the acquirement of some kind of skill; skilled; adept, expert

c1590 *MARLOWE Faust* iii. 28 Who would not be profficient in this art? 1784 *COWPER Task* iv 145 No powder'd pert, profficient in the art Of sounding an alarm. 1801 *SOUTHEY Let to C. W. W. Wynne* 22 Feb in *Life* (1805) II. 132 The art. in which they were so profficient, may now be turned successfully against them 1878 *HOLBROOK Hyg. Brain* 41 There are some subjects none can become profficient in 1892 *GREENE Breach-Loader* 189 To become profficient in the use of the gun.

B. *sb.* † 1. A learner who makes progress in something: opposed to one who is perfect. Obs.

1596 *SHAKS i Hen IV*, ii. iv. 10, I am so good a profficient in one quarter of an hour, that I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 334 These. are but profficients, and not yet arrived at the state of wisdom. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. a Kempis Solil Soul* xii 194 He is the Way to Beginners, the Truth to Profficients, and Life to the more Perfect 1724 *Young Nt. Th.* v. 105 The world's a school Of wrong, and what profficients swarm around We must or imitate, or disapprove

2. One who has made good progress in some art or branch of learning; an advanced pupil or scholar; an expert, an adept.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* x xxvii 396 The great profficients of righteousness 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Profficient*, one that hath well profited 1621 *Life Father Sarph* (1676) 6 Who... became in short time so great a profficient, that he was capable of the more solid Arts. 1661 E. BARKER *Fun. Sermon Lady E. Capell* 4 Every pious man is an humble modest man, and never reckons himself a perfect profficient 1711 *SHARPLES, Character* (1737) III Misc v. 1. 238 A Man of learning, and advanced in Letters, like a Profficient in the kind. 1816 W. HOLLAR *Dance of Death* 67 He became so distinguished a profficient in polite learning, that he opened a school in his monastery for teaching the sons of the nobility the elegances of composition. 1868 *FREEMAN Roman Cong* II. x. 438 The architect, painter, and general profficient in the arts.

† 3. A thing that helps or conduces to progress.

1602 *HEYWOOD Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 102, I am studied in all Arts, The riches of my thoughts, and of my time, Hauve become a good profficient.

Hence **PROFFICIENTLY** *adv.*, with proficiency; with some skill; skilfully.

1835 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 104 Twanging away most proficiently. 1843 *HARDY in Proc Beru Nat Chöb* II. No. 11 65 note, They could not proficiently tint their woollen cloth

† **Proffricious**, a. Obs. [f. late L. *proffricus* (Cassiodorus) beneficial (f. *proffricare*. see prec.) + -OUS.] Profitable, advantageous, beneficial, useful.

1622 *CALLIS Stat Sowers* (1647) 107 The Law intends the immediate po-ssession of such Tenements which be proffricious 1665 G. HARVEY *Advoca agst. Plague* 28 You may now believe nothing more proffricious against the Plague than Phlebotomy 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 38 He for ever blest With like Examples, and to future Times Proffricious.

Proffight, occasional scribal error for *perffight*, obs. f. *PERFECTION*.

Profile (prôf'ül, -fil), sb. Also 8 profil. See also PURFILE. [ad. obs. It. *profilo*, now *profilo*, a border, a limning or drawing of any figure, sb. f. *profilare*, now *profilare* to PROFILE; from It. also mod F. *profil*, formerly *profil*, *pourfil* (1539-c 1700), profile, section, contour, from which some of the Eng senses may have been directly taken.]

1. A drawing or other representation of the outline of anything, esp. of the human face, outlined by the median line.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Profile* (Ital. *profilo*), that design that shew, the side with the rising or falling of any work; As a place drawn sideways, that is so as onely one side or moyety of it may be seen, is called the *Profile*; and is a term in painting. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Profile*, a

Face or Head set sideways, as usually on Medals, and such a Face is said to be in Profile, or in a Side View. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) l. 139 Invented the profile to represent the side face of a prince who had lost one eye 1833 R. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1. 182 The shadow of a face on the wall is a correct profile.

2. In profile, as seen from one side, as opposed to a front view.

a 1668 LASSALLS *Voy Italy* II. (1670) 172 The head in Profile of Alexander the great cut into marble. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* III. (1726) 164 Till about the end of the third Century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in profile, to use a French term of art. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 268 Sometimes, the appears in profile, and shows us only half her enlightened face. Anon, a radiant crescent but just adorns her brow 1865 LUNBOCK *Prin. Times* XIV. (1866) 518 He excited great commotion among the Sioux by drawing one of their great chiefs in profile. 'Why was half his face left out,' they asked.

3. The actual outline or contour of anything, esp. of the human face; in quot. 1791 the horizontal contour-line of a hill.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* I. 13. I continually begin to measure the projections of every Profile from the Central line of the Column. 1776 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr. Ser.* II. 225, I discovered him at my elbow, modelling my antiquated profile. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 434 Leading canals around the profiles of hills. 1803 STEVENSON *Siberia* 59 23 Mount Saint Helena, excelled them by the boldness of her profile. 1807 T. HARDY *Tess*, I throw up your chin a moment, that I may catch the profile of your face better.

b. *transf.* A barometric curve.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) XXI. § 859 There is barely a resemblance between this profile of the atmosphere over the land and the profile of it over the sea.

4. *Arch., Surveying, and Engineering.* A sectional drawing, generally vertical; *esp.* in *Fortif.*, a transverse vertical section of a fort.

1669 STANNED *Fortification* 7 The Profile or Section of a Fort with a Fausse-Bray and Counterscarp. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Forts Impr.* 141 The Profil of a Chumney, cut by a Plane perpendicular to the Hearth and to the Back 1803 WOODINGTON in *Gurw. Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 291 The profile and elevation of the western front of the fort. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Ser.* I. 148/a A profile of the river was constructed, exhibiting the depth of water and mud to the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 21 The profile is a vertical section at right angles to the trace, and shows the true heights and breadths of the object.

b. *transf.* The comparative thickness of an earthwork or the like (as it would appear in transverse section); hence *ellipt.* an earthwork of strong or weak thickness.

1820 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 39 This line ought to be taken up generally by a chain of works, closed in the rear by a weak profile connected by a line. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 247/3, 172 guns of position spread over a distance of five miles, which space was fortified by field-works of the weakest profile. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/5 A strong profile will be required on account of the great power of penetration which is given to the present bullet by the smokeless powder employed.

c. A light wooden frame set up to serve as a guide in forming an earthwork.

1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* III. (1851) 50 When a work is traced on the ground, two profiles should be set up on each line, to show the workmen the form of the parapet, and to guide them in the execution of their task. These profiles, when made with straight slips of deal, or other wood, shew with great accuracy the form of the parapet, &c.

† 5. A ground-plan. *Obs.*

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* IX. 170 Profile, the same with Ground-Plot 1701 J. COLLIER *Hist. Geog. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cambalu*, It is true, that the Profil, or Draught of Cambalu, which the Portuguese have at Lisbon, differs from that of Peking, which the Hollanders brought

6 In *Pottery* (and *Bell-founding*). A plate in which is cut the exterior or interior outline of one side of the object to be made.

1756 *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Foundry of Bells*, The core is judged to be in perfection, when the profile carries the fresh cement entirely off, without leaving any upon the last dry lay 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 462 With his fingers, he gives the first form to the vessel; then with different profiles, or ribs, he forms the inside of the vessel into whatever shape may be required, and smooths it by removing the inequalities 1838 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 46 The instruments employed for this purpose [giving the first form to a vessel in 'throwing'] are called profiles or ribs.

7. *Theatr.* A flat piece of scenery or property on the stage of a theatre, cut out in outline

1904 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Jan. 10/1 A piece of 'profile' was left standing in contact with the gas-jets for twenty minutes without effect. 1906 Vol. 18 in *P. T. O. I.* 14/2 Another 'villain' and myself had to cross the stage in a boat designed on lines usually known as 'profile'.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* as *profile head, line, painter, view, profile board*, a flat board or plate cut to a pattern, used to test the outside measurements of an object; a gauge; *profile outter*, a cutting tool in wood- or metal-working machines, which corresponds in shape to the profile to be produced; *profile instrument, machine*, an apparatus formerly in use for taking silhouettes, *profile machine*, a machine for shaping the profile of small parts of machinery, in which the cutting tool is guided by a pattern; *profile paper*, paper

ruled with equidistant vertical and horizontal lines, for convenience in drawing to scale; *profile piece, Theatr.*, = sense 7; *profile-wing*: see quot. 1873. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd. Paint.* (1828) V. 203 John Clarke did two profile heads in medal of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, yet dated 1690. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 503 A profile view of a small piece. 1788 BURNS *Let. to R. Ainslie* 23 June, Mr. Miers, profile painter in your town, has executed a profile of Dr. Blacklock for me. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXIII, Your likeness was taken on my part in much quicker time than ever a likeness was taken by the profile machine 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Silhouette*, or *Profile Instrument*, a contrivance for taking the exact outline of an object, particularly the outline of a person's side face 1873 *Routledge's Eng. Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 278/2 Side scenes cut out thus are termed *profile wings* 1892 HASLUCK *Milling machines* 154 Fig. 134 Single-spindle profile milling machine used in small-arms factories for milling articles of irregular shape. 1893 Appleton's *Cycl. Techn. Drawing* 157 Profile paper can be obtained from stationers, on which are printed horizontal and vertical lines 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 125/a The skull rounded with a slight peak—profile line nearly straight.

Profile (prō'fīl, -fil), *v.* [ad. obs. It. *profilare* (mod. *profilare*) to draw in outline, *f. pro* -L. *prō*, PRO-1 a + *filare* to spin, + to draw a line:—late L. *filare* to spin, *f. L. filum* a thread. So mod. F. *profilier*, formerly *porfiler*, *pourfiler* (Cotgr. 1611). See also *PROFIL*.]

1. *trans.* To represent in profile; to delineate the side view or outline of; to draw in section; to outline. Also *fig.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21, I have profil'd the Imposts of the Arches *Ibid.* 30 The method of profiling each Member. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure H.* Apr. 225 Instances in which he thus profiles his contemporaries 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 838 The delicate tracery of the leaves [was] profiled against the sunset sky.

2. To furnish with a profile (of a specified nature), give an outline to; also, to cause to form a profile. (In first quot. *profiled* may be an adj. = having a profile (of a certain kind), outlined.)

1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 496 The Grecian Ionic specimens of capitals, are, generally speaking, better profiled than those of the Romans 1865 J. FRAGUSON *Hist. Archit.* II. II. 1. 401 Had they [Gothic architects] carefully profiled and ornamented the exterior of the stone roofs.

Hence *Profiled ppl.* a, *Profiling vbl. sb.*; *profiling-machine* = *profile machine*: see prec. 8. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 15 The profil'd Architrave, mark'd F. 1888 W. P. LONGFELLOW in *Scribner's Mag.* III. 426 One of the secrets of good profiling. 1892 HASLUCK *Milling machines* 152 Fig. 133 is a two-spindle profiling machine, and the cutter will profile or surface to the extreme limit of the table area. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. p. xix, The profiled figures in low relief.

Profilist (prō'fīl-ist). [*f. PROFILE sb.* + *-IST*] One who produces profile portraits or silhouettes a 1800 *Inscription Profile Portrait* in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 357/1 Charles fecit, the first Profilist in England. 1808 LAMB *Let. to T. Manning* 26 Feb, Mrs. Beetham the Profilist or Pattern Mangle woman opposite St. Dunstan's. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 60 Likenesses. of our host and his lady, taken in fifteen seconds by an itinerant profilist. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 208 The profilist who did the silhouettes.

Profilograph (prō'fīl-og'raf). [*a. F. profilographie* (so named by its inventor Dumoulin), *f. PROFILE sb.* + *Gr. -γραφος* writer, delineator: see -*GRAPH*.] A machine which traces mechanically the contour line of the ground over which it travels.

Exhibited at Paris Universal Exhibition 1855; the subject of Eng. Patent No. 1464, but not there named. See *La Nature* (1880) II. 31.

1890 in *Century Dict.*, and later *Dicts.*

Profilometer. [*ad. F. profilomètre* (Brocas); in Ger. *profilmeßer* (Hasting), *f. PROFILE sb.* + *-METER*.] An instrument for measuring and delineating the profile of the face, by means of adjustable rods sliding in a frame, so as to give with their ends a continuous outline.

1895 in *Punk's Standard Dict.*

|| **Proflure**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*obs. F. proflure*, *f. profler* to *PROFILE*: see -*URE*.] A border.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. 1. 89 Together with Tuscan Profiles (*les proflures Toscane*) both at the Base and Capital.

Proflr, -ire, *obs. forms* of *PROFFER*.

Profit (prō'fit), *sb.* [*a. OF. and mod. F. profit* (= earlier *OF. profit* (a 1140 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pur*, *po(u)rit*, in 15th c. *prout* (*f*);—L. *profitus*—*us* advance, progress, profit, *f. L. proficere* (ppl. stem *profit-*) to advance: see *PROFICIENT*.]

The *OF.* forms in *prō*, *prōu*, immediately represent L. *prō*: those in *pur*, *por*, *pour*, agree with the usual *OF.* representation of the L. prep. and prefix *prō*, in mod. F. *pour*. Of the various ME. types, *profit* coincides with later *OF.* and mod. F.; *prout* (*f*) reproduces the 15th c. Fr. *prout*, was a Renaissance assimilation to L. *profitus*—*us*, and *prophat*, *phat*, an erroneous spelling after *prophet*, L. *propheta* (see *PH*). With *profit*, *profit*, cf. the similar *perfiz*, *perfigit*, under *PERFECT* a.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4-profit; 4-6-ite, -yt, 4-7-et, 5-et(t)e, 5-6-ett, -itte, -yte, 6-ett; 5-6-profit, -ette, -it, 6-uyt, -uyte, -ute, -yte, -eit, 7-itt. c 1325, c 1330, etc. Profit, Profit [see B. 1, etc.] a 1340

Profit [see B. 2]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1 For profit he hefeld. 14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 All y^e profittes of y^e sayd wallis. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 835 To the Lybeaus profyfte. 1464 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 527/a Wode, or profyfte of Wode. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 A syngler profyfte hytyth and hamyth a comyn wele 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Profitte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 53 They think no sin, quhair profit cumis betwene. 1521 *Knarborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 11 Of the next profittes. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon l'xi* 228 Nor haue had but small profyfte. 1533 *Gau. Richt. Vay* 20 And seikkis his awne wil and profit. 1536 *Act. 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 7 The profytes yerely goyng to and for the exhibicion. 1546 in *Eng. Gids* (1870) 196 Revenuez & profuytes. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 202 The profitte wold contrarie with the toile. 1588 Profitte [B. 6]. 1604 Profit [B. 5].

β. 4-profit, -yt, 5-yht, -lth, 6-ight, -yght, -yghth, -yght. c 1315 *SHORCHAM Poems* vii. 434 3ef hy hade be mad parizyt, We nedde y-haue 1737 no profyzt. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) I. 3 Medlyng to gidre profitis and swetes [orig. *utile dulci*]. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seynys* (Roxb.) 30 To profyht of the cheiche. 1538 AUDLEY in *Let. Suppres. Monasteries* (Camden) 242 More then eny profit in the world. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 10, That it make for the profyght of Antichristis Knyghtes.

γ. 4-prophit, -ite, -et, 4-5-ete, 5-yt. [1362 *Prophitabile* [see *PROFITABLE* 11]. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxxii* (George) 609 Pat I gyf be for pi prophit And als of wynnyng for delyt. 1387 *Prophete* [see B. 1]. 1473 *WARKEW Chron.* (Camden) 25 The Kyngne .. toke the prophete of the Archebysshoppes.

δ. 5-prouffit, -ite, -yt, 5-6-yte.

1456 *Sir G. HAVE Low Arms* (S. T. S.) 42 The common profit of the toun. 1488 *Caxton Chas. 6t* 2 For profyfte of euery man. 1509 *FISHER Fun. Sermon Class Richmond Wks.* (1876) 307 We sholde more regaude our owne profuyttes

ε. 5-6-profit, 6-profit, profite, -it. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* II. 188 That she may not have the profits of Clyre ys place. 1528 *LYNDESAY Drewe* 910 To thare singulare proficte. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus Apoph.* Pref., More to their proficte & benefite. 1597 *J. FAYNE Royal Exch.* 6 For commune proficte.

B. Signification.

1. The advantage or benefit (of a person, community, or thing); use, interest; the gain, good, well-being. Formerly sometimes *pl.* when referring to several persons.

c 1315 [see A. β]. c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 60 Pat were my ioye and my delit, And to mysoule a gret profyt. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 It is my profit, to myn I will pam holde. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 153, I have 3itte out all my patrimony into 3oure prophetes [L. *in commoda vestra*]. 1439 *List. Red. Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 156 He schal be amercied in xijd. to the commune profite. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. III. 10 He doth it more for his owne profyght than he wil to the other. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Mac.* x. 20 Y^e thou mayest consider what is for our profyt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 30 Where I spake of profyte vnder the same is comprehended the getting of gaine, and the eschuyng of hame. 1648 *Eikon Bas. xiv.* 13 Profit is the Compass, by which Faction men steere their course in all seditious Comotions. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 100 7 Posts of Honour, Dignity, and Profit. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 122 Its Wood is fit for no use, so that it is a Tree of no kind of Profit. 1810 *BENTHAM Paching* (1821) 183 The learned gentleman of whose learning we have already made our profit. 1873 *BROWNING Red Coat Nt-capt* iv. 240 This power you hold for profit of myself And all the world at need.

b. *transf.* That which is to the advantage or benefit of some one or something

1603 *SHAKS Meas. for M.* I. iv. 61 A man... who.. Doth rebate, and blunt his natural edge With profits of the munde. 1604 - *Orth.* III. iii. 379, I thank you for this profit.

† 2. The advantage or benefit of or resulting from something *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 36 What profet has he to doe swa many illes? 1382 *Wyclif Rom.* III. 1 What profyt of circumsicion? Moche by alle maner. c 1425 *Craft Non-bryngs* (MS. Egerton 2622, ff. 140), Nexte pou must know... qwat is be profit of his craft. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* III. 13 The gettyng of it is better then eny marchandise of syluer, & the profit of it is better then golde. 1611 *BIBLE 2 anal. Pref.* I He had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 154 Both justice and profit of revenge... can never possibly be found together in the same thing.

† b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a good result or effect of something. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysitan Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 126 Twelve other profuyttes the whiche cometh of good werkis done in mortal synne. 1543 *TRAHERON Vago's Charyng* I. i. 1 In the whych Anatomie the viltities and profetes of the same are declared.

† 3. Progress, advance, improvement, = *PROFICIENT*, *PROFICIENT* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1600 *SHAKS A. Y. L.* I. i. 1 My brother Iaquies he keeps at schoole, and report speaks goldenly of his profit.

4. That which is derived from or produced by some source of revenue, e.g. ownership of land, feudal or ecclesiastical rights or perquisites, taxes, etc.; revenue, proceeds, returns. Chiefly *pl.*

[1292 *BARRON III.* III. 44 Tut le profit qe il prist pur le mariage sot restore as amis et as parentz la femme.] 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) VIII. 7 be firste benefice pat voyde, wip be fruyt and prophetes. 1447-8 *SHILLINGFORD Lett.* (Camden) 91 The amerciaments issuis and profits therof comyng. 1560 *Daus tr. Selande's Comm.* 120 What profitis arysse of the chrestenying of children, of mariages, pilgrimages [etc.] *Ibid.* 286 The Duke of Saxon shall kepe the toun and Castel of Gothe, with al the profite. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 366 The fines, perquisites, amercements, and other profits growing out of the trials of such causes. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 374

The limitation to F. M. to enjoy and take the profits during his life, and after his decease to the heirs male of his body.

5 The pecuniary gain in any transaction; the amount by which value acquired exceeds value expended; the excess of returns over the outlay of capital: in commercial use chiefly in pl. In *Pol. Econ.*, The surplus product of industry after deducting wages, cost of raw materials, rent, and charges. † In early use also including interest.

1604 *Aberdeen Regr* (1848) II 256 The soume of ane hundred merkis. borrowit be the toune..and to pay the soume of four pundis, for the profit of the said soume for the half-year past 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* l. 137 Nor is the Profit small, the Peasant makes, Who smooths with Harrows, or who pounds with Rales The crumbling Clods 1764 *Burn Poor Laws* 194 The profits of any work that may be done in said hospitals to be also added to the revenue of the said hospitals 1796 *Adam Smith W. N.* I vi. (1869) l. 54 The revenue derived from labour is called wages That derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called profit 1845 *McCulloch Pol. Econ.* III v. 291 The profits of capital are only another name for the wages of accumulated labour. 1845 *Ford Handb. Spain* l. 24 Nobody would be an unkeeper if it were not for the profit 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 His profits diminished at the rate of 60 per cent.

6. Phrases. a. Profit and loss († profit or loss), an inclusive expression for the gain and loss made in a series of commercial transactions, and the gain or loss made in one transaction; esp. in profit and loss account, an account in book-keeping to which all gains are credited and losses are debited, so as to strike a balance between them, and ascertain the net gain or loss at any time. In *Arithmetic*, the name of a rule by which the gains or losses on commercial transactions are calculated.

1588 J. Mellis *Brief Instr.* E viij. Of the famous account called profite or losse, or otherwise Lucrum or Damnum, and how to order it in the Ledger *Ibid.* ch. xvii. Item touching the accomptes (of profite and losse) of necessitie it must have one accompt proper in some one place of your Ledger 1622 *Malyne Anc. Law-Met.* 372 Whereas you made out, the sum of 2300^l sterling you now receive backe 2363^l 11^s 11^d, whereby your profit is 63^l 11^s 11^d, of this you make your Factor Debitor, and the account of Profit and Losse Creditor 1797 A. Hamilton *New Acc. & Ind.* II. xlvii. 170, 500 Chests of Japan Copper were brought into Account of Profit and Loss, for so much eaten up by the white Ants 1828 *Birkbeck Counting-h. Dict.* (1892) 244 If the Profit and Loss Account shows a nett gain the balance is placed on the Cr side of Capital Account; if a loss, on the Dr. side 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* lv. She was too deeply materialized..by her long and enforced bondage to that arithmetical domain Profit-and-Loss, to retain much curiosity for its own sake.

b. || Profit à prendre [F., = profit to take], see quot. 1876. † To fall profit. see FALL v. 46 c. In profit, said of milch cattle: giving milk, in milk. † To profit, to a remunerative employment. † Upon profit (Sc.), at interest.

1565 *Reg. Prory Council Scot* I 391 The remanent of hir barnis nocht put to profite as yet, to the nowmer of four dochteris and ane sone. 1588 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 520 Money [to be] gotten vpon profiteit for making their charges. 1604 *Aberdeen Regr* (1848) II. 234 The soume of ane hundred merkis to be vpluift vpon profiteit be the thessaurer 1658 tr *Coke's Rep* vi. 60 b (1826). They claim not a charge, or profit appender in the soil of another, but a discharge in their own land 1896 *Digest Real Prop.* in 134 If the right is to take a portion of the soil or the produce of the soil of another, the right is called a profit à prendre. 1884 W. Sussex *Gas* 25 Sept. 29 excellent dairy cows and heifers, in calf or profit.

7 attrib and Comb, as profit income, -monger, -mongering, statement; profit-proof adj; objective and obj. genitive, as profit-renderer, -producer, -snatcher, profit-earning, -hunting, -making, -pooling, -seeking, sbs. and adjs.

1553 *Hulotus* Profite taker 1599 *Daniel Musophilus* i. Other delights than these, other desires This witer profite-seeking Age requires 1681 D'Urfey *Progr. Honesty* xii. No man that's profit proof, nor woman true 1808 *Bentham Sc. Reform* 15 A forced increase to the multitude of profit-yielding suits 1888 *Charity Organs Rev* Jan 19 The grinding exaction of the profit-monger and middleman. 1891 *Miss Porter in Daily News* 18 July 5/1 The upper and middle-class demand the servility of the profit-making traders 1893 *Morris in Mackail Life* (1899) II. 297 The struggle against the terrible power of the profit-grinder 1898 *Chr. Murray in Daily News* 27 Jan 6/4 In the early days, a Colony was regarded as a profit-yielding settlement 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov 2/1 Germany also has a large profit-income, though on a much smaller scale than ours

b Special Combs: profit-rent, a rent of which the amount is due to a tenant's improvements; profit-sharing, the sharing of profits, *spec* between employer and employed, or between capital and labour; so profit-sharer; profit-taking (*Stock-exchange*), the act of realizing the profit obtainable by the sale of stock, etc., in which a rise in price has taken place.

1899 *Trollope West Indies* xiv. The small, grasping, "profit rent landlords 1881 S. Taylor in *19th Cent.* May 802 (*title*) "Profit-sharing, 1884—(*title*) Profit-Sharing between Capital and Labour 1891 *Chambers' Encycl* VIII. 437/1 Those who have tested any system of profit sharing declare that it requires much time and pains to produce substantial results; and a difficulty is that "profit-sharers are not unfrequently unwilling to share the losses of the concern. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/4 A jump of 1 to 7 in prices, ..

brought out enormous *profit taking sales largely by houses which bought early in London 1897 *Ibid* 17 July 3/1 Stocks reacted under heavy profit-taking. 1904 *Daily Chron* 2d Sept 1/7 At Paris the Bourse opened firm, but fell away on profit-taking

Profit (prɒfɪt), v. Forms: see the sb.; also 4 profit, profeteye [ME. a. F. *profiter*, earlier OF *prufiter* (a 1140 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *po(u)rifier*, f. *prufit*, *profit* PROFIT sb.]

I. †1 *intr.* To make progress, to advance, go forward; to improve, prosper, grow, increase (in some respect) *Obs*

c 1340 *Hampole Prose Tr* 6 Ay be mare I profette in be luf of Jhesu be swetter I fand it 1382 *Wyclif Luke* II 52 And Jhesu profite in wysdom, age, and grace anemptiv God and men. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Prouffityng from vertue in to vertue 1540 R. Wisdome in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1722) I App. cxv. 325 *Loe*! yee see that we profect nothing at al. 1598 *Shaks Merry W.* IV. i. 15 My husband saies my sonne profits nothing in the world at his Booke. 1607-12 *Bacon Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 296 The munde of Man is more cheared, and refeshed by profitunge in smale things, then by standing at a stay in great.

II. 2 *trans.* Of a thing. To be of advantage, use, or benefit to; to do good to; to benefit, further, advance, promote. (Orig. *intr.*, with indirect obj. (dative), which was at length treated as direct.)

1309 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 146 Jey zeue vs grace rygt so to deme Vs to profyt, and god to queme 1509 *Hawes Past Plans* xi. (Percy Soc.) 45 It shall hym prouffyt yf he wyll apply To doo thereafter ful conveniently 1526 *Tindale Matt.* xvi. 26 Whatt shall hit profiet a man [1382 *Wyclif*, what profitit it to a man], yf he shulde wyne all the whoole worlde, so he loosse his owne soule? 1605 *Timmer Quersit* i. xiii. 62 [They] doe consist and are profited by these three beginnings. 1742-4 *Gray Agrippina* 12 'Twill profit them. And please the stripling 1874 *Sidgwick Meth. Ethics* II. iii. § 129 The most careful estimate of a girl's pleasures would not much profit a young woman.

b. *intr.* To be of advantage, use, or benefit; avail. Const. to (= dative). In later use, without const., regarded as absolute use of a.

1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 509 Hit profiet nouht to preche of oure dedus a 1450 *Cursor M.* 13919 (Farr.) Gode is to wurke euerlud day Pinge bat prophesit to be lay. 1477 *Earl Rivers* (Caxton) *Dietes* 125 I he sayd Galyen sayd wysdom can not profuyt to a fool. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. viij b. Yet shall that [rules] profecte for thys sciens gretly. 1579 *Fulke Hains's Parl* 521 It profit alke to al men 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii 527 Oft times nothing profits more Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd 1842 *Tennyson Ulysses* i. Little profits that an idle king I mete and dole Unequal laws unto a savage race 1904 H. Black *Practice Self Culture* II. 58 Bodily exercise does profit for some things

† 3. Of a person: a. *intr.* To be profitable, bring profit or benefit, do good (to some one), b. *trans.* To be profitable to, benefit, do good to; c. *refl.* To benefit oneself, make one's profit, = 4.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5417 (Trin.) His lord he profited erly and late 1539 *Elvior Knowledge* Pref. I mought profyte to them whiche..wolde reade it. 1581 *Petrie tr Guazzo's Cw. Conv.* II (1586) 66 b. Hee bent himselfe rather to profite those which should reade him, than to delight them. a 1648 *Ld. Herbert Hen VIII* (1663) 632 His Courtiers (especially those who had profited themselves of Abbes).

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To benefit oneself, to derive profit or benefit, to be benefited

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 59 To whilas profit presthed is zeuen, not only bat men prest, or be boum, but bat bey prophet. 1509 *Fisher Fun Sermon*, *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Thynges..of weyght & substance wherein she myghte prouffyte she wolde not let for any payne or labour to take vpon hande

b. *esp* with prepositions † with, by, of, from To derive benefit from, be a gainer by; to avail oneself of; to make use of, take advantage of.

c 1400 *Destin. Troy* 5169 If we shall profiet with proues, or any lose wyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2. I beseeche al them specially yf shall prouyde by this worke to praye for me 1578 *Timme Caluane on Gen* 232 He profited nothing with his outrage. 1676 *Dryden Aureng.* II. 28 You might have found a mercenary Son, To profit of the Battels he had won 1796 *Burke in Enst. Corr. Burke & Dr. Laurence* (1827) 57 Mrs. Burke has not profited of the bathing 1796 *Burney Mem. Melastasio* I 389 If it is not too late for him to profit from the information 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 491 All of these..profited by the opportunity to effect their escape. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* III. 130 He was prompt in an emergency, and quick to profit of a crisis. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 121 To profit fully by the New Testament, the first thing to be done is [etc.]

† 5. *trans.* To render profitable. *Obs rare.*

1578-9 *Reg. Prory Council Scot* III 109 To labour and profit

III. † 6. (7) To bring forward, present *Obs. rare* 1611 *N. Riding Rec* (1884) I. 217 The executors of the late Rob. Simpson, Treasurer for the Hospitals, shall profit his account at Pickering on April 12th.

Hence Profit-ed, Pro fitting *ppl* adjs.

1581 *Mulcaster Positions* xxxix (1887) 203 Officious thankfulness in the profited hearer. c 1605 in T. Hutton *Reasons for Refusal* (1605) 28 Sunday places of this Scripture left out as lesse profiting, or edifying 1848 in W. Arnot *Life of Hamilton* I (1869) 33 For years I have been a profited reader of your writings.

Profit(e), obs. forms of PROFIT.

Profitability (prɒfɪtəbɪlɪti), rare. [f. next + -ITY] The quality of being profitable; profitability.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xxix. xi [xxxix. 9] What profetabilite is in my blode? 1893 A. A. Martin in *Idler* Mar. 195 If the

heavenly profitability was cut off, the habit of pleasurable moving remained.

Profitable (prɒfɪtəbəl), a (*adv.*, sb.) Also 4-6 *prophit*, *profet*, *prouff*(f)it-, *proffet*-, *profect*-, etc. see PROFIT sb., also 5 *providabile* [a. F. *profitable* (*prophutabile*, 12th c., *Lattre*): see PROFIT and -ABLE]

1 Yielding profit or advantage; beneficial, useful, serviceable, fruitful, valuable. (Rarely of persons.) Formerly, also, useful as a remedy

c 1325 *Spec Gy IV* *Varw.* 4 Pat i wole speke is swiwe profitable a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* cvi 38 Sympil men and profetabile. 1362 *Langl P. Pl.* A vii 262 'Bi sent Poul' quod peis 'heos beop prophutabile wordes' 1382 *Wyclif a Trin* iii 16 Al scripture of God ynspryd is profitable to teche, to argue, to repoure, for to lerne in iustwysnesse 1422 tr *Secreta Secret.* *P. v.* *Pro* 191 More Providabile ys to a man to govern hymself than othr mene 1450 in *Wars Eng in France* (1861) I 514 Marchaundisses, as shal be thoughte most behoueful and prouffutable 1528 in *Leti Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 5 To name and appoynt .suche one as your grace shall thinke most mete and profitable for the place 1562 *Mountgomerie in Archæologia* XLVII 240 Pleasant bowes, faue gardens, and goodlie meades, whithre there profectable groundes. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I 9 Silence of fight were much profitable for you 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ix 8 Sleep was intended to make us more profitable, not more idle 1717 *Berkley Tour Italy* Wks 1871 IV 586 B della Regna.. is profitable to the bladder, eases tenesmus and ague 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) l. 290 If we are good, then we are profitable; for all good things are profitable.

2. Yielding pecuniary profit; gainful, lucrative, remunerative.

1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 79 Geese are profitable in many ways 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* I xi (1869) I. 231 It becomes as profitable to employ the most fertile..lands in raising food for them [cattle] as in raising corn. 1825 *McCulloch Pol. Econ.* II ii 117 This mighty channel for the profitable employment of millions upon millions of capital 1845 — *Taxation* I. (1852) 111 One shipowner has a ship at sea, making a profitable voyage, while that of another is in port unemployed

† B quasi-adv Profitably. *Obs. rare.*

1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* Pref. a 119 b. That thou mayest be thine own Auditor, and write profitable for thine own pensul.

C. *absol.* as sb A thing that is profitable.

1681 R. L'Estrange *Tully's Offices* 6 Of Two Profitables whether is the more Profitable?

Profitableness (prɒfɪtəbəlness), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being profitable.

1. Advantageousness, usefulness, value, beneficial quality.

1308 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v.* (1495) g 1v b 1 The curtel [of the eye] that hyghte Tela arenea, and hyght soe for profitableness therof to be clere & brigte to the spunte c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* i. v 7 We owin in scriptures raper to seeke profitableness pan highnes of langage 1583 *Golding Cakes on Dent* xvi 93 To the ende that the profitableness of this doctrine may be the better knowne 1651 *Cromwell Lett.* 24 Mar in *Coriyle*, To approve my heart and life to Him in more faithfulness and thankfulness, and to those I serve in more profitableness and diligence. 1844 *Mrs Sherwood Waste Not* II. 12 The profitableness of holiness, not only in the world to come, but also in this life

2. Remunerativeness, lucrativeness, gainfulness

1886 H. Dunckley in *Manchester Exam* 15 Feb. 6/1, I am speaking only of the profitableness of labour 1892 J. J. Janny in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II 314 Equal in profitableness of operation to that of any city of equal population in the Union

Profitably (prɒfɪtəbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a profitable manner.

1. With advantage or benefit; advantageously, beneficially.

1382 *Wyclif Tobit* vi 5 These thingus forsothe ben profitabli necessarie to medicynis. 1495 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* II. i b 1/2 Angels haue this vertue of werkynge myghtly swifly and profitably without cessynge 1538 *Elvior Diet.* *Vulgar*, profitably 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* Rev & Concl 395. I think it may be profitably printed, and more profitably taught in the Universities 1712 *Anderson Spect* No. 317 F 48 Our Hours may very often be more profitably laid out. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 670 The flannel garments may profitably be lined with thin washing silk.

2. With pecuniary profit, lucratively.

1839 *De la Brousse Rep. Geol. Cornu.*, etc. x. 287 Localities where the tin or copper can be profitably raised. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xxxi 363 A customer with whom a Chinaman can trade profitably.

Proffiter (prɒfɪtəz) [f. PROFIT v. + -ER 1] One who profits. † a. One who advances or makes progress, an improver. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b. The feare of profyteis, that is, of them that profyteth in vertue and perfeccyon. *Ibid* 157 The pilgrymes as yet. but begyn the journey of grace, or els be as yet but profyters in religion.

b One who makes profit or gain by anything.

1800 *Colquhoun Comm. Thames* iv. 178 Seven Hundred may have been Profitters by the excessive Plunder. 1835 *Tail's Mag* II 248 They were profitters, not inventors; eagerly adopting every improvement suggested by strangers. 1855 *Chamier My Travels* III. i. 15 The affluent profitters by exchange, light or foreign coin, occupy the ground floor.

† Profiterole. *Obs.* In 6 *profiterole*, 8 *profittrolle* [a. F. *profiterole* (*Lattre*), f. *profit* PROFIT sb + -role, dim suffix. In *Cotgrave pourfiterolle* 'a cake baked vnder hot imbers', and *profiterolle*, the latter also explained (in *pl.*) as 'the small vayles, as drinking money, points, pinnes, &c.,

gotten by a valet or groom in his maisters service'. The etymological sense is thus 'small gains'.] Some kind of cooked food: see etym. and quotes. 1593 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv (1570) C iv b/2 To taste white sheeniers and to make pophrothies And after talking oft time to fill the bowles 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v *Carp*. They likewise make a pottage of profitfoll with Carp flesh minced.

Profitful, *a. nonce-wd.* [See *FUL*.] Profitable. 1593 BILSON *Gout Christ's Ch.* xii 208 Order and discipline are not only profitfull but also needfull.

Profiting (*prp* fitn), *vbl sb.* [*f.* PROFIT *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb PROFIT: † improving, advance; benefiting, etc.

1382a WYCLIF *x Tim.* iv. 15 Think thou these things, in these be thou, that thi profityng be schewid [glass or known], to alle men c. 1450 tr *De Institutione* i xi 12 If we put be profityng of religion allone in outward obseruances 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) x Where he should haue many examples and profitings of strangers. 1608 HIERON *Wits* Ded 689 An argument of a mans effectual profityng by other exercises of godlinesse. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* i xi 139 The Bishops once a year to oversee the profityng of the parishes.

Profitless (*prp* fitles), *a.* [*f.* PROFIT *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Void of profit, unprofitable, useless.

1599 SHAKS. *Much. Ado* v 1 4, I pray thee cease thy counsaile, Which falls into mine eares as profitlesse, As water in a sieve 1643 HAMMOND *Serm. John xxiii* 40 Wks 1683 IV 573 An empty, profitless, temptationless sin 1809 MALKIN *Gal. Blas* xii vi 3 He was of an intractable and profitless age 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 12 Mar 5/6 After four hours of utterly profitless talk a division was taken.

Hence **Profitlessly** *adv.*, **Profitlessness**. 1822a *Blackw. Mag.* XII 287 Our presumption . . . must return in profitlessness and fatigue. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i 16 Human thought is not profitlessly revolving in an idle circle, but progressing Godwards 1879 G. MCDONNELL *Egoist* III viii 155 Dissection and inspection will be alike profitlessly practised.

† **Profitly**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* PROFIT *sb.* + *-LY* 1.] Profitable.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii vi 733, I calle hym now one of the beste knyghtes . . . and the most profitylest man.

† **Profitye**, *Obs.* In 5 profittee, 6 profittye. [*f.* PROFIT *sb.* + *-Y* (if the examples are not erroneous *f.* *profitus*, pl. of PROFIT) = PROFIT *sb.*

1432a *Rolls of Parit* IV 418/a In synunge for the gode and pofitees of oure seide Sovereign Lord 1493 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) i 378 Fees and wages and other profits to the said offices pertynyng. 1584 in Poulton *Beverlac* (1829) 330 All the rents, revenues, yssues, profityes, belonyng to the collegiate church.

Proflated, *ppl a nonce-wd.* [*f.* L. *profletus*, pa. pple. of *profletare* to blow forth, puff out (*f.* *pro-*, *pro-* 1 + *flare* to blow) + *-ED* 1.] Puffed out by blowing.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii (1882) 287 Preparing the audience for the most surprising series of wry faces, proflated mouths, and lunatic gestures that were ever 'launched' on an audience to 'sear the sense'.

Profitigasi (*prp* fitgasi) [*f.* next: see *-AOY* 3.] The quality, state, or condition of being profigate.

1. Self-abandonment to dissipation; reckless licentiousness or debauchery, shameless vice. 1778 BOLLINGBROKE *Patric. King* (1749) 181 Hitherto it has been thought the highest pitch of profigacy to own, instead of concealing crimes, and to take pride in them, instead of being ashamed of them 1767 COWPER *Let. to F. Hill* 16 June, [The election] occasions the most detestable scene of profigacy and riot that can be imagined. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* xii (ed. 2) 203 The decorum of behaviour which profigacy preserves in the public places of Paris. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii 253 In . . . the Dialects, Aristophanes attacked the profigacy and immodesty of the rising generation.

2. Reckless prodigality or extravagance; wastefulness; hence, immoderate profusion or abundance. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* (1861) 69 Profigacy consists not in spending years of time or chests of money, but in spending them off the line of your career. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Teetotal Trees* 121 The prodigious luxuriance and profigacy of the botany of the tropics. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 182 This profusion or profigacy of pictures.

Profigate (*prp* figet), *a* and *sb.* [*ad.* L. *profigitus* *us* overthrown, ruined; wretched, vile, dissolute, abandoned, pa. pple. of *profigitare* to dash to the ground, cast down, overthrow, overwhelm, run, dispatch, *f.* *pro-*, *pro-* 1 + *fig-are* for *figere* to strike down, dash.] *a. adj.*

1. †1 (Const. as *pa. pple.*) Overthrown, overwhelmed, routed. (Cf. next, 1.) *Obs.*

1535 LEIGH & RICE *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* (1721) i. App. lvi. 145 The Canon laws . . . with their Author, are profigate out of this realm. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 168 By which only pollice, the kynge's army was profigate and dispersed. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council* Spot II 214 The conspirators were profigate and disappointed. 1643 FRYNE *Sov. Power* Parit. iii 45 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii 728 The foe is profigate and run.

II. 2 Abandoned to vice or vicious indulgence; recklessly licentious or debauched; dissolute; extremely or shamelessly vicious.

1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 39 When States are so reformed that they conforme such as are profigate into good civility: civil men, into religious morality 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 v 10 Profigate in their lives, and licentious in their compositions 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. 1 75 Paul, bishop of Samosata said to have been of a profigate life.

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1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II v. ix 700 To corrupt the House of Commons into a profigate subservience to the views of the minister 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi II 68 Sir Charles Sedley, one of the most brilliant and profigate wits of the Restoration.

b. Recklessly prodigal, extravagant, or profuse. 1799 *Syllab.* II 129 Should I barter my soul to save one so profigate of his? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v 315 The utterly bad is in general profigate, and therefore poor.

B. sb. A profigate or dissipated person. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks 1755 II 1 99 Like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profigate 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 394 Every profigate in the Country. they take care to wheedle over to strengthen their party. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 420 The wretched profigate found himself again plunged into excesses.

Profigate (*prp* figet), *v.* Now rare: *Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* profigate(e). [*f.* L. *profigitus*, ppl. stem of *profigitare*. see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To overcome in battle or conflict, to overthrow, rout, to put to flight, chase away, dispel, disperse: a. persons (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 125 b, I which hath subverted many towns, and profigate and discomfited so many of them in open battayle 1641 Hen. VII 14 b, Hys army should profigate and expell all the intruders and inuaders 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angell's* 117 If you . . . stay not till the victory be gotten, till your enemy be profigated and abased 1692 tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii M's Wks 1851 VII 193 You have not yet profigated the Pope quite.

b. things (usually abstract, as evil, disease, error, etc.).

1542 BECON *Christmas Banquet* Bv, With how fervent herte should we profigate and chase away synne 1644 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) Y. 274 When Christ is dispossessed and dispossessed, his Truth profigated and thrown out of a nation that professed it before 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Prop.* (1679) 134 To profigate your disease, and to reduce you to your former health. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* i (1713) 452/a It so profigates the Humours which cause them, that it soon takes away those Diseases by the Roots. 1694 MORREUX *Rabelais* v (1737) 333 Profigating all Barbarity. 1845 *Life St. Augustine* xix 195 A dignity which (to use a forcible Latin word) 'profigates' calumny, — not merely wards it off, but routs, and explodes, and shames it.

c. To overthrow, ruin, destroy, in quot. a 1661, to waste by reckless expenditure.

1643 *Characters* Richelieu 13 Peace by Sea and Land profigated a 1661 *Fletcher's Worthies, Warwick* (1662) iii. 122 From his Profigating of the lands of his Bishoprick.

d. To finish up, dispatch, *rare*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI 333 Dedicated to the glory of the *exercitus maximus* that profigated the German war in three months.

† 2. *refl.* To abandon oneself to dissolute courses; to become profigate. *Obs. rare*—a.

1706 PHILLIPS, *To Profigate one's self*, to give himself up to all manner of Vice, Lewdness and Debauchery.

† **Profigated**, *ppl a. Obs.* [In sense 1, *f.* *prec.* + *-ED* 1; in sense 2, *f.* *profigitus* *us* *pa. pple.* + *-ED* 1: cf. PROFIGATE *a.* 2.]

1. Overthrown, vanquished, wasted, squandered; dispersed, dissipated.

1599 NASH *Lenet's Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 Of that profigated labour, yet my breast pants and labours a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* i. x § 2 (1622) 67 To have bene, in all mens eyes, so subject and profigated, as to be able to get no moe defenders 1660 STILLINGER, *Power* *Excommuni.* § 21 (1662) 25 The other infirm and profigated argument. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 381 It draws forth the innate and profigated Heat, and restores the Warmth of the Part.

2. Abandoned, vicious, = PROFIGATE *a.* 2.

1654 GAULLE *Magistratus*, 358 Dardanus, a most profigated magician, was so sorely addicted to covetousness, that [etc.] 1873 *Lady's Call* i v. § 74 The most wretched profigated state of sin 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 271 Those profigated Arians, sorry Macedonians, miserable Nestorians and wretched Eutyrians.

Profigately, *adv.* [*f.* PROFIGATE *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a profigate manner or degree; with reckless indulgence or open wickedness; dissolutely; with reckless prodigality, profusely, wastefully.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xi. 374 An utter want of that Divine grace, which they so profigately wasted while they had it. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. iii 173 He was lazy, luxurious, and profigately wicked. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 27 Mar. an. 1775 note, It is related, that he who devised the oath of abjuration, profigately boasted, that he had framed a test which should 'damn one half of the nation, and starve the other'. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi, Mr. Greengrass . . . looked like a man who had been most profigately liberal, but is determined not to repent of it. 1868 F. W. NEWMAN in *Morn. Star* 5 June, The hard-earned wealth of our middle classes, and the honour of our nation, would be profigately squandered.

Profigateness. Now rare. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS* 1.] The quality or character of being profigate, profigacy.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 195 Scaredness, Profigateness. 1735 BUTLER *Anal.* i. Concl. 92 Others, who are not chargeable with all this Profigateness. 1786 A. GIB SACR. *Contempt* i v. 1 v. 65 The singular profigateness of our time. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 4 Extravagance of mind, and profigateness of the means of improvement.

Profigation (*prp* figet-sen). Now rare or *Obs.* [*ad.* late L. *profigationem* *run*, destruction, n. of action *f.* *profigitare* see PROFIGATE *a.*] The action of 'profigating', overthrowing, routing; discomfiture, overthrow, rout; ruin, destruction.

1526 *Sh. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 185 In the distressing of th'imperours army by sea, and profigation of the Lancel-knights 1608 BR. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 21 To the utter extermination of Christ and his Gospel out of the kingdom, profigation of justice and religion. 1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 150 Convenient for the profigation of diseases 1815 Q. REV. XIII 351 A stern profigation of the opinions of many eminent writers.

Profigator. Now rare or *Obs.* [*Agent-n.* in L. form from PROFIGATE *v.* see *-OR*.] One who or that which 'profigates'; an overthrower.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 305/1 That stiptick Medicaments are the chief Profigators of those Diseases.

† **Profige**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad.* L. *profigitare* to overthrow] *trans.* = PROFIGATE *v.* 1 a.

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 207 The brute wente in eche coste that Aluredus was profiged of the Danes.

† **Profuate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*irreg.* *f.* L. *profutur-* (see PROFUENT) 1] *intr.* To flow forth.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 215 That the blood may easily profuate.

Profuence (*prp* fluens). Now rare. [*ad.* L. *profuentia* a flowing forth, *f.* *profutur-* to flow forth: see PROFUENT and *-ENCE*.]

† 1. A flowing forth or onward; current, stream, flow. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv xvi, A wheyish moat: In whose soft waves, and circling profuence, This Cite, like an Isle, might safely float. 1686 *Plot. Staffordsh.* 49 This well will grow dry, after a constant profuence, perhaps of eight or ten years. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 253 As long as there is a profuence of Water through them, there is no Danger of their Entertaining such Damps.

b. *fig.* The onward flow or course (of events, etc.). *rare*.

a. 1639 WOTTON *Paral.* in *Relig.* (1651) 6 In the profuence or proceedings of their fortunes 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* II 286 We see it degrade the cosmic march and profuence into a manner of children's play.

† 2. *fig.* a. Ready flow of words, fluency. b. Abundance, profusion. *Obs. rare*.

1568 SKYNE *The Pest* (1860) 16 Nature disagysit be sophistical profuence of wordis a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. 1 § 8 (1622) 103 Africanus, had his granitie; Galba, his austeritie, Carbo, his profuence 1623 COCKERAM, *Profluence*, abundance 1658 PHILLIPS, *Profluence*, a flowing plentifully, abundance.

† **Profuency**, *Obs. rare*—1 [*f.* as *prec.*: see *-ENCY*.] Fluency (of speech); = *prec.* 2 a.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 172 A Profuency of Speech, venting itself on all occasions.

Profuent (*prp* fluent), *a* [*ad.* L. *profuentem*, pr. pple. of *profutur-* to flow forth, *f.* *pro-*, *pro-* 1 + *flu-* *to flow*; cf. *effluent*.] Flowing forth or onward; flowing in a full stream; in first two quotes, proceeding or running out of the main body.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* in *Husb.* xii. 36 Best is holde The crophe to kyttie, and save on every side The bowes profuent for fruite to abyde 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 39 For the subduction of branches of Sinewes, profuent from the spinal marey, through the holes in Os sacrum 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii 442 Them who shall beleve Baptizing in the profuent streame 1686 *Plot. Staffordsh.* 42 The great and profuent river of Trent. 1779 J. KEILL *Ann. Ocean* (1738) 77 The Power of the Bladder cannot be estimated by the Motion of the Profuent Urine 1881 J. THOMSON in *Portm. Rev.* July (1882) 37 My profuent waters perish not from life.

b. *fig.* 1848 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 308 In mild sequence forms of profuent grace Move, tuned to pipes attuning every face 1866 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. vii 359 Elizabethanism is profuent, profuse of emotion 1905 G. JACKSON in *Expositor* July 63 A babbling profuent way of talking.

† **Profuous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* L. *profusus* flowing forth + *-OUS* 1] = *prec.*

1585 GRUBBS *Anat. Abus* i (1879) 105 note, As some be over larguous and profuous herein, so other some are spare enough.

† **Profuvius**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* next, or L. *profuvius* *us* *adj.*, flowing forth + *-OUS* 1] Of the nature of, or causing, a profuvium or flux; in quot. 1616 *fig.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 43 Minte hath a speciall. efficacy against the profuvius issue of the seeds, called Gonorrhea 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* Title-p, The inward taking of Tobacco fumes, is . . . too too profuvius for many of their purses.

|| **Profuvium** (*prp* fluviu). Pl. -ia. [*L.* *profuvium* a flowing forth, flux, *f.* *profutur-* to flow: see PROFUENT. With variant pronunciation of L. comb. form *-uvius*, *-ivium* (*colluvio*, *deluvio*) beside *-uvium*.] A flowing forth; a copious flow or discharge, a flux. (Chiefly *Path.*).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 615 An easie profuvion or abundant running of gravelle 1690 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2075 The blood . . . swells and opens the vessels, and breaks out into a Profuvium. 1835 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.*, etc. (1853) II. 261, I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profuvia. 1843 R. J. GRAYES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 299 The second or inflammatory stage with its well-known profuvium. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 108 Decorated around the bust with a profuvium of black lace.

Profor, -forre, *obs.* forms of PROFFER.

Proforre, *proforre*, illiterate Sc. ff. PROFOST.

|| **Pro forma**: see PRO A. 4.

Profound (*prp* found), *a. (sb.)* Also *B* 5-7 *prp* found-s. [*a* OF. *profund*, *profond* (c. 1175 in

Godf. Compl., *parfund* 11th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *profundus* deep, high, vast, obscure, profound (also *profundum* sb.), f. *pro*, *pro-* 1 + *fundus* bottom. The *ou* of Eng. is as in *abound*, *found* vb., *round*. The *o*-form *profund* was chiefly a conformation to L., but partly a Sc. phonetic variant.

In Latin *profundus*, the physical sense was the original, the intellectual and moral sense being transf., but in Eng. the literal sense was already expressed by *deep*, so that *profund* with its family was first used in a transferred sense, and only later in the literal sense, either in transl. French or Latin, or as a more sonorous and impressive word than *deep*. But it is convenient here to follow the original sense development.]

1. Deep (as a physical or material quality). a. Having great or considerable downward (or inward) measurement; of great depth.

c1407 [implied in *PROFUNDITY* 1] c1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* xlii (1814) 135 An hydeous ryuer, depe & perfound c1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 155 (1877) 102 A kyng that wolde be lorde of the sea, must have great and perfound waters and havyns to kepe his shypys in. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv iv 501 Not. for all the Sun sees, or the close earth wombes, or the profound sea hides in vnknoone fadomes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 Gaiest Ioue once making head, he flung me from the profound skie. 1669 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* xxiv, Naught but profound Hell can be his shroud. 1715-20 POPE *Ilad* vii 409 Ample gates. For passing chariots; and a trench profound. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv, Surrounded by strong bulwarks and profound moats. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i, vii. 55 A series of profound crevasses.

b. c1475 *Parthenay* 180 The ditches profunde large brede gan purchas.

b. Situated or extending far beneath the surface; deep-seated, deep-reaching.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 253 Of my mynde the myd poynt most profunde 1509 HAWES *Fast. Plant.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 88 O profunde cause of all my sickness. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 59 Which of your hips has the most profound Catia? 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate.* Wks. 1653 90 Wounds made by a thrust profound or superficial. 1837 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.* a. v. *Profundus*, Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profundus* or *deep seated*, and *superficial*. 1884 *Full Moll.* G. 13 Sept. 1/1. The agency of heated water at profound depths 1891 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* vii. 591 Senile gangrene is generally more profound (than symmetrical gangrene).

b. 1707 FLOVER *Physica. Pulse-Mat.* 388 The profound Pulse of the Lungs indicates Hemorrhages, and Heat and Death.

c. Originating in, or coming from, a depth; deeply drawn, deep-fetched (as a sigh); carried far down or very low (as a bow or inclination of the body).

1550 *Knt. of Curtesy* 184 No comfoite . coude he take, Nor abstene him fro perfounde synginge. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. 1. 94 He said a sigh, so pittuous and profound. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* v. 31 Let not a Man drinke, but in Draughts profound. 1732 LEBLANC *Sethas* II ix 340 The three ambassadors made a profound reverence. 1799 HARRIST *Lae Canterbury* 7.1 209 'Why?' said Dorian, with a profound sigh. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 305 A profound inclination of the body.

2. a. Of a person. Characterized by intellectual depth; that penetrates or has penetrated deeply into a subject of knowledge, study, or thought; having great insight into or knowledge of something, very learned. In quot. 1611 (app.) Deep or subtile contrivance, crafty, cunning (cf. *DEEPA* 17). (The earliest sense in English)

c1305 *Edmund Conf.* xxi in E. E. P. (1862) 77 Of art he radde ax 34. & shp for beo more profound, to arismetrike he drow. 1483 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 89 A connyng man and a profounde clerk in many sciences 1570 DRE *Math. Pref.* 2 The constant profound Philosopher. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. 1. 61 Magitian, most profound in his Art. 1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* v. 2 The rulers are profound to make slaughter. 1661 FULLER *Worthes* (1662) i. 121 Their Abbot was pious, painful, and a profound Schollar 1734 BERRKLEY *Analys.* § 3 Those who in this age pass for profound geometers. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. 1, The greatest captain and the profoundest statesman of the age 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 110 The profoundest of metaphysicians and divines.

b. Of personal attributes, actions, or works: Showing depth of insight or knowledge, entering deeply into a subject, marked by great learning.

c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 363 Pe suffisant clergie, Endowyd of profound intelligence 1497-8 *Pet. Parit. Drogheda* (Patent Roll 13 Hen VII. m. 27) They nedar canne ne dare cast dard or spear be cause they haue not the profunde vey and speare be cause they haue not the wyl good and profound, then is that person; indeed, more fool than the other. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. 1. 1. 92 To be drest in an opinion of wisdom, grauity, profound conceit. 1664 POWERS *Exp. Philos.* Pref. ciiij b. Their profoundest Speculations 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 222 Learned Nonsense has a deeper Sound, Than easy Sense, and goes for more profound. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xxiv. (1812) II. 444 Some of the profoundest things which have been written 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxi. (1840) 205 A most profound mathematical inquiry 1855 BAWSTER *Newton* II. xvi. 155 His profound and beautiful letters on the existence of the Deity.

b. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Lyt. St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 88 He comitted al his disposicion to be profound counsell of our Lord 1659 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* II 579 He was admired by great Scholars... for his profound divinity

3. Of non-material things figured as having depth. a. Of a subject of thought Deep in meaning; demanding deep study or research; abstruse, re-

condite, sometimes connoting Difficult to 'fathom' or understand; having a meaning that does not lie on the surface

c1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens* 4856 Neuer yet was rad noo songe so worthy of renoun, To spekyng of philosophie, Nor of profunde poetrie 1529 MORIS *Dyalage* i. Wks. 159/1 No man is there so connyng, but he may fynde in them thinges farre to profunde to perce vnto 1583 GOLDING *Calyon on Dent* xix 114 A higher and profounder doctrine 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 365 It contains profound meanings 1840 H. B. SMITH *Faith & Philos.* (1850) 23 Christianity is simple as is light to the eye of the child, it is profound as is light to the eye of the sage

b. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 88 That w^t the gretter facilitie we may prepare the way sum thing to reherse maie profunde

b. Of a condition, state, or quality: Having depth or intensity; intense, thorough, extreme, very great; in which one may be intensely immersed or engaged; unbroken or undisturbed (as *profund* silence, sleep, rest, peace); deeply-rooted, deep-seated; deeply-buried, hence, concealed or involving concealment (as a *profund* secret, etc.).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. 1. 198 Prin. He is in earnest 1600 In most profound earnest. 1650 HOLLAND *Cannden's Brit.* (1637) 577 Being of a lewd disposition and profound perfiduousness. 1659 OSBORN *Obsequy. Turke* Wks. (1673) 273 The fear of lapsing into grosser Idolatry, or profounder Atheism. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 2 Here followed a profound Silence 1757 BURKE *Address. Eng. Hist.* iii. ix. In the profoundest peace 1766 H. HUNTLEY *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1795) II. 321 The sublime impression which they produce becomes still more profound, when they recall to us some sentiment of virtue 1803 NIXON *Let.* 11 May (in *Saturday's Catal.* 6-9 Dec. (1905) 131), My departure for the West Indies, you will keep a profound secret 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand by Loire* 35 Worned travellers buried in profound sleep 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 264 The chief, and most listened, with profound attention. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii § 7. 22 Language is most imperfect when feeling is most profound. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. & Addr.* ii. (1858) 59 In profoundest ignorance of the opinions 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 242 Profound melancholy seemed to haunt the hollows of the mountain ridges 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 458 Profound unconsciousness. *Med.* It is a subject in which I take a profound interest.

c. Said of reverence, respect, submission, or the like. often having some reference to the notion of bowing low, lowly reverence (cf. 1 c)

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, The holy fathers & sayntes. had this profunde mekenes 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 123, I do loue My Countrey good, with a respect more tender, More holy, and profound, then mine owne life 1688 *Ans. Talon's Plea* 5 Their extraordinary respect, and profoundest submission. 1721 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 305 With the profoundest regard and esteem, Sir, most humble and most obedient servant. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. 1. 134 They treat themselves with most profound respect 1826 J. GILBERT *Chr. Anem.* iv. (1832) 92 A knowledge to which the reflecting mind pays the profoundest homage 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxvi, The air of profound deference. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* Intro. 12 The most profound reverence.

B. sb.

1. That which is profound or eminently deep, or the deepest part of something; a vast depth; an abyss. *lat.* and *fig.* chiefly *poetical*.

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* III. 242 To raise it from that dark Profound. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 287 The unwildly Beast, drops into the dark Profound 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 593 Eternity, too short to speak thy praise! O fathom thy profound of love to man! 1833 T. BUSBY *Lucratus* II v. Comm p. xxiv, [Galileo] who taught future philosophers, to penetrate farther into the blue profound. 1839 BAIFFY *Festus* ii. (1852) 30 Probe the profound of thine own nature, man!

b. *spec.* The depth of the sea or other deep water; the deep sea, 'the deep' *poetical*.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 234 On that profound Poore I was wrackt; yet thou with-out line drown'd. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 34 Expert to try The vast profound, and bid the vessel fly. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 202 Nor billowy surge disturbs the vast profound

2. Intellectual depth or profundity *rare*—1.

1778 WOLCOTT (P. Findar) *Ep. to Reviewers* ix, I never question'd your profound of head

+ **Profound**, v. Obs. [a. obs. F. *profonder* (14th c., Oresme) to sound, search, pierce, or goe deep into; to duce, or sink into the bottom of; to presse downe, or put into the deepe' (Cotgr.) (in med. L. *profundare*), f. *profund* PROFUND a.]

1. *trans.* To immerse or plunge deeply; *pa. pple.* deep-seated

1612 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 312 When Deeply profound is heete natural In thilke humyde 1-callyd radical 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 55 Vice and the Devil put a Fallacy upon our Reasons, and, provoking us too hastily to run from it, entangle and profound us deeper in it

2. To go deeply into; to 'sound', 'fathom'

1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 13 There is no danger to these mysteries, no *sanctum sanctorum* in Philosophy. 1646 — *Psalm. Ep.* i. ix. (1680) 27 To profound the Ocean of that Doctrine.

3. *intr.* To penetrate deeply, 'dive' (*into*, etc.). 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 14 To profound farther, and to contemplate a reason why His Providence hath so disposed and ordered their motions. 1661 GLANVILL *Van Doem* 227 Let the most confirm'd Dogmatist profound far into his ideated opinions, and... it will be an effectual cure of confidence.

Profoundly, *adv.* [f. PROFUND a. + *ly* 2.] In a profound manner or degree; deeply.

1. To or at a great depth or distance from the surface Also *fig.*

c1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens* 5693 When I had the lettes rad, Which in the stonyis. Wer profoundly and depe y-grave c1440 *tr. De Imitationis* iii. xliii 118 Pe more profoundly bat a man gob down into himself and waxib vile to himself, be hyer he step up to god 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 360 My soul o'ertops Each height,—than every depth profounder drops 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.* *Profundus*, a name given to paitis, which are seated profoundly as regards others 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 11 Where descends most profoundly the bottom

b. So as to come from or sink to a great depth; with a deep breath (as in sighing) or inclination (as in bowing). Sometimes with mixture of sense 3. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix, She wayled & sighed perfoundly 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 83 Why sigh you so profoundly? tell me sweet Vnckle, what's the matter? 1700 DRYDEN *Cynaras & Myrrha* 184 The virgin stated at her father's name, And sigh'd profoundly. 1781 BLAKE *Poet. Wks.* (1905) 231 Then, bowing profoundly, he said 'A great wif'

2. With intellectual depth; with great insight or penetration into a subject, very learnedly

With *learn. med. wiss.*, etc., this nearly coincides with sense 3. c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xvi. 73 He preched mare profoundly of Haly Wiltie pan oper didd 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1875) 15 In learninge and literatue, profoundly seene 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 39 This is profoundly wise 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 7 A Person profoundly learned in Horse flesh 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV 63/a Those who have not studied very profoundly

3. Intensely, extremely, thoroughly, very greatly; to a depth of quality, state, or degree.

1502 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitationis* iii. xv. 210 Howe profoundly ought I to submytte me to thy hydde & depe iugements 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, Yf the herbe be profoundly meke 1654 H. L. ESFRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 105 He wanted money the sinews of war, his Exchequer being profoundly dry 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II ix 209 They found all as profoundly secure as sleep. could make them 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II 175 Profoundly ignorant of the English constitution 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II xi 241 A poet and a profoundly religious man 1874 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 32 The limits were kept profoundly secret.

Profundness, [f. as prec. + *-ness*.] The quality of being profound; profundity.

As to chronological order of senses, see PROFUND a.

1. Depth, deepness (in physical sense). = PROFUNDITY 1, 1 b. (In quot. 1642 with play on sense 2.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 471 The Butle makes him free of his own fathers cellar, and guesseeth the profundness of his young master, capacity by the depth of the whole ones he fetcheth off. a 1693 *Urgular's Rabelais* iii. xlix 366 The Herb, never fixeth it self into the ground above the profundness almost of a Cubit. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi, To take a deep, deep plunge into the ocean of human life, and to sink down and be covered by its profundness

2. Depth of learning, thought, meaning, etc. = PROFUNDITY 2

1545 LD BERNERS *Pross.* II cccxviii. [cccxiv] 714 They that wyl seke out the profundness of the mater, maye well knowe fro whence ye came, 1575 *Reccorde's Gr. Artes* Pref. Aij, The ignorant sorte... do litle esteeme the profundness of mannes spirit, and of reason. 1620 BURTON *Babel no Babel* 39 Shew vs your profundness. in your reading of Bellarmine. 1709 HERRINE *Collect.* 10 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 254 A shew of Learning passes with them for profundness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 299 In originality and profundness of thought he [Erasmus] was inferior to More.

b. Craft, deep or subtle contrivance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii § 3 This is what the author of the Revelation calleth the depth or profundness of Satan [Rev. II. 24]. 1830 HAZLITT *Party Spirit* Wks. 1904 XII 402 Party spirit is one of the profundnesses of Satan

3. Intensity, extreme degree. = PROFUNDITY 3.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 30 What a depth of humilitie, what a profundness of meekenesse. *Med.* The profundness of his ignorance was astonishing.

Proffre, obs. form of PROFFER

Profugate (*prp* fūgāt), v. *rare*—1. [f. L. *prō* forth (PRO- 1) + *fugāre* to put to flight; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To drive or chase away So **Pro fugate** (-it) *ppl.* a. *rare* [cf. L. *profugus* fugitive; see -ATE 2], driven or chased away, fugitive.

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost* 107 When they presented him with Frankincense, as little deeming of fuming any deal in theyr way, or profugating a devil from the body of our blessed Saviour 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Met.* 28 And drive her profugate the world around. *Ibid.* 67. *Ibid.* 386 He profugate, launched forth upon the main.

Profulent (*profuldžnt*), a. *rare* [f. PRO- 1 + L. *fulgēti-em* FULGERT.] Shining forth, effulgent, radiant.

1612 *Nine Ladies Worthie in Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 342 b, Profulent in preciousnes, O Sinope the queen 1830 TENNYSON *Conf. Sensitive Mind* 145 An image with profulent brows.

+ **Profund**, v. Obs. *rare* [ad. L. *pro-*, *profund-ēre* to pour forth.] *trans.* To pour forth; *fig.* to spend profusely, to lavish.

1527 *St. Piers's Her. VIII.* I 251 For the excheuing of grete expences, which shal be profunded and consumed in the intervien. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renais's Disp.* 264 The juice is profunded upon walnut tree leaves.

emma 166 George Brewer our crew now with confidence hails. And for prog straight produces his *Siamese Tales*.

2. *dial.* A hoard (of money). Cf. *PROG* v. 1. 4.

1854 Miss BAKER *Norfolk Gloss.* s. v. He's got a fine prog of money somewhere.

3. = *PROGGER* 1.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prog*, one that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

4. *Comb* Prog-basket, a provision-basket, on a journey or 'outing'.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* L. 245 Taking out a pair of pistols and lots of ammunition from the bottom of his prog-basket. 1865 N. Brit. Rev. Sept. 229 During the repast a lean hungry tribe of dogs were working outside at his 'prog basket'. They opened it; stole a goose.

Prog, *sb.* 3 *Undergraduate's slang* Also *proggers*. [Perversion of *PROCTOR*, on the pattern of *Juggins* and the like.] A proctor at Oxford or Cambridge. Hence *Prog* v. 3 = *PROCTORIZE* v.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 39 (Cambridge) His conversation is about the Dean or the 'Proggins'. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 137 When you lifted your arm to take your cap off to the proctor, you pulled the reins and lugged the horse's head round into the prog's mouth.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug 7/a The chief offences for which the fines are imposed—or, to adopt 'Varsity parlance, for which undergraduates are 'progged' [at Cambridge]—seem to be those of smoking when wearing cap and gown, and appearing in public on Sunday evenings improperly dressed.

Frog (*prog*), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *progge*, 7 *proague*, *progue*. [Origin and sense-history obscure; it is not certain whether all the senses belong to one word.]

†1. *trans.* (?) *Obs. rare*. 1566 DRANT *Horace* 1. A. J. Who gapes, who gawes, who pokes, who pries, who proges his mate but he?

2. *intr.* To poke about for anything that may be picked up or laid hold of, to search about or hunt about, esp. for food; to forage, (?) to purvey; also, to solicit, to beg, to go about begging.

[1618: cf. *PROGAM*; 1622: see *PROGGER* *pl.* a.] 1624 QUARLES *Job* xiv 60 Man digs, He never rests, He mines, and proges, though in the fangs of death. 1635—*Embl.* II 14, We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl, We progress, and we prog from pole to pole. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II Wks 185r III 64 Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to prog, and pandar for fees. 1650 WELDON *Chr. Jas.* I 55 This Lake had lanked himself in with the Scottish Nation, plogging for Suits, and helping them to fill their Purses.

1670 HACKER *Adp. Williams* 1. (1692) 56, I never saw any of our Ministry more abstracted from their studies, continually plogging at the Parliament door. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 52 She went out plogging for provisions again as before. 1703 A. B. *Law Succession to Benefices* Just. 37 With an impious Craft like his [Judas's] you may prog for your own Bag. 1785 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prog*, to pry or poke into holes and corners.

Those who go plogging about are likely enough to steal whatever they can lay their hands upon. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.*, *House-sparrow* III, Coarse is his nature, made to prog about. 1876 WHITELY *Gloss.*, *Prooging*, . foraging, as an animal searches for food.

†3. *trans.* To search or hunt out; to poke out. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 131 The subtle engineer at length from old records progs and bolts out an ancient Precedent of raising a Tax upon the hole Kingdom, for setting forth a Navy in case of danger. 1656 HAYLIN *Extraneous Vagulations* 309 An old Skulking Statute, which . . . was printed and exposed to open view, and therefore needed no such plogging and bolting out, as is elsewhere spoken of.

†4. (?) *trans.* See quot. (Cf. *PROG* *sb.* 2 a.) *Obs.* 1719 SEWEL *Dutch Dict.*, *Potten, geld potten*, to fford up money, to prog.

Prog, *v.* 2 *dial.* Also 9 *progue*. [f. *PROG* *sb.* 1 Cf. *PROB* v., and *BROG* v., in similar sense.]

1. *trans.* To prick, stab, pierce; to prod. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 114 (Jam.) I ga'my Pegasus the spur . . . An' sar his flank I've prugit. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* II. 83 While children prog the house'd bee from the cotten's wall. 1823 ELIZA LOGAN *54 Yokohama* II 168 (Jam.) I was plogging up the old with a little, to make her confess. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Prog*, *Pruggie*, to prick, to prickle. 1825-53 R. INGLIS in *Whistle-bunnies* (Scottish Songs) Ser. III. 115 Again, at the battle o' red Waterloo, How they pricket and proget the French thro' and thro'. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thr. Notandums* xv 103 He prugged them wi' his fork.

2. *intr.* To poke, to pierce; to prod. 1896 *Dial. Notes* (U. S.) I. 333 (E. D. D.) *Prog*, to search for anything imbedded in the mud, as clams, terrapins, or cedar logs, by means of a sounding rod. [But this may belong to *PROG* v. 1.]

Prog, *v.* 3, to proctorize: see *PROG* *sb.* 3

Progametaneto Proganosaur: see *PRO* 2. 1.

Progamie (*proge'mik*), *a.* *Biol.* [f. *Gr.* *pro-*, *PRO* 2 + *gamos* marriage + *-ia*.] That precedes the specialization of the gametes (sexual or pairing cells). So *Progamous* (*pro'gāmos*) *a.*, applied to an ovum which has not been impregnated by a spermatozoon.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 184/a *Progamie* parangamy: the fusing nuclei are the normal gametocytic of the progamous cell (ovum which has formed x polar body).

Progenerate (*pro'dzē'nērēt*), *pp.* *a.* [In sense 1, ad. *L.* *progenerat-us*, pa. *pp.* of *progenerare* to beget, engender: see *PRO* 1 and *GENERATE* *pp.* *a.* In sense 2, nonce-formation after *degenerate*.]

†1. Propagated, begotten. (Const. as *pa. pp.* = *PROGENERATED*.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 300 Meanes for one thing to be progenate of another.

2. More advanced in development or type; opposed to *degenerate*.

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I 56 Our 'degenerates' may sometimes be in truth *progenerate*, and their perturbation may mark an evolution.

Progenerate, *v.* ? *Obs. rare*. [f. *pp.* stem of *L.* *progenerare*. see *prec*] *trans.* To beget, propagate, procreate. Hence *Progenerated* *pp.* *a.*

1611 CORNER, *Progenier*, to progenerate. young ones. 1770 in *Archæologia* (1773) II. 250 They were all progenerated colonies from a Scythian or Tartar race. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Pericles & Soph.* Wks 1846 I 145/a He who is yet to progenerate a more numerous and far better race.

†*Progeneration*. *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L.* *progeneratio-nem*, n. of action f. *progenerare*: see above.] Procreation, propagation, begetting.

1528 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 167 b, Mankynde cannot by any other possible meanes be continued in pro-generation of issue. 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Progeneration*, a breeding or binging forth.

†*Progenerative*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L.* *progenerat-ivus* (see *PROGENERATE*) + *-ivus*] Having the quality of progenerating; tending to produce.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dyspeps.* (1713) 285/1 It carries off the progenerative Cause of the Scurvy, Dropsy, Stone and Gout.

†*Progenial*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L.* *progeni-ālis* *PROGENY* + *-ālis*.] Of or pertaining to progeny.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 159 Whether immediately produced, without any progenial traduction or radiation. . . is, the dispute.

|| *Progenies* (*pro'dzē'niz*), *Obs. rare*. [*L.* *progeniēs* *PROGENY*] = *PROGENY*; 1ace, generation.

1672-3 CÆW *Anat. Roots* I. § 16 A new Progenies of Roots, from the old Head or Body, in the loom of those that die yearly.

Progenital, *a.* *rare*. [f. as next + *-AL*. Cf. *med.L.* *progenitālis* (1493 in Du Cange).] = next.

1836 LYTON *Athena* I. viii, Homer is cited in proof of the progenital humidity.

Progenitive (*pro'dzē'nitiv*), *a.* [f. *L.* *progenit-ivus*, *pp.* stem of *progenire*: see next and *-ivus*.] So late *L.* *progenit-ivus* (Boeth.) Having the quality of producing offspring or progeny; possessed of reproductive power or properties.

1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVII. 679 I'm vastly popular with almost all the infant duplicates of my progenitive friends.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV (1852) 66 The Gauchos call the former [crystals of sulphate of soda] the 'Padre del sel', and the latter [crystals of sulphate of soda] the 'Madre', they state that these progenitive salts always occur on the borders of the salinas when the water begins to evaporate. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. 433 The mighty, pregnant, progenitive atom.

1895 F. C. CONVERSE in *Academy* 29 June 547/1 That a barren woman should bring forth a child was no ordinary progenitive act, but a result of the divine power.

Hence *Progenitiveness*, reproductive quality. 1868 E. D. CORE *Orig. Filist* (1887) 111 Metaphysical peculiarity or progenitiveness as isolating species.

Progenitor (*pro'dzē'nitōr*), *Also* 4-6 *-our*. [*ME.* *progenitor*, *a.* obs. *F.* *progeniteur* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. *L.* *progenitor-em* ancestor, agent-n. f. *progenire* to beget, f. *pro*, *PRO* 1 + *a* + *gign-ere* to beget.]

1. A person from whom another person, a family, or a race, is descended; an ancestor, a forefather.

[1347 *Rolls of Parli.* II 180/1 En saluacion de lui & des almes de ses progenitours.] 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* I. 3, I do thankynge to my God, to whom I serue for my progenitours.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ProL 4 The most renowned of alle his noble progenytours. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 107 Let them consider howe tyrannously the bisshoppes kynge-dome hath used their progenitours, Kynges of Englonde.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* To Rdr, The English-Saxon tongue which our Progenitors the English spoke. 1742-3 LD. LONSDALE in *Johnson's Debates* 23 Feb (1787) II 508 Another principle of government which the wisdom of our progenitors established, was to suppress vice with the utmost diligence.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I vii. 251 Their fabulous progenitor, Theseus, was called by some a son of Hercules. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 70 He supposes that in the course of ages every man has had numberless progenitors.

b. Biol. An ancestor or ancestral species of animals or plants.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v (1873) 108 We may believe that the progenitor of the ostrich genus had habits like those of the bustard. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 240 The progenitors of Birds and the progenitors of Man at a very remote period were probably one.

2. *fig. a.* A spiritual, political, or intellectual 'ancestor' or predecessor.

1777 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 103 We take them for our progenitors, who going before, have taught us the way to follow after. 1878 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 310 All these worthy men are our progenitors, if we will but . . . become their disciples.

b. The original of which anything is a copy. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N Test* 5 Two several manuscripts which sprang from the same progenitor. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 5 May 3/a What are precedents, and how do they originate without progenitors?

Progenitorial (*pro'dzē'nitōriāl*), *a.* [f. *L.* type **progenitōr-us* (f. *progenitor-em*. see *prec.*) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to progenitors; of the nature of a progenitor; ancestral.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 289 It presents us neither with progenitorial guilt, to be visited upon the heroes, nor with predicted calamities to be inflicted. 1859 G. MARSHALL *R.*

Feveret xviii, Families against whom neither lawyer nor . . . physician could recollect a progenitorial blot, either on the male or female side, were not numerous. 1880 WARRIN *Book-plates* xviii. 196 In the Weidenstein plate there are no less than sixteen of these 'progenitorial' shields.

Progenitorship. [f. *PROGENITOR* + *-SHIP*.] The position or fact of being a progenitor.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 171 Their dead would disown them as scornfully as Cicero would the intellectual progenitorship of a Cicerone. 1839 PVR SMITH *Script & Geol.* 92 All land animals were created in pairs or other suitable modes of progenitorship, on one spot upon the earth's surface. 1870 TYNDALL in *Life & Lett. Huxley* (1900) I. xxiv. 330 Any thing that touches progenitorship interests them.

Progenitress (*pro'dzē'nitres*), [f. *PROGENITOR* + *-ESS*.] A female progenitor, an ancestress.

Also *fig.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi § 34 Her selfe a Queene, and a Progenitress of those glorious Kings and Queenes which followed. 1625 HICWOOD *Hierarch.* VI 343 Eue our first progenitress. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 297 She was a worthy progenitress of a long line of most charming women novelists. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 463/1 These old cookery-books seem to bring us much nearer to our dead and gone progenitresses.

|| *Progenitrix* (*pro'dzē'nitriks*), [a. late *L.* *progenitrix* an ancestress.] = *prec.* †Also with French ending, || *Progenitric*. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 111 His grandmothers) set for any progenitrix, as is often used. 1650 BP HALL *Cases Conc.*, Add. 1 (1654) 387 The gracious progenitric of the Saviour of the world. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Oct. 4/4 There is now living at Altonby . . . a widow who is the progenitrix of fifty eight persons. 1864 *Revue* 9 Mar. 5 In this young woman, lean, yellow, shrewd and hard, we have the type and progenitrix of the strong-minded Yankee female face, with its keen angularity.

Progeniture (*pro'dzē'nitū*), [f. *L.* *progenit-ivus*, *pp.* stem of *progenire* to beget + *-URE*: cf. *geniture*.] So *F. progeniture* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*.)

1. Begetting of offspring; generation.

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sh. Fr. Ref.* I v. 38 His immense domain which descended in long succession of progeniture from his remote ancestry. 1831 T. HORN *Ess. Origin Man* II. 21 All organic and living individuals after a time acquire the power of propagating their species by a new progeniture. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 217 All ancient testimonies respecting the Cœlimians ascribe to them also this notion of the purely celestial progeniture of the Christ.

2. Offspring, progeny.

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* I 38 A state of highly-tuning nerves in our progeniture that may some day land them in continuous invalidism. 1896 MARCO SALISBURY *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* Oxford 8 Aug. It is effected by then action in crossing, by their skill in bringing the right mates together to produce the progeniture they want.

Progenity, *nonce-wd.*

†1. Humorous blunder for *PROGENY* (sense 4).

1600 HICWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV.* III Wks. I 45 Harrys of the old house of Lancaster; and that progenity do I love.

2. [after *humanity* cf. *CANINITY* 2]. Consideration for offspring or descendants.

1902 L. STEPHEN in *19th Cent.* May 197 Progenity, or as Mr Kidd calls it, 'projected efficiency', makes us suffer for the good of our descendants.

Progeny (*pro'dzē'n*). Also 4 -i, 4-5 -ye, 4-7 -ie, 6 *proguine*. [*ME.* *a.* obs. *F.* *progenie* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. *L.* *progeniēs* descendant, family, offspring, f. *progenire* to beget.]

1. The offspring (of a father or mother, or of both); issue, children collectively; more widely, descendants. (Rarely with indef. art.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1361 Til him and til his progeni Wit pite sal he secen his merci. a 1345 in Horstn *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 145 Po Rue wit sche schuld dye, Sche cleped forþ hu progenie. a 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 250 He moete nedes dye and al his progenye in this world. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglages* (1570) Cvj b/v In it remayneth the worthy gouernour, A stocke and fountayne of noble progeny. 1586 CRESS *Primbroke* Pv cv. i, His seruantes you, O Abrahams progeny. 1604 Bk *Com. Prayn.* Pr. for R. Family, All the King and Queenes Royall progenie. a 1618 RALPH *Mahomet* (1637) 26 The Moeres are the progeny of such Arabians as after their Conquests seated themself in that part of Affrica. 1777 De Fon *Syst. Magic* I. 1 (1840) 13 Some think that Noah's sons were saved in the ark, merely for being the posterity or progeny of a righteous father. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mark. Faun* xxvi, From this union sprang a vigorous progeny.

b. Of lower animals, and plants.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 250 When she has calv'd, then set the Dam aside, And for the tender Progeny provide. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farning* (ed. 2) 33 A tree puts forth annually a new progeny of buds, and becomes clothed with a beautiful foliage of lungs . . . for the respiration of the rising brood. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II 159 In gathering seeds, choice should be made from the finest trees, as they are more likely to produce a healthy and vigorous progeny than those which are stunted in their growth.

c. fig. Spiritual or intellectual descendants, successors, followers, disciples.

1451 CARPRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 78 All be priours and souereynes of be ordre wer sent aftur to be at be byryng of her maystur. When þei wer gadered to-gidur and anoumbered þe summe of his progenie cam on-to too þousand and two hundred. 1848 H. H. Desire was þat his progenie schuld lyue in honest pouerte. 1816 CHAMPEY *Voc. Bps* 221 So are likewise the Lutherans, and all their progeny. 1768 JOHNSON *Shaks. Pref.*, Wks. IX. 242 His characters . . . are the genuine progeny of common humanity. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xlii. 347 The intellectual progeny whom he [Newton] educated and reared.

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d. More vaguely, expressing relation or character: cf. CHILD *s.b.* 13.

1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b. Certainly they be y^e household of Sathan & progeny of pryde. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v 600 Hear all ye Angels, Progeny of Light, Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers.

2 *fig.* That which originates from or is produced by something (material or immaterial); issue, product, outcome, result.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 290 Of Avarices progenie What vice sueth after this 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 9678 Falsehood was the progeny of Folly. 1837 *Whewell Hist Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 253 Art is the parent, not the progeny of Science. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xviii (1856) 440 In front of it we found a progeny of bergs, crowded together so close that we could not count them. 1871 R. Ellis *Catulus* lxiv go Like earth's myriad hues, spring's progeny, rais'd to the breezes. 1871 *Tyndall Fragn.* Sc. (1879) I. 11 35 Are not these more rapid vibrations the progeny of the slower?

†3. = GENERATION 5. *Obs.* (Chiefly a literalism of translation, repr. L. *progenies*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii(j). 20 De wicked schal entren unto be progenie (*uel*, oper, kynde; Vulg. *in progenies*), of his faders, and he shal se no lgt wyb-outen ende. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxiv 7 Into the thirde and the fether progenye. 12500 *Chester Pl.* vi go His name alwaie halowed be .from progeny to progenye

†4. A race, stock, or line descended from a common ancestor; a family, clan, tribe, or kindred.

1382 *Wyclif Ezech.* viii 5 Lest he speke euele of thi progenye (Vulg. *de progenie tua*, 1388 of thi kynrede). 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 22 Which all the hole progenie Of lusti folk hath undertake To feede. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 127 The progenye of theyme descended from Agar, seruante and moder of Ismael. 1565 *Stapleton tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 23 The Maishes and all the progeny of the Northumbres, that is, of that people which inhabiteth the north side of the fud Humber. 1609 *Skene Reg. May.* 1. 70 Except remission be given with consent of the progenie and friends of him quha is vnjustlie slane. 1641 *Earl Monm. tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 58 Lluelline, the last Prince of the British Progeny, being slaine. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* vi. 1074 Now fix your sight, and stand intent, to see Your Roman race, and Julian progeny.

†5. Lineage, parentage, descent, genealogy. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlii. 7 The man askide vs bi ordre oure progenye, if the fader lyued, if we hadden a brother. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* v. cxi 85 Andouera, a woman of great birth, how be it myn auctor, declarith not hir progeny. 1548 *Cranmer Cathol.* 97 Let every man be content with his progenie, office, calling, state and degree. 1591 *Shaks. I Hen. VI.* iii. 111. 61 All French and France exclaims on thee, Doubting thy Birth and lawfull Progenie. 1649 *Roberts Clavis Bibl.* 595 This Tzephaniah, for his Progeny, is described to be the son of Chushi, the son of Gedaliah. 1775 *R. Chandler Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 299 The care of about forty families, of the same progeny as the Turks.

Progermination. *rare*—1. [Noun of action f. L. *progerminare* to shoot forth + *-ATION*, see PRO-1 a and GERMINATION.] Springing forth; birth, propagation.

1648 *Herrick Hesper.* to Sir F. Berkeley, Sold (As other townes and cities were) for gold, By those ignoble births, which shame the stem That gave progermination unto them.

Progger 1. *Now dial.* [f. PROG v.1 + *-ER* 1.] One who progs, begs, or solicits; a beggar.

1685 *R. Lucas Happiness* (1692) I. 280 How far shoud I prefer the unconcernment of a poet before the former sort of servile philosophick proggers! 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* Proggers, beggars

Progger 2. *dial.* [f. PROG v.2 + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which progs or prods; a. One who prods for clams, etc. (*U.S.*); b. A butcher's stabbing instrument.

1818 *Milford Coll. Songs* 46 (E. D. D.) The progger an' steel. 1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v II 604 A miserable set who help the oystermen in winter and 'go clamming' in summer. They are locally known as 'proggers'.

Progging (*prɒˈɡɪŋ*), *vbl sb.* [f. PROG v.1 + *-ING* 1.] Soliciting, begging; foraging

1648 *Milton Tenure Kings* 242 Being called to assemble about reforming the Church, they fell to progging and soliciting the parliament for a new settling of their tithes and oblations. 1650 *Nedham Case Commu.* 54 A People . . . pool in Body, Pay, and other Accommodations, save what they have purchased by progging here in England. 1715 *J. Chappelow R. Way Rich* (1717) 87 All their plodding and progging is for themselves. 1785 *Hutton Bran New Vark* 412 Careful for nought but progging for belly-timber. *attrib.* 1663 *J. Stillings. Shecinah Ded.* The progging attempts of an ambitious phylargyrist. 1697 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 389 [He] practiced for divers years progging tricks in employing necessitous persons to get contributions.

Progging (*prɒˈɡɪŋ*), *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That progs, solicits, begs, or forages. (The sense of quot 1642 is not clear.)

1622 *Fletcher & Mass Span Curate* III. lii, That man in the Gowne in my opinion Looks like a proggung knave. 1624 *H. More Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xvi, But when to plantall life quick sense is t'ld, And progging phansie, then upon her guard She guns to stand. 1650 *Widdow Cr. Jas* I, II. 185 Suppressing Promoters, and progging fellows.

Proggins: see PROG *s.b.* 3

Proglottic (*prɒˈɡlɒtɪk*), *a.* [irreg. f. PROGLOTTIS + *-IO*.] Of or pertaining to a proglottus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Proglottid (*prɒˈɡlɒtɪd*), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρωγλωττίδ*, stem of *πρωγλωττίς*: see next.] = PROGLOTTIS So **Proglottidæan**, = PROGLOTTIC (*Cent. Dict* 1890).

1898 *Bell Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat* 129 In this way the Tenia-chain is formed, the last metameres of which (the

so-called proglottids) break off at a certain stage of development, and form more or less independent individuals. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Proglottid*, the same as *Proglottis*

|| **Proglottis** (*prɒˈɡlɒtɪs*) Pl. *-ides* (-*idēs*). [mod L. (Felix Dujardin, 1843 *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 2. XX. *Zoologie* 342), a Gr. *πρωγλωττίς*, **πρωγλωττίς*, -*idēs* point of the tongue, f. *prō*, PRO-2 + *γλωττίς*, *γλωττίς* tongue, *γλωττίς* glottis, mouth-piece of a pipe So named from its shape] A sexually mature segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Applied by Dujardin to a detached living joint, by P J Van Beneden, 1850, and by subsequent writers, to the joint whether attached or detached.

1855 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd* (ed. 2) 136 When the gemma has grown into an adult worm (*Proglottis* of Van Beneden), the indentation, separating each from the one preceding it, increases in depth until the segments are successively thrown off as so many distinct animals. 1870 *Nicholson Man. Zool.* 143 After their discharge from the body, the proglottides decompose, and the ova are liberated. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1007 A tapeworm may therefore be regarded as a colony, and each individual proglottis as an animal complete in itself

† **Prognan.** *Obs* [f. PROG v.1 (or ? PROG *s.b.* 2) + MAN *s.b.* 1] A man appointed to forage for victuals, etc.; a forager, purveyor.

1618 in *Watson's Lett.* (Roxb.) 79 The same daye five prognen, common soldiers who were sent with money in their purses to buye victuals, were cruelly murdered.

† **Prognate**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* *rare.* [ad L. *pragnātus* born or sprung from, as *sb.* a child, descendant, f. *prō*, PRO-1, forth + (*gnātus*, pa. ppl. of (*gnāsci* to be born . cf. *cognate*.)

A. adj. Innate, congenital. (*pedantic*)

c 1600 J. LEACH in *Leit Lit Men* (Camden) 75 Not myne owne nature, but your nature, generositie prognate, and come from your atavie progenitors

B. sb. Child, offspring; in quot. *fig.*

1667 *Waterhouse Frie Lond* 62 If he speaks no flat, folly is the best prognate of our contrivances.

Prognathic (*prɒˈɡnəθɪk*), *a.* [f. as PROGNATHOUS + *-IC*.] = PROGNATHOUS *a.*

1850 R. G. LATHAM *Var Man* Introd 6 When the insertion of the teeth is perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular to the base of the nose, the skull is orthognathic; when projecting forwards, prognathic. 1861 *Busk in Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 343 It is to him [Professor Retzius] that we owe the terms brachycephalic and dolichocephalic, with their respective modifications of orthognathic and prognathic. 1905 *Brit Med. Jnl.* 26 Aug. 455 The head small and distinctly dolichocephalic, the jaws prognathic

Prognathism (*prɒˈɡnəθɪzəm*), *cf.* as next + *-ISM* (cf. *synchronous*, *-chromism*). So *F. prognathisme*. The condition of being prognathous; prognathic state or condition.

1864 in *Webster 1866 Lang. Preh. Rem. Cautin* 63 The degree of prognathism, as shown by the projection of the upper jaw and teeth, is equal to that of the lowest specimens of the Negro and Australian races. 1880 *Miss Bird Japan* II. 75 [In the Amos] there is no tendency towards prognathism. 1896 [see ORTHOGNATHISM]

Prognathous (*prɒˈɡnəθəs*), *a.* [f. PRO-2 + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw + *-OUS*. In mod. F. *prognathe*.] Having projecting jaws; having a low facial angle; said of a skull or person; also of the jaws: prominent, protruding. Opposed to *opisthognathous* and *orthognathous*.

1836 *Prichard Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. v § 282, I shall give the following terms to these two varieties in the figure of the cranium, viz. to the narrow elongated form, a. that of Prognathous from the prominence of the jaw. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 232 Pyramidal and prognathic skulls. 1893 [see ORTHOGNATHOUS] 1867 *Baker Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 56 'They are exceedingly black, resembling . the negro, but without the flat nose or prognathous jaw.'

Prognathy (*prɒˈɡnəθɪ*), [f. as PROGNATHOUS + *-Y*. cf. *anomalous*, *anomal-y*, *unfam-ous*, *unfam-y*.] = PROGNATHISM.

1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 352 With slight prognathy of jaws. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 43 Their features are mostly regular without that marked prognathy of the true negro

|| **Progne** (*prɒˈɡnɛ*). Also *5* proigne. [L. *Progne*, variant of *Procnē*, Gr. *Πρόκνη*, name of the sister of Philomela, according to Greek mythology transformed into a swallow. So *F. progne*.]

1. A poetic name for the swallow. (Cf. note on PHILOMEL)

But the poets appear to have thought it some song bird c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* II. 15 (64) The swalwe proigne with a sorrowful lay, When morwe can make here weymentyng. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 228 And of hir Sister Progne I finde, Hou sche was torned Into a Swalwe swift of winges. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Hunt* v. (1586) 178 And Progne, on whose brest as yet is seene The bloody marke of hands that ltye slewe. a 1584 *Montgomerie Cherris & Slae* 5 About a newe bank The merle and maues might be sene, The Progne and the Philomela. a 1784 *Johnson Ode to Autumn* v, Soft pleasing woes my heart invade, As Progne pours the melting lay. 1803 H. K. White *Chifton Grove* 230 Lorn Progne's note from distant copse heard.

2. *Ornith.* An American genus of *Hirundinidae* or Swallows, including the common Purple Martin of the United States (*P. purpurea* or *subis*).

Prognose (*prɒˈɡnəʊz*), *v.* [f. next, or its F. form *prognose*, cf. *DIAGNOSE*.] *trans.* To make a prognosis of.

1900 *Lancet* 27 Jan. 225/a, I venture to think that appendicitis cannot be correctly prognosed until it is possible to infer from the clinical symptoms the pathological changes proceeding within the appendix

|| **Prognosis** (*prɒˈɡnəʊsɪs*). Pl. *-oses* (-*ōsēs*). [L. *prognōsis*, a. Gr. *πρόγνωσις* a recognizing beforehand, foreknowledge, in medicine a prognosis, f. *πρόγινωσκω* to know beforehand: see PRO-2 and GNOSIS. In F. *prognose*.]

1. *Med.* A forecast of the probable course and termination of a case of disease, also, the action or art of making such a forecast.

1555 *Culpeper Riverius* I. 1. 3 As to the Prognosis, or Prognostical part concerning this Distemper. It is hard to cure. 1741 *Monro Anat* (ed. 3) 174 There will be little Difficulty in forming a just Prognosis of our Patient's Disease. 1805 *Med Jnl* XI. 397, I had arrived to that certainty of prognosis, that I could have insured the life of an individual by the treatment I recommended, and his death by any other. 1882 *Huxley in Nature* 11 Aug. 343/1 Pathology was merely natural history; it registered the phenomena of disease, classified them, and ventured upon a prognosis, wherever the observation of constant co-existences and sequences, suggested a rational expectation of the like recurrence under similar circumstances.

|| b. A symptom = PROGNOSTIC *s.b.* 3 *Obs.*

1706 *Phillips (Kersey), Prognosis* .in the Art of Physick, it is the same as Prognostick Sign.

2 *gen.* Prognostication, anticipation

1706 *Phillips (Kersey), Prognosis*, a knowing before, Foreboding, Fore-knowledge. 1871 B. Harte *Heroes of Red Dog* (1875) 54 It is one of the evidences of original characters that it is apt to baffle all prognosis from a mere observer's standpoint. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* July 33 It is too soon to attempt a prognosis of English culture.

† **Prognostatic**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 5 pronostaticke. Extended form of PROGNOSTIC *a.*

c 1430 *Lyde Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 118 As pionostaticke clerks beene witnesse.

|| **Prognostics**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [a. Gr. *πρόγνῳστις* one who knows beforehand] A prognosticator; a foreteller.

1654 *Gataker Dis. Apol* 1, I soon perceived, that I had proved a true Prognostics, and much truer than Lillie

Prognostic (*prɒˈɡnɒstɪk*), *s.b.* 1 Also 5-6 pron- [ME. *pronostike*, *-ique*, a. OF. *pronostique* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *pronostic*, ad. L. *prognōstikon* (-*cum*), a. Gr. *πρόγνῳστικόν* a prognostic, sb. use of neut. sing. of *πρόγνῳστικός*: see next]

1. That which foreshows or gives warning of something to come, or from which the future may be foreknown; a pre-indication, token, omen.

Originally applied to things supposed to be occult or supernatural, including many now known to be natural antecedents, as the meteorological signs of the weather

1412-20 *Lyde Chron. Troylus* xxxv (MS Digby 232a) If 1447/2 De Eggle Pat no thyng was but tokne of Tresoun, Fronostyke and declaracioun. 1475 *Arriv. Edu. IV* (Camden) 13 A goode pronostique of good aventure. 1494 *Fabyan Chron* vii. cxcvii, A great comet or blasyng starr, that with also the foresayde edyclype, they aduised for pronostiquekyks & tokens of the kynges deeth. 1558 *Backley Fide. Man* (1651) 177 Alexander received these gifts as a prognostick of his good fortune. 1657 W. Monck *Commonwealth* xix. 347 Winds often rise suddenly without any Prognosticks. 1726 *Gav. Trova* 1. 122 From sine Prognosticks learn to know the Skies. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 66 A great comet appeared about the time of her death, and the vulgar esteemed it the prognostic of that event. 1830 *D'Israeli Chas. J.* III. xiv. 322 Laud felt it as the prognostic of his own doom. 1882 R. Abercromby in *Nature* 12 Oct. 572/2 In common parlance any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic, and it is a natural extension of the idea to call the 'look' of the sky absorption spectrum a prognostic.

2. A prediction or judgement of the future drawn from such an indication; a forecast, prophecy, anticipation.

1634 W. Tirwhitt *tr. Balzac's Lett* (vol. I) 225 When this young Lord came to Rome from the battelle of Prague, I can well witness . . . of the great Prognosticks all such gave othim. 1701 *Earl of Claremont in Pepys Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 208, I could not but think it odd, that a man should give such a prognostick. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* V. xlii. 274 Reflexion and Prognostic are ever inspiring parts of the pretension of people who have lived long. 1815 *Salma II.* 285, I thank you for your inauspicious prognostics. 1884 H. D. Traill in *Macin. Mag.* Nov. 29/1 Every unpleasant phenomenon of our Parliamentary life supplies fresh material for these despairing prognostics.

3. *Med.* A symptom or indication on which prognosis is based; † formerly also = PROGNOSIS.

1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1560) N vi, Herein haue many wise phisicians . . . bene deceued, and haue eul judged of the pacientes pronostick. 1621 *Burton (title)* The Anatomy of Melancholy, What it is, With all the kindes, causes, symptoms, prognosticks, and severall cures of it. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 71 Hippocrates .made a favourable Prognostic in the Squinancy, when the Humour of the Disease tended outwards. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) III. 467 In forming our prognostic, a special regard must be had to the peculiar character of the disease. 1886 A. Flint *Princ. Med* (1880) 108 Prognostics are those circumstances on which a prognosis is based.

Prognostic (*prɒˈɡnɒstɪk*), *a.* and *s.b.* 2 [ad. med. L. *prognōsticus*, a. Gr. *πρόγνῳστικός* fore-knowing, f. *πρόγινωσκω* to know beforehand: see *-IO*. So mod. F. *prognostique* (Acad. 1835).]

A. adj. Characterized by prognosticating; fore-showing, foretelling, predictive.

1603 *Holland Phitarch Explan. Words*, *Prognostiche*, foreknowing and foreshewing: as the signes in a disease

which foretells death or recovery. 1645 HART *Anal Ur* i. 24 There are... diverse prognostic signs foreshewing life or death. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref. in *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 236 A dissection about birds in relation to their prognostic nature. *Ibid* 254, I have marked the plants which appear to be most prognostic with an asterisk. 1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* 161 Movements of the leaves during a silent night, prognostic of the breeze that has yet scarce come.

b. Med. Of or pertaining to prognosis
1648 L. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 52 To have some knowledge in medicine, especially the diagnostic part as also the prognostic part. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VII 120 The great prognostic importance of optic atrophy.

† B. sb. One who prognosticates; a foreteller of events *Obs. rare*

1653 GATAKER *Vind Annot* 7er 33, I might a little question the skill of Mr L. himself, and some of his fellow Prognosticks, in that part of the Sideral Science. *Ibid* 175 Those antiq Wizards as well as our modern Prognosticks

† **Prognostic**, v. *Obs.* Also 5-6 pron. [ME. *pronostike*, a. obs. *P. pronostiquer* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) (ad. med. L. *prognosticare* (Duns Scotus, a 1308)), f. L. *prognostic-um*, or F. *pronostique*, *PROGNOSTIO sb.*]

1. *trans* = *PROGNOSTICATE v* 1, i. b.

1600 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii 29 Many other things but pronostic and diuines by be colours of pa flames 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett* III. 190 The worshipfull and vertuous dysposicion of hyr fiad and mood; whyche pronostikyth that...the mayde sholde be vertuous and goode. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* in *xx* (S T S) II. 30 He wald nocht pronostok [*v* r pronostik] nor deyve na sic harmes to cum on pame. 1559 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 61 The adversaries have good sport to prognostick the likelihood. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* in *v* 379 When the Sun shines waterisly and prognosticks rain

2. *intr.* = *PROGNOSTICATE v* 2; in quot. 1541, to make a (medical) prognosis.

1481 BORONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) Civ b, They [old men] also remember... how the augursy sholde determine and pronostike upon the dyuinations and thynges that be for to come. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gaydon's Quest. Chirurg* B ij, A Cyrurgien ought to be genitly to his patients wily in pronostykyng. 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears v*, viii in *Archaeol. Stud. New. Spr.* (1897), Your daughter is well, even as I did pronostick. 1630 PAVINE *Anti-Armin* 280 The present tempestuous, raine, vnsasonable weather threaten and prognosticke to vs for our apostasie.

Prognosticable (*prɒɡnəˈstɪkəbəl*), a. [f. L. *prognosticare* to *PROGNOSTICATE* + *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being prognosticated.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* vi. viii 317 Causes... which cannot indeed be regular, and therefore their effects not prognosticable like Eclipses 1654 GAULE *Magastrom*. 194 It is for any prognosticator to know any thing that is prognosticable. 1881 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* 24 Feb. 384/1 One of its most marked, although not at all of its most prognosticable, properties

† 2. Capable of prognosticating. *Obs. rare*—1.

1561 BULLEYN *Butwarke, Dial. Soarnes & Chiv* 19 b, As in the one, be manifest tokens of death so in the other be prognosticable signes.

† **Prognostical**, a. (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. as *PROGNOSTIC a.*, or f. *PROGNOSTIO sb.* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prognostication; prognostic.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 79 Strange and almost incredible conclusions, as well in the Diuinatorie, as Prognostical kinde. 1652 WADSWORTH *r Sandowal's Civ. Wars Spain* 144 They trusted in Southsaiers Prognostical judgements. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ* 164, I have... given a Prognostical Arrangement of popular Maxims relative to this subject.

B. sb. = *PROGNOSTIO sb.* 1, *rare*—1.

1618 SILVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 1180 Wondring much, the King awoke withall Conceiving it some high Prognosticall.

Prognostically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2] In a prognostic manner, by or with prognostication.

1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs* 151 160 It produceth prognostically the most dangerous Climeaticall age of... the Papacy. 1659 G. STARKIE *Helmut's Vind.* 51 By Rules set down to finde out the disease Diagnostically, to discover the danger of it Prognostically, and to advise the cure of it 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II 429 To lead Prognostically and Prodromatically to the Metropolitane Crozier.

† **Prognosticant**, *pl.* a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *prognosticant-ent*, pr. pple. of *prognosticare* to *PROGNOSTICATE*: see *-ANT* 1] Prognosticating, foreshowing.

1619 B. J. KING *Serm.* 11 Apr. 52 As significant, and prognostic of the wrath of God as any of these wonders.

† **Prognosticate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. med. L. *prognosticatum* that which is prognosticated: see next] A sign or token of some future event, also, a prediction, forecast = *PROGNOSTICATION* 4.

1561 T. HOVEY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1577) 11 b, Yet were they a token of libertie, where these haue been a prognosticate of bondage 1577-8 HOLINSHED *Chron* i. 173/1 They neuer appeare but as prognosticks of afterclaps. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom* 230 Behold what truth is in the vain prognosticates of fond astrologers!

† **Prognosticate**, a. *Obs. rare* [ad. med. L. *prognosticatus*, pa. pple. of *prognosticare*: see next] = *PROGNOSTICANT*.

1581 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 32 These wise diuined, by this prognosticall forehead, That Moors wyde conquest should gayne with vittail abundant

Prognosticate (*prɒɡnəˈstɪkət*), v. Also 6-7 pron.; 6 *pa. t.* and *pple.* -at(e). [f. ppl. stem of

med. L. *pro(g)nosticare* to prognosticate, foreshow, foretell see *PROGNOSTIO v.*]

1. *trans.* To know or tell of (an event, etc.) beforehand; to have previous knowledge of, to presage; to foretell, predict, prophesy, forecast

1539 SKELTON *Sy. Parrot* 138 To pronosticate truly the chance of fortunys dyse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Agraph.* 61 A philosopher in Plato his tyme had prognosticate y^e eclipse of ye soonne 1581 STANVHURST *Æneis* iii (Arb.) 82 By fight and chirping byrds too prognosticate aptlye. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 To know the manner of the hurt, that he may wisely prognosticate the danger. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I 1 44 Wizards and conjurers prognosticating that he should not live out a year 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II 24 Prudent men prognosticated evil. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Jan. 1/2 Other cogent reasons for prognosticating such a revolution.

b. Of things. To betoken; to give previous notice of, to indicate beforehand.

1533 FAITH *Another Bk. agst Rastel* Prol, Wks (1829) 208 Doth not this pretty pageant signify & prognosticate that tragedy they will play hereafter? 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi 39 The swanns murmur, be cause the gray goul mau pronosticat ane storme. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxxvi i 919 Euen the very first beasts that were slain, prognosticated fortunat successe 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* i. x. (1699) 108 The Death of a Monarch... Prognosticated by an Eclipse or Comet 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 106 Yet these portents were far from prognosticating a tyrant 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 283 Everything seems to prognosticate a hard winter.

† 2. *intr.* To make or utter a prognostication; to prophesy of. *Obs.*

1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm* 299 b, For Christ him selfe... did prognosticate of great stormes. 1665 BRATHWAIR *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 9 Albeit he could judiciously prognosticate of seasons.

b. Of a thing. To give promise or indication.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 256 If the aggregation of stars in the Milky Way goes on—as it prognosticates—for ages Hence *Prognosticated ppl. a.*, *Prognosticating vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 HARLUYT *Voy.* II. 58 If any mans father be sick, the son straight goes vnto the prognosticating priest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 64 Peucer confuteth their five kinds of prognosticating. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* Wks V 411 In order, by a proper foresight, to prevent the prognosticated evil 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II 237 All the prognosticating sights and sounds.

Prognostication (*prɒɡnəˈstɪkəˈʃən*), *Also* 5-6 pron. [ME. a. OF. *pronosticacion* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), later *prognostication* (Cotgr.), n. of action from med. L. *prognosticare*, *PROGNOSTIO v.*]

1. The action or fact of prognosticating; foreshowing, foretelling, prediction, prophecy.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi 29 In pronostycacyon 11ghte happy of their fleeyng and voyage. 1548 PATRIN *Exp. Scot* A vj b, To note the Pronostication and former aduertence of his future successe in this hys enterprise 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv 169 The prognostication of weathers that may be made in the morning by their keeping within their hives, or flying early abroad to furnish themselves with wax or honey. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 5 Others are of Opinion that it foretels Battle and Bloodshed, and believe it of the same Prognostication as the Tail of a Blazing Star 1704 J. OMAR *Vision & Authority* iv vii 289 Prognostication beyond the limits of our duty we should discover to be only a profitless diversion.

b. with a and *pl.* An act or instance of prognosticating; a foreknowledge or foretelling of something; a forecast, prediction, prophecy.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 13 The which now may well be demyd by vary demonstrations, and also pronostications to the Kyng, of his deth and murdur c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks 2/2 Which pronostication one Paulinus making much of, expowned it to signifie [etc.] 1538 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 142 The Athenians for his diuine pronostications erected him a statue with a golden tongue 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 8 This pmonstication she was ordered to keep secret 1905 *Expositor* Feb. 134 His gloomy prognostications of coming doom

c. A conjecture of some future event formed upon some supposed sign; a presentiment, foreboding.

1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 92 ¶ 5 Will Puzzle foresees every thing before it will happen, though he never relates his prognostications till the event is past. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* x ii, At his sight, her prognostication of ill became stronger 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp agst. Quebec* 49 A prognostication resulted in my mind, that we should all die of mere debility in these wilds. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 307 The prognostications of evil thus formed very often bring about their own fulfillment

† 2. An astrological or astrometeorological forecast for the year, published in (or as) an almanac, hence, an almanac containing this. *Obs.*

See list of such Prognostications in Forewords to *Laurel's Letter*, p. cxxxiii et seq.

1516 (*title*) The prognostication of matter Iasper late translated into ynghlish, to the honore of te most noble & victorious kyng Henry the viij by. Nicholas longwater. 1545 (*title*) A Pronostycacion or an Almanacke for the yere of our lorde mccccxlv made by Andrew Boorde of Physycke doctor. 1583 STRUBBS *Anti. Abus.* II (1882) 66 The makers of prognostications, or almanacks for the yeere. 1603 OWEN *Pemroke'shure* (1892) 142 The vsuall order annexed to the prognostications in placing the faies of everye moneth together 1643 *Cress Mar's Househ. Bk.* in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldrad* (1880) 63 For ane prognostication 8d.

† 3. *Med.* = *PROGNOSIS* 1. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* (1547) 55 The Rules of Hipocrates in his seconde booke of pronostications 1610 BARNHOUT *Meth. Physick* vii. iv (1639) 388 There needeth no clyster, but that prognostication is sufficient. 1767 GOOCH *Treat.*

Wounds I. 96 To regulate our judgment in prognostication, we must consider, what wounds are mortal, and what not

4. Something that foretells or foreshadows an event; an indication of something about to happen; a sign, token, portent, prognostic. Now *rare* 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 497 The pix did falle, whiche was a prognostication contrary to the victory of the Kyng 1548 *Edw. Chron.* Hen VIII 81 Which hideous tempest some said it was a very pronostication of trouble and hatred to come betwene princes 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* i. ii 54 Nay, if an oyle Palme bee not a fruitful Prognostication, I cannot scratch mine eare. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1859) V cxxxviii 254 Labouring to fix the position of the Church for our own time according to the conditions and the prognostications which the time itself not offers only but rather thrusts and forces on our view.

Prognosticative (*prɒɡnəˈstɪkətɪv*), a. [ad. obs. F. *prognosticatif*, -ive (1564 in Godef.) see *PROGNOSTICATE v* and *-IVE*.] Characterized by prognosticating; tending to prognosticate

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam Writ* xii (1596) 180 A phisition studied all the rules and considerations of the ait prognosticative. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 977 The comet was thought prognosticative of the fall of Islamism. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 163 The opening a new volume of poems accompanied by a yawn, pignosticative of the soporific nature of its contents.

Prognosticator (*prɒɡnəˈstɪkətər*), *Also* 6 pron., -our(e). [Agent-n. in L form from *prognosticare* to *PROGNOSTICATE*: see *-OR* So OF. *pronosticateur* (15-16th c. in Godef.)] One who or that which prognosticates; one who pretends to a knowledge of the future; a soothsayer, predictor, foreteller.

1553 HULOET, *Pronosticatione, presagus* 1553 BRENDÉ *Q. Curtius* iv 46 He obeyed the pronosticator & caused all his men to returne. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa* xlvii 13 Let now the astrologers, the starrs gasers, & pronosticators stand vp, and saue these from these thynges 1604 MIDDLETON *Kather Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII 60 Averting no pronosticator lies. That saye, some great ones fall, their ruales rise 1796 BURKE *Ragie. Pence* iv Wks IX 29 Mr. Brothers... was a melancholy pronosticator, and has had the fate of melancholy men 1852 S. R. MATTLAND *Ess. Var. Subj.* 207 To speak of Merlin and a train of less important pronosticators 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 3/3 A sensitive, living pronosticator, like the 'Abrus precatorius', is preferable to the inanimate barometric weather gauges, on account of the vital force which dwells in it.

† b. A maker or publisher of almanacs containing predictions of the weather and events of the ensuing year; also, an almanac containing these.

1601 J. CHAMBER *Agst. Judic. Astral* a Astrologer, pronosticator, almanack-makers. 1696 TRVON *Misc.* iv. 99 Our Annual Prognosticators are generally Men of little Learning. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ* 130 Almost every supposed Prognosticator has contradicted itself.

Prognosticatory (*prɒɡnəˈstɪkətəri*), a. [f. as *prec.* see *-ORY* 2.] Of the nature of a prognostication; serving to prognosticate.

1693 *Uryhuart's Rabelais* iii. xx. 168 The intended purpose of his Prognosticatory Response. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 384 The curl of his nose is prognosticatory of perfrumes. 1893 E. A. BURI *Fr. Househ. Insects* 147 Its shrill chirping, pignosticatory, according to popular belief, of cheerfulness and plenty.

|| **Prognosticon**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 pron. [L. a Gr *προγνωστικόν*] = *PROGNOSTIO sb.* 1

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl.* 97 Is not this perpetuall Prognosticon think you, too durable, and ouer generally to be vniuersally true? 1611 SPED *Hist. G. Brit.* ix xvi. § 92 This luckie prognosticon, and ominous Meteor. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iv. 1 (1676) 131/1 Tis Rabbi Moses Aphorism, the prognosticon of Avicenna, Rhasis, Aetius.

Hence † **Prognosticon v. = *PROGNOSTICATION v.* 1**

1602 in *Archiprest Controv.* (Camden) II. 238, I do hear that ffa. Walpole doth controuention that the priests, shalbe banished I praye god it be not a pronosticon, but a practise.

† **Prognosticon v. a. *Obs. rare*. [f. as *PROGNOSTIO a.* + *-OUS*.] = *PROGNOSTIO a.* 1.**

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* (1664) 122 All dreames be either prognosticon of some event to fall out, or false illusions *Ibid* 143 These dreames bee prognosticon of either good or badde successe.

† **Prognostify**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 5-6 pronostify, -yfy, -efy. [ad. med. L. type **pro(g)nostific-are*, or OF. **pronostifier*: see *PROGNOSTIO sb.* 1 and *-FY*] = *PROGNOSTICATE v* Hence † *Prognostifying vbl sb.*

1495 *Transal's Bash.* De P. R. vi xviii. (W. de W.) o ij, Dremes, ben somtyme oyst & playne, and somtyme wrappyd in fygyratyf mystyk and dymne & deke pronostyfyng & tokenyng as it faryd in Pharoos dremes. *Ibid* vii. lx. r vj b, They [ulcers]... ben messengers and pronostyfyen the peryll of lepreheide. ? c 1500 *Comentary Cor. Chr. Plays* App. iv. 119 Let us haue sum cōmentecā of this seyð that be old pronostyfyng How hyt apperud & vnder what fasson.

Program, *programme* (*prɒˈɡræm*), *sb.* Forms: a. 7- *program*, (7- *grame*). B. 9- *programme*. See also *PROGRAMMA*. [In 17-18th c. Sc. use, in spelling *program*, ad. Gr. *-L. programma*, which was itself (c 1656-1820) also commonly used unchanged (see *PROGRAMMA*); about the beginning of the 19th c., reintroduced from F. *programme*, and now more usually so spelt (though not pronounced as F.); the earlier *program* was retained by Scott, Carlyle, Hamilton, and others,

and is preferable, as conforming to the usual English repr of Gr $\gamma\pi\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$, in *anagram*, *crypto-gram*, *diagram*, *telegram*, etc.]

†1. A public notice, = PROGRAMMA I. Sc. Obs. a 1633 W STRAUSSER *True Happiness* 38 The beginning of his discourse... is like a program affixed on the entire of a citie 168a *Decret in Scott' Antig* (1901) July 4 [They] determined without affixing any previous programme or using any examinations to appoint the said Mr. J. Y. 1707 (July 22) in Fountainhall *Decisions* (1759) II. 385 The Professor of Greek his place being vacant in the college of St. Andrews, there is a program emitted, inviting all qualified to dispute, and undergo a comparative trial 1816 Scott *Antig* 1. Will three shillings transport me to Queensferry, agreeably to thy treacherous program? 1824 — *St Roman's* xiii. The transactions of the morning were announced by the following program.

2. A descriptive notice, issued beforehand, of any formal series of proceedings, as a festive celebration, a course of study, etc.; a prospectus, syllabus; in current use esp. a written or printed list of the 'pieces', items, or 'numbers' of a concert or other public entertainment, in the order of performance, hence *transf.* the pieces or items themselves collectively, the performance as a whole

a 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII 43 The program of the Pantomime differs materially in the exhibition 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII 2 Anticipating the amusement of the month, by a regular program (that is a nice new word I have just imported from France, to supply the hacknied common-place of a 'bill of the play')—a regular program, I say, on the second page of your coloured cover. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iii (1838) 10 In times like ours, as the half-official Program expressed it, 'when all things are, rapidly or slowly, resolving themselves into Chaos'. 1845 Sir E. PEARCE *Bird's-Eye View India* xxviii. 165 A program of the whole was sent me the night before. 1893 G. B. SHAW *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 In classical music these are, as the analytical programs tell us, first subjects and second subjects [etc.]

B 1805 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* III. 68 The catalogue sold at the door better deserved incorporation in this work than those programmes of festivals 1828 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv. Mrs. Kenwigs and Miss Petowker had arranged a small programme of the entertainments 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* i. xii. 349 According to the programme of study drawn up for the grammar school of Glasgow 1881 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 337 A programme is now commonly restricted in length to 2 hours or 2½. Formerly concerts were of greater length.

b. *gen. and fig.* A definite plan or scheme of any intended proceedings; an outline or abstract of something to be done (whether in writing or not)

a. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* (1872) III. i. 60 From the best scientific program to the actual fulfilment, what a difference! 1839 J. STERNING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 332 All suggestions of the true and beautiful, which he cannot predefine and lay down in program 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 114 In accordance with this program Philip proceeded stealthily. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 1765 I'm in the secret of the comedy—Part of the program leaked out long ago! 1892 *Sweet New Eng. Gran.* Pref. 9 A less ambitious program would further allow of greater thoroughness within its narrower limits

B. 1839 *Electric Rep.* 1 Jan 24 The general satisfaction which had been produced by the ministerial programme 1841 MILL in *Life & Labours Fonblanque* (1874) 32 They [the Ministry] have conformed to my programme. 1860 W COLLINS *Wom White* ii. 277 Observe the programme I now propose. 1891 J. MORLEY *Sp. Newcastle* 2 Oct. We have had a programme unfolded which is calculated to stir the deepest energy and to rouse the sincerest convictions of every man with a spark of Liberalism in him.

3. = PROGRAMMA 2, *spec.* (repr. Ger. *Programm*) in German schools, an essay or disquisition on some subject, prefixed to the annual report.

1831 CARLYLE *Early Germ. Lit. in Mus. Ess.* (1872) III. 182 A series of Selections, Editions, Translations, Critical Disquisitions, some of them in the shape of Academic Program. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* ii. iii. Scraps of regular Memoirs, College Exercises, Programs, Professional Testimoniums. 1833 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 556 (Prussian Primary Education) The director, or one of the masters, in an official program, is to render an account of the condition and progress of the school 1880 J. MORRISON in *Expositor* XI 451 Such is the derivation given by Niemeyer in his Program on the expression. 1884 *Amer. J. Philol.* V. 904 He admires greatly Hermann's program on 'Interpolations in Homer'

4. *attrib. and Comb.* as *program-card*, -seller; in sense 2 b, with reference to political 'programs', as *program-maker*, -making, -mongering, -spinner, -spinning; *program*, -gramme-music, music intended to convey the impression of a definite series of objects, scenes, or events; descriptive music.

1881 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 361 The Abbé Vogler was a great writer of programme music. 1886 KIPING *Departm. Dithies*, etc. *My Rival*, My prettiest frocks and sashes Don't help to fill my programme card [at a ball] 1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan 17/3 Mr. Chamberlain is above all things a programme maker... In the year 1885 he constructed what was called an 'unauthorised programme' for the Liberal party

Program, programme, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arrange by or according to a program, to draw up a program of; to scheme or plan definitely.

1896 *Westm. Gas* 12 Sept. 4/2 This match was programmed to start yesterday, but owing to the state of the weather had to be postponed. 1900 *Ibid.* 17 July 6/3 Meetings, he declares, were wrongly programmed 1905 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 2 The devolutionist scheme was programmed and published on September 26, 1904.

Hence **Programmer**, one who draws up a program.

1890 *Cont. Dict.* s. v. The official programmer of the Jockey Club.

|| **Programma** (progræ'mă). *Obs.* Pl. **programmata**. [late L. (Cassiodorus, Justinian), a proclamation, manifesto, a. Gr. $\pi\rho\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$ a public written notice, f. $\pi\rho\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\upsilon$ to write publicly, f. $\pi\rho\delta$ (see PRO-2) + $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\upsilon$ to write]

1. A written notice, proclamation, or edict, posted up in a public place; a public notice. (In Gr. and Rom. *Antiq.* and formerly in universities)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 302 Marcellus here understands by *edictum*, not the praetor's edict, but a *programmata*, or bill put up by Nero, to signify, that after dinner he would sing Calliope 1678 WOOD *Lyf* 6 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 426 Programma stuck up in every College hall under the vice-chancellor's hand that they keep at the Guild hall, Penitence Bench, and at most inns doores. 1693 *Leid. Gas* No. 2893: Publick Programma's of his Expulsion [from Oxf. Univ.] are already Affixed in the three usual places. 1754 *Def. Rector Exeter Coll.* 13 We will recite the Vice-Chancellor's Programma at large. 1800 SOUTHEY *Walter* I. 47 The vice-chancellor had, in a *programmata*, exhorted the tutors to discharge their duty by double diligence.

b. Such a public notice relating to a function or celebration about to take place, with a list of the proceedings in order; hence, a play-bill, prospectus, syllabus, PROGRAM (sense 2)

1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 45 note, A programma, a kind of play-bill, which was stuck up as ours are, in a morning. 1825 HOBHOUSE *Substantia Lett.* (1826) I. 400 A programma of the fête (in France), together with the order from the minister of police was fixed to the walls. 1880 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 207 The Prytanes before the meeting set up a *programmata* in some place of general concourse, in which were contained the matters that were to form the subject of consideration at the ensuing Assembly

c. An announcement of the subjects to be treated in a course of lectures or studies in a foreign university. (So f. *programmata*, Ger. *programm*.)

1787 MATY tr. *Rusbeck's Trav. Germ.* lux III. 143 When a young man comes here they commonly lay a *Programmata* before him, in which all the arts are disposed according to their natural order.

2. A written preface or introduction; in plural, = prolegomena.

1711 tr. *Werenfels' Logomachys* 210 Prefaces, Inscriptions, and Programmata abound with Phrases... worthy Cedar and Gold. 1775 HAARNE in *Rev.* (1857) I. 334 Dr. Gardiner in a silly programme he hath published. 1761 WATSON *Bathurst* 238 [Dr. Bathurst's] programme, on preaching, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing. 1882 J. RENDALL *Harris's Stenometry* (1892) 36 The peculiar features of the arrangement of his [Euthalius's] text are prefaces, programmata, lists of quotations with reference to the authors from whom they come.

Programmatic (prôgræ'mæ'tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. $\pi\rho\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$, $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$ -, PROGRAM + -ic] Pertaining to or of the nature of a program; in quotes., of the nature of program music (see PROGRAM sb. 4) 1896 *Grove's Mag.* Apr. 422/2 The symphony is not at all programmatic. 1898 *Century Mag.* LV. 777 A 'Bauern-tanz' which is rather programmatic.

So **Programmatist**, one who composes or draws up a program (in quotes., in senses 2 b and 3).

1895 *Westm. Gas* 20 May 7/1 The organised system of gambling, which, so far as the 'programme' of the anti-gamblers is known it is the main purpose of the programmatists to suppress. 1899 J. P. POSTGATE in *Classical Rev.* Oct. 359/1 Each programmatist in his turn feels it his duty to set out with a prolix examination of his prolix predecessors.

Programme; see PROGRAM

Progrede (progrî'd), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *progrēdi*: see next.] *intr.* To go forward, advance, opp. to RETROGRADE *v.*

1866 PROCTOR *Handb. Stars* 7 If the globe were fixed and the other circles named were made slowly to retrograde about the polar axis, the true nature of the variation due to precession would be illustrated; but as regards the variation itself, we should obtain as effectual an illustration by making the globe progredie about the polar axis.

Frogradient (progrî'diënt), *a. (sb.) rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *progrādient*, -entem, pr. pple. of *progrād-i* to go forward, proceed, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *grād-i* to step, walk, go] Going forward, advancing.

b. as *sb.* One who advances. So † **Frogradienty**, the quality or action of going forward, progress.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 An Index of the Masculine generative faculty, and of that either arduous and progredient, or consumed. 1650 HUSBERT *Fall Personality* 54 He that is no Progredient must needs be a Retrogradient. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 10 The Continuation, and Progredienty of the Fourth, or Roman Monarchy

Progress (prô'gres, prô'gres), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *progresso*, 6 *progress*, (progresso, 7 *progress*), 7- *progress*. [In 15th c. *progress*, app. a. obs. f. *progressus* (Lett. of Louis XII, 1513 in Godef.), repr a Romanic **progressa*, fem. sb. from *progressus*, -a, -um, pa. pple. of *progrēdi* (see PROGREDIENT). In Fr. and Eng. the word subsequently became *progrès*, *progress*, by conformation to L. *progressus* a going forward, advance, progress. Cf. *egress*, *ingress*, *regress*.

a 1892 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1892) II. 35 Someone spoke of Diplômacie and Progrëss 'Oh!', said

my father, 'why do you pronounce the word like that? pray give the ð long.]

1. The action of stepping or marching forward or onward; onward march; journeying, travelling, travel; a journey, an expedition. Now rare.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3199 Off me the were the Gaunt doth desire, Anon shall I go hym Assail quickly To thys forth progresse Geffray made redy. 1500 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. xi. 20 So forth they both yfere make their progresse. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2599 It was my fortune with others... One summers day a progresse for to goe into the countie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. if iv. (1651) 269 The most pleasant of all outward pastimes, is to make a petty progress, a merry journey 1698 BUNYAN (*title*) The Pilgrim's Progress from this world, to that which is to come. 1745 P. THOMAS *First Anson's Voy.* 160 The Officers and People made a Progress round the Island 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xi. 123 Their progress through the Persian provinces was a kind of triumph.

† b. *transf.* A region or distance traversed.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 219 His dominion stretcheth from the promontorie Bayador to Tanger, and from the Atlantike Ocean to the river Mulua In which progresse is contained the best portion of all Afrike.

2. *spec.* A state journey made by a royal or noble personage, or by a church dignitary; a visit of state; also, the official tour made by judges and others, a circuit; an official visitation of its estates by a college. Now somewhat archaic

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 475/2 The Kyng .beyng in his progresse in the said Countie. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 7 § 1 The justices of assises in their circuyte or progresse in that shyre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 597 In the time of King Henry the sixth as he rode in Progresse, a 1628 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 132 Synodal Judges, going Progress yearly under pretext of Visitation 1793 *Order of Audit Magd Coll. Oxf.* 18 Feb. That Bills on Country Banks be accepted on the Progresses, but that the Bursars be desired to negotiate them as soon as possible. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 99 Comprehended in six circuits, or annual progress of the judges 1811 *Order Magd. Coll.* 4 June, That the Norfolk Progress do take place this year and at the expiration of three years from this time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 593 He was President of Wales and lord lieutenant of four English counties. His official tours were scarcely inferior in pomp to royal progresses. 1901 RASHDALL & RATT *New College* 251 New College is one of the few Colleges in which an annual 'Progress' still takes place The Warden (or Sub warden) accompanied by a Fellow known as 'Out-ride' and the Steward, visit the farms on some part of the College estates.

† b. A state procession. *Obs.*

1533 CRANMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 37 Whyche said Progresse, extended half a myle in leynthe by estimation 1653 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings Pref.* At his returne from the Progresse to his house at S. James, these pieces were delivered unto him. 1859 JESSON *Britannia* iii. 35 Where the Emperor was about to expose himself in a public hall and progress.

3. a. Onward movement in space; course, way.

1595 SHAKS *John* ii. 340 Vlesse thou let his siluer Water keepe A peacefull progresse to the Ocean 1601 — *Jul C.* ii. 1. 2, I cannot, by the progresse of the Starres, Guee howe neere to day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 175 For see the Morn. begins Her rosie progress smiling 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. f. 1 If the Cheeks of the Press stand wide assunder, the sweep or progress of the Bar will be greater than if they stand nearer together. 1712-24 *Pope Rape Lock* v. 132 The Sylphs... pursue its progress thro' the skies. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 4 A thousand hills their mazy progress take 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Up and up we went... Call progress to usome!

b. *fig.* Going on, progression; course or process (of action, events, narrative, time, etc.). In *progress*: proceeding, taking place, happening.

1432-40 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 395 The auctor of this presente Cronicle touchethe in his progresse other processe rather Wales then Englonde. *Ibid.* VI. 353 Of the begynnyng, progresse, and ende [of] whom [orig. *de cyrus initio, progressu, et fine*] hit is to be advertised [etc.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 26 Of the iewes & theyr progresse we may lerne. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 33 In all the Progresse Both of my Life and Office, I have labour'd... that [etc.] 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 This virtue decays in progress of Time (as all Odours do). 1785 REID *Intel. Powers* ii. xxi. So rapid is the progress of the thought 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1 179 While these changes were in progress. 1891 *Speaker* 4 May 534/1 To trace the progress of chemical knowledge and research from the earliest times.

4. a. Forward movement in space (as opposed to rest or regress); going forward, advance.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 52 Through streitits nane may mak progres [rimas incres, les], For cry of crunkit, blind, and lame. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 773 Whose progresse and regresse in this journey we here set down out of Strabo. 1669 STRUVE *Mariner's Mag.* iv. xvi. 200 After some progress made in your Voyage 1784 COWPER *Tash* 1. 330 The folded gates would bar my progress now 1877 BYRCE *Transcaucasia* (1896) 35 The same sense of motion without progress, which those who have crossed the ocean know so well

b. *fig.* Going on to a further or higher stage, or to further or higher stages successively; advance, advancement; growth, development, continuous increase; usually in good sense, advance to better and better conditions, continuous improvement.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1628) To Rdr, If you consider the beginning, progresse and perpetuall felicitye of this the Othoman Empire. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 24 Having made no farther progress in his Business 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 104 ¶ 7, I am ashamed that I am not able to make a quicker progress through the French tongue 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1957 Nature delights in

progress; in advance From worse to better: but, when minds ascend, Progress, in part, depends upon themselves 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 38 The very idea of God's kingdom is that of progress, of a gradually fuller communication... of Himself to men 1862a BUCKLE *Hisce Wks.* (1872) I. 349 As civilization advances, the progress of manufactures greatly outstrips the progress of agriculture 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 393 The moral and religious change which was passing over the country through the progress of Puritanism.

† 5. A coming forth or proceeding from a source.

(Cf. PROGRESSION 5.) *Obs. rare*

c 1530 *Crt of Love* 167 Love is a vertue clere, And from the soule his progress holdeth he.

6. *Sc. Law.* In full, *progress of (title) deeds* or *progress of titles*: 'such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1593 *Sc. Acts* 545 VI (1876) IV 11/2 James Lindsay of bailocq pronoys and air be progress to vmgle Johnne Lindsay of wauchop his grandchildr. 1693 STAIR *Inst Law Scot.* (ed 2) iv xxxviii. § 19. 660 Titles by Progress, are either Retours on services of Heirs, or Confirmations of Executors, or Assignations [etc.]... from whence the conclusion of the Summons is justly and legally inferred. 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 4 In buying of land, men crave a forty years clear progress, and with that think themselves secure, by the grand act of prescription 1617. 1834 SCOTT *St. Roman's* Intro. Removed from his legal folios and progresses of title deeds, from his counters and shelves. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. Where the seller is able to show an unencumbered title... extending backwards for forty years, the purchaser is bound to accept of this as a sufficient progress 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict c 101 § 9 Any conveyance... forming part of the progress of title deeds of the said lands. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 Vict c. 94 § 4 (d) When lands have been feued... It shall not... be necessary... that he shall obtain from the superior any charter, precept, or other writ by progress.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *progress-killing*, *paralyzing* adjs.; † *progress-bed*, (?) a portable bed used on a progress; † *progress block* (BLOOM sb. 4 b), ? the block or pattern of hat introduced for a royal progress; † *progress house*, a temporary place of shelter erected on a journey; † *progress laundress*, a laundress employed during a progress; † *progress-time*, the time of a royal progress.

1586 *Will of G. Scott* (Somerset Ho.). A *progress bedd c 1624 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at sea Weapons* iv i. This broad-brim'd hat of the last *progress block, with the young hat-band 1634 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. 177 The Tabernacle itself was but *mobilis domus*, and *ecclesia portabilis*... a running, a *progress house 1802 *Monthly Rev.* Oct 46 A narrow *progress killing formalism 1864 MASSINGER *Parit. Love* ii. 1, I myself shall have... Of *progress laundresses, and market-women, a thousand bills Prefer'd against me 1893 B. O. FLOWER in *Arctica* Mar 509 The *progress-paralyzing miasma of creeds 1867 BRAMONT *Woman Hater* iii. ii. To make some fine jests upon country people in *progress-time

Progress (progress; see below), *v* [f. prec. sb. So mod. F. *progresser* (neologism in Littré).

Common in England c 1500-1670, usually stressed like the sb., *progress*. In 18th c. obs. in England, but app. retained (or formed anew) in America, where it became very common c 1790, with stress *progress* (cf. *disgress*, *transgress*) Thence readopted in England after 1800 (Southey 1809); but often characterized as an Americanism, and much more used in America than in Great Britain, in sense 3, in which ordinary English usage says 'go on', 'proceed']

1. *intr.* To make a 'progress' or journey; to journey, travel; *spec.* to make a state journey, travel ceremoniously, as a royal, noble, or official personage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, or merged in 2.

c 1590 GREENE *For Baceniv* 56 We'll progress straight to Oxford with our trains. 1607 ROWLAND *Diog. Launth* 22 The Owle being weary of the night Would progresse in the Sunne. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 61 He's like a mighty King, About his countrey stately progressing 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1870) 6a Pave me a Golden Tract to Progress in 1662 HEVLYN *Laund* 139 His Majesty progresseth towards the West

† b. *trans.* To travel through, to traverse. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 601 Who should have progress'd all a Kingdoms space 1635 QUARLES *Enth.* iv. xii. When my soule had progress ev'ry place, That love and deare affection could contrive. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 71 Progressing the datelesse and irrevocable Circle of Eternity

2. *intr.* To go or move forward or onward; to proceed, make one's way, advance.

1595 SHAKS. *John v* 46 Let me wipe off this honourable dewe, That sluierly doth progresse on thy cheekes. 1644 FORD *Sun's Darling* v. 1, Progress o'er the year Again, my Raybrigt, thein like the Sun. 1808 SCHULTZ *Trav.* (1810) II. 170 In this manner, the head (of an island) is continually progressing up the (Mississippi) river, while the lower part is proportionally wasting away 1834 R. H. FROUD in *Rev.* (1838) I. 359 The poor Italian, canoe, niggers, and all, were seen again about thirty yards off progressing with the crest of the wave towards the beach 1857 THORAU *Maime W.* (1894) 383 We had been busily progressing all day

3. *fig.* Of action or an agent: To go on, proceed, advance; to be carried on as an action; to carry on an action.

1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 17 As sure as day doth progress towards night. 1624 DONNE *Bacchagoras* (1648) 213 As farre as I allowed my Discourse to progresse in this way. 1791 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1801 XII. 52 The business of laying out the city, is progressing. 1837 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. 17 'This a pretty good subject, but I find it

enlarging as I progress. 1864 DASENT *Yest & Earnest* (1873) II. 41 If the work had progressed as it began, there ought to have been nine. 1906 J. A. HATTON *Pigr. in Region Faith* iii. 137 The controversy is progressing.

b. *Mus.* Of melody or harmony: To proceed from one note or chord to another; cf. PROGRESSION 8 a.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
4. *fig.* To make progress; to proceed to a further or higher stage, or to further or higher stages continuously; to advance, get on; to develop, increase; usually, to advance to better conditions, to go on or get on well, to improve continuously.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. iii. Nor can this remote matter, sodainly Progressse so from extreme, vnto extreme, As to grow gold, and leape ore all the meanes. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* ii. iv. I began Betimes, and so progress from less to bigger 1791 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ 1801 XII. 24 Our country is fast progressing in its political importance and social happiness. 1796 *Ibid.* 1802 XIII. 354 The pleasure of hearing you were well, and progressing... in your studies 1809 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 30 Apr. Another state of being, in which there shall be no other change than that of progressing in knowledge 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* x. Her convalescence had so far progressed. 1832 MISS MIRROR *Village Ser.* v. 76 (*Widow Gentlewoman*) In country towns... society has been progressing (if I may borrow that expressive Americanism) at a very rapid rate 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* ii. 11 It may be the case that... we are actually progressing in some particulars while we retrograde in others. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 97 The melancholia had markedly progressed.

b. To proceed, as the terms or items of a series, from less to greater; to form an advancing series 1868 HERSHEL in *People's Mag.* Jan 62 Squares of clear window glass regularly progressing in size by quarter or half inches in the side

5. To come forth or issue from a source = PROCEED v. 7 b. *rare* (Cf. PROGRESS sb. 5.)

1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 179 Holy Ghost from Both progressing

6. *trans.* To cause to move onward or advance; to push forward. *lit.* and *fig.*

1875 *Uri's Dict.* *Arts* II. 131 (Dressing of Oies) The heavier portion is progressed across the table, and passed into an ore bin 1887 *N. Y. Tribune* 7 Mar (Cent. Dict.) Urging that the bills be progressed as rapidly as possible Hence *Progressed* ppl. a., advanced; *Progressing* ppl. sb. and *ppl.* a.
1890 T. EDWARDS *Eng. Welsh Dict.* Addr. To meet the progressed state of the Arts and Sciences. 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* xiv. Your progressing is slower. 1890 DICKENS *E. Drood* in. The most agreeable evidences of progressing life in Cloisterham. 1874 THIRLWALL *Let.* (1881) II. 304 The steadily progressing failure of my eyesight

Progression (progre'sjon). [a. F. *progression* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm), ad. L. *progression-em* a going forward, advancement, progression, n. of action f. *progre'd-i*; see PROGRESSION.]

1. The action of stepping or moving forward or onward. † a. Travel; a journey. = PROGRESS sb. 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath* iii. 180 Vndyr your wenge and youre proteccyon May be this vage and this progression 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 53 There happened in this progression to the Earle of Richmond a stauinge chaunce *Ibid.*, *Hen. VII* 42 b. When they were with their long and tedious journey wearied and tired, and fell to repentance of their mad comocion and fanlike progression, then he would... circumuent & enuyron them.

b. Onward or forward movement (in space), locomotion, advance = PROGRESS sb. 3 a, 4 a

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 144 A Letter which accidentally, or by the way of progression, hath miscarried 1624-3 JER TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 54 Still the Flood [tide] cept by little steppings, and invaded more by his progressions than he lost by his retreat 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. 1 366 I observ'd it making a creeping Progression in the Valleys. 1849 S. H. NISSE, *Mammalia* III. 202 The tusks of this animal [walrus] are instruments both of defence and of progression. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 925 This mode of progression requires some muscular exertion

c. The moving or pushing of something onward. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 The longer to continue his several Progressions of the Saw.

2. *fig.* Continuous action figured or conceived as onward movement; going on, course (of action, time, life, etc.), proceeding, process. Now *rare* or merged in 4.

1474 CAXTON *Chess* 133 The progressyon and draughtes of the playe of the chesse. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 41 In all the progression of the wished life of this mighty Prince *Ibid.* 43 Progression, continuation and determination of his most wicked and shamelesse life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 226 All Starres that have their distance from the Ecliptick Northward not more then 23 degrees and an half... may in progression of time have declination Southward. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 20 Principles. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no 175 Having obtained by the slow progression of manual industry the accommodations of life. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud. Men & Bks.* *Thoreau* iii. There is a progression—I cannot call it a prosaic level.

3. *fig.* The action of passing successively from each item or term of a series to the next; succession; a series; *in* († *by*) *progression*, in succession, one after another; gradually. (See also 6.)

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 47, & so be progression and ordur, euyre speir inclosis the spere that is nerest tyt it. 1660 F. BROOKER *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 397 The Brasilians are said

originally to have come from Peru, advancing thither by progression from time to time 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xix. § 16 Of the Bulk of the Body, to be thus infinitely divided after certain Progressions, we have no clear Idea. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. xlvii. The laws... Whose long progression leads to Deity 1844 SOUTHEY *Life A. Bell* i. 175 The experiment which had been tried with one class, was extended to all the others in progression

4. *fig.* The action of going forward to more advanced or higher stages or conditions; advance; development; = PROGRESS sb. 4 b. Also *attrib.*

1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 37 His knowledge in the Latine tongue, was so perfect, his progression in the Greeke so excellent 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* ii. ii. I must take the boldness To reprehend your slow progression in Doing her greatness right 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 133 Having inquired divers things of me, with respect to my former Progression in Learning 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enth.* viii. 184 The progression of decay and perversion has been gradually and distinctly contemplated 1871 TAYLOR *Prin. Cult.* i. ii. 34 The progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation theory recognizes progression. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* v. 105 To trace the progression and retrogression of the arts from the Pyramid-builders to the Caesars.

† 5. ? The action of proceeding forth or issuing; the fact of being produced (Cf. PROGRESSION sb. 4, PROGRESS sb. 5) *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) Thilke same ordre newith ayein alle thinges growynge and fallynge a-down by semblable progression [*glors.* issu] of sedes and of sexes c 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2155 His ordinance That speses of thynges and progressions Shullen enduen by successions And nat eterne

6. *Math.* The succession of a series of quantities, between every two successive terms of which there is some particular constant relation; such a series itself. See ARITHMETICAL a., GEOMETRICAL 1 b, HARMONIC a. 5 a.

c 1430 *Art. Nombryng* 13 Of progression one is naturelle or contynuelle, bat oher broken and discontinuelle. 1542 RECORD *Gr. Arith.* (1575) 210 Arithmetical progression is a rehearsing of many numbers in suche sorte, that between every two next numbers the difference be equal. *Ibid.* 229 Progression Geometrical is when the numbers increase by a like proportion 1622 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. M's Wks. 1851 VII. 179 Do you not understand Progression in Arithmetick? 1763 EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 74 A series of quantities, whose construction and progression is known. 1764 BURN *Paor Laws* 153 Families will continually increase in a kind of geometrical progression. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 455 Where the intensity of a sensation increases by equal differences, that is, in arithmetical progression, it implies in the strength of the stimulus an increase in geometrical progression.

7. *Astr.* a. Movement of a planet in the order of the zodiacal signs, i.e. from west to east; direct movement; opp. to *retrogradation* † b. *Month of progression* (obs.): see quot 1615.

1551 RECORD *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 279 The progression, retrogradation, and station of the Planetes. 1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 The month of Progression he calleth that space which cometh betwene one conjunction of the Moone with the Sunne and another, and it cometh ynne nine and twenty dayes and a halfe 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 212. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xix. 207 note, Progression is here used technically, a motion in *consequentia*, or, according to the order of the signs.

8. *Mus.* a. The action of passing (in melody) from one note to another, or (in harmony) from one chord to another; a succession of notes or chords. b. Sometimes = SEQUENCE.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Miscel.* 29 An authentick progression, is the ascending beyond the Final key to an eight, and a tenth. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* vi. (1732) 95 Degrees are uncompounded Intervals, by which an immediate Ascent or Descent is made from the Unison to the Octave...; and by the same Progression to as many Octaves as there may be Occasion. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* v. § 69 In harmonising such a progression as the following [etc.]. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* iv. § 102 Such progressions are called 'hidden' octaves or fifths.

9. *Philol.* Advance in sound-development

1877 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Age Lang.* 27 The first lengthening of i and u by progression is called *guna*.

Progressional (progre'sjonl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or involving progression (in various senses: see prec.).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* C] b. The Venetians consideration of waight... by eight descentes progressionall, halving, from a grayne. 1665 J. GADBURY *Long Deliv. Predicted* iv. 21 Venus hath a progressionall motion. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 443 To find Numbers whose Remains shall be Arithmetically Progressional 1800 HULL *Advertiser* 20 Sept. 2/2 Progressional Building Society. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. (1876) 87 Its progressionall treatment 1883 E. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 451 There is, M. Garner holds, a species of increasing taxation which is rational and discreet, to which he applies the term *progressional*, which is held within moderate limits

Hence *Progressionally* adu.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 69 So progressionally... that from five in the foreclaw she [Nature] descendeth unto two in the hindmost.

Progressionary, a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to progression.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* i. iv 62 The youth's progressionary phases were mapped out in sections, from Simple Boyhood to the Blossoming Season. *Ibid.* xv. 220 These further progressionary developments.

Progressionist (progre'sjonist). [See -IST.]

1. An advocate of or believer in progression or progress; a progressist, a progressive.

1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL 391 Opposed to the influence of her unconscious Toryism, a Progressionist of susceptible temperament might be in danger of abandoning his opinions. 1854 *Blackw Mag* LXXV 349 None but liberals or progressionists need apply. 1883 *Standard* 28 Mar 3/4 Old-fashioned opera is not the lifeless thing which progressionists would seek to make out. 1886 S L L.L.C. *Life Ld Herbert* Introd 40 A sure sign that Herbert was a sincere progressionist.

2 One who holds that life on the earth has been marked by gradual progression from lower to higher forms.

1899 H. SPENCER in *Universal Review* July 8: Sir R. Murchison, who is a Progressionist, calls the lowest fossiliferous strata, 'Protoproic' 1867 — *Princ Biol* III, § 140 Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and Progressionists have habitually assumed, give us traces of the earliest organic forms

3. (See *quots*) *rare*—

1864 WESTER R. *Progressionist*, one who holds to the progression of society toward perfection. 188a OGLVIE (Annandale), *Progressionist* 1 One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress towards perfection, and that it will ultimately attain to it

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1871 TAYLOR *Princ. Cult* I 1 29 The unprejudiced modern student of the progressionist school. 1883 *Athenaeum* 8 Sept 305/2 The progressionist tendency of the age

So **Progressionism**, the theory or principles of a progressionist, or sympathy with progress

1861 BERKESS. *Horn. Eng Cathedr* 1916 C 143 That wise spirit of moderate and progressive progressionism

Progressist (prō'gressist, prō'g-). [ad F *progressiste* = Sp *progresista*, It *progressista*: see *PROGRESS* sb and -IST.] One who favours or advocates progress, esp. in political or social matters; a reformer, a progressive. (In later use chiefly in reference to foreign countries)

For a short period c 1890, the term was used in London Municipal politics, but soon superseded by *progressive* see *PROGRESSIVE* a 4

1848 O. A. BROWNSON *Whs* (1844) V. 247 Socialists and progressists attempt to defend it on humanitarian principles. 1856 T. A. TROLLOPE *Griehood Cath de Medici* 105 The two natural and inevitable parties conservatives and progressists. 1884 *Harper's Mag* May 831/2 These Arabs were the progressists of Europe. 1890 *Illustr Lond News* Christmas No. 3/2 A most determined Progressist in the City Council. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug 324 The citizens of Sion and those of Granada—the former city being the stronghold of the Catholics, and the latter of the Progressists. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 20 Feb 3/2 In your leader to day you speak (and in my opinion correctly) of the Progressive party. On Page 6 the word 'Progressist' is used. 1894 *Current Hist* (U.S.) IV 132 The new [Serbian] cabinet consisted of progressists and liberals.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = *PROGRESSIVE* a 4. 1899 *Pall Mall G* 19 Jan 2/2 (London County Council) The progressist party is in favour of carrying out a programme so advanced [etc.] 1907 *Hibbert Yearb* Apr 496 An exponent of the progressist spirit in Catholic thought

Progressive (prō'gressiv, a. (sb.)) [a. F. *progressif*, -ive (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm*), f. L. *prō-gress-*: see *PROGRESS* v. and -IVE.]

1. a. Characterized by stepping, walking, or otherwise moving onward, as in the locomotion of men and animals generally; executed, as a movement, in this way. *Obs.* or merged in b.

1644 BUIWIK *Chrool* 83 In matters of progressive motion, the arms and legs do move successively, but in natation both together. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 173 Their ascent so easy, as to be almost impalpable to the progressive traveller. 1816 Sir E. HOME in *Phil. Trans* 149 Some account of the feet of those animals whose progressive motion can be carried on in opposition to gravity

b. *generally*. Moving forward or advancing (in space), of the nature of onward motion.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 127 Thir [the planets] wanding course Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. 1728 FLEMINGTON *Newton's Philos* 195 The moon would have partook of all the progressive motion of the earth. 1822 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* v. 305 Water, when smooth, and having none but its progressive motion, reflects the surrounding objects

2. Passing on from one member or item of a series to the next, proceeding step by step; occurring one after another, successive.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div Logike* 178 Concerning progressive apparition of members [marg. Dividing of parts into parts] 1703 *Virgils 4th Eclogue* 2 Behold the Mighty Months Progressive Shur. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 47 75 That the idea of the one was impressed at once, and continued through all the progressive descents of the species, without variation or improvement. 1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus.*, *Progressive Notes*, those notes which succeed each other, either in ascent or descent. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Fr & H. Note-Bks* II 34 Picture, arranged in a progressive series, with a reference to the date of the painters

b. Applied to certain games at cards, as euchre or whist, when played by several sets of players simultaneously at different tables, certain players passing after each round from one table to the next, according to specified rules.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept 5/4 The City Marshal of Leavenworth, Kansas, has announced that he will henceforth arrest all persons found playing progressive euchre. *Mod. Progressive* whist was one of the evening diversions on board the mail steamer

3. Characterized by progress or advance (in state or condition). a. Of persons or communities:

Making progress, advancing (in action, thought, character, fortunes, social conditions, etc.).

1607-12 BACON *Ess. Ambition* (Arb) 222 It is good for princes, if they use ambitious Men, to handle it soe, as they be still progressive, and not retrograde. For if they rise not with their service, they will take order to make their service fall with them. 1658 FURTHAM *Resolves* II [L.] 130cix 258 He is not truly penitent, that is not progressive, in the Motion of aspiring goodness. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist Sh.* (1873) II 1. iv 287 Whatever be the natural excellences of the Turks, progressive they are not. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I viii 555 For a progressive nation, there is required a progressive policy. 1859 MILL *Liberty* III. 127 A people may be progressive for a certain length of time, and then stop

b. Of things, conditions, etc. Characterized by progress or passing on to more advanced or higher stages; growing, increasing, developing; usually in good sense, advancing towards better conditions; marked by continuous improvement.

a 1653 BRINNING *Serms* (1845) 235 The life as well as the light of the righteous is progressive. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* 1 235 Above, how high progressive life may go! 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VII 81 Reason progressive, Instinct is complete. 1811 BUSBY *Dict Mus.*, *Progressive*, an epithet applied to lessons expressly composed for the purpose of practical improvement, and so constructed in point of increasing execution, as to lead by insensible degrees to those difficulties [etc.]. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II 45 During the fifteenth century commerce continued to be regularly and rapidly progressive. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat Relig.* & Sc. vi 182 He had to teach that the creation was not merely orderly, but progressive.

c. *Path.* Of a disease. Continuously increasing in severity or extent.

1736 BUTLER *Anal* 1. i Wks 1874 I 29 Thinking that a progressive disease will destroy those powers. 1877 *tr von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 647 In progressive pernicious anaemia unusual cupulence has been observed. 1899 ALBRIGHT *Syst Med.* VII 695 Progressive dementia with general paralysis.

d. *transf.* Characterizing or indicating progress.

1888 *Amer Anthropol* I 71 Ecker considers that unusual length [of the index-finger] is a progressive character. 4. Favoured, advocating, or directing one's efforts towards progress or reform, esp. in political, municipal, or social matters

Used from c 1889 as a party term in municipal politics, esp. in London, to include those who are liberal or reforming in municipal and social questions, though they may not support the Liberal party in national or imperial questions. In Cape Colony the self-appointed appellation of those who opposed the Bond or Afrikaner party, corresponding generally to the British party as opposed to the Dutch. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 8 Jan 8/1 The Progressive Brahmins, or, as they call their church, the 'Brahma Somay of India' 1889 *Ibid* 30 Jan 2/2 From the point of view of the Progressive majority, this is the only way to make the seat secure. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 Progressive Conservatism is to adopt Liberal principles, and say they were always your own. 1898 LD ROSEBERRY *Ibid.* 2 Mar 4/6 One very simple demonstration of how carefully the Progressive party have cut themselves aloof from Imperial politics.

B. sb One who favours, advocates, or aims at progress or reform, or claims to be in favour of it. (See note to A. 4.)

1865 BUSBELL *Picar. Sacr.* III v 277 The disappointment I may inflict on certain progressives, or disciples of the New Gospel. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 8 Jan 8/1 Henceforth the two parties of the Brahmins were known as the Conservatives and the Progressives. 1892 LD ROSEBERRY in *Daily News* 2 Mar 2/6, I meant that there were Progressives who are not Liberals, but that I think there are no Liberals who are not Progressives. 1894 *Athenaeum* 17 July 23/1 An attractive sketch of a Progressive of the epoch of the reforms of Alexander II. 1898 *Westm Gas* 19 Nov 2/2 The Cape will shortly be polled again, and it seems that the result will be to give the Progressives a very small majority

Progressively (prō'gressivli, adv [f. prec + -LY 2.] In a progressive manner; in the way of progression or progress; a. by continuous advance; step by step, gradually; successively; †b straight forward or onward; directly (*obs.*).

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 294 But the conforming, adapting, and disposing of them being invented progressively, recedeth from universals to the most specials, or individuals. 1664 HOLDCR *Time* vi 87 The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest Effects progressively to the least. 1726 SOUTH *Serms* (1744) VII. 1 5 Nothing that adequately fills a place, can move in that place, unless it moves circularly, but progressively or in a direct line it is impossible. 1788 J. MAY *Yrnl & Lett* (1873) 66 Mountains rising progressively to view. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* 1. iii. 95 The action of the sun on the moon was progressively changing.

Progressiveness (prō'gressivnes) [-NESS]

The quality or character of being progressive.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Progressiveness*, the quality of proceeding or going forward. 1798 SOUTHEY *Viz Mind Orleans* III 189 Those ties which through the infinite progressiveness complete our perfect bliss. 1845-6 TRANKH *Huls Lect Ser.* 1. iv 57 The progressiveness of Scripture is an important element in its fitness for the education of man. 1883 H. BONAR in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 6 June 3/8 Our progressiveness consists in the fuller discernment of all parts of revelation.

Progressivism. [f. *PROGRESSIVE* + -ISM]

The principles of a progressive or progressist; advocacy of, or devotion to, progress or reform

1892 *St James's Gas* 7 Mar., If London had been converted to Progressivism—that is Radicalism. 1896 *Westm Gas* 14 May 3/1 The state of this country [Russia], in which primitivism—if I may be permitted the expression—and progressivism are sometimes so oddly mixed.

So **Progressivist** = *PROGRESSIVE* sb

1884 A. V. H. CARPENTER in *Chicago Advance* 1 Jan. (1883) 867 There are no more impracticable progressivists than those who clamor for a repeal of all laws. 1904 1911 *Cent. Aug* 292 An ardent young Progressivist

Progressivity (prō'gressiviti), 1910. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = *PROGRESSIVENESS*.

1822 *tr Gadit's Jesus Christ* 66 This [man's] progressivity, if I may use the word, has no limit but that of the absolute good to which he aspires. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol Econ* 451 In 1848 the idea of progressivity [of taxation] was revived

Progressor (prō'gressar), *rare*. [a. late L. *progressor*, agent-n f. *prōgreui*: see *PROGREDIENT*.]

One who progresses or makes progress; in quot. a 1626, one who makes a state progress or tour.

a 1626 BACON *Digest Laws Wks* 1879 I. 671/1 Adrian, being a great progressor through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges, or highways, gave substantial order for their repair. 1874 NALL & LITTLEDALE *Civilis Ps* cxx. IV. 164 The beginners, the progressors, and the perfect.

Pro-guardian. see *PRO-1*. *Progue*, var *Prog*

|| **Progymnasium** (prō'dzimmā'zium, Ger. *progymnāzium*). Pl. -ia. [Ger. (from mod.L.).] see *PRO-1* and *GYMNASIUM* 2. (See quot 1886.)

1833 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discurs* (1859) 445 Establishments called Progymnasiums and superior Bughier Schools. 1886 J. F. MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 171/2 The classical schools proper [in Prussia] consist of *Gymnasiums* and *Progymnasiums*, the latter being simply gymnasiums wanting the higher classes

|| **Progymnasma**. *Obs. rare*. Pl. -mata. [ad. Gr. *πρὸ γυμνασίου* a preparatory exercise, f. *πρὸ* γυμνάζειν to train beforehand.] A preparatory or preliminary exercise or study.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 220, I consider'd that... some of those Observations might shew me the true Quantity of the Equations of the Sun's Orb. I turned over his *Progymnasma*, and pitched on two. 1878 CUDWORTH *Intellect Syst.* Contents (i v. 724) A *Progymnasma* or Preliminary attempt, towards the proving of a God from his Idea as including necessary existence.

Progymnosperm: see *PRO-2* 1.

Pro hac vice: see *PRO* 5.

Prohem, -heme, -hemy, etc.: see *PROEM*, etc.

Prohessian (prō'hesian) *Math.* [f. *PRO-1* 4 + *HESSIAN* sb 2.] (See *quots*.)

1862 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimensions* XII 338 The Hessian of any surface being of the degree 4n-8, that of a developable consists of the surface itself, and a surface of 3n-8 degree which we shall call the Prohessian. *Ibid.* xv. 426 1864 CAYLEY *Coll Math. Papers* V 267 The function PU, which for the developable replaces as it were the Hessian HU, is termed the Prohessian, and (since if r be the order of U the order of HU is 4r-8) we have 3r-8 for the order of the Prohessian

† **Prohibit**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad L. *prohibit-us*, pa. pple of *prohibere* to hold back, prevent, forbid, i. *prō* in front + *habere* to hold.] Prohibited, forbidden. (Also const. as pa. pple: see next.)

1432-50 *tr. Hygen* (Rolls) II. 215 Whiche, hade not knowlege of hym selfe, whiche is comparable to brute bestes in drawenge to thynges prohibite. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot* 1. xxii § 2 (1699) 158 By the Civil Law likewise, the prohibit Arms were confiscat. 1823 LUTHELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 277 Discharging merchants, to sell or exchange any prohibite commodities with themselves or amongst others in the Kingdoms of Scotland. 1714 *tr. Bk of Rates* 400 Arrest of the King's Council, for levying of 30 Sols per 100 upon all Cheese from Foreign Parts, except from England and Holland, which remains prohibite

Prohibit (prō'hībit), v. Also 5 -hibit. [f. L. *prohibit-*, ppl stem of *prohibere* see prec. For pa. pple, *prohibuit* was used down to the 18th c., but *prohibited* also appeared as early as 1532.]

1. *trans.* To forbid (an action or thing) by or as by a command or statute; to interdict.

1432-50 *tr. Hygen* (Rolls) I. 237 A table of brasse prohibetenge synne [orig. *peccatum prohibens*], where the myghty preceptes of the lawe bene wyrtyn. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1570) 148 The damnable lust of cardes and of dice, And other games prohibite by the lawe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tynade Wks* 520/2 Such folk I suppose ver better prohibited betymes. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Seldene's Comm* 91 b, Not to prohibit this newe fanglednes. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob. Chym.* 176 They altogether prohibite the use of wine in fevers. 1772 *Jurims Lett* lxxvii (1820) 346 They considered what the thing was which the legislature meant to prohibit. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem Philos.* 14 In England an act of parliament was passed in 5th year of reign of Henry IV prohibiting the attempts at transmutation and making them felonious. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* 14 § 2 166 The Statute of Mortmain prohibited the alienation of lands to the Church under pain of forfeiture

2. To prevent, preclude, hinder, or debar (an action or thing) by physical means.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen V 59 The Frenchemen gathered together a greate nombre of men of warre redy to defend and prohibite the passage. 1534 R. H. *Salerius Regum* 66 They comforte the Stomacke, and prohibite vapours and fumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 437 Gates of burning Adamant Bair'd over us prohibit all access. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Demonstr* III, Having seen them drop asleep, or shut their eyes so as to prohibit conversation, as much as if they were.

3 To forbid, stop, or prevent (a person) . a. from doing something, also, to do a thing (*arch.*).

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I Pref x [The reading of history] prohibytheth reparable persons to do mischeuous dedes. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 55 b, For the rage

of the water, and contraitie of the wyndes, her ship was prohibited diuerse tymes to appoche the shore and take lande. 1695 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 166 No cause why his Majesty's subjects should be. prohibited from any place. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 267 The patients are peremptorily prohibited to bathe on Sundays. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Chvce* (1887) 550 There is no Act. prohibiting the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from being in the pay of continental powers.

†b. With various obsolete constructions. (Cf. FORBID.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 279 That he scholde prohibite hym of thynge whiche scholde not be doen. 1537 *Dial. on Laus Eng.* li. 140 Whether it stand with conseyence to probhyt a Jury of mete & drynk tyll they be agieed. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 78 St. Ambrose. prohibited none for coming to him at any time.

†c. With direct and indirect object (dative). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 FALSGR. 667/2 He hath probhyt me his house. 1619 DRAYTON *Past.* Eccl. vi. 10 recall that, labour not in vain, Which is by fate prohibited returning. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 456 Those Authors, whose books are prohibited printing in England under great penalties. 1671 R. MACWARD *T. He Nonconform.* 160 A S. ynd in England did prohibite the Scots any function in their Church. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 331 He prohibited Antony the entrance of his Province.

†4. Formerly with following negative expressed or implied. To command *not* to do something, to cause a thing *not* to happen or take place. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 The princes of the lande are prohibite in peine of death to absteine from such stronge drinckes. 1557 MORRIS *Guenes & Drail Pr.* (1582) 295 They did prohibit that no man shoulde sell openly wine of Candie or Spaine. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 145 b, Helyas through the power of God, did prohibit that it should not rayne. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 41 It cannot effectually prohibit the Heart not to move, or the Blood not to circulate. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 249 The gravity prohibiting that they cannot recede from the centers of their Motions. 1707 EARL of BEDFORD in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 To Prohibit, all Coach-makers, that they do not use Varnish'd Bullion Nails.

Hence *Prohibiting* *vb.* *sb.* prohibition
1514 W. COLWALL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 151 The prohibiting of white cloths to come into these countries. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 7 § 3 Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the prohibiting of dressing of Meate in Families or dressing or selling of Meate in Inns Cookeshops or Victuallling Houses for such as otherwise cannot be provided.

Prohibited, *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Forbidden, interdicted, debarred. *Prohibited degrees*. see DEGREE *sb.* 3.

1551 HULOT, Prohibited, *vetitus*. 1597 MORLEY *Intrad.* Mus. 183 Prohibited consequence of perfect cordes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 172 They say, that they marry within prohibited degrees. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv. Conveying prohibited goods over the Pyrenees. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* ii. ix (1852) 338 The smuggling of prohibited and over-taxed articles.

Prohibitor (*prohibitor*), *ff.* as prec + -ER.] One who prohibits or forbids; = PROHIBITOR.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 337 God is a prohibitor of sunnes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xxii. Wks. 181 IV. 130 The prohibitors of divorce. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* ix. viii. Cecilia, cast her eyes round the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the prohibitor would start. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* iii. § 193 The discovery would subject the prohibitor to a heavier penalty.

Prohibition (*prohibitiō*), *ad* L. *prohibitionem*, n. of action f. *prohibere* to PROHIBIT.]

1 The action of forbidding by or as by authority, an edict, decree, or order forbidding or debarring; a negative command.

1287-8 T. Usk *Test. Loe* iii. iii. (Skeat) L. 54 This.. semeth to some men into coaction, that is to saie, constraining, or els prohibition that is defending. 1432-40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII 287 Priestes despyngne this prohibition. 1558 STARKY *England* ii. 1. 160 There must be a prohibitory set out by common authority. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 645 So glister'd the dire Snake, and into fraud Led Eve, to the Tree Of prohibition. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbe Conti* 1 Apr. The prohibition of wine was a very wise maxim. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 404. The prohibition of excessive wealth is a very considerable gain in the direction of temperance.

2. *Law* a. A writ issuing from a superior court, formerly from the Court of King's Bench, and sometimes from the Court of Chancery or of Common Pleas, now out of the High Court of Justice, forbidding some court, and the parties engaged in it, from proceeding in a suit, on the ground that this is beyond the cognizance of the court in question.

[1311 *Rolls of Paris* I 282/2 Ceux q. par malice purcha-cent prohibitions.] 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu VI.* c. 13 § 14 If any Party for any Matter sued.. before the Ecclesiastical Judge, do sue for any Prohibition in any of the Kings Courts. 1595 *Expos. Termes Law.* Prohibition. lieth where a man is impledd in y^e spiritual court of y^e thing y^e toucheth not matrimoine nor testament, but that toucheth the langes crowne. 1681 BURNET *Rights Princes* vii. 305 A Prohibition was served upon those Vicars. 1746 *Avulgre Parergon* 435 Every Statute Prohibitory is a Prohibition of Law. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* ii. 310 The courts of law frequently issued 'Prohibitions' against proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Courts with suits not lawfully cognizable there. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 793/1 A writ of prohibition is a prerogative writ—that is to say, it does not issue as of course, but is granted only on proper grounds being shown,

b. *Sc. Law.* Each of the three technical clauses in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling an estate, contracting debt that would affect it, or altering the order of succession to it.

1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 36 § 33 Disencumbering the entailed estate and the heir of entail. of all the prohibitions, conditions, restrictions, limitations, and clauses irritant and resolutive, of the tailzie. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 802/2 Before the passing of the act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 36, 1848, it was doubted whether an entail could be effectual which did not contain the whole of the three prohibitions,—against alienations, against the contraction of debt, so as to affect the estate; and against the succession; but it was decided, that a deed of entail containing any one of these prohibitions, properly fenced, was effectual so far as it went.

3. The interdiction by law of the importation of some foreign article of commerce.

1670 *Temple Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks 1731 II 214 Another Point is the Prohibition of French Commodities. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I 23 Heavy duties and absolute prohibitions were interposed to prevent the importation of manufactured articles from abroad. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 302 Manufacturers in want of customers cried out for trade prohibitions.

b. A thing prohibited, *rawe*.
1905 *Post Office Guide* 1 Jan. 493 Eau de cologne is a prohibition into Basutoland.

4. *spec.* The forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for common consumption.

1851 (May) *Annual Rept. Exec. Committee Amer. Temp. Union* 27 The State of Vermont has struggled arduously to arrive at the summit level of entire prohibition. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Sept. The majority of the people of the State (Massachusetts) are opposed to prohibition, though they would favour a good license law. 1891 (*title*) The Cyclopaedia of Temperance and Prohibition (U. S.). 1899 ROWN TREES & SHERWELL *Temperance Problems* iii. (1901) 42/1 The agitation in favour of prohibition in Maine began early in the thirties. The efforts of (Generals Appleton and Dow) resulted in 1846 in the passage of the first Prohibitory Act.

5. *Astrology.* (See *quots*.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Prohibition*, in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to join themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astron.* *Prohibition*, the same as frustration.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 3 and (especially) 4). Also Prohibition party, a political party in U. S., formed in Sept 1869 to nominate or support only persons pledged to vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, *prohibitionward adv.*, towards prohibition.

1883 G. W. BAIN in *Voice (N. Y.)* 29 Nov., It is delightful to see the tendency of public sentiment prohibitionward in the South. 1889 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 2/2 He carefully studied the Prohibition Question while there. In one Prohibition town he was taken to various hotels by the Dominion M. P. who was elected on the Prohibition card—for the purpose of having a whiskey and-soda. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 7/1 Manitoba, by a law, known as the 'Liquor Law', which was passed last year, endeavoured to make itself into a 'prohibition' province. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 8/1 The outcome of this foolish (almost wicked) retention of the Prohibition Order is that now an American Meat Trust is able to name the price that must be paid for meat by poor British consumers.

Prohibitionary, *a* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Relating to prohibition.

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 226 The author has over looked the fact that prohibitionary laws were enacted in Judea, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

Prohibitionist (*prohibitiōnist*), [f. as prec + -IST.] One who advocates or favours prohibition, *spec.* of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Also *attrib.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Prohibitionist*, an advocate for prohibitory measures. *For Q. Rev.* 1854 (*title*) The *Prohibitionist* [a monthly journal in State of New York] 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 6 You would probably pronounce the existing struggle as one between the Protectionists and Prohibitionists. 1883 *Manch. Guard* 17 Oct. 5/3 If the community is really determined to have no public-houses it can carry out its wishes by filling the Town Councils with a majority of prohibitionists. 1888 *Brvck Amer. Comm.* II iii lvi. 372 *note*, The Prohibitionist platform of 1884.

So **Prohibitionism**, the principles or practice of prohibition.

1889 GOLDW. SMITH (*title*) Prohibitionism in Canada and the United States.

Prohibitive (*prohibitiu*), *a* [a. F. *prohibitiu*, *-ive* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*): see PROHIBIT *pp.* a and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of prohibiting; that forbids or restrains from some course of action; prohibitory.

1604 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 86 When it is apparant that such meetings are not made of euill intent, the prohibitive Law ceaseth. 1705 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 *Preamble*, [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands with all the proper, prohibitive, intant, and resolutive clauses. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 213 Prohibitive and protective regulations force capital and industry into less productive channels than those into which they would otherwise flow. 1887 [see *PERMISSIVE*]. 1889 *Voice (N. Y.)* 30 May, The decrease (of saloons) being almost wholly due to the special prohibitive power of the judges of the license courts.

2. Of conditions, as taxes or prices. Such as serve to prevent the use or abuse of something.

1886 *American XII*, 100 A tax whose effect will be pro-

hibitive. 1888 M. ARNOLD *Civilis. U. S.* iv. 163 The cab-rates are prohibitive—more than half of the people who in England would use cabs must in America use the horse-cars. 1898 *Trib. Brit.* 8 Jan. 1897/1 The book was published at a well-nigh prohibitive price.

3. *Gram.* That expresses prohibition; negative in an imperative use.

1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 56 The prohibitive *em* is frequently placed before [etc.] *Mod.* The Greek *μη* and Lat. *ne* with the imperative have a prohibitive force.

Hence **Prohibitively** *adv.*, **Prohibitiveness**

1867 CARLILE *Review* (1882) II 296, I waved my hand prohibitively at the door. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 829 A spirit of doctrinaire prohibiveness.

Prohibitor (*prohibitor*), [a. L. *prohibitor*, agent-n. from *prohibere*: see PROHIBIT *pp.* a.] One who prohibits.

1611 COTGR., *Prohibitor*, a prohibitor. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii (1701) 85/2 Socrates never needed any exhorter, but sometimes a prohibitor. 1857 KEBBLE *Eucharist Ados.* 27 Make it still more imperative upon the prohibitors to produce some irresistible authority.

Prohibitory (*prohibitor*), *a*. [ad L. *prohibitorius* restraining, f. *prohibitor*: see -ORY.]

1. = PROHIBITIVE 1; esp with reference to the common sale of intoxicating liquors, as in *prohibitory law*, *movement*, *party*, etc.

1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II 128 Which words be most prohibitory. 1604 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 318 Lust may be restrained.. without prohibitory lawes. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xxii. 496 This law is entirely prohibitory. 1797 BURKE *Rag. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 390 We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict prohibitory laws. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* v. ii. 135 An enactment prohibitory of the imposition of a subsidy on wool. 1899 [see PROHIBITION 4].

2. = PROHIBITIVE 2

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I 377 The cost of conveyance amounted to a prohibitory tax on many useful articles. 1881 Sir W. THOMSON in *Nature* 8 Sept. 434/1 This is obviously prohibitory of every scheme for economizing tidal energy by means of artificial dock-basins.

Hence **Prohibitorily** *adv.*, in a prohibitory way, with prohibitory effect.

1876 R. HART *Land of Shum* (1901) 202 That foreign goods are either differentially or prohibitively taxed.

Proif, *obs.* Sc. spelling of PROOF.

Proin (*e*, *Proiner*, *obs.* forms of PRUNE, PRUNER. **Pro indiviso** see *PRO* 6.

† **Proine**, *v.* *Obs.* Sometimes used in sense of PRIME *v.* 1 2

[In the 16th c. *proine* was a very common variant of *prune*, *prune*, both as used of a bird pruning itself and of pruning a vine, tree, etc., for the latter PRUNE *v.* 4 was also a 16-17th c. synonym. But there is no evidence of a form *proine* answering to PRUNE *v.* 1. As applied in quot. 1591 *proine* is slightly earlier than PRIME in this sense.]

1591 *Garrard's Art. Warre* 12 His peace ready charged, laden with her Bullet and proud with tutch powder. 1622 *Recon. Ship of Bristol Exchange* D iv b (A. b. Garner IV. 663), And Rawlins having pruned the Tuck holes.

Project (*prōjekt*, *prōjekt*), *sb.* [ad L. *proiectum* something thrown forth or out, neut. sing. of *proicere* to throw out, see next. So F. *projet* (*pourget* 1518 in *Hatz.-Darm*, *projet* in *Cotgr.*)]

† 1. A plan, draft, scheme, or table of something; a tabulated statement, a design or pattern according to which something is made. *Obs.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 3331 A corone, ane be costous pat eune kyng weryd, On be propurse of proiecte hat eune prince bere. 1581 LAMBARDE *Erren* ii. vii (1588) 225, I will now adventure to run thorow all the votes of Manslaughters and Felonies which (for the more light) I have be-towed in this project (or Table) following. 1600 (*title*) A Projecte, conteyninge the State, Order, and Manner of Governement of the University of Cambridge. As now it is to be seen. 1608 HOLLAND *Phny* II 535 Many other plots and projects these doe remaine of his [Parisus] drawing. 1657 WREN *Servm. def. King* 6 My sonne, love God, or, My sonne, praise God; or, My sonne, obey God. My sonne, feare God, is a Project and Promise of them all.

† 2. A mental conception, idea, or notion, speculation. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV.* I iii. 29 Flatt'ring himselfe with Project of a power, Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thoughts. 1599 — *Much Ado* iii. 1 55 She cannot love, Nor take no shape nor project of affection, Shee is so selfe indeared. 1797 *De For. Acc. Scot.* 152 A great deal of project and fancy may be employed to find out the ancient shape of the Church.

3. Something projected or thrown out; a projection, an emanation (of some being) *rare*.

1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo 1) iii. i. 22 Oh beauty is a Project of some power, Chiefly when opportunitie attends her. 1849 G. DAWSON *Shaks & other Lect.* (1888) 416 The house should be a project of the creature who inhabits it.

† 4. The (fact of) being thrown out or put forth.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I 535 The said branches immediately from their project must rise somewhat vpright in manner of fingers, standing forth from the palm of ones hand.

5. Something projected or proposed for execution, a plan, scheme, purpose; a proposal.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 81 Till they retired, having performed the project of their journey. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3 172 Orators, whose project is persuasion. 1623 T. SCOT *Highway God* 60 All our Projects of draining surrounded grounds. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 50 New Projects were every day set on foot for Money, which serv'd only to offend, and incense the People. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 13 There was actually

a Project of binging the New River into the House, to be employed in Jetties and Water-works. 1663 Geo. Eliot *Romula* Froem, We Florentines were too full of great building projects to carry them all out in stone and marble 1874 *Green Short Hist* vi § 326 The moral support which the project was expected to receive from the Parliament.

†6 A projectile, a missile. *Obs.*
1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI 9 (*little*) Propositions concerning the Motion of Projects 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar Matheseos* b3, The Doctrine of the Motion of Projects, particularly applied to Gunnery and Throwing of Bombs. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, Projectile or Project.

†7. = PROJECTION 6. *Obs.*
1807 *Hutton Course Math.* II. 159 [A] set of theorems, relating to projects made on any given inclined planes.

8 *Comb* (from 5)
1630 J. Taylor (Water P) *Gl. Eater Kent* 4 Some get their lings by their brains, as politicians, monopolists, project mongers, suit-togger, and stia gazer. 1905 *Longin. Mag* July 262 The old project-monger beamed with her full moon face.

†Project, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *project-us*, pa. pple of *prōicere*, *prōi-ere* to throw forth, project, mangers, suit-togger, and stia gazer. 1905 *Longin. Mag* July 262 The old project-monger beamed with her full moon face.

1. Stretched out, extended
1432-50 *tr Higden (Rolls)* I. 295 This prouince, proiecte by the longitude of the ocean, hath on the este to hit Turonea, whom the floode callede Lageris flowethe abowte.

2. Given up, abandoned
1432-50 *tr Higden (Rolls)* I. 87 Proiecte in the lustes of lechery, [he] haue grete delectacion in women.

3. Projected, thrown
1471 *Ripley Comp Alch* Pief 11 in Ashm *Theat Chem Brit.* (1652) 127 When theoreon itt ys project, That Mercury teynithly peimantely. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Confit* xvi, Whose pestilent eye into my heart project Would burn like poysonous Comet in my spright.

II. as *adj.* [= L. *projectus* immoderate, abject]
4. Abandoned; abject, base.

1607 *Chapman Busby D'Ambros* ii. i Plays 1873 II 29, I would haue put that project face of his To a more test, than did her Dutchesship. c 1611 — *Ibid* in *Comm* (1857) 78 For which yet his Criticus hath the project impudence to tax Homer 1616 — *Hymn Apollo* 43 With mind, project, exempt from list or lawe.

Project (prɒdʒekt), *v.* [f. L. *project-*, ppl. stem of *prōicere*, *prōi-ere* see **PROIECE** *ppl. a.* (which occurs earlier than the finite vb.). OF had in same sense *purjeler* (12th c.), *pourjeler* (14th c.), *pro,eller* (1452 in *Godef. Compl.*), in 16th c. Rabelais used *projecter*, Amyot *projetter*, mod.F. has *projeter*. L. had also a freq. *projectūre*, in the senses 'drive out' and 'reproach'.]

I. Of mental operations.

1. *trans.* To plan, contrive, devise, or design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out), to form a project of.

a. With simple obj. or clause. (Now a leading use.)
c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 10 For to ymagine and proiecte the deith of his newewe Jason. 1581 *Savile Tacitus Hist* II. ix (1591) 88 The 104 of the Legions projected warre in their munde [orig. *bellum meditantur*]. 1664 *Evelyn Diary* 15 Oct. My Lord Chancellor carried me to see the palace, and to project the garden. 1671 *Barrow Sermon*, Ps. cxxi. 9 Wks. 1667 1 444 Thus hath God wisely projected, that all his children should both effectually and quietly be provided for. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Parad* III. iv (1713) 318 Having projected the adjoining a neighbour kingdom to his own dominions. 1768 *Franklin Autobiog* Wks. 1840 I. 176, I projected and drew up a plan for the union. 1841 *D'Israeli Amos Lit* (1867) 114 He was a critical writer, projecting a system to which he strictly adhered. 1865 *Groff. Plato* I. iv 137 Sketches projected but abandoned.

b. With *infin.* To plan, devise, or design to do something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestagio* 164 For that Emanuel of Portugal who had projected to make the Prior King. c 1661 *Fuller Worthies*, *Yorks.* (1662) III. 199 King Richard... presently projecting to repair himself by a new Marriage. 1777 *Robertson Hist Amer* I. III. 228 He even projected to clothe the people whom he took along with him in some peculiar garments. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem* (1844) II. 293, I project already to complain of the completeness of the detail.

†2. *intr.* To form a plan, design, scheme, or project; to scheme. *Obs.*

1639 *Fuller Holy War* III. xxiv (1840) 170 Wise he was in projecting. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 308 About this time John Dudley Duke of Northumberland projected for the English Crown. c 1680 *Beveridge Sermon* (1729) I. 64 The devil... projects and contrives against the church.

†3. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, exhibit; to present to expectation. *Obs.*

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* v. 11 121, I cannot project mine owne cause so well To make it cleare. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit* VI. xvi. § 7, 66 The care that this good Emperour had for the weale of his subjects is projected by his prouidence in making wayes passagable from place to place. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 622 When the South projects a stormy Day, And when the clearing North will puff the Clouds away.

†4. To put before oneself in thought; to conceive, imagine. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHALDON *Sermon St. Martin's* 4 By their ambitious thoughts, they projected to themselves a Messias like some Soueraigne Lord. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 45 Which (whatsoever some have projected) is impossible.

II. Of physical operations.

†5 *trans.* To throw or cast away (*lit.* and *fig.*); to reject. *Obs.*

c 1557 *ABP. PARKER Ps. xxvii.* 63 Project not me displeasingly, O Lord, my health, do not depart. 1593 *Nashe Christ's I.* 77 Abstinance and fasting, are as Corsiues to ate out the dead-flesh of gluttony, drunkenness, and concupiscence, which so projected and eaten out, Christ will come and bind up our wounds. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 1303 There is no reason and probability, that any one should project this assertion also.

6. To cast, throw, hurl, shoot, impel, or cause to move forward, or onward in any direction.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. 1 45 Before his feet her selfe she did project. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* VII. 148 It proiecteth those excrements which sticke to the bowels. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 209 In War, holy things are projected to dogges. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. s. v. *Projectile*, The Line of Motion which a Body projected describes in the Air is, the Curve of a Parabola. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1807) II. 151 If a body be projected upward, with the velocity it acquired in any time by descending freely, it will lose all its velocity in an equal time. 1834 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* I. (1849) 6 A body projected in space will move in a conic section. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 53 The heat which would otherwise be projected into space.

b. To throw or cast (a substance) *in, into, on, upon* something. (Chiefly in *Alchemy* and *Chem.*)

1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhauer's Bh. Physicke* 125/1 Take five wallenutts with their shelles, glove them in the fyere, then proiecte them in a gobblet with oulde wine. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. 1, The great medicine! Of which one part proiected on a hundred Of Mercurie, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it, to as many of the Sunne. 1800 *HENRY Ept. Chem.* (1808) 367 When projected on red-hot nitre, it [plumbago] should detonate. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 128/1 The pollen is projected or falls upon the pistillum. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 183 Five parts of flowers of sulphur and eight parts of iron borings are mixed together, and projected gradually into a red-hot crucible.

c. *intr.* In *Alchemy*. To make projection, i.e. to throw powder of projection (see **PROJECTION** 2) into a crucible of melted metal, for the purpose of transmuting the latter into gold or silver.

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. 1, You must be chiefe? as if you, only, had The poulder to project with? *Ibid.* II. 1, My only care is, Where to get stuffe, inough now, to project on, This towne will not halfe serue me. 1680 [see **PROJECTION** 10]

7. *trans.* To place (a thing) so that it protrudes or juts out; to cause to jut out, stand out, or protrude. Now *rare*.

1624 [see **PROJECTED** 1]. 1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* VIII. 148 The better way is, to project it an Inch and a half beyond the side of the Building. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, To Duchess of Ormond* 52 The land had met your way, Projected out a neck, and jutted to the sea. 1765 in *Picton Lpool Minic. Rec.* (1886) II. 204 Going to project out Bow windows from their houses. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 7 A noble conservatory or green-house may be projected from the south front. 1860 *Moxley Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 281 Strong structures, supported upon piers, had been projected, reaching five hundred feet into the stream.

8. *intr.* To jut out; to stick out or protrude beyond the adjacent parts. (Now a leading use.)

1718 *Prior Solomon* I. 559 The craggy rock projects above the sky. 1795 *BURNS Address Miss Montanille* 34 As the boughs all temptingly project. 1840 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* III. 1 350 The booths... projected far into the streets. 1866 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 267 The pinnacles of Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut project further, than those of Ascalon, Jaffa, Dor or Acre.

9. *trans.* To throw or cause to fall (light or shadow) upon a surface or into space.

1664 *Powers Exp. Philos.* I. 43 The smallest Atom was presented as bigas a Rounsefall-Pea, and projecting a shade. *Ibid.* 73 If with a Prisme you strike the Rainbow colours upon a wall, and observing where a red is projected. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* IV. vi, The Shade my Body projected, near Noon. 1868 *LOCKYER Guilmann's Haeuens* (ed. 3) 160 In all the other positions, the lunar cone of shade is projected into space away from the Earth. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* XIX. 332 The shadow is said to be projected on to the flat surface.

b. To cause (a figure or image) to appear or 'stand out' on or against a background.

1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* II. (1832) 25 If a living figure had been projected against the strong light which impinged these durable spectra of the sun. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. 21. 73 He saw Huxley's form projected against the sky as he stood upon a pinnacle of rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 71/2 The mode of projecting views of objects at whatever angle they may be placed in relation to both planes.

10. *fig.* (From senses 6 and 9.)

1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. x. 127 Then we project everything stamped with the impress of our own feelings. 1866 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* IV. 11 § 1 280 Thus we project into the realm of space a moral cause. 1869 *GOULBURN Purs. Holiness* x. 94 The very image of Christ as it was projected upon the mind of the Jew. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shalh.* I. 47 The realistic teaching of Holy Scripture projected itself sharply upon their uncultured minds. 1874 *SYMONDS St. Italy & Greece, Siena* 58 Ideas were projected from her vivid fancy upon the empty air around her. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Munde* IV. (ed. 3) 94 Can we not project ourselves so far into the future as to anticipate the time when [etc.]? 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* III. 37 An excited or disordered brain may project some phantasm of its own conjuring, and see it as distinctly as if it were a tangible object. 1903 *MYERS Human Personality* I. 25 The occasional power of some agent to project himself phantasmally; to make himself manifest, as though in actual presence, to some perceptive at a distance.

11. *Geom.* To draw straight lines or 'rays' from a centre through every point of a given figure, so that they fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure of which each point corresponds to a point of the original. (With either the rays, the original figure, or the resulting figure as obj.) Hence, to represent or delineate (a figure) according to any system of correspondence between its points and the points of the surface on which it is delineated.

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* IX. 151 The manner of projecting them, is copiously taught in many Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 152 Winding Stairs are projected on a round Profile. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* I. 9 The truth of this rule may be found by projecting fig. 7 upon a large scale. 1854 *HOOKER Humal Trils* I. Pref. 17, I did not use instruments in projecting the outlines. 1866 *PROCTOR Handbk Stars* 19 The whole hemisphere is projected into a circle whose radius is twice that of a great circle of the sphere. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 708/1 Any conic can be projected into any other conic. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw* (1892) 116 Draw and complete the two views, as shown..., and add an end elevation, properly projected. 1895 *STORY MASKELYN Crystallogr.* IX. 488 It may happen that we wish to project the two crystals on a plane perpendicular to the twin-face.

b. *Chartography*. To make a geometrical or other projection or representation on a plane surface of (the earth, sky, or any portion thereof).

1885 *BREWSTER Newton* I. 1 12 We were not able to determine whether they [dials at Woolthorpe] were executed by a tentative process, or were more accurately projected, from a knowledge of the doctrine of the sphere. 1898 *HENSCHLI Outl. Astron.* IV. § 279 (ed. 3) 183 A spherical surface can by no contrivance be extended or projected into a plane without undue enlargement or contraction of some parts. 1866 *PROCTOR Handbk Stars* 12 A simple method of projecting the meridians and parallels for any small portion of the celestial sphere. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 170 As if Shakespeare's world were one which Mercator could have projected.

Projected (prɒdʒektɪd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1]

1. Thrown or thrust forward, placed so as to protrude; cast upon a surface. See the verb.

1624 *WOTTON Archib. in Relig.* (1652) 236 That all the projected or jutting Parts (as they are termed) be very moderate. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 246 A projected transverse impulse, in tangents to their several orbs. 1695 *ELACKMORE Pr. Arith.* IV. 480 They with projected Fires our Men assail. 1778 *LOWTH Transit Isaias* Notes (ed. 2) 290 Then to the rocks' projected shade retire. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* IV. (1832) 95 The projected image of this figure may then be accurately copied.

fig. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 3/1 The command is still to 'know thyself', for only by means of an analysed and projected self can we know the minds of others.

2. Put forth as a project, planned, devised.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Projected*, designed, contrived. 1828 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* I. vi 162 The difficulties of a projected invasion. 1863 H. COX *Instit* III. v. 655 Projected treaties of commerce. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 73 The projected railroad... was a fact to be thought over.

Hence **Projectedly adv.** in quols. in sense of **PROJECT** *ppl. a.* 4, completely, abjectly.

1660 *tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. 1, 2 There is no Nation so projectedly Savage, as to be aliens to the belief of existence of some Deity. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 24 For they believe no man to be so projectedly Atheistical, as to titlle God to the Visions of his own brain.

Projectile (prɒdʒektɪl, -ail), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 -il. [ad. mod.L. *projectilis*, f. ppl. stem of *prōicere* to **PROIECE**. So in F. (*Dict. Acad.* 1762)]

A *adj.* 1. Of motion or velocity. Caused by impulse or projection. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1666 *WHISTON The Earth's Luminata* 8 From the Uniform Projectile Motion of Bodies in straight lines. 1775 *CHRYST: Philos. Prim. Reliq.* (1776) 156 To have destroy'd the projecti Motion. 1777 J. KEIL *Annus. Ocean.* (1778) 157 The projectile Velocity of the Planets. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 208 In case of great projectile velocities.

2. Of force, etc.: Impelling or driving forward or onward, projecting.

1725 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 99 The augmentation of the projectile Force. 1801 *FUSSELL in Lect. Paint.* III. (1848) 408 The laws of attraction, the projectile and centrifuge qualities of the system. 1828 *GREENER Gunnery* 20 Its use then was more for fireworks, than as an artillerist projectile force. 1861 *LYTTON Str. Story* XXXI. In this trance there is an extraordinary cerebral activity—a projectile force given to the mind—distinct from the soul.

3. Capable of being projected by force, esp. of being thrown or used as a missile.

Projectile anchor, in life-saving apparatus, an anchor adapted to be shot out of a tube towards the place where it is intended to grapple.

1865 *Morn. Star* 11 June, Everything that was projectile was brought into requisition. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 42 Model Cais, Mortars, Projectile Anchors, Signal Gun and Rocket Signals.

4. *Zool.* Capable of being thrust forward or protruded, as the jaws of a fish; protrusile.

1864 *COPE in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 226 Tongue papillae, terminal portion projectile on glosso-hyoidum.

B. *sb.* A projectile object; a body impelled through the air or through space; *spec.* a missile adapted to be discharged from a cannon by the force of some explosive.

1665 A. KIRCHER *Mundus Subterraneus* I. v. I. 30 De motu projectileum parabolico, et miris ejus effectibus. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 109 Of the Motion of heavy Bodies, of Pendulums, of Projectils. 1799 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* v.

312 Under the head of Missiles, by which is meant Projectiles, we will range Fire-Darts, Arrows and Javelins, Fire-Pots and Flasks. 1775 J. BANKS *Epit. l. c. 87* Every projectile is acted upon by two forces, the impetus or projectile force, and the power of gravity. 1837 WHEWELL *Inst. Induct. Sc. (1837) II. 44* The parabolic motion of Projectiles. 1890 *Century Dict. s. v.* Projectiles used in smooth-bore guns are sometimes oblong as in the Manby, Parrott, and Lyle life-saving projectiles.

Fig. 1826 *Sheridaniana* 253 The projectiles of wit
b. attrib. and Comb., as *projectile-maker*, *-trade*, etc., *projectile-throwing* adj., *projectile theory*, (a) that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of projectiles, as affected by gravity and the resistance of the air; (b) = the emission theory of light see EMISSION 4b.

1854 *Perrin's Polar Light* 6 The Newtonian hypothesis, or the projectile or emission theory, was started when our knowledge of the facts was but in its infancy. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 5/4 A welcome stimulus to the projectile trade. 1907 PAYNE-GALLWEY (*little*) A Summary of the History, Construction and Effects in Warfare of the Projectile Throwing Engines of the Ancients.

Hence **Projectilist**, one who studies or experiments with projectiles.

1824 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 338 With gunmakers, projectilists, general officers, Ordnance authorities.

Projecting (prɒdʒɪkʃ(ə)n, vbl. sb. [f. PROJECT v. + -ING 1] The action of the verb PROJECT, in various senses; = PROJECTION.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. (1684) 129 It dispises all projecting for gain or advantage. 1668 *Moxon Mach. Dialling* 4 All the Authors. I have met with seem to presuppose their Reader to understand Geometry, and the projecting of the sphere already. 1688 BONNEILL in W. Hamilton *Life* i. (1793) 40 Vain projects for your escape and safety. 1796 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* I 48/2 The Wall may be defended by the projecting of the Cornice. 1776 G. SAMPLIS *Building in Water* 25 My Plan of the Bridge, in projecting of which, I found myself stored with Precedents.

Projecting (prɒdʒɪkʃ(ə)n, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That projects.

1. That puts forth projects; scheming or contriving; inventive.

1635 JACKSON *Cred* viii xxi § 4 Although man be a reasonable and projecting creature. 1657 THORNTON tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 113 Daphnis was of a more projecting wit than she. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div* iv. 83 Delusions and Chimeras of Projecting Statesmen. 1773 SWOLLETT *Humph. C.* 6 Sept. Being of a projecting spirit, some of his schemes miscarried.

2. That throws or impels forward or onward

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* *Projectile*. Both the projecting and the gravitating force are found in the same line of direction.

3. Jutting or sticking out beyond the general surface or adjacent parts; protruding.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 225 Myosotis mouth closed with projecting scales. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi III 622 Houses with high gables and projecting upper stories. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 86 A projecting twig offered a convenient prop.

Hence **Projectingly** adv., in a projecting manner. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot* in 1772, 250 A cape, placed in our maps far too projectingly. 18 *Annals Philad. & Penn.* I. 381 (Cent.) A. bat projectingly and out of all proportion cocked before.

Projection (prɒdʒɪkʃ(ə)n, sb. [ad. L. *pro-jec-tion-em* a throwing forward, extension, projection, n. of action f. *pro-jicere*, or a F. *projection* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) see PROJECT ppl. a.]

I. 1. The action of projecting; the fact of being projected; throwing or casting forth or forward; impulsion, ejection.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielhauer's Bk. Physicke* 109/1 It is commodious for the projection of phlegma. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* (1647) 19 His (the Sun's) rays have undented Projection. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1694) 23 To persuade him that this was done by the rude scattering of Ink upon the Paper, or by the lucky Projection of 30 many Letters at all adventures. 1775 WESLEY *Serm.* lix. 10 Wks 181 IX. 128 Connect the force of projection and attraction how you can, they will never produce a circular motion. 1854 MUNRO *Our Antipodes* 117 The fall of the Viceroy's good chestnut and the projection of his rider full ten feet over his head. 1862 G. P. SCROVE *Volcanos* 24 The immense trituration they sustain in the process of repeated projection and fall.

Fig. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 103 Shewing how all that which we call body, rather issued forth by an infinite projection from some mind.

2. The casting of some ingredient into a crucible; esp. in *Alchemy*, the casting of the powder of philosophers' stone (*powder of projection*) upon a metal in fusion to effect its transmutation into gold or silver; the transmutation of metals.

1594 PLAT *Fewell-ho* iii. 87 You shall make a perfect projection your selves upon Mercurie. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 273 Projection is an exaltation chiefly in Metals, by a medicine cast upon them, which will suddenly penetrate and transfigure them. 1633 T. ADAMS *Erb.* 2 *Peter* 10 Alchemists that labour to make gold by projection. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) III. 17 To do the like touching the Philosophers stone, the powder of Projection, and potable gold. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilbo*, xxii. I will do projection in thy presence, my son, and thine eyes shall witness the truth. 1836-41 BRANDER *Chem.* (ed. 5) xi At other times the performers purchased what was termed a powder of projection, prepared by the adepts, containing a portion of gold.

b. Fig. Change from one thing to another; transmutation.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. 11, I feel that transmutation of my blood, As I were quite become another creature, And all he speaks it is projection. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 ¶ 2 We laugh at the timorous delays of plodding industry, and fancy that, by increasing the fire, we can at pleasure accelerate the projection. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 16 Public opinion was in a state of projection. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 549 The golden opportunity is arrived, they have reached the moment of projection. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. 1. (1873) 151 The lucky moment of projection was clearly come.

II. 3 The forming of mental projects or plans, scheming, planning.

1599 SHAKES *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 46 Which of a weaker and niggardly projection, Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting a little Cloth. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pot. Flying* Ins. 122 After the projection of divers experiments. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas* II. 230 The dead of the night is generally my hour for projection. 1811 *On a 4 July* IV. 23 He was endeavouring to abet the good plans that were in projection. 1838-9 FR. A. KIMBLE *Rand Georgia* (1863) 87 The projection of a canal. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. II. 235 The whole plot appears of one projection, from the beginning down to the death of the suitors.

4 That which is projected or planned, a project, plan, design, scheme, a proposal. Obs.

1633 NABBS *Tottenham Court* iii. 11, The planting of hoppers was a rare projection in the Dutch. 1654 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* ii. 238 Having withall good courages and high projections. 1674 [Z. CAVENDISH] *Catholicon* 9 My projection is... that this Stipulation should once be solemnly made. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventure* No. 108 ¶ 13 Men are so frequently cut off in the midst of their projections. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 218 Many other airy projections, which vanished as soon as they were formed.

III. 5. The action of placing a thing or part so that it sticks or stands out, or projects beyond the general line or surface; the fact or condition of being so placed as to project.

1644 BULWER *Chron.* 30 The gentle and well ordered Hand throwne forth by a moderate projection. 1772 HURTON *Bridges* 97 The perpendicular projection will be equal to half the breadth of the pier. 1806 J. DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 207 The central front is rendered mean by the projection of the wings. 1874 BLACKIE *Sci. Cult.* 42 Let him sit erect, with his back to the light, and a full free projection of the breast. 1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxv 525 The conquests beyond the Danube constituted a deep projection of Roman civilisation into the wilds of barbarism.

b. The representation of an object in a picture in such a way as to make it appear to stand out in relief.

1603 E. HEYWARD in Drayton *Bar. Wars* Pref. Verses, Since affection in judgement may, as shadow and projection in Lantskip, make that which is low seeme high. 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed. 2) 597 The idea of projection is not so strongly excited; nor are we able to distinguish with the same certainty between a well painted picture and the objects themselves in relief. 1883 STEVENSON *Stoveroad Sq.* 194 The incredible projection of the stars themselves.

c. *concr.* Anything which projects or extends beyond the adjacent surface, a projecting part.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. xiv. Any ruggedness, any sudden projection, any sharp angle, is, contrary to that idea. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 131 The projections at the corners are called buttresses. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 A catch or small projection at the end of an iron pin.

IV. 6. *Geom.* The drawing of straight lines or 'rays' according to some particular method through every point of a given figure, usually so as to fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure each point of which corresponds to a point of the original figure. Hence, each of such rays, or of such points of the resulting figure, is said to be the *projections* of a point of the original one; or the whole resulting figure is said to be the *projection* of the original.

In *central projection* (often called simply *projection*), the rays are all drawn from one point or 'centre'; in *axial projection*, a number of planes are similarly drawn from one line or 'axis'.

1731 W. HALPENNY *Perspective* 32 Whence, draw a Line to the Point of Distance then is NU the Projection. 1823 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 539 The most useful kinds of architectural drawing depend upon the Theory of Projection. 1841 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii. 208 Supposing AOB, CPPD to be projections of great circles of the sphere. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xv. 185 The position and form of lines in space are expressed, in the higher geometry, by determining the projection of these lines on planes placed at right angles to each other. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 793/2 Any figure, plane or in space of three dimensions, may be projected to any surface from any point which is called the centre of projection.

Fig. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 301 Metaphysical projections, of the moral system, how neat soever and entire, and plausible they may seem.

7 The drawing according to scale, and on mathematical principles, of a plan, chart, or map of a surface, or a diagram on the flat of a machine or the like; *spec.* the representation of any spherical surface on the flat, e.g. of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, more fully called *map-projection* (see b).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Mij. It serueth so many waies, in building, in projection of platys, for measuring of ground, timber, or stone. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 67 In the construction of maps, by the projection of the sphenical surface on a plane, such as it would be seen to the eye

situated in a particular point, or by the development, that is, the spreading out of a sphenical on a plane surface. 1857 W. BIKINS *Elem. Treat. Orth. Project* ii. (1862) 12 The difference between perspective drawing, or scenographic projection and orthographic projection. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect. Light* 30 Take two drawings—projections, as they are called—of the frustum of a cone, the one as it is seen by the right eye, the other as it is seen by the left. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machina Draw* (1892) 123 Whilst the notion of projection had been imparted, projection lines being drawn, yet the student had utterly failed to realise from the sketches the form of the object he was drawing.

b. *Chartography* A representation on a plane surface, on any system, geometrical or other, of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, or of the celestial sphere, any one of the many modes in which this is done.

The earlier modes were actually the result of geometrical projection, but the name has been extended to representations which lie quite outside the etymological sense.

The projections (in this extended sense) that have been used to represent the whole, the half, or parts of the earth's surface, are more than thirty; they have been classified by Major C. F. CLOVE (*Sketch of Map Projections*, 1901, *Text-book of Topogr. & Geogr. Surveying*, 1905, xi) under the following heads: I. ORTHOMORPHIC (conform, or conformable), preserving the forms of areas (but not their relative sizes); II. *Equal area* (equivalent, or surface true), in which equal areas of the surface are represented by equal areas on the map, but the forms of these, when large, are distorted; III. *Perspective*, representing the surface as seen from some point of view at the centre, on the surface, or at various distances from it; IV. *ZONAL* (q. v.), V. *CONICAL* (q. v.), VI. *CYLINDRICAL* (q. v.), VII. *Conventional*, produced by arbitrary rules for convenience of drawing and the approximate representation of a number of properties, such as the *globular*, commonly used in school maps of the two hemispheres. Of the varieties in actual use, many belong to two, and some to three of these classes, thus *Mercator's projection* is orthomorphous and cylindrical. For *gnomonic*, *homolographic*, *orthographic*, *polyconic*, *sinusoidal*, *stereographic*, etc. *projections*, see these adjs. Many projections are also named after their inventors, as *Mercator's*, *Bonne's* (modified conical equal area), *Sanson-Flamsteed's* (sinusoidal equal-area), *Airy's* (balance of errors), *Cassini's* (rectangular co-ordinate) used in the 1-inch Ordnance Maps of England, and 6 inch of Great Britain, the six different projections of *Lambert*, etc. For these see the works cited above, and other special treatises.

1570 DEE *Math. Pief.* aiv. b. Of making due projection of a Sphere in plane. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vii. (1635) 182 (Polar projection) This kind of projection, though more unusual, wants not his special use in describing the parts of the Earth near the Pole. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. viii. 73 Charts, according to Mercator's or Wright's Projection. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Projection of the Sphere in Plane*, is a true Geometrical Delineation of the Circles of the Sphere, or any assigned Parts of them, upon the Plane of some one Circle; as on the Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Tropic, etc. *Ibid.*, *Polar Projection*, is a Representation of the Earth, or of the Heavens, projected on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Astrolabes*, *Quadrants*, *Sun-dials*, *Maps*, &c., are *Projections* of the Sphere; which are of three sorts, viz. *Gnomonick*, *Orthographic* and *Stereographic*. 1796 MONRO *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 General maps are projected upon the plane of some great circle, and from this circle the projection is said to be meridional, equatorial, or horizontal. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 12 *Note*, The term projection has come to be applied in mapping to any mode of construction founded on some definite geometrical principle. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 13 In Mercator's projection, which is a favourite one for maps, the globe is supposed to be stretched out on the inside of a cylinder which touches it all round the equator, and the cylinder is then cut and opened out flat or 'developed'. 1905 C. F. CLOVE *Topogr. & Geogr. Surveying* xi. 92 The term *projection*, though sanctioned by long usage, is an unfortunate one. The great majority of useful map projections are not obtained in any geometrical way. A map projection is to be treated as the representation on a plane, by any law, of the terrestrial meridians and parallels.

c. *Cryst.* The projection of a point in each face of a crystal upon an imaginary containing sphere, called the *sphere of projection*.

From the centre of the sphere a line is drawn perpendicular to each face of the crystal, so that to each of these there corresponds a point on the sphere; a plane map of the sphere showing all these points is called a *projection of the crystal*.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 32 The diameter of the sphere of projection which is at right angles to the zone plane is called the zone axis. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. 27 On the sphere of projection, and the principles of its stereographic representation. *Ibid.* 28 Fig. 9 represents in orthographic projection the faces and the poles of the cuboctahedron. *Ibid.* 29 The plane of projection thus bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the *circle of projection* or primitive circle.

8. The action of projecting, or fact of being optically projected, as a figure or image, against a background; see PROJECT v. 9 b.

1881 T. WESS in *Nature* 3 Nov. 10/1 Why, when a satellite passes behind the limb, is it sometimes visible behind or through it, either from optical projection, as stars have been seen in front of the moon, or [etc.]? 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VI. 770 Erroneous projection and diplopia.

Fig. 1901 N. *Amer. Rev.* Feb. 319 The projection of his reputation against a background of foreign appreciation, more or less luminous.

9. A mental figure or image visualized and regarded as an objective reality.

1836 EMERSON *Nat. Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 167 The world proceeds from the same spirit as the body of man. It is a... projection of God in the unconscious. 1838 — *Lit. Ethics* Nature, etc. (1883) 157 The youth, intoxicated with his

admiration of a hero, fails to see that it is only a projection of his own soul which he admires. 1891 WATTS in *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 259/1 If there is in any literary work a true projection of life, it must be classed as poetry. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I 694, I had been studying various cases of astral projection in Phantasms of the Living making up my mind to try... to accomplish a projection of myself by force of will concentration.

V. 10. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *projection maker*, *work*; *projection fibre*, a nerve-fibre of the projection system; *projection measurement*: see quot. 1890, *projection system*, the nervous system by which impulses received through the senses are projected upon the consciousness.

1886 J. J. BECHER (*title*) *Magnalia Naturæ*, or, the Philosophers-stone Lately exposed to public Sight and Sale, how Wenceslaus Seilerus, the Late Famous Projection-maker, made away with a very great Quantity of Powder of Projection, by projecting with it before the Emperor. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Projection measurement*, distance between lines tangent to opposite sides of the body, measured vertically to a given plane. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII 98 Degeneration of the first afferent (sensory) projection systems of neurons. *Ibid.* 328 The centrum ovale contains not only projection fibres, but also fibres which connect the cortex with the optic thalamus. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 May 1154 A room fitted-up for electrometer, photographic and other 'projection' work.

† *Projection*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.*] *trans* To make a projection or geometrical delineation of. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 346, I have taught you in the projecting the Horizontal Dial the original way of doing this.

† *Projectitious*, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—o. [f. *L. p̄iectivus* cast out, exposed (f. *ppl. stem of p̄icere* to PROJECT) + *-OUS*.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Projectitious*, cast out, and nourished of a stranger; flung away, as of no account.

Projective (*prɒjɛktɪv*), *a.* [f. *L. ppl. stem p̄iect-* (see PROJECT *v.*) + *-IVE*. So *F. projectif*.]

† 1. Having the faculty of projecting, scheming. 1632 *Brome Court Beggar* n. Wks. 1873 I. 214 They have all projective branes I tell you. *Men*. Play of what nature are your Projects Gentlemen?

2. *Geom.*, etc. Of, pertaining to, or produced by the projection of lines or figures on a surface.

1682 *Leysourn (title)* *Dialling*: Plain, Concave, Convex, Projective, Reflective, Refractive. 1730 J. HARRIS *Leis. Techn.* II, *Projective Dialling*, is the way of Drawing, by a method of Projection, the true Hour lines, Furniture of Dials, &c. on any kind of Surface whatsoever. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 7/4 A lady exhibitor demonstrating an ingenious projective goniometer. By means of this instrument the projection of a crystal on a sphere is accomplished, realising in practice the fundamental assumption of the theory of crystallography. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 260/1 A purely geometric representation of all points in the projective plane.

b. Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived one from the other by projection.

1885 LEUBESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 107 If *P* is the point of intersection of *QS* and *RT*, then *ATPR* is a projection of *ACAB'* from *Q* as centre, and *ATPR* is also a projection of *ABA'C'* from *S* as centre; therefore the group *ACAB'* is projective with *ABAC'*, and therefore with *AC'AB'*. *Ibid.* 163 If the point *S* is such that tangents can be drawn from it to the conic, each of them will be a self-corresponding line of the two projective series of tangents *abc...* and *a'b'c'*.

c. *Projective property*, a property (of a figure) which remains unchanged after projection. *Projective Geometry*, that branch of Geometry which deals with projective properties.

1885 LEUBESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 50 Projective Geometry, dealing with projective properties (i.e. such as are not altered by projection), is chiefly concerned with descriptive properties of figures. Since the magnitude of a geometric figure is altered by projection, metrical properties are as a rule not projective. But there is one important class of metrical properties (anharmonic properties) which are projective, and the discussion of which therefore finds a place in the Projective Geometry. 1908 *Athenaeum* 21 Mar. 359/2 'On the Projective Geometry of some Covariants of a Binary Quintic', by Prof. E. B. Elliott.

3. Jutting or sticking out, projecting. *rare*.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 20 This Jutty, or projective Building. 1844 *Mrs. Browning Lett. R. 11 Horne* (1877) II lxi. 167 Thin colourless lips, fit for incisive meanings—a nose and chin projective without breadth.

4. Of or pertaining to projection or casting forth. *rare*.

1899-48 *Bailey Festus* xix (ed. 4) 217 From the projective moment of all light The moon was in the sun, and in the sun The form of earth was.

5. Having the quality of being mentally projected, or the power of projecting: see PROJECT *v.* 10, PROJECTION *g.*

1834 *Coleridge Aids Refl. App. C.* (1858) I 409 There is an equal intensity both of the immanent and the projective reproduction. 1908 *Educ. Rev.* Jan. 200 Kingsley's practical qualities (including a quite genuine projective imagination) were out of all proportion to the reflective.

6. Having the power of projecting or throwing itself forward with energy.

1861 J. Brown *Horn Subst.* (1862) 155 His [Samuel Brown's] fiery, projective subtle spirit could not linger in the outer fields of mere observation.

Hence *Projectively adv.*, in a projective manner. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Life* 27 He follows Jesus so heartily, so projectively, that he carries others along with him by his sheer momentum. 1879 G. MERKWITH *Exposit.* III, x. 207 A condition in the young when their imaginative energies hold revel uncontrolled and are projectively

desperate. 1885 LEUBESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 62 The necessary and sufficient condition that two ranges, each consisting of four elements, should be projectively related.

Projectivity (*prɒjɛktɪvɪti*) *rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-ITY*.] Projective quality, power or capacity for geometrical projection.

1900 *Nature* 12 July 260/1 He then takes up the subject of chains of points, showing their application to the general theory of projectivity.

† **Projectment**, *Obs.* [f. PROJECT *v.* + *-MENT*. Cf. *F. projettement* (16th c.).] The formation of a project; a project formed, a scheme, plan, design.

1639 *Wotton Disparity Buckingham & Essex in Relig.* (1651) 45 Men that were never so dishonest in their projectments for each other's confusion. 1662 *HEYLIN Land* (1668) 405 Whether Posterity will believe That so many great and notable Projectments could be comprehended in one Soul. 1675 *PLUMIE Ep. Hachet* (1865) 120 Zealous in the carrying on his great projectments for piety and charity.

Projector (*prɒjɛktər*) [*a.L.* type **projector*, agent-n. f. *p̄iectivē* to PROJECT: see -OR. In *F. p̄jecteur* (18th c. in *Litté.*)]

1. One who forms a project, who plans or designs some enterprise or undertaking; a founder.

1596 *EARL OF ESSX* in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III IV 137, I think the action such as it were disadvantage to be thought the projector of it. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 428 How happy, then, above all worldly projectors and designers, are they whose hearts are persuaded to hearken to the counsel of God. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 40 To devise a Patent granted to all useful Projectors. 1841 *MILL in Nonconform.* I 1 The great design of the projectors of this paper. 1884 *Lancet* 22 Mar. 379/2 The contractors were not paid either by the projector or the company.

b. In invidious use. A schemer; one who lives by his wits, a promoter of bubble companies; a speculator, a cheat.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I vii, Tit. What is a Projector? I would conceive *Ing* Why, one Sir, that projects Ways to enrich men, or to make 'em great. 1636 *FLETCHER Clever Nymph*, xlviii. 477 Let not the Projector pretend the public good, when he intends but to rob the rich and to cheat the poor. 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 138 The women... think us still either projectors or conjurers. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 470 The Judas, the worldly projector. 1789 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* iv. 37 Those, who are distinguished by the unfavourable appellation of Projectors. 1827 *WHARTLY Logic in Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) I. 222/1 The Sophist proceeds on the hypothesis that he who forms a project must be a projector; whereas the bad sense that commonly attaches to the latter word, is not at all implied in the former.

2. One who or that which projects or throws something forward.

1674 *WALLIS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 588 which supposeth projection to be compounded of an uniform motion (impressed from the projector). 1892 *Full Mill G.* 17 Nov. 7/2 Automatic railway fog signal apparatus: a box which contains the explosive cartridges or signals, and a projector which automatically places them on the rail.

3. One who forecasts.

1832 *LD COCKBURN Jural* (1874) I 32 We confident projectors of the people's avidity to vote are a little mortified at their registering more slowly than we boasted they would.

4. a. An apparatus for projecting rays of light; a parabolic reflector or a combination of lenses.

1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/1 The electric light will be employed on both sides of the harbour, each of the four projectors displaying a light of over two thousand candle power. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/5 Projectors used as search lights are destined to play an important part in modern warfare. 1893 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 Sept. The reflecting lens mirror used in this projector is 60 inches in diameter.

b. A camera with electric, magnesium, or oxy-hydrogen light, for throwing an image upon a screen' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

Hence *Projectress*, *Projectrix*, a female projector; also *Geom.*: see quot. 1890.

1709 *SWIFT Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 4 A Lady who was the Projectrix of the Foundation. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* xvii 209 'It is extremely pretty' said Vere to the projectress and protectress of it all. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Projectrix*, a curve derived from another curve by composition of projections.

Projecture (*prɒjɛktʃər*) *Now rare*. [= *F. projectura* (1629 in *Hatz-Damm*), ad. *L. p̄jectura* a jutting, a projection in buildings, f. *project-*: see PROJECT *v.* and -URE.]

1. The fact or state of projecting or jutting out beyond the general line or surface; *concr.* a projection or prominence; in *Arch.*, a projecting architectural member or moulding. *Now rare*.

1563 *SHUTE Archib.* Biv b. Then shall your vtermost compas be for the projecture, or sayling out or hanging over of the foote of the pillar, which Projecture the Grekes do name or call it Ephoron. *Ibid.* Cj b. It hath vpon Echinus a litle edge, which seteth forth Plinthus wth a more beautiful Projecture. 1666 *EVELYN Mem.* 7 Sept. All the ornaments, columns, freezes, capitals, and projectures of massive Portland stone. 1798 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Aug. an. 1776, The ends of the roof should have a gentle projecture. 1803 C. B. BROWN & HUNTLEY II 49 There was no projecture which might be firmly held by the hand. 1842-76 *GWILT Archib. Gloss.*, *Ephora*, the projecture of a member or moulding of a column.

2. A projection on the flat; a plotting out, delineation. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xii. 44 Ground-plots are projectures, elevations, and all fundamental contrivances, destined and accommodated to some special and proposed ends. *Ibid.* II. i. 48

† 3. = PROJECTION *g.* *Obs.* 1616 *HALES in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 3 Amongst all the solutions none there was which gave me not full and sufficient satisfaction, one only excepted, that is concerning the projection of an oblique circle.

† 4. = PROJECT *sb.* *Obs.*

1696 *EVELYN Lett. to Ld. Godolphin* 16 June, New inventions encouraged, or rejected without reproach as projectures, or turning the unsuccessful proposer to ridicule.

|| **Projet** (*prɒʒɛt*). [*F.*, ad. *L. p̄jectum*—*PROJECT*] A proposition, proposal, the draft of a proposed treaty, etc.

1608 *JUTHERSON Writ* (1830) IV 108 It [the form of treaty] should be considered but as a *projet*. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 274 After various *projets* had been offered and rejected, she made these three conditions. 1813 *SCOTT Lett. to F. Ballantyne* 18 May in *Lachart*, After many *ofis* and *ois*, and as many *p̄jets* and *contē-p̄projets* as the treaty of Amiens, I have at length concluded a treaty with Constable.

† **Projicient**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. p̄jiciens*, *ent-ent*, pres. *ppl.* of *p̄jicere* to PROJECT.] One who or that which throws a thing forward or forth.

1677 *PLOT Oxfordish*, 10 Though the projectant do so throw it, that it strikes at right angles with the wall.

Froke (*prɒk*), *v.* 1. Now only *dial.* Also 7 **proak** [*Early ME. proken*, app. cognate with *L.G. proken*, to prod, poke, scratch, scrawl; cf. the dim or frequent *L.G., Efris p̄okels*, Saterland *prokelje*; also, *L.G. p̄okel* prick, pointed instrument (Doom-Koolman). Not known in OE., but frequent in southern Early ME., also in late 16th c. writers, and still *dial.* Etymology obscure, the form and sense suggest relations with *PROG v.* 2, also *PRICK v.* and *POKE v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To make a thrust at; to poke, *fig.* to stir, goad, instigate, incite = *POKE v.* 1, 2.

1225 *ANCR. R.* 204 Hwonne þe schil and to heorte ne wīðgēð nout al hēkēd wēl, & sūnēd al þet tē flesch to prokēd, & hēpen oðer hēdward. *Ibid.* 238, & wīðgēð þe graunt þerof mid unwillē heorte, ne prokē hit on neuer so swiðe. 1230 *Hath. Mand.* 47 Al for nawi þu prokest me to foulgiten. *Ibid.* 51 þe halt on to eili þi flesch & prokē þu herte. 1345 *Poem Trinus Edu.* II 450 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 343 So the fend hem prokēd uch man to moudēden othre. 1556 J. HAYWARD *Snyder & F.* 15 viii 30 Nature prokēd me... to take peace with the flies, Reason prokēd me... to take to flee. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xiv 1 The Queene ever at his elbow to prick and proke [L. *stimulare*] him forward. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Proka*, to poke. 'Proke th' fire a bit'.

2. *intr.* To make a thrust (at) = *POKE v.* 1, 4. Also *spec.* to fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places, to SNIGGLE.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 263 The said dyuers... carry downe with them certayne sharp prickes or goads fastened to long poles: for vnesse they [the sea dogs] be proked at and prickd with them, they will not turn their backs. *Ibid.* Well may some from shipboard proke at the dogs aforesaid with forks; others thrust at them with Trout speares & such like weapons. 1688 [see *PROKING*].

3. *intr.* To stick out, project. = *POKE v.* 1, 7 b. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxviii vi 987 From the hid or cover there stood proking out long sharp pikes for to keepe off the enemies. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 327 There bee Insects with little hornes proking out before their eyes.

† **Froke**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* *rare*—i. [perh. ad. *L. prociere* (rare) to ask, demand, with which it is identified by *Levins* Cf. *PROKKE v.*]

1570 *LEVINS Mamph* 159/45 To proke, *procare*. *Prokeeye*, *obs.* form of *PROXY*.

Proker, *dial.* [f. *PROKE v.* 1 + *-ER* 1; or alteration of *poker* after *proke*.] = *POKER sb.* 1.

1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins. Lady of Wreck* I ii, Before the antique Hall's turf fire Was stretch'd the Porter's proker in his hand. [Note] *thence* proker, *Anglicised* poker. 1842 *BARRHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* iii. *Old Woman in Grey*, The 'prokers' are not half so hot, or so long, by an inch or two, either in handle or prong.

Proker, *obs.* f. *PROKURE*. **Prokeratour**, **Proketowre**, *obs.* f. *PROCURATOR*, **PROCTOR**. **Proket**: see *PROKET*.

Proking, *obl. sb.* Now only *dial.* [f. *PROKE v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *PROKE*; poking, thrusting; sniggling for eels; *fig.* instigation. Also *attrib.* as *proking spit* (in quot. humorously applied to a rapier), *proking stick*.

1225 *ANCR. R.* 266 Heo dude one swuche sunne iðet like niht, þuuh his prokinge. *Ibid.* 294 Þet beoð þe erest prokinges þet sturied þe wingeardes. 1597-8 *BP Hall Sat.* iv. 157 With a broad Scot, or poking spit of Spayne. 1688 R. HOLME *Amnoury* iii. 104/1 *Proking*, is a kind of Fishing for Eels in their holes. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 245 A sniggling or proking stick [for eels].

† **Prokke**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [Apparently a form of *PROG v.* 1, but perh. an adaptation of rare *L. p̄ocare* to ask, demand. Cf. *PROKE v.* 2.]

1240 *Prompt Parv.* 414/2 Prokyn, or styff askyn, *procor*, *procio*.

Prokosmial: see *PRO-2* 1.

Prokryment, *obs.* form of *PROCUREMENT*.

Prolabial, *a.* [f. next cf. *LABIAL*] Of or pertaining to the prolabium.

1890 *Lancet* 25 Jan. 182/2 The left side of the lip was deemed the more suitable for supplying the prolabial flap.

|| **Prolabium** (*prɒləbiəm*). *Pl. prolabia*. *Anal.* [med.L. *prolabium*, f. *L. p̄rō*, *PRO-1* + *LABIUM*] The prominent or outer part of a lip.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolabia*, the outmost prominent parts of the Lips. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 5 v *Lips*, The lips, the fore and protuberant parts of which are red, and called *prolabia*. 1786 J. HUNTER *Venerat. Dis.* IV 1 (1810) 316, I have seen a chancre on the prolubium as broad as a sixpence, caught the person did not know how. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedish. phlog's Annu. Kingd.* I 1 39 Licking the fauces, gum, and prolabia.

Prolapse (prɒlæps), sb.¹ [ad. late L. *prōlapsus* -us see PROLAPSUS.]

+1. Gliding forward or onward; lapse, passage (of time). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy.* II vii 36 b, By long prolapse of time, the Emperre... was brought under the dominion of the Genevoises.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS.

1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 112 A prolapse of the anus. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 40 They [the ulcers] frequently perforate the cornea, and cause extensive prolapse of the iris. *Ibid.* 154 If the wound in the lens is complicated with injury to, or prolapse of the iris.

+Prolapse, sb.² *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōlapsus* -us, pa. ppl. of *prōlabi*: see PROLAPSUS; after RELAPSE sb.²] One who has lapsed or slipped into error (in religious faith or practice).

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* [1562] Eugenius was pronounced both an heretic & relaps. *Ibid.* 283/1 Panormitanus disputed that he can not be persuaded that Eugenius can be called a relaps, for so much as he neyther in the firste, neyther yet in the seconde dissolution did violate hys faythe. *Ibid.* 283/2 This oration this effecte it wrought, that afterwards this worde relaps was taken out of the conclusions and in steade thereof this word *prolapsus* put in.

Prolapse (prɒlæps), v. *Path.* [f. L. *prōlapsus* -us, ppl. stem of *prōlabi*: see PROLAPSUS] *intr.* To slip forward or down out of place.

1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 333 The Increase of the Tumour had been checked, and the Reduction of the Parts prolapsed thereby, rendered impracticable. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 4 In one or two cases the iris was disposed to prolapse. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 752 Often the bowel prolapses.

Hence *Prolapsed* ppl. a., that has slipped down. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XL 364 It wraps up and incloses the Gut prolapsed. 1874 GARRON & DAVYER *Mat. Med.* 463 To give tone when applied to prolapsed parts.

+Prolapsion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlapsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlabi*: see next]

1. A slipping or falling away into sin or error.

1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 224 Neither by his prolapsion into any sinne, his doctrine should be scandalized. 1627 SCLATER *Exp. a Theas.* (1629) 229 Particular fals we are not exempted from .yet from prolapsion, whole falling away. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 27 From intercession, prolapsion, from utter and irrecoverable falling away, they are freed.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS *rare.*

1775 in *ASH.* 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV 583/1 *Prolapsus*, in surgery, a prolapsion or falling out of any part of the body from its natural situation. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

|| **Prolapsus** (prɒlæpsəs), *Path.* [late L. *prōlapsus* -us sb., f. ppl. stem of L. *prōlabi*, *prōlaps-*, to slip forward or down: see PRO-1 and LAPSE sb.] A slipping forward or down of a part or organ, esp. of a part of the viscera, from its normal position into a cavity or through an opening, *spec.* that of the uterus or of the rectum.

Prolapsus of the iris, the protrusion of the iris through an ulcer or wound of the cornea.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolapsus Uteri*. 1793 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Prolapsus oculi*. *Prolapsus uulve*.] 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 409 One of the most common diseases of the vagina is its inversion, or prolapsus. 1857 BULLOCK *Casereux's Midwife* 317 Either a simple descent, or an incomplete or complete prolapsus may occur. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 574 Where the iris is on the stretch from prolapsus. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 Sometimes . associated with piles and prolapsus.

+Prolatation. *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *prōlat-are* to lengthen, extend, enlarge; to defer, delay; freq. of *prōferre* (see next), or ? f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *lātus* broad: cf. *prōlongare*, *prolongation*.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prolatation* (*prolatatio*), a delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging. 1656-78 in PHILLIPS.

Prolate (prɒlət), a. [ad. L. *prōlat-us*, pa. ppl. of *prōferre* to bring forward, produce, prolong, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *ferre* to carry.]

1. *Geom.* Lengthened in the direction of the polar diameter. said of a spheroid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis. Cf. OBLATE a. *Prolate cycloid*. see CYCLOID 1.

1694 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 121 His Compression of a Shell of Earth into a prolata Spheroid. 1753 SHORT *ibid.* XLVIII 12 It will degenerate into the prolata spheroid, whose poles are A and B. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* ix. 112 The elliptical solid, which is called a prolata spheroid. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 7 Drawn out at the poles, like an egg with two small ends, which is called a prolata spheroid.

2. Extended or extending in width; fig. widely spread.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 75 By the prolata mode of growth, the polyps gradually extend outward, and new buds open, from time to time, a short distance from the edge. 1884 R. G. WILKINSON *By. Wilberforce* III. 1 3 That we had no means of repressing prolata heresy.

Hence *Prolately* adv., *Prolateness*.

1767 WITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 38 The prolateness of his figure. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 373 Some [eggs] are ellipsoidal, or prolately spheroidal, having both ends of the same size and shape.

+Prolate, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlat-are*: see PROLATION.] *trans.* To 'bring out', utter, pronounce; esp. to lengthen out in utterance.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answer to David* 63 [A] bare commanding word, prolated and vittered abroad in the ayre with a vanishing sound. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III 1, *Peck*. I wish he may be foundred. *Fly*. Found-der-ed Prolate it right. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 12 The other delights in long breathed accents, which he prolates with such pauses, that before he be at a period of his sentence, one may reach a second thought. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 261 For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was prolated in one uniform mode of intonation. 1808 J. MOSER *Don Quix.* in *Barcelona* 1 iv, Many people .prolate words which create no admiration at all.

Prolation (prɒlətʃən), [ad. L. *prōlatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlat-*, ppl. stem of *prōferre*: see PROLATE a.]

+1. The bringing forth of words; utterance. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 256 Throughtout the Trompe into his Ere Fro hevene as thogh a vois it were, To soune of such prolacioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 65 At the prolacion and repeticion of this canticle, that tribulacion ceased. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exord.* 317 One [accent] serving for the accenting and prolacion of the word. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* 1 iv. Wks. (1692) 676, S softly hissett against the teeth in the prolacion. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 66 The prolacion of the words of benediction. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 74 The greatest elegance of the finest voices is the prolacion of a clear plain sound.

2. In mediæval music, A term used to indicate the relative duration or time-value of the minim to the semibreve in the rhythm of a piece; see quot. 1597, and cf. MOOD sb.² 3 a, TIME.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Which [gamut] techeth the prolacion Of note and the conduccion. 1559 SKELTON *Treat. betw. Youth & Inform.* (R), His alterations and prolacions must be prickted treuly. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 What is Prolation? It is the measuring of Semibreves by Minims, and is either more or lesse. The more prolacion is, when the Semibreve containeth three Minims, his Signes be these O C. The lesse prolacion is when the Semibreve containeth but two Minims. The Signe, is the absence of the prickte thus O C. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1786) II. v. 540 The time of the musical characters from the want of base and the use of ligatures and prolacion is sometimes difficult to ascertain. 1884 W. S. ROCKSTROU in *Grove Treat. Mus.* III. 459 The Thesis and Assis of the Lesser Prolation, they say, represent the beats of the human pulse. *Ibid.*, The Greater Prolation—or, as we should now call it, Triple Time... The Lesser Prolation—the Common Time of the modern system.

+b. Used vaguely: Measure, strain, melody.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. 1 30 Musice a damoiseul of oure house pat syngeþ now lytler moodes or piolacions now heuyer. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 37 Singand melodius repousit of natural music in accordis of mesure of diapason prolacions, tripla ande dyatesseron.

+3. Bringing forth, production. *Obs. rare.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v (1888) 43 That it might helpe the prolacion of vomites. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii 6 Prolation and seedage of roots and herbs.

+4. *Theol.* The 'emission', origination, or procession of the Logos or divine 'Word'. *Obs.*

1624 tr. *Duglin's Eccl. Writers* I 200/2 They [first ages] take the word Generation in another sense than we do, giving this Name to a certain Prolation, or Emission of the Word, which they imagine was done, when God resolved to create the World. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Princ. Fathers* (1702) 97 One might have demanded of Tertullian, whether by this Prolation he speaks of, the Reason has existed as Light from a Torch, lighted by another Torch, ex-ist- as soon as it is lighted? 1722 EARL OF NOTTINGHAM *Answer to Whiston* 42 We have learned, that he [Christ] proceeded out of God, and by that Prolation was begotten, and therefore was said to be the Son of God.

+5. Advancement, progress, growth. *Obs. rare*—1. 1610 HEALDY *St. Aug. City of God* xix. v (1620) 19 How should our Celestiall City have euer come to original, to prolacion or to perfection, but that the Saints live all in sociable vnion?

+6. A deferring, putting off, delay. (Latinism.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prolation* (*prolatio*), a delaying. 1736 AINSWORTH, *Prolation*, or prolonging. *Prolatio*. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Prolative (prɒlətɪv), a. [ad. late L. *prōlativus* -us, f. *prōlat-us*: see PROLATE a. and -IVE]

+1. Characterized by being uttered or spoken. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answer. Naked Gospel* 93 The learned Fathers in the Church have been always careful, to distinguish between, the prolative, or enunciative word, and the essential and substantial one.

2. *Gram.* Having the function of extending or completing the predication.

1867 W. JOHNSON in *Farrar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 338 The authority which is already making 'prolative verbs' familiar in the households of many country gentlemen. 1876 KENNEDY *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4), Index I, *Prolative Relation*, that in which Predication is extended by an Infinitive added to Verbs, Participles, or Adjectives. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 84 The student [of Finnish] must remember the nominative, participial, prolative, transitive, passive, and instructive. 1902 F. RITCHIE *Pract. Engl. Gram.* 117 In analyzing such sentences as (We must hasten, You can go) the Verb with the Infinitive may be taken together as forming a sort of Complex Verb. An Infinitive so used may be called *Prolative*.

Prole, *obs.* form of PROWL v

+ **Prolectation**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **prolectatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlect-are* to entice forth, freq. of *prōducere*, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *lucere* to entice]

1. Extraction of the juices, etc., of something. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 273 *Prolectation* is extraction by attenuation of subtil parts, so that by the inclination of them rarified nature, they may be alited from the more grosse parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 678 *Prolectation* of oleous liquors.

2 (See quot.) *rare*—0. 1625 MINSHU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Prolectation*, pleasant inticement, delightful pronunciation.

Pro-leg (prɒlɛg), *Entom.* [f. PRO-1 + LEG.] One of the fleshy abdominal limbs or tubercles of the larvæ of some insects, e.g. of caterpillars; distinct from the true or thoracic legs.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi (1818) II 237 They repose, holding strongly with their prolegs, the bianch on which they are standing. *Ibid.* 288 Since .they are temporary, merely used as props to hinder its long body from trailing on the ground. I shall therefore call them prolegs (*propodes*). 1839 ST. LÉVY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7 202 It also possesses two fleshy tubercles or pro-legs. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* 1 7 Larvæ very much like caterpillars, having 3 pairs of legs, and abdominal pro legs as well.

Pro-legate. see PRO-1 1.

|| **Prolegomenon** (prɒlɛgə mənən), Pl. -mena (-ā) [a. Gr. *prōlegōmenon*, neut. of pres. ppl. pass. of *prōlegō* to say beforehand, f. *prō*, PRO-2 + *légō* to say.] A preliminary discourse prefixed to a literary work; esp. a learned preface or preamble; chiefly in *pl.* introductory or preliminary observations on the subject of a book.

a 1624 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* 1 i (1821) 11 As a prolegomenon or preface to what we shall afterward discourse. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 40 Not at all impeached by anything maintained in the Prolegomena. 1797 EVERETT *Nunism* 11 19 His Prolegomenon to the Polyglotte Bible. 1799 PORR (*title*) *The Dumciad*; with Notes, Variorum and the Prolegomena of Scriblerus. 1818 SCOTT *Hist. Midd. To Rdr.*, I therefore have I chosen, in this Prolegomenon, to unload my burden of thanks at thy feet. 1869 KINGSLEY *Lett. to F. D. Maurice* 16 Jan, They are meant as prolegomena to natural theology.

b (*pl.*) Spoken preliminaries; prefatory remarks.

1822 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Walker* 112, He, after some ambiguous prolegomena, roundly proposed I should go shares with him.

Hence **Prolegomenal**, **Prolegomenary** *adjs.*, prefatory, introductory; **Prolegomenist**, one who writes prolegomena; **Prolegomenous** a., (a) = *prolegomenary*; (b) given to making tedious preliminary statements; long-winded.

1897 RHYS DAVIDS in *Mind* Apr. 249 To have collected and expanded these in one 'prolegomenal essay'. 1846 WORCESTER, **Prolegomenary* (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). 1907 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 2/6 Mr. Pains' staggers us by a prefatory sentence of five hundred words, and a mass of prolegomenary notes. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II 583 There is also an Epistle from Joan Gratian to the 'Prolegomenist'. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. 1, It may not be amiss in the 'prolegomenous' or introductory chapter, to say something of that species of writing which is called the marvellous. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI 162 On the title-page ominous, And in prose prolegomenous. 1881 STEVENSON *Ving. Puerisque* iv. 80 A wordy, prolegomenous babbling will often add three new offences in the process of excusing one.

Prolepsarian, *nonce-wd.* [f. next + *-arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.] One who explains something on the theory of a prolepsis.

1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 93 The prolepsarians have a help for this, for in the room of this precept they plant Ecclesiastical Constitutions. Is not this .to pilfer from God one of his to makeroom for the Churches Laws?

|| **Prolepsis** (prɒlɛpsɪs, -lɪpsɪs), Pl. -ses (-sɪz). Also 7 prolepsis, 8-9 -sy. [L. a. Gr. *prōlēpsis* a preconception; in rhet. anticipation, f. *prōlaem-bānein* to anticipate]

1. The representation or taking of something future as already done or existing; anticipation; also, the assignment of an event, a name, etc. to a too early date; an anachronism, prochronism.

1578 TIMMEL *Caluina on Gen.* 264 The answer is easy to be made, if we grant that the figure *Prolepsis* is in the speech of Moses [see *Gen.* xi. 31, vii. 1]. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Such dearth of sense, so bold prolepsis, so ract metaphors. a 1633 W. AMES *Marrow of Div.* (1642) 323 This was spoken by a prolepsis, or anticipation. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* vi. 180 A cross figure in the art of Rhetoric, called Prolepsis or Anticipation; viz when Poets and Historians call any place by a name, which was not yet known in the times they write of. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxx. (1862) 431 St. Matthew will then relate by prolepsis .the whole of the event where he first introduces it. 1907 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 393 That prolepsis, or prevision and apprehension of holiness which we call faith.

b. *Path.* 'Return of a παροξύsm before the usual time' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

2 *Rhet.* and *Gram.* +a. A figure in which a matter is stated in a brief summary manner, before being set forth in detail. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 82 *Prolepsis*, where something generally first spoken, is afterwards drawn out into parts, as thus, Let vs take upon vs one selfe charge, I to direct abroad, you to order at home. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 130 *Prolepsis* is also a figure of Construction, .when the Congregation, or the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb, or Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced

to the same Verb or Adjective, wherewith notwithstanding they agree not.

b. A figure in which objections or arguments are anticipated in order to preclude their use, answer them in advance, or prepare for them an unfavourable reception; = PROCATALEPSIS.

1612 W. SCOTTER *Key* (1629) 57 This Verse is added to the former by way of prolepsis, for having professed his desire to see them, he saw it might be demanded why he came not 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 62 He thought it needful, by way of prolepsis, to prevent whatsoever might be said in that kind 1767 STERN *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, I know it will be said, continued my father (availing himself of the Prolepsis), that [etc.]

c. The anticipatory use of an attribute

1850 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* III. v § 305 (ed. 2) 484 In all three cases there is a prolepsis or tertiary predication 1875 SCHWIDT *Shaks. Lex.* II. 1420 Prolepsis or anticipation, that is, an effect to be produced represented as already produced, by the insertion of an epithet. 'Hang his poison in the sick air.' 1882 OENIKY (Annandale), *Prolepsis* (in rhet.), a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described

† 3. A pre-assumed notion, a presupposition. *Obs.* 1637 JACKSON *Serm. Math.* II. 17, 18, Wks VI. 279 For the more pious and facile solution of these doubts, I must crave leave to interest certain prolepses or prenotions 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. 1. § 2 The existence of God, and immortality of the soul, both which seem to be supposed as general Prolepses in the writings of Moses. 1692 RAY *Dic.* II. iv. (1693) 133 That Nature should form real shells, without any design of covering an Animal, is contrary to that innate Prolepsis we have of the Prudence of Nature.

Proleptic (prōl'ptik, -l'p'tik), *a* (sb) [ad. Gr. προληπτικός anticipative, f. προλαμβάνειν: see prec. and -ic. So *F. proleptique* (17-18th c.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolepsis or anticipation; anticipative, anticipatory; *spec.* in Med. predictive, prognostic

a 1665 USSUR *Ann.* To Rdr (1658) 4 Having placed therefore the heads of this Period in the Kalends of January, in that proleptic year, the first of our Christian vulgar account must be reckoned the 4714 of the Julian Period. *a* 1684 L. IONSON *Serm.* Wks (1688) 675 Seasonable digressions, proleptic and exegetic. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Interpret.* (1850) 39 The proleptic mind of genius may be useful to discover the law. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 873/2 The earliest proleptic signs of Gnosticism are to be looked for in Simon Magus 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* *Proleptic*, pertaining to prolepsis, anticipatory, prognostic 1905 *Vistin Cass* 25 Feb 5 He suggests, that this behaviour is, as grammarians say, rather proleptic (anglice, 'previous').

2. *Path.* Applied to a periodical disease, of which the paroxysm recurs each time at an earlier hour

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolepticus*, a Disease always anticipating; so as if the Ague come to day at four of the Clock, then to-morrow one hour sooner, and so on] 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Proleptic disease* 1797-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1867 in C. A. HARRIS *Diet. Med. Terminol.*

† 3. Of the nature of a pre-assumption; pre-conceived; a priori, axiomatic. *Obs.*

1666 BR. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 36 Propositions depending upon, and orderly deduced from your first Proleptic Principles 1699 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 103 That God had thus furnished the mind with such a stock of proleptic principles of knowledge.

4. *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or exemplifying prolepsis. see prec. 2 c.

1866 JEFF. CR. *Cram.* 113 *Proleptic Use of Attributive Adjectives.* An adjective is sometimes applied to a substantive, though the property expressed by it does not exist in the substantive till after the action of the accompanying verb is completed. In this construction the verb and adjective together generally form a pleonastic predicative notion. 1890 K. C. JONES *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 151, ἀντιπροσπονοί is not proleptic.

B. sb (in pl.) *Med.* Prediction or prognosis, as a department of medical science.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 32 Only widely extended and accurate observations can form the foundation of a science of vital prolepsis 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syst. Soc. Lex.* *Prolepsis*, term proposed by Laocock for the science and art of prediction or prognosis.

Proleptical (prōl'ptikāl, -l'p't-), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al] = prec. in various senses.

1627 W. SCOTTER *B. 2d* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 277 A proleptical Apostrophe to the people orderly denouncing themselves after the Canon for labour 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 729 Our Knowledge here is in order of nature, before time, and proleptical to them 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 89 Some of the best commentators have regarded the passage as proleptical, or anticipatory 1881 *Echo* 6 May 1/3 A sufficient answer must always be proleptical, it must anticipate every possible objection

b. Antecedent to historical time or to record; said of a past event, etc. fixed by astronomical or other calculation, not by actual observation.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *De Astris et Epochis* Posth. (1650) 170 Historical Timoris that which is deduced from the *Astra Oris Condit.* Proleptical is that which is fixed in the *Chaos* 1699 PEARSON *Cred.* I. (1839) 85 He who should in the Egyptian temples see the description of so many eclipses of the sun and moon, could not be assured that they were all taken from real observation, when they might be as well described out of proleptical supposition. 1839 *Praser's Mag.* XX. 204 The old Egyptian chronicle, which disposes of the proleptical time of the great zodiacal period of 36,525 years, at once establishes that series.

Proleptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a proleptic manner; by prolepsis.

† a. See PROLEPSIS 2 a. *Obs.*

1611 W. SCOTTER *Key* (1629) 88 They knew it, verse 19 which is proved proleptically, verse 20 by the particulars of this knowledge.

b. By way of anticipation; antecedently.

1654 UARQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 Displaying their interrogatory part .. proleptically, with the refutative scheme, of anticipation and subjection 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 733 Knowledge and Understanding, apprehend things Proleptically to their Existence 1741 WARBURTON *Dro. Legat.* II. 495 [Job] speaking proleptically, as knowing what God in a future age would do 1867 FURNIVALL & HALLS in *Percy Folio* I. 205 Sir Edward Stanley (proleptically styled Lord Mounteagle in the ballad)

Proler, obs. form of PROWLER.

Proles (prōl'iz). [Lat. *proles* offspring.]

Progeny, offspring; in phrase *sine prole* (abbrev. s. p.), without offspring or issue.

1672 COWELL's *Interpr.* *Proles*, in English *Progeny*, is properly such as proceed from a lawful Marriage 1706 in PHILLIPS 1700-6 BAILEY (folio), *Proles*, the issue of a person's body; an offspring, stock, or race. 1848-53 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1886 in Cassell's *Engel. Dict.*

Proletaire (prōl'itē-ā, prōl-). Also as Fr. *prolétaires*. [a. *F. prolétaires* (prolet' r), 1748 in Hatz.-Darm. (Montesquieu, of ancient Romans, Rousseau in mod. sense), ad. L. *proletarii*-us a Roman citizen of the lowest class under the Servian constitution, one who served the state not with his property but only with his offspring; also adj. low, common, f. *prol-ēs*, -em offspring. The derivatives imply an orig. stem *prolet-*] = PROLETARIAN sb, one of the PROLETARIATE; a. in sense 2 a; b. *Pol. Econ.* in sense 2 b.

a. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 28 A Despot is thus the natural representative of the *prolétaires* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 222/1 The movement at Lyons was a Republican movement. It was not made by boys, or apprentices, or *prolétaires* 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* *Nat'l World* I. 127 It [House of Commons] is not chosen by educated men, any more than it is by *prolétaires*

b. 1853 F. BASTIAT *Ess. Pol. Econ.* 46 It creates and makes to clash two opposite interests—that of the capitalists and that of the *prolétaires*. 1890 G. B. SHAW in *Fabian Ess. in Socialism* 64 Ferdinand Lassalle said: 'Society consists of ninety six *prolétaires* and four capitalists. That is your State.' But in Lancashire there was neither capitalist nor *proletaire* fig. 1896 HUXLEY *Sci. Mensur.* (1902) iv 152 The plant is the ideal *proletaire* of the living world, the worker who produces.

Proletarianism (prōl'itē-ā-ri-izm). Also *proletarianism*. [f. prec. + -ism.] The condition of proletaires; proletaires as a body, = PROLETARIANISM.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 658/1 The change from proletarianism to proprietorship. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 292 Which threatens, to separate the *proletarianism* of the nation from the holders of property 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 24 The people are sinking into a very abyss of proletarianism 1890 *Proletarianism*, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. late L. *proletarius*-us (f. *prolet-*, **prolet-*, with ending -*arius*: cf. *extrinseus* + -ous)] (See quot.)

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Proletarianism*, of a poor and base condition, that has many children, and little maintenance, or that gives nothing to the Commonwealth, but only a supply of children 1858 in PHILLIPS 1775 in ASH. 1847 in WEBSTER. Hence in Mod. Dicts.

Proletarian (prōl'itē-ā-ri-ān, prōl-), *a.* and *sb* [f. L. *proletarius*-us a PROLETAIRE + -AN]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lowest class of the people. † a. In hostile use. Vile, low, vulgar. *Obs.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 1. 720 We that are wisely mounted higher Like Speculators should foresee, Portended Mischiefs farther than Low Proletarian Tithing men 1696 *Doctrine of Devils* 66 Much wiser (not only than the Proletarian rabble, but than they too, who profess themselves to be the great Philosophers) 1774 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii § 235 (1740) 127 To have let in the rest of the Proletarian Rout of Villains, that waited without to be employed as Witnesses.

b. Of ancient Romans of PROLETAIRE 1. 1839 DE QUINCY *Casistry Rom. Meals* Misc. I. 250 Every citizen, if he were not a mere proletarian animal kept at the public cost, with a view to his *proles* or offspring, held himself a soldier-elect.

c. Of or pertaining to the proletariat in the modern sense

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norin & Eng.* I. 49 The proletarian populace of the great cities. 1874 LISLE *Carr. Ind. Guyenne* I. ii. 72 A she costermonger, or other female of the proletarian classes 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan 5/5 Typically the proletarian and suffering part of the metropolis.

B. sb A member of the poorest class of a community; esp. one who is without capital or regular employment; one of the proletariat

1658 W. BURTON *Im. Antioq.* Ded. I. The happiness I enjoy by my Interest in our National Rights (though a poor Proletarian). 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 486 Even the proletarians, or the poorest class of citizens were now called out and embodied 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 290 It is almost impossible for any but a born proletarian to understand the needs, the wants, and daily lives of the proletarian 1898 BODLEY *France* I. ii 298 Counting as proletarians politicians who utilise the blouse as a lucrative symbol.

Proletarianism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The condition of a proletarian; a state of things characterized by the existence of a proletarian

class; the political principles and practice of the proletarians; also *transf.* proletarians as a class, the proletariate.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* II. 91 We speak of the perils of modern proletarianism, and we have cause. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 326 I take the very first question on which property and proletarianism, statesmen and democrats, are sure to take opposite sides. 1884 *American VIII* 411 The descent of the masses into a hopeless proletarianism.

So *Proletarianize* v, to render proletarian.

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 293 The lazzaroneses pauperized and proletarianized the populace of the great city

Proletariate, -at (prōl'itē-ā-ri-āt) [ad. mod. *F. prolétariat* (prolétariā), f. L. *proletarii*-us PROLETAIRE + F. -at, -aire¹. Used at first with the *Fr.* ending, afterwards with the *Eng.* -ate.]

1. *Anc. Hist.* The lowest class of the community in ancient Rome, regarded as contributing nothing to the state but offspring. Also with reference to other ancient states

a. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* 149 In the days of Marius, its old aristocratical distinctions were abandoned in the ranks, and the proletarii admitted upon terms of equality 1871 FARRAR *Witt. Hist.* v 189 Athens had her slave, Sparta her helots, Rome her proletarii. b. 1868 'OUIDA' *Trictrion* I. 238 Rome—with her vast proletariate and her vast armies lulled the hungry cry 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 358 It was from this city [Counth] and amid its abandoned proletariate that the Apostle dictated his frightful sketch of Paganism.

2. In reference to modern society.

a. Applied to the lowest class of the community. Often with hostile connotation

a. 1853 *Times* 19 Nov 8/5 We are encouraged to fling the boroughs into the hands of a poor, ignorant, and venal proletariate. 1878 *N. American Review* CXXVII. 4 A discontented proletariate beneath. 1879 H. GREG *Pict.* 6 *Pop.* vii. iv (1881) 336 To swell the ranks of the proletariate who had nothing to sell but their votes

b. 1865 MARTEL *Brigand Life* II. 185 [It] would produce the wholesome effect of destroying that savage proletariate. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freehinking* 113 When a Church loses its hold on the intellectual classes, it can no longer maintain its sway over the 'proletariate'. 1881 MISS LATFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 393 He had all the cant of the advanced school, never spoke of poor people save by the term 'proletariate'

fig. 1861 L. STEPHEN tr. *Berlioz's Alps* vi. 47 The proletariate of vegetation, the common people of the creeping grasses, the aggregate of which forms the rich pasturage

b. *Pol. Econ.* That class of the community which is dependent on daily labour for subsistence, and has no reserve or capital, the indigent wage-earners; sometimes extended to include all wage-earners; working men, the labouring classes.

a. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug. [The system] of Partnerships of Industry may need for its development a more cultivated proletariate and a capitalist class less anxious to be rich 1880 WOOLSEY *Communism & Soc.* iv § 1. 127 The *proletariat*, as the agitators delighted to call the standing class of operatives meaning by this Roman term, those who had only hands to work with and no laid-up capital. 1883 HYNDMAN *Socialism* v. The growth of the powerful capitalist class on the one hand, and of the proletariate or hand to mouth wage-earners on the other

b. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 442 Who will make up his 'proletariate', or, in unambitious English, 'labouring classes' 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Feb 150/2 That it is directed against the liberty of the proletariate.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1867 G. LUSHINGTON in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 42 Imagine an employer of labour placed in the dock before a Proletariate Magistrate. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 298 The French Revolution, by destroying the aristocratic character of the clergy, gave birth to a caste of proletariate priests 1889 *Academy* 29 June 441/1 Efforts of philanthropy at the improvement of the proletariate classes

Hence **Proletarianism**, the principles and aims of a proletariate; cf. PROLETARIANISM

1879 BARING GOULD *Germany* II. 289 The future battle between property and proletarianism.

† **Proletarianous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. L. *proletarius*-us a PROLETAIRE + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the proletariate; vulgar: see quot.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. A Proletarianous Speech (*proletarius sermo*) the common and vulgar speech, complement or words of course; As when one says to his friend; *Pau don my boldness*, and the other answers, *You are not so bold as wolcome*, or the like.

Proletary (prōl'it-ā, prōl'it-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *proletarius*-us a PROLETAIRE.]

A. *adj.* = PROLETARIAN a.

1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Maxwell* 138 He should game a number of proletary subjects to multiple and beget issue. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks (1700) 184 The sixth [class] being Proletary, that is such as thro their poverty contributed nothing to the Commonwealth but Children. 1854 J. MARTINPAU *Prospective Rev.* Ess. 1897 II. 313 The increase of a proletary class. 1884 LOWELL *Democr.* (1887) 7 The change from an agricultural to a proletary population.

B. sb. = PROLETARIAN sb.

Used in 16th and early 17th c. Reintroduced in 19th as substitute for *proletaire*.

1599 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xix. 37 The Assyrians and Babylonians bought their wives, but after used marriages, regarding therewith their Proletaries, as the Spartans didde them that begate their men children 1610 HEALTY tr. *Vines St. Aug. Cites of God* 125 A Proletary or Brood-man reserved only to beget children. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr (1676) 192 Of 15000 proletaries slain in a battle, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.

1865 SALA *Amer. in War* II. 102 The proletaries—this word, in a military sense, is not mine, but Burton's, of the 'Anatomy'—whom Columbia has summoned or forced beneath her star spangled standard 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo. Stud.* ix. 171 The bitterness which capitalists and employers often feel to be a reasonable mood towards obstructive proletaries 1894 *Athenaeum* 22 Sept. 387/3 [Her Socialist husband] introduces fierce proletaries into her drawing-room. + **Proletical**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. **prolet-* (see PROLETARE) + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the lower orders of the community; hence, vulgar, common, popular.

1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Proverbs* Pref. a v. Let the squeamish Reader take this Rule along with him, that Proverbs being Proletical, and free familiar Country sayings do as-sume the Libertie to be sometimes in plain, down-right, and homely terms.

Prolicide (prō'lisid). [f. L. *prol-* offspring + -CID-] The killing of offspring, *spec.* the crime of destroying offspring either before or soon after birth. Hence **Prolicial** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolicide

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Prolicide**, a term which includes feticide as well as infanticide 1887 J. F. KEANE *Three Years Wand. Life* I. 8 The prolidical mania which has possessed England during the last two decades

+ **Prolicient**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *prolicent-*em, pres. pple. of *prolicere* to entice forth] Drawing or calling forth

a 166x HOLYDAY *Furoral* (1673) 196 There are also prolcient causes of tears, as violent strokes, diseases of the head, the use of mustard, onions

+ **Prolit**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prolit-*, ppl. stem of *prolicere*: see prec.] *trans* To entice, induce, provoke.

1661 RUST *Origines in Phenix* (1721) I. 51 That Disposition of Body which will not prolicite the Soul to join with it. **Proliferate** (prō'fieriē), *v.* [Back-formation from next.]

1. *intr.* To reproduce itself by proliferation; to grow by multiplication of elementary parts

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 277 The enlarged and granular epithelial cells may then proliferate, and thus new elements are produced 1884 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* 988 The materials being supplied by the mesoblast which proliferates into the median fin-fold. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 639 The old nerve-fibres proliferate.

b. *Zool.* To produce new individuals, esp. sexual as distinguished from nutritive zooids.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 74. 95 The proliferating persons of a colony [of polyps] present various degrees of degeneration

2. *trans.* To produce or form by proliferation.

1885 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XXXIX* 246 The mesoblastic plates, proliferate cells at their edge.

Hence **Proliferated**, *proliferating* *adj.*

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 277 Some of the proliferating elements having been left behind 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 691 It was... beset with numerous nuclei, as if of proliferated elements. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 597 The great number of cells which are found wandering far and wide... are not proliferated endothelial cells

Proliferation (prō'fieriē'fən). [a. F. *proliferation*, f. *proliferer* PROLIFEROUS: see -ATION]

1. *Pathol.*, etc. The formation or development of cells by budding or division.

1867 MAUDSLAY *Physiol. Mind* 402 This proliferation of connective tissue with destruction of the nerve elements has been already observed. 1889 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 266 There is proliferation and rapid cell-growth. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 Dec. 6/3 The theory of the Imperial Cancer Research Committee that cancer is entirely due to the proliferation of cancer cells, and that to stop this proliferation would be to cure cancer.

b. *Zool.* The production of zooids, esp. of sexual zooids, by some hydrozoans

1894 PRUDEN in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633 Bacteria... are very sensitive in the matter of growth and proliferation to the conditions under which they are placed

2. *Bot.* The condition or fact of being PROLIFEROUS (3 a); = PROLIFEROUS 2 a.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Proliferatio**,... applied by Link to the appearance of a bud or flower upon a part of the plant which has not been accustomed to bear such proliferation. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, and in later Dicts

Proliferative (prō'fieriē'tiv), *a.* [f. as PROLIFEROUS + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to proliferation, (Chiefly *Path.*)

1888 *Med. News* LIII 507 Ulceration may be attended with proliferative vegetations which may occlude the anastomoses 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 609 A proliferative inflammation of the vessel sheaths. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 165 A well-marked example of chronic proliferative peritonitis and perihepatitis

Proliferous (prō'fieriē's), *a.* Also 8 -ferose. [f. med. L. *prolifer* (f. L. *prol-* offspring + -fer bearing) + -OUS.]

+ 1. Producing offspring; procreative; prolific.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. x. 238 That her Greatness was augmented by the proliferous Contagion of Don Ferdinand. 1698 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 185 A Feast of such Fishes as are here expressed, Lobsters, Pulpes; such viz. as are very Proliferous and Inciters to Lust.

2. Producing many flowers; prolific, rare.

1682a WHEELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 479 The Narcissus Flowers so proliferous. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix (1873) 373 Lily proliferous, or many flowered. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring in Fr.* 347 Most conspicuous is the proliferous pink, with blooms usually large and beautiful

3. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by proliferation. a. *Bot.* Producing leaf- or flower-buds from a leaf or flower, or other part which is normally terminal; also, Producing new individuals from buds, as distinguished from reproduction by means of seeds

1702 J. PEIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1262 The main difference is its panicle, which is here ramose or proliferous 1759 J. HILL (title) The Origin and Production of Proliferous Flowers, with the Culture at large for Raising Double from Single, and Proliferous from the Double 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx (1765) 60 Flowers are said to be Proliferous, when one flower grows out of another 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 78 These hydrophytes are in general proliferous, so that the smallest fragment of a branch can be developed into a perfect plant.

b. *Zool.* Reproducing itself or multiplying by budding; *spec.* producing sexual or generative (as opposed to nutritive) zooids

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 345 The embryos are attached in pairs to a double tube (or 'proliferous stolon') connected with the sinus to the right of the heart. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 392 We find, just as in the Ascidiae, proliferous outgrowths, namely, the stolons 1884 *tr. Claus's Zool.* vii 237 The proliferous Polyps develop generative buds on their walls

c. *Path.* Spreading by proliferation, = prec.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 268 The tinnitus is apt to be more troublesome in the proliferous than in the catarrhal form 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 757 A 'proliferous' cyst by ulceration and protrusion of its contents may give rise to a wart-like excrescence that may readily be mistaken for a large wart. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Proliferous** cyst, a cyst whose lining membrane proliferates, giving rise to intracystic growths. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 317 Proliferous intima infiltrated with cells and containing tubercle-bacilli

Hence **Proliferously** *adv.*, by proliferation

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Foliar thin, sometimes lacerate and proliferously extended 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 192 Fronds originating proliferously from other fronds

Prolific (prō'fik), *a.* Also 7 -fique [ad. med. L. *prolificus*, f. *prol-* offspring see -FIC; or ad. F. *prolique* (16th c. in Littré)]

1. Generating or producing offspring; generative, reproductive; fertile, not barren.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 233 The better portion of the Prolifuge Seed flows down from the Brain and spinal Marrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii 280 Main Ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warm Prolifug humours soft'ning all her Globe. 1691 *Rap. Creation* I. (1692) 6 The breed of such Mixtures [of dogs] being prolific 1741 *tr. D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* ix. 54 By Misfortune, the prolific Virtue was quite extinct in him. 1881 *Miyar Cat* 8 The domestic cat begins. to reproduce by the end of the first year of her life, and she is prolific to her ninth

b. *Bot.* Producing fertile seed.

1842 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 100 Pastinaca. Parsnep

Fr. all regular, uniform, perfect, and generally prolific

2. a. Producing much offspring or fruit; abundantly productive; fruitful. Also *fig.* of things.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* xxiii 302 Covetousness being... so original a crime, such a prolific sin 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 7 To attack a nation thus prolific. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 84 The wolf is a very prolific animal. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Bright Farm* viii. We should have no idea how prolific the soil might be made a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1854) III. 393 The public lands—that prolific source of corruption in the hands of the profligate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii 283 One of the most prolific bud-colonies of the coast. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Some he made to have few young ones, while those who were their prey were very prolific.

b. Abundantly productive of, abounding in

1693 PERYS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 213 This age being not very prolific of customers for such a commodity. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply and Pt. Paine* 25 Whether ancient times were prolific in such stupid beings as these 1841 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 121 The heather and the clover were prolific of the honey-dew 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 32 This constellation is very prolific in stars of the fourth and fifth magnitudes

3. Causing abundant production; fertilizing.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii 103 The Sun having such a prolific and powerful influence on all sublunaries. 1797 SWIFT *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. II. 62 Fish being a prolific dyet, there are more children born in roman catholic countries about nine months after Lent. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 253 By Nile's prolific torrents delug'd o'er 1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 238 The prolific sun, and the sudden and rank plenty which his heat engenders

b. Characterized by abundant production; fruitful.

1695 LD. PEARSON *Boeth. Pref.* 5 Boin in a healthful and prolific Climate. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet, Successors* xiii (1853) 56 The country was adapted for the vigorous support and prolific increase of animal life. *Mod.* This has been a prolific year for apples

Prolificacy (prō'fikəsi), [irreg. f. med. L. *prolificus* (see prec.) + -ACY.] The regular derivative is PROLIFICITY The quality or state of being prolific; fertility, productiveness, fruitfulness.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 From the natural prolificacy of the negro race. 1808 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 451/2 Potatoes do not degenerate in point of prolificacy. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Romand Towers* (rel. 399 Consider the prolificacy of its soil. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 576/1 Defoe, with all his versatility and all his prolificacy, wrote but one *Robinson Crusoe*

Prolifical, *a. ? Obs.* [f. as PROLIFIC + -AL.]

1. = PROLIFIC a. 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 200 Other parts... afford unto it prolific virtue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. John* x. 42 Place is no prejudice to the powerful operation of the word, when

by the Spirit it is made prolific and generative. 1659 *Genil. Calling* Pref. (1660) b. 1, I that you would weep so long over her ashes, till that moisture had rendred them prolifical, and you see her spring out of her Uin

b. *Astrol.* Favourable to the production of offspring; cf. PROLIFU a. 3.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 89 If the 3 and principal Significators be in Prolifical signs, and strong, there's no question but he shall [have children]. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., *Prolifical* signs are Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces

2. = PROLIFIC a. 2.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 685 They are exceeding fruitful and prolifical, and therefore also in Hieroglyphicks they are made to signify fruitfulness. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prolifical*, fruitful, that breeds or brings forth issue apace. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogia* 22 Each would he gave it becoming strangely prolifical, and two head, starting up where there was one lost off. 1678 E. YOUNG *Serm. at Guildhall* 17 Feb. 18 An Evil more prolifical in us than that of Adam.

Hence **Prolificality** *adv.*, in a prolific manner;

= PROLIFICITY. **Prolificalness** = PROLIFICNESS.

1755 JOHNSON, **Prolificality*, fruitfully, pregnantly. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 27 Mar. 1/3 Never has the blood of the martyrs proved so prolifical the seed of the Church 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 490 They felt the sterility in contrast with the exceeding 'proliferousness' of Babylon 1869 — *Paroch. & Cathedr. Serm.* xxvi. (1883) 365 Yet sin has a terrible, infective prolificness, a hideous progeny.

Prolificare (prō'fikē're), *v. rare*. [f. med. L. *prolificare*, or f. *prolificus* PROLIFIC + -ARE 3.]

trans. To render prolific or fruitful; to fertilize.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 3) 157 The sperm of the Cock prolificates and makes the oval conception fruitful. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* vi. 82 His gift of mercy is infinite, and through eternity renews and prolificates blessings

Prolification (prō'fikē'fən). [ad. med. L. *prolificatio*-em (1451 in Du Cange), n. of action from *prolificare* to PROLIFICATE. Cf. F. *prolification* (1550 in Godef. Compl.).]

1. The generation or production of offspring; also, reproductive power; fecundity, fertility.

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 110 Thou makest prolification, And dost that children ben begate 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 594 The Wizards making a sacrifice, gave answer that it betokened prolification, or birth of children. 1702 R. GINSON in *First Dutch War* (Navy Rec. Soc.) 46 It is confessed we want people. To help this evil... prohibit all French wines (its tartar, &c., hindering prolification) 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Interpret.* 250 Specimens of the metaphoric prolification of the present literature.

+ b. Offspring, progeny. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 134 The off-springs of sensible creatures, and prolifications descending from double originals.

2. a. *Bot.* = PROLIFEROUS 2.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 61 In umbellate flowers, the Prolification is by the Encase of the Umbellule. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. If Prolification affects the inflorescence, it consists in the formation of leaf-buds, or of an unusual number of flower-buds.

b. *Zool.* Reproduction by budding; = PROLIFEROUS 1.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 368 O. F. Müller, in his 'Zoologia Danica' (1788) figured a small Annelid (*Nereis prolifera*) in the act of reproducing itself by division... Quatrefores and Milne Edwards, observed prolification in Syllis and Myranda

Prolificity (prō'fikē'siti). [f. med. L. *prolificus* PROLIFIC + -ITY: cf. *elasticity, rusticity*, etc.] The quality of being prolific or fruitful.

1795 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s. v. *Laurus Tinnus*, Excess of Vigour is a Hindrance of Prolificity 1808 COLERIDGE in *Edm. Rev.* XII. 369 The known prolificity of the Blacks under very unfavourable circumstances 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 14 The foreign cells comport themselves much in the mode that cancer cells do, exhibiting a life, a power of prolificity so active as to rapidly invade the whole economy.

Prolifely (prō'fikēli), *adv.* [f. PROLIFIC + -LY 2] In a prolific manner

1895 H. CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xxii 238 The potato would grow prolifely on the sandy soil

Prolificness (prō'fikēnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prolific; prolificity, prolificacy. a. Capacity of bearing offspring or fruit b. Great or abundant fruitfulness or productiveness.

1698 R. BURTHOGG *Soul of World* (1699) 39 A4 to the Prolificness of Matter, I should think but few will allow thereof 1798 MALRUS *Popul.* II. II. (1806) II. 6 It is probable that the natural prolificness of women is nearly the same in most parts of the world 1853 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 286 The black Tatarian [oat] stands high for prolificness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/5 The salmon rivers of England and Wales showed remarkable prolificness last year. 1887 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 11/1 The newspaper reporters have shown even more than their usual prolificness of resource and fertility of imagination

Prolified (prō'fihēd), *a.* [In form pa. pple. of next.] In quot. = PROLIFEROUS a. 3 a.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 530/1 The Water-avens, *Clethra male*, is frequently found in a prolified state, that is, with a branch or a second flower in the centre of the original one

+ **Prolify**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *prolificare* to PROLIFICATE] *intr.* To produce offspring.

1605 TIMM *Quercus* II. xiv 67 The white [of eggs] having in [it] the prolifying power, whereof chiefly the bird is begotten. 1659 SANDERSON *Wks.* (1854) V. 338 There remained in the heart of such some piece of ill-temper

unreformed, which in time prolied, and sent out great and wasting sins

Proliagerous (proli d'gères), *a.* [f. *L.* type (or mod. *L.*) **proliager* (f. *proli-* offspring + *-ger* bearing) + *-ous*; cf. *F.* *prolière*]

1. Bearing offspring; generative; germinative

Proliagerous dish or *layer* (Embryol), name given by von Baer to the aggregation of cells on the outside of an ovum, formerly supposed to be germinative. *Proliagerous pellicle*, the film or membrane formed on an infusion, in which the organisms found in the infusion were supposed to originate.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 448/2 The centre of a granular layer . to which he [Baer] gives the name of proliagerous disc or layer. *Ibid.* 449/1 A whitish opaque spot . indicating the layer of granules or proliagerous disc. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 2221/2 The internal vesicle is the vesicle of Purkinje, or the proliagerous vesicle. 1870 *Nature* 30 June 172/2 What Burdack named the proliagerous pellicle of organic solution is made up of an aggregation of monads and bacteria in a transparent jelly-like stratum.

2. *Bot.* = PROLIFEROUS *a.* 3a.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prolix (prō-likes, prō-likes), *a.* [f. *F.* *prolixus* (14th c. in Littre) or ad. *L.* *prolixus* extended, long, prolix, etc., app. etymologically, 'that has slowed forth', f. *prō-*, *PRO-* 1 + **lix-us*, pa. pple of *ligere* to flow, to be liquid.]

1. Of long duration, lengthy, protracted. †*a.* In general. *Obs.*

1422-30 *Lyde Chron. Troy* i. 3568 Ye obseruance of swiche religious, Prolix in weyking & not compendious. 1652 *Benlowys Theoph.* xiii xvii, He shuns prolixer law suits, nor does wait At thoughtful Grandies prouder gate. 1686 *Hornbeck Crucif. Jesus* xv. 367 This actual preparation is either more prolix, or more compendious. The prolix, or longer actual preparation is necessary. 1726 *Aylmer Parergon* 87 If the Appellant appoints a Term too prolix or none at all, the Judge may then assign a competent Term. 1742 *Watts Imp. oo. Mind* i. xvi. § 3 If the chain of consequences be a little prolix. 1744 *Armstrong Preserv. Health* iii. 460 While the buried bacchanal Exhales his surfeit in prolixer dreams

b. *spec.* Of a speech or writing. Extended to great length; long, lengthy. Usually with implication of excessive length: wordy, tedious

1422-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 325 Iustinianus, coarted the lawes of the Romanes, occuppunge allemoste uij c m^l versus, as is prolix (L. *prolixus*) dissonance, within oon volume of xij. bookes. c. 1500 *Melusine* 214 What shuld I bring forth prolix or long talking? 1598 *Dallington Melt. Trav.* X iv, To speake thus particularly of all his seuerall humours and customes, would be very prolix. a. 1651 *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 331 Prolix prayers, hindring the preaching of the Word. 1717 *Prior Abina* iii. 511 Should I, my friend, at large repeat The head-roll of her vicious tricks; My poem will be too prolix. 1805 *Groze Plato* i. vl. 237 They are intolerant of all that is prolix, circuitous, not essential to the proof of the thesis in hand.

2. Of a person: Given to or characterized by tedious lengthiness in discourse or writing; long-winded.

1597 *R. Thorne in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 257, I should be to prolix. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 184 If any man shall think me prolix and tedious in this place, I must for that point craue pardon. 1685 *J. Chamberlayne Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 208 That I may not seem too prolix, and to trespass on the Readers patience. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 111 Conscientious dulness has little right to be prolix. 1835 *Murray Fac. Routhf.* vii, But not to be too prolix, it will suffice to say, that we made many trips during several months. 1871 *R. Ellis Catullus* xcvi. 2 Asks some booby rebuke, some prolix pratler a judgment?

3. Long in measurement or extent. Now *rare*

1650 *Bulwer Antipope* viii. (1653) 124 Men that were lately found . whose Ears are so prolix, that they hang down even unto the ground. 1656 *Artif. Handson* 187 [A] fatherly, prolix, and reverential beard. 1664 *H. More Myst. Inq.* xviii. 68 Such large and prolix Shadows might Christianity cast. 1728 *Swift My Lady's Lament* 77 My fingers, prolix, Are ten crooked sticks. 1784 *Cowper Troc.* 361 With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist. 1857 *Bircu Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 414 Long prolix beads appear . on some figures, to mark the virile or senile age

†**Prolix**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. *prec.* *adj.*] *intr.* (with *it*). To be prolix or tedious.

1656 *S. H. Gold. Law* 88, I am afraid that I have transgressed both in quantity and quality, so by encroaching on your Highness patience in prolixing it.

Prolixed: see PROLIX.

†**Prolixious**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *prolixious*. [The regular form was *prolixious*, f. *L.* *prolixus* + *-ous*; *prolixious* was due to some false analogy.]

1. = PROLIX *a.* 1 b, 2.

1597 *R. Thorne in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) Cij, Your Lordship commended me to be large, and I take licence to be prolixious. 1577 *Frampton Joyfull News* i. (1596) 17 To repeat it, it shall be too long and to prolixious, because it is sufficiently declared before. 1630 *J. Taylor* (Water P.) *Præse cleane Lumen* Ded. To finish my prolixious and tedious dedication. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* ix. 389 Many singular observations, . the which to recite, would pious prolixious.

2. Long in extent or duration: = PROLIX *i.* a, 3. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 274 Well knowne unto them by his prolixious seawandering. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 162 Lay by all niceties, and prolixious blushes. 1604 *Drayton Moors* i. 476 Who for the way the army was to pass, . Most part by water, more prolixious was Than present perill any whit commended

Prolixity (prō-likes). Also 5-6 -ite, -yte, -ity, etc. [f. *F.* *prolixité* (13th c. in Littre), ad. VOL. VII.

late *L.* *prolixitas*, f. *prolix-us* PROLIX: see -ITY] The state or quality of being prolix.

1. Lengthiness of spoken or written matter; length of discourse, copiousness and minuteness of detail, esp. tedious or tiresome lengthiness.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 1515 (1564) But flee we now prolixite beste is. 1483 *Caxton Cato* I. ix, For to eschewe prolixite and longe wordes. c. 1555 *HARFIELD Deuorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 84 Which for avoiding of prolixite I do premit. 1678 *R. Russell* tr. *Cæsar* II. i. xv. 64 With-out prolixity or tediousness of Words. 1755 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 I 202, I hope your Honor will excuse the prolixity of this. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 135 The confusion, ambiguity, and verbose prolixity of the narrative.

b. Tedious slowness of action. *rare*

1827 *Lytton Pelham* lviii, An appetite once thrown away can never, till the cruel prolixity of the gastric agents is over, be regained.

†2. Of time: Long or wearisome duration. *Obs.* a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 91 Twenty other, whiche for prolixite of tyme I thinke necessary to be omitted. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 187 When he hath exactly sifted every one of you by experience and prolixite of time.

3. Material length. Now *humorous*.

1543 in *Sharpe Cal. Let. Bk. D. Lond.* (1902) p. xi, [Wearing a beard] of more notable prolixity or length. 1650 *Bulwer Anthopomet.* 56 Hairs long or short, . the prolixity or brevity whereof we cannot positively determine. 1784 *Cowper 2 ask* i. 265 These chestnuts rang'd in corresponding lines, . The obsolete prolixity of shade. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ha. Sev. Gables* xi, The monkey with a thick tail curling out into preposterous prolixity from beneath his tartsans, took his station at the Italian's feet.

†**Prolixively**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **prolixive* *adj.* (f. *L.* *prolixus* PROLIX: see -IVE) + *-ly* 2.] In a manner tending to prolixity; diffusely.

1633 *J. Donne Hist. Septuagint* 91 It seems the Law untreateth more prolixively than properly.

Prolixly (see PROLIX *a.*), *adv.* [f. PROLIX *a.* + *-ly* 2.] In a prolix manner.

1. At great length; with many words or details; copiously; verbosely, tediously.

a. 1591 *H. Smith Wks* (1866-7) I. 3, I go upon a theme which many have travelled before me prolixly, or cursorily, or barrenly. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* III. 45 On these prolixly thankful, she enlarg'd. 1739 *Pope Let. in Swift's Wks* (1842) II. 871/1 You ask me the same question again which I have prolixly answered before. 1855 *Browning Egist of Karshush* 285 Thy pardon for this long and tedious case, Unduly dwelt on, prolixly set forth!

†2. For too long a time, to a tedious length. *Obs.* 1744 *Armstrong Preserv. Health* iii. 210 Pursued prolixly, even the gentlest toil is waste of health.

Prolixness (see PROLIX *a.*), [f. *as* *prec.* + *-ness*] = PROLIXITY

1664 *H. More Apol. Pref.* The Reason of the Prolixness thereof stands upon this threefold ground. 1730 *T. Boston Mem. App.* (1776) 27, I hope you will pardon the prolixness of this. 1816 *J. Guichard Philos. Etym.* 65 The philologist of more rapid and intuitive perceptions, will bear with my prolixness in this part of my work.

†**Prolixt**, *-xed*, *a.* *Sc. Obs.* [Sc. var. of *prolix* (cf. *Sc. text = tax, vent = vex*, etc.), afterwards mistaken for a pa. pple.] = PROLIX *a.* 1.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 34 All that names to nevyn . It war prolixt and lang. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 7 It war our lang and prolixt thing to count all. 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II. 112 His oresson, the quihik wes so prolixt, Wald mar my mynd and I had with it fixt. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 62 The scheperdri endit his prolixt orison. 1855 *Jas. I. Ess. Poems* (Arch.) 20 The easiest and shortest of all his difficult and prolixt Poems.

Hence †**Prolixtness** = PROLIXITY

1598 *DUNBAR Poems* vii. 83, I lefe, for grete prolixtines, To tell quhat felidus thou wan in Pilikardy.

Proll, *-e*, *Prollier*, *obs.* f. *PROWL* *v.*, **PROWLIER**.

†**Prolocute**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—o. [f. *ppl.* stem of *L.* *proloqui*: see next.] *intr.* To speak out.

1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 196/1 To Prolocute, *proloqui*.

Prolocution (prō-l-, prō-loki-ti-ōn) [Partly ad. late *L.* *prolocutio* a preamble (Claudianus Mamertus, fl. 470), n. of action from *proloqui* to speak forth, declare, here identified with *præloqui* to speak before, premise: cf. *F.* *prolocution* a discourse (14th c.); partly f. *PRO-* 1 + *LOCUTION*.]

1. A preliminary or introductory speech or remark. *rare*

1597 *J. King On Jonas* (1618) 559 The causes of this commodiousnesse and convenience are contained in the prolocution, in those frivolous and vaine speeches that are first laide downe. 1886 *STEVENSSON Kidnapped* xxvii, 'But', said he, 'these are rather alarming prolocutions'

†2. The use of ambiguous language so as to mislead. *Obs.*

1679 *GAVAN in Speeches Jesuits* 6, I do not make use of any Equivocation, or mental Reservation, or material Prolocution, or any such like way to palliate Truth. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Verses* 174 Their shift of Prolocution, that is, to use Words of such a sound, when they do not intend such a thing by them, as one would think, they did. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* II. 142 If he is the Author himself, which he seems flatly to deny (yet not without some mental Reservation and material Prolocutions, for his Speech bewrayeth him, and agreeth to the Galilean turn of denial, as well as to the Speech or Stile of the Book)

3. A speaking for or on behalf of others, acting as prolocutor or spokesman. *rare*

1866 *G. S. FABER Diffic. Romanism* II. iii. 325 Had Peter

been the divinely-appointed vicar of Christ upon earth; he, no doubt, acting as the Lord's special representative, would have appointed the new suffragan apostle. But we do not find that this was the case. From these recorded circumstances I infer, that the prolocution of the zealous and warm-hearted Peter was rather incidental than official.

Prolocutor (prō-l-, prō-loki-ti-ōn, prō-loki-ti-ōn), Also 6-7 -our; 6 -out-, 6-7 -out-. [f. *L.* *prolocutor* pleader, advocate, agent-n. f. *proloqui* to speak out, so *F.* *prolocuteur* (c. 1500). In med. *L.* the word appears to interchange with *prælocutor* (see Du Cange), and the sense seems to hover between 'one that speaks for', and 'one that speaks before or in precedence of others'. Cf. the function of the 'Speaker' in the House of Commons.]

One who speaks for another or others; a spokesman. *a.* In general. Now *rare*.

[c. 1259 *MATT. PARIS Chron.* an. 1254 (Rolls) V. 423 Congregatus universis, prolocutor domini regis et nuntius exorsus loqui, ait, etc.] c. 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 475 The prolocutor as for that mater was syr Thomas Percy. 1570 *Foxe A & M* (ed. 2) 165/1 Bishop Ceda was appointed Prolocutor for both parties in that Parliament. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* III. xxvi (1839) 412 The name of prophet signifieth in Scripture, sometimes prolocutor; that is, he that speaketh from God to man, or from man to God. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. IV.* 21, Olivia undertook to be our prolocutor. 1807 *G. CHAMBERS Caledonia* I. III. viii. 440 Margaret, who was the principal prolocutor, could only speak Saxon. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 6/3 Sir William Harcourt had called Mr. Russell the Prolocutor of the Catholic Revival

†b. *Sc.* A legal spokesman in a court of law. = ADVOCATE *i.* *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Prerog. Council Scot.* I. 167 Master David Makgill, prolocutor for the saidis merchandis procurators, protestit for costs, expensis, and intres. 1564 *Act Sederunt* 15 June (1796) 7 The said Lords has decait the sam to all the prolocutors at the bar. 1698 *Sir G. MACKENZIE Cron. Laws Scot.* II. xx. § 2 (1699) 230 Advocats with us in Criminals are called Prolocutores. 1785 *ARNOLD Trials* (1812) 12 The indictment being read, the prisoner declared that trusting to his innocence he desired no prolocutor.

c. The chairman of the Lower House of Convocation of either province of the Church of England; he is spokesman of that body in the Upper House.

[1553 *ARCHD. WIMSLAY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. i. 14. 43 The Reverend Fathers had . enjoined them to . conclude upon the Choise of a Referendary, which they commonly called a Prolocutor.] 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 428 b, Doctor Weston, that was prolocutor, demeaned himselfe disorderly. 1670 *WALTON Lives* i. 47 The next Parliament he was chosen Prolocutor to the Convocation. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 175/2 The convocation of the province of Canterbury met at St Paul's cathedral, and afterwards chose a prolocutor. 1854 *S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. WILBERFORCE Life* (1881) II. 140 There can . be no question as to the right of the Lower House to elect, or of the Upper to refuse to confirm the election of a Prolocutor. 1894 in *Times* 5 Feb. 14/3 That the Prolocutor be requested to convey the foregoing report and resolutions to the Upper House

d. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman, 'speaker'.

1591 *LAMBARDE Archaion* (1635) 47 He [the holder of the Great Seal] is a great Personage, a Counsellor of the Estate, and Prolocutor or Mouth of the higher House of Parliament. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 1099 Synode als mystical Bear-gardens, . For Prolocutor, Scribe, and Bearward, Do differ only in a mere word. 1765 *T. HURCHINSON Hist. Mass.* I. 1. 68 Two of the elders were the moderators, or prolocutors of the assembly. 1836 *H. ROBERTS 7 Home* 11 (1863) 27 Mr. Charles Harle was chosen Prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly. 1878 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xx. 453 That an organised assembly like that of the commons could ever have dispensed with a recognised prolocutor or foreman.

Hence **Prolocutorship**, the office of prolocutor.

1727 *BALILEY vol. II, Prolocutorship*, the office, etc., of a Speaker, or Chairman of a Synod or Convocation. 1861 *JOWETT in Life & Lett.* (1897) I. xi. 355, I hear that you are thinking of giving up the Prolocutorship. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 10/a The talk as to the possibility of the Dean of York resigning the Prolocutorship [of the Convocation of the Province of York] was renewed

†**Prolocutory**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. med. *L.* *prolocutorius* *ius* *adj.*, f. *L.* *prolocutor*: see *prec.* and *-ORY* 1.] A prologue, preface, an introduction

1447 *BOKENHAM Synonym.* (Roxb.) 144 The prolocutorye in to Marye Mawdalen lyf.

Prolocutress (see PROLOCUTOR). *rare*—1. [f. PROLOCUTOR: see -ESS.] = next.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 100/a They voted that—Miss Patty Pos should take the Chair, and be the Prolocutress of this House

†**Prolocutrix** (see PROLOCUTOR). *Obs.* [f. *L.* *prolocutrix*, fem. of *prolocutor*.] A female prolocutor; a spokeswoman.

1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 141 Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a chamber, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their advocate and prolocutrix? 1660 *HOWELL Parly. Beasts* 33 A furious claff betwixt them who should be the Prolocutrix.

Prologist (prō-lōd-jist, prō-lō-). *rare*. [f. next: see -IST.] The writer or speaker of a prologue

1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. *Drama* 5 The following Play The Prologist and Epilogist represent the whole Course of Literature. 1828 *D. ISRAELI Chas.* I. i. xii. 326 Such a prologist as Sir Dudley seemed scarcely to threaten.

Prologize (prɒˈlɒdʒaɪz, prɒˈlɒ-), *v* See also PROLOGUE. [ad. Gr. *προλογίζω* to speak the prologue see PROLOGUE *sb.* and *-IZE*.]

intr. To compose or speak a prologue.

1608 BAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One Induct*. Prologues are Hushers here before the wise. Why may not then an Husher Prologue? 1674 MILTON *Wks.* (1738) I p. xliii. There may prologize the Spirit of Philip, Herod's Brother. 1822 BLACKIE *Mag.* XII. 382 His Lordship might as dramatically have brought forward a god or devil to prologize as of old. 1871 BROWNING *Balance* 166 Any who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, Roll out a rhaps, had prompt reward.

b trans. To preface with a prologue, to epitomize in a prologue.

1779 COLL *Eng. Prologues & Epil* I p. iii. Making every actor prologize the part he is to perform, 'I am to do, so and so'.

Hence **Prologizing** *vb.* *sb.*; also **Prologizer**.

1822 BLACKIE *Mag.* XII 383 In the old dramatics of Greece, prologizing formed an integral portion of the structure of the piece. 1823 EXAMINER 1497 The Westminster prologizer has been led into his error by the spirit and pure idiom of the English translation

Prologue (prɒˈlɒɡ, prɒˈlɒɡ), *sb.* Forms 4-6 *prolog*, *-loug*, *-lounge*, 6-*logge*, 5-*prologue*. *B.* 4-6 *prologe*. [ME. *prolog*, a. F. *prologue* (1215 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prologus*, a. Gr. *πρόλογος* the prologue of a play, also its speaker, *f.* *πρό*, *PRO-* + *λόγος* speech. The *B*-form (*prologe* in Chaucer and Gower) represents the OF. by-form *prologue* (12th c. in Littré).]

1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; a preliminary discourse, proem, preface, preamble; *esp.* a discourse or poem spoken as the introduction to a dramatic performance.

1300 CURSOR *M.* 265 Now o þis prolog [vrr. *prologue*, *prolog*, *prologe*] wil we bliu in crist nam ouþ bok be-gin. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV 865 (863) This shorte and playne befect of my message. For 3e... May to no longe prologe as now entende. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* Prol. Jeron in his twei prologs on Matheu seith playnli thus. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 5 When the prologe is so depended This bok schal afterward ben ended. 1426 POL. *Poems* (Rolls) II 133 Here endith the prolog, and begynneth the translatioun. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 1. Here begyneth the preface or prologue of the fyrste book. 1535 JOVE *Apoll Tindale* (Arb.) 47 As he boasteth himself in his prologe. 1573 in Feuilletat *Revels Q. Elias* (1508) 200 Bayes for the prologues & properties. 1577-79 HOLMES *Chron.* III 913 The haung and reading of the new testament in English translated by Tindall, forbidden. That therein were prologs and prefaces sounding to heresie. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. 11 305 Their shallow shewes, and Prologue vildly pen'd. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* II. xii (1681) 120 In other kinds it [the Proem] resembles the Prologue of a Play. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay, And these to Notes are fitter'd quite away. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. 1, I'll undertake to read you the whole from beginning to end, with the Prologue and Epilogue. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 293 The general Prologue [of the Canterbury Tales] is a gallery of pictures almost unmatched for their air of life and truthfulness.

b trans. and *fig.* An introductory or preliminary act, proceeding, or event.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI.* III. 1. 151 My death is made the Prologue to their Play For thousands more. Will not conclude their plotted Tragedie. 1649 JES. TAYLOR *Gr. Exempt* III. Disc. xviii 70 God hath provided for us certain prologues of judgement and keeps us waking with alarms. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli (1820) 207 Accept of this address as a prologue to more important scenes. 1871 NAPHEYS *Piev & Cure* Dis. I. ix 307 The second childhood of the aged may be the prologue to a second youth.

2. One who speaks or recites the prologue to a play on the stage.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulif* F3, She is dressing her Prologue to send him in, trust him not. 1599 [see 3]. 1606 CHAUCER *Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 A spruce companion who... as if he had bin a prologue to a play, with a wink and simpler thus begins. 1761 [see PROLOGUE]. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xxxix. 169 The Prologue [of China] resembles that uncouth one of Greece, that is, he tells you who he is, and what is his Errand.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *prologue-speaker*, *-writer*, *prologue-like* adv.

1560 INGLEDEN *Disob.* Child A11b, Here the Prologue speaker goeth out. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V.* Enter Prologue. Admit me Chorus to this Historie; Who Prologue-like, your humble patience pray, Gently to beare, kindly to iudge our Play. 1723 POPE *Lett. to Sir W. Trumbull* 30 Apr., This was the Case too of the Prologue-writer. 1764 GARRICK *Prol. Colman's Musical Lady*, We'll tie our prologue-mongers hands. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 183 The Prologue-writer called himself Cresten.

Prologue, *v* [f. prec. *sb.* cf. obs. F. *prologue* (13th c. in Godef.). Formerly (*prolog*)]

1. *trans.* To introduce or furnish with a prologue.

1701 DR FOSTER *True-born Eng.* II. 155 His first discourses generally appear, Prolog'd with his own wondrous Character. 1707 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Widdow* Prol. Our authors have, in most their late essays, Prologued their own, by damning other plays. 1889 SAT. *Rev.* 21 Dec. 705/1 Mr Austin Dobson, prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

2. *fig.* To introduce, preface

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II. 1. 95 Thus he has special nothing euer prologues. 1680 HICKINGILL *Mercy* 9 How were our Miseries. Prolog'd with a Noise of Arbitrary Government in this Case of Ship Money? 1764 POPE *Orator* I Wks. 1793 I. 202 A smart house, prefaced with white rails, and prologued by a red door, with a brass knocker.

†3. To spend (time) in introductory remarks

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sueris* (1647) 119, I esteem the time to be almost lost or mispent which is prologued out in preambles

Prologuer (prɒˈlɒɡər, prɒˈlɒ-), *sb.* Also 6 *prologer*. [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb* + *-ER* 1.] The speaker of a prologue at a dramatic performance

1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 80/15 A Prologuer, *prologus* 1593 *It. etim.* Gas. 2 Dec. 5/2 In 1900 he filled the rôle of Prologuer in the Passion Play [Ober-Ammergau]

Prologuist, *vari.* [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + *-IST*] = PROLOGUIZER.

1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIII 455 He resolved to eschew the manufacture of what his prologuist calls 'cast-iron lines'

Prologuize (prɒˈlɒɡaɪz, prɒˈlɒ-), *v*. See also PROLOGIZE. [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + *-IZE*] *intr.* To write or deliver a prologue. Hence **Prologuizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *phl. a.*, also **Prologuizer**.

1761 LYDGE *To G. Colman* Poet Wks. 1774 I. 119 'Till decent sables on his back (Your prologuizers all wear black)

The prologue comes. 1808 JEFFERY in Lockhart *Scott* xvi (On Marmon). The place of the prologuizing minstrel is but ill supplied by the epistolary dissertations which are prefixed to each book of the present poem. 1812 BYRON *Lett. to Ld. Holland* 10 Sept. Prologuizing is not my forte.

1855 BROWNING *Old Poet in Florence* xxv, How we shall prologuize, how we shall perorate. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Macroscope* 61 In vain would I try to play the part of a prologuizer before this latest rival of the Hellenic dramatists.

He alone is fit, in European fashion, to prologuize for himself

†**Prolong**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* rare-1. [= obs. F. *prolong* a delay (1542 in Godef.), f. *prolonger* to PROLONG] Delay, procrastination.

1470 HENRY Wallace VIII 179 Bot mar prolong throuch Lammernur thair raid

Prolong (prɒˈlɒŋ), *v*. [Late ME. *prolonge*, a. OF. *prolonguer* (13th c. in Littré), variant of F. *prolonger* (*prolonguer*, 1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *prolongare* (in Vulgate, etc.) to lengthen, extend (f. *pro*, *PRO-* + *long-us* long), which gradually displaced the earlier OF. forms *porlonguer* and *prolongmer* to put away, defer (see PROLYNNE, PURLOIN)]

1. *trans.* To lengthen out in time; to extend in duration; to cause to continue or last longer; to continue, carry on

1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV 133 Iulius Cesar prolonged his office [f. *prolongat* dignitate] by his awne auctorite by v. yere folowinge. 1525 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 121 To set and prolong all and syndrie their fishings and takis, bath to bugh and to land, now waikand and beand in thair handis. 1553 ELVOR *Cast. Helike* (1541) 35 b, Polke prolonged his lyfe certayne dayes with the evaporation of honye. 1567 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV 65 To sing thy praise, would Heav'n my Breath prolong. 1738 WESTLEY *Ps.* civ. iv. 11, In praising God, while He prolongs My Breath, I will that Breath employ. 1839 BYRON *Yuan* II. cxxvii, Now she prolong'd her visits and her talk. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 253 To prolong the interregnum till the autumn.

†2. To extend (time or a period) so as to cause delay; to protract, 'waste', *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24070, I. abyde, and synge alway 'cras, cras', making many fals delays, and prolong forth my dayes, forto Resorten hom ageyn. 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 64 Qwertio prolonge I the tyme? sythyn yt must nedys be That I schal dye. 1530 PALSGR. 667/a He dothe naught els but prolonge the tyme, *il ne fait autre chose que d'alonger*, or *prolonguer le temps*. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph.* Epist. 16 Set to the vttermost of your might, that we prolong no time.

†3. To delay, postpone, put off, *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1442 Lawly beseeching bat 3e nat prolonge My purpos now, and makeh no delay. 1547 SURREY *Enaid* IV 420 But wherto now shold I prolong my death? 1558 BR. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* xiv. 104 Wee say with the wicked seruant, my Lord prolongeth his commynge. 1681 RYCAUT *tr. Gracian's Critick* 218 Much displeased to hear of his departure, she advised him to prolong it, until a time of better conveniency. 1783 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 44 The difference of expence cannot now be an object considerable enough to prolong so noble and useful an undertaking.

†b To put off, defer, detain, keep waiting (a person) *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3126 Pe kyng queryng no longer hym prolonge But goodly graunt be fyn of his emprise. 1554 T. GRESHAM in *Styrpe Ecol. Mem.* (1721) II. 11 App. C. 146 That they [the Council] would have them [the King's creditors] prolonged for another year.

†c To prorogue (parliament) see PROROGUE 2. 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 On the saturday after our Lady day, the Parliament was prolonged unto the xxvii day of January, & then it begynth agayne. 1649 MILTON *Edison* 4 He never promoted the true end of Parliaments, but put them off, and prolonged them.

†d To postpone payment of (a debt). *Obs.*

1554 T. GRESHAM in *Styrpe Ecol. Mem.* (1721) II. 11 App. C. 148 He is content to prolong the 10000 l. due to the 20th of November for six month.

†4. *intr.* To delay, to put off. Also with *infin* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He... that dothe prolong and tarye Withe faytis behestus, and from his promyse varie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 He appeased their furie, and prolonged day after day. 1598 GARZWARY *Tactius Ann.* vi. x (1622) 137 Perceiving that they prolonged from one day to another. 1623 LISLE *Test. Antiq.*, *Sax. Serin.* Easter day 14 Prolong not to turne unto God, lest the time passe away through thy slow tarrying.

5. *trans.* To lengthen the pronunciation of (a word or syllable); to draw out (a sound).

c 1560 in *Anglia* XIII 464 In y^e latter ende of y^e syllable to prolong the sounde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xii (Arb.) 132 Rules of shortning and prolonging a syllable. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 60 Far and wide the notes prolong. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xx, 'Father!' she cried; the rocks around Loved to prolong the gentle sound.

6. To extend in spatial length; to make longer, lengthen out. *rare* before 19th c.

1572-80 BARETT *Adv.* P. 756 To Prolong, to drawe in length, to stretch out. 1755 JOHNSON, *Prolong*, 1. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out. 1796 [see PROLONGED] 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prolong*, 4. To extend in space or length. 1849 LYELL and VUIT *U. S.* (1850) II. 258 We know not how much farther north or south the motion [the rise of the land] may be prolonged under water. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 21 77 Up to which the fault had prolonged itself as a crevasse.

b. To extend in scope or range. *rare*

1880 GEOL. SURV. U. S. in *Nature* XXI 191/2 To authorise the work of the Survey to be prolonged into States adjoining the Territories

c intr. To lengthen out; to extend

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cix, This page which from my reveries I feed, Until it seems prolonging without end.

†7. *trans.* To put away, remove. *refl.* To make off with oneself; to stay away, absent oneself, = PURLOIN *v.* 1. *Obs.* *rare*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purlongyn, or prolongyn, or put fer a-wey, *prolongo*, *aheno* 1591 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 454 From his service neither by day nor by nyght shall absent or prolong himself.

Prolongable (prɒˈlɒŋəbəl), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being prolonged or lengthened. a 1864 RUSH (Webster), Each syllable is a prolongable quantity. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 14 Had the rod been really indefinitely prolongable.

Prolongate (prɒˈlɒŋɡət), *v.* *rare*. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prolongare* to PROLONG; see *-ATE* 3: cf. *elongate*.] *trans.* To prolong, lengthen. Hence **Prolongated** *phl. a.*; **Prolongating** *phl. a.* (in quot., + extending in length).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Pr. Chirurg.* b. iv. b. 1. An Ovale figure, rounde, and somewhat prolongatinge like an Egge. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, 171/6 ii (1869) 282/a His prolonged nose shoud guard his grinning mouth from blows. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prolongate*, 1. To extend or lengthen in space, as, to prolongate a line. 2. To extend in time. (Little used.) 1854 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 5 Everything is hushed as death, and every deeply-smile prolonged into an expression of the most serious respect. 1868 *Ch. News* 3 June 353/2 We can but be deeply sorry for the Bishop of Capetown's prolonged trials.

Prolongation (prɒˈlɒŋɡeɪʃən), *n.* [a. F. *prolongation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. type *prolongationem*, n. of action f. *prolongare* to PROLONG] The action of prolonging.

1. Lengthening or extension in time; extension of the duration of anything.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 32 Oure cupidite constrenzeis vs to desue prolongatione of oure daies. 1633 EARL MANCHE *Al Mondo* (1636) 175 Prolongation [of life] is no pleasure, but so long as it goes well with us. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. xi 256 This prolongation of our cruise was a very prudent measure. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II 367 The escape of Apa Sahib occasioned the prolongation of military operations. 1852 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv 109 The advancement of knowledge tends to the prolongation of the average duration of human life.

†2. Extension of time that defers action, delay, putting off, postponement. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Emeydos* xxiii. 85 Attones wythoute prolongacion ne taryeng. 1552 T. GRESHAM in *Styrpe Ecol. Mem.* (1721) II. 11 App. C. 146, I offered them a bargain. for the prolongation of £25000 and to have taken £5000 in fustians. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 That they shall not require (without iust cause) any time of prolongation.

3. The lengthening or prolonging of a syllable, note, or other sound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xii (Arb.) 127 The licence of the Greeks and Latines, who made not their sharpe accent any necessary prolongation of their times, but vsed such sillable sometimes long sometimes short at their pleasure. 1866-79 Sisson *Wks.* (1881) IV. 255 Prolongation of the first sound is the absence of silence and the presence of the waving, feeble sound during the interval between the first and second sounds. 1900 H. W. SWITH *Grk. Melic Poets* 389 A feature of great importance, [which] points to an extensive use of the principle of prolongation (*prolong*).

4. Linear extension in space, increase of length, with *a* and *pl* an instance of this, an addition by which the length of anything is increased.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plantis* I. iii. § 4 The Lignous Body, being nothing else but the prolongation of the Seminal Root. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 439 The old town of Damietta, anciently situated near the sea, is now by the prolongation of the land, 2 leagues from it. 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* viii (ed. 2) 123 Two remarkable processes or prolongations of the bones of the leg. 1858 MAYNE *Evangel. Lex.* s. v., The medullary prolongation of the nerves.

b. ph. humorous. Trouisers; 'continuations'

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 230 Blue, dungaree trousers were substituted for white prolongations.

5. Extension of scope or range, continuation. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Docr. Incarnation* v (1852) 126 The ascending line of Christian truth was only the prolongation of that first principle of the Gospel, that Christ was perfect God and perfect man. 1907 *Athenaeum* 19 Jan. 70/3 After the prolongation of similar stuff to the point of satiety, the book abruptly ends.

|| **Prolonge** (prɒˈlɒŋɡ). *Milit.* [F. *prolonge*, f. *prolonger* to PROLONG.] A rope composed of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having

a hook at one end, and a toggle at the other, forming part of the equipment of a gun-carriage, and used for various purposes, esp for moving a gun when unlimbered.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Prolonge*, a gunner's instrument 1859 F A GRITTHS *Artill Man* (1862) 104 One prolonge between the boxes, above the washer box. 1873 L WALLACE *Pan God* vii xviii, 505 All recognised a signal of attack, and halted, the slave by his prolong [sic], the knight on his horse

Prolonged (-lɔŋd), *pph. a* [f. PROLONG *v.* + -ED¹] Lengthened, extended (in space or time).

1795 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 133 The adjutant marks the prolonged point towards the other flank. 1864 PUSLEY *Lect Daniel* (1876) 471 Each century is a prolonged victory over the destroyer of all human things. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Cong* I iv, 245 Tired of Lewis' prolonged sojourn at Rouen. 1883 II, 1071 In *Harper's Mag* Nov 844: The hills are neither too prolonged nor too abrupt. Mod Loud and prolonged cheers followed the close of the speaker's eloquent appeal

Prolonger (prɒlɔŋgə), [f. as prec. + -ER¹] One who or that which prolongs. see the verb.

1548 ELYOT *Dict, Cunctator*, a taryar, a defender, a lynger, a prolonger of time. 1574 J. JONES *Nat Beginning Crow, Things* 41 Prolongers of life. 1655 FULLER *Waltheam Abb* (1840) 865 Those common prolongers of all suits, the heat of men's anger, and the bellows of instruments gaining by law. 1902 *Daily Chron* 23 Apr. 7: He would not be called the founder of a Mecklenburg dynasty in the Netherlands, but only the prolonger of the House of Orange-Nassau in the female line.

† **b.** A kind of save-all for a candle. Also *fig*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III, iv, 428 Temperance is the best prolonger of the candle of life. 1656 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* I, 70, 2 prolongers and an extinguisher. 1679 R. WILD *Benefice* iv, (1689) 44 If Patents and Monopolies had had Prolongers, they had not gone out yet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III, xiv, (Roxb.) 5/2 Prolongers or save-alls are things made after the form of a candle socket and are set in the stick as the socket is.

Prolonging (prɒlɔŋɡɪŋ), *vbh. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹] The action of the verb PROLONG. *spec.* † **a.** Putting off, delay. *Obs.* † **b.** Lengthening of duration

a. 1426 LYDGE *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10534 That Rud Entendement be somownd to appere agayn a certeyn day, Wythoute prolongyng or delay. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II, vi, 105 b, The laide Regent without any delaye or prolongyng, provided vitale, artillery and munitions. 1649 DUNMOT or HALL *His. Jus* I Wk. (1711) 1 All unanimously determine, without longer prolongings, to work the delivery of their native prince

b. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Dii b, Prolongynge of tyme in entynge moderately (as an howle space) to chawe and swolowe our meate well, is allowable. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vii, 12 Their lives were prolonged for a season [margin: a prolonging in life was given unto them]. 1728 DE FOE *Plague* 183 After several prolongings of their confinement.

Prolongment, *rare* [f. PROLONG *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *prolongement* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)] The fact of prolonging or condition of being prolonged; prolongation.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 178 The prolongment of a few earthly dayes. 1721 SHAFTEST *Charac* II, ii, § 2 To decline death, and endeavour the prolongment of his own un-eligible state. 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* II, i in *New Brit. Theatre* III, 269 The languishing prolongment of adieu. 1889 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 910 The prolongment of the actual hostilities cannot continue.

† **Proloyne**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 -oigne. [a OF. *proloyner*, by-form of OF. *pour-, por-, purloigner*. see PURLOIN. In form, *proloyner* is intermediate between the popular OF. *porloigner*, and the learned or latinized *prolonger*; so in Eng. *proloyne* is between *purloin* and *prolong*; it has also senses coinciding with both, and is therefore placed separately.]

1. *trans.* To entice away, kidnap (a person); to make away with, to steal; = PURLOIN *v.* 2

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol 7 He that purloyneth his brother which is a fe man and siltith hym, shal be slayn. 1439 *Litt Red Bk Bristol* (1500) II, 154 That no maister... take nor proloyne, ne schal not do take nor proloyne eny servant of the said Crafte, beyng in Couenaunt and service of eny other, owte of his service. 1581 PERRIE *Guazaco's Civ Cono* III, (1586) 169 b, Not content with sliching from their maisters in disbursing of their moneys, and with proloyning from them otherwise, they will not be faithfull in matters touching their honour and credite.

2. To put far away; to put away, remove; = PURLOIN *v.* 1, PROLONG *v.* 7.

1540 *Gesta Rom* xxxiv 135 (Hatz MS.) Alas! for my dwelling place is proloynd or y-made fer

3 To put off, postpone; = PROLONG *v.* 3. 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7941 Pe bischope na langer it proloyne. *Ibid.* 8042 Forto make mens saules surer, And nocht for na peucyne Mendyng of pair lyues proloyne.

Prolusion (prɒlɔʊʒən), [ad. L. *prolusionem* = a prelude, preliminary exercise, n. of action f. *pro-lūere* to play or practise beforehand.]

1. A display introductory to a game, performance, or entertainment; a prelude, preliminary essay or attempt.

1601 B. W. BARLOW *Defence* 8 And this for our prolusion, now we meete. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* I vii, 779 The Prophet here useth no prolusion after the manner of fencers. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Inq.* *Apol* 489 That these Apparitions were ordinarily the appearing of the Son of God, and certain Prolusions to his Incarnation. 1795 MASON *Ch.*

Mus. 1 47 Its extemporaneous prolusion should flow on with that equable and easy Modulation, which, while it gratifies the Ear, should not too strongly affect the intellect. 1841 WADDINGTON *Hist. Ref.* II xxx 338 That, which in Germany was fierce and noisy conflict, was a mere skumish and prolusion among the Swiss

2. A literary production intended as a preliminary dissertation on a subject which the author intends to treat more fully; a preliminary essay or article; a slight literary production.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* III vi § 1, 212 Which Farnianus Strada, in the first booke of his Academical Prolusions, relates of Francis Suarez. 1682 EVLYN in *Pegys Diary*, etc. (1879) VI 141 My Treatise was intended but for a prolusion. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 115 ¶ 4 His prolusion on the stile of the most famous among the ancient Latin poets is one of the most entertaining, as well as the most just pieces of criticism. *Ibid.* No. 119 ad fin. The sequel of this prolusion shall be the work of another day. 1891 SALA in *Litt. Rev.* 15 Jan. 51 Penning a prolusion on Chinese metaphysics.

Hence **Prolusionize** *v. intr.* *nonce-vtd.* to deliver a prolusion.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, There were too many old stagers present, who had themselves prolusionized in rectorial addresses and lectures at county institutes.

Prolusory (prɒlɔʊəri), *a.* [ad. med. L. *pro-lūsorius* (in Pandects, as var. reading of *per-lūsorius*) belonging to a prelude; see prec. and -ORY] Of or belonging to prolusion; preliminary, introductory.

1668 *Content* Rev IX 170 To prepare us, by its prolusory and mostly nugatory debates, for the time when we shall be engaged in council to decide immense realities. 1821 SYLVESTER *Across the Plains* 115 The time comes when a man should cease prolusory gymnastics

† **Promachos** (prɒmækɔs), *Gr. Antiq.* [a Gr. *πρόμαχος*, f. *πρό* before + *μάχ-εσθαι* to fight] One who fights before or on behalf of another, a champion. Also *fig*.

1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 46 It was partly chance that made Whistler such a 'promachos' in this question

Promammal, etc. see PRO-2 I.

† **Promanation**, *Obs. rare* -1 [f. ? late L. *promanāre* to flow or drop forth (Zeno Veron. in Quicherat) + -ATION] A flowing forth; effluence, emanation.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 174 Concerning the promanation and intermixture of the Rays of Light

† **Prome**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *promie*, *prosmie*, *proisme* near, also as sb. a neighbour — L. *proximus* nearest.] A neighbour.

1292 BRITTON *IV* ix § 1 Et meynt homme par serment fet gaunt ayde a soen pisme. 1490 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Lucie, i. prome als i-self. *Ibid.* 10 Pat es godus wille, bat ye foliŷ yure ordit, and lueit iŷ yure pisme

Promeis, *obs.* form of PROMISE

Promenadable, *a. nonce-vtd.* [f. PROMENADE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being used for promenading or walking about

1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I, ii, 23 There are, probably, not less than five hundred acres of promenadable roof in, or rather, on the city.

Promenade (prɒmənədə, -əd), *sb.* Forms: 6 *purmenade*, (*purmenado*), 7 *pourmenade*, 7-*promenade*. [a. F. *promenade* (1557 in Hatz-Darm.), f. *promener* to lead forth, take for a walk, refl., *se promener* to take a walk, altered from OF. and 16th c. F. (still in Cotgr., 1611) *pourmenade* a walk, *pourmener* 'to walke (trans.), to stire vp and downe' — late L. *promanāre* (Appul.) to drive onward (a beast), f. *pro* forward, forth + *manāre* to threaten, in rustic and late L. *manāre* to drive (beasts), i.e. with cries, f. *manare*, F. *mener* to conduct, lead. See also -ADE, -ADO.

1818 TODD, *Promenade*... is a common phrase of recent times]

1. A walk taken (usually at a leisurely pace) for exercise or amusement, or (esp.) to and fro for display, or in a formal manner as part of a social ceremony. Also applied to exercise taken in this way in a carriage, on horseback, or in a boat.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 19 The often palewalkes & purmenades he made by the gate of hys Pallas. *Ibid.* 127 He forgoit not every day to make his purmenado on horsebacke in the street. 1675 H. WOOLLEY *Gentleman's Comp.* 34 Your Promenades or walks. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III, viii § 31 (1740) 666 He passed, with the sword before him, through the Crowd. This Promenade was done more than once. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Alpholy* V 43 She only knew how to make trimmings, to sing 'Haut de Villies', and take the promenade. 1827 SCOTT *Yvri* 7 Mar. To see the exhibition it had up for a promenade. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II vi 197 He had little taste for the Sunday promenades in a town

2. A place for walking or promenading; a walk; esp. a paved public walk for social promenades.

1648 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* I, xix § 6, 364 This little intermixture of a Garden-plat or pattern may be no unpleasant walk or promenade for the unconfined portion of some solitary Prisoner. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Promenade*, see *Pourmenade*. *Ibid.* *Pourmenade* (Fr.), a Walk. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 20 The promenade is finely situated; built on the highest part of the rampart. 1823 G. DOWNES *Litt. Com. Countries* I 377 A street running far along the shore of the Mediterranean, from which it is separated by a promenade, finely planted, and adorned with statues, fountains, &c. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxviii, The streets

were not altogether a pleasant promenade for well-born women. 1882 ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* xxxiv II 149 A very large barge with a saloon, and promenade on the top

3. *collog.* Short for *promenade concert*: see 4

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The Promenades are with us again. 1902 *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 4/1 The Promenades go on from triumph to triumph, if the audiences might sometimes be larger, they could not possibly be more appreciative.

4. *attrib.*, as *promenade bonnet*, *deck*, *platform*, *terrace*; **b.** *promenade band*, a band that performs at a promenade concert; *promenade concert*, a concert at which the audience walk about instead of being seated.

1823 *Repos Arts*, etc. Ser III I 184 Fashionable for promenade bonnets. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl* 250/1 The timber piles which carry the passengers promenade platforms. 1866 ALB. SMITH *Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 88 M. Jones taking refreshment with a lamp-lighter and two cabmen at a promenade coffee-stand near Charing Cross. 1872 HOWELLIS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 194 The ladies drew then chairs together on the promenade deck

b. 1839 *Inventors Advocate* 5 Oct. 127/1 The Mu-ard Promenade Band will resume its performance at the Lyceum. 1839 *Mus. World* Apr. 253 The 'gentleman pensioner' of Drury with his lions and his promenade concerts. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 11/1 When promenade concerts were first introduced into England they really deserved their name. They were then given at a place called the 'Ade-laide Gallery'. The promenade concert was an importation from France; and Musaid, Laurent, and Julien were its importers.

Promenade (see prec.), *v.* Also 6 *St. promenade* (in *vbl. sb.* *promenading*) [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a promenade; to walk about (or take exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, etc.), esp. for amusement or display; to parade.

1588 [see PROMENADING below]. 1801 *Surr. Splendid Misery* I, 128 As they were thus promenading. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II, 280 The newspapers suffer nobody to walk—they must *promenade* (which, so used, is no word in any language). 1824 TANNYSON *Amphion* v, 1 he poplars, in long order due, With cypress promenading, the shock head willows two and two By rivers galloped. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I 374 Promenading gently on horseback. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III 57 Restlessly promenading up and down within sight of the windows. 1887 WASSBURNE *Revell Minister* I, 3 The *grandes dames* promenaded in their gilded phaetons on the magnificent Avenue of the Champs Élysées

b. With *st.* or with cognate (or adverb.) acc. 1819 *Metropolis* II, 93 After promenading a few turns, I sat down. *Ibid.* 94 A very high person was promenading in soft whispers with his aged Venus.

2. *trans.* To make a promenade through, to walk about (a place) in a leisurely or stately way.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* II, The dancers promenaded the room. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, I beheld two compatriots in waterproof promenading the place

3. In causal sense (= F. *promener*): To lead (a person, etc.) about a place, esp. in the way of display. Also *fig.* (cf. PARADE *v.* 4.)

1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emph.* II, xxii 312 Mystic rites, ostensibly connected with familiar deities, were promenaded from land to land. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors. Clm.* xxx to The Easter ox that they had promenaded at Beine. 1886 BURTON *Arab Nights* I 286 The Prefect gave him an hundred lashes with a whip and, mounting him on a camel, promenaded him round about the city. 1890 in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 1/3, I do not wish to be interviewed... I do not want to be promenaded in the papers.

Hence **Promenading** *vbh. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *pph. a.*

1588 in Beveridge *Catvass & Tulliallan* (1885) I, iv 126 That all my dings be tane off the hail gaitis and passagis. and all other promened places of the samyne. That the places of promened be clenyt of all muck. 1815 J. SCOTT *Via Paris* ix (ed. 2) 100 Our countrymen, saw the promenading ladies. 1839 CHAMBERS *Tour Holland*, etc. 69/1 To afford space for promenading, there is a bridge of boats across the Lahn, leading to some beautiful woody banks opposite. 1865 *Reader* 20 Aug. 24/2 A promenading audience is not *à la* Rossini or Mozart

Promenader, [f. prec. + -ER¹] One who promenades.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlvii, 'Look there!' observed one of the promenaders. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv, 7, I hail'd each lady promenader. 1883 Ld. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I, xviii 379 The boulevards are always densely full of promenaders

Hence **Promenaderess**, a female promenader. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II, vi, iv, White-muslin promenaderess, in green parasol

Promerist, see PRO-2 I.

† **Promerit**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *promerit*, *pph.* stem of *promerere* (also dep. -*eri*) to deserve, merit, also, to earn, gain, win, gain over, hence in Vulgate to earn the favour of, render favourable, propitiate. See PRO-1 and MERIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To win the favour of, to please, gratify, propitiate.

1582 N. T. (Rhem) *Heb.* xiii, 16 Beneficence and communication do not forget, for with such hostes God is promerited. 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii, (1642) 399 As if God were promerited with such washing service. 1643 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1822 Ld. R. 287 The Vulgar Latin once reads *promeretur* and the Rheimsists, to preserve the sound, have rendered it *promerit*

2. To merit, deserve; to win or procure by merit. 1601 B. CARLETON *Furisd.* 201 The Purses of auncient

times when they came to make petition for the Imperial crown, were wont by some worthy office to promerit the favour of the Church of Rome. 1624 Bp. HALL *No Peace in Rome* § 10 That which the satisfactions of Christ have promerited for vs. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 111 From him alone, must we expect salvation, acknowledging there is nothing in any other creature which can promerit or procure it to us.

3 ? To deserve well of rare. [This seems to have arisen from an erroneous analysis, connecting it with *pro merito* for or on account of merit.]

1641 Bp. HALL *Sermon* Jas. 10 8 Rem. Wks. (1660) 87 He loves not God, no not while he [God] promerits him with his favours. 1644 — *Sermon* Eph. 10 30 Ibid. 112 A people that God had no what promerited by his favours.

So + **Promerit** sb. [ad. L. *promeritum*, prop. neut. pa. pple. of *promerere*: see above], merit, desert, + **Promeritor** [agent-n. in L. form f. *promerere*], one who merits or deserves.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Ded. Wks. iii 76 If it fall out (not according to any Promerits of mine) but out of mine owne expectation of your vnparallel'd disposition. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i 34 Whatsoever mischiefs befall their posterity, though many Ages after the decease of the Promeritors.

|| **Promerops** (prō mērops). *Ornith.* Pl. **promerops** (-me rōpiz). [mod. L. (Réaumur) f. Gr. *πρό* before + *μέροψ* bee-eater.] A South African genus of birds, of uncertain affinity, including the Cape Promerops, *P. cafer*, a small bird with a long curved slender bill and a very long tail, and the Natal species, *P. gurneyi*. The name has been also applied to various other slender-billed birds of different families.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 94 The humming birds, the red-birds, the paroquets, the promerops. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 209 The Promeropses are not crested, but possess a very long tail. 1894 *Newton Dict. Birds* 790 The *Ptilorhynchus magnifica* (Vieillot) of New Guinea—the 'Promerops' of many writers. 1896 *Ibid.* 923 According to Mr. Layard, the habits of the Cape Promerops are very unlike those of the ordinary *Nectarinidae*.

Promes, -ess(e, -ette: see PROMISE, PROMITT.

Promethean (prōmē'thēan), a. (sb.). Also (erron.) 6-7 -ian, 7 -ean. [f. PROMETHEUS + -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Prometheus, in his skill, art, or punishment.

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iv. iii 304 Womens eyes are the Ground, the Bookes, the Academics, from whence doth spring the true Promethean fire. 1597 DRAVTON *Mortuor.* Epib. Like Promethean life begetting flame. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. xiv. These vultures in my Brest Gripe my Promethean heart both night and day. 1647 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. 1831 III. 161 With a kind of Promethean skill to shape and fashion this outward man into the similitude of a body. 1744 AKENSIDE *Plat.* *Imag.* iii. 410 With Promethean art, into its proper vehicle he breathes The fair conception. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 28 Sept. Forceful utterances, promethean in snatching a flame from the very heavens.

+ 2. Applied to a kind of match: see B. 2. Obs.

1821 [see LUCIFER 3] 1845 DARWIN *Poy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 41, I carried with me some promethean matches, which I ignited by biting. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 160 The Promethean light was an ornamented scented paper spill, one end of which contained a small glass bulb of sulphuric acid [etc.].

3. Noting a kind of silk-worm: see PROMETHEUS 2.

B. sb. 1. A person likened to Prometheus.

1827 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 43 By the Athenians, potters were called prometheans [*Προμηθεες*], from the Titan Prometheus, who made man out of clay.

+ 2. A contrivance used, before the introduction of phosphorus or lucifer matches, for obtaining a light readily: see QUOTE Obs.

1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Prometheans*, a term applied to small glass tubes containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which they ignite on being pressed, and thereby give instantaneous light. 1858 SUMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Promethean*, a lucifer match. 1889 *Troy Story of Tunder Box* 28 In the year 1828 'Prometheans' were invented. They consisted of a small quantity of Chlorate of Potash, and Sugar, rolled up tightly in a piece of paper. Inside the paper-roll is placed a small sealed glass-bubble containing Sulphuric Acid. On breaking the bulb the mixture fired igniting the paper-roll.

Prometheally, adv. *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -IAL + -LY 2.] In the manner of Prometheus.

1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 57 She is bound in body Prometheally and Titanically.

Prometheus (prōmē'thēus). [L. *Promētheus*, Gr. *Προμηθεύς*.]

1. Gr. *Myth.* Name of a demigod (son of the Titan Iapetus), who was fabled to have made man out of clay, and to have stolen fire from Olympus, and taught men the use of it and various arts, for which he was punished by Zeus by being chained to a rock in the Caucasus where his liver was preyed upon every day by a vulture. Hence used allusively.

1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A* ii. i. 17 Faster bound to Aarons charming eyes, Than is Prometheus tride to Caucasus. 1595 PEELE *Anglorum Perse* 180 Like Prometheus' life-infusing fire. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. 205 This made me think of the manner of our modern Prometheus's, the mountebanks. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 445 Prometheus, the chained Titan.

2. *Entom.* a. Specific name of a large silk-worm moth (*Attacus prometheus*, or *Telea* or *Callosamia*

promethea), or its larva. b. Hubner's name, 1826, for a genus of Hesperian butterflies, otherwise called *Castnia*.

3. *Ornith.* An American species of warbler. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 302 *Dendroica blackburni* Blackburn's Warbler. Prometheus Chin, throat, and fore breast, intense orange or flame-color.

Prominence (prō'minēns), sb. [a. obs. F. *prominence* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm), ad. L. *prominentia* a jutting out, projection: see PROMINENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of being prominent.

1611 COIGR., *Prominence*, a prominence, a standing, jutting, or strutting, out. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 125 His evidence, For want of prominence and just relief, Would hang an honest man, and save a thief. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 61 Hiding by its prominence everything that might exist behind it.

2. That which is prominent, a projection, protuberance.

1598 FLORIO, *Prominentia*, the extending or jutting of a thing out or over. Also a penthouse, a prominence, by which word the Anatomists understand what portion severeth doth notably surmount the parts circumcinct in thickness. 1681 tr. *Wilks Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab. *Prominences*, bunchings forth, those parts that notably shew themselves above the rest, as a hill in a plain. 1865 GILKIN *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 154 Descending into the hollows and mounting over the prominences of the rock.

b. *Solar prominence*, a projecting cloud of incandescent hydrogen, etc., above the chromosphere of the sun, best seen during an eclipse. Also attrib. and Comb., as *prominence-jet*, *-spectrum*.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* iii. 250 No bright lines were seen by Young at this prominence-spectrum. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 167 Reversals do not extend above the chromosphere, except in prominences, and he has not as yet obtained any prominence with the calcium lines unaccompanied by hydrogen, and corresponding to the white prominences observed at eclipses. Mr. Evershed obtained satisfactory prominence pictures, using the red hydrogen line. 1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Astrophysics* 118 Professor Hale's daylight photographs of prominence spectra. *Ibid.* 125 Nebular tufts, no less than prominence-jets, are resolvable into fibres.

3. The quality or state of being conspicuous; distinction, notoriety, conspicuousness.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prominence, prominence*, conspicuousness, distinction. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 492 The prophet thereby gives prominence to the seeming contradiction. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 3 Luther and Calvin brought into splendid prominence their new ideas of moral order. 1894 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. xiii. 594 Its importance comes into historical prominence.

4. Any conspicuous or salient point or matter. b.

A prominent personage (*newspaper slang*). 1827 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* II. 467 These are prominences seized by his whole audience. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxvii. 399 He bore down with insinuating sagacity on the prominences of his subject. 1889 *Lat. Mail* 7 Sept. 5/2 All the prominences—aristocrats, musicians, men of letters, &c.—sat down to a sumptuous collation.

Hence **Prominence** v., to bring into prominence.

1897 T. RHONDDA WILLIAMS *Sermon* on 'Just as I am' 4 Jesus emphasized and prominenced in one life and death what God is ever doing.

Prominency (prō'minēnsi). [ad. L. *prominentia*, see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. = PROMINENCE 2. Now rare.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. A perpendicular hollow cliffe with now and then a craggy prominency jutting out. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Cut off the prominences that are not concentric to the Axis. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 205/1 All obtrusive prominencies are levelled down.

2. The quality of being prominent (*lit.* or *fig.*); conspicuousness; = PROMINENCE 1, 3.

1828-32 [see PROMINENCE 3] 1836 RAND. *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xl. 247 Brought before the public with some degree of prominency. 1841 F. E. PAGER *Milf. Maho.* 203 Nobody could say that he did not give sufficient prominency to every doctrine in the circle of Christian truth. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 12 The prominency of his organs of vision.

Prominent (prō'minēt), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *prominēns*, -ēt-ent, pres. pple. of *prominere* to jut out; f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *minere*, f. root of *minuere* projecting points or pinnacles, hence threats. Cf. F. *prominent* (16th c.) and EMINENT, IMMINENT.]

1. Jutting or standing out above or beyond the adjacent surface; projecting, protuberant. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. 129 b, That prominent great borne of the Gote in his most strength broken of. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 261 In the picture of Jonah. Whales are described with two prominent spouts on their heads. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. IVhs. Nat.* 55 The Eyes of the Crab are more prominent from the Body than those of Lobsters. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 305 *Prominent*, when the head is in the horizontal line, and forms no angle with the trunk. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* i. (1849) 8 The prominent mass at the terrestrial equator. 1870 ROLLESTON *Ann.* *Lifz* 119 An office with prominent tumid lips.

2. Standing out so as to strike the eye; conspicuous.

1799 JOHNSON *Rasselas* x, To exhibit in his portraits of Nature such prominent and striking features, as recall the original to every mind. 1883 W. GARDNER in *Science Gossip* May 99 The most prominent object was a mountain on the other side of the valley, composed of three peaks.

b. *fig.* Standing out so as to strike the attention or notice; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 200 Attachment to France had been prominent among the crimes imputed by the Commons to Clarendon. 1890 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iii. viii. 111 God is there, accordingly self is less prominent. 1895 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 113 Ancestor-worship.. was the prominent feature of the old Aryan religion.

B. sb. + L. A protruding or projecting part; a prominence, an eminence. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ihad* xi. 624 A certain city shines Upon a lofty prominent. *Ibid.* xii. 291 Till highest prominents, Hill tops, low meadows, and the fields are hid.

+ b. A prominent person. *Obs. rare.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* v. i. Plays 1873 II. 313 *Byr.* Where shall this weight fall? on what region Must this declining prominent pour his lode?

2. *Entom.* Collectors' name for Cuspidate moths of the genus *Notodonta*, containing many species, European and American.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 418 *Notodonta tritropa*. The great Prominent. 1832 RENNIE *Conspic. Butterfl.* & *fl.* 35 The Pale Prominent. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 225-231 The Coxcomb Prominent, Maple Prominent, Scare Prominent, White Prominent, Swallow Prominent [etc.] *Mod.* The Marbled Browns belong to the same genus as the Prominents.

C. Comb., as *prominent-eyed*, *-nosed*, etc.

1895 S. S. BUCKMAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 372 The small-nosed, long and prominent-nosed individual. 1903 *Daily Mail* 10 Sept. 2/7 The narrow chested, the fat, the flabby, the prominent-eyed.

Prominently (prō'minēntli), adv. [f. piec + -LY 2.] In a prominent manner or degree. a. Projectingly, protrudingly. *rare.* b. Conspicuously, eminently.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Feb. We came to Justinian's gardens, . . . so prominently built as threatening every moment to fall. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 177 In Africa, how prominently they appear. 1843 BELTHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 16 To bring the simple elegance of her form more prominently into view. 1883 E. B. TYLOR in *Nature* 3 May 8/2 A consideration I wish to bring prominently forward. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 37 All the parts were tain and greasy, except one, which was prominently clean.

So **Prominently** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Prominulous, a. [f. L. *prominulus* rather prominent + -OUS.] Slightly prominent.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 201 Prominulous eyes. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Prominulous*, applied by Hany to a crystal having ridges upon its surface, which form a very slight prominence: *prominulous*.

Promisable (prō'misābl), a. *rare.* [f. PROMISE v. + -ABLE.] That can be promised.

1796 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 314 Should some prosperous and scarce promisable turn in the wheel of fortune transform the shoulder into a leg.

Promiscuous, a. *rare*; now only *dialectal* or *vulgar*.

[f. L. *promiscuus* (collateral form of *promiscu-us* PROMISCUOUS) + -OUS.] = PROMISCUOUS.

1701 STANLEY'S *Hist. Philos.* *Biog.* 12 The Eastern Learning was not taught in School to a promiscuous Audience. 1903 *Eng. Dict.* s. v., He came in quite promiscuous like (E. Kent).

Hence + **Promiscuously** adv. = PROMISCUOUSLY.

1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) III. 218 In the hall... they sitt promiscuously, not observing of place or qualitie. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xvii. § 4 (1699) 88 That absurd custom among Tinkers, of living promiscuously.

+ **Promiscual**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *promiscuus* PROMISCUOUS + -AL.] = PROMISCUOUS.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 98 They seeme... to have permitted promiscual copulation. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* iii. xxv. (1620) 135 Yet worshipping those promiscual gods they cannot... cleare themselves of this question of Concord and Discord.

Hence + **Promiscually** adv., promiscuously. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Deacon don* (1602) 135 They proceeded... to draw great persons, Nobles, Honours, and Graces promiscually vnto them. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 233 Thus he giveth promiscually to good and bad.

Promiscuity (prō'miskū'iti). [ad. F. *promiscuité* (1752 in Hatz-Darm.), f. L. *promiscuus* (see next) + -ITY.]

1. The condition of being promiscuous, indiscriminate mixture, confusion; promiscuousness.

a. 1849 POE *Marginalia* lxxv, The God-abstractions of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and promiscuity as were the more substantial deities of the Greeks. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 84 Men, women, and children huddled together in dirt, disorder, and promiscuity like that of the lower animals. 1894 *Queen* 8 Dec. 1036/2 The average Continental traveller likes a crowd, chatter, promiscuity of acquaintanceship.

2. Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of low civilization.

1865 M'LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* viii. 160 Promiscuity in the connexion of the sexes. 1876 H. SPENCER *Prim. Social.* (1877) I. 672 Promiscuity may be called indefinite polyandry, joined with polygyny. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* i. 5 The natives were in stages of culture which are not usually found associated with promiscuity or polyandry.

fig. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 101 The adjective wedded to its proper substantive, not indulging in unseemly promiscuity.

Promiscuous (prō'miskū'əs), a. [f. L. *promiscuus* mixed, indiscriminate, in Gram. epicene (f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *miscere* to mix) + -OUS. Cf. late L. *promiscere* to mix up.]

1. Consisting of members or elements of different kinds grouped or massed together without order;

with *dat.* of person: To convey assurance of some fact, to assert confidently or emphatically, to declare, almost always in phrase *I promise you* = *I assure you*, *I tell you plainly*.

a with reference to the future, as a strong assertion of one's intention. (Nearly coinciding with *b*, but often implying a threat of something disadvantageous or unpleasant.)

c 1440 *Genesides* 1603 Thou shalt dye to morow. And what that euer be. That wolle for the entrete. He shall not spede I yow promysse 1538 *STARKEY England* 1.1 25, I promys you I schal neuer pretermyt occasion. of helypyng my cuntrey. 1777 *DINDIN Quaker* 1.1, You wont get a lamb out of our fold, I promise you. 1825 *THIRLWALL tr. Treck's Pictures* 80 Well, I promise you, you shall find I do not come again.

b in assurance of a statement as to the present. (cf. *EXPECT v* 6.) Now *arch.* or *dialect*.

1469 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* II 349 He losythe sors hys tyme her, I promise yow 1535 in *Lett Suppless Monasteries* (Camden) 74 The comysioners, I promise you, have been very negligent. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv.1 47, I do not like thy looke I promise thee 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* xii.37 The Nighte, I promise you, are very cold 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 211 For, I promise, I long for it. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii.1, I promise thee it is what I have desired 1847 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 466, I promise you I'm preciously tired already 1862 *THACKERAY Round. Papers, Pearl of Belts*, Magnificent dandies, I promise you, some of us were.

c. fig. To afford ground of expectation of; to cause or lead one to expect (something good or bad), to give pre-indication of. Const. as in *a* or *c*.

1594 ? *GREENE Selimus* 1102 My life forressed in Pleasure's court Promises weak resistance in the fight 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i.3 The houses promise more beauty outwardly then they have inwardly 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trau.* (1677) 125 Berry is a Village which promises much at a distance, but when, deludes the expectation. 1722 *DR FOX Col. Yach* (1840) 4 He promised to be stout when grown up 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* v. 56 A plan, which promised far to supply the butcher with employment. 1845 *TENNISON Maid* i. xvii, I play'd with the girl when a child, she promised then to be fair 1878 *H. H. GIBBS Onibre* 25 If his own hand be such as not to promise him at least two or even three tricks. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 An atmosphere of public discussion which promises future storms

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To encourage expectation, to give tokens. usually with *adv.*, as *far*, *well*.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii.1 146 Oft expectation fails, and most oft there Where most it promises. 1686 *tr Chardin's Coronat Solyma* 88 The Harvest, 'promis'd' no better then the last year. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr Theodor's Trav* i.14 The weather promising fair. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr Patagonia* (1778) 153 He promised the farrest for holding out, being a very strong young man 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N Forest* iv, Humphrey, the second, promised well 1887 *GISSING Thyra* i.1 29 It promises for another fine day to-morrow.

Promised (*prɒmɪst*), *pp. a* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1] Undertaken to be done or given, of which promise is made. *Promised land*: the land of Canaan, as promised to Abraham and his posterity (Gen. xii. 7, xiii. 15, etc.); hence allusively applied to heaven, or to any place of expected felicity.

1538 *ELVOT, Spousus* promised 1545 *Ibid.*, *Desponsus*, et *desponsa*, affianced or promised in marriage. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 531 Over the Promis'd Land to God so dear 1697 *DYDEN Verg Georg* iii. 133 The fiery Courser Shifts Place, and paws, and hopes the promus'd Fight 1862 *Br. C WORDSWORTH Hymn*, 'O day of rest and gladness' iii, From thee, like Pisgah's mountain, We view our Promised Land. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* 140 Edith was Lord St. Aubyn's promised bride.

Promissee (*prɒmɪsɪ*), *a.* Also *promissee*. [f. as *prec.* + *-EE*] The person to whom a promise is made: esp. in legal use, correlative to *PROMISOR*.

1733 *SWIFT Advice to Freeman Dublin* Wks 1745 VIII. 239 The persons, possessed of the sole executive power, and hundreds of expectants, hopes, and promisses 1785 *PALBY Mor. Philos* iii. 1. v. 107 The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the promisee received it. 1846 *GROTE Greece* i. xx. 11. 120 The tie which binds a man to any special promisee towards whom he has taken the engagement of an oath. 1875 *POSTE Gauss* i. Intro (ed 2) 11 The intention of the promisor must accord with that of the promisee. *Ibid.* ii. Comm. 203 The payee, promisee, or creditor, is... defined by the class term 'bearer' or 'holder'.

Promiseful (*prɒmɪsfʊl*), *a.* rare [f. *PROMISE* *sb.* + *-FUL*] a. Full of or accompanied by promises. b Full of promise or pre-indication of good; promising.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 96 Som he wins with promissful intreats, and som with rougher threats 1883 *Chicago Advance* 25 Jan, From the Rocky Mountain Districts, never more promissful, comes the unchanged cry 1908 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 3/2 Our rivers are promissful enough of sport.

Promisefless (*prɒmɪsləs*), *a.* rare. [f. as *prec.* + *-LESS*] Devoid of promise.

1881 J. A. HEWITT *Summer Songs* 3 The promiseless calm of the present Was dull with the dusk of night

Promiser (*prɒmɪsɪz*), [f. *PROMISE* *v.* + *-ER* 1] (See also *PROMISOR*, *PROMISSOR*) One who or that which promises; the maker or giver of a promise.

1590 *TINDALE Answ More* iv. xi Wks. (1573) 336/2 Faith shall receave according to the truth of the promiser. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* iii. ii, I must be A doer, not a promiser. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH Hist. Lady Barton* II.

122 That sweet promiser Hope. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax no Tyr.* 22 An idle promiser of kingdoms in the clouds 1864 *Realist* 6 Apr. 2 We may always distrust the universal promiser

Promising (*prɒmɪsɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1] The action of the verb *PROMISE*, the making of a promise or promises.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* viii. x. 38 Lo, my reward heyr, and my promising Fulfillit juldly 1530 *PALSGR.* 258/2 Promysing, trouthe plyghtyng, fiancailles 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. i. 23 Promising, is the verie Ayre o' th' Time, Peformance, is euer the duller for his acte

Promising, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2] That promises.

1. *lit* That makes a promise or promises; that engages to do or give something *rare*.

1720 *SWIFT Fables Clergyman* Wks 1755 II. ii. 30 He was hardly drawn to attend upon some promising lord. 1838 *E. BROWN Serim* 21 252 Will the promising God ever permit the name of Christ to be forgotten?

2 *fig* Affording expectation of good; showing signs of future excellence or success; likely to turn out well; full of promise; hopeful. (The prevailing sense)

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. iii. 3 We lay our best loue and credence Vpon thy promising fortune 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Past then* (1676) 544 My Prince's condition was so promising. 1709 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* IV 512 That so promising and plentiful a clop might not be lost 1770 *HARRIS in Priv Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* (1870) 1 194 He is a very promising man, and will I think do honour to his name and his country. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* i. v. 37 The weather was not quite clear, but it was promising 1878 *BOSW SMITH Carthage* 90 This was not a promising beginning

Promisingly, *adv* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2] In a promising manner; so as to cause expectation of good

a 1691 *BOYLE Hist Air* (1692) 49, I speak the less promisingly of what I am to say in the remaining part of this paper. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. xxvii. 272 Clarissa must be the name, if promisingly lovely. 1861 *V. BRIMON in Peaks, Passes & Glac* Ser ii. I 428 The weather cleared, and left the summits of the surrounding mountains promisingly covered with snow

So **Promisingness**, *promising quality*.

1665 *BOYLE Occas Refl.* iv. *Transition* (1848) 289 Notwithstanding the Serenity and Promisingness of the Morning 1787 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

Promisor (*prɒmɪsɪz*), *Law.* [f. *PROMISE* *v.* + *-OR*: cf. *PROMISABLE*, *PROMISSOR*.] The person who makes a promise: correlative to *PROMISSEE*.

1846 in *WORCESTER citing CHITT* 1875 *POSTE Gauss* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 171 The obligation of the promisor. *Ibid.* iii. & 100 A stipulation to convey on the day before the death of the promisee or promisor is invalid.

† **Promiss**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 7-*isse*. [ad. L. *prōmissus* *v.* hanging down, *prop* pa. *pple.* of *prōmitt-ere*: see *PROMIT v*] Hanging down; long and pendent.

1637 *HEYWOOD Dial* iv. Wks. 1874 VI 190, I know him by his promise beard 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 375 Promise and not broad leafs

† **Promissary**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmiss-*, *pp. stem* of *prōmitt-ere* (see *PROMIT v*) + *-ARY* 1]

1. (?) = *PROCURATOR*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii. 237, I am pylat pr[oc]uramysary and president.

2 = *PROMISSE*.

1655 *T. WHITE Grounds Obsd. & Govt.* 36 He who maketh a promise to another, so it be a perfect one, puts himselfe and his promissary into a rank of agency and paterency

Promisse, *obs. form* of *PROMISE*, *PROMISS*.

Promissee, *variant* of *PROMISSEE*.

† **Promission**, *Obs.* [a. F. *promission* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *prōmissiō-em* a promising, *n.*, of action from *prōmitt-ere*. See *PROMIT v.*] = *PROMISE sb.* (esp. in sense 2): orig. and chiefly, as in *b*, in phrase *land of promission*

c 1350 *Gen & Ex* 4131 [Moses] Sa3 6e land of promission. a 1300 *Cursor M* 6244 Pis Iaus, flid wt vn-resun, In-to be land o promission Thoru moyses ne come pat noight. c 1400 *MAUNDEV Frol* (1899) 1 Holy Lond men callen the lond of Promysyoun. 1480 *CAXTON Chron Eng* i. (1520) 6 b/2 Eleazar and Iosue dewyded the lande of promysyoun to ye chyldren of Isaac 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendosa's Hist China* 316 So great store of prouision y^t it seemeth to be y^e land of promission.

c 1440 *CAPGRAVE St. Kath* iii. 1429 At this eyte dayes ende, as was promysyoun, Cometh oure lady wyth lyght down from eueue c 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxxiv. 134 (Harl. MS) This is a grete promission that thoue makest to me. 1529 *FIRTH Pleble to Chr. Rdr* Wks. (1829) 469 We., are the children of promission as Isaac was. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm* 217 b, Chyldren . which are also partakers of the godly promission.

Promissive (*prɒmɪsɪv*), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *prōmissivus* promising, applied to the future tense: see *PROMISE* and *-IVE*.] Conveying, implying, or having the character of a promise; promissory.

a 1635 *NAUNTON Fruagn. Reg* (Arb) 24 She amazed them with a kind of promissive disputation 1650 *HOBBS De Corp. Pol* 186 All Declarations, concerning Future Actions and Omissions, are either Promissive, as 'I will do, or not do'; or Provisive, As for example, 'If this be done or not done, this will follow'; or Imperative, as 'Do this, or do it not' 1677 *GALE Crk. Gentiles* II. 356 God's Will reveled in his Word is either promissive or preceptive a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Matt.* xi. 12 Which words are both restric-

tive and promissive. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I vi. 119 Instead of making a separate mood for every auxiliary verb, and introducing moods Interrogative, Optative, Promissive, Hortative, Precative, &c we have exhibited such only as are obviously distinct 1850 *Proc Philol. Soc* IV 186 Shall (2, 3) and will (2) [are called] promissive

Promissor (*prɒmɪsɪz*), [a. L. *prōmissor* a promiser, agent-n. f. *prōmitt-ere*. See *PROMIT v.*] + 1 *Astrol.* = *PROMITOR*. *Obs.*

1622 *BURTON Anat Mel* i. ii. 1. iv, If by his revolution, or transitu, shall offend any of those radical promissors in the geniture. *Ibid.* iii. iii. 1. ii. (1651) 596 By direction of the signficators to their several promissors. 1696 *PHILIPS* (ed 5), *Promissors* or *Promissors*, a Term in the Gemethlack part of Astology, so called because they promise in the Radix something to be accomplished, when the Time of direction is fulfilled.

2 *Rom. Law*, etc. One who makes a promise: = *PROMISOR*.

1644 [H. PARKER] *Yus Pop* 12 This wide gaping promissor 1859 *SANDARS Instit Justiman* iii. xv. (ed. 2) 423 If the promissor attempted to defeat the condition by preventing its being fulfilled, he was treated as if he had promised *pure*, and the thing could be demanded from him at once 1875 *POSTE Gauss* i. Intro (ed 2) 11 The intention of the promisor must accord with that of the promisee. *Ibid.* iii. Comm. 362 A unilateral convention is one where there is a single promisor and a single acceptor.

Promissorily, *adv. rare.* [f. *next* + *-LY* 2.] In a promissory manner; in the way of a promise.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep* v. xiv (1650) 217 Nor was he [Jephthah] obliged by oath unto a strict observation of that which promissorily was unlawful

Promissory (*prɒmɪsɪrɪ*), *a.* [ad. med. L. *prōmissori-us* (Bonaventura a 1274), f. L. *prōmissor*. See above and *-ORY* 2]

1. Conveying, containing, or implying a promise; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a promise.

1649 *JER TAYLOR Gt Examp* ii. *Disc.* ix. 115 [It] require[s] the sanction of promissory oaths. 1696 *LORIMER Goodwin's Desc* vii. 71 A form of words, which was, promissory of Eternal Life upon a possible condition 1782 *MISS BURNLY Cecilia* viii. viii, Her imagination,—that source of promissory enjoyment. 1851 *H. MARTINEAU Hist. Eng* 1800-15 ii. 1 (1878) 259 Popham's Circular to the British merchants, promissory of a rich trade. 1890 *BALDWIN Blunders & Folleries* iv. 107 The binding power of a promissory oath.

b. *Promissory note*. a signed document containing a written promise to pay a stated sum to a particular person (or to the bearer), either at a specified date, or on demand.

1710 *Lond Gaz* No. 4699/4 A Bill to make Promissory Notes more effectual. 1711 *SWIFT Frol to Stella* 10 May, To lend Stella twenty pounds, and to take her note promissory to pay it in half a year 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxx. 446 If a man gives a promissory note, he shall not be allowed to avert the want of a consideration in order to evade the payment 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. iv. 81 A bank note is a promissory note for a definite sum; and it must be stamped.

2 *fig.* Conveying a 'promise' or indication of something to come, esp. of good; full of promise, promising; prognosticatory.

1839-48 *BAILEY Festus* xxiii. (ed 4) 294 A promissory Being unfulfilled. 1891 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 205/1 The tender glow of evening, so promissory of the splendid days to come. *Ibid* Apr 728/2 She nodded her head with a look promissory of horrors

† **Promit**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. *next*.] = *PROMISE* *sb.* 1, 2.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* iii. lxxvi, In their promittis thay stude euer firme and plane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S.) 113 My beleue is in thy word, And all thy promittis maist and last.

† **Promit**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *promit*, -*itt* (e, -yt) (te 5 *pa* 1. *promit*, -yt). B. 5 *promette*. [ad. L. *prōmitt-ere* to let go or send forth, to put forth; to promise, give hope of; to foretell; f. *prō*, *prō*-1 + *mitt-ere* to let go, send. The B form a. F. *promett-re* (10th c. in *Godef*) to promise]

1. = *PROMISE v.* 1, 2.

1425 *Rolls of Parli* IV 297/2 Promyttyng and behotyng to do, kepe, observe and fulfillle . al yat shall be decreed 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Promyttyngge if he myghte escape pat pestilence, pat he wolde dye in goyngne pilgrimages. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 141 He has payit thame all that he promytit thame 1527 in *Fiddes Wolsey* ii. (1726) 141 Promyttyng that from henceforth I shall never return agen to the said heresies. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 131 Promytting, unwitting, 300 hechts you neur huiked

β. c 1422 *HOCCEVE Jereias's Wife* 802 If your pardon Yee me promette 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) V. 435 Y promette feithfully to be ruled by hym. c 1480 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxiii. 78 'Syre', sayd the pucell, 'I promette you that youne hoste shalbe al to gydre contented of you'.

b = *PROMISE v.* 5 a.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. xvi, I promytte and warne the that yf thou come nyghe me I shalle see the with this grete clubbe

† 2. *Erroneous* for *PERMIT*. perh. scribal error.

c 1500 *Joseph Arim.* (B.E.T.S.) 34 He... commaunded hym he sholde promytte and suffre the seruantes of almyghty god to passe out of pryson. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) E1, They were promitted and suffred to retreatre. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 330 The Quenis Majestie promittis thame to tak of her awin woddis as may serve to the bigging of neidfull housis for the labourers.

† The alleged sense 'To disclose, to publish, to confess' is a figment founded on a misquotation: see below.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen VII* 33b, Pardon of all offences and crimes committed, and promotions and rewards for obeys to the kynges request. [Misquoted in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 'of all offences and crimes promitted', whence in *Cent. Dict.*, and (def) in *Finch's Stand Dict.*]

Promittor (promi'tor). *Astrol.* Also 7-er. [f. prec. + -or. Cf. PROMISSOR.] A planet which 'promises' or prognosticates that some event will take place on its arriving at some particular aspect with another planet, star, or point of the heaven (the *significator*); also applied to such an aspect.

1647 *Lilly Chr. Astrol.* clxvii. 719 Consider the Profections of Significators and Promittors. 1671 *Salmon Syn Med.* i. xxxiv. 71 The Quality of the Disease shall be discerned from the Promittor or afflicting Planet. 1696 *Promittors* [see PROMISSOR] 1879 *J. Wilson Dict. Astrol.* s. v. 1/2 and 3 are anaretic promittors, and promise to destroy the life of the native when the hyleg is directed to them 1/2 and 3 are promittors of good when directions to them are fulfilled

|| **Promnesia** (prɒmniˈʒiə). *Psychic Science* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-2 + *-μνήσια* memory.] (See quot.)

1903 *Myrr's Human Personality* I. p. xx, *Promnesia*, the paradoxical sensation of recollecting a scene which is only now occurring for the first time; the sense of the *dhya* *vu*. *Ibid.* II. 264 That sensation of already remembering what is happening or is just about to happen, to which some authors have applied the too wide term *pannesia*, but for which *promnesia* seems a more exact and distinctive name.

† **Promont.** *Obs. rare.* [Shortened from PROMONTORY, as if f. PRO-1 + L. *mont-em* MOUNT sb.] = PROMONTORY.

1612 *Drayton Poly-olb.* i. 151 A Promont jutting out into the dropping south. *a* 1647 *Middleton Changeling* i. 1, Our citadels are plac'd conspicuous to outward view On promonts' tops. 1631 *CHETTER Trag. Hoffmann* B. 1, He to yon promonts top, and their survey, What shipwreckt passengers the belgiques sea Casts from her fomy entrailes

† **Promonto re.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmontōrium* PROMONTORY; cf. F. *promontoire* (15-16 c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = prec.

1623 *Littigow Trav.* i. 22 Capo Bianco in Calabria being the furthest promontory of Italy *Ibid.* x. 448 With-out it is quadrangled, and within round, having two degrees of incircling promontories, supported by Marble pillars, and Alabaster arches. 1657 *THORNLEY Tr. Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 82 Coming to a Promontory which ran into the Sea

Promontorial (prɒmɒntɔˈriəl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōmontōri-um* PROMONTORY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a promontory.

1875 *Alex. Smith New Hist. Aberdeen.* I. i. 1 From its semicircular shape it may be called promontorial

Promontoried (prɒmɒntɔˈriəd), *a* [f. PROMONTORY + -ED] Formed into or furnished with a promontory or projection.

1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen V* cxxxviii, The floating Bodies, promontoried, Reaks An Exhalation. 1844 *FAIRL Sir Lancelot* (1857) 51 The green hill-tops and promontoried steep. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 They see the promontoried backs and small heads and long necks of some of those ungainly beasts [camels].

b as *pa pple.* Pierced as by a promontory. 1877 *BLACKMORE Breva* II. xxxi. 141 In bays and waves of rolling glass, promontoried, here and there, by jutting coepe or massive tie.

† **Promontorious, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of a promontory; lofty and prominent. (In quot. fig.)

1615 *T. ADAMS Eng. Sickness* Serim. II. Wks. 1861 I. 422 The Papists brag of their numerous multitude, and promontorious celestide. 1628 — *Happiness Ch.* *Ibid.* II. 497 The ambitious man's mountain is his honour, and who dares find fault with so promontorious a celestide?

|| **Promontorium** (prɒmɒntɔˈriəm) [med L., see next.] *a.* = next. *b.* = next, 2.

1654-64 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* *Intro.* (1674) 191/x Promontorium, is a high Mountain which shooteth it self into the Sea, the utmost end of which is called a Foreland, or Cape. 1831 [see next, 2]. 1877 *Daily News* 23 Jan. This long bluff promontorium throws forward, as it were, two sheltering wings for batteries stationed in the narrow waist behind.

Promontory (prɒmɒntɔˈri). Also 7-ary, promontory. [ad. med.L. *prōmontōri-um*, alteration (after *mont-em* MOUNT sb.) of L. *prōmonturi-um* a mountain ridge, a headland, promontory; referred by some to *prōmōnēre* to jut forward.]

1. A point of high land which juts out into the sea or other expanse of water beyond the line of coast; a headland.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Acts* xiii. 46 Barnabas and Saul went to Seleucia, whiche is a great promontory, or peake on the weste parte of Antioche. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (A1b) 8 Euen vnto the promontorie or landes ende of the people, called *Cimbri*. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Classe* 80 The parallel, goth by the promontory of good hope. 1609 *GALIS Cr. Gentiles* i. viii. 44 Coisica called by the Grecians the Hony Island, because of its many Promontories, and angles. 1725 *POPE Odyssey*, x. 221 From yonder Promontory's brow, I view'd the coast. 1876 *GARDEN Stray Stud.* 60 Monaco stands on a promontory of rock which falls in bold cliffs into the sea.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1892) 196 The beginning of his Raigne is the Period or farthest Promontory of the certain antiquities of this Realme. 1832 *W. IRVING Aithanb* a. I. xxi. 309 They doubled the promontory of the mountains, and arrived in sight of the famous Puente del Pinos. *a* 1854 *H. REED Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. xv. 205

Standing on the promontory of the present, to feel the air rising from the shadowy waters of the past. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ix. 63 The avalanche... was hidden from us by a rocky promontory

2. *Anat.* Applied to certain prominences or protuberances of the body.

Promontory of the sacrum, an angular prominence formed by the junction of the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum. *Promontory of the tympanum*, a protuberance of the inner ear caused by the projection of the cochlea

1831 *R. KNOX Cloguet's Anat.* 111 The sacrum is articulated to the fifth lumbar vertebra. Its junction with the spinal column forms a projecting angle named the Promontory (*promontorium*) *Ibid.* 567 The Promontory (*promontorium*) is another pretty broad tubercular eminence, of a variable form, which limits the fenestra ovalis below. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 298 Another opening, called the fenestra rotunda, lies below and behind the promontory

3. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Resembling a promontory, projecting, outstanding.

1579 *FENTON Guiccard.* vii. (1599) 284 On the top of the mountaine called the Promontorie hill. *c* 1590 *GREENE P. Bacon* iv. 6 Welcome To Englands shore, whose promontory cleues, Shewes Albion is another little world. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. 153 A Promontory Wen, with grisly Garg, Stood high, upon the Handle of his Face. 1726 *POPE Odyssey* xix. 281 His bending head O'er which a promontory should spread. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyon.* iii. xxv. Each bold and promontory mound.

Promorph (prɒmɒrˈf). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *promorph* (Haackel), f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-2 + *μορφή* form.] A primitive or fundamental form.

1889 *Nature* 28 Feb. 409/2 An addition of three pages on 'the fundamental form (promorph)'

Promorphology (prɒmɒrˈfɒlədʒi). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *promorphologie* (Haackel); see PRO-2 and MORPHOLOGY.] The morphology of fundamental forms; the branch of morphology that treats of organic forms from a mathematical standpoint; stereometric morphology. So **Promorphological a.**, of or pertaining to promorphology; whence **Promorphologically adv.**; **Promorphologist**, one who is versed in promorphology

1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* a General Anatomy has to do with the fundamental forms of animal organisms (Promorphology). 1883 *P. GENDERS in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/2 *note*, as promorphology develops the crystallography of organic form, so mineralogy becomes parallel to morphology. *Ibid.* 844/2 The classification into bilateral and radiate forms which usually does duty for more precise promorphological conceptions. *Ibid.* 845/2 These homoplastic or homomorphic forms, as Haackel has shown, come as fairly within the province of the promorphologist. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Promorphologically. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, Promorphology, morphology, as relating to a few fundamental types

Promotable (prɒmɒˈtəbəl), *a* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be or is to be promoted; deserving of promotion.

1716 *M. DAVIES Aithen Brit.* III. 31 Scarce sufferable, much less promotable or remunerable. *Abbs.* 1887 *MORLEY Sp. in Scott. Leader* 31 Mar., Resident Magistrates are removable, and, if I may coin a word, 'promotable' by the Executive Government

Promote (prɒmɒˈt), *v.* [f. L. *prōmōt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmōv-ere* to move forward, advance: see PRO-1 and MOVE *v.* So obs. F. *promoter* to instigate (14th c. in *Godef.*)]

1. *trans.* To advance (a person) to a position of honour, dignity, or emolument; *esp.* to raise to a higher grade or office; to prefer.

1387 *THREISA Hgden* (Rolls) VII. 145 *pe* emperor 1-smeyten ajen promoted hym sone into a bishop [L. *promovuit in episcopum*]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 94 Preestes, wich to fatte benefices wolde be promotid. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxviii. 34 He shal so promote the, that thou shalt have the londe by enheritance. 1685 *STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.* iv. 167 Leontius his way was, to promote onely those in the Church, he was beforehand sure of. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. §. 140 Boniface. was promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury

b. *Chess.* To raise (a pawn) to the rank of a piece. (Cf. to QUEEN)

1803 [see PROMOTION 1 b] 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 12 May 3/3 Compelled to promote a Pawn to a piece. 1904 *H. J. R. MURRAY in Brit. Chess Mag.* Dec. 406 [In Malay chess] a pawn may be promoted to the rank of any superior piece, but promotion takes place, not when the Pawn reaches the eighth line, but only after a further diagonal move.

2. To further the growth, development, progress, or establishment of (anything); to help forward (a process or result); to further, advance, encourage. (Formerly also with *on*.)

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* iv. (1570) Cvj/x Such rascolde drames promoted by Thais, Or by suche other newe forged Muses nine. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 b, This gyfte expelleth all vyce, and promoteth all vertue. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 236 The Emperor went about to promote christian religion. 1644 *Dugby Nat. Soul* iv. §. 5. 390 All the causes and helps that promote on its impotent desires. 1698-9 (Mar. 8) *Minute Bk.* S. P. C. K., The Journal of the Hon^{ble} Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1703 *J. TIPPER in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 305 You will promote the Sale of it as much as possibly you can. 1765 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agrac.* (ed. 2) 79 Vegetation is promoted by communicating to the earth the food of plants, and enlarging their pasture. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. I. 191 It could in no way promote the national interest. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. §. 1. 60 Commerce and trade were promoted by the justice and policy of the Kings

b. To support actively the passing of (a law or

measure); now *spec.* to take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of (a local or private act of parliament).

1711 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 138 The parties concerned in promoting this Bill. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* 170 Many bills promoted as private bills, largely affect public as well as private interests.

II. † 3. To put forth or forward into notice or attention; to publish, promulgate, to assert, advance (a claim). *Obs.*

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cccxxv. 230 The kynges nedes weie put forth and promoted as touching the kyngdom of Fraunce. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 139 The false surmised articles promoted by Hugh Raulins, priest. 1563 *BONNER in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. x. xiv. 342 That the oath shall be promoted in open place, where there shall be a convenient assembly of people to witness the same. 1662 *STANLEY Hist. Chaldean Philos.* (1701) 28/1 An Intellectual incorruptible pattern, the Print of whose Form He promoted through the World. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing*, Gutenberg. promoted His claim to the first Invention of this Art

† 4. To incite, prompt, move (to something). *Obs. rare.*

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 27 The aungels of god... to helpe vs in time of prayer, & to promote our prayers towards god. 1646 *H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angels* 80 The Angell keepers. promote to all good, oppose all evil.

5. To cause to move forward in space or extent, to extend. *Obs. exc. Ital.*

1652 *NEEDHAM Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 274 None of them ever attempted to promote their Empire beyond the bounds thereof. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 26 Other eminent Astronomers would promote the Confines of the Atmosphere to exceed six or seven times that number of Miles. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing*, William Caxton (who first brought it to Oxford) promoted it to London also. *a* 1705 *RAY Creation* i. (1714) 207 Francis Pirara promotes the life of the Brazilians beyond the term we have set it. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1137 'Sure it's I will promote her for your honour', where the word 'promote' was used... in its strict meaning of 'cause to move forward'.

III. † 6. To inform against (a person); to lay an information of (a delinquency, etc.); also *intr.* or *absol.* to act as informer. Cf. PROMOTER 3. *Obs.*

14 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 Taverners, tapsters of this citty, Shalbe promoted here by me, For breakeing statutes of this cuntry. 1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* Sermon (1562) 130 [129] These lacke men to promote the kynges officers when they do amisse, and to promote al offenders. 1666 *DRANT Howard, Sat.* iv. Cj. b, I am not one that doth promote, why art thou fraide of me? 1596-1623 [see PROMOTING ppl. a. 1].

7. *Eccl. Law.* To set in motion (the office of the ordinary or judge) in a criminal suit in an ecclesiastical court; to institute (a suit *ex officio* promote) by permission of the ordinary.

1681 *CONSET Pract. Sp. Courts* i. ii. §. 1 (1700) 5 Its Official [sc. of the Court of Archb.] is the proper and competent Judge to take cognizance of all Ecclesiastical Causes whatsoever not only at the Instance of Parties, but also of his meer Office, or when 'tis promoted. *Ibid.* i. ii. §. 3 (1700) 7 It is left to the election of the Plaintiff to elect in which Court he will institute or promote his Cause. 1789 *Sir W. Scott in Haggard Rep. Consist. Court* (1822) I. 14 This is a case of Office promoted [= *ex officio* promote] against Thomas Calcott, for erecting tombs in the church-yard without leave of the Ordinary. 1837 *LUSHINGTON in Curtis Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) 601 Mr. Williams [Vicar of Hendon], who promotes the office of the judge, has brought a charge against a parishioner of chiding and brawling. 1849 *DICKENS Dev. Coph.* xxi. The office of the judge promoted by Tipkins against Bullock for his soul's correction. 1889 (May 11) *AFB BRISON in Read v. Bp. of Lincoln* (Roscoe) 26 The archbishop's office was promoted against him [Bp. Wood of Lichfield, 1681]. *Ibid.* 37 The suit [Lucy v. Bp. St. David's] was promoted *ex officio* before the archbishop. 1895 *Sir R. PHILLIMORE Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 837 In every ecclesiastical court there are two modes of procedure—the civil and the criminal. In criminal proceedings the office of the judge is promoted, [i. e.] inasmuch as all spiritual jurisdiction is in the hands of the bishop or ordinary, his office or function is set in motion. *Ibid.* 956 The Criminal Suit is open to every one whom the ordinary allows to promote his office, and the Civil Suit to every one showing an interest

† **Promote, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōmōt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōmōv-ere* (see prec.); or abbreviated from *promotus*] Promoted.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1261 For where a lover thinketh him promote, Envy will grutch, repynning at his wele

† **Promotement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PROMOTE *v.* + -MENT.] = PROMOTION 2.

1670 *EVELYN Sylva* xxii. (ed. 2) 105 Some commend the strewing a few Oats at the bottom of the fosses or pits for a great promotement of their taking

Promoter (prɒmɒˈtɔː). *Forms:* a 5-6 promotour, -oure, 6 *Sc.* -ar, 6-g-or, 5-er. *β.* 6-8 promooter, 7-mouter. [AF, and early mod.E. *promotour* = F. *promoteur* (1336 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) one who promotes, an official procurator in an ecclesiastical court, † a business agent, ad. med.L. *prōmōtor*, agent-n. f. *prōmōv-ere* to PROMOVE. But from 16th c. commonly spelt with -er, as if f. PROMOTE *v.* + -ER¹. The *β* forms occur only in sense 3.]

1. One who or that which promotes, advances, or furthers any movement or project; a furtherer, an encourager.

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 237 A comforter to them that are desolate, a promoter to the rightfoul, an helpe to the synful. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 445 Of whiche oppynyon

a great furtherer or promoter. 1553 Bacon *Relig. Rome* (1553) 85 The first promoters, to have Images in churches. 1558 ASCHAM *Scholem*. (Arb.) 84 In time they be Promoters of both openie. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 22, That great and learned promoter of experimental philosophy, Dr. Wilkins. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) 1. 78 A powerful Diuretic, or Promoter of Urine. 1782 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram.* Wks. II. 135 Money is the best promoter of matrimony. 1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVII. 277: In 1837 the bills for making four distinct lines of railway to Brighton had been referred to one committee. An unprecedented contest arose between the promoters of the competing lines. 1847 Hells *Friends in C. I.* 106 There are two great classes of promoters of social happiness. 1878 Lyeck *Eng. in 18th C. II.* v. 35 [The] leading promoter [of the University] was the Chancellor, Bishop Elphinstone.

b. *Legisl.* One who takes steps for, or actively supports, the passing of a law; now *spec.* one of those who take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of a local or private act of parliament. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 44 Cicero himself was the promoter of it, and procured a decree to his satisfaction. *Ibid.* 552 Caelius was the promoter of this law. [Cf. 1840 in 1.] 1865 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iv. 20 With respect to these [local acts] various preliminaries... are required to be observed by the promoters of the several bills. *Ibid.* I. ix. 172 The promoters of each bill are required to prove compliance with the standing orders of both Houses.

c. *Finance.* One who promotes, or takes the requisite steps for, the formation of a joint-stock company; one who is a party to the preparation or issue of the prospectus; a company-promoter. In consequence of the amount of swindling too often resorted to, the term has in popular use acquired an opprobrious sense: cf. PROMOTERISM.

1876 World V. No. 206. 5 A promoter, *quoad* promoter, is not necessarily a bad man. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostrin* 80 He cursed himself, his friend, and all the ravenous crew of jobbers and promoters. 1889 Times 18 Mar. 9/3 The promoter of a company is accountable for what he omits to do, as well as for what he does. 1890 Act 53 & 54 Vict. c. 64 § 3 A promoter in this section means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus. 1894 Westm. Gas 15 Nov. 8/1 Official Receiver. Is he a company promoter? Witness, Oh, no; he is far too respectable for that.

2. One who promotes or advances another in dignity or position.

14. [See PROMOVER] 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals III. 301 They are disinterested, and no passionate promoters of their kindred. 1868 FREEMAN *N. Cong.* II. vii. 80 Harold appears as a special promoter of German churchmen.

II. †3. One whose business was to prosecute or denounce offenders against the law; originally an officer appointed by the crown; later, one who prosecuted in his own name and that of the sovereign, and received a part of the fines as his fee; a professional accuser, an informer. *Obs.*

a. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 347: The Office of our Promoter, by us granted unto him by our Letters Patents. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 140b, Sergeant, Attorney, Promoter, Judge or Scribe, Will not feele thy matter without a priute bribe. 1566 Roy. Proclam. 10 Nov., Such as be informers vpon penall lawes and Statutes, commonly called promoters. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 491 Aristogiton the scyophant or false promoter, being condemned to death for troubling men with wrongfull imputations. 1603 [see RELATOR 2.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Promoters... be those, which in popular and penall actions doe deferre the names, or complaine of offenders, hauing part of the profit for their reward... They belong especially to the Echequer and kings bench. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton* (1662) 287 [Henry VII] made Empson Promoter General, to press the Penall-Statutes all over the land.

b. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb* (1878) 147 His eies be promoters, some trespas to spie. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactus* Ann. iv. vii. (1622) 99 The promoters (L. delatores), a race of men found out for a common ouerthrow and destruction. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 138 Prowling promoters. 1653 MILTON *Heirelives* Wks. 1851 V. 358 Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promoters. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, Promoters.

†b. An officer appointed to prosecute students before the Rector for debts or offences, in some of the Scottish universities. Now only *Hist.* repr. med.L. *promotor*.

1428 *Minum Unio. Glasguensis* (Maut. Club) II. 9 De electione Promotoris Universitatis et eius officio. 1854 *Ibid.* II Table p. iv, A Promotor or General Syndic to be elected annually for the recovery of University debts, and the detection of contraventions of the Statutes. The Promotor to bring offenders before the Lord Rector... The Promotor's oath.

c. *Ecll. Law* The prosecutor of a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 172 Laics should not be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses. 1821 LAMB *Etha Ser.* 1 *Oxford in Vacation*, Amid an incongruous assembly of attorneys, attorneys' clerks, apparitors, promoters, vermin of the law, among whom he sits 'in calm and sinless peace'. 1876 LD PENZANCE in *Willis v. Bp. of Oxf. in Law Rep.*, *Prob. Div.* II. 198 The promoter in this proceeding of 'duplex querela' complains in his libel that having been duly presented the bishop has refused to institute him. *Ibid.* That the result of the examination satisfied him (the defendant) that the promoter was non *idoneus et minus sufficiens in literaturâ*. 1889 E. S. ROSCOE *Bp. of Lincoln's Case* 1 The promoters in the suit were E. Read, W. Brown, T. F. Wilson, and J. Marshall. The respondent was the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 1895 Sir R. PHILLIMORE *Ecll. Law* (ed. 2) 992 The promoter of the office of the judge is bound not only to give in articles, but also a correct copy to the defendant.

III. 4. A descriptive appellation in the Scottish universities (or some of them) of the official who presented students for degrees. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Properly in Latin form *promotor*, but sometimes represented historically by the *Eng* form.

1864 W. L. Low *D. Thomson* iv. 93 It was his turn to act as Promotor or 'Father' of the new graduates. 1898 A. C. FRASER *T. Reid* iv. 46 In the last year of each course, as 'promoter', he presented his undergraduates to receive the Master's degree [at King's Coll., Aberdeen].

Hence *Promoterism*, the reprobated practice or conduct of promoters of joint-stock companies.

1882a (title) Last Words of Thomas Carlyle on Trades-Unions. Promoterism and the Signs of the Times. 1882a *Edin. Courant* 27 Oct. 6/7 Word-painting of the diabolical promoterism of the day.

Promoting (*prɒmōtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROMOTE *v* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROMOTE.

1. Advancement, furtherance, helping forward; the 'getting up' of joint-stock financial companies.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 276: The preferring of Justice and promotinge and rewardinge Vertue. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1821) 54 [He was accused] for promoytynge of benefices by symony. 1648 MILTON *Observ.* 1st Peace Wks. 1851 IV. 560 To give the first promoting... to his own tyrannical designs in England. 1772 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 41 For the promoting of their pious designs. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 Company-promoting has become a business.

†2 The action of a PROMOTER (sense 3); accusing, denouncing. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tactus* *Hist.* II. x. (1592) 58 Annus Faustus. condemned of promoting.

Promoting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That promotes, in various senses.

†1. That lays an information; that is a promoter or informer. *Obs.*

1596 HARRINGTON *Apol.* Agax Aa vj b, Least some hungrie promoting fellows should beg it as a concealment. 1604 DRAYTON *Envil* 547 Steps in this false spy, this promoting wretch, Closely betrays him that he gives to each. 1623 SANDERSON *Sermon* (1657) 222 Informing, and promoting, and pettifoggng make-bates.

2. That furthers, assists, or fosters. Chiefly in comb., as *company-promoting*, *health-promoting*.

1871 M. LEGRAND *Camb. Presb.* 250 Hunting the Drag... is so innocent, so health promoting, and in every way so praiseworthy an amusement. 1904 *Westm. Gas* 1 Feb. 2/2 Colossal company-promoting swindlers.

Promotion (*prɒmōʃən*), *n.* Also 5-6 -cio(u)n, -cyon. [a. F. *promotion* (14th c. in Hatz -Darm.), ad. L. *prōmōtiō-em*, n. of action f. *prōmōv-ere*: see PROMOVE.]

1. Advancement in position; preferment. *On promotion*, on the way to promotion, on trial; *to be on one's promotion*, to conduct oneself with a view to promotion (also *colloq.* to marriage).

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 344/2 Ne for promotion or furthering of any persone to Office. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Pross* I. cccxxviii 511 With his promoycony of popalyte the romaynes were appeased. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 119, I give to Douthie and Anne my daughters xl s. to be equallye dyvide betwixte them towarde their marriage or other promotion. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 23 The high promotion of his Grace of Canterbury, Who holds his State at dore 'mongst Pursuants, Pages, and Foot-boys. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 81 Disgusted that he was not in the late promotion made a marshall of France. 1751 EARL ORFERY *Remarks* *Swift* (1752) 29 In point of power and revenue, such a deanery might be esteemed no considerable promotion. 1795 CRABBE *Newsayer* 312 Promoter's ladder, who goes up or down. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. x. 602 In that period promotion depended solely on merit.

1836 *Lettr. fr. Madras* I. (1843) 4 Several Irish girls apparently on their promotion. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, The little kitchen-maid on her promotion. *Ibid.* xlv, 'I remember when you liked 'em, though'. 'That was when I was on my promotion, Goosey,' she said. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 4 A square, squat room (a cellar on promotion). 1902 MISS E. P. THOMPSON in *Genil. Mag.* Dec. 583 When the canonised saints have been worked out, he has recourse to those, as it were, 'on their promotion'.

b. *Chess.* The elevation of a pawn to the rank of a higher piece.

1803 P. PRATT *Studies of Chess* (1804) I. 30 Of promoting a pawn to be a queen, rook, &c. When a pawn has penetrated to the farthest rank on the adverse side of the board, he is rewarded with promotion to the highest vacant dignity. 1900 *Westm. Gas* 12 May 3/3 If a player is forced to the promotion which involves the loss of the game. *Ibid.* 22 Dec. 3/3 A trio of promotion problems representing three different types of promotion side by side.

2. The action of helping forward; the fact or state of being helped forward, furtherance, advancement, encouragement.

1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. N vij b, To the quyete state of the chyrche and to the promocioun of the fayth. 1584 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* III. 702 To the promocioun and furtherance of the gospell. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 An Authentick discouragement to the promotion of the Arts and Sciences. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 200 There is a navigable river which is a great promotion of the trade of the town. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 60 Institutions for the promotion of learning. 1862 SIR B. BROOME *Psychol. Inq.* II. vii. 233 The great agent in the promotion of civilization is the advancement of knowledge.

b. The getting up of a joint-stock company.

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 310/2 The plaintiff was interested in the promotion of the Georgia Gold Mines Company Limited. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 8 June 7/1 He had not personally reaped the benefit of some of his promotions.

†3. The laying of an information against any one. *Obs.*

a. 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* v-vii. 71 Conetousnes & promotion and such like, are that ryghte hand and right eye that must be cut of & plucked out that the whole man peryshe not [But this quot. perh. belongs to sense 1].

†4. ? Motion or stirring of the mind. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Passyons of ire, enuy, sclauderous wordes or other promociouns. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1707) 134/1 They held That nothing judgeth but by interior promotion, and the judgment of true and false consists of inward touch.

†5. Advance, getting on, progress made. Cf. PROMOVE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempt* 1 Sect. 7. 108 Whether it were truly or in appearance, in habit or in exercise of act; it is certain the promotions of the holy Child [Luke II. 52] were great, admirable, and as full of wonder as of sanctity.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 2b) *promotion allowance*, *expense, money*; (in 1) *promotion examination*.

1882a *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 6/1 The General Hydraulic Power Company. No promotion money is to be paid. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 32 note, The Edinburgh arbitrator took the actual cost of promotion as the test of the promotion allowance. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 4 Dec. 10/1 To look into the promotion expenses. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 3/7 The promotion examinations are at hand.

Promotive (*prɒmōtɪv*), *a. (sb.)* [f. as PROMOTE *v.* + -IVE, after MOTIVE *a.* Cf. Anglo-L. *prōmōtīvus* (1337 in Du Cange).] Having the quality of promoting; tending to the promotion (of a thing).

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 76 They will use [it] rather in a destructive, then promotive way therunto. 1686 *Relig. Dutch* v. 46 Promotive to the advancement of Christian Religion. 1712 SHARTESS *Charac.* III. Misc. II. iii. 98 Corroborative of Religion, and promotive of true Faith. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 277 The an is so promotive of growth. 1882 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 860 Agencies powerfully promotive of human progress.

B. *sb.* *nonce-use.* That which promotes or furthers something.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 286 To evolve its real promotives.

Hence **Promotiveness**, the quality of being promotive; tendency to promote or further.

a. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Uhlt. Philos.* (1870) 251 He has defined utilitarianism as the philosophy which values one thing simply in regard of actions, viz their promotiveness of happiness. 1874 P. SMYTH *Our Inter.* xi. 224 To set forth... their promotiveness to the fullness of thought as well as the material comforts of... man.

†Promotor. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [a. med.L.: see PROMOTER.] A procurator, prolocutor, or proctor.

1706 tr. *Duglin's Ecll. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. 1 Hercules Sevecollus, Promotor of the Council.

†Promotorial (*prɒmōtɔːriəl*), *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *prōmōtor* (see prec.) + -IAL, cf. obs. F. *promoterial* (1589 in Godef.), = med.L. **prōmōtorius*.] Of or pertaining to a procurator; *promotorial letters*, letters of attorney.

1631-3 J. DURIE in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 301 [The King] had promised to give me Promotorial letters to further this end. *Ibid.* 303 How. to go to the King of Sweden for his Promotorial Letters towards ye Lutheran princes.

Promotress (*prɒmōtɪtɪs*), *f.* [f. PROMOTE + -ESS 1.] A female promoter. So [in L. form] **Promotrix**, in same sense.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Sermon. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 107 A promotress and bawd to error. 1678 ANTH. WALKER *Funeral Chans* IV *Paruch* 48 The greatest Mistress, and Promotress, of a new Science—The Art of obliging. 1822 *Conn. Mag.* July 14 The promotress of mothers' meetings. 1660 J. LLOYD *Donat. Episc.* 17 A zealous promotrix of the Schism of the Donatists.

†Promoval. *Sc. Obs.* rare. [f. PROMOVE *v.* + -AL.] Promotion, furtherance, advancement.

1683 RENWICK *Sermon*, etc. (1776) 570 For promoval and defence of Reformation. 1687 in *Shields Faithful Contendings* (1780) 300 For the promoval and defence of these testimonies. a. 1693 *Unquhart's Rabelais* III. xxix. 246 Steadable for the promoval of the good of that Youth.

†Promove, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōmōvere* to move forward, promote: see PRO-1 and MOVE *v.* Cf. OF *por-, promouvoir*, mod. *promouvoir*, perh. the immediate source.]

1. *trans.* = PROMOTE *v.* 1.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E.T.S.) 34 The sone of Steyve the whiche promoyud Theobalde... in-to the Archebisschope of Cawntirbury. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Pref. Lat. eury nobyl Prynce luf vertue and iustice, heat vyce, punys euyl men, and promowe gud men. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 62 [He] laboure daylie to promowe his freindis to honour and dignitie. 1671 J. BRYDALL *Law Eng. Nobility & Gentry* (1675) 2 Nobility being then a Quality or Dignity, whereby a Man is promoted out of, and above the Estate of the vulgar.

2. = PROMOTE *v.* 2.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 Prelats promouing, or secular lordys procuring bat. clerk lord in bat. maner, bat. synnyn deadly. 1566 *Let. Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. to Eng. Ch.* 19 To promote the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. a. 1641 SUCKLING *Love & Belov'd Poems* (1646) 5 It is impossible, nor can Integrity our ends promote. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 Making use of the Christian Religion only as a blind or politic medium to promote their gain. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 77 The 'sons of the prophets', whose establishment 'in the present truth'; I am... under an obligation to promote.

3 To move mentally, provoke, instigate, incite.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 To this promouid hum enuye and disloyal detraction. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.*

Ep. Buy b, A Law ought to draw back men from evil, ... it ought also to promote them unto good

4. To move onward, remove to another place. *rare*.

1533 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II 329 Tha war promout till ane vther place At will . of the kingis grace.

5. *intr.* To move on, advance, make progress.

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamblion Wks* (1892) 43 This monsture promovet sic maturitie of age as it could easelie flatter and imitat every man's countenance. 1627 S WARD *Happiness of Prudence* 38 We can doe just nothing, but lye becalmed and vnable to moue or promoue as a Ship on the Sea

1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* I 77 How few are these who endeavour to promoue in their spiritual state

Promovent (prō-mōvēnt), *a. (sb)* [ad L. *prōmōvēnt-em*, pr. pp. of *prōmōvēre* see *prec*]

†1. That 'promoves' or promotes; causing advancement or progress. *Obs rare*.

1625 *Debates Ho Comm* (Camden) 86 To shew the remedys both remoyvent and promovent 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II, iv. 169 Religion is both the conversant and promovent cause of States 1809 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I 540 In fact, I never wish to be promovent in any thing

†2. Prosecuting, suing. *Obs rare*

1693 Wood *Allegation in Life & Times* (OHS) IV 17 Item. That the book entituled Athenae Oxonienses, exhibited by the party promovent in this cause, was first enter'd in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London.

B. *sb* The promoter of a suit in an ecclesiastical court; = **PROMOTER** 3c

1877 Willis v B of Oxf in *Law Rep., Prob Div* II 192 This was a suit of duplex querela arising out of the refusal of the Bishop to institute the promovent, to the rectory of 1812 193 Dr Tristram on behalf of the promovent, moved the Dean of Arches Lord Penzance, to give leave to the promovent to bring in his libel. 1812 203 Dr Swabey moved the Court to dismiss the defendant from the suit, the promovent being dead [So all though the case, but in the judgement Lord P. used 'promoter'. see **PROMOTER** 3c]

† **Promover**. *Obs.* [f. **PROMOVE** v. + *-ER*]

One who or that which 'promoves' or promotes = **PROMOTER** 1 (in quot. 14.. = **PROMOTER** 2).

14.. WYNTOUN *Cron* vi 1009 (Wemyss MS) His promovayr [Cotton MS. promotoun] him off assayit How of his part he held him payit 1545 Jovic *Exp Dan* vii 102 Bokis & heresies as they call goddis worde, to be prohibited, pressed downe, & burned with all the promouers therof. 1614 Bp. FORBES *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 109 The dragon... substituted this viceroy the most effectual promouer of darkness that euer was 1638 M GARRITH in *Hearne Collect.* 7 Jan an 1706 (OHS) I 160 A zealous promover of good Works 1650 *Rec Dingwall Presbytery* (OHS) 173 Plotiers & pime promovers yroff.

† **Promoving**, *vb. sb.* *Obs.* [as *prec.* + *-ING*]. The action of promoting, promotion; moving.

14.. tr. *Secreta Secret* App. 249 Of promoving of Study 1610 *Donne Pseudo-martyr* 204 For the promoving of Christs glorie. 1613 = *Serm.* viii. (1640) 6 Those works of ours that... conduce most to the promoving of others to glorifie God 1639 *Sportswood Hist. Ch. Scot* II. (1677) 32 To have his advice for the promoving of some worthy person unto the place. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. 170 The promoving of real religion in themselves and others

Prompt (prɒmpt), *sb.* [In branch I, ad L. *promptus* readiness, f. ppl. stem of *prōm-ere* (see next); in II. f. **PROMPT** v.; in III. f. **PROMPT** a.]

I. †1. Readiness; preparedness In *prompt* (= L. in *promptu*), in readiness *Obs rare*.

c 1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 134 He hadde yt in prompte what suneuer he wolde vtin to speke yt metyrlly.

II. 2. An act of prompting; instigation; something said or suggested to incite to action, or to help the memory. Cf. **PROMPT** v. 2.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Each.* 27 Common dronckards and carnall livers esteame themselves as honest and as truly religious as the best, and bothe by a subtil prompt of the diuill 1721 CIBBER *Com. Lovers* v. You won't forget to give me a Prompt upon occasion 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 12 She was glad to accept a prompt from her neighbour

b. *spec. in Theat.* The act of the prompter on the stage. Chiefly in *Comb.* as *prompt-bell*, the bell used by a prompter in a theatre to summon an actor; *prompt-box*, the prompter's box on a stage; *prompt-centre*, the position on a stage half-way between the centre and the prompt-side; *prompt-copy* = **PROMPT-BOOK**; *prompt-side*, that side of the stage to the actor's right, where the prompter usually takes up his position when there is no *prompt-box*.

1784 *New Spectator* No 6 7 Then recommences the music of the intated Gods. after that comes the tinkling of the "prompt bell. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 263, I happened to be almost born in a "prompt-box and weaned in a scene-painter's size-kettle. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 3/1 The prompt-box was placed in the centre of the stage; but, owing to there being no floor below the stage, our prompter, had to raise a trap door in the stage, and to crawl along, on hands and knees. 1884 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS in *Athenaeum* 25 Oct 529/2 An old "prompt copy may have wandered out of England 1898 *Dickens's Nick Nick* xxiii, Nicholas found himself close to the first entrance on the "prompt side. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct 3/4 On the prompt side some picturesque little bazaars are being fitted up

III. 3. *Commerce* (ellipt for *prompt date, day, time*) A trade term for a limit of time given for payment of the account for produce purchased; the limit (varying with different goods) being

stated on a note of reminder called a *prompt-note*; hence = *due-date*.

1755 *MAGENS Insurance* I 348 This 1 per Cent, which was left out on account of the different Prompts for Payment, must either be deducted on none or both the Accounts. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II 54 The speculation went on at advancing prices till nearly the expiration of the prompt 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Prompt-note*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/3 In goods like tea, where the prompt, or time allowed before the goods are taken up, is long, a deposit of something like one-third of the value has to be made at the time of purchase. In most, leading goods the prompt is short. *Mod.* If you offered me corn at so much, I might reply 'At what prompt?' or 'What is the prompt?'

b See quot
1882 *BIRNELL Counting-ho Dict.* (1893) 245 **Prompt** .. In commerce, the setting forth in a written document the record of a bargain or sale, in such a form as to render it negotiable

A prompt is an agreement between a shipper or importer on the one hand, and a merchant on the other, in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date. It implies that the goods shall be 'promptly' paid for on delivery, if delivered before the specified date, and at the specified date, whether they are delivered or not.

c. ellipt. for *prompt goods* (see **PROMPT** a 3): Goods sold under an agreement as to a prompt or time-limit.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *a. (adv.)* [a. f. *prompt* (1219 in *Godef. Compl.*), or ad. L. *promptus* brought forth, brought to light, manifest; at hand, ready, quick, prepared, disposed, inclined; pa. pp. of *prōm-ere* to bring forth or out, produce, bring to light, f. *prō*, *PRO-* 1 a + *em-ere* to take, to buy]

1. Ready in action; quick to act when occasion arises; acting with alacrity; ready and willing.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 61 A man of lawe bloode of Briteyne, Caiusius by name, but prompte in counsell [L. *consilio et manu promptus*] 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v cxvi. 91 She that was prompte & redy to all euyl, cast in her mynde that this chylde was slayne by poison. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 12 Thai ar mar prompt to repret a smal ignorant falt, nor to commende ane grit vertuous act. 1555 *Edin. Decades* 58 A man of prompt witte. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. xlii 75 Tell him, I am prompt To lay my Crowne at his feete, and there to kneele. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* II 38 Three pert Templars came Each prompt to quey, answer, and debate 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi xvi, A matchless horse, though something old, Prompt to his paces, cool and bold. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* I. 1 (1879) 5 The promptest and least hesitating of men. 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI lxixii. 200 The friend who had ever been prompt in the time of peril. 1895 *Lb. BERNERS Prose.* II cxxxiii. [cxxxix.] 373 Thus they went sayyng by the see freshly the see was so prompte and so agreeable to them

†b. Ready in mind, inclined, disposed. *1 rare*
1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* iv. 14 go, I cannot sing Nor play at subtill games; faire venues all; To which the Grecians are most prompt and plegant.

†c. Hasty, forward, abrupt, blunt *Obs rare*.

1768 *STERN Sent Journ.* (1773) I 35 A prompt French marquis, at our ambassador's table demanded of Mr H—, if he was H—the poet? No, said H— mildly— *Tant pis*, replied the Marquis.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Characterized by readiness or quickness; done, performed, etc. at once, at the moment, or on the spot.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 Contemplacyon is a fite & a prompte or redy syght of the eye of the mynde 1543 (*title*) Apophthegmes, that is to saie, prompte, quicke, wittie and sententious saynges, of certain Emperours, Kynges, Philosophers and Oratours, compiled in Latine by Maister Erasmus And now translated into Englyshe by Nicolas Udall 1624 *WORTON Archet in Reliq.* (1651) 260 The reception of Light into the Body of the building, was very prompt. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 149 Such prompt eloquence Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Prompt Payment*, a present paying of Money, a Term in Merchandize 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 371 His creditor demands prompt payment in cash, in ready money 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson Advts.* The stretch of mind and prompt assiduity 1834 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Pitt* (1887) 322 Those qualities which enable men to form prompt and judicious decisions 1877 *W. S. GILBERT Sorcerer* 1. We deduct 10 per cent for prompt cash

†b. *transf.* Suddenly emergent; demanding instant action *Obs. rare*

1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav* 157 Very apt in prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution.

3. *Commerce*. For immediate delivery (and payment); also, due at once, or at the date fixed. Cf. **PROMPT** sb. 3.

1879 *Expression in London Tea-trade*. When are the overland teas prompt? [The regular word for *due* in reference to the proceeds of sales of tea and other merchandise]

1883 *Daily News* 25 Sept 2/7 Beetroot—Old crop, 80½ per cent, sold prompt at 20s. 7½d. 1884 *St James's Gas* 28 Apr 7/5 Rates for prompt boats are not well maintained 1888 *Daily News* 24 Dec 2/6 The prompt figure for No 3 [pig iron] has been 32s. 6d.; 34s; to 34s 3d is quoted January to March 1894 *Ibid.* 31 Dec 2/6 There have been a few odd prompt lots sold at 35s. No 3 1898 *Ibid.* 16 May 8/6 Sometimes 40s. 7½d. will be taken for prompt iron by merchants.

B. as *adv.* Promptly, to the minute or the fixed time; sharp.

Mod. She must be called prompt at seven o'clock.

C. *Comb.* of *adj.*, as *prompt-untilled*, of *adv.* as *prompt-paying* (that pays promptly).

1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam Wits* viii (1596) 112 None,

who is prompt-witted, can learne to read without stumbling. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 8/6 Good, prompt-paying, establish tenants.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *v.* Also 4-5 *prompt*, 5-6 *prompt*, 6 *prompt*, 6-7 *prompt*. *Pa. pp.* *prompted*, rarely in 7 *prompt*. [f. *prec.* *adj.* or its F. or L. original, in sense 'to make prompt or ready to do something']

The genesis of the verb is not clear; the first example (if certain) is earlier than any known instance of the use of the *adj.* in Eng., and suggests the prior use of a med.L. **promptare* or F. **prompter* = *it. proutare*, to make ready, to prompt; of this in Fr. or med.L. no example has been found, but its agent-n **promptator* occurs in *Promptary* see **PROMPTER** 1]

1. *trans.* To incite to action; to move or instigate (a person, etc.) to do, or to something.

a 1340 *HAMFOLDS Psalter* xxxiv 7 Je deuel foluand & promptand c 1440 *Promptary* 415/1 *Promptyn, prono, incenso, insumo.* c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 444 Another was with the at þou saw nott, þat stude euer and promptyd the to wurk besylle. 1552 *SHAKS Rom. & Jul* II ii. 80 By whose direction foundst thou out this place? By Loue that first did prompt me to enquire 1607 = *Timon* II. ii. 150 When I haue Prompted you in the ebbe of your estate, And your great flow of debts. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Lus* 12 A hot Sun-shine or warmer aue (even in Winter) will quickly prompt them out of their Hives. 1673 O. WALKER *Edm.* (1677) 90 Defer what your passion prompts you to do 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi (1842) I. 36 Their pride prompting them to put it to the utmost trial 1837 *DICKENSI Venetia* II 1, A mysterious instinct prompted her

b. *absol.*

1830 *S. ROGERS Italy, Mailers* 62 Records of the past That prompt to hero-worship 1855 *BAIN Senses & Inst* II ii § 3 (1864) 124 When two feelings prompt in opposite ways, the one that determines the conduct is said to be volitionally the stronger. 1856 *KANE Act. Expl.* II. xiii. 133 They migrate in numbers as their necessities prompt.

2. *trans.* To assist (a speaker when at a loss) by suggesting something to be said, or (a reciter) by supplying the words that come next. Used esp. of thus helping a pupil in his recitation, or an actor in speaking his part. (Cf. **PROMPT** sb. 2 b)

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (x888) § John Lyllyng came unto hym and prompted hym, and bad hym say [etc.] 1541 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 241 Yt euery such suter should knowe to salute & cal euery citizen by his name without the helpe of any byddelle to prompte hym 1550 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 89 Let him translate it into Latin againe, abiding in such place, where no other scholer may prompte him. 1679 *Establ. Test* 8 To stand behind the Scene, and prompt both Parties, to Act the bloody Tragedy. 1778 *Br Lowth* *Transl. Isaah* xxx 21 Thine ears shall hear the word prompting thee behind 1874 *BURNARD My Time* viii. 69 It was like being prompted in an examination, and being unable to catch the word

†b. To remind, put (one) in mind *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* I. i 306 All prompting mee how faire yong Hero is.

3. To urge, suggest, or dictate (a thing); to inspire, give rise to (thought, action).

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii (1612) 323 That be not Two or diuers Gods also prompt by this 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii 420 It goes on I see As my soule prompts me. 1624 *QUARLES Simon's Elegies* xvii. DIV. Poems (1717) 382 She prompteth how to break New languages 1673 *Vain Insolvency of Rome* 15, I shall not repent that I prompt these intimations unto you 1717 *POPE Eloisa* 216 Whispering Angels prompt her golden dreams. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1756) 222 To prompt due Impressions of the Awe of God on the Minds of Men 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. i, 'Tis morning prompts the linnets' blithest lay 1893 *BLACK P. Thule* xxvi, Lavender knew well what prompted these scornful comments on Borva. 1889 *BOWEN Verg. Aeneid* iv 290 The reasons that prompt this policy new.

†b. With direct and indirect (dative) obj. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS Cor.* III. ii 54 Not by th' matter Which your heart prompts you 1624 *Sir T. HAWKINS tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 10 Nature so unworthily outraged, prompted him these imprecations.

Hence **Prompted**, **Prompting** *pp. adjs.*

1588 *SHAKS L. L.* IV. iii. 322 The prompting eyes, Of beauties touts 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 12 Inspire. As thou art wont my prompted Song 1826 *FOSTER in Lyfe & Corr.* (1846) II. 80 A prompting impulse to go and look for him.

Prompt-book. [f. **PROMPT** sb. 2 b + *BOOK*.]

A copy of a play prepared for the prompter's use, containing the text as it is to be spoken, and directions for the performance.

1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* vii. vii. P 23 As invariable a rule as any in the prompt book. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram.* Lit. 136 The characters of their heroes have not been cut down to fit into the prompt-book. 1867 *DICKENS Let.* 16 Sept. Going over the prompt-book carefully, I see one change in your part to which I positively object

Prompter (prɒmptə), *sb.* Also 5-*ar* (e, -owre, 7-or [f. **PROMPT** v. + *-ER*]) One who prompts.

1 One who moves or incites to action; an instigator, mover.

c 1440 *Promptary* 415/1 *Promptare*, or he þat promptythe (v r promptoure), *promptator* a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 176 The Mayre answered that he. neded neither of prompter, nor yet of Coadiutor, either to defend or gouerne the cite. 1637 *NABBS Microcosmus* III. 4, Come my best prompter, with indeuours wings Let's cut the ayre 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 244 The devil is a prompter to wickedness, if he is not the first mover of it. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk* 130 No greater prompter of good fellowship

2 One who helps a speaker or reciter by supplying him, when at a loss, with a name, word, or something to say.

1592 GREENE *Good's IV Wit* (1617) 13 He stood like a trowant that lackt a Prompter 1659 W. Mounce *Cosmographia* xv 188 The very reason was a kinde of prompter to remember them of that 1661 *Papers on Alter Prayer Bk* 77 We pray without a Monitor or prompter because wedo it from the heart, or from our own breast. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer Bd* II. xi 90. After two or three years, she was able to spell out her words without a prompter.

b. *spec. Theat.* A person stationed out of sight of the audience, to prompt or assist any actor at a loss in remembering his part.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* I. ii 84 Were it my Cue to fight, I should have knowne it Without a Prompter 1710 STEEL *Tailor* No. 103 p 2 A Letter from poor old Downes the Prompter, wherein that Retainer of the Theatre desire, my Advice. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvii 144 Every body being more or less inaudible, with the solitary exception of the Prompter

Prompting (prɒmptɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING] The action of the verb PROMPT; an incitement to action, an instigation.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 96 3it. Dawe, thou drawst in many fals promptynge c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 294 Be prompyng of be Hols Gaste. 1880 SIR R. MANWOLD in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 231 In such [school] exercises, prompting and helping one of another to be more punished than lack of well doinge. 1881 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxviii. In spite of the promptings of our appetites.

Promptitude (prɒmptɪtʊd), [a. F. *promptitude* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad late L. *promptitudo* see PROMPT a. and -TUD] Quickness or readiness of action, promptness

c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* I. xxiii 31 Labour of penance, promptitude of obedience 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV 173 His Hienes doubts not of the lyke reddens, promptitude, and gode will. 1658 R. WILKE tr. *Digby's Poud. Synop* (1660) 75 They unite with more promptitude 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 113 p 6 Assurance of address, and promptitude of reply. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blaisfield* II. ix 183 His promptitude was remarkable with him a matter would be completed, while another would be only thinking of it.

† b. Readiness of mind, inclination; prompting. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule iii. § 1 If our inclinations become faculties and promptitudes to sin, they are not innocent 1710 STEEL *Spec. No.* 497 p 1 Those who were contented to live without Reproach, and had no Promptitude in their Minds towards Glory

Promptive, a. rare [f. PROMPT v. + -IVE] Tending or calculated to prompt; apt to move or give rise to something.

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 1 It is promptive of serious reflection that some of the greatest thinkers of past ages accounted in this way for the manifestation of Mind in providence.

Promptly (prɒmptli), *adv.* [f. PROMPT a. + -LY] In a prompt manner, readily, quickly; directly, at once, without a moment's delay

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii 103 Telle her that she bryng with her promptly the shepe & other bestes c 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 30 b. He coude tell all that was taught him promptly without any difficultie 1634 LITHGOW *Trav* vi. 244 A stranger that understandeth not promptly the Italian tongue. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* II (1818) I. 247 To give stimulus to the promptly-exhausted attention of fashionable infancy 1884 *Manch. Exam* 15 May 5/4 A House was made to-day promptly at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

Promptness (prɒmptnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being prompt or quick in action, performance, etc.; readiness, promptitude

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b. Promptness in perceyvinge, Quickness of inuencyon 1586 *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64 The ready skill of framing any thing in verse, besides the natural promptness which many haue thereto, is much helped by Aite 1798 MORGAN *Algeries* II. iv. 278 With wonderful Promptness and Diligence, the Land Forces, Artillery, &c., were put on Shore. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 304 It possesses the same virtues as morphia, but acts with more promptness and energy 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II vii 159 The hopes of an insurrection always lie in promptness and energy

Promptress, rare. [f. PROMPTER + -ESS.] A female prompter.

1793 COLERIDGE *To Fortune* 1 Promptress of unnumber'd sighs, O look, and smile!

Promptuary (prɒmptʊəri), *sb.* (a.) Now rare. [As sb. ad. late L. *promptuariū* a store-room, repository; cf. F. *promptuaire* a manual; as adj. ad. L. *promptuarii* ready for distribution, f. *promptus* sb. (see PROMPT sb.).] 1. A place where supplies, etc., are kept in readiness for use; a storehouse, a repository, the source whence anything is derived? Obs.

1430 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 399 3iffenge that londe as a promptuary of alle hollesome thynges. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 7, I doubt not to call hir sacred breast the promptuare, the receptacle, or storehouse of all true virtue and godlines 1694 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I (1723) 52 The Matter it self restored to its original Fund and Promptuary, the Earth 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I xvii. 66 The earth, the common promptuary that supplies subsistence to men, animals, and vegetables

2. Applied to a handbook or note-book containing a summary or digest of information, etc.

1897 FULKE *Answer True Christian* 108 There be also . Promptuaries of lyes, Festivals of lyes, and other infinite bookes of lyes 1874 EXETER *Life Allans* I (1898) 19 Such a promptuary for any one that hath not leisure to peruse the philosophers themselves 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 26th C. II. v 157 A Moral Promptuary upon the Gospels.

1855 (*title*) Promptuary of matter for preaching suitable for retreats, for sermons on Sundays, and other occasions

† b. *adv.* in *promptuary* art, the art of collecting information for future use Obs

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn* v iii 238 To procure this ready Provision for discourse, Arguments may be before hand framed, and stored up, about such things as are frequently incident, and come into disceptation; and thus we call promptuare Art, or Preparation

Prompture (prɒmptʊr), *1. n.* [f. L. ppl stem *prompt-* (taken in sense of PROMPT v.) + -URE] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* II ii 178 Though he hath false by prompture of the blood c 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 180 His Confession merely the prompture of the Spirit 1798 COLERIDGE *Recoll. Love* vi. Love's prompture deep 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 191 Not from the prompture of mine own conceit, Or spur of private vantage

† **Promulgate**, *vbl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *promulgātus*, pa. pple. of *promulgāre* see PROMULGARE.] Promulgated, set forth. (Usu. as pa. pple.)

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 As soone as his holy lawe of the gospell was promulgate and publyshyd 1530 PALSGR 668 1/2 Nowe that it is promulgate, we maye boldly speake of it. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav* I 19 Whose luxurious lues are vulgarly promulgat in this Hispanical piousher 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus* 79 If they had not been commanded by a promulgate Law

Promulgate (prɒmʊlgeɪt, prɒmʊlˈgeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *promulgātus*, ppl. stem of *promulgāre* to expose to public view, publish. see PROMULGARE. The first pronunciation is that now usual. cf. COMPENSATE, CONTEMPLATE] *trans.* To make known by public declaration; to publish; esp. to disseminate (some creed or belief), or to proclaim (some law, decree, or tidings).

1530 PALSGR 668 1/2, I promulgate, I publyshe, or declare openly, *je promulgue*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleddane's Comm.* 353 b, those letters the Byshop promulgate at Rome at the latter ende of December. 1630 FAYNAR *God's no Imposter* 17 The Gospell must be thus promulgat. 1669 GALE *Ch. Gentiles* I. i. iv 22 To promulgate the knowledge and worship of the great God 1749 CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* (1870) 163 The arrogant pedant does not communicate, but promulgates his knowledge 1884 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 349 Tensyllables ending in *ci*, *enti*, and *enti* accent the first syllable, as 'propagate', unless the middle syllable has a vowel before two consonants as 'Promulgate' 1893 L. ROBERTSON *Rom. Cath. Ch. in Italy* (1895) 56 The Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was promulgated in December 1854

Hence Promulgated ppl. a.; Promulgating vbl. sb. = next.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Dynasty Hen VIII* (Camden) 33 Before the promulgating of the law of Moses 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II xi (Rildg.) 136 Promulgated standing laws. 1838 CHALMERS *17th* XII. 176 The promulgated will of Him who is the King of Kings

Promulgation (prɒmʊlɡeɪʃən, prɒm-), [a. F. *promulgation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm), ad. L. *promulgātiō-em*, n. of action f. *promulgāre* see PROMULGARE.] The action of promulgating or fact of being promulgated, publication.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* Promulgation, publishing openly, or proclaiming 1673 JACKSON *Cred.* I To Rd. duj, Edant in the age immediately following the Gospels promulgation 1704 SULLIVAN *Vener. Nat.* V. 394 Before the promulgation of Christianity, the world was infinitely divided on this important head. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I 173 The promulgation of these designs went far to effect their fulfilment. 1858 BUCKLER *Critica* (1862) II v. 233 They felt themselves bound to prevent its promulgation

b. *spec.* The official publication of a new law, decree, ordinance, etc., putting it into effect.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1656) 22 The day of promulgation of the Law was come 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxvii (1700) 304 The preaching of the Apostles was of the nature of a Promulgation made by Heraulds. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii (1880) 131 One of Henry's greatest acts was the promulgation of the celebrated Edict of Nantes. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II xv. 205 note, The Writ of 1217 for the promulgation of the Charter orders the sheriff to publish it, 'in pleno comitatu [etc.]'

attrib. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic. Evid.* (1827) II 672 The use of promulgation paper, provided with a printed border, presenting, in tenor or in the way of reference, such dispositions of law as are applicable to the subject.

Promulgator (prɒmʊlɡeɪtə, prɒm-), [agent-n. in L. form from PROMULGARE, see -OR. cf. late L. *promulgator* (Ennodius, a 5th c.).] One who promulgates or publishes.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 410 Christ is the dispenser, or promulgator, or minister of God unto the world of a new spiritual economy. 1766 WARBURTON *Serm. John x* xi Wks 1788 V 335 An odd Legacy to the promulgators of the Law of Liberty! 1802 *Med. Firm* VIII 146 Dr Jenner's claim of being the promulgator or inventor of vaccine inoculation 1885 *Manch. Exam* xi Feb 5/2 Mr C. has instructed his solicitor to deal with the promulgator of the slander

Hence Promulgaress, a female promulgator 1660 H. MORE *Myst. God.* v ix 157 The First was the Promulgatress of the Jewish, the Second of the Christian law.

Promulge (prɒmʊlɡeɪ), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *promulgāre* to expose to public view, publish; perh. altered from *promulgāre* in same sense (see PROMULGARE) by the influence of some other word. Cf. F. *promulguer* (Oresme, a 1400).] = PROMULGATE v.

1. *trans.* To publish or proclaim formally (a law

or decree). Now chiefly an official archaism.

1488 *Rolls of Parl.* VI 414/x All utlagaries into any of the said Defendauntes in the said appelle named promulged 1495 *Act xi Hen. VII.* c 59 *Preamble*, An utlari upon him [15] therupon promulged 1600 HOLLAND *Lewylviii* Epil. 1242 Tiberius Sempromius Gracchus when he promulged an Agrarian law, that [etc.] 1702 KENNETT *Pres. St. Convocation* 2 Their final Acts were duly promulged 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvii 420 The king... has the right of promulgating to the people all acts of state and government 1879 *Q. Rev.* CXLVIII. 545 They would have claimed to promulge their canons and constitutions without license from the Crown first obtained

2 To set forth, declare, or teach publicly (a creed, doctrine, opinion, statement); to bring before the public, to publish (a book, etc.)

1624 JACKSON *Cred.* iii viii § 12 If unclean spirits may not be permitted to promulge thus, or like diuine mysteries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii vii Wks 1874 I. 280 A book of this nature, and thus promulged and recommended to our consideration. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I xi. 81 From these [traditions and historical facts] when they are promulged, I think there may be a pretty fair deduction drawn. 1882-3 *Schaff's Enceph. Relig. Knowl.* II 1515 Fanatics announced visions, and promulgated prophecies.

Hence Promulged ppl. a., Promulging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1607 May *Lucan* vi 906 The popular law-promulging Draft. 1666 R. ROBINSON *Christ alt.* (1868) 534 His promulgating of it to the world. 1699 T. PRICKE *Parnassus Purg'd* 162 Tiberius by a promulged Edict, Prohibited Salutes 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. ii 40 At the promulgating of the law from Mount Sinai 1874 *Manch. Exam* with *Cords* 452 The recently promulged theory of Gall.

Promulger (prɒmʊlɡeɪ), [f. prec. + -ER] One who promulgates, a promulgator.

1659 PEARSON *Cred.* ii (1839) 131 The first revealer and promulger bled in the house of a carpenter, despised by all the learned in the religion of his nation. 1737 WINSTON *Josephus, Antig.* xiv x § 21 He had himself been the promulger of your decree. 1844 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1813) 156 A tale known to be a falsehood by the very promulgers themselves.

Promuscadate, a. [f. L. *promusca-tes*, -idenu (see next) + -ATE] Formed as or furnished with a promuscus or proboscis: chiefly of insects

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV xliii 378 Mouth promuscadate 1840 WESTWOOD *Classification Insects* II. 414 Mouth arising from the under and hinder surface of the head, promuscadate.

|| **Promuscis** (prɒmʊsɪs). [L., altered form of *proboscis*. Cf. obs. F. *promuscide* (1536 in Godef.).]

† 1. The proboscis or trunk of an elephant. Obs.

[1576. see PROBOSCIS 1] 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro 40 The elephant will stande vp to the mid-body therein, bathing the iidge of his backe, and other parts with his long promuscis or trunk. 1607 TOPSEL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 153 His trunk called *Proboscis* and *Promuscis*, is a large hollow thing hanging from his nose 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII 56 The *Proboscis* (or *Promuscis*, as some call it, in English the Trunk)

2 *Entom.* The proboscis in certain orders of insects. cf. PROBOSCIS 3, *spec.* that of the Hymenoptera. see quot. 1826-8.

1658 ROWLAND MOUNT *Theat. Ins.* 96a It hath very long cornicles, and the promuscis or snout doubled in or rolled up together. *Ibid.* 99o A long kinde of compact fast substance, which like a promuscis supplieth the place of a mouth and tongue. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii 360 *Promuscis*, the oral instrument of Hemiptera, in which the ordinary Trophi are replaced by a jointed sheath, covered above at the base by the *Labrum*, and containing four long capillary lancets, and a short tongue 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 [In the Hymenoptera] All these parts, as well as the labium, are often much elongated, and compose together a species of trunk or proboscis, which Illiger names *promuscis*, and which Latreille calls a spurious proboscis 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 372 *Chrysis* L.—Labium not in form of a promuscis.

† **Promutation**, Obs. rare. [f. PRO-1 + MUTATION so OF. *promutation* (1359 in Godef.).] Exchange, barter

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleddane's Comm.* 178 In case he become . Metropolitan of another church, through promutation, or any other meane 1660 R. COKE *Powder & Subj.* 131 If in Promutation a man sets such a value upon such a thing, and does not respect the person or quality of any buyer. *Ibid.* To observe this Arithmetical Rule which Aristotle propounds in Promutation

|| **Promycelium** (prɒmɪˈseɪliəm), *Bot.* Rarely in Eng. form *Promycele* [mod. L. f. *pro*, PRO-1 + MYCELIUM] The filamentous product of the germination of a spore.

1807 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i 291 We see the Uromyces-spores passing through the generations of Uromycium, spoudia, and mycelium. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 126 To distinguish them from such spores as are reproductive without the intervention of a promycelium 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 335 The teleutospores produce promycelia on germination.

Hence Promycelial a., of the promycelium 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v 177 The promycelial tube is divided by transverse walls into a series of short cells.

Promys, -yse, -ysse, obs. ff PROMISE

|| **Pronaos** (prɒnɪˈɒs). *Gr.* and *Lat. Antig.* Also γ-ον, 8-us. [L. *pronaos* (-us), a Gr. *prōnāos* (-ov) the hall of a temple, prop. adj. 'situated in front of the temple': see PRO 2 and NAOS.] The space in front of the naos, cell, or body of a temple, enclosed by the portico and the projecting side walls; the vestibule. Also, a similar vestibule in some early Christian churches: = NARTHEX.

1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antig* xx (1614) 17 They had their *pronaos*, or Church porch. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pronaos* or *Pronaos*, a Church-Porch, or a Portico to a Palace, great Hall, or spacious Building. 1745 Pococke *Deser. East II*, iii 139 Theaichitrave continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars. 1833 Penny *Cycl.* I 140/2 Inner porticoes formed by the longitudinal extension of the flank walls, forming what are distinguished as the pronaos and opisthodomus.

fig. 1894 Huxley *Evol. & Ethics* Pref. 8 If I had attempted to reply in full to the criticisms, I know not what extent of ground would have been covered by my *pronaos*. 1897 Bookman Nov. 235 A roomy niche in the pronaos of Fame.

Pronate, *pp. a rare*. [ad late L. *prōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōnāre*: see next.] Bent into a prone position; bent forward and downward.

1853 KANE *Cornwall Exp.* vi. (1856) 47 Such turf, where the tree growths of more favored regions have become pronate and vine-like.

Pronate (*prōnāt*), *v. Physiol.* [f. late L. *prōnāt*, ppl. stem of *prōnāre* to bend forward, f. *prōn-us* PRONE *a*] *trans.* To render prone, to put (the hand, or the fore limb) into the prone position, to turn the palm downwards. see next. Opp. to SUPINATE.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 786/1 The forearm and hand were rigidly pronated. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV 157/1 The patient is unwilling to attempt to pronate or supinate his hand. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I 832/1 The range of movement at the radio-ulnar joint enables us, to pronate the hand and fore arm by throwing the radius across the ulna, so as to make the thumb the innermost digit.

Pronation (*prōnāshn*), *Physiol.* [= f. *prōnāshn*, ad. med. L. *prōnāshn-ēn*, n. of action f. *prōnāre*: see prec.] The action of pronating; the putting of the hand or fore limb into the prone position, i.e. with the palmar surface downwards (if the limb be stretched forward horizontally) or backwards (if it be hanging vertically); the position or condition of being pronated. (Sometimes applied to a similar movement of the tibia in the hind limb.) Opp. to SUPINATION.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 62 They [the muscles] can perform adduction, abduction; flexion, extension, pronation, supination. 1745 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 296 A gummatous swelling upon the upper Head of the Radius on the right Arm, checking the Motion of this Bone in Pronation and Supination. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 42 In the hind limb the muscular force is less expended on the pronation of the tibia.

† b. The action of placing (a body, etc.) in a prone position. *Obs.*

1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 128 The First Pair of Muscles which came to be dissected, upon the Pronation of the Animal.

Pronator-flexor (*prōnātōr'fleksōr*), *a. Anat.* [f. *prōnātōr* (prop. advb. combining form of L. *prōnāt-us* pa. pple., pronated, but taken as repi. PRONATOR) + FLEKOR.] Applied to the mass of pronator and flexor muscles of the fore or hind limb. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 24 Below the knee the plantar aspect is occupied by a broad thick pronator flexor mass.

Pronator (*prōnātōr*), *a. Anat.* [a. med. L. *prōnātōr*, agent-n f. *prōnāre*: see PRONATE *v.* Cf. F. *pronateur* (16th c. in Litté.)] A muscle that effects or assists in pronation; *spec.* one of two muscles of the fore limb, *pronator (radii) teres* and *pronator (radii) quadratus*. Also attrib. (Opposed to SUPINATOR.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Pronatores Musculi*, one is round, the other foursquare, both move the Radius. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pronation*, There are peculiar muscles whereby the pronation is effected, called pronators. 1770 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 323 The tendinous muscles have much the same effect on the tail as the supinator and pronators have in turning the hand. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV xlii 172 At first it may seem that insects cannot have the Supinator and Pronator muscles, but some muscle of this kind must be in those that have a versatile head. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 294 The muscles of the fore-arm consist of pronators and supinators, flexors and extensors.

Prone (*prōn*), *sb.* Now rare. Also 7 *prosne*. [a. F. *prone* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm), also *prosne*, orig. a grill, grating, railing, hence a place enclosed by such, spec. the grating or railing separating the chancel from the nave of a church, the place where notices were given and addresses delivered. Ulterior origin uncertain see Koiting s. v. *precōno*, and articles there cited.]

† 1. A part of a church from which notices were read out; hence the notices there given out. *Obs.*

1670 Cotton *Epistemon* x. 514 Upon All-Saints day he thundred out his Excommunication against the Lieutenant of the Guards at the Prones of all the Parish Churches of the City. [Margin.] The *Prone* are the Publications of the Feasts, and Fasts of the Church, Banes of Matrimony, Excommunications, etc. 1686 — tr. *Montaigne* II. 18 Causing it to be proclaimed at the *Prone* of her Parish Church.

2. An exhortation or homily to be read or delivered in church.

a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Wilkins* II (1692) 56 A saying out of a *prone* or homily, made on purpose to be read before the clergy and laity in all Visitations. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II. 275 One Eusebius is said to have writ many short Prones or Exhortations upon the Gospels. 1897

GASQUET *O Eng. Bible* 65 Paichal sermons were, for the most part, prones upon the Scripture lessons proper for the special Sundays.

Prone (*prōn*), *a.* Also 4 *proone*, 6-7 *proane*. [ad. L. *prōn-us* bent or leaning forward, inclined downward, sinking, disposed, prone (to anything), favourable, easy, cf. obs F. *prone* (1488 in Godef.)]

1. Having the front or ventral part downwards, bending forward and downward; situated or lying face downwards, or on the belly. said chiefly of persons or animals, or of the posture or attitude itself. Of the hand with the palm downwards (or backwards), also, of the fore-arm, or the radius, in the corresponding position: see PRONATION. Often predicative or quasi-advb. esp. after *lie*, etc. (cf. FLAT *a*. 2) Opp. to SUPINE *a*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 62 The office of these two [muscles] is in prone order to turne Radius. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II xvii. He lowed lowe With prone obeysance. 1615 CAPOKT *Body of Man* 268 The position or manner of lying of the sickleman, eyther prone that is downward, or supine that is upward. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii 506 A Creature who not prone And Brute as other Creatures, but end'd With Sanctitie of Reason, might erect His Stature. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II vii. vii. 256 The dogs lie prone upon the ground, their legs extended far in front and behind. 1864 TENNISON *En. Ard.* 775 Falling prone he dug His fingers into the wet earth.

b. Of a part of the body. So situated as to be directed downwards, under, nether, ventral.

1646 [see PRONELY 1] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Man* Introd. Their fins are four, two in the prone part, two in the supine. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV xlii 261 Prone Surface. The under surface. *Ibid.* 308 Mouth. Prone When the mouth is wholly under the head.

2. In inexact or extended sense (as if opp. to erect): Lying (or so as to lie) flat, in (or into) a horizontal posture, prostrate. Often predicative or quasi-advb., with *lie*, *fall*, etc. = flat down.

Permissible of things that have not an upper and under side, but improper of men and animals, unless the position is as in 1. To *be prone* is one position of lying prostrate. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II iv (1715) 229 The Beast did not fall prone upon the Ground. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 125 Ancient tow'rs Fall prone. 1835 WILLIS *Alcane* 280 The broken column, vast and prone. 1842 BROWNING *Count Gismond* xvi. Pione lay the false knight, Prone 'n his lie, upon the ground. 1890 'R. BOLDOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 302 One man lay on his side with face half upturned. The strong man had fallen prone, as if struck by lightning.

b. *transf.* Constructed for lying prone upon. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/1 Prone Couches Recumbent Chairs.

3. Having a downward aspect or direction; having a downward or descending inclination or slope. Also *loosely*, steeply or vertically descending, headlong. Often predicative or quasi-advb.

1667 MAY *Lucan* iv. 125 Let no Suesame finde prone passage to the Maine. 1664 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Edinburgh seated on the prone and descending part of an hill. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III 803 The Way's so wondrous smooth, so prone and broad. 1725 POTT *Celery* I 132 From high Olympus prone her flight she takes. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Ath.* 14. Down the prone vale. 1853 C. BROWNE *Vallée* xxiv. The storm seemed to have burst at the zenith; it rushed down prone. 1864 TENNISON *En. Ard.* 67 Just where the prone edge of the wood began To feather toward the hollow.

b. *fig.* = DECLINING *pp. a*. 4 b

1872 TENNISON *Gar & Lyn* 94 Some comfortable bride and fair, to grace Thy climbing life, and cheish my prone year.

4. *fig.* Directed or inclined 'downwards', or towards what is base, 'grovelling', abject, base.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 181 IV. 354 Nothing, but a prone and savage necessity, not worth the name of marriage, unaccompanied with love. 1758 YOUNG *Ni. Id.* II. 345 Prone to the centre, crawling in the dust. *Ibid.* vii 1197 Erect in stature, prone in appetite. 1842 [see 2]

† 5. *fig.* Said of action compared to following a downward sloping path. Easy to adopt or pursue; involving no difficulty or effort. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 6. = to which one is prone.) *Obs.*

1475 *Rolls of Part VI* 151/1 The moost easy, redy and pnone payment. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I v 87 290 It is most prone and easy to doe so. 1654 GAIKAR *Disc. Apol.* 74 Doth it not pave a plain and prone path unto Atheism? 1656 SANDERSON *Serms* (1689) 71 There is not a proner way to Hell. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii viii. 312 There is nothing more prone then to lye and sleep on the shade banks of a River.

6. Having a natural inclination or tendency to something; inclined, disposed, apt, liable. Const. to with sb., or inf. (The earliest sense in Eng., and still the prevailing one.)

a. Of persons or animals, in reference to mental disposition or the like; (a) to something evil.

(a) 1382a WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 21 The witt and the thout of mannis herte ben redi to redi ether pronee, prone ether redi in to yuel for his tyme of waxing. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 32/2 Consyderynge . how pnone the people have ben to worship fals gods. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 305 Yet are they exceeding prone to lechery. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II i 108, I am not prone to weeping (as our Sex Commonly are). 1659 FRANKSON *Creed* I. (1839) 31 We shall always find all nations . more prone to idolatry than to atheism, and readier to multiply than to deny the Deity. 1729 BUTLER *Serms* Wks. 184 II 130 Men are exceedingly

prone to deceive themselves. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I 197 All are by nature prone to err.

(b) to something neutral or good.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Ref. I.* xli 78 Much more prone to adhere to the league. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 106 Be. Prone, inclined to mercy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 690 These seeme prone to receive the Faith, for they beleue in One God, and haue no Idols. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 321 More prone to concord. 1764 GOLDEN *Tian* 93 Every state, to one loved blessing prone, Conforms and models life to that alone. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III ii 25 How prone to love is the pure sinless soul of infancy! 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III v. A mind predisposed to inquiry and prone to meditation.

b. Of things or persons, in reference to merely physical tendencies (e.g. to disease).

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v 222 The ground is good enough, and not so prone to mosse as you take it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Swig. Obs.* 35 Not being prone to inflammation. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 2030 He was prone Already to grey hairs. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 241 The unstable Tetrathionate of Soda, prone to liberate Sulphur. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 579 Gouty patients or those prone to migraine or neuralgia.

7. Ready in mind (for some action expressed or implied), eager. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 4. Though. our will [be] prone, yet our fleshe is heaue. 1610 GUILDMAN *Heraldy* III xiii (1660) 161 The Horse of all beests there is none more prone in battell or desirous of revenge. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv 208 Vlesse a man would marry a Gallows, and beget yong Gibbety, I neuer saw one so prone. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II v. 313 A Body of prone Warriors, never sparing of their Flesh. 1829 SHAKS. *First* I. i 109 What deep wrongs must have blotted out First love, then reverence in a child's prone mind.

8. Comb., as (sense 3) *prone-descending*, -*rushing* adjs., (sense 7) *prone-minded* adj.; † *prone-wise* adv., with 'prone' movement, downward, easily, readily (cf. 3, 5).

1585 BANISTER *Wecker's Chyrurg.* 336 So as the matter maye freely and pionewise flowe out of the wounde. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 655 Floods Pione-rushing from the clouds. *Ibid.* 1145 A deluge of sonorous hail, Or prone descending rain. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 143 They take tale in the political corrutions with a prone-minded human faculty.

† *Prone*, *v. Obs.* 1. are-1. [a. F. *prōner* (c. 1600 in Hatz-Darm.) to address (a congregation), also to eulogize, f. *prōne* PRONE *sb*] *trans.* To read out, make proclamation of.

1683 TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1731 I 446 The Contents of this Letter were proned by the French Ambassadors at Nimeguen among the several Ministers there.

Pronesse see PRONICE.

Pronely (*prōnli*), *adv.* [f. PRONE *a.* + -LY 2]

1. In a prone position, face downwards, *loosely* (quot. 1578), right down, flat down (cf. PRONE *a.* 2) 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I 9 A man, in falling backwards, goeth pronely, without all hope of recoverable stay. 1616 SHELTON *Miracles Antichr.* ix. 224 The same did pronely adore and worship at the time of elevation. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 151 Some couple pronely, that is by confection of prone parts in both. a. 1851 *Moit Fowler* vi. We laid us down and watch'd, Pronely, the sea-fowl and the coming dawn.

2. With a natural inclination; † readily, willingly (*obs.*); eagerly.

1556 J. CLEMENT in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* (1721) III App. ix 208 They knewe the trewthe, and pronely wolde confess it. a. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. Ser. x. 148 Closely affixed to material things, or pionely addicted to brutish pleasures.

Proneness (*prōnēnes*), *a.* Also 6-7 *pronenes*, -*nesse*; 7 *prones*, *pronesse*, *proaness* (see note s. v. -NESS). [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being prone.

1. Natural inclination, disposition, tendency, or propensity (to something, or to do something).

1548 ELIOT, *Promias*, pronenesse, inclination to good or euell. 1549 COVERDAL, etc. *Exan. Par. Rom. Pro.* 4v b, Pronenes and redines unto the dede in the ground of the herte. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 The pronenesse of that sexe to teares. 1626 Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl.* (1783) 36 My fathers prone to change his former purposes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I x. 101 A proneness to swoon on the least exertion of strength. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 338 What is done once and again soon gives facility and proneness.

† b. Readiness of mind, willingness, eagerness.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* v. II. I with a gentle reprehension take Your forward pronenesse. c. 1645 T. TULLY *Stage of Carthage* (1840) 9 Of great prudence and proneness in arms.

2. Prone position of the body. *rare*.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 180 Though in Serpents and Lizards we may truly allow a pronenesse, perfect Quadrupeds, as Horses, Oxen, and Camels, are but partly prone, and have some part of erectnesse. *Ibid.* Birds or flying animals, are so farre from this kinde of pronenesse, that they are almost erect.

† 3. Downward direction or slope; declivity. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 The River ebbs by the Proneness of its Streams.

Pronepew see PRONICE.

† **Pronepew**, *sc. Obs.* Also 5 *pro newow*, -*newowe*, 6-*newoy*, 6-7 -*newoy*. [f. PRO-1 2 + NEPEW, after F. *pronpew* (1486 in Godef.), L. *pronpōt-em* PRONEPOT.] A great-grandson.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. iii. 372 (Cott MS) Fra be stok . Discendane persownys lynnally in be toþur, or be thude, degre, Newow, or pronewowe [v. *pronevow*], sulde be.

1535 STEWART *Cran Scot* (Rolls) I. 316 Ane greit nobill, that callit was Darlane. The pronevoy of gude King Metalane. 1593 *Sc Acts Jus VI* (1816) IV 17/2 James Lindsay of barclay pronevoy and air be progres to vmgle Johnne lindsay of wauchoup his grandchir. 1597 SKENE *De Verh. Sign.* s. v. *Eneya*. The son in the first degree, elucidis the pronevoy in the second, and the Neupoy elucidis the pronevoy in the third degree. 1633 *Kings of Scot* 43 Lord Darnley, Sonne to Matthew, Earle of Lennox, a comelie prince, and Pronepuoy unto Henrie the seauthen, King of England. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pronephreus*, a Nephew, or Grandchild's son.

Pronephron, nephros (prone frōn, -ne'frōs). Zool. [mod.L., f. Gr. *npō*, PRO- + *vephros* kidney] The anterior division of the primitive kidney or segmental organ in the embryos of lower vertebrates. Hence **Pronephric a.**, of or pertaining to the pronephron; also **Pronephric dian a.**

1877 E. R. LANKSTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* SC XVII 429 The pronephron (*Koelheria*) aborts, the pronephric duct becomes the oviduct; it is frequently called Muller's duct. 1881 BALFOUR *Compar. Embryol.* II. II. xiii. 601 That this body is related functionally to the pronephros appears to be indicated. (3) by its enclosure together with the pronephric stoma in a special compartment of the body cavity. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI 588 Van Wyhe's view that the primitive Craniota had no pronephric duct, the pronephros opening outwards by a pore from the gland.

† **Pronepot.** Sc. Obs. rare [ad. L. *pro-*, *pronepos*, -stem great-grandson, f. *prō*, PRO- + *nepos* grandson. see NEPOTE] = PRONEPHEW.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cosmogr.* II. in *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I p. xx, This Brutus was nepot, or ellis pronepot, to... Eness. 1729 MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II 142 Sir Thomas Maule his Pronepos. was killed at Flowdown.]

† **Pro nept(e).** Obs. [ad. L. *proneptis* is great-granddaughter, f. *prō*, PRO- + *neptis* NIECE.] A grand-niece; = PRONEPHEW.

1543 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* V 327 Leaving behinde Him ome only daughter the Kinges Higheynes pronepte. 1543 in *Sadler's St. Papers & Lett.* (1808) I 152 He did well perceive... how much your highness tendered the surety and preservation of your pronepte. 1544 in *Ld. Herbert Hen VIII* (1849) 509 He shall fore-see that the King's Pronept be not conveyed out of Scotland, but strive to get her person into his custody. 1545 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* V 420 The Queene of Scotland, His Higheynes pronept.

Pronepuoy, -nepvoy, obs. ff. PRONEPHEW.

Prones, pronesse, obs. ff. PRONEPHEW.

|| **Proneur** (pronour). [F. *proneur*, agent-n. f. *prôner*: see PRONE v.] One who praises another; an extoller, eulogist, flatterer.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* vii, This depreciator of Vivian. had been his political *proneur* and unflinching flatterer. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* Ser. II. xi. (1826) 232 These *proneurs*, or satellites, repeat all their good things [etc.] 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* Sk. in Wks. 1862 XIV. 124 Her dislike to the doctor, as their receiver, and the *proneur* of their authors.

Pronevow, -nevoy, obs. ff. PRONEPHEW.

† **Prong, prang**, sb. 1. Obs. In 5 prange, 5-6 prange, 6 prang. [Known only from c1440: app. = MLG. *pränge* a pinching (Frankk). Du. *prang* a pinching, confinement, † *prange* 'shackle, neck-iron, horse-muzzle' (Hexham), † *pranghe* 'co-actio, compressio' (Kilian); f. OTeut. vbl. stem **prang-* to pinch, squeeze: cf. PRANGLE, also next and PANG sb.]

1. Urgent distress, anguish, a pang. c1440 *Prong Parv.* 493/1 Throwe, womannys pronge (*K. sekeneis*, *crumpha*). 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roab) 151 As thou the prongys of deeth dede steyn Here herb 100t. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks Soc.) 287 These prongys myn herte asondryt thei do rende c1530 *Crt. of Love* 1150 The prange of lous so straneth them to crie.

2. A trick, a prank, *prang*-r-1. Perhaps a different word. c1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 501 My frende, where haue ye bene so longe? I haue bene about a praty pronge.

Prong (prōŋ), sb. 2. Forms a. 5-6 prange, 6 prange, prang. b. 5-7 pronge, 6 prongue, 7 prung, 6- prong. See also STRONG. [Known only from c1500; origin and etymology obscure; perh. related to prec., cf. MLG. *prange* a pinching, also a pinching instrument, a house's barnacle (Frankk). But in sense more akin to PRAG sb. 1, PROG sb. 1, as if a nasalized variant of these.]

1. An instrument or implement with two, three, or more piercing points or tines; a forked instrument, a fork. In many specific uses, now chiefly dial.; e.g. a fork to eat with, a table-fork, a long-handled fork for kitchen use, a kind of fire-iron; a rural implement, a pitchfork, hay-fork, dung-fork, digging-fork.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* IV 4 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 221 Dethe hathe felde me with his pronge. [Cf. lxxxv. 5 When di edefull deeth to the shal come And smyte the with his pronge.] 1501 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.), A Prange of siluer for grene gynger. 1504 *Id.* My best prange for grene gynger. 1528 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* IV II. 227 In casting prangs for to cast fyre and faggott. 1549 *Acts Pring Council* (1890) II 349 Pronges of yron. 1550 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 19a/2 A prange, *bidens*. 1559-60 *Will of F. Kighley* (Somerset Ho.), A piong of siluer which they eate Suckett withall. 1567 *Will & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 279 An lion Chimney, a pair of tongs, a prong v. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 166/47 A Prongue, *hasta furcata*. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* VIII (1626) 167 Her husband Tooke downe a flitch of bacon with a prung, That long had

in the smoke chimney hung. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* IV. Wks. 1874 VI 164 Expell me With forks and prongs, as one insend'd with ire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 Culinary utensils and Irons that often feeble the force of fire, as tongs, fireshovels, prongs and Androns. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II 487 Be mindful With Iron Teeth of Rakes and Prongs, to move The crusted Earth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prong*, a Pitch-fork. a 1742 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* (1745) 211 I'll press the Spade or weld the weighty Prong. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 74 One [fish]... glides unhappy near the triple prong. 1791 COWPER *Thad.* I 570 Busy with spit and prong. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills Gloss*, *Prong* or *Pick*, a fork for the stable, or for hay-making. 1877 *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (Shropsh.) (E D D), Six superior quality electro-plated dinner prongs. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. III 48 He wanted a prong, and a stout stick with a fork was cut and pointed for him. 1881 Q. Rev. Apr. 332 He shouldered a prong and assisted his haymakers. 1891 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Nights & Crosses* 79 He always dined w/ a pistol laid by his plate, alongside the knives an' prongs.

b. Any forked object, appendage, or part. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunmery* 145 Two iron bars, the one fixed, the other loose. In the latter there is a prong or notch to receive one end. 1905 E. CHANDLER *Unveiling of Lhasa* VI 105 The muzzles and prongs of the Tibetan matchlocks.

2. Each pointed tine or division of a fork. 1697 *Land Gas* No. 3287/4, 4 Forks with 3 Prongs. 1729 SWIFT *Let to Gay* 19 Mar. I dine with forks that have but two prongs. 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. v. 62 The poorest tradesman in Boulogne has silver forks with four prongs. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxx, You were lean as a fork with the wind whistling through the prongs.

b. Any slender stabbing or piercing instrument, or projecting part of a machine or apparatus.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen V* ccdi, The Stronger Squadron of the french fell in Vpon the goeing stakes... 'mongst these officious prongs Suppluz'd; their horse entangled, plunge their way Through many wounds, to Death. 1875 [see *prong-chuck* in 4].

c. A projecting spur of any natural object (esp. of one with several such), as a tooth, a deer's horn, a rock, etc. In Southern U.S., 'a branch or arm of a creek or inlet' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860).

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII 120 If Mr. Reece's descriptive state of the prongs or stumps [of teeth] was correct. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 71/1 The prong or antler [of the prongbuck] is short and compressed, points forwards and a little outwards. 1843 A. WHITE in *Zoologist* I 29 The antennae are monstrously developed, emitting from each 'prong' a part of a distinct antennule. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 82 The castle stands upon a narrow prong of the hill. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 9 Mar. 6/3 A man who lives on a prong of Middle Creek [Kansas]. 1886 CHAS. G. ROSSCOTT *Songs for Strangers* Poems (1904) 134/2 Fair its floating moon with her prongs. 1899 BARKING *Gould* *Sh. of West* I. xii 214 Stike for some prongs of rock that appear south-east.

3. ? A prawn.

c1820 J. R. DRAKE *Culpritt* *Fay* (1836) 19 Some are rapidly borne along On the mailed shrimp or the pickly prong.

4. Comb. as *prong-like* adj., *prong-maker*; *prong-chuck* (see quot.); *prong-fork*, a large fork for agricultural purposes, *prong-hoe* sb., an agricultural implement with two curving prongs, used like a hoe, = HACK sb. 1; hence *prong-hoe v. trans.*, to break up or dig with a prong-hoe; *prong-pin*, a hairpin with two prongs; *prong-staff* (pl. *-staves*), the handle of a *prong-fork*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prong-chuck*, a bunnishing chuck with a steel prong. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV lviii 245 The use of the prong fork that I have done my land with. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing* *Husb.* x. 47 'This very profitable to Hoe that little with a Bidens, called here a 'Prong-Hoe'. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cyc. Simp.*, The prong-hoe consists of two hooked points of six or seven inches long, and when struck into the ground will answer both the ends of cutting up the weeds and opening the land. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV lviii 245 A prong-hoe, which is used in hop-grounds. 1892 *Board of Agric. Circular* conc. *Raspberry Moth*, Soot, lime ashes might be forked or *prong-hoed into the ground. 1848 J. BISHOP *tr. Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 The three 'prong-like' portions of the mule. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing* *Husb.* xxiii. 376 Made perfectly round, and of equal Diameter from one End to the other, by the *Prong-Maker. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 8/3 Toilet-shell is in great request for the *prong pins that guls stick in the thick coil of hair behind their ears. c1722 *Lisle Husb.* II 256 Another part of the ash may serve for *prong-staves, rake-staves, and rath pins for waggons.

Prong, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pierce or stab with a prong, to turn up the soil with a 'prong' or fork, to fork.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 45 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Improved by deep pronging or mattocking between the rows. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* II, Silver forks with which they prong all those who have not the right of the *entree*. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges of Sp. Tour* (1893) 174 'No, sir, no', he continued, pronging another onion.

2. To furnish with prongs, or prong-like points.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xi, The indistinct summit of the façade was notched and pronged by chimneys.

Prongbuck (prōŋbʊk). [f. PRONG sb. 2 + BUCK sb. 1] = PRONGHORN (strictly, the male).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/2 The prongbuck inhabits all the western parts of North America from the 53° of north latitude to the plains of Mexico and California. 1902 T. ROOSEVELT in *Deer Family* (Sportsm. Libr.) 98 The prongbuck or pronghorn antelope, known throughout its range simply as antelope, is the only hollow-horn ruminant which annually sheds its horns as deer do their antlers. 1903 Q. Rev. Jan. 44 The prong-buck and the opossums of America being unknown in the Old World.

So **Prongdoe**, the female of the pronghorn.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pronghorn*, The prongdoe regularly drops twins.

Pronged (prōŋd), a. [f. PRONG sb. 2 + -ED 2.] Furnished with or having prongs.

1767 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII 466 The pronged teeth are like to agate. 1813 SCOTT *Trienn.* I. xiii, Wicket of oak. And prong'd portcullis. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt* v, I observed a pronged head disappearing behind a swell in the prairie. 1863-76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 54, I. generally use the pronged forceps.

b. Often in comb. with a numeral, as *two-, three-, four-pronged*.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 3/3 Eating... with a three-pronged fork. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Ch.* xxxix, Very mountebanks of two-pronged forks. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) Feb. 440/1 A four pronged buck and a big doe running together.

Prongj, obs. Sc. form of PRONG v. 1.

Pronghorn (prōŋhōrn), sb. [short for *pronghorn(ed) antelope*] see next.

Prong-horned (prōŋhōrnəd), a. [f. PRONG sb. 2 + HORNED a.] In *prong-horned antelope*; also *prong-horn antelope*, and *prong-horn*: A North American ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*), resembling a deer, the male of which has hollow deciduous horns with a short 'prong' or snag in front; popularly reckoned as an antelope, but scientifically regarded as the sole surviving representative of a distinct family *Antilocapridae*. Also called *CABRIE* or *cabrit*.

a. 1815 G. ORD *N. Amer. Zool.* (1894) 308 The Prong-Horned Antelope is found in great numbers on the plains; and the high-lands of the Missouri. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 71/1 The prong-horned antelope seems to have been associated [by the ancient Mexicans] with the deer, on account of its branched horns. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. viii. 234 In the prong-horned antelope, only a few of the females... have horns. b. 1826 J. D. GODMAN *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II 321 The prong-horn antelope is an animal of wonderful fleetness. 1902 [see PRONGBUCK] 1903 Q. Rev. Jan. 183 Prong-horn antelope were shot, but wapiti were scarce and shy.

y. 1826 J. D. GODMAN *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II 324 The prong-horn... is usually called a goat by the Canadians. 1864 WEBSTER, *Prong-horn*. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 581 The tact and caution required in the successful pursuit of the watchful pronghorn.

† **Proneice**, Obs. rare. In 6 proneice, -nepoe.

[f. PRO- + NIECE see PRONEPT.] A grand-niece.

1543 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* V 231 Oure Sovereane and Maister, your tendir nepho, is departit fra yis present life and hes left aine Princes, 3oure proneice, to be heretar and Queene of yis Realme. 1543 *Ibid.* 270 Oure Sovereane Lady, Queene of Scotland, 3oure best lovot proneice. *Ibid.* 281 For the performance of the marriage betwene my Lorde Princes Grace and the daughter of Scotlande, the Kinges Majesties proneice.

|| **Pro nity**, Obs. [ad. L. *prōnitās*, -ātem inclination, propensity, f. *prō-ni-us* PRONE a.]

1. Steepness of descent. cf. PRONE a. 3. rare.

1524 *Pact. Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I App. xi 20, I must not look on my left hand, for the pönite and deepnes to the vales.

2. Propensity, proneness (chiefly to evil).

1526 *Pöler Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 245 b, A prönite or redynesse to all vyce. c1535 FISHER *Vbes* (EETS) II 440 Considering y^e prönite of mans harte to be infected with heresies. c1670 HAKLIT *Cent. Ser.* (1675) 231 An eagerness and pronity to resist. 1672 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5165 Gravity or Heaviness is reputed to be such a *Conatus* or Pronity to move downwards. 17 KILLINGBECK *Ser.* xi (1717) 227 What Restraints shall we lay upon the vicious Pronities and Inclinations of Human Nature?

Pronominal (prōŋmīnəl), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *prōnōmīnāl-is* belonging to a pronoun (Priscian), f. L. *prōnōmīn*, -m- PRONOUN + -AL. So in f.]

† 1. Serving to indicate things, instead of naming them. Obs. rare.

1644 BULWER *Chival.* 164 The naturall validity of this indagation of persons, and pronominal vertue of this Finger.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pronoun.

1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Tutor* 134 Our own English pronominal words are none of the most graceful pronunciation. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. i (1786) 233 There are the Pronominal Articles, such as, *This, That, Any, Other, Some, All, No* or *None*, &c. 1824 J. WINTLABOTTOM *Two French Words* 19 The French Pronominal Adverb *en*. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syrac Gram.* 42 What are called pronominal affixes, which are added to the end of nouns. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTRIDGE *Words* 170 To the second class we give the name of *pronominal roots*, because a great number of them occur in pronoun, and because they seem to express ideas of a relative nature, such as are found in pronouns and indefinite adverbs.

b. sb. (The adj. used absol.) A pronominal word.

1871 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 127 279 When the Accusative of the Matter is a Neuter Pronoun or Pronominal. 1876 *Ibid.* § 31 (ed. 4) 143 The Interrogative Pronominals *quid, quantus, quot*.

Hence **Pronominalise v. trans.**, to render pronominal; **Pronominally adv.**, with the force of or as a pronoun; by means of a pronoun.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 477 We have also some substantives which have been 'pronominalised' to this effect, as *person, people, body, folk*. c1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 118 The... particle is to be taken adjectively... and not merely nominally or 'pronominally'. 1836 in SMART 1888 HOWELLS *Anne Kilburn* xxx, 'What was that notion of his'—they usually spoke of the minister pronominally.

Pronomination (prɒnɒmɪˈneɪʃən). [In sense 1 f. PRO-1 + NOMINATION, imitating Gr. ἀντονομασία, ANTONOMASIA; in sense 2 f. L. *prōnōmen* PRO-NOUN + -ATION.]

†1 = ANTONOMASIA. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Antonomasie*, a pronomination. 1629 MABBE tr. *Ponsessa's Devout Contempl* 134 Called by an *Antonomasia*, or pronomination, 'The Ships of Thaisish'.

2. Indication or reference by means of a pronoun. 1899 N. & Q. 9th Ser. III. 448/2 Has any rule been laid down by grammarians for the pronomination or pronounization of this word [church]?

|| **Prononcé** (prɒnɒˈnɛ), *a.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *prononcer* to PRONOUNCE.] Pronounced, emphasized, strongly marked or defined; conspicuous, noteworthy.

1836 MILL *A. de Vigny* Diss. & Disc. (1850) I. 291 A certain monotony of goodness, and a degree of distaste for *prononcé* characters, as being nearly allied to ill-regulated ones. 1880 Mrs FORRESTER *Key & V.* II. 151 When the flirtation between her and D'Arcy became more pronounced.

Pronostic, etc. see PROGNOSTIC, etc.

† **Pronotary**. *Obs.* Also 7-notary, 8-notary. = PROTONOTARY. Cf. also PRONOTARY.

1553 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 198 The precontract alleged for one Leonard's son, a pronotary. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. 1. I knew you a pronotaries boy, That wrote indentures at the towne-house-doore. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 231 The oath shall be taken of. Utter barristers, Benchers, Readers, Ancients, Pronotaries [citing *Act 5 Eliz. c. 2*, which has *Prothonotaries*]. 1714 LOM. *Gas. No. 519a/1* The Pronothary read the Oath.

|| **Pronotum** (prɒnɒˈtʊm). *Entom.* [mod. L. *pronotum*, f. Gr. πρῶ, PRO-2 + νῶτον, NOTUM, back.] The dorsal part of the prothorax of an insect; the anterior division of the notum, as distinct from the *mesonotum* and *metanotum*.

Its segments or scleres are the *pro-prascutum*, *proscutum*, *postscutum*, *pro postscutellum*.

1836 SHUCKARD tr. *Burnmaster's Man*, *Entom.* 78 They [Knyb & Spence] think they have observed that some insects (*Vespa*, *Cyncher*) possess both a collar and a pronotum. 1879 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VII. 399 The tergal portion of the prothorax (pronotum) is a wide shield, which overlaps the head.

Hence **Pronotal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pronotum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pronoun (prɒˈnaʊn). [f. PRO-1 4 + NOUN, after F. *pronon*, L. *prōnōmen*.] One of the Parts of Speech. A word used instead of a noun substantive, to designate an object without naming it, when that which is referred to is known from context or usage, has been already mentioned or indicated, or being unknown, is the subject or object of inquiry.

PERSONAL pronouns of the first and second persons (*I, thou, pl. we, you*, with their cases) stand instead of the names of the speaker and the person spoken to. Those of the third person (*he, she, it, they*, with their cases, originally demonstratives) avoid the repetition of a name already mentioned or indicated. INTERROGATIVE pronouns (*who? what? which?*) ask the name, etc. of a person or thing unknown. RELATIVE pronouns (*who, which, that*) combine the function of a personal or demonstrative pronoun with that of a conjunction, and subordinate one sentence or clause to another, as 'I met a friend who told me' for 'I met a friend, and he told me'. POSSESSIVE pronouns are adjectives arising out of the original genitive case of personal pronouns. In Eng., as in many other modern languages, they have developed two forms, one absolute or strictly pronominal (*mine, thine, ours, yours*, etc.), the other adjectival (*my, thy, our, your*, etc.).

In addition to these, several definitive adjectives are very commonly used absolutely or pronominally, and classed as *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*. These include the DEMONSTRATIVES, *this* (pl. *these*), *that* (pl. *those*), *yon* (or *yonder*), DISTRIBUTIVES, *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither* (of which *every* as a pronoun is now archaic), INDEFINITE numerals, etc., *any*, *some*, *one*, *other* (*another*), *none*, to which some add *all*, *both*, *many*, *few*, *enough*, *such*, when used absolutely. *One* is often used as an indefinite personal pronoun (ONE 20), and the words *self* and *own*, used to strengthen the personal and possessive pronouns, are sometimes classed with them.

1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronounes be suche as, standynge in the stede of substantives, may governe verbes to be of lyke nombre and parson with them. 1581 W. FULKE in *Conifer*. III. (1584) T. 11. Whereto els hath the pronounes (*thus*) relation? 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* VI. (1627) 55 They are either Nounes, or Pronounes. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* III. II. § 3 As Nouns are notes or signs of things, so Pronouns are of Nouns; and are therefore called *Pronomina*, quasi *vice Nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of Nouns. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (1760) 73 The Genuine Pronoun always stands by itself, affirming the Power of a Noun and supplying its place. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1847) 187 They are strange and mighty words, these two little pronouns, *I* and *Thou*. 1904 ONIONS *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 62 Adjective Clauses are introduced by Relative Pronouns, Relative Adjectives, or Relative Adverbs, referring to a noun or noun-equivalent called the Antecedent, expressed or implied in the Principal Clause. *Ibid.* § 223 *We* is often employed colloquially, like 'you', as an Indefinite Pronoun = 'one'.

Pronounal, *a. rare*. [irreg. f. prec. + -AL: cf. NOUNAL for *nounal*.] = PRONOMINAL.

1883 J. W. F. ROGERS *Gram. & Logic* I. III. 67 Pronounal Phrase, I myself. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 499 His [Rogers'] style has serious defects. Such expressions as 'nounal' and 'pronounal' grate harshly upon the ear.

† **Pronounce**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [f. next; cf. obs.

F. *prononce*, f. *prononcer* (see next) cf. It. *pronunciare*, med. L. *prōnuncia* (Du Cange)]

1. = PRONUNCIATION 2.

1606 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 Orators, all of them having their particular excellencies in barbarisme, harshness, and rusticall both pronouance and action

2. = PRONOUNCEMENT 1.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* VI. Wks 185: III. 124 That all controversie may end in the final pronouance or canon of one Aich-primat, or Protestant Pope

Pronounce (prɒˈnaʊns), *v.* Also 4-5 (Sc. 6-7) pronounce, 4-6 -nounce, 5 -nuse, -nouns, 5-6 -nownee, 6 -nownee [ME. *pronunce*, *pronounce*, *a.* OF *pronuncier* (1277 in Godef. Compl.), for earlier *prununcier* (mod F *prononcer*): late L. *prōnunciāre* for orig. *prōnuntiāre* to proclaim, announce, rehearse, narrate, pronounce, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *nuntiāre* to announce. cf. ANNOUNCE, ENOUNCE.]

1. I. *trans.* To utter, declare, or deliver (a sentence or statement) formally or solemnly; to proclaim or announce authoritatively or officially.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 315 To arenon be pape, De right foite declare. & borch his decre be pes pronounce a day c 1400 *Brut* 155 Pe Pope .. granted ful power to iij bisschops to pronounce be enterdyng, if it were nede 1485 CAXTON *Parls & V.* (1868) 7 The messagers had pronounced the joustes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I pronounce that they bee man and wyfe together. 1554 *Ibid.*, *Morn. Prayer* Rubric, The absolution to be pronounced by the Minister alone. 1585-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 142 He pronouncet a Wo agains the inhabitants of Edinburgh. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 135 Then the first Prince, whose office it is, pronounces with a loud voice, that it is but necessary they should have a Prince to Govern and Rule them. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 129 The pronouncing of Sentence of Death is not a certain mark of Sovereignty. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* VII. 183 When he had pronounced the curse. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1862) 199 The day and hour on which he pronounced his vows as an Augustine Friar. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold II.* II. And hath King Edward not pronounced his heir? 1884 A. R. PRINNINGTON *Wichfx* ix. 297 Excommunications, unjustly pronounced, must be disregarded.

2. To declare aloud, proclaim, announce, make known; to tell, narrate, report. *Obs.* or merged in 1. c 1380 *Autocrat* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyche* (1851) 147 To pronounce wele here nedis to begge of be puple c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Proh.* 7 First I pronounce whennes pat I come, And thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1003, I sal pronounce All my mysdedes my self oygayne 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* lxxiii, Amidde the thickt thonghs I will pronounce this bloudie dede. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 94 A Courier appeared before the Prytanes, and pronounced the deadful tidings, that the King of Macedon had taken possession of Elateia. a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* I. 2 Here I'll sit down and watch, till his dear foot Pronounce him to my ear. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 98 Impassioned words, in which she pronounced her ideas of what should be the religious duties of a woman

† b. *fig.* To 'declare', display. *Obs.*

1613 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* *Worthy Post* (1857) 144 His workes doe . pronounce both nourishment, delight and admiration to the readers soule. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port* cxliii, Costly decorations to the capital, that pronounce false pride and vain glory.

3. To affirm, assert, state authoritatively or definitely; to declare as one's opinion or judgement, or as a known fact. *a.* with simple compl. or inf.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 35 Whi schulde curatis pronounen here breperen a cursed c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* II. xi. 55 Lete him . pronounce himself an vnprofitable seruant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 64 The Oracle of Apollo, pronounced the Chaldeans and Hebrewes to be only wise. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 193 God view'd his Creatures, and pronounc'd them good 1718 *Free-thinker* No 57 § 3 Pronouncing you a Gentle, Fine, Beautiful Woman. 1846 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1849) I *Godefridus* 69 The twelfth century, which even Sismondi pronounces to have been a great age. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. xvi 314 Professor Forbes . pronounces this portion of the Mer de Glac impassable. *Mod.* The apples were pronounced excellent. The child was pronounced out of danger.

b. with simple obj. or objective clause

1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 491 Wee can not pronounce anie thing certaine of so high a nature as is that of the soule. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv (1640) 241 Do not pronounce. that every man is in an error, that thinks not just as thou thinkest. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 298 Remember, how deceitful Marks all these are to pronounce one's State by. 1860 WALTER *Sea-bond* II. 24 He could pronounce nothing . as to the extent of the injury. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 A stranger would at once pronounce that the three young men were brothers.

4. *intr.* To make a statement or assertion, esp. now always, an authoritative or definite one; to pass judgement, give one's opinion or decision. Now usually const. *on* or *upon*; also for (*in favour of*) or *against*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* v 428a Huchon of be Aule Reale . Has trefyt bat mater cupnandly Mar sufficande ban to pronouns can I c 1586 CTSSE PEMBRONK *Ps.* LXXII. II. They wanton grow, and in malicious vaine Talking of wrong, pronounce as from the skes! 1668 T. SPENCER *Logic* 98 This . signifies properly two sentences with pronouance against each other. *Ibid.* 138 Some propositions that pronouance of the creature be necessary, and some contingent in their truth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 146 Twelve men of the common People . pronounce simply for the Complaynant, or for the Defendant. 1725

WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 Some weaker People. pronounce against the Use of the Bark or Opium upon all Occasions whatsoever. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 405 He will not presume to pronounce upon the fate of those who lived either under the darkness or the light. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 457 The majority pronounced in favour of William's undertaking. 1859 JEFFERSON *Britannia* xvii. 295 When all France pronounced for atheism and anarchy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 5/3 Nor are we in a position to pronounce on the fairness of the scale fixed.

b. *refl.* To utter or avow one's opinions or intentions; to declare oneself.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi. The mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 27 Without pronouncing myself positively upon the question . I think it will be safer to regard the action on Photographic compounds as resulting from a function of light.

II. 5. *trans.* To give utterance to, to utter, speak, articulate (a word or words); † to make, or produce (a vocal sound) (*obs.*). Also *absol.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiv. 1 And Helyu pronoumide and spak also these thingis [*Pr.* Pronuntians itaque Elyu, etiam hæc locutus est]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 I burgh notes of acordenment, The whiche men pronoune alofte. 1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 255 Instructe in the language of Grece, in whiche he hade better use to understonde hit then to pronoune hit. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Demosthenes beyng not able to pronounce the first letter of that arte but would saie, for *Rhetorike*, *Letolike*, used to putte little stones vnder his tongue, and so pronounced, whereby he spake at length so plainly, as any manne in the worlde coulde doe. 1569 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) xro 170 They can pronounce na voce furth of thair throtis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 553 Language of Man pronounc't By Tongue of Brute. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 300 They say that the Americans bordering on New England . cannot pronounce either an *l* or *r*, but use *n* instead of it. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts* I. II. 107 When she . pronounced some words that I understood not.

b. With reference to the mode of pronunciation of a letter, syllable, word, or language. Also *absol.* c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1852) 9 U the south pronounces, quhen the syllab begins or ends at it, as eu, teu for tu, and enum meunus for unum munus, quhilk I hoep I sal not neede argumetes to prove it wrang. 1685 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 282 The word is sometimes pronounced with a *h*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 314 § 9 My Friends flatter me, that I pronounced those Words with a tolerable good Accent. 1746 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. II. In speaking, they pronounce through the nose and throat. 1775 MRS. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* (1885) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners. 1861 CHALK *Eng. Lit.* I. 233 Wallis . suggested that the origin of this silent *e* probably was, that it had originally been pronounced, though somewhat obscurely, as a distinct syllable.

6. To deliver, declaim, recite with reference to the manner. Also *absol.* *Obs.* (or passing into 1).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 342 To se the priest . standing at the altare, pronouncing all thinges in a strange language. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. II. 2 Speake the Speech I pray you, as I pronounce'd it to you trippingly on the Tongue. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* 211 That famous Greek Orator, when he was asked, what was the chief grace or excellency in Rhetorick, what was the second and third; he stul answered, To pronounce wel. 1761 GRAY *Descent of Odin* 23 Thrice he . pronounced, in accents dread, The thrilling verse that wakes the Dead.]

† b. *intr.* To deliver a sermon or address; to preach. *Obs. rare.*

1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* IV. v, Brother Abednego, will you not pronounce this Evening-tide before the Congregation of the Spotless in Coleman Street?

Pronounceable (prɒˈnaʊnsəbəl), *a* [f. prec. + -ABLE. So F. *prononçable* (1611 Cotgr.), late L. *prōnuntiābilis*.] That can be pronounced.

1611 COTGR., *Prononçable*, pronounceable. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 15 There is no Name pronounceable by Men or Angels, which can define God as he is. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IV. 68 A mere succession of consonants, though pronounceable by sufficient effort, would be an indistinct and disagreeable sputter.

Pronounced (prɒˈnaʊnst), *pp. a.* [See -ED 1.] 1 Spoken, uttered, articulated.

1571 *Fruits of Prayer* H. 11 b, He that by the use of pronounced prayer is carried into the inward consolation of the minde. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/5 Hymns chaunted by the childish choir in ill-pronounced Latin.

2. *fig.* Clearly expressed, strongly marked; such as to be clearly, easily, or readily perceived or recognized; decided.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pronouncing*, Thus the painters, in speaking of a piece, say these or those parts are well pronounced. 1782 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. 21 v. 14 The contour of the body being as distinctly pronounced through it (the light drapery) as if the figure were naked. 1838 COLEBROOKE *Imper. Colonial Corn* 75 Emigration from Europe has not yet taken a pronounced direction towards Southern Africa. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. VII. 54 When regarded obliquely their colour is not so pronounced. 1861 BERSER *Hore Eng. Cathedr.* 194 C. VI. 217 Even in the little round church of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, of pure Norman or Romanesque, there is a pronounced triforium. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Ld. Beaconsfield* 67 Mr. Disraeli sought election at Marylebone as a Radical of the most pronounced type.

Pronouncedly (prɒˈnaʊnsɪdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pronounced manner or degree, markedly, decidedly, distinctly.

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fluency to Turkish* 143 The earl was an elegant, though most pronouncedly British man of about forty. 1881 *Times* 11 Oct. Spanish was pronouncedly dull, and all markets closed with a gloomy appearance. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 530/2 Both theologies were in their dotimes of sin and grace pronouncedly Augustinian.

Pronouncement (pronounsmənt). [*f* PRONOUNCE *v.* + MENT *cf* OF. *pronouncement* (13th c.)]

1. The action or act of pronouncing; a formal statement, esp. one authoritatively made; an opinion or decision given; a declaration, assertion.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Repent yet, and I will repent me of the pronouncement against thee 1680 J. C. *Vind. Oath* (ed. 2) 1 The first and lowest step or degree is a bare and simple affirmation and negation, or pronouncement of the matter without more, as to say, 'My name is John' 1860 W. G. *WARD Nat & Grace* 1 p. xxvii. The Catholic philosopher is bound to take care, that his conclusions are fully in accordance with the pronouncements of sound theology. 1880 F. *HALL in 19th Cent* Sept 424 Peremptory and unseasoned pronouncements as to what is bad English are not the least of the minor pests which vex our enlightened age

2. The fact or condition of being pronounced or strongly marked *rare*.

1908 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 272 It was not till the approach of the Renaissance that the feeling attained any definite pronouncement in Europe.

Pronouncer (pronoun'sə). [*f* PRONOUNCE *v.* + ER 1] One who pronounces.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Thow Rethoryen or pronouncere of kynges preynges deservedyt glorie of wit and of Eloquence 1561 *a Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 197 Quha is the gevar and pronouncar of the said decret 1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* B. ii. b. Heere now I appeale from the Readers to the pronouncers of judgement. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I *Fasts* 696, A Pronouncer of the men of this World to be vain, in whom the knowledge of God reigneth not 1813 *LEIGH HUNT in Examiner* 15 Feb. 98/1 The pronouncers of my sentence. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 607/2 Every intelligent pronouncer and adopter of the formularies of the Church.

Pronouncing (pronoun'sɪŋ), *vb.* [*f* as prec. + ING 1] The action of the verb PRONOUNCE.

1. Utterance, articulation, pronunciation.
1451 *CARGRAVE Life St. Aug.* (E. T. S.) 21 His foiled, chekis, his eyne and all his members in maner laboured in pronounsyng of these wordes 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* v. (1887) 31 Our spelling is harder, our pronouncing harsher 1597 *HOLLYBAND (title)* The Italian Schoole-maister; Contayning Rules for the perfect pronouncing of th' Italian tongue. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. xi. 366 Those Letters are stiled Consonants, in the pronouncing of which the Breath is intercepted, by some Collision or Closure.

2. Authoritative or official utterance, delivery (of a sentence, or the like).

1563 *4 Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 258 For the inordinat pronouncing of ane decret aganis him 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xlii. 275 Besides the Judgment, there is necessary also the pronouncing of Sentence. 1884 *LAW Times* 1 Nov. 2/2 The decree nisi is not to be made absolute until six months from the pronouncing thereof.

b. The giving of an authoritative opinion, a decision, judgement, pronouncement.

1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 561 There is no pronouncing on future events 1869 *BROWNING Ring & Bk* x. 146 Here is the last pronouncing of the Church, Her sentence that subsists unto this day

3 *attrib.*; pronouncing dictionary, a dictionary in which the received pronunciation of the words is indicated.

1764 W. *JOHNSTON (title)* A Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary. 1791 J. *WALKER (title)* A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. 1857 *PRYCE (title)* English-Welsh Pronouncing Dictionary.

Pronouncing, *pp.* a. *rare* [-ING 2] That pronounces; expressing a pronouncement
1628 T. *SPENCER Logick* 153 Axiome signifieth no more, but a declarative or pronouncing sentence.

† **Pronounist** *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [*f* PRONOUN + IST 1] One who favours the use of pronouns So Pronounisation = PRONOMINATION 2.

1625 J. *PHILLIPS Way to Heaven* 63 These Pronounists do so glory in the phrase (*Our Lord*), that it is become a distinguishing note of a Romish Catholicke. 1899 [*see* PRONOMINATION 2].

† **Pronuba** (prō'nubā), *Rom. Antig.* [*L.* *prōnuba* a woman who attended a bride, *f* **prōnubāre* (found in *prōnubāns*) to arrange a marriage, *f* PRON- + stem of *nūb-ere* to marry] A woman presiding over or assisting in the ceremonies and arrangements of marriage

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* IV. iv. 78 Erth, the first modir, maid a takin of wo, And eik of wedlok the pronuba Juno 1850 *LEITCH tr C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 429 (ed. 2) 618 The bride is pushed forward by the pronuba to the husband who is armed with a lance 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 7) 252/2 At the end of the repast the bride was conducted by matrons who had not had more than one husband (*prōnuba*), to the lectus genitalis in the atrium

Hence **Pro nuba** a. *rare* *see* quot.; also **Pro-nubial** a. *rare* [after *connubial*], presiding over or promoting marriage.

1877 W. *JONES Finger-ring* 303 Pronubal or pledge rings passed between the contracting parties among the Romans. 1698 *CONGREVE Semite* 1, Thy aid, pronubial Juno, Athanas implies.

† **Pronucleus** (prō'nū'kli:z), *Biol.* [*mod.* L. (*E. van Beneden*), *f* Gr. *πρῶ*, PRON- + *NUCLEUS*] A primitive or prior nucleus; in *Zool.* the nucleus of a spermatozoon or of an ovule, before these unite to form the definitive nucleus of the fertilized ovum; in *Bot.* the nucleus of a gamete, which, by coalescing with another of the opposite sex, forms the germ nucleus.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 868/3 In this egg, ... shortly before impregnation, a clear nucleus is formed, round which the protoplasm of the egg becomes radiately striated This is known as the female pronucleus. 1882 *VINI'S Sachs' Bot.* 524 One of these is the nucleus of the oosphere, and may be termed the 'female pronucleus'; the other appears to have passed into the oosphere from the pollen-tube, and is the male pronucleus ('*spermatophore*'). These two nuclei coalesce to form the definitive nucleus of the oospore 1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Ann. Life* Intro. 25 The two pronuclei approach each other, and the granules of the surrounding protoplasm are arranged round each of them, so as to form a star or aster with a pronucleus as a centre

Pronunce, *nunse*, *obs.* forms of PRONOUNCE

Pronunciability (pronoun'siə'biliti, -nən'siə-). [*f* next + -ITY.] Capability of being pronounced.

1816 *BENTHAM Christian. App.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 191/2 The several properties, desirable in language, may be thus enumerated—1. Clearness 2. Correctness 3. Copiousness 4. Completeness 5. Non-redundance 6. Conciseness 7. Pronunciability 8. Melodiousness [*see*] 1881 *MASSON De Quincey* xi. 156 Mere pronunciability was not enough for him, and musical beauty had to be superadded.

Pronunciable (pronoun'siə'b'l, -siə'b'l), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *prōnuntiābilis*, *f* *prōnuntiāre*. *see* PRONOUNCIABLE *v.* and -ABLE] = PRONOUNCIABLE.

1649 J. R. *TAYLOR Gl. Exempl.* 1 Ad. Sect. v. 61 Like vowels, pronunciable by the intertexture of a Consonant. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* *Man.* I. 290 Words rendered pronunciable by affixing some simple or short Sound

Pronuncial (pronoun'siə'l), *a rare* -o. [*f* stem of L. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

1847 in *WEBSTER* also in later Dicts.

Pronunciamento (pronoun'siə'men'to) [*ad.* Sp. *pronunciamento* (pronoun'siə'men'to), lit. a pronouncement, repr. a L. type **prōnuntiamentum*, *f* *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE *see* MENT 1] A pronouncement, a proclamation, a manifesto; often applied to one issued by insurrectionists, esp. in Spanish-speaking countries.

1843 W. *IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 287 The besiegers calculated, upon a pronunciamento in favor of the insurrectional government 1845 *FORD Handbk Spain* 1 352/2 Malaga shared with Lugo in taking the lead in the *Espartero* Pronunciamento. 1886 *Cycl. Tour Club Gas* June 275 The pronunciamentos of well-posted critics notwithstanding 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 835 Marshal da Fonseca made a pronunciamento, in Spanish fashion, against the Ministry

† **Pronunciate**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* *rare* [*ad.* L. *prōnuntiāt-us*, *pa.* *pple.* of *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE 1] Pronounced

In quot. 1432—50 'announced, predicted' (const. as *pa. pple.*); in quot. 1508 = 'publicly known, declared to be'.

1432—50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 293 And my names be pronunciate [*L.* *quatuor nomina leguntur prōnuntiata*] in the olde testamente, that is to say, Ismael, Ysaac, Sampson, and Iosias, and y. oonly in the newe testamente, Iohn Baptiste and Criste. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dumb.* 525 Sarazene, symonyte, piovit Pagane pronunciate

† **Pronunciate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. In 7-bate. [*f* *pp.* stem of L. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE] *trans.* To pronounce, declare.

1652 *GAULS Magash.* 201 To pronunciate to the wicked and reprobates their destinated judgements and deserts.

Pronunciation (pronoun'siə'ʃən). Also 6-8 -noun-, 7 -non-, 6 -oy-, -sy-, 6-7 -ti-; 5 -cion. [*ad.* L. *prōnuntiātiō-em*, *n.* of action *f* *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE. *Cf.* F. *prononciation* (*pronunciation*, 1281 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The action of pronouncing.

1. The pronouncing or uttering of a word or words; the mode in which a word is pronounced.

1432—50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 161 Hit is to be hade in meruayle that the proper langage of Englishe men scholde be made so duerse in oon lytelle iye in prononciacion. *Ibid.* III. 249 The seide Esdras fonde newe letters, whiche we moie lighte to the writenge and prononciacion 1530 *PALSGR.* Intro. 20 They have utterly neglected the frenche menes maner of prononciacion, and so rede fienche as they fanstacy or opinion dyde lede them 1555 *EDEN Decades* 124 For the ryghter prononciation of the names 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 4 Drusus thinks that Galatinus was first Authour of this prononciation *Iehona* 1710 *Lond. Gas* No. 4695/3 This William Charlton speaks according to the Northern Pronunciation 1889 J. D. ROBERTSON in *Gloucester Gloss* p. v. I have admitted a fair proportion of meie 'pronunciations' which a more competent and scientific worker would have relegated to a Glossic Appendix

† 2 Oratorical utterance, elocution; delivery;

spec. elegant or eloquent delivery *Obs.*

1430—40 *LYDO Backus* vi. vi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 335/2 Bi cliaht he hadde a speciall auantage Fancour syngeuler in prononciacion 1553 T. *WILSON Rhet.* 116 b. Pronunciation is an apte ordering both of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordyng to the worthines of suche wordes and mater as by speache are declared 1612 *BRINSLEY Lvd. Lit.* 211 Pronunciation, being that which either makes or mar, the most excellent speech. 1748 J. *MASON Elocut.* 8 By Pronunciation, the Antients understood both Elocution and Action, and comprehended in it the right Management of the Voice, Looks, and Gesture

† 3. The action of pronouncing authoritatively, or proclaiming; declaration, promulgation, a pronouncement *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Hark. Contin. Higden (Rolls)* VIII. 500 The chauncellor of Ynglond made a prononciacion in the maner of a sermon. 1538 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 112 For aduocinge of the prononciacion of Nouelties withoute wise and discreite qualification. 1564—5 *Reg.*

Privy Council Scot. I. 325 Quhill the prononciacion of the decciet arbitall 1611 *SPED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xiii. (1623) 758 The forme of prononciacion was *In the Name of God, Amen* a 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Leicath.* (1676) 322 If he be not terrified with that dismal Pronunciation, *If we sin wilfully* [etc.].

b = PRONONCIAMENTO. *rare*.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 105 The declamations and 'pronunciations' of the rabble.

† 4. The action of speaking; articulation. *Obs.*

1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 387 He wrought that Miracle, onely by the pronuntiation of one word 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 150 That Jesus Christ continued the Pronunciation [of the Words] all the while he blessed, and brake and distributed the Eucharist

† 5 *fig.* (See quot. and *cf.* PRONOUNCED 2.) *Obs.* 1727—41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Pronouncing*, *Pronunciation*, in painting, the making and expressing the parts of all kinds of bodies with that degree of force necessary to make them more or less distinct and conspicuous

Pronunciative (pronoun'siə'tiv, -nən'siə'tiv), *a.* *rare* [*ad.* L. *prōnuntiātiv-us*, *f.* *pp.* stem of L. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE + -IVUS. *see* -ATIVE 1] Characterized by pronouncement; declarative; hence, † dogmatic (*obs.*).

1619 *Sir A. GORGES tr. Bacon's Writs.* *Anc.* xxvi. (1886) 104 The confident and pronunciative school of Aristotle.

Pronunciator (pronoun'siə'tɔr, -nən'siə'tɔr), *a.* [*a* L. *prōnuntiātor*, agent-n. from *prōnuntiāre* to pronounce.] One who pronounces

1846 in *WORCESTER*, citing *Ch. Obs.* 1876 *Life W. S. Johnson* 166 M. Sheridan, and other 'speakers at that time, began to be considered in a great degree the standard of pronunciators.

So **Pronunciatory** *a.*, of or pertaining to pronunciation, of the nature of a pronouncement.

1806 M. *SMART in Monthly Mag.* XXI. 132 Our pronunciatory reformers in the pulpit and the theatre. 1846 in *WORCESTER*, citing *EARNshaw*.

† **Pronzeand**, *a. Obs.* [*serion*, or altered form of *prōnzeand*, POIGNANT, perh. after *prēen*, *prick*, etc.] Poignant, picking. So † **Pronzeandlie** *adv.*, poignantly, piercingly

1533 *BELLEDUNN Livy* III. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 302 Ane other sentence, semand maie pronzand and schap, was pronuncit in þe said court, howbeit it was nocht of a giete effect. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Lesh's Hist. Scot.* II. (S.T.S.) 152 Picked sa prunzeandlie with this law

Pronymph, *-al*: *see* PRO-2 1

Proo (prō), *int.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* A call to a cow or horse, inviting it to stand still or come near.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlv. [To cow] Pruih, my ledley—pruih, my woman 1824 *MACTAGGART Galliard. Encycl.*, *Proo*, cry, at horses when they are wanted to stand still, or, at least, not to gallop 1853 A. *SMART in 'Hustle-Bunkie* II. 308 Moo, moo, proochy lady! Proo, Hawkie, proo, Hawkie!

Proo, *obs.* form of *PROW* sb 1

Pro-ode (prō'od), [*ad.* Gr. *προοδός*: *see* PRO-2 and ODE] An introductory ode in a Greek chorus; an overture or prelude; also, a short verse preceding a longer one: opposed to *ERODE* 1850 *MURF. Lat. Greece* III. 58 The epode, when prefixed to the [strophe and antistrophe], assumes the name of *Proode* 1900 H. W. *SMYTH Grk. Metric Poets* 284 A glyconic proode followed by a simmiacum.

Proemiac (prō'ɪmæk), *a rare* [*ad.* med. L. *proemiac-us* (Du Cange), *a* Gr. *προομιαικός*, *f.* *προομιαιον* PROEMION, PROEM] = PROEMIAL *a* 1850 *NALAE East Ch.* I. 856 The 104th [Psalm] is the Proemiac, because it commences Vespers.

Proemial, variant of PROEMIAL.

† **Proemium** (prō'ɪmiəm), Also 5 prohemium, 8 proemium, 9 proemion. [*L.* *proemium*, *a* Gr. *προομιαιον*; *see* PROEM.] = PROEM sb.

1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 2 Doctor Bonnet Priour of Sallan maid his first intituclacioun and prohemium. 1850 R. *GELL Serin* 8 Aug. 2 The *Proemium*, wherein he calls heaven and earth to witness. 1775 M. *DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. 311 As it appears in the very Proemium of that Decretal itself 1857 *Lb. CAMPBELL Chief Justices* III. xlviii 125 The proemium and the peroration of his speech. 1868 *TENNYSON Lucretius* 70 Forgetful how my rich proemion makes Thy glory fly along the Italian field.

Pro-oestrous, *-oestrum*: *see* PRO-2 1.

Proof (prūf), *sb.* Forms. a. *prove*, *prefe*, etc.; b. *prove*, *proof*, etc.: *see* below. [*ME* *preoue*, *preoue*, *preue*, etc.; *a.* OF. *prueve* (c. 1224 in *Godef. Compl.*), *preoue*, *preue*, *prooue* (from 13th c. and in mod. *f.* *preuve*) = P. and Pg. *prova*, Sp. *prueba*, Cat. *proba*, It. *prova*, † *pruova*—late L. *proba* (Ammanianus a 400) a proof, *f.* *probare* to PROVE. The a forms were the original, corresp. to OF. and to Sp. *prueba*; they continued longer in Sc. The b forms (also in late OF. *prouwe*, *prove*, 14th c. in *Littre*) are assimilated in the vowel to F. *prouwer*, Eng. *PROVE* *v.* The de-vocalization of v to f ensued upon the loss of final e; cf. the relation of v and f in *believe*, *belief*, *relieve*, *relief*, *behave*, *behoof*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a 3 *preoue*, 4 *prooue*, *prieue*, 4–5 *pref*, *preef*, 4–6 *prefe*, *preve*, *Sc. preff*, 5 *proef*, *preff* (e, *preeff*, *preyf*, *prewe*, 5–6 *prief* (e, *pref*, 6 *preife*, *pryef*, *preue*, *pryve*, *Sc. prief*; 8–9 *arch. prief*, *dial. preef*, *prief*, *preif*.

a 1225 Ancr R. 154 Ich chulle, of bo two, scheawen uorhisne & preoue *c 1235, 13* Pref [see B 2, 7]. *1340 Ayenb.* 134 Wyf oute oþre preoue *c 1275 Sc Leg. Saints* 1 (*Petrus*) 187 As men may pielf furth bringe *c 1380 Prefe* [see B 4]. *c 1385 CHAUCER Clerk's T* 731 This Markys yet his wyf to temple moore To the outtrete preoue [*v. 11*], pieue, priue, proof, preef] of hu courage *1387 Tacvisa Higden* (Rolls) *I* 71 Pe fourbe witness and preef *1390 Gowra Conf. I.* 227 Sothliche I lueve And durste setten it in pieue. *c 1400 Ragman Roll* 122 in Hazl E. P. P. I. 74 For your dedys preyf *c 1420 Lvng Thebes* 2326 That she thought forto mak a prief *1422 tr Secreta Secret, Prim Pro.* 216 Wythout longe Pieue *c 1430 Prefe, 1436 Prefe* [see B 7, 8]. *c 1440 Generydes* 1453 Other wise thanne he cowde make the prief *1499 Exch Rolls Scotl.* XI. 436 The preve that Sir Patrik Hume offers to produce *c 1570 Pride & Lovel* (1841) 36 Of truth and vertue for to maken prief *1572 Preuis, a 1584 Prefe* [see B 10]. *1590 Priefe, Prief* [see B 5, 10]. *1591 SPENSER M. Hubbert* 408 But i eadie are of anle to make priefe *1594 CARW Tasso* (1881) 18 He shoves in hoarse lockes of stenght the preue *c 1796 Burns Trober* in *Ainslie Land of Burns* (1892) 188 Let's see How ye'll put this in prief to me

B. 4-5 proof, 4-5 prof, proff, Sc pruf(t, 4-6 proue, profe, Sc proue, 5-6 proufe, -ffe, prove, prooue, 5-7 prooffe, proffe, Sc prufe, 6 prooffe, 7 Sc. prufe, 5- proof. (Sc. prufe, etc. (u, o)) *Pl.* proofs, also 4-7 proues, 5 prouves, 5-7 proves, 6-7 prooves.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 341 Bi profe & gode assaies *13*. *Cursor M.* 6865 Thoru prouf[Golt] prof] o seluen dede. *c 1375 Sc Leg. Saints xxiii* (*VII Sleepers*) To Be veiray piowe *Ibid xxvii* (*Macchor*) 912 Sawa with prooff of mychfuld dede he strinht alway godis dede. *c 1380 Wyclif Whs* (1880) 70 Pe dede doyngis is proff of loue. *Ibid* 290 Examyne heie proues. *1425 Proues, c 1430 Prouffe* [see B 1, c 4]. *c 1440 Prompt Paro* 414/2 *Proof*, idem quod *pruf*. *1456 Puf* [see B 2]. *c 1500 Not br Mayd* 470 in *Hazl E. P. P.* II 291, I see the proue *1526 TINDALE* 2 Cor viii 24 The proff of your love. *a 1556 G. CAVENTISH Poems*, etc. (1825) II 113 The proue in me ye may playnly se the vse. *1570 DED Math Pref* #1 b, His bookes, are good proue *1581 MULCASTER Position* iii. (1897) 11 No pioufe at all *a 1595 SOUTHWELL Whs.* (1828) II 38 So many proues would persuade thee *1609 Puf* [see B 1 b]. *1637 Ploofe* [see B 2]. *1639 S Du Venger Tr. Camus Adm. Events* 341 Ploofes of the greatness of my friendship. *1683 Proves*, *Prooves* [see B 12, 16]

B. Signification. I From PROVE *v.* in the sense of making good, or showing to be true.

1 That which makes good or proves a statement; evidence sufficient (or contributing) to establish a fact or produce belief in the certainty of something. *f To make pi oof* to have weight as evidence (*obs*)

a 1225 Ancr R. 52 Pet hit be soð, lo hei be pieoue *a 1300 Cursor M.* 8708 (Cott) Proue yee see þat þar es nan. *c 1385 CHAUCER L G W. Pro.* 28 We han noon other preue *1437 Rolls of Parlt* IV. 510/2 Till the said examination and preuis be fully determined. *1526 Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, Very pledges and sure proues of the kynges fauoure *1560 Daus tr Slandanis Comm* 249 Hereof they byng many proues *1659 Owen Dr Orig Script Wks* 1853 XVI 319 Light requires neither proof nor testimony for its evidence. *1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot* IV Wks. 183 I 318 These suspicions are confirmed by the most direct proof. *1832 R. & J. LANDER Exped. Niger* I vi. 232 As a piouf of his esteem and confidence *1883 W E NORRIS Thunby Hall xxix*, Which was proof positive that he had thought better of his intention

b Law. (*generally*) Evidence such as determines the judgement of a tribunal. Also *spec.* (a) A written document or documents so attested as to form legal evidence. (b) A written statement of what a witness is prepared to swear to. (c) The evidence which has been given in a particular case, and entered on the court records. (See also 3)

1485 Coventry Last Bk. 473 No feyned matters but such as shall be proved be credible proves in writyng *1483 Caxton Gold Leg.* 284 b, Yf the preues of the lignages were fayled. *1609 SKENE Reg May* I 67 b, It is in the election of him quha is accused, to vnderly the prufe of the woman, or to purge him. be judgement, or ane gude assise of the crime quherof he is accused. *Ibid* 106 b, Gif the partie defendand that day of prufe, be absent, and the party followand being present with his pufe in his hand and swa the partie defendand be not ready or present, to recieve the prufe againt him *a 1715 BURNER Owen Time* an 1678 (1823) II 445 The proof did not carry it beyond manslaughter *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm* III. xxiii 368 Written proof, or evidence, a. e. Records, and 2 Antient deeds of thirty years standing, which prove themselves. *1818 CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV 231 It being in proof that the draft was not completed till six months after instructions had been given for preparing it. *1863 H. Cox Instit.* I. ix. 172 A statement showing all matters required to be proved, and opposite each proof the name of the witness to prove it *1883 Act 45 & 47 Vict* c 52, Sched II 7 Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors.

c 0. A person who gives evidence, a witness: = EVIDENCOR sb 7 *Obs* (After 1500 only *Sc*)

1425 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 289/2 That the same Marchant, do byryng two proues of Marchantz. *1449 Ibid* V. 145/2 Other resonable witness and proves sworne *1456 Sir G. HAYW Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 73 Gif men suld be puif thame self *1575 Sc Acts Yas VI* (1814) III 79/1 That the disobedient obstinat and relaps personis sall not be admittit as pueis witness or Assysours aganis any professing be trefw Religioun. *a 1584 MONTGOMERIS Cherie & Slaue* 761 For I myself can be ane prief And witness thairintill

2 The action, process, or fact of proving, or establishing the truth of, a statement; the action of evidence in convincing the mind; demonstration.

c 1325 Song of Yesterday 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137

And I say nay and make a prief. *1456 Sir G. HAYW Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 74 Gif I faile of my pruf, the iuge may assolve my party *1480 Coventry Last Bk.* 461 In piove þerof the procession weye on þe South syde of the said Churche ys now. *1637 Star Chambr Decree* § 21 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 19 Ypon complaint and prooffe made thereof *1718 HICKES & NELSON J. Kettellwell* II lvi 175 They put the King upon the Proof that they had presented such a Petition *1848 KEBLE Serm* 386 The burthen of proof was of course thrown on the heresiarch *1860 TYNDALL Glac* II v 252 This is all capable of experimental proof. *Mod* In pioof of this assertion, I may state [etc.]

3. *Sc. Law.* Evidence given before a judge, or a commissioner representing him, upon a record or an issue framed in pleading; the taking of such evidence by a judge in order to a trial, hence, trial before a judge instead of by a jury

This distinctive development of sense has gradually taken place since the introduction of trial by jury into Scotland in 1815.

1838 W BELL Dict. Law Scot 373 The duties of commissioners in taking proofs, under authority of the Court of Session, are pointed out by the acts of Sederunt 17th March 1800, and 22d June 1809. *1845 POLSON in Encycl Metrop* II 853/1 The proof is taken in the presence of a commissioner appointed by the Lord Ordinary, who examines the witnesses, commits their depositions to writing, and reports the whole, either to the Lord Ordinary or to the court, according to his directions *1899 MACKAY Pract. Cr. of Session* II. 2 Under the existing practice a certain discretion is exercised by the Court in determining what causes are fitted for proof before a judge and not by jury trial. *1890 WATSON Bell's Dict. Law Scot* 615/1 By § 4 of the Evidence Act, 1866, proof may be taken before the Lord Ordinary, without jury, in any cause, 'if both parties consent thereto, or if special cause be shown' *1903 J. RANKINE Princ. Law Scot* 551 When the Lord Ordinary takes a proof, each party adduces witnesses to prove his statements, and the proof is followed by a hearing on evidence [i.e. a hearing of counsel on the evidence] *Ibid.* Where the parties are agreed as to the necessity for inquiry regarding the facts, the Lord Ordinary appoints a diet of proof, or in certain cases orders issues with a view to the trial of the cause by 8 jury *1908 Scots Law Times* 14 Mar. XV. 958/1 The Lord Ordinary held that the case was one for proof not jury trial *Ibid.* 959/1 Lord Guthrie. 'I think it ought to be sent to proof and not to jury trial.'

II. From PROVE *v.* in the sense of trying or testing

4. The action or an act of testing or making trial of anything, or the condition of being tried, test, trial, experiment; examination, probation; assay. Often in phrases *to bring, put, set*, etc. (something) *in, on, to* (*the, a*) *proof*

c 1380 Wyclif Whs (1880) 384 We mot take hede to þe rewle of priefe by her werkis 3e schul knowe hem. *c 1386* [see A. 1]. *c 1440 Prompt Paro* 414/2 *Proof*, or a-say(y)ng, *examinatio* *1523 Fitzherb. Surv* 13 b, That there may be made due proues without fauoure, bribery, or extorcyon *1683 Moxon Mach. Exerc.* *Printing* xvi, Without several Proof, and Tryings, [the mould] cannot be expected to be perfectly true *1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc B Ind.* I p. xliix, I leave them to my Reader, with the old Proverb to accompany them, that the Proof of the Pudding is in eating it *1805 SOUTHEY Madoc* in *W VI* ad fin, If thy heart Be harden'd to the proof, come when thou wilt. *1842 TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 197 Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof *1861 FAIRBAIRN Iron Manuf.* 150 Some large pump 10ds. were required to stand a proof of 120,000 lbs. per square inch

b. *Arith.* An operation serving to test or check the correctness of an arithmetical calculation

(Sometimes understood as in sense 2.) *c 1430 Art Nombryng* 6 The subtraccioun is none other but a prouffe of the additioun, and the contrarye in like wise *1594 BLUNDELL Exerc.* I iii (1636) 9 In making which proof or tryall you cannot likely erre. *1704 J. HARRIS Lex Techn* s v *Multiplication*, The Proof of Multiplication can only certainly be effected by Division. *1827 HUTTON Course Math* I 40 The method of Proof, and the reason of the Rule, are the same as in Simple Multiplication

5. The action or fact of passing through or having experience of something; also, knowledge derived from this, experience. *Obs*

a 1300 Cursor M. 20005 (Cott) Þe apostels. Þai did þam-seluen al to proue, O ded for þair laured be-houe *1399 LANGL. Rich. Reddes* Prolog. 17 I passid my parcent, and my preffis also, How so wonderfull weikis wolde haue an ende. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 5525 Epistaphus, to preue, was his pure nome. *1544 Suppl. to Henry VIII in Four Supplts.* (1871) 40 Of whom they haue proue & sure knowledge. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 43 Good gloves of evils proue *Ibid* II. 1. 48 Tell what fatal priefe Hath with so huge misfortune you opprest *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 392 A fontaine of Tarre, whereof wee had good vse and prooffe in our ship

6 A trial, attempt, essay, endeavour *Obs* *1575 CHURCHYARD Chippes* (1817) 156 Yet diuers proues were made the breach to view, And some were slayne, that dyd assayle the same *1628 HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 119 They thought this accident (especially being their first proof by sea) very much against reason

7. That which anything proves or turns out to be; the issue, result, effect, fulfilment; esp. in phrase *to come to proof* *Obs*.

13 Sir Benes (A.) 4030 þe king Yvor hadde a þef, God him 3eue enel prief, For þat he kouþe so wel stele! *c 1430 How Wise Man tanz his Son* 62 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 50 And flece al lecherie in his dem. Let þu come to yuel prief. *c 1480 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 16x Some of you speleth now hye, that when the dede shall come to priefe, he shall be full lowe *1575-85 ABR. SANDYS Serm* xv (Parker Soc.) 30x The timeliest fruit often cometh to least proof. *1599 HAKLUYT Voy* II 1 85 The most part of the sayd mines came to no proof though they put fire in them. *1607-12 BACON Ess.*,

Parents & Childr. (Arb.) 274 The prooffe is best, when Man keepe there authoritye towards there Children, but not there puse

8 *esp.* The fact, condition, or quality of proving good, turning out well, or producing good results; thriving, good condition, good quality; goodness, substance. Now only *dialect*.

1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II 161 The wolfe of Spayne hit cometh not to priefe, But if (= unless) it be tosed and menged welle Amonge Englysshe wolfe the gretter delle! *1616 SUBEL & MARSH Country Farme* I. xliiv 105 When you haue fed your Swine to his full prooffe *1725 BRADLY Fam Dict* s v *Sainfoin*, This sort of Grass has obtain'd the Preference above Clover-Grass in England, as continuing longer in Proof than it. *1854 J. R. Agric. Soc* XV. II 404 This is not found to deteriorate their bulk, or the 'proof' or quality of keeping *1862 Q Rev* Apr. 287 'Sunfion' the alfemath is invaluable for securing the high and rapid proof of lambs *1893 Wides Gloss. Proof*, of manure, hay, &c., the strength or goodness. A thriving tree is said to be in 'good proof'.

9. The testing of cannon or small fire-arms by firing a heavy charge, or by hydraulic pressure. *Proof* of (gun) powder, the testing of the propulsive force of gunpowder.

1609 STURMY Mariner's Mag v xii 64 What Powder is allowed for Proof, and what for Action of each Piece *1797 Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV 589/1 *Proof of Powder*, is in order to try its goodness and strength. *1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man* (1862) 57 All Ordnance are sub-ject to the Water proof. This is done by means of a forcing pump.

b A place for testing fire-arms or explosives *1760 Chron. in Ann Reg.* 146/1 At a proof at Woolwich warren, a smoke-ball burst. *1883 Pall Mall G* 6 Apr. 7/1 The box proved, on investigation, to contain about 200 lb of nitroglycerine. A sample was kept, while the bulk was taken to one of the 'proofs', on the marshes

10. The condition of having successfully stood a test, or the capability of doing so, proved or tested power; *orig.* of armour and arms, whence *transf.* and *fig.* impenetrability, invulnerability *arch*

Often in phrase *armour* (etc.) of *proof*, cf. *Proof* a 1, at the proof, so as to be proof; to the proof, to the utmost, in the highest degree. *Proof of lead* or *shot* (cf. *Proof* a 1), the quality of being proof against leaden bullets.

1456 Sir G. HAYW Law Arms (S. T. S.) 85 The traist that he has in his gude armouris makis him hardy, for that ar of prove *15 Sir A. Barton in Swetes Misc* (1888) 72 Then he put on the armour of pioofe *c 1585 Fane Em* III. 19, Should they haue profeted it, hea chaste munde hath pioofe enough to puenit it *1590 Sir J. SMITH Dis. Weapons* 14 Many Captaines and Offices of footmen were aimed at the prooffe of the Harquebuzze *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 24 Salves and medicines, which had passing prief *1621 FLETCHER Wild Goose Chase* III. 1, We must be patient, I am vex'd to th' pioof too *1678 BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 173, I was clothed with Armour of proof. *? a 1700 Indigentis upon Persecutors* 50 (Jam.) Knowing he had pioof of lead, [he] shot him with a silver button *1871 PALGRAVE Lyr Poems* 102 Nor whether his shield be of pioof

11 *b.* Proof armour. *Obs.* *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot* x 419 Consistis of piofe *a 1625 FLETCHER Chances* I. x, Ye clap on pioof upon me

c. The process of stiffening hats and rendering them waterproof. Cf. *PROOF* v 2.

1901 Daily News 15 Jan. 6/3 The bursting of a stove in what is called the proof shop of the works, where hats are dued after proof

11 The standard of strength of distilled alcoholic liquors (or of vinegar); now, the strength of a mixture of alcohol and water having a specific gravity of 0.91984, and containing 0.495 of its weight, or 0.5727 of its volume, of absolute alcohol. Also *transf.* Spirit of this strength.

1705 tr. Bosman's Guinea 403 For Proof [of the brandy] there was a little Spanish Soap clapt into it, and the Scum of the Soap passed on them for the Proof *1711 Lond. Gas.* No 4790/4, 5 Pipes of French Brandy, full Proof. *1725 Ibid* No 6437/1 Brandes or Spirts above Proof. *1748 H. ELLIS Hudson's Bay* 175 All the Liquors under the Proof of common Spirits, freeze to a State perfectly solid *1826 in Home Every day Bk.* II. 862 The bar was crowded with applicants for 'full proof', and 'the best cordials'. *1856 KANE Arab Expl* I xii 146 A bottle of Monongahela whiskey of good stiff proof froze under Mr. Bonsall's head

b. In sugar-boiling: The degree of concentration at which the syrup will successfully crystallize.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. Proof, in the sugar trade, a term used by the refiners of sugar for the proper state of the dissolved sugar when it should be set to harden.

III. That which is produced as a test; a means or instrument for testing.

12. *Typog.* A trial or preliminary impression taken from composed type, in which typographical errors may be corrected, and alterations and additions made.

Applied esp. to the *first proof*, a second or later one being called a *revise* see *REVISE* sb. 3, see also quot. 1842.

1566 see PROBE sb. 3 *1600 W. WATSON Decadornis* (1602) 345, I was not present, nor had I the sight of one prooffe vntill the whole booke was out in print. *1612 see REVISE* sb. 3 *1613 CHAPMAN Masque Inns of Court Pref.*, Plays 1873 III 96 The Printer neuer sending me a prooffe till he had past those speeches. *1652 tr. Com. Hist. Francion* x 24 We did all go to the Printers house, where we did find him correcting Proofs. *1683 Moxon Mach. Exerc. Printing* I, The Correcter [would] not read Proves. *1771 LUCROBERT Hist. Print* 440 Deliver them to the Pressmen to pull a Proof of them *1842 BRANDE Dict. Sc* etc. s. v, First proof, is the impression with all the errors of workmanship. After, it is

read and corrected. another impression is printed with more care, to send to the author; this is termed a clean proof. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref. 9, I have carefully revised the proofs of every chapter.

13. Engraving. Originally, An impression taken by the engraver from an engraved plate, stone, or block, to examine its state during the progress of his work; now applied to each of a limited or arbitrary number of careful impressions made from the finished plate before the printing of the ordinary issue, and usually before the inscription is added (in full, *proof before letter(s)*).

Artist's or engraver's proof, a proof taken for examination or alteration by the artist or engraver, *signed proof*, an early proof signed by the artist. *Letter or lettered proof*, a proof with the signatures of the artist and engraver, and the inscription. *Marked, remargue, touched, trial, wax proof*, see these words.

1799 *Enycyl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 590/x Proofs of Prints were anciently a few impressions taken off in the course of an engraver's process, and when they were complete 1853 'C. BEND' *Verdant Green* vii. The panels were covered with the choicest engravings (all proofs before letters). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 3/x An artist's proof, originally meant that proof of an engraving which was sent to the artist for approval and remarks. But the term is now applied to a certain number of early impressions carefully made, and signed by the artist.

† **b. Photogr.** A first or trial print taken from a plate, also used as equivalent to *PRINT* (sb. 13). *Obs.* 1845 *Hardwich Photogr. Chem.* v. 50 It is necessary to remove the unaltered Chloride or Iodide of Silver which surrounds the image, in order to render the proof permanent. *Ibid.* x. 180 On the use of the hyposulphite of gold in colouring photographic proofs.

14. † A coin or medal struck as a test of the die (obs.); also, one of a limited number of early impressions of coins struck as specimens.

These often have their edges left plain and not milled, they may also be executed in a metal different from that used for the actual coin.

1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 196 On the proofs were the king's and queen's heads on different sides, with a rose, a ship, &c. but in 1694 it was resolved, that the heads should be cut in, and Britannia be on the reverse. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Nov. 5/x A limited number were issued to certain collectors with unmilled edges—these coins being called 'proofs'—a course which was followed in the Jubilee issue.

15. An instrument, vessel, or the like for testing.

† **a. A surgeon's probe.** *Obs.* *rare*—

(Perhaps only an etymologizing invention of Cotgrave.) 1611 *Cotgr.* *Curette*, a Chirurgion's Probe, or Probe; an instrument wherewith he sounds the bladder [etc.] 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Probe* or *Proof* (the Fr. call it *curette*) a Chyrurgion's Instriment, wherewith he tries the depth of wounds, [etc.].

b. (a) A test-tube. (b) An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1790 *Crawford in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 397 A portion of the cancerous virus, diffused through distilled water, was introduced into a small proof. *Ibid.* 406 The liquor was put into a proof, to the bottom of which heat was applied. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 207 A common gunpowder proof, capable of containing eleven grains of fine gunpowder, was filled with it, and fired in the usual way. 1828 *BRANDE in Lancet* 7 June 222/x Here are some little phials, called in the glass-houses *proofs*. c. 1860 *FARADAY's Chem. Nat.* ii. 197 note, Thick Glass Vessels called *Proofs* or *Bologna* phials.

† **16 Typog.** A definite number of ems placed in the composing-stick as a pattern of the length of the line. *Obs.*

[The width of pages is expressed according to the number of ems.] *Enycyl. Brit.* 1888]

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xvi. He sets up his Prooves in the Composing-stick.

17. Bookbinding. The rough uncut edges of the shorter or narrower leaves of a book, left in trimming it to show that it has not been cut down.

1890 *ZAEHNDOERF Bookbinding* 57 A few leaves should always be left not cut with the plough, to show that the book has not been cut down. These few leaves are called *proofs*, and are always a mark of careful work. 1908 A. W. POLLARD *Let to Editor*, Our binder's head man tells me that when I write 'not to be cropped' he translates it to the men under him as 'leave proof'.

IV. 18. attrib and Comb. **a. General Combs** in senses 1-4, as *proof needle*, *object*, *paper*, *passage*, *patch*, *piece*, *test*, *text*; *proof-in odious*, *proof-proof* adjs., in sense 9, as *proof-bulls*, *-charge*, *-ground*, *-house*, *-master*, *-mortar* (MORTAR sb. 1), *-sleigh*; in senses 12-14, as *proof-correct* vb, to correct in proof, *proof-correcting*, *-correction*, *-galley*, *impression*, *-plate* (PLATE sb. 6 b), *print*, *-printer*, *-puller*, *-pulling*, *set*, *state*.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 1/x A serious accident at the *proof butts on Plumstead Marshes. 1797 *SWIFT Art Pol. Lyng* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 122 A proof-lye is like a 'proof-charge for a piece of ordnance, to try a standard credulity. 1894 *Field* 9 June 851/x The proof-charge of powder with the 4 bore is 50 per cent greater than the proof charge of the 8-bore. 1803 *LAMB Let to Coleridge* 20 Mar. I feel myself accessory to the selection, which I am to *proof-correct. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 2/x To have it written by other people in time for himself to proof-correct it. 1855 *Ht. MARTINEAU Autobiogr.* II. 40, I highly enjoyed the *proof-correcting. 1905 A. E. BURN *Nicita of Remesiana* Pref. 3 Little leisure for *proof-correcting. 1806 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 407 The long *proof-galley of brass. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5265/7 The Place now used for a Proof-house. 1846 *GREENE Sg.*

Gunnery 203 The Company of Gunmakers of the City of London instituted a proof-house, at which the barrels of respectable makers were all sent to be proved. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/6 There are in Europe five 'proving houses' or testing places for firearms. Of the Birmingham and London proof houses all people have heard. 1806-7 J. BERSPORD *Miscrises Hum. Life* (1826) ix. xxii, *Proof impressions of the grain of the footman's thumb printed off upon the rim of your plate. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres.* *St. Eng.* iii. xi. 379 To see that all Provision's received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of the *Proof-Masters, and marked with the Queen's Mark. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* II. 95 Government authorised the gun-makers of Birmingham to erect a proof-house of their own, with wadens and a proof-master. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 626 The result of more than two hundred discharges with the *proof-motai. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 285 Suspending a small *proof needle, with a silk fibre, and causing it to oscillate horizontally opposite different points of a magnetic bar placed vertically. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 93 Directions for the management of *proof objects in the American catadioptric enginopoe. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 Nov. You shall see the documents, as it is the fashion to call *proof papers. 1895 *SALMOND Chr. Doctr. Immort.* iv. iii. 456 Taken as one of the primary *proof-passages for the dogma of the Descent to Hell. 1826 *KEATINGE's Trav.* i. xi. note, This place is a residue of a wreck of nature; it is a *proof patch of former level. 1894 J. DICKINSON *Arctobas* (1878) 41 It seemed nature and virtue had conspired to make her a peer-lesse *proof-piece of then united perfections. 1783 *Mme. D'ARBLAY Diary* 10 Jan. Mr. Seward has sent me a *proof plate of an extremely fine impression of this dear Doctor [Johnson]. 1828-50 *WHATELY's Compt.* 2k (1854) 231 [This] you can prove (to any one who is not a *proof-proof). 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 11/6 *Proof-puller seeks situation, Press, assist Machine, or other offer. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 10/3 Man (young) wanted, in printing office, for *proof-pulling. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Comas* 14. A number of fine *proof sets, and coins, of the United States mint. 1683 *Petrus Fleta Mm.* 1 (1886) 15 You must have a Frame, in which you may heat the *Proof-Tests and Crucibles. 1847 *WEBSTER, *Proof-test*. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bagg* iv. vi. 262 Modern criticism has submitted the 'proof-texts' to stringent examination. 1904 H. A. A. KENNEDY *St. Paul's Concept Last Things* vi. 310 Solitary proof-texts have wrought more havoc in theology than all the heresies.

b. Special Combs *proof-arm* v. *nonce-wd.*

[*proof-formation* from *proof armour*], *trans.* to arm in or as in armour of proof, † *proof-favour*,

favour or goodwill strong as armour of proof; *proof-gallon*, a gallon of proof-spirit; *proof-glass*, a deep cylindrical glass for holding liquids while under test, *proof-leaf*, = *PROOF-SHEET*;

also, the sheet of paper by means of which coloured designs are transferred from the engraved plate to the biscuit in pottery-making; *proof-letter*, a letter cast to test the accuracy of the type-mould; *proof-man* (Sr.), one whose profession is to estimate the content of corn-stacks; *proof-mark*, † (a) in testing powder, a mark made on the ribbon by which the recoil is measured, showing the strength of powder of the standard quality (*obs.*); (b) a mark impressed on a fire-arm to show that it has passed the test; *proof-plane*, a small flat or disk-shaped conductor fixed on an insulating handle, used in measuring the electrification of any body; *proof-plug*, see *quot.*; *proof-press*, a press or machine used for taking proofs of type, *proof-reader*, one whose business is to read through printer's proofs and mark errors for correction; = *READER* 2 b; so *proof-reading*;

proof-sphere: see *quot.*; *proof-staff*, a metal straight-edge for testing or adjusting the ordinary wooden instrument (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875);

proof-stick, a rod by means of which a sample of the contents of a vacuum sugar-boiler may be taken without admitting air; *proof strength*,

= *sense* 11; *proof timber*: see *quot.*; *proof vinegar*, *vinegar* of standard strength.

a. 1645 *FLETCHER Hum. Lest* ii. iii. She is a delicate and knows it; And out of that *proof-arms herself. 1611 — *Pilgrim* ii. 11, All your glories in the full Meridian, The King's *proof-favour buckled on your body. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 11/1 The total consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom during the past year amounted to 39,302,480 *proof gallons. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1017 v. *Pottery*, The copper-plate is now passed through the engraver's cylinder press, the *proof leaf is lifted off and [applied] to the surface of the biscuit. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xvi. 2 Then he Casts a *Proof-Letter or two.

1813 W. LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn & Moray* 180 The quantity of grain is ascertained by the *proof-man, a professional character in the country. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 1. 300 If the ribbon is drawn out as far or farther than the *proof mark, the powder is as good or better than the standard. 1858 *GREENE's Gunnery* 251 On arms of the first and third classes the definitive proof mark and view mark shall be impressed at the breech end of the barrel.

1855 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* I. 284 Bring the *proof plane . . . into contact with any part of the outer surface of the metallic can, and an abundant charge will be obtained. 1873 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* (1883) I. 315 This disk, when employed in this way, is called *Comblomb's Proof Plane*.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* **Proof-plug*, a plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved.

1899 *MACKAIL Life Morris* II. 253 A *proof-press and a printing-press were set up there. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 460/2 A new *proof-reader seemed to be needed. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Apr. 6/6 Thomas Bailey Aldrich, entered literature as a 'proof-reader'. That is the American equiva-

lent of our 'corrector to the Press' or 'printer's reader'. 1902 *SLOANE Stand Electr. Dict.*, **Proof-sphere*, a small sphere, coated with gold-leaf or other conductor, and mounted on an insulated handle. It is used instead of a proof-plane, for testing bodies whose curvature is small. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1206 The *proof-stick, an ingenious brass rod for taking out a sample of syrup without admitting air. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/5 Spits, however, are always sold below, and generally considerably below, *proof strength. c. 1850 *Rudini Navi.* (Weale) 139 **Proof timber*, an imaginary timber, expressed by vertical lines in the sheer draught, similar to the joints of the square timbers, and used nearly forward and aft, to prove the fairness of the body. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 13 An excise duty of 2d. is levied on every gallon of . . . *proof vinegar.

Proof (*prüf*), *a. (adv.)* Forms: see *piec.* [The sb. used as adj., app. by ellipsis of *of*. cf. *prec.* 10.]

1. Of tried strength or quality; *esp.* of armour: of tested power of resistance; hence *transf.* and *fig.* strong, impenetrable, impervious, invulnerable. Const. *against*, *to*. † *Proof o' shot*, proof against shot, in *quot. fig.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. 11. 73 Look thou but sweete, And I am proofe against their enmitie. 1607 — *Cor.* i. iv. 25 Now fight With hearts more prooffe then Shields. 1631 *Herwood and Pi Fair Maid of Westm.* Chorus, With two prooffe targets arm'd. 1656 *FARI MONM. tr. Boccacini's Adula fr. Farnass* i. xxxix (1674) 53 Venice is fortified, and armed with the proof-Armour of Marshes and Washes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 298 Not incorruptible of Faith, not proof Against temptation. 1697 *Druid's Friend* iii. 377 The fated Skin is proof to Wounds. 1721 *STEELE Spirit* No. 41 P. 5 Proof against the Charms of her Wit and Conversation. 1728 *RAMSAI There's my Thumb* i. A heart proof a shot to birth or money. 1785 *BURNS To J. Smith* 1, Ne'er a bosom yet was prif Against you art. 1820 *Scott Lady of Lake* ii. xix, Proof to the tempest's shock. 1835 *LYTTON Renss* x. iv, Dearest that he had ever yet found the proofest steel of Milan. 1871 *Routledge's Jr. Boy's Ann.* June 344 Their thick scales . . . are proof against every missile.

b. Often used as the second element in compounds, as BOMB-PROOF, BULLET-PROOF, FIRE-PROOF, FLOT-PROOF, RAIN-PROOF, SHOT-PROOF, SOUND-PROOF, THIEF-PROOF, WATERPROOF, WEATHER-PROOF, etc., and many occasional or nonce formations.

1602 *MANNINGHAM Diary* (Camden) 61 Such a one is claret prooffe, i. e. a good wine bibber. 1662 *HICKINGILL Apol. Distressed Innoc.* Wks. 1716 I. 297 The old Powder-Plotters are shot free and Justice-proof by a pious charm. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/x You're Impudence-Proof. 1824 *MACKINTOSH Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 468 Is he bullet-proof or bayonet-proof? or does he wear a coat of mail? 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 5/x If the heavy mackintosh overalls were epletive-proof as well as snow-proof it would not be a bad thing. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 5/x Fire-proof, and buglar-proof, and every other proof, except visitor proof!

2. Of distilled alcoholic liquors. Of standard strength; cf. PROOF sb. 11. See PROOF-SPIRIT.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/a Rectify'd Spirts are Proof.

† **B. adv.** To the fullest extent; to the utmost, utterly, entirely: cf. *to the proof* (PROOF sb. 10).

1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Captain* i. ii, Such distemper'd spirits Once out of motion, though they be proof-valiant. 1611 — *Isl. Princess* iii. i, Looks melancholy Wondrous proof melancholy. [1875 *RUSKIN Forerunner* iv. 197 She had busy blood but with that, well-conducted and proof-faithful [*transl. F. fidele à toute épreuve*].

Proof (*prüf*), *a. [f. PROOF sb. or a.]*

1. *trans.* To test, prove. **a. Sc.** To estimate the content of (a corn-stack); cf. *proof-man*, s.v. *PROOF sb.* 18 b. To take a proof impression of (an engraved plate, or the like): = *PROVE* v. 1. e.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* x. (1859) 146 He was engaged in what is called proofing the stacks of a cornyard. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 15/2 The outcome is a masterpiece of etching, which is being 'proofed'.

2. To render proof against or impervious to something; esp. to render (a fabric or article of dress) impervious to water, to waterproof. Hence Proofed ppl. a; Proofing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 3/x Fabrics which are to be 'proofed' by 'preparing' 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 378/x *Proofing* or *stiffening* is of two kinds (a) *Water Proofing* is done with shellac and resin dissolved in water with borax. *Ibid.* 378/b The process of spirit-proofing and the subsequent drying of the 'proofed' hats. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 635/2 The draining of a single pool, . . . the 'proofing' of a single room.

† **Proofful, a. Obs. rare.** [*f. PROOF sb. + -FUL*]

Full of proof; convincing.

1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey* ii. i. Plays 1873 III. 151 As their alacrities did long to merit With proofe-ful action.

Proofless (*prüf*), *a. [f. PROOF sb. + -LESS.]*

Unsupported by proof or evidence; unfounded.

1610 Bp. CARLETON *Furisd.* 242, I will set downe some of his prooffe-lesse positions. 1795 *Hist. in Ann Reg.* 126/1 The injurious epithets, being prooffes, fell to the ground. 1859 *TENNISON Vires* 532 Accusation vast and vague, Spleen-born . . . and proofless.

Hence **Prooflessly adv.**, without proof.

1675 *BOYLE Reconcilableness Reason & Reliq.* v. Wks. 1772 IV. 171 The erroneous conceits . . . which the school-men and others have proofflessly fathered upon philosophy. 1685 — *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 189 It has been proofflessly asserted, and I do not think my self bound to admit it.

Prooffe, *obs.* form of *PROFFER*.

Proof-sheet. *Typog.* A sheet printed from a forme of type for the purpose of examination and

correction, before it is finally printed off for use—see *PROOF* sb. 12.

1625 FLORCHER *Nus Valour* iv. 1 Stage direct, Enter Galoshio, with a Proof-Sheet and a Table. **1633** CLARENDON in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) IV. 12 That the said Mr. Wood did correct all or at least some of the first printed sheets or proof sheets of the said *Athenae Oxonienses*. **1771** LUCKWIST *Hist. Print* 440 A Proof-sheet ought to be pulled as clean and neat as any sheet that is worked off. **1826** SCOTT *Wood's* xxii. Some proof-sheets, as they are technically called, seemingly fresh from the press. **1888** BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Allen* II. x. 269 The proof-sheets, elaborately corrected throughout, I often saw in his hands.

Proof-spirit, Spirit of wine, or any distilled alcoholic liquor, of proof strength: see *PROOF* sb. II. **1790** BLADEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 338 It may appear odd, that no mention has been made till now of proof spirit, the standard to which most of the regulations of the excise have hitherto been referred. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 380 Proof spirit is merely rectified spirit diluted with a certain proportion of water. According to the London and Dublin Colleges, its specific gravity should be to that of distilled water as 930 to 1000, while the Edinburgh College orders it of the gravity of 935. The former contains 44 parts of pure alcohol and 56 of water in 100 parts; the latter 42 of pure alcohol and 58 of water in 100 parts. **1828** Act 58 Geo. III. c. 28 To denote as Proof spirit that which, at the Temperature of Fifty-one Degrees by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, weighs exactly twelve thirteenth parts of an equal Measure of Distilled Water. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 325 Proof spirit is alcohol containing 49 per cent. by weight, or 49 per cent. by volume of water.

b. Formerly often in plural form, in accordance with the popular use of *spirits* for alcoholic drink. **1742** COMPT. *Farm. Piece* i. iv. 244 Take Mint a Handful, Proof spirits 2 Gallons and a half. **1800** VINCE *Hydrostat* II. (1800) 25 Proof spirits consists, half of pure spirits, called alcohol, and half of water.

Proofy (prūf), *a. dial.* [*f.* *PROOF* sb. 8 + *-y*.] Having the quality of turning out well or producing good results.

1828 W. BARNES *Poems in Dorset Dial.* Gloss, *Proofy*, having much proof; likely to fatten. **1854** *Frail R. Agric.* Soc. XV. II. 248 A cut of grass like a water-meadow of the most 'proofy' kind. **1886** ELWORTHY IV. *Somerset Words*. *Proofy*, *a.* Of cattle or sheep—of a kind like to improve in size or condition. *2.* Of land or soil—rich in fattening qualities. Very proofy ground for young stock.

Proole, **Proone**, *obs. ff.* *PROWL* v., *PRONE* a.

Pro-opic (prō'pik), *a. Anthropol.* [*f.* *Gr.* *πρό*, *PRO-* + *ὤψ*, *ōp-* face + *-ia*.] Having the nose and central line of the face prominent or projecting, as compared with the lateral parts. the opposite of *platyopic* or flat-faced.

1885 O. THOMAS in *Frail Anthropol.* Inst. May 334 Individual skulls or races having (meso-malar) indices below 107.5, might be called *platyopic* or flat faced, from 107.5 to 120.0, *mesopic*; and above 120.0, *pro-opic*.

Pro-osteon: see *PRO-* 2.

Pro-ostacum (prō'strākūm), *a. Palaeont.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* *Gr.* *πρό*, *PRO-* + *ὀστράκον* potsherd, shell.] The anterior prolongation, usually lamellar, of the guard or rostrum of a fossil cephalopod, as a belemnite.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* xxvi. 297 The form of the 'pro-ostacum' varies greatly in different cases, and it affords important characters in the discrimination of specific and generic forms in the *Belemnites*. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat.* Ivo *Anat.* viii. 542 The pro-ostacum and the rostrum together represent the pen in the Teuthidae. **1889** NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palaeont.* I. 876 A horny or more or less calcified plate, known as the pro-ostacum corresponds with the pen of the ordinary cuttlefishes, and from its extreme tenacity is never perfectly preserved.

Hence **Pro-ostacal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pro-ostacum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pro-otic (prō'ōtik), *a. and sb.* *Comp. Anat.* [*f.* *Gr.* *πρό*, *PRO-* + *ὠτίς*, *ōt-* ear + *-ia*.]

A. adj. That is in front of the ear; applied distinctively to one of the three bones which together form the petrotic capsule.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anat. Life* 43 A glenoid cavity which is formed by the squamosal, opisthocranial, and prootic bones. **1875** HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 757 The hyoidian arch, almost always becomes connected with the pro-otic region of the skull.

B. sb. The pro-otic bone.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anat. Life* 25 One for the prootic and the other for the squamosal. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 106 The Pro-otic is the largest and most important element of the three in Vertebrates below Mammals.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.* 1 Also 5-6 *proppe* [Not known before 1440; = MDu. and early mod. Du. *proppe* a vine-prop, a support ('*pedamentum, fulcrum, sustentaculum*' Kilian); ulterior history uncertain. Wedgwood compares 'Piedmontese *broba*, *bropha*, a vine-prop, Wallachian *proplea* a prop, *propie* to prop, lean on'. Irish *propa*, Gael. *prop* are from English.

MDu. *proppe* is in form identical with, and by Kilian treated as the same word as, *proppe* 'une broche de fer' (Plantin), 'obuturamentum oblongum, vericulum' (Kilian), mod. Du. *prop*, MLG. *proppe*, LG. *proppe*, Da. *prop*, Sw. *proppe*, Ger. *propfen*, -en a plug, stopper, stopple, bung; but the connexion of sense is not clear. The same is true of MDu. and early mod. Du. *proppe* to prop, stay, bear up, compared with Du. *proppe* to cram, stuff full, fill up, MLG. and LG. *proppe*, Ger. *propfen*, Da. *proppe*, Sw. *proppe*.

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With this, latter group of also OHG. *propfo*, *propfo* a sucker, slip, shoot, and Ger. *propfen* to graft, which are referred to *propfo* a set, layer, slip, or shoot. It is thus certain that *prop* sb. and vb. have cognates in Dutch, but the connexion of the two Du. words for 'prop' and 'plug', and of the latter of these with the Ger. word for 'graft', is uncertain. See Franck and Kluge. Cf. *PROF* sb. 1.

1. A stick, rod, pole, stake, beam, or other rigid support, used to sustain an incumbent weight; esp. when such an appliance is auxiliary, or does not form a structural part of the thing supported. Often in comb. as *clothes-prop*.

1440 *Proppe* *Parv.* 151/2 *Proppe*, longe (S. staffe), *contus*. **1483** Cath. Angl. 292/2 A *Proppe* (A. *Proppe*, *ceruus, destina*, *fulcrum, fulcrum, fulcrum*, 1530 *PALSGR.* 259/1 *Proppe* to under-set any thyng, *estaye*. **1535** COVERDALE i. Kings vii. 34 The four *proppe* vpon the four corners of every seate were harde on the seate. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 261 Their houses are buylded above the ground vpon *proppe* & pylles. **1573-80** BART. Alt. P. 784 The vine must be set vp with *proppe*. **1623** in Swayne *Sarum Churchward Acc.* (1626) 177 To make A *Proppe* to supporte the Roofs. **1645** in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 666 The *proppe* and stenderes upon which the Town Hall did stand. **1785** MARTIN *Rousseau's* *Bot.* xxxi. (1794) 484 What he (Linnaeus) calls *Fulcrum*, *proppe* or support of the plant. **1870** BRYANT *Thad.* II. xiii. 8 Mighty rains Have worn away the *proppe* that held it fast.

b. spec. in Coal-mining: A piece of timber set upright to support the roof or keep up the strata. (Also *pit-prop*.) **c.** In a vehicle. See quot. **1875**. **d. pl. Entom.** See quot. **1826**. *e. dial.* or *slang*. The leg; also, the arm extended in boxing, hence, a straight hit (Usu in *pl*).

b **1765-7** in Keyser's *Trav.* (1766) IV. 236 A fragment of a prop of fir, which had been used in a shaft in the forest of Hartz. **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 *Prop*, a piece of wood, cut 2 1/2 or 3 inches shorter than the thickness of the seam of coal, and set upright beneath the end of a crowbar, or under a headtree, for the support of the roof. **1857** J. STEWART *Sh. Sh. Charac.* 9x Cut up in lengths for coal pit *proppe*. **1885** *Lanc. Times* LXXIX. 176/2 Timber props for regulating the ventilation. **c** **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Prop*, a stem fastened to the carriage bow for the attachment of the steeper-piece, known as the *prop-joint*, and upon which the bows rest when down. **d** **1826** KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 353 *Prop* (*Exisuma*), a bipartite retractile glutinous organ exerted from between the legs of the genus *Simulium* Latr., and employed by the animal to support itself when its legs fail it. **e** **1793** *Carlep Green* II. xxvii. W. his stiff shank .. As thick again 's his soopple prop. **1828** *Crawen Gloss* (ed. 2), *Proppe*, legs. **1869** *Tangle Bar Mag.* XXXVI. 74 You take off your coat and put up your 'proppe' to him. **1887** *Lanc. Vict. Gas* 2 Dec 358/3 Ned met each rush of his enemy with straight *proppe*. **1892** *Sportsman* 20 Apr. 3/2 There are those who assert that with such 'proppe' he will never successfully negotiate the Epsom gradients.

f. fig. Any person or thing that serves as a support or stay, esp. one who upholds some institution.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxviii. 17 To lean unto the prop of God's blessing. **1596** SHAKS *Merch. V.* II. 170 The boy was the verie staffe of my age, my verie prop. **1660** HUNTER *Pill. Personality* 41 The wicked prophane Priest was a prop to the Bishops Kingdom. **1766** FORDYCE *Serms. Wom.* (1766) I. i. 15 You shall live to be the prop. of her age. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serms.* Ser. I. xii (1866) 211 He needs no prop to support his faith.

2 A pole or stake, e.g. a boundary stake. cf. *PROP* v. 3. Also *b.* A butt for shooting at.

1456 Reg. *Aberbrothok* (Bann. Cl.) II. 89 The south syde of the myre sal ly in common pasture as the proppe ar sett fia the est to the west upon the north syde thionout the myre lymaly. And frae the west corts south as it is propit. **b** **1496** *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 273 Giffin to the King himself to schute at the prop with James Messar. **x** **1503** *Ibid.* II. 40 Item, in Strethbogy, to the King to play at the prop. **1511** *Ibid.* III. 179 Item, to the King quillik he tynt at the prop with George Campbell, vj *Franch* crowns.

3 [*f.* *PROF* v. 14.] A sudden stop made by a horse when going at speed. *Australian*.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. xiv. 201 A sudden fierce stop, and Roanney has shot behind Sam's horse. **1884** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melbourne Mem.* xvi. 115 The 'touchy' mare gave so sudden a 'prop', accompanied by a desperate plunge, that he was thrown.

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prop-iron*, *prop-wood*, *prop-crab*, *prop-joint*, *prop-maul*, *prop-stay*. see quots.; *prop-foot*, *prop-leg* (of a caterpillar) = *PRO-LEG*; *prop-man*, a man who places and attends to the props in a coal-mine.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Prop-crab* timbering, shaft timbering with crabs kept at the proper distance apart by means of props. **1890** JULIA P. BALLARD *Among Moths & Butterflies*. 88 The hinder 'prop'-feet were a dark brown. **1895** *Westm. Gas.* 29 Mar. 2/1 Step and 'prop'-iron bolt and screw. **1895** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-joint*, the jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top. **1895** PACKARD *Guide Stick Insects* (1892) 21 These 'false' or 'prop legs' are soft and fleshy, and without articulations. **1880** *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) III. 288 The (canker-worm) has six legs forward, and four stout prop legs behind. **1888** *Times* 27 Sept. 3/3, 30 men, chiefly 'propmen', continued to descend into the pit to keep the workings open and in repair. **1891** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 **Prop-maul*, an iron maul, with a handle 3 feet long, used by the deputies in drawing props. **1895** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-stay*, a transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue, increasing the flue-surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current. **1899** *USE Dict.* Arts 978 Columns of 'prop-wood' are erected betwixt the pavement and the roof.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.* 2 [= MDu. *proppe*, Du. *piop* broach, skewer, plug, stopple. Asto etym. see prec.] **†1.** A plug, a wedge. *Sc. Obs. rare*. Cf. *PROP* v. 2.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. iii. 86 The mekill syllys of the warryn tre Wyth wedgis and with proppe bene devyde.

2 A scarf-pin. *Thieves' Cant, Slang*.

(App. a slang application of 'broach', 'skewer'.)

1850 DICKENS *Artful Touch* in *Refr. Pieces* (1856) 210 In his shirt-front there's a beautiful diamond prop, a very handsome pin indeed. **1891** *Sporting Times* 11 Apr. 1/2 He is proudest .. of the pin, presented to him by the Heir to the Throne. John was wearing this prop in the Faddock at Epsom.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.* 8 *colloq.* or *School slang*. Short for PROPOSITION.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 343/2 This Author shews by way of Corollary from the preceding Prop that [etc.] **1871** 'M. LEGRAND' *Canter Freshet* 212 To demonstrate the props of Euclid by cutting them out in note paper, and carefully piecing them together.

Prop, *sb.* 4 *U. S.* [*Derivation unknown*] Usually in pl. *Props*. A name given to cowrite shells, used in a gambling game, and hence to the game itself, in vogue in New England chiefly from 1830 to the beginning of the Civil War.

The convex backs of the shells were ground down, and the hollows thus made filled up flat with red sealing-wax. Four of the shells were shaken in the hand or in a box, and thrown after the manner of dice on a table, the stake being won or lost according to the number of white or red sides coming up. When two or four shells turned up alike, it was called a 'nick' and won; any other combination was an 'out' and lost. *Dead Props* were loaded shells used in cheating. Hence in Comb. *prop box*, *prop-house*, *prop-table*. **1833** W. J. SNELLING *Exposé Gaming Massachusetts*. 12 We advanced to the prop table and held forth our hand for the props between two infamous blackguards. *Ibid.* 25 About fifty persons were shaking props. The Box eventually won the greater part of the money, by means of loaded props. **1868** *How Gamblers Win* (N. Y.) 97 It is said that there is not a prop house in the city of New York. *Ibid.* 99 The professional provides himself with what are called dead props, with which he can throw 'nicks' or 'outs' at pleasure. *Ibid.* A pastime so stupid and monotonous as Props. **1905** *Boston Even. Transcript* 14 Jan. When I was a boy, knowing people said prop au. But we boys scorned this.

Prop (prɒp), *v.* 1 Also 6 *proppe*. [Known from 15th c.; app. directly f. *PROF* sb. 1; cf. *obs.* Du. *proppe* 'fulcire, sulfucire' (Kilian), 'to prop, stay or bear up' (Hexham).]

1. *trans.* To support or keep from falling by or as by means of a prop, to hold up, said both of the prop or support itself and of the person who places it. Also with *up*.

1492-3 [see *PROPPING* v. sb. 1] **1538** ELVOT, *Statutum*, *nare*, to proppe vp, to vnder-set, to make sure. *Suffolke* to proppe vp. **1582** STANWORTH *Æneis* II. (A.B.) 51 Thee wheels wee prop with a number of beams and sliders. **1597** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 263 To prop the Ruins, lest the Fabrick fall. **1796** POPE *Odys.* xvii. 228 Propt on a staff, a beggar old and bare. **1878** BROWNING *Poets' Cruise* Ep. 1 Your shoulder propped my head. **1886** BESSANT *Child's Gibeon* II. 1, Valentine made Lotty lie down .. and propped her up with pillows.

2. *fig.* To support, sustain. esp. used in relation to some weak or failing cause or institution.

1549 [implied in *PROPPAL*] **1586** SIDNEY *Ps.* xx. ii. With heavenly strength, thy early strength to prop. **1613** SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* I. 59 Being not prop by Auncesty, whose grace Chalkes Successors their way. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 191 Proppe by these Persuasions, the Women freely Sacrifice themselves. **1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 52 An ingenious Writer tolling .. to prop a mistaken Principle. **1843** E. MIALLE in *Noncon.* III. 209 Justice should not be proppe up by injustice, disinterestedness by rapacity.**

3. To mark out with posts, cairns, or other erections: cf. *PROF* sb. 1 a *Sc. Obs.*.

1456 [see *PROF* sb. 1 a] **1540** in 5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 600/x Meuthis and merchus, beginning and in the myddis of the resk as is proppe by us. *Ibid.* Ascendand up the hill carne be carne as we haif proppe to the head of the said hill.

4. *intr.* Of a horse. To stop suddenly when going at speed. *Australian*.

1870 E. B. KENNEDY *Four Yrs. Queensland* xi. 194 When almost against it, the animal would stop in his stride (or prop), when the rider vaulted lightly over his head on to the verandah. **1882** *Daily News* 3 June 6/4 Another horse propped suddenly at the water-jump hurdle, and sent his rider over into the very middle of the pool. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. (1891) 8, I didn't think he'd ha' propped like that.

5. *trans.* To hit straight; to knock down. *slang*. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 387/2 If we met an 'old bloke' (man) we 'proppe'd him' (knocked him down) and robbed him. **1892** *Nat. Observer* 27 Feb. 378/1 Gave me a snug little set-to down in Whitechapel. Nobody there that can prop you in the eye!

†PROP, *v.* 2 *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. MDu., MLG. *proppe* to cram, stuff full cf. *PROF* sb. 2, and note in etymology of *PROF* sb. 1] *trans.* To cram, stuff, load.

1568 King *Berdok* 38 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 406 They stellet gunis to the killogy laich, And proppeit gunis with bulletis of raw daich [= dough].

†PROP, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [app. a variant of dial. *brob* vb. see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Brob*.] *intr.* To probe (for minerals).

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E ij, When a Miner discovers any Signs of a Vein by Digging, he falls to cutting a Square Hole, about a Yard every way. *Ibid* H ij, The Person who owns the Land where the Miner Props and makes search for Ore. *Ibid* P iv b, If one Miner went by himself, he took nothing but his Proping Spade, if two went together they would take a Hack and Spade to Cast with. [1748] *Articles for High Peak Hundred in Hardy Miner's Guide* as If any Miner within the King's Field, do brob or make any Holes for the finding of any Vein or Rake.]

Propædæutic (πρῶπειδῦτικ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. type *πρῶπειδῦτικος adj., f. πρῶπειδῦτεω to teach, beforehand, f. πρῶ, PRO-2 + παιδεύειν to teach, educate. see PAEDEUTICS]

A. adj. Pertaining to or of the nature of preliminary instruction; supplying the knowledge or discipline introductory or preliminary to some art or science; preliminarily educational.

1840 MORELL *Philos. Relig.* 139 Judaism was Propædæutic to Christianity. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v 262 The university course is almost wholly special; the liberal and propædæutic studies are relegated to the grammar-school. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 1704 The study of philosophy has a propædæutic value.

B. sb. 1. A subject or study which forms an introduction to an art or science, or to more advanced study generally.

1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 285 If Mathematics do constitute the true logical cathartion, the one practical propædæutic of all reasoning. 1855 MEIKLEJOHN *Kant's Critique* Pref. 25 Logic is properly only a propædæutic-forms, as it were, the vestibule of the sciences. 1905 *Athenæum* Feb. 170 Psychology pushes its claim to be the propædæutic of metaphysics, with dire results to intellectualism.

2. *pl.* **Propædæutics**, The body of principles or rules introductory to any art, science, or subject of special study, preliminary learning.

1841 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc, *Propædæutics* a term used by German writers to signify the preliminary learning connected with any art or science that in which it is necessary to be instructed, in order to study with advantage the art or science itself. 1877 A. B. ALCOCK *Table-T* 114 Rather is it [our secular life] the propædæutics of human combination and communication, wherein spiritual life becomes a reality.

Hence **Propædæutical** *a.* = **PROPÆDEUTIC** *a.*

1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schwiegler's Hist. Philos.* (1871) 205 Logic precedes both as propædæutical of the study of philosophy in general. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Apr 251/3 The propædæutical narration of various well-chosen anecdotes.

Propagable (prɒˈpæɡəbəl), *a.* [f. L. *pro-*, *prō-*, *prō-* = PROPAGATE + -ABLE, Cf. med L. *propagabilis* (Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. vi. v.).] Capable of being propagated.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* r 60 And carry about with them propagable mines. a 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 48 The Olive not being successfully propagable by seed. a 1707 J. FRASER *Disc. Second Sight* 36 Whether this Second Sight be Hereditary, or propagable from father to Son. 1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 73 A specific source of infection as in other cases of propagable contagion.

Hence **Propagability**, **Propagableness**, the capability of being propagated.

1885 BOYLE *Effects of Mot* v 46 We must grant in our Wines a wonderful propagableness of motion. 1882 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Oct. 354 The propagability of the micrococcus of tubercle by the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis.

Propagand (prɒˈpæɡənd), Also -ande. [ad. F. *propagande*; see next.] = **PROPAGANDA**.

1801 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Sé. Fr. Rep.* I. xi 113 To form a propagande of the rights of man. 1830 *Examiner* 629/1 Europe recollected the past, and asked whether no revolutionary propagand would arise amongst them. 1879 M. PATTON *Millon* iv. 47 A grand scheme for the union of Protestant Christendom, and his propagand of Comenius's school-reform.

Propaganda (prɒˈpæɡəndə), [a. It. (Sp., Pg.) *propaganda* (F. *propagande*), from the mod L. title *Congregatio de propaganda fide* 'congregation for propagating the faith': see sense 1.]

1. (More fully, *Congregation or College of the Propaganda*) A committee of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church having the care and oversight of foreign missions, founded in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV.

1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. 237 The Congregation of the Propaganda gives them at present but twenty five Roman Crowns a Man. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) I. ix. 168 An Italian missionary of the Propaganda. 1851 GALLenga *Italy* II. iii. 70 The Propaganda was busy in Paraguay, or Otahite.

2 Any association, systematic scheme, or concerted movement for the propagation of a particular doctrine or practice.

Sometimes erroneously treated as a plural (= efforts or schemes of propagation) with singular *propagandum*, app. after *memorandum*, *ad*.

1841 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc, s v, Derived from this celebrated society, the name *propaganda* is applied in modern political language as a term of reproach to secret associations for the spread of opinions and principles which are viewed by most governments with horror and aversion. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 26 Their *propaganda* represents nothing more than a mere idiosyncrasy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 208 It seems unlikely that Saul should at once have been able to substitute a propaganda for an inquisition. 1896 *Brit. Weekly* XXII 340/2 The opportunity and occasion for a vigorous and effective propaganda.

b. attrib.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 197 Aware that a propaganda war was impossible as long as Russia should continue allied to France. 1868 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/3 We would rather see our money spent in propaganda work than paying election expenses. 1899 *Two Worlds* 6 Jan. 7/1 Propaganda meetings will be conducted in the Cowgate-street Club and the Labour Institute. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/1 A propaganda play.

Propagandic, *a.* rare = *a.* [1116. f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to a propaganda or to propagandism. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Propagandism (prɒˈpæɡəndɪzəm), [f. as prec. + -ISM so F. *propagandisme*.] The practice of a propaganda; systematic work at propagating any opinion, creed, or practice.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobog.* (1859) 247 If the liberty of the press is curbed, the liberty of the tongue is taken to a wonderful degree, and I am not certain that its propagandism is not the stronger of the two. 1851 GALLenga *Italy* i 93 The results of French propagandism in Central Italy in 1830. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 202 The best Jews despised all attempts at active propagandism.

Propagandist (prɒˈpæɡəndɪst), *sb.* (a) [f. as prec. + -IST so F. *propagandiste*.]

1. A member or agent of a propaganda; one who devotes himself to the propagation of some creed or doctrine; a proselytizer.

1820 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 352 The propagandist of Atheism and the Jesuit both find facile converts. 1861 CRAWFORD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 88 The early Portuguese conquerors in India very active and zealous propagandists. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 114 Evil is a far more cunning and persevering propagandist than Good. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 713/2 To counteract the teachings of Radical propagandists.

2. *spec.* A missionary or convert of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Propaganda.

1833 A. CRICHTON *Hist. Arabia* I. i 20 note, He exposed the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome, so as to alarm the Propagandists, who employed a Franciscan friar to refute it. 1850 *Tablet* 6 Sept. 365 Two Catholic factions, called respectively Padroadists and Propagandists. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 31 The Goanese, to whatever part of India they wandered, kept themselves distinct from the Catholics, whom they termed Propagandists.

B. adj. Given or inclined to propagandism; devoted to the propagation of doctrines or principles. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 20 They are still aggressive and propagandist. 1885 C. LOWE *Disunion* xii. 11 320 The authorities had been ordered to deal with the Catholic Press, and with propagandist societies under the influence of the Jesuits.

Hence **Propagandistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to propagandists or propagandism; **Propagandistically** *adv.*, in a propagandist manner.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb. Nicholas was opposed to France, because she was propagandistically dangerous to his form of government, pure absolutism. 1890 in *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 Jan. The objects of the society are mainly propagandistic.

Propagandize (prɒˈpæɡəndɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To disseminate (principles) by organized effort; to subject to a propaganda.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 333 We did not fight to propagandize monarchical principles. 1878 *Ibid.* XVIII. 51 They came to propagandize their political and literary notions. 1892 *Echo* 4 Feb. 2/3 All the places where voters can be reached, will be visited and propagandized.

b. intr. To carry on a propaganda.

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 1 Aug. Unselfish, disinterested citizens, propagandizing for the sake of principle.

Propagant, *a.* rare = *a.* [ad. L. *propagans*, -ant-em, pres. pple. of *propagare* to PROPAGATE.] Propagating, prolific, productive.

1895 F. HALL *A. Trifles* 30, I predict that it [the term 'scientist'] will live. Nay, who knows that it may not get to be ambitiously propagant, engendering *scientism*, *scientistic*, *scientistically*, *scientist* etc?]

† **Propagate**, *pl.* a *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *propagatus*, pa. pple. of *propagare* see next.] Propagated. (Const. as pa. pple.)

a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VII. 30 Because he was propagate and descended of the house of Lancaster. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconformity* 160 A sprig of Rome's hierarchy, propagate by her ambition and deceit.

Propagate (prɒˈpæɡeɪt), *v.* Also 6-7 *erron. propo-*. [f. ppl stem of L. *pro-*, *propagare* to multiply (plants) by means of layers or slips, to breed, to enlarge, extend, or prolong the stock or race of, cognate with *pro-*, *propago*, -*agnem* a layer (esp. of a vine), a shoot or slip from which a new plant is produced, f. PRO-1 i e, forth, out, + (perh.) *pag-*, root of *pagare* to fix, fasten, set, plant; hence, 'to plant or set out layers'.]

1. *trans.* To multiply specimens of (a plant, animal, disease, etc.) by any process of natural reproduction from the parent stock; to produce as offspring, procreate, reproduce, breed; to cause to breed; *refl.* to reproduce itself (i.e. its kind).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/6 To Propagate, *propagare*. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* ix. 42 Hee had many other sons propagated from several women. 1607 TORSSEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 121 The French Dogs are derived or propagated of the Dogs of Great Britain. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metalloger* iii. 40 [They] have no seminary principle to propagate themselves by. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 117 To plant, and propagate a Vine. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 271 Men are often content to propagate a race of

slaves. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* iv (1813) 59 Plants are propagated by seeds, suckers, slips, offsets, divisions, cuttings, layers, and grafts. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Chin. Med.* xxvii 349 It is then not syphilis, but the original morbid diathesis modified by syphilis which becomes propagated. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i 42 Pigeons can be propagated in great numbers and at a very quick rate. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 114 The Mistletoe may be artificially propagated by sitting the bark of a tree and inserting one of the seeds. *Mod.* 1. Hustles seed and propagate themselves rapidly.

b. absol., or intr. for refl. To breed, to produce offspring; to reproduce itself, i.e. its kind; to multiply or spread by generation or other form of reproduction.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Propagat*, to grow and increase, after the manner of Vine branches, which being drawn along in the ground from the mother-stock do take root. 1640 NABBS *Bride* i. 1, 'I increase And propagate was the best end of marriage. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 61 Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot, To draw nutrition, propagate, and lot. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 32 Carnivorous [animals] propagate very slowly. 1858 CHR. ROSSSETTI *From House to Home* ix, Fat loads were there to hop or plod And propagate in peace.

† *c. trans.* To produce, yield as produce. *Obs.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i 116 The greatest part of the Island of Sumatra propagates this Plant [pepper].

d. trans. To hand down from one generation to another, to pass on to one's descendants; to reproduce in the offspring.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* ii. 1. 200 My low and humble name to propagate With any branch or image of thy state. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 142 These Follies were propagated from Father to Son. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (ed. 4) 47 It may be doubted whether great deviations of structure are ever permanently propagated in a state of nature.

† *e.* To people (with a race or progeny). *Obs. rare.* (Cf. **PROPAGATION** i. b.)

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 155 It has always appeared to me ridiculous for people who propagate the world with nothing but miserable dependents, to make any rejoicing at their birth.

2. *a. fig.* To cause to grow in numbers or amount; to cause to increase or multiply. (Often passing into 3.)

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* i. 1. 103 Griefes of mine owne lie heauie in my breast, Which thou wilt propagate to haue it preast With more of thine. 1633 PRYNN *1st Pt. Hist.* II. iii. 103 This practise therefore of acting Vices, doth onely propagate them, not iustiane them. 1729 BUTLER *Sermon* Wks. 1874, II. 205 It is the very nature of this vice to propagate itself. in a peculiar way of its own. 1875 SCRIVENER *Let. Text N. Test.* 5 The pernicious effects of this natural fault will propagate themselves rapidly.

b. To extend (anything material or immaterial)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. 1 146 Not to enlarge it, by continuing and propagating the War. 1704 *Providence Rec.* (1896) X. 77 A person. Purchased several lands, and propagated other Estate as Goods, Cattell, and Chattells. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xvii 317 A narrow rent opened beneath his feet, and propagated itself through the ice.

c. intr. for refl. To increase, multiply itself, grow more numerous.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 53 As Heresie did propagate and increase. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons Bible* (1869) 34 [Sin] quickly propagates and fearfully extends.

3. *trans.* To spread from person to person, or from place to place, to disseminate, diffuse (a statement, belief, doctrine, practice, etc.).

1600 [see *propagating* below] 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 Before the yere of Christ 200, it was propagated, as Tertullian writes, to places of Britaine whither the Romans never reached. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Cassendi's Life Pyrrus* ii. 261 The Family of the *Fabrizii*, had its Original from Pisa, from whence, it was propagated into France. 1658 *State Papers, Domestic* 295 The Act for propagating the Gospel in the 4 northern counties. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 107 The Kingdom of Christ is preserved, carried on and propagated in the World. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposals* Wks. 1871 III. 215 To propagate the Gospel in foreign parts. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 80 This year being at length propagated into Chaldaea, gave occasion to the year of Nabonassar. 1802 *Med. Yearl.* VIII. 195 I have had the pleasure to propagate Vaccination so far as Bagdad. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lxiii 241 Some critics have imagined that the Roman occupation was propagated as far as the Don. 1868 HELPS *Realms* xii. (1876) 327 Men who made and propagated false rumours.

b. intr. for refl. To become more widely spread, to spread. *rare*

c 1845 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 330 A religion that did expand herself, and propagate by simplicity, humbleness, and by a meer passive way of fortune.

4. *trans.* To extend the action or operation of; to transmit, spread, convey (motion, light, sound, etc.) in some direction, or through some medium.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 216 All endeavour, whether strong or weak, is propagated to infinite distance; for it is motion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 207 The structure of the cover, through which the sound was propagated from the Watch to the Ear. 1799 WOOD *Optics* i. (1811) 1 The vibrations of an elastic fluid are propagated in every direction. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Chin. Med.* xxx. 406 It might be thought improbable that irritation, commencing in the kidney or in the bladder, should be propagated through sentient nerves to the spinal cord. 1853 HIRSCHER *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. 82 (1873) 15 The manner in which an earthquake is propagated from place to place. 1854 [see *PROPAGATION* 5]

Hence **Propagated** *pl. a.*, **Propagating** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

1800 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 390 The propagating of the christian faith. 1838 QUARLES *Haraglyph* II. xiv. O! is't a propagated Spark, rak'd out From Nature's embers? 1853 G. DANIEL *Lytle* II. 59 Such propagating jellies were distill'd Without their Mandrakes, whose first hissings kill 1868 REP. U. S. *Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 320 The efforts of the pisciculturists at their propagating establishment at Stormontford. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 161 The starting point of a continued or propagated thrombus.

Propagation (prɒˈpæɡeɪʃən) [a. f. *propagatio* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or a. l. *prō-, propagatio-em*, n. of action f. *propagare* to PROPAGATE.] The action of propagating.

1. The action of producing as offspring, or multiplying by such production, procreation, generation, reproduction.

a. 1490 *Manhand* 181 in *Macro Plays* 7 Of þe eth & of þe cley we haue ourw propagacyon 1520 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W de W. 1531) 170 b. He that by natural propagacyon hath generate or begoten vs. 1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* XVII. xiii. 515 The worke of nature, in sending out these sprigs, taught us the feat to couch and lay sets in the ground by way of propagation. 1781 *BURKE Sp. Marriage Act* Wks. X. 136 Matrimony is instituted not only for the propagation of men, but for their nutrition, their education, their establishment. 1857 *HENRY Bot.* § 875 In the lower Algae, the plants are continually undergoing propagation by division of the constituent cells. 1883 *GOODE Fish. Indust.* U. S. A. 74 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The machinery for propagation [of fish] on a gigantic scale by the aid of steam.

† b. The action of peopling with offspring. *Obs.* 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 2 The propagation of the world after [the flood] by the Sons of Noah.

† 2. That which is propagated; offspring, generation, breed, race. *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort. to the North* 86 in *Furniv. Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 307 And with that noit content, his malys put in v're agaynes the trew lewes of hys propagacyon. 1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxvii (1612) 285 With Marriage, that legitimates our propagation. 1611 *RICH. Housh. Age* (Percy Soc.) 49 The Laconian women brought forth a propagation of men of haughty courage.

† 3 *fig.* Increase in amount or extent; enlargement; extension in space or time. *Obs.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* I. i. 154 This we came not to, Only for propagation of a Dowry Remaining in the Coffre of her friends. 1716 *SOUTHW. Sermon* (1744) XI. ii. 39 The spoil and waste they had made, for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. iii. 217 Not for the propagation of his own life.

4. Dissemination, diffusion, esp. of some principle, belief, or practice.

1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 266 The propagation of the trew religion. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* Epist., For the propagation of the noble sport. 1701 *Charter Will.* III. 16 June, [To] be one Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed, and in Name, by the Name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 6 Calumny is diffused by all arts and methods of propagation. 1859 *MILL Liberty* II. 36 Forbidding the propagation of error. 1877 *SPARROW Sermon*, ix. 112 The main use of agencies in connection with religion, is the propagation of the truth.

5. Transmission of some action or form of energy, as motion, light, sound, etc.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1830) 234 When one body, having opposit endeavour to another body, moveth the same, and that moveth a third, and so on, I call that action propagation of motion. 1710 CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 191 The Propagation of Sound may very well be compar'd with Circles made in the Water, by throwing a Stone into it. 1804 SIR J. LESLIE (*tithe*) An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat. 1849 *NEAL Electricity* (ed. 3) 358 We must consider the transference of the hydrogen to take place by the propagation of a decomposition through a chain of particles extending from the zinc to the platinum. 1854 *PERCIVAL'S Pol. Light* 8 The Propagation of Light—Light emanates, radiates, or is propagated in straight lines.

† 6. The action of branching out as a shoot (L. *pro-pagare*); *concr.* a branch, ramification. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 10 The nerves of the Taste descend from the third and fourth Propagations, and so diffuse themselves into the tongue.

Propagational, *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to propagation.

1898 LD KELVIN in *Nature* 17 Nov. 56½ How and about what range do we pass from the propagational velocities of 3 kilometres per second?

Propagative (prɒˈpæɡətɪv), *a* [f. L. ppl. stem *prō-, propagāt-* (see PROPAGATE v.) + -IVE.] Having the quality of propagating; belonging to, characterized by, or tending to propagation.

1660 *WATERHOUSE Arnis & Arm.* 118 If the design of Loyola were propagative of the faith of Jesus. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* IV. vii. 354 Every Man owes more of his Being to Almighty God than to his natural Parents, whose very Propagative Faculty was at first given by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the Divine Commission and Institution. 1857 *HENRY Bot.* § 876 In the Hepaticæ and Mosses the propagative structures do not yet arrive at the condition of buds. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sprr. W.* (ed. 2) 356 A church without propagative power in the world cannot be other than a calamity.

Propagator (prɒˈpæɡətər), [a. L. *prō-, propagator*, agent-n. from *propagare* to PROPAGATE + so F. *propagateur* (1516 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which propagates.

1. One who begets or produces offspring. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 32 [They] must needs depend on some prime Propagator, as all Families do. 1711

Addison Spect. No. 203 ¶ 7 Were I to propose a Punishment for this infamous Race of Propagators, it should be to send them into our American Colonies to people those Parts where there is a want of Inhabitants.

b. A planter, a rearer of plants. 1669 *WORTLINGE Agric.* (1681) 330 Propagator, a Planter. c. A forcing-frame for plants, a propagating-house.

1885 *Basuar* 30 Mar. 1254½ A well made propagator, zinc, can be heated with gas or oil lamp, very useful for raising flower seeds or striking cuttings.

2 *fig.* One who spreads abroad, disseminates, or diffuses (a statement, opinion, practice, etc.).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 52 The propagator of true Religion. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 283 The Propagators of the worship of the Baalim. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 167 These writers, like the propagators of all novelties, pretended to a great zeal for the poor and the lower orders. 1812 LD EILLENBROUGH in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 83½ The defendant was not proved to be the institutor, but only the propagator, of the libel. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 455 A zealous propagator of Christianity.

Hence **Propagatress**, **Propagatrix**, a female propagator.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1653) 24 That heresie for its great and prime propagatrix had Mistress Hutcheson. 1660 *HOWELL Parly of Beasts* 89 The prime Propagatress of Religion and Learning. 1803 *Fain. Rev.* I. 498 This industrious propagatrix of the species.

† **Propagatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as *PROPAGATE* v. + -ORY.] a. = PROPAGATIVE. b. Subject to propagation; = PROPAGABLE.

1649 M. HUNSON *Div. Right Gov.* II. x. 144 Which power God delegated unto man by that propagatory benediction, *Crescite & multiplicamini*. 1652 *GAULF. Magastrom* 196 Prophecy, as it is not hereditary by nature, so neither is it propagatory by art.

† **Propage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad L. *propagare*, or F. *propager*] = PROPAGATE v.

1695 *Br. Patrick Comm. Gen.* 17 [The plants] at the beginning were brought out of the Earth, with their Seed in them, to propagate them ever after. 1695 *CONGREG. Love for L. II.* Body of me, what a many-headed Monster have I propagated!

Propagule (prɒˈpæɡjʊl), *Bot. rare* [ad. mod. L. *propagulum*, dim. of L. *propago* a shoot laid down in layering, a runner.] See *quat*.

1658 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Propagulum*, Bot. Applied by Willdenow to the round corpuscles which are solitary or agglomerated upon the surface of the *thallus* of the *Lichenes*, a propagule.

† **Propaidea**, *a. rare*—1. [a. Gr. *πρωαεία* preliminary teaching, f. *πρῶ*, PRO-2 + *αεία* teaching.] Preliminary teaching or education.

1888 *GLADSTONE in Contemp. Rev.* May 78x The marvellous propaidea of the Jewish history.

† **Propalate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *propalare*; see *PROPAL* and -ATE 3.] = *PROPAL*.

1598 in *Archpriest Contron.* (Camden) I. 209 We almost make doubt to propalate what answers they have returned to some very grave, learned and worthy persons. 1613 *FRYMNE Astronomaster* 126, Christian love, which delights to cover, not propalate and divulge mensinnes. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. c. 6 Mr. Howarden dare's propalate his Ignorance so far as to say, The Swisshers have no University.

So † **Propalation**, publication, divulgement.

a. 1677 *HALE Pomponius Atticus* 137 They would immediately before the propalation of such businesses, send for persons of greatest reputation and credit.

Propale, *v. Chiefly Sc. arch.* [ad. late L. *propal-are* to make public, divulge, f. L. *propalam* openly, manifestly, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + a + *palam* openly.] *trans.* To publish, divulge, disclose.

c. 1599 in *Fiddes Wolsey* II. (1726) 170 Never to propale the same to any man living. 1711 *WODROW Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. i. 130 The springs of such surprising treatment are either secret, or not very fit to be propaled. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem. App.* 29, I do not desire it to be propaled. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* IV, Anxious to propale their misdeemeanour.

Propalinal (prɒˈpælinəl), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. *πρῶ*, PRO-2 + *πάλιν* backward + -AL; cf. *PROAL*, *PALINAL*.] Having a forward and backward motion; said of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 *CORE in Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 [Note] The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, and the palinal, from before backwards. *Ibid.* 9 A fifth effect of the development of the incisors, and of the propalinal mastication, is seen in the position of the molar teeth.

Propane (prɒˈpæn), *Chem.* [f. *PROP* (IONIC) + -ANE 2 b; introduced by Hofmann, 1866.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon C₃H₈, the third member of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; a colourless gas occurring in petroleum, which liquefies at -20°C. Also called *Propyl hydride*.

1866 *HOFMANN in Proc. Roy. Soc. XV* 58 note, The following names are formed: Methane (CH₄), Ethane (C₂H₆), Propane (C₃H₈), Quartane (C₄H₁₀) [etc.]. 1868 *FARWELL Chem.* (ed. 10) 539. 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 957 Propane, C₃H₈, Propyl Hydride. This hydrocarbon, the third member of the marsh-gas or paraffin series, occurs among the gases evolved from the petroleum springs of North America. 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Writs. About The.* 215 The three carbon atoms of a new hydrocarbon, propane, will thus form a chain firmly riveted by the very affinities which would have separated them from each other. *Ibid.* 1889 Propyl hydride or propane may be formed in different ways.

Proparapteral, -on: see PRO-2 2.

Proparascève (prɒˈpærəsɪv, -pærəsɪv), *rare.* [ad Gr. *πρωπαρασκευή* a previous preparation see PRO-2 and PARASCÈVE.] A fore-preparation, something that precedes preparation.

1646 *TRAPP Comm. John* xi. 55 They had their parascève, and parascève, their preparation and fore-preparation. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West India* 175 Turtle is the parascève of our manducatory energies.

† **Pro-parent**, *Obs. rare.* [f. PRO-1 4 + PARENT.] One who takes the place of a parent.

1653 G. FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 14 For your Pro-parent, and Adoption, I must now answer. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer* Bk. 98 Who made those Sureties Guardians of the Infants that are neither Parents, nor Pro-parents, nor Owners of them? 1661 *Grand Debate* 19 We desire that the two first Interrogatories may be put to the Parents, and the last propounded by the Parents, or Pro-parents.

Propargyl (prɒˈpɑrɡjəl), *Chem.* [f. *prop-* in PROPIONIO- + *arg-* (in allusion to the fact that one of its proportions of hydrogen is characteristically replaceable by silver, *argentum*) + -YL.]

A hydrocarbon radical, C₃H₃, = CH ≡ C CH₂, also called *propynyl*, which is found isolated in the form of DIPROPARGYL, and occurs in *propargyl alcohol*, a colourless, very fragrant liquid, CH ≡ C CH₂ OH, formed by the action of KOH on monobromallyl alcohol, *propargyl bromide*, CH ≡ C CH₂ Br, etc. Hence *Propargylamine* C₃H₃NH₂, *Propargylate*, a compound of propargyl with another radical, as *ethyl propargylate*, CH ≡ C CH₂ (OC₂H₅); *Propargylic a*, of or containing propargyl, as *propargylic ether* = ethyl propargylate.

1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 728 Propargylic ether. 1871 *Ibid.* VI. 958 Propargylic ether, is a liquid having an offensive odour, boiling at 72°. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 1007 Propargyl compounds. *Ibid.* Ethyl propargylate or propargylic ether was discovered in 1865 by Liebermann. *Ibid.* Propargyl Alcohol is a colourless liquid of peculiar odour, boiling at 114°-115°. *Ibid.* 1008 Methyl propargylate. Amyl propargylate. Propargyl Bromides, Iodide, Acetate, Sulphocyanate.

Proparoxytone (prɒˈpærɒksɪtəʊn), *a. and sb.* *Gram.* [ad Gr. *πρωπαροξυτονος*: see PRO-2 and OXYTONE; so F. *proparoxyton*.] *a. adj.* In Gr. *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the antepenult. Also applied to words in Latin, and sometimes in other languages, having the tonic accent or stress on that syllable. *b. sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Rediv.* 106 When they [the Ionians] turned proparoxytone nouns of the declension in *εἰα* into *ον*, at the same time they made them paroxytones. 1885 J. LECOCK tr. *Paul Pierson in Academy* 24 Jan. 65½ We may even predict that at some period, there will be nothing but paroxytones and proparoxytones [in French], since these accentuations are now invading even exclamatory and interrogative phrases, while conclusive phrases are barytone already. 1887 'Q' (QUILLER COUCH) *Dead Man's Rock* 187 It is a great thing for struggling youth to have a three-syllabled name with a proparoxyton accent.

Hence **Proparoxytonic**, † **Proparoxytonous** (*rare*) *adjs.*, having or characterized by proparoxytone accent or stress, **Proparoxytone v.**, *trans.* to accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

1754 H. GALLY *Dissert. de prononciation Græc. Lang. according to Accents* 143 All the Compounds of *ουος* are proparoxytonous. 1887 A. MORILL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349½ Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse proparoxytonic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Proparoxytone* vb.

Proparte, -tile, *obs.* forms of PROPERTY.

† **Propassion**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *propassiōnem*, see PRO-1 1 g and PASSION sb. Cf. F. *propassion*.] A feeling that precedes or anticipates passion, the first stir or beginning of a passion.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 639 They were rather propassions and entrances into passion than passions, rather infirmities than iniquities. 1607 *Br. HALL Farewell Sermon*. *Fann. Pr. Henry* Wks. 464 As death, so passions are the companions of infirmity; whereupon some that have been too nice have called those which were incident into Christ propassions. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gr. Exempt* II. Disc. ix. 122 Not the first motions are forbidden, the propassions, and sudden and irresistible alterations. 1790 *EVERLYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 234 For a wise man should not be without his passions, but above them. Keep a steady hand, regulated and free from excess; for so did our Lord and Master, and therefore have divines called them propassions.

† **Propatagium** (prɒˈpætəɡjəm), *Ornith.* [mod. L. f. PRO-2 + PATAGIUM.] The so-called patagium of a bird's wing; = PATAGIUM b. Hence **Propatagial**, **Propatagial adjs.**, of or pertaining to the propatagium.

1887 *Science Aug. 71½* The question as to the function of the propatagial slip. *Ibid.* A new drawing of the propatagial muscles of the swallows. 1901 *Ibs.* Apr. 205 A muscular pectoral slip ends in tendons which reinforce the long and short propatagial tendons.

† **Propathy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *πρωπάθεια*: cf. *πρωπαθείν* to suffer beforehand. Cf. F. *propathie* a preliminary symptom.] = PROPASSION.

1657 *RENEE God's Plea* 63 Whether, a mere nescience, pawing delight or propathy, do not of it self cause sinne. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Propathia*, term for the presentment or first symptoms of a disease propathy.] *ad. mod. L.* **Proped** (prɒˈpɛd), *Entom. rare.* [ad. mod. L. 185-2

propēs, pl. *propēdes*, f. PRO-1 + *pēs*, *ped-em* foot.] = PRO-LEG. Hence *Pro pedal* a., of or pertaining to the pro-legs.

[1816 *Propēdes* see PRO-LEG.] 1842 *BRANDE Dict Sci.* etc., *Propēdes*, *Propēdes*, the name given by Kirby to the soft, fleshy, marinate, pediform appendages of certain larvae, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects.

Propel (*prope* l), v. [ad L. *propellere* to drive before one, push or urge forward, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *pellere* to drive]

† 1. *trans*. To drive forth or away, to expel. *Obs.* c1440 *Pallad on Husb.* 1 1034 Fer away propelle Horrende odour of kichen, bath, gutters. 1668 *PHILLIPS, Propelled*, thrust out, or driven forward. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb Angl* xxx (1672) 89 Avicen doth witness, the blood to be frothy, that propell'd out of a Vein of the Breast

2. To drive forward or onward; to impart an onward motion to; to cause to move onwards

1658 [see 1] 1692 *BENTLEY Confut. Atheism* II (1693) 24 Too feeble and languid to propell so vast and ponderous a Body with that prodigious velocity 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipwre* II 24 Propell'd by flattering gales, the vessel glides. 1790 *RUMSEY Patent Specif.* No. 1738. 2 To cause, the vibrating water... to propell the vessel. 1836 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam 1838 *LMISON Sc. & Art* I 225 Among the... applications of steam is that of propelling vessels by it, without the aid of sails or oars. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* xvi III. 649 Each galley was propelled by fifty or sixty huge oars.

b. *fig.* To give a forward impulse to; to impel or urge onward, in quot. 1762, to accelerate.

1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* I. 389 The rate of succession may be retarded by insisting upon one object, and propelled by dismissing another before its time. 1830 *D'ISRAËLI Chas.* I III. xiii. 279 The terror of Romanism propelled Protestantism. 1902 E. R. BEVAN *Ho Stenous* II 158 He was propelled not only by the desire of glory, but by the urgent necessity of money

Propellable (*prope* l'abl), a. *rare* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE] Capable of being propelled 1853-8 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* II. 133 Some [barges] are calculated to be drawn by horses; others are propellable by oars.

Propellent (*prope* l'ent), a and sb Also g *erron* -ant. [ad L. *propellens*-em, pr. pple. of *propellere* see *PROPEL* and -ENT]

A *adj.* Propelling, driving forward; *spec.* (of an explosive) Adapted for propelling a bullet, etc. from a fire-arm

1644 *BULWER Chiron.* 43 The Hand propellent to the leftward. 1858 *GREENE Gunner* 21 Gunpowder is an explosive propellant compound... The terms, *explosive* and *propellant*, are not convertible; for a chemical mixture may possess the explosive power in a much higher degree than the propellant.

B. *sb.* Something that propels; a propelling agent; *fig.* an incentive, a stimulus, *spec.* an explosive for use in fire-arms.

1814 *JESS in Knox & J's Corr.* II. 189 Providence has placed me in a narrow sphere without any of the propellents which variety affords. 1881 *GREENE Gun* 368 In all saloon rifles and pistols the propellant is fulminating powder contained in a small copper case. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Feb. 117 Though not as a military propellant [gun-cotton] has been used with great success in sporting cartridges

Propeller (*prope* l'ar). [f. *PROPEL* + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who or that which propels.

c1815 in W. H. Ireland *Scribblemania* 6 note, To ye, all Authors' known propellers, I tune my lays, renowned Booksellers! 1863 *LITTON Misc. Poem Wks* (1868) III. xx. 235 Every man has in his own temperament peculiar propellers to the movement of his thoughts. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk* 52 The Kangaroos did not use their tails as propellers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 618 Mr. Brunel was the first man... in his profession who perceived the capabilities of the screw as a propeller

2. A mechanical contrivance for propelling something, e. g. for driving machinery, or giving motion to a vehicle. In quot. 1780, a turbine water wheel.

1780 *Patent Specif.* No. 1252 A Grant unto William Bache of Birmingham, for his new invented instrument or machine which he calls by the name of a Propeller. *Ibid.*, Propeller for the use of communicating power to mills, forges, and sundry other important purposes 1839 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. II. 546 1/2 A triple perch, beneath which two propellers, in going up a hill, may be set in motion, somewhat similar to the action of a horse's legs.

3. *spec.* An appliance or mechanism for propelling a ship or other vessel, fixed upon the vessel itself and actuated by machinery (usually by a steam-engine), most commonly applied to a revolving shaft with blades, usually three or four set at an angle and twisted like the thread of a screw (also called *screw propeller* or simply *screw*).

1809 *FULTON U S Patent Specif.*, The successful construction of steam boats depends on their parts being well proportioned, whether wheels or any other propellers be used. 1838 *Coil Eng & Arch. Syst* I. 385 1/2 The engine will be placed amidships, and the propeller or paddle, which is under the stern, will be worked by a communicating shaft. 1839 *Mech. Mag.* XXXI. 226 The idea of a screw propeller seems to have been formed very early in the history of steam navigation. 1843 *P. Farley's Ann* IV 258 A splendid boat of a new construction, having what is called a propeller. 1858 *Pat. Off. Abridg.*, *Marine Propulsion* 32 In a D 1780 Jouffroy used an engine for his boat with the duck foot propeller. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr. The City of Brussels left New York on the 28th March, and lost her propeller three days afterwards. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 5 v. In 1729, Dr. John Alden patented the hydraulic propeller, forcing water

through the stern of the ship at a convenient distance under water. In 1782, Rumsey propelled a freight boat on the Potomac by means of the hydraulic propeller... the water was drawn in at the bow and expelled through a trunk astern. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Sh.* 7 The throb of the propeller ceased.

b. *trans*. A steamer with a screw propeller 1860 *CAPT MAURY in Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 233 Two propellers might be sent out. 1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., On the Welland Canal the ice is three inches thick, and eight propellers and other vessels are locked in

4. *Anchling*. An artificial bait having blades which cause it to rotate when drawn through the water.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* s. v. 2 (*Fishing*). Chapman's Reversible Propeller

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *propeller-blade*, -*screw*, -*shaft*, -*shafting*, *steam-ship*; *propeller-engine*. see quot.; *propeller-mower*, a mowing-machine driven or pushed forward by the team: see quot. 1875; *propeller-pump*, a rotary pump in which the wheel resembles a screw propeller; *propeller-well*, a vertical cavity at the stern of a ship into which the propeller can be hoisted when not in use; *propeller-wheel* (cf. *paddle-wheel*), a screw propeller: see 3.

1868 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 9/5 Sheffield supplies cranks, crank shafts, propeller shafts, *propeller blades, and anchors 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Propeller-engine*, the introduction of the screw-propeller has brought into use a new class of engines of short stroke, a number being ranged in a line coincident with the line of the propeller shaft. [*Ibid.* s. v. *Mower*, One other mode of draft is to be noticed, and that is the propeller, in which the cutting apparatus is ahead of the horses, which push the implement before them.] *Ibid.*, **Propeller-pump*, a form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service. *Ibid.*, s. v. *Propeller*, The pitch of a "propeller-screw" is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Syst.* II. 442 1/2 The propeller consists now of two half turns of a thread... placed diametrically opposite to each other on the "propeller-shaft" 1841 A. S. BYRNE *Best Means of propelling Ships* 17 The propeller shafts may be detached. 1868 *Daily N.* 9 Mar. 4/5 The Sturgeon was disabled last week by an accident to her *propeller-shafting. 1851 R. B. FORBES *New Rep.* 39, I believe that *propeller steamships can successfully compete with paddle-wheel steamers. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Propeller-wheel*, the blades are sections of spiral flanges winding around the shaft like screw-threads. Generally called a screw propeller.

Propelling, *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.* [f. *PROPEL* v. + -ING 1, 2.] a. *vbl. sb.* The action of *PROPEL* v.; propulsion; also *attrib.* b. *phl. a.* That propels.

1809 *FULTON U S Patent Specif.*, I give the preference to a water wheel or wheel with propelling boards. *Ibid.*, The superior advantage of a propelling wheel or wheels. 1837 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1838) 436 These propelling vessels were said to be Arteries, and the returning vessels were considered as Veins. Such is the theory of the circulation of the Snp, held forth by the earlier physiologists. 1837 *Mech. Mag.* 3 June 130 Whether it be great speed or great propelling power. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I 158 The propelling engines are high pressure direct-acting vertical engines of six-horse-power.

Propellent (*prope* l'ent). [f. *PROPEL* v. + -MENT.] a. The act of propelling; propulsion.

b. *concr.* The propelling mechanism of a clock or other recording instrument; *spec.* an escapement in which the pallets drive the escape-wheel (instead of the reverse, as in an ordinary clock).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Propend**, v. *Obs.* [ad L. *propendere* to hang forward or down, preponderate, be inclined or favourable, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *pendere* to hang.]

1. *intr.* To hang or lean forward or downward, to incline or tend in a particular direction; of a scale, to weigh down, preponderate.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 22 This seme or lyne propendyng, heyling, hangyng or lokyng downward in to y^e vault or amplytude of y^e womb. 1599 *SANDYS Europa* Spec. (1639) 48 To make that part the heavier, to which they shall propend. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. II. 11, His eyes are like a balance, apt to propend each way, and to be weighed down with every wench's looks. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. 1. 375 The heart is not so unpatially in the midst of the body, but that it propends to the left side. 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 95 [To] shew the quantity of the angle, by which when the scales prepropend either way, the tongue declines from the perpendicular.

2. *fig.* To have a 'leaning' or propensity; to incline, be disposed, tend (to or towards something, or to do something).

1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cy* II. 190, I propend to you In resolution to keepe Helen still. 1619 *FOTHERBY Athanas.* I ix. § 3 (1622) 60 The most part of the learned did propende to that opinion. 1621 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 185 Some sports, more propend to be ill than well used. 1771 *KIN Edmund Poet Wks.* 1721 II. 124 Corrupted Nature might to Lust propend 1844 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.*, *Louis xiv & Father la Chaise Wks.* 1846 I. 250 1/2 If anyone is convinced of the contrary, or propends to believe so. 1844 *KINGLAKE Ethen* III. (1847) 174 As I went down from Iberias to Jerusalem my thinking all propended to the ancient world of herdsmen and warriors.

Hence † **Propended** *phl. a.* (*fig.*), inclined, disposed (= *PROPENSE* a. 1), † **Propending** *phl. a.* (*id.* and *fig.* see senses above).

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 216 He is more propending to the opinion that Chittim signifies the Romans. 1821 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 25 Its propending part must imitate the bottom of a pouch. 1893 *BLUNDELL True St.*

Gosp. Truth 35 Others... desous, and most propended to be Teachers of the Law. a 1711 *KIN Edmund Poet Wks.* 1721 II. 248 Their Souls on mutually propending Wings, Made towards each other sympathetick Springs.

† **Propendence**, *Obs.* *rare*— [f. as *prec.* + -ENCE.] The fact of hanging forward or out. 1615 *CROOKT Body of Man* 204 Another vse of their propendence or hanging out.

† **Propendencey**, *Obs.* *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -ENCY.] a Inclination, tendency b Weighing, deliberation.

1660 tr *Amynaldus Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 305 When a thing is equally counterpoised on both sides, to determine the dubious propendencey he observes in it. a 1677 *HALK Prim. Orig. Man* I. 11 57 An act far above the animal actings, which are sudden and transient, and admit not of that attention, *mora*, and propendencey of actions.

Propendent (*prope* ndent), a. Also 6 *erron* -ant. [ad L. *propendentem*, pres. pple. of *propendere* see *PROPEND* and -ENT.]

1. Hanging forward, outward, or downward.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 32 So did they propendent breast-bones imminent-ouer-canopy theyr bellies. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* 122 The Lips besieged with such long and propendent Mustachos 1745 tr *Columella's Husb.* VII. xii. [A dog] with dejected and propendent ears 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, *Propendent*, hanging forwards and downwards. 1846 *WORCESTER Cites LONDON.*

† 2. *fig.* Inclining or inclined to something; = *PROPENSE* a. 1. *Obs.* *rare*.

17 SOUTH (cited by Webster 1864).

Propene (*prō* pēn), *Chem.* [f. as *PROP-ANE* + -ENE.] The olefine C₃H₆, more commonly called *PROPYLENE*. Also *attrib.*

1866 *HOFMANN in Proc. Royal Soc. XV* 58 note 1873 *WATTS Foundry Chem.* (ed. 11) 596 The iodide may also be produced by the action of hydriodic acid on isopropyl alcohol, allyl iodide, propene, or propene alcohol.

† **Propensation**, *Obs.* *rare*— [Bad formation.] = *PROPENSION* 1.

1650 R. STAFFILTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* IX. 43 He, in riding the great horse, and practising his weapon, more delighted to exercise his body, than his mind. (*marginal*) *Propensation* (*inspr.* *Propensation*) to Aimes.

Propense (*prope* ns), a. Now *rare*. Also 6-7 *propenses*. [ad L. *propensus*-us hanging toward, inclining, inclined; disposed, prone, favourable, pa. pple. of *propendere* see *PROPEND*.]

1. Having an inclination, bias, or propensity to something, inclined, disposed, prone; ready, willing. Const. to, with sb. or *inf.*; rarely *towards*.

1528 *FOX in Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. lii 143 His holiness was much propense to satisfy his majesty therein. c 1540 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 86 A manne of nature somewhat to propense to the desier of glorie. c 1624 *LUSINGTON Recant. Serm. in Phenix* (1708) II. 496 A propense and earnest Concurrence jointly to prosecute the same Good. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 455 Feeble hearty, propense enough before To waver, or fall off and joyn with Idols. 1756 *JOHNSON K of Prussia Wks.* IV. 549 He appears always propense towards the side of mercy. 1830 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 191, I am little capable of forming new friendships; I have never been propense to contract them. 1869 *GOULBURN Piers Holiness* xii 111 Certain forms of sin to which all persons of strong passions are naturally propense.

† b. Inclined or biased in favour of some person, cause, etc.; propitious, favourable, partial. *Obs.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 278 With propense and friendly persuasions. 1670 *FLAMSTED in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 97, I fear he was partial to Tycho, because a Calvinist, and propense to Claronomus. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) III. iv. 96 However Rigby had charged Conway with being subservient to the Favorite, no man living was less propense to him.

† c. Liable, subject (to physical influence). *Obs.* 1568 *SKELTON The Pest Amy*, Thungis, quiblis malis ane man propense to becum Pestential. a 1773 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.*, etc. (1883) 230 Things subject to exterior sense are to mutation most propense.

† 2. [By association with the verbs *PURPENSE*, *PREPENSE* (q. v.), or their pa. pples.] Premeditated, deliberate, intentional: = *PREPENSE* a. *Obs.*

1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet. Ded.*, You will soon discern the propense malice of Satan in it. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 33 Out of a murdering Design, and from a propense and premeditated Malice.

† **Propensed**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *propenced*. [f. as *prec.* + -ED 1 2.]

1. Favourably inclined or disposed; = *prec.* 1. 1530 *WOLSEY in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 33 Your most excellent nature wch hath ever be moved and propensyd to clemency and mercy.

2. [Associated with *PURPENSE*, *PREPENSE*] Premeditated, purposed, deliberate; = *prec.* 2.

1512 *Helias in Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 72 The treason and falsenes that was propenced against me. 1567 *THROCKMORTON in Cal. Scott. Pap.* (1900) II. 269 Yf her majesty be plesyd to dyfeste me my doyngs here, off propensyd intent (wyche God forbyd) I am les able to answer [etc.].

Propensely (*prope* nsh), *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. *PROPENSE* a. + -LY 2.]

1. With inclination or propensity; pronely.

1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1720) 35 They but too propensely sink of themselves. 1794 *BLACKLOCK Hymn Supremacy Being Poems* 15 Thou beholdst the whole propensely tend To perfect happiness, its glorious end. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.*, *Epicurus, Lention & T.* Wks. 1846 I. 304 1/2 You will have leaned the more propensely toward this opinion.

†2. Premeditatedly, intentionally: = PROPENSITY.
LY (See PROPENSITY a. 2.) Obs.

1604 tr Milton's *Lett State M's* Wks. 1851 VII 263 Nor can we apprehend that the Blood of the Innocent, shed by a propensely malicious Murder, is not to be aveng'd
1775 S J PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii (1783) IV 99 One fellow-creature set his heart propensely against another
1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Ellis & Cecil* Wks. 1846 I 28/2 Those are the worst of suicides, who voluntarily and propensely stab or suffocate their fame.

Propenseness (prope'nsnes). Now rare [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being propense.

1. Propenseness, inclination, propensity; favourable disposition; liability.

1568 SKELVINE *The Pest* (1860) 13 Great appetit, and propensities to sleep
1624 DOWNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 538 There is a propenseness to diseases in the body
1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xvii 314 A prayer conceived in the heart, and not yet uttered... is often anticipated by the propenseness of free grace
1858 BUSHNELL *Sermon New Life* 81 Consider the vice of envy, and the general propenseness of men to be in it

†2. Premeditatedness, deliberateness. (See PROPENSITY a. 2.) Obs.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. xox. 1/x The Sin of Cursing is aggravated by the Propenseness of the Malice.

Propension (prɒpɛnʃən). Now rare. [= F. *propension* (1595 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *propensionem* inclination, propensity, n. of action f. *propendere*: see PROPEND.]

1. The action, fact, or quality of 'propending' or inclining to something; inclination, 'leaning', propensity. a. = PROPENSITY 1 a.

c 1530 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 11 Knowyng his Graces excellent propension to pyte and mercy.
1580 BARNINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 144 In respect of our great propension to abuse his plenty.
1640 GLAPHORNE *Valentinus* iv. iii. I feele a strong propension in my braine, to court Sleepe
a 1677 HALL *Contempl.* ii. 57 There are certain Propensions in our Natures after certain Objects.
1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 268 A strong Propension to Sensuality.
1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 48 The impetus, energy, momentum, or propension to motion

b. Favourable inclination; = PROPENSITY 1 b.

1606 J. KING *Sermon Sept.* 43 Wheresoeuer they haue met with any word, that beareth any propension and fauour towards the vpholding of the eldership.
1656-6a HRYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii (1672) 56/2 The natural propension of the People to one of their own Nation.
1759 B. STILLINGF. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 358 The propension of cattle to this or that plant.
1807 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 18 The political slant which each side uses to express their aversions and their propensions.

c Liability, tendency, = PROPENSITY 1 c.

1606 BACON *Sylva* ix. Intro. The aptness or propension of air or water to corrupt or putrefy.
1661 FELLHAM *Resolves* II. xxviii. (ed. 3) 239 Bodies planted about the vaporous Orb of Air... rest there without propension of descent, or falling
1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xv. 506 When you see the propension of Nature, you may come safely to Diuretics
†2. Tendency to move in some direction or to take some position; inclination, as of the scale of a balance. (Cf. PROPENSITY 2.) Obs.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x (1658) 103 Bodies that of themselves haue no propension into any determinate place.
1678 HOBBS *Declar.* viii 89 He defines Gravity to be a Natural propension towards the Centre of the Earth.
1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 269 If the Needle were under the Equator, it would haue no Propension more one way than another.
1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 324 A certain propension which some things haue to one another, whereby they attract, retain, and alter each other.

Hence †**Propensioner** Obs., one who or that which has or causes a propension to something.

1657 *Devine Lover* xi To the greates comfort of such an Interior Propensioner, and God thursunge soule.

†**Propensitude**. Obs. rare. [f. L. *propensitas*, PROPENSE + -TUDO.] = PROPENSITY, PROPENSITY. a. Mental inclination, liking. b. Physical inclination, leaning.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. ii. An you haue a propensitude to him, he shall be for you
1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 7 a If it haue a propensitude to one side more than another, the declivity is on that side

Propensity (prope'nsiti). [f. as prec. + -ITY: so L. *propensitas* (Florio).]

1. The quality or character of being 'propense' or inclined to something, inclination, disposition, tendency, bent. Const. *to*, *towards* (rarely *for*, *of*) with *sb.*, or *to* with *inf.* a. Disposition or inclination to some action, course of action, habit, etc.; bent of mind or nature

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. x A propensitude, and disposition to euery good worke
1715 DE FOL. *Rain. Instruct.* 1.1 (1841) I. 21 A natural propensity in us to do evil.
1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xli. 42 An early propensity to polite letters and poetry
1813 SVO SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 225 That dreadful propensity which young men haue for writing verses
1844 LD. BROUGHTON *Brit. Const.* xiv (1862) 199 He could gratify his propensity to accumulate.
1856 KANT *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 391 From my knowledge of the hugging propensity of the plantigrades.

b. Disposition to favour, benefit, or associate oneself with some person, party, etc., favourable inclination, good will.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1219/2 Of good will and mere propensitie of hart... he is... ready to forewarne your grace.
1678 *Trans. Crt. Span* 169 Your zeal and propensity in the service of the King and State.
1709 STRYKE *Ann.*

Ref. I. x. 132 Knowing the forwardness of the Duke's nature, and his great propensity towards him
1759 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 199 If I had any little propensity it was to Julie.
1827 MOORE *Memo.* (1854) V. 236 Lord Liverpool, with all his kingly propensities, could do this [manage the King] upon occasion

c. Tendency or liability to some physical condition or action.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 141 Why haue those plants a propensity of sending forth roots?
1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi (1735) 170 A great Propensity to the putrescent alkaline Condition of the Fluids.

†2. Tendency to move in some particular direction: cf. PROPENSITY 2. Obs. rare.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 163 Nature Binding all close with down-propensities.

†3. An overhanging part. Obs. rare.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print* 241 The P is kernered, that its propensity may cover the back of the protruding angle of A.

†**Propensive**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -IVE]

1. Having an inclination; = PROPENSITY 1.

1599 NASHE *Leiten Stiffe* 12 Edward the thirde, of his propensiu mind towards them, vnto Yarmouth Kirley roade
1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 44 He that doth know... to what his Inclinations are most naturally propensiu, may thereby... shun many Inconueniences

2. Hanging or leaning forward. *rare* -1.

1810 H. BUSK *Banquet* 111. 31 The shaft, propensiu from the lightning's stroke, in vain outlives its taller rival oak.

Propenyl (prɒpɛnɪl). Chem. [f. PROPENSE + -YL] The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical C₃H₅ (CH₂·CH=CH), the trivalent hydrocarbon radical of the propyl or trityl series. Chiefly attrib. or in Comb.

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV 58 note 1877 WATTS *Foamers Chem.* (ed. 1912) II. 23 Names of the trivalent radicals (formed) by changing the final e in the names of the bivalent radicals, methene, etc., into -yl. CH^{III} Methenyl, C₂H₅^{III} Ethenyl, C₃H₅^{III} Propenyl [etc.]. *Ibid.* 24 Among these [nitrids] special mention must be made of a group consisting of nitrogen combined with a trivalent hydrocarbon-radicle, such as (CH₃N) Methenyl nitrid, (C₂H₅N) Ethenyl nitrid, (C₃H₅N) Propenyl nitrid = CN.C₃H₅ Ethyl cyanide.
1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV 309 Propenyl Phenol = Anethol. *Ibid.*, Propenyl Bromide = Bromopropylene C₃H₅Br. *Ibid.*, Propenyl Carbinol = Butenyl Alcohol.

Hence **Propenylamine**, the amine or compound ammonia of propenyl, CH₂·CH=CH·NH₂.

Propeptone: see PRO-2 1.

Proper (prɒpɛr), a. (adv., sb.) Forms 3-6 **propre** (4-6) **propr(e)**, -**yr(e)**, -**ur(e)**, 6 **propper**, 4-**proper**. [ME. *propre*, a. F. *propre* (11-12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = L. *proprius* one's own, special, particular, peculiar, whence It, Sp. *propro*. The sense had already undergone great development in Latin, Romanic, and French, before the word was taken into Eng., where the chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond with the logical development. As it happens, our earliest evidence for the word appears in the adv. PROPERLY sense 3, corresp. to 9 of the adj.]

1. Belonging to oneself or itself; (one's or its) own; owned as property, that is, the, or a, property or quality of the thing itself, intrinsic, inherent. Usually preceded by a possessive (cf. OWN a. 1); sometimes also by *own*. *arch.* exc in special connexions (chiefly scientific).

Proper motion (Astron.), that part of the apparent motion of a heavenly body (now usually of a 'fixed' star) supposed to be due to its actual movement in space, any observed motion of a star other than those due to the rotation of the earth, to parallax, and to aberration. *In proper person* (L. *in propria persona*), in his (or one's) own person. †*Proper thing* = one's own thing, a property.

a 1300 CURRIER *M. 562* (Cott.) An saul has propre thinges (= properties) thre. *Ibid.* 18765 Wit his aun proprur might, He stei up in pair aller sight. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 To haf in heritage, also a propre ping, bat were conquest tille him. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 4958 For to sytte in dome in propre parson. c 1400 MAUNDVELL v. (1839) 37 With his own proper Sward he was laynd. 1552 TINDALE *Explos.* x *John* II. 21 (1538) 46 b, Some call themselves poore, without hauntyng any thyng proper. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. vii. 141 This proper and equal motion of the heaven. *Ibid.* IV. xxxiii. 300 Neither haue they any master to whom they are proper. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* III. iii. 60 Euen with such like valour, men hang, and drowne their proper selues. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxen.* II. 700 The said leiger-book which was then my proper book, is now in Bodley's Library. 1718 G. SEWELL *Profrum. Cupid.* 9 III is the Bird that soles his proper Nest. 1783 HIRSCHL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII 267 Astronomers haue observed what they call a proper motion in several of the fixed stars. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. XLVI*, To shroud me from my proper scorn. 1871 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 79 (transl. Dante) To iudge with my proper eyes. 1881 PIAZZI *Savign in Nature* XXIV 430/1 He concludes that the cause of the 'proper' light of the comet is the illumination of its constituent molecules by electric discharge. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 335 One of those stars which has a considerable proper motion.

2. Belonging or relating to the person or thing in question distinctively (more than to any other), or exclusively (not to any other); special, particular, distinctive, characteristic; peculiar, restricted; private, individual; of its own. Opp. to *common*. Const. *to*.

In liturgies, applied to a service, psalm, lesson, etc., specially appointed for a particular day or season. (See also C. 2, and PREFACE sb. 1.) In quot 1377, = several, separate, distinct: cf. PROPERLY 1 b.

a 1300 CURRIER *M. 562* (Cott.) Sai me... qual[ite]kinwise Of hir we sal mak pis seruus, Sin baris propre nan i knau. 1377 LANGE. P. PL. B. x. 237 Three piopre persones, ac nougt in pluiel noubre, For al is but on god, and eche is god hym-selue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The dieie Colre his propre sete Hath in the galle. c 1400 MAUNDVELL (Rovb) xvii 77 Pe folk of Caldee ha a piopre langage and piopre lettres and figures. 1548-9 (Mar) *Blk Com. Prayer, Morn Prayer*, Then shal folow certaine Psalmes in oadre as they been appointed excepte there be piopre Psalmes appointed for that day. 1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 3 Their feet are proper, and not like mans, for they are like great hands. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 14 Endemial and local Infirmities proper unto certain Regions. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* I. viii (1765) 16 A Proper Receptacle, is that which belongs only to the Parts of a single Fructification. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Flowers having an involucre which is either common or proper. 1870 TYNDALL *Electricity* § 66. 13 The notion of two kinds of electricity, one proper to vitreous bodies, the other proper to resinous bodies. *Mod. Hymns*, with proper Tunes. The Psalms and Canticles, with proper Chants.

b. *Gram.* Applied to a name or noun which is used to designate a particular individual object (e.g. a person, a tame animal, a star, planet, country, town, river, house, ship, etc.). Opposed to *COMMON* a. 17 a.

A proper name is written with an initial capital letter. The same proper name may be borne by many persons in different families or generations, or by several places in different countries or localities, but it does not connote any qualities common to and distinctive of the persons or things which it denotes. A proper name may however receive a connotation from the qualities of an individual so named, and be used as a common noun, as a Hercules, a Caesar (Kaiser, Czar), a Calvary, an atlas.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 462/18 Heo was icleopid in propre name 'de Maudeleynne'. c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 70/1 Chariys, proppr name, Carolus. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 b, In this Proposition *Cato* is the Nowne proper, which belongeth to one manne only. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii § 5 If we had Reason to mention particular Horses, as often as particular Men, we should haue proper Names for the one, as familiar as for the other, and Bucephalus would be a Word as much in use, as Alexander. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 117 Supposing Jehovah to be merely a proper name. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 2 Proper names haue strictly no meaning, they are mere marks for individual objects.

3. *Her.* Represented in the natural colouring, not in any of the conventional tinctures

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 95b, Two Cypress trees raguled Solis, enwrappd with lvy proper. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii (1612) 123 By proper is euermore vnderstood his natural colour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 409/1 The City of Oxford beareth Azure, a Book open, proper, with seven Seals between three Crowns Or. c 1770 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 293 A turkey Cock on each Cut in stone and painted proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 272 A peacock in its pride, proper

II. 4. Strictly belonging or applicable; that is in conformity with rule; strict, accurate, exact, correct, † literal, not metaphorical (obs.).

c 1440 PRECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 In propperist manner of speaking. 1563 WINTER *Four Score Thre. Quest.* § 4 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 72 Why diminish 30 or takis away the trow and proppr sentence fra ws, of this part of our Catholik belief? 1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 236 The sense of that place is proper, and not figurative. 1581 [see IMPROPER a. 1]. 1708 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 96 The proper name of these birds is Pinguin. It has been corrupted to Penguin. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 43 As I was walking along the common—blown along would be the proper phrase. 1875 ENCYCL. BRIT. II. 272/2 Arachnids are not, in a proper sense, subject to metamorphosis.

†b. Very, identical. Obs.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Francis.* I. cclxxxv. 426 The same proper night Sir Thomas Grafton was departed. 1582 STANWORTH *Eneid* I (Arb.) 29 But loa, the proper image of corps vntumbd appeared In dreame to Dido. 1849 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. I. x (1866) 178 Act. like his proper self

5. To which the name accurately belongs; strictly so called, in the strict use of the word; genuine, true, real; regular, normal. In mod. use often following its noun. †*Proper chant* (obs.): see PROPEROBEANT.

a 1400-50 Alexander 367 May þou hald me his hest.. And profe þus in my presens as a propre sothe. c 1440 PRECOCK *Repr.* 189 It is lesful in proppr manner of lefulnes that Pilgrimage be doon. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. xciii. Comm., The Holie Ghost is the proper auctor, and a man is the writte. 1734 SALL *Koran Prelim. Disc.* § 1 (Chandos) 1 Proper Arabia is by the oriental writers diuided into five provinces. 1752 P. PETIT *Hebrew Guide* NJ. Vowels are X Proper, and IV Improper, i. e. which are scarcely sounded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 89 The earths proper do not unite with oxygen... Characters of the alkaline and proper earths. 1840 RUSKIN *St. Lamps* I. § 1.7 Extending principles which belong to building, into the sphere of architecture proper. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. III. vii. 101 Rome asserts that in the mass a true and proper sacrifice is offered. 1899 ALLIOTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 458 The concussion, may be limited either to the cerebrum proper, or to the medulla and pons.

b *Arith.* *Proper fraction*, a fraction whose value is less than unity, the numerator being less than the denominator.

Proper prime: applied by W. H. H. Hudson to a prime number such that, when it is the denominator of a vulgar fraction, the recurring period of the equivalent decimal fraction consists of the highest possible number of figures, i. e. one less than such prime.

1674 JEAKS *Arith.* (1701) 44 Proper Fractions always haue the Numerator less than the Denominator, for then the parts signified are less than an Unit or Integer. *Ibid.* 169

Nevertheless this is to be understood of Proper Fractions. *1829 HUTTON Course Math. I. 52.* 1864 W. H. H. HUDSON in *Messenger of Math. II. 1* If the period of d consist of $d-1$ places, d is called a *proper prime*.

6. Answering fully to the description; thorough, complete, perfect, out-and-out, cf. 7. Now *slang* or *collog.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 377 Quhen the king his folk has sene Begyn to faile, for propy tene, Hys assenhe gan he cry c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV* ProI 259 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) He nys but a veray propre fole. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 166 Throw matelent, and werray propy ire. a. 1683 OWEN *Exp. Heb.* (1790) III. 294 Not to be thankful for gifts is the most proper, that is, the most base ingratitude. a. 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. 'The mischievous boy got a proper licking.' 'Tom is a proper rogue.' 1833 MISS WONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* xliii, Old Marham seems in a proper talking. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 45 There will be a proper blow-up about this.

7. Such as a thing of the kind should be; excellent, admirable, commendable, capital, fine, goodly, of high quality. (Also ironically: cf. *fine*.) Now *arch.* or *vulgar.*

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptiste) 243 John þe properste profyt was Of al þat aperit in manis flesch. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 51 Here is propre seruce, quod pacience, þer fareth no pryuce bettere. c. 1384 CHAUCER *Ld. Fame* II. 218, I wille tellen the a propre skille. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Proiss. I. cvii* 120 Ther was many a proper feat of armes done. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. P.* 26 b. She had a proper wytt & coude both rende and wryte. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron. II. 40/2* A good humanician, and a proper philosopher. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* I. 1. 132 A proper test, and neuer heard before. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. 1. 312 Talke with a man out at a window, a proper saying. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. I.* II. Ay, she is a proper piece' that such creatures can broke for. 1788 J. MAY *Frail. & Lett.* (1873) 60 Major Doughty sent me a proper herring. which I salted. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI. 1, Thou hast tasted thy liquor like a proper man. Comb. 1867 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* III. II, 'Tis a pity such a proper-part gentleman should want [see *Part sb.* 12].

b. Of good character or standing; honest, respectable, worthy. *Obs.* or merged in 10 b.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. II. 169 A proper Gentlewoman. 1607 — *All's Well* IV. III. 240 An advertisement to a proper made in Florence. To take heede of the allurement of one Count Rosillion. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* IV. 19 The other, St. Philip Stapleton, was a proper man, of a fair extraction. 1765 GRAY *Shakespeare* 3 'Tis Willy begs, once a right proper man. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II, 'What about you?' 'I am not a—proper woman.'

8. Of goodly appearance or make; fine-looking, 'fine', good-looking, handsome, well-made, elegant, comely, 'fair'. Now *arch.* and *dialect.*

13. *E. E. Allt.* P. A. 685 Approche he schal þat proper pyle c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb* 1366 'Sirs, quah Neynes, cometh ner, And sech a proper syster. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 125 That was the proper Pape Iaze, provide in his apparale. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Dodley* I. 26 Little Nell, A proper wench, she danceth well. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 23 The same tyme was Moses borne, and was a proper childe [Wycluf fair or semely; *Rheims* a proper infant]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 77 These Indians were very proper, tall and lusty men. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 397 One of the properest buildings north of Trent. c. 1710 CELIA *Finches Diary* (1888) 129 One of white marble the shewes and venes. so finely done as to appear very proper. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* II, By St. Anne! but he is a proper youth. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *s. v.* To make proper, to adorn. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, IV, If he had but been a head taller they had never seen a properger man.

III. 9. Adapted to some purpose or requirement expressed or implied; fit, apt, suitable; fitting, befitting; *esp.* appropriate to the circumstances or conditions, what it should be, or what is required; such as one ought to do, have, use, etc.; right.

a. 1225 [implied in *PROPERLY* *adv.* 3] 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 70 To disorde goode thinges, and put them oute of their propie places. 1530 FALSGR. 321/2 Proper or apte or that serveth to a purpose, *dict.* *duche*. 1604 SHAKS *Old*. v. u. 196 'Tis proper I obey him; but not now. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 132 The fruit of Cocos. of great vertue to purge all humours, and proper for all diseases. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 258 To enquire of the properest methods to carry on our trade. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 120 They sometimes use the Aids when the Aids, or some other properer Tool, hes not at hand. 1779 *Junius Lett.* LVIII (1800) 337 He might introduce whatever novelties he thought proper. 1795 COWPER *Fairing Time* 64-5 Choose not alone a proper mate, But proper tyme to marry. 1830 LINCOLLY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 Boiling the chips until the insapitated juice has acquired a proper consistency. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitness* VI. 70 The proper tyme to commence using glasses.

10. In conformity with social ethics, or with the demands or usages of polite society; becoming, decent, decorous, respectable, genteel, 'correct'.

1794 SWIFT *T. T. Uth. Apol.* How the author came to be without his papers is a story not proper to be told. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 271 P. 4 If it had been proper for them [ladies] to hear, the Author would not have wrapp'd it up in Greek. 1778 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 70 That won't be proper; you know, To morrow's Sunday. 1812-13 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1886) I. 327 So you do not know whether it is proper to write to me? 1831 PRAED *Stanzas* *Boccaccio* IV, Then Guilt will read the properest books, And Folly wear the sobriest looks. 1852 Mrs STOWE *Uncle Tom* xvi, When will you learn what's proper?

b. *transf.* of persons: Conforming to social ethics or polite usage; strictly decorous in manners and behaviour. (Somewhat *collog.*)

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* x. 72 We dined at a tavern —La, what do I say? a *Restaurateur's*, dear, Where your properest ladies go dine every day. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 30 Very proper and respectable gentlemen. 1880 SPURGEON *Text* XXVI. 466 You hear very proper people cry out against some of us.

B. *adv.* = PROPERLY

1. Excellently, finely, handsomely; genuinely, thoroughly. Now *dialect.*, *vulgar.*, or *slang*. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 901 He lukit to his lykame. So propy plesand of prent. c. 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 242 Propy schene schane the son. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 53 As proper brave a man as e'er was laid Under the turf. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockin* (1862) 201, I am proper glad you agree with me, squire, said he. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosho* ix, 'Had 'em that time—had 'em proper!' said he.

2. Suitably, appropriately. *Obs.* 1623 *Gentleman's Counsel* a. vj, Ordering each part thereof proper to its particular use. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 126 The Joys is not proper for the second Story. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 36 Which is properest done at those seasons when our thoughts are fresh. C. *sb.* or *quasi-sb.*

[The *adj.* used *absol.*, sometimes with *pl.* as a *sb.* Cf. *L. proprium* neuter, used *subst.*, and *own* used predicatively (*this is my own*) or *absol.* (*stage of your own*).]

1. That which is one's own; private possession, private property; something belonging to oneself.

16330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2380 Þey nolde soffren hym nougt to take, Hys own propre for to make. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Whs.* (1880) 40 Luyunge in obedience, wip-outen propre. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Prov. Prov.* 310 How moche thou mayste despende of thyw own propy. 1456 *Regist. de Aberthothoc* (Bann. Cl.) II. 89 The propys that passis estward betwix the propir and the comoun. 1524 in *Styrpe Eccl. Men* (1721) I. App. xii. 26 Redounding to their honours & suertes, as his awne propers. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 22, I fene N. make my profession and promise obedience to God, to S. Frances. to live without propre and in chastite accordyng to the rule of the sayd ordre.

2. *In proper*: in individual possession, as private property; as one's own. (Opposed to *in common*) *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. u. 22 (Camb. MS.) Yif thou mayst shewyn me þat euerie any mortal man hath resseyuyd any of the thinges to ben hise in propre. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 201 We seyen we han rígt nougt in propre ne in comoun. 1553 BECON *Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 215 Chist and his Apostles had no possessions neyther in proper nor in comoun. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi (1614) 768 They have their lands and gardens in proper. 1650 JCR. TAYLOR *Holy Living* III. 3 (1727) 171 They could not have that in proper, which God made to be common.

2. *Eccl.* An office, or some part of an office, as a psalm, etc., appointed for a particular occasion or season. Opp. to *COMMON* *sb.* 10.

[c. 1400 *Table of Lessons*, etc. in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 First ben sett sondaies and ferals togider, and after that the sanctorium, bothe comyn and proper togider, of al the þeei. *Ibid.* 696 Here endith the Priore Sanctorium, and now bigyneth the Common Sanctorium. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order*, etc. The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, appointed for the Sundae, shall serve all the weeke after, except these fall some feast that hath his propre. 1851 [RORTON] *Hymns & Anthems* Intro. 23 The Proper of the Season and the Proper of Saints, for which [the Prayer Book] provides Epistles and Gospels. 1874 [see *COMMON* *sb.* 10] 1882-3 Schaff's *Engl. Relig. Knowl.* 204 The regular [R. C.] orders have also in most cases a Proper, containing offices of saints belonging to their rule.

3. An attribute specially or intrinsically belonging to something; an essential quality, property, characteristic. *Obs.*

1629 Br. ANDREWES *Serm.* *Acts* x. 34. 35 (1629) 725 The receiving of the Holy Ghost in a more ample measure [is] *opus dei*, the proper of this Day. *Ibid.* (1661) 428 That is Christ's proper. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 67 Every proper floweth from the Essential beginnings of his subject. 1697 *tr. Burgardicus his Logic* 41 Propriety either flow immediately from the Essence of the Subject. Or, by the Mediation of some other Property.

4. *Proper, v. Obs.* [f. *PROPER* *a.* cf. *L. propriare* to make one's own, *obs.* *F. propriier* corresponding in form and use. In some cases perhaphetic for *apropre*, *APPROPRE* *v.*]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (to oneself), to make one's own, take possession of.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Whs.* (1880) 421 Men þat assenten to siche plying of chis chis bysye cristis leue. 1496 DRIES & PAUP (*W. de W.*) VII. v. 281/2 They propren to themselves by couetyse that is comon by kynde.

2. To appropriate, to make proper, to apply or ascribe specially or exclusively (to a person or thing). c. 1380 WYCLIF *Whs.* (1880) 353 Crist seip þat by his mannes he had no power to gyue hem leue to sit on hys 137 side, but to be godded in hys fadue is propred his power. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii (Tollem. MS.), Þe liknesse þat we seep in sweetenis we propred to him þe names of þo þinges, for liknesse of þe þingis [L. *propter similitudinem eis appropriamus*]. *Ibid.* XVII. cl. (Bodl. MS.), Rubrum ober Rubus is a name propred þer to a scrubbet þat bereþ wilde berries. c. 1400 FRYMER 50 God I to whom it is propred to be merciful eue.

b. ? To make master (of something).

1508 Ord. *Crysten Men* (*W. de W.* 1506) II. xvii. 130 The person contemplatyf y^t by the grace of god is truly propred of all his desyres & pleasures wayne & wordly. [The alleged sense 'to make proper, to adorn', cited in *Cent. Dict.*, is due to a misreading of Halliwell see quot. 1847-78 *s. v.* *PROPER* a. 8]

5. *Properant, a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. properantem*, pres. pple. of *proper-are*: see next.] Hasty.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I. 138 Julius was the main fers and properant aganis the Scottis. 1633 I. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* III. 12 The former [action] is patient, looking for, the other is properant, hastening to.

6. *Properate, v. Obs.* [f. ppl stem of *L. proper-are* to hasten, f. *proper-us* quick.]

1. *intr.* To hasten, to go quickly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Properate*, to hasten. 1632 VICARS *Virgil* II. 43 A while to keep off death, which properates. [1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 64 Misocapelus, Captator, Eubulus, and Quisquilus properated before, with a rapid oscitancy. (Here a burlesque of pedantic language.)]

2. *trans.* To hasten; to quicken the growth of. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 109 Some [salts] are dead to plants, others properate [them] too fast; and some are sluggish, and scarce advance them at all.

7. *Properation, Obs.* [ad. *L. properationem*, n. of action f. *proper-are*: see prec.] The action of hastening (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i] xxxi. 99 Often handling of the withering Flowe is a properation of more swift decay. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* I. 14 Death's properation prevents their preparation.

8. *Properchant, Mus. Obs.* [f. *PROPER* *a.* + *CHANT* *sb.*] Applied to those hexachords which began on the note C (nearly corresponding to the modern 'natural scale').

1597 MORLEY *Intrad Mus.* 4 What is Properchant? It is a propriete of singing, wherein you may sing either *fa* or *mi* in *b* *fa* *mi* according as it shall be marked *b* or thus *fa* and is when the *ut* is in *C* *fa* *ut*. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 112 From these six Notes, *Vi, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*, did arise three proprieties of Singing, which they [Latin] named *B. Quarte, B. Mollie, and Properchant* or *Natural*. *Ibid.* 113 Properchant was when their *Vi* was applied to *C*. But in our Modern Musick, we acknowledge no such thing as Properchant.

9. *Properhede, Obs.* [f. *PROPER* *a.* + *HEAD*.] The quality of being 'proper', i. e. of pertaining or relating to oneself.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 *pe* v. spanne lengthe of þe handle of þi skeet in contricion muste be properhede, þat is to sayn, thynke of þi own proper synnes & not of oþer mennys. 1496 DRIES & PAUP (*W. de W.*) VII. v. 281/2 There is thre maner of propertees and properhede.

10. *Properisopome (properisopom), a. and sb. Gr. Gram.* [abbrev. of *properisopomenon* (also in use) = *Gr. προπερισώμενον*, neuter pr. pple. passive of *προπερισώω* to circumflex on the penultimate, f. *πρo*, *PRO-2* + *περισώω*: see *PERISOPOME*.] a. *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the penultimate syllable. b. *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 BLOMFIELD *tr. Mathias Gr. Gram.* 98 *Properisopomena*, which have the circumflex on the penultima. 1867 *tr. Curtius Grk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 93 *Proparoxytones*, and *properisopomena*, receive also from the following enclitic another accent as acute on the last syllable. 1883 CHANDLER *Grk. Accentuation* § 11 No word with a final syllable long by nature can be proparoxytone or properisopomenon. *Ibid.* § 971 A properisopomenon followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, but dissyllabic enclitics after properisopomena ending in *ε* or *ω* are oxytone. 1905 *Athenium* 19 Aug. 250/3 He knows that an enclitic in ancient Greek throws back the accent upon a properisopomenon, and consequently he writes *τὸν μαῖστρον τὸν* which is not to be pronounced in modern Greek. What he actually heard was *τὸ μαῖστρον*.

11. *Properistoma, etc.*: see *PRO-2*.

12. *Properly (prp'adli), adv.* [f. *PROPER* *a.* + *-LY* *2*.] In a proper manner (in senses of the *adj.*). 1. In its own nature, in itself, intrinsically, essentially; in one's own person, for oneself, as one's own, as private property, privately. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Whs.* (1880) 49 Þei han grete housis propred to hem self and myche hid tresour. 1451 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 5 b, To goe vpright and to speake, are properly to all menne generally. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* v. II. 90 My Affaires are Seruated to others. Though I owe My Reuenge properly, my remission lies In Volcan breasts. 1678 CUDWORTH *Inuall. Syst.* 170 The whole world or heaven... is moved properly by soul.

b. Particularly, distinctively, specially.

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 And specialliche and propredliche of the rote of auarice quop out manye smale roten, þet byþ wel grete dyadliche zennes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D. ij, 1 hat terme draw is propuri assigned to that hawke that will see a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 19 A certane schort .grase, quhairin scheip properly delytes. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* VII. § 5. 130 A subject hath nothing properly his owne against the will of the Supreme Authority. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxv, One would think mischief was so properly thy element that to thee it was indifferent whether friend or foe was the sufferer.

c. By itself or themselves; severally. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 Thus ben the Signes propredly Divided. 14300 *Wychet* (1828) p. xlii, A man maye take a glasse, and beake the glasse into many peces, and in euery pece properly thou mayste se thy face.

2. In the proper or strict sense; strictly speaking; literally, not figuratively (*obs.*); in accordance with fact; strictly, accurately, correctly, exactly.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. x Tabernakle properly is þe mansyon of feightand men. c. 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 33 þis desire es noghte properly lufe, bot it es a begynnynge, for lufe properly es a full cuppyllynge of þe lufande and þe lufed to gedrye. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxiii. 130 Off Paradys can I not speke properly, for I hafe not bene þere. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steadman's Comm.* 24 If we wil properly and exactly

speake, according to the definition of the word 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. 1. 8. He keeps me rustically at home, or (to speak more properly) states me here at home vnkept 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus* 128 Carefully avoiding to take words properly, which are spoken metaphorically 1790 PALLY *Howe Paul* Rom. ii. 17. Greece properly so called, that is, as distinguished from Macedonia 1850 McCOSH *Dev. Gov.* i. iii (1874) 67 Virtue is not virtue, properly speaking, when it is constrained

3. Fittingly, suitably, appropriately; as it ought to be, or as one ought to do; rightly, correctly, duly, well, in accordance with social ethics or good manners, becomingly, with propriety.

1225 *Aur. R.* 98. Loked nu, hu propeliche be leftri in Canticis, lered ou, bi hure sawe, hu 3e schulen siggen. 'En dilectus meus' 1340 *Aeneid* 25 Huanne he deph his guodes nazt uor god propeliche, ac nor be wordle 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sautis* xi (*Symon & Judas*) 69 He send til hyme pane a paynteele To paynt his fygar properly 1400 MAUNDEV (*Roxb.*) xxx. 134 In pat land er many papaias and pai speke of bare awen kynde als properly as a man 1533 *Faith Disput.* Purgat Wks (1829) 99 Mark. how properly that substantial reason, wherewith they go about to establish purgatory, concludeth 1666 F. BROOKES *Le Blanc's Trav.* 372 Those famous sheep called *Pacos* which serve as property for carriage as horses 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. viii (1860) i. 82 Law can never regulate them [wages] properly. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gair* III. 73 He took leave affectionately and yet properly 1854 Mrs. S. S. S. *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, Take the horse back, and clean him properly. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi xxxvii (1879) 219 If the object-glass does not perform its part properly. *Mod.* Why don't you behave properly?

4. In a goodly fashion, excellently, admirably; with goodly appearance, finely, handsomely; well. Now arch. or vulgar.

1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App iv 621 *pe* Orisoun .of seynt Ambrose pat he properly in piose Made. 1400 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) xxii. 107 Made of precious stanes so properly and so curiously pat it seeme as it were a vyne grownd. 1430 *Hymns Verg* 62 'Apparale be propirli' quod Pride 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 47, I can prank it properly. 1552 *Huloch*, Properly or trymme, concunne, dextre 1732 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 259, I never saw hills so properly and so finely clothed. 1740-87 *Letit. Miss Talbot*, &c (1808) 19 A mean dressed man got up into a tree, and from thence harangued them very properly

5. Of degree. Thoroughly, completely, perfectly, utterly, entirely, quite; exceedingly, very (Now slang or colloq.)

1400-50 *Alexander* 3283 (*Dubl. MS.*) Pus prosperite and pue propriety me blyndyd 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt.* *Brut* (1814) 57 For certayne I thoughte properly it had ben you 1664 *Pierys Diary* 24 June, Such variety of picture, and other things of value and rarity, that I was properly confounded. *Ibid.* 14 July, All which, I did assure my Lord, was most properly false, and nothing like it true 1816 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 29 May in *Lockhart*, Economy is the order of the day, and I can assure you they are shaving properly close 1895 MORRIS in *Mackail's Life* (1899) II. 309 They beat us properly. We polled about half what they did. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 3/6 The accused said he got 'properly drunk.'

Propriety (*prp pameis*). Now rare. [*f.* as *prec* + *-ness*] The quality of being proper.

1. The fact of belonging specially to something; special quality or character, peculiarity.

1630 LORD BAYNARD ii. 9 The Woman to whom God had giuen that understanding, to be capable of the propriety of his speech 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* iii. Comm. 175 The Latines in regard of the propriety of the forme, name it (*Delotom*) *Triangulum* 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Propriety*, Peculiarity

2. Excellence, goodness; esp. of appearance goodliness, handsomeness, elegance, comeliness.

1530 PALSOR 258/2 *Propriety, factis, factis*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Alex.* vii. 29 The propriety of the Chalde. a 1605 FLETCHER *Love's Pilg.* iv. 1, Yonder is a lady veil'd; For propriety beyond comparison 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 196 The queen, upon parity of deserts, always preferred propriety of person in conferring her favours. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Propriety*, Talness of Stature.

3. Fitness, suitability, becomingness, propriety; conformity with what is 'proper'.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. NT* Pref. (1618) 18 Both for propriety of wordes, and truth of sense he hath wisely and faithfully translated. 1700 ASB. KING *Let. to Swift* 16 Sept., I am not courtier enough to know the propriety of the thing 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi, Standing off in separate propriety, as people do who 'go into society'.

† **Proprietary**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 proprietary, propriety. [*f.* PROPRIETY *sb.* + *-ARY*]. cf. PROPRIETARY (to which propriety leads); also the forms of PROPRIETY. = PROPRIETARY B. 2, A. 2.

1400 *Rule St. Benet* 124 *pe* behous lue in wilfull powerte, bat *pe* be nocht proprietary and falle in owre-begh daunger enence bi religion. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons. Perfect.* D.J., When the religious men therof ben propriety. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 275 Somedoutours thyne that all such proprietyes be excommunicate & accursed.

Propertied (*prp patid*), *a.* [*f.* next + *-ED* 2]

† 1. Having a specified property, quality, nature, or disposition. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 83 His voyce was propertied As all the tuned Spheres, and that to Friends. 1623 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* i. Wks 1874 IV. This approues you To be most nobly propertied 1862 P. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 94 The expression *dharma-dharmyabhedat*, 'because of the non-difference of a property and that which is propertied.'

2. Possessed of, owning, or holding property.

1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 30 You are still in the flesh, in a canal and propertied world 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 267 They are the propertied class 1887 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II viii (1888) 256 Whatever the propertied and satisfied classes may think.

3. Furnished with theatrical properties *nonce-use* 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 1/1 The great picture of 'An Audience in Athens during the Representation of Agamemnon'. istoo 'staged' and 'propertied' to be very convincing

Property (*prp paiti*), *sb.* Forms *a.* 4-6 *propete*, -*tee*, -*tie* (6-ty), 4-6 *properte*, (4-5-ur-, -yr-, 4-6-ir-, 5-6-ar-, 4-5-tee, 4-6-te, 5-ty, 5-6-tie), 5-7 *propetrie* (5-6-tee, 6-7-tye), 6-*property* *b.* 4 *properte*, 5 *propyete*, -*tee* (6-tye). [*ME. proprete*, app. ME or AF modification of OF *proprieté* (12th c. in Litté), ad. L. *proprietas*, n. of quality from *proprius* own, proper. The *b. propete* corresponds to a F. dial. form *proprieté* cited of 1292 in Godef. *Compl.* The F. *propete*, which corresponds exactly to ME. *proprieté*, is not cited before 17th c., and is viewed by Hatz-Darm. as directly *f. propre* adj. + *-ité*. All the forms are ultimately French or Eng. representations of the L. word (whence PROPRIETY) with or without conformation to the adj. *propre*, *PROPER*.]

1. The condition of being owned by or belonging to some person or persons (cf. *PROPER* *a.* 1); hence, the fact of owning a thing; the holding of something as one's own, the right (*esp.* the exclusive right) to the possession, use, or disposal of anything (usually of a tangible material thing); ownership, proprietorship; = PROPRIETY 1.

1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 37 *pe* cite of Beedleem was Davyis bi sum propirte 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 357 What that a riche worthi king, Wol axe and cleyne propirte In thing to which he hath no riht 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 349 Tyll it myth be undystond wedyr the propirte were in the Kyng or in my lord 1582 *Reg. Privy Council* Ser. III. 501 Landis pertaining to the said David, Erl of Craufurd, in propirte and tenandrie 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 225 *Propirte* is the highest right that a man hath or can have to any thing, which no way dependeth upon another mans curtesie 1660 LOCKE *Govt.* i. iv § 42 God has given no one of his Children such a Property in his peculiar Portion of the Things of this World. 1713 *Treaty of Utrecht* in *Magens Insurance* (1755) II. 507 Sea-letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property and Bulk of the Ship 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x 190 The right of possession (though it carries with it a strong presumption) is not always conclusive evidence of the right of property, which may still subsist in another man 1838 T. DRUMMOND *Let. to Tipperary Magistrates* 18 Apr. in B. O'Brien *Life* (1889) 284 Property has its duties as well as its rights 1896 *Dugby Real Prop.* x § 1 374 Rights of property or ownership over land, meaning by property or ownership the enjoyment of those indefinite rights of user over land by virtue of which in ordinary language a person is entitled to speak of land as his property

1601 SHAKS *Phaenx & Turle* 37 Either was the others mine. Propirte was thus appalled, That the selfe was not the same. Single Natures double name, Neither two nor one was called [*f.* = Either was claimed by the other as 'Mine' Ownership was thus dismayed (But Schmidt takes 'property' here as = 'particularly, individuality').]

2. That which one owns; a thing or things belonging to or owned by some person or persons; a possession (usually material), or possessions collectively; (one's) wealth or goods. (In quotes. 1456, 1526, private as distinguished from common property.) Also *fig.*

(Comparatively few examples before 17th c.) 13 *Cyrcor M.* 23380 (Coit.) And haue i tan bath aght and fe O pam bat had na propirte. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii xlii 123 bat pou mowe be dispoiled of all maner propirte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 24 They, had no propirte, but all was in comune. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* ii. 1. 597 A King, Vpon whose propirte, and most deere life, A damnd defeat was made 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. ix. § 123 He .is willing to join in Society with others for the mutual Preservation of their Lives, Liberties and Estates, which I call by the general Name, Property 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 3 Time therefore ought, above all other kinds of property, to be free from invasion 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 33 She was the property, I understood, of Mr. Francis, who had bought her some time before 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 13 The sole disposal of a property to the amount of a hundred thousand pounds 1838 FOMBLANQUET in *Life & Labors* (1874) 290 In 1838 the personal property of 24 English Bishops who had died within the last 20 years amounted to £1 640 000. 1849 COBBEN in *Morley's Life* xviii. (1902) 67/2 Real property always falls in value in the vicinity of barracks 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi § 4. 304 The printing press was making letters the common property of all

b. A piece of land owned; a landed estate. 1719 DE FOE *Cruces* (1840) I. xx. 365 They..had their propirte set apart for them. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 Small properties, much divided, prove the greatest source of misery that can be conceived 1885 *Smith* 28 May 1835/1 Lord Eldon .possessed one considerable property in Durham, and another in Dorset

† *c.* Something belonging to a thing; an appurtenance; an adjunct. *Obs.*

1350 *Exalt.* *Cross* 58 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1882) 128 Also 311 gert he mak þarin Propirteþe by þreus gyn 13. *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. l. 493 *pe* properties of nature *werd* bi þe þe þe [L. *Comoda nature nullo tñ tempore deest*] a 1661 FULLER *Worthnes, Herefordsh.* (1662) ii 33

Many aged folk which in other countries are properties of the chimneys, or confined to their beds, are here found in the field as able to work

3. *Theatre*. Any portable article, as an article of costume or furniture, used in acting a play, a stage requisite, appurtenance, or accessory. Chiefly *pl.*

1425 *Cast. Persev* 132 in *Macra Plays* 81 *pe*ve parcellis in propirteþe we purpose us to playe þis day seuenenyt 1598 in *Feuillerat Remis Q. Elus* (1908) 303 Furnished in this office with sondrye garments & properties 1590 SHAKS. *Muds N.* i. 11 108, I wil diaw a bil of properties, such as ouir play wants. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* iv. ii, This cloak and hat, without Weaving a word or other property, Will fit the person 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 371 To be Sold very cheap, Cloaths, Scenes, Properties, clean, and in very good Order 1821 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* iii. xix, They were excessively amused with the properties, and Lord Squib proposed they should dress themselves. 1881 Ld. LENOX *Plays, Players*, etc. II. iii. 47, 'I used it as a property'. 'A what?' interrupted the magistrate

† 4 *fig.* A mere means to an end; an instrument, a tool, a cat's-paw. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iii. iv. 10 'Tis a thing impossible I should lose thee, but as a property. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1633) 965 That he was but a Puppet, or a property in the late tragical motion. 1669 *Decay Chr. Faity* xii. f. i Both religion and those that fought for it, were only made properties to promote the lusts of those who despised both 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 54 Hackney Coachmen .praying for rainy Weather, that they may make a Property of the People they carry in the Afternoon.

5. An attribute or quality belonging to a thing or person: in earlier use sometimes, an essential, special, or distinctive quality, a peculiarity; in later use often, a quality or characteristic in general (without reference to its essentialness or distinctiveness) *a.* Of a thing or things.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1008x V rede þe here how þe properties are shewed, Þoghe þe langage be but lewed. 1398 *Tervisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxi (1495) d vii b/1 The wytt of gropyng hath this propirte, that he is [un] al þe parties of the body, outtake here, nayles of fete and of hondes 1490 HENRYSON *Mar. Rab.* i (*Coch & Yash*) ix, This joly yasp had propirte sevin The first, of colour it was meruelous 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 2 b, The philosophers had such desyre to knowe the natures & propirteas of thynges. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Aiv, In pontike wormwode is there no smalle astrigent propirte 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* i. 35 Though heat hath that killing property, yet it seems that cold hath not. 1777 *Priestley's Mat. & Spir.* (1782) L. xix. 218 Truth is only a property, and no substance whatever 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. (1832) 5 The property of lenses and mirrors to form erect and inverted images of objects 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. xli (1879) 241 It is one of the properties of a triangle that the three interior angles taken together are equal to two right angles.

† *b.* Of a person. *Obs.*

1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 138 Crist telliþ þe heiste propirte þat falliþ to a good herde 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* ii. xxx. 22 Hauyngre great experiences in hawkynge & huntynge and other propirteas apperteynyng to a Gentrylman. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 70 b, The persone of Antichrist, his nature, disposicion, and all his propirteas 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 409 He hath this property of an honest man, that his word is as good as his hand. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 313, I am sorry for your ill properties, but I entertain no enmity against you 1828 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi, One of whom, he knew no virtuous property.

† *c.* A peculiar or exclusive attribute; a quality belonging only to the being in question. *Obs.*

1628 PRESTON *New Court* (1634) 38 A man that hath excellent gifts and graces himselfe, he cannot convey them to another, but that is the property of God, that is peculiar to him alone. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. v § 13 257 This is to take upon you the property of God, which is to know the hearts of men.

d. Logic. Reckoned as one of the PREDICABLES, *q. v.* see quotes 1725, 1870

1851 T. WILSON *Logike* (1850) 5 b, Propirte is a naturall pronenesse and maner of doing, which agreeth to one kind, and to the same only, and that euermore. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 62 Properties be not adjuncts; for, adjuncts doe outwardly befall the subject. Properties are necessary emanations from the principles of nature. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. ii § 3 A secondary essential mode is any other attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration, this is called a property sometimes indeed it goes toward making up the essence, especially of a complex being, sometimes it depends upon, and follows from the essence of it, so *volubility*, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. 1890 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xii. (1880) 102 Property may perhaps be best described as any quality which is common to the whole of a class, but is not necessary to mark out that class from other classes.

† 6. Usually with *the*. The characteristic quality of a person or thing; hence, character, nature. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3973 Who-so kan knowe þe propirte, Ennyus man may lyknyd be To be Iawnes. 1400 *Desir. Trav.* 665 As the Rooue in his Radness is Richest of floures, So passis bi propirte pette wemen all 14. in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 332 It is þe propirte of A gentilmann To say the beste þat he kann. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Prayers Sen. Occas.*, O God, whose nature and propirte is euer to haue mercy, and to forgeue. 1563 HYLL *Art. Gardien* (1593) 77 The Rue of propirte doth drue away al venomous beasts and womes. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 10 It is the property of error to contradict it self. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 6 It is the property and practice of profane men, to take occasion..to dispise their persons, and to reject their doctrine.

† 7. The quality of being proper or suitable; aptitude, fitness; the proper use or sense (of words); = PROPRIETY 5 b. *Obs.*

c1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 353 That is good love of be fire of charity, and is cleid benigntie by propite of word. c1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 So hath the were as ther no propite 1531 *Elvior Gov* l. xv. All kyndes of writyng must also be sought for; nat for the histories only, but also for the propite of wordes, whiche communely do receive ther autorite of noble autours. 1567 W. SCLATER *Exp* 2 *Theiss* (1629) 252 Which, though in large sense it may be stiled Excommunication... yet, in property of speech, is not so. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentileman Comp.* 54 The neatness and property of your Clothes... Property, I call a certain suitableness and convenience betwixt the Clothes and the Person. 1740 CHEVRE *Regimen* 136 With infinite Variety, Justness, and Property.

8. *attrib* and *Comb* a. In sense 1 or 2, as *property-class*, *-holder*, *-interest*, *-lawyer*, *-market*, *-owner*, *-taxation*; *property-holding*, *-loving*, etc. adjs; *property qualification*, a qualification for office (e.g. of a member of parliament), or for the exercise of a right (e.g. of voting), based on the possession of property to a certain amount, *property tax*, a direct tax levied on property.

1805 *Pal Mall G.* 2 Feb. 6/2 A great deal had lately been said about the 'property classes, and there had been a good deal of wild talk about property. 1856 OLMDEN *Slave States* 179 A question so important to the 'property-holders of the State. 1906 J. F. RHODES *Hist U S VI*. Pref. 5 The educated and 'property-holding people of several States. 1881 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II 227 Issues, the great 'property-lawyer of the Athenians, assures us that this was a trick in very common practice at Athens. 1905 *Daily Chron* 20 May 3/5 Indications that the 'property market is returning to the condition of healthy activity. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 2 June 2/1 Many district councils are under the complete domination of cottage 'property owners. 1864 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 10 He raised the 'property qualification to twelve hundred thousand sesterces. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* l. vii. 126 All property qualifications of members of Parliament are now abolished. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I App. Q 590 The strange notion... that a property qualification was needed for a seat in the Witenagemot. 1809 HAN. MORE *Catib.* l. x. 118 That abominable 'Property-tax makes me quite a beggar. 1844 COADEN *Let.* 7 Dec. (in *Tragaskis' Catal* 16 Sept. (1901) 25/2). As a leaguer we must not take up the question of direct 'property taxation, but individually I go with you entirely.

b. In sense 3 (*Theatr*): (a) appositive, applied to any article (often an imitation) used as a property or stage accessory, as *property broadsword*, *cilttern*, *doll*, *fowl*; also, to a person who appears in a scene but takes no part in the action, as *property boy*, *child*; so allusively *property clerk*; (b) ordinary attrib. and Comb., as *property-maker*, *property-man*, *property-master*, a man who furnishes and has the charge of stage properties at a theatre; *property-plot*, a list of the properties required for a play; *property-room*, the room in which the properties are kept.

1584 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb* III. 11, The Saints advance, To fill the Dance, And the 'Property Boys come in. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 15 Feb. 2/1 It was like a man armed with a 'property broadsword facing a master of fence. 1889 J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* 1 (1891) 3, I had seen many rehearsals... having been taken on 'in arms' as a 'property child. 1889 W. S. GLASSER *Fogarty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 145 We also shared a 'property clerk, who did nothing at all. 1895 *Pal Mall G.* 2 Dec. 1/2 The man who can't eat a 'property fowl is no actor. 1899 in Feuilleton *Revels Q. Ets.* (1908) 110 Wages of taylorers, karvers, 'property makers, women & other. 1884 *Ind* 352 Property makers being Paynters the first at the stage. 1833 SHIRLEY *Traveller's Peace* 19 There rush in a Carpenter, A Paynter... A Feather-makers Wife, A 'Property-Mans Wife. 1749 W. R. CRETWOOD *Hist Stage* 251 Property-man is the person that receives a bill from the prompter for what is necessary in every play; as purses, wine, supper, poison [etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks (Bohn) II. 102 The religion of the day is a theatrical Sinaï, where the thunders are supplied by the property man. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 440/2 While the 'property-master and his men were fashioning the god Talpukla, the scenic artist had sketched and modelled the scenery of the opera. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 349 Rant and frippery that befit a third-rate actor or a second-hand 'property-monger. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* l. vi. She had left in the 'property-room of the theatre her robe of spangles and tinsel. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 66 The dressing-rooms (two rows of wooden sheds) were situated over the property room, and were reached by means of a flight of steps.

Property, *v.* *Obs.* or *rare*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a 'property' or tool of, to use for one's own ends, to exploit. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. 11. 79, I am too high-borne to be propertyed To be a. serving-man, and Instrument To any Sovereign State throughout the world. 1758 *Herald* I. Ded. 5 There must be a vast fund of stupidity amongst mankind, to make them... be continually property'd away for the interests of a few crafty leaders.

2. To make one's own property, to appropriate, to take or hold possession of.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. 57 His large Fortune Subdues and properties to his love and tendance All sorts of hearts. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dan* l. x, A being like Emma—whose sentiments, whose character, are propertyed by the one, one engrossing passion.

3. To imbue with a property or quality: see **PROPERTIED** 1.

Propertyless, *a.* Also *propertiless* (cf. *merciless*, *pitiless*). [f. as prec. + *-LESS*.] Devoid of property; having no property.

1880 *Fortm. Rev.* Apr. 536 The population will always be

the propertyless, pauperised labourers. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Probl.* 333 The fear of the uncertain morrow, with all its danger for the propertyless.

Propertyship, *nonce-nd.* [f. as prec. + *-SHIP*] The condition of being property; the constitution of property the correlative of *ownership*.

1884 L. GRONLUND *Co-operat Commun* vi. 140 It will be decidedly inexpedient in that commonwealth to destroy any of the essential qualities of propertyship.

Prophane (e, -phan(e, obs. forms of **PROFANE**. **Prophase** (prō fāz). *Biol.* [f. *PRO* + *PHASE*]

A preliminary or preparatory phase

1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot* xxiii. 363 With this the preparatory phases of cell division, the *prophases*, are completed—Now begin the phases of separation and rearrangement of the daughter-segments, the *metaphases* of division. 1898 *ibid.* i. 62 The changes occurring in a mother nucleus preparatory to division are termed the *prophases* of the karyokinesis.

|| **Prophasia** (prō fāsia). *Med.* [mod L, a. Gr. *πρόφασις* (Hippocri), f. *πρό*, *PRO* + *φάσις* **PHASE**.] (See quote)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem Med Wks*. Vocab. *Prophasia*, the appearing or shewing of a thing. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed. 2), *Prophasia*, a Fore-knowledge in Diseases; also an Occasion of antecedent Cause. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Prophasia*, old term for the remote, or procatartic cause of disease, but Lindensius seems to have taken it for the antecedent, or proximate cause, and the predisposition of the body to disease. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Prophasia* the occasion which renders active or efficient a previous disposition to disease.

Propheticographer, *nonce-nd.* [f. *PROPHET* + *-(O)GRAPHER*.] One who writes down or records prophecies.

1817 SOUTHEY *Malory's Arthur* I Pref. 13 One of his clerks, by name Master Anthoine, succeeded to the office of Propheticographer.

Propheticize, *v.* *nonce-nd.* [f. *PROPHET* + *-IZE*: cf. *PROPHETIZE*.] *intr.* To utter prophecies. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) I 7 Lord Kinnaird whispering, gesticulating, and propheticizing.

Prophecy (prō fīz). *Forms:* a. 3-4 *profecie*, 4-*fecye*, 4-5 *-fyoye*, -*fos(s)ye*, 5-*fesi*. β. 3-7 *profecio*, 3-8 *-phesie*, 4-5 *-pheel*, -*phes-ye*, 4-6 *-phecy*, -*phesye*, 5-*phcoij*, -*phesi*, -*phioie*, -*phase*, -*phasye*, 5-8 *-phesy*, 4-*prophcey*. γ. 5 *propheteye*, 6-*phe(a)tie*. [a. OF. *profecie* (12th c), mod.F. *prophétie* (pron. *profesi*) = Pr., Pg. *profecía*, Sp. *profecía*, It. *profetia*, ad. late L. *prophētia* (in *Italia*), -*ētia*, a. Gr. *πρόφητα* prophecy, f. *πρόφητις* **PROPHET**. The variant spelling *prophesy* is found as late as 1709, but is now confined to the verb.]

1. The action, function, or faculty of a prophet; divinely inspired utterance or discourse; *spec.* in Christian theology, utterance flowing from the revelation and impulse of the Holy Spirit.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 He [Saint John the Baptist] in his iboreness upspende his feder tunge into prophecie. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 364/30 For prophesie and 131-wisnesse huy holden al pat he seide. 1384 WYCLIF I Cor xii. 2 If I schal haue prophesye, and haue knowun all mysteries, if I schal not haue charite, I am nojt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 67 For it was guile and Sorcerie, Al that sche tok for Prophecie. 1563 WYNTER *Four Scar Three Quest* 24 Wks (S.T.S.) I. 9 Serapion, quha was illuminat be the spirit of prophete. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp* 1 *Theiss*. (1638) 532 Of Prophesie we find two sorts. First, Extraordinary, that stood partly in foretelling things to come, by immediate reuelation; partly, in interpreting Scriptures with unerring faith. a. 1704 LOCKE *Par I Cor* xii. (1709) 78 note 10 Prophesie comprehends these three things. Prediction, Singing by the Dictate of the Spirit, and understanding and explaining the mysterious hidden Sense of Scripture by an immediate Illumination and Motion of the Spirit. 1823 KEBLE *Serm* II. (1848) 44 Prophesie, or the authorized declaration of God's will. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis of Faith* vii 299 Prophesie, as the term is used in the Bible, signifies not prediction, but divinely-inspired speech. Prediction was merely one function of the prophetic office, subordinate to its moral aim. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* l. x Prophesie is religious instruction. It is an essential feature of the religion of cultivated nations.

2. The spoken, or especially, the written utterance of a prophet, or of the prophets.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9196 Pat time was prophet Ieremi Spekan in his prophecie. c. 1315 SHOREHAM I 1202 Ine be alde laze be redere Rede be prophesye By wolke. 1388 WYCLIF I Chron. ix. 29 Writun... in the wordis of Achie of Silo, and in the visoun [Gloss either prophesie] of Addo, the prophete, ayens Jeroboam. 1560 BIALLE (Genev) *Proph* xxxi. 1 The wordes of king Lemuel, The prophesie which his mother taught him. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 307 b. All the Scripture is called a prophesie, which is as much to say as diuine. c. 1575 H. NICHOLAS (*titile*) *Reuelato Dei* The Reuelation of God, and his great Propheetie, which God now, in the last Day, hath shewed unto his Elect. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 140 The 53^d Chapter of the Propheetie of Isaah. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* l. i. (1840) 33 The wise men of Babylon are distinguished in the propheetie of Daniel into four classes. 1815 BYRON *Heb. Mel. Person Belshazzar* v. The lamps around were bright, The propheetie in view. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. v. 422 To be the Christ of propheety was to be the Crucified of Judaism.

+3 A company or body of prophets. *Obs.* *rare*. 13 E. *Allit P. B.* 1308 He be kyng batz conquest & be kyng wunnen. & be pryce of be propheete prisoners made.

4. The foretelling of future events; orig. as an inspired action; extended to foretelling by any

means; an instance of this. Now the ordinary sense.

Originally, one of the notions included in sense 1. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1431: He com for to dei wit wil, And sua be propheetis to fill. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 282 A propheete sais he sall die. 1485-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 50 It is in acct, that all maner of propheetes is mayd felony. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 Until the propheetes of Merlin should be fulfilled. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* III. 11. 80 Ile speake a Propheete ere I go. *Ibid* 95 This propheete Merlin shall make, for I lue before his time. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Propheete*, a Prediction or Foretelling. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II vii Wks 1874 I. 273 Propheete is nothing but the history of events before they come to pass. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xxiii, Old Allan-bane foretold your plight, But light I held his propheete. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 113 There is propheete, but not of particular events, and derived, not from inspiration, but from observation. The astronomer predicts—and all the world knows that his predictions daily come true. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 271 The amelioration of the Struggle for Life is the most certain propheete of Science. 1897 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Gas.* 3 Dec. 2/1 One of Disraeli's delightful sayings was, 'that of all forms of error propheete is the most gratuitous.'

b. *fig.* A foreshadowing of something to come. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 16 The world's a propheete of worlds to come. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Ludonco Sforza* II, Methinks she was A beautiful propheete of thee.

5. The interpretation and expounding of Scripture or of divine mysteries; a function of the prophet in the apostolic churches; applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and sometimes later, to exposition of the scriptures, esp. in conferences for that purpose, and to preaching. See **PROPHESYING** b.

1384 [see 1]. 1384 WYCLIF I Cor. xiii. 8 Charite fallth not down, whether propheetes schulen be voydyd, either langagisschulen cesse, ether science schal be destroyed [1611] Whether there be propheetes, they shall faille. 1576 GRINDAL *Let.* 20 Dec. in *Mem* (1710) 15 That Exercise in the Church St Paul calleth *Propheetia*, and the Speaker *Propheetas*, terms very Odious in our Days to some, because they are not rightly understood; for indeed, *Propheeta* in that, and the like Places of the same St Paul signifieth thereby the Assent and Consent of the Scriptures. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. 1 (1877) l. 17 In manie of our archdeaconries we haue an exercise, called a propheete or conference, and erected onlie for the examination or triall of the diligence of the cleargie in their studie of holie scriptures. 1577 in Stovel *Intrad. Canne's Necess.* (1849) 59 Forbidding the exercises called Propheetes, as being practices and rites belonging to religion, not established by parliament and her authority. a. 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 60 Mr Wilson, praying and exhorting the congregation to love, etc., commended to them the exercise of propheete in his absence. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* I xxxiv 343 One Thursday in March, at a propheete (as it was called) in the Dutch Church in London, where Nicolas one of the ministers preached upon the doctrine of regeneration.

6. *Ecll.* a. An Old Testament lection, esp. in the eucharistic office (e.g. in the Ambrosian rite). Cf. **PROPHETIC LESSON** (**PROPHETIO** 1 b), **PROPHET** 3 b.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 324 Saynt Ambros be bisschoppe was att mes... and as he lenyd on be altar, be his propheete & be epistule, he fell on slepe. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 201 When the Acolyte has finished singing the Propheete, he genuflects to the Altar. 1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 205 In the Milanese [rite] there was... a verse or two sung from the Psalms between the Propheete and the Epistles.

b. The canticle *Benedictus* as used in the Gallican liturgy.

1855 NEALE & FORBES *Anc. Lit. Gall. Ch.* 34 marg. We learn from the exposition of the Gallican service ascribed to S. Germanus that the *propheta* was the song of Zacharias. 1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 203 note. The reader must not be misled by the title *Collectio* or *Oratio* post Propheetam in the Old Gothic, Frank, and Gallican Sacramentaries, for by 'the Propheete' is there meant the *Benedictus* or Propheete of Zacharias. 1880—in *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1738/x The propheete was, on some days, in most of the Gallican liturgies, followed by an 'Oration' or 'Collectio post Propheetam'.

Propheete-monger. [f. prec. + **MONGER**.] One who deals in, repeats, or occupies himself with prophecies.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 46 An old propheete among the English (observed by forerunners to be the greatest Propheete-monger). 1858 H. W. BECHER *Life Th.* (1859) 32 Such to me is the Bible when the pragmatic propheete-monger and the swinish utilitarian have toothed its fruits and crunched its blossoms.

Propheeteable, *a.* *rare*. In 7-*cyable*. [i. as next + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being propheeted.

1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 194 It is not for every propheet to know every thing that is propheeteable.

Propheetier (prō fīziēz). Also 5-7 *-cler*, 8 *-syer*. [f. next + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which propheetes; esp. one who predicts or foreshows; a prophet; a prognostic; in 17th c. applied to Puntan preachers. cf. **PROPHESY** v. 1 c.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* II God hath established propheetes & propheeters. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. 11. 20 The Lorde Percy and Owen Glendwr were vnwisely made beleue by a Welsh Propheete that King Henry was the Moldwarp. 1598 TOTTRE *Alba* (1880) 17 Like to the Porpoise (Tempests propheetier) I play before the storme of my sad Teares. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV. in 115 Bring forth this counterfet module, has deceu'd mee, like a double-meaning Propheete. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Ann. Mon.* 54 Martinists, Propheetes, Solifidians. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* IV. (1764) 217 Temporal Propheety was not excluded from the Propheetes' Thoughts. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 478 What meant that old proser and propheetier?

Prophecy (prɒˈfɛsi), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *profeoy*, 5 *-ecio*, 4-5 *prophetien*, *-esien*, 5-6 *-ecie*, 5-7 *-esie*, *-eoy*, 5- *prophesy*. [ME. *a. OF. propheter* (1245 in Godef.), *-phesier*, *-fecier*, *-ficier*, *f. prophete*, *-fecie* PROPHET. The modern differentiation of *prophesy* *vb.* and *prophecy* *sb.* was not established till after 1700, and has no etymological basis, *prophecy* being at first a mere spelling variant in both *sb.* and *vb.* For the pronunciation of the final vowel cf. verbs in *-fy*, also *multiply*.]

1. *intr.* To speak by (or as by) divine inspiration, or in the name of a deity; to speak as a prophet.

1382 WYCLIF *Nun* xi. 25 And whanne the spyrte hadde 1euid in hem, that profecyden, ne more our cesiden. 1382 — *Jer* xiv 14 Cam forsothe Jeremie fro Tofeth... to profecien 1382 — *Book xxx* 2 Sone of man, prophesy thou, and sey, This thingis seith the Lord God 1382 — *Rev* xi. 3 And I shal sue to my two witnesses, and the shulen prophesie a thousand dayes two hundid and sixty 1385 COVERDALE *1 Sam* xix 23 And y^e sprete of God came vpon him [Saul] also, and he wente & prophesied likewise before Samuel. Here of came the pomebe. Is Saul also among the prophetes? 1651 HOBBS *Leuath.* iii. xxxii. 197 The Prophet that was sent to prophesy against the Altar 1687-6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III. 109 He came down immediately from the Father, to prophesy to us. 1880 R. GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng* 304, I would call upon the Furies to aid me while I prophesy against this new thing.

b *spec* To utter predictions, to foretell future events (by inspiration, or generally).

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* i. 10 Prophetes, that prophesieden of the grace to comynge in you. 1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) I. 419 Therefore there were i. Merlynes; oon of them. profecieden in Snawdonia in the tyme of Vortigernus a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1906) 90 Bun... was the queene of the whiche Sibille spake and professed. 1563 WYNTER *Four Score Three Quest.* § 79 Wks (S.T.S.) I. 127 Quhare he [St Paul] prophesied of the heretikes, that sould forbid marage. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1 250 Over thy wounds, now do I Prophesie, A Curse shall light vpon the limbes of men. 1817 SHILLER *Rev Islam* ix. vi. 9 Half-extinguished words, which prophesied of change. 1868 *Westm Gas* 19 May 12/1 'Never prophesy till you know', is a safe American saying.

c. In the Apostolic churches, To interpret or expound the Scriptures, to utter divine mysteries and edifying communications (as moved by the Holy Spirit); hence, in the 16th and 17th centuries, applied by the Puritans to the interpretation and expounding of Scripture and the preaching of the Gospel. See also *PROPHESYING* *vb.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor* xiv. 4 He that spekieth in tunge, edifieth him self, for-oth he that prophetieth, edifieth the church of God. 1412 39 So, biethren, loue 3e for to prophesie 1388 *profeie*, and nyle 3e fouerde for to speke in tunge 1583 STUBBS *Anat Arab* i. (1882) 72 It were good that all could prophesie, that is, that all could preach and expound the truth 1607 HICCON *Wks* I. 99 To *prophesie*, in Scripture, signifieth, secondly, exactly and soundly to interpret the Scripture; to which sense the word is often apply in the New Testament. 1645 *FEATLY Differs* *Diff. Epist.* B. J. They hold their Conventicles weekly in our chiefe Cities... and there prophesie by turnes 1771 WYCLIF *Wks* (1872) V. 28 O that, as I prophesie, there might now be a noyse and a balking! 1860 PUSEY *Mss. Proph.* 128 Those sons and daughters of the sons of Zion, having received the Spirit, prophesied, i. e. in diuers tongues they spake of the heavenly mysteries.

2. *trans.* To announce or utter by (or as by) divine inspiration; *esp.* so to announce (a future event); to predict, to foretell a. with obj. clause expressing the matter announced.

1377 LANOL *P Pl* B. xix. 26 Patriarkes & prophetes prophesied before, þat alkyne creaturs shulden knelen & bowen 1388 WYCLIF *John* xi. 51 He prophesied, that Jhesu was to die for the folc 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. v. 419 Merlyon prophesied that in that same place shold fyghte two knyghtes a 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Ilou* lxxxiv. 265 She prophesied that my father sholde wyne the batayle 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl* 87 For ancient Decker prophesied long since, That in this pile shold reigne a mighty prince. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. vi. 33, I prophesy you will not succeed better than I have. 1842 TENNYSON *St Sim Styl* 217 By the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night, A quarter before twelve

b with simple obj.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch* (1851) p. xxix. And þat þat is prophesied schal come 1382 — *Jer* xx. 6 There thou shalt be buried, and alle thi frendis, to whyche thou profeciedest lesing [quibus prophetasti mendacium] a 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 37 Hit was þe same sterte þat was prophesied by balaam 1481 CAXTON *Mvrr* i. v. 24 Philosophes that prophesied the holy tyme of the comynge of ihesu cryste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. viii. 110 b. The first Sibille. prophesied the myracle of the iue loaves and two fishes. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr Ep* Ded, I am almost ready, to point out, and Prophecy the Man, who was bon for no less an Undertaking 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* i. 141 Dismal lynxes, prophesying change Beyond all reason.

c. *fig.* To indicate beforehand, foreshow.

1605 SHAKS *Leav* v. iii. 175 Me thought thy very gate did prophesie A Royall Noblenesse

Hence *Propheesied* (prɒˈfɛsiəd) *ppl. a.*, uttered prophetically, foretold, predicted; *Prophesying* *ppl. a.*, that prophesies.

c 1440 *Proub Parv* 414/a Predicted, *prophetatus* 1601 BRATHWAT *Nat. Embasse* (1877) 52 The Angur hauing left behind him his Oscines or Prophesying birds 1708 SHAFTESB *Charact.* (1733) I. 44 The new prophesying Sect. 1748 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* xi (1800) 123 Unlikely this and other prophesied events may appear.

VOL. VII.

Propheesying (prɒˈfɛsiɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb *PROPHESY*; speaking by divine inspiration, foretelling the future; expounding divine mysteries or preaching unto edification, as practised in apostolic times.

1566 TINDALE *1 Cor* xiv. 6 Excepte I speake vnto you other by reuelacion, or knowledge, or prophesying, or doctrine 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron* xxvi [xxv] 13 The children of Iedithun... whose prophesie was to geue thanks and to praise the Lorde. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat Ch. Rom* 115 To reforme abuses concerning Praier, and Prophesying in the Church of Corinth. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 174 So also shuddered he—Not at dog's howl, —Or prophesying of the midnight lamp

b. Applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by some in later times, to the expounding of Scripture by those who spoke 'as the Spirit gave them utterance' in special meetings, or to preaching in public services.

1560-1 1st *Bt. Discip.* Ch. Sc. xii. That Exercise, which Sanct Paul calleth prophesieing. 1561 DAUS t. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 42 The woman sought to gouerne the prophesying at her pleasure 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post. Ded.* a Hee opening the Gospels after the manner of our prophesying. 1574 in Strype *Parker* iv. xxxvii (1711) 462, I am commanded... in the Queen her Majesty's name, that the Prophesying throughout my Dioces should be suppressed. 1604 BACON *Pacif. Ch. Wks* 1879 i. 357/1 [The exercise] called prophesying; which was this. That the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week day in some principal town. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 41 There a Minister preacheth and exerciseth prayer every Lords day, which is called prophesying in such a place. 1647 JCR TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* u. 43 S. Cyprian had not learn'd to forbid to any one a liberty of prophesying or interpretation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 4 § 2 These prophesyinges were founded on the Apostles precept, 'For, ye may all prophesie one by one, that all may learn, and all be comforted'. 1752 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* III. 579 Setting up certain exercises, which, by the misapprehension of a text of scripture, they called prophesying 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1857) I. iv. 197 The clergy in several dioceses set up, with encouragement from their superiors, a certain religious exercise, called prophesying. 1849 STROVEL *Introduct. Canons* 60 The prophesying here prohibited, formed an administration of divine truth, to which the Puritans adhered as being of Divine authority.

attrib 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 184 When their prophesying-work is done

Prophet (prɒˈfɛt), *sb.* Forms: a. 2-5 *profete*, 3 *-fete*, 4 *-fist*, *-fet*, 4-5 *-fetti*, 5 *-fett*, *-fyt*, 6 *-fite*, 7 *-fit* B. 2-6 *profete*, 4- *prophet* (4- *phyte*, *-phite*, 4-5 *-phett*, 5 *-phytt*, 6 *Sc. -pherte*). [ME. *prophete*, *-fete*, a. F. *prophète* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prophēta* (*prophētēs*), ad. Gr. *προφήτης* an interpreter, proclaimer, spokesman, esp. of the will of the deity; an inspired person, a prophet; f. *πρὸ* forth, before, for + *-φῆτης* speaker, f. *φάω* to speak.]

1. I. One who speaks for God or for any deity, as the inspired revealer or interpreter of his will; one who is held or (more loosely) who claims to have this function; an inspired or quasi-inspired teacher.

In popular use, generally connoting the special function of revealing or predicting the future. (Hence sense 5.)

The Greek *προφήτης* was originally the spokesman or interpreter of a divinity, e.g. of Zeus, Dionysus, Apollo, or the deliverer or interpreter of an oracle, corresponding generally to the Latin *vates*. By the LXX it was adopted to render the Heb. *נביא* *nabi*, in the O.T. it was applied indiscriminately to the prophets of Jehovah, of Baal and other heathen deities, and even to 'false prophets', reputed or pretended soothsayers. In the N.T. it is used in the same senses as in the LXX, but mainly applied to the Hebrew prophets of Jehovah, also to John the Baptist, as well as to certain persons in the Early Church, who were recognized as possessing more or less of the character of the old Hebrew prophets, or as inspired to utter special revelations and predictions; also applied historically to Balaam, and by St Paul, in the old Greek sense, to Epimenides the Cretan, while 'false prophets' are frequently mentioned. The Greek word was adopted in L. as *propheta* chiefly in post-classical times, and largely under Christian influence; and this is the regular rendering in the *Itala*, Vulgate, and Christian Fathers. From Ecclesiastical Latin it has passed down into the Romanic and Teutonic languages. In English the earliest uses are derived from the Scriptures, but the word is currently used in all the ancient senses and in modern ones derived from them.

c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 5 Pa hit was ifulset þet ysawas be prophete iwitegede c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 For 8i sade Dauid, 8e profete. c 1200 ORMIN 595 Helayas was an halz mann & an wurfulf prophete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7287 (Cott.) Prophet he was, ur samuel. c 1375 SHOREHAM III. 60 Al he foluþe be laue of gode, And propheteþe gestes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 74 Elisee be profete. 1382 — *Exod.* vii. 1 Y haue ordeyned thes the god of Pharao, and Aaron, thi brother, shal be thi profete. 1382 — *1 Kings* xviii. 19 The prophetis of Baal foure hundrid and fift, and the prophetis of mawmet wodus foure hundrid, that eten of the bord of Jezabel 1382 — *Acts* xiii. x. Ther weren in the church that was at Antioche, prophetis and doctours 1382 — *Tit.* i. 12 The propre profete of hem [1382 her propre profete], seide, Men of Crete ben euermore lyers. c 1400 *Depr. Trety* 4403 Of whom the profet of proue plainly can say, Þere was no sterne in astate stode hym aboue. a 1450 *MYST. Festial* 120 Euer þay were lettyd by drede of þe pepull; for þe pepull heldyn hym a profyt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Profett (A Profite), *propheta*, *vates* 1 *vaticinus*, *vaticinus*, *Christus* 1526 *Tindale* *Acts* xiii. 6 A certayne sorcerer, a falce prophet which was a iewe,

named Bariesu 1534 — *Matt* xii. 57 A Prophet is not with out honoure, save in hys awne cowntre, and amonge his awne kynne 1550 Bp. SCOTT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 13 Almyghtie God said by the profite. 1648 *Assembly's Shorter Catech* Q. 23 Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King 1677 GALT *Cri Gentiles* II. iii. 61 Platiotels The God useth these ministers, and messengers to deliver his oracles, and divine Prophets 1697 DRYDEN *Ving Georg* iv. 558 In the Carpathian Bottom makes abode The Shepherd of the Seas, a Prophet and a God 1757 GRAY *Bard* 21 With a Master's hand, and Prophet's fire 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 28 He [Epimenides] was a poet too as well as a prophet, and the descriptions given of his works attest the fecundity of his genius 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. ii. 80 Suleyman is the Prophet of God. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* iv. xxv (1882) 185 A prophet was one commissioned to declare the will of God — a revealer of truth; it might be of facts future, or the far higher truth of the meaning of facts present. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. iii. 104 The true *Nabi* is the mouthpiece, the interpreter of God to man. This is unquestionably the true significance of the word 'prophet'.

† b. In vaguer sense: rendering L. *vates* or *poeta*, an 'inspired' bard. Obs.

1387 TREVISIA *Hugden* (Rolls) I. 13 So saib the prophete Satorius [Hugden *poetasatiricus*, *Hari tr.* the poete Satorius: i. e. Hoance, *Arts Post* 304], 'I fare as the whetston þat makeþ yien sharpe and kene'. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iii. met. xii. 72 The Tracian poift wons His wives funerals wailing [1780 COWPER *Table T.* 500 In a Roman mouth, the graceful name Of prophet and of poet was the same 1840 CARLILE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 244 Poet and Prophet differ greatly in our loose modern notions of them. In some old languages the titles are synonymous; *Vates* means both Prophet and Poet.]

c. Sometimes applied to those who preach or 'hold forth' in a religious meeting, by those who take them to represent the 'prophets' of the Apostolic Church. Also, the official name of a grade of ministers in the 'Catholic Apostolic' or Irvingite Church.

Founded upon the references to prophets and prophesying in 1 Cor. xiv. e.g. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor* xiv. 29 Lett the prophetes speake two at once, or three at once, and let other iudge. For ye maye all prophesie one by one, thatt all maye learne, and all maye have comforte.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 130 At this same tyme the chiefest Prophet amonges them, for that name they doe vsurpe to themselves, Iohn Mathewe commanded them 1832 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant *Lyle* (1862) II. v. 278 After I have preached, I will pause a little, so that then the prophets may have an opportunity of prophesying if the Spirit should come upon them; but I never said that the prophets should not prophesy at any other time 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* II. 27 Of what use, said he, would learning be henceforth? They had now among them the divine prophets of Zwickau, Storch, Thoma, and Stübner, who conversed with God, and were filled with grace and knowledge without any study whatsoever. 1854 W. WILKS *E. Irving* 187 The Albany School of Prophets. 1883 R. H. STORR *E. Irving in Scottish Dames* 269 On a Friday, April 5 [1833] the apostle, laying his hands on Irving's head, ordained him 'Angel of the Church'. At the same time elders and deacons were set apart, and the functions of prophet and evangelist were more exactly defined than hitherto.

d. *fig.* (In non-religious sense) The 'inspired' or accredited spokesman, proclaimer, or preacher of some principle, cause, or movement.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv (1852) 407 These [Newton and Milton] and such prophets of humanity have opened to us secrets, which, ordinary faculties would have been unable to discover 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Durandus the prophet of symbolism 1893 LINDON, *etc. Life Pusey* I. iii. 41 Byron was in a sense the prophet of the disappointed, and, as such, he threw a strange spell over Pusey as a young man.

2. *spec.* The Prophet: a. Mohammed, the founder of Islam; a rendering of the Arabic title *النبي* *al-naby*, often used by writers on Islam.

(Sometimes put for another Arabic title, *الرسول* *al-rasīl*, 'the apostle', or 'messenger', esp. in the formula 'There is no god but God [Allah], Mohammed is the messenger of God', often rendered 'Mohammed is his prophet'.)

By Christians sometimes designated 'the False Prophet'. 1655 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 55 Some shaking their heads incessantly, perhaps in imitation of the supposed trances of their Prophet a 1618 RALPHAH *Mahomet* (1637) 16 The title of Prophet which he had obtained. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 153 Their is one God, the great God and Mahomet is his Prophet. 1728 PORE *Dumc.* iii. 97 His conqu'ring tribes th' Arabian prophet draws. 1732 tr. *Bonlann-villiers' Life Mahomet* 256 He says that the Prophet exhorting one day his soldiers [etc.]. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. (1790) IX. 280 The flight of the prophet from Mecca to Medina has fixed the memorable era of the Hegira. 1813 BYRON *Ghastr* 679 He called the Prophet, but his power Was vain against the vengeful Giaour 1824 MORIER *Adv. Hajj* 1835 (1835) I. v. 33, I swear by the beard of the Prophet, that if you do not behave well, I'll burn your father. 1868 FITZGERALD *Omair Khayyam* (ed. 2) lxxv, If but the Vine and Love-abjuring Band Are in the Prophet's Paradise to stand

b. Applied by (or after) the Mormons to the founder of their system, and his successors.

1844 in *The Mormons* vii. (1851) 171 On hearing of the martyrdom of our beloved Prophet and patriarch, you will doubtless need a word of advice and comfort. 1851 *Ibid.* i. 16 The remarkable career of Joseph Smith, the Prophet of the Mormons. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 347/1 The Prophet, his brother Hyram, and other leading Mormons, were seized. 1893 GUNTER *Mss Dividends* 121 'Don't you know... that the prophet up there', he nods his head in the

direction of Brigham Young's private residence, 'and some of the other leaders of the Church are beginning to be afraid of Tranyon?'

3 *pl.* The prophetic writers or writings of the Old Testament.

By the Jews the Scriptures of the O T are divided into the *Law* (חוקים *hukim*), the *Prophets* (נביאים *nebi'im*), and the *Writings* or *Hagiographa* (כתובים *ketubim*). The *Prophets* are divided into the *Former Prophets*, including the books of Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, and the *Latter Prophets*, incl. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets, Hosea to Malachi. A compendious name for the O T Scriptures, often used in the N.T., was the *Law and the Prophets* or *Moses and the Prophets*. In Christian usage, the *Prophets* or *Prophetic Books* are the *Latter Prophets* of the Jews, with Daniel (which by the Jews is placed among the *Hagiographa*). The terms *Minor Prophets* and (to a certain extent) *Major Prophets* are also in current use.

1324 WYLLIE *Major Prophets* 40 In these two monumental hangings at the law and prophetic. 1324 — *Luke* xvi. 29 Thei han Moyses and the prophetis; here the hem. 1326 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes, the rulers of the synagoge sent vnto them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl.* Pref. 3 Saue only out of the Prophets. *Ibid.*, 2 *Mace* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophetes. 1652 J. MAYER (*title*) A Commentarie upon all the Prophets. 1866 FUSEV (*title*) The Minor Prophets.

b. *Liturgic.* The Old Testament or Prophetic lesson at Mass.

1824 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 127 The liturgy of Milan is found to consist of the following parts. The anthem called 'Ingressa' — 'Kyrie eleison' — 'Gloria in excelsis' — the Collect — the Prophet — the Psalm — Epistle — Alleluia — Gospel and Sermon [etc.] *Ibid.* 128 The Prophet and Psalm were only more frequently used at Milan than Rome.

† 4 *pl.* Applied to certain actors (? personifying prophets) in the church plays before the Reformation: see *quots Obs.*

1519 *Church Acc. S. Stephen, Wallbrook* (MS. Guildh. Lib.) § v. If a b. Item for hyere of a borde for a profyt on palme sondaye 11 d. [Item for] dressing of the profyttes 1524-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 377 Paid for the frime ouer be North dore of the churche, bat is for be profettes on palme sondaye. 11 d. 1536-7 *Ibid.* 377 Item, paid to Wolston for makynge of y^e stages for y^e prophettes vj d. 1539-40 *Ibid.* 382 Payed for bred & drynke for the prophettes on palme sondaye j d ob.

II. 5. One who predicts or foretells what is going to happen; a prognosticator, a predictor. (Without reference to divine inspiration)

a. 1225 *Ancr R.* 212 Summe uigurs beoð þet maken cheres, and wrenchen mis hore muð. Peos beoð hore owne prophetes forcwiddares. 1289 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* 1331 (Arl.) 76 The disorders of that age, and especially the pride of the Romane Clergy, of whose fall he [Langland] seemeth to be a very true Prophet. 1605 SHAKS *Learn* v. 11. 71 Iesters do oft prone Prophets. 1833 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 72 My friend Braithwait was a true Prophet. 1769 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 31 Jan. I protest, I know no more than a prophet what is to come. 1898 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/3 They prophesied, and they were subject to the weakness of all prophets—the event contradicted them.

b. Of things: An omen, a portent.
1301 SHAKS. 1 *Ham.* VI. 11. 32 Now shine it [a torch] like a Comet of Reuenge, A Prophet to the fall of all our Roes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 257 The mystic fire on a mast-head, Prophet of storm.

c. *slang* One who predicts the result of a race, etc., a tipster.

1824 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 1/2 The skilful arguments of the 'prophet' of a daily or weekly newspaper. 1894 F. LOCKWOOD *Sp. at Canb.* (Daily News 4 June 3/4) He remembered a prophet in a north of England town. He did not mean a racing prophet. He meant a real prophet, a sort of man who foretold the end of the world once a week.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Appositive (= 'that is a prophet'), as *prophet-bard*, *-king*, *-painter*, *-poet*, *-preacher*, *-romancer*, *-statesman*, etc. b. Of or pertaining to a prophet, as *prophet-eye*, *-mantle*, *-mind*, *-soul*, *-speech*, *-story*, *-voice*. Also c. *prophet-bearing*, *-like*, *-tongued* adjs

1824 FIERPONT *Hymn.* O thou to whom in ancient time v, The lyre of 'prophet bards was strung. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 6 The prelude clear of prophet-bard. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Harmony in Uproar* Misc. Wks 1751 II. 19 Further than Mahomet ever flew on his 'Prophet-bearing Ass. 1821 BYRON *Yuan* iv. xxii, That large black 'prophet eye seem'd to dilate. 1860 PUSBY *Miu Prop.* 556 The prophety was framed to prepare the Jews to expect a 'prophet-king. 1906 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 411 Aristotle in Mohammed's 'prophet-mantle. 1832 TENNYSON 'Of old sat Freedom' 6 Self gather'd in her 'prophet-mind. 1903 *Humanitarian* Mar. 104 An honoured place among the 'prophet-poets of democracy. 1875 W. CORRY *Let. & Jynls* (1879) 393 No eminent 'prophet-preacher is self-contradictory as Carlyle. a. 1861 CLOUGH *Relig. Poems* in 71 Is there no 'prophet-soul. To dare, sublimely meek The Deity to seek? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. 11, When that grey Monk His 'prophet-speech had spoke. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv 325 Hark.. what 'prophet-story the Sesteis open surely to thee.

† *Prophet*, v. *Obs.* rare. *pat.* (in 5) prophet. [ad. late L. *prophēt-āre* to prophesy, f. *prophēt-a* a PROPHET. so OF. *prophēter*.] *intr.* To prophesy. Hence † *Propheting* *pp.* a.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 266 How cuthbert prophet, bis is taught. *Ibid.* 3023 As cuthbert prophet. 1824 STANFURD *Æneid* III. (Arl.) 93 Nor propheting Helenus Forsake this burial mourning.

† *Propheta-tion*. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. late L. *prophētātō-em*, n. of action from *prophēt-āre* see *prec.*] Prophesying.

1594 R. WILSON *Coblers Prop.* i. 1. 178 But now must Raph trudge about his propheta-tion.

Prophetess (prō'fetes). Forms: 4 prophetesses, 4-5 profetesses, 4-6 prophetissa, 4-7 -isse, -esse, 5 -yssa, -ice, -as, -ese, 6 -ise, 4- prophetess. [ME. a. OF. *prophetesse*, -isse, ad. late L. *prophētissa* (a 200 in Itala, Luke 11. 36) see PROPHET sb. and -ess¹. (The L. form was sometimes retained in earlier English use.)] A woman who prophesies, a female prophet, a sibyl.

In Isa. viii. 3, the meaning may be 'a prophet's wife' a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11356 (Lott) O propheti soth his word es, for his anna was a prophetes [Gilt-ess]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv (Alexis) 30 Fyrst, be þat noble wyf anna, þat callit was prophetissa. 1382 WYLLIE *Luke* 11. 36 And Anna was a prophetesse. 1388 — *Isa.* viii. 3 V neijede to the profetesse [1382 a prophetesse]; and sche conseyuede, and childde a sone. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 412 Dame Proserpyne, a profetesse of þoure prayis lages. c. 1420 *Lyric Assembly of Gods* 1589 The nobyll prophetyssa, Sybyll men hyr call. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 360 He callid Sybylla be propheticke vnto hym. c. 1440 *Pol. Very Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 37 Ioane the maide, the propheticke of God, as the Common sort termed her. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 201 He had. made a journey to Delphos, when the prophetesse theresaied [etc.] 1559 FULKE *Hebrews* Part. 29 The prophetesses of the olde lawe. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 102 The Dolphin, with one Joane de Puzel ioynd, A holy Profetesse, new risen vp. 1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argemir* i. xx. 64 When she had uttered many things in this Propheticke fury, falling to a lamentable shrieking, she resembled a true possent Profetesse. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* x. 180 Minam, a distinguished Profetesse. 1882 G. SALMON in *Dial. Chr. Biog.* III. 936 The frenzied utterances of the Mountanistic profetesses.

b. *spec.* A woman who foretells events.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 213 For so my dowther profetesse Forth with hir ltel boundes deth Betokneth. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 301 O but remember this another day. And say (poore Margaret) was a Profetesse. 1761 GRAY *Descent of Odin* 85 No boding Maid of skill diuine Art thou, nor Profetess of good. 1817 SHILLER *Rev. Islam* ix. xx, Cythna shall be the profetess of love.

Prophet-flower: see PROPHET'S-FLOWER.

Prophethood (prō'fethud). [f. PROPHET sb. + -HOOD.] The position or office of a prophet.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 268 That notion of Mahomet's, of his supreme Prophethood. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 50 For her sake, he would give up all his power and prophethood. 1875 S. TAYLOR tr *Oehler's O T Theol.* II. 312 A review of the historical development of the prophethood. 1896 C. ALLEN in *United Press Mag.* Oct. 435 The Universal prophethood of believers.

Prophetic (prō'fetik), a. [a. F. *prophétique* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad. late L. *prophēticus* (a 200 in Itala), a. Gr. *προφητικὸς*: see PROPHET sb. and -io.]

1. Of, pertaining or proper to a prophet or prophecy; having the character or function of a prophet.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 72 A Sybill In her Propheticke fure sow'd the Worke. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 174 Till old experience do attain To something like Prophetic strain. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 135 Shaw-mee Ally. Hamzy a propheticke Mahomitic. 1761 GRAY *Descent of Odin* 20 The dust of the prophetic Maid. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 195 That their preachers should confine themselves wholly to the Gospel and the prophetic and apostolic Scriptures. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv 213 A prophetic woman named Diotima. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 301 Puritanism showed both the strength and weakness of its prophetic nature.

b. *Liturgic.* *Prophetic lesson* (L. *lectio prophetica*). see *quot.* 1878.

1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 206 [tr. St. Germanus] The Prophetic Lesson keeps its due place, rebuking evil things and announcing future. [1878 HAMMOND *Antient Liturgies* Gloss. 384 *Prophetic lectio* (or *Propheta*), (Gall.) The Lesson from the Old Testament, which in the Gallican Liturgy preceded the Epistle and Gospel.]

c. *Prophetic present*, *perfect*: the present or perfect tense used to express a certain future.

1824 FARRAR *Early Chr.* xii. II. 67 *note*, The perfects [in James v. 2, 3] are prophetic perfects; they express absolute certainty as to the ultimate result. 1884 G. H. WEBSTER *Gram. New Eng.* 116 Both the Historic and the Prophetic Present use a past and a future, as though they expressed the present of absolute time. *Ibid.* 117 A Prophetic present occurs when the simple present is used in the description of future contingent events.

2. Characterized by, containing, or of the nature of prophecy or prediction; predictive, presageful.

1595 SHAKS *John* iii. iv. 126 Now heare me speake with a propheticke spirit. 1605 — *Mach.* i. iii. 78 Say.. why Vpon this blasted Heath you stop our way With such Propheticke greeting? 1647 CLARNDON *Hist. Ref.* i. § 49 He quickly found how Propheticke the last King's Predictions had proved. 1771 GRAY *Dante* 27 Sleep Prophetic of my Woes. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 24 I feel that woman's words are prophetic.

3. Spoken of in prophecy; predicted.

1651 HOBBS *Leuath.* in xxxi. 187 There may be attributed to God, a two fold Kingdome, Naturall, and Propheticque. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 8 (1799) 273 Sober plodding Money lenders.. little in the habit of lending their Funds on prophetic Mortgages.

4. *Comb.* *Prophetic-eyed* a., having a prophetic eye or outlook.

1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *May day* 61 The sparrow meek, prophetic-eyed, Her nest beside the snow-drift weaves

Prophetical, a. (sb.) [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging or proper to, or of the nature

of a prophet; of or pertaining to prophecy (= PROPHETIO 1).

1456 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 287 Ysay, replete with þe spirite propheticall. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husb.* 11 (1586) 71 As the Propheticall Psalmist singeth. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1674) 462 One of those youths, in that Propheticall distraction before mentioned, warned them to depart from thence. 1681 HOBBS *Govt.* & *Sac.* xvii. § 23 31 The Apostolicall worke indeed was universall, the Propheticall to declare their owne revelations in the Church, the Evangelicall to preach, or to be publishers of the Gospell. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. vii. (1715) 69 They had Recourse to the whole Train of propheticall Divinities. 1826 STANLEY *Snares & Pal.* Pref. 18 The poetical imagery of the propheticall books.

2. Of the nature of or containing prophecy, predictive (= PROPHETIO 2)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 5 The reprehension of Saint Paul was not only poeple for those times, but propheticall for the times following. 1674 BRVINT *Saul at Endor* 269 The Man, whom the Pope in a Propheticall dream saw supporting his Latean Church from falling. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ix. 200 A propheticall oration announced that the future line from Charles would not be less numerous.

† *B. sb.* *A propheticall utterance, a prophecy Obs.* 1615 SYLVESTER *Alenory of Margarite* Wks. (Grosart) II. 294 One night, two dreams made two propheticalls. Thine, of thy Coffin, mine, of thy Funerals. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 99 By plain coherence of these Propheticalls, it appeareth.

Hence *Propheticallity* (*nonce-wd.*), *Propheticallness* (*rare*), propheticall quality

1729 BAILEY vol. II. *Propheticallness* propheticall Nature or Quality. a. 1834 COLLEDGE in *Lit. Rev.* (1836) II. 284 (on B. Jonson's *Barth Fair*) An odd sort of propheticallity in this Numps and old Noll!

Prophetically (prō'fetikāl), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY².] In a propheticall manner; in the manner of a prophet; by way of prophecy or prediction.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 433 Saint Peter and S. Paul doe. applie this as a thing spoken Propheticallie vnto Christ Iesus. 1644 MILTON *Judgem. Bucer* Wks 1851 IV. 342 Which our enemies too profetickly fear'd. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iii. 61 This is prophetically expressed in *Isa.* lxiii. 1. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 356 Kirwan was one of those men of whom the preacher spoke prophetically.

Propheticism (-fe tisi'z'm) [f. as *prec.* + -ISM.]

1. An expression characteristic of the Prophets. 1884 H. MORE *Answ.* etc. 252, I suspect it to be a mere Propheticism, if I may so speak, that is, a prophetic scheme or propriety of speech, useful for concealment.

2. Prophetic system or practice.

1702 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 20 Which Propheticisms of the Churches, Mr Fleming being Averse to, I will not Press them upon him.

† **Propheticly**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare. [f. PROPHETIO + -LY².] = PROPHETIOALLY.

1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* (1844) 25 Although this was prophetically foreseen by diverse merchants of London. 1704 *The Storm* vi. Often he has those Cares Propheticly express. **Propheticlo-**, *comb.* form of L. *prophētico-us* PROPHETIO, prefixed adverbially to an adj., e.g. *propheticlo-Messianic*, of or pertaining to the prophetic Messiah.

1865 tr. *Strassus' New Life Jesus* II. ii. lxxiii 174 We have here a propheticlo-Messianic myth of the clearest stamp.

Prophetism (prō'fētiz'm). [f. PROPHET sb. + -ISM.] The action or practice of a prophet or prophets; the system or principles of the Hebrew prophets. *False prophetism*, the practice or principles of a false prophet.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* Pref. a. iv b. To be waited for with Reverence, and not Reproach'd as False Prophetism. 1845 KIRTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Theology*, The freer religious enthusiasm which had prevailed in the nation in the form of Prophetism. 1862 A. McCALL *Es. Prophecy in Aids to Faith* go To have received a call and message direct from God and to deliver it constituted the essence of prophetism. 1893 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* 109 Prophetism attained its apogee among the Semites of Palestine.

b. *Philos.* In the teaching of Algazali, an Arabian philosopher of the eleventh century, the fourth stage in intellectual development (the three preceding being Sensation, Understanding, and Reason), in which a man sees things that lie beyond the perceptions of reason. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 310

† **Prophetization**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. next: see -ATION.] The action or faculty of prophesying.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 221 Take the stone which is called Esmundus or Ammadus, and it will give prophetization.

† **Prophetize**, v. *Obs.* [ME. a. F. *prophétiser* (-izer 12th c. in *Littre*), ad. late L. *prophētiza-āre* (a 200 in Itala), a. Gr. *προφητίζειν* to prophesy: see PROPHET sb. and -ize.]

1. *trans.* To prophesy, predict.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1666 Till þat tyme come. þat Merlyn til Arthur prophetysed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 He prophetyzed that a recluse shold be seen emonge men by the vyce of couetyse. 1549 COWLEY *Scot.* 1. 22 In the nummyr of them that Sanct þat prophetyzt in the second epistil to tymothee. *Ibid.* vi. 46 His father Adam had prophetyzed that the varid sal end be vattur and be the fyr.

2 *intr.* To utter predictions; to prophesy. 1588 A. KING tr. *Camisius' Catech.* 123, I send nocht yir Prophets and thay did rime, I spak nocht to yam and thay

prophetized 1604 T Wright *Passions* v 2 162 Elzeus.. desiring to prophesize, called for a musician 1715 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I 263 Had not he prophesized against the Corruptions of the Church of Rome.

Hence † **Prophetizing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*
1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) III LXI, Nature doth warning send By prophetizing dreames 1598 SILVESTER *Die Bastia* II. 1 v *Handie* cr 785 I he prophetizing spirit forsook him so. 1715 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I. 60 Monks and Fryars, who abetted her Prophetizing Impostures

Prophetless, *a* [f. **PROPHET** *sb* + -LESS] Without a prophet or inspired teacher.

1900 H. D. RAWNSLEY in *Westm. Gas* 16 Jan. 8/1 In prophetless despair We hear through cloud of doubt and misty air The rival Churches cry uncertain cries. 1906 *Expositor* June 517 The priest, bare rule over a kingless and prophetless people.

† **Prophetly**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Prophet-like, befitting a prophet.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 11 A worthy and prophety saying.

Propheto-cracy, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -(-)CRAOY.] Government by a prophet.

1893 *Pall Mall Budget* 6 Apr. 526/1 There is little to be brought against the Mormons, except the galling propheto-cracy of their government and their marriage laws

Prophetry, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -RY] The prophetic office, the body of prophets.

1863 MILMAN *Ilist. Jesus* VIII (ed. 3) 347 Elijah... appears in the solemn scene of the Transfiguration as the representative of prophetry.

Prophet's - flower, **prophet - flower**.

[A rendering of Persian گل پیغمبر *gul-i paighambar* 'rose or flower of the Apostle' (i.e. Mohammed)] A name, of Oriental origin, given to two species of *Arnebia*, N.O. *Boraginaceae*, viz. *A. echinoides*, a perennial, native of the regions west of the Upper Indus, having primrose-yellow flowers, marked with evanescent purple spots; and *A. Griffithii*, an annual, native of India

[1834 SIR A. BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* I. III 86 The violet has the name of 'gool i pyeghambar', or the rose of the Prophet, par excellence, I suppose, from its fragrance 1861 *Bot. Mag. tab.* 5266.] 1866 *Ireas*, Bot. 929/2 *Prophet's flower*, the name given by Indian Mussulmans to *Arnebia echinoides*. 1869 J. L. STEWART *Punjab Plants* 152 'Prophet's flower'. Is liked by the Pathans on account of its delightful scent, and is also held in veneration by them, as the five dark marks on the corolla are said to be those of Mahomed's fingers. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 344/1 In flower just now. *Arnebia echinoides* (the Prophet's flower).

Prophetship (*prp fctjip*). [f. **PROPHET** *sb* + -SHIP.] The office or function of a prophet.

1641 J. EARON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 238 We give to Christ the glory and truth of his Prophetship 1873 FAIRBAIRN *Sind. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 329 It is no matter of much moment where the idea of prophetship originated. Israel alone realized it. 1899 GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* IX II. 274 Christ has founded his community through his royal prophetship and priesthood

Prophoric (*prp'orik*), *a. rare*. [ad. G. *prophorikos*, f. *prophora* utterance, f. *prophetein* to utter, to bring forth.] Characterized by utterance, enunciation, or emission.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arrians* II. IV. (1876) 109 A distinction had already been applied by the Stoics to the Platonic Logos, which they represented under two aspects. The terms were received among Catholics: the 'Endiathetic', standing for the Word as hid from everlasting in the bosom of the Father, while the 'Prophoric' was the Son sent forth into the world, in apparent separation from God, with His Father's name upon Him, and His Father's will to perform.

Prophragm (*prp'frgm*), † **prophragma** (*prp'frgm*), *Enclon* [ad. Gr. *prophragma* a fence in front, f. *prō*, PRO- + *phrassein*, stem *phan-*, to fence in.] (See *quot.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Lutetia* III. XXXII. 371 *Prophragma* (the prophragm). A partition of an elastic substance, rather horny, connected posteriorly with the Dorsolum. *Ibid.* XXXV. 550 The anterior margin of the dorsolum [is] deflexed so as to form a septum called the prophragm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prophragma*.

Prophylactic (*prp'flek'tik*), *a.* and *sb* [ad. Gr. *prophylaktik-ōs*, f. *prophylassein* to keep guard before. see PRO-2 and *PHYLAKTIO*. So F. *prophylactique* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

A. adj. Med. That defends from or tends to prevent disease; also *transf.* preservative, precautionary.

1594 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Crow* Things 15 Prophylactic that preuenteth diseases. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. II. Yoo have not very careful bene, T observe the prophylactic regiment Of your owne body. 1661 in *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Prophylactique*. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. VI. § 10 Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. 1742 W. STURKLEY in *Ment.* (Surtees) I. 326 An amulet, averuncative or prophylactic symbol 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* A Steady enforcement of proper prophylactic regulations. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Feb. 189/2 [Vaccination] does seem to have exercised a prophylactic or modifying influence. 1889 J. R. LIVINGSTON in *Luz. Mundu* III. 118 With men, as with animals, suffering is largely prophylactic

B. sb. A medicine or measure used to prevent, or as a precaution against, disease. Also *transf.*

1624 *Preparative for Fast* 13 Wear it as a Prophylactick about thee. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 53 It is

one of the best prophylactics against the sea scurvy. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII 302 A serpent's skin is still looked upon in Egypt as a prophylactic against complaints of the head 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 657 Vaccination, which has now stood the test of practice for a century, remains to-day one of the greatest medical prophylactics the world has ever known

† **Prophylactical**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec. ad.]

1628-9 *Br. Hall. Sermon Acts* II 37-40 Wks 1863 V 409 Dietetical and prophylactical receipts of wholesome caution. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* XVII. II. 14 not only Therapeutically or restorative, but Prophylactically or preventionally.

Hence **Prophylactically** *adv.*, by way of prevention of disease.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Genl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 135 note. A greybeard who had been treated at Maskat prophylactically against the pain and venom of the scorpion 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Oct. 3/1 In the matter of vaccinating prophylactically to secure that a child shall be immune.

† **Prophylacticon**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Gr. *προφυλακτικόν*, neut. sing. of *προφυλακτικός*; see *PROPHYLACTIO*] = *PROPHYLACTIO* *sb*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 354 The avow'd best Prophylacticon or Preservers of Health, be the moderate use of Medicinal Water-Drinking [etc.]

† **Prophylaxis** (*prp'flek'sis*). [mod L., f. Gr *prō*, PRO-2 + *phylaxis* a watching, guarding, after *PHYLAKTIO*.] *Med.* The preventive treatment of disease. Also *transf.*

1848 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVII. 342 An elaborate and critical history of the pathology, prophylaxis, and treatment of syphilis. 1866 A. FULTON *Princ. Med.* (1880) 109 The prevention of disease constitutes a division of medicine called prophylaxis. 1897 A. DRUCKER *Th. Jhering's Evol. Aryan* 376, I should call it the Prophylaxis of a primitive race.

Prophylaxy (*prp'flek'si*). [= mod.F. *prophylaxie*, f. mod.L. *prophylaxis*] = prec.

1890 *Lancet* 25 Jan. 218/1 The discussion on the prophylaxy of tuberculosis was then resumed 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 92/1 Certain vistas in the future of prophylaxy.

Prophyllon see PRO-2 I.

† **Propice**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 *-pyce*, 6 *-pise*, *-pyse*. [ML. a. F. *propice* (12th c. in Littre), ad. L. *propiti-us* favourable, gracious, kind]

1. = **PROFITIOUS** *a. I.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* 189 He shal be propice to be londe of his folk. 1489 CAXTON *Fyghtes of A. I. v.* 20 To whom fortune was so propice 1526 *ABF. LEE Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C. III. 23), I humble beseech his Magestie not to geve easie and propice eares unto any such reaptos 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* 75 The Romanes worship the gracious power of God, so propice and mercifull unto them 1658 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Propitious*, not displeased, merciful, favorable, propice, gentle.

2. = **PROFITIOUS** *a. 2.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Ysaie* 6 The knyghtes diew hem vnto a place propice for the ioustes 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 816 Now was the time propice and convenient. 1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* Pref. A. II. b. A more propice and fat sacrifice at the Altar of Pioserpinia. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Fortunatus* lucky, happy, fortunate, propice.

Hence † **Propitiously** *adv.*

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 298 The purchase of certeyn landes there, lyeng propiciely for them 1542 *Ibid.* V. 587 The tyme shall more propiciely serve Us

Propitiable, etc., *obs* f. **PROFITABLE**, etc.

† **Propiciant**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *propitiāns*, pres. pple. of *propitiāre* to PRO-FITATE] = **PROFITIOUS** *a. I.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Lyvy* III. VII. (S.T.S.) I. 272 We haue be goddis mare propiciant to vs quhen we ar fechtand 1548 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 481/2 To aide and defend at his power this tender princes... as propiciant and helplyke brother

Propination (*prp'pina'shon*). [ad. L. *propinā-tiō-em* a drinking to one's health, n. of action f. *propināre* to PROPINE.]

† 1. The action of offering drink to another in pledging; the drinking to the health of any one.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Propination*, a drinking to one, a bidding one drink. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* IV. XX (1775) 393 Proteas drank it off, and presented his Service to Alexander in carry'd of the same Dimensions This Propination was carry'd about towards the right Hand. *Ibid.* 398 The Propinations, and methods of Drinking, which other Nations observ'd

† 2. Giving, presenting, administering. *Obs. rare* 1508 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 662 Cantharides, if you fail in their due and skilful application or propination, drive men into most intolerable grievous symptoms.

3. [= Ger. *propination*.] In reference to Austrian Poland: The seigniorial monopoly of brewing and distilling and selling the produce

1886 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/7 This nobleman has the 'propination' or sole right of selling spirits in this part of the world 1888 *Times* 27 Sept. 3/3 The Galician land-owners by the Spirit Tax Act passed last Session, have been deprived of the right of 'propination'—that is, of distilling and selling spirits on their estates.

Propine (*prop'ə:n*), *sb.* 1. *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. obs. F. *propine* (16th c. in Godef.) 'drinking money, or somewhat to drinke' (Cotgr.), f. *propiner* to PROPINE; so Sp. *propina* a present, a 'tip', It. *propina* a drinking, a 'health']

† 1. Drink-money. *Obs.*

[This is etymologically the earlier sense, but early evidence for it in Sc. has not been found.]

1638 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 11 June (1664) 230 To love the bridegroom better then his gifts, his propines, or drink money 2. A thing presented as a gift, a present.

In the first quotation a present of wine

1448 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 17 To make a propine to our souerane lord the Kingis welcom of two tunnes of Gas coene wyne 1473 *Rental Bk. Chpr-Angus* (1879) I 169 He sal gyue to ws in name of propine a ra or a buk 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Club) 67 With ane coffer quhairin wes the copbard and propyne quhilk suld be propynit to hir hienes 1598 J. MELVILL (title) A Spiritual Propine of a Pastour to his People a 1619 W. COWPER *Human Opened* II Ded. That I haue conioyned your Maesties in the participation of this small propine of the first fruits of my labours 1818 *Scott. Hist. Misc.* XXXIX. We maun think of some propine for her, since her kindness hath been great. 1849 MRS A. S. MONTGOMERY *Lays Kirk & Co.* (1892) 39 'Twas my first hanel and propine to heaven

3. The power to give; gift, disposal. *rare*. (Doubtfully correct.)

a 1803 *Lady Anne* VII. in *Child Ballads* I (1882) 227/2 If I were thine, and in thy propine, O what wad ye do to me? 1813 *PICKEN Poems* II 71 The richest gift in Heaven's propine

Propine (*prp'ə:n*), *sb.* 2. *Chem.* [f. as PROP-ANE + -INE *sb.*] Hofmann's systematic name for the gaseous hydrocarbon C₂H₄, the tri-carbon member of the acetylene series, C_nH_{2n-2}, usually called ALLYLENE, and formerly also *propylene*.

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV 58 note. 1873 WATTS *Fornus Chem.* (ed. 12) 558 Ethine and propine are gaseous at ordinary temperatures 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II 63 Allylene or propine C₂H₄, is produced by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene.

Propine (*prp'ə:n*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-7 *-pyne*, 9 *dial.* *-peyne*. [ad. L. *propināre* to drink to one's health, pledge; to give to drink, administer, furnish, ad. Gr. *propinē-ein* lit. to drink before or above, to drink to another, to give one to drink, also to give freely, to present, f. *prō*, PRO-2 + *pinēin* to drink]

1. *trans.* To offer or give to drink; to present with-(drink), *fig.* to offer or give (a 'cup' of affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYON Commend. our Lady* VII 52 Sum drope of gracefull dewe to us propyne. 1563 *WINGET Wks* (S.T.S.) II. 27 That fer nocht to propyne the venum of heresie ul wheris. a 1598 *ROLLOCK Passion* II (1616) 21 The Father hath propyned vnto mee a bitter cuppe of affliction 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. 11 31 Whiles she propineth to the world the cup of her formations. 1705 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II 25 That deadly Poyson of their Religion that was propined from the Stage. n 1713 *PICKMAN* in *Maidment Scot. Pasquils* (1858) 317 A health to the King I do thee propine

2. To offer for acceptance or as a present; to present; to put before one, propose.

Perhaps first said of a present of wine.

c 1450 *LOVELICH Grad.* XVII. 118 My grete veniaunce & my gret discipline, With my strengthe to 3ow it schal propine. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* LXVII. 61r And riche present thay did till hir propyne. 1526 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 115 That thar be propynit to the kingis grace sax potions of wyne c 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 34 Of thair prettuck to me ane point propyne 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 62 The king propyned him the cunties Knappend and Kintyre. a 1619 *ROTHERY Atholm* I II 2 (1622) 11 Vnlesse we would propine, both our selues, and our cause, vnto open and end derision. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct Dubit* I. IV. rule II § 19 It propines to us the noblest, the highest, and the bravest pleasures of the world. 1807 J. STAGO *Poems* 69 Our past misfortunes we d propyne T oblivion 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* XXXII. In expectation of the ample donation, or *seul seat*, which Cedric had propined.

3. To present (a person) with something, to endow, reward.

c 1450 *LOVELICH Merkin* 6506 For mochel worschepe by hym schalt poue And ful gret ences to the and thyne, And thow hit worschepe & hit propyne. 1554 *Edu. Comyn Rec.* 29 Dec. II. f. 39 (MS.) An vther goblet, with which to propine the Quenis Grace. a 1598 *ROLLOCK Passion* II (1616) 22 If the Lord propyne thee with a cup of affliction. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas* I (Spald. Cl.) II 86 He, with his Quene was bankettit, and thareafter propynit with 20,000 lib sterling in ane fair coup of gold. a 1758 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* 62 And bought frae Bawsy, His [bonnet], to propine a gylet lassie. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Mass Hags* XLIX. Bless God that you have had a husband to propine Him with

4. *a. trans.* To wish (health or the like) to some one in drinking. *b. intr.* To address a pledge or toast to; to drink a health to.

a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* I. Poems (1810) 38/1 The lovely sorceress mix d, and to the prince Health, peace and joy propin'd. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402 And thus did he to the king propine 'Long live the King!'

Hence † **Propiner** *Obs. rare*—1, one who 'propines', offers, or gives

1589 *BRUCE Senm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 26 There is twa propiners, twa persons that offers and givis the Sacrament.

Propinquant (*prp'inkwānt*), *a. rare* [ad. L. *propinquāntem*, pres. pple. of *propinquāre* to bing near, approach, f. *propinquus* see *PRO-FINQUE*.] Near, neighbouring, adjacent.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 3 That cannot be called closely propinquant... which is actually present. 1903 *T. P. s Weekly* 4 Sept. 427/3 Small vans stationed at various squares, propinquant to busy sections of the city.

† **Propinquate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *propinquāt-us* brought near, pa. pple. of *propinquāre*. see prec.] Immediate, proximate.

1665 J GADSBURY *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* Concl. 40 The shutting up of People in a time of Sickness is no small propinquate cause of the increase of the Contagion 1683 — in *Wharton's Wks* Pref. Apptly. distinguished into Causes Remote, and Propinquate.

† Propinquate, *v* Obs. rare-^o. [f. ppl. stem of *L. propinquare* to bring near, to draw near.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Propinquate*, to approach.
Propinque (propɪŋk), *a. rare* [ad. *L. propinquus* near, neighbouring, derivative of *prope* near cf. *longinquus* distant, from *longe* far.]

1. Near in space, neighbouring, at hand.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v § 2 (1643) 81 The matter of Meteors .. as it is propinque or near, it consisteth of Exhalations. 1821 J. ASHBY-STERRY in *Graphic* 16 Apr 494/x They did not disdain. the foaming pewter from the propinque public. 1907 N MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 81/x Ports more propinque to the highways of the world.

† 2. Immediate, proximate, direct. Obs.

1645 BULWER *Parkynant* i 1 v 18 Some more propinque and conjunct cause of motion. 1665 K W *Conf. Charac.* Gd. old Cause (1860) 63 The devil's the remote cause, and their hearts the approximate and neere propinque cause.

† 3. Nearly approaching accuracy; approximate.
1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II 86 Mr. Launcelot Moorhouse wrote against Mr. Francis Potter's booke of 666, and falls upon him, for that 25 is not the true roote, but the propinque root 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 455.

Hence **Propinqual** *a.* done in proximity.

1801 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignus ole* 116 In the course of a week's propinqual (excuse my coinage) climbing.

Propinquitous, *a. notice-wd.* [f. next + -ous: cf. *calamitous*] That is in propinquity; close at hand.

1899 *Literature* xi Mar 260 A propinquitous and sympathetic brother-in-arms is a welcome ally indeed.

Propinquity (propɪŋkwɪtɪ), [ME *propinquitē*, *a. obs.* f. *propinquitē* (c 1240 in Godef.), ad. *L. propinquitās*, -itatem nearness, f. *propinquus*. see **PROINQUA**.] Nearness, closeness, proximity.

a. in space: Neighbourhood.

c 1250 MFRTHAM *Wks* (E E T S) 148 He concludeth that the moner schuld, for her propynquyte, sundry indysposicion .. cause. 1570 LEVINS *Manu.* 110/4 Propinquity, *propinquitās*. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* II 372 By reason of the propinquity and neighborhood of that region. 1725 BRADLEY *Propin.* Dict. s. v. *Wind*, The propinquity of the Sea, being to be consider'd 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 307/2 It should not be in too close propinquity to the stable.

b. in blood or relationship: Near or close kinship

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr. II. 25 (Camb. MS.) The most preysous kynde of any propinquitie or alyance hat may ben. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Lons* II. II. (Skeat) 101 She maketh nigh coynage, ther neuer propinquitie ne alyance in lyue was, ne shulde haue be. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 55 It is not birth only nor propinquitie of blood. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 105 The next day .. hee put her away, pretending propinquity of blood. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv 234 Thus in the second degree, the issue of George and Cecilia Stiles and of Andrew and Esther Baker are each in the same degree of propinquity. 1880 MURKHEAD *Gains* II. § 27 He does not call them in the second class immediately after the *sui heredes*, but in the third class, on the ground of propinquity.

c. in nature, disposition, belief, association, etc.: Similarity, affinity.

1286 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 117 An annexed propinquity or opposition of good and bad, vertue and vice 1560 T. VAUGHAN *Annua. Magica* 8 There is in Nature a Certain Chain, or subordinate propinquity of Complexions between Visible, and Invisibles 1823 GILLIES *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. x 297 The objects of envy must always be characterised by nearness in time, place, age, reputation, in short by a sort of propinquity.

d. in time: Near approach, nearness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii l. 341 Thereby is declared the propinquity of their dissolution 1825 LAMB *Ella Ser.* II *Superannuated Man*, Each day used to be individually felt by me .. in its distance from, or propinquity to, the next Sunday

Propinquous, *a. rare-¹*. [f. *L. propinquus* near, close at hand, in proximity

1831 BENTHAM *Deontol.* vii. (1834) I. 107 Susceptible of being brought into the mind with the vividness of that which is propinquous.

Propio-, propion-, *Chem.* a formative derived from **PROPIONIC**, entering into the names of compounds related to propionic acid. The chief are: **Propioic** *a.* [dim. f. **PROPIONIC**], in *propioic acid*, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, *obs.* synonym of **PROPYRACETIC acid**; *phenyl-propioic acid*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\cdot\text{CO}_2\text{H}$; see quot. **Propio naml'te**, the amide of propionic acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}\cdot\text{N}\cdot\text{H}_2$; see quot. **Propionate**, a salt of propionic acid. **Propione**, di-ethyl ketone ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$), a colourless mobile liquid lighter than water, in smell resembling acetone; discovered by Frémy in 1835, and called by him *Metaceton*. **Propionitril**, -ile, the nitrile or nitrogen compound of the propyl series, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}$, derived from propionyl by substitution of N for O. **Propionyl**, the monovalent radical $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}$ of propionic acid, formerly called *metacetyl*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 96 *Phenyl-propioic Acid*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ related to phenyl-propionic acid in the same manner as stearic to stearic acid. It crystallises from water or from carbon bisulphide in long white silky needles

melting at $136^{\circ}\text{--}137^{\circ}$ 1881 *Times* 3 June 5 Competition with the natural dye-stuff is not to be thought of until the maker can reduce the price of dry propionic acid 1887 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 239 *Propionamide* $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$, *Butyramide* $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2$, and *Valeramide* $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$, may all be obtained by the action of ammonia upon their respective ethers 1895 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII 1209 Propionamide is colourless, readily soluble in cold alcohol and ether, from which it crystallises in radiate crystalline masses; from chloroform it crystallises in pearly scales. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 350 Most of the 'propionates' are soluble and crystallizable. The propionates of potash and soda are deliquescent. Propionate of lime is efflorescent, but very soluble 1891 R. I. MORLEY in *Q. J. Sci. Chem. Soc.* IV 1 (heading) On 'Propione, the Ketone of Propionic Acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 729 Propione, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}$ is sometimes called ethyl-propionyl 1897 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 166 *Cyanide of Ethyl Hydrocyanic Ether* *Propionitrile* ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}$ = $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}$) is obtained by the distillation of sulphethylate of potash with cyanide of potassium. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 211 Cyanide of ethyl, Propionitrile, Metacetonitrile, discovered by Pelouze in 1834 is a colourless liquid, of specific gravity 0.78 It has a strong alliaceous odour, and is very poisonous 1887 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 311 Propione, ethylide of 'propionyl' 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI 962 *Propionyl bromide*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{OBr}$. *Ibid.* 963 *Propionyl iodide*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{OI}$.

Propionic (prɒpɪɪŋɪk), *a. Chem.* [ad. 1. *propionique* (Dumas, Malagute, & Leblanc 1847; *Comptes Rendus* XXV. 781), f. Gr. $\pi\rho\omicron$, PRO-2 (or $\pi\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$ first) + $\omega\iota\omega\nu$, $\mu\omega\nu$ -fat, in reference to its being the first in order of the actual fatty acids (formic and acetic acids, which precede it in the series, not forming unctuous derivatives).

From *propionic* are derived the names PROPANE, PROPENE, PROPYL, and the terms under PROPION-

1. Propionic acid, the monatomic monobasic acid of the propyl or tri-carbon series, the third acid of the fatty series, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$, discovered by Gottlieb in 1844, and by him designated *Metacetic acid*. Its salts are PROPIONATES. Also in comb. as *bromopropionic acid*, etc.

1851 R. I. MORLEY in *Q. J. Sci. Chem. Soc.* IV. 1 The unfortunate term *metacetic acid*, only lately replaced by the appropriate appellation of *propionic acid*, now universally adopted 1859 FOWNES *Chem.* 411 Under the influence of oxidizing agents, propylic alcohol is converted into an acid analogous to acetic acid, which is called propionic acid, a colorless, transparent liquid, of a peculiar, somewhat pungent odor, similar to that of acetic acid 1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* 46 Formic, Acetic, and Propionic acids are present in sweat.

2 Propionic aldehyde, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$ = $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{H}$, (*propyl aldehyde*, *hydride of propionyl*), a limpid neutral liquid, having an ethereal odour. So *propionic ethers*, salts, etc.

1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 734 Propionic aldehyde discovered in 1847 by Guckelberger. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII 494 Acetone is isomeric with propionic aldehyde $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$.

Propi(e)-, -te, -tie, *obs.* f. **PROPER**, -TY

Propitable (prɒpɪjəbəl), *a.* [ad. *L. propitiabilis* easy to be appeased: see **PROPTIATE** *v* and -ABLE, cf. *obs.* f. *propiciabile*, -table (15th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. Able to propitiate. *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* II. (1560) 130 Grant good Lord, that this sacrifice be propitable or a meane to obteyne mercy 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 999/1 In the Masse, the lively sacrifice of the Church, which is propitable, as well for the synnes of the quicke, as of the dead 2 Capable of being propitiated or made propitious.

1557 *Sarum Primer*, *Dirige* Lvj, Almightie eternall God, .. bee propitable to the soule of thy servaunte. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen (1712) to It could never enter into my mind, that he [God] was either irritable or propitable, by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services. 1800 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Depart.* 305 [She] is propitable, and walks the deck daily with her former calculators.

Propitial (prɒpɪjəl), *a. rare-¹*. [f. *L. propiti-us* PROPITIUS + -AL.] Propitiatory 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) x08 Luke the ox, in form propitial, As a creature sacrificial.

† **Propitiate**, *v* *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. propitiatus*, pa. pple. of *propitiare*. see next.] Propitiated. (In quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1551 B. GARDINER *Explic.* x50 With suche sacrifices God is made favourable, or God is propitiate, if we shall make new Englishe

Propitiate (prɒpɪjət), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. propitiare* to render favourable, appease (f. *propiti-us* PROPITIUS). see -ATE 8.]

1. *trans.* To render propitious or favourably inclined; to appease, conciliate (one offended).

1645 WALLER *To Mistress Broughton* Poems 127 You (her priest) declare What offerings may propitiate the Faire. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi, That the supreme Being may be more easily propitiated in one place than in another is the dream of idle superstition 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii, If it was indeed necessary to propitiate the masters by sacrificing him. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 153 That they [the Gods] can be propitiated .. is not to be allowed or admitted for an instant.

† 2. *infr.* To make propitiation. *Obs. rare-¹* 1703 Young *Sermon* II 267 The sorrows of our Lord were propitiating for the sins of Eden

† 3. *trans.* To treat propitiously. *Obs. rare-¹*.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Saphwell* I. xiv 142 The Grecians used to enrich their victim, by tipping his horns with gold, in order to bribe the mercenary God to propitiate their appeal

Hence **Propitiated**, *Propitiating* *ppl. adjs.*

Propitiatingly *adv.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III 68 And on the cross breathing his painful last, To his propitiated great Father pass'd a 1812 A. M'LEAN *Comm. Heb.* (1847) II. xii. x06 Christ is represented as the meek and propitiating Lamb. 1879 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix 291 The old Oedipus, is made a blessed Daemon through the mercy of propitiated deities 1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra* vii, 'Now', said the scribe propitiatingly

Propitiation (prɒpɪjətɪən), [ad. late *L. propitiatio*-em, n. of action f. *propitiare* to PROPITATE; cf. *F. propitiation* (14th c. in *Hatzl-Darm*).]

1. The action or an act of propitiating; appeasement, conculation, atonement, expiation.

1388 WYCLIF *Law* xxv 9 In the tyme of propiciacioun 1706 PHILLIPS, *Propitiation*, the Act of propitiating, an appeasing of the Divine Anger by Sacrifice, or Prayer; an Atonement. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 10 ¶ 11 By what propitiation, therefore, may I atone for my former gravity? 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Heb. Bapt.* 132 The propitiation which our Lord effected on the Cross for the sins of men 1871 TYNDAL *Pragm. Sc.* (1879) II. 1 Propitiation of these terrible powers was the consequence.

b. A propitiatory gift, offering, or sacrifice *arch.* 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion* (1 John ii 2), He is the propitiation for our synnes 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Examp.* II Disc. viii 69 Christ is our Advocate, and he is the propitiation.

† 2. The condition or state of being propitiated or rendered favourable, favour. *Obs. rare-¹*.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xviii 54 That in the Day, the Day of visitation, God may looke on thee wth Propitiation.

† **Propitiator**(e), *a. Sc. Obs. rare-¹*. [a. *F. propitiatoire* (= **PROPTIATORY** *a*)]

1580 HAY *Demandes in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 69 The sacrifice of the altar is propitiatorie and obtains remission fra God to thame for quihills it is offed.

Propitiator (prɒpɪjətər), [a. late *L. propitiator*, agent-n. from *propitiare* to PROPITATE; so *F. propitiateur*, in 1519 *propic*- (*Hatzl-Darm*)] One who propitiates.

1571 KNOX *Bk. Com. Order* (1868) 61 Look Thou to Thy dear Son our Head Mediator, and only Propitiator 1644 DARBIE *Birth of Heresies* vi 23 Our Eternal Priest and Propitiator 1742 *tr. Bossuet's Hist. Var. Prot. Ch.* (1829) I 131 The whole Church, who acknowledged Jesus Christ for propitiator and author of justification

Propitiatorily (prɒpɪjətərɪ), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a propitiatory manner, by way of propitiating.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Serm.*, *Lord's Supper* (1574) I iv b, Being perverted and vied to a contrary ende, as of sacrificing propitiatorily for the syns of the quicke and of the dead. 1853 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 184 There is not a shadow of evidence that Christ made an Offering of that bread and wine to his Father, either euchaistically or propitiatorily

Propitiatory (prɒpɪjətɔɪ), *sb.* and *a.* [As *sb.* ad. late *L. propitiatorium* (a 200 in *Italia*) place of atonement, also propitiatory, rendering Gr. *ἱλαστήριον* (LXX and N. T.); *sb.* use of neut. sing. of late *L. propitiatorius* *adj.* atoning, reconciling (whence the *adj.* B), f. *propitiator* PROPITIATOR. see -ORY. So *OF. propitiatorie*, -s *sb.* (a 1200 in *Littre*), mod. *F. propitiatoire* *adj.* and *sb.* Cf. **MERCY-SEAT**]

A. sb. 1 The mercy-seat

[c 1200 ORMIN 1036 *Tar off* batt arike was An offerr-werc wel timbredd Pat was Propitiatoriumm O Latin spæche nemmedd.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 828r (Cott) And [in bat hali arke] was arons wand, Pe gilden oyle, be propitiator, Tua cherubins 1373 WYCLIF *Heb.* ix 5 Vpon whiche thingis weren cherubins of glorie, schadowing the propitiatorie c 1449 PROCTOR *Repr.* II v 174 The ark or chest of witnessing with propitiatorie. 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* xiv 245 Two Cherubins of beaten golde, .. spreading abroad their whinges, .. their faces touned toward the propitiatorie. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 45 This cover is called the Propitiatorie, vulgarly in our English, the Mercy-seat. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v 246 Laws announced from the Propitiatory of the Tabernacle.

b. trans and *fig.*, esp. applied to Christ.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* II 7 b, But nowe hath God declared Christ to be vnto all people the very propitiatory, meicte table, and sacrifice 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impast.* 118 The ancient renowned glorious Reliques jewelled up in the Popes Propitiatorie at Rome a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) a There were two angels, one at the head, another at the feet, to shew that peace was to be expected in the true propitiatory, Jesus Christ 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* I 28 Here is the mercy-seat, the true propitiatory, the throne of grace.

2. *Theol.* A propitiation; an offering of atonement; esp. said of Christ. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* II. xvii (1634) 250 Christ, whom God hath set to be the propitiatorie by faith which is in his blood. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sac. Princ.* (1659) 269 Thou hast a propitiatory for sin above all my provocations 1796 DR. FOS *Hist. Devel.* II. 1. (1822) 166 If Christ was put to death he would become a propitiatory

B. adj. That propitiates or tends to propitiate; of or pertaining to propitiation; appeasing, atoning, conculating, expiatory; ingratiating. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 29 b, No hypocriticall workes, no Propiciatorie Massyng, no meritorious prayng,

are yet to be allowed before God 1554 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* v. 64 The propitiatory sacrifice of Christe 1796 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks 1874 I 212 The general prevalence of propitiatory sacrifices over the heathen world 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II, Mr Swirell looking about him with a propitiatory smile 1846 GROTE *Greace* I. xx. II. 130 A propitiatory payment to the relatives of the deceased

Propitious (prop'jəs), *a.* Forms: 5 propy-cious, 5-7 -pici(o)us, 6- propitious. [Late ME. a. OK. *propicius*, -eius (a 1140 in Godef.), f. L. *propiti-us* (see PROPIO); see -OUS]

1. Disposed to be favourable, well-disposed, favourably inclined, gracious.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seynys* (Roxb.) 10 To them in erthe that the serve and love Be eweie propyccious 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 75 Nature, which is propitious to helth, had withdrawe sun-what hir fauour. 1596 SPENSER *Hymns* I. II, Tasswage the force of this new flame, And make thee more propitious in my need 1681 R. WITTE *Swo.* *Heavens* 36 Astrology considers some of the Planets in their Influences as propitious to Mankind 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* II. II. 112 They all endeavoured to render God propitious by Sacrifice 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* IV, If the fates are propitious we may succeed.

b. Indicative of, or characterized by, favour; of favourable import, boding well.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. v. We entreat That this device may prove propitious 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxviii. 238 God hath testified by all propitious and evident signes . . . that such a solemn . . . act . . . was . . . a . . . grateful . . . Sacrifice. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Seynys* (1732) 26 Having first sent our Present, to procure a propitious reception. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xiii. 202 Being told that the auspices were not propitious. 1870 BRYANT *Head* I. II, 54 Almighty Jupiter Flung down his lightnings on the right and gave Propitious omens

2. Presenting favourable conditions; favourable, advantageous.

1501 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 12 The gentleness of the aire, with the fertilitie of the ground, is so propitious and naturall for the increase of fruite 1695 ADDISON *King* 200 May Heav'n's propitious gales attend thee home! 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxv. (1865) I 721 The circumstances were propitious to the designs of an usurper 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 206 Thurstan looked upon the moment as one propitious for revolt. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. III. 75 The weather was most propitious.

Hence **Propitiously** *adv.*, in a propitious manner; **Propitiousness**, the quality or fact of being propitious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV 61 If I had but bestowed the thousand part of the propitiousnes I haue bestowed on the progeny of Abraham. 1681 DRYDEN *Ans. & Aclat.* 363 Yet o that Fate, propitiously inclined, Had raised my birth, or had debased my mind. 1690 TEMPLE *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* Wks. 1790 I 159 The Propitiousness of Climate to that sort of Tree 1831 CARLYLE *Sat. Res.* I. ix. (1838) 58 The wreck of matter and the crash of world, was thy element and propitiously wafting tide

Proplasma, *rare*. [ad. L. *proplasma* (Plin.), *a.* Gr. *πρόπλασμα* a pattern, model, f. *πρόπλασσειν* to mould or form before: see PRO-2 and PLASM] A mould, a matrix

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 182 Those Shells, by that means, serving as Proplastres, or Moulds, to the Matter which so filled them 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Proplasma*, the same with a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which afterwards will harden, is cast 18 . *Jrnl. of Science* No 124, 242 (Cent. Dict.) We gather hat the mysterious Spirit is merely the nounomen or proplasm of physical and psychical phenomena.

† **Proplastic**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [As *sb.* ad. mod. L. *proplasticā*, *a.* Gr. type **προπλαστική* (sc. τέχνη) the art of moulding, f. *πρόπλασσειν*: see prec., also ΠΛΑΣΤΙΟ, as *adj.* ad. Gr. type **προπλαστικός*, f. *πρόπλασσειν*. see prec.]

a. sb. The art of forming moulds for casting [1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 1 a *Sculphura* was apply'd to several things; as, . . . *Proplastic* forming the future work *ex creta*, or some such matter, as the *Protophytus* was of Wax for Efformation, and the *Modulus* of wood.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 153/a *Modulus* . . . found out the Art of Proplastic, or casting of Figures in Moulds [1706 PHILLIPS, *Proplastic*, the Art of making Moulds, in which any thing is cast or framed]

B. adj. Of or relating to the making of moulds; forming a mould or cast

1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Proplastic Art. 1821-2 COLERIDGE *Confess.* III 34 The first ferments of the great affections—the proplastic waves of the microcosmic chaos

Propless (prə'ples), *a.* [f. PRO-2 + LESS.] Without prop or support, unsupported.

1593 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. vi. 4 The dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball Stands steady still 1654 BENLOWIS *Theoph.* v. xix. Tell how pond'rous Earths huge proplese Ball Hangs poised in the fluent Hall Of fleeting Air? 1734 DENNIS *To Thomson*, Yet shall my propless ivy, pale and bent, Bless the short sunshine which thy pity lent.

† **Propleuron** (prə'plēuron) *Entom.* Pl. -a. [mod. L., f. PRO-2 + ΠΛΕΥΡΟΝ] Each of the two lateral portions of the prothorax, or first thoracic somite of an insect, lying one on each side of the pronotum. Hence **Propleural** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propleuron.

Each propleuron consists of three parts named *proepimeron*, *propleuron*, *propleuron*. (Of *mesopleuron* and *metapleuron*, with their divisions *mesopleuron*, *metapleuron*, etc.) 1841 E. NEWMAN *Insects* 146 The *prothorax* has a *propleuron*, *propleuron*, and two *propleura*.

Proplex, -exus: see PRO-2

† **Proplexity**. *Obs.* [For *perplexity*, by confusion of prefixes.] Perplexity

1497 BARBOUR'S *Brace* XII 530 (Camb MS) Set in-till herd proplexite 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 1332 He es-tout with gret proplexite. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kyng gyngor*, Proplexite. 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 214 Peax is away, flemit is all proplexite

† **Propodeon** (prə'pədiən) *Entom.* Improperly **propodeum**. [mod. L. (Newman) f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-2 + *ποδών* (-avos) the neck or mouth of a wine-skin, or of the bladder; hence, any narrow end.

(The Latinized form in *-podum* was app founded on the misconception that the Gr. word is a neuter in -ov)]

That part of the thorax, principally in Hymenoptera, which precedes and partly surrounds the petiole; originally the first abdominal segment.

1833 L. NEWMAN in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 410 The fifth segment is the Propodeon, and is, of the whole thirteen, the most difficult to determine, because in orders of the same class it appears in different modes. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 491 [The term 'Propodeum' was proposed by Newman, under the form of propodeon, and appears to be on the whole the most suitable term for this part. 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* IV 268 The partial or entire fusion of the first abdominal segment (*propodeum*) with the thorax.

Propodial (prə'pədiəl), *a* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *propodiālis*, f. PROPODI-UM + -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the propodium of a mollusc.

2. Of or pertaining to the proximal or upper segment of a limb, as the humerus or femur.

[1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 41 The bones of the proximal segments are the *Ossa propodiālia* (= propodial bones), etc.]

B. sb. (Also in L. form *propodiāle*, plural *propodiālia*.) A propodial part or element; a propodial bone, as the humerus or femur.

1889 CORP in *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 852 (Synopsis of *Vertebrata*) Limbs consisting of one basal element, two propodials, and metapodials and digits. *Batrachia*.

Propodite (prə'pədi) *Zool.* [f. next + -ITE 1.3.] The penultimate joint of a developed endopodite limb, as of a crustacean.

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 92 The two terminal joints . . . which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* IV. 165 'The endopodite is divided into five joints, named,—ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite

Hence **Propoditic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a propodite, as the *propoditic joint*

† **Propodium** (prə'pədiəm) *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-2 + *πόδι*, *pod-* foot: cf. Gr. *προνόδιος* *adj.* before the feet] The anterior lobe of the foot in some molluscs.

1853 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI 1. 35 The fin or propodium is flattened and fan-shaped. *Ibid.*, The posterior edge of the propodium carries a cup shaped disk. This is commonly called the sucker. It may be called the mesopodium 1875 NICHOLSON *Manu Zool.* xlvii (ed. 4) 342 In the *Heteropoda* . . . and in the Wing shells . . . the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the 'propodium'; a middle, the 'mesopodium'; and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium'. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 653/1 The foot of the Azygobranchia often divided into a fore, middle, and hind lobe, pro-, meso-, and metapodium

† **Propolis** (prə'pɒlɪs). [L. (Plin.) a Gr. *πρό*, *pro-* a suburb, also bee-glue, f. *πρό* before + *πόλις* city. So in F. (Paré c 1560)] A red, resinous, aromatic substance collected by bees from the viscid buds of trees, as the horse-chestnut; used to stop up crevices, and fix the combs to the hives; bee-glue

[1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii 11 (Bodl MS) *pe* prid tyme scheo settef more grete mater and pik, and bat is pe stablemente and fastenyng of bee honye combs, and many men clepeth that mater *Propolium*. 1598 FLORIO, *Prophol*, that which Bees make at the entrance of the hives to keepe out cold, called Beegule. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 313 But Propolis consisteth of a more solid matter, . . . and serveth as a good defence against cold, and to stop the passage of waspes and such hurtful creatures as would do iniurie to the bees. *Ibid.* II. 338 With the like quantity of . . . the cereous matter in the Bee-hive called *Propolis*. 1766 COMPT. *Farmer s. v. Bee*, She began by loosening the straw hive from the board on which it rested, and to which the bees had fastened it with propolis. 1816 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* xv. (1818) I. 502 M. Huber ascertained that this substance was actually propolis, collected from the buds of the poplar 1882 *Good Words* 745 Propolis, an adhesive vegetable secretion, obtained from various sources, the bud of the chestnut being the chief favorite

Hence **Propolize** *v. trans.*, to cover or secure with propolis.

1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture* 55.

† **Propomate**. *Obs.* [f. late L. *propoma*, *a.* Gr. *πρόπομα* or *πρόπομα* a drink taken before eating + -ATE 1.] (See quotations.)

[1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Propoma*, a Drink made of Wine and Honey, or Sugar. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Propoma*, a potion of wine and honey taken before meat; . . . also applied to other drinks and medicated wines taken before food.] 1897 *Physical Dict.*, *Propomates*, all kind of drinks made with sugar and honey.

Propone (prə'pɒn), *v.* Now only *Sc.* [ad. L. *proponere* to put or set forth, expose, declare, propose, intend, f. *pro*, PRO-1 + *ponere* to put, place. Cf. PROFOUND, PROPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, or propose for

consideration, acceptance, or adoption; to propound as a question or matter for decision. Since 17th c. only *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 297 Proponand þam þat distinctiue þat opire þat to dame dyane prayand, said [etc.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. 1 heading, The poet first proponing his entent, Declaris Junois wraith and maitalent. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 137 Among all which requests nothing certain is proponed 1538 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 359 To call my doctors unto me, and to propone the same case amongst them 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix 23 b, He would gladly agree to the matter proponed. 1640 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 318 These articles were sent unto me, not to be proponed to the church, but to be inserted amongst the canons thereof 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 143 Mr Livingstone proponed an overture 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 77 If hee proponed any Questions to ani 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, It did not . . . become them to propone their *prosapia* 1893 STEVENSON *Caltrona* I. II, The bits of business that I have to propone to you are rather . . . confidential.

2 *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* To put, bring, or state before a tribunal.

c 1495 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. x 1589 Dis Makduff til Lundyn past, And þar proponyt his qwerel 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem.* VI 103 b, Such articles, as against hym should in open parliament be bothe proponed and proved. 1609 SICKE *Reg. May* II. Table 62 And quhen he comers, he may propon his exceptions dilatories, and others. 1786 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* II, I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes, Would here propone defences 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 795 Pleas proponed and repelled are those pleas which have been stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

† 3. *refl.* To offer oneself, to offer. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Laurel* 246f So that thei can them viraly propone In his seruice thar lyes to dispose

† 4. *trans.* To set before any one as an example or aim; to propose or offer as a reward. *Obs.*

1555 COL. POLK *Let. in Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 537 The great sophister and father of all lies. proponing ever that which is more agreeable to the sense 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andras* Wks. (1892) 10 Thair salbe twa bonnitis proponet to be given solemnly to the twa that maks best composition. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1623) 143, I think the examples already proponed to be sufficient. 1653 BURNING *Sermon* (1845) 525 It might endear this Christian virtue [love] unto us, that God propones Himself as the pattern of it.

† 5. To put before oneself as something to be done; to purpose. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE in *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* ix 221 He proposes to pursue thame with al senenitie conforme to Justice 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 25 Man propones, but God disposes.

Hence **Propounded** *ppl. a.*, put forward, proposed, 'given' as a datum, **Propounding** *vb. sb.*, propounding; also **Propo nement**, proposing, nomination; **Proponer**, one who proposes, a proposer.

1533 MORE *Answer Poynted* Bk. Wks. 1044/1 Our sauour used in the proponing thereof vnto them diuers waies. 1535 CROMWELL in *Merriman's Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 440 Praying you to vse your discrecion in the proponing of the premisses to the French king and the grete Master 1553 COL. POLK in *Strype's Cranmer* (1840) II. App. lxxv. 924 Consysteng the whole in the proponement of the parson, that hath to put furthe the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst. Div.* When any odde number is propounded multiple that proponed number by it selfe, and it will make a square number 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Egist.* 179 Some sentence of certaintie, touching this proponed controuersie 1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 262 The proponers were quickly cut off.

Proponent (prə'pɒnənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *proponent-em*, pres. pple. of *proponere* see prec.]

A. adj. That brings forward or proposes; that brings an action, that makes a proposal.

1687 DRYDEN *Hand & P.* I. 121 And for mysterious things of faith rely on the proponent Heaven's authority. 1693 WOOD *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 This party proponent doth alledge that (there was) and is att present now in force an Act of parliament, entitled [etc.]. 1827 HONE *Every day Bk.* II. 82 The landlord . . . swore in the 'party proponent'.

B. sb. 1. One who brings forward a proposition or argument; a propounder, a proposer.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, The Proponent who defendeth proposition or position 1601 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 23 These two Ends considered Absolutely and Simply in themselves, are alike valued by their respective Proponents. 1693 WOOD *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 This proponent doth farther allege, that the above-said book, entitled *Athenae Oxonienses*, Volume the Second, exhibited in this cause into the [Vice-Chancellor's] court . . . by the party promovent in this cause, was, and is printed and published in London 1704 KENNERT *Pres. St. Convocation* II. The only proper Rule for interpreting the Speech of this Proponent 1872 DR. MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 295 Attempt to enforce doctrine, by arguments drawn from mathematics, the proponents being persons unskilled in that science.

2. A kind of government agent in Ceylon under the Dutch.

1860 BATEMAN *Life of D. Wilson* I. xlii. 412, These men were selected by the Government, paid stipends varying from £60 to £100 per annum, and called 'Proponents'.

† **Propons** (prə'pɒnz). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PRO-1 + PONS 2.] (See quot.)

1890 in *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Propons*, term for the arachnoid fibres, where they cover the anterior pyramid of the medulla immediately below the pons Varolii.

[[**Propontis**. Also **Propontey** [L., a Gr. *propontis* the Sea of Marmora, lit. the 'Fore-sea', f. *πρό*, *πρό*-2 a (a) + *πόντος* a sea, spec. the Euxine] The ancient name of the Sea of Marmora, also *transf.* a narrow channel (obs.).

1644 HOWELL *For. Trav* xi. (Arb.) 57 Over the Propontey to divers places in Asia. 1693 J. O. *Cowley's Planis* (1795) 47 Thence thro' a small propontis cained down. It makes the port, and takes the left side town. 1865 SWINBURNE *Aladanta* (1868) 121 Where the narrowing Symplegades whitened the straits of Propontis with spray

Hence **Propontia** a, of or pertaining to the Propontis; sb., the Propontic Sea, Sea of Marmora.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 456 Like to the Pontic Sea, Whose idle Current keeps due on to the Proponticke, and the Hellespont. 1604 DRAYTON *On* 792 The Fowle from the Propontic Spring, Fild all th' Egean with their stemming Ores.

† **Propert**, sb. 1. Obs. rare-1. [Short for *propertion*.] = **PROPORTION** sb. 4.

1605 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 393 Nature formed my feat's beside in such propert as advaneth my pride.

† **Propert**, sb. 2, obs. Sc. f. **PURPORT** sb., bearing.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* *Propertitas*, *proportio assue*, the report, report, declaration, or deliverance of an assue.

† **Propert**, v. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. *propertier* (1118 in Godef.), variant of *porporter* to **PURPORT**] *trans.* To convey to the mind, to express; to mean, to bear; to set forth; = **PURPORT** v. 1.

1387 *Charters &c of Edinb* (587) 55 This Endenture . . . contents, propertis, and beris witnes. 1434 *Reg. St. Andrews* 506 (Jam.) The endenture maid at Saint Andrews . . . propertis and beris witnes [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prol. 28 Virgile . . . heintull, as Seruius gan propert, His hie knowledge he schawis. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I. 219 In sicilie number as tha did propert 1607 LEVER *Crucifix* lxxxv, Take for an instance him whom we propert. 1609 HUMS *Admon. in Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 578 The historie propert that sum of theis byschopes seates wer aboue ane other. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxi. § 4. (1609) 112 As our sauds Laws and Acts of Parliament in themselves propertis

Proportion (πρόπορσις), sb. [ME. *proportion*, a. F. *proportion* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proportionem* proportion, comparative relation, analogy, app. derived from the phrase *pro portione* for or in respect of (his or its) share: see **PORTION**]

1. In general use.

a. A portion or part in its relation to the whole; a comparative part, a share; sometimes simply, a portion, division, part.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 201 What sholde I tellen eche proportion Of thynges which we werche vpon? 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 213 According to the working of euerie part in his proportion 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* I. ii. 304 Therefore let our proportions for these Warres be soone collected 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 267 What proportion of maintenance shall be allowed her for Alimony? 1654 R. CORINGTON *tr. Iustine* v. 97 To demand their proportion in the spoils. 1700 in *Picton L'pool Music Rec* (1833) I. 491 Persons may come and petition for proportions to build on. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 181 The major part of them embarked . . . about the beginning of December . . . Another proportion of them departed on the 22nd of December 1822 CHALMERS *Sc. Gen. Assembly Wks.* XVI. 158 Each parish is divided into districts called proportions, over which an elder is appointed. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. & Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 72 The strong beat of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic . . . usurps in the conversation of society. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The sea which covers so large a proportion of the earth's surface.

2. The relation existing between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, number or the like; comparative relation, ratio. Also fig.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 Þe proporcoun of þe roundnesse aboute of a cercle is to be brede as is þe proporcoun of two and twenty to seuen. 1559 RECORDE *Whetst.* B. j. Any . . . numbers maie haue comparison and proportion together, although they be incommensurable. As 3 and 4. 1603 GERBER *Counsel* e. vii, The Proportion of the Sun and Moon. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav* I. 33 They put in this Powder, to the proportion of a good spoonful for three Dishes or Cups full of Water 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 12 Finite of any Magnitude, holds not any proportion to Infinite. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 94 The proportion of Burths to Burials is found to be yearly as Fifty to Forty 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* vi. 124 It is part of our delight, to measure Our wages with the merit; and admire The close proportion. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 46 To make this image as large as we please, and in any proportion to the object. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. x. § 3 The population exhibits, in every quinquennial census, a smaller proportion of births to the population.

b. In phrase *in* (+for, +of, +with) *proportion*. Const. to, unto (+of), as.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 212 After that sche hath richesse, Her love is of proportion. 1637 G. SANDYS *Trav* II. 122 His tongue, of a marvelous length for proportion [earlier ed. for the p.] of his body 1660 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* I. In proportion unto the rate it may be sold for. 1677 GOOT. *Venice* 196 There being no Nobleman (with proportion) so well recompensed as they, no not the Doge himself 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 Small wings in proportion to the bulk of its body 1793 *Present St. Russia* I. 53 Ordering how many Men each Governor is to raise in Proportion of his Jurisdiction. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Verulst's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 28 The rooms large, but some of them not lofty in proportion. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. i. iii. § 9 Every truth is valuable in proportion as it is characteristic of the thing of which it is affirmed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. xii. 284 Margaret's credulity

seems to have been in proportion to her hatred, and her hatred in proportion to her former friendship.

3. *transf.* A relation, other than of quantity, between things; comparison; analogy + an analogue.

1538 ELYOT *Diet. Addit.* *Analogia*, conueniency or proportion, whose propertie is to confere that which is doubtful, with that which is like to it, which is some certayne, to make it more playne. 1644 SILDEN *Titles Hon.* 4 Neither is [there] in a humane Monarchie what hath not in their [i. e. the Bees'] Commonwealth some remarquable proportion 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 109 Oaths are but words, and words but Wind, And hold with deeds proportion, so As shadows to a substance do 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 2 He was to be a Law-giver, as well as Moses, and, to carry on the Proportion yet farther, he thought fit to imitate him in the very Manner and Circumstance of delivering his Law 1844 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho Com.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 452 What proportion does the contest bear to the country in which it prevails?

4. (= *due* or *proper proportion*.) Due relation of one part to another; such relation of size, etc., between things or parts of a thing as renders the whole harmonious; balance, symmetry, agreement, harmony.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 132 Surely þo Chirche schal nevere be hool, byfore proportions of hir partis be broght ageyne by his hevenly leche. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1405) c. vii. Drynesse is the worste qualyte whan it passyth the proporcions in bodies. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 112 Well made of her membres, eche in his qualyte, and ryght egall in proporcoun, without any dyfformyte. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 8 A Choise seeketh rather proportion than absolute perfection of goodness 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. Sp.* III. xiii. 183 Let thy recreations bear proportion with thine age 1793 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Cleve's Treat. Archit.* I. 29 By Proportion I don't here mean, a Relation of Ratio's as the Geometricians do, but a Suitableness of parts, founded on the good Taste of the Architect. a. 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revolution of 1688 Wks.* 1846 II. 11 He never obtained an importance which bore any proportion to his great abilities.

b. Phrase. *Out of proportion*, having no due relation in size, amount, etc. (usu. implying excess). 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 If the pomp exceed the character, and be carry'd out of proportion 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* v. (1848) 116 Civil liberty . . . is usually allowed to fill a space in our thoughts, out of all proportion to that which it fills in the plan of happiness drawn out in the Bible.

5. Size or extent, relatively to some standard; relative size, also fig. extent, degree. *At full proportion*, full size, life size. b. Now only in pl. Dimensions. (Cf. **DIMENSION** sb. 2.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Here [the planets'] cercles more or lasse be, Mad after the proportion Of therthe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. IV, The proportion of the lesse is much like unto a water rose, otherwise called nunefer 1641 J. JACKSON *True Yeang.* T. III. 290 Cornelius a Lapide, whose volumes are swelled to that proportion that they take up half a Classis in our publique Libraries 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 26 It may in a certain proportion bee called Seavitude, inasmuch as the Republick hath been constrained to assume the total Dominion and Government thereof 1710 CELIA FINNES *Diary* 125 Hung with pictures att full proportion of ye Royal family. b. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 10 A few very moderate and easie documents of meet proportions. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 II. 1351 Few have beheld their contemporaries in those proportions in which they appeared a century later 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 59 Monsters, with some part of our being bearing the development of a giant, and others showing the proportions of a dwarf 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 96 The ice-craggs . . . seemed of gigantic proportions

† 6. The action of proportioning or making proportionate; proportionate estimate, reckoning, or adjustment Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 558 When be hadde founde his histe mansion He knew the remenant by proportion a. 1423 *Liber Niger in Housel. Ord.* (1790) 69 To make proportion for the expenses of this household for an hoole yeie 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 19 Would thou hadst lesse deserv'd, That the proportion both of thanks, and payment, Might have beene mine

7. Configuration, form, shape; a figure or image of anything. Obs. exc. poet.

a. 1400-50 Alexander 5142 A purtrayour in preuete scho prays to pas, And his personele proportions in perchemen here bring 1530 PALGRA. 2591 Proportion of a beast, *Imature*. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiii. 23 A cloked pece of wodd he geueth it some proportion, fashioneth it after the similitude of a man, or maketh it like some beast. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* III. iv. 76 b, The figure following doth lueely represent vnto you the proportion of the said monument layes the short proportion of a man. 1842 TENNISON *Two Voices* 20 She gave him mind, the loidiest Proportion, and . . . Dominion in the head and breast.

† 8. A relative quantity, amount, or number of. (But the relativity is often not thought of) Obs.

1601 R. JONSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 22 It bringeth not forth Miles nor Asses, but of horse infinite proportions 1618 MONSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 372 The Netherlands, who make infinite proportions of hangings for houses. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Lexic.* N. T. 102 God hath indued him with an infinite proportion thereof 1652 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* II. 12 They burnt a huge proportion of basket.

II. In technical senses.

9. *Math.* An equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth

This was formerly distinguished as *geometrical proportion* (see **GEOMETRICAL** a. 16) in contrast to *arithmetical*

proportion (now obs.) *Harmonical* or *musical proportion* see **HARMONIC** a. 5 a.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* 1 Abilité to lerne sciences touchinge nombres & proporcions 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., Lycurgus is most praised for that he hidde change the state of their common wealth from the proportion Arithmetical to a proportion geometrical. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* *Math. Disc.* T. j. Any lyne or number is sayde to be divided by extreme and meane proportion, when the diuision is suche that the whole line or number retayne the same proportion to the greater parte that the greater doth to the lesser 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 32 Two Lines being given, to find a third which shall be in proportion unto them 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., Arithmetical Proportion is when three or more Numbers proceed with the same difference Geometrical, when Three or more Numbers have the same reason, or where every Number bears the same proportion to that which precedes 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 120 If two or more couplets of numbers have equal ratios, or equal differences, the equality is named Proportion, and the terms of the ratios Proportionals 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 432 Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios

b. *Arith.* The rule or process by which, three quantities being given, a fourth may be found which is in the same ratio to the third as the second is to the first, or (what is the same thing) in the same ratio to the second that the third is to the first, the rule of three

1548 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 240 The rule of Proportions . . . whose vse is, by three numbers knownen, to find another vnknownen. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., In Arithmetick, the Rule of proportion . . . is otherwise called the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 129 In 1624 he transported into France the Rule of Proportion, having a little before been invented by Edm. Gunter of Gresham Coll. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 50 *Compound Proportion*, is a rule by means of which the student may resolve such questions as require two or more statings in simple proportion

10. *Mus. and Pros.* † a. Metrical or musical rhythm or harmony; hence, an air, tune, melody. Cf. **MEASURE** sb. 16, 17 Obs.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Orpheus . . . of me wolde neuer take hede Nor of his armonye o poynt me teche In musical proporcoun rymes to lede 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 43 Orpheus of Trace Playand proporcions and springis dyvnye Apon his harp 1589 FURTERMAN *Eng. Poetrie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 And this our proportion Poeticall resteth in five points . . . Staffe, Measure, Concord, Situation and figure all which shall be spoken of in their places

b. Ratio (of duration of notes, rates of vibration, lengths of strings, etc.): = sense 2, in specific applications.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 59 The Art of Musick doth only consider of the Proportion of inequality 1658 PLAYFORD *Shall Mus.* VI. 20 Notes in Musick have two Names, one for Tune, the other for Time or Proportion of sounds . . . Here (according to the ordinary Proportion of Time) we account two Minims to the Semibreve. 1664 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* v. (1731) 86 It was said . . . that Mercurius's Lye was strung with four Chords, having those Proportions, 6, 8, 9, 12. 1858 STAINER & BARRETT *Dut. Mus. Terms* s. v., This system of proportion was used not only with reference to intervals but also to the comparative length of notes

11. *Chem.* = **PROPORTIONAL** B. 3.

1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 454 Davy introduced the word proportion as a substitute for Dalton's word atom *Ind.* Every symbol is used to express one atomic proportion of its particular element

Proportion (πρόπορσις), v. [ME. a. OF. *proportioner* (14th c. in Littré), mod. F. *proportionner*, ad. med. L. *proportion-äre* (Bede), f. *proportio*: see **PREC**]

1. *trans.* To adjust in proper proportion to something else, as to size, quantity, number, etc.; to make proportionate. Const. to, with.

1449 in *Calbr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 All the remanent of the tymbr. shall be wele and covenably proportioned after the scantelons of tymbr above writen 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs & Lim Mon.* VI. (1885) 120 For after that [his expenses] nedith his reuenues to be proportioned 1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I proporcoun a thynge, I make it of juste measure and quantyte, *je proportionne*. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 A Gunner ought, to proportion his Charge according to the thinnest side of the Metal 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* I. 5 To proportion the means to the end 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 39 You can proportion your supply exactly to the demand 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 85 The punishment should be proportioned to the offence.

2. To adjust or regulate the proportions of; to fashion, form, shape Obs. exc. in **PROPORTIONED**.

a. 1380 [see **PROPORTIONED** *phl.* a. 2] c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 3053 Coruyn by crafte, colourd with honde, Proportioner perily with painteres deuyse. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 210 Thou must square & proportion by bred clene & evenly. 1641 J. TRAFLET *Theol. Theol.* 157 A Painter had illfavouredly proportioned a Hen 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 144 To proportion the heat to such a temperate degree, that there be neither too much nor too little 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 317 For this proportioning the Divisions in the Semi-circle, you may proportion the Divisions and Sub-divisions of Hours upon the Dial Plane.

† 3. To bear a due proportion to, to be in proportion to; to correspond to, to equal. Obs.

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* III. vi. 134 Bid him therefore consider of his ransome, which must proportion the losses we have borne, the subjects we have lost. 1652 SPARKS *P. in. Devot.* (1663) 417 Yet here he offering proportioneth her ability. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 271 Their Success had proportion'd their Virtues.

†4. To divide into proportionate parts; to measure or mete out, to distribute in due shares.

1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII. c. 27* The sayde chancellour shal also proportion the sayd religious houses and other the premisses in ten partes. 1547 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. lxvii (1739) 163 The Judge, itinerant had their time proportioned out to every County. 1799 *STEELE Tailor No 87* p. 9 Proportioning the Glory of a Battle among the whole Army. 1724 *De For. New Cavalier* (1840) 41 They agree to proportion their forces.

†5. To allot or assign (a thing) to a person as his portion, to apportion. Also, To assign (a person) to a lot or portion. *Obs.*

1581 *PETITR Guasso's Civ. Conv.* ii (1586) 96 They do all things better then we are able to proportion them out unto them. 1621 *SIR R. DUDLEY in Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 7 note, Upon the sale of those lands, I have proportioned a thankful gratuity for you. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 69 Samuel proportioned Eliab to a Clowne at first sight. 1771 *KIRK Submission Poems* (1857) 39 They'll me proportion what for me is best. 1798 *CRAIG in Owen Wellesley's Despatch* (1877) 559 It will then remain to proportion its several parts into the different branches.

†6. To compare or estimate proportionately, to estimate the relative proportions of. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub Raigne K. John* (1611) 62, I doubt not when your Highness sees my prize, You may proportion all your former pride. 1616 *B. JONSON Forrest, To Penshurst* 99 Now, Penshurst, they that will proportion these With other edifices. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. 11, Fond earth! Proportion not my seeming love To my long stay. 1711 *SHARPSB. Charac.* (1737) II. i. 200 To think with more Equality of Nature, and to proportion her Defects a little better.

Proportionability. *rare* [f. next: see -ITY.] = PROPORTIONABLENESS.

1567 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 177 Take Divisibility, Proportionability, Impenetrability, Space, Place, etc. They have all, some nice Formality, which distinguishes them.

Proportionable (propō'jənəb'l), *a.* [a. OF. **proportionabile* (assumed from the adv. in -ment, 1319 in Godef.), or ad. med. L. **proportionabilis* (assumed from the adv. -iter, Boeth.), f. *proportionāre* (see PROPORTION v.) + -abilis, -ABLE.]

1. That is in due proportion, corresponding, agreeable, commensurate, proportional. *a.* in number, amount, or degree.

15374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. ix. 87 (Add MS.), pou byndest þe elements by nombres proportionables (*Camd. MS.* proportionables). 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 83 The parts of this body be not proportionable one to a nother. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 125 For vs to leuy power Proportionable to th'enemy, is impossible. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 123 No more of the Inheritance can be conveyed to any of the Children, than their proportionable parts will amount unto. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. 18: Twenty pillars six fathoms round of a proportionable height. 1808 *J. WEBSTER Nat. Philos.* 17 The cohesive force is proportionable to the number of parts that touch each other. 1832 *MACKINTOSH Life Sir T. More* Wks. 1846 I. 424 When his son with a wife, three daughters with their husbands, and a proportionable number of grandchildren, dwell under his patriarchal roof.

†b. in nature, quality, or function: Suitable, appropriate; consonant, agreeable; analogous. *Obs.*

1598 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* f. ii. They engendre bludde speciale proportionable to the harte. 1577 *Tert. 12 Patriarchis* (1709) 107 The Lord maketh a mans body proportionable to the spirit that he will put into it, and fitteth the spirit to the ability of the body. 1691 *J. WATSON Metallurg.* iv. 61 They have their species perpetuated by a spiritual substance proportionable to seed. 1754 *EDWARDS Presb. Will* ii. fit (1762) 44 That it has a Cause proportionable and agreeable to the Effect.

†2. *Musical.* Of sounds: Having definite relations of pitch and length. *Obs.*

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Franchinus Gausurius (defineth music) thus. A disposition of proportionable sounds decided by apt distances. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. iv. 197 The harmony of proportionable voices and instruments, which feed the eare. 1644 *BULWER Charon* 105 They had an artificial manner of clapping their hands, to a certain measure or proportionable tune.

3 Well-proportioned, symmetrical. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argens* iv. viii. 267 Nature having done her part in giving him proportionable lineaments. 1658 *Hist. Christina Alexandra Qu. Swedland* 353 She [Christina], as in her gestures and motion most comely and gracious, of a proportionable stature, a fresh colour, and roval features. 1750 *G. HUGHES Barbadoes* 65 It is about eight inches long and every way proportionable.

†4. Relative, comparative. *Obs.*

1654 *FULLER Two Serms.* 34 Each of them [Jeremiah and Baucali] by proportionable Computation, above sixtie years of age. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* II. xvii. 8 to The Consequences, that we have deduced touching the proportionable Gravity of Water and Quicksilver. 1787 *R. BURROWS in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* Pref. 12 The proportionable density of the air at its various distances from the surface of the earth.

†5. Capable of being proportioned. *Obs.* *rare*—1. 1653 *MILTON Hurlings Wks.* 1851 v. 355 The Laborer; worthy sometimes of single, sometimes of double Honor, not proportionable by Titles.

†B. as adv. = PROPORTIONABLY. *Obs.*

1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 863 That there be nothing found out of order or lacking, which every shippe proportionable to her burthen ought to have. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* Feb. A room of about 20 paces long proportionable broad and high. 1681 *tr. Belon's Myst. Physick* 16 Add of all proportionable to the quart of Wine contained in the Vessel.

Proportionableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being proportionable.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 17 This is the proportionableness of it [i. e. punishment]. 1698 *ATTFURRY Sermon* (1723) I. 240 The fitness and proportionableness of their exceeding great recompence. 1711 *SHARPSB. Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 1. iii. 96 There is found generally an exact Proportionableness, and Regularity in all their Passions.

Proportionably (propō'jənəb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a proportionable manner or degree; in proportion, proportionately.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Cavton) i. xxx (1859) 34 He shal be punished proportionably after the tyme of his absence. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 61 Every one of the Paralleles in the heaven hath a lyke circle in the earth proportionably drawn. 1656 *HOBBS Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 221 Equal bodies of the same nature weigh proportionately to their magnitudes. 1781 *GIBSON Decl.* 3 f. xx (1869) I. 554 As he gradually advanced in the knowledge of truth, he proportionably declined in the practice of virtue. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 107 Every occupier within the Parish is declared proportionably liable to contribute labour to the needful work.

Proportional (propō'jənəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *proportionalis*—*see* PROPORTION *sb.* and -AL. So F. *proportional*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to proportion; relative; also, Used in obtaining proportions.

Proportional compasses, compasses having two opposite pairs of legs turning on a common pivot, which is adjustable in a slide, so as to vary the distance apart of the points at each end in any desired ratio. *Proportional scales*—*see* quot. 1710; also called *logarithmical scales*.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* i. 6b, To wey the knitting together, the proportionall agreement, the beaute, and vse in the frame of mannes body. *Ibid.* iii. li. (1634) 263 In these formes of speech standeth a proportionall relation. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* d. iv. b, The Proportional, and Paradoxical Compasses (of me Invented). 1650 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxviii. § 1 These Relations depending on the Equality and Excess of the same simple Idea, in several Subjects, may be called Proportional. 1690 [see LOGARITHMICAL]. 1710 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II, *Proportional Scales*, sometimes also called *Logarithmical*; are only the Artificial Numbers or Logarithms placed on Lines, for the ease and advantage of Multiplying, Dividing, Extracting Roots, &c. by means of Compasses or by Sliding-Rules. 1807 *T. YOUNG Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. x. 103 Proportional compasses are of great use in reducing lines and figures to a different scale.

2. That is in proportion, or in due proportion; having (suitable) comparative relation, corresponding, esp. in degree or amount.

[1596 implied in PROPORTIONALLY.] 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* b. ii, With some proportionall consideration for our time, and being. 1613 *DONNE Sermon* xxvii. (1640) 270 We must hold them so as may be analogously, proportional, agreeable to the Articles of our Faith. 1669 *STAVENOR Fortif.* 6 To draw the Proportional Dimension of a Regular Fort of 6 Sides. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* III. viii. 74 Animated with a zeal in defence of their religion proportional to the fierceness with which it had been attacked. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* vii. 70 Taking as much of each as seem to be proportional to the rays in each coloured space. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Proportional Representation finds little favour with the caucuses.

3 *Math.* That is in proportion (sense 9); having the same or a constant ratio.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. def. 7 131 Magnitudes which are in one and the selfe same proportion, are called Proportional. 1594 *BUNDEVELLE Exerc.* i. xliii. (1636) 51 Multiply the two numbers, the one by the other, the square Root of the Product shall be the meane Proportional number betwixt them. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 66 The Powers of Proportionals are also Proportional. 1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1810) I. 300 Three quantities are said to be Proportional, when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the second to the third. *Ibid.* 309 Triangles which have their Sides Proportional, are Equiangular. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* v. (1855) 87 The planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 15 The heat is proportional to the square of the velocity.

b. *Proportional circles, radii, spirals.*—*see* quots. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, *Proportional Spirals*, are such Spiral Lines as the Rhumb Lines on the Terrestrial Globe, which because they make equal Angles with every Meridian, must also make equal Angles with the Meridians in the Stereographic Projection on the Plane of the Equator. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 21 When these two circles [representing wheel and pinion] are so placed that their outer rims shall touch each other, a line drawn from the centre of the one to the centre of the other is termed the *line of centres*; and the radii of the two circles the *proportional radii*. These circles are sometimes called *proportional circles*, but by mill-wrights in general *pitch lines*.

B. sb. 1. That which is proportional; a proportionate part; a relative quantity. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 550 And hisse proportionales comencientz for hisse equacions in every thyng. 1856 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 1 177 We get blighted leaves and straw, with too small a proportional of corn.

2. *Math.* One of the terms of a proportion.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* c. ii. b, Betwene two lines guen, finde two middle proportionals, in Continuall proportion. 1656 *tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 168 If there be never so many continual proportionals, their differences will be proportional to them. 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 131 Let the Number of geometrical Proportionals be increased, and let the arithmetic Proportionals be in like Manner increased. 1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1810) I. 120 The four proportionals, 4, 2, 6, 3 are set thus, 4 : 2 :: 6 : 3, which means, that 4 is to 2 as 6 is to 3; or thus, 4 × 3 = 2 × 6, or thus, 4 = $\frac{2}{3}$ of 6, which mean, that the ratio of 4 to 2, is equal to the ratio of 6 to 3. 1807 *Ibid.* 110 The mean proportional between two numbers is the square root of their product.

†3. *Chem.* The smallest combining proportion

of a chemical element or compound, a combining equivalent, the proportional weight of an atom or molecule. *Obs.*

1825 *BRANDT Man. Pharm.* 204 In its dry state it [Nitric Acid] consists of—5 proportionals of Oxygen. 1 [of Nitrogen. 1832 *G. R. PORTER Porcelain & Gl.* 164 Silica, boric acid, and oxide of lead, brought together in single proportionals. 1836-41 *BRANDT Chem.* (ed. 5) 435 The decomposition furnishes a good illustration of the theory of definite proportionals, both in volumes and weights. 1855 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 181 No compound is known in which twenty seven grains of iron will combine with two proportionals or sixteen grains of oxygen.

Proportionalism. [f. prec. adj. + -ISM.]

1. *Chem.* The system, doctrine, or fact of the combination of elements in definite proportions.

1854 *SCOFFER in Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 34 The laws of definite chemical proportionalism.

2. The theory or practice of the proportional representation of electors in parliamentary and other elections.

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 252 A sneaking kindness for proportionalism.

So **Proportionalist**, *a.* one who plans the proportions of anything, a designer; *b.* an advocate of proportional representation. Also *attrib.*

1857 *RUSKIN Two Paths* iv. 147 Will your architectural proportions do as much? You are of use, certainly, but, pardon me, only as builders—not as proportionalists. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 32 According to the strict proportionalist theory, seventy or eighty [members] would come to its share. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/4 For two or three nights this week the Proportionalists had it all to themselves. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Mar. 7/1 The anomalies, as they seem to proportionalists, in our electoral system.

Proportionality (propō'jənəli), *[ad. F. proportionnalité (14th c. in Littre), or ad. med. L. proportionālitās, -lītēm (Scotus Erigena, 875); see PROPORTIONAL and -ITY.]* The quality, character, or fact of being proportional.

1569 *J. SANFORD in Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25b, In like manner of proportion and proportionallite, and of their species. 1707 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* ii. 11. § 5. 37 All Sense, so far as Grateful, dependeth upon the Equality, or the Proportionality, of the Motion or Impression which is made. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 152 Proportionality of the effect to its cause. 1854 *SCOFFER in Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 31 Definite proportionality [i. e. the fact of combining in definite proportions] may be said to be the characteristic of chemical combinations.

Proportionally (propō'jənəli), *adv.* [f. PROPORTIONAL + -LY.]

1. In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion, in due proportion.

1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 217, 11 c [marks] to be payit in the yhere at four termes proportionally. 1434 in *Exch. Rolls* Scott. IV. 567 note, Ten markis of usuale mone of oure realme at two termes of the yher proportionally. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. iv. (1634) 297 Such a bitterness of sorrow, as may proportionally answer the greatness of the fault. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xx. f. iv, Yf a parallell line be drawn to any side of a triangle it shal proportionallye cut the two other sides. 1660 *R. COKE Jus. Justice Vind.* Arts & Sc. 23 Harmonical proportion increases neither equally nor proportionally nor do the extremes added or multiplied produce the like number with the mean. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 343 An elephant's tooth, three ells long and proportionally thick, was found on the banks of the Saal. 1880 *L. STEPHEN Pope* iv. 82 His friendships were keen and his hostilities more than proportionally bitter.

†b. With due or proper proportion of parts; in a well-proportioned manner. *Obs.*

1651 *GATAKER in Fuller Abel Rediv.* Whitaker (1867) II. 115 A body well compact, tall of stature, upright, proportionally limbed. 1766 *CLARKE in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 78 They are as well and proportionally made as ever I saw people in my life.

†2. Correspondingly, analogously. *Obs.*

a. 1614 *DONNE Baduvaros* iii. (1644) 29, I presume them to speak proportionally and analogously to their other doctrine.

† **Proportionary.** *Obs.* *rare.* [f. PROPORTION *sb.* + -ARY.]

1. Proportional arrangement of parts; proportion.

1494 *FABIAN Chron. Pol.* (1533) 30 to worke yt after his proporcynary That yt may appere to all that shall yt se A thyng 1 yght perfyte, and well in ech degree.

2 One who is skilled in computing proportions. 1627 *Pres. St. Eng. in Harl. Misc.* (Mab.) III. 555 Professors of a rare and strange art or science, who are called Proportionaries. If you deliver one of these bones of your grandfather's little finger, he will by that find the proportion of all his bones, and tell you to an inch how tall a man your grandfather was.

Proportionate (propō'jənət), *a.* [ad. late L. *proportionalis*—*see* PROPORTION *sb.* and -ATE.]

1. Proportioned, adjusted in proportion; that is in due proportion. (In early use const. as *pro. ppble*.) 1398 *TEVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. 11 (Tollm. MS.) The hed schulde be mene betwene greet and lytele, and proportionate in quantite to ober members [L. *ad alia membra in quantitate proportionatum*]. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 181 A goode habitude of the mynde is signified when the members be wel proportionate as vn to figure, colour [etc.]. 1596 *FLAMING Pamph. Epist.* 230 No more is your guing proportionate to my liking. 1605 *TIMMEX Querist* i. iv. 18 The which, are so proportionate together that a manifest signe, is found in this contrariety. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 16 If they be reciprocally equal, the Head is called Proportionate. 1798 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 1 17 10 Ponderous bodies forced into velocity move with violence.

proportionate to their weight 1875 HELPS Soc. Press. xxv 403 That the justly proportionate character was the one for which we finally reserved our admiration

† b Adequately adapted; adequate. Obs
1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 115 The speaking to them, in the singular Number, is very proportionate to their proper names 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref 4 When circumstances rendered others [institutions] more accommodate and more proportionate to his end.

† 2. Corresponding, analogous. Obs rare—1
1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb* ii. 37 It is wished that some judges, proportionate to those of the Gracian Games, (who always pulled downe the statues erected, if they exceeded the true symmetry of the victors) had given such exorbitant fictions their desert.

† 3. Mus. = PERFECT a. 10 a. Obs.
1609 DOULAND *Ornithoph. Microb.* 46 The Proportionate [tact] is that, whereby three Semibreves are vittered against one (as in a Triple)

Proportionate (prōpō'jənēt), v. [f. prec. + -ATE 3; and cf. med. L. *proportionāre*]

1. *trans.* To make proportionate or proportional (to something), to adjust in proportion; = PROPORTION v. 1.

1590 DEE *Math. Pref* a.1, Proportionating to the Sommes bequeathed, the Contributions of each part. 1603 TIMM *Quarta*, ii. iv. 125 Salt, sulphur, and mercurie, being equally balanced and proportionated, make gold to be incorruptible. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav* 78 The number of the conuuls at private entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three, proportionating themselves vnto the Graces and Muses 1790 LISON *Sch Art* 1. 284 To proportionate them, so as to measure time regularly, is the design of calculation 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 253 A true inward symmetry, what one calls an architectural harmony, reigns in it, proportionates it all

† 2. To be proportionate or in proportion to, to correspond to, = PROPORTION v. 3. Obs.

1595-8 [see *ppl* a. below]. 1605 J. KING *Serm Sept.* 30 Neither doth the former of these proportionate, nor the latter import any such presbytery as is now exacted. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 487 Our powers of gratitude proportionated our cause. *Ibid.* 523 Their sufferings have at least proportionated their Constancy.

† 3. To mete out in due proportion; to allot, apportion; = PROPORTION v. 4, 5. Obs.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 2 (1727) 30 He proportionates out our trials, and supplies us with a remedy.

† 4. To form in its full proportions; to mould, fashion; = PROPORTION v. 2. Obs.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* i. 1 When God had moulded, formed, and completely proportionated Adam out of the Dust of the ground

Hence **Proportionated** *ppl* a. = PROPORTIONED, **Proportionating** *ppl* sb.

1595-8 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 117 they found [the child] fair, and well proportionated of all his Limbs and strong 1650 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* v. ii. (1662) 189 This might haue much power in the proportionating of both their natures alike 1659 FOTHERLEY *Atheism* ii. ii. § 1 (1662) 198 Some fitting and proportionated Object. 1723 DERRHAM *Phys Theol.* iv. iii. 127, I am clearly of Dr. Wallis's opinion that the Use of the Ear-drum is chiefly for the proportionating Sounds.

Proportionately, *adv.* [f. PROPORTIONATE a. + -LY 2.] In a proportionate manner or degree; in or with due proportion; correspondingly.

1599 PEARSON *Creed* xii. (1800) l. 599 To this internal perfection is added a proportionately happy condition. 1777 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* 13 That Brightness and Splendor is presented to us more proportionately to our Capacities and Faculties 1847 LEWIS *Hist Philos* (1867) l. 22 It would be impossible for all to be arranged duly and proportionately 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy Soudan* ix. (1878) 152 It always rains, and the vegetation is proportionately dense and luxuriant.

Proportionateness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being proportionate

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 798 The length of the trouble would have been abundantly repaired by the proportionateness of the Present. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* 2 The fitness and proportionateness of these objective Impressions, Qualities, or Motions, upon their respective Faculties. 1850 LYNCH *Theo Trin* ix. 153 The sentimentalist his feeling is not real; or if real has no proportionateness to a right activity

† **Proportionative**, a. Obs rare—0, [f. as PROPORTIONATE a. + -IVE] Analogical. Hence

† **Proportionatively** *adv.* Obs. rare—1
1751 R. SHIRRA in *Remains* (1850) 59 [Jesus Christ] is the Word analogically, or proportionatively, in so far as he is like unto and bears the resemblance both of a mental and vocal word

† **Proportionator**, *Obs* rare—1 [Agent-n. in L. form from PROPORTIONATE v.] One who proportionates

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 567 Why then doe those bad proportionators allow the earth to lye so high, and yet deny the water to mount higher?

Proportioned (prōpō'jənd), *ppl* a. [f. PROPORTION v. and sb. + -ED]

1. Adjusted in due proportion, measure, or relation to something else; proportionate.

1626 T. H. (AWKINS) *Cassius's Holy Cr.* xii. The nest of the Halcyon is so proportioned to the bird, as if it were sowed to her body 1669 STURMY *Mazuer's Mag* i. ii. 27 In Equi angled Triangles all their Sides are proportioned 1722 *Widow's Corr* (1843) II. 68 Even when they have little need of being able to make any proportioned returns. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xxi. IV. 550 Great as were the offences of this bad man, his punishment was fully proportioned to them.

2. Formed with 'proportion'; composed.

1530 St. Augustine 736 in Horstmann *Attencl. Leg.* (1878) 74 Rihit as i. schulde [take] a medecyn Proportion, hope good and fyn 1433 LING S. *Edmund* 1 987 A bettir compact was ther noon a-lyue Nor proporcynownd of fetures nor statute. 1577 B. Gooze *Hersbach's Husb* iv. (1586) 158 A cocke framed and proportioned after this sort 1704 T. Brown *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 l. 37 How strong and large are his legs, fit and proportion'd to support the noble structure above! 1792 Mrs Radcliffe's *Rom. Forest* ii. Another apartment, proportioned like the first.

b. In combination with an adverb, as *evnt*, *ill*, *well*, *proportioned*

1386 CHAUCER *Sq.* 1784 The hors of bras so heigh was, and so brood and long So wel proportioned for to been strong 1549 *Compt. Scol* Prol. 12 Sche that had an veil proportionet body, had euil proportionet fait. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Met* ii. Wks 1856 l. 25 My fortunes [are] as all proportioned as your legs 1746-7 *Heaven's Alidit* (1818) 62 It shall teach me not to thimble too highly of well proportioned clay 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy Challenger* I. ii. 113 Supported by low, gracefully proportioned arches.

Proportioner, [f. PROPORTION v. + -ER 1] One who or that which proportions

1590 GREENE *Roy. Exch* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 260 The Poet calls them inequall proportioners of duetle 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 183 A Measurer, or Proportioner of monethes 1901 *Academy* 9 Mar. 211/2 Earth is the great corrector of values, the great proportioner

Proportioning, *vb.* sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the verb PROPORTION relation or adjustment of proportions.

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* xiv. b. In sundry his other accountes, Measures, and proportionynages. 1642 SIR S. D'EWEY in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 304 The House of Commons hath done no more in rating and proportioning of these particular Summs upon your Lordships, than by the ancient Rights and Privileges of Parliament they might 1849 RUSKIN *See. Lamps* v. § 15 (1855) 151 The proportioning of the columns and wall of the lower story is so lovely and so varied 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev* XLIII 15 A rational proportioning of work and relaxation

† **Proportionist**, *Obs.* rare—1. [f. PROPORTION sb. + -IST] = PROPORTIONARY 2.

1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid* 14 As that proportionist did draw the whole stature of Hercules by the print of his foot.

Proportionless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] That is without or is wanting in proportion; disproportionate, shapeless.

1665 BATHURST *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 86 What was she, but a sapless sear stalk without verdure... a proportionless feature without favour? 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 190 An example of the rough outline and proportionless sketch from which it [Art] rose to correctness, precision, and sublime expression

† **Proportionally**, *adv.* Obs. rare—1. [ureg. f. as prec. + -LY 2.] = PROPORTIONATELY

1541 R. COPLAND *Guyard's Quest. Churing* k ij b. It is proportionally made to the yerde.

Proportionment (prōpō'jənmēt), [f. PROPORTION v. + -MENT] The act or fact of proportioning; proportional distribution, adjustment, or arrangement; † allotment.

1697 MOLYNEUX *Let. to Locke* 20 July, Locke's Lett. (1708) 239, I doubt not but Sir R. Blackmore had a regard to the proportionment of the projective motion to the vis centrifeta 1847 FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) l. 77 The proportionment of the fine for certain offences is left to the discretion of the Magistrate 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* V. 138/a The machinery, in every particular of its structure, proportionment, and disposition, manifests the most eminent engineering ability

|| **Propos** (propō), [F. *propos*, f. *proposer* to PROPOSE, formed to represent L. *propositum*] A proposition, thesis, statement

1690 STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 282 It is decidedly in contradiction of [Hume's] own propos that 'anything may be the cause or the effect of anything'

Propos, variant of PROPOSE sb. Obs

Proposable (prōpō'zəb'l), a. [f. PROPOSE v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *proposable* (18th c. in Littré).]

Capable of being or fit to be proposed.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 141 Candidates actual or proposable 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* III App. vii. 216 The ends which are proposable to the man, or attainable by him

Proposal (prōpō'zəl), [f. PROPOSE v. + -AL.]

† 1. The action, or an act, of putting before the mind; setting forth, propounding, statement. Obs
1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. x. (1712) 30 That which all men admit true, though upon the proposal of another, is undoubtedly to be termed true 1667 *Decay Chr. Party* i. 7 To this clear proposal of the promises is most proper to encourage and inspire our endeavours. 1698 OWEN *Mind of God* ii. 33 Revelation is the Discovery of anything, whether by the proposal of it unto us, or [etc.]

† 2. A putting forward of something for acceptance, an offer. Obs. exc. as in b

1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. § 4 God's Laws, are enforced upon us by the proposals both of punishments and rewards.

b. *spec.* An offer of marriage.

1749 RIBLING *Tom Jones* xvii. iii. Some Person hath made Proposals to Miss Western, which the Ladies of the Family approve 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* ii. vii, Her unaffected aversion to the proposals she had received 1900 *Ec. Glyn. Paris Edn.* (1900) 53 Dearest Mamma,—I have had a proposal! Isn't it too interesting?

3. The action, or usually (now always) an act, of proposing something to be done; an offer to do something; a scheme or plan of action proposed.

1657 CROMWELL *Sb* 20 Apr. in *Carlyle*. What comes from the Parliament in the exercise of their Legislative power, as this Proposal does 1748 in *Picton L'pool Music Rec* (1886) II. 158 A Committee to receive proposals for doing the whole work... And that all proposals be given in to them sealed up 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 382 A proposal of annulling all the taxes 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii § 4. 493 The proposal was welcomed with enthusiasm

b. *Law* (See quot.)

1848-83 *Wharton's Law Lex*, *Proposal*, a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a chief clerk in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court. It is either for maintenance of an infant, appointment of a guardian, placing a ward of the court at the university, or in the army, or [etc.]

4. *Comb.* as *proposal-form*; *proposal-paper*, a paper proposing a person for admission to a society, club, or the like.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 25 A lady actually sent round a proposal paper in her own handwriting, and by one of her own servants She failed of course.

Proposant, *rare* [a. F. *proposant*, prop. pres. pple. of *proposer* to PROPOSE see -ANT.] One who proposes or offers himself as a candidate.

1813 A. BRUCE *Lyst Alex. Morris* ii. 21 All examiners of proposants for the Ministry. 1833 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XLIX 50 [Among the Protestants in French Switzerland] the theological student, after certain examinations, is received as a *Proposant* by those who exercise the pastoral office, and employed as a lay-helper, or catechist, in their parishes

† **Propose**, *sb.* Obs. Also 5 *propos*, 6 *propos*, 6 *propos*. [ME *propos*, a. F. *propos* (13th c.), f. *proposer* to PROPOSE, under the influence of L. *propositum* a thing proposed. See PURPOSE sb.]

1. Something proposed for discussion, a subject, a proposition.

1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 2, Y shal speke proposes fram be bygynnyng 1400 *Apol. Loll* 14 Pe propos, Whas doctrine any folowsh, his disciple he is 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 1 All the propose which then was discoursed vpon, was Musike.

2. *Purpose, intention.*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 51 We remayne in the said propose. 1489 CAXTON *Playes of A* i. 1219 87 Thy propos thou ought to say or shewe unto few folke 1500 *Melusine* 228 The commynalte of the tounne were in propos & wyll for to yeld the toun & themself ouer to the kyng Zodyus 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) K iv, The kyng of nothing chaged his propose 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 329 The said Robert is on propose to purchas an licence to depart 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxiv § 17 If to withdraw any mite of that which is but in propose only bequeathed, . . . be a sin.

3. A proposal, something proposed to be done.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xli. xxiv. 1112 When the same men gaue their accord now also to this propose. 1673 in *Picton L'pool Music Rec* (1883) l. 265 After the Mayor hath made his proposes every Alderman shall have liberty to speake. 1722 PRIOR *Erle Robert's Mice* to John the Saint, Who maketh oft propos full quaint, cried To Matthew Come frame us now some . . . playstant rhyme on yonder mice.

Propose (prōpō'z), v. [a. F. *proposer* (12th c. in *Hatzl-Darm*), f. *pro-*, PRO-1 + *poser*, POSM v. 1, substituted for L. *proponere* (cf. COMPOSE) see PROPOSE and cf. PURPOSE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To put forth, hold forth, or present to view or perception; to exhibit. *lit* and *fig.* Obs.

1548 *Gest. Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 117 Let us not grossly beholde the breade and cuppe proposed and set before our eyes, but in faythe consydere the lambe of God 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* To Rdr, The worth of a skilfull and worthy translator is to obserue the sentences, figures, and formes of speech proposed in his author 1610 *Women Saints* 33 The crosse the byshop at Ester doth take forth, and propose it to the people to be adored 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B* 33 Propose to mine eyes the evyness of my days 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xiv. v. § 2, I will that [the decree] be openly proposed in a table of brass.

2. To put forward or present for consideration, discussion, solution, imitation, or other treatment, to put before the mind, bring to one's notice, call attention to; to set forth, state, propound.

The *pa. pple* *proposed* following a sb. has sometimes the force of 'in question' see quot. 1715

1743 [see PROPOSED] 17475 *Parliament* 6404 Sin more ther-of I can noht propose, Of hors moste I herē take rest and repose 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 795 That they might resort to his presence to propose their entent, of which they would to none other person any part disclose 1580 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 40r Yeelding the choyce . . . to the discretion of the Ladie Flauia who thus proposed her minde. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, v. v. 20 Where I stand, kneele thou, Whil'st I propose the selfe same words to thee, Which (Traytor) thou would'st haue me answer to. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* i. v. (1686) 13 God hath proposed the World unto our Knowledge. 1657 SPARROW *Bl. Com. Prayer* (1661) 76 When the Priest proposes to God the people's necessities 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron* (1726) I. 428 To define the Periodic time of any Planet about the Sun, Let the Planet proposed be observed in the Node. 1751 JOHNSON *Rasselas* No. 90 3 The poets whom he proposed to himself for his model. 1845 M. PATRICKSON *Lat* (1880) I. 9 The Church did but take into her service, and propose a fitting object to, an impulse which will vent itself in some form or other. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 Nature herself does not give an answer to the riddles which she proposes.

† b. To set before one's mind as something to be expected; to look for, anticipate; in quot. 1588,

'to look forward to, to be ready to meet' (Schmidt), to face, confront. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II. i. 80 A thousand deaths would I propose, To achieve her 1606 — *Tr & Cr* II. ii. 146, I propose not merely to my selfe, The pleasures such a beauty brings with it. 1670 Corron *Esperman* Apology, What utility may we not propose to our selves, from the great examples both of the one, and the other? 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 47 The men could propose nothing to themselves but hardships 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii. The pleasure he proposed in seeing her married

c. To set before one (usually, before oneself) as an aim, end, or object; to put forward as something to be attained.

1601 SHAKS *Jul C* II. ii. 110 But ere we could arrive the point propos'd, Caesar cride, Helpe me Cassius, or I sinke. 1602 — *Hann.* III. ii. 204 What to our selves in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose 1638 ROUSE *Hann* Univ. vi. (1702) 79 We must propose an End worthy of God. 1715 ARTERBURY *Serm.* Matt. xxvii. 23 (1734) I. 119 The great Ends and Designs he proposed to himself in then Sufferings. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 67 As if the Cardinal had proposed it to himself simply as a costly monument of his ambition.

† d. To contemplate as a supposition; to imagine, fancy: = PROFOUND v. 5 b. *Obs. rare.*

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 92 Make the case yours Be now the Father, and propose a Sonne.

e. *Mus.* To 'give out' or sound (a subject) for imitation or contrapuntal treatment

1870 GROVE *Dict Mus.* I. 69/2 An answer in music is, in strict counterpoint, the repetition by one part or instrument of a theme proposed by another

3. To put forward for acceptance. † a. To set before or hand to some one for him to take; to present. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 57 Having no other or better means then these submissive lines, I propose them unto you, confessing that if any ways I have erred unto you... it was but as a young man. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xii. Comm. The lamb being consumed, which old tradition proposed, the Master setteth inconsumable meate to his disciples. 1611 CHAPMAN *Univ.* xi. 554 Withal so weighty was the cup, That being proposed himful of wine, one scarce could lift it up

b. To proffer or offer for mental acceptance or assent. In quot. 1602, To state the terms of (an oath) to be 'taken' or sworn.

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* v. ii. 69 He whose wife is most obedient, Shall win the wager which we will propose. 1602 — *Hann.* I. v. 152 *Hor.* Propose the Oath my Lord *Hann.* Neuer to speak of this that you have seen. Sweate by my sword. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 102 The boughs thereof (the Palm) have bin proposed as rewards for such as were either victorious in armes or exercises. 1866 *Tr. Chardin's Trav Persia* 33: A Man may have seen the Maid, propos'd him for a Wife, especially when she was little 1780 S. J. PRATT *Ennui Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 93, I will want to hear the event of terms that are proposing between the counties 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Franchard* III. in *Merry Men*, etc. (1905) 220, I propose no wages.

c. To nominate for acceptance for some office or position, esp. as a member of a society

1715 ARTERBURY *Serm.* Matt. xxvii. 25 (1734) I. 121 Pilate. I then proposed him as the Man he was by Custom to release at the Passover 1770 FOOTE *Lane Lover* I. 25 There is to be a ballot at one for the Ladies' Club, and lady Bab Bosto has proposed me for a member 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. 107, I propose the head boy for chief.

d. To make a formal proposal to the company to drink (a health or toast); to offer for acceptance as a toast.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 44 They were very merry, and in their Cups propos'd the Pope's Health; to keep up the Humour, we also propos'd William Penn's to them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 As often as any of the great princes proposed a health, the kettle drums and trumpets sounded 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 145/2 The second part of this duty was to propose the health of the honorary Fellows.

e. *absol.* To make an offer of marriage (*colloq.*)

1764 GRAY *Candidate* 20 Divinity heard, between waking and dozing, Her sisters denying, and Jenny proposing 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourning Hann.* I. 190 If a man now says three words to a girl, she immediately expects he is to propose to her 1856 STANLEY *Sinal & Pal* Intro. 44 Ptolemy Physon, who proposed, but in vain, to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.

4. *trans. spec.* with an action as obj. a. To put forward as a scheme or plan to be adopted; to lay before another or others as something which one offers to do, or wishes to be done. (With *simple obj.*, *obj. clause*, or *inf.*)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 22 Not to communicate the thing proposed, before he had first taken his Own resolution 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 202 The king proposed the marching to London. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 237, I proposed to my wife to reside at M— 1799 H. LEE *Canterbury T.* *Old Woman's T.* (ed. 2) I 366 Lothaire at length proposed retiring. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 King James proposed to his nobles an inroad into England. 1856 FAULDER *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 101 It had been proposed to marry the Princess Mary to a son of the French king 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 228 He proposes that they shall reassemble on the following day

b. To put before one's own mind as something that one is going to do; to design, purpose, intend. (With *inf.* or *vbl. sb.*) Now usually with some notion of having formed a decision or intention.

1500-20 *Exhort. bef. Commun.* in Maskell *Mem. Ret.* (1847) III. 348, Y charge yow that no man nother woman that this day proposyth here to be comenyd that he go note to Godds bord, lasse than he byleude stedfastlych, that [etc.].

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1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IV. 6 Now propoyssthai . . . Off Venus feest to fang ane fill 1718 *Free thinker* No. 31 p. 11 To complete the Observations I at first proposed to make upon these Fanaticks 1738 C. TRASS or HILTFORD *Corr.* (1805) I. 23, I. propose being there on the birth day 1823 J. H. NIWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. vi. 142 He had proposed to conquer Jerusalem, and to have rebuilt it, had God granted him life

c. *absol.* To put forward a scheme, make a proposal or motion; to form a design or purpose. In quot. 1485-6 *ellipt.* = propose to go

Prov. *Man proposes, God disposes*: see DISPOSE v. 7. 1340 *Ayend* 180 Nou [hly] leueh, nou hi misleueh, nou hi wyleh, nou hi ne wyleh, nou hi ne opeh, nou hit is betere. Peroure hi byep ase pe wedecoc pet is ope pe steple, bet him went mid eche wynde 1485-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 50 The Kyng propoysyth northward hastily after the Parliament c. 1500 [see DISPOSE v. 7] a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1540) G v b, I knew the famous oratour Taurin propose diuers tymes in the senate 1625 BACON *Apophth.* Wks. 1879 I. 327 At Athens wise men did propose, and fools dispose 1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/3 But, 'Man proposes, God disposes'—how everlastingly true is that old saying of the good Thomas à Kempis!

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To carry on a discussion; to confer, converse, discourse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 2.)

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III. i. 3 These shalt thou finde my Cousin Beatrice, Proposing with the Prince and Claudio. 1604 — *Orth.* I. i. 25 The Bookish Theoricke: Wherein the Tongued [1st Quarto toged] Consuls can propose As Masterly as he.

Proposed (propō'z'd), *ppl. a.* [f. PROPOSE v. + -ED.] Put forward for consideration or adoption; 'given' or stated (in the premisses); intended, etc.: see the verb

c. 1430 *Art. Nombryng* 8 Multiplicacioun of nombre by hym-self other by a nother, with prosopide a. nombres, [is] the fyndyng of the thirde 1535 SWAN *Spec. M.* II. (1643) 29 There should be a proposed point or mark 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 8 Her mother was a warm friend to the proposed marriage 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 715 The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective penal law, and therefore objectionable

Hence **Propo sedly** *adv.* *rare*, intendedly, purposely.

1777 *Sterne's Tr. Shandy* I. xiv. They had proposedly [add 1-4 purposely, ed 5- purposely] been plann'd and pointed against him.

Proposedly, *adv.* *Sc. Obs. rare*—1 [f. PROPOSE sb. + -LY, cf. *purposely*] On purpose, purposely.

1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 504 Procurent criminelis, as appeis, to eschew punitment of cetaine odious crimes.

Proposer (propō'z-er), *[f. PROPOSE v. + -ER.]* One who proposes: in various senses of the vb

† 1. One who presents to view or exhibits something. *Obs.*

a 1690 J. COLLINGES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cvii. 43, I should view it [a picture] as curiously as I could, yet the proposer would undertake to show me something in it which I did not observe.

2. One who propounds an argument, a question, or the like.

(In quot. 1602 erroneously explained by Schmidt 'Aspeaker, orator'; whence in some recent dictionaries)

1602 SHAKS *Hann.* II. ii. 297 Let me conquire you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consanquancy of your youth, and by what more deare, a better proposer could charge you withall a 1714 ASP SHARS *Answer Quest. Rom.-Cath.* Wks. 1754 VII. App. 300 Q May a man, wiffully dying a Roman-catholic, be saved? A What the proposer means by wiffully dying a Roman-catholic, I know not.

3. One who makes a proposal; one who brings forward or offers a scheme or suggestion; *spec.* one who formally makes a motion, or who proposes or nominates some one for a position

1660 MILTON *Free Commun.* Wks. 1851 V. 448 Queen Elizabeth imprison'd and persecuted the very Proposers thereof. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Artus's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 43 One of the first proposers of coming money by a press, instead of the former manner of hammering 1773 TRISTRAM *Moad* vii. 117 Schwartz is the proposer of this identification 1886 *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 5/5 His proposer and secondor will conduct him to the chair 1886 *Law Times* Ref. LIII. 761/2 In a form of proposal to an insurance office the residence of the proposer was stated to be [etc.].

† b. One who tenders for a contract.

1750 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 152 Parker, paviour, the lowest proposer. [Cf. PROPOSAL 3. quot. 1748]

Proposing (propō'z-in), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb PROPOSE, in various senses.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 21 Or doth the proposing them, presents them clearer in the mind. 1790 BRATTON *New & Mill Mem.* I. 128 To venture the proposing of Giles Eale, Esq. to be again chosen chairman of the committee 1832 tr. *Sismond's Ital. Ref.* vii. 153 To begin with what they called proposing; that is, taking a text from some celebrated author, either sacred or profane. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. App. E. 623 The proposing and supporting of opposing candidates.

† **Propositive**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *propositum* a thing proposed, sb. use of neuter of *propositus*, pa. pple. of *proponere*: see PROPOSE.] Something propounded, put or set forth; a proposition.

1602 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. ii. 2 Of Logike there be two parts. The former is of the purpose, or matter propounded. The Propositive is the explication of the conceits, or meaning of the minde, instituted or framed according to sound reason. *Ibid.* III. 7 There be two parts of every Proposition, or matter proposed, viz the theme, and the argument.

Proposition (prōpoz'fan). [ME. *propositioun*, a F. *proposition* (12th c. in Litté), ad. L. *propositiō-em* a setting forth, purpose, theme, statement, n. of action f. *propon-ere*: see PROPOSE.]

1. The action of setting forth or presenting to view or perception, presentation, exhibition. In quot. 1584, representation by a figure, delineation (cf. PROFOUND v. 5) Now *rare*.

† *Loaves of proposition*, in *Yewish Hist.*, the show-bread, so *table of proposition*. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 181 pe holy looves of propocioun 1382 — *Exod.* xxv. 30 Thow shalt putte vpon the bord looues of propocioun [1388 propocioun], evermore in my sight 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He rett the golden alter ande the tabil of propocioun 1584 *Lxlv Campaigne* in iv, *Alex.* Where doe you first begin, when you drawe any picture? *Apel* The proposition of the face in iust compass, as I can. c. 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 494 The 12 loaves of proposition. 1866 *Liturg. Ch. Sanm.* 67 note, A proposition of Christ under the sacramental veils, to receive the adoration of the faithful.

† 2. The action of putting forward or offering for acceptance; an offer. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 3 The ample proposition that hope makes in all designs 1649 Jsa. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad. Sect. iv. 50 He sweetly allures us by the proposition of rewards.

b. The action of proposing a person for election or admission. *rare* (In quot. *attrib.*)

1901 *Scotsman* 21 Nov. 8/1 The proposition book did shew entries of a considerable number of names

3. The action of propounding something, or that which is propounded, the setting forth of something as a subject of discourse; something proposed for discussion, or as a basis of argument, *spec.* an introductory part of a speech or literary work, in which the speaker or writer sets forth the subject to be treated. In quot. 1845, the speech with which the Emperor opened the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 4, I sall oppyn in psawtry my proposition 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxviii. [1] 2, I shal speke propociouns fro the begynnyng 1552 HULSTET v. A, A proposition is an argument or matter proposed to be disputed and reasoned vpon 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 9 Proposition is a short rehearsal of that wherof we mynde to speake 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* I. Note 1, The custom of beginning all Poems, with a Proposition of the whole work, and an Invocation of some God for his assistance to go through with it, is observed by all the ancient Poets. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 128 p. 12 The proposition of the knelt closes with dignity 1775 BURKE *3d Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 33 The plan derives . . . one great advantage from the proposition and registry of that noble lord's project 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 517 The Proposition with which he opened the diet sufficiently showed that the young emperor was determined to avail himself of it *Ibid.* III. 163 the first thing was to appoint a committee to deliberate and report upon the Proposition

† b. A question proposed for solution; a problem; a riddle. *Obs.*

Also in *Logic* in a special sense see PROBLEM 2 b, quot. 1656. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiv. 18 If 3e hadden not erid in my she calf, 3e shulden not have founden my propocioun. — *Dan.* viii. 23 There shal ryse a king vnderstondyng propociouns [glass or reasons] 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. ii. 246 It is as easie to count Atomes as to resolve the propositions of a Louer.

c. *Mus.* The proposing or 'giving out' of a subject for contrapuntal treatment; the subject so proposed.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* *Ternus* s. v. *Subject*, In a fugue the subject is called also the exposition, dux, proposition.

4. The making of a statement about something; a sentence or form of words in which this is done; a statement, an assertion (b) In *Logic*, a form of words in which something (the PREDICATE) is affirmed or denied of something (the SUBJECT), the relation between them being expressed by the COPULA; sometimes extended to the form of thought or mental process expressed by this, more strictly called a JUDGEMENT (9 b).

1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* I. 1. (Skeat) I 71 Your mercy than passeth right. God graunt that proposition to be verified in me c. 1530 MORE *Answer Frith* Wks. 841/2 But lette thys fyrste proposition passe, and come nowe to the seconde, that is, that the body of Chryste cannot be at once in all places 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* II. (1661) 27 Though it be not in the power of any Council, to make that proposition heretical, which was not heretical ever from the dayes of the Apostles 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 81 That the proposition, two and two make four, is neither more nor less than a proposition concerning the impot of words. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* I. 10 A proposition too plain to admit of argument

(b) 1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 287 If ye redde logike, reduce to mynde a proposition That thynghe whiche hath effecte in the holle, hath effecte in the parte. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 18 A Proposition is, a perfecte sentence spoken by the Indicative mode, signifying either a true thyng, or a false. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 182/2 Of that Speech which we call Proposition, there are two kinds, Affirmation and Negation. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 1 Propositions may be divided according to their subject into universal and particular, this is usually called a division arising from the quantity 1827 WHATLEY *Logic* II. i. § 2 (ed. 2) 55 An act of apprehension expressed in language, is called a term, an act of judgement, a proposition.

tion, an act of reasoning, an argument. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II 136 The whole mental judgement, formed by the subject, predicate, and copula, is called, when enounced in words, proposition.

b. *spec.* Either of the premisses of a syllogism; *esp.* the major premiss (opposed to ASSUMPTION 12). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 23 The matter [i. e. the middle term] is twice rehearsed in the first and seconde Proposition, and entrench into the conclusion. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl* (Arb.) 102 Of this Argument, both the Proposition and Assumption are false, and so the Conclusion cannot but be voyd of it selfe. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 266 We learne from Aristotle, cap. 48 that, the proposition and assumption may be universall, yet the conclusion not universall. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. II. § 3 There is also a fourth figure, wherein the middle term is predicated in the major proposition, and subjected in the minor. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I 281 Of the premisses, the one which enounces the general rule or the relation of the greatest quantity to the lesser, is called the Major Premise, or Major Proposition or the Proposition simply.

5. *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed (in the former case called distinctively a *theorem*, in the latter a *problem*); in common parlance often including the demonstration.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I 8 Propositions are sentences set forth to be proved by reasoning and demonstrations. *Ibid.* Propositions are of two sortes, the one is called a Probleme, the other a Theoreme. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. II. § 6 The finding out of that demonstration, which is now contained in the 47 proposition of the first of Euclide. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 16 These Propositions, which are demonstrated in Hydrostaticks. 1810 HUTTON *Cours de Math.* I 2 A Corollary is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition.

6 The action of proposing something to be done; something put forward as a scheme or plan of action; a proposal, *spec.* see quot. a 1727.

1382 WYCLIF *x Kings* xviii 24 Al the puple answerynge seith, Best the proposition, that Helas spak. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw V 23 b, When the protector had harde the proposition, he looked very strangely therat. 1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* I (1599) 14 This proposition had no willing passage into the eares or harts of the great Lords of France. 1653 Sir E. Hyde in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1870) II. 206 Any such propositions and expedients which you thinke fitt to offer for the promoting his service. 1727 in *Colden Hist Five Indian Nat.* 41 Without laying down either Bever or any Belt or Wampum, as we always do when we make Propositions. [Note.] The word Proposition has always been used by the Commissioners for the Indian Affairs at Albany, to signifie Proposals or Articles. 1806 C. J. Fox *Reign Jas II* (1808) 101 That a proposition to the Prince of Orange, to connect himself in politics with Lewis, would have been rejected. 1873 WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) II 321 We hold it essential to our success that the proposition of Sir George Clerk should be adopted.

† b. *In proposition for*, in treaty for. *Obs.* 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 30 To go over into Ireland to Survey some Iron works, Woods and Lands which they were in proposition for.

Propositional (prəpəzɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL] Pertaining to or of the nature of a logical proposition; consisting of or based on propositions. c 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. xii, When two of these propositional Channels empty themselves into a third, they form a Syllogism. 1745 WATTS *Logic* II. II. § 1 If a proposition has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be esteemed universal in its propositional sense. 1847 Sir W. HAMILTON *Let to De Morgan* 31 The second scheme is that which logically extends the expression of quantity to both the propositional terms. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. xi. (1884) 360 There is no worse enemy to a living Church than a propositional theology.

Hence **Propositionally** *adv.* **Propositionalness**, the quality of laying down propositions.

1864 MASSON in *Macm Mag* July 226 A quality which coming a monstrous word for my purpose, I will venture to call propositionalness. It is in the main identical with that passion for intellectual generalization which we often speak of as particularly visible in the French mind. 1890 LANCET 12 Apr. 781/1 note, If he only uttered them [propositions] at random, or if they were only signs of emotion, they would not serve propositionally.

Propositionize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To make or utter propositions.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 74 By much theologizing, propositionizing, schematizing and abstractionizing, we show it builded together for the very ends and uses we have reasoned for it. 1890 LANCET 12 Apr. 781/1 note, To speak is not merely to utter words, but to propositionize.

Pro-postacutellar, *-um*. see PRO-2.

† **Proposeure**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PROPOSE *v.* + -URE cf. *composure, exposure*.] The act of proposing or propounding.

1655 OWEN *Vind Boang* Wks. 1853 XII. 124 The proposeure of a question... is the next part of our employment.

Propound (prəpaʊnd), *v.* Also **propowne**, **-poune**. [A later form of PROPOSE, through the intermediate *propoune, propowne* cf. COMPOUND, EXPOUND.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, propose, or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption, to put forward as a question for solution.

a. 1537 STARKY *Let. in England* (1878) p. 1, What perill of damnation he declaryth in hys boke, and propownyth to honge certainly ouer our hedys. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 A certain person had propounded an hardreede. 1586 B. YOUNG *tr Guazzo's Civ Conv.* IV 182 Without anie question propounded to her at all. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist.*

Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) II 38 Who speeke nothing against the doctrine propounded.

β 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 26 He propounded the same vnto him, and thought thereby to haue giuen hym a foile. 1560 DAUS *tr Sleidane's Comm.* 14 To treat, what conditions should be propounded to the Emperour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. x. 46 An Image-maker, and propounded his Images as Gods to be worshipped. c 1618 MORVSON *Itin.* IV vii. (1903) 114 No man besides himselfe [the duke] can propounde any thing in the great Councell. 1634 Sir T. HUBBERT *Trav.* 28 They propounded Articles of peace and friendship. 1720 SEWLL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 63 To answer such questions as they shall propound to you. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii (1870) II 458 In the thirteenth book this theory is formally propounded. 1847 GROVE *Greece* II. iii. 171 The most extensive scheme of constitutional reform yet propounded. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 224 No one, to my knowledge, has propounded such an idea.

b. *In Eccl. Law.* To bring forward (an allegation, etc.) in a cause: cf. PROPOSE *v.* 2 (See also sense 6.)

1683 CONSETT *Pract. Spir. Cris.* I. iii. § 1700 11 If the Plaintiff does [not] propound any dilatory matter, to hinder the giving of Sentence. *Ibid.* vi. xxi. § 1 This Allegation is to be propounded jointly and severally, and is to be admitted as in other Causes.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a proposal. in quot. 1570-6, to bring forward a charge or complaint, cf. PROPOSE *v.* 2 (*obs.*).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 106 If any [person] of the same Townes had cause to complaine of any he shall be at Shipwey to propound against him. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tactius*, Ann. xi. 14 (1622) 145 Then he [Claudius] propounded in Senate touching the college of southsayers, least that the most auncient discipline of Italie should come to naught by slothfulness. 1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 To propound, not to conclude, is the destiny of man.

2. *trans.* To propose or nominate for an office or position, as a member of a society, etc. Now *U.S.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The Pensioners were also forthwith propounded. 1623 BINGHAM *Memorandum* 107 They first propounded Chersiphorus as an Ambassador. 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I 131 He was then (with his wife) propounded to be admitted a member [of the church]. 1673 RAY *Journey Lov. C.*, Venice 163 His name is by the Secretary set down with the name of him who propounded him, and the set of Electors he was of. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 63 Nor shall any person be chosen newly into the magistracy, which was not propounded in some general court before, to be nominated the next election. 1828 WEBSTER *S. V.* in congregational churches persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are propounded before the church and congregation. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was He Successful?* (1864) 25 In due course he was propounded and admitted into the church.

† 3. To hold forth or set before one as an example, reward, aim, etc. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. i. Q1, Of either I minde to propound an example, although one rule suffice them bothe. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 146 Of these, for examples sake I will propound one, with the end he made. 1609 Sir R. SHERLEY in *Hart Misc.* (Malh.) III. 95 Kings themselves propound great gifts and rewards. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xiv. 67 If a man propound a Prize to him that comes first to the end of a race, The gift is Free. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 1. Know then, I propound five ends to myself in this Book. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* v. 24 The great end we propound in all the good works which we perform. 1729 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) I 24 For Honour and Valour Preferment's propounded.

† 4. To propose (to do or the doing of something); to suggest (that something should be done).

1597 BACON *Counters Gd. & Evil* IV. Ess. (Arb.) 142 The one propounded to goe downe into a deepe Well. 1658 HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* III. (1863) 64, I propounded that this might be put into the agreement. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Mar. After dinner propounds to me my lending him 500l. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II 324 It was also propounded to move the House. 1702 EICHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1770) 200 He propounded to scourge him, and so dismiss him. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxx. 305 In this convocation it was propounded, that an act of Parliament should be made for the relief of poor ministers.

† b. To set before oneself as something to be done; to purpose. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 42 Fit time for him thence to depart... To follow that which he did long propound. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1631) 491 He that will live happily must propound to himselfe things possible, and be content with things present. 1604 E. G. [Jaimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 It is the last of the three Elements, whereof we have propounded to treat in this Booke. 1655 *tr Com. Hist. Francion* v. 4 Propounding to themselves to become glorious by that means. 1659 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, Antiq. XI. viii. (1733) 298 To give the Macedonians Battle before they should over run the whole of Asia, which they propounded to do.

† 5. To represent, to exhibit (by figure or description). *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 Note that whensoever any manner of angle is propounded by three letters: that the middle letter doth always signifie the angle propounded. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* II. (1662) 124 They propound the Jews senselessly offended and foolishly exasperated with those words. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 46 This Table (= plate) propounds the Kidneys both whole and cut asunder.

† b. To set before one's mind; to conceive or imagine to oneself. *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr Balzac's Lett.* I. 64 Propound to yourself monsters in my will to be mastered. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Rom.* xv. 33 When they pray to propound God to

their minde in such notions, and under such titles, as whereby they may see in God the things they desire of God. 6. *Law.* To put forth or produce (a will, or other document making testamentary dispositions) before the proper authority, for the purpose of having its legality established.

1753 Sir G. LEE *Reports Cases* (1833) I 420 This will is propounded by Lady Ann. *Ibid.* These instructions [for preparing a will] wrote by deceased are propounded by Thomas Jekyll, one of his brothers, as a legatee. 1826 W. ROBERTS *Treat Wills* II. vi. 1 § 2 174 If the paper propounded to the ecclesiastical Court may have any effect on the estate, probate will be granted. 1829 HAGGARD *Eccles. Reports* I 56 *margin*, A codicil which came out of the custody of, and was propounded by, the person solely benefitted under it. *Ibid.* 57 The paper was then propounded... as a further codicil to the will of the deceased, and assented to be all in his own hand writing. 1836 Sir H. JENNER in *Curtis Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) I 260 The asserted execution of the will propounded on the 19th. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 23 The executors named in [the will] propounded it for probate.

Hence **Propounded** *ppl. a.*, **Propounding** *vbl. sb.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 61 b, The disputur must alwaies keepe hym in, and. force hym still to answer the propounded argument directly. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks.* 13 After supper they should passe the tyme in propounding of Ryddles. 1608 D. T[?] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Neither dooth she alter her propounded courses. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 282 Between the two propounded points, there is one straight line, by the definition of a circle, contained wholly in the propounded plane. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 68 Yet oh, may sovereign mercy first ordain Propounded compact to the savage train!

† **Propound, sb.** *Obs.* [f. prec.] A proposition. 1599 PERLE *Sir Clym. Wks.* (Ridge) 517/1 The which propound within my mind doth oftentimes revolve.

Propounder (prəpaʊndər), [f. as prec. + -ER.] 1 One who propounds or sets forth, esp. for acceptance, consideration, discussion, or solution.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vi. (1634) 544 There is... no Session of Judges without a Pretor or Propounder. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Diet. Dubit.* I. v. It. can receive no warrant in legitimation by the intention of the propounder. 1829 MAREVAT *F. Midway* IV. I answered every question with such fluency, as sometimes caused the propounder to regret that he had put me to the trouble of speaking. 1837 H. T. MARTIN *Am. Soc. Amer.* II. 31 A country where political economy has never been taught by its only effectual propounder—social adversity. 1865 DIXON in *Fortin Rev.* Apr. 640 Prominent among the supporters of this theory—if not its actual propounder.

† 2. A name for the rhetorical figure PROLEPSIS. *Obs. rare*—1.

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 179 Ye have yet another manner of speech purporting at the first blush a defect which afterward is supplied, the Greekes call him *Prolepsis*, we the Propounder, or the Explainer which ye will. The alleged sense 'A monopolist' given in modern Dicts., and suggested in Blount's *Law Dict.* (1670), is founded upon the heading of ch. 85 of 3rd pt. of Coke's *Institutes* 'Against Monopolists, Propounders, and Projectors', where the text has 'These Inventors and Propounders of evil things' [*inventores malorum*], in which the word is used as in sense 1 above.

Propoundment, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act or fact of propounding.

1846 G. S. FABER *Let. Tractor. Success.* 63 The remedy... by the very circumstance of its propoundment, affords a tacit acknowledgment, that the Theory... is defective.

Propoundress, *rare.* [f. PROPOUNDER + -RESS.] A female propounder.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Metam.* 207 And she, propoundress of the riddling clue.

Proppage (prɒpɪdʒ) *nonce-wd.* [f. PROF *v.* + -AGE.] Propping or supporting apparatus.

1847 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 138 Hat and stick were his proppage and balance-wheel.

Propped, propt (prɒpt), *ppl. a.* [f. PROF *v.* + -ED.] Held up or supported by or as by a prop.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 154 The sight of propt-up cottages which fright the fancy more than those already fallen. 1840 RUSKIN *Ser. Langs.* III. § 7, 69, I think the propped machicolations of the Palazzo Vecchio and Duomo of Florence far grander. 1894 Mrs. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 339 He sank weakly on to a chair and buried his head in his propped-up arms.

Propper (prɒpər), [f. PROF *v.* + -ER.] One who props or supports.

1549 B. POWNET *Def. Marriage Priests* Cj b, The patchers and proppers vp of this Decree.

Propping (prɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1 The action of the verb PROF; supporting as or with a prop.

1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 188 For sartayne thynges. Repayryd in hys howse and for propping of the dore. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pedatio*, the propping or setting up of vines. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. i, What disturbs the great, In propping of their pride and state. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1 The miner not only gets the coal but makes all proppings and repairs.

b. *pl. concr.* Supports, stays, props.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonnich P.* of 181 Your weakest building needs the most under proppings. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 28 A Moorish Ground, whereon no New Building could stand any time without Proppings.

2 Of a horse (*Australia*). Sudden stopping.

1884 'R. BOLDBREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* xxi. 152 Traveller's dam had an ineradicable taste for 'propping'.

3. The propelling of a wagon or carriage on one line of rails, by means of a pole or 'prop' ex-

tended from an engine on a parallel line, so as to push it along, a dangerous operation now illegal. 1900 *Act 63 & 64 Vict c 27 Sch. 1* Brake levers on both sides of waggon 2 Labelling waggon. 3 Movement of waggon by propping or tow roping 4 Steam or other power brakes on engines 1901 *Dundas Advertiser* 13 May 4 Tow roping and 'propping' practices which have resulted in many accidents, are forbidden.

Propping, *pph. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2] That props, supporting.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xvi. Eviij, Propping elms that clad with vine trees be 1818 *CLARE Holywell* 139 in *Vill. Minstr.* I 77, I loll'd me gainst a propping tree 1879 *Browning Ivan Ivanovich* 69 Down fell her face upon the good friend's propping knee

Proppy, *a colloq. nonce-wd.* [f PROP sb. + -Y] Resembling or suggesting a prop or pole.

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Ashdale has the weight, but rather proppy forelegs, while Marston excels in quality and has the most hunting character about him

Pro-præscutal, *-um* see PRO-2 2.

Prætor (*præ, prî tî*). [a. L. *prætor*, originally *prō prætore* (one acting) for the prætor] A magistrate of the ancient Roman republic who after holding the office of prætor was given the administration of a province not under military control, with the authority of a prætor. Also, one who acted in place of a prætor

1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1595) 1107 Junius Vindex being Prætor of Gaul 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* xxx 769, P. Lentulus the Prætor. 1747-48 in *CHAMBERS Cyclo* 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cassars* Wks. 1859 X. 228 note, In the imperial provinces, where the governor bore the title of Prætor, there was provision made for a military establishment. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess. Chive* (1887) 560 The (East India) Company's servants might be called factors. But they were in truth præconsuls, prætors, procurators of extensive regions.

Hence **Prætorship**, the office of a prætor 1600-55 I. JONES *Stowe Heng* (1725) 9 The second Year of Julius Agricola his Prætorship, or Lieutenantcy in Britain.

Prætorial, *a.* [f prec., after PRÆTORIAL] Of or pertaining to a prætor, under the rule of a prætor.

1885 J. G. FRAZER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 885/1 Thus the distinction between consular (or præconsular) and prætorial (or prætorial) provinces varied from year to year with the military exigencies of different parts of the empire So **Prætorian** *a.*, in same sense.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cassars* Wks. 1859 X. 228 note, The whole revenues of the prætorian (or imperial) provinces, from this time forward, flowed into the *fiscus*, or private treasure of the individual emperor 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 23 The præconsular as distinct from the prætorian status of Cyprus.

Propre, *obs.* form of PROPER *a.* and *v.*

Pro prefect, *-præfect* (*prō, prî fækt*). [f. PRO-1 + PRÆFECT. So L. *præfectus* (unscr.), f. *præfekt*.] A deputy prefect or commander.

1601 *Wood Athenæ Oxon* L. 203 He was entertained by William Marquess of Newcastle, and by him made Pro prefect or Lieutenant General of his Ordinance 1747-48 in *CHAMBERS Cyclo* s. v. The third inscription mentions pro prefects of the pætorium under Gratian, in the city of Rome, and the neighbouring parts

Pro prefecture, [f. as prec from PRÆFECTURE.] The office of proprefect, deputy presidency.

1803 *Monthly Mag* XVI 201 Plus the Sixth, who was pleased, to invest me with the charge of the Pro prefecture of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide.

† **Pro premen**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *propremment* adv., f. *proprie* PROPER.] Properly, naturally. 1225 *Ancr R* 196 Pet fleesch put propremen toward swetnesse & toward eis.

Proprete, *-tie*, etc. *obs.* forms of PROPERTY.

† **Propriary**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *proprius*, or short for *proprietary*] A proprietor, owner 1606 *WARNER Alb Eng* xlv lxxviii. 357 To either Propriate so was either Realm againe of Romanes left

† **Propriate**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [ad. L. *propriatus*, pa. pple of *propriare* to make one's own, f. *proprius* PROPER.]

1. Appropriated, assigned to a particular person; annexed as an attribute, special, peculiar = APPROPRIATE *pph. a.* 3, 4.

1654 *Kirk's Sess Rec* in Campbell *Balmorino* (1899) 403 The session, finding that rowme and place not propriat to any other. 1820 *Combe Consol* vii (1865) 226/2 Without whose propriate sympathies We should be neither strong nor wise

2. *Ecl.* Of a benefice Appropriated to a religious house or corporation = APPROPRIATE *pph. a.* 1. (In quot. 1697 loosely applied to the rector of such a benefice)

Cf. notes s. vv. IMPROPRIATE v. 2 and IMPROPRIATION 1 1616 *SHELMAN De non Tenor Ecl.* (1645) b. 1, Thy Tithes, whether propriate or impropriate. 1697 *By GARDINER Adv. Clergy* 22 One cannot but wonder that Rectors as well Impropriate as Propriate, should not take more care to fit their Channels for this purpose.

B. sb. One to whom something is appropriated; a possessor, proprietor, *rare*—1.

1660 *BURNBY Kapd. Δδρον* (1661) 25 The Scepter...should run on in a direct line, till it came to the Essenator of the being of Kings, the propriate of Rule, *Barclay's Barclay*

† **Propriate**, *v.* *Obs rare*—1. [f. L. *propriare* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* = APPROPRIATE v. 2

1624 *DONNE Sermon, Deut* xxv. 5 (1649) II 424 The covetous desires of the world, that is, the covetous appropriating [unscr.] prop[ri]et[ing] of all things to our selves

Propriation (*prōpri, prî jōn*) *rare.* [ad. L. type **propriationem*, n. of action f. *propriare*: see above. Cf. OF *propriacion* (14th c. in Godef.)]

1. a. The action of making or condition of being made one's own (or some one's own) = APPROPRIATION 1. b. *Ecl.* = APPROPRIATION 2

1600 W. WATSON *Decadord* (1602) 185 By reason of more particular respects of propriation or otherwise. 1601 *Act 43 Elis c 2* Every Occupier of Landes Houses Tithes impropriate or Propriations of Tythes, Colemanys or saleable Underwoods a 1660 *Contemp. Hist* Irel (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 191 To be one and the same united in comon without division, or propriation 1840 *Act 3 & 4 Vict c 89 Preamble*

2 ? The action of taking in a 'proper', i. e. literal or strict, sense: cf. PROPER *a.* 4

1819 *COLERIDGE in Lit Rem.* (1838) III 65 This propriation of a metaphor, namely, forgiveness of sin and abolition of guilt through the redemptive power of Christ's love and of his perfect obedience during his voluntary assumption of humanity, by transferring the sameness from the consequents to the antecedents is the one point of orthodoxy (so called, I mean) in which I still remain at issue

† **Proprietary**, [f. L. *propriatus* PROPRIATE *a.* + -ORY] = PROPRIETARY sb. 3.

1569 *Br PARKHURST Injunc. in and Ref. Ritual Comm.* (1868) 404/4 That no Parson Vicar, propriatorie or fermor of any benefice, doe admit any Minister or Curate to serve his said benefice, vñlesse [etc.] 1621 *BALDWIN Stat. Ir.* 317 Proprietarys of large portions of land

Proprietary (*prōpri, prî etedg.*) *rare* [irreg. f. *proprietor* or *proprietary* + -AGE.] a. The property of individuals collectively, the whole body of personal property. b. The body of proprietors collectively.

1830 *COLERIDGE Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 141 In the same sense as I at once oppose and conjoin the Nationality to the Proprietary, in the same antithesis and conjunction I use and understand the phrase, Church and State *Ibid.* The Possessions of both orders, taken collectively, form the Proprietary of the Realm 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Essays* (1891) II. 28 The interests and concerns of the whole Proprietary.

† **Propriétaire**, *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. -ar.* [a. F. *propriétaire* (1335 in Hatz-Darm.) see also -AR-2.] = PROPRIETARY sb. (in various senses).

1249 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 26 This man that thus resteth upon his owne loue to his proper persone may well be calld a proprietary. 1659 *SIR J. SIMPIL Sacrilege Handled* App. 27 Why shall the Priestres under the Law be debarred from Tithes coming from Secularies? Here then, we have the Priest, the first proprietary.

Proprietarian (*prō, prî, etē rîān*) *nonce-wd.* [In sense 1, f. as PROPRIETARY + -AN; in sense 2, f. PROPRIET(x) + -arian, as in *necessitarian*, etc.]

† 1. An advocate or supporter of proprietary government in the N. American colonies. *Obs*

1776 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX 411 The quakers and proprietarians together have little weight.

2 A stickler for propriety

1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xx. The Conversations of the rigid proprietarians where people sit down to a kind of hopeless whist and say nothing

† **Proprietarius**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -OUS] Pertaining to a 'proprietary' (see next, A. 2); self-seeking, selfish.

1657 *DONNE Lover, Summative Perfect* 11 Contrarie to the proprietarius or vnresigned will of our corrupt nature

Proprietary (*prōpri, prî etār*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. late L. *propriatarius* (Paulus) proprietary, in med L. also sb. a proprietor, f. *proprietus* PROPRIETY see -ARY.]

A. sb. † 1. One who has 'propriety' or property in something, or to whom something belongs as property, an owner: = PROPRIETOR 2. *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 65/2 The first or former proprietaries and owners of the same 1541 *Declar. War Sc* in Hall *Chron.* Hen VIII (1548) 252b, Our sayd progenitor, enjoyed it, as very proprietary and owner of the realme.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch* 113 If a Factor giueth not aduice to the owner or proprietarie of the sale of the said goods. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* vii. 299 We are not receivers, but original proprietaries of what we have 1790 *Hist Europe in Ann. Reg.* 16/2 The emagred proprietaries, with their servants, defeated the plunderers

† 2. A member of a religious or monastic order who, in violation of his vow of poverty, reserved goods for himself as private property. Hence *fig.* A self-seeking or selfish person *Obs*

c 1450 *De Institutione* iii. xxxvii 107 All proprietaries & louers of himself 1503 *ATKYNSON Ibid.* 226 All proprietaries & louers of them selfe be fettered and nat fre. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W de Wode) vii. 221, One of his monkes was in harde payne of purgatorie, for he had be a proprietye vnto the tyme of his deyng 1538 *BALD. The Leaves* 1005 We are such mercenarys, And subtile proprietaries.

† 3 The holder of an appropriated benefice. = APPROPRIETARY, *Obs.*

c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 16: pe foresaide prior and Couent of Merton proprietaries and persons of pe parish church of Dunstwyte 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The owners proprietaries and possouers of the personages vicarages [etc.] 1616 *SHELMAN De non Tenor Ecl.* (1668) 96 Upon these reasons Proprietaries are still said to be Parsons of their Churches. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 30 In such Giants of Impropriate Rectories those payments are left as a charge, upon the Proprietaries.

4. *Amer. Hist.* The grantee or owner, or one of the grantees or owners, of any one of certain North American colonies. see B 3 Also *Lord Proprietary*

1637 in *Archives of Maryland* (1883) I. 23 Insolencies, mutinies and contempt against the Lord Proprietary and the government of this place. 1683 (*title*) A Letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania in America 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* I 329 To govern under the lords proprietaries 1876 *BANCROFT Hist U.S.* I vii 182 To the proprietary was given the power of creating manors and counts baron

5. A proprietary body, a body of proprietors; proprietors collectively.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 406 An incroaching but modest plan of reform which will divide the proprietary into hostile factions. 1849 *BRIGHT Sp. Burdens on Land* 15 Mar (1876) 423 Certain burdens borne exclusively by the landed proprietary and real property of this country 1866 *FRONDE Hist Eng* I 114 The advocates for a peasant proprietary. 1884 *Bazaar, Exchange & Mart* 13 June 633/2 Of the greatest importance to the proprietary of a paper.

6. The holding of something as property; proprietorship

1624 *DONNE Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 559 Euen in pleasures, and in paines, there is a proprietary, a meum and tuum 1668 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 610 There is a spiritual commonality in which he can claim no exclusive proprietary 1886 H. GEORGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* April 395 'Peasant proprietary' or 'occupying ownership', the names European economists give to that system of ownership

7. Something held as property, a possession, esp. a landed property or estate. ? *Obs.*

1608 *NORTON Stearn's Disme D.* 11 That which Land meater shall need to doe but once, and that at the end of the casing vp of the proprietaries. 1800 *Proc Parli in Anat Ann. Reg.* 12/2 Nor could the estate be divided or parcelled into shares or several proprietaries 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX 406 To one-half of the great proprietaries of the kingdom, a diminution of rent, even by a third, would make their possessors personally bankrupt

B. *adv.*

1. Belonging to a proprietor or proprietors, owned or held as property; held in private ownership

In mod. use applied esp. to medicines or other preparations of which the manufacture or sale is, by patent or otherwise, restricted to a particular person or persons

1589 *PURTEMAN Eng Poete* l. xxiv (Arb) 62 Worldly gods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body 1701 *GREGG Cons. Sacra* III i 38 99 Though Sheep, which are Proprietary, are seldom Maiked, yet they are not apt to straggle 1818 *HALLAM Mid Ages* (1872) I. ii 12 147 note, Allodial lands are commonly opposed to beneficiary or feudal; the former being strictly proprietary 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* 1, I had formerly officiated as curate in a proprietary chapel. 1900 *H. Estm. Gas.* 22 Mar 9/4 [They] are now charging a shilling a pound more for certain well-known proprietary tobacco.

2 Holding property; that is a proprietor, or, constituting of proprietors.

a 1709 *ATKYN'S Parli. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 409 He would be the great Proprietary Owner and Disposer of all Estates. 1825 *McCULLOCH Pol. Econ.* Introd. 45 The second, or proprietary class, consists of those who live on the rent of the land, or on the net surplus produce raised by the cultivators. 1844 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* vi (1862) 91 The classes who are without any property.. would overpower the proprietary classes

3 *Amer. Hist.* Pertaining or subject to the proprietor or owner of any one of certain N. American colonies, which were granted by the Crown to particular persons; being such a proprietor: see A. 4.

1704 W. PENN in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv 79 How much better the Colonies thrive in proprietary hands than under the immediate Government of the Crown. 1825 *JEFFERSON Autobog.* Wks. 1859 I. 16 The backwardness of these two colonies might be ascribed partly to the influence of proprietary power and connections 1899 *Wash. Gas* 30 Aug 3/4 The provincial governor was either royal or proprietary, and his authority was imposed on the colony by the Crown directly, or by the proprietors through rights granted by the Crown.

4 Of or relating to property or proprietorship.

a 1832 *BENTHAM Anarch. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II 503 Property stands second on the list.—proprietary rights are in the number of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I 19 The complicated questions of proprietary right to lands that had repeatedly changed masters 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii IV 183 William could defend the proprietary rights of the Crown only by putting his negative on the bill.

Hence **Proprietarily** *adv.*, in a proprietary capacity; as a proprietor.

1654 *VILVAIN Theol. Treat.* vii 205 Their progeny enjoyed it [the promised land] proprietarily for many ages.

Proprietor (*prō, prî etār*). [Anomalously formed and substituted in 17th c. for the etymological word PROPRIETARY cf. also PROPRIETOR. App. first used of the 'proprietors' of the North American colonies

An OF *proprietaire* (once in Godef.) and its fem *proprietaresse* (thence) occur each time in a legal document (1410-1533). There may have been a Law Latin **proprietor*, but it does not appear to be recorded.]

1 *Amer. Hist.* = PROPRIETARY sb. 4. Also *Lord Proprietor*.

1639 in E. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 458, I Sir Ferdinando Gorges Lord proprietor and owner of the province of Maine in New England [etc.] 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 230 The Chief Proprietor and Govr acquainted them that he had little more to say. 1747 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 II.

93 We have petitioned the Proprietor to send us some from England. 1851 *Dixon W Penn* xxvii (1872) 251 The future lord proprietor of Pennsylvania.

2. One who holds something as property; one who has the exclusive right or title to the use or disposal of a thing; an owner.

Peasant proprietor, a man of the peasant class who is the owner of the land he cultivates.

1645 *Col. Rec. Mass.* (1854) III. 27 Mr. Glouer [and 3 others] are appointed a committee to lay out ye way and judge of ye satisfaction yey shall give to ye proprietors a 1667 *Cowley Ess. Verse & Prose, Agric.* Wks (1684) 99 They who are Proprietors of the Land are either too proud, or for want of that kind of Education, too ignorant to improve their Estates. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 142 The proprietors of the 800 iron guns here have orders not to dispose of them. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. 359 The Maker and Proprietor of the World. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Skop* xix. One of [the travellers] was the proprietor of a giant. 1849 *Grove's Greece* II. III. VI. 559 A large proprietor and worker of gold mines. 1851 *CRAIK Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 98 A large proportion of the inferior landed proprietors. 1872 *Young Nt. Th.* vi. 283 Hearts are proprietors of all applause.

b. *attrib.* (usually appositive).

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 8/3 The proprietor barber insisted on a gratis shave. 1901 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 6/6 Even a proprietor manager could hardly afford such regal garments. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 5/1 An engineer and landed proprietor-farmer.

Proprietorial (prɒˈpraɪətərɪəl), a. [f. prec + -AL of *dictatorial*, *senatorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a proprietor.

1851 *DIXON W Penn* xviii (1872) 195 Control, financial, civil, proprietorial, and judicial. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 2 [To] discharge the social and proprietorial obligation devolving upon them.

b. That is a proprietor, consisting of proprietors = PROPRIETARY a 2

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 24 Nov. 568 'Stop, stop,' exclaimed the proprietorial censor, 'that won't do.' 1904 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 314/1 Directed, not towards the removal of the old proprietorial class, but towards facilitating their remaining in the country.

Hence *Proprietorially adv.* as proprietor

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Editorially and proprietorially connected with the *World* newspaper. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 10/2 Alderman H. was proprietorially connected with the *Dispatch*.

Proprietorship (prɒˈpraɪətərɪʃp), [f. as prec + -SHIP]

1. The position or condition of a proprietor; ownership (In earlier quotes, in reference to the N. American colonies. see PROPRIETOR I.)

1669 J. LOCKE *Draft Const. Carolina* § 6 in 33 *Def. Kyr. Rep.* 258 Those who are then lords proprietors shall not have power to alienate or make over their proprietorships. 1790 *Lunenburg (Mass.) Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 304 An act for the final Settlement of the Proprietorship of the Town of Lunenburg. 1817 *CORBETT Wks XXXII.* 17 Mr. Hammond offered to me the proprietorship of one of those papers as a gift. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. With an air of joint proprietorship with Richards in the entertainment. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. II. 62 As a rule, whenever peasant proprietorship is prevalent, hired labour is scarce and dear. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 33 § 7 To prove the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any work first produced in a foreign country.

2. A piece of land owned by a proprietor

1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* II. 135 Divided as the soil is into small proprietorships, each owner of an arpen of land possesses a horse

Proprietory, sb. and a [erron. or var f. PROPRIETARY, going with the anomalous PROPRIETOR.]

A. sb. 1. = PROPRIETARY A. I. 4. Obs.

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Part* App. 168 If the king be not the proprietor of the Realm. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thucydides' Trans.* III. 102 The King of Golconda is proprietor of all his Kingdom. 1764 *Answer to Queries on Proprietary Govt. Maryland* 4 The Lord-proprietory (who is hereditary governor) or his lieutenant-governor.

2. = PROPRIETARY A. 5.

1801 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 167/2 This correspondence gave great uneasiness to the proprietory. 1869 *Daily News* 30 July, It is in the neighbourhood of a rich proprietory and large towns

B. *adj.* = PROPRIETARY B.

1633 *SIR J. BURROUGHS Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 105 By the common Law of the land the King is proprietor Lord of our seas. 1706 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 16 [A bill] for better regulation of charter and proprietory government in America. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 615 An exclusive diet of one or other of the proprietory preserved foods

Proprietress (prɒˈpraɪtɪs) [f. PROPRIETOR + -ESS: cf. obs. F. *proprietrice*.] A female proprietor.

1691 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. cccxviii. 282 The Proprietress Demanded Possession again, but the Other begged'd her Excuse. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick* xvi. With his eyes fixed on a very fat old lady in a mob-cap—evidently the proprietress of the establishment. 1875 *MAINE Hist.* Inst. 334 When the proprietress dies, there is a special order of succession.

Proprietrix, [f. as prec after L. fem.] = prec.

1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 425 The convict Wait, ingratiated himself into the favour of the proprietrix of 'The Sydney Gazette'. 1884 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 4/3 Law agent for the proprietrix of the island.

Propriety (prɒˈpraɪəti). Forms. 5-6 propriete, (-yete) 6-10 -etee, -eteye, -yete, 6-7 propriete, 6- propriety [ME. *proprie*, a. F.

proprieté (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proprietas* -em - see PROPERTY.] The quality of being proper, or that which is proper (in various senses of the adj.).

1. The fact of being owned by some one, or of being one's own, 'ownness'; the fact of owning something, right of possession or use, ownership, proprietorship: = PROPERTY sb. 1. Obs.

In quot. 1502 *fig* in spiritual sense of PROPRIETARY sb. 2. 1486 *Petition to Hen. VII in Materials Hen. VII (Rolls)* I. 297 An other cope, with a cover gilt, the propriete wherof rightfully belongeth to oure moder, the countesse of Richmond & Derby. 1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* III. xlii. 230 Stande thou without all propriete, & thou shalt alway wyn. 1581-90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 412 They can challenge no more propriete in that grownde, then may every severall Colledge of that Universitie. 1652-62 *HEYLIN Casuist* IV. (1682) 47 The people live like Beasts, without propriety so much as in their Wives or Children. 1671 *FLAVEL Point* Life I. 9 When men give, they transfer Propriety to another. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. IV. (ed. 2) 297 Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 309 The clergy themselves had never expected that their estates would revert to them in full propriety.

1. b. The fact of belonging or relating specially to a particular thing or person; peculiarity, particularity, speciality. Obs.

1625 *BACON Ess. Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 The Doctor of the Gentiles (St. Paul) [the Propriety of whose Vocation, drew him to have a special care of those without] saith [etc.]. a 1648 Ld. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 69 The Sweating Sickness (call'd for the propriety by which it seized on the English Nation chiefly *Sunder Angliam*).

1. c. *Path* (Of a pain or disease.) The fact of belonging specially to or originating in, the part affected. see quot. 1657, and cf. IDIOPATHY 2. a. Obs.

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 170 The stone of the Kidneyes is knowne or discerned from that of the bladder by the propriety of the pain, by the scituation, and by the dulnesse. 1665 *CULPEPER Rovers* VII. 1. 146 The Breath is hindered by divers Causes, either by sympathy or propriety of parts. The hinderance of breathing by propriety, called *Idiopathica*, comes from the Lungs distempered. 1657 *Physical Dict.* s.v. A pain by propriety is when the cause of the pain is in the part pained, as when the head-ache comes from the humors in the head it's called a pain by propriety, when it proceeds of vapors sent up from the stomach or any other part it's called head-ache by consent or sympathy.

2. Something owned, a possession = PROPERTY sb. 2. Obs. (exc. as in b).

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxvii. 70 How haii yett possidist that peoples propriety. 1661 *FILIAM Resoluit* II. xlii. (ed. 8) 274 How can he have a good conscience . . . that takes away what is anothers just propriety? a 1667 *Jra. TAYLOR Sermon* Eph. v. 32-33 Wks. 1831 I. 329 So are the proprieties of a wife to be disposed of by her lord. a 1711 *Kerr Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 75 'Tis thy Propriety, and not my own.

b. A piece of land owned by some one, a private possession or estate: = PROPERTY sb. 2. b. Obs. exc. in *Amer. Hist.*: cf. PROPRIETARY sb. 7.

1661 *FELTHAM Resoluit* II. lxxxii. (ed. 8) 365 It is the Hedge which hinders from breaking into other mens propriety. 1690 *Andrus Tracts* II. 42 The Lands of Widows and Orphans and other peoples proprieties. 1705 *BEVERLY Virginia* I. § 92 (1706) 65 The splitting the Colony into Proprieties, contrary to the original Charters. 1889 *Athenaeum* 3 Aug. 157/1 The lately established propriety of Nova Scotia was to be ceded to that power [France]. 1894 *Nat. (N. Y.)* 19 July 51/1 Early in 1774 he removed to Lenox, Mass., was at once elected clerk of that 'Propriety', and was sent as its delegate to the General Court of the Colony.

3. Proper or particular character; own nature, disposition, idiosyncrasy, essence, individuality; sometimes, proper state or condition. Cf. PROPERTY sb. 5. Now rare.

1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 29 As sais the maister of proprieties of bestis, A scorpion is as a worm of the erde. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Fv. I shall tell yow thensample of the lyon and of his propriety. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* v. 32 To paynt and discule the origyne and properte of the varld. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 177 Silence that dreadful Bell, it frights the Isle, From her propriety. 1643 *MILTON Dymock* II. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 85 It holds a strange and lawlesse propriety from all other works of God under heaven. 1659 *PFARSON Creed* v. 511 We are presented with three Particulars. First, the Action itself, 'he rose again'. Secondly, The verity, reality, and propriety of that Resurrection, 'he rose from the dead'. 1795 [see PROPRIUM 1 b]. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* vii (1877) 156 This propriety, or characteristic in the individual, which he receives from a Divine source, is a sacred deposit with him.

4. A quality or attribute, esp. an essential or distinctive quality; a characteristic, a peculiarity: = PROPERTY sb. 5. Obs.

1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 63 He was bathe honest and honourable, and full of all gude proprieties. 1584 *R. SCOT Discon. Witcher.* xv. xxxiii. (1886) 383 Salomon . . . had full and perfect knowledge of all their proprieties. 1610 *HOLLAND Caniden's Brit.* (1637) 718 A secret propriety of this ground. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. (1614) 5 All the proprieties of God are infinite as they are immanent in Himself. 1678 *HOBBS Decam.* viii. 100 To tell you the several proprieties of the Magnet. 1701 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra Faxardo* I. 55 Impatience is as it were a Propriety of Power. 1858 *BUSINELL Sermon Living Subj.* 13 Proprieties of the incarnation.

5. The special character, or a special characteristic, of a language; peculiarity of diction, idiom.

Often, with mixture of sense 6: Correctness or purity of diction. Obs.

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholens* II. (Aib.) 87 In Cæs Commentaries, is seenne, the vnspotted proprietye of the Latin tongue. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* viii. (1592) 108 The Punicke tongue was but a kinde of severall proprietye of the Hebrew. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Coulart's Wise Viriand* 5 A word, which according to the Idiom and propriety of the language wherein he spake, may be translated *times*. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* I. IV. § 31 'Tis pity the Propriety of the Hebrew Tongue had not used *Fathers of Men*, instead of *Children of Men*. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 140 The neglect of acquainting our youth with the Proprieties and Beauties of their Mother Tongue. 1745-78 (*title*) An Exmoor Scolding, in the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor Language.

1. b. The proper, strict, or literal sense of a word; strictness of meaning, literalness. Obs.

1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* II. i. (1648) 145 In its strictness and propriety, it is only applicable unto fresh inventions. 1649 *Jra. TAYLOR Gt. Exempt* II. Disc. vi. 15 The word *ἀρετή* which in propriety of language signifies mis-persuasion. 1656 [J. SERGIANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 378 God, therefore, cast a sleep upon Adam. The Propriety is, and He made a sleep fall. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 451 If we add that the propriety of this word Jupiter, does not express a Divine, but only a Humane force.

6. Fitness, appropriateness, aptitude, suitability; appropriateness to the circumstances or conditions; conformity with requirement, rule, or principle; rightness, correctness, justness, accuracy. (Cf. PROPER A. 4, 9)

1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* (1898) 69 Displaying resolution in cloth, in speech propriety. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* vii. 40 But that was in the business of Absalom, to which this Psalm hath no propriety. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 8, I shall not justify the propriety of preaching. Discourses so abstruse as some of these are. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 429 Propriety of language is the selection of such words as the best usage has appropriated to those ideas, which we intend to express by them. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. I. 223 They appointed a committee to consider the propriety of impeaching A. H. H. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II. App. T. 609 In some manuscripts the propriety of the title is formally disputed.

7. Conformity with good manners or polite usage; correctness of behaviour or morals, becomingness, decency. *The proprieties* the things that are considered proper; the details of conventionally correct or proper conduct.

1781 *MISS BURNES Cecilia* v. xii. Such propriety of mind as can only result from the union of good sense with virtue. 1798 *BURNS Addressed to Lady whom A. feared he had offended*, Propriety's cold cautious rules Warm fervour may overlook. 1799 *HAN MORE Penn. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 76 The decorums, the proprieties, the elegances, and even the graces, as far as they are simple, pure, and honest, would follow as an almost inevitable consequence. 1830 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. v. 290 She talked of some elderly body, in the shape of an aunt, who was to accompany her, and play Propriety. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* (Bohn) II. 50 The keeping of the proprieties is as indispensable as clean linen. 1865 *TROLLOPE Bolton Est.* xi. 128 Her taste for decency of demeanour and propriety of life.

Propriety, obs. form of PROPRIETY.

Proprium (prɒˈpriəm). Pl. -ia. [L., neut. sing. of *proprius* PROPER; in sense 1 a rendering Gr. *ιδίον* (Aristotle).]

1. a. *Logic.* = PROPERTY sb. 5 d.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 Of the five predicables, otherwise called the five common wordes, which are spoken of other Genus. The general wordes *Species* The kinde, or speciall *Differentia* The difference *Proprium* The propriety. *Accidens* The thing chauncing or cleaving to the substance. 1566 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* vi (1701) 247/1 *Proprium* is that which declarerth, not what a thing is, but is in it only, and Reciprocal with it. 1885 *DAVIDSON Logic Definit.* 46 A logical operation which grasps the essence of a thing (to the exclusion of its accidents and *proprium*).

b. An attribute essentially belonging to something, a distinctive characteristic; essential nature, selfhood.

1795 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 189 iv (ed. 3) 220 Who-soever worshippeth Nature instead of God, or in Preference to God, and in Consequence of such Worship maketh himself, and his own *Proprium*, the Center and Fountain of his Thoughts [Note] By *Proprium*, as here applied to Man, is meant his own Propriety, or all that he has of himself, when separated from Divine Influence. 1858 *BUSINELL Nat. & Supernat.* I. (1864) 57 What we call their character is the majestic proprium of their personality. 1863 H. JAMES *Sweet & Shadow* xv. 256 Religion has had but one legitimate spiritual aim, namely the softening of the selfhood or *proprium* which man derives from nature.

2. Something given to a person for his own; a perquisite. Obs.

a 1734 *NORTH Limes* (1826) I. 208 The allowing *proprium*s to the attornies, in taxing of costs, was a very great abuse.

Pro-proctor (prɒˈpɹɒktər). [f. PRO-1 4 + PROCTOR.] orig. One who acted for the proctor of a university (see PROCTOR 3); an officer under the control of the proctors, who assisted them in executing their duties of keeping order, etc. (sometimes specially appointed for the occasion), now, an assistant or deputy proctor in the universities.

1650 in *Wood Life & Times* (O. H. S.) I. 153 At a meeting of the Delegates Mr. Hancock proproctor the last year did certifie the Delegates that one Kiblawhitea citizen had served him with a writ out of the Common Pleas for false imprisonment. 1663 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 492 The 24 masters of Art, that were to be as pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power over scholars. *Ibid.* 23 Sept. The 24 pro-

proctors placed the Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity next to St. Ch. gate, and the Masters on both sides almost up to the Bull Inn. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil. Pref.* 20 One of the pro-proctors for the last and the present year 1884 M. PATISON *Mem.* (1885) 229 For the proctorial year 1847 I had acted as proceptor to Green.

Pro-provincial, Pro-provoat: see PRO-1 4.
Propryete, -tie, Propryte, etc., obs. ff. PROPRIETY, PROPERTY.

Props (piəps), *sb pl Theatrical slang* [Short for *properties*.] Stage requisites. see PROPERTY 3. See also quot 1889.

1865 *Slang Dict.* *Props*, stage properties 1883 *Referee* 6 May 3/2 At the Theatre Royal the scenery and props were sold by auction 1885 J. K. JACOB *On the Stage* 32 It was the property room, the things therein being properties, or, more commonly 'props', so called, I believe, because they help to support the drama. 1846 46 Scenery and props were not being used at this, the first, rehearsal 1889 *New York Trib.* 14 July (Cent.) The property-man, or, as he is always called, props for short.

Props, gambling game with shells: see PROF *sb.* 4
Propteruptial (piəptɜːpʃiəl), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *phr. propter nuptiās* on account of marriage + *-AL*.] That is made or given on account of marriage

1875 *Poste Gauss* 1 (ed. 2) 116 The party who made a causeless repudium, was punished by pecuniary losses in respect of dowry and propteruptial donations.

Propterygium (prɒptɛrɪˈdʒiəm), *Ichthyol.* [mod. L., f. PRO-2 + PTERYGIUM.] The anterior cartilaginous portion of the fin in elasmobranch fishes. Hence **Propterygial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propterygium.

1878 *Bell's Gynaecology's Comp. Anat.* 478 The propterygium and the mesopterygium are evidently derived from rays which still remain attached to the shoulder-girdle 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palaont.* II 920 In the pelvis fin of the Selachian, the mesopterygium is absent, and the propterygium more or less rudimentary 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pterygium*, Beating, the propterygial, mesopterygial, and metapterygial basalia and radialis

Proptosis (prɒptəˈsɪs), *Path.* [late L. *proptōsis*, a. Gr. *πρόπτωση* a falling forward, prolapse, f. *πρόπτειν* to fall forwards.] Prolapse or protrusion of some bodily part, esp. of the eye.

1876 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurgery* 773 *Staphyloma*. In its progress it receives several Names, as when the Uvea sticks out above the Cornea, 'tis called *Proptosis* 1878 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* I 95 [She] was brought to me with a *Proptosis* of the left eye. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX 17 During the examination one of the eyes got dislocated forwards, and had to be replaced. The proptosis is probably accounted for by shallowness of the orbits.

So **Proptosed** *ppl. a.*, prolapsed, protruded.
1890 *Lancet* 1 Feb. 246/2 A small portion of the bladder wall was proptosed through the deficient neck 1900 *Ibid.* 12 May 1362/2 An elderly woman whose Right Eye on Stopping became Proptosed.

Proptudious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *proptudiosus* shameful, infamous, f. *proptudium* a shameful action, f. *pro*, PRO-1 + *ptudere* to make ashamed + see -OUS.] Shameful, infamous, disgraceful.

1699 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 111 Calling upon Niger to vindicate the Roman State, and hasten to free them from that propudious Governor 1678 PHILLIPS, *Propudious*, (Lat.) shameful, filthy, dishonest

Propugn (prɒpjuːn), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *propugnare* to go forth to fight; to fight for, defend, f. *pro*, PRO-1 + *pugnare* to fight.] *trans.* To contend for; to defend, maintain, champion, vindicate (an opinion, doctrine, or the like). Hence **Propugnating** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 48 To stand still... against our adversaries and to propugnate our side. 1659 BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 218 Scriptures and Fathers were so strongly propugnated and maintained by Luther 1633 PLYNNE *Histronastix* 722 To give a satisfactory answer to all their chiefe Play-propugnating Objections. 1660 HAMMOND (J.), For propugnating of our faith 1676 TOWKSON *Decalogus* 95 Divinations which they were highly conceiv'd to propugn as true

Propugnacle, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *propugnacle* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *propugnaculum* a defence, bulwark, f. *propugnare* see prec.] A bulwark, rampart; also *fig.* a defence, protection

1590 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* 219 (1877) 119 A great strength, propugnacle and bulwark for the noble realm of England. 1612 R. SHALDON *Serm.* St. Martin's 61 His propugnacle and defence of Christian religion which no Pontificalist durst ever yet attempt to confute. 1657 HOWELL *Londoner*. 48 The Tower of London, it being the prime Fortresse and propugnacle of the City.

Hence **Propugnated** *a. nonce-wd.*, having ramparts, battlemented.

1875 BLACKMOR *Alice L.* III. xxvii 341 The smallest of them [opals] is larger and finer than that which is called 'Troy burning', from the propugnated flash of its movement.

Propugnaculum, [L.] = PROPUGNACLE.
1864 LOWELL *Piramide Trav.* 235 No elastic propugnaculum had been interposed between the body and the axle, so that we sat, as it were, on paving-stones. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 158/2 The Roman colonies were valuable as propugnacula of the state.

Propugnate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *propugnare*, *ppl. stem* of *propugnare*; see PROFUGN.] *trans.* = PROFUGN. Hence **Propugnating** *vbl. sb.*
1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 144 If they equally conduce to the propugnating of one affection, and corroborating one part.

Propugnation, *Obs.* [ad. L. *propugnatio* -*em*, n. of action f. *propugnare*: see PROFUGN.] Defence, protection, vindication

1886 FLINKE *Blas Genivis* II 62 Signifying that this Scottish Lyon depended wholly upon the propugnation and defence of french lilies 1666 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* II 11 136 1647 HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. vi 113 Arguments alledged for the propugnation thereof

Propugnator (piəpʊˈɡnətɔːr), [ad. L. *propugnator* -*em*, agent-n. f. *propugnare*: see PROFUGN. Cf. obs. F. *propugnateur* (1552 in Godef.).] One who champions, a defender, champion.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1283 Sho offind a son to be for the Jewes propugnator, Maie hire son to be of alle this world protectour 1549 *Compt. Scot. Ep. Ded.* 4 Of them that has ben propugnatoris for the libertie of ther cuntre. 1648 CHARLES I. *Gracious Mess. Peace* 73 The erectors and propugnators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 42 One of my father's earliest and most able propugnators. 1895 RAMSAY in MAY R. L. Bryce *Mem. Prof. Veitch* (1896) 136 The sturdy, uncompromising propugnator of any question which he took up. So **Propugnatrice** *Obs.* [piəpʊˈɡnətɔːr, a. OF. fem. of *propugnator*], a female champion or defender. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3254 Oure swete ladye And als our propugnatrice overcome the feende our enemy.

Propugner (prɒpjuːnɜː), *Now rare or Obs.* [f. PROFUGN *v.* + *-ER*.] A defender, a champion; = PROFUGNATOR.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 570 The daily exclamations of the Donatists in Africke against the Orthodoxe was, that they were traitors against the holy books, and themselves the propugnors of them 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answer Naked Gospel* 96 These were the chief Propugnors of this Heresie in the Primitive times 1841 GALLAGHER *Italy* II v. 1. 306 Dante found numberless propugnors and disciples.

Propulsation, *Obs.* [ad. L. *propulsatio* -*em*, n. of action f. *propulsare*: see PROFULSE. So obs. F. *propulsation* (Cotgr.).] 1. A driving forth; = PROFULSION 1. *rare* -1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 56 As touching propulsation of the byth in women, nature receiveth by them [transverse muscles] a large benefite

2. A driving away, repelling.
1612 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 225 The finale end for which militare profession is instituted viz. propulsation or reuenge of wrong. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. viii. (1654) 244 The just cause of war is the propulsation of publique injuries 1690 NORRIS *Beauties* (1694) I 73 Two Enquiries offer themselves. One is, concerning the Propulsation or Repelling of Injuries; the other is, concerning the Revenging of Injuries already done.

Propulsatory, *a. rare* -1 [f. L. *propulsator*, agent-n. f. *propulsare*: see next and -ORY 2.] = PROFULSIVE *a.* 2.

1842 YOUTT *Day* II. (1845) 34 It is by the propulsatory efforts of the muscles of the loins and thighs that the race is won

Propulse, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *propulsare*, frequent. of *propellere* to PROPEL.] *trans.* To drive off, chase away, repel. Hence **Propulsive** *vbl. sb* a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 19 By which craftie ymagined inuencion they might ether cloke or propulse from them all suspicion 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 10 The same ill humours and fumes are propulsed and dispelled and the brayne is made sincere, stounge and healthfull. 1668 H. MORRIS *Div. Dial.* iv. xxviii (1713) 396 Those Reformed Churches that can do that right to themselves by propulsing their Enemies.

Propulsion (prɒpjuːlʃən), [a. F. *propulsion* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.) or f. L. type **propulsio* -*em*, n. of action f. *propellere* to PROPEL.]

1. The action of driving forth or away; expulsion, repulsion, *Obs.*

1611 FLORIUS, *Propulsions*, a repelling, a propulsion. 1666 BACON *Sylva* 715 In joy it worketh it diversely, viz by propulsion of the moisture, when the spirits dilate, and occupy more room. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 210 Warm bathing promotes the propulsion of noxious matters

2 The action of driving or pushing forward or onward; the condition of being impelled onward; also, propulsive force or effort.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 434 The materials are unceasingly carried forwards by the circulation and propulsion of water into the unfathomable regions of the sea. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 50 To conclude this subject of the propulsion of the sap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I 372 He had succeeded in constructing a rude steam engine, which he pronounced to be an admirable and most forcible instrument of propulsion

b. *fig.* Impelling influence; impulse.
1800 LAMB *Let.*, to Manning 1 Mar. I set to, with an unconquerable propulsion to write, with a lamentable want of what to write. 1846 WHITTIER *Reformer* xxiv, God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion from the night. 1876 LOWELL, *Among my Bk.* Ser II. 202 The constant propulsion of an unbending will.

Propulsivity, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as next + -ITY.] Propulsive quality; propulsion

1607 J. DAVIES *Suavia Totals* (Grosart) 101/2 Eternity was ere Time had room To stirre it self, by Heau'ns propulsivity.

Propulsive (prɒpjuːlsɪv), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *propulsivus*, *ppl. stem* of *propellere* to PROPEL + -IVE.]

1. Having the power, quality, or tendency to drive off or away; expulsive. *Obs. rare*

1648 *Regall Apol.* 23 London-Treacle is of a temperate nature, and propulsive of Venome from the Heart 1650 BULWER *Antiropomel* 193 Children, having then no further need for that propulsive cause

2. Having the quality of propelling, or the tendency to propel; that drives or urges forward or onward.

1758 BATTIE *Madness* v 30 The propulsive action of the heart 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I 11 § 30 (1879) 30 The propulsive movement of the foot in walking 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I 11 v. 1. 227 An immanent, yet ever-active, impulsive and propulsive being maintaining his society.

b. *sb.* A propulsive agent or principle.
1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 38 Misery, fun, folly, fame, honour, and all the host of propulsives, which to name even would be to fill divers pages

Propulsoy, *a. rare* [f. as prec. + -OY 2.] + *a.* = *piec* 1 (*Obs.*). b. = *prec* 2, propelling.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Propulsory*, that serves to put away or drive back. 1805 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I 208, I had reasons propulsory for every one of them; and reasons attractive, for three out of the four

Propupa, Propygidium see PRO-2 1, 2.
Propure, -te(e, -ty, obs. ff. PROPER, -TY.

Propyl (prɒˈpɪl). *Chem.* [f. PROP(IONIO) + -YL, so called as being the radical of propionic acid, cf. *propane, propene*, etc.] The hypothetical alcohol radical of the tricarbon series, C₃H₇; also called *Trityl* Chiefly attrib. = PROPYLIO, as *propyl alcohol, aldehyde, bromide, hydride, nitrate, nitrite; propyl series*, etc.

Of *propyl alcohol*, C₃H₇OH, there are two isomeric forms, *normal propyl alcohol* CH₃.CH₂.CH₂OH, and *iso- (or pseudo-) propyl or secondary propyl alcohol* CH₃.HCOH.CH₃. So with other propyl derivatives

1859 *Fowles' Man. Chem.* 411 Propylic alcohol, or hydrated oxide of propyl. 1866 *Roscoe's Elem. Chem.* 241 The propyl compounds closely resemble the foregoing ethyl series of bodies Propyl alcohol, when oxidized, yields propionic acid 1873 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 594 Propylalcohol was discovered by Chancel in 1853, in the fusel oil of the residues left in the distillation of brandy from wine 1873 J. COOKE *Chem.* (1875) 313 Propyl hydride [= Propane] is the third in a series of homologous compounds

Hence **Propyl-acetic a.** = VALERIC; thence *propyl-acetate*; **propyl-acetylene** = *pentylene* (see PENTANE) **Propylamine**, an amine of propyl, as C₃H₇N, a bright, colourless, highly refracting, very mobile liquid, having a peculiar, strongly ammoniacal odour. **Propylate**, a salt of propylic acid **Propylbenzene** = CUMENE

1860 in *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 414 By adding very cautiously hydrate of lime the 'propylamine is obtained 1868 WATTS *Dich. Chem.* V. 891 Sulphate of propylamine is crystalline and deliquescent 1880 *Athenaeum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors have thus prepared aluminic methyle, ethyle, 'propyleate. 1873 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 767 *Propyl benzene is a liquid which boils at 157°.

Propyla, *pl.* of PROPYLON.

Propylaum (prɒˈpɪləm), *Pl. Propylaea*. [L., ad. Gr. *πρωτάλειον*, usually in *pl. -αια*, *sb.* use of neuter of *πρωτάλειος* adj. 'before the gate', f. *πρό*, PRO-2 + *πάλη* a gate + see PROPYLON.] The entrance to a temple or other sacred enclosure, esp. when of architectural importance; *spec.* the entrance to the Acropolis at Athens. Hence, A gateway, porch, or vestibule

1706 PHILLIPS, *Propylaum*, (in *Architect*) the Porch of a Temple or great Hall; a Gate-House. 1745 POCCOCKE *Descr. East* II. n. III x 261 The propylaum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* iv 72 These propylaea lead into a large open court. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Stat. Auth. in Relig.* I. III. 92 This invulnerable Stoic, lingers still at the propylaum of the temple of Duty.

b. *fig.* An introduction; *pl.* prolegomena
1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Hence Propylaum is also used figuratively in matters of learning, for an introduction, apparatus, or prodromus to some greater work. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 128/2 The magnificent propylaea, metaphysical, psychological, historical, through which, in chapter after chapter, he advances to the sacred precincts of his particular themes

Propylene (piəˈpɪlɪn), *Chem.* [f. PROPYL + -ENE.] The olefine of the tricarbon or propyl series, C₃H₆, a colourless gas; called also *propene* and *tritylene*

1830 J. W. REYNOLDS in *Yrnl. Chem. Soc.* III. 114 It is this hydrocarbon to which I propose to give the name of Propylene. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) 489 note, The discovery by Captain Reynolds of another homologue of olefant gas, namely propylene. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 *Propylene*, or the super olefant gas of Dalton and Henry.

Propylic (piəˈpɪlɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to propyl, containing propyl, as *propylic (or propyl) alcohol*, C₃H₇.OH.

1850 J. W. REYNOLDS in *Yrnl. Chem. Soc.* III. 114 The corresponding alcohol, still unknown, for which the appellation Propylic alcohol has been suggested by Dr. Hofmann. 1859 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 126 Tritylic (or propylic) Alcohol. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Other members of the alcoholic series—amylic, butylic, and propylic alcohol may exert a decidedly toxic action.

Propylite (prɒˈpɪlɪt), *Lithol.* [f. Gr. *πρόπυλον* (see next) + -ITE 1. So named by Richter-hofen 1867 as opening the Tertiary volcanic epoch.] A volcanic rock occurring in and considered to be characteristic of various silver-mining regions, also called *greystone trachyte*. Believed to be a product of the metamorphism which

accompanied the formation of the metalliferous deposits 1867 RICHTHOFEN in *Mem Calif. Acad. Sci.* II. Propylite 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 167 Propylite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vi. 237 Propylites also occur in Transylvania and Hungary. 1889 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 201, I hope shortly to be able to describe some of the chief types of these rocks, their altered forms (the 'propylites'), and their Plutonic representatives (diorites and quartz-diorites) Hence **Propylitic** a., pertaining to propylite.

1889 *Quart. J. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 179 These rocks exhibiting interesting examples of the so-called propylitic modification.

[[**Propylon** (prō-py-lon). Pl. -pylons, or in Gr. form -pyla (-pula). [L., a. Gr. πρόπυλον, f. πρό, PRO- + πύλη gate] = PROPYLEUM. Also *transf.* 1831 M. RUSSELL *Expt.* vi. (1832) 257 Between these obelisks and the propylon are two colossal statues. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XIX. 152 Many of them (Pyramids of Nubia) have propyla attached to one side, as if forming the entrance to the building. 1865 FERGUSON *Hist. Arch.* I. i. iv. 113 The cells of the temple have been excavated from the rock, but their courts and propylons are structural buildings added in front. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* 4103 O hail, my palace, my hearth's propyla! 1880 *Academy* xi. Dec. 418/3 Eyssa looks down between two huge propylons of red rock to the blue expanse of sea.

Propyn(e), variants of PROPINE Obs.

Propyr(e), -yrte(e), obs. f. PROPER, PROPERTY.

[[**Proquestor** (prōkwīstī). *Rom. Antiq.* [Late L. *prōquestor* (Gloss. Cyrill., Gl. Philox.) for earlier *prō questōre* (one acting) on behalf of a questor.] One acting in place of or on behalf of a questor; an officer who was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province after having fulfilled the questorship at Rome.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pro-Questor*, a Deputy or Vice-Treasurer 1747 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 88 Lucius Antonius son of Mark, proquestor and propraetor, to the magistrates, senate, and people of Sardis, greeting. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xii. 21 Of sufficient importance to have had a proquestor

[[**Prora** (prō-rā). Pl. -æ. [L. *prōra* PROW.]

1. The prow of a ship; = PRORE. *rare* 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art.* (ed. 2) 432 Naked, planting the right leg on a rock, a prora or a dolphin, leaning thereon and looking abroad, a victor in combat and ruling over the vanquished.

2. *Zool.* Either of the two points of a cymba or C-shaped sponge-spicule.

1889 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 s. v. *Sponge*, The back of the 'C' [shaped spicule] is the *keel* or *tripsis*; the points are the *proras* or *prora*

Proral (prō-rāl), a. [f. L. *prōr-a* prow + -AL.]

† a. *Anat.* in *proral bone*, one of the original elements of the occipital. Obs. *rare*. b. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the prora of a cymba. see prec. 2.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 At birth the occipital bone appears to be formed by four centres. These four pieces form at that period so many distinct bones, which have been described as such under the names of the proral or squamous, condyloid and basilar bones. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 s. v. *Sponge*, By growing towards the equator the opposed proral and pleural pteres may conjoin

[[**Pro rata**: see PRO 7.

Pro-rate (prō-rāt), v. Chiefly U. S. [f. *pro rata*] *trans.* To divide or assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pro-rate*, to divide or distribute proportionally, to assess *pro rata* (Corrupt. U. S.) 1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, As to the basis for pro-rating business between the subsidized and unsubsidized portions of the railroad. 1891 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 266 The Baltimore and Ohio [Railroad] to operate and maintain the road, and prorate sixty-five per cent of the gross earnings that is to pay the Central Ohio thirty-five per cent of the gross earnings.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To make arrangement or agreement on a basis of proportional distribution.

1867 *Chicago Times* 21 Mar. An act amending the charter of the Hannibal and St. Jo Road, by which the latter is bound to 'pro-rate' with any and all roads coming to Hannibal. 1890 *Tribune* (New York) 6 June (Cent.), The Santa Fe [Railroad] will hereafter refuse to prorate with them on shipments of grain and live stock.

Hence **Pro-ratable** a., 'capable of being pro-rated or divided proportionately' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879).

Prore (prōr). Now *poet.* and *rare* Also 5 prowere, 6 proor. [a. obs. F. *prore* (a 1527 in Godef.), ad. L. *prōra* PROW s. v.] The Prow of a ship or boat

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. ii. 93 The prowere whiche is the foremost partye of the shippe. 1490 — *Eneydos* v. 29 The prores or forship whiche lay towarde the countie of Thur, tourned anone towarde the Roymaye of Cyprie 1853 BRENDEN *Q. Curritus* E. 211, The prores did stricke against the puppes 1881 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* 101 They carried certame Ordnance in the proer of theyr Boates. 1718 POPE *Ilad* II. 773 Twelve galleys with vermilion prores 1870 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xiii, The tall ship, whose lofty prore shall never stem the billows more 1886 CONINGTON tr. *Æneid* vi. 5 Toward the sea they turn their prores.

b. *poetically*. A ship. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. I. y. b. (The Vote) Now I hope in a successfull prore, The Fates have fix'd me on sweet Englands shore 1813 SCOTT *Rohoby* vi. xviii, He must lag with overloaded prore, While barks unburthened reach the shore.

Pro-rector (prō-rēk'tar). [f. PRO-1 + RECTOR; also mod. L.; Ger. *prorektor*.] The deputy

or substitute of a RECTOR in a university, college, or other educational institution; a vice-rector

Formerly in use in the Scottish universities, now chiefly in those of Germany, in some of which the king or prince of the state is nominal Rector (RECTOR 4c), and the professor who executes the duties of the office is pro-rector (Cf. the positions of Chancellor and Vice-chancellor at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin) Also in some other German institutes of higher education

c. 1618 MORISON *Ann.* IV. iv. 1 (1603) 306 But if it happen that any Baron or Prince be Student in the University, they use to chuse him Rector for the year, and he useth to chuse for his Pro-rector or Substitute, him who by order and course should have otherwise bene Rector that year. 1685 (Feb. 25) *Acta Rectorum Univ. St. And.* III. 471 Nomina incorporatorum in Collegio D. Leonardi R. D. D. Waltero Compro Rector, Collegio D. Manae primario. 1686 (Mar. 1) *Minutes Univ. St. Andrews* XVII. 415 (MS) The Senate appointed the ex-Rector to act in the meantime a, pro-Rector and Promotor. 1866 *Call. Mail* G. 18 Aug. 4/2 The pro-rectors of the several [German] universities represented [at Heidelberg] wore their gold chains of office 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 7/1 The Emperor was received by the Rector and Pro-Rector of the Polytechnicum, in their long brown gowns and caps 1908 J. MATTHEW ANDERSON *Lett. to Editor* 3 Mar. [At St. Andrews] Down to the date of the Ordinances following on the Universities Act of 1858 there was always a pro-Rector, or, as he was sometimes called, a vice-Rector, whose duty it was to act for the Rector in his absence.

Hence **Pro-rectorate**, the office of a pro-rector. 1846 in WORCESTER (citing Wm. Howitt). 1863 DOWDING *Life Calixtus* xxii. 203 The duties of the prorectorate have occupied and distracted me.

Pro-regent, **Prorenal**: see PRO-1 2, PRO-2 1. **Pro-re-nascent**, **pro re nata**: see PRO 8.

† **Proreption**. Obs. *rare* Also 7 -sion. [n. of action f. L. *prōrēp-ere*, *prōrēp-ere* to creep forward] A creeping on; a slow advance

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Proreption*, a creeping forward, a stealing forward by little and little, a growing, spreading, or coming forth 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endeavour* 55 The slow proreption of every Sides, out of his proper Sign

[[**Pro-rex**. Obs. [f. L. *prōr*, PRO-1 + *rex* a king.] A deputy king, a viceroy.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. 1, Create him pro-rex of all Africa. 1589 NASHB *Amat. Absurd* Epist. As I have no pōtion in any mans opinion, so am I the Prorex of my private thought 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 158 In the 17 year of Jehoshaphat, Jehoram his son began to reign as Pro rex, or Vice-Roy to his father. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Knowledge of God* III. xiii, Whilst the world stands he [Christ] governs it, easeth God of that burden, and is his *prorex* for him.

† **Pro-ritate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrīt-are* to provoke, incite, entice. Cf. PRORITE and IRRITATE v.] *trans.* To provoke, irritate, incite.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. (1650) 109 By reason of their moist and calid nature, they pro-ritate Venus 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 61 By pro-ritating the gout. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* xix. 705 Fontanelles - pro-ritate and milk as it were the outer surface of the Skin

Hence † **Pro-ritation** Obs., provocation, irritation, incitement.

1641 *Ann. Wind Smectymnus* 43 Your Maionides (after all your pro-ritation) holds no other than faire termes with our Samaritan Chronicle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 535 It helps such as labour under the Dysentery, or the frequent pro-ritation of the Belly 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* vi. 221 The flux may be continued by a gentle pro-ritation of the blood

† **Pro-rite**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *prōrīt-are*: see above. Cf. obs. F. *prorier* (Cotgr.)] *trans.* = PRO-IRITATE.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 72 It doth pro-rite and tickle them to expell it.

Prorogate (prō-rō-gēt), v. Pa. ppl. in Sc. also prorogate Chiefly Sc.; now only Sc. Law. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrōgāre*: see PROROGUE.]

† 1 *trans.* = PROROGUE I. Obs.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 193 In that he had proro-gate his office by the space of v. yere. 1554 *Rég. Privy Council Scot.* I. 127 With power to thaim to prorogate their decret 1607 EARL STIRLING *Julius Caesar* Arg't. He sent to the Senate to have his government of the Gauls prorogated for five years 1685 *Sc. Acts Chas II* (1820) VIII. 460/1 The excise of Inland and forraign Commodities Granted to King Charles the Second . . . by the fourteenth act of the Parliament 1661. and prorogated by the eight act of the Parliament 1681 for fyve yeres thereafter. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xl. 332, I prorogate, wyre diaw, and shift off the Time.

2. = PROROGUE 2, 3.

1569 *Rég. Privy Council Scot.* II. 31 To prorogate the said day of thair meeting 1546 BR. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 298 He gave order to prorogate it [the Assembly] to another and longer day. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 200 The Council may prorogate also the Dyets appointed for Execution 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 66 note, The day of assembling was afterwaras prorogated to the end of August. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 26 It shall not be competent of consent of parties to prorogate the time for complying with any statutory enactment.

3. *Sc.* and *Civil Law*. To extend (the jurisdiction of a judge or court) to a cause in which it would otherwise be incompetent. cf. PROROGATION 4 a. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat Comm.* 25 All Civil causes, arising between or among the brethren . . . who either may or will prorogate the Jurisdiction of the said Company, and their court. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 207 Custome had in this prorogate the power of inferior Judges. 1838 W. BELL *Dut. Law Scot.* s. v. *Prorogation*

of Jurisdiction, Where the proper jurisdiction of the judge is confined to causes amounting to a certain value, parties may prorogate the jurisdiction to causes above that value, unless the statute conferring the jurisdiction prohibits it

¶ 4. pa. ppl. *prorogate*, app. used for 'called, summoned'. Obs. *rare*

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxviii. 1 (MS Arch Seld B 10), Edmonde Innewide After Ethelrede his fadir was prorogate vnto the Crowne of alle this roiale land

Hence **Pro-rogated** ppl. a.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial* § 171 *Faith* xviii (1845) 205 The standing and prorogated intercession and advocacy of Jesus Christ must have a daily use 1773 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* I. ii § 27 Prorogated jurisdiction is that which is, by the consent of parties, conferred on a judge, who, without such consent, would be incompetent. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 2 The original or prorogated period, as the case may be, for lodging a revised concordance

Prorogation (prō-rō-gā-shən, prō-rō-gā-shən). [ME. a. OF. *prorogacion* (1313 in Halz-Darm.), mod. F. *prorogation*, or ad. L. *prōrōgātīō-em*, n. of action f. *prōrōgāre* to PROROGUE.]

1 The action of lengthening in duration, or causing to last longer; extension of time, prolongation, protraction, further continuance. Now *rare* or Obs. exc. in *Sc. Law*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 Thro the prorogacion of his lyfe by oon day 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 278 b, The senate would not geue ne graunte vnto Caesar prorogacion, that is to saie, a longer tyme in his dictature 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 Distance of life makes time, and the prorogation of life continueth time. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo.* II. c. 50 § 21 By virtue of the prorogation of any lease or tack. 1838 W. BELL *Dut. Law Scot.* *Prorogation*, in judicial proceedings, a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtaining any other judicial order. . . . *Prorogation of a Lease* is the extension of it 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II. 253 He himself can count on patriarchal prorogations of existence

2 The action of proroguing an assembly, esp. Parliament; discontinuance of meetings until the following session, without dissolution.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 31/2 Your Parlement . . . by dyvers prorogacions and adyornments, unto the xxii day of Januarii . . . continued 1586 BURGHELY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 13 We . . . did procure this prorogation for the other 13 causes [Cf. PROROGUE v. 2, quot. 1586]. 1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 48 A great many of them came to toun to have protested against the prorogation [of the General Assembly] 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 187 A prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuation of the session from day to day 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Bailie Craigdallie who had advised the prorogation of their civic council to the present place and hour 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 271/1 The effect of a prorogation is at once to suspend all business until parliament may be summoned again. *Ibid.* A bill must be renewed after a prorogation, as if it had never been introduced, though the prorogation be for no more than a day. 1878 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 768 III. 480-1 The distinction between adjournment and prorogation is a modern distinction. The necessary adjournment from day to day, as well as the countermanding of a parliament called, and the longer intermission of the session, was known as prorogation. *Ibid.* note, The word 'prorogation' is constantly used for countermanding or delaying the day of meeting

b. *transf.* The time during which Parliament stands prorogued; the interval between successive sessions.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen VIII. 110 b, Duryng whiche prorogacion, the common people saied to the Burgeses, sirs, we heare saie you will graunt iii s. of the pound, we aduise you to doo so that you maie go home. 1663 *Papys Diary* 18 Feb., This day the Parliament met again, after their long prorogation 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* II. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 42 It would seem very extraordinary, if an inferior court in England should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament during a prorogation

† 3 The action of deferring to a later time; postponement. Obs. *rare*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Prorogation*, a deferring, or putting off to another time 1703 KELSEY *Sermon* 73 He often obtained Pardon, or a Prorogation of the Punishment.

4. a. *Sc. Law*. The extension of the jurisdiction of a judge or court to causes which do not properly come within it: allowed in certain cases by consent of the parties.

1838 W. BELL *Dut. Law Scot.* s. v. *Prorogation of Jurisdiction*, In order to render prorogation effectual, the judge must have a jurisdiction susceptible of prorogation.

† b. *gen.* Extension. Obs. *rare*

a 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Sermon* (1856) I. 223 Goodwill is a kind of peace, but, with an extent or prorogation, a kind of peace peculiar to men which the other parts of the earth are not capable of.

Pro rogator. *rare*. [a. L. *prōrōgator*, agent-n. f. *prōrōgāre* to PROROGUE.] One who prorogates. (In quot. app. a meaningless jangle)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 376 Against all Merlinicall arro-gators, prorogators, derogators.

Prorogue (prō-rō-gē), v. Forms 5-7 *proroge*, (5 -rouge, 6 -rog), 6- *prorogue*. [Late ME *proroge*, a. F. *proroger*-r, obs. F. *prorogue*-r (both 14th c. in Godef. Compl.), ad. L. *prōrōgāre* to prolong, extend, esp. a term of office; to defer; lit. to ask publicly, f. *prōr*, PRO-1 + *rogāre* to ask. The etymological sense, according to Scheller, was perh 'to ask the people whether the term of an office or the like

may be prolonged to a person', as if to ask him *on*. But of this no example is extant in Latin.]

†1. *trans*. To prolong, lengthen, extend (in time or duration); to cause to last longer; to continue, protract. *Obs* (exc as a Latinism)

1425 *Rolls of Parli* IV 289 The which Gyaunte was lengthed and prorogued at the last Parliament for other two yeer. 1510 *Moric Piers Wks* 9/2 If he might haue had y^e space of his life prorogued. 1599 *FENTON Guicciard* (1518) 91 The truce was elfoonces prorogued for a few dayes. 1599-80 *North Plutarch* (1576) 599 And besides [they] did prorogue the time of his Government five years further. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low C. Varrs* 896 The States prorogued the space for deliberation from that present time, until the first of September. 1716 *SOUTH Serin* (1744) XI. 263 As long as the Spirit prorogues his workings after an obstinate resistance of them. 1788 *BOSW SMITH Carthage* 337 The command of Scipio was prorogued, not, as on previous occasions, for a fixed period, but till such time as the war should be brought to a conclusion.

†2. *trans*. To put off for a time, defer, postpone. 1433 *Rolls of Parli* V 233 To forebore and prorogue, and to putte in suspence, th^e execution of levying of the fyndyng of the said men Aichers. 1494 *HEN. VII Let in Epiat. Acad Oxon* (O H S) II 618 Prorogue your said election unto the tyme ye shall haue further knowlege from us. 1599 *SHAKS. Rom & Jul* IV 1 48, I heare thou must and nothing may prorogue it, On Thursday next be married to this Countie. 1632 *Povy in Ellis Orig Lett* Ser. II III. 278 The Kinges journey into Scotland must be prorogued until another yeare. 1716 *SOUTH Serin* (1744) VII. vi. 126 To stop a sunner in his return to God, by perswading his corrupt heart, that he may prorogue that return with safety.

†b. *absol* or *intr*. To delay, procrastinate. *Obs*. 1599 *NASHES Christs T* 11 b, Why doost thou prorogue till thy wretched life be at his wayes end?

§. To discontinue the meetings of (a legislative or other assembly) for a time, definite or indefinite, without dissolving it, to dismiss by authority until the next session. Originally and chiefly in reference to the British Parliament.

Originally a particular application of sense 2; the meaning being to 'put off, postpone' the assembly or sittings of a parliament which had been summoned or was in session; cf. quot. 1878 in *PROROGATION* 2

1435 *Rolls of Parli* V 286/1 This present Parliament to prorogue, adorne, or dissolve. 1494 *FABIAN Chron*. VII. 244 In this xlii. yere, the kyng helde one parlyament at Westmynstre, & another or ellys prorogued y^e same to Wyndchestre. 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. V* 41 Vpon this poynt... the parliament was prorogued to Westmynstre. 1586 *BURGHLEY in Ellis Orig Lett* Ser. I III. 23 We had gret reason to prorogue our session which is yone till the 25th. 1625 *BACON Adv Sir G. Villiers* II § 28 By the king's authority alone, and by his wits are they [the two houses of peers and commons] assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself. 1769 *ROBERTSON Clavis V*, VII. Wks. 1813 III. 23 The Pope recalled them and prorogued the Council. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 77 Parliament is called together by the King, who may prorogue or dissolve it at pleasure.

b. *intr*. in *pass*. sense: To be prorogued; to discontinue meeting until the next session.

1644 *View Print Book int Observat* 8 He may command them to prorogue, or adjourn for time or place. 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV 646, I mind not the Members, and makers of Laws, Let 'em Sit or Prorogue as his Majesty please. 1896 *LD LONDONDRY in Westminster Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/2 No opportunity was afforded... of discussing the question before Parliament prorogued.

Hence *Prorogued ppl. a.*, *Proroguing vbl. sh.*; †*Proroguemt* [cf. *A.F. proroguemt* (1376 in *Godef.*)] = *PROROGATION*; *Proroguer*, one who prorogues (in quot., one who puts off or defers).

1554 *HULOET, *Proroged, prorogatus* 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II § 1 The King went privately, as if it had been to a return of a prorogued or adjourn'd Parliament. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 257 The day for the convention of the Parliament after their *Proroguemt. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch* 5 These *prorogues of wel doinge having wherwith, are here utterly reprov'd. 1581 in *W. H. Turner Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 417 A proclamation for the *proroguing of the Parliament. 1642 *Dr Perkins Prof. Bk.* xi 360 That the cause of the proroguing of his induction be in his owne default. 1680 *SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hatton Corr* (Camden) 239 The proroguing y^e parliament for 10 days.

Prorsad (prɔːsəd), *adv.* *Anat.* [f. *L. prorsum* forwards + *ad* - see *DEXTRAD*] Towards the front, forward. So **Prorsal** *a.*, forward, anterior.

1890 in *Cent. Dict* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* †**Prorump**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-ud.* [ad. *L. prorumptus*, f. *PRO-1* + *rumpere* to burst] *intr.* To burst forth.

1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* v in, *Cris O*—prorumped. *Thou* Prorumped? what a noise it made! as if his spirit would haue prorumped with it

Prorupt (prɔːpt), *v. rare.* [f. *L. proruptus*, ppl. stem of *prorumpere*: see *prec.*] *trans* To cause to burst forth. Hence *Prorupted ppl. a.* So **Prorruption** (prɔːpʃən) [ad. late *L. proruptio*-em, n. of action], a bursting forth.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Purv.* Ep. II. xvi. 145 The latter brood impatient, by a forcible prorruption anticipate their period of exclusion. 1898 *MAVNE Expos Lex.* *Proruptio*, term for a bursting or breaking forth, as of the blood prorruption. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV 430 The Inferno is in the conical pit, the Furgatorio on the prorrupted mountain.

Prosaic (prɔːzɪk), *a. (sb.)*. [ad. med.*L. prosaicus* (6th c.), f. *prosa* PROSE: see -IO. So *F. prosaïque* (15th c. (adv. *ment*) in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. Of or pertaining to prose; consisting of or

written in prose; (of an author) writing in prose.

Now *rare* or *Obs.* expressed by **PROSE** 5 *attrib* 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Prosaick*, that is in Prose and not in Meeter, pertaining to Prose. 1719 *H. EISEBECK (title)* A Prosaic Translation of Pegasus Flaccus's Six Satyrs. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Inq* II 11 (1781) 92 In modern Rhythim he it Prosaic or Poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by Accent. 1830 *W. TAYLOR Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 13 He [Herder] published many works, chiefly prosaic, which widely extended his literary reputation. 1878 *BROWNING La Sausais* lxxix, Verse which, born, demands Prosaic ministration.

2. Having the character, style, or diction of prose as opposed to poetry, lacking poetic beauty, feeling, or imagination, plain, matter-of-fact. Hence **b. transif.** Unpoetic, unromantic, commonplace, dull, tame. (Of persons and things.)

1746 *P. FRANCIS tr. Horace, Sat.* I. iv. 53 'Tis not enough to close the flowing Line, And in ten Syllables your Sense confine, Or write in meer prosaic Rhimes like me, That can deserve the Name of Poetry. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus* III. 166 The verses were easy and... prosaic enough to be intelligible to the meanest capacity. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit* (1867) 287 (*Ship of Fools*) The verse being prosaic, preserves its colloquial ease.

b. 1813 *H. & J. SMITH Horace in Lond* x When you are flat, prosaic, and insipid (which, under favor, you sometimes are). 1859 *HOLLAND Gold R.* III. 41 Do you get impatient with the prosaic life around you—the dullness, and the earthliness and the brutishness of men? 1877 *BLACK Green Past* vii, Marriage settlements are very prosaic things. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* x28 The Chinese are commonly held to be a prosaic people.

B sb. †1. A prose author: = **PROSAIST** 1. *Obs.* 1599 *PUTTINGHAM Eng. Poets* i. xix (Arb.) 56 Which occasioned the story writer to chuse an higher stile fit for his subject, the Prosaic in prose, the Poet in meetre

2. *pl.* Prosaic things or subjects.

1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. vii. 163 She [a ship] hardened rapidly into the familiar prosaics of timber, sail cloth and tackling.

Prosaical, *a.* [f. as *prec* + *-AL*.]

†1. = *prec.* 1. *Obs.*

1652 *L. S. People's Liberty* v. 10 As we may observe both from their Poets, and Prosaicall writers. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 251 Consider the prosaic works of Milton, you will find them more nervous than elegant. 1808 *DIBDIN Ser T. More's Utopia* Intro. 73 The first prosaic work with which Rastell's ponderous folio opens is called 'The Life of John Pius'

2. = *prec.* 2. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1599 *BENTLEY Phat* 218 As familiar and prosaic, as our Censurer would make it. 1848 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett* (1883) II 33, I found that now too prosaic for my romantic circumstances. 1859 *KINGSLAY Misc* I. i 29 It is the practical, prosaic fanatic who does the work.

Prosaically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a prosaic manner.

a. 1834 *COLERIDGE Let. to Pickering (Kerlake's Catal* June 1839), Sir Walter Scott, tho' a poet, manages these matters somewhat more prosaically—i.e. with more sense and discretion. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II v. § 6 255 La Bala [of Tansillo] contains good advice to mothers very prosaically delivered. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 241/2 The violin may be prosaically described as 'a hollow box 13 inches long by 8½ wide, and weighing about 8½ ounces'

Prosaicalness, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*] = **PROSAICNESS**

1844 *L. HUNT Imag & Fancy* 47 As to prosaicalness in general, it is sometimes indulged in by young writers on the plea of its being natural. 1876 *MISS YONGE Woman-kind* xxi. 152 The intense prosaicalness of common life is shown in the Fasten letters, where the girls pray for husbands, with apparently perfect indifference as to who they may be

Prosaicism (prɔːzɪzɪm), [f. *PROSAIC* *a.* + *-ISM*] = **PROSAISM**

1804 *ANNA SEWARD Mem. Darwin* 266 Those long trains of comparative prosaicism, over which we yawn. 1849 *POE Marginalia* Wks 1864 III 500 It is the prosaicism of these two writers to which is owing their especial quotability. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 401 People are never weary of inveighing against the prosaicism of our time

Prosaicness, [f. as *prec* + *-NESS*.] Prosaic quality or character

1807 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 79 That Dutch picture in its unadulterated materiality and prosaicism. 1890 *Athenaeum* 8 Mar. 303/3 The vulgarity and prosaicism of these people and their surroundings.

Prosaic-oo mi-epic, a. nonce-ud. Combining the prosaic, comic, and epic.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. 1, We have laid it down as a Rule necessary to be observed in all Prosaic-comic-epic Writing

Prosaism (prɔːzɪzɪm), [ad. *F. prosaïsme*, f. *L. prosa* PROSE: see -ISM]

1. Prosaic character or style. (In quot. 1855, Dull or commonplace condition or prospect.)

1787 *ANNA SEWARD Lett* (1831) I. 352 Ever have you found me ready to acknowledge the prosaism of many lines which you have pointed out in my most favourite poets. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI 700 Not a picturesque bit of building was to be seen; nothing but the most and prosaism. 1865 *LEWIS in Fortin Rev* 1 Dec. 181 Nor could a Frenchman... feel the whole prosaism of Wordsworth's lines—That adequate provision should be made For all the people to be taught to read.

2. (with *pl.*) A prosaic phrase or expression.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog Lit.* xviii. (1882) 185 The existence of prosaisms must be conceded. 1850 *WORDSWORTH Wks* (1876) II. 85 Critics, who, when they stumble upon these prosaisms, as they call them, imagine that they have made a notable discovery. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 10

There are prosaisms and colloquial turns which every now and then remind us of the restraints

Prosaist (prɔːzɪst), [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.]

1. One who writes in prose; a prose author.

1803 *W. TAYLOR in Ann Rev* I 322 Known to the public as a poet, and a prosaist of eloquence and erudition. 1827 *Dr QUINCY in Blackw Mag.* XXI. 20 The prosaist is satisfied if he impresses clear and distinct ideas. 1879 *M. PATTERSON Milton* vi 70 There is no other prosaist who possesses anything like Milton's command over the resources of our language

2. A prosaic or unpoetic person.

1831 *CARLYLE Schiller in Misc. Ess.* (1872) III 71 A man who denied that Schiller was a Poet, would himself be, from every side, declared a Prosaist. 1853 *CLOUGH Poems*, etc. (1860) I 396 How that first of English prosaists was inspired with them [poetic lines], remains a problem.

†**Prosal**, *a. Obs* [ad. med.*L. prosāl-2s* (6th c., Cassiod.), f. *L. prosa* PROSE: see -AL. Cf. *F. prosal* (14th c.)] Pertaining to or composed in prose; in quot. 1654, written or printed in the form of prose (not in measured lines like verse).

1654 *VILVAIN Theol. Treat* vi 137 These Analyses in a prosal method, are planer for the vulgar sort, than such as are set in Sections. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* xi. (1683) 177 The Priest notonely or always composed his prosal raptures into Verse.

†**Prosapie**, *Obs* [ad. *L. prosāpi-a* (also -ēs) a stock, race, family. Cf. obs. *F. prosapie* (1507 in *Godef.*)] Stock, race, lineage

1432-50 *tr. Hugden (Rolls)* I 281 See the linealle descense of the prosapie [i.e. *prosapia*] or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men, but hie raynede in Batildis sustyr to Dagoberte. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus Atoch* 62 Beeyng a manne, and begotten to of a mannes prosapie, in manly wise. 1654 *VILVAIN Ept. Ess* II xxvi. 33 Two Taquins sprung from Greekish prosapie

|| **Prosatore** (prozatōr). [*F.* (Ménage 1666), ad. *It. prosatore* (in Florio) of med.*L. prosātor* (Du Cange)] A prose-writer.

1880 *E. W. GOSSE in Academy* 4 Sept. 164 Shelley ceased to come before the world as a prosateur just as he began to do so seriously as a poet. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 There are few better examples of his charm as *prosatore*

Also in med.*L.* form **Prosa-tor**.

1891 *STEVENSON Lett* (1901) II. xi 221 Not that I set much account by my verses, which are the verses of Prosa-tor.

Proscapula, -ar. see **PRO-2** 2.

†**Proscarab**, *Obs. rare* [ad. mod.*L. proscarabae-us* see **PRO-1** and **SARAB**; so *F. proscarabaeus*.]

A name of the Oil-beetle, *Meloe proscarabaeus* [1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1016 Called *Proscarabaeus* in Latine. In English it may fitly be called the Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-clock. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char* II v. § 2 23 Insects like a Beetle without wings, but seeming to have some little rudiments of wings, noted for being apt upon a touch to send out a yellowish oily substance from his joints. *Proscarab*.]

|| **Proscenium** (prɔːsɪniəm), *Pl. -a.* [a *L. proscenium*, ad. Gr. *προσκήνιον* a proscenium, also in late Gr. a stage-curtain, f. *πρό*, **PRO-2** 2 + *σκήνη* a booth, stage, *SKENŌ*.]

1. *a.* In the ancient theatre, The space between the 'scene' or background and the orchestra, on which the action took place; the stage.

1606 *HOLLAND Sustain* 184 These Games he beheld from the top of the *Proscenium* [margin The fore stage]. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Proscenium*, the forepart of the Scene an Edifice as high as the last Portico of the Theatre, whose Face or Front was adorned with many ranges of Pillars. 1839 *ARNOLD Lett* in *Stanley Life & Corr* (1844) II ix. 160 The two marble pillars still standing in the *proscenium* of the theatre, reminded me of the Forum at Rome. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* II. 201 Of the proscenium there are no remains.

b. In the modern theatre, The space between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra, often including the curtain itself and the arch or framework which holds it.

1807 *Director* I 244 Thus equivocal proscenium, as it were, dove-tails the house with the stage. 1860 *All Year Round* No 44. 417 The appearance of the audience, as seen from the proscenium is highly remarkable in its union of vastness with compactness. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 453 The one determining characteristic of the Elizabethan stage is its lack of anything like a proscenium.

2. *transf* and *fig. a.* The front, the foreground.

1648 *HERRICK Fesher, Upon his Juliet*, Lips she has, all rubis red, And a nose that is the grace And proscenium of her face. 1793 *EARL MACARTNEY in J. Barrow Life*, etc. (1807) II 272 Several persons passed backwards and forwards, in the proscenium or fore ground of the tent. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* xiv, These thoughts for a good while kept possession of the proscenium of his mind

b. 'The stage'; dramatic art

1812 *G. COLMAN Poet. Vag.* (1818) 26 During his time, from the Proscenium ta'en, Thalia and Melpomene both vanished. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 197 The Censor is still enthroned above the proscenium.

3. *attrib* as, *proscenium arch, box, door*.

1875 *MISS BRADTON Strange World* I ii 36 That official unlocked a door behind the proscenium box, a door sacred to the manager, and let Penwyn through. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX 465/2, I was in the box that used to be built inside the proscenium arch so that the actors themselves could watch the stage during their waits

Proscension, obs. form of **PROCESSION**.

|| **Proscholium**, -ion (prɔːskɔliəm, -iɒn). [med.*L. proscholium*, f. Gr. *πρό*, **PRO-2** 2 + *L.*

schola, ad Gr. σχολή school.] The name of a covered court forming the eastern entrance to the Divinity School at Oxford

1696 in *Wood's Life* i. July (O.H.S.) II 351 Bound to be in the Proscholium of the Divinity School during the asking of his grace. 1720 *HEARNE Collect* (O.H.S.) VII 192 He did not stand that day in the Proscholium (commonly called Pig-market) of the Divinity School, as he ought to have done.

† **Proscind**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *proscind-ere* to tear open in front, rend, f. *prō*, PRO-1 f + *scind-ere* to cut, rend.] *trans.* To rend, to tear, also *fig.* to revile

1659 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch.* iv. xv 573 They did too much proscind and prostitute (as it were) the imperial purple. 1671 R. MACWARR *True Vow* 58 The . . . Reproaches, where-with your Clergie during these unhappy wars did not cease continually to proscind the people of God

† **Proscission** (*prōsɪʃən*). *Obs. rare* [ad L. *proscission-em* breaking up (of land), first ploughing, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *scind-ere*, *sciss-um* to break or tear asunder] (See quot.)

1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Proscission* (error for *proscissions*), a cutting up, a tilling, a ploughing, a manuring of land.

Proscocline, -*scolex*: see PRO-2 I.

|| **Proscolla** (*prōskɔlə*). *Bot.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., f. Gr. *prōs* to + *κόλλα* glue.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Proscolla*, a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached.

Proscribable (*prōskraɪəbəl*), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE] Capable of being proscribed, or placed under legal proscription.

1881 *Echo* 16 Feb 3/2 The offence had to be committed in a proscribable district; and it was desired that the warrant should be conclusive evidence of the proscription of the district.

Proscribe (*prōskraɪb*), *v.* [ad L. *proscrib-ere* to write in front of, to write before the world, publish by writing, offer in writing for sale, etc.; to 'post' a person as condemned to confiscation or outlawry, f. *prō*, PRO-1 f + *scrib-ere* to write.]

† I. *L. trans.* To write in front; to prefix in writing. *Obs. rare*

Perhaps a scribal error for *prescribe* see PRO-1 3.

1432-30 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) I. 21 When the compiler [Rannulphus] spekethe, the letter shall be proscribede [L. *proscribitur*] in this forme folowenge [R].

II. 2. To write up or publish the name of (a person) as condemned to death and confiscation of property; to put out of the protection of the law, to outlaw, to banish, exile. Also *fig.*

1560 *DAVIS tr. Seldene's Comm.* 33 b. He doth condemne, & proscrib him as author of Scismes. 1566 SPENSER *Shep. Wks.* (Globe) 637/1 Ro Vere, Earle of Oxford, was banished the realme and proscribed. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 200 He that proscribes me today, shall himself be cast out tomorrow. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 226 He was himself outlawed and proscribed in the name of his sovereign. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* X lxxvii 840 A declaration was signed by all the Powers, which proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded.

b. To ostracize, to 'send to Coventry'

1680 EARL ROSCOM tr. *Horace's Art. Poet.* 31 Then Poetasters in their raging fits, dread and proscrib'd by Men of sense.

3. To reject, condemn, denounce (a thing) as useless or dangerous; to prohibit, interdict; to proclaim (a district or practice); = PROCLAIM *v.* 2 e, f.

1622 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Gussman d'Alf* II. 319 This Custome is that vntcontrouled Lord, that prescribes, and proscribes Lawes at his pleasure. 1768 *HUME Ess & Treat.* (1777) II. Notes 507 They [plays] have been zealously proscribed by the godly in later ages. 1772 PRISTLEY *Just. Relig.* (1782) I. 219 The Stoics proscribed Compassion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii 424 Persons of taste or elegance seem to proscribe it [civets] even from the toilet. 1847 D'ISRAELI *Annen. Lit.* (1867) 342 The ecclesiastics in vain proscribed these licentious revelries. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 194 Before their religion was proscribed and their country confiscated.

¶ As a literalism of rendering in Rhemish N. T.

1828 N. T. (Rhems) Gal. iii. 1 O sences Galatians, who hath bewitched you, not to obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ was proscribed [Gr. *προεπιβλήθη*; Vulg. *proscriptus* est; 1388 WYCLIF exilid, TINDALE, COVERD. described; 1611 evidently set forth, 1881 R.V. openly set forth], being crucified among you?

Hence **Proscribēd** *pp.* *a.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. i. I bid for thee Thy murder of thy brother, And writ him in the list of my proscrib'd After thy fact, to save thy little shame. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. As the proscribed emperor was by his perfumes betrayed. 1866 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 66 A well-known favourite of the proscribed opinions. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 447 The property of the proscribed was confiscated.

† **Proscribe**, formerly for **PROSCRIBE**: see PRO-1 3.

1530 *PALSGR.* 668/1, *Proscribere* (Lydgate) for *Prescribere*.

Proscriber. [See -ER 1.] One who proscribes. 1697 *DRYDEN Bland Ded.* Ess (ed. Ker) II. 219 The triumph and proscriber had descended to us in a more hideous form than they now appear. 1859 *Daily News* 17 July, Where frequent revolutions have divided parties into proscribers and proscribed.

Proscript, *a.* and *sb.* 1 [ad L. *proscript-us*, *pa.* ppl. of *proscrib-ere* to PROSCRIBE] So *obs.* f. *proscript*, f. *proscrib*.

† **A** *adj.* (*prōskript*). Proscribed: see PROSCRIBE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1825) 29 The disobeyers war maid proscript and forfeitful, to the end he might be also anyoint with the faines of thair lands and ients. 1600 *HOLLAND Levy* LXXVII Epit 1252 Cn. Domitius, one of the proscript outlaws. 1628 tr. *Alathius's Powerfull Favorite* 29 A Proscript man who to enjoy the goods of his wife, told her that he would kill himselfe, she added that she would accompanie him.

B. *sb.* (*prōskript*). One who is proscribed.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 148 L. Caesar, her brother, when hee was a proscript or outlawe. 1652-6a *HCVLIN Cosmog.* 1 (1682) 240 So high an estatut did they set upon the casual death of this Proscript. 1835 *SHOBERL tr. Chateaubriand's Trav.* Introd. (ed. 3) I. 37 Proscripts never open a public school of philosophy. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* June 1003/2 No proscript could find a refuge beyond the reach of the Cæsars

† **Proscript**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* [ad L. *proscript-us*, *pa.* ppl. neut. of *proscrib-ere* to PROSCRIBE.]

A prohibition, an interdict.

1570 *FOXES A & M.* (ed. 2) 374/1 He should be within the daunger of this proscript. *Ind.* Princes to auoyd the paine of thys proscript, were ready to do whatsoever the pope would have them do.

Proscription (*prōskriptʃən*). [ad L. *proscriptiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *proscrib-ere* to PROSCRIBE. Cf. F. *proscription* (1486 in Godef.)]

1. The action of proscribing; the condition or fact of being proscribed; decree of condemnation to death or banishment; outlawry. Also *fig.*

1587 *TRAVISIA Hugden* (Rolls) VII. 443 In bat tyme [in] Engeland was robbrie under kyng William be Rede, and proscriptiouns and exchinges and takyngs into [the] kynges hond. 1422-30 *Lvda Chron. Trayn* xxvii (MS Digby 230) If 150/2 Exale, werre, cheynes, and presoun, Proscriptioun and captiuitie. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij. The tyme of Sylla, when he made the vniuersall proscriptioun agaynste the Manans. 1600 *DYMOND Ireland* (1843) 24 This country was very well quieted by a proscriptioun of the O'Connor made by the erle of Kildare. 1728 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* Ded. 16 To hang up the Tables of Proscription, without the Power of sending Centurions to cut off every Head that wears a Face disliked at Court, would be Madness in a Prince. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 8 675 William was resolved that no bloodshed or proscriptioun should follow the revolution

2. Denunciation, interdiction, prohibition by authority; exclusion or rejection by public order.

1559 in *Burling's Diary* (1828) IV. 282 The saving of their rights is the clear proscriptioun of their rights. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax no Tyr.* 62 A proscriptioun published by a Colony against the Mother country. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. (1864) II. 342 Iconoclasm was a mere negative doctrine, a proscriptioun of those sentiments which had full possession of the popular mind. 1877 *C. G. F. Christ. lit.* (1879) 627 A land afflicted by social proscriptioun.

Proscriptive (*prōskriptiv*), *a.* [f. L. *proscript-*, *pp.* stem of *proscrib-ere* to PROSCRIBE + -IVE.] Characterized by proscribing; tending to proscribe; of the nature or character of proscription.

1757 *FOOTE Author* 1. Wks 1799 I. 234 A most noble triumvirate, and as proscriptive and arbitrary, as the famous Roman one. 1781 *GIBSON Decl & F.* xxiv (1788) VI. 143 The Imperial ministers pursued with proscriptive laws, and ineffectual arms, the rebels whom they had made. 1853 *HOLLAND Mem. & Badger* 1 (1854) 23 The powerful and established party becomes proscriptive towards the new and weaker organizations.

Hence **Proscriptively** *adv.*, by way of proscription, **Proscriptiveness**, the quality of being proscriptive.

1882 *OGILVIE* (Annandale), Proscriptively. 1886 *RAVLIN Progr. Th. Crit. Study* v. 70 The proscriptiveness of ecclesiastical intolerance is a characteristic of a dead church.

Proscutal, **Proscutellar**, etc.: see PRO-2 2.

Prose (*prōz*), *sb.* Also 6 proese, proase, *Sc* *prossa*, *prois*. [a. F. *prose* (13th c. in Littré), ad L. *prōsa* (*prōthō*), *lit.* straightforward discourse, *sb.* use of fem. of *prōs-us*, for earlier *prors-us* adj straightforward, straight, direct, contr. from *prōvers-us*, *pa.* ppl. of *prōvert-ere* to turn forwards. Hence med.L. *prōsa* an accentual hymn, in which the prose pronunciation and order is used.]

1. The ordinary form of written or spoken language, without metrical structure; esp. as a species or division of literature. Opposed to *poetry*, *verse*, *rime*, or *metre*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10975 Bat ffrensche men wryten hit in prose, Right as he dide, hym for to alose. c 1366 *CHAUCER Mab.* ProI. 10 Gladly quod I by goddes swete pyne I wol you telle a litel thyng in prose. 1483 *CAXTON Caib.* 3 Two parties—the first is in prose and the second in verse. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1877) 15 The thing which heer I report in vnpolishd proez, was ther pronounced in good meeter and matter. 1596 *DARBYMPTON tr. Leache's Hist. Scot.* x. 468 Monie other things bath in prois and verse he wrote. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 1. 16 Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhyme. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 July, I will, continue the rest of my account in plain prose. 1800 *WORDSWORTH Lyr. Ball.* (ed. 2) Pref. note, Much confusion has been introduced into criticism by this contradistinction of Poetry and Prose.

‘The only strict antithesis to Prose is Metre’ 1833 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 3 July, The definition of good prose is—proper words in their proper places. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, *Stud. Poet.* (1888) 39 The needful qualities for a fit prose are regularity, uniformity, precision, balance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A piece of prose, as opp. to a poem, a composition in prose; a prose exercise. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in school or college use.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poese* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 The Greekes used a manner of speech or writing in their prose, that went by clauses, finishing the words of like tune. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1. 5 Gently to amble in a York-shire prose. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gr.* xix. viii V. 507 New Vases or light Proses. 1901 *Punch* 9 Jan. 20/1 When my tutor fond supposes I am writing Latin proses.

¶ c. In ME, a (prose) story or narrative.

(The pl. was app. sometimes confounded with *proses*, *prozes*, *Process* *sb.* 4, this being, as in F., sing and pl.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 637 He fond her bokes bothe two In sike proses and no romance. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11523 All the pepull in bat presse, bat the prose herd, Afaimyt hit as fyn bat be fraike said. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2062 And slike a pas, sars be prose, to Persy he ridis. *Ind.* 2397 A cioune all of clere gold, clustid with gemmes, Of fifty ponde with be payse, as be prose tellis

2. *Ecl.* A piece of rhythmical prose or rimed accentual verse, sung or said between the epistle and gospel at certain masses also called a *sequence*.

Called *psalm* in Latin in distinction from *versus* applied to the ancient quantitative metres see P. Wagner *Introd. Gregorian Melodies* (Eng. transl. 234, etc.)

c 1440 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) 201 Also in the prose cleid a sequence which is sung in the Feeste of the Cross is Hying, after that manye spechis there ben mad to the cross. 1486 *St. Mary at Hall* 16 Every persone synging a Respond of Seynte Stephen with the prose thereto. 1561 T. NORFOLK tr. *Cabot's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 127 In all their Letanies, Hymnes, and Proses, where no honour is left ungiven to dead Saints, there is no mention of Christ. 1582 K. DIGNY *Broadst. Hon.* III. (1848) 90 The stanzas of the new worship proposed as more worthy of God than the ancient proses of the Church. 1882 *ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 465 In the Middle Ages it [Sequence] was called a Prose, because, though written for the most part in rhymed Latin—the cadence of its syllables was governed, not as in classical Poetry, by quantity, but by accent—a peculiarity which deprived it of all claim to consideration as Verse of any kind. 1885 *Cath. Dict.*, *Sequence*, In the revision of the Roman Missal in the sixteenth century, only four sequences were retained: 'Victime Paschali', 'Veni, Sancte Spiritus', 'Auda, Sion', the 'Dies Irae'. A fifth prose, 'Stabat Mater', must have been added very recently, since neither Le Boun nor Benedict XIV. recognise it.

† b. Hence, *in prose* is used in the following instances app., as = in rimed, as opposed to quantitative verse. *Obs.*

1486 *Sirantes Misc.* (1888) 54 Which shall salute the king w^t wordes following in prose. Most reverend, rightwose regent of this realme, Whos primitive patrone I p^{re}yre to your p^{re}sence [p^{re}sence citis prehemynence] *Ind.* 55 Saying the wordes following into the king in prose. Most prudent prince of pruned prevision [etc.]

3. *fig.* (from 1). Plain, simple, matter-of-fact, (and hence) dull or commonplace expression, quality, spirit, etc. (The opposite of POETRY 5.)

1561 T. NORFOLK tr. *Cabot's Inst.* I. 18 For the plane prose hereof is to cleare to be subject to any cauilations at all. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks 1851 III. 123 Sitting here below in the cool element of prose. 1742 *YOUNG Nl. Th.* IV. 645 That Prose of Piety, a lukewarm Praise. 1876 *LOWELL Ode 4th July* III. iii. To see things as they are, or shall be soon, In the frank prose of undissembling noon. 1900 'SARAH GRAND' *Bobs* xv. Mrs. Normanton was a broad embodiment of the prose and commonplace of her class.

4. *a.* A dull, commonplace, or wearisome discourse or piece of writing; a prosy discourse.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 175/2 Mr. Guillems had not needed to have used such a long prose. 1853 *BYRON in Daily News* (1899) 29 June 6/1, I have sent you a long prose. I hope your answer will be equal in length. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 300 All this is a miserable prose. 1897 *Life & Lett. B. Jonetti* I. v. 129 He received many a 'prose' from Jowett on the philosophy of law and on the various questions of the hour.

b. *Old colloq.* Familiar talk, chat, gossip; a talk. 1805 MRS. CAREEVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) I. 68, I had a great deal of comfortable prose with her. 1807 *EARL MACMURRAY Diaries & Corr.* III. 385 Long prose with the Duke of Portland till one in the morning. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Pross*, talk, conversation—rather of the gossiping kind. 'Let us have a bit of *pross*.' 1848 R. D. HAMFORD in *Some Mem.* (1871) 162 She does not forget the long friendly proses that you have had together, and she longs to have another talk-out with you.

5. *attrib.* (often hyphenated to the following word).

a. Consisting of, composed or written in prose.

(In this and the following, substituted for PROSAIC x.) 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 254 Which after the manner of my familiar prose-satir I presume to criticize. 1718 *Pope Let. to Dk. Buchhan* 1 Sept., There had been a very elegant Prose-translation before. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 32 In verse or prose, or in verse-text aided by pre-comment. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xi. 206 Here we have the prose account. 1875 *LOWELL Spenser* Wks. 1890 IV. 322 Bunyan . . . is the Ulysses of his own prose-epic.

b. Composing or writing in prose.

1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* III. 1, The prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits rooking. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 235 Poets and prose authors in every kind. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 172 In . . . First Principles we have a kind of prose Lucretius

c. *fig.* Having the character of prose; plain, matter-of-fact, commonplace: = PROSAIC 2.

1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 194 Poets are not ideal beings; but have their prosodies. 1864 *WEBSTER s. v.*, The prose duties of life. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 For the poet the aesthetic value of the Gospels is independent of their prose-truth.

6. Comb., as *prose-inditing* sb. and adj., *prose-like* adj.; † *prose-master*, a master of prose, one who excels in prose composition, *prose-poem*, a prose work having the style or character of a poem; so *prose-poet*, *prose-poetry*, † *prose-printer*, a printer of prose (in quot. = prose author); *prose-writer*, one who writes or composes prose, an author who writes in prose; so *prose-writing*.

138a WYCLIF *Job* Prol. The litle distuncoun that leueth with "prose enditing is wouen 1742 P. FRANCIS tr *Horace's Art P.* 138 For Telephus or Peleus must complain in "prose-like Style. 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccaccio's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 270 "Prose-Master Major to his Majesty. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 3/4 The so-called "prose-poem is very rarely attempted. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) l. 162 They have vulgarly pass'd for a sort of "prose-poets. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Auth. Ait.* III. cxi. 49/2 The "prose-poet Bunyan's 'Holy War'. 1887 SAINTSAURY *Hist. Ethnol.* Lit. u. 41 Sidney commits himself... to the pestilent heresy of "prose-poetry, saying that verse is 'only an ornament of poetry'. 1881 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 68 Peculiar to Versifiers, and not... among "Prose-writers. 1611 WHITAKER in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyric Verses d. v. The most peerlesse Poetical "Prose-writer. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Est. Georg.* (1721) l. 222 Where the "Prose-writer tells us plainly what ought to be done, the Poet often conceals the Precept in a Description. 1847 GORTON *Greece* II. xxix. IV. 130 The philosopher Pherecydes of Syros, about 550 B. C., is called by some the earliest "prose-writer. 1769 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 60 It is allowed on all hands, that "Prose writing was unknown in Greece, till long after the Poet's time. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 255 A taste in morals, in poetry, and prose-writing.

Prose (prōz), v. [f. prob. sb.; cf. F. *proser* (a 1613 in Littré) to turn into or write in prose.]

1. trans. To express, compose, or write in prose; to translate or turn into prose.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 41 Al schal passyn bat men prose or ryme. c 1450 J. SHIRLEY in *B. M. Addit. MS* 16,165 lf 4 Boicuz de consolacione proled in Englishe by Chaucier. 1785 BURNS *And Ep. to 'J. Lapraugh* vi. An' if ye winna mak it clink, By Jove I'll prose it! 1893 JACOBS *More Eng. Fairy T.* (1894) p. viii. I have had no scruple in prosing a ballad or softening down over-abundant dialect.

b. intr. To compose or write prose. Also to *prose* it.

1805 SOUTHEY in *Robbards Mem.* IV *Taylor* II. 77, I am prosing, not altogether against my will. 1822 COMBE *Picturesque* i. (Chando?) I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it every where. 1834 TAIT's *Mag.* I 378 I've rhymed, I've prosed. In short done everything.

2. intr. To discourse in a prosy manner; to talk or write prosily; *old colloq.* and *dial.* to converse familiarly, chat, gossip.

1797 TWEEDALL *Rem.* xxxii. (1823) 171 The time that you and I, my good Mother, used to prose over the parlour fire, till you drove me away to bed. 1873 MOORE *Post-bag*, etc. (ed. 2) 48 To wait till the Irish affairs were decided—That is, till both houses had prosed and divided. 1819 KEATS *Otho* i. u. 189 Pray, do not prose good Ethelbert, but speak What is your purpose. 1899 A. LANG in *Academy* 21 Jan. 25/3 That mythical stage of man's existence when he was eternally prosing about the weather. 1885 FRANCIS E. TROLLOPE in *Graphic* 26 Feb. 190/1, I won't keep you here prosing with me.

b. trans. with *adv* or *phr.* To bring into some specified condition by prosing; to talk or lecture *into* or *to* (some state).

1825 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) l. 178, I think I must come to you to be prosed and put into a better way. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* II. 192 In spite of my having prosed you to death. 1897 KER *Epic & Rom.* 275 The important things of the story may be made to come with the stroke and flash of present reality, instead of being prosed away by the historian.

Prosect (prosekt), v. rare [Formed (after next) on L. *prosect-*, ppl. stem of *prosecere* to cut away or off, cut up, f. PRO- + *secare* to cut.] **trans.** To dissect (a dead body, or part of one) in preparation for anatomical demonstration, *absol.* to perform the office of a prosector. So **Prosection** (prosekshən), dissection for purposes of anatomical demonstration; the function of a prosector.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosect Prosection.

Prosector (prosek'tər). [a. late L. *prosector* (Tertull.) a cutter up, an anatomist, agent-n. f. L. *prosect-are* to cut up. So F. *prosecteur* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), after which the English designation was prob. introduced.] One whose business is to dissect dead bodies in preparation for anatomical research or demonstration, as assistant to a lecturer on anatomy, a surgeon, or a zoological society.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* *Prosector*, dissector. 1858 MAYNE *Rapport. Lex.* *Prosector*, term for an anatomist; applied to one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as *Dissector*. 1861 HULME tr *Mogunt. Tandon* II. v. 1. 267 M. Robelin, Prosector to the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier. 1883 *March. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/3 The Council of the Zoological Society have decided to employ a prosector, whose chief duty will be that of dissecting animals that may die in the gardens.

Hence **Prosectorial** a., of or pertaining to a prosector; || **Prosectorium** [mod. L. see -ORIUM], a room or building for prosection, the place of operation of a prosector; **Prosectorship**, the position or office of prosector.

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1881 *Nature* 20 Oct. 579/2 If the Zoological Society had not in 1865 established its prosectorship, we should have seen little of the really solid advances in our knowledge of the anatomy of the two higher classes of vertebrate animals. 1883 *Athenaeum* 28 Apr. 544/1 Prof. Garrod, Mr. Forbes's predecessor in the prosectorial office. 1901 *Ibid.* Apr. 344 The rich collections of the British Museum, the Zoological Society's Prosectorium, and other leading institutions.

Prosecutable (prōs'ekyū'təb'l), a. [f. PRO-SEOUTE v. + -ABLE.] That may be prosecuted, liable to prosecution.

1802-21 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) V. 436 Cases prosecutable in the way of indictment. 1836 CHAMBERS *Whs.* V. 377 Its violation shall be made a prosecutable offence. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 230 A claim not prosecutable in any court of law.

Prosecute (prōs'ekyūt), v. Also 6 *prosequit*, -quit, 6-7 -quite; 7 *pa. ppl.* (Sc.) *prosecute*. [f. L. *prosecut-*, ppl. stem of *prosequi* to follow, pursue, attend, accompany, to honour or present (a person) with; f. *pro-*, PRO- + *sequi* to follow. So obs. F. *prosecuter* (1519 in Godef.)]

1. trans. To follow up, pursue; to persevere or persist in, follow out, go on with (some action, undertaking, or purpose) with a view to completing or attaining it.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 Origenes sende an epistle... preyenge and comfortenge his fader to prosecute [L. *prosequi*] that he had begonne. 1509 FISHER *Sum. Serm.* Hen VII. A. 1, As this honorable audience now is here assembled to prosecute the funeral obsequences [etc.] 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 624 Quhill that renew thair foices and prosecute thair former detestabill interprise. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 102 How the Army came into the Territorie of Synope, and there prosecuted the same purpose. 1643 DRUMM or HAWTH *Shamachia* Wks. (1711) 192 That the late articles of the treaty of peace... may be carefully and truly prosecute. 1676 RAY *Carr.* (1848) 126 If still you prosecute the same studies and inquiries. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxvii. (1781) II. 251 Determined to prosecute their intended tour. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 40 The Dutch war, commenced without necessity, and prosecuted... with ill-judged parsimony. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I This inquiry... has not until recently been systematically prosecuted.

b. intr. or absol. To continue, go on.

a 1520 SKELTON *Rephye* 128 What shall I prosecute, O more of this to clatter? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy.* 4, xix 22 [He] sued for licence to prosecute on his journey. 1588 PARKER tr *Mendoza's Hist. Chama* 257 Here he doth prosecute in things which the said fathers did see.

2. trans. To carry out, perform, to engage in, carry on, practise, exercise, follow.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 342 Those exercises, that are usually prosecuted in the common schooles. 1620 WILLET *Hebraica Dan.* 141 True repentance may not be deferred or put off but speedily prosecuted. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 177 It is a piece of great neglect amongst us, that the sowing of them is not more prosecuted. 1844 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 307 These privileges cannot be enjoyed unless the trade may be prosecuted. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust.* U.S. 23 [Fish Exhib. Publ.] The salmon and other fisheries of Puget Sound are prosecuted chiefly by the aid of Indian fishermen.

3. To follow out in detail; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of (J.); to go into the particulars of, investigate; to treat of or deal with in greater detail.

1538 STARKY *England* II. 1. 162 Yf I schold particularly prosecute every thyng... pertynyng to this materys, we schold not fynysch our communicacyon thys xv days and more. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) to The which Josephus hath prosecuted at large in his histories. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lat. Lit.* xiii (1627) 178 Special rules and directions given, for writing their Theames... prosecuting the general parts of the Theame. 1672 CAYE *Prin. Chr.* III. ii (1673) 304 This Argument Eusebius particularly prosecutes. 1743 EMERSON *Fluorians* Pref. 14 As to the Resolution of Problems by Infinite Series, I have been more sparing of that, because it has been well prosecuted by others. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (ed. 3) 63, I do not further prosecute this subject.

4. To follow up (an advantage); to improve, take advantage of (an opportunity) *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Fewell* ho. 1. 27 They prosecuted this good happe of theus further the next year. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 24 The Tartars... prosecute the victory with all quickness and diligence. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ix. 191 The French Army, left Henry free to prosecute his Advantages against his other Enemies.

5. To follow quickly with hostile intent (a fleeing man or beast); to chase; = PURSUE. *Obs.*

1608 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 166 The king... prosecuted David the brother of Lewlyn from towne to towne. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 24 These wild asses cast backward with their heels stones with such violence, as they pierce the breasts of them that prosecute them. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, We prosecuted them home to Warrington Town. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* II. 619 The Mastiffs gen'rous Breed, who, for the Folds Relief, Will prosecute with Cries the nightly Thief. *absol.* 1549 LATIMER 1st *Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI.* (Arb) 24 Pharaoh... what tyme he hard of the passage of Goddes people, he did prosecute after, extending to destroye them. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 4 The Monkeys... fling stones at them that prosecute to take them.

b. To follow with vengeance; to revenge (injuries, etc.) *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop.* II (1895) 245 But whether it were right or wrong, it was with so cruell and mortal warre reuenged. So eagerly the Vtopians prosecute the injuries done to their frindes, yea, in money matters; and not their owne likewise.

6. Law. a. To institute legal proceedings against (a person) for some offence; to arraign before a court of justice for some crime or wrong.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 159 To be apprehendit and prosecute be justice. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 8 11 Any Person who was not either immediately Prosecuted by the Court, or in evident Disfavour there. 1659 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii 315 If he made his peace with the king, still he might be prosecuted at the suit of the party. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xi § 24 You prosecute him for the cheat. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Med.* xxxi. Are you aware of the law of this country—that if you lodge this charge you will be bound over to prosecute this gang? *Mod. Notice* Trespassers will be prosecuted at the law directs.

b. with the crime or offence as object.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. 19, If the offence be found Within my reach, I'd prosecute it with severest Vengeance. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* *View St. Europe* i. l. 42 Resentment was almost the sole motive for prosecuting crimes. 1865 H. COX *Instit.* i. x. 235 The House of Commons had given up the practice of prosecuting state crimes.

c. In phrase to prosecute an action, a claim.

† Formally also to prosecute an accusation, the law.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1636) 12 Hee also then bindeth to appeare those that give testimony and prosecute the accusation. *Ibid.* 64 If hee prosecuted the law against the thief and convict him of the same felony, he shall have his goods again. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 51 The strange accusation violently prosecuted against St. Edw. Hyde at the Council Board at Paris. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiv. 240 They did not put or continue them in prison, nor prosecute the law upon them. 1817 L.D. CASTLERAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 1853 Nothing but a deep sense of the duty which I owed to the public could have induced me to prosecute that action. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 242 That the parties included in the exception should have five years clear from every disability there mentioned, to prosecute their claim.

d. intr. or absol. To institute or carry on a prosecution, to be prosecutor.

1611 B. JONSON *Caroline* v. vi. When they are done, the laws may prosecute. 1657 W. RAND tr *Gassendi's Life* *Peirece* II. a He durst not prosecute against the party he supposed had stolen them. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 268 He [the king] is therefore the proper person to prosecute for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 418 He had at that time prosecuted for high treason, because he disdained to bring the persons before a jury for any other crime than that of which he was conscientiously satisfied they were guilty.

7. To seek to gain or bring about, to follow after, strive for. *Obs.*

1595 BLANCHARDIN vii. Bij b. Her beaute hath carryed such prayse and commendation throughout the world, that all the neighbouring Princes have prosecuted her loue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iii 14 Selfe love inticeth to prosecute pleasures. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 224 Let peace be prosecuted, and followed, by the safest and surest rule of this pursuit. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. (1738) 218 [We] at the same time [shall] prosecute our own proper happiness.

8. To follow (fig.) with honour, regard, execration, or other feeling or its expression. (A figure from literally following a person with shouts of acclamation, execration, etc.) *Obs.*

1538 BALE *The Lawes* 198 To worship one God above And hys poore neyber to prosecute with loue. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 206 The Danes did... with honorable sepulture, prosecute the corps of Hubo. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii, Prosecuted with the fatal causes Of widows, undone orphans, and what else. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. 11 (1667) at Prosecuting the Lord Jesus Christ with a singular honour. 1741 WARBURTON *Dre. Legat.* II. 168 The same Animal was prosecuted, in one place, with divine Honours.

9. To pursue (a person) vindictively or with malice; to persecute. *Obs.*

1588 *Let. in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) II. 67 Not maliciously bent to have men prosecuted to death, only for their religion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 61 The eldest sonne of Aben Babur who was sadly prosecuted through the power and malice of Mirza Kameron his younger Brother. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. § 24. 24 He acknowledged Demons or Angels; declaring that some of these fell from Heaven, and were since prosecuted by a Divine Nemesis. 1704 CLARENDON's *Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 8 Prosecuting this Author with unjust and false accusations.

Hence **Prosecuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 194 Godly wars, from prosecuting wherof he was... by his violence withdrawn. 1643 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Shamachia* Wks. (1711) 208 The prosecuting and effectuating of such a blessed and necessary work. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. The prosecuting of a ship's discoveries. 1890 *Standard* 7 Dec. The borough prosecuting solicitor.

Prosecution (prōs'ekyū'shən). Also 6 *prosequitioun*, -quitioun, 6-7 -quitioun. [a. OF. *prosecution* (1294 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prosecutiō-em*, n. of action f. *prosequi* to PROSECUTE.] The action of prosecuting.

1. The following up, continuing, or carrying out of any action, scheme, or purpose, with a view to its accomplishment or attainment.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 529 Proceeding still in the prosecution of that rictuous querrell. 1589 *Ibid.* IV. 440 The prosecution of his journey. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 The same devices, diligence, labour, prosecution, and observations, are to be used in the hunting of the Boar. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 13 The Design, in prosecution wherof, they are so zealous. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 124 For the present to lay aside the prosecution of the intended Expedition. 1892 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Fasth.* 188

(1853) 198 In the prosecution of their object. 1834 *Manch Exam.* 22 May 5/2 Nothing was to be gained by the further prosecution of the war.

† **b** *concr.* A continuation. *In prosecution*, in the sequel, subsequently, in due course. *Obs.*

1641 *Br Mountagu Acts & Mon iv* (1642) 255 Antipater his eldest son, of whom we shall hear much in prosecution 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 454/4 This Chapter is a prosecution of the latter end of the foregoing.

2. The carrying on, exercise, performance, or plying of a pursuit, occupation, etc.

1631 *Weever Anc. Fun. Mon To Rdr* 7 In the prosecution of this business. 1707 *Addison Pres Sh. War* (1708) 1 Their Prosecutions of Commerce, and Pursuits of Universal Monarchy. 1823 *SCORESBY Finl Whale Fish.* p. xv, The original design of the voyage, was the prosecution of the Whale Fishery. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 Well calculated for the successful prosecution of osteoculture.

† **3.** The following out of anything minutely or in detail; investigation. *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 300 My purpose was onely to touch the heads of things, reserving myself to hereafter for the particular prosecution 1659 T. BUSHELL (title) *Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions* 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 1 It is not here seasonable to make a large prosecution of the particular instances. 17... in *Westm. Gas.* 16 Oct. (1906) 2/3 Promises which he design'd certainly to have comply'd with, had not a Tide of new Things flow'd in, and prevented the Method of his Prosecutions.

† **4.** The action of pursuing; a literal pursuit, chase, or hunting. *Obs.*

1507 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 530 The prosecution of the committaris of the said cruel murder 1588 *Ibid.* III. 53 In the prosecution of the saids theys and brokin men. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* III. xvi. (1611) 147 Dogges of prosecution, as Beagles Terriers and such like. 1649 *JER TAYLOR Gt Exempt Exhort* § 26 Let us therefore press after Jesus, as Elisha did after his Master, with an inseparable prosecution, even whithersoever he goes.

1666 *SHAKS Ant & Cl* IV. xiv. 65 When I should see behinde me Th' inevitable prosecution of disgrace and hoior

† **b.** Action or effort to obtain or get possession of property or a benefice. *Obs.*

1544 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 399 Quhillis gudis the saids Bonaventure Bodeker and Conrad Van Boekert caused to be persequit. And in the prosecution tharof, the maters cumin to that end, that the saids gudis at put, be inventure, in the hands of certane cautionaris 1628 *FRYNE Cens Coens* 41 These are so taken vp with the eager prosecution of some fat Benefice.

5. **Law a.** In strict technical language: A proceeding either by way of indictment or information in the criminal courts, in order to put an offender upon his trial; the exhibition of a criminal charge against a person before a court of justice. **b.** In general language: The institution and carrying on of legal proceedings against a person. **c.** Loosely: The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on. Also *attrib.*

1631 *MASINGER Believe as You List* II. i. [To] commit Unto your abler trust the prosecution of this impostor. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. vii. 268 In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity, if the king personally sat in judgment, because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of prosecutor 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxi. 289 The regular and ordinary method of prosecution in the courts of criminal jurisdiction may be distributed under twelve general heads: 1. Arrest; 2. Commitment and bail; 3. Prosecution; 4. Process; 5. Arraignment and its incidents; 6. Plea and issue; 7. Trial, and conviction; [etc.] 1817 *W. SKEWTON Law Nix Prins* (ed. 4) II. 993 Of the Action on the Case for a Malicious Prosecution, and in what Cases such Action may be maintained. 1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 243 His third criminal prosecution began, like the two others, with torture. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/5 [He] contended that, two of the prosecution witnesses had really favoured the case of the defendant. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 Mar 1/3 The prosecution's theory was that prisoner wanted to get rid of his wife.

d. *Director of public prosecutions:* an English law officer, appointed in 1879 by Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22, to institute and conduct criminal proceedings in the public interest. Cf *Public prosecutor* below.

1879 *Act 42 & 43 Vict* c. 22 § 2 A Secretary of State may from time to time appoint an officer to be called the Director of Public Prosecutions. It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Prosecutions, under the Superintendence of the Attorney General, to institute, undertake, or carry on such criminal proceedings as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act. 1884 *Act 47 & 48 Vict* c. 58 § 2 On and after the passing of this Act, the person for the time holding the office of Solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be Director of Public Prosecutions 1904 L. L. SHADWELL in *Encycl. Brit* XXVIII. 1/2 The director of public prosecutions attends the trial [of election petitions] personally or by representative.

† **6.** = *PERSECUTION* I. *Obs.*

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. § 22 An Instance of as great Animosity, and Indirect Prosecution, as can be given. 1750 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 407 Requiring him to desist from the farther prosecution of his Queen's party.

† **Prosecutive**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also *7* -*quative*. [f. as *PROSECUTE* v. + *-IVE*. cf. *Obs. F. prosecutif*, -*ive* (1569 in Godef.) and *executive*] Having the quality or function of prosecuting.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Ep. Ety* I. 1. 48 The virtues of the prosecutive part rule not the intellectual, but are ruled rather. 1750 R. SHIRRA in *Rem* (1850) xxi Give place to Him in the elective faculty, the will; in the prosecutive faculty, the affections.

Prosecutor (prɒˈsɪkjʊtər). [*a. med.L. prōsecutor*, agent-n f. *prōsequi* = *PROSECUTE*.]

1. One who follows up or carries out any action, project, or business.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec* (1632) 83 These Jesuites endeavour to imbred that fierceness and obstinacie in their scholars, as to make them hote prosecutors of their owne opinions. 1632 *SPELMAN Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 193 The Lord Cromwel was conceived to be the principal mover, and prosecutor thereof.

† **2.** A pursuer. *Obs.*

1607 *TOSSELL Four-f Beasts* (1658) 75 Shooting forth their darts, one against the front of the enemy, and the other against the prosecutors and followers. 1742 *Compt. Fam. Piece* II. 1. 299 She is observed to take her Measures from her Prosecutors, well knowing that she can out-run the Dogs at Pleasure.

3. One who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, esp. in a criminal court. (In quot. 1670 = *PROMOTER* 3.) *Public prosecutor*, a law officer appointed to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the crown or state or in the public interest. *spec.* in Scotland, the Procurator fiscal in each county, etc., the single officer recently appointed with this function in England is officially styled Director of public prosecutions: see *PROSECUTION* 5 d.

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* *Prosecutor*, is he that followeth a Cause in an others name. See *Promoters* 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. vii. 268 [see *PROSECUTION* 5] 1769 — *Ibid.* IV. xxvii. 362 On a conviction of larceny in particular, the prosecutor shall have restitution of his goods. 1783 *W. GORDON tr. Lwy's Rom. Hist.* (1823) III. lv. 282 Virginius was plucked on as the first prosecutor. 1839 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) XIX. 759/2 (Scotland) There seems little doubt but that in early times the king was public prosecutor. In process of time this office of public prosecutor naturally devolved upon the crown counsel. The principal of these is the lord advocate. *Ibid.* 760/2 The procurator fiscal of the county and burgh courts, who are the public prosecutors in their respective districts, may also be regarded as deputies of the lord advocate. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* *Public prosecutor*, the Queen, in whose name criminals are prosecuted, because all offences are said to be against the Queen's peace, her Crown, and dignity. 1877 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit* VI. 590/2 The distinguishing feature of Scotch criminal law is the existence of a public prosecutor. 1907 *Expositor Feb* 187 Among them appears the Satan, a sort of Prosecutor General.

† **4.** One who prosecutes with malice; a *PERSECUTOR*. *Obs.*

1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 10 His malicious Prosecutors afterwards scandalized him, as being the Author of such Counsels.

Hence **Prosecutorship**, the office of a (public) prosecutor.

1870 *Echo* 8 Dec. Mr. E. W. C. — has been appointed to the Senior Crown Prosecution of County Mayo.

Prosecutrix (prɒˈsɪkjʊtrɪks). Pl. -*trices* (-*trɪsɪz*). [*a. mod.L. prōsecutrix*, fem. agent-n. f. as *prec.* + *-TRIX*.] A female prosecutor.

1748 *SMOLLETT Red Roub.* xxiii. Not one of them had compassion enough to mollify my prosecutrix. 1812 *COLLINS Idols & Lunatics* I. 530 (Jod) The prosecutrix stated that she was married. 1907 *Westm. Gas.* 26 July 5/1 One of the prosecutrices described in detail how she gave the prisoner at different times various sums.

Prosefy: see *PROSIFY*.

Prosephy (prɒˈsɪfɪ). *Metaph.* [f. *prōsē* for oneself + *-PHY*.] The quality or condition of existing for itself, or of having itself for its own end.

1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschian Theol.* II. 48 The isolated thing will be thought of as its own cause (aseity) and its own purpose (prosephy). *Ibid.* III. 98 He [Frank] puts instead of it [the absolute] the expression being through, in, and for self (aseity, insephy, prosephy). 1899 P. T. FORSYTH in *Speaker* 23 Dec. 319/1 He... calls attention to... the prosephy of Christ's work, to its nature as an ethical calling in which everything that he did was done for himself as a personality and not in an official capacity.

Proselachian (prɒˈsɛlɪkɪən). *Zool.* [*PRO* - 2 f.] A hypothetical primitive selachian.

Proselenic (prɒˈsɛlɪnɪk), *a. rare*. [f. *PRO* - 2 f. + *Gr. σελήνη* moon + *-IC*.] Existing before the moon.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 97 Though Papists inform their disciples of I know not what pro selenic antiquite it hath, yet sure we are that... it was not in being above a thousand years after our Saviour.

Proselytion, *rare* [f. *PROSELYTE* v. + *-ATION*.] Proselytizing, conversion.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 383 For the instruction and proselytation of the English Laity.

Proselyte (prɒˈsɛlɪt), *sb.* Forms: 4 *proselyt*, -*ilite*, 4-8 -*elit* (e, 7 -*ylite*, 6- *proselyte* [ad. late L. *proselyt-ns* (fem. -a), a 200 in Itala, Tertullian, a. Gr. προσηλυτ-ος one who has come to a place, also a convert to Judaism, prop. adj. f. προσηλυτ-, 2nd aorist stem of προσηλ-εσθαι to come to, approach. Cf. *F. prosélyte*, OF. *proselite* (13th c. in Littré)].

1. One who has come over from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; a convert.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxiii. 75 Woo to you, scribas and Pharisees, ypocrits, that compasse the sea and the land, that ye make o proselite [gloss that is, a converted to your order, 1388 proselite; 1535 COVERDALE proselyte] 1611 *SHAKS Wint. T.* v. 1. 108 Would she begin a Sect, might make Proselytes Of who she but bid follow. 1638 *SIR T.*

HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 The Portugall has preacht Christ, but have few Proselytes. 1639 1 *CARSW Poems Wks* (1824) xxi Both rendred Hymen's proslyts by thy muse. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 492 These difficulties procured the theory of Boerhaave a great number of proselytes. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 16 The Danes were the pupils and proselytes of the English.

2 *spec.* A Gentile convert to the Jewish faith.

Proselyte of righteousness or of the covenant see quot. 1831-3 *Proselyte of the gate*, a proselyte who did not submit to all the ordinances of the law, esp. to circumcision, nor participate in all the privileges of an Israelite. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxxvi* (*Baptista*) 1060 He [Herod] is proselit, pat is til vnderstand, bu tien, Of a payane cumyne a low. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* II. 10 Jewis, and proselitis, men of Crete and Aabye. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 879 They were Proselytes which were Gentiles boine, and embraced the Jewish Profession. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref* 8 The Translation of Aquila a Proselyte, that is, one that had turned Jew. 1823-3 E. BURTON *Ecol. Hist.* IV. (1845) 84 The Proselytes of righteousness, i.e. Gentiles who adopted circumcision and every other ordinance of the Mosaic Law. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 139 One who was only a proselyte of the gate, one who held back from the seal of the covenant made to Abraham, would not be regarded as a full Christian any more than he would be regarded as a full Jew.

3. *attrib. or adj.*

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 135 The right of proselyte infants under the Law to the Covenant and the Sacrament which then did seal it. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 33 It is certain that Proselyte Baptism existed among the Jews at and previously to the time of John the Baptist. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 113 How would the effect of this great revolution be described to the proselyte Gentiles?

Proselyte (prɒˈsɛlɪt), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.*

To make a proselyte of; to cause to come over or turn from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; esp. to convert from one religious faith or sect to another; to proselytize.

1644 *Br. Mountagu Gagg To Rdr*, I then delivered unto my neighbour the partie that should have been proselyted. 1657-83 *EVERLYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 133 In whose name they were to baptize and proselyte all nations. 1680 *Visor pluckt off R. Thompson* 2 In less than two years he proselyted many Anabaptists and Quakers. 1702 *ECHARD Ecol. Hist.* (1710) 85 This Schem... was the first place proselyted to the Gospel. 1831 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLV. 409 [He] endeavoured to proselyte them to his own miserable state of unbelief.

† **b** *refl. and intr.* To become a proselyte. *Obs.*

1657-83 *EVERLYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 244 Though many proselyted, yet remains there a part, who would never be recovered to that Church. 1672 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 254 We reason'd long, but neither hee proselyted to mee nor I to him. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 The Arian Count Mongring Bishops persuaded the Emperor Constantius to Proselyte him into their Arian Heterodoxy.

c *absol.* To make proselytes, to proselytize.

1799 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 73 They would never disturb the quiet of their attempts to proselyte. 1827 J. J. GURNEY in *Memoir* (1854) I. 334 His liberality enables him to proselyte more successfully. 1888 *LEA Hist. Inquisition* I. 242 To carry it out fully, they should have proselyted with the sword.

Hence **Proselyted ppl.** *a.*, made or become a proselyte, converted; **Proselyting vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**, also **Proselyter**, one who proselytizes or makes proselytes.

1652 *EVERLYN Diary* 13 Apr., Deane Cosin's proselyted son. 1660 *STILLINGF. Hen.* I. II. (1662) 67 The use of Baptism in proselyting. 1785 *PALMER Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 329 A polemical and proselyting spirit. 1834 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 366 An eager proselyter and intolerant.

Proselytess (prɒˈsɛlɪtɪs). [f. *PROSELYTE* sb. + *-ESS*.] A female proselyte; *spec.* a female convert to Judaism.

1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat. Deut.* xxi. 19 A virgin an Israelitess... an heathen that was become a proselytess... was free from the mulct. 1711 J. GALE *Ref. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 356 A woman baptiz'd or wash'd, tho for uncleanness only, does nevertheless thereby become a proselytess or Jewess. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 351 Among the women sat a Lydian proselytess.

† **Proselytical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ICAL*. Cf. *F. prosélytique* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to proselytes or to proselytism.

1581 *HANMER Jesuites Banner* B. b. Who blazed abroad at the beginning of this parliament, to vphold the proselytical Papists, that they stood in good hope the Romish religion would be restored presently in England. 1658-9 *EVERLYN Let. to G. Tuhe Jan.* We must commit to Providence the successe of tymes & mitigation of Proselytical fervours.

Proselytism (prɒˈsɛlɪt-ɪzɪz'm). [In sense 1 f. *PROSELYTE* sb. + *-ISM*: so *F. prosélytisme* (1781 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*); in sense 2 from *PROSELYTIZE*.]

1. The fact of becoming or being a proselyte; the state or condition of a proselyte.

1660 *HAMMOND Serm. Gen. xxxii* 13 Wks 1684 IV. 500 Spiritual Proselytism, to which the Jew was wont to be wash'd, as the Christian is baptized. 1683 *HICKES Case Inf. Baptism* 59 Capable of Proselytism, or entering into the Covenant after the Jewish manner. 1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng. V.* 364 The converts laboured to diffuse the new light with all the fervour of proselytism. 1844 — *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 23.

2. The practice of proselytizing.

1763 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1825) VIII. lxxi. 290 Such was his zeal for proselytism, that... he plainly stopped not at toleration and equality. 1790 *BURKE Pr. Rev.* 226 The spirit of proselytism attends this spirit of fanaticism. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 59 The very word proselytism was scarcely known to the English language, until it was added

to it a few years ago by the barbarous jargon of Catholicism. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. If any religionists persist in making day schools engines of proselytism.

Proselytist (prɒˈsɛlɪt-ist). [f. PROSELYTIZE + -IST.] One who proselytizes; a proselytizer. 1859 *Athenaeum* 5 Mar. 315 Other proselytists of milder character were for gentler measures. 1876 *New York Evangelist* 25 June (Cont.), The Mormon proselytists report unusual success in their missionary work.

Hence **Proselytistia** *a.*, of or pertaining to proselytists or proselytism.

1900 B. CHAMPEYNS *Mem. C. Patmore* II iii. 39 He had resented the proselytistic lauds which had been made on him and his first wife.

Proselytization (see next). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or work of proselytizing.

1871 H. MARSHALL *For Very Life* i v. The parents, regarding the act in the light of proselytization to some damnable heresy, took the silver coin from the child. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. A worthy old lady whose heart is devoted to the work of Christian proselytisation there [India].

Proselytize (prɒˈsɛlɪtaɪz, -lɪtaɪz), *v.* [f. PROSELYTE *sō* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make proselytes; = PROSELYTE *v.* c. 1679 L. ADDISON *Mahomedism* xiv. 71 As he was zealously proselytizing at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart Res.* iii. xii. (1858) 180 Not without some touch of the universal feeling, a wish to proselytize. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essays* Wks. 1859 X. 286 A sect that proselytized was at any rate a hazardous sect in Judaea.

2. *trans.* To make a proselyte of; = PROSELYTE *v.* a. 1796 BURKE *Let Noble* Ld. Wks. VIII. 51 One of these whom they endeavour to proselytize. 1847 *DISRAELI Taurer* ii v. His lordship... was all for proselytizing Ireland again. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristicks* 85 We do not expect a bigot to live in much harmony with people whom he cannot proselytize.

Hence **Proselytizing** *vb.* *sō* and *pp.* *a.*

1828 *CARLYLE in Rev. & Cont. Misc.* II. 439 The influence of this proselytizing bigotry. 1844 *POPEY Crisis Eng. Ch.* 98 In our own day, any exhibition of ourselves as a proselytizing Church would unsettle many of our own children. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *10th Cent. Mar.* 504 Proselytizing has never been attempted by the Zoroastrians since their arrival on Indian soil. 1883 *FRIBOURG Short Stud.* IV. iii. 269 A proselytizing religion was a new phenomenon.

Proselytizer (prɒˈsɛlɪt-ɪzər), [f. prec. *vb.* + -ER.] One who proselytizes; one who makes or endeavours to make proselytes.

1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 280 He is the least in the world of a proselytizer. 1904 SIR R. RODD *Sir W. Raleigh* i. 7 [He] with the zeal of a proselytizer, began to take her to task for carrying beads.

Proseman (prɒˈzɛmən), [f. PROSE *sō* + MAN *sō*.] A man who writes prose, a prose author.

1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* iii. xviii (Arb.) 202 The figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole*, must be used very discreetly, for although a praise or other report may be allowed beyond credit, it may not be beyond all measure, specially in the proseman. 1733 *POPE Rev. Sat.* ii. l. 64 Verse-man or Prose-man, tell me which you will. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Ellanor* Lk. ix. (1890) 343 For the mediative reading of instructed persons he [Brown] is perhaps the most delightful of English prosemen.

Proseminary (prɒˈzɛmɪnəri), [f. PRO-2 + SEMINARY *sō*.] So G. *proseminar*.] A preparatory seminary or school.

1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iv. (1840) III. 282 note, Merchant-Tailors' school in London was then just founded as a proseminary for saint John's college, Oxford. 1893 *Home Miss. (N.Y.)* July 192 The German pro-seminary at Crete... prepares students for the Chicago Theological Seminary.

† **Proseminate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *proseminare* to sow, propagate: see PRO-1 and SEMINATE.] *trans.* To sow, to propagate, to disseminate.

1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrology* 36 These errors... procreated and procreated by Astrologers. 1657-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 222 To proseminate his curious cockles, dissensions, and factions... in this goodly plantation.

So † **Prosemination** *Obs.*, propagation by seed; spreading abroad as if sown, dissemination.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 4 38 That first beginning of the universal pro-semination of Mankind. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* i. iii. 79 The eternal succession of the Species, whether of Men, Animals, or Vegetables by natural propagation or pro-semination.

† **Prosencephalon** (prɒˈsɛnsɛfələn), *Anat.* Pl. -a. [mod. L. f. Gr. *prōs* toward + *ἐγκέφαλον*, -os brain, ENKEPHALON.] The anterior part of the brain, consisting of the cerebral hemispheres and other structures, sometimes including the olfactory lobes (*rhinencephalon*) and the optic thalami and adjacent parts (*thalamencephalon*), the fore-brain.

1846 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* i. 181 note, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemispheres' I shall apply the term 'prosencephalon' to the constant division of the brain in question, and prosencephalic lobes or prosencephala to its commonly distinct moieties. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 600 The prosencephalon soon increases in size, and becomes much larger than all the others. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 99 The prosencephalon, mesencephalon, and metencephalon are contiguous.

Hence **Prosencephalic** (prɒˈsɛnsɛfəˈlɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the prosencephalon: applied esp. to parts of the skull in animals.

1846 [see above]. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ.*

Sc. I. Org. Nat. 251 The rhinencephalic fossa in the lion is defined by a well-marked angle from the prosencephalic compartment. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 86 Prosencephalic arch, composed of pre-sphenoid, orbito-sphenoid, frontal and postfrontal.

Prosenchyma (prɒˈsɛnkiːmə), *Bot.* Also in form **prosenchym.** [mod. f. Gr. *prōs* to, toward + *ἐγχύμα* infusion, after PARENCHYMA. So F. *prosenchyme*, Ger. *prosenchym.*] Tissue consisting of elongated cells closely placed with their ends interpenetrating, and often with the terminal partitions obliterated so as to form ducts or vessels; found in different systems of tissues, but most typically in the fibro-vascular tissue (wood, bast, etc.), hence sometimes used as synonymous with 'fibro-vascular tissue'. Also *attrib.*, as *prosenchyma cell*. (Distinguished from PARENCHYMA 2.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 9 Professor Link distinguishes Parenchyma and Prosenchyma [so ed. 1835; ed. 1848 Prosenchym]. 1849 LANKESTER tr. *Schleiden's Sci. Bot.* 56 Thus originates in the place of parenchyma a peculiar tissue which is called prosenchyma. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 78 If the cells are pointed at the ends, [etc.], then the tissue is termed *Prosenchyma*. 1892 TH. The cells of such a tissue are usually elongated in the direction of its length... and we then have Prosenchyma bundles. The most important of these are the Fibro-vascular Bundles.

Prosenchymatous (prɒˈsɛnkiːmətəs), *a.* [f. prec. cf. PARENCHYMATOUS.] Belonging to, consisting of, or having the nature of prosenchyma.

1848 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) l. 57 The tubes which stand in contact with prosenchymatous cells. 1891 [see PARENCHYMATOUS 2] 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 287 The ascending and descending lobes dove-tailing in a prosenchymatous manner.

Proseneschal: see PRO-1 4.

Prosenneahedral, *a.* *Cryst. rare.* [f. F. *prosenneahédre* (Haüy) (f. Gr. *prōs* approaching to + *enneahédre*) + -AL, after ENNEAHEDRAL.] (See quot.) Also *Prosenneahedrous*, *a. rare*.

1805-17 R. JACOBSON *Chim. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 *Prosenneahedral*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts, as in the prosenneahedral tourmaline; in which the prism has nine sides, and one of the extremities nine planes, and the other only three. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Prosenneahedrous*, *Min.* having nine faces upon two adjacent parts. Applied by Haüy to a variety of tourmaline. *prosenneahedrous*

† **Prosenepilogism**, *Logic* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *prōs* in addition + *epilogism*. Cf. PROSYLLOGISM.] (See quot.)

1620 T. CRANMER *Div. Logike* 287 The proofs of the premises of the Prosylogisme, is called an Epilogisme, and the proofs of any part thereof also is called a Prosylogisme.

Prosequit (e), *obs.* forms of PROSECUTE, etc. **Proser** (prɒˈzɛr), [f. PROSE *v.* + -ER.]

1. A writer of prose; = PROSAIST 1.

1667 DRAUGHTON *Elleg. H. Reynolds in Agincourt*, etc. 206 And surely Nashe, though he a Proser were a branch of Lawrell yet deserves to be so. 1815 L. HUNT *Reast Poets*, etc. 14 Such proser as Johnson, and rhymers as Dryden.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 125 Poets and proser have alike compared her [Italy] to a beautiful woman.

2. One who proser; one who talks or writes in a prosy, dull, commonplace, or tiresome way.

1769 *St. James's Chron.* 29-31 Aug. 4/2 Bore... My Father's Word for this intolerable Animal was a Proser. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* v. 39 The proser who has tales of three hours' length. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. v. 20 He would find Gisborne a proser, and a sieve through which much learning had passed.

Proses, Prosesioun, -session, etc., *obs.* forms of PROCESS, PROCESSION.

† **Proset**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROSE *sō* + -ET.] A little or insignificant piece of prose.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* Noe Pref. i Among the sundrie verses or prosets which I have, or shall set out if you find some that savour of my younger time.

† **Proseucha** (prɒˈsɛʊkə), *Pl. -æ*; in 7 -a's. [late L. (Juv.), ad. Gr. *προσευχή* prayer, a place of prayer, f. *προσεύχ-εσθαι* to offer prayers, f. *prōs* toward + *εὐχ-εσθαι* to pray.] A place of prayer in ancient times, an oratory; among the Jews, usually an unroofed place set apart for prayer, as distinct from a synagogue.

1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 66 Proseucha was a plot of ground encompassed with a wall or other inclosure, and open above. A Synagogue was a covered edifice. Synagogues were within the Cities, as Proseucha's were without. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1880) II. 345 The unadorned Proseucha that sufficed for apostolic disciples. 1891 tr. *Pathe's Didon's Jesus Christ* I. 25 [The Jews] built synagogues and Proseucha at the entrances of towns.

Proseys, *obs.* form of PROCESS.

Prosyfy (prɒˈzɪfɪ), *v.* Chiefly *humorous*. Also *prosefy*. [f. late L. *prōsa* or PROSE *sō* + -FY: in sense 2, after *versify*. The spelling *prosefy* is app. after *stupefy*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To turn into prose; to make prosaic.

1774 MISS CARTER *Let to Mrs. Montagu* 28 June, Either the poetry confounds, the lesson, or the lesson prosifies the poetry. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 882 In such a frozen atmosphere would not eloquence be congealed on the lips of an Ulysses, and poetry prosified on those of an Apollo!

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 247/1 [He] maltrates the glorious lines of Burns... prosefying his poetry and twaddling his vigour.

2. *intr.* To make or write prose.

1816 SOUTHEY *Let to G. C. Bedford* 4 Feb., I cannot write verses in the presence of any person, but I can prosify, let who will be present. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 36 Prosifying where there was prose enough before, and poetising what was poetical enough already.

So **Prosfication** (prɒˈzɪfɪkəˈʃən), the action of 'prosifying', conversion into prose, making prosaic; **Prosfier** (prɒˈzɪfɪər), one who or that which 'prosfifies'.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) II. 12 *That's that, the which's, the who's, and the whom's*, are prosfifiers... injurious to the melody of verse. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* iv (1848) 43 This prosfication of a fine bit of poetry.

Prosilient (prɒˈsɪliənt), *a. rare* [ad. L. *pro-silient-ens*, pres. pp. of *prosilire* to leap forth] *lit.* Leaping forth, *fig.* outstanding, prominent. So † **Prosiliate** *v.* [error. form] *intr.* to be prominent, project, 'stand out'; **Prosilency** [see -ENCY], † the fact of leaping forth (*obs.*); *fig.* prosilient quality, great prominence; † **Prosilition** [n. of action f. L. *prosilire*. see -ITION], the action of leaping or starting out.

1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 173 The minde is aptly conversant in the eyes the minde resolute, the eyes "prosiliate, being humble, they subside. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Family Dogm.* 61 A Repentine "Prosilency jumping into Being. 1827 COLLIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 402 He has given it such prominence, such prosilient of relief. 1902 GERTR. ATHERTON *Conqueror* v. i. Hamilton, not excepting Washington, was to Europe the most "prosilient of Americans. 1857 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 485 That the Powder... may pass without any loss by "prosilition.

Prosilily (prɒˈzɪli), *adv.* [f. PROSY + -LY 2] In a prosy manner; with dull and tedious utterance; in a matter-of-fact way, prosaically.

1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogden's xxi.* This speech, delivered rather prosily and oracularly. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. ii. 23 Oak knew her as the heroine of the yellow waggon. prosily, as the woman who owed him twopence.

† **Prosimetrical**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. med. or mod. L. *prosimetricus*, f. *prōsa* prose + *metricus* METRICAL.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prosimetrical*, consisting partly of Prose, partly of Metre or Verse.

Prosimian (prɒˈsɪmiən), *a.* and *sō*. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Prosimia*, generic name (Brisson 1756), *Prosimus* pl. (Storr 1780), *Prosimus* pl. (Illiger and Goldfuss 1811) (f. *prō* -1 PRO-1 4, or PRO-2 1) + *simia* ape) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the group *Prosimus* or *Prosimi* of Quadrumana, now reckoned a suborder of *Primates*, comprising the lemurs. *b. sō*. An animal belonging to this group, a lemur. So **Prosimious *a.* = *a.***

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Prosimius*. Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (*Prosimi*) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which, under different relations, approach the *Simia* prosimious. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Prosimian* [adj. and *sō*].

Prosiness (prɒˈzɪnɪs), [f. PROSY + -NESS.] Prosy or prosaic quality; commonplaceness; dullness and tediousness of writing or speech.

1814 SIR G. JACKSON *Diaries & Let.* (1893) II. 448 Settling down again to the prosiness of their every-day life. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 297 Those well-regulated minds which, during a good part of the last century, found out a way, through rhyme, to snatch a prosiness beyond the reach of prose.

Prosing (prɒˈzɪŋ), *vb.* *sō*. [f. PROSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROSE.

1. Prose-writing, prose composition.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Pref. Wks. 1851 III. 144 Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter. 1801 MOORE *Morality* 2 Dozing O'er books of rhyme and books of prosing. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 6 Should I ever get beyond prosing, my verses belong to her.

2. Dull or tedious talking; prosy discourse.

1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* G's Poems (1775) 139 note, But what shall we say... when a writer whom Mr. Gray so justly esteemed as M. Marivaux is now held in such contempt, that *Marivaux* is a fashionable phrase amongst them [the French], and signifies neither more nor less, than our own fashionable phrase of *prosing*? 1826 Scott *Antiq.* xix, The unceasing prosing of his worthy companion. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 61 His moral prosings savour of the endless gossip over a dish of chocolate.

Prosing, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That prosing; talking or writing prosily; also said of a writing or discourse (= PROSY).

1775 MME D'ARLBY *Early Diary*, Let. 24 Apr., Remember how prosing, affected, and very fine he is. 1809 G. ELLIS in *Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. vii. 159 A dull prosing piece of orthodoxy may have its admirers. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 125 Prosing beggars, in mean attire and dirt. Hence **Prosingly** *adv.*, in a prosing manner.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 735 You will not need to hear us prosingly speak of it.

Prosiphon (prɒˈsɪfən), *Zool.* [f. PRO-2 + SIPHON.] The primitive siphon in an embryonic ammonite, a kind of ligament attached to the protoconch. Hence **Prosiphonal**, *a.*, pertaining to the prosiphon.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Prosiphon*, *Prosiphonal*. 1895 *Canibr. Nat. Hist.* III. 387 The protoconch is present, and contains a prosiphon.

Prosiphonate (pro'si fōn'ēt), *a. Zool.* [f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *IPHON* + -ATE 2.] Of a chambered shell: Having the siphonal funnel directed forward, as in the *Prosiphonata*, a primary group of chambered cephalopods now extinct.

Prosis (se, obs. forms of *PROSESS*).

Prosis (prō'si'z), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *PROSE* *sō*, + -ISH 1.] Partaking of the nature of prose; somewhat prosaic.

1797 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Southey* (1895) 223 The five lines are flat and prosish.

Prosis (prō'si'z), *rare.* [f. *PROSE* *sō*, + -IST 1.] A prose-writer: = *PROSAIST* 1.

1809 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Southey* 555 Lessing, the best German prosist. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trm.* ix. 124 Imaginative thinkers, whether they be poets or prosists.

|| **Proslambanomenos**. [L. (Vitruv.) *a. Gr.* προσλαμβανόμενος (sc. νόμος) the note taken in a. added below the *ὑπάρτη*, HYPATĒ.] The name of the lowest note, added below the lowest tetrachord, in the later scales or systems of ancient Greek music.

1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 104 In this Scale of Disdiapason, the Mese is an Octave below the Nete Hyperbolon, and an Octave above the Proslambanomenos. *Ibid.* 105 The Hypodorian Mood, the Proslambanomenos whereof was fixed upon the lowest clear and firm Note of the Voice or Instrument of the deepest settled Pitch. *Ibid.* 106 The Proslambanomenos of the Hypermixolydian Mood was just an Eighth higher than that of the Hypodorian. 1782 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II ii. 86 The proslambanomenos or most grave sound in all their systems. 1894 R. C. HOPKINS *Med. Music* iii. 25 The lesser or conjunct system comprised the scale of Sappho, the proslambanomenos or added note below, with the upper tetrachord of Terperand's.

Pro-slavery, etc.: see *PRO-1* 5.

Prosome, obs. form of *PRONEX* *sō*, a homily.

|| **Prosenusis** (prō'sēnū'sis) *Astron.* [a. *Gr.* προσένεσις a nodding to, inclination towards, in Ptolemy as in a below, f. προσένεω to nod to, incline towards.] In the Ptolemaic astronomy *a.* Prosenusis of the epicycle. A supposed deviation in the axis of the moon's epicycle, assumed as a correction to the lunar anomaly. *b.* The angle between the ecliptic and the great circle joining the centres of the moon and of the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse.

1906 DREYER *Hist. Planetary Syst.* ix. 196 The principle of rigorously uniform motion had been violated both by introducing a point outside the centre of the deferent, with regard to which the angular motion was uniform, and by the prosenusis. *Ibid.* xi. 252 He [Bertrand] showed that Abu'l Wafa did not add his 'mahazat' to the prosenusis, the latter not being included in his 'second anomaly'. 1908 — *Lett. to Editor* 20 Aug. [In reference to sense *b*] This is the prosenusis of the eclipsed pair [of the moon].

Prosobranch (prō'sōbrānch), *sb. (a.) Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosobranchia*, neut. pl. f. *Gr.* πρόσω forwards + βράγχια gills.] A prosobranchiate gastropod: see next *b.* *adj.* = next.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 50 The sexes are distinct in the most highly organized (or diocious) mollusca... the prosobranchs pair. 1861 CARPENTER in *Smithsonian Rep.* 171 In the Prosobranchs, the breathing cavity is at the back of the head. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* viii. 511 No Prosobranch is symmetrical. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXXI. 557 A Contribution to the Embryology of the Prosobranch Gastropods.

Hence **Prosobranchism**, the condition of being prosobranchiate.

Prosobranchiate (-brānch'ēāt), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosobranchiata* = *Prosobranchia* see prec and -ATE 2.] Having the gills in front of the heart, as the aquatic gastropod molluscs of the group or order *Prosobranchia*. *b. sb.* = prec.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* viii. 508 Nearly related forms are sometimes opisthobranchiate, sometimes prosobranchiate. 1880 G. W. TRYON *Man. Conchol.* II. 6 An external shell, is common to all the prosobranchs.

Prosodal (prō'sōdāl), *a. Zool.* [f. *PROSODUS* + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prosodus; incurrent.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 (*Sponges*) The extension of the prosodal or adital canals into long tubes.

Prosode (prō'sōd), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. *Gr.* προσόδον.] = *PROSODION*.

1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) II. 33 Prosode. Supreme of Kings, Jove; and thou friendly night [etc.]. This ode... begins with a sublime and manly address to Jupiter.

Prosodia, L. = *PROSODY*; pl. of *PROSODION*.

Prosodiac (prō'sōdiāk), *a. 1 and sb.* [ad. late L. *prosodiacus*, ad. *Gr.* προσοδιακός, f. προσόδιον *PROSODION*.]

a. adj. *a.* Pertaining to or used as a prosodion; processional. *b.* Of or pertaining to the verse described in *B.* 1850 [see *PROSODION*].

b. sb. *Anc. Pros.* A verse consisting of three anapæsts, for the first of which a spondee or iambus may be substituted.

Prosodiac (prō'sōdiāk), *a. 2* [ad. late L. *prosodiacus* = *Gr.* προσοδιακός (Victorinus and Maitianus Capella, 4th and 5th c.) (*p. metrus, numeri*), with sense 'of or pertaining to prosody'.

But *Gr.* προσοδιακός is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous form of προσοδιος (f. προσόδιον (μέλος) a processional song), an adj. denoting the metrical foot (—) in processional songs, and unconnected with προσοδια, though app. confused with it in Latin (which had only o for Gr. o and ω, hence in the mod. langs. referred to *Prosody*). = *PROSODIC*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prosodiacal (prō'sōdiākāl), *a.* [f. as prec + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prosody; = *PROSODIC*.

1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 132 A living writer, whose criticisms I admire, tho' obliged to combat his prosodiacal tenets. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 429 The measure and rhyme force you to prosodiacal propriety. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Touffes Hist. Rom. Lit.* I. 120 The prosodiacal licences of the dramatic poets.

Hence **Prosodiacally** *adv.* = *PROSODICALLY*.

1836 in *SMART*
Prosodial (prō'sōdiāl), *a. 1* [f. L. *prosodi-a* *PROSODY* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prosody; = *PROSODIC*.

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art. Reading* 214 The measure to speak in the prosodial language, becomes purely amphibacchic. 1789 — (*title*) A complete Dictionary of the English Language, .. to which is prefixed a Prosodial Grammar [ed. 1 Rhetorical Grammar]. The Second Edition, Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 138/2 A poet, not occupied with prosodial or metrical systems, or traditional models of style.

Prosodial, *a. 2* [f. *PROSODION* + -AL.] = *PROSODIAC* *a. 1*

1874 SYMONDS *Italy & Greece* 215 Chapleted youths singing the praise of Pallas in prosodial hymns.

Prosodian (prō'sōdiān), *sb. and a* [f. L. *prosodia*, *Gr.* προσοδια *prosody* + -AN.]

a. sb. = *PROSODIST*

1623 COCKERAM II, The Art of accenting, or the rule of pronouncing words truly long or short, *prosodie*. One skild in that Art, *prosodian*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 339 That the Forbidden fruit was an Apple, is commonly believed, and some have been so bad Prosodians, as from thence to derive the Latine word *Malum*, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 13 The word *female* is, according to the technical style of Prosodians, a Spondee.

b. adj. = next

1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* iv. vi. 49 note, Commentators appear to interpret this as a name of the rule here taught; *sād'hārana*, or *sād'hārana-ch'haido-gāritā*, general rule of prosodian permutation subject to modification in particular instances, as in music.

Prosodic (prō'sōdik), *a.* [f. L. *prosodia* *PROSODY* + -IC.] Cf. *F. prosodique*. (The reputed *Gr.* προσοδικός, is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous spelling of προσοδιος.) Of, pertaining or relating to prosody.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I Diss. i. p. cvi, The strict attention of these Latin poets to prosodic rules. 1886 J. EGGEING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 270/2 The normal instrumental ending *a*, preserved for prosodic reasons. 1906 SAINTSBURY *Eng. Prosody* I Pref. 6 To make the book a history of prosodic study as well as of prosodic expression.

Prosodical (prō'sōdikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II xxxiii. 505 A burlesque Latin poem, yet not destitute of prosodial harmony. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXCVI. 554 He has attempted 'the absolute prosodial reproduction' of the originals.

Hence **Prosodically** *adv.*, in relation to prosody.

1882 in *OGLVIE*.

|| **Prosodiacephalon** (prō'sōdi'ense-fālōn), *Anat. Pl.-cephala*. Also in anglicized form -*cephal*. [mod.L., f. *Gr.* πρόσω forward + ΔΙΕΝΚΕΦΑΛΟΝ.] In Wilder's nomenclature, the prosencephalon and diencephalon taken together. Hence **Prosodiacephalic** (-sfi'ēlik) *a.*, pertaining to the prosodiacephalon.

1893 *Buck's Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII. 130/2 The compacted motor and sensory conductors between the prosodiacephalic and the metencephalic. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Prosodiacephalic*

|| **Prosodion** (prō'sōdion), *Gr. Antiq.* Also in L. form -*ium*. Pl. *prosodia* [a. *Gr.* προσόδιον (μέλος) a processional song, neut. sing. of προσόδιος *adj.* processional, f. πρόσσος an approach, procession: see *PROSODUS*.] A hymn sung in procession at a religious festival in ancient Greece.

1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 73 The prosodion was the hymn sung by the chorists in their procession to the altar or sanctuary. The prosodion, accordingly, is occasionally classed under the general head of Pæan, by the special title of Prosodia, or Processional, pæan. *Ibid.* Such, apparently, was the style of the celebrated Delian prosodion of Eumelus. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* v. 116 Processional hymns, or *prosodia*, were sung at solemn festivals by troops of men and maidens walking, crowned with olive, myrtle, bay, or oleander, to the shrines.

Prosodist (prō'sōdist) [f. L. *prosodia* *PROSODY* + -IST 1.] One skilled or learned in prosody.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Poet. Wks.* IV. 121 Here are the swiftness of the rapid race, and the march of slow-paced majesty, exhibited by the same poet in the same sequence of syllables, except that the exact prosodist will find the line of *swiftness* by one time longer than that of *ardness*. 1800 J. WALKER *Key to Classical Pronunciation* (ed. 2) Advt., If it convinces future prosodists that it is not worthy of their attention. 1885 LECHE in *Phalok Soc. Proc.* p. 11, Prosodists assumed that the quantity of an English syllable depended on the number of sounds it contained, that, for example, *ash* was longer than *ass* (*vide* Guest).

|| **Prosodus** (prō'sōdūs), *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. *Gr.*

πρόσσος an approach, f. πρόσ to + ὁδός a way.] An incurrent opening or channel in a sponge.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 (*Sponges*) The prosopyles may remain unchanged, or at the most be prolonged into very short tubes, each a *prosodus* or *aditus*.

Prosody (prō'sōdi) Also *β.* 6-8 in L. form *prosodia*. [ad. L. *prosodia* the accent of a syllable, a *Gr.* προσοδια a song sung to music, an accompaniment; the tone or accent of a syllable, a mark to show it; later also, a mark of quantity; f. πρόσ to + ὁδός song, ODE. Cf. *F. prosodie* (1562 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. The science of versification; that part of the study of language which deals with the forms of metrical composition; formerly reckoned as a part of grammar (see note s.v. *GRAMMAR* 1), and including also the study of the pronunciation of words (now called *phonology* or *phonetics*), esp. in relation to versification. Also, a treatise on this.

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Amonges alle clerkys we beie the pyssye, Of grammer, cadens, and of prosodye. 1880 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser Wks.* (Grosart) I. 76, I would gladly be acquainted with M. Drants Prosodye. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. (tr. Scaliger), Prosody, and orthography, are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* To There is a very wide Difference between the Latin and English Prosody. And it's in vain to think of introducing the Rules of the former into the latter, since the English Language is not so framed as to admit of it. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 345 Prosody consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising accent, quantity, emphasis, pause, and tone; and the latter, the laws of versification. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* Pref. 17, I have bound myself to avoid certain positions forbidden by the laws of ancient prosody.

β. 1586 W. WLBBS *Eng. Poetrie* Pref. (Arb.) 19 If English Poetrie were truly reformed, and some perfect platform on *Prosodia* of versifying were sette downe. *Ibid.* 62 Though our wordes can not well be forced to abyde the touch of Position and other rules of *Prosodia*. 1693 DRYDEN *Exam. Poeticum* Ded., E-s (ed. Ker) II. 11 For the benefit of those who understand not the Latin *prosodia*. 1702 ANDERSON *Dial. Medals* 1 (1706) 28, I should as soon expect to find the *Prosodia* in a Comb as Poety in a Medal.

2. Correct pronunciation of words; the utterance of the sounds of a language according to rule; observance of the laws of prosody. *rare*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos. Prosodie*, true pronouncing of wordes. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. A letter is an indivisible part of a syllable, whose prosody, or right sounding, is perceived by the power. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. 11. 178 She expressed herself with a purity, with a harmony and prosody that made her language like music. 1843 Mrs. Gore *Fascim.* 128 He heard a pure and eloquent voice recite with the most elegant and perfect prosody, these verses from the first satire of Persius.

3. *attrib.*

1877 HALES *Spenser* (Globe) p. xxviii, Allying himself with these Latin prosody bigots, Spenser sinned grievously against his better taste.

Proso-gaster (prō'sōgā'stēr), *Anat.* [mod.L., f. *Gr.* πρόσω forward + γαστήρ belly.] The anterior or upper section of the alimentary canal, extending from the pharynx to the pylorus, and including the oesophagus or gullet and the stomach, the foregut. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proso-gaster*, syn. for Foregut.

Proso-nathous (prō'sōgnā'ōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *Gr.* γνάθος jaw + -OUS.] = *PROGNATHOUS*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Prosome** (prō'sōm), *Zool.* Also in anglicized form *prosome* (prō'sōm) [mod.L., f. *Gr.* πρόσ, PRO-2 + σῶμα body.] The anterior or cephalic segment of the body in certain animals, as cephalopods, lamellibranchs, and cirripeds.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 272 The body in the Cephalopoda is symmetrical: there is a tolerably distinct separation into an anterior cephalic portion (prosome) and a posterior portion, enveloped in the mantle (metasoma). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* vi. 293 The thoracic segments, which succeed the prosoma, gradually taper posteriorly.

Hence **Proso-mal**, **Proso-matic** *adjs.*, belonging to the prosoma or anterior part of the body.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Proso-mal*, *Proso-matic* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 W. H. GASKELL in *Form. Anat. & Physiol.* July 465 The Proso-matic Appendages of the Merostomata. *Ibid.* 471 The metasoma represented the fused last pair of proso-matic appendages, and so formed a ventral lip to a proso-matic or oral chamber.

|| **Prosonomasia**, *Obs.* [mod.L., a *Gr.* προσονομασία a naming, appellation, f. προσονομάζειν to call by a name, f. πρόσ to + ὀνομάζειν to name.] Properly, a calling by a name, a nicknaming. (By Day confused with *PARONOMASIA*.)

1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 Hee is somewhat a foolosopher, for he carries all his possessions about him [margin *Prosonomasia*]. 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* in xviii (Arb.) 212 If any other man can give him a fitter English name, I will not be angry, but I am sure mine is very near the original sense of the *Prosonomasia*, and is rather a by-name given in sport, than a surname given of any earnest purpose. As, Tiberius the Emperor, because he was a great drinker of wine, they called him... Caldius Biberus Mero, in stead of Claudius Tiberius Nero: and so a jesting friar that wrate against Erasmus, called him .Errans mus, and are maintained by this figure *Prosonomasia*, or the Nicknamer.

|| **Prosopalgia** (prɒsɒpˈældʒiə). *Path.* [mod.L., f Gr. πρὸς-ov a face (f. πρὸς to + ὤψ, an-eye, face) + ἄλγος pain. Cf. F. *prosopalgie*.] Facial neuralgia; face-ache.

1831 SOUTH OTTO'S *Pathol Anat.* 454 It is not surprising that... prosopalgia, ischias nervosa, &c. should be considered as arising from inflammation of the medullary part and sheaths of the nerves 1864 *New Syd Soc Year-bk Med.* & Surg 150 Case of Prosopalgia from a cranial tumour. 1876 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl Med.* XI. 100 Prosopalgia is one of the forms of neuralgia, most frequently met with.

Hence **Prosopalgic** (-ældʒɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with prosopalgia.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc Lex.*

|| **Prosopial** (prɒsɒˈpiəl), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. PROSOP-UM + -AL] Belonging to the prosopium.

1895 MIVART in *Proc. Zool Soc* 369 On either side a large aperture, the two forming the posterior prosopial nares.

|| **Prosopis** (prɒsɒˈpɪs). [In sense 1, late L. *prosōpis*, a (Gr. πρῶσις an unidentified plant), applied as generic name (Linnæus 1767); in sense 2, mod.L. generic name (Fabricius 1804).]

1. *Bot.* A tropical and subtropical genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, of the suborder *Mimosæ*, often prickly or thorny, bearing spicate green or yellow flowers, and usually fleshy pods. *Prosopis juliflora* is the mesquit or honey-locust.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxiii, Peering cautiously through the leaves of the prosopis.

2. *Zool.* A genus of solitary bees of the family *Andremidæ*.

1897 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 205, I think there were four species of wild bee at these early flowers, including the great bombus and the small *prosopis* with orange-yellow band. 1901 LD ABERNETHY in *Daily Chron* 25 May 3/1 On the evolution of the hive bee from the less highly organised *Prosopis*—which has a short, simple tongue, no brushes or baskets on the legs, and leads a solitary life.

|| **Prosopite** (prɒsɒˈpɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *prosopitē* (Th. Scheerer 1853), f. Gr. πρῶσιον face, mask; see -ITE.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in colourless, white, or greyish crystals.

1854 DANA *Min* 502 Prosopite occurs at the tin mines of Altenberg 1899 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. IV. VII. 53 If the assumptions made in the foregoing are justified, the Utah mineral is prosopite.

|| **Prosopium** (prɒsɒˈpiəm). *Ornith.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L. (Mivart 1895), ad. Gr. πρῶσιον a mask, f. πρῶσιον face] Term for the whole of the bones and ossifications in front of the cranio-facial articulation in *pariotes*.

1895 MIVART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 365 The Bony Beak or Prosopium. [Note] By this term I intend to denote the whole ossified mass in front of the cranio-facial articulation and the articulations of the zygomatica and palatines. It includes the premaxilla, the maxilla, maxillo-palatine processes, the nasals, and the ethmoidal and turbinal ossifications of the beak. *Ibid.* 366 The greater extension ventrad of the apex of the prosopium.

|| **Proso-poetical** (prɒsɒˈpɪətiəl), *a.* *rare*. [f. *proso-*, assumed comb. form of L. *prosa* PROSE (see -O) + POETICAL.] Properly 'of the nature of prose poetry'; but in quot. app. taken in the sense 'of the nature of metrical prose or prosaic verse'.

1858 C. A. COLE *Mem. Hen. V.* p. xliii, The present Metrical, or rather Proso-poetical, History. 1895 *Month* June 230 Thomas of Elmham—in his... proso-poetical History of Henry V.

|| **Prosopography**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. πρῶσιον face, person; see -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *prosopographie*.] A description of the person or personal appearance.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopographie is a picturing or representing of bodily lineaments 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* (1807) II. 110 Thus farre of the acts and deeds of Stephan now touching the prosopographie or description of his person 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 212. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 330 An historic character, says a German professor, should consist of two parts, the *prosopography*, or description of the person, and the *ethiopia*, or description of the mind and manners

|| **Prosopolepsy** (prɒsɒˈpɒlɪpsi), -lɪpsi. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. πρῶσιοληψία (a Hebraism of the N.T.) acceptance of the face or person, f. πρῶσιον face + λαμβάνειν to take, accept.] Acceptance or 'acceptation' of the face or person of any one (see ACCEPTATION 2, PERSON 13); respect of persons, undue favour shown to a particular person; partiality. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* Ded., The Historiographer, veritable; free from all Prosopolepsies, or partial respects. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect Syst.* I. iv § 36 567 The Assumption of it was neither Fortuitous nor Partial, or with Prosopolepsy (the Acceptation of Persons) but bestowed upon it justly for the Merit of its Virtues 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 116 The English rule is a model of justice. There is no prosopolepsy in it; no respect of persons. All men are equal, and have equal rights

Hence || **Prosopolepsian** *Obs.*, one given to 'prosopolepsy'; a 'respector of persons'.

1647 J. HEYDON *Discov. Fairfax* 11 God's no Prosopolepsian, he respects the poor as well as the rich

|| **Prosopologist** (prɒsɒˈpɒlədʒɪst), *notice-wd.* [f. Gr. πρῶσιον face + -LOGIST.] One who studies or treats of the face. So **Prosopology** (*rare*) the scientific study of the face, physiognomy.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 65r As this author limits his observations to the face, we propose to term him, and all such, prosopologists, discourses on the face. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prosopologia*, term for a dissertation on the countenance prosopology

|| **Prosopopey**. *Obs.* Also -eie, -eye. [ad. L. *prosopopeia*; see next, and cf. F. *prosopopée* (16th c. in Litttré).] = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopopeie is wher those are brought in to speake that do not speake 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.*, etc. 2 He warreth... against poetically or childishly feigned Prosopopeis, and Chimeres of his owne creation 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 89 The Prophet himselfe... speaks by Prosopopey concerning them. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol., Who with their very countenance... express their consent to the Prosopopey

|| **Prosopopeia** (prɒsɒˈpɒpiə). Also 6-ouia, 6-9-eia, (error. 6-8-oua, 7-oua) [L. (Quintil.), a. Gr. προσωποποιία personification, representation in human form or with human attributes, f. πρῶσιον face, person + ποιέω to make]

1. A rhetorical figure by which an imaginary or absent person is represented as speaking or acting; the introduction of a pretended speaker.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 91 We vnderstand these things to be spoken by a figure called Prosopopeia: that is, by the fayning of a person 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 His notable Prosopopeias, when he maketh you as it were, see God coming in his maiestie. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithful Sheph.* 67 Prosopopeia, the feigning of a person, when wee bring in dead men speaking, or our selues doe take their person vpon vs, or gve voice vnto senselesse things. 1787 GREGORY tr. *Lewis's Lect.* (1816) I. xii 180 Prosopopeia, or Personification. Of this figure there are two kinds one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects, the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 153 This is his one public literary Equivocation that is resorted to, to give additional weight by means of a harmless prosopopeia to an argument for the nobility of principles.

2. A rhetorical figure by which an inanimate or abstract thing is represented as a person, or with personal characteristics: = PERSONIFICATION 1. (Formerly included in prec. sense: see quot. 1609, 1787 there.)

1578 TIMME *Caluina on Gen.* 142 Clemency and gentleness is attributed theteto, by a figure called Prosopopeia. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 276 The universal triumph and gladness as it were of all creatures (in an elegant Prosopopeia) is intimated 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron* v § 22 Sentiments, and vices, which by a marvellous prosopopeia he conuerts into so many ladies 1884 A. LAMBERT in *19th Cent.* June 947 Prosopopeia has no place even in popular science.

b. *transf.* Applied to a person or thing in which some quality or abstraction is as it were embodied; an impersonation, embodiment (of something).

1826 DISRAELI *Ven. Gray* I. x, Don't start and look the very Prosopopeia of Political Economy! 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iv. (1876) 152 Everywhere at once the prosopopeia of ubiquity.

Hence **Prosopopœial**, **Prosopopœic**, -ical *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving prosopopeia.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 622 To this place now doe belong the *Prosopopœial speeches of God 1652 URQUHART *Yewell Wks.* (1844) 202, I could have used apostrophal and prosopopœial diversions. 1883 COTTELL *Does Science Aid Faith?* (1886) 57 A poetic and *prosopopœic representation of the attribute of Divine wisdom 1876 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 192 He hath a *Prosopopœial speech to his countie

|| **Prosopulmonate** (prɒsɒpʊlˈmɒnət), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. πρῶσιον forward + PULMONATE.] Pulmonate in front: applied to those pulmonate or air-breathing gastropod molluscs which have the pulmonal sac in front (opp. to *opisthopulmonate* (see OPISTHO-); cf. PROBRANCHIATE)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Two Anim.* viii 514 The animal is thus more or less prosopulmonate.

|| **Prosopyle** (prɒsɒˈpɪl). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πρῶσιον forward + πύλη a gate.] A small aperture by which an endodermal chamber in a sponge communicates with the exterior. Hence **Prosopylar** (prɒsɒˈpɪlār), *a.*, pertaining to, having, or constituting a prosopyle.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 413/2 (*Sponges*) To avoid ambiguity we shall for the future distinguish [this] kind of opening as a prosopyle 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV p. xiv, The recesses, known as flagellated chambers, communicate with the cavity of the sac (*paragaster*) each by a single wide mouth (*apophyle*), and with the exterior by a small pore (*prosopyle*). 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prosopylar*.

|| **Prospect** (prɒsˈpekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prospectus* a look-out, view, f. *prospicere* to look forward, f. *pro-*, PRO-1 + *specere* to look. Cf. F. *prospect* (16th c. in Litttré).]

1. The action or fact of looking forth or out, or of seeing to a distance; the condition (of a building, or station of any kind) of facing or being so situated as to have its front in a specified direction; outlook, aspect, exposure. *Obs.* passing into 2.

1439-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) I. 147 The water of Cilicia, which hath the prospect ayeine the yle of Cyprus [L. *sinum qui prospectat contra insulam Cyprum*]. *Ibid.* II. 11 Briteyne

is... sette as vn to the prospecte of Speyne [ait *prospectum Hispanie sita est*] 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ezek.* xl 44 Without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers in the inward court, and their prospect was toward the South 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 [Almenia] confineth vpon the Medians, and hath a prospect to the Caspian sea. 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 4 This [erect] Figure is most convenient for Prospect, and looking about one. 1845 STODOLSKY *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 265 The atmosphere tolerably clear, and the prospect, for the most part, clear and open. This is the autumn, if autumn there be at Doijeling

|| b. A place which affords an open and extensive view; a look-out. *Obs.*

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Po.* CII xi, From the prospect of thy heavily hall Thy eye of earth survey did take. 1611 CORYAT *Cruicities* 164 People may from that place as from a most delectable prospect contemplate and view the parts of the City round about them. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* II. 77 Him God beholding from his prospect high, Thus...spake. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *1 Kings* vii 4 And there were prospects [1611 windowes] in three rows, and light was over against light in three ranks.

2. An extensive or commanding sight or view; the view of the landscape afforded by any position.

1538 ELTON, *Prospectus* — a syght farre of a prospecte 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Pars* (Camden) 23 A howse of pleasure vpon the topp of a mount. — it is seene far off, and hath most large and pleasant perspective [sic] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 436 The streets are strait, yielding prospect from one gate to another. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 216 [St. Helena] gives a large prospect into the Ocean 1647-83 EVELYN *Brit. Relig.* (1850) I. 28 Take we next a prospect of the earth's surface, and behold from the lofty mountains how the humble valleys are clothed with verdure 1778 M. CUTLER in *Lyt.* etc. (1888) I. 68, I had a fine prospect of the whole army as it moved off. 1858 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Lyt.* (1870) II. 1. 25 There is but one place in all Berkshire which has a really fine commanding prospect 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers* *Yorksh.* IV. 128 A most striking prospect over sea and land 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii 49 The prospect was exceedingly fine

b. *In (with)* or *into* prospect. in or into a position making it possible to see or to be seen; within the range or scope of vision, in or into sight or view; within view Also *fig arch*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 13 Within the prospecte of the begynnyng of Cuba, he founde a commodious haven 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. 1. 231 Every lovely Organ of her life, Shall come. Into the eye and prospect of his soule. 1605 [see 8]. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. in 486 The Knight Was now in prospect of the Mansion 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. IV. 8 By all Kingdoms is meant, many that were within prospect. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 5 Nor yet in prospect rose the distant shore 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Dreams* IV, Von phantom's aspect would appeal these worse, Held in clearly measured prospect.

3. That which is looked at or seen from any place or point of view; a spectacle, a scene; the visible scene or landscape.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medth.* (1635) 278 What a prospect is a well-furnish'd Table? 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandisio's Trav* 58 The windows of all the houses, were beset with Lamps, before which were placed Vessels of Glass fill'd with waters of several colours, which made a very delightful prospect. 1693 *Humours Town* 3, I had rather look up to see the welcome prospect of your House. 1711 SWIFT *Fruit to Stella* 25 Aug. He is ravished with Kent, which was his first prospect when he landed 1797-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1438 Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around, Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires 1793 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 6 July, But, Sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England 1798 WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* I. xvi, On a fair prospect some have looked 1859 DICKENS *Let. to Mr. Watson* 31 May, A snug room looking over a Kentish prospect.

|| b. A vista; a long, wide, straight street; an avenue of houses. (Russian, esp. used of the great avenues of St. Petersburg; e.g. *Neusky Prospekt*.)

|| 4 The appearance presented by anything; aspect. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III. iii. 398 It were a tedious difficulty, I think, To bring them to that Prospect 1709 MRS. E. SINGER *Love & Friendship* 36 in *Prior's Poems*, On the Plain when she no more appears, The Plain a dark and gloomy Prospect wears 1715 LEONTI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 8 By Prospect is understood the first show or appearance that a Temple makes to such as approach it Those which have their Porticos only in front, may be said to have the Prospect *Prostylas*

|| 5. A pictorial representation of a scene or the like; a view, a picture, a sketch. *Obs.*

1649 EVELYN *Diary* 20 June, I went to Putney and other places on the Thames to take prospects in crayon to carry with me into France, where I thought to have them engraved 1695 E. BERNARD *Voy. fr. Aleppo to Tadmor* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 119 We have since procured a Curious Prospect of these Noble Ruins, taken on the Place 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x (1737) 435 The Prospects of it [the Bass], as represented in Slezer's Theatrum Scoticum, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it 1766-71 H. WALFOLLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint* (1786) II. 180 His works are mentioned in the royal catalogue, particularly prospects of his majesty's houses in Scotland.

II. || 6. A mental view or survey; a look, inspection, examination; also, an account or description. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 501 'To see the Errors... in the vale below'. So always, that this prospect be with Pitty. a 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 10 Our King being thus settled in his Throne, took several prospects upon all his neighbouring Princes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 266 Let us now take a Prospect of their Governours, I mean, consider the Manners and Maxims of their Nobility. a 1718 PENN

Tracts Wks. 1726 I 248. I take a Serious Prospect of the Spiritual Nature and Tendency of the Second Covenant. 1764 *GOLDSM (title)* The Traveller, or, a Prospect of Society.

7. A scene presented to the mental vision, esp. of something future or expected; a mental vista.

1641 DENHAM *Sophy* v. i. Man to himself is a large prospect. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 63 How far soever we go, yet the surmounting of one difficulty is wont still to give us the prospect of another. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* 1. Concl. Wks. 1874 I 144 All expectation of immortality opens an unbounded prospect to our hopes and our fears. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 26 True knowledge will perpetually mortify us with the prospect of our own weakness and ignorance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 The torch which illuminated the path of the youth, and opened new prospects to his eager views.

8. A mental looking forward; consideration or knowledge of, or regard to something future.

1605 SHAKES *Macb.* 1. iii. 74 To be King Stands not within the prospect of beleefe. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 102 Not without Prospect had to the benefit of such as will be glad of instruction. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. John* xix 22 The providence of God hath a prospect beyond the understanding of all creatures. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Dryden Wks.* II. 400 His prospect of the advancement which it [navigation] shall receive from the Royal Society. 1868 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I. viii 157 It was a Pisgah, not of prospect, but of retrospect.

b. *esp.* Expectation, or reason to look for something to come; that which one has to look forward to. Often *pl.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 281 For the future, nothing remained, but a prospect of Tyranny and slavery. 1667 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 223 If anything be particularly in your prospects, you will do well to give us timely advice. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. 259 Our gay prospects have ended in melancholy retrospects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 535 The prospect which lay before Monmouth was not a bright one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. xxiii. 165 Seem no prospect of fine weather, I descended to Saas. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. 119. c6 He was careless about his personal prospects.

c. *In prospect*: within the range of expectation; expected, or to be expected: now chiefly of something personally advantageous.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 286 Every thing in prospect appears to me so very gloomy. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv 55 Allen longed to forget all that had been done, and all that was in prospect. *Mod.* He has nothing in prospect at present.

III. +9. Short for *prospect-glass*: see II. *Obs.* 1639 R. BAILLIE *Let. to W. Spang* 28 Sept. The King himself beholding us through a prospect, conjectured us to be about 26 or 28,000 men. 1685 BURNET *Let.* iii. (1686) 169. I looked at this Statue through a little prospect that I carried with me. 1743 HUME *Ess.* *Rise Arts & Sc.* (1837) I. 206 A man may as reasonably pretend to cure himself of love, by viewing his mistress through the artificial medium of a microscope or prospect.

IV. 10 *Mining*. a. A spot giving prospects of the presence of a mineral deposit.

1830 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. 11. 129 Finders, who would search all over the country for what they called a good prospect, that is, every appearance on the surface of a good vein of metal. 1888 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met.* U.S. 280 There are also a number of prospects being opened up in the vicinity. 1895 in *Daily News* 11 July 5/4 This demand [in California] is more for developed properties than for mere 'prospects' which may or may not become mines.

b. An examination or test of the mineral richness of a locality or of the material from which the ore, etc. is extracted.

1855 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Jan 4/6 The result of a few prospects that have been made at a spot has been very satisfactory.

c. A sample of ore or 'dirt' for testing; also, the resulting yield of ore.

1879 ATCHERLEY *Bohrland* 115 The thrill of pleasure... with which the digger contemplates his first good 'prospect' in the pan. There they are—some bright and yellow, others inky black, little rounded nuggets of every shape. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 33/1 When the first 'prospect', the first pan of alluvial gold drift, was sent up to be tested, we stopped work and joined the anxious crowd, who pressed around. 1891 *Melbourne Age* 2 Sept. 5/3 The average prospect will not exceed from 2 to 6 oz. per dish.

V. 11. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (from I b) *prospect ground, tower*, (from 10) *prospect hole, operation, pan, shaft, work*; *prospect-glass*, a 'prospective glass', telescope, field-glass.

1617 *Fight at Sea* 111, Who in a 'prospect glasse' perceived them to be the Turkes Men of Warre. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Let.* (1883) I. 257 Susan had from her windows, with a prospect-glass, singled me out on the deck of the steamer. 1848 BUCKLEY *Thad* 406 They rushed by the 'prospect-ground and the wind-waving fig-tree. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 303 Most of these are as yet mere 'prospect-holes, and can boast of but little rich ore. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 12 He stood up with the dripping 'prospect-pan' in his hand. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 56 As determined by the 'prospect-shafts, the channel falls toward his end on a steep grade. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/5 The Lord of the Manor determined to restore it to its original purpose of a 'prospect tower. 1888 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met.* U.S. 290 'Prospect work is all that has thus far been done.

+ *Prospect*, *pph.* a. *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *prospect-us*, pa. pple. of *prospicere*: see *prec.*] Open to view, clearly visible.

a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Q. Corinth* iii. I wear a Christall casement fore my heart... Let it be prospect unto all the world.

Prospect (see below), *v.* [In branch I, ad. L. *prospicere*, frequent. of *prospicere*: see above; in branch II, a new formation from *PROSPECT sb.* IV.]

I. (*prospekt*)
+1. *intr.* To look forth or out; to front or face; to afford a prospect in some direction. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 79 It prospecteth towards that parte of Aphrike. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. 1. iv *Handicrafts* 206 Sixteen fair Trees Whose equal front in quadran form prospected As if of purpose Nature them erected. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 437 Their houses are low and prospect into the streets.

+2. *trans.* Of a person To look out upon or towards; to look at, view, see at a distance. Of a building or the like: To front, face; to lie or be situated towards; to command a view of. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 140 The highest towre of his palace, from whence they myght prospecte the mayne sea. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 20 Opening the window of light, on the clearer side, prospecting the Sunne. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 223 He cast a mine on that side which prospects Pinifalcoons. 1677 [see *PROSPECTING vbl sb.* 1] 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 The College of the Carmelites is on an high Mount, prospecting the whole City.

+3. *trans.* To foresee, look for, expect; to anticipate. *Obs. rare.*
1654 GAULE *Magastrom* 150 How many accidents fall out fatally, that can have no second cause ordinarily assigned to them, much less prospected in them. 1671 FLAVEL *Font. Life* xviii Wks 1731 II. 52/1 The infinite Wisdom, prospecting all this, ordered that Christ should first be deeply humbled.

II. *Mining*, etc. (*prp spekt*). Originally U.S.
4. *intr.* To explore a region for gold or other minerals.

1848 [see *PROSPECTING pph.* a. 2]. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ix (1852) 88 Dr Gillette came down with a companion, to 'prospect' for gold among the ravines in the neighborhood. 1874 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* iii, 'Went prospecting to Mexico.'—'What's prospecting, Dick?' 'Looking for silver.' 1885 MRS. C. FRAED *Head Station* (new ed.) 64 I've sent my mate to prospect for a new claim. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* *Prospect v.*, to search for gold. In the word, and in all its derivatives, the accent is thrown back on to the first syllable.

b. *fig.* To search about, look out for something.
1867 E. NASON in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXI. 5 Mr Webster finding himself almost penniless, came to Boston, 'prospecting' for employment. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 1. 7, I hope she was prospecting with a view to settlement in our garden. 1872 R. B. MARCY *Border Run* 145 A professional mesmerist 'prospecting' for subjects to exercise his powers upon after a lecture. 1884 N. *Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVIII. 340, I have prospected in the records, from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries.

5. *trans.* a. To explore or examine (a region) for gold or other minerals. b. To work (a mine or lode) experimentally so as to test its richness.

1858 *N. York Tribune* 20 Sept. 7/2 [He] left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily 'prospected' a rich gold region. 1865 VISC. MILTON & CHADLE *N. W. Passage* xii. (1902) 222 The three miners discovering that they were close to the Athabasca, had turned back to prospect the sources of the McLeod. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 162 A shaft is being sunk to prospect the ground.

c. *fig.* To survey as to prospects.

1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Strength* 10 Let us now cautiously prospect the resources of the future. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii (1880) 264 Prospect the place, look for an open space. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5/5 In prospecting the new year, he saw grounds for caution, but none for alarm.

6. *intr.* Of a mine, reef, or ore: To give (good or bad) indications of future returns; to 'promise' (well or ill). Also, to turn out, prove (rich or poor) on actual trial.

1868 F. WYNNER *Trav. Alaska* xxv. 282 If a speculation promises well, they may answer, 'It prospects well.' 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 60 I'd bet on the bed-rock is very rich, having prospecting from \$5 to \$10 to the pan. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 9/5 This stone is very rich in places, and some of it prospects fully 20 ounces to the ton.

Prospecting, *vbl sb.* [*f. ppec. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb *PROSPECT*.

+1. I. (*prospektjng*) Viewing, seeing. *Obs.*
1677 GULPIN *Demonal* (1867) 416 The expression intimates that the way which Satan took was different from common prospecting or beholding.

II. *Mining* (*prp spektjng*).

2. Surveying as to prospects; exploring or examining for minerals, the experimental working of a mine or reef.

1837 J. D. BORTHWICK *3 Years California* vi. 124 We abandoned it [our claim], and went 'prospecting.' 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Little real mining has been carried on, while much prospecting has taken place. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. & Phys. Geog. Victoria* 157 Tracts, which, in spite of careful prospecting, failed to yield gold.

b. *attrib.* Used, made, or done in prospecting, as *prospecting drill, mill, shaft, work*; *prospecting claim*, the first claim, marked out by the discoverer of the deposit.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 37 Prospecting-drills will be used to make a thorough examination of the best-appearing veins on the whole estate. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Hundreds of men began to sink what are called 'prospecting shafts', and a vast amount of low grade mineral was brought to bank. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD'

Miner's Right v. This would be but half the size of the premier or prospecting claim.

fig. 1891 *Athenaeum* 23 May 66a/2 Nothing could well look less promising than the first appearances which .. greeted Dr. Atkinson on his prospecting visit to Danby.

Prospecting, *pph.* a. [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.]

+1. That looks forward or foresees; provident.

1681 FLAVEL *Wich. Grace Ep.* to Rdr. 14 Man being a prudent and prospecting creature, hath the advantage of all other creatures in his foreseeing faculty.

2. *Mining* (*prp spektjng*) That prospects or searches for indications of gold, etc.

1848 *N. York Lit. World* 3 June (Bartlett), Two or three men with a bucket, a rope, a pick-axe, and a portable windlass. This is a prospecting party. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 213 There must be a prospecting party made up.

Prospection (*prospekshn*). Now *rare* [*n.* of action *f. L. prospicere*: see *PROSPECT sb.*]

1. The action of looking forward, anticipation; consideration of or regard to the future, foresight.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ix (1713) 18 A Principle that has a Prospection for the best, that rules all. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 185 This is great wisdom in prospecting, in taking care of the future. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii (1819) 282 That the prospecting, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator. 1831 CARLYLE in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 238 Such retrospections and prospectings bring to mind an absurd humour.

b. A seeing or beholding, a view.

1897 in *Chicago Advance* 29 July 135/2 The higher sense gives prospecting of a spiritual King and a spiritual Canaan.

2. The action of prospecting for gold or the like: see *PROSPECT v.* II.

1908 *Westm. Gas.* 31 Mar. 11/3 The directors authorised the prospecting of the swampy land with a view to ascertaining the possibility of working this.

Prospective (*prospektjv*), *a.* and *sb.* [*As* *adj.* ad. obs. *F. prospectif, -ive*, or *med. L. prospectivus* belonging to or affording a prospect, *f. L. prospicere*, ppl. stem of *prospicere*: see *PROSPECT sb.* and *-IVE*. As *sb.* a. obs. *F. prospective* (1553 in Godef.) a view, prospect; but in senses 1 and 2 short for *prospective glass*. Sometimes corresponding to the earlier *PERSPICITIVE*, *q. v.*]

A. adj. 1. Characterized by looking forward into the future; also, + having foresight or care for the future; provident (*obs.*).

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xii. 22 By prospective skill I find this day shall fall out ominous. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv 100 Be moderate, prospective, and cautious in stitching, and not too hasty. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) Cvi b, The French King and King of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and prospective too in this Affair. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. ix. 7 He was a retrospective rather than a prospective man.

+2. Used or suitable for looking forward or viewing at a distance (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Prospective stone*: cf. *PROSPECTIVE GLASS* 1. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSS *Vertues Comm.* (1878) 128 That olde Witch Lamea, who as the Poets frame, had broad prospective eyes to pull out and in at pleasure. a 1635 NAUNTON *Pragm. Reg.* (Arb) 60 It seems nature, to pleasure him the more, borrowed of Argus, so to give unto him a prospective sight. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 8 By the Magall or Prospective Stone it is possible to discover any Person in what part of the World soever.

+3. Fitted to afford a fine prospect or extensive view. Hence *fig.* Elevated, high, lofty. *Obs.*

1588 GRELINE *Metamorphosis* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 88 Desirous to heare what the meaning of this monument seated so prospective to Neptune, should be. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* iv 139 Being situate on moderate prospective heights. *Ibid.* ix. 416 A pleasant and prospective Country. a 1814 *Apostate* iii. in in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 328 It cannot be, that one so great, so lofty and prospective in his virtue, Should fall to such perdition. a 1877 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 206 Above this plain, after ascending a moderate acclivity, lies another both of them handsome grounds, and the latter finely prospective.

4. That looks or has regard to the future; operative with regard to the future.

1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Co.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 112/1 The usages and customs of this country have authorised a certain species of oaths, which he would denominate prospective oaths, as they generally are so. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv § 2 (ed. 2) 275 It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance, than that which, in all viviparous animals, is found in the milk of the female parent. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1887) 58 A prospective law, however severe, would have been mercy itself compared with this odious act. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 128 The fellowship should convey a prospective obligation to the prosecution of the studies intended to be promoted by the endowment. 1884 J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 354 The language of the 26th section is entirely prospective and not retrospective.

5. That looks forward or is looked forward to; that is in prospect; expected, hoped for; future.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 372 No measure which indicates prospective policy was taken. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xii, All the pupils above fourteen knew of some prospective bridegroom. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iii 150 Not only a large prospective but even a large immediate profit would be returned. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 376/2 A silly lording and prospective peer.

b. *sb.* Formerly (*prp spektjv*).

+1. A magic mirror: = *PROSPECTIVE GLASS* 1. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

[a 1430 *Chaucer's Sqr.'s T.* 226: see *PERSPECTIVE sb.* 2.]

1595 DANIEL *Delia* xxii. This heart made now the prospectus of care. 1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1882) 76 Highe throne, wherein all vertues made their seate. True prospective of immortalitie. 1604 DANIEL *Vis* 12 Goddesses Ded., And withal delivers her a Prospective, wherein she might behold the Figures of their Deities, and thereby describe them. 1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Seeming Wise* (Arb) 215 It is a Ridiculous Thing, to see what shifts these Formalists haue, and what Prospectives, to make Superficies to seeme Body, that hath Depth and Bulke. 1606 — *Sylva* § 8 Such Superficial Speculations they haue, Like Prospectives, that shew things inward, when they are but Paintings.

† 2 A field-glass, spy-glass, or telescope; *pl.* spectacles; = PROSPECTIVE GLASS 2. Also *fig.* *Obs.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water F) *Fennor's Defence* Wks ii 149/2, I haue lookt ouer with my best Prospective, And view'd the tenor of thy base Inuectiues. 1635 CORBET *Poems* 91 Lastly of fingers, glasses we contriue, And every fist is made a prospective. 1657 W. MORICE *Cena quasi Kouru* 1 35 Turning the wrong end of the Prospective, to make things at hand seem to be far off. 1674 *Dedus Cast. York* (Surtees) 235 To follow his calling of polishing glasses for prospectives and spectacles and myroscopes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind* 1 14 Those on board the Ship, saw, by their Prospectives, what was acted Ashore.

3. The action of looking out (*lit* or *fig*), cf. PROSPECT *sb.* 1. † At *prospective*, on the look-out (*obs.*) In *prospective*: in view (*lit.* or *fig.*); in prospect or anticipation. Now *rare*.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* 11 Wks (Rildg) 79/1 A quarter past eleven, and ne'e a nymph in prospective. 1616 J. LANR *Cont. Spr's T* xi 19 But lo, as Canac stood at prospective, Her glasse descried from fair a troope arriue. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 27 Now the day is gone, how short it appears! When my fond eye beheld it in prospective, it seemed a very considerable space. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Lane* ix, Four thousand a year now, and six in prospective!

† 4. A scene, a view: = PROSPECT *sb.* 3. *Obs.* 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abused* in Hazl. *Dandies* VII. 269 As prospectives, the nearer that they be, Yield better judgment to the judging eye. 1639 WORTON *Life of D. Buckham*, in *Reliq.* (1651) 93 The whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France, there now lay the prospective. 1745 P. TUDMAN *Fruit Anson's Voy* 188 When the Canal runs in a strait Line, as they usually do, it makes a Prospective at once stately and agreeable.

† 5. A pictorial view; *fig.* a description: cf. PROSPECT *sb.* 5, 6. *Obs. rare.*

1658 T. HIGGONS tr. *Busenello* (title), A Prospective of the Naval Triumph of the Venetians over the Turk. 1660 (*title*) A Landskip: or a Brief Prospective of English Episcopacy, Drawn by three skillfull hands in Parliament. Anno 1641.

† 6. A place for viewing, a look-out: = PROSPECT *sb.* 1 b. *Obs. rare*—1.

1616 R. C. TAMES *Whistle*, etc. 145 Be ther plac'd A prospective vpon the top of th' mast, Wherin 'tis fitt that careful diligence Keep euermore his watchfull residence. † b. A point of view. *Obs.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhyme* iv, Men, standing according to the prospectus of their owne humour, seeme to see the selfe same things to appeare otherwise to them, than either they doe to other, or are indeede in themselves.

† 7 The art of drawing in perspective: = PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 3; also, a perspective view. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* iii, I studie architecture too. I'd haue a house iust of that perspective. 1620-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1795) 42 The whole Work in Perspective, as when entire. *Ibid.*, The Ruin yet remaining drawn in Perspective. 1662 GERRIER *Princ* (1665) 5 An Exact Architect must haue the Art of Drawing, and Perspective. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* v. 11. (1699) 22 Those who work in Perspective, will so paint a Room, that the Light entring only through some little Hole, you shall perceiue beautiful and perfect Figures and Shapes.

b. *Her* (See quot.) Also *Comb.* prospective-wise, in perspective.

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Perspective*, or *Prospective*, is used, in blazon, to express divisional lines forming a kind of pavement with diminishing squares in perspective, as *paly barry*, or *barry bendy*, in *perspective*, or *prospective wise*.

† Prospective glass. *Obs.*

1. A magic glass or crystal, in which it was supposed that distant or future events could be seen. Also called *glass prospective*. Also *fig.*

1584 Tom Thunbe 298 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II 190 This cunning doctor looke A fine perspective glasse, with which he did in secret looke Into his sickened body downe. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 110 In a glasse prospectus I will shew Whats done this day in merry Fresingfield. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc) 26 If every coniuere had such a prospective glasse of his owne, they would neuer deale so much with the Diuell as they doe. 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 71 A Sybil old, That, in Times long and dark Prospective Glass Fore-saw what future dayes should bring to pass.

2. A spy-glass, field-glass, telescope. Also *pl.* spectacles, binocular glasses. Cf. PERSPECTIVE A 2.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 33 The Gunners scale is made in brasse at Tower Hill, with prospectue glasses. 1674 Phil Trans. VII 5065 He likewise shew'd his Highness a little Prospective Glass, made according to Mr. Newtons new Invention. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* xii, 168 He frequently observ'd what was done in the City from his Seraglio, by the help of some excellent Prospective-Glasses. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV 22 Discovering by Prospective glasses that they were coming down to attack him.

Fig. 1634 WITHER *Emblemas, Medit. on Pict.*, A glimpses faare off, through Faith's prospective glasse. 1641 MILTON *Animado*, Wks. 1851 III. 192 These free-spoken, and plaine harted men that are the eyes of their Country, and the prospective glasses of their Prince. 1678 *Donna*

Olimpia 150 And with the Prospective Glasses of their Ambition daily surveyed all Italy.

Prospectively, *adv* [f. PROSPECTIVE + -LY] In a prospective manner.

1 With outlook upon or consideration of the future, with foresight; also, in anticipation or expectation of something to come.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII 418 Prospectively maintaining the same harmony between the existing powers of the tree, and the exigencies of its new situation. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv 103 An annual outlay is applied—prospectively as scholarship, or retrospectively as fellowship.

2 With bearing upon or application to the future.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* 1 Rules which prospectively declare the rights and obligations which the State will enforce. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII 168/a The Judicature Act 1875 cannot apply prospectively to the Bankruptcy Act of 1883.

† 3. = PERSPECTIVELY *adv* 3 (for which in quot it may be an error; but cf. PROSPECTIVE *sb.* 7).

1557 RECORDER *Whetst.* HJ, These numbers can not be expressed aptly in flatte, but prospectively, as Dice maie be made in pictuature.

Prospectiveness, [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or character of being prospective.

1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* xviii (1822) 172 There is a want of that prospectiveness of mind, that surview, which enables a man to foresee the whole of what he is to convey. 1824 T. E. HOOK *Synings & Doings* III. 343 The symptomatic prospectiveness of the disease.

Prospectless (*prp* spektles), *a.* [See -LESS] 1. Having no prospect or outlook.

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 103 Wert thou hous'd in some dark or prospectless ground room. 1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 11 June, A palace as dismal and prospectless as if it stood 'on Stainmore's wintry wild'.

2. Without prospects for the future.

1878 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Seaforth* III. 1, Your boys, were born as penniless and as prospectless as mine. 1889 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* II. 11 27 A penniless, prospectless young man.

Prospector (*prospek'tor*, *prp* spektar). Also -er. [a. late L. *prospector* one who looks out, foresees, or provides, agent-n. f. *prōspek'tor*: see PROSPECT *sb.*]

One who prospects; in quotes., one who explores a region for gold or the like. See PROSPECT *v.* 4, 5.

1857 J. D. BORTHWICK *3 Years California* vi 124 A 'prospector' goes out with pick and shovel, and a wash-pan; and digs down till he reaches the dirt in which it may be expected that the gold will be found. 1862 *Times* 8 Apr. 1, Mi. Daniell may be a good prospector, and he may make the best of his 'claim', but the result is nil. 1884 *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 8 All the trains 'bring in new settlers and prospectors.

Prospectus (*prōspek'tūs*). Pl. prospectuses (rarely in L. form prospecti). [a. L. *prōspectus* (-ūs) a view, PROSPECT *sb.* So F. *prospectus* (1723 in Hatz-Darm.)] A description or account of the chief features of a forthcoming work or proposed enterprise, circulated for the purpose of obtaining support or subscriptions.

1777 *Life Goldsmith* G's Wks. 1786 I. Pref. 31 A design for executing an universal dictionary of arts and sciences, the prospectus of which he actually printed and distributed among his acquaintance. 1799 Boswell *Johnson* an 1747, His 'Dictionary of the English Language' was announced to the world by the publication of its Plan or Prospectus. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv (ed. 2) 62 The extent of injurious influence upon the public mind of certain prospectuses of education. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV 322 To put forth a lying prospectus announcing a new stock. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 685/a The plaintiff applied for shares in this company on the faith of the prospectus. *Mod.* He has obtained the prospectuses of several schools.

attrib 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 A rich specimen, though not for prospectus purposes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 9/1 The results are distinctly disappointing when compared with the prospectus estimates.

† Prosper, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ME. *prosperer*, a F. *prosperer* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *prosper*, *prosper-us* favourable, fortunate, prosperous: of uncertain origin. The form *prosper* is a. OF. *prospre* (12th c. in Littré)] Prosperous, successful.

1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* i. pr iv 8 (Camb MS) Thilke man hat made alwey assawtes ayens the prospere [v. r. prospere] fortunes of poore feeble folkkes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. v. 59 We pray the vissie, that thou may cum heyr Wyth prosper presens and full happy fute. *Ibid.* xi xiv 88 The pepill Tuscan. Seand the exemplill and prosper chans that tyd Of thar stowt duke.

Prosper (*prp* spær), *v.* [a F. *prosperer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prosperare* to cause (a thing) to succeed, to render fortunate, also absol., in late L. also to propitiate (God), in pass. to prosper, f. *prosper* adj.; see prec.]

1. *intr.* Of a person, community, etc.: To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to flourish, thrive, succeed, do well.

1460 FORRESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* xvi. (heading), How the Romaynes prospered whyles that hade a grete counsell. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1537) x6 b, They wente hole togyder, and prospered ryght well in theyr journey. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii xxvii. 202 Why wicked men have often prospered in this world. 1786 *Scotch Paraphr.* vii. iii Who, that tries th' unequal strife Shall prosper in the end? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 48 Enoch so prosper'd that at last A luckier or a bolder fisherman did not breathe. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 75 No false knight or lying priest ever prospered, I believe, in any age.

b. *intr.* Of things: To flourish; to turn out well. 1599 in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII 51 We will the said religion to prosper according unto the foundation of the house. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* 1 3 What soeuer he doth, it shal prosper. a 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 11 If such doings as this ever prosper. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 358 Well did all things prosper in his hand.

c. *intr.* Of plants: To thrive, to flourish. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 There were also vines planted in this Ilande, where they prosper so wel, that [etc.] 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 4 Where such Plants grow and prosper.

2. *trans.* To cause to flourish; to promote the prosperity or success of, to be propitious to.

1530 PALSER 668/1, I beseeche Jhesu prosper you in all your busyesses. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 61 b, God... cherisht and prospered them with all the blessings hee could. 1642 *Declat. Lords & Com., Ordinance* 13 Apr. 3 For prospering the common cause. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 1024 Whose frown can disappoint the prostrate strain, Whose approbation prosper—even mine. 1855 KINGSLAY *Wesiv.* 161 xxiii, If Heaven prospered them, they might seize a Spanish ship.

Hence *Prospering* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xx, This prayth for kinges Good prosperinges, Theyr realmes to have defence. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Poems* 10 *Pr. Henry* lxxvii, Every State by long experience findes, That greatest blessings prospering Peace imparts. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xviii 349 The pastor of a prospering church.

† Prosperable, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec + -ABLE] a. Prosperous, likely to prosper. b. Able or inclined to give prosperity; propitious.

1422 HOCCEVE *Learn to Die* 112 Horrible is thy presence, to him bat greuous To him bat yong is strong and prosperable. 1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xliii § 46 Vnesse God be prosperable to his purpose.

† Prosperance, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prosperare* to PROSPER: see -ANCE] = PROSPERITY.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 162 God the year of all goodnes graunte the prosperance and happy encrease.

† Prosperately, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—2. [f. *prosperare*, ad. late L. *prosperat-us* prospered + -LY] 1573-80 BARETT *Adv.* P 785 Prosperately, fortunately, with good lucke, *secundis auspibus*.

Prosperation (*prōsperat'jən*). *1. a. n.* Now only *diat.* [ad. late or med. L. *prosperat'jōnem*, n. of action f. *prosperare* to PROSPER. Cf. *obs.* F. *prosperation* (1512 in Godef.)] Prosperity.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxvii. xii. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) Be Church [might have be] preserved in greates prosperacioun. 1828 *Caven Glass* (ed. 2), *Prosperation*, success, good luck. 1836 HINCHLIFFE *Hist. Bathmley* 145 One old song 'was always sung at these meetings [Annual Churchwardens' Dinner], which I insert below 'Come, brave boys, prosperation Be to the Church and Nation!' 1883 BURNES *Shropsh. Folk-Lore* 471 [At Much Wenlock] each of the new burgesses was required to stand up in turn and empty the cup to the toast of 'Prosperation To the Corporation'.

Prospered (-ed), *ppl. a.* [f. PROSPER *v.* + -ED] Caused to prosper, blest with prosperity.

1651 CROMWELL *Let. to Speaker* 4 Sept in *Carlyle*, That the fear of the Lord, even for His mercies, may keep an Authority and a People so prospered, and blessed, humble and faithful. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 230 Wherein her Prospered Sedulousness gave her an Understanding much above her Age and Sex.

Prosperer (*prōsperar*), *rare* [f. as prec. + -ER] a. One who is prosperous or flourishing.

b. One who causes prosperity.

1633 D. RIGGERS *Treat. Sacram.* i. 161 A man that is no prosperer in grace. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 10 Others render *Shiloh*, The Peace-maker, The Prosperer.

Prosperity (*prōsperit'j*). [ME. a. F. *prosperité* (*prosperit'et*) a 1140 in Littré), ad. L. *prosperit'us*, -itatem good fortune, success, prosperity, f. *prosper*, *prosper-us*: see PROSPER *a.* and -ITY] The condition of being prosperous, successful, or thriving; good fortune, success, well-being.

1225 *Anor R.* 194 Uor be uttre wondunge is miscunge in aduersite, & ine prosperite bat limped to sunne. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* ii 47 The werk hadde prosperite in her hondis. 1406 HOCCEVE *La male regle* 34 Prosperite is blynd, & see ne maye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx 11 God gude the guid prosperite, Fair fortune and felicitie. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* i 1 188 You haue, I know, petition'd all the Gods for my prosperite. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaak's Lett.* (vol. II) 68 A Moderatour in prosperite; and a guide in aduersite. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 284 Prosperity is not apt to receive good lessons, nor always to give them. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv 143 The prosperity of any nation is in exact proportion to the quantity of labour which it spends in obtaining and employing means of life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2 357 The cause which prosperity had ruined revived in the dark hour of persecution.

b. *pl.* Instances of prosperity, prosperous circumstances.

1340 *Ayent* 24 be guodes of hap bych heynes, richesses, delices, and prosperites. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactica*, Ann. vi v. (1622) 128 The vicious and bad triumph with so great prosperities. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 32 Shewing all prosperities of the world, but trifles, and counterfeit gems, compared with eternall felicitie. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* ii. 467 What then, indeed, if mortals are not greater by the head Than any of their prosperities?

c. *attrib* and *Comb.* 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* iv. 17 These are prosperity-prosperities, holy-day servants, neuter passive Christians.

1889 *Standard* 26 Apr., The Budget which Mr. Goschen introduced... might have been a 'Prosperity Budget, had

the requirements of the country been normal. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 655/2 Households, who shall watch the prosperity-bringing fire with mingled joy and awe.

Prosperous (prɒˈspɛrəs), *a.* [a. obs. *F. prosperus* (15th c. in Godef.) = *It. prosperoso*: see *PROSPER* *a.* and *-OUS*.]

1. Having continued success or good fortune; consistently successful; flourishing, thriving.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 30/2 The first yere of your moost prospereux reigne. 1531 *TINDALE Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 58 Oure brethren were in prosperouse state then we. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen VI.* 1 i 32 The Battailles of the Lord of Hosts he fought The Churches Prayers made him so prosperous. 1638 *JUVEN'S Paint. Ancients* 88 In this same plane and prosperous way of emulation. 1771 *Junius Lett* 1 (1820) 260 In the most prosperous state of his fortune he was always the very man he is at present. 1878 *JENKINS Prin. Pol. Econ* 7 Political Economy inquires into the causes which make one nation more rich and prosperous than another.

2. Promoting or conducing to success, bringing prosperity; favourable, auspicious, propitious.

1445 in *Anglia XXVIII.* 273 While goodis be had in habundance & prosperus chaunces be falle. c. 1460 *J. MATHAM Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 153 Yt ys prosperus that day to passe the see with marchandise, and to wedde a wyfe. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 247 We sayled euer with prosperous wynde. 1599 *NASSHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 58 To try what kind of flesh meat was most nutritive and prosperous with a man's body. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1607 We had a prosperous gale, and plenty of provisions. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxiv 237 A prosperous hour shall bring to these happy returning.

3 *Comb.*, as *prosperous-looking* adj.

1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 31 'But, Lillas, you are well dressed, and prosperous-looking,' said the man.

Prosperously (prɒˈspɛrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a prosperous manner.

1. Successfully, with continued good fortune.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 38 § 2 Your most noble & royal Estate longe prosperously to endure. 1677 *MORVSON Itin* 1. 251 Upon Friday the eleventh of October, we sayled prosperously. a. 1714 *SHARPE Wks* V. 19 We are willing to trust God with any other concern, so long as that concern goes on prosperously. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11 71 For a time the intrigue went on prosperously and secretly.

2. Favourably, propitiously. *rare*.

1866 *DRAYTON Leg.* iv. 39 Be now abundant prosp'rously to aide The Pen prepar'd.

Prosperousness (prɒˈspɛrəsnes), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being prosperous; prosperity, success.

1648 *BOYLE Seraph Love* i. (1700) 3. I seldom use endeaours, whose prosperousness is more welcome to me, than those that aspire to serve Lindamor. 1872 *G. CHALMERS Dom. Econ. Ct Brit* 459 Yet, was that prosperousness accompanied, by unfavourable exchanges, and several bankruptcies.

Prospygmio (prɒˈspɪgmik), *a. Phys.* [f. *PRO-* + *Gr. σπρυγμός* the pulse + *-IO*: cf. *SPHYGMIO*.] Preceding the beat of the pulse.

1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 469 This is the period of 'getting up pressure', the 'prospygmio-interval' as Albutt terms it. *Ibid.* 930 This apparent origin of the murmur is suggested by the great protraction of the 'prospygmio' interval.

Prospysis (prɒˈspɪsɪs), *Pl. -es (-iæ). Path.* [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr. πρὸς ψύσιν* a growing on or to something, an attachment, adhesion, f. *πρὸς* to + *ψύσις* growth, cf. *πρὸς ψύσιν* to grow to or upon.] An adhesion; morbid adhesion of parts.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prospysis*, a Coalition, or growing together, as when two fingers are connected to each other. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I. 1747-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Adhesion*, Anatomists sometimes observe prospyses, or Adhesions of the lungs to the sides of the thorax, the pleura, and diaphragm. 1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Prospysis*, adhesion. In a more limited sense, this word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye.

Prospectant, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. prospiciens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *prospicere* to look forward.] Having foresight; provident. So **Prospectance** *Obs.*, **Prospectancy** *Obs.*, the action or quality of looking forward; foresight.

1654 *R. CODRINGTON tr. Justine* xlii. 503 But fortune prospectant to the Original of Rome, did provide a Woolf to give suck to the children. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Prospectance*, providence, fore-sight. [So 1775 in *ASH*, 1828 in *WEBSTER*; and in recent Dicts.] 1877 *J. L. PRACOCK Melancourt* vii, Well-grounded prospectancies of hopelessness and helplessness. *Ibid.* xvi, The second [reason] is most refined, abstract, prospectant, and canonical.

Prospectuous, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. prospectuosus* that may be seen afar, conspicuous (f. *prospicere*: see prec.) + *-OUS*.] Conspicuous; also, app, distinguished, 'fair to behold'.

1605 *A. WARREN Poore Mans Passions* Elij, Dutifull Loyalty would humbly greet My Person, passing the prospectuous streete. 1621 *LITTON Trm.* x. 499 The incircling Coast a nest of Corporations; and Meandering Forth from tip-toed Snadoun, the prospectuous murmur for matchless Majesty. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Prospectuous*, goodly or fair to see or behold, or which may be seen afar off. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 293/1 An Eagles head is an adornment only added to the handle to make it more prospectuous.

Prosporangium: see *PRO-* 2. *Pross*, *obs.* *Sc.* and *mod. dial.* f. *PROSE*. *Pross*, *obs.* *erron.* f. *PROWESS*; var. of *PRUCE Obs* *Prosses* (se, *obs.* f. *PROCESS*. *Prossession*, *obs.* f. *PROCESSION*,

Prossylogism, *Logic. Obs. rare*. [f. *Gr. πρὸς* in addition (added) to + *SYLLOGISM*. Cf. *PROSYLLOGISM*.] A syllogism added after either premiss of the principal syllogism, and furnishing the proof of that premiss.

1620 *T. GRANGER Div Logike* 281 A Prossylogisme is a reason, or prooff set after the principal Syllogisme, or some part thereof. Here both the proposition, and assumption are prooved by their Prossylogismes.

Prostaphæresis, etc., *obs. erron.* f. *PROSTH-*.

Prostasia, *Obs. rare*. In *proes-* [ad. *L.*

prostasia office of a president, a. *Gr. προστασία* a standing before or in front, f. *προστάνης* one who stands in front.] Precedence, pre-eminence.

1661 *H. D. Disc Liturgies* 41 [We] shall willingly allow him prostasia in that Art and Practice.

Prostate (prɒˈsteɪt), *sb. (a.) Anat.* [ad. *med. L. prostat-a* the prostate, ad. *Gr. προστράτης* one who stands before, agent-n. from *προστάναι* to set before - cf. *στὰς* placed, standing. (So *F. prostate*)] A large gland, or each of a number of small glands, accessory to the male generative organs, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the commencement of the urethra, in man and other Mammalia.

(In first quot. app. confounded with the seminal vesicles) 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* 189 An Horse or Bull may generate after castration, that is, from the stock of seminal matter, already prepared and stored up in the Prostates or glands of generation. c. 1720 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Guide* 1 ii. (1738) 17 There are several glandular bodies situated immediately before the seed bladders [in the horse], and are therefore called Prostates. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg Obs.* 234 The chief cases are those of enlarged prostates. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 146/1 In shape the prostate resembles a Spanish chestnut. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Ann. Life* 31 It is in accordance with general usage to speak of both of [the two other] sets of glands [in the male rabbit] as 'prostates', the smaller as the 'anterior' and the larger as the 'posterior prostates'.

b. *attrib. or adj.*, esp. in *prostate gland*

(In first quot. applied to the prostatic gland of Bartholin in the female, the homologue of the Cowperian gland.) 1754-64 *SMELLIE Med. Diet.* 1. 94 On each side of the *Meatus urinarius* are two small openings, the tubes of which come from the prostate gland. 1840 *G. V. ELLIS Anat* 582 The prostate gland, is situated at the front of the pelvis, and near the symphysis pubis.

Hence **Prostatagia**, pain in the prostate (Dunglison, 1842); **Prostatotomy** (prɒˈsteɪt(ə)kt(ə)m) [Gr. *πρὸς τμή* cutting out], excision of the prostate, or of part of it; **Prostatitis** (-aɪtɪs) [-ITIS], inflammation of the prostate; hence **Prostatitic** (-ɪtɪk) *a.*; **Prostaolith** [-LITH], a calculus formed in the prostate; **Prostatometer** [-METER], 'an instrument for measuring the prostate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Prostatorrhoea** (-rɪə) [Gr. *πρὸς ῥοή* flux], a discharge, esp. of mucus, from the prostate; **Prostatotomy** (-p(ə)t(ə)m) [Gr. *ρὸς* cutting], incision of the prostate; **Prostato-vesical** *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder], belonging to the prostate and bladder.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Prostatotomy**. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1621 Prostates removed by perineal prostatotomy. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Prostatitic** 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Prostatitic**, belonging to, or affected with, prostatitis. 1844 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, **Prostatitis**. 1860 *SIR H. THOMPSON Dis. of Prostate* (1868) 53 The morbid anatomy of acute prostatitis. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Prostatolith**. **Prostatometer** 1898 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, **Prostatorrhoea**. 1899 *CAGNEY Jackson's Clin. Diagn.* ix. (ed. 4) 425 Their presence in large numbers indicates prostatorrhoea. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Prostatotomy**. 1898 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* (1899) II. 85 The dumb-bell calculus is usually 'prostatove-sical' or encysted.

Prostatic (prɒˈsteɪtɪk), *a.* [f. as *PROSTATE* + *-IC*: cf. *F. prostatique* and *Gr. προστατικός*.] Pertaining to, produced by, or connected with the prostate. *Prostatic body, gland*, the prostate.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 459/1 Very little is known as to the uses of the prostatic body. 1846 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Ann. Chem.* II. 359 The prostatic fluid mixes with the semen... at the moment of emission. 1870 *ROLLESTON Ann. Life* Intro 54 [Birds have] no accessory glands appended to the generative canals, as the Cowperian, the prostatic glands, and the vesiculae seminales.

Prostemmate (prɒˈstemmæt), *Zool.* [f. *PRO-* 2 + *Gr. στέρμα*, -μα - a wreath: see *STEMMA*] An organ of unknown function situated in front of the eyes in some apterous insects of the lowest type of the order *Collembola*. Hence **Prostemmatic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prostemmate. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist* V. 193 Some of the *Collembola* possess a very curious structure called the prostemmatic or ante-ocular organ... The prostemmate is placed slightly in front of the group of ocelli.

Prostern, *v. Obs.* [a. *F. prosterner* (15th c. in *Littér.*), ad. *L. prosternere* to strew in front, throw down, prostrate, f. *prō*, *PRO-* 1 + *sternere* to lay flat.] *trans.* To cast down, lay flat, prostrate. (Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.*) Hence **Prosterning** *vbl sb.* = *PROSTERNATION*.

c. 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxv 93 His daughter Beatryse prostered or casted her self doune before her faders feet, on her knees humbly. 1588 *A. KING tr. Camillus Catech.* 79 We must humble and laue prosterne our selfe. 1612 *J. GORDON Epiphonemata* Elij, In... prayers there is a

threefold kinde of gesture. the first is a falling doune or prosterning of the body. the second is a bowing doune of the head to the ground. The third is kneeling.

Prosternal (prɒˈstɜːnl), *a. Entom.* [f. *PRO-* + *sternum* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the prosternum of an insect.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 93 They [*Elateridae*] extend the prothorax so as to bring the prosternal spine to the anterior part of the mesosternal cavity.

Prosternate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *med. L. prostern-ere*, collateral form of *L. prosternere* see *PROSTERN*] *trans.* = *PROSTERN* *v.*

1593 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 78 Wholy haue I bequeathed my penne and my spirit, to the prosternating and ensorowing the frontiers of sinne. 1651 *Biggs New Disp.* § 85 Tryp up and prosternat out strength. 1653 *E. CHISHOLME Cath. Hist* 394 Prosternating her lofty Spires, to the ground.

Prosternation, *Obs.* [a. *F. prosternation* (1599 in *Hatz.-Darm*), n. of action from *F. prosterner* or *L. prostern-ere*: see prec.] The action of prostrating or condition of being prostrated; prostration. Also *fig.*

1622 *DONNE Sermon* (ed. Alford) V. 93, I shall rise from the prostration, from the prosternation of Death. 1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* 17 Before the Patient hath suffered too great a prosternation of spirits. a. 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* II. 1 (1821) 33 Prosternations, uncouth gestures, and strange rites of worship. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Str B. Saphenil* I. 111 127 To the humiliating attitude of prosternation. 1819 *H. BUSK Banquet* II. 30 You call the oaks to witness the deceit. In prosternation at their aged feet.

Prosternum (prɒˈstɜːnm), *Entom.* [mod. *L.*, f. *PRO-* 2 + *sternum*.] The sternal, ventral, or under segment of the prothorax of an insect.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxxv, 544 The sternum or breast-bone of insects consists mostly of three distinct pieces... the first of these pieces, the sternum of the antepneustic or prosternum. 1833 *E. DOUBLEDAY in Entomol. Mag.* I. 474 The prosternum occupies the lower part of the prothorax. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist* V. 102.

Prosthaphæresis (prɒˈstəfæresɪs), *Astr.* *Pl. -eses (-isiz)*. Also 7-8 *erron.* *prosta-*; 8-9 *-eresis*. [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr. προσθαφαίρεσις* previous subtraction, f. *πρόσθε* (v before + *ἀφαίρεσις*: see *APHÆRESIS*)] The correction necessary to find the 'true', i. e. actual apparent, place of a planet, etc. from the mean place; the equation of the centre. (In quot. 1677 in more general sense)

1633 *H. GRILLBRAND in T. James Voy. R.ij*, The Prosthaphæresis of the ☉ orbe. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* II. 102 To Rectifie the Tables of the Sun's Declination by Prosthaphæreses. 1677 *R. CARY Chronol.* i. 1. i. vii 19 The Months alternatively of 29, and 30 days, except where necessity did require a Prosthaphæresis, either a Subduction, or else an Addition of one or more Days. 1870 *VINCE Astron.* x. 96 The difference of these two angles is called the equation of the planet's center, or prosthaphæresis. 1882 *MORTON Astronomers* 51 Tables of the prosthaphæresis and nychthemeron are given.

Hence **Prosthaphæretical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or involving prosthaphæresis. *rare* or *Obs.*

1635 *GILLBRAND Var. Magn. Needle* 5 Its necessary for the Seaman who sailes by his Compass, continually to search the variation, that so by the Prosthaphæretical application thereof, the true point of the compass may be rectified. 1690 *LEVYBOURN Curs. Math.* 813 Called the Prosthaphæretical Time, because it is wont sometimes to be added to, sometimes taken from the Time of the middle Syzygy.

Prostheca (prɒˈstɛkə), *Entom.* [mod. *L.*, ad. *Gr. προσθήκη* an addition, appendage, f. *προστίθεναι* to put to, add. Cf. *F. prosthèque*] A process on the mandibles in certain coleopterous insects. Hence **Prosthecal** *a.*, pertaining to the prostheca. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxxiii, 356 *Prostheca*, a subcartilaginous process attached to the inner side, near the base of the Mandibula of some *Staphylinidae*. 1879 *J. WOOD-MASON in Trans. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* 152, I refer to the prostheca of Kirby and Spence, and to the structures homologous with it in beetles other than *Staphylinidae*.

Prostheno (prɒˈstɛnɪk), *a. (sb.)* [f. *Gr. πρός* (PRO- 2) + *σθένος* strength + *-IC*] Having preponderance of strength in the anterior limbs or part of the body. *sb. pl. Ent.* Insects so characterized.

1863 *DANA* [see *Metasthenic* in *Meta-* 3]. **Prosthesis** (prɒˈstɛsɪs), [L., a. *Gr. πρόσθεσις* addition, f. *προστίθεναι* to put to, add. Cf. *F. prosthèse*.]

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word.

(The qualification 'at the beginning' may have arisen from associating *πρὸς* with *πρὸ*.)

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 180 *Prosthesis*. Of Addition. As thus. He did all to berattle hym. Whem appeareth that a syllable is added to this worde (rattle). 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 170 *Prosthesis*. A figure (contrary to *Aphæresis*) whereby a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word. 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's Law* 208 'Prosthesis' belongs to a class of terms denoting arbitrary processes, whose intrusion into the realm of language should be viewed with suspicion.

2. *Surg.* That part of surgery which consists in supplying deficiencies, as by artificial limbs or teeth, or by other means.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s. v., In Surgery *Prosthesis* is taken for that which fills up what is wanting, as it is to be seen in fistulous and hollow Ulcers, filled up with Flesh by that Art. Also the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are lost. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 477/2 Dental Prosthesis.

Prosthetic (prōs'tetik), *a.* [ad mod.L. **prostheticus*, ad. Gr. *prostherōs* of the nature of addition, giving additional power, *f. prostherōs* added, *vbl. adj.* of *προσθεῖναι* see prec. and -TO Cf. F. *prosthétique*]

1. *Gram.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter or syllable

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syrac Gram* 60 Some verbs are found to have Olaph prosthetic. 1852 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V 145 A prosthetic *s* in the Norwegian *struckte*, to shrink. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang* (1873) II 291 Prosthetic vowels are very common in Greek before certain double consonants. 1875 KENOUR *Egypt Gram* 63 The prosthetic use of *a* is not confined to words beginning with two consonants.

2. *Surg.* Pertaining to or of the nature of prosthesis see prec 2.

1902 *Brit Med J* 19 July 1801 The history of operative and prosthetic dentistry

Hence **Prosthetic** *adv.*, in the way of prosthesis; as a prefix.

1875 KENOUR *Egypt Gram*, 63, *n* is also sometimes used prosthetically

†**Prostibulum**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *prostibulum* a prostitute, also a brothel, *f. prostare* to stand forth publicly as for sale, *f. p̄o, PRO-1 + stare* to stand.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Prostibula*, an Harlot, or the Stewes.

†**Prostibulous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to a prostitute, meretricious; addicted to the company of prostitutes.

1595 BALE *Innys Both Ch* II G v b, The great gournours, and leaned lawers of the world, hath she made in manner of beasty dronekides, witlesse, faythlesse, and gracelesse, by their prostibulous doctrine. 1604 III. A iv, The aduoutereuse cardenals, the prostibulouse prelates and priestes.

†**Prostitute**. *Obs. rare*—*i.* App. a shortening, for the sake of rhythm, of **PROSTITUTE** B. 2 c.

1721 D'URVEY *Athen Jilt* Operas 184 Fortune thinking now her Prostite had For Youth's Excursions dearly paid.

†**Prostitute**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*a. F. prostituer*, ad. L. *prostituere* see next.] = **PROSTITUTE** v.

1530 PALSGR. 321 b/2 Better to lyue in wedlocke than thus to prostitute thy selfe and be at commaundement of all comers. 1631 A. WILSON *Swissers* III. iii, I must sue for what You prostitute to him. Am I less worthy?

Prostitute (prō'stitūt), *ppl. a. and sb.* [ad. L. *prostitu-tus* (tem *p̄o* *stituta* a prostitute), *pa. ppl.* of *prostitu-ere* to place before, expose publicly, offer for sale, prostitute, *f. p̄o, PRO-1 + statu-ere* to cause to stand, set up, place.]

A. adj. 1. Offered or exposed to lust (as a woman), prostituted; also more generally, abandoned to sensual indulgence, licentious. (Sometimes const. as *pa. ppl.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as *attrib.* use of B. 1).

1572 tr. Buchanan's *Detection Mary Q.* Scots Guy, One of hir awne traine, one past all shame and of prostitute vncchastite. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* IV. ii. (1886) 59 The diuill leith prostitute as *Succubus* to the man. A 1613 OVERBURY *A Wylde*, etc. (1638) 118 Shee baits her desires with a million of prostitute countenances and enticements 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. II. vii. (1651) 105 Noblems daughters, were prostitute to every common souldier 1706 *Reflex upon Kidnule* 155 Women of a prostitute character. A 1721 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 154 Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread. 1756 C. SMART *Horace's Sat.* I. iv. (1826) II. 39 His dissolute son, mad after a prostitute mistress, refuses a wife with a large portion

2. *fig.* Debased or debasing; abandoned; basely venal, devoted to infamous gain; corrupt. Now *rare*.

1563 MAN *Musculini's Commonpl* 43 These prostitute images openly sette up in Churches doe this harme, that they doe withdrawe mennes mindes from the consideration of God's maiestie shewed in his luely Creatures. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig Lett Ser* I. III. 229 We might draw a general contempt and hatred upon the University as men of most prostitute flattery 1704 SWIFT *T. T. 2nd Auth Apol.*, Illiterate scribblers prostitute in their reputations, vicious in their lives and ruined in their fortunes. 1754-6a HUME *Hist Eng* (1818) VIII. 236 No courtier, even the most prostitute, could go farther than the parliament itself towards a resignation of their liberties. 1788 A. HAMILTON *Federalist* No. 67 II. 226 So shameless and so prostitute an attempt to impose on the citizens of America.

†3. Given over, devoted; exposed, subjected (to something usually evil). Const. as *pa. ppl.* *Obs.*

1603 DRAVTON *Bar Wars* I. xxvi, Honour delected from that soueraine state, Now prostitute to infamy and hate. 1610 HEALRY *St. Avg. Cites of God* (1620) 120 The Moone can be eclipsed but at her full, and in her farther posture from the Sunne then is she prostitute to obnubilation. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Pref.*, As a matter of ease, exposed and prostitute to every Mother-wit, and to be attained without any great care or study. 1708 *Erasmus's Life Colet* in *Phenix* II. No. 17. 16 The Dean's table, which had been too much prostitute to excess, he reduc'd to frugality.

†b. Debased by being made common or cheap; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn, Ode to Himself* v, Leave things so prostitute, And take the Alcaic lute. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 19 This is so cheap and prostitute a custome all the World over 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II. xxxviii. 318 Yet was not the gracious reception which she gave prostitute and undistinguishing.

†4. Laid low before some one: perh. confused with **PROSTRATE** *a.* (Cf. B. 2 c, and next, 4)

1621 QUARLES *Esther* K iv b, Once more the Queen prefers an earnest suit, Her humble Body lowly prostitute

Before his Royal feet. A 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 627, I your most humble Subject prostitute at your foot, do most humbly beseech your Highness to be my good and gracious Lord.

B. sb
1. A woman who is devoted, or (usually) who offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, esp. for hire, a common harlot.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. iv. 627, I have seene houses as full of such prostitutes, as the schooles in France are full of children. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Feb. [During the Carnival at Rome] The streets swarm with prostitutes, buffoons, and all man'ers of rabble 1768 GOLDSM *Good n. Man* v i, Your friendship as common as a prostitute's favours 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1887) 521 A prostitute, seated on a chair of state in the chancel of Notre Dame

†b. A catamite. *Obs. rare.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr *Iustine* xxx 380 Her Brother Agathocles, a prostitute of an aspiring comeliness. 1602, Agathocles the Prostitute being joined to the side of the King, did govern the city

2. A person given over to infamous practices of any kind; an abandoned person. *b. esp.* One who debases himself for the sake of gain, a base hireling, a corrupt and venal politician. Now *rare*.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 134 To serve one man, a stranger, and a prostitute to all manner of licentiousness. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 407 Base Prostitute, thus dost thou gain thy Bread? Thus dost thou feed their Ears, and thus art fed? 1760-78 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* I. 50 The faithful and the perfidious, the prostitute and the patriot are confounded together. 1804 CURRIE in *Cassidy Papers* (1904) I. 130 He [Lord Brougham] is a notorious prostitute, and is setting himself up to sale

†c. A person entirely or abjectly devoted to another; a 'slave'. *Obs.* Cf. **PROSTITUTE** v. 3 a.

1624 DARCIER *Birth of Heresies* Ep. Ded., Your Highness most Humble and devoted prostitute Ab. Darcie 1634 J. CLAVELL *Recent.* Ded., Your most humbly devoted prostitute, J. C. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Flæ.* No. 45 (1754) 241 All this did not satisfy the revengeful president, and the abandoned prostitutes, his creatures.

Prostitute (prō'stitūt), *v.* [*f. L. prostitu-tus*, *ppl. stem* of *prostitu-ere*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To offer (oneself, or another) to unlawful, esp. indiscriminate, sexual intercourse, usually for hire; to devote or expose to lewdness (Chiefly *refl.* of a woman)

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I prostitute, as a comen woman dothe her self in a bordell house, *je prostitute*. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, He prostitute his abused body To that great gourmand, fat Apicius. And was the noted pathic of the time. 1612 BIBLE *Lev* xix. 29. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 59 She is an Adulteresse, impudent, prostitutes her self publicly 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xlii (1869) II. 563 He recovered his liberty by prostituting the honour of his wife. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 30 Israel, being wedded to God, estranged herself from Him, and prostituted herself to her idols.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To play the prostitute; to commit whoredom. Also *fig. Obs. rare*.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 143 Before it have defiled the bed of its reputation by prostituting to the adulterous embracings of a Cline Scrivener. 1747 *Gentil Mag.* 193 Ambitious Chloe prostitutes for fame.

c. *trans.* To seduce, debauch (a woman) *rare*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 ii. 30 It were a hard work for the adulterer to convince her he would prostitute, that the fact is lawful 1890 M. DAVITT in *Echo* 11 Dec 31/2 [He] need not succeed in prostituting the Irish cause as easily as he prostituted the wife of his friend

2. *fig.* To surrender or put to an unworthy, vile, or infamous use or purpose; to sell for base gain or hire, to defile, dishonour, profane, corrupt.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38 Thou hadst a Prophecie that thy Sanctuary should not be prostituted. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tr.* I. xiii, When Eve to Sinne her soul did prostitute A 1694 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 149 This Argumentation...made a great impression upon all Men who had not prostituted themselves to Cromwell and his Party. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 64 Certain Wits, who prostituted the noble flame of Poetry...to flatter the Lust and Ambition of the Roman Tyrants 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xix II 127 note, Posides, in whose favour the emperor prostituted some of the most honourable rewards of military valour 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii. § 1 340 Justice was prostituted in the ordinary courts to the royal will

†3. a. To offer with complete devotion or self-negation; to devote. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr *Pol Verg Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 255 And here me selfe am preste and readie eithr to prostitute mie bodie as a sacrifice for mie realme, or to throwe mie selfe into the middeste of mine enemies. 1611 RICH *Honest Age* (Percy Soc.) 12, I doe honour them, and I doe prostitute mie selfe for euer to doe them humble service 1677 BARROW *Serim* (1687) I. ix. 120 If God should in requital exact, that we adventure our health and prostitute all our earthly contents to his service.

†b. To expose, exhibit, subject, submit (to any destructive agency). *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II (1617) Ded., To publish my rude collections, and prostitute to your censuring the depth of my knowledge. 1683 *Brit Spec. Pref.* 7 [That] would prostitute the Lives of all his fellow Subjects to the Arbitrary Power of any prevailing Faction.

†c. To expose to shame; to expose, in a degrading manner to public view, or for public sale.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 233 The women couer their faces, contented to see with one eye, rather than to prostitute the whole face 1657 G. STANLEY *Halimont's Vind.* 68 Are not now all vulgar preparations of Minerals, prostituted in every Apothecaries shop? A 1680 BUTLER

Rem (1750) I 322 To vaile their Faces from public View, only to avoid prostituting the Majesty of their Persons to common Eyes

†4. Misused for **PROSTRATE** v. (Cf. prec., A. 4.) 1620 SHELTON *Quix* (1746) IV. ix. 69 He flung himself from his Horse, and with great Humility, went to prostitute himself before the Lady Teresa. 1624 *Darciar Birth of Heresies* xv. 61 Prostituting themselves before the Images. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orat* 94 Places wherein the Quellem is immediately prostituted beneath the Clay.

Hence **Prostituting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Abandonnement*, an abandonning...giving ouer, prostituting vnto others 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 247 She is plainly termed *rogyn*, which signifies not an Hostesse, but a pecuniary and prostituting Harlot 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 716 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, Marrying or prostituting, as befall.

Prostituted (prō'stitūt), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. vb. + -ED*.]

1. Devoted to lewdness, esp. for hire, as a woman.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Portr Faith* 123 Make, of professed nonnes prostituted harlots 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* II. xviii (1696) 279 Forced to Banish his Daughter Julia, for her Common, and Prostituted Impudence. 1782 BURKE *Sp. Marr Act Repeal Bill* Wks X. 140, I should feel for a son who married a prostituted woman, or a daughter who married a dishonourable and prostituted man.

2. *fig.* Devoted to base or shameful purposes, esp. to infamous gain; degraded, debased, corrupted (of persons (now rare) or things)

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63, I would...that all the illfavord copies of my nowe prostituted devises were buried. 1659 OSBORN *Wh.* (1673) 284 A too prostituted Familiarity breeds contempt. 1798 PENNANT *Hindustan* II. 104 The encouragement which his prostituted Ministry had given to vices 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* I. i, That galaxy of prostituted genius of which Charles II was the centre

†**Prostitutely**, *adv. Obs. rare*—*i.* [*f. PROSTITUTE a. + -LY*.] In a 'prostitute' or abandoned manner; lewdly.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night* Ded., To think that she should prostitutely show them her secrets, when she will scarcely be looked upon by others.

Prostitution (prō'stitūshn), [*ad. late L. prostitu-tion-em*, n. of action *f. prostitu-ere* to **PROSTITUTE**. Cf. F. *prostitution* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The action of prostituting or condition of being prostituted.

1. Of women. The offering of the body to indiscriminate lewdness for hire (esp. as a practice or institution); whoredom, harlotry.

1553 EDDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 17 By whiche comen prostitution of the quene [in Calicut] he may well iudge that the chyliden bone of her are not to be esteemed as his owne 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 339 The most noble of that Nation there (dedicating shall I say?) or prostituting their daughters, where after long prostitution with their Goddesses, they are given in marriage, none refusing such matches. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 4 As if they stood there to sell their Persons to Prostitution 1878 C. L. WAKE *Evol Morality* II 99 Prostitution seems never to have been recognised at Rome as a legal institution.

b. *personified.* 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 60 Till prostitution elbows us aside In all our crowded streets.

†c. *transf.* A prostitute, a harlot. *Obs. rare*—*i.* 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i, I may grace her with the name of a Curtizan, a Backslider, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but when all comes to al's but a plaine Pung

2. *fig.* Devotion to an unworthy or base use; degradation, debasement, corruption

1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 47 Peoples prostrations of.. [Civil Liberties and Properties] when they may lawfully helpe it, are prophane prostitutions. 1704 CLARENDON'S *Hist Reb* III. Ded 14 A prostitution of all Manners in contempt of all Government 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 103 ¶ 1 Many Professions of Kindness and Service are a Prostitution of Speech, seldom intended to mean Any Part of what they express. 1740 JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks IV. 457 The honour of knighthood, an honour in that illustrious reign not made cheap by prostitution 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1894) I. vi. 229 They live, on the prostitution of their talents to gratify personal animosities.

†3 app. misused for **PROSTRATION**, overthrow.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 Heaven...shall be made an Artillery-house of Haile-stones, and no Planett shall revolve any thing but prostitution and vastity.

Prostitutor (prō'stitūtār). Also 7-*er.* [*a. late L. prostitu-tor*, agent-n. *f. prostitu-ere* to **PROSTITUTE**: see -OR. Cf. F. *prostitu-tur*.] One who prostitutes (usually in *fig.* sense: see the vb.)

1611 COTGR., *Abandonneur*, an abandonner...giver ouer, prostitutor of. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. viii. (1848) 325 Difference betwixt the Contentment of this calm admirer of Beauty, and that of a greedy and unconfin'd Prostitutor of his Heart to it. 1761 HURD *Lett. to Warburton* 18 Mar., Lett. (1809) 322 A reproof. of the Prostitutors of the Lord's Supper. 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 11 June 3/3 They believe they have facts sufficient to put some of the prostitutors of the ballot behind the bars.

|| **Prostomium** (prō'stō'miŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *προστόμιον*, lit. a fore-mouth, or something before the mouth. see **PRO-2** and **STOMA**.] The part of the body situated in front of the mouth in certain invertebrates, as molluscs and worms, and in embryos; the pre-oral region. Hence **Prostomial** *a.*, pertaining to, constituting, or situated on the prostomium; **Prostomial** *a.*, furnished with or characterized by having a prostomium.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool* 149 There is always a considerable portion of the body situated in front of the mouth, constituting the so-called 'pre-oral region', or prostomium. 1889 E. R. LUNKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 639/2 The Mollusca are sharply divided into two great lines of descent or branches, according as the prostomial region is atrophied on the one hand or largely developed on the other. 1886 A. G. BOURNE *ibid.* XXXI. 6/1 The development of a prostomian condition. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 184 (Mollusca) Eyes absent on the prostomial region of the adult. *ibid.* 315 Plate XII Earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). The fifteen anterior somites, the 'prostomial segment' counting as the first.

Prostrate (prō'strāt), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad. L. prōstrātus*, *pa. ppl. of prōstern-ere*: see PROSTERN.]

1. In strict use, lying with the face to the ground, in token of submission or humility, as in adoration, worship, or supplication; more loosely, lying at full length or with the body extended flat (on the ground or other surface), in a horizontal position. Often predicative or quasi-adv. with *lie, fall*, etc.

a 1280 *Sauvignat* 259 in Hortism. *Alleg. Leg.* (1878) 97 Prostrat heo fel ben to grounde And preyed to God bus in bat stoude. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xxv. 36 He fel doun prostrate in his praiers before an auter in be churche. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr* 15 Here we lye prostrate for to offere our prayes to god. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. xxx. (1541) 48 To them, which have feeble digestion, it is good to slepe prostrate on their bealies. 1644 H. MORE *Song Soul* i. iii. 1. Whiles we on grassie bed did lie prostrate. 1706 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. i. Finding us all prostrate upon our faces (for so I gave order) they pinioned us. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Ister* ii. xv. O'er my prostrate kinsman stand The ruthless murderer. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 27 Some lay prostrate, their foreheads touching the ground.

b. Of things usually erect, as trees, walls, pillars, etc.: levelled with the ground, overthrown.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 121 Great quantities of subterranean Woods, lying low to 20 Ells below the Surfaces of the Ground, prostrate towards the East. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe Ryl* vii. 240 The mournful waste Of prostrated altars.

c. Sometimes const. as *ppl.* = PROSTRATED. 1592 SPENSER *Verg. Gnat* 558 For loftie type of honour. . is downe in dust prostrate.

2 *fig.* Laid low in mind or spirit; submissive, overcome, overthrown, powerless.

1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI.* i. li. 177 Looke gracious on thy prostrate Thrall. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. 1, Let us avoid the opposite extremes Of negligence, supine, and prostrate fear. 1804 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *Catins*, Ye men of prostrate mind, A seemly reverence may be paid to power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1 278 The violent reaction which had laid the Whig party prostrate. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xvi. (1880) 294 William III took active steps to restore the prostrate industry of the country.

b. In a state of physical exhaustion or complete weakness, unable to rise or exert oneself.

1871 MACDOUG. *Mem. Palmos* vii. 90 Puts nerve and sinew into the most prostrate arm. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Daughter*, etc. 284 'How was she?' 'Very prostrate and at this hour feverish'. 1887 *Sportsman* 25 July 2/1 At the present moment we are so 'prostrate', that we have not strength enough to go to the treasure chamber.

3. *Bot.* In its habit of growth, lying flat upon the ground; procumbent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 430 Stem prostrate, striking root. *ibid.* III. 62 Stem and root-leaves prostrate, longer than the branches. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 432/1 (*Cerasus*) *prostrata*, the spreading cherry. A small prostrate bush, found on the sea-coast of Candia. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. L.* 3 A prostrate stem runs along the ground, and never becomes erect.

b. Closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, prostrate hairs or setae.

B. *sb.* One who is prostrate, or lying flat, as a suppliant, a vanquished foe.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 20 The ancient Prophets and holy men were called *Nephilim*, *prostrantes*, or *Prostrantes*, that is prostrates or fallers downe. 1676 ORWAY *Dona Carlos* i. 1, To lie a Prostrate at her feet. 1691 HEYVICK *Misc. Poems* 40 'Twill sully all your former glorious Fame To say, You such a Prostrate overcame.

D. = PROSTRATOR 2.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. v. § 8 Being taken and admitted to the next degree of prostrates, at the feet yet behind the back of that angel representing God, whom the rest saw face to face. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Prostrates near the Sacred Desk are plac'd, By Self humiliations more debas'd.

Prostrate (prō'strāt), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *ppl. prostrāt*; also *6* prostrate. [*f. L. ppl. stem prōstrāt* - see prec. Sense 1 may have arisen out of the reflexive sense 3; but the latter has not been found so early. (Formerly stressed *prostrāte*.)]

† 1. *intr.* To become prostrate; to fall down flat before some person or thing, in token of reverence or submission. = sense 3. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Jan be nounce all prostrate downe be fore þe gree, when 'Kerleleoun'. 1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.*, *Prostrate*, to fall downe flat on the ground. 1772 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. x. When I am Lord of the Universe, the sun shall prostrate and adore me! 1755 ANONY. *Mem.* (1760) I. 268 We must even prostrate before the block they call her image.

2. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground, etc.; to throw down, level with the ground, overthrow (something erect, as a house, a tree, a person).

1483 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* v. vii. b. He prostrat mony a M. 1531-2 *Act 23 Ryl. VIII.* c. 5 To. prostrate and overthrowe all suche mylles lockes. hebbinge weares,

and other impedimenes. 1594 SPENSER *Anoretti* lvi, A storme, that all things doth prostrate [*ruine* ruinat]. 1692 RAY *Disc* ii. v. (1732) 232 These Trees were broken down and prostrated by the force of. tempestuous Winds. 1726 POPE *Odys* xix 581 Heav'n. Shall prostrate to thy sword the Sutor-crowd. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl* II. xxi. 213 They tied the dogs down and prostrated themselves, to escape being blown off by the violence of the wind. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxiv, Pebble from sling Prostrates a giant.

† b. *fig.* To overthrow (a measure, etc.). *Obs. rare.* 1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 82 My Lord of Newcastle. would not give any new commission unless some just cause was shown to prostrate y^e King had given.

3. *refl.* To cast oneself down prostrate; to bow to the ground in reverence or submission.

1530 FALSGR. 668/2 So soone as ever he came byfole the sacrament, he prostrate hym selfe with moost hygie reverence. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 24 The Moores. prostrated and humbled them selues before the sayde great Master. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrastus* i. 49 When they prostrate themselves, that signifies that they adore God. 1732 LEPIARD *Sethos* II. x 455 Sethos, upon entering, prostrated himself at his feet. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 Going the rounds of the sacred place, prostrating himself at every shrine.

4. *trans fig.* To lay low, overcome; to make submissive or humble; to reduce to helplessness.

1654 EDEN *Let.* i. Aug. in *Decades*, etc. (A1b) p. xliii/v. The greifes of aduerser fortune, dyd so muche prostrate my mynde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 46 Her Adversaries conceive, had she not been laid there, the happiness of England had been prostrated in the same place. a 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 370 When you read any great mystery recorded in holy writ, you are to prostrate your reason to divine revelation. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxx. IV. 150 It was adverse to any treaty which would not completely prostrate Athens under its rule.

b. To reduce to extreme physical weakness or exhaustion. said of disease, fatigue, and the like.

1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. iii. 368 On calling for a lady, he was told that she was 'quite prostrated', which on explanation proved to be ill in bed. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiii. 145 He appeared exceedingly low and prostrated. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 424 Fever rapidly prostrates the energies.

† 5. To lay down at the feet of a person; to submit, present, or offer submissively or reverently. *Obs.*

1583 H. D. *Godlie Treat* 4 Being bold in all humilite to prostrate this little booke before your honour. 1588 CAVENDISH in Beveridge *Hist. India* (1862) I. ix. 210 All which services, with myself, I humbly prostrate at his majesty's feet. 1669 PLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 87 Thus I desire I may have the liberty to prostrate to the most illustrious Royal Society. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 76 Before them they prostrate Victuals.

† b. To lay down, lower to the level or cognizance of. *Obs. rare.*

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I 605 God never prostrates his Secrets to Minds disobedient to what they do already know.

Hence Prostrated *ppl. a.*, Prostrating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan* vii. 96b, A Lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered, and gently yf the man fall downe naked before him, and except it be in great hunger he hurteth not sicke humble prostrated proyes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Prostration*, a prostrating, or falling at ones feete. 1656 EARL MORRIS *tr. Boccacini's Advers. fr. Pernass.* i. viii. (1674) 20 By humble prostrating of their service. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 354 That gentleman reported the prostrated hopes of the over-sanguine goldhunters. 1890 *Athenium* 4 Jan. 17/2 To fight so long and bravely against the prostrating effects of a wasting illness.

Prostrately, *adv. rare*. [*f. PROSTRATE a. + -LY* 2.] In a prostrate manner or position.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 189 The hour is cum, when the fle must die, For which he welch, at spiders footes prostrat. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperite* 183 Those who prostrately bowed their knees to adore him, now jested at him.

Prostration (prō'strāshn) [*a F. prostration* (14th c. in *Hatz.*-Darm.) or *ad. late L. prōstrātōnem*, *n.* of action *f. prōstern-ere*: see PROSTERN.]

1. The action of prostrating oneself or one's body, esp. as a sign of humility, adoration, or servility; the condition of being prostrated, or lying prostrate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b. And there with genuflections or kneylings, incynacions, prostracions, or other reuerence, to aske y^e mercy of god. 1622 [see PROSTERNATION]. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* IV. xxxvi. (1653) 86 The comely prostrations of the body in time of Divine Service, is very exemplary. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. v. (1673) 369 After his usual Prostrations in the Church as if unworthy either to stand or kneel. 1758 J. S. LE DRAI's *Obsuro Surg.* (1771) 185 No Prostrations could reduce the Hernia. 1823 GILLIES *tr. Aristotle's Rhet.* I. 178 Among barbarians honour is denoted by humble prostrations of the body. 1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 384 Though the loss of power to resist which prostration on the face implies, does the back, yet it is great enough to make it a sign of profound homage. 1883 *Quida* *Wanda* I. 5 The villagers came tumblingly around and made their humble prostrations.

2. *fig.* The mental attitude which is implied in prostrating the body; veneration; abject submission, adulation; humiliation, abasement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* i. vii. 25 Not is only a resolved prostration unto Antiquity a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but also a confident adherence unto any Authority. 1755 *Young Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 199 For that bountiful giant, what adoration is due? With prostration profound I cannot but adore. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxii. 347 The prostration of the intellect. 1849 TWEEDIE *Life F. Macdonald* ii. 255 To read the

record of his profound prostration and abasement is at once humbling and joyous.

3. *fig.* Debasement of any exalted principle or faculty.

1647 [see PROSTITUTION 2]

4. Extreme physical weakness or exhaustion, also extreme mental depression or dejection.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.*, *Apol.* 14, I can hardly. speak above an hour without the prostration of my strength. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 358 There is a sudden Prostration of the Strength or Weakness attending this Colick. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 109 Distinguished by the unusual prostration of strength. 1828 WEBSTER, *Prostration* 3 Great depression, dejection as, a prostration of spirits. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. x. Exhibiting great wretchedness in the shivering stage of prostration from drink. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1377 An appreciable number of the guilty died of nervous prostration.

5 The reduction of a country, party, or organization to a prostrate or powerless condition.

1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxxvi. 472 The prostration of Greece under the Turkish yoke. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 224 The result of the war was the complete prostration of Persia before the power of Russia. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 295 The exaggerated notions of the utter prostration and dissolution of the empire then prevalent.

Prostrative (prō'strā'tiv), *a. rare*. [*f. L. ppl. stem prōstrāt* - (see PROSTRATE *v.*) + -IVE.]

a. Having the quality or faculty of prostrating. b. Characterized by prostration or abjectness.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro. 131 The more palpable the deficiency the more prostrative, the more irresistible the force. 1850 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. xiii. 278 Not much relishing the prostrative nature of the fellow's respectfulness I walked aft.

Prostrator (prō'strā'tor, prō'strā'tor) *rare* [*a. late L. prōstrātor*, agent-n. *f. prōstern-ere*: see PROSTERN.]

1. One who overthrows or throws down prostrate.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* ii. xii. 180 Common people are the great and infallible prostrators of all Religion, virtue, honour, order, peace, civility and humanity, if left to themselves. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 165 [The] Bishop of London. Prostrator-General of understandings and wills.

2. *Ecl.* *Hist.* Used (chiefly *pl.*) as a rendering of Gr. *γυναικίνορες, ὑποκίνορες*, or *L. genuflectentes, prostrati*, the third order of penitents in the early Church (see *quots*). Cf. KNEELER 2.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergy* vii. *Vade M.* ii. 51 Next above the Hearers were the *ὑποκίνορες, Prostratores*, so call'd because tho' they were dismissed with the Catechumens, yet not before they had prostrated themselves before Bishop, Clergy, and Communicants. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chs. Priesth.* (1847) II. 303 They put down those, into the station of penitents and prostrators. 1843 HAMMOND *Def. Faith Econ. Councils* 31 The third order of penitents, called... kneelers or prostrators, because they were allowed to remain and join in certain prayers particularly made for them, whilst they were kneeling, or prostrate on the ground.

Prostyle (prō'stā'il), *sb.* and *a. Anc. Arch.* [*ad. L. prostylōs* adj. having pillars in front, also *sb.* (Vitruv.) a. Gr. *πρόστυλος*: see PRO-2 and STYLE *sb.* Cf. F. *prostyle* (1691 in *Hatz.*-Darm.)]

A. *sb.* A portico in front of a Greek temple, of which the columns, never more than four in number, stood in front of the building.

1697 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* (1723) 30 The Prostyle, whose Station being at the Front consisteth of only four Columns. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Prostyle*, whose Station was in the front of a Temple, or other great Building.

B. *adj.* Having a prostyle.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Prostyle*, that which has Pillars before only; which was one sort of the Temples of the Ancients. 1810 RIDDIN *Anc. Archit.* (1821) 125 *Prostyle*,... according to Vitruvius, the second order of temples. 1850 LITTECH *tr. C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 288 (ed. 2) 317 Temples are divided into prostyle, with poricoes on the front, and amphiprostyle, at the two ends. 1883 J. T. CLARKE *Reber's Anc. Art* 200 The next step was the removal of these side walls [*antae*]. and the prostyle temple was thus obtained.

Pro-substantive, -ly: see PRO-1 4.

† **Pro-sult**. *Obs.* *are* -1. [*ad. L. *prōsult-um*, neut. *pa. ppl. of prōsilire* to leap forth; or *f. PRO-1* after *RESULT sb.*] That which issues forth: the resulting issue.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 35 What is amisse in the mould, will musfashion the pro-sult.

Prosy (prō'si), *a* [*f. PROSE sb. + -Y*]

1. Resembling, or having the character of, prose. Sometimes = PROSAIC 2, commonplace, matter-of-fact, but usually with emphasis rather than the tiresome effect than on the intrinsic quality: commonplace and tedious; dull and wearisome.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxi, During this prosy statement of the ghost's. *ibid.* xxxi. This address, was of a very prosy character. 1838 MEN *L. Diss & Disc.* *A. de Vigny* (1859) I. 327 If prolix writing is vulgarly called *prosy* writing, a very true feeling of the distinction between verse and prose shows itself in the vulgarism. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xxvii, Mrs. Pennythorne went on talking to his friend in her own quiet, prosy way. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 351/2 To be preferred to the prosy monotony of judicial life.

2. Of persons. Given to talking or writing in a commonplace, dull, or tedious way, prosing.

1838 LYTTON *Alone* ii. ii, A sensible, though uncommonly prosy speaker. 1850 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* ii. xvi. (O. H. S.) 181 The parents are all benevolent, affable and prosy.

Prosylyte, obs. form of **PROSELYTE**.

Prosylogism (prɒsɪˈlɒɡɪzəm) *Logic*. [ad. med. L. *prosylogismus* (Boeth.), ad. Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*. See **PRO-** and **SYLLOGISM**.] A syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major or minor premiss of another syllogism.

184 FENNIR *Def. Syllogism* (187) 43 Which reason with the prosyllogismes of the antecedent being reduced into a syllogism, he answered 1697 tr *Burgersdicius Logic* II xiii. 58 A Prosylogism is then when two Syllogisms are so contained in five Propositions, as that the Conclusion of the First becomes the Major or Minor of the Following, as, For Example, this, Every living thing is nourished, But every Plant is a living thing, And therefore every Plant is nourished. But no Stones are nourished. And therefore no Stones are Plants. 1745 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6. 1884 tr. *Lotus's Logic* § 96 Every conclusion of a syllogism may become the major premiss of another syllogism, the first is then called the *prosylogism* of the second, and each one that follows the *episylogism* of the one which preceded it.

So **Prosylogistic**, **Prosylogistical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a prosyllogism.

1588 FRAUNCE *Levi's Log* I. iii. 79 This now is a new and prosyllogistical argument, for from the very natural definition of the argument it self 1652 URQUHART *Feucl* Wks. (1834) 292 Mounting the scale of their probation upon the prosyllogistical steps of variously-amplified confirmations.

Prot-, the form of **PROTO-** used before a vowel.

Protactio, *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *προακτιν-ος* placed in front, f. *προακτίνω* to place before in front.] Placed in front; giving a previous explanation, introductory. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Protagon (prɒˈtæɡɒn). *Physiol. Chem.* [a. G. *protagon* (Liebreich), f. Gr. *πρωτ-ος* first + *αγων*, neut. pres. ppl. of *αγων* to lead.] A highly complex crystalline substance, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in brain and nerve tissue.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xli. 407 The Brain and other nerve centres contain a substance termed Protagon 1871 H. SPILLER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. i. v. 83 Fibrous nerve tissue is chemically distinguished from vesicular nerve tissue by the presence of a substance called protagon 1904 TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Physiol. Psychol.* I. 54 Protagon, a highly complex body, to which Liebreich (*Ann. Chem. & Phys.* CXXIV. (1885) 29) has assigned the empirical formula C₁₁H₁₄N₄P₂O₂.

Protagonist (prɒˈtæɡɒnist). [ad. Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής* an actor who plays the first part, f. *πρωτος* first + *αγωνιστής* one who contends for a prize, a combatant, an actor, f. *αγωνίζεσθαι*: see **AGONIZE**. So *F. protagonistes* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1. The chief personage in a drama, hence, the principal character in the plot of a story, etc.

1871 DRYDEN *Ess. Love Pref.* B. 5. (ed. Keat) I. 141 This charge'd upon me that I make dejected Persons my protagonists, or the chief persons of the drama. 1770 BARTLET *Journ. & Lond. to Genoa* III. 27 The Devil in Spanish plays, is generally the protagonist of those in which he is introduced. 1857 BIRCH *Am. Pottery* (1858) I. 321 The earth-shaker Pheidon, the sea god, appears as a subordinate in many scenes, and as a protagonist in others.

2. A leading personage in any contest; a prominent supporter or champion of any cause.

1839-50 BAILEY *Festus* xxxv. (ed. 5) 554 Thou the Divine Protagonist of time, The everlasting sacrifice. 1849 DE QUINCY *Conversations* Wks. 1860 XIV. 166 The great talker—the protagonist—of the evening 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 53 If social equity is not a chimera, Marie Antoinette was the protagonist of the most execrable of causes.

Protamine (prɒˈtæmɪn) *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, **PROTO-**, 1, 3 c + *AMINE*.] One of the simple proteins, a basic organic substance C₁₆H₂₃N₇O₂. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1907 HOWELL *Textile* Physiol. 895-6 Miescher discovered that the heads [of spermatozoa of salmon] are composed of nucleic acid united with a basic albuminous body, protamine. The protamines differ from most other protein compounds by their relative simplicity.

Protamnion, etc.: see **PROTO-** 2 b.

Protandrous (prɒˈtændrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. **PROT(O)-** + **-ANDROUS** = **PROTANDROUS**, opposed to *protogynous*.]

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 812 Dichogamous Flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 219 Dichogamous flowers are Protandrous (or Protogynous), when the anthers mature and discharge their pollen before the stigma of that blossom is receptive of pollen.

So **Protandria** *a.* = **PROTANDROUS** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Protandris** (Webster 1890), **Protandry** = **PROTANDRIA**: opposed to *protogyny*.

1882 NATURE *Nature* (Andrade). The terms protandry and protogyny used by Hildebrandt to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. & Ferns* I. 87 When the pollen is ripe before the stigma termed protandry.

Pro tanto: see **PRO** 9.

Protarch (prɒˈtɑːk). *rare*. [ad. Gr. *πρωταρχης*, f. *πρωτος* first + *αρχος* ruler.] A chief ruler. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 190 In the age of the Apostles, the highest Order in the Church, under the Apostles, were national Protarchs or Patriarchs.

|| **Protarsus** (prɒˈtɑːsɪs). *Entom. Pl.* -sɪ (-sɪ). [f. **PRO-** 2 + **TARSUS**.] The tarsus of the first or fore leg of an insect. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Protasis** (prɒˈtæsɪs). [Late L., a. Gr. *πρότασις* a stretching forward, a proposition, (major)

premiss, a hypothetical clause, a problem, the first part of a play, f. *πρό*, **PRO-** 2 + *τάσις*, n. of action f. *τείνω* to stretch.]

1 That which is put forward, a proposition, a maxim *rare*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protasis*, a Proposition or Declaration 1785 in JOHNSON 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210 It is a universally received protasis among grammarians that the first terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action.

2 In the ancient drama, The first part of a play, in which the characters are introduced and the subject entered on, as opposed to the *epitasis* and *catastrophe*. Also *fig.*

1616 R. C. Trimer's *Whistle*, etc. (1871) III. 1 Thou shalt be both the protasis & catastrophe of my epistle 1632 B. Jonson *Magu. Lady* I. 1. Do you look, master Damplay, for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them to the catastrophe. 1773 SWIFT *Parody* *F. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 143. I am sick of the dictum, of the protasis, of the epitasis, and the catastrophe—Alas, what is become of the drama? 1815 Mr. De Castro I. 259 Thus far by way of protasis to the matter the epitasis whereof comes next.

3 *Gram. and Rhet.* The first or introductory clause in a sentence, esp. the clause which expresses the condition in a conditional sentence; opposed to the *apodosis*.

1698 MURDER *Who* (1672) 77 Let us examine and consider a little of the Protasis, whereof the words I have now read are the Apodosis 1899 ROSE *Lat. Gram.* IV. § 205 A subordinate (relative, temporal, causal, concessive, or conditional) sentence is often called the protasis, the principal (i. e. demonstrative, conditioned, &c.) sentence is often called the apodosis.

4. *Ancient Prosody*. The first colon of a dicolon line or period 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protastacme, -astacus see **PROTO-** 2 b.

Protatic (prɒˈtætɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *protaticus*, a. Gr. *πρωτατικ-ος*, f. *πρότασις*: see **PROTASIS**. Cf. *F. protatique*.] Of or pertaining to the or a protasis; in *protatic character, person*, appearing only in the protasis (sense 2).

1668 DRYDEN *Diana* *Poet. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 61 There are indeed some protatic persons in the Ancients, whom they make use of in their plays, either to heat or give the relation. 1881 *Birmingham Daily Post* 30 July 7/4 The protatic character of Davies found a competent representative.

Hence **Protatically** *adv.*, in the protasis 1865 F. HALL in *Reader* 1 Apr. 371/3 He will have made out his case completely on showing that *quid* or *who* was employed, so early as 1555, as equivalent, save protatically, to *he who*, or *rather to whoso, whosoever*.

Protaxional see **PROTO-** 2 b.

|| **Protea** (prɒˈtɛɪə). *Bot.* [mod. L. *Protea*, generic name (Linnaeus 1737), f. *Prōteus* (see **PROTEUS**), in allusion to the great variety of form of the different species.] A large genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the natural order *Proteaceae*, chiefly natives of S. Africa, bearing large cone-like heads of flowers; also, a plant of this genus.

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Protea*, in the Linnaean system of botany, a genus which takes in the lepidocarpon-dendron, and the hypophyllocarpon-dendron of Boerhaave. 1823 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 131 Banksias, proteas, acacias, melaleucas, and a few other Cape and Botany Bay plants 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 129 The splendid protea, whose sweets never fail to attract swarms of the insect tribes.

Proteaceous (prɒˈtɛɪəːʃəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Proteaceus*, f. prec. see **-ACEOUS**.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceae*, a natural order of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) perennial herbs, mainly S. African and Australian, typified by the genus *Protea*.

1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 123/2 Multitudes of proteaceous plants, with their hard and woody leaves [near Port Jackson, S. Australia] 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* II. 26 There were cypresses and proteaceous plants allied to the banksia.

Protead (prɒˈtɛɪəd) *Bot. rare* [f. **PROTEA** + **-AD** 1 d.] Lindley's name for a plant of the order *Proteaceae*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 532 A happier name than that of Proteads could not have been devised, for the diversity of appearance presented by the various genera is such as it would be hard to parallel in the same Natural Order 1882 *Garden* 10 June 398/1 Hakea cullulata and various other Proteads cultivated in the temperate house.

Protean (prɒˈtɛɪən), *a. (sb.)* [f. **PROTEUS** + **-AN** (cf. *F. Proteen*).] Of or pertaining to Proteus; like that of Proteus; hence, taking or existing in various shapes, variable in form, characterized by variability or variation, variously manifested or expressed; changing, varying.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmalion* II. I shall stand in doubt What sex thou art, since such Hermaphrodites Such Protean shadows so delude our sights 1653 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 793 Hee escaped by his Protean Arts; now appearing like an Eagle, the second time like a Tygre, the third like a Serpent 1679 *Establ. Test.* 3 Their Protean Faculties of Dissimulation, Peijury, and Putting on so many Shapes 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 559/2 Its geological relations should always be consulted before deciding on the name of this Protean rock. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* II. (1878) 35 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic', in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 97 The scene had time to

go through several of its Protean mutations. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 346 General paralysis is of necessity a protean malady.

b. *spec. Zool.* Varying in shape; of or pertaining to the proteus-animalcule, amœboïd, amœbiform, proteiform.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 492 The Protean Vibrio A species which has derived its name from its very singular power of assuming different shapes 1825-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 643/2 The Protean animals do not undergo any further metamorphosis.

B. sb. f. 1. One who constantly changes; an inconstant or equivocal person. *Obs. rare*—1.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmalion* II. These same Proteans, whose hypocrisy, doth still abuse our fond credulity.

b. An actor who takes several parts in the same piece? U. S. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. **Zool.** = **PROTEID** 2 (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence **Proteanly** *adv.* *rare*—1, in a protean manner, with variation of form.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* I. i. § 29. 36 Matter only Proteanly transformed into different shapes.

Protease (prɒˈtɛɪs) *Physiol. Chem.* [f. **PROTEO** (LYSIS) + **-ase** in **DIASTASE**.] A proteolytic enzyme or ferment.

1904 VINES in *Annals of Bot.* XVIII. 289 (Article) The Proteases of Plants. Hitherto the proteases of both plants and animals have been classified as 'peptic' or as 'tryptic', in accordance with their general resemblance to either the pepsin or the trypsin of the animal body. But with the discovery of erepsin by Cohnheim, this simple classification of the proteases has become inadequate, for erepsin is neither 'peptic' nor 'tryptic' 1910 I. 316 It appears that erepsin is present in the onion without any other protease.

† **Protect**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *protect-us*, pa. ppl. of *protēg-ere* to cover in front, protect, defend, f. *prō*, **PRO-** 1 + *teg-ere* to cover.] Protected. (*Const. as pa. ppl.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 Like as a dogher is protecte [orig. protectur] of the moder, and subiecte to her. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 41 b. The things by which a man is protect & holpen.

Protect (prɒˈtɛkt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *protēg-ere*: see prec. Cf. *rare obs. F. protecter* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To defend or guard from injury or danger, to shield from attack or assault; to support, assist, or afford immunity to, esp. against any inimical agency; to preserve intact, or from encroachment, invasion, annoyance, or insult; to keep safe, take care of; to extend patronage to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b. Whome god almyghty...protected, defended, saved, and gouened 1593 SHAKES *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 5 The Lord protect him Iesu bless him. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 9 To every man I emaneth the right of protecting himselfe. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xx. These bones from insult to protect. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 183. I trust that Providence protects you and your illustrious brother for some great purpose. 1857 BUCKLE *Criticism* I. xi. 646 Whenever a government undertakes to protect intellectual pursuits, it will almost always protect them in the wrong place and reward the wrong men. 1879 HARLAN *Eyeghty* vii. 96 The simplest forms of spectacles are those used merely to protect the eyes from mechanical injury or excessive light.

b. To act as official or legal protector (**PROTECTOR** 1) or guardian of.

1593 SHAKES *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 29, I see no reason, why a King of yeeres should be to be protected like a Child. 1594 — *Rich. III.* II. ii. 21 Then the King, Had virtuous Vnckles to protect his Grace.

2. *Pol. Econ.* To assist or guard (a domestic industry) against the competition of foreign productions by means of imposts on the latter.

1827-39 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Catechism Corn Laws* (1839) § 160 If no trade can be 'protected' but at the expense of some other trade first, and of the consumers a second time besides, it will be very difficult to make out a case for 'protection'. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1870) 233 If every producer of every kind were protected, foreign trade might cease. It would be certainly futile, to protect everybody 1883 LD. DUNRAVEN in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept. 1/6 Their industries were protected and ours were not.

3. *Comm.* To provide funds to meet (a commercial draft or bill of exchange); cf. *COVER* v. 1 17.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161 Please protect the draft as advised above and oblige drawer.

4. *a.* To furnish with a protective covering, *spec.* in reference to war-ships.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 615 When the gilder has protected the burnished points, he dries the piece. 1884 [see **PROTECTIO**]

b. To provide (machinery, etc.) with devices or appliances to prevent injury from it.

1900 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 1/5 The different systems of 'safety' or 'protected' rifle ranges in use.

Hence **Protectd** *ppl. a.*, **Protectang** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, protection.

c. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 275 The curbing of the one sort, and the protecting of the other. 1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* I. ii. 63 The sovereignty of the inferior ally or protected state remains, though limited and qualified by the stipulations of the treaties of alliance and protection 1872 BACHOT *Physiol. & Pol.* (1876) 82 This principle explains why the 'protected' regions of the world are of necessity backward 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Omnia* 22 He keeps only the trumps and perhaps the Kings or at most a protected Queen 1884 Sir T. Symonds in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 1/2 Twenty three battle ships, (of which four are protected cruisers). 1885 *Illustration* 3 Oct. 433/3 Ioul

[wa:] . a. protected state dependent upon France. 1888 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Dec. 1541/ Whatever increased profits our manufacturers of 'protected' articles get, must come from other classes . the consumers of their products. 1900 [see 4 b].
 † **Prote'ctant**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [irreg. f. prec. + -ANT.] = PROTECTIVE a. 1.

1870 *Conclaves wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 29 He would be his friend, and would always be graciously protectant of his Majesty.

Protectee (protektē). [f. PROTECT v. + -EE.] One who is under protection. *spec. a.* A protégé.
 † b. In 16-17th c., An Irishman who had accepted the protection of the English government (*obs.*).
 c. *Pol. Econ.* A manufacturer or merchant whose trade is protected.

1602 in *Moryson Itin.* (1617) ii 238 By prey-beeues gotten from the Rebels, and good numbers had of the protectees, we have used a great kind of sparing of the victuals in the store. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xlii. (1820) 147 If the Protectees had meant in their hearts as they professed with their tongues. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 198 Your protectee, White, was clerk to my cousin. 1894 J. S. MORTON in *Forum* (U. S.) June, Protection compels him [the farmer] to be always the chained customer of the protectee.

Protector: see PROTECTOR.

Protectful, a. *nonce-adv.* [f. PROTECT v. + -FUL.] Careful to protect.

1883 G. H. BOUGRON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 696/1 They are more proud and protectful of them than in most... Dutch towns

Protectible, a. rare⁻¹. [f. PROTECT v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being protected.

1858 CARLYLE *French. Gt. Rev.* iii. (1872) III. 89 Not mere fanatic mystics protectible by no Treaty

Protecting (protektjng), ppl a. [f. PROTECT v. + -ING.] That protects; preserving or shielding from harm or danger; extending patronage

c1586 CTRESS *Pembaroke Ps.* lxi. iii. To thy wings protecting shade My self I carry will. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* i. 194 Saint Denis (the Protecting Saint of the French). 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 521 Say, whether there be any protecting law for the people. 1821 in *Bischoff Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 18 Lord Milton and Mr Wortley both conceive, that a protecting duty of sixpence per lb on the wool exported will be conceded to the manufacturer, if required. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* vii 96 Protecting glasses are not worn nearly so much as they should be.

Hence **Protectingly** adv. **Protectingness**.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 One of Blackie's hands is protectingly placed across her neck. 1869 Miss MURLOCK *Woman's Kingdom* II. 238 This little child hovered about her handsome mother with a tender protectiveness rather amusing. 1881 Miss BRADDOCK *Asph.* III. 165 Edgar, drawing protectingly near her, as they turned a sharp corner

Protection (protektjən). Also 4 prott-, 4-5 proteotoun(e), -ione, -5-6 -ion-, -yon-, (-4- -teotoun, -6- -teotoun), 6 proteotounes, -ioun [ME a. F. *protection* (12-13th c.), ad. late L. *protection-em*, n. of action f. *protēgēre* to PROTECT.]

1. The action of protecting, the fact or condition of being protected; shelter, defence, or preservation from harm, danger, or evil; patronage, tutelage

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrews) 943. I can fynd place na-quhare, bat to me sa gaynard ware, as vndir your proteccione. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Loois* iii. l. (Skeat) 122 And y^e innocence..safely might myhabyte by proteccion of safe conduct. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/1 That everyche other persone . stand and be putte oute of youre proteccion. c1495 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 388. I leve this castel in your proteccyon & sauff garde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* v. l. 235 Be well aduised! How you doe leaue me to mine owne proteccion. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 152 When there is no such Power, there is no protection to be had from the Law. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 313 Ireland, constitutionally, is independent, politically, she can never be so. It is a struggle against nature. She must be protected, and there is no protection to be found for her, but either from France or England. 1809 *Proclam.* 2 Oct. in *Hertslet St. Pa.* III. 251 *note*. We present ourselves to you, Inhabitants of Cephalonia, not as Invaders, with views of conquest, but as Allies who hold forth to you the advantages of British protection. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* p. vii. Offering the present Work to your kind protection. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 45 The prevailing color of caterpillars is green, like that of leaves. The value of this to the young insect, the protection it affords, are obvious.

b. *euphem.* The keeping of a concubine or mistress in a separate establishment.

1677 H. SAVILE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 43 One Mrs Johnson a lady of pleasure under his Lordship's protection. 1809 WILBERFORCE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 Mar. in *Cobbett Parl. Deb.* XIII. 590 That which used to be called 'adultery', was now only 'living under protection'. 1874 J. HATTON *Clyde* (ed. 10) 171 While she was living under his lordship's protection at Gloucester Gate

2. A thing or person that protects.

1388 *Wyclif Prolog.* 33 It is a comyn proteccoun 2gens persecucioun of prelatys and of summe lordis. c1420 HOCCELEVE *Mother of God* 120 Be yee our help and our proteccoun. 1552 ASB. *HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 38 Our singular defence and proteccoun. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 96 His quiver and his laurel 'Gauist four such eyes were no protection. 1823 F. CUSSELL *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 We all put on our veils, as a protection from the heat and light.

3. A writing or document that guarantees protection, exemption, or immunity to the person specified in it; a safe-conduct, passport, pass, † *esp.* (also, *letter of protection*) a writing issued by the king granting immunity from arrest or lawsuit to one engaged in his service, or going abroad

with his cognizance (*obs.*). In U.S. a certificate of American citizenship issued by the customs authorities to seamen.

[132a *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 286/1 Par Protections grauntees as gentz qe se feignent d'aler en service le Roi.] c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 665 A protection of kyng Richard, worde by worde, after the protection of kyng henry afore I-writte. c1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 40 That our proteccions... to any persones to be made and graunted wth vs to gon and dwellen in our viage. from hensforth shul not be allowed in ples of dett for vytayles bought vpon y^r viage, wherof in such proteccions mencion befallth to be made. 1502-3 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 174 It hath pleased the Kings highnes to grant unto your father his letter of proteccion. 1595 *Expos. Terms Law* 150 b, Protection is a writ, and it lyeth where that a man will passe ouer the Sea in the kings service, then... by this writ hee shall be quit of all manner of ples between him & any other person, except ples of dower [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v, Protection in the speciall signification is used for an exemption, or an immunity giuen by the King to a person against suites in lawe, or other vexacions, vpon reasonable causes him thereunto moouing. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 1 Moved that the speaker sign proteccions for such persones as are called before the Committee for inspecting 'Treasury and Revenue. 1775 DE LOULME *Eng. Const.* ii. xvi (1784) 244 Having been detected in selling proteccions. 1807 *Kipling Day's Work* (1898) 119 Jan Chinn never broke a protection spoken or written on paper

4. *Pol. Econ.* The theory or system of fostering or developing home industries by protecting them from the competition of foreign productions, the importation of these being checked or discouraged by the imposition of duties or otherwise.

1828 McCULLOCH *Adam Smith's W. N. Notes* 364. With-out entailing them to a protection from foreign competition. 1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Essex* (1842) I. 194 Suppose then that every individual in the community was a producer of some kind, and that every one had a 'protection' upon his particular trade. 1838 C. P. WILLIAMS 15 Mar. in *Free Trade Speeches* (1883) I. 1. 7 What is the principle of the Corn Laws? I believe that I adopt the phrase which is current in reply when I say that it is Protection—Pro-tection of the landed interest. 1841 MIALI in *Nonconformist* I. 228 Protection means shutting out the best chapman and the best food. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 127 Earnest debates concerning protection and free trade. 1881 *Oracle* 12 Nov. 311 Protection means the taxing of commodities imported from foreign countries, so that home manufacturers or producers may be protected from being undersold by foreign manufacturers or producers. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 The object of protection is to encourage home industries. The means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, pertaining to, or for protection, as *protection fee*, *grant*, *plate*, *wall*, *work*, *protection-burdened* adj.; protection act, an act of parliament for the protection of classes of persons, of wild birds, etc.

1881 W. E. FORSTER *Let to Gladstone* 1 Nov. in *Reid Life* (1888) II. viii. 361 We made up our minds to arrest the leaders under the *Protection Act. 1888 *Reid Ind.* II. vii 306 The passing of the Protection Act [1881] had been succeeded by a lull in the progress of the outrages in Ireland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/3 We are afraid that no number of orders under the Wild Birds Protection Act would render them safe. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 May 1/7 Contrast between social reform possibilities in Free Trade Britain and *Protection-burdened Germany. 1920 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I. 514 They never once think of paying their *protection-fees. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 9/1 A large number of the claims so abandoned... were not worth protection fees. 1901 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/2 The cliff *protection works... have been seriously damaged by the gale.

Hence **Protectional** a., of or pertaining to protection; **Protectionary**, that which provides protection; **Protectionate** a., of or pertaining to the economic theory of protection; = PROTECTIONIST a.; *sb.* = PROTECTORATE *sb.*

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Limn. Soc. Jnrl.* Zool. XX. 226 *Protectional Segregation is Segregation from the use of different methods of protection against adverse influences in the environment. 1900 MORLEY *Cronwell* iv. 1 277 The protectional establishment of national commerce. 1953 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xi. The bankrupt *Protectionaries of five years respite. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 764 What has become of all the *Protectionate croaking about low prices? 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 32 A military occupation of, or British Protectionate over, Egypt

Protectionism (protektjəniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *protectionisme* (? from Eng.).] The economic doctrine of protection; the policy or system of protection.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 496/1 Up to the moment when Free-trade triumphed there remained a stolid mass of Protectionism against which argument was hopeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 179 The leanings of America towards protectionism. 1889 *Times* 27 Nov. 5/4 Italy is the first Continental country which has had the courage to break with protectionism. 1895 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 9/4 In the struggle against old-world protectionism, Mr. Villiers did admirable work in the House of Commons.

Protectionist (protektjənist), *sb.* (a) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. mod. F. *protectionniste*.] One who supports the economic theory or system of protection; one who advocates the protection of domestic industries from foreign competition by the imposition of duties on imports, or by other means. 1844 LD. FRIZWILLIAM in *G. Pryme Autobiog.* (1870) 306 *Protectionists*, as they are now called, though I do not think it a good name to have given them, as I fear it will be

rather a popular title. 1845 *Ann. Regt. U.S. Treasury* 183 The protectionist says, Tax us on, tax us on, until we have a home market for all our agricultural produce. 1849 COBBETT *Speeches* 34 If there be protectionists who think that the old protection principle can be restored, I am willing that they should vote against me on this occasion. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) iii vii 393 In America and Australia the great body of the working men are ardent protectionists. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3, I now proceed to say that I individually am not a protectionist... The Conservative party, indeed, after the Peelite split, was a protectionist party. It was based upon protection.

b. as *adv.* Favouring or supporting protection.

1846 SIR R. PEEL *Speech* 27 Jan. (Flügel) My plan will meet the approval of neither the free-trade nor the protectionist party. 1861 *MAY Const. Hist.* (1863) II. viii 72 Sir Robert Peel ventured in the face of a protectionist Parliament, wholly to abandon the policy of protection. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 6/4 The repeal of protectionist duties is among the wisest measures embraced in our statute book. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xv 153 The protectionist ministry were to remain in office, and to repeal the corn laws.

Protectionize (protektjəniz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render protectionist; to convert to protectionism.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 1/3 Mr Chamberlain... is confident of his ability to complete in Opposition the task of Protectionising the Unionist Party

Protective (protektiv), a. (*sb.*) [f. PROTECT v. + -IVE. Cf. mod. L. *protectivus*:

a. 1259 MATTH. PARIS *Cron.* *Maison* anno 1250, Manus regis que utique manus defensiva esse tenetur et protectiva.]

1. Having the quality or character of protecting; tending to protect; defensive; preservative.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxx. (ed. 8) 310 [The] accidents of Life deny us any safety, but what we have from the favour of protective Providence. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 781 The stately-sailing swan Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle, Protective of his young. 1793 SMELTON *Edystone L.* § 328 To apply the protective coat, before any rust could be formed. 1833 LAMB *Let to Sergeant Talford* Feb. Those canvas-sleeves protective from ink. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvi. 224 There are twenty-six species... which manifestly have had their plumage coloured in a protective manner. *Mod.* Examples of protective colouring are numerous among insects

2. *Pol. Econ.* Of or relating to the economic doctrine or system of protection.

1829 *Edm. Rev.* L. 75 Such was the state of the silk trade under the protective system. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) iii vii 394 Few can now be found in England, who would favour the re-imposition of protective duties. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 A Protective policy, as I understand it, is a policy which aims at supporting or creating home industries by raising home prices. The raising of prices is a necessary step towards the encouragement of an industry under a Protective system

b. in *comb.*, as *protective-prohibitive*

1906 *Month Jan.* 38 By mitigating the protective-prohibitive system he [Canning] promoted commerce

B. *sb.* Anything employed to protect; e.g. in *Surgery*, carbolyzed oiled silk used for the protection of wounds

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 589 *Protectives*. Those materials used by the physician as external applications to exclude the air and to protect inflamed dermal or other tissues. 1885 CLOND *Myths & Dr.* i. 11 18 The passage to the use of charms as protectives against the evil-disposed. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxv. 487 In dressing it is of importance that the raw surfaces be covered by some aseptic non fibrous protective

Protectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a protective or protecting manner; by way of protection; so as to afford protection.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 682 Coaches bows protectively to the man of tickets. 1881 G. ALLAN *Vigilantes fr. Nat.* iv 37 Butterflies close their wings and display only the outer surface, which is imitatively and protectively coloured. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 5/3 A race of protectively coloured mice that are found on a sandy island in the Bay of Dublin. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 363 She held up a yellow telegram protectively in front of her

2. *Pol. Econ.* So as to protect from competition, by protective imposts, etc.

1872-3 W. M. WILLIAMS *Sc. in Short Chapters* (1882) 231 Protectively nursed and sickly imitations of English manufactures. 1881 *Times* 3 June 9/5 To maintain, that the passenger duty operates protectively for the competing omnibus and especially for the tramcar traffic.

Protectiveness (protektivnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Protective quality, power, or function

1847 Miss AGUILAR *Home Influence* iii. i. 5 The caressing protectiveness of an elder for a younger. 1857 *Parl. Rep. Hist. Vaccination*. Evidence on the protectiveness of vaccination must now be statistical. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxvii. If he had entered with a pistol in his hand he would scarcely have disturbed her trust in his protectiveness

Protector (protektər), *sb.* [ME. a. OF *protector* (14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm*), mod. F. *protecteur*, ad. post-cl. L. *protector*, -drem, a protector, a body-guard, agent-n. f. *protēgēre* to PROTECT.]

1. One who protects, defends, or shields from injury or harm; a defender; a guardian, a patron.

Cardinal protector, a cardinal who has charge of the interests of a country, or a religious order or college, at Rome. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 21 To be fel yndis hald bi way; for bi protector sal i be. 1494 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. xlii. The wulves kyld the dogges wheres be capytayns and protectours of the sheep. a 1586 *Sidney Ps.* xliii. 1 Judg me, And protector bee Of my cause. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. n. 62 The Cardinals Protectors of the several orders about Rome. 1738 *Westm. Ps.* iii. lii,

By my kind Protector kept, Safe I laid me down and slept
 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlvii VI 61 He had indeed been a
 useful ally, but he was something more, he was a powerful
 protector. 1901 in *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 6/5 It will give
 him [the King] great satisfaction to assume and bear the
 honorary title of Protector of the University of Wales.

b. A thing that protects; a guard, *esp.* a device
 or contrivance serving to prevent injury to or from
 something, the object being often indicated by
 a prefixed word; e. g. *chest-protector*, *cuff-protector*,
ear-protector, *point-protector* (for a pencil), etc.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 140 When the metallic pro-
 tector was from 1/2 to 1, there was no corrosion or decay of
 the copper. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 Such a mass is
 . . . a protector of the ice beneath it. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.*
 1 Dec. 8/3 The second item was a head protector. 1904
Daily Chron. 8 Dec. 5/4 Footprints showing the marks of
 boot-protectors were found in the garden. 1906 *Westm.*
Gaz. 4 Jan. 5/2 The boots had been mended with English
 protectors. *attrib.* 1901 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 Venturing
 outside upon the framework between the protector arms

c. *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the life-guard or
 body-guard. *rare*—1.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xvii II. 57 From the seven schools
 two companies of horse and foot were selected, of the pro-
 tectors, whose advantageous station was the hope and
 reward of the most deserving soldiers.

2. *Eng. Hist.* a. One in charge of the kingdom
 during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the
 sovereign; a regent

1497 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 326/1 Yat ye be protectour and
 defendour of yis Lond, and so named and called. c. 1450
Brut (E. E. T. S.) 431 The Duke of Gloucester, to ben
 Protector and defendour of the Rewme. 1560 DAUS
 tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 278 An honorable style [was] geuen
 him, that he should be called the Protector of the kyng and
 his Realme. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI.* I. ii. 56 My Lord Pro-
 tector, 'tis his Highnes pleasure, You do prepare to ride
 vnto S. Albons. 1658 CLEVELAND *Definiton of Protector*
Wks (1687) 343 What's a Protector? He's a stately Thing,
 That Apes it in the Nonage of a King. 1670 PETRUS
Fodina Reg. 15 John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France,
 and Protector of England. 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 293
 His great patien the protector, Humphry, Duke of Glou-
 cester. 1865 H. COX *Instit.* in 116 623 The appointment of
 a protector, guardian, or regent, when the heir-apparent of
 the Crown has been very young

b. The official title of the head of the executive
 during part of the period of the Commonwealth; in
 full *Lord Protector of the Commonwealth*: borne by Oliver
 Cromwell 1653-8, and by his son Richard 1658-9

1653 in *Acts & Ordin. Parli.* (1658) 275 From and after
 the six and twentieth day of December 1653 the Name,
 Style, Title and Teste of the Lord Protector of the Com-
 monwealth, of England, Scotland, and Ireland shall be
 used. 1653-4 *Weekly Intelligencer* 12-21 Mar. The Privy
 Lodgings for his Highness the Lord Protector in Whitehall
 are now in readiness, as also the Lodgings for his Lady Pro-
 tectress. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. Saw the superb
 funeral of the Protector. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.*
 xiv. § 23 The Declaration of the Council of Officers was
 read, whereby Cromwell was made Protector. 1807 HALLAM
Const. Hist. (1806) II. x. 11. 244 Cromwell's assumption,
 therefore, of the title of Protector was a necessary and
 wholesome usurpation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1.
 135 The kingly prerogatives were intrusted to a lord high
 protector, called not His Majesty but His Highness.

3. *Law. Protector of the settlement*: see quot.
 1876.

1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will IV.* c. 74 § 22 The Person who shall
 be the Owner of the prior Estate, or the first of such prior
 Estates if more than One, shall be the Protector of the
 Settlement so far as regards the Lands in which such prior
 Estate shall be subsisting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1
 The renewed collision which is certain to take place between
 the Liberal and Conservative parties, now that 'the pro-
 tector of the settlement', as the lawyers say, is gone, will
 pretty certainly produce the desire for Reform, if it does
 not now exist. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2 219 The
 Protector of the settlement is usually the tenant for life in
 possession; but the settlor of the lands may appoint in his
 place any number of persons not exceeding three to be
 together Protector during the continuance of the estates
 preceding the estate tail.

4. A rendering of *L. tutor* in college use.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge I.* Intro. 90 The earliest
 statutable recognition of stranger students at Oxford is at
 Magdalen College (1479). Waynflete's statute is copied at
 Corpus Christi College (1517) where the number of such
 students is limited to four, or six at the outside, and a person
 is named who is to be responsible for them, termed pro-
 tector (*tutor*) [cf. Statutes of C. C. C. 1517, c. 34, *quandiu*
sint sub tutoribus et honeste se gerant]

Hence † *Protectorium Obs.*, a state under the
 rule of a Protector.

1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl'd* (1841) 227 We have been in
 twelve years a kingdom, commonwealth, protectorat, after-
 wards under an army, parliament, &c

Protector, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec.] *trans.* a.
 To treat or deal with as Protector. b. To make
 or proclaim Protector.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 180 When the army see
 they are yours, they will be protected by you. 1670 PENN
Truth Rescued fr. Impost. 25 The then English Army was
 the remainder of those Soldiers, that not only subverted
 the Kings Forces, but Protector'd Oliver Cromwell.

Protectoral (protektōrāl), a. (sb.) [f. as prec.
 + -AL: cf. *doctoral*, *electoral*, *pastoral* So *F.*
protectoral (16th c. in *Littre*.)] Of or pertaining
 to a protector, *esp.* in *Hist.* to the Protector of
 a kingdom or commonwealth.

1657 *Narr. Late Parli.* 77 Less burthensome and charg-
 able to the people than the instrument of Protectorall Govern-
 ment, or the present Government. 1798 W. TAYLOR in
Monthly Rev. XXV. 503 This body, during the civil wars,
 and during the protectoral republic, fostered an excessive
 zeal for regal power. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 244
 This was the signal for the advance of troops by the Em-
 peror of Russia in his protectoral character. 1885 *Athenaeum*
 22 Aug. 232 The notices of the Commonwealth and Protec-
 toral taxation are good and trust worthy

† *B. sb.* = PROTECTORATE *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*—1.
 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 366 With the dissolving of
 this Parliament was an Exit likewise given to the Pro-
 tectorall.

Protectorate (protektōrēt), sb. [f. PRO-
 TECTOR *sb.* + -ATE¹; cf. *doctorate*; so *F. protectorat*
 (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm*), = *L. type *protectorāt-us*.]

1. The office, position, or government of the Pro-
 tector of a kingdom or state; the period of adminis-
 tration of a Protector; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* the
 period (1653-9) during which Oliver and Richard
 Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector of the
 Commonwealth.

1654 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. *Fasts* 797 He [Richard Crom-
 well] being designed to be his Fathers successor in the
 Protectorate, was . . . sworn a Privy Counsellour. 1770 GUTHRIE
Geog. Hist. & Comm. Gran. (1771) 314 During the con-
 tinuance of his protectorate, he was perpetually distressed for
 money, to keep the wheels of his government going. 1836
 H. COLLEGE *North Worthes* (1852) I. 18 The Short
 Parliament of 1658-9, summoned after the death of Oliver,
 during the brief Protectorate of Richard Cromwell. 1846
 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 379 During the
 Protectorate the university [of Dublin] was nearly extinct,
 but was revived again, according to its previous forms,
 at the Restoration

2. The office, position, or function of a protector
 or guardian; protectorship, guardianship. In
Internat. Law: a. originally, The relation of a
 strong to a weaker state to which it gives its pro-
 tection. b. The relation of a suzerain to a
 vassal state, suzerainty. c. now *spec.* The
 relation of a European power to a territory
 inhabited by native tribes, and not ranking among
 the nations as a state

With a cf. PROTECTION 1, quot. 1809; PROTECTED, quot.
 1836 In sense c. the term acquired international recogni-
 tion in the proceedings of the Berlin Conference of 1885.
 See also ILLERT *Govt India* (1898) vii. 427, *Encycl. Laws*
Eng. (1908) XII. 42

1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* 64 The city of
 Cracow in Poland, with its territory, was declared by the
 congress of Vienna to be a free, independent, and neutral
 state, under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Its sovereignty still remains, except so far as it is affected
 by the protectorate which may be lawfully asserted over it
 in pursuance of the treaties of Vienna. 1845 S. AUSTIN
Rollin's Hist. Ref. II. 387 The King of England, it was
 hoped, would accept the protectorate of the alliance. 1851
 GALLIENI *Italy* I. 51 Not a word more was said about the
 high protectorate hitherto exercised by Austria on the
 minor Italian States. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 64
 To request England and France to assume a joint pro-
 tectorate over the Netherlands. 1864 WOOLSEY *Introd.*
Internat. Law App. II. (1879) 485 The seven Ionian islands . . .
 Great Britain's abandonment of her protectorate having
 been accepted—are to form a part of the Greek monarchy
 1884 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 The setting up of a British
 protectorate over south-eastern New Guinea, as announced
 . . . a few days ago. 1885 *tr. Acte Générale Confer. Berlin*
 26 Feb. in *Parli. Papers Eng.* (1886) XLVII. 110 In all
 parts of the territory where no Power shall exercise rights
 of sovereignty or Protectorate, the International Navigation
 Commission of the Congo shall be charged with super-
 vising the application of the principles proclaimed. by this
 Declaration

3. A state or territory placed or taken under the
 protection of a superior power; *esp.* a protected
 territory inhabited by native tribes.

1884 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 The coasts even of our new
 protectorate [in New Guinea] are incompletely known
 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 5/2 H.M.S. Egeria has just
 completed a remarkable cruise of annexation, formally
 declaring as protectorates of Great Britain no fewer than
 thirteen islands in the South Pacific. 1891 *Times* 9 Jan.
 3/2 The missionaries appealed to the Governor of the Pro-
 tectorate. 1899 C. W. C. OMAN *Eng. 19th Cent.* x. 256 The
 programme sketched out by Mr. Rhodes, of drawing a con-
 tinuous chain of British protectorates from Cape Colony to
 the Nile valley. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 557 The
 islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate,
 and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to
 the river Juba.

4. *attrib.* (all in senses 2, 3), as *protectorate force*,
form, idea, official, ordinance, regiment, system,
troops, etc.

1869 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/2 It was arranged that the
 Protectorate force should occupy the next place in the
 marching order. *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 7/5 An extraordinary change
 . . . in the Benin country owing to the energy of Sir Ralph
 Moor and the Protectorate officials. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*
 12 Apr. 5/2 A strong body of Protectorate troops has set out
 for the interior of Benin to capture Ologboshen. 1901
Daily Chron. 13 Dec. 4/6 Political questions, arising out
 of the Protectorate Ordinance of 1896.

Hence *Protectorate v. trans.* *nonce-wd.* to
 assume or annex as a protectorate.

1881 GORDON *Let.* 21 May (in *Parson's 76th Catal.* (1894)
 25), England to Protectorate Egypt, France to do Duto to
 Tunis. 1884 W. G. LAWES in *Nonconf. & Indef.* 24 Apr.,
 If we are to be annexed, attached, appropriated, or pro-
 tectorated, it should be by the Imperial rather than by any
 Colonial Government.

Protectress, obs var. PROTECTRESS

Protectorial, a. [f. late *L. protectorius* +
 PROTECTOR + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a protector,
 or a protecting state.

1806 NOBLE *Bag. Hist. Eng.* III. 70 He was in some
 degree, allied to the Protectoral family, by his uncle's
 marriage with Ann, a daughter of Richard Cromwell
 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 5/3 The fact that we either
 had or had not protectoral rights over New Guinea.

† **Protectorian**, a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AN]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Protector
 (Cromwell), or to the Protectorate; Cromwellian

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Ways & Means*, ed. Wks. (1700) 540
 Now says the Protectorian Family, O that we had set up
 the equal Commonwealth! 1662 FULLER *Worthes, Here-*
ford (1662) II. 47 During the Tyranny of the Protectorian
 times. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 13 Witness of late their
 Protectorian Praise, For which some say, Our Laureat won
 the Baies

B. *sb.* A supporter of Cromwell's protectorate;
 a Cromwellian.

1659 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVII. 114 Leuit Coll. King-
 well a greate courtier, and a Protectorian. 1661 J. DAVIES
Civ. Warres 344 This the Protectorians endeavoured to
 have made no question

Protectorless, a. [f. PROTECTOR + -LESS.]
 Having no protector. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Protectorially (protektōrālī), a. *rare*. [f. as prec.
 + -LY¹.] Befitting or appropriate to a protector,
esp. to the Lord Protector.

1654 in *Rump Songs* I. (1662) 365 Enthron'd in his Chair
 . . . He took such Protectorially courses. 1672 T. JORDAN *Lon-*
don Triumphant 14 The Captain of a Troop of Horse,
 The Crown, King and Kingdom did divorce; And put the
 Land into a Protectorially course, By Exclusion

Protectorship (protektōrshīp) [See -SHIP]

1. The office of Protector of the realm: = PRO-
 TECTORATE *sb.* 1; also, with possessive pronoun,
 as title of a protector.

c. 1460 *Brut* 523 Pe Duke of Yorke was sent fore to
 Grenewiche, & her was discharged of be protectorship.
 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI.* II. 1. 30 *Glost.* As who, my Lord?
Suff. Why, as you, my Lord, An't like your Lordly Lords
 Protectorship. 1659 *England's Conf.* 3 The most probable
 competitor for succession in the Protectorship. 1738 NEAL
Hist. Purit. IV. 50 Cromwell's Protectorship was built
 only upon the authority of the Council of Officers.
 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 972 Under the 'protectorship' of the
 Khedive.

2. The position, character, or function of a pro-
 tector; guardianship, patronage.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 12 The loue of good men,
 obtained through his behaviour in the protectorship of the
 people. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 1. 105 Those Kings
 bestow not those Protectorships upon the Cardinals to
 receive, but to confer honour upon them. 1792 MARY
 WOLLSTONECRAFT, *Rights Wom.* vii. 282 Not the libidinous
 mockery of gallantry, nor the insolent condescension of
 protectorship. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graeca* I. xii. 51
 Minerva, contending with Neptune for the protectorship
 of Athens. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx. (1880) 346
 Napoleon found that the protectorship of the Church
 strengthened his position in France.

Protectory (protektōrī), a. and sb. [As *adj.*
ad. late *L. protectorius* of or belonging to the
 body-guard, f. *protector* (see PROTECTOR and -ORY²).
 As *sb.* f. as PROTECTOR + -ORY¹: cf. *refectory*,
reformatory, etc., and med. *L. protectorius* =
 protectorship, sb. use of neut. of *protectorius*]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of protecting;
 protective

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant Wks.* (1687) 471 The
 King sends his Letters Protectory to the Abbot in these
 Words.

B. *sb.* R. C. Ch. An institution for the care and
 education of destitute or vicious children.

1868 [see quot. 1893] 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 8/2
 The cardinal was very active in . . . philanthropic work,
 having established protectories for destitute children [etc.]
 1888 HURLBERT *Ireland under Coercion* (ed. 2) I. 1. 42
 The Catholic demand for the endowment of Catholic
 schools and protectories. 1893 *Tablet* 16 Sept. 450/2 The
 New York Catholic Protectory, founded in 1868

Protectress (protektres). Also *f.* 7-8 pro-
 tectoress. [f. PROTECTOR + -ESS.]

1. A female protector; a patroness.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 660/1 Straightly enioynng
 you to worship our Lady Mary the mother of God, and
 our patronesse and protectresse, euermore in all aduersity
 1611 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Dialrick* 505 Pallas, Patronesse of
 Athens, and Protectresse. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot.*
 in 1772, 297 The fair protectress of a fugitive adventurer.
 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* II. 19 Athens, the personal
 protectress of Achilles, of Odysseus, and of Diomed.

β. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros Ded.* 3 In making Choice
 of such a Protectress. 1682 WHEELER *Yonnis, Greece* III.
 285 Juno of Samos, the Protectress of that Island. 1704
Add. Devon 3 Oct. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4066/8 A Protectress
 of Your own Dommonions

b. Applied to a thing

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 76 Christians whose poverty is
 their only safety and protectress. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir.*
Despot v. 225 If the Papacy were inherently the protectress
 of humanity.

2. A female Protector or regent of a kingdom
 or commonwealth; also, the wife of a Protector.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1081/2 Katharine Par.,
 was by patent made protectress of the realm of England,
 when king Henrie the eight went in person to the wars
 of Bullongne. 1643 FRYNE *Soc. Power Parli.* App. 70

Ferdinand the fourth, being but a child when his father Sancho died, was in ward to his mother Queen Mary, his Protectress. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) III. 125 At Norborough, the Lady Protectress, Widow Elizabeth Cromwell, after the Restoration, found a retreat.

† **Protectrice**. *Obs.* Also 5-*yae*, 5-6-*yoe*. [ME. a. *F. protectrice*, ad med. *L. protectrix*, -*trix*: see next.] = *prec.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Lucy*) 310 As agatha, my cystre fire, is protectrye of his cyte. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 255 How gods modire is our protectrice. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 1741 'Patroness of Cheshire', protectrice of the countess. 1654 In Monty *Cromwell* v. vii. (1900) 451 At the table of my Lady Protectress dined my Lady N. 1740 *De Monty's Fort Country-Laid* (1741) II. 137 She found a Protectress, the Character she gives of her exactly suited Madame.

|| **Protectrix** (prote-*triks*) [med. *L.*, fem. of *L. protector*] = **PROTECTRESS**.

c1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) iv. 9 Sancta Maria, Virgo virginum! Protectrix till all peppil pentent. 1562 A SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 39 Press ay to be protectrix of be pure. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet* vii. (1675) 152 Hecate was said to be the goddess or protectrix of witches. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 23 England, the mother and the protectrix of heretics. 1883 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVII. 244 The duchess was an eminent protectrix of literary men and scholars.

† **Protecture**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. as **PROTECT** v. + *-ure*] The action or office of a protector.

a1485 *Fortescue Wks* (1869) 501 The Church hath approved him and his reigning by accepting of his Protecture.

|| **Protégé masc.**, **protégée fem.** (proteze) [F., '(one) protected', pa. pple. of *protéger*, ad. *L. protégé* to **PROTECT**.] One who is under the protection or care of another, esp. of a person of superior position or influence.

1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii. And very à propos, here comes your ladyship's protégée. 1786 *Longue* (1787) II. 243 She looked upon me as her particular protégée. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 206 An immense tray of dried fruits, which one of his hundred and fifty protégés had sent him. 1801 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1834) II. xxv. 178 He may be a protégé of Lady Anne Percival. 1818 SCOTT *Hyd. Mtd.* xxiv. Mrs. Saddletree, distressed about the situation of her unfortunate protégée. 1825-9 MRS. SHEPHERD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 172 The little orphan girl, who had been the protégée of my dear husband. 1908 *Athenaeum* 1 Feb. 1861 As a distinguished physician and as the protégé of prominent personages in Church and State.

† **Proteic**, a. *Chem.* *Obs.* [f. **PROTE** (IN + *-ic*)] Of, of the nature of, or consisting of protein.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 647 The proteic principles have been termed the plastic materials of nutrition. 1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect Med. & Surg.* 30 A newly-formed proteic compound.

Proteid (prote-*tid*). *Chem.* Also **proteide**. [f. **PROTE** (IN + *-id*).] A term applied in England from 1871 to the class of organic compounds previously known as 'protein bodies' or 'substances' (Ger. *protein-stoffe*), and now by preference called 'proteins'. see **PROTEIN**, and Note there.

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XVIII. 252 The term *proteides* is here used in the comprehensive sense, which permits the grouping together of the non-crystallizable nitrogenous animal and vegetable substances possessing reactions in common. 1872 — *Genl. Index of Brit. Chem. Soc.* 1841-72, **Proteids**. 1873 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 68 It is a common and often a very convenient practice to speak of the various albuminoid substances of animals or vegetables as 'proteids'. 1873 WATTS *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 955 Albuminous Principles — Albuminoids or **Proteids** [ed. 10 *Index*, **Protein**]. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. 1. (1879) 14 **Proteids** form a large portion of all living bodies and an essential part of all protoplasm. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 6/3 Some months ago Mr. Hankin discovered a class of organisms to which he gave the name of 'Protective Proteids'. These substances appear to be a sort of natural antiseptic, possessing the power of destroying the bacilli of anthrax and other maladies. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 820 The work of this accomplished author [Weir Mitchell] on the venom of the rattlesnake, formed the first step in our knowledge of toxic proteids. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Plants* I. 207 The first downward step in the decomposition of protoplasm into proteids. 1907 *Recommendations of Committee in Proc. Physiol. Soc.* 26 Jan. p. xviii. 1 The word *Proteid*—which is used in different senses in this country and in Germany—should be abolished.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = **PROTEIN attrib.**

1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* I. 2 That compound known to chemists as proteid matter. 1878 KINGZETT *Annu. Chem.* 159 A man confined to a purely proteid diet must eat a prodigious quantity of it. 1883 *Americanus* VI. 173 The crotaline venom contains three distinct proteid bodies. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatr. Soc.* IX. 130 The more proteid material the body is called upon to metabolize the more likely we are to have an excess of uric acid, etc.]

Proteid (prote-*tid*). *Zool.* rare. [f. mod. *L.* generic name *Proteus* + *-id*.] An amphibian of the family *Proteidae*, typified by the genus *Proteus* (**PROTEUS** 3 b). So **Proteidean** (prote-*tid*an) a., belonging to this group of amphibians.

Proteiform (prote-*if*im), a. [f. **PROTE**-US + *-i*FORM.] Changeable in form, or assuming many various forms, like the fabled Proteus or the 'proteus-animalcule'; protean, multiform, extremely variable or various.

1833 B. G. BASKINGTON tr. *Hecker's Black Death* II. (1888)

20 This violent disease. is proteiform in its varieties. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224/2 Proteiform expansions of the Amœba and other inferior animals. 1853 H. LUSHINGTON *Ital. War* (1859) 237 [They] must imagine to themselves such a string as never was put together before of all the possible proteiform transformations of an absolute and impartial egotism. 1861 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix § 152 (1875) 474 When we turn from these proteiform specks of living jelly, we find differences of tissue.

Protein (prote-*tin*). Also 9-*ine*. *Chem.* [a. *F. protéine* (Mulder 1838), Ger. *protein*, f. Gr. *protos*-primary, prime (so named as a primary substance or fundamental material of the bodies of animals and plants) · see *-IN*.] 1.]

† a. Name given by Mulder to a complex residual nitrogenous substance, of tolerably constant composition, obtained from casein, fibrin, and egg albumin, to which he assigned the formula $C_{40}H_{72}N_{10}O_{12}$, and which he regarded as the essential constituent of organized bodies, animal or vegetable (*obs.*). b. In current use, any one of a class of organic compounds, the *proteins*, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with a little sulphur, in complex and more or less unstable combination; forming an important part of all living organisms, and the essential nitrogenous constituents of the food of animals; obtained as amorphous solids, differing in solubility and other properties, and usually coagulable by heat. Also called *albuminoids*, and very generally *proteids* (see **PROTEID** 1).

When the advance of chemical knowledge showed that there was no such definite compound as Mulder's 'protein', the albuminoid substances of which he had considered it to be the basis continued to be known as the *protein bodies* or *substances*, Ger. *protein-stoffe* (see c). To render the latter, the term *proteids* (at first *proteid*) was used by H. WATTS in 1871 in his translation of Gmelin's *Handbook of Chemistry*, also in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, and the 12th ed. of Fownes' *Chemistry*, 1873, and became common (though not universal) in English use. *Proteid* had however in German been applied to designate compounds still more complex, e.g. haemoglobin (see Hoppe Seyler, *Handb. Chem.* ed. 5, 1883, 290). Thence arose confusion in nomenclature, to remedy which a Committee on *Proteid Nomenclature* was appointed, and in 1907 recommended the disuse of the term *proteid* in either sense, and the use of *proteins* as the collective name for the *protein-stoffe* or protein bodies. This recommendation was adopted by the International Congress of Physiologists at Heidelberg in the same year.

The simple proteins are the *protamines*, *histones*, *albumins*, and *globulins* (derivatives of which are fibrin and myosin). The combination compounds are the *scleroproteins* (e.g. gelatin and keratin), *phosphoproteins* (e.g. vitellin, caseinogen, and casein), *conjugated proteins* (incl. *nucleo-proteins*, *gluco-proteins* (e.g. mucin), *chromo-proteins* (e.g. haemoglobin). Derivatives of proteins are *metaproteins* (acid-albumin, alkali-albumin), improperly called 'albuminates'; *proteoses* (e.g. albumose, globulose, gelatose), *peptones*, *polypeptides*. See *Journal of Physiology* XXXV *Proc.* 26 Jan. 1907, pp. xvii-xx, and *Proc. Chem. Soc.* XXIII. 56.

[1838 MULDER in *Bulletin des Sciences Phys. en Néerlande* III. La matière organique, étant un principe général de toutes les parties constitutives du corps animal, pourrait se nommer *Protéine* de *protos* (primarius). 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Protein*, a product of the decomposition of albumen, &c., by potassa. 1851 CARPENTIER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 9 *Proteine* and *Gelatine* are remarkable, not only for containing four elements, but for the very large number of atoms of these components which enter into the single compound atom of each. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Orr's Cyc. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 45 According to a view which has excited much attention, these three proximate elements [albumen, fibrine, and casein] are merely slightly modified forms of the one proximate element, *proteine*. Mulder [is] the author of this view. 1868 HUXLEY *Phys. Basis of Life in Forin Rev.* Feb. (1869) 135 All forms of protoplasm yet examined, contain the four elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, in very complex union. To this complex combination, the nature of which has never been determined with exactness, the name of *Protein* has been applied. 1866 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 415 In many [foods] the amount of protein is too small. *Ibid.* 520 Of the true chemical character of the enzymes we are ignorant. They are probably proteins. 1907 *Brit. Physiol.* XXXV *Proc.* 26 Jan. *Rept. on Protein Nomencl.* p. xviii. The word *Protein* is recommended as the general name of the whole group. It is at present so used both in America and Germany.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Sumner's Annu. Chem.* II. 477 Acetic acid renders them gelatinous and tough, but takes up no protein-compound. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 104/1 The main element of this material is of protein-basis. 1857 G. BRIDGES *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 45 Sort of transition stage between the protein elements and urica. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Book Med. & Surg.* 70 The pancreas as well as the stomach secretes a substance capable of transforming protein matters into peptone. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 734 The protein element, crystallin, is at its least quantity. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 520 The ovum is a minute spheroidal mass of protein substance. 1883 CHAMBERS's *Encycl.* s. v. *Protein*. The term *protein bodies*, or *protein compounds*, is commonly retained both by physiologists and chemists, as being the most convenient one for representing a class of compounds, which deserve their name from their constituting the group which form the most essential articles of food. 1898 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 890 The fibres become finely granular from the deposition in them of fine protein granules.

Hence **Proteinaceous** (-*ē*is), **Proteinic** (-*i*nk), **Proteinous** (prote-*in*os) *adjs.*, of the nature of, or consisting of, protein.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **Proteinaceous*, proteinous. 1868 HUXLEY in *Forin Rev.* Feb. (1869) 135 If we use this term with caution it may truly be said that all protoplasm is proteinaceous. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 8 The proteinaceous matter or protoplasm which constitutes the physical basis of life. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment* 81 Yeast cannot elaborate *proteinic matter under these conditions. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. A *proteinous alimentary principle. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 391/1 Nucleated cells, the membranous walls of which consist of a proteinous substance.

Pro tem., **pro tempore** · see **PRO** 10

Protembryo, **Protembryonic**, **Protencephalon** · see **PROTO**-2 b.

|| **Protenchyma** (prote-*nkimā*) *Bot.* [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *protos*-first + *enchyma* infusion, after **PARENCHYMA**.] A term used by Nageli for the primary meristem and those tissues (the epidermal and fundamental) which arise immediately from it: contrasted with *epenchyma*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 103 Nageli says that he would call the primary meristem and all parts of the tissue which arise immediately from it *Protenchyma* (or *Proten*), the cambium, on the other hand, and everything which originates from it *Epenchyma* (or *Epen*). But...there is no reason for bringing into prominence only the contrast between fibro-vascular and non-fibro-vascular masses (*Epenchyma* and *Protenchyma*); the *protenchyma* of Nageli therefore splits up, according to me, into three kinds [primary meristem, epidermal tissue, fundamental tissue] of equal value with his *epenchyma*. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 6

Protend (prote-*nd*). v. Now rare. [ME. ad. *L. protēndere* to stretch forth, extend: f. **PRO**-1 + *a tendere* to stretch, cf. *obs. F. protēndere* (1404 in Godef.) to extend, a variant of *potēndere* see **PORTEND**.]

I. 1. *trans.* To stretch forth; to hold out in front of one. Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) VI. 217 In which yeie i horrible blasynge steines appered protēndenge [orig. *protēndentes*] grete flammes from theym into the northe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Protend*, to set, put, cast, or stretch forth. a1688 CUDWORTH *Innumit Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 127 Not stamps or impressions passively printed upon the soul from without, but ideas vitally protended or actively exerted from within it self. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 888 [Ajax] Now shakes his spear, now lifts, and now protends. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. IX. 25 The spears were protended, the trumpets sounded.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch forward; to stick out, protrude.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 66/1 Its two horns or wings protending forwards. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohne* III. Pione, with hands and feet protending.

2. *trans.* To extend in length, or in one dimension of space; to produce (a line); usually *pass.* to extend, stretch, reach (from one point to another). Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) I. 49 The thidde parte, which is Affrica, is protēndede from the weste in to the meriden in to the coste of Egypte. *Ibid.* II. 35 Kyngge Offa causede a longe diche to be made...whiche protēndetede hit vn to the durie of the floode of Des behynde Chestre. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 126 One entire street protēnded in a right line from the Castle to Holy-rood-house. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. Ivi. 3 London is more protēnded in length. 1876 ALEXANDER *Baillington Lect.* (1877) 9 Whether, and how far, the thought and personality of the Psalmists were protended to, and absorbed by, the Divine object of their contemplation.

b. To extend in magnitude or amount.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 319 Protending and contracting it, according to the rate and assise of the Office. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Div.* 244 He begetteth or Principeth the Number next in Nature, and that is Two. The Monad is Protended, which begetteth Two.

3. To extend in duration; to protract, prolong.

1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) VI. 189 Hit awe to be pōtēnded unto be eve of the xxijth day. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 150 All high Fastes were protended and reached to the evening thereof. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1839) 301 The stauy Heaven protends it also to the illimitable times of their periodic movement.

II. 4. To portend, foretoken (In quot. 1589 *absol.*) *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 That Comets did protend at the first blaze. 1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 205 This protendeth the birth of a beast and not of a man. Hence **Proteinded** *ppl.* a., **Proteinding** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 267 The protending of the Hand towards the West. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 299 They lie protected there, by her large buckler, and protended spear. 1756 P. BROWNE *Fanacia* 26 A huge protending rock. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 224 The terrific and protended jaws of the stag-beetle.

† **Protenise**, sb. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *L. protens*, ppl. stem of *protēndere* to **PROTEND**.] = **PROTENSION** 3.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 4 By dew degrees, and long protense [and later add. *pretense*].

† **Protensed**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *L. protens*-us, pa. pple. of *protēndere* to **PROTEND** + *-ED*.] Stretched forward, extended in length.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1 30 The head of the loynt, after a certain manner long, and forward protensed.

Protension (prote-*n*ən), *rare*. [ad. late *L. protensionem*, n. of action f. *protēndere* to **PROTEND**.] The action or fact of protending.

1. A stretching or reaching forward. Also fig.
1681 tr. *Willis' Rem Med Vocab*, *Protension*, a stretching forth at length 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* 11. 426 There could be no tendency, no protension of the mind to attain this object as an end. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 9 There are minds whose power is shed, if we may say so, in protension, precipitated forwards in narrow channels with impetuous torrent

2. Extension in length; linear extent, length.
1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. vii 359 The rays will be of an unequal protension

3. Extension in time; duration.
1852 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* App. 1. (A) (1853) 605 Time, Protension or protensive quantity, called likewise Duration, is a necessary condition of thought

Protensity, *rare* = *pro-* [f. **pro-*, ad L. *protens-us* (see next) + *-ity*.] 'The character of being protensive or of taking up time' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Protensive (*pro-* nsiv), *a. rare*. [f. L. *protens-*, ppl. stem of *protendere* to PROTEND + *-ive*.] Having the quality of protending

1. Extending in time; continuing, lasting, enduring.
1643 [implied in PROTENSIVELY] 1671 *FLAVIUS Fount. Life* 11. 1732 Wks 1732 II. 88 Our Patience according to the Will of God, when it is as extensive as intensive, and as protensive as God requires it to be 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxviii (1870) II. 372 Time is a protensive quantity, and consequently, any part of it, however small, cannot, without a contradiction, be imagined as not divisible into parts 1870 *Outline Hamilton's Philos.* 177 Examples of the sublime are manifested in the extensive sublime of Space and in the protensive sublime of Eternity

2. Extending lengthwise; relating to or expressing linear extension, or magnitude of one dimension.

1836 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 320 In the study of Mathematics we are accustomed to a protensive, rather than to either an extensive, a comprehensive, or an intensive, application of thought 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 763 Distance in a direction from the percipient or what we should call protensive distance

Hence **Protensively** *adv.*, (in quot.) in respect of duration or extension in time,

1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* vi. 5 All the thoughts extensively as intensively only evil, and protensively continually 1882-3 *Schaff's Eng. Kelg. Knowl.* III. 2322 Space cannot be thought of except as extensively, nor time except as protensively, infinite

Proteolite (*pro'teolait*). *Min.* [f. *PROTEUS* + *-lite*.] A synonym of CORNUBIANITE, q. v.

Proteolysis (*pro'teolisis*). *Phys. Chem.* [mod. L., f. **pro-* + *lysis*, assumed combining form of *PROTEIN* + Gr. *lysis* a loosening, solution] A term for a. The separation of the proteins from a protein-containing mixture; b. The splitting up of proteins by ferments. (*Syd Soc. Lex.*)

Although parallel in form to *electrolysis* and *hydrolysis* (decomposition by the agency of electricity and of water), *proteolysis* is not parallel in sense see quot 1907

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 169/1 The second lecture chiefly relates to pepsin and the digestion of proteins, digestive proteolysis, the milk curdling ferment 1888 *Lancet* 4 Feb. 234/2 An examination of the contents of the stomach proved that the gastric juice was diminished in quantity, and proteolysis impaired. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolysis*, the separation of proteins from a mixture. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 97 Of these [substances] the more important are ferments, the results of proteolysis 1907 *Recommendations of Committee 8 in First Physiol. XXXV Proc.* 26 Jan., Derivatives of Proteins. Of these, the products of protein-hydrolysis (a term preferable to proteolysis) are those which require special attention. (Note. Terms such as proteolysis fail to convey a meaning in harmony with that which is conveyed by the terms electrolysis and hydrolysis (on which they are moulded) of decomposition by)

Hence **Proteolyse** (*pro'teolais*), *v. trans.*, to decompose or split up (proteins).

1902 in *Daily Chron.* 22 Nov. 6/6 These experiments [of Professor Vines] definitely establish the fact that an enzyme which actively proteolyse the simpler forms of protein is present in all parts of the plant body. 1904 *VINES Proteases of Plants in Ann. Bot.* Apr. 97 The results show that these fungi can peptolyse Witte-peptone, with formation of leucin and tyrosin, and can proteolyse fibrin.

Proteolytic (*pro'teolitik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *lytikos* able to loose, dissolving] Having the quality of decomposing proteins

1877 *Foster's Phys.* II. iv. (1878) 379 An aqueous solution of the precipitate is both amylolytic and proteolytic, i. e. appears to contain some of both the salivary (pancreatic) ferment and pepsin 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolytic*, having the power to decompose or digest proteins 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 724 The organism at the primary seat of lesion secretes a potent proteolytic enzyme.

Proteose (*pro'teis*). *Phys. Chem.* [f. *PROTEIN* + *-ose*.] One of a class of products of protein-hydrolysis. see quot. and *PROTEIN*.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteoses*, primary cleavage-products formed in the digestion of proteins with gastric or pancreatic juices or their equivalents, or by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids. They are intermediate between the original protein and peptone. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 811 Venoms contain proteids which possess characteristics of the albumins or globulins and those of proteoses. 1907 *Recommendations of Committee on Protein Nomenclature* 8 Derivatives of Proteins b Proteoses This term includes albumose, globulose, gelatose, etc.

Proter-, shorter form of *PROTERO-*, used before a vowel, as in the words here following.

Proterandrous (*pro'terandrus*), *a.* [f. *PROTERO-* + *-androus*: cf. *PROANDROUS*. In both senses opp. to *PROTEROGYNOUS*.]

1. *Bot.* Having the stamens or male organs mature before the pistil or female organ.

1875 *Lubbock Wild Flowers* v. 130 Cross-fertilisation is favoured by the flower being proterandrous 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Academy* 33 Pentstemon is proterandrous (therefore cross-fertilized).

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the male organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the female. (Cf. quot. 1887 s. v. *PROTERANDRY* below.)

Hence **Proterandrousness**, the quality or fact of being proterandrous; so **Proterandry**.

1875 *Lubbock Wild Flowers* v. 132 Cross-fertilisation is secured in Echium and Borago by proterandrousness (if I may be permitted to coin the word) 1887 *Nature* 29 Dec. 213/1 If the polypides are unisexual, then the proterandry refers only to the colony as a whole. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Proterandry*, the condition, in a Phanerogam, in which the stamens of the flower mature before the pistil.

Proteranthous (*pro'terans*), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *anthos* flower + *-ous*] Having flowers appearing before the leaves.

1832 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* 401

† **Proterical**, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. Gr. *proterikos* early-bearing, precocious (*προτερικὴ συνήθεια* a kind of early fig) + *-al*.] Early-bearing.

a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 73 This great variety of Figg Trees, as precocious, proterical, biforous, triforous, and always bearing Trees

Protero- (*pro'ter-*), before a vowel *proter-* (*pro'ter-*), combining form from Gr. *proteros* soie, former, anterior, in place, time, order, rank; used in a few scientific terms.

Proterobase (*-bās*) *Min.* [after *DIABASE*], an eruptive rock resembling diabase, but in a more advanced stage of alteration. **Proteroglossate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *glossa* tongue], belonging to Gunther's division *Proteroglossa* of batrachians, having the tongue free in front. **Proteroglyph** (*-glif*) *Zool.* [Gr. *glyphein* to carve], a venomous serpent of the group *Proteroglyphia*, characterized by having only the anterior maxillary teeth grooved; so **Proteroglyphic**, **Proteroglyphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Proteroglyphia*.

Proterosaur (*-sūr*) [Gr. *sauros* lizard], a saurian of the extinct genus *Proterosaurus* or group *Proterosauria*, comprising some of the oldest known reptiles; so **Proterosaurian** *a.*, belonging to the *Proterosauria*, *sb* a proterosaur **Proterotome** (*-tōm*) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *tomos* cutting], applied to mastication in which the molars of the lower jaw move forwards against those of the upper, as in the Carnivora **Proterozoic** *a. Geol.* [cf. *PROTOZOIC*]: see quot. See also *PROTEREANDROUS*, *PROTEROGYNOUS*, etc.

1895 G. S. WEST in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 813 It is undoubtedly the homologue of that structure present in the Viperine and *Proteroglyphous* forms. 1872 *Nicholson Palaeont.* 356 In the Permian Rocks the first undoubted Reptilian remains occur: the *Proterosaurus* of this period being probably a Lacertilian] 1896 *Cope Primary Factors* 300, v. 318 The inferior molar shears forwards on the superior molar. *Proterotome* mastication 1906 *CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY Geol.* II. iv. 162 To the *Proterozoic* era is assigned the time that elapsed between the close of the formation of the igneous complex and the beginning of the lowest system which is now known to contain abundant well preserved fossils. [Note] *Proterozoic*, as here used, is a synonym of *Algonkian* as used by the U. S. Geol. Surv. 1906 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 131/2 Between the close of this long archaean period and the beginning of the palaeozoic ages there was another vast stretch of geological time, distinguished as the *Proterozoic* era.

Proterogynous (*pro'teroginēs*), *a.* [f. *PROTERO-* + *-gynous*. Cf. *PROTOGYNOUS*. In both senses opposed to *PROTEREANDROUS*.]

1. *Bot.* Having the pistil or female organ mature before the stamens or male organs

1875 *Lubbock Wild Flowers* iii. 51 *Caltha palustris* The species are said by Hildebrand to be proterogynous 1877 *DARWIN Forms of Fl.* Introduct. 10 Other individuals, called proterogynous, have their stigma mature before their pollen is ready. 1882 *Thomson in Muller's Fert. Flowers* 22 note, Sprengel calls this species of dichogamy, *femal-male*. Hildebrand, *proterogynous*; Delpino, *proterogynous*

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the female organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the male

So **Proterogyny**, the quality or state of being proterogynous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Proterogyny*, the maturation of the pistil of a flower before the stamens.

† **Proterve**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad L. *protervus* forward, bold, pert, wanton, impudent; cf. obs. F. *proterve* (c. 1277 in Godef.).]

Etymol. of L. *protervus* doubtful Walde suggests after Bröde **pro ptervus*, f. *Pro-* + *-cogn.* of Gr. *πρόειπε* wing]

Forward, wayward, untoward, stubborn; peevish, petulant. Hence † **Protervely** *adv.*

1382 *Wyclif 2 Tim.* iii. 4 Men schulen be traitours, proterve (gloss or overthwart, *Vulg.* protervil). 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 Who so euer by his own reason or sentence wyll defende protervely or styfly that thyng y^e he loveth. 1567 *Satur. Poems Reform.* vi. 31 Man of his awin nature is so proterve.

Protervious, *error.* form of *PROTERVUS*.

Protervity (*pro'teriviti*). *Now rare*. [ad. obs. F. *protervité*, ad. L. *protervitiō* forwardness, pertness, etc.: see prec.] Waywardness, frowardness, stubbornness, pertness, sauciness, insolence; peevishness, petulance; an instance of this.

1c 1500 *Proverbia* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 409 They that of protervity will not twayne well, *Pe, ve, ve*, theyre tonge shal be in hell 1613 *DAY Festivals* viii. (1615) 233 If we adde Protervity, Stubbornesse, and rude Behaviour. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 59 The queen, who formerly showed so much waspish protervity and waywardness. 1726 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsmen* i. (1727) 10 The peevishness and protervity of age 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 516 The protervity of heretics in the very efforts of their falsehood 1882 *STEVENSSON Fam. Studies* 36 In his [Hugo's] poems and plays there are the same unaccountable protervities.

† *b. fig.* Applied obscurely (or erroneously) to a bodily deformity or disfigurement. *Obs.*

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. iv. (ed. 8) 183 Some deformity in the mind (as in certain natural protervities in the body) they are seldom taking, but often beget a dislike

† **Protervious**, *a. Obs.* Also *error.* protervious. [f. L. *protervus* (see *PROTERVE*) + *-ous*.] = *PROTERVE*.

1547 *BALF. Exam. Anne Ashewe* 65 b, Slacks care gaue Pylate to the prestes he detected then protervious madnesse. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 8 No such apparant Victorie was gotten of protervious Heretiques. *Ibid.* 9 The Scriptures are a meanes to convict protervious error.

Protest (*pro'test*, formerly *pro'test*), *sb* [ME. = OF. *protest* (1479 in Hatz-Darm.), mod. F. *protest* (= med. L. *protestum*, It., Sp., Pg. *protesto*), f. F. *protester* to PROTEST. Cf. obs. F. *proteste*, It., Sp. *protesta* fem.] An act of protesting.

1. A solemn declaration; an affirmation; an asseveration; an avowal; = *PROTESTATION* i.

1400 *Beryn* 3905 And in protest oppny, here a-mong weve all, Half my good. I graunt it here to Geoffrey. 1596 *SHAKES. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 160 Swear me a good mouth-filling Oath and leave in sooth. And such protest of Pepper Ginger-bread, To Velvet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 17 They would consen their Neighbourhs with Protests of good Usage 1896 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* 19 A statement or protest is compared with the reality, a poor thing.

2. The action taken to fix the liability for the payment of a dishonoured bill; *spec.* a formal declaration in writing, usually by a notary-public, that a bill has been duly presented and payment or acceptance refused.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 390 The Notarie may... leave afterwaies the copie of the Protest with some of the house, or throw the same within doores, and keepe a note of it against the next time. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 71 If a Bill be presented for Acceptance, and the Acceptant refuse absolutely to accept it, then the Possessor of the Bill is obliged instantly without delay to make Protest for Non-Acceptance. 1698 *Act 9 & 10 Will. III.* c. 17 Which Protest, shall within Fourteen Days after making thereof, be sent, or otherwise due Notice shall be given thereof, to the Party from whom the said Bill or Bills were received 1726 *SHUTLOCK Voy. round World* 23, I gave the Protest to Capt. Clipperton in the South-Seas 1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict.* c. 61 s. 51 (4) When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting *Ibid.* (7) A protest must contain a copy of the bill, and be signed by the notary making it.

3. A written declaration made by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or under which officers or crew have incurred any liability.

1755 *MAGENS Insurance* I. 87 The Insurers ask for the Protest, which is a Declaration upon Oath, usually made by the Master, and some of his People, before a Justice, Notary or Consul, at any Place where they first arrive. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Protest*, a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by a master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage was not occasioned by his misconduct or neglect.

4. A formal statement or declaration of disapproval or of dissent from, or of consent under certain conditions only to, some action or proceeding; a remonstrance.

1751 *Part. Hist.* I. 38 This Answer of the Barons to the King [in 1225]... being in the Nature of a Protest, is the First of that kind we meet with in History, we shall, therefore, give it at length as follows. 1759 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* III. c. 221. Protests and counter-protests were taken. 1822 J. HACCARD *Rep. Consist. Ct.* I. 5 The husband appeared under protest, and prayed to be dismissed on the ground [etc.]. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brat. Empire* (1854) II. 291 On the first day (18th May) of the meeting of the general assembly of 1849, the ministers and elders, members of that body, opposed to the right of patronage and in favour of the veto, gave in a Protest, stating that 'The courts of the church as now established, and members thereof, are liable to be coerced by the civil courts in the exercise of their spiritual functions'. 1882 *Sir W. B. BRET in Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 876 The meaning of paying under protest necessarily is that the party paying the money does not pay it by way of rightful payment, but claims it still as his money in the hands of the person to whom it is paid. 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/4 Meetings of protest began to be held all over Ireland.

b. A written statement of dissent from any motion carried in the House of Lords, recorded and signed by any Peer of the minority. (The earlier term was *PROTESTATION* 3 b.)

1722 (*title*) The Protest of the Lords, upon Addressing Her Majesty for Her Speech. With the Names of the Lords. 1722 *Juris Ho. Lords* XXI. 695/2 Ordered, That on Thursday next, this House will take into Consideration the Nature of Protests, and the Manner of entering them. 1721 (*title*) Another Protest of their Lordships, on Sir George Byng's Attacking the Spanish Fleet. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 168 Each peer has also a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons of such dissent; which is usually styled his protest. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1857) 16 Some of the most remarkable protests which appear in the journals of the peers, were drawn up by him [Asterbury]. 1875 ROGERS (*title*) A Complete Collection of the Protests of the Lords. 1624-1874 *Ibid* Pref. 13 It was not assumed or acted on before the Long Parliament, though the six Peers who make the first protest, with or without reasons, state that they 'demanded their right of protestation'. *Ibid* Pref. 15 The first protest with reasons entered in the Journals of the Irish House of Lords was in 1695, the practice was plainly borrowed from English procedure.

5. *attrib.*, as protest meeting, resolution. 1825 MUNDY *Our Antiquities* (1857) 209 The protest meetings occurred on the 11th and 18th. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/5 Lord Dunraven did not, as many expected, hoist the protest flag after the finish. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 8/1 A protest meeting was held at ten o'clock.

Protest (pro'test), *v* [a. F. *protestar* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *protest-ari* (also in late L. *-are*) to declare formally in public, testify, protest, *f*. *pro-1* *re* a *testiari* to be or speak as a witness, to declare, aver, assert.]

1. *trans*. To declare or state formally or solemnly (something about which a doubt is stated or implied), to affirm, asseverate, or assert in formal or solemn terms. Const. with *subord. cl.*, *compl.*, or *simple obj.*

1440 HUMPHREY DE GLOUCESTER, *Advice in Rymer Fodera* (1710) X. 691/1, I Protest, for myn Excuse and my Discharge, that I never was, am, nor never shal be Consenting to his Deliverance. 1530 PATSON 668/1, I protest that I will nothing obstinately affirm that [etc.] 1565 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* 1, 23 Likewise Thomas in protesting him to be his lord and his God, doth profess that he is that only one God whom he had always worshipped. 1565 in *Caldwell Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow Soc.) II. 119 Forasmuch as no man speaketh against this thing, you, N., all protest here, before God, and his holie congregation, that you have taken, and are now contented to have, M., here present, for your lawful wife. 1621 JAS. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* L. 111 160 Till then I protest I can have no joye in the going well of my owne businessse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 3 7, I protest to you, the Gentleman has not spoken to me. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vii. Wks. 183 1. 512 She protested in the most solemn manner, that she was innocent of the crime laid to her charge. 1839 KNIGHTLY *Hist. Eng.* II. 28 She then, with dignity and calmness solemnly protested her innocence.

b. *intr*. To make protestation or solemn affirmation.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Kings* ii. 42 Did I not make thee swear, & protested unto thee, saying [etc.]? — *Jer.* xi. 7, I have protested unto your fathers, rising early & protesting, saying, Obey my voice. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 240 Ham. Madam, how like you this Play? Qu. The Lady protests to much, me thinks. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 3 The man did solemnly protest unto vs, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you. — 1 *Sam.* viii. 9 Protest solemnly unto them, and shew them the manner of the King that shall reigne over them. 1860 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. v. 75 Every mother, who ever, by her hope against hope for some profligate, protested for a love deeper and wider than that of society.

c. As a mere asseveration, cf. *DECLARE v.* 6 b. 1587 TORREY, *Trag.* 7 (1837) 136, I love, I doe protest, And did of worldie men account that worthe knight the best. 1612 DEKKER *It's not good Wks.* 1873 111 313, I will doe it I protest. 1771 JENNIS *Lett.* xlv. (1820) 253, I cannot, call you the basest fellow in the Kingdom. I protest, my lord, I do not think you so.

2. *trans*. To make a formal written declaration of the non-acceptance or non-payment of (a bill of exchange) when duly presented. Also *fig.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 194 Permitting a Bill to be protested by Mr Webster. 1667 *Fleets Diary* 13 Dec., If the bill of 200^l. be not paid, and if I do not help him about it, they have no way but to let it be protested. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III. c. 49* § 5. The person who shall have protested such note. 1866 *Crumph. Banking v. 122* The acceptor may procure the funds necessary to meet the bill, and prevent its being protested.

† b. To protest the bill of (a person), *Obs. rare*. 1625 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iv. i, I'm sure 'twould vex your hearts, to be protested; Ye're all fair merchants. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii, I must and will have my money, Or I'll protest you first, and that done, have The statute made for bankrupts served upon you.

c. *Football*. To lodge a protest against (a player); to object to as disqualified. *U.S.*

1905 *McClure's Mag.* June xix/2 Princeton protested Thomas J. Thorp, one of Columbia's best men. Columbia returned the compliment by protesting Davis, Princeton's captain and end-rush.

† 3. To assert publicly; to proclaim, publish; to declare, show forth. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 227 In case y^e he did refuse so to do, then he [the herald] dyd protest the harme that should ensue, in the forme and manner, that in suche a case is accustomed to be done. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. 1. 149 Do me right, or I will protest your cowardise. 1660 [see PROTESTER 1]. 1641 (Sept. 9) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1815) I. 6 Therefore to acquit ourselves of the dangers and inconveniences that might arise, we do protest

our dissatis to this vote, and do thus enter it as aforesaid [cf. sense 7.] a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant* Sol. xii. 46 Remember thy Creator; O protest His praises to the world.

† 4. To vow; to promise or undertake solemnly.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 432 That suche [married priests] as by the consent of their wives, wil proteste to make a diuorcement they do handle more gently. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* 1. 1. 89 On Dianes Altar to protest For aie, austerie, and single life. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatine* 36 As for the Dignitie Imperiall, the Elector Palatine hath alwayes protested to recognize him for Emperor. c 1660 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 455 The Scots seriously protested the performance of all these

† 5. To make a request in legal form; to demand as a right, to stipulate. Const. with *subord. cl.*, also *intr.* with *for*. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w.* Dunbar 331 Syne ger Stobo for thy lyf protest 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 410 The said Maister Johne protestit that the said Lord Robert could not be halidin to answer to the saids letters. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. II. xv. § 3 (1699) 230 When Advocats assist Pannels, especially in Treason, they use to protest that no escape of theirs in pleading, may be misconstrued. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 113 Of old, before inclosing the Jury, the Lord Advocate or Prosecutor used to protest for an Assize of Error against the Inquest, if they assuolied.

† 6. To call to witness; to appeal to. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Fancies* App. 339 Protesting God, that he intended not to tourne aside, or hide, any thing that is another mannes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 480 Unoriginal Night and Chaos wilde... with clamorous uproare Protesting Fate supreme. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 9 Protest the gods against their injuries, And let the whole assembly know your case

7. *intr*. To give formal expression to objection, dissent, or disapproval, to make a formal (often written) declaration against some proposal, decision, procedure, or action; to remonstrate.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Nims* (1842) 48 This lusty yester in fury draws his dagger, and begins to protest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav. Ded.* A. n. b. Such imprecise money I do not like, but protest against it. 1641 (Dec. 24) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 7, I do protest against the deferring the debate thereof until Monday, to the end to discharge myself of any ill consequence that may happen thereby. 1718 (Feb. 20) *Ibid* I. 240 We, whose names are subscribed, do protest against the resolution for refusing the other instruction, moved to be given to the same Committee on the Mutiny Bill, for the reasons following. 181, Because [etc.] 1762 GOLDSM. *Crit. IV.* xxviii, This I protested against, as being no way Chinese. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. Pref. 12 A minister of religion may fairly protest against being made a politician.

† **Protestancy.** *Obs.* [f. next + -cy.] The condition of being a Protestant; the Protestant religion, system, or principles; = PROTESTANTISM 1. In 17th c., *spec.* the system of the reformed Church of England, as distinguished on the one hand from Popery, on the other from Presbyterianism and Puritanism.

1604 *Supplic Masse Priests* § 41 Puritanisme differing from Protestancy in 32 articles of doctrine (as their owne bookes and writings doe witness). 1612 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 162 He renounced all religions, Papistry, Protestancy, Puritanism, and all other, and took himself only to God. 1655 G. HALL (*title*) The Triumphs of Rome over Desperdy Protestancy. 1687 *Ref. upon Pax Vobis* 32 Presbytery... would crush Protestancy if it could. 1688 PENN *Lett. Wks.* 1796 I. 157 173 The Common Protestancy of the Kingdom. 1822 J. MILNER *Vind. Ends Rehg. Controv.* 59 Recanting the whole system of Protestancy.

b. The Protestant community; = PROTESTANTISM 2.

1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 196 This death miserably contristated the whole Protestancy of the three nations

Protestant (pro'testant), *sb.* and *a.* [a Ger. or F. *protestant*, in pl. the designation of those who joined in the protest at Spire in 1529, ad. L. *pro-testantus*, pl. *protestant-es*, pres. pple. of *protest-ari* to PROTEST. In French also † one who protests in any sense, e.g. who protests devotion, *sb.* use of pres. pple. of *protester* (cf. sense 3 a)]

A. *sb.* I. *Eccles.*

1. *Hist.* usually *pl.* The name given to those German princes and free cities who made a declaration of dissent from the decision of the Diet of Spire (1529), which re-affirmed the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation; hence, a general designation of the adherents of the Reformed doctrines and worship in Germany.

In the 16th c., the name *Protestant* was generally taken in Germany by the Lutherans, while the Swiss and French called themselves *Reformed*.

1539 WYATT *Lett. to Cromwell* in *MS. Cotton Vesp. C. vii* If 26 b, The Launsegrave the Duke of Saxone and the other of the League whiche they cal the Protestantes. *Ibid* If 28 b, This must be other against the Turk or the Protestantes, or for Geldres. 1540 WOTTON *Lett. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen VIII.* VIII. 287 They taken here that the Protestantes will make no leage nor treucis with the Emperour, but under suche wordes, as shalbe able to yclude the Duke of Cleves to. 1542 COVERDALE *Actes Disput.* Contents. The namys of all them which are called protestantys. 1551 J. HALES *Lett. fr. Augsburg* to Cecil 27 Api (S. P. For, Edw VI, VI No 328, P. R. O), In most places the Papistes and Protestantes haue their service in one church, one after thother. 1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 17 It is declared, that

earnest sute was made by the protestantes to have three things granted and suffered to be practysed within that realme [of Polonia] 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 82 b, Vnto this protestation of Prynces, certen of the chief cities did subscribe... this is in dede y^e first original of the name of Protestantes, which not only in Germany, but also emonges foreyn nations, is nowe common and famous. 1624 BISHOP *Lett.* ii. 4 *Protestants* A name first given to the Princes and free Cities of Germany, that sought reformation in the Diet at Spire, Anno 1529. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 547 Which Protestation made by the first public Reformers of our Religion against the Imperial Edicts of Charles the fifth, imposing Church-Traditions without Scripture, gave first beginning to the name of Protestant. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. 333 174 The Lutheran princes had combined in a league for their owne defence at Smalcalde, and because they protested against the votes passed in the imperial diet, they thenceforth received the appellation of Protestants. 1899 B. J. KIPP 39 *Art.* I. 1. § 2 7 In church ornaments, while the Lutherans or Protestants were willing to retain everything that was not expressly forbidden in Scripture, the Swiss or Reformed excluded everything but what was positively enjoined.

2. A member or adherent of any of the Christian churches or bodies which repudiated the papal authority, and separated or were severed from the Roman communion in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and generally of any of the bodies of Christians descended from them; hence in general language applied to any Western Christian or member of a Christian church outside the Roman communion. Opposed to *Papist*, *Roman Catholic*, or *Catholic* in the restricted sense.

1553 E. UNDERHILL in *Narr. Reform* (Camden) 140 Your honors do knowe thatt in this controversy thatt hathe byn, sume be called papistes and sume protestantes. 1554 COVERDALE *Lett. Mass.* (1564) 345 The more parte doe parte stakes wythe the papistes and protestantes, so that they are become maungye Mongrelles. 1556 M. HUGGARD (*title*) The displaying of the Protestantes, & sondry their practises, with a description of diuers their abuses frequented within their malignaunte church. 1561 (*title*) The Confession of the Faythe and Doctrine beleued and professed by the Protestantes of the Realme of Scotlande. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 145 Protestandis talis pe fieris aud antetwne, Reddie ressaurs, bot to rander noch. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 60, I must aue to the shame of vs protestantes, if good workes may meit heauen they [Romans] doe them, we talke of them. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 327 William Lambard was the first Protestant that built an Hospital. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* Pref. 3 A Protestant is a Christian that holdeth to the holy Scriptures as a sufficient Rule of faith and holy living and protesteth against Popery. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* at Oct. A private Fast was kept by the Church of England Protestants in towne. 1678 *Act* 30 *Chas. II.* Stat. ii. § 2, *Declar.* 3, I do make this Declaration in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any Evasion, Equivocation or mental Reservation whatsoever. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Nov. The French persecution of the Protestants inging with the utmost barbarity. 1686 *Ibid* 5 May, The Duke of Savoy, instigated by the French King to extirpate the Protestants of Piedmont. 1688 SANCROFT in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 447 We are true Englishmen and true Protestants, and heartily love our Religion and our Laws. 1798 SOPHIA *Lett. Cantab.* T. *Young Lady's T.* II. 255 He could not, as a protestant, claim sanctuary with the monks. 1895 LO. ACTON *Stud. Hist.* (1896) 24 The centre of gravity, moving from the Latin to the Teuton, has also passed from the Catholic to the Protestant. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camd. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 571 The word 'Protestant', which is rapidly spreading [c 1559] from Germany, comes as a welcome name. In the view of an officially inspired apologist of the Elizabethan settlement, those who are not Papists are Protestants.

b. *spec.* In reference to the Church of England the use has varied with time and circumstances. In the 17th c., *Protestant* was generally accepted and used by members of the Established Church, and was even so applied to the exclusion of Presbyterians, Quakers, and Separatists, as is still usual in Ireland, and is still or was lately in some districts of England. In more recent times the name has been disfavoured or disowned by many Anglicans.

In the 17th c., 'protestant' was primarily opposed to 'papist', and thus accepted by English Churchmen generally, in more recent times, being generally opposed to 'Roman Catholic', or (after common Continental and R. C. use) to 'Catholic' (see CATHOLIC A. 7, B. 2, 3), it is viewed with disfavour by those who lay stress on the claim of the Anglican Church to be equally Catholic with the Roman.

1608 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. 1, I have had of all sorts of men under my Keyes; and almost of all religions 't the land, as Papist, Protestant, Puritane, Brownist, Anabaptist, etc. 1608 D. T[?] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Betweene the Catholick and the Protestant, the Protestant and the Puritan, the Puritan and others. 1642 MRS. EURE in *Verney Mem.* (1892) II. v. 65 Neither papist, nor puritan, aye nor protestant, but will be the loovers by it. 1661 JSA. TAYLOR *Serm.* at Opening *Parl.* 1st 8 May 1711, I hope the presbyterian will join with the protestant, and say that the papist, and the Socinian, and the independent, and the anabaptist, and the quaker, are guilty of rebellion and disobedience. 1820 tr. *Cosmo's Trav.* 125 The Puritans sworn enemies of the Catholics, as also of the Protestants. [cf. p. 412 Protestants or those of the Established Religion] 1890-3 W. CARLETON *Travels & Stories Irish Peasantry* (1890) I. 185 The population of the Catholics on the one side, and of Protestants and Dissenters on the other. 1890 HEALY *Insula Sanctorum*, etc. 221 His memory is cherished not only by Catholics but by Protestants and even by Presbyterians also. 1900 REV. C. B. MOUNT *Lett. to Editor*, Forty years back in Dorset, I frequently heard the word 'Protestant' used as distinctive name for members of the Established

Church of England, in distinction from 'Dissenters', 'Chapel-goers', and the like.
 1813 A. KNOX in *K. & Webb's Corr.* (1834) II. 122 What perverse influence the nick-name of protestant has had on our church. 1905 A. COOPER-MARSDEN *Church or Sect* i. 7. I refuse to call myself a Protestant except when I wish to declare that I am not a Papist.

II. General. Often stressed (protestant).

3. One who protests. a. One who makes protestation or declaration; esp. one who protests devotion [Fr. *protestant*], a sutor, rare.

1648 HARRICK *Harper, To Anthea, who may command*, etc. I, Bid me to live, and I will live Thy Protestant to be. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 3/3 That is how we find among her 'protestants' Mr. Denis O'Hara, whose love-chase is the theme of this, as of the earlier story.

b. One who protests against error (partly etymological, partly fig. from I or 2).

1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I v. or We must be protestants, not infidels in philosophy. 1903 G. F. BROWN *St. Aldhelm* 297 Abbot Faible was the first Protestant in these islands, for Adamnan says that he 'protested'. A Protestant is one who asserts his own belief in a definite and positive form.

c. One who makes a protest against any decision, proceeding, practice, custom, or the like; a protester. (Often with allusion to senses 1 and 2.)

1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xix. 328 The protestant against sensual and divided worship. 1862—*Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 108 629 To hope that he would be the effectual protestant against all North West passages. 1885 *Century Mag.* June 328/1 No great moral value can be attached to a protest against evil-doing at which the protestant has connived. 1896 Br. GORR *Rom. Cath. Claims* (1904) App. 1. 205 When John the Baptist appeared, he appeared as a protestant against the actual development which the inspired religion had received. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 3/4 Lawrence Rivers, protestant against compulsory games, champion of the right to do with school-boy leisure as schoolboy pleases.

B. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Protestants or Protestantism. (In the earliest quotes., = protesting, and, in reference to the Continent, = Lutheran.)

1539 CROMWELL in *St. Papers Hen VIII.* I. 605 The State, Protestantes have given their petition more than 40 days passed, but as yet the Emperours Commissioners have given no answer thereto. 1542 COVERDALE *Actes Disput.* 195 These be the Prynces and estates protestantys & all which do stand to the confession given at Augspurg called the germanys confession. 1844 *Leycesters Comm.* (1641) 97 Complaining on all hands of our protestants Bishops and Clergy. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded. I. D. Gesner. was a Protestant Physician. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Mar. To hear & see the manner of the French Protestant Churches service. 1648 *Exhon. Bas.* xxvii. 277 That scarce any one [of them] either was, or is a true Lover, or Præcuser of the Protestant Religion, established in England. 1654 (Dec. 7) *Resolution in Trinit. Ho. Comm.* VII. 397/1 The True Reformed Protestant, Christian Religion, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures, shall be asserted and maintained, as the publick Profession of these Nations. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Nov. This Duke (Monmouth), whom for distinction they call'd the Protestant Duke, the people made their idol. c. 1687 BURNETT *Orig. Mem.* 1 (1902) 153 She does the protestant interest more service than all her ill affects can do to a prejudice. 1688 KENNETT in *Magd. Coll. & Fac. II* (O. H. S.) 258 There was a Protestant, or rather Providential, wind. 1688 *Act & Will. & Mary* c. 6 (Coronation oath), Will you to the utmost of your Power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? 1689 SANCROFT in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 447 The Bishops and Clergy of England are unmoveably fixt to the Protestant religion, and absolutely irreconcilable both to Popery and arbitrary power. 1700 PEPYS *Let.* 12 Apr. All the King of France does against his Protestant subjects. 1807 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* 243 The term 'Protestant ascendancy' was coined by Mr. John Gifford, and became an epithet very fatal to the peace of Ireland. 1828 *Act & Geo. IV.* c. 17. § 2 (Declaration) The Protestant Church as it is by Law established in England. 1854 (see CATHOLIC B. 3) 1899 Br. STUBBS *Vindication Charges* (1904) 343 *The Protestant Religion* is, I think, the historical and reasonable expression for collective application. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camd. Med. Hist.* II. xvi. 594 That Protestant principle which refers us to the primitive Church.

b. Protestant Dissenter see DISSENTER 2 c. Protestant Episcopal, official style of the church in U. S. descended from and in communion with the Church of England.

1671 Dr. BUCKINGHAM in *Proc. Ho. Lords* (1742) I. 165 That you would give me leave to bring in a Bill of Indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters. 1688, 1689, 1826, 1839 [see DISSENTER 2 c.] 1780 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Amer. Episcopal Ch.* (1883) II. 21 On motion of the Secretary it was proposed that the Church known in the province as Protestant be called 'the Protestant-Episcopal Church', and it was so adopted.

2. Also (protestant). Protestating; making a protest.

1844 Ld. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Trinit. Abbey* 182 We do this latter, still protestant age, With priestly ministrations of the sun, Maintain this consecration. 1890 G. S. HALL in *Amer. J. Psychol.* Jan. 61 A private protestant tribunal, where personal moral convictions decide. 1899 *Echo* 1 Nov. 1/4 Artlessly protestant against the vicious vanities of smart society.

Hence **Protestantism**, the Protestant communities collectively; **Protestantlike** a., like or after the manner of a Protestant; **Protestantly** adv., in a Protestant manner; consistently with Protestantism.

VOL. VII.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 739 An argument of authority negative, is naught and protestantlike. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 312 To protestants nothing more protestantly can be permitted than a free and lawful debate. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 21 If there have not been, even in Protestantdom some too, that give heed to such doctrines. 1896 D. L. LEONARD in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 98 Probably by most of Christendom, if not also by most of 'Protestantism', we are as yet unheeded of.

† **Protestantish**, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ISH.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a Protestant; inclined to or of the nature of Protestantism; = PROTESTANT a. 1. (Sometimes with hostile or opprobrious implication.)

1592 BACON *Observ. Libert. Wks.* 1879 I. 382/2 A third kind of gospellers called Brownists affirm that the protestant church of England is not gathered in the name of Christ, but of Antichrist. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt Scripture* iv. 97 They had every where almost omitted Photius words, being very Protestantish in this translation.

Protestantish, a. rare [f. as prec. + -ISH.] = prec. Hence **Protestantishly** adv.

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Anst. Lister of Libels* 8 Something which might give the Protestantish Author occasion of that flourish. 1685 H. MORE *Ref. Baxter* 24 As if he insinuated himself Popishly and Protestantishly affected in one Breath. 18 in *Flugel Eng.-Germ. Dict.* (1891), Louis Philip has been very Protestantish in his predilections.

Protestantism (prp testánti z'm) [f. as prec. + -ISM Cf. F. *protestantisme*]

1. The religion of Protestants, as opposed to Roman Catholicism; the condition of being Protestant, adherence to Protestant principles.

1649 MILTON *Exhon.* xv. 142 In the setting of Protestantism, thur [Papists] and was both unseemly and suspicious. 1726 Jos. TRAFF *Popery* i. 205 There were Schisms.. long before Popery, and consequently much longer before Protestantism.. was in Being. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent, and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 30 It was still a line of hereditary descent.. though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 54 When the Jesuits came to the rescue of the papacy.. Protestantism.. was stopped in its progress, and rapidly beaten back from the foot of the Alps to the shores of the Baltic. 1895 Br. GORR *Cred. of Christian* x. (ed. 7) 60 She [Ch. of Eng.], more than any other branch of the Church Catholic, holds together Church authority, Bible authority, and individual conscience. The Church of Rome makes much of one; Protestantism makes much of the other two.

2. Protestants, or the Protestant churches, collectively.

1662-3 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. 60 The only thing that makes Protestantism considerable in Christendom, is the Church of England. a. 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Gronovius Monarchy* ii. § 108 The slow assistances sent to his Daughter, in whose safety and protection Protestantism was at that time so much concerned. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 1/3 Protestantism, meaning by that all the non-Roman Catholic persuasions, has held its own, but the Roman Catholics are still steadily dwindling.

3. The condition of protesting; an attitude of protest or objection. rare.

1854 II. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 388 There, needs, then, a protestantism in social usages. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 366 How his protestantism against her doctrines should exhibit itself on the turf.

Protestantize (prp testánti z), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE] a. *trans.* To render Protestant; to convert to or permeate with the principles of Protestantism. b. *intr.* To follow Protestant practices. Hence **Protestantized** ppl. a., **Protestantizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a., also **Protestantizer**, one who protestantizes.

1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* X. 720 The grants which they still retain for the express purpose of Protestantizing Ireland. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 339 Are Protestantizing priests and monks the only evidence of the kind which they could get? 1891 Br. R. T. DAVISON, *ed. Abp. Trinit.* II. xxiv. 199 He would rather 'Protestantize' the Church of England. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 5/6 He belonged to a Protestantized Jewish family, eminent in the financial world. 1906 W. WALKER *Cath. vii.* 203 Another considerable element valued the Protestantizing of Geneva more for its political than for its religious results. 1908 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 308 He was a Protestantizer who formed a party of Calvinists in his Church.

Protestation (prp testánti z'n). [a. F. *protestation* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *protestatio* (in Itala, 2 Macc. vii. 6), n. of action f. *protestari* to PROTEST.] The action of protesting; that which is protested.

1. A solemn affirmation of a fact, opinion, or resolution, a formal public assertion or asseveration. To make protestation, to protest in a solemn or formal manner.

1340 HAMFOLDE *Pr. Conc.* 9593, I make here a protestacion, þat I wil stand til þe correccion Of iika rightwys lered man. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Pro.* 29 First I make a protestacion, That I am dronke I knowe it by my soun. 1346 *Piger Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 With a meke protestacion deny it, & clere you selfe. 1550 *Declar. Doctrine* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I viii. 116 Although in our last protestation made before the honourable auditory at Westminster, we sufficiently set forth in few words the sum of our faith. 1591 SHAKES *Two Gent.* iv. 133, I know they are stuf with protestations, And full of new-found oaths, which he will breake As easily as I doe tear his paper.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Cromwell* (1666) 64 If there had been any faith in mens vows and protestations. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 437 They entered into a solemn protestation to stand by each other with their lives and fortunes. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxviii. Many protestations of friendship, and expressions anticipative of the pleasure which must inevitably flow from so happy an acquaintance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 10/1 The great 'Church of the Protestation', which is being erected at Spire as a memorial of the origin of the name 'Protestant' at the famous Reichstag in that city in 1599.

† b. *By, with, under* (a) protestation, with the assestion of the reservation or stipulation, under the condition (that). Cf. PROTEST v. 5. Obs.

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 267/2 Yat he myghte speke under protestacion, to yat ende. 1480 *Coventry Let. Bk.* 444 With a protestacion that the said Priour & Convent may be at their liberte at all tymes to reforme & adde more. *Ibid.* 454 The answeres made to þe bill of Comyleyt made be þe priour of Couentre, be protestacion þat his answer at all tymes hereafter may be altered, added þerto, amended or otherwise reformed at any tyme requisite. 1576 *Reg. Pray. Council Scot.* II. 577 Under protestacion that thay in wayis grant the narrative to be of verite.

2. *Law*, † a. In pleading, an affirmation or denial, introduced in form of a protest, of some allegation the truth of which the pleader cannot directly affirm or deny without duplicating his plea, and which he cannot pass over lest he should be held to have tacitly waived or admitted it (see quot. 1628) Obs.

By protestation, by way of or in the form of a protestation. 1471-3 in *Calv. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Thomas seith, by protestacion, that the mater contened in the seid bill is insufficient to put hym to answer thereto. 1551 in *Leadam Sel. Cas. Cr. Requests* (Selden) 57 And he beyng therof so seyed dyed of such estate thereof by protestacion seyed. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 16 b/2 *Protestation* is a sauage to the partie (that so pleadeþ by protestacion) to be concluded by any matter alledged or objected against hym, vpon which he cannot ion issu. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 124 b, *Protestation* is an exclusion of a conclusion that a party to an action may by pleading incur, or it is a safeguard to the party which keepeth hym from being concluded by the plea he is to make, if the issue be found for hym. 1797 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* v. v. The use of a Protestation in pleading seems to be this, viz. When one party alleges or pleads several matters, and the other party can only offer, or take issue on one of them, he protests against the others.

b. *Sc. Law* (See quot. 1838)

1571 *Reg. Pray. Council Scot.* II. 92 They will proceed and minister justice alsuall be giving of protestations and decretis. 1633 *Acts of Sederunt* 12 Dec. (1790) 46 Act nent Expenses in Protestations. 1739 *Ibid.* 7 July 325. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. Where a pursuer, advocator or suspender, after having raised an action, fails to insist in it, his opponent, by means of protestation, may compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall. [This] is done by delivering to one of the Outer-house clerks, a note for insertion in the minute book of the Court of Session.. This note is called a protestation.

3. A solemn or formal declaration of dissent or objection; = PROTEST sb. 4.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 194 After a thousand Complaints, Dissertations, Protestations against their Emors. 1661 WOOD *Life & Apr.* (O. H. S.) I. 391 Mr. Brent desired them to read a paper, containing a protestation in the name of all the fellows, under a public notarie's hand, against the admission of Sir Thomas Clayton to the wardenship of Merton coll. 1793 *Acc. Proc. Camb. agst W. Friend* 194, I Robert Tywhitt, a non-regent master of arts, do, within ten days, make this open and legal protestation against the said grace. 1803 JEFFERSON *IVrit.* (1830) IV. 7 Spain had entered into a protestation against our ratification of the treaty. 1849 STOVET. *Intrad. Canine's Necess* p. xxxiii, His burning fetters have provoked protestation, resistance, dissent, in various forms, civil and sacred.

b. = PROTEST sb. 4 b.

1624 (May 26) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 2 Therefore the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in the highest House of Parliament, now assembled, do hereby declare and pronounce, and cause this protestation to be entered on record, in the rolls of this Parliament. 1641 (Sept. 6) *Ibid.* 6 [The first formal protest with Reasons in the Journals of the House] We whose names are underwritten did dissent, and having, before the putting of the question, demanded our right of protestation, did accordingly make our protestation. That [etc.] 1700 (April 4) *Ibid.* 139 We cannot but enter this our protestation against a second reading of this Bill. 1722 *Frinds Ho. Lords* XXII. 73/1 The restraining the Assesions, used in Protestations, to the Apprehension or Opinion of the Lords protestation.

4. attrib., as protestation meeting, money (a b).

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 36, I drew neere the silke soule whom I found quivering in two sheates of protestation paper [alluding to the Marprelate tract 'The Protestation'] 1661 *Acts of Sederunt* 4 July (1790) 78 The supplication of Richard Warde, lately clerk of the bills, under the usurpers, mentioning him to have in his hands several sums of money, consigned as protestation money. 1908 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 June 342/2 Protestation meetings have been held.

Protestator (prp testánti z'n). rare — o. [a. mod. L. *protestator*, agent-n. from *protestari* f. to PROTEST.] One who protests; a protester.

1847 in WEBSTER

Protestatory (prote státori), a. rare. [f. L. *protestari*, ppl. stem of *protestari* to PROTEST + -ORY 2. So F. *protestatoire*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a protest.

a. 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 27 The answer is partly indignatory. partly protestatory. 1887 *Standard* 23 Dec. 3/2 These concessions were not favourably received by the

National Party, who went so far as to threaten further protestations.

Protested, *pp. a.* [f. PROTEST *v.* + -ED.]

1 Solemnly or publicly asserted.

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* IV. 1. And don all the offices of protested gallantry for your sake. c. 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* I. 1. Thou wouldst not willingly live a protested coward, or be called one?

2 That has made or joined in a protest or protestation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 MILTON *Animado* IV Wks. 1851 III 219 In this age. God hath renewed our protestation against all those yet remaining dregs of superstition. Let us all goe, every true protested Brittain throughout the 3 Kingdoms, and tender thanks to God the Father of light.

3 That is protested against, objected to, or done or given under protest. *Protested bill*: see PROTEST *v.* 2.

1849 THACKERAY *Friendship* Wks. 1900 VI. 626. I will disown you, and cut you off with a protested shilling. 1864 O. W. HOLMES *Banker's Secret* Post Wks. (1895) 310 The moral market had the usual chills of Virtue suffering from protested bills.

Protester (*prote star*). [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who makes a protestation or solemn affirmation.

1601 SHAKS. *Wid. C. 1. ii* 74 Were I a common Laughter, or did vse To stale with ordinary Oathes my loue To every new Protester.

2. One who makes a protest or remonstrance

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Civil Relig.* 1. 103 To annex their Religion as a codicil to a company of Protesters against a decree at Spira. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Frills* Wks. 1842 II 601 The reasons against the article, alleged in the protest, were by no means solely bottomed in the practice of the courts below, as if the main reliance of the protesters was upon that usage. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 322 The Grenvilles and other protesters against improper expenses. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 61/1 The motion was carried by 54 to 4, the protesters being [etc.].

b. *Sc. Hist. pl.* Those Presbyterians who in 1650 protested against the union with the Royalists; also applied to those who on various later occasions formally protested against acts or decisions of the church courts.

1660 DOUGLAS in *Wodrow Hist. Stiff Ch. Scol.* (1721) I. Intro. 12 That it may be they were mistaken for some of their Brethren the Protesters, to whom... the King's Return is Matter of Terror. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 630 His pieces he wrote in the debate with the Protesters contain many things as to the History of this Church. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. They had parted at the time when the kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutions and Protesters. 1855 *Summary Principles U. P. Ch.* 2 In May 1733 the Assembly refused to hear fully the reasons which the protesters had to urge. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 409/2 His father... belonged to the extreme Covenanting party of Protesters.

3. One who protests a bill or other commercial document.

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 295 If it is by bills at ninety days after date that you are made unhappy—if noters and protesters are the sort of wretches whose shadows darken the house of life.

Protesting, *vb. sb.* [f. PROTEST *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb PROTEST. a. Protestation, solemn declaration; remonstrance. b. The formal declaration of the non-payment of a bill when duly presented.

1599 *Pass Pilgr.* vii. Yet in the mids of all her pure protestings, Her faith, her othes, her teares, and all were leasings. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. 1. 344 'Twas well my Heart was cautious of believing 'Thy Vows, and thy Protesting. 1722 *Frills* Wks. 1842 XXII 741 The Liberty of Protesting, with Reasons, being an unquestionable Right and essential Privilege of the whole Peerage. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 20 The act authorises the protesting of inland bills for non-acceptance.

Protesting, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

That protests. in various senses of the verb.

1681 WOOD *Life* 6 June (O. H. S.) II 542 The outrage committed on the old lady Lovelace, they pluck'd her out of her coach, and called her 'old protesting bitch'. 1793 ROWE *Ulys.* v. 1. 1967 a protesting, faithless, villain Friend

Protestingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a protesting manner, by way of protest.

1883 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. vii. 125 She looked at him protestingly. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CII. 328 The maid stood protestingly in the background

Protestor (*prote star*). [Early mod. E. *protestour*, ad. obs. F. *protesteur*, f. *protester*: see PROTEST *v.* and -OR.]

1. = PROTESTER 1. Obs.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. v. 64 The present protestours of the vertie, here luing in the world. 1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 493 He was a protestor for a Community of wealth, as well as of women.

2. = PROTESTER 2.

1706 HEARNE *Collect* 5 Feb. (O. H. S.) I 178 Dr. Cawley was the more taken notice of upon Acc^t of his being one of the Protestors. 1780 *Hist. Burr. in Ann. Reg.* 121/2 He contended, that the protestors... possessed property equal, if not superior, to the petitioners. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/1 It is asserted by the protestors that three names should have been so forwarded.

b. = PROTESTER 2 b. Also *attrib.*

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot* 78 They pretend... that the generality of the Godly did adhere to the Protesters, that the Publick Resolutions had made defection. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I (1724) I 55 A great division followed

in the Kirk: Those who adhered to these resolutions were called the Publick Resolutions. But against these some of those bodies protested, and they, together with those who adhered to them, were called the Protestors. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* viii (1857) 120 Urquhart of Cromarty... had lately 'counterfeited the Protestor'. 1900 U. P. *Mag.* May 209/2 When the foundations of the Protestor Synod were laid [1737-8], he was one of seven

Protestor: see PRO-1 r.

|| **Proteus** (*prōtēus*, *prōtētrōs*). [L. *Proteus*, a. Gr. *Πρωτεύς* proper name.]

1 Gr. and Rom. Mythol. A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, fabled to assume various shapes

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6319 Proteus, that coude him change In every shap, hoonly and straunge. 1620 I. GRANGER *Duo. Logike* 137 More mutable then Proteus. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir.* Events 21 b, Falsehood is... capable of more different formes, than the Proteus of Poets. 1806 WORDSWORTH *Sonn.*, The world is too much with us 13 So might I. Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea, Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn

2. Hence allusively, One who, or that which, assumes various forms, aspects, or characters; a changing, varying, or inconstant person or thing

1585 J. HART *Æsop's Fables* III A Proteus vnstedfast in word and ded. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 28 Such a subtle Proteus he is, that he can turn himself into all manner of shapes. 1685 *Graian's Courtier's Orac.* 76 He is a wise Proteus that is holy with the holy, serious with the serious, and jovial with the merry. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns* 4 Mar (1820) 17 Being such Proteus's in religion, that no body was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of. 1823 R. HALL *Wks* (1841) V. 62 Mental phenomena form a Proteus which is constantly changing its aspect.

3 *Zool. and Biol. a.* A name for the protozoon now called AMOEBA. (Now disused as a generic name.) Also *proteus animalcule*, + *p. insect.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Bog.* (1813) III 492 Some... if viewed in a microscope, will be found to contain, among several other animalcules, the Proteus. 1806 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* vi. 85, I shall find plenty of the Proteus insect in it. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 256 *Amoeba Proteus* or *A. princeps*, the Proteus animalcule is to be found in the upper layers of soft ooze at the bottom of still clear lakes, ponds, and ditches.

b. A genus of tailed amphibians with persistent gills, having four short slender legs and a long eel-like body, found in subterranean caves in Austria

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi 429 The Proteus is about a foot in length; the body is cylindrical. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Cyc. Sc. i* Org. Nat. 188 In the proteus the last segment of the fore-limb divides into three rays. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 76 The proteus, a strange sort of salamander found in the lakes of immense caverns in Italy.

c. The name given to a group of bacteria, some of which are saprophytes and some pathogenic.

1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 529 The list of putrefactive organisms includes various forms of proteus (vulgaris, mirabilis, Zenkeri), for which formerly the name bacterium termo had to do duty. 1897 *Ibid.* III 748 Dr. Booker states that a group which he calls the 'proteus' group of bacteria was represented in fifteen out of nineteen cases

d. *a. attrib.* Changeable like Proteus, protean. *Proteus animalcule*, *insect* = sense 3 a. b. *Comb.* as *Proteus-like* adj. and adv.

1607 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III 818 O Proteus Conscience, never to be tied! 1718 *Entertainer* No 34 233 Who it is, that Proteus like has so often shifted his Meaning. 1733 CHEVYNE *Eng. Malady* II viii. § 4 (1734) 196 In such a Proteus-like Distemper. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I 599/1 The fantastic tricks of this Proteus principle, become most amusing. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* IV. (1858) 22 English commerce with its... immeasurable Proteus Steam demon, makes... all life a bewilderment.

Hence [irreg.] + **Proteusian** *a. Obs.* = PROTEAN. 1609 T. PLUNKET *Chir. Gd. Commander* 51 Proteusian pranks, unthought of mysteries.

Proteuangel (*prōtē, vāngel*). Also irreg. *pro-to-eva-n-gel* (see PROTO-). [ad. next. cf. EVANGEL 1. So f. *proteuangelia*.] = next, 2.

1875 *Expositor* 413 It is entirely absent even from his interpretation of the Proteuangel of Gen. iii. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Pop. Life Christ* x 105 The meaning of Eden's proteuangel. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 503 The grace under which the patriarchal proteuangel manifested itself.

|| **Proteuangelium** (*prōtē, vāngel-i-um*). Also (after Gr.) -ion. [mod. L., f. Gr. *πρω-ος* first, primitive (see PROTO-1) + L. *euangelium*: see EVANGELY.] A primitive or original gospel

1. Name of an apocryphal gospel, attributed to St. James the Less.

1715 *Proto-Euangelion* [see PSEUDEPIGRAPHAL]. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* Introitus 11 The Nativity of our Lord, As written in the old record of the Proteuangelion.

2 Applied to the promise concerning the seed of the woman implied in the curse upon the serpent (Gen. iii. 15), regarded as the earliest utterance of the gospel. (In quot. 1892 in extended sense.)

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II 113 Going right back to the proteuangelium uttered in paradise. 1892 WILSON *Gospel of Life* 186 The whole narrative of the Creation and the Fall, and not one isolated verse, contains, when rightly apprehended, the real Proteuangelium, the primitive Gospel of the world.

So **Proteuangelist**, a first or original evangelist or bringer of good tidings.

1864 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gl.* xvi. viii IV 371 note, The true proteuangelist of the thing

Protext (*prōtēkst*). *rare.* [f. PRO-1 3 or PRO-2 + TEXT *sb.*; cf. context.] The preceding context of a passage.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T II 141 The alliance that the text hath with the protext, or verse immediately foregoing. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 279/1 See Baring-Gould's 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages', p. 600 (ed. London, 1881), and the protext.

|| **Prothalamion** (*prōthāl-i-um*). Also (in mod. Dicts.) -ium. [Invented by Spenser, after *epithalamion*, EPITHALAMION: see PRO-2.] 'A preliminary nuptial song' (Stanf.).

1597 SPENSER (*title*) *Prothalamion*, or a Spousall Verse. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xv. Aigt 8 At Oxford all the Muses meet her And with a Prothalamion greet her. 1627 — *Miseries* Q. *Margaret* Poems (1748) 141 Poets write prothalamions in their praise Until men's ears were cloy'd with the report. [1896 *Spectator* 31 Oct 594/1 'Prothalamion' Spenser must have invented this word, as it does not exist in either Greek or Latin, to express the idea of a song of greeting to happy lovers before the actual wedding-day had arrived.]

Prothallial (*prōthē-lī-āl*). *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prothallium. So **Prothallia**, **Prothalline** *adjs.*

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV 1601/1 In Ferns the alternation consists of two dissimilar generations,—a sexual or prothallial generation, and an asexual generation. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE *Ibid.* XIV 555/2 Their fecundating influence is rather exercised on the prothalline element, of the growing thallus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1 *Prothallia*.

|| **Prothallium** (*prōthē-lī-um*). *Bot.* Pl. **prothallia**. [mod. L., f. PRO-2 + Gr. *θαλλίον*, dim. of *θαλλός*: see FERTHALLUS, THALLUS.] In

vascular cryptogams (ferns, horsetails, club-mosses, etc.), A minute cellular structure or thallus, produced by the germination of the spore, and bearing the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia), forming the first of the two alternate generations, much simpler than, and as it were introductory to, the fully-developed (asexual) plant. (Sometimes including also the similar PHOTONEMA of mosses.)

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 402 This Marchantia-like expansion has received the name of *prothallium*, and it is on this little membranous body, that the archegonia and pistillidia make their appearance. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 286 From the germinating spore [of Ferns] arises a small, green, leafy expansion, called a prothallium, which gives off delicate root-fibres from its under surface. 1875 BLINNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 335 In the Ferns and Equisetaceae the prothallium resembles the thallus of the lowest Hepaticae.

Prothalloid (*prōthē-lō-id*), *a.* [f. next + -OID.] Resembling, or having the form of, a prothallus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Naturalist* 178 The brown radicles are a prothalloid growth

|| **Prothallus** (*prōthē-lōs*). *Bot.* Pl. **prothalli** (-oi) [mod. L., f. PRO-2 + Gr. *θαλλός* shoot: see THALLUS] = PROTHALLIUM.

1854 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 144/1 *Equisetaceae*. The spore when sprouting, produces a pro-embryo or pro-thallus, which at first appears as a green-lobed leaf supported on a stalk. 1857 BARKLEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 32 45 The spores germinate and produce a more or less foliaceous mass, which after impregnation bears fruit containing bodies like the original spores, or a plant capable of bearing such spores, in which case it is called a prothallus. 1908 *Athenium* 16 May 608/1 The fern-plant, is typically a land-plant. But one phase of its life cycle, the small green prothallus or fore-plant, is essentially an aquatic phase.

Prothelminth, -ic, -thelmis: see PROTO-2 b.

|| **Prothesis** (*prōpē-sis*). [a. Gr. *πρόθεσις* a placing before or in public, as in the phrase of *ἀπὸ τῆς πρόθεσεως* the showbread (LXX and N.T.), f. PRO-2 + *θέσις* placing: cf. *προτιθέναι* to place before, set out (food, etc.).]

1. *Ecll.* The placing of the elements, etc., in readiness for use in the eucharistic office; hence, the table upon which these are placed, a credence-table, or the part of a church where this stands.

In the Greek Church, the preparation and preliminary oblation of the elements, performed by the priest and deacon (more fully *office of prothesis*); hence, the table upon which this is done (table or altar of *prothesis*), or the place where this table stands (*chapel of prothesis*).

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. (1673) 140 The Prothesis, or place where things were prepared in order to the Sacrament. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I 322 The use of a Prothesis, or another table from whence he may fetch them [bread and wine]. 1883 BEECHER *Hofe Worship & Ord.* 92 We have the Altar with its attendant table of Prothesis.

2. (See quotes.)

1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 93, I would thus class the pentad of operative Christianity:—

Thesis, *Prothesis*, Christ, the Word. *Antithesis*, the Scriptures. *Synthesis*, the Preacher, the Church

1830 *Ibid.* IV 492 note, As a synthesis is a unity that results from the union of two things, so a prothesis is a primary unity that gives itself forth into two things.

3. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word: commonly, but less etymologically, called PROTHESIS.

1870 MARCH *Ag. Gram.* § 48. 31 Real prothesis is pretty common in Greek.

4. *Surg.* *Erron.* used for PROSTHESIS 2.

1824 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Prothesis* [ed. 1857 adds *Prothesis*], that part of surgery, whose object is to add to

the human body some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting.

Prothetic (prō'tetik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πρωθῆτικος* having a purpose in view, also of or for prefixing, prepositional, f. *πρωθῆναι* to place before.]

1 *Gram.* Prefixed at the beginning of a word; also, less etymologically called **PROTHETIC**.

1833 S. KENRICK in *Philol. Museum* II. 348 That the *ω* in the longer form is merely prothetic and no part of the root. 1888 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 704/2 In II. 156 Prof. Sterrett has again misunderstood this prothetic *iota*; read *ἰσάφειν*. 1900 H. HARRISON in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 514/2 Wrayton. Its prothetic *w* is due to false analogy.

2. That is posited before; antecedent. 1891-2. 1839-52 BAILEY *Pestus* xix. (ed. 5) 301 In hope to know the great unknowable. The all prothetic universal I.

113 *Surg.* Erron. used for **PROTHETIC** 2

1899 *Nature* 23 Nov. 77/2 The introduction of a section upon prothetic appliances.

Prothetical, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] ? Having the quality of putting forth into view, or exhibiting.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 91 A poet is necessarily a syncretical, if, indeed, he be not rather a higher, a prothetical agent. 1848 The language of Scripture, the style not being so much symbolical or typical as *prothetical*, if we may coin the word, the natural thing, which we too generally understand as figures of speech, being used not only as direct exponents of the spiritual, but as one and the same with them.

Prothetically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.]

1. (Cf. prec.)

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 167 The genuine poet works synthetically, or even in higher guise, prothetically, and never analytically.

2. *Gram.* By prothesis or prefixion.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 33 Letters added prothetically.

Prothistorian. see **PROTO-** 1. **Prothocall**, -coll, -gall, -goll, obs. ff. **PROTHOOL**

+ **Prothodaw**. Obs. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *protho-*, **PROTO-** + *DAW* sb. 2 a.] A prime simpleton, a noodle of the first rank.

1858 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 73 That an Arche foole cannot forge a lye for his pleasure, but a prothodawe wyll fame a glose to mainteine his folish fantasie

Prothotary, etc., var. **PROTONOTARY**, etc.

Prothoplasmatist, -pla(u)st(e). see **PROTO-**

Prothoracic (prō'thorācīk), *a.* *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *prothorax*, *-thorācē* (see next) + *-IC* cf. *Pro-* 2, and *thoracic*.] Of or pertaining to the front of the thorax; pertaining to or situated on the prothorax.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 412 The lower margin of the prothoracic cavity has a notch. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 883 In the Coleoptera the prothoracic segments are largely developed. 1887 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 518/2 The existence of prothoracic glands in certain species

|| **Prothorax** (prō'thorāks), *Entom.* [mod.L. : see *PRO-* 2 and *THORAX*.] The first of the three thoracic somites, or divisions of the thorax of an insect, which bears the first pair of legs. Its upper surface consists of the *pronotum* or central ridge, and the two *pleurae*, one on each side.

1844 AUDOUIN in *Ann. des Sc. Nat.* I. xix. Nous nommons *Prothorax* le premier segment. Le prothorax, le mésothorax, et le métathorax, réunis, constituent le Thorax. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 531, I adopt likewise the terms *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, *metathorax*, to signify the three segments into which the thorax of Linné, or the upper side of the trunk, is resolvable. 1897 HUXLEY *Anat. Jour. Annum* vii. 437 The longicorn Beetles produce a sound by the friction of the tergum of the prothorax upon a process of that of the mesothorax.

Prothyalosomal. see **PROTO-** 2 b.

Prothyl, -yle, variants of **PROTYLE**

|| **Prothyrum** (prō'thūrūm), *L.* (generally in pl. *prothyra*), ad. Gr. *πρόθυρον* a front-door, a porch, f. *πρό*, *PRO-* 2 + *θύρα* a door.] The porch or vestibule of an ancient Greek or Roman house

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prothyrium*, a Porch at the outer Door of an House, a Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horses or Carts from the Door. 1834 *Genl. Mag.* CIV. i. 53 The Roman Villa after Vitruvius. The principal features noticed are the Prothyrium, vestibule, or lobby

Prothysterion, **Prothionite**: see **PROTO-** 2 b.

|| **Prothymia**, *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρωθυμία*, n. of action f. *πρωθυμῆναι* to honour before or above.] Estimation of one thing above another, preference.

1838 MEDIE *Wks* (1679) 285, 'I will have mercy and not sacrifice'; it is no Antithesis, but a Prothymia, that 'I had rather have mercy than sacrifice'

Protiodide (prō'tiōidīd), *Chem.* Also **protiodide**. [*prot-*, **PROTO-** 3] A combination of iodine with another element or radical, containing the smallest proportion of iodine: opposed to **PER-IODIDE**. Formerly also called **Protio-duret**. Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protiodide of iron* = ferrous iodide, *FeI₂*; *protiodide or protioduret of mercury* = mercuric iodide, *HgI₂*.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenzie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 120 Preparation of the Proto-Ioduret of Mercury. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 677 Iodide of Calcium may also be obtained by digesting hydrate of lime with protiodide of iron. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Cerc. Sc. Chem.* 499 The protiodide [of mercury] is a beautiful red compound.

|| **Protista** (prō'tistā), *sb. pl. Biol.* [mod.L. (= Ger. *Protisten*, Haeckel 1858), a Gr. *πρωίστα*, neut. pl. of *πρωίστος* the very first, superl. of *πρῶτος* first.] A third kingdom of organized beings, proposed by Haeckel to include those of the simplest structure, not definitely distinguished as either animals or plants (thus comprising the Protozoa and Protophyta, with those forms indeterminate assigned to either group); corresponding to the *Primaria* of Wilson and Cassin (see *PRIMAL* 5).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 75 The plan of uniting all the lower organisms which cannot be regarded as Animals or Plants into the Kingdom of the Protista. 1908 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 186 The physiology of the Protista (organisms which have the character of isolated cells)

Hence **Protist** (prō'tist), an organism of the group *Protista*, a protozoon or protophyte; also attrib. = *protistan*, **Protistan** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Protista*; *sb* = *protist*, **Protistic** *a.*, of the *Protista*.

1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* xii (1873) 314 Some of the *Monera* acquired tendencies towards the Protistic, others towards the Vegetal, and others towards the Animal modes of life. 1877 F. BATEMAN *Darwinism* 33 The second group of the Protistic Kingdom—the Amœboids or Proto-plasta. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* x. 129 In (*Volvox*), which is best regarded as a multicellular protist. 1897 *Nat. Science* Oct. 234 The modes of reproduction among Protists are many and various. 1908 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 186 The Protistic parent that loses its individuality in its offspring when it divides.

Proto- (prō'to), before a vowel or *h* properly *prot-* (prō't), or with *h* (prō'p), repr. Gr. *πρωτο-*, combining form of *πρῶτος* first, which became *πρωτ-* before a simple, and *πρωθ-* before an aspirated vowel.

In compounds already used in Greek, and many of later formation, the Greek practice (represented by the forms *proto-*, *prot-*, *proth-*) is retained, but in modern formations, esp. in group 2 below, the tendency is to leave *proto-* unchanged, e.g. *proto-apostate*, *proto-hispius*.

Words in *proto-* requiring for any reason individual treatment will be found as main words; those not so treated follow here, in three groups, showing the use of *proto-*, (1) in general language; (2) in terms of zoology and biology; (3) in chemical terminology.

1. In various words of rare occurrence or non-words, often self-explaining *proto-* (which, when prefixed to a word already in English, is usually hyphenated) denoting (a) 'First in time, earliest, original, primitive', as in *†prot-*, *proto-historian*, *proto-apostate*, *-bishop*, *-chemistry*, *-chronicler*, *-god*, *-heresiarch*, *-ideal*, *-metaphrast*, *-parent*, *-pattern*, *-protestant*, *-summer*, *-tyrant*; (b) 'First in rank or importance, chief, principal', as in *†proto-abbacy* (= *abbacy*), *-architect*, *-chemist*, *-decal*, *-groonship*, *-justiciaryship*, *-magnate*, *-rebel*, *-traitor*; also the following. **Proto-deacon** (-diacon) [Gr. *πρωτοδίακονος*], a chief deacon (in the Greek Church). **†Proto-fosterer** (*protho-*) [med.L. *protostreptarius*], chief fosterer. **Proto-go'spel** = **PROTEVANGELIUM**. **Protophag** [see *-GRAPH*], a first or original writing. **Proto-historic** *a.*, belonging or relating to primitive history, or the beginnings of historical records. **Proto-Mark**, an assumed original writing which formed the basis of the existing Gospel of Mark; so **Proto-Matthew**. **†Proto-natural** *a.* Obs., primarily natural, belonging to the original nature of a thing. **†Proto-notator**, a first or principal recorder of a court. **Proto-patria rohal** *a.*, belonging to a chief patriarch. **†Proto-plot** Obs., an original plot or scheme. **Proto-presbyter** = **PROPOPE**. **†Proto-primitive** *a.*, earliest among the primitive, most primitive. **†Proto-scribary** (*avon*, *scribary*), a chief keeper of records, etc. **Proto-typographer**, the earliest or chief printer. **Protoproctary** [med.L. *protoproctarius*], the chief keeper of a (royal) wardrobe. **Protoproctaria** (see quot.) Also **PROTOGONONICAL**, **PROTOMARTYR**, **PROTOPEPE**, **PROTOTYPE**, etc.

1847 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* i. viii. 63 All Histories and Chronicles... since Moses the *†Prothistorian* of the world. 1861 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1862) iii. 21 Glassbury being the *†Proto-Abbacy* then and many years after. 1887 HALLAM *Court Hist.* xv. 11 475 note, Sir James Montgomery, the false and fickle *†Proto-apostate* of whiggism. 1889 HOBHOUSE *Italy* i. 93 Sansovino was *†proto-architect* to the empire of St. Mark. 1841 HEVLIN *Hist. Episc.* i. (1637) 12 James the *†Proto-Bishop*, the first that ever had a *†fist* Episcopall Sea, was ordained Bishop of Hierusalem, by Peter, James and John the sonnes of Zebedee. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 34 Anastasius sent the *†proto-chemist*, Johannes Isthmus, to end his fraudulent career in the Fortress of Petra. 1850 T. VAUGHAN (*title*) *Anthroposopha Theomagica* Or a Discourse of the Nature of Man and his state after death; Grounded on his Creator's *†Proto-Chimistry*. 1812. 9 He that knows how to imitate the

Proto-Chimistry of the Spirit by Separation of the Principles wherein the Life is Imprisoned. 1864 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng. Relat. Tral* 61 I thought he be the Protestants *†Protophroner*. 1868 J. CRULL *Muscular* 314 He hath also a *†Proto-Deacon*. 1886 *Westm. Gas.* 27 May 6/2 Two archpriests, accompanied by proto deacons, come forward. 1894 MORTIMER *Rabbinus* v. xiii. Oh you Devils, *†Proto-Devils*, Panto-Devils, you would wed a Monk, would you? 1817 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *†Protoproctarius*, was he whom the ancient Kings of this Realm made chief of Winsour Forest. 1831 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 644 This Hugh was high Justice, Gardian, or Prothoforester of England. 1900 *Nature* 8 Mar. 127/2 So strangely complex a pantheon was set up that the *†protogod* was almost whelmed by the sanctifications of himself. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 46. 176 If it be admitted that an authentic *†protograph* of the Bible, with incontestably Divine signature, does not exist. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 312 The *†protogroomship* of the horse. 1844 W. KAY in *Henry's Eccl. Hist.* III. 188 note, The words, may simply refer to the fact of Simon's being the *†protoheresiarch*. 1880 *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.* VIII. 191 The great school of *†prothistoric* mythology. 1901 *Pilot* 26 Jan. 102/2 Our knowledge of prehistoric and prothistoric times increases daily. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 10 The same *†Proto-Ideal* Purpose of drawing out the *†Progenial* Physick of the Grecians to its first aboriginal Offspring. 1811 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. 14 § 31. 188 The Earle of Kent, whom the King removed from the *†Proto* Insularship (or high office of his Chiefs Justice). 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 312 Creating him a *†protomagnate* of Persia. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. 1291 600 He used the Hebrew Matthew or a lost *†proto* Mark. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 13 May 653/2 Billingsley, the English *†protometaphrast* of Ezech. 1863 BIRMINGHAM *Review* (1845) 68 This is the *†proto*-natural obligation. 1790 STANLEY *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xxviii. 387/2 The Mayor's Clerk, together with the Common Clerk of the City, and the Sheriff's Clerks sat before them, to note, all the Matters objected. And one was *†Protonotary*, from whose Note all the rest took each his Copy of Writing. 1863 J. DAVIES *Alcegaocum* (Glossar) 23/1 Since our *†Proto*-parents' lowest fall, Our wisdom's highest pitch (God wot) is low. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 218 Aye! here is the *ovum*, the proto parent of the whole race of controversies. 1858 BRANHAM *Schism Guarded* iv. i. x. His *†Protopatriarchal* power was acknowledged. 1869 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 86 We are to eye Christ beyond them, especially, as the *†Proto*-Palmer. 1854 *Leycesters Commonwe.* (1641) 91 Their Archetype or *†Proto* plot which they follow (I mean the conspiracy of Northumberland and Suffolk in King Edwards dayes). 1882-3 SCHAFF's *Encycl. Reliq. Knowl.* III. 1942 There is a *†proto*-presbyter or *proto*-pope at each cathedral. In the Græco-Russian Church. 1894 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 70 Sunday was accounted by the *†Protoprimitive* Fathers the Seventh day in the order of Creation. 1864 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 355 One of the first *†Protoprotestants* of England. 1712 LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 9 His son, thence acquired the title of *†proto*-rebell. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. iv. 80 Queensberry, now regarded by Cavaliers as the *†proto*-rebell, was Privy Seal. 1870 G. H. H. *Cardinals* i. 11 85 He had under him twelve Scribes, and one *†Proto* Scribe. 1702 *Burlesque L'Estrange's Queued* 279 Lucifer, the *†Proto*-Sinner of Heaven. 1890-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 284 Thomas that *†Protopatriarch* and rebell to his Prince. 1836 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *†Protoprotophag*, the chief Printer. 1880 BLADES in *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 814/3 He left Bruges to return to his native country and become its *†proto*-typographer. 1869 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life* *Perisc. Ep.* Ded. 4 Nimrod the mighty Hunter, and *†Proto*-Tyrant of the world. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. iii. 132 *†Protoprotestant* or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Constantinople (c. 1070). 1869 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 180 *†Protoprotestant*, when the Verb or Adjective is expressed in the beginning of the clause or sentence; and omitted after.

2. In numerous modern scientific and technical terms (*sbs.* and *adjs.*). The second element is properly of Greek origin, less frequently of Latin.

a. Prefixed to *adjs.* from names of countries or races, forming *adjs.* denominating primitive or original tribes, languages, writings, works of art or manufacture, styles of architecture, etc.: as *proto-Arabic*, *-Babylonian*, *-Caucasic*, *-Celtic*, *-Corinthian*, *-Doric*, *-Egyptian*, *-Elamite*, *-Greek*, *-Ionic*, *-Phœnician*, *-Semitic*. Also with nouns denoting natives or inhabitants, as *proto-Made*.

1883 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 905 An alphabet and language which have been termed *†Protoarabic*. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* ii. 182 The higher culture of the Semites, which again was derived from the *†proto*-Babylonian people. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scot.* iii. 246 The horned weapons are products of the *†proto*-Celtic stratum which lies chronologically between the earlier megalithic chambers and the later Gaulish tumuli. 1894 E. ROBINSON in *Nation* (N.Y.) 31 May 405/2 Of the early styles, . . . and most of all, the so-called *†proto* Corinthian. 1907 *Athenaeum* 6 July 205/1 In one of the primitive graves laid bare . . . in the Forum was found a small vase of the *†proto*-Corinthian class. 1876 BINCH *Rede Lect. Egypt.* 21 The architect invents the *†protodoric* column. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 339/1 A survival of this *†Proto*-Egyptian class in the Libyan regions. 1901 *Pilot* 26 Jan. 103/2 Hitherto called *†Mycenaean* or *†proto* Greek art. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. [Figure] *†Proto*-Ionic Capital, discovered in the Troad, 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iii. 214 Non-Aryan tribes, such as the *†proto* Medes, the Etruscans, and the Picts. 1893 F. ANDERSON *New Egypt* 28 An expedition of acquisition, a truly *†Proto* Phœnician trait!

b. In terms, chiefly of Zoology or Biology: usually designating an (actual or hypothetical) original or primitive form, type, organism, structure, etc. || **Proto'mnion**, a hypothetical primitive amniotic animal, the supposed common

ancestor of mammals, birds, and reptiles. || **Protamoeba**, a genus of Protozoa having lobate pseudopodia like the amoeba (cf. PROTOGENES), hence **Protamoebian**, a belonging to or having the characters of this genus; *sb.* a member of this genus, **Protamoeboid** *a.*, resembling a protamoeba. **Protamphirhine**, the ancestral type of the amphirhine or double-nostrilled vertebrates. || **Protastacus** [Gr. *datákis* lobster, crayfish], the ancestral type of the *Astacidae* or crayfishes; hence **Protastacine** (-sain) *a.* **Protaxonal** *a.*, in *Morphology*, having the parts arranged about a single primary or main axis; of or pertaining to *Protaxonia*. **Protembryo**: see *quot*; hence **Protembryonic** *a.* || **Proterencephalon**, the first of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo **Prothelminth** [Gr. *élμινς*, *élμινθ*-worm], a protozoan of the order *Prothelmintha*, comprising most of the *Linfusoria*, regarded as representing an ancestral type of worms; hence **Prothelminthic** *a.*; so || **Prothelmin**, a hypothetical ancestral type of worms. **Prothyalosomal** (*prothiálosōmā* māl) *a.*, pertaining to the *prothyalosoma* [Gr. *thalos* glass + *sōma* body], Van Beneden's name (1883) for the envelope of the nucleolus of an ovum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). || **Prothylasteron** (*prothi stérōn*) *Rhet* [Gr. *πρωθυστερον*] = HYSTERON PROTERON. **Prothionite** (-r'knaít), *Palaeont.* [see ICHNITE], one of the fossil tracks found in the Potsdam sandstone of Canada, supposed to be those of a trilobite or allied animal. **Protoplast** [see -BLAST], (*a*) a cell of a primitive or simple form, consisting of a mass of protoplasm with no investing membrane or cell-wall; (*b*) 'the nucleus of the ovum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Protoblastic** *a.* = HOLOBLASTIC. **Protoblastoderm**, the primitive blastoderm or investing layer of the fertilized ovum. **Protocarpinate** *a.*, belonging to those primitive birds having a carinate or keeled breast-bone, *sb.* one of such birds. **Protocercal** *a.*, *Ichth.*, having a tail-fin of the primitive form, continuous with the dorsal and ventral fins. **Protocere** (-sēr) [Gr. *kēpas* horn], the rudiment of the antler of a deer, the process developed in the first year. || **Protocerebrum**, the anterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo, which develops into the cerebrum; hence **Protocerebral** *a.* **Protocoelomate**, an animal belonging to the *Protocoelomata*, a proposed division of *Metazoa* characterized by a primitive enteric cavity with simple coelomic sacs, as most sponges; hence **Protocoelomatic** *a.* **Protocoelomic** (-kēnik) [see CONOCH], the embryonic shell in certain cephalopods; hence **Protocoelomic** *a.* **Protodipnoan**, a hypothetical primitive dipnoan. **Protodome** *Cryst.*, a primary dome. **Protodynastic** *a.*, *Ant. Hist.*, belonging to the first or earliest (Egyptian) dynasties. **Protodermal nifer** (pl. -foramini fera), a primitive foraminifer. || **Protogaster** [Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach]: see *quot*. **Protogastria** *a.* [as *prec.*], (*a*) a term designating two lobes, one on each side, towards the front of the gastro-hepatic area of the carapace in brachyurous Crustaceans; (*b*) pertaining to the protogaster. **Protolens**, a term including various extinct insectivorous mammals as the supposed ancestral types of the lemurs. || **Protomala** [L. *māla* jaw], each member of the first pair of jaws or mandibles in the Myriapoda; hence **Protomalar**, **Protomalar** *adjs.* **Protomeristem** *Bot.*, the meristem or generating tissue of the youngest parts of plants; primary meristem (Russow (in Ger.) 1872). **Protopharynx** [Gr. *μέσος* part], the first or anterior segment of a polycystid gregarine, as distinguished from the larger posterior segment (*deuteromerite* or *deutomerite*); hence **Protopharyngeal** *a.* **Protomassal** *a.*, *Entom.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle], applied to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects; now called the second, third, and fourth submarginal or cubital cells. **Protomorph** [Gr. *μορφή* form], a primitive or original form; so **Protomorphia** *a.*, having the primitive or simplest form or structure. **Protonoid** *a.*, resembling *Protonyx* [Gr. *μύξα* slime], a genus of myxopodous Protozoa. || **Protonephron** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], the primitive kidney in the embryo of vertebrates, consisting of the *pronephron*, *mesonephron*, and *metanephron*; hence **Protonephric** *a.* **Protonucleate** *a.*, having a primitive nucleus; belonging to the *Protonucleata*, a hypothetical group of Protozoa regarded as the ancestors of all other animals. **Protoorganism**, a primitive or unicellular organism, animal or vegetable; a protozoan or protophyte. **Protoornithoid** *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθ*-

bird], of the most ancient or primitive birdlike type. **Protophloem** *Bot.*, the tissue from which the phloem is developed; the primitive phloem of a fibro-vascular bundle (Russow (in Ger.) 1872). **Protopodial** *a.*, pertaining to a *protopodium*. **Protopodite** [see PODITE], in Crustacea, the first or basal joint of a limb, which articulates with its somite; hence **Protopoditic** *a.* || **Protopodium** [see PODIUM 2b], a primitive or typical foot in Molluscs. **Protoprism** *Cryst.*, a primary prism. **Protoprismatic** *Cryst.*, a primary pyramid. **Protoseismograph** [see SEISMOGRAPH], an instrument for recording the beginning or first trace of an earthquake shock. **Protosphon**, the primitive or rudimentary siphon or siphuncle in the protoconch of certain cephalopods, also || **Protosphonula**. **Protosomite**, each of the rudimentary somites or segments of the embryo in arthropods and annelids; hence **Protosomatic** *a.* **Protospasm** *Path.*, a local spasm preceding a general convulsion. **Protospermatoblast** [see SPERM and -BLAST], term for certain cells from which spermatozoa are formed: see *quot*. **Protospongia** *a.*, designating a primitive stage in the development of a sponge. **Protospore** *Bot.*, a primary spore or spore-like body in certain fungi, corresponding to the prothallium in higher cryptogams. **Protostoma** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth]: see *quot*. for *protogaster*. **Protosystematic** *a.*, *Cryst.*, belonging to a primary system. **Protergite** *Entom.* [L. *tergum* back], the first dorsal segment of the abdomen of an insect. **Protopharynx**: see *quot*; so **Protopharynx** = *protopharynx*: see TOXIN and TOXOID. **Protoproteron**, (*a*) *Comp. Anal.* in Carus's nomenclature (1828) applied to the ribs reckoned as the first set of vertebrae, (*b*) *Embryol.* each of the segments, formerly considered as primitive (temporary) vertebrae, in the early embryo of a vertebrate; hence **Protoproteral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a protoproteron. **Protoproterate** *a.*, (*a*) furnished with protoproteron, (*b*) belonging to the *Protoproterata*, the hypothetical ancestral forms of vertebrate animals. || **Protoproteron**, an ovum in its first or primitive stage, e.g. before impregnation, or (in the case of a meroblastic ovum) before the formation of the food-yolk (cf. METOVUM). **Protoxylem** (-zai-lem) *Bot.*, the tissue from which the xylem is developed; the primitive xylem of a fibro-vascular bundle. **Protonote** *Entom.* [Gr. *ζώνη* girdle], each of the primitive or rudimentary segments of the body of an insect in the embryonic stage. **Protonoter**, the primitive ureter, the excretory duct of the *protonotrophon*. See also PROTOHIPPOUS, PROTOPICTE, PROTOZOA, etc.

1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* xvii. II 134 This unknown common parent-form is the Primitive Amnion Animal (*Protamnion*). In external appearance the Protamnion was most probably an intermediate form between the Salamanders and the Lizards. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inw. Anim.* ii 79 It is open to doubt, whether either *Protantheba*, *Protogenes*, or *Hyalodictyon* is anything but one stage of a cycle of forms. 1883 J. E. A. *Adv. in Knowledge* 15 June 355/2 The thousands of other 'protameboid' creatures. 1869 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* xi (1873) 317 From this 'Protamphirhine' were developed, in divergent lines, the true Sharks, Rays, and Chimærae; the Ganoids, and the Dipneusta. 1880 — *Crayfish* vi. 344 The common 'protastacine' form is to be sought in the Trias. 1878 — in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 787 A Crustacean which we may call provisionally 'Protastacus'. 1887 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 397 The stages of holoblastic ova may be...classified as follows: (1) The ovum or Monoplast; (2) the first stage of segmentation; (3) the second stage of segmentation. We have proposed to classify these stages under the name of 'Protembryo'. 1887 T. J. PARKER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 37 The unpaired portion of the 'protencephalon' (embryonic fore-brain). 1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* xvii II 76 'The common parent form of the whole Worm tribe (the *Prothebus*). 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* ii 45 Some of the most ancient sandstones have their surfaces covered with rows of punctured impressions (*Prothichnites*, first foot-prints). 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VII 772 The sandstone beds which contain the protichnites. 1874 PACKARD *Embryol. Stud. Hexapodous Insects* (Peabody Acad. Sci. I Mem. II). 6 The primitive blastodermic skin, or as it might be termed, 'protoblastoderm'. 1901 *Ibis* Apr. 343 That in Rhea we have represented the 'proto-carinate wing-type of to day'. 1890 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xx 403 The end of the notochord in the tail is quite straight (protocercal and diphyccal). 1885 WILDER in *N. York Med. J.* 28 Mar. 354 'Proteron', a monomial significant equivalent for 'cerebral rudiment'. 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 113 Anatomically, the Sponges may be called *Metazoa* protocoelomata. We can readily transform a 'protocoelomate' into a trochocoelomate by destroying the horizontal parts of the partitions. 1888 *Ibid.* XXIII 542 The 'protoconch' of Owen, in Cephalopods, is the early shell which precedes the conch, or true shell. Professors Hyatt and Brooke consider the protoconch in cephalous molluscs as probably derived from the periconch of Scaphopods. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 52 The former [dome] is distinguished as the 'protodome'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 Oct. 3/1 The period of the first three dynasties... requires a designation of its own, the word 'proto-

dynastic' appears to be suitable. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* viii 215 Eozoon [etc.] our 'pico-foraminifera'. 1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* viii. I 194 I shall call the central cavity of the Gastrula-body the primitive intestine (*Protogaster*), and its opening the primitive mouth (*Protostoma*). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inw. Anim.* vi. 343 The latter is...subdivided into two epigastric lobes, two 'protogastric' lobes, a median mesogastric lobe, two metagastric lobes and two uogastric lobes. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* iii. ii 348 By Rouessart they [certain mammals of tertiary age] are all ranged with the Insectivora as the group of the 'protolenturs'. 1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* June 198 [In *Myriapoda*] the 'protomala' consists of two portions, the *cardo* and *stipes*, while the hexapodous mandible is invariably composed of but one piece, which corresponds to the stipes of the myriapodous protomala. *Ibid.* 203 The 'protomala' and deutomala arthromeres. 1881 *Nature* XXIII 288/1 Dr. Jakob Eriksson describes in a lengthened paper the 'protomeristem' of the roots of Dicotyledons. 1882 VINTS *Sachs' Bot.* 550 The young anther consists at first of a small-celled protomeristem in which a fibro-vascular bundle becomes differentiated lying in the axis of the connective. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim.* *Ibid.* 858 [In] the *Polyestidea* [the body] is divided by two septa into three segments. The first segment is the epimerite, it is the part from which the other two segments bud out. The second segment is the 'protomerite', the third and by far the largest, the deutomerite. 1886 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III xxv. 632 The medial areolae of the Intermediate Area, form three distinct series, these may be called the 'protomeres', deutomerites, and tritomerites, reckoning from the postcostal areolae. 1876 J. G. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Rev.* 58 The growth of evils from their first wicked thoughts or germs, from their true 'protomorphs', tiny and unperceived, to monstrous destructions. 1859 *Todd's Cycl.* Anat. V 476/1 The integumentary 'protomorph' line. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 290 II 289 A protomorph layer, which differentiates in opposite directions. 1883 P. GODDERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 846/2 The writer has attempted to explain the forms of free united cells as specializations of a ('protomorphoid') cycle in which variations of functional activity are accompanied by the assumption of corresponding forms. 1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* xxv II 412 In all low Skulled Animals (*Cranata*), without amnion the primitive kidneys (*Protonephridia*), though much modified, act permanently as urine-secreting glands. 1861 N. SYD. *Sc. Year bk. Med.* 113 Genesis of the 'Protoorganisms' found in Calcedonite, and in Putrescible Substances that have been heated to 150°. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Protorganism*, one of the simplest of organised beings, capable of being referred either to the animal or vegetable kingdom. 1883 W. SIKES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 332/2 Slab... extending the area of 'proto-anthoid forms of life from longitude 72° to 42°. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 330 The first primitive elements of the phloem, Russow's 'protophloem'. 1883 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I 105 In fully-developed vascular bundles the protoxylem and protophloem cease to perform their functions. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim.* *Ibid.* 94 (Common Crayfish) The appendages of the post-abdominal segments consist of a biarticulate 'protopodite' [etc.]. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inw. Anim.* vi. 273 Two pairs of appendages, composed each of a protopodite, terminated by an endopodite and exopodite. 1880 GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 361 The valve of the siphon [in Cephalopods] is a true foot or 'protopodium', and the two lateral folds are pteropodia. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 283 The hexagonal deutero-prism... is identical in features with the 'proto-prism'. The horizontal sections of the proto- and deutero-prisms are regular hexagons. *Ibid.* 291 The trigonal 'proto pyramid' may be regarded... as being a limiting case of the ditrigonal proto-pyramid. 1881 *Friends' Intelligencer* XXXVIII. 556 The 'protoseismograph' and the microseismograph... with which Professor Palmieri... may detect the first faintest quiver which hints the coming earthquake. 1893 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 103 An aperture through which the 'protosphonula' communicated with the protoconch. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inw. Anim.* v. 243 Generally, the development of the 'protosomites', as these segments might be called, does not occur until some time after the embryo has been hatched. *Ibid.* vi. 250 As with Annelids, the segmentation of the body results from the subdivision of the mesoblast by transverse constrictions into protosomites. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Jacksonian epilepsy*, epilepsy in which the spasms are local. Such spasms are also called *monospasms*, or, when they are followed by general convulsions, *protospasms*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 289 With this monospasm or protospasm there is often a tendency to generalisation. 1889 *Q. J. Phil. Microsc. Sc. Dec.* 251 note, The spermatozoa of the Decapods studied by him [Sabatier] arise in large cells, the 'protospermato-blasts'. 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 86 We have not been able to separate the 'Protospongia' stage of Haackel from the ascula. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 72 These are sometimes called the 'protosystematic planes'. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 110 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 567 We have three different toxins with different toxicity and different avidities to the antitoxin, viz. the 'prototoxin', the deuteroxin, and the tritoxin. *Ibid.* 568 The prototoxin with the greatest avidity for the antitoxin and with the greatest toxicity, but being comparatively labile it changes after some time into 'prototoxoid'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inw. Anim.* v. 225 The mesoblast becomes divided into a series of quadrate masses, like the 'protovetebrae' of a vertebrate embryo. 1881 MYATT *Cat.* 325 On each side of the medullary groove and notochord a series of quadrate thickening appear, termed *protovetebrae*. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Protovetebra*, primitive segment of the mesoderm, myotome. When the name was given the myotomes were supposed to be the rudiments of the vertebrae. *Protovetebrial column* or *plate*, a thick column of cells lying along the medullary groove, from which by segmentation the *protovetebrae* are formed. 1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* I 223 The 'protovinum' is thus transformed into the *metovinum* (after-egg) which is many times larger but is only a single cell. 1889 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* viii. 86 We have found in the wood portion (the xylem) of the fibro-vascular bundle, the primary wood, the 'Protoxylem', composed of primary wood parenchyma and of vessels. 1898 *Ibid.* i. 1 105 The protoxylem occupies the innermost, the protophloem the outermost side of a procambium strand. 1871 PACKARD *Embryol. Stud. Diglax* etc. (Peabody Acad. Sci.

I Mem. 11) 16 The primitive atheromeres, or segments of the body ("protozoites" [mispr. *protozoites*] of Claparede) 1878 — *Hexapoda Insects* (Mem. 11) 6 The cephalic lobes and succeeding protozoites are formed 1879 *Ir. Haasch's Book Man* xxv 11 406 We find a long tube, the primitive kidney duct ("protuber") on each side

3 In Chemistry a. With names of binary compounds in -IDE (formerly -uret), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the first or smallest proportion with another element; e. g. PROTOXIDE, PROTOCHLORIDE (+ *protochloruret*), PROTOIODIDE, PROTOSULPHIDE (+ *protosulphuret*), q. v. So protobromide (+ *protobromuret*), proto-carbide (-carburet), protocyanide (-cyanuret), protophosphide (-phosphuret), etc., a compound of bromine, carbon, cyanogen, phosphorus, etc., with another element or radical, in which the bromine, etc., is present in the smallest proportion, or in a smaller proportion than in another (designated by *per-*). Also in the generalized term proto-compound. Hence, in derived verbs, ppl. adjs., etc., as PROTOXIDATE, PROTOXIDIZE, *proto-carbureted*, *proto-sphureted*, *proto-phureted*, now rarely used

This use of *proto* was introduced in 1804 by Dr T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal; *proto* being used to denote the first degree or 'minimum of oxidization' see quot. s. v. *PEROXIDE*. It was extended by later chemists to similar combinations of other elements, as in 1815 to PROTOCHLORIDE, and so on. In later chemical nomenclature, names in *proto* have been to a great extent superseded by others with more definite numerical prefixes, or in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed (e. g. *proto* of manganese as *manganous monoxide*, or *manganous oxide*, *protochloride* and *protochloride of iron*, by *ferrous chloride*, *ferrous oxide*, *protochloride of hydrogen* by *light carburetted hydrogen*, *methyl hydride*, or *methane*. But the *proto* forms are retained in some cases, especially when they correspond with *mono*- compounds, and in pharmacy and popular use.

b. In ternary compounds *proto*- was formerly used to designate salts produced from protoxides (cf. PROTOXIDE), which thus contain the smallest (or smaller) proportion of the acid radical. Thus, *proto-carbonate* or *proto-chlorate of iron*, = the earlier expressions, 'carbonate' or 'chlorate' of the protoxide of iron, i. e. the salts formed by the action of carbonic and chloric acid on the protoxide of iron. The latter is now *ferrous oxide*, and the salts are called *ferrous carbonate* and *ferrous chlorate* respectively. So with organic salts, as *protacetate*, *protaxalate*, as *protaxalate of tin*, the salt produced by the action of oxalic acid upon the protoxide of tin (*stannous oxide*); now called *stannous oxalate*. So *proto-hydrochloride* (*proto-muriate*), *proto-haloid salt*, a salt formed by the action, on a metallic protoxide, of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid or other haloid acid (see HALOID). *Proto-hydrate*, the hydrate of a protoxide, as *proto-hydrate of lime* CO₂.H₂O. Hence *Proto-combination*, combination of the protoxide. These terms are common in chemical writings of the first half of the nineteenth century, but now belong mostly to the history of chemistry.

c. In Organic and Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacy, *proto*- occurs in senses having little or no connexion with a or b, but rather akin to its use in 1 or 2.

Thus in *proto catechuic acid* (C₁₂H₁₀O₅) the name was given because the substance has some resemblance to *catechuic acid* or *catechin* (C₁₅H₁₀O₆), but has a simpler composition. *Proto albumoses* were the albumoses first produced in the process of digestion from the 'acid-albumins', and are now called *primary proteoses*. *Protalbumic acid* is the first product of the action of alkalies upon albumin or protein. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1315 Acetic acid forms a well defined class of salts, *acetates*. Some of the peroxides convert part of this acid into carbonic acid and water, by which they are reduced to a soluble state, and form 'proto-acetates' 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 83 The bromine and the iron, in equivalent proportions unite to form a 'protobromide of iron' 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 'Proto bromuret', *protochloruret*, *protocyanuret*, *protodichloruret*, *protodiphosphuret*, *protoselenuret*, *protosulphuret*. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 84 Iron may be prescribed in the form of the 'protobromate, citrate, pyrophosphate, etc.' 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 'Protocarbonate' 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 422 Carburetted Hydrogen Gas. This gas has been distinguished also by the name of 'gas of marshes, hydro carburet', 'proto carburet of hydrogen' 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* 136 'Protocarburetted hydrogen and bicarburetted hydrogen' are yet sensibly more compressible than air 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 285 Vanillin is the methyl aldehyd of 'protocatechuic acid' 1885 KEMEN *Org. Chem.* (1883) 303 Protocatechuic acid, C₈H₇CO₂H (OH), is a frequent product of the fusion of organic substances with caustic potash 1854 SCOFFERIN in *Orri's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 436 In almost every case, this metal [manganese] will be found in the state of 'proto-combination',—either as an oxygen salt of the protoxide, or as a 'protohaloid salt' 1864 443 With 'proto-compounds of iron it [red prussiate of potash] yields a white, with per compounds a blue precipitate' 1864 499 It is the 'protocyanide, or 'protocyanuret of mercury' 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 571 In this compound, the lime is to the water, according to Berzelius, as 100 to 32.1. It is, therefore, strictly a 'proto-hydrate' 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 17 A solution of 'proto hydrochlorate of tin' 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 100 Corre-

sponding with the two chlorides of copper, we have also a 'protomuriate and permuriate' 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 63 When this salt is dropped into a solution of 'protomuriate of mercury, a copious white precipitate falls' 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protophosphoratus*, applied to hydrogen gas containing the first of the different proportions of phosphorus with which it combines 'protophosphorated' 1854 SCOFFERIN in *Orri's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 457 Add carbonate of potash or soda to a 'protosolution of zinc' 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1185 The 'protosulphate [of iron] crystallizes in green prisms

Proto-abbaty to Protoblast- see PROTO-
Protocanonical (prōtōkăn'nikäl), a [f. mod. L. *protōcanonicus* (see PROTO- + CANON) + -AL.] See quot. s. opp. to DEUTEROCANONICAL. [1566 A. F. SEXTUS SENENSIS *Bibl. Sancta* 1 (1575) 13 Canonici primi ordinis, quos Protocanonicos appellare libet, de quorum autoritate nulla unquam in Ecclesia catholica fuit dubitatio, aut controversia.]

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks 1862 III. 86 [The Creed] is the word of God, not protocanonical scripture, yet the key of the holy Scripture 1884 N. S. Crit. Eng. *Bibl. Bible* App. 263 In the first [Classis] he reckons those [Books] which he calls Protocanonical, or Canonical of the first Order. 1727-51 (see DEUTEROCANONICAL) 1849 W. FITZGERALD in *Wataker's Disput.* 49 The proto-canonical [books] are those which are counted in the legitimate and genuine canon.

Protocarbide, etc.: see PROTO- 3 a.

Protochloride. *Chem.* [PROTO- 3 a.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the minimum proportion of chlorine; hence, antithetical to *perchloride*. Formerly also called *protocloruret*. (Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protocloride of iron* = ferrous chloride, FeCl₂.)

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. xiv. 428 The different compounds of chlorine with one base, might have been designated in the way proposed by Dr Thomson for the oxides, the first being called proto chloride, the second deuto chloride, and so of the rest 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 169 Exposed to a moderate heat, it passes to the state of proto-chloruret 1848 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 A solution of protochloride of tin containing a little perchloride of tin.

|| **Protococcus** (prōtōkōk'kūs). *Bot.* Pl. proto-coccus (-kōk'kūs). [f. Gr. *prōto-* first, primary (see PROTO-) + *coccus* grain, seed.] A genus of microscopic unicellular algae, of spheroidal form.

The common species *P. viridis* is abundant everywhere on trunks of trees, old palings, walls, etc., forming green patches or layers; *P. nivalis* is an alpine species constituting the so-called 'red snow'.

1842 Penny Cyc. XXII. 1681 A field of green snow.. accompanied with the Protococcus, giving a red colour 1860 H. SLEICHER in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 97 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 16 Get some water that is quite green from containing a large quantity of Protococcus

Hence **Protococcal a.**, of or pertaining to *Protococcus*; **Protococcal a.**, having the form of or resembling *Protococcus*

1879 *Truk. Quekett's Microsc. Club* 46 My impression, from an examination of many *Amoebae*, is that they are the results of changes from the Protococcal state

Protocollamate, -atic see PROTO- 2 b

Protocoll (prōtōkōl), *sb* Forms: 6 *prothocoll*, *protocole*, (*prothogoll*, 6-8 *gall*, -call, 7 *prothocoll*), 8 *protocoll*, 7- *protocoll*. [Early mod. E. *prothocoll*, a. OF. *prothocole* (a 1200 in Godef. *Compl.*), *prothecolle*, mod. F. *protocole* (= Prov. *prothocoll*, It. *protocoll*, Sp. *protocoll*), ad. med. L. *protocoll* *uni*, ad. Gr. *πρωτόκολλον* the first leaf of a volume, a fly-leaf glued to the case and containing an account of the MS, f. *πρωτο-*, *PROTO-* first + *κόλλα* glue.

The history of the sense-development of this word belongs to mediæval Latin and the Romance languages, esp. French, in the latter it has received very considerable extensions of meaning see Du Cange, *Cottg.*, *Littre*, *Hatz-Darm.* etc. The word does not appear to have at any time formed part of the English legal or general vocabulary; in Sc. from 16th c. probably under French influence; otherwise used only in reference to foreign countries and their institutions, and as a recognized term of international diplomacy in sense 2.]

1 The original note or minute of a transaction, negotiation, agreement or the like, drawn up by a recognized public official, notary, etc. and duly attested, which forms the legal authority for any subsequent deed, agreement, or the like based on it; sometimes applied to a book or register in which these were written by the official concerned, as they were drawn up by him; = *protocoll book* see 7 (*obs.*).

In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the name is used for the original record of a grant, transfer, etc. of land, under the Spanish law this was an entry made in his book by the official recorder of such transactions.

1541 [see 7]. 1555 HULOT, *Prothocoll*, loke in wytyngne fyrste drawn. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 309 The prothogoll heuf I wald ha drawn in writ, for cost to be my Vidimus. 1578 in *Mainland Cl. Misc.* (1840) I 6 The prothogoll of the chancellerie of France 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 223 In all Faus there are but few, and in some but one Notary Publick allowed of, who is to protest, and must keep a Protocol of every Protest, to which every one must have free access to see and know what Bills for Non acceptance, and what Bills for Non-payment are protested. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 304 An Original is in other Terms stiled the Protocol, or *Scriptura Matrix*; and if the Protocol, which is the Root and Foundation of the Instrument, does

not appear, the Instrument is not valid 1745 in Scott *Wav. I.* A corresponding entry was made in the protocol of the Lord High Chamberlain 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 283 The current Price of the Vellum or Parchment for the Time For the first Sheet that it fills up of the Clerk's Protocol as Notary 4 0 0

b. *fig.* An original authority.

180 J. HAVE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 37 Hawing for all learning ane onlie protocolle of their preachings, some Inglish buikes, quihiks skarshe thay wnderstode thame selues.

2. *spec.* The original draught, minute, or record of a dispatch, declaration, negotiation, treaty, stipulation or other diplomatic document or instrument; esp. a record of the propositions agreed to in a conference, signed by the parties, to be embodied in a formal treaty.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 222 The plenipotentiaries have agreed that point shall be entered in the protocol or register of the mediation. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 563 The Minutes or Protocols of what was propounded 1711 *Lord Gas. No. 482* The Ministers have given in their Reasons to be entered in the Protocol. 1825 EARL CATHCART in *Gurw. Wellington's Despt.* (1839) X. 119 A copy of the Protocol of the military conference on the 10th Instant which has been signed by all the Field Marshals and general officers who were present. 1829 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ha. Com.* 7 June, Wks. 1846 III. 515 I consider the protocol as the minutes of conferences, in which the parties verbally agreed on certain important measures, which, being afterwards acted upon by others, became conclusively binding. 1868 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 1, the representatives of all the Powers, signed the protocol, whereby the question is satisfactorily settled. This protocol is to serve as the basis of an international convention. *fig.* a 1861 Mrs. BACWING *Garribaldi* vii. Men feared this man At Como, where this sword could send Death's protocol with every stroke

b. *transf.* (*familiar*) A preamble, a preliminary.

1897 Mrs. RAYNER *Type-writer* *Gal.* xi. 126 When all protocols were settled he went on, 'Can you come in at once?'

3. A formal or official statement of a transaction or proceeding.

1880 *Times* 9 Feb. 11/6 [In] St Petersburg all vehicles which carry lamps are compelled to light them lamps simultaneously with the lighting of the street lamps. Should the coachman fail to comply with this regulation, the police draw up a 'protocol' of the case, which is handed to a justice of the peace 1884 [cf. quot. in 7] 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 104 Autopsy. Made and protocol dictated by Dr. Flexner.

4. An official of police in some foreign countries.

1865 BARRING-GOULD *Warehouses* xiv. When taken before the Protokoll at Dabkow

5. In France, The formulary of the etiquette to be observed by the Head of the State in official ceremonies, relations with ambassadors, foreign sovereigns, etc.; the etiquette department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the office of the Master of the Ceremonies.

1896 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/5 M. Crozier, who fills the, to the public, my-terious office of Director of the Protocol, came up to the President and informed him that Mr. Gladstone, on a visit to Cannes, desired to pay him his respects. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Feb. 2/1 This will be a change indeed, for in M. Faure's time the contrary was the rule, thanks largely to the Protocol, to whose flummery the deceased President so weakly surrendered himself. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 10/1 People interested in French matters have read something about the Protocol, which is virtually the etiquette department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6. *Diplomatics*. The official formulas used at the beginning and end of a charter, papal bull, or other similar instrument, as distinct from the *text*, which contains its subject-matter.

The *mutual protocol* consists, according to Giry, of the *Invocation* (e. g. In the name of God, Amen), the *Subscription* or *Superscription* (e. g. We, Edward, by the grace of God, King), the *Address* (e. g. To all our faithful subjects), and the *Salutation* (e. g. Greeting) The *final protocol*, sometimes called *achetation*, consists of the *Date*, the *Appreciation* (anciently 'felicitate', 'Deo gratias', or 'Amen'), and the *Validation* (signatures and seals of witnesses).

1867 DE SICKEL *Acte Karolynorum* I. 508 Das Protokoll oder Formular. 1894 A. GUY *Manuel de Diplomatique* 528 Le texte et le protocole résumés forment la teneur de l'acte. 1908 HUBERT *Eng. Official Hist. Doc.* 189 The distinction between the Protocols, or official formulas which occur at the beginning and end of the charter, and the *Text*, or body of the instrument, is not indicated at all. *Ibid.* 192 The description of the boundaries, is, usually inserted between the *Text* and the *Final Protocol*.

7. *attrib.*, as *protocol book*, *register* (one in which protocols were written, a notary's register).

1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I 64 Ane instrument transmittit out of Master Androu Cheues prothogall buk. 1897 J. PATTERSON *Hist. Regality Musselburgh* 21 The buk had a protocol record. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 6/5 The 'Protocol' King, as German newspapers delighted to call Christian IX., was really and truly the lawful heir and successor of Frederick VII. 1884 *Mind* Jan. 103 A second person sitting at the other side of the table reads off and records in the protocol-book the distance of each excursion 1899 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/1 M. Loubet has no taste for those pomp and protocol ceremonies which his predecessor so intensely enjoyed.

Protocol, v. [f. prec. sb. Cf. med. L. *protocollare*, Ger. *protokollieren*.]

1. *intr.* To draw up protocols.

1835 [see PROTOCOLLING *vb.* sb.] 1835 MARRVAT *Olla Podr.* vii. Lord Palmerston protocolled while Marshal Gerard bombard-ed. 1897 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II vii, Serene Highnesses, who sit there protocoling, and mani-

feasting 1871 *Daily News* 17 Jan, The diplomatists will have an opportunity to prose and protocol over Turkey.

2. *trans* To bring (into something) as by a protocol, or by diplomatic means. *nonce-use*.

1873 *Examiner* 663/1 [Her] half-coaxing, half-bullying manner of protocoling him into submission was inimitable.

3. To record in a protocol.

1886 W. J. TICKER *E. Europe* 286 They succeeded in protocoling their direct descent from the Romans, and even boldly laid claims to hereditary distinctions by the aid of various armorial and heraldic forgeries which they most cunningly devised 1895 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov 4/5 We do not say the whole should be protocolled.

Hence *Protocoling* *vbl.* sb.

1873 *Lincoln Herald* 13 Jan p. iv, That our wise whig ministers were completely over-reached in the art of protocoling in the affair of Belgium. 1864 *DK MANCHESTER COURT & Soc.* I 221. 391 In spite of all this protocoling - the young people patiently bided their time.

Protocolic (prōtōk'lik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as piec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to protocols. So **Protocolist** (prōtōk'list), one who draws up a protocol, **Protocolize** (prōtōk'līz) *v. a. intr.* to draw up protocols; to diplomazize; = **PROTOCOL** *v. 1*; *b. trans* (*a*) = **PROTOCOL** *v. 2*, (*b*) = **PROTOCOL** *v. 3*; hence **Protocolic** *ver.*

1836 DISRAELI *Unconquered* Lett. (1885) 152 To learn that his favourite portfolio was now in Lordship's 'protocolic custody.' 1828-32 WEBSTER *Protocolist*, in Russia, a register or clerk. Tooker 1873 *Daily News* 5 Aug, The second meeting of the Sugar Conference was held at the Foreign office on Saturday... Mr. F. G. Walpole attended as Secretary, and Mr. H. Austin Lee as Protocolist. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan (unpaged leaf), Will not the Whigs now 'protocolize' little in Portugal? 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Front, Plea Pilgr.* (1850) 35 note, The Irish Pozzo di Borgo kept protocolising with soft promises and delusive delays. 1854 SARAH AUSTIN *Germany* 141 To protocolize the business of the Courts. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 507 The hopes and expectations of our great 'protocoliser.' 1855 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 424 Lord Aberdeen, the most pacific and 'protocolizing of British statesmen.'

Proto-combination, Proto-compound, Protocyanide, -uret, Chem.: see **PROTO-3**.

Protocoonch to Protogastric: see **PROTO-3**.

Protogenal (prōtōdʒ'nāl), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πρωτογενής see **PROTOGENES** + -AL. (A more etymological form would be **protogēneal* cf. next.)] First generated; primitive or primordial as an organism.

1868 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* III 817 Sarcodæ or the 'protogenal' jelly-speck.

† **Protogeneous**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πρωτογενής (see next) + -OUS. (Cf. *homogeneous*)] Of the first or highest kind or nature.

1660 BURNEY *Képs. Δάπων* (1661) 68 So Kings and Princes have the same sense correspondent to their several Titles, and are Homogeneous and Protogeneous in the decreeing of Justice.

|| **Protogenes** (prōtōdʒ'nēs) *Biol.* [mod. L. (Haeckel), a Gr. πρωτογενής first-born, primeval, f. πρωτο-, **PROTO-** + γένος, *γενε-*, origin, race, nature, kind, f. stem *γεν-* to give birth to.] (See quotes.)

1868 H. SPENCER *Prim. Psychol.* § 55 In the *Protogenes* of Professor Haeckel, there has been reached a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely-granular character. 1874 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* I (1873) 8 In the lowest grade of the animal kingdom is a creature *Protogenes*, at once structureless and devoid of any form, as its shape varies like that of Proteus himself. 1884 TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 118 All along the line of evolution, from the 'protogenes' to the mammoth, there have been marked deviations to the right and the left.

Protogenetic (prōtōdʒ'nētik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πρωτο-, **PROTO-** + GENETIK- = next, *c.* 1884 BOWSER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 200 The stomata of the epidermis are a special case of schizogenetic and protogenetic spaces, which usually contain air. *Ibid.* 252 The occurrence of protogenetic secretory passages in the soft-bast has already been noticed.

Protogenic (prōtōdʒ'nik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πρωτογενής first-born, primeval (see **PROTOGENES**) + -ic.] Primitive, or primitively formed.

a. Of or belonging to an original race or lineage. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I ix 254 The former adheres to the protogenic character of the Celts.

b. Geol. Applied to the primary or originally-formed igneous rocks: opposed to *deuteroigneous*.

fig. c 1850 H. REEVE in *Academy* 8 Oct. (1898) 22/1 [Weighing Macaulay against Newton and Bacon, as a mind] essentially of the tertiary formation, [theirs] protogenic.

c. Bot. Applied to intercellular spaces, etc. formed in early stages of growth: opp. to **HYSTEROGENIC**. 1895 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, A distinction between those intercellular spaces which are formed when the tissues begin to differentiate, -*protogenic*, -and those formed in older tissues, -*hysteroigneous*.

Protogine (prōtōdʒ'in), *Geol.* [a F. *protogine* (1806, Jurine, *Journ. des Mines*, Paris, XIX. 372), irreg. f. Gr. πρωτο- first + γίνεσθαι to be born or produced (intended to express 'first-produced', the rock being assumed to be the most ancient of all).] A variety of granite occurring in the Alps, in which chlorite often takes the place of biotite (secondary white micas being sometimes developed), and in which a foliated structure has frequently been produced by dynamic action.

It was for a long time erroneously supposed to contain talc, and called *talcose granite*, its foliated structure also led to its being classed as a variety of gneiss. It abounds esp. in the chain of Mont Blanc, of which mountain it forms the summit.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 37 Crystalline compounds arranged in strata, such as saccharine marble, gneiss, protogine, &c. 1849 DANA *Geol.* VIII. (1850) 564 Some of the veins in this Mellack Hill consist of protogine, or a grayish-white granular compound of felspar and compact talc. 1869 BRISTOW tr. *Figuer's World Bef. Deluge* II 35 Protogine is a talcose granite, composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite, or decomposed mica. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* XII. 212 Protogine is a gneiss in which, in addition to the ordinary constituents of granite, a greenish, pearly, or silvery, talcose mineral is present.

Proto-god: see **PROTO-1**.

Protagonous (prōtōgō'nas), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πρωταγωνος first-born, first-created + -OUS.] First-created, primitive.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 140 An obvious attempt to biographize the protagonous and archetypal man.

Proto-gospel, -groomship: see **PROTO-3**.

Protogynous (prōtōdʒ'inās), *a. Bot.* [f. **PROTO-** + -GYNOUS] = **PROTEROGYNOUS**: opp. to **PROTANDROUS**. Hence **Protogyny** (prōtōdʒ'ini) = **PROTEROGYNY**: opp. to **PROTANDRY**.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 812 Dichogamous flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. *Ibid.* 813 In protogynous flowers the stigma is receptive before the anthers in the same flower are mature. 1896 Henslow's *Wild Flowers* 56 Sometimes the stigmas mature first. This is called protogyny.

|| **Prothippus** (prōtōh'ip's), *Paleont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πρωτο-, **PROTO-** + ἵππος horse. The Gr. word would have been **prothippos*, **prothippus*.] An extinct genus of quadrupeds, ancestrally related to the horse, whose fossil remains are found in the Pliocene of North America.

1876 TIMMS 7 Dec. (Stanf.), In the recent strata was found the common horse, in the Pliocene, the Pleistocene and the Prothippus or Hippation. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 509 Next came the *Prothippus* of the United States and allied *Hippation* of Europe.

Proto-historic to Protoleumur: see **PROTO-3**.

† **Protology**, *Obs. rare* = *φωλῶν* [ad. Gr. πρωτολογία the right of speaking first, see **PROTO-** and -LOGY.] (See quotes.)

1823 COCKERAM, *Protologie*, a preface 1658 PHILLIPS, *Protologie*, a fore-speech, or Preface.

Protomagnate to Proto-Mark: see **PROTO-3**.

Protomartyr (prōtōmā'tīr), *Forms*: 5 **protomartyr**, -er, 5-6 **protomartyr**, 6- **protomartyr**. [Late ME. *protomartyr*, a. OF. *protomartyr* (1326 in Godef.), mod. F. *protomartyr*, or a med. L. *protomartyr* (in Bede), a. eccl. Gr. πρωτομάρτυρ: see **PROTO-** and **MARTYR** sb.] The first martyr; the earliest of any series of martyrs (for Christianity, or for any cause); *spec.* applied to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

1433 LYNG *St. Edmund* III 43 The *protomartyr* seyn Stekene with his stonys. *Ibid.* 38 Seynt Albon *Protomartyr* off this region. 1555 RIDLEY in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 73 Agayne I blesse God in our deare brother and of thys tyme *protomartyr* Rogers, that he was also a prebendary preacher of London. 1594 CAREW *Enquiries Exam. Wills* (1616) 187 That [declaration] which S. Stephen the *protomartyr* made in his discourse to the Jews c 1661 *Mrg. Argyle's Last Will in Herl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 508 Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, the Devil's viceroy in the Highlands, and the most sacred covenant's *protomartyr* in the Low. 1749 BOYSE *Trunphs Nat. Poems* (1810) 537/1 With Hampden firm assessor of her laws, And *protomartyr* in the glorious cause. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 205 As early as the twelfth century Arnold of Brescia, a *protomartyr* of civil liberty, had perished.

|| **Protome** (prōtōmē), *rare.* [mod. L., a Gr. πρωτομή the foremost or upper part of anything, a bust or half-figure, f. πρωτεῖν-ew to cut off in front; cf. *τομή* cutting.] A bust.

1737 W. STURGELEY in *Mém.* (Surtees) III 57 A very ancient protome of our Saviour's effigies over the south porch. 1868 *Ecclesiologist* XXIX 72 A finely benignant head, or rather protome of the Saviour.

Protomeristem to metaphrast: see **PROTO-3**.

† **Protomist**, *Obs. rare* [For **protomyst*, ad. med. L. *protomystēs* or -a (Sidonius), a. eccl. Gr. πρωτομύστης a chief priest, a bishop, f. πρωτο-, **PROTO-** + μύστης one initiated.] A chief priest.

1635 PAGITT *Christianomg.* App. 17 They have a Protomist or Bishop whom they highly reverence. 1638 SIX T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 152 They [Amenians] have two Patriarchs or Protomists. *Ibid.* 261 The Meccan Protomist sends a sanctified Camell by an adopted sonne, who is welcom'd to Spahawm by many thousand Mussulmen.

Protomorph to Proto-natural: see **PROTO-3**.

|| **Proton** (prōtō'n), *Biol.* [a. Gr. πρῶτον, neut. sing. of πρῶτος first.] (See quote 1895.)

1893 NATION 11 May 350/2 Mark translates it [Ger. *anlage*] *fundament*. Minot adopts it as an English word. Neither seems to have thought of reverting to Aristotle, whose phrases ἡ πρώτη οὐσία, ἡ πρώτη, suggest the short word *proton*. 1895 BUCK'S *Handbk. Med. Sc.* IX. 204 (note), This neuter noun [proton] is employed to designate the primitive, undifferentiated mass or rudiment of a part, thus in the sense of *Anlage* of the German embryologists. 1898 *Nature* 15 Dec. 156/2 Dr Arthur Willey recently suggested in these columns the word *primordium* as an

accurate rendering of *Anlage*. Prof B. G. Wilder thinks the shorter word *proton*, already familiar in numerous compounds, and used by many biologists, is a better equivalent.

|| **Protonema** (prōtōnēmā) *Bot.* Pl. *Pl. nemata*. Also (in mod. Dicts.) in anglicized form **protoneme** (prōtōnēm). [mod. L., f. Gr. πρωτο-, **PROTO-** + νῆμα thread.] In mosses (and some liverworts), The confervoid or filamentous thallus which arises from the germination of the spore, and produces the full-grown plant by lateral branching. (Also called *pro-embryo*.)

1827 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 509 462 This mass is called the Protonema, and is always distinguished by the cells containing chlorophyll. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 738 When the spores of mosses are sown they do not directly produce a young moss, but they put forth confervoid-like filaments, which are called the *protonema*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 150 A new Moss-plant is constituted by the formation of a leaf-bearing shoot out of a branch of the alga-like Protonema, which branches, strikes root (by root hairs), and is independently nourished.

Hence **Protonema mal.**, **Protonematal adjs.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a protonema; **Protonematoïd a.**, resembling a protonema.

1900 *Nature* 9 Aug. 340/1 Leaves which, with greater or less intervention of protonematal filaments give birth to new individuals.

Protonephron, etc.: see **PROTO-2 b**.

Protonic (prōtō'nik), *a. 1910-0.* [f. **PRO-** 2 + **TONIC**] A more etymological form for **PRETONIC**.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protonotary, prothonotary (prōtō'tōr-, prōtō'pōndr- tāri, prōtō'n-, prōpō'nōtāri). *Forms*: *a.* 5- **prothonotary**, *β* 6- **protonotary**; also 5- **notur**, -**nothayr**, (6-7 **notory**, -**natory**). [ad. late L. *protonotari-ūs* (c 400 Ammianus in Du Cange), in med. L. also *protho-* (Hoveden); a. Gr. πρωτονοτάριος (in Sophronius c 634), f. πρωτο-, **PROTO-** + νοτάριος, ad. L. *notarius* NOTARY sb. In 15th c. also after obs. F. *prothotaire*, mod. *protonotaire*.

The pronunciation *protonotary* is old in Eng., the absence of stress on *-notary* being shown by the 16th c. spelling *-notary*, -*natory*; of the corresponding spellings of **PRENOTARY**. It may have originated in the med. L. *protonotarius* and F. *protonotaire*, with the English gradual change of the (accidental) secondary into primary stress. The analytical spelling *protonotary*, and pronunciation *prōtō'nōtāri* are also evidenced from 16th c. Both pronunciations, with the variants *protho-* and *protho-* are now in official use in different quarters.]

1. A principal notary, chief clerk, or recorder of a court: originally, the holder of that office in the Byzantine court; also, applied by early English writers to similar officers in other ancient countries. (But this latter application may have been suggested by the English use, sense 2.)

a. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 141 Oon Theophyll Wych *prothonotaire* was of bat kyngdam [Cappadocia] 1577-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Prothonotary, Protonotarius, Protonotary*, was originally the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople.

β 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII xlv. 1266 Shut up and locked all the offices of the Chancery, and discharged for the time the publicke clerks, and protonotaries attending upon that court. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Protonotary*, in early times this title, which seems to have been first used at Constantinople, meant 'the chief of the notaries,' and corresponded to *primicerius notariorum*, the term then in use at Rome. After 800, the title of *protonotary* was introduced in the West.

2. In England, formerly, The chief clerk or registrar in the Courts of Chancery, of Common Pleas, and of the King's Bench; also, in other courts of law, in some of which the term is still in use: see quotes.

a. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1063 A provinciale, a doctoure devine, or bope lawes, þus yow lere, A prothonotary apellit, or þe popis collectoure, if he be there 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 578/1 Ome Prothonotary in oure Chauncery. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* (ed. 5) 2 The Subordinate Officers [of the Court of Common Pleas] are Three Prothonotaries (who by themselves and their Clerks, draw all pleadings and enter them, and exemplify and record all common Recoveries). 1666 *Entick London* IV. 385 There are the same judges as in the Marshalsea court, and a prothonotary, a secondary, and deputy prothonotary. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV.* c. 59 § 4 The... deposit of the pices... in the hands of the prothonotary or clerk of such court. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 125 § 201 All the Provisions applicable to Masters of the said Courts at Westminster shall apply to the respective Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham. 1868 *Lord G. 24 July 393/1* The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Thomas Wyld, Esq., to be Registrar or Prothonotary and Keeper of Records of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

β 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Ecl. Biog.* (1818) II 147 His Father had procured for him the Prothonotaries office of the King's Bench. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bks.* IV. 108 Two of them were the Principall Publick Notaries in England, that is, Anthony Hulse prothonotary of the See of Canterbury, and Thomas Argall Register of the Prerogative Court. 1874 G. HUXLEY (*little*) A second Book of Judgements... with Addition of some Notes, by George Townesend Esq.; Second Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. Very Useful and Necessary for all Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Students [etc.] 1707 E. CHAMFERLAIN *Pers. St. Eng.* II. xv. (ed. 22) 197 There are three Prothonotaries [of the Court of Common Pleas]; they are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments

and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, etc. for all English Counties except Monmouth.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the college of twelve (formerly seven) prelates, called *Protonotaries Apostolic(al)*, whose function is to register the papal acts, to make and keep records of beatifications, to direct the canonization of saints, etc. Formerly also a title of certain papal envoys

a. 1494 *FABIAN Chron* vii 435 Master Godfrey de Plessys, protonothayr of y^e courts of Rome 1550 *BALE Apol* 92 Of lykelyhode ye are some protonothary of Rome. 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* 17th c I ii. viii. 73 Anthony Goosode, Doctor in Divinity, and Apostolick Prothonotary, 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* ii. iii I 477 How proud and elated was Eck on reappearing in Germany with the new title of papal protonothary and nuncio.

β. 1555 *EDEN Decades* i Counselor to the kyng of Spayne and Protonotarie Apostolickall 1682 *News fr France* 36 The most renowned John Baptist Lauri, Protonotary Apostolick, and Auditor of the Apostolick Nunciature in France 1758 *JORTIN Erasmi* i xi The Popes Protonotary of Ireland 1858 *Westm Gaz*, 28 Sept. 1/2 Monsignor Weld was the oldest Protonotary Apostolic attached to the Papal household.

b. *Gr. Ch.* The principal secretary of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1835 F. SHORRE tr *Chateaubriand's Trau Jerus.*, etc. i Intro (ed 3) 19 The first [letter] is addressed in 1575, by Theodore Zygomalas, who styles himself Prothonotary of the great church of Constantinople, 'to the learned Martin Crusius [etc.]'.

4. A chief secretary in some foreign courts; also transf. and fig

a. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Ehs of York* (1830) 4 A servant of the protonothary of Spayn. 1570 *Pride & Loui* (1841) 70, I wrote never day with protonothary 1756 *NUCHER Gr Tour, Germany* II 93 This senate [of Hamburg] consists of four burgomasters, twenty-four senators, four syndics, and four secretaries, the chief of whom is called Prothonotary

β. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp a Peter* in 2 They [i e the prophets] were the protonotaries of heaven, the registers of the truth, the secretaries of the Holy Ghost. 1852 Miss YONGE *Camus* (1877) III xxx. 304 Bayard had come out of his ambush too soon, and only displayed the suite of secretaries, protonotaries, and all the rest

Hence **Proto-, protonotarial** (-ē-rīāl) *a.*, of or pertaining to a protonotary; **Proto-, protho-notariat** (-ē-rīāl), the college of protonotaries; **Proto-, protonotaryship**, the office of a protonotary.

1547 *Acts Pmy Council* (1890) II 577 Sir John Godsalue was required to repaire hether to attend his office of the Signete and Protonotarieshepe. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon* I. 452/3 Her Majesty who also gave him [George Carew] a Prothonotaryship in the Chancery 1803 *Westm Gaz*, 12 Apr. 2/1 The ancestor drew a profit from the Prothonotaryship, and shared in the subsequent pension.

Proto-notator, Protonucleate: see **PROTO-**.

Protonym (prō'tōnim) *rare* [f. **PROT**(o-) + *Gr. ὄνομα, ónoma* name, after *synonym*.] The first person or thing of the name; that from which another is named.

1880 *Scribner's Mag* Mar. 667/2 The wrecked canal boat, the *Evening Star*, quenched in the twilight, with its heavenly protonym palpitating in the vapor above it 1882 *Daily News* 26 June 5/2 Faugh-a-Ballagh a colt of no mean ability... was, like his famous protonym, bred in Ireland.

Proto-organism, -ornithoid: see **PROTO-** 2 b.

|| **Protopapas** (prō'topæ'pās). Also 7-pappa. [a. eccl. *Gr. πρωτοπαπᾱς* chief priest, f. *πρωτο-*, **PROTO-** + *παπᾱς* priest (see **POPE** sb.²), cf. med.L. *prōtopāpas*, and see **PROTOPOPE**.] = **PROTOPOPE** 1882 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* i 32 The Protopappa, or Chief Priest. 1718 OZELL *Townesfort's Voy* I. 274 The Greeks have full 200 Pappas subject to a Protopapas 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav Sicily* I iv 141 They inhabit a certain quarter where they have a church called the Catholicon, and a protopapas or high-priest.

Protoparent: see **PROTO-** 1.

Protopathic (prō'topæ'jik), *a. Path.* [f. **PROTO-** + *Gr. πάθος* suffering, disease + *-ic*. cf. for form, *Gr. παθικ-ός* PATHIC.] Of the nature of a primary disease or affection: opp. to *deutero-pathic*.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Protopathicus*, term applied the same as *Primary*, to the symptoms of disease; *protopathic* 1896 *Albutt's Syst Med*, I. 738 This primary debility of the heart constitutes the primary or protopathic malignity of the older writers 1899 *Ibid* VII. 176 The atrophy was regarded as secondary to the lateral sclerosis, and hence these cases are called deutero-pathic, in opposition to the protopathic cases of progressive muscular atrophy

Protopathy (prō'topæ'pī) *rare*. [ad. mod.L. *protopathia*, a. *Gr. πρωτοπάθεια* (Galen), a first feeling, f. *πρωτοπαθῆναι* to suffer or feel first: see **PROTO-** and **-PATHY**. So *F. protopathie*] Primary suffering; pain or other sensation immediately produced; in *Path.* a primary disease or affection, i.e. one not produced by or consequent on another. (Opp. to **DEUTEROPATHY** and **SYMPATHY**)

1636 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xii. § 6 The grief and sorrow which in the Garden he [Christ] suffered could not be known by sympathy. The protopathy was in Himself, and no man could so truly sympathize with Him in this grief, as he had done with them. 1847 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 163/2 If any man strike me, I feel immediately, because my soul is united with this body that is struck and this is protopathy 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Protopathia*, term for a first or original suffering, opposed to sympathy. protopathy.

Proto-patriarchal to -phloem: see **PROTO-**. **Protophyside, -uret**: see **PROTO-** 3.

|| **Protophyta** (prō'tofī'tā), sb. pl. *Bot.* [mod.L. pl. of *protophytum*, f. *Gr. πρῶτος* first, **PROTO-** + *φῦτον* plant.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom (corresponding to **PROTOZOA** in the animal kingdom), comprising the most simply organized plants (usually of microscopic size), each individual consisting of a single cell. (Formerly more vaguely used: see quot. 1858)

1855 [see **PROTOZOA**] 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Protophytum*, applied (*Protophyta*, nom. pl. n) by Fries to the *Algae*, which he regarded as the first productions of the vegetable kingdom Mackay established under this name a division containing the *Mucorales* and *Lichenes* a protophyte 1860 H. SPENCER in *Westm Rev* Jan 99 The lowest forms of animal and vegetal life—*Protozoa* and *Protophyta*—are chiefly inhabitants of the water 1895 *Westm Gaz* 14 Sept 8/2 The oysters thrive best upon the living protophyta and protozoa.

Protophyte (prō'tofī't) [ad. mod.L. *protophytum* see prec. So *F. protophyte*] A plant belonging to the division *Protophyta*; a unicellular plant. (Used as the Eng. singular of *Protophyta*.) 1853 in *DUNGLISON Med Lex.* 1852 *DANA Man. Geol* ii. 1. 270 The plants thus far observed are sea-weeds and Protophytes. 1884 *Trans Victoria Inst* 78 The protophyte obtains the materials of its nutrition from the air and moisture that surround it

Protophytic (prō'tofī'tik), *a.* [f. **PROTO-** + *PHYT*-A + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, derived from, or having the characters of the *Protophyta* 1882 *American V.* 122 The protophytic origin of the mineral.

Protopine. Chem. [f. **PROTO-** 3 c + *OPIMUM* + *-INE* 5.] A white crystalline alkaloid, C₂₀H₁₅NO₆, occurring in very small quantities in opium 1894 *Muir & Morley Watts' Chem. Dict* IV. 345.

Protoplasma (prō'toplas'm), *sb.* [ad. *Ger. protoplasma* (H. von Mohl, 1846), f. *Gr. πρωτο-*, **PROTO-** + *πλάσμα* moulded thing, figure, form. (*Protoplasma* was used in late L. by Venantius Fortunatus a 600, in sense of 'first created thing, protoplast', and was prob used in Chr. Greek.)] A viscid, semifluid, semitransparent, colourless or whitish substance, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen (often with a small amount of some other elements) in extremely complex and unstable combination, and manifesting what are known as vital properties, i.e. irritability, contractility, spontaneous movement, assimilation, and reproduction; constituting 'the physical basis of life' (Huxley) in all plants and animals, and forming the essential substance of the cells (see **CELL** sb.¹ 12) out of which their bodies are built up. Also called **BIOPLASM**, **CYTOPLASM**, and (in animals) formerly **SARCODE**.

1846 VON MOHL *Särbungen im Inneren der Zellen in Botan Zeitung* 73 tr Henfrey (1852) 37 The remainder of the cell is more or less densely filled with an opaque, viscid fluid, of a white colour, having granules intermingled in it, which fluid I call protoplasm 1848 *LINDLEY Introduct Bot* (ed. 4) i 10 The first layer of matter is invariably soft and azotised, and now bears the well contrived name of *protoplasma*, proposed by Professor Mohl 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet & Imag* Wks (Bohn) III. 141 Indicating the way upward from the invisible protoplasm to the highest organisms 1866 [see **CELL** sb.¹ 12] 1868 HUXLEY in *Fortin Rev.* i Feb. (1869) 129, I have translated the term *Protoplasma* which is the scientific name of the substance... by the words 'physical basis of life' 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 3 Since no further process of development can take place in the cells which no longer contain protoplasm, it may be concluded that the latter is the proximate cause of growth. 1903 *MILLS Human Personality* I 117 In the protoplasm or primary basis of all organic life there must have been an inherent adaptability to the manifestation of all faculties which organic life has in fact manifested.

fig 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 189 These [primeval times] were the days of the protoplasm of speech. 1906 D. S. CAIRNS *Chr Mod World* iii 150 Here is the true protoplasm of Christianity out of which all the theologies and all the ritual... have sprung

c. Comb. as *protoplasm-mass*, *-sac*, etc. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 2 The cavity enclosed by the protoplasm sac is filled with a watery fluid, the Cell-sap 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot* 7 The formation of a new cell always commences with the re-arrangement of a protoplasm-mass round a new centre. 1895 in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 The protoplasm-containing cells of his brain

Protoplasma, *a rare*. [f. prec. + *-AL*.] = **PROTOPLASMIO**. (*Cent. Dict*)

Protoplasmatism (prō'toplas'mæ'tik), *a.* [f. *Gr. type* *πρωτοπλασματικός* + *-ic* the etymological derivative after Greek analogies] = **PROTOPLASMIO**. 1866 A FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 40 By protoplasmatism off shoots from pre-existing capillaries 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 196 The germinal vesicle, .. like the white yolk, consists of numerous protoplasmatism spherules.

† **Protoplasmatator. Obs. rare.** In 6 protho- [?med.L.: see **PROTO-** and **PLASMATOR**, and cf. **PROTOPLASM**.] First framer or moulder, creator: = **PROTOPLAST** 2.

1550 R. BISTON *Bayte Fortune* A iii, Thou knowest how god the bygh prothoplasmatator Of erth hath formed man after hys owne ymage.

Protoplasmic (prō'toplas'mik), *a.* [f. **PROTO-** + *PLASM* + *-ic*. So *F. protoplasmique*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of protoplasm.

1854 J. H. BALFOUR in *Enceyl Brit* (ed 8) V. 67/1 The formation of nuclei or cells in a protoplasmic matrix 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat V* 217/1 The protoplasmic membrane divides... into particles. 1861 *BENTLEY Man* 56 All cells originate either free in the cavities of older cells, or at least in the protoplasmic fluid elaborated by their agency; or by the division of such cells.

fig 1888 *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 13 The metrical systems of the banished régime... have, no doubt, a primitive and even a protoplasmic simplicity 1891 *Daily News* 20 Oct 2/6 The barber-surgeon and medicine man of ancient times, who furnished the protoplasmic material out of which the art of medicine and surgery had been evolved.

b. Relating to protoplasm, acting upon or affecting protoplasm.

1876 *BARTHOLOW Nat. Med* (1879) 148 Quinia is a protoplasmic poison, and arrests the amoebiform movements of the white corpuscles. 1903 *MILLS Human Personality* I 117 Which to avoid the ambiguities of the word *Darwinian*, I will call the protoplasmic solution.

Protoplasmist. rare. [f. as prec. + *-IST*] One who treats of protoplasm.

1884 C. A. BARTOL in *Hamlet Monthly* (N Y) July 550 Amid the slime protoplasmists tell of at the bottom of the sea.

Protoplast (prō'toplast), *sb.* Also 6 *prothoplauste*. [a. *F. protoplasie* (16th c. *prothoplauste*), or ad. late L. *protoplastus*-us (14th c. *-plaustrus*), ad. *Gr. πρωτοπλαστός* (LXX. *Wisd* vii. 1), f. *πρωτο-*, **PROTO-** + *πλαστός* moulded, formed, vbl. adj. f. *πλάσσειν* to form, mould.]

1. That which is first formed, fashioned, or created; the first-made thing or being of its kind; the original, archetype. a. The first man; the first created of the human race.

c. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palegr.* 1049 Comyng from God to the firste father or prothoplauste [F. *premier père ou prothoplauste*] it goeth and retournes to God from father to the soune. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacorden* (1602) 202 In Salem citie was Adam our protoplast created. 1794 *COLLINGS Dest. Nations* 222 Night A heavy unimaginable moan Sent forth, when she the Protoplast beheld 1888 *Q Rev.* Apr. 300 The Book [Wisdom of Solomon] has given to modern science the term 'protoplast', which it twice uses of Adam

† b. The first man of some line or series. *Obs* 1644-7 *CLEVELAND Char. Lond. Drury.* 1 The original sinner in this kind was Dutch, Gallio-belgicus the Protoplast, and the moderne Mercures but Hans-een Kelders, 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inqir* (1757) II 55 The Pedigree we often lay Claim to would produce a Drummer, as frequently as a Colonele, for his Protoplast.

c. The first example; the original, model.

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* vii 67 The first windmille that the inventioner euer set vp to grande corne was the Protoplast and example from whence all other wind-milles sprang and were deriued. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp* p. 238 The protoplast or primitive ordainment of a Cautey, had exception for its object 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iv 172 No more the protoplast of active beauty. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* May 63 If Hebrew was the protoplast of speech.

d. attrib in apposition; or adj

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp Ely* ii. ix. 406 Ignatius, the Protoplast Jesuite. 1695 J. SAGE *Articula*, etc. Wks 1844 I. 204 Andrew Melville, the Protoplast Presbyterian in Scotland

2. *Biol.* A unit or mass of protoplasm, such as constitutes a single cell; a bioplast. Sometimes applied to a unicellular organism; *spec.* one of the suborder *Protoplasta* of rhizopods.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Protoplast, Physiol.*, a primary formation 1884 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 14 The filose protoplasts seem to be in nowise different from the Foraminifera, except that the shells of the latter are usually calcareous 1898 tr *Strasburger's Bot* I. 1 52 Within the walled protoplasts, the granular protoplasm often exhibits internal flowing movements.

Protoplast 2. Also 6 *prothoplast*. [ad. med.L. *protoplastis*, a. *Gr. πρωτοπλαστός*, f. *πρωτο-*, **PROTO-** + *πλάστης*, agent-n f. *πλάσσειν*: see prec.] The first former, fashioner, or creator.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacorden* (1602) 100 The followers of a protoplast or first Author of a profession. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Ep. Ded., The honour and reputation of the great Architect, man's Protoplasts 1676 *NEWTON in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 389 Nature, .. became a complete imitator of the copies set her by the protoplast 1872 *BROWNING Refined* cxvii, Those mammoth stones, piled by the Protoplast Temple-wise in my dream!

Protoplastic (prō'toplas'tik), *a.* [f. **PROTO-** + *PLAST* + *-ic* cf. **PLASTIC**.]

1. Of the nature of a protoplast (see **PROTO-** + **PLAST** 1); first formed; original, archetypal.

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc* v. viii. (1821) 170 Which issuing forth from God is the protoplastic virtue of our being. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon Poems* i When our Protoplastic sure Lost Paradis 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. To Rdr. 7 A more correct Edition of the Protoplastic Copy. 1840 F. BARRHAM *Athst* 5 This divine or protoplastic Adam .. is the divine idea or exemplar of humanity.

2. *Biol.* = **PROTOPLASMIO**

1855 *BADEN POWELL Ess* 436 note, What the author terms the 'primary mucus', 'schleim substanz', or protoplastic matter 1898 tr *Strasburger's Bot* I. 1 52 Rotation is the more frequent form of protoplastic movement in the cells of water-plants, while in land plants circulation is, .. the rule

Protoplot to Protopodium: see **PROTO-** 1, 2 b.

Protopope (prō'topopē), [ad. Russ. *протопопъ* *protopop*"] = **PROTO-** and **POPE** sb.², after eccl. *Gr. πρωτοπαπᾱς* **PROTOPAPAS** So *F. protopope*.]

A chief priest, or priest of higher rank, in the Greek Church.

1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 136 A Protopope of Casansky, whose name was Juan Neronou, began to inveigh against the honour done to Images. 1784 COLE *1780. Poland*, etc. II 103 The highest dignity to which they can ever attain, as long as they continue married, is that of protopope of a cathedral. 1900 *Pilot* 7 July 6/2 One formerly a playmate, but now the fiercest opponent of Nikon, the protopope Avvakum.

Protopresbyter to -protestant. see PROTO-
Protopterus (*prōt'ptēr's*). *Ichth.* [mod. L. generic name (Owen, 1837), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *πτερόν* wing (taken in sense 'fin')] A genus of dipnoan fishes, formerly included in *Lepidosiren*, containing only the African mud-fish (*P. annectens*); characterized by having the pectoral and ventral fins reduced to long fringed filaments; also, a fish of this genus.

1837 (June) OWEN in *MS. Catal. Museum of Coll. Surg. Protopterus* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XLIX 592. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* I *Orig. Nat.* 186 The protopeterus and lepidosiren, which are the most repulsive-like of fishes. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Apr 5/4 The biggest protopeterus at the Zoo is not more than two feet long.

Hence **Protopteran**, *adj.* of the nature of a *Protopterus*; having a primitive or simple type of fin; *sb.* a fish of the order *Protopteri* (a synonym of *Dipnoi*); **Protopter** (*prōt'ptēr*) [= Fr. *protopierre*] = prec *sb.*; **Protopterous** = prec. *adj.*

Protopterygian (*prōt'ptēr'g'ian*). *a. Ichth.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *πτερόν* fin + *-αν*.] Introduced by Ryder to designate the first-fin stage when the embryonic fin rays first appear. 1884 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Fish.* (1885) 687 The protopterygian stage of development of the permanent fin rays.

Protopyramid. see PROTO- 2 b.
Protopyrammum. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROTO- + L. *pyrammum* although, albeit, notwithstanding that.] Humorous imitation of PROTONOTARY, referring to the exceptive and concessive conjunctions used in legal documents.

1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinalis* II. ix 180 Who in case of his Uncle's exaltation, would be the *Protopyrammum* in Rome.

Protosalt (*prōt'osalt*). *Chem.* [f. PROTO- 3 + *SALT*.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the protoxide of a metal, e.g. a salt of ferrous oxide, FeO, as ferrous sulphate, FeSO₄.

1820 FARADAY [see PERSALT]. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 592 The protosalts of iron are in these cases preferable to those of tin, inasmuch as the resulting peroxide of iron is retained in solution, and the precipitated metal is pure. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 42 Among paramagnetic substances are proto salts of iron. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 239 The ferrous- or proto-salts are distinguished by their light green colour.

So **Proto-solution**, a solution which contains a protosalt.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 457 Add carbonate of potash or soda to a protosolution of zinc.

Proto-serinary to -spasm: see PROTO-

Protopatharius (*prōt'opat'h'ius*). Also in Fr form *protopath(h)aire*. [mod. L. *protopatharius*, ad. Byzant. Gr. *πρωτοπαθάρης*, f. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *παθάρης* swordman.] Title of the captain of the guards in the Byzantine empire.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. lin.* (1846) V 267 Whilst he exercised the office of *protopathure*, or captain of the guards, Photius was sent ambassador to the caliph of Bagdad. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Robt.* II Every one hath understood this much, that the great Protopathure hath me at hatred. 1853 J. STEVENSON *Ch. Historians Eng.* I 648 The protopathure was sent to summon Sergius. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II 140 The protopathure, the officer of the Emperor, was driven with insult from the city.

Protopermato- to Protostoma: see PROTO-

Protosulphide. *Chem.* [PROTO- 3] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical containing the minimum proportion of sulphur. Formerly also called *Protosulphuret*. (Now usually otherwise expressed: as *protosulphide* or *-sulphuret of iron* = ferrous sulphide, FeS) So **Protosulphate**, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with the protoxide of a metal, as *protosulphate of iron*, = ferrous sulphate, copperas, or green vitriol.

1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II 726 Potassium combines with this element [sulphur] in .five different proportions, KS, KS₂, KS₃, KS₄, and KS₅. The 'protosulphide, KS [New Notation K₂S], etc. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I 376/2 The protosulphide is produced by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of a copper salt. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II 35 Two compounds of iron and sulphur have been proved to exist, the one with a smaller proportion of sulphur which is distinguished by the property of being magnetic, is the 'protosulphuret. 1879 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 430 Sulphuretted hydrogen destroys the colour of the red compound of strychnine, as does. 1. *protosulphate of iron. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I 146/4 Protosulphate of iron is well known under the name of green copperas.

Protosystematic to -tergite: see PROTO-

Prototheria (*prōt'ptēr'ia*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. (Gill, 1872), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *θηρία* beasts.] The lowest subclass of Mammals (correlative with *Eutheria* and *Metatheria*), com-

prising the single order *Monotremata*, with their hypothetical ancestors. Sometimes confined to the latter, as the primitive mammalian type. Hence, **Protothere** (*prōt'ptēr'*), a member of the *Prototheria*; **Prototherian** (*prōt'ptēr'ian*), *a.* belonging to the *Prototheria*; *sb.* = *protothere*. 1880 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 653 It will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes these, at present, hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of the mammalian type, of which the existing Monotremes are the only known representatives. 1881 — in *Nature* XXIII. 229/1 There is no known Monotreme which is not vastly more different from the Prototherian type. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* II 48 note, A thoroughly clear idea of what a primary mammal, an original, ancient 'Protothere' must have been like. 1903 Q. *Rev. Jan* 65 The astrophother and prototheres died out without descendants.

Prototoxin to Prototractor: see PROTO-

Prototypal (*prōt'ot'ip'al*), *a.* [f. next + *-AL*.] Of the nature of, or constituting, a prototype; or of pertaining to a prototype; archetypal.

a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* in xxxviii. 379 Prototypal and preceding fool. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III *Aristianum* 4 The prototypal Schemes and original Ideas of that Pre-Arian primitive Anti Christianity. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* II 24 Survivors of that prototypal flora. 1893 *Cornish Mag.* Sept. 262 The mole is the prototypal navy.

Prototype (*prōt'ot'ip*). Also *7-tipe*. [a. F. *prototype* (Rabelais, 16th c.) f. mod. L. PROTOTYPON, q.v.] The first or primary type of anything; the original (thing or person) of which another is a copy, imitation, representation, or derivative; or to which it conforms or is required to conform; a pattern, model, standard, exemplar, archetype.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* xviii. There great Exemplar Prototype of Kings. We finde the good shal dwell within thy Court. 1649 Br. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 10 The framing of the Petition having been committed to him, he had yet the Prototype by him. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 90 He and Charles Brandon were the prototypes of those illustrious heroes, with which Mademoiselle Scuderi has enriched the world of chivalry. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix (1879) 200 The Apteryx, as well as its gigantic extinct prototype the Dendornis, possess only rudimentary representatives of wings. 1865 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 For the prototype of this tale we must look to the story of 'Brynhildr and Sigurd'.

Prototype-micro. *Biol. rare* [f. as prec + EMBRYO. (Hyatt).] Term for a later stage of the embryo, at which it exhibits the essential characters of the group to which it belongs. Hence **Prototypemicro** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prototypic (*prōt'ot'ip'ik*), *a.* [f. PROTOTYPE + *-IC*, after Gr. *τυπικός*; = mod. F. *prototypique*] = next.

a. 1878 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archt.* (1879) II 66 Deviation from the design of St Stephen's which was at once rectified by adding them to the prototypic building.

Prototypical (*prōt'ot'ip'ik'al*), *a.* [f. as prec.: see *-ICAL*.] Of the nature of or serving as a prototype; prototypal.

1650 J. VAUGHAN *Antitroposopha* 45 The Symbolicall extenour Descend from the Prototypical planets to the created spheres. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *Trine* 119 The leaf is the basis of the whole—the essential, and prototypical plant. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 58 The prototypical myth of Romulus slaying Remus.

Hence **Prototypically** *adv.*
 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 379 A dramatic scene in which Christ prototypically performs the act [washing of feet].

Prototypographer: see PROTO- 1.

Proto typon. *Obs. Pl. proto-typha, -ons.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *πρωτότυπον* prototype, prop. neut. sing. of *πρωτότυπος* *adj.* (in mod. L. *prototypus*) in the first form, original, primitive; see PROTO- and TYPE *sb.*] = PROTOTYPE.

1595 *Foxe's A. & M.* (ed. 5) 299/2 The copie of the said letter followeth agreeing with the prototypon or original. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 110 Whether their worship had the terme in the images without reference to the prototypa, the things which their images represented. 1625 JACKSON *Cread* v xxviii. § 1 These for the most part delight in pictures for their prototypons sake. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. 290 Saxon Prototypons of the Lord's Prayer, according to the different gradual changes of that Idiom.

Prototypant to Protovium: see PROTO-

Protoxide (*prōt'ot'ip'sid*). *Chem.* [PROTO- 3 a.] That compound of oxygen with another element or radical which contains the smallest proportion of oxygen, as *protoxide of hydrogen*, H₂O = water.

Now commonly otherwise named, as *potassium protoxide*, K₂O = potassium oxide (or monoxide), *protoxide of iron*, FeO = ferrous oxide.

1804 T. THOMSON [see PEROXIDE]. 1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 323 1812 Sir H. DAVY [see PEROXIDE]. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 609 Potassium forms two definite compounds with oxygen, which we may call the *protoxide* and *peroxide*. 1847 *Tanner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 190 Water (protoxide of hydrogen). 1865-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III 608 Manganese forms four oxides of definite composition, viz. (1) Protoxide or Manganous oxide MnO. (2) Dioxide or Peroxide MnO₂. The protoxide is a strong base, forming with acids a class of very stable salts. 1882

CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom Th.* 61 The composition of protoxides.

Hence **Protoxidate**, **Protoxidize** *vsb.*

trans., to convert into a protoxide. 1816-17. 1828-32 WENSTEDT, *Protoxydise*, to oxydize in the first degree. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Protoxydatus*, that which is converted into the state of a protoxide, as *Ferrum protoxydatum* protoxidated.

Protoxoid [PRO- 4] see TOXOID.

Protoxylem, -zeugma. see PROTO- 2 b, 1.

Protozoa (*prōt'ozō'a*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. (Goldfuss, 1818 in *Iss.* June), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *ζῷα* animals.] One of the two (or three) great divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising animals of the simplest or most primitive type, each consisting of a single cell, usually of microscopic size; correlated with METAZOA (and MESOZOA). Also in sing. *Protozoon* (*prōt'ozō'on*), a member of the division *Protozoa*, a unicellular animal.

Under his *Protozoa* (= *Urtiere*) Goldfuss included also such higher forms of life as sponges, hydroids, corals, cinoids, *Rotifera*. Von Siebold, *Anatomie d'urthieren* There, 1845, restricted it to the *Infusoria* and *Kieselkropen*, excluding the sponges, etc., which are now recognized as *Metazoa*.

a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* xv. (1839) 64 The lowest class of animals or *protozoa* have neither brain nor nerves. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Protozoon*. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. v. 377 Those lowest organisms classed as proto-phyta and protozoa. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd.* I *Protozoa* 1 The sub-kingdom *Protozoa* includes a number of animal beings of simple organisation, many of which have, until recently, been associated with the lower members of the vegetable kingdom. 1869 *Speciator* 24 July 877 The analogy between the development of the species from the original protozoon and of the individual from the germ is quite Spencer's own. 1902 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 28 note, The name 'Protozoa' given by Goldfuss, meant the same as Oken's 'Urtiere'. It did not acquire its present significance until 1845, when von Siebold gave it a new meaning.

Protozoal (*prōt'ozō'al*), *a.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with protozoa; in *Path.* caused, as a disease, by a parasitic protozoon.

1890 *Lancet* 5 Feb. 308/2 Bütschli's classification of the protozoal forms. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* Intro. 13 In 'fly disease', the protozoal organism which is the direct cause of the disease is carried from one animal to another on the mandibles of the tsetse fly. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 643 Malaria and other protozoal diseases.

Protozoan (*prōt'ozō'an*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Protozoa* or a protozoon; also = prec. *b. sb.* An animal of the division *Protozoa*; a protozoon.

1864 DANA in WRISTLER *s. v.* The protozoans include the rhizopods, sponges, and many of the so-called animalcules. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 222 Conjugation is generally if not universally connected with reproductive activity in some Protozoan classes. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar 6/2 His contention is that the organism of cancer is undoubtedly a protozoan. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 656 As to the nature of this new protozoan disease.

Protozoary. *rare-°.* [ad. mod. F. *protozoaire*, f. PROTO- + *ζῷον*, dim. of *ζῷον* animal.] A protozoon.

Protozoic (*prōt'ozō'ik*), *a.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *ζῷή* life + *-IC*; in sense 2, f. PROTOZO- + *-IC*.]

1. *Geol. and Palæont.* Applied to those strata which contain the earliest remains or traces of living beings; also to fossils found in such strata.

1856 SEDGWICK in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* II 684 Class 1. Primary stratified Groups. Should organisms remain appear unequivocally in any parts of this class, they may be described as the *Protozoic System*. 1841 J. PHILLIPS *Palæont. Poss. Dev. & Corru.* 260 Mr. Murchison (after Sedgwick) called the part of the series to which his attention was most directed 'Protozoic', for which Professor Sedgwick [subsequently] proposed to substitute Palæozoic. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* 1. (1867) 2 To develop the succession of deposits that belong to such protozoic zones. 1869 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Term.* *Protozoic* Applied to the earlier fossiliferous epoch and strata, equivalent to Primordial.

2. *Zool. and Path.* = PROTOZOAN *a.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Protozoic*, of, or pertaining to, the protozoa. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 47 A similar process takes place in sundry Protozoa and gives rise to a protozoic aggregate, which is strictly comparable to the Morula. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 211 Appearances characteristic of a protozoic life history. 1906 Q. *Rev.* Apr 522 The protozoic origin of malaria.

Protozonite: see PROTO- 2 b

Protozoology (*prōt'ozō'ol'ōj'i*). [f. PROTOZO- + *-[ol]og'ia*.] That department of zoology, or of pathology, which deals with protozoa, esp. with parasitic disease-producing protozoa.

1904 *19th Cent.* Dec. 901 To establish two new chairs, one for medical protozoology and one for medical helminthology. 1906 Q. *Rev.* Apr 522 The establishment, by the aid of the Quick bequest, of a chair of protozoology.

Protozo-on, sing. of PROTOZO.

Protozoon (*prōt'ozō'on*), latinized f. PROTOZOON. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* and in mod. Dicts.

Protracheata (*prōt'rak'h'ē'tā*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., f. PRO- 2 + *Trachēata*; so called as representing the supposed ancestral form of all the tracheate *Arthropoda* (i.e. insects, myriapods, and most arachnids).] A class of arthropodous animals, represented by the single genus *Peripatus* (PABI-

PATUS²). Hence **Protracheate**, *a.* belonging to the *Protracheata*; *sb.* an animal of this class.
 1878 *Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 255 In the Protracheata the nervous system remains in a lower condition.
 1879 *Athenaeum* 19 July 83:1 One of his hypothetical animals, a protracheate, may be said to have been actually discovered in the primitive air-breathing Arthropod Peripatus.

Protract (prō'trækt), *sb.* [ad *L. protractus* a prolonging, protraction, *f. protract-*, ppl. stem of *protrahere*: see next.]

†1. Prolongation or extension (of time); hence, delay, procrastination. *Obs.*

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 11 298 The doing thereof will aske a protracte of tyme. a 1640 *Sir J. Ogle in Sir F. Vere's Comm.* (1657) 143 By protract of time, and casualties of war, he found his numbers wasted. 1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 4 The difference would only be in the protract of time, not in the nature of the thing.

†2. A delineation, drawing. Cf. **Portrait**. *Obs. rare.*

1885 *T. Washington* ti. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xix 53 b, I made the draughts and protractes heere represented vnto you [orig. *les pourtrahs icy representes*].

3. [f. the vb.] A 'protracted meeting'. see **PROTRACTED** 1, quot. 1860. *U.S. colloq.*

1908 *Mission Field* Jan. 343 There is always a great religious awakening at the annual revival or 'protract'. When the 'protract' is over their emotions are calmed and every man returns to his own 'vine and fig tree'.

Protract (prō'trækt), *v.* Also 7-*tracte*. [f. *L. protract-*, ppl. stem of *protrahere* to draw forth, to prolong, extend, defer, *f. pro-*, *PRO-* 1 + *trahere* to draw. With sense 6 cf. **Portray**, the direct repr. of *protrahere* through *OF. portreire*.]

†1. *trans.* To extend or prolong (time) so as to cause delay; to waste (time). *Obs.*

a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Edw IV 240 b, All these faire wordes wer onely delays to protracte tyme. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irek.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 84 His father would protracte time the best he could. 1769 *Robertson Chas V.* ii Wks 183 V. 296 This they did merely to protract time.

2. To lengthen out (an action); to cause to continue or last longer, to extend in duration; to prolong. ('The chief current sense.')

1563 [see **PROTRACTING** vbl sb. 1]. 1591 *Shaks x Hen VI.* i. 11 120 Else ne're could he so long protract his speech. 1614 *Sylvester Belshazzar's Rescue* ii. 439 But, with thy Dayes thy Dolours to protract, Thou shalt from hence unto Bethulia pack. 1700 *Drayden Sigism.* 334 But I Protracting life have liv'd a day too long. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* v. xxxix. 107 Their stay was protracted for some weeks. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* v. iii (1866) 699 The dance upon the sword was protracted to a late hour.

†3. To put off, defer, postpone (an action).

(The date of the first quotation is very doubtful.)
 1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* Intro. in Ashm. (1652) 3 Sin protracts the gifts of Heaven. 1553 *Act J. Edw VI.* c. 1 § 16 If any Auditor willingly protract or delay the taking of the same Accont. a 1648 *Lo. Herbert Hen VIII* (1683) 369 If the Interview must needs follow (which yet he wished were protracted). 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* v (1869) I 97 He attempted, however, to prevent, or at least to protract, his ruin. 1808 *Elleanor Sleath Bristol Heiress* IV. 219 Lord L.—'s marriage, which had been protracted .. was celebrated in Grosvenor square.

†b. To put off, defer (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1737 *Whiston Josephus*, Antiq. xi. iv § 4 Desire.. to delay and protract the Jews in their zeal.

†4. *intr.* To make delay, to delay. *Obs.*

1611 *Bible Neh.* ix. 30 Yet many yerres diddest thou forebare [margin: protract over] them. 1677 *Gout Venice* 293 They had not lost the Battle of Valia, had they .. protracted but ten days.

II. 5. *trans.* To extend in space or position.

a 1658 *J. Durham Exp. Rev.* vi. (1680) 31 Concerning Christs Body on earth, or ubiquities of his humanity, or bodily presence with his churches, or for protracting of his Body. 1749 *Smollett Regicide* v. vii, To save his country, and protract his blaze Of glory, farther still. a 1850 *Wordsw* (Ogilvie), Many a ramble, far And wide protracted, through the tamer ground Of these our unimaginative days.

†b. To extend or amplify the signification of anything, to 'stretch'. *Obs. rare.*

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 363 If any thing happen to oppose common Sense, they protract the meaning [of the prophecy] mysteriously or Anagogically.

III. 6. To draw, represent by a drawing [so med. *L. protrahere*]; *spec.* to draw to scale; to delineate by means of a scale and protractor (lines, angles, a figure); to plot out.

1563 *Shute Archit.* B y b, An Architecte must .. haue experte knowlad in drawing and protracting the thinge, which he hath conceived. 1607 [see **PROTRACTING** 5]. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s. v. Surveying*, How to measure a close, or parcel of land, and to protract it, and give up the content. 1881 *E. Hull in Nature* 22 Dec 177/2 If we protract to a true scale the outlines of certain tracts of the British Isles.

Protracted (prō'træktəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + *-ED* 1]

1. Lengthened, extended, prolonged; *a.* in time.
 1746-7 *Hervey Medit.* (1767) I 62 (Tombs) The divine Redeemer expired in tedious and protracted Torments. 1855 *Haliburton Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 1 It is a gentleman that calculates to hold a protracted meeten here to night. 1860 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.*, Protracted Meeting, a name given in New England to a religious meeting, protracted or continued for several days. 1864 *Byrce Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (1875) 354 The miseries of a protracted war.

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b. in space

1784 *Cowper Task* i 257 Then shaded walks And long protracted bowers

2. Drawn out, = **PROLATE** *a* 1.

1816 *tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 662 The protracted or contracted cycloid

†3. Delayed, tardy. *Obs.*

1838 *tr. Shauss' Early Life Lutheran Clergy.* ii 12 A cart appeared with the protracted produce of the fields

4. Drawn to scale; plotted out; see prec. 6.

1696 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 498 The Courses and protracted figure thereof. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* ii App. 51 Lieutenant Wilkinson has copied and carries with him a very elegant protracted sketch of the route

Hence **Protractedly** *adv.* in a protracted or long-continued way, **Protractedly**, long continuation or extent.

1847 *Wester, Protractedly* 186a *F. Hall Hindu Philos.* 29 Pursuing it with due heed, continuously, and protractedly. 1893 *F. Adams New Egypt* 122 When he told me that he himself had received an order .. I whistled protractedly, and decided offhand on going up to Cairo. 1888 *Talmage Serm.* in *N. Y. Witness* 29 Feb. In regard to what is the protractedness and immensity of influence of one good woman in the church and world

Protractor, *obs.* variant of **PROTRACTOR**.

(The only form in *BAILEY* (originally), and in *JOHNSON*; also a variant in later Dicts.)

Protractible, *a* [f. as **PROTRACT** v. + *-IBLE*] Capable of being protracted or lengthened out.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 434 In the infinitely protractible part with which, under his plan, .. jury trial is preceded.

Protractile (prō'trækt-īl, -īl), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec + *-ILE* cf. *contractile*.] Capable of being lengthened out or extended.

1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 135 Echidna... Toothless, but the palate aculeated, .. tongue protractile. 1861 *Hulme tr. Mogen-Tandon* ii v. 268 A special organ .. sometimes internal and protractile. 1878 *Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 298 A narrow coiled continuation of this leads to the protractile ovipositor

Hence **Protractility**, the quality or fact of being protractile.

1849-50 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1146/2 The Chameleon presents us with the most complete protractility of the organ [the tongue].

Protracting (prō'trækt-īng), *vbl. sb.* [f. **PROTRACT** v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of **PROTRACT** v.

1. Lengthening out, prolonging, extending (of time, or of action in time); † dilatory action (*obs.*).
 a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI 89 b, The duke of Bedford .. not content with their whysperings and protracting of tyme.

1563 *Golding Caesar* i (1565) 31 b, The Gallies were now weary with long protracting of the war. 1601 *Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall.* (1602) 75 The tedious and odious protracting of suits. 1622 *Callis Stat. Sewers* (1647) 114 If any danger be likely to ensue by the protracting of time

†b. The putting off or postponement of an action; deferring. *Obs.*

1581 *Savile Tacitus*, Hist. iii. xx. (1592) 125 More oftentimes profiteth and helpeth here by protracting, then venturing rashly. 1608 *Menn. in Bueclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 76 The protracting of a plantation until the Ward come to years.

2. Extending in space. *rare.*

a 1628 [see **PROTRACT** v. 5].

3. Drawing or plotting out to scale; delineation.

1669 *Stannard Fortification* Title-p. The Scale, for speedy Protracting of any Fort. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s. v. Surveying*, These squares and long squares need no protracting, for you need only to multiply the chains and links of the length, by the chains and links of the breadth.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, denoting instruments used in protracting (sense 3), as *protracting-bevel*, *needle*, *pin*; *protracting quadrant*, a protractor.

1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* iv xi 178 To know the Rhomb between any two Places .. by a Protracting Quadrant. 1701 *Moxon Math. Instr.* 16 *Protracting Pin*, a taper piece of brass with a Point of Silver, to draw black Lines on Mathematical Paper, and a small Head, which holds a fine Needle to prick off any Degree and part from the Protractor. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s. v. Surveying*, Having drawn lines with the point of the compasses, or a protracting-needle, the intersections represent the angles. 1875 *Knighr Dict. Mech.* *Protracting-bevel*, a plotting-instrument having a protracting sector and a prolongation of one radius, which forms a rule.

Protracting (prō'trækt-īng), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That protracts, delays, or defers; delaying, time-consuming.

1600 *R. Church Friend's Hist. Hungary* 29 He might rather molest them by a protracting fight. 1822 *'B. Cornwall' Dram. Scenes*, *Jui the Apostate* i, Never! A dull, protracting, melancholy word That in an alien language, talks despair.

Protraction (prō'trækt-īon), [*a. F. protraction* (1499 in *Gödel*), or ad late *L. protraction-em*, *n.* of action from *protrahere*: see **PROTRACT** v.] The action of protracting.

I. 1. The lengthening out or extension of time or of the duration of anything, drawing out, prolongation; † delay, postponement (*obs.*).

1535 *Act 29 Hen VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Without longe tarienge and protraction of tyme. 1608 *D. [Tuvill] Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 122 By reason of his protractations and delays. 1620 *Healey Vices Comm.* 11 *Aug. Critic* of God (1620) 10 That Fabius that by his cunning protraction blunted the fury of Hannibal. a 1677 *Haile Prim. Orig. Man* 92 As to the fabulous protractations of the age of the World by the Egyptians or others, they are uncertain idle Traditions. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc.*

Hist. IV. viii. xiii 83 Such are his usual protraction, delays, distrusts and fearful precaution. 1868 *L. Edwards Raleigh* I. xxi 473 The long protraction of the suit must have been occasioned by difficulties

2. Drawing forth or out.

1681 *tr. Wilis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Protraction*, a drawing forth at length. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Protraction*, extraction; as of a foreign body from a wound

3. A stretching out or extension, the action of a protractor (muscle).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 285 In this area one may distinguish, more or less completely, protraction and retraction of the upper arm.

4. The lengthening of a vowel, syllable, or word; = **PROLONGATION** 3

a 1849 *Poe Pansy & Imag. Wks.* 1865 III 381 He also too frequently draws out the word Heaven into two syllables—a protraction which it never will support

II. 5. The drawing to scale or laying down of the figure of any surface, esp. of a piece of land.

1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* iii. 128 The difference is onely in the protraction: for where the one protracteth the worke, by the degrees, found by the fall of the wandering Index .. so the other protracteth from the degree, whereupon the needle falleth. 1669 *J. Flamstead in Phil. Trans.* IV

1109 The protraction of the Star's way in this appearance will be facile. 1774 *M. Mackenzie Maritime Surv.* 66 Protract carefully, with a large Protractor, the several Angles written in the Field-book; and also calculate trigonometrically the most material Distances .. judge of the Accuracy of the Protraction by its Agreement with the Calculation. 1823 *Scorsby Voy. Whale Fish.* 668 The distances by protraction, and the estimated distances of five or six headlands, generally coincided to within 1½ miles. 1866 *Livingstone's Last Voy.* (1873) I. x. 270 By protraction Rua Point was distant 33 miles.

b That which is protracted, a chart or plan drawn on or laid down to scale; a survey

1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* ii vii 73 Any Chart or Protraction whatsoever. 1810 *G. Chalmers Caledonia* II 62 Employing five years in drawing their protractations of the country .. on a vast scale of 3000 feet to an inch

† **Protractive**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. protract-* (see **PROTRACT** v.) + *-IVE*] Characterized by or tending to protraction; lengthening out, delaying.

1606 *Shaks Tr. & Cr.* i. iii 20 Our workes, nought else But the protractive trials of great Ioue. 1689 *Drayden Hind & P.* iii 1103 He saw, but suffer'd their Protractive Arts. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 149 By this protractive work, fresh mischief grows. 1819 *H. Busk Vestrad* iv. 675 Protractive alleys the trim grove deform.

Protractor (prō'trækt-ōr), *Also 7-8 -ex.* [*a. med. L. protractor*, agent-n. f. *protrahere* to **PROTRACT**.] One who or that which protracts

1. One who lengthens out or prolongs time or any action; † one who puts off, delays, or postpones action (*obs.*).

1611 *Cotgr.* *Delayeur*, a delayer, deferrer, protractor, prolonger, lingerer, withdrawer. *Prolongeur*, a prolonger, protractor, wyre drawer, delayer. 1661 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Protractor* (Lat.), a prolonger or drawer out. 1697 *Burghope Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 144 The protractors and delayers of due preparation. 1727 *Bailey* (vol. II.), *Protractor*, one who protracts. 1737 *Bolingbroke Stud. & Use Hist.* viii. (1777) 277, I know not what part the protractors of the war intended to take. 1755 *Johnson*, *Protractor*, one who draws out any thing to tedious length

2. An instrument, generally having the form of a graduated semicircle, used in setting off and measuring angles.

1658 *Phillips*, *Protractor*, a certain Mathematical instrument made of brass, consisting of the Scale and Semicircle, used in the surveying of Land. 1669 *Pepys Diary* 4 Feb., This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sheres would, the other day, have persuaded me, the same as a Protractor. 1712 *J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 62 Measure the Angle marked upon the Plan with the Protractor. 1727 *Bailey* and 1755 *Johnson*, *Protractor*. 1820 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 421 The application of an ordinary horn protractor will at once show the angle included in every instance.

3. A surgical instrument: see *quots.*

1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* *Protractor*, an instrument used in surgery, to draw out any foreign or disengageable bodies from a wound or ulcer; in like manner as the forceps. 1731 *Bailey*, *Protractor*. 1736 *Ibid.* (folio), *Protractor*, *Protractor*. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.* *Protractor*, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.

4. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to protract or extend a limb or member. Also *protractor muscle*.

1861 *Hulme tr. Mogen-Tandon* ii v. i. 275 Four muscles, two of which are protractors, and two retractors. 1870 *Rollston Anim. Life* Intro. 95 One pair of protractor muscles may be present. 1871 *Huxley Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* 49 The *psaos minor* is a protractor of the pelvis.

5. (See *quot.*)

1875 *Knighr Dict. Mech.* *Protractor*, .. an adjustable tailor's pattern, expandible to agree in its proportions with the particular measurements and capable of being secured in the obtained adjustment

† **Protracture**, *Obs.* Also *erron.* 6-7 -our, -or. [f. as **PROTRACT** v. + *-URE* cf. *portraiture*.]

1. Representation by a figure; drawing.

1551 *Recorde Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Without perspective knowledge, it is not easy to judge truly the formes of them in flatte protracture. 1559 — *Whetst.* G. iv, I will set forth a brief explication of their names, with the protracture of the figures. 1673 *M. Ridley Magn. Bodies* 51 Having the formes and protractors of creeping things .. drawne in past-board. 1674 *W. Wood New Eng. Prop.* ii. xx. (1865) 107 They make curious baskets with intermixed colours and protractures of antique Imagery.

2. Figure, shape, form, outline.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. iv. Circles are regular forms, that is to say, such forms as have in their protuberance a just and certain proportion 1587 DERRICKE *View* *Irish* II. Eij b. His shirkes be verie shorte And Irish trouzes were to put their strange protuberances out. 1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 411 It is her fashion and protuberance to lie thus when she [the hamster] is angry.

Protuberant, obs. form of PROTRAIT v.

Protrepic (protreptik), *a* and *sb.* [as adj. ad. Gr. *protrepikós* fitted to urge on, hortative, instructive, *f.* *mpó*, PRO-2 + *trépō* to turn, direct the course of; as *sb.* ad. late L. *protrepticus* (-um) = Gr. *protrepikós*, neuter of the adj.]

A. adj. Directive, instructive, didactic

1658 PHILLIPS, *Protrepic*, doctrinal, or giving instructions. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1854) I. 47 The discipline of the habit or character he [Clement] would call protrepic.

B. sb. A book, writing, or speech intended to exhort or instruct, an exhortation, instruction

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Protrepic*, a book of instruction, a doctrinal 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 125 To rank Anaximander amongst the Divine Philosophers, as he [Clement] doth in his Protrepick to the Greeks *Ibid.* 371 That this Pythagorick Prayer was directed to the Supreme Numen and King of Gods, Jamblichus thus declares in his Protrepicks. 1899 A. B. Cook in *Classical Rev.* Nov 418/1 In the mind of Ischomachus' wife the bear-dance, bulked larger than the protrepics of her husband.

So **Protrepical**, *a.*, of protrepic nature.

1667-8 B. WARD *Serm. Infidelity* (1670) 3 The means used are partly Didactical, and partly Protrepical. 1895 R. G. Moulton *Proverbs* p. x. Early proverbs are philosophical, not protrepical.

Protrepic (prōtrēpik), *zool.* [f. PRO-2 + *trēpō*.] In sponges, a triene whose three prongs or cladi project forwards from the shaft.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 471/1 (*Sponges*) The arms make different angles with the shaft when recurved a grapple or *anastria* is produced, when projecting forwards a *protrepic*, and when extended at right angles an *orthotripic*.

Protrepic: see PRO-1 4

† **Protrite**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *protritus* worn away, in late L. trite, vulgar, *pa.* pple of *protrere* to tread under foot. see PRO-1 and *TRITE* *a.*] Worn out, trite, threadbare, hackneyed.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 12 The fourth [Passion] most protrite and manifeste unto the world, is their Inconstancy. *Ibid.* v. 214 What else mean those protrite words of the Psalme. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears* CH II xv 105 They are but old and rotten errors, protrite and putid opinions of the ancient Gnosticks

Protrudable (prōtrūdāb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being protruded, protrusible 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* (1882) 17 This part corresponds with the protrudable trunk or proboscis of other annelids.

Protrude (prōtrūd), *v.* [ad. L. *protrūd-ere* to thrust or push forward or forth, *f.* *prō*, PRO-1 + *trūd-ere* to thrust.]

† **L. trans.** To thrust forward (some detached body), to push or drive onward *Obs.*

1600 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 112 They protude and drine downe the meates from the stomacke, before they be digested. a 1704 LOCKE (J.). When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it protudes it into the guts. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 284 The arrow is by a single blast of air from the lungs, protuded through the cavity of the reed. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 121 A series of spasmodic contractions, gradually increase in strength, and protude the child into the world

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 169 Nothing is more familiar than for several Factions to protude and drive on one and the same design.

† **b. intr.** To shoot out *Obs.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 38 If the spirits be not merely detained, but protude a little, and that motion be confused and inordinate, there followeth putrefaction.

2. trans. To push or thrust into any position, to thrust forth or stick out (an organ or part) into a projecting position; to cause to project; to extend.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xx. 126 If beholding a candle we protude either upward or downward the pupil of one eye, the object will appear double 1664 POWER *Exp. Philoz.* I. 36 Those black filaments or optic nerves, which are sheathed in her [the snail's] horns which she can retract or protude 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 1311 When young Spring protudes the bursting gems 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 236 The linen jacket which he wore was protuded by a broken rib 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Ann. Kenel.* (ed. 4) 131 From each tube a polyp is protuded, of a brilliant grass-green colour.

† **b. trans.** To bring to the surface, as a rash. a 1796 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 17 Let the physician but remove the fever, and... no miliary eruptions will be protuded.

c. fig. To obtrude, put forth obtrusively.

1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 321 Critics, who protude their nonsense upon the town 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. 255, I would protude my opinion to the world

3. intr. To stick out; to project or jut out beyond the surrounding parts.

a 1606 BACON (Webster 1828-32). The parts protude beyond the skin 1771 [see PROTRUDING below]. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 219 If the other hand should protude, it may be encountered by a similar expedient. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 155 The rocks which protude from the snow at the base of the last spur of the mountain. 1868 FARRAR *Sealers* I. vi. (1875) 75 A common soldier had spied a pair of feet protruding from under the curtains

Hence **Protruded**, **Protruding** *ppl. adjs.*

1771 LUCKOWSE *Hist. Print* 241 The *P* is kernal, that its propensity may cover the back of the protruding angle of *A*. 1810 SOUTHWAY *Kahama* II. 21, The protruded blow 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Ann. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 7 The protruded filaments are able to coalesce. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Let to Seven Ch.* xviii. 394 A coiled serpent with raised head and protruding tongue

Protrudent (prōtrūdēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *protrūdēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *protrūd-ere* to PROTRUDE.]

Protruding, projecting, protuberant, prominent 1891 L. Houghton *Bookworm in Stray Verses* 9 Earnest underlip protrudent 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 180/2 The lofty, protrudent corner made by the dropping of the high-road into the curious transverse valley.

Protrusible (prōtrūsib'l), *a.* [f. L. *protrūs-*, ppl. stem of *protrūd-ere* see prec. and -IBLE.]

Capable of being protruded or thrust out. 1866-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 400/1 A sharp horny dart... readily protrusible through the aperture. 1870 ROLLESTON *Ann. Lyst.* Introd. 58 The tongue may be... protrusible, as in other Reptiles.

Protrusile (prōtrūsil-, -sil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ILE, after L. type **protrūsilis*.] Adapted to be extended or thrust out, as a limb, tentacle, etc.

1847 in WEBSTER citing GARDNER 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 366 Mandibles large and protrusile 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 514 The mouth is furnished with a protrusile proboscis.

Protrusion (prōtrūzən), *a.* [f. *protrusion*, ad. L. type **protrūsion-em*, n. of action f. *protrūd-ere* to PROTRUDE.]

1 The action of protruding (in various senses of the vb.), the fact or condition of being protruded

† **a.** Thrusting forward or onward *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 381 He was not to be removed by the force or protrusion of three men. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 21 You will finde the Sucker forcibly carried up to the top of the Cylinder, by the protrusion of the external Air. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cantharides*, Such Motions as are necessary for the Protrusion forwards or Ejection of the Water.

b. The action of thrusting or pushing out an attached part; the condition of being protruded.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 148 That the distinctive parts of sexes are only different in position, that is inversion or protrusion 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 13 The falling down or protrusion of some part 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 340 The notion of deluges accompanying the protrusion of mountain-chains. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 62 Shortly before the protrusion of the leaves.

c. The fact of projecting or jutting out

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1859) 56 The protrusion of these abutting faces into the waters of the sound

2. concr. That which protrudes or juts out; a protruded part, a protuberance, a prominence.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub.* xi. Wks. 1760 I. 123 [They] looked upon all extraordinary dilatations of that member as protrusions of zeal, or spiritual excrescences 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 29 Between this ridge and the protrusion above-mentioned. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 56 The fantastic gables, pinnacles, and protrusions, which intercepted the light. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 66 They are covered by a protrusion of the epidermis.

Protrusive (prōtrūsiv), *a.* [f. L. *protrūs-*, ppl. stem of *protrūd-ere* to PROTRUDE + -IVE.]

1 Having the power or tendency to thrust forward or onward; propulsive.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 172 Though it add nothing to the elasticity of the Air, seeing it has a pressure and protrusive force in it 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 13 The Protrusive Motion of the Bowels. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 144 The protrusive force of the surrounding muscles.

2. Characterized by thrusting oneself forward; obtrusive.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 267 A true English heart breathes, calm and strong, through the whole business; not boisterous, protrusive 1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Nov. His protrusive, unrestrained, ill-regulated idiosyncrasies.

3. Protruding, projecting, protuberant.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. iii. iv. (1872) I. 156 The 'Austrian lip'—protrusive underjaw, with heavy lip disinclined to shut 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii. The chin protrusive, and the cervical vertebrae a trifle more curved

Hence **Protrusively** *adv.*, **Protrusiveness**.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. To him thou, with sniffing charity, wilt protrusively proffer thy hand-lamp 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Protrusiveness*.

Protrypsin: see PRO-2 1.

Protrour, *our*, obs. *ff.* *prourder*, comp. of PROUD.

Protuberance (prōtūbērāns), [f. PRO-1 + *tuberare* to swell, *see* -ANCE. So *F. protubérance* (1738 in *Hatz-Darm*.)]

1 The fact or condition of being protuberant; bulging out or projecting in a rounded form

1681 *tr. Wilus' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Protuberance*, a bunching forth above the rest 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vii. 361 The firmness and protuberance of the Muscles in each limb 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 342 His eyes have a sunken appearance, owing to the protuberance of his eye-brows. 1874 *Imperial Gazetteer* s. v. *Australia*, The whole figure very well proportioned, but frequently marred by the protuberance of the abdomen.

2. That which is protuberant; a rounded prominence, projection, or swelling; a knob, a bump

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xix. 154 A cartilaginous substance without any spondyles, processes, or protuberance whatsoever 1658 — *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 47 The

Rhomboidal protuberances in Pineapples maintaining this Quincuncial order unto each other 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 82 Under the throat there is a fleshy protuberance 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 106 On the leaf of the Poplar large reddish-coloured protuberances.

b. Solar protuberance = solar PROMINENCE (2 b).

1874 *tr. Lommel's Light* 167 The so-called protuberances afforded an instant and crucial test of the truth of Kirchhoff's hypothesis 1907 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 4 Janssen was in the Malay Peninsula making his observations of the solar 'protuberances', otherwise masses of blazing hydrogen

Protuberancy. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.]

1. Protuberant condition; bulging out, = prec. 1.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas* Notes iv. xxii. 276 When a protuberancy of the lip should be the certain signe of the true heir to the Crowne. 1662 RAY *Disc.* I. iii. (1693) 34 The protuberancy of the dry Land above the common Superficies of the Ocean. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. ix. § 23 The Earth is not perfectly globular, but has a greater Protuberancy under the Equator. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 185 The other [cause of squinting arises] from an oblique position and greater protuberancy of the cornea

† **2.** A rounded projection; = prec. 2 *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 72 Why has he four Knees, as also a Protuberancy under his Breast to lean on? 1760 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 537 Small protuberancies sometimes appear, like the knots of trees.

Protuberant (prōtūbērānt), *a.* [ad. late L. *protuberānt-em*, pres. pple. of *protuber-are* to swell or bulge out, *f.* L. *prō*, PRO-1 + *tuber* a hump, swelling. So *F. protuberant* (16th c. in *Litté*.)]

1. Bulging or swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; prominent.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 113 These follicles are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the male. 1661 GLANVILLE *Septsis* *Scr.* xvi. (1665) 162 One mans eyes are more protuberant, and swelling out 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 122 Mountains vastly uneven and protuberant 1807 G. CHAMBERS *Calendula* I. ii. vi. 292 Bocha III. is remembered for his protuberant nose. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* iv. 130 The protuberant northern base of the dome of Vesuvius

b. fig. That forces itself upon notice, prominent. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxiii. The effect of this, however, was less protuberant in our town than in many others. 1895 R. BURTON in *Forum* (N.Y.) Apr. 251 A foil to the protuberant ugliness of the theory.

† **2.** Moulded or done in the round; figured in relief, or rising above the surface *Obs.*

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 109 God forbade all images whatsoever, particularly all protuberant ones 1696 Br. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xx. 4 The former was a protuberant Image, or a Statue made of Wood, Stone, &c. *Ibid.* xxviii. (1697) 538 Abimelech saith the Letters were protuberant as they are upon Coins, or upon Wax.

Hence **Protuberantly** *adv.*, in a protuberant, bulging, or prominent manner.

1836 LANDOR *Perc. & Asp.* clii. Wks. 1846 II. 471/1 They serve as graven images, protuberantly eminent and gorgeously uncouth

Protuberantial (prōtūbērāntiāl), *a.* [f. L. type **protuberanti-a* PROTUBERANT + -IAL. So *F. protuberantiel*.] Of the nature of, or belonging to (the solar) protuberances

1880 *Nature* XXI. 436/2 The mixture of protuberantial vapours in the sun 1884 *Ibid.* XXVII. 111/1 The spectrum is that of protuberantial gases and of matter still unknown

Protuberate (prōtūbērēt), *v. rare*. [f. late L. *protuberāt-*, ppl. stem of *protuber-are*: see PRO-1 + *tuberare*.] *intr.* To bulge out; to form a rounded prominence.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 The inner region... hath cavities which on the outer side agayne do protuberate and gire forth 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi Hippocrates... writes, That the head sometimes doth more remarkably protuberate at the eares, then either forward or backward 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 126 We see the... Fore-legs half out, and the other just beginning to protuberate through the skin 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 483 Mesenteric enlargement felt in the form of knots protuberating in the abdomen

b. trans. To cause to bulge out or project. *rare*.

1884 A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 302 The manly breast protuberated by waistcoats fashioned like a doublet

Hence **Protuberated** *ppl. a*, swollen or bulged out; **Protuberating** *vbl. sb.*, a swelling; **Protuberatingly** *adv.*, bulging out.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* v. xii. (1686) 221 The fourth Bone is smooth, not being hollow nor *protuberated as the rest are 1755 NEDHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 239 The circumference of which was full, and protuberated 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 564 Suffering grievous *Protuberatings of the bones in his Arms 1652 *Crooke's Body of Man* 977 These Rack-bones have in the middle *protuberating, round and embowed bodies 1776 WITHERING *Br. Plants* (1796) I. 285 In others, the nectary is blunt, scarcely protuberating.

† **Protuberation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. late L. *protuberare* to PROTUBERATE.] A swollen or bulged part, a protuberance.

1615 *Crooke's Body of Man* 903 The sixth Nerue neare the inner protuberation of the arm distributeth many surcles into the skinn of the cubit 1670 H. STURBE *Plus Ultra* 125 A Soldier... having grievous protuberations of the bones in his arms c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 97 The foremost of which receives the Protuberation of the Stifle bone

† **Protuberated**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *protuber-are* (see PROTUBERANT) + -ED-1.] Swollen or bulged out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* 1. 21 The caunties whein the protuberous heads of the ribbes are selled

† **Protu berous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. stem *protuber-* of *PROTUBERANT*, etc. + *-ous*, after *tuberosus*.] = *PROTUBERANT*. So **Protuberosity**, = *PROTUBERANCE*, a rounded bulge or boss. *rare*.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1686) 183 The one being protuberous, tough, crusty, and hard, the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft. 1889 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Nat. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality.

Proturb, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prō-turb-āre* to drive forth in confusion, f. *prō*, *PRO-* 1 + *a + turbāre* to confuse. cf. *perturb*, *disturb*.] *trans.* To drive forth or chase out.

1845 STANLEY in *Life* I x 342 Some undergraduates saw Ward rush out from the Theatre—'proturbed', as they imagined by the Bedell

Protureter: see *PROTO-* 2 b

Pro-tutor (*prō-tū-tor*) *St. Law.* [f. *PRO-* 1 + *TUTOR* sb. Cf. med.L. *protutor*, F. *protuteur* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*)] One who acts as 'tutor' or guardian to one in the state of pupilarity, though not legally appointed as such. So **Pro-tutury**, the charge of a pro-tutor.

1665 *Acts of Sederunt* 20 June (1790) 93 Whatsoever person or persons shall intromett with the means and estate of any minor, and shall act in his affairs as pro-tutors, having no right of tutory or curatory established in their persons, they shall be liable. 1681 [see *PRO-CURATOR*] a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis* (1759) l. 10 Kilne had meddled with the charter-chest which the Lords did not find sufficient to make him protutor. 1773 *Edinburgh Inst. Law* Scot. i. vii. § 28 Pro-tutors, may be sued by the minor in an action for accounting, even during the protutury, though proper tutors or curators are not bound to account till their office determine. 1838 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*

† **Prothyle** (*prō-thēl*). Also *prothyle*, *-yl*. [irreg. f. Gr. *πρωτό* (*o-*), *PROT(o-* first, primary, primitive + *ύλη* 'timber, material', in philosophical lang. 'matter'; see *HYLÉ*, and cf. *πρωτή ύλη* first matter or substance (Aristotle *Metaph.*).

If a combination of the two words had been made in Greek, it would have been *πρωθύλη*, in Latin form *prothylē*. Moreover, in Eng. *ύλη* as second element usually becomes *-yl*, as in *methyle*, *ethyl*, *carbonyl*, etc., thus the regular form would be *prothyl*].

A name proposed for the hypothetical original undifferentiated matter, of which the chemical substances provisionally regarded as elements may be composed.

1886 W. CROOKES *Address in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 568 Let us picture the very beginnings of time. Before even the sun himself had consolidated from the original prothyle. [Note] We require a word analogous to protoplasm to express the idea of the original primal matter existing before the evolution of the chemical elements. The word I have ventured to use for the purpose is compounded of *pro* (earlier than) and *ύλη* (the stuff of which things are made). 1891 [F. C. S. SCHILLER] *Riddles of Sphinx* 189 Prothyle, the undifferentiated basis of chemical evolution. 1903 *Daily Chron* 24 Apr. 5/1 That hypothetical substance—the 'prothyl'—of which the entire material universe, suns, planets, comets, and nebulae, is made. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 108/1 At present theory seems to suggest that this ether, originally 'invented' to account for the phenomena of light, and called the 'luminiferous ether', is really the *prima materia* of the ancients, the *Urstoff* of the Germans, the *prothyle* of Sir William Crookes.

† **Protypion** (*prō-tīpion*). *Anc. Arch.* Pl. -a. [a. Gr. *πρωτυπον*, f. as next.] (See *quots*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 552 To set up Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gavill end, as a final to the crest tiles, which in the beginning he called *Protypia*. [margin] Moulds or paterines. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) l. 167 These early reliefs, called *protypia*, or bas reliefs, and *ectypa*, or high-reliefs, were also used for decorating houses and halls.

† **Protypus** (*prō-tīpūs*). *Obs.* Also in anglicized form *pro-type*. [f. Gr. *πρό*, *PRO-* 2 + *τύπος* *TYPE*.] (See *quot.* 1656)

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protypus*... that is made for an example or copy, an image or form whereof moulds are made, in which things of metal or earth are cast. 1668 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1765) 16 The *protypus* was of wax for efformation.

Prou, obs. f. *PROW* sb. 1 and 2; var. *PROW* *v.* *Obs.*

Proud (*praud*), *a. (sb., adv.)* Forms see below. [Late OE. *prūt*, *prūd* = ON. *prūd-r* brave, gallant, magnificent, stately (whence Icel. *pruður*, MSw. *pruður*, MDA *pruður*); both prob. a. OF. *prūd*, *prūd*, nom. *prūs*, *prūs* (= **prūd-s*, **prūd-s*) valiant, doughty, gallant (11thc. in Godef.). in mod.F. *preux* = Prov. *pros*, *pro*, Cat. *prou*, It. *prode* valiant, Rheto-Rom. *prus* pious:—late L. **prūd-s* profitable, advantageous, useful (*prōde* neut. in Itala a 200); app. either the source of, or taken from, the first element of L. *prūd-esse* to be of value, be good. See also *PREUX*, *PROW* *a.*, and cf. *PRIDE*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1-5 *prūt*, 5 *prute*, 3-5 *prout*, -e, 5-6 *prowte*. *Compar* 4 *protore*, -our, 5 *prutter*, -yr. a 1509 *Liber Scintill* xlv. (1889) 152 Pryte heage utawyr pō & wipwyrndyns prute (*sublimes*) genyprude. a 1525 *Ancr R* 276 Bæde meht to beon put! c 1590 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 225/197 Oure maister was so prout, Lucifer, for his fairhede, pat he ful sone out. 1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9539

King stefne was he boldere & he prottore [v. r. prottore] uor his cas c 1440 *Eng. Cong. Irel* 57 Ne for no good chance, he was not the Prutter [v. r. prutter] Ibid 145 Spare the meke, and wreke Ham on the Prowte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxxv 280 (Harl MS) And when he was this i-hyed, he wex prout. 1553 *Republika* (Brandt) v vii 17 Zo theke prowte howrecoep.

β. 1-4 *prūd*, 4-6 *prude*, (4-5 *prode*), 4-6 *proude*, 4-7 *prowd(e)*, 4- *proud* *Compar* 3 *pruder*, *prudder*, 5 *prodder* *Superl.* 3 *prudest*, 4 *prudest*, *prodest*, 5 *pruddist*. c 1000 in Napier *O.E. Gloss.* 226/233 *Arrogantes*, modiz *vel* prud. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Prud ne wreire ne beo pu noht. a 1225 *Ancr R* 296 He is junge prudest, and him is scheome lobest. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Pe proude kyng Pharaon, pat chaced Israel. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 242 Pe proudest of hem alle. 13 *E. E. Alth* P. B 1300 Pe proudest of be province. Ibid 1772 Pe proude prynce of Perce. 13. *Cursor M* 2415 (Cott.) Era paa prude folk had hir sen. Ibid 27571 Oft bitides pat man es Bicumenen prude for halnes a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4375 Pe playne purpelyn see full of proude fischis c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 2743 The proudest of payone, pris men of honde a 1450 *Mvrc* 1129 Hast bou be prouder he mad, For any ofyce pat bow hast had? 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxv 12 Because of the wickednesse off proude tyrauntes.

B. Signification.

Senses 6 and 7 come nearest to the OF. and ON. The unfavourable sense, so early in Eng., may be due to the aspect in which a Norman *prūd baron* or *prōde chevalier* presented himself to the English peasant or townsman. (Cf. the two senses of L. *superbus*)

I. I. Having or cherishing a high or lofty opinion of oneself; valuing oneself highly on account of one's position, rank, attainments, possessions, etc.; Usually in a bad sense: Disposed to take an attitude of superiority to and contempt for others; arrogant, haughty, overweening, supercilious.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill* xvii (1889) 85 Sawl prutes byð forlaeten. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne beo pu bereore prud ne wilde. Ibid 43 Prud beo wes swide and modi c 1290 *Becket* 980 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 134 [He] is prout; and conteeckor. 1360 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iii 172 Ne to deprave pu persone with a proude herte. 1484 *CARTON Fables of Æsop* iv. xx. None ought to be proude agaynst his lord, but ought to humble hym self toward hym. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1532) 18 Some be as proude as Nabugodonosor. 1560 *DAVIS* *tr. Silestane's Comyn*. 191 They are as bragge and as proude as peccocks. 1613 *SIR E. HOVY Counter-snarle* 54 Hee was a proud insolent Delegate. 1711 *SWIFT* *Fryal* to Stella 20 Nov., Lord Stratford is as proud as Hell. 1784 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* ix. vi. They say he's as proud as Lucifer. 1784 *COVERS Task* vi 96 Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much, Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. 1820 *BYRON* *Mar. Fal.* ii 1 210 The vile are only vain; the great are proud. 1841 *W. SPALDING* *Italy & Its Isl.* l. 16 Claims not less arrogant than those of the proudest popes in the middle ages. 1859 *TENNISON* *Gervant & Emd* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud.

b. Const. of (the thing, quality, action, etc. which constitutes the ground of pride). See also 2. 1424 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 154 Haue knowynge of thy-Selfe, and be not Prute of so hey vrychipp c 1520 *MORI PUS* Wks. 17/2 If thou haste recoued it: why arte thou proude therof, as though thou hadst not recoued it. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 177 Iden farewell, and be proud of thy victory. 1616 *R. C. TIMES* *Whistle* in 959 Most of our women are extremely proud Of their faire looks. 1707 *NORRIS* *Treat. Humility* vii. 327 If a man were to be proud of anything, it should be that the angels were proud of, their intellectual endowments. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE* *Friend* (1865) 140, I should be more inclined to be ashamed than proud of myself if they had. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT* *A Bode* ii. An ornament of which she was much prouder than of her red cheeks

c. Preceded by a sb in comb. = proud of. . 1683, etc. [see *PURSE* *PROUD*] 1865 *W. C. BALDWIN* *Afr. Hunting* viii 354, I could make four or five spans of good and well-matched oxen, and I am now becoming a little ox-proud. 1904 *Globe* 27 Oct. 4/4 No one can prevent the woman who is jewel-proud from bedecking herself with gems on every possible and a few impossible occasions.

2. Highly sensible of, or elated by, some honour done to one; feeling oneself greatly honoured by some act, fact, or relation; taking pride or having high satisfaction in something; in early use (as still in *dialect*) sometimes merely = gratified, pleased, glad. Often const. of, or with *inf.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1414 With gold, and silver, and wið sruð, Dis sonde made he mayden prud. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xiii. 59 Patience was proude of pat propre service, And made hym murther with his mete. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 262 Pelleus of the proffer was proude at his hert. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich II.* iii. iii 101 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth proud with kissing it. 1677 *DRYDEN* *Apoll. Heron* *Poetry* Ess. (Ker) I 182 The author of the *Plain Dealer*, whom I am proud to call my friend. 1781 *COVERS* *Charity* 308 A divine ambition, and a zeal, The boldest patriot might be proud to feel. 1784 *BURNS* *There was a lad* iv. He'll be a credit to us a', We'll a' be proud o' Robin. 1904 *L. KIRCHNER* in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 5/1 This...will, I am sure, be well understood by the Army I have been so proud to command

3. Having a becoming sense of what is due to or worthy of oneself or one's position; unwilling to stoop to what is beneath one; characterized by lofty self-respect; feeling or showing a proper pride.

1738 *POPE* *Epil. Sat.* ii. 205 *F.* You're strangely proud. P. Soproud, I am no Slave: So impudent, I own myself no Knave. 1761 *GRAY* *Sketch* x. Too poor for a brabe and too proud to importune. 1828 *CARLYLE* *Misc.*, *Burns* (1857) l. 233

Many a poet has been poorer than Burns, but no one was ever prouder. 1833 *TENNISON* *Lady Clara Ven* de Vere ii. Your pride is yet no mate for mine, Too proud to care from whence I came.

4. *transf.* Of actions, etc. Proceeding from or indicating pride; arrogant, haughty, presumptuous; arising from lofty self-respect.

1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* II. 379 Ther was...many a proud word spoke also. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Prov* vi 17 There be sixe thinges, which the Lorde hateth. A proude lorde, a dyssemblunge tonge [etc.]. 1701 *Stanley's Hist Philos.* *Biog.* 9 This Philosophy (the Stoick) has, charmed a World of People by its Proud and Ostentatious Principles. 1790 *COWPER* *Mother's Picture* 110 Higher far my proud pretensions rise—The son of parents pass'd into the skies. 1853 *tr. F. Bremer's* *Homes New World* II xxvii 311 The Indians, like the Greenlanders, look down upon the white race with proud contempt.

5. That is a ground or cause of pride; of which one is or may be proud (now usually in good sense); affording high satisfaction or gratification. a 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Psalter* xix. 8 Pai ere on heghe, and has paire delite in proude honours and vayne. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE* *Herbs*, *Weeds*, etc. Wks. (1587) 304 Not one of these rebuketh avarice And yet procureth proude pluralities. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn* xxv. Let those Of publike honour and proude titles host. 1746-7 *HERVEY* *Medit* (1767) I 57 (*Tombs*) Where is Honour, with her proud Trophies of Renown? 1831 *LAMB* *Elia* Ser. ii. *Ellistomania*. One proud day to me he took his roast mutton with us in the Temple. 1840 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. 'It is a proud sight,' said the secretary. 1868 *FREEMAN* *Norm Cong* II. vii. 44 The proud inheritance of their staitless loyalty.

II. 6 As a poetic or rhetorical epithet. a. Of persons, their name, etc.: Of exalted station, of high degree, of lofty dignity, lordly.

a 1250 *Prov. Bifred* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Eorles prute, knyhtes egleche c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Anel & Arc.* 147 A nobere ladye proude and nuwe. c 1425 *WYNTOUN* *Chron* iv viii 1148 Donald-Erchosne-Heggeboud King wes xiiii. winter proude. 1599 *SHAKS* *Much Ado* in 1 50 Nature neuer fram'd a womans heart. Of prouder stuffe then that of Beatrice. 1742 *GRAY* *Spring* ii. How low, how little are the Proud. 1805 *SCOTT* *Last Minstr* vi. 1, High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim. 1854 *CHR. G. ROSSFITT* *Poems* (1904) 180/1 In the grave will be no space for the purple of the proud.

b. Of things: Stately, majestic, magnificent, grand, 'gallant', splendid. (Referring to aspect.) c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 301/42 A noble cherche huy founden bare, with wallis faire and proute. a 1300 *Cursor M* 3249 Ring and broche war selli proute. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 435 With pelur and pall & mony proude rynge. 1530 *PALSGR.* 321/2 A Proude or stately, *Jer.* 1602 *MARSTON* *Antony's Rev* iii. iii. 'Tis not yet proude day. The neat gay mis[er]es of the light's not vp. 1678 *WOOD* *Life* 28 June (O. H. S.) II 410 The ruins do show that it hath been a verie stately and proude fabric. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE* *Myst. Udolpho* xv. And through the waters view on high The proud ships sail, and gay clouds move. 1840 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* VII lv 91 Ecbatana one of the proudest cities of the ancient world

† c. *transf.* Highly pleasing (to other senses), 'grand'. *Obs. rare*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 705 Persawand proude sawoure þare Of sotteyne [sodden] flesche.

7. Characterized by great vigour, force, or vitality, such as indicates or suggests pride: in various applications. † a. Of warriors (or their acts) Valiant, brave; mighty; esp. in phr *proud in pres* (*prece*), valiant in conflict (see *PRESS* sb. 1 b) c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 57 To Marke þe king þat went Wiþ knyghtes proude in pres. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 2132 To purvey a pepull proudest of werre. Ibid 6719 Preset hym with payne, & with proude strokes. c 1420 *Avon* *Arth.* xlviii. Thenne he wente to the dece, Be-fore the proudest in prece. 1523 *LD. BERNERS* *Froiss* I ccl 371 Thei squiers within were light hardy and proude. 1597 *CONINGSBY* *Fryal* *Sage Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* I. 58 Thus have you the most proude sally that any capten here can tell of to their memoire. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Ving. Georg.* iv. 27 The youthful Prince, with proud allarm, Calls out the venturous Colony to swarm.

b. Of animals: Spirited, high-mettled; marked by vigorous and fearless activity, moving with force and dignity. (Chiefly poet.)

c 1407 *LYNG* *Reson & Sens* 3714 Bestys that be proude. As boors, hippardys, and lyouns. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit A* ii. ii. 21, I have dogges my Lord, Will rouse the proudest Panther in the Chase. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* iv. 858 The Fiend ienl'd not, But like a proud Steed leand, went haunie on, Champing his iron curb. 1780 *COVERS* *Table-Talk* 523 Give me the line that ploughs its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force

c. Of the sea or a stream: Swelling, swollen, high, strong, in flood.

1535 *COVERDALE* *Job* xxxviii. 11 Here shalt thou laye downe thy proude and hye waves. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw.* II. ii. 1 91 Which falling in the Land, Hath euere petty Ruer made so proud, That they haue ouer-borne their Continents. 1622 *BIBLE* *Ps.* cxxiv 5 Then the proud waters had gone ouer our soule. 1828 *BUCHAN* *Ballads* *N. Scot.* I. 247 The wind was loud, the stream was proud, And w! the stream gaed Willie. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec 828/1 In the big rivers of upper Sweden and Norway, the grayling lives in the turmoil and 'proud' water.

d. Of organic structures: Overgrown, exuberant, too luxuriant; swelling or swollen, tumid. (a) Said of the sap: Swelling; rising or circulating vigorously, also, said locally of plants, or parts of them, as buds, shoots, grain. (See also *WINTER-proud*.) (b) Applied to overgrown flesh in a healing wound. See also *PROUD FLESH*.

[1596 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Metaphora* as if we should say... come by the stately length and weighty eare it carrieth, to be proud.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iv. 39 As we wound the Barke, the skin of our Fruit-trees, Least being over-proud with Sap and Blood, With too much riches it confoundeth itself. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 219 Used by Physicians for taking down of proud swelling wounds. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* II. x. (1668) 79 Now sap in flowers is strong and proud. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 32 About the beginning of March (when the buds begin to be proud and turgid). 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxiv. 152 Ten acres of wheat, which, after Christmas, seemed proud. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* Proud, luxuriant. 'Corn's varta proud.' 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 515 If the winter has been open and mild, the autumn-wheat plant will have grown luxuriantly, so... that it may have become proud, that is, in a precocious state of forwardness for the season.

8. Sensually excited; 'swelling', lascivious. ? Obs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 26 In ashes and sackcloth he did array His daintie corse, proud humors to abate. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 712 The flesh being proud, Desire doth fight with grace. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 27 Who having made their flesh proud by pampering, do now... cast off all feare of God.

b. *spec.* Of certain female animals, as bitches, mares, elephants: In a state of sexual excitement; 'in heat'. ? Obs.

1575 TURBURY *Venerie* vii. 17 A fayre Bitch... the whiche you may make to goe proud in this wyse. 1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B ii. b. A Brach is nine daies full proude. 1635 *The Monarch's Surv.* E. Indies 17 To take them (wild elephants)... they make vse of a female, when shee goeth proude, in her heate [etc.]. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. Ee; b/2 Make Broth thereof and of this give her some twice or thrice, and she will infallibly grow proude. 1783 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 62 Watch over the bitches with a cautious eye, and separate such as are going to be proude, before it be too late.

9. *diad.* or *local.* 'Large; projecting in any direction; of a roof: high-pitched'; also 'said of a fulcrum when it is placed too near the lever end' (*E. D. D.*); and in other transferred uses: see *quots.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Proude*, applied to a projection in a haystack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing in a particular quarter. 1857 P. COQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 13 It has been the custom to fill oars very square, to make them row proude; but there are few men capable of enduring proud oars for any length of time not rowing the stroke out is attributable to these proud fillings. 1886 S. W. LINC *Glass* s. v. 'The nails [in a horseshoe] stand out too proude'; 'The board's a bit too proude, it wants spoke-shaving off.' *Mod.* 'You are too proude'; said of or to a person who, trying to raise something with a crowbar or other lever, places the point too far under the object to be lifted (= too far beyond the fulcrum).

10. *Phrases.* a. *Proud tailor:* a local name for the goldfinch, from its showy plumage.

1790 D. BARRINGTON in *Archæologia* (1775) III. 33 A goldfinch still continues to be called a proud tailor in some parts of England. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 151 *Pringilla Carduelis*, Goldfinch, Thistle-Finch, Proud Tailor. 1876-82 *Parrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) II. 118 *note*, In some of the Midland counties it is termed 'Proud Tailor'.

b. *To do* (a person) *proude* (colloq.): to make proud, confer an honour upon, gratify highly.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 220 'You do me proude', said the general. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoeing*, Madam, you do me proude. 1884 *Milnor (Dakota) Teller* 28 Aug. The people of Milnor have done themselves proud in building a school house. 1899 *Daily News* 3 June 6/4 The sun did himself proude... For once the tents were not actually crammed throughout the afternoon.

† c. *To make it proude:* to behave proudly or haughtily. *Obs.* (See MAKE v. 1 68 b.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 263 She can make it full proude with iapes and with gynnes. 14 *Tundale's Vis* 486 'Is hoggy best... His sette to swolo covetous men pat in erpe makyst hit proud and towge.

† C. as *sb.* *Obs.*

1. A proud person; one of high degree.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3566 Pirrus with that proude presit to be temple, Weddit pat worthi, & as wif held. 1535 *Stren. Art. Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 24 Wes near proude of sc auctoritie Moir wurschip was. a 1586 in *Pinkerton Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 190 He lufit that proude in paramours

2. *Pride, rare.* (*Prude* (it) was also early southern ME. spelling of *pride*, *PRIDE*.)

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 4 (Harl MS) Alle bat is in be wordle ober it is fals couetise of flesh, or fals couetise of yen, or proude of lif.

D. as *adv.* Proudly, in a proud manner (in various senses).

13. *Cursor M.* 28515 Lucheru has don me scrud Me-self and bere my bodi prud. c. 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 1793 in *Macro Plays* 30 Heyl, prinse, proude prekyd in palle. 1534 *More Treat. Passon* Wks. 1272/2 Men maye call hym a foole that beareth hymselfe proude, because he tettech about in a borrowed gown. 1857 [see 9 above]

E. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *proud-blooded*, -*crested*, -*minded*, -*paced*, -*pillared*, -*quivered*, -*spirited*, -*stomached*; see also *PROUD-HEARTED*. b. adverbial, as *proud-blind* (blinded by pride), -*exulting*, -*glancing*, -*prid* (proudly or splendidly vaneated), -*pright*, -*prancing*.

1599 *Broughton's Let* ix. 32 Put on your spectacles you purblind and proud-blind Pharisee. 1759 MASON *Caractacus Poems* (1774) 261 Proud-crested soldier! 1796 *Poetry in New Ann. Reg.* 168 To leave him, proud-exulting in his pains. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 132, I am as peremptorie as she 'proud minded. 1616 *Marlowe's Faust* Wks. (Rldg.) 120/2 On a proud pac'd steed, as swift as thought. c. 1600

SHAKS *Soun* xcvi. When 'proud pide April (drest in all his trim) Hath put a spirit of youth in euery thing. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11191 Many a 'proude pight pynacle Stode a-boute that tabernacle. 1901 L. F. BEGRIE in *Academy* 28 Sept. 258/1 'Proud-prancing Æschylean words. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiii, 'Proud-stomached teachers.

† *Proude*, v. *Obs.* [OE. *prūtian*, ME. *prouden*, f. *prūt* PROUD a.]

1. *intr.* To be proud; to behave proudly.

a. 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1161 in Napier O. E. Gloss. 32/1 *Fastu*, i. *elatione*, *prutunge*. c. 1000 *Corp. Chr. Coll. Canbr.* MS. 191, 29 *Pst* hi wyllon modiggan oððe prutian. *Ibid.* 168 Hwanon hi modiggan mazon oððe prutian. c. 1225 *Deo Gratias* 18 in E. P. (1862) 129 A nobur Mon proudep as doþ a poo. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xv. 20 Alle his days the vpitous man proudep. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Henry* Gl. 117 There proudepth Pow'r, here Prowesse brighter shines

b. To be lively or wanton. (Cf. PROUD a. 8.)

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 264 Mine time is Auerile. 30ng man wepex jolif, & þan proudep man & wif

2. *trans.* To make proud; to puff up with pride

c. 1225 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. 11 in *Anglia* VIII. 153/12 Nor she was depressed wip reproces ne proudep wip hir preisynges. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cii. 403 Vee whom Nature hath or Fortune proudep. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iv. ii. *Trophæe* 1333 As Sin breeds Sin, and Husband marr's the Wife, Sister proudep Sister, Brother hardens Brother, And one Companion doth corrupt another.

Hence † *Proudep* *phl.* a, made proud, over-swollen; † *Prouder*, † one who behaves proudly.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. 123 The proudep Flesh from sins excesse to waine. 1565 W. ALLEN *Def. Cath. Doctr. Purgatory* II. viii. 191 Goddes Church bathe by the sprite of God beaten downe your proudepers, the Arians, the Macedonians: the Anabaptistes. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 208 [quoting prec.] Our proudepers the Arians.

Proudens, obs. form of *PRUDENCE*

† *Proudfall*, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PROUD a. + (P) FALL sb.] ? The front hair, the forelock.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3025 The shede burgh the shyre here shone as be lilly, Streight as a strike, straight burgh the myddes, Depertid the proudfall perdy in two, Atret in tressis trusset full faire.

Proud flesh. [See PROUD a. 7 d (b).] Overgrown flesh arising from excessive granulation upon, or around the edges of, a healing wound.

c. 1400 *Langfanc's Currg.* 78 An hori elde wounde þat hap summe greete crustis, or ellis... sum gret proude fleisch to hize [Lat. *carum superfluum grossum*]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaun's Fr. Currg.* 50 b/2 Above the ordinary fluxions, therein engendred proude fleshe. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Nation* Nat. vii. 323 In wounds, proude-flesh, and perhaps funguses, are as well produced and entertained by the aliment brought to the wounded part, as the true and genuine flesh. 1779 *Genl. Mag.* XLIX. 80 If fungus, commonly called proude-flesh, should appear, a dressing of dry lint will mostly soon repress it. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 526 The formation of 'proud flesh' on the edges of the wound.

Hence *Prou d-flesh* v. *trans.*, to cause a growth of proud flesh upon (in quot. *fig.*)

1876 S. LANTIER in *Life & Lett. B. Taylor* (1884) II. xxviii. 693 The additional forcing of such a tendency... becomes positively hurtful through proudfleshing the artistic conscience.

Proudfull (prau'dful), a. Now *diad.* [f. PROUD a. + FULL: cf. PRIDEFUL] Full of pride; abounding in pride; proud. (In quot. 1900 as *adv.*)

1340 *Ayem.* 217 Proudfull cloping ne wyn nat of god a 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 81 [They] began to delet [= delate] his proudfull ambition and disdaming of the pepill. 1881 W. C. SMITH in *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 243 She leaves his proudful mither Draggun through the dowie heather. 1900 'ZACK' (GIVEN KEATS) *Tales Dunstable Weir* (1901) 135 (Devon dial.) He moved that free and yet that proudful I couldn't but call to mother to mark him.

Proude-hearted, a. Having a proud heart or spirit; proud, haughty.

141366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1491 Proude-hearted Narcissus. 14. in *Harrow. Hell* Intro. 25 The hors hath xxv properties, nu off a lyon proude-hearted, brod-breasted, iiii good legis, and a stowte stern. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 Oft doue hantous proude-hart me to wyn los in armes, mare for pride na prou. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 1. 98 And so, proude-hearted Warwick, I defie thee. a 1803 *Young Belyu* iv in *Child Ballads* iv. (1886) 282/2 And he was stout, and proude-hearted, And thought of bitteine. 1861 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* I. xi. 236 It is hardly possible that the proude-hearted should love those who despise them, and Lucy Roberts was very proude-hearted.

So *Proude-heart sb.*, a name for a proud-hearted person; a, proud-hearted.

1364 LANGL P. PLA v. 45 Pernel proude-heite [C vii 3 proute-herte] platte hure to gode... And beo-hyte to him þat vs alle made, Heo wolde [etc.]. 1879 KEATS *Lamia* II. 285 Leaving these foliorn. For all thine impious proude-heart sophistries. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* II. 324 Those young and proude-heart lords.

Proudish (prau'dish), a. [f. PROUD a. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat proud, rather proud

1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* iv. 1 I do remember my self well enough, yet Eo, Meo, and Aro, have made me something proudish. 1688 PENTON *Guard Instruct* (1807) 44 Especially when they are a little proudish. 1827 DISRAELI *Vio. Grey* vi. 1, He said this with a proudish air.

† *Prouding*, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] A proud person; a 'son' or 'daughter of pride'.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Henry Gl.* 152 Milde to the Meek, to proudings sterne and strict. 1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomesday* 196 There, the Ambitious. Of base contempt is made the pryse, The Prouding pesterd downe

† *Proudly*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Of proud manner; proud-looking.

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2136 Duk Nestor was ful of wratthe and ire Toward Antenor, that proudeley arie.

Proudly (prau'dli), *adv.* Foisms: see PROUD a. and -LY 1. [Late OE. *prūtlice*: see -LY 2; ME. *prudeliche*] In a proud manner; with pride.

1. With excessive self-esteem, with an attitude or air of superiority; haughtily, arrogantly

a. 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 178 *Prutlice* [*superbe*] witan. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 577 þa answered be an swide prudeliche, þus, to be prude prince. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 534 Fyrmbras answered him agayn prouteliche & sayde; 'Ich hem wolde wel conqueren wip my swerd trenchant'. 14... *Tourn. Tottenham* 30 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 84 How prudy among vs thy docther he craues. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stendane's Comyn* 192 b. He answered contemptuously & proudeye. 1621 *Mollie Camerlar* *Lvr* liii. x. 178 [She] thinketh the prouder of herselfe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 55 Proudly secure, yet liable to fall By weakest subtleties. 1788 Cowper *Negro's Complaint* 56 Prove that you have human feelings, Ere you proudly question ours! 1832 *Foster in Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 197 A long and proudly imperious reign of corruption.

b. With lofty satisfaction or self-respect; with a high sense of honour done to one, or of what is worthy of one; with elation or exultation.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Yrnl* No. 23 Rather than drag a fevish Life under an huge Load of Misery, he proudey resolves to put an End to his Sufferings. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 A rule which, as far back as the days of the Plantagenets, had been proudly declared by the most illustrious sages of Westminster Hall to be a distinguishing feature of the English jurisprudence. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 79 A conquest which is proudly contrasted with the petty exploits of the first Caesar in the same island.

2. With an aspect or manner suggesting pride; grandly, magnificently, splendidly, † gallantly, valiantly (quot. c. 1420), with spirited and dignified movement; with vigour or force, exuberantly.

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 313 Eac þiz prutlice zymaþ þæs motacismus zefleard. c. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 107 Ne he ne scal to prudeliche bien uscr(e)dd. 13. K. *Alis.* 3413 (Bodl. MS) Many stede there proudeley lep. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 371 A chamber full choise, þat proudeley was painted with pure gold ouer. c. 1420 *Brut* 370 Prouly & manly he quitte hym on his aduersary. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. (1557) C. j. The pillars eke proudeley beset with gold, And with the spoiles of other nations. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 130 The Tide of Blood in me, Hath proudeley flow'd in Vanity, till now. 1670 CART J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 73 The best season is when the Sap is ready to stir, not when it is proudly stirring. 1671 MILTON P. K. iv. 34 An Imperial City... With Towers and Temples proudeley elevate On seven small hills. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 40 We swept proudly up to the anchorage off Buncrana.

Proudness (prau'dnes), *Now rare*. [f. PROUD a. + -NESS] The quality of being proud; pride.

1. Lofty self-esteem, arrogance, haughtiness.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 116, I synnit In he exalitt arrogance and folye, Proudness, derisoun, scorne and vilipentoun. 1552 LATIMER *Sermon* *Gospels* iv. 173 He fell in suche a hatred and proudeness agaynst God. 1588 A KING tr. *Causins' Catech.* K. j. Their proudness is intolerable. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 465 Isaiah accumulates words, to express the haughtiness of Moab as if we were to say 'pide, proudfull, proudness, proudfulness'. 1902 E. H. COOPER *20th Century Child* xii. (1903) 231 They [crabs] should be kept in a bucket for a week, said a small child firmly, 'to calm down their proudness'.

2. Proud show, splendour, magnificence.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cii. 402 Nature wronged by Arte, of Proudness more than need.

Proues, -*esse*, -*esse*, obs. ff. *PROWESS*

Prouey (e), obs. f. *PURVEY*. *Proffer*, -*ffre*, obs. ff. *PROFFER*. *Prounse*, obs. Sc. form of *PRUNE* v. 1

Proustite (pru'stē), *Min.* [a. F. *proustite* (1832), after J. L. Proust, a French chemist, the discoverer: see -ITE 1] Native sulpharsenide of silver, occurring in crystals or granular masses of a cochineal-red colour; also called *ruby silver* or *light-red silver ore*.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. II. 120 Proustite Aphotistic Melacone-Blende. 1872 *Catal. Min. W. Nevill* 20 Proustite in large crystals. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 156 Proustite is recognized by its deep or bright red colour.

Prout (e), *Prouwis*, obs. ff. *PROUD*, *PROWESS*.

Provable, *provable* (pru'vābl), a. Also 4-5 *prevable*, (5 -*bulle*), 6 *proof*(e)able [a. OF *pro(u)uable* (c. 1225 in Godef.) that can be proved, worthy of approbation, ad. L. *probabilis* PROBABLE. The form *prevable* is f. *preve* (see PROVE); *provable* (usual from 17th to early 19th c.) affects direct formation from PROVE v.]

1. Capable of being proved; of which the truth or validity can be established; demonstrable. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5414 And if thee thinke it is doutable, It is thurgh argument prouable [*orig* c'est bien par argument prouable]. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 It is not azen be feib, or prouable azen be trowþ. 1561 T. NORRON *Cabotin's Inst.* I. xv (1634) 79 They seem to say somewhat by reason proveable, yet there is no stedfast certainty in their reasons. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 272 He makes it fully proveable from Scripture. 1729 BUTLER *Sermon*, *Hum. Nat.* 1. *note*, [This] is a mere question of fact not proveable immediately by reason. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 280 This being proveable from Scripture. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. The steady prosecution of every provable case of sanitary neglect.

† 2. Such as approves itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; plausible; = PROBABLE 2.

c1400 *tr Secreta Secreti*, Gov Lordsh 118 Whenne þou shal fynde dyuers tokenynges & contrary, holde þe all dayes to be bettry & more pteuable party. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2359 3it is prouable y^e crist lufed the Sinagoge wele more 1370-6 LAMBARDE *Peregrin* Kent (1826) 327 It is more pteuable to affirme, that he was burned at Horsted here. 1588 PARKER *tr Mendosa's Hist China* 230 The Spaniards did giue their discharge in such prouable manner, that the captaynes... were satisfied of the false opinion

†3. Worthly to be approved; commendable, praiseworthy, meritorious. *Obs*

138a WYCLIF *Eccles* xlii 8 Thou shalt ben lerned in alle thingis, and prouable [1388 comendable] in the sight of all men. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 135 Of whom are tolde preuable and famous pinges [L *seruatur finis insignis*] c1420 *Avon Arth* xxvii, As piest knyghte, and preuable, With schild and with spere 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 127 b/1 He prouferyd hym to god in al thynges pryaubles and wythoute confusyon in his werkys.

†4. That proves or turns out well; that yields a profit Cf. PROVE v. 10. *Obs. rural.*

a 1722 LITTLE *Husb* (1757) 474 The most proveable pig is the cheapest, though dearest at first cost 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Provable*, said of corn that yields well

Hence **Provableity**, **Provableness**, the quality of being provable; demonstrability.

1864 WEBSTER, *Provableness*. 1902 *Month* May 453 The Church affirms the provability of the Divine existence. 1908 SIR E. RUSSELL in *Hibbert* *Frul* July 773 There is at present no such evident provableness in them as can make them effective in motive.

Provably, **proveably** (piū vābh), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY. Cf. *AF* *provement* (Act 25 Edw. III. Stat. v. c. 2, 1351-2).] In a provable manner.

†a. so as to approve itself to the mind, with likelihood (*obs.*); b. as may be proved; demonstrably.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 77 It semeth preuabli to faithful men that newe determinacion of flethli prelati is suspect of errie eithir of errou c1400 *Apol.* Loll 8 Pus prouabli a faithful man must in jering mani messis geit on a day seuenti [MS. bewenti] powand 3er of pardoun 1460 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 379/2 If eny persone therof prouably be atteinte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasmus Par Titus* 26 If thou knowe any man of that maners and vpright luyng, that no faulte can prouably be layed to him. 1857 *Chamb* *Frul* VIII 119/2 Supposing her to be provably, Lucy Hamb lin. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392/2 The most provably conservative of all religious rites

† **Proval**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. PROVE v. + -AL: cf. OF. *provable* proof (in Godef.); also *trial*.] The act of proving or testing, = PROOF sb. 4; something that proves or tests.

1622 MABIE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii 325 [A Prison] is a forced tryall of a mans patience... a piousall of a mans friends, and a revengement of his enemies

Provand (prɔvənd). Also 4-5 provande. [= MLG. and early mod Du *provande* (Plantin, Kilian, Hexham 1678); app. ad F. *provende* see *PROVEND* sb. In quot. 1481 immediately from Flemish; but in earlier examples perh. from OF.] Food, provisions, provender, *esp.* the food and fodder provided for an army.

c1341 [see b] 1a 1400 *Cursor M.* 3377 (Fairf) Prouande [other MSS. fodder] and hay þou sal fynde bouen. c1450 *Bk* *Curtesy* 608 in *Babes* *Bk* (1868) 319 A pek of prouande on a day; Euery horse schalle so muche haue. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. (Aib) 60, I wolde ofte sende them for prouande [arg. wt. sydenon om prouande] 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 44 n/1 b, That their Soldiours, in steade of pay with money, should be payed in Prouand, which was bread and cheese. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. 1. 26 Cammels. haue their Prouand Onely for bearing Burthen 1888 *Croton Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Provand*, provender. 1890 G. HOOPER *Welling.* 141 The Marshal 'got some provand from that unwasted country.

b. *attrib.* Cf. *PROVANT* 3
c1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 541 In Canabo empt' pro 1 Provandpok. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. (10 b), Turning their Prouand money... into their own purposes.

Provang, *obs.* form of *PROBANG*.

Provant (prɔvənt), *sb.* Also 5-7 *provent* (e) [app. a. MLG. *provant*, later form of *provande* *PROVAND*; perh. sometimes confounded with *PROVENT* sb. Formerly *provant*.]

1. Provand, provender; an allowance of food.

c1450 *Manhand* 61 in *Marco Plays*, The chaff, to horse xall be goode provente; When a man ys for-colde, þe straw may be brent. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 22 From the flesh pots of Egypt, to the Prouant of the Lowe Countreyes a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. 1. One peaze was a souldier's provant a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem 1698 FAYRER *Acc. E. India* p. 34 On the Shoulders of the Coolies they load their Provant, and what Moveables necessary 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. viii (1867) 224 It severed off a deep coat pocket, stored with bread and cheese, which provant rolling among the armies, occasioned a fearful scrambling between the Swedes and Dutchmen. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* (1887) III. 96 Then she applied herself to making ready the wants of the way, to wit provant and provender

†2. One who deals in provant; a sutler. *Obs.*
1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* i. 1. Oh, gods of Rome, was Nicodemus To bear these braveries from a poor provant!

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Of or belonging to the provant or soldier's allowance; hence, of common or inferior quality. (Cf. *AMMUNITION* sb. 3.) *arch.*

1596 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. 1. *Step.* He swore it was a Toledo. *Bob.* A poor provant rapier, no better. 1607 HAKESWILL *Apol.* (1630) 118 The provant wine ordained for the army being frozen, was divided with hatchets. 1628 R. S. *Counter-Scuffle* C3, Commanders. That hither come,

compell'd by want, With rustie Swords, and Suits Prouant. a 1639 WEBSTER *Appus & Virg* i. iv, All our provant apparel's torn to rags. [1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, The good wheaten loaves of the Flemings were better than the provant rye-bread of the Swede. 1865 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. 1. 16 Those that handle the backswold and are quick at finish with the provant rapier.]

†b. That serves or engages for provant; mercenary; also in *Comb* as provant-man, a mercenary. c1644 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Serm.* (1659) 43 Why yet do they say they were asleep? The reason is, they are mercenary Souldiers, hired to it by the Priests with a large piece of money The Provantman will undertake to say any thing, yea, to do any thing for money 1663 KILLIGREW *Passon's Wed.* i. 1, Hang him, lean, mercenary, provant Rogue.

Hence † **Provant v. trans.**, to provision *Obs.*
1599 NASH *Leiten Stuff* 6 Yarmouth should not onely supply her inhabitants with plentifull purveyance of sustenance, but provant and victual moreover this monstrous army of strangers.

† **Provant-master**. *Obs.* [f. *PROVANT* sb. + *MASTER* sb. 1. cf. Du. *provand-meester* (Kilian; mod. *provand*), G. *provant-meister*] The officer in charge of the commissariat; the commissary; also ? a supplier of or dealer in provisions.

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 399 When the Scythians understood that Darius with his great Army stood in need of victuals, they sent unto him a Provant-master with these presents or gifts, a Bird, a Mouse, a Frog, and five darts a 1618 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. ii. v. (1903) 244 Agayne our Prouant masters for apprelling the soldier, dealt as com uply as the rest, not sending halfe the proportion of Apparrell due to the soldier. 1620 MARKHAM *Farwey Husb* ii. xviii (1668) 97 According to the opinions of antient Husbandmen and other provant Masters

Prove (prūv), *v.* Forms: a. prove, etc.; β. proove, prove, etc.: see below Inflected **proved**, **proving**, *Pa. pple.* also (orig in Sc. legal use) **proven**. [a OF. *prove-r* (11th c. in Littré), in mod. F. *prover* = Fr. *provar*, Sp. *probar*, Pg. *provar*, It. *probare* -L. *probare* to test (a thing) as to its goodness, to try; to approve; to make good, prove, demonstrate, f. *prob-us* good. In OF. the Lat. o when unstressed became o, later ou (*probare*, *prover*; so *provant*, *provi*, *proviens*), but in the stressed syllable, ue (*oe*, *eo*, *ē*), later eu (*probat*, *proveu*, later *proveu*), as in the sb. *preuve* *PROOF* In modern F. all forms of the verb are levelled under ou (*prover*, *provi*). In ME. the two OF. inflexional types gave origin to two concurrent forms of the vb., *prove* and *proove*, *proveu*. In Standard Eng. *prove* alone survives; *proveu* is seldom found after 1500, but was usual in literary Scotch, and still exists (written *preuve*, *preuve*, *preave*, *preaveu*) in Sc. and north. Eng. dialects. Cf. the parallel phonetic history of *MOVE* v The pa. pple. *proven*, orig. Sc. from *proveu*, follows the strong vbs., e g. *cleave*, *cloven*, *weave*, *woven*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem.

a. 2-3 *proouve*, 2-7 *prooue*, (3 *proui*, -y, y-*prooue*), 4-5 *prof*, *profe*, 4-6 *north. dial.* and Sc. *pruve*, *prufe*, *prowe*, 5 Sc. *pruff*, 5-6 *proouve*, *proufe*, 6 (*proooyve*), Sc. *pruiff*, *proife* (*pa pple. prute*), 6-7 *proouue*, *proove*, (7 *proov*), 5-*prove*. c1175 *Laurel* *Ham.* 17 He proudeu de3 for al moncun. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Proue ech man him seluen. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1263a Com to morn, & prof [w. v. proue] by day 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 99 He perceyved and i-proved þe deceyvyng of Edric. c1400 *Dest. Tray* 1265 As prout is of old. 1474 *Presentim* *Jurmes* in *Surtees* *Man.* (1888) 23 It may be prouyd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 353 As it mycht wel be prute [*fine mute*] 1542 UDALL *Erasmus* *Apoph.* 181 b, Alexander in prouyng maistries wold not bee matched but with kynyes 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 222 b, Prophecyes, wher of the end proued some trewe. 1646 *Lichfield Guild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 97 Proceyving the saide supplication 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrrh* Wks 1673 I. 72 You are come to tempt and proove at full the spirit of my wife c1600 MONTGOMRIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1235 Experience can profite. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 13 Such... arguments pioov nothing.

β. 3-5 *proeoue*, 4-5 *proeue*, -ve, *prefe*, 4-6 *preue*, *preve*, 4-8 *prieve*, 5-6 *pref*, *preue*, *preif*, *prewe*, 6 *preave*, *pryve*, Sc. *preiff*, *prief*, 7 (8 Sc.) *prive* See also the contracted form *FREE* a 1225 *Ancr R.* 128 Hwon heo is preeueth hit sei3 Vor al so preeueth god his icorene. c1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* v. pr. iii. 120 (Camb MS) Ne I ne proeue nat thilke same reson. c1386 - *Merch. T.* 994 The experience so preueth euery daie 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 88 Which in som cas upon believe stant more than their conne prieve 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 39 And putteþ forþ presomptions to preouen þe sothe c1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 412/2 *Prevyu*, or *provyu*. a 1450 *Cursor M.* 5374 (Fairf) Wele ys him has hap to priefe. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xlii 14 Ffre preueþ golde. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor Fab* iv (*Fox's Confess*) xvii, Or heid, or feit, or paynchis let me prief 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 24 Nane be so pert to priefe Of thair awin blude to mak ane king agane. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. xii 18 Her countenance and her likly hew. do surely prieve That yond same is your daughter c1600 SCOT *Poems* 161b & (1802) II 186 Priests, prief you men 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* i. 11 in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 272 To prive thy sonne. Spanes heie Apparant. a 1758 RAMSAY *Maque* 184 Skink 't up, and let us prive.

2. *Pa. pple.* Illustration of the form *proven* (also 6 -in). (Properly in passive.)

c1536 NISSET *New Test in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 335 It is evidently knawin and clearly provin. 1633 W. STOUTHER *True Happines* 8 When a number serveh not necessitie, all are proven to be weak. 17 *Erskine's Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 598 A verdict of 'not proven' is allowable—and common—in Scotland, and involves acquittal and dismissal from the bar 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1870) 175 Some who had proven themselves pious. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Cow.*, *Wolfgang & Henry of Melch* Wks 1846 I. 317/2 Did not this same... man call thee a felon? not having proven thee such. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 225 A verdict of Not Proven indicates suspicion, but a want of proof of guilt. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 224 Whatever can be proved from his mouth... may be regarded as proven a *fortiori* 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn* 1390 Being after all their foolish fears. only proven a blooming boy 1899 *Allibutts Syst. Med.* VI 247 It is generally assumed; but this is by no means proven.

B. Signification.

I. To make trial of, try, test.

1. *trans.* To make trial of, put to the test, to try the genuineness or qualities of; to try, test. *arch.* exc. in technical uses (see b, etc.).

c1200 [see A. 1. a]. a 1225 [see A. 1. b]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9973 His noblemen put in armes proued, þeþ biuorþe & biuorþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8115 (Cott) þe might o þam þou lat vs proue 138a WYCLIF *Yas* i. 3 The prouyng of 3ours feith werchith patience c1440 *Alphabet of 1 aies* 43 How þe fadn taght his son for to prufe his frende 1506 TINDALE *Joln* vi. 6 This he sayde to proue hym, For he hym sylfe knewe what he wolde do. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Aib) 27 No flesh nor bone Can prufe the homie we from Punde distill 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess* v. 21 Proue [WYCLIF 138a prove, 1388 preueþ, *Rheims* prouue, TINDALE to Geneva examen] all things hold fast that which is good. 1704 Oldmixon *Eleventh* xxii, In vam they proue agane the bloody Field 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* in 340 Nor did he turn aside to proue His Brothers' wisdom or their love. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Crit. & Goss* *Ed.* 2. 160 To proue all things—to try the Spirits whether they be of God. [The prevailing use in Bible of 1611 (34 instances) and retained in Revised Version 1881-85.]

b. To subject to a testing process (any natural, prepared, or manufactured substance or object).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi 7 Syluyre examynd in fire, proued of þe erth, purged seuenefold 1488 *Surtees* *Man.* (1888) i. 101 pat metall whilk was proued and founden fals 14. *Ibid.* 61 All manner of mesurys. schall be schewed and prevyd. 1504 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* i. xvi 165 As golde is proued in the furnes. 1700 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 328 He saw a Gentleman cheapning and prouing Swords 1788 J. MAY *Frul & Lett* (1873) 50 This afternoon I proued my rifle-gun. 1874 *Routledge's* *Ev. Bay's Ann.* 135 The monstei cannon now only requires to be vented and proued.

c. *Arith.* To test the correctness of (a calculation). Also *intr.* in *pass.* sense.

Sometimes understood in sense 5
1806 HURTON *Course Math* I. 13 There are three different ways of proving Multiplication. *Ibid.* 16 Multiplication is also very naturally proved by Division 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 542 My friend's moral arithmetic was wrongly squared, and wouldn't prove.

d. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. viii 124 The coal has been proved, if not worked out, under every part of it. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal Mining*, *Prove*, to ascertain by boring, driving, etc., the position and character of a coal seam, a fault, &c. To examine a mine in search of fire-damp, &c., known as proving the pit.

e. To take a proof impression of (composed type or an electro- or stereotype plate)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 550/1 [The engraver] proved a plate in different states, that he might ascertain how far his labours had been successful. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I 958 The plate is sent to the printer to prove

†2. *intr.* To make a trial (of something), esp. by tasting; to taste (of). Cf. *FREE* v. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3656 Þou bidd him rise þar of to proue. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monache* 1113 Geue thay of that tre had preut, Perpetually thay mycht haue leuit. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 36 Some of my company proued of them, and they caused vomits and purging.

3. *trans.* To find out, learn, or know by experience; to have experience of, to experience, 'go through', suffer; also with *compl.*, to find by experience (a person or thing) to be (something). Cf. *APPROVE* v. 1. *g. arch.*

c1175 [see A. 1. a]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4383 If i lue þou sal me proue An uel freind to þi be-houe. 1509 BARCLAY *Skepp of Polyx* (1874) I. 228 That thoughte a man had hym deliuered than the same peryll wolde he have proued agayne 1586 ALLEN *Admyn* to other incoconueniencies which they had proued, and might easely fall agayne. 1662 CORNARIE *Tragedy of Ovid* v. 1, I may proue The like sad destiny Clorinda did, Should I become your Wife 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* ii. xii, They only shall his Mercy proue. 18. M. ARNOLD *Farwell* x, In the world I learnt, what there Thou too wilt surely one day proue, That will, that energy, though rare, Aie yet far, far less rare than love.

†4. To try, endeavour, attempt, strive. Usually const. with *inf.*, also with *if*, *whether*, *how*, and. Cf. *APPROVE* v. 1. 8. *Obs.*

c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 347 Euer he proued with nithe and ond, To bring him into care. 138a WYCLIF *Rom.* xv. 26 Forsoth Macedonye and Achayes proueden for to make sum colliacioun. c1400 *Sowdome Bab* 183, I shall proue with al my myghte To breke there bothe spere and shelde. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 304, I sall prief the morne... To bring Collis to the Court. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 6 He wyl proute and do the best he cau to make the same deene and

his questions to accorde. 1600 HOLLAND *Levy* xxiii. xix. 487 They within the towne were driven . . . to plucke off the letter from their shields & bucklers, and make them soft in skalding water, and prove [conar] how they could eat them. a 1620 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 13, I did also prove To winne their handmaids

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To set oneself to do something; to try, strive, essay. *Obs. rare.*

1672 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A. J. From any example, either of ancient or modern, that have proved in this kind. a 1699 OSBORNE *Obsequies*. *Turks* Wks. (1673) 272 Yet he proved against this inconvenience, with as much caution as a by-past error is capable to admit.

II. To make good, establish.

5. *trans.* To establish (a thing) as true; to make certain; to demonstrate the truth of by evidence or argument. (The subject may be a person, a fact, evidence, etc.)

In this sense the Sc. pa. pple. *proven* is often used, esp. in the verdict 'Not proven', which is admitted, besides 'Guilty' and 'Not guilty', in criminal trials in Sc. Law. See examples in A. 2

a. With subord. cl., or obj. and compl.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 So bet þe wittenes ne preoue heom ualse. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Ha is an hundred degres ihehet toward heuene hwil ha meidenhad halt, as þat frut preoued. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 95/98 I-chulle prout þat he ne mihte a-life beo. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 Pat ooth was i-preued untrew. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 218 Here is i-prowid that the sowle sueth the condicions of the bodies. 1560 DAUS *tr. Stedane's Comm.* 101 b. He went about also to prove hym selfe a Germayne. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Lays le Roy* 63 b. Thither goeth about to prove that the world is eternall. 1775 *Dz Fox Fam. Instruct.* Introd. I shall take up no time in proving this matter to be a duty. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. 8 5 137 Able as he proved himself, his task was one of no common difficulty. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 601a The plaintiff and the surveyor proved that the I. C. U. carried proper lights.

b. with simple obj.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 18 Y wyl þu þyng seye But þat ys preued by crystes feye. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 300 Who so seyth of trouthe I varieþ Bid hym proven the contrarye. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 345 As it fil afterward þe soþe was i-preued. 1428 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 218 Here is i-prowid that the sowle sueth the condicions of the bodies. 1560 DAUS *tr. Stedane's Comm.* 101 b. He went about also to prove hym selfe a Germayne. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Lays le Roy* 63 b. Thither goeth about to prove that the world is eternall. 1775 *Dz Fox Fam. Instruct.* Introd. I shall take up no time in proving this matter to be a duty. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. 8 5 137 Able as he proved himself, his task was one of no common difficulty. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 601a The plaintiff and the surveyor proved that the I. C. U. carried proper lights.

c. To find and prove: see FEND v. 2.

6. To show the existence or reality of, to give demonstration or proof of by action; to evince

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 107 Proued was son his sari pride. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 186 Scho went on to prefir his arte. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1476 No man shall escheff Frome yow this day, his manhed for to pref. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 105 Evry Knight is proud to prove his Worth. 1874 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

7. To establish the genuineness or validity of (a thing or person); to show to be such as is asserted or claimed

1517 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 41 The holy crosse was provyd by resyng of a Dede man. 1531 *in Sel. Cas. Cr. Requests* (1898) 33 Your seid Orator hath noo especyaltie ne wrytyng prouyng the seid contracte. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 305 It is very hard to prove a Witch. 1866 *NEALE Seg & Hymns* 89 If the purple proves the King

b. *spec.* To establish the genuineness and validity of (a will), to obtain probate of.

1439 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 221/2 By the seid Testament yet nought proved. 1521 *in Bury Wills* (Camden) 120 Item in expenses .of the will coud be proved. 1609 B. JONSON *Sh. Wom.* v. iii. You can proue a Will, master Doctor, you can proue nothing else. 1726 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Mar. I provid Elder Preston's Will. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 435 The heir's joining would supply the want of proving the will. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 421 One [executor] alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions

8. *intr.* for *refl.* To show itself to be (something); to be shown or found by experience or trial to be (so and so); to turn out (to be). a. with complement (sb., adj., or infin. phr.)

1331 *E. E. Allst. P.* B. 704 Wel nyse pure paradys most preue no better. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 107 Which offence preveth to be done by the consent [etc.]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 73 A ragged Colte maie proue a good horse. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* x. vi. (1886) 147 Dreames prove contrarie. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xi. 35 If old sawes prove true. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 83 One accident, that might have proved of great consequence. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I 65 For Things said false, and never meant, Do oft prove true by accident. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 285 When the disease proves violent. 1823 *SCORSEBY Spinel Whale Fish.* 107 The land. nearest to us was Wollaston Foreland, which, by my late surveys, proves to lie in latitude 74° 25'. 1870 *TYNDALL Lect. Electr.* 1 This gas when collected proves to have the specific gravity of hydrogen

b. With adv or advb phrase, as to prove well (obs. or dial.), to turn out well; now only with such advbs. as *how*, *so*, *otherwise*.

1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 119 So hit proveth by thesede booke of Domesday c 1460 *METHAM Wks* (E. E. T. S.) 146 Howe the yere schuld preue, affyir that Crystmes day fallyth vpon ony day off the weke. Qwydyryt (t) schuld preue fayr or foule. 1575-85 *ABF. SANDVS Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 327 Such marriages seldom or never prove well. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 79 Ships which have proved as well at sea, as those that are made in Spain. 1695 *LUTTRELL Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 48a Engineer Richards has proved the new invented mortars, which proved to admiration. 1794 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 98 In case the weather should be then in our favour, but it proving otherwise, we returned to Plymouth. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. 'How did that beast prove?' is a question often asked of the butcher by the farmer. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 157 Breeders are beginning to understand that it is to their interest to have their sheep prove well.

† c. To prove well: to be well seen, to be evident. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 547 (Harl MS) Ful big he was of braun and eek of boones, That preuede wel, for ouer al þer he cam. At wrystlyng he wolde here away þe Ram. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. viii. 425 He is a grete enemy to alle good knyghtes, and that preneith wel, for he hath chaced oute of that Countrey syr Tristram

9 To come to be, become, grow arch.

1560 DAUS *tr. Stedane's Comm.* 3 This Thomas . . . went . . . after to Paris, and proued best learned of al men in his time. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Neither will other races in that soile proue blacke. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 814 To Birds their Native Heavns contagious prove, From Clouds they fall, and leave their Souls above. 1825 *TENNISON Lord of Burleigh* 66 Then her countenance all over Pale again as death did prove.

† 10. *intr.* To turn out well, to prosper; to thrive; to succeed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 659 Ye shul se wel thanne How þat oure bysynesse shal thryue & preuee. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 415/2 Prouyn, or chevyng, prosperer. 1543 *Act 35 Hen VIII.* c. 17 § 2 Standis or Storers, likely to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1550 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho* 690 in Haze & P. IV 55 Inholders that lodge hooves and thides, Seldon they getyng any way preues. 1578 *LYTTE Dedeus* i. xxvi. 39 Orypne pioueth wel in moyst shadowy places. 1604 E. HAKE *No Gold, No Goodness* in *Part S. P. Jas* I (1848) 255 Nothing proves where gold is skant. 1698 *FARRER Acc. E. India* & P. 376 All the Eggs laid under one Hen do not always prove.

† 11. *trans.* = APPROVE v. 16 Obs.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 337 Kyng William his dedes, [beel] worpy to be i-preued. c 1400 *Destry Troy* 494 Part of þat pepull prouyt hit for wit. 1545 T. FORSTER *Duc* in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 33 He thinketh that that adventure would be proved, for he saith the cardinal is . . . smally beloved in Scotland

12. Prove up. (U. S.) To adduce or complete the proof of right to (something); *spec.* to show that one has fulfilled the legal conditions for taking up (a grant of government land), so that a patent may be issued. Also *absol.*

1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 49 As I had advertised to prove up, I persuaded him to stay a week longer and be one of my witnesses. 1892 *Harber's Mag.* June 95/2 As they 'prove up' those claims in the fulness of time, each will get her one hundred dollars. 1893 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 91 'Money to loan to prove up' was the device on many a little board building.

† Prove, sb. Obs. rare [f. PROVE v. cf. obs. F. *provere* a probe (1549 in Godef.), also PROOF sb. 15 a.] A surgeon's probe.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gynodan's Quest Chirurg* Liv, The maner to take theym [seames] of is to put the tayle of the proue vnder the fyst, & to cut the threde of the sayd tayle of the proue, and in puttynge the flat of the proue about the lyppe wherby y^e threde is drawn out, for drede of dyuynging the wounde

Proveable, -ably: see PROVABLE, -ABLY.

† Provect, a. (sb.) Obs. [ad. L. *prōvect-us* advanced, pa. pple. of *prōvehēre*. see next. Cf. obs. F. *provec* (1545 in Godef.)] Advanced (in years); mature, adult. b. sb. Something grown or become old.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. iv, Little infantes assayeth to folowe . . the faictes and gesture of them that be prouecte in yeres. 1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Brother* iii, Dull Caytife, leaue these abortive Projects, And talke in the newest fashion. 1636 *BRATHWAITE Rom. Emp.* Ep. Ded. Aij, It is the nature of some trees not to bring forth fruite until they come to be proved.

Provect (prove'kt), v. [f. L. *prōvec*-, ppl. stem of *prōvehēre* to carry or conduct forward, to advance, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *vehēre* to carry]

† 1. *trans.* To carry forward or onward. Obs.

1652 *GAULTE Magastrum* 17 They were miraculously projected, and, as it were, carried along in the ayr. a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fever* (1778) 103 A continual fever, which . . . is too often projected to malignity.

2. *Philology.* To change or 'mutate' a consonant in the direction of the sound-shift (*lautverschiebung*) formulated for Teutonic in Grimm's Law (LAW 17); *esp.* in Celtic, to change a voice consonant into a breath consonant of the same series (e.g. *d* to *t*, *v* to *f*)

1861 WHITLEY STOKES *Middle-Cornish Poem* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* App. 83 G is projected into h after y in *hyller* (gyller). 1877 *Rhys Lect. Welsh Philol.* ii. 85 As an initial, [t] [g] reduced to *w* was some time or other modified from *w* to *v*, which was subsequently projected into *f*. 1879 *Rhys in Academy* 23 Aug. 144 Even supposing that the Teutons were by nature endowed with a sort of a *lautverschiebung* sense, whereby they projected the consonants of other nations.

Provectant. Math. [f. L. *prōvec*-(see prec.) +

-ANT: cf. *evectant*] In *Invariant Algebra* (*Quanti*): A covariant considered as the resultant of the operation of a provector on a contravariant.

1858 [see PROVECTOR]

Provection (prove'kʃən). [ad. late L. *prōvection-em*, n. of action f. *prōvehēre*: see above.]

† 1. Advance, proficiency, advancement. Obs.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks* (1834) 264 Master Duncan Liddel was then of that maturity of age and provection of skil in most of the disciplines mathematical. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 8 He [Clemens Alexandrinus] saith, that here in the Church the provecions or proficiencies of Bishops, Presbyters, Deacons, be imitations of the angelical glory

2. *Philology.* a. The sound-shift (*lautverschiebung*) of consonants formulated for Teutonic langs. in Grimm's Law; *esp.* in Celtic, the mutation of voice consonants to breath consonants (e.g. of *g*, *d*, *b*, *v* to *k*, *t*, *p*, *f*), which occurs in certain circumstances in the Celtic languages.

1861 WHITLEY STOKES *Middle-Cornish Poem* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* App. 83 Observe the provection [of *d* to *t*] after *y*; the reason being that *y* stands for *y* = *at*; thus *may-y* = *may-at* [from *dreheuy*]. 1873-5 *Rhys in Keene Celtique* II. 331 Other instances of this kind of provection of mute consonants following *l* or *r*. 1877 *Lect. Welsh Philol.* ii. 67 When *g* becomes *cc* and the like this kind of mutation may, in default of a more appropriate term, be called *provection*. *Ibid.* vii. 348 When it is said that the *f* of [feather] is the *þ* of [ferron] subjected to provection.

b. The carrying on of the final letter of a word to the succeeding one.

1868 *Krv Philol. Ex.* 177 The *t* [in *tother*] is due to . . . Provection, having been transferred from the end of the preceding word, just as in 'for the nonce', in place of 'for then once'. 1874 F. HALL *Rec. Exemp. False Philol.* 6 A like instance of the provection of *n* is seen in the 'no other cause of variance' of Sir Thomas More

3. The carrying forward of something into the place of something else; substitution.

1891 *Rhys Stud. Arthur. Leg.* vii. 165 To be explained as a result of another mythological provection, which in some instances thrust the Culture Hero into the place of the more ancient head of the Celtic pantheon.

Provector. Math. [See VECTOR and PROVECTOR.] a. *Quaternions* see quot. 1853. b. Name for a particular kind of operator in the theory of Invariant Algebra.

1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Quaternions* (1866) 1 Successive vectors, such as AB and BC, or B-A and C-B, are occasionally said to be vector and provector. *Ibid.* 4 If a provector BC be added to a vector AB, the sum is the transvector AC, or in symbols, I (B-A)+A=B; and II (C-B)+(B-A)=C-A. 1859 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* II. 514 The Provector operating upon any contravariant gives rise to a contravariant, which may of course be an invariant. Any such contravariant, or rather such contravariant considered as so generated, may be termed a Provector

Proved (prüvd), ppl. a. Forms: see PROVE v. [f. PROVE v. + -ED 1.]

1. Tried, tested; hence, That has stood a trial or test; approved, trustworthy, trusty.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 25 Þe temptaciouns of proued men. 1451 *CAPGRAVE St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 14 He, with ful good a-vise, sent hem Austyn, a preued maystr. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 36 The best proued men that they coulde finde. 1587 *MASCALL Gout Cattle Title-p.* Search herein, and thou shalt finde, of proued remedies quickly. 1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trm.* ix. 176 The saved companies of heaven will be. happy societies of proved men.

2. Shown to be true, or to be as stated; demonstrated. Hence, † Known as such, notorious (obs.).

14 . *Stackh. Med.* MS. i. 77 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Þis is prouyd thyng for þe suth [MS. syth]. 1564 *Child-Marrages* 207 [She] said he was 'a provyd thief, & all his kinne'; and anon that, he callid her 'provid hoore'. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* xi. 326 A custom of proved antiquity.

3. Of which probate has been granted.

1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 640 (heading) Where to find a proved will

Hence Provedly adv.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i] lxxvii. 221 One would thinke it strange, yet it is provedly true. 1892 R. KIRLING in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 Having. reverence only for that which was indubitably and provedly stronger than themselves. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 455/1 Of the plays contained in the present volume two only are provedly his

Proveditor (prove'ditə), also in It. form || Proveditore (proveditōre) Also a. 7 proveditor, -videto(u)r, -vidator, 7 -viditor, B. (as It.) 6-7 proveditor, 7 -videtore, 9 provv-; pl. -veditori (7 -vidatory) [ad. obs. It. *proved*, mod. *proveditore*, provider, purveyor, agent-n. from *provvedere* to PROVIDE so in F. *providiteur*.]

1. The title of certain officers of the Venetian Republic. e.g. a commissioner or delegate who acted as adviser to the commander of a military force; the governor of a dependency; a governor, overseer, inspector.

a 1845 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. 1. 32 We came too an anker vpon good wyl and request of the Proveditor. 1861 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* 97 With the aime they sende diuers of their gentlemen as legats or prouiditors. 1668 *Land Gas.* No 222/2 The Proveditor of Candia Signior Lorenzo Pisani. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O & N. Test.* 216 Joseph was Grand Proveditor of that country. 1795 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 82 Besides these the Venetians have . . . a common proveditor who takes care of the bridges and keeps the city neat. 1832 *tr.*

Sismundi's Ital. Rep. xvi 361 The patriots, warned in time, arrested the providitor himself.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italia* 82 They create a *Proveditore*, who (out of Venice) is of no lesser authority, than the Dictator was wont to be in Rome. 1666 *ti Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxvi 242 Both the City and the Harbour are commanded by a very fine Castle, where the *Proveditore* resides. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiv, 'I protest against such a combat', said the Venetian *proveditore*.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward. Also *fig.*

a. 1607 T. SMITH *Voy Constantinople in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 30 Nor did I ever see any in their Fish-Markets, or one of them brought to the Ambassador's Table by the *Proveditor* for curiosity. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI vii 164 He...made the liberality of heaven the instrument of his vanity and the very providitor for his lust. 1720 Dr. FOR. CAPT. *Singleton* i (1840) 263 Our new providitor ordered some of our negroes to plant it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I viii 288 Ready money in open market being found upon experience to be the best providitor of any 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii (1866) 130 He is proud, he says, to be that gentleman's providitor. 1872 *City Press* 30 Jan., A committee dinner of the Ironmongers' Company took place at the hall, Mr. Webster being the providitor.

β. 1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* 38 This all meaning *Pater galum*, and providitor, and supporter of Yarmouth (the herring). 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i Sect. viii 133 The entertainment, that St. John's Providitor, the Angel gave him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I 420 Can any one dare to make him [Christ]...his providitor for such things as can only feed his pride, and flush his ambition?

3 Comb. *Proveditor-general* [cf. GENERAL a 10].

1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3706/1 *Proveditor-General* Molino, who has the Chief Command of the Venetian Forces in Italy. 1724 *Bristol* No. 23, 100 Vinegar, who is *Proveditor-General* of Cudgels for the inferior Class of Combatants at the Bear-Garden. 1725 Dr. FOR. *Voy. round World* (1840) 275 By the help of our providitor-general we fared very well. 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 80 Physician to the *Proveditor-General* [of Candia].

Provedore (prɒˈvɪdɔːr), Also 6 *provedor*, -*vedor*, 7 -*vido(u)r*, 7-9 -*vidore*, 8 -*viedore*. [ad. various Romanic forms, as Pg. *provedor*, Sp. *proveedor*, Venetian dial. *providore*, all the agent-n. from the vb. repr. L. *providere* to PROVIDE; cf. prec. and F. *pourvoyeur* PURVOYEUR.]

1. A chief officer, a commander, governor, overseer; = PROVIDITOR 1.

1578 in HAKLUYT *Voy* (1600) III. 701, I talked with the *Provedor* and the Captaine. 1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* 41a By favour and good will of the *Provedor*, which is the chief officer of the Admiralty. 1635 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 The Governor of the Island [Zante] whom they call the *Provedor*, with two Conquilliers, all gentlemen of Venice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Proveditor*, (as it were a providitor) a great Military Officer among the Venetians. 1805 T. LINDEY *Voy. Brasil* 130 Till they should obtain the permission also of the *provedore* of the custom-house.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward, = PROVIDITOR 2.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii. xiv. 355 A *Provedore*, who looks abroad into the County for the supply of his Charge. 1719 Dr. FOR. *Cruise* 249 The *Provedore*, or Steward of the Monastery, had taken great care all along. 1824 SCOTT *Swiss's Whs.* II. 182 note, Mr. Richard Escourt, a player, was *Provedore* of the Beef-steak Club. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sundbeam* I. xiv. 231 Watching our *provedor*, as he went about collecting things by ones and twos.

fig. 1593 *The Rahe, or Libertine's Reliq.* Pref. A 11b, [He] considers the whole Creation as only his Garden and Confectionary, and the God of it as no more than his *Provedore*. 1826 T. I. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 151 Jewels and diamonds to be sold by Robert Bell, humble *provedore* to the sentimentalists.

†3. A storehouse, a larder. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1658 R. FRANK *North Mem.* (1821) 68 To observe what stock of provisions is stored in their providers.

Proveist, obs. Sc. form of PROVOST.

Proven (prɪˈvɛn, prɒˈvɛn), ppl. a. [pa. pple. (orig. Sc.) of *prove*, *prove v*, after strong vbs. as *chese* (chopse), *chosen*, *cleave*, *cloven*, *weave*, *woven*.] 1. = PROVED 2 (Orig. in Sc. Law; see note s. v. PROVE v. 5).

1633 R. BAILLIE *Disuas. Vind.* (1655) 63 This is no answer to a proven challenge. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Penn. & Ld. Peterb.* Wks. 1846 I. 534/1 They never abandon a proven falsehood or an iniquitous demand. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 264 We must accept it as a proven fact.

2. = PROVED 1. pseudo-arch.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 130 He. Had got his proven sword into his hand. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L.* 27 Gawan. Ask'd me to tilt with him, the proven knight.

Provenance (prɒˈvɛnəns), [a. F. *provenance* (prov'nans) *Dict. Acad.* 1835, f. *provenant*, pres. pple. of *provenir* to come forth, arise, ad. L. *provenire*. see PROVENI.] The fact of coming from some particular source or quarter; origin, derivation.

1865 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 80 Supposing this statement as to the provenance of the hoard to be essentially true. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 13 He would have some difficulty in guessing its provenance, and naming the race from which it was brought. 1893 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* vi. 204 Beads of doubtful provenance, though some of them may be considered as Egyptian of the Ptolemaic period. 1906 H. B. SWETE *Apocalypse* Introd. ii. § 5. 25 How hard it is to determine the date and provenance of Jewish apocalypses.

Provençal (prɒˈvɛnsəl), a and sb. Also 6-7 *provençal* (1), 7-8 *provençal*. [a. F. *provençal* of Provence = L. *provincialis* = PROVINCIAL; see PROVENCE.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Provence and its inhabitants. (See next.)

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Alenaphon* (Arb.) 20 Those that are neither provençal men, nor are able to distinguish of Articles. 1723 POPE *Let. to Lady* 26 Sept., Pieces of the old provençal poets. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 14 Dance, and Provençal song, and sunburnt mirth. 1825 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii IV. 220 The high Provençal patriotism of the Troubadour. 1902 SPEAKER 5 Apr. 9/2 The Provençal shepherd does not drive his flock but leads it.

B sb. 1. An inhabitant of Provence.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* 31 The Gascon is hot. The Provençal is haughtier and cannot endure to be reproached. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Vainey's View Soil* U.S. 136 A collateral wind, called, by the Provençals, the mistral. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrow*. viii, Her mother was a Provençale. 1902 SPEAKER 5 Apr. 9/1 With all his imagination, the Provençal betrays a curious realism of his own.

2. The Romanic language spoken in Provence.

1671 J. GAILLARD *Pres. St. Italy* (ed. 2) 173 About Piemont they speak a corrupt Italian, which hath much of the Provençal in it. 1743 COLLINS *Ep. to Hammer on Edit. Shaks.* 40 The soft Provençal pass'd to Arno's stream. 1901 Q. REV. OCT. 484 One wished that the periodical should be bi-lingual and the other that it should be solely in Provençal.

Hence **Provençalize** v, trans. to influence by or assimilate to Provençal modes.

1903 H. LYNCH *G. Paris' Med. Fr. Lit.* 95 It is probable that we have lost the earliest lyric poetry of the Provençal school.

Provence (|| prov'ns, prɒˈvɛns). [a. F. *Provence* = L. *provincia* PROVINCE.]

The southern part of ancient Gallia (*Narbonensis*), which came under Roman rule long before the other parts, was familiarly styled (*nostra*) *Provincia*, 'the (or our) province'.

The name of a former province in the south-east of France east of the Rhone, used attrib., as in *Provence oil*, olive oil from Provence.

In *Provence* rose, the word is an error for *Provins*, a town in N.E. France, where this rose was cultivated.

1578 LYTH *Dodons* vi. 1. 653 The third kind are they which some call *Roses* of Provence. 1705 H. SR. JOHN *Let. to G. Selwyn* 11 Jan. in Jesse S. & *Contemp.* (1843) I. 347 My brother desires you would be so good as to send him some very good Provence oil. 1850 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* 1053/2, 55 *Rosa* centifolia Provence or Cabbage rose. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 31 July 10/1 The misnamed Provence rose was first introduced into France by the Crusaders at Provins (Seine and Marne).

† **Provençion**, obs. error. form of PREVENTION 2 a: cf. PRO-1 3.

a 1528 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 109 Also by his power Legantine he gave by provisions, all benefices belonging to spiritual persons.

Provend (prɒˈvɛnd), sb. Obs. or arch. Also 4-6

provende. [a. F. *provende* (12th c. in Littré) + a prebend, a supply of food, provender = It. *provenda*, + *provenda*, provender, med. L. *provenda* (13th c. in Du Cange) = Romanic type **provinda* (whence also OSax. *prūvinda*, OHG. *pfrovinda* (G. *pfrovinda*), MLG. *MDu. proven* (dye, ON. *prōvinda*, *prōfenda*, etc.); altered form of L. *prōvenda*, *prōfenda*, etc.); altered form of L. *prōvenda*, *prōfenda*, PREBEND (with *pro-* for *prō-*, see PRO-1 3), and Romanic *v* from *b*) cf. PROVOST, and OF *provovre* for *provivre* = *prōvīst* = *trūm* priest. See also PROVIDER, and PROVAND, PROVANT, PROVANT, representing the same word. (Cf. Tobler in Cohn's *Suffx.* 81, Körtz *Rom. WB.* no 7360.) Diez (s. v. *provenda*) suggests that the word has been influenced by L. *prōvidere* to PROVIDE.]

1. = PREBEND 1, also, the portion or allowance of food supplied to each inmate of a monastery; stipend.

1292 BRITTON II. xvii § 6 Touz prelatet religious demaundantz tenementz estre apurtenantz a lour eglises ou a lour provendes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 Pei rene baam provendes, borgh power bat he baue. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 693/1 If we seen hym wyne honur Richesse or press thurgh his valour Proviende rent or dignyte. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 415/2 The other dayes he gave his provende to poure peple. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In monasteries, when the religious go to meals, they are said to go to provend. 1873 LONGER *Wayside Inn* iii. *Monk of Casal Maggiore* vii, Brother Anthony Drove him [the ass] before him. Safe with his provend to the convent gate.

2. Food, provisions, esp. (in early use always) dry food for horses, as corn and hay; = PROVIDENDER 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10730 Mete & drynke, & hors provende. 1570 LEVINS *Mamph.* 65/1 *Pionende, pabuluni*, a 1687 *Cotton Winter* xxx, With Hail instead of Provend fed. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII 423 He gives us an elaborate account of the provend and cuisine. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Tis a proud horse that won't carry its own provend. 1900 CROCKETT *Fitting of Peats* iii in *Love Idylls* (1901) 24 It shall never be said that Adam Home took another man's horse and provend without asking his leave.

† **Provend**, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To supply with provender; to feed, to fodder.

1581 A. HALL *Thad* ii 30 Do thou provend wel your Horses. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1866) 67 I'll fodder an Provon the Tis for the.

Provendur (prɒˈvɛndər), sb.¹ Also 4-5 *provendur*, 5 -*dour*, -*dere*, -*dyr*, 6 *provander*, *prawnder*. [a. OF. *provendur* (13th c. in Godef.), a phonetic variant of *provende* PROVEND.]

† 1. A prebend. Obs.

1306 *Rolls of Paris* I. 219/1 Le Roi & les ditz Countes & Barons...derivent presenter a les Provendres, & les Eglises Parochiales. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 419 Cathedral

chirehis bat han provendris appropried to hem. 1387 *Tax. visa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 95 Pe monkes were disparpled, and what they hadde was i-ordneyed to provendres to clerkes [L. in *probandas clericorum redactis*]. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 32 And porchase 30w provendres while 30we pans lasteb. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* ii. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 161/2 Anopere whan hee hadde a provendour menely sufficient to hym receyved anopere provendure bat was gretter of dignite and rentys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/2 *Proviender* (K. provendyr, benyffice, s. prebend, benyffice, P. prebender, benyffice), *prebenda*.

2. Food, provisions, esp. dry food, as corn or hay, for horses, etc., fodder, forage. In reference to human beings, now humorous.

1340 *Ayent* 35 Seruices ulesliche of hors, of carten, oper provendres to ham, oper to hare children. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 243, I fynde payne for pe pope and provendure for his halfrey. a 1400 *Steege of Troy* 409 in *Archiv. neu. Syr.* LXXII, *Provandre*, corn and hay. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 216 The Camel kneled downe to haue eaten hys provender. 1567 *TURBERV. Owne's Epist.* 91 b, And in unwilling mouth my meate and yrksome prawnder greene. 1591 *SHAKS. Hen. VI.* i. ii. 11, They must be dyeted like Mules, And haue their Provender ty'd to their mouths. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 2 Meat, Drink, Bed, Fire, Provender, with these it must be every ones care to furnish himself. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xii, The coxswain had examined the provender in the ship. 1863 *HOLLAND Lett. Joneses* iii. 53 He, salutes any flag under which he can win plaudits and provender. 1907 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Jan. 12/1 The vacant canonry of St Albans — at present a stall without provender.

3. *Thieves' slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*, *Provender*, he from whom any Money is taken on the Highway. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Provender*, Money taken from any one on the Highway.

† **Proviender**, sb.² Obs. Also 4 *provendure*, -*dre* [In sense 1, ME. *provendure*, a. OF. *provendur*, -*der* (11th c. in Godef.) = L. *prōv*, *prōvendarius* PREBENDARY, f. *prōvenda* prebend; see PROVEND sb. In sense 2, perh. for *provander*, f. PROVAND + -ER¹.]

1. A prebendary.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 81 Of þe þan is þis house þat are was provendure, now is religiouse. 1561 *Nener* bishop, ne person, ne riche provendure [printed peronendure], Ne erle, ne baron, ne knyght, ne squiere. 1587-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. 11. (Skeat) l. 50 Nowe is losell for his songes, personer and provendire alone, with whiche many thurtye shulde encrease.

2. A purveyor, one who provides supplies. *rare*.

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* iii. (1570) B vj b/2 For if thou live in court, thou must rewarde this table. Butlers and Butchers, provenders and Bakers.

† **Proviender**, a. Obs. *rare* = 1 (?) (Perhaps an error of some kind.)

1643 *MILTON Divorce* iv. 9 Even then most unquencht, when the importunity of a provender burning is well enough appeas'd.

Proviender (prɒˈvɛndər), v [f. PROVIDENDER sb.¹ Cf. OF. *provender* to furnish with or to take provender, to provide with a prebend, f. *provende* PROVEND.]

† 1. trans. To provide with a prebend or benefice.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iii. 149 She blisseth þise bisshopes...Froundreth perones and prestes meynnteneþ.

2. To provide (horses, etc.) with provender; to fodder. Also *fig.*

1584 *Lycesters Commem.* (1641) 151 The white Faulfrey whan hee is well provendred, is proud and fierce. 1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 90 Their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and provender'd Bishops. 1707 *MORTIMER Hist.* (1721) I. 207 That the Horse be well provender'd, and drink but little over Night. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 438 He had our horses stabled and provendered.

Hence **Proviendering** *vb* sb, the providing of provender.

1660 *SHELTON Qm.* (1746) III. xciv. 172 Let me make an End of provendering my Beast. a 1628 *PRESTON New Coat* (1630) 183 The provendering of his horse is a dispatching of his Journey.

† **Proviender**. Obs. [f. PROVIDENDER sb.¹ + -ER¹; cf. PROVIDENDER sb.² 1, also *frusterer*, *upholsterer*.] The holder of a prebend; a prebendary.

1347-8 *Rolls of Paris* II. 219/1 Thomas de Trillek Provendrer de la Provendre de Matton en Eglise de Welles. 1361 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iii. 145 Provendriers, persuns, Preostes heo meynteneþ. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 211 Alle siche ben symonieris þat occupien bi symonie þe patrimonye of Crist, be þei popis, or provenderiers.

† **Proviendry**. Obs. *rare*. [f. PROVEND sb. + -RY.] = PREBEND 1, 2. cf. PREBENDARY.

1327-8 *Year Bk.* 41 *Edw. III.* (1600) 5 b, Le roy port Quare impedit vers W leuesque de Sarum del provendry appelle Minor pais alians in ecclesia beate Marie Sarum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Provendry [or. Promandry], *prebenda*, *prebendarius* qui habet prebendam. 1508 *Termes de la Ley* 469 Provendry in the Church of Sarum, is called the lesser part of the Altar in the Church of St Mary 41 E 3 5 b.

† **Provene**, v. Obs. *rare*. [a. F. *provenir*, or ad. L. *provenire* to come forth, arise, originate, f. *prō*, PRO-1 + *ven-ire* to come.] *intr.* To come as proceeds or produce, to proceed, arise (from any source of revenue or profit).

1505 *Will of W. Clarke* (Somerset Ho.), The cropp therof provenyng. 1584 *St. Actis* *Fas. VI.* (1814) III. 370/2 To transport be samin and all theris myneralis and metalles and others thingis provenyng thair of beyond sea. 1733 *Renaudot's Acc. India & China* 63 The Sums provenyng

from this great Quantity of Gold are distributed to those of the Royal Household.

Provenience (provi-ni-ens). [*f. L. provenient-um*, pr. ppl. of *provenire* to PROVENIRE - see -ENCE. Preferred to PROVENANCE by those who object to the French form of the latter: cf. CONVENANCE, CONVENIENCE.] = PROVENANCE.

188a *Century Mag* Aug 63a/2 Wherever its *provenience* is stated, I received the information from General Cenola in person 1895 A. J. EVANS in *First Hellesic Stud* XIV 276 Engraved stones of other types of uncertain provenience were obtained in Candia. 1899 R. ELLIS in *Class. Rev.* 131/2 The readings reported as coming from the Gyralsinus were not always to be treated as if we had any certainty of their provenience.

† **Provenient**, a. *Sc Obs rare*. [*ad. L. provenient-em*: see *prec.*] Forthcoming.

1854 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. App. 607/2 Wt all be. Contributions and taxations of our said realm and dominions to be falling or provenientis sen be decess of our said derrest fathir.

† **Provension**, obs. erron. form of PREVENTION 2 a: cf. PRO-1 3.

1855 FULLER *Ch. Hist* iv. ii § 8. 158 The King promised to take order with the Popes Provisions and Provisions, so that learned men might be advanced.

† **Provent**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. provent-us* a coming forth, produce, supply, increase, *f. provent-*, ppl. stem of *provenire* to come forth, PROVENIRE So OF. *provent* (1382 in Godef.)] = PROVENUE.

1437-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI 361 This kyng divided alle his provinces [*L. provenientis* *suas*] into ii. partes *Ibid.* VIII. 335 He... occupied the wolles of alle men, and the 12th parte of alle cornes, of which proventus he commanded lordes of townes that were nye to peym to jiffe an answer.

1460 *Oseney Reg.* 57 Offrynges, and oþer parissal proventes or profittes. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E. E. T. S.) 47 There grete lordships and domynions, with the yerely pꝛoventes of the same. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 265/2 Pat hir maiestie is lykwyth infest in lyverent in. all proventis rentis and emoluments of the same propriete. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona*, *Aphorisms Cider* 45 A Neighbour having a good provent of Purlings (an Apple of choice account with us).

Provent(s), obs. variant of PROVENT.

Proventricular (prōventrikulār), a. [*f. next + -AR-1*.] Pertaining to the proventriculus

1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/1 The secretion of the proventricular or gastric glands is analogous to the gastric juice in man. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 683 1895 *Athenæum*, 30 Mar 412/3 A description of the proventriculus crypts he had found in the African taniulus.

|| **Proventriculus** (prōventrikulūs), *Zool.* [*mod. L., f. prō, PRO-1 + ventriculus VENTRICLE, dim. of venter belly.*]

a. *Ornith.* The glandular or true stomach of birds, which lies between the crop and the gizzard. 1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/1 The proventriculus varies in form and magnitude in different birds. 1890 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 51 In adult Birds, the digestive tract is characterized by the absence of teeth, and by the presence of a horny beak, and of a muscular gizzard placed posteriorly to a glandular proventriculus. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 171/3 The ostrich's proventriculus

b. A glandular expansion of the lower part of the oesophagus in some Mammalia.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool* 52 The proventriculus of the Dormouse and Beaver.

c. In Invertebrata: in some insects, the crop or ingluvies, an expansion of the oesophagus having thick muscular walls armed with horny prominences; in worms, a muscular crop.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Imo. Anim.* vii 41x The proventriculus leads posteriorly into a narrow, thick coated canal. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 665/2 The intestinal canal [of the larva] commences as a short oesophagus, which ends in a proventriculus.

† **Provenue**, *Obs.* [*a. obs. F. provenu* (1670 in Godef.) produce, revenue, prop. pa. ppl. of *F. provenir* to come forth, arise: cf. PROVENT] The sum arising from something, the proceeds, returns, produce, profit, revenue

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder* (ed. Ward) 9/2 The rich and dainty provenues of our gardens and orchards. 1671 HOWE *Van. Man* (ed. Rogers) I 424 Born to consume such an estate, and devour the provenue of so many farms and manors. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I 25 By the Provenue (or Produce) of the Kersies and Tin, bought with the £1000 lent.

Prover (prū vər). Also 4 -ere, 5 -ar, -owr, (-prower), 5-6 provour; 8 4 preuere, 5 prever. [*In sense 1, f. PROVE + -ER-1* = OF. *proveor, prouvor*. In 2 = Anglo-L. *probator* (Bracton, Fleta II. lii §§ 42, 44), *AF. proveour, prouvor* (Britton).]

I. 1. One who tries, tests, or puts to the proof. In quot. 1686, an assayer of metals. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* vi. 27 A stalwrtre prouere [1388 preuere, Vulg. *probatorum*] V 3af thes in my puple, and thou shalt wit, and preue the weis of them. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lii 67, I am rewarder of all gode men, & a myty prever of all deuoute men. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* vi. 27 The haue I set for a prouer of my hard people, to seke out and to trye their wayes. 1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No 2194/4 Chief Prover (or Assay-Master General of the Empire of Germany).

b. An instrument or apparatus for testing. 1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) 18 An instrument useful for examining the size and depth of any diamond, called a prover. 1856 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 20 Woollen and linen provers.

c. *Engraving*. A skilled workman employed to print proof impressions - cf. PROVE v. 1 e.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 289 In the principal houses there are generally employed from two to six men whose duty it is to print proof impressions only [of an engraved plate], they are called *provers*. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept 8/4 Process block proven on Albion Press wanted.

II. + 2. One who confesses a felony and gives evidence against his accomplices in order to secure their conviction, one who turns king's or state's evidence; one who undertakes to prove a criminal accusation against another: = APPROVER 1 i. *Obs.*

[1335-6 *Bracton's Note-bk* (1887) III 174 Appellum unde duellum. inter quemdam probatorem et alium quemdam quem idem probator de societate appellat contra coronam. - *Regis* 1275 *Act 3 Edw I* (1st Stat. Westm.) c 15 Ceus queux sont appellez de provours tant come le provui vist

1292 BURTON I. ii. § 16 Qe les Corouners receyvent les re-conseignes de felonies fetes par provours en presence del viscounte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 69 Oþer he schal dampne þe prouer, or, schal iuge þe vngilty. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V 111/2 He knowched diverse Felonies and Tresons, and became a provowr. 1456 *Sir G. HATE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 264 Jugement is done before a iuge be a provour and a defendour and witness. 1588 LAMBARDE *Exerc.* III. ii. 344 A Prouour must begonne with confession of his own fault, before he may be permitted to burthen an other man. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit* ix. xxiv. 851/2 Suffer neither the said prouer, nor defender to take any of their weapons. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. xxv. 330 He is called an approver or prover, *probator*, and the party appealed or accused is called the *appellee*.

3. One who shows something to be true, a demonstrator. *rare*.

1738 WARBURTON *Dev. Legat* III. ii App 34 He will bring several Testimonies to prove it. And on such Occasions he is a most unmerciful Prover. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* iv. 1, Truth remains true, the fault's in the prover.

Proverb (prōvərb), *sb.* Also 4-7 proverbe. [*ME. a. F. proverbe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ad. L. proverbum* an old saying, adage, proverb, in late L. also a byword, *f. prō, PRO-1 + verb-um* word + -ium, collective suffix, hence app 'a (recognized) set of words put forth', cf. *adagium* adage.]

1. A short pithy saying in common and recognized use; a concise sentence, often metaphorical or alliterative in form, which is held to express some truth ascertained by experience or observation and familiar to all; an adage, a wise saw.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 250 (299) Proverbes kanst þi sel I-now and woost. Agents þat vice. 1382a WYCLIF *Ezech* xvi 44 Loo! eche man that seith euery where a proverbe in these shal take it to. As the modir, so and hir doughter.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb) 7 It is a comyn proverbe, An Enemys mouth saith seeld wel. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 122 What neede I heape all these together, seying Heiwoddes Proverbes are in Printe? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 47 As the Prouerbe in Englands is, Set a Knaue on horsebacke, and you shall see him shoulder a Knight. 1601 J. WHIELER *Treat. Comm* 58 For it is merry in Hall, where beards wagge all, according to that olde right English Prouerbe of our Ancestours. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Proverbs* a iv, Proverbs may not impropely be called the Philosophy of the Common People, or, according to Aristotle, the truest Reliques of old Philosophy. c 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 437 What is a proverb, but the experience and observation of several ages, gathered and summed up into one expression? 1840-1 WRIGHT & HALLIWELL (*title*) The Proverbs of King Alfred. 1850 HT MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. iv xii. 159 Hence it was that those words passed into a proverb. 1870 LOWELL *Study* 114nd. 162 Sambo, with his stock of proverbs, the ready money of human experience.

b. *spec. The Book of Proverbs*, a didactic poetical book of the Old Testament, consisting of maxims ascribed to Solomon and other authors.

1303 R. BURNNE *Handl. Symne* 11904 Salomon seyh, þat 35 wys, Yn a boke of Prouerbys. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 48 Of Salomon and the proverbes, Of Maecral the strengthe of herbes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 212 b, Than shall it be verified that Salomon sayth in his proverbes. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* 1 14 This Book of Proverbs is compared to a great heape of gold rings rich and orient severally; and every one shining with a distinct sense by itselfe. 1880 W W NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1882) 203 He turned to the third chapter of Proverbs and read it over.

c. *Phr. To a proverb*, to an extent that has become proverbial, proverbially

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom* (1767) II. xiii. 231 That revengeful disposition, of which your sex have been accused even to a proverb. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I Pref 7 To depend on foreigners, partial, to a proverb, to their own country. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 482 A country, swampy even to a proverb. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* viii. II. 275 The new chief justice, Sir Robert Wright, was ignorant to a proverb.

2. a. A common word or phrase of contempt or reproach, a byword; † hence *transf* a person or thing to which such a phrase is applied: = BYWORD 2 (*obs*).

1382a WYCLIF *1 Kings* ix. 7 And Irael shal be into proverbe and into fable, to alle puple [1535 COVERD shall be come a byworde and fabel among alle nacions] 1535 COVERDALE *Hab* ii. 6 Shall not all these take vp a proverbe agaynst him, and mocke him with a byworde? 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Deut* xxviii. 37 And thou shalt be a wonder, a proverbe & a commone talke among all people. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 173 One of the Glories of his Age was become a Proverb. 1797 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1851) III. 34 He should take care not to be made a proverb.

b. *transf*. A thing that is proverbial or a matter of common talk.

1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* II. iii 13 Abdeia a Town of Thrace, noted for the simplicity of the Inhabitants which grew even to a proverb. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St Eng* i. iii (ed 22) to Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef is a Proverb for their Goodness. 1772 STEELE *Spect* No. 509 F 8 Mr Hobson, when a Man came for a Horse, obliged him to take the Horse which stood next to the Stable-Door. From whence it became a Proverb to say 'Hobson's Choice'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh* (1873) II. i. 11. 61 Siberia goes for a proverb for cold. India is a proverb for heat. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* III. iv § 21 (1864) 212 The mental absorption of Aichmedes is a proverb.

† 3. An oracular or enigmatical saying that requires interpretation; an allegory, a parable. *Obs*

1382a WYCLIF *John* xvi. 25, I haue spokun to 3ou thes thingis in proverbis [*gloss* or *dele* samplis], the our cometh, whanne now I schal not speke to 3ou in prouerbis, but opynly. 1526 TINDALE *Ibid.* 29 His disciples sayd vnto hym loo nowe speakeþ thou playnly, and thou vvest no proverbe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 6 To vnderstand a pꝛouerbe, and the interpretation, the wordes of the wise, and their darke sayings. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 7 Those are called 'proverbs' in St John, which, if not strictly parables, yet claim much closer affinity to the parable than to the proverb, being in fact allegories.

4. A play of which a proverb is taken as the foundation of the plot. Called in French *proverbe*; in Eng. chiefly used of French plays so called.

1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci.* etc. 994/1 *Proverb* In dramatic literature the term has been applied to short pieces, in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot. Carmantelli was the most successful writer of proverbs at the time of their highest popularity. 1879 JOS. KNIGHT in *Athenæum* 28 June, [in reference to the *Comédie Française* then in England] The comedies of the proverbs of Musset meanwhile defy the translator, and their representation calls for a class of acting of which our stage knows nothing. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 20 July 50/3 She [Comtesse de Chambrun] was fond of acting in her own private theatre. Sometimes she wrote a 'proverb' herself, and created the principal part.

5. *pl.* A name for various round games played with proverbs or popular sayings.

A common form is the guessing of such a saying by asking questions of the circle of players, whose answers must introduce in order each word of the proverb.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *proverb-card*, -*hunting*, -*monger*, -*wisdom*; *proverb-like* adj. and adv.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBERGKE *VS* xlii. vii, Proverb-like our name is woin. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov & Refl.* (ed 2) 274 A Pack of Proverb-Cards, lately printed, and curiously engrav'd with Figures. 1857 MRS GATTY *Leg. Tales* (1858) 4 A genuine proverb-monger—he who chills off your enthusiasm by a tame truism. 1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 89 Proverb-hunting is a very pleasant recreation.

Proverb (prōvərb), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.; cf. med. L. prōverbi-ār*, *lt. prōverbiare* to speak in proverbs.]

1. *trans.* To utter in the form of a proverb; to speak of proverbially, to make a byword of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 244 (293) Þis wise clerkes that ben dede han euere this prouerbed to vs 3ong. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abund.* (Percy Soc.) 41 You haue most learnedly prouerbed it, commending the vertue of patience or forbearance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 203 Am I not sung and prouerbd for a Fool in every street? 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit., Philos. Proverbs*, Nations proverb each other, countries abut countries. 1841 LD J. MANNERS *Eng. Trust* ii. 64 One short month should hear his dastard name Proverbed as emblem of disgrace and shame.

2. To furnish or provide with a proverb. *rare*.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* i. iv 37, I am prouerbd with a Grandisr Phrase, Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on.

3. *intr*. To utter or compose proverbs. *rare*. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 580 All thir pains tak'n to seem so wise in prouebing, seaves but to conclude them downright Slaves.

Hence *Proverbed* *ppl. a.*

1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., Unlike sage proverb'd wisdom's had-wrung boon. 1845 S. TURNER *Ruh III*, Pref 8 A regular story, corresponding with this proverb'd King's real story, or rather biography.

Proverbial (prōvərbial), *a. (sb)* [*ad. late L. prōverbialis*, *f. prōverbi-um*: see *PROVERB sb.* and -AL. So *F. proverbial* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Resembling, characteristic of, or of the nature of a proverb; expressed in a proverb or proverbs.

1437-50 [implied in *PROVERBIAL* 1.]. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 507 b, Jesus did vouchsafe to answer hym by a riddle and a proverbial saying. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 98 Although proverbs be popular principles, yet is not all true that is proverbial. 1772 STEELE *Spect* No. 509 F 2 Delivered in his own homely Maxims, and a Kind of Proverbial Simplicity. 1908 Q. Rev. Apr 338 Popular expressions of proverbial wisdom.

2. That has passed into a proverb, or into common talk; used or current as a proverb; notorious.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 14 The name of them flew comonly abroad among proverbiall figures in way of reproche. 1589 GREENE *Menshion* (Arb.) 71 That grounded tranquillitie, which made it prouerbiall to the world, *No heauen but Arcadie*. 1721 STEELE *Spect* No. 145 F 2 What Hudibras says of such disputants, which is so true, that it is almost proverbial. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 45 The proverbial London fog owes its density and darkness to the smoke.

† 3. Addicted to the use of proverbs. *Obs*.

1665 BRATSWAY *Comment Two Tales* 138 He was a most Proverbial Jenkin, and could twit his testy Wife with store of such Proverbs as these.

† B. *sb* a. One addicted to the use of proverbs.

b. A proverbial saying, a proverb. *Obs*.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abund.* (Percy Soc.) 39 Why, what doth this proverbial with vs? a 1673 J CARLYL in Spurgeon *Treas Daw Ps. ii. 12* In our proverbials, to take a thing in snuff, is to take it in anger. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 157 A few more pretty Proverbials.

Hence **Proverbialism**, a proverbial saying. 1846 in Worcester, citing *N. Amer. Rev.* **Proverbialist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who originates, uses, or records proverbial sayings. 1709 *Brit Apollo* II. Supernum No 5 a 2/2 He [Solomon] was so celebrated a Proverbialist. 1815 W. H. IRLAND *Scrabblomania* 317 note, Luckily for the proverbialist, the good Pope knew nothing of the Greek language. 1898 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. II. 430/2 If Ray is the only proverbialist who notes it.

Proverbiality. [f. PROVERBIAL + -ITY.] a. The quality of being proverbial. b Addition to the use of proverbs.

1824 F. FITZGERALD *Lett.* 27 Feb (1889) I 216 To show why Books of that kind are dull, what sort of writers ought to be quoted &c.; proverbial writers, and what constitutes proverbiality. 1898 *Athenaeum* 11 June 758/a Coarseness and 'proverbiality' are the only lending features we can detect in the scanty fragments of Sophon.

Proverbialize, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] 1 *intr.* To make or utter proverbs. Hence **Proverbializing** *obl. sb.*

1683 KENNETH *Erasm. on Folly* 125, I forbear from any further Proverbializing. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 129 Perhaps the best specimen of Sancho's proverbializing.

2 *trans.* To make or convert into a proverb; to use proverbially; to speak of in a proverbial way. a 1847 GOOD cited in WEBSTER (1848-32)

Proverbially (provə'bliəl), *adv.* [See -LY 2.] 1 In a proverbial manner, by way of, by means of, or as a proverb, according to the proverb.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 55 Of whom hit was seide proverbially that his life was lyke to his doctyne, slepunge not in bedde, and tastenge neither wyne ne flesche. 1571 GOLDING *Calan on Ps. lxxiii* 9 As we say proverbially in English, to looke upon one as the divile looketh over Lincoln. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 621 A coward biaggut is proverbially called a Lion of Aegla. a 1754 FIDDLING *1st Olynthiac Demosth.* Wks 1766 IX. 240 It is proverbially said, that if a man preserves the wealth he attains, he is greatly thankful to fortune. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii III. 204 His ancestors, though originally English, were among those early colonists who were proverbially said to have become more Irish than Irishmen.

2. To a degree that has become proverbial, or matter of common talk; notoriously. 1665 CLAVILL *Def. Vanity Dogn* 15 So uncertain and proverbially inconstant a cause as the Winds are. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 313 The name of Benedict Arnold has become proverbially contemptible. 1898 MONTGOMERY *Robert Lect.* I. 96 The argument from silence is proverbially dangerous.

Proverbic, a rare. [f. L. *proverbi-um* or Eng. *proverb* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of proverbs.

1904 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 123 The Talmud as a mine of proverbic wealth.

Proverbology. [f. L. *proverbi-um* PROVERB + -OLOGY.] The scientific study of proverbs; *transf.* proverbs collectively. Hence **Proverbologist**, a student or investigator of proverbs.

1688 Q. Rev. July 243 The richness of Spanish proverbology is like 'good wine that needs no bush'. 1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Feb 276/r His excellent book is sure to meet with a hearty welcome on the part of all proverbologists.

† **Proverbize**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. PROVERB + -IZE.] *trans.* To style or call proverbially.

1591 SYLVESTER *De Barbas* I. vii. 653 For house-hold Rules, lead not the learned Writs of the Stagyrian (glory of good Wits) Nor his, whom [*i.e.* Xenophon], for his honey-steeped stile, They proverbially the Attick Muse yer-while.

Provet (pruve't), *rare*. [Aphetic form of *ÉPROUVETTE*.] An *éprouvette*, an instrument for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 107 Employed by the Board of Ordnance, to make their provetts for ascertaining the strength of gunpowder.

† **Proveity**, *Obs. rare* -9. [Ultimately from L. *proveci-us* advanced, pa. pple. of *provehēre* see PROVECTION. For the form, cf. *convex*, *convexity*.] An advanced condition or state.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Proveity*, greatness of age, the being well grown in years, or well studied in any Art.

† **Provey**, *obs.* variant of PURVEY v.

† **Provable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *provable* (13th c. in Godef.), var. of *por-*, *pourveable*, 'qui pourvoit à tous les besoins'. see PURVEYABLE.] Suitable, convenient; to, or get-at-able.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 176 I desire that and [=if] John Beiney can mete wyth Dallyng, that fals undre eschtor, in onye place provable, that he may [be] by force brought to Castre, to be kept yn hold.

† **Proviante**, *sc. Obs. rare*. Also 4 *pruwi-ance* [a. OF. *proveance* (13th c. in Godef.), variant of *por-*, *pourveance*, *-voyance*, semi-popular representatives of L. *providentia* see PURVEYANCE] Provision, providence.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 213 In be tyme come a knyght I treu, of goddis pruviante—Quhare be maydynne abad hir chance. 1558 LINDSAY *Monarchie* 6197 Thocht presentely, be Goddis pruviante, Bestis, fowls, and fychis in the seis, Ar necessary, now, for mannis sustenance.

Proviant (prə'viənt). Also 7 *proveant*, 9 VOL VII.

proviand. [a. G. *proviand*, Du. *proviand*, in It. *provianda*, apparently an altered form of *providenda*, influenced by OF. *proviand* providing, *proviante* provision. Brought into Eng. by soldiers who served in the Thirty Years' War, 1618-48.

The German word is treated by Kluge as from the It.; but *provianda* is not in Florio 1598-1611, who has only *provianda* 'provianda for houses or fodder for cattle'. Diez refers the word to L. *providenda* things to be provided.]

Provision, food supply, esp. for an army; commissariat, = PROVAND, PROVANT 1

1637 R. MONRO *Expd.* 17 Receiving all necessities fitting for our march, as ammunition, proviant, and waggons, for our baggage. 1647 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 270/r That all Regiments be put and kept in equality, either in Money, Proviant, or Provision, according to their strength. 1832 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 111 313 We want for nothing in the way of earthly proviant, and have many reasons to be content and diligent. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs* (1894) 135 On one occasion, before Plevna, his imperturbable coolness stood him in good stead in the matter of 'proviand'.

b. *attrib.* = PROVANT 2 a.

1637 R. MONRO *Expd.* 15 We were entertained on proviant bread, beere and bacon. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec. It was the wheel of his [own] ggg that he had seen stuck on to the proviant waggon. 1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 233 Marshall was hustling proviant columns up along the line of communications.

Pro-vicar: see PRO-1 4.

Pro-vice-chancellor. [f. PRO-1 4 + VICE-CHANCELLOR.] One of the deputies appointed by the vice-chancellor of a university on his election, an assistant or deputy vice-chancellor.

1660 WOOD *Life* 30 June (O. H. S.) I. 320 The same day the doctors and provic-chancellor on a pun put off the Act. 1663 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 492 When they were there the provic-chancellor and the 24 proproctors placed them. 1717 AMATESS *Terra Fil.* No 35 (1752) 185 The gentlemen went to Dr. Dobson, president of Trinity college, who was at that time pro-vice-chancellor. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 97 The new Vice-Chancellor, appointed as his Pro-Vice-Chancellors the Principal of Hertford, the Provost of Queen's, the Master of University, and the President of Corpus.

Providable (prə'vɪdəbəl), a. *rare*. [f. PROVIDE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being provided.

1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVIII. 224/a He would have provided for Rousseau had Rousseau been providable for.

Providator, *providatory*. see PROVIDITOR

Provide (prə'ved), v. Also 5-6 *provyde*, *Sc. -wyde*, *-wide*, 6 *-vyd*. [ad. L. *providē-re* to see before, foresee, look after, attend to, be cautious, f. *prō*, Pro-1 + *vidēre* to see. Cf. PURVEY, a doublet of this through OF., in earlier Eng. use. *Provide* was app. introduced in 15th c. as a direct repr. of the L. verb in certain senses, and its use may have been promoted by the fact that *providencia* was already in use for *purveyance*.]

1. +1 *trans.* To foresee. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kings* O. ix. So vnouthly hit weides sche deuidith, Namly In youth, that seidin ought prouidith. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byth Mankynde* or Euident and sufficient signes, whereby maye be prouided & foresene the aboement before it come. 1607 B. JOXSON *Volpone* Ded, Seuerer and wise patriots prouiding the hurts these licentious spirits may doe in a state. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 137 Of especial counsell and advice, in providing and fore-seeing the event of any deepe designs.

2 *intr.* To exercise foresight in taking due measures in view of a possible event; to make provision or adequate preparation. *Const. for, against.* c 1407 LYDG *Reason & Sens.* 3556 Huge boyls of metal. Brent[en] al that kam be-syde. Their koude no man hym prouyde To save him that he was bent. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 47 Men of Lacedaemone provide for a batelle agayne men of Micena. 1529 MORSE *Dyaloge* I. Wks 132/a Go to Chyestes gospell & loke on his first miracle, whither he might not haue prouided for wine without miracle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 689 The olde adage, saying in tyme of peace, prouide for war, and in tyme of war, prouide for peace. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1848) 131 We may be often sollicitous to provide against many Evils and Dangers that possibly may never reach us. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 393 The first duty of a state is to provide for its own conservation. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* I. § 2. 10 Suffering from misfortunes which could not have been provided against. 1883 E. T. PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/a An inn or hotel is an establishment, the proprietor of which undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers, especially travellers.

† b To see to it or take care beforehand; to make provision (that something shall not happen). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186, I will be ware and afore provide, That of no fowler I wil no more be japed. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Chas. Richmond* Wks (1876) 296 To...prouyde by her owne commaundement that nothyng sholde lacke. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii 181 We must prouyd, that by no prerogatyfe he vsurpe upon the pepul any such authorisyd tyranny. 1573-80 BARTT *Alv. P.* 80r To prouide that a thing happen not, *precaue*. *Ibid.* 803 To prouide that one take no harme, *cauere alcin*.

c. To make it, or lay it down as, a provision or arrangement; to stipulate *that*. Cf. PROVIDED

5, PROVIDING *pr. pple.*, PROVISION 5

1443 [see PROVIDING *pr. pple.*] 1560 DAVIS tr. *Stedens's Comm.* II. 14, The Mayers wyfe of the cite prouided in her wyll, that she should be buried without any pompe or noise. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 116 Q. 22 our lawis prouydes, that the eldest succedes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 13 Another regulation, providing that every person who was found slain should be supposed to be a Frenchman, unless he were proved to be a Saxon. 1891

Law Rep., Weekly Notes 72/a The clause does not provide that the costs of references should be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

II. 3 *trans.* To prepare, get ready, or arrange (something) beforehand. *Now rare.*

c 1420? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 216 What pyne or greif ye for me prouyde, Without any groynging I shall hit abyde. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 620 Wallace in haire prouyd; son his ost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Of certyne benefytes that god hath prouyded for vs. 1535 CORBET *Prolog.* vi 7 In the sommer she prouideth hir meate, & gathereth hir foode together in y^r haruest. 1697 DAVENP *Virg. Georg.* I. 271 The wise Ant her wintry Store prouides. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. I. 7 103 He had provided a gown of coarse dark cloth, and a little red horse hair beard.

† 4. *intr.* To prepare, make preparation, get ready. *Const. with inf., or absol. Obs.*

1493 *Petrusilla* (Pynson) 105 Felliculla gan afore prouyde, Maugie flaccus, to lyue in maydynhede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 He prouyded to sende men and vinctuals to strengthen the castels of Flynt and Rutlande. 1601 R. JOXSON *Kings & Commw.* (1603) 195 Let them not thinke to begin anie long warre, much lesse to continue it, unless they thoroughly provide aforehand. 1616 HERRON *Wks* I. 589 Your respectue saluting vs, your prouyding to entertaine vs. 1626 B. JOXSON *Staple of N. IV.* 1, But stay, my Princesse comes, prouide the while, I'll call for't anon. 1628 tr. *Sallust* 116 He toyis, provides, and...sets all his Trams and Engines at work by Treachery to rume Hiempsal. 1727 POPE *The Var. Swby.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1 231 Very few men live at present, but are providing to live another time.

† b *trans.* with *obl. sb.* (*provyde your going*) = prepare or make ready to go. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv 36 Provide your going, Choose your owne company, and command what cost Your heart ha's mind to.

5. *trans.* To supply or furnish for use; to yield, afford. *Const. + to (obs.), for, or with dative.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seynys* (Rolls) 37 Al that longith to thy necessitye Shal be prouydyd be god and me. 1528 STARKEY *England* I. i. 10 Al thyng that god and nature hath prouydyd to hym. 1558 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Communion*, The bread and wyne for the Communion shall be prouydyd by the Curate, and the churchwardens, at the charges of the Parishes. 1581 in *Confer.* III. (1584) R. iv, Prouide me ynke and paper, and I will write. 1624 MILTON *Comm.* 186 Such cooling fruit As the kind hospitable Woods provide. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii (1820) 341 This very act provides a remedy for such persons. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xavi, The contractors...do honestly provide the convicts the rations prescribed by the Government.

6. To furnish or appoint (an incumbent) to a vacant benefice (rarely, a person to a pension); *esp.* of the pope: To appoint (a person as successor) to a benefice not yet vacant, thus setting aside the right of the patron. Cf. PROVISION *sb.* 4, PROVIDOR 1. *Now only Hist.*

1388 *Act. 12 Rich. II.* c. 15 Item qe null liege du Roy passe le meer. pur soy prouidre ou purchaceur aucun benefice de seinte Esglise ou cure ou sanz cure en le dit roialme. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 Ther am y. other persons provided to the same bysshophiche yet lyving, before my seyd adversarie. 1580 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* III. 324 His brother german, being lauchfullie provided to ane yeirlie pensoun, wes slane, in quahis place the said Alexander, being provided to the said pensoun, brukit the samyn peacabilie. 1593-4 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 293 Johnne Balfour, provided of auld to the chapellanie of Sanct Thomas. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 59 Shevez posted to Rome and was himself provided to the Archbishoprick. 1887 LUPION *Life* Collet 121 He was provided, in 1504, to the vacant see of St David's. 1899 TRIVELIAN *Eng. Age* Wychiffe 120 The Papal power of 'providing' to benefices.

III. 7. To equip or fit out (a person, etc.) with what is necessary for a certain purpose; to furnish or supply with something implied. In quot 1628, to provide or furnish with a lodging.

1465 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VII. 322 note, Gevin, in paitie of sustentacione of him unto the tyme that he be bettir provided, ten poundis. 1536 MS *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to Colney for to provide hym selfe away. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 121 They do take so much fish, that they do prouide the whole landgome for all the year. 1628 EARL MANCHE in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you not far from the Parliament. 1656 H. PHILIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) Bix b, The first Builder is sufficiently provided by his workman to testifie his cost. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xliii, I mean to look out for another situation, so provide yourselves, gentlemen, if you please.

† b *refl.* To equip or prepare oneself, to make oneself ready, prepare (to do something, for or against something). Cf. 3 and 4. *Obs.*

c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 182 [They] ordeyned & prouyded theym selfe soo, that they fered bot lityl Subyon or nouste. c 1524 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hald. Soc.) 2 A speciall commaundement, that they should generallie provide themselves to goe with him the Sunday followinge, to the church. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. I.* I. 11 89 You Neice provide your selfe. 1602—*Ham.* III. i 7 *King*.. Therefore prepare you. *Guild* we use our selues prouide. 1650 FULLER *Pargals* II. x. 222 Hence the Sea running Southward, provides itself to entertaine a nameless Brook. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. II (1856) 469 If we will provide ourselves against the devil who never misseth any opportunity...to tempt us.

8. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) with something. Often in indirect passive a. *Const. with.*

14. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 98 With help of her So prudently with vertu hus to prouyde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 3 How that this realme, with nobillis ownt of nummer, Gydrit, prouydit sa many geris he bene. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* x. Provided with all complete prouisions of Warre. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Yng. Lady's T.* 182

II. 167 His valet [was] provided with pho-phoric matches, by which he had now lit a taper. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts I. 7: They provide themselves with sweet cakes, bread, dates 1860 TYNDALL Glac. L. xxii. 151 The waiter then provided me with a ham sandwich.

† b. Const. of Obs.
1547 BORDS Introd. Knowl. xiv. (1870) 160 Howbeit the good townies be prouided of vitels. 1555 Aurelio & Isab (1608) Pij. Provide you of trow contricion and patience 1657 W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Perres: 172 VIASSIUS providing him of a ship, sent him away. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit I. 142 When an Architect is not provided of an able Painter fit to manage a Work of this kind

† c. Const. in. Sc Obs.
1586-7 Rot Scac Reg Scot. XXI. 6r [He] sall provyid and furnis his majesties hous and hall tabillis..in naprie, fytweschell, and tyneveschell.

† d. intr. with for: to make provision for a person, his needs, etc. Often in indirect passive.

1535 COVERDALE x Chron. xxiii. 5 Therefore wyl I prouyde for him 1557 SHAKS 2 Hen. IV. v. v. 105 His wonted Followers Shall all be very well provided for 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eronena 194 The old King seeing his sonnes thus well match'd, and Polmero so well provided for and settled 1764 BURN Poor Laws 202 Thus hath the wisdom of the nation ..been employed for ages, in providing properly for the poor, and yet they are not properly provided for. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 144 The essential duty of every man being to provide honestly for himself and his family.

† Provide, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *providus* foreseeing, f. *providere*: see prec.] Prudent, foreseeing, provident.

c 1475 Harl. Contin. Higden (Rolls) VIII. 445 He was moderate in cures temporalis, provide in counsaile [WALSINGHAM Chron. 'In cunis temporalibus providus'].

Provided (providens), ppl. a. and quasi-conj. [Pa. ppl. of PROVIDE v.]

1. ppl. a. † 1. Prearranged, preconceived Obs.
1564 Burgh Rec. Peebles 4 Oct. (Rec. Soc.) 280 The greit providit slaughters oppresiones and skaiths done to ws.

2. Prepared, ready; in a state of readiness.
1579 LITV Euphues (Arb.) 195 Demosthenes being sent for to declaim amidst the multitude, staid and said, I am not yet provided. 1594 SHAKS Rich. III. iii. 132 With what a sharpe provided wit he reasons 1604 HAMMER Chron. Irat. (1633) 89 Hawlaife came in the night hee hasted to Adelastanes tent, but he was provided, and in armes. 1719 Dr For Cruso's II. xiv. 284 The company was..well armed, and provided for all events.

3. Furnished or equipped (with what is needed).
1673 TRISTRAM MOAB xii. 217 note, Offering an easy opportunity for a rightly provided collector 1880 J. E. WATT Poet. Sh. 45 (S. D. D.), I was once well provided, an' deemed mysel' thrang, A-boukin' in' bleachin' hall wabs o' new sheetin'.

4. That is supplied, furnished, or afforded.
1878 BROWNING La Salsiana 445 Man makes for the provided room Where the old friends want their fellow 1891 Pall Mall G. 21 Sept. 3/2 Heligoland was not an average tourist's haunt. It was less in the matter of 'provided' amusements.

b. Provided school, a public elementary school provided by the local education authority, under the Education Act of 1902.

[1902 Act 2 Edu. VII. c. 42 § 7 A school maintained but not provided by the local education authority. Ibid. § 8 Where the local education authority or any other persons propose to provide a new public elementary school Ibid. That a school provided by the local education authority, or not so provided, as the case may be, is better suited to meet the wants of a district than the school proposed to be provided.] 1902 Westminster Gas. 29 July 2/2 The House stopped at..the management of provided schools; the whole question of the Voluntary (or unprovided) schools has still to come 1902 Daily Chron. 17 Oct. 5/7 What guarantee is there that they would not turn the school into a 'provided' or Board School?

II. pa. ppl. and quasi-conj.
† With the provision or condition (that); it being provided, stipulated, or arranged (that); used chiefly in legal and formal statements; also, in general use, more loosely: On the condition, supposition, or understanding (that). a. with that.

c 1460 Fortescue Abs & Lum. Non xiv (1885) 143 Provided alway, that no man be harmed in the arranges off such lvelou 1488 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 3 Provided alway that this present Act beyn to take effect at the fest of Annunciation of oure Lady next coming, and not afore 1591 SHAKS Two Gent. iv. 1. 71, I take your offer, and will hie with you, Provided that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers 1637 Decree Star Chamb § 15 in Milton's Arrest (Arb.) 16 Provided that they exceed not the number of Twentie 1618 Cruise Digest (ed 2) VI 575 Provided that, if such child should die before 21 the reversion should go to other persons named. 1879 BAIN Higher Eng. Gram. 113 Provided that all is safe, you may go

b. without that: = if only.
[1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Comestogio 17 Always provided, if the Turk sent not an arme into Italy] 1604 SHAKS Ham v. ii. 210 (and Qo) Now or whensoever, provided I be so able as now 1611 — Cymb. i. iv. 166 1607 A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav. i. 60 For the common sort of People, provided you'll give them Dinck enough, they are wholly at your service 1716 ADDISON Freeholder No 30 ¶ 4 Provided there be a Pudding upon the Table, no matter what are the other Dishes. 1859 BUCKLE Civilis I. xiv. 76r The circumstances may always be known, provided the evidence is ample and authentic 1871 B. STUART Heat § 60 Provided the temperature remain the same the volume which a gas occupies is inversely proportional [etc.]

Provide (providens), sb. [a. F. *providence* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. L. *providentia* fore-

sight, precaution, providence, f. *providere* to PROVIDE: see -ENCE.]

† 1. The action of providing; provision, preparation, arrangement; chiefly in phrase to make providence, to make provision. Obs. exc. dial. In this sense, and in b. dial. also (providens).

1426 LYDG De Guil Pilgr. 8785 Viff thou lyt maken prouydence Off any konnyng or science. 1438-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) VII. 115 God schalle make providence [of a king] after hym [TREVIS: God schal purveie, L. *provident Deus*] 1533 LD BERNERS Gold. Bk. II. Aurel (1546) R. 111 b, Sodeyn death came to the fathers, and no providence made for the doughters. 1547 Bk. Marchauntes v. b, That they maye make suche prouydens and remedy that the vengeance of God do not fall on the poore peopel 1578 Chamberland Gloss. Providence, a providing of victuals, etc.

† b. That which is provided; a supply, a provision. Cf. PROVIDING vbl. sb. b. Obs. exc. dial.

[1390 Earl Derby's Exp. (Camden) 5 Expense pro providendis contra viasum Prucie.] 1475 Bk. Noblesse (Roxb.) 68 Yn every chawle, or towne he wolde hafe grete providence of vitaille, of cornys, of larde, and beoffes [1706 PHILLIPS, Providentia, Providence. In some old Records, Provision of Meat or Drink.] 1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Providence (with the l. long), the matters or supply provided; to wit, the meat and other eatables for a burial entertainment, the cakes, &c. for a tea-party

2 Foresight, prevision, esp. anticipation of and preparation for the future, 'timely care' (J.); hence, prudent or wise arrangement, management, government, or guidance. Also, an instance of this

1384 Wiclif Writ. vi. 17 In his weis it shal shewe itself to them, and gladsom in alle providence [glaw or before ordeynynge, 1611 in every thought, L. V. purpose], it shal asen cometo them. 1390 Gowra Conf. I. 202 He made Edwyn his lieutenant, and thus be providence Of alle thinges wyl begun He tok his leve. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur i. v. 43 The Archebishop, by Merlyns providence late puycey theme of the best knyghts that they myghte gete 1548 HALL Chron. Edw. IV. 189 b, In compassyng and bryngynge greute thynges to passe, there lacked no industrie, nor prouidence 1622 Bacon Hist. Gt. Brit. Wks. 1879 I. 796/7 In this matter the providence of king Henry the seventh was in all men's mouths 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 379 This is not to exclude that providence of tacing premises into consequences and causes into their effects. 1867 MAURICE Patriarchs & Leung. vi. (1877) 134 The creature who bears His image is intended to exercise providence

b. Regard to future needs in the management of resources; foreseeing economy, thrift, frugality.

1608 Heywood Rape Lucrece iii. v. Wks. 1874 v. 209 We must be careful, and with providence Guide his domestic busnesse 1620 E. BLOUNT Horw. Subs. 105 They that spend more then they haue, want government they that spend all, Providence 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. i. xiii. § 1 (1876) 117/2 [It] renders the increase of production no longer exclusively dependent on the thrift or providence of the inhabitants themselves 1857 RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art. 8 When there should have been providence there has been waste. 1885 LD PEMBROKE in Pall Mall G. 23 May 1/2 The providence which is all that is necessary in a rich country like ours to bring material prosperity to the labouring class.

3 In full, providence of God (etc.), divine providence: The foreknowing and beneficent care and government of God (or of nature, etc.), divine direction, control, or guidance

73. St. Erkenwold 161 in Horstmann Altengl. Leg. (1881) 269 Pe prouydens of pe prince bat paradys weldes. 1384 Wyclif Writ. xiv. 3 110u, fader, goverment bi prouydence [Gr. *πρόνοια*, 1388 puiyauance.] c 1400 Thea Kings Cologne 35 Almyty god, whos prouidence in hys ordinaunce faileþ not. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 121/2 He was in hys chyld-hode sette to studye wherby dyuynne prouydence he flourid in double science. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 57 Nature by her prouidence, mindeth wnto vs a certayne immortallite 1587 GOLDING De Mornay iv. (1590) 132 What else is Providence, than the will of God vtted forth with Reason, and orderly disposed by vnderstanding? 1632 LITHTOW Trav. x. 471 Thy Bookes are miraculously Translated by her [i. e. the Virgin Mary's] speciall prouidence 1676 W. HUBBARD Happiness of People 36 Creation and Providence are the issues of the same Being and Power. 1727 Dr For Hist. Appar. iv. (1840) 38 Providence which is the administration of heaven's government in the world. 1854 MILMAN Lat. Chr. iii. vii. (1864) II. 150 That the ordinary providence of God gave place to a perpetual interposition of miraculous power.

† b. The lot assigned to one by Providence Obs. nonce-use

a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Camb. (1662) I. 152 Stephen de Fulborn Going over into Ireland to seek his Providence (commonly nicknamed his fortune) became Bishop of Waterford

4 Hence applied to the Deity as exercising prescient and beneficent power and direction

1602 WARNPR Alb. Eng. xiii. lxxviii. 321 Whom if yee Nature call (saith one) yee call him not amys Or Providence, whos acting power doth all begin and end 1621 NONNIS Pract. Disc. 219 No Man is so little and despicable for the notice of Providence, howeuer he may be overlooked by his Fellow-Creatures 1704 Dr For in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 88 What Providence has reserved for me he only knows 1842 ALISON Hist. Europe lxxviii. X. 1013 Moreau expressed a fact of general application, explained according to the irreligious ideas of the French Revolution, when he said, that 'Providence was always on the side of dense battalions.' 1894 BARING-GOULD Queen of L. II. 59, I am not one to fly in the face of Providence

b. transf. A person who acts or appears in the character of Providence, colloq.

1856 EMERSON Eng. Travels, Atlixocr Wks (Bohn) II. 86 'They might be little Providences on earth,' said my

friend, 'and they are, for the most part, jockeys and fons.' 1886 P. S. ROBINSON Valley Teet. Trees 28 Man is the Providence of the goose and it is well that we should generously condescend to sympathy with it. 1895 Daily News 30 May 6/5 The Providence of the officers who were sent to stay at St. Petersburg was Mlle. Georges.

5. An instance or act of divine intervention; an event or circumstance which indicates divine dispensation. Special providence, a particular act of direct divine intervention.

1643 [ANGIER] Lancash. Valley of Achor: 1 God's eternal Counsells are in time turned into Prayers, Prayers into Providences, and Providences into Praises 1651 MRQ ORMONDE in Nicholas Papers (Camden) I. 279 'The King being by an eminent and high providence escaped the bloody hands of the Rebels is arrived at Paris. 1719 Dr For Cruso's I. x. 175 How can he sweeten the bitterest providences? 1861 PCARSON Early & Mid Ages Eng. 233 Here the event would no doubt be classed by some modern religionists under the head of special providences 1871 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) II. ii. 11 The miracle of the Thundering Legion was a special providence

b. Applied esp. to a disastrous accident, or fatality, regarded as an act of God. Obs. or dial.

1740 WESLEY Wks. (1872) I. 202, I was informed of an awful providence 1809 KENDALL Trav. lxxxv. III. 292 The phrase a providence in New England, appears to be more frequently used for that which is disastrous but which is at the same time to be regarded and submitted to as the act of God 1814 Connecticut Courant 1 Mar. 3/2 Distressing Providence.—On Wednesday last as John N. Olcott was skating on Connecticut river..he broke in and drowned

Hence Providence v. nonce-vul., trans. to act the part of Providence towards; to be a providence to.

1901 Pall Mall G. 28 May 4/2 She grew up in an obscure country parsonage..provided by a high-minded father.

† Providency. Obs. rare [ad. L. *providenti-a*: see prec.] The quality of being provident, foresight and preparation; = prec. 2.

1600 W. WATSON Decacordon (1602) 258, I haue often doubted whether Saint Ambrose deserued more commendation for his providence in attempting such a matter, or the emperor for his patience and obedience in taking the same in so good part 1617 MORVSON Itin. ii. 204 Yet we haue not been wanting in our providency. 1644 DIGBY Nat. Bodies xxxviii. § 1 327 Of pience of future euentues, providences, the knowing of thinges neuer seene before, and such other actions.

Provident (providens), a. [ad. L. *providens*, -entem, pres. ppl. of *providere* to PROVIDE. Cf. F. *provident* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Foreseeing; that has foresight of and makes provision for the future, or for some future event; exercising or characterized by foresight. Provident society = Friendly society (FRIENDLY a. 8).

1429 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 143 Provident, with Brutus Cassius; Hady as Hector, when tyme doth require 1487 [implied in PROVIDENTLY 1.] 1548 UDALL Erasim. Par. Luke vi. 67 b, He is like to a provident and circumspect builder, that buildeth his house, nor for a vain bragge or shewe onely 1663 BOVLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. i. 1. 50 By Solomon God sends the Sluggard to school to the Ant, to learn a provident Industry 1694 ADDISON Virg. Georg. iv. 189 Each provident of cold, in summer flies Thro' fields and woods to seek for new supplies. 1783 BUNKS Affus. India Wks. XI. 315 The order was (for its matter) provident and well considered 1846 Lit. Gaz. 7 Nov. 957/2 National Provident and Benevolent Insitution 1847 MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest xxi, It was fortunate that Humphrey had been so provident in making so large a quantity of hay.

2. Economical; frugal, thrifty, saving.

1596 Br. W. BARLOW Three Serms. iiii. 132 Let the poore be provident in a plentiful harvest. 1655 JER TAYLOR Guide Devot. (1719) 54 Thou wilt be more provident of thy Time and of thy Talent. 1700 DRYDEN Pal. & Arcite iii. 527 A Prince so gracious and so good, So just, and yet so provident of blood! 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas 124 If we are not exceedingly provident in regard to serving out Provisions, we must all inevitably starve. 1888 F. HUME Mme. Midas. i. iii, He will always be poor, because he never was a provident man

Providential (providentia), a. (sb.) [f. L. *providentia* PROVIDENCE + -AL. So F. *providentiel* (18-19th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

† 1. Of the nature of or characterized by providence or foresight; provident, prudent Obs.

1663 BUTLER Hud. i. 1. 758 Sure some mischief will come of it Unless by providential wit Or force we avertuate it. 1673 H. STUBBS Further Vinde, Dutch War 17 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince to run Precipitously into a War 1794 T. TAYLOR Panassians I. 33, I especially admire..his providential care with respect to future contests 1845 HOOD Open Question xii, The tender Love Bird—or the filial Stork? The punctual Crane—the Providential Raven?

2. Of, pertaining to, or ordained by divine providence. † Providential right, the 'divine right' of kings (obs).

1648 Eikon Bas. x. 83, I do not think that I can want any thing which providential necessity is pleased to take from me 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. i. 1. 34 The necessity of a Providential Regiment of the parts of the Universe. 1695 J. SAGE The Article Wks. 1841 I. 345 Sure I am, here [i. e. in Knox's Letter] is the providential right, so plainly taught that no glosses can obscure it. 1736 BUTLER Anal. i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 94 A providential disposition of things 1768 in Picton L. Pool Munc. Rec. (1886) II. 277 Unless sickness or other providential accident hinders him 1869 M. PATTERSON Serms. (1885) 187 The existence of a first cause and providential governor

b That is, or is thought to be, by special interposition of providence; opportune, lucky, fortunate. (Now the most common use.)

1719 *De For Crusoe* (1858) 264, I knew nothing that might of the supply I was to receive by the providential driving of the ship near the land. 1790 *BURKE Pr. Rev.* 25 [It] was by them considered as a providential escape. 1856 *KANT Act. Expt.* II 1 27 Peter-en caught another providential fox.

B. 50 A providential occurrence, an interposition of Providence. 1892

1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 267 If you consider affairs in the providentials, all providences have rather bent that way. 1893 *Boston Congregationalist* 14 Sept. Providentials. To consider whether certain particular occurrences were specially prepared to fit certain exigencies.

Hence **Providentialist**, *nonce-vul*, a maintainer of the 'providential' or divine right of sovereigns. 1695 *J. SAGE The Article Wks* 184 I 343 [Knox] may chance to be honoured as a Father by the Providentialists.

Providentially, *adv.* [f. *prec* + *-LY* 2] In a providential manner.

1. With foresight; providently, prudently. *Obs.* 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v 1 § 10 366 The victuallers, which the Council Iunior, more hastily than providentially, had sent before him towards Lilybæum. 1619 *J. CHAMBERLAIN in Crt & Times* 1st I (1848) II 184 Enabling himself to live more providentially hereafter.

2 By the ordination of divine providence. 1651 *G. W. tr. Cowell's Just* 64 But there is another Species of accession which is providentially natural and is made by the cooperation of divine and humane nature from whence a property is acquired. 1654 *CROMWELL Speech* 12 Sept in *Carlyle*, A desire to be quit of the power God had most providentially put into my hands, before he called me to lay it down. 1772 *STEELE Spect.* No 432 ¶ 2 The Geese were providentially obtained to save the Capitol. 1857 *RUSKIN Vul. Econ. Art.* 111 Pines and lettuce don't grow Providentially sweet and large unless we look after them.

b. By special intervention of Providence, by special chance; opportune, fortunately. (Now the most common use.)

1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) II. viii 179 Providentially it was so. 1771 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Providentially a happier temper prevailed in general. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xv, Several frowns and winks from Mrs. K, which providentially stopped him. 1888 *BURTON Twelve Good Men* I 1 34 A great separation was thus providentially averted.

So **Providentialness**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Providentialness*, the Happening of a Thing by divine Providence, Providential effect.

Providently, *adv.* [f. *PROVIDENT* + *-LY* 2] In a provident manner.

1. With foresight and providing care, prudently. 1487 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 403/2 The Kyng hath been besied, so that [neither] his Grace nor yet his moost Honorable Council might, providently make Lessee [etc.] 1553 *T. Wilson Rhét.* (1580) 74 Did he enuise them, or els did he providently forsew into them bothe, when he tooke them bothe from vs. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 137 He providently foresaw in what danger the Ottoman state stood. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. ii 57 Our laws might be providently made, and well executed, but they might not always have the good of the people in view. 1889 *GRETTON Memoirs of Harb.* 61 He brought first a clean handkerchief, which his bed-maker had providently supplied.

b. With economy that looks ahead, thriftily. 1576 *FLEMING Paup.* Epist. 228 The ant. more providently employing her pannes then the grasshopper. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 57 Providently to lay out for the scholers wants. 1641 *Epitaph in Hissey Holiday on Road* (1897) 404 Prudently spent, providently wary, To the world a Martha, and to heaven a Mary. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. Pro, Providently to save Charges.

2. = **PROVIDENTIALLY** *adv.* 2, 2 b. *Obs.* 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III 708 And also providently defeated their dangerous and almost inevitable fire-works. 1681 *E. MURPHY State Ireland* § 18 Providently one John Mackeevry going by.

So **Providentness**, *rare*, the quality of being provident or foreseeing.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Providentness*, Thiftness, Savingness. 1765 *Ascham's Wks*, *Toxoph.* 83 Companions of shoting, be providentness [learners add. providens], goodde heede geving, true meetinge, honest comparison.

Provider (*provai'dar*). Also 6 -or. [f. *PROVIDE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who provides or supplies; a purveyor. *Lion's provider*: see *LION* 2 f.

1523 in *W. H. Turner Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 34 No purveyor, provider, or taker of victuals for the King's household. 1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii Pref. This chaplayne of the deuyll was a general prouydyer for the oyled fathers there. 1698 *G. THOMAS Pennsylvania* 41 Gratitudo to our Plentiful Provider, the great Creator of Heaven and Earth. 1774-1831 *Lion's provider* [see *LION* 2 f.]. 1827 *D. JOHNSON Ind. Field Sports* 91 We heard at a distance the Pheall (commonly called the Lion or Tigers provider) which is a jackal. 1854 *JERDAN Autobiog.* II. viii 88 Our skilful provider for popular curiosity brought over Buonaparte's coachman. 1879 *Daily News* 25 Mar 4/7 Mr. Whiteley, equally well known as the Universal Provider.

Hence **Provi'deress**, a female provider. *rare* -o. 1611 *COTGR.* *Prouydyresse*, a Provideresse, or Purreyeresse.

Provider, -our, *obs.* forms of **PROVIDITOR**.

Providing, *vb.* *obs.* [f. *PROVIDE* v. + *-ING* 1] The action of the verb **PROVIDE**, furnishing, supplying; provision; + preparation (*obs.*). 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 282 Money enough for the providing of all things needfull. 1616 [see *PROVIDE* 4]. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Poet. of Qual.* (1809) III. 122 The auctioneer and bidders proved of Mr. Snack's providing. 1885 *Athenaeum* 26 Dec 83/3 A little or none of the money has been of English providing.

b That which is provided; outfit; *spec.* a bride's stock of linen and household requisites (*Sc.*), also, a stock of food or equipments.

1860 *Glenfingus* III xxvii 255 Rachel's apparel and 'providing' were packed up in trunks, chests, and boxes. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov 614 His sweetheart has managed, to save money enough to buy what is called her 'providing', which comprises the napery and other household linen. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 3/1 All our providings and personnel were such as in India nobody supposes he can do without. 1900 *CROCKETT Putting of Peats* in *Love Idylls* (1901) 23, I will put plenty of providing for man and beast behind the park dyke.

Providing, *pr. pple.* and *quasi-ony.* [The *pr. pple.* of **PROVIDE** v. used absolutely.] a *pr. pple.* with that. Making the proviso or stipulation that, it being provided or stipulated that; = **PROVIDED** 5 a.

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 256/2 Prouydyng enur more that they may have [etc.] 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 Prouydyng alway that she be made sew of hre leving. 1579 *Rig. Prouy Council Scot.* III. 177 Providing alway that the said Andro beir not further venture of the said money nor he dois of his awn proper gear and himself. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 246 Hee cared little for our Faith, and Patience, providing, that our purses could answere his expectation. 1901 *Times* 2 Oct. 3 6 The owners have unanimously expressed their willingness to proceed to arbitration, providing that all sections, were agreeable to this course.

b. *quasi-ony.* (without that). On condition that; in case that, if only, = **PROVIDED** 5 b.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v 495 The Wool is nothing inferior to that of Spaine: providing they had skill to fine, Spin, Weave, and labour it as they should. 1795 *EARL MALMESBURY Duane's & Carr.* III. 108 Freytag proposes a concert, providing somebody will pay for it. 1830 *GEO. ELIOT in Life* (1885) I 50 Always providing our leisure is not circumscribed by duty. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clau.* xlv. 203 Providing they pay you the fixed rent.

Providitor, *Providore*: see **PROVED**.

Province (*provins*). Also 4 (*Sc.*) **provincie**, 5 **proynse**. [a. *F. province* (13th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. *L. provincia* an official duty, a charge, a province. Of uncertain derivation: that which offers itself at first sight, from *pro*, *PRO* 1 + *vincere* to conquer (although it may in later times have affected the application of the word) does not explain the earliest known use in Latin. See *Walde Lat. Etym.* *Wbch* s. v.

1904 *W. M. RAMSAY in Expositor* Oct. 243 A 'Province' to the Roman mind meant literally a 'sphere of duty', and was an administrative, not a geographical, fact; the Province of a magistrate might be the stating of law in Rome, or the superintendence of a great road, or the administration of a region or district of the world; but it was not and could not be, except in a loose and derivative way, a tract of country.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A country or territory outside Italy, under Roman dominion, and administered by a governor sent from Rome. (In *L.* also the official charge or administration of such a territory.)

1230 *St. Augustin* 64 in *Horst. Aikens. Lag.* (1878) 62 Austin be doctour Boren was in be province of Africain. 1322 *Wyclif Acts* xxiii 34 Whanne he hadde 12ad, and axid, of what prouynce he was, knowynge for he was of Cilice. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 100 Tessalle. A prouynce appoynted aperte to Rome. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 144 His Elnarchy reduced into a Romane Prouynce, and the government thereof committed vnto Pontius Pilate by Tyberius Cesar. 1755 *W. DUNCAN tr. Sel. Orat. Cicero* xi (1816) 389 You obtained a consular province. 1904 *W. M. RAMSAY in Expositor* Oct. 244 The Province was the aspect in which Rome presented itself to the people of Asia, and conversely the Province was the form under which the people of Asia constituted a part of the Empire.

2. The country of Provence in South Eastern France, which was one of the earliest Roman provinces. *Obs.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 140 b, He marched through the myddest of Italye tyll he came in to prouynce of France. *Ibid.* 219 Ther be in the French prouynce a people called Valdois. 1563 *Houllier in Idolatry* ii (1640) 28 Massile, the head Towne of Gallia Narbonensis (now called the Province).

3. An administrative division of a country or state; any principal division of a kingdom or empire, esp. one that has been historically, linguistically, or dialectally distinct, as the provinces of Ireland, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Russia, India, and the old provinces of France. Formerly sometimes applied to the shires of England.

1382 *Wyclif Esther* in 13 And the letters ben sent bi the corouris of the king to alle his prouynces. 1389 *Trivisa Hyden* (Rolls) I 259 Franconia is, as it were, be myddel prouynce of Germania, and hap in be east side Thuryngia, in be west Suetia. *Ibid.* II. 87 The prouynce of Yorke extendeth hit only now from the arche of the floodde of Hembre on to the floodde of Leyse. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.)* xxv 119 Be land es diuided in xii. prouynce. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v xc 67 Thenne Hengste beganne his Lordshyp ouer the Prouynce of Kent. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 120 Amour and Maime? My selfe did win them both. Those Prouynces, these Armes of mine did conquer. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 182 My perambulation through the Prouynce or Shires of Britaine. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii 274 The Lord President left the Prouynce of Mounster to meet the Lord Deputy at Galloway in Connaght. 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Dict.* II. x.v (1635) 260 Our mountainous Prouynce of Deuon and Cornwall haue not deserued so ill. 1706 *PHILLIPS s. v.* The United Prouynce of the Netherlands, the Seven Northern Prouynce of the Low Countries, that made a firm Alliance at

Utrecht, A.D. 1579, by which they united themselves, so as neuer to be diuided. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* 1, On the pleasant banks of the Garonne, in the province of Gascony. 1804 *ENROP Mag.* XLV. 35/2 They divided the country into four provinces, viz Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, each of which had its King. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & its Isl.* III. 383 Corsica is still a province of that kingdom [France]. 1908 *Whitaker's Alman.* 491/1 The Central Provinces [of India] were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North West Provinces and Madras.

4. Applied to the North American Colonies of Great Britain, now provinces of the Dominion of Canada; also formerly to several of those which after the War of Independence united to form the United States of America.

Of the latter, chiefly applied to those colonies which were denominated provinces in their charters, some being so termed from the first, others only at a later date. Generally, but not universally, colonies having a royal governor, and some having proprietary governors, were 'provinces'.

1622 (Aug. 10) *Grant in Capt. John Mason* (Prince Soc.) 180 All that part of y^e maine land in New England w^{ch} the said St. Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason intend to name y^e Province of Maine. 1682 (Mar. 4) *Charter Chas. II to W. Penn* in *Foot's Fed. & St. Constit.* II. 1230 We do hereby erect the aforesaid Country and Islands into a Province and Seigniorie, and doe call itt Pennsylvania. 1691 I. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II 289 Now that the Massachusetts Colony is made a Province. 1717 *Commission to J. Wentworth (N. H. Priv. Pa. II 712)*, We have constituted and appointed Samuel Shute Esq. our Captain General and Governor in chief in and over our Province of New Hampshire, in New England, in America. 1758 *Commission to P. Bernard (N. J. Docs. IX. 23)*, The Division of East and West New Jersey in America, which we have thought fit to reunite into one Province and settle under one entire Government. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI 55 In the year 1791 it [Canada] was divided, by an act of the British parliament, into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. 1878 *Whitaker's Alman.* 246 By an act passed in 1867, the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, were united under the title of 'Dominion of Canada', and provision was made for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. 1898 *E. A. B. GREENE Provincial Govt. in Eng. Colonies of N. A.* 15 When James Duke of York became king, New York ceased to be a proprietary colony and became a royal province.

5. *fig.* A main division of any 'realm'. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II 172 Our earth is but a province of a wider realm. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* 73 Their spotted souls hovering for an hour, on the confines of either province of hell.

6. *Ecol.* The district within the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a metropolitan (in quot. 1377 applied to a diocese); formerly, also, that within the jurisdiction of a synod of a Presbyterian church.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B xv. 562 Every bishop, is holden, Thow his prouynce to passe and to his people to shewe hym. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 291/2 Write to the Chirche of York for that Province. 1454 *Ibid.* V 249/1 The Clerge of the Province of Canterbury. 1580 *Register of Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 The dioce or province of Louthiane. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Provincial Synods in both Provinces. 1649 *(title)* An Apologetic Declaration of the conscientious Presbyterians of the Province of London. 1852 *Hook Ch. Dict.* 617, 1861 *J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome* xii 644 To the parochial cities were attached bishops, to the provinces metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

b. One of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical or ecclesiastico-military order, as the Knights Templars, the Franciscans, the Jesuits, or of the Propaganda.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The general of the order has several provinces under him. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 110/2 Although they [the Jesuits] had also their respective generals residing at Rome, yet their authority over the distant convents of the various provinces was very limited. 1848 *Secr. Societies, Templars* 244 Besides these offices of the Order [the Templars] there were the Great-priors, Great-preceptors, or Provincial Masters of the three Provinces of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Antioch.

4. More vaguely, A country, territory, district, or region; a part of the world or of one of its continents.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 332 His sonne Edward be prince, & fiftene for his sake, Pre hundred of be prouynce, knyghtes wild he make. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iv viii, They came in to the prouynce of the apes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 52 Owre men fownde certen trees in this prouynce [Cartagena], which bore greute plentie of sweete apples. 1604 *E. G. J. ARMSTRONG D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii x. 151 Distinct seas, taking their names from the Provinces they bathe. 1757 *JOHNSON Kamilarie* No 145 ¶ 7 The whole province flocks together as to a general festivity. *Ibid.* No. 165 ¶ 14 Some had long moved to distant provinces.

5. *pl.* A comprehensive designation for all parts of a country outside the capital or chief seat of government, e.g. of France apart from Paris, or England apart from London. Cf. **PROVINCIAL** A. 4. (Of French origin, and referring to the old Provinces of France as distinct from L'île de France and its capital Paris. Cf. *Littre, la province* 'all that is in France outside the capital (often with the notion of that which is behind in fashion, manners, or taste)'. Sometimes also in the plural *les provinces* (1671 in *Mme. de Sevigne*). In reference to England chiefly an expression of the London newspapers, or of London actors who 'star the provinces'. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 This sweete ayre of the wide world, and these dainties of the spirit, which are not common in our Provinces. 1804-6 *SYD. SMITH Adv. Philus* (1850) 168 Those opinions go down by the mail-coach, to regulate all matters of taste for the provinces. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xix, She had starred the provinces.

with great éclat and had come back to London. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* Ser. I. vi. 341 The provinces differ from Paris in the nature of the social warfare. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. 88 In the provinces, as in London, Liberal journalists outnumber the Conservatives. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longin. Mag.* I. 80, I have even known a New York paper speak of the rest of the United States as 'the provinces'. — [see PROVINCIAL a. 4.] 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 442 Mr. Pastor's company all came back from giving pleasure to what English writers would call 'the provinces'. 1896 *Law Times* CL 573/2 The full force of the Bench is required to deal effectually with the work in London and the provinces.

B. Nat. Hist. A faunal or floral area less extensive than a 'region'; a sub-region.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Annu.* 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants...not found elsewhere...Such areas are termed Provinces of Distribution. 1885 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 96 The sea and land may be divided into distinct areas or provinces, each peopled by a peculiar assemblage of animals and plants.

II. 7 The sphere of action of a person or body of persons; duty, office, business, function, department.

1856 BACON *O. Elis. Mor. & Hist. Wks* (Bohn) 480 This is not a subject for the pen of a monk, or any such cloistered writer. 'Certainly this is a province for men of the first rank.' 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* xiii. This word province signifies a charge, or care of business, which whose business it is, committeth to another man. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 4 It is a difficult Province to write the History of the Civil Wars of a great and powerful Nation. 1773 *Life of N. Froude* 32, I rose softly, and dressed myself, a Province I was grown very alert at. 1775 *Stearns's Sent. Journ.* III. 192 (The Story) My province was to carry home the goods. 1776 G. SMITH *Building in Water* 149, I presume it is quite out of our Province. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 103 It is neither in my province, nor in my power, to remedy them. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 262 The province of the cook, is to dress the meat according to the modern costume, and to dish it up in an elegant manner. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 657 James had invaded the province of the legislature. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xii. How he had secured an entrance it is not our province to inquire.

III. fig. from I.

B. A department, division, or branch of learning, science, art, government, or any subject

1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 115 The two distinct provinces of sight and touch. 1710 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 101 The two great provinces of speculative science, Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. 1756-8 J. WATKINS *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. xi. 262 He early left the more poetical provinces of his art, to become a moral, didactic and satiric poet. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii § 8. 296 In the provinces of erudition and polite letters some tendency towards a coalition began to appear. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xii. (1879) 505 In the provinces of Aesthetics and Morals.

† **9. Zool. and Bot.** A sub-kingdom. *Obs. rare.* 1866 OWEN *Anat. Verberb. Asam.* I. Pref. 9 Illustrations will be found in the chapters on the Articulate Province and other parts of the 'Lectures on Invertebrates'.

IV. 10. attrib. and Comb. Of, belonging or pertaining to (a) (or the) province, as *province cost, man, seal, store*; province-line, see quot. 1809.

1648 B. PLANTAGENET *Deser. New Athlon* 6 Having obtained under the Province Seal my grant of my Manor of Belvill 1798 L. LYON in *Mit. Frols* (1855) 14 There was a regiment of province men come up to Schenacata. 1798 S. THOMPSON *Diary* (1896) 20 We eat supper and breakfast on Province cost. 1763 J. WOOLMAN *Frols* (1840) 114 Going down the river to the province store at Shanokin. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 277 The bay itself...is intersected by what is called the province-line; that is, by the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, which is the southern boundary of Lower Canada.

Provincial (provin'shāl), *a.* and *sō.* [*a. F. provincial* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm), or *ad. L. provincialis* -is, *f. provincia*; see *prec.* and *ad.*]

A. adj. Of or belonging to a province or provinces.

1. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical province.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 56 For whiles fortune is bi frende, Freres wil be louye, and for be beske, To her priour prouincial a pardoun forto haue. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 40 Pe mynysters prouinciales, to whom only...be grauntid leue to resceyne freres. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 33/1 Yf the cause were shewed in the prouinciall counsel of byshops. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks 109/1 That the clergie of this realme hath...by a constytucion prouinciall prohibited any boke of scripture to be translated into the englyshe tonge. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steidau's Comm.* 70 b. It was necessarye to haue a lawfull counsell, eyther prouinciall, or general. 1578 *ad. Bb. Discepl. Ch. Scot.* vii. § 18 Prouinciall assemblies we call lawfull conventions of the pastors doctores and other eldrams of a piovincie. 1649 MILTON *Ekoon* xiii. Wks 185. III. 444 Not Presbytery but Arch-Presbytery, Classical, Prouinciall, and Diocesan Presbytery. 1726 AYLMER *Parragon* p. xxviii, A Law made in a Prouinciall Synod is properly termed a Prouinciall Constitution. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* 1. 4 He had good reason to appeal from a provincial judgment of his case.

2. Of or belonging to a civil province, *e. g.* an ancient Roman province, or a province of a modern country or state; rarely, of an English county.

1394 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern* 15, I am a poore wretched vnderling, and no prouinciall man, neither warden of my company. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ii. (1821) 36 By the persuasion of the Prouinciall rebels. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1. iii. (1739) 4 In this provincial way of Government of Britain, under the Roman Lieutenants. 1690 TEMPLE *Misc.* II. iv. *Poetry* 36 The common People used that [Latin language] still, but vitiated

with the base alloy of their Provincial Speech. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 363, I believe that place has more of the stuff of a good provincial capital, than any town in England. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 35/2 At the head of these four provincial Kings [of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught] was placed a supreme Monarch. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 307 The provincial land was tributary to the state. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* II. 283 These round towers, or campaniles of Ravenna seem to constitute a provincial type.

b. Of the American provinces or colonies of European states, *esp.* of the British colonies; colonial Cf. B. 4. b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 228 At a Meeting of the Deputy Governor and Provincial Council. 1760 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 90/2 The whole regular, and no small part of the provincial force, which remained in Canada. 1764 *Answer to Queries on Govt. Maryland* 16 Like the provincial rattle-snake coiled up, whose poisonous bite prevented by a switch. 1776 N. JERSEY *Archives* Ser. II. I. 53 Elected to represent the County of Bergen in Provincial Congress, to be held at Trenton. 1882 FREEMAN *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* II. iv. 320 The word provincial was, with a near approach to accuracy, often applied to your thirteen Colonies, while they were still dependencies of Great Britain. 1898 E. B. GREENE *The Provincial Governor* *in Eng. Colonies of N. A.* Pref. 5 The term 'Provincial Governor' has been chosen to designate the chief executive of the Royal and proprietary colonies.

† **3.** Having the relation of a province to a sovereign state. Also *fig. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Paupers Epist.* 243 He being a Prince of a Prouinciall jurisdiction. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 363 As of the aforesaid Countrie called Angel or Angulus, now prouincial to Denmark. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot. Ep. Ded.* 1 The Argument of it [this Book] is Prouincial to Physick. 1685 DRYDEN *Prof. Athlon* § *Althaus* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 273 The other parts of it are still as much prouincial to Italy, as in the time of the Roman Empire. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. 1.1 (1737) 2 The whole Prouincial Britain was divided into Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Maxima Caesariensis.

4. Of or belonging to a province or provinces as distinguished from the nation or state of which it or they form a part; local, hence (inaccurately), of the 'provinces' (see *PROVINCE* 5) as distinguished from the capital (the usage of which is taken as national); situated in 'the provinces'.

(A French idiom, referring orig. to the provinces of France). 1628 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 190 You know provincial spirits [orig. (1624) *esprits provinciaux*] are extremely greedy. 1674 DRYDEN *Prod. at Opening New House* 22 That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age, They give the law to our provincial stage. 1779 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks's Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 17 Those many baubais which characterize a provincial education. 1787 GROSSE *Provinc. Gloss* Pref. 3 Provincial or local words are of three kinds, the first, either Savon or D'ornish, in general grown obsolete from disuse. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 154 An article in a provincial paper of recent date. 1844 L. D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2 (1866) 120 In Paris and the great provincial towns. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 142 Merchants resident at Bristol and other provincial seaports. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 123 His [Shakspeare's] patriotism was too national to be provincial. 1882 FREEMAN *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* II. iv. 320 In Great Britain there are no provinces, for every spot of the land has equal rights with every other. Little Pedlington is no more provincial than London.

b. trans. Said of foxhunting outside the 'shires'. 1861 WHYTE MILLVILLE *Mit. Harb.* v. 35, I could have made you, now, a particular neat provincial boot; but with this pattern it's exceedingly difficult to attain the correct appearance for the flying countries. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec 4/2 Good sport has not been confined to the shires. Provincial packs have enjoyed their full share.

5. Having the manners or speech of a province or 'the provinces'; exhibiting the character, especially the narrowness of view or interest, associated with or attributed to inhabitants of 'the provinces'; wanting the culture or polish of the capital.

[a. 1745 SWIFT (J.), A country 'squire having only the provincial accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy.] 1785 JOHNSON, *Provincial*, *vide.* unpolished. a. 1774 HARTER *Eulogies* Poems (1812) 385/2 His mien was awkward, graces he had none. Provincial were his notions and his tone. 1837 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vi. (1852) 136 Christianity is not so paltry and provincial a system as Infidelity presumes it to be. 1864 BAKER *Lit. Stud.* (1878) II. 126 'Trustam Shandy' Its mirth is boisterous. It is provincial. 1864 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 77 The provincial spirit, again, exaggerates the value of its ideas for want of a high standard at hand by which to try them.

6. *Provincial Letters*, the collection of letters of Blaise Pascal 1656-7, called (in ed. 1657) *Les Provinciales, ou les Lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte, à un Provincial de ses Amis*, lettres written by L. de M. to a provincial of (= among) his friends.

1659 (*title*) An answer to the Provincial Letters [of B. Pascal] Published by the Jansenists, Under the Name of Lewis Montalte. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 658/1 Whether there may not be something in the *Provincial Letters* of that very spirit which they are attacking.

† **7.** = *PROVENÇAL*, *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husband.* iii. 309 A dight vine in prouinciall manere That lyke a busshie vpton.

† **b. error.** Of roses of Provins? see *PROVINCE*. 1608 SHAKS *Ham.* iii. ii. 288 Would not this Sir, and a Forrest of Feathers, with two Prouinciall Roses on my sard Shoes, get me a Fellowship in a crie of Players? 1633

FORD *Broken H.* I. ii. That I myself have wrought To crown thy temples, this Provincial garland.

B. sō [Absolute or elliptical uses of the adj.]

† **1.** A variety of the game of backgammon. *Obs.* 13 *MS. Knys* 13 A XVII (Brit. Mus.) If 159/1 Prouincial Est etiam alius ludus qui vocatur prouincial. 2. *Eccl.* The ecclesiastical head of a province; the chief of a religious order in a district or province.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 178 A powhe ful [v r pokeful] of pardoun per with Prouincials lettres. c1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 125 To abbotes & priours, mynystis & wardyens, & to pise prouinciales & to pe popes chapleyns. 1422 in *Lang. Charters* (1899) 24 Frere Willyam Cokar, than beande prouincial of the Quite Freres of Scotlande. 1534 *Lett. in Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 41 We receyved your letters by the prouinciall of the Augustyn friers. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 69 These Generalls have under them their Prouincials as Lieutenants in every Province or State of Christendome. 1728 *Entertainer* No. 32. 215 A Hooker in his Country Cottage may be as upright and conscientious as his Prouincial invested with his Pastoral Staff. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 111/2 The general [of the Jesuits] receives monthly reports from the provincials, and quarterly ones from the superiors of professed houses.

† **b** Applied to a procuress (cf. *F. abbesse*)

Obs. slang.

c1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwent* III. 1, New yeares gifts From soder'd virgins and their shee prouincials Whose wairen must be hecnc'd from our office.

† **3.** The governor of a province. *Obs.*

1590 R. HICCOCK *Quintess.* 1711 59 Those Cities which are used to live free, or accustomed to gouerne themselves by their Prouincials. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Thou suffredst him to resist the Romane Prouincial Florus.

4. A native or inhabitant of a province (Roman or modern); in *pl.* auxiliary troops raised in a province; formerly applied to the native Irish.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 54 They took Roman names when they were provincials. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 118 (Rebell Earl of Tyrone) So as if the Spaniards should land the Lord President might be enabled to keepe the Prouincials from revolt. 1618 274 Lord Barry with 1600 Prouincials vnder him. a. 1638 MILES *Wks* (1672) 674 The Inhabitants of Arabia Petrea, which were never yet Prouincials of the Turkish Empire. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxii. (1809) I. 615 The grateful provincials enjoyed the blessings of his reign. 1808 PIKE *Sources Missus* III. (1810) 268 To be sent to America to discipline and organize the Spanish provincials. 1897 GRIFFITH *John Voice fr. China* xi. 245 Mr. Peng was like most of his fellow provincials bitterly anti-foreign.

b. An inhabitant of the North American Colonies before the revolution; applied *esp.* to those engaged in military service. Cf. *A. 2. b.*

1758 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 79/2 He embarked upon Lake George with near 16000 troops, regulars and provincials. 1759 *Ibid.* 33/2 The French collected all the regular troops and provincials, which they could draw from all their posts about the lakes. 1775 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 49 We obtained an exact account of the number of Provincials that were killed and wounded in the battle [of Lexington] of the 19th ultimo. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xiii. 196 Nine thousand and twenty four provincials, from New England, New York, and New Jersey, assembled on the shore of Lake George.

5. One who dwells in or comes from the 'provinces' as distinguished from an inhabitant or native of the capital; hence, a 'countrified' person.

1711 SHAPTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 11. 133 This we may observe in the hardy remote Provincials. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art. Reading* p. x. By the aid of which all foreigners and provincials may acquire a just pronunciation. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II. 153 On the same principle that, in France, the Provincial distrusts the Parisian. 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks 1890 II. 73 After that time they sank rapidly into provincials, narrow in thought, in culture, in creed.

† **6.** An ordinance of a provincial synod; also, a rescript addressed to an ecclesiastical province. *Obs.*

a. 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 123 Decrees or decretals Or els provincials. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* I. 5 And the Kings of Scotland, as appeareth in an ancient Roman Prouinciall, had next place before Castle. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Dm. Off.* 317 Considering that Prouincial in Lindwood, where the Arch-Deacons are enjoyned in their visitations, diligently to take into their care... the fabrique of the Church.

† **7.** A provincial synod. Cf. *PROVINCE* 3. *Obs.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 25 A partie conceaving himself wronged by a session, may appeal to the Prouinciall and Superintendent, (Presbyteries were not as yet erected). 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Frols*, (1847) II. 70 At our last Prouinciall in Glasgow we resolved to be no longer silent. 1654 LAMONT *Diary* (Mait. Cl.) 81 The fast (appointed by the prouinciall of Fyfe, at Kirkcaldie, 1654).

† **8.** A kind of lizard. *Obs. rare.*

1595 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 301 Take the dung of a Lызart, (which is called a Prouinciall) and beate it into powder.

9. In other elliptical uses: *e. g.* a provincial newspaper.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 2/1 All four men included here are commonly given a full report in the *Times*, and on first class occasions a full report in the greater provincials.

Provincialate (provin'shāl-iz-m), [*f. PROVINCIAL* sō. 2 + *-ATE* 1] The office or period of office of a provincial, ecclesiastical headship.

1906 *Tablet* 29 Sept. 482 It was during his Provincialate that the fourth Congregation of Westminster took place.

Provincialism (provin'shāl-iz-m), [*f. PROVINCIAL* a. + *-ISM*. So mod. *F. provincialisme*.]

1. *Politics.* Attachment to one's own province,

its institutions, interests, etc., before those of the nation or state of which it is a part; provincial patriotism; desire for the autonomy of the province or provinces rather than national unity.

1800 Hist. in *Ann. Reg.* 1 245/2 The prevalence of a spirit of provincialism—and the factions into which the capital was split. **1866** *Morley's Northern* (1867) III. 27 The inherent view of the Netherlands policy was already a tendency to decentralisation and provincialism. **1873** *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1061/1 The Welsh themselves admit that the meeting tends to maintain their provincialism, their separatism, and their pride of pedigree. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/3 The keynote of Spanish life, both in town and country, is provincialism. His *habits* and his province are infinitely more to a Spaniard than his mother country.

2. Provincial character or peculiarity; the manner, fashion, mode of thought, etc., which characterize a particular province, or 'the provinces' generally, as distinct from that which is (or is held to be) national, or which is the fashion of the capital; hence, narrowness of view, thought, or interests, roughness of speech or manners as distinct from the polish of the court or capital.

1836 *HOB SMITH's Tr. Trump* (1876) 296 There is a provincialism of mind as well as of accent—a nationality of counties. **1861** *SMILES' Enguines* II 491 It might be said that there was narrowness and provincialism in this. **1870** *LOWELL'S Study Wind* 204 Perhaps the narrowest provincialism is that of Self. **1879**—*Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 28 Dante was incapable of intellectual provincialism. **1902** *Westm. Gas.* 16 Oct. 2/5 This idea was fostered by the London Unionist Press, but that Press was afflicted with a sort of metropolitan provincialism.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A peculiarity confined to a certain area; a local peculiarity or variety.

1845 *FORD HANDBL. Spain* 127 Ecclesiastical architecture has its provincialisms like dialects. **1848** *Richman's Goth. Archit.* (ed. 5) p. xxxvii, Windows of this character are common in the northern part of Oxfordshire, and may be considered as a provincialism.

3. esp. The manner of speech characteristic of a particular province; with *pl.*, A local word, phrase, or peculiarity of pronunciation which is not part of the standard language of a country.

1793 *MARSH MICHAELIS' New Test* I iv § 13 176 In-scriptions of singular service in explaining the provincialisms and idiosyncrasms. **1798** *SOUTHEY* in *Robb's Memoirs* IV. Taylor (1843) I. 221 Perhaps you will find many of the expressions provincialisms, which are familiar to my ears.

1835 *GALLINGA Italy* I iii. 1 305 The style was thought to be harsh and uncouth, the language full of Lombard provincialism. **1864** *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. 1 28 Buchanan, Bellenden, and Johnston had their provincialisms and peculiarities, as *Livy* the Paduan, and *Sallust* the Sabine had.

Provincialist (provɪnʃiəlɪst) [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A native or inhabitant of a province, or of the 'provinces', as distinct from the capital; = PROVINCIAL *s.* 4, 5.

Originally in reference to the French provinces. **1656** *EARL MONM. tr. Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* 1 21 (1674) 57 Provincialists are more troubled at the immodesty of an Officers favorite, than at a foul insolency committed by a Townsman. **1796** *W. MARSHALL W. England* I 26 A fact of which the mere Provincialists do not appear to be yet sufficiently apprized. **1877** *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 204 Such practical skill comes of itself in condensed masses of population, and it is this which gives the Londoner his advantage over the provincialist. **1834** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 969 He thus spared the [ancient Roman] provincialists those burthens which must else have alighted upon them. **1871** *H. R. HAWKES Thoughts for Times* (1872) 44 His ways are inscrutable to small-minded provincialists.

b. (See quot.) *rare*—*o*.

1882 *OGILVIE, Provincialist*, one who uses provincialisms.

c. An actor in 'provincial' theatres. **1902** *Westm. Gas.* 21 Apr. 4/3 The grievance at the Théâtre Français might well be aired by our 'provincialists', both male and female.

2. A supporter or advocate of provincialism, or of the rights or claims of a province. Cf. PROVINCIAL *s.* 4, 4 b.

1798 *OCKLEY Saracens* (Bohn) 446 There was only a small party, supported by a few provincialists, in the interest of Abdallah. **1766** *GAZETTEER* 11 Feb. 1/2 The latest accounts from New-York seem to indicate, that a repeal of the Stamp Act will only encrease those provincialists to further demands.

Provinciality (provɪnʃiəliːti) [f. PROVINCIAL *a* + -ITY] The quality or condition of being provincial; the pettiness or narrowness of interests, feeling, or view that is apt to be associated with this; an example of this, a provincial trait.

1805 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* III. 243 This Scotch spirit, this provinciality of public zeal, pervades the pamphlet before us. **1864** *M. ARNOLD Ess. in Crit.* II (1873) 70 In the bulk of the intellectual work of a nation which has no centre, no intellectual metropolis, there is observable a note of provinciality. Now to get rid of provinciality is a certain stage of culture. **1869**—*Crit. & An. Pref.* In what we call provinciality there [the Nonconformists] abound, but in what we may call *totality* they fall short. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/1 The petty personalities, the mean ambitions, and narrow provincialities of too many of his opponents.

b. spec. in reference to speech or writing.

1782 *T. WARTON Eng. Poems Rowley* 46 That circumstance must have added greatly to the provinciality, and consequently to the unintelligibility, of the poem. **1798** *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1812) V. 150 A hardness in sounding

the consonants, which mark the provinciality of Derbyshire and Lancashire. **1805** *Monthly Mag.* XX. 30 The provinciality of their accent greatly offends the English ear.

Provincialize (provɪnʃiəlaɪz) *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. intr. To write or speak in a provincial dialect. **1803** *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XVI. 306 As it appears that Peter provincialized and was unlearned, he probably wrote in the vernacular tongue.

2. trans. To make provincial; to give a provincial character or name to.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 171 That nothing be done which would have the effect of provincialising the literature. **1849** *Zoologist* VII. 239 None of your correspondents have provincialized the names of our water-birds. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 2/1 Every branch of [Indian] expenditure, in fact, that was not of necessity Imperial was provincialized.

3. intr. To become provincial.

1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 150/1 Men's minds do not always widen, they sometimes 'provincialise' with the process of the suns.

Provincially, adv. [f. PROVINCIAL *a* + -LY.] In a provincial manner or capacity.

1628 *J. DOUGARTY Sermon Church-schism* 25 About Lent and autumn they ordained councils provincially to be held. **1682** *NEVILLE Plate Reliq.* 79 We have the same Foundations that all other Aristocracies have, who Govern but one City, and have no Territory but what they Govern Provincially. **1704** *Addr. Durham in Lond. Gas.* No. 4049/1 We, the Clergy of this Diocese, having been already Provincially Represented to Your Majesty.

Provincialship. [f. PROVINCIAL *s.* + -SHIP.]

The office or dignity of a provincial in an ecclesiastical or religious order.

1629 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* in 29 His place was Prefect of the English Mission, which is now by dispensation from the Pope conveited into a Provincial-ship. **1679** *OWEN Narr. Polish Plot* 7 The Father General of the Society of Jesus had conferred the Provincialship upon Thomas White. **1867** *R. PALMER Life P. Howard* 79 The Provincialship was made an honorary title.

Provinciate (provɪnʃiəˈteɪt), *s.* [f. L. *provincia* PROVINCIA + -ATE.] = *prec.*

1857 *G. OLIVER Cath. Relig. Cornu* 465 Filling the office of the provinciate from 1806 to 1810.

†Provinciate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] Reduced to the state of a province.

1671 *R. MACWADD Trist. Nonceuf* 19 Restoring the Jews to their own Land, Religion and Laws, but only with a provincial liberty.

Provinciate, v. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a province or of provincials. Hence *Provinciated* *ppl. a.*

1620 *MAXWELL tr. Herodotus* (1635) 209 *note*, He means the Provinciated part of Britaine. **1640** *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 56 When there was a Designe to Provinciate the whole Kingdome. **1783** *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* II. 301 The greatest part of Britain becoming provinciated. **1881** *W. MARSHALL Hist. Scenes Perth* 374 The provinciated Britons were employed to cut down the woods.

Provins (provɪn), *v.* [ad F. *provisuer* (3rd s. *provisuer*), *vignuer*, *vignuer* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. OF. *proviser*, mod.F. *proviser*.—L. *provisum*—young shoot, slip, or layer. See *PROPAGATE* *v.*] *trans.* To propagate (a vine or the like) by layering. Also *absol.* and *intr.* in *pass* sense. Hence *Provising* *vbl. s.*

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 31 Now also to prouyne is not the worst [L. *Nunc et propagare iura ducitur*]. **1577** *SIR T. SMITH Cornu.* Eng. i. vii. (1580) 14 The father and mother sendeth them out in couples as it were by prouining or propagation. [*Margyn*] Prouining, or propagation, is when a man layeth a branch of a tree into the ground, so that it taketh roote of it self. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 198 This was not the right Cinnamon tree, but 'twas impossible to make it prouine. **1866** *FLEMING & TIBBINS Pr. Diet.* II. 844/1 *Provisement*, prouining. *Proviser*, to prouine, to lay a branch of a vine in the ground to take root, to layer.

Proving (pruːvɪŋ), *vbl. s.* Forms: see *PROVE* *v.*, also 3 *preofunge*, 6 *preeving*. [f. *PROVE* *v.* + -ING.] The action of *PROVE* *vbl.*

1. Testing, trial, probation, + experience. Now *arch* or *techn.* (See also 6.)

1325 *Spec. Gy. Warw.* 335 Man, wolton make a god prouing, Wher þu loue þe beuene king? **1340** *HAMPOLDE Psalter* ix. 10 Þat þat halfe þe snetnes in þaire saule, and knowis it be prouynge. **1382** *Wyclif. Jas.* i. 3 The prouynge [1388 *preuynge*] of þoure felth werchth þu patience. **1450** *M. R. Fustial* 18 Hagh prouynge of our fay. **1591** *SPENCER M. Husband* 1766 [He] Bad him stay at ease till further proueing. **1837** *WHITLOCK, etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 287 (*Quin-maker*) Prouing consists in loading each barrel with a ball of its own size upon as much powder as the ball weighs. **1846** *TRIMM M. R.* i. (1862) 112 A prouing of men's temperance, in the midst of abundance.

†2. A proof, a demonstration. *Obs.* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 120 Sutel preofunge is þet heo was muelch one, þe heold so silence.

3. The obtaining probate (of a will).

1440 *Jacob's Well* 25 For prouying of testamentys. **1633** *SPELMAN Prob. Wills* Wks. 1723 II. 129 The ancient manner of opening, publishing, or as we call it, proving of Wills.

4. The action of showing to be true, genuine, or valid; demonstration.

1533 *FIRTH Another Bk. agst Rastell* 336 The prouing of good works doth neither make for purgatory nor against it. **1827** *WHATELY Logic* II. iii. (ed. 2) 246 One might define *Proving*, 'the assigning of a reason or argument for the support of a given proposition'. **1898** *SIR W. CROOKES*

in *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/3 It has been said that 'Nothing worth the proving can be proved nor yet disproved'.

†5. Turning out, issue; thriving. (*PROVE* *v.* 10.) **1529** *SKELTON El. Runnymyng* 185 God gyve it yll prouynge.

6. alt. chiefly in sense 1, in names of things used in some testing process. see *quots*

1856 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Proving-press*, an apparatus for testing the strength of iron girders, and other castings, by pressure. **1875** *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Proving machine*, one for testing the resistance of springs or the strength of materials. *Proving pump*, a forcing-pump for testing boilers, tubes, etc. **1881** *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Proving-hole*, a small heading driven to find and follow a coal-seam, lost by a dislocation. **1899** *Westm. Gas.* 27 July 5/2 Experiments are being made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

Proving (pruːvɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That proves, in various senses: Trying, testing; affording proof; thriving: see the verb.

1620 *Form of Service* in *Sprot Scott Liturgies Jas. VI* (1601) 5 After experience both of thy manifold goodness and proving corrections. **1670** *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 26 To think that one such proving lad should make recompence for those many weak ones. **1824** *H. CAMPBELL Love Lett.* *Mary Q. Scots Pref.* 9 The proving argument was in them.

Provinour. In 5 *provinour* *r.* [a. OF. *provinuer*, agent-n from *provisuer*: see *PROVINE* *v.*] A propagator. (In quot. app. a multiplier or disseminator of a narrative.)

1426 *LYDGE De Guil. Pilgr.* 277 Go forth thow dieme! I sende the By all the playys wher thow hast be, I sende the to thy provynours, By all the pathys & the tows.

†Provisal. *Obs. rare*—*1* [f. as *PROVISE* *v.* + -AL.] An arrangement, provision.

1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Biondi's Civil Wars* iv. 28 So were the difficulties of making new provisals wonderfully great.

†Provisé, s. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *provisum*, neut. pa. pple. of *providere* to PROVIDE; cf. *PROVISO*] That which is provided or arranged beforehand; a provision, arrangement, a stipulation, proviso.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) I. 1 50 Here is the Coppye of the provyse for the lycolote of the church. **1523** *FITZHERB. Surv.* xi. 22 The grantour maye make a proucyon in his graunt. And this prouyse had the landes be charged and the peison discharged. **1550** *LEVINS Mamf.* 148/7 A *Pro-use, prouysun*, i.

†Provisé, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *provisus*, 1pl stem of *providere* to foresee, PROVIDE.]

1. trans. To foresee; = PROVIDE *v.* 1.

14 in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 178 Men provysyde before þat the vyntage, shulde come owre Scheters Hylle. **1625** *WALLER Diary* 84 A fleet of seven or nine Hollanders not far from, provising some disturbance in their ships, drew near.

2. To provide, furnish, or supply beforehand.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* i. iv, The dogge provysed and broughte with hym fals wytnes.

Provision (pruːvɪʒən), *s.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*, *c* for *s*, *ou* for *o* (5 *Sc.* *-wysionne*, 6 *-vysahion*, *-vytyon*, *Sc.* *-vysion*, 7 *-vission*). [a. F. *provisioun* (1320 in *Hatz.-Damm*), ad. L. *provisiōnem*—a foreseeing, forethought, precaution, providing, prevention, n. of action f. *providere* to PROVIDE.]

†1. Foresight, PREVISION; *esp.* (with trace of sense 2) foresight carefully exercised, looking ahead. *Obs.*

1430 *LYDGE Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 For all cometh of Jhesu—Conseil, confort, discrecion, and prudence, Provisioun for sight and providence. **1515** *BARCLAY Eclogues* iv. (1570) C vj. 24, But goodly vertue a lady moste ornate Within gowerneth with great prouisioun. **1530** *H. RHOODES Bk. Nurture* 276 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 89 Glue with good will, and auoide thy enemye with prouisioun.

2. The action of providing; seeing to things beforehand; preparing, or arranging in advance; the fact or condition of being prepared or made ready beforehand.

1496 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 292 Payd to Joh Wedbury for beprovisioun and making of these premisses of the welcomyng of oure Souerayn lady the queene. **1549** *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 13 [Phoimion] peissauand thir tua pincis entir in his scule, but prouisioun, he began to teche the ordour of the veyrs. **1602** and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass* v. ii (Arb.) 67 Letts both go spend our litle store, In the prouisioun of due furniture. **1610** *SHAKS Temp.* i. ii. 28. **1655** *MRO Worcester Cent. Inv.* 6 According to occasion given and means afforded, *Ex. 16* *naith*, and no need of Provision before hand. **1879** *HUXLEY Hume* i. (1889) 15 Due provision for education is a right and, indeed, a duty of the state.

b. esp. The providing or supplying of necessaries for a household, an expedition, etc.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* v, This thie felawes made so grette prouysoun of flour for to make theyr pylgrynage. **1587** *Order of Hospitalite* D viij. b, Such necessaries and prouisiouns as are to be made, as of Butter, Cheese, Heing, Wood, Cole, and other whatsoever. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 52, I would not have him live at his owne prouisioun, (especially in France) it will hinder his prouising, and only further him with some few kitchen and market phrases. **1818** *COLFBRIDGE Inq. into Colonial Corn* 23 It is the same surplus of population above the provision of necessaries, that is availing for the promotion of the arts of peace.

c. Phr. To make (†have, take) *provision*, to make previous arrangement or preparation for, or for the supply or benefit of; to provide for. **†To**

put provision to, to provide against (*obs.*) + To take provision of, to have recourse to (*obs.*).

1430-50 tr *Higden* (Roll) III. 321 The man imprisonede askede respite that he myght make ordinaunce and provision for his wife and childer. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iii 272 Quhill eft for him prouisionne we may mak. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk* 435 He wardens shuld. pay for their costes vnto such tyme that prouision myght be taken howe such charge & coste shuld be boron. c 1489 *Cavton Blanchetyn* xvii 101 But yf thou putte a prouysyon therto shortly, thou shalt, are three dayes be passed, see thy self beased wythin the cyte 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I 241 All this season the kynge of Englande made great prouysyon to come into France 1538 *Starkes England* i. iv. 111 Some prouysyon for the second bretherne, by the ordur of law, also wold be had. 1622 *Buchanck MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I 209 If there were not a present surrendry made, England must take prouision of arms. 1766 *Franklin Ess* Wks 1840 II 358 The more public prouisions were made for the poor, the less they provided for themselves. 1833 *H1 MARTINIAN Vanderput* y. S viii 125 No prouision made for his daughter's residence. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 64/2 Prouision should be made for the illustrations of the lectures by monvlei diagrams

3. The action of God in providing for his creatures; the divine ordination and over-ruling of events; the providential dealing of the Divine Being; providence; the action of Providence.

c 1450 *Mankind* 188 in *Macro Plays* 8 To . . . yelde ws wndur Godis prouyscion. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iii (1520) 27/1 In his dayes peas was over all the worlde through the prouyscion of the very god. 1538 *Starkes England* i. iii 90 When the prouyscion of God sendyth vs seasonabul weidur. 1554 *Abt. Hamilton Catech* (1884) x3 The conservatory prouision, protection and governans quhill God hes of all his creaturis 1559 *Br Scot in Strype Ann. Ref* (1700) I App c. 32 If we woulde consider all things well, we shall see the prouision of God marvellous in it

4. *Ecll.* Appointment to a see or benefice not yet vacant; *esp.* such appointment made by the pope in derogation of the right of the regular patron. cf. *PROVIDE* v. 6. Also, the document conferring such an appointment. *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

[1350-1 Act 25 *Edm. III*, Stat. iv (Stat. of Prouisions), Et en cas que dascune Eveschee, Bischope, dignite ou autre quecuque benefice, soit reservation, collacion, ou prouision faite per la courte de Rome, en desurbance des eleccions, collacions ou presentacions [etc.]]

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* II. 476 Bignyne we at eleccions or prouyscions of be pope. 1389 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 339 He kyng fordeide prouisions bat be pope hadde -granted, and hoted bat no man schulde -bryge suche prouisions upon peynes of prisonement. 1528 *Erasmus Just. Peas* 124 The statute of Kyng Richard the secunde. of prouysion and preunire. 1612 *Davies Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 62 The Bishops of Rome. drew away all the wealth of the realm by their prouisions and infinita eleccions. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV viii 107 Papal prouisions were the previous nomination to such benefices, by a kind of anticipation, before they became actually void, though afterwards indiscriminately applied to any right of patronage exerted or usurped by the pope. 1854 *Hook Ch. Dict* 617. 1869 *Reg. John de Grandison* III. Pref. 5 He held this Office till his Provision to the Bishopric of Exeter.

5. Something provided, prepared, or arranged in advance; measures taken beforehand; a preparation; a previous arrangement; a measure provided to meet a need; a precaution

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* l. xxix 73 Augmentynge his Kyngdome by myghty batayles, and other worldly prouyscions. 1538 *Starkes England* l. i 15 Excepte they be joynd some god prouysyon for they [the seeds] spryngyng vp and gud culture. 1561 *T Norton Cabanis Just* i. xvii. (1634) 97 Hee hath given us prouisions and remedies 1697 *Dryden Pers. Georg* iii 497 By how much less the tender helpless Kind, For their own Ills, can fit Provision find. 1704 *Burn Poor Laws* 129 It will follow that a provision which was proper for the time, may not be now effectual. 1824 *Hr. Martineau Eda of Gar* ii 33 There was no step for a mast, nor provision for a rudder. 1907 *Q. Rev* Apr 538 Trinity College is not, however, a sufficient provision for the educational needs of Ireland.

6. A supply of necessities or materials provided; a stock or store of something

1451 *Capgrave Life St Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 68 bat pei [monks and nuns] schuld not fayle of here dayly prouysion. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* liii. 193 He. hath slayn my men & led awaye all my bestes & prouysyon. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* civ 16 He called for a deth vpon the londe and destroyed all the prouysion of bred. 1576 *Bourne Invention* 3 He [ship's surgeon] to have all such prouisions as is meete for his purpose in readinesse, to the end to dresse the hurt men 1628 *Digby Voy. Madis* (Camden) 59, I stayed here to gett some prouisions, as hoopes, talowen, tarte, pitch, wine, bread. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und* iii xl § 27 The prouision of Words is so scanty in respect of that infinite Variety of Thoughts, that Men will be forc'd often to use the same Word, in somewhat different Senses. 1775 *Leoni Palladio's Archit* (1744) I 57 The Wood, and other numberless Country Provisions. 1796 *Mosses Amer Geog* I. 202 Here they deposit their provision of nuts and acorns.

† D. *transf.* A warrant for such a supply. *rare.* c 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold Bk M. Anrcl.* (1546) Ffiv b, I sende the a prouision, to the entente that a shyp mate be geyen the

7. *spec.* A supply of food; food supplied or provided, now chiefly *pl.* supplies of food, victuals, eatables and drinkables.

[See 1451, a 1533 in 6.] 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit* (1637) 394 The English for want of provisions were forced to breake up Siege. 1671 *Milroy P. R.* ii 402 With that Both Table and Provision vanisht quite. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 35* 8 She condemns me to live upon salt provision. 1773 *Osborn State Poor* 65 A period, when the price of provisions is exorbitant. 1839

Penny Cycl XIII 75/1 A variety of wholesome and nutritious roots cultivated in [Jamaica] are called by the name of *ground provisions*, such as the yam [etc.] 1860 *NARES Naval Cadet's Guide* 68 *Hot provisions* Beef, pork, suet, vinegar, rum and lime juice. *Dry provisions* Peas, oatmeal, chocolate, tea, flour, raisins, sugar. 1866 *Morr's Star* 8 Mar. Mr. Poland said: he should contend that tea was not 'provisions' within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Baylis said he should contend that it was. If a provision merchant were victualling a ship, and did not put tea amongst his provisions, he would not be considered to have provisioned her

8. Each of the clauses or divisions of a legal or formal statement, or such a statement itself, providing for some particular matter, also, a clause in such a statement which makes an express stipulation or condition, a proviso.

Applied in English History to certain early statutes or ordinances. *Provisions of Oxford*, ordinances for checking the king's misrule, and for the reformation of the government, drawn up at a meeting of the barons (nicknamed the Mad Parliament) held at Oxford, under the leadership of Sir Simon de Montfort, in 1258 (38 Henry III). Among the chief of these provisions were that parliaments should be held thrice in the year, and that four knights should be chosen by the freeholders of each county to ascertain and lay before parliament all wrongs committed by the royal officers. The refusal of the King to abide by these Provisions led to the Barons' War in 1264.

1473 *Rolls of Parli VI* 74/2 So alwey, that this Provision be not available or beneficial to the persons aforementioned. 1523 [see *PROVIDE* s. 1] 1707 *Cowell's Interpr* s. v., The Acts to restrain the exorbitant abuse of Arbitrary Power made in the Parliament at Oxford 1258, were called *Provisions*, being to provide against the King's Absolute Will and Pleasure. 1781 *T. Gibbert Relief Poor* 14, I think some Provisions may be introduced into this Bill for encouraging the Marriage of Persons who have been placed out by the Parishes as Servants or Apprentices. 1818 *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 106 The principles and the provisions of the Bill would have shown precisely what we wanted. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1826) II. xi 330 I have provisions struck at the heart of the presbyterian party. 1878 *Stubbs Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii (1900) 204 The half-brothers of Henry III. had been banished in consequence of their opposition to the Provisions of Oxford.

† 9. A commission or percentage charged on mercantile transactions by an agent or factor. *rare.* (So *F. provision*, *Ger. provision*, in same sense)

1570 *Wotton Lett* (see ed. 1907 I. 228), I have. . . two bills of exchange to his factor in Stode, there to receive the like sum in the current money of that Countrey, without any manner of provision as the merchant call it, a pacified word for it. 1684 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 135 For Coutagie of Exchanges, whether in drawing or remitting, usually one *per mille* is allowed for Provisions for drawing and remitting, each half *per cent*. *Ibid.* 170 Provision is the Reward the Factor receives from his Principal, for his trouble.

10. *attrib* and *Comb.*, mainly in sense 7, as *provision-bag*, *-basket*, *-boat*, *contractor*, *-craft*, *-dealer*, *-depot*, *-merchant*, *-money*, *-sack*, *-trade*; *provision-ant*, the provident ant; *provision-ground*, in the W. Indies, etc., ground allotted for the growing of food-stuffs, provision-making, the making of provision; *provision-pay*, pay in kind.

1838 *J. Hodgson in J. Raine Mem* (1858) II 379 They were careful like the 'provision-ant' 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xvi 168 Our 'provision-bags' were of assorted sizes. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* iii ix 394 One of the principal thieves was. . . in a 'provision-boat' along-side. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 27 May 3/2 A 'provision contractor' of the first emence. 1849 *Grote Greece* ii. xxxviii v 45 Crows of the 'provision craft' and ships of burthen. 1834 *Picture of Liverpool* 73 Mr. Edward Thomas, 'provision dealer. 1766 *Chron in Ann Reg* 155/2 Great damage was done to the 'provision-grounds'. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* xvi, The 'provision grounds' of the Negroes are very interesting. 1864 *Brown Wks.* Gen. Pref. A v, With hospitaline, or 'provision making' for the poor. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade*, 'Provision-merchant', a general dealer in articles of food. 1694 *S. Sewall Lett-Bk* (1886) I 7 Some of the 'Provision-Pay was Wheat, which I sold, for Indian Com. 1895 *CROCKETT Bag-Nyrlie & Peat* iv. 1, The latest canons of . . . retail 'provision trade taste.

Provision (*provi'zan*), *v.* [*f. prec.* Cf. *F. provisionner* (1556 in Godef.)] *trans.* To supply with provisions or stores; *esp.* to supply with a stock of food. *b. intr* (*for refl.*) To supply oneself with provisions, to lay in provisions.

[1805 see *PROVISIONED* s. 1 a.] 1809 *A. HENRY Trav.* 47 Maize is depended upon, for provisioning the canoes. 1818 *100p, Provision*, to supply with provision. 1836 *Tat's Mag* III 428 Tempted to laugh at the style in which the Wyatts have provisioned. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xxii (1872) 203 Every man had to be provisioned for the longer term. 1859 *LANG Wand India* 101 He raised a regiment of horse and provisioned it.

Hence *Provisioning* *vbl* *sb.*

1828 *Helps Realm* xii (1876) 335 The provisioning of the town for a protracted siege. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq* III. xiv 339 An excellent point for the gathering and provisioning of armies.

Provisional (*provi'zanäl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. PROVISION* sb. + *-AL*. So *obs F. provisionnal* (c 1485 in *Hatz-Darm*), *mod. F. provisionnel*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a temporary provision or arrangement; provided or adopted for present needs or for the time being; supplying the place of something regular, permanent, or final; also, accepted or used in default of something better. *Provisional callus*: see *quot.* 1856. 1601 *J. WHITLER Treat. Comm* 41 Hee and they were

glad and fayne to come to a prouisionall agreement. 1677 *Morvson Itin* ii 68 Sir Arthur Sauage was appointed prouisionall Gouverneur of the Prouince of Connaght. 1726 *AVLETTU Paragon* 192 The Church should not be without a prouisionall Pastor. 1803 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) II 148 Look at the power given to the President by the prouisionall government of Louisiana. 1856 *DRUMM Surg Vade Mecum* 217 The formation of what is called a prouisionall callus, that is to say, a ferrule of new bone encircling both fragments. 1873 *HAMERSON Intell Life* xi 1 (1875) 399 The intellectual spirit does not regard its conclusions as being at any time final, but always prouisionall. 1893 *LUCKY tr Hatcher's Amphioxus* 158 This primary caudal fin is only a prouisionall formation

† b. Preparatory, preliminary *Obs.*

1619 *HALES Gold Run* ii (1673) 83 That Sessions' consultatory and Provisional shall be private, but Sessions wherein they discuss and conclude shall be publick

† 2 Characterized by or exhibiting careful foresight; provident. *Obs. rare*

1620 *E. BLOUNT Hor's Subs* 523 Either from a pressing necessity, or a foreseeing and prouisionall cauefulness. 1677 *HALE Prim Orig Man* 370 The Wise God that foresaw this Sin was not wanting in providing a fit prouisionall Remedy against it. 1763 *GOLDSM. Misc IV* (1837) II 505 This prouisionall care in every species of quadrupeds, of bringing forth at the fittest seasons.

† 3 Of, belonging to, or done with a proviso; conditional *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Provisional*, done by way of *Proviso*. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Provisional*, belonging to a *Proviso*. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc Reform* iii 3 There is enough in it to afford an ample justification to the prouisionall acceptance your Lordship has been pleased to give to it

4. Of or relating to provisions or supplies. *rare.*

1812 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag XXXIII* 228 Both words [plenty and abundance] . . . are metaphorically applied to the prouisionall state of the country, to its eatable stock. 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 509 From Covent garden. . . we must take a peep at the other points of prouisionall concentration about town

B *sb.* 1 Something that is provisional.

1895 *Westm Gas* 23 Aug 3/1 'Provisional' labels had to be issued while the real stamps were being engraved. The collector treasures a 'provisional' above most things

† 2 One for whom provision is made; one provided for. *Obs.*

1716 *M. DAVIES Athen Brit* II 316 A Popish Pervert and a Protestant Convert are indeed two different Provisionals.

Hence *Provisionality*, provisionality.

1821 *Examiner* 821/2 Open your eyes, and you will see that provisionality itself is infused into all the branches of your system. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 765/1 There was a terrible provisionality about the whole business.

Provisionally, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a provisional manner; as a temporary measure.

1602 in *Morvson Itin* ii (1617) 247 We are content prouisionally to warrant your proceedings in any thing you doe or publish in Our name. 1602 *Lond Gas* No 2729/3 The Place is given provisionally to the Count de Clermont, till the arrival of the Elector of Bavaria. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV 149 His personal virtues. . . make him the fittest to authorize this arrangement provisionally. 1878 *NEWCOMB Pop Astron.* iii. ii 266 This hydrogen is always mixed with another substance, provisionally called helium.

Provisionalness, [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*]

The quality of being provisional.

1874 *MORLEY Compromise* 158 It is no reason why [they] should think solely of the utility and forget the equally important element of its provisionality. 1891 *CHILNZE Bampton Lect* p xxviii, Our arguments must for the most part bear the stamp of provisionality.

Provisionary (*provi'zanäri*), *a.* Now *rare*.

[*f. PROVISION* sb. + *-ARY* 1.]

1. = *PROVISIONAL* a. 1.

1617 *Morvson Itin* ii 86 His Lordship. . . appointed Sir John Darkeley to supplie his place of Prouisionarie Gouernour of the Prouince of Connaght. 1776 *Gibson Decl. & F.* xv. I. 456 A provisionary scheme intended to last only till the coming of the Messiah. 1794 *HENSON Itin.* *Powers at War* 30 A provisionary government was appointed. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* ii 58 In practical life probable evidence only raises a provisionary belief

† 2 That foresees and provides for the future, provident; = *PROVISIONAL* a. 2. *Obs.*

1647 *N. Bacon Disc Govt. Eng.* i. li (1739) 93 To cast the government of the persons of their Wards out of the view of the Lords provisionary care. 1690 *SHAFESB. Charac* (1711) II. ii. i. 89 [Nature's] provisionary Care and Concern for the whole Animal. 1784 *Sir J. REYNOLDS Disc* xii (1876) 47 The provisionary methods Demosthenes and Cicero employed to assist their invention.

3. Of or pertaining to papal provisions: see *PROVISION* sb. 4.

1736 *Drake Eboracum* ii i 436 The Archbishop of York. . . was, by the pope's provisionary bull, translated to Canterbury. 1856 *Mrs H. O. CONANT Eng Transl. Bible* iii. (1881) 19 note, The sale of these provisionary grants was a source of large income to the Papal courts.

† 4. Of or pertaining to provisions or food-supply; = *PROVISIONAL* a. 4. *Obs. rare*—

1613-28 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng* (1626) 41 For his provisionary revenues, the Kings Tenants. . . paid no money at all, but only Victuals, Wheate, Beifes, Muttons [etc.].

5. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proviso, a provision, or provisions (in a law, etc.).

1774 *BURKE Amer Tax.* 8 The preamble of this law . . . has the direct given to it by the provisionary part of the act.

Provisioned (*-and*), *pph. a.* [*f. PROVISION* sb. or *v.* + *-ED*.] Supplied with provisions, *esp.* furnished with a stock of food. 1803 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) 40 We were now pro-

visioned, but were still in want of water. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 414 The ships of war were not half manned or half provisioned. 1856 *Weston Gas* 13 Nov. 2/1 We clattered down to the second 'Hospice'—a sort of provisioned hut—and took what luncheon we could get.

Provisioner. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -ER *1*.] One who provisions, one who supplies or deals in provisions. Hence **Provisioneress**, a female provisioner.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 102 Provisioners who bring fresh milk in bottles. 1894 — in *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 58 The display was on either side of the provisioner's door. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis* (ab. ed.) I. 79 Then arose the provisioner and set the table by the fountain.

Provisionless, *a.* [f. PROVISION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no provision; without provisions.

1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 236 The air clapt keen, the night was fanged with frost, And they provisionless! 1894 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 9 June, There is the suffering of those whose interests are directly affected by the strike, the penniless purses and the provisionless pantries.

Provisionment. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -MENT.] The supplying or supply of provisions.

1827 SOUTHWELL *Hist. Penns.* War II. xxiii. 363 His last remaining anxiety was for the provisionment of Barcelona. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 42 Profiting by the facilities afforded towards the provisionment of his capital.

Provisive, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *provisus*, ppl. stem of *providere* to PROVIDE + -IVE.] *a.* Conditional, contingent; = PROVISIONAL *a.* *b.* Prudent, foreseeing; = PROVIDENT *a.*

1650 HOWARD *De Corp. Pol.* 186 Declarations concerning Future Actions. Promissive, or Provisive, as for example, 'If this be done or not done this will follow.' 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 443 God therefore is the Maker and Provider, and his good will is the effective, contentive and provisory Virtue.

Proviso (*provə'zə*). Pl. -oes (6-7 -oes). [*a.* L. *provisio*, abl. neut. sing. pa. ppl. of *providere* to PROVIDE, as used in med. L. legal phrase *provisio quod* 'it being provided that' (1350 in Du Cange)] *1* The L. ablative absolute = 'it being provided', used conjunctively. Obs. rare.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1623) 47 Not extendable for the debts of the party after his death: *proviso*, not to put away the land from his next heirs. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 350 If this be an excursion, let it be pardoned, *proviso*, that we remember that the Planets have the great hand in this remarkable Tempest.

2. A clause inserted in a legal or formal document, making some condition, stipulation, exception, or limitation, or upon the observance of which the operation or validity of the instrument depends, a condition; hence, generally, a stipulation, provision.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 421 Item, [the price] for do makeinge of provysio is xxxd. 1473 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 81/2 Gauntes made by us . . . excepte and forspiced oute of this proviso. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 9 Notwithstanding any acte ordinance graunt or proviso in this present parliament made. 1489 in *Travelyng Papers* (Camden) 93 With the same condicions and provisos. *Ibid.* 94 1500-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The said acte of revtucacion with the Provysowes conteyned in the same. 1610 *Hist. to-m.* vi. 236 Sirs, those provisos will not serve the turn. 1671 *Perry Pol. Anat.* (1692) Advt., The papists *per proviso* were such as had provisos in that act [the Act of Settlement]. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 260 Lucerne will grow very well in clay land, with proviso the ground works well. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 298 The Major Premise of the sophism is not true except with a proviso or limitation. 1898 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 692 There are some other provisos with which I think it is necessary to guard Austin's analyses of primary legal notions.

† b. **Trial by proviso:** a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, did not proceed to trial. Obs.

[1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Proviso*, . . . if the plaintiff or defendant desire in prosecuting an action, by bringing it to a trial, the defendant or tenant may take out the *venue facias* to the Shyreue: which hath in it these words, *Proviso quod*, &c. to this end, that if the plaintiff take out any writ to that purpose, the shyreue shall summon but one Jurie upon them both.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 357 The defendant willing to discharge himself from the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial. Which proceeding is called the trial by *proviso*, by reason of the clause then inserted in the sheriff's *venire*, viz. '*proviso*, that if two writs come to your hands, you shall execute only one of them.'

3 *Naut. See* quot. 1867.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To more a *Proviso*, is to haue one anchor in the river, and a hawser a shore, which is moored with her head a shore. 1710 in J. HARRIS *Lett. Techn.* II. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word Bk.* *Proviso*, a stern-fast or hawser carried to the shore to steady by. A ship with one anchor down and a shore fast is moored *a la proviso*.

Provisor (*provə'zə*, -*zə*). [ME. *provisor*, *a* AF. *provisour* (quot. 1339 in 1) = F. *provisseur* (14th c. in Halz.-Darm), ad L. *provisōr-em* a provider, agent-n f. *providere* to PROVIDE.]

1. L. The holder of a provision or grant (esp. from the pope) giving him the right to be presented to a benefice on the occurrence of the next vacancy. (See PROVISION *sb.* 4.) Obs. exc. Hist.

Statute of Provisors, the act 25 Edw. III. 1350-1, enacted to prevent the granting of these provisions by the pope, subsequent laws to the same effect were also so called. [1339 *Year Bk. Mich.* 13 *Edw. III.* pl. 3 (Rolls) 5 Et. II,

nient arestant la prohibition, a la request dun provisor, fist clore le huys del Eglise en contempt du Roy, et encontre la prohibition. 1350-1 *Act 25 Edw. III.* Stat. IV. Et en cas qe les presentes le Roi, ou les presentes dautres patrons soient desturbez per tieles provisors adoncs soient les ditz provisors attachez per leur corps.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 142 Heo is priue with þe Pope, Prouisors hit known. 1455 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 303/1 The penaltie of the Statutes of provisors. a 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII.* (1683) 349 The King . . . granted them a Pardon for all offences against the Statutes of Provors. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 111 Sharp and penal laws were enacted against provisors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 104 Morton had gone beyond the limits of the statute of provisors in receiving powers from Pope Innocent. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Year Bks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III.* Introd. 61 The Provisor became practically the King's presentee at a time when the Abbey was not vacant.

II. One who provides, purveys, or takes charge [In many specific uses in med. L. cf. Du Cange: *Provisores Ecclesiarum* nuncupati Laici, qui earum bona & possessiones administrabant. *Provisores Exteriorum*, apud Præmonstratenses 'ad quos pertinet exteriora providere'. *Provisor Monasterii*, cui thesaurus Monasterii commissus erat.]

† 2. One who is in charge; a manager, a supervisor; an agent, a deputy. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 224 There be nou many suche, I gesse, That hiu unto the provisors They make here pive procurours, To telle hou ther is such a man, Which is worth to love. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. I. 40 When þou hast crist, he shal be þi provisor, by true poutour in all þinges. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. II. Kiv, That kyng is not wel fortunat that leuth hym to whom his autorite delegate aperteyneth who . . . was piousoun of al the royaume. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. II. Annel.* (1535) 154 b, And reson whiche is prousour declarath.

† 3. One who provides or cares for another; a provider, a guardian, protector. Obs.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri* vii. xlv, A kyng to be. Vnto his subiectes . . . a good prousour. 1610 HEALEY *61. Aug. Cite of God* xix. xiv (1620) 724 The prousours are the commanders, as the husband over his wife; parents over their children and masters over their servants; and they that are provided for obey. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Printo's Trav.* lxxvii. 312 The poor Licentiat Gaspar Jorge, who termed himself Auditor General of the Indies, great Provisor of the deceased and Orphelins, and Superintendent of the Treasure of Malaca. 1677 [see PROVISOR]. 1730 T. BOSTON *New Coat Grace* (1771) 162 Their Shepherd, Provisor, Protector, King, Husband, Head.

† 4. One who has charge of getting provisions; a purveyor; the steward or treasurer of a house, a monastery, etc. Obs. exc. Hist.

1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 350 Item, . . . giffin to the Gray Friers prousour in Struelin, to the bugging, lxxv lib. xij s. iij d. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 364 The saidis ministers, redairs, and provisor of oure Sovereane Lordis houses. 1578-9 *Ibid.* III. 93 The said Alexander being provisor of the saidis housis . . . payment should have bene maid to him. 1584 *Ibid.* 655 Cuius, and uthers provisors of victuellis. 1631 HEVLIN *St. George* 106 The Caterer forsooth, or Provisor general of Hogs-flesh for the armie. 1683 CAYE *Ecclesiastica, Athanasius* 122 Provisor General of Pork for the Army. 1848 MOZLEY *Lss* (1878) I. Luther 360 John Kestner of Wittenberg, provisor of the Cordeliers.

† 5. = PROVIDITOR *1.* Obs. rare.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 84 The army . . . but little disposed (specially the prousors of the Venetians) to put them selves any more in the abatement of fortune. 1596 DANIEL tr. *Comines* (1614) 280 As touching these prousors whom they send in person with their armies vpon the land.

6. R. C. Ch. An ecclesiastic assisting an archbishop or bishop, and acting in his stead; a vicar-general; a deputy-inquisitor.

[Cf. Du Cange: *Provisor Episcopi*, Qui ejus vices gerit, nostris *Grand-Vicariis*.]

c 1360 FRAMPTON *Narration* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xx. 231, I was sent for, and brought before the Bishop, the two Inquisitors, and the Provisor. 1600 HAKLUYT *Poy* III. 453 The Bishop of Mexico, and his Provisor. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 252 The Lord Nicholas Donati General Provisor and Inquisitor in the Kingdom of Candia. 1625 GONSALEVO'S *Sp. Inquis.* 44 Where all the Inquisitors sit in their seats of Maestrie, and besides them the Prouisor, as they term him, or deputy Ordinary of the Diocese. 1823 SOUTHWELL *Hist. Penns. War* I. 623 D. Francisco Castanedo, Canon of the holy Church of Jaen, Provisor and Vicar-general of that diocese. 1841 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 10 A Roman Catholic priest on his way to Guatemala by invitation of the Provisor, by the exile of the Archbishop the head of the church.

Provisory (*provə'zəri*), *adv.* [f. PROVISOR *x* + -LY *2*.] In a provisory way, provisionally.

1801 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 278/1 The elections must provisorily be suspended. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix (1870) II. 396 It can only be admitted provisorily. 1892 MONIST II. 199, I thus formed provisorily the view that Nature has two sides—a physical and a psychological side.

Provisorship (*provə'zəriʃp*), *rare*. [See -SHIP.] The office or position of a provisor.

1623 WYNTER *Duchess of Malgi.* I. 1, What's my place? The provisorship o' the horse? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxvii. (1730) 222 The King hath no power thereby to confer Church livings by Provisorship.

Provisory (*provə'zəri*), *a.* [ad. F. *provisoire* or ad. med. L. **provisōr-us* see PROVISOR, -ORY *2*.]

1 Subject to a provision or proviso, conditional. 1611 CORER, *Provisore*, prousoure, conditional, implying a limitation, including a proviso. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 424 'Abide in me, and I in you', if we take it provisory, Abide in me, and know that I shall then abide in you; or let me abide in you, or that I may abide in you. 1827 MAYNARD *War-Trail* lxx, 'If yet in time'—ay; such provisory parenthesis was in my mind.

† 2. Granting an ecclesiastical provision. Obs.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 744 He was likewise by the Popes prousoure Bulles, translated to Canterbury.

3. = PROVISIONAL *a.*

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 540 There remains an expression in the *Arret*, that it is provisory only. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 275 Bichat, M. Dupuytren, and others, have admitted that these external and internal ossifications are provisory. 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 5/7 It has been resolved that the nomination of a Provisory Government will be the best way out of the difficulty.

4. That makes provision for eventualities.

1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIII. 222 To communicate secrets, delivered to her in strictest confidence, and imparted by her again with equal caution and provisory care, was the choicest occupation of her life.

Provo, **Provoe** (*provə'u*), a spelling of PROVOST, representing a pronunciation after F. *provost* (*prevu*, formerly *prevu*) . cf. PROVOST *sb.* 7.

c 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Satire* *Follus* Age Wks (1752) xii. But if I laugh when the court-coxcombs show, To see the booby Sotus dance provoei, To me the name of railer strait you give. 1692 *Siege Lyncey* 6 The Prisoners were immediately put into the Provo's Custody. 1705 *Loud Gas.* No. 4183/4 Duncan Robinson was . . . sent to the Provo's. 1746 M. HUONIS *Prinl. Late Rebell.* 7 The Duke ordered that seven Rebels should go down into the Well, take their dead Bodies out and bury them, which the Captain of the Provo saw done.

Provocable (*prə'vəkəbəl*), *a.* rare. [ad. late L. *provocabilis*, f. L. *provocare* to PROVOKE; see -ABLE.] = PROVOKABLE.

1613 JACKSON *Cread.* xliii. § 5 Vespasian. scarce provocative to reuenge practice of treason. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 55 Pardoning injuries and not provocative to injure another. 1770 RAWKINS *Serm. Worcester* 8 An unsteady Man, unmerciful, of a Spirit easily provocative, and revengeful.

Hence **Provocability**.

1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 174 Cultivate a habit of placidity, in preference to provocability.

Provocat (*prə'vəkənt*), *rare*. [*a* F. *provocat* (18th c. in Halz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *provocant-em*, pr. ppl. of *provocare* to PROVOKE.] One who provokes. 1894 WEYMAN *My Lady Rotha* xlviii, It was very evident she was the provocant.

Provocate, *ppl. a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *provocat-us*, pa. ppl. of *provocare* to PROVOKE.] Provoked, stimulated, incited. Const. as *pa. ppl.*

1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) I. 7, ywylene to folowe the descriptors of the storye . . . and asprovocate thro the example of them. *Ibid.* 15 Thro whiche labour . . . grete men schalle be provocate to exercise.

Provocate, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *provocat*-, ppl. stem of *provocare* to PROVOKE] *trans.* To provoke, call forth, incite.

1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) IV. 363 Guiderius did prouocate gretey the hate of the Romanes ageyne him. 1570 LEVINS *Manus* 41/5 To Provocate, *provocare*.

Hence **Provocating**, *ppl. a.*, provoking. rare.

1774 DIBDIN *Waterman* i. 1, What a provoking creature!

Provocation (*prə'vəkəʃən*). [*a.* F. *provocation* (12-13th c.), ad. L. *provocatiō-em*, n. of action f. *provocare* to PROVOKE.] The action of provoking.

1. *† 1.* The action of invoking the office of a court or judge; esp. the action of appealing to a higher ecclesiastical court against a judgement; an appeal. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I made an appell and a procuracie, and also a provocation, at London. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 6 There to be diffinitively adjudged, without any appellation or provocacion to any other court. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 434 This insolent bragg and provocacion to scripture by these artificers. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 72, I shall define such an Appeal to be a Provocation from an Inferiour to a Superiour Judge. *Ibid.*, A Provocation is every Act whereby the Office of the Judge or his Assistance is asked and implor'd. 1894 Mrs. HARR *First Divorce* Hen VIII. 337 Bonner repeated his protest, and presented Henry's 'provocation'.

† 2. The action of calling out to fight; a challenge, a defiance. Obs.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Pape* ix, The frenshman prouoked the Janueye to bataylle. The Januey accepted the provocation & came in the day assigned in to the feld. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* iv. lxxv. 44 By means of provocacion on eyther party vsed, lastly the Romaynes Issued oute of the Cytte and gaue Batayl to the Brytons.

3 The action of calling, inviting, or summoning; invitation, summons. Obs. exc. as coloured by 4.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* Cj, God. Whose calling & provocacion, we haue & will followe, to the beste of oure powers. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii (1580) 97 Following the provocacion of the Prophete, whiche calleth men to the consideration of God's merce by this call. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Den.* Pref., I daily expected a call to drink tea with Misses Fairscire, or a provocacion to breakfast, at least with my hospitable friend. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 126 The sudden light that leapt At the first word's provocacion, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

II. *4.* The action of inciting; incitement, impulse; instigation; an incentive, a stimulus.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. 276 Qwhat he did agayne þat nacion, þai made hym provocacion. 1451 CARPAGNY *St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 71 When he was compelled be þe provocacion of natu to go to bed and to rest. 1512-22 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 *Preamble*, The Kyng of Scottis cruell and haynous provocacions of Werre hath moeved . . . ayenst your Highnesse. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Eng.* I. 56 Those common provocacions of vices, namely sumptuous Galleries, hote baths, and exquisite banquetings. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. 21 134 It is a constant incitement

and Provocation, and lively Incouragement to every Man, to forsake Evil. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xii (1879) 265 If his statements were true, he had some provocation to call them by some of the hard names which he bestowed upon them. 1898 DORAN *Crit. Fools* 112 It does not appear that wit was always the provocation to royal laughter.

5. The action or an act of provoking or exciting anger, resentment, or irritation.

1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. xcv. 8 Harden not your hearts, as in your provocation. 1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 2 To the utter destruction of their own souls, and the provocation of the terrible wrath of God. 1628 ROWLAND *Sacred Mem.* 34 Then answered he, O faithless generation, How long shall I endure your Provocation? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii (1874) 46 Suppositions that he must be incapable of offence and provocation. 1876 BLACK *Maddox* 1. xvii, You ought not to give way to your temper, under whatever provocation.

b. A cause of irritation, anger, or resentment. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 40 ¶ 1 Writing is indeed a Provocation to the Envious and an Affront to the Ignorant. 1819 WORDSWORTH *Waggoner* iv 178 This complicated provocation A hoard of grievances unsealed. 1878 T. L. CUYLER *Painted Papers* 170 A most irritating provocation is thrown like a torpedo at our feet.

Provocative (provokātiv), *a.* and *sb.* [As *adj.*, *a. obs.* F. *provocatif* (1486 in Godef.), or *ad.* late L. *provocativus*; see PROVOCATE *pp.* *a.* and *-ive*; as *sb.* *ad.* L. *provocativum* neut. sing.]

A. adj. 1. Having the quality of provoking, calling forth, or giving rise to (const. of); *spec.* apt or tending to excite or enrage; stimulating, irritating.

1549 JER TAYLOR *St. Exuperius* ii. Ad Sect. xii. 99 Not to be hasty, rash, provocative, or upbraiding in our language. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 44 The people... accosted him with reviling and provocative language. 1812 L. HUNT in *Lammer* 7 Dec. 1861 Hard of digestion or provocative of fever. 1822 tr. *Stanford's Ital. Ref.* xv 331 Pescara determined on adopting the part of provocative agent instead of rebel. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 208 Rich endowments have not been found in practice invariably provocative of mental activity.

2. *spec.* Serving to excite appetite or lust. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goultart's Wise Virgillard* 65 To seeke after meats and provocative drugs, to enflame and stirre up their beastly lusts. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Glaucus* 38 Diseases... have been augmented by cookery, with its stimulating provocative arts.

B. sb. 1. That which provokes, excites, or draws forth; an incentive.

1698 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 118 The Pagans made the fury and anger of the English more provocative of scorn and laughter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 5 To examine into the several Provocatives of Laughter in Men of superior Sense and Knowledge. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 66 Vanity is another provocative of lies.

2. *spec.* Anything that excites appetite or lust; *esp.* an aphrodisiac. (The earliest sense.)

c. 1411 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1608 Per receyuen eke provocatyues Tengendre hem luste. 1631 DRAYTON *David & Goliath* 734 His locks of hayre, Tost to and fro, did with such pleasure moue, As they had beene provocatyues for loue. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 127 Swallowing down repeated provocatives of cantableness. 1871 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 236 Men of palsied imaginations... greedy after vicious provocatives.

Hence **Provocativeness** *adv.*, in a provocative manner, provokingly; **Provocativeness**, provokingness.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 59 To convince us, over whom he so provocatively insults. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab* 118 I 102 A red flower set provocatively in her corset. 1682 R. BURKHOGGE *Argi Infants Bapt* (1684) 83 Sensible of the great Provocativeness, and of the as great Unfitness and Undecency of it. 1881 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 526 It is, only when he has lost his temper that the inherent provocativeness comes out.

Provocatory (provokātor), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. late L. *provocātorius*, f. L. *provocātor*, agent-n. f. *provocāre* to PROVOKE; see -ORY². So *obs.* F. *provocatoire* (Cotgr. 1611.)] Calculated or tending to provoke, = PROVOCATIVE *a.*

1530 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Band* Wks. ii 97 A Amorous action, provocatory gestures, effeminate glances. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 4 It is impossible that provocatory action should be undertaken. 1882 *Times* 2 Feb. 8/6 It is scarcely to be feared that any combative or provocatory course will be adopted.

† **b.** As *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.* 1611 Cotgr., *Provocatoire*, a Provocatoire; a writing, etc., whereby one is provoked, a challenge.

Provocatix (provokātriks), *fem.* of L. *provocātor*, agent-n. from *provocāre* to PROVOKE. So F. *provocatrice* (Littré) A female provoker or challenger.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Feb. 4/6 Cries this scribe... it is for England, the provocatrix, that M. Jaurès reserves his favours.

Provokable (provokāb'l), *a.* [f. PROVOKE *v.* + -ABLE¹ cf. the earlier PROVOCABLE.] Capable of being provoked or excited to anger or impatience. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv 188 The inferior gods, being also irascible, and therefore provokable by our neglect of them. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) I 41 An unsteady, changeable, easily provokable, and revengeful man.

Provoker (provok'r), *v.* [a. *Ok.* *provoker* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod. F. *provocuer* (learned word taking the place of the earlier *provocare*), *ad.* L. *provocāre* to call forth, challenge, appeal, excite, f. *prō*, *PRO* + *vocare* to call.]

1. + *trans.* To call forth, call upon, call for, invoke, to summon, invite. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 The people... kneld down tofore him and provoked the goddess vnto his ayde and helpe. 1483 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iii (1520) 25 b, Hircanum her sone she provoked to the bysschopryche. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* i. viii (Arb.) 33 Horace... provoked to be Secretary of estate to Augustus the Emperor. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Pure Lond.* 123, I humbly provoke the Nation to humiliation before God. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* ii. 771 The Herdsmen... provoke his Health in Goblets crown'd. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 36 But when our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martial music ev'ry bosom wains! + 2. *intr.* To call to a judge or court to take up one's cause; to appeal (from a lower to a higher ecclesiastical tribunal) *Obs.*

1533 CRANMER *Let. to Boner* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III App. 46, I have provoked from his Holyness to the General Counsell. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. of Thanks* 113 Tertullian is the unlikeliest man in the world to provoke to the Scriptures. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 346 Even Arius and Pelagius durst provoke To what the centuries preceding spoke.

† **b. trans.** To bring or carry (an appeal), *rare.* 1532-3 Act 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 Where any of the Kinges Subjectes have used to pursue provoke or procure any appple to the See of Rome.

† **c. trans.** To call out or summon to a fight, to challenge, to defy *Obs.*

1484 [see PROVOCATION §] 1550 DAUS tr. *Sledand's Comm.* 258 Them wold he have provoked to examouches. 1578 LINDSEY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 347 Thair was ane combat of singular battell betuix the laird of Drumlanck and the laird of Hemsfield who provoket wther in barras to fight to deid. 1657-83 EVLYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I 383 Tertullian provokes all the world to contradict it, if they could. 1697 DRYDEN *Envid.* vi. 252 Swoln with applause, and aiming still at more, He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.

II. 4. To incite or urge (a person or animal) to some act or to do something; to stimulate to action; to excite, rouse, stir up, spur on. Also with *simple obj.* or *absol.* Now *arch.* except as involving mixture of 5.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 45 Bothe Numetor and the ij. brepre were provokede in to the dethe off Amulius. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/2 Provokyn, or steryn to good, or badde. 1462 *Litt. Red. Bk. Bristol* (1900) II 128 Duers. Weuers for their singular profit, provokyn and stery duers marchantz and othour to bryng in people... not boin vndir the Kynges obeissance. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* x. 24 Let vs consider one another to provoke vnto love, and to good workes. 1535 COVERDALE *Kings* xviii 28 They cried loude, and provoked themselves with knyves & botkens. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* i. iii, 12 Beautie provoketh thees sooner then gold. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* I. The bloody spurre cannot piouske him on. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconform.* 20 To allege, that the Prophets did not provock to such courses. 1743 J. MORRIS *Sermon* 11 46 He provokes them who are rich to liberality. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* i. In the hope that these pages may provoke others to come forward.

† **b. trans.** To stir up, agitate. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xii. 167 And with our Oars in hand provok'd the Deep.

5. To incite to anger (a person or animal); to enrage, vex, irritate, exasperate. Also *absol.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 51 Antiochus Magnus, provokede thro that, had occupide alle Egipte [TRIVISA, Antiochus was wroth]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii [17] For all this they synned agaynst him, and provoked the most hyest in the wilderness. *Id.* xciv. [xcv.] 8 Harden not your hertes, as when ye provoked in tyme of temptacion in the wilderness. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 231 A shadow provokes the asp. 1775 DE FOE *Fam. Instr.* i. iv, (1841) I 74 You had better let her alone, you will but provoke her. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I go Mrs. Mourtray, quite out of patience, exclaimed, 'you are really enough to provoke a saint'. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 47 'Don't provoke me', exclaims Netta.

6. To excite, stir up, arouse (feeling, action, etc.); to give rise to, call forth.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that prouokis ony ewil desir in thair self or in odis with sangis or wordis. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* i. ii, 140 My Tale provokes that question. 1653 WILKINS *Gift Prayer* vi. 51 The meditation of his bounty and goodness will provoke Love and Gratitude. 1774 GOLDSMID *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III 302 Their nature are too opposite ever to provoke mutual desie. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII 263 The discussions it has provoked, and the train of experiments it has induced. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV ii. v. 233 The Oxford revivalists had provoked the storm, but had no spell which would allay it.

† **b. trans.** To excite, give rise to, induce, bring about (a physical action, condition, etc.).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. M. iv. Saffron hath the propertie. to provoke vryne. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 13 It provoketh slepe, the temples beyng annoynted with it. 1644 ROGERS *Naumian* 207 Lukewarm water will not sooner provoke vomiting, then thou dost the Lord to vomit thee out of his mouth. 1721 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 262 All things which provoke great Secretions, especially Sweat. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sc.* (1879) II. xii 262 Does the yeast-plant stand alone in its power of provoking alcoholic fermentation?

Hence **Provoked** (provok'd kt), *pp.* *a.*, having received provocation; irritated, angry, annoyed. 1551 HULOT, Provoked, concitatus, impulsus. 1608 VAN-BRUGH (*little*) *The Provok'd Wife* A Comedy. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) II. vi 151 There may be a time when provoked mercy will no longer strive.

Provoker, *sb.* *rare.* [f. *prec.*]

1. An act of provoking; a provocation; a challenge; a cause of offence.

1773 J. ROSS *Fraticide* ii. 589 (MS) By just provoke made

ireful. 1844 SCOTT *Let to Ld. Montagu* 14 Apr., Were you to consider this letter as a provoke requiring an answer.

2. An invitation.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 375 He regretted to hear that Sunday was our only open day, but finally, summing up courage, he hazarded a provoke for Sunday.

Provokee (prvok'i), *nonce-wd* [f. as *prec.* + -EE¹.] One who is provoked.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III 130 The provokee, therefore, determined that the plebeian provoker... should never more speak to him.

† **Provokement**, *Obs.* [f. PROVOKE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. *obs.* F. *provocement* (15-17th c. in Godef.).] The action of provoking, that which provokes, instigates, or excites; a provocation.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curritus* iv. 55 b, Thou hast done it without enye peroukement [ad. 1570 *provokement*] of my pate. 1581 J. BRIT. *Haddon's Answ. Oson* 391 Specall prickes and provokements to sturre vpp such as were fallen. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 462 Oiges vsuiped the crowne at the provokement of the Queene his mistresse. 1644 FAY *God's Severity* (1645) 20 Notwithstanding the daily provokements and grievances that are done against him by the children of men.

Provoker (prvok'rka), [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which provokes (in various senses); a challenger, instigator, inciter, irritator, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 A noble yonge man, Hew by name, toke the batelle for the kyngde, and did lede his provoker. 1541 WYATT *Pent. Ps.* lxxviii 62 My provokers. Thair without cause to hute me do not serve. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* i. iii 77 Dunke, Su, is a great provoker of three things. 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 Fear... is a just provoker of our tears. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 11 Men who are such Provokers of Mirth in Conversation, that it is impossible for a Club or Merry-meeting to subsist without them. 1866 J. A. ALEXANDER *Conf. Christ* xxx (1862) 401 The foolhardiest provoker of temptation.

Hence **Provo kerness**, a female provoker.

1611 Cotgr., *Conciatatrice*, a concitatrix; incitresse, provokeresse.

Provoking (prvok'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROVOKE; stirring up, incitement, provocation.

1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Provokynge to angre, 171 station. 1535 COVERDALE *Kings* xv. 30 With y^e provokynge wherewith he displeased the Lorde God of Israel. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Acomamento*, provoking, stirring up.

Provoking (prvok'ing), *pp.* *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] That provokes.

1. That incites or instigates; provocative.

1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Provokynge or moving to a thyng, *incitativ*. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* ii. iv, Provoking dishes passing by, to heighten Declined appetite. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Aib.) 52 God therefore left him [Adam] free, set before him a provoking object, ever almost in his eyes.

2. Causing anger or irritation; exasperating, irritating.

1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 163 As he shall be powerful, so he will be provoking and cruel. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. (1684) 6 The abuse of mercy, which is of all sins the most provoking. 1720 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letts.* to Mrs. Hewet (1887) I 29 It is a provoking thing to think we should always be asunder so many dirty miles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II 327 This answer, far more provoking than a direct refusal. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 822 Joseph, unquestionably, must have been a very provoking younger brother.

Hence **Provokingness**.

1840 L. HUNT *Leg. Florence* ii. ii, You take Ways o. refined provokingness to wreak it.

Provokingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] 1. In a way that incites, instigates, or tempts.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 78 The women did sit, when admitted for them to lie along [was] esteemed too provokingly lascivious. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Epist. 12 What they daily heard, and saw, so provokingly praised. 1887 J. ASHBV. STERRY *Lady Minstral* (1892) 221 When rosy lips, like Cupid's bow, Assault provokingly invite.

2. In an irritating manner; so as to cause irritation; exasperatingly; to a provoking degree.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Nov., He smiled a little provokingly, and said, 'We agree'. 1881 G. GURKIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV 238 Your progress becomes provokingly slow and laborious.

† **Provolution**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [ad. L. type **provolūtō-em*, n. of action f. *provolvere* to roll or tumble forwards, prostrate oneself (before another)] A tumbling down; prostration.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Ing.* i. xxi § 5 This Anniversary Provolution therefore of a Penitent upon the floor at the feet of a formal Confessor... is no part of true Christian Discipline.

Provost (prvost), *sb.* Forms - *a.* 1. *pra* (? *prā*)-fost, -nost, -fast, -uast, -fest. *β.* 1. *pro* (? *prō*)-fost, 2-6 *provoust*, 4 *prouast*, *prouos*, 4-6 *provost*, *Sc.* -west, 4, 8 *proves*, 5 -veste, 5-6 *provost*, -voste, 6-7 -vist, 7 *Sc.* -veist, 4- *provost*. See also *PREVOST*, *PROVO* [Corresponds to OE. *profost* (? *prō*), beside *prafast* (? *prā*), and also to early OF. and Anglo-Fr. *provost* (12th c.), found beside *prevost* (mod. F. *prévôt*); representing early med. L. *propositus*, occurring beside and in the sense of *praepositus*, 'a prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander', *sb.* use of *praepositus*, placed, or set before or over, placed at the head, appointed as chief, *pa. pple.* of *praeponere*, f. *prae* before + *ponere* to place, put.

(Note. The form of the word in the cognate continental languages. Latin *profectus*, [x160 in Norway], Icelandic *þröfastur*, Swedish *prövast*, -*st*, MSw *provast*, -*est*, *pröast*, -*est*, *bröst*, *Gw. prost*, MDa. *prost*, -*est*, Da. *prost* (*prophet*); MLG *provest*, *profst*, *präst*, MFris. *OHd.* *prüvest*, MDu. also *broofst*, Du. *proost* (*provoost*); OE. *prōost*, -*st*, MHG. *probrest*. Ger. *probst*, *propst*: all in eccl. sense. It is not clear whether the OE. *profest* was historically connected with any of these, except as representing the same Latin word; *prōfast* stands quite alone. The length of the stress-vowel in OE. can only be determined by inference; most exocentric forms have marked it as long, as in OE.; but

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Pogatscher (*Lautl. der Gr. Lat. Lehnworte im Alltengl.*) gives reasons for short a and o (so Sievers and Napier); the o in Ger and Du appears also to have been short. Pogatscher takes *provost* as repr. late L. or Romanic *prepositus*, and *provost* as L. or Romanic *prepositus*; which latter gave OHG *probost* and all the continental cognate forms. The early 12th c. *provost* = *provost* might mean either the OE. *provost* or the Anglo-Fr. *provost*. While the Teutonic langs. have favoured the *preposit*-form, the Romance have preferred the *post*-form from *preposit*, though in earlier times they had also forms in *pro*. Cf. OF. *prevost*, also *provost*, *pourvost*, *prevost*, *prevost*, *prevost*, *prevost*, *prevost* (Godef. *Compl.*), Anglo-Fr. *prevost*, mod. F. *prévôt*, Pr. *prebost*, Sp. *preboste*, It. *provosto*, formerly also *provosto* (Florio).

Provost, v. rare. Also *provo* (cf. *PROVO*). [f. prec. sb. sense 7.] *trans.* To hand over to the provost-marshal to be dealt with summarily and (formerly) to receive corporal punishment. Hence *Provosting vbl. sb.*

Apparently a short-lived word used c. 1837. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ix (ed. 2) 241 Men found to be incorrigible, have first been provosted, then marched forth disgracefully by beat of drum from their regiments. 1837 C. SHAW *Memo.* II. xxxv. 541 There is a good deal of provosting, of which I rather approve, as it prevents serious punishments. 1839 A. SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit. Legion* iii. 69 He [an officer] was a decided enemy to provosting. *Ibid.* xi. 242 In four months he had been eleven times provosted, and once flogged by sentence of a court-martial.

Provostal (*provostäl*), *a. rare* [f. *PROVOST* sb. + *-AL*, after obs. F. *provostal* (Cotgr. 1611), mod. F. *prévôtal*] Of or pertaining to a provost.

1621 CORN. *Provostal*, *provostal*, of a Provost. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Provostal*, of or pertaining to a Provost. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1705 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 6 It is earnestly to be hoped that no 'confession' will be created in any mayoral or provostal bosom by the selection of such a date as the 13th, and such a day as Friday.

[*Provostor*, error for *PROVOST*]

The quot. cited in Richardson from Ascham *Taxoph* is given s. v. *PROVOST* 8, q. v. a 1661 FULLER *Worthes*, *Buckingham*. (1662) I. 131 Fellow and Provostor of Eaton.]

Provost-marshal. Also 6 *propheest*-, 6, 9 *-martial*. [f. *PROVOST* sb. 6, 7 + *MARSHAL* sb., commonly held to be an irregular representation of OF. *prevost des marches* (de France), 'provost of the marshes (of France)', 15th c. in Littre: see Note below.]

An officer (= *PROVOST* 6, *PREVOST* 2) attached to a military or naval force, whose duties and powers have varied at different times and in different countries. Now, in the army: An officer appointed to a force in camp or on active service, as the head of the police, having duties which include the preservation of order, the prevention of pillage, the custody of prisoners charged with offences trial, the carrying into effect of the punishments awarded, etc. In the navy, the 'Master-at-Arms' of the ship in which a court-martial is to be held (being the Chief Petty Officer in charge of the ship's police) is appointed by warrant Provost-marshal for the occasion.

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 237 They wer arrayed before the prophete-marshal and capitaine, and ther upon ther awne confessions, adjudged to die. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 12 b, The lord Darcie sent forth his Provost Marshal, which scarcely with payne refrayned the yomen archers. 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 102 Tak the peronis, and use thame as prisoners, and deliver thame to the Provost Marshell. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 157 They shall by the Provost Marshell be punished. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxix. xxix. 37 Amongst whom was Hanno also the Provost Marshell [*præfectus*], a noble young gentleman. a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* ii. (1704) 344/1 The Boatswain serves for a Provost-Marshall. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Provost-Marshal*, also an Officer in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1833) IV. 455 The appointment of Assistant Provost Marshals, I am sorry to say, is but too necessary. 1833 MARRATT *P. Simple* lxi, I was put under the custody of the provost-martial. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 The Officer appointed to the situation of Provost-Marshall has the rank of Captain in the Army the appointment is one of great responsibility, and requires the utmost vigilance and activity. 1809 GEN. H. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* June 211 Provost-marshal's guards seized all available citizens and impressed them into the service. 1908 *Admiralty Memo. on Court-Martial Procedure* 35 The Convening Authority shall, by warrant appoint a provost-marshal to take the accused into his custody and safely keep him until he shall have been delivered in due course of law.

b. Used as equivalent of obs. F. *prevost des marches* and of other names of semi-military officers of public order.

1580 HOLLIVAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn. provost de marches*, a provost Marshal, that hath in charge to hang up theues. c 1650 FLETCHER & MASS *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* v. iii, *Provost* I have been provost marshal twenty years. And have trussed up a thousand of these rascals. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, They bore the palm [as the object of fear and execration] over every hangerman in France, unless it were their master, Tristan l'Hermitte, the renowned Provost-Marshal, or his master, Louis XI. *Ibid.* *passim*. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 261 A provost-martial of the name of Achilli traversed Swabia and Franconia, it is calculated that within a small district, he hung forty evangelical preachers on trees by the roadside.

c. The chief police official of some of the colonies in the West Indies, etc.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Sy. Ct. Brit.* II. iii. 204 Governors and Officers in the West Indies. Peter Forbes Esq., Provost Marshall. *Ibid.* 205 Bermuda. George Tucker, Esq., Secretary and Provost-Marshal. [Given also as the title of an official in Barbados, Leeward Islands, South Carolina.] 1708 *Whitaker's Ann.* 537 The Bahamas. Provost-Marshal and Commandant of Constabulary. *Ibid.* 542 Barbados. Provost-Marshal.

[Note. The functions of the *prevost des marches* de France in the 15th c. appear to have been those of a military provost-marshal, although they were subsequently extended and changed; thus Cotgrave 1611 explains *Prevost des Marches* as 'A Provost Marshall (who is often both Informer, Judge, and Executioner) punishes disorderly Soldiers, Coyneers, Free-booters, high way robbers, lazze rogues, or vagabonds, and such as wear forbidden weapons'; Littre has '*prévôt des marches*, an officer appointed to watch over the safety of the highways within the limits of a *généralité*, called also *prévôt de la marche* ou *de l'armée*, *prévôt du régiment*, and in the navy, *prévôt général de la marine*, and *prévôt marinier*. The 15th c. F. *prevost des marches* might have been rendered 'marshals' provost', but it is not easy to see how it became *provost-marshal*, unless perhaps under the influence of *court-martial*, *law martial*, and the 16th c. confusion of *marshal* and *martial*, whereby we find also *law marshal* and *provost martial*, showing that the latter was sometimes at least taken to be 'war provost'.]

Provostry (*prɒvəstri*), *Now Hist.* [f. *PROVOST* + *-RY*: cf. F. *Provostrie*, local name (in Godef.), variant of OF. *prevostrie* the tribunal of a *prévôt*.]

1. The office or jurisdiction of a provost. Formerly applied to a Roman praetorship or prefecture; also to the provostship of a Scottish burgh. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. iv. 58 (Camb. MS.) Certes the dignite of the provostrie [*præfectura*] of Rome was whylom a gret power, now is it nothyng but an Idel name. *Ibid.* What thyng is now more owt cast than thylke provostrie. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxxix. (1859) 43 He shalle spoylen the thy worship and of thy provostrie with grete shame and shendyshep. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 214 His office of poestrie quhilk he had of the said town. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 383 There had been a long and old emulation betwix the two Families for the Wardenship of the middle Marches, and the Provostry of Jedburgh.

2. The benefice of a collegiate provost: see *PROVOST* 1; the revenue derived from such a benefice, rarely, the office of provost of an educational college; = *PROVOSTSHIP* 1 b. *Now Hist.*

c 1450 T. BECKINGTON *Covr.* (Rolls) II. 154 Amovyd and pryved perpetually from provestrie of the same collage Royall. 1548-9 in E. Green *Somerset Chantryes* (1885) 5 The parsonage ther is appropriet to the Provostrie of Wells. 1581 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xv. (1876) 446 An Act of Parliament ordaining all provostries and prebends to be given to scholars. 1641 [see *PROVOST* 1] 1708 *Anglus in Herba* 48 She had conceded to her Luxemburg with its Provostry. 1889 HUNTER-BLAIR *Tr. Balliol's Hist. Cath. Ch. Scot.* III. 224 To retain the provostry of St. Mary's and the rectorship of the University. 1898 *Beverly Chapter Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. Intro. 38 In the latter part of its existence, the Provostry of Beverley was a peculiar institution.

† c. The residence of a provost. *nonce-use.*

1825 LOCKHART *Let.* 18 July in *Life Scott.* A superb dinner in the Provostry [at Trinity College, Dublin].

Provostship. [f. *PROVOST* + *-SHIP*.]

1. The office or position of a provost: e.g. a. of a Roman prefect; b. of the provost of an ecclesiastical or educational college; c. of the provost of a municipal corporation, esp. in Scotland; d. of an officer of public order (in quot. as a title).

a. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. ii. 38 b, During that office [viz. of Dictator], all other magistrates were abrogated except the Tribune or Proconsulship of the Commons. 1598 GREENWYCH *Tactius*, *Ann.* xiv. xii. (1622) 213 But whom shall any mans dignitie warrant, seeing the Provostship [*præfectura*] of the cite aualed not? 1678 WANLEY *Word. Lit. World* vi. x. § 12 575/a PISO... was advanced to the Provostship of the City of Rome.

b. 1514 in Burton & Raine *Hemmyngburgh* 381 The prebend of the Priour of Drax. to the provostship of Hemmyngburgh. 1549 LATIMER and *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (A1b) 67 Hauynge the profyt of a Provostship and a Deanry, and a Personage. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Gas* I. (1849) II. 390 The provostship of Eton seems not to be so assumed to Sir William Beecher. 1632 WELVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 He was preferred. vnto . the Provostship of Beutley. 1714 *Land. Gas.* No. 5231/7 The Provostship of Oriel-College in Oxford. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* II. 18 He entered Trinity College in June 1682. He was raised to the Provostship in August 1699.

c. 1598 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 150 [She] discharged the lord Ruthven of his provostship and maid the laird of Kinpharson provost and captain of the town. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. v. 1. 323 The townhall was rebuilt under the provostship of the celebrated Miron. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 23 On Thursday, June 29, the whole community of the borough Ipswich, an 1200 elect two bailiffs to take charge of the provostship of the borough.

d. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, 'And it please your noble provostship' answered one of the clowns, 'he was the very first... to cut down the rascal whom his Majesty's justice most deservedly hung up.'

† 2. A collegiate society, house, or church under a provost. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 201 A little royal town .. containing a collegiate church or provostship. *Ibid.* 202

Obeindorf, a provostship of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. *Ibid.* 204 Copenberg, a noble provostship of Præmonstratenses seated on an agreeable eminence.

Provosty. *rare.* Now only *list.* [a. OF. *provosté* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), var. of *prevosté*, mod. F. *prévôté*; = med. L. *præpositus*, also repr. OF. *provostie* (15th c. in Godef.), MLG. *provostle*, MG. *provostle*, G. *proster*, *propster*, Du. *proosty* see *-y*.] = *PROVOSTSHIP*, in various senses, esp. (= F. *prévôté*) the jurisdiction of the *prévôt de Paris*, the supreme officer of the Châtelet, and that of the *prévôt de l'Île de France*, the chief officer who had charge of the safety of the high-ways of Paris and its environs.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 30 Benet the choile Is lieutenant Of the bayly of amynas And of the provostye [*de la provostie*]. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 280 b/2 Phelyp hadde taken of the Senate the provostye of Alexandrye. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vii. 375 The provostye, or chief ule or office, was in y^e handes of the cytereyns of Parys. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. 11 68 One Nicholas Poulin, a Lieutenant in the Provosty of the Isle of France. 1849 SHOEBRI. tr. *Hugo's Hunchback* 154 Robert d'Estouteville, knight keeper of the provosty of Paris [*garde de la prévôté de Paris*].

† **Provulgate, v. Obs. rare.** [f. late L. *provulgat-*, ppl. stem of *provulgare* see *PROVULGE*.] *trans.* To make public, publish, promulgate; to disseminate, propagate.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 331/2 These decrees were promulgated over all Italy. 1586 FERNÉ *Blas Gentrie* II. 40 Lyons, Leopards, Beares, Wolves, Hyens, and such lyke.. afterward being provulgated into these parts of Europe.

† **Provulgation.** *Obs. rare*-. [n. of action f. L. *provulgare* see next and *-ATION*.] Publication, promulgation.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. A1j b, Some which I deemed most worthy the promulgation in our native tongue.

† **Provalge, v. Obs. rare.** [ad. late L. *provulgare* to make known publicly, f. *prō*, *PRO*-1 + *a vulgare* to publish, f. *vulgus* the people. Cf. obs. F. *provulguer* (16th c. in Godef.)] *trans.* To make publicly known, proclaim, = *PROMULGE*.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Any outlawrie had or provided agaynst any person. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 12 Any excommungement or any other censures.. to be fulminate, pronulged, declared, or put in execution.

Provysewe, obs. f. PROVISIO.

Prow (*prau*), *sb.* 1 Now chiefly *literary*. Forms: 6 *proo*, 7 *proe*, *pro*; 6-8 *prowe*, 7 *prou*, -e, 7 *pro-w*. [a. F. *proue* (in 14th c. *proe*, *proue*), or ad. the cognate *proa* (Pg, Sp., Cat., Fr., Genoese), in It. *prua*, all prob. ultimately from L. *prōra*, a Gr. *πρόρα*, earlier *πρόρα* *pro-w*. For details, and the pronunciation, see Note below.]

1. The fore-part of a boat or ship; the part immediately about the stem.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 237 They had a west and north weste wynd in the proos of theyr shyppe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 129 To avoid the necessitie of turning about in these seas, the ships haue prows at both ends, and are pointed each way. *Ibid.* 232 A shel-fish fashioned with a keele like to a barge or barke, with a poupe embowed and turned vp yea and aimed as it were in the proe with a three-forked pike. 1620 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 244 He used the Helme of a Ship for a Seale.. like as Pompeie [had] the Stemme or Pro thereof in his comes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 188 The brushing oars and braven prowes *runes* row, below. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. A's* v. The sparkling flints beneath the prow [*runes* low, flow]. 1832 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Lone* 27 The pointed prow and flat bottom of the boats. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 172 From this part it tapers in plan, and rises in section, to the prow and stern. 1889 BOWEN *Æneid* III. 277 Anchors are cast forthwith from the prows, stems laid on the sand.

† b. Formerly sometimes applied specially to the fore gun-deck holding the bow-guns, and hence to a discharge of shot from these. Cf. CHASE sb. 16 *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 566 They. came vpon our quarter star-board; and giuing vs five cast pieces out of her prowe, they sought to lay vs aboard. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 10 The Prow is the Decke abaft the Fore castle, whereon lyeth the Prow peeces. *Ibid.* xiii. 60 Gue him your prow and broad side as before. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Prow* of a Ship, is that part of her Fore-castle which is aloft, and not in the Hold; and is properly that which is between the Chase and the Loofe.

† c. *Phr. Prow and poop*, the whole ship; *fig.* the whole. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvins Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 691 As if the enclosing of Christ under bread were (as the proverbe is) the prowe and poupe of godlinesse. a 1632 in Lithgow *Trav. vii.* 328 Both Proue and puppe, do answer to the Helme.

2. A point or pointed part projecting in front, like the prow of a ship; *spec.* in *Zool.* = *PRORA* 2.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Prow*, Also a point advancing it self out of a building, as the Prow out of a Ship. 1612-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 209 If a prow, in the form of a wedge, be drawn through a fluid [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* IV. 1. 232 A gauding power directs the chariot's plow over its wheeled clouds. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/a (*Sponges*) The back of the 'C' [shaped spicule] is the *heel* or *traps*; the points are the *prows* or *prora*.

3. *transf.* A ship. *poet.* (Cf. *KEEL* sb. 1 2.) 1758 GRAY *Propertius* III. 51 Prows, that late in fierce

Encounter mett 1819 BYRON *Juan II* cxxiv, At last her father's prows put out to sea

4. *atir* and *Comb*, as *prow gun*, *ornament*, *side*, *prow-decked* a, having an ornamental *prow*, *prow-shaped* a, of the shape of a ship's *prow*, i e projecting in a point in front.

1615 CHAFMAN *Odyssey* ix 131 Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights, In brave Vermilion *prow deckt ships 1790 BRATSON *Nav & Mil Mem II* 41 The grabs attacked at a distance with their *prow-guns 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch. Syst I* 394/2 High pressure steam, length of stroke, and *prow-shaped bows are not all necessary for speed 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med. VIII* 200 The small head, with narrow forehead presenting marked interfrontal ridge—the *prow-shaped* canium—indicates the worst pathological type 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* lxi 267 Rocks and shelves of sand, which were on the *Prow side.

Hence **Prowed** (prou) a, having a *prow*.

1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLIX. 46 A wooden bridge, supported on pillars *prowed* so as to look like a row of vessels breasting the current. 1895 K. MEYER *Voy Brun I* 18 The *prowed* skiff in which Bran is

[Note The loss of the *r* of *L. prora* in the Romanic *proa* is unusual, but is said to be exemplified in Genoese, which may be the source of the other Mediterranean forms, and of *It. prua* and *F. proue*. But *F. proue* might also represent a Romanic **prōda* (or **prōda*) preserved in *It. proda* *prow*, *brink*, which may have arisen from *L. prora* by dissimilation, *r* becoming *d* after *r* preceding, as in *It. rado*=*L. rānus* *raie*. But some would refer *It. proda* to OHG *prōt*, *prōt* (=OLG *brood*) *prow*, *brink*. See Dies s v. *prua*, *Köring* s v. *prua* a, and articles there referred to.

The earlier Eng. spellings *proo*, *pro*, *proe* point to the pronunciation (*prō*), but *proo* may also have meant (*prō*)=*F. proue*. *Proo*, *proue*, are ambiguous. Dryden and Scott time *prow* with *below*, *glow*, Shelley with *flow*, but also with *now*, Tennyson in 1830 with *flow*, *now*, but later with *flow* and *now*. Walker 1791 cites 5 orthoepists for each pronunciation. Smart 1836 gives only (*prō*). It is possible that there were in 16th c. two forms (*prō*) and (*prō*), corresp. to Romanic *proa*, *F. proue*, and to *F. proue* respectively, the form (*prō*) being in 16th c. diphthongized to (*prau*), but this pronunciation may also have arisen in the 18th c., as in *prawl*, merely from the ambiguity of the spelling *ow*]

† **Prow** (*prō*), *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *pru*, *pruu*, *prw*, 3-5 *prou*, 4-6 *prou*, 4-7 *prow*, (5 *prow*3). See also **PREW**. [ME. *pru*, *prou*, a. OF. *pru*, *prou* (earlier *prod*, *prot*, *prut*, *prout*) profit, advantage (= *It. prod*, *Sp. Eg. pro*), subst. use of OF. *pru*, *prou* (*prod*, *prud*), *It. prod*, *adj.*: see next. Cf. **IMPROVE** v. 2.] Advantage, profit, benefit, weal, good

c 1290 *Becket* 356 in *S. Eng. Leg I* 116 *Pe* bischopriches fullen bope, In-to be kingus hond, For-to ondei-fonge al be prov bare-of. *Ibid.* (Percy Soc) 302 That he myzte the more pui aforge. 1203 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10717 A, weyl haue be quyke, be pru, A be dede c 1330 - *Chron.* (1810) 278 His barons did also for be comon prow 13 *Cursor M* 29470 (Cott.) *Pe* neuent es for bin aun pruu (*C. Galba* *prow*) c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 130, I shal my self to herbes techen yow That shul be for youre hele and for youre prou c 1470 HARDING *Chron* xcvi. ix, It maye bee for his proue, To thyne on it. 1535 SKEWAT *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 44 Dissatfulle he gart him trow, That he wrocht ay for his pleisour and prou c 1570 *Pride & Lowl* (1842) 34 Syr gladlye would I doon ye proue, If in this matter I had halfe the skyll.

Prow (*prau*, bef 1600 *prō*), a *arch.* [ME. a. OF *prou* *adj.* (earlier *prod*, *pro*, *prud*, *pru*, *nom. prous*, *prus*), in later OF. *prau*, *mod. F. proue* = *It. prod*, *Fr. prou*, *pro* - late *L. *prōdis*, *neut. prōdis* (in *Italia*), = the first element in *L. prōd-esse* to be useful or profitable, to do good. see **PROUD**, also the ME. forms *PREU*, *pru*, *prou*, *prous*, corresp. to later OF.] Good, worthy, valiant, brave, gallant.

(A doublet of the earlier *prōdis*, *prōdis*, *PROUD*, introduced anew in the French sense, after *prou* was specialized in its English sense=*superbus* App. obsolete from 16th c. (cf. *PREU*), but the superlative *prouest* was much affected by Spenser, whence it has come down in later poets. Some modern writers have also revived the positive *prou*.)

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gow. Lordsh.* 125 He pat hauns a long nose reching to be mouth, ys prou and haide a 1553 PHILIPOT *Exami & Vrit* (Parker Soc) 360 Christ, our most prouest Master, keepeth silence of them 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. iv. 41 The prouest knight that euer field did fight *Ibid.* III. iii. 28 Prooue of thy prou valiaunce Thou then shalt make. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl Fur.* xlv. vii, The noblest, stoutest, and the prouest knight. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III 342 Angelica His Daughter, sought by many Prouest Knights Both Paynim, and the Peers of Charlemaine. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1879) I. 11 52 They might claim to be the prouest knights in Europe. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr *Tasso* III. lix, A man more wise of head or prou of hand. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 342 From prime to vespers will I chant thy praise As prouest knight and truest lover. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 69 Carl Schwartzberg was in the plot, And Blucher, prompt and prou.

† **Prow**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 4 *proue*, *prou* [f. *PROW* *sb.* 2 or a, possibly, 'to prou', in *him to prou*, the folk to prou = 'for advantage to him, to the people', was mistaken for a verb infinitive. Cf.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8820 When be kyng heide of per vertu, pat bey myght falle be folk to prw, He had longyng for hem to go. *Pe* stones to Bretagne foi to bryng

intr. To be of advantage; to be profitable or beneficial. Const. to or *datiue*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 298 *pat* no þing suld be left, *pat* myght to Ingland proue 73. *Cursor M* 27127 (Cott.) And es he for a fule to trou, *pat* will noht do *pat* mai him prou.

Prow, Malay boat: see **PROA** **Prowd**(e), obs. f. **PROUD**. **Prowdence**, obs. f. **PRUDENCE**.

† **Prower**. *Obs. rare* Also 4-*or*-, *our* [ad OF *proverre* *nom* (13th c in Godef), obl. *proverre*, var. of *porveor* *PURVEYOR*, f. *por-*, *purveor* to PURVEY.] 'Purveyor, provider of necessities' (Skeat, *Notes to P. Pl.*)

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xix 255 My plover and my plowman, Piers shal ben on erthe [v r r. *provyow*, *purveor*, C. xxii 260 *plover*, v r r. *provyow*, *purveor*, *purveyour*] c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv viii 467 Crist which was oure best prower, ordeyned al that was best for us to haue

Prowere, obs. f. **PROWE**, *prow* of a ship

Prowess (*prau* es) Now chiefly *literary* Forms: 3-5 *prouesse*, 3-7 *prowes*, *prowes*, 4-5 *pruesse*, 5 *prowez*, -is, -ys, *prouwis*, *prouesse*, -es, *proes*, -esce, 5-6 *prosse*, 5-7 *proesse*, 6 *prouce*, *prows*, 6-*prows* [ME. *prowes*, a. OF. *proec*(e), -esse, -oise, in mod. F. *proesse* = *Prov.*, *Sp. proeza*, *Cat. proesa*, *It. prodesca*. f. *pro*, *prou*, *prova* a and -*ress* 2. (In 15-17th c. often a monosyllable.)]

1 Valour, bravery, gallantry, martial daring; manly courage, active fortitude.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg I* 397/103 More *proesse* ne myzte be þan was of his knyght 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 279 Vor be noble kinne þat þou art of & vor þi *prowes* 1215 c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 118 Of *pruesse* had he fame 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* ix 503 Schir yngermane vmphevell, that ves Renowit of so hye *prowes*. 1422 tr *Secreta Secreti*, *Pro Prw* 154 That eueri man, sholde haue hope to come to glorie of a Prynce or of an empyre, by *prosse* and *vasselage* 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 200 Science, *proesse*, *deuocion*, *equyte*, Of moeste estate his magnanimité c 1470 *Gol & Gau* 1207, I aught as prynce him to prise for his *proesse*. c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxix, 209 Thourgh þe... hyghe *proesse* of *Blanchardyn* a 1533 Lb. *BERNERS* *Huon* iv 188 His hye *prowes* was such that no paynim durst abyde him *Ibid.* lix 207 By the *prowes* of *xiui*, *peisons* 1567 DRANT *Horace*, *Egret* II ii 11, Prease on with lucke foote to where thy pruce calleth the. 1568 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I v. (1612) 16 Philoctes trustlesse of his *prosse*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 209 A mighty, and valiant gentleman of no small power or *prowes*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 7 Whom they matched every way in manhood and *prosse*. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* xi 789 First seen in acts of prowess eminent And great exploits 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xli. (1869) II 548 Their *prowes* was always conspicuous in single combats 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desq.* (1837) IV 338 So glorious a display of the valor and *prowes* of his troops. 1877 *Ruskin* *Arrows of Chase* (1880) II 216 Military distinction is no more possible by *prows*

b. An act of bravery; a valiant deed; a daring feat or exploit. (Chiefly in *pl* = deeds of valour)

1340 *Ageneb.* 59 *Pe* zenne of þan þet zuo bieleche recordeþ hare dedes and hare *prowes*. 1422 tr *Secreta Secreti*, *Pro Prw* 205 Wayne glory of this forsayde *proesses* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 33 By these men, worthe *proesses* haue been dooen 1564 E. (Grimston) *Acosta's Hist. Indies* v ix 324 To do those actes and *prowes* which shall be spoken of. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. 1, If he speaks of his excellencies and *prowes*

† **Moral goodness or excellence; virtue.** *Obs.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iv. pr vi (E. T. S.) 138 What oþer þing semþ hale of corages but bounte and *proesse*. c 1386 - *Wife's T.* 273 (Ellesm.) For god of his goodness [5 *lexis* *proesse*, *proesse*] Wole that of hym we clayme oure gentillesse.

† **Prowessed** (*prau* est), a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *prec.* + -*d* = -ED², app. through a misunderstanding of the superl. *prouest* (see **PROW** a) in Spenser and Milton.] Endowed with *prows*; valiant

1777 E. FENTON *Odys.* xi *Poems* xii *Femine* Decent, To them more fatal than the *prows*'d *Foot* 1796 *Pope* *Odys.* xviii 139 Our freedom to thy *prows*'d arm we owe.

Prowessful, a *rare* [f. *PROWESS* (in 16-17th c. *prōw's*, *prōuse*) + -FUL.] Full of *prows*; valorous, valiant.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* Arg. 3 Nimrod sours his *prōw's*-full Policy, To gain himselfe the Goal of Soveraignty. 1608 *Ibid.* II. iv. *Decay* 839 But, the brave Prince cleaves quicker then the rest His slender Firr-poles, as more *prōw's*-full preist 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. 1 (1660) 3 Worthy *prōwessful* exploits performed in Martiall services. 1899 J. H. METCALFE *Earldom Wiltes* 9 The Scropes have been no less distinguished and *prōwessful* in the battle-field

Prowl (*prau*l), v. Forms a. 4-6 *prolle*, (5 *pralle*), 6-8 *proll*, *prole*, 7 *prool*(e). β. 6-7 *proulle*, *prowl*, 7-8 *proul*, 7-*prowl*. [ME. *prollen*, origin unknown: there is app. no related word outside English. The change to *proul*, *prowl*, was at first merely one of spelling (cf. *Bowl* *sb.* 1), but has since c 1750 perverted the pronunciation from (*prōl*, *prōul*) to (*prau*l).]

1. *intr.* Originally, To go or move about, esp. in search of or looking for something, hence, to go, rove, roam, or wander about, in search of what can be found, esp. of plunder or prey, or with predatory intent. Orig. chiefly of persons; in mod. use (cf. *PROWLING* *pp.* 1, a, quot 1667), characteristically of wild beasts, or men acting like them. a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prwl & T.* 839 Though ye prolle ay ye shul it meure fynde Ye been as bold as is Bayard the bynde That blonndre forth c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 *Prollyn*, as *rachys*, *seruton*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 667/1, I prolle, I go here and there to seke a thyng, *je*

tracasse. The felowe prolleth aboute, but it cometh nat to effecte 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept 160 [Wolves] Pruely prolling two and froe. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 655 Some do prole after Wasps, and kill them. 1689 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III 413 You range around the realm without controule Among my sons, for Proselytes to prole. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 309 [Robbers] Then proling far and near, whate'er they seize Becomes their Prey β. 1538 [see *PROWLING* *vb.* 1, 2] 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii (Arb.) 68 Whose greedy Fawes, do neuer ceas, in synfull fuds to prowle [*prue* soule]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 802 The nightly Wolf, that round th' Enclosure proul'd To leap the Fence, now plots not on the Fold. 1778 MMR D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. 1 then prowled about to choose some book 1791 *Ibid.* 1 Aug. We determined. to prowl to the churchyard, and read the tombstone inscriptions. c 1850 NEALE *Hymn*, 'Christian, dost thou see them?', How the troops of Midian Prowl and proul around 1866 ALGER *Sold. Nat. & Man* I 20 The leopard prowls through the jungle alone 1888 BESANT *Inner House* v, We have prowled about the old building.

† b To search, seek for something (without moving about). *Obs. rare*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bt. Nurture* 280 Youre hed ne bak ye claw, a feigh as paughe ye sought, ne youre heere ye stryke, ne pyke, to pralle for a flesche mought. 1687 *New Atlantis* III 520 Thoughtful and dull Stood Bavus, prouling for his barren Muse

† c *fig.* To seek for gain or advantage in a mean, grasping, or underhand way; to 'cadge'. *Obs.* a. 1530 [see *PROWLING* *vb.* 1, 2] 1550 CROWLEY *Vaite to Wealth* Wks (1872) 145 Purchasing and prolling for benefices. 1563-87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 261/2 An other pretie practise of the pope to proll for monie, was this 1669 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* (Giosait) II. 273 A Corporation of your dignity does not proll for advantage upon gentlemen your neighbours.

β. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Nij, This legat... went banketyng and prolling from bishoppe to bishoppe 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu* (1878) 129 It is not equal. for a man to lue prowling and shifting by the labours of other men

† 2. *trans.* To obtain (something) by stealth, cheating, or petty theft, to get in a clandestine way; to pilfer, to filch. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dialogue in Rede nue*, etc. (Arb) 137 What soeuer we get with sweate and labour That prolle they awaye with their prayour. 1594 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix xlvii (1612) 220 For from my fault could not, as chaste, the Sommer prole a fee. 1622 MABER tr *Alemant's Gussian d'Alf* II 132 If we found anybreach in any wall of a house, we would prie what we could prolle from thence. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* Wks 1687 I 283 By how many tricks did he proll money from all parts of Christendom?

† b. *intr.* To plunder, steal, pilfer. *Obs.*

1572 CAMPION *Hist. Ire.* II. v. (1633) 84 Surfeited with flesh and acquaintaice all the Lent long, prollled and pilled msatiably without neede. 1573 TUSSEAR *Husb* (1876) 143 The champion robbeth by night, And prollweth and filcheth by day 1658 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* II 4 That he, who hath no hope of another world, be made to shark and prole to get some of this

† c. *trans.* To plunder, rob (a person) *Obs.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 503, I overwhelme and contemne it then in great, by retaley it spoyles and prolls me 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Trausg.* I. xii Were it not for pilloing or molesting the People, his Majesty would give Mr. Bayes the Patent for it.

3 To traverse (a place or region) esp. on the look out for prey, to traverse stealthily. † In quot. 1649, to steal in through (*obs.*).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II *Poems* (Grosart) II 64 He proules each place, still in new colours deckt, Sucking one's ill, another to infect 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Ann. V* cclxxv, I he invading Brine Prolls euerie Seame 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 45 Who proll'd the country far and near 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iv. xx 213 He prowled the streets in disguise

Prowl (*prau*l), *sb.* [f. *prec.* *vb.*] An act or the action of prowling, roaming or roving about, esp. in search of plunder or prey. *On or upon the prowl*, prowling about.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII 54 A poor miserable thief had been all night upon the prowl 1836 W. IRVING *Alfred* II. xxviii 118 The Crow Indians are apt to be continually on the prowl about the skirts of the mountains 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blinded* out III 31 Let us clear off this business as soon as we can, and then go out for a prowl 1895 19th Cent. Sept 482 Through all the intricacies of their hunting prowl we followed them.

Prowler (*prau*ler). Forms a. 6-7 *proller*, 7-8 *proler*. β. 6-*proowler*, (6 *proowler*). [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹.] One who prowls; one who goes about on the look-out for what he can find or seize; one who sneaks about in search of prey or plunder; also, † one who seeks gain or advantage by any underhand or dishonourable means, a parasite, a 'sponge'; a pilferer, impostor, cheat, plunderer (*obs.*).

a. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 b, He is a good proller for the hely a 1550 *Vox Populi* *Vox Dei* 7121 Hazl *E. P.* III. 292 Customers and comptrollers, Purveyours and prollers 1550 LEVIER *Serm.* (Arb) 63 Couetous greedyygutes and ambitious prollers 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II iii viii. (ed 4) 366 No sharkers, no Cunnichtchers, no prollers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv 398 O'er the dank rushy Marsh The sly Goose-footed Proler [the otter] bends his Course

β. 1557 NORTH *Guenara's Diall* Pr. iv vii. (1568) 125 b, Greedy gluttons, and shameles prollers 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851 V. 130 Suttie prollers, Pastors in Name, but indeed Wolves. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xv 712 Some proowler of the wilds 1861 DICKENS *Tom Tiddler* 1, You attract all the disreputable vagabonds and prollers.

† **Prowlery**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The action or practice of a prowler; a mode of plunder or dishonest gain; a swindle.

a. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* 1 (1692) 51: Before the month of March expired, thirty-seven monopolies, with other sharking prowleries, were decreed in one proclamation.

Prowling, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see **PROWL** v. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb **PROWL** in various senses.

a. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1: Prollynge, or selkyng, perscrutacio 1530 *PALSGR* 259/1: Prolving for a promocyon, ambition 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxx 339: Seauenth Henry. Of his Retriuers Prowlings much (as well he might) repented. 1687 *New Atlantis* ii 194: Such prowl is unworthy our great Name.

β 1538 *BALE There Lewes* 1584: By prowlyng and lyenge ye fryers wolde all haue 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon* 173: There would not be that insolvency of Popish Recusants, that licence of Rogues and wanderers, that prowling of Officers 1908 *Daily News* 6 July 6: All the odds and ends that he picks up on his prowlings along the coast.

Prowling, *phl. a.* Forms: see **PROWL** v. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That prowls, in various senses a. 1565 *DRANT Reply to Egit on C. Scott* by R. Shackle, No golden Andwerpe, no of truth they seke no gold of thine, A cheat of thanks for popysh priests to cram their prolling pine 1607 R. [CAREW] to *Estienne's World of Wonders* 137: Prowling pettifoggers. 1730 *Life of Stillingfleet* 176: The Patent 13th Jacobi to explain it, was called a Prowling Patent and of no Effect in Law.

β 1560 *PILKINGTON Expos. Aggens* (1562) 66: The greedy carle and prowling poller, that is neuer filled 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 183: A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II. 385: There are asking eyes, asserting eyes, prowling eyes, and eyes full of fate. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/1: The system of prowling hansom may be painful to cabdrivers, and perhaps.. convenient to the public.

Hence **Prowlingly** *adv.* (in mod. dict.).

Prown(e), *obs. forms of PRUNE sb. and v.*

Prowor, *our, variants of PROWER Obs.*

† **Prowous**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. **PROW** sb² or *a.* + -OUS.] Brave, valiant: = **PROW** *a.*

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gen. Lovdsk.* 91: He hat berys it with hym shal be prowous and hardy. 1422 *Ibid., Priv. Priv.* 176: By Speche of the Pepille, a coward may be as Prowous as Ector of trol.

Prowse, Prowie, *obs. f. PROWSE, PROUD.*

† **Prox** (*prɪks*). *U. S. local (Rhode Island).* *Obs.* [abbrev. of **PROXY**: see quot 1843.] (See quot., and of **PROXY** sb².)

1698 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) III 333: Voted, That Capt'n Nathaniel Coddington, Capt'n Robert Carr, are appointed to open the prox votes on the day of Election 1758 *Ibid.* VI 151: Upon this plan, only one prox will be printed 1816 *PICKERING Vocab. U. S.* v. *Proxies*. The abbreviation *Prox* is also used in Rhode Island, for the Ticket, that is, the List of Candidates at Elections. 1843 *STAPLES Ann. Providence* 64: Such of the colony as could not attend the General Assembly had the right to send their votes for these officers by some other persons, hence the origin of the terms prox, and proxy votes, as applied to the present mode of voting for state officers in Rhode-Island.

† **Proxenate**. *Obs.* Also 7-*et* [a. *F. proxénète* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. *L. proxenēta*, ad. *Gr. πρῶξενος* a negotiator, agent, agent-n f. *πρῶξενός* to be one's *πρῶξενός* (see next), to manage for another.] One who negotiates something, esp a marriage; an agent, go-between, match-maker. 1659 *H. MORE Immort. Soul* iii xiii (1662) 203: He being the common proxenet or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xli. 347: To supply the place of a Proxenate or Mediator. 1813 *F. DOUGLAS Anc. & Mod. Greece* 108: He then applies to some respectable matron who assumes the name and character of the ancient Proxenate.

|| **Proxenus** (*prɒksə'nɪs*). Also in *Gr. form proxenos*. Pl. *prɒksənɪ* (-*oi*) [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr. πρῶξενος*, f. *πρῶ*, *PRO-* + *ξένος* a guest, stranger.] In *Gr. Antig.*, A resident citizen of a state appointed by another state to represent and protect its interests there: see quot. 1842. Hence *transf.* 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III xxi 193: Laco son of Amnestus, was *proxenus* of Sparta. 1842 *SMITH Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 491/1: The office of *proxenus*, bears great resemblance to that of a modern consul or minister-resident. When a state appointed a *proxenus*, it either sent out one of its own citizens to reside in the other state, or it selected one of the citizens of this state, and conferred upon him the honour of *proxenus* 1850 *GROTE Greece* ii lxxviii 375: Nikias the friend and *proxenus* of Sparta at Athens. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct 5/1: Mr. Childs has been to them a sort of British *proxenos* in Philadelphia.

Proxeny (*prɒksə'nɪ*). [ad. *Gr. πρῶξενία*, f. *πρῶξενός* **PROXENUS**: so *F. proxénie*.] The office or function of a *proxenus*, the system of *proxeny*. 1842 *SMITH Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 491/1: Privileges not necessarily included in the *proxeny*. 1846 *GROTE Greece* ii vi. II 518: No multiplication of *proxenies* (or standing tickets of hospitality) between the important cities. 1890 *SMITH's Dict. Antig.* 1, 997/1: The Delphian decree.. conferring the *proxeny* on the Athenian priestess Chrysis.

Proxically, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. **PROXY** + -ICAL + -LY².] In the way of a proxy or substitute; as representing another.

1888 *SOUTHERY Leit* (1896) IV xix, I must thank you on my own part, as well as *proxically* for Mrs. S

Proximad (*prɒksɪməd*), *adv. Anat.* [f. as

next + -ad: see **DEXTRAD**.] In the direction of its point of attachment opp. to **DISTAD**.

1803 *BARCLAY New Anat. Nomencl.* 167: In both kinds of extremities, *Proximad* will signify towards the proximate aspect 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 395: Where the olecranon is drawn proximad upon the anconal aspect of the humerus. 1889 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII 536/1: The shoulder is proximal of the elbow, the elbow is proximad of the wrist

Proximal (*prɒksɪməl*), *a. (sb.)* [f. *L. proxim-* *us* nearest + -AL.]

1. † *a.* Lying very near or close to something in quot *fig. Obs.* b. Proximate, immediate. *rare.*

1727 *Philos. Quarll* 71: Qualifications so proximal and suitable to my Inclinations. 1828 in *WEBSTER* 1884 *American VII* 233: The proximal cause of the glory

2. *Anat.* Situated towards the centre of the body, or the point of origin or attachment of a limb, bone, or other structure opp. to **DISTAL**.

1803 *BARCLAY New Anat. Nomencl.* 7: The first, second, and third, or what I would call the *proximal, medial, and distal phalanges*. *Ibid.* 124: We may denominate the end (of a limb) which is nearest to the trunk the *Proximal* end, and that which is farthest from it the *Distal*. 1877 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Anat.* 213: A third bone, articulates only with the carpal bones on the proximal and distal sides of it.

b. *transf.* 1882 D. HOOFFER in *Standard* 10 Oct. a/2: The drainage-pipes are very imperfectly connected at their proximal or house termination 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXVIII 650: A brace or bracket made out of an unwieldy piece of timber, generally the proximal portion of some big branch

B. as *sb.*, *ellipse*, for *proximal end* or *part* 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Proximally** *adv.*, in a proximal position; towards or near the proximal part or end.

1880 *DUNCAN in Phil. Linn. Soc.* XV. 140: The second is partly hidden proximally, by the meeting of the side arm-plates. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI 581: The colour change beginning at the tips and advancing proximally

Proximate (*prɒksɪmət*), *a.* [ad. late *L. proximāt-us*, pa. pple of *proximāre* to draw near, approach, f. *proxim-us* nearest.]

1. Closely neighbouring, immediately adjacent, next, nearest (in space, serial order, quality, etc.); close, intimate (quot. 1864).

1597 [implied in **PROXIMATELY**]. 1755 *JOHNSON Pref. to Dict.* 48: Words are seldom exactly synonymous. It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX 138: Parts of the valley are distinguished by (the name of) some proximate village. 1864 *PUNCH Let. Daniel* 1 (1879) 97: Crete, with which both Assyria and Tyre were in proximate intercourse

b. Coming next or very near in time, closely approaching.

1845 *STONARD Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I 61/1: A distinct form of imperative for the proximate and distant future 1862 *MCRIVALE Rom. Emp.* VII. i. viii 197: In choosing him for their prince, the nobles may have looked to another proximate vacancy. 1889 *Science* 4 Oct. 228: The enormous consumption of petroleum and natural gas raises the question as to the proximate exhaustion of the supply

2. Coming next (before or after) in a chain of causation, agency, reasoning, or other relation; immediate: opposed to *remote* or *ultimate*

Proximate principle, constituent, or element (*Chem.*), one of those compounds of which a more complex body is directly made up, and which are therefore first arrived at in the process of analysis so *proximate analysis*

1661 *GLANVILL Van Dogm.* xii 114: We hastily conclude that impossible, which we see not in the proximate capacity of its Efficient 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 6 May, The proximate cause of her beauty by Sir Ulick Mackilgitt. 1819 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 271: The proximate principles of vegetable and animal bodies 1887 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 295: Readings that are explicable by the supposition of a common proximate original

3. Nearly accurate or correct; approximate 1796 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* I 667: The proximate breadth behind the toes. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* I xiv 281: In searching for a proximate notion of the extent of the carnage 1863, 1905 [implied in **PROXIMATELY**].

† **Proximate**, *v. Obs. rare*—^o. [f. *L. proximāre* see prec. and -ATE⁸.] (See quot.)

1623 *COCKERAM, Proximate*, to approach or draw neere

Proximately, *adv.* [f. **PROXIMATE** *a.* + -LY².]

1. In an immediately adjacent situation (in space, serial order, etc.); next, closely

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3a/b: On that pate which nexte and proximately thvnto is situated 1822 T. TAYLOR *Agulenus* 283, I manifestly drew near.. and proximately adored them

2. In the way of immediate agency, etc.; by direct relation; as the next (preceding or following) term in a series of causes or the like; immediately: opposed to *remotely* or *ultimately*.

1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii v 105: Was it not proximately in my nearer Parents? 1691 — *Nat. Ch.* i 2: Tho' it meant Christ *remotely* and *eminently*, it meant his Successors proximately 1745 *WESTLY Answer* Ch. 18 Faith.. is proximately necessary thereto; Repentance, *Remotely* 1878 *GLADSTONE in 19th Cent.* Mar 594: Where our partners.. are both more proximately and more deeply concerned than ourselves

3. With approach to accuracy; approximately 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii 361: This may proximately be regarded as the amount of gold which England annually requires to maintain her metallic currency 1902 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon* I. xii 297: The same remark is proximately true of the literary life of the First Empire.

Proximateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact of being proximate; nearness in position.

1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* II 217: The question of its remoteness or proximateness to the two extant MSS remains undecided.

† **Pro xime**, *proxim*, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. proxim-us* nearest, superl. *adj. f. prope* near.]

1. Next in position, adjacent = **PROXIMATE** *a.* I.

1651 [implied in **PROXIMATELY**]. 1661 *GLANVILL Van Dogm.* xx. 200: The agitated parts of the Brain begetting a motion in the proxime Ether 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 65: They Would sit proxime and snatch a stolen kiss

2. Next in causation, reasoning, etc.: = **PROXIMATE** *a.* 2.

1662 *HIBBERT Body Div.* 1 264: The punishment it self which is the remote term and the obligation to it, which is the proxime term of pardon. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* i 46: We must not look after proxim Causes in Nature for it 1725 *WATTS Logic* iii i § 1: The three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism; and the three propositions the proxime or immediate matter of it

Hence † **Pro ximely** *adv. Obs.* = **PROXIMATELY**.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 295: Although similitude doth proximely include familiarity

|| **Proxime accessit** (*prɒksɪmət ək'seɪt*). [Lat. *phr.* = 'he (or she) has come very near (or next).']

A phrase indicating that the person in question has obtained the next place in merit to the actual winner of a prize, scholarship, etc., hence as *sb.* applied to the person himself, or his position.

Also *collog.* abbreviated *proxime*

1878 *LOCKHART Misc. 15 Thine* i 21, 224, I.. was *proxime accessit* for the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge. 1882 *SIR F. LEIGHTON in Standard* 11 Dec 3/1: They had reserved an honourable mention, as *proxime accessit* 1896 J. S. COTTON in *Academy* 13 June 488/3: He won the Ireland in his second year, though for the Hertford and the Craven he came out only as *proxime*

† **Proximiority**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *L.*

proxim-us (see **PROXIME** *a.*) + *L. -ior*, suffix of compar. degree + -ITY. (The correct formation f. *L.*, compar. *proxior* nearer, would be **proxiority*.)]

The fact of being nearer; greater proximity.

1720 *STRYKE Stone's Surv.* I. i. vi. 32/1: If to the Proximiority which the Moon has to the Earth, by moving in her Eccipsis, there be added that Proximiority which she hath in her Eccentricity (or opposite Angles)

Proximity (*prɒksɪ'mɪtɪ*). [a. *F. proximité*

(14th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. *L. proximitāt-em* nearness (etymologically, state of being nearest, 'nextness'), f. *proxim-us* nearest: see **PROXIME**.]

The fact, condition, or position of being near or close by; nearness, neighbourhood: *a.* in space.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* i. (1599) 16: The proximitie and neighbourhood of Myllan with France. 1682 *SIN T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. § 8: Tempt not Contagion by proximity, and hazard not thy self in the shadow of Corruption. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III xxv. 67: The effect of the proximity was a strong adhesion of the bodies 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* i in (1852) 101: Our proximity to Ireland. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 286: Owing to the close proximity to the sea.

b. in abstract relations, as kinship (the earliest use: usually in *phr. proximity of blood*); affinity of nature, nearness in time, etc.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiii i. By reson of proxymyte I oughte haue them, syth th' cometh none neri'er hyer than I am 1541 *LD DACE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 283: By reason of the nerenes and proximitie of blood. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xii (1632) 327: Marriages in proximity of blood are amongst us forbidden. 1762 *WARBURTON Doctr. Grace* Pref. A dark conceit and a dull one have a great proximity in modern wit. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I iii 201: Nor is it to this day decided whether the order of the stocks, or the proximity of degree, shall take place. 1876 *GLADSTONE Homer's Synchr.* 69: The inferences are in favour of the Poet's proximity in time to the War of Troy.

Hence **Proximitive** *a.* [irreg. on false analogy], of, belonging to, or arising from proximity.

1888 'H. S. MILLERMAN' *Phantom Future* II. vi. 85: To get farther from a proximative influence which was becoming too strong for her.

|| **Proximo** (*prɒksɪmō*). [*L. proximō* (sc. *mensē*) 'in the next month'] In or of next month.

(Following the ordinal numeral denoting the day.) Abbreviated *prox.*

1855 *N. & Q.* ser. 1. I 10: Of the common phrases *ultimo*, *instans*, and *proximo*. 1864 *WEBSTER* v. v. On the 3d proximo.

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Dec. 4/4: About the 1st proximo.

Proximocephalic (*prɒksɪmōsɛfə'lik*), *a. Anat.*

[f. *proximo-*, taken as combining form of *L. proxim-us* nearest + *Gr. κεφαλή* head + -IC: cf. *cephalic*.] *prop.* Nearest or next to the head.

1889 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 536/1: In numbering the individual elements [the carpal bones] the first is the most proximo-cephalic, that is the scaphoid.

† **Proximus**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *L. proxim-us* (see **PROXIME** *a.*) + -US.] = **PROXIMATE** *a.* 2.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 390: This righteousness then is the proximus cause operating to salvation.

Proxy (*prɒksɪ*), *sb.* Forms: 5 *procurie*, *proceye*, 6 *prockesy*; 5 *procoey*, *proxoi*, 6-7 *prox*, -ie, -ye, (6 *proxe*, 7 *procoey*), 6-*prox*.

[= *proc'y*, contracted from **PROCURACY**, as **Proctor** from **Procurator**.]

I. 1. The agency of one who acts by appoint-

ment instead of another; the action of a substitute or deputy = PROCURACY 1, PROCUATION 2.

Chiefly in phr. *by proxy*, by the agency of another; by or through a substitute, not in person.

13440 *Prouty Parv* 1141/2 Prokecy, *procuracia*. 1530 PALSGR 258/2 Prokecy, *procuracion*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 146 b. [They] by proxy affied the young Lady. 1628 WITHER *Brit Remem* 234 The voice by Proxy hold I not the least. 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt* Eng. 1 lxvi. (1739) 155 They appeared either personally or by proxy. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Pauli* (1786) III 193 Not content to acquire glory by proxy. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II iv xlii. 174 The marriage had taken place by proxy. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 170 Which latter may even vote by proxy.

†2. A document empowering a person to represent and act for another; a letter of attorney: = PROCUATION 2, PROCUATION 2 b. Obs. exc. as in b.

1450 *Oseney Reg* 149 By a procurator, in whose process was contained that [etc.] 1495 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII 501 This proxy redde and expresse, syr John Busche, speker rehearsed þese wordes. 1484 *Indenture* in G. I. Clark *Carta Glamorgan* (1893) IV. 395 A proxy offe there full auctorite commytted to the same Richard. 1561 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 126 A sufficient proxy or letter of attorney. 1726 *Avuliffe Parergon* 421 The Warrant and Authority which we in English call a Proxy.

b. *spec.* A writing authorizing a person to vote instead of another, at an election, a meeting of shareholders, etc., or as formerly in the House of Lords; hence, a vote so given. (Cf. also 4.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II viii (1877) 1. 175 The consent of this [upper] house is given by each man seuerally, first for himselfe then for so manie as he hath letters and proxies directed vnto him. 1648 CHAS. I *Answer* to 19 *Propos* both *Ho Parl.* 25 They shall not be admitted to sit in the House of Peers, but only to give their Proxies to such Protestant Lords as they shall chuse. 1648 *Art. Peace* xi in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) IV 577 That no Nobleman or Peer of this Realm . . . shall be hereafter capable of more Proxies than two, and that blank Proxies shall be hereafter totally disallowed. 1808 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* X 1053 The house then divided on lord Arden's motion. Contents 52, Proxies 32-84, Non-contents 45, Proxies 39-84. The numbers being equal, the non-contents, according to the usage of the house, carried it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II 82 Has not the Duke of Wellington at this moment, the proxies of fifty peers in his pocket? 1868 *Frills. Ho. Lords* 31 Mar. 99/2 Standing Order xxlii a. Ordered, That the Practice of calling for Proxies on a Division shall be discontinued.

1823 *Lewis Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi 97 Representation, in its primary political sense, means, holding another's proxy. 1840 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II ix. 202, I cannot hesitate for an instant which side to take, and I will send you my proxy without a moment's hesitation. 1880 *Beaton's Everybody's Lawyer* 1287 Whoever votes upon the authority of an unstamped proxy is liable to the same penalty as the person who executed it. 1900 *Whitaker's Alman* 433 *Stamps and Taxes* Proxy to vote at a meeting o. o. rd.

3. A person appointed or authorized to act instead of another; an attorney, substitute, representative, agent. (Cf. PROCTOR 2, PROCUATION 2.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III xxxii. § 4 They thus absolutely betueth them to his Proxy or principall Agent here on earth. 1618 SYLVSTER *Elegie to M. D. Hill* 178 Make mee thy Proxie. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I ii. 168 Another privilege is, that every peer may make another lord of parliament his proxy, to vote for him in his absence. 1822 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) IX. 237, I am very much flattered by your having been my proxy at the installation of the Knights of the Bath. 1878 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) I. iv 181 Don Federigo her uncle as her proxy received the nuptial ring.

b. *fig. of things.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xiii. (1840) 67 Where the deed could not be present, the desire was a sufficient proxy. 1683 OLDHAM *Passion Byblos* Poet. Wks. (1686) 135, I should myself have gone No! made my pen a Proxy to my Tongue. 1853 PATMORE *Poems, Girl of All Periods* (1906) 422 Twixt her shapely lips, a violet Peich'd as a proxy for a cigarette.

†4. *U. S. local* (*Rhode Isl. and Conn.*) orig. A written vote for the legislative assembly sent by a deputy: hence, loosely applied to the voting-papers or votes generally (cf. quot. 1843 s.v. PROX); and hence to the election or day of election. Obs.

1660 (Apr. 11) in *Conn. Col. Rec.* I 346 The remote Plantations that use to send Proxies at the Election by their Deputies. 1679 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1861) III 30 Voted, that Capt'n Samuell Gouton and Mr Caleb Carr shall open the proxies. 1755 DOUGLASS *Summary* (1760) II 89 (*Rhode I.*) Formerly the proxies or voters never exceeded 1300 . . . and anno 1749, the proxies were only 888. 1809 KENDALL *Trew* I v. 32 The written votes or ballots which through a mistake or else abuse of terms, the statutes occasionally call proxies. 1816 *Connecticut Newsr.* (Pickering), Republicans of Connecticut, previous to every proxies you have been assaulted on every side. On the approaching proxies we ask you to attend universally. 1816 *Pickering's Vocab.* U. S. 156 This use of the term *proxies* is not known in any of the States, except Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is also used sometimes as equivalent to *election*, or *election-day*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER.

II. †5. *Eccl.* Provision or entertainment for a visiting bishop or his representative; an annual payment by incumbents to the ordinary, in commutation of this; = PROCUATION 3, PROCUATION 3. Obs. 1534 HEN VIII in J. Bacon *Liber Regis* (1786) p. xiv, Except only such annuall and perpetual pensions, pensions, proxies, and fees for officers, as before specially y^e mentioned. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 37 The Bishop of Meth., had a Proxie of 15s. 4d payable yearly out of the

Commandery of Kells. *Ibid.* 46 'Twas noted that the same which we call Proxie or Procuracy, is termed by the Canonists *Procuratio*, because that in every Visitation the persons visited procured necessary provision for the Visitors. But afterwards . . . Proxies [were] reduced to a certain sum of money payable yearly in the nature of a Pension to the Ordinary, who had power of visitation. 1725 SWIFT *Let to Sheridan* 28 June. The other fifty must go in a curate and visitation charges, -proxies I mean. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex* [but see PROCUATION 3, quot. 1895].

III. 6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*; done by proxy, as *proxy help*, *marriage, prayer, vote*; *proxy-man*, = sense 3; *proxy-wedded a.*, wedded by proxy.

1696 *Growth Deum* 16 Whether an Oath of Abjuration laid upon the Jacobites Proxy-men, will put an end to this Corruption. 1716 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1861) IV 208 This act has no reference to proxy votes, which are to be signed according to former custom. 1843 W. R. STAPLES *Ann. Providence* 65. 1845 HOOD *Sing. Eyed Lady* vi, And drummed with proxy-prayers Mohammed's ear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I 33 She to me Was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf At eight years old. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 574/1 It all comes of those proxy marriages.

Hence *Proxym v. intr.*, to act or vote by proxy (*rare*); *Proxymhood*, *Proxymship*, the office or function of a proxy or substitute.

1832 MACKINTOSH cited in Worcester (1846) for *Proxym v.* 1776 in Doran *Mann's Manners* (1876) II xlii 307 My 'proxymhood made a pompous article in the Italian Gazette. 1874 BREYNT *Saul at Endor* xvi. 304 The same Correspondency, and 'Proxism between these Spirits, and their Images.

Proye, obs. form of PREY.

Proyne, obs. form of PREEN v. 2, and PRUNE.

Prozoic (prōzō'ik), a. *Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. πρὸ, PRO- 2 + ζῷον life + -ic; cf. F. *prozoïque* (Huet).] Belonging to the period before the appearance of life on the earth.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1877 F. M. ENDLICH in *11th Rep. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Territories* (1879) 66 This occurrence of prozoic rocks is one of great interest. . . We found that the prozoic granite disappeared altogether in the main chain, except northward.

Prozoosporange, -zygapophysis: see PRO-2.

Prozymite (prōzīm'it) *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. late Gr. πρὸζυμῖτης, f. πρὸζυμῶν leaven, f. πρὸ before, etc. + ζύω leaven.] One who uses leavened bread in the Eucharist: a hostile appellation for members of the Greek Church. (Cf. AZYMITE)

1850 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* VI 418 [At Byzantium in 1054] The two parties called each other by the heretical names, Azymites and Prozymites. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Kans.* (U. S.) II. 76 The Latins retorted to the stigma 'azymites' with 'prozymites'.

Prozymogen (prōzōj'modzen) *Phys. Chem.* [f. Gr. πρὸ, PRO- 2 + ΖΥΜΟΓΕΝ] A substance produced by certain cells in the stomach of a newt, afterwards converted into a zymogen.

1900 *Lancet* 11 Aug. 447/4 As the cell parted with its zymogen a new substance—prozymogen—was produced by the nucleus at the expense of the chromatin.

Prū, var. of PROW sb. 2 and v, PREU, PROO.

Prūan, -ant, obs. forms of PRUNE sb.

† *Prūance*. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. *prū*, PREU, PROW

a. + -ANCE.] Prowess. 1330 *Arth. & Meri* 8150, Y no mygt it nougt ful rede, þe prūance of Wawaines dede.

† *Prūce*. Obs. Forms. 4 prūys, 4-5 prus, 4-8 pruce, 5-7 pruse, (5 prewce, prews(e), 8 pruss, pruohe). [M.E. a. *Prus*, a. AF. *Prus*, *Prus*, *Prusys*; B. *Pruce*, a. AF. *Pruce*, mod. F. *Prusse*, Prussia: see PRUSSIAN, and SPRUCE sb.]

1. *Geog.* Prussia.

[1230 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 238 De c de stokfisse venaunt del Pruz, quart.] 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 53 Abouen alle nacionis in Pruce. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 1 In Les parties de Barbarye et de Pruz. 1440 WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Engl.* (Rolls) II 197 Dominus Henricus . . . profectus est in le Prūys. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Penses* (Rolls) II 169 Of the commodities of Pruse. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 254 In this yere Ser Henry, erl of Derby, sailed into Prus. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 11 Six Halks from Hull. Which had them oft accompanied to Pruce.

b. *Of Pruce*: Of or from Prussia; hence, Made (a) of Prussian or spruce fir wood, (b) of Prussian leather. Cf. SPRUCE sb.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 109 Presentanti dominum cum tabula commensali de Prucia. 1462 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* Bundle 37, No. 4 b, x mensa de prewse. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III 37 Some unam cistam de pruce. 1700 *Drayden Pal. & Arc.* 1307 Some for defence would leathern bucklers use other shields of Pruce.

2. *attrib.* a. Of Prussia, Prussian; comb. *Pruce-land*, *Pruceman*. b. Of spruce fir, as *pruce beer*; *pruce chest*, *coffer, hatch, table* (but in these prob orig = Prussian, without specification of the wood).

a. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xiii. 32 If I sent ouer my seruauits to Bruges, Or in to Pruslonde my prentys [v. rr. prūsionde, Pruce-land, spruce land, C. vii. 279 prus, pruce, prūsiond] 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 51 Per manus Nichel Pruceman [Here app. a surname]. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 16 *Pr* caragio m^{is} careci[stati]um cum pruswate. c. 1500 *Blowbol's Test* in *Halliwell Nuga Poet* 7 An hundreth marke of pruce money fyne.

b. 1448 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 12, j. pruce hutche. 1463 *Ibid.* 23 As for the prewe coffre alway I wille remayne to my heid place. 1498 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* Bundle 37, No. 6 Attachatus est per x pruce tabyl. 1480 *Ibid.* Bundle 51, No. 4 Attachatus est per x pruce chest. 1576 *Newton Lemmle's Complex.* (1633) 204 Of colour darke

yellowish, like unto pruce Byer. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II 379 I turned into pruche or spruce beer.

Prud, *prudder*, -est, obs. ff. PROUD, -er, -est.

Prude (prād), a. and sb. [a. mod. F. *prude* adj. and sb., said of a woman in same sense as the Eng. (Molière in *Littre*), in OF. *prude*, *prode*, *pruide*, in a laudatory sense, good, virtuous, modest, respectable; either a back-formation from *prude-femme* (cf. PRUDHOMME) or a later fem. form of *prod*, *pro*, *pru* - see PREUX, PROW a.]

A. *adj.* That maintains or affects extreme propriety of speech and behaviour, especially in regard to the relations of the sexes; excessively modest, demure, or prim, prudish: usually applied adversely. Now *rare*.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV 318, I can't understand what you and my prude Cousin Aurelia mean by being belov'd. 1725 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 449 He is jealous, prude, and scrupulous. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot.* 18th C. (1901) III. 11 95 The prudest might go and enjoy Vanbrugh's *Provoked Husband*. under guise of innocently listening to Corelli's Sonatas.

B. *sb.* A woman who maintains or affects excessive modesty or propriety in conduct or speech; one who is of extreme propriety. usually applied adversely with implication of affectation.

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* v. i. For you I have stood the little insults of Disdainful Prudes, that envy'd me perhaps your Friendship. 1709 STOKES *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 5 *Prudes*, a Courty Word for Female Hypocrites. 1781 MRS. D'ARLBY *Diary Aug.* He is an actual male prude! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prolog. 141 If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans. 1884 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. x 195 Prudes and puritans may disapprove our present form.

Hence *Prudlike a.*, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude, *Prudely adv.*, in the manner of a prude.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 145 ¶ 7 The same idle Charms, by which the gay Pamphilus ensnared the prudelike Honoria. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* II. 22 Scorning Moderation's Prude like star. 1883 *Mem. Alex. Maclean* 125 Mock her not, ye prudely pure.

Prude, obs. form of PROUD.

Prudence (prū dēns) Also 6 *Sc.* *providence*, *proudens*. [a. F. *prudence* (13th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *prudentia* foresight, sagacity, skill, prudence, contr. from *prōvidētia* PROVIDENCE.] The quality of being prudent.

1. Ability to discern the most suitable, politic, or profitable course of action, esp. as regards conduct; practical wisdom, discretion.

1340 *Avenb.* 125 Prudence lokeþ þane scele þet hi ne bi beca3t. 1430 *Lynde Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 With a mantelle of prudens clad thou be. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 77 Enarming me, With fortitude, providence, and temperance. 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 39, I will . . . pleiss hir prouidens to imprint it. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi (1640) 102 Prudence is a vertue by which a man doth worke rightly to happinesse. 1725 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I 3 Beyond all bounds of prudence and discretion. 1780 BYRON *Mor. Fal.* I. ii, You so forget All prudence in your fury. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii, Prudence, the soul's stern saccisian.

b. An instance of this, a prudent act.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 36 In despite of those wonted prudences, and usual resistances. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 A night when the ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be . . . placed behind the perceptions.

†2. Wisdom; knowledge of or skill in a matter. Cf. JURISPRUDENCE. Obs.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (*Andreas*) 1019 For, gyf hym wantis sic prudence [to answer questions], he suld nocht cum in 3our presence. 1380 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 4 As 3e redinge moun vnderstode my prudence in the mystene of Crist. 1386 - *Jas. Prolog.* In othere epistolis hou myche fro oure others making discordith, I lete to the prudence of the redere. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Barnab.* ii. 9 Harken with your eares, that you may know prudence. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 350/2 He . . . resigned himself to the most exact prudence of the Magi to be formed. 1859 R. CHOATE *Addresses* (1878) 235 In his [Webster's] profession of politics, nothing worthy of attention had escaped him, nothing of the ancient or modern prudence.

†3. Foresight, providence. Obs.

1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. xi § 6 (1622) 320 Then must it be, either by Chance, or by Prudence. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 239 'Tis my settled opinion that Divine prudence is often at least conversant in a peculiar manner, about the actions of men.

†4. Alleged term for a 'company' of vicars. Obs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fv j, A Prudens of vikars.

† *Prudency*. Obs. [ad. L. *prudentia* - see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wynd* II. 8 b, To fense our selves agaynst the wyly and craftye fowes with columbyne prudence. 1620 J. PYPER *in Hist. Ast. ea* L. x 362 Change to the better, I call prudency, But to the worse shewes small discretion. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 77 How many Inchantments expect a period from the prudency of my Courage.

Prudent (prū dēt), a. [a. F. *prudent* (c. 1300 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *prūdēns*, -entem foreseeing (very rare), knowing, skilled, experienced, versed in a thing, sagacious, circumspect, contr. from *prōvidēns* PROVIDENT, with weakening or entire loss of the notion of 'foreseeing']

1. Of persons (rarely of inferior animals): Sagacious in adapting means to ends; careful to follow the most politic and profitable course; having or exercising sound judgement in practical affairs; circumspect, discreet, worldly-wise.

1384 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 8 The sones of this world be more prudent [*Vulgate* prudentiores] in her generacioun than the sones of liht. c1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 110 She was so prudent and so bounteous. c1450 *Cov Myst* xxv. 246 As a primate most prudent I present here sensyble Buschopys of the lawe with al the circumstawns. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marut Wemen* 508 Thai suld...wrik efter hir wordis, that woman was so prudent. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* i. v (1660) 29 That most prudent Prince Henry the Seventh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 430 So steers the prudent Crane Her annual Voiage, born on Windes. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I 36 All rash adventurers are condemned by the prudent part of mankind. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 415 The prudent partner of his blood. Wearing the rose of womanhood 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. v) 74 A prudent man will avoid sunning against the stranger.

+2. Wise, discerning, sapient. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 1).

a 1295 WYCLIF's *Bible* Matt xi. 25 Thou hast hid these things for wise men and wens [*MS New Coll.* 67 prudent] c1430 LYDG *Mun. Poems* (Percy Coll.) 13 Be the sentence of prudent Salaman. 1526 INDIALE *Math.* xi. 25 Thou hast hid these thynges from the wyse and prudent, and hast opened them vnto babes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 129 The philosophour socrates, gubik was iugit to be the maist prudent man in the vniuersal varid. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famillye of Loue* Ep. Ded. Salomon the sone of holy Dauid a prudent King.

3. Of conduct, action, etc. Characterized by, exhibiting, or proceeding from prudence; politic, judicious. *The prudent*: that which is prudent.

1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* iii. 3707 Poruz hir prudent medycacioun. With kyng Thoas she mygt exchaunged be. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Coll.) 22 They folowed not theyr fleshe so vycious. But ruled it by prudent gouernance. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. 1. 8 17 'Tis prejudice enough against the prudentest advice, that it comes from their patients. 1707 HEARNE *Collect* 30 Sept. (O H S) II. 57 'Tis the prudent Way not to know it. 1790 *Bystander* 247 Then touching upon the prudent, he entreated it might remain some little time a secret. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II. ii. 1. 29 H.S., prudent and enlightened policy had ever been crowned with ultimate success. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 127 There were those to whom William found it prudent to be gentle.

Prudential (pruden'shāl), *a* (adv), *sb.* [f. L. *prudentialis* PRUDENTE + *-AL*. Cf. med. L. *prudentialis* (9th c. in *Acta Sancti. Boll.* (1887) 64).]

A. adj. 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of prudence; involving prudence; characterized or prescribed by forethought and careful deliberation. 1641 LO. DIGBY *SA* 21 Apr. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I 207 We must not piece up, the Defalcance of Prudential Fitness, with a Pretence of Legal Justice. 1652 E. WALSHINGHAM (*titlo*) *Arcana Aulica*, or Manual of Prudential Maxims for the States-man And the Courtier. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 181 7 To this I might add many other religious, as well as many prudential Considerations. 1770 *Yankee Lett* xli. (1820) 217 Here, too, we trace the little prudential policy of a Scotchman. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. vi. (1876) 195 The life of a hired labourer can exert no influence towards cultivating prudential habits.

b. in New England. cf. next sense and B 1 a.

1644 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1808) I 175 Power to order in all the prudential affairs of the Towne

2. Of persons. Exercising prudence; (in New England) Appointed to conduct the affairs of a town, society, etc. cf. B 1 a

1642 H. MOSE *Song of Soul* i. lxixix, Prudential men and of a mighty reach. 1848 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 30 It is this day ordered by the prudential men for the affairs of the Towne that [etc.] 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 221 In the year 1657, seven men were chosen to take care of the town affairs, under the denomination of prudential men. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* iv. The side of the Pontians was also deserted at this period by a numerous class of more thinking and prudential persons, who never forsok them till they became unfortunate.

+3. *as adv.* = PRUDENTIALLY. *Obs. rare*

c1400 *Beryn* 381 The hoost of Southwork al thing wrougt prudentiall, as sobir man & wise

B. sb. 1. *pl.* a. Matters that fall within the scope or province of prudence; esp. (in U.S.) matters of local government and administration for which there is no need to go to the law courts cf. quots. 1644 in A. 1 b. and 1648, 1795 in A. 2 1646 *Col. Rec. Massachusetts* 4 Nov. II 180 Every township, or such as are deputed to order the prudentials thereof, shall have power to present to the Quarter Court all idle and unprofitable persons. 1648 T. HILL *Serm. Truth & Love* 32 Divers thyngs may be better, and more safely settled as Prudentials, as Humane Constitutions, then as Divine Constitutions. 1697 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII 228 Voted that the prudentials of the town is left to the judgment and discretion of the Selectmen. 1774 E. WHELOCK in F. CHASE *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 263 Agreed with Frederick Earnest to take care of the kitchen, and inspect and conduct the prudential of it. 1821 F. CHASE *ibid.* I 365 The condition of the College in its prudentials was such as might well have led any one to hesitate to take the helm

b. Prudential considerations. 1648-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 23, I hear prudentials much pressed upon us, why we should not call the old Pees 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* ii. x. (1840) 322 Prudentials restrain him in all his other actings with mankind. 1838 *Southey Lett.* (1856) IV. 565 As regards the prudentials of

such an engagement, there will be additional means more than equal to any additional expenditure

+o. Prudential faculties. *Obs.*

1679 R. MAYHEW in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Daw Ps.* cxxxv 4 Will not a man that is not defective in his prudentials secure his jewels? 1690 C. NESSE *O & N Test* I 282 He puts forth his prudentials in providing for his safety

+2. A prudential maxim or precept. *Obs.*

1719 De Foe *Cruise* 184 Religion joined in with this Prudential, and I was convinced [etc.] 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew* xlii (1789) 119 The maxims of that philosopher are everlasting truths; and his prudentials will stand the test in all ages.

3. A person who urges prudence. *rare.*

1864 De MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 604, I shall shock all the mathematical prudentials by standing up for the bare uncloaked infinitesimals.

Prudentalism. [f. prec. + *-ISM*] A system or theory of life based upon, or having chief regard to, prudential considerations; also *pl.* prudential principles.

1835 De QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II 549 With respect to Paley, and the naked prudentalism of his system, it is true that Paley disclaims that consequence. a 1865 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ii. (1870) 28, I have called utilitarianism, superficial, because it rests so much on mere prudentalism. 1898 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* July 10 It is better far to have the hero with all his drawbacks than to have nothing in human life that rises above prudentalism, commonplace, and humdrum.

So **Prudentalist**, one who is professedly guided by, or acts from, prudential motives.

1833 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 403 Mr Legality, a prudentalist offering his calculation of consequences as the moral antidote to guilt and crime. a 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* x.v (1881) 318 The dogmas of starch prudentalism.

Prudentality (pruden'shālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-ITY*] The quality of being prudential, prudential nature or character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Being incapable of operable circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentality of affairs. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II 103 Being more personal and subjective than episcopal prudentality would allow, at least in public worship

Prudentially (pruden'shālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*] In a prudential manner; in accordance with prudence; on prudential grounds.

1641 LO. DIGBY *SA* 21 Apr. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I 207 What is Prudentially and Politically fit for the good and preservation of the whole. 1720 STRYKE *Life Grundal* i. vii. 71 This he ordered prudentially as well as piously. 1828 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII 572 Marriages..when prudentially deferred. 1893 GLADSTONE in *Westm. Gas* 28 Sept. 5/2 The manifestation of the opinion may have been prudentially restrained

Prudentialness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*] = PRUDENTIALLY.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. Thanks* 63 The prudentialness of their obligation..was enough to make them miscarry. 1681 *Impartial Acc. Nat. & Tendency late Addresses* 17 They would have esteem'd themselves very insufficient Judges of the prudentialness of that exercise of Royal Power.

Prudently (prū'dentlī), *adv.* [f. PRUDENT + *-LY* 2.] In a prudent manner; with prudence, circumspection, discretion, or practical wisdom; discreetly, wisely, judiciously

1384 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 8 The lord prieside the fermour of wickednesse, for he hadde don prudently. 1844 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* ii. 11, He dothe prudently and wysely whiche taketh good hede to the ende. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. i 143 Remedyes prudently to be applyed to such sorys and dysceases. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 151 That I may answer. so prudently, as not to prejudice myself. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xii. I 365 Constantius had very prudently divided his forces. 1823 DISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ii 58 It sometimes happens that old officers act more prudently than happily. *Mod. Others* prudently waited for further news.

So **Prudentness**, prudence (Bailey, II. 1727)

Prudery (prū'derī, prū'drī). [ad. F. *pruderie* (Möhre 1666), f. *prude* PRUDE. see -*ERY*.] The characteristic quality of a prude; the character of being prudish, excessive regard for the proprieties in speech or behaviour; extreme or affected modesty or demureness.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 2 2 If she has any Aversion to the Power of inspiring so great a Virtue she is still in the State of Prudery. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept. Good ladies long since retired to prudery and ratifa. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II 49, I intend to have infinite fun with his prudery about this anecdote. 1823 *Salem Gas* 2 July 4/1 A lady in the west end of the town has carried her prudery so far, as to separate the writings of male and female authors in her library. 1880 *Veasey Let. Stud. Italy* iv. 174 Ecclesiastical prudery would suffer no woman on the stage

b. pl. Prudish acts or words

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv. She has stopped my mouth over-long with her pruderies and her scupperies

+ **Prudhomme**. Also as Fr. || *prud'homme* (prudmō). [a. F. *prud'homme*: -OF. *prod'hōme*, oblique case, f. *prod*, obl. *prod*, *prod*, *PROW* a + *om*, obl. *ome*, *homme* man.]

(The nom. appears to have been orig. as in Prov. *prosoni*, *prosoni*, i. e. *pros* + *hom*; but *prodrom*, *prodrom*, occur, app. with intrusive *d* from obl. *prodrome*. *Tobler* suggests as the orig. nom. *prod'ome*, obl. *pro d'ome*, with prep. *de*)

1. *Hist.* A man of valour and discretion, a 'good man and true'; a knight or freeholder who was summoned to sit on the jury or to serve in the king's council.

[1292] BRITTON i. xxxi. § 6 Tauntost face jurer xii des plus leaus prudeshommes qe eux verité presenteront des articles. *Ibid.* ii. xxvii. § 5 Adoune face le viscounte trier xii. podeshommes [twelve good men. *Nota.* The word *prodeshomme*, as well as the similar *good and lawful man*, implied the possession of a freehold.] 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* *Prudes Hommes*, this is a Title often given in our old Books to the Barons, or other Military Tenants, who were call'd to the King's Council, and was no more than *Discreti & Fideles Homines*. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* vii. The chate-lain sent word to Baldwin that the newcomer was a prudhomme of no common merit. 1883 W. J. LOFTIE *Hist. London* I v 128 The 'prudhommes' were arrayed at every election, at every hustings, against the lesser folk.

|| 2. A member of a French tribunal appointed to decide labour disputes.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 14/1 The English law -founds prud'hommes with arbiters, which is a capital fault. The prud'hommes called on to decide certain particular cases deliver what in reality are judgments.

+ **Prudhomme**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 *preud-homme*, *prudomme*. [a. OF. *prudhomme* (15th c. in Littré), in mod. F. *prud'homme*, f. *prud'homme* (see prec.) + *-me*, *-y*.] The character of a 'prudhomme'; approved loyalty and discretion. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, I put myn armee and my men vnder the conduyte of youre prudhomme and your wysedom. 1490 - *Envydes* i. 11 Renommé of beaultie, wysedom, and prudomme, scyence, piowesse, valyaunce.

Prudish (prū'dish), *a.* [f. PRUDE + *-ISH* 1.]

1. Having the character of a prude; maintaining or affecting extreme propriety of behaviour.

1717 *Port. Challenge* vii. Should you catch the prudish itch. 1766 [ANSTLY] *Bath Guide* xv. 32 A prudish old Maid By Gaiety brought to Despair. 1801 MAR. EDGECWORTH *Pop. Tales, Contrast* (1822) 209 Fanny was neither prudish nor censorious. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 38 We need not be prudish in our judgment of impassioned poetry.

2. *fig.* Of things: extremely prim, formal, or rigid. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let it, The trees are planted in prudish rows. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* CLXIII. 133 A verse, not fettered in its movements, or prudish in its expressions. 1888 LOWELL *Fits Adam's Story* Poems (1891) 505/2 There was a parlour in the house, a room to make you shudder with its prudish gloom.

Comb. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 176 The window was set full of nice, prudish-looking quaker flowers.

Prudishly (prū'dishlī), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a prudish manner; with prudery.

1742 *Port. Dunc* iv. 194 Nor wert thou, Issi! wanting to the day, (Though Christ-church long kept prudishly away) 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* (1834) I 299 No yeoman's daughter could have acted more prudishly. 1829 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. vi. 259 They prudishly despised the anatomic study of the human figure.

Prudishness (prū'dishnēs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being prudish; prudery. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 68 A shrinking delicate female, with sensitive feelings, nearly akin to prudishness. 1887 MISS BRADTON *Like & Unlike* vi. She withdrew herself suddenly from her lover's arm, with a touch of prudishness.

Prudist (prū'dist). [f. PRUDE + *-IST*.] One who makes a principle or practice of strict propriety.

1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 111 The prudists are simply blasphemous. 1908 *Westm. Gas* 12 May 5/1 Prudists to day ask severely, 'What are we coming to? Are we again to see the licence of the directorate period?'

Prudity (prū'ditlī), *nonce-wd.* [f. PRUDE + *-ITY* 1.] = PRUDERY.

1891 M. MAARTENS *Old Maid's Love* I. ix. 86 He recoiled equally from the one old woman's purity—prudity—and from the other old woman's vulgar innuendoes.

Prue, var. *PREU* Obs. **Pruen**, *pruin(e)*, obs. ff. *PRUNE sb.* *Pruesse*, *pruice*, obs. ff. *PROWESS*. *Pruf*, *-e*, *-ff*, obs. Sc. ff. *PROOF*, *PROVE*.

Pruinat (prū'nāt), *a*. *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pruina* hoar-frost + *-ATE* 2.] = PRUINOSE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pruinatus*, *Pruinosis*, *pruinatus*, *pruinosis*.

Prunescence (prū'nēsens). *Nat. Hist.* *rare* -o. [f. as prec., after *efflorescence*, etc.] The condition of being pruinose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pruinose (prū'nōs), *a*. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pruinōs-us* frosty, f. *pruin-a* hoar-frost. see -*OSE*.] Covered with a fine whitish powdery substance giving the appearance of hoar-frost; frosted.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xvi. 284 *Pruinosa*, when the splendour of the surface is somewhat obscured by the appearance of a bloom upon it like that of a plum, but which cannot be detached. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 54 Barren stem pruinose. 1861 HAGN *Synops. Neurogt. IV Amer.* 70 Sides yellow pruinose, with a broad superior brassy-brown stripe. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Bril. Discomyctes* 165 Cup sessile, chalky white, pruinose.

Pruinous (prū'nōs), *a*. [ad. L. *pruinōs-us*: see prec. and -*OUS*.]

+1. Of or pertaining to frost; frosty. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 97 Much icke and pruinous cold to be expected. 1886 GOAD *Atest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 In a Frosty morning the pruinous Atmos lye floating in the Air.

2. = PRUINOSE. *rare* -o. See PRUINATE.

Prunable (prū'nāblī), *a*. *rare.* [f. PRUNE v. 2 + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being pruned.

a 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 248 Of a less grateful and prunable kind. 1801 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 372 The prunable matter would be completed.

+ **Prunall**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *prunalle* a sloe, also the pupil of the eye: see PRUNELLA 1.] The pupil of the eye.

1597 *Lower Churnig* i. xi. (1634) 31 Eyes overwhelmed with some cataract or faye which covereth the prunall, called the window of the eye. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct Health* (1626) 89 Some other times the Prunall of the eye is grieved

Prune (prün), *s.f.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *prune* (13th c. in Littre).—med L. *prūna*, fem. sing. from *prūna*, neut. pl. of L. *prūm-um*, a. Gr. *πρῦν-ον*, later form of *πρῦν-ον* a plum]

A. Illustration of Forms.

4 prunne, 4- prune; 5-6 proyne, 6 prawn, preune, 6-7 proine, 7 prewyn, prunne, 7-8 (9 dial) pruin, pruen, pruan, 8 pruant.

1345-6 Prunes [see B 2] c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg* 74 Drie prunis (v.r. prunes) of damascenes c1430 *Prune* [see B 2] 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb) 338 On Crystemes even my Lord leyseved by the caryer iij lb prynes 1519 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co* (1867) 52 Item, iij lb of Pionyns. 1530 *Prune* [see B 2] c1532 *Du Wes Intrud Rr* in *Palagr* 1073 Prunes. 1598 Prunes [see B 2] 1602 *How to Choose Gd Wife* iii. iii. (1614) G. b. Pies, with Raisins, and with prunes 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* ii. 1. 93 Longing for stewed prawns *Ibid* 103. *Ibid* 110. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 26 The fruit they . . . piseuse as Prunes 1628 *Phillips, Fynab.* a kind of Fruen [1696 *Prun*, 1706 *Prune*] 1695 *Wood Lst* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) i. 1. 277 Lemmons, oranges, piums. 1711 *London Gaz.* No 4790/4, 24 small Barrels of new Piuants. 1714 *Rr Bk of Rates* 20 Old Rags, Paper, Cards, Prunes, &c. 1719 *Accomplishd Lady's Delight* (ed. 10) at To make Conserve of Pruants 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 94 Wines, Brannies, Pruan, Linins and wrought Silk 1773 *Prun* sauce [see B 5]

B. Signification.

†1. The fruit of the plum-tree; a plum; also, the tree, *Prunus domestica*. Obs. (exc. as in c and 2)

1530 *Palsgr.* 250/1 *Prune* a kynde of frute, *prune* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* ii. vii. 37 Gardens . . . filled with . . . prunes, abricots, dates & olives. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 319 In Drying of Peares, and Prunes, in the Oven, and Remouing of them often as they begin to Sweat 1698 *Fryer Acc. & India & P.* 247 Peach, Apricot, Pinello's, Figs, Piuers, . . . and all those we call Wall-Fruit

†2. *Damaske prune* = DAMASK 2 [c1400: see A.] 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 22 The damaske prune rather bundeth than lowsteth. 1579 J. JONES *Pisces. Bada & Soule* i. xvi. 29 Also Medlars, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes, . . . damaske prunes so they be sweete.

†3. U. S. A variety of plum suitable for drying. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 1912 *Prunes* grow in many countries, and it is said California is 'full of them'. The crop in 1900 was about 140,000,000 pounds 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 5/1 After three years the prunes grow, the deep-blue ripe fruit being most plentiful at the end of August and beginning of September.

2. The dried fruit of several varieties of the common plum-tree, produced in France, Germany, Southern Europe, California, etc., and largely used for eating, raw or stewed; a dried plum. Formerly distinguished as *dry prune*

(The finest kind imported from France are also called *French plums*)

1345-6 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* (1507) II. 130 In ij lb de Prunes empt. is. 4d. c1400 *Drie prunis* [see A.] c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Do dates pecto and raysins and prunis also c1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 52 Plante pe cofynne a-boue with Prunex, & with Datys. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* cv. (1636) 104 The Damasim Plummes are woont to be dried and preserved as figges, and are called in English, Prunes. 1598 *Epulario* B. ij. Stuffe them with sweet hearbes, dry prunes, soure grapes. 1633 *Hart Diet Diseased* i. xvi. 63 In France and Spaine they drie their plummes these kinds we commonly call prunes. 1752 *Berkley Th. Tar-water* Wks 1871 III 503 Stewed prunes, and other diet of an opening kind. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand Southern* *Vates* s. 295 Upon the sill wee plums laid out on wooden trays to dry in the sun and become what English people call prunes.

3. *transf.* The dark reddish purple colour of the juice of prunes; also called *prune-purple* Also *attrib.*

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 All wool Rich Ottoman Dress material. in . . . Prune. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 2 Sept. 4/1 Prune and a large variety of greys are likewise on the list of fashionable colours. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 1/3 Miss Debby arrayed in a prune silk gown.

4. *Phrase. Prunes and prism*: see quot. 1855. Thence, applied to a prim and mincing manner of speaking, and to superficial 'accomplishments'.

1855 *Dickens Dorrit* ii. v. 'Father is rather vulgar, my dear. . . Papa . . . gives a pretty form to the lips Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism, are all very good for the lips especially prunes and prism. You will find it serviceable in the formation of a demeanour, if you sometimes say to yourself in company or on entering a room, "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism, prunes and prism." *Ibid* vii. *Headings*. Mostly, Prunes and Prism 1888 *Brit Weekly* 28 Sept. 353/1 He has none of the 'prunes and prism' style, and is, perhaps, addicted to strong language. 1894 W. G. JENKINS in *Amer Ann Deaf* Apr. 97 Surface accomplishments, the prunes and prisms of education.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (see also sense 3), as *prune-packer*, *plum, sauce, -stone*; *prune-juice*, the juice of prunes, also *attrib.* in reference to its colour (see 3); *prune-tree*, (a) a plum-tree (now in sense 1 c); (b) *Prunus occidentalis*, a West Indian timber-tree (*Treas. Bot* 1866).

1863 *Artken Sc. & Pract Med* (1866) II 799 The so-called 'prune juice' expectoration characteristic of the third stage of pneumonia. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Inverd Pathol* (ed. 2) 92 A rusty or prune-juice colour 1905 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 6 The French 'prune-packer', it is said, often import Cali-

fornian prunes, . . . repack them, and sell them to the Americans. 1891 *Ibid* 24 Oct. 5/4 *Prune-plums, damsons, and bullaces are the principal other fruit 1773 *Goldsm Stoops to Cong* ii. To men that are hungry, pig, with *prun sauce is very good eating 1599 *Pfeller Sir Cloyon* Wks (Rldg) 500/1 I his fear hath made me deray myself with a *pruin-stone that was not digested 1627 *Tanua Ling* 98 Ihe *prune tree and cherry tree do wither with frost 1902 *Daily Chron* 18 Sept. 5/1 A peach or apricot seed is planted, and when the little tree is a year old it is cut to the ground, and a piece of live prune-tree fastened to it

Prune (prün), *v.1* *Obsolete*. [ME. *prune*, *pruyne*, *proyne*, of uncertain origin, but in its phonetics apparently French; agreeing in form with PRUNE *v.2*, of which it has been supposed to be a specialized fig application. This is not impossible; but PRUNE *v.2* is not found till later, nor was it common till about 1550, and its original, OF. *proguier*, is not used in this sense.

To identify them, it would be necessary to assume that in Anglo-Fr. (fin Falconry) the verb had acquired this changed use, and been taken into Eng., long before its original French sense was adopted. Evidence of the vb in Anglo-Fr. has not been found. There appears to be some relationship between this and the synonymous *prune*, PREEN *v.2*. Cf. the Chaucer quot. c1386 in A. B.

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4- prune, (5 prounes, 6-7 prawnes). 1390-*Prune* [see B.1.] c1450 *Bk Hawking in Rel. Ant* I 298 Put her oute a-gayn to prounes and spalch herself, and a-non after that pronyng draw her in agayn 1592, a 1625 *Prewne* [see B. 4.] PRUNING *vbl sb* 1 c]

ß. 4 pruyne, 5-7 proyne, 6 proune, prougn, 6-7 proun, proun.

a1380 *Prunyn* [see B 1 b] c1386 *Chaucer Merch T* 768 (*Corp* MUSEN) He kembeth him and prounep him and piketh [so *Canib*, *Ptau*, *Lansd*; *Ellesm* pryneth, *Heng* pryneth, *Harl* 7334 pruneth] 1508 *Proyne* [see B 2] 1575 *Turberv Falconrie* 133 That they may proune and picke their feathers 1588 *Proign* [see PRUNING *vbl sb* 1 b] 1623 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Celebr. Charrs* v. Where I sit and proun my wings after flight

γ. Sc. 5-6 prunze, 6 prunja, pronzje, prounze, prwnze, prunje.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 21 Birdis. Pransand and prunzeand, be pair and be pair. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Ua Marit* *Venen* 374, I wald me prunja plesandly in precus wedis 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* v. iii. 50 A standand place quhar skarthis with ther beikis, Forgane the sym, glaidliche thaim pronzje and beikis c1560 *Proynze* [see B 2] 1571 *Satyr Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 56 Persuase. . . pe papingo pat prwnzeis. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE* *Flying* 86 As proud as see prunzeis, 3our pennies sall be plucked

B. Signification.

1. Of a bird (or any being so figured). To trim or dress the feathers with the beak: = PREEN *v.2* 1.

a. *trans.* (*refl.*, or with the feathers, etc. as *obj.*) 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 75 For theie he [i.e. the eagle] pruneth him and piketh, As doth an hawk. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xvi. 63 As a byrde that pruneth or pycketh her 1508 *Fisher Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks (1876) 154 There she prouneth & setteth her feders in ordre. 1590 *SPENCER F Q* ii. iii. 36 She gins her feathers fowle disfigured Proudly to proun, and sett on every side 1704 *SWIFT* *Bait Bks* Misc. (1711) 225 *Fennel*, said the Bes (having now prun'd himself). 1735 *Pore Donna Sat.* iv. 186 Where Contemplan-prunes her ruffled wings 1800 *Scott* *Abbot* vii. The falcon instantly settled on his wrist, and began to prune itself. 1844 *HOLLAND* *Mistr Mansev*, The pigeon pruned his opal breast.

b. *absol. or intr. for refl.*

a 1380 *Pistill of Susan* 81 Pe popeyayes perken and prunyn for proude. 1423 *JAS I* *Kings R* lxiv. The birdis said, 'wele is vs begone. We prouyne and play without dout and dangere'. 1649 G. DANIEL *Prunarch*, *Hen IV* lxxiv. Harry prunes safe, and brings fresh feathers on T' enlarge his wing.

2. Of a person: To trim, dress up with minute nicety; to prink, deck out, adorn. a. *trans.* (or *refl.*) . cf. PREEN *v.2*. (In quot. c1450, ironical.)

c 1386 [see A. ß.] c1450 *Cov Myst* xvii. (Shaks Soc) 164, I xal prunke that paddock and prevyn hym as a pad. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iv. v. 80 His hair enoynt well prunjeit ondr that. 1599 B. CYNTHIA's *Rev* Induct. Another . . . with more bead than brain prunes his mustaccio. 1629 *MASSINGER* *Picture* iv. ii. The younger Prunes up himself, as if . . . he were To act a bridegroom's part. 1737 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 220 Adorn thy mind the more within. And prune thy person less. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* II. 13 So Ninon pruned her wither'd charms.

b. *absol. or intr. for refl.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 95 Swa ladeis will no' sounze With wastit wowbattis rottin, Bot prounly they will prounze, Quhar gen is to be gotten. 1678 *Dryden* *All for Love* Epil. 13 *He* grows a fop Prunes up, and asks his oracle, the glass, if pink or purple best become his face. 1684 *ORWAY* *Alkestis* iii. 1. A vain, pert, empty Rogue, That can prune, dance, lisp, or be very much.

†3. *refl. fig.* To plume oneself, pride oneself. Obs. 1643 *TRAPP* *Comm. Gen.* xi. 7 He turned Nebuchadnezzar a grazing among beasts, for pruning and priding himself upon this Babel 1657 W. BLOIS *Mod. Politics*, etc. (ed. 7) Eij b. The Great Turk may justly exult and prune himself in discourses of this nature. 1674 *MARVELL* *Rel. Transp* I. 43 Divines . . . who pruned themselves in the peculiar Virulency of their Pens.

†4. *trans* To set in order. Obs. rare.

1592 *WARNER* *Alb Eng*, *Æneidos* 195 A hunting was generally appointed, the Standes were piewned, the Toyles pitched

Prune (prün), *v.2* Forms: a. 5 prouyne, 6-7 proune, 6 proyne; ß. 7 pruin(e), pruyne(e),

6- prune. [In 15th c. *prouyne*, in 16th c. *proine*, a. OF. *proving(n)er*, *proguier*, later *prugnier*, in 16th c. *prugner*, *prougnier*, to prune or cut back (the vine) cf. *Lauttre sa vigne y prougnou ou saille* (E. Damerval 1597).

The ulterior history of the OF. is uncertain, it is quite distinct in sense and form from *provaigier*, *proguier* to layer a vine-shoot, *PROVINE* *v.1* although in mod. F. dialects the latter is reduced to *prugner*, *prugner*]

1. *trans* To cut or lop superfluous branches or twigs from (a vine, tree, or shrub), in order to promote fruitfulness, induce regular growth, etc.; to trim.

a. 1547 *Homilies i Falling fr God* ii. (1859) 87 As long as a man doth pisme his vines, doth dig at the roots, and doth lay fresh earth to them, he hath a mind to them, he perceiveth some token of fruitfulness. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 49 He is coumpted no good Gardener, that . . . doeth diligently pisme his old Trees, and hath no regard either to ympe or graffe young settles 1670 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* 15 In Germany they Poin not their Vines the first year

ß. 1575 *FRATON Gold Epist.* (1577) 93 The tree by the high way giues moie shadowe to the passenger, than fruite to the owner that prunes it 1611 *BIBLE* *Leu* xxv. 3 Sixe yeeres thou shalt prune thy Vineyard. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 26 Vines. covered with fruit, though never pruned nor manured. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect* No 98 ¶ 1 Like Trees new lopped and pruned 1870 *YEATS* *Nat Hist* *Comm* 76 In France, the vine is pruned down to the size of a gooseberry bush.

b. *absol.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witcher* ix. ii. (1886) 136 Times and seasons to sowe, to plant, to proune 1622 *DRAYTON* *Polyolb.* iii. 357 Heere set, and there they sowe; here proune, and there they plant 1648 *SANDERSON* *Serm.* (1681) II. 243 What Husbandman would plow and sow and plant and prune if he did not hope . . . to linn the fruits? 1847 *EVERSON* *Repr. Men, Montagne* Wks. (Bohn) I 347 On the whole, selfishness plants best, prunes best, makes the best commerce, and the best citizen.

2. To cut or lop off (branches, boughs, shoots).

a. 1572 *MASCALL* *Plant & Graff* (1575) 12 Ye must proune or cut the branch of commonly in winter. 1612 *Two Noble K* iii. vi. 242 Doe men proune The straight yong bowes that blush with thousand blossoms? 1626 *BACON* *Sylva* § 432 A Tree. . . [with] the lower boughes onely maintained, and the higher continually pruned off

ß. 1622 *WOODALL* *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 390 After the dead boughs are pruned off 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed. 4) I. 99 [They] should have their bottom side shoots carefully pruned, cutting them close to their stem.

3. *fig.* To 'cut down', mutilate (quot. 1565); to rob, spoil (quot. 1640); *esp.* to cut down or reduce by rejecting superfluities; also to rid or clear of what is superfluous or undesirable

a. 1426 *LYND De Gyl Pilgr.* 244 Many a thyng, yt ys no nay, Mot be prouyned, & kut a-way, And yshape of newe entaylle. 1565 *JEWELL* *Repl Hardyn* (1611) 274 It is neither indifferent, nor true dealing, thus to nip, and to proune the Doctors sayings 1608 *MACHIN* *Dumk Knight* iii. i. F. j. b. Hee pround him well and brought him vp to learning. 1640 *HOWELL* *Dodona's Gr.* 50 They might oppresse, spoylle, rob, pseele, proune, and grubbe them up at pleasure.

ß. 1605 *BACON* *Adv. Learn* ii. xxiii. § 49 Howe they [laws] are to be pruned and reformed from time to time. 1659 *STANLEY* *Hist Philas* xii. (1701) 475/1 [When] I considered, how difficult it were so to proune it [a treatise], as to please all Persons 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect* No 135 ¶ 10 Some Authors . . . began to prune their Words of all superfluous Letters. 1796 *SOUTHEY* *Lettr fr Spain* (1799) 201 [The lamp] has three branches, a small pincers to prune it, and a bucket to deposit the snuff in 1828 *PRESCOTT* *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xx. 194 Pruning it of all superfluous phrases

b. To take away or remove (superfluities, deformities).

c 1680 *WALLER* *On Earl of Roscommon* 9 Horace will our superfluous Branches prune. 1766 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* II. v. 77 Even *ynagma carla* itself only pruned the luxuriances that had grown out of the military tenures. 1869 *TOZER* *Highl. Turkey* II 117 Establishing a standard and pruning away deformities [in language]

Pruned (pründ, poet. pründ), *ppl. a.1* *arch.* [f. PRUNE *v.1* + -ED.] Trimmed, as a bird's feathers with the beak; also *fig.* see PRUNE *v.1*

1595 *BARNFIELD* *Sonn* vii. My silver Swan is swimming. Against the sunne his pruned feathers trumming. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* v. iv. Black as the newly pruned Crow.

Pruned, *ppl. a.2* [f. PRUNE *v.2* + -ED.] Trimmed, as a tree or shrub, by cutting off superfluous branches, etc.; cut off, as a superfluous branch; also *fig.* see PRUNE *v.2*

1552 *HULOET*, Pruned and cutte, *ruxez, secturus*. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR* *Gt Exemp.* iii. Disc. xiv. 11 Peace sheds no blood but of the pruned vine. 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Sept. 8/2 A persecuted cause, they no doubt reflect, flourishes like a pruned fruit tree.

† **Prunel**. Obs. Also 6-elle, 6-8-ell. [a. F. *prunelle*, a variant of *brunelle* BRUNEL; so G. *brunelle* (obs. *brunelle*), med. L. *brunella*, *prunella*; see PRUNELLA 2.] The herb Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*); formerly often including the Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*).

1578 *LYTT* *Dodoens* i. xc. 132 There be two kindes of Prunell. The first is called Bugle. And the second reyneth still the name of Prunell *Ibid*, 133 Prunell . . . is also a souveraine remede against that disease which the Brabanders do name *den Brynner*, that is, when the tongue is inflamed and waxeth blacke and is much swollen, so that the generall remedies have gone before 1597, 1611 [see BRUNEL]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 25 [The

sowing of the seeds of Trefoye, or Clauers, Melilot, Prunel, Milfoyle, &c. doth much enrich Meaddows. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cut*. Take some prunel or else some nettles, and [apply to a cut]. Comb. 1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's *Bh. Physick* 78/2 Prunelle-water.

Prunellet (pi'ru'let). [f. PRUNE sb + -LET (app. arbitrarily).] 'A liquor made from sloes or wild plums' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Prunella (pru'ne-lä). Also 7-9 prunello, β . 8 prenel, 9 prunelle [Of uncertain history identical with mod. F. *prunelle*, but this is cited by Littré only from 1780, though it may occur earlier. Littré derives the name from *prunelle*, sloe, in reference to its dark colour. The forms *prunella*, -ello have the appearance of It. or Sp, but do not occur in dicta. of these langs. in the 17th c., they may have been merely Eng. grandiose alterations, as in some words in -ada, -ado, etc. The β form *prunelle* follows the French.]

1 A strong stuff, orig silk, afterwards worsted, formerly used for graduates', clergymen's, and barristers' gowns; later, for the uppers of women's shoes.

Leather and prunella: a misquotation and misapplication of Pope's 'leather or prunella'; see LEATHER sb 1 d. 1856 *Bk. Values* in *Scobell Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1858) 474 Wrought Silks called... Prunellos, broad, the Ell oo. 15. oo 1670 LADY M. BERTIN in *12th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 21* Upon the Queen's Birthday most wore plaine black skirts of Morella, Mohair, Prunella, and such stuffs. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* iii. 129/1 Bachelors of Art... have a full Gown of Stuff, Silk, Prunella, or the like 1734 FORBES *Ess. Man.* iv. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow. The rest is all but leather or prunella. a. 1761 CANTONER *Poems, Wit & Learning* (1771) 101 He Gave him a robe of sleek prunella. 1811-1879 (see LEATHER sb 1 d.) 1864 SALA *Quintessence* I. 12 Everybody... trips in soft sandalled prunella, or white satin with high heels. 1882 BECK *Droger's Dict.* *Prunella*, Prunello, a stuff only rescued from complete oblivion by Pope's famous couplet. 8 1890 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale... black Prenels and Russenes. 1890 J. P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* iv. Agamemnon Flag... in boots of drab prunella. 1897 JAMES *Hist. Worsteds Manuf.* x. 364 There were different sorts of lastings, as prunelles wrought with three heads.

2 (See quot. A modern trade use.)

1904 *Woolen Draper's Terms in Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 470/3 Prunella, a superior make of doeskin having a fine diagonal twill on it.

3. *attrib* Made or consisting of prunella.

1905 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1908) 41 He wears his Prunella Gown, as cheerily as he does his Honesty. 1856 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* (1863) II. 90 White jean trousers, strapped under a pair of prunella slippers 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Lasting Cloth*, a material similar to prunella cloth 1907 in *Daily News* a Oct. 4, I brushed her [Marie Antoinette's] pretty black prunella shoes.

Hence **Prunella'd** a., wearing prunella gowns 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Adm.* xv. Nods the prunella'd bar, attorneys smile.

1 **Prunella** 2. *Bot.* [Bot. L., alteration of *Brunella*, generic name in Tournefort and Linnæus, recently restored in English Floras. *P. vulgaris* is said to have been so named from being a specific against the disease *brunella* or *prunella*. see BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and Note to next.] A genus of herbaceous labiates, of general distribution in both temperate zones. *P. vulgaris*, Self-heal, is a common weed in Britain. (Formerly also taken to include the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.)

[1598 LYRÉ *Dodoens* i. xc. 133 The second kinde is also called *Consolida media*, but most commonly *Prunella* or *Brunella*, in English Prunell] 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's *Bh. Physick* 74/2 This vnguent is also excellent... for sore throates, when as we intermixe the same with water of Prunella 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May Flowers in Prime, Pansies, Prunella, purple Thalictrum 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Prunella*, also the Herb Self-heal, good against a Quinsy, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws 1844 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* II. vi. 158 All over the wide fields of earth grows the prunella or self-heal.

1 **Prunella** 3. *Obs.* Also 9 prunelle. [mod. L., earlier *brunella*, according to 16th c. writers, orig. the L. name of an infectious epidemic called in Ger. *die braune* or *braune* (Grimm), in Du de *bruyne*, lit. 'the browns' or 'brownness', in which the tongue was covered with a brown crust *Brunella* was thus a dim. of med. L. *brunus* brown cf. *jaundice*, F. *jaunisse*, and such names of diseases as *whites*, *yellows*, *blues*, etc. The corruption *prunella* may have been due to High German pronunciation, or to a later fancied etymology, taking it as dim. of L. *pruna* 'burning coal'. See also BRUNEL, PRUNEL, PRUNELLA 2, name of the herb reputed as a specific for the disease; and Note below.]

1. *Path.* A name given to the Hungarian or camp-fever which prevailed among the imperial troops in Germany in 1547 and 1566, considered by Hecker to have been petechial. In later times, applied to other disorders of the throat or fauces, esp. to quinsy; see quots. In quot. 1658 app. used for inflammation.

1658 A. Fox *Writs Surg.* i. v. 20 Many use Phlebotomy supposing to prevent hereby the prunella in wounds 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydral Clym.* 83 The spaw water avails nothing in plunies, prunella's, poysons 1693 tr. Blacard's *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prunella*, is sometimes taken for *Aphth*, White, Black or Red, sometimes for a Quinsie or the Hungarian Fever 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Prunella* term for *Angina pectoris*, also, for *Cynanche*; also, for thrush, *Aphthous stomatitis*.

2. *Pharmacy.* Chiefly in comb. *prunella salt*, *prunelle salt*, in mod. L. *sal prunelle*, *prunelle sal*, also *lapis prunella* 'prunella stone', *SAL-PRUNELLA*, name for a preparation of fused nitre.

So called as used for the disorder of the throat 1669 *Pharmacop. Lond.* (ed. 3) 189 *Lapis Prunellæ* 1669 tr. Schröder's *Dispensatory* 254 *Lapis Prunellæ*, Nitre tabulated or prepared. 1681 (see SAL-PRUNELLA) 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sal Prunelle*, is sometimes called *Lapis Prunellæ*, and *Crystal Mineral*; being usually given to cool and provoke Urine in Feavers and Quinsies 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1103 Put to it 4 Pounds of Bay Salt, 2 Ounces of Prunella Salt 1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Prunella*, purified saltpetre. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Prunella salt*, or *prunella*, fused nitre, molded into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 740 *Prunella Salt* or *Nitrum tabulatum*, fused saltpetre

[Note For the etymology of *brunella*, and the derivation thence of the name of the herb, cf. quots under BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and PRUNELLA 3, also Gerarde *Herbal* (1636) 508

As to the camp-fever of 1547, 1566, see Hecker *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, Eng. tr. by Babington, ed. 3, 1859, 277-8. Grimm cites Kuchhof (1602) *Milit. Discipl.* 202 'viel seucht und krankheiten (im lang), sonderlich die breune'. Kilian (1599) has 'Brueyne .oris vitum cum lingue tumore, exasperatione, sciticate, & nigredine . vnde et nomen teutonice habet, vulgo *brunella*. quo nomine et herba vocatur quæ huic morbo medetur'. As to *sal prunella*, Boerhaave, *Elem. Chemia* (1732) 389, says (tr. P. Shaw 1741 II. 245), This has obtained the name of *sal prunelle* from the Germans, who observing that a certain kind of epidemical camp fever, attended with a dangerous black quinsy, which they call *die braune*, was happily cured by the use of this powder, they thence called it by that name, and for the same reason they give the same appellation to the plant self heal or *prunella*, because this cures the same distemper.

Prunella, variant of PRUNELLO.

Prunelle: see PRUNEL, PRUNELLA 1, 3, PRUNELLO.

Prunello (pru'ne-lö). Also 7, 9 prunella, 8 -elle, 9 -ello. [Altered from obs. It. *prunella* 'any kind of little plumbe or Prune' (Florio), dim. of *pruna* (mod. *prugna*) plum, prune. Cf. F. *prunelle* (-elle c. 1270 in Godef. *Compl.*) a sloe.]

† a. Name for a variety of plum or prune, fresh or dried. Obs. b. The finest kind of prunes or dried plums, made from the greengage and other varieties.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Prunellas*, a fruite like small Figges, good for restorature, and to comfort the heart 1625 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. 1 Nor jupils, Nor guaiacum, prunellos, camphire pills, come not near your old woman. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelito's Trav.* II. (1666) 120 The fruit at first is green a little bitter, like our Pruneloes. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 168 We sell abundance of Prunes and Prunelles, as the Large and the Small 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1103 Lay them drying till they be as dry as Prunello's. 1786 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 195 Dined at Brignolle, famous for the *Prunelles de Brignolle*, which we have corrupted into Prunellas. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1812) 185 Prunelloes are a sort of French Prunes, of which large quantities are annually gathered in Provence. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Prunelloe*, a popular name for the *Prunum brignolense*.

Prunello, variant of PRUNELLA 1.

Pruner (pru'ner). Forms: see PRUNE v. 2 [f. PRUNE v. 2 + -ER 1] One who prunes trees or shrubs.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 (Virgil *Ecl.* i. 57) Under a Rock side here will pronyer chaunt [canet frondator] merrie ditties. 1587 GOLDING *De Morney* xxi (1592) 322 The inuention . of the pruner of Vines. 1611 *Speed Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 25/4 These grafts were cut downe by the Pruner. 1761 BEATTIE *Hares* 86 An ancient Wood... By pruner's axe yet unprofaned 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogues* iv. 40 Glebe shall be free from the harrow, the vine no pruner fear.

fig. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* i. 256 Youth is fair virtue's season, virtue then requires the pruner's hand. 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 4 Calvin... was no trimmer and pruner of texts

Prung, obs. form of PRONG sb. 2

Pruniferous, a. rare. [f. L. *prun-um* PRUNE sb. + (-)FEROUS] Bearing plums or stone-fruits; drupiferous

1668 WILKINS *Real Chan.* II. iv. § 7. 112 Trees may be distinguished according to their Fruit or Seed. Pruniferous 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. 129/1 Pruniferous Trees bear Fruit with Stones in them. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 174 Shrubs and plants of the Pruniferous kind.

Pruniform (pru'ni-fōrm), a. [f. mod. L. *pruniformis*: see -[I]FORM] Having the form or appearance of a plum.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pruniformis*, pruniform

Pruning (pru'ning), vbl sb. 1 arch. Forms: see PRUNE v. 1 [See -ING 1] The action of PRUNE v. 1; pruning. a. Of birds.

c. 1450 (see PRUNE v. 1 A a) 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj. An hawke wolde not be letted of hir pronyng 1555 DIGGES *Pragmat.* Bijh. If they busy them selues in pronyng or washing looke for rayne 1611 COTGR. *Oncheon fable*, the pruning, or annoying which a Hawke gues her feathers, by the moisture she sucks from her Crupper.

b. Of a person: see PRUNE v. 1 2.

1588 KYD *Househ. Phil. Wks* (1901) 256 Those [women] that are fane with that filthy spunging, pronyng, paining, and pollishing themselves. a 1652 A. WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* II. 11, Your prunings, paining, and bare necks

c. *concr.* fig. from use in Falconry. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. 1, Daieshe think. My love so fond 'That I must take her prawnings. stoop at that sh' has tyrd upon?

Pruning, vbl. sb. 2 Forms: see PRUNE v. 2 [f. PRUNE v. 2 + -ING 1] The action of PRUNE v. 2

1 Of plants: see PRUNE v. 2 1.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Castratio arborum*, the ofte cutting or pronyng of trees 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 6 Trees laden with wood, for want of pronyng 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 108 Pruning makes a tree look handsome 1858 GILNAY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 50/2 Pruning is better done in the latter months of the year, when the leaves have fallen

b. *concr.* (pl.) Portions cut off in pruning.

1832 *Planting* 4 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Affording a quicker return of profit in prunings and thinnings. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The prunings of the shrubbery

2. fig.: see PRUNE v. 2 3

a 1603 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Pragr. Q. Elis* (1823) I. 10, I plucke up the gooddisome herb, of sentences by pruning 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Synthes* (Aib.) 9 Natuall Abilities are like Natuall Plants, that need Pronyng by Study. 1907 NATION (N.Y.) 23 Nov. 271/1 The prunings and chastenings of his fancy.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* esp. in the name of tools or implements used in pruning, as *pruning-bill*, *-chisel*, *-saw*, *-scissors*, *-shears*, *PRUNING-HOOK*, *-KNIFE*.

c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke* P. LXXXIII, Thou Nor planting case didst slack, nor pruning paines 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* 319 The Pruning-Bill is generally a hooked blade attached to a handle of from one to four feet in length 1824 The Pruning-Saw is a blade of steel, serrated in what is called the double manner on one side. 1824 The Pruning-Shears differ from the common sort, in having a moveable centre for the motion of one of the blades, by which means, instead of a crushing-cut, they make a draw-cut.

Pruning, ppl. a. [f. PRUNE v. 2 + -ING 2] That prunes (*lit.* or *fig.*): see PRUNE v. 2

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cccxxv, See stands the vineyard of Humanitye. Where pruning Lawes lye by. a 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* iv, Under the pruning and training hand of a skilful master.

Pruning-hook, arch. [f. PRUNING vbl. sb. 2 + *Hook* sb. 3.] A curved cutting implement used for pruning. Also fig. (cf. PRUNE v. 2 3).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* II. 4 They shall beate their swords into plow shares, and their speares into pruning hooks [*margin.* or, sythes] 1688 SOUTHWICK *Sermon* (1727) V. ix. 354 The great Husbandman of Souls takes this Course with his spiritual Vines, to add the Pruning-hook of his Judgments to the more gentle Manurings of his Mercy 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 577 When peaceful Vines from Pruning-hooks are free. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 261 The Gard'ner. will have Occasion for a Pruning-Hook to trim them.

Pruning-knife. A knife used for pruning. Also fig. (cf. PRUNE v. 2 3)

1589 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* vi. xxx (1612) 147 Bacchus [needeth thee] for pronyng Knives. c 1620 in *Allegn. Papers* (1843) 39 And, if it thee please, use eke thy pronyng knife. 1777 BECKLEY *Tour in Italy* Wks 1871 IV. 575 They wear each by his side a broad pruning-knife 1851 DICKENS *Let to Miss M. Boyle* 21 Feb, You will not be alarmed by my use of the pruning-knife.

Prunoid (pru'noïd), a. [f. L. *prun-um* PRUNE sb. + -OID.] Having the shape of a plum; ellipsoidal. So **Prunoidæan** a., *Zool.*, belonging to the suborder *Prunoidæa* of radiolarians, characterized by an ellipsoidal lattice-shell.

1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 A lattice-shell, .. in shape spherical, ellipsoidal (prunoid), discoidal [etc.]. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Prunoidæan*.

Prunt (prunt). [perh. a provincial form of *prunt*.] A piece of ornamental glass, frequently of the blackberry form, attached or laid on to a body of glass, as a vase also the tool with which this ornament is moulded or impressed with its pattern. Hence **Prunted** a., ornamented with prunts.

1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, No. 204 Pair of large fluted tools 205 Three prunts. 1902 *Frml. Archæol. Inst.* Mar. 3 The 'prunts' on early glass 1907 *Academy* 11 Oct. 6/1 The remarkable series of vessels from Anglo-Saxon graves, of which... the prunted vases appear to be the earliest, and to have been imported into England in the latter half of the sixth century.

1 **Prunus** (pru'nds). [L. *prunus* plum-tree, ad. Gr. *πρῖνος* = *πρῖμνῃ*; also (*prunus silvestris*) a sloe-bush.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, containing the common sloe, bullace, plum, apricot, myrobalan, and many other species or sub-species, bearing drupaceous fruits. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. In *Oriental Pottery*. A representation of a Chinese and Japanese species, *P. mume*, on porcelain, etc. Hence *prunus decoration*.

1878 A. W. FRANKS *Catal. Coll. Oriental Pottery* (ed. 2) 245 The plum-tree or prunus (Chinese *mui*, Japanese *mume*...) forms the decoration of the pottery, erroneously termed 'may-flower' or 'hawthorn' pattern. 1898 *Daily News* 11 July 10/5 A bowl of fine pale green jade, carved on the exterior with birds and prunus in low relief. 1905 RUSSELL *Chinese*

Art I 111 The *prunus* because it throws out flowering twigs from its leafless stalks up to extreme old age. 1908 C F. BRILL *Let to Editor*, *Prunus decorat* is now more generally understood as decoration with the sprigs of the flowers and thorny stems of the Chinese wild plum.

Prunje, obs Sc form of PRUNGE v.1

Prunjeandle: see PRUNJEAND.

Prurience (prū'riēns). [f. as PRURIENT: see -ENOUS.]

1. The physical fact or sensation of itching.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Inmut. Mor* (1731) 83 Prurientes and Titillations of the Body.

2. fig. Mental itching or craving

1849 I TAYLOR *Enthus* ix. 231 An irresistible prurience asking for the marvellous 1837 [see PRURIENTLY]. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 29 This literary prurience after new print unmanus

3 = PRURIENCY 3

1781 COWPER *Conversat* 31 There is a prurience in the speech of some, Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb.

Prurieny (prū'riēnsi) [f. as prec. -ENOUS.]

1. The quality of itching, itchingness *rare*

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym* 164 An incipient putrefaction which begets a prurieny or itching in the blood

1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 90 Each one Piled quickly his keen nail, through furiousness Of ne'er abated prurieny

2. fig. The quality or condition of mental itching.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 151 ¶ 2 A general Impatience of Thought, and a constant Prurieny of inordinate Desire

1849 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. 147/1 We have scourges in store for the prurieny of dissatisfaction

3. Liking for or tendency towards impure or lascivious thought; an instance of this.

1795 ROSCOE *Lorenzo de Medici* I. 1 51 A prurieny of imagination, not excusable at any time of life 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot* (1873) I vi 223 The prurieny that stains the classical mythology. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* 40 She will have learned what...the wrapt-up prurienies intend

Prurient (prū'riēnt), a [ad. L. *prūriēns*, -entem, pres. pple of *prūrire* to itch, long, be wanton. Cf. obs. F. *pruriant* (1598 in Godef.)]

1. That itches physically, itching *rare*

1639 [I find the word in use in 1639, but in a passage not worth citing' (Todd 1818)] 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To Distractor, Some numbers prurient are, and some of these Are wanton with their itch, scatch, and 'twil please. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 201 In filthy sloughs they [swine] roll A prurient skin. They graze and wallow

2. fig. Having an itching desire or curiosity, or an uneasy or morbid craving, *rare*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref 14 Poltick affectations of piety, which grow as scurfs or scabs, over those prurient novelties of opinion. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Imag* ii 11 § 222 Upon which fiery and purient itch after the knowledge of Futurities Providence has cast this bridle. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* xiv, The reading public in its usual prurient longing after anything like personal gossip 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 485

3. Given to the indulgence of lewd ideas; impure-minded; characterized by lasciviousness of thought or mind.

1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 176 Debauch'd from sense, let doubtful meanings run, The vague conundrum, and the puerile pun 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxx (1840) III. 451 Marston gratifies the depravations of a prurient curiosity 1836 JOHNSONIANA I. 37 Solitude is the surest nurse of all prurient passions 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II vi 202 His morality is far superior to the prurient sentimentalism of Sterne.

4. Unduly forward or excessive in growth.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 66 The teeth [are sometimes] buried by a prurient growth of the substance of their own gums 1844 N. PATTERSON *Manus. Gard* II. 192 By pinching off the prurient bud, good keeping bulbs may be secured. 1850 R. SIMPSON *Mem. Worth* v. 71 To prune the prurient branches of some promising fir

5. Not Applied to plants which cause an itching or slightly stinging sensation. *rare*

1818 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1879 NICHOLSON'S *Dict. Gard.*, Prurient, stinging, causing an itching sensation 1895 SYD. Soc. Lex., Prurient, see Pruriens. Pruriens, applied to certain plants or parts of plants furnished with hairs, because these are readily driven into the skin and then detached, causing considerable itching

6. Comb., as prurient-minded adj.

1899 KIFLING *Stalky* xl. 91 But about those three [boys]. Are they so prurient-minded?

Pruriently, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a prurient manner a. With itching or uneasy desire. b. With lascivious inclination or suggestion.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II iii 1, All things, are got into hot and hotter prurience; and must go on pruriently fermenting, in continual change 1840 - *Heroes* vi (1858) 352 Examine the man who lives in misery because he does not shine above other men, pruriently anxious about his gifts and claims 1907 *Academy* 9 Mar 234/1 Pruriently presenting to the mind pictures which have no merit but their salaciousness.

Pruriginous (prun'dj'nūs), a. (Also 8 -genous, 9 -ginious) [ad. F. *pruriginosus* (1495 in Godef. *Compl*), ad. late L. *prūriginōsus* adj., f. *prūrigo*, -inem: see next and -OUS]

1. Affected by or liable to prurigo or itching; pertaining to or of the nature of prurigo

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pruriginous*, full of the itch 1705 GREENHILL *Enbalming* 104 Their Blood becoming Pruriginous would produce Mange, Scabs and Leprosie. 1742 C. OWEN *Serpents* II 151 Its Bite produces pruriginous Pain in the Flesh 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII 814 A general eruption which was in parts very pruriginous.

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+2. Characterized by mental itching, curiosity, or uneasiness; irritable, excitable, fidgetful. *Obs.*

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 99 [He] hath not yet purged the pruriginous humor of his scoffing braine 1698 R. L. STRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II ix. (1696) 198 In these [brooding or morose] Dispositions there is a kind of pruriginous Phancy that makes some People take delight in Labour, and Uneasiness.

+3 As a term of abuse; cf. MANGY a. 3. *Obs.*

1712 [OLDISWORTH] *Odes Horace* vi. 17/2 Heinsius unfortunately fell into that Pruriginous blunder, by having too much regard for Julius Scaliger 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 113 If thou'rt a Cotqueen by my soul, I'll split thy pruriginous now!

|| **Prurigo** (pru'ri-go). [L., an itching, lasciviousness, f. *prūrire* to itch.] An itching, spec. in *Path.*, a diseased condition of the skin attended by a violent and chronic itching, and characterized by the presence of flat slightly red papules, and a thickening of the part affected. Formerly including other irritant skin diseases. Also attrib

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 102 A Fever hee had, but not of anie acute kinde an unsufferable Prurigo over all his bodie. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prurigo*, an itching or neckling, an Itch. 1837 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 144 The skin becomes the seat of a very lively pricking, of prurigo, and of an abundant perspiration. 1876 BRISTOW *The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 357 According to the latter authority, prurigo is a disease of remarkable intractableness, if not incurable.

Pruriosness, *rare*. [f. *pruriosus*, repr. late L. *prūriōsus* adj., f. *prūrire* to itch (see -OUS) + -NESS.] = PRURIENCY 3.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 432 Outraged nature inciting them to avenge the mortification of the body by the pruriosness of the mind.

+**Prurit**, *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *prurit* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prūritus* = PRURITUS.]

1597 LOWE *Chirug. v. xi.* (1634) 146 Vngula, happeneth after Ophthalmies evill cured it is accompanied with prurit, teares, and redness.

+**Pruritan**, a and sb *Obs. nonce-wd.* Satirical perversion of *puritan*, in allusion to L. *prūritus* itching.

1869 NASHE *Pasquill's Returne* Wks (Grosart) I 95 *Pasq.* I frequented the Churches of the Pruritan Preachers. *Mary* I pray you, Syr, why doe you call them Pruritans? *Pasq.* A pruritan. They haue an itch in their eares.

+**Pruritization**, *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action from assumed L. *prūritare*, freq. of *prūrire* to itch.] A continual or recurring itching, fig. a restless desire, a craving.

1654 Z. COCK *Logic* 9 A pruritization and itch after knowledge (innate to every man)

Pruritic (pru'ritik), a. [f. next + -IC] Pertaining to or of the nature of pruritus.

1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 490 It [urticaria] is a frequent complication of many pruritic dermatoses.

+**Pruritus** (pru'ritūs) [L. *prūritus* - (u-stem), f. *prūrire* to itch. In mod. L. sometimes errone. *pruritus* after words in -ITIS.] Itching; esp. itching of the skin without visible eruption. (Sometimes used as synonymous with *prurigo*). Also fig.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Currg.* 248 Rubedo ut est reednes, pruritus ut est itching] 1653 J. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i xxiii 299 If there be a pruritus or itch of talking, let it be in matters of Religion 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pruritus*, the Itch, a dry Unevenness of the Skin, caused by Salme fixed Particles, pricking the Skin 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pruritus*, a violent itching of the skin. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII 606 Hebra protested against the indiscriminate use of the names 'prurigo' and 'pruritus'.

+**Prurity**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. stem of L. *prūrire* (see above) + -ITY.] = PRURIENCY 3.

1800 THYNNE *Ephraim* xiii 1 Pruritie of wemenn, by lecherous direction, Seeks plurie of men

Prus, pruse, pruss, obs variants of PRUCE.

|| **Prusiano** (pru'siāno). [Sp., = Prussian.] A finch or bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of Mexico and Texas, so called from its Prussian blue colour.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

+**Pruss**, *Obs. rare*. [var. of PRUCE] Pruce or spruce beer.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indes* V 337 A liquor called Pruss, which is only an infusion of the bark of a tree

Prussian (pru'shān), a. and sb [ad. mod. L. *Prussianus* adj., f. *Prussi-a*: see Note below So. F. *prussien*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Prussia or its inhabitants; also, designating things actually or reputedly coming from Prussia.

Prussian carp, a smaller form of the common carp, now naturalized in England and other countries

1702 TOLAND *Acc. Court of Prussia* (1705) 36 'Tis at Berlin that his Prussian Majesty dos commonly keep his Court. 1754 [W. FAUCETT] (*title*) Regulations for the Prussian Infantry 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 422 A Prussian Army has lately favoured the World with various productions. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 260/2 The Crucian Carp, or Prussian Carp, is another species of this genus now naturalized 1844 W. SIBORNE *Hist. War* in 1815 ii (1894) 67 The Commander of the Prussian Army in this memorable campaign, the veteran Marshal Prince Blucher von Wahlstadt 1854 G. W. JOHNSON *Cott Gard. Dict.* 533/2 *Lactuca*, Lettuce. Imperial Grand Admirable, Prussian, Large Roman. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII 815 This tendency to over-legislation has long been the predominating evil feature of Prussian administration.

2. **Prussian blue**, a deep blue pigment of great body and covering power, consisting essentially of hydrated ferric ferrocyanide, Fe⁴(Fe²Cy)₈. 18(H₂O), generally mixed with varying quantities of potassioferrous ferrocyanide, (KFe²). Fe²Cy₈.

Called *Prussian* from being accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a colour-maker in Berlin, in 1704, and announced as a pigment in the Berlin Miscellanes for 1710. (See T. THOMSON *Chemistry* ed 3, 1807, Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 741.) Hence the uses of *Prussian* in Chemistry and Colouring, also PRUSSIANE, PRUSSIC, PRUSSOUS, etc.

1794 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 17 A Process for making the Prussian blue 1732 J. PEELE *Water-Colour* 45 Prussian Blue is next to the Ultramarine for Beauty. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II. 329 This powder was called Prussian blue; and the method of procuring it remained concealed, because it had become a lucrative article of commerce, till Dr Woodward published a process in the Philosophical Transactions for 1724. 1838 MRS. MARCET *Conversations Land & Water* xi (1848) 104 Prussian blue and carmine are derived from the animal kingdom 1868 E. L. ORMEROD *Brit. Soc. Wasps* 14 Prussian-blue, known to washerwomen as stone-blue 1876 1848 THACKRAY *Bk. Snobs* xxi, Her relations with the Prussian-blue trade

b. adj. and sb., as name of the colour of this substance, sometimes called *royal blue*; also sb., applied to a person dressed in a blue uniform or coat. In Dickens, prob a variant or intensive of 'true blue'

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, 'Vell, Sammy', said the father. 'Vell, my Prooshun Blue', responded the son 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug 3/2 We have no doubt that the true solution [of 'my Prooshun blue'] is simple enough. The expression is a reference to a public-house sign common enough in the Pickwickian age, and often pictorially presented, namely, the portrait of the King of Prussia in a blue uniform. *Mod.* The colour varies from azure to Prussian blue.

c. **Prussian brown**, **Prussian green**, pigments derived from or allied to Prussian blue

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Prussian Green*, a celebrated pigment, consisting of an imperfect Prussian blue, containing excess of the oxide of iron, to which the yellow uncture of French berries is added 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser 1 (1888) 95 *Prussian Green*—The sediment of the process of making Prussian Blue from bullock's blood or horns, before it has had the hydrochloric acid added to it. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, *Prussian brown*, a fine deep brown colour obtained by adding the yellow prussiate of potash (ferrocyanide of potassium) to a solution of sulphate of copper

+3. Hence, *Chem.* **Prussian acid** = PRUSSIC acid; **Prussian alkali**, potassium ferrocyanide

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI 134 Yielded a blue precipitate on adding the Prussian Alkali. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 187 *Prussian*, or *Prussiated alkali*, formerly called the phlogisticated alkali, is an alkali united to a particular tinged substance by the intermediation of iron, calcined. *Ibid.* 188 Iron forms, with the Prussian acid, compounds of two different kinds; the one fully saturated, the other unsaturated. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 157 A determinate quantity of the Prussian alkali must be tried previously

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Prussia (the ethnic territory, the duchy, or the kingdom).

1677 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germany* 82 To the Classis, or Natio Saxonom, were reduced Saxons, Prussians, Livonians 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1845) II 112 The King of Sardinia. has made himself as considerable in the scale as the Prussian. 1844 W. SIBORNE *Hist. War* in 1815 ii (1894) 67 He was eminently fitted to be both the representative and the leader of the Prussians 1879 *Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.* xxxv 310 The Prussians strained every nerve to reach the field [of Waterloo].

[Note The name *Prussia* (in early writers *Pruscia*, *Pruschna*, *Prucia*, *Prusya*, *Prusia*) was a deriv. of *Prussi*, *Prutsa*, *Pruci*, *Prusti*, *Prusti*, latinized forms, in the mediæval writers, of the name of a Lithuanic or Balto-slavonic people, who inhabited a territory now included in the provinces of East and West Prussia, which was conquered in the 13th c. by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and afterwards became a dukedom or duchy, at length under the rule of the elector of Brandenburg, who in 1700 thence assumed the title of *König von Preussen*, King of Prussia.

The German forms are *ein Preuss* a Prussian, *Preussen* Prussians and Prussia. For the French and ME. forms see PRUCE. Other med. L. names were *Borussi*, and *Prut(h)ensi*, whence the adj. *Prut(h)enicus* PRUTENIC.]

+**Prussiated**, a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. PRUSSIAN a. 3 + -ATE 3 + -ED 1.] = PRUSSIATED.

1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 321 Prussiated alkali of tartar occasioned no alteration.

Prussianism, [f. PRUSSIAN a. + -ISM.] The national spirit or political system of Prussia

1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* II xxv 362 Germanism is a noble thing unless it be a synonym for Prussianism. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June, Arrogant, overbearing Prussianism.

Prussianize (pru'shānīz), v. [f. PRUSSIAN a. + -IZE 1] *trans.* To render Prussian or like Prussian in organization or character. Hence *Prussianized*

pp. a., *Prussianizing* ppl. sb.; also *Prussianization*, the action or process of Prussianizing, *Prussianizer*, one who Prussianizes

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 167 To Prussianize his people or to Americanize it. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept 1132 The attempted Prussianisation of the separated provinces of France. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 10/1 The very embodiment of didactic bureaucracy and Prussianized pedagogy. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 250/2 The recent efforts of Japan to prussianize her institutions. 1893 *Cycl. Rev. Current Hist.* (U. S.) III 365 The 'Prussianizing' of Germany 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 2/1 The Prussians have received a set-back by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lippe-Deimold Regency case in favour of Count Ernest of Lippe Bielefeld

PRYSE.

and dyghte the herte. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 123
And blew the prys triumphall for his [Orodes'] deth. a 1533
LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii 177, I can mew a sparhawke, and I
can chase the herte and the wyld bore, and blowe the pryce.

can chase the herte and the wyld bore, and blowe the pryce.

1802 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* xvii, Sound, merry huntsmen I sound the pryse!

Pryse, **pryses**, obs. ff. **PRIORE**, **PRISSE**, **PRIZE**.

|| **Prytaneum** (prytānē dīm) *Gr. Antig.* Also 9 -eum, -eion. [L. *prytaneum*, a *Gr. πρυτανειον*, f. *πρυτανισ* see next.] The public hall of a Greek state or city, in which the sacred fire was kept burning; esp. in ancient Athens, the hall in which those who had done distinguished service to the state (and also foreign ambassadors) were entertained at the public charge, together with the successive presidents of the senate.

1600 HOLLAND *Levy* xli 1108 At Cizicum, he gave freely to the Prytaneum. 1718 OZELL tr *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II ix. 335 A Publick House, or *Prytaneum*, wherein they ate on the great Feasts of the publick Games 1846 GROTE *Greece* i xiv I 380 He assigned to the new hero a consecrated spot in the strongest and most commanding position of the Sicyonian prytaneum 1865 — *Plato* I 1.13 Like the public hearth or perpetual fire maintained in the prytaneum of a Grecian city.

b. *transf.* A public hall or house.

1673 RAY *Yourn.* Low C. 86 Last of all feasts the Professors in the room called the *Prytaneum*, which is now used as the Divinity Schools. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xi. 27 The hearth and Prytaneum of the English nation 1887 *Athenaeum* 7 July 31/1 The poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the Prytaneum.

|| **Prytanis** (prytānis), *Gr. Antig.* Pl -nes (-nis). Also 7 in Anglicized form *prytan*, -ane. [L. *prytanis*, a. *Gr. πρυτανισ* a prince, ruler, chief, at Athens a president.]

1. In ancient Athens, A member of that division of the Council of Five Hundred which was presiding at the time.

1656 J HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 79 The Prytans were a Committee or Council sitting in the Great Hall of Pantheon 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* sv, All the fifty *prytanes* of the tribe did not govern together during those five weeks, but in companies, ten at a time, chosen by lot; seven days each company 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 372 The Prytanes referred their case to the council

2. The chief magistrate of a Greek state, as of Rhodes, Lycia, or Miletus

1682 WHISTLER *Journ. Greece* iii 267 He was Prytane, or Chief Magistrate among them 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xiv x. § 22 The decree of those of Pergamus — 'When Cnatippus was prytanis, on the first day of the month Desius'. 1868 SMITH's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed 7) s. v. *Prytaneum*, Officers called *prytanes* (πρυτάνες) were entrusted with the chief magistracy in several states of Greece, as Corcyra, Corinth, Miletus

3. *transf.* A president, chief.

1847 GROTE *Greece* ii x III 101 It is probable also that the functions of that senate (the Areopagus), and those of the prytanes of the naukrars, were of the same double and confused nature 1893 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xvii. 377 In polytheism that conception is necessarily obscured, showing itself dimly either in the *Prytaneus*, or President of the Immortals, such as Zeus, or in Fate

Hence **Prytan** a. *rare*, pertaining to or consisting of prytanes, presiding in the Council of Five Hundred at Athens; **Prytanise** v. *intr.*, of a division or individual: to exercise the prytany, whence **Prytanizing** *vb* sb. and *prytanize* v.

1866 BELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. vi 95 Every prytan body of fifty was divided into five committees of ten each; and its period of office into five of seven days each 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii xxxvi. IV. 484 *note*, Conformable to their order in prytanizing, as drawn by lot for the year 1845 *note*, First in the order of prytanizing tribes for the year

Prytany (prytānī). *Gr. Antig.* Also *prut-* [ad. *Gr. πρυτανειον*, f. *πρυτανισ* PRYTANIS.]

1. The presidency of the Athenian senate; the office or dignity of a prytanis. Also *transf.*

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI 169 If Schomann's older view is correct, the presiding officer must always belong to the tribe which holds the prytany at the time. 1893 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xv 286 Modified by a weak reminiscence of the old kingship in the not very effective sovereignty (or prytany) of Zeus

2. Each of the ten divisions of the Athenian Council of Five Hundred during its presidency; also the period of five weeks during which each division presided.

1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graeca* i. xxvi 115 If these officers did not carry their rents before the ninth prytany, they were to pay double 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xi. III 163 *note*, The division of the year into ten portions of time, each called by the name of a prytany [does] not belong to the Solonian Athens. 1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Aug. 216/1 A building called a Tholos, in which statues were dedicated and sacrifices were performed by the prytanes.

Prythee, obs. form of **PRITHEE**.

Pryys, obs. form of **PRIORE** sb.1

P.S. a common abbreviation of *L. post scriptum*, **POSTSCRIPT**, often pronounced as written (pī ē s).

1757 J. LIND *Left Navy* i 62 This defect is remedied by a law mentioned in the P.S. 1842 OGDENSON *Creat.* xviii 221 As a little P.S. we will here note. *Mod.* (At end of a letter.) P.S. Since writing the above I have received your telegram, and am relieved to know that the missing luggage has turned up. Good-bye!

Ps. Words beginning with this consonant combination (with the exception of a few interjectional monosyllables, *psa*, *psaw*, *psit*) are all taken or formed from Greek, in which language

the combination is frequent, and has been represented from about B.C. 550 by the single letter ψ, ψ.

The only words in *ps*- which go back to Old English times are the ecclesiastical terms *psalm* sb. and vb., and *psalter* *Psalterium* and *psaltery* appear in the 13th c.; *psendo*, and some five of its compounds, occur in Wyclif. All the other *ps*- words are of Modern English formation, few before 1600, the great majority of the 19th c. In *psalm* the initial *p* was dropped already in OE, as in OF and the cognate languages, and in English has never been restored in pronunciation (as it has been in French and German). This appears to have served as a precedent for dropping the *p* in the pronunciation of other words, an unscholarly practice often leading to ambiguity or to a disguising of the composition of the word. As the *p* is now pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by many scholars in English also (there being no organic defect in the English mouth to prevent it), it is here marked, except in the *psalm*, *psalter* group, as an optional pronunciation which is recommended especially in all words that retain their Greek form (e.g. *psora*, *psuche*), and in scientific terms generally, which have not been irretrievably mutilated by popular use.

PSA see **PSHAW**.

Psalidodect (ps-, see *idode* kt), a. *Comp. Anat.* [f. *Gr. ψαλῖς*, *ψαλῖδ*- a pair of shears + *δέκτης* biter, f. *δάκνειν* to bite.] (See quot.)

1866 COPE *Primary Factors Org. Evol.* vi 318 Inferior molars work within superior molars, but not between them. *Psalidodect* mastication.

Psalloid (ps-, see *loid*), a. *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *psallōides*, 111 eg. f. *Gr. ψάλλειν* (see **PSALM**) + *είδος* form. see -OID.] Resembling a stringed instrument: applied to a part of the *formix* of the brain (*corpus psalloides*), from the lines on it suggesting the strings of a musical instrument, whence also called *lyra* (see **LYRA** 4).

1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Wanslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed 4) II 245 For which reason the Ancients called it *Psallodes* and *Lyra* 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Psallodes* Applied to the inner surface of the *formix* of the brain 1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1029/1 Resembling a psalter, harp, or cithara *psalloid* 1895 SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Psallōid*. Resembling a harp in shape

Psalm (sām), sb. Forms see below. [ad. L. *psalmus*, a *Gr. ψαλμῶς* a twitching (of the strings of the harp), the sound of the cithara or harp, a song sung to the harp, f. *ψάλλειν* to twitch, twang, play (with the fingers), sing to a harp (in LXX and N.T.). The OE. (*psalm*) was cogn. with OHG. *salmo*, *salmo*, also *psalmo*, -ma (MHG. *salme*, *salme*, *psalme*, Ger. *psalm*, pl. -en, Du. *psalm*), ON. (*psalmur* (mod. Icel. *psalmur*, Norw. *psalm* e m. (*salma* f.), MSw. (*psalm*, Sw. *psalm* (*p mte*), Da. *salme* (*psalme*), all from L; whence also OF. *salme*, *saume*, *psalme*, (*psaume*, F. from 15th c. *psaume* (= *psōm*), Pr. *salme*, *psalm* (e, Cat. *salme*, Sp., It. *salmo*, Pg. *psalmo*. From the early forms in the cognate langs. as well as Eng., it is seen that the initial *p* was often dropped at an early period, in many of the langs. it has been restored after the L and Gr. original, and in that case is also pronounced. Eng. is almost alone in spelling *ps*, and sounding only *s*. The M.E. spelling (*psaume*, and modern pronunciation (sām), are due to F. (*psaume*: cf. *balin*, *calm*, etc.).

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1- *psalm*, 1 *psalm*; 4-7 *psalme*, 7 *Sc. pschalm*, (6 *psalm*, 7 *spalm*).

c 961 Hu fela *psalma* [see B. 2] c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wt. -Wulker 129/41 *Canticum*, *psalm* efter hæpansang a 1225 Ancr. R. 30 Hwose wule mei siggen þesne *psalm*. 1330 Cursor M. 18889 (Cott) þe *psalm* [Cott *salme*] saes, thoru þe haligast. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii j þis *psalm* is songen in þe office of ded men. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxix (Bodl. MS.), þe one and fifti *psalm* is a *psalm* of penance 1599 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII 242 A service booke with *psalmes* 1605 Montgomerie's *Poems* (S.T.S.) Notes 388 The xxij *Spalmes* translat be Montgumry 1666 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 260 A *Psalm* of mercy. 1644 *Direct Publ. Vorshp* 40 Singing of *Psalmes* 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 380 *Psalmes* with instruments musically.

β. 1-3 *sealm*, 1-5 *sealm*, 2 *seim* (3 *Orm. salim*). c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii] 50 *Salm* ic cweoðu c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* Contents 6 [ch.] xix, þa *sealmes*. c 1175 Of þe *sealm* [see B. 1]. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 61 ðe spekeð ðurh ðene *seim*. c 1200 ORMIN 1559 Uppon his halighe *sealm*. 1388 WYCLIF *Yas* v. 13 Seie þe a *sealm* [1382 *psalm*] c 1400 *Saulm* [see B. 2] c 1400-30 *Primer* (E.E.T.S.) 31 Y schal seie *sealm*.

γ. 3 *saume*, 3-5 *saime*, (4 *same*), 5 *saume*. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I 66/447 He bi-gan one *saume* of *enesong*. c 1300 *Same* [see B. 2] c 1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii] 11 I shal syngre and saie *saime* to our Lord c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 441/1 *Salm*, *psalmus* 1530 *PALSOR* 265/1 *Salm* of sauter, *psaume* c 1597 HARRINGTON *Nugae Ant.* (1779) II 158 Singing *salme*, and himms, and spiritual songs.

B. Signification.

1. In a general sense: Any sacred song that is or may be sung in religious worship; a hymn: esp. in biblical use. (In quot. c 1175 applied to the Creed.) Also more generally, any song or ode of a sacred or serious character.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. [xcv.] a In *salmum* wynsumie

we him. c 825 *Vesp. Hymnus* iii in O E *Toris* 403, & *salmas* ure we singað [Isa. xxxvii. 20]. c 1000 [see A. 1]. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 75 þe *psalm* þet heo alle þus writen was thatein Credo efter þan forme word of þe *psalm*. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* [xv] 1] 3 [4] Alle and loute þe, and sing to þe *psal*. And *salme* sai to þi name with-al. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iii 16 In *salme*-, and yunnes, and spiritual songs, in grace syngyng in your hertis to the Lord. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Intro. 31/2 Hymnes & *psalmes* & other oracions haue they. 1645 MILTON *At Solemn Music* 15 Hymns devout and holy *Psalmes* Singing eueinglastingly. 1838 LONGF. (title) A *Psalm* of Life. What the heart of the young man said to the Psalmist.

2. *spec.* Any one of the sacred songs or hymns of the ancient Hebrews which together form the 'Book of Psalms' (see b); a version or paraphrase of any of these, esp. as sung (or read) in public or private worship. (The prevailing use throughout.)

Psalm for the day the particular psalm appointed for each day so that the whole Psalter is said or sung in the course of a definite period, e.g. a week or (as in the Church of England), a month. *Proper psalm*. see **PROPER** a. 2. † *Seven Psalms* (*spec.*) the seven PENITENTIAL psalms c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* Contents 6 [ch.] x. Hu fela *psalma* on nithlicum tidum to singenne synt. xviii, Hu fela *sealma* þurh þa sylfan tida sceolan beon gecwedenne. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 9 Þæt ic Gode swylice *sealmes* singe. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 7 þis witegeðe *dauid* þe þe *psalm* scop in *psaltere*. a 1300 *Ciu. say. M.* 1969-70 (Cott) Of al þe *psalmes* o þe sauter, þis *psalm* [Gott, etc. *salme*] o penance has na per c 1300 *Behet* 1084 He seide first þe *psal* seames [S. Eng. Leg. I 137/1086 þe seuen *salme*] and sippe þe letanye. a 1340, 1398 [see A. 1] c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1768 When gloria efter first *salm* es said. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Cont. Prayer*, The Table and Kalendar, expressing the Ordre of the *Psalmes* and Lessons, to be sayd at Matyns and Euen-song 1660 WOOD *Life Dec.* (O.H.S.) I. 359 The singing of *psalmes* after supper on the Lord's day 1712 *Street's Spect.* No 284 7 6, I had one Day set the Hundredth *Psalm*. 1856 *Amey Carlton* 35 They now read the *psalm* for the day, taking each a verse in turn. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 7/2 The *Psalm* [cvi] is usually read as part of the simple services which take place on Sunday on ships at sea. For that reason it is known as the Sailors' *Psalm*.

b. *The Psalms, the Book of Psalms.* Name of one of the books of the Old Testament, forming the hymn-book of the Jewish church, and used also in Christian worship from the earliest times; the *Psalter*. Often called the *Psalms of David*, in accordance with the belief that they, or part of them, were composed by David king of Israel.

In Luke xxiv 44 used for that division of the Old Testament containing the *Psalms* = HAGIOGRAPHIA.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 44 Alle ða awrittena sindon in æ mooses & wyrtzo & *salmas* of mec 1382 WYCLIF *znd.* Alle thingis - which be writun in the lawe of Moyses, and in prophetis, and in *salmes*, of me. 1581 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117 Another boke of St. Chrysostomes upo' the *salme*. 1877 D'OOLIV & MANT *Bible II. Psalms* Intro. The Book of *Psalmes* contains the productions of different writers. These are called however the *Psalms* of David, because a great part of them were composed by him 1866 ADENEY *How to read the Bible* II i iv 88 Even in the reading of the *Psalms* we cannot afford to neglect... the historical method.

3 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *psalm-droner*, -*expounder*, -*maker*, -*poet*, -*translator*; *psalm-quotings*, -*saying*, -*singing* sbs. and adjs.; *psalm-melo* *dron* (see quot.); *psa'im-singer*, one who sings *psalmes*; *spec.* one who maintains the singing of (biblical) *psalmes* (as opposed to hymns) in public worship; † *psa'im-song* *Obs.*, (a) in OE (*sealsung*), the singing of *psalmes*; (b) in Ormian (*sallmsung*), the Book of *Psalms* (or the Hagio-graphia. see 2 b); *psa'im-tone*, any one of the Gregorian tones or chants to which the *Psalms* were (or are) sung; *psalm-tune*, a tune set to a metrical version of a *psalm*. See also **PSALM-BOOK**, -**WRIGHT**.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontion* iv 27 Who gave Each forfeit crown To 'psalm-droners And chanting groaners 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Salm*, xxix. 1 A solempne 'salm maker of Yrael 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, '*Psalm Melodicon*, an instrument invented in 1828 by Schummacher Weinrich. It was a wind instrument with keys and valves, imitating the tone of several orchestral instruments. 1905 HICKERHILL *Priest-er* iv (1721) 208 Hopkins and Sternhold, or the more modern 'Psalm Poets 1563 FOXE A. & M. 1499/1 The 'psalmsaying friars brought him to his standing, & there left him. 1866 *Med. Verl.* XV. 211 He was the best 'psalm singer in the whole congregation 1850 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* iii 61 At this 'psalm-singing and these night-sermons, tumults were raised in both Cities, between such as favoured and such as hated them. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II xi 280 The *psalm-singing* old seamen of the Commonwealth. c 1090 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 319 Mid 'sealsange godes lof up ahebban c 1200 ORMIN 1429/1 þa bokess wereen *Myssess* boc, & *Sallmsang* & *Profetess*. 1899 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 655/2 The Gregorian 'Psalm-Tones are the oldest Melodies now known to be in existence. *Ibid* 656/2 The *Psalm* Tones are eight in number—one in each of the first eight Modes 1709 WATTS *Lyrical Poems* Pref. Wks 1813 IX. 224 I have too often fettered my thoughts in the narrow metre of our old 'psalm-translators. 1632 (title) All the metre of our old 'psalm-tunes with English words. Being a collection French 'Psalm tunes with English words. Being a collection of *Psalmes* accorded to the verses and tunes generally used in the Reformed Churches of France and Germany. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Autocr.* Wks (Bohn) II. 86 To an American, whose country is whitewashed all over by unmeaning names or named at a pinch from a *psalm-tune*. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas of Aquin* i. 549 In the above 'psalm words, three things are touched upon.

Psalm, *v.* Also 1 salmian; 4 salmo [f. prec sb. cf. to hymn]

1. **† a. intr.** To sing psalms *Obs.* **b. trans** To sing or celebrate in psalms.

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm., MS. M.) c711 x Ic singe and sealmige [L. *cantabo et psalmum dicam*] c1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 18, 1 sal. salme [L. *psallam*] to name of laured highest es. c1400 *Hyron Scala Perf.* (W de W. 1494) ii xlii, To psalme & synge the louynges of god wyth goostly myrthe. 1508 *Sylvestre Du Bartas* ii. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 72 That we her subjects. Psalming his praise, may sound the same the higher. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Oec.* (1637) 30 He that only sings unto God he doth but talk of his wondrous workes, but he that Psalms it he glories in his holy Name 1849 tr. *St. Augustine's Expos. Ps.* lxxviii 111 315 He psalmeth to His name, that worketh unto His glory

2. **trans** To say or sing a psalm to or over *rare*. 1800 KEATINGE in *Southery Comm. pt. Bk. Ser.* ii (1849) 51 We cured our wounds with oil, and by a soldier called Juan Catalan, who blessed us and psalmed us, we found our Saviour Jesus Christ was pleased to give us strength. 1807 *Southery Esprituelle's Lett.* II. 342 He who psalms a sick man, or fancies that the oil from his saint's lamp will heal him of all his complaints.

Hence **Psalm'd** *pph.* a (in quot. ? composed as psalms, or in the form of sacred poetry); **Psalm-ing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

3. *St. Erkenwold* 177 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 He says in his sothe psalmie de writes. He skilfulle & þe vnskihtliche skeltone ay to me. 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iii. lix, The Psalming Harp was 'bove thy swaying Scepter pri'd *ibid.* v. lii, My psalming Tongue Made th' Orbs suspend their vsual Song, To hear Celestial Hymns the glistering Quires did throng 1850 *Elder's House* 141 Sweet the psalming, borne on high

Psalm-book. In 1. **sealm-boc*, 2-3 salm boc. [cf. ON. *psalma-bók*, mod. Icel *sálma-bók*, Norw. *salmabok*, Sw. *psalmbok*, Da. *salmebog*; Ger. *psalm-buch*, Du. *psalmboek*.] **† a.** The Book of Psalms: see **PSALM** sb. 2. *Obs.* **b.** A book or volume containing the Psalms, esp. a metrical version of them for use in public worship.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 60 Bete we gerne, and ben afterward þe edmesse þe be salm boc of spech. 1799-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 266 That householders have Bybills and Psalme bukis 1644 *Direct Publ. Worship* 40 Every one that can read is to have a Psalm-book 1816 *Scott. Antiq.* ii. See this bundle of ballads. I wheeled an old woman out of these, who loved them better than her psalm-book. 1841 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. iv (1874) 42 'Tis Israel's Psalm-book sweet by inspiration wrought.

Psalmic (sæ'lmik, sã'nik), *a. rare*. [f. **PSALM** sb. + -ic, or ad. Chr. Gr. *ψαλμικός*, f. *ψαλμός* **PSALM** + -ος, f. *psalmique*] Cf. pertaining to, or having the character of a psalm or psalms.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 581 The sudden ebullition of a psalmic chorus. 1875 J. MORISON in *Expositor* 1 294 Who has a right to say that the wings of the Psalmic birds were so feeble that [etc.]? 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig.* Fr. xii. 323 The greater part of the seventh chapter of Micah is quite psalmic in thought and expression

Psalmist (sã'mist, see'lmist) [ad. late L. *psalmista* (5th c. Jerome), f. *psalmus* -us. see -IST in *OF.* *psalmiste* (14th c.), *psalmiste*, *salmiste*, *salmiste*, *samistre*, mod. F. *psalmiste*. Cf. Ger., Du., Da. *psalmist*.]

1. The author of a psalm or psalms, almost always with def. art. as a title for David considered as the author of the Psalms, or as a designation of the author of any one of them

1483 *Caxton Calo G. viii* b. As the psalmiste sayth 1339 *Bible* (Great) a *Sam* xxiii 2 The noble Psalmist of Israel 1663 *Gough's Sermon* *Existent God's Provid.* § 4 The Psalmist noteth it as a branch of Gods incomparable glory. 1720 J. HUGHES *Div. Poetry* 23 She tun'd to pious notes the psalmist's lyre. 1838 [see **PSALM** b. 1.] 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* iv. 103 To say out of the depth of your own experience what the Psalmist said 1890 KIRKPATRICK *Bk. Psalms* i. Intro. 1. 10 The Psalmists celebrate the moral law as the guide of human conduct. 1895 *Ibid.* ii. xlv. 235 A Maccabean Psalmist.

2. *Ecl.* A member of one of the minor clerical orders (formerly recognized in some sections of the Church) discharging the functions of a chorister or cantor. *Hist.*

1565 *Jewel Def. Agol.* ii. ii (1567) 98 The Psalmistes or Singers office was, to singe the Psalmes. 1624 *Bedell Lett.* xi. 140 As if all that are made Priests among you were Psalmists, Sextons, Readers, Exorcists, Torch-bearers, Subdeacons, and Deacons before 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 184 Some in that [i.e. the Roman] Church exclude a Bishop; and others therein make nine Orders, by including the Bishop and Psalmist. 1829 *SOUTHEY All for Love* ix. 11, Choristers and Monks and Priests And Psalmists there, and Exorcists. 1901 Br. J. WOODSWORTH *Ministry of Grace* 197 Psalmists or choir-men are not mentioned in the Church till the latter half of the fourth century.

3. As the title of a book of psalmody, or of a tune-book for use in public worship. 1841 (*title*) The Psalmist 1858 (*title*) The Congregational Psalmist. a. Companion to all the New Hymn-books, providing Tunes, Chorales, and Chants [etc.]

4. *fig.* One who extols or 'sings the praises' of some one or something. *rare*.

1884 *West. Morning News* 11 Sept. 4 3 The psalmists of the rising diplomatist tell how he succeeded in Syria

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense x). 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* ii. xvi. A kind of Psalmist solemnity. 1858 — *Freder. Gt.* ix. iii. (1872) III. 86 Going

out to witness it, with something of a poetic, almost of a psalmist feeling 1892 *ESPINASSÉ Voltair* xi. 177 He breaks forth into almost Psalmist-like praises of the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator

† Psalmist. *Obs.* Also salm- [a *OF.* (*psalmist* - see *prec*) a. A person appointed to sing psalms = *prec.* 2. **b.** = *prec.* 1.

1307 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 195 þat 3e have psalmystres [Higden *psalmistes*] or saenge of psalmes of þe psawtre fourty nyghtes 1395 *PURVEY Renomstr.* (1851) 58 The salmistere seith to God, 'I am partener of alle that dreden thee' c1400 *Jacob's Well* 6 He may seye with þe psalmystre: 'Torrentes iniquitatis conturbauerunt me' 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317 f. A Salmist, *psalmista*.

† Psalmist. *Obs.* [f. **PSALMIST** + -RY.] The office or work of a psalmist in either sense.

1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I. 101 In sanctuar for to make ceremonye With þe psalmistrie for to be said and sung 1649 *MILTON Eikon* 11 From such a kind of Psalmistrie, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and earnest of suitable deeds 1650 J. CORTON *Sing. Ps.* 37 He would inspire some or other Member of the Church with such a. Spirit of Psalmistrie

Psalmless, *a. rare*. [f. **PSALM** sb. + -LESS] Without a psalm; unaccompanied by a psalm.

1623 *HOLYDAY Sermon* (1626) 16 You shall never find him in a Psalmlesse action

Psalmodie (sælmədik), *a* [f. Gr. type **ψαλμῳδία* (cf. late Gr. *ψαλμῳδική*, Eustathius c1100): see **PSALMODY** and -IO, and cf. F. *psalmodique*] *Of* or pertaining to psalmody; having the style or character of psalmody. *loosely* = **PSALMODY**

1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 Psalmodie Musicist thus improved comes nearer to Recitative 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlv. (1840) III. 148 The design was, to accommodate every part of the service to the psalmodie tone. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. lvi, Pegasus has a psalmodie amble. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig.* Fr. xii. 323 The books of Nahum and Habakkuk have each a chapter entirely psalmodie in construction

So **Psalmodieal** (-dial), **Psalmodieal** (-dial) *adj.*

1848 K. H. DIXON *Compositum* I. 315 Their language became psalmodie 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* 170 If Queen Elizabeth patronized Cathedral Music exclusively, she did not intend psalmodie. [Cf. quot. 1774 above.]

Psalmodie (sã'mōdiz, sã'lm-). [f. **PSALMODY** + -IST, or f. **PSALMODIZE**: see -IST] 1. One who practises or is skilled in psalmody; a singer of psalms.

1659 *HAMMOND On Ps. Pref.* 2 The Spirits and inflamed Affections, and Voices of Psalmists. 1740 *Univ. Spectator* 10 July 1/3 A young Man, who was a Member of a Society of Psalmists. 1796 *BURNEY Mem. Metastasio* III. 370 Like a company of psalmists in a country church. **b.** = **PSALMIST** 2. *Obs.*

1726 J. HEALRY *Prim. Liturgy* xi Let the Psalmist say, To the praise of God, let us sing a Part of the — Psalm, verse the — &c. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 400 The Canonists make nine Orders in the Church, reckoning the Psalmist and the Tonsura into the Number

† 2 A writer of psalms = **PSALMIST** 1. *Obs.*

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Set. Disc.* v. 232 The writers of these Hagiographa might be termed psalmists. 1669 *GALE Crit. Genitiles* i. iii. 15 Plato's Rhapsodist, seems exactly parallel to the Jewish Psalmist. 1886 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 297 f. He (Solomon) is not recognized as a psalmist by the most ancient tradition

b. The author of a metrical version or paraphrase of the Psalms for singing. cf. **PSALMODY** 1 **b.** 1885 *DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 495 note, The English Psalmists, Cox, Whittingham, Heath, and others, were at work in this reign

Psalmodie (sã'mōdiz, sã'lm-), *v* [ad. med. L. *psalmōdiāre* (Du Cange), f. *psalmōdiā*: see -IZE.] *intr.* To practise psalmody; to sing psalms. Hence **Psalmodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* i. 622 Secular chanons, of great humilitie, To synge and psalmodie oure sauour vnto. 1750 J. G. COOPER tr. *Græss's Perseus* i. 45 In short, the lady perform'd his part in all the psalmodizing art 1837 *LADY MORGAN France* (1838) II. vii. 173 A kind of nasal psalmodizing

Psalmody (sã'mōdi, see'lmōdi), *sb.* Also 5 *salmody*, (6 *salmode*). [ad. late L. *psalmōdia* (4th c. in Jerome), a. Gr. *ψαλμῳδία* singing to the harp, f. *ψαλμῳδός* psalmist, f. *ψαλμός* psalm + *ᾠδή* song; in Chr. Gr., psalm-singing, composing of psalms.]

1. The action, practice, or art of singing psalms (or sacred vocal music in general, including hymns and anthems), esp. in public worship

Now almost exclusively used of the art or practice 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 1 Lord persayme my wordis þi is þe psalmodye of my mouth c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 405 f. All be matyns tyme be stode, And psalmodye sange and sayde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317 f. A Salmody, *psalmodia* 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* i. 1. 2272 In prayer and psalmody for his helthe and solace. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* IV. 7. Cor. xiv. 26 Let all your Gifts, whether of Psalmody, or Doctrine, or Languages, or Revelation, or Interpretation, be used to Edification. a 1771 *Kearney Poet.* Wks. 1722 IV. 363 When God the grace of Psalmody infus'd 1843 *D'ISRAELI Amen Let* (1867) 327 The passion for psalmody itself is a portion of the history of the Reformation. 1868 *STEVENSON Let.* July in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 31/1 As we went home we heard singing. It was a psalmody class

b. The arrangement of psalms for singing; hence, psalms and hymns so arranged, collectively.

1554-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 399 Paid for a booke of salmede, 15 1718 *WATTS (title)* A Short Essay toward the Improvement of Psalmody *Ibid.* Wks. 1813 IX. 7 We are to suit part of our psalmody to the gospel-state, as well as borrow part from the Old Testament 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vii. 89 Milton's paraphrase of the Psalms belongs to history, but to the history of psalmody, not that of poetry.

† 2 The Book of Psalms. *Obs. rare*—1

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iii. iii in *Ashm. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 139 Thus spoken by the Prophet yn the Psalmody.

† 3 The place where psalms are sung, the choir of a church *Obs. rare*—1

1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* Pref. Avij, It is reported, that he went often into the Psalmody and sung himself

Psalmody, *v. rare*. [In 15th c., ad. F. *psalmodier* (12th c. in Littré); in mod. use f. *prec.* sb.] **a. intr.** = **PSALMODIZE**. **b. trans.** To celebrate as in psalmody; to 'hymn'. Hence **Psalmodying** *vbl. sb.*

c1450 *Conv. Myst.* xli (Shaks Soc.) 388 Of qwyche hefe and erthe eche tyme psalmodyeth 1492 *CAXTON Viras Patr.* (W de W. 1495) 260 They herde the sayd Joseph and his brethein whiche songen and psalmodyed. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess.* (1857) IV. 119 The French Revolution .. is an event .. still to be celebrated and psalmodyed. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* 1. 10 My dear household, cease singing and psalmodying, lay aside your fiddles, take out your work-implements, if you have any.

† Psalmograph. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *psalmo-graphus*, a. Gr. *ψαλμογράφος*, f. *ψαλμός* psalm, + *-γραφος* writing, a writer. So mod. F. *psalmographe*] The author of a psalm or psalms. = **PSALMIST** 1.

1544 *BECON David's Harp* viii Wks. 1564 I. 159 As the Psalmograph saith: The vngodly hath the ouerhand, and the pore is brent 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 216/2: The saying of king David the Psalmograph 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhét.* 145 The Psalmograph having in the former part of the 2 Psalm spoken of the terrors of Gods indignation.

So **† Psalmograph**, **† Psalmographist** *rare*—, in same sense, **† Psalmography** *rare*—, the writing of psalms

1611 *Loe Blisse Bright Beauty* (1614) 52 (T) The psalmographer setteth him out, in the person of Solomon, to be of surpassing beauty. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 The Psalmographers Prophecy, if applied to these times will prove .. an exact History 1856 *BLOUNT Glossary, Psalmography*, the writing of Psalms. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Psalmographist*, a Writer of Psalms

† Psalmonize, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. ? after *harmonize*, or error for *psalmodyze*] *intr.* To sing psalms = **PSALMODIZE**.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 416 b/1 In syngnyng, psalmodyng, & gloriefyng god

† Psalmwright. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *psalm-, sealmwyrhta*, 2 *salmwurhta*, 3 *psalm-, salmwurhte*, *salmwyrhte*, -wruhte. [f. **PSALM** sb. + *OE. wyrhta* worker, *WRIGHT*.] = **PSALMIST** 1.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 82 Efne se psalmwyrhta understod on hwilcum zedeofrum þis mennisce lif is geologed. c1000 — *On O. & N. Test.* (Green) i. Swa swa se sealmwyrhta þis sang c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 117 For þon cweð se salmwurhta a 1225 *Ancre R.* 256, & sigge mid te salmwurhte, 'Corripit me iustus [etc.]'. c1230 *Rich. Man.* 3 Dauid be salmwurhte spekeð iþe sauter a 1240 *Loftsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Pus seð þe salmwurhte dauid iþe sawter

Psalm (sã'mi), *a. nonce-wd* [f. **PSALM** sb. + -Y] Apt or disposed for a psalm.

1858 *BAILEY Age* 113 When once a man feels sermonish or psalm

Psaloid, *a*, an alteration of **PSALLOID**, due to an assumed derivation from Gr. *ψαλís*, *ψαλís* pair of shears, also a vault (= *L. fornix*): see *quots.*

Psaloid from *ψαλís* is as incorrectly formed as *psaloid* from *ψάλλω*; its correct form would be **psaloid*.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Psaloides*, *adj.* (As if *Psaloides*, which, correctly, it ought to be, from *ψαλís*, an arched work, terminal *-ίδης*) *Anat.* Resembling an arch; arch-like, arched, psaloid. The *Corpus psaloides* is another term for the *Fornix*, simply meaning the arched body. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psaloid*, like an arch, arched.

Psalter (sɔ'ltar). Forms: see below. [In *OE.* (*psaltere*) = *OHG. psalteri*, *-tare*, mostly *saltari*, *-täre*, *-teri*, *MHG. salter*, Ger. *psalter*; ON. (*psaltari*, Icel *saltari*, Sw. *psaltere*, Da. *saller* (*psalter*), ad. L. *psalterium*. In ME. *sauter*, a. AF *sauter* = *OF. sautier* (*ps*), *saltier*, *sautier* (*ps*), in F. *sautier* (16th c.) = Fr. (*psalteri*, *sauteri*, Sp. *lt. salterio*, Pg. *psalterio*; all — L. *psalterium*, a. Gr. *ψαλτήριον* a stringed instrument played by twanging, f. *ψάλλω* to twang; also in Christian Greek and Latin writers (e.g. Jerome a 420) a name for the 'Psalms of David'. The initial *ps*, rare in OE. and ME. as in *OF.*, frequent from 14th c., has been the established spelling from 16th c., but the *p*, pronounced in Fr., Ger., Du., etc., remains mute in Eng. The *l* was preserved in OE., was inserted occasionally in ME. as in *OF.*, and usually from 15th c.; it is now always pronounced.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. a. 1-3 *saltare*. *B.* 2-6 *sauter*, *sawter*, 3-5 *sautere*, 4 *sautre*, -tär, 4-5 *sawtere*, 5 *sauter*, *sawtyr*, -täre, 6 *sater*. *γ.* 4-6 *salter*, -tere, 5 *sautler*, *sawter*.

a. 1000 tr. *Bede's Hist.* III. xix [xxvii] (1890) 242 *Pest* æghwælc dæge alne saltere asunge. c. 1000. c. 1175 *Saltere* [see B. 1.] c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 173 Bi ðessere holi mihte is 1 written on the saltere

β c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 On ane stude in þe sauter a 1240 *Leofung in Cott. Hom.* 215 þus seið. d. 1161 þe sawter a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11616 (Cott.) Pan com þe propheti al cler, To dede, þat said es in sauter [other MSS. clere, sautere] 1364 *LANG. P. Pl. A. viii* 47 So seiþ the saute and sapience boþe. 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3317 The seate hade a sawtere semliche bowdene 1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* ix. xiv (MS. Bodl. 263) 420/1 Vpon a veis write in the Sautere. c. 1440 *Nom. in Wr.* Wulcker 720/1 *Ho. psalterium*, a sawtyr 1530 *PALSGR.* 265/1 Sauter a boke, *psalter* 1547-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 317 Item, for vj new sawters in englishe for the quyer

γ c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sancts* x. (Maitson) 566 A prophet til hym dere, And makeare of þe saltere 1494 *Caxton Chesse* 67 Dauid playeth moche in the sawtler the trewe labourers c. 1540 *Inuent. in Trans. Lond. & Middx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 371 Itm on bothe sydes the quyer 11 salters.

2. a. 1 psaltere. β. 4 psalter, psawtre, 4-5 psautere, 4-6 psawter. γ. 5- psalter (5 psaltyr, 6 psalter).

a. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 202 Cimbalean oððe psalteras β. a 1340 *HAMFOL. Psalter* Prolog 3 þis boke is cald þe psautere 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 195 þat 3e have psalmystres or saience of psalmes of þe psawtre fourty nyctes c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xxv 261 David seythe in the Psautere 1511 *FABYAN Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. 5 To say oon tyme our Lady psawter

γ c. 1470 *Psaltyr* [see B. 6]. 1509 *FISHER Fun. Sermon C'tess Richmond Wks* (1876) 295 Many othei players & psalters of Dauid. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburgh* i. 2546 And deuoutly say Dauid psalter holly knelynge with great leuerence 1530 (*title*) The Psalter of David, in Englishe

B. Signification.

I. 1. The Book of Psalms, as one of the books of the Old Testament.

a. 900 [see A. 1.] c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC On O & N Test* (Gleim) 7 Se saltere ys an boc, þe he [David] gesette þu h god betwux ofrum bocum on þære bibliotheca. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Dauid þe þe salm scop in þe saltere a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Dauid, ðe sauter, cleopeð hune dogge a 1300, 1364, 1474 [see A. 18, 19, 2548-9 (Mar.)] *Be Com. Prayer* Introit, The Psalter shalbe read through out euey Moneth. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* III. xxxiii 202 The Psalter was compiled, and put into the form it now hath, after the return of the Jews. 1784 *PRICESTLY Corrupt Chr.* II. ix. 123 [Pay] by twenty repetitions of the psalter 1864 *Reader* ix. June 740 We put ourselves in a right position towards the Psalter by regarding it as the national Hymn book of the Jewish people

b. A translation or particular version (prose or metrical) of the Book of Psalms: e.g. a Latin, English, Chinese Psalter; the Prayer-book Psalter, the Scotch Metrical Psalter, etc.

Roman, Gallican, and Hebrew Psalters: the three successive forms of the Latin version of the Psalms, prepared by St. Jerome; the first a slight recension of the Old Latin text, after the LXX., the second a more thorough recension, based on Origen's Hexaplar text of the LXX., the third a new translation by Jerome from the Hebrew. The first was adopted in the Roman liturgy, the second was extensively used in Gaul, and north of the Alps, and was subsequently adopted in the Vulgate, in which Jerome's Hebrew Psalter (which properly belonged to the Vulgate) failed to supersede it. *Prayer-book Psalter*, the English version of the Psalms used in the Book of Common Prayer, and not displaced by the later version in the Bible of 1611.

c. 1050 *Charter of Leofric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Nu ðær synd troper and i salteras and se þiddan saltere swa man singð on Rome. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 183 Ierom amended also þe sauter of þe seventy þat was þoo i-used wel nyh in alle churche, and þat psauter was eft appeyred, and he translated it newe agen; þat sauter [is] i-cleped þe Frensche sawter, psalterium Gallicanum; 3it he made þe þidde translatioun of þe psawter from word to word 1549 (*title*) The Psalter or Psalms of Dauid after the Translation of the great Bible, pointed as it shal be souge in Churches 1793 *Ginon Lyf. Spelman* in *S. v. Wks* Pref. Cj b, In the Year 1640 he [John Spelman] publish'd the Saxon Psalter from an ancient MS. of Sir Henry's. 1756-7 *Keyster's Trav.* (1760) I. 250 Dr. R. fetched out of his closet a Chinese psalter, sent him as a curiosity by the cardinal de Tournon. 1880 H. E. WOODBRIDGE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 752 Sternhold's translations [1549] [are] the nucleus of the metrical Psalter which has come down to us. 1905 W. ALDIS WRIGHT in *Westm. Gas.* 29 July 2/1 Coverdale's first translation of the Bible was published in 1535, and he was employed in producing the Great Bible of 1539, known as Crumwell's, and the edition of April 1540, which first had Cranmer's preface. From the versions of the Psalms which appeared in these three Bibles the Prayer-book Psalter has been formed

G. A copy of, or a volume containing, the Psalms, esp. as arranged for liturgical or devotional use.

c. 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* c. 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 þa halgan boc, saltere & pistol-boc & godspel-boc & messe-boc. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Verslinge of hire sautere, redinge of Englishe, oðer of Frenche, holi meditatiuns 14366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 431 A sauter held she faste in honde. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 41 Deuyen offisus out taken þe sauter, of weche þe may haue breuaries, þat is smale sauteres or abreggid 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27 Also sauteres or abreggid 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1698) 164 Haung a Psalter in his hand 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 74 In an old psalter, written and illuminated by Eadwine, a monk, about the time of king Stephen

† 2. A selection from, or portion of, the Psalms, said or sung at a particular service or for a particular purpose. *Obs.*

In the quots applied to the psalms recited in the Office of the Dead.

c. 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Aevi Sax.* (1869) 614 Ælc gemænes hædes bioður [singe] twegen salteras sealmu vi mæssan oððe vi. salteras sealmu. c. 1300 *Havelok* 244

Sauteres deden he manie reden, þat god self shulde his soule leden into heuene 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 26 Euey brother and sister shal payen a peny to a sauter for ye dedes soule. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilad* 3107 Lylle he hadde sayde hurre sawter alle 1508 *KENNEDY Flying w. Dunbar* 318 Thow says for thame few psalms, psalmis, or credis

3. *transf.* Our Lady's psalter: a name given to the rosary on account of its containing the same number (150) of Aves as there are psalms in the Psalter; also, a book containing this. *Jesus psalter* a form of devotion consisting of 15 petitions, each beginning with a tenfold repetition of the name Jesus (which is thus said 150 times).

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 220 So myst par-doun be gotun to sey yche day a lady sawter 1425 *Ord. W. Whittington's Abns-ho* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Say three or two sauters of our lady at the least: that is to say, threase seven Ave Marias, with xv Pater Nosters, and three credes. 1500 *Will of Odungelth* (Somerset Ho.), A pane of small corall bedys with the boole psalter of our lady. 1605-6 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 5 § 25 No person shall bring from beyond the Seas, nor shall print, sell, or buy any Popish Prymers, Ladies Psalters, Manuels, Rosaries, Popishe Catechismes 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 305 That we are as careful in printing the Bible as they are of their Jesus' psalter. 1888 *Guardian* 21 Nov. 1766/1 The version in the Anglican manual already mentioned retains the title of *Jesus Psalter*, while by its direction that each principal petition should be said once, instead of ten times, it abolishes the reason for which the name of Psalter was applied.

4. Applied to certain old Irish chronicles in verse (*Psalter of Cashel, Psalter of Tara or Temor*).

1685 *STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.* v. 270 This Psalter of Cashel is one of the most Authentick Histories among them, and so called because done in Verse. 1793 *HELYX O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 240 A book which we call the Psalter of Temor, in which are compiled the archives of the Kingdom 1830-3 W. CARLETON *Tracts & Stories Irish Peas* (1860) I. 117 note, There were properly only two Psalters, those of Tara and Cashel. The Psalters were collections of genealogical history, partly in verse 1893 *Joyce Short Hist. Irel.* 31 A book of annals called the Psalter of Cashel was compiled by Cormac Mac Cullenan

II. 5. A stringed musical instrument: = PSALTERY I. *Obs. or arch.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 202 Cimbalean oððe psalteras oððe strengas ætman saca hit zetacnað. a 1200 *Voc* in *Wr. Wulcker* 278/11 *Sambucus*, saltere a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 4, Y... shall open in þe sauter myn purpose 1478 *Eger & Grue* 265 in *Furniv Percy Folio* I. 362 Shee laid a sauter upon her knee Theoreen shee plaed full lovesomlye 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/1 A Sawtre (A. Sawter), *nabium, organum, psalterium*. 1554 *HULOET, Psalter*... also an instrument of musick lyke a harpe. 1632 *QUARLES Dr. Fancies* II. lxxvii, 'T' one makes the Sermon, 't' other tunes the Psalter 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. 19 The stings of the psalter, The shapes in the marble, Our passing deplore.

† b. *Her.* Applied to a kind of wind instrument. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Annoyry* III. xvi (Roab) 56/2 He beareth Azure, a psalter This may also be termed, a Recorder, or a Shawm, or a Wyate Note that all these kind of wind Instruments, or any other, which receneth the sound from the wind of the mouth of a man are euer placed in Armes with their mouth upwards

III. 6. *Comb. Psalter-book* = senses 1 and 2.

c. 1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Dauid in þe salter boc 13. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Henig's Archiv* LXXIII. 308/72 In þe sauter-boc it is i-write also c. 1490 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1393 A Psaltyr buk Wallace had on him eur. 1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* v. 61 What els is the psalter boke then the glasse of the most holi trinite? 1551-2 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1869) 96 For a sawter booke, xvj d. 1559 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 411 Payd for iij sater bookes: xij s. 1571 in *Nicolson and Burn Hist. & Antig. Westminster & Cumbld.* (1777) II. 90 Also four psalter books in metre

† *Psalterer.* *Obs.* In 4 sautzeour, sautzeour, sawtzeour [ME. *sautzeour*, app. an Anglo-Fr. formation from *sautre*; subseq. conformed to Eng. agent-sbs. in -ER.] A player on the psaltrey.

In first quot. used as = psaltrey, app. for the sake of rime. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) x386 Many mynestrales porow out þe toun, Som blew trompe and clarioun, Harpes, pypes, and tabours, Fyfeyles, stoles, sautzeours Belles, chymbes, and symfan 1382 *WYCLIF a Kings* vi. 15 Now forsothe bryngith to me a sawtzeour And whanne the sawtzeour songe [etc.]

Psalterial (psæl-, spelti nāl), a. *Anat* and *Zool.* [f. PSALTERIUM + -AL.] Pertaining to the psalterium (in either sense: see PSALTERIUM 3).

1865 *Reader* No. 120 420/2 Only the psalterial fibres. 1880 *BASTIAN Brain* 274 The mode in which the Corpus Callosum and the Fornix are united posteriorly by the psalterial fibres. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Psalterial*, as, the psalterial aperture of the reticulum; the psalterial laminae.

Psalterian (psæl-, spelti nāl), a. [f. L. *psalterium* PSALTERY, PSALTER + -AN.] a. Of, like, or having a sound like that of, a psaltrey.

b. Pertaining to, or having the style of, the Psalter.

1819 *KELTS Lania* 114 Then once again the charmed God began An oath, and through the serpent's ears it ran Warm, tremulous, devout, psalterian 1893 A. H. KERN in *Academy* 11 Feb. 121/1 Mrs. Barbauld's *Hymns in Prose for Children* were by their psalterian stateliness

|| *Psalterion* (psæl-, spelti nāl). Also 3 salterion. [In ME. a OF. sal-, sar-, *saltion* (Wace 11th c), mod.F. *psalterion*, ad. L. *psalterium*; in mod. use a transliteration of Gr. ψαλτήριον PSALTERY, PSALTER.]

1. = PSALTERY I. Now *poet.* c. 1200 *Lav.* 7000 Of harpe & of salterion, of fidele & of

coriun 1530 *PALSGR.* 265 *Psalterion*, a psaltion. 1579 *NORTH Plutarch, Themistocles* (1895) I. 283 He could no skill to tune a harpe, nor a violl, nor to playe of a psalterion 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 275 The only tolerable Instrument they have is the Psalterion 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph. Apol.* 5677, I sent the tablets, the psalterion, so Rewarded Sicily 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 31 My fingers thou hast taught to con Thy flame-chorded psalterion 2. R. C. Ch. = PSALTER I or 2.

1893 *Month* Feb. 221 With regard to Vespers, the Psalterion lays down the law in this way.

Psalterist. [f. PSALTER + -IST] = PSALTERION. 1891 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* (1895) 56 Von Apollonian harp-player, Von wandering psalterist of the sky.

|| *Psalterium* (psæl-, spelti nāl). [L. *psalterium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον PSALTERY, PSALTER]

I. 1. = PSALTERY I. (Not in Eng. use.)

1872 *Sacrists* Aug. 1. 201 The *psalterium*, which must not be confounded with the *psalterion* of the 13th century, was a little portable harp 18 *S. Kensington Art Handbk* No. 5. 35 The psalterium was a kind of lyre of an oblong square shape... It was played with a rather large plectrum. 2. = PSALTERY I or 2. (Not in Eng. use.)

1882 in *Ogilvie* hence in later Dicts.

II. 3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. = LYRA 4. Cf. PSALLOID. b. The third stomach of a ruminant, the omasum or manyplies.

1897 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* *Psalterium*, Lyra. 1898 *MAXNE Expos. Lex.* *Psalterium*, another name for the Lyra. 1868 *OWEN Vertebr. Anim.* III. 473 The muscular walls... close the entry to the first and second cavities, and, drawing that of the psalterium, nearer to the gullet, conduct the remasticated bolus into the third cavity. 1871 *HUXLEY Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 379 When this portion of the stomach is slit open, longitudinally, the lamellæ fall apart like the leaves of a book, whence it has received the fanciful name of the *Psalterium* from anatomists, while butchers give it that of *Manyplies* 1890 *WRIGHT Anim. Life* 11 After the mass has been thoroughly ground down by the teeth, it is again swallowed, when it passes along the oesophagus into the third stomach, called the manyplies, or psalterium.

Psaltrey (spelti nāl), sb. Forms: a. 3-5 sautere, 4 sawtree, sauterey, 4-5 sawtree, -ye, 4-6 sautrie, 5 sawtre, sautry, -trie, 5-6 sawtreay, 5 (-9) -try, 6 sawtery, sautry, β. 4 psautrey, 6 psautry, 6-7 psalterie; 5- psaltrey. [a. OF. *sallere*, *sauterie*, and *sauterie*, *psalterie* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *psalterium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον; a learned form from L. for the name of the instrument, after *sauter* had become confined to the Psalter; subseq. superseded by *sauterion*, *psalterion*. Retained in Eng. as the name of the instrument (rarely in error put for *psalter*).]

1. An ancient and mediæval stringed instrument, more or less resembling the dulcimer, but played by plucking the strings with the fingers or a plectrum; differing from the harp in having the sound-board behind and parallel with the strings.

Chiefly in biblical translation or reference (after L. *psalterium* of the Vulgate, usually rendering Heb. *nēbēl*), or in vague poetic or rhetorical use, mostly coupled with other instruments

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Schrieues to laured, in harpe and sautre Of ten stringes to him sung ye a 1340 *HAMFOL. Psalter* xxxii. 2 In psautery of ten cordis syngis til hym c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 27 And all aboute they lay a gay Sautrie [or. Sautrye, sawtree] On which he made a nyghtes melodye 141000 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. H. 245 Nas þer noman in londe þat so muche of song couþe Ne of sautrie ne of coriun. a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 35 [He] getlech yaff him to gle, To harp and to sautrie c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 757 The psaltrey, the sythols, the soft sytharid a 1529 *SKELTON Refyke* 340 Dauid. haiped so melodiously in his decacorde psautry. 1530 *PALSGR.* 265/1, 2 *Saltrey*, *Sautrian* instrument. a 1559 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 127 Bothe his harpe and sawtree he [Apollo] defide. 1607 *SHAKS Cor. v* 14 52 The Trumpets, Sackbuts, Psalteries, and Fifes, Tabours, and Symboles, and the shewing Romans 1700 *Devered Flower* & Leaf 358 The sawtry, pipe, and hautbois noyis band 1808 *Scott Marry* iv. xxxi, Sackbut, pipe, and psaltrey. And war-pipe with discordant cry. 1864 *PUSKY Lect. Daniel* i. (1876) 33 The Psaltrey, as described by S. Augustine, corresponds with the 'Santour', as recognised on the bas relief of Babylon

† 2. = PSALTER I, 2. *rare.*

1628 J. HUME *Jewes Deliv.* v. 82 The princely Prophet throughout all his Psalterie makes out only a general confession of Gods blessings 1822 *LAMB Eha Ser. i Dream-children*, She knew all the Psaltrey by heart, ay, and a great part of the Testament besides 1890 *HEALY Insula Sanctonum* 156 The entire psaltrey seems to have been recited during the daily office at least at certain times of the year

b. = PSALTER 4. *rare* -1. (*erron.*)

1809 *CAMPBELL O'Connor's Child* vi, Their tribe, they said, their high degree, Was sung in Tara's psaltrey.

† *Psaltrey*, v. *Obs. rare* -1. In 4 sautrian. [ME., prob. repr. an AF. or OF. *sautrier*, f. *sautier*, PSALTER] *intr.* To play on the psaltrey.

1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 208 Ich can. Noþer saulen ne sautrien ne singe with þe giterne.

Psaltress (spelti nāl), *rare*; now only *poetic*. [app. short for *psaltress*, fem. of *psalter*, PSALTERER.] A female player on the psaltrey.

c. 1550 R. HALL *Life Fisher* (1553) 3 [John's] Head was beg'd of King Heiod, at a banquet of Wine by a Psaltresse, or woman dancer. 1622 *BENLOWES Theoph.* ix. lvi, Rare Psaltresse, with Heav'n-drops inebriate 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* v. 666 Earth is a wintry clod - But springtide, like a dancing psaltress, passes Over its breast to waken it 1875 - *Aristoph. Apol.* 98 Chantress and psaltress, flute-girl, dancing-girl.

Psammite (psæ'mait, smæ'mait) *Min. rare.* [a. F. *psammite*, f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + -ITE. cf. Gr. *ψαμίττης* sandy.] A fine or smooth-grained sandstone: see quot. 1859.

1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* Pref. 9 Other words, used for the purpose of defining substances hitherto classed by us under a more general category, such as 'arenæ', 'psammites', &c., I have thought it advisable to convert at once into English terms. *Ibid.* App. 178 The species of sandstone called grey-wackes by the Germans, and psammites by M. Brogniard. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Psammite*, a term in common use among Continental geologists for fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv 299

Hence **Psammitic** (-i'tik) *a.*, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of psammite; consisting, as a sandstone, of fine rounded grains.

1847 in *Wessela*. 1879 [see *Psammite*].

Psammo- (psæmo, smæmo), before a vowel **psamm-**, repr. Gr. *ψαμμο-*, combining form of *ψάμμος* sand, entering into some scientific terms.

Psammobid (-bīd), *Zool.*, a bivalve mollusc of the family *Psammobidae*, typified by the genus *Psammobia* [Gr. *βίος* life]; so **Psammoboid** *a.*

Psammocarcinoma, *Path.* (pl. -ata), a carcinoma containing concretions resembling sand [Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890]. **Psammodontid** (-odēntid), *Ichth.*, a fish belonging to the extinct *Psammodontidae*, a family of rays with flat quadrate teeth, typified by the genus *Psammodus* [Gr. *ὄδον*, *ὄδον*-tooth].

Psammolith (-lith), *a.*, *Geol.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], consisting of sandstone. used of groups of strata. **Psammophilous** (-philas) *a.*, *Bot.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], sand-loving, frequenting or growing in sandy soil, as an insect or a plant.

Psammophis [Gr. *ὄφις* snake, serpent], name of a genus of snakes, a sand-snake or desert-snake; hence **Psammophid**, **Psammophine** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the family *Psammophidae*, and subfamily *Psammophinae*, typified by *Psammophis*.

Psammosarcoma, *Path.* (pl. -ata), a sarcoma or fleshy tumour with sand-like calcareous particles.

1865 TAYLOR & DYER *Flora Floridae* 361 In the list of psammophilous species the majority do not show a decided bias for any soil. 1901 *Lancet* 26 Jan. 25/1 A psammosarcoma as large as an orange had grown from the falx cerebri, compressing both frontal lobes.

Psammoma (psæmo'mā), *Path.* Pl. -omata. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + -oma as in *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour containing calcareous particles like grains of sand; usually occurring in the membranes or other parts of the brain.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 433 Psammoma is a for the most part very vascular tumour most often of cellulose-sarcomatous nature, distinguished by the constant occurrence of variously abundant, round or rounded concentrically laminated chalky masses. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 242 Occasionally psammomata are found attached to the choroid plexus.

Psammurgial, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + -εργός, -ουργος, working, worker + -IAL: cf. *METALLURGICAL*.] A word meaning literally 'pertaining to the working of (or in) sand'; an esoteric term in Alchemy. see quot.

1559 MORRIS *Evangelium* Pref. A y b, A beaulye water or rather diuine of the Chymistes, wherof potable gold, and that philosophers stone much spoken of, but not yet fond, consisteth. Hereupon also is the name geuen vnto the art calling it Psammurgiall and mystical, and Annophysiall and holy, and greatest, as though it had certayne secrete letters, and such as it should be conueniente to kepe and restrain the profane common people from.

Psarolite (psærolit), *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ψάρος* starling (or *ψάρις* speckled) + *λίθος* stone (see -LITE); app. rendering G. *starstein*, f. *star* starling + *stein* stone.] Name for the silicified stems of tree-ferns found in the Permian or Lower New Red Sandstone, from the speckled markings which they exhibit in section. Also **Psaronite** [f. mod. L. *Psaronius*, the generic name (L. *psaronius*, name of some precious stone, Pliny) + -ITE].

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Psarolites* or *Psaronites*. From this speckled appearance, which is visible to the naked eye, these fossils have also obtained the popular name of *Star-stems*. 1865 *Ibid.* *Psaronites* also occur in the Upper Coal-measures of France, United States, &c. [1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 129 The stems of the tree-ferns of the Carboniferous [age] strengthened themselves by enormous bundles of cord-like aërial roots, which look like enormous fossil brooms, and are known under the name Psaronius.] 1882 OBITVIV. *Psarolite*, *Psaronite*.

Psauter, **psawter**, -tery, -try, obs. ff. PSALTER, PSALTERY. **Psaw**: see PSRAW.

Pschent, **p-skent** (pschent), *Egyptol.* [a. Gk. *ψεκντ*, = Egyptian Demotic *p-skent*, i.e. *p* def. article 'the' + *skent*.—Hierogl. *skhent*, *skhent*, *skhent*, *skhent*, the double crown of Egypt.] The double crown of ancient Egypt, combining the white crown of Upper Egypt with the red crown of Lower Egypt, used after the union of the two kingdoms under Menes. (See Budge, *Deccres of Memphis* (1904) II. 31.)

The word came into use through the discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1798, in this, line 9 of the Egyptian text has a hieroglyph read *skhent*, line 26 of the Demotic text has *p-skent*, and line 44 of the Greek text has *ψεκντ*.

1802 PLUMIER in *Genl. Mag.* LXXII. 1808 In the midst of which shall be the crown called *ψεκντ* (an Egyptian word probably). 1809 PONSON in Clarke *Greek Marbles* 64 The *basileia* called *ψεκντ*. 1824 T. YOUNG in *Archæologia* XVIII. 69 There shall be placed in the midst of them the crown Pschent, which ornament he then wore. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 87 *Mut*, the mother goddess, the companion of Amen-Ra, wearing on her head the *pschent* or Egyptian crown. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvi. 437 The King is crowned with the *pschent*. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 22/2 These are the largest figures of Egyptian sculpture, being 66 feet high from the feet to the *pschent* with which the king's head is covered.

Psclaphognath (ps-, sī-lāfōgnæ) *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Psclaphognatha* neut. pl., f. Gr. *ψκλαφῶν* to grope about + *γνάθος* jaw.] A member of the *Psclaphognatha*, a division of diploped *Myriapoda*, having the second pair of jaws pediform. So **Psclaphognathous** (-gñāthos) *a.*, belonging to this division.

Psellism (ps-, se liz'm), *Path.* [ad. Gr. *ψελλισμός* stammering, f. *ψελλίζω* to stammer, f. *ψελλίζω* stammering. Cf. mod. F. *psellisme* (Littre).] Any defect of enunciation, as stammering, lispings, etc., due either to nervous affection or to malformation of the vocal organs. So **Psellismo-logist**, **Psellismo-logy**, *notice-wds.*

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Psellismus*, defect of speech. 1824 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1856 *Housh Words* Nov. 454 Professors of Psellismology have existed for some time past. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Psellism* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Psephism (ps-, sēfiz'm), *Gr. Antiq.* Also in Gr.-Lat form **psephisma**, pl. -ata. [ad. Gr. *ψήφισμα*, f. *ψηφίζω* to vote, prop. with pebbles, f. *ψήφος* pebble.] A decree enacted by a vote of a public assembly, esp. of the Athenians.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Psephism* (*psēphismos*), a decree, Statute, Law or Ordinance. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (775) 149 No Psephism shall pass to the Commons, before [etc.]. 1860 *Milit. Rep. Govt.* (1865) 41/2 In the Athenian Democracy, in the time of its most complete ascendancy, the popular Ecclesia could pass Psephisms (mostly decrees on single matters of policy), but laws, so called, could only be made or altered by the Nomothetæ.

Psephite (ps-, sēfiz't) *Min.* [mod. f. Ger. *psephit*, f. *psēphite*, f. Gr. *ψήφος* pebble, round stone + -ITE] *a.*, *b.* A breccia or conglomerate composed of pebbles or small rounded stones.

Hence **Psephitic** (-i'tik) *a.*, of, of the nature of, small pebbles; composed as a conglomerate of small rounded pebbles or stones.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The clastic rocks, which he divides into the psephitic (from *ψήφος*, a small stone), the psammitic, and the pelitic.

Psephomancy (ps-, sēfōmænsi), [f. Gr. *ψήφος* pebble + -MANCY.] See quot.

1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Psephomancy*, .. a Divination by Pebble Stones, distinguished by certain Characters, and put as Lots into a Vessel, which, having made certain Supplications to the Gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the Characters, conjectured what should happen to them. 1852 ROBERT *Thesaurus* § 511.

Psetta-ceous, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *psetta* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ψήττα* a turbot or other flat fish + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the group of flat fishes.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The Psetta-ceous, or plain and spinose, have a spine that seemeth to be divided in the middle.

Psettine (ps-, se'tam), *a.* (*sib.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod. L. *Psettina* pl., f. *Psetta*, name of the typical genus. see prec. and -INE.] Belonging to the subfamily *Psettinae* of flat fishes, including the turbot, drill, etc. *b. sib.* A fish of this subfamily.

Pseudomachy, variant of *PSYCHOMACHY* *Obs.* **Pseudochrolutist**, obs. variant of *PSYCHROLUTIST*. **Pseud-acontine** to -axis: see PSEUDO-2.

Pseudapostle, *Obs.* Also **pseudo-apostle**. [ad. Gr. *ψευδο-ἀπόστολος* (2 Cor. xi. 13), f. *ψευδ-* (see PSEUDO-) + *ἀπόστολος* APOSTLE.] A false or pretended apostle.

[c. 1449: see PSEUDO.] 1555 LATIMER *Let Sir E. Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1322/1 And what the pseudoapostles [ed. 1583 pseudoapostles], adversaries to saynt Paule, would so haue taken them, 1644 BP HALL *Serm. Phil.* iii. 18 Rem. Wks. (1660) 24 For these Philippian Pseudoapostles, Two wayes were they enemies to the Cross of Christ. 1709 *Let. to Ld. Mavor* 4 This sanguinary Pseudoapostle 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Pseudoapostle*. [1846 WORCESTER, *Pseudoapostle*]

So **Pseudapostolic** *a.* *Obs.* 1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Bruf. Examin.* 61 An idle declamation in prayse of this pseudoapostolical petition.

Pseudechis (ps-, sīu'dekis), *Zool.* [mod. L. generic name, f. Gr. *ψευδ-*, PSEUDO- + *ἐχίς* viper.] A genus of very venomous snakes of family *Colebridae*, series *Proteroglyphae*, subfamily *Elapinae*, including the Black Snake or Purple Death-adder, *P. porphyriacus* of Australia. Hence attrb. *pseudechis* poison, poisoning. Also **Pseudechic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Pseudechis.

1879 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 81 The toxic proteids of the poison of pseudochis. *Ibid.* 812 Cobra poison contains proto-albumose, and so does pseudochis poison. *Ibid.* 824 In the case of pseudochis poisoning. *Ibid.* 824 Effects of the injection of pseudochis venom.

Pseudephanti, -elmith see PSEUDO-2.

Pseudepigrapha (ps-, sīu'depi'grāfā), *sib.* pl. [a. Gr. neut. pl. of *ψευδενίγραφος* 'with false title', f. *ψευδ-*, PSEUDO- + *ἐπιγράφω* to inscribe (see EPIGRAPH). Cf. APOCRYPHA.] A collective term for books or writings bearing a false title, or ascribed to another than the true author; spurious writings, *spec.* applied to certain Jewish writings composed about the beginning of the Christian era, but ascribed to various patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament. Also *sing.* in anglicized form **Pseudepigraph** (-epi'graf).

1692 RAY *Disc.* 37 The Verses now extant under the Name of Sibylline Oracles are all suspected to be false and pseud-epigrapha. 1884 C. A. BRIGGS *Bibl. Study* 155 The book of Jubilees of the first century and other pseud-epigraphs of the time 1886—*Messianic Proph.* xii. 412 We have an example of such a pseud-epigraph in Ecclesiastes. 1906 H. B. SWERT *Apocalypse* Intro. xv. 170 The Jewish pseud-epigrapha bear the names of Old Testament patriarchs, kings, or prophets.

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1692 RAY *Disc.* 37 The Verses now extant under the Name of Sibylline Oracles are all suspected to be false and pseud-epigrapha. 1884 C. A. BRIGGS *Bibl. Study* 155 The book of Jubilees of the first century and other pseud-epigraphs of the time 1886—*Messianic Proph.* xii. 412 We have an example of such a pseud-epigraph in Ecclesiastes. 1906 H. B. SWERT *Apocalypse* Intro. xv. 170 The Jewish pseud-epigrapha bear the names of Old Testament patriarchs, kings, or prophets.

OLIPHANT *M. Hepburn* II 221 'Your reverent worship has acquaintance with my kinswoman,' said the pseudo youth

Pseudo- (ps., *psūdo*), before a vowel usually **psēud-**, repr. the Gr. combining element *ψευδ-*, *ψεύδ-*, 'false, falsely', from stem of *ψεύδ-ης* adj. false, *ψεύδ-ος* falsity, falsehood, *ψεύδ-ειν* to deceive, cheat, *ψεύδ-εσθαι* to be false, speak falsely. Forming in Greek many compounds; with sbs., as *ψευδομάρτυς*, -*τυρ* false witness, *ψευδοπόστολος* false apostle or messenger, *ψευδοάριθμος* a false number, *ψευδοάργυρος* mock-silver; with adjs. or adj. formatives = falsely, as *ψευδολόγος* speaking falsely, *ψευδοπλούτος* feigned to be rich; and sometimes with verbs, as *ψευδοποιεῖν* to falsify.

Some of these Gr. substantives and adjectives were adopted in later Latin, esp. terms of natural history, as *pseudanchusa* bastard alkanet, *pseudosphæx* false wasp, *pseudomargaritis* false emerald, and words of Christianity, as *pseudopostolus*, *pseudochristus*, *pseudopropheta*, etc. In later times, *pseudo-* was prefixed also to L words, as *pseudoflavus* bastard yellow, *pseudoliquidus*, *pseudopastor* (Jerome). Thence it became common in med. L., as in *pseudodictor*, *pseudomuncius*, etc.: see Du Cange.

In English, *pseudo-* appears first in Wyclif, viz. in adaptations of L words of the Vulgate, as *pseudochrist*, *pseudopropheta*, and in words formed after these, as *pseudo-clerk*, *pseudo-frere* (= friar), *pseudopriest*. Few examples occur in the 15th and 16th c., and in these *pseudo* was usually written separately, as an adj. see prec. word. But after 1600 the combination of *pseudo-* with a sb. became common: at least 20 examples appear before 1700, and 20 more before 1800. By 1800 *pseudo-* had become a living element prefixable at will, instead of the adjective *false* or *spurious*, to any sb., and the examples during the 19th c. are very numerous. To adjectives *pseudo-* began to be prefixed in the 17th c.; but examples are not numerous till the 19th c., when the use with an adj. became nearly as free as with a sb.

In this dictionary, words in *pseudo-* are dealt with in three groups. 1. Those in which the two elements have their obvious and ordinary sense, *pseudo-* being thus equivalent to an adj. or adv.

2. Scientific and technical terms, not in general use, in which either the element with which *pseudo-* is combined, is not a separate word in English, or if it is, the combination is a permanent term, with a special meaning.

3. Important combinations and compounds, in general use, or of long history, or having derivatives: these are treated as main words.

1. Prefixed to any noun or adjective, forming combinations, mostly nonce-wds., with the sense 'false, pretended, counterfeit, spurious, sham, falsely so called or represented; falsely, spuriously, apparently but not really'. Here *pseudo-* is properly hyphenated.

As *pseudo-* can be prefixed to any word almost as freely as it can be qualified by 'false' or the like, the possible combinations are unlimited in number, and no purpose would be served by giving a long list. Instead of this, a catena of quotations is given in chronological order to illustrate the use, a. with a substantive, b. with an adjective.

a. Prefixed to sbs.

[c. 1380. see PSEUDO-CHRIST, PSEUDOPROPHET.] c. 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 176 Sicche novelries of pseudo-fiers shulden prelaus and alle men aȝen stonden. *Ibid.* 200 And so pseudo clerkes, spuylen symple men as wolves doone sheepe. *Ibid.* II. 173 3if pseudo-preestes prechen amys. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 128 Nicophorus mentioneth a Pseudo-Moses of the Jewes destroyed with his Complices in a like rebellion. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 11. iv. (ed. 3) 195 So must I needs... bitterly tax those tyrannising Pseudopolitians. 1649 HEVLIN *Relat. & Observ.* ii. To Rdr., A Combination or Faction of Pseudo-Politicians, and Pseudo-Theologians, Heretics and Schismatics. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 365 Praestigious sacrificers, and pseudo-presagers. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 He derides the Vanity of the Pseudomedick. 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* xiv. i. 500 This doctrine was urged against the Pseudo-nicodimites. 1674 G. THOMSON (*title*) *Orthodoxos* *Ταροχύνικη* The Character of an Ortho-Chymist and Pseudo-Chymist. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* 2 This Rebellious Pseudo-Minister. *Ibid.* 70 Twenty six. of these Heroical Pseudo-Zealots. 1711 SATTERTH. *Charac.* (1737) I. 165 These may be term'd a sort of pseudo-ascetics. 1743 POPE *Dunciad* Mock-Adv't. A certain Pretender, Pseudo-Poet, or Phantom, of the name of Tibbald. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 192 This pseudo-enthusiast proposed to give the great church 1753 — *Crit. Pathom.* (1784) 208/2 The pseudo-parson was very much affected by this generous proffer. 1755 *Monitor* No. x. I. 8 Pseudo-patriots, who under the mask of liberty and public virtue, concealed their self-interested designs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvi. 248 The writ of *quare impedit* commands the disturbers, the bishop, the pseudo-patron, and his clerk, to permit the plaintiff to present a proper person to such vacant church. 1787 J. JOHNSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 240 These Pseudo-evangelists pretended to inspiration. 1800 — *2a* BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evad.* (1827) V. 617 Whether in the character of legislator or pseudo-legislator. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* viii. O'er taste awhile these pseudo-bards prevail. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* 304, I. propose, that we use the term *Pseudo-Gentleman*, to signify gentleman in its abused sense. 1835 SOUTHBY *Doctor* Interch. ix. III. 27 As

justly entitled to the name of the Koran as the so called pseudo-bible itself. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 11 § 18 13 A dogmatic pseudo-philosophy, like that of Paracelsus. 1844 in *Archæol. Iræ.* (1845) I. 347 The pseudo-isle of Purbeck. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) L. xx. 213 Inlaid with mock arcades in pseudo-perspective. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 418 They have no pseudo-gentility to support. 1859 SAGE *Poems. Progress* 190 The march of Progress let the Muse explore In pseudo-science and empiric lore. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 54 Those who... vented their hatred of Paul in the Pseudo-Clementines [Cf. *Ibid.* I. 677 The forgeries known as the Clementine Homilies, the Clementine Recognitions]. 1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/7 The artisans' dwellings the sites of which were sold to pseudo-philanthropists so cheaply. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/7 Pseudo-education is spoiling born workers and stifling thinkers in the birth.

b. Prefixed to adjs. [1664. see PSEUDO-CHRISTIAN] 1673 H. MORRIS *Brief Reply* App. 3, I add superstitious... and by superstitious, I understand pseudo-religious, if I may so speak, that is, false or depraved religious worship. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordish* 235 A Pseudo-perpetual motion made by the descent of several guilt bullets upon an indented declivity. 1684 EVLYN *Diary* 23 Feb. A pseudo-politic adherence to the French interest. 1817 COTTEIDGE *Brog. Lit.* 19 Pope's... translation of Homer, which, I do not stand alone in regarding as the main source of our pseudo-poetic diction. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 585 The literary, or rather the pseudo-literary history of the first half of the sixteenth century. 1841 THACKRAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 604 In a sort of pseudo-military trim. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. VIII. 503 In one of the Aristotelian or Pseudo-Aristotelian treatises. 1854 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. II. 271 As yet false taste, the pseudo-romantic rage, had not violated the most awful solitude. 1865 PUSBY *Even.* 305 The pseudo-reformed and unbelieving philosophers of those times. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 65 Impertinent details of what we must call the pseudo-dramatic kind. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 113 Too deeply ingrained... to be perverted by any provincial or pseudo-patriotic prepossessions. 1886 MACM. *Mag. Mar.* 427 Scholastic fancies... clothed with pseudo-logical forms. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 658 The pseudo-localising symptoms are apt to lead to an erroneous opinion as to the exact position of the new growth.

2. Special combinations: nearly all terms of modern science, (a) indicating close or deceptive resemblance to the thing denoted by the second element, without real identity or affinity with it; or sometimes simply denoting an abnormal or erratic form or kind of the thing; (b) denoting something which does not correspond with the reality, or to which no reality corresponds, as false perceptions, errors of judgement or statement.

The second element is properly Greek, but very frequently Latin, and occasionally English; in the last case almost always hyphenated, but not so usually in the other two except when the full form *pseudo-* is used before a vowel.

These words, like those in 1., are practically unlimited in number; the more important are entered in their alphabetical places as main words, others of less importance follow here.

Pseudo-aconitine (formerly *-itia*) *Chem.*, a highly poisonous alkaloid occurring in *Aconitum ferox* (also pseudo-aconitine). [Improper use of prefix.] **Pseudæsthesia** *Path.* [mod. L.: cf. *ANÆSTHESIA*], false or depraved sensation, as that occurring apparently in an amputated limb. **Pseudambulacrum** *Zool.* (pl. -a), name for each of five spaces or areas resembling ambulacra in certain Crinoids; so **Pseudambulacral** *a.*, simulating an ambulacrum, or of the nature of a pseudambulacrum (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudamœboid** *a.*, *Zool.*, deceptively resembling an amœba. **Pseudaphia** (-æfiā) *Path.* [mod. L.: f. Gr. *ἀφῆ* touch], false or perverted sense of touch (Mayne 1858, Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pseudaposematic** *a.*, *Zool.* [Gr. *ἀπό* away, *σημα* sign, mark], applied to deceptive markings or colouring of an animal, having a tendency to repel the attacks of another species, e.g. by suggesting something dangerous or unpleasant. **Pseudarachnidæan** (-ærk'nidæn) *a.*, of or pertaining to a division of the Tracheate Arachnida, also termed *Adelarthrosomata*, containing the Pseudo-scorpions, *Solpugidæ*, and Harvestmen; as *sb.* an arachnidan of this order. **Pseudarthrosis** *Surg.* (pl. -osæ) [Gr. *ἀρθρωσις* articulation], the formation of a false joint, as when the two parts of a fractured bone fail to unite. **Pseudataxia** *a.*, *Path.*, resembling but not really of the nature of ataxia. **Pseudaxine** *a.*, *Zool.*, applied to a group of *Cervinæ* or deer closely resembling the Axis (*Axis*?). **Pseudaxis** *Bot.* (also pseudo-axis. pl. -es), an apparent axis or main shoot formed by the series of stronger branches of the successive bifurcations in dichotomous branching. **Pseudælephant** *Zool.*, an animal resembling an elephant, as a mastodon. **Pseudelminth**, **pseudelminth**, *Path.* [Gr. *ἐλμυς*, *ἐλμυνθ-* worm], something deceptively resembling an entoparasitic worm. **Pseudelytron** (pl. -a) *Entom.*, a spurious or degenerate elytron or wing-sheath in certain insects. **Pseudembryo** *Zool.*, a spurious embryo, a term applied to various larval forms in

sea-urchins, starfishes, and sponges; hence **Pseudembryo** *nio* *a.* **Pseudencephalus** *Path.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain], a monster having a vascular tumour in place of the brain (Dunghison 1844). **Pseudepiploon** (-epiplopn) *Ornith.*, a membrane in the abdomen of certain birds, resembling the epiploon in mammals, but not investing the intestines, hence **Pseudepiploic** *a.* **Pseudepisemantic** *a.*, *Zool.* [Gr. *ἐπι* upon, *σημα* sign, mark], applied to markings or colouring deceptively resembling those called *episemantic*, which serve to allure or attract other individuals of the species. **Pseudhæmal**, **pseudohæmal** *a.*, *Zool.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], of or pertaining to the circulating fluid in some invertebrates, analogous to but not really blood, and to the vessels which contain it. **Pseudhalteres** (-hælt'ērēz) *sb.* *pl.* *Entom.* [see HALTERES], a name for the *pseudelytra* (see above). **Pseudimago** *Entom.*, an imperfect imago or winged stage in certain insects, as the *Ephemera*, succeeding the pupal stage: also called *subimago*; hence **Pseudimaginal** *a.* **Pseudo-acacia**, the tree *Robinia Pseudacacia* (= *ACAIA* 1, 2, LOCUST-TREE 2). **Pseudo-aconitine** = *pseudaconitine* **Pseudo-alkaloid** *Chem.*, a substance allied to the alkaloids, but not strictly one of them. **Pseudo-angle** *Geom.*, an angle in non-Euclidean geometry. **Pseudo-apoplectic** *Path.*, simulating apoplexy. **Pseudo-articulatio** *Zool.*, a structure having the appearance of an articulation but not really forming one. **Pseudoaxis** = *pseudaxis* (see above).

(Continued on next page.)

[1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1876) 171 Böhm and Ewens have physiologically studied the alkaloid of *Aconitum ferox* under the name of *pseudaconitia*.] 1876 HALLAY *Med. Med.* (ed. 6) 777 The variety of aconitia obtained from this plant has been very improperly termed pseudo-aconitine or pseudo-aconitia. 1840 DUNGHISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pseudæsthesia*. 1855 J. R. REYNOLDS *Dis. Brain* viii, *Pseudæsthesia* are common. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 133 Each *pseudambulacrum* is furrowed by a longitudinal groove. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. iii. 57 [These] can revert at will to a *pseud-amœboid* and repeat state. 1890 POUTON *Colours Anim.* xvii. 337 *Pseudaposematic* colours, are special instances of *Procryptic* colours, and deceptively resemble *Aposematic* colours. 1895 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 302 *Pseudarachnidæan* Condylones. This Class, which is formed from the Tracheate Arachnidans of Latreille, differs from the preceding principally in the organs of Respiration and Circulation. 1892 303 The most remarkable genus of the second Order of *Pseudarachnidæans* is one described in the Linnean Transactions in which the posterior legs exhibit a rapturous character. 1894 DUNGHISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pseudarthrosis*. 1896 T. WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 290 Extremities of bones in stumps after amputation diminish in pseudarthrosis. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 388 There were motor disorders, at first *pseudataxia*. 1897 A. H. GARROD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 18 *Dama vulgaria* [etc.] are intimately allied to the *Pseudaxine* group. 1895 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs Bot.* 157 The apparent primary shoot, which in fact consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations, may be termed a *Pseud-axis* or *Symphodium*. 1898 158 Two principal forms of *Cyme* may be distinguished, according as a *Pseud-axis*, is formed or not. 1907 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans. LVI* 38 A *pseud-elephant*, or *animal incognitum*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites Coues. 1866 COBOLD *Tapezomus* Introd. 9 Sometimes these *pseudelminths* are really so worm-like that a mere naked eye examination is insufficient to determine their nature. 1865 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 370 *Pseudelytra* twisted, attached to the anterior leg. 1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 294 note, The pseudelytra [Mr. Newman] considers as analogous to the tippets of the Lepidoptera. 1897 *Pseud-embryo* [see *pseudoproc* below]. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 191 The coalescing amœbiform zooids... form by repeated segmentation a *pseud-embryo*, or so-called ciliated larva. 1883 W. F. R. WELDON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 640 In all the Anadæ the representative of the horizontal septum is attached to the ventral abdominal wall, so that it does not cover any of the intestine coils. *Note.* This septum has been mentioned by various authors. From its resemblance to a modified Mammalian mesentery, I would propose to call it '*pseudoproc*'. 1890 POUTON *Colours Anim.* xvii. 337 *Pseudepisemantic* colours... are special instances of *Anticryptic* colours... and may depend for success upon the deceptive resemblance to *Episemantic* colours. 1867 J. HOOG *Microsc.* ii. iii. 562 In the Hirudinidae, a system of vessels homologous with the *pseud-hæmal* system exists. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* i. 57 In the Arthropoda no segmental organs or *pseud-hæmal* vessels are known. 1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 292 These organs have been termed *prebalancers*, *prehalteres*, *pseudhalteres*, *pseudelytra*, or anterior wings. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 880/2 The condition of the insect previously to this change [i.e. after throwing off the pupa-covering, but before ridding themselves of the delicate enveloping membrane] has been called by Mr. Curtis the *pseudimago* state. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 It is only a half complete insect, and is termed the *pseudimago*, or false imago. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav. N. Amer.* 69 It produces the *pseudo* acacia, or locust-tree. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 1/1 The acacia to be tried is the *pseudo* acacia introduced from North America, where it is called the locust tree. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 5 They might be some *pseudo-alkaloid*, such as kreative or kreative, amides rather than alkalies. 1890 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 666 In *pseudo-apoplectic* attacks the application of cold to the head, blistering [etc.] are the best remedial measures. 1854 DANA *Crust.* ii. 1204 Possibly the last transverse *pseudo-articulation* is incorrectly so considered,

Pseudo-, combining form. 2 Special combinations. (Continued from preceding page.)

|| **Pseudo-bacillus** (pl. -i), false bacillus, one of the minute fat crystals sometimes found in sputum. || **Pseudo-bacterium** (pl. -ia), a formation simulating a bacterium. || **Pseudobasidium** *Bot.* (pl. -ia), name for formations resembling and accompanying the basidia in certain fungi. || **Pseudoblepsia** (erron. -blepsia) *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. βλέψω looking, sight], false or perverted vision (= *pseudopsia*). || **Pseudobranchium** (-brē-kīdīm) *Ichth.* (pl. -ia) [mod. L., f. L. *brachium* arm], the elongated base of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm, in pediculate fishes; hence **Pseudobranchial a.** (Gill cited in *Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudobranch** (-brēnk), || **Pseudobranchia** (pl. -iæ), || **Pseudobranchium** (pl. -ia), *Ichth.* [Gr. ψάριον gills], names for an organ or structure in certain fishes, resembling, but not having the function of a gill; hence **Pseudobranchial a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a pseudobranch, etc.; **Pseudobranchiate a.**, furnished with or having a pseudobranch, etc. **Pseudobrookite** *Min.*, oxide of titanium and iron, occurring in small tabular crystals resembling brookite. **Pseudo-bulb Bot.**, the enlarged base of the stem (resembling a bulb but solid) in many epiphytic orchids. **Pseudo-bulbar a. Path.**, applied to a form of paralysis, in symptoms but not in origin, resembling bulbar paralysis (Billings 1890). **Pseudo-bulbil Bot.**, an outgrowth producing antheridia and archegonia, which sometimes takes the place of the sporangia in ferns. **Pseudo-bulbous a. Bot.**, apparently but not really bulbous, of the nature of or having a pseudobulb. **Pseudo-carcinoid a. and sb. Zool.** [Gr. καρκίνος crab], applied to certain macrurous crustaceans which simulate brachyurous ones or crabs (Huxley). **Pseudo-ceratophorus** (-serāto'fōros) *a. Zool.* [Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn, -φόρος bearing], apparently horn-bearing; resembling the buds of horns. || **Pseudoceratula Zool.**, a stage in certain *Gregarinida* resembling a *Cercaria*. || **Pseudochromia** (-krō'miā) *Path.* [Gr. χρώμα colour], false or perverted perception of colour (Dunglison 1857, Billings 1890). **Pseudochronism** (-pkrōn-iz'm) [after ANACHRONISM], a false dating, an error in date. **Pseudochronologist**, a false chronologist, one who attributes a false date to some occurrence. **Pseudo-chrysalis Entom.** = *pseudopupa* (see below). **Pseudochrysolite** *Min.* [cf. Gr. ψευδοχρυσόλιθος (Diodorus Siculus)], a mineral resembling chrysolite. **Pseudocolla** (-sīl) *Anat.* [Gr. κόλλα hollow], (a) applied to the body-cavity of certain invertebrates, derived from spaces developed secondarily in the mesoblast, not directly from the blastocoel or original cavity of the embryo; (b) applied to the fifth ventricle of the brain; hence **Pseudocollan a.** in sense (b), **Pseudocollia a.** in sense (a), **Pseudocollome** [cf. COLLUME] = sense (a). || **Pseudocolumella Zool.**, a structure in corals simulating a columella (see quot.); hence **Pseudocolumellar a.** **Pseudo-commisura Zool.** [mod. L. *pseudocommissura*], a kind of commissure, consisting of connective tissue, not of nerve-substance [see COMMISSURE 4], joining the olfactory lobes in certain batrachians; hence **Pseudo-commisural a.** || **Pseudooncha** (-kpnkā) *Ornith.* [see CONCHA 4c], a turbinate structure in the nose of birds, in front of and below the turbinal proper. **Pseudooone Entom.**, a fluid or gelatinous cone in the eyes of certain *Diptera*, as distinct from the solid crystalline cone in the eyes of other insects; also *attrib.* or *adj.* **Pseudo-oraneous a. Zool.**, composed of a substance simulating true horn, as the base of the horn in the pronghorn antelope, which consists of agglutinated hairs. || **Pseudocortex Bot.**, a false cortex, as that formed by the secondary branches closely adpressed to the main branch in certain seaweeds (*Cent. Dict.* 1890, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). || **Pseudocosta Zool.** (pl. -æ) [L. *costa* rib], each of the slightly projecting parts between the septa of certain corals. **Pseudocostate a.**, (a) *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the veins are confluent so as to form an apparent marginal or intra-marginal vein (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (b) *Zool.* having pseudocostæ. || **Pseudocotyle don Bot. Ob.**, a name for the germinating threads of the spores of cryptogams, formerly considered analogous to the cotyledons of phanerogams (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So || **Pseudocotyledone** (mod. L.) *pl.*, cryptogamous plants. **Pseudo-crisis Path.** (see quot.).

Pseudo-croup Path., a disorder simulating croup, as *laryngismus stridulus* (Dunglison 1853). **Pseudo-cubic, -cubical adjs. Cryst.**, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the cubic system. **Pseudo-cumene Chem.**, a hydrocarbon isomeric with cumene, being a modification of trimethylbenzene, $C_6H_5(CH_3)_3$, occurring in coal-tar oil. || **Pseudocyclo sis Biol. [mod. L.: see CYCLOSIS], 'the apparent circulation of food-particles within the body of an amoeba' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). || **Pseudocyesis** (-sēi'sis) *Phys.* [mod. L., f. Gr. κύσις conception], spurious conception or pregnancy (Dunglison 1842). **Pseudocyst** (-sist) [see CYST], (a) *Zool.* a protoplasmic body occurring in certain *Gregarinida*; (b) *Bot.* each of several protoplasmic bodies formed by the breaking up of the filaments of certain *Protophyta*; (c) *Path.* a false cyst, as a part of the peritoneal cavity closed by adhesion of the viscera in peritonitis. || **Pseudodeltidium Zool.**, a simple shelly plate which takes the place of the deltidium in certain brachiopod shells. **Pseudo-dike Geol.**, a fissure filled up with sedimentary or other matter, having the appearance of a dike (DIKE 9, 9b). || **Pseudodiphtheria Path.**, a disease simulating diphtheria, also *attrib.* as *pseudodiphtheria bacillus*; so **Pseudodiphtheritic a.** [cf. DIPHTHERITIC]. **Pseudo-distance Geom.**, distance in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudodont a. Zool. [Gr. δούς tooth], having horny epidermic teeth, as the *Ornithorhynchus*. **Pseudo-erysipelas Path.**, any inflammatory disease resembling erysipelas; so **Pseudo-erysipelatous a.** || **Pseudo-erythrin Chem.**, 'an old name of ethylic orsellinate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). || **Pseudofilaria Zool.**, a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*, resembling a thread-worm of the genus *Filaria*; hence **Pseudofilarian a.** **Pseudo-folia-coccus a. Bot.**, simulating a leaf, leaf-like. **Pseudo-fruit Bot.**, a fruit formed by growth and modification of other parts besides the ovary (e.g. a fig, a strawberry, etc.) = *PSEUDOCARP.* **Pseudogalena Min.**, native zinc sulphide, resembling lead sulphide or galena = *BLAND JACOB 2, BLENDER.* || **Pseudogaster Zool.**, a spurious gastric cavity produced by fusion in sponges. || **Pseudogastula Embryol.**, an invaginated blastosphere simulating a gastrula. **Pseudo-general a.**, in *Path.* applied to a kind of paralysis simulating general paralysis. **Pseudogenerio a. Nat. Hist.**, apparently but not really generic; having the character of a pseudo-genus. **Pseudo-genus Nat. Hist.**, a spurious genus of animals or plants, e.g. one based upon forms which are really stages in the development of some species. || **Pseudogeusia** (-gū'siā), -*geustia Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. γεύσις taste, γευστός to be tasted], false or perverted sense of taste. **Pseudogyne** (-dgm) *Entom.* [Gr. γυνή female], one of the agamic females of aphides and other insects, which reproduce parthenogenetically; so **Pseudogynous** (-gū'gnas) *a.* **Pseudogyrate** (-dgm'erēt) *a. Bot.* [Gr. γῆρας ring], said of a fern having the annulus confined to the vertex of each sporangium (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pseudohæmal a.** = *pseudohæmal* (see above). **Pseudohallucination Psychics** (see quot.). **Pseudo-heart Zool.**, each of several tubular organs, formerly described as hearts, forming a communication between the body-cavity and the pallial chamber in brachiopods. **Pseudohermaphrodite a. Biol.**, apparently hermaphrodite but actually unisexual; hence **Pseudohermaphroditism**, apparent hermaphroditism, as that due to an abnormal structure of the external sexual organs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pseudo-hexagonal a. Cryst.**, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the hexagonal system. **Pseudo-hypertrophy Path. [see HYPERTROPHY], enlargement of an organ by growth of fat or connective tissue, with atrophy of its proper substance; so **Pseudo-hypertrophic a.**, applied to a form of paralysis caused by pseudo-hypertrophy of the muscles. || **Pseudolabium Zool.**, a part in chilopods *Myriapoda* (see quot.); hence **Pseudolabial a.** **Pseudo-lateral a. Bot.**, 'having a tendency to become lateral when it is normally terminal, as the fruit of certain *Hepaticæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*). || **Pseudoleucæmia** (-lū'kēmīā) (erron. -leucæmia, -leukæmia), || **Pseudoleucocythæmia, Path.** [see LEUCÆMIA, LEUCOCYTHÆMIA], names for HODGKIN'S DISEASE, as resembling******

leucæmia, but not involving increase in the number of leucocytes. **Pseudo-leucocyte** (-lū'kē-sēt) *Path.*, a morbid formation resembling a leucocyte. **Pseudo-lichen** (-lēr'ken) *Bot.*, a parasitic fungus resembling a lichen, but without the presence of an alga in the thallus. **Pseudo-lohar a Path.** (see quot. 1895). **Pseudomalachite** (-mālākēt) *Min.*, hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in dark-green masses resembling malachite. **Pseudo-membrane Path.**, a false membrane (see MEMBRANE 1d); hence **Pseudomembranous a.**, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a pseudo-membrane. **Pseudo-memory**: see quot. **Pseudo-metallic a.**, resembling, but not of the nature of, a metal; of lustre. see quot. **Pseudo-mica**, a mineral simulating mica. **Pseudo-monocotyledonous a. Bot.**, falsely or apparently monocotyledonous, either by union of the cotyledons into one mass, or by abortion of one of them, so **Pseudo-monocotyledon**, a pseudo-monocotyledonous plant. **Pseudomorphia, -morphine Chem.** [see MORPHIA, MORPHINE], one of the alkaloids contained in opium; also called *oxymorphine*. || **Pseudomorula** (-mō'rūlā) *Embryol.*, an aggregate of unicellular organisms or spores resembling a morula; hence **Pseudomorular a.** **Pseudomultilocular a. Bot.**, apparently but not really multilocular; so **Pseudo-multiseptate a.** || **Pseudonavicula, -navicula** (pl. -æ) *Zool.* [see quot. 1867], an elliptical spore with pointed ends, forming a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*; hence **Pseudonavicular**, -*navicular adjs.* || **Pseudoneuroptera sb. pl. Entom.**, an order of insects in some classifications, resembling the *Neuroptera* but with incomplete metamorphosis; hence **Pseudoneuropter sb.**, **Pseudoneuropterous a.** **Pseudoparalysis Path.**, a disease simulating paralysis; so || **Pseudoparaplegia Pseudoparasite Biol.**, an organism apparently but not really or strictly parasitic; e.g. an external parasite, a commensal, or a saprophyte, so **Pseudo-parasitic a.** || **Pseudoparenchyma** (-pārē'nkimā) *Bot.*, a tissue in fungi resembling parenchyma, but composed of interlaced and united hyphae; hence **Pseudoparenchymatous a.** || **Pseudoparesis Path.**, a disease simulating paresis; an apparent or spurious paresis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pseudo-parthenogenesis**, a form of reproduction: see quot. 1870. **Pseudo-pediform** (-pē'difōrm) *a. Zool.* [L. *pes*, *ped-* foot: see -FORM], having the form of a pseudopodium, pseudopodial. || **Pseudoperculum Zool.**, a secondary lid or operculum closing the aperture of the shell in certain gastropods; hence **Pseudopercular a.**, belonging to or of the nature of a pseudoperculum; **Pseudoperculate a.**, furnished with a pseudoperculum. || **Pseudoperidium Bot.**, that form of peridium or investment occurring in an æcidium (1832 Lindley, *Introduct. Bot.* 207). **Pseudo-perio dio a.**, 'quasi-periodic' (*Cent. Dict.*); 'approximately periodic' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). **Pseudophone** (-fōn) *Acoustics* [Gr. φωνή sound], an apparatus invented by Dr. S. P. Thompson for investigating the phenomena of hearing, and producing acoustical illusions, esp. as to the direction of sound. **Pseudopigmentation** (see quot.). **Pseudoplasm Path. [Gr. πλάσμα: see PLASMA], a tumour or morbid formation of heterologous tissue. **Pseudopore Zool.**, a 'false pore' in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above). **Pseudo-possession Psychics**, a mental state simulating 'possession' (see POSSESSION 5). **Pseudo-pregnancy Path.**, a condition or affection simulating pregnancy (1850 Tanner *Prægn.* 1. 7). **Pseudo-presentation Psychics** (see quot.). **Pseudo-primitive a.**, apparently but not really primitive. **Pseudoproboscis Entom.**, a structure simulating a proboscis. **Pseudoprot Zool. [Gr. πρῶτος anus], (a) the anal opening in the pseudembryo of an echinoderm; (b) a term suggested instead of *PSEUDOSTOMA* in relation to sponges; hence **Pseudoprotous a.** || **Pseudopsia Path. [mod. L., f. Gr. ψῦσις seeing, vision], false or perverted vision; a hallucination or illusion of sight (Billings 1890). || **Pseudo-pupa Entom.** (pl. -æ), a name for the 'coarctate pupa' constituting one stage of certain insects, as those which undergo hypermetamorphosis; hence **Pseudopupal a.** **Pseudo-ramose a. Bot. [L. *ramus* branch], forming false branches, as the filaments of certain algae, in which the terminal part detaches itself,********

and then attaches itself laterally to a special cell (heterocyst) of the filament. **Pseu-do-ray Geom.**, a ray or straight line in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudogamio a**, †(a) applied to the elements sulphur and phosphorus, as occurring generally but not universally in organized bodies (*obs.*); (b) applied to inorganic formations closely resembling organic structures. **Pseudo-rheuma-tio a. Path.**, simulating rheumatism. **Pseu-do-rhombohe-dral a. Cryst.**, applied to a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the rhombohedral system. **Pseudoscini-ne (-p'sinon) a. Ornith.**, belonging to the *Pseudoscini*, an anomalous group of *OSORNES*, containing the lyre-bird and some other Australian birds. || **Pseudosclero-sis Path.**, an affection simulating sclerosis (see *quot.*). **Pseu-do-sco-ri-on Zool.**, an arachnid or pseudarachnid of the group *Cheliferidae* or *Pseudoscorpionidae*, resembling little scorpions, without tail or poison-glands. || **Pseu-do-soulum Zool.** [see *OSOLUM* 3a], a 'false osculum' in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above); = **PSEUDOSTOME** 2. **Pseudosema-tio a. Zool.** [Gr. *sema* sign, mark], belonging to or characterized by deceptive markings or colouring imitating some other species or object, pertaining to or exhibiting mimicry. **Pseudoseptate a. Nat. Hist.**, (a) apparently but not really septate; (b) having pseudosepta (*Cent. Dict.*). || **Pseudoseptum Zool.** (pl. -a), a septum in corals not corresponding with or representing a mesentery. **Pseudosiphon Zool.**, name for the vertical trace (continuous with the siphon) in the plug of the shell in certain fossil cephalopods; hence **Pseudosiphonal a.**; also **Pseudosiphuncle = pseudosiphon**. † **Pseu-doskink, -scink Obs.**, a kind of lizard resembling a skink. || **Pseu-domia Path.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *doimē* smell], false or perverted sense of smell (Dunglison 1853). || **Pseudospermium Bot.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *sperma* seed; cf. *achennium*], a small indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp invests the seed so closely that the whole fruit resembles a simple seed; so **Pseudospermio, Pseudospermous a.**, of the nature of such a fruit. **Pseudosphere Geom.**, (a) a surface having constant negative curvature (as a sphere has positive); (b) a sphere in non-Euclidean geometry; so **Pseudospherical a**

(Continued on next page.)

1899 CAGNEY *Jahsch's Clin. Diagn.* ii. (ed. 4) 105 In diphtheria the 'pseudo-bacillus' appears less frequently. 1884 *Science* 13 June 739 'Pseudobacteria' were produced by the heating of blood. 1799 *Hoover Med. Dict.* ***Pseudobiceps** 1844 *Dunglison Med. Lex.* ***Pseudobiceps**, a generic name, used by Cullen, for perversion of vision. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* ***Pseudobiceps**, false vision, hallucination of sight. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III 43 This gill is not functional—it receives only already aerated blood, and is therefore known as a false gill or 'pseudobranch'. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Verteb. Anim.* ii. 161 *A rete mirabile*, which lies in the inner side of the hyoman-dibular bone, and sometimes has the form of a gill. This is the *pseudobranchia*. 1875 C. C. BLAIR *Zool.* 205 An accessory organ in the form of an opercular gill, different from a 'pseudobranchium'. 1878 *Amer. Zool. Soc. Ser.* iii. XVI 398 'Pseudobranchia' occurs in minute tabular crystals. 1832 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* 58 The 'Pseudobulb' is an enlarged aerial stem, resembling a tuber, from which it scarcely differs. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 177a (orchidaceae) By degrees large masses of pseudo-bulbs are formed by a single individual. *Ibid.* Some of the species of *Dendrobium* are remarkable for having the 'pseudo-bulbous form at one end of their stem, and the common state at the other. 1845 *Floral's Zool.* 19 *Oncidium pubes.* A pretty little pseudo-bulbous plant; bulbs 2 inches long. 1860 *COBOLD in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 105 The existence (in the grafted) of 'pseudocarpophorous epiphytes' permanently invested by a hairy integument. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 861 (Gregarinida) A 'pseudofilaria' stage, followed by a 'pseudocercaria' stage, i.e. one with a slender tail and large body like a *Cercaria*. 1883 T. SMITH *Acc. Prusa in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III 61 Mahomet in his Alcoran is guilty of vile and absurd 'pseudo-chronisms'. 1798 *Morgan's Algiers* i. ii. 63 Some will needs be such 'Pseudo-Chronologists', that they make those three Pastors to have flourished more than 400 years later. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 287 'Pseudo-chrysolite' occurs as rounded pebbles in sand. 1889 A. SEDGWICK in *Trin. Microsc. Soc. Mar.* 491 The adult body cavity [in the Cape species of *Peripatus*] comes entirely from 'pseudocoele', the enterocoele has no part in its formation. This statement applies also to the heart and pericardium. These are both 'pseudocoele', and have nothing to do with enterocoele. 1889 *Buck's Handb. Med. Soc.* VIII 136/1 Three kinds of surfaces, viz. entocoele, lined by endyma; ectocoele, covered by pia; and 'pseudocoele', with no distinct membrane. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudocolom** 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pseudocolom**, false colom. One of the intestinal spaces found in certain of the *Invertebrata*, not lined with epithelium. 1888 Q. *Trin. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 20 The more prominent septa extend to the centre of the corallite, and then either unite... or curve round each other... forming a structure to which the name of 'pseudocolu-mella' has been given. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudocolu-mellar**. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [1888] WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 420 In the frog. [the lobes] are united

by connective tissue constituting a 'pseudo-commissura'. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 547 This 'pseudo-concha' separates the vestibule of the nose from the internal nasal cavity. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 502 The 'pseudocone' eyes of *Diptera Brachyura*. 1888 Q. *Trin. Geol. Soc.* XLIV 213 note. The flattened or rounded inter-spaces between the septa of these corals, which stand out slightly in relief, are generally termed 'pseudo-costae'. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 308 What green have we in Mosses or Ferns, or other 'Pseudocotyledones', more intense than in Ulva? 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudocotyledon** 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pseudocotyledon**, an apparent crisis occurring in the course of acute lobar pneumonia, consisting in a temporary fall of 2° F. to 7° F., with a subsequent rebound. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* vi. § 165 Complicated structures in which twelve orthorhombic crystals are united into a single 'pseudo-cubic combination'. 1881 *Nature* 24 Feb. 308/2 The isometry of radiate 'pseudocubic' groups. 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1282 ***Pseudocumene** 1885 *REMSEN Org. Chem.* (1888) 240 Pseudocumene has been made synthetically from brom-para-xylene and methyl iodide. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 860 (Gregarinida) The protoplasm not used up [for sporoblasts] in *Stylorhynchus*... collects into a central spherical mass, the 'pseudocyst'. 1897 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* III 643 The density of the walls of these pseudo-cysts and their very restricted vascularity doubtless explains this retention. 1865 *DANA Man. Geol.* 180 A triangular prominence called a 'pseudo-deltidium'. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 498 This pseudo-deltidium is a primitive character, and arises in an early stage of the development. 1849 *DANA Geol.* xvii (1850) 655 Another small 'pseudo-dike', six inches wide. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pseudo-diphtheria**, term for membranous pharyngitis or tonsillitis closely resembling diphtheria in its symptoms. 1899 *CAGNEY Jahsch's Clin. Diagn.* ii. (ed. 4) 105 A micro-organism, named the 'pseudo-diphtheria-bacillus'. 1895 S. T. ARMSTRONG in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 515 The difficulty of distinguishing the diphtheritic from the 'pseudo-diphtheritic inflammation'. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pseudo-erysipelas**. An inexact term for conditions resembling erysipelas. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 340 In so-called phlegmonous, or 'pseudo-erysipellous' inflammations'. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 403 This substance is the result of the action of boiling alcohol on erythrin. Heeren has distinguished it by the name of 'pseudo-erythrin'. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Iuv. Anim.* ii. 94 The 'pseudo-filaria' passes into the condition of the adult Gregarina. 18 UNDERWOOD in *Bulletin Illinois State Lab.* II. 6 'Pseudo-foliateous' forms, in which the thallus is lobed, the lobes assuming leaf-like forms. 1887 H. M. WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* xxviii. 464 The Fig. is a so-called 'pseudo-fruit'. 1906 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 242 As it has much the aspect of Galena, and yet contains little or no lead, it has been called 'Pseudo Galena'. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 791 (Porifera) Such fungus frequently leads to the enclosure of spaces really external to the sponge-body, which form a false gastric cavity ('pseudogaster') opening by a false osculum (pseudosculum) s. pseudostome and false pores (pseudopores). 1888 *SLATER in Q. Trin. Microsc.* 3 Feb. 349 The outer layer of the 'pseudogastrola' forms in later stages the wall of the embryonic vesicle. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 557/2 They occur only in a gonoidal or rudimentary state, constituting the 'pseudo-genus' *Lepraria* of the older botanists. 1885 *DUNGELSON Med. Lex.* ***Pseudogonia**, false taste. 1897 *Ibid.* ***Pseudogonia**, pseudogonia. 1884 *Nature* 15 May 69/1 The solitary egg of the female [aphis] develops into a gall making aphid, the fondness 'pseudogynes'. This produces winged young (emigrant pseudogynes). 1885 *Zoologist* IX p. cxlii. This class of phenomena might be called 'pseudogynous', that is, falsely or imperfectly female. 1903 *MYERS Human Personality* i. p. xvii. A 'pseudo hallucination' is a quasi-percept not sufficiently externalised to rank as a 'full blown' hallucination. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Iuv. Anim.* vii. 465 It is probable that these 'pseudo hearts' subserve the function both of renal organs and of genital ducts. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudohexagonal** 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* vii. § 308 Fig. 261 represents a crystal of whiterite, and illustrates the pseudo-hexagonal aspect of many crystals in this [the orthorhombic] system. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* ***Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis**, a rare disease of infancy and childhood... 'Pseudo-hypertrophy' 1896 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* I. 84 Duchenne's paralysis, in which pseudo-hypertrophy occurs. 1883 *PACKARD in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XXII. 202 (Chilognathus) The sternite of the sub-basilar plate is usually a very large plate with teeth on each side, and forms the 'labium' of Newport. It may be termed the 'pseudolabium'. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* ***Pseudoleukemia**, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands with anemia, or Hodgkin's disease. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudoleukemia** 1904 *Brit. Med. Tril.* 17 Sept. 654 The 'pseudo leucocytes' that are present in the blood in trypanosomiasis. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* ***Pseudoleucocythemia**. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pseudo-lobar pneumonia**, a syn for *lobular pneumonia*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The case may have been one of pseudo-lobar or mixed pneumonia. 1835 *SHEPARD Min.* ii. II 122 ***Pseudo Malachite**. Hemiprismatic, copper-barite. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 399/2 A consistence little superior to that of mucous 'pseudo-membranes'. 1878 *HABERSON Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) at the disease termed 'pseudomembranous stomatitis'. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Mem.* 186 ***Pseudo memory** consists in a belief that a new state has been previously experienced, so that when produced for the first time it seems to be a repetition. 1798 *NICHOLLS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV 407 A 'pseudo-metallic Substance, by the Miners term'd *Chist*'. 1888-3 WESTER 5 v. Pseudo-metallic luster is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light; as, in minerals. 1849 *DANA Geol.* ix. (1850) 515 The 'pseudo mica' was nothing but altered chrysolite. 1839 *LINDLEY tr. Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 74 'Pseudo-monocotyledones'. 1838 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* 188 A cohesion of the cotyledones takes place in those embryos, which Gartner called 'pseudomonocotyledonous', and Richard macrocephalous. 1866 *IRVING Bot.* 1880 *GRAY Syst. Bot.* ii. (ed. 6) 26 A Pseudo-monocotyledonous embryo occasionally occurs, of which one cotyledon is wanting through abortion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudomorphia** 1836 *Amer. Zool. Soc.* XXX. 179 M. Pelletier announces the discovery of two new

substances in opium, which he terms *Paromorphine* and **Pseudomorphine*. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* (1880) 194 *Pseudomorphine* (C₁₇H₁₉NO₄). 1879 *LINDLEY tr. Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 510 recognises the true loculation of fruit, above all of those that are 'Pseudo-multilocular or cellular'. 1897 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discov.* 393 *Spondia* 8, fusoido-filiform, straight or curved, 'pseudo-multisepate'. 1867 J. HOGG *Mitose* ii. 367 The Gregarinidae multiply by dividing into a multitude of minute objects called 'pseudo-navicellae' from their resemblance in shape to the ship-like diatoms (naviculae). 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Iuv. Anim.* ii. 94 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudo navicula** 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 This condition is permanent in the 'Pseudoneuroptera', Neuroptera, and Orthoptera. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudoparalysis**. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pseudoparalysis**, spurious paralysis. A syn for *Dystaxia*. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 37 ***Pseudo-paraplegia**. 1857 *DUNGELSON Med. Lex.* ***Pseudo-parasites**, ectozoa. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 5139 ***Pseudo-parasitic plants**, or Epiphytes. 1866 *Trane Bot.* *Pseudo parasites*, including those plants which only attack dead tissues. Such plants are pseudo-parasitic. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 245 These Protophytes which contain chlorophyll live chiefly in water, or at least in damp localities, sometimes as pseudo-parasites. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 253 The space between the enveloping layer and the coils of the ascogonium is filled by a 'pseudo-parenchyma'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudoparenchymatous**. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 75 I. 214 ***Pseudo-parthenogenesis**. It is the process familiarly exemplified in the *Aphides*. Here, from the fertilized eggs laid by perfect females, there grow up imperfect females, in the pseud ovaria of which there are developed pseud ova. 1890 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Introduct. 112 In a second class of cases, females with a more or less imperfect reproductive apparatus produce either ova, as the 'workers' amongst the social Hymenoptera; or embryos, as in the case with *Aphis*. This form of asexual genesis is called 'pseudoparthenogenesis'. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1 5/2 Body provided with variable 'pseudopodiform prolongations'. 1879 *Engineering* 5 Sept. 194/1 A new instrument, to which he [Dr S. F. Thompson] has given the name 'pseudophone'. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 316 ***Pseudo-pigmentation** or pseudo-melanosis is a gray or blackish coloration, caused by the presence of sulphide of iron. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 265 Traumatic influences, (among which we must reckon the 'pseudo-plasms') 1885-8 *FAGGE & PVE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 97 [Certain tumours] were accordingly termed pseudo-plasms or neo-plasms or new growths. 1903 *MYERS Human Personality* i. 65 A duplication of personality, a 'pseudo-possession', if you will—determined in a hysterical child by the suggestion of friends. *Ibid.* 644 What I shall call 'pseudo presentiments', i.e. hallucinations of memory which make it seem to one that something which now astonishes him has been prefigured in a recent dream. 1866 *Ibid.* Jan. 11 The Ratite shoulder-girdle seems more primitive, and it is difficult to suppose that its condition is secondary and due to retrogression, or, in other words, that it is 'pseudo-primitive'. 1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 430 The 'pseudo-proboscis' is much shorter than the body. 1877 F. H. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 631/2 The pseud-embryo or echinopodium becomes wedge-shaped, at its broad end appears the mouth or pseudostome, and at the other the anus or 'pseudopore'. 1877 *SOLLAS Ibid.* XXII. 416/1 (Sponges) In one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome; it would be better if the term *pseudostoma* could be substituted. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 273 The vesicular larva [of the Bee] changes to a 'pseudopupa'. The majority wintering as pseudo pupae. 1887 *Entomologist's Mag.* Dec. 149 The female larva [of the Phengodini] goes through a 'pseudopupal state' prior to the final moult. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 25 In plants and animals, four of the (elements) are universally present, and are called organic, two are found very generally present, and are called 'pseud organic'. 1868 *Nature* 2 June 118/1 Some of the 'pseudorganic' structures described in rocks might really be the casts or replacements of dried streaks. 1897 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* III. 70 To explain the relationship of the 'pseudo-rheumatic troubles' to the urethral discharge. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* Index. ***Pseudo-rhombohedral crystals**. [1880] P. L. SLATER in *Ibid.* Ser. iv. 345 To place the Acromyodiarthra of Garrod at the end of the Passerine series under the name 'Pseudoscines'. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* ***Pseudosclerosis**, name given by Westphal to cases presenting many of the symptoms of disseminated sclerosis, but in which no anatomical lesions were discovered. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* ii. xix 303 Two Orders which may be denominated, 'Pseudo-scorpions' and Phalangidans. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Iuv. Anim.* vii. 378 The Pseudo-scorpions resemble the Scorpions. 1890 *POULTON Colours Anim.* xvii 336 Mimetic Resemblance and Alluring Colouration are called 'Pseudosematic Colours', because they usually resemble Sematic or Warning and Signalling Colours. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* ***Pseudosematic**, belonging to protective disguises, as, e.g. the leaf-like appearance of the leaf-insect. 1889 *NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER Palaeont.* i. xx 337 Tabulate tubes of two sizes, the larger of these being furnished with radiating 'pseudosepta'. 1883 *HYATT in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 258 The central trace compares with the 'pseudosiphon' of the plug. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudostiphon**, ***Pseudostiphuncle**. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1868 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 693 There are certain 'Pseudoscinks' sold by Apothecaries, that are nothing else but a kind of water Lizard. 1835 *HENSLLOW Princ. Bot.* ii. vi 277 In 'pseudospermic Fruits' we may include all fruits whose pericarp is so closely attached to the seed, that it cannot readily be distinguished from one of its integuments. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* ***Pseudospermum** 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 531 Such fruits are called 'pseudo-spermous', and are well seen in the grain of wheat. 1883 *BALL in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 664/2 Were space really 'pseudospherical', then stars would exhibit a real parallax even if they were infinitely distant. 1884 tr. *Lotus's Metaph.* ii. 11. 233 It is clear to us what we are to think of as a spherical or pseudo-spherical surface, but not clear what can be meant by a spherical or pseudo-spherical space, designations which we meet with, without any help being given to us in comprehending their meaning.

Pseudo-, combining form. 2. Special combinations. (Continued from preceding page.)

Pseudo-spiracle *Zool.*, a structure or marking in certain insects and arachnids, resembling a spiracle but not perforated. || **Pseudosporangium** (also anglicized *-sporangium*) *Bot.*, an organ resembling a sporangium, but producing gemmæ instead of spores. **Pseudospore** *Bot.*, (a) a peculiar spore in certain parasitic fungi, also called a Teliospore; (b) a reproductive bud: = *Gemma* 2b. **Pseudosquamate** *a. Zool.*, apparently but not really squamate or scaly. **Pseudo-stalactitical** *a.*, simulating a stalactite. **Pseudostereoscope**, a binocular microscope in which inversion of the image is not corrected; hence **Pseudostereoscopic** *a.*, **Pseudostereoscopic** *a.*, **Pseudostereoscopicism**. || **Pseudostigma** *Zool.* (pl. -ata), each of two respiratory organs resembling stigmata in certain acarids; hence **Pseudostigmatic** *a.* || **Pseudostroma** *Geol.* (pl. -a), a mass of rock resembling a stratum but not produced by deposition. **Pseudosymmetry** *Cryst.*, simulation of higher symmetry, as in certain composite crystals. **Pseudo-syphilis** (-si filis) *Path.*, a disease simulating syphilis; hence **Pseudo-syphilitic** *a.* **Pseudo-tetragonal** *a. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the tetragonal system. **Pseudotetramerus** *a. Entom.* [see *TETRAMERUS*], belonging to the division *Pseudotetramera* of beetles, having tarsi apparently four-jointed, a fifth joint being very small and hidden. **Pseudotracheal** *a. Entom.*, simulating a trachea; having a series of rings like those of the trachea. **Pseudotrimerus** *a. Entom.* [see *TRIMERUS*], belonging to the division *Pseudotrimera* of beetles, having the tarsi apparently three-jointed, one of the four joints being very small and hidden. **Pseudo-unisepate** *a. Nat. Hist.*, apparently but not really unisepate. **Pseudo-uric** *a. Chem.*, an organic acid, $C_2H_3N_3O_4$, in composition allied to uric acid, hence **Pseudo-urate**, a salt of pseudo-uric acid. **Pseudo-velum** *Zool.*, a kind of velum in some *Scyphomedusæ*, distinct from the true velum of the *Hydromedusæ*; hence **Pseudo-velar** *a.* **Pseudoviperine** *a. Zool.*, resembling a viper but not venomous; belonging to the group *Pseudoviperæ* or *Acerchordus* of serpents, called in English 'wart-snakes'. **Pseudo-viscosity**, a property of some solids resembling viscosity; plasticity. **Pseudo-volcanic** *a.*, apparently but not properly volcanic; belonging to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. **Pseudo-volcano**, a burning mountain that emits smoke, flame, or gases, but no lava. **Pseudo-whorl** *Bot.*, an apparent whorl produced by displacement of leaves or other members, originally arranged spirally, to the same level around the axis. **Pseudoxanthine** (-ænjən) *Chem.*, a leucomane resembling xanthine, occurring in muscular tissue.

186 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* III. 714 In spiders, the open ventral spiracles of the scorpion are replaced by *pseudo-spiracles; these .. in *Ephra cancriformis*, are dark red spots with an elevated rim and centre exactly resembling spiracles, except that they are not perforated. 1900 B D JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Pseudo-sporangium, pseudosporangium, a simulated sporangium. 1894 COOKE *Fungi* 71 These *pseudospores are at first produced in chains, but ultimately separate. 1900 GLOSS. *Bot. Terms*, *Pseudospore*, a gemma or asexual vegetative bud. 1885 DANA *Crust.* 1. 425 Either part is rugate or *pseudo squamate. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 430 A hard *pseudo-stalactitical stone. 1892 FENL. *Quekett Microsc. Club* July 45 Orthostereoscopia and *pseudostereoscopia. *Ibid.* 51 note. The first arrangement when applied to the compound microscope gave *pseudostereoscopic pictures. There was transposition without a cross-over; it was, therefore, a *pseudostereoscope. 1884 MICHAEL *Brit. Orbitaria* I. ix. 130 The *Pseudo-stigmata .. The conspicuous organs ordinarily called stigmata, one on each side. *Ibid.* 131 Each pseudo-stigma has an organ proceeding from it which I call a *pseudo stigmatic organ. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) VI. 766/1 The great mass of basalt .. lies in a *pseudostroma of most irregular thickness. 1890 CENI *Duct.*, *Pseudosymmetry. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallology* Index, Pseudo-symmetry. 1879 BYRON *Fans* 1. cxxxi, Their real lues, or our *pseudo-syphilis. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 343 Mercury, with its *pseudo-syphilitic cutaneous affections. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallology* Index, *Pseudo-tetragonal crystals. 1836-9 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* II. 862/2 The third tribe, *Phytophagæ*, is composed of *pseudo-tetramerous insects. 1900 MALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* 1. 70 The salivary ducts have a ring (*pseudotracheal) structure. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 407 Sporida .. becoming *pseudo-unisepate. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 745 The *pseudo-urates are easily obtained by the action of the acid on the corresponding hydrates, carbonates, or acetates. 1866 ODING *Ann. Chem.* 140 *Pseudo-uric acid is a recent discovery. 1881 LANKESTER *in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/2 The edge of its [the medusa's] disc is not provided with a velum (hence 'Acropseda' of Gegenbaur), excepting the rudimentary velum of Aurelia and the well developed vascular

velum (*pseudo-velum) of Charybæa. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/3 It is this *pseudo-viscosity of ice that enables a glacier to accommodate itself to the bed over which it flows. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 394 The fites from which many minerals derive their form and aggregation are either volcanic or *pseudo-volcanic. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 499 Volcanic Rocks are divided into true volcanic and pseudo-volcanic; the second comprehending clays and ironstones, indurated and partially melted by the heat from beds of burning coal. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 419 *Pseudo-volcanos are so called, because, like volcanos, they emit smoke, and sometimes flame, but never lava. Most of these are coal mines which have accidentally taken fire. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 368 Each cycle of segments or turn of the spiral produces a whorl, which therefore, strictly speaking, is a *pseudo-whorl, because resulting from subsequent displacement. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Ann. Altholids* 87 *Pseudoxanthine, .. whose resemblance to xanthine has led to some confusion. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Dict.*, *Pseudoxanthine* .. Leucomaine found by Gautier in muscular tissue resembling xanthine

Pseudo-apostle - see *PSEUDAPOSTLE*.

Pseudo-archaic (ps-, siidō, a tkā ik), *a.* Having the appearance or profession of being ancient, but not really so; artificially archaic in style, language, etc. So **Pseudo-archaism**, false or artificial archaism; **Pseudo-archaist**, one who invents or uses sham archaisms, esp. in language.

1882 SYMONDS *in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 320 These fragments of a genuinely antique composition make the pseudo-archaism of the ballad more glaring. 1883 C. C. FRANKS *Ital. Sculpture* III. iv. 344 note, It is possibly a pseudo-archaic work of the fifteenth century. 1895 J. A. H. MURRAY *in Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. 239/1 The 'word' *derrindō* (if it be a word) belongs only to nineteenth century pseudo-archaisms. 1904 H. BRADLEY *Making of English* 228 Spenser's language, 'pseudo-archaic' as it may be called

Pseudo-articulation, etc. - see *PSEUDO* - 2.

Pseudocarp (ps-, siidō, a tkā ik), *Bot.* [mod. f. *PSEUDO* + Gr. *karpōs* fruit. In F. *pseudocarpe*, mod. L. *pseudocarpus*, -*carpum*.] Term for a fruit formed by the modification and enlargement of other parts of the flower besides the ovary, or of parts of the plant not belonging to the flower.

1835 *in Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) VII. 501/2 Of spurious fruits, or pseudocarps. - In *Pollichia* the bracteas are fleshy, and therefore resemble fruit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 518 Sometimes the .. series of changes induced by fertilisation extends also to parts which do not belong to the ovary, and even to some which have never belonged to the flower. A structure of this kind (such as the fig, strawberry, and mulberry) may be termed a *Pseudocarp*. 1877 BENNETT & THOMAS *Bot.* (ed. 6) 405 The fleshy calyx-tube of the rose forms an edible pseudocarp known as the hip.

So **Pseudocarpus** *a.* (also -*carpius*), of the nature of or pertaining to a pseudocarp.

1893 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1031/2 Pseudocarpious. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudocarpus*.

Pseudo-catholic, *a.* and *sb.* [*PSEUDO* - 1]

A. adj. Falsely or erroneously called or claiming to be catholic.

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 413 The pseudocatholiclike papists. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. xv. (1614) 928 Not written in hatred of their Nation, because they are Spaniards, but of their Pseudo-catholic Religion. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/3 The minority who wish to turn the Church of England into a pseudo Catholic sect.

B. sb. A Catholic falsely so called.

In 17th c. a hostile term for Roman Catholic. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 106 The whole rout of Pseudo-catholics. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* x. 27. 1849 W. FITZGERALD *tr. Whitaker's Disput.* 480 Such are the popish pseudo-catholics, who have derived their catholic errors not from the scriptures, but from the inventions of men.

So † **Pseudo-catholicism**, -*ism*, -*ism*. *Obs.*

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 17 The whole cluster of Pseudocatholic scribbles against vs. 1699 *Brit. Jettor* Pref. A 3 b, That Principle which obliges them .. to Advance their Pseudo-catholicism, and to extirpate Heresie.

Pseudo-ceratophorus, etc. - see *PSEUDO* - 2.

Pseudo-Christ (ps-, siidō, a tkā ik), [ad. late L. *pseudochristus* (Itala a 200), Gr. *ψευδοχρίστος* (Mark xiii. 22) see *PSEUDO* and *CHRIST*] A false Christ; one pretending to be the Christ or Messiah.

1730 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 402 Per shulen rise, seip Crist, pseudo Cnists and pseudo prophetis. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 193 That absurd pseudochrist Hacket had so many followers. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 127 Some Pseudochrist or Antichrist in the apostles times. 1865 *tr. Lange's Comm. Mark* xiii. 21 (ed. 6) 131/2 Be on your guard against the seductions of the pseudo-Christ.

Pseudo-Christian, *a.* [= late L. *pseudochristianus*, c 360.] Falsely called or professing to be Christian; *sb.* a Christian falsely so called, a pretended Christian. So **Pseudo-Christianity**, false or spurious Christianity; **Pseudo-Christology**, a false or erroneous Christology.

1579 FULKE *Heshus' Parl.* 158 They questioned how it might be, even as the Pseudochristians do. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xix The fraudulent end that this pseudo-Christian Church might drive at. 1685 - *Paraph. Prophet.* xlv. 408 The Earthly Church drunk up the flood by proselyting those Barbarians to its Pseudo-Christianity. 1865 *tr. Lange's Comm. Mark* xiii. 5 (ed. 6) 131/1 Pseudo-Christis, pseudo-Christians, false prophets. 1877 SCHAFF *Christ & Christianity* (1885) 172 The humanitarian pseudo-Christologies of the nineteenth century.

Pseudo-classic, *a.* That pretends or is mistakenly held to be classic. So **Pseudo-**

classical *a.*; also **Pseudo-classicality**, **Pseudo-classicism**, false or spurious classical style, sham classicism.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P. Introd.* Poems 1890 II. 202 The impertinence of our pseudo-classicality. 1871 - *Pope* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 8 A pseudo-classicism, a classicism of red heels and periwigs. 1887 *Athenium* 8 Oct. 461/3 Given over to roccoco triviality or elephantine pseudo-classicism. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/2 A solid-looking stone mansion, built in the pseudo classic style.

Pseudocoele, etc. - see *PSEUDO* - 2.

Pseudodipteral (ps-, siidō, a tkā ik), *a. Anc. Arch.* [f. late Gr. *ψευδοδιπτερός* (*Vitriv*) + -*al*; see *PSEUDO* and *DIPTEROS*: in k *pseudo-diptere*.] Having, as a temple or other building, a single peristyle or surrounding row of columns, placed at the same distance from the walls as the outer of the two rows in the *DIPTEROS*. So † **Pseudodipter**, † **Pseudodipteron**, a building of this type; also, **Pseudodipterally** *adv*.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pseudodipter*. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Pseudodipteron*, a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which was surrounded with but one Row of Pillars; yet the Row from the Wall was set at the Distance of two Rows. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 304 We have pseudodipteral, pseudology, .. and many similar words. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 74/1 The temple of Venus and Roma. This main edifice was remarkable as being not only decastyle, but pseudodipteral also. 1842-76 GWILL *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Temple*, The pseudo-dipteral temple was constructed with eight columns in front and rear and with fifteen on the sides, including those at the angles. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 471/1 The portico of University College, London, is pseudo-dipterally arranged, the returning columns on the ends or sides not being carried through behind those in front.

Pseudodox (ps-, siidō, a tkā ik), *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ψευδόδοξος* holding a false opinion, *ψευδοδόξα* a false opinion or notion; f. *ψευδο-*, *PSEUDO* - + *δόξα* opinion.] A false or erroneous opinion. So **Pseudodox**, † **Pseudodoxal** *adjs.* of the nature of, or holding, a false opinion; **Pseudodoxy** [after *orthodoxy*, etc.], the holding of false opinions.

1615 T. ADAMS *Engl. Speeches* II. Wks. (1629) 337 To maintaine the atheistical. *pseudodox, which judgeth evill good and darkness light. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* II. 13 One Proposition, truly Orthodox (though it seeme a Paradox, or Pseudodox). 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* Introd. (1860) 8 In this the modern Arcadia, the pseudodox still lingers. 1720 T. GORDON *Credul. Indul.* Whig p. 1, There is not a Tenet which can justly be called *Pseudodox. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Relig.* II. 127 Strange *Pseudo-doxal fancies. 1651 HOWELL *Pemice* 157 That the new name of blind obedience is a Pseudo-doxal tenet. 1664 PETTY *Taxes* 2 § 28 There is no *pseudodoxy so great, but may be muzzled from doing much harm without either death, imprisonment, or mutilation. 1879 MCINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 Pseudodoxy .. designate, a false or deceptive opinion, and hence is employed for *superstition and error*.

Pseudo-erysipelas, etc. - see *PSEUDO* - 2.

Pseudo-Gothic, *a.* That pretends or is erroneously held to be Gothic (in style), and is not; sham-Gothic; also as *sb.*

1876 FREEMAN *Hist. St.* 201 The Renaissance inherited from the pseudo-Gothic of Italy. 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 136 It is difficult to understand how they could be deceived for a moment by the pseudo-Gothic style of the 'Castle of Otranto'.

Pseudograph (ps-, siidō, a tkā ik), [ad. late L. *pseudographus* (Cassiod.), *a. Gr.* *ψευδογράφος* drawing or writing falsely, a writer of falsehoods: see *PSEUDO* and *-GRAPH*]

† 1. 'A counterfeit writer' (Cockeram, 1623). *Obs. rare* - 0.

2. A spurious writing; a literary work purporting to be by another than the real author. (Cf. *PSEUDEPIGRAPHIA*.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pseudograph*, *Pseudography*, false writing. 1864 *Athenium* 27 Aug. 274/3 The cleverest .. people are .. deceived by pseudographs. 1866 *Reader* 31 Mar. 317/2 A pseudograph of the thirteenth century. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. O. T.* viii. 249 Views differ as to how the book is to be regarded - whether as a pseudograph (forgery) or as a free composition in the name and spirit of Moses.

Pseudo-grapher, *rare* - 1. [f. as prec. + -*ER* see -*GRAPHER*] A false writer; in quot. one who counterfeits another's handwriting, a forger. 1818 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 438 M. Villette, a pseudo-grapher of the greatest eminence, counterfeited the handwriting and signature of Marie Antoinette.

Pseudo-graphize, *v. rare* - 1. [f. as *PSEUDO* - *GRAPH* + -*IZE*.] *intr.* To write (in quot. to spell) falsely.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 159 If we account this error [pretend for precedent] typographical, there must have been a wide spread conspiracy among old printers to pseudo-graphize.

Pseudography (ps-, siidō, a tkā ik), [ad. Gr. *ψευδογραφία* false drawing, writing, or description, f. *ψευδογράφος*: cf. late L. *pseudographia* (a 525) - see *PSEUDOGRAPH* and *-GRAPHY*.] False writing.

1. The writing of words falsely, i.e. not according to the sound, or not according to usage; false, incorrect, or bad spelling; an instance of this.

1900 G. HARVEY *Let. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 104 See what absurdities these yf favoured orthographe, or rather Pseudography, hath ingendred. 16.. B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. iv,

To add a superfluous letter, as there are too many in our pseudography. 1734 H. ARNE *Collect* 17 May, Shakespeare wanted learning. He was guilty of pseudography, sometimes perhaps designedly. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 408 Those who would make our speech bend to what he justly calls our pseudography.

2. False argument rare

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xvii 467 Most absurd Pseudographie is this in Astrologie

Pseudogyne, etc. see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoisim (ps-, siŭ'doiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. PSEUDO- + -ISM: cf. PSEUDISM.] (See quot.)

1879 McCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit. VIII* 760 The word *pseudosim* is of recent formation, and means a general inclination to the false, which shows itself in thoughts, words, and doctrines, as well as in acts and in the social intercourse of life.

Pseudolatry (ps-, siud'lätri). *rare.* [ad. Chr. Gr. *pseudolatriā* (Cyril): see PSEUDO- and -LATRY.] False worship; the worship of false gods.

1879 McCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit. VIII* 760 Pseudolatry has also penetrated into the Christian Church.

Pseudologer. [f. Gr. *pseudologos* speaking falsely, a liar + -ER.] A maker of false statements, a (systematic) liar. So **Pseudological** a. [cf. Gr. *pseudologikos* false], pertaining or relating to pseudology (hence **Pseudologically** adv.); **Pseudologist** [in Gr. *pseudologistēs*], (a) = *pseudologer*; (b) one versed in pseudology (sense 2).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pseudologer, a false teacher, a liar. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 771 He was hampered by the inferiority of the 'pseudological tools of his day' 1867 VISCT. STRANFORD *Selection* (1866) II 43 *Pseudologically speaking, the first intimation rested on a miscalculation rather than a direct falsehood 1805 *Minuteman* No. 26 (1806) II. 65 I hear that a work is in the press, and will speedily be published, entitled *The Pseudologist or Complete Liar*, in twenty-one volumes folio, with complete indices. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Everybody, becomes, by the very nature of things, a comparative pseudologist.

Pseudology (ps-, siud'ldzgi). [ad. Gr. *pseudologia* false speaking, f. *pseudologos*. see prec. and -LOGY.]

1. False speaking; the making of false statements, esp. when humorously represented as an art or system; the 'art of lying'.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 327 That part of cunning where in you are better learned, called *Pseudologia*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pseudologie* (Gr.), a false speaking, or lying. 1727 SWIFT *Art. Polit. Lying* Wks 1755 III. 1 129 Not according to the sound rules of pseudology. 1805 *Minuteman* No. 26 (1806) II. 65 It is not my intention to enter into a disquisition upon the noble art of Pseudology.

2 The science or subject of false statements, a false or pretended science.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Laying the foundation of the new science of comparative pseudology. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/a To prevent his further researches in this insatiable section of the field of Pseudology ['occultism']

Pseudomancy (ps-, siŭ'domænsi). [ad. med.L. *pseudomantia*, a. Chr. Gr. *pseudomanteia* (Cyril), f. *pseudo*, PSEUDO- + *μαντεία* divination see -MANTY.] False or pretended divination. So **Pseudomantic** a., of or pertaining to pseudomancy, || **Pseudomantis** [a. Gr. *pseudomantis*], **Pseudomantist**, a false prophet or diviner.

1656 GAULLE *Magistrum*. 371 Alexander, a pseudomantist, rotted loathsome, and so died, miserably eaten up of worms. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pseudomancy*, a false or counterfeit Divination. 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 358/a The same, wonderfully pseudomantic remark. 1901 D. SMITH in *Expositor* Aug. 145 A vulgar charlatan, strikingly like the pseudomantis, Alexander of Abonoteichos. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 596 Every kind of pseudo mantic literature was to be rooted out.

Pseudomania (ps-, siŭ'domæ'niä). *rare* [f. PSEUDO- + -MANIA after *kleptomania*.] A mania for lying, an insane tendency to make false statements. Hence **Pseudomaniac**, a person affected with pseudomania.

1895 W. S. LILLY in *19th Cent.* Oct. 629 Most of us have personally known sufferers from pseudomania. I once heard of a pseudomaniac who excused himself on the ground that he did not care to plagiarise from fact. 1903 — in *Fortn. Rev.* June 1009 There is a class of pseudomaniacs just as there is a class of kleptomaniacs.

Pseudomartyr. [mod. a. Gr. *pseudomartyr*, -rup false witness, f. *pseudo*, PSEUDO- + *μάρτυς*, -rup, witness, MARTYR. So in med.L. and F.] A false or pretended martyr; a martyr falsely so called.

1587 FLEMING *Contis. Holmshusd.* III. 1362/a What trust is to be given to the words of such pseudomartyrs [as Campion]. 1810 DONNE (*title*) *Pseudo-Martyr*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pseudomartyr*, a false witness or martyr.

So Pseu do-ma-rtyr-dom.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 155 Beware of that dangerous Rock of pseudo-Martyrdom.

Pseudo-membrane, etc. see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudomorph (ps-, siŭ'domɔf). [mod. f. Gr. *pseudo*, PSEUDO- + *μορφή* form: cf. Gr. *pseudomorphos* disguising one's form. So in Ger.; f. *pseudomorphie*] A false or deceptive form, *spec.* in *Min.* a crystal or other body consisting of one mineral but having the form proper to another, in consequence of having been formed by substitution, or by chemical or physical alteration.

1849 DANA *Geol. App.* II. (1850) 731 This author... described

certain dolomitic pseudomorphs. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* (1877) 27 We find crystals of Quartz having the exact shape and angles of a rhombohedron of Carbonate of Lime. Such a crystal is called a *Pseudomorph* of Quartz after Carbonate of Lime. *Ibid.* 185 These crystals [of salt] being afterwards dissolved leave a cast which is filled up by sediment, and so models in sand or mud are formed, known as Pseudomorphs. *attrib.* 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 111 Recent analysis of Pseudomorph Corundums.

So **Pseudomorphia** a., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pseudomorph; **Pseudomorphism**, the formation or occurrence of pseudomorphs, or the condition of a pseudomorph (in quot. 1871 with reference to plants), **Pseudomorphose** (-ōus) a = *pseudomorphica*, **Pseudomorphose** (-ōus) v. *trans.* to convert into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomorphosis** (pl. -ōses), conversion into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomorphous** a = *pseudomorphica*. [Cf. mod.F. *pseudomorphique*, -morphisme, -morphose, -morphiser.]

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 299 The *pseudomorphous crystals of quartz. 1894 *Thinker Mag.* V. 312 Phenomena like the devitification of natural glasses oscillate from paramorphic to pseudomorphous. 1849 DANA *Geol. App.* II. (1850) 731 An article on *pseudomorphism. 1871 *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 253 The term 'Pseudomorphism' suggested as a convenient substitute for those cases where a plant abandoned the faces of the Natural family to which it belonged, and assumed that of another. 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Cadmus* v. Stalactites, had coated over the crystals of other bodies, and destroyed them; appearing in hollow *pseudomorphous forms. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Aug. 452 A crystal of augite moulded by hornblende and partially *pseudomorphosed. 1875 DAWSON *Diagram of Life* III. 45 Most strange and incredible *pseudomorphoses of mineral substances. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introduct. Min.* (1819) p. xcii. Minerals exhibiting impressions of the forms peculiar to the crystals of other substances are said to be *pseudomorphous. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 40 Fossil shells are often pseudomorphous, or mere casts of cavities once occupied by shells.

Pseudo-morphia, -morphine, etc. see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudonym (ps-, siŭ'dōnum). Also -yme. [f. med. or mod.L. type **pseudonymum*, a. Gr. *pseudonymon*, neuter of *pseudonymos* under a false name, falsely named, f. *pseudo*, PSEUDO- + *ὄνομα* name. Cf. HOMONYM, SYNONYM.] A false or fictitious name, esp. one assumed by an author.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pseudonymie*, a false name. *Qu. Rev.* 1847 DE QUINCEY *S. M. N. N.* 88 As a Frenchman says, 'Chance is but the pseudonymie of God for those particular cases which he does not choose to subscribe openly with his own sign manual'. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xiv. 254 We would not invade the secret of the musical masculine pseudonym she has assumed. 1880 *Lit. World* 1 Oct. 2091 Owen Meredith, under which pseudonym the present Lord Lytton first appeared as an author.

b. *Nat. Hist.* A name erroneously applied to some other species than that to which it properly belongs; e.g. *Nasturtium* is a pseudonym of *Tropaeolum majus*, or Indian Cress.

1884 COUES in *Auk* Oct. 321 *Pseudonym*. (In a special zoological sense) A nickname, a vernacular name, inadmissible in onymy.

So + **Pseudonymal**, **Pseudonymic** *adjs.* [f. as next + -AL, -IC] = PSEUDONYMOUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pseudonymal*, that hath a false or counterfeit name. 1837 BEDDOES *Lat. Mar.* Poems (1851) p. xcvi. I only print it... for such readers as the pseudonymic lawyer mentioned. 1874 *Supernatural Relig.* II. vii. 141 The pseudonymic literature of the first centuries.

Pseudonymity (ps-, siŭ'dōni mti). [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudonymus* (see next) + -ITY: cf. *anonymity*.] The character or condition of being pseudonymous, the use of a pseudonym or assumed name.

1877 *World* VII. No. 169 14 Shielded by the mask and cloak of pseudonymity. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 4231 The momentary fad for anonymity and pseudonymity.

Pseudonymous (ps-, siŭ'dōniməs). a. [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudonymus* (a. Gr. *pseudonymos*. see PSEUDONYM) + -OUS Cf. F. *pseudonyme* adj.] 1. Bearing or assuming, esp. writing under, a false or fictitious name, belonging to or characterizing one who does this.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pseudonymous*, that has a counterfeit Name. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I. Pref. 8 The Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults. 1796 FEGGS *Anonym* (1806) Advt. Whether the person be of known and established character, anonymous, or pseudonymous. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 532 The pseudonymous refugees of political persecution. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 10 A Paisian has just taken the trouble to write a book to unmask all his pseudonymous contemporaries.

2 Written under an assumed or fictitious name; bearing the name of another than the real author.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The greater epistles of St. Ignatius, &c. are usually supposed to be pseudonymous. 1881 HALKEY & LAING (*title*) A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain. 1906 H. B. SWETE *Apocalypse* Introd. xv. § 1 170 A Christian apocalypse, if pseudonymous, would naturally have been attributed to an Apostle.

Hence **Pseudonymously** *adv.*, in a pseudonymous manner, under a false or fictitious name.

1836 in *Byron's IVs* (1846) 428/a Pieces published anonymously or pseudonymously. 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* *Ferry Jarvis's Wig*, A stuff by dappers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl.*

Relig. Knowl. II. 1276 [Languet's] *Vindiciae contra tyrannos*, published pseudonymously in 1579.

Pseudonymuncle, -uncle. [f. L. type **pseudonymunculus*, dim. of *pseudonymus*: see prec. and -UNCLE.] A petty or insignificant person who writes under a pseudonym.

1875 READE *Vand. Ear* Pref. 25 She makes the public believe 'C. F.' is a clue to her whole name; so she is not a Pseudonymuncle. 1875 SWINBURNE *Chapman* 71 The dirty tactics of a verminous pseudonymuncle.

Pseudoparalysis, etc. see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoperipteros, -on (psīdōpēriptērs, -on). *Arch.* Also γ (after F.) **pseudoperipter**. [a. late Gr. *pseudoperipteros* (Vitruv.), f. *pseudo*, PSEUDO- + *περιπτερος* PERIPTER, -eros. In F. *pseudo-periptère* (Littre)] A form of temple or other building with free columns forming a portico in front (and sometimes in rear) as in a peripteral building, but the rest of the columns engaged in the walls instead of standing free. Hence **Pseudoperipteral** a., having the structure of a pseudoperipteros.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pseudoperipter* (1706 *Pseudoperipteron*), a sort of Temple, where the side Pillars were put in the Wall of the inner Side of the Temple. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Muller's *Anc. Art.* § 288 (ed. 2) 317 Temples pseudo-peripteral with engaged columns around. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 4201 There are but two known examples of Greek antiquity of a pseudo-peripteral structure—the gigantic fane of Jupiter Olympius at Agriguntum, and the nine-columned edifice at Paestum. 1883 CLARKE tr. *Reber's Anc. Art.* 219 It would be difficult to decide whether this peculiar pseudo-peripteros [at Agriguntum] owed its conformation to the building-stone at disposal.

Pseudopod (ps-, siŭ'dōpəd). *Biol.* Also -pode. [In sense 1, ad mod.L. PSEUDOPODIUM, in sense 2, f. Gr. *pseudo*, PSEUDO- + *πούς*, *pod-* foot; in sense 3, f. mod.L. *Pseudopoda* neut. pl.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PSEUDOPODIUM.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 101 The processes or pseudopods [in *Magophara planula*] grow gradually longer, thinner, and more pointed. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 596 Cells with elongated blunt pseudopods.

2. *Zool.* A process or projection serving as a foot in the larvae of certain insects. (Cf. PRO-LEG.)

1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* II. 33 Pseudopods, or provisional larval feet, occur in most of the families.

3. *Zool.* A member of the former division *Pseudopoda* of Infusorians, comprising those having pseudopodia (now usually classed as Rhizopoda).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pseudopodial (ps-, siŭ'dōpōdīāl), a. *Biol.* [f. mod.L. *Pseudopoda* (see prec.) + -AL] a. Belonging to the *Pseudopoda* (see prec. 3); having pseudopodia. b. = next.

1880 W. S. KENT *Man Infusoria* I. 236 *Monas obesa*. Body elongate, the periphery usually produced at variable points into one or more pseudopodial prolongations.

Pseudopodial (ps-, siŭ'dōpōdīāl), a. *Biol.* [f. PSEUDOPODIUM + -AL] of the nature of, pertaining to, or connected with a pseudopodium.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40 290 The most delicate pseudopodial threads. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 135 Nucleated corpuscles which throw out very long pseudopodial prolongations.

So **Pseudopodian** a., in same sense; **Pseudopodic** (-pōdīk) a. = PSEUDOPODAL.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 208 Representing the sarcode that filled the chambers, pseudopodian tubules and stolon passages. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudopodic*.

Pseudopodium (ps-, siŭ'dōpōdīŭm). *Biol.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. Gr. *pseudo*, PSEUDO- + *πodium*, ad. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *pod-* foot.]

1. *Zool.* In certain Protozoa (esp. Rhizopoda), Each of a number of processes temporarily formed by protrusion of any part of the protoplasm of the body, and serving for locomotion, prehension, or ingestion of food. Also, a similar formation in an amoeboid cell, as a leucocyte.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. (1861) 265 Finger like processes, called pseudopodia, which it appears to have the power of shooting out from any part of its substance. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 18 Each pseudopodium is evidently, at first, an extension of the denser clear substance (ectosarc) only. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 17 note, The term 'pseudopodia' was given by von Siebold to replace Dujardin's more descriptive phrase 'changeable processes' (*expansions variables*).

b. The tapering caudal extremity or 'foot' of a Rotifer, serving for swimming, attachment, etc.

1828 SPOCKWICK *Terribil. Zool.* I. viii. 299 The posterior end of the body tapers, and is called the foot or pseudopodium; the joints are often telescopically retractile.

2 *Bot.* A false pedicel or foot-stalk; applied to certain elongations of the stem in mosses, as those supporting the gemmæ in *Aulacomnium*, or the sporogonium in *Sphagnum*.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 32 Several species of mosses are furnished with gemmæ or pseudopodia, which consist of powdery or granulated heads terminating an elongated and almost leafless portion of the stem. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 161/a In Sphagnum, the sporogonium is fully developed within the epigynous leaves, and when complete the axis beneath it elongates, forming the pseudopodium.

Pseudopore, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoprophet (ps., siūdoprog fet) [ad. late L. *pseudopropheta* (Itala a 200), Gr. *ψευδοπροφήτης* (Matt. xiv. 11): see PSEUDO- and PROPHET. So F. *pseudo-prophète* (13th c. in Littré)] A false prophet; one who falsely pretends to be a prophet, or who prophesies falsely.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* II. 304 And þes newe ordns... ben cleid of Crist pseudo profetes c 1420? *Lyngs Assembly of Gods* 708 Pseudo prophetes, false sodomites. 1587 *Holinshed Chron* III. 183/1 An heremit, whose name was Peter, dwelling about Yorke This pseudoprophet or false foreteller of afterclaps. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav* 199 At Medina is the Pseudo-prophets Sepulchre. 1837 *W. Irving Capt Bonneville* III 203 As soon as a preacher, or pseudo prophet gets followers enough, he... sets up for an independent chief and 'medicine man'.

So **Pseudoprophetess**, a false prophetess, **Pseudoprophetic**, local adjs.

1690 *H. More Agonal Apoc.* II. 21 'Which calleth herself a Prophetess', but is indeed a 'Pseudoprophetess', and seducer of my servants 1668 — *Din Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 406 That Chair of Infallibility that he and his 'Pseudoprophetick Body' boast they sit in. 1588 *J. Harvey Disc. Probl.* 45 The fantastical books of Bright full fraught with such 'pseudoprophetickal wonderments' 1664 *H. More Exp.* 7 *Epist.* (1669) 130 The Bestian and Pseudoprophetick power is burnt and destroyed.

Pseudoprostyle (ps., siūdoprostail), a. and sb. *Arch.* [f. PSEUDO- + PROSTYLE.] (See quot.) 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* **Pseudoprostyle**, a portico projecting less than an intercolumniation; a term used by Hosking. 1886 in *Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pseudopsia, etc. see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoscope (ps., siūd'skōp). [f. PSEUDO- + SCOPE.] An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone, containing two reflecting prisms which can be so adjusted as to produce an apparent reversal of the convexity or concavity of an object.

1835 *Wheatstone's Physiol. Vision* § 23 in *Phil. Trans.* 11 As this instrument conveys to the mind false perceptions of all external objects, I have called it the Pseudoscope. 1885 *H. Spencer Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. x 380 When looked at through the Pseudoscope, convex objects seem concave. 1879 *H. Grass in Proc. Royal Acad. Soc.* 180 If we place it in a pseudoscope — i. e. an instrument which enables us to view the right picture with the left eye, and the left with the right — it stands up like a solid body, just the reverse of the effect in the stereoscope.

So **Pseudoscopic** (-skōpik) a., pertaining to the pseudoscope; involving apparent reversal of convexity and concavity, or other optical illusion (hence **Pseudoscopically** adv.); **Pseudoscopy** (-skōpi), the use of the pseudoscope, the production of optical illusions such as are caused by it. 1887 *Grove Contrb. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 444 With terrestrial objects the effect of the binocular is in many instances pseudoscopic 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 411 When we look pseudoscopically at the face of a plaster bust, or at the outside of a mask, it is only after a lengthened gaze that such 'conversion of relief' occurs.

Pseudoscorpion, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudosoph (-sōf). [ad. Gr. *ψευδοσοφος* falsely wise, f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *σοφός* wise: cf. *philosoph.*] One who falsely affects, or supposes himself, to be wise; a pretender to wisdom. So **Pseudosopher**, **Pseudosophical** a., **Pseudosophy** [Gr. *ψευδοσοφία*]. (All *non-words*.) 1863 *De Morgan From Matter to Spirit Pref.* 25 This will only be done by the pseudosophs. 1884 *SWINBURNE Misc., Wordsworth, & Byron* (1886) 112 The excuse which may be pleaded alike for the transatlantic and the cisatlantic pseudosopher. 1885 *Ibid.* *Lamb & Walter* 197 Disbelievers in his pseudosophy 1902 — in *Q. Rev.* July 31 So consummate and pseudosophical a quack.

|| **Pseudostoma** (psūdō stōmā). Pl. **pseudostomata** (-stōmātā). [mod.L. Cf. Gr. *ψευδοστόμα* the false or blind mouth (of a river), f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *στόμα* mouth.]

1. **Anat.** A point on the surface of a serous membrane, regarded by some as the mouth of one of the absorbents or lymphatic vessels which begin in such membranes.

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **Pseudostomata**, *Anat.* Flattened connective tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. 1895 *Syd Soc. Lex.* **Pseudostoma**, one of the deeply-stained areas seen under the microscope in a silver-stained section of endothelium. Klein believes many of them to be the stained processes of connective-tissue cells.

2. **Zool.** = PSEUDOSTOMA 1.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Pseudostoma**, ... Also, the oral opening of an Echinoderm larva (echinopodium).

3. **Zool.** A synonym of *Geomys*, a genus of American rodents with external cheek-pouches (called in Eng. *pocket gophers* or *pouched rats*). 1823 *Long's Exped. to Rocky Mts.* III. 231.

Hence **Pseudostomatous** a., pertaining to a pseudostoma, or having pseudostomata (sense 1).

Pseudostome (ps., siūd'stōm). **Zool.** [ad. mod.L. *pseudostoma*: see prec.]

1. The mouth or oral opening of the pseud-embryo of an echinoderm.

1877 [see *pseudoprost* s. v. PSEUDO- 2].

2. In a sponge, a false osculum or excurrent opening, the mouth of a secondary canal arising from fusion; also called *pseudosculum* (see PSEUDO- 2).

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII 416/1 (*Sponges*) The opening to the exterior being termed a false oscule or pseudostome. The faulty use of the term oscule is here obvious; for in one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome.

3. A rodent of the genus **PSEUDOSTOMA** (sense 3).

So **Pseudostomine** a., belonging or allied to the genus *Pseudostoma*, having external cheek-pouches, as a pocket-rat; **Pseudostomosis**, the formation of a pseudostome (sense 2); **Pseudostomatia** a., pertaining to or exhibiting pseudostomosis; **Pseudostomous** a. [Gr. *ψευδοστόμος* having false mouths], belonging to a pseudostome, or having pseudostomes (sense 2).

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII 416/1 In some sponges secondary independent openings, deceptively like oscules, are added. This pseudostomosis is due to a folding of the entire sponge, so as to produce secondary canals or cavities 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Pseudostomine**, **Pseudostomatic**, **Pseudostomous** 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Pseudostomatic**, **Pseudostomous**

Pseudostostratum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudovary (ps., siūd'vārīn). **Zool.** Also in Lat. form **pseudovarium** (-vārīn), pl. -ia. [ad. mod.L. *pseudovarium*, f. Gr. *ψευδο-* (PSEUDO-) + *ovarium* OVARĪ.] 1. The ovary or generative gland of certain imperfect female insects which reproduce parthenogenetically, and usually viviparously, as in aphides. b. = *Proligerous pellicle*. see *PROLIGEROUS* a. 1. So **Pseudoval** a., pertaining to or containing pseudova (see below); **Pseudovarian** a., pertaining to a pseudovary; **Pseudoviduct**, the duct of a pseudovary; **Pseudovum** (pl. -ova), an ovum or egg produced by a pseudovary, and developing without fertilization, a parthenogenetic ovum.

1864 *H. SPENCER Princ. Biol.* § 75 I 214 In the *Aphides* from the fertilized eggs laid by perfect females, there grow up imperfect females, in the pseud ovaria of which there are developed pseudova. 1870 *ROLLISTON Anim. Life* Intro. 112 This form of asexual generation is called 'pseudoparthenogenesis', and the reproductive gland a 'pseudovarium'. *Ibid.* The 'pseudovaria' [in certain dipterous larvae] being destitute of any 'pseudoviduct'. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii 383 It bears the pseudovum sac. *Ibid.* 447 The young are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females and may be termed pseudovaries. The terminal or anterior chamber of each pseudovarian tube is lined by an epithelium. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 302 The so-called pseudova have been distinguished from the eggs.

Pseudovelum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Psalmody, obs. form of **PSALMODY**.

Psahaw (pshō, pshō, int. and sb. Also 8 psahah, sha, 'psahaw, 8-9 psaha, 9 p'shaw, (psa, psaw). [A natural expression of rejection]

A. int. An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1873 *WYCHERLEY Com. Dancing Master* III, *Mons. Psahaw*! what do you tell me of the match! 1710 *SWIFT Fwd. to Stella* 12 Dec. Why, it seems your packet-boat is not lost; psahaw, how silly that is. 1720 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Buckerstaff's Burying* 13 Sha, sha, I tell thee thou art mistaken. 1798 *FREEMAN in Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1852) 171 'Psahaw! what, ever blundering — you drive me from my patience. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 162 Psahaw, exclaims some old sportsman. 1862 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Halib.* III. xiv, 'Psahaw!' was the peevish ejaculation of Mr. Dare. 1887 *J. W. GRAHAM Newra* I. x. 210 Psa! it is excusable in a woman. *Ibid.* II. v. 168 Psa!

B as sb.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 438 P 3 Pshes and Psahaws, or other well-bred Interjections. 1768 *BARETT Mann. & Cust Italy* I. 277 To answer me with an angry psahaw. 1840 *HOOD Kilmansiege, Her Precious Leg* x. She writh'd with impatience more than pain, And uttered 'psahaws!' and 'pshes!' 1845 *STODDART Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 179/1 *Psh* and *psahaw*... express different shades of contempt, the latter showing more of ill humour and vexation than the former.

Psahaw (pshō, pshō), v. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To say 'psahaw'. Often with *at*.

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I xvii, My father travelled homewards... in none of the best of moods — psahawing and pushing all the way down. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* viii, And why psahaw at my Lord Mayor, sweetheart? a 1864 [see *Psh* v. 1]. 1881 *Longin. Mag.* Sept. 455 Don't 'Psahaw!' at me.

2. *trans.* To depreciate or show contempt for by saying 'psahaw'.

1848 *THACKERAY Bl. Snobs* xxix. [xii.], They psah'd the French fleet. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 247/1 He psahawed his melancholy vapours.

Psht, **psht** (pjt, pjt), int. [A natural utterance of whispered sound 'of pht, whist!'] An utterance enjoining caution or expressing impatience.

1770 *FOOTE Lams Lower* II. Wks 1799 II. 84 Psht! — Somebody's coming. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* I. viii, 'Psht!' said the old gentleman to himself.

Psicho, **Psicro**, *erron* f. **PSYCHO**, **PSYCHRO**.

Psilanthropic (psilānthropik), a. [f. as next + -ic: cf. *philanthropic*.] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with psilanthropism.

a 1834 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. x3 The purport was to give a psilanthropic explanation and solution of the phrases 'Son of God and Son of Man'.

Psilanthropism (psilānthrop'izm). [f. eccl. Gr. *ψιλάνθρωπος* merely human (f. *ψίλος* bare,

mere + *άνθρωπος* man) + -ISM.] The doctrine that Jesus Christ was a mere man.

c 1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 260 The conclusion is, that between the Homocousian scheme and mere Psilanthropism there is no intelligible medium. 1825 — *Aids Ref.* (1848) I. 163 The true designation of their characteristic tenet is Psilanthropism, or the assertion of the mere humanity of Christ. 1866 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* I. 368 He embraced 'the 'Psilanthropism' of the sect.

So **Psilanthropist**, one who holds this doctrine = **HUMANITARIAN** 1; **Psilanthropy** = **PSILANTHROPIST**.

c 1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 241 Against those 'Psilanthropists who as falsely, as arrogantly, call themselves Unitarians. 1803 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XV. 280 Socrates says he cannot treat Nestorus as a Psilanthropist. 1864 *WFBSTER, 'Psilanthropy* 1876 *E. MILLER Priesth.* vii. 339 To allege that [they] see in the phrase, 'son of man', nothing more than a barren psilanthropy.

Psilo- (psīlo-, sīlo-), before a vowel psil-, combining form of Gr. *ψίλος* bare, smooth, mere, used in a few scientific terms:

Psilocerate (-se'ritāt) *Palaeont.* [Gr. *κέρας*, *kepar-* horn + -ITE], a fossil cephalopod of the Jurassic genus *Psiloceras*. **Psilodermatous** (-dē'mātos) a *Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, *depar-* skin, *DERMA* + -OUS], having the skin naked or without scales, as an amphibian of the *Psilodermata*.

Psilology (-pīlōjī) *nonce-ud.* [see -LOGY], mere or empty talk. **Psilopædic** (-pīl'pik) a. *Ornith.* [Gr. *παις*, *paīs* a child + -ic], of a bird: hatched naked or without down; opposed to *philopædic*. **Psilosophy** *nonce-ud.* [see -SOPHY], shallow philosophy; so **Psilosopher**.

1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 22 In studying the *Psilocerates of Central Europe. 1880-30 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 33 Schools of 'psilology (the love of empty noise and misosophy. 1884 *Coxes Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 88 A more exact distinction may be drawn by using the terms *philopædic* and *psilopædic*, respectively for those birds which are hatched feathered or naked. 1882 *Ogilvie (Annandale) Suppl.* 'Psilosopher', a would-be or pretended philosopher. 1887 *COLEBRIDGE Bug* Lit. iii. (1882) 34 *note*, I was decreed as a bigot by the proselytes of French Phil- (or to speak more truly, 'Psilosophy. *Ibid.* x. 85 Their adoption of French morals with French psilosophy.

Psilomelane (psīlōmēlan). *Min.* Also -melan. [f. **PSILO-** + Gr. *μέλαν*, neuter of *μέλος* black]

A common ore of manganese, a hydrated oxide, occurring in smooth black amorphous masses, or in botryoidal or stalactitic shapes.

Chemically it is a mechanical combination of the hydrated dioxide and protoxide, the latter often partly replaced by other protoxides, chiefly baryta and potash.

1831 *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* II. 130 The name *psilomelane* is formed in allusion to the black colour and smooth hematitic shapes of the mineral. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* III (1872) 367 The principal ores of manganese are *Pyrolusite* and *Psilomelane*, both binoxides, the former anhydrous, the latter containing x per cent. of water.

Hence **Psilomela nica**, of or of the nature of psilomelane, **Psilomela lanite** = **PSILOMELANE**.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 479/2 The writer found [in a manganese nodule dredged up by the 'Challenger' expedition] a total of 21 or 22 per cent. of the psilomelanic part. 1839 *DE LA BECHE Rep. Geol. Cornw.* etc. 610 *Psilomelane* [is found] at Upton Pyne, and near Llanconnet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/1 *Psilomelane* and *braunite*... are hydrated peroxide and sesquioxide of manganese.

|| **Psilosis** (psīlō'sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ψίλωσις*, n. of action from *ψίλω* to strip bare, make bald: see -OSIS]

1. *Path.* A stripping bare, as of hair or flesh.

1842 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1897 *A. Abbott's Syst. Med.* III. 368 In psilosis or sprue, the oesophagus is denuded of epithelium. *Ibid.* 776 'Psilosis' (*ψίλωσις*, bare) is suggested by Philin in one of his valuable papers as a substitute for 'sprue'.

2. *Creek Gram.* The substitution of a *temus* for an aspirate, as in *βένυς* for *βένυς*, or of the *spiritus lenis* instead of the *spiritus asper*.

1904 *J. H. Moulton in Expositor* May 361 Occasional deaspiration is part of the general tendency towards psilosis which started from ionic influences and became universal, as modern Greek shows.

Hence **Psilotik** (psīlō'tik) a., of or pertaining to psilosis.

† **Psilother**, -othre. Also 5 -othre, 7 psyl-. [ad. L. *psilotherum*, or a. F. *psilothre*: see next]

1. A substance that removes hair, a depilatory.

1825 *T. WASHINGTON Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxi 59 A Psilothre is a paste which, doeth fourth with cause the haire to fall out. 1867 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 204 Every Psylthor, doth not only attenuate, but evell hairs.

2. *Herb.* Bryony (*Bryonia dioica*), supposed to have a depilatory property.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Herb.* 1 917 Watrid cucumber seed, or comyn grounds, Lypnye, or psilothre, kest on the ground.

|| **Psilothron**. *Obs.* Also 7 psyl-, psilothrum. [L. *psilothrum*, a. Gr. *ψιλόθρον* a depilatory, f. *ψίλω* to bare, with instrumental suffix.]

1. = prec. 1.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 294 Pou schalt anointe al þe place with psilatro [i. e. cum psilatro]. a 1387 *Sinon. Bar. thol.* 35 *Psilothron*, depilatorium *idem*. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 59 The milk. With the gail of an hedhog, and braine of a Bat, it is a psilothron. *Ibid.* 131 [etc.].

2. = prec. 2.

1863 HOLLAND *Plum* xxiii. l. II. 149 There is a certain wild white vine, which others call Melothron or Psithurism. This know the curious well who disse skins, for they use it much 1706 PHILLIPS, *Psithurism*, the Herb Briony or white Vine

Psithurism (psī'thūrīz'm) *rare*. [irreg. for *psithyrism*, ad. Gr. ψιθυρισμός or ψιθυρισμός, f. ψιθυρίζω to whisper.] Whispering, a whispering noise, as of leaves moved by the wind.

1874 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xix. 218 Psithurism of multitudinous leaves made ghostly music. 1875 — *Blacksmith & Scholar* (1876) II. 12 The wind wooed them with a whispering psithurism.

Psittac (psī'tæk). *rare*. Also 5 psittake. [ad. L. *psittacus*, a. Gr. ψιττακός parrot.] A bird of the genus *Psittacus*; a parrot. [c. 1400 MAUNDE *Pr. Clarice* xxvii. 274 And there ben manye Popenayes that thei clepen Psittakes in hire langage.] 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 252/1 To him parrots are psittacs.

Psittaceus (psī'tā'sēus), a. *Ornith.* [f. L. *psittacus* parrot (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the parrot family of birds, *Psittacidae*. So **Psittacean**, **Psittacoid** adjs. (in mod. dict.). 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 71 The Psittaceus or Parrot tribes.

Psittacine (psī'tā'sēn), a (sb) [ad. L. *psittacinus*, f. *psittacus* parrot.] Of or belonging to a parrot or to the parrot family; fig. parrot-like. b. sb. A bird of this family.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 343/2 The glubness of these psittacine politicians. 1890 A. B. MEYER in *This Jan* 26 On the Coloration of the Young in the Psittacine Genus *Eolactis* 1895 *Athenaeum* 16 Mar. 348/3 Showing that it was completely psittacine.

Psittacinite (psī'tā'sēnīt). *Min.* [Named 1876; f. as prec. + -ITE 2.] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper, of a parrot-green colour, occurring as a pulverulent coating on quartz.

1876 *Ann. Phil. Soc. Ser. II* XII. 36 Psittacinite occurs sometimes associated with gold. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Practice* 197 Psittacinite from Montana.

Psittacoid, a [f. Gr. ψιττακός, parrot + -OID.] Like or akin to the *Psittacidae* or parrots 1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* So || **Psittacoid** (see quot.).

1897 *Westm. Gas* 3 May 10/1 The *British Medical Journal* sounds a note of warning to those who make pets of parrots. These birds are the source of a disease, psittacosis, which has lately occurred at Genoa. The disease takes the form of malignant pneumonia.

Psoadic (psō'adīk), a. [irreg. f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscle. 1858 OWEN (Annandale 1882), The psoadic plexus 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psoadicus*, of or belonging to the loin, or to the psoas muscles psoadic.

Psoas (psō'ās). *Anat.* [Properly pl. of *psoa*, a. Gr. ψοά, usually in pl. ψοά, acc. ψοάς, the muscles of the loins. From the rare occurrence of the sing., the pl. *psoas* has been erroneously taken as sing.] The name of two muscles of the hip: (a) *Psoas magnus*, a large flexor muscle of the hip-joint which arises from the lumbar vertebrae and sacrum and is inserted along with the iliac into the lesser trochanter of the femur; cf. *ILIOPSOAS*. (b) *Psoas parvus* or *minor*, a muscle (inconstant in man) which in many mammals forms a powerful flexor of the pelvis upon the spine.

a sing *psoa*, pl *psoas*.

1682 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Vocab.* *Psoa*, a great muscle beginning at the 11th rib, and going through the bowels to the private members. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) *Psoas*, Muscles of the Loins, which proceed from about the two lowermost Vertebrae of the Thorax. 1777 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 610 Where the colon passes over the psoas and iliac vessels.

b. *psoas* taken as sing.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Psoas Magnus*, or *Lumbalis Psoas Parvus*. 1872 HUXLEY *Anat. Veritab.* *Anim.* II. 49 The *psoas minor* is a protractor of the pelvis.

c. *attrib.*, as *psoas abscess*, *muscle*, etc. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 153 The disease called psoas abscess. 1864 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 214, I. carried it upwards by the side of the psoas muscle 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The two psoas muscles

Hence **Psoatic** a *rare* [irregular] = **PSOADIO**; **Psotic** (see quot. 1842).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Psotic*, inflammation of the psoas muscles 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 96 *Psotic* also occurs. as an independent disease.

|| **Psora** (psō'ra). [L. *psōra*, a Gr. ψώρα itch, mange, = L. *scabies*] A contagious skin disease, scabies, the itch.

1682 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Vocab.* *Psora*, the scabbado, or scabbiness with pustles 1803 tr. *Heberden's Comment.* xxiii. (1806) 113 There is an appearance exactly like it. yet differs from the true psora by being very little, if at all infectious. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psora*, the Itch. Also, mange, applied to men and beasts. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 357 From his [Celsus] time down to that of Willan we find the names *Psora* and *Lepra* applied loosely to all kinds of squamous diseases

|| **Psoriasis** (psō'riāsīs). [mod. L., a. Gr. ψωρίασις, f. ψωριάν to have the itch, f. ψώρα itch. The etymological pronunciation is (psō'riāt'sis), but that given is in ordinary use.] A disease of the

skin, characterized by the appearance of dry reddish patches covered with glistening imbricated scales. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) *Psoriasis*, a dry itching Scab 1818-20 E. J. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 324 *Psoriasis* is not contagious 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 81 The psoriasis commonly appears on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet

attrib. & Comb. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 748 A profuse eruption of a psoriasis character 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives of Surg.* IX. No. 36 365 Covered with psoriasis-lupoid eruption of a very severe character 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 359 A psoriasis patient.

Hence **Psoriatic** (psō'riāt'ik), a, of the nature of or affected with psoriasis; sb. one who suffers from psoriasis; **Psoriaticism** a, having the form or appearance of psoriasis

1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 50/2 Applied to the psoriatic patches 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 354 Ichthyosis is sometimes found in psoriatic families. *Ibid.* 558 There are psoriaticism, gyrate, and popular forms of seborrhoea. *Ibid.* 571 The view which would convert our psoriatics into a class of neurotics and cripples

Psoric (psō'rik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. ψωρικος, f. ψώρα PSORA. In f. *psorique*] A. adj. Of or pertaining to psora or itch.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 203 He had psoric excoriations on the legs.

B. sb. A remedy for the itch [cf. Gr. ψωρικόν]. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) *Psoric*, Medicines against the Scab. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psoric* a medicine for curing the itch.

So **Psoroid**, **Psoroid** adjs.

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psoroid*, having or full of itch.

psoroid *Psoroides*, resembling psora or itch psoroid

|| **Psorophthalmia** (psō'rōf'thalmīā), also **psorophthalmus**. [mod. L., f. Gr. ψώρα itch, or ψωρός itching + OPHTHALMIA cf. f. *psorophthalmie*.] Scurfy inflammation of the eyes.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Psorophthalmus*, scurviness of the brows, with an itch 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) *Psorophthalmia*, 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Psorophthalmus*, an Ophthalmus, or Inflammation of the Eyes with itching 1780 WARE (title) Remarks on the Ophthalmus, Psorophthalmus, and purulent Eye 1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 539 Psorophthalmus is common among the Syrians and Egyptians. 1898 in MAYNE

Hence **Psorophthalmic** a. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psorophthalmic*, of or belonging to psorophthalmus

Psoroptho, a. *Path.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. ψώρα itch, after *sarcophtho*.] Of the nature of psora.

1900 *Field* 7 July 45/3 Sarcophtho mange when the burrowing mites are the invaders, and psoroptho mange when the common surface mite is the cause of the itching and other effects

Psorosperm (psō'rōs'pērm). [f. as prec. + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] An individual of a group of Sporozoa (*Psorospermidae*), parasitic protozoa found in the mucous membranes, muscles, and liver of domestic animals, and sometimes in man

1866 CORBOLD *Tapeworms* 8 The human psorosperm. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 253 The disease of silk worms, known by the name of 'pébrine', has been attributed to the development of psorospermiz 1880 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 494 Psorosperms have thus far only been found twice in the liver of man. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1003 The prevalence of a disease caused by psorosperms in the lower animals.

So **Psorospermial**, **Psorospermian**, **Psorospermic** [= f. *psorospermique*], adjs., of, belonging to, or of the nature of *Psorospermidae*; **Psorospermosis**, the occurrence or development of psorosperms in animals

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 Observations on the psorospermial sacs obtained from the hair of a peasant 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 655 The Miescherian (or Rameyan or psorospermian) sac 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 209 Psorospermiosis could not be induced by rubbing in psorospermial material obtained direct from the livers of other rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 174 The pébrine disease, which is caused by a psorospermial organism 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 879 The disease was a cutaneous psorospermiosis

Psst, int. [So in Ger.] A whispered signal for silence

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 576/1, I said, 'Psst, 'Qui vive?' he whispered.

Psychology, obs. form of **PSYCHOLOGY**.

Psychagogic (ps- sōikāgō'gik), a. [ad. Gr. ψυχάγωγικός attractive to the mind, persuasive, f. ψυχάγωγος winning of the mind, persuasion, f. ψυχάγωγος see next. In mod. F. *psychagogique*.]

1. Influencing or leading the mind or soul, persuasive, attractive.

1846 GROTE *Græce* I. xvi. I. 573 When we examine the psychagogic influences predominant in the society among whom this belief originally grew up. 1871 MONTEY *Vauvenargues in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 25 Essential conditions of psychagogic quality.

2. (= Gr. ψυχάγωγος) Conjuring up or evoking the spirits of the dead. *rare*—

1892 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXV. 423 In the play of the 'Chotophoræ' [Agamemnon's] royal shade, powerful in the realm of death, is wrought upon by the long psychagogic odes to succour his avengers.

3 *Med.* (See quot.)

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Psychagogic*, having power to arouse or restore consciousness or mental activity 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychagogic*, epithet applied to restorative medicines.

So **Psychagogical** a., that leads the mind; hence **Psychagogical** adv., persuasively.

1822 GROTE *Anal. Inst. Nat. Relig.* II. ii. § 6 139 The mental (or psychagogical) (ed. 1875 psychagogical) machinery of the priest hood is excellent, but they are unhappily deficient in physical force 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 645 Has any more versed and profound master in criticism, before or since, authentically and authoritatively, psychagogically, propounded the Dogma?

Psychagogue (-aggō). [f. Gr. ψυχῆ PSYCHE + ἀγωγός leading, leader, in form = Gr. ψυχάγωγος leader of departed souls, said of Hermes. So mod. F. *psychagogue*.]

1. One who directs or leads the mind. *rare*. 1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 343 All this must be effected and enforced by the physician, as a psychagogue or instructor of the mind.

2. One who calls up departed spirits; a necromancer.

1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Græc. Lex.*, ψυχάγωγος, as subst. a necromancer, psychagogue 1882 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/4 Our modern psychagogues, the members of the Psychical Society, have not been much more fortunate in calling up spirits than their ancient models

3. *Med.* (See quot.)

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), *Psychagogues*, medicines which resuscitate, as in cases of syncope.

Psychal, a *rare*. [f. Gr. ψυχῆ PSYCHE + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychical

1844 *For. Mercurie Revolution* Wks. 1864 I. xii Certain psychal impressions which of late have caused me much anxiety and surprise a 1849 — *Marginalia* xxvii. *Ibid.* III. 505 To reconcile the psychal impossibility of refraining from admiration, with the too-hastily attained mental conviction that, critically, there is nothing to admire. 1864 WESTER cites BAYNE 1900 *Westm. Gas* 10 Sept. 2/3 Ah God, that loves should roses be! Their thorns our psychal pains.

Psychalgia to **Psychasthenia** see **PSYCHO-**

Psyche (psī'ki, sō'ki). [a. Gr. ψυχή in L. *psychē*] breath, f. ψύχειν to breathe, to blow, (later) to cool; hence, life (identified with or indicated by the breath), the animating principle in man and other living beings, the source of all vital activities, rational or irrational, the soul or spirit, in distinction from its material vehicle, the *sōma* or body; sometimes considered as capable of persisting in a disembodied state after separation from the body at death.

In Mythology, personified as in i. c. By Plato and other philosophers extended to the *anima mundi*, conceived to animate the general system of the universe, as the soul animates the individual organism. By St Paul (developing a current Jewish distinction between *ruach*, πνεύμα, spirit or breath, and *nephesh*, ψυχή, soul) used for the lower or merely natural life of man, shared with other animals, in contrast with the *nephesh* or spirit, conceived as a higher element due to divine influence supervening upon the original constitution of unregenerate human nature see *PSYCHIC* 2. *PSYCHICAL* 2. (For this and other developments in pre-Christian Judaism, and the N. T. writings, see R. H. CHARLES, *Hist. of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, 1899.)

1. The soul, or spirit, as distinguished from the body, the mind

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot* iv. 61 Why the *Psyche* or soul of Tiresias is of the masculine gender. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 299 The two essentials in the composition of all sublimity things were, by the ancient Greeks, termed *psyche* and *kyle*, that is, spiritus et materia, soul and body. 1877 tr. *Varchow in Tyndall's Fragm. Sc.* (1899) II. xv. 407 If I explain attraction and repulsion as exhibitions of mind, as psychical phenomena, I simply throw the *Psyche* out of the window, and the *Psyche* ceases to be a *Psyche*. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 73 The most accredited [ancient] thinkers not only detached Man from Nature, but the Mind from the Organism, they invented a *Psyche* as the source of all mental phenomena 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Mar. 272 Psychology is the science of the *psyche* or soul. 1896 P. GARDNER *Sculptured Tombs Hellas* 24 The *psyche*, to Homer, is not in the least like the Christian Soul, but is a shadowy double of the man, wanting alike in force and wisdom 1905 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 287 It is difficult to realise the position and to picture the *psyche* of Rozhdstvensky [the Russian admiral who fired on the North Sea fishing fleet].

† b. The animating principle of the universe as a whole, the soul of the world or *anima mundi*.

1647 H. MORE *Soug. of Soul* Notes 138/2 Such is the entrance of *Psyche* into the body of the Universe, kindling and exciting the dead mist 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 388 This is taken by Plotinus to be the Eternal *Psyche*, that actively produceth All Things, in this Lower World, according to those Divine Ideas. *Ibid.* § 23. 406 But in other places he frequently asserts, above the Self-moving *Psyche* an Immoveable and Standing Nous or Intellect, which was properly the Demurgus.

c. In later *Greek Mythology*, personified as the beloved of Eros (Cupid or Love), and represented in works of art as having butterfly wings, or as a butterfly; known in literature as the heroine of the story related in the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius. Hence *attrib.* in sense 'like that of *Psyche*', as in *Psyche-knot* (of hair), *Psyche-mould*, *Psyche task*.

1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der. lxi*, In the *Psyche*-mould of Mirah's frame there rested a feivd quality of emotion sometimes rashly supposed to require the bulk of a Cleopatra 1895 S. B. KENNEDY in *Outing* (U. S.) Oct. 8/2 Do you think this *Psyche* knot suits the special cut of my features? 1901 *Westm. Gas*, 28 May 2/4 After many *Psyche* tasks Fate-encumbered now untavelled, Hoping there's no more to do, 1904 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/2, I am not quite sure I know what is

'a Psyche knot', which was what the lady's jet-black hair was transformed to

2 a. (After Gr.) A butterfly.
1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 The poor grub expands into a beautiful form with rainbow wings... The Greeks called it Psyche, a manifest emblem of the soul.
1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 396/1 Lovelier than any psyche of the sun floating with moons of velvet jet on wings of heaven's blue

b. *Entom.* A genus of day-flying bombycid moths, typical of the family *Psychidae*.

1832 REN-VE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 44 Psyche (Schrank [1801]). The Brown Muslin (*Psyche fusca*); pale greyish-brown, without spots; the female without wings. 1867 STANTON *Man. Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* 165 Family xi. *Psychidae*. The female of *Psyche*, not only without wings, but deprived of legs or antennae. The males fly by day in search of the females.

3. *Astron.* Name of one of the asteroids.
1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Planetoids*. No. 16. Psyche, [discovered] 1852, Mar. 17 [by] De Gasparis.

4. A cheval-glass, also *psyche-glass*.
[Mod.F. In *Dict. Acad.* 1835. Said to be so called from Raphael's full-length painting of the fabled Psyche.]
1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. v. 'How low the room is I' said Caroline; 'And I see no Psyche'. 1887 *Athenaeum* 18 June 803/3 A girl combing her fair hair before a psyche.

Hence *Psychæan* a. rare, or of pertaining to Psyche; *Psychæism* (see quot. 1895).

1888 *Lights & Shades* II. 186 You might have sprained it [your ankle] with more grace in a Psychean quadrille. 1849 J. W. HADDOCK (*title*) *Somnolism and Psychæism*, otherwise Vital Magnetism, or Mesmerism—considered Physiologically and Philosophically. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Psychæism*, the somnolent condition induced by mesmerism; now most commonly termed the hypnotic state.

Psychiater (ps-, sɔi'kɪ'atɔr). [mod. f. Gr. ψυχῆ PSYCHĒ + ἰατρίη, iatríē healer, physician. So mod.F. *psychiatre* (Lattre).] One who treats mental disease: an alienist.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Psychiater*, one who treats diseases of the mind—a Mad-doctor. 1884 *Scotsman* 30 Aug. The psychiater, to whose sympathetic care the unfortunate victim of morbid incitements is to be committed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 4/7 Professor Kraft Ebner, the renowned psychiater of the Vienna University.

Psychiatric (-i'et'rik), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -ic- cf. Gr. ἰατρικ-ōs of pertaining to a healer or to medicine.] Of or pertaining to psychiatry.

1847 tr. von Feuchtersleben's *Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) Ed. Pref. He turned his attention to the revival of the study of psychiatric medicine. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* II. 37 [Lombroso] initiated a psychiatric museum. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 5/2 The introduction of psychiatric institutions under State control.

B. sb. *Psychiatric* (rarely -at'ic, -at'rik). The theory or practice of psychiatry.

1847 tr. von Feuchtersleben's *Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) I. When we come to the study of psychiatry proper—the doctrine of the diseases of the mind. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Med. & Surg.* 179 On Psychiatrik in its Legal Relations. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 3/2 Psychology, sociology, criminology, psychiatrics, have pronounced it guilty.

So *Psychiatric* a.; *Psychiatrically* adv.

1847 tr. von Feuchtersleben's *Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 287 There is in these words ethically and psychiatrically an important intimation of the dangerous weakness of man. 1884 *Scotsman* 30 Aug. Both parties—the psychiatric and the philanthropic. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 37 [They] work at the subject from the psychiatric point of view.

Psychiatrist (ps-, sɔi'kɪ'atrist). [f. next + -ist.] A student or professor of psychiatry.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 URQUHART in *Dict. Nat. Hist.* LII. 300/2 It recalled the attention of psychiatrists to the physical basis of mental aberration.

Psychiatry (-i'at'ri) [f. Gr. ψυχῆ PSYCHĒ + ἰατρία healing, medical treatment (f. ἰατρός healer). Cf. mod.F. *psychiatrie* (1867 in Lattre).] The medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *Monthly Rev.* 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Med. & Surg.* 167 Reports in Psychiatry. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Element* Goss v. 183 A problem in psychology and psychiatry. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 3 May 1902 The intervention of psychiatry in the reform of criminals.

Psychic (psɔi'kik, sɔi'kik), a. (sb.) [ad. Gr. ψυχικός of the soul or life. in mod.F. *psychique*, as in English.]

1. Of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental; = **PSYCHICAL** a. 1.

1873 WAGNER tr. *Truffet's Hist. Roum.* Let. I. 422 In its refined descriptions of psychic events the poem recalls Virgil's manner. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 14 The varied stimuli, psychic and physical. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 132 Among women his psychic balance was so oddly upset that he grew nervous and returned unhappy.

b. Characterized by being susceptible to psychic or spiritual influence.

1905 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 12 The Welsh are what is termed a 'psychic' race—that is, their senses are very highly strung, which gives them a tendency to second sight, or clairvoyance, also clairaudience and telepathy.

c. Physically delicate or frail; 'spirituelle'.

1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 14 The girl was a frail and delicate creature with tiny, pointed, psychic, rosy-tipped hands.

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, the 'lower soul' or animal principle, as distinguished from the spirit or 'higher soul'; natural, animal; = **PSYCHICAL** 2.

After St. Paul's use of ψυχικός, 1 Cor. ii. 14, etc.

1898 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 259 It was necessary that the Logos, should by preoccupation have neutralized the action of the natural (or psychic) element throughout all the years of his continuance among men. 1868 GLADSTONE *Ynn Mynyd* iv. 376 What St. Paul calls the flesh and the mind, the psychic and the bodily life. 1889 *Bibliotheca Sacra* July 399 'I the psychic, or animal, man, is the natural man of this present age.

3. = **PSYCHICAL** a. 3

1881 Dr. Gheist, an *Autobiogr.* 39 When the 'psychic figure' disappears, or is sucked back into the body of the medium. 1887 F. JOHNSON *New Psych. Stud.* I. 7 These studies are termed psychic in a modified sense, they pertain not to the ordinary operations of the mind, but to the unusual, such as thought-transference, somnambulism, mesmerism, clairvoyance, spiritualism, apparitions of the living, haunted houses, ghosts [etc.] 1895 Mrs Bessant in *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 5/5 A man possessing some psychic gifts.

b. *Psychic force*, a supposed force, power, or influence, not physical or mechanical, exhibiting intelligence or volition, and assumed as the cause of certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1871 W. CROOKES in *Q. J. Sci.* July 17 Respecting the cause of these phenomena, the nature of the force to which I have ventured to give the name of *Psychic* [etc.] 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xvi (1879) 632 The table was actually raised, either by his own 'psychic force', or by the agency of disembodied spirits. 1900 tr. *Flammario's Unknown* vi. 228 We are compelled to admit the existence of an unknown *psychic force*, emanating from the human being, and capable of making itself felt at great distances. 1908 Sir W. CROOKES *Let. to Editor*, It is not improbable that Sergeant Cox might have suggested the term *psychic force* to me in conversation before June 1871.

B. sb. 1. One who is particularly susceptible to 'psychic' influence (see **PSYCHICAL** 3); a 'medium'.

1871 E. W. COX *Let. to W. Crookes* in *Q. J. Sci.* July 29, I venture to suggest that the force be termed the *Psychic Force*; the persons in whom it is manifested in extraordinary power *Psychics*; and the science relating to it *Psychism*, as being a branch of *Psychology*. 1874 — *What am I?* II. lx. xliii. 289 He had previously exhibited considerable power as a *Psychic*. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 507/2 Hypnotisms, mesmerisms, spiritualisms, and spiritisms, the two latter kept rigidly separate by the orthodox *psychic*.

2. *Ch. Hist.* See quot., and cf. 2 above

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886), *Psychics*, a party name given to the orthodox by the Tertullianists, who called themselves 'Spirituals'. The distinction was drawn from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, where he writes of the ψυχικός and the πνευματικός

Psychical (ps-, sɔi'kikəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL, see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the soul or the mind; mental, as distinguished from *physical*; *spec. in Path.*, due to mental affection or influence.

(By Henry More distinguished from intellectual, ? = spiritual.) *Psychical blindness*, *deafness*, inability of the brain to interpret impressions received by the visual or auditory organs, *psychical paralysis*, see quot. 1893.

1642 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* II. i. iii. xxiii. The first we name Nature Monadicall. The second high life Intellectual. Third *Psychical*. *Ibid.* Interpr. Gen. Qiv. I understand by life *Psychical*, such central life as is capable of Æon and Ahad. 1837 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix. (1838) 36 This physical or psychical infirmity I have thought right to publish. 1847 tr. von Feuchtersleben's *Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 18 The proper subject of our inquiries—spirit in its relation to corporeal life, organism in its relation to psychical life. 1874 BUCKNILL & LUXE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 28 The psychical symptoms must then inevitably arrest our attention first in the study of Insanity. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii (1878) 397 The difficulty of distinguishing between the unconscious or physical and the conscious or psychical factors. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Psychical blindness*, soul-blindness. *Psychical deafness*, word-deafness. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Psychical paralysis*, a paralysis dependent upon psychical defect. Hysterical paralysis may be considered a psychical paralysis. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 566 Such symptoms as hysteria, neurasthenia and psychical over-strain.

b. Dealing with mental phenomena.

1894 BUCKNILL *Crim. Lunacy* 14 The purely psychical school of insanity has scarcely gained a footing in this country.

2. Representing Gr. ψυχικός: Of or pertaining to the animal or natural life of man, as opposed to the spiritual (πνευματικός). (See **PSYCHĒ**, note.)

The Gr. ψυχικός in 1 Cor. ii. 14, xv. 44, 45, is opposed to πνευματικός spiritual, and is rendered in the Vulgate by *animālis* (whence in Wych's *bestia*), in Tindale, Cranmer, Coverd., Geneva, and 1611 by *natural* (in Rheims by *sensual* and *natural*).

1908 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 46 The *Psychical* Body must be clothed upon with a Pneumatical Body, must be transformed and transfigured, like the glorious Body of Christ. 1874 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* III. 92 The word of God is described, as having an analytical efficacy which separates as clearly between the spiritual and psychical elements of man's immaterial nature, as between the life of sensation and the life of motion in his corporeal nature. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 263 A life which, notwithstanding the possession of a spiritual faculty, persists in being animal, or psychical only, as by divine decree transitory and perishable. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 128 To try the effect of psychical and canal methods, because apparent failure attends the use of spiritual methods.

3. Of or pertaining to phenomena and conditions which appear to lie outside the domain of physical law, and are therefore attributed by some to spiritual or hyperphysical agency. *Psychical research*, investigation of such phenomena.

It has been objected that, as these phenomena, etc. are

not explained by ordinary known psychical facts and relations, it is an assumption to class them as 'psychical'.

1882a (Feb. 20) *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. (1883) p. v. The name of the Society is 'The Society for Psychical Research'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasmus of Living* I. 5 'Psychical' phenomena [Note] The specific sense which we have given to this word needs apology. But we could find no other convenient term, under which to embrace a group of subjects that lie on or outside the boundaries of recognized science. 1888 BARING-GOULD in *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Apparitions*, In 1882 a Society for Psychical Research was founded for the scientific and systematic investigation of reported apparitions, clairvoyance, haunted houses, hypnotism, thought-reading, and the phenomena called spiritualistic.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 3/2 Why, he asks, call the subject matter of their investigation 'psychical research', when it is really, so far as it is a legitimate matter for scientific inquiry, only a branch of morbid psychology?

4. *Psychical moment* see **PSYCHOLOGICAL** a. 2 b.

1904 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 633 The position of vantage indicated as the psychical moment to strike in

Psychically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a psychic or psychical manner, with reference to the soul or mind; mentally.

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 76 What is sleep psychically considered? 1856 *Lamps of Temple* (ed. 3) 105 A little Leo IX—more like him personally and psychically than any other pope. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasmus of Living* I. 97 A state psychically or physically abnormal.

Psychicism (ps-, sɔi'kiz'm) [f. **PSYCHIC** a. + -ISM.] The theory or study of psychical or so-called spiritualistic phenomena. So *Psychicist*, one who studies psychicism or pursues psychical research.

1885 *Athenaeum* 21 Feb. 247/2 We felt it our duty to submit this extraordinary case to an eminent *psychicist*. 1887 GURNEY *Tertullian* Quid I. 254 We *psychicists* render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/2 More alluring than the theories of *Psychicism*.

Psychics (ps-, sɔi'kiks). [f. **PSYCHIC** a., after earlier sbbs. in -ics = Gr. -ικά: see -IO 2.]

1. The science of psychical or mental phenomena; psychology.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 284/1 Somatology, or somatics, psychology, psychognosy, or psychics—to one or other of these denominations will every branch of science, which has for its subject the field of to us, perceptible existence, be found referable. 1864 WEBSTER, *Psychics*, psychology. 1908 Miss B. HARRADEN *Interplay* 334 The joint researches in psychics and physics. 2. = *Psychical research*: see **PSYCHICAL** a. 3.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Psychism (ps-, sɔi'kiz'm). [f. Gr. ψυχῆ PSYCHĒ + -ISM; in sense I, ad. F. *psychisme*.]

1. See quot.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* 407 *Psychism*... is the word chosen by Mons. Quene (Lettres sur le Psychisme, Paris, 1852) to denote the doctrine that there is a fluid, diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization.

2. The attribution of a living soul to the universe, or to inanimate objects and natural phenomena, = **ANIMISM**.

1890 HATCH *Influence Gk. Ideas* ix. 246 A survival of the primitive psychism which peopled the whole universe with life and animation.

3. The doctrine or theory of the existence of forces unexplainable by physical science in connexion with so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1872 [see **PSYCHIC** B. 1]. 1899 GRUBER (*title*) *Psychism*. Analysis of Things Existing.

4. The character of being psychic or mental.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So *Psychist*, a. A psychologist; b. One who believes in psychic force, or who engages in psychical research (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1886).

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychist*, one who makes a special study of Psychics [= psychology]. 1900 W. W. PAVTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 493 The healing of a leper may be done by suggestion, as the psychists tell us.

Psycho- (psɔi'ko-, sɔi'ko-), before a vowel regularly *psych-*, repr. Gr. ψυχο-, ψυχ-, combining form of ψυχή breath, life, soul. In modern use, since the 17th c., taken as a formative in the sense of 'mind', 'psychic organism', 'mental', 'psychical', mainly in scientific compounds, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places. The following are chiefly 19th century formations. (The second element is properly from Greek, but in some cases from Latin.)

Psychalgia [Gr. ἄλγος pain], (see quot.).

† **Psychanārio** a. [urrag. f. Gr. ἀνθρ, ἀνθρ- man], pertaining to the mind of man. **Psychasthenia** [ASTHENIA], (see quot. 1908); hence **Psychasthenic** a., pertaining to or affected with psychasthenia. **Psycho-auditory** a., connected with the mental perception of sound (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

Psychoblast [-BLAST], the germ from which the psychic organism is (hypothetically) developed. **Psychocentral** a., having its centre in the mind. **Psychocoma** [COMA], mental stupor. **Psychodo meter** [cf. HOMOMETER], an instrument proposed for measuring the duration of mental processes. **Psycho-ethical** a.,

of or pertaining to inborn moral ideas. **Psychofugal** *a* [after CENTRIFUGAL], tending away from the mind. **Psychogeneous** (-gēnē sūk) [*Gr* γεινός taste], relating to mental perception of taste. **Psychognosy** (-pēgnōsi), also in mod.L. form **psychognosis** (-ognōsis), (*a*) the investigation or knowledge of mental phenomena; (*b*) thought-reading. **Psychohistorical** *a*, pertaining to the history of the mind or soul. **Psychohylism** [HYLISM], the belief that the soul is material; so **Psychohylist**, one who holds this belief. **Psycholatry**, excessive reverence for the soul; worship of departed spirits. **Psycholepsy** [*Gr* λήψις seizing], 'possession', ecstasy; so **Psycholeptic** *a*, characterized by psycholepsy. **Psychonism** [MONISM] see quot. **Psychoneurology**, the division of neurology which deals with psychology. **Psychoneurosis**, mental disease, esp. without organic lesion or recognized mental weakening. **Psychonomy** [see -NOMY], the branch of psychology dealing with the laws of mental action. **Psychonology** [NOSLOGY], the branch of medical science which treats of mental disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex* 1853). **Psychooptic** *a*, relating to the mental perception of sight (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psychooptic** [*Gr* ὀσμή smell], pertaining to mental perception of smell (Billings *Med. D.* 1890). **Psychoparesis** [PARESIS], mental debility. **Psychopetal** *a* [after CENTRIPETAL], tending towards the mind. **Psychophony** [*Gr* φωνή voice]: see quot. **Psychoptic** *a*, producing vision of the mind or soul. **Psychopyrism** [*Gr* πῦρ fire], the belief that fire is the substance of the soul; so **Psychopyrist**, one holding this belief. **Psychoreflex** *a*, of or pertaining to 'reflex' action of the mind. **Psychorrhagy**, || **Psychorrhagia** [*Gr* ῥαγή breaking, rupture], detachment of the soul or psychic element; hence **Psychorrhagic** *a*. **Psychorhythm**, an alternating or rhythmic psychic condition (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psychosarcous** *a*, [*Gr* σάρξ, σαρκ- flesh], having a spiritual body. **Psychoscope**, *a*, means or instrument for inspecting the mind or soul. **Psychosensorial** *a*, of or pertaining to percepts not produced by any real action on the senses; so **Psychosensory** *a*. (Billings 1890). **Psychosociological** *a*, pertaining to sociology as connected with psychology. **Psychosomatic** *a*, [*Gr* σῶμα body], pertaining to both mind and body (*Cent. Dict.*). **Psychosophy**, the philosophy or metaphysics of mind (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Psychosophist**. **Psychotheism** [*Gr* θεός God], the doctrine of the absolute spirituality of God. **Psychovital** *a*, pertaining to the mind as connected with life. **Psychozoic** *a*, of or belonging to the geological period of living creatures having souls or minds, i.e. the human period.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* ***Psychalgia**, painful melancholy state of mind. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Psychic* 21 The great *Psychandric as well as Somandric Secret of the Chymical Grand Elxir. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 229 All the neuroses should be classified with neurasthenia under one generic title *Psychasthenia. 1908 E. WORCESTER *Relig. & Med.* (N.Y.) 115 Psychasthenia. *a* form of nervous weakness in which the physical element is dominant. *Ibid.* *Psychasthenic patients find it difficult to come to a decision and this inability troubles them. 1889 *Athenaeum* 5 Jan. 12/1 Instead of the association of mental atoms, we are coming to the idea of segmentation of a *psychoblast, if we may invent such a term. 1892 *Monist* II. 293 In experimental psychology, psychopetal, psychofugal, and *psychocentral processes are distinguished. 1883 CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* 1. 18, I can devise no better name than the usual one of Stupor. *Psychocoma would express this condition. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Psychodometer. 1892 D. HACK TUCKER *Dict. Psychol. Med.* II. **Psychodometer**, an instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic events. 1892 *Psychofugal [see psychocentral]. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Psychogenic centre, supposed centre for perception of taste, in the gyrus uncinatus. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 3/6 *Psychognosis at the Royal Aquarium—This is the title which M. Gubal has adopted for a new and certainly very remarkable development of the thought-reading process. 1811-31 *Psychognosy [see PSYCHIC] 1. 1840 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 60, I am going to write a tragedy. It will be *psychohistorical. 1862 H. MORSE *Annot. Glanville's Lex.* O. 194 There being nothing absurd in Psychopyrism but so far forth as it includes *Psychohylism, and makes the soul material. *Ibid.* 193 There is no more harshness in calling him Psychopyrist, than if he had called him *Psychohylist. 1868 W. CORRY *Lett. & Frags.* (1897) 229 There is that *psycholatry in it which is characteristic of the writer. 1878 MAX MULLER *Lect. Orig. & Growth Relig.* II. 126 Psycholatry. Lastly, great reverence is paid to the spirits of the departed. 1886 MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 351 Theologian and philosopher alike exhibit the strained functions of a sort of *psycholepsy. *Ibid.* 352 His success in such *psycholeptic sleights of thought. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 497 Their *psychomomism asserts one thing only exists and that is my own mind. 1865 R. T. STROTHARD (*title*) *Psychoneurology. *a* Treatise on the Mental Faculties, as governed and developed by the Animal Nature,

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883 CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* 1. 18 The insane temperament or *neurosis insana*, or, to keep up uniformity of the classification, *Psychonemosis. 1803 J. STEWART *Opus Maximum* Title-p. *Psychonomy or the science of the moral powers. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 11. 76 Psychonomy, or the laws of mind, comprising the study of Languages, Metaphysics, Jurisprudence and Religion. 1865 R. BEAMISH (*title*) The Psychonomy of the Hand, or, the Hand an Index of Mental Development. 1883 CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* 1. 18 When the morbid condition is one of mental enfeeblement it is called Dementia or Amnesia. It might be called *Psychoparesis. 1892 *Psychopetal [see psychocentral]. 1876 A. BLACKWELL *Kardes's Medium's Bk.* 447 *Psychophony, the communication of spirits by the voice of a speaking medium. 1744 J. PHILANDER (*title*) The Golden Calf, the Idol Worship, with Account of the *Psychoptic Looking Glass, lately invented by the author. 1882 *Psychopyrism [see psychohylism]. 1862 H. MORSE *Annot. Lett. Psychopyrism* 10 Rdr., in Glanville's *Sadducismus* (ed. 2), The *Psychopyrists make the Essence or Substance of all created Spirits to be Fire. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 338 The doubtful relation of the optic thalamus to *psychic-reflex mimetic movements. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 263, I propose to use the Greek word ψυχοπαῦω 'to let the soul break loose', and from which I form the words *psychorrhagy and *psychorrhagic. *Ibid.* 270 *a* clairvoyant excursion (of a more serious type than the mere psychorhagies already described). *Ibid.* 11. 75 Those phantasms of the living which I have already classed as psychorhagic. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N. T.* 1. 33 They [demons] are 'half spirits' and are therefore possessed of a semi-sensuous or *psychic sarconous constitution. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* May 61 Somnambulism, double-consciousness, epilepsy, insanity itself, are all of them natural *psychoscopes. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living I.* Intro. 71 The first attempts of his rude psychoscopes to give precision and actuality to thought will grope among 'beggary elements'. *Ibid.* I. 453 If Baillarger did not carry his view of hallucinations to this length, the whole development exists by implication in the term by which he described them—*psychosensorial. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 775 In those patients who experience such *psychic-sensory aurae there is a strong tendency to mental derangement. 1903 GREENSTEDT *r. Duprat* (*title*) *Morals* *a* Treatise on the *Psychic-Sociological Basis of Ethics. 1830 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 176 *a* Part of wisdom which our modern *Psychosophists are so apt to forget. 1842 MARG. FULLER in *Memo* (1862) I. 246 It would seem to approach the fath of some of my friends here, which has been styled *Psychotheism. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 259 The *Psychozoic era, or era of Mind. *Ibid.* 561 The Neolithic commences the Psychozoic era, or reign of man.

Psychodynamic (ps-, sēkōdīnāmīk), *a*, [*f*. PSYCHO- + DYNAMIC *a*]. Of or pertaining to mental powers or activities. Hence **Psychodynamics**, the science of the laws of mental action. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 134 **Psychodynamics**. From the biological stand-point our first division of the Organism is into Affective and Active, which division represents the reception of stimulus, and the discharge of force, sensation, and movement. *Ibid.* 142 Here we may note two Psychodynamic laws, 1^o, of Irradiation, and, 2^o, of Restriction. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 1/3 He was appointed assistant to the Professor of Psycho-Dynamics.

Psychogenesis (ps-, sēkōdīnāmīk), [*f*. PSYCHO- + GENESIS *a*].

1. The genesis or origin of the soul or mind. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 27 Was there any tradition on the earth, below the earth, or above the earth, of the Psychogenesis? 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 226 Psychogenesis teaches that Instinct is organized Experience, i.e. undiscursive Intelligence. 1889 MYERS *Orig. Hum. Reason* 262 Whether we look to the psychogenesis of the individual or that of the race.

2. Origin or evolution due to the activity of the soul or mind itself.

1882 MYERS *Cat. 526* This mode of origin may—as opposed to the hypothesis of natural selection—be fitly termed Psychogenesis. 1882 — in *Forum* VII. 102 (*Cent. Dict.*) Specific change must be, above all, due to the action of an organism's innermost life. It must be a result of a process of psychogenesis.

So **Psychogenetical** *a*, of or pertaining to psychogenesis; **Psychogenetically** *adv*, in relation to, or in respect of, psychogenesis; **Psychogeny** (-pēgēni) = PSYCHOGENESIS I. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 140 All such distinctions are psychological, not psychogenetical. 1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 1. viii. 227 Psychogeny endeavours to interpret the genesis of intellectual faculties and emotional feelings in the race, and their slow modifications throughout countless generations. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 157 The Psychologist must include Psychogeny in his investigations, as the Physiologist includes Embryogeny. 1881 *Yrnl. Specul. Philos.* XV. 161 Hardly a day passes in which there is not an observation to enter in the diary, which is of value psychogenetically. 1889 *Athenaeum* 5 Jan. 12/1 Psychogenetically Mr. Romanes's position is opposed to all we know or can conjecture as to the beginnings of mind in the animal world or in the human individual.

Psychogenesis, etc. see PSYCHO-.

Psychogony (-pēgōni). [*ad* *Gr* ψυχογονία generation of the soul, *f* ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + γονία begetting, generating.] = PSYCHOGENESIS I. So

Psychogonic [*ad* *Gr* ψυχογονικός], **Psychogonical** *ad*, of or pertaining to psychogony. 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 214 Plutarch, in his Timæan psychogonia, does at large industriously maintain the same. 1874 SINGWICK *Meth. Ethics* (1877) 189 The psychogonical question of their origin, and the ethical question of their validity. 1886 *Athenaeum* Aug. 255/3 It deals rather with psychogony, or how mind came to be what it is, than with psychology, or the description of mind as it is.

Psychogram (ps-, sēkōgrām), [*f*. PSYCHO- + GRAM.] *a* 'spirit-writing', a writing or message supposed to come from a spirit, or to be produced by psychical agency.

1885 in *Pember Earth's Earliest Ages* (1893) Pref. 13 Pains in the lower part of the back, which cease as soon as the psychogram is completed. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 426 This psychogram, as Mr. Rogers calls it, certainly competes in interest with the now famous skeleton hand of Professor Röntgen.

Psychograph, [*f*. as prec. + -GRAPH.] *An* instrument by means of which psychograms or spirit-writings are written, also = PSYCHOGRAM. So **Psychographer** [see -GRAPHER], an instrument or medium by which spirit-writings are written.

1854 DICKENS *Lett.* to *Rev. J. White* 7 Mar. *a* thing called a Psychographer, which writes at the dictation of spirits. 1876 A. BLACKWELL *Kardes's Medium's Bk.* 447 **Psychographer**. A person who writes by psychography, *a* writing medium. 1882 'M. A. Oxon' *Psychography* (ed. 2) 11 The book is illustrated by thirty fac-similes of Psychographs thus obtained. *Ibid.* 12 He obtained his Psychographs by the simple process of putting blank paper on the table of his room.

Psychographic (ps-, sēkōgrāfik), *a* [*f*. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to psychography; in quot., in sense 2.

1884 *Manchester Exam.* 11 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Gladstone has paid a visit to the spirit-writing medium, witnessing psychographic phenomena of a very high order.

Psychography (ps-, sēkōgrāfi), [*f*. *Gr* ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + γραφία, -GRAPHY.]

1. The history, description, or delineation of the mind or soul, or of mind in the abstract; the descriptive branch of PSYCHOLOGY.

[*a* 1850. *cf.* *Autopsychography* s.v. AUTO-] 1883 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 30 Jan. 36/3 This faculty of what may be called psychography, of drawing the landscape of moods with atmospheric and environment suitable and complete. 1895 W. ARCHER in *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 3/1 You aim, then, at a sort of spiritual biography of your subject—what has recently been called a psychography.

2. Supposed 'spirit-writing' by the hand or intervention of a medium; *cf.* PNEUMATOGRAPHY I.

1876 A. BLACKWELL *Kardes's Medium's Bk.* 447 **Psychography**, the writing of spirits by a medium's hand. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 He laughed at the Psychical Society. But he would slate-write before anybody. Psychography, he called it.

Psychohylism, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psychologer (ps-, sēkōlōdžai), [*f*. PSYCHOLOG- + -ER: *cf.* astrologer.] = PSYCHOLOGIST

1848 HARE *Expos.* Ser. II. (ed. 2) 44 He... may be a skilful logician or psychologist, but has no claim to the high title of a philosopher. 1852 MANSEL *Proleg. Logic* II. 52 In the present state of Psychology, no one division having been so universally adopted by philosophers, as to render imperative its adoption as the division *κατ' ἐξοχὴν* of psychologists.

Psychologian (-olōdžian), [*f*. mod.L. *psychologia* PSYCHOLOGY + -AN.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* 1. 288 It is commonly held by psychologists. 1873 — *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 123 We consider that no really profound psychologist can be a phenomenist.

Psychologic (-olōdžik), *a*, [*f*. as PSYCHOLOG- + -IC.] Of or belonging to psychology.

1877 MATT *Germ. Writers* to 1780 (F.). His psychologic knowledge and experience. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. XVI. 453 The psychologic part of the commentary. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 304 Force it into a psychologic mould and conduct it by psychologic methods. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 319 Interesting from a psychologic, as well as clinical point of view.

Hence **Psychologics**, rare, psychological matters or doctrines; psychology.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell Third* vi. xiv. Five thousand crammed octavo pages Of German psychologies.

Psychological (ps-, sēkōlōdžikāl), *a*, (*sō*) [*f*. as PSYCHOLOG- + -ICAL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychology; dealing with or relating to psychology.

1812 D'ISRAËLI *Calam. Anth.* Pref. 5, I would paint what has not been unhappily called the psychological character. [*Note*] From the Grecian *Psyche*, or the soul, the Germans have borrowed this expressive term. 1818 COLERIDGE *Diss. Sc. Method* II. 40 Shakespeare was pursuing two Methods at once, and besides the Psychological Method, he had also to attend to the Poetical. [*Note*] We beg pardon for the use of this insolens verbum but it is one of which our Language stands in great need. We have no single term to express the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 382 Whether the minds of men and women are or are not alike, are obviously psychological questions. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 27 To trace out a few of the main steps in the evolution of such organs, from the strictly psychological point of view.

2. Loosely used for PSYCHICAL: Of or pertaining to the objects of psychological study, or of pertaining to the mind, mental opposed to physical. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 272 Powers peculiar to that psychological unity which we call the mind. 1823 BENTHAM *Not. Pains* 258 Some physical process, to which in so many minds, the psychological effect in question has, by the influence of artifice on weakness, been attached. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 63 The greatest variations, both in structure and in psychological characters. 1870 D'ISRAËLI *Lothair* lxxxix. Discourse about the Suez Canal can be carried on without any psychological effort. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* xi. 223 Different generations have lived on very different psychological levels, and with very different degrees of psychological intensity.

b. *Psychological moment*, = F. *moment psychologique*, applied to 'the moment in which the mind is in actual expectation of something that is to happen' (Hatzfeld *Dict. Général*); the psychologically (or rather, *psychically*) appropriate moment, often misused for 'the critical moment', 'the very nick of time', without any reference to psychology or to the mind.

The French expression arose in Paris in December 1870, during the Siege, when it was asserted to have been used by the German *Kreuz Zeitung* in reference to the bombardment of the city, and explained to mean that, as the bombardment had as its aim to act upon the imagination of the Parisians, it was necessary to choose the very moment when this imagination, already shaken by famine and perhaps by civil dissension, was in the fittest state to be effectively acted upon. (Sarcey, *Le Siège de Paris*, 1871, p. 263; Eng tr p. 242) But the phrase with its explanation was due to an error of translation, in which the expression actually used by the German journal, *das psychologische Moment*, the psychological 'momentum', potent element, or factor, in the case (see MOMENTUM 5, MOMENT 9), was mistaken for *der psychologische Moment*, the psychological moment of time. The article in the *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung* of 16 Dec. 1870, p. 1, col. 3, says that very cogent psychological considerations spoke against opening the bombardment before the hopes built by the Parisians upon the raising of the siege by armies of relief should be overthrown; and continued 'in all considerations the psychological momentum or factor must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its co-operation there is little to be hoped from the work of the artillery'. Thus attributed to German pedantry, the non-sensical *moment psychologique* was ridiculed by the Parisians, and became a jocular phrase or 'tag' for 'the fitting or proper moment'; and with this connotation it has passed equally nonsensically into English journalism.

1871 tr. Sarcey's *Siege of Paris* x. 243 The phrase became current and even fashionable. One used to say 'I feel hungry'; it is the psychological moment for sitting down to table'. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 3/4 Unless we cable to New York, there is nothing to do but to forego turns and commissions at the very psychological moment. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 30 Oct. 2/1 The Prince is always in the background, and turns up at the psychological moment—to use a very hard-worked and sometimes misused phrase. 1907 *Scotsman* 17 Mar. 7/5 This was the psychological moment of the whole operations and 'De Wet took advantage of it. 1907 *Expositor* Sept. 270 'Hour' in this Gospel means a psychological moment in the evolution of the Messianic consciousness full of significance for the Saviour's purpose.

B. sb (elliptical use of adj.; cf. MEDICAL B. 1). A student or professor of psychology.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. 355, I have accumulated a large collection of letters from persons deranged in various degrees, and studied them minutely, more minutely than most Psychologists study anything but Pounds, Shillings, and Verbiage. 1864 III. 366 Oh, logic of psychologists!

Hence *Psychologicalism* *noun-nd.*, a psychological system or practice.

1893 J. REINACH in *Athenaeum* x July 14/3 Midway between the naturalism of M. Zola and the 'psychologicalism' (the barbarous word must be forgiven) of M. Bourget.

Psychologically, *adv* [-LY 2.] In a psychological manner, in relation to psychology.

1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 246 l. 63 That the whole of Hobbes's system... depended on his political scheme; not indeed logically, as conclusions depend upon premises, but (if the word may be excused) psychologically, as the formation of one opinion may be influenced by a disposition to adapt it to others previously cherished. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated historically, psychologically, morally, holds out... abundant matter. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. i. 57 A certain reception of Christ, not easy to describe psychologically.

Psychologism (-p-lōdʒiz'm) *Philos.* [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ISM.] Idealism as opposed to sensationalism. See IDEALISM 1.

1828 O. A. BROWNSON *Wks* V. 230 The philosophy of old school Presbyterianism in so far as it recognizes the activity of the subject at all, is mere psychologism. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Überweg's Hist. Philos.* II. App. II. 479 The philosophical revolution which began with Descartes manifested itself in the two forms of Psychologism (or Idealism), and Sensualism,—represented by Descartes and Malebranche on the one side, and by Locke and Condillac on the other. 1907 in *Expositor* July 27 The transcendental logical tendency which, excluding all empiricism and psychologism, aims to deduce the fundamental characteristics and categories of knowing from pure concepts.

Psychologist (ps-, saik-p-lōdʒist). [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -IST. cf. *physiologist*.] One who makes a study of, or is skilled in psychology; a student or teacher of the science of mental phenomena.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Psychologist*, one who treats concerning the soul. 1817 COLCROFT *Bag Lat* I. vi. 113 Many eminent physiologists and psychologists visited the town. 1834 *Southern Doctor* xi. (1832) 30 A metaphysician, or as some of my contemporaries would affect to say, a psychologist. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The real point of separation between the a priori and the a posteriori psychologists.

Psychologize (ps-, saik-p-lōdʒaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To study or treat of psychology, to theorize, speculate, or reason psychologically.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 255 note, When a man comes to bound the subjects of human enquiry, by showing how in nature the human mind does, and can become possessed of the matter of its knowledge, he is then psychologizing. 1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 5 Why, since the feeling has no proper subjective name of its own, we should hesitate to psychologize about it as 'the feeling of that relation'.

2. *trans.* To analyse or describe psychologically. 1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *Milton's Youth* 46 When, by psycho-

logizing a man, it is supposed we can tell what course of life he is fit for. 1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer Browning* 16 He is as interested in psychologizing a Paris jeweller as a queen.

3. To render psychological.

[1811-31: implied in PSYCHOLOGISATION: see below.]

4. To subject to 'psychical' influence.

1885 A. P. SINNETT *Karma* II. 11 Quite unaware of the fact that he had been psychologized so as to wish this. 1886 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 592/1 Is the non-concurrence of the obstinate jurymen in a righteous verdict owing to an honest conviction, or has he been unconsciously psychologized by the lawyer who has the biggest fee in his pocket?

Hence *Psychologizing* *vb.* sb.; also *Psychologisation*, the action of making psychological. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Lang. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 218/2 Spiritualization or psychologization, in so far as any name of any physical substance, operation, or quality [is applied] to any correspondent psychological substance, operation, or quality. 1860 *Chr. Remembr.* XL. 477 No doubt that psychologizing is dangerous.

Psychologue (-dʒɒg). *rare*-1. [a. F. *psychologue* (Ch. Bonnet 1760 in Hatz-Darm.), f. L. type **psychologus*: see next.] = PSYCHOLOGIST

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 178 Psychologues like Sulzer might declare that the source of right thinking was to be found in 'those philosophers who assume that they have overthrown by a single smart trope truths only to be known by combining a multitude of observations'.

Psychology (ps-, saik-p-lōdʒi) Also (erron) 7 psu-oo-, 7-8 psyo-oo-, 8 psuho-oo-. [ad. mod. L. *psychologia* (16th c.), f. Gr. ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + -LOGY; in F. and Ger. *psychologie*. See note below.]

The science of the nature, functions, and phenomena of the human soul or mind.

Comparative Psychology, the study of mind or intelligence as developed in man and animals.

1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2.) 13/2 *Anthropologia*, the Description of a Man, or the Doctrine concerning him. Bartholine divides it into Two Parts: *vr Anatomia*, which treats of the Body, and *Psychologia*, which treats of the Soul. 1848 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 354 Psychology, or the Theory of the human Mind, with that of the intellectual Principles of Brute Animals. 1800 *Med. Juris* IV. 187 A circumstance very interesting with respect to Psychology. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. viii. 129 Psychology, strictly so denominated, is the Science conversant about the phenomena or modifications, or States of the Mind, or Conscious Subject, or Soul or Spirit, or Self or Ego. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* iv. iv. (1857) I. 241 Hugo de St. Victor... the first of the scholastic writers who made psychology his special study. 1824 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 486 Psychology is, with respect to mankind, the history of the mental faculties. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* ii. i. Psychology is a part of the science of life or biology. As the physiologist inquires into the way in which the so-called 'functions' of the body are performed, so the psychologist studies the so-called 'faculties' of the mind.

b. A treatise on, or system of, psychology.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 779 He [Mr. John Seymour] had likewise just completed the printing of a volume from the French intitled 'Psychology'. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. x. 231 The doctrine taught in all our logics and psychologies. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind* in *Matter* (1892) 110 The Philosophy of Spinoza results in the Psychology of Hume.

[Note: Neither this word nor any of the group existed in Greek. Psychology began, in the modern Latin form *psychologia*, in Germany in the 16th c. It is said by Volkman von Volkmar, *Lehrbuch der Psychologie*, 1875, l. 38, to have been used by Melancthon as title of a prelection, and it was employed by J. T. Freytag in 1575; but was introduced into literature, 1590-97, by Goelenius of Marburg and his pupil Casmann (*Psychologia anthropologica. non animae humanae doctrina*). It was thenceforth usual to consider *Psychologia* and *Somatologia* or *Somatologia* as the two parts of *Anthropologia*, and in this sense the word is found frequently in the medical writers of the 17th c., as in *Blancard's Lexicon Medicum*, 1699, and in French in *Domis, Anatomie de l'Homme*, 1806. Our first Eng. quot. of 1693 is from a transl. of *Blancard*. In French, according to Hatzfeld-Darmesteter, it had been used in the 16th c. by Taillepied in the sense of 'the science of the apparition of spirits'. In a philosophical sense, it was used by some (Latin) writers, as by Thomas Govan (*Ar. Scientia sive Logica*, 1682), by whom *Physica* or Natural Science was divided into the domains of *Pneumatologia* the science of spirits or spiritual beings, and *Somatologia* or *Physiologia* the science of material bodies; *Pneumatologia* contained the three subdivisions, *Theologia* the doctrine of God, *Angelologia* (and *Demonologia*) the doctrine of angels (and devils), and *Psychologia* the doctrine of human souls. The modern sense begins with Chr. von Wolff (*Psychologia Empirica* 1732, *Psychologia Rationalis* 1734), followed by Hartley in England 1748, and Bonnet in France 1755. The term was also employed by Kant, but was not much used in the modern languages before the 19th c.]

† *Psychomachy* (ps-, saik-p-māk-i). *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *psychomachia* 'conflict of the soul' (title of a poem of Prudentius c. 400); cf. Gr. ψυχομαχία 'fight for life' (Polybius); f. Gr. ψυχή life, soul + μάχη fight.] Conflict of the soul.

1609 GAULE *Holy Madnesse* 112, I have prophesied the number, order, and event of a Mystical Psychomachie. 1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Psychomachy*, a war between the soul and body. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Psychomachy*, a conflict, or war of the Soul.

Psychomancy (ps-, saik-p-men-si). [ad. Gr. type *ψυχομαντεία, f. ψυχομαντῆς a necromancer: see PSYCHO- and -MANTY.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*-1.

1654 GAULE *Magistram.* 105 Psychomancy, divining by mens souls, affections, wills, religious or moral dispositions.

† 2. Divination through communication with the spirits of the dead; necromancy. *Obs.*

1684 I MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1855) 150, I dare not believe that the Holy God or the true Samuel would seem so far to countenance necromancy or psychomancy as this would be, should the soul of Samuel really return into the world when the witch called for him. 1705 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxviii (1852) 503

b. Occult intercommunication between souls or with spirits.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 710 American novels are constantly running off into a strange religious transcendentalism, and psychomancy, and all sorts of mystic extravagances. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11/1 He found so many facts beyond his power of explanation, that he concluded to start a rational search into psychomancy.

So *Psychomantic* *a.*, of or pertaining to psychomancy. 1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Psychometer (-p-mī-tar). [f. PSYCHO- + -METER (cf. PSYCHOMETRY. in sense 1 as in *geometer*).]

1. One who has the psychometric faculty, or practises psychometry (sense 1).

1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 97, I have repeatedly tried to influence the minds of Psychometers, when making examinations, and at all times without success. 1878 J. R. BUCHANAN *Psychophysiol. Sc.* 72 The psychometer is not allowed even to see the manuscript, which is used by placing it on the centre of his forehead. 1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 10 Sept. 5 If you be a good psychometer you will by and bye be able to see as in a mental photograph the person who formerly possessed the object.

2. A means of, or (supposed) instrument for, appreciating the quality and powers of a mind.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xii (1881) 157 To know whether a minister, young or still in flower, is in safe or dangerous paths, there are two psychometers. 1889 G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan. I seriously believe that I have grown an intellectual inch... Is there such an instrument as a psychometer, do you know?

Psychometric (-me-trik), *a.* [f. next + -IO.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychometry (in either sense).

1854 J. R. BUCHANAN *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol.* 124 Old manuscripts requiring an antiquary to decipher their strange old penmanship, were easily interpreted by the psychometric power. 1878 — *Psychophysiol. Sc.* 73 Psychicians who... use their psychometric power for the diagnosis of the condition of patients at a distance. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 7/7 According to Mr. Brailey, the psychometric influence of relics and charms has been proved.

So *Psychometrically* *a.* = prec.; *Psychometrical* *adv.*, according to psychometry, in the manner of a psychometer; *Psychometrist*, one who practises psychometry; = PSYCHOMETER 1, *Psychometrist* *v.*, *trans.* to practise psychometry upon; to deal with psychometrically.

1868 DIXON *Spir. Waves* II. 253 She was a medium possessed of 'psychometrical powers'. 1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 130 A lady who, on examining a specimen 'psychometrically, not only goes to the spot from which the specimen was obtained, but has the sensation of travelling while doing so. 1900 *Referee* 4 Mar. 2, I enter into rivalry with the palmists and 'psychometrists and prophets and prophetesses'. 1903 W. T. STREAD in *Review of Rev.* July 32/1 A psychometrist... was to give a demonstration of her capacity. 1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 99 The complete identification at times of the Psychometer with the thing 'psychometrized' is one of the remarkable facts developed by our experiments. 1894 P. TYNCK in *Boston Arena* June 44 Through the sense of physical touch... one is first brought, on 'psychometrizing' an object, into a vivid perception of an aura or atmosphere surrounding it.

Psychometry (ps-, saik-p-mē-tri). [f. Gr. ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + -μετρία measuring; lit. 'soul-' or 'mind-measuring', but the application in sense 1 does violence to the etymology.]

1. The (alleged) faculty of divining, from physical contact or proximity only, the qualities or properties of an object, or of persons or things that have been in contact with it.

1854 J. R. BUCHANAN *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol.* 125 The influence of Psychometry will be highly valuable... in the selection from candidates for appointments to important offices. 1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* Introd. 9 Mrs. Denton, by means of this science of Psychometry, professes to be able, by putting a piece of matter, to her forehead, to see, either with her eyes closed or open, all that that piece of matter, figuratively speaking, ever saw, heard, or experienced. 1903 W. T. STREAD in *Review of Rev.* July 33/2 An experiment in psychometry.

2. The measurement of the duration and intensity of mental states or processes.

1883 *Athenaeum* 7 July 20/2 He [Mr. F. Galton] has established by his example and initiation the science of psychometry, and pointed to the line of inquiry on which the scientific portions of psychology can alone become scientific. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Sept. 2/1 Dr. Scripture's experiments in the psychometry of time, energy, and space.

Psycho-motor, *a.* [f. PSYCHO- + MOTOR.] Inducing movement by psychic or mental action; involving such movement.

1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 699 Neither do I see any advantage to be gained from the use of the term 'psycho-motor' to denote voluntary movements. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Psycho-motor centres*, brain-centres producing voluntary movements. *P-m. nerve-fibres*, corticospinal nerve-fibres. 1899 *Albany's Syst. Med.* VIII. 399 This phenomenon has been described under the name of psycho-motor verbal hallucination.

Psycho-neurology to -osmic: see PSYCHO-.

Psychopannychy (psai-ko-pæn-ni-ki). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *psychopannychia*, f. Gr.

ψυχο-, comb. f. ψυχή soul + παννύχιος lasting all night.] All-night sleep of the soul; a state in which (according to some) the soul sleeps between death and the day of judgement. So **Psy chopannychian** (psəi kə, pæn'kiän), -**pan'nychist**, -**pan'nychite**, one holding this doctrine, **Psychopannychism**, the doctrine of the psychopannychists; **Psychopannychistia** *a.*, pertaining to the psychopannychists or their belief.

[1545 CALVIN (*title*) Psychopannychia, qua i felicitas [et] error, qui animas post mortem usque ad ultimum iudicium dormire putant.] 1872 tr. *Lange's Comm.* 1. 1. 13. 73/1 Calvin and others oppose with reason the 'Psychopannychians'. 1877 *Scribner's Final Philos.* 195 The first of these views was known as 'psychopannychism, or the total sleep of the soul'. 1899 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 283 No more than the Sadducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ; or the 'Psychopannychists, the souls immortality'. 1891 *New Rev.* July 19 Another state, either 'psychopannychistic, that is, of sleep till the resurrection; or of reward, punishment, or suspense'. 1894 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. 1. xii, Go now you 'Psychopannychites! 1882—*Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 110 Unless we will be so dull as to fall into the drowsy dream of the Psychopannychites. 1848—*Song of Soul* iii. 1. i, Plain death's as good as such a 'Psychopannychite'. 1849 BUCCH. tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 139 A revival of the earlier notion of the death of the soul under the milder form of the sleep of the soul (*Psychopannychy*).

Psychopath (ps-, səi kəpəθ) [f. PSYCHO- + Gr. -πάθος, f. πάθος suffering. Cf. *neuropath*, etc.] One affected with psychopathy; a mentally deranged person.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/2 Psychopathy. We give M. Balinsky's explanation of the new malady 'The psychopathy is a type which has only recently come under the notice of medical science. Beside his own person and his own interests, nothing is sacred to the psychopath'. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 Mar. 310 He was what Russians call a 'psychopath', a being whom Russian laws refuse to punish even for murder. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 7 From the point of view of his nervous constitution, Fox was a psychopath or détraqué of the deepest dye.

Psychopathic (ps-, səi kəpəθ'ik), *a.* (sb) [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IC.]

1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mental disease. 2. Subject to or affected with mental disease, mentally deranged. 3. Engaged in the treatment of mental disease.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 65 A public address to the psychopathic physicians of Germany. 1901 *Lancet* 20 Apr. 1126/2 This condition proves its psychopathic basis. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 157 He [Bunyan] was a typical case of the psychopathic temperament, sensitive of conscience to a diseased degree.

2. Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic' means, as by hypnotism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *absol.* as *sb.* = PSYCHOPATH.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 Miss F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 13 Apr. 7/7 They are 'psychopaths'—a term which Prof. James, of Harvard University, employs to denote an inborn aptitude to immoral actions in any direction.

Psychopathist. [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IST.] One who studies or treats psychopathy or mental disease; an alienist.

1854 BUCKNILL *Crim. Lunacy* 7 Whether the doctrines of spiritualism or of materialism find favor with psychopathists is of the utmost importance. 1894 tr. *Swedenborg's Spir. Columbus* ix. 147 The Psychopathist and physician are furnished with materials for the treatment of social corruption in all its phases.

Psycho-pathology. [f. PSYCHO- + PATHOLOGY.] The pathology of the mind; the science of mental disease. Hence **Psycho-pathological** *a.*; **Psycho-pathologist**, a student of or expert in psycho-pathology.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 70 Psychopathology has not yet acquired sufficient light respecting these critical processes. 1863 D. D. HOME's *Incidents of Life* Intro. 15 To the psychopathologist this detail may serve to advance an important scientific purpose. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Sept. 203/3 A volume on saints, in which the whole subject of hagiology will be investigated from a psychopathological point of view. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Psychopathology*, the science treating of the legal aspect of insanity. Also, the pathology of insanity.

Psychopathy (ps-, səi kəpəθ'i). *Path.* [f. Gr. ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + -πάθεια from πάθος suffering—hence sense 1 is etymologically correct; sense 2 follows *homoeopathy*, *hydrophy*, etc. see -PATHY.]

1. Mental disease or disorder; 'mental disorder considered apart from cerebral disease' (Billings).

Sexual psychopathy, mental disease connected with sexual disorders.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 343 The cure of the psychopathies... is different according to their several forms. 1885 [see PSYCHOPATHY]. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 312 Influenza may set up psychopathy. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 4/7 Professor Kraft Ebing's fame dates from the publication of his work on sexual psychopathy.

2. The treatment of disease by 'psychical' influence, e.g. by hypnotism.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* 406 Mesmerism is to psychopathy what alchemy was to chemistry. 1892 *Century Mag.* July 435 The importance of adopting psychopathy as a means for the relief of disease.

3. (See quot.)

1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 95 All fossil remains of VOL. VII.

animals are imbued with the feelings of the animals of which they formed a part, and, under their influence, the Psychometer feels all that was felt by them. This branch of Psychometry may be termed Psychopathy.

Psychopetal, etc. see PSYCHO-

Psycho-physic (ps-, səi kəf'izik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + φυσικ-*os* physical.]

A. *adj.* = PSYCHO-PHYSICAL, esp. in *psycho-physic law*, 'the law expressing the relation between a change of intensity in the stimulus and the resulting change in the sensation' (Billings).

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 404 The psychophysic law requires that the just observable difference shall be a constant fraction of the mean of the two stimuli.

B. *sb.* Commonly in pl. **Psycho-physics**. [= Ger. *Psychophysik* (Fechner 1859): see *PHYSIO* *sb.* 1, *PHYSICS*.] The science of the general relations between mind and body; *spec.* the investigation of the relations between physical stimuli and psychic action in the production of sensations, 'experimental psychology' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1879 LEWIS *Stud. Psychol.* 184 It has been found possible to introduce quantitative relations between stimuli and sensations, and a new branch of science, called Psychophysics, has arisen. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 2/3 Mr. F. Galton was to lecture at the Royal Institution on 'The Just-Perceptible Difference'. It turned out to be a discourse on the somewhat vague science known to experts as psychophysics.

Psycho-physical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL *cf.* *physical*.] Of or pertaining to psycho-physics; having to do with psychology and physics, or the connexion of the psychical and the physical.

Psycho-physical law = *PSYCHO-PHYSIC LAW*. *Psycho-physical methods*, 'methods of experimenting in determining the sensibility for small differences of sensation' (Billings). *Psycho-physical movement*, 'a hypothetical activity assumed by Fechner to explain the discrepancy between the increase of the stimulus and that of the sensation' (Billings).

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1884 tr. *Loise's Metaph.* 442 In my eyes, nothing is gained in the way of clearness by the invention of the name 'psycho-physical occurrence', or 'psycho-physical process'. I admit that the expression may have a meaning when applied to a single element, in which, as I said before, we conceive physical and psychical stimulations to exist together. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living I.* Intro. 43 Artificial displacements of the psychophysical threshold. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* II. 142 The psycho-physical parallelism—which insists that every mental phenomenon must have a physical correlative.

Psycho-physicist. [f. PSYCHO-PHYSIC + -IST.] One versed in psycho-physics.

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living I.* Intro. 44 We look for aid to the most recent group of physiological inquiries, to the psycho-physicists. 1901 *Oxford Mag.* 4 Dec. 147/1 The experimental school of the modern psycho-physicists is ignored.

Psycho-physiology. [f. PSYCHO- + PHYSIOLOGY.] The department of physiology which deals with mental phenomena; physiological or experimental psychology. Hence **Psycho-physiological** *a.*, of or pertaining to psycho-physiology; **Psycho-physiologist**, a student or teacher of psycho-physiology.

1839 S. ADAMS (*title*) *Psycho-Physiology*, viewed in its connection with Mysteries of Animal Magnetism and other Kindred Phenomena. 1839 *Amer. Bibl. Repos.* Ser. II. I. 367 The great centre of psycho-physiological sympathy. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 1 How far do numbers alter the case?—we mean from the psycho-physiological point of view. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 3/1 The modern experimental psycho-physiologist shows that the unity of consciousness on which the supposed unity of the ego is based is a mere illusion.

Psychoplasm (-plæz'm). [f. Gr. ψυχή soul, mind + πλάσμα anything formed, PLASM.] A name for the basis of consciousness conceived as a substance corresponding and correlative to PROTOPLASM. Hence **Psychoplastic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of psychoplasm.

1874 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 118 The vital organism we have seen to be evolved from the Bioplasm, and we may now see how the psychical organism is evolved from what may be analogically called the Psychoplasm. The movements of the Bioplasm constitute vitality, the movements of the Psychoplasm constitute sensibility. 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* (1883) 219 This leads to the question of the evolution of foci or monads from impersonal consciousness or psychoplasm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Psychoplasmic*.

Psychopomp (ps-, səi kəpəmp). [ad. Gr. ψυχοπομπός, f. ψυχή soul + πομπός conductor, guide.] A conductor of souls to the place of the dead.

In Greek, a name applied to Charon; more commonly to Hermes, the Anubis of Egypt, and to Apollo (Plut. 2. 758 B). 1863 W. K. KELLY *Crypt. Indo-Europ. Trad. & Folk Lore* 111 The other Arayan psychopomp, the cow. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Denial* I. ii. 229 The appearance of mice prognosticated of old the appearance of the preternatural rat-catcher and psychopomp.

Hence **Psychopompal**, **Psychopompous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a psychopomp. *rare*.

1855 BAILEY *Mythic*, etc. 8 The god of psychopompous function, round circling the sun with fourfold force. 1885 STEWART *Purist Ben. News & Glencoe xxix.* 202 The psychopompal vehicle, the 'fiery chariot' in which the spirit was conveyed.

Psychopyrism to -sensory. See PSYCHO-

|| **Psychosis** (ps-, səi kəz'is), Pl. -oses (-əz'is). [a. late Gr. ψύχωσις animation, principle of life, f.

ψύχω I give soul or life to: but in mod. use taken as = condition of the psyche or mind.]

1. *Path.* Any kind of mental affection or derangement; esp. one which cannot be ascribed to organic lesion or neurosis (cf. *NEUROSIS* 1).

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 11 The nosography which aims at exhibiting the phenomena, the natural history, and the so called system of psychoses. 1874 MAUDSLAY *Reasons in Ment. Dis.* I. 33 No wonder that the criminal psychosis, which is the mental side of the neurosis, is for the most part an intractable malady, punishment being of no avail to produce a permanent reformation. 1879 LEWIS *Stud. Psychol.* 26 Pathologists call it a psychosis, as if it were a lesion of the unknown psyche.

2. *Psychol.* A change in the psychic state; an activity or movement of the psychic organism, as distinguished from neurosis (*NEUROSIS* 2).

1871, 1882 [see *NEUROSIS* 2]. 1907 RAMSAY in *Exp. Psychol.* Sept. 213 Feelings, moods, emotional consciousnesses or psychoses.

Psycho-socio- to -sophy. See PSYCHO-

Psychostasy (-stāsi). Also in Gr form **psychostasia** (-stāsi). [ad. Gr. ψυχοστασία, f. ψυχή life, soul + στάσις putting, setting, weighing.] A weighing of souls; in *Anc. Mythol.* supposed to take place during a combat, the combatant having the lighter soul being slain.

1850 LUTCH tr. C. O. MILLER's *Ans. Art* § 397 (ed. 2) 597 The *Psyche* or *Eudaimon* appears floating away from dying persons on the vase. at the psychostasy. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* ix. § 21 (1882) 137 The judgement of the dead is often represented on coffins and in the Ritual, under the figure of weighing the souls (*psychostasy*). 1892 W. E. BARNES *Test. Abraham* 71, I have failed to detect any clear description of the Psychostasy in the Apocalyptic literature.

Psychostatics (-stātik). [f. Gr. ψυχή soul + στατικ-*os* pertaining to weighing. See prec. and STATICS.] + *a.* = PSYCHOSTASTIC. *Obs.* *b.* *Psychol.* The study of the conditions of mental phenomena.

1879 *Freethinker* No. 149 ¶ 1 Sufficient to warrant my calling this Paper by the mechanical term of Psychostatics, or, in plain English, the Weighing of Souls. 1874 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 115 The conditions of these [organic] phenomena may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term *stasis*) under the heads of Biostatics and Psychostatics. 1879 W. L. COURTNEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 326 The Criticism of Mr. Lewis on Kant is that he confused a question of Psychogenesis, or the growth of intelligence, with a question of Psycho-statics (if the expression may be allowed), that is, an analysis of the developed human mind.

So **Psychostatic**, **Psychostatical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to psychostatics, hence **Psychostatically** *adv.*, in reference to psychostatics.

1879 *Freethinker* No. 149 ¶ 5 Beneath this Psychostatical Experiment, One may see a mixt multitude, made up of several of the Religious Orders in the Romish Church. 1874 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 121 Corresponding with the Biostatistical laws, there are three Psychostatical laws. *Ibid.* 216 The Mind, considered psychostatically. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Psychostatic*.

Psychotheism: see PSYCHO-

Psycho-therapeutic (ps-, səi kəpəθ'iə'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PSYCHO- + THERAPEUTIC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic', i.e. hypnotic, influence.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 5/2 For the study of mesmerism, hypnotism, and other psychic phenomena and their adaptation to the cure and prevention of disease, the London Psycho-Therapeutic Society was inaugurated yesterday.

B. *sb.* In pl. form **Psycho-therapeutics**. The subject of the treatment of disease by 'psychic', i.e. hypnotic, influence.

1887 Miss F. P. COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 197 Who will step forward and help to clear the way for this science of Psycho-Therapeutics? 1889 C. L. TUCKER (*title*) *Psycho-Therapeutics*, or, Treatment by Sleep and Suggestion. 1902 HOKKIR tr. *Moll* (*title*) *Hypnotism*, Including a Study of the Chief Points of Psycho-therapeutics and Occultism.

So **Psycho-therapeutical** *a.* = PSYCHO-THERAPEUTIC; **Psycho-therapeutist**, one skilled in or practising psycho-therapeutics; **Psycho-therapy** [Gr. *θεραπεία* medical treatment], the treatment of disease by 'psychic' methods.

1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 388/1 For two and a half centuries a 'psycho-therapeutical institution has flourished in hundreds of English towns and villages, but it is usually called a Friends' Meeting. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/4 'I would suggest', said Mr. Arthur Hallam, of the 'Psychotherapeutists or Mind-Healers, 'that you come and see us at work'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 4/2 Though the word 'Psychotherapy' be new, and popular in America—the land of Faith-Healers—mental therapeutics acting through the 'unconscious mind' is no new thing.

Psychotic (-tik), *a.* [f. Gr. type ψυχωτικ-*os*, f. ψύχωσις see PSYCHOSIS and -OSIS.] *a.* Of or pertaining to psychosis. *b.* = PSYCHAGOGIC *a.* 3. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Psychotic*, psychagogic. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Psychotic*, belonging to Psychosis. Also, used as synonymous with *Psychogenic* or *Analeptic*.

Psycho-vital, -zoic: see PSYCHO-

Psychrolute (ps-, səi krə'lūt). [ad. Gr. ψυχρολούτ-*ης* a bather in cold water, f. ψυχρός cold + λούειν to bathe.] One who bathes in the open air daily throughout the winter; *spec.* a member of a society formed c. 1840 to promote this practice.

1872 Bp. SELWYN in Morgan *Unw. Oars* (1873) 302 Many were also psychrolutes, bathing in winter in all states of the river 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LI 339/2 (Sir L. Shadwell) was president of the Society of Psychrolutes, the qualification for the membership being the daily practice of bathing out of doors from November to March

So †**Psychrolutist** *Obs.* (*erron pseudochro-*), an advocate of bathing in cold water.

1703 FLOVER *Hot & Cold Bath.* i iv. (1709) 182 Every Physician will in the next Age be a Psychrolutist.

Psychrometer (-psī'mētr). *Meteorol.* [f. Gr. ψυχρός cold + -μετρη; lit. a measurer of cold, a low-temperature thermometer. Badly employed in current use] *orig* A thermometer; now, An instrument for measuring the relative humidity of the air; a wet-and-dry-bulb thermometer; a kind of hygrometer.

1797-181 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **Psychrometer**, an instrument for measuring the degree of coldness of the air; more usually called thermometer. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 533/2 Two thermometers are now mounted on the same scale, and the indications of the wet and dry bulbs seen at the same time. This instrument has been termed a psychrometer 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* iv. 219 In it were placed the standard thermometer, the wet and dry bulb psychrometers.

Hence **Psychrometric**, **Psychrometric** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the psychrometer or to psychrometry; **hygrometric**; **Psychrometry**, the ascertainment of the degree of humidity of the atmosphere by means of a psychrometer

1864 WEBSTER, *Psychrometric* instruments. *Psychrometric* observations. *Psychrometry*. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar 426/2 The values deduced agree with the observed only with a psychrometric difference of 4°

†**Psychrophobia** (ps-, sār'krōfō-biā). Also in anglicized form, †**psychrophoby**. [mod L. f. Gr. ψυχρός cold + -φοβία] Dread of or sensitiveness to cold; esp. dread of cold water.

1797 BAILEY vol. II. **Psychrophobia** (ed. 1732 *Psychrophobia*), a Fear of, or an Aversion to cold Things. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict.* **Psychrophobia**, a dread of anything cold. 1833 in DUNGLISON.

Psychrophore (ps-, sār'krōfōr). *Surg.* [f. Gr. ψυχροφόρος carrying cold, f. ψυχρός cold + -φόρος bearing - see -ΦΟΡΕ] (See quot)

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Psychrophore**, a double-current catheter without an eye; for the application of cold to the urethra, also called refrigerating sound.

†**Psychrotechny**. *Obs.* Also †**psychne**. [f. as prec. + Gr. ψυχν art.] (See quot. 1730-6.)

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1142 Specious hopes to attempt something in Psychrotechny. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref. **Psychrotechny**, the Art of Distillation by Means of Cold.

Psychurgy (ps-, sār'krōj). [f. Gr. ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + -εργία working: cf. ARTURGY.] Mental operation or activity.

1896 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 10 Oct. 4 The Director of the Laboratory of Psychology and Psychurgy at Washington.

Psychology, obs. form of **PSYCHOLOGY**.

†**Psycter** (psī'ktar). *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* Also **psyfker**. [a. Gr. ψυκτήρ a wine-cooler, agent-n. f. ψύχειν to breathe, blow, cool.] A jar for cooling wine.

1849 SMITH *Dict. Grk & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2), **Psycter**, a wine cooler, sometimes made of bronze or silver 1859 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II 67 The psycter, or cooler to prepare it [wine] for drinking.

Psychic, *rare*. Also *erron* **psychtæ** [ad. Gr. ψυχικός cooling, sb. pl. τὰ ψυχικά refrigerants.] A cooling medicine; a refrigerant.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), **Psychica**, cooling Medicines. 1846 SMART *Suppl.* **Psychics**, refrigerating medicines. 1864 WEBSTER, **Psychics**, refrigerating medicines.

†**Psychracium** (psī'drē sīd'm). Pl. -ia. *Path.* [med. L., ad. Gr. ψυδράκιον a white blister on the tongue-tip, said to be caused by lying, a lie-blister, dim. of ψύδρα, L. **psydraz**, pl. **psydrazes**, f. ψύδρος lying, false.] (See quotes.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), **Psychracia**, are little Ulcers of the Skin of the Head, like those which are wont to burn the Skin. [Ibid. **Psychrazes**, are little Pustules or Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, like Bubbles, by reason of the Winter Cold.] 1796 QUINCY *Lex. Phys. Med.* **Psychracium**, is a pointed white Pustule or Tumor upon the Skin, containing a serous Humour. 1849 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Hence **Psychracious** a. (*erron*, -ous), pertaining to or of the nature of psychracia.

1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 473 note, **Psychracious** pustules may accidentally present themselves. 1849 BURGESS tr. *Casimiro's Man. Dis. Skin* 138 The successive development of psychracious pustules. 1868 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Psychracious**.

Psyllic (psī'lik, sī'l-), a. *rare*. [f. L. **Psylli**, Gr. ψύλλαι, an African people, famed as snake-charmers.] Of or pertaining to snake-charming.

1861 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 288 Fatal terminations to these exhibitions of the psyllic art now and then occur †**Psylli**. *Obs. rare*. Also in L. form †**Psyllium** (psī'līz'm) [ad. L. **psyllium**, a Gr. ψύλλιον, f. ψύλλα flea.] The herb *Plantago Psyllium*; = FLEAWORT.

1798 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* p. i. iii. *Furies* 176 The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing psylli. Here called fleawort. 1801 HOLLAND *Phylog. II.* 239 **Psyllium**, Fleawort, is good for the vicers thereof. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Psyllium**, the Herb flea-bane or Fleawort.

Pt-. Words beginning with this combination of consonants are all (with the exception of the fancifully mis-spelt **ptarmigan**) from Greek, in which the combination is frequent

In English, the *p* of initial *pt-* is commonly omitted in pronunciation, as to confound words in *pt-* with those in *t-*. As the *p* is pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by some scholars in English, the full form is here given as an optional pronunciation often to be preferred. Few of the words are in familiar use

Ptarmacan, -gan, obs. forms of **PTARMIGAN**.

Ptarmic (ptā'rmik, tā'rmik), a. and sb. [ad. L. **ptarmicus**, a. Gr. **ptarmuk-ōs** causing to sneeze, f. **ptarmuk-ōs** a sneeze: see -ōs.]

A. adj. Exciting or causing sneezing, erhine. 1838 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **Ptarmicus**, causing to sneeze; sematary: ptarmic

B. sb. A substance that excites sneezing

1664 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* III 66 The use of Ptarmicks does rather encrease a defluxion of humours from the head. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 203 Those, who have habituated themselves to sniff for years, can hardly be excited to sneeze by the most violent ptarmics.

So †**Ptarmica** [L., a. Gr. **ptarmukh**] name of a plant, sneezewort, now botanically called *Achillea Ptarmica*; **Ptarmica**, a. **Ptarmica**, ptarmic.

1857 TOMLINSON *Renon's Dish* 179 Ptarmicall or sneezing powder, when its used for Erhins 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retrad Gard.* 97 Ptarmica, or Eternal Flower. 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard* 69 This Sap becomes ptarmical, carminative, sudorific, diuretic 1741 *Compl. Plan. Piece* II iii 397 You have now in Flower. double Ptarmica or Sneezing-wort.

Ptarmigan (tā'mīgān). Forms: a. 6 **termigan**, **termigan**, 7 **termigan**, **termigan**, **termican**, 8 **tormican**, **tarmichen**, **tarmachan**. β. 7- **ptarmigan**, (9 **ptarmacan**, -gan). [In Lowland Sc. use before 1600; = Gaelic *tarmachan*; ulterior history and origin unknown; see Note below. Originally with initial *t*; the spelling with *pt* appears first in Sibbald 1684, and was app. pseudo-etymological, after words from Greek, presumably *ptarmic*, *ptarmical*, then known in medicine. Being unfortunately taken from Sibbald by Pennant in 1768, it has passed into ornithological and general English use]

A bird of the grouse family (*Lagopus alpinus* or *mutus*) which inhabits high altitudes in Scotland and Northern Europe, the Alps and Pyrenees. The plumage changes from ash-grey and black in summer to white in winter. Also called the White or Rock Grouse. b. The name is extended generically to other species of *Lagopus*, as *L. albus* of Europe and Asia, *L. rupestris* of N. America, etc.

a. 1599 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1816) IV. 180/4 They discharge on persons equasumour To sell or buy ony. partidgismuir foullis blak cokis atthehenis Termiganis 1600 *Ibid.* 236/2 Termiganis 1621 *Ibid.* 628/2 Termiganis. 1675 *Jas. I. Lett. to Ld. Tullibardine* in *Gray Birds W. Scot.* (1871) 290 The known commodity yee have to provide capercallies and termiganis. 1683 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Pennyless Fyke* F. J. Capons, Chickens, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Capercallies and Termiganis. 1684 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VII (1820) VIII 475/2 That all persons forbes to Slay any Muirfoul, Heathfoul, Partridge, Quail, Duck or Mallard, Tale or Atale or Tormichan from and after the first day of Lent to the first of July 1725 *Macfarlane's Goss. Collect.* (S. H. S.) I 222 Black cock, muir fowles, tarmichen c 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scot.* xxii (1754) II. 169 The Tormican is near about the Size of the Moor-Fowl (or Grouse) 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 461 Grouse, heath-fowl and Tarmachans in abundance inhabit every hill β 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II iii. 16 *Lagopus* *Avis Aldou*. *Perdix alba Sabaudis*. *Nostrabus* the *Psarmigan*. 1768 PENNANT *Zool* I 205 The tail of the Ptarmigan consists of sixteen feathers 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII 274 A number of muir fowl. ptarmicans, rats, mice &c. 1820 *Scott's Lady of L.* II xxv. His eagle eye The ptarmigan in snow could spy. 1868 *Q. Victoria Life Highl* 68 Albert left me to go after Ptarmigan.

b. 1833 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 389 It is to [the Willow-Grouse, *Lagopus albus*] that belong, almost without exception, the thousands of birds sold in our markets as 'Ptarmigan'

Contd. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/1 Ptarmigan-shooting would be tame sport were it not for the savagery of the sublime and sterile surroundings.

[*Note.* The existing Gaelic *tarmachan* evidently goes back, though the cited *tarmichen* and *tormican*, to *tarmachan* in 1885, and prob. much earlier. It has the form of a diminutive of *tarmach* (cf. *balachan*, dim. of *balach* boy, *tulachan*, dim. of *tulach* hillock, etc.), and *tarmach* is given as a synonym in living use in Armstrong's and the Highland Society's Dictionaries. The word has thus all the appearance of being native, & *prætor*, also, it is natural that the name of a bird found only on the Highland mountains should have been Gaelic. But *tarmach* has no obvious derivation in Gaelic; and some Celtic scholars think that it may be a foreign word which has put on a Celtic guise. On the other hand, the word, if not from Gaelic, is without any etymology in Lowland Sc., for *ptarmigan* can only be considered a popular perversion of the 'sparrow-grass' order.]

Ptenoglossate (pt-, tī'nōglō'sāt), a. *Zool.* [f. Gr. πτερό- feathered + γλῶσσα tongue + -ATE.] Of certain molluscs: Having no median teeth in the odontophore, but a large number of lateral teeth resembling the barbs of a feather.

Ptenopleural (pt-, tī'nōplūrāl), a. *Zool.* [f.

mod. L. **Ptenopleura** (f. Gr. πτερό- feathered + πλευρά the side) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the **Ptenopleura**, a division of the *Insectivora*, represented by the flying lemurs; having the sides winged or alate, having a flying membrane.

Pteranodont (pt-, tērē'nōdōnt), sb. (a) *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. **Pteranodon**, f. Gr. πτερόν wing + ὄντος, -όντων - toothless.] A pterosaur of the genus **Pteranodon**, characterized by the absence of teeth. b. *adj.* Belonging to this genus.

1882 GRIBIK *Text-bk. Geol.* VI III iii. § 1 811 Pterosaurs have likewise been obtained characterized by an absence of teeth (*Pteranodonts*) 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 202 The great bat-like creature was at one time very common on this continent [America], and was a flying reptile known as the Pteranodon. It differed from the European Pterodactyls in being toothless

†**Pteraspis** (pt-, tērē'spīs). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πτερόν wing + σπῖς, σπιδ- shield.] A fossil genus of ganoid fishes of the Devonian age

1857 in H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* VII. (ed. 23) 149 note, *Cephalaspis rostratus* is a *Pteraspis*, and Prof. Huxley and Mr. Salter describe *Cephalaspis Levison* and *Lloydia* as *Pteraspides* 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 354 *Pteraspis*, with the cephalic shield finely striated or grooved, composed of seven pieces.

Hence **Pteraspidian** a., belonging to this genus. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* VII. 257 Remains of Pteraspidean fishes. 1887 *Athenæum* 4 June 741/2 A canal system... in the shields of pteraspidean fishes.

Ptere (ptēr, tēr). *Zool.* [a. F. *ptère*, ad. Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] A wing-like organ or part; *spec.* in sponges, A lobe of the prora, pleura, or tropis of a cymba

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 428/1 (Sponges) By growing towards the equator the opposed proral and pleural pteries may conjoin.

†**Pterichthys** (pt-, tērī'kthīs) *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πτερόν wing + ιχθύς fish.] A fossil genus of fishes of the Devonian period, having a pair of wing-shaped lateral appendages.

1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* III. (ed. 2) 70 There are none of the fossils of the Old Red Sandstone which less resemble anything that now exists than its Pterichthys; *Ibid.* VI 140 The oar-like arms of the Pterichthys and its tortoise like plates 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 98

So **Pterichthyid**, a member of the family of fishes typified by the *Pterichthys*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 279 The Pterichthyids, or 'winged fishes', have no caudal fin for swimming, but, instead, a pair of powerful paddles.

Pterideous (pt-, tērī'dēs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. **Pteridea** (f. **PTERIS**) + -OUS.] Belonging to the tribe **Pteridea** of ferns, typified by the genus **Pteris**. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pterido- (pt-, tērīdō), before a vowel **pterid-**, combining form of Gr. πτερίς, **pterid-** fern. **Pteridography** [-GRAPHY], a description of ferns. **Pteridology** [-LOGY], that branch of botany which treats of ferns; hence **pteridological** a., pertaining to pteridology; **pteridologist**, one versed in the study of ferns. **Pteridomania** *nonce-ud*, a mania or enthusiasm for ferns. **Pteridophilist** [Gr. φίλος loving], a lover of ferns, so **pteridophilism**, love of ferns.

Pteridophyte [ad. mod. L. **Pteridophyta** pl., f. Gr. φυτόν plant], a member of the **Pteridophyta**, a. division of plants including the ferns and their allies; a vascular cryptogam.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 299 The... literature of *Pteridography and Palæontology. 1854 *Phytologist* V. 151 The author intends the 'glossary' as a general, not as a pteridological one. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug 243/1 The British Pteridological Society. 1895 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 13 Many ladies have... taken a high stand as Algologists and *Pteridologists 1866 MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 917 One of the principal genera into which the old genus *Aspidium* is broken up by modern pteridologists 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 He has studied *pteridology for forty years. 1882 MOORE in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 672 Mr. James Backhouse, who, in the annals of pteridology is not unknown to fame. 1895 KINGSLEY *Glencus* (ed. 2) 4 Your daughters... have been seized with the prevailing '*Pteridomania, and are collecting and buying ferns. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 Our own *pteridophilism being of a less pronounced and practical kind. *Ibid.*, *Pteridophilists being, after all, in plain English, nothing but lovers of ferns 1897 *Nature* 11 Nov. 45/2 The bryophyte like ancestors of the *pteridophytes

Pteridoid (pt-, tērīdōid), a. and sb. [f. Gr. πτερίς, **pterid-** fern + -OID.] a. *adj.* Of the nature of or allied to the ferns, filicoid. b. *sb.* A fern-like plant; a pteridophyte.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 His treatise on the culture of pteridoids... Cultivation of the pteridoid forms of life.

†**Pterion** (ptērīōn). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πτερόν wing (referring to the wing of the sphenoid): one of a series of terms in -ion (after *kravion*, *livion*) used in craniology and craniometry.] The H-shaped suture of the wing of the sphenoid with the parietal, frontal, and temporal bones.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tophinard's Anthropol.* II. ii. 234 **Pterion**... the region where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones meet, in the form of an H 1888 FLOWER in *Anthropological Jnrl.* Aug. 7 In the region of the pterion in the

male, the squamosal articulates with the frontal on the right side for a space of 4 mm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 168 The seat [of temporal headache] is about opposite the pterion on each side.

|| **Pteris** (ptē'ris fī'ris). Bot. [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. πτερίς a fern with feathery leaves.] Name of a widely diffused genus of ferns, of which the best known is *P. aquilina*, the common Bracken.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pteris*, Fern or Brake; the Herb Osmund. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 61 *Pteris* presents a remarkable case of the alternation of generations.

|| **Pterna** (ptēr'nā). [mod.L., a. Gr. πτέρνα heel.] 1. Anat. The heel-bone, or *calcus*. Obs. b. Ornith. The heel-pad or sole of the foot in birds.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterna*, see *Calc.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pterna*, the second Bone of the Foot. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pter- (pt-, tero), before a vowel **pter-**, combining form of Gr. πτερόν feather, wing, an element of many scientific words. **Pterobranchiate** (-brā'ngkiēt) a Zool. [Gr. πτερόν gills], of or pertaining to the *Pterobranchia*, an order of pteropods in the classification of J. E. Gray, or a subsection in Lankester's classification of molluscs; so **Pterobranchiata**: see quot. **Pterocardia** (ptērō'kardiā) a Zool. [Gr. καρδιά heart], (a) adj., denoting an ossicle in the stomach of the crayfish, which is wing-like in shape; (b) sb. the pterocardiac ossicle. **Pterocarpus** a. Bot. [Gr. καρπός fruit], having winged seeds or fruit (Mayne). || **Pterocarpus**, a genus of tropical timber trees, N. O. *Leguminosae*.

Pterocymba, a cymbate flesh-spicule of a sponge having winged or expanded prae, giving an anchor-like figure; hence **Pterocymbate** a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pteroglossa** a. [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], having a tongue finely notched or divided like a feather, as a toucan of the genus *Pteroglossus*, so **Pteroglossine** a. **Pterograph** [Gr. γράφω write], a writer on feathers or plumage.

Pterography [-GRAPHY], the description of feathers or plumage; hence **Pterographia**, **Pterographia**, **Pterographia** adj., of or pertaining to pterography. **Pterolite** Min. [Gr. λίθος stone]: see quot. **Pterology** [Gr. λογία, -λογία], the department of entomology which deals with the wings of insects; hence **Pterology** a., pertaining to pterology. || **Pteropædes** sb. pl. Ornith. [mod.L., f. Gr. πτερόν, παιδ- child], birds which are fully fledged when hatched; hence **Pteropædic**, of or of the nature of the Pteropædes.

|| **Pteropægum**, pl.-a [mod.L., f. Gr. πτερόν fastened], the socket of the wing of an insect; hence **Pteropægal**, **Pteropægous** adj. **Pterorhine** a. Ornith. [Gr. ῥίς, ῥιν- nose], of or pertaining to the *Pterorhina*, a division of *Alcidae* or auks having the nostrils feathered (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pterostigma** Entom. [Gr. στίγμα spot, mark], a peculiar mark or spot on the wings of some insects, esp. Hymenoptera; the stigma; hence **Pterostigmal**, **Pterostigmatic**, **Pterostigmatical** adj., of, pertaining to, or characterized by a pterostigma. || **Pterotheca** Entom. [mod.L., f. Gr. θηή sheath], the wing-case of an insect in the pupa.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 436/1 A venous error has been made in comparing the contractile stalk of the Pterobranchiate polypide to the 'funiculus' or cord-like mesentery of Eupolyzoa. 1888 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterobranchia*, applied by Blainville to an Order of the Pteropoda, having the *branchia* in form of wings or fins.

|| **Pterobranchia**, 1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 103 A small ossicle, the 'pterocardiac', articulates with either outer angle of the cardiac. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi 319 A small curved triangular antero-lateral or pterocardiac ossicle. 1866 LIVINGSTON *Last Years* (1873) I. ii 48 One tie of which bark cloth is made, 'pterocarpus', is abundant. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 A common form of anchorate, the 'Pterocymba', results. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 585 Particular styles of imbrication of the cubital covers with certain structural peculiarities—osteological, myological, visceral, and 'pterographical'. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Men.*

|| **Pterolite**, an altered lepidomelan, found in fan-shaped or feather-shaped aggregations. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* IV. 3 A few birds remain so long within the egg that the feathers are developed when the shell bursts, these might be called 'Pteropædes'. 1886 KIRBY & SF *Entomol.* III. xxxii 372 'Pteropæga' (the Wing socket), the space in which the organs for flight are planted. 1888 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pteropæga**, Entomol., applied by Kirby to the portion of the mesothorax and metathorax to which the superior and inferior wings are attached. 'Pteropægous'. 1861 HAGEN *Synops. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 9 'Pterostigma triangular' (ad), Wings with obscure black veins; 'Pterostigmal spot' absent. 1861 149 Two angulose bands, the one nodal, the other 'Pterostigmatical'. 1886 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 265 The wider venation and the brown pterostigma without darker nebula separate this species from all related ones. 1861 288 Wings pale, yellow in the pterostigmatical part. 1886 KIRBY & SF *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 250 The breast (pectus) from which proceed the wing-cases ('Pterotheca') and leg-cases (Podotheca).

Pteroclimorphie (pt-, tēr'pōd-ik), a. Ornith. [irreg. f. mod.L. *Pterocles* (f. Gr. πτερόν, PTERO-

PTERO- + κλέis key) + Gr. μορφή form + -ic]. Having the structure and affinities of the *Pteroclide*, a family of sand-grouse typified by the genus *Pterocles*.

1868 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 304 The tarso-metatarsus is quite Pteroclimorphic.

Pterodactyl (pt-, terodækt'il) Paleont. Also -yle. [ad mod.L. *Pterodactylus*, f. Gr. πτερόν wing + δάκτυλος finger.] A winged reptile or pterosaur of the extinct genus *Pterodactylus*.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The pterodactyl might flit again through umbrageous groves of tree-ferns. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii 205 The Pterodactyles, the reptile bats of the Mesozoic. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi iii in § 2 813 The earliest known birds present characters of strong affinity with the Deinosaurs and Pterodactyles. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 201/1 Colossal monsters of the Pterodactyl period.

Hence **Pterodactylian** (pt-, terodækti'lian) a., of or belonging to the pterodactyl, or the genus *Pterodactylus*, sb. an animal of this genus; **Pterodactylic**, **Pterodactylous** adj., of the nature of a pterodactyl; **Pteroda ctylid**, an animal of the pterodactyl family, **Pteroda ctyloid** a., having the form or characters of a pterodactyl. 1888 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pterodactylous. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 1/2 The very pterodactyl-looking blue-clad fishers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pterodactylan. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pterodactylid, -oid.

Pteroid (pt-, ter'oid), a. and sb. [f. Gr. πτερόν feather, wing, or (irreg.) πτερίς fern + -oid.] A. adj. 1. Resembling a wing. 1888 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 2. Bot. Resembling a fern; fern-like, PTERIDOID. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. sb. A slender bone or ossified ligament in the pterodactyl extending from the carpal region towards the humerus. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* || **Pteroma** (ptērō'mā). Pl. -ata. [L. pterō-ma, a. Gr. πτερόμα the colonnade of a temple.] 1. Arch. The walk between the cella and the columns of the peristyle of a Greek temple, the ambulation.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 72 The walks round the exterior of the body of the temple were called *pteronata*. 2. Ornith. Also *pteronema*. (See quot.)

1888 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pteroma*, applied by Illiger to the internal tectrices of the wings, which are generally longer than the others: a pterome.

Pterope, -opid, -opine: see PTEROPUS.

Pteropod (pt-, tēr'ōpōd). Zool. [f. mod.L. *Pteropoda*: see next.] A mollusc of the class *Pteropoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 269 The Pteropods, having no means of fixing themselves like most of the bivalves, float continually in the ocean. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/1 With what grace the little pteropod Cleodora moves along! 1894 S. J. HICKSON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 470 The pteropod ooze has only twenty five per cent. of carbonate of lime.

|| **Pteropoda** (pt-, tēr'ōpōdā), sb. pl. Zool. [mod.L., = Gr. πτερόποδα, neuter pl. of πτερόπους wing-footed.] A class or division of *Mollusca*, having the mesopodium or middle part of the foot expanded into a pair of lobes, like wings or flippers (the *pteropodium*), with which the animal swims.

1835 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 113 Pteropoda. Able to swim by means of two lateral muscular outaneous finlike expansions. 1885 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 7 The pteropoda only inhabit the sea, and swim with a pair of fins, extending outwards from the sides of the head. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 651 The Pteropoda or Wing-footed Molluscs.

Hence **Pteropodan** a., pertaining to the Pteropoda; sb. a pteropod.

Pteropodium (pt-, tēr'ōpōd'ium) Zool. [mod.L., f. as piec. see PTERODIA 2 b.] The foot, or mesopodium, of a pteropod: see PTEROPODA. Hence **Pteropodial** a., of or belonging to the pteropodium.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 673/2 The pteropodial lobes of the foot. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pteropodium.

Pteropodous (pt-, tēr'ōpōdōs), a. [f. PTEROPOD-A + -ous] Of or belonging to the Pteropoda; pertaining to or characteristic of a pteropod.

1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 287/2 *Paracephalids*. By this term Blainville designates Cuvier's Gasteropodous and Pteropodous Classes of Molluscs. 1885 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 121 Mr. Adams observed the pteropodous fry of *Cypræa annulus* adhering in masses to the mantle of the parent.

|| **Pteropus** (pt-, tēr'ōpōs). Zool. Pl. -i. Also in anglicized form **pterope** (-op). [mod.L., ad. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed.] A genus of tropical and sub-tropical bats having membranous wings, known as flying foxes or fruit-bats; an animal of this genus.

Hence **Pteropid**, **Pteropine** adj., belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Pteropidae* or flying-fox family.

1835 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* III. 149 Mr. Bennett called the attention of the Meeting to a Pteropine Bat recently obtained from the neighbourhood of the river Gambia. In one of the two other species of *Pteropi* previously obtained, the same backward position of the wings exists. 1887 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar. 423/1 A new genus of pteropine bats. 1890 *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 438/1 Not unlike a Pteropus or flying fox. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pterope.

Pteropod (pt-, tēr'ōpōd), a. [f. PTEROPOD-A + -ous] Of or belonging to the Pteropoda; pertaining to or characteristic of a pteropod.

1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 287/2 *Paracephalids*. By this term Blainville designates Cuvier's Gasteropodous and Pteropodous Classes of Molluscs. 1885 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 121 Mr. Adams observed the pteropodous fry of *Cypræa annulus* adhering in masses to the mantle of the parent.

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1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 287/2 *Paracephalids*. By this term Blainville designates Cuvier's Gasteropodous and Pteropodous Classes of Molluscs. 1885 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 121 Mr. Adams observed the pteropodous fry of *Cypræa annulus* adhering in masses to the mantle of the parent.

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Pterosaur (pt-, tērō'sōr) Paleont. [ad. mod. L. *Pterosaurius*, f. PTERO- + Gr. σαῖρ-os (=σαῖρα) lizard.] A member of the *Pterosauria*, an extinct order of Mesozoic saurian reptiles, having the fifth digit of each fore-foot prolonged to a great length for the purpose of supporting a membrane for flight.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 346 Pterosaurs or Flying Saurians. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi iii in § 2. 810 According to a recent enumeration made by Mr. Cope there were known 18 species of deinosaurs, 4 pterosaurs, 14 crocodilians.

Hence **Pterosaurian**, adj. of the nature of a pterosaur, or of belonging to the order *Pterosauria*, sb. a pterosaur.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi iii in § 2. 778 The pterosaurs or flying reptiles were likewise peculiar to Mesozoic time. 1888 *Nature* 19 Apr. 599/1 The Pterosaurian skull resembles more the Lacertilian than any other type of Reptile skull.

Pterotic (pt-, tērō'tik), a. 1 (sb.) Anat. [f. Gr. πτερόν wing, + -otic in *periotic*, *pro-otic*, etc.] Applied to a wing-like expansion of the petrosal bone or petrotic capsule, occurring in some vertebrates. b. as sb. The pterotic bone or expansion.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mammalia* x. 150 A lamelliform expansion of the upper edge of the petrotic (*pterotic*, Parker) forms part of the lateral wall of the cranium. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 106 In Fishes, it appears as a bone projecting at the postero external angle of the roof of the skull. It is called the pterotic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pterotic, a. 2 *nomenclat.* [f. Gr. πτερόν winged + -ic]. Winged.

1884 BLACKBURN *Tommy Ughs*. II. vi. 89 A frame of unusual elasticity, partaking rather of the pterotic character. || **Pterygium** (ptēr'i dgiŋm). [L., a Gr. πτερυγιον little wing, fin, dim. of πτερυξ wing.]

1. Anat. (See quot.) ? Obs. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterygium*, is the Wing or round Rising of the Nose or Eye, or the Process of the Bone *Sphenoides* which is like a Wing. Also the Nymphæ of a Woman's secret Parts.

2. Path. a. A diseased condition of the conjunctiva of the eye: see quot.

1867 *Physical Dict.*, *Pterygium*, or haw in the eyes called unguis. 1895 H. WATSON *Dis. Eye* 144 Pterygium generally grows as a flat triangular-shaped tumour on the ocular conjunctiva, at the inner corner of the eye. 1884 G. TURNER *Samoa* xi. 137 Connected with diseases of the eye, pterygium is common.

b. A growth of the epidermis over the nails. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives of Surg.* X. No. 38. 147 The nail-fold over the lunula is prolonged forwards, over the bed, as a fan shaped, fleshy pterygium.

3. Entom. (See quot.) 1886 KIRBY & SF *Entomol.* III. 381 Pterygium, in under-wings this is a small wing-like appendage, fixed at the base of the wing in some Lepidoptera.

4. Bot. Term applied to petals and other appendages when shaped like wings. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pterygo (pt-, tēr'igo), before a vowel **pteryg-**, combining form of Gr. πτερυξ, πτερυγ- wing, fin. 1. In general sense of 'wing', 'fin', or 'wing-like appendage'.

Pterygoblast Ichth. [Gr. βλαστός germ], a germinal fin-ray. **Pterygoblast** neblate (-biēt) a. Zool. [see BRANCHIATE], of a group of isopodous crustaceans having feathery gills.

|| **Pterygopodium** Ichth. [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], one of the claspers of a shark, etc. **Pterygopous** r-mous a. Bot., having winged seeds (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858) || **Pterygostem** Entom. [Gr. δστέον bone], one of the nervures or veins of an insect's wing. **Pterygostoma** [Gr. στόμα mouth], the space between the anterior edges of the caapace in crabs and other crustacea, hence **Pterygostomial**, **Pterygostomial** adj.

1884 J. A. RYDER in *Rep. U.S. Commission Fish.* (1886) 985 The term 'Pterygoblast' refers to the protoplasmic bodies from which the embryonic fin-rays are developed. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* II. 157 In all recent Elasmobranchs the male has, connected with the pelvic fins, a pair of grooved appendages—the claspers or 'Pterygopodia'—which subserve copulation. 1882 DANA *Crust.* I. 367 The 'Pterygostoma' has a smooth channel parallel with the sides of the buccal area. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi 341 The edges of the carapace pass completely in front of the bases of the limbs, and then turn suddenly forwards, parallel with one another and with the axis of the body, as the 'Pterygostomial' plates of Milne-Edwards. 1895-6 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 760/1 'Pterygostomial' portions of the carapace. 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* v. 52 On the under side [are] the pterygostomial regions, 'the wings of the mouth'.

2. Used as combining form of PTERYGOID, denoting attachment or relation to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygo-malar (-māl' lār) a., belonging to or connected with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the malar bone. **Pterygo-maxillary** a. [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connected with the pterygoid processes and the superior maxillary bone.

Pterygo-palatal, -palatine adj., of or belonging to the pterygoid and the palatine bones. **Pterygo-pharyngeal** (-fār'ndgiāl), -pharyngean adj., connected with the pterygoid process and the pharynx. **Pterygo-quadrate** (-kwō drāt)

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a, pertaining to or combining the pterygoid and quadrate bones. **Pterygo-sphenoid** *a*, belonging to the pterygoid and the sphenoid bones; sphenopterygoid. **Pterygo-spi-nous** *a*, pertaining to the pterygoid process and the spine of the sphenoid. **Pterygo-sta-phy-line** *a*. [Gr. *σταφυλή* uvula.] see quot 1858. **Pterygo-trabe-oular** *a*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid and the trabeculae of the skull.

1839 OWEN in *Enycl Brit* (ed 8) XVII. 150/1 On the inferior surface the palato-nasal, the pterygo-sphenoid and the pterygo-malar vacuities. 1840 G V ELLIS *Anat* 68 The constrictor is attached behind the pterygo maxillary ligament. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat* 89 The pterygo-maxillary (fissure) runs up between the posterior border of the maxilla and the adjacent pterygoid process. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 37 The pterygo-palatine canal, gives passage to vessels, and is completed by a process of the palate bones. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pterygo-pharyngeal. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 220 The pterygo-quadrate cartilage varies considerably in depth at different points. [1704] J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pterygo-staphylinus *Expos.* is a muscle, which moves the Uvula. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pterygo-staphylinus, of or belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and uvula. *Pterygo-staphyline. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 222 A well-marked pterygo-trabecular eminence.

Pterygode (pt-, terigod). *Entom.* [f. mod. L. *pterygōda* pl., f. Gr. *πτερυγός*.] see next.] Each of two movable appendages on the pronotum and thorax of certain Lepidoptera; the patagium.

[1834 tr. *Latreille in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 336 Before the superior wings of these insects are two species of epaulettes—*pterygodes*—which extend posteriorly along a portion of the back on which they are laid.] 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 264 The pterygodes are purplish black at base, with a large patch of white before the terminal fringe.

Pterygoid (pt-, terigoid), *a*. (sb.) *Anat.* [ad. Gr. *πτερυγός*, contr. *πτερυγός* like a wing, f. *πτερυγ-, -v-* wing see -oid.] Having the form or appearance of a wing, wing-like, wing-shaped.

Pterygoid process (*πτερυγώδης ἀνόσους*, Galen). Each of two processes of bone descending (on each side) from the junction of the body and great wing of the sphenoid bone.

The external pterygoid process is a process or extension of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid, having no independent centre of ossification, and is in no vertebrate a distinct part. The internal pterygoid process is in origin a distinct bone, the pterygoid bone proper, which in lower vertebrates remains distinct and freely articulated, but in mammalia is ankylosed with the sphenoid, and sutured with the palatal bone. (In fishes there are several distinct pterygoid bones.) The external and internal pterygoid processes (or bones) are also called the pterygoid plates.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed 2) 12 *Aliformes Musculi*, are Muscles arising from the Pterygoid Bone, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed 3) 119 It runs above the inner Wing of the pterygoid Process. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 504 The pterygoid processes of the sphenoides. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 162/1 The auditory bone and the pterygoid apophyses are fixed to the skull as in the tortoises. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* iii. 70 Two complex bony plates each of these is called a pterygoid plate.

b. Connected with the pterygoid processes. **Pterygoid fossa**, the deep concavity between the external and internal pterygoid plates. **Pterygoid muscles** (external and internal), the muscles of mastication which arise from the respective pterygoid processes, and are inserted into the lower jaw-bone, to effect its forward and backward and lateral movements. **Pterygoid ridge**, the ridge traversing the outer surface of the alisphenoid which gives attachment to the external pterygoid muscle. **Pterygoid tubercle**, the rough prominence on the lower jaw for attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle.

1746 R. JAMES *Introduct. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 4 The external Pterygoid Muscles, and some Fibres of the Masseter, draw the inferior Jaw forwards. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 23 A single pterygoid tooth was found in the matrix. 1874 HUMPHRY *Myology* 44 Bounding the orbit behind, and filling up the wide pterygoid fossa on the side of the skull. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 70 The very small space included between this last and the hamular process, is called the pterygoid fossa.

2. Pterygoid chest, a form of the thorax in which the shoulder-blades stick out on each side.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percussion* i. 11. 27 It is instructive to compare the raising of the shoulders and the non-prominence of the shoulder-blades, with the opposite conditions in the opposite form of chest, the pterygoid. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 202 The first [abnormal form of chest] named alar or pterygoid by Galen and Arctaeus and in our own day by Dr. Gee.

B. sb. a. The pterygoid bone. **b**. Each of the pterygoid muscles.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2). *Pterygoidea*, the Processes and Muscles of the Wedge-like Bone.] 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 239 In the substance of a muscle, as in the masseter and pterygoid. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 179 The palatine and pterygoids forming the roof of the mouth. 1875 HUXLEY in *Enycl. Brit.* I. 754/1 Each pterygoid is a triadate bone. So **Pterygoidal** *a*; **Pterygoidal** *a*; **Pterygoidal** *a* (sb.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Pterygo-palatine*, The Tendon of this passes over the Pterygoid Process. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 58/2 The descending part of the parietal and pterygoid bones. 1844 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 179 The jugal proceeds from the posterior angle of the orbit touching a little behind and below the pterygoid. 1851 MANTRELL *Petrifactions* iii. 3. 199 Saurians without pterygoid teeth.

|| Pterygota (*pterygōtā*), *sb. pl. Entom.*

[mod. L., f. Gr. *πτερυγός* winged.] A primary division of Insects, containing all the winged kinds. Hence **Pte-rygote** *a*, furnished with wings, winged; belonging to the *Pterygota*.

1878 BEUL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 This indifferent condition of the organisation is developed along two distinct lines in the Pterygota. 1898 PACKARD *Textbook Entomol.* 83 In the embryo of pterygote insects, an intermaxillary segment has not been yet detected.

|| Pteryla (pt-, terilā). *Ornith.* Pl. -ae [mod. L. (Nitzsch 1833), f. Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *ύλη* wood.] A definite clump, patch, or area of feathers, one of a number on the skin of a bird, separated by *apteria* or featherless spaces.

Of such patches or areas Nitzsch in his System of Pterylography (Halle 1840, Eng. tr. by Dallas 1857) recognized eight, viz. the spinal, ventral, neck-, wing-, tail-, shoulder-, femoral, and crural tracts, to which Prof. Newton adds the head-tract, and tract of the oil-gland. The distinctness of these varies greatly in different orders and groups of birds.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 3 The feathered regions of the bodies of birds, to which I give the name of feather-tracts (*pterylae*, Federnfuren). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 744 Feathers are generally restricted to well defined patches or tracts, which in 1833 received from Nitzsch the name of *pterylae*, or 'feather-forests', in opposition to the *apteria*, or featherless spaces, which intervene.

Pterylography (pt-, terilgrāfī). *Ornith.* [f. PTERYLA + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of, or a treatise on, the pterylosis of birds.

1867 (title) Nitzsch's Pterylography, translated from the German. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introduct. 49 The ulna carries the 'secondaries' of pterylography.

Hence **Pte-rylogra-phi-c**, *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pterylography, descriptive of pterylography; **Pte-rylogra-phi-cally** *adv.*, in respect of pterylography. So **Pte-rylogra-phi-cal** *a*, [as if f. **pterylogra-*], of or pertaining to pterylography.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 43 The most important pterylographic characters of these [Diurnal Rapacious Birds] consist in the presence of an aftershaft on the contour-feather. 1848 83 This group, although inferior to the preceding in extent, is nevertheless, much more variable pterylographically. 1866 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introduct. 69 He [Dr. Cornay] also seems to have been aware of some pterylographic differences exhibited in Birds.

Pterylosis (pt-, terilōsis). *Ornith.* [f. PTERYLA + -OSIS.] The arrangement or disposition of the pterylae, or of the feathers, of birds.

1874 COVENS *Birds N. W.* 590 Of the pterylosis it may be observed, after Nitzsch, that the general character is perfectly scolopacine. 1885 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 275 The pterylosis of this Cuckoo is not widely different from that of *Cuculus*.

|| Ptilinum (ptilīnīm). *Entom.* [mod. L., arbitrarily f. Gr. *πτερόν* down, a plumelet.] A peculiar structure in some lepidopterous insects. see quot

1899 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 449 About one-half of the Diptera possess a peculiar structure in the form of a head-vein called 'ptilinum'. In the fly emerging from the pupa this appears as a bladder-like expansion of the front of the head, being susceptible of great distension, it is useful in rupturing the hard shell in which the creature is then enclosed. In the mature fly, the ptilinum is completely introverted and can be found only by dissection.

Philo- (pt-, tilō), before a vowel ptil-, combin-ing form of Gr. *πτερόν* a soft feather, a plumelet.

Ptilocerque (-sūk) *Zool.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail], an elephant shrew of the genus *Ptilocercus*, having a long tail with distichous hairs towards the end, the pen-tailed shrew. **Ptilogene-sis**, the genesis or growth of feathers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

Ptilolite *Min.* [see -lītē], 'hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and potassium, found in delicate tufts made up of short capillary crystals' (Chester). **Ptilopædic** (-pīdik) *a* *Ornith.* [Gr. *πτίλ-, πτερόν* child + -ις], of birds: hatched with a complete covering of down.

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* *Ptilocerque 1886 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXII. 118 *Ptilolite, derived from *πτίλ-, πτερόν*, down, in reference to the light, downy nature of it; aggregate. 1897 *Min. Mag.* VII. 115 Ptilolite is gradually decomposed by strong sulphuric acid. 1884 COVENS *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed 4) 88 Probably all ptilocerque birds are also ptilopædic, and all ptilopædic birds altilal, but many altilal, as hawks and owls, [are] also ptilopædic. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 146/1 The tails and cranes, the typical members of which are ptilocerque and ptilopædic.

|| Ptilosis (pt-, tilōsis) *Path. Obs.* [a Gr. *πτερόν* disease of the eyelids, f. *πτερός* sore-eyed + -osis.] A disease of the eyelids, attended with inflammation and loss of the eye-lashes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* Ptilosis, when the Brims of the Eye-lids being grown thick, the Hairs of the Eye brows fall off. 1899 *Roop's Med. Dict.* Ptilosis.

Ptilosis *a*, *Ornith.* rare. [f. Gr. *πτερόν* soft feather, down + -osis.] Plumage; also, the arrangement of the feathers, as PTERYLOSIS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Ptilosis, term applied by Illiger to the assemblage of feathers or to the plumage of birds. 1874 COVENS *Key N. Amer. Birds* 5 All a bird's feathers, of whatever kind and structure, taken together, constitute its ptilosis or Plumage.

Ptisan (tī zān, tīzān), *sb.* Forms: *a*. 5 ptisan(e), tisanne, tysane, 5-6 tysan, 6-ant(e), 6-8 tisan, 6-9 tisanne, 8 tisanne. *b*. 6 ptysan(e), ptisan, 7 ptizand, -anne, ptisan, 8 ptisan, 8-9 ptissan,

9 ptisanne, 6-9 ptisane, 6-ptisan. [a F. *tisane* (14th c. *tisane*, 16th c. *ptisane*) = Pr. *tisana*, *tisana*, Sp. and It. *tisana*, ad. L. *ptisana* (also in med. L. *ptisana*), a. Gi. *πτισάνη* peeled or pearl barley, also a drink made from this, f. *πτισάνη* to peel, to winnow, to crush or bray as in a mortar.]

1. A palatable decoction of nourishing and slightly medicinal quality, originally a drink made of barley, barley-water (simple or with admixture of other ingredients), now often applied more widely.

a. 1398 *Trévise Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxv (Bodl. MS), Of barlich ischeled and isode in water is a medicinale drinke ymade pat phisicians clepen Thisan. c. 1400 *Laurel's Curw.* 139 In þe v. day he took þukke tisanne [v. r. tysan]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 494/2 Tysane, drynke, ptisana. 1567 TURBRI *Epitaphs*, etc. 97 b. They will refuse the Tysanis taste. 1596 DANEFT tr. *Comus* (1614) 15 A little of the tysan the Earle had diunke of. 1709 MRS MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 126 He could not confine himself to Wine and Water, or Tisanes. 1854 BADHAM *Habent* 119 Paul of Agina advises that the patient quaff a light tisanne.

b. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* ii. xxi (1541) 34 b. Ptysane is none other than pure barley, biased in a mortar, and sodden in water. 1544 *Phaedr. Regim. Life* (1553) G j b. Dyinke a ptisane made of barley, lyquyve, pumes, and the rotes of fenel. 1564 BULLIEN *Bulwarth, Bk. Simples* 8 b. And of cleane barley and puer Water, is made that excellent Water called Ptisan. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* ii. 237 In the stead of wine, we must use Ptizand. 1643 J. STARR tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 30 Let his drinke be ptisan. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandulio's Trav.* 15 The benefit I had by the drinking of Ptisane. 1699 GARTH *Dispen.* iii. (1700) 36 Thrice happy were those Golden Days of old when dear as Burgundy, Ptisane were sold. 1772 T. PRINCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 327 He had drunk about a pint of the ptisan. 1858 [see 2] 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* III. 94 The old woman ceased not to ply him with ptisane and diet drink.

† 2. Peeled or husked barley. *Obs.* 1 *ara*.

1398 *Trévise Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxx (Bodl. MS), Tip-ana is baulche istampid in a mortar & furste dived & scheled.] 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* li. 33 Vlesse it be taken with Ptisane, or husked Barly alone. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Ptisana, barley pounded and made into balls; also, a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened, a ptisan, tisanne, more correctly, perhaps, ptysan.

3. *atritio* and *comio*, as *ptisan-bioli*, -vender. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 228 Minister againe Ptisane biotth. 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 61 Narrow-brimmed hats, fit only for ptisan venders.

Hence **Pti-san** *v. trans.*, to feed with ptisan; **Ptisane-ry** [Fr. *tisanerie*], the making of ptisan, the place in a hospital where ptisan is made.

1844 *Tupper's Zoon.* xxi, I am obliged to coddle her, and feed her, and ptisan her, like a sick baby. 1843 *L. & S. V. Lys. Trav. Phys.* i. vii. 147 He would not allow that anything French could be innocent, not even its ptisanery.

† **Ptish** (ptīf), *int.* and *sb.* *Obs.* = PISH 1.

1600 W. WATSON *Deccardion* (1602) 16 Sundry ptish-er, face making, shaking of their heads, and diverse vther daundfull exclamations.

Ptisio, -iok(e), -like, -ique, *obs* f. PHTHSIO.

Ptochoeracy (pt-, tōk'krāsī). [f. Gr. *πτωχός* poor, a beggar + -CRAOY.] Government by beggars, the rule of paupers; a governing body consisting of the poor; loosely, the poor as a class.

1774 BURGH *Pol. Disquisitions* I. iv. 50 The British government... is neither absolute monarchy nor limited monarchy, nor autocracy, nor democracy, but may be called a ptochoeracy (the reader will pardon a new word) or government of beggars. 1827 *Examiner* 142 Consistently the King has a Pension List for Charity to the Ptochoeracy. 1898 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1899) I. 132 To make its argument good, it should have shown the imminence of a ptochoeracy.

Ptochogony (pt-, tōk'gōnī). [f. as prec. + -gōnia begetting, generation.] The begetting or production of beggars.

1839 SYD SMITH *Lett. to Archd. Singleton* iii. 72 The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a ptochogony—a generation of beggars. He purposes... to create a thousand livings of 1302 per annum each. 1852 H. L. MANSSEL *Lett. in Oxford Univ. Commission* Bnd. I. 20 It is desirable that the dark as well as the bright side of academic ptochogony should be fully considered.

Ptocho-logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of pauperism, unemployment, etc.

1891 W. TUCKWELL in *Review of Churches* 15 Dec. 174 The parson is, by virtue of his office, an adept in what Dean Mansel used to call ptochology, the science which estimates and classifies pauperage, mendicancy, unemployment.

Ptolemæan (ptōlēmān), *a* and *sb.* Also 7-8-mean. [f. L. *Ptolemæ-us* (see next) + -AN.] = PTOLEMAIC *a*. 1 and *sb*.

1647 BOYLE *Lett. to Hartlib* 8 Apr. Wks. 1744 I. Life 23 The dissenting opinions of the Ptolemæans, the Tycho-nians, the Copernicans. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* i. 17 Although the Ptolemæan system was a wrong one, yet even from its eccentric point of view, laws were discovered determining the true movements of the heavenly bodies.

Ptolemæan *a*, [f. as next + -AN.] = next, *A. 2*. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* May 629/1 [AN] inscription of the Ptolemæan epoch.

Ptolemæic (ptōlēmāik), *a* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *Πτολεμαῖος* (L. *Ptolemæus*) Ptolemy + -ic.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, a celebrated astronomer who lived at Alexandria in the second century A. D.

Ptolemæic system or theory, the astronomical system or theory elaborated by Ptolemy in his *Μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις* (of ALMAGEST), in which the relative motions of the sun, moon, and planets were explained to take place around

the earth, which was supposed to be stationary; it was, with modifications, the accepted theory till the time of Copernicus and Kepler.

1744 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i v 209 After the Ptolemaic number and order of the planets had past uncontradicted for very many ages 1712 ADDISON *Spec.* No 345 ¶ 3 The chief Points in the Ptolemaic and Copernican Hypothesis are described with great Conciseness and Perspicuity 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII ix 45 The doctrine of the Sphere embraced the exposition of Ptolemaic astronomy

2. Of or pertaining to the Ptolemies, the Macedonian Greek rulers of ancient Egypt from the death of Alexander the Great to Cleopatra.

1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 484 The Ptolemaic gold coins in the Pembroke collection 1875 RILNOUR *Egypt. Gram.* 65 Those of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods 1904 R. C. LILLY *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) i The MS. is a fine uncial, with traits of the Ptolemaic type

B. *sb.* An adherent of the Ptolemaic theory (see A. 1); a Ptolemaist.

1751 HUMPH. *Ess.* xii. (ed. 2) 251 A Copernican or Ptolemaic, who support each his different System of Astronomy. 1900 HUBBARD *Frail.* Apr. 394 There are left a few Ptolemas who believe that the earth is the centre of the heavenly host

Hence (all in reference to A. 1) + **Ptolemaic**, *a.*

= A. 1; + **Ptolema'id**, *a.*, resembling the arrangement of spheres, etc. in the Ptolemaic theory; **Ptolema'ism**, the Ptolemaic principle; **Ptolema'ist**, one who holds the Ptolemaic theory.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. ii. (1712) 40 The same Argument urged from the 'Ptolemaic Hypothesis. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. I', cclxxxii. To involve the State Within his Sphere; a Structure 'Ptolemaic. 1874 MASSON *Milton* (1877) I 48 The 'Ptolemaic of Milton's astronomical scheme. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI 163 Until the Copernicans have convinced the 'Ptolemaists.

Pto'ma'ic (pt-, tōmā'ik), *a.* [f. PTOLEMA-INE + -IC. The etymologically correct form would be *ptōma'ic*: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to ptomaine

1904 *Daily News* 18 June 3 Some time ago he was seriously ill through ptomaine poisoning.

Pto'maine (pt-, tōmā'ēn), *Chem.* [ad. It. *ptomaina*, blunderingly formed by Professor Selmi of Bologna, f. Gr. *πτῶμα* fallen body, corpse + *-INE* 5. As the Gr. combining stem is *πτωματ-*, the correct form of the word is *ptōmatine*.

Prof. Selmi's first paper in *Annali di Chimica* (1876) LXII. 165, announced the body as 'la ptomaina o prima alcaloide dei cadaveri'; but this was partly corrected in his work of 1878 to *ptomaina*; it is to be regretted that the full correction to *ptōmatine* was not made at its reception into English, which would also have prevented the rise of the illiterate pronunciation (tōmā'ēn) like *domain*]

The generic name of certain alkaloid bodies found in putrefying animal and vegetable matter, some of which are very poisonous.

1860 *Year bk. Pharmacy* 40 The identification of these alkaloidal substances, or *ptomaines*, is of great interest to toxicologists 1881 *Pharmaceutical Jnl.* 28 May 98 1/2 The discovery of Professor Selmi as to the formation of poisonous alkaloids, which he calls ptomaines, in the human body after death. 1884 *Athenaeum* 26 Apr. 534/3 These 'cadaveric' alkaloids, or 'ptomaines' as they have also been called. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 752 The chemical ferment produced in the system, the albumoses or ptomaines which may exercise so disastrous an influence

b. *attrib.*, as *ptomaine absorption*, *poisoning*.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 5/3 All the medical witnesses agreed that death was due to ptomaine poisoning 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 215 Ptomaine erythema, due to shell-fish, etc., may present considerable resemblance to small-pox initial rashes.

Hence **Pto'mained**, *pp.*, infected with ptomaine; **Pto'mainic**, *a.*, of or pertaining to ptomaine or the ptomaines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* xi. 94 We went to a Greek café and lunched on ptomained sardines.

So **Pto'mato-a'tropine**, *ptomatropine*, *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πτωματ-* + *ATROPINE*], a ptomaine which resembles atropine in its physical action.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ptomatropine*. 1899 CANNON *Jahrb. d. Clin. Diagn.* v (ed. 4) 195 Mention should be made also of ptomato-atropin, a basic compound which has been discovered in the latter [i. e. putrid sausage]

|| **Pto'sis** (ptō'sis), [a. Gr. *πτῶσις* falling, fall.] A falling, prolapsus. *a. spec.* Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the elevator muscle. 1743 tr. *Haster's Surg.* (1763) I. 390 Of Relaxation and Tumor of the Eye-lids, termed Phalangos and Pto'sis. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 310 Wounds of the lower part of the forehead or eyebrow, are sometimes followed by the disorder named *p'tosis*, in which the upper eyelid hangs down 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 P'tosis of the right upper eyelid appended.

b. Prolapsus of any of the viscera. *rare*, 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 587 To discuss p'tosis of the abdominal organs 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 Aug. *Epid. Curr. Med. Lit.* 34 The relative frequency and importance of p'tosis of the various organs.

Hence **Pto'tic** (ptō'tik), *a.*, pertaining to or affected with p'tosis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Pty'alagogue** (pt-, tē'alāgg), *Med.* [f. Gr. *πύαλον* spittle, saliva (f. *πύειν* to spit) + *ἀγωγός* leading, eliciting.] (See quot.)

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pty'alagogue*, a word used by physicians to express such medicines as promote a copious discharge of the saliva. 1848 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pty'alagogue* applied to medicines

which promote or increase the flow of saliva. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pty'alagogue* the same as *Sialagogue* Hence **Pty'alagoge** (-g dʒik), *a.*, of the nature of a ptyalagogue. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (mispr. -agoge).

Pty'alín (pt-, tē'alín), *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πύαλον* spittle, saliva + *-IN* 2.] An amylolytic ferment in saliva, discovered by Leuchs, 1831.

1845 G. E. DAVY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I 39 Ptyalin and ptyin may be regarded as water-extracts of saliva and pus. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 141 The saliva contains a small quantity of animal matter, called Ptyalin 1907 A. RAVENHILL *Pract. Hygiene* 188 The ptyalin (the active ferment in the saliva) of which the function is to convert insoluble starch into soluble sugar.

Pty'alism (pt-, tē'aliz'm), [ad. Gr. *πτυαλισμός* expectation, f. *πύαλλειν* to expectorate, f. *πύαλον*: see prec.] Excessive secretion or flow of saliva; salivation

1688 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Vls. Vocab.*, *Ptyalismus*, salivation, or a great flux of spitting 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Cognit.* x 361 Mercury is a cause of the copious secretion of the Saliva, which is the cause of a Ptyalism 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 37 HALLIASS by an almost incessant ptyalism 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 202 Moderate use of mercury, short of ptyalism

So **Pty'alize** *v. trans.*, to induce ptyalism in, to salivate. **Pty'alose** *Chem.*, the sugar formed by the action of ptyalin on starch (*S. S. Lex.* 1895).

1875 H. C. WOOD *Theor. ph.* (1879) 392 It is not necessary to ptyalize the patient severely.

|| **Pty'chode**, *Bot. Obs.* [f. Gr. *πύχθωδης* in folds or layers, f. *πύχθω* a fold + *-ειδης* = -form.] Hartig's name for a supposed membrane lining certain vegetable cells; in reality the contracted protoplasmic layer in contact with the cell-wall.

1849 *Ray Soc. Rep.* 3 *Pap. Bot.* 222 He was led to these researches by Hartig's investigations upon the structure of cells, and his assumption of their possessing a more internal membrane which lines their interior, and which he denominated a Ptychode.

Pty'chodont (pti kōdnt), *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *πύχθω* fold + *δόντις*, *δόντιν* -tooth.] Having the crowns of the molar teeth folded, as in the fossil genus *Psychodus*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pty'smagogue (pti'zmāgg), *Med. rare* [f. Gr. *πύσμα* spittle, expectation.] = **PTYLAGOGUE**. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Pty'smagogue*, a medicine which discharges spittle, whether it amounts quite to a salivation or not. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Pty'xis** (pti'ksis), *Bot.* [a. Gr. *πύσις* folding.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Shrub. Bot.* (ed. 6) 123 note, *Ptyxis*... is coming into use as a general term for the folding, etc., of single parts. *Ibid.* 133 The *Ptyxis* (or folding) of an individual leaf... should be distinguished from the arrangement in the bud of the leaves of a circle or spiral in respect to each other.

Pu, pu, Sc. forms of **PULL**.

|| **Puant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *puant*, pres. pp. of *puer* formerly *puir* = pop. L. *puire* for L. *pit-ere* to stink.] Stinking Hence + **Pu'antly** *adv.* 1559 SKELTON *Agst. Gormasch* iii. 243 Your breathe yt ys so felle And so puantly dothe smelle. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulier's Wise Vieilles* d 161 The bodies of rich-men are more puant and stinking then the bodies of poore men.

Pu'purre, variant of **PURPURE** *Obs*

Pub (pʊb), *sb. low colloq.* [Shortened from **PUBLIC** *sb.* 4.] A public house, an inn.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 155 The wealthy proprietress of a busy 'pub'. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Veiy Strange Family* 70 A barmaid from a Waterloo Road pub. Hence **Pub** *v. intr.* (with *it*), to frequent 'pubs'.

1880 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* iv. We decided that we would... hotel it, and inn it, and pub. it, when it was wet.

Pu'bble, *a.* Now only *daal*. [Of obscure origin; cf. EFris. *pumpel*, LG. *pumpel* a fat burly person.] Fat, well filled, plump.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. ii. Fij b, Yf they bothe be dreste, The Peocke, and the pubble hen, the Peocke tasteth best. 1567 — *Ejusd.* i. iv. D vij, Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed, as pubble as may be. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 If the wheate bee a pubble, proude and well-skinned corne. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 56 *Pubble*, fat, full usually spoken of corn, fruit and the like 1865 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s. v. 'As pubble as a partridge', broad breasted, stout

|| **Puber** (piū'bar) *Obs* [a. L. *puber*, also *pubēs*, -er-em adj., that has attained puberty, as sb. a youth, f. *pubēs* PUBES.] A youth; one who is between the age of puberty and maturity.

1315 SHOREHAM L. 1742 Hy bep icliped puberes, pat hys a word of lawe. 1545 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 86 Thomas Yung, puber.

Puberal (piū'berāl), *a.* [ad. late L. *puberalis* (*Gloss. Cyril.* in Quicherat), adj. f. *puber*: see prec. and -AL.] Of or at the age of puberty.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1890) I. App. 41 They are found in all puberal canna. 1876 tr. von ZIESSSEN's *Cycl. Med.* V. 483 The period of puberal development

Pub'erate, *a. rare*. [f. L. *puber* (see above) + -ATE 2.] = prec.

1880 MURHEAD tr. *Ulpian* viii § 5 Both males and females, and whether puberate or impuberate, may be adopted.

Pub'ertal, *a. rare*. [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

1897 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 555 Until the beginning of the pubertal changes, growth is relatively very slow.

Puberty (piū'bart), [ME. *puberte* = F. *puberté* (1474 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pubertās*, -tāt- the age of maturity, the signs of puberty, f. *puber* or *pubēs*: see **PUBER**.]

1. The state or condition of having become functionally capable of procreating offspring, which is characterized by various symptoms in each sex, as by the appearance of hair on the pubes, and on the face in the male

In England the legal age of puberty is fourteen in boys and twelve in girls, but the actual time of development varies in different climates and environment and with different individuals.

1382 WYCLIF *Mat.* ii. 14 Bitwixe thee and the wyf of thi puberte [glōss, that is, tyme of marriage] 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. v (Bodl. MS.), Er pei come to be yere of puberte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 29 Ome yong illuistr princis be ane tendir pupil, ande nocht entrit in the aige of puberte 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 344 Though hee knew old age he was never acquainted with puberty, youth, or Infancy. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 68 When they arrive near the age of puberty. 1862 BUCKLEY *Misc. Vls.* (1872) I. 352 In towns, women reach puberty sooner than they do in the country.

b. *attrib.* Connected with the attainment of the age of puberty.

1908 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr. 444/2 Puberty rites, which are found in full vigour notably in Australia. *Ibid.* 444/2 Dr Webster supposes these societies to arise on the basis of the puberty institutions.

2. *transf.* Of plants: The state or stage of bearing flowers or fruit. *rare*.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 454 All Trees have, I think, after they arrive at the age of puberty, more slender shoots at the extremities of the branches. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 224/2 We prevent the full flow of the sap and thus advance the age of puberty and bring on a fruit-bearing state.

Puberulent (piū'berulēt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *puber* in the sense 'downy' + -ULENT, after *puberulent*, etc.] Covered with down; pubescent. So **Puberulous** *a.*

1864 GRAY cited in WEBSTER for 'Puberulent, 1881 BAKER in *Frail. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 278 A shrub, with puberulent, white... branchlets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 231 Cranberry peduncles capillary, etc., puberulous. 1888 — *Flora Brit. India* V. 623 Leaves puberulous or hoary beneath.

|| **Pubes** (piū'biz), [L. *pubēs*, -is the pubic hair; the groin, private parts.]

1. The pubic hair.

1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 1572 (Brandl) In adolescence when Pubes was springing, 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pubes*, the Hair on the Privy Parts, 1706 in PHILLIPS

2. The hypogastric region, which in the adult becomes covered with hair.

1882 T. GILSON *Anat.* (1697) 7 The Pubes, which in the adult or ripe of age is covered with hair. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 484 The pyramidal muscle is placed in the abdominal wall close above the pubes.

b. Erron. for *os pubis*, the pubic bone = **PUBIS** 1. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 304 The pelvic arch... consists [on each side] of three pieces—the ilium, ischium, and pubes—which are usually ankylosed together

c. Erron. pl. of **PUBIS** (in sense 1) for *ossa pubis*. 1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 29 In the female... the rami of the ischia and pubes are smoother on their inner surface.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 190 In Reptiles we find a pair of separate bones, usually called the pubes.

|| **Pubes** = **PUBERTY** 1. *Obs*

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 142 After hee attaines unto the age which they call Pubes.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = **PUBESCENCE** 2, 3.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 58 The acquisition of certain organs, &c. as of teeth, pubes, feathers, &c. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pubes*... *Bot.*, a term for the kind of down on the leaves of certain plants: pubescence.

Pubescence (piū'besens), [a. F. *pubescence* (= med. L. *pubescentia* in Du Cange): see **PUBESCENT** and -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of arriving at puberty; also = **PUBERTY** 1.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 216 Solon divided it into ten Septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation, in the first is Deditution or falling of teeth, in the second Pubescence. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 91 Young men when entering upon or emerging from pubescence.

2. *Bot.* The soft down which grows on the leaves and stems of many plants; the character or condition of being pubescent or downy.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xviii. (1765) 211 Pubescence is an Armature, by which Plants are defended from external Injuries 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 Herbaceous plants, with a simple pubescence. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 288 *Marrubium*... Hoary, pubescence almost woolly.

3. *Zool.* The soft down which occurs upon certain parts of various animals, esp. insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 203 In this disease when the animal (flesh-fly) is dead its almost invisible pubescence grows into long hairs. 1853 KANE *Gunnell. Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 The downy pubescence of the ears.

|| **Pubescency**, *Obs* [ad. med. L. *pubescentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or stage of being pubescent, puberty.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 Maturation, from crude pubescency unto perfection. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Cognit.* iv. 116 The Genuine Teeth, which first appear before Pubescency.

Pubescent (pube'scent), *a. (sb.)* [*a. F. pubescent* (1516 in *Hatz-Darm*), or *ad. L. pubescens, -ent*, pres. pple. of *pubescere* to become downy or hairy, to attain puberty, to ripen, flourish; inceptive verb *f. pubes* PUBES.]

1. Arriving or arrived at the age of puberty.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 270 That women are menstruant, and men pubescent, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 86 Occurring, not only in pubescent, but even adult males.

2. Bot. and Zool. Having pubescence; covered with short soft hair; downy.

1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot.* i. xiv. (1765) 37 *Pubescent*, downy. 1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 347 Antennae filiform or setaceous; body pubescent. 1857 *Heffrey Bot.* § 98 A pubescent surface is covered closely with short soft hairs.

B. *sb.* A youth at the age of puberty.

1894 *G. S. Hall in Forum (U. S.)* May 301 The young pubescent often shows signs of many insanities of intellect, will, and especially feeling.

Pubic (piu'bik), *a.* [*f. PUBES + -io*] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pubes or pubis.

1831 *R. Knox Cloquet's Anat.* 115 Forming one of the sides of the pubic arch. 1842 *E. Wilson Anat. Vade M.* 110 The posterior pubic ligament, uniting the pubic bones posteriorly. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 179 The pubis, or pubic bone, forms the inner part of the thigh-socket.

Pubigerous, *a. Anat.* [*f. L. pubi*, stem of *PUBES + -gerous*]. Bearing downy hairs.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pubio-, assumed combining form of *PUBES* (of which the *L.* stem is actually *pubi-*).

This appears to be the usual form in modern *L.* anatomical terms, as *pubio femoralis*, *prostaticus*, etc., whence also in the English equivalent forms *pubio-femoral* (so mod. *F.*), *pubio-schialic*, *-ischialic*, *-prostatic*, *-sternal*, *-umbilical*, *-urethral*. But in *Billings Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890 only the corresponding forms in *PUBO-* are given as Eng., and in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895 most of those in *pubio-* are referred to *pubo-*.

Pubiotomy (piu'biotmi). *Surg.* [*f. PUBIO + -tomy*]. The operation of section through the symphysis pubis, esp. in obstetric practice.

1880 *Allbutt & Playfair Syst. Gynaecology* 634 It is beyond the scope of my article to deal with symphysiotomy, pelviotomy, and pubiotomy.

Pubis (piu'bis). [*In sense 1 short for L. os pubis* the bone of the groin; in sense 2, variant of *PUBES*.]

1. That portion of the innominate bone which forms the anterior wall of the pelvis.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 We place the Bones on the bone Pubis in the flanks. 1693 *Tr. Blaudart's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pubis os*, the share Bone. 1706 *Phillips's v. Cox's Os*, In Infants it consists of three Bones, viz. Ilium, Ischium, and Os Pubis. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. *Innominate*, Os Innominate composed of three bones, viz. the Ilium, the Pubis and the Ischium, only connected by cartilages. 1854 *Owen Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 61 The pubis and ischium on each side have coalesced with the Ilium to form the lower boundary of the widely perforated acetabulum.

2. Erroneously = *PUBES*.

1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Whs. Vocab.*, *Pubis*, that part of the privy-parts, where the hair grows. 1800 *Med. Jur.* IV. 164 If I could succeed in bringing the os pubis to the pubis. 1811 *A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp.* (1818) 18 Applied to the pubis as a poulce.

Puble, obs. variant of *PEBBLE*.

Publes, -lesch, obs. forms of *PUBLISH*.

Public (pu'blik), *a. (sb.)* Forms: a 5-6 *publyke*, 5-7 *-ike*, -ique, 6-10 *-ique*, -yoke, -yque, 6-7 *-icke*, *-ic*, -lete, 6-8 *-iek*, 7-10 *-ic*, 6- *public*. B. 5 *publik*, 7-10 *-ique*, -ique. [*ME. publike*, -ique, *a. F. public* (1311 in *Hatz-Darm*), *ad. L. publicus*, in early *L. populus*, *f. populus* (later *populus*) PEOPLE. (The change to *publicus* appears to have taken place under the influence of *pubes*, in the sense 'adult men', 'male population'.)]

In general, and in most of the senses, the opposite of *PRIVATE*.

The varieties of sense are numerous and pass into each other by many intermediate shades of meaning. The exact shade often depends upon the substantive qualified, and in some expressions more than one sense is vaguely present; in others the usage is traditional, and it is difficult to determine in what sense precisely the thing in question was originally called 'public'.

1. Pertaining to the people of a country or locality.

1. Of or pertaining to the people as a whole; that belongs to, affects, or concerns the community or nation; common, national, popular.

1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburgis, An other Balade to auncour* 20 (E. E. T. S.) 202 One of thy clientes Hath changed newly, o mayde. Thy legende latine to our language publike. 1563 *Winger Whs.* (S. T. S.) II. 21 To confound all bayth priuat and publick, bayth hallowit and prophane. 1570-6 *Lanibarde Peramit Kent* (1826) 7 So that they be well employed, both in the publike service, and in their own particular. 1632 *Sanderson Sermon*. Ep. Ded., Who can out of private wrongs worke publike good. 1657 *Havlin Hist. Ref.* I. 23 The publike Liturgy in the vulgar tongue. 1687 *A. Lovell tr. Theophrast's Prov.* 1 241 In the month of November there was, at Caïre, a publick Rejoicing, because the Turks had taken two Castles in Hungary. 1780 *Bentham Princ. Legum*, xviii. § 9 These may be termed public offences or offences against the State. 1812 *Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos.* 19 At this period there

was no taste in the public mind to restrain vague imaginations. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 457/2 It may be said that there are contracts which ought to be declared void for reasons of public policy, or, to use a more correct expression, reasons of public utility. 1904 *Whitaker's Almanac* 409/2 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100 *Mod.* The event was celebrated by a public holiday.

2. Phrases from 1.

a. In various phrases (mostly obsolete) rendering or suggested by *L. res publica*, as *† public state*, *† thing* (also *† thing public*), the commonwealth or state; *public good*, *weal* (also *† good* or *weal public*), *public wealth*, the common or national good or well-being; *† the commonwealth or state*; also *† common public* = common good. Cf. COMMON a 5 b.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* xi in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 195 This was his labour for the publike thinge. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 445 The gode publike of youne royaumes. 1447 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 137/1 Aynst alle vertue and ordref welke publike. 1470-85 *Maiory Arthur* v. 1 160 The Emperour Lucius Dictator or procurator of the publyke wele of Rome. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* Title, The avaucynge and pierryng the comyn publike of the Roiaumes of England and of Fraunce. 1483 *Grants Edw. V* (Camden) p. xlii, The fyrst institution of the thyng public there made by Romulus. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* vii. 33 He that for his partyculer wele wyll leue y^e publike & comyn wele. 1538 *Bale Thre Lawes* 170 A great occasion of peace and publyque welth. 1568 *F. Grevill Inguis. Fame & Hon.* viii Poems (1633) II. 54 It therefore much concerns each publike State To hysse these costelie sayles up to the Skye. 1632 *Sir T. Hawkins tr. Mathew's Unhappy Prosperitie* 180 The affaire... is of so great consequence, that the weale-publike is either shaken, or confirmed. 1671 *Milton Samson* 867 To the public good Private respects must yield. 1757 *Dyer Fleece* II. Poems (1761) 102 To the public weal Attentive none be [Jason] found.

b. *Public* (formerly *common*) *act, bill, statute*: a parliamentary act or bill which affects the community at large; cf. *PRIVATE* a. 7 b.

1678 *Public Bills* [see *PRIVATE* a. 7 b]. 1765 *Blackstone's Comm. I*, Introd., in 85 Statutes are either general or special, public or private. A general or public act is an universal rule, that regards the whole community. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* I. iv. 19 Of modern Acts of Parliament, the principal division is into *public* and *private*.

c. *Public office*: a building or set of buildings used for various departments of civic business, including the *POLICE OFFICE* (q. v.), judicial, police, and coroner's courts, the meeting-place of the local authority, the departments of municipal officials, etc.

1792 *Act 32 Geo. III.*, c. 53 § 3 A certain Public Office within the Liberty of Westminster known by the Name of The Public Office in Bow Street. 1826 *Hunt's Every Day Bk.* I. 768 On the 8th of June, 1825, a publican was charged at the Public Office, Bow-street, by Mr. John Francis Panchaud, a foreigner. 1839 [see *POLICE COURT*]. 1885 *J. T. Bunch Hist. Corp. Birmingham* II. 547 Formerly, and until the opening of the Council House, the Town Council met at the Public Office, and the Borough Surveyor's department was established there, as also were the offices for the police. 1891 *Bham Daily Gas* 2 Mar. 7/8 Birmingham Public Office. First Court—Saturday.

d. *(† The) public opinion*: the opinion of the mass of the community; see *OPINION* sb. 1 b.

3. Done or made by or on behalf of the community as a whole; authorized by, acting for, or representing, the community.

1560 *Daus tr. Sclaudan's Comm.* 61 He should be constrained to stand to the publike judgement appointed by you. 1621 *Br. Mountagu Diatribes* 248 Those grand duties, and publike performances of Policy, or of Pietie. 1637 *Scott's Prayer Bk.*, Communion Rubric, For the decent furnishing of that Church, or the publike relief of their poore. 1766 *H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1790) III. 355 To return to our public Assemblies. Nothing can be more inconsistent with the gravity and wisdom of a deliberative Assembly than acclamation. 1830-77 *Public prosecutor* [see *PROSECUTOR* s]. 1879-1902 *Public prosecution* [see *PROSECUTION* s]. 1890 *Lo Eshle in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/1 A public prosecution, ordered by an official of the Crown, for what was considered to be a public offence.

b. In the ancient universities: Belonging to, made or authorized by, acting for or on behalf of, the whole university (as distinguished from the colleges or other constituents) as *public disputation*, *examination*, *lecture*, *schools*, *hall*, *theatre*, *library*; *public orator*, *lecturer*, *professor*, *reader*, etc.

In some of these connexions, 'public' has given way to 'University', as *University Library*, *lecturer*, *professor*, *reader*, or to special designations as *examination schools*, *Boisian Library*, *Sheldonian Theatre*, etc. In others the adj. is now often taken to mean 'open to all members of the university' or even 'open to the public generally', as in 4, or 'performed publicly', as in 5.

1522 *Canib Univ. Stat. (Documts. of Commission, 1852, I. 431)*, Statutus ordinatus est volumus ut unus aliquis orator publicus eligatur. 1590 *UDALL* in *P. Martyr (ille)*, A discourse or tractate of Petrus Martyr, the publyque reader of diuinitie in the Uniersitee of Oxford. 1614 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge III.* 35 There is an intention of erecting a new publike library in Cambridge in imitation of that of Oxford. 1636 *Corpus Statut. Univ. Oxon.*, Tit. III. § 1 (1888) Cum conuocatur ad Scholares non solum sub publico sed etiam sub privato regime continetur; Statutum est quod omnes Scholares in aliquo Collegium vel Autam admittantur. 1821 *Tit. IV*, De Lectonibus Publicis — Tit. VI. § 3 In Scholis Artium publicis Disputationes... habentur. — Tit. XVII. vii, De Publico Universitatis Oratore. 1645 *Public orator of the University* [see *ORATOR* s]. 1656 *Wood*

Life (O H S) I. 205 Dr John Wilson, the public professor [of Music], the best at the lute in all England. 1731 *Ordinationes in Laudian Code* (1888) Appx. 320 The Public Librarian. 1821 The University Orator to make a Speech in Commemoration of the Benefactors to the University in the Public Theatre once in the year. 1773 [J. NAPLÉTON] (*title*) Considerations on the public exercises for First and Second Degrees in the University of Oxford. 1820 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 56 The Public Examinations are held twice a year. 1821 *Ibid.*, A testimonial will be given him by one of the Public Examiners. 1814 *Dyer Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. 247 You enter the quadrangle that forms the public schools through the portico of the public library. 1862 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 134 The First Public Examination before the Moderators, the Second Public Examination before the Public Examiners. [So 1909.] 1900 *Canib Univ. Cal.* 683 Unless the Fellow hold the office of Professor, Public Orator, Registrar, or Librarian in the University.

4. That is open to, may be used by, or may or must be shared by, all members of the community; not restricted to the private use of any person or persons, generally accessible or available; generally levied (as a rate or tax). Also (in narrower sense), That may be used, enjoyed, shared, or competed for, by all persons legally or properly qualified.

Sometimes involving the sense, Provided or supported at the public expense, and under public control: as in *public elementary school*, and often in *public baths*, *public library*, *public park*, and the like. A thing may also be 'public' at once in senses 4 and 5, as *public work shop*, 01 in 1, 3, 4 and 5, as *public meeting*. See also *PUBLIC SCHOOL*, in various senses.

1542 *UDALL in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Xenocrates... readying a public lecture in philosophie. 1561 *T. Horn tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) K. iv. To make great Theatres, and other publike buildings. 1677 *Morison Itin.* I. 77 Each Church hath a little market place, and a publike Well. 1644 *Direct Publ. Worship* Title p. The Publike Worship of God. 1655 *Fulcr. Ch. Hist.* iv. 1 § 11 In public assemblies, if the weaker party can so subvert as not to be conquered, it conquers in reputation. 1707 *Chamberlayne Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 386 A fair publick Library free for all Strangers in Term time. 1793 *Smeaton Elystone L.* § 59 His property was sold at public biddings. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 211 There was a public road, right from our place to that of our 'salesman'. 1821-30 *Lo. Cockburn Mem.* vi. 186(6) 346 We were very angry, and had recourse to one of these new things called public meetings. It was held on the 2d of December 1817. 1855 *Act 18 & 19 Vict.* c. 122 § 3 In the construction of this Act the following terms shall have the respective meanings herein-after assigned to them. 'Public building' shall mean every building used as a church, chapel, or other place of public worship; also every building used for purposes of public instruction; also every building used as a college, public hall, hospital, theatre, public concert room, public ball room, public lecture room, public exhibition room, or for any other public purposes. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 5/2 On January 23, 1849, the first public baths in London, those at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, were opened. 1908 *Dec. 21 Act 8 Edu.* VII. c. 66 § 2 An Act to prevent disturbance of Public Meetings. § 2 This Act may be cited as the Public Meeting Act, 1908.

b. *Public education*, education at school, as opposed to being 'privately educated'; also education at a *PUBLIC SCHOOL* as distinguished from a private school.

1581 *Mulcaster Positiones xxxix.* (1887) 183 Of private and public education, with their general goods and illes. 1797 *Godwin Enquirer* I. vii. 59 Public education is best for a healthy mind. 1835 *Arnold Lett.* 15 Apr. in *Stanley Life* (1845) I. 421 Public education is the best where it answers. I desire certainly advise anything rather than a private school of above thirty boys.

c. Professionally at the service of the public: as a tradesman, dealer, etc.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 244 A public dealer can always afford to keep up a finer display of plants, than any private gentleman whatever.

d. *Public woman*, *† commoner*: a prostitute; = *common woman* (COMMON a. 6 b).

1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xix. 56 b, [He] caused to be clothed two publike Iuiskish women, with very rich apparell. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. i. 73 Oth, thou publike Commoner. 1662 *J. Davies tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 287 To banish thence all the publike Women. 1822 *E. Reeves Homeward Bound* 194 The houses of the 'public women' (as they are still styled in modern places).

5. Open to general observation, sight, or cognizance; existing, done, or made in public; manifest, not concealed. Also of an agent: Acting in public.

1548 *Hall Chron.*, Rich. III. 28 b, Ther inward grudge could not refrayne but crye out in places publike, and also private. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Matt.* i. 19 A publike example of infame. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xix. § 2 The Church, by her publike reading of the Booke of God, preacheth only as a witness. 1641 *Brome Jon. Cress.* II. i. Will you up to the hill-top of sports? No, that will be too publike for our Recreation. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 10. 7 The Count de Mellos, had made his Publick Entry into that City with much State. 1874 *Blackie Self-Cult.* 23 A certain awkwardness and difficulty in the public utterance of thought.

† b. Easily seen, conspicuous, prominent. *Obs.*

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The ninth (vein) is very publike, lying in the necke, and is called the Iugularis vayne. † c. Of a person: That is before the public. *Obs.* 1650 *Hubbert Pill Formality* 19 He is not so openly manifested to be wicked as the publike profane person. 1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 287, I was not so public here as to be very well known. 1797 *P. Walker Life Cameron in Biog. Presb.* (1827) 204 Mr. George Barclay, was very public at that Time, and had his Hand at many a good Turn.

d. Of a book, writing, etc.: (chiefly in phr *made public*) Made accessible to all; published, in print. ? *Obs.*, or merged in 5.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* III (1642) 159 The Prophets, whose writings were public, and extant amongst the Jews 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep Ded. Your *Legacy of Husbandry* (and other pieces made public by your means). 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 264 Dr South hath many public Works extant 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II 451 The first of his dispatches has never been made public

6. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the affairs or service of the community; esp. of a person: occupying an official or professional position; also, holding a position of general influence or authority.

1571 CHILLESSTER tr. *Chelidonius Instit. Chr. Princes* Title-p. A Historie very necessary to be red not only of all Nobilitie and Gentlemen, but also of euerie publicke person 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* I. 5 Men of publicke places. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 178 With how little real superiority of mind men can make an eminent figure in public life. 1857 *Pari. Deb.* 30 July. The community at large, who knew Mr. Penson by only as a public man 1861 EARL RUSSELL in *Times* 16 Oct. When I embarked in public life. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 1/3 Public men are made for public affairs, not public affairs for public men

b. *Public notary*, *notary public*: see NOTARY sb.

7. Of or pertaining to a person in the capacity in which he comes in contact with the community, as opposed to his private capacity; official.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 61 Both in the pryuate and publicke state of euerie man. 1676 HOBBS *Thad* 1 307 Two publick servants of the king were there. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 r Effects upon the publick and pryate Actions of Men. 1725 BUTLER *Serv* v 80 Every man is to be considered in two capacities, the pryate and publick. 1866 [see PRIVATE a. 6].

8. Devoted or directed to the promotion of the general welfare; public-spirited, patriotic. Now chiefly in b. *public spirit*.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 200 Some will be peruser, and wilful, and hinder the best publicke action that is. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev. Naples* II. 78 Known to be a good Patriot, and of a publicke soul. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Indian Queen* IV. i. Would it not breed Grief in your public heart to see her bleed? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 370 Napoleon had been the first man of the world, if his ends had been purely public.

b. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 382 Private Persons with publicke Spirit, are of a goodnesse Angelicall 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Inuent* p xix. Men of publicke Spirits. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 294 r The greatest Instances of publicke Spirit the Age has produced. 1803 *Censor* Sept. 207. I am not influenced by motives of private revenge, but by a public spirit. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxii 167 Discretion, knowledge of mankind, public spirit, a spirit of justice.

II. 9. With extended, international, or universal reference. a. Of or pertaining to the nations generally, or to the European, Christian, or civilized nations, regarded as a single community, general, international; esp. in *public law*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 304 A publicke war was attempted against the Barbarians. 1591 HAMILTON *Cath. Practise in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 103 Quhat vther nor the Romane kirk. be publick councils has condemnit all heretikes. 1666 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 274 For almost all the publicke Quarrels in Christendome. 1798 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1826 VII. 99 In contradiction to the whole tenour of the publick law of Europe. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XIII. xcii § 68. 552 A declaration was signed by all the powers... which... proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 9 Races separated from each other by seas and mountains acknowledged a common code of public law

b. Of, pertaining, or common to the whole human race; = COMMON a. 1 b *var. e*.

1613 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 3 Whereby the guiltnesse of Adams sinne (as the publicke Trustee for Man-kind) originally tainteth Children. 1797 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* I. 630 The Sun... In Iron Clouds conceal'd the Publick Light 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks* (1872) I. 44 Enjoying the public sunshine as if it were their own household fire.

III. 10. Comb., as (from 8) *public-hearted*, *public-minded* (Webster 1828), adjs.; hence *public-heartedness*, *public-mindedness*; *public-voiced* adj. Also PUBLIC-SPIRITED.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 246 Their publick-heartedness, and joynt concernment in the good Cause. 1692 SOUTH *Ser.* (1697) I. 42 By the publick-mindedness of particular Persons. 1757 DRYDEN *Pleace* II. Poems (1762) 105 Public-hearted Roe, Faithful, sagacious, active, patient, brave.

B. sb. (the adj. used absolutely or elliptically)

1. † a. The community or people as an organized body; the nation, the state; the commonwealth; the interest or well-being of the community; = L. *res publica*. Usually construed as singular *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Whosoever attempteth any thing for the publicke. 1611 B. JOHNSON *Catholice* v. vi. Hee's scarce a friend vnto the publicke. 1640-x *Kirkcaldie Wai. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 93 For the better furtherance of the service of the publicke 1673 RAY *Sermon*. Low C. Venice 154 Though the public be not so rich as it hath been, yet will it soon recover itself. 1699 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1711) II. 11. 63 In a civil State or Publick, we see that a virtuous Administration... is of the highest service. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 209 Sustained, not at the expence of such parish or place, nor of the country... but of the publick, to be paid out of some such rate as the land tax. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi 151 If both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the public is complete.

b. The community as an aggregate, but not in its organized capacity; hence, the members of the community.

In the latter sense now usually const. as plural

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl. Pref.* (1848) 9 The favourable Reception that the public has hitherto vouchsafed to what has been presented it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 r A Another Project which will give the Publick an Equivalant to their full Content 1781 COWPER *Let. to F. Newton* 5 Mar. One would wish, at first setting out, to catch the public by the ear, and hold them by it as fast as possible 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 257 The publick is the theatre for mountebanks and impostors. 1808 *Times* 6 Feb. The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that [etc.]. 1821-30 Ld. COCKBURN *Mem.* VI. (1856) 371 There was a feeble murmur against the ejection of what the few murmurers termed 'The Public' 18 E. JESS *Notice at Hampton Court in Pall Mall G* 9 Nov (1891) 3/4 'The public is expected to protect what is intended for the public enjoyment' 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct 408/1 The public and the Profession were alike urgent in calling for sweeping reforms.

† c. The world at large, mankind. Cf. the adj. 9 b *Obs. rare*

1699 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1711) II. 11. 30 The Mind... readily discerns the Good and Ill towards the Species or Publick.

2. With a and pl. A particular section, group, or portion of a community, or of mankind.

1709 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1711) I. II. III. II. 111. The enjoy the common Good and Interest of a more contracted Publick 1794 PALRY *Enid.* I. 1 (1827) 29 That general disbelief which prevailed amongst the intelligent part of the heathen public. 1815 W. H. IRLAND *Sciolemania* 30 note. They would make no impression on a public accustomed to quartos of original poetry by the month. 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Bugr. Lit.* I. 49 A shelf or two of Beauties, elegant Extracts and Anas, form nine tenths of the reading of the reading public 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 2 There is a separate public for every picture, and for every book. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* 3 The British public will not long ask this question without helping itself to the answer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 4/5 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr C— at his own valuation. 1894 M. G. TARDY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 458 While it is the most capricious of publics it is also the most sheeplike.

3. In public. a. In a place, situation, condition, or state open to public view or access; openly, publicly; opposed to *in private*; so into *public* (rare) † Also, in or into a published form, in or into print (*Obs.*).

c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 916 Nor renne fro house to house to conuers in publick [glous in comon place] 1611 SHAKS *Viuit.* T. II. 1 107 Follow vs. We are to speake in publicke 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 156 Their helmes in both publicke and pryate, being few. 1624 T. LEICHERD *Plain Dealing To Rdr.* (1867) 3. I have presumed to enter into publicke, for these reasons 1664 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* verse 17. II. 6. (1669) 29/4 They read it at home, and hea it preacht powerfully in the publick. 1689 EVELYN *Let. To Pefys* 12 Aug. The roome where he us'd to eate and dine in publick 1707 SWIFT *Country Post* 2 Aug. Wks. 1755 III. 1. 177 They having of late appeared very much in publick together. 1778 MASS BURNES *Evelina* (1792) I. xxii. 219 She would never more take me into publick. 1873 *Act* 36 § 37 Viet. c. 89 § 73 The inquiry shall be held in public before an officer.

† b. In a public or collective capacity. *Obs.*

1633 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Persian Wars* I. 8 Bestowing many benefits upon their City in publicke, and on particular men.

4. Short for PUBLIC HOUSE. *collog.* Cf. PUB.

1709 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstons, Canterb.* For the Improvement of its [the newly-planted tree's] growth, aound to the publick and moisted it to the Root. 1799 SOUTHEY *Let. to T. Southey* 5 Jan. 'What, don't you keep a public?' 1844 SCOTT *Redgummet* ch. xv. He is a statesman, though he keeps a public. 1840 ARNOLD *Jrnl.* 23 July, in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. App. C. 426 Iron foundries and public have no connexion with mere book literature. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hamptonstead* 1 x. We can take our beer at a public. 1890 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* I. II. 67 There was a 'public' called the 'Half-Way House'.

b. *attrib.* Of the public house.

1756 WHITEFIELD *Life & Serms* 3 My Mother kept me in my tender Years from intermeddling in the least with the publick Business. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* II. 124 He Felt the poor purse, and sought the public door 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chm.* xii. I suppose it was something in the publicline.

† *Public*, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. obs. F. *publique* (in Godef.) or ad. L. *publicus*, f. *publicus* PUBLICO]

trans. To make public, to publish.

1847 *So. Acts Jus. III* (1814) II. 179/1 That name of fame tak apone hand to public or use ouer bullis or process purchest or to be purchest 1848 *So. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 424 1/2 To publicke his constitutionne 1890 LEVINS *Manag.* 122/37 To publicke, *publicare*

† *Publical*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as PUBLIC a.

+ -AL.] = PUBLICO a.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 248 Per sud all publicall honor and wurshup sette betwix be fadir & be son.

Publican (pə'blikən), sb.¹ Forms: a. 3-4 pupp-, publicane, 4-5 -an. b. 3-4 publicyan, 4-7 publicano, 5- publican. [a. F. *publicain* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *publicanus* a farmer-general of the revenues, later a tax-gatherer, f. *publicum* the public revenue, neut. of *publicus* PUBLICO. In the M.E. form *publican*, a. OF. *popelican*, a by-form influenced by *people*, *pupe*, *PROPEL* sb.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* One who farmed the public taxes; hence, a tax-gatherer. (Chiefly in Scriptural quotations or allusions)

a. c 1200 ORMIN 925 Publicaness comenn her, Att himm to wurpenn fullhredd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Schreft schal been edmod, ase was be Puppicanes, & nout ase was be Pharisewus. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel Wks. I. 397 Whi etib your Maistr wip publicans? c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 414 Of publicans sen prince am I

b. 1340 *Ayend.* 175 Pe fauzeus, onworpede bene publican. c 1386 CHAUCER *Part T* r 912 (Harl) Such was be confessionn of be publican [so 3 texts; *Ellis*, *Lansd.*, *Seld.* *Publican*, -e]. 1548 UDALL *Enasid.* *Part. Luke* III. 12 Publicans, that is to saye, the customers and takers vp of tolles. 1556 SHAKS *March V.* I. III. 42 How like a fawnynng publican he lookes. 1600 HOLLAND *Liter* xxv. i. 545 The captaine had bene aforetime a Publicane or farmer of the cattie reuenues. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser II. 151 The publicans were outcasts among the Jews, because, having accepted the office under the Roman government of collecting the taxes imposed by Rome upon their brethren, they were regarded as traitors to the cause of Israel. 1855 J. II. NEWMAN *Callista* xvi. (1881) 181 A clerk in the *Officium* of the society of publicans or collectors of annona

b. *transf.* Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like. Also *fig.*

1644 MITTON *Ascep* (Arb) 64 Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the tunaging and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth 1650 J. R. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. v § 4. 122 We are not angry with Searchers and Publicans, but when they break open tunk, and pierce vessels, and unrip packs, and open sealed letters. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. III. 37 Outrages and exactions such as have, in every age, made the name of publican a proverb for all that is most hateful. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/1 Next to Drunk, the greatest Publican of the British Exchequer are Death and Gambling on the Stock Exchange

† 2. *transf.* One who is regarded as 'a heathen man and a publican' (Matt. xviii. 17); one cut off from the church, an excommunicated person

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11649 A publicyan ys, yn oure sawe, A synful man, oule of be lawe c 1375 *De Leg. Saints* x. (Maiton) 12 Quha in hypocry syne is tane, be ewangel callis 'publicane' a 1651 CALDWELL *Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 8r We, not one or two, but the whole church, must hold him as a publicane, that is, as one cut off from the bodie of Christ

3. One who keeps a public house; a licensed victualler, a keeper of an ale-house or tavern.

1728 BAILLY, *Publican*, also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victualler or Alehouse keeper. 1744 N. SALMON *Pres. St. Universities* I. 416 It seems now to be the Business of most Publicans to propagate Vice and Disorder. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Misc. Prins* II. 1033 An action by a publican, for beer sold. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 536 A profound politician in the eyes of a metropolitan publican 1880 M. MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. I. 131 354 A large proportion of the publicans carried on a respectable trade.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *publican-riden* (= mce), *sin*, *state*, *tenant*, *publican-riden* adj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13292 (Cott) O publicane lede was he, And als a man o gret pouste a 1652 J. SMITH *Sat. Disc.* VIII. 382 No extortioner, nor unjust, nor guilty of any publican-sins. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publican* Wks. (1845) 103 Love did cover with silence this his publican state 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 8/4 'A priest-ridden people is to be pitied, but a publican ridden people is to be deprieved.' 1906 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 To say that the publican tenant is in any sense a free agent is absurd

Hence † *Publican* v. *nonce-vtd.*, *trans.* to treat or regard as a publican. (Cf. *Luke* xviii. 10, 11.)

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indupend.* 1 a To Pharisee themselves, and Publican all the world besides [cf. PHARISEE v.]

Publican, sb.² *Ecl. Hist.* Forms: 5 *Popelican*, -quan, 7 *Publican*, 6- *Publican*. [ME *popelican*, a. OF. *popelican*, *publican*, ad. med. L. *Popelicanus*, *Publicanus*, altered from med. Gr. *πυλίκανος* (v = v) PAULICAN, in allusion to, or by confusion with, L. *publicanus* PUBLICAN¹.]

A name applied to the Paulicians of the South of France in the 12th c.

[a 1225 RALPH OF COGGESHALLE *Chron* (Rolls) 122 Temp. ponbus Ludouici regis France, qui genuit regem Philippum, cum error quorundam hereticorum qui vulgo appellantur Publicani, per plures provincias Gallie prosperaret. c 1250 MATTE. PARIS (ad ann. 1250). Gallie etiam dicuntur ab aliquibus Popelican.] 1481 CAXTON *Godeffrey* xlii. 80 Nygh by was a castel 11ght strong, wherin alle the popeliquans of the lande were withdrawn. *Ibid.* lu. 54 And there was disputed ayenst this popelican. 1573 SROW *Ann.* (1592) 213 There came into England 30 Germanes, who called themselves Publicans... They denyed matrimony, and the sacraments of baptisme, and the Lords supper, with other articles 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. IV. 180 The Archbishops of Lyons and Naibonne, sate in solemn judgment on some, it should seem, poor and ignorant men called Publicans.

Publicanism (pə'blikəniz'm). [f. PUBLICAN¹ + -ISM.] The fact or profession of being a publican: in quot. 1903, antithetic to Pharisaism. 1638 W. SCLATER *Sermon. Experimental* 120 Amos his mean education; Matthew his Publicanism; Paul his persecution. 1903 D. M. L'ÉLAN *Stud. Apostles* x. 145 We believe the utter hollowiness of Pharisaism to have been a main cause of the revolt into Publicanism on the part of some Jews.

† *Publishate*, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *publicat*, ppl. stem of *publicare* to PUBLISH] *trans.* To publish, make publicly known.

1540 in Hall *Chron.*, *Han VIII* (1548) 246 b. Many other errors holden, sated, published and taught by hym. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* xiv. 125 Little sins in them [the Clergy], (if published) grow great by their scandal and contagion. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 7 Wks. 1775 IX. 300, I have communicated my thoughts to you, therefore, which you may suppress or publishate as you think meet. 1804

SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II 66 The 'Monthly Review' publishes me and Duppa as being one D. Manuel.

Publication (pʌblɪkəˈʃən). Also 5 publications. [ME *publicacion*, a. OF *publicacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in mod.F. *publication*, or ad. L. *publicatio-em*, n. of action f. *publicare* to PUBLISH.] The action of publishing, or that which is published.

1. The action of making publicly known; public notification or announcement; promulgation.

1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) VII 433 Anselme demede þat Sodomytes schulde be accorsed every Sondag But afterward he undede þat doynge, for publicacioun [Higden *publicatio*] of vice. 1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) xvj, xijer after his deeth was no gret publicacion mad. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 140 To mak publicacioun and intimation herof at the marcart crossis. 1655 *PROVIDENCE* (R.L.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 89 Ordred y^e Publication of marriage shall be vnder y^e hand of a Magistrate set upon some eminent Tree in y^e Towne streete. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* II. 11. 375 The Publication of the Gospel to us Gentiles. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* II. 577 Who could be allowed to speak of secret publication?

b. *spec. in Law.* Notification or communication to those concerned, or to a limited number regarded as representing the public. Cf. *PUBLISH v.* 1 b.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* vi. xlii. 223 The Judge may not... proceed to the publication of the testament, vnlesse there be lawfull prooffe, or sufficient prescription for the testators death. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. In Chancery... we say a cause is comē to Publication, when the Plaintiff hath exhibited his Bill, the Defendant answered, and witnesses are examined. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xi. 150 The communication of a libel to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law. 1837 *Act x. Vict.* c. 26 § 13 Every will executed in manner hereinbefore required shall be valid without any other publication thereof. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 8/3 The Law of Libel A man may tell his wife a thing, and that is not publication, or he may tell his next door neighbour, and that is

2. The issuing, or offering to the public, of a book, map, engraving, photograph, piece of music, or other work of which copies are multiplied by writing, printing, or any other process; also, the work or business of producing and issuing copies of such works.

1596 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 256 My bookes, with the publication of which you charge me as blameable. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 29. I should not be destituted of a very just Excuse for the Publication of it [his Treatise] 1796 *COWPER Let. to W. Churcheley* 13 Dec. [in *Sothley's Catal.* 29 Apr. (1897) 21]. I know well that publication is necessary to give an edge to the poetical turn. 1870 *DICKENS E. Dromed* iv. With an author's anxiety to rush into publication. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Sept. 3/2 Some publishers think that to deposit the usual copies required by law at the Public Libraries constitutes publication.

b. A work published; a book or the like printed or otherwise produced and issued for public sale.

The first quotation may belong to a. 1666 *COWLEY Poems* Pref. I have lost the Copy, which makes me omit it in this publication. 1780 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1848) 656/2 One instance, of a foreign publication in which mention is made of *l'illustre Lockman*. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* i. 7 They were originally separate publications. 1831 *D. E. WILLIAMS Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* I. 141 Writers in the periodical publications of the day. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 751 The diffusion of books and periodical publications

†3. The making of a thing public or common property; confiscation (A Latinism.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 *B. Jonson Catiline* i. i. The rich men proscrīb'd And publication made of all their goods. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* iv. viii 304 To redeem maydens from prostitution and publication of their bodies.

Publication (pʌblɪkəˈʃən, -tʃən), a. rare. [f. late L. *publicator*, agent-n. f. *publicare* to PUBLISH: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to publication; intended for publication.

1702 *Parl. Orig. Rights Lower Ho. Comm.* 32 A Mandate Publicatory of Archbishop Bancroft. 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* I. 131 Byron's Hours of Idleness was not without publicationary enticements.

Public, obs. Sc. var. of *publis*, PUBLISH.

Public house. (Now often with hyphen.)

1. A building belonging or open to the community at large; one provided for some public use or purpose, a public building. *Obs. exc.* with allusion to sense 2.

1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 21 That he was the firste that invented in Greece to haue publike or common houses founded at the charges of the common welth, where the sick might be cured, and the poore refreshed. 1657-60 [see PUBLIC SCHOOL 2] c. 1618 *MORISON Thun* (1902) 379 the publike house of the City, where this and all publike feasts are kept. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. (1737) 320 The Town of Glasgow have built a new Port, and named it Port-Glasgow, with a large Publick-House. 1793 *WESTON Gas* 4 Apr. 10/2 Lord Averbury said there were now public-houses all over the country, not for the sale of beer, but for the use of books.

2. A house for the entertainment of any member of the community, in consideration of payment. a. An inn or hostelry providing accommodation (food and lodging, or light refreshments) for travellers or members of the general public; usually licensed for the supply of ale, wines, and spirits. Now commonly merged in b. 1669 *WOOD Life* 26 June (O.H.S.) II. 163 He was ashamed to go to a publick house [for his meals], because he was a

senior master, and because his relations lived in Oxon. 1679 *FRANCE Narr. Pop. Plot* 12 Not being at home, but at a publick House hard by. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No 155 ¶ 2 Mr. Spectator, I Keep a Coffee-house. Good Mr. Spectator, Say it is possible a Woman may be modest and yet keep a Publick-house. 1715 *Royal Proclam.* 5 Jan in *Lond. Gaz.* No 5292/2 Taverns, Chocolate Houses, Coffee Houses, or other Publick Houses. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 151 Every night they were entertained by private families, there being no public-houses at so remote a distance. 1849 *D. J. BROWNE Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 165 Fattening some of the earliest broods, in order to supply public houses, and such families as require turkeys early in the season.

b. In current restricted application A house of which the principal business is the sale of alcoholic liquors to be consumed on the premises, a tavern.

1768 *FOOTE Devil on Two Sticks* II (1778) 33 Step into the first publick-house to refresh you. 1824 *COLERIDGE Lett. to Southey* (1895) 598 A large public-house frequented about one o'clock by the lower orders. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I (1863) 4 Lucky would it be for his wife and her eight children if there were no public-house in the land. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIV 688/1 In nearly all countries the nature of the trade carried on in public-houses has subjected them to a much more rigorous police supervision than ordinary trades

†3. A brothel. Cf. *F. maison publique*, Ger. *öffentliches Haus*. *Obs. rare.*

1785 *TRUSLER Mod. Times* I. 87 Who never loses sight of her till she is picked up and taken to a public house

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *public-house club*, -keeper, -licence, -parlour, -score, -sign, -trust, etc.

1704 in *Trott. Laws Brit. Plant. Amer.* (1792) 256 No Publick House-keeper within this Province (New Jersey) shall suffer any Person or Persons to tipple and drink in his House on the Lord's Day. 1725 *(title)* The Publick-House-keeper's Monitor. 1809 *MALKIN Gl. Bias* I. ii. ¶ 3 The landlord was... overwhelming me with public-house civility. 1848 *THACKERAY Ven. Fair* xxvi. They talked about them over their punts of beer at their public-house clubs. 1854 *H. SWENGER in Brit. Q. Rev.* July 143 Much as public-house scores are kept now. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) 690/1 [In Ireland] Public-house licences are generally held by shopkeepers. 1897 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. vi. 202 [He] wanted to promote himself to some honour or other in the public-house line. 1893 *J. ASHBY STERRY Naughly Gals* v. He would have painted tea-trays and public-house signs.

Publicist (pʌblɪsɪst). [a F. *publiciste* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), Ger. *publicist*, f. L. (*pus*) *publicum* public law: see -IST.]

1. One who is learned in 'public' or international law (PUBLIC a. 9), a writer on the law of nations. 1792 *BURKE Pres. St. Affairs* Wks VII. 99 The two German courts seem to have as little consulted the publicists of Germany, as their own true interests. 1801 *H. C. ROBINSON Diary* (1869) I. v. 213 A distinguished publicist, to use the German term, the eminent political writer and statesman Friedrich Gentz. 1805 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* III. 307 The cheapness of food is, justly considered by Vattel, and the publicists, as a chief purpose of political association. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 173 Plato was a publicist when he wrote the Laws and the Republic; Aristotle was a publicist when he wrote the Politics; Machiavel was a publicist in the Prince, Hobbes in the Leviathan, Montesquieu in the 'Esprit des Loix'. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* x (1876) 128 Problems which baffle the publicist and amaze the economist

2. loosely. A writer on current public topics; a journalist who makes political matters his speciality. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 195 We hear of editors, reporters, writers in newspapers, and sometimes 'publicists', a neological term; but the world does not assign the definite meanings to these terms. 1865 *S. EDWARDS Polish Captivity* I. 78 Certain German publicists point with an air of triumph to the fact that Prussia has constructed a railroad from Posen to Breslau. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* 2. § 2 752 The hacks of Grub Street were superseded by publicists of a high moral temper and literary excellence. *attrib.* 1895 *P. MILYUKOV in Athenæum* 6 July 25/3 The influence of the publicist polemics of the year

Hence **Publicistic** a., of or pertaining to publicists. So **Publicism**, the occupation or profession of a publicist; public journalism.

1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* III. 150 To divide his Biography, as Moser did his Publicistic Materials, into separate letter-boxes. 1875 *POSTE Gauss* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 127 The political or publicistic elements of *contas*. 1885 *Society in London* 279 He has taken up publicism as he has taken up many other things. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 634/2 Of publicistic and photographic accounts of Japan... we have more than enough

Publicity (pʌblɪsɪti). [ad. F. *publicité* (a 1694 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *publicitās*, -itatem, f. L. *publicus* PUBLIC.] The quality of being public; the condition or fact of being open to public observation or knowledge.

1792 *HAMILTON tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Intro. 4 The sacrifices it makes by this publicity, are amply compensated by the advantages it derives from it. 1832 *BENTHAM Draught of Code* iv. Wks. 1843 IV. 326 Publicity is the very soul of justice. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 611 The studious composed their works without any view to their publicity. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* I. 89 The only guarantee of public honour is publicity, for the only protection rogues have is secrecy. *attrib.* 1846 in *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. (1903) 5/1 (Marriott) in the year 1846 registered as an article of utility and improved publicity omnibus. 1907 *Instal. News* Sept. 4/1 The fantastic publicity schemes now in vogue.

Publicly (pʌblɪkli), adv. [f. PUBLIC a. + -LY 2.] 1 In a public manner, in the presence or with the knowledge of people generally; with publicity; in public; openly; without concealment.

1567 *Elfric's Test. Antiquite* Title p. The auncient fayth here publicly preached, and also recaved in the Saxons tyme. 1566 in *Dunlop Confess.* (1722) II. 637 Thereunto war added secret Prayers publicke made within the Houses. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 130 Yet once againe proclaime it publicly. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worshe* 7 All the Canonically Books of the Old and New Testament shall be publickly read in the vulgar Tongue. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 6 ¶ 11 The Soldiers maimed publickly for Want of Pay. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 379 Those books were not publicly exposed to sale.

2. By the public or community; by or with public or common action or consent. officially, collectively, as a community, also, in a way common to all, commonly, generally, universally (*obs.*).

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xxii 112b, These Sacquas [water carriers] are waged either publicly, or of som in particular. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 142 The Athenians erected him such a one publicly in the market place. 1729 *S. CLARKE Sermon* (1734) III. 88 Able to be publickly beneficial to Mankind. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/2 Provisions which will very largely close the door to all publicly-managed elementary schools. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 13 Apr. 1/4 Eventually no publicly-paid teacher would be allowed to give denominational teaching.

Publicness (pʌblɪknes). Now rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being public, in various senses; publicity, notoriety, openness; the fact of pertaining to or affecting the community as a whole; † devotedness to the public interest; † the condition of being commonly accepted, prevalence.

1605 *A. WOTTON Answ. Pop. Articles* 16 The truth of beleefe depend, not vpon the publicknes of an exposition, but vpon the soundnesse thereof. 1641 *W. HAKVILL Liberte of Subject* 137 The King may not exact money for passage in and out of his Court gates, because of the publicknesse of his Person. 1643 *W. GRIENHILL A. le. at Root* Ep. Ded. Publicknesse of dangers calls for publicknesse of spirits. 1662 *BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII.* (1869) 68 Pope Alexander VII. not enduring the publicknesse of this Cardinal's amours, sent him legate to Romania. 1676 *TOWNSON Decalogue* viii. 441 Differend' from each other by the publickness or privatenesse of the things taken away. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xxix. 173 His objections as to the publicness of the place. 1828 *WESTER S. v.* The publicness of a sale. 1844 *EMERSON Lect.* *Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 305 The timidity of our public opinion is our disease, or, shall I say, the publicness of opinion, the absence of private opinion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. The publicness of a resort.

Public office: see PUBLIC a. 2 c.

Public school. A school which is public, in senses varying with time and place.

The Latin *publica schola* goes back under the Roman Empire to the fourth (and by implication, the first) century A.D., and also appears in the Capitula of Louis the Pious A.D. 829, in the sense of a school maintained at the public expense, national or local.

1381 *St. Jerome Interpr. Chron. Euseb.* II. (A.D. 89), Quinctilianus ex Hispania Calaguritana, qui primus Romae publicam scholam et salarium ex fisco recepit, clauit. 829 *Capitula Hlodowici Pii* (Mon. Germ. Hist. Leges 37), Suggerimus ut morem paterum sequentes saltem in tribus congruentissimis imperii vestri locis scolas publice fiant.

1. In England, originally, A grammar-school founded or endowed for the use or benefit of the public, either generally, or of a particular locality, and carried on under some kind of public management or control; often contrasted with a 'private school' carried on at the risk and for the profit of its master or proprietors. In recent English use (chiefly from the 19th century), applied especially to such of the old endowed grammar-schools as have developed into large boarding-schools, drawing from the well-to-do classes of all parts of the country or of the empire, pupils, who in the higher forms are prepared mainly for the ancient universities or for the public services, and to some large modern schools established with similar aims. As it is a general characteristic of these large schools that order is maintained and discipline administered to a great extent by the elder pupils themselves, this has come to be a recognized feature of the English public school, and is often the prominent notion in such phrases as 'a public school education' or 'training', 'the English public school system' and the like.

The Latin form appears in the 12th c., and is frequent from the 14th c. as applied to an endowed free grammar-school. The English form *public school* is known from 1580, and was no doubt used earlier. Down to the 18th c. it was very generally opposed to 'private school', and education in a 'public school' was also contrasted with education at home under a tutor. The term was officially used in 1860 in the appointment of a Royal Commission, and in 1867 in 'An Act for the better government and extension of certain Public Schools'. As this act applied to the ancient endowed grammar-schools or colleges of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse, Shrewsbury, these have sometimes been spoken of as 'the Seven Public Schools'; but the name is generally used to include these and more than twenty other large schools, ancient and modern, of similar organization, which are not separated by any definite line from other endowed schools that depend upon a more local constituency.

[c. 1180 *Hist. Bury St. Edmunds* (Rolls) I. 126 Hic ergo [Canutus rex] tam... benignus... fuisse memoratur ut per urbes et oppida publicas institueret scholas magistris deputatis... pueros... literis tradidit imbuedos de ratione fiscali sumpti...

bus constituit. 1364 (Apr. 7) in *Vict. County Hist. Surrey* II. 155 Hugone de Kingston pedagogo, ut informacioni et doctrine ditorum puerorum... in dicta villa intenderet, et scolas publicas gubernaret. 1437 (Feb. 23) in *Vict. County Hist. Lincoln* II. 430 [The Chapter] monuerunt pauperes clericos in persona Prepositi eorundem, quod adeant scolas publicas et addiscant effectualiter. 1558 (a Mar 8) in *Wilkins Concilia* IV. 166 Qui in locis insignioribus publicas scholas salario publico vel privato tenent.]

1580 *Let. Privy Coun.* 18 June, in *Styffe Life Grndal* 254 All such schoolmasters as have charge of children and do instruct them either in public schools or private houses. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. 186 In publicke schooles this swearing in affection from the publicke choice in no case can be. 1604 *Act 1st Jas I.* c. 4 § 8 No person shall keepe any schoole... except it be in some publicke or free Grammar Schoole, or in some such noblemans or gentlemen's house as are not recusants. 1649 in *Perfect Diurnall* 26 Mar. That some Public Schools for the better education and pincipling of youth in virtue and justice would sobely be considered of and settled. 1663 (Dec 4) in *Vict. County Hist. Bedford* II. 165 Wee the Warden and Schollers of New College [Oxford] have elected Mr John Allanson, Clerke... to bee Schoolemaster of the publicke free Grammar Schoole in Bedford. 1673 *ASP of ARMAGH in Essex P.* (Camden) 113 An Account of the Publicke Schooles within the Province of Ulster. There is a free schoole for the Diocese of Meath, with a Salary according to the Act. of about 40l p ann. 1707 *E. CHAMBERLAIN'S Tr. Eng* 185 London (Heading) Publick Schooles and Colleges. The first is Westminster School. St. Paul's School Merchant-Taylor's School. Belonging to Christ's Hospital is another famous Grammar Free-School. That at Ratcliff was founded by Nicholas Gibson, Grocer of London. 1723 *BURKE'S GUARD.* No. 62 p 8, I regard our public schools and universities, not only as nurseries of men for the service of the church and state [etc.]. 1741 *MIDDLETON'S Cases* Ded. 7 Your Lordship... by Your education in a public School and University, has learnt from Your earliest youth [etc.]. 1749 *FINDLING Tom Jones* III. v. This worthy man having observed the imperfect institution of our public schools, and the many vices which boys were there liable to learn, had resolved to educate his nephew, as well as the other lad, in his own house. 1760 *FOOTE's Mirror* I. 1. He has run the gauntlet thro' a public school, where, at sixteen, he had practis'd more vices than he would otherwise have heard of at sixty. 1784 *COWPER Tr. Soc.* 372. 1800 *P. Westley's Catalogue* 1 Dec. Elementary Publications recommended as Reward Books for Sunday and other Public Schools. 1808 *ARNOLD Let.* 14 Mar in *Stanley Life*, I never ran down public schools in the lump, but grieved that their exceeding capabilities were not tuned to better account. 1832 *CRABBE's Poet.* *Tales* xix 233. 1839 *W. LOVELL & J. COLLINS, etc. Chartism*, To erect public halls or schools for the people throughout the kingdom. 1847 (*title*) Fagging is it hopelessly inseparable from the discipline of a public school? 1848 *MORLEY Winchester Series*, II. Pref. What then is a public school? and wherein does it essentially differ from a private one?.. A public school is one in which the government is administered, in greater or less degree, with the aid of the pupils themselves; a private school is one in which the government is altogether administered by masters. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Feb. 4/2 Our Public Schools... (by which phrase we never mean real public schools like the Board schools at all, but merely schools for the upper and middle classes) are in their existing stage primarily great gymnasia. 1899 *A. F. LEACH Hist. Winchester Coll.* II. The only working definition of a Public School then is that it is an aristocratic or plutocratic school which is wholly or almost wholly a Boarding School, is under some form of more or less public control, and is 'non-local'—a 'Boarding Academy for young Gentlemen', which draws its pupils from all parts of the Country, and is not a Private Adventure School.

b. *attrib. and Comb. as public school boy, man, system, training*, etc. (esp. connoting the qualities which the discipline and spirit of a public school are held to impart).

c. 1843 *G. MORLEY in Stanley Arnold* (1845) I. iii. 191 Hardly to be found among public school men. 1844 *STANLEY Ibid.* (1845) 112 The peculiarities which distinguish the English public school system from almost every other system of education in Europe. 1874 *BURNARD My time* xxiii. 205 He had not had a public-school training. 1899 *KIRLING Stalky & Co.* 164 Talking of public-school spirit and the traditions of the ancient seat. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 121/1 The task of estimating public-school influence on the nation at large.

+2. Formerly applied to the lecture-room or class of the professor of any faculty in a university or similar institution for advanced study or higher learning. *Obs.*

[*Tag*: see above]. 1581 *ALLEN Martyrd. Camphor* (1908) 6 Thither [to Douai] he went where after a year's great diligence and many exercises done both in house and public schools, he proceeded bachelor of divinity. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* 1. 88 I'll have them fill the public schools with silk. Wherewith the students shall be bravely clad. 1617-20 *MORAYSON Tim.* (1909) 339 The public schools at Strasburg were not reputed an university yet gave the degrees of Bachelors and Masters of Artes, having a public house for that purpose, and public schools where learned Professors did read. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* IV. xvi. 370 That which is now called an University, is a joining together, and an Incorporation under one Government of many Public Schools, in one and the same Town or City.

3. In Scotland, British colonies and dominions, and the United States of America: A school provided at the public expense and managed by public authority for the use of the community of a defined district, as part of a system of public (and usually free) education.

The term has been used in New England and Pennsylvania from the 17th c., and has been adopted in all States of the American Union. An early synonym was 'free school', and a later one in some States, 'common school', which is

now however generally confined to a school of the lowest grade or 'public elementary school'. In Scotland, the name was made official by the Education Act of 1872 see quot. Scottish 'Public' Schools were by the Code of 1908 classed as *Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary*, a classification based solely on the extent of their curriculum. In some colonies the division is into First, Second, and Third Class Public Schools.

1644 *Acts of United (New Engl.) Colonies* (1859) 20 Prompt to extend their care for the good of publick Schooles. 1683 *Pennsylv. Frame of Govern.* § 10 The Governour and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public Schooles. 1711 (May 9) *Boston Town Records* VIII. 80 [To] be invested and laid out in some Real Estate for the use of the Publick Latin School. 1785 (May 20) *Ordinance U S Congress*, There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public school within the said township. 1853 in *Sylveston's Educ. Instit. U S* 15 Public schools is the name given to all schools which are supported by the public, and which are therefore under public control. 1873 *Pennsylv. Const.* § 10 The general assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of the commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated. 1894 *G. H. MARTIN (title)* Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System. 1903 *Manual of Public Schools of Boston*, [Classified as] Normal, Latin, and High Schools, Grammar Schools, Primary Schools, [and] Kindergartens.

1874 *Act 35 & 36 Vict. (Scott.)* c. 62 § 25 Every school under the management of the school board of a parish shall be deemed a parish school, and every school under the management of the school board of a burgh shall be deemed a burgh school, and all such schools are hereby declared to be public schools within the meaning of this Act. *Ibid.* § 26 There shall be provided for every parish and burgh a sufficient amount of accommodation in public schools available for all persons resident in such parish or burgh [etc.]. 1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict. c. 18* § 1 This Act may be cited as the Public Schools (Scotland) Teachers Act, 1882. 1908 *Scottish Education Code* § 12 An Inspector or sub-Inspector may visit any public school, or any other school subject to inspection at any time without notice. 1909 *Let. to Editor*, In Scotland, apart from the official and legal use of the words 'public school', the term is now generally used in the sense of an elementary day school under a school board.

1904 *Cape of Good Hope C. S. List* 267 Public Schools. Course of Instruction, Class III. To include at least reading, writing, arithmetic, outlines of history and geography, and lessons on natural objects. *Ibid.* 268 (Last of) The First Class Undenominational Public Schools.

Public-spirited, a. Characterized by public spirit (*PUBLICO* a. § 3); animated or prompted by zeal for the public good; directed to the common welfare.

1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 157 There is one public spirited Man lately come into that Countrey. 1722 *STEELE'S Spect.* No. 442 p 3 Good or ill-natur'd, Public spirited or Selfish. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 269 The act is not only undisinterested, but generous, and public-spirited. 1898 *BOSW. SMITH Carriage* 358 A new nobility of wealth, who were not more farsighted or more public-spirited than their predecessors.

Hence **Public-spiritedly adv.**, with public spirit; **Public-spiritiveness.**

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 382 The Spirit of Charity, the old Word for publick Spiritiveness. 1707 *E. CHAMBERLAIN'S Press. St. Eng.* 1. (ed. 22) 50 Many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Public spiritiveness. 1847 *WESTRA. Public-spiritually*. 1860 *MILL Rep. Govt.* (1860) 71/1 The 'local' or 'middle class' examination for the degree of Associate, so laudably and public-spiritually established by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. 1883 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 23 Nov. 5/1 The promptings of a noble public-spiritiveness.

Publish (*publĭsh*), *v.* Forms. see below. [*ME. puphshe, -ish, pophs, etc., and publishe, pubhsce, etc., f. OF. publier, poploner, (later) publier, ad. L. publicāre to make public, publish, confiscate, f. public-us PUBLICO. The OF. pup-, pop-forms either represented a popular L. *poplicare* (cf. early L. *poplicus, publicus* = *publicus*, and med. L. *pubblicare* in 15th c. eccles. documents), or were due to later influence of OF. *poppe, peuple, ad. L. populus* PEOPLE. The normal Eng. repr. of OF. *publier* was *PUBLI*: cf. *CARRY v. Publish* may repr. an AF. **publier, *publier* (not found), but was app. due to imitation of verbs etymologically ending in *-ish* (-ISH 2): cf. *astonish, distinguish, furnish, vanquish*. The spelling *publica* may have been influenced by L. *publicāre*.]*

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4-5 *puphs(e), -lsh(e), -loh(e), poplis, pupplis, -lsh(e), 4-6 -lsh(e), 5 puplyssch, -lisse, pupples, -lys(e)h(e), 6 pupplis, lychoe.*

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1870) 50 he folke that ascaped . . . pupplised it fulle wide. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks.* I. 339 Men of his world . . . wolen haten hem pat pupplishen it. *Ibid.* III. 247 Pus is herseye pupplischid in londis. 1382 — *Matt. i.* 19 Joseph . . . wolde not pupliche [1388 *pupliche*] hir. c. 1400 *Cursor M.* 2540 (Cott. Galba) He pat poplist it furth. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 911 Als be he apostel es pupplis. *Ibid.* 1953 So pat it be . . . puplist. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 230 Hit is opunly puplyschid. 1484 *Certificate in Surtees MSS.* (1888) 41 To pupples and declare . . . the treuth. 1509 *Sel. Cas. Cr. Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 200 That the abbot of Salop shuld puplice & openly say. *Ibid.* 201 Reportes thus published. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 79 To be denowsyd and puplychyd.

β. 4-6 *publice, -lis(s)he, -lis(s)oh(e), 5 -lesch, -les(e), -lisse, 5-6 -lys(e)h(e), 6 -lis, 5- publish.*

1377 *LANGEL P Pl B xi xox* No pinge pat is pryue publick [C. xiii 38 *publishe*] how it neuere. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks.* III. 445 Freris wold not here his publick. 1387 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) V. 147 Pat were 1-published [w rr. puplisched, published] in be Synod Nicena. c. 1400 *Brut* 330 Pis same Piers told & published be trewe. c. 1450 *Prose in Deutsch. Nauphil* (1906) 55 Hyde and have puplyssh & nought haue. c. 1460 *G. ASHBY Dicta Philos* 66 Publishing to his connyng your fauour. 1480 *Publishe* [see B. x b]. 1509 *FISHER Fm. Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks.* (1876) 308 To puplysshe the doctrine and fayth of cryste. c. 1520 *NISBET N T in Scots Acts* IV. 17 That it be na maie publisit in to the people. 1588 *A. KING tr Cambrus' Catech. in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 200 The Pandectus was publischt be Iustianus. 1588 in T. MORRIS *Proverbs of Mathew* (1875) 72 To bered and publicit. 1596 *DAIRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 38 Bot the truth of the mater is nocht published.

B. Signification. To make public.

I. 1. trans. To make publicly or generally known; to declare or report openly or publicly; to announce; to tell or noise abroad, also, to propagate, disseminate (a creed or system).

c. 1330 [see A. α] 14. *Cursor M.* 14731 (Fairf. MS.) Of be conception of our lauedi puplist bi an angel on he see. 1358 *GRAFFOUR Chron.* II. 136 When this murder was published, all people cryed vnto God for vengeance. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 219 At the very moment that the Sun came to the Equator, he publish'd the new year. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* v. 2. She now resolved to publish her resolution of going . . . to St. James's square. 1866 *'M. FRILS' Attila* IV. 106 Do not publish Your shame, for your own sake.

D. spec. in Law. To publish one's will. see quot. 1898. **To publish a libel:** to communicate a libel to one or more persons.

1480 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 59 Neuer wyllyng myne seyd mynde, wyl, and intent, so he published, notified, and declared vpon the seyd ffeoffment, in any manner of wyse to be chaungyd. 1597 *COWLEY Intercr.* s. v. *Libell*, A criminous report of any man cast abroad, otherwise unlawfully published in writing. 1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200, I doe publish and declare this to be my last will and testament. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. viii. 126 The defendant, on an indictment for publishing a libel, is not allowed to allege the truth of it by way of justification. 1897 *ENCYCL. LAWS Eng.* s. v. *Defamation*. The plaintiff, establishes a prima facie case, as soon as he has proved that the defendant published to some third person actionable words. 1898 *Ibid.* s. v. *Publication*, Wills are said to be published when they are properly executed before witnesses.

+ **G. refl.** To become known, to declare itself; cf. *se publier. Obs. rare*—1.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeant's Fr. Chiturre* 3/a All badde accidents publisheth themselves at the full Moone, more then at other times.

2. esp. To announce in a formal or official manner; to pronounce (a judicial sentence), to promulgate (a law or edict); to proclaim. + **To publish war**, to declare war (*obs.*).

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 400 *Bei maken be inge erre and pupplische a sentence contrarie to trewe.* 1485 *COVENTRY Lett. Bk.* 524 That yedoo publisheth this our Commendement vnto all thinhabitanes of our said Citie. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 10 b. Such Ecclesiastical lawes as . . . when they be ons published, shalbe obserued. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* vii Wks 183 l 521 Meanwhile, she commanded the sentence against Mary to be published. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. Eng.* § 125 The Charter was published throughout the whole country.

B. To ask (the banns of marriage); also, † to announce or put up the names of (persons intending marriage) (*obs.*).

1488 in *Prayer* (E. E. T. S.) Introd. 177 The Banns were asked & published the xij daye of January. 1572 *tr. Buchanan's Delectione Fini* b. There she taled with Bothwell, quhile the banes were publishing. 1651 *ESSEX Anti-quarian* (Mass.) VII. 45 Mr Phillips of Rowley, having been published, writes to the General Court saying that there is no one [clergyman] to marry him. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Saying after the accustomed manner: I publish the Banns of Marriage between M. of —, and N. of —. 1698 *PROVIDENCE REC.* (1894) V. 325 John Whipple junr., and Rebecca Scott widowe, were published in way of Marriage by a writingt fixed upon a publick place in the sayd Towne. 1742 *FINDLING Ysa. Andrews* IV. ii. It is my orders . . . that you publish these banns no more. 1841 *LIVTON Nt. & Morin.* I. 1 The Banns on her side will be published with equal privacy in a church near the Tower.

+ **3. To proclaim (a person) publicly as something, or in some capacity or connexion; also, (without compl.) to denounce, to 'show up'. *Obs.***

1382 [see A. α]. 1470 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 233/2 They have deerved to be puplysshed as fals Traytours. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1859) 6 Our Saviour, is published by an oath, Christ and Priest. 1612 *SLAUS Wm. T. II.* I 98 How will this gienue you that You thus haue publish'd me? 1676 *RAY Corr.* (1848) 124 Mr. Oldenburgh hath published him as a considerable author. 1733 *POPE Hor. Sat.* II. i. 59 In this impatral glass, my Muse intends . . . to . . . Publish the present age.

+ **b. To bring under public observation or notice; to give public notice of. *Obs.***

1599 *MORSE Dyalogue* III. Wks. 211/2 It were peradventure a thinge not convenient, after those witnesses published, to bring proues a freshe vpon the principall mater. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii (1739) 89 Goods found shall be published by the Finder to the Neighbourhood. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 11 While cured Cham publishit and disclosed the nakedness of their father. 1705-10 *STEELE Tatler* No. 142 p 7 [A diamond box] to be published on Monday which will cost Fourscore Guineas's.

C. To expose to public view. *rare.*

a. 1860 *ALB. SMITH Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 73 Having

arrived at the Hall, put your rings and chains in your pocket, and, if practicable, publish a pair of spectacles. 1865 W. W. STORV *Poems, Eng. Husb. to It Wife* vii, I cannot, like Sarto, publish your face in every Madonna, Sibyl, and Saint.

4. *spec.* To issue or cause to be issued for sale to the public (copies of a book, writing, engraving, piece of music, or the like); said of an author, editor, or *spec.* of a professional publisher

[1450] PROCK M.S. (in *Quartich's Catal.* (1887) I No. 54). That no person cristen... after sufficient publishing of this book to hem schulde have eny excusacion for this that thei knowe not the lawe... of her lord god. 1559 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Pref., Wks. 106/1, I am now driven... to this thurde busynes of publishing and puttyng my boke in printe my selfe 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* to He could no sooner write any thing, but presently it was caught from him, and published, and he could not have leave to mend it. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 P. 6, I shall here publish a short Letter which I have received from a Well-wisher. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 33/1 Literary productions... when they are circulated abroad and published with the author's consent they become common property. 1908 *Oxford Univ. Gaz.* No. 1255 (*Imprint*) Printed by Horace Hart, M.A., Controller of the University Press, at his Office in the Press, in the Parish of St. Thomas; and published by him at the Depository, 116 High Street, in the City of Oxford

b. To make generally accessible or available for acceptance or use; to place before or offer to the public. *Obs.* exc. as said of doing this by the medium of a book, journal, or the like

1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 186 The old Artificers... would not have their workes smothered up in some private corners, so were they very careful in publishing them. 1771 LUCKMERE *Hist. Print* 5 Two Jewish Rabbins were the first who published the Hebrew character in separate types. 1803 *Med. Jnat* IX. 287 Mr. W. assures us that he will publish his medicine as soon as its efficacy is established. 1824 in *N & Q* 7th Ser. VI. 207/1 [A small butt of the Duke of York. On the back are engraved the words] 'Published by T. Hamlet, Aug. 16, 1824.' 1844 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 63 The celebrated Leonard Euler had published a somewhat similar theory

†5. a. *trans.* To people, populate (a country, etc.). b. *refl.* To propagate itself, to multiply, breed. *Obs.* (Cf. PROLIFER v.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6485 (Petyt MS) Forto pupise be lond & tile. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii pr. xi 77 (Camb MS) How gret is the dilgence of nature, for alle thinges renouelen and pupisen hem with seed i-multiplyed. c. 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 301 Forto pupysche that Contre [Fr. pour peupler la terre] 1577 HELLOWES *Guesnara's Chron.* 193 This temple [of Peace] in authorite was most ancient, with priestes most published, and in deuotion most esteemed.

II. †6. *trans.* To make public property, to confiscate (rendering L. *publicare*). *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii x (S T S) l. 28 Than was aue law made bat mont avenge sall be publist and diuidit among be pepill. *Ibid* iii. xix. II. 27 Bath be gude of appius claudius and Spu. Oppius war confiscate and publist be be tribunis. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sclaudene's Comen* 457 His goodes also ought by the ciuile Magistrate to be published.

Publishable (pə'blɪʃəbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be published or made public; liable to, fit for, or intended for publication.

1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) II. 226 They would have been dead before that part of the correspondence was publishable, according to her will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 317 The two new cantos of Don Juan, which she says have been sent back to Lord Byron, to be softened into something like a publishable shape. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* July 326 It is not a publishable story.

Published (pə'blɪʃt), ppl. a. Also 7 -isht. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Made generally known; publicly announced or declared; officially promulgated or proclaimed; of a book, etc., issued or offered to the public.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* vi 236 Dar'st thou support a publish'd Traitor? 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 32 One of your publish'd Orders. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vi 117 In my published lectures, I have endeavoured [etc.]

2. Exposed or exhibited to public view. *rare.* 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 109 The published bo-om and the crowning smile—The cup excessive. 1863 KING-LAKE *Crimen* (ed. 3) l. xiv 245 The proffered Caesar and his long-prepared group of Captains—sitting published on the backs of real horses

Publisher (pə'blɪʃə), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who publishes or makes something public; one who declares, announces, or proclaims publicly. *Now rare*

1453 in *Exp. Acad. Oxon* (O.H.S.) I 320 The first publishers of the seide scandalifil noysyng. 1538 ERYON, *Proco*, omis, a cryar, a publishar of thynges. 1554 *Let. Q. Mary to Justices in Norfolk* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Rec. ii. No. 14 259 The Authors and Publishers of these vain Prophecies and untrue Bruits. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 138 Preachers and publishers of peace. 1796 *Look at Home* 13 The Publisher of the Gospel of the Grace of God. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 11 i 206 The first publisher of a result or discovery, supposing such result or discovery to be honestly his own, now takes the place of the first inventor

2. One who publishes a book or literary work. a. One who as author, or esp. as editor, gives it to the public; 'one who puts out a book into the world' (J.). *Now rare.*

1654 Whitlock's *Zootomia*, The Publisher [Sir John Birkenhead] to the Reader. 1659 RAWLEY *Dacon's Resuscitatio* (1661) 181 Written by his Lordship in Latin, and Englished by the Publisher. 1680 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii.

xv (Roxb) 25/1 Publisher, is one that causeth a booke to be printed after the death of the author. 1726 SWIN *Gulliver*, The Publisher to the Reader. The author of these Travels, Mr Lemuel Gulliver, is my ancient and intimate friend. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West Isl.* Wks 1816 VIII 353, I have yet supposed no imposture but in the publisher.

b. *Comm.* One whose business is the issuing of books, newspapers, music, engravings, or the like, as the agent of the author or owner; one who undertakes the printing or production of copies of such works, and their distribution to the book-sellers and other dealers, or to the public. (Without qualification generally understood to mean a book-publisher.)

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Publisher*, among the Book-sellers, is one that has his name put at the bottom of pamphlets, news-papers, &c. though the property is in another person, to whom he is accountable for the sale, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III 392/1 Petty dealers, or vendes of small ware, like our publishers. 1802 MOWBRIDGE (*title*) The Law of Copyright, being a Compendium of Acts of Parliament and Adjudged Cases, relative to Authors, Publishers, Printers [etc.]. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi (ed. 3) 315 The Publisher, is a bookseller; he is, in fact, the author's agent. 1836 Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 75 § 20 Be it enacted, That the Printer, Publisher, or Proprietor of every Newspaper shall, within Twenty-eight Days after the last Day of every Calendar Month, pay or cause to be paid the Duty chargeable on all and every Advertisement contained in or published with such Newspaper. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Intro. d. On learning from my Publisher that in one short fortnight the whole impression of the present work had been taken off his hands. *Mod. Mr. Henry Frowde* is the publisher

3. One who puts anything into circulation, e.g. one who issues counterfeit paper money or the like; an 'utterer'. *rare.*

1828 in WEBSTER

4. *attrib. and Comb.* as *publisher dealer*, -*fighter*. 1897 *Q. Rev.* July 93 How many of the modern publisher-fighters would work a proud heart to death in paying off a colossal debt? 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 3/4 The French publisher-dealers of the [eighteenth] century.

Hence *nonce-wds.* **Publisheress**, a female publisher; **Publisherish**, the position or function of a publisher.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 27 Authorship and publisher-ship have become so identified in one common interest. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 15 June 375/2 Mrs. Frank Leslie, the American publisher (or publisheress)

Publishing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. PUBLISH, in various senses.

1. = PUBLICATION 1.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. 3828 Pat fully thretty daye Sentens of ded or banyssyng Bealdyn in wryt but publishyng. c. 1450 *Goldstow. Reg.* 40 Longe afore be publishyng or openyng of the statute aforesaid. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluist's Inst.* i vii § 5. 17 In the very publishing of the law his face did shine. 1660 *Promenade* (R. I. Rev.) (1893) II. 126 It being the first time of publishing [of banns]. 1752 FOOTER *Last* ii Wks. 1799 I 24 Will not the publishing of our crimes trumpet forth your folly?

2. *spec.* The action or business of issuing a book or books, etc.: see PUBLISHER 2 b; = PUBLICATION 2. Also *attrib.*

1580 HOLYBAND *Treat. Fr. Tong.* *Publication de lioures*, a publishing, or setting forth of bookes. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* II 535 This Author promises the publishing of a Treatise about Insects. 1705 *License Q. Anne to Tenson*, He hath humbly besought Us to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the sole Printing and Publishing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years. 1828 SCOTT *Lett. to Mrs. Lockhart* 24 Oct. in *Life*, In book shops and publishing houses. 1883 *Athenaeum* 26 Sept. 407/2 One of the mysteries which surround current French publishing.

† **Publishly**, adv. *Obs.* In 4-5 *publis*, *publesly*, *publiphly*. Irregular form for PUBLISH.

c. 1400 *St. Trojan War* ii. 1317 Thelamonys publicly [v. r. publisy] Affermant that he cruelly off hys bondes suld thole be ded. c. 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 329 Than the byshoppe shewid hym and my ladye, bothe, the manner, and in hight wordes publishly fyauced another.

Publishment (pə'blɪʃmənt), *Now rare.* [f. PUBLISH + -MENT.] The action of publishing; publication, proclamation, announcement; esp. in U. S., publication of the banns of marriage.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii cccxxx 259 Yr Cardynall made sharpe processe agayn prestys, y^e noressed cristen moyles, & rebuked them by open publisyment. 1611 SPEDER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1652) 989 The before-said publishing of assurances at Pauls-Crosse. 1722 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Feb. (1882) III 303 Went to James, and order'd our Publishment [i.e. of intended marriage]. 1750 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 144 If any Person, shall presume to Deface or pull down any Publishment set up in Writing, as aforesaid, before the expiration of eight Days, every such Person, shall be Fined the Sum of Six Shillings. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xv, His fourteen days of publishment at last expired. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/2, I must request the publishing of this letter in your next issue.

† **Publy**, v. *Obs.* Also 4 *puple*. [a. F. *publie-r*, ad. L. *publicare*.] *trans.* To publish.

13 *St. Gregory* 309 in Henig's *Archiv.* LVII. 63 Jo was hit pupled, & nougt thud Pat al be eorlrom was hite owe. 1489 CAXTON *Rayles of A.* ii vi 101 He made hit to be cryed and publlyd thurgh al his oost. c. 1500 *Melusine* xix. 64 Whiche name within fewe dayes was so publlyd, that it was knowne thurgh all the land

Pubo-, assumed combining form of L. *pūdes* (of which the actual stem is *pūb-*, and the modern

L. and F. assumed form PUBIO-). The form *pūbo-* is indefensible etymologically, but is recognized in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895, as the current English form in combinations having the sense 'Of or belonging to the pubes or os pubis, in conjunction with (some other part)'. Such are the adjs. *pūbo-femoral*, belonging to the pubes and the femur (as in *pūbo-femoral ligament*), *pūbo-iliac*, *pūbo-ischiatic* (as in *pūbo-ischiatic bone*), *pūbo-prostatic* (as in *pūbo-prostatic ligaments*), *pūbo-tibial*, *pūbo-vesical*, belonging to the pubes and the bladder (as in *pūbo-vesical ligaments, muscles*), etc.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict. Ibid.*, *Pūbo ischiatic bone*, the combined ischium and [os] pubis (Henle). 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

¶ **Puccinia** (pə'ksɪni-ə). *Bot.* [Named after T. Puccini, an Italian anatomist.] A large genus of minute parasitic fungi, N.O. *Uredineae*, the species of which are heteroecious. The best-known species, *P. graminis*, grows as an æcidium on the leaves of the barberry, and its spores produce the *Uredo* or rust on wheat, rye, oats, and grass

1861 *Miss Pratt Flower Pl.* II. 210 A small fungus, the *Bramble Puccinia*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 247 The second form of fruit [produced upon the leaves of Berberis] was at one time considered a distinct genus of Fungi, and described under the name of *Æcidium*; but this term is now only used to designate a particular form of fruit in the cycle of development of Puccinia

Hence **Puccinoid** a., allied in form to Puccinia.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 201 The *Æcidium* which from the same disc produces the puccinoid resting spores.

Puccoon (pə'kɪn), *Forms:* 7 *pohcoon*, *pochona*, *poughkone*, 7-8 *pl. poocones*, 8 *pohcoon*, *pecoon*, *poocon*, *puckoon*, 8-*puccoon*. The Virginian Indian name of a North American plant or plants yielding a red dye: originally, as it appears, of the Red Puccoon or Blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, N.O. *Papaveraceae*, and Hoary Puccoon, *Lithospermum canescens*, N.O. *Boraginaceae*. Now applied also to the Hoary Puccoon, *L. hirsutum*, and Yellow Puccoon, *Hydrastis canadensis*, N.O. *Ranunculaceae*, the root of which dyes yellow.

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 13 *Poocones* is a small roots that groweth in the mountanes, which being dried and beate in powder turneth red. c. 1626 STRACHEY *Trav. Virginia* (1849) 64 Their heads and shoulders they paint oftentest, and those red, with the roots puchone. *Ibid.* 192 Poughkone, the red paint or dye. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* ii. iv. (1722) 120 They have the Puccoon and Musquaspens, two Koots, with which the Indians use to paint themselves red. 1714 LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 172 They sometimes use pecon root, which is of a crimson color. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 243 The blood-root, sanguinaria, or puccoon, as it is termed by some of the native tribes. 1887 T. HEMPESTAD in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 677 Puccoon, and clematis with plummy looks.

Puce (pʊs), a. (sb.). [a. F. *puce* sb. = L. *pūlex*, -icem a flea; *couleur puce* flea-colour (17th c.).]

a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (orig. *puce colour*): Of a flea-colour; purple brown, or brownish purple.

1787 *Barr. Angling* (ed. 2) 83 Dip a feather in *agua fortis*, put it on the ash, and it will make it a cinnamon, or rather a puce, or flea colour. 1791 HAMILTON *tr. Berthollet's Dyest.* I. i. 11. 32 Colours inclining to red on the one hand and black on the other, such as mordant and puce colour. 1820 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 197/2 A rich twilled saracenet pelisse, of a puce colour. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I to The old black gown which was dyed puce for me at Dumfries. 1893 J. ASHBY *Strawberry Naughty Girl* ix. 79 His puce silk suit, his muslin cravat.

b. As *sb.* = puce colour.

1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 260/1 Blooms of... rich dark puce, suffused with maroon. 1897 *Daily News* 25 June 2/6 The mountains had all put on... the purple puce of twilight. 1900 F. H. O'F. in *Lond. Let.* 26 Jan. 193/1 Varying shades... from palest peach to deepest puce.

c. *Comb.* **Puce-coloured**, *adj.*

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 212 The puce-coloured oxide of lead. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 410 Cochineal yields when crushed a puce coloured powder.

† **Pucelage**, *Obs.* Also 6 *puselage*, 7 *pucelage* [a. F. *pucelage* (12th c. in Hatzl. Darm.), *pucelage*: see PUCELLE and -AGE.] The state or condition of being a 'pucelle' or girl; maidenhood, virginity.

a. 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* Bij, To inioy your yongh & puselage. 1559 *Ane Tragedy* 70 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, He brocht agane with vs his pucelage. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* i § 20 The tryall of the Pucelage and Virginity of women. 1783 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 14/2 Their state of pucelage is denoted by their having rings... on their wrists.

Pucellas, *erron. variant of PROCELLA.*

Pucelle, *Forms:* 5-9 *pucelle*; 5-7 *pucell*, 5-6 *pusell*, 5 *pusshell*; 6-7 *pu'cel*, 6 *pusel*, -*elle*, *puzel*, -*ell*, *pu'asel*, *pussle*, 7 *puell*, *pussle*, *puzzel*, *puzzle*. [a. F. *pucelle* (pū'sel), OF. *pucelle*, earlier *pūcelce* (11th c.): = *pūcelula*, *pūcella* (c. 881 *Eulalia*): = late L. *pūcellula* (a. 511 *Capitul.* Chlodwig, in Pertz IV. 5) a young girl; so Fr. *pucella*, *puicella*, OCat. *punceryia*, OSp. *pūon*, *poncella*, OPg. *pucella* (from F.), Rhæt. *pūrcella*,

It. *pulsella*, *pulsella*. With sense 2, cf. LG., EFris. *pussel* (? from F) a dirty slovenly person, esp. woman, a slattern (Doornik-Koolman).

For the origin, Dier suggested a late L *pulsella*, dim. of med.L *pulla* chicken, pullet, fem. of *pullus* young animal, chicken; the difficulty of which is that the Roman form of *pulla* is *polla*, which ought to have given OF. *pollèle*, F. *pollèle*. Grober *Archiv Lat. Lex.* IV 451 assumes a popular L **pulsella* (cf. *dominella*), dim. of *pulla*, pop. L for *pulla* (w being lengthened as in *put*, *pusset*, F. *pus*, *just*, *jus*). From **pulsella*, the forms *pulsella*, *pulsella*, *pulsella*, *pulsella*, form a regular phonetic and graphic series for F. The late L *pulsella* might also be a dim. of L *pulser*, *pulsellus* flea, but such a derivation is inconsistent with the sense.]

1. A girl, a maid. Obs. (exc. as Fr.).
c 1430 LYDG. *Comment Our Lady* 54. Medecyne to mischeves, pucelle withouten pere 1439 in *Archæologia* XXXI. 36 In that other partie ys a pussell kelyng w^t a lambe.
c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 144 When the pucell vnderstode this woide she was right glad 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt* (1814) 494 A I gentil pussel! make good chere 1534 MORE *Conf. agst.* Trib II. xiv (1573) 77 b, This Gille is a metely good pussel in a house, neuer idle, but euer occupied and busy. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1877) 147 Lyke pucell pue, a pearle in peace and warres 1575 LANSHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 Three pretty puzels ar bright az a breast of bacon (1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1830) I. 553 My passion can wait, till the pucelle is more harmonious]

b. spec. The Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc. Obs. exc. Hist.

(Usually mentioned as her French appellation: in 16th c. sometimes taken as her surname)

[c 1431 HEN. VI in Monstrelet *Chron* II IV cv 442 Celle femme, qui se faisoit nommer Jehenne la Pucelle] c 1450 *Brut* 439 The wiche of Fraunce that was callid the Pussell. [c 1490 WILK. Worcester in *Wars Eng.* in *Fr.* (Rolls) II. ii. 760 Quædam mulier, vocata Pucelle de Dieu, capta ab Anglis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 641 To shewe unto you somewhat of y^e mayden or pucell, which y^e Frenchmen named *La pucelle de Dieu*] a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 109 Hauyng in his company Ione the Puzel, whom he vsed as an oiaele. 1591 SHAKS *i Hen. VI*, i. ii. 170 Excellent Puzel, if thy name be so 1601 *ibid.* i. iv. 107 Puzel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog-fish, Your hearts Ile stampe out with my Houses heeles. 1601 *ibid.* iii. ii. 38 Pucell that Witch, that damned Sorceresse 1608 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. *Lady's Ausu* 285 Or Joan de Pucel's braver name. 1874 GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* vii. (1875) 133 The Pucelle, threw herself into the town [of Compiegne]

† 2. A drab, a slut, a courtesan Obs.

[c 1550 *Marr. of London Stone* in *Harl. E. P. P.* III. 161 Here begynneth the mayryage of London Stone and the fayre pullet the bosse of Byllingsgate.] 1583 STUBBINS *Anat. Abus* i. (1879) 98 Yee shall not haue any Gentlewoman almost, nor yet any droye or pucelle in the Countrey, but they will carye in their hands nosegayes. 1607 *W. Stephens Apol. Herodot.* (N. 8.) Some filthy queans, especially our puzels of Paris. 1617 MINSHEU *Director*, A *Pucelle*, trull, or stinking wench. a 1700 B. E. *Dial Cant.* *Crew*, A dirty Quean, a very Puzel or Slut.

|| **Pucheron** (*pûcheron*, *pûsron*). [F., deriv. of *puce* flea: cf. CHAPERON] A plant-louse or aphid. (Applied by Tucker to some insects (Coleoptera or Heteroptera) which dart about on the surface of water; also, erroneously, by Hill to the *Podura* or spring-tail and its allies, *Collembola* of Lubbock.) 1755 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 20 *Podura*... This genus comprehends the Pucherons of Reaumur, and other of the French writers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Zt. of Nat.* (1834) I. 358 The little pucherons in water frisking nimbly about, as if delighted with their existence. 1840 HERMAN *Gardener's Libr.* II. 171 Aphid. Rosae, rose Louise. Synonyms—Brown Rose Louise—Red pucheron.

Pucherite (*pûcherite*). *Min.* [ad. G. *pucherit* (1871 Frenzel), after the Pucher mine in Saxony, where it was found.] Vanadate of bismuth found in brilliant reddish-brown crystals.

1874 DANA *Min.* App. i. 12 Named pucherite from the locality 1892 *ibid.* 755 Pucherite in the closed tube deprecipitates.

† **Puchersum**, a. Obs. (?)

(The editor suggests 'devilish'; but *pûcher*, demon, is not found till 250 years later. *Pûcher*, *pûcher*, which might have given *pûchersome*, 'troublesome, perplexing, difficult', is also much later.)

13... *Cursus Lat.* 2182 (Cott.) Iapheth had suns seuen, Aparti puchersum to neuen [Cott. sinful for to neuen], Gomer, madan, iena, magog, Tubal, tias, and mosog.

Puck (*pûk*), **pook** (*pûk*), *sûl*. Forms: a. 1 *pûca*, 3-4 (9 *Sc.*) *pûke*, 4-7 *pouke*, 5 *powke*, 6 *pooke*, 9 *pook*, *pouk*. b. 6-7 *pouke*, 7-*pouk*. c. 7 *g dial. pouke*. [OE *pûca* = ON. *pûkhi* a mischievous demon. Cf. W *pûca*, *pûci*, Ir. *pûca* (POOKA). Cf. POKER *sûl*, PUG *sûl*.]

The ulterior history of the name and the question whether it was originally Teutonic or Celtic, is unsettled.]

An evil, malicious, or mischievous spirit or demon of popular superstition. a. Treated as a unique being, and in middle Eng. (*the pouke*) commonly identified with the biblical devil, from the 16th c. (with capital P) the name of a fancied mischievous or tricky goblin or sprite, called also Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin. (In this last sense commonly *Puck*.)

a. a 1000 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* xxiii a *Larvula* [i. e. *larvula*], *pûca* c 1275 *Senners Beware* 120 in O. E. *Misc.* 7 Hwen dep schal come Al hit wurp heom bi-name, And he butaht be pûke (*rine brude*). 13... St Gregory 243 in Herry's *Archiv* LVII. 62 300 mad be croiz vpon his brest

forte hit saue fram be pouke 1362 LANGE. P. Pl A. x. 62 Penne hab be Pouke pouwe Sie *Princeps iuvis mundi*, Ouer suche Maner Men 1401 *ibid.* xi 158 Nigromancye and perimancye be pouke to Rise makep 1377 *ibid.* B. xiii. 161 Ne outhere hete, ne haille, ne non helle pouke. 1401 xvi 264 Oute of be poukes pondfolde no meynprisy may vs fecche 1595 SPENSER *Epithet.* 341 Ne let the Pouke, nor other euill sprites, Fray vs 1757 W. THOMPSON *Ilynu* to May xxxiii. 6 Ne let hobgoblin, ne the pouk, profane With shadowy glare the light.

b. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* ii i 40 You are that shrew'd and knauish spirit Cal'd Robin Goodfellow. Are you not hee, That fights the maidens? Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke. 1601 *ibid.* v. i. 438-42 As I am an honest Pucke We will make amends eie long Else the Pucke a lyar call And Robin shall restore amends 1607 DRAVON *Nymphidia* xxxvii, He meeteth Pucke, which most men call Hobgoblin 1607 *ibid.* xxxvii, This Pucke seems but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged Colt, And oft out of a Bush doth bolt, Of purpose to deceaue us a 1633 CORBET *Iter Bor.* Poems (1647) xi Turne your clothes Quoth he, for Pucke is busie in these Oakes. Then turne your Cloakes, for this is Faerie ground. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.*, Persons of the play... Puck-harry, or Robin-Goodfellow. 1601 *ibid.* iii iv, O Puck, my Gohlin! I have lost my belt. c 1745 (J) GRAY *Characters of Characters* row Wks. 1884 I 211 Pleased with his Franks, the Pysgys call him Puck 1887 RITSON *Fairy T.* 44 Puck, alias Robin Goodfellow, is the most active and extraordinary fellow of a fairy that we anywhere meet with. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Monkey*, Monkey, little merry fellow. Full of fun, as Puck could be; Harlequin might learn of thee! 1864 L. FANU *Ulcis Silas* II. vi. 88 And why the puck don't you let her out?

b. with a and pl. One of a class or number of such demons, goblins, or sprites.

c 1000 *Boulogne Glosses* to *Prudentius* in *Germania* N. S. XI 388 *Unguentis demonas*, wandigende pucan 13. Coer de L. 566, I wis, sere kyng, quod Ser Fouke, I wene that knyght was a pouke 1426 He is no man, he is a pouke. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 229 The countie where Chymæra that same pouke Hath goatish bodie, Lyons head and breast, and dragons taile 1614 *Scot. Venus* (1876) 34 And that they may perceive the heavens frown, The Poukes & Goblins pluck the coverings down 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11 (1644) 43 Those which Mizalud calls *Ambulones*, that walke about midnight on great leafes and desert places, which draw men out of the way, and leade them all night a by way: we commonly call them Pucks. 1824 J. McCulloch *Highl. Scotl.* II. 350 They are heie, water spirits, and pucks, and witches.

c. *transf.* A person having the character or habits attributed to Puck; in ME. a wicked man, a 'devil'; now, one given to mischievous tricks, esp. a mischievous child or youngster.

c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 102 A deceiver. Good is a man eschewe swich a powke 1825 MUNDV *Our Antiquaries* (1857) 192 Sharp and intelligent, but terribly spoilt, nothing could be done without the interposition of this little meddlesome Puck. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 10 July 1/3 How much longer is a political Puck to be allowed to play the very mischief with a national interest of such present magnitude?

d. Often entering into place-names.

946 in *Burch Cart. Sax.* II. 575 Pa land-gemaru be scootað dun to Pucan wylle. 11... *Chron. Monast. de Bello* [Battle] (1846) 11 Per Puchebole usque at Westbece, iuxta terram de Bodeham. 1322 *Close Roll* 5 *Edw* II m. 3 in *Calr.* 406 Pukenhale [co. York]. 1906 KIRLING (*title*) *Puck* of Puck's Hill.

e. *Comb.* † *puck-bug*, a bugbear, a malignant spectre; *puck-led a. (dial.)*: cf. PIXY-LED.

1582 STANWYCH *Æneas* iii (Aib) 89 That night in forest to vs pouke bugs [L. *immanis monstris*] gastie be tendred. 1854 ALLIES *Antiq. Worcestersh.* (ed. 4) 18 The peasantry in Alfric (Worce.), and those parts, say that they are sometimes what they call Poake leden; that is, that they are occasionally waylaid in the night by a mischievous spuite whom they call Poake. 1889 GISSING *Both of this Parish* I. xii. 246 To be a-puckledlen by fancy.

Puck, *sûl* 2 [Origin uncertain: see Note below.]

1. (Also *puck-bird*.) The nightjar or goatsucker. 1883 SAWYER *Sussex Nat. Hist.* ii. 8 The 'puck' would fly before her, and she did not dare to cross its path 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 97 In many places it is considered that animals either become blind or are infected with disease after being sucked [by the nightjar]. The country people in West Sussex call this complaint 'puck' or 'puckeridge'—perhaps from Puck, a malignant spirit—and the bird itself 'puck bird'.

2. A disease in cattle attributed to the nightjar 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 362 In some parts of Surrey, under the name of the *puck*, the fore-quarter, or the side, is the part mostly affected. 1899 DALZIEL *Diseases Dogs* (1892) 14 Anthrax, a disease of cattle, known in the vernacular as 'quarter ill', 'joint ill', 'hasty', 'puck', 'shoot of blood', &c. [Note. *Puck*, *puck-bird*, and *puckeridge* are all rural names of the Goatsucker or Nightjar. It is not clear whether the two latter are compounds of *puck*, or whether this is itself short for one or other of them. As the bird is the object of much obloquy and even superstitious dread, it is quite possible that its name is derived from Puck *sûl*, either as being 'Puck's bird', or itself a puck or demon-bird, but the composition and meaning of *puckeridge* then remain unexplained. The conjecture of some that the latter may be derived from Puck *v* to hit, strike, and *ridge*, OE. *hrycg* back, from the notion of its striking the backs of sheep and cattle and thus inflicting on them a fatal distemper (see PUCKERIDGE, quot 1789) would app withdraw the group from any connexion with Puck *sûl*, except as a secondary association. But *ridge* may be an oral corruption of some other word.]

Puck (*pûk*), *sûl* 3 [Origin obscure: cf. PUCK *v*.] A flat india-rubber disk used for a ball, in bandy or hockey on the ice in Canada.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar 334/3 The ball (or 'puck', as it is called) is a flat piece of india-rubber, circular in shape, about two inches thick, and with a diameter of about four inches.

The game is played with, usually, seven a side, and no striking with the stick is allowed, only pushing the 'puck' along the ice. 1894 *Ontario* (U. S.) XXXIII 499/2 These men handle the little innocent rubber puck as Faderewski handles the black keys of a piano

Puck (*pûk*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. root *pûk*: see POKE *v*.] *trans.* To hit or strike, to butt.

[c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II 12 Hee also would to the threshing of the cock, pucke with hens, blindfold, and the like] 1861 CLAYTON *Frank O'Donnell* 57 The ball was stuck here and there, often pucked up in the air, then let again before it reached the ground 1870 KENNEDY *Florida Stories* 176 37 (E. D. D.) The ram and the cow pucked her with their horns.

Hence **Puck** *sûl* 4 (*dial.*), a stroke; a stroke at the ball in the Irish game of hurling

1900 1906 *Cent.* XLVIII. 306 The rival hurlers, meet together in wild rivalry for a puck at the ever flying ball 1906 SOMERVELL & ROSS *Irish Yesterdays* 95, I gave William a puck in the chest.

Puck, *sûl* 5 Short for PUCKERIST 1, q. v.

Puck, *dial.* var. POOK *sûl*, a haycock.

|| **Pucka**, *pakka* (*pûkâ*), a. (*sûl*) *Anglo-Ind* Also 8-9 *pukka*, *pucker*, 9 *pucca*, *puckah*, *puckha*. [a. Hindi *pakkā* (*pûkkā*) cooked, ripe, mature; hence, thorough, substantial, permanent cf. CUTOHA 1 a. Applied to the larger of two weights of the same name: Of full weight, full, good; also, genuine, thorough. † b. Strong, severe; malignant, as a fever. Obs. c. Sure, certain, reliable, thorough, out-and-out. d. Permanent, esp. as an appointment e. Permanent, as a building; solidly-built, of stone or brick and mortar.

a 1698 FRATER *Acc. E. India* & P. 205 The Maund Pucka at Agra is double as much [as the Surat Maund] 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 43 It should be in sufficient quantities to give 75 pucca seeds for each load 1857 LD. LAWRENCE in Bosw. *Smith Life* (1883) II. 11 Your Lahore men have done nobly Donald, Roberts, Mac, and Dick are all of them, *pucca* tumps 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I 44 That's a good word Is it pucker English, I wonder b 1765 MARRIN in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 279 Malignant fevers, here termed *pucker fevers*, meaning (in the natives language) strong fevers 1774 BARKER *ibid.* LKV. 206 Pucker fevers 1788 STOCKDALE *Indian Vocab.* (V.) *Pucka*, a putrid fever c 1796 *Trial of Nundoomar* 102/1 Maha Rajah said it was necessary to witness it to make it pukka. 1828 COL. KEITH Young in *Diary & Corr.* 1902 App. D 329 On receiving pukka information, that the Insurgents were at Singapore. d 1800 *Misc. Travels in Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 160/1 Near it the Nurbadia springs from a small pucca pond or well that furnishes a perennial stream 1866 TRIVELIAN in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 275 The Dawk Bungalow; or, Is his Appointment Pucka? e 1784 *Calcutta Gaz.* 22 Apr (V.) The House, cook-room, bottle conah, godown, etc., are all pukka-built 1811 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Henry & Beatrix* 2 A lady, who lived... in a large pukka house near the river. 1862 TOWNES *Trav. Tartary* 321 *Pucka* is an adjective, and when applied to a road, means it is a metalled one; when to a wall, that it is solid masonry 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 5/7 At Dhauri all pukka buildings have been demolished

B *sûl* a. A weight or system of weights which is larger than 'cutcha'. b. A copper coin not now used; also *pukka piece*. c. A building material of permanent nature, such as brick.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xxxiii II. 9 Fort William was built of Brick and Mortar called Puckah, a Composition of Brick-dust, Lime, Malasses, and cut Hemp. c 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* i. 12 I'll make her a present of two puckah, to purchase cotton for a beginning.

|| **Puckally** (*pûkôli*). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 buccaly, 8-9 puckally, 9 pucakale, pucakaly. [a Hindi *pakhālī* a water-carrier, f. *pakhāl* a large water-skin.] A water-carrier; also, a water-skin 1750 MUNKO *Narrative* xiii. 183 Another very necessary establishment which is two buccales to each company. these are two large leathern bags, for holding water, slung upon the back of a bullock. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 4/1 Black doctors, authorised Puckallys, Drummers. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1844) I. 334 A pucakale from each corps of Native infantry in camp 1803 PERCIVAL *Ceylon* v. 102 Water, brought by means of bullocks in leathern bags, called here puckally bags.

[**Puck-ball**, alleged syn. of PUFF-BALL 1, PUCK-FIST 1: app. a misprint in Bailey's Folio.]

[1708 KERSEY, *Puck-fist* or *Puffball*, a kind of Mushroom full of Dust. So 1721-BAILEY (octavo) 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Puck-ball*, *Puck-fist*, a Kind of Mushroom full of Dust 1755 JOHNSON, *Puckball* or *puckfist* (from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball). Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Pucker (*pûkar*), *sûl*. [f. next.]

1. A ridge, wrinkle, or corrugation of the skin or other substance, or a number of small wrinkles running across and into one another; esp. one caused in sewing together two edges of cloth, etc., by keeping the one edge fuller than the other, or by drawing the thread too tightly, so as to make the seam shorter than the cloth on either side.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* VI. 117 54 The Tasker does not make use of those sweeping horizontal Strokes. If he does, he will beat up the Straw in Puckers. 1773 JOHNSON, *Ruff*, 2 Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 146 If, on the bed of roses there be but a single leaf that has a pucker in it. 1836 MARRVAT *Middle. Easy* 3, The chin... was drawn in with unnatural seams and puckers. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. His face was screwed up to the scrutinising pucker. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 14 If this be done, even by one thread per stitch, a pucker must necessarily ensue.

2. *fig.* A state of agitation or excitement; a flutter, a fuss. *collog.*

1747 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 164 Mrs Jewkes... sat down by me, and seem'd in a great Pucker 280x MAR EDGEWORTH *Angelina* III. Pe not in a pet or a pucker! 1883 J FAYN *Thicker than Water* xlii. The few things that did not agitate Mrs. Sotherton, or, to use her own homely phrase, 'put her into a pucker'. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xcvi. I told William when we first missed her... and he was in such a pucker about her that [etc.].

3. *Comb.*, as *pucker-mouthed* adj.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT 30 Yrs *Indian Tribes* 377 A tall, not portly, red mouthed, and pucker-mouthed man

Pucker (pʊkər), *v.* [Evidenced in the end of the 16th c., prob. earlier in colloquial use. The form is that of a frequentative. see *EB* 5. The root is prob. to be found in *POKE* sb.1, *v.*2 (*dial.* *poke, pock*). *POCKET*, the notion being that of forming small bag-like or purse-like gatherings; cf. *PURSE* *v.* in sense 'to wrinkle up', and *F. pocher*, *faire des poches* to bag, to pucker. Verbs of this class often shorten or obscure the original vowel: cf. *clutter, flutter, sputter, stutter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To contract or gather into wrinkles, small folds, cockles, or bulges; to become drawn together into irregular wrinkles or corrugations; to cockle. Often with *up*.

1598 FLORIO, *Scolari*, to pucker or gather or cockle as some stuffs do being wet. 1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. May I be numd with horror, and my vaines Pucker with singing torture. 1670 Sir S. CROW in 12th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 15 The silke being ill woven, will shrink and pucker. 1845 HOOD *Two Peacocks of Bedford* xiv. Ancient lips that puckered up in scorn. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxvi. (1879) 235 His waistcoat had a propensity to pucker up over his chest. 1883 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 368 To ensure a hard film which will not pucker up.

2. *trans.* To draw together or contract into wrinkles, bulges, or fullnesses; to draw (the skin, lips, etc.) into ridges and furrows; to draw a seam too tight, so as to make the material bag on either side; to gather one side of (a seam) more fully than the other, either as a fault in sewing, or intentionally for some purpose. Often with *up*.

1616 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt & Times Gas* I (1848) I 43 The nether parts... are crumpled and puckered untowardly. 1639 R. YOUNG *Sin Stigmatised* 19 Hee fell downe and not being able to rise againe had his belly puckered together like a sachell, before the chamberlain could come to help him. 1712 BUNGE *Spect* No 301 P. 9 An hideous Spectre... his Skin puckered up in Wrinkles 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 237 Their dress is very becoming; with jackets, the sleeves puckered and tied in puffs, with coloured ribbons. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 1791 A continuation of the canal puckered up into numerous folds. 1876 MISS BRADON *S. Haggerd's Dan.* III. 62 Cynthia had finished her dozen of shirts, without a gusset set awry, a seam puckered, or one deviation from a right line. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* x. 116 Your pretty face will not be always puckered into wrinkles.

b. *absol.* To make puckers or bulges in sewing. 1862 FLORENCE WILFORD *Maiden of Our Day* 98 When she observed poor Fan's big stitches and tendency to pucker. 1881 MISS BRADON *Asph* II. 149, I get my thread entangled, and begin to pucker, and the whole business goes wrong.

c. *trans.* To form by puckering or gathering. 1753 in *Land Mag.* Sept. 356 Puff and pucker up knots on your arms and your toes, Make your petticoats short

Puckered (pʊkəd), *pph. a.* [f. *prec.* + *ED* 1.] Drawn into puckers, wrinkles, or folds, as the skin, or as cloth, purposely or unintentionally, in sewing.

1611 CORN. *Reynolds*, furrowed, as an angrie blow, wrinkled, crumpled, puckered. 1753 JOHNSON, *Ruff*, a puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. 1796 A. C. BOWER *Diaries & Copy* (1893) 163 My leilack bonnet I have had altered; it is now made in what they call a puckered bonnet. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No 208 87 1/2 Innumerable rows of puckered muslin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 137 He heard the shipmen speaking low With anxious puckered brows.

† **Puckerel**. *Obs.* Also 6 *puckrel*. [dim of *PUCK* sb.1 with suffix *-rel*, *-rel*; cf. *cockerel*.] A little pucker or demon; an imp.

c. 1300 JEFFERIE *Dugbears* III. in in *Archaeol. Stud. Neu Sp.* (1877), Puckers, puckerels, hob howlaid, bygonn and Robin Good fellow. 1593 G. GIFFORD *Dial. cont. Witches* (Percy Soc.) 9 She had three or foure imps, some call them puckerels, one like a grey cat, another like a weasel.

Puckerer. *rare.* [f. *PUCKER* *v.* + *ER* 1.] One who or that which puckers.

1775 in *ASH* 1846 in *WORCESTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

Puckeridge (pʊkərɪdʒ). [Origin obscure - connected with *puck-bird*; see Note s. v. *PUCK* sb.2] A name of the nightjar; also, a disease of cattle attributed to the stroke or bite of the nightjar.

1789 G. WHITE *Sedborne, Fern Owl* (1873) 334 The country people have a notion that the fern-owl, or chun owl, or eve-jar, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, the fatal distemper, known to cow-leeches by the name of puckeridge. 1885 [see *PUCK* sb.2 1.]

Puckering (pʊkərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *PUCKER* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* *PUCKER*, or its result, a drawing together or gathering of cloth, the skin, etc., into wrinkles or irregular folds.

1671 FLORIO, *Crespaturna*, a puckering in any cloth or

clothes. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 98 Stricture from the Puckering of the inner Membrane of the Oesophagus. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk* 115 1/2 The flower should be circular, without puckering or frilling. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 615 3/4 How can zinc be laid without puckering? 1875 *Plain Needlework* 14 Puckering in sewing is caused by the children holding the right elbow close to the right side.

Puckering (pʊkərɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That puckers. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1766 [ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* Epil. 287 Where oft, I ween, the Brewer's Cauldron flows With Elder's mawkish Juice, and puckering Sloes. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* II. 380 A double 'puckering string', such as our grandmothers used in their workbags. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 354 1/2 A puckering frown of ripples upon the pool.

Pucker-needle. see *PUCK-NEEDLE*.

Puckery (pʊkəri), *a.* [f. *PUCKER* *sb.* + *-Y* 1.] Given to puckering, marked with puckers.

1858 CARLYLE *Pratt Gl.* v. VI. (1879) II. xio A close-fisted old gentleman... with puckery much inquiring eyes. 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 1. 42 The gold-leaf 15 puckery. 1888 F. M. CRAWFORD *With Immortals* I. iv. 81 A milliard of puckery, peppery, self-satisfied scientists.

2. That draws the mouth together, astringent. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Note-Bks* (1881) II. 180 These grapes are better than puckery cider apples. 1887 H. P. WELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 451 To the human palate it is dry, insipid, and puckery.

Puckery, *obs. form* of *PUGGEREE*.

† **Pucket**. *Obs. dial.* (See *quots.*)

1609 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 222 Gather them off in the Winter, taking away the Puckets which cleave about the Branches, and burning them. 1840 330 *Puckets*, nests of Caterpillars, or such like Vermine. 1874 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 74 *Puckets*, nests of Caterpillars, *Suff.* 1879 in *Gosse's Pencil Glass* Suppl.

Puckist (pʊkɪst), *Also* 7 *puc-*, *puckist*, *puckfoyst*, 7-9 *puckfoist*. See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [app. f. *PUCK* sb.1 + *FIST* sb.2 Cf. *PUFF-FIST*, *FOIST*, which appears about the same date.]

1. The Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*. Also abbreviated *puck*.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* IV. v. I'll blow him into aire, when I meet him next. He dares not fight with a puck-fist. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) TIJ, Next unto Bimstone [for smoking bees] is the smoke of Bunt or great Puckists, Tuchwood, or Mushrooms. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Bee*, The narcotic, or stupefying fume, is made with the large mushroom, commonly known by the name bunt, puckist, or frog-cheese. 1840 Cut off a piece of the puck, as large as a hen's egg, and fix it in the end of a small stick, which place so that the puck may hang near the middle of an empty hive. 1893 S. E. WOOD. *Gloss. s. v.* I shud like a drap o' dink, fur I feels as dry as a puck-fist.

2. A term of contempt for an empty braggart.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I, To be enamoured on this dusty turf, This clod, a whoreson puck-fist. 1605 *Tryall Cheu* I. 1 in *Bullen O. P.* III. 328 Give me leave to encounter this puckist, and if I doe not make him cry *Peccavi* say Dicke Bowyer's a powdered Mackrell. 1637 SHIRLEY *Example* II. 1, Lady, he is no man. A very puck-fist. *Jacquin* What's that, I pray? *Vann.* A phantom, a mere phantom. 1818 SCOTT *Kennet* xviii. A base besogno, and a puckist.

attrib. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* xxiv. Wks. (1639) 3/2 Then love him, else his puckfoist pompe abhorne.

† 3. A close-fist, a niggard. (? an erroneous use.) 1608 R. MIDDLETON *Epigr.* (1840) 13 Old father puckist knits his arteries, First strikes, then rails on Riot's villaines. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. 1, Pierce A grazier's may-fer. O they are pinching puckists! *Trun* And suspicious.

Puckish (pʊkɪʃ), *a.* [f. *PUCK* sb.1 + *-ISH* 1.] Of the nature of or characteristic of Puck; mischievous, mischievous, capricious. Hence *Puckishness*.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 3. 365 Her delight... broke out in a thousand puckish freaks. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. iv. 52 His Puckish fancy jack-o'-lantern over it. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 465 1/2 The jeering sea had puckishness enough to return upon its steps.

† **Puckle**. *Obs.* [OE. *pūcel*, f. *pūca*, *PUCK* sb.1 + *-el*, *-LE* 1.] A kind of bugbear.

c. 1200 *Boulogne Glosses* to *Prudentius* in *Germania* N S XI. 394/2 *Faunus*, wude wasan, *Prasop*, pucelas. c. 1450 *Poucle* [see *PUCK-NEEDLE*] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VII. xv. 153 The hell waine, the fierdrake, the puckle, Tom thombe, hob goblin, and such other bugs. 1830 SCOTT *Demond*, 180 That Fhuca is a Celtic superstition from which the word Pook or Puckle was doubtless derived.

Pucklike (pʊkəlɪk), *a.* [f. *PUCK* sb.1 + *-LIKE* 1.] Like, or in the manner of, Puck; cleverly mischievous, puckish, imp-like.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. XII. There was something of a Puck-like malignity in the temperament of Lord Manley. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Feb. 2/1 In a delightful mood of Puck like satire.

Puckling, *nonce-wd* [f. *PUCK* sb.1 + *-LING* 1.] A little Puck.

1890 N. P. 70 *Sylve* in *Life Lewis Carroll* (1898) 289 Though I still shall hold Thee, and that puckling sprite, thy brother, Dear.

Puck-needle. [f. *PUCK* sb.1 + *NEEDLE* 1.] A name for different weeds having needle-like or beaked fruit, as Shepherd's needle (*Scandix Pecten*), and Stork's-bill (*Erodium*). So *Pucker-needle*.

[c. 1450 *Alpha* (Aneed Oxon.) 2 *Acus* mucata major, anglica pucelneede.] 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 564 *Puck-needle* is a weed that is often abundant on such lands as are hard tilled. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss* 7 *Puckneedle*, Cicle, an injurious weed. 1853 *Ibid.* 67 *Puckneedle*, Cockle, or Shepherd's needle. The sharpened end of the seed vessel of the wild geranium, probably fairies'

needle; called *Beggar's needle* in Worcestershire. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 77 Common Shepherd's needle. These fruits are bright green and sharp enough to merit the names applied to the plant of Pucker-needle [etc.].

Puckoon, variant of *PUCCOON*.

Pud (pʊd). [Of unknown origin. Cf. *PAD* sb.3, also *Du. poot* paw.] A nursery word for the hand of a child or fore-foot of some animals.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iv. 14 Excoriation or fleecing the Podes [may be set as an equivalent] for giving leather to the Pudds. 1822 LAMB *Etha Ser.* 1. *Distant Correspon-dents*, The Kangaroos with those little short fore puds. 1865 CORRIE *Mag.* Mar. 296 The child's tiny white puds pat the jolly cheeks and pull the yellow beard.

Pud, *pudde*, *obs.* ff *POOD*, a Russian weight.

Pudden, *puddening*: see *PUDDING* *sb.* and *v.*

Pudder (pʊdər), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of unknown origin: the quot. from *Ancren Riwle* a 1225 appears to contain the word, which otherwise is not known till near 1600. App. distinct from *pudder*, collateral form of *POTTER* *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *intr.* To poke or stir about with the hand or a stick; (of an animal) to poke or rout, with bill or snout; to dabble in water, mud, or dust.

[a 1225 *Ancre R.* 214 [He] ið euer iðen asken, & fareð abuten asken & bisliche stured him & blowed perinne, & ablent him sulþ, padered [MS T. paderes] & maked perinne figures of augrim.] 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 175 Fishes Some almost alwaies pudder in the mud Of sleepy Pools. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxvi. I 306 Some peck and pluckit with their hookt bills, others pudder into their food with their broad nebs. 1611 CORN. *Bourbatter*, to puddle, or pudder, in the myre. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Hersem.* 153 He will not drinke much, but pudder long with his nose in the water. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 2 To pudder in the rubbish, and to raise dust in the eyes of more steady Repayres.

2. *intr.* To go 'poking' about; to potter; to meddle and muddle, to dabble (*intr.*).

1624 BACON *Let to Sir H. May*, You may perhaps think me partial to Potycarres, that have been ever puddering in physick all my life. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* II. 11. (1650) 66 Many... who have gone puddering on (as I may so speak) in the use of other means. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxii. Wks. 1687 I. 307 We shall obtain vast benefit, much greater than we can hope to get by puddering in the designs or doings of others. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks.* *Char.* xvii. 443 Listen to the natural talk of those carrier, puddering about with their lanterns.

Hence *Puddering* *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*, poking, pottering, muddling, meddling, † *puddering-pole*, a pole to poke with.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom.* 139 In other mens letters they keepe a puddering, they open and reade them. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selv.* To Rdr., Leave to lay his eggs in his own nest, which is built beyond the reach of every mans puddering pole. 1822 LAMB *Notes Specimens* 7 *Fuller* Wks. (1895) 270 One feels the ashes of Wicliffe gliding away out of the reach of the Sumners, Commissioners, Officials, Proctors, Doctors and all the puddering rout of executors of the impotent rage of the baffled Council.

Pudder, *sb.* *rare* 1, archaic or erroneous variant of *PUDDLE* *sb.*

1889 STEVENSON *Master of B. ut.* We found the body of a Christian... lying in a pudder of his blood.

Pudder, *obs.* or *dial.* var. of *POTTER* *sb.* and *v.*

Pudding (pʊdɪŋ), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *podding*, 4-6 *poddyng*, (6-*ynge*), *puddyng*; 5 *podding*, -*ynge*, (6-*ynge*); *poodyng*; *pudding*; 5-6 *puddyng*, 6 *podding*, *poodyng*, *Sc. puding*, 6- *pudding*, (6-*ynge*, 6-9 *dial.* and *vulgar* *pudden*, -*in*, 8 *puden*). [ME *podding*, *puddyng*: derivation uncertain: see Note below.]

I. 1. The stomach or one of the entrails of a pig, sheep, or other animal, stuffed with a mixture of minced meat, suet, oatmeal, seasoning, etc., boiled and kept till needed; a kind of sausage; for different varieties, see *BLACK*, *Llwa's*, *WHITE* *PUDDING*. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

c. 1305 *Land Cokayne* 59 þe pinnes beþ fat poddynges Rich met to princez and kinges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* II. xiii. 62 He eet many sondry metes, mortweires and puddynges. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 42 Puddying of purpayses... pulte þis in þe Gutte þe purpays. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parn.* 220 1/2 Hagas, puddyng (S. hakyys, puddyngys). 1530 PALGRAVE. 299 Puddying, boudayn. 1612 265 Sausedge a poddyng. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxlix. (1656) 146 Of the inward of beasts are made Puddings, which are best of an hog. 1598 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* (1593) 28 Eury thing hath an end, and a puddying hath two. 1625 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 178 Pudding which is called the Haggas or Haggus, of whose goodness it is vain to boast. 1677 MORSEY *Jhn.* III. II. II. 81 In lower Germany they supply the meal with bacon and great dried puddings, which puddings are saury and so pleasant. 1699 HOWELL *Proverbs, Lett. Advice*, There must be Suet as well as Oatmeal to make a Pudding. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 r 8 He had sent a stung of Hogs-puddings, to every poor Family in the Parish. 17 'Get up & bar the door' vii. in *Herd* (1776). And first they ate the white puddings. And then they ate the black. 1801 R. GALL *Elegy Pudding* *Linnæ* vii. The puddings, bairs, are just in season - They're newly made. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 32 In Suffolk, black puddings made in guts are called links.

† b. A stuffing like the above, roasted within the body of the animal. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 498 That roasted Manning Tree Oke with the Pudding in his Belly. 1771 E. LOWE *Trial of Dog*, Porter in *Herd's Every-day Bk.* II. 203 His worship had him [a hare] roasted, with a pudding in his belly.

Hence **Puddening** (pu'd'nin) *vbl. sb.*, *Naut.* etc.: see *quots.* and cf. **PUDDING** *sb.* 4.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Anchor*. The ring is...covered with a number of pieces of short rope, & called the puddening, and used to preserve the cable from being chafed by the iron. *Ibid.*, *Puddening*, a thick wreath, or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the main-mast and fore-mast of a ship, to prevent their yards from falling down, when the ropes by which they are usually suspended are shot away in battle. 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Love N. Counties* 12 Much importance attaches to the baby's first visit to another house, on which occasion it is expected that he should receive three things—an egg, salt and a white bread or cake. Near Leeds this ceremony is called *Puddening*.

Pudding-bag. A bag in which a pudding is boiled. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. *pudding-poke*. 1666 in NARES (Halliwell), [A piece of Sail-cloth] about half a yard long, of the breadth of a pudding-bag. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 40 262 From the purple Bishop and his horned Mitre to the bare-legged Capuchin with his picked Pudding-bag. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindarica Wks* 1812 IV. 207 I'ming, like Pudding bags Men in-vide out. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II 538 The house of this lady is in a pudding-bag without any opening at the bottom. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 The penduline form of the nest [has] obtained for the bird [British Long-Tailed Titmouse] the names of .Poke pudding or Poke bag. Pudding bag (Norfolk).

† **Pudding-grass.** *Obs.* Pennyroyal. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Origamum*...est herba quam uulgus appellat Penny ryall, aut puddynge gryn. 1562 *Herbal* II. 106 b, Pudding-grasse. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 477 Pennyroyall...used to be put into puddings, and therefore in diuers places they know it by no other name then Pudding-grasse. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 324 Pudding-grass, *Mentha*.

Pudding-pie. A name for various forms of pastry; *esp.* a dough pudding containing meat, baked in a dish; a tart made with pie-crust and custard. see quot. 1829.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II 272 He brought with him a pudding pie, prettily powdered with such hot spices as his countrie...doth afford. 1632 MASINGER *City Madam* IV. 19, Exchange wenches Coming from eating pudding-pies on a Sunday At Piccolo or Islington. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 547 Some cry'd the Covenant instead Of Pudding pies and Ginger-bread. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pudding-pie*, a piece of meat plunged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie, 'a 'toad in a hole'. 1829 HONE *Year-bk.* 361 The pudding-pies are from the size of a tea cup to that of a small tea-saucer. They are flat made with a raised crust, to hold a small quantity of custard, with currants slightly sprinkled on the surface. 1900 BEETON'S *Every-day Cook. Bk.* 402 1/2 Folkestone Pudding-Pie.

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-pie man, woman*. 1680 *Rash Ball* (1890) VII 77 At every Corner, and in every street, This Pudding-pie Woman be sure you oft shall meet. 1705 HERRNE *Collect* 6 Dec (O.H.S.) I 117 A Pudding Pye man with whose Puddings the first Founders of the Society were. pleas'd.

† **Pudding-prick.** *Obs.* A slender wooden skewer (see *PRICK sb.* 14) with which the ends of a gut containing a pudding were fastened. Often in simulative phrase: see quot. 1562, 1611.

1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2122 As huksters they hucke and they stycke, And pyncke at the payment of a podyngge prycke. 1533 FAITH *Answer More* (1548) I vi, Hys proue shall not be worth a podyngge prycke. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* VI. xix, A podyngge prycke is one, a myplost is an other. 1611 CORRIE *sv. Ardre*, (We say of one that hath squandered away great wealth) hee hath thwitten a mill-post to a pudding prycke.

Pudding-stone. A composite rock consisting of a mass of rounded pebbles cemented together by a siliceous matrix; conglomerate.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Oculatus lapis*, What we call the pudding stone, a stone formed of a great number of pebbles, of a small size, immersed, and formally bedded, in a finitely cement, little less hard than the stones themselves, [or] not at all so. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX 40 Confusedly concreted together, like a pudding stone. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* II. 434 1/2 Pudding stones differ from breccias, by being composed of rounded fragments, either of marble or hard stones.

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-stone marble, rock, stratum*. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 295 The pudding stone rocks near the village of Oban. 1839 *Urr Dict. Arts* 799 Puddingstone marbles; a conglomerate of rounded pieces. 1894 MAS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 55 A mere rift between the great puddingstone rocks.

† **Pudding-time.** *Obs.* The time when pudding or puddings are to be had; hence *fig.*, a time when one is in luck; a favourable or useful time.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. ix. (1867) 80 This geane comth even in pudding time rightlie. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *sv. M. Mar.* all iv, Here he comes in pudding-time to resolve the question. 1716 ANDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 P. 4 The ordinary Salutation is, Sir, I am glad to see you. You are come in Pudding time. 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray*, When George in pudding-time came o'er, And moderate men look'd big, sir. 1840 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* s.v. & by W. & W., He came in pudding time, and was invited to dinner.

Pudding-wife.

1. a. A woman who sells puddings or sausages. ? *Obs.* b. A professional or expert maker of puddings (sense 1: *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Now *deal*. 1448 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 27 No. 1 b, Cristiana podyngwyf alias fishwyf vendidit salmones fetidos in mercato 45. in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1817) I. 443 1/2 Sche shall pay for a gown to her gome coke and her poding wief by the yere 14. a 1680 BUTLER *Reim.* (1759) I. 217 When

Pudding-Wives were launche in cockquean Stools; For falling foul on Oyster-women's Schools.

2. The Florida blue-fish (*Platygllossus radiatus*); also called *pudding-fish*.

1734 MORTIMER *Carolina & Bahamas in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII 317 The Pudding-fish Round the Eye spread seven blue Rays. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 17 *Platichthys oculo radiatus* (the Pudding-Wife) is a young specimen of *Chorajulus radiatus*.

Pudding (pu'dinj), a [f. PUDDING sb + y] Having the appearance, shape, or consistency of a pudding, pudding-like.

1709 *Rambt. Fuddle-Cups* 7 The Spark, in his Puddinggy Robes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV 441 A face ruddy, plump and puddingy. 1888 R. S. SURTEES *Hillingdon Hall* 91 A roll pudding white neckcloth replaced the sea-green silk one. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 3/1 Some soft, puddingy figure, stuffed with sawdust, with something faintly resembling a human face upon the head.

Puddle (pu'dl), sb. Forms. 4-5 podel, (4-elle, 5-6 -ell), 5 popel, pothel, 5-7 puddel, (6-elle, -il, 6-7 -ell), 6 poddell, podelle, 6 Sr. pwydl, 6-7 pudle; 6- puddle. [ME. *podel*, *puddel*, app. dim. from OE. *pudd* ditch, f. *puddas* 'sulcos' in Prudentius Gloss, cf. dial. *puidge*, *puiggell*, = G. dial. *puddel*, *pfudel* a puddle. W. *puddel* is from Eng. Cf. next, also *PLUD*.]

1. A small body of standing water, foul with mud, etc. or with a muddy bottom, now always shallow, as those left in depressions of the ground in a road or footpath after rain; a small dirty pool. † Formerly in wider sense, including larger collections of water, as a pond, or a pit full of water, or even an extensive slough or swamp (quot. 1596).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 He did Harald body do diave vp also tite, & borge he podels it drouh, bat foule weie & depeest. 1400 *Cath. Epist.* (MS. Douce 250) 2 Pet. II. 22 (Pauze 220) De sowe bat wascheb hyre in pe podel wib mukke al fylde. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411 1/2 Podel, slothe, or podel (H. pthell, *lacuna*, 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I claiy 173/1 A sowe dooth laye herself in a fowle puddle. 1534 NISBET *N Test in Scots, Pol. Rom.* (S.T.S.) III. 347 I hat thou sulde retorne (as anne swynne) into thinne auld pwydl agayne. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 40 His younger sonne in a small puddle was strangled & dioured. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The vyllage it selfe, is in a maynyshe, and in maner a standynge puddle. 1572 HULOET, *Podel*, or slowe. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 657 Thy sea within a puddels wombe is hersed, And not the puddle in thy sea dispersed. 1596 E. BARTON in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. viii. x 1359 They being intrenched...neere to a long puddle or moorish ground, of some four miles long, in breadth some seven or eight Rods. 1632 G. HERRBERT *Jacula Prudentum* Wks (Rildg) 308 Every path hath a puddle. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ir.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 128 Preferring the puddle before the pearle. 1748 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v go Every Puddle can. present us with living Wonders. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 136 A way-side puddle which receives the muddy drainage of the road.

b. *transf.* A small pool of any liquid. See also quot. 1726.

1726 LEONI *Alb. Arch.* I. 5/1 The Air for want of Motion will grow thick and muddy; such a Valley may be call'd a Puddle, or Bog of Air. 1883 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 20 July 35/2 Pale slices of meat spread out in a little puddle of pale, watery liquid.

2. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, esp. with reference to moral defilement, or to false doctrine, etc. regarded as polluting: cf. *sink*.

1533 MORE *Apot.* v. Wks. 854 1/2 The preacher stumblth at the same stocke, and falleth into the same puddell that Tyndall didde. 1548 UDALL, *ec. Erasmus Par. Mat.* III. 30 The puddle and synale of al myschiefe. 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 170 Dost thou see then in what a Puddle of Filth Impiety doth wallow. 1787 J. HOWIE *Plain Reasons for Dissent.* 179 Swimming down the impure puddle of Erastianism. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xvi. (1872) IX. 129 He stalks loftily through this puddle of a world, on terms of his own.

b. *fig.* A confused collection or heap; a state of confusion or embarrassment; a muddle, mess. Now only *colloq.* or *dial.*

1587 GOLDING *De Monay* ix. (1592) 135 Seeing that in the middes of that Puddle of humors ech luing wight hath a Soule dwelling. 1608 DEKKER *and Pt. Honest W.* Wks. 1873 II 136, I am neuer out of one puddle or another. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX 123 This thoughtless jumble of terms, this confused puddle of phrases. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) II 157 This drawing-room...without her would have been a puddle of wasteful failure.

3. Foul or muddy water such as is found in puddles (= *puddle water* in 6 a). Chiefly *fig.* or in figurative allusion: cf. 2. Now only *dial.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fable Facions* II iv 137, I rather fanse to folowe the fontaines of the first Authours, then the brokes of abredger, which often bring with them much puddle. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's F. Chirurg.* 53 b/1 His drinke, foule and impure puddle, yea, & sinckinge water. 1682 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* IV 64 Hard roots my only food, Foul puddle all my drinke. 1793 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks VI 96 When that monster was obliged to fly with his wife Sporus, and to drink puddle. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* VII II, One of a great house; the least drop of whose blood was worth an ocean of plebeian puddle.

4. A preparation of clay, or of clay and sand, mixed with water and tempered, used as a water-tight covering for embankments, lining for canals, etc. Also called *puddling*.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Fitts. Inland Navig.* 365 Puddle, an

article of great use in completing canals where the soil is leaky, or unfavourable for holding the water. 1838 SMITH *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 29 Water...must be excluded by a lining of puddle. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 353 note, Puddle is formed by a mixture of well-tempered clay and sand reduced to a semi-fluid state, and rendered impervious to water by manual labour, as by working and chopping it about with spades.

attrib. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II 21/2 They are formed with an upright 'puddle wall' in the centre. *Ibid.* 109/2 The want of a puddle lining. 1872 *Daily News* 13 July, The offices of the contractors as well as the puddle waggons and working plant, were washed away.

5. *dial.* A muddler, a bungler.

[*Eng. Dial. Dict.* has 'One who is slow, dirty, inefficient, or unmethodical at work, a bungler, a muddler']

1782 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* VII. v, I remember when I was quite a boy hearing her called a limping old puddle. 1835 CARLYLE *Jrnl.* 1 Jan in Froude *C's Life in London* I. 18 A foot which a puddle of a maid scaled three weeks ago.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also sense 4 and PUDDLE v 7) a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in sense 1 or 3). Such as is found in puddles; dirty, muddy, thick, polluted: said esp. of water.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 335 Pei grutchiden agens þis water, and drunken podel water of þe canel. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1670) 760 To see Antonius. so easily to drinke puddle water, and to eat wild Fruits and Roots. 1619 R. HARRIS *Druidkard's Cyp.* 12 Hee knows how of puddle ale, to make a cup of English wine. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 As if one, to put away one spot in his face, should wash himself in puddle mire. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* I. III, I would fain let their puddle-blood flow an hour or two longer. 1851 DORROW *Laurens* xciv, I would consent to drink puddle-water.

b. *Comb.* as *puddle-hole; puddle-deep, -like* adjs.; † *Puddle dock*, † *Puddle wharf*, names of a place on the Thames at Blackfriars (see quot. 1598, 1720); *puddle-duck*, the domestic duck; *puddle-poet*, a contemptuous designation.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov. Ingeniorum discutiuna* 5 They write a verse as smooth, as soft as cream. They are cream-bowl, or but 'puddle-deep'. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Blidin.* IV, To surprise her, pop he in at 'Puddle dock, and cany her to Gravesend in a purre of oares. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 8 He seems to dip his pen, or rather his pia mater, in puddle dock. 1682 T. PLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No 4 (1713) I. 25 To Libel, Calumniate, and throw Puddle dock Wit in the Face of Superiors. 1720 STYRRE *Stow's Surv.* I. III. 229 On the Banks of the River Thames, are the Wharfs of Puddle Dock, used for a Laystall for the Soil of the Streets; and much frequented by Barges and Lighters, for taking the same away. 1810 *Manchester Courier Lect. Rec.* (1885) II 252 A 'puddle-hole' which he or his familie doth vse [as] a privy. 1833 *Boston, Lincoln*, etc. *Herald* 16 Apr. 4/2 Jane Hays found drowned in a puddle-hole used for washing potatoes. 1855 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. III. § 1 It seems the 'puddle-poet' did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity. 1598 SROW *Surv.* 297 Then is there...Puddle Wharfe, a water gate into the Thames, where horses vse to be watered, and therefore being filed with their trampling, and made puddle like, it is (as I suppose) called 'Puddle Wharf'.

Puddle (pu'dl), v. Forms see prec.; also 7 poodle. [f. PUDDLE sb.; cf. Du. *puddelen*, LG., G. *puddeln* to dabble or splash in water, also G. *butteln*, *puddeln* to dabble or paddle in mud, etc. F. *puddler*, G. *puddeln*, etc. to puddle (iron) are from Eng.]

1. *intr.* To dabble or poke about, esp. in mud or shallow water; to wallow in mire; to wade through puddles; *fig.* to busy oneself in an untidy or disorderly way, to 'muddle' or 'mess' about.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411 1/2 Popelon, or pothelny, or grubby yn the erthe. 1616 SURFEL & MARKS *Country Farme* 78 The drosse of the Riddle or Searce must be cast about the edges of the Pond; and also within the same, to cause them to be puddling in the myre. 1846 TRACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* v, Children. are playing and puddling about in the dirt everywhere. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 421 The little creatures pass half their day puddling about in the water in all the beauty of nakedness.

fig. 1591 BRUCE *Serm.* VI. M viij, Tha multitude...haue.. gone to numchances, mummies, & vnknavin language, wherein they pudled of befor. 1632 *Fife White Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (1796) XVIII App. 634 Let honest men puddle and work as they like. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigmata*, Pref. (T.), I were very simple, if I should puddle in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it! 1680 BUNYAN *M. Badman* To Rdr. (1905) 7, I know 'tis ill puddling in the Cockatrice den. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 115 We may puddle about for ever without getting up a drop of ink to write with. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. II viii. (1872) I. 100 Then they puddled considerably...in the general broils of the Reich. 1864 *Ibid.* xvi. v. VI. 171 He puddles about, at a great rate.

b. *trans.* To bring or get into some specified state by 'puddling'; in quot. *refl.*

1759 *Compl. Lett. writer* (ed. 6) 224 Mrs. Langford, puddled herself into a minut. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. XIV viii (1872) V. 255 Men enough did puddle themselves to death on the clay roads.

2. *trans.* To bemire; to wet with mud or dirty water.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 4296, I fell into ane midding...As I was pudlit thair, God wait Bot with my club I maid debait. 1855 TRACKERAY *Newcomer* viii, Tablecloths puddled with melted ice.

3. To make (puddle) muddy or dirty. Also *fig.* 1593 G. HARVEY *Pieris's Super.* 211 b, The other...shall neuer puddle or annoy the course of the cleere running water. 1868 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 273 It was immediately puddled with the Mud of Heresy. 1870 ROSSSETTI

Jenny xxi, So the life-blood of this rose, Puddled with shameful knowledge, flows.

b. To muddle, confuse; to sully the purity or clearness of.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 143 Something sure of State, Hath puddled his clear spirit 1630 H. MORR. *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tr.*, etc. (1656) 81 His phantse is puddled so and jumbled in the Limbus or Huddle of the Matter 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 130 Such extremes, I told her, well might harm 'The woman's cause' 'Not more than now', she said, 'So puddled as it is with favouritism'.

4. To reduce the surface of the ground, earth, clay, etc., into mud or puddle, by trampling and 'poaching' it when wet; hence, *spec.* to knead and temper a mixture of wet clay and sand so as to form a plastic mass impervious to water, used for various purposes. See PUDDLE sb. 4.

1768 [see PUDDLING vbl. sb. 2]. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 229 The soil dug over and puddled as a base. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 157 Rendering the surface completely puddled, to use a term employed in ground works, and thereby to retain water equally with any clay 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* I. 171 The soil is then puddled round them. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 24 This layer had been levelled to receive a stratum of clay, a yard in thickness, and firmly puddled. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 85 The rice crop... needs to be 'puddled' three times, i. e. for all the people to turn into the slush, and grub out all the weeds and tangled aquatic plants, which weave themselves from tuft to tuft, and puddle up the mud afresh round the roots

b. To cover or line with puddle; to render water-tight by the application of puddle

1810 in *Southey Comm. pt. Bk. IV.* 397/1 Mr. Tuke bequeathed... To seven of the oldest navigators, one guinea for puddling him up in his grave. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm. I.* 179 It will be necessary to puddle the seams of the rock on that side of the well in which it dips downwards. 1850 *Reck's Florist* 235 If there is a small bog contrived in a shady corner, by puddling the bottom of a basin of stones with some tenacious clay. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-growing* 246 Puddling the roots [of trees] to be shipped any distance... consists in sousing the roots in a thin mud or paste of clay.

5. *Iron Manuf.* To stir about and turn over (molten iron) in a reverberatory furnace, so as to expel the carbon and convert it into malleable iron.

1798 [see PUDDLING vbl. sb. 3 b]. 1798 *Urc. Diet. Arts* 702 The fine metal obtained by the coke is puddled by a continuous operation, which calls for much care and skill. 1865 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 253 This iron was... puddled in some rude fashion into blooms or masses weighing about a hundred

6. *Gold-mining.* To work (clayey or sticky wash-dirt) with water in a tub so as to separate the ore.

1830 [see PUDDLING vbl. sb. 4]. 1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 26 There, in a row, the tub and cradle stands. The owner puddling with uncharted hands 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 507 These buckets were hoisted up... and their contents emptied into a big tub, where they were puddled.

7. *Comb.* (from sense 5: perh. orig. PUDDLED 4, cf. PUDDLING vbl. sb. 3 b): puddle-ball, a rounded mass of iron formed in puddling; puddle-bar, a flat bar formed by passing a puddle-ball between puddle-rolls; puddle-steel, steel made by puddling. Also, puddle-roll: see quot. 1853; puddle-train, a train of puddle-rolls.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* III. 104/1 Improvements in rolling puddle balls or other masses of iron. 1898 SIMMONS *Dirt Trade, Puddle-rolls*, a pair of large heavy rollers with grooved surfaces, between which [puddled] iron is passed, to be flattened into bars. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 108 In this state it is called a puddle bar. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 234 Turning out 600 tons of malleable iron and puddle steel weekly.

Puddled (pʊd'ld), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Rendered muddy or turbid by stirring, as water in a puddle; dirty, miry, foul. Also *fig.* (formerly sometimes, Muddled, confused, puzzled).

1550 MORVING *Evonym.* 17 Fill a great pot with the puddled water. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* v. 1 173 Great pailles of puddled myre. 1651 H. MORR *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tr.*, etc. (1656) 221 The reeks and fumes of this puddled brain. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. 1. (1869) 5 Spouting out torrents of puddled politics from his mouth 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope*, II. iv. § 2. 172 Better go to the... pure original spring... than drink from puddled streams.

2. Turned into or filled with puddles

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. One... let the fragment of his torch fall hysing on the puddled ground. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* III. 67 All were wet from paddling through the puddled ground.

3. Converted into PUDDLE (sb. 4); covered or lined with puddled clay so as to be water-tight.

1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 240 Earth in this puddled state becomes so dense as to resist the impression of water, which can by no means penetrate it. 1861 SMITHS *Engineers* I. 353 The canal... is confined within a puddled channel to prevent leakage. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. A very considerable quantity of the puddled clay... had been removed.

4. *Iron Manuf.* Purified from carbon and rendered malleable by stirring up and turning over in a reverberatory furnace: see prec. 5, 7.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 49 The puddled ball to be put under the shingling hammer and rolled into rough bars, by some called 'puddled bars'. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 179 The production of puddled steel.

Puddler (pʊd'lɜ), [f. PUDDLE v. + -ER¹.] One who puddles: chiefly in technical senses.

1. A workman employed in puddling iron.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 When in this semi-

fluid state the puddler introduces an iron rod 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The flame may be made oxidizing, neutral, or reducing, at the will of the puddler.

b. An implement or machine for puddling iron.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. Mechanical puddlers have assumed two forms: 1. The Mechanical Rabbie 2. The rotary puddling-furnace 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 421 The so-called 'puddlers' invented by Mr. Samuel Danks of Cincinnati

2. One who works clay, etc. into puddle, or who covers or lines something with puddle see PUDDLE v. 4.

1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 251/1 This is smoothed over with 'puddlers' mine' which is a soft hematite made into a paste with water. 1899 *Daily News* 7 June 9/1 The puddlers, who must reach the clay, have had to go down as far as 63 ft

3. One engaged in puddling for gold see PUDDLE v. 6.

1883 KNIGHT *Who are You* 55 The puddlers' horses are all at rest 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 285 He was not a miner, a speculator, a referee, nor an engine-driver, a clerk, or puddler.

Puddler, *dial. var.* PODLER (young coal-fish)

Puddling (pʊd'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUDDLE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PUDDLE; also *concr.* (see 2). 1. *gen.*: see the verb, sense 1.

1758 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 516 We are well after four hours' walking, wondering, and puddling 2. The process of converting clay, etc. into puddle, or of lining or covering something with puddle to make it water-tight; also *concr.* = PUDDLE sb. 4. Also *attrib.*

1762 J. BRINDLEY in S. Hughes *Mem.* (Weale's Papers *Civ. Engin.* 1844 I. 47). [It is said that when in his evidence he was making frequent use of the expression] puddling, [some of the members were anxious to know what puddle really was] 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 238 The system of puddling in embankments made near to the sea 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 293 To construct the interior of the dam with well tempered clay, called puddling

1861 SMITHS *Engineers* I. 353 So to work the new layer of puddling stuff as to unite it with the stratum immediately beneath.

3. The process of decarbonizing cast iron by stirring and turning it over continuously in a furnace, so as to render it malleable. (The operation is described minutely by Dr Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* (1792) LXXXI. 173, but the word not used.) 1839 *Urc. Diet. Arts* 699 The second operation completes the first, and is called puddling. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 9 In 1783-4, Mr. Cort of Gosport introduced the processes of puddling and rolling. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s.v. Silicon and phosphorus are also largely removed by puddling

b. *attrib.*, as puddling forge, furnace, process, roll (= puddle-roll, PUDDLE v. 7).

1798 D. MURPHY in *Phil. Mag.* II. 14 One of the principal operations well known by the name of the Puddling Process. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 334 When the cake of metal is broken into lumps of a convenient size, it is taken to the puddling furnace, where it is heated with coals, without the aid of an artificial blast. 1839 *Urc. Diet. Arts* 704 Cylinders which serve to draw out the ball, called puddling rolls, or roughing rolls. 1861 *Edin. Rev.* CXVI. 225 Cinder is the refuse of the puddling forge

4. In *Gold-mining*: see PUDDLE v. 6. Also *attrib.*, as puddling machine, tub.

1839 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 133 The cradle... proved very ineffectual in liberating it [the gold] from the stiff clay which suggested the use of a puddling tub in its stead. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v. The wash-dirt has to be... subjected to a puddling machine.

Puddling, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That puddles, in various senses: see the verb. (In quots., a vague term of contempt = MUDDLING, MUDDLING *pp. a.* *adjs.*) 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 184 You paltry, puddling puppy. 1777 LADY SARAH LENOX in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 206 At a little puddling bathing place of my brother's by the sea 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Life & Letters* I. 105 Rescued from the absurd and puddling management of its inconsistent mother

† **Puddlish**, *a. Obs.* [f. PUDDLE sb. + -ISH¹.] Partaking of the nature of a puddle; puddly

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 24 Here the colour of the water changed; and was of a puddlish and sandy red colour. 1844, Thick puddlish water.

Pudly (pʊd'li), *a.* Also 6-7 pudly, -lie, 7 pudley. [f. PUDDLE sb. + -Y.]

1. Having the quality of a puddle, or of 'puddle' (sb. 3); muddy, turbid, as water or other liquid; more generally, foul, dirty. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1550 MORVING *Evonym.* 75 They will drue down the pudly matter to the bottom. 1600 SUFFLET *Comptre Parne* IV. xvi. 650 In a pudlie and troubled water 1734 SWIFT *Let to Fumiliker* Wks. 1841 II. 725/1 Is it not sufficient to see a luminary like this now shining in a meridian lustre, but anon set for ever in a puddly cloud? 1861 CLAYTON *Frank O'Donnell* 69 O to see him tossing in the mud and his fine coat and cap all pudly

2. Full of or abounding in puddles

1837 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. Plashing in the cold pudly ruts 1899 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* II. You find a place... not quite so pudly as other places.

Paddock, *Sc. var.* PADDOCK sb.¹, frog, obs. f. PADDOCK sb.², enclosure; dial. var. PUTROCK¹.

Puddy (pʊd'i), *a. ? dial.* [cf. PUD, hand, paw; also pud Sc., belly.] 'Short, thick-set' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); stumpy; pudgy.

1842 ALB SMITH in *Punch* II. 24 The olive branches... poking their little pudgy fingers into the creams 1849 — *Pottleton Leg.* 283 One or two little girls had squeezed the keepsakes so tightly in their little pudgy hands. 1874 JEFFERIES *John Smith's Shanty in Totters of Field* (1892) 196 Their red 'puddy' fists were fat.

Pudency (piu'densi), [ad. late L. *pudēntia*, f. *pudens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *pudēre* to make, or be ashamed; see -ENCY] Susceptibility to the feeling of shame; modesty, bashfulness

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* II. v. 11 She did it with A pudency 40 Rosie That I thought her As chaste, as vn-Sun'd Snow. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 4 Wheie Hypocrisy too often puts on the mask of pudency. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consc.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 425 There is a pudency about friendship, as about love 1902 GILDERSLERVE in *Amur* *Jrnl. Philol.* XXIII. 133 Unless we are taught to observe, we do not notice the pudencies of Homer.

Pudendal (piu'dendəl), *a.* [f. PUDEND-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pudenda; pudic.

1799 [see PUDICAL a.]. 1803 *Med. Frnk.* IX. 395, I have never divided with it the pudendal artery. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxix. 441 It [granuloma] is practically confined to the pudendal region.

Pudendous, *a. rare. ? Obs.* [f. L. *pudēnd-us* (see next) + -OUS.] To be ashamed of; shameful.

1880 *Counterplots* 36 Disclosing those pudendous enormities which he had done 1897 SYD SMITH *Phylos's Lett.* II. 29 A feeling laughable in a priestess, pudendous [1868 shameful] in a priest!

|| **Pudendum** (piu'dendəm). Usually in pl. **pudenda**. [L., neuter gerundive of *pudere* to cause shame, ashamed, lit. 'that of which one ought to be ashamed', used as sb., commonly in pl.] The privy parts, the external genital organs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xlviii (Bodl. MS.). Also for shame these parties hatte pudenda pe schamlich parties. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 She [Hottentot] will immediately pull by her flap, and discover her pudenda. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. iv. 449 The original Sources of the Shame relating to the Pudenda are probably the Privacy requisite [etc.] 1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1855) 33 These parts, closing and surrounding the genital fissure, altogether constitute the pudendum.

† **Puder**, **Puderer**, obs. ff. PEWTER, PEWTERER 1507 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 1 Dnas parapsides de puder 1598 *Cal. Lating Charters* (1899) 289 [Twelve] patinarum de puder plattis. 1598 in *Sharp. Con. Myst.* (1823) 222 note. The plumers, puderers, glacieres, and paynters

† **Pudeswale**, obs. form of PADUASOY.

1656 *Bk. Values* in *Scobell Acts & Parl.* (1658) 474 Wrought Silks called 'Pudeswales'.

Pudge¹ (pʊdʒ), *dial. and colloq.* Also *Sc. poodge* (pʊdʒ, pʊdʒ). [Origin obscure; app. to a certain extent identical with PUDGE. Not known before 19th c. Connexion with *Sc. pud* belly, and with *pud-* in PUDDING has been conjectured; but the phonetic change would need explanation.] A short thick-set or fat person or animal; anything short and thick.

1808 JAMISON, *Pudge*, any very small house, a hut, *Perth* 1880 *Ibid.*, *Pudge* [ed. 1825 *Pudge*], (1) a term applied to a short, thick-set animal or person; also, to a person who feeds well, (2) anything short and stout, or small and confined, as a house, a hut. 1892 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 25 July. The old town has always seemed to wish the glamor of immortality on its own account, for its wiggled pudges of rulers, its wicked old slave traders. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 6/5 The tight shoe ages the face appallingly, the tight glove makes a shapeless 'pudge' of the hand

Pudge² (pʊdʒ), *dial.* [? Connected with OE *pud* furrow, ? ditch (see PUDDLE sb.). Cf. Sw. *puss* puddle, plash.] A puddle.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 31 While countless swarms of dancing gnats Each water puddle surround 1821 — *Vill. Minst.* II. 32 He whist'd o'er the water-pudge furing and aury. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pudge*, a ditch or gup

Pudgy (pʊdʒi), *a.* [In form and sense a deriv. of PUDGE¹, and a doublet of Podge, both forms being frequent in Thackeray, to whom the current use is app. largely due. If PUDSY, *pudsey* (1754) was the same word, it would be the earliest member of the group, which otherwise appears only in the 19th c.; but its connexion is doubtful.] Short and thick or fat

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Orr Parish* i. The vestry clerk... is a short, pudgy little man in black. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* i. Their fingers is always so very fat and pudgy. 1840 — *Catherine* II. A fat, pudgy pale-haired woman, leaning on the Captain's arm. 1862 *Athenaeum* 27 Sept. 403 A very short, pudgy omnibus

Pudgy (pʊdʒi), *a.* *dial.* [f. PUDGE² + -Y.] Muddy, miry.

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 162 And litter'd straw in all the pudgy sloughs.

Pudibund (piu'dibʊnd), *a. rare.* [ad. I. *pudibundus* easily ashamed, bashful, modest, also shameful, f. *pudēre* to make or be ashamed; cf. F. *pudibond* (16th c. in Littré)] † a. That is a subject of shame, shameful *Obs.* b. Modest, bashful, prudish. Also † **Pudibundous** *a. Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 253 And yf any man. doth burne in the pudibunde places. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Pudibund*, *Pudibundous*, shame fac'd, bashful, modest, honest 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 785/2 To outrage the pudibund soul of their countryman. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/1 English literature became the most 'pudibund'. the world has ever known.

Hence **Pudibundity** (*pedantic*), **Pudibundness**, bashfulness, prudery.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Pudibundness**. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 100 Only the pudibundity of the Editor of this Review prevents us from at once vindicting. The Great F. B. 1893 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 126 1/2 We cannot approve the editor's pudibundity in omitting a few 'indecent words'.

Pudic (*piu-dik*), *a. (sb.)* Also *s. -ique, -yke, -6-iek, (Sc. -iot), -5-7 -ike.* [A. F. *pudique* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *pudicus* shamefaced, modest, chaste, *f. pud-ere* to make or be ashamed.]
+1. Having a keen sense of shame; modest, chaste. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Enygdes* vii. 32 To entertheyne hir pudeyque chastyte in perpetuall wydwowhed *Ibid.* ix. 36 To kepe thy pudeyke chastyte vnburte. *Ibid.* 37 Pudeyke 1562 Knov *Reasoning Crossagnell* (1563) B.ij. An honest & pudick matron 1581 N. BURNES *Disput. in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 172 Modest and pudick behavoure cumlie for vemen 1620 TOTTES *Hon. Acad.* iii. 141 Modest and pudike Cynthia.

2. **Anat.** = **PUDENDAL**.
1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 471 The external pudic branch of the femoral artery 1853-76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* 25 The pain deeply seated in the pudic region.
B. *sb. Anat.* The pudic artery.

1827 LANCET 3 Nov. 195 1/2 There was not much bleeding from the divided external pudic 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 3 The arteries come from the internal pudics

+ **Pudical**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [*f. as prec* + *-AL*]
A. *adj. a.* = **PUDIO** a. 1. b = **PUDIO** a. 2.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* ii. 224 Blessed Werburge so glorious and pudical. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Pudical** artery, pudendal artery. A branch of the internal iliac

B. *sb. Anat.* = **PUDIO** sb.
1803 *Edin. Rev.* 1. 453 The origin and course of the external pudicals are more fully traced.

Pudicity (*piu-disti*). Now *rare*. [*ad. F. pudicitia* (1417 in *Godef.*), substituted for OF. *pudicitie* (13-15th c.), ad. L. *pudicitia*, *f. pudic-us*. see **PUDIO**.] Modesty, chastity.

1507 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i. (1898) l. 47 Absolute experience of her undoubted pudicity. 1645 PAGITT *Heristogr.* (1647) 20 They broke the laws of all pudicity and honesty. 1760-72 H. BROOKES *Foot of Qual* (1809) IV. 109 Her pudicity awed me in the midst of transport 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* iii. 37 The pudicity of his behaviour and language covers a soul tremulous with emotion.

+ **Pudify**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [*f. L. pud-ere* to make or be ashamed + *-FY*: the L. form would have been *pudificare*: cf. *patificare*, *rubefacere*]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pudify**, to make ashamed, to make to blush, to be ashamed

Pudisway, *obs. form* of **PUDASOXY**.

+ **Pudlay**, *Obs.* See *quots.*

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 171 *Pudlases*, Pieces of Stuff (= umber) to do the Office of Hand Spikes. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 230 *Pudlases*, Pieces of Stuff to do the Office of Leavers, or Hand-spikes.

+ **Pudor**, *Obs.* Also *7 -ore, -our.* [*a. L. pudor* shame, modesty, *f. root of pud-ere* to make or be ashamed. So *F. pudeur* (16th c. in *Hatz.*).] Due sense of shame; bashfulness, modesty

1623 COCKERAM, **Pudor**, shamefastness. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclius*. Induct. 12 The Muse. Has sung the beauties of devine Pudore. His second Love, the Darling of his Sonle. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* l. 615 There is a Pudor in it, it was kept secret, some great Lords never knew it. 1686 AGLOMBY *Painting Illustr.* iii. 121 An Air of Pudour and Sanctity that strikes the Spectator with Respect.

Pudsy (*pu-dsi*), *a. (sb.)* Also *8 pudsey*. [*Connected with PUD hand, paw. If related to pudgy, it is an earlier form.*] Plump.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1782) VII. xlii. 211 He took the little thing from me, kissed its forehead, its cheeks, its lips, its little pudsey hands. 1774 T. HURCHISON *Diary* 27 Oct. I was determined... to kiss one of their little pudsey hands. 1831 F. A. KEMBLE *Reverend Girdle* (1878) II. 204 A fat, red, round, staring, pudsey thing! 1865 MRS. WALRNEY *Hitherto* v. His pudsy hands upon his dimpled knees.

B. *sb.* A form of endearment (primarily to a baby).
a 1756 Mrs. HAYWOOD *Wife to Let* in Here, Pudsy, read this—Read, Pudsy, it's prettily turned.

|| **Puda** (*pu-da*). [*Native Chilian name.*] The venada, *Pudua humilis* or *Cervus pudu*, a very small species of deer, native to Chili.

1886 *Lat. Amer. Zool. Soc.* (1896) 185. 1903 *O. Rev.* Jan. 47 The tiny little pudu-deer of the Chilian Andes.

Pue, *obs. f. POOR*, *FEW* *sb.* 1, 3, *v.* 1; var. *PEW* *v.* 2

|| **Pueblo** (*pu'e-blo*, *pu'e-blo*) [*Sp. = people, population, town, village: -L. popul-us* PEOPLE.]

1. A town or village in Spain or Spanish America; esp. a communal village or settlement of Indians.

In American Archaeology applied to a communal or tribal dwelling of the aborigines of New Mexico, etc. **Pueblo Indians**, partly civilized and self-governing Indians, dwelling in pueblos, in New Mexico and Arizona.

1818 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1834) IV. 307 There was in almost every valley a pueblo of peaceful and submissive Indians. 1845 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Louisiana* St. II. xxvii. 233 Pueblos scattered about in every direction showed that the land was still the habitation of man. Near each pueblo were numerous houses and colts feeding. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* ii. 20 To the Pueblo Indians, in New Mexico, seem to have a civilization of their own. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* vii. v. (1882) 346 Reduced to private ownership, as even the pueblo lands of San Francisco were reduced. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 86 The Pueblos, or small walled towns that are scattered over this valley, are extremely picturesque.

2. Short for **Pueblo Indian**: see above.

1850 G. A. McCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 497 The Pueblos were admitted to the rights of citizenship by the Mexican government under Iturbide 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 482 1/2 The Pueblos are making steady progress in civilisation and education.

+ **Puellarity**, *Obs. rare-1*. [*f. L. puellaris* girlish (*f. puella* a girl) + *-ITY*] (See *quot*) So **Pue lile**, **Puellular** *adjs.* (*nouce-wils*), proper to little girls.

1623 COCKERAM, **Puellarity**, girlishness 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 123 In many cases [they] are trivial and puellular, if we may be allowed to coin a much-needed feminine for puerile 1891 *Guasdan* 29 Apr. 682 1/2 [The tale] would be too puellile—may we coin a word?—for strictures, had not the writer challenged them by her introduction

Puer, *obs. f. PURE* a., var. **PURE** *sb.* (sense 5).

+ **Puerice**, *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. pueriti-a* boyhood, childhood, *f. puer* a boy, child; cf. *obs. F. puerice* (16th c.)] Boyhood, childhood.

1481 BORONER *Tulla on Old Age* (Caxton) b.ij. They can sey no reason how olde age entrich sonner in the man after adolescence, no more than doeth adolescence after puerice, calid childhode 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 143 He drank in learning not by drops, but as a sponge, even in his puerice or minority

Puericulture (*piu-erik-ut-iu*). [*ad. mod. F. puericulture* (Littre), *f. L. puer* a child + *cultura* CULTURE.] The rearing of children, as an art, or branch of sociology.

1901 *Brit. Med. J.* 6 Apr. 857 1/2 The defence of child hood (puericulture, suckling, weaning) 1904 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6 France is realising the enormous importance and the urgency of this question of 'puericulture', as the experts call it.

Puerile (*piu-eril*), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. pueril-is* boyish, childish, *f. puer* a boy, child; see *-ILF*. Cf. *F. pueril*, *-ile* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *perh.* the immediate source.]

1. Of, pertaining or proper to a boy or child; youthful, boyish, juvenile. Now *rare* exc. as in 2. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr (1860) 13 Let the reader mend what he sees amiss in these pueril exercises, a 1695 WOOD *Adv. Oxon.* (1721) II. 602 [Franciscus Junius] was educated in puerile Learning at Leyden in Holland. 1784 COWPER *Trav.* 458 Our public hives of puerile isosit 1824 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 There is no subject of puerile incalculable that more imperatively calls for a good teacher

b. Of respiration: Characterized by the loudest pulmonary murmur found in children, which in adults is usually a sign of disease.
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 526 Distinguished by M. Laennec by the name of puerile or tracheal. 1824 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 289 Respiration was inaudible over the whole of the right side, but was puerile on the left 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 131 Should the opposite lung be healthy and free to act, puerile breathing will probably be heard on that side.

2. (*Depraved*.) Merely boyish or childish, juvenile; immature, trivial.
1685 *Remonstr. to Parl.* in *Somers Tracts* I. 211 Moved with an Itch of being in Print, they publish their own puerile Conceptions. 1751 EARL ORSKY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 78 They are trifling and I had almost said puerile 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 196 It is mere puerile declamation. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers Concl.* (1875) 322 The puerile ostentation, which we have had to point out in Seneca.

B. *sb. pl.* (= *L. puerilia*) Childish things, conditions, or productions.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* i. l. 27 Which seek to reduce ancient Churches, of long growth, of tall and manly stature, to their pueriles, their long coats and cradles 1809 ANTHONY HOPE *King's Mirror* ii. A man's *puerilia* are to himself not altogether puerile, they are parcel of the complex explanation of his existent self

Hence **Puerility** *adv.*, in a puerile fashion;
Puerilness, = **PUERILITY**; **Puerilise** *v. trans.*, to make puerile.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, **Puerility**. Puerilness 1751 *Female Foundling* l. p. v. A Narration of Events which are visibly fictitious, or puerilely extravagant. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 75 Puerilness of things And playful trifles held these fast. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 322 Its long puerilized fancy will bear an endless repetition of them 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/3 He is puerilely grateful for the present of a wooden pipe.

Puerility (*piu-erili-ti*). [*a. F. puerilité* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad. L. *puerilitas*, *-litem*, *f. puerilis*: see *prec*]

1 The condition of being a child; childhood; in *Civil Law*, the age between seven and fourteen. 1512 *Hayas* in *Thoma Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 34 Seinge the indigent puerility of them 1875 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 29 Puerility, being the seconde age, continueth from seven to fourteene years 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 24 A Reserve of Puerility we have not shaken off from Schoole. 1849 RUSKIN *See Lamps* v. § 3. 139 There would be hope if we could change palsy into puerility.

2. The quality of being puerile; (mere) childishness, triviality

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 282 Who...playeth prances of puerility and childishness. 1664 STILLINGF. *Org. Sac.* iii. iii. § 1 In nothing did Epicurus more discover the weakness and puerility of his judgement 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 § 5 Downright Puerility, and unpardonable in a Poet that is past Sixteen 1827 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Machavelli* (1887) 45 That a shrewd statesman, should, at nearly sixty years of age, descend to such puerility is utterly inconceivable. 1907 *Academy* 16 Nov. 143 1/2 The puerility of this attempt is astonishing

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of childishness in behaviour, work, or speech; a thing that embodies or displays childishness. (In *quot.* 1779, juvenile productions.)

c 1450 *Mankind* 813 in *Macro Plays* 30 Ewyr to offend, & euei to aske mercy, þat ys a puerility. 1629 DRYDEN *St. Furemont's Ess.* 363 Relaxing sometimes to very great Puerilities 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 5 Those trifling Points and Puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley Wks* II. 7 Of the learned puerilities of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was printed in his thirteenth year 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iii. 116 The genius of Milton alone could discard all these vulgar puerilities 1853 KANT *Ginnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 245 Not a vein of daubed puerility, with a glory in Dutch leaf but a good, genuine, hearty representative of English flesh and blood.

+ **Puerper**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. In 5 *corruptly* **puerpure**. [*ad. L. puer-per-us* see next. Cf. OF. *puerpere* **PUERPERY**.] Parturient

c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 4978 Thi puarpure wombe chilyng godson intacte and cloos

Puerperal (*piu-er-pē-ral*), *a.* [*f. L. puer-per-us* parturient, bringing forth children (*f. puer* a child + *-par-us* bringing forth) + *-AL*. So *F. puerpéral* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*)] Of, pertaining to, accompanying, or ensuing upon parturition.

1768 T. DENMAN *(title)* *Essays on the Puerperal Fever*, and on Puerperal Convulsions. 1791 COWPER *Ibid.* xvi. 225 Ilihya, a birth of pang's puerperal. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCK *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 350 The term Puerperal Insanity, Mania, or Madness, is by different writers employed in a restricted or a comprehensive use.

Hence **Puerperally** *adv.* (in *Cent. Dict.*).

+ **Puerperial**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare*. [*f. L. puerperi-um* **PUERPERY** + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to child-birth. b. As *sb. (pl.)* things or matters pertaining to child-birth

1628 GAULE *Pract. The* (1629) 116 What preparation for Puerperals? What ready helpe of a Midwife? 1648 BRAUMONT *Psyche* xix. vi. With puerperal pain 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 256 The Tulip...is a blessed...Remedy for Puerperal After-Pains.

Puerperous (*piu-er-pē-ros*), *a. rare*. [*f. as PUERPERAL* + *-OUS*.] = **PUERPERE**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Puerperous**, that beareth children, or causeth to bear and bring forth, or to be delivered of a child. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*

Puerpery, *rare* Also in *Lat. form* **puerper-ium**. [*ad. L. puerperi-um*, *f. puerper-us*: see **PUERPERAL**.] Child-birth, 'confinement'.

1602 FULBECKE and *Pt. Parall.* 60 As there is one conception of two twines, so there is one puerperie, though it bee finished at duers times 1654 J. MAYER *Comun. Prophets* 56 [They] make it plain that such a puerperie was to be expected 1890 *Lancet* 5 Apr. 750 1/2 Illustrating the clinical history of nephritis in pregnancy and puerpery.

Puff (*pu-f*), *obs. ff. PEWIT, FEW-YELLOW*.

Puff (*pu-f*), *sb.* Forms: 3, 6 *pu-f*, 3-7 *puffe*, 6 *pufe*, *Sc. puf*, 5- *puff*. [*n. of action* cognate with **PUFF** *v. q. v.*]

1. An act of puffing; a short impulsive blast of breath or wind; an abrupt emission of air, vapour, or smoke; a whiff. Also *fig.* + *By puffs* (*quot.* 1579), by fits and starts, intermittently.

(A possible OE. instance of *puff* has been suggested as the original reading in *K. Alfred's Beeth.* xx. (1899) 47: *Ac seo orsorchnes geð scrymælum swæðres winðes* [puff]; where MS. B has *þuf* = *puff*, *perh.* for *puff* See Napier in *F. B. Baiter* XXIV. 245 Note 1. Others would read *þys* or *þys* = ON *þys* uproar, tumult.)

a 1255 *Ancre. R.* 122 Hwo nule puchen beonne wonder of an ancre þet a winðes puff of a word auelles? *Ibid.* 142 Þes deofles puffes, þet beoð temptaciuns. a 1400 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W.) ii. xviii. (1507) Piv. A lityl puffe of wynde...sholde soone caste hym downe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 259 1/2 Puffe of wynde, *houfflee* 1579 TOWSON *Cabin's Serui.* *Tim.* 435 1/2 It is not enough for a man to teach by puffes, but he must frame himself neuer to bee wearie in taking paines to edifie the Church of God 1628 STANFURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 66 Reche pipping puff doth amaze me. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indred* (1751) 60 Like a candle blown out with a puff of breath. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 245 The pipe, with solemn interposing puff, Makes half a sentence at a time enough. 1824 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Frede. Gt.* (1887) 695 Between the puffs of the pipe. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 357 Canvases heave and swell with the puff of the South wind gale.

b. An act of puffing as an expression of contempt, a scornful gesture.

1585 *Stow Surv.* (1908) l. p. lxx. We answered it was by act of comon counsaile, wherat he made a puff. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Biv. This is a better purchase than the Italian huffe of the shoulder, or the Dutch puffe with the pot, or the French apishnes, which many Travellers bring home.

c. The sound of an abrupt or explosive emission of air, or the like.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest.* (ed. 4) 309 The phenomenon which I have termed the auricular puff, simple, or veiled, frequently accompanies the cavernous respiration and cough. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* l. xxx. 411 [Walrus] rising at intervals through the ice in a body, and breaking it up with an explosive puff that might have been heard for miles. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 1021 This murmur...may be a short staccato 'puff' having a very limited area of audibility

d. *concr.* A small quantity of vapour, smoke, or the like, emitted at one momentary blast; a whiff. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* *East* 12 1/2 Giving to the wind

the puffs of smoke from their pipes of red clay. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* v. 32 Suddenly from her side. Dated a puff of smoke, and floated seaward. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* iv. 118 Puffs of vapour were rising at various points

6. *slang* and *dial*. Breath, 'wind'. 1857 *Sporting Mag* XXI. 137 Taking the puff out of most of the nags. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 337 Sustaining three more savage charges, the last far from pleasant, as my horse had all the puff taken out of him.

2. A swelling caused by inflation or otherwise; a blister, tumour, protuberance, excrescence.

1838 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Hecta*, a litle puff, which riseth in breade whanne it is baked. *Ibid.*, *Clavus*, also puffs growing in the stemm of great trees. 1861 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 76 The vehement vpright wrastling taketh awaie fatnesse, puffs, and swellings. 1876 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 21 Having thus plumed him of that puff of feathers, with which he buoy'd himself up in the Ahe. 1875 LEONT *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 The iron to be without knots, puffs, or flaws. 1897 MARY KINGSLY *W. Africa* 59 Men and women alike wear armlets, and in the women, you see puffs of flesh growing out from between them.

b. In costume. A rounded soft protuberant mass formed by gathering in the stuff at the edges and leaving it full in the middle as if inflated. Also, a similar mass formed of ribbons or small feathers, or by rolling in the ends of the hair on the head.

a 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* i. 124 Nor doe I enue Polyphemian puffs, Swizzers slopt greatnesse. 1606 STR. G. *Goosecappe* iii. 11. in Bullen O. P. III. 52 See my wife. Bused to stanch her French puffs, and her puffs. 1617 (see PUFFED p. 1. 1b). 1666-7 *Perry's Diary* 4 Feb. Mrs. Steward, very fine, with her locks done up with puffs, as my wife calls them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 98/1 Half Sleeves...are made...with Puffs, or ruffled in the turn-up. 1729 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 244 Her lappets tied with puffs of scarlet ribbon. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 510/2 Bonnets...with velvet flowers and delicious puffs, composed of a mass of small feathers. 1889 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Puff of muslin, forming a panier. 1900 *Westm. Gas*, 20 Sept. 3/2 The beautifully arranged forehead puff that almost all Parisians affect.

3. A kind of fungus; = PUFF-BALL I. *dial*

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Tuber*, a puffe growyng on the ground lyke a musherone or sponge. 1598 LYTTE *Dodoens* iii. 1 313 The rootes be round and swollen like to a Puffe or Turnep. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilgr* II. 133 All the sort of those Puffs and Toadstooles. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Puff*, a puff ball.

†b. Somekind of apple = also called PUFFIN (2.3).

1655 MOUTER & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* (1746) 291 Apples be so divers of Form and Substance...some consist more of Air than Water, as your Puffs called *Mala pumonea*.

4. †a. An instrument like a small bellows, formerly used for blowing powder upon the hair.

Obs. b. A small pad of down or other flossy substance, for applying powder to the hair or skin. More fully POWDER-PUFF.

1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 163 To eject powder in your hayre, Here is a pretty puff. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 v. 13 On the other side, Powder Baggs, Puffs, Combs and Brushes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 7 11 If the hair has lost its powder, a lady has a puff. 1825-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 507 The pediculus pubis is best destroyed by calomel mixed with starch powder, and applied by means of a down puff. 1908 *Lady* 20 Dec. 1106/3 'Beauty Box' containing...one box of face powder, with swansdown puff, is sent post free.

†c. A small vessel for sprinkling scent. Obs. 1436 in *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II. 15 note, Unum puff argenti pro aqua rosarum spargenda.

5. A name for various kinds of very light pastry or confectionery; now esp. a piece of puff-paste (usually three-cornered), or a light porous cake, inclosing jam or the like; also, a light confection resembling a macaroon. In quot. 1908 = PUFF-PASTE. (So LG. *puffe*, *puffe-brodt*.)

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 353 Panis levis qui dicitur 'pouf'. 1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 264 To make German Puffs. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 195 Lemon Puffs Chocolate Puffs. 1775 RAFFALL *Puffs* 1795 SOUTHWELL *Let. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 1 The hostess there had just made some puffs, and begged me to eat one. a 1845 HOOD *Sweets of Youth* 3, I used to revel in a pie, or puff. 1864 JAM-PUFFS [see JAM s. 6 c]. 1908 *Westm. Gas* 15 Aug. 7/1 In pastry nothing is so heavy as puff that has failed.

6. *fig.* An inflated speech or piece of display, an empty or vain boast; vainglory or pride; vain show, showy adornment; inflation of style, bombast; brag, blarf? Obs.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* Aij, Put out no puffs, nor chawkyng words. 1637 R. H. ARRAIGN, *Whole Creature* xix. 331 The Idolatrous Philistines...all in their Puffs, and lollity, swelling with pompe and pride. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 250 A blind puff of pride and vanity of Mind. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 166 It's all Puff, he has but a very indifferent Person. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 93 A real or pretended challenge generally believed, however, to be mere puff. 1859 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 3 Oct. in Lockhart *Life*, We gave our carriage such additional dignity as a pair of leaders could add, and went to meet him [Prince Leopold] in full puff. 1881 ARNOLD *Let.* 25 Apr. in Stanley *Life & Corr.* I. 65 Any thing like puff, or verbal ornament, I cannot bring myself to.

†b. Anything empty, vain, or unsubstantial; a 'thing of nought'. (Cf. *breath*.) Obs.

1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 46 He careth not for the puffs of this world, birth, beaute, wealth or wit. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xcxi. 1197 A man would haue thought, that all that euer had beene done in the person of David had been but a puffe. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. in *Magnif.* 336 Honour is but a puffe, Life but a vapour.

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7. Undue or inflated praise or commendation, uttered or written in order to influence public estimation, an extravagantly laudatory advertisement or review of a book, a performer or performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.

(In quot. 1602 the inflated praise of a flatterer.) [1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* iv Wks. 1856 I. 46 Blowne up with the flattering puffs Of spongy sycophants.] 1732 *London Mag.* I. 81 Puff is a cant word for the applause that writers and Book sellers give their own books &c. to promote their sale. 1742 CIBBER *Let. to Pope* 5, I am really driven to it (as the Puff in the Play-Bill says) At the Desire of several Persons of Quality. 1774 GOLDSM *Retal.* 110 The puff of a dunce, he mistook it for fame. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 78 The amount is consumed in paying newspaper puffs. 1827 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 13 Dec. My name would be only useful in the way of puff, for I really know nothing of the subject. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iv. 259 The last puffs written for a morning concert.

8. Applied to a person. a. One who brags or behaves insolently, or who is puffed up or swollen with pride or vanity; a boaster, a braggart. *arch.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. iii. The one a light voluptuous reueler, The other, a strange arrogating puffe, Both impudent and ignorant enough. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) ii. 253 John Fastolfe, Knight, the Stage hath been overbold with his memory, making him a Thrasical Puff, and emblem of Mock-valour. 1850 WHIFFLE *Ess & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 392 The age groaned under a company of lewd, shallow-brained puffs, wretches who seemed to have sinned themselves into another kind of species.

†b. One who praises extravagantly or unduly, esp. from interested motives; a writer of puffs: = PUFFER 2. Obs.

1751 CHESTER *Let. to June* (1774) III. 199 Lady Harvey, who is your puff and panegyrist, writes me word, that you dance very genteely. 1764 POORE *Patron* i. Wks. 1799 I. 337 The fellow has got a little in flesh, by being puff to the play-house this winter. 1789 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. 1, [Name of a character] Mr. Puff, a gentleman well known in the theatrical world.

c. *slang*. A decoy in a gambling-house.

1731 *Genl. Mag.* I. 25/1 Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-Houses. 5 Two Puffs, who have Money given 'em to decoy others to play. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. x. 225, I. now and then ventured a Guinea at the other Banks in Earnest, to prevent any Suspicion of my being a Puff.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Some of these may be from the stem of PUFF v.) †a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is like a puff in senses 2-6. Puffed, inflated, swelling (*lit.* and *fig.*). Obs.

1472 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1896) x. 3 pall of blew puffs feathers in manner of scallopps. 1598 E. GILPIN *Shal.* L. (1878) 36 Like a Swarttruters hose his puffs thoughts swell, With yeastie ambition. 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villains* ii vii, Meanst thou that wasted leg, puffs bumblast boot?

b. *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *puff-roar*, -wind; (in sense 5) *puff-lart*; (in sense 7) *puff-master*, -purveyor, -trap, -writing; †puff-bagged a., wearing puffed 'bags' or breeches; puff-box, a box to hold toilet-powder and a powder-puff; puff-breeches, puffed or inflated breeches; †puff-cole, a variety of cole or cabbage (see quot.); †puff-doctrine, vain or empty doctrine; puff-fish, a fish of either the *Tetrodon* or *Diodontidae*; also called, from their habit of inflating themselves with air, *globe-fish*, *swell-fish*, or *puffer*; in quot. a *Tetrodon*; puff-leg, a humming-bird of the genus *Eriocnemis*, having tufts of down upon the legs; puff-netting = *leaf-netting* (see LEAF s. 17); puff-pig, local name in Newfoundland for the porpoise (= *puffing-pig*, s. v. PUFFING p. 1. a. 1); †puff-ring, (app.) a counterfeit ring made hollow instead of solid; puff-shark, a Californian species of dog-fish, *Catulus uter*; puff-stone, local name for the soft porous marlstone of the Middle Lias; puff-throated a., having a puffed or inflated throat; puff-wig, a puffed or full wig; †puff-wing, an inflated or prominent 'wing' or projection on the shoulder of a dress.

1653 URQUHART *Rabulas* ii. ii, Great drops of water, such as fall from a puff-bagged man in a top sweat. 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sh. Yas. I & Chas.* I. (1898) 260 The huge 'puff-breeches of the time. 1650 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 175 The top-leaves and heads of Cole that are but a little closed, which we commonly call 'Puffe-cole. 1659 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 21 This Pontifician 'puffe doctrine of preparatory works. 1886 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 407 There were little 'puff-fish, sometimes as round as a puff-ball, sometimes as flat as a pancake. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 318 The Copper-bellied 'Puff-leg. The 'puffs' look like refined swans down. 1764 HARRINGTON *Clebr. Quack-Doctors* Ed. Let. To the Orator of Orators, and 'Puff-Master-General of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. 1882 'Puff Netting [see *leaf-netting* s. v. LEAF s. 17]. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 91 At the mention of the 'puff pig, the local name for the common porpoise, we indulged ourselves in a childish laugh. 1908 *Althausen* ii. 1 Apr. 421/2 According to Hazlitt, the rejected 'puff-purveyor was none other than Charles Lamb. 1594 MORE *Conf. agst. Tril.* iii. Wks. 228/1 Like a 'puffe rygge of Paris, holowe, lighte and counterfait in deede. 1592 GREENE *Ud. Courtier* G. j. Puffe ringes, and quaint conceits. 1882 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 57 East, west, and Southwind, with 'puffoare mightilye ramping. 1908 C. F. HOLDER *Big Game at Sea* 118 (Illustration). The 'Puff Shark of California and its Eggs. c 1640 J. SMITH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1893)

175 In this towne [Dursley] is a rocke of a strange stone called a 'Puffe stone. 1744 *De Poes Tour Gf. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 252 That soft, easy-to-be wrought Stone at Great Bannington, called Puff-stone, prodigiously strong and lasting. 1859 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 100 Tufa, tophus, puff-stone or marl stone is a porous soft stone. 1906 *Westm. Gas* 4 Aug. 5/3 Before each man was a 'puff tart and a glass of ginger-beer. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amason* i. (1864) 36 A species of 'puff-throated manikin, a little bird which flies occasionally across the road. 1796 *Mod. Guitier's Trav.* 172 News-paper, 'puff-trap, yields supply of game. 1708 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* i. 1, Here, sirrah, here's ten guineas for thee; get thyself a drugged suit and a 'puff-wig, and so I dub thee Gentleman-Usher. 1824 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 69 Much lyk to a 'puffwynd, or nap that vanished hastily. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. i, You shall see 'hem flock about you with their 'puffe wings, and aske you, where you bought your lawne. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esquella's Lett.* III. 58 'Puff-writing is one of the strange trades in London.

Puff (puf), v. Forms: 3-5 puffs (n, 4-7 poff (e, 5 poff (e, 5-7 puffs, 7- puffs. Pa. t. and ppie. puffed (puff); 3, 6 puffs (pa. t.), 4 puffed, 6 poffte (pa. pple.), 5-9 puffs. [ME. *puf* sb. and *puffen* vb. appear together in Ancien Riwle, early in 13th c., as well-established words, the verb implying an OE. **puffian*, existing beside the recorded form *puffan* (imper *puf*, pa. t. *puffe*).—OTent. **puffian* and **puffan*. (Or OE. *puffan* might perh. itself give ME. *puffen* in the same way as OE. *kyccel* appears in Ancien R. as *cuggel*, later *cugel*.) Of onomatopoeic origin, representing the action and sound of emitting from the lips a puff of breath. Kindred forms, either from OTent or formed afresh, appear in MDu *puffen* to puff, blow, early mod. Du. *puf*, 'bucca, buccuram inflatio, bombus, flatus, scolopus' (Kilian); *puf* 'puff', *pofbal* 'ball blown or puffed up' (Hexham); *poffen*, 'flare, sufflate, buccas inflare, turgere, ampullari' (Kilian); 'to puff, blow, swell up, to boast, brag, vaunt' (Hexham).

Other senses of *puffen*, *poffen*, in LG. and Du., and thence in mod. Ger., Da., Sw., as to strike with an audible knock, to pop, thump, bang, crack, or simply to strike, and of the cogn. sb. in the corresponding sense of an audible blow, etc., may have been developed from the same original word, or may be later echoic formations expressive of sudden noise; cf. F. *pouf*, 'an exclamation expressing the noise of something falling', with derived vb. *pouffer*, also F. *soufflet*, from *souffler* to blow.]

1. *intr.* To blow with a short abrupt blast or blasts; to emit a puff of air or breath; to escape as a puff. To *puff up*, *up*, to issue, arise in puffs. [Cf. c 1000 in Napier OE *Glosses* i. 1886, *Spirantis*, i. *sufflantis*, [gl.] *piffendens*. *Ibid.* 493 *Exclamit*, ut *appte*. *Ibid.* xviii. 42 *Efflaunt*, *pyfte* c 1000 in *Techner's Zischr.* (1885) II. 122 *Pff* on pinne scyte finger.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Vor nouber ne mei be wind, fulen pine soule pauh hit puffs on be, bute 3if pi sulf hit makie. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Rame* iii. 776 Bolus toke his blake trumpe faste And gan to puffen and to blaste. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 350 When the windes cease puffing. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 40 Like foggy South, puffing with winde and raine. 1656 TRAFF *Comm.* *Yas.* iv. 14 Thy breath is in thy nostils, ever ready to puff out. 1841 BARNOW *Zinckh* i. xi. § 5, 53 The bellows puff until the cake is excited to a furious blow. 1865 BARING *Gould Warewolves* vii, The air puffing up off the blue twinkling Bay of Biscay.

b. To breathe quick and hard, as when out of breath from running or other exertion; to breathe hard, pant violently; often, to *puff and blow*; hence, to run or go with puffing or panting. Also (b) *trans.* with *out*: to utter breathlessly or with panting (quot. 1599); (c) *trans.* in *casual* sense: to cause to puff, to put out of breath (chiefly in *pa. pple.* see PUFFED 3).

1377 LANGOL *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 87 He shal haue a penaunce in his paunche and puffs at ech a woide. 1561 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 To be heat and chafe, to puffe and blow, to sweat. 1599 NASH *Leiden Stuffe* (1871) 59 [He] came lastly wadding in, and puffed out, Fork, Fork, Fork. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. 1. 230 Flamins Doe puffe To winne a vulgar station. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 165 ¶ 4 Puffing and blowing as if very much out of Breath. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1806) v. xvi, After toiling and puffing up to the very top of the building. 1898 *Althausen's Syst. Med.* V. 955 They puff after trains.

c. To send forth puffs or whiffs of vapour or smoke, as a steam-engine, or a person smoking tobacco; to move *away*, *in*, *out*, with puffing, as a locomotive or steamboat.

1782 COWPER *Conversation* 248 The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain, Then pause and puff—and speak, and pause again. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 222 The railway engines are puffing out of Paris. 1866 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iii, Sanders puffed away at his cigar. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* i, Where the trains now go puffing in and out of Cannon Street Terminus. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 397/2 A light rain was falling as the steamer puffed away from the South Stack Lighthouse.

†2. *intr.* To blow abruptly from the lips as an expression of contempt or scorn; to say 'pooh!' or the like; to speak or behave scornfully or insolently, to swagger. *Puff at*, to express contempt of, to defy scornfully, to pooh-pooh. Obs.

c 1289 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 25 Yf ye hadde seen hym change his colour, puff, blowe, as a man cuell provide and owttercouise. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 42 The King fumed, Princes puff, Bar[on]s blustered, Lords began too

loour. 1611 BIBLE Ps. x. 5 As for all his enemies, he puffeth at them. 1620 Z. 11010 Zion's Flowers (1855) 137 Thus lye they low who did most proudly puff. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. 1. One that frowns, puffs, and looks big at all mankind.

3. *trans.* To drive, impel, or agitate by puffing; to blow away, down, off, out, up, etc. with a quick short blast; to emit (smoke, steam, etc.) in puffs.

1225 *Anur.* R. 266 2if a miracle nere bet puffe adun bene deouel bet set on hire so ueste. 1377 *LANGT P. Pl.* B. v. 16 Pines and plontrees were puffed [C. 11 119 puffed] to be erthe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barle De P. R.* XVI 1241. (W. de W.) Lviij b/1 Powder. hath that name for it is puff wyth he wynde. 1567 *DRANT Horace, Agist* II. 1. Gvi. That huffes it vp and puffes it downe. 1582 *STANVHURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 74 In three dayes slyng was shal too Candye be puffed. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg Georg.* 1. 623 When the clearing North will puff the Clouds away. 1720 *GAY Trivia* II. 191. I thirsty stand. See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain. 1766 *JAMES AUSTEN Pride & Prej* xi. My feelings are not puffed about with every attempt to move them. 1867 *TASLORRE Chron. Bernes* xlvii. As he puffed the cigar-smoke out of his mouth. 1889 *DOWLE Macan Clarke* 138 Bullets which puffed up the white dust all around him.

†b. To blow short blasts (with mouth or bellows) upon (a fire) to make it burn up. *Obs.*

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. That's his fire-drake, his lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coales. 1698 *TURCHIN Whitehall in Fl.* in Embers. Which Fate puffs up unto a blaze. 1763 *STERNSTONE Coleman* 52 She Foments the infant flame, and puffs it into life.

c. To blow out, extinguish with a puff
1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* c. b. Some poore foole stycketh vp a candell vpon a pyller, and oure marchaunt anone snatcheth and puffeth it out. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 51 This breath shall puff thee out. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* I. 1. Those That would make kings, and puff them out at pleasure. 1879 J. TOWHENTER *Alcestis* 104 Yet we go out, like candles puffed, not willingly. We die.

d. To smoke (a tobacco-pipe or cigar) in intermittent puffs or whiffs.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. III (1820) 179 Here the old burgher would sit puffing his pipe. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* VI. The farmer was puffing his pipe rather fiercely. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* I. Rowland.. lighted a cigar and puffed it awhile in silence.

e. To apply powder with a powder-puff. with the powder, or the surface, as object. Also *absol.* 1838 D. JERARD *Man of Character* (1857) 5 Job tied to puff, but his unsteady hand.. sent forth the powder above, below, about, but not upon the head. 1909 *Lady* 7 Jan. 34/2 Afterwards puff on a little rice powder. *Ibid* 21 Jan. 116/1 The skin should then be puffed over with her Beauty Powder.

f. To drive or cause to move with puffing.
1903 *Smart Set* IX 147/1 He puffed his automobile up the drive.

4. To cause (something) to swell by puffing or blowing air into it; to blow out or up, to inflate; to distend by inflation, or in any way, as by stuffing or padding, or, in costume, by bunching up the stuff in rounded masses.

1530 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. in 173 Appareled in whyte Satten puffed out with crymesen sacnet. 1592 *GRENE DE Conny Catch* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 69 What say you to the Butcher.. that hath pollicies to puffe vp his meate to please the eye? 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 11 He should daunce, puff up his Cheeks, making therewith a sound. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 561 The Huntsman.. puffs his Cheeks in vain. 1774 *GOLDSM Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 152 This method of puffing itself up, is similar to that in pigeons, whose crops are sometimes greatly distended with air. 1809 *ALLIBOT'S Syst. Med.* VII. 618 The cheeks drawn in and puffed out by the respiratory movements.

b. *intr.* To swell up or become distended or swollen.

1795 *BRADLEY'S Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lemon*, Should the Lemon-Ships happen to puff or turn sower in the Vessels, wherein they are kept. *Ibid* s. v. *Sweetmeats*, Wet Sweetmeats are subject to sour and puff, which proceeds from the moistness of the fruit. 1797 *BRACKEN Farriery* *Impr.* (1797) II. 283 They [wind-galls] will not rise and puff up. 1804 *Med. Jynl.* XII. 119 When exposed to a gradually increased fire, [opium] begins to melt and to puff up.

c. *trans.* To adorn with puffs; to dress the hair in puffs. See *PUFF* sb. 2b.

1801 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in London* 293 The hairdresser.. she puffed and curled me.

5. *fig. (trans.)* To 'inflate' or cause to 'swell' with vanity, pride, ambition, or the like; to make vain, pious, or arrogant; to elate, exalt in mind; rarely, to cause to swell with anger, to enrage (quots. 1555, 1815) Usually with *up*; most commonly in pa. ppl. *puffed up*.

1526 *TINDALE Col.* II. 18 Causlesse puffe vppe with his flesshly mynde. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* VII. 2 Knowledge puffeth a man vp, but loue edifyeth. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 240 Kyng John was puffed vp with anger. 1634 *FRYWOOD Maidenhead Lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 122 There is no change of Fortune Can puffe me or delect me. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil* 1. 480 Not stand't with cruelty, nor puff with pride. 1724 *De For Men Cavalier* (1840) 257 Victory had not puffed him up. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 156 Being puffed up with rage, they commenced an attack on the temporary paining. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 223 Its tendency is to puff men up with a persuasion of their own greatness.

†b. (with *up*.) To exalt unduly in position or authority. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* IX. 11 Shal I leaue myswetnes and my good frute, and go to be puff up about the trees? 1612 *BACON Ess.* *Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Puffing a Court vp beyond her bounds for their own scrapes and aduantage,

1641 *MILTON Annado* xii. 44 No more then a special endorsement could make to puff up the foeman of a Jury.

6. To praise, extol, or commend in inflated or extravagant terms, usually from interested motives; esp. to advertise with exaggerated or falsified praise. Also with *off* (now *are* or *obs*).

1735 *POPE Prot. Sat.* 232 Full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill, Fed with soft Dedication all day long. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 27 Sept. (1775) II. 228 Sir Charles Williams has puffed you (as the mob call it) here extremely. 1750 *Ibid* 12 Oct. (1774) III. 55 Where she will puff you, if I may use so low a word. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C. Hist. of Delwyn* II. 283 The Captain proceeded.. by puffing off himself. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Balenau* II. 60 To puff his performances into notice. 1799 *Med Jynl* II. 150 The only way a quack-medicine gets very celebrated, is, by its being constantly puff'd off in advertisements. 1813 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 29 June, Each puffed the other in alternate compliments, which were mutually accepted. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* II. 7 You may falsely praise, or, as it is vulgarly termed, puff your property.

b. *absol.* (also with dependent clause). To tell or say to the praise of any one.

c. 1750 W. STROUD *Mem.* To He wanted me to.. puff for him (as he called it) that he had a large estate in Warwickshire. 1797 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ode to my Ass* x. I could say such things about myself—But God forbid that I should puff!

c. *intr.* To bid at an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price: cf. *PUFFER* 2b, *PUFFING* *vbl.* sb. 4b.

7. *Comb.*, as 'puff-loaf' a., that 'puffs' loaves, i. e. causes them to swell up. (See also *prec.* 9b.)

1797 *STANVHURST Descr. Ire.* III. in *Holmshd* (1587) II. 23 The colerack sweeping of a puff-loaf baker.

Puff (puf), *int.* Also 6 *poff.* [Echoic]. So also *MDu. puf.* A representation of the act of blowing in puffs; also, of blowing abruptly from the lips; hence, an expression of contempt (cf. *POOR*).

c. 1650 *Towneley Myst* II. 277 Puf! this smoke does me mych shame. 1681 *CAXTON Rynard* xxvi. (Arb.) 59 Puf said the foxe, be ye so sore afied her? 1666 *Sir G. Gosse's* v. 1. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 89 Puffe, is there not a feather in this ayre A man may challenge puffe for her? c. 1620 *ROWLANDS Parv. of Spy Knaves* (Hunter. Cl.) 20 'Ile teach thee.. To take Tobacco like a Caualeere Thus draw the vapor thorow your nose, and say, Puffe, it is gone, fuming the smoke away. 1620 *Sweetnam Arraign'd* I. II. Aiv, Puffe, giue me some ayre, I am almost stifled, puffe, Oh, my sides! 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN Ro. Lynne* I. iv 55, 'I have found it so'—puff, puff (smoking a cigar).

Puff-adder. [A. S. Afr. Du. *puff-adder*: see *PUFF* v.] A large and very venomous African viper (*Bitis* or *Crotho aretans*), which puffs out or inflates the upper part of its body when excited.

1824 *BURCHILL Trav.* I. 469 It is well known in the colony by the name of the *Puff-Adder* (*Puff Adder*). Its venom is said to be most fatal. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sh.* viii 279 The puff-adder is a heavy sluggish animal, very thick in proportion to its length. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* ii, But who will call the Puff Adder of the Cape, anything but ugly and horrible? 1896 *List Anim. Zool.* Soc. 643 *Bitis aretans*, *Puff-Adder*. *Hab.* Africa and Arabia.

Puffatory, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. *PUFF* v., after such words as *laudatory*.] Having the quality of 'puffing', or of a 'puff'. See *PUFF* v. 6, sb. 7. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 85 Used as a peg to hang a note-puffatory upon. 1854 G. GILFILLAN in *Watson Lett & Jynls.* (1892) 395 Authors are better of seeing all reviews, unless the helplessly puffatory or malignantly abusive.

Puff-ball. [f. *PUFF* sb. (sense 3) or v. + *BALL* sb. 1, so Du. *puf-bal* see *PUFF* v.]

1. A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon* or of some allied genus; so called from the ball-like shape of the ripe spore-case, and its emission of the spores in a cloud of fine powder when broken. (Some of the species are edible in an unripe state.)

1649 *Butter Eng. Impr.* *Impr.* (1653) 34 And fillet the Earth with Wind, and makes it swell and rise like a Puff-ball. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1364, I find the Dust of the.. Puff-Ball to be the minutest Powder that I ever saw. 1765 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii (1794) 502 Common Puff-ball is roundish, and discharges its dust by a torn aperture in the top. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 25 Intoxicating the bees by filling the hive with the smoke of an ignited puff-ball. 1862 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 199 The giant puff-ball (*Bovista gigantea*), increases from the size of a pea to that of a melon in a single night.

fig. 1826 *Pusey in Liddon, etc. Life* (1893) I. iv. 87 [Writing from Berlin.. he states that] Tholuck was initiated a few days since, and that great puff-ball Marheineke delivered addresses in Latin. 1873 *LELAND Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 221 A poisonous puff-ball of pride.

b. *collect.* The powdery spores of a species of *Lycoperdon* used as a styptic.

1767 *GOOCH Treat Wounds* I. 173 Over which.. it will still be right to apply Puff-Ball, or some such substance, to retard the fall of the eschar as long as possible.

2. = *POWDER-PUFF* 1a, also *transf.* and *fig.*

1821 a. SWAINSON *Zool. Illustr.* II. Plate 99 The disproportionate size of the head [of the puff-bird] is rendered more conspicuous by the bird raising its feathers so as to appear not unlike a puff ball. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 380/1 The puff-ball of the dandelion. 1879 *Routledge's Eng. Boy's Ann.* 305/2 The exquisite little white puff-balls of dogs.

Puff-bird. Any bird of the American family *Bucconidae* or *fissirostral* barbets, so called from their habit of puffing out their feathers.

1821 a. SWAINSON *Zool. Illustr.* II. Plate 99 There is something very grotesque in the appearance of all the Puff birds,

1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 144 The *Bucconidae* or puff-birds with forty-three species.

Puffed, *puff* (puff), *ppl* a. [f. *PUFF* v.]

1. Blown up, inflated; distended by inflation.

1799 *TOMSON Calum's Serm.* I. iii 38/2 It is as a blown bladder, or a puffed thing, as ye tearme it here. 1598 *FLORIO, Fogliata*, a kind of thin light puff paste made in Italy. 1616 *SURF. & Italian Country Farme* 585 The last is that which is called puff paste, being of all the other the most daintiest and pleasant in taste. 1832 *TEANVSON Pal. Ast* 63 Where with puffed cheek the belted hunter blew His wretched buglehorn.

b. Swollen or distended in any way; stuffed or padded so as to swell out; gathered in so as to produce a soft swelling mass, as in costume.

1536 in *Archaeologia* (1812) XVI. 24 These must be provided a cast or puffed Ymage of a pinnace appearing in her Robes of Estate. 1592 *SVLVESTER Du Bastes* I. 1. 949 Tiy buff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd, puff'd wanton Pride. 1617 *MORVON Itin.* III. 169 They wear great large puffed breeches, gathered close about the knees, and each puff made of a diuers light colour. 1862 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Jan. 8/1 Very small puffed under-leaves.

2. *fig.* Inflated or swollen with vanity, pride, etc. Also *puffed-up*: cf. *PUFF* v. 5.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 88b, Puffed presumption, passeth not a poynt. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolus* II. [i] lxxvii, They are but puff mounds, that bubble thus above Inferiours. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* II. xxiii, Poor sons of puff-up Vanity, not Fame. 1828 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 317 The puffed-up agents of great English manufacturers.

b. Inflated or bombastic in language or style.

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshd* III. 1363/a With simplicity of words, and not with puffed eloquence. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. 1. 15 [He] has something of a puffed and uneasy pomp.

3. Put out of breath by exertion; 'blown'.

1873 *MOORE Post-bag* II. 60 On his Lordship's entering puff'd. 1847 *TANNVSON Prud.* IV. 246 Fleet 1 was of foot.. behind I heard the puff'd puffer. 1853 'C. BLOND' *Verdant Green* xviii, You look rather puff'd.

Hence *Puffedness* (puffness); also *Puffed-up-ness* (*nonce-wd.*).

1548-60 *HEXHAM, Bolsterachtigheydt*, Puffedness, or Swolne up in the cheeks. 1877 *Chicago Advance* 14 July 147 A Quaker lady gave a sermon in a single sentence beware of puffedness.

Puffer (puf-er) [f. *PUFF* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which puffs.

1. A person or thing that blows in short abrupt blasts, or emits puffs of smoke, steam, etc.: as a tobacco-smoker, a steam-engine or steamboat, etc. 1629 *ABP. HARNETT Rules Chigwell Sch.* in *Vict. Co. Hist.* *Essex* (1907) II. 544 [The Latin schoolmaster was to be] a man of a grave behaviour, of a sober and honest conversation, no tippler nor Haunter of ale houses, no Puffer of Tobacco. 1664 *COTTON Scarron.* I. Wks. (1765) 9 Jove.. made him [Æolus] King of all the Puffers. 1801 in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. (1902) 10/2 [On Christmas Eve, 1801, the first load of passengers is ever moved by the force of steam was conveyed by Trevithick's locomotive] 'Captain Dick's Puffer' [as it was called—through Camborne]. 1901 *Scotsman* 19 Dec. 5/4 One of the crew of the puffer had fallen overboard.

b. Local name of various birds: see *quots*

1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 220/1 Among upwards of 160 species of birds, natives of or killed in England, are the following, a kind of Puffer not described. 18 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, Puffer, North England for Blue Tit-mouse, *Parus caerulea*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Puffer* 2. The little grebe, *Tachypodius flammatus*. [North] Y[ork]. *Yks. Weekly Post* (Dec. 31, 1898)

c. A puff-fish: see *PUFF* sb. 9b. (U.S.)

1846 *WORCESTER, Puffer*, a small sea fish. 1864 *WEBSTER, Puffer*. 3. A fish of the genus *Diadon*; globe-fish.

d. A porpoise: cf. *puff-pig* (*PUFF* sb. 9b), *puffing-pig* (*PUFFING* *ppl.* a. 1). (U.S.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. One who extols a person or thing in inflated terms, and usually for some interested reason; a writer of 'puffs' (see *PUFF* sb. 7).

c. 1736 *HOGARTH in A. Dobson Life* iv. (1883) 33 What the puffers in books call the *great style of history-painting*. 1779 *Mme D'ARLAY Diary* 12 Oct. He is a prodigious puffer—now of his fortune, now of his family. 1788 N. COTTON *Fable Poems* (1810) 255/1 Now, like the doctors of to day [He] Retains his puffers too in pay. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 273 The gross devices resorted to by puffers of quack medicines.

b. A person employed by the vendor to bid at an auction for the purpose of 'inflating' or running up the price and inciting others to buy.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 213 It is only slipping a puffer or two at them.. and they may be raised to any price. 1828-19 LEIGH *New Pict. London* (1823) 101 (Mock Auctions) Associates, called puffers, are in waiting to raise the article beyond its value. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 48 § 3 'Puffer' shall mean a person appointed to bid on the part of the owner. 1877 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* 168 The sale of real estate by auction is now regulated by an act which renders invalid every such sale where a puffer is employed.

†c. A teacher who 'inflates' his pupils with superficial knowledge; a 'crammer'. *Obs.*

1786 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 26 I. 270 The Polishing Puffers.. who are endowed with the happy faculty of instilling arts and sciences into their disciples, like fixed air into a vapid menstruum.

3. Something that puffs up or inflates one with pride or the like. Cf. *PUFF* v. 5.

1789 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 141 My knowledge but an accursed puffer up! A murderer of my soul!

4. A bucking-kier; see *BUCKING* *vbl.* sb. 1 and *KIER*. Also in *comb.* *puffer-pipe*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Puffer*, a vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution *Puffer-pipe*, the vertical axial pipe in a kiler in which cotton goods are washed during the bleaching process

Puffery (pŭ'fĕrĭ). [f. PUFF v. or PUFFER. see -ERY. Cf. obs. Du. *pofferie* 'boasting, bragging, or vaunting' (Ilexham)]

1. The practice of the 'puffer'; inflated laudation, esp. by way of advertisement.

1782 V KNOX *Ess* (1819) II lxvi. 46 There would be no partial judgments, no puffery 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. 11, An epoch when Puffery and Quackery have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind 1893 *Times* 10 Feb. 10/2 No puffery and no trickery could beguile either the Bourses or the private investors

2. Puffs collectively, frills or fuiling of puffs: see PUFF sb. 2 b.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 198/1 All that hoops, powder, and puffery can do for them has been done 1868 HOLME LEE & Godfrey IV, The whiteness of her neck [was] veiled with white puffery of tulle. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 300 In pufferies of all sizes dressed.

† **Puff-fist**, -foist. Obs. rare. [f. PUFF sb. or vb. stem + FIST sb. 2, FOIST sb. 3, *crepulus* Cf. PUCKFIST of same date.] = PUFF-BALL 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clix. 1386 Puffs Fistes [*Sude v* Puffs Fistes], are commonly called in Latine *Lupis crepulus*, or Woolfes Fistes... in English Puffs Fistes, and Fussesals in the north. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes* xliii. 85 That uncleanly muskrum ball Which in some counties wee a Pufffoyst call.

Puffin 1 (pŭ'fin). Forms: 4 puffoun, -in, (5 pophyn), 6 puffing, 4-7 puffyn, 7-8 puffen, 6-puffin. [M.E. *poffin*, *pophyn*; in latinized form, pl. *poffones*, also *puffyn*. Origin unascertained. see Note below.]

A sea-bird of the genus *Fraterrula*, of the family *Alcidae* or Auks; esp. the common *F. arctica*, found abundantly on the coasts of the N. Atlantic, having a very large curiously-shaped furrowed and parti-coloured bill.

Formerly erroneously supposed by some to be wingless, and by others reckoned as a fish, its flesh having a fishy taste and being allowed to be eaten in Lent.

1337 *Captions of Scutell* (of Scilly) 5 May (Duchy of Cornwall), Ran (alphins) de Albo Monastrio tenet Insulam de Sully et reddidit inde ad idem festum Jac. Di(midium) marce vel ccc poffouns 1366 *Ministers Acc.* Bundle 823 No 22 (P R O), Idem respondet de vs de poffoun hoc anno. 1567 *Ibid.*, Exitus chaceae cuniculorum et Poffounum. a 1490 BONAER *Itin.* (1778) 98 Insula Rascon. inculta cum cuniculis et avibus vocatis pophyns. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas* Scot. II. 135 Item. to ane man of the land of Cesnokkis that brocht puffingus to the King, xxvijs. a 1593 SADDLTON *Ph. Sparrow* 454 The puffin and the tele Money they shall deale To poore folke at large. 1530 PALSER 259/1 Puffyn a fysshe lyke a teele. a 1552 LRLAND *Itin.* VI 65 Puffins, Budes less then Dukkes having grey Fethers like Dukkes. 1602 CAKEW *Cornwall* 35 b. The Puffyn... whose young ones are thence ferretted out, being exceeding fat, kept salted, and reputed for fish, as comming nearest thereto in their taste. 1655 MOUTRET & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* xviii 166 Puffin, whom I may call the feathered fishes, are accounted even by the holy fatherhood of Cardinals to be no flesh but rather fish. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Puffin*, a sort of Coot or Seagull, supposed to be so called from its round belly; as it were swelling and puffing out 1736 SHERIDAN *Let to Swift* 12 May in *Swift's Corr* (1768) IV 159, I have twenty lambs as plump as puffins 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 Known by the fishermen as sea parrots or coulternels; but more generally designated in books as puffins.

b. Erroneously applied to a species of Shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*, family *Procellariidae*), found in the Isle of Man and the Scilly Islands.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 94 The Puffin or Curviete Puffinus Anglorum. This bird builds on a little Island called the calf of Man at the South End of the Isle of Man and also upon the Scilly Islands, but is nothing such a thing as is described in Aldrovandus for that is feather'd and can fly swiftly. 1678 *Willughby's Ornith* 333 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, which I take to be the *Puffinus Anglorum*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 298/2 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, or the Manx Puffin is something less in body than a Tame Pigeon 1884 YARRELL'S *Brit. Birds* IV. 21 The Manx Shearwater is the commonest species of the genus in the British seas... It owes its trivial name to Willughby, who speaks of it as the Puffin of the Isle of Man

c. Applied locally in Ireland to the Razor-bill.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 217 Razor bill (*Alca torquata*)... Puffin (Antrim).

d. attrib. and Comb., as puffin-cock, -hole, puffin-auk, = a.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* II. 199 The cries of the sand-piper, the puffin-awk; the screaming gull 1901 *Wide World Mag* VIII 133/1 Absorbed in the pastime of probing puffin-holes in search of eggs. 1902 N. HOWARD *Kiarian* II. 32 Nay, they shall fight like puffin-cock.

[Note Suggestions as to the origin of the name *puffin* have mostly supposed some connexion with the verb or sb. *puff* or the adj. *puffy*. Thus it has been conjectured to refer to the 'puffy' or corpulent appearance of the bird (quot. 1678), or esp. to the plumpness of the young, formerly considered a delicacy (cf. the simile 'as plump as a puffin'). also to the soft downy clothing of the young (Prof A. Newton). Others have sought an explanation in the remarkable 'puffed-out' beak, or in a puffing sound uttered by the bird or its young when seized. Caius (1570) expressly declares that the name is derived 'a natural voce *puffin*'. But, as the ME. forms of the name are spelt *poff*, and the earliest known association of the bird under this name was with Cornwall and Scilly, it is evident that these conjectures rest on insecure bases. The name may even have come from Cornwall, and its change to 'puff' may be due to 'popular etymology' in English. The erroneous sense b, is due to Ray, who mis-

took young specimens of the shearwater from the Isle of Man for puffins, and applied to them the name *Puffinus anglorum* (applied by Gesner to the real puffin), which has unhappily been retained in ornithological nomenclature.]

† **Puffin** 2. Obs. [app. f. PUFF v. or sb. in sense 1, perh. with some notion of connexion with prec, which by 1600 was prob. popularly associated with puffing. The other senses appear to be more or less distinct formations from *puff*]

1. Applied in contempt or reproach to a person puffed up with vanity or pride.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch* III. iv. What shall we doe with this same Puffin [Dapper] here Now hee's o' the spit? 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimies*, *Neuter* 67 What will this puffin come to in time? 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 7 Before that swoln Puffin rose to that growth and immense grandure.

2. Some kind of fish, also called *fork-fish*. see FORK sb. 16. Also *puffin-fish*.

1598 FLORIO, *Bastango*,... a fork-fish, it is like a ray; some call it a puffin-fish 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 261 The Puffen or Fork fish lieth in await ready to strike the fishes that passe by with a sharpe rod or pike that he hath 1617 MINSIEU *Ductor*, A Puffen, or Forke fish... Est enim furcatis cauda et aculeata, vt sagitta

3. Name of a variety of apple = PUFF sb. 3 b. Also *puffin-apple*.

1580 RIDER *Bibb Schol* 47 A Puffin, otherwise called an 100. shilling, *Malum pufinoneum* 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* A puffin apple, *Malum pufinoneum*. 1755 in JOHNSON.

4 = PUFF-BALL 1. rare-0. (? error.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Puffin* .3 A kind of fungus filled with dust.

5. pl. ? Some inferior kind of meal or flour. see quot.

1587 J. HOOKER *Descr. Exeter* in *Holmshed Chron.* III. 1022/1 In this extremitie the bakers and householders were duinen to secke up their old store of puffins and bran, where-with they in times past were wont to make horsebread.

Puffiness (pŭ'fĭness). [f. PUFFY + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being puffy.

1. Puffed-up or inflated condition (*fat* and *fig*).

1668 H. MORE'S *Div. Dial.* 1 To Rdr A II, The Levity and Puffiness of their Spirits has carried their conceptions... above the level of common Sense a 1750 A. HILL (1), Some of M Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous puffness 1830 LITTON *Tr C O Müller's Anc Art* § 204 (ed. 2) 193 A puffiness in the treatment of the folds is observable in the draperies 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 321 The patient's attention is first attracted to the malady by the puffiness of the lower eyelids.

2. Inclination to puff or pant, short-windedness.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/4 His breathing puffiness, and inarticulate enunciations.

Puffinet (pŭ'finet). [f. PUFFIN 1 + -ET dimin.]

A local name of the Black Gullfinch.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 326, I guess this... to be the same with the Puffinet of the Farn Islands, which they told us was of the bigness of a Dove. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Gullfinch. Puffinet (Farn Islands).

Puffing (pŭ'fin), vbl. sb. [f. PUFF v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb PUFF: and derived senses

1. The action of blowing in short blasts, panting as one out of breath, emitting puffs of steam, etc.

1398 TAUVISA *Barth De P. R. x. v.* (Tollem. MS.) A lytel puffynge of wynde quyke and tendre leye. 1548 PATTEN *Exped Scot.* B ij b. So stepe be these bankes on eyther syde and depe that who goeth straight doune shalbe in danger of tumbling, and the commer vp so sure of puffing & payne 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx (1887) 84 To eager walking... encreaseeth puffing and blowing. 1714 *Spect.* No. 558 ¶ 4 Another, after a great deal of puffing, threw down his Luggage. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Singers & Pipers* iii (1851) 41 The loud puffing of an engine announces the approach... of empty carriages.

† 2 *concr* ? A powder-puff. Obs rare

1644 GAYTON *Placid*, *Notes* III. vii. 112 [He] never went without a small Box of Powder, or dried Meale and his Puffings.

3. The action of distending something by blowing; blowing up, inflation. Also *fig*.

1495 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R. v. xlii* (W. de W.) k v/2 Puffynge and wyndynge of the guttes. 1530 PALSCR 259/1 Puffynge up, inflation 1593 [see b]. 1607 TOPSELL *Fov. f. Beasts* (1658) 431 A Musk-cat... doth loosen and dissolve all thick puffings or windiness in the interior parts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 269/1 Thresh not Wheat but as you Eat it, for fear of Puffing and Fustiness

b. The action of distending anything by stuffing or padding, or by gathering in, esp. in costume, the making of puffs (PUFF sb. 2 b), also *concr.* a puffed formation.

1593 NASH *Christ's T* (1613) 146 It is not... your floury taggins, superfluous enterlacing, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God, but the puffing vp of your soules a 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 206 The puffing of his Pettivert 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser* I. 225 (*Mrs. Moss*) A satin riband fastened in a peculiar bow, something between a bow and a puffing behind 1896 A. H. BEAUVAN *Maribor*. Ho. ix. 162 A black sunshade, edged with a puffing of white chiffon.

4. *fig* The action of praising or extolling in inflated language for a purpose, esp. by way of advertisement, interested laudation or commendation.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yearl* No. 91 The above is not in the ordinary Way of puffing, but to promote the real Benefit of the Community 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 119 In this life of show, puffing, advertisement, and manufacture of public opinion

b. Bidding at an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price

1858 Ld. St. LONARDS *Handy-Bk. P. Op.* Law iv. 22 You

may...appoint a person to bid for you at the sale, in order to prevent the estate from being sold at an undervalue. This is generally termed puffing. attrib. 1901 *Times* 16 Nov. 14 By the Puffing Act, 1867, it is provided [etc.]

5. attrib. Puffing tube, a blow-pipe 1883 DAY *Indian Fish* 68 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) Malabar puffing tube, with darts used for killing fish.

Puffing, ppl. a. [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That puffs: see the verb.

1. Blowing in puffs; panting violently; sending forth puffs of steam, etc. *Puffing-pig*, a name for a small species of porpoise (U. S.).

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 707 If the puffing gales Into the Deep transport her huffing sails 1620 *Suetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 9 From whence comm't thou in such a puffing heate? 1668 CHARLTON *Onomast* 167 *Balwina Physeler* the puffing, or spouting Whale. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg* iv. 248 One brawny Smith the puffing Bellows plyes 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* III. 28 Shoals of a small kind of porpoise, commonly called puffing pigs.

2. Uttering scornful ejaculations, haughtily in demeanour; swaggering. Obs or arch

1583 GREENE *Mamilla* Wks. (Grosart) II. 97 A cooling carde of misfortune to pluck down y^e puffing peate of prosperitie 1689 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Thou huffing, puffing, scone building ruffian.

3. Becoming inflated or swollen; swelling up.

1661 BOYLE *Phys.-Chem. Ess. Salt-Petre* § 8 Unless it chance, that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 259 'The willows are sappy and puffing'

† 4 *fig.* Bombastic, 'swelling'. Obs

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* B viij. He that doth belch out puffing rymes a 1901 GREENE *Pison* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 203 The puffing glorie of the loftie still shadowing waaton conceits.

† 5. That puffs up; inspiring pride or arrogance; elating. Obs.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial*. iv. Thee whom [Philosophy] hath taught to moderate Thy mounting thought, nor to be eluate With puffing fortunes 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. vii. No puffing hopes, no shrinking fears them fright.

6. That praises extravagantly; putting forth 'puffs' or inflated commendations.

1768 GOLDSM *Good-n. Man* Epil. As puffing quacks some cauttif wretch procure. To swear the pill, or drop, has wrought a cure. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 187 Without the quackery of puffing advertisements.

Hence *Puffingly* adv., with puffing.

1598 FLORIO, *Tremidamente*, swelling, puffingly. 1611 CORG. *Bouffment*, puffingly. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 157 Dobson and his dame coming diffidently but puffingly up the avenue 1905 *Blackw Mag.* Jan. 98/2 A fat Turkish apothecary puffingly struggles up on ship's side

† **Puffkin**. Obs. rare-1. In 7 puffkin. [f. PUFF sb. + -KIN.] A little puff: applied to a light or flighty woman.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. 1. The best... are but flesh and blood, And now and then... when the fit's come on 'em, Will prove themselves but flirts, and urinary pufkins.

Puffless, a. rare. [f. PUFF sb. + -LESS.]

1. Breathless, out of breath *slang* and *dial*.

1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 151 To sprachel puffless up to these high attics, O! what a task

2. Of dress: Without puffs or fullness.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/5 Flat, high collars without stiff lining, puffless sleeves, and the slight fluff at the waist.

Pufflet, nonce-ud. [f. PUFF sb. + -LET.] A very little puff or whiff.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 206 The scarce discernible pufflet of smoke and dust is a revolution 1883 *Daily News* 24 May, A pufflet or airy stream of smoke

Puff-paste. [f. PUFF sb. or vb. stem: cf. *puff paste* in PUFFED 1.] *Cookery*. A fine kind of flour paste, made very light and flaky by successive rollings and butterings.

1611 CORG. *Gasteau Joville*, a cake of puff-paste 1611 FLORIO, *Poghitia*, light-paste or puff paste [1598 puff paste] 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. 65 For the making of puff-paste of the best kind, you shall take the finest wheat flower [etc.] 1633 MARMION *Antiquary* iv. i. An artificial hen made of puff paste 1747 MRS GLASSER *Cookery* viii. 75 *Puff-Paste* Take a quarter of a Peck of Flour, rub fine half a Pound of Butter, a little Salt, roll it up, and roll it out again; and so do nine or ten times, till you have rolled in a Pound and half of Butter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i. 6, I followed up the observations... and had several practical lessons in the manufacture of puff-paste and other laminated confectionery.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of a light, flimsy, or unsubstantial character.

1601 MARSTON *Ant & Mal* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 [*To a dandy*] Avoided, puff paste, avoided. 1621 MABBE tr. *Adamant's Ghaman d'Al* i. 169 Such store of this puff-paste of vaine glory had I swallowed downe my throat. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp* II. 266 There is indeed material intellectual Puff-past; Pinners-hall has nothing like it. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 390/2 It is seldom that Guides. to what are called Watering-places are anything more than Puff-paste.

Hence *Puff-pasted* a., † baked in or made of puff-paste, so also *Puff-pastery*, fine pastry made with puff-paste; † *Puff-pasty*, a 'pasty' or pie made of puff-paste.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rubelais* III. xxviii. 231 Puff-pasted cock 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quendo*, *Knight's Epist.* iii. Could you find no body else to beg Puff Pasties of? 1853 MISS SHEPARD *Ch. Austerlitz* xiv. Boiled custards, puff pastry, and our choicest preserves.

Puff-puff. [Echoic: cf. *Puff int.*] An imitation of the sound of repeated puffing by a steam-engine; hence, a nursery name for a locomotive, or a railway train.

1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Re Lynne* II. xiv. 307 With a puff-puff the train slowly passed out of Hampton Station. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I i 87 In this present age, people don't give their children toy bricks, but toy puff-puffs. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng Idylls* 64 The stillness was broken only by the short sharp puff puff of the engines. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 214 The child who says *moo* for cow, or *puff-puff* for train, is an authority on the origin of human speech.

Puffy (*pufi*), *a.* [f. *Puff v.* or *sb + y*]

1. *a.* Of wind. Blowing in puffs or short intermittent blasts, gusty; also, characterized by such wind. *b.* Of a person or animal. Easily caused to puff, or breathe quick and hard, short-winded. *c.* Of a sound. Dull, muffled.

1867 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks 1867 I. 486 He lives at a high sail, that the puffing praises of his neighbours may blow him into the enchanted island, vainglory. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 222 The former gives them [horses] better wind; the latter renders them puffy. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* ix (1833) 220 The glass loses its power of ringing, and emits only a disagreeable and puffy sound. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* I, I am too puffy to enjoy hill-climbing. 1894 *Times* 25 July 21 A strong puffy off-shore wind was blowing.

2. Swollen or inclined to swell, by or as by puffing or inflation; turgid, tumid, puffed out; of persons, fat, corpulent usually also implying soft, flabby, wanting in firmness.

1864 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 12 House Spiders have a very puffy light body of an Oval figure. 1876 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat* I xxvii. 143 Emphysema is a light puffy tumour easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husband* vi 47 Puffy Land, which naturally swells up, instead of subsiding. 1828 LAMBOR *Image. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I 340/2 The oriental train and puffy turban. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xiv, Blanche Harding lounged in the downiest and puffiest chair by the fire in her spacious bedroom. 1874 WOOD *Nat Hist* 278 The [owl's] round, puffy head, the little hooked beak just appearing from the downy plumage. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 6 Apr. 3/2 The shoulder deserted by the puffy sleeve.

3. Having the quality of puffing up, or causing to swell as if inflated. *rare*—1.

1718 ROWE in *Lucan* ix. 3248 The puffy Poison spreads, and heaves around, Till all the Man is in the Monster drown'd.

4. *fig.* Having an empty or unsubstantial air of importance; puffed up, vain, swelling, inflated, turgid, bombastic. *rare*.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie, Lect. phorus indignus*, Passe on ye valne fantastick troupe of puffie youths. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I iv § 18. 321 A puffie conceit and opinion of knowledge. 1699 DRYDEN *Trist. & Cress.* Pref., Ess (Ker) I 224 He distinguished not the blown puffy style from true sublimity. 1751 LAMINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Pagists* iii (1754) Pref., Puffy Pretensions to extraordinary Revelations. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks* (1859) II. 157 A rather puffy and consequential man.

5. *Comb.* as *puffy-bodied*, *faced* adjs.; + *puffy-light* *v.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, ? to give a puffy lightness to.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I x 28 Being inter-medied by the plow with the soyle, it puffie-light and party colours the same. 1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* Mar. 360/2 A puffy-faced little man, with an overgrown body. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1862) 260 One of the puffy-bodied, pasty-faced Sunbury lads.

Puffoate: see *Puff v.* 7.

† **Puff.** *Obs.* [An early by-form of *Puff sb.*: cf. *PUFF.*] = *PUFF sb.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 11 (Tollem. MS.), With a stronge blasie, oer a pufte of wynde. c. 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 2648 All his [a spider's] webb A pufte of wynde away reues. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV xii 122 With a pufte of aynd, the lyffe furth went. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 65 With pace as speede as a pufte of wind. 1785, 1795 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Puff, ppl a. see *PUFFED*.

Pug (*pug*), *sb.* 1. Now only *dial.* [Origin unascertained. It occurs much earlier than *Pug sb.*, and does not appear to be connected with it.]

1. The husks of any kind of small seed which are separated in cleaning it; the chaff of wheat or oats, the awns of barley, etc.; the refuse corn separated in winnowing.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husk* in 1079 Mast, chasteyn, yef hem [boars] pugges of thi corn [*orig. vilia excrementa*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pennyvill* vii. 1. 562 The chaffe and pugs [*pates*] that come of Barly, is supposed to be as good as the best. *Ibid.* vi 20 The best way to keep onions, is in corn chaff, and such like pugs. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI 338 Clean seed, cleared of the black husk, or pug, as we call it. 1834 MISS BAKER *Northern's Glass*, *Pugs*, the integument or chaff of small seeds, turnips, candy-tail, &c.

2. The refuse from the cider-press. Hence *pug-drink*, water cider (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1787). *dial.* 1893 *Wills. Gloss.*, *Pug*, the pulp of apples which have been pressed for cider.

Pug (*pug*), *sb.* 2. [Of unknown origin and history; it is not certain that branches I and II belong to the same word. Exc. in sense 1, the earliest examples of which have *pugges* (? pl. used collectively), not known before 1600; but some senses may have been earlier in colloquial use.]

I. Applied to a person, etc.

† 1. A term of endearment for a person (rarely an animal), also applied to a bauble or doll. *Obs.* 1566 DRAMT *Hovace*, Sat. II. G. iv, If in a couche, a fyne fleesde lambe a kinge shoulde cause to ryde, And geve it rayments neate and gay And call it pugges and prety peate [*Kyfan aut Pusillan appelle*]. 1578 WHERSTONE and *P. Promos & Cass* I iii, Nay, nay, sayes he (good pugges) no more of this. 1580 SIR G. CAREY in J. H. JENYAS *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 330 My sweete pugges, . . . thi absens will make the retorne of thy sweete company the more welcum to me. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* II. 1, [To little boy] Hah Catzo, your master calls for your diminutive attendance. Good pugges, give me some capon. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, I have had foure husbands my selfe. The first, I called, sweet duck; the second, deare heart the third, prettie pugges. 1611 CORGER s. v. *M'anne, Ma belle m'anne*, my prettie Pug (so foodes, hugging their babies, teame them) *Ibid.*, *Mai-mouselle*, a little puggie, or pug to play with.

† 2. A courtesan, mistress, harlot, punk. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1600 apparently belongs here)

1600 SIR R. CECIL *Let.* 24 Sept. (Camden) 33 If you did remember the Lo Admirall and the Lord Treasurer with a couple of Pugges or some *esough bangh* or some such toyes, it would shew that you do not neglect them, whoe, I protest, are to you wonderfull kynde. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. ii. D. 5 Wks 1873 II. 307 The Lob has his Lasse, the Westerne man his Pug, the Seruing-man his Punke. 1611 CORGER s. v. *Gouge*, *Gouge* as *Vouge*, . . . a Souldiers Pug, or Punke; a Whoie that follows the Camp. *Ibid.*, *Saffrette*, a flurt, queane, gixie, pug, punke. 1653 URQUHART *Rabekais* I iii, He married Gargamel, a jolly pug [*orig. belle gouge*] and well mouthed wench. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Epil. 18 But all the female fry turn pugs, like mine. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pug*, *Pugnasty*, a meer Pug, a nasty Slut, a sorry Jade, of a Woman. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 16 Who ever knew a Royal Fancy Stoop thus to such a Pug as Nancy? 1719 D'URVEY *Fills* V. 83 If Miss prove peevish, and will not geve, Ne'er pine. at the wanton Pug.

† 3. A bargeman. *Western pugs*, men who navigated barges down the Thames to London: cf. *Western barges* (quot. 1666 s. v. *BARGE*). *Obs.*

1598 LVLV *Endym.* IV. ii, In a Westerne barge, when with a good winde and lustie pugges one may goe ten miles in two daies. 1598 GRENE *Disput* C. I, Rack Roades, a reformed Man, and a Cribbiter. . . I doubt the sandeyde Asse, will kicke like a Westerne Pugges if I rubbe him on the gaitle. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Years* F. II. b. Euen the Westerne Pugs recouering money there [in plague time], haue tyed it in a bag at the end of then barge, and traile it through the Thames. 1611 W. AUSTIN in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses, Slept in his clothes like Westerne Pugges Sans Monmouth Cap or gowne of Rugges.

† 4. A ship's boy. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILIP *Luisehuten* i. xvi. 179 The officers and most of the sailers were on land, none but pugs [*Du. putgers*] and slaues being in the ships. . . for, whensoever they anker, presently they goe all on land, and let the shippe lie with a boy or two in it. 1768 BUTLER *Rev.* (1759) I. 77 [Ulysses] ty'd his deafen'd Sailors to the Mast, rather venture drowning, than to wrong The Sea pugs chaste Ears with a bawdy Song.

5. In servants' vocabulary: An upper servant in a large establishment.

1847-78 HALLIWELL s. v., In large families, the under-servants call the upper ones *pugs*, and the housekeeper's room is known as *pugs'-hole*. 1860 *Athenian* 17 Nov 664 Servants have become a separate estate with their own distinction of ranks, the 'Pugs' and the 'Tags'. *Mod. Newspr.*, The stillroom-maid, coming up to Pug's Parlour for orders.

II. An imp, a dwarf animal, etc.

[In 5, the word agrees completely in sense with *Puck sb.*, but is not easily accounted for as a mere phonetic variant of that word; senses 6-12 do not occur with *Puck*.]

† 5 A small demon or imp; a sprite; Puck.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* Diam. Pers., *Satan*, The great duell *Pug*. The lesse duell. 1635 HIRWOOD *Hierarch.* ix 574 Duells in Sarmatia honored, Call'd *Kottis*, or *Kibades*; such as wee Pugs and Hob goblins call. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 635 Agrippa kept a Stygian pug, I th' garb and habit of a dog, That was his tutor. 1678 *Ibid.* III. 1415 This is your Business, good Pug-Robin, And youm Diversion, dull dry Bobbing T'entice Fanatics in the Dirt. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 163 Those 'putes which Heywood in his Hierarchie calls pugs or hobgoblins.]

6. A monkey, an ape. Also applied, like 'monkey', to a child. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 124 Pugs and Baboons may claim a Traduction from Adam as well as these. c. 1733 D. MALLEY *Cupid & Hyemen* 102 Those Jack-puddings pug and parrot. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VII. xlii 234 Take away the pug, said I, to the attendants. *They* rescued the still smiling babe. 1793 CAROT *Green* (1817) 132 Pugs, bears, and dancan' dogs, And rare showers.

b. As *quasi*-proper name of an ape (cf. *Jacko*). 1698 J. CAULL *Muscovy* II. 322 The Monkey by chance came jumping out with them. Poor Pug was had before his betters. 1772 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P. 4, I heard her call him dear Pugge, and found him to be her favourite monkey. 1815 ZELMA II. 218 Pug was on my shoulder. 1863 ROSSON *Tyneside Songs* 64 As I regard poor pug aw've had my say.

7. Originally *pug-dog*: A dwarf breed of dog, resembling a bull-dog in miniature, on account of its affectionate nature much kept as a pet. Here there may be some connexion with sense 1: cf. quot. 1611² there.

a. [1733 BAILEY, *Pug*, a Nickname for a Monkey, or Dog.] 1740 GARRICK *Letter* 22 A fine Lady keeps a Pug-dog, and hates the Parsons. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 200 Several others might be added, such as the pug dog, the black breed, and the pointer. 1840 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* Ser. 1. *Hand of Glory*, Then half rose. His little pug dog

with his little pug nose. 1851 D. JENROLD *St. Giles* II. 11 You'll be thinking of keeping pug dogs and parrots next.

b. 1789 Mrs Pizzetti *Journ. France* I 248 The little pug dog or Dutch mastiff has quitted London for Padua, I perceive. Every carriage I meet here has a pug in it. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII 7 Portrait of Dutch pugs. 1821 JOSEPH *The Book Man* 133 My Lady, in her parlour snug, is still delighted with her pug. 1876 *World* V. No. 119. 4 A veritable pug of pugs, with large soft loving eyes.

8. A *quasi*-proper name for a fox, = *RENARD*.

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* viii, There is a dead silence till pug is well out of cover, and the whole pack well in. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* 1, Cunning old farmers rode off . . . to some well known haunts of pug. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Manum* xv, Pug turns tail, and is very soon in the rear of the bounds.

b. Also, in dialectal use, a *quasi*-proper name for a lamb, a hare, a squirrel, a ferret, a salmon.

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

9. *dial.* Applied to anything short and stumpy; a dwarf.

1837 J. F. PALMER *Dialogues Devon.* *Dial. Gloss.* 74 *Pug* . . . is used for anything short, thick and irregularly orbicular, thus *Pug faced*, *Pug-nosed* [etc.] 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

10. Also *pug-moth*: Collectors' name for geometrid moths of the genus *Eupithecia*.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 363 *Geometra* [*Eupithecia* (Curtis)] *vulgaris*. The red-barred Pug. *Ibid.* 406 *Geometra singulariata*. The grey Pug. *Ibid.* Index, Pug moth, beautiful. 1832 RENNIE *Consect. Butterfl. & Moths* 132 The Beautiful Pug the Green Pug the Brass Pug [etc. 33 species so named]. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 116/2 The little moths which constitute the genus *Eupithecia*, or, as called by collectors, 'Pugs'.

11. In full *pug-engine*: A small locomotive used chiefly for station or shunting purposes; a contractor's engine.

1880 W. ATKINSON *Rodgers's Doug. Poems* (1889) 156 No a shift of the waggon, or shunt with the pug. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/1 A pug engine was engaged shunting a number of waggon within the works when it exploded. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Aug. 6/3 While twenty navies were returning home on a pug engine, the engine overturned at a curve on the line and fell down the embankment.

† 12 A short cloak worn by ladies about the middle of the eighteenth century (Planché). *Obs.*

(Doubtful sense: in quot. cited it may mean a pug dog.) 1740 L. WHYTE *Poems* 63 The Cape . . . now is grown a demi-cloke. . . To keep the Hero warm and snug, As any lady's velvet Pug.

III 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from II): see sense 9, and *pug-dog* (sense 7), *pug-engine* (sense 11), *pug-moth* (sense 10); *pug-face*, a face compared to that of a monkey, a squat flat-nosed face; *pug-fox*, a small-sized, blunt-nosed variety of fox; *pug-peal*, a young grise or salmon; *pug-slut*, the female of a pug-dog; *pug-trout*, a sea-trout. See also *Pug-nose*, *-NOSED*.

1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 312 The natives grinning with delight at the sight of their 'pug-faces in the mirror. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 10/1 The importers have . . . brought over many 'pug foxes, small-sized animals with too great a love for life under cover ever to lead hounds far across country. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names . . . salmon, peal, herring peal, may peal, 'pugg peal', or by any other local name. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L 137 My favourite dog, a small 'pug-slut, about two years and a half old. 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 211 *Sea Trout*. Grey Trout. 'Pugtrout.

Hence *Puglet*, a little pug (in quot., monkey); *Pugship*, the personality of a pug.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No. 46 (1713) II. 45 As if he had sent the Lady Apsch with a Puglet or two to have squeal'd and scream'd at us. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 3 This sable livery of their pugships is not of long duration—it is merely an ornament of youth.

Pug (*pug*), *sb.* 3. [See *Pug v.* 2: cf. also *Pug-mill*.] Loam or clay comminuted, thoroughly mixed, kneaded, and prepared for brickmaking and other purposes. Also *transf.*: see quot. 1904.

1872 Mrs. MILLER *Parsonage* III. 55 The walls of the house were built of 'pug', which means simply well-pounded mud. 1876 S. WOOD *Gd. Gardening* (ed. 2) 41 Form this compound into a very stout pug or mortar by chopping, treading, &c. 1904 MAJOR A. GIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Service* xvii. 236 When by-and-by the 'kerf' thus formed was to be carried on to the 'pug', or raised platform from which the machine was fed, it was duly cut at the bottom of the heap. I could follow the 'kerf' to the 'pug'.

b. *Comb.* *Pug-mill*, *q. v.*; *pug-cylinder*, the cylinder of a pug-mill. (These may be from *Pug v.* 2.) Also *pug-hole*: see quot.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 187 There are boxes . . . upon each side of the pug cylinder containing sand. 1890 SYMONS *Life Drifter* vii. 61 Bowden was a great brick-making place. Deep pits from which the clay had been excavated, known as 'pug holes' abounded in every direction.

|| **Pug** (*pug*), *sb.* 4. *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindi *pug* foot-print.] The footprint of a beast.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/3 There are not many sensations worth getting up for so early, but to see the first 'pug' of the tiger's track on the wet path is one of them. 1882 FLORENCE UNESPEL *Baluchistan* IV. 114 We with difficulty kept sight of the pugs of a camel which had preceded us. 1889 BADEN POWELL *Pigsticking* 55 The goat has a square pug with blunt points to his toes.

Pug (*pug*), *sb.* 5. *slang*, abbrev. of *PUGILIST*.

1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* II. xii. 184 He was known by his brother pugs to be one of the gamest hands

in the ring. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under A* xx. He was fond of talking about 'pugs' as he'd known intimate.

Pug (pʊg), *v.* ¹ Now only dial. [Origin obscure. perh. more than one word]

1 trans. To pull, tug.
1575 *Appus & Virginia* in Hazl *Dodsley IV* 120 What tugging, what lugging, what pugging by the ear. 1717 MARCHANT *Diary* 30 Mar in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1873) XXV. 180 George pugg'd clover in the forenoon. 1790 GROSS *Provinc. Gloss* (ed 2) 1819 W. L'INNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 21x Nae thing was prosperin' there and thrivin', But turlin' roofs and rafters-rivin', And pullin' down and puggin'

2 To duty by overmuch handling
1885 SHARLAND *Ways Devon. Village IV* 55 To learn to handle things without pugging and pawing them

Pug (pʊg), *v.* ² [Origin obscure: cf. *Pug sb* 3 and *PUG-MILL*]

If the group began with the vb., and sense 1 is properly put here, the word is prob. onomatopoeic, expressing the action and accompanying dull heavy sound of pounding or ramming a stuff but yielding body such as clay]

I. 1. trans. To poke, punch, strike.
1809 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election I* xxix, I'd quickly pug their guts.

II. 2. To temper (clay) for brickmaking, by kneading and working it into a soft and plastic condition, as in a pug-mill. Hence **Pugged** (pʊgd), *pp. a.*; **Pugging** (pʊgɪŋ), *v.*

Originally done by treading and stamping with the feet, which was prob. the original 'pugging' of *Ure Dict. Arts* (1830) 184 'The next step is to temper the clay, which is generally done by the treading of men or oxen. In the neighbourhood of London, however, this process is performed in a horse-mill. The kneading of the clay is the most laborious but indispensable part of the whole business [of brick-making]... The more it is worked, the denser, more uniform, and more durable, the bricks which are made of it.'

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 203 The most useful properties of 'ciment', when well pugged or kneaded with the clay, was to hasten the drying, and to diminish the contraction. 1843 PARKES in *Trans. R. Agric. Soc. IV* 11 374 It is requisite that the clay be well washed and sieved before pugging 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 348/1 The bricks were all burned in close kilns constructed with soft bricks set in pugged clay 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 105 The compound was pugged, moulded, and strongly pressed.

b. To trample or tread (ground) into a muddy and sticky mass, as is done by cattle near gates or drinking-places, to *POACH* or *potch*

1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 The pugged and sticky sheep-folds could not be brought by plough and harrow into anything like suitable mould.

III. 3. To pack or fill up (a space) with pug, cement, etc.; esp. to pack the space under a floor with earth, old mortar, sawdust, or other substance to prevent the passage of sound: cf. **PUGGING sb** 1843 [implied in *Pugging sb*]. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 488/1 Will any kind reader inform me of a material that will answer all the purposes of pugging floors? 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) V. 876 Wood, well pugged with cement, is strongly recommended by many architects, for girders and beams 1906 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar 2/3 Residents in semi-detached villas with the usual slender walls, or even in flats with the floors warranted duly 'pugged'

4. To thrust, poke, or pack into a space. *dial.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.* 5 v. 'That small house is pugged in between two high ones.' 'The two families live pugging together'

Pug (pʊg), *v.* ³ *Anglo-Ind.* [cf. *Pug sb* 4] *trans.* To track by footprints. Hence **Pugging** (pʊgɪŋ), *v.*

1866 NEWALL *Eastern Hunters* 6 You never would take the trouble to learn pugging, though it is so essential an acquirement in wood craft. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Bala-chistan* 18 To comment with considerable point on each false move the young man made in his pugging (tracking). 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 57 We called up the head-man of the beat and asked him if he could pug. 'Of course I can pug. My work is pugging criminals.'

+Puggard. *Obs. rare-1.* 'Thieves' Cant.

[perh. f. *Pug v* 1 + *ARD*.] A thief

1611 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* v. 1, Cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, puggards, curbers

Puggaree, -ery, var. forms of **PUGGEE**

Pugged (pʊgd), *a.* [cf. *Pug sb* 2 + *-ED* 2.]

Formed like the nose of a pug-dog.

1847 H. MARVALE *Omoio* xx. With a viciously pugged nose.

Pugged, *pp. a.* see *Pug v* 2

Puggee, variant of *PUGGY sb* 2

+Puggered, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare-1.* Perh. a variant of **PUGGERED**.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 73 Nor are we to cavil at the red pugged'd attire of the Turkey, and the long Excrecency that hangs down over his Bill. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pugged*, as the red pugged Attire of the Turkey.

Pugginess, *dial.* [cf. *Pugay a* 2 + *-NESS*]

Moistness from perspiration; clamminess.

1858 MRS GATTY *Antid. Judy's T.* II. (1859) 25 Whenever some active exertion has brought a universal pugginess over the juvenile frame.

Pugging, *sb.* [cf. *Pug v* 2 3 + *-ING* 1.] See quot. 1823, and *Pug v* 2 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 392 *Pugging*, the materials composed of bricks and mortar, &c., introduced between the joints of floors, in order to prevent the communication of sound, or to deaden it in the interval from one story to another. 1884 SPOON *Mechanic's Own Bk.* (1893) 341 A thick layer of old mortar or plaster, known as 'pugging'.

Pugging, *vbl. sb.* see *Pug v* 2, 3.

+Pugging, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare-1.* Meaning uncertain

Usually taken as = *thieving, thievish*; if so, it may be pr. pple of *Pug v* 1 as if = *pulling down or off*; cf. *PUGGARD* But some think it a mispr. for *PUGGING*. In Devonsh. dialect *pug-tooth* = *eye-tooth* (b. D. D.).

1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 7 The white sheete bleaching on the hedge, Doth set my pugging tooth an edge, For a quat of Ale is a dish for a King

Pu gging screw. [*Pug v* 2.] A screw for compressing peat, etc.

1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 634/2 [Mr. Brunton's] process in subjecting freshly-dug peat to the action of a pugging screw, working in a conical case, the bottom of which is pierced by small holes

Puggish (pʊgɪʃ), *a.* [cf. *Pug sb* 2 + *-ISH* 1.] Resembling or characteristic of a pug, in various senses (as monkey, pug-dog), or a pug-nose.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. xxx. 197 The apes of imitation... were wont to hop and skip about, and play a thousand puggish Tricks. 1807-8 in *Spirit Pub. Tracts* XII. 20, I touch not what concerns their praise, Or wreathes their puggish pates with bays 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 308 (*Young Cypri*) Nothing visible but their tails, (the one, the long puggish bush of which I have already made mention, the other a terrier like stump) 1828 SCOTT *Diary June in Lochhart*, His son, a puggish boy, follows up the theme 1849 *For. Whs.* (1864) I. 136 Doomed to perpetual contemplation of their noses—a view puggish and snubby.

Puggle (pʊgəl), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Freq. from *Pug v* 2 1. see *-LE* 3.] *trans.* To push or poke a stick or wire down (a hole, etc.) and work it about in order to clear the hole.

1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 186 *Puggle*, to poke out, as to puggle the ashes, a diann, or anything that is encumbered with rubbish. 1899 *Let. to Rev. C. B. Mount*, The man gave me a wire and told me to puggle the pipe. I have puggled it several times, but the water does not come. 1905 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 486/2 To get a rat or rabbit out of a hole by inserting a stick and working it about was to 'puggle'.

Puggree, puggaree (pʊgri, pʊgəri). Also 7 *puokery*, 8 *puakree*, 9 *pugree*, -*aree*, *puggru*, -*gry*, -*gery*, *pagru*. [A Hind. *pagri* a turban.]

1. A light turban or head-covering worn by Indian natives.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 140 Eastern People such as wear Turbans, Mandils, Dusters, and Puggarees. 1696 OVICTION *Voy. Surat* 214 With a Puggaree, or Turbant upon their Heads. 1768 FAYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 93 A Green Vest and Puckery (or Turbat). 1845 SIR W. NAPIER *Conf. Scinde* II. i. 224 The Mohammedan Belooch always obeys him who wears the Puggree. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reind. Gt. Murray* 287 The latter wore voluminous thick puggies round their heads.

2. A scarf of thin muslin or a silk veil wound round the crown of a sun-helmet or hat and falling down behind as a shade.

1859 DICKENS in *All Year Round* 30 July 321/1 A 'Puggery' is a long slip of white muslin which is bound round the hat and formed into a fantastic bow, with tails behind 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 A silk coat, a puggree, boots, and white coats, adorned the wealthier. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics, sun helmets and puggarees. 1901 B. SHAW *Three Plays for Purit.* *Cap. Brassbound* i. 215 He wears the sun helmet and pagru, the neutral-tinted spectacles, and the white canvas Spanish sand shoes

Hence **Pugg(a)reed a**, covered with or wearing a puggree.

1882 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 13 A broad-brimmed puggareed hat. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 3/1 A graceful wave of his green, puggareed soft slouch hat.

Puggy (pʊgi), *sb* 1 [cf. *Pug sb* 2 + *-Y*]

1. A term of endearment used to women and children. See *Pug sb* 2 1. *Obs.*

1611 BRAUM & FL. *Kni. Burn. Pistle* III. v. Begon, begon my puggy, begon my love, my deere 1719 D'URRY *Pills IV.* 44 My Puggy, my Puggy, My Honey, my Bunny. 1721 BAILEY, *Puggy*, a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour, as My little Puggy.

2. A monkey, = *Pug sb* 2 6 *Sc*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 392/2 'See that wee body sittin' on the man's shoulder? That's a puggy, man.' 1897 C. M. CAMPBELL *Darlie Jack* i. 29 I've heard talk o' some missing link, between men and puggies.

3. Quasi-proper name for a fox: = *Pug sb* 2 8.

1897 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 134 Puggy, thinking it time to shift, got into a chain

|| Puggy (pʊgi), *sb* 2 Also *puggree*. *Anglo-Ind.* [Hind. *pagri*, f. *pug* *Pug sb* 4] A tracker.

1879 *Times of India* Overland Suppl. 12 May (V), Gold puggies or trackers should be employed to follow the dacoits. 1883 LD SATROUN *Scraps* II. 258 The 'puggy' is one of a caste, who obtain the name from their skill in following foot-tracks, or 'pugs' 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 56 In pugging boots, the usual method is for four or five trackers or 'puggies' to start together

Puggy (pʊgi), *a* 1 [cf. *Pug sb* 2 + *-Y*.] Resembling the face or nose of a monkey or pug-dog; having such a face or nose, squat-faced; pugg-nosed

1721 RAMSAY *Thies Bonnets* III. 78 'Tis good that makes some great men witty, And puggy lasses fair and pretty. 1893 STANBURN *Catrina* 120 My affection for my King, God bless the puggy face of him, is under more control. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 6/5 Its puggy little nose has quite a smashed-in appearance, and when the animal looked in a mirror it also must have noticed that, for it smiled an almost cynical smile.

Puggy (pʊgi), *a* 2 *dial.* [f. *pug* vb. *dial.*, to perspire (Halliwell).] Moist, clammy.

1814 S. PEGGE'S *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* Suppl. *Gross's Gloss*, *Puggy*, moist, arising from gentle perspiration. A puggy hand. North 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss* 1896 HARE *Story My Life* III. xv. 329, I remembered being sick as a child from the puggy smell of its hideous interior. It was just as puggy to day, but I was not sick

Pugh, *obs* form of *POOH*

Pugil 1 (piʊ dʒil) *arch* [ad. L. *pugill-us* a handful, f. root *pug-* as in *pug-nus* fist] Etymologically, A handful; but from the 17th century defined as 'as much as can be taken up between the thumb and the next two (or sometimes three) fingers'; a little handful or big pinch.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 23 b. Gave a certain Phisition of this salt one lytle handful or Pugil 1626 BACON *Sylvar* 8 17 Take Violets, and infuse a good Pugil of them in a Quart of Vinegar. 1790 *Enquiry Causes Epid.* Dis. 42 Take of Roman Wormwood two Pugils (a Pugil is what two Fingers and a Thumb hold). 1797 WESLEY *Pratt Physic* (1793) 68 Add two Pugils of cryd Elder Flowers. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakt.* IV. The old gentleman opened it [a snuff-box] and felt for the wonted pugil.

† Pugil 2. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pugil* a boxer, f. root *pug-*: see *prec.*] One who fights with his fists; a boxer, pugilist

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 207 That which expresseth pugilis, that is, men fit for combat and the exercise of the fist. 1870 HACKER *Abp. Williams* I. 8 44 (1692) 37 He was no little one, but *Saginata corporis belina*, as Curtius says of Dioxippus the Pugil.

Hence **† Pugilar a**, pugilistic.

1636 SANDERSON *Sermon* on *Ps.* xix. 13 37 So doth St. Pauls *unomaw*, i. Cor. 9 which is an athletick pugilar word as those that beat one another with their fists.

Pugilant, *a.* *rare-1.* [ad. late L. *pugilans*, -*antem*, pres. pple. of *pugilari* to box, f. *pugis*: see *prec.*] Boxing, fighting.

1821 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 432 Robert Grosseteste, pugilant, he, as well as literary; fighting his way to self-justification in stout English.

† Pugilate. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *pugilatu-s* boxing, f. *pugilari*: see *prec.* Cf. *P pugilat*, -*illat* (1570 in Hatz-Darm.)] Boxing.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 37 A pitiful complaisance, erected these black guard battles into the dignity of the pugilate of the ancients 1827 *Sporting Mag.* L. 15 note, It seems as if this Gymnic exercise were more common in Palestine than the pugilate

† Pugilation. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pugilation-em*, n. of action f. *pugilari* to box.] Fighting with the fists, boxing

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pugillation*, the exercise of Champions, or of those that fight with fists. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 108 Very skilful too at boxing, and at that kind of exercise which was called Pugilation.

Pugilism (piʊ dʒilɪz'm). [f. L. *pugil* boxer, *PUGIL* 2 + *-ISM*.] The art or practice of fighting with fists, boxing. Also *fig.*

1791 HAMMON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 48 Pugilism and cock-fighting, and the rest. 1812 (title) *Panorata*, or a History of Pugilism 1897 TALMAGE *Sermon* 255 Men have made it the ring in which to display their ecclesiastical pugilism. 1898 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 250 Feats of strength, pedestanism, and pugilism. 1899 *Spectator* 9 Aug. We do not find him hastening from the dinner-table to the diary, to enter up his last achievement in conversational pugilism. He leaves that to a Bowtell.

Pugilist (piʊ dʒilɪst) [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who practises the art of boxing; a boxer, a fighter; *fig.* a vigorous controversialist.

1790 T. FAWCETT (title) *Boxing Reviewed*. Comprehending a complete description of the Principal Pugilists. 1899 R. MUNRO *Pres. Sch.* VII. 238 One scene represents two pugilists with a crested helmet between them.

Pugilistic (piʊ dʒilɪstɪk), *a.* (*sb* 1) [f. *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to pugilists or pugilism.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 122 He reached the summit of pugilistic fame. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* IV. He had been engaged in a pugilistic encounter

b. as *sb*. A pugilist, *non-usage*.

1827 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Beaford* 10 June, What! will-we, will-we, as we thrust among the Calvinistics—The covenanted sons of schism, Rebellion's pugilistics.

So **Pugilistical a.** *rare*; hence **Pugilistically** *adv.*, in a pugilistic manner

1840 HOOD *Ritmanus*, *Her Misery* xvii, Pugilistical knock, And fighting cocks. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. Prol. (1855) 142 Sure that it was a proper thing to resent pugilistically so discourteous a monosyllable. 1898 *Cham. Jnl.* XII. 758/1 They were most pugilistically inclined

† Pugillary. *Obs.* [f. L. *pugillar* writing-tablet, f. *pugillar-is* adj. that can be held in the hand; see *PUGIL* 1 and *-ARY* 2] A writing-tablet.

1728 *Phil. Trans.* L. 620 Many pugillaries, styles, and stands with ink in them

Pugioniform, a. *Bot.* [f. L. *pugion-em* dagger + *-I* FORM.] Dagger-shaped.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pugioniformis*, pugioniform.

Pug-mill. [app. f. *Pug v* 2 + *MILL sb* 1; but the vb. has not yet been found in this sense as early as *pug-mill*, so that the relation may be the reverse] A machine for comminuting, thoroughly mixing, and working clay and other materials into a plastic state for making bricks and pottery, also, a similar machine for titrating ore, etc.

1824 *Mech Mag* No. 33 78 The introduction of machines called pug-mill, into which the prepared earth is wheeled.
1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 533 [The tread of men and oxen] has of late been superseded by the clay or pug mill, which is a very eligible, though simple machine.
1877 *Spurgeon Sermon* XXIII 555 Like the brickmaker's blind horse which goes round and round his pug mill.

Pugnacious (pugnē' jās), *a.* [f. *L. pugnāx*, -aci- combative (f. *pugnāre* to fight, f. *pugnus* fist) + -ous: see -acious] Disposed to fight; given to fighting, quarrelsome; contentious.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv xiv, Plato affirms Ideas; But Aristotle with his pugnacious race As idle figments stify them denies 1776 PENNANT *Zool* (ed. 4) l. 328 [The white-throat] A shy and wild bird; seems of a pugnacious disposition 1877 Miss OLIPHANT *Makers of the Past* 120 These pugnacious Florentines, whose personal feuds and hatreds were infinitely more real and vivid.

Hence **Pugnaciously** *adv.* in a pugnacious manner; **Pugnaciousness**, pugnacity.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii 64 The strength and pugnaciousness of the Ram well represent Cyrus and his Successors. 1829 PALMERSTON *Opinions & Policy* (1852) 102 If the nation is overfording with so much pugnaciousness 1849 WEBSTER, Pugnaciously 1871 E. P. WHITTE *Success & its Conditions* 69 A politician weakly and amiably in the right is no match for [one] tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 334 We valiantly and pugnaciously insist upon the verbal truth

Pugnacity (pognā' sīti) [ad *L. pugnācitas*, f. *pugnāx* see prec. So mod. *F. pugnacité* (rare).] The condition or character of being pugnacious; tendency or inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii viii § 4, I like better that entrie of truth which cometh peaceably then that which cometh with pugnacity and contention. 1673 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Pugnacitas*, strutting, or contending. 1846 GROTE *Greece* ii 11 320 The turbulence and pugnacity of the heroic age. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 133 Bentley had provoked enemies by his intense pugnacity.

† **Pugnant**, *a.* 1. *Obs.* [ad *L. pugnāns*, -antem, pres. pple. of *pugnāre* to fight.] Conflicting, hostile, opposed, repugnant.

1582 STANFORD *Æneid* iv (Arb.) 110 Thee fate's are pugnant, God, his ears quiver stifled in hardness. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 228 Rites of Religion, which are pugnant to God's word 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xix 532 Governed by . . . contrariety of pugnant humours.

Hence † **Pugnancy**, conflicting quality.
1660 BURNETT *Kēph. Adōpōn* (1661) 106, I so . . . bear rule in these great Courts, that the Ballances of Justice are kept even, Prerogative and privilege having no pugnancy.

† **Pugnant**, -ant, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [An intermediate form between **POIGNANT** and **PURGENT**. Cf. *OF. poignant*, *puignant*, early variants of *poignant*, from *poindre*, *puindre*, *pugnere*: -*L. pungere* to pierce.] Piercing, poignant.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 1879 The God of Love an arrow took; Ful sharp it was and pugnant 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii Wks 224/a Your wordes be somewhat pugnant and sharpe.

Pugna stiles, *sd. pl. nance-wd.* [f. *L. pugnus* fist, after *gymnasticus*] Pugilistic performances.
1830 H. ANGLO *Remin.* II 65, I soon found my sisters, who were taken into a house during my pugnastics.

Pugna-tic, *a. rare* -1. [irreg. f. *L. pugnus* (see prec.) after *dramatic*] = next.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 439 On the 15th, while he employed the pugnat method, he had a distinct pricking sensation in his thumb.

Pugnatory, *a. rare* -o. [ad *L. pugnātōri-us*, f. *pugnātōr-em* fighter, f. *pugnāre* to fight; see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to a fighter or fighting.
1656 BLOUNT, *Pugnatory*, of or belonging to a fighter.

† **Pugne**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. *OF. pugne-r* (1478 in Godef.), or ad *L. pugnāre*] *intr.* To fight.
12400 *Land Troy Bk* 13347 Among Gregeis be gan he [Troilus] pugne, That the made many a lottely groyne

Pugnard, **Pugnacion**, **yocion**, **Pugnisshe**, *obs. forms of* **PONTARD**, **PUNITION**, **PUNISH**.

Pug nose, **pug-nose** (pug'nōz). [f. *Pug* *sb.* 2 b or 7 + *Nose* *sb.*] A short nose with a wide base sloping upward; a short squat or snub nose.

1778 Miss BURNETT *Evelina* xxiii. (1791) I 132 Perhaps, you may persuade her that her pug nose is all the fashion. 1826 DISRAELI *Pev Grey* i 14, A pallid wretch with a pug nose and marked with the small-pox 1840 [see *Pug* *sb.* 2 a]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Pate* Wks (Bohn) II. 312 A squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair, . . . betray character.

Hence **Pug-nosed** (pug'nōz) *a.* having a short snub nose; whence **Pug-nosedness**.

Pug-nosed (pug-nōz) *cel.* a deep-sea species of eel, *Stencheilus parasiticus*, found off the Newfoundland bank, having a short and blunt snout.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I 39, I well remember Gibbon, a heavy pug-nosed fellow 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1850) I. vi iii v 186 It is obvious also that all notions of an ideal form of hollowiness or of pug-nosedness (as Aristotle's favourite illustration) must be out of the question 1888 GOODER *Amor. Fishes* 232 The Horse-fish was called by De Kay 'Blunt-nosed Shiner'. This name, sometimes varied to 'Pug-nosed Shiner' [etc.]

† **Pugny**, *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [Variant of **POYANÉ**, *punje*, *OF. poignee*, *L. pugnāla*.] Fighting.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) x16 Suppos he pas to do sum pugny of weie that be profitouable to his lorde.

Pug-pile, *sd. Hydr. Engin.* [f. *Pug* *v.* 2 (? 4) + *Pile* *sb.* 1 3. (But the sense of *pug* is not clear)]

One of a series of piles dovetailed into each other.
1884 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pug piles*, piles mortised into

each other by a dovetail joint. They are also called *Dove-tailed Piles*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*
So **Pug-pile** *v. trans.* to plank or line with pug-piles; hence **Pug-piling** *vbl. sb.*

1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 23 Sills at the bottom of the River to be pug-piled 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 591 *Pug-piling*, dove-tailed or pile planking

Pugree, -ry, variants of **PUGGERE**
Puh, **Puhn**, *obs. ff.* **POOH** *int.*, **POON** (a tree).

Puind, *obs. f.* **POIND** **Puinde**, *obs. pret.* of **PING** *v.* 1 **Puinee**, **puiney**, *obs. ff.* **PUISNE**

Puir, *Sc. form of* **POOR**, **PURE**.

Puiranis, **pureanis** = poor ones, poor people.
1573 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxxix 371 Syne help the puiranis, as the cause records. 1581 *Ibid.* xlii. 50 Pureanis

promout that na man wald presume
Puirteith, -tith, *Sc. var.* **POORTITH**.

Puisane, variant of **PISANE** *Obs.*

Puisne (puine), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **puinee**, **pu'nee**, **puiney**, **pusney**, 7-8 **pusny**, 8 **puisnee** see also **PUNT** [a. *OF. puisne* (12-13th c. in *Hatz-Darm*), in mod. *F. puisné* (see **PUNY**), f. *puis*:-*L. postea*, or *Romanc* **postius*, -um, f. *post* after + *nd*:-*L. nāt-us* born.]

A. adj. 1. Born later; younger; junior (in appointment, etc.). Now only in legal use.

1315 *Rolls of Parli.* i. 337/r Monsr Henri de Cobeham le puisne [1379. see **PUNY** a. 1] 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Puiney*, younger borne 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegy on Mary Wyts* 78 Under her Virgin sway Her puisne Orphan-sisters to defray 1705 in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Dec (O.H.S.) I 152 Being his Puisne Chancellor by 7 years 1714 *Land Gas* No. 6307/3 The Poor Knights . . . began the Procession . . . the Puisne going foremost

b. Applied to an inferior or junior judge in the superior courts of common law; for the present official definition, see quot. 1877.

(Not now in common professional use in England, but current in the colonies and dominions beyond the sea.)

[a. 1377, 1643, etc. see **PUNY** a. 1] 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 136 Mr. Sergeant Stringer, is made puisne judge of the King's Bench. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 14. 41 The judges of this court are at present four in number, one chief and three puisne justices 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. v. 53 Sir John, though nearly ninety, still sat as senior puisne judge in the Court of King's Bench. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 9 § 5 A puisne judge of the High Court of Justice means for the purposes of this Act a judge of the High Court other than the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron.

1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxx. 296 The puisne judges who have occupied the Bench during the last generation.

1907 *India List* 191 Puisne Judges of a High Court.

2. Later, more recent, of subsequent date. Now only in legal use.

[1628 see **PUNY** a. 2] 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 63 No mention in this visitation of Gonvil Hall (the Puisne House in Cambridge), as if so late and little, that the Commissioners did oversee it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 124 There would upon such a Supposition follow an Eternity that had a beginning, an Eternity that was puisne to some other thing or some other Eternal. 1885 Sir R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 12 Q.B. Div. 430 As regards the further advance they were incumbencies puisne to the plaintiffs. 1889 Sir A. KEEWICH in *Law Times* LXI 715 Powers of sale are to be found in second and other puisne mortgages.

† 3. Small, insignificant, petty: now spelt **PUNY**.

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* iii. 146 As a puisny filter, y^e spurs his horse but on one side. 1635 [GLAYTHORNE] *Lady Mother* iii. ii. in *Bullen O. P.* II 138 More cunning then to be ore reacht By puisne cosnage. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. IVaters* III. 281 He can not be dismayed at the puisne threats of the lesser factions. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cli 161 Frighten a puisne race of peers

B. *sb.* 1. A junior; an inferior, an underling; a novice; = **PUNY** *sb.* *Obs.*

[1608, etc.: see **PUNY** *sb.*] 1598 E. GILPIN *Shiell* (1878) 40 Why thou young puisne art thou yet to learne, A harper from a shilling to discern? 1602 B. JONSON *Postaster* iii. iv. To prey upon puinees and honest citizens for socks, or buskins. 1626 - *Eggr* xcvi. To *y^e Donne*, Let puinees, porters, players' praise delight. 1750 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwood* ii. i. in *Bullen O. P.* II. 340 Preach to the puisnes of the Inne sobriety. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 Whitein Mr. Pym, Hamden, and other Puisnes with Cromwel, mainly busied themselves.

2. *Spec.* A puisne judge. See A 1 b.

[1608: see **PUNY** *sb.* 4 b.] 1810 BENTHAM *Packeng* (1821) 169 In Pratt's time at least, viz. anno 1725, the Puisnes were not in the secret. 1907 *Camb. Mod. Hist. Prospectus* 87 The Lord Chief Justices, the Chief Baron and five puisnes upheld the plea that no patent for sole painting retained the rights of the University Press.

Hence **Puisneship**, the office and function of a puisne judge. Cf. **PUNTSHIP**.

1825 BENTHAM *Off. Apt. Maximized*, *Observo* Peel's *Sp.* (1830) 53 The thousands a year salaries of the minor and common law Chiefships, and Puisneships, and Masterships.

Puissance (pu'isāns, pi'isāns, pwi'sāns, pwi'sāns), *arch.* Forms: see below. [a. *F. puissance* (12th c. in *Littre*), f. *puissant* see **PUISSANT** and -ANCE.

Not reckoning the final *a*, the *Fr.* is a dissyllable (pwi'sāns), hence the historical pronunciation in Eng., exemplified from Lydgate to J. M. Neale, is (pwi'sāns), later (pwi'sāns); but a trisyllable (pu'isāns), now (pi'isāns), appears in 16th c., esp. in Spenser, and is found in some later poets, and since 1790 has been favoured by the dictionaries, although before Walker all orthopists exc. Sheridan had approved of (pwi'sāns) or (pwi'isāns); the last is also used by some 19th c. poets. Shaks and Tennyson have both (pwi'sāns) and (pi'isāns); Milton always the former.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

5 **puiss-**, **pyssauns**, **pyssshaunce**, **peusawns**, 5-6 **puiss-**, **puys-**, **puis-**, **puys-**, **pusaunce**, 6 **puysance**, -auns, **puissance**, **pusans**, *Sc.* **pusi-**, **puise-**, **puissance**, **piscence**, 6-7 **puisance**, 5- **puissance**.

1420 G. STOKES *Lat. to Hen. V* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 70 The grete manhode myghtynesse and puisaunce. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Prim. Priv.* 139 That his Pusaunce be not emblymyshit. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 60 Oure lorde god most of puyssaunce. 1449 J. METHAM *Amor & Cleopes* 302 Returnyd to Rome with hys oste & pusaun. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 108 Beists that bene of moit puscence. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxiii (Percy Soc.) 165 So great and huge of puyssaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 2 79 The puisaunce quihik in just battell, slane in defence of their kynd countie fell.

1519 *Interlude Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 42 A lorde I am of greter pusans. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 192 b, Of puyssaunce sufficient to invade, and likely to recover the duchy of Guyen. 1563 WYNGER *Poer* *Scorr* *Three Quest* 29 Wks. (S.T.S.) I 94 Albeit he haif wit and pusaunce

§ 29 Wks. (S.T.S.) I 94 Albeit he haif wit and pusaunce thairto. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxv. 15 My pen thy princely puissance sall report. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v § 4 215 Such is Loves puissance.

B. Signification.

1. Power, strength, force, might; influence.

1420, 1422 [see A]. c. 1430 *LDG. Nis. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where bene . . . Rome and Cartage, most soverayn of puisaunce 1 c. 1507 *Piumpton Corr.* (Camden) 202 She will helpe to promote me to the uttermost of her puyssaunce.

1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 33 He spairis no lord for his puscence, Na clerk for his intelligence. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1 4 To prove his puissance in battell brave. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 110 O flye to Scotland, I'll that the Nobles, and the armed Commons, Haue of their Pusaunce made a little taste. 1644 BULWER *Chim.* 128 The puissance of the Right Hand proceeds from a veine *Jane* *pass* 1. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 864 Our puissance is our own, our own right hand Shall teach us highest deeds. 1850 ROSSITER *Dante & C.* i. (1874) 141 This stroke. From eyes of too much puissance was shed. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 12 Ah! they little know the Pusaunce of the Cake of Barley Bread! 1868 LONGER *Dante's Inf.* v 36 There they blasphem the puissance divine

b. The persons in whom power is vested.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii 89 Now to revenge fain Helen, had Argos' chief, her puisaunce, Set them afieid.

† 2. *concr.* An armed force. *Obs.*

1450 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 177/r If this puyssaunce come into this Reame. 1452 *Acts Privy Council* (1835) VI 120 To have the leding of oure saide puisaunce upon these. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Itin.* viii. 201 These two kynges fought on agaynst the other, pusaunce agaynst pusaunce. 1595 SHAKS, *John* iii. 1 339 Cosen, goe draw our puisaunce together

† b. A number, a crowd, a 'power' of people. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* xxvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 261 3e se weche prusauns of pepyl drawyth hym to, for the mervayls that he hath wroth. c. 1502 in *Grose Antiqu. Rep.* (1808) II. 286 note, In is solempnites was a great and a light pleasant pusauns of people.

† **Puissancy**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being powerful; power, potency.

1562 BULLIYN *Bulwarke*, *Rk. Simples* 23 b, Some greater, and of moie puisaunce. 1607 LORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 312 Alexander . . . had neuer bin deliuered aloue, but for the puisaunce of his horse.

Puissant (pi'isānt, pi'isānt, pwi'sānt), *a.* *arch.* Forms. 5-6 **puys-**, **puissaunt** (e, 6 **puys-**, **pus-**, -ant, -aunt, -a(u)nte, *Sc.* **puiss-**, **pissant**, 6-7 **puissant**, 6- **puissant**, [a. *F. puissant*, earlier *poissant*, also *possant*, *puissant*, *puissant* (Godef. *Compl.*):-*Romanc* type **possent-em*, pr. pple. of *L. posse* to be able, substituted for *L. potent-em*.

Some scholars explain the *F.* form in *puiss-* as influenced by the verbal forms *puis, pousse*, others suppose a *Romanc* **possent-em* for *puissant-em*. The *Fr. puissant* is a dissyllable (pwi'sānt), as is also historically the Eng. (pwi'sānt, pwi'sānt), from 15th c. to Matthew Arnold; so always in Sidney, Shaks., Drayton, and Milton, while Henry More, Shenstone, and others have (pi'isānt), in 3 syllables; one or other of these was approved by all 18th c. orthopists except Sheridan and Walker, these, following Spenser, give (pi'isānt), which is generally preferred by later dictionaries.]

Possessed of or wielding power; having great authority or influence; mighty, potent, powerful.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 12 A mighty and a puissant woman. c. 1510 *Gesta Rom.*, *Add. Stories* 1. 429 In Rome a puyssaunte Emperour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ProL 65 But quham na thing is worthy nor puissant. 1523 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 27 Thy grete and puyssant armaye. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Itin.* cxxxvii 513 Yo sowdan rode on a pusaunt horse, and Huon . . . followed hym on the pusaunt mare. 1533 BELLENDEN *Levy* ii. xvii. (S.T.S.) I 156 Mare puissant pan afore. 1563 WYNGET *To Know* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 128 Aissant patroun of your cause. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 281 It was grete beauty to beholde theyr puyssant array. a. 1580 SIBNEY *Aradia* (1622) 85 Wisse Counsellours, stout Captaines, puissant Kings. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 1 207 The Queene is comming with a puissant Hoast. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic* *Eg.* xvi. 28 Or who from France a puissant Armie brings? 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 17 xxxix, And with puissant stroke the head to bruize. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1 351 His puissant Sword unto his side Near his undaunted heart was ty'd. 1750 SHENSTONE *Ode to Indolence* viii, And thou, puissant queen! be kind. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Baruchianus* 63 The puissant crowned, the weak laid low.

Hence **Puissantness**, puissance, power. *rare* -1

1552 J. ASTLEY in *Ascham's Eng. Wks.* (1904) 123 Not by the puisantes of others were knowne to be his open enemies.

Puissantly (see prec.), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a puissant manner, with power, strength, or influence.

1475 *Ik Noblesse* (Roxb.) 45 When your noble castle and town of Calix was besieged he puissantly rescued it 1523 *L.D. BRUNES Frons* I. cccxii 500 To 1000 stoutly against his enemies. 1524 *WYLLIE Armorie* 150 Puissantly the Frenchmen doth he daunt. 1658 *J. Wess Cleopatra* viii. ii. 22 Who most puissantly served the Queen's resentment.

Puit, -e, obs. forms of **PEWIT**, **PUR**.

Puitternell, obs. Sc. variant of **PETRONEL**.

Puja, **pujah**, variants of **POOJAE**.

† **Puke**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 5-6 *pewke*, (5 *pewyke*), 6 *puck(e)*, *pook(e)*, *peuk*. [Late ME. *pewke*, *puke*, a. MDu. *puuc*, *puyc*, name of the best sort of woollen cloth (1420 in Verdam); in mod. Du. *puik* the best, the most excellent, the choice of anything, also as adj. 'excellent'; so LGer. *puik* (as in *puke ware* ware of superior quality, as cloth or linen), WFr. *puick*, NFr. *puik*: ulterior origin unknown. Its use to designate a colour is found only in Eng. Not connected with *F. puce*.]

1. A superior kind of woollen cloth, of which gowns were made. Also *attrib*. 1466 *Mann & Thousell Expt* (Roxb.) 354 He axsethe for makenge of a longe gowne of pewke, if s. 1480 *Wards. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 120, vj pair of hosen of puke 1545 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 63 A new gowne of frenche puke lymed with satin. 1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86 Item vj yards of black puke, xvij^l. 1564 *Ibid.* 166 One gowne of fyne puke garded with velvet and furred with budge, xxvj^l, viij^l. 1566 *Wills & Loo N.C.* (Surtees) I 257 In the Shopp. A saddle collar brod clothe iij yards xij^l. A pooke viij yards xliij^l. 1566 *Shaks. x Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 78 Wilt thou rob this Leathene Ierkin, Christall button. Puke stocking, Caddice garter? 1612 *Shurton Quiz.* i. i. (1620) 2 The rest and remnant thereof was spent on a Ierkin of fine Puke [orig. *sayo de velarte*].

2. A colour formerly used for woollen goods: as it was produced by galls and copperas, it must have been a bluish black or ink colour, but it is variously described: see *quots.* Also *attrib*.

Prob. originally the usual colour of the cloth (sense 1). 1500 *Palmer*, 253/a *Pewke*, a colour, *per s.* 1538 *Elvot, Pulso*, russet, sometyne blacke, but rather puke color, betwene russet & black. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 82 Summe strange coullor or die as fench puke. 1577 *Harrison England* ii. vii. (1877) 1 172 His coat, gowne, and cloake of browne, blue, or puke. 1598 *Florio, Panonaccio enro*, a deepe darke purple or puke colour. 1607 *Torsell, Four-f. Beasts* 92 The colour of this Camell is for the most part browne or puke. 1615 *Markham Eng. Housew.* ii. v. (1660) 124 To dye wool of a puke colour, take Galls and boyle your wool or your Cloth therein, halfe an hour, then take them up, and put in your Copers into the same Liquor, then put in your wool again. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mining colour*, If you would needs have your Cloth of three Colours, as of two dark and one light, or contrary; supposing Crimson, Yellow or Puke.

Puke (*piuk*), *sb.*² [f. *PUKE v.*] (But the connexion of sense 3 is doubtful.)

1. An act of vomiting; a vomit.

1737 *Bracken Farriery Instr.* (1756) I. 80 This [Pill] generally begins its Operation with a Puke of yellow slimy Matter. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) VII. lx. 224 It gave him first a puke, then a fever. 1808 *Med. Frul.* XIX. 26 She...had two pukcs, which might have been occasioned by increasing the squills to four grains.

2. An emetic, a vomit.

1743 *London & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 226 Which Compound, one would think, more fit for a Puke, than a grateful, cordial, stomachic Bitter. 1775 *Abigail Adams in Rem. Lett.* (1876) 55 Yesterday Patty was seized, and took a puke. a. 1849 *H. Coleridge Poems* (1850) LI. 332 He never once alludes to purge or puke.

3. *U.S. a. slang.* A disgusting person. *b. vulgar.* A nickname for a native of Missouri.

1838 *Haliburton Clockmaker* Ser. II. xix. 289 The suckers of Illinois, the pukcs of Missouri, and the corncrackers of Virginia. 1847 *Robt Squatter Life* 152 Captain and all hands are a set of cowardly pukcs.

4. *Comb.* **Puke-weed** (*U.S.*), *Lobelia inflata*, employed as an emetic.

1853 in *Dunlopson Med. Lex.*

Puke (*piuk*), *v.* [Known first as used by Shaks. 1600; but the derivative *pukishness*, which implies an adj. **pukish*, and thus a *sb.* or (?) *vb.* *pukc*, is found of date 1581. Origin unknown.]

It has been suggested that it might represent an earlier **spuke* (unrecorded), from the Indo-Eur. root *spu-*, *spu-* (whence OE. and OHG. *spuwan*, to spew, spit, L. *spuere*, etc.), which is app. also the origin of a mod. Fm. *spukken*, LG. *spucken* (whence mod. Ger. *spucken*) to spew, spit, but the late appearance of the English word and the absence of historical links make this a bare conjecture.]

1. *intr.* To eject food from the stomach; to vomit.

1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 144 At first the Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurse's arms. 1623 *Wessiter Duchess of Idalia* ii. i. Our duchess is sick a-days, she pukcs, her stomach seethes. 1691 *Shakspeare's Sonnets* i. Wks 1720 IV. 312 You puk'd at the sight of her. 1725 *Pope Donne Sat.* iv. 153 As one of Woodward's patients, sick, and sore, I puke, I nauseate, yet he thrusts in more. 1812 *W. Tennant Anster P* ii. 11, Their bench'd and gaudy boats, Wherein some joking and some puking at. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 485 A most debilitating sickness supervened, with excessive efforts to puke.

2. *trans.* To eject by vomiting; to vomit.

1601 *Hoit and Pliny* II. 102 It helpeth them that puke up cholera. 1655 *Culpepper Riverius* ix. vii. 265 Peking forth a thin watrish Humor by Salivation. 1689 *G. Harvey Curing Dis. by Expect* iv. 29 They run no small risque of puking their gross slimy Humours into their Lungs. 1799 *M. Underwood Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 243 After the child had puked up a great quantity of meconium. 1841 *Catlin N. Amer. Ind.* II. liv. 182 She is bleeding from her mouth, she is puking up all her blood.

3. To cause to vomit, to treat with an emetic.

1739 *Huxham in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669, I then ordered him Eight or Ten Grains of Turbith mineral, which scarce puked him. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Frals* 536 Inoculating for the chicken pox and puking infant radicals.

Puke, obs. and dual. form of **PUCK**.

Puker (*piukar*). [f. *PUKE v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who pukcs or vomits.

1846 in *Worcester*

† 2. A medicine causing puking, an emetic. *Obs.*

1714 *Garrth Dispens.* iii. 28 The Griper Senna, and the Puker Rue, The Sweetner Sassafras are added too.

Puking (*piuking*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

The action of the *vb.* **PUKE**; vomiting. Also

attrib. puking fever = milk-sickness (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1628 *Ford Lover's Mel* ii. 11, I feel a horrible puking myself. 1757 *Smollett Reginald* i. 1, To be racked with perpetual puking. 1799 *M. Underwood Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 105 This spontaneous puking is not attended with any violence to the stomach.

Puking (*piuking*), *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That pukcs; also *fig*.

1601 *Weasils* i. 4 If puking Conscience thus can make you squeak. 1730-46 *Thomson Autumn* 534 No evasion sly, Nor sober shift is to the puking wretch indulged apart. 1799 *M. Underwood Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 105 It is a saying with some experienced nurses, that a puking child is a thriving child.

† **Pukish**, *a* *Obs. rare*—1 [f. *PUKE sb.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat puke-coloured.

1566 *Drant Horace, Sat.* viii. Dviiij. b. Bare foot, hyr lockes about hyr head, yucked in pukish flocks [L. *nigra succinctam vadere pallia*].

† **Pukish**, *a* *Obs. rare*—2. [See *PUKE v.*]

Added to puking. Hence † **Pukishness**.

1581 *Mulcaster Positions* x. (1887) 56 Such, as be troubled with weakness, or pukishness of stomacke.

Pukka, var. **PUKA**. **Pukree**, obs. f. **PUGGEE**.

Puku, variant of **POOKOO**.

Puky, *a. rare*. [f. *PUKE v.* + -Y.] Inclined to puke or vomit; sickly.

1864 *G. Meredith Sandra Belloni* xxxiii. He was rendered peaky and puky only by people supposing him so.

Pulane, Sc. var. **POLAN**, *Obs.*, knee-armour.

Pulas, see **PALAS**, E. Indian tree.

Pulaxe, **Pulce**, obs. ff. **POL-AX**, **PULSE**.

† **Pulch**, *Obs.* A kind of small fish. see *quot.*

1665 *Mouret & Bennett Health's Impr.* xix. 180 Gulls, Gulfs, Pulches, Chevins, and Millers thombs are a kind of joint-headed Gulgins.

Pulche, obs. f. **POLISH v.**; see also **PULQUE**.

Pulchifry (*pw'lkfrj*), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. pulcher*, *pulcher*, acc. *pulchr-um*, *pulchr-um* beautiful + -ry.] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, embellish.

1795 *Southey Lett. fr. Spain* i. (1797) 3 It was necessary that Senor Don Ramundo Aruspim should pulchifry his person. *Ibid.* viij. 96 [A hat] sent to be pulchifried by a hatter at Coruña.

Pulchritude (*pw'lkritud*). Also 5-7 *pulcri*, 6 *pule(h)ry*. [ad. *L. pulchri*, *pulchritudo*, f. *pulcher*, *pulcher* beautiful. see -TUDE.] Beauty.

Rare in British use since 17th c.; more used in U.S.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 1109 Of som fair lusty lady, bat of pulchritude Were excellent al othir. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Equalite of complexion, rectitude of stature, and pulchritude of figure. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 90 b. Your noble persone, so foimed and figured in shape and stature with force and pulchritude. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1692) 94 There is great pulchritude and comelines of Proportion in the Leaves. 1737 *Whiston Josephus, Agst. Apion* ii. (1755) IV. 388 He represented God as superior to all mortal conceptions in pulchritude. 1804 *Southey Lett.* (1856) I. 275 Both mother and grandmother cried out against me, notwithstanding my present pulchritude. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 458/2 Possessing little or no pulchritude.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A beauty.

1625 *Shirley Love-Tricks* iii. 11, To make ditties and fesses upon her mistress' beauties and pulchritudes. 1695 *J. Edwards Perfect Script* 583 It was thought to be a pulchritude in their stile.

So † **Pulchritudeness** (*error*) in same sense.

1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 219 Suche a brydge of pulchritudnes, that in all the world there is none lyke.

1547 - *Brev. Health* cccxvi 97 b. Beauty, fayrenes, or pulchritudnes, the whiche is a deceyvable grace.

† **Pulchrous**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 5 *pulchrous*, 6 *pulchrose*. [f. *L. pulcher*, *pulchr-* beautiful + -OUS.] Beauteous, fair.

c. 1475 *Parlement* 1263 The seffe child ffromont Inly wel formed, pulchrous of face. c. 1540 *Boorde The boke for to Lerne* A iij b. It. . . reioyseth a mannes harte to se . . the pulchrous prospecte.

Pulcrown: see *pull-crown* in **PULL** 2.

† **Pulder**, obs. Sc. f. **FEWTER**. cf. **PUDER**.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269 Three dosane of Flander pulder plattis.

Pulder, -ir, -re, obs. forms of **POWDER**.

Puldron, obs. form of **POULDRON**.

Pule (*piul*), *v.* Also 6 *pewle*, *puil*, *peule*.

[In 16th c. also *pewle*, *peule*, perh. ad. *F. paulle* (16th c. *pouler* in Littré), dial. *prouler*, *pouler*, to cheep, chirp, whine = It. *pigolare*, Neap. *pouolare* to cheep as a chicken; of echoic origin. But the Eng. may be merely parallel to the French.]

1. *intr.* To cry in a thin or weak voice, as a child; to whine, to cry in a querulous tone.

1534 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. xiv. Wks 1182/a Yet canne this peyshe gyrl neuer cease whining and pulynge for fear. 1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 148 Ye soules that lye pewling in the paynles paynes of his pikepouce pigoitoure. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks 1856 I. 41 We wring our selves into this wretched world, To pule, and weepe, exclaime, to curse and maile. 1633 *Ford Broken H.* v. ii. Wherefore should I pule, and, like a gurl, Put finger in the eye? 1713 *Steele Guardian* No. 151 ¶ 2 When he is puling for bohea tea and cream. 1877 *Mrs Forrester Mignon* I. 39 Don't come puling to me when it's too late.

2. To pipe plaintively, as a chicken, or the young of any animal, also said of the cry of the kite.

1598 *Florio, Vulgare*, to crie or pule like a kite. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Peper*, to peepe, cheepe, or pule, as a young bird in the nest. *Ibid.*, *Pianter*, to pule, or howle (as a young whelp). 1631 *R. H. Arraigning Whole Creatur* v. 40 Hunger makes the Lyons roare, the Chickie chirpe, the Kite pule. 1795 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Poultry*, In case she hears any one pule, she must presently see if the little Animal does not require some Help to get out of the Shell.

3. *trans.* To utter or say (something) in a whining or querulous tone.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Dvige* (1848) 232 We have piteously puld forth, a certain sort of psalms for the souls of our Christian brethren and sisters. 1594 *Drayton Idea* v. 6, I say, You Love, you peule me out a No. 1648 *Herrick Hesper, Temple* 43 A second [puppet priest] pules, 'Hence, hence profane'. 1812 *W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 235 In limbo pent it pules a curse.

† 4. *intr.* To pine or waste away. Cf. **PULING** 2.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 214 All other kinde of Cattell when they are sicke consume and pule away by little and little, onely Goates perish suddenly.

Pule, *sb.* [f. *PULLE v.*] The action of puling; whining or plaintive utterance; a whine.

1893 *F. Espinasse Lit. Recoll.* ix. 367 The melancholy book made by Matthew Arnold the theme of some of his melodious pule.

Pule, obs. f. **PILLOW**; Sc. var. **POOL sb.**¹

Pualeal, -eol, variants of **PULIOU**.

† **Pulege**, *Herb. Obs.* Also 5 *pulegye*. [a. *F. pulege*, *L. pulegium* (also *pulegium*), supposed to be f. *pulex* flea.] The herb Pennyroyal: cf. **PULIOU**.

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Tak be rotys of Pulegye, bat ys puloyl. c. 1430 *Master of Games* (MS. Digby 182) i. When he pasture of .ii. herbes, bat one is clepid Sopol [Pennyroyal], and bat other puloyl [Pulegium, pulegium], he be stronge and fastrennyng. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gubelhouer's Bh. Phyncke* 364/a Take Rue, Sentorye, Pulege, Agrimony, Mintes.

Puler (*piulr*). [f. *PULLE v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who pules; a whining, weakly person.

1579-80 *North Plurarch* (1895) III. 7 When they sawe other tenderly brought up like pulers. 1602 *Middleton Blurt, Master-Constable* ii. ii. Flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers, and such chicken-hearts. 1662 *R. Coudington tr. Ruggie's Ignoramus* v. ii. I am not such a puler as Mistress Katharine to be Sea-sick. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 490 The puler at last has qualms.

† 2. A young bird, a fledgeling. *Obs.*

1612 *Cotgr.*, *Peper*, a peeper, cheeper; puler. 1618 *Latham and Bh. Falconry* (1632) 56 To leane her, and returne to the Eys, Brancher, or Puler.

† **Puleray**, *Obs. rare*—1. ? Name of an obsolete fabric of silk or silk and worsted.

1719 *[Steele] Sinner* 346 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk, and even silks themselves are laid aside, . . . some of them are quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as brillants and pulerays, antherines and bombazines.

† **Puleyn**, *Obs. rare*. Also 4-5 *poleyne*.

[a. OF. *pol(u)lam* (1280 in Godef.), *transf.* use of *poulain* colt.] A slide for lowering casks into a cellar; = **PULLEY sb.**²

1526 *Cloze Roll* *tr. Hen III* m. 20 Ad ij pulmos faciendos ad discarocanda vina regis ibidem. 1537-14 *Calendar of Ing. post mortem* v. 265 [Rendering] 25 pd. yearly at the castle of Norwich for a custom called Pipe and Puleyn.]

c. 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 55 Et Will'o de Stotesyete pnt puleyns et alis necessariis faciendis xiiij d.

1573 in *Riley Land Mem.* (1868) 369, 20 poleynes, 2 wyndyng poleyys. c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 407/a Poleyne, troclea.

Pulhal, variant of **PULIOU**.

Pulcarious, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. pulcarius* -us of or belonging to fleas, f. *pulex*, *pulic-em* flea; cf. *pulicaria* (sc. *herba*) flea-bane. see -OUS.] Of the nature of a flea, of the flea kind.

1872 *Ruskin Fors Clav* xvii. 4 Has he multiplied himself into a host of pulcarious dragons—bug dragons?

So † **Pulchary** *a. Obs.*

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 358 Psyllum is a pulicary heard so called from its seed.

Pulicat, *e*, variant of **PULICATE**.

Pulicine (*piulikain*), *a. rare*. [f. *L. pulex*, *pulic-em* flea + -INE¹.] Of or relating to fleas.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Pulicane*, of or pertaining to a Flea.

1851 *Zoologist* IX. p. xlv, My own pulicine experiences would excite some surprise.

† **Pulick mountain**, *pulmountayn*, obs. ff. *poly-mountain* (*POLY c.*); cf. also **PULIOU b.**

1657 *C. Beck Univ. Charac* K ij, Pulick mountain. 1562

TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 b, Serpillum that is in gardens is called for the moste parte in Englande creeping thyme, and about Charde pulimountayn.

Pulicous (*pul* like), a rare. Also *erron pulicous*. [ad. L. *pulicōsus*, f. *pulicē* flea: see -ous.] Abounding in fleas; fleay.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulicous*, full of fleas. 1721-30 in BAILEY 1843 L'E FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. xvii, A pulicous fever, caused by lying upon an old leather sofa, prevented me from closing my eyes. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I from closing my eyes. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I from closing my eyes. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I from closing my eyes. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I from closing my eyes.

So **Pulicose** a., infested with fleas, flea-bitten, *Path.* resembling flea-bites; **Pulicosity**, the condition of being infested with fleas

1730 BAILEY (folio), **Pulicose*, abounding with or full of fleas [Hence in J, etc.] 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 637 Pulicose or petchual spots were at one time supposed to be in every instance the result of debilitating and putrid fevers. 1841 638 Simple pulicose curvy.—Exhibiting from the first a pulicose or flea-bite appearance. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossary*, **Pulicosity*, abundance of fleas. 1809 *European Mag* LX. 20 He could not get a wink of sleep.. from the extreme pulicosity of the beds

Puling (*pul* in), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *PUL* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *PUL*; whining, plaintive piping; a complaint.

1540 HYADES *tr Vires Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (1557) 83 The women will ofte complayne and vexe their houbandes, and aggre them with penysshe pueylunge. 1625 BACON *Ess. Masques & Triumphs* (Arb.) 540 Let the Songs be Loud, and Cheerefull, and not Chirping, or Pulings. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* xxix, Be a man, Jack, and have no more of this puling.

† *b.* One who pules, a weakling. *Obs.*

1779-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 29 Catoes sonne. was such a weakie puling, that he could not away with much hardnesse.

Puling (*pul* in), *pp.* *a.* [f. *PUL* v. + -ING 2.] 1. Crying as a child, whining, feebly wailing; weakly querulous. Mostly *contemptuous*.

1729 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 299/2 So much and in suche wise as we sely pore pewing sowles neither can deuse nor viter. 1792 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 185 A wretched puling foole. A whining mammet. 1648 MILTON *Tennus & Kings* (1650) 6 The unmaskuline Rhetorick of a puling Priest. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 474 While yet thou [Britain] wast a grovling puling chit. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i. [She] is not one of the puling, sentimental sort.

† *2* Pining, ailing, weakly, sickly *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* f. j, How weakie and pewlyng his childhode. 1641 BROME *Joynall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 II. 382 As well as puling stomachs are made strong By eating against Appetite. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) II. 126 Lean land will serve for puling pease and faint fetches. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Puling*, sickly, weakly, crazy

Hence **Pulingly** *adv.*

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 42 Mistress, be rul'd by me, and do not speake so pulingly. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Wills*, (1662) III. 146 An erected soul, disdainng pulingly to submit to an infamous death. 1904 C. L. MARSON *Pole Songs Somerset* I. p. xi, The so-called cultured people lament pulingly that we have been forgotten in the Divine Almonry.

† **Pulio**, *Herb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *pyliol* (e, -eol, 5-6 *pulyol* (e, 5-7 -ial (1, 6 -oll, -ole, -yall, -pilhail, 7 *puleall*. [a. OF. *pulio*, *pouliue*, *polio* (14th c. in Godef.) = L. type **pulio* (eolium, dim of *puleium*, *pulegium* pennyroyal (or ? ad. L. **pulio* (eolium, dim of *pulium* POLY). Cf. mod F. *pouliot* (with different suffix) pennyroyal (Littre), also F. dial. *poheu*, *pouheu*, *pouillu* (Godef.)]

The name of some aromatic herbs. *a.* (also *pulio* royal) = PENNYROYAL, *Mentha Pulegium*. *b.* Pulio mountain, perh. the same as *poly-mountain* (POLY c); but sometimes identified with Wild Thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*: cf. PELLAMOUNTAIN.

[Cf. 1450 *Alphita* 150/2 *Pulegium regale*, *gliconeum idem*, *simile est calamento minori*. *Pulegium cernuum idem montanum*, *serpillum*, [herpillum] *idem*, *minora habet folia quam alia gallice pulio*, *anglice Brotherwort*. *Pulegium* quando simpliciter ponitur pro regale intelligitur. *Ibid* 167/1 *Serpillum* gallice serpillum uel tymbre uel pulio. *Ibid* 31/2 s v *Calamiten*, *Ibid* 120/2 s v *Montanum serpillum*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 67a Pennie royall [called] *Pulegium regale* for difference sake between it and wilde Time, which of some is called *Pulegium montanum*]

a. [1265 *Voc Names Plants* in W. Wulcker 555/1 Chaudes herbes. *Pulegium*, 2. pulio, 3. hulwurt. *Ibid* 557/10 *Origani*, 1. pulio real, 2. wdemunte] 14 *Stochk Med.* MS. I. 10 in *Anglia* XVIII 295 Take eysyl & puliole ryale And camomyll. *Ibid* 35, viij [ounces] of puliole real 14. *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 601/25 *Pulegium*, *anglice* Pyllole c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 399/1 Pylcol ryal, *origanum* 1485 *Bk. St Albans* B ij b, Take puliail and garlek and stampe it wele togeder. a 1568 in *Banastayne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 360 Sum bad hir tak erb pillail 1578 LYTTE *Dodons* II. lxxv 232 This herbe is called .in English Penny Royall, Pulio Royall. 1611 CORRA, *Pouliot*, Pennroyall, Pulial royall. 1706 (see b).

b. c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 399/1 Pylcol montayne, herbe, *Pulegium*. c 1450 M. E. *Med* Bk (Henrich) 104 Take pulio montayne, bat is to say hullewort and wasshie hit clene. 1524 BORDEN *Dyetary* xxvi (1870) 289 These thynges folowynge doth purge Cynopodum, quykbenne, puliail montaine. 1545 ELVOT *Dict. Clino*, *Cynopodum*, the herbe whiche is called Puliole montayne 1657 C. BECK *Univ Charac.* K ij, Puleall of the mountain. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pulio*, or *Pulio* Mountain, a sort of Heib, *Pulio* Royal, the same as Penny-Royal.

Pulisch (e, -ish (e, -yash (e, obs ff. POLISH v

Pulk (*pulk*). Now local. Forms *a.* 3-5 *pulk*, 5 *pulke*; *b.* 5-7 *pulke*, 7 *pulok*, 5- *pulk*.

[*ME.* *pulk*, app. dim. of OE. *pōl*, *ME.* *pōl* (e (un 15th c. also *pūll*) *POOL* *sb* 1 Cf. CHINK.] A small pool, especially of standing water; a small pond or water-pit, a shallow well or tank; a puddle, a splash; a small lake or 'broad'.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2685 On þe feld was neuere a pulk [*rime* folk] Pat it ne stod of blod so ful, Pat þe stream ran mīl þe hul. c 1320 *Sir I. nistr* 2886 Mine hors þe water vp broȝt, Of o pulk in þe way. c 1440 *Promp Parv* 408/1 Polke or pul yn a watur (*H* pulk water, *P* polke, or pulke water), *verlex*. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 842 It is easie for a woman to goe to a pond or pulke standing neare to her doore 1694-97 RAY *N. C. Words* 56 A *Pulk*, a Hole of standing Water, is used also for a Slough or Plash of some depth. 1698 *Coll. Comm. Hist. Soc.* VI. 186 The Highway very chargeable to mayntayne by reason of swamps pulkes and Hoales that lye in the said Highway a 1828 *Forry Voc* E *Anglia*, *Pulk*, a hole full of mud, or a small muddy pond Otherwise a *pulk-hole*, a shallow place containing water 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* 1. (1884) 7 In the little 'pulk' or miniature Broad, which everywhere open off the river, are holes .in dazzling abundance.

b Comb *pulk-hole*.

a 1825 (see above) 1887 JESSOFF *Arca* 55 The turf in the pulk hole or bog lands.

† **Pulk** 2. *north dial.* *Obs.* A chest of drawers; a bureau.

1577 *Wills & Inv* N. C. (Surtees) I. 415 A pulke of mazer xxvi' viii' 1590 *Ibid*. II. 197 Myne uncle Barker's debt book, lyeinge in. a dresser ther, the key whereof is in a pulke in the peilor 1595 *Ibid* 297 note, The standinge pulke in the hall

|| **Pulk** 3, *pulk* (*pulk*, *pōlk*). [a. F. *pulk*, a. Pol. *pulk*, Russ. ПОЛК *pōlk* a regiment, an army] A regiment of Cossacks. Also *transf.*

1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/2 It is permitted to all citizens to serve in the army in any regiment or pulk 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 302 Two pulks of cossacks, each pulk consisting of 500 men. 1848 THACKERAY *Contrb.* to 'Punch' Wks. 1886 XXIV. 195 Now charging a pulk of Chartist 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 22 Oct., A squadron of cavalry, whose saddlery accoutrements and uniforms would not be tolerated in a pulk of Cossacks of the Black Sea.

|| **Pulka** (*pōlkä*). Also *erron*. *pulkha*, *pulk*. [a. Finnish *pulkka*, Lapp. *pulkke*, (acc. to FRIS, more purely) *pulkke*, *pulke*.] A Lapland travelling-sledge in shape like the front half of a boat, drawn by a single reindeer.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 35 Confined in one of those carriages or pulkhas. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Herald* I. 377 No rein-deer bids her pulkha fly. 1858 B. TAYLOR *North Trav.* ix. 84 These pulks are shaped very much like a canoe; they are about five feet long, one foot deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a sharp bow and a square stern. You sit upright against the stern-board, with your legs stretched out in the bottom. 1882 DU CHAILLU *Land Midn. Sun* II. 79 Numerous pulkas... were scattered around. 1885 S. TROMBOLT *Aurora Borealis* I. 108 The sleigh would capsize quicker than the Pulk.

† **Pull**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [OE. *pūll*, found beside *pōl*, *POOL* *sb.* 1 (q. v.), cf. also Welsh *pūll* in same sense: the relations between these forms are obscure. (The Sc. *pūll*, *pūll* (pul) is = Eng. *pool*.)] A pool. (In the OE. example, a pool in a stream.) *b.* Comb. *pull-reed*, *dial.*: see *pool-reed*, *POOL* *sb.* 1 3.

c 1075 *Grant* by *Offa* (c 779) in *Birch Cart. Sax.* I. 326 Of seges mere in þas pulles heafod of ðorn brycge in þone pul, & æfter þam pulle in bakka brycge... in doðhama pul, of þam pulle eft in Temede stream. 1199 *Rot. Chart* (1837) 8/2 Terram de Hunfridheved, et partem puli que dicitur Kierkepoll. a 1300 *Joseph & Jacob* 18 Hi floten swiþe ried bi dich & bi pulle c 1440 *Pallad* on *Hus* 1 1032 A sobur brook amydde or ellis a welle With pulis [L. lacus] faire. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pull-reed*, a long reed used for ceilings instead of laths. *Somerset*.

Pull (pul), *sb.* 2 [f. *PUL* v.]

I. The act, action, or faculty of pulling.

1. An act of pulling or drawing towards oneself with force a general term, including both a momentary pluck, wrench, or tug, and a continued exercise of force. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 416/1 Pul, or drayte, tractus 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 137 There were two hangemen ready and eche of them a payre of tonges read hote: at the three first pulles he helde his peace. 1609 S. W. MARTE *Magd. Fun. Teares* 53 She beheld thy armes and legges racked with violent pulis, thy hands and feet boared with nayles 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* iv. 82 If the Lord draw not the soul, and that with an omnipotent pul, it can never come from itself to Christ 1795 MAS E. PARSONS *Myst Warning* I. x 178 He rang the bell. After waiting, he was about to repeat the pul. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol* viii (1883) 77 There is a pull from above, and there is a push from below 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* 154 With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, round goes the wheel

b. The force expended in pulling or drawing; pulling power or force (with or without the production of motion); draught, traction, strain; the force of attraction. Also *fig.*

1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 505/1 If the stock [of an anchor] were very short, the pull of the cable would tend to drag the end of the stock along the bottom 1837 WHITWELL *Hist Induct* 50, II. 1 3 x We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xvi. 310 The sides of the glacier are acted upon by an oblique pull towards the centre 1863 - *Heat* xiv 592 (1870) 480 The entire pull of the sun being then exerted upon it. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 745/1 The amount of this magnetic pull may be very considerable

c. The drawing or dragging of a weight; the exertion of carrying one's own weight up a steep ascent against the force of gravity. (Cf. 8.)

1841 MORTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv 70 The next night left.. for Königsberg, a long pull of fifty-eight hours in a diligence. 1861 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. iv. 179 A stiff pull it was that brought us to the top. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playg. Eur.* (1894) vii 158 The work had been simply a stiff pull against the collar 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 209 A good steady pull must necessarily land the tourist on the summit

2 Specific or technical uses of sense 1.

a. **Printing.** A pull of the bar of the hand-press (see *PULL* v. 14), hence, an impression taken, or a page or part of one printed, by this, now *spec.* a rough 'proof', taken without an overlay and the adjustments necessary for a finished impression.

First, second pull, the part of the forms printed at the first or second pull of the bar in the early presses, in which more than one impression of the platen was sometimes necessary to cover a large forme; so *forme of one pull*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 393 When a Form of one Pull comes to the Press 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 358 Having Pulled the First Pull, he turns the Rounce about again, and then Pulls his second Pull 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 328 That which causes a Soft Pull is putting in pieces of felt or pasteboard.

1885 J. COLEMAN in *Longin. Mag.* V. 500 Previous to its suppression, they gave me a 'pull' of it [an article] 1900 UPWARD *Eben Lob* 41 Take away that pull and bring me a revise directly. There are five mistakes in one par of 'Talk' 1909 H. HART in *Let*, To a printer the difference between a 'pull' and a 'finished impression' is, that the one has no preliminary making-ready, and the other has.

b. A pull at the bridle in order to check a horse; *spec.* in *Racing*, a check dishonestly given to a horse in order to prevent his winning.

1737 BRACKEN *Farrier's Ingh.* (1757) II. 123 He will run thro' at the Speed he begins with, or nearly so, because every Horse requires to have a Pull 1840 BAINES *Encycl. Rur Sports* 8 1258 The pull and hustle are effective bridle manipulations. The horse, which is so free, a goer as on no occasion to require the pull and hustle, is the very one that will be benefited by it when running in. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II. 11 11 2 (ed. 2) 381/2 It is easier to go into the saddling enclosure and select a winner of a steeplechase, barring accidents and pulls.

c. A pull at an oar; hence, a short spell at rowing; a passage or journey in a rowing-boat.

1793 SMRATON *Edystone L.* 283 We had a hard pull with our oars to get on board the buss. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bay. Mast* xxv, Whalemen make the best boats' crews in the world for a long pull 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi, The college eight was to go down... to the reaches, for a good training pull. 1822 *Chambr Jm.* 2 Apr. 221/2 The oarsman gave a lussy pull.

d. The act of pulling the trigger of a fire-arm; also, the force required to pull the trigger.

1858 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxxvi, He had never known the pull of a pistol to be so heavy before. 1822 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 186 As the angles given are similar to the action when pulling the trigger with the finger, it is necessary to know this when trying the pulls of guns 1900 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 3/2 Armed with the Lee staight-pull rifle.

e. The act of drawing a card.

1725 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset Table* 52 The Knave won Sonica. And, the next Pull, my Septileva I lose.

f. **Cricket.** A hit which brings a ball pitched to the off side round to leg. So in *Golf*, a hit which causes the ball to swerve in its flight towards the left (i. e. of a right-handed player).

1822 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 The veteran E. M. Grace brought off some most alarming pulls. 1809 *W. Estim. Gas.* 13 Aug. 3/2 The 'pull', which is simply an artistic method of placing the ball where the field is not. 1903 H. H. HILTON in *Low Concerning Golf* 66 When the wind is coming from the player's right the presence of a slight pull adds many yards to the length of a drive.

g. **Long pull** (in public-house phraseology): the supply to a person of an amount of intoxicating liquor (usually beer) exceeding that for which he asks.

Understood to be so called from the extra pull given by the publican at the beer-pump (cf. sense 6).

1908 *Times* 3 Nov. 4/5 (Parl. Rept.) He [Mr. Asquith] would not say they [licensing benches] actually imposed conditions as to what was called the 'long pull', but they certainly had the power to do so. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 6/5 (A member of committee) The licensing justices were to be empowered also to attach to the renewal of a licence a prohibition of what was known as 'the long pull'

† *3* A turn or bout at pulling each other in wrestling or any struggle; a trial of strength of body, will, determination, argument, etc.; a bout, a set-to; often in *to stand or wrestle a pull*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wals* (Rolls) 1809 þe firste pul so harde was set þat þey brestes to-gyder met... like oþer pulled. c 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 164 For manye a man that may nat stonde a pul it lykly hym in wastelyng for to be. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7996 Thē [Trojans] vnnethe stode hem a pul. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1480 At Auerice now haue here a pul. *Ibid* 532 Þer-with þis land hath wastled many a pul. c 1558 O *wrechit Man* 39 in *Banastayne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 210 Aganis his dynt thow may nocht stand ane pow. 1588 DRAKE in *Pour C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 32 We mynd with the Grace of God, to wressell a pull with him. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) II. xxxvi. 243 We have just now had another pull. Upon my word, she is excessively unpersuadable.

b. *fig.* A single effort or act likened to pulling; a 'go'.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 244 It's of no use my trying to get in more than a word at a pull, he would only stop me. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Press* 54 The opportunity both desired of having the first 'pull' at their new master.

4. The power or capacity of pulling instead of being pulled; advantage possessed by one party, course, or method over another, esp. in phrase *to have a or the pull of, on, upon, or over* some one. *The pull of the table*, in gambling games, the advantage possessed by the dealer or banker.

1854 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* v. vii. (1886) 82 They have a verie cold pull of this place, which is the special piece of scripture alleged of them. 1788 BURCOVEN *Lt. of Manor* III. 1. 61 Oh, you'll have quite the pull of me in employment. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Pull*, an important advantage possessed by one party over another. 1835 THACKRAY *Neucomen* xli. That they may know what their chances are, and who naturally has the pull over them. 1890 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xv. 255, I think, on the whole, I have the pull of him. 1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 131 There's no particular pull in it. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 Economy is the unquestionable 'pull' of vegetarianism.

D. *spec.* Personal or private influence capable of being employed to one's advantage. *U. S. slang*.

1880 *Chr. Union* (N. Y.) 17 Jan. 68 The sole difference being that B had a 'pull' on [the exercise] Board and A had none. 1894 STREED *If Christ came to Chicago* 51, I have got a pull, and any one who has got a pull can do a great deal. 1897 in *Daily News* 28 May 6/4 Appointed to commissions because, to use an American expression, they had a political pull.

5. A long or deep draught of liquor.

[*Peih*, in origin a different word: cf. *PULL v.* 12.]

1575 *Gamm. Gurion* v. ii. And when ye meete at one pot, he shall have the first pull. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 510 He swallowed down both at two or three pulls. 1797 *Philis Quaril* 74 He calls for a Quart, and bids the Child take a hearty Pull. 1835-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 319 Who's for a pull of gin? suppose we have a pull, gentlemen—a good pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, eh! 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 377 The oxen seemed to enjoy, not a little, a vigorous pull of good rain water. 1867 *Baker Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 65 A long and deep pull at the water skin.

II. Concrete senses

6. That part of a mechanism with which a pull is exerted; a handle or the like; often in *comb.*, as *beer-pull* (the handle of a beer-pump), *bell-pull*, also, an instrument or device for pulling.

1810 in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 She laid the pull of the bell over the end of the bed. 1823 in COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 344 There was a parlour, aye, and a carpet and bell pull too! 1864 *Beet. pull* [see *BEET* s. 1]. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Yago* 43 The landlady lunged hysterical on the beer-pull in the bar. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Apr. 3/5 'Pulls' too, may be procured, rubber pulls, threads, and tubes that run beneath the suave performer's clothes as the pipes and wires run invisibly under London.

7. Some kind of draw-net. *Obs. rare*.

1703 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 40 Dux sagenae quæ vocatur 'Tol et Pul'.

8. A part of a road where more than ordinary effort is necessary; esp. a steep ascent. (Cf. *1 c*.)

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* IV. 130 This dairy woman was fain to get out to walk up this pull. 1822 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husbandry* I. 63 If the roads were without pulls, a greater weight might be taken. 1855 CHAMBER *My Travels* III. iv. 107 The track is a severe pull, and a most disagreeable, fagging one.

9. *Combinations*: see *PULL*.

1. *Pull*, s. 3. *Obs.* [a. *F. poule* fowl, ong chicken;—late L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus* young of any animal. Cf. *PULLER*.] A bird of the poultry kind, a fowl. In *comb.* *pull-fowl*. Also *pull-bill*, -roll (poultry-bill, -list).

1604 in *Moush. Ord.* (1790) 312 The giving of allowance of all the Poultry in the Pull-Rowles, Pull Bills and other particular Breivements of the Household. 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orléans* (1693) 16 Here is plenty both of wild and tame Fowls, Pull Fowls, Hens, Ducks, Geese, &c.

Pull (pul), *v.* Forms. 1. *pullhan*, 4-5 *pullen*, -yn, 4-7 *pull*, pull, 4- pull, (6) *pull*, polle, poull; *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 5-8 *pow*, 8-9 *pou*, *pu'*, 9 *poo*, *poogh*. [OE. *pullian* (with compound *a-pullian*), rare, and of uncertain etymology.]

It has been compared with LG. *phlen* to shell (peas, etc.), husk, decorticate, strip, pick, pluck, pinch, tear (*Brennschas* Wöck III. 372), also *phlen*, *phlenen*, MDu. *phlen*, 'decorticare' (Kilian), EFris. (Saterlandi) *phle*, NFris. *phlin*, *pole* cf. MLG. LG. *phle*, Du. *phul* husk, cod, shell. But there are great difficulties both of sense and form. If *pull* and *pluck* both went back to OE. *pull* a primitive connexion between them would be conceivable, but historical evidence of this is entirely wanting.

The OE. instances known show already three senses or uses, but all belong to the general notion of *pluck*, *snatch* (with fingers, claws, or beak), rather than to that of *draw with sustained force or effort*, as in modern use. The former is therefore assumed as the primary sense.]

I. In senses akin to *pluck*.

1. *trans.* To pluck or take away (anything) by force from where it grows or is set or attached, = *PLUCK v.* 1. a. To pluck or draw out (feathers, hair, etc.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1200 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 362 2if þu nimest wulfes mearh and smyret mud hrafes þa stowe þe þa hæf beoð of apullud [w. r. oð] ne 2efafod seo smynging þæt hy eft wexen.] 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 200 To the Crowe he sturte and that anon And pulled lise white fethere, everychon

1400 26 Pol. *Poems* xxvi. 10 Here federes were pulled, she myght nat fle. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. 1, That Tamburlaine That as I hear, doth mean to pull my plumes. 1592 SHAKS *1 Hen VI.* iii. iii 7 We'll pull his plumes.

b. To pluck or draw up by the root (plants, e. g. turnips, carrots, flax). See also *pull up* (31 b).

1350 *Nom. Gall-Engl.* 236 *Honnun en garden arace nauri*, [Mian] in the 2eide pullith nepus. 1523 *WIZHERB.* *Hush* & 146 How it [flax] should be sowed, weded, pulled, repleyed, watred, washen, dried, beten. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. xii (1614) 507 The herbe is sowne as other herby, in due time pulled and dried. 1785 *BURNS* *Hallowe'en* ii. To burn their nuts, an' pou their stocks [cabbages]. An' haud their Hallowe'en. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liber Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 345 Their tops being of a darker green and stronger, which continued until they [turnips] were pulled.

c. To pluck, gather, cull, pick (fruit, flowers, or leaves) from the trees or plants on which they grow. Now chiefly *Sc.* (*pu'*, *pot*, *pow*).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 128 þe soete-sauerende [sweet-savouring] frut sone to pulle. 1382 *Wyclif* *Jer.* xxxi. 5 Thei shul not pulle grapes. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 405/2 Plukyn, or pulle frute, *vellico*, *azello*. 1450 *LOVELLICH* *Grail* xliii. 398 To wheche Roser men gon the flowres to pulle in gret hast. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* lvi. 26 An aid said aver, Schott furth. 1510 to pull the claver. 1585 *DAYDEN* *Hor.* *Epode* li. 30 He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. 1710 CELIA FENNERS *Diary* (1888) 107 Hopp yards where they were at work pulling hoppers. 1722 *RANSAY* *Treat. Mus.* *Yng Land & Edin.* *Katy* iii. We'll pou the daisies on the green. 1724 — *Royal Archer's Shooting* viii. Haste to the garden then, bedeen. The rose and laurel pow. 1794 L. O. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 240, I pulled above 3000 peaches and nectarines. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* vii. (1858) 136 We had delayed until the better fruit had been pulled.

1. d. To gather or collect (other produce). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* i. v. 3 b, They pul from the said Sapins [fir trees] great abundance of rosin.

e. *intr.* To bear or admit of plucking or pulling.

1641 *BLST Farm Bks* (Surtees) 57 They [pease] pull the best when they are the most feltered together. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Sept. an. 1774, They [beans] may not pull so easily in dry weather.

2. *trans.* a. To pull caps. to snatch or pull off one another's caps, hence, to scuffle, to quarrel. See CAP s. 1 g. So to pull wigs.

1778 Miss BURNLEY *Evchina* (1791) II. xxxiv. 224 If either of you have any inclination to pull caps for the title of Miss Belmont, you must do it with all speed. 1785 *etc.* [see CAP s. 1 g] 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* vii. (1824) 120 A pair of Amazons pulling Caps. 1823 J. SIMPSON *Ricardo the Outlaw* II. 183 A man, for whom half the females of Paris were pulling caps. 1864 J. REVELLYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 183 Twelve halls of justice might be provided—for the worst of which the judges at Westminster would pull wigs.

b. To snatch, steal, filch. *slang.*

1822 HAGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 63 I pulled a scout, and passed it to Graham. 1851 MAXWELL *Land Labour* I. 414/1 We lived by thieving, and I do still—by pulling flesh.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* Cards. To draw a card from the pack; hence fig. To pull for *prime* (also to pull *prime*), to draw for a card or cards which will make the player 'prime'. (Cf. *PLUCK v.* 2 d, *PRIME* s. 2 6.) In last quot. to draw lots. *Obs.*

1593 *DONNE* *Sat.* ii. 86 *Hee* spends as much tyme winging each Ace, as men pulling Prime. 1619 *FLETCHER* *Mons. Thomas* iv. ix. Faith Sir my rest is up, And what I now pull, shall no more afflict me. Then if I plaid at span-counter. 1665 — *Woman's Prize* i. ii. My rest is up, wench, and I pull for that Will make me ever famous. 1663 G. HEARST *Temple, Jordan* iii. Riddle who list, for me, and pull for Prime. *Ibid.* *Ch. Militant* 134 The world came both with hands and purses full to this great lotterie, and all would pull.

4. *intr.* To snatch or tear at something; *spec.* of a hawk: To tear or pluck at food; to feed by snatches.

1866 Sir J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observer* *Hawking* 14 [The young hawk may be allowed for a short time to pull upon a stump or pinion, from which he can get but little meat. 1882 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* vi. 65 Sometimes she is allowed to pull upon a stump. 1883 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Brit. Isles* Olovs, *Pull through the hood*, to eat through the aperture in the front of the hood. 1888 F. HUMER *Mms. Midas* i. iii. The cattle lingering to pull at a particularly tempting tuft of bush grass growing in the moist ditches which ran along each side of the highway.

5. *trans.* By metathesis of object: To strip (a bird) of feathers, or + (a sheep or other beast) of wool or the like (*obs.*), by plucking; = *PLUCK v.* 5. Now rare or *dial.*

To pull a crow with another. See CROW s. 1 3 b. 1200 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 176 2if him jince þæt he sceap pulige, ne biþ þæt god. 1350 *Nom. Gall-Engl.* 310 M[an] pyndith a gray goose. And pullith (*depinne*) a coppid lake. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 17 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, thei [the shepherds] toose and pulle. Whilther is any thing to pile. 1430 *Two Cookery Bks* 9 Take smale byrdis, an pulle hem an drawe hem cleue. 1450 *Ibid.* 78 Fiesante 10sted, pull him dry. 1573-80 *BARKER* *Alt.* P. 838 To pull or plucke geese, *depinuare auers*. 1597 *LOWE* *Chirurg.* (1634) 35 Take an olde Cocke and pull him quicke, bruse him well, and kill him. 1662 [see CROW s. 1 3 b] 1797 *Philis Quaril* 17 One cast the Animal, and the other two pull'd the Fowls. 1821 *Beck's Florist* 19 [A labourer says] I'd pull a lot of sparrows, or maybe some blackbirds and thrushes, and then cut 'em down the back, and fill their bodies full of bread.

b. In *Tanning*, To remove the hair or wool from (hides or skins) with a pulling-knife; also, in *Hat-making*, To free (fur) from the long hairs. 1578-9 *Proclam. Q. Edw.* 28 Feb., From Shrove Tuesday

until the last day of June no maner of person or persons shall pull or clippe, or cause to be pulled or clipped, any maner of wooll fell. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 377/1 The fur is then 'pulled'—that is, the long hairs or 'kemps' are removed with a curved knife, and sold to upholsterers.

6. *fig.* (or in *fig. phrases*). To strip (a person) of his property or money; to fleece; to despoil, 10b, plunder, cheat, = *PLUCK v.* 6. To pull a finch, pigeon, plover, etc., to fleece a simple or unsuspecting person: see the sbs *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 634 And pruely a fynch eek koude he pulle. 1399 *LANGT. Rich. Rededes* ii. 126 3e plucked and pulled hym anon to be skynnes. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5984 I wil maygye aliche man, I shal so pulle him, if I can. 1450 *HOLLAND* *Howlat* 972 3e pryncis. [That pulle the pure ay. 1589 *NASHE* *Pasquil's Returne Wis.* (Grosart) I. 130 The same King Lewes vrged with extreame necessitie beganne at the last to pull the Church himselfe. 1607 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* ii. iv. 33 Hee's a yong fat gosling to pull. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Canus Admir.* *Evonis* 146 They pull pigeons in gaming houses.

II. To draw with force; to move or try to move or remove by such action.

7. *trans.* To exert upon (anything) a force that tends to snatch, draw, or drag it away; to drag or tug at.

1000 *Ephst. Alex. ad Aristot.* in *Anglia* IV. 152 *Per* eac cwoman hreapmyns, and þa on ure ondwilhan sperdon and us pulledon. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8295 *þai*. wold have led the lord o-lycke to be towne, But the stoure was so suthie & stedis so thicke, Thai pulid hym with pyne, but passid þai noht. 1573-80 *BARET* *Alt.* P. 835 To pull, or plucke the haire, *vellico*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* ii. xxi. After they [the shamrocks] have well pulled and stretched your armes. 1871 *TYNDALL* *Frugus*, *Sci.* (1879) I. 1. 6 The sun and the earth mutually pull each other. 1878 *SPURGEON* *Serm.* XXIV. 653. I shall pull your coat-tail. *Mod.* Don't pull my hair; you hurt me. He complains that another boy pulled his ears.

b. To pull by the ear, nose, sleeve, etc., orig. perh. to draw or move by pulling at these parts, subseq. to gain attention, or to inflict corporal chastisement or insult, by such means.

1300 *E. E. Allit.* P. R. 1265 *Pulden* prestes by þe polle & plat of her hede. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Lutech.* (1853) 116 Such is our dulness and forgetfulness, that we must oft be taught and put in remembrance, and, as it were pulled by the ear. 1677 *HORNBECK* *Gl. Law* *Consid.* iv. (1704) 148 This would pull them by the sleeve, and bid them look on the covetous Gehazi. 1688 W. CAGNEY tr. *Serm.* (1699) 330 Their consciences had pulled every one of them for it at certain times. 1712 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2, I very civilly requested him to remove his Hair, for which he pulled me by the Nose. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life* *Ld. Barrymore* 99 Compelled to pull him by the tail.

c. To pull a bell. To pull the bell-rope or handle in order to ring the bell; so to pull a punkah (i. e. its rope).

1815 in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 He put out his hand to pull the bell. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mrs Isaacs* 125, I was engaged to pull a punkah in the house of an English lawyer.

d. To pull (also draw) one's leg: see LEG 2. To pull the long-bow: see LONG-BOW 2.

1619 THACKRAY *Pendennis* xxx. What is it makes him pull the long bow in that wonderful manner? 1902 G. DOUGLAS *He and Green Shutter* 216 He had pulled his leg as far as he wanted it. 1905 *Athenaeum* 22 July 122/3 We suspect that some Irish harper was 'pulling the author's leg' when he gave it.

e. To pull the strings, wires. see the sbs

8. To draw, drag, or haul with force or effort towards oneself (or into some position so viewed or pictured); generally with an adv. or phrase expressing direction. For use with particular advbs., see senses 20-31.

1300 *Leg. Log.* *Draw* (1871) 60 A caudron he let fulle wip seching oile vol inous and let him ber-Inne pulle. 1377 *LANGT.* *P. P.* B. ii. 219 Tyl pardonours haueid pite and pulled him in-to house. 1445 *Cresser* M. 15837 (11in.) And as þei to & fro him pulde his body was stounde. 1564 *Child. Marriages* 99 As she was goyng for Turves, he pulled her to bed to hyne. 1687 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 587, I did with much difficulty pull Wiggins off the deputy governor. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 58 Holding a Handkerchief about their neck with both hands they pull it sometimes this way, and sometimes that way, as if they were out of their wits with Grief. 1848 THACKRAY *Van. Fair* xxx. He placidly pulled his nightcap over his ears. 1880 'OUIDA' *Molks* I. 31 She had pulled her blonde perruque all awry in her vexation. 1898 ROWE, *etc.* *Rowing* (Badm.) Lib. 126 The oarsman (will) meet his ear. By this phrase is meant that he will pull his body to his ear at last instead of his ear to his body, thus very considerably shortening his stroke.

b. To pull in or to pieces, etc., to separate the parts of (anything) forcibly; to destroy, demolish; also fig. to analyse and criticize unfavourably; = *pick to pieces* (PICK v. 1 11) To pull an old house on one's head: see HOUSE s. 1 18.

1552 *ELYOT* *Dict. Distracto*. to plucke or pull in peces. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxiii. 10 The Captaine, fearing lest Paul should have bene pulled in peces of them, commanded the soldiers [etc.]. 1624 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 88 Wary how they pull an old house upon their owne heads. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit. Ded.* Public Conversations, where every body pulls and is pulled to peces. 1790 *BURKE* *Jr. Rev.* 251 The complexional disposition of some of your guides to pull every thing in peces. 1884 H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xx. What cannot one pull to peces?

9. *intr.* To perform the action of pulling; to

exert drawing, dragging, or tugging force. Often with *at* = sense 7. Also *fig.*

13. *E. E. Allie*. P. B. 68 To see hem pule in be plow aproche me by-houze. 12435 *Torr. Portugal* 1607 Sith he pullich at his croke, So fast in to the flesh it toke 1500-200 *Dunbar Poems* lxxii 120 Than pane with passion me opprest, And ever did Petie on me pow. 1604 *Acc. Sea. Late Voy.* ii. (1713) 131 Notwithstanding that the Rope of its own accord doth pull or draw very hard 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 162 ¶ 3 When Ambition pulls one Way Interest another, Inclination a third 1736 *Swift Gulliver* i. v. Taking the knot in my hand, [I] began to pull, but not a ship would stir 1835 *J. Smith Panorama Sc & Art* i. 405 The lever at which it (the spring of a watch) pulls is lengthened as it grows weaker. 1845 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 179 In double-acting engines the piston-rod forces upwards as well as pulls. 1845 *Brockett N. C. Gloss.* s. v. *Pull*, "Poo away me lads." 1845 *Lane Arab Nts.* i. 11. 78 He pulled, but could not draw it up. *Mod.* You want a horse that pulls well

b. *spec.* Of a horse. To strain (esp. habitually and persistently) against the bit

1791 'G. GAMBRADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse, who pulls like the devil, was off with me in a jiffy 1840 *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1253 When the free going horse is pulling somewhat harder than [his rider] thinks it prudent to indulge him in, he is checked by a steady and firm use of the bit. 1907 *Cavalry Training* (Gen. Staff War Office) in § 4, 1907 Cavalry never pull unless they are going beyond a certain pace, when they get so excited that they pull very hard or run away.

c. To struggle, wrestle; to exert oneself, work hard. Cf. *PULL* sb. 2. 3 *rare*

1676 *Hobbes Iliad* xvi. 106 The sweat ran down his limbs; nor could he well, Though mightily for breath he pull'd, respire. 1849 *Thackeray Let in Penderius* Intro. I have been pulling away at the Greek play and trigonometry.

d. *Phr. Pull devil, pull baker* (+ *parson*), *Pull dog, pull cat*, an incitement to effort in a contest between two persons or parties for the possession of something, hence as *sb.* denoting such a struggle; also *attrib.*

The origin of *pull devil, pull baker*, is unascertained. 1794 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode to Kien Long* v. 128 That most important contest then is over; *Pull Devil*, pull *Parson*, will be seen no more. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxviii. Then my mother and her quarrelled, and pulled me two ways at a time. 1845 *Punch* and the Devil rugging about the Baker at the fair 1848 *Aschmole Lect Anat. Surg.* etc. 167 It is such a regular pull-baker pull-devil concern, it is quite shocking. 1833 *Murray's P. Simple* x. 'Pull devil, pull baker!' cried the women 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/1 In practice tariffs are determined by the pull-devil-pull-baker principle. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 3/4 'It's pull dog, pull cat w' man and woman, ever since the days of the apple

e. To move, go, go on, or proceed by pulling or by some exertion of force; cf. 28 d.

1877 *M. Reynolds Locom. Engine Driving* i. viii (ed. 5) 131 The guard got up on the step of the engine, when they pulled gently down to the scene. 1892 *Kipling Light that Failed* (1900) 251 We'll pull out of this place, Bess, and get away as far as ever we can

f. *trans.* To take away forcibly or with difficulty; to tear off, to wrench away. *Obs.*

1400 *Dest. Troy* 1289 His pray [was] fro hym puld, & his pepul slayn. 1530 *Rastell Bk. Pirat* iii. vii. 3 Than the soule [is] immediatly pulld and separate from the body by natural deile 1545-50 *Bainklow Lament* (1874) 117 It is hyge tyme to pull from them that wycked Mammon 1603 *Decker Grist* (Shaks. Soc.) 10, 1, that have from my father Pull'd more than he could spare. 1616 *R. C. Times* Whistle i. 322 Subtile devils only for private games, Which you pull from the simple as you list. 1645 *Burgess Pers. Tithes* 11 To pull the poore mans bread out of his belly

g. *Arith.* To subtract. *Obs.*

1571 *Diocess Pantoni* i. xiii D i v h. If you haue made two stations, pull the lesse Quotient from the great. 1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 30 You must pul the heighth of the Equinoctiall from the Horizon

h. *fig. a.* To draw or move by force or influence other than physical; to bring forcibly into or out of some state or condition. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1289 Parys full priuely shu pulled into counceill c. 1483 *H. Baradoun in Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 290 Anon ther is some obstacle or thyng That pullyth me thens, magre of my might. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 71 To pull the pride of Gods enemy an ase lower. 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 38 When long suffering hath spent itself in pulling them to repentance. 1676 *Davenant Aurengzebe* i. 1, Thou shouldst have pulld the Secret from my Breast, Torn out the bearded Steel to give me Rest. 1745 *Pope Odyssey* xv 340 Their wrongs and blasphemes ascend the sky, And pull descending vengeance from on high.

i. To bring or draw (evil, calamity) upon. *Obs.* (superseded by *DRAW* v. 31).

1550 *Cawley Way to Wealth* Biv. b. Ba pulling vpon your self that vengeance of God 1642 *Burton Anat. Met.* i. 1. i. (1657) 2 Crying sins which pull these several plagues upon our heads. 1662 *Huistart Body Div.* i. 333 Sin pull sickness upon us. 1690 *W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 333 To pull mischief on one's pate.

12. To take a draught or drink of (liquor); to draw or suck (a draught of liquor) into the mouth; to drink from (a vessel); also *pull off*. Also *absol.*

(Perhaps orig. suggested by Du. *LG. pull en*, *EFris. pul-en* to drink (esp. from a jug or bottle), to tipple, cf. *ols. Du. pulle* (mod. *pnd*), *LG. pulle*, *EFris. pulle*, *pul* a jug, stone bottle, held by continental etymologists to be a shortening of *MDu. anpulle* *Amptul*; but evidently viewed in Eng. as a sense of the native *v.* of *PULL* sb. 2. 5.)

1436 *Lirol Eng Policy* v. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 169 That two flennymenges togedere wol undertake, or they

rise onys, to drinke a barelle fulle, of gode berkyne: so sore they hale and pulle. 1450 *Cow Myst* xiv (Shaks. Soc.) 142 Syr, in good fleyth oo draught I pulle 1595 *Locrine* ii. 1. 147 This makes us work for company To pull the tankards cheerfully 1608 *Healee Discov. New World* 59 Now so many stoopes must hee pull of, or else hee held an vngratefull, vnmanly fellow 1757 *R. Paltock P. Wilkins* xviii (1883) 70/2, I set a bowl of punch before them which they pulled off plentifully 1820 *J. H. Reynolds Fancy* 22 Give us the keg, we'll pull a little Deady.

b. *intr.* To draw or suck at (a pipe, cigar, etc.). 1851 *Dickens Gt. Expect* xv, Joe... pulled hard at his pipe. 1888 *Ridgr. Haggard Col. Quaritch* v, He sat there and pulled at his empty pipe.

13. *trans.* Uses implying an adv. + *a.* = *pull down* (24) (*obs.*). b. = *pull off* (26 a).

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* iii. ii. 1 Let them pull all about mine Eares, present me Death on the Wheele a 1621 *Fletcher Ist Princess* ii. 1, I'll pull your courage, King a 1623 - *Wife for Month* v. iii, His ranke flesh shall be pull'd with daily fasting 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 158 These last fits of discontent have so pulled the Queene that she may want strength to see another summer

b. 1888 *Bayer Amer. Commu.* II App. 641 They pull their coats. The field is worked row by row and pull by hill

III. In technical senses, with specific objects expressed or understood.

14. *trans. Printing.* In the old hand-press, To draw (the bar of the press) towards one, so as to press down the platen upon the sheet or forme, also *intr.* or *absol.* Hence, To print upon (a sheet) or from (a forme) in this way, to make or take (an impression, proof, or copy) by printing; to print off.

a. *trans.* 1883 *Moxon Mech. Exerc. Printing* xiv. ¶ 7 Then Running in the Carriage, [he] Pulls that Sheet *Ibid.*, If the Impression of the last Pulled Side, stands within the Impression of the first Pulled Side. 1771 *Luckombe Hist. Printing* 336 He lays another sheet... upon the Tympan-sheet, and Pulls these two sheets. Then he turns the other side of the Register Sheet, and Pulls upon that the second side of the Register-sheet *Ibid.* 357 The Press-man. Pulls the Bar towards him 1876 *Trevilian Macaulay* (1880) I. 175 The sheets had been pulled 1883 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/6 The remainder of the bitumen film is removed and impressions are pulled from it like any other etched plate. 1882 *J. Southward Pract. Print.* (1884) 418 One of them pulls or works the [hand] press. 1900 *Pail Mail Mag.* Oct. 179 A few copies were pulled before the disaster occurred.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* 1653 *Urquhart Rabelais* i. li, He appointed them to pull at the Presses of his Printing-house, which he had set up. 1830 *Moxon Mech. Exerc. Printing* xiv. ¶ 7 He turns down the Frisket and Tympan on the Form, and Pulls as before. 1771 *Luckombe Hist. Printing* 365 His Companion that Pulls casts his eye upon every single sheet

15. *intr.* or *absol.* To pull an oar so as to move a boat; to row; to transport or convey oneself in a boat; to proceed by rowing.

1676 *Shadwell Virtuoso* ii. 20 Come along, pull away, Boys. Now, my choice Lads. 1697 *Dampier Voy. round World* (1699) 498 Pull away, an expression usual among English Seamen, when they are Rowing 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. ix. 230 They exerted their utmost strength in pulling out to sea 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 511 He ordered his men to pull for the beach. 1859 *Green Ox.* *Stud.* i. (O. H. S.) 17 Familiar to Oxford men pulling lazily on a summer's noon to Godstow 1907 *Giffarth John Voice fr. China* xi. 222 We pulled out and anchored in mid stream

b. *trans.* To pull (an oar or sculls); hence, to row, to propel (a boat) by rowing; to transport or convey in a boat by rowing.

To pull one's weight, to row with effect in proportion to one's weight. To pull stroke, see *STROKE* sb. 1800 *J. H. Reynolds Pull* (1906) 35 And off on Sundays, scolding land, I've pulled a girl, with bluster'd hand, And bleeding heart, through Chelsea Reach 1845 *Murray's Fac. Faith* xxi, You know old deaf Stapleton, whose wherry we have so often pulled up and down the river? 1840 *R. H. Dana Zef. Mass.* xiv. 36 The next day we pulled the agent ashore. 1854 *Thackeray Newcomes* xxx, Lady Kew still pulls stroke oar in our boat 1865 *Dickens Mit.* iv. 1, The girl owed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 In boating phraseology, he 'pulled his weight'... he was not a mere passenger.

c. Of a boat. (a) *intr.* with passive sense: To be pulled or rowed. (b) *trans.* To pull (so many) oars, to be fitted for, or be towed with (so many) oars.

1804 in *Nicolas Dis. Nelson* (1845) V. 495 She should be fitted so as to pull thirty eight sweeps and two skulls, 1805 *J. Smith in Naval Chron.* XV. 75 The other [boat], from pulling heavy, not being able to get up 1849 *Chron. Ann. Reg.* 127/1 She pulls six oars 1856 *Murray's Midsh. Easy* xiii, The boats pulled in shore.

16. *trans.* To arrest in the name of justice. Also, to make a raid on (a gambling house, etc.). *slang.* Cf. *PULL UP* (31 d).

1811 *Lex. Balair* s. v. To be pulled; to be arrested by a police officer. c. 1811 in *Farmer Musa Pedlar* (1896) 77 He had twice been pulled, but got off by going to sea. 1871 *Figaro* 15 Apr. 5/2 The police 'pulled' every Keno establishment in the city. 'Pulling' is the slang for seizing the instruments, and arresting the players and proprietors 1888 *Ridgr. Haggard Col. Quaritch* xxiv, He pulled me, and I was fined two pounds by the beak.

17. *Racing.* To hold in or check (a horse), esp. so as to cause him to lose in a race. Also *absol.* In quot. 1906 *fig.* to check, keep back.

c. 1800 *S. Chirnsey* in *H. H. Dixon Post & Paddock* v. (1856) 84 The phrase at Newmarket is, that you should

pull your horse to ease him in his running. He should be enticed to ease himself an inch at a time. 1861 *Whvte Melville Good for N.* xxviii, If you were there [at the Derby], you'll agree with me that Belphegor was pulled 1888 *Sir C. Russell in Times* 26 June 4/4 If jockeys pulled horses in order to prevent them from winning 1889 *Tablet* 6 July 11/2 Whether a jockey rides to win or has been bribed to pull, 1906 *R. Kipling in Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 16/1 My point is that the books were 'pulled' simply and solely because they were not sold to the 'Times' on terms which would have enabled the 'Times' to undersell the booksellers.

18. *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) from the off to the leg side, also *transf.* with the bowler as obj. So in *Golf*, to drive a ball widely to the left. Also *absol.* = *DRAW* v. 14.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 122 His tendency to pull lost him his wicket more than once. 1892 *Daily News* 17 June 3/7 In trying to pull a ball, he was easily caught at mid on. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 6/2 At 119 Briggs was bowled in attempting to pull Martin. 1897 *Ranjit Singh's Cricket* 156 There are players who can pull with great effect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 3/1 Errors of style which cause you to top, slice, or pull your strokes [at golf]. 1901 *Scotman* 9 Sept. 4/7 At the fifth Yardon pulled his second under a fence.

IV. Phrases 19 a. To pull a face, faces. to draw the countenance into a grimace, to distort the features; see *FACE* sb. 6 b, to pull a (sanctimonious, etc.) face, to put on an expression of the specified kind; to pull a long face, see *LONG* a. 1 c.

1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Pull-faces*, to distort the features. 1845 *Hood's T. Trumpet* xviii, Just suppose... You see a great fellow a-pulling a face. - *One to Rag Wilson* iv, No solemn sanctimonious face I pull. 1855 *Thackeray Rose & King* vi, The Lord Chancellor... pulled a very long face because the prince could not be got to study the Paffagonian laws. 1877 *Mrs. Forrester Mignon* I. 162 Don't pull such a long face.

b. To pull foot, also to pull it, to run away, to take to one's heels; to run with all one's might. See *FOOT* sb. 29. *colloq.*

1804 *Fessenden's Yankee Doodle Poems* 96 She flew straight out of sight as fast as she could pull it. 1828 [see *Foot* sb. 29]. 1833 *M. Scott Tom Cripple* xi (1842) 251 The whole crew pulled foot as if Old Nick had held them in chase. 1876 *Whitely Gloss.*, *Pull feat*, 'Thoo' hae te pull feat to owerk'em.'

c. Other phrases mentioned under senses.

Pull caps, wings see sense 2; *a crown*, 5; *a by the ear*, the nose, etc., 7 b, *a pinch*, 6; *a on one's head*, 8 b; *a one's leg*, *a the long bow*, 7 d, *a in or to pieces*, 8 b; *a a piston*, *a a plover*, 6, *a for prime*, 3; *a the strings*, the wires, 7 e, *a one's weight*, 15 b.

V. With adverbs.

20. *Pull about.* *trans.* To pull from side to side, this way and that way; *colloq.* to treat roughly, unceremoniously, or as a subject for arbitrary operations

1711 *Cock Robin's Courtship*, In came the Cuckoo... He caught hold of Jenny, and pulled her about a 1823 *Forss. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pulling-him*, the evening of the fair-day when the wenches are pulled about. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 230 More than three years before, they had pulled him about and called him Hatcheface. 1865 *W. White E. Eng.* II. 67 He's hev'in' his place pull'd about. 1905 *E. F. Benson Act in Backwater* xix, If there is one thing I dread, it is being pulled about by a professional man [i.e. a surgeon]

21. *Pull apart, asunder.* *trans.* To separate by pulling.

1362 *Langl. P. Pi* A. viii. 100 And Pers, for pure teane pollede hit a-sunder. 1545 *Elvot Dict.*, *Distraction*, separation, alienation, or pulling away, or a sunder. 1565 *Cooper's Thesaurus*, *Distractione coherencia*, to pull a sunder, or separate things joyned. 1796 *C. Marshall Garden*, v (1813) 68 Either carefully pulled, or cut asunder with a sharp instrument; as the case may require.

22. *Pull away.* a. *trans.* To pluck or snatch away; to withdraw or remove by force.

† *Pull away the shoulder*, to turn away, turn a deaf ear 1387 *Trevisa Hagden* (Rolls) VII. 185 pe grave i pulled away, he spak to saint Cuthbert. 1430-40 *Lydc. Bochas* iv. vi. (1554) 104 When he gan away the mantel pul. 15440 *Pallad.* on *Husb* i. 152 Pulle every blacke away that thou may fynde. 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 290 The Azamoglan, tribute children, are collected from among the Christians, from whom they are pulled away yearly for service. 1611 *Bible Zach.* vii. 11 They refused to hearken, and pulled away the shoulder. 1681 *Flavel Meth. Grace* ix. 18 If men... pull away the shoulder from you, and will not be concerned about your troubles.

b. *intr.* (Cf. 15 and *AWAY* 7)

23. *Pull back.* a. See simple senses and *BACK* *adv.* b. *trans.* To draw or keep back (in space or in progress). c. To date further back. † d. To subtract. † e. To remove, withdraw.

1559 *Br. Scot. in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1700) I App. vii. 12 Ther be two thynges that do... as it were, pull me backe from speaking. 1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* xix (1577) 51 You must pull backe so much from the poynt that the shippe hath sayled by, as the heighth of the pole doth shewe unto you. 1610 *Willet Hexapla* Dam. 298 Then must the beginning of Cyrus raigne be pulled back an 11. yeares. 1656 *Ridgr. Pract. Physick* 217 The cause must be pulled back by opening the Liver Vein. 1701 *Stanhope's Augustine's Medit.* ii. 6 The wickedness of my own heart dismayes and pulls me back. *Mod.* He caught cold on the way home, which has pulled him back considerably.

24. *Pull down.* a. See simple senses and *DOWN* *adv.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pi* B. xvi. 73, I prayed pieres to pulle

adown an apple.] 1530 PALSGR 669/1 Pull hym downe out of the tre. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 554 That temporal punishment which the Corinthians pull'd down upon their heads. 1861 DICKENS *Ch. Expect* xlv, He should pull down the blind.

b. trans. To demolish, lay in ruins, destroy (a building).

1513 in G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 291 note, Saynd hye wold polle don the tyllys of my hos. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 219 The house should be pulled downe. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Luke* xii 18, I wil pulldowne my barnes, and buyde greater. 1677 *Providence Rec.* (1805) VIII. 16 Such as have set vp fences in ye Common the Councell shall cause them to be pulled downe. 1712 HEARNED *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III 294 This Day they began to pull down the Printing House by the Theater. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 73/2 Desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one on its site.

c. To seize and bring to the ground; to overcome (a hunted animal).

1709 STEELE *Tadler* No. 76 P. 2 The last Stag that was pull'd down. 1886 HAWLEY *Smart Outsider* 1, You weren't within half a field of the fair unknown when they pulled the fox down.

d. To lower or depress in health, spirits, size, strength, value, etc.; also, to 'bring low', to humble, humiliate. **† To pull down a side** = to pluck down a side: see *PLUCK* v. 3b.

1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxv. vi, I did pull down my self, fasting for thee. 1607 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 53/2 They have two tons of sassafras, which if thrown on the market, will pull down the price for a long time. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. De. Florence* iv 11, If I hold your card, I shall pull down the side, I am not good at the game. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 260 A fit of common sickness pulls thee down With greater ease. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar 600 Paper-money pulls down the value of gold. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., To pull down the average.

e. To depose or dethrone (a sovereign) violently; to overthrow (a government) by force.

1228 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hallam* (1872) 77 In such times a sovereign like Louis the Fifteenth, would have been pulled down before his misgovernment had lasted for a month. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III 442 One at least of the Apostles appears to have lived to see four Emperors pulled down in little more than a year. *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 163 That the author, wished to pull down the existing government there could be little doubt.

25. Pull in. **a.** See simple senses and *IN* adv. **To pull in one's horns:** see *HORN* sb. 5b.

† b. trans. To get into one's possession, *Obs.* *rare.*

1599 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (1871) 2 What money pull they yn by probates of testaments.

† c. To withdraw from use or view. *Obs.*

1549 CHURCH *Hurt Sedit.* (1642) 5 You say, pull in the Scriptures, for we will have no knowledge of Christ. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* iii. 1, All my spirits Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny.

d. To rein in (one's horse); hence *fig.* Also *intr.* or *absol.* To check or bring oneself to a stop in any course.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 42, I pull in Resolution, and begin To doubt th' Equivocation of the Fiend. 1780 T. TWINING in *Recreant & Stud.* (1882) 78, I must pull in, or my letter will never end. 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 9, I pull in pretty sharply, and slowly descend. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 11 Let us pull in a little, and take it quietly.

26. Pull off. **a.** See simple senses and *OFF* adv. **To pull off one's hat, etc.,** to uncover the head in salutation or reverence.

c 1000 [See sense 1]. c 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 92 Pul of be croppes, and clippe hem wyþ a peyre shers on smale peeces. 1508 DUNBAR *Rhying* 157 Thow plukkis the pulre, and scho pullis off the pennis. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 Pull off my booties and spurs. 1673 [R. LION] *Travels, Rel.* 32 Every man has not the good fortune, to pull off his hat and make a leg with an air. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. iv. 57, I pulled off my clothes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 250 Carefully and slowly pull off the petals. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wind and by Sense* 12 They pulled off their hats to one another with great civility.

b. Musketry. To pull off, to pull the trigger so as to deflect the shot from its true aim.

c. Sporting. To win (a prize or contest); hence (*slang*) to secure (some benefit); to succeed in gaining or effecting (something).

1870 *Figaro* 9 Nov. 5/1 These sweepstakes, in which the commissioners are always to 'pull off' the money. 1883 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* v, Now and again Jack Clinker managed to pull off some 'good thing' on the turf. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 126 We haven't pulled it off this time, mother. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 44 'I've got a fine thing for you, if you can pull it off!'

27. Pull on. **a.** See simple senses and *ON* adv. **† b. trans.** To induce, promote, cause; to pull on wine, to provoke thereto. *Obs.*

c 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* vi. vi, Age, pul'd on with paines, all freshness fretteth. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* G. ij, To have some shooing horse to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring. 1609 TOWNSEND *Pun. Poem* Sir F. Vera 282 Punishments that justly pull On death. 1657 R. LION *Barbadoes* 37 For a whetstone, to pull on a cup of wine, we have dried Neats tongues. 1670 DRYDEN *and Pl. Cong. Granada* iv. iii, That crime thou knowest. Shall an unknown and greater crime pull on. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lx*, Boots pulled on without stockings. 1894 DOYLE *Memo. S. Holmes* I. 7 He pulled on his large macintosh.

28. Pull out. **a.** See simple senses and *OUT* adv. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1914 Yf þat tre war tite pulled oute, with al þe rotes aboute. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 938 He prekis in-to þe palais to pull out þe queene. 1526 TIR-

DALE *Luke* xiv 5 Whiche of you shall haue an asse, or an oxe, fallen into a pit, and will not straight waye pull him out on the saboth daye? 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vi 19 We are like to haue biting Statutes nlesse his teeth be pulled out. 1622 J. EATON *Honeye Free Justice* 106 The Dogge will presently fise in ones face, and bee ready if he can to pull out ones throat. 1712 HEARNED *Collect.* to Mar. III 129 He pull'd out a pen-knife & stabb'd Mr. Harley. 1742 F. FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Art. Poetry* 626 He fell in on purpose, and Will hardly thank you if you pull him out.

† b. trans. To draw the lining out through slashes in (a sleeve or garment) so as to display it. *Const. with,* usually in the pa. pple. See *PULLER* 2.

PULLING *vb* sb 4 *Obs.*

1553 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I 14 Unum par calligarrum de panno laneo pulled oute with sarsenet. 1558 in Feullerat *Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 38 Undersleaves of playne yellowe clothe of gowidle pulled oute under the armes with greene goldesaisenet. a 1603 *Q. Elis. Wardr.* in *Lecture Ho.* (1884) 671/2 A pair of sleeves of gold, pulled out with lawn.

† c. To extend in length, to draw (a line). *rare.*

1577 DIGGES *Pantoni* I. xxxv. Lij, Pull out from the centre a right line to the like number of degrees.

d. absol. or intr. Of a locomotive engine or train. To move out of a station; to draw out, hence, of a person: To go away, take one's departure; cf. g. e., to row out. see 15. Also, to withdraw from an undertaking, to 'get out'. Chiefly *U. S.*

1884 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (Farmer *Amer.*), He knows that if he keeps his money in the business, he will lose it all, and so he has pulled out. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* viii. 146 For a minute or two they stood looking at one another, and then Doc 'pulled out'. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 18 The train that was to take me on was nearly ready to 'pull out', as the phrase goes in America.

29. Pull through.

a. See simple senses and *THROUGH* adv.

b. trans. To get (a person) through a difficult, dangerous, or critical condition or situation; to bring (a thing) to a successful issue, to accomplish. 1856 READE *Never too late* li, Youth and a sound constitution began to pull him through. 1860 DICKENS *Uncle Tom's Trav.* viii, 'We shall pull him through, please God', said the Doctor. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct 3/2 The work is now in good hands, and will be pulled through.

c. intr. (for *refl.*) To get through sickness, a trial, or an undertaking with effort or difficulty; to succeed in accomplishing or enduring something difficult or severe. Also with *through* prep.

1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xxxvii, Bless your heart, I shall be all right. I shall pull through, my dear. 1856 READE *Never too late* xvi, You pulled through it, and so will he. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt Bonds* I. x 233 She is very ill, but she may pull through after all. 1885 BOSTON (Mass.) *Trib.* 2 June 2/3 His is likely to pull through and pay a hundred cents on a dollar. 1891 *Kirking Light that Pulled* 172, I must pull through the business alone.

30. Pull together.

a. trans. See sense 8 and *TOGETHER*.

A rider is said to 'pull his horse together', when, by means of his legs and his reins, he makes it 'collect' or gather itself together.

b. To pull oneself together: to gather with an effort one's faculties or energies; to rouse or recover oneself; to rally.

1872 *Punch* 29 June 269/2 The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Cuba's Arb.* xiii, I realized this in a moment, and pulled myself together with an effort. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi. 349 It [the Republic] can pull itself together in moments of danger.

c. intr. To act in unison; to work in harmony; to co-operate; also, to agree, 'get on' together.

1799 *Hist. in Ann. Rep.* 302/2 In the marine language of admiral Mitchell, they pulled heartily together. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1 133 Ye pulled together with one mind. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xiii, It was a ship's company which pulled every way, as the saying is, when there was nothing to demand union, but let danger appear then they all pulled together. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* 24 June 467/2 Where tenants for life and trustees did not pull together, sales could not in such cases be effected.

31. Pull up. **a.** See simple senses and *UP* adv.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 108/8 And pull vp a port, let hom passe furthe. 1451 CARGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Pat same nyth þe pulled up sail & stole þe schip from hir. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 268 To pulpohe pplys that was dryuen downe with floodys. 1766 G. WILLIAMS *Lett. in G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 42 After he has pulled up his stockings. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 One by one we pulled up the boats.

b. To drag out of the ground, or from where it is rooted or set, with the object of removal or destruction; to root out, demolish.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* 1. 20, I have set thee to dai vp..that thou pulle vp, and destroye, and spryng abroad, and waste. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xx, Whanne the flaxe was growen and pulled vp. 1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 The said fishgarther, piles, stakes, and other engines.. to be auoyded, and pulled vp. 1668 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII 143 Molesting him in pulling up his fence. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric.* (ed. 2) 112 The weeds themselves must be pulled up by the root. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 348 The allusion is to pulling up the stakes of a tent.

† c. To lift up, raise with an effort. **To pull up one's head, pull oneself up,** to assume an erect attitude. Also, to pluck up, rouse up (one's heart, spirits, courage). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 279 With that he pulleth up his hed And made riht a glad visage. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2074 Pan pulles him vp þe proude kyng. c 1430 *Pr. Emassoury* 606 Into the church when thou dost gon, Pulle uppe thy heite to Crist, anon. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1178 Up he pullede hys herte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Prel. in Holmsh.* II 161/2 Now they pull vp their spirits. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts, Joel* iii. 10 Let those that are weak and fearefull pull up their spirits. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* iv. vi. § 1 The people pulled up their courage for a while.

d. To cause to stop; to stop; to arrest, to apprehend; *esp.* to apprehend and take before a magistrate; hence, to reprimand, reprove, rebuke.

1623 in *Crt & Times* *Yas* I (1848) II 392 A man, thinking nothing, pulled up his coach, and so made the horse start a little. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Trn.* IV. 254 A few evenings since I had pulled him up on Hounslow Heath. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pull* or *pull up*, to accost, stop; apprehend, or take into custody, as to pull up a Jack, is to stop a post chaise on the highway. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I 170 He was next day pulled up before the law wigs. 1836-7 DICKENS *SL. Bos. Last Cab driver*, [He] avowed his unalterable determination to 'pull up' the cabman in the morning. 1864 M. CARTERTON *Lett.* 24 Aug. in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. 12 Fellows won't stand being pulled up for breaking one school rule, when they know you break another. 1884 H. HALL *Chr. Home* 119 It is difficult, before the company, to 'pull up' a boy, or to lecture a girl.

e. To tighten (reins) by drawing them towards oneself; to bring (a horse) to a standstill by doing this; also *transf.* to check (a person) in any course of action, esp. a bad course.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemn.* (1809) 35 Of course you drop the reins entirely on that side, and pull them up shap, with both hands, on the other. 1827 DISRAELI *Pro Grey* vi. 1, Two horsemen pulled up their steeds beneath a wide oak. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life* *Greec* x 295 Socrates is at once pulled up if he whispers. 1892 LANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 169 Well, I'll go slower; but pull me up if I forget to keep the brake on.

f. absol. Of a driver, etc.: To bring a horse or vehicle to a stop; also, of a horse or vehicle; To stop, come to a standstill.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* lv, The coachman pulled up. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, He pulled up at an inn. 1869 TOZER *Eight Turkey* I 314 [The horse] took fright, and galloped off. After he had gone about three quarters of a mile, he pulled up, and one of the men was sent to secure him. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* x 86 A carriage pulled up close by the bridge.

g. refl. and intr. for *refl.* To check or stop oneself in any course of action.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-lead General* 42 He pulled up now, surely?—No—played upon tuck. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, He pulled himself up short, in the fear lest he were going again to be false. 1883 LD. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL *S. Edinb.* 20 Dec, It is time, and high time, to pull up. Concede nothing more to Mr. Parnell.

h. intr. To advance one's position in a race or other contest.

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 155/1 At forty yards Harding invariably led by a yard or more, but from this onward Cary pulled up, passing him at about sixty yards.

PULL, the stem of *PULL* v. (or *PULL* sb.²) in comb.

1. With advbs., forming sbs. or adjs., as *pull-away*, *-in*, *-off*, *-out*, *-over*, *-through*, *-to*, *-up*, (a) sb. the act of pulling in the direction specified; (b) adj. that pulls or is pulled in the direction specified; also pull-off (of a gun) = *PULL* sb.² 2 d; pull-out, withdrawal from an undertaking or affair; pull-through: see quot. 1891; pull-to, (a) in *Weaving*, = *lay-cap* (see *LAY* sb.⁸ 1 b); (b) see quot. 1899. Also *PULL-BACK*, *-DOWN*, *-OVER*, *-UP*, q. v.

1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* App. 1 446 Turning with an appealing look to the trader, he points out the bareness of the royal 'pull away boys. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 20 July 4/2 Then there is the 'pull-in [of the fish], the flash of the brilliant bit of rainbow leaping its life out on the deck. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 17 It is erroneous to suppose that by loosening the sear or any other pin an easier or lighter 'pull off is obtained. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 3/5 A fine copy of Charles Lamb's 'Beauty and the Beast', enclosed in a specially-printed paper pull off case, on which is printed the title-page. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Dec 7/2 The Committee were also agreed as to the drag pull-off recommended [for the rifle]. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 139 Something good for the 'pull out. 1881 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 5/2 First the box with a lid, then the cupboard with a door, then the perfected 'pull-out' drawer. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 2/3 Orders have been issued that a 'pull-through' is always to be used in future, this consisting of a piece of stout gimp or similar material with which the tow or tag for clearing the barrel is pulled through from breech to muzzle. How long will this 'pull through' last on service? 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 533/2 Running a pull-through down the barrel of his rifle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Pull to' (Weaving), the upper part of the lay, lathe, or batten, which is used to beat up the weft. Also called the lay-cap. 1899 H. C. HART in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 11 The weed is dragged in to the beach as it floats near with a pull-to, a very long-handled, two-pronged fork with bent or hooked tines.

2. With sbs., used *attrib.* in sense 'used by, for, or in pulling', = *PULLING* *vb* sb. 5; as *pull-line*, *-rod*, *-trigger*; also pull-bell, a bell rung by a cord, as distinct from a handbell; pull-boat, a boat that is propelled by pulling a rope; pull-cook, a tap worked by pulling a handle or lever (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); pull-crow, **†**pull-

Cf also *F. poulette* fem. young hen. The early instances, being pl., do not show whether the sing was then *polet* or *poulette*].

1 A young (domestic) fowl, between the ages of chicken and mature fowl; but formerly often used more loosely, *spec.* and *techn.* a young hen from the time she begins to lay till the first moult, after which she is a full-grown hen or fowl.

1364 LANGE P. Pl. A VII 267 'I have no peny', quod pers. 'Poletes' [v. r. puletis, pulys; B. vi. 282 poletes, C ix 304 poletes] to bugge' c 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 38 Take Poletys y-rotyd, & hew hem c 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* to Goo into the pultrie, Bye poulettis, One pouillet [Fr. pouille] & two chickens, But no capon Ne no cocke bringe not. 1530 *Palsgr.* 257/2 Pouillet, poulet, poucin. 1577 B. *Goose Heresbach's Husb.* iv (1586) 158 b. The young Pullets are better for laying then sitting. 1585 MUFFET & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* (1746) 161 A Law, that nothing but Chickens or young Pullets fed in the Camp should be brought to him at his Meals. 1680 *Wool Life* 18 May (O.H.S.) II 486 Hailstones, as big as pullets' eggs. 1764 *Smollett Trav.* xviii (1766) I. 289 Chickens and pullets are extremely meagre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liter. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II, 217 Pullets commence laying before sitting hens, as they do not moult the first year.

1614 L. BERNERS *Golds. Bk. M. Annot.* Let. vii (1535) 127 Va that be auncient teachyngs vs, and we obedient, as olde fathers and yonge pullettes, benge in the neste of the senate.

2. Name of a bivalve mollusc, *Tapes pullastra*, more fully *Pullet Carpet-shell*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, 1901 E. STEF *Shell Life* 136 The Pullet Carpet-shell (*T. pullastra*). The colouring is in some specimens very suggestive of the plumage of a speckled hen, [whence] probably the mollusc has got the name of Pullet, which is locally applied to it on parts of the Devon coast. 1912 137 The Banded, the Pullet, and the Cross-cut are used in different parts as human food.

3. attrib. and Comb. as *pullet-broth*, † *sperm.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 32 *Barnd* With Egges, Sir? *Fal.* Simple of it selfe. Ile no Pullet-Sperme in my brewage. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fowls* 176 Ile may use simple or emulsified pullet-broth.

Pullet, error in Phillips, etc. for **PALLET** sb. 2.

† **Pulletier**. *Rom. Antig. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pouletier* poultry-keeper, poultry-dealer, f. *poulet* chicken.] The keeper of the sacred chickens observed for purposes of augury. Cf. **PULLARIAN**. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* x 382 The principall pulletier chaunced to be stricken with a lavelin. 1601 *Pliny* x xxi 1 279 They that by their *tridantem solistimum* (their heartie feeding) observed by the pulleties, shew good success.

Pultrie, obs. form of **POULTRY**

Pulley (pulī), sb. 1 Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. *polie* (c 1150 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod. F. *poulie* = Genevese dial. *polie*, Prov. *polieja*, It. *puleggia*, Sp. *polea*, Pg. *polo*; also med. L. *polea*, *polegia*, orig. a neuter pl. of med. L. *polegium* (Prov. *poulegio*, obs. It. *puleggio*) = Romanic type **polidūm*, prob. — Gr. *πολιδιον* little pivot or axis, dim. of *πόλος* *POLE* sb. 2. See G. Paris in *Romania* XXVII. 484. Cf. also MLG. *pollere*, -*eide*, -*eige*, -*eine*, a windlass, the wheel of a well (Lex.). The variant *polyve*, *polyff* may have been due to mistaken analogy with such words as *hastive*, *HASTY*, *jolly*, *JOLLY*, *MASIFF*, *masly*, of which the two forms were used together in 14–15th c.

Others have suggested as the source Gr. *πολιδιον*, dim. of *πόλος* a colt; cf. OF. *poulain* a colt, also = **PULLEY** sb. 2, and *poulier* a pulley.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4–5 *poley*, *poyle*, *pl.* *poliees*, *poylleyes*; *polye*, *pole*, 5–6 *polley*, *polie*, 6 *polly* 1324 *Acc. Exch.*, K.R. Bd 105 No. 2 ff. 17 b, Pro vij Haussers et alius cordis ad poyles. 1610 In ij Ruelhs seu Poyleys ereis 1481 *Polley* [see B.] 1485 *Navat Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 36 *Poleis* with Stroppes. 1617 37 *Poles* of ij shaves and colkes of brasse. 1495 *Ibid.* 201 *Poyles*. 1495 *Ibid.* 204 *Poleies* with iij colkes of Brasse. 1497 *Ibid.* 247 *Snachepoylleyes* & other smale poyles. 1548–77 *VICARY Anat.* vii. (1888) 49 Lyke vnto a Polly to drawe water with. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 116 b, To the top of the masts were fastned poles with cordes.

B. 4–5 *puly*, 5 *pulie*, *pl.* -*eis*; *pouley*, *pwily*, 5–9 *pully*, 6 *poolly*, *pouilly*, -*ie*, *powley*, *pl.* *pulleis*; *Sc.* *pillie*, *pl.* -*eis*, 6–7 *pullie*, -*ye*, 6–8 *pooly*, 7 *pulle*, *pl.* -*eis*, 6–7 *pulley*.

1366 *Man. Ryson* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in ij trendelys.. et mangnum puly, 104. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* II. xxviii. 140 To euery ladder moost be ordeyned thre pouleyes. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 358 For tua schyffis with xij puleis. 1519 *HORMAN Pulg.* 139 Some fyll the boket with a rope slydying in a pooly. 1528–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 347 Paide for a pully for the sacrament and for a roppe to the same. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest Chyrurg.* Gij, In forme of a pouly 1545 *Aberdeen Regr.* XIX. (Jan.), Tua pulleis pertening to the wobelis craft. 1551 *RECORDE Pathm. Knowl.* Pref. Their Compas, their Carde, their Pulles, their Ankars, were founde by the skill of witty Geometers. 1568 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 130 To William, torner, for turnynge of the powleys. 1603 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 281 For laynge of a geaste and makinge of the pulleyes. 1603–4 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1896) 154 A Candlestake and pulleye, 13s. 4d. 1622 *FRASCHAM Compl. Gent.* ix. (1624) 73 Pulleyes and Cranes of all sorts. 1725 *Bradley's Farm. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, A Pooly or Cord to carry it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* ix The pulley is the third mechanic power.

γ. 4–5 *polyve*, -*ive*, 6 *polyff*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 176 Thei may no man out of the place it dryue For noon engyn of wyndas ne polyue [v. r. polue, palyue] 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb) 201 Item [paid] for iij. giete polyues, ijs. 1a 1500 *Debate Carpenters Tools* 135 in Harl. E P P I 84 Than be-spake the polyff, With gret stronge wordes and styffe.

B. Signification.

1. One of the simple mechanical powers, consisting of a grooved wheel mounted in a block, so that a cord or the like may pass over it, used for changing the direction of power, esp. for raising weights by pulling downward. Also, a combination of such wheels in a **BLOCK** (sb. 5), or system of blocks in a **TACKLE**, by means of which the power is increased. *Fixed pulley*, a pulley the block of which is fixed. *Frane pulley*, a pulley in which the wheels or sheaves are fixed in a frame.

1324 [see A.] c 1386 [see A.] 1467–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 165 Plo 1 pully pno tereto, xij d. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 56 The welles where the two boketys benge by one corde rennyng thurgh one polley. 1485–6 *Navat Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 45 Sengle poles, with Colkes of brasse. 1594 in *Feuillet Revels Q. Elis* (1908) 100 Pulleyes for the Clowdes and curtynes. 1597 B. *Goose Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 42 They haue a Pully wherwith they hoysse vp the Come to the very Rafters of the house. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i 170 A Basket which they let down by a Rope that runs in a Pully. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 68 In the pulley, as in the lever, time is lost as power is gained.

† b. Used as an instrument of torture, or part of one *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* ii. iii. (1886) 18 The complaint of anie one man of credit is sufficient to bring a poore woman to the racke or pulley. 1641 *MILTON Annado* 15 A little pulley would have stretcht your wise and charitable frame it may be three inches further. c 1711 *KLN Blandina* Post. Wks. 1711 IV. 520 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Lambs with Screws and Pulleys retch.

2. A wheel or drum fixed on a shaft and turned by a belt or the like for the application or transmission of power; usually used so as to increase speed or power.

With specific prefix, as *brake-pulley* (a wheel acting as a brake), *driving-pulley*, etc.; also *cone-pulley* (CONES sb. 15), *dead pulley* (DEAD a. 23), *different pulley* (DIFFERENTIAL a. 4b), *fast pulley*, *fast and loose pulleys* (FAST a. 11), *grip pulley* (GRIP sb. 19), *guide pulley* (GUIDE sb. 13), *loose pulley* (LOOSE a. 9); also *conical pulley* = *cone-pulley*; *crunning pulley*, a pulley-wheel with convex rim, which tends to keep the belt in place by centrifugal force; *parting pulley*, *split pulley*, a pulley-wheel made in two parts for convenience in mounting.

1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 174 P^d for mendinge the pulleys for the bell ropes, viij d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 323/1 The Struck Wheel, or Pulley (of a Jack), that about which the Chain or Rope goes to turn the Bloach about. 1835 *URS Philos. Manus.* 50 They are apt to permit a slipping of the bands on the surface of the driving-drums or pulleys. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 67 The brake pulley must always be placed on the slack side of the belt, while the bottom pulley is the driver. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 164 The driving belt is first taken round a fixed pulley, round a guide pulley, the driving pulley, and finally round another guide pulley. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 9/4 The cable cars were stopped owing to a grip-pulley breaking at the cable station.

3. fig. from senses 1 and 2.

1581 N. BURNES *Disput.* 209 The Camuinit maist bauld of al vil afferme that ve be certane pulies, or ingeyns ar lift up to heuain be an incomprehensibill maner. 1607 *WALKINGTON Off. Glass* 12 They are pulleys to draw on their destenes. 1621 *HARTCLIFFE Virgines* 47 We must examine all the windings and Labyrinthis of our whole Frame, and see, by what Pulles and Wheels all the operations of our Minds are performed. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.*, *Clubs Wks.* (Bohn) III. 93, I prize the mechanics of conversation. 'Tis pulley and lever and screw.

4. *Anat.* a. The grooved articulating surface of certain joints; a trochlea. b. A cartilaginous loop by which the direction of a tendon passing through it is changed.

5. *attrib.* and *Combinations*, as *pulley-block*, -*case*, -*chain*, -*cord*, -*rope*, -*shaft*, -*shell*, -*spoke*, -*stand*, -*twine*, -*wheel*; also *pulley-box*, (a) a broad pulley-wheel, a drum or cylinder; (b) in the drawloom, a frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords (Knight *Dist. Mech.* 1875); *pulley-cheek*, a contrivance which prevents the return of the cord through the block; *pulley-clutch*, (a) a clamping device for attaching a pulley-block to an overhead rafter or the like (Knight), (b) a clutch by which a loose pulley is connected with the shaft (Funk); *pulley-drum*, the block or shell in which the sheave or sheaves are mounted; *pulley-frame*: see quot.; also called *gallows-frame*; *pulley-gauge*, a tide-gauge in which a cord, having a float at one end and a weight at the other, runs over a wheel connected with the pointer; *pulley-mortise sb.* = *chase-mortise*: see **CHASE** sb. 3 6 and **MORTISE** sb. 2; hence *pulley-mortised a.*; *pulley-piece*, stile, one of the vertical side-pieces of a window sash-frame, in which the pulleys are pivoted; *pulley-sheave* († *Sc.* *pillie-sheave*), the sheave or grooved roller over which a rope runs in a pulley-block; *pulley-stone*: see quot. 1859. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 311 To the *pulley

block V. 14 hangs the counterpoise W. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxxi 22 Wrought-Iron Pulley Block, with cast-brass or iron sheaves. 1839 *URS Dist. Arts* 364 Cords passing from this *pulley box over guides, communicate the motion, to the bobbin. 1844 *STEWENS Bk. Farm* II. 293 The *pulley-case is moved in the slide. 1852 *GREEN-WALL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 **Pulley-frames*, the gearing above a pit, upon which the pulleys are supported. 1856 *KANE Act. Expt.* I. xi 117 Our tide-register was on board the vessel, a simple *pulley-gauge, arranged with a wheel and index. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* § 2019 The lower tier of timbers are either notched to them, or are what is called *pulley mortised into them. 1827 *Fowler Corr.* 577 (MS.) Oak sills and *pulley-pieces. 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoing Husb.* xiv. 192 A little Horse at the End of the *Pulley Rope. 1835 *URS Philos. Manus.* 51 In this way, the *pulley-shaft of the teagle would require too great a speed. 1566 *Lw. R. Wardr.* (1815) 169 (Jam.) Item, fyve *pillie schevis of brasse, one of thame garnisht with irne. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 The face of the *pulley-stile of every sash-frame ought to project about three-eighths of an inch beyond the edge of the back-work. 1821 *MANTILL Petrifications* i § 2 84 The curious fossils called, in Derbyshire, Screw, or *Pulley-stones. 1859 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Pulley-stones*, a familiar term for the hollow casts or moulds of the joints and stems of encrinurites. 1373 in *Riley Lond. Men.* (1868) 369, a wyndyng poleys, a skynes de *poletwyne. 1677 *Piot. Oxfordsh.* 230 A *pulley-wheel, fastened to the arbor or axis of the hand that points to the hour.

Pulley, sb. 2 [Alteration of **PULLEY**, a. F. *poulain*, in same sense (1280 in Godef.), transferred use of *poulain* colt; in form confused with **PULLEY** sb. 1.

In the same way the *Pomp. Parv.* explains *polyne* as 'trochlea', a pulley, and Godef. VI. 347 erroneously explains OF *poulain* as 'poulie', which is corrected in the Compl.] A kind of ladder used by brewers' draymen in lowering barrels into a cellar; also called a slide or skid, and in the north of England a gantry. Also *attrib.* as *pulley-rope*.

1653 *URQUHART Rabalais* i v. 26 It is a pully, by a pully-rope wine is let down into a cellar. 1901 *Lew. Irrel. Rep.* LXX *Chancery* 680/2 It was necessary to attach to the tailboard of the daisy a slide, or what in the trade is called a pulley, down which the cask was slid.

Pulley, v. [f. **PULLEY** sb. 1. cf. *F. poulier*.]

1 *trans.* To raise or hoist with or as with a pulley. Also *fig.*

1599 *NASHIE Lenten Stoffe* 41 His haire tuft, or loue-locke he leaves on the top of his crowne, to be pulled vp, or pulled vp to heauen by. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 24 A mine of white stone, between a white clay and chalk at first, but being pulled up, with the open air it receives a crusty kind of hardness. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 15 These of themselves are not sufficient to pully man up to eternal happiness.

2. To furnish or fit with a pulley; to use with or work by means of a pulley. Hence **Pulleyed** (pul'id) *pph. a.*

1767 *JACO Edge-Hall* III. 526 Their heavy Sides th' inflated Bellows heave, Tugg'd by the pulley'd Line. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walt. Land's End* 164 There is no hydraulic contrivance nor pulleyed hoist to facilitate the ascent.

Pulleyless, a. [f. **PULLEY** sb. 1. + **-LESS**.] Without a pulley or pulleys.

1843 *THACKERAY Irish Sk. Bk.* vii, Pulleyless windows and lockless doors.

Pulley, var. *polen* (see **POLEN** WAX), **PULLEN** 1. **Pulleyne** (kind of cloth): see **POLAINE** *Obs.*

† **Pulley-piece** 1. *Obs.* [*Pulley* here is app. a corruption of **POLAYN**] = **GENOUILLERE** 1.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Pompes*, armour, called Pulley-peeces, for the knees. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb) 166/1 Pulley peeces or Pulley-pies, Armour for the Knees.

Pulley-piece 2: see **PULLEY** sb. 1 5.

Pullicat (pʊl'ikət). ? *Obs.* Also 8–9 *pulicat* (e, o dial. *pollicate*). [From *Pulicat*, name of a town on the Madras coast, in Tamil *pala Velkādū* 'old Velkādū'.] a. A coloured handkerchief, originally made at Pulicat. b. Later (from c 1785), A material made in imitation of these, woven from dyed yarn; also = *pullicate handkerchief*, a checked coloured handkerchief of this material. Also *attrib.*

n. [Cf. 1519 G. CORREA *Lendas da India* (1860) II. 567 Roupas pintadas e tecidas de cores que se fazem em Paleacate, que he costa de Choromandel. *Yule's transl.* Painted cloths and other coloured goods, such as are made in Paleacate, which is on the coast of Choromandel.] 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 704/2 *Pullicat* The inhabitants are principally manufacturers and fishermen, who manufactured the handkerchiefs that took their name from this town.

b. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 124 Manufactured pulicates of a very superior colour or cotton pullicate handkerchiefs. 1808 *Usef. Projects in Ann. Reg.* 131/2 For drying of dyed yarn and pulicates (a kind of coloured checked cotton handkerchiefs) a higher temperature is required. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 95 The same year [1785] pullicate handkerchiefs were begun to be made. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 59, I wrought all that day on his loom, finishing 16 napkins of a 10/100 pullicate. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 571 A pulicat or gingham weaver at St. Ninians.

Pulling (pul'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. **PULL** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of **PULL** v. in various senses.

1. Plucking, picking, gathering.

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xlii. 24 Who 3af Jacob in to pulling awei [1388 *rauschyng*, and Israel to wasteres? 1530 *Palsgr.* 259/1 Pulling away, abstraction. 1577 B. GOOSE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 84 With often digging, and pulling of the leaves. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 The

best time for pulling of pease is in wette weather. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* 1. (1868) 78 Holding his way in spite of pullings at his cloak and whisperings in his ear. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioners Agric.* 1869 261 It grows naturally in tufts or clumps, and is gathered by pulling. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* 11, I fear there will be a great pulling of caps among the housemaids [see *PULL v.* 2 a].

2 Stripping of feathers, wool, etc.; plucking, the freeing of furs from long coarse hairs (in full *fur-pulling*. see *FUR sb.* 1 10).

3 *1440 Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pullunge, or pluckunge of fowle, *deplumacio*. 1578-9 *Proclam. Q. Eliz.* 18 Feb. The inordinate pulling of merchantable wool felts 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 13 The whole [geese] are subjected to the operation of 'pulling' 1897 *19th Cent.* Nov. 740 After the pulling (that is the removal of the longer and coarser hairs) the skins are again dried

3 Drawing with force or effort.

4 *1440 Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pullunge, or drawunge, *traccio*, *tractus* 1562 in *Shropsh. Parish Doct.* (1603) 61 For pulling downe of the rode loft in 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* ii. 38 What forced pullings and drawings to make proper terms to stretch for the covering and palliating improper actions. 1676 TOWNSON *Decalogue* 374 The pulling of death upon us with our own hands. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. v. 139 He would make the rigours of the sabbath give way to the pulling of an ox or a sheep out of the ditch.

b. In various specific and technical uses: see *quots.* and *senses of PULL v.*

1566 *Moxon Print Lett.* 2 The pulling off at the Press 1869 BLAKE-HUMFREY *Elton Boating Sk.* (1875) 54 note, Silver Oars and Steerage [were given] to the winners of the Pulling. 1894 STENO *of Christ* came to Chicago 371 The present system of arbitrary pulling is simply a regulation system under the mask of arbitrary arrest. 1899 W. G. GRACE in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 They should be severely reprimanded if they show any tendency towards pulling [in cricket].

c. *Racing* The dishonest checking of a horse.

1861 *Times* 31 Dec. 'The public 'pulling' of horses is too dangerous a precedent to be frequently resorted to. 1888 *Daily News* 30 June 5/1 He strenuously denied every allegation of pulling

d. Of a horse. see *PULL v.* 9 b.

1907 *Cavalry Training (War Office)* in § 84 The usual causes of pulling are.—Excitability, Pain, Fear, Freshness and want of work, Hard mouth, Bad breaking

4. That which is produced by pulling: see *quots.* † *Pullings-out*, rich linings drawn out for display, esp. through slashes in the sleeves of a garment: see *PULL v.* 1 28 b. (*obs.*).

1558 in *Feuilletat Revis* Q. *Elis.* (1608) 23 After that agayne translated into lynnynge pullinges oute 1564 in *Fairholt Costume Gloss.* s.v. Two pullingsowte of blake cipers wrought with Venice gold. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poolins*, the fat which is stripped or pooled off the intestines of a slaughtered animal. 1863 *BRITNEY Chron. Waverlow, Trevor Hall* in 50 Like a pokedful o' poins at they couldno get a single end eawt on

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulling-hook*, *-rope*; 'moved by oars, rowing' as *pulling launch*, *pinnaue*; also † *pulling clock*, a clock with weights pulling on a barrel; *pulling-jack*, a jack which acts by contraction instead of expansion; *pulling-knife*, a fleshing-knife (*FLESHING vbl. sb.* 7); *pulling-trees* (*deal.*): see *quot.*

1733 *BUDGELL Bos* I. 37, I do give and devise to Mr. John Mills my 'Pulling Clock in my Bed Chamber. 1873 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 35 A 'pulling hooke handsome, for bushes and broome. 1895 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 752 The poles [are] drawn up by a tool for the purpose, which is termed a dog or pulling-hook. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Pulling-jack, a hydraulic device for lifting or pulling heavy weights. 1894 *Times* 7 July 7/5 The gun was afterwards put on board an ordinary 'pulling pinnaue. 1895 *KIRLING in Pull Mall* G. 25 Oct., 'She took the 'pulling-rope, and stepped out boldly at the boy's side. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, 'Pulling-trees, the part [of a plough] to which the horses are attached

Pulling, *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2] That pulls.

1633 G. HENRY *Temple, Pamphlet* 1, What do these loud complaints and pulling fears? 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 29 Sometimes it is a pulling jockey. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 6/3 The brew served by the handle-pulling daniel. † *Pulling*, *obs. form of PULLION*, a saddle, etc., and of *BULLION*, trunk-hose.

1566 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 13 To Elizabeth my daughter my pullion of wolsted 1861 *Colvill Whigs Suffolc.* (1755) 24 He wore a pair of pullion breeches

Pull-iron, *-line*: see *PULL*

Pullish, *-ish*, etc., *obs. forms of POLISH v.* *Pullisee*, *-shee*. *Sc.* Also *pilly-shee*. [Either var. of *puiley-sheave* (*PULLY sb.* 5), or the pl. *pullisees* may be for *pullises*, from *PULLAGE*, *-ASE*.] A pulley.

1728 RAMSAY *To Starnat* 29 Pullisees Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees. 1828 *MORRIS Manus. Wauch* xix, Having fastened a kind of ropes beneath her oxters, I let her slide down... by way of a pilly-shee

Pullman (*pu'män*) [From the name of the designer, George M. Pullman of Chicago.] In full, *Pullman car* (*saloon*): a railway carriage constructed and arranged as a saloon, and (usually) with special arrangements for use as a sleeping-car. 1874 MISS KINGSLEY in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* (1870) II. 319 On the 25th we left Omaha in the magnificent Pullman car which was our home for the next fortnight. 1875 *Midland Railway Co.'s True Tables* April, On and after April 1 trains of the celebrated American Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars will be run between London (St. Pancras) and Liverpool (Central) station. 1876 *World*

V. No 112 14 One may ask whether the Great Western might not be expected to have a Pullman attached. 1877 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/6, I was as glad to hire it as though I had obtained a Pullman saloon. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midland Railway* 673. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4/5 The locomotives, tenders, and all the front part of the train up to the Pullman were wrecked.

b. *attrib.*

1885 S. BAXTER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 608/2 The traveller goes to sleep in his Pullman berth. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 54 The Pullman porter shouts to her to look out. 1896 in *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 2/3 The first Pullman trains were run in this country in 1875... I saw in the summer of that year the very first Pullman train running South through the Trent Valley

Hence **Pullmanize**, *Pullman-car vbs*, *intr.* to travel in a Pullman car. *nonce-wds.*

1884 *SALA Amer. Revs.* (1885) 271 After three or four days' Pullmanising. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 6/1 Caravanning finds its parallel in America in Pullman-carrage.

† **Pullook**, *obs. var. POLLACK*, a fish.

1823 T. BOND *E & W Loos* 324 Young pullock and conger eels are taken with a rod and line

Pullock, *var. PUT-LOG*. **Pullony**, *obs. f. POLONY* (a sausage). **Pullorie**, *obs. f. PILLORY*

† **Pullious**, *a. Obs. rare*, [f. *L. pullus* dark-coloured + *-ous*.] Of a dark colour; blackish. 1698 B. ALLEN in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Body is of a Pullous Colour

Pull-over, [f. *phr. to pull over*. see *PULL v.*]

1. The action or an act of pulling over or from side to side; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* having the function of pulling over.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 6/1 The overhead line is on one side of the street only, there are no cross or pull over wires.

2. A gap in the coast sand-hills where vehicles can be pulled over to the beach, a cart-road over a sea-bank *local* (Eastern counties).

1893 *Lincoln Chron.* 16 Mar., The sea swept over the pull-over at Sutton. 1890 E. FLEACOCK in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. There is a broad, but very heavy pull-over opposite the New Inn and Vine Hotels at Skegness.

3. *Hat-making*. A silk or felt cover or nap drawn over a hat body; also, a hat so made.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Pullow, *obs. variant of PILAU*.

Pull-piece, *-rod*: see *PULL*.

Pulls (*pulz*), *sb. pl.* 1 *n. dial.* [app. = *MDu.*, *MFlem. pole, peule, puelle, pole*, *Du. peul* husk, shell, pod.] The chaff or husks of rapeseed, pulse, or grain.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 40 The seed is cured in the chaff or pods—provincially, 'pulls'. *Ind. Gloss.*, *Pulls*, the shells or chaff of rape and other pulse. 1877 *11derness Gloss.*, *Pulls*, the husks of oats

Pulls, *sb. pl.* 2 [f. *PULL v.*] Short staw which falls out when the straight straw is drawn; also called *pull-tails*: see *PULL* 2; also, heads of corn broken off from the stalks in threshing

1844 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 268 The straw here weighed does not include the short and broken, which goes away in what is technically termed 'falls' or pulls. 1876 *Mid-Yorks Gloss.*, *Pulls*, most usually applied to the heads of corn dispersed on a barn floor, after thrashing.

Pull-stroke to Pull-trigger: see *PULL*.

Pullulant (*pu'länt*), *a.* [ad. *L. pullulänt-em*, *pr. ppl. of pulluläre* see next.] Budding

1889 *Scots Observer* 4 Jan., Certain pullulant *stachas* of definition. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 3/2 Where we find a pullulant world of new ambitions and brilliant promises.

Pullulate (*pu'lälet*), *v.* Also 7 -at [f. *L. pullulät*, *ppl. stem of pulluläre* to sprout out, spring forth, spread, grow, increase, f. *pullul-us*, *dim. of pullus* young of any animal, chick.]

1. *intr. a.* Of a growing part, shoot, or bud: To come forth, sprout out, bud.

1619 H. HUTTON *Poetus Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Yet they, more urgent, whiles he would conceale, Like Hydra's heads did pullulate, renew. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* 1. 253 Beneath the bark of a tree they pullulate into branches. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 723 Others whose pinions are but just beginning to pullulate. 1872 T. HENCKS in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XI. 339 The sexual buds of the zoophyte sometimes pullulate from a portion of the common substance.

b. Of a seed To sprout, to germinate. Of a plant or animal To send out shoots or buds, to propagate itself by budding; to breed, to multiply: now usually with the connotation of rapid increase.

1621 T. GRANGER *Exp. Eccles.* vii. 12. 175 The swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and pullulate againe after the same, or some other manner. 1657 W. MORICE *Contra Quatuor* xvii. 130 Seed doth not pullulate but after some little time. 1821 DU MAURIER *P. Ibbotson* 14 Those rampant, many-footed things that pullulate in damp and darkness under big flat stones.

c. *Path.* To put forth morbid growths.

1775 *Nourice in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 The surface of the intestines began to pullulate, throwing up small grains of flesh from every point.

2. *intr. transf.* and *fig. a.* To be developed or produced as offspring, to spring up abundantly.

1657 *Fitz-Brian* *Ed. Old Cause dress'd in prim Lustre* (1659) 6 Superstition would in time have pullulated, and budded forth afresh. 1734 MANDEVILLE *Par. Res.* (1733) I. 89 [They] may see good spring up and pullulate from evil, as naturally as chickens do from eggs. 1890 *Times* 6 Oct., One of those lower forms of Christianity which pullulate so freely in the religious soil of the United States.

b. *intr.* To teem, to swarm.

1835 *SOUTHEY Doctor* xc. III. 153 The Egyptian mind seems always to have pullulated with superstition. 1883 W. H. RUSSELL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 490 As to the beggars, they pullulate in the place.

Hence **Pullulating** *ppl. a.*, budding, sprouting

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. 1. 277 Religious liberty which would have stifled this pullulating Evil in the Seed. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 384 In our own evil days of rankly pullulating heesy and blasphemy. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 183 In the fresh pullulating grains of the glume.

Pullulation (*pu'lulä'sän*), [n. of action from *PULLULATE v.* see -ATION] The action of pullulating, sprouting, germination; generation, production. Also, the product of this; offspring, progeny.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 87 Some of these Tenets have beene the base pullulations of spirits enslaved to false ends. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 29 The Generations or Pullulations of the Heavenly and Earthly Nature. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* III. ii. 257 In some places especially between the Tropicks, such a Pullulation of Men and Beasts may be supposed to be. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 123 Virtues then fructify, in their pullulation, purity of heart is acquired

b. *spec. in Biol.* Generation or reproduction by budding, in *Path.*: see *quot.* 1897.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 22 Granulating pullulations consist of exudations of coagulating lymph from the vessels. 1897 *BERKLEY Crystall.* *Hot* XIV. 23 The formation of a new cell by pullulation from the walls. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pullulation*, budding, or sprouting. Also, a morbid growth or sprouting of tissue.

Pull-up, [f. *vbl. phr. to pull up*; see *PULL v.* 31 c.]

1. The act of pulling up a horse or vehicle; a sudden stop; hence *fig.*

1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xviii, All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up. 1883 *FR. M. FEARD* *Contrad.* xxxiv, Next they heard wheels, and the pull up at the door.

2. A place for pulling up; a stopping-place for riders or drivers. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Advertisement*, This inn affords one of the most tempting positions for a pull-up house on the road. 1899 *Daily News* 27 May 4/1 A humble little coffee-shop, which is a good pull-up for carmen. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr. 8/1 A favourite 'pull up' for cyclists.

Pully-hauly (*pu'li'hö'li*), *a. and sb. colloq.* Also *pulley*, *-hawle*, *pulley-haul*. [f. *PULL v.* + *HAUL v.* + *-y*.] a. *adj.* Consisting of, or characterized by, pulling and hauling. b. *sb.* The action or work of pulling and hauling.

a. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 192 It was a complete pulley hawly contest on the part of Martin. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northants Gloss.* s. v., I hate such pully-hawly-waik.

b. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To have a game at pully hawly, to romp with women. 1877 *Q. Rev.* CXLII. 69 The ropes with which the old Norsemen played their favourite game of pully hawly against one another. 1906 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 57 There is the hall-dance, sung when the topsail or topgallant yards are being hoisted by pully-hawly or strength of arm.

Hence **Pully-haul** *v.*, to pull or haul with all one's strength; **Pully-hauling** *vbl. sb.* (in *quot.* 1872 applied to unskilful bell-ringing).

1872 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon.* etc. iii. 225 Hence it is, by way of ridicule, called 'Pully hauling'. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov., Then commenced such a scrimmage for the mastery, such a pully-hauling and kicking of shins, as was remembered for months after. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Pully-haul*, to pull by main force. 1899 *MARY KINGSLEY W. African Sk.* III. 79 When the boys are pully-hauling [a tree] down the slope.

Pully(e), *obs. form of PULLEY*.

Pullysh (*e*, *-yash*), *obs. forms of POLISH v.*

† **Pulme**, *obs. rare*, [ad. *L. pulmo*.] The lungs

1553 *UDALL tr. Geminus Anat.* A vii. 2 Here foloweth of the Pulme, called of some, the Lightes and Lounges. 1578 *LVT. Dodens* i. xviii. 27 Men say that it [Veronica] will heale all vicers, inflammations and harmes of the Pulme or Lunges.

† **Pulment**, *Obs.* Also 4 *polment*. [ad. *L. pulment-um* sauce, condiment; food generally.]

1. *Pottage*.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 120 Esau fro felde cam, Sa3 3is pulment, hunger him nam. 13.. *E. F. Allit. P.* B. 628 At his ilke poynte sun polment to make. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 45/1 [She] delyueryd to hym brede and the pulmente that she had boyled. 1514 *BARCLAY Cy. & Uplondysm* 3 Sternyge the pulment Of pease or frument, a noble meete for lent.

2. A poultice or the like.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physiche* 256/1 Take pulverisate Chalcie, put thereto Vineger, and make therof a pulmente, spreade it on a cloth and apply it theron. 1602 Boyle Oatenmeale in Vineger, till that resemble a thicke pulmente, or pappie, and applye this theron.

† **Pulmentarius**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. pulmentäri-s* of the nature of a relish + *-ous*.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Pulmentarius*, of or belonging to, or made with, Pottage or Gruel.

Pulmo- (*pu'mo*), shortened from *PULMONI-*, combining form of *L. pulmo*, *pulmō-em* lung; occurring in various terms of zoology, anatomy, etc., as [f. *Pulmobranchia* (-bræ'ngki, *f.* *sb. pl.*), lung-sacs. see *quots.*; hence *Pulmobranchial*, *Pulmobranchiate* *adjs.*, having, or breathing by means of, pulmobranchiae. *Pulmo-ca-rdīa-cē*, [CARDIAC], pertaining to the (left) lung and heart (see *quot.*). *Pulmo-cutaneous a.* [CUTANEOUS], pertaining to

or supplying the lungs and skin: applied to two main arterial trunks in the frog, from each of which arises a pulmonary and a cutaneous artery. **Pulmo-ga-strio**, *a.*, pertaining to the (left) lung and stomach (see quot.). **Pulmogastro-pod**, *a.*, belonging to the *Pulmogasteropoda*, the pulmonate or air-breathing gastropods, *sb.* one of these. **Pulmograda** [after PLANTIGRADA, etc.], *a.*, belonging to the *Pulmograda*, a synonym of *Discophora* or jelly-fishes, so called from their swimming by alternate expansion and contraction of the body, resembling that of the lungs in breathing; *sb.* a pulmograda hydrozoan, a jelly-fish. **Pulmo-hepato**, *a.* [HEPATIO], pertaining to the lung and liver (see quot.). **Pulmo-meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, a spirometer; so **Pulmo-metry**, measurement of the capacity of the lungs, spirometry. **Pulmo-tra-cheate**, *a.*, breathing by means of lung-sacs (or lung-books) as well as tracheal tubes, as the majority of spiders.

1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 272/2 Arachnids breathe by **pulmo-branchia*, said to be a compound of the gill of fish and the lung of mammals. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pulmo-branchia*, the modified gills of certain animals (Arachnids, air-breathing Molluscs) adapted for air-breathing. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Pulmo-branchial*. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pulmo-branchial*. [1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 119 **Pulmo-branchiate*, M. de Blainville's name for his first order of his second subclass of his *Malacostraca*.] 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 403 All the *pulmo-branchiate Gastropoda are not terrestrial; our fresh waters abound with various species that respire air by a similar contrivance. 1890 *Billings Nat. Hist. Dict.* **Pulmo-cardiac region*, portion of thorax where the heart is covered by a thin layer of lung. 1897 *Huxley Anat. Vert. Anim.* IV. 185 The hindmost, or *pulmo cutaneous, passage ends in the pulmonary and the cutaneous arteries. 1895 *Huxley & Martin Elem. Biol.* (1877) 276 The apparently simple branches into which the *truncus arteriosus* divides, are, in fact, each made up of three separate trunks, the pulmonary trunk behind, the aortic arch in the middle and the carotid trunk in front. 1890 *Billings Nat. Hist. Dict.* **Pulmo-gastric region*, region of thorax where an edge of the left lung lies over the stomach and spleen. 1842 BRANDIS *Dict. Sci. etc.* **Pulmograda*... the name of a tribe of Acalephans. 1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* I. 107, 108 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusa* 75 The affinities of the *Pulmograda Acalephæ*. 1890 *Billings Nat. Hist. Dict.* **Pulmo-hepatic region*, region of thorax where an edge of lung covers the liver. 1814 E. KENTISH (title) An account of Bathe... with the Description of a *Pulmo-meter, and Cases showing its utility in ascertaining the state of the Lungs in Diseases of the Chest. 1870 S. G. Z. *Ansull. & Percuss.* I. II. (1893) 35 Instruments which have been invented for registering the respiratory movements and powers: 1. spirometers, pulmometers, pneumometers, anapnographs. 1897 *Dunlop Med. Lex.* s. v. *Spirometer*. This mode of measurement has been called Spirometry, as it was formerly called *Pulmometry.

Pulmonad (pŭl'mōnād), *adv.* *Anat.* [f. L. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-lung + *ad* as in DEXTRAD.] Towards or to the lungs.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 232 That which from the system carries the sanguineous fluid pulmonad, or towards the lungs; and that which from the lungs carries it systemad, or towards the system.

Pulmonal (pŭl'mōnāl), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *pulmonāl-is* (irreg. for *pulmōnāris*), f. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-em lung; see -AL.] = PULMONARY *a.* 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 571 Respiration in some tracheal, in others pulmonal. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 149 The lung has no pulmonal artery.

Pulmonar (pŭl'mōnār), *a.* [f. L. type **pulmōnār-us*, f. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-em lung; see -AR.] Having lungs or analogous organs; pulmonate; *spec.* belonging to the arachnid order *Pulmonaria*. || **Pulmonaria** (pŭl'mōnār-ia), *Bot.* [med. L. fem. (sc. *herba*) of L. *pulmōnār-ius* beneficial to the lungs, f. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-em lung; so called from its assumed virtue in curing disease of the lungs, as supposed to be indicated by the spotted leaves resembling the lungs.] A genus of boraginaceous plants; lungwort.

The British species is *P. officinalis*, Bugloss Cowslip. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 This herb is called of the Apothecaries... *Pulmonaria* and *Pulmonalis*, in Latine *Pulmonis herba*, that is to say Lungewurt, or the herbe for the lunges. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. The common spotted pulmonaria, or sage of Jerusalem, is esteemed an excellent medicine in many of the disorders of the lungs. 1785 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 278 Gromwell, *Pulmonaria*, Cerinthe, and Viper's Bugloss have the tube of the corolla naked. 1882 *Garden* 28 Mar. 173/2 The *Pulmonarias* are amongst our most interesting spring flowers.

† **Pulmonar-dous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* = *o.* [f. as prec. + -OUS] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonarias*, diseased in the Lungs.

|| **Pulmonarium** (pŭl'mōnār-ium), *Entom.* Pl. -ia [mod. L., neut. of L. *pulmōnār-ius*; see prec.] A membrane separating the ventral and dorsal parts of the abdomen in some insects, and containing the spiracles or respiratory openings.

1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxvi. 713 If you examine the abdomen of the mole cricket... you will easily discover the true spiracles in the folds of the *pulmonarium*, which separates the back of that part from the belly.

Pulmonary (pŭl'mōnār-i), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *pulmōnār-ius*, f. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-em lung; see -ARY 1. Cf F. *pulmonaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the lungs. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Pulmonary artery, the main artery, or each of its two branches (right and left), which conveys the blood from the heart to the lungs for aeration. *P. circulation*, the course of the blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart, as distinguished from the general or *systemic* circulation. *P. valves*, a name for the three semilunar valves at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. *P. veins*, the veins which convey the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pulmonary Vessels*, are those which carry the blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again, the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Artery. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 351 A larger animal imports a greater quantity of its pulmonary air to the inflammable air. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 The blood is first received into the heart on the pulmonary side. 1848 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 1149 Each bronchial tube enters a distinct pulmonary lobule, within which it undergoes still further division, and at last ends in the small cellular recesses named the air cells or pulmonary cells.

b. Constituting a lung or lung-like organ; of the nature of a lung. *Pulmonary pouch*, *sac*, a lung-sac.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 232/1 The external apertures of these, termed spiracles... are transverse chinks, corresponding in number with the pulmonary pouches (in *Arachnida*). 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 13 Respiration of air by pulmonary sacs is neither universal in man's sub-kingdom, nor unknown out of it.

c. Carried on by means of lungs

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 50 Yet their (birds') respiration is perfectly pulmonary. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Rept. & Birds* Intro. 5 To be succeeded by pulmonary respiration

2. Occurring in or affecting the lungs (chiefly *Path.*), of or pertaining to disease of the lungs.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Pulmonary consumption*, or consumption of the lungs. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 139 Giving the pulmonary ulcers an opportunity to heal. 1836-41 BRANDIS *Chem.* (ed. 5) 364 In some pulmonary complaints, the respiration of air slightly tainted by the admixture of chlorine has been resorted to as a stimulant. 1877 ROBERTS *Handb. Med.* I. 17 The dusky or livid hue of some cardiac and pulmonary diseases.

b. Affected with or subject to lung-disease, esp. consumption; consumptive. Also *transf.* Of the quality associated with the consumptive.

1843 THACKERAY *Gérôme's Paturot*, Fond of inventing such suffering angels... pale, pious, pulmonary, crossed in love, of course. 1864 — *Philip* II. If you want a pulmonary romance, the present won't suit you. 1895 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 281 Inclined to regard the voyage... as unsuitable to the pulmonary invalid.

3. *Zool.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or pulmonary organs, distinguished from *tracheate*, as *pulmonary arachnids*; also, distinguished from *branchiate*, as *pulmonary* or pulmonate molluscs.

1833 DOUBLEDAY in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 278 We could never separate the Pulmonary from the Trachean Arachnida, or Branchiferous from the Pulmonary Gastropod Mollusca.

B. sb.

† 1. = PULMONARIA [Cf. F. *pulmonaire* (Cotgr.).]

1638 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonary*, the herb Lungwort.

2. *Zool.* A pulmonary arachnid, as a spider or a scorpion.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 281 Latreille divides his Arachnids into two Orders, *Pulmonaries*, or those that breathe by gills, and *Trachearies*, or those that breathe by *spiracles* in connection with *tracheæ*.

Pulmonate (pŭl'mōnāt), *a.* (sb.) *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *pulmōnāt-us*, f. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-em lung; see -ATE 2. In F. *pulmoné*.] Having lungs, as the higher vertebrates, or lung-like respiratory organs, as the orders *Pulmonata* of gastropod molluscs and *Pulmonaria* of arachnids. b. sb. A pulmonate mollusc (or, less usually, arachnid).

1842 BRANDIS *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Pulmonates*, *Pulmonata*, the name of an order of Gastropodous Molluscs, including those which breathe air. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* III. 363 As late as the Carboniferous period there were only reptiles, insects, and pulmonate molluscs. 1883 E. R. LANKESER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 663/2 There is one genus of slug-like Pulmonates which frequent the sea-coast.

So (in same sense) **Pulmonated** *a.*

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 410 In the Snail and the generality of pulmonated Gastropoda. a 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* I. (1855) 22 The absence of pulmonated vertebrata from the older formations should be expected.

Pulmoni- (pŭl'mōn-i), the full combining form of L. *pulmo*, *pulmōn*-em lung, as in *Pulmonibra-nchiata*, *Pulmoni-grade*, *adjs.* and *sbs.*; see *pulmo-branchiate*, *pulmo-grade* under PULMO-.

1847 WEBSTER, **Pulmo-branchiate*, having the branches formed for breathing air... (A term applied to certain mollusks). 1864 *Ibid.* *Pulmo-branchiate*, one of an order of mollusks having the branches formed for breathing air. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 36 The term *pulmonigrades has been applied to these animals [gelatinous Medusæ].

|| **Pulmonia** (pŭl'mōn-ia) *Path.* [mod. L., f. L. *pulmōn*-em lung. In F. *pulmonie*, in 16th c. *pulmonie*.] A name for disease of the lungs.

1844 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 390 In this state of mind she was attacked by measles and pulmonia. 1857 DUNLOP *Med. Lex.* *Pulmonia*, Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumonia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pulmonia*, old term the same as *Peripneumonia*

† **Pulmo-niac**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* = *l.* [irreg. f. L. *pulmōn*-em lung, after words from Gr., as *cardiac*, *demoniac*.] = PULMONIO *a.* 3.

1857 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. xiv. 28 Some Medicaments corroborate some parts by a specific virtue, as Cephalick the head Pulmonick, Hepatick, the Lungs, Liver [etc.]

Pulmonian (pŭl'mōn-ian), *Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn*-em lung + -IAN.] A pulmonate gastropod.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1, 1 Nudibranchians. 4. Pulmonians without an operculum. 5 Operculated Pulmonians. **Pulmonic** (pŭl'mōn-ik), *a.* (sb.) [a. F. *pulmonique* (Paré 16th c.), f. as prec. see -IO.]

1. = PULMONARY *a.* 1.

1702 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1183 Liquors... Injected into the Pulmonic Arteries pass to their Veins. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 265 The pulmonic air sent forth by respiration. 1799 J. BAILEY in *Med. Frl.* (1800) III. 128 The blood is propelled with less energy to the pulmonic system. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 63 This ventricle receives its blood partly from a systemic, partly from a pulmonic auricle.

2. = PULMONARY *a.* 2.

1661 [see PULMONICAL, quot. 1658]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morph. Angl.* xvi. (1672) 68 Pulmonic Consumption, or Consumption of the Lungs. 1725 CHITNEY *Health* I. § 5 (1787) 9 Subject to nervous or pulmonic distempers. 1800 *Med. Frl.* IV. 292 Where pulmonic inflammation was dreaded. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 151 For months together the pulmonic symptoms prevailed.

3. Remedial or curative in disease of the lungs; good for the lungs. ? *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 187/2 Tincture of Guaiacum, or Pock-wood is Pulmonick, and profitable against Catarrhs.

B. sb. 1. A remedy for disease of the lungs; a medicine good for the lungs. ? *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 17/1 It is a good Pulmonick, profitable against the Phthisick, Consumption, Pinning. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm.* *Extemp.* 273 Our true Pulmonics consist of such Paticles as... cannot be... assimilated by it [the blood].

2. A person subject to or affected with disease of the lungs; a consumptive person.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (T.), Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. 1893 *Edin. Even. Dispatch* 1 Apr. 2/2 Passing the winter at that recruiting ground for pulmonics—the Cape.

† **Pulmo-nical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 55 b/1 Autumne, enmye to all pulmonicke woundes. 1599 tr. *Gabriel-honer's Bk. Physicke* 105/1 [Recipe for] a Pulmonical poultice. 1658 K. WHITE tr. *Digby's Found. Symp.* (1660) 40 Half of them who dye in London, dye of phthisick and pulmonicall distempers [1661 cited by EVERLYN *Phylogium* I. 13 as 'pulmonic']. 1870 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) *Pulmonical*, belonging to the Lungs or Lighs.

Pulmoniferous (pŭl'mōn-ifer-ŭs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn*-em lung + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having lungs (or lung-like organs); pulmonate; *spec.* belonging to the group *Pulmonifera* (= *Pulmonata*) of gastropod molluscs.

1825-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/2 The pulmoniferous Mollusca. 1859-9 BRODERIP in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 400 The terrestrial or pulmoniferous Mollusca (land-shells).

b. Containing the lungs or lung-sacs.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. The pulmoniferous somites of an arachnid.

So **Pulmo-nifer**, a pulmoniferous gastropod.

Pulmono-, irreg. combining form of L. *pulmo*, *-m*-em lung, sometimes used instead of PULMONI- or PULMO-, as in *Pulmonobranchiata*, -branchious (-brā'j-ŭs) *adjs.* = *pulmo-branchiate*; **Pulmonogastro-pod** *a.* and *sb.*, *pulmogastropod* (*Cent. Dict.*) see PULMO-.

1824 J. E. GRAY in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 107 On the Natural Arrangement of the Pulmonobranchious Mollusca. 1849 CRATO, *Pulmonobranchiata*, belonging to the order Pulmonobranchiata. 1855 KNIGHT's *Eng. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. III. 65 Affording a good character for dividing the Land Pulmonobranchious Mollusca into two families.

Pulp (pŭlp), *sb.* [ad. L. *pulpa* the fleshy portion of the animal body; also, the pulp of fruit, the pith of wood: cf. F. *poultre* (R. Estienne 1539), *poultre*, *poultre* (Cotgr. 1611)] A soft, moist, homogeneous or formless substance or mass; in various applications.

1. The fleshy succulent part of a fruit; also, the soft pith in the interior of the stem of a plant.

1563 HULL *Art. Garden* (1593) 154 Gourds without seeds, having only but a soft pulpe within. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 269 The right Fenell hath round knotte stalkes... filled with a certaine white pith or light pulpe. 1605 TIMMES *Quercus* III. 179 Take the marrow or pulp of cassia 1722 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 338 There is another Sort like a Curan, has a white Pulp. 1785 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* vii. (1794) 74 note, The apple also has a firmer pulp. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Atl.* (ed. 1833) li. Ambrosial pulps and juices.

2. Any soft muscular or fleshy part of an animal body; the fleshy part of the limbs, hands, fingertips, etc.; the soft substance of internal parts or organs, as the spleen, the intervertebral disks, etc.; the soft nervous substance which fills the interior cavity of a tooth

(This may have been the earliest sense in Eng., as in L.) 1611 COTGR. *Poultre*, the pulpe, brawne or fleshy part of the bodie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 815 These two together with the fourth doe make the pulpe or calfe of the

Leg. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 297 If. you carefully stop the upper Orifice with the Pulp of your Finger. 1713 STEELE *Guard* No 26 ¶ 6 It is not for me to celebrate the lovely height of her forehead, the soft pulp of her lip. 1825-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 311/2 There was a gelatinous pulp, analogous to the pulps which secrete teeth. 1848 CARPENTER *Anat. Phys.* 144 The matter composing this little body, which is termed the pulp, is gradually converted into the ivory of the tooth. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* 1 v. (1883) 183 He... touched the corner of his right eye with the pulp of his middle finger.

3. A soft formless mass; esp. of disintegrated organic matter, produced by moistening and trituration or by boiling.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 108 One end... may serve to contain the fruit, the other the vessels for the pulp. 1692 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 67 They boyl the bodies of their Dead, and afterwards pound them to a pulpe. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 143 Nine acres of the land was almost an entire pulp. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Boites* 839 A determinate quantity of potatoes was reduced with water to a pulp. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 346 The trodden paths around our ship are in muddy pulp, adhering to the boots. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 161 Beet pulp for fattening cattle.

b. *spec.* The fibrous material, as linen, wood, etc., reduced to a soft uniform mass, from which paper is manufactured; paper-pulp.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Paper*. Paper is chiefly made among us of linen or hempen rags, beaten to a pulp in water. 1853 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 377 The most eligible mode of adjusting the thickness of the paper would be by varying the proportion of the surface of the cylinder, which is covered with pulp. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 749 The first idea of a machine for converting pulp into paper, originated in France, the inventor being an ingenious workman of the name of Louis Robert. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 637 It is only necessary to put the wood into one end of the machine, and take out at the other the pulp ready for being converted into paper. 1902 *Westm. Gas* 27 May 9/3 Rags are no longer available in sufficient quantities for paper-making. Hence the resource to vegetable fibres such as wood-pulp. Experts regard the pulp re-made from old newspapers as about equal to calico pulp.

c. Ore pulverized and mixed with water, in which condition the dross is washed out; slimes. *Dry pulp*, dry crushed ore.

1827 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicari's Mortars* 164 Each of these being hollowed in the middle like a funnel, received a fluid pulp, composed of clay and water. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 137 The bullion, pulp, and tailings were tested by assay. 1877 *Ibid.* 24 Ten pans, holding 1 ton each of dry pulp.

4. *fig. a.* Appearance of pulpiness (of texture).

1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint* ii. (1848) 363 The beauties of oil-colour, its glow, its juice, its richness, its pulp.

b. Something of a 'pulpy' character, without stability, strength, or 'backbone'.

1878 T. L. CUYLER *Painted Papers* 164 The difference is clearly marked between the boy who has moral pluck and the boy who is mere pulp.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. *esp.* in technical terms referring (a) to the preparation of pulp for making paper (sense 3 b), as *pulp chest*, *factory*, *industry*, *strainer*, *-ware*, *pulp-making* sb. and adj., *pulp-made* adj.; or (b) to the pulp of the teeth (sense 2), as *pulp-cell*, *-fissure*, etc.; also *pulp-assay* (sense 3 c), *pulp-hole*, *-pit*, etc. b. *Spec. Comb.*: pulp-board, a kind of millboard made directly from paper-pulp, instead of being made like pasteboard from paper; pulp-boiler, = *pulp-digester*; pulp- canal, the pulp-cavity in the fang of a tooth; pulp-capping, the covering the soft interior of a tooth by artificial means; pulp-cavity, -chamber, the space in the interior of a tooth which contains the pulp; pulp-digester, a machine for reducing paper-stock and obtaining the fibre free from extraneous matter; pulp-dresser, -engine, -grinder, -machine, machines used in the preparation of paper-pulp; pulp-meter, an apparatus for measuring the amount of pulp required for a specified thickness of paper; pulp-mill, a mill in which wood is reduced to paper-pulp; also, a factory in which pulping is carried on; pulp-nodule, -stone, an excrescence of dentine in the pulp-cavity of a tooth; pulp-washer, a machine for removing impurities from paper-pulp; pulp-wood, wood suitable for making paper-pulp.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* **Pulp-assay*, the assay of samples taken from the pulp after or during crushing. 1882a *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 123 Pulp assays averaging about \$30 per ton. 1904 *Let. to Editor fr. Jas. Spicer & Sons*. There are strawboards, made (as the name implies) from straw, and 'pulp boards' (white and coloured), various qualities, all made direct from the pulp. — *Let. fr. J. Dickinson & Co.* A Millboard is a Pulp Board of a dark color, made from old Rope, Bagging, etc., and also finished by mechanical pressure, without the aid of paste. 1845 OWEN *Odontology* II Desci. Plates 16 The large central vascular or 'pulp' canals. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII 507 The success attending 'pulp capping' 1840 OWEN *Odontology* II. 11 v. 245 The 'pulp-cavity' in old teeth becomes occupied by a coarse bone. 1874 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 54 Each [tooth] is supplied with blood vessels and nerves, which unite in a common 'pulp' chamber. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* II 350 A box kept full of pulp from the 'pulp chest'. 1893 *Westm. Gas* 2 Mar 9/1 The Factory Inspectors... never see the 'pulp-holes' where all the bad jam and lemon-peel are thrown. 1858 GREENER

Gunnery 387 From the 'pulp-made' cartridge paper. 1901 *Westm. Gas* 31 Oct 2/1 Probably in the near future half the saving-mills and paper- and 'pulp-making' mills which supply Europe will be transferred to Finland from Norway and Germany. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* II 350 The 'pulp-meter' which is driven in connection with the paper machine. 1898 *Daily News* 26 July 5/7 He has started 'pulp mills' and lumber mills, and he has made other valuable mineral finds. 1874 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 132 It is a very hard matter to decide whether 'pulp' nodules exist or not. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee-] bean falls over into a sieve below, and the skin is dragged behind the cylinder and escapes by a spout to the 'pulp-pit'. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VI 742 Irregular calcification, with the formation of 'pulp-stones', frequently leaves some living pulp. 1900 *Montreal Witness* 13 Feb. 4/5 The tariff of dues on 'pulpwood'. 1901 *Westm. Gas* 2 Apr 6/2 The district contains a great pulpwood forest, besides 3,000,000,000 ft of pine-wood.

Pulp, v. [*f. PULP sb.*, in various senses.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to pulp or to a pulpy mass.

1662 [see PULPING]. 1683 TRON VIVAY to *Health* xv. (1697) 368 Conserve of Old-Red-Roses pulped. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 122 Some love the Gooseberries only mashed, not pulped through a Sieve. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 327/1 By pulping the roots and mixing them with a full allowance of chaff, every animal gets its fill. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 378 The whole work, of which 10,000 copies had been prepared, was seized by Savary and pulped.

† 2. To make pulpy, give a pulpy appearance to.

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* iii. That [patch] so low on the Cheeks pulps the Flesh too much.

3. To remove the surrounding pulp from (coffee-beans, or the like).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 180 The saving of time in pulping, peeling, picking it [coffee] clean. 1793 B. EDWARDS *West Ind.* II. v. iv 295 The other mode is to pulp it [the coffee] immediately as it comes from the tree. 1894 [see PULPER 2]

4. *intr.* To become pulpy, to swell with juice.

1818 KEATS *Song, 'Hush, Hush! I head softly*, My Isabel's eyes, and her lips pulpit'd with bloom. a1821 — *Extracts fr. Opera*. A kiss should bud upon the tree of love, And pulp and ripen richer every hour. 1852 R. H. STODDARD *Poems* 32 The buried seed begins to pulp and swell In Earth's warm bosom.

Hence *Pulped* (*pulpit*) *ppl. a.* reduced to pulp.

1806 A. HUNTER *China* (ed. 3) 154 Put the soup into a stew-pan, with the pulped peas. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Crushed oats and cake, mixed with pulped turnips, for a midday feed.

Pulpa, *ceous*, a rare—1. [*f. L. pulpa* pulp + *-aceous*] Of a pulpy consistency.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl (1856) 363 Symmetrically embanked round with the pulpaceous material which he had excavated from the ice.

† *Pulpament*. *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form, *pl. -a*. [*ad. L. pulpamentum* the fleshy part or meat of animals, food prepared mainly from bits of meat, *f. pulpa* PULP *sb.*] a. A pulpy preparation of food; in *pl.* delicacies. b. A pulped mass, as the chyle.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* v. vii. How now, monsieur Brisk? what! Friday night, and in affliction too, and yet your pulpamenta, your delicate morsels! 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 233 The grosser and more solid Parts dissolved into minuter Particles, so as to mix more equally with the fluid, and with that to make one Pulpament, or chylous Mass.

† *Pulpatoon*. *Obs.* [*Cf. Sp. pulpato*, augm. of *pulpa*, 'a slice of stuffed meat'.] A dish made of rabbits, fowls, etc., in a crust of forced meat.

1637 NABBS *Microcosm* iii 109, I then send forth a flesh supply of Rabbits, Pheasant, Kid, Partridge, Quail, with a French troupe of Pulpatoones, Mackaroones, Kickshawes, grand and excellent. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 41 To make a Pulpatoon of Pigeons. Half roast six or eight Pigeons, and lay them in a Crust of Forc'd-meat. Scrape a pound of Veal, and two Pounds of Marrow, and beat it together in a Stone Mortar.

Pulper (*pp* *lpæ*). [*f. PULP v.* + *-ER* 1]

1. A machine for reducing fruit, straw, roots, paper-stock, etc. to pulp; a pulp-machine.

1862 *Times* 12 June, Reaping and grass-mowing machinery with root-slicers, pulpers, chaff-cutters. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1823/4 *Pulper*, a machine for reducing paper stock to pulp. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan 1/1 Great saving can be effected by the use of the root pulper and chaff cutter.

2. A machine for removing the external pulp or rind from the coffee-bean.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 584/1 The berries pass to the pulpers. The pulper is a stout frame supporting a fly-wheel, shaft, and barrel. 1894 *Walsh Coffee* (Philad.) 92 There are times when it is impossible to pulp coffee, the pulpers may get out of repair.

3. A maker of or worker in paper-pulp.

1884 *Standard* 13 Mar. 5/2 (Articles) 'turned out' of a paper maché pulper's shop by hundreds of thousands.

Pulpify, v. [*f. PULP sb.* + *-FY*] *trans.* To reduce to a pulp or pulpy condition.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Verbeir. Anim.* viii 381 These actions [of rumination] are repeated until the greater portion of the glass which has been cropped is pulped. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 291 Lower forearm much crushed and almost pulped.

Pulpily (*pp* *lpili*), *adv.* [*f. PULPY a.* + *-LY* 2.]

In a pulpy or flabby manner.

1879 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* vi, A smooth double chin resting pulpily on a white cravat.

Pulpiness. [*f. as piec* + *NESS*.] The quality or state of being pulpy; softness, flabbiness.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pulpiness*. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* XI 357 Appreciating critics who write about us [a picture's]

flutiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness, and downiness, and peachiness. 1879 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* ix, There was a delicacy and propriety in the pulpiness of his white chin. 1901 *Weekly Reg.* 11 Oct. 442 This elasticity, or rather pulpiness, in regard to religion in boarding schools.

Pulping (*pp* *lpɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. PULP v.* + *-ING* 1] The action of PULP *v.*; reduction to pulp.

Also *attrib.*, as *pulping-house*, *-mill*, *-sieve*.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unit. Aich* 8 116, 129 Run it through a pulping Sieve, and wash with clean water the still or the Lymbeck. 1793 B. EDWARDS *West Ind.* II v. iv 295 A pulping mill, consisting of a horizontal fluted roller, about eighteen inches long, and eight inches in diameter. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1 215 After the coffee is gathered, it is taken to the pulping-mill. 1865 *Times* 15 Apr. 1, Houses for thrashing, grinding, pulping, cooking. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx 485 Water agitated by the pulping-engine of a paper manufactory. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 527/2 The pulping-house and other necessary buildings have to be erected.

Pulpit (*pp* *lpit*), *sb.* Also 4 pulpit, 4-6

-pitte, -pite, 4-7 -pet, 5-7 -pitt, (5 pol(l))eypit, pulpytte, -pyte, 6 -pyt(t), -pette, -pete, poulpit, pulpett). [*ad. L. pulpitu* (med. L. *pulpitrum*)

a scaffold, platform, stage, in med. L. a pulpit in a church; cf. OF *pulpate*, also *pepistie* (1357 in *Godef. Compl.*), *pulpistie*, *pupistie*, *pulpitre*, *poupitre*, mod. F. *pupitre*.]

1. In reference to ancient times. A scaffold, stage, or platform for public representations, speeches, or disputations. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Huden* (Rolls) IV. 101 In bat hous poetes and gestours upon a pulpit rehercede poyses, gesses, and songes. 1535 COVERDALE a *Chron* vi. 13 Salomon had made a brasen pulpit [1617 scaffold], upon the same stode he. 1556 *Withalls Dict.* (1568) 62 b/1 A pulpit, suggestus, podium. 1566 T. B. La Primaud. *fr. Acad.* i. 241 Hierod Agrippa... being gone up into the pulpit appointed for orations. Was suddenly strooken from heaven. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1. 229 That I may Produce his body to the Market-place, And in the Pulpit as becomes a Friend, Speake in the Order of his Funeral! 1611 *Bible Neh.* viii. 4 And Ezra the scribe stood upon a pulpit of wood [margin *Heb.* tower of wood]. 1683 KENNEDY tr. *Demosthenes* Demosthenes. Iot that credit in the Camp which he gained in the Pulpit.

2. A raised structure consisting of an enclosed platform, usually supplied with a desk, seat, and other accessories, from which the preacher in a church or chapel delivers the sermon, and in which in some denominations the officiating minister conducts the service. Hence, to *occupy the pulpit*, to preach, or to conduct divine service.

(The earliest and also the usual sense in Eng.)

[c. 1200 JOCELIN *Cronica* (Camden) 30 Unde et pulpitu jussit fieri in ecclesia ad utilitatem audientium et ad decorem ecclesie. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 302 He stode vp in pulpit, be office fortun do. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 574 With preaching in the pulpit ther he stode. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wiltcher 649/20 *Hoc pulpitu*, polepyt. 14... *Nom.* *ibid.* 719/28 *Hoc pulpitu*, a pollepyt. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 397 (Add. MS.) Some after come a persone into the pulpitte, ande prechide. 1453 *Bury IVals* (Camden) 30 That my soule... may be preyd fore in the pulpit on the Sunday. c. 1520 NISBET *N. Test.* in *Scots* (S.T.S.) III. 275 The first lesson at the first messe, quhilk is sungin in the pulpit. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion*. The prieste shal goe into the pulpitte and saye thus. 1558-8 *Hist. James VI* (Bois) 291 A certayne minister, at his sermone in Glasgowe, was pulpit out of the pulpit, and buffitt be the Lord of Minto, for bakbitting and sclaudering. 1650 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Aug. In the afternoon (I) wanderd to divers churches, the pulpits full of novices and novelties. 1777 *FIRSTLEY Math. & Sp.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 The doctrine publicly preached in the pulpits. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. Out of the pulpit I would be the same man I was in it. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Linds.* 111 In front of this low screen... stands the oak pulpit.

b. In other than Christian places of worship.

1583 W. HARBORNE in Hakluyt *P. Voy.* (1599) II. i. 169 [Santa Sophia, Constantinople.] The pillars on the sides of the church are very costly and rich, their Pulpits seemely and handsome; two are common to preach in. 1718 LADY M. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless of Bristol* 10 Apr. Mosque of Solymann. On one side is the pulpit, of white marble.

c. *fig.* The place from which anything of the nature of a sermon, as a moral lecture, is delivered.

a 1616 BEAUMONT *On Tombs in Westminster*, Thinke how many royall bones Sleep within these heap of stones... Where from pulpits seal'd with dust, They preach, 'In greatness is no trust'. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.*, *Occas. Madit.* iv. v, The whole World would be a Pulpit, every Creature turn a Preacher. 1868 LYNN *Rivulet* cxlv. i, A boat the pulpit whence He spake.

3. *transf.* The occupants of the pulpit, the preachers; Christian ministers or the Christian ministry as occupied with preaching.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pep. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 60 Do not the pulpettes of the Pope, persuade this martiall night? 1695 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 50 The Bar, the Pulpit and the Press Nefariously combine To cry up an usurped pow'r And stamp it right divine. 1784 COWPER *Tash* ii. 332, I say the pulpit Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand, The most important and effectual guard, Support, and ornament of virtue's cause. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Atms.* *Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 187 We reckon the bar, the senate, journalism, and the pulpit peaceful professions; but you cannot escape the demand for courage in these. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvi. 343 It is the duty of the pulpit to preach politics. 1882, 1901 [see PAW sb. 1 c].

b. As title of a collection or periodically published series of sermons.

1823 — *title* The Pulpit: A Collection of Sermons by emi-

nent living Ministers. 18. (*title*) The Christian World Pulpit. 18. (*title*) The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit

4. Applied to other places elevated so as to give the occupant a conspicuous position, or enable him to direct or address others.

† a. An elevated royal pew or seat in a church.

1370 *Robt. Leyle* 59 (Venon MS.) Ye kyng to church com ful icht And in his bouht a sleep him tok In his pulpit as seip he bok 1485 *Ruiland Pagens* (Camden) 22 The King and the Quene shall retourne to their seages 10all and of estate, in the said pulpit, when in when they are sett, the rulers of the quere shall begyne this postcommon, *Intellig* [et.]

b. † The poop of a ship, from which directions were given (*obs.*), the harpooner's standing-place on a whaler.

1573 *Douglas Buns* viii. iii. 46 Eneas tho. Maid answer from the pulpit of the ship [L. *puppi* ab *alia*]. 1888 *Gooder Amer. Fishes* 250 All vessels regularly engaged in this fishery are supplied with a special apparatus, called a 'rest' or 'pulpit', for the support of the harpooner as he stands on the bowsprit

c. An auctioneer's desk or platform. Now local 1738 *FIRKING Hist. Reg.* ii. Wks. 1784 III. 329 Why are you not at the auction? Mr. Hen has been in the pulpit this half-hour 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iv. 1. Come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer. 1798 *Univ. Advertiser* 9 June 1/2 The Exchange and W. Bell's pulpit are at the service of every broker and auctioneer. 1839 *N. W. Line, Glass.* (ed. 2).

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or belonging to a pulpit, as *pulpit bible, cushion, door, stair*, etc.

1631 *Wesvrr Anc. Fun Mon.* 49 A beaten-out pulpit cushion. 1641 *Ruiland MSS.* (1905) IV. 531 Paid for the pulpit velvet and the velvet of the carving, xli. xvys. 1848 G. STRUTHERS *Hist. Relief Ch. v.* in *United Presb. Fathers* 278 Mr. Boston heard the pulpit door open. 1900 *CROCKETT Hist. of Peab.* i. in *Love Jylls* (1902) 5 The top of the shut pulpit Bible.

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching, as *pulpit eloquence, key, oratory, service, style, thunder*, etc.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* i. 1. in *Bullen O. P.* IV. Another in a saying pulpit key Draws through her nose the accent of her voice. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* Pref. Wks. 1851 III. 324 The Priests and their fellow-teachers... whose Pulpit-stuff bath bin the Doctrin and perpetual infusion of Servility and wretchedness to all their hearers. c. 1685 *SOUTH Sermon, Prov.* xxii. 6 (1797) V. 1. 31 Filled with Wind and Noise, empty Notions and Pulpit-tattle 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Chanc.* 33 In France, the applauded pulpit eloquence is of the enthusiastic species. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Univ. Suffolk* 204 With caritative as well as pulpit-thunder he carried the war into the enemy's quarters

c. Referring to the occupant of a pulpit (often uncomplimentary), as *pulpit drone, di univ, mountain-bank, orator, pulpit-thumper*, etc.

1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* vii. vii. (1566) I. 1. Though this appeere a proper pulpit peece, Yet when the fox preacheth, then beware your geese. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. V.* ix. And Pulpit Drums awake the Land round; All Roanerges. 1650 *MILTON Young Kings* (ed. 2) 47 That men may yet more fully know the difference between Protestant divines and these pulpit firebrands. 1673 [R. Ligon] *Transp. Rel.* 11 Your weapons of offence you might have reserv'd for some of your pulpit-officers 1682 T. PLATTMAN *Heracles Idens* No. 72 (1713) II. 191 How do they make one of these pulpit-thumpers? 1705 *HICKCRINGILL Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 226 The Pulpit-prater (that has his Religion in his Tongue and Eyes, I mean, his Sermon-Notes) 1772 *NUCENT tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 564 Henceforth those Pulpit-Drones let not a braggar of a Frenchman praise 1844 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* xiii. (1841) 230 Though he [Ep. Peacock] censured these pulpit-bawlers, as he called them 1828 *WESSIER, Pulpit-orator*, an eloquent preacher.

d. Special Combs. pulpit-cloth, an ornamented cover of the reading-desk of a pulpit; pulpit-cross, a cross set up in a burying-ground or in a place where there was no church, from the steps or raised base of which sermons were often preached; a preaching-cross; † pulpit-friar, a preaching friar, pulpit-glass, a sand-glass placed on a pulpit to indicate the time to the preacher; † pulpit-man, a preacher; † pulpit-prayer, a prayer said in the pulpit (as distinguished from those read in the service)

1552 in *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1860) 44 One *pulpit clothe 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 112 2 He has likewise given a handsome Pulpit Cloth, at his own Expence. 1798 *Stow Surv.* (1602) 323 About the middle of this [Pauls] Churchyard is a *Pulpit Crosse of timber, mounted upon steppes of stone, in which are sermons preached... every Sunday in the Julyenoon. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 165 John Cacedus the *pulpit frier of the order of saynt Frances. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Nov. 1/7 Probably the most modern *pulpit-glass in existence is that which adorns the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. It is timed for eighteen minutes only, and was placed in the chapel in 1857. [Cf. quots. 1591, 1852, s. v. HOUR-GLASS.] 1782 *ADAM Martyn's Father Campbell* (1908) 8 Many Protestants, ever afterward condemned their vulgar *pulpit men in comparison of him. 1681 *EVELYN Diary* 5 Nov. Dr. Hooper is one of y^e first rank of pulpit men in the nation 1684 *BAXTER Twelve Argts.* § 20 35 They have all that you have (*Pulpit Prayer and Sermon, and sometimes a Chapter). 1697 *BURGHORNE Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 92 Every pulpit-prayer made by a man's private spirit is valued much above the Common Prayer.

Hence (mainly *nonce-words*) † *Pulpitable*, *Pulpital*, *Pulpitary*, *Pulpitic*, *Pulpitical* *adj.*, connected with, appropriate to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching; hence

Pulpitically *adv.*, in a pulpitual manner; *Pulpitful*, enough to fill a pulpit; *Pulpitish* *a.*, resembling a pulpit performance or preaching, *Pulpitism*, a characteristic of language or style of preachers and sermons; *Pulpitless* *a.*, lacking a pulpit or a place as preacher, *Pulpitly* *adv.*, with regard to the pulpit or preaching; *Pulpitolatry*, 'worship' of the pulpit or of preaching.

1772 *NUCENT tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 84 This the exordium of my *pulpitful functions. 1812 517 The famous *pulpitful performance of Friar Gerund 1846 *FOR COTTON Wks.* 1864 III. 27 He converses fluently, but grandiloquently, and with a tone half tragical, half pulpitual. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 120 The *pulpitary contention between Popish and Protestant preachers was great 1845 *Ecclesologist* IV. 117 A slight poetical licence, a mere *pulpitic exaggeration 1775 *ASH, Suppl.*, *Pulpitical. 1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy* I. xvi. 229 Not a little impressed by the pulpitual twang and rattle of his north-country notes 1751 *CHRISTIE Lett* (1792) III. ccxlv. 123 To proceed then regularly and *pulpitically, I will first shew you, my beloved [etc.] 1680 V. ARSOP *Mischief of Impossi.* xii. 99 Whether he gave, any encouragement to vomit up a whole *Pulpitful of Gall 1847 *W. ASTER, *Pulpitish* 1881 *Ch. Rev.* No. 589. 177 The common-places and *pulpitisms which have gone so far to make volumes of sermons odious 1889 *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. Some of them are *pulpitless, and some want a change of pulpit. 1874 H. W. BENCHESTER *Lect. Preaching* I. 24 As it is dangerous personally, so it is dangerous *pulpitly 1853 *Ecclesologist* XIV. 409 The *pulpitolatry of another arrangement is almost incredible.

Pulpit, *v.* [f. *PULPIT sb.*] *a. trans.* To provide with a pulpit, or place in the pulpit. *b. intr.* To officiate in the pulpit, to preach. Hence *Pulpited ppl. a.*, *Pulpitizing vbl sb.*

1549 *MORE Dynalog* 1 Wks. 1511/2 Yet would that long to be pulpitized 1540 *Old Ways* (1891) 39 After he had done with his pulpitizing 1553 *MILTON Heralds* (1659) 84 It is not necessary that Men should sit all their life long at the feet of a pulpitizing Divine 1759 *BYRON First & Last Rem.* 13 Feb. (Chatham Soc.) I. ii. 330 He said, that he was in priest's orders, but, that he had done with pulpitizing. 1865 E. BURRITT *Wald Land's End* vi. 209 Mat and seat the rounda, , pulpit at the central column of the great building, such men as her preaching rolls may supply 1867 Q. W. HOLMES *Guard Angel* xii. The young girl sat under his tremendous pulpitizing. 1904 *Bain. Rev.* July 147 Ordeily, vulgarised, materialised, pulpitised, prosperous England.

Pulpitarian (*pulpitō'riān*), *sb.* (a) [f. *PULPIT sb.* + *-arian*, as *trinitarian*, etc.] A preacher, a pulpiteer; also, one who regards the pulpit or preaching as the chief feature of worship.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 139 You may take away the Pewes, where all are Pulpitarians 1670 *HACKER Adp. Williams* i. (1692) 90 Directions, that had nettled the aggrieved Pulpitarians 1860 *Medical Times* 13 Sept. 1861/2 Some of the most 'popular' of modern pulpitarians

B. adv. Savouring of the pulpit, sermonical 1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/6 Some fastidious critics may consider Dr. Bayne's style somewhat pulpitarian.

Pulpiteer (*pulpitē'ri*), *sb.* [f. *PULPIT sb.* + *-eer*] A preacher by profession; usually with contemptuous implication.

1642 *HOWELL Twelve Treat.* 1, *True Inform.* (1661) 16 By the incitement of those fiery pulpitiers 1679 *Answer to Appeal fr. Country to City* 15 Against his Over hot Churchmen we'll set the Mechanique Pulpiters and Tulp preachers. 1738 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* IV. 464 The mouths of the High Church pulpiters were encouraged to open as loud as possible 1860 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 20 A heated pulpiteer, Not preaching simple Christ to simple men 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* i. 27 Traversers seemed by far the more clever and successful pulpitiers.

Hence *Pulpitee* *v. intr.*, to preach, chiefly in *Pulpitee ring vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1812 *Religionism* 11 If your men a pulpiteering go. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Momus* (1878) 48 A commonplace everyday pulpiteering king 1883 *Spectator* 23 June 811 A thoughtful Scotchman who has no weakness for pulpiteering

Pulpiter. [f. *PULPIT sb.* or *v.* + *-er*] A preacher, a PULPITEER.

1600 *SHAKS A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 163 O most gentle pulpitier [Spedding's emendation; *Folios* Jupiter], what tedious homilie of Love have you wearied your parishioners with-all 1681 *HICKCRINGILL Und. Naked Truth* ii. 4. As some Pulpiters have also had 1894 *Speaker* 2 June 613/2 The sanitary diann-maker does more for morals than the pulpitier.

Pulpitize, *v. nonce-verb* [f. *PULPIT sb.* + *-ize*]

a. intr. To pulpitize, to preach. *b. trans.* To discuss or deal with in the pulpit. Hence *Pulpitizing vbl sb.*

1651 *BRIGGS New Disp.* § 240 Cried up even to pulpitizing 1798 *COLERIDGE Lett.*, to T. Poole (1895) 18 Parson Warren did certainly pulpitize much better. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 798 The whole subject of how to encounter these enigmas must be popularised and pulpitised

Pulpitry. [f. *PULPIT sb.* + *-ry*] The work or service of the pulpit; preaching, the conventional talk of the pulpit; sermonizing.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. 20 (1612) 389 For Fare And greater Ease than Studie them or Pulpitrie can spare 1641 *MILTON Reform* ii. 1 To teach thus were meer pulpitry to them. 1861 K. H. DICKEY *Chapel St. John* (1863) 55 But perhaps you do not like pulpitry.

Pulpless (*pō'ples*), *a.* [-LESS] Lacking pulp. 1778 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* I. 268 Barren Strawberry. the fruit is dry and pulpless 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 521 Ridiculous demands, such as for devitalization of pulps in pulples, teeth

Pulpose (*pō'pōs*), *a. rare*—o. [ad L. *pūlpōs-us* fleshy, f. *pūlpā* PULP] = *PULPOUS* 1858 *MAYNL. Expos. Lex.*, *Pulposus* of the consistence of pulp; having or full of pulp; pulpy. pulposely.

So † *Pulposity*, pulposeness. *Obs. rare*—o.

1721 *BAILEY, Pulposity*, fullness of Pulp, Substance, etc.

Pulpous (*pō'pōs*), *a.* [ad L. *pūlpōs-us* (see *prec.*) cf. F. *poulpeux* (1539 R. Estienne in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Of the nature of or consisting of pulp; resembling pulp; pulpy.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 561 The leaves verily that this guaine Rice doth beare, be pulposus and fleshy 1660 *INGELO Bentiv & Ur.* II. (1682) 119 A small mass of pulposus substance for the Brain 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pear Tree*, This flower is succeeded by a pulposus fruit 1796 *Dr. SERRA in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 504 A soft and pulposus matter, like that which is found in unripe antheae 1876 *RUSKIN Fors. Claw* lxix. 397 The special type of youthful blackguard more or less blackly pulposus and swollen

Hence *Puipousness*, *rare*, pulpy consistency 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II., whence 1755 in *JOHNSON*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Pulpy (*pō'pī*), *a.* [f. *PULP sb.* + *-y*.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pulp; soft, fleshy, succulent; also fig. flabby.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iii. 860 Long'st thou for Butter? bite the pulpy part [of coco] And never better came to any Mart 1694 J. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The hard-bill'd [birds] touch not pulpy fruits 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 390 Moist, pulpy, incoherent, argillaceous masses 1800 tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* II. 417 The pulpy matter of the brain 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* ii. xviii. Some score or two of years ago all these were little red-coloured pulpy infants. 1863 *GRO. ELIOT Romola* xxxix. His mind was perhaps a little pulpy from that too exclusive diet 1905 J. H. MCCARTHY *Dryad* 263 To make its way through ground as muddy and pulpy as a swamp.

|| *Pulque* (*pū'ke*). [Sp. Amer. *pulque*, of uncertain origin]

According to F. X. Clavigero *Historia antica del Mexico* 1780-81 (Eng. trans. 1787 I. 435), neither Sp. nor Mexican, but from Arawakan *pulca*, the generic name for the intoxicating beverages used by the Indians. See J. Platt in N & Q 9th s. IX. 226 (1902), where other suggestions are also mentioned.]

A fermented drink made in Mexico and some parts of Central America from the sap of the agave or maguey (*Agave americana*).

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2848/1 The Viceroy Commanded, That the Indian Natives should not consume any Mays in the making of a Drink common among them, called *Pulche*. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 720 Pulque is the usual wine or beer of the Mexicans, made of the fermented juice of the Maguey. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* i. v. (1850) I. 133 The older guests continued at table, sipping *pulque*, and gossiping about other times. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 619/2 The peon with money only bought pulque or gambled.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*: pulque-brandy, a strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque.

1888 *Mrs. M. E. BLAKE & Mrs. SULLIVAN Mexico* 12 A corner cantine has its handful of quiet pulque-drinkers

Pulsant (*pō'lsānt*), *a. rare*. [ad L. *pulsānt-em*, pr. pple of *pulsāre* see next.] Pulsating.

1891 H. TUCKER *Under the Queen* 254 An atmosphere which is pulsant still with the mighty issues over which noble women have wept, and great men have bled, for a thousand years.

Pulsate (*pō'lsēt*), *v.* [f. L. *pulsāt-*, ppl. stem of *pulsāre* to push, strike, beat, freq. of *pellere*, *puls-* to drive, strike, beat.]

1. *intr.* To expand and contract rhythmically, as the heart or an artery; to exhibit a pulse; to beat, throb. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. x. 49 The heat of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 215 From the moment the heart begins to pulsate till it ceases to beat, the aeration of the blood is constant 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 It has been asserted that the brain cannot pulsate in the closed cranium

b. fig. or in figurative allusion, of life, feeling, etc.

1847 *EMERSON Poems, Saads* vii. Leaves twinkle, flowers like persons be, And life pulsates in rock or tree. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break* I. iv. What strains and strophes of unwritten verse pulsate through my soul when I open a certain closet in the ancient house where I was born! 1883 *Schaff's Euecl. Relig. Knowl.* 2318 The Punic blood of his descent is visibly pulsating in his style.

2. *intr. gen.* To strike upon something with a rhythmical succession of strokes; to move with a regular alternating motion; to exhibit such a movement; to beat, vibrate, quiver, thrill

1861 *Times* 22 Oct. The air pulsates with the flash of arms in the sunlight. 1867 *Lewes Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. ci. The sensation excited by that undulation pulsating on our tympanum. 1881 G. FORBES in *Nature* 18 Aug. 361/1 Dr. Bjerknes reproduces this experiment by causing two drums to pulsate in concord, the one above the other 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* Jan. 10 The spectroscope proves that molecules on the Earth pulsate in harmony with molecules in the stars

3. *trans.* To agitate with a PULSATOR (sense 2)

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 The stuff to be pulsated.

Hence *Pulsating vbl sb.* (also *attrib.* in sense 3, as *pulsating-pan*); *Pulsating ppl. a.*, that pulsates, exhibiting a pulsation or pulse

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 247 An aneurism is generally a pulsating tumour, arising from a dilated, ruptured, or wounded artery, and filled with blood. 1880 *GUTHRIE Fishes* 312 Heart replaced by pulsating sinuses.

1801 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 We throw marked diamonds into the pulsating pan, and we never fail to recover them.
Pulsatile (pŭl-săt-il, -il), *a.* Also 6 -yle, 7 -il. [*f. L. type* **pulsatilis*, *f. pulsare*, *pulsat-*. see *prec* and *-ile*]

1. *Anat* and *Physiol* Having the capacity or property of pulsating or throbbing, as the heart, an artery, a tumour, etc.; exhibiting pulsation

† *Pulsatile vein*, old name for an artery, *spec* the aorta.
 1548 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* H. 1, b. The branches of the wayne pulsatile that cometh from the left syde. 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc. Compl.* 1 11 You could no sooner press this Pulsatile Tumour with your fingers, but [etc.] 1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 332 Every heart is at first a mere pulsatile sac. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* x. (1873) 432 Such pulsatile structures are called lymphatic hearts

b. Of, or characterized by, pulsation; pulsatory
 1684 J. P. tr *Fambresarius' Art. Physic.* 1 64 Under the Pulsat. Actions are comprehended the Motions of the heart.
 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 444 Such a Tumor will rather have a pulsatile Dilatation, than a Pulsation, for its true Diagnostick. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* IV. 647 Instances of the common tendency towards 'pulsatile or rhythmic activity' manifested by all living matter

2. Of a musical instrument. Played by striking or percussion; percussive. see *PERCUSSION* 2 c.

1705 *Mus. Dict.* 194 (T) The rattle, among the ancients, is a musical instrument of the pulsatile kind. 1864 *ENGEL Mus. Anc. Nat.* 102 The Assyrians employed in their musical performances stringed, wind, and pulsatile instruments in combination. 1887 *Athenum* 5 Nov. 679/3 The 'pulsatile instruments covered with skin' begin with the hymnal Mridanga, said to be invented by Brahma himself, and its modern form, the Banya and Tabla

Hence **Pulsatilit** (-i-lit), the quality of being pulsatile (sense 1).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anst.* I. 243/1 The distinguishing characteristic of the third form of *musculus* is its pulsatility. *Ibid.* 460/2 A pulsatility scarcely inferior to that of an aneurism

|| **Pulsatilla** (pŭl-săt-il-lä). *Bot., Pharm.* Also anglicized 6 pulsatill, 7 -il. [*med. L.*, dim. of *pulsata* beaten, driven about; according to Linnæus *Philos. Botan.* 166 'from the beating of the flower by the wind' cf. the name *ANEMONE*.
 Cf. also *Pena & Lobel Stirpium Adversaria Nova* (1570) 114 Pulsatilla, an Sylvesteris Anemone. Huus comosus et tremuli seminum pappi quia huc atque illic vel levissimum quoque fiata pulsentur, Pulsatillam barbari vocitant, Anemonemque]

The Pasque-flower, a species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*); in Tournefort, c. 1700, a generic name, now in *Bot* the name of a subgenus including this (then called *P. vulgaris*) and other species; also, in pharmacy, the extract or tincture of this plant.
 [1598 *Lyte. Deutsches* III. lxxii 420 Pasce flower is called in Latine Pulsatilla.] 1599 *Gerardus Herbal* II. lxxii 309 In English Pasce flower, and after the Latin name Pulsatill [1705 *PHILLIPS, Pulsatilla*, a Plant call'd Pasque-Flower, the distilled Water of which is excellent for cleansing and curing Wounds.] 1876 tr. von *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 727 Bednar [has recommended] for some cases [of whooping-cough] the extract of pulsatilla. 1890 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 6/2 Take at the same time three drops of tincture of pulsatilla every half hour until relief is obtained. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* Pulsatilla, the herb of Anemone Pulsatilla and *A. pratensis*, and of *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, collected soon after flowering, is diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Pulsation (pŭl-săt-ion). [*ad. L. pulsation-em*, n. of action *f. pulsare*. see *PULSATE*]
 1. The action, or an act, of pulsating or pulsing
 1. The movement of the pulse in a living animal body; rhythmic dilatation and contraction, as of the heart, an artery, etc., beating, throbbing
 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 f. y. b. If there be all eddy vehement pulsacyon, in such way that there is no more hope of the curacyon of the sayd parties. 1613 *CROOK Body of Man* 899 This motion of the Arteries is called pulsus or pulsation which is abolished by dilatation and contraction. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 1 9 In a greater Louse you might see this pulsation of her heart through her back also. 1804 *AMBERSTERN Surg. Obs.* 299 The pulsation of the artery was not felt. 1876 *BALSTOWN The & Pract. Med.* (1876) 501 Dilatation and pulsation of the larger veins

b. with *pl.* A beat, throb (of the heart, an artery, etc.), = *PULSE* sb¹ 1 c.

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* 1 1 xxxvii, The Physitians hold, that in every well dispos'd body, there be above 4000 Pulsation: every hour. 1747 H. BROOKER *Fables, Female Seducers* Poems (1800) 413/2 Her frame with new pulsations thrill'd. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 659 The affection is distinguished by the pulsations of the heart appearing more audible in the back than in the region of the heart itself.

d. *fig.* Cf. *PULSE* sb¹ 2
 1766 *STANLEY Tr. Shandy* VIII. xvi, It could neither give fire by pulsation, nor receive it by sympathy. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 397 The pleasure of beholding the pulsations, so to speak, of intellectual life. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 A little book warm with the pulsation of individual thought

2 *gen.* Rhythmical beating, vibration, or undulation: cf. *PULSE* sb¹ 4.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 1104 They [worms] move from place to place with a certain drawing and pulsation. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xii, As a dove... Some dolorous message knelt below The wild pulsation of her wings. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* Art. Wks. (Bohn) III. 17 The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound.

b. with *pl.* A beat, a vibration, an undulation; = *PULSE* sb¹ 4 b.

1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* (1833) 243 A low continuous murmuring sound beneath his feet, which gradually changed into pulsations as it became louder. 1840 R. H. DANA *Seaf. Mast* xviii 52 No sound heard but the pulsations of the great Pacific. 1866 *DK. ARVILL Regn. Law* III. (1867) 137 The pulsations of the wing in most birds are so rapid that they cannot be counted. 1878 *HUXLEY Physogr.* xi. 171 In the open sea, the wave or pulsation is propagated, but the mass of the water... remains stationary

II 3 The action of striking, knocking, or beating, with *pl.* A stroke, knock, blow; in quot. 1891 one made by a pulsator (see *PULSATOR* 2).
 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Pulsation, a beating, striking, knocking or thumping. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. viii. 120 The Cornelian law *de injuriis* prohibited pulsation as well as verberation, distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 A large flap of wood bestows a smart box on the ear, on the surface of no. 2 pan. 1 estimated the number of these pulsations at 110 per minute.

Hence **Pulsational** *a.* (rare), of, pertaining to, or characterized by pulsation.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 636 The strations seen athwart the tail... would be explained as due to the observed pulsational manner in which the envelopes are raised

Pulsative (pŭl-săt-iv), *a.* Now rare [*f. ppl* stem of *L. pulsare*: see *PULSATE* and *-ATIVE*]

1. = *PULSATILE* 1, *PULSATORY*. Now rare

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi (Bodl. MS.), Pl. veyne hatte pulsativ and is needfull to bringe quantite of blood and spurtes to be lunges. 1400 *Langfranc's Surg.* 112 It is rightful for an arterie schilde arise upward from bynepe, for be blood bat is in him is sutil, & his meynge is pulsativ. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* 1 vi. 4 Great inflammations doe induce payne, and pulsative dolour. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLLE Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. xii 348 A pulsative pain of the teeth. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII 786 Others have laid bare to us the very pulsative heart of America

† 2. = *PULSATILE* 2. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* iv. 176 All other Musical Instruments... whether Pulsative or Pneumatick

Hence **Pulsatively** *adv.* (in quot., with a blow or 7 a series of blows).

1881 *BLACKMORE Christouell* xv, Handling him by the head, against the wall, pulsatively, [he] stirs up the muffled drum of his outer ear

Pulsator (pŭl-săt-ŭr, pŭl-săt-ŭr) [agent-n in *L.* form from *pulsare* see *PULSATE* and *-OR*]

1. One who or that which knocks or strikes see *quots*; in quot. 1753 the Death-watch. *rare.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Pulsator, one that knocks or strikes. 1750-6 BAILEY (folo), Pulsator, the plaintiff or actor. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Pulsator, a name given by some writers to that species of beetle, commonly known among us by the name of the death-watch. 1755 JOHNSON, Pulsator, a striker, a beater. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keef* xx, The pulsator, with pointed toe... would make a progress in a direct line

2. A machine, working on the principle of the jigger, for separating diamonds from the earth in which they are found

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/1 The residue of divers stones of divers sorts and sizes is then joggled about with more water in the 'pulsator'. The machine is a huge framework of graduated sieves and runlets. 1901 *Ibid.* 13 July 8/2 The finer material is graded by the screens of the trommel, and passes direct to the four compartments of a pulsator or jigger of the type used at Kimberley

3. = *PULSOMETER* 2.

1834 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Pulsator, a name for the *Pulsometer*

Pulsatory (pŭl-săt-ŭr), *a.* [*f. PULSATE* see *-ORY* 2] Having the quality of pulsating; characterized by or of the nature of pulsation, acting or moving in intermittent pulses.

1613 *WOTTON Lett. to Sir E. Bacon* 27 May, in *Reliq.* (1672) 418 These external evils do not so much trouble us, as an inward pungent and pulsatory ach within the skull. 1747 *LANGRISH Muscular Motion* III. § 129 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. Let us now... examine whether the nervous Æther is transmitted from the Brain to the Heart, in a pulsatory Manner, at equal Distances of Time. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 535 A pulsatory motion is always felt by the fingers when applied to a leaden water-pipe. 1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 206 A merely intermittent or pulsatory current

b. = *PULSATILE* 1.

1801 *Med. Viril* VIII. 4 A pulsatory swelling at the fore part of the elbow joint. 1868 *DUNCAN tr. Fugier's Insect World* Intro. 22 Malpighi and Swammerdam... discovered in different insects a pulsatory organ occupying the median line of the back, which appeared to them to be a heart

Pulse, *obs.* form of *POLISH* v.

Pulse (pŭls), sb¹ Forms a. 4-5 pous, pows, 4-6 pounce, 5 pouse, powce; ß. 4-6 puls, 6 poules, pouise, pulce, 5- pulse. [*ME* *pous*, *pouce*, a OF. *pous* (c. 1175 in *Godef. Compl.*), *pousse* -L *puls-us* (*vññrum*) the beating of the veins, *f. puls-*, ppl. stem of *pellere* to drive, beat, altered in mod. *f.* to *pouls*, and in late *ME.* to *pulse* after *L.*]

1. The 'beating', throbbing, or rhythmically recurrent dilatation of the arteries as the blood is propelled along them by the contractions of the heart in the living body; esp. as felt in arteries near the surface of the body, e. g. in the wrists and temples, usually in reference to its rate and character as indicating the person's state of health.

often in *phr.* to feel († taste) one's pulse (A pulse also occurs exceptionally in the veins)

Formerly sometimes construed errone as a plural
 a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Waile* 9011 He tasted his pous, saw his vryn, He seide he knew his medycyn. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 822 H19 pouce, pulse, with outen styringes. c. 1380 *Wyclif. Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 751 A fistician lerneþ diligently his signes, in veyne, in pous. c. 1422 *Hoccleve Jonathas* 604 He sy hire veyne & eelke felte hir pous. 1470-85 *MALORY A. thour* xvii. xv. 712 They felte his pouce to wite whether there were any lyf in hym. 1530 *Palsgr.* 257/1 Pouce of the arme, pouce.

ß. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. i (Tollem. MS.), pe arteries takeþ be spūite of þe heite, and bereþ foipe to make þe pula. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 A Pulse, pulsus. 1530 *Palsgr.* 158 The pouce of a mannes arme. *Ibid.* 259/1 Pulse of mannes arme, pouce. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man.* vii. 95 Phisitions take counsell at the pulse. 1590 *SHAKS Com. Err.* iv. 55 Gue me your hand, and let mee feele your pulse. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 65 In twenty minutes my pulse rose to 88. In half an hour they sunk to 82. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* i. iv (1879) 155 The average rate of the human pulse or heart-beat is 72 a minute

b. *Venous pulse*: see *quot*

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pulse, venous, a term applied 1 To a pulse carried on from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, e. g. in a secreting salivary gland. 2 To the backward propagation of a pulsation, e. g. in tricuspid regurgitation, when pulsation is seen in the great veins and the liver 3 To variations of pressure in the great veins due to the movements of respiration.

c. Each successive beat or throb of the arteries, or of the heart. Usually in *pl.*

c. 1430 *Pigr. Lyr. Masheds* II. xlvii. (1869) 94, I tasted his pouses, but 1 fond nought, in snewe ne in condyt ne in veyne. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* 1 92 To take hede to the mutacion of his poulces. 1664 *POWELL Exp. Philos.* 1 41 At every pulse of the Auncle you might see the blood passe through this Channel into the heart [of the lamprey]. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) 1. 193 If we will be at the Trouble to count how many Pulses of the Artery there are in the first twenty Vibrations. 1889 *BOWEN Æneid* II. 726, I, whose pulses started not at javelins showered in the fray.

d. As a vague or incidental measure of time.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 32 For the space of ten pulses. *Ibid.* § 366 A Spoonfull of Spirit of Wine, a little heated, was taken, and it burnt as long as came to 116. Pulses.

† e. *concr.* The place where the pulse occurs or is felt; esp. in the wrist; also an artery or 'pulsating vein'. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1065 (1114) Per-with his pous and pawmes of his bondes þei gan to froie. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), The saphire keleþ moche in hete of brennyngne seures if he is honged nyte þe pulses and be veynes of þe herte [L. *in clauis cordis pulsantibus*]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. iv. b. Wastynge of a brawne, and chyeffe of a pouce, so that when it is pynched it abydeþ vpryght. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 16 The Attiries... are also called Pulses. 1633 *COCKERAM, Pulse*, a beating veine.

† f. Excessive or violent throbbing, palpitation. 1607 *TOPSE L. Four-f. Denote* (1638) 4 [11] strengtheneth the heart, emboldneth it, and driveth away the pulse and pusillanimity thereof.

2. In various figurative or allusive uses, denoting life, vitality, energy, feeling, sentiment, tendency, drift, indication, etc.; with *pl.*, a throb or thrill of life, emotion, etc.

c. 1540 [see b]. 1595 *SHAKS John* iv. 1. 92 Thinke you I beare the sheeres of destiny? Haue I commandement on the pulse of life? 1619 *VICT DONCASTER in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 201 Setting downe my observations upon the pulse of the affayres which I am neerer to feele. 1745 H. WAT POLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 91 All this will raise the pulse of the stocks. 1804 *WORDSW.* 'She was a phantom' III, And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine. 1805 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 43 Had this instrument [a barometer], the pulse of the storm, been preserved, the crew would have received warning of the hurricane.

b. *Phr.* To feel († try) the pulse († pulses) of (fig.): to try to discover the sentiments, intentions, drift, etc. of, to 'sound'.

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 288 Godwinus, having no small confidence, after bee hadd once felte his pulses and perceaued his diet. 1639 S. DU VANCE tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* i. iv, I have runne over some pieces of them, only as to feele their pulse, and informe my selfe of their language and Country. 1707 *FREIND Peterbarow's Cond. Sp.* 263 With whom my Lord had occasion to talk and to feel his Pulse. 1869 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* 5 He only who has felt the pulse of an age can tell us how fast or slow its heart really beat towards evil or towards good.

† 3. A stroke, blow, impact; an attack, assault. (Cf. *impulse*, *refulse*, and *PULSE* v. 3 b.) *Obs.*

1587 *FIRMING Contr. Holushed* III. 1024/1 The commons ran all into the towne; and there iclone themselves together to abide the pulse. 1697 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 309 Every bodie that is moved by an exteme pulse is inanimate. a. 1687 *PERRY Treat. Naval Philos.* I. ii. The quick and effectual pulse of the water upon the Rudder. 4. The rhythmical recurrence of strokes, vibrations, or undulations; beating, vibration.

1637 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovi* xv. 218 Like the pulse of the flowing Sea. 1660 *BOYLE New Experim. Phys. Mech.* xxviii. 208 So weak a pulse as that of the balance of a Watch. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* xvi. 100 That there is such a fluid body which is the medium, or Instrument, by which the pulse of Light is convey'd. 1862 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxxvii, The measured pulse of racing cars Among the willows. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Lyr.* 157 Pulse of waters blithely beating, Wave advancing, wave retreating.

b. Each of a rhythmical succession of strokes or undulations; a single vibration or wave; a beat.

1673 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 350 To suppose that there are but two figures, size, and degrees of velocity or force, of the ethereal corpuscles or pulses 1704 — *Optics* (1717) 326 The Vibrations or Pulses of this Medium must be swifter than Light 1766 BURKE *Subl* & B. IV xi, When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single pulse of the air, which makes the ear drum and the other membranous parts vibrate 1827 KEARL *Chr. Y. Evening* I, The last faint pulse of quivering light.

c *Pros. and Mus.* A beat or stress in the rhythm of a verse or piece of music.

1885 J. LECKY in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* p. v, Varieties of metre were caused (a) by altering the division and coalescence of pulses, as in passing from dactyl to anapest (b) by altering the number of pulses into which the stress-group was divided (substitution of triplets in binary metre, and of duplets in ternary).

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (almost all in sense 1 or 2) a. *attrib.*, as *pulse-beat*, *beating*, *place*, *rate*, *stroke*, *throb*, *tick*. b. *objective*, etc., as *pulse-counter*, *feeling sb.*, *adj.*, *pulse-like*, *moving*, *quickenings*, *stirring* *adjs.* c. *Special Combs.*: *pulse-breath Path.* (see *quots.*); *pulse-curve* = *pulse-tracing*; *pulse-glass*, a glass tube with a bulb at each end, or at one end only, containing spirits of wine and rarified air, which when grasped by the hand exhibits a momentary ebullition, which is repeated at each beat of the pulse; † *pulse-pad Obs. none-vid.* [PAD sb. 2], humorous appellation for a medical man; *pulse-tracing*, the curve traced by a sphygmograph, indicating the character of a pulse-wave; † *pulse-vein Obs.*, a 'vein' or blood-vessel in which there is a pulse, an artery; † *pulse-watch Obs.*, Floyer's name for a sand-glass used for estimating the rate and character of the pulse; *pulse-wave*: see *quot.* 1897.

1841 EMERSON *Addr. Method Nat. Wks* (Bohn) II. 222 We do not take up a new book, or meet a new man, without a 'pulse-beat of expectation.' 1862 C. R. HALL in *Trans. Med-Chirurgical Soc. XLV* 167 By the term 'pulse-breath', I wish to signify an audible pulsation communicated to the breath as it issues from the mouth by each beat of the heart. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Breath*, *pulse*, a term applied to a pulsatile movement of the expired air in cases of phthisis, where there is a large cavity either close to the heart and the aorta, or separated from them only by indurated structures 1889 MALKIN *Gl. Blas* II. iv. 2 The little 'pulse counter' set himself about reviewing the patient's situation. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.*, **Pulse curve* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 230 Note. The pulse curve is usually anacrotic. 1899 *Nat. Philos.* I. ix. 56 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The instrument called a 'pulse-glass' is a glass tube with a bulb at each end of the form represented. 1757 BANISTER *Chirurgical* i. (158) 6 The pain [of an abscess] is 'pulsatile beating mixt with pricking and some itching.' 1766 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Let. & Cold Bath* II. 202 These 'Pulse-pads', these Bedside Banditti 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 262 They say, that divers who were esteemed dead have been announced with old Oyl in the five principal 'pulse-places' and revived. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 799 The temperature had fallen to 99°; the 'pulse-rate' was 110 1832 MONTGOMERY *Poems* (1847) 86 Feel every 'pulse stroke' thrill of good 1855 BROWNING *Old Put in Florence* vi. One whom each fainter 'pulse-tick' pains. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 314 This change is only maintained during the bath, after it the 'pulse tracing' returns to its former standard. 1858 A. FOX *Writs* *Sig.* v. 353, I called for help, intrating them to cut the 'pulse vein on my left temple. 1860 HEARNE *Collect* 17 Dec., Sir Joh. Floyer (his printing) an Invention of a 'Pulse-Watch' which being nicely set and adjusted to a Man's Constitution tells him when his Blood & that is out of order. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* Pref. I caused a Pulse-Watch to be made which run 60 Second, and I placed it in a Box to be more easily carried, and by this I now feel Pulses. 1753 [see *Pulsiloge*] 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 348 When the tonicity of the arteries is less than it should be, their walls yield too much to the 'pulse-wave. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pulse*, *pulses*, the component elements of the apparently simple movement of the pulsating artery, as detected by the sphygmograph. These are chiefly the summit wave, in which the line of ascent ends, the tidal or first secondary wave, due to the distension of the arteries; and the diastolic or great secondary wave, produced probably by the aortic recoil.

Pulse (puls), sb. 2 Forms (3 polys, 4 polys, pulses), 5 7 polys, 6 pulses, pouls, dial. poulses, 7 powse, pulce, 8-9 dial. pouise, 6- pulse. [a. OF. *pols*, *pouls*, *pous* (Godef.), in mod. Norm. dial. *pouls*, in other dialects *pouls*, *pou* = L. *puls* portage made of meal, pulse, etc. See also *PULS.*]

1. The edible seeds of leguminous plants cultivated for food, as peas, beans, lentils, etc. a. *collective singular*: sometimes const. as *pl.*

1297 [see *PULSE CORN*] 1355-6 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 6 De j. quarterio polys vendito. 1388-9 *Ibid.* 53 Et de xij de pulis vendito. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Apoph.* 304 Derived of the most used Poult called cicer. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 All kyndes of pulse, as beanes, peason, tares, and suche other. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 110 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares have stood, And Stalks of Lupines grew 1760-72 *Tr. Yuan & Ullon's Voy* (ed. 3) I 123 Here are no pulse or pot-herbs of any kind. 1807 CRABBE *Poetical Reg.* i. 141 High climb his pulse in many an even row. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 48 Pulse grows everywhere.

b. *with a and pl.* A kind or sort of such seeds. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Parula Racionis* i. v. 52 The priest may not loke vpon a beane, for that it is iudged an vnclanne

puls 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 305 They sowed their land for bread and pulses, which they used 1681 *tr. Belon's Myst. Physich* 47 All sorts of Milk-meats, Sauces, Pulses, Fruits 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 141 There are several other Pulses or Seeds mentioned in many Authors. 1758 R. BROWN *Compt. Farmer* ii. (1760) 82 The least of all pulses is the lentil

2 a. *collective sing.* (sometimes const. as *pl.*) Plants yielding pulse, esculent leguminous plants.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 53 Et de xij de stramine pulis vendito. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 304 Derived of the most used Poult called cicer. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 All kyndes of pulse, as beanes, peason, tares, and suche other. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 110 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares have stood, And Stalks of Lupines grew 1760-72 *Tr. Yuan & Ullon's Voy* (ed. 3) I 123 Here are no pulse or pot-herbs of any kind. 1807 CRABBE *Poetical Reg.* i. 141 High climb his pulse in many an even row. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 48 Pulse grows everywhere.

b. *individual sing.* (with *pl.*) An esculent leguminous plant, or a species of such

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 55 For fodder now is tyme, and euery pulse.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* as *pulse crop*, † *shell (shale)*, *stick (cf. pea-stick)*, *tribe*; also *PULSE-CORN*.

a 1662 HOLYDAY *Jeminal*, Sat. xiv, A pulse-shale more I value, than the whole town's piasse 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* II. (1794) 39 The leguminous or pulse tribe. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 35 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, A luxuriant pulse crop of itself fertilizes the soil 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, A hook and a bit of woin on it, or a blow-fly, hung from a hazel pulse stick.

Pulse (puls), v. Also 6 pulses [ad L. *pulsare* to push, drive, stike, beat, freq. of *pellere* to drive, strike, beat. In sense 1 prob. in part from F. *pousser*, formerly *pouls*, *pouls* (15th c. in *Littre*); in other senses more directly connected in use with *PULSE sb.*, and *pulsate*, *pulsation*, etc.]

† *l. trans.* To drive, impel; to drive forth, expel. *Obs.* (exc. as in 4)

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 125 Necessite pulsis and conueniens me to cry on god. *Ibid.* xvi. 139 Your ignorance, inconstance, and incuillite, pulcis you to perpetrat intolereabil exactions 1573 TWYNE *Enuid* x. (1584) Qv, Pulst forth through spide from princely thione [L. *Pulsus ob inuidiam solio*]. 1866 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 111 The Douglas was pulst up to this, be thame quha aduancit thame self, to be farrest in his Hienes secretis 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 203 The heart doth cast it [the blood] forth, and pulse it to all, even the extremest paris

2. *intr.* To beat, throb, as the heart, etc.: = *PULSATE* 1 (but now only in literary use).

1559, 1664 [see *PULSING ppl.* a] 1668 CULPFFER & COLLE Barthol. *Anat.* i. xxxvii 82 For the Umbilical Arteries of a live Child being bound, as yet cleaving to the Mother. they pulse between the Ligature and the Child 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 35 The Heart, when separated wholly from the body in some Animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time 1864 DUTTON *Cook Trials of Fred-golds* II. 218 The heart pulsed very, very feebly; his eyes were closed again. 1895 F. E. TROLLOPE *F. Trollope* I. i. 6 The warm blood pulsed beneath high-waisted gowns.

b. *fig. or in figurative allusion*, in reference to life, energy, influences, feelings, etc.: = *PULSATE* 1 b *cf.* *PULSE sb.* 1 a.

1828 KEATS *Endym.* l. 105 The mass Of nature's lives and wonders pulsed tenfold 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1 216 The throb of hope and glory which pulsed at its outset. died into inaction or despair 1888 *Times* 26 June 9/5 The outward and sensible expression of the never-resting flow of thought, action, and feeling which pulses through it [London]

3. *intr. gen.* To perform or exhibit a rhythmic movement, to beat, vibrate, undulate: = *PULSATE* 2.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 88 Playing and pulsing like sunshine or soft lightning. 1873 J. GLIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* IV. 41 The heat of the sun. pulses through the great piles of ice that cumber the higher elevations of Alpine countries 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 117/1 The thermal water. pulsed out of the cleft of the rock 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. vii 285 You could hear the rumpled galloping of a horse, pulsing in the dark like some muffled pendulum.

† *b.* To make recurrent sallies or attacks. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iv (1872) 30 His studies were.. pulsing out with impetuous irregularity now on this tract, now on that. 1865 — *Fredk. Gl.* xx v (1872) IX 89 Such chagrin and recharging, pulsing and repulsing, has there been. *Ibid.* vii. 146 Broglie, on the other hand, keeps violently pulsing out, round Ferdinand's flanks.

4. *trans.* To drive or send out in or by pulses or rhythmic beats.

1819 KEATS *Isabella* vi, The ruddy tide stifled his voice, and pulsed resolve away. 1861 LOWELL *Washers of Shroud* II, Pale fireflies pulsed within the meadow-mist their halos, wavering thistledowns of light 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. iii. 371 Life is not dead, but living? coming down and out, always, pulsed into us, not set outside of us to grasp and define.

† **Pulse-corn.** *Obs. rare* Also 3 polscorn.

[f. *PULSE sb.* 2 + *CORN sb.* 1] = *PULSE sb.* 2 a, 2 a

1297 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) II. 174/2 (Cheddington) Polscorn. 1855 WARD *tr. Alex. Sec.* 21 b, All sortes of pulse come, as Pease, Beanes, 1 ares, and 1 bitches

Pulseful (puls'ful), a. *rare*. [f. *PULSE sb.* 1 + *FUL*.] Full of pulses, pulsations, or throbbing.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks* (1874) 193 The partridge cowers beside thy loamy flow in pulseful tremor.

Pulseless (puls'les), a. [f. as prec. + *-LESS*] 1. Having or exhibiting no pulse or pulsation, as a body in which the heart has ceased to beat.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VIII. xxiii. 700 While warm, though pulseless, we pressed each her hand with our lips. 1822 SHELLEY *Helas* 142 His cold pale limbs and

pulseless arteries 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 302 In shock the injured person lies pale, faint, .. almost pulseless

2. *fig. and gen.* Devoid of life, energy, or movement, void of feeling, unfeeling, pitiless (quot 1856); motionless; lifeless

1856 AYTOON *Bothwell* II. ix, There he stood, the pulseless man, The calculating lord 1861 E. S. KENNEDY in *Peaks, Passes*, etc., Ser. II. I 170 So often as 'he came, so often there floated on the pulseless air the gentle moan 'Mort Aratsch' 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxiii, Better than Joys of pale and pulseless Life, The agony of Strife

Hence **Pulselessness**.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pulselessness*, *asphyxia*. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 85/2 [He] points out the difference between the meanings of the terms *asphyxia* and *apnoea*, the former standing for pulselessness and the latter for breathlessness.

† **Pulsellum** (puls'el'm), *Zool.* Pl. -a. [mod. L., f. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pellere* to drive, after *FLAGELLUM*.] A modified form of flagellum found in spermatozoa and certain infusorians, serving to propel the body through a liquid medium.

1886 KENT *Infusoria* I. 429 Among the free-swimming monoflagellate Infusoria as at present known, where the locomotive appendage without exception fulfils during natation the rôle of a tractellum, its recognition by such title in contradistinction to a propelling organ or pulsillum is, uncalled for 1885 E. R. LANKESIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 850/2 The flagellum of the Flagellata is totally distinct from the pulsillum of the Bacteria.

Pulshe, *obs.* form of *PULSUS* v.

† **Pulsidge.** *Obs.* Humorous blunder for *PULSE*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 25 You are in an excellent good temperate: you Pulsidge beates as extraordinarily, as heart would desire.

Pulsific, a. Now *rare*. [f. L. *puls-us* *PULSE sb.* 1 + *-FIC*.] Producing or causing the pulse or pulsation of the arteries, also, characterized by pulsation, pulsatory, throbbing.

1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parey's Chirurg.* viii. xix. 314 Cruell symptoms doe follow, as pulsific paine, a fever, restlessnesse. *Ibid.* xx. vii. 772 The oppression of the vitall and pulsific faculty by a cloud of grosse vapours. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 17. 261 A pulsific corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself, is very unphilosophical and absurd 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 425 The pulsific Motion of the Blood continually thrusting on 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pulsific*, that which causes or excites pulsation 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* † **Pulsiloge.** *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *pulsilogium*, f. *puls-us* *PULSE sb.* 1, after *horologium*, *HOROLOGE*.] (See *quots.*)

[1753 CHAMBER *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pulsilogium*, a name given by authors to a pulse-watch, or instrument to measure the celerity of the pulse.] 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 185 Sanctonio applied the pendulum to determine the quickness of the pulse, forming what he called a *pulsiloge*, in which the sum suspending a ball was gradually shortened, till its vibrations corresponded with the beats

Pulsimeter (puls'imitr), [f. L. *pulsus* *PULSE sb.* 1 + *-METER*. Cf. *PULSOMETER*] An instrument for measuring the rate or force of the pulse. Also *attrib.* as *pulsimeter watch*.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 1894 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 May 1132/1 The advantages claimed for the 'Pulsimeter' watch are economy of time, accuracy of record, and the possibility of taking the pulse in the dark without any inconvenience to the patient.

Pulsing, *vb.* sh. [f. *PULSE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *PULSE*: rhythmical beating, throbbing, or flowing.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix (1852) 281 Ceaseless as the pulsings of the blood 1843 CARLYLE *Let. & Pr.* III. xv, The pulsings of his own soul, if he have any soul, alone audible. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 133, I could hear the pulsing of the sea.

Pulsing, *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That beats, throbs, or flows with rhythmic cadence

1559 MORWYN *Evangelij* 359 This oyl anoynted vpon the pulsing veynes, where they appeare moste. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 4 If you divide the Bee near the necke, you shall see the heart beat most lively, which is a white pulsing vesicle 1879 CASSILL *Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/2 The pulsing torrent rushes through the arteries.

Pulsion (puls'jən), Now *rare*. [ad. L. *pulsio*, *-ōn-em*, n. of action from *pell-ere*, *puls-* to drive, push.] The action of driving or pushing. In first quot., the beating of the pulse.

1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parey's Chirurg.* v. iii. (1678) 107 There may ensue, a deadly interception of the pulsion of the brain. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 214 One motion is pulsion or driving, another traction or drawing Pulsion, when the movent makes the moved body go before it, and traction, when it makes it follow 1731 S. HAZES *Stat. Ess.* I. xii If this great quantity [of sap] were carried up by pulsion or trusion. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv, Pulsion, and prension.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 363 Acquired malformations [of the oesophagus]—Pressure pouches.. pharyngeal pouches, pharyngocoeles, pulsion diverticula.

Pulsive (puls'iv), a. Now *rare*. [f. L. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pell-ere* to drive, impel + *-IVE*.]

1. Having the quality of driving or impelling; constraining, compelling; impulsive; propulsive.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii, What I here speake is forced from my lips By the pulsive shame of conscience. a 1687 PERRY *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. i. § 85 The Tractive and Pulsive forces upon swimming bodies. 188. R. G. H[ILL] *Voices in Solitude* 83 The whirl of the wheels went on at length With the pulsive strain of their started strength

† 2 Beating or throbbing as the heart, etc. *Obs.*
 1611 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Corial's Comend* Wks. ii. 91/1
 Such a straine That shall euen cracke my pulse via mater
 In warbling thyr renouwe by land and water 1630 — *Descr*
Eng. Poetry ibid. 248/2 In end my pulse braune no Art
 affords. To mint or stamp, or forge new coyned words.
Pulsometer (pɒlsə'mɪtə). [irreg f. L. *puls-*
us PULSE sb + -METER, after *barometer*, etc.]
 1. = PULSIMETER.
 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pulsometrum*, term for an
 instrument for measuring or calculating the variations of
 the pulse a pulsometer.

2 A name for a kind of steam-condensing
 vacuum-pump, with two chambers so arranged
 that the steam is condensed in, and the water
 admitted to each alternately. so called from the
 pulsatory action of the steam. Also *pulsometer*
pump. (Not being a measuring instrument, it is
 preferably called *pulsator*.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Pulsometer*,... a form of vacuum
 pump. 1882 *Mechanical World* 24 Dec. Advt. The Pulso-
 meter Engineering Company Limited. 1891 *Daily News*
 2 Sept. 5/1 The water is heated by means of a horizontal
 tubular boiler, a six-horse power engine, a centrifugal pump,
 and two pulsometer pumps. 1900 F. I. BULLEN *Idylls of*
Sea 265 My heart worked like a pulsometer.

† **Pulsor**. *Obs.* *vare* = *impel*. [agent-n from L.
pulsare, *puls-* to drive, impel: see -OR 2.] One
 who or that which drives or impels

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 442 The great artery is to
 us the most apparent Pulsor, we can feel the blood to be
 forced along its cavity.

Pulshe, *obs.* form of **POLISH** v.

Pult, parallel form of **PULT** v. and sb. *Obs.*

Pultaceous (pʊltɪˈʃəs), a. [f. L. *puls*, *pult-*
em pap, pottage + -ACEOUS]

1. Of the nature or consistency of pap or of a
 poultice; soft, semi-fluid, pulpy.
 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 751 He first denyeth, that the
 Testes are glandulous or pultaceous. 1738 STUART *ibid.*
 XL. 327 A soft white pultaceous Matter. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl.*
Anat. I. 71/1 In infancy the brain is extremely soft, almost
 pultaceous. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 403 Pultaceous or
 even solid food may be remarkably well borne.

2. Of the nature or class of pulse.
 1764 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 667 Barley, peas and
 other pultaceous grain.

Pultar, -er, etc., **Pulterer**, **Pult(e)rie**, *obs.*
 forms of **POULTER**, etc.

Pultas, *obs.* or dial. form of **POULTICE**

† **Pulter**. *Obs.* *vare* = *impel*.

In quot. prob an error for *pulture*, **POULTRY**, fowls
 (The whole passage is composed in the language of falconry, and
 some of the allusions are obscure.)

1399 LANOL. *Rich. Reddes* ii. 165 But þe blernyed boynard
 þat his bagg stall, Where þe pulteris pulter was pynnyd
 full ofe, Made þe fawcon to floter and flussch for anger,
 That þe boy badde be bounde þat þe bagge kepte.

Pultes, -ess, -ice, *obs.* or dial. fl. **POULTICE**.

† **Pultifical**, a. *Obs.* *vare* = *impel*. [f. L. *puls*, *pult-*
em pottage + -FIC + -AL]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pultifical*, wherewith Pottage,
 Pap, or such like meat is made.

Pultis(e), -oss, **Pultre**, **Pultron(e)**, -oon,
 -owne, *obs.* fl. **POULTICE**, **POULTRY**, **POULTROON**

† **Pults**. *Obs.* *vare*. [app. ad. med. L. *pultes*
 any victuals prepared by boiling (Du Cange), pl
 of L. *puls*, *pultem* pap, pottage (see **PULSE** sb 2).
 cf. It. *pulsa*, *polla* 'grewell, battre, or pap'
 (Florio).] Soft boiled food, pap, pottage.

1750 *Lloyd's Treas. Health* 51, Geue vnto the patient
 two penny weights of bay bers made to powder with a soft
 Egge or pulis, without doubt the pacyent shalbe made hole.

† **Pultun** (pʊlˈtʊn). *E. Ind.* Also **pultan**,
 -on, -oon. [Hindi *paltan*, ad. Tamil and Telugu
paltān, ad. Eng. *battalion* (the Eng word having
 been first adopted in Southern India).] A regiment
 of infantry in India.

1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw Desp* (1834) I. 21* I shall
 probably destroy some camposos and pultans, which have
 been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna. 1883 *Q. Rev.*
Apr. 494 Campos and pultans (battalions) under European
 adventurers. 1895 Mrs B M CROKER *Village Tales* (1896)
 60, I know lots of Sahibs in a pultoon (a regiment) at
 Bareilly.

† **Pulu** (pʊˈlʊ). [Hawaiian] A fine yellowish
 silky vegetable wool obtained from the base of
 the leaf-stalks of the Hawaiian tree-ferns, *Cibo-*
tum menziesii, *C. chamissoi*, and *C. glaucum*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pulu*, a species of brown
 thistle-down imported from the Sandwich islands, to mix
 with silk in the manufacture of hats. 1864 in WEBSTER
 1898 HILLBRAND *Flora Hawaii* 15 546 The base of the
 leaf stalks is densely covered with a soft and glossy yellowish
 wool, which is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and
 under the name of pulu forms a regular article of export to
 California.

† **Pulvere**, *obs.* f. **PILLIVER**, pillow-case, pillow.
 c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 681 He wende ful witerly sche were
 in as armes, ac peter i nas but is pulvere.

† **Pulver**, sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-em* (nom
pulvis) powder, dust.] Powder, dust.

1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. 14. 204 Good lorde,
 I speke to the of my presumption, notwithstanding that I
 am but puluer & ashes. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls)
 II. 493 In puluer small gart birne thame cuene one. 1599

A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physike* 28/1 Mixe these pre-
 nominated puluers adding heerunto the Sugei

b **Pulver Wednesday** = **ASH-WEDNESDAY**.
 c 1454 AGNES PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 270 Wretyn at Nor-
 wyche on Pulver Wednesday.

† **Pulver**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-are*, f. *pul-*
ver-: see **prec.**] *trans.* To reduce to powder, to
 pulverize. Hence † **Pulvered ppl. a.**, † **Pulvering**
vbl. sb., sprinkling of ashes; *pulvering day*, Ash
 Wednesday.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 129 As pulvered
 flints [ed. 1632 lime of flints] infurned under ground by
 spunkled water fire conceive. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist*
Durwich 193 On pulvering Days, when Disposition of the
 said Lands was made but not confirmed till St. Nicholas's
 Day 1778 [implied in **PULVERER**]

Pulverable (pʊlˈvɛrəbəl), a. [f. as **prec.** vb.
 + -ABLE] Capable of being crushed or ground
 down to powder; pulverizable.

1657 *Physical Dict.* *Pulverable*, hard things (as oyster-
 shells) brought to powder. 1680 BOYLE *Prodice Chem*
Princ. iv. 167 Some liquid substances afforded by wounded
 plants, that, tuned into consistent and pulverable bodies
 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil Trans* LXXIX. 274 If a little
 mercury be added to melted zinc, it renders it easily
 pulverable. 1869 J. E. HALLIDAY in *Student* II. 228 Trap-
 rock, very soft and pulverable.

Pulveraceous (pʊlˈvɛrɪʃəs), a. *Bot.* and
Zool. [f. L. *pulver-em* powder, dust + -ACEOUS.]
 Covered or sprinkled with powder; pulverulent.

1864 GRAY in WEBSTER.

† **Pulverain**. *Obs.* [Corruption of Fr. *pulvérisé*
 (= 1600 in Littré), = It. *polverino*, f. *polvere* — L.
pulverem powder.] A powder-horn, esp. one for
 pitting-powder. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pulveral**, a. *Obs.* *vare* [f. L. *pulver-em*
PULVER sb. + -AL.] In the state of powder.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp* 178 Solid or pulverall,
 which must be snuffed up

† **Pulverate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *pulverat-*, ppl
 stem of *pulverare* to powder: cf. **PULVER** v.]
trans. To reduce to powder, to pulverize.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 65 They litter them in their owne
 dung, first dried in the Sunne and pulverated 1657 TOMLIN-
 SON *Renoi's Disp* 60 Some cannot be so exactly pulverated
 by beating

Pulveration (pʊlˈvɛrɪʃən) [ad. L. *pulvera-*
tion-em, n. of action f. *pulverare*. see **prec.**] Re-
 duction to powder or dust, pulverization.

1623 COCKBRAIN, *Pulveration*, a beating into powder. 1733
 TULL *Horse-Hoing* v. 43 No further than the Hoe-
 Plow could turn it up, and help it in its Pulveration 1866
 C. W. HOSKINS *Ocas. Ess* 103 The deep and perfect
 pulveration of the soil.

† **Pulveratores** (pʊlˈvɛrɪtɔːrɪz), sb. pl. *Ornith.*
 [mod. L., pl. of *pulverator*, agent-n. from L.
pulverare to powder, in F. *pulvérisateurs* (Buffon
 1771)] Birds which habitually roll themselves
 in the dust, as the *Rasores*

† **Pulveratricosus** (pʊlˈvɛrɪtrɪkəs), a. *Obs.*
 [f. mod. L. *pulveratricos*, -itric-em (see next) + -OUS.]
 Of, belonging to, or characteristic of birds that
 roll themselves in the dust.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Ann. & Man* Introd. Birds, which
 are pulveratricosus and wild, as the Peacock, Japonian, and
 turkey. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* iii. n. 371 The colour
 of the feathers comes near to that of pulveratricosus birds
 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* n. 313/1 Pulveratricosus [is]
 an earthly kind of colour, mouse colour *ibid.* *Pulveratrico-*
ceus, covered with a dusty colour.

† **Pulveratrics** (pʊlˈvɛrɪtrɪks), *Ornith.* *vare*.
 Pl. -atrics. [mod. L., fem. of *pulverator*, agent-n.
 from *pulverare* to powder (sc. *avis* bird); in F.
pulvérisatrice (Littré).] A bird which cleanses
 itself by wallowing in dust

Cf. Aristotle's *καταρκοτα*, *Hist. An* 9. 49b. 20.
 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* 8 Oct., Ray remarks that birds of
 the *Gallina* order, as cocks and hens, partridges and
 pheasants, are *pulveratrics*, such as dust themselves.
 Common house-sparrows are great *pulveratrics*, being
 frequently seen groveling and wallowing in dusty roads

† **Pulveraceous**, a. *Obs.* *vare* = *impel*. [f. L. *pulvera-*
us dusty (f. *pulver-em* powder, dust) + -OUS]

1656 BLOUNT, *Pulveraceous*, dusty, of dust, full of dust
 † **Pulverer**. *Obs.* *vare*. [f. **PULVER** v. + -ER 1.]
 A pulverizer, an instrument for pulverizing the soil.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* *Digest* 54 note, If
 used as a Pulverer and Compressor of fallows, this acting
 Bar ought to be set deeper
Pulverescence (pʊlˈvɛrɪsɪs). *Bot.* [f. as
 next + -escence. see -ENCE.] Incipient powder-
 ness; tendency to become powdery

1823 R. K. GREVILLE *Sc. Cryptog. Flor.* VI. 338 Honry,
 with a white pulverescence. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*
Pulverescence, of a vegetable surface when covered with
 a kind of farina, as in the *Chenopodium purpureum*.
 pulverescence 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pulverescens (pʊlˈvɛrɪsɪs), a. [f. L. *pulver-*
em dust + -ESCENS.] Tending to fall into powder,
 becoming powdery.

1805 MURRAY in *Phil Trans* XCV. 168 It was... found to
 be very fine ore of iron in a pulverescens state
Pulverilento, *obs.* f. **PULVERULENTOUS**.

Pulverine (pʊlˈvɛrɪn). Also -in. [cf. It.
polverina dust, fine powder.] Ashes of barilla.

1836 in SMART 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pulverine*,
 barilla ashes

Pulverizable (pʊlˈvɛrɪzəbəl), a. [f. **PULVER-**
IZE v. + -ABLE.] So f. *pulvérisable* (Littré)] Cap-
 able of being pulverized or reduced to powder.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxii* ii. 60 Boil them until they
 are pulverisable 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos.* I.
 xi. 462 An earthy pulverizable matter c 1865 J. WYLD in
Circ. So. I. 18/2 Tin becomes pulverisable at high
 temperatures.

† **Pulverizate**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. *pulvericat-us*,
 pa. pple. of late L. *pulverizare* to **PULVERIZE**]
 Pulverized, reduced to powder

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* xi. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 182 Lyke
 as Saffron when yt ys pulverizate.

† **Pulverizate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late
 L. *pulverizare*: see **prec.**] *trans.* = **PULVERIZE**.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualleanus's R. Chyrurg.* 49 b/1 That all
 these Poultices be veyre diminutly pulverizate 1599 —
 tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physike* 172 Pulverizate it veyre
 smalle. 1604-13 R. CRAWNEY *Table Alph.*, *Pulverizate*,
 beaten or broken into dust, or powder

Pulverization (pʊlˈvɛrɪzɪʃən), n. [n. of action
 f. late L. *pulverizare* to pulverize: cf. F. *pulvérisa-*
tion (Oudin 1642)]

1. The action of pulverizing; reduction to the
 state of powder or dust.

1657 *Physical Dict.* *Pulverization*, bringing to powder
 1658 PULLINS, *Pulverization*, a breaking to dust, a reducing
 into powder. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 107 Brought to
 that state of pulverization, in which alone plants can thrive
 well 1846 J. BAXTER *Lith. Pract. Agric.* II. 64 Rains,
 alternate frosts, and thaws, greatly assist its pulverization.

b. *techn.* The separation (of a liquid) into minute
 particles, as spray

1861 N. SYD *Sc. Year-Bk. Med.* 207 Method of rendering
 Medicated Liquids Respirable by Pulverization. 1863 *Ibid.*
 421 Pulverization of liquids for Therapeutic Purposes.

c. *fig.* Crushing morally, reducing to nullity,
 utter demolition (of arguments, statements, etc.)

1873 MOWLEY *Rousseau* II. i. 42 This criticism marks a
 beginning of true democracy, as distinguished from the
 mere pulverisation of aristocracy. 1884 *Chr. World* 13 Mar.
 102/5 The complete pulverisation of their case by the
 Minister whom they approached. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan.
 282/2 That the *Saturday Review* devote to your pulverisa-
 tion two pages and a par.

2. *concr.* A pulverized product or material.

1896 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 18 Mar. 11/3 The
 pulverizations gradually find a place on the lowest levels of
 the ocean.

Pulverizator (pʊlˈvɛrɪzəˈtɔːr), [Agent-noun
 from late L. *pulverizator* to pulverize: so mod. F.
pulvérisateur (Littré)] An instrument for re-
 ducing to powder; also, an apparatus for scatter-
 ing powder or ejecting liquid in the form of spray.
 1890 *Kew Bulletin* 191 It is mixed as a powder and
 blown with 'pulverizators' on to the vine leaves 1894
Dublin Rev. Oct. 433 There have been many patents taken
 out in Russia for injectors or pulverisators.

Pulverize (pʊlˈvɛrɪz), v. [ad. late L.
pulverizare, or F. *pulvériser* (Paré 16th c.),
 † *pulveriser* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pulver-*
em. see **PULVER** sb.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to powder or dust; to com-
 minute, to triturate. Also *refl.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxii. 60 b, A
 drugge, which being pulverised and tempered in water,
 they rubbe ypon... the bodye. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas*
 ii. in iii *Law* 1122 The zealous Prophet with full fury
 mov'd pulveriz'd their Idol. c 1790 LINCOLN *Sch. Art* ii.
 69 Let it dry, and then pulverize it. 1868 ROBERTS *Pol*
Bion. xii. (1876) 154 Cultivable land must be pulverised
 and watered 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 235 The solid
 ground of life was pulverizing itself away.

b. *techn.* To divide (a liquid) into minute
 particles or spray.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 230 Stroke after stroke with
 doubling force he plied, Foil'd the hoar Fiend and pulverized
 the tide.

2. *fig.* To demolish or destroy, to break down
 utterly; to 'smash'.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* i. ii, You shall feel
 really that we have iron hammer. To pulverize rebellion.
 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* Post. M. ii, Between both which
 Truth and Peace is broken, and the Church pulverized
 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/1 Which, like a clap of thunder,
 has pulverized chimerical hopes 1864 J. H. NEWSMAN
Appl. iii. (1865) 117 The theory of the *fin de siècle* was abso-
 lutely pulverized. 1895 Col. MAURICE in *United Service*
Mag. July 428 The four battalions, were... pulverized and
 driven helter-skelter partly among the defendants.

b. To dissipate in minute portions. *vare*.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 373 The responsi-
 bility was so pulverized among a passing multitude of name-
 less individuals.

3. *intr.* To crumble or fall to dust; to become
 disintegrated. Also *fig.*

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 147 If they are ploughed in
 November or December, the rains, snow, and frost, make
 them pulverize easily 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship*
Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 The stern old faiths have all pulverized.
 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 267 Sometimes
 these varieties [of limestone] pulverize to a crystalline sand.

4. *intr.* Of a bird: To roll in the dust; to take
 a dust-bath. *vare* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
 Hence **Pulverized ppl. a.**; **Pulverizing vbl.**
sb. and *ppl. a.*

a 1693 *Uryghart's Rabelais* iii. xxiv. 233 That... pul-

verized Dose 1797 *De For Hist. Appar* iv (1840) 20 The man that lived there must be dried up sufficiently for pulverizing 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric.* (ed. 2) 363 Manures are found to enrich the best pulverized soil. 1832 CARLYLE *Memo. Death Gossip* (1857) 111, 110 The wrecks and pulverized rubbish of ancient times. 1832 *Planting* 37 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) The pulverizing action of the sun and air.

Pulverizer (pŭl'vērīzər), *a.* [f. *L. pulver-er* v. + -īzər.] One who or that which pulverizes; an instrument or machine that reduces to powder; also *techn.* one that reduces a liquid to spray.

1836 *Praser's Mag.* XIII 724 The high conservative, Fraser! the pulverizer of Voluntaryism, Radicalism, and Popery! 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 58/1 For the best subsoil pulverizer, £10. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 18 There are also spray-producing douches, aburdly named water pulverizers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 12/1 The crushing of the ores by the pulverizer.

Pulverous (pŭl'vērəs), *a.* [f. *L. pulver-er* dust + -ous.] Powdery; dusty.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 24 Soils are stiff or light; that is, tenacious or pulverous 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. The trees and the herbage were powdered thick with pulverous particles

Pulverulence, *[f. as next, as if from a L. *pulverulentia: see -ENCE]* Dustiness, powder 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Pulverulence*, dustiness. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Ucat's Moriors* 131 This movement is obliged to be subdivided into an infinite number of partial contractions, whence arises pulverulence.

Pulverulent (pŭl'vērŭlēt), *a.* [f. *L. pulverulent-us* dusty, f. *pulver-er* dust, powder; see -LENT. So mod. *F. pulverulent* (1801 in Littré).]

1. Consisting of or having the form of powder or dust; powdery.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pulverulent*, dusty, of dust, full of dust. 1806 SAUNDERS *Mineral Waters* i 20 The glutinous part of wheat flour, [which is] dry and pulverulent 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 316 In Lycopodium the pulverulent thecae occupy the upper ends of the shoots 1883 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 183/6 The announcement by M. Spring that a pressure of 5,000 atmospheres caused pulverulent matters to aggregate into clay-taline masses.

2. Covered with powder or dust; dusty, spec. in *Entom.* and *Bot.*

1744 AKENSIDE *Poet.* On shelves pulverulent, majestic stands His library 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 175 *Pulverulent*, covered with very minute powder like scales. 1828 R. K. GREVILLE *Sc. Crypt. Flora* VI. 338 *Perithous*, white and pulverulent.

3. Of very slight cohesion; crumbling to dust.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 500 Calcareous stone is also found in the pulverulent form; and of this kind is chalk. 1811 PINKERTON *Petiology* II. 381 Ashes, sand, and light pulverulent 1806 CARPENTER *Microsc.* 373 A thallus which has no very defined limit, and which, in consequence of the very slight adhesion of its component cells, is said to be 'pulverulent'. 1882 GILKES *Text-bk Geol.* II. 111. 91 A rock is said to be pulverulent, when it readily falls to powder

4. Pulverizing, *rare, erroneous*

1864 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 260 The pulverulent effect [on masses of stone] of original precipitation to glacier level from two or three thousand feet above.

5. Of birds. Characterized by or addicted to lying or rolling in the dust

1828 in WEBSTER 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Rept & Birds* v. 410 Partridges have, like the Quail, the pulverulent instinct.

Hence **Pulverulently** *adv.*, in a powdery or dusty manner. † **Pulverulentous** *a.* (in quot. *pulver-*), pulverulent. *Obs. rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1594 We have many sorts [of myrrh], great and small, fat and dry, pulverulentous like, pale and more red. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 123 Corolla pulverulently rough within.

Pulverulous, *a. rare.* [From *pulverulent*, with change of suffix.] = **PULVERULENT**.

1821 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 219 About an ounce of the vitreous acid (not the opaque or pulverulous) should be dissolved in three ounces of the acid

Pulvil (pŭl'vīl), *sb. arch.* Also 7 *polvil*, 8 *pulvilio*, -ille. [ad. It. *polviglio* see **PULVILLO**.] Cosmetic or perfumed powder for powdering the wig or perfuming the person.

1691 *Islington Wells* 13 Saluted by the Fragrance Of Powder de Orange, Jasmine, Pulvil, or something else 1693 *Urguhati's Rabelais* iii. xlv. 375 Great Ladies, with their Pulvil, Postillo's and Cosmetics 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. 1, How many pound of Pulvil must the Fellow use in sweetening himself from the smell of Hops and Tobacco? 1774 FERGUSON *Burlesque Elegy* vi, The huge wig, in formal curls arrayed, With pulvil pregnant

b. transf. Applied to snuff, also, any impalpable powder, as magnesia.

1806 J. BERNESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xix. Farewell Snuff! The precious pulvil from Hibernia's shore 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 121 Adding but a little of the water at a time and carefully and patiently rubbing it up with the refractory pulvil

c. attrib. or adj. Of perfume; perfumed. 1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 187 To play at ombre, or basset, She a rich pulvil purse must get.

† **Pulvil**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To powder or perfume with pulvil Hence † *pulvilled ppl. a.* 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. 1, Have you pulvilled the Coachman and Postilion that they may not stink of the Stable when Sir Rowland comes by? 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* 100 The sooty negro, and the pulvilled beau.

|| **Pulvilio**, -villio (pŭl'vīl'yo), *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[a. It. *polviglio* fine or subtle powder, cosmetic powder, deriv. of *polvo*, *polvere* powder] = **PULVIL** 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* iv. 1, I have dressed you, and spent upon you ounces of essence and pulvilio 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 63 ¶ 3 The Flowers performed the Air with Smells of Incense, Amber-grease, and Pulvilio 1847 LYTTON *Lucetta* i. 1, His vest of silk showing a profusion of frill, slightly sprinkled with the pulvilio of his favourite maitre d'hotel. 1821 LYTTON *King Poppo* 1 235 The jewell'd box Wherein he carried his pulvilio.

attrib. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* ii. 1, Since you have these two Pulvilio Boxes, these Essence Bottles [etc.] 1901 GUY BOOTHBY *My Indian Queen* i, The multitude of patch and pulvilio boxes

Pulvilized, *ppl. a.* [f. *PULVIL* sb + -ize + -ED.] Powdered and perfumed with pulvilio.

1788 BURNS *Let. P. Hill Lett.* (1887) 172 The pulvilized, feathered, pert coxcomb, is so disgusting in my nostril that my stomach turns.

Pulvillar, *a.* [f. *L. pulvillus* little cushion + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a pulvillus; cushion-like, pad-like. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pulville, **Pulvilio**: see **PULVIL**, **PULVILLO**

|| **Pulvillus** (pŭl'vīl'əs), *[L., contr. from pulvillus-us, dim. of pulvinus cushion]*

1. A little cushion; in *Surgery*, see quot. 1897.

1693 tr. *Blancaz's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 24), *Pulvilli*, the same with *Sphæna* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pulvillus*, a little Pillow, or Cushion; also a Bolster used by Surgeons in dressing Wounds 1897 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulvillus*, a small cushion or pillow. In *Surgery*, a small olive-shaped mass of lint used for plugging deep wounds.

2. *Entom.* A cushion-like process on the feet of an insect, by which it can adhere to a vertical surface as a wall, or in an inverted position to a ceiling or the like; a foot-cushion.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii 386 *Pulvilli*, cushions of short hairs very closely set; or of membrane, capable of being inflated, or very soft, or concave plates, which cover the underside, or their apex, of the four first joints of the Manus or Tarsus. *Ibid.* xxxv. 676 These organs are furnished with a sucker or *pulvillus* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 119 The pulvilli or foot cushions of flies. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept 666 Hence **Pulvilliform** *a. Entom.*, resembling a pulvillus, cushion-like.

|| **Pulvinar** (pŭl'vīnār), *sb.* Also 6-are. [a. *L. pulvinar* a couch, orig. neuter *pulvināre* of *pulvinārus* adj., f. *pulvīn-us* cushion, pillow.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A couch or cushioned seat of the gods; also, the cushioned seat in the circus.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. li. 213 In that one high feast and solemn dinner of Iupiter, can a Pulvinar be celebrated, or a sacred Table be spied and furnished in any place, but in the Capitoll? 1606 — *Sueton.* 60 Himself beheld the Cicerian Games, sometime out of the Pulvinar, sitting there with his wife only and children 1850 LERICI tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 290 (ed. 2) 323 The ornaments of the spina of the Roman Circus, among others the pulvinar.

2. *Surg.* A small pillow or cushion, sometimes, a medicated cushion or pad. † *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkower's Bh. Physice* 53/2 But an hower therafter applye this little pulvinare on thy Eyes 1811 *Nipper's Med. Dict.*, *Pulvinar*, a medicated cushion. 1897 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Anat.* The posterior inner tubercle of the optic thalamus.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 H. GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 2) 625 Its posterior extremity, internally forms a well-marked prominence, the posterior tubercle or pulvinar 1890 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VII. 337 A case of symmetrical softening of the pulvinar.

b. The cushion of fat by which the non-articular part of the acetabulum is filled up.

Pulvinar (pŭl'vīnār), *a.* [ad. *L. pulvinār-us*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to a pulvinus.

1883 *Science* I. 179/1 The pulvinar parenchyma is composed in greater part of finely porous cells.

So **Pulvinarian** *a.* [f. *L. pulvinār-us* or *pulvīnār-us* + -AN], cushion-like, pulvinated.

1886 Sir S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions*, (1887) 31 The casts of these pulvinarian cope-stones exhibit many imperfections.

Pulvinate (pŭl'vīnāt), *a.* [ad. *L. pulvīnāt-us* made into or like a cushion, f. *pulvīn-us* cushion; see -ATE.] In *F. pulvīnāt*, Cotgr. 1611 || Pillowy, cushion-like, pulvinar; in *Bot.* and *Entom.*, cushion-shaped, swelling or bulging like a cushion.

1824 R. K. GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* 235 *Grimmia pulvinata*, stems short, pulvinate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 388 *Pulvinate*, when in consequence of being depressed in one place, it seems to puff out in another 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses Gloss.*, *Pulvinate*, forming cushion-like masses.

Hence **Pulvinately** *adv.*, *Bot.*, in a pulvinate manner. Also **Pulvina** to-comb. form, as *pulvinato-echinulata* adj., echinulate and partly pulvinate.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pulvinately*. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 415 Surface pulvinate-echinulate.

Pulvinated (pŭl'vīnātəd), *a.* [as prec. + -ED.]

1. *Arch.* Swelling or bulging; especially applied to a frieze having a convex face.

1773 J. NOORTHOUCK *Hist. London* 598 It has the pulvinated or swelling frieze. 1877 RICKMAN *Archit.* (1848) 30 It was once the custom to work the Ionic frieze projecting like a torus. When thus formed it is called *pulvinated* 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 The curvilinear, or pulvinated frieze occurs in not a single Grecian example. 1850 LERICI tr.

C. O. Muller's *Anc. Art* § 223 (ed. 2) 219 The shaft either diminished in a right line or pulvinate

2. *Bot.* Having a pulvinus.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 113 With pulvinate leaves (i. e. those provided with a pulvinus) their periodical movements depend on the cells of the pulvinus alternately expanding more quickly on one side than on the other

3 *Entom.* = **PULVINATE** *a.*

1828 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Pulvinatus*, *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the prothorax when, being depressed at one point, it appears swollen out at another = pulvinate.

Pulviniform (pŭl'vīnīfŏrm), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. pulvīnīfŏrm* is, f. *L. pulvīn-us* cushion + -FORM. So mod. *F. pulvīnīfŏrm*] Cushion-shaped.

1828 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulviniformis*, pulviniform.

Pulvinus (pŭl'vīn'us), *Bot.* [ad. *L. pulvīn-us*, dim. of *pulvīn-us* cushion, pillow, bank. (Also used in *L. form*)]

1. One of a number of excrescences, sometimes like minute trees, issuing from the thallus of lichens

1828 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulvinula*, term by Acharius for filaments, often imitating small bushes or cushions, which are raised from the superior surface of the thallus of certain lichens, as the *Parmelia glomulifera*, a pulvinula. 2. A heap of naked spores

1874 COCKER *Fungi* (1875) 39 There is great variability in the compactness of the spores in the soil, or pulvinules. *Ibid.* 144 The winter spores are in solid pulvinules

|| **Pulvinus** (pŭl'vīn'us), *Bot.* [*L. pulvīn-us* cushion, pillow.] Any cushion-like swelling or expansion of a stem or petiole; esp. a protuberance or enlargement at the foot of the petiole of some leaves, when large, turgid, and contractile, forming a special organ for movement of the leaf.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 77 In woody Dicotyledons there is generally a little protuberance under the scar, which is termed the pulvinus. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 112 The summit of the petiole is developed into a pulvinus, cushion, or joint (as this organ has been variously called), like that with which many leaves are provided 1906 *Athenæum* 23 June 168/3 *Mimosa*, has in its pulvinus a structure which allows of the free play of the leaf.

Pulviplume, *Ornith.* [ad. mod. *L. pulvī-plūma*, f. *L. pulvī-us* dust + *plūma* plume, feather.] Powder-down

1890 COUPE *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 129 Such plumules, from being always dusted over with dry scurfy exfoliation, are called powder-down. I call them *pulviplumes*

† **Pulviscle**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. pulviscul-us*, -um small dust, dim of *pulvis* dust] A fine powder, a dust.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkower's Bh. Physice* 62/1 Take Rue, Betonye [etc.] make hereof a fine pulviscle, and use it with your meates

|| **Pulwar** (pŭl'wār), *E. Ind.* Also *pulwaar*, *pulwah*. [Hindī *pahār*] A light keelless native boat used on the rivers of Bengal, 'carrying some 12 to 15 tons' (Yule).

1765 HOLWELL *Hist. Events*, etc. i. 69 We observed a boat making for Patna, the commandant dispatched two light pulwars after her 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 39 Besides this boat, a gentleman is usually attended by two others; a pulwar for the accommodation of the kitchen, and a smaller boat. 1798 S. WILCOCKE in *Natural Chron.* (1799) II. 63 They have another kind of boats, which they call *pulwaks*. These are very long, low, and narrow. They are sculled instead of being rowed 1860 C. GRANT *Rural Lys Bengal* 7 The Pulwar is a small description of native travelling boat, of neater build, and less rusticity of character.

† **Pulwere**, *obs.* f. *PILLIVER*, pillow-case, pillow. 1730 *Will. Palmer* 672 He went to have laust pat ladi lough in armes, & clapte to him a pulwere.

Puly (pŭl'ī), *a.* [f. *PUL* v. + -Y.] Given to puling; whining; sickly

1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* II. The church of Christ is of herself a very sickly puly thing. 1861 *SALA in Temple Bar Mag.* III. 25 The puly shabby piety which prompts some people... to be perpetually scrawling begging letters to Heaven.

† **Puly**, *Herb.*, var. of **POLY** (cf. **PULIO**).

1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1542) 60 Digestures of fleume. Persely. Smuy, Puly, Maucam, Penfroayll.

Pulyal, -yol, var. **PULIO** *Obs.*

† **Pulypyk**, *Obs.* ? Some sort of pickaxe: cf. *pole-pike* s. v. **POL** sb 1 5 c

1360-61 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suntess) 562 In uno pulypyk empt. pro muna de Hewoth.

Pulysh (e, obs. form of **POLISH** v.

Pulka-oil (pŭl'kə-ōil), *a.* A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the Physic-nut (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*), a native of Tropical America, but now generally cultivated in all tropical countries for the oil, which is used in medicine as a purgative, as well as for various domestic purposes

1866 *Yrnl. Royal Soc. Arts* 17 Aug. 634/4 *Pulka-Oil*—Under this name, a considerable commerce is carried on in the Cape de Verd Islands, in the oil obtained from the seeds of the *Jatropha Curcas*, a euphorbiaceous plant. About 350,000 bushels of the seed are gathered and exported annually to Portugal, where the oil extracted is called *purga-oil*, and is used principally for burning.

Puma (pŭmā), [a. Sp. *puma* (pŭmā), *a.* Peruv. *puma*] A large American feline quadruped, *Felis concolor*, also called **COUGAR**

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* iv. (1783) II. 17 The Puma and Jaguar, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey, which Europeans have inaccurately denominated lions and tigers,

possess neither the undunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 269 The Puma, or South American Lion, is not uncommon. 1898 C. F. LUMMIS *Mexico* xiv. 164 The proper name of the American lion to-day is Puma; and that is an Inca word that Pizarro found in the Fifteen-thirties among the Andes. The animal has a range 5000 miles long; but its Peruvian name . . . by now is accepted, not only in all Spanish countries, but wherever English is spoken. 1899 Mrs E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 72/2 We had been wading a river on a puma-hunt.

b. The flesh of this animal. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1852) 116 It turned out to be Puma, the meat is very white, and remarkably like veal in taste.

Pumblenose, var. **POMPELMOOSE Obs.**, shaddock. **Pumaise**, -eyse, obs. ff. **PUMICE** **Pumel**, -elle, obs. ff. **POMMEL**. **Pumelo**, var. **POMELO**.

|| **Pumex**. Obs. [L. *pūmex*.] = **PUMICE** sb. 1899 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 202 Seeke not to wring water out of the pumex. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 471 Expressions so penetrating as might dissolve an heart as hard as Adamant into waters, and eyes as dry as Pumex into floods of tears. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 319 A Pumex stone fired, and quenched twice in white wine. 1799 MAR. RUDDELL *Voy Madagava* 42 There is no appearance of pumex nor vestiges of fire about it.

Pumgnade, -granad, etc., obs. ff. **POMEGRANATE**.

† **Pumicate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *pūmicat-*, ppl stem of *pūmicāre*, f. *pūmex*] trans. To smooth with pumice. So † **Pumication**.

1643 COCKERAM, *Pumicate*, to make smooth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pumication*, a making smooth with a Pumice-stone.

Pumice (pū'mis), sb. Forms: see below. [ME. *pomis*, -ys, a. OF. *pomis* (a 1250 in Godef.), *pumis*, ad. late L. *pūmicum*, for cl. L. *pūmex*, -icem, It. *pomice*; a learned form for the popular F. *ponce*. see **POUNCE** sb.² In 16th c. gradually assimilated (*pomis*, *pomise*, *pomice*, *pumice*) to the Latin form; under the influence of which some now pronounce (*pū'mis*). (So in It. Florio has *pumice* as var. of *pomice*; Cotgr. *pumice* as syn. of *ponce*.) The β forms, *pumush* (*pomege*), were perh. due to Ital. influence; but cf. Eng. -ish in verbs for F. -iss. *Pumy*, *pumny*, prob. arose out of the reduction of *pumice* stone to *pumice*-stone. (The L. word had been taken into OE. in the form *pūmic*; with this the ME. forms had no historical connexion.)

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 5-7 pomys; 5 pomeys, -yce, pumys, -yoe; 6 pomis, -aise, -ayse, -ice, pommis, -ice; pumise, -yse, -eise, -eyse; 6-7 pomise, pumise; 7 pomis; 7-9 pumice; 6- pumice.

14. Voc. in Wz. Wulcker 606/12 *Pumice*, pomys. 1440 *Prout. Par.* 408/1 Pomeys, or pomeys, *pomex* 1483 *Pumys* [see 1]; Pomeys [see B. 1b]. 1523 Pommis [see B. 1c]. 1540 *Paisson*. *Acclatius* 3, b. They be blown out agayne lyght pomissis. 1550 LLOYD *Yngl. Health* 4 v. A pumys made hote. 1559 HULOT, *Pomaise* for parchment, lyke a pomeys. 1579 *Pomice* [see B. 1c]. 1581 J. BELL *Hakles's Answ. Usen*. 463 Being more narrowly examined and viewed, was espyed to be a very pumyse 1597 PERCIVAL *Sy. Dict.* *Espoyne*, a sponge, a pumise. 1597 *Pumice* [see B. 1d]. 1607 TORSIL *Powr-f. Beasts* (1608) 104 A Pumisse put in wine. *Ibid.* 318 White and crumbly like a Pomy 1625 *Pomys* [see B. 1a].

β. 5 pumysch, -e, pomege; 6 pumysche, pumish; 6-7 pumish.

1422-3 *Pumysch* [see B. 1c]. c. 1450 *Nom* in Wz. Wulcker 682/29 *Hic pūmex*, pomege. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/a A Pumysche (A. Pymys), *pūmex*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 257/a Pomysshe for a scryvenar, *pūmex*. 1535 COOPER *Thesaurus* 8 v. *Latibrosus*, A pumish full of little holes. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* xx. 407 It makes the bread extream dry, and like a pumish.

γ. 6 pommie, -y, pumme, pumey, pumi (stone); 6-7 pumie, -y, 7 pummy.

1565 GOLDING *Out's Mek* iii. (1575) 33 b. With flint and Pommay was it walde by nature halfe about. 1567 *Ibid.* vii. 105 The walles were made Of Pommay [1593 pumie] hollowed duerly and jagged Pebble stone. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 93 Pumie stones I threwe but From bough to bough he lepped light, And oft the pumies latched. 1595 *Puck's Anglorum Ferie* 26 Thetis in her bower Of pumey and tralcent pebble-stones.

B. Signification.

1. a. A light kind of lava, usually consisting of obsidian made spongy or porous by the escape of steam or gas during the process of cooling.

14. c. 1440 [see A. c.]. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* A vii. b. Of the seconde sort is the Pumise [printed Pumise] concrete of froth as Isidore witnesseth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 242 Much ground about it [Ethna] lies waste by means of the elected pumis. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 164 Vast quantities of pumice or scoria of different kinds. 1813 BAKERWELL *Intrud. Geol.* (1815) 332 The island of Lipari contains a mountain entirely formed of white pumice. 1854 F. C. BAKERWELL *Geol.* 86 Pumice is a well known volcanic product of a white colour, and so light that it swims upon water.

b. With pl. A piece or block of this substance. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 47/21 Goo fecche a pomeys And of the best papier, My penknyll, my shers. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 65 For foue pumyses to him. . . xii. d. c. 1550, 1582, 1609 [see A. c.]. 1845 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. In anno 1660, it [Vesuvius] burst out . . . throwing out huge stones and fiery pumices. 1779 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 82 This curious substance has the lightness of a pumice.

c. As a material used for smoothing or polishing (parchment, etc.), or removing stains; as an absorbent of ink, moisture, etc.; as proverbial for its dryness.

[a. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 100 Of felle ascafen mid pumice.] 1422-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 619 Et in incausto, pumysch, cera rubea, empt. 1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 142 Penne, paper, ynke, parchement, . . . pommis, thou remembre. 1579 *Livy Euphues* (Arb.) 58 The greatest blot is taken off with the Pumice. 1580 *Ibid.* 374 If thou attempt againe to wring water out of the Pommice. 1599 B. JONSON *Iv. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. Could the pumisse but hold vp his eyes at other mens happines. 1665 *SOUTH Serm.*, *John* 1. 11 (1718) III. 305 To oppress, beggar, and squeeze them as dry as a pumice. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* 1. 207 A U-shaped tube filled with sulphuric pumice to prevent the vapour of the water in the aspirator reaching the desiccating tubes B and C. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VI. liv. 229 note, A copy of one book . . . of Martial, smoothed with pumice, and elegantly bound, was sold for 3s. 4d. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* i. 2 The new, the dainty volume, . . . fresh with ashy pumice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xii. (ed. 2) 193 The stone largely used for scouring paint under the name of pumice.

† d. fig. or allusively, esp. in reference to its qualities in c. Obs.

1591 GREENE *Farewe. to Folly, Fr. Dante*, The pumice that defaceeth memory, . . . Is but a stomach overcharged with meats. 1638 COWLEY *Lines Riddle* iii. 1, For I have Eyes of Pumice. a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iii. I cannot weep, mine eyes are pumice. a. 1658 CLEVELAND *On Rom. iv.* 25 Wks. (1677) 166 Marble can weep, whilst we ate Pumices.

2. a. attrib. Consisting of or resembling pumice; † pumice hoof, a 'pumiced' hoof; see **PUMICE** 2. b. Comb., as *pumice-like* adj., **PUMICE-STONE**, q.v.

1594 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b. The two pillars of Porphyre . . . of a pumish or tawny colour. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 169 A kinde of white hard substance, . . . pumish-like and spungy. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 89/1 Terms used as to Horse-Shooing. Pomise, or Flat Hoofe. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.*, *Bahamas* (ed. 3) 663 The pumice lands soon imbibe the rain. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 63 A firmly cemented conglomerate of pumice pebbles.

Pumice (pū'mis), v. Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. L. *pūmicare* to smooth with pumice-stone, F. *poncer* **POUNCE** v.3] trans. To rub with pumice, to smooth, polish, trim, or clean by rubbing with pumice.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/a To Pumysche (A. Pumyce), *pūmicare*. 1554 HULOT, Pomaisne or trimme parchment, *pūmicare*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sy. Dict.*, *Espoyne*, to sponge, to pumice. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Pounded Rossin both finely seared and lightly pumiced. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal*, *Sat.* viii. 154 note, The Italians to this day have the fashion of pumicing their skin to get off the haire. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 250 When dry to be pumiced over, so as to make the whole perfectly dry and smooth. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 393/2 The slab is then pumiced to reduce it to a level surface.

Hence **Pumicing** vbl. sb. (also attrib.)

1554 HULOT, Pomaysynge or trympynge wyth pomaie, *pūmicatio*. 1854 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 438 The leather passes under the pumicing cylinders.

Pumiced (pū'mist), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] 1. Rubbed smooth with pumice.

1554 HULOT, Pomaysed, *pūmicatus*. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Com.*, *Diogenes & Plato* Wks. I. 456/1 They who have pumiced faces and perfumed hair.

2. Applied to a horse's hoof that has become spongy on account of disease. Hence *transf.* of a horse-shoe adapted to such a hoof.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 324/a A flat or pomised shooe, having one side thick and the other thin, is used for flat and pomised Hoofs. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349 With well bred hunters, pumiced feet are, nineteen times in twenty, the effect of fever. 1861 WALSH & LUPRON *Horse* xxx (1877) 542 The sole . . . is always either flatter than natural, or absolutely convex, and its horn is brittle and spongy, constituting what is termed the 'pumiced foot'.

Pumiceous (pū'mi's), a. [f. L. *pūmicus*-us (f. *pūmex*, -icem) + -ous.] Consisting of pumice; having the character or texture of pumice.

1676 H. MORRIS *Remarks* 10 If one side be pumiceous . . . and the other metalline, the metalline will gravitate on the pumiceous or sponge side. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 416, I should . . . call them pumiceous mixtures. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vern.* ii. 321 An ash-colour'd Pumis Stone.

Pumice-stone (pū'mis'toun, pū'mistoun), sb. Forms: see below and **PUMICE** sb.

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. [1 pumicestan]; 7 pumice (e) stone.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc* in Wz. Wulcker 148/3 *Pumice*, pumic-stan.] 1613 JACKSON *Creed*: To Rdr E, The Pumice stones did lie about mens eares in the open fields. 1648 MACPARKLAND *Geog. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 516 In this town there ar abundance of pumick stonis floating upon the water.

β. 6 pommie, pumysse stone, 7 pumis stone; 6- pumice-stone.

1576 BAKER *Yewell of Health* 4 What is it than to desire wool from an Asses backe, or to wring water out of a Pumysse stone? 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Pierre ponce*, a pumise stone. 1590 *Pumice* stone [see B. d]. 1681 GREW *Museum* iii. 1. vi. 321 An ash-colour'd Pumis Stone.

γ. 6 pumish, 6-7 pumish stone.

1550 T. HOBY *Trav.* (1902) 52 Pumish stones which are so light that they flee upp with the flame and so fall in the ashes. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* ii. Scot. 24 A lighter body and spungeous in manner of a pumish stone.

δ. 6 pumistone, pumy stone, 6-7 pumie, pumme, 7 pumny stone.

1578 BANISTER *Hush. Man* 1. 2 The substance, spongie,

not vnlike a thicke Pumie stone. 1579 *Pumie* stones [see B. a]. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. v. 30 A gentle steame, whose murmuring wave did play Emongst the pumy stones. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 183 Like a fast sponge or a smooth pumie-stone. 1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 123 Small cinders and pumy stones of Mount Aetna.

B. Signification.

a. A stone composed of pumice. = **PUMICE** 1 b. 1550 [see A. v]. 1576 [see A. β]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 89 Tho pumie stones I hastily hent, And threwe but nought availed. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 567 By reason of fistulous porosities therein, like a pumish stone. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. 1. 9 The Bones of a Humane Leg and Foot in some places rarified like a Sponge or Pumice-Stone. 1767 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 6 The pumice stones, falling upon us like hail. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1840) 499 A plain strewed with pumice stones and other volcanic reliques.

b. As a substance: = **PUMICE** sb. 1 a.

1598 SYLVESTER *Deu. Batis* ii. 1 iii. *Pumies* 153 Replet with Sulphur, Pitch and Pumy Stone. 1604 E. GRIMSTON I. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxv. 197 Other thicke matter which dissolves into ashe, into pumice stone, or such like substance. 1794 SULLIVAN *Voy. Nat.* 11. 184 The fire was mixed with prodigious quantities of brimstone, sand, pumice-stone, and ashes. 1871 TYNDALL *Magn.* 52 (1879) I. v. 162 Filled with fragments of pumice-stone.

c. As a thing of use: = **PUMICE** sb. 1 c.

1573-80 BARST. *Atv.* P. 857 A Pumish stone vsed to make parchment smooth, *pūmex*. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 544 To slick, polish, & smooth them again with the pumy stone. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 25 May, Trimming myself . . . with a pumice stone. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 350 Scribes offer their pens and ink and pumice-stone to Hermes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 The body now receives a staining coat, after which it is well rubbed down with pumice-stone.

† d. fig.: cf. **PUMICE** sb. 1 d. Obs.

1583 GALENE *Manilia* ii. To Rdrs, Wks. (Glosart) II. 145 Although shee hath not the Pumistone of learning to polish her words with superchual eloquence. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) Title-p, Being a right Pumice-stone, apt to race out idleness with delight, and foile with admonition. 1622 DOWNE *Serm.*, *John* xi. 35 (1640) 160 To weep for other things, and not to weep for sin . . . this is a sponge dried up into a Pumice stone. 1647 OWEN *Death of D.* Wks. 1852 X. 333 Is not this rather a pumice-stone than a breast of consolation?

e. attrib.

1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 319 The affected parts thereby assume, a pumice-stone consistency.

Hence **Pumice-stone** v. trans. = **PUMICE** v.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 88 Putting up Lining Paper, pumice stoning, . . . and sizing. 1887 *Althe. namum* 24 Dec. 86/1 The parchment of a still more ancient MS. pumice-toned to an even surface.

Pumiceform (pū'mis'fōrm), a. rare. [ad. mod. L. *pūmiciformis*, f. L. *pūmex*, -icem: see -FORM.] Having the form, appearance, or texture of pumice.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pumiciformis*, *Geol.* resembling pumice stone in appearance, as the *Lava pumiciformis*. *pumiceform*.

Pumicose (pū'mikōs), a. rare. [ad. L. *pūmicōs*-us (Pliny), like pumice, f. *pūmex*, -icem: see -OSE.] Of the nature or appearance of pumice.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 504 Fragments amorphous, blunt. Weight, pumicose. 1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 435 A pumicose deposit.

† **Pumicous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see -OUS] = prec.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 7h, This Pumicous substance, intersted between the sayd scales or cruities is the cause that some haue sayd, the scull to be condited and made of two walles.

† **Pumil**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *pūmil*-us, *pūmil*-is dwarfish.] Dwarf, dwarfish, diminutive. 1776 *Boyle's Synba* 377 Which is a Pumil dwarf kind, with a smaller leaf slow of growth.

|| **Pumilio**, **pumilo**. Obs. rare. Also *pomilio*. [L. *pūmiliō*, *pūmiliō* a dwarf, f. *pūmili*: see prec. Cf. obs. It. *pomilius* 'a Dwarf or Pigmy' (Florio 1611).] A dwarf; a diminutive person, or plant.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 237 *margin*, He was (belike) some Pomilio or litle dwarfie. 1776 *Krætz's Synba* 36 The warmer regions produce the tallest and goodliest trees and plants, far exceeding those of the same species, born in the cold North, so as what is a giant in the one, becomes a pumilo, and in comparison, but a shrubby dwarf in the other.

Pumill, obs. f. **POMMEL**. **Pumis**, **pumish**, **pummace**, obs. ff. **POMACE**, **PUMICE**.

Pummel, sb., a parallel form of **PUMMEL** sb.

Pummel (pū'ml), v. Also 6 pumbe, pounce, pumille. [An alteration of **PUMMEL** v., in accordance with pronunciation now more usual.] trans. To beat or strike repeatedly, esp. with the fist; to pound, thump. b. intr.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 44 Thei turne him cleane out of his owne doores, and pumbe hym about the pate. *Ibid.* xii. 118 Pounding and beating theym. c. 1593 *Jack Jugler in Four Old Plays* (1848) 34 You would pumille him ioylle a-bout the pate. 1608 BRAUM, & FL. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Death* v. Your pate I would pummel. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. FINDER) *Ode to Ass* Wks. 1792 II. 401 Dragg'd, kuck'd, and pummell'd, by a beggar's brat. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. A desire to pummel and wring the nose of the aforesaid Suggins. 1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Russians of To-day* 49 *Majacks* continue to pummel one another, and to be pummelled by their superiors.

b. 1823 MARSHALL *P. Simple* vi. 'You villain!' . . . cried he, pummelling at him as well as he could. 1845 S. LOVISA

Handy Andy iii. With Dick fastened on him, pummeling away most unmercifully.

Pummeled *pp. a*, **Pummeling** *vb. sb.*
1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I 146 Our lot hath been nothing but cudgelling upon cudgelling, pummeling upon pummeling. 1887 TROLLOPE *What I remember* i. viii 170. I gave him as good a pummeling as my heart desired. 1902 *Daily Chron* 6 May 1/2 The pampered and pummelled English boys who buy food and fury so dear.

Pummelion, **Pummelnose**, **Pummelo**, **-low**: see POMMELION, POMPELMOOSE, POMFLO.

1885 *Macm.* Aug. Nov 77/1 Water-melons, jack-fruits, pummeloes, and plantains. 1905 Sir J. K. LAUGHTON in *Lit.* 19 Mar., I gather that now the name *pummelo* has been partially adopted in the West Indies, and has come thence to England; but 45 or 50 years ago this name was special to China, the Amoy pummelo, with a pink rose flesh, was specially noted.

† **Pummet**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. F. pommette*, in *OF. pumete* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm), a little ball, dim. of *pomme* apple: see -*ETTE*.] A ball used in the old game of troll-madam.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 They [Ladies] may have in the ends of a Benche, eleven holes made, into the which to trowle pummetes, or Bowles of leade, bigge, litte, or meane, or also, of Copper, Tynne, Woode, eyther vyolent or soft, after their owne discretion; the pastyme Troule in Madame is termed.

Pummece, *obs. f.* POMACE, PUMICE.

Pummy, **Pummysse** see POMMET, PUMICE.

Pump (*pomp*), *sb.* 1. Also 5-7 *pompe*, *pumpe*, (5-6 *pomp*, *poompe*, 6 *poumpe*): see also *PLUMP* *sb.* 2. [Late ME *pumpe*, *pompe*, = early mod. Du. *pompē*, *du. pomp*, LG. *pumppe*, *pump*, mod. Ger. *pumpe*; whence Da. *pompē*, Sw. *pump*; also Fr. *pompe*.]

Machines for raising water were in ancient and mediæval use, but no trace of the name *pump* appears before the 15th c. This is, as yet, known first in Eng. c. 1440, in the sense of a ship's pump, for pumping out the bilge-water, in which use it was quite common 1450-1500. In Du., LG., HG., not recorded in this sense before the 16th c.; in Fr. cited 1517 in Hatz-Darm.; in Du. a 1555 in Verwijs & Verdam, in Ger. 1550 (Hans Sachs in Grimm). Plantijn 1573 gives for Du. only the sense 'bilge', *de pomp des schips*, 'l'ossec de la navire, sentina', *pompen, wtfpompen*, 'vuider l'ossec, sentina expurgare'; but Kilian 1590 has *pompē* in sense both of a ship's pump, and a pump generally. In Du. dialects, *pompē* is found a 1463 in sense of a pipe or tube of wood or metal, or a stone conduit, for the conveyance of water under ground, a sense also found in Frisian, and in some Low German dialects. In view of these dates and various senses, it is not easy to form any inference as to the language in which the word arose; but the probability lies between English and Dutch (or Low German); in either case it was prob. first in nautical use. The primary sense seems to lie between that of 'pipe, tube', and an echoic formation from the sound of the plunger striking the water. In favour of the latter cf. the collateral form *plumpe*, *PLUMP* *sb.* 3, found as early as 1477, also LG. *plumppe* pump, and conversely Ger. *pump* the hollow sound of a blow, *pumpen* to make such a sound (Grimm), admittedly echoic. The Cat., Sp., Pg. *bomba* (pump), viewed by Diez as the source of the French, may have been derived from Fr. *pompē*, but is more prob. an independent though analogous echoic formation. The It. is *tromba*, orig. = trumpet, tube; but Venetian, and some other north It. dialects have *pompa* from Fr. or Ger.]

I. A mechanical device, commonly consisting of a tube or cylinder in which a piston, sucker, or plunger is moved up and down by means of a rod, or rod and lever, so as to raise water by lifting, suction, or pressure, the movement of the water being regulated by a suitable arrangement of valves or clacks; from early times used on board ship to remove bilge-water; also, from 16th c., for raising water from mines, wells, etc.; now, a generic term for a great variety of machines and mechanical devices for the raising or moving of liquids, compressing or rarefying of gases, etc.

Pumps are variously qualified according to the principle of action, manner of construction, means of operating, purpose, etc., as *force, lift, lifting, suction pump; burr, centrifugal, centrifugal, chain, double-acting, jigger, oscillating, dash, robb, rotary, spiral pump; hand-, steam-pump; air-, beer, bicycle, bilge, in-ast-, circulating, dental, donkey, dredging, feed, gas, mining, oil-, pneumatic, sallow, stomach pump*, etc.; for many of which see the specific words.

c 1440 *Proup* *Parv.* 416/1 Pumpe of a schypp, or oher lyke, *laurlhorum*. 1466 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb) 205 For a pompe .. for the sprays. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1866) 41 Toppe sailes .. pumps. J. 1495 *Ibid.* 259 Poompes by the mayne meste .. by the mayne meson meste J. 1505 *Acc. La. High Treas. Scot.* III. 137 Item, payit for carying of tua tres quihills suld be pompes to the schip. 1507 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 562/4 (Shon) z pompe. 1533 *РГЗНАВ.* *Сурв.* 9b, As the whele gothe .. to blowe the bales or to drayn any water lyke a pompe, as there be in Cornwall and dyvers other places. 1530 *Falson*, 256/8, 259/4 Pompe .. Pumpe of a shypp, 1530 *Pompe*. 1566 CART. SMITH *Acid Eng. Seamen* xi (the Pompe, the pumpe-well, the pumpe brake, the pumpe cane, the pumpe chaine, the spindle, the botes, the clack, a 1568 *Parson Branstall Love* (1631) 191 Their actions doe not come as water from a spring but as water from a pompe, that is forced and extorted. 1649 Br. REYNOLDS *Serm.* *Hosea* v. 4 The putting of a litte water into a Pumpe makes way to the drawing out of a great deale more. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xli. (1663) 162 Cannons of Wood, made like unto the Pumps of Ships. 1688 *The Bur-Pump*, or Bidge-Pump [see BUR-PUMP]. 1749-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pump*, The forcing Pump acts by mere impulse or protrusion, and raises water to any height at pleasure. 1756

C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 143 New river water and that of Covent-garden pump. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 2 The mines .. are kept free from water by means of pumps. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 122/1 All hands were called to the pumps, which were kept working continually. 1829 *Nat. Philos. I. Hydraulics* i. 20 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Of pumps the simplest and most common is the ordinary lift, or Household Pump. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 85 To repair the feeding pump. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 11/1 The composition is taken up by a little instrument called a 'pump', which afterwards throws it out in a compressed state.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch* To Rdr. 54 The Pumpe of Witt beats faire and younge, And trills a Coppie. 1649 *Howell Pre-em. Parl.* 12 Put his hand to the pump, and stop the leaks of the great vessell of the State.

b. In figurative or allusive phrases.

1604 *and Pi Returny Parnass* v. iv (Arb.) 70 When I arrive within the ile of Doggs, Don Phœbus I will make thee kisse the pumpe. a 1680 BUTLER *Descr. Holland* i. *Kent.* (1759) I. 270 That always ply the Pump, and never think they can be safe, but at the Rate they stink. a 1754 Drought on Aldgate Pump [see DRAUGHT *sb.* 3 b]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. 'Put 'em under the pump', suggested a hot pie man. [Cf. *PUMP* v. 4.] 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* ii. If he don't tip the cole without more ado, give him a taste of the pump, that's all. 1866 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 137, I am very dull, somehow out of spirits and the pump off the fang. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silvota of Silvota* xxxi, You might as well have argued with the pump. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 149 *Draft on Aldgate Pump*, an old mercantile phrase for a fictitious banknote or fraudulent bill.

c. As employed in medical treatment, esp. at a place where a mineral spring is used: cf. *PUMP* v. 4 b, *PUMP-ROOM*, etc. † *Dry-pump*: see quot. 1631 and cf. *PUMPING* *vb. sb.* (*obs.*).

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Baths* xvii (1632) 135 Wee haue a Pump out of the hot Bath, which wee call the dry Pump, where one may sit in a chaire in his clothes, and haue his head, or foot, or knee pumped. 1676 [see c.] 1770 CELIA FINCHES *Diary* (1888) 13 (At Bath) The hot pumpe that persons are pumped at for Lameness. 1798 (*title*) tr. Limbourg's Dissertation sur les Bains, etc., or A Dissertation on Baths of Simple Water by Immeison, the Pump and Vapour. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 295, I advised the Patient to go to Bouillon to try the Hot Pump. 1804 *Med. Jynl.* XII. 242 It should be had fresh from the pump, and then there cannot exist a doubt of its being superior in strength to the celebrated Tunbridge chalybeate. 1806 *Dry Pump* [see *PUMPING* *vb. sb.* a]. c 1900 [see *PUMP-ROOM*].

d. *transf.* Applied to the heart, the sucker or proboscis of an insect, the lachrymal glands (as shedding tears: cf. *PUMP* v. 6).

1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 295 A proboscis, which is at once an awl proper for piercing the flesh of animals, and a pump by which it sucks out their blood. 1825 BUCKSTONE *Bear Hunters* i. 11, Your pumps have been at work—you've been crying, grl. 1832 BRYANI *To Moxguta* xi, On well-filled skins fix thy light pump, and press thy freckled feet. 1885 A. W. BLUNT in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 24/1 Faints of Bios sleep, but never the whole, the central pump ever goes. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 345 The action of the lymphatic pump depends upon the respiratory movements. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 249 Whenever the power of the cardiac and respiratory pumps is not sufficient to raise the blood from the splanchnic area.

† 2. The 'well' or 'sink' of a ship where the bilge-water collects, and whence it is pumped out. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K. vj, The stynche of the pumpe in shippes. 1538 *Elvior Dict. Sentina*, the pumpe of a shyp, a place where all fylthe is receyved. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref., The pumpe of the shyppe if it be not auoyded is noyous to the shippe & all that are therein. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 290 The spyces are so corrupted by thinflection of the pompe and other filthnesse of the shyppes.

† b. *fig.* = 'sink'. *Obs.*

1536 *ELLANDEN Cron. Scot.* ii. xviii. (1821) I. 67 The tyrane Gillus, pump of every vice long, *tot malorum sentina* is vincust. *Ibid.* li. 10 Uncouth lust, the pomp of all mischeif, among the pepil. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Paralle. Facions* ii. iv. 138 The king [drove out the Jews] and they (as the pumpe of all skurunes, not knowing wher to become) laye cowering vnder hedges.

† c. In the following perh. = Du. dial. and Fris. *pompe*, a pipe or conduit for conveying water. *Obs.* (But the sense may be 1.)

1535-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 370 Paid for a pompe yat lythe to brynge the water out of y^e diche into y^e ponde.

II. [from the vb.]

3. An act of pumping; a stroke of a pump.

Also *transf.*

1676 *Wood Life* 23 June (O. H. S.) II. 350, I went to the Bath for the recovery of my hearing. I received at the drie pump in the King's bath nine thousand two hundred and odd pumps on my head in about a fortnight's time. 1698 W. KING *tr. Sorbiere's Journ. Lond.* 16 In an air Pump, The Cat died after 16 Pumps. 1865 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I came to my corner, when the round was over, with very hard pumps in my chest. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 Lying sideways . he hears the pump, pump, of his heart.

4. a. An attempt at extracting information from any one, by exhaustive or skilful questioning. cf. *PUMP* v. 7 b, 8 b. b. One who is clever at this.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 204, I was the easier indeed; because, for all her Pumps, she gave no Hints of the Key [etc.] 1900 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/5 Forbes had Scotch inquisitiveness. He was truly a pump. But when one was tired of being pumped, one could set him talking about events he had witnessed.

5. A representation of the action of or sound accompanying pumping.

1883 E. THRING *Theory & Pract. Teaching* v. 53 It is useless pumping on a kettle with the lid on. Pump, pump,

pump. The pump handle goes vigorously but the kettle remains empty.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb. a.* General attributive, as *pump gear, lift, machinery, put, station, stroke, work*; forming part of or belonging to a pump, esp. on board ship, as *pump-bolt, -bore, -bucket* (= *BUCKET* *sb.* 1 2), *-carling, -cistern, -cheeks* (= *CHEEK* *sb.* 13 d), *-clack* (= *CLACK* *sb.* 5), *-cylinder, -dale* (= *DALE* 3 1), *-foot, -leather, -nail, -piston, -plunger* (= *PLUNGER* 2 a), *-shoe, -spindle, -switch, -tube, -valve*; used in making, working, etc. pumps, as *pump-auger, -bit, -boat, -can, -lag, -shaft, -trough*, objective, as *pump-clip, -holder* (of a pneumatic tire pump), *-maker, -making, -scraper, -sinker, -sinking*; also *pump-driven, -like* adjs.; b. Special combs. 1. *pump-back*, a wooden casing over a chain-pump to receive the water when raised (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *pump-barrel*, the tube or cylinder of a pump; † *pump-bathing*, bathing in which the water is pumped on the body or part of it: cf. sense 1 c; *pump-bob*, the mechanism by which the motive power is applied to the action of the pump-rod at the top of the pump-shaft of a mine; *pump-boxer*, † (a) a borer of tree-trunks for pump-barrels; (b) local name of the Spotted Woodpecker; *pump-box*, (a) the casing or cap of a pump; (b) the casing or box in a pump containing one of the valves, *pump-cart*, an irrigation cart carrying a pump; *pump-chain*, the chain holding the disks of a chain-pump; *pump-coat*, a canvas covering round a pump on the deck of a ship to prevent water getting through into the hold; *pump-head, -hood*: see quot.; *pump-hook*: see quot.; *pump-house*, (a) the pump-room of a spa, (b) a place in which pumps are made; (c) a pumping station; *pump-kettle*, 'a convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matters; a strainer' (Knight); *pump-lug*, an appendage (cf. *LUG* *sb.* 2 3 a) on the cross-head of a locomotive by which the plunger of the feed-pump is worked, † *Pump Parliament*, a nickname for the Long or Pension Parliament of Charles II: see quot.; *pump-spear, -staff*, a pump-rod; *pump-stock*, the body of a pump (Webster 1847), *pump-stopper, Naut.*, a plug for stopping a pump-barrel; *pump-thunder*, a bird, the American bittern; the stake-driver; *pump-valve* = *pump-dale*. See also *PUMP-BRAKE*, etc., and cf. verbal combinations in *PUMP* v. 14.

1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 57 Cylindrical cavities for .. *pump barrels. 1749 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 226/2 The ether .. being discharged therefrom as fast as received, like as the water is in *pump bathing. 1798 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 227, I brought to the assistance of her commanding officer two heavy *pump-boats. 1789 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*, *Cheville de potence de pompe*, a long *pump-bolt. 1815 BURNES *Falconer's Dict. M.*, *Pump bolts*, are two pieces of iron, one serves to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. 1795 *BLAKE in Phil. Trans.* LI. 6 Without incurring the inconvenience of enlarging the *pump bores. 1798 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4487/3 A Wharf fronting the River of Thames, called the *Pump-boarer's Wharf. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 219 The greater and lesser spotted woodpecker are known by the most appropriate name of 'pump-borer'. 1697 *LAMPERT Voy. round World* (1699) 443 The two hollow sides were made big enough to contain a *Pump box in the midst of them both. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jynl.* III. 41/1 The valves upon the *pump bucket. a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Hail MS 2302) If. 60 b, *Ye *Pump-Cau*, is the Cann which they drawe water in to poure in to the pumpees and this is a gratee Can. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* **Pump-carlines*, the framing or partners on the upper deck, between which the pumps pass into the wells. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 972 The water is drawn off in a spout to the nearest *pump cistern. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jynl.* VII. 190/2 The common *pump clack, moving on a leather joint. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 294 This tube is continued down to the *pump cylinder. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* viii, A rusty pump cylinder gurgled, and clicked, and bubbled. a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Hail MS 2302) If. 60 b, *Ye *Pump-dale* is as it were the Trough wherein the water doth run alongst the Deck out to the skupperholes. 1800, c 1850 [see *DALE* 3 1] 1815 BURNES *Falconer's Dict. M.*, **Pump-gears*, any materials requisite for fitting or repairing the pump. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, **Pump-head*, an arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout instead of permitting a part to be thrown off by centrifugal force. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 6 June 8/3 The Lea Francis (bicycle) carries the abolition of clips to the extent of brazing the *pump-holders to the down tube. 1815 BURNES *Falconer's Dict. M.*, **Pump-hoof*, a short semi-cylindrical frame of wood, serving to cover the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pump-hook*, an iron rod with an eye and a hook, used for drawing out the lower pump-box when requisite. 1742-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) II. iii v 267 The Conduits . three are enclosed within Rooms, the chief of which is, for its Eminence, styled the *Pump House. 1801 R. WARNER *Hist. Bath* v. 307 Building a pump-house or pump-room, in which the invalids might be supplied with water from a covered pump. 1863 F. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 114 The Portsmouth pump-house supplied 1,236 feet of hand pumps. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 329 Expensive

machinery of the *pump kind. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 322 Payed for a pompe to the said Ship—viz. & for a Clampte iugs & a *pompe lether—iugd. 1839 *Uss. Dict. Arts* 972 Although from 20 to 30 fathoms be the common length of a *pump-lift, it sometimes becomes necessary to make it much longer. 1806 A. MORRISON *Child of the Age* 20 The sufferer's screams had a *pump-like regularity. 1807 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And All* I. v. 16 That men in fine weather throw away their storm-sails, and heave overboard their *pump-machinery. 1490 *Pump maker. See *PUMP* 567. 1623 *Canterb. Marriage License* (MS.), John Poole of Canterbury, pomemaker. 1825 *Howe Every day Bk* I. 2042 The worshipful company of pump makers. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Steel* VI. 235 For tua hundred *pomp nale xvd. 1826 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Carpenter is to have the pumpe-nales, skupper-nales, and leather. 1877 J. VERNER 29 May in *V. Men* 469 The people about town call this the 'Pump Parliament,' alluding, as a little water put into a pump fetches up a good deal, so [etc.]. 1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handybk* (1900) 61 To give the 'pump-plunger' a travel of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Pump-scraper, a round plate used for cleaning out the pump-barrel. 1855 J. R. LAMICHEL *Cornwall Mines* 36 Three summers were consumed in sinking the *pump shaft. 1834 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 569a (Richmond), a *pump shoes. 1827 G. DALLER *Sylvia* 38 Uds my life! is there father a *pump-sinker? 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 418 In draining, *pump-sinking, and other similar occupations. 1789 *Falconer Dict. Marine* Giv. The *pump-spear, draws on the box, or piston, charged with the water. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 6/1 We punctured tyres six times, and sustained one half-hour's delay through a broken *pump spindle. a 1800 *Nom. Gloss.* I must needs begon. 25 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 1080 If she be laik it may be soon espied, The *pompsman and the manerholls will try it. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 164 The steam is conducted along the *pump-station from the main pipe to the pump. 1836 T. WICKSTEAD in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engin.* I. 118 The cylinder was 80 inches, the *pump stroke 94 feet. 1891 *Cent. Dict. Stake-driver*, the American bittern called from its cry, pile driver, *pump thunder, thunder-pumper, etc. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 212 Putting him into the *pump-trough, straw came and pumped upon him. 1835 CAPT. N. BOTELDER *Dial. Sea Services* (1863) 96 The *pump vale which is the Trough, wherein the Water that is pumped out runs along the Ship sides and so out of the Scooper holes. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 200/2 A model, showing the principal *pump valves used by mining engineers. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Pump valve*, the moveable interior part of lid of a pump. 1895-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas* (Camden) 212 For *pump work and water carriage in Hyde Park.

Pump (pʌmp), *s*.² Also 6 pompe, pompe, 6-7 pumpe. [Of obscure origin; no word similar in form and sense has been found in other languages.]

Suggestions have been offered of its identity with *prec.* and with *POMP* *s*.¹, but without satisfactory grounds. The Ger. *pumpstiefel* and *pumpshosen*, which have been compared, are so called from their tubular or pipe-like legs; and there does not appear in the early use of *pumps* any clear connexion with *pump* or *show*. It may have been an echoic word, suggested by the dull flapping sound made by slippers, as distinct from the stamp of heavy shoes.]

A kind of light shoe, originally often of delicate material and colour, kept on the foot by its close fit, and having no fastening; a slipper for indoor wear; hence (in 17-18th c.) applied to a more substantial low-heeled shoe of this character, esp. one worn where freedom of movement was required, as by dancers, couriers, acrobats, duellists, etc.; now *spec.*, a light, low-heeled shoe, usually of patent leather and without fastening, worn with evening dress and for dancing. See also *PINSON* 2.

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facinus* II. in 124 Their shoes are not fastened on with lachettes, but lyke a pompe close about the foote. 1578 *FLORE 1st Fruits* 2 b. I will buye me a payre of Pantioles and Pumps. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. 66 Thy Pump when the single sole of it is worn. 1598 *FLORE, Scarfins*. Also dancing pumps or little shoes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* IV. II. The gallant courtiers kissing ladies' pumps. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pumps are shoes with single soles and no heels. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Pumps*, a sort of Shoes without Heels us'd by Rope-dancers, Running Foot-men, &c. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crusoe* 172 They were not like our English Shoes, being rather what we call Pumps, than Shoes. 1728 W. STARRAT *Epistle* 8 in *Ramsay Poems* (1877) II. 274 Well hap'd with bountith hose and twa sol'd pumps. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 The flat heel'd drudges now are thrown aside For the high pumps with toes of peaked pride. 1854 *THACKERAY Remond* II. x. He was a very tall man, standing in his pumps six feet three inches. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Slippers, called pumps, which have only one sole and no insole, are also sewed in the old-fashioned way.

b In Phrases (esp. in alliterative conjunction with *pantiole*: cf. *PANTIOLE* b). To keep toe in pump (*dial.*), to keep quiet or calm, not to get excited.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pi. Perc.* (1860) 23 One standing all vpon his pumps and pantioles will be about a Shomaker. 1596 *NASHES Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 55 Not in the pantioles of his prosperite but in the single-soled pumpe of his aduersite. 1807 *BRAMMONT Woman Hater* I. 10 To it shall be hidden. All pump and pantiole, foot-cloth riders 1831-4 S. LOVER *Leg. Isl.* 178 So keep your tongue in your jaw, and your toe in your pump. 1863 *TROLLOPE Rachel Ray* xxiv. Keep your toe in your pump, and say nothing.

c *attrib.* as *pump shoe*, *tee*. 1689 *Land Gen.* No. 248/4 Charles Russell, aged 14 years, Woolen Stockins, Pitch'd and Tarr'd, Pump Shoes—i. went away from his Master about 10 weeks since. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 8/4 The new pump tee is the generally accepted shoe.

Pump (pʌmp), *v*. Also 6 pompe, pouppe, 6-7 pomp. [*i.* PUMP *s*.¹; cf. Du. *pompen*, G. *pumpen*, F. *pomper*, etc.]

I Literal senses.

1. intr. To work a pump (in early use, always a ship's pump); to raise or move water or other fluid by means of a pump.

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w Dunbar* 463 Thow spewit, and keet out mony a lathly lomp, Farther than all the maynais could pomp. 1530 *PALSGR 670/2* Pumpe a pace, for our shyppes leaketh. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* I. (1840) 12 The men told me that I was as well able to pump as another. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 207 A good engine for hoisting and pumping is on the ground.

2. trans. To raise or remove (water or other fluid) by means of a pump. Chiefly with *out*, *up*.

1530 *PALSGR 670/2*, I pumpe up water by a pompe. 1538 *ELVOT Dict.* *Sentino*, to pumpe vp water out of a shyppes. 1623 *BOGAN Merth Chr. Life* 560 Thou hast many a leake, and a great deale of water in these pump it out at thine eyes, ere thy ship sink. 1742-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. viii. 70 If the hot Waters are kept from the Air, and pumped up directly from the Spring. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 15 If this part of the apparatus be air tight, the mercury may be pumped up into the tube. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 272 A 9 inch pipe through which they pump the water. *Mod.* To pump the air out of a receiver.

3. To free from water, etc. by means of a pump or pumps. Said simply in reference to a ship; of other things usually with extension, as *to pump dry* or *empty*.

c 1650 *DENHAM Old Age* 132 In a ship some sweep the deck, some pump the hold. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* *Diss.* (1708) 24 Pumping a leaky Vessel. 1864 *WEAVER s. v.* To pump a ship, to free it from water by means of a pump. 1890 *Ibid.* s. v. They pumped the well dry.

4. To put (any one) under a stream of water from a pump. a. as a rough arbitrary punishment (in quot. 1838 *intr.* with *up*), **b.** in medical treatment; cf. also *PUMPING* *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*

a. 1632 *BROME Northern Lassie* I. v. A Divell in a most gentlewomanlike apparition. It had been well to have pumped her. Is shee gone? 1642 *Ord. & Declar. both Ho.*, *Lords Day* 8 They conveyed him to the pump and pumpt him. 1876 *SHADWELL Verwoed* II. Wks 1720 1 345 Pump him soundly, impudent fellow! 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. 101 Publicly admonished for having been concerned in a riot, and in pumping a bailiff. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I. viii. 251 Warn't you once pumped upon? Nor never in the Stone Jug?

b. 1631 [see *PUMP* *s*.¹ c.]. 1631, 1797, 1840 [see *PUMP* *vbl. sb.*]. 1778 *MRS DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 511 Advised him to go to the Bath to have his hip pumped.

5. To pump up; to inflate (a pneumatic tire, or the like) by pumping air into it.

c 1892 *colleg.* I must pump up my bicycle first. 1903 *Motor Ann.* 302 These tyres are pumped up like an ordinary pneumatic.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. To draw or force up or out, in a manner likened to the working of a pump; to move up, draw out, pour forth, or eject said of the shedding of tears, the motion of the blood, the ejection of projectiles from a gun (especially a machine-gun), etc.

1604 *DEKKER 1st Pt. Honest Wh.* xiii. Wks 1873 II. 72 Sheel pumpe water from her eyes. In faster showers, Then April when he raines downe flowers. 1790 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1790) I. 134 The waters, which the Sun is there incessantly pumping up. 1888 *LEWIS & CLUTTERBUCK Brit. Columbia* xxx. Unmindful of the rifle-shots which Cardie would keep pumping at them [geese]. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 614 The blood is then pumped (by the heart) into the soft brain tissue. 1901 ST. J. BRONNICK in *Daily Graphic* 14 Nov. 6/2 Undiluted censure has been pumped upon us for the burning of Boer houses.

b. absol. or intr.

1827 *MARRYAT Dog-fend* ix. She vow'd she was so happy that she pump'd with both her eyes. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 7/5 Our men were exposed to fearful odds, especially with two quick fiers pumping at them.

7. trans. To subject (a person or thing) to a process likened to pumping, with the object of extracting something, to obtain something from by persistent effort; also, to drain, exhaust.

1610 B. JONSON *Aich.* IV. iii. You shall be emptied, Don; pumped, and drawne Drie, as they say. 1667 *FLAVEL Saint Indeed* (1754) 137 Others must pump their memories. 1825 *SCOTT Brevithed Introd.* The author, tired of pumping his own brains. 1880 W. B. JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 128 The fan is clean pumped out of capital once in every generation.

b. spec. To subject (a person) to such a process in order to elicit information; to ply with questions in an artful or persistent manner.

1595 *St. Papers.* Dem. CXXX. 49 (P. R. O.), I know not what Mr. Provost means by his directions to you, I have been pumping of him, but he... will tell me no more. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 Fleetwood sent Deane to Sir Art. Haslewood to pumpe him. 1751 H. WALFOL *Let.* (1845) II. 398, I am going to pump Mr. Bentley for designs. 1886 *ESBANT Childer Green* II. xxx, Pumping the old lady, who willingly told all she knew.

8 To extract, raise, or bring forth by means likened to the working of a pump, i.e. by persistent or forcible effort or art. Cf. *PUMPED* *vbl. a.* 1. 1667 *BUTLER Hud.* I. ii. 763 These words of Venom base Which thou hast from their native Place, Thy stomach, pump'd to fling on me. 1724 *YOUNG Night Th.* viii. 1322

O how laborious is their Gately! They scarce can Pump sad Laughter, till the Curtain falls. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. v. 76, I was no longer in a situation for him to pump anything out of me. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/2 After a good deal of pumping up of indignation we reach the climax of the argument.

b To elicit (information, etc.) by such means. *Const. out of* a person.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tw* IV. iii. I'll stand aside whilst thou pump'st out of him His business. 1706 *HARRIS Collect.* 57 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 174 The whole design was to pump and Fish some things out of them. 1852 R. S. SOUTER *Sponge's Sp. Tmr.* xiv. It occurred to him, that he might pump something out of the servant about the family.

9. intr. To work or exert oneself in a way likened to pumping, to labour or strive *a.* for the obtaining or gaining of something.

1633 *MARMION Antiquary* II. 1, Not to feed you With further hopes, or pump for more excuses. 1703 *BURKITT On N. 7* John v. 43 [They should] rest satisfied in the seci act testimony and silent applause of their own consciences, without pumping for popular applause. 1844 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev.* Wks 1886 XXXIII. 213 In endeavouring to account for his admiration, the critic pumps for words in vain.

b. for the eliciting of information.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 212 Expecting a lecture of their desense to be read thereon [on urine] which many physicians make a shift to do, pumping with a few considerable previous queries. 1734 *NORTH Trav.* I. ii. 8 158 (1740) 119 So he goes on with his Friend Booth, pumping about this same Reward, but nothing, in certain, came out. 1847 *DICKENS Taverer* II. ix, 'Well, are you in a hurry?' said Lord Eskdale, grinning time, and pumping.

10 To work with action like that of the handle or piston of a pump; see *quots.* *a.* *trans.*

1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 400 (Clock-making) The upper detent G being pumped off with the locking piece F, from the pins in the wheel A.

b. intr.

1807 M. ROBERTS *West Avernus* 241 A hand-car coming along, with some section hands working it along by means of the lever, 'pumping,' as it is commonly called. 1888 *AMER. RIVERS Quick or Dead* xx. (1889) 234 She found the organ unlocked, and thought she would see if she could get the sexton to pump for her. 1908 C. F. HODDER *Hig Game at Sea* vii. 218 This is known as 'pumping' from the up-and-down motion of the rod; after some practice the motion is readily acquired, and the fish brought in with astonishing celerity.

11. trans. (in quot. *ref.*) To work *up* as with a pump, to excite. (*cf.* 5.)

1844 *THACKERAY Contriv. to Punch, Punch in East* III, I heard him roar out praises of, and pump himself up into enthusiasm for, certain Greek poetry.

12. To cause to pant violently for breath from excessive exertion; to put completely out of breath. Also with *out*. Usually in *passive*.

1828 [see *PUMPED* *vbl. a.* 2] 1880 in *Mrs. P. O'Donoghue Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 317 A Mexican senora, whose favourite pace is a 'trekking gallop without cessation, until her steed is perfectly pumped out. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 177/1 Their patience, which is already showing manifest signs of distress, will be completely 'pumped' before long. 1895 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* III. 36 Although pumped after our climb, we hurried across the plateau.

13. intr. Of the mercury in a barometer: To rise and fall instantaneously in the tube as a result of sudden local alterations of pressure or of mechanical disturbance.

1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* IV. (ed. 2) 79 *note*, Minute changes, unobservable owing to the pumping of the quicksilver, when the motion of the ship is violent. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 230 When the wind rises in a typhoon, it blows in gusts and the mercury heaves in the barometer ('pumps' is the more usual expression).

III. 14. Comb. *Pump* is used to qualify names of mechanical contrivances in which an essential part moves out and in, like the plunger of a force-pump, as *pump-centre*, *-cylinder*, *-drill*, *-screw*, *-spring*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 497, M, the pump spring to the detent. 1865 *TVINOR Early Hist. Man.* ix. 243 A curious little contrivance, known to English tool-makers as the 'pump-drill'. 1884 F. J. BRITTAN *Watch & Clock* 63 Although the plate may be set true with the pump centre, it is liable to be drawn a little in fixing. *Ibid.* 216 [The Pump Cylinder..] a sliding telescopic gauge used by chronometer makers for taking heights. 1901 J. BLACK'S *Carp & Build.*, *Scaffolding* 52 Two sets of uprights are used, one set having pump screws and the other being provided with wedges.

Pump, int. [*i.* Echoic.] A sound so represented; *also*, with this sound: see *quot.*

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 2/1 A certain number [of bullets] with great regularity went pump—pump—pump into the earth-work.

Pumpable, *a. rare*—*o*. [*i.* PUMP *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being pumped. Hence *Pumpability*. 1881 W. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 5. 88 The pumpability of the air from the receiver shows that [etc.].

Pumpage (pʌmpɪdʒ). [*i.* PUMP *v.* + *-AGE*.] The work done at pumping, the quantity pumped. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 361 The pumpage for last year amounted to 21,200,792,786 gallons. 1893 *Columbian (Ohio Dispatch)* 6 Nov. The total average pumpage is given as 9,071,835 gallons.

Pump-ball, *obs.* synonym of *PUMPER*, *PUMPERING-BALL*: see the latter.

Pump-brake. The handle of a (ship's) pump, esp. one having a transverse bar for several persons to work at it; = **BRAKE** *sb.* 1 b.

a 1665 *Nomencl. Nautic.* (Ital. MS. 2901) l. 60 b. *Ye Pump-brake* is the handle these pumps by in the ordinary sort of pumps. 1795 *Bradley's Vocab. Dict.* s. v. *Pump*. The *Pump-brake*, by which the People pump up Water. 1801 *Murray's Mag.* XXV 683/2 A. the captain came on deck... the cook stuck him over the head with a pump-brake, knocking him down.

Pumpe, obs. form of **POMP**, **PUMP**.

Pumped (pʌmpɪt), *a.* [f. **PUMP** *sb.* 2 + -ED 2.] Weaving pumps; having pumps on.

1600 J. LANL *Tom Tel-truth* 325 Some dames are pumpt, because they lue in pompe, That with Merodias they might nimbly dance. Some in their pantophles too stately stompe. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV 48 Splay feet [of a sailor] pumpt and footstomped on the instep with a bunch of ribbon. 1836-9 *Dickens's St. Bon.* New Year, A. if we were duly dressed coated and pumpted, and had just been announced at the drawing-room door.

Pumped (pʌmpɪt), *pl. a.* [f. **PUMP** *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Obtained by pumping. **Pumped-up** (*fig.*), raised by an effort likened to pumping; artificially worked up; laboured: cf. **PUMP** *v.* 8.

1792 MARY WOLSTONCRAFT *Rights Wom.* v. 209 Lover-like phrases of pumped up passion. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xli. A basin of fresh pumped water. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 6/a The mob orator, with his sham indignation and pumped-up enthusiasm.

2. **Pumped-out** (also **pumped**), exhausted or out of breath with exertion; winded: cf. **PUMP** *v.* 12.

1868 R. S. SURTIS *Ask Mamma* lii. The first thing that attracted his attention was his own pumped-out steed.

Pumpee, *noun-nd.* [f. **PUMP** *v.* + -EE 1 2.]

One who is pumped upon: see **PUMP** *v.* 4 a.

1834 [see **PUMPER** 1.]

Pumpmousse, variant of **POMPELMOOSE** *Obs.*

Pumper 1 (pʌmpɪt), [f. **PUMP** *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which pumps or works a pump; *spec.* † (a) the official in charge of the pump-room (at a spa) (*obs.*); (b) one in charge of the pumping-machinery in a mine, etc.; a pumpman; (c) one engaged in a business in which pumping is the characteristic operation, e.g. *brass-pumper*.

1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* x. The flame lasted about two minutes from the time the pumper began to draw out the air. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6227/3 The Mayor of the City of Bath having appointed Casew Davis, Pumper of all the Bath-waters. 1794-9 J. Wood *Descr. Bath* (1795) I. ii. xii 224 The Pump House was immediately put under the Care of an Officer that bore the name of the Pumper. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Ch. 46 Apr. The pumper [at Bath], with his wife and servant, attend within a bar, and the glasses, of different sizes, stand ranged in order before them. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 647 To have gone and assisted at the ceremony of immersion, whether as pumper or pumpee, I should not have cared. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 6/7 The accounts show that during the past year a rate of 2d. upon all brine pumpers realised £3,921.

b. An exertion, race, or the like which pumps or puts one out of breath. *colloq.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. *U. S.* An oil-well from which the oil is pumped up, as distinguished from a natural spring.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pumper** 2. *Obs. noun-nd.* [f. **PUMP** *sb.* 2 + -ER 1.] (See quot.)

1663 *MIDDLETON More Dissemblers* v. i. I was but a pumper, that is, a puller-on of gentlemen's pumps.

† **Pumpernickel** (pʌmpɪnɪkəl). [G., also † *pumpernickel* (in use 1663); also (earlier) a lout, a booby. Origin uncertain.] Bread made (in Germany) from coarsely ground unbolled rye, whole-meal rye bread: associated esp. with Westphalia.

[The name was app. unknown in F. Moryson's time. cf. *lin.* (1671) iii 50 That West-Phalians devour a browne bread (vulgarly *cranch brant*, that is, *wicke bread*)]

1796 *NUBERT Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 80 Their bread is of the very coarsest kind, ill baked, and as black as coal, for they never sift their flour. The people of the country call it *Pumpernickel*. 1839 *LONGER Hyperton* ii. The devil take you, and your Westphalian ham, and pumpernickel! 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 604/1 It [ühurra] makes a coarse but not unpleasant bread rather resembling pumpernickel.

† **Pumpet, pompette**. *Typogr. Obs.* Also 7 *pompette*. [a. obs. F. *pompette* a puff of ribbons, esp. in dress, = med. L. *pompeta* (1485 in Du Cange); also 'a pumple, or pimple on the nose, . . . *pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball' (Cotgr.).

Ultior origin uncertain; prob. connected with *pompon*, of which in some senses it was a synonym: cf. also **PUMPING-BALL**.]

Usually **pumpet-ball**: The ball, originally covered with sheep-skin, formerly used by printers for inking the type; an ink-ball. Cf. **BALL** *sb.* 13. Also called **pump-ball**, **pumping-ball**.

[1598. cf. **PUMPING-BALL**.] 1611 *COTGR.* *Pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball. wherever he beates, or layes Inke on, the Formes. 1653 *QUARTARY Rabulus* ii. xii. If, they did not sacrifice the Printers pumpet balls [Fr. les *pompettes*] at Moreb, with a new edge set upon them by text letters. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pumpet-bal*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Pompette*, a printer's inking-ball.

Pump-handle, *sb.* The handle by which a pump, esp. the ordinary hand- or house-pump, is worked, also *transf.* (see quot. 1794).

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1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II Gloss, *Pump* or *Plow Handles*, the long projecting timbers, on the hind part of the Carriages, on which the foot-board is placed. *Ibid.* I 121 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 252 The quantity of water raised by each stroke of the pump-handle is just as much as fills that part of the bore in which the piston works. 1852 R. S. SURTIS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxi. He ceased swinging [his] arms to and fro like a pump-handle. 1883 [see **PUMP** *sb.* 1 5].

b. *attrib.* Applied to movement resembling the working of the handle of a pump.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pump handle shake [of hands] is the first which deserves notice. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibson* i. ix. One after the other gave him her hand, which Sam accepted with a pump-handle movement.

Hence **Pu pump-handle** *v. trans.* (*colloq.*), to shake in greeting (a person's hand, or a person by the hand) as if working a pump-handle, to move (an arm, etc.) in such a manner; also *intr.*, **Pu pump-handle**, a hand-shake of this nature.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & IV* xxi. Exchanged the salute for a most hearty old English pump handle. 1858 R. S. SURTIS *Ask Mamma* xxxii. In an instant the four were pump-handling each other's aims as if they were going into ecstasies. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xx. He and Sir Henry were pump handling away at each other.

Pumping, *vb.* *sb.* [f. **PUMP** *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **PUMP** in various senses.

† *Dry pumping*, pumping water on any particular part for curative purposes, without immersing the body. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 421 Notwithstanding their pumping with 3 pumps, heating out water with buckets, the ships were halfe full of water ere the leake could be found and stoppt. 1631 *JORDAN Nat. Bathes* xvii (1632) 132 The vse [of Bath waters] is either generally to the whole body, as in bathing; or particular to some one part, as in bucketting or pumping. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* ii 134 And oh! (he cryd) what street, what lane, but knows Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows? 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 509 To pour water on those who practised what we term medical pumping. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 27 Pumping in the King's and Queen's bath, ad. each hundred strokes; at the dry pump, ad. each hundred strokes. 1840 *Orig. Bath Guide* 39 An apartment for donching or dry pumping; i. e. pumping on any particular part of the body. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 3/2 The harsher sound of the pumping of the Maxims, Hotchkiss, and machine guns in general. *Ibid.* 27 July 8/5 Great Damage by Brine Pumping.

b. *fig.* See **PUMP** *v.* 7.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 91 Can Patience herself endure their tedious pumping for improper phrases. 1678 *Quack's Academy* 7 A Previous pumping, by apt and wavy Questions. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* i. xiii p. 5. I got out of her, though by hard pumping, that Don Ambrosio's castle was but a short league from Ponte de Mula. 1882 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* ii. By a judicious course of pumping, I shall find out exactly how I'm situated.

c. *concr.* pl. Proceeds of pumping.

1800 *Hull Advertiser* 27 Sept. 2/1 For sale by the candle, . . . 7 casks olive pumpings.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pumping-trough**, **-well**; esp. in reference to the machinery used in raising or moving water in mines, water-works, or sewage-systems, air in refrigerators, etc., as **pumping-chamber**, **-engine**, **-plant**, **-shaft**, **-station**.

1739 LABELLE *Short's Acc. Piers Westm.* Bridge 47 It may be drained dry, by Pumping, or other Engines. 1873 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 213 The plaintiff was pulled out of the pumping-trough. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I 289/a Being deprived of the pumping well and drain from Wapping. 1868 *Daily News* 31 July. All the sewage has to be lifted, and for this purpose there are four pumping stations. 1893 *Ibid.* 5 July 5/7 The Wheatley seam access to it is obtained from the pumping shaft by a cage. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 5/3 He went to the pumping-room to ask when the refrigerator would be started.

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† **Pumping**, *pl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2.] That pumps; in quot. 1812, issuing as from a pump; in 1856, resembling the working of a pump.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rev. Addr.* ix. The firemen terrified are slow to bid the pumping torrent flow. 1866 A. R. WALLACE in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* July 27. A female *Mias.* uttering at intervals a loud, pumping grunt.

† **Pumping-ball**. *Obs.* [History obscure.

As obs. F. *pompette* was synonymous with *pompon*, it seems possible that **pumping-ball** was corrupted from **pompon-ball* = *pumpet-ball*.]

= **PUMPER-BALL**; also called by Florio *pump-ball*.

1598 FLORIO, *Tudica*, a printers inke bails, called pumping bails, wherewith they beat the letters in the forme lying upon the presse. [1611 a Printers inke-balles or pump bails.] So † **Pu mping-nail**, a nail used in fastening the leather on a printer's ink-ball, or 'pumping-ball' to the stock.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. vi. 21 For Pells or Leather, Ball-Nails or Pumping-Nails, Wool or Hair the Press-man generally eases the Master-Printer of the trouble of choosing. 1688 R. HOLME *Artis. Mystr.* iii 301/1 Pumping Nails, with round Heads. [Cf. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 6 Ball nails, tacks or clouts used for fastening on the coverings of the old ink-ball.]

Pumpion, variant of **POMPION**, pumpkin.

Pumpkin (pʌmpkɪn). Also 7-9 *pompkin*, 8-9 *pumkin*, 9 (*U. S.*) *punkin*. [An altered form of *pumpion* (see **POMPION**), with the ending conformed to the suffix -KIN. In U. S. the *m* is often further assimilated to the *k*, the word being pronounced (pʌp kɪn), and sometimes spelt *punkin*, esp. in comb.]

1 The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*), egg-shaped or nearly globular with flattened ends; widely cultivated for the fleshy edible layer next to the rind, which is used in cookery, esp. for pies, and as a food for cattle; in *U. S.* applied *spec.* to particular varieties in distinction from the *squash*.

[1647 *WARD Simp. Collyer* b. He would come over to us, to help recruit our pumpkin blasted brains.] 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Pumpkins, Melons, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pompon* or *Pumpkin*, a sort of Fruit of the nature of Melons. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 1 155 Cotton-Seed, made like those of Pumpkins. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Lowr* 63 A single pumpkin could furnish a fortnight's pottage. 1852 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* *The Opera* VII. 127 A born nigger with mere appetite for pumpkin.

b. The plant producing this fruit; a trailing annual, growing often to a great length, having heart-shaped five-lobed leaves, and flowers of a deep yellow. Also called *pumpkin-vine*.

1698 *FRYER E. India & P.* 105 Planted with . . . Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Gounds. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III 455 *Great Pumpkin*, its fruit stunted, round, but somewhat flattish, mixt with white and red, but within of yellow. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 463 A wall of enclosure overgrown with wild pumpkins.

2. *fig. a.* Applied contemptuously to the body or person; hence 'a stupid, self-important person' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). Cf. **POMPION** 3.

1830 *GALT Laurie T.* ii. But I am't a pumpkin, the Squire he knows that. 1878 *VILLARI Life & Times Macaulay* (1898) II ix. 332. I wish to rid myself of this pumpkin of a body. 1885 K. BRIDGES *Nero* ii. I'll let Rome know how pumpkin Claudius died (cf. *pumpkinification* below).

b. *U. S. slang.* A person or matter of importance, esp. in phrase some *pumpkins* (or *punkins*).

a 1848 *RUXTON Far West* 178 Afore I left the settlements I know'd a white gal, and she was some punkin. 1852 *BRISTOL Upper Ten Thousand* 216 We being punkins were of course among the invited. [Note] A slang expression of young New York for people of value and consequence. 1867 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 3/2 Driving from Piccadilly to Hammersmith, he [H. W. Beecher] quaintly said, 'London is some punkin, I tell you—a profound Americanism, which is supposed to convey a wholly unutterable approbation and surprise.'

3. A sea-cucumber. (*Eastern U. S. local.*)

1877 *KIPLING Captains Courageous* ix. 102 Stripping the sea-cucumbers that they called pumpkins.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pumpkin-chip** (*CHIT* *sb.* 1 2 b), **ground**, **kum**, **-shell**, **-vine**, **pumpkin-colour** ed, **purple** adjs.; **pumpkin gourd** = sense 1, **pumpkin lantern**, a lantern made of the rind of a pumpkin hollowed out so as to be translucent; **pumpkin-pie**, a pie of which pumpkin is a chief ingredient; in U. S. considered especially appropriate to Thanksgiving day; **pumpkin-pine**, a variety of the White Pine see quot.

1862 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 21 Preserves made of *pumpkin-chips. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* 12 She saw a big, *pumpkin-coloured house. 1882 *Hortus Anglicus* II 325 *Cucurbita Pepo*, Pompon, or *Pumpkin Gourd. 1799 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1893) XIV. 223 The large lot is to have oats sown on the potato and *pumpkin ground. 1745 *Pococke Descr. East* II. 1 182 A dish of the *pumpkin kind, dressed after their way. 184. *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. i. v. Something more than a *pumpkin-lantern is required to scare manifest and irretrievable Destiny out of her path. 1877 J. PALMER *Jnl. Trav.* *U. S.* (1878) 241 Two dishes peculiar to New England, . . . toast dipped in cream and *pumpkin pie. 1844 *WHITTIER Pumpkin* 24 A! on Thanksgiving day What calls back the past, like the rich Pumpkin pie? 1894 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/3 A very favourite dish, especially among the poorer classes of America, is pumpkin pie—pronounced 'punkin'. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III 145 Of the white pine the lumberers distinguish two varieties, one of which they call 'pumpkin pine'. The name punkin (pompon) they employ on account of the softness and fine grain of the wood. 1898 C. K. PAUL tr. *Hiysman's En Route* ii. 27 Clad in robes of gamboge, gooseberry-red, *pumpkin-purple and wine lees. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Prince-Idol* T. (1851) i. v. 82 Crop it [hau] forthwith, and that in the true *pumpkin-shell fashion. 1844 *WHITTIER Pumpkin* 32 Telling tales of the fanny who travelled like steam, In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for her team! 1867 *Baker Nile Tribut* ix. (1872) 142 He had patches upon his cranium as bald as a pumpkin shell. 1840 J. BURT *Farmer's Comp.* 67 Weeds, potato and *pumpkin vines, and other vegetable matters.

Hence (*nonce-nds*) **Pumpkinish** *a.*, resembling or akin to a pumpkin; **Pumpkinize**, *v.* pompous behaviour or language; **Pumpkinity**, the nature or quality of a pumpkin (after *divinity*), also **Pumpkinification** (suggested by the travesty (ascribed to Seneca) of the apotheosis of the Roman emperor Claudius Caesar under the title of 'apocolocyntosis', Gr. ἀποκολοκύντωσις transformation into a pumpkin, f. κολοκύνθη pumpkin), **Pumpkinify** *v.*, **Pumpkinize** *v.*, to make a pumpkin of, dyslogistic terms for extravagant or absurdly uncritical glorification.

1856 *MERRIVALL Rom. Emp.* V 1 602 *note*, Seneca wrote a satire on the deification of Claudius to which he gave the name of *Apocolocyntosis* (or *pumpkinification). 1904 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 559/1 The writer . . . has given us, not an apotheosis, but a pumpkinification of the Emperor William II. 1899 *Athenaeum* 8 July 71/3 The unhappy Emperor Claudius, who has gone down to posterity as mercifully *pumpkinified by Seneca. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Dec. 721/1 The phrases whereby the *pumpkinifier constructs

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his pumpkin. 1849 CARLYLE *Mis. Ess. Nigger Question* (1879) VII. 101 All this fruit so far beyond the merely "pumpkinish and grossly terrene, lies in the West India lands." 1835 MRS. HEMANS in H. B. Chorley *Memo* (1837) II. 18 There will be an outpouring of spirit of "Pumpkinism upon me the moment I get back." 1866 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp. V*. 1 601 The senate decreed his divinity, Seneca translated it into "pumpkinity."

Pumpkin-head. *U.S. colloq.* a. A head having the hair cut short all round. see quot. 1781. b. A big head like a pumpkin. c. A person having a pumpkin-head (cf. *Round-head*). d. A man with a head compared to a pumpkin, a stupid fellow, a dolt.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 195 Newhaven is celebrated for having given the name of pumpkin-head to all the New-Englanders. It originated from the Blue Laws, which enjoin every male to have his hair cut round by a cap. When caps were not to be had, they substituted the hard shell of a pumpkin, which being put on the head, the hair is cut by the shell all round the head. 1829 ZANGWILL *Child's Ghost* I. iii. 70 Children, with great pumpkin heads.

Hence **Pumpkin-headed**, a., having a head compared to a pumpkin, stupid.

[1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 126 Lake pumpkin headed Solonists they look.] 1835-40 HALSBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 244 They ain't got two ideas to bless themselves with, the stupid, pumpkin-headed, consorted blockheads!

Pumpkinification, etc. see **PUMPKIN**.

Pumpkin-seed. a. The flattish oval seed of the pumpkin. b. A fresh-water fish of North America, *Lepomis gibbosus*, the sun-fish, pond-perch. c. Applied locally in U.S. to a yacht-built sailing-boat, and to a row-boat having the shape of a pumpkin seed.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 243 Maize.. is planted in hillocks three feet apart, five kernels and two pumpkin-seeds in a hillock. 1837 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 8 In the pumpkin-seed, it is less than an eighth of an inch long. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Pumpkin-Seed*, common in fresh-water ponds and lakes. They are so called from their form. In the river St. Lawrence I have seen them from six to eight inches in length. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 243 The bream, whose on'y business is to head up-stream, (We call 'em pumpkin-seed) 1888 GOODR *Amer. Fishes* 64 The 'Pumpkin seed' and the perch are the first trophies of the boy angler.

Pumple, obs. and dial. variant of **PUMPLE**.

1533 FITZHERB *Surv. xxx.* (1539) 51 Except they have many small pumples and springes about the rotes. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xiv. (1651) 226 Like a pumple the child's age of a sore. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin, New Monthly* 236 Flaming cheek and pumple nose.

Pumplemousse, -muse, -nose, var. **POMPELMOOSE Obs.**

Pumpless, a. [See -LESS.] Without a pump. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 8/1 The majority depend upon pumpless wells.

Pumpman. Also **pumpsman**. A man who works a pump; *spec.* one who attends to the pumps in a coal or other mine.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 45 That subterranean Water never failed to contribute greatly to the increase of the Pump-mens Labour. 1902 *Western Gas* 22 May 8/2 The Pennsylvania coal strikers threaten to call out the engineers and pump-men, which would result in the flooding of the mines. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 191/1 [He] speculates on which of his two pumpsmen will prove the weaker.

Pump-rod. A rod (ROD *s.* 9 a) connecting the piston or plunger of a pump with the motive power; in mines a heavy iron or wooden beam or system of beams.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 178 A pull at both ends of the beam, at the one end by the weight of the pump-rod. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 101/1 The beam and pump-rod, sometimes weighing many tons. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Conn. Cornwall Mines* 192 The whole column of pumps in a shaft is worked by a single pump-rod.

Pump-room. A room or building where a pump is worked; *spec.* a place at a spa where the medicinal water is dispensed for drinking, etc.

The latter use arose at the King's Bath in Bath (England) where early in the 18th c. a building was erected for the shelter of the users (drinkers and bathers) of the water, which was supplied from the cisterns by pumping, the buildings were in course of time elaborated, features of the *Kursaal* being added, the name has been adopted and applied to buildings serving the same purpose at other spas.

[1707 W. OLIVER *Pract. Diss. Bath-Waters* v. (1719) 68 The Inconveniences [at Bath] are much less, since the erecting a new Pump, and a convenient warm and dry Gallery to walk in.] 1742-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. ii. xi. 222 As the Passage on that Side the Bath was no more than nine Feet broad, the Corporation resolved [c. 1704] to place the Pump Room over it. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* 26 Apr. 1. The pump-room which is crowded like a Welsh fair. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III 68/2 (Bath) At the King's bath is a handsome pump-room, where the gentlemen and ladies go in a morning to drink the waters. 1828 *Orig. Bath Guide* 26 The Great Pump room is 60 feet long. In the centre of the south-side is the pump. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 407/2 Dr. Struve's establishment [at Dresden] consists of baths and a pump room. 1900 *Guide Buxton* 12 The chalybeate water is also obtained at the Pump Room. At the western end of the Pump Room is the Public Pump, which is supplied from the same spring.

Pump-tree. A length of tree-trunk used as the body or stock of a hand-pump, or as a water-pipe; the stock, barrel, or cylinder of a pump.

1617 in *Earwaker Sandbach* (1890) 136 Item a Levill and a staffe v^d pumptree v^d. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pump*, The Pump-Tree, which is that Part that stands more above the Earth, or Top of the Well. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 306 Employed. for boring the wooden pipes or pump-trees, used to convey water. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Iron* V. 352/2 In Cornwall the cast iron pump-trees exposed to the action of mine water were very speedily destroyed.

Pump-water. Water obtained from below the surface of the soil by means of a pump, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc. 1663 BOYLE *Useful Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 115 Very many Pump-waters will not bear Soap, as Rain-waters will do. 1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 142 Some I put into very hard pump-water. 1836-41 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 5) 169 The coldest pump-water that can be procured.

Pump-well. a. A casing or compartment in a ship in which the pumps work; the 'well' of a ship. b. A well having a pump combined with it; a receptacle in which water is collected to be removed by pumping.

a. [1666 CAPT SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 11 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well.] 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Archiponte*, the pump-well. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 3/3 The unhappy man was found suspended in the pump-well of the ship.

b. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 358 If a running stream cannot be obtained a pump-well may supply its place. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Juher* viii. A nose like the handle of a pumpwell. 1828 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. on Prec. Metals of U.S.* 652 The rest. is collected by pipes into the pump-well, whence it is pumped up back to the supply tanks, near the pans. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xiii. 197 A pump-well that ran poison.

Pumpy, pumyoe, etc. see **PUMICE**, -STONE.

Pun (pun), *s.* 1. Also 7-8 punn. [Appears first, with its cognate *PUN* v. 1, soon after 1660. Of unascertained origin: see Note below.]

The use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more meanings or different associations, or the use of two or more words of the same or nearly the same sound with different meanings, so as to produce a humorous effect; a play on words.

1664 *Dryden Wild Gall.* I. 1, A bare Clinch will serve the turn; a Carwicket, a Quarterquibble, or a Pun. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 37 Wits both ancient and modern that never...received their improvements by employing their time in puns and quibbles. 1673 *St'oo him Bayes* 92 If this...be no quibble, but a pun. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Dio.* 15 What of Whims and Shams, Puns and Flams, Stultiloquous Dialogs? 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 61 v. 6 Having pursued the History of a Pun, I shall here define it to be a Conceit arising from the use of two Words that agree in the Sound, but differ in the Sense. 1727 *Pore*, etc. *Art. Sinking* x. 97 The Paronomasia or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split. 1746 *SMOLLETT Keptroff* 176 Debauch'd from sense, led doubtful meanings run The vague conundrum and the prurient pun. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III v. 74 Laud turned out Archy, the King's fool, for a pun [viz. for saying as grace 'Great praise be to God, and little Laud to the devil', or words to that effect]. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Milford* I. v. 157 Even Shakespeare's magic is not proof against the artillery of puns.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pun-hater*, -trap; *pun-abhorring*, -admirer, -proof, -provoking adjs.

1721-2 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* No. 39 204 It is no wonder that a punning monarch produced a race of punning and pun-admiring hege subjects. 1724 *SHEENSTONE School-mistress* xi. The tufted basil, pun provoking thyme. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Rem. Freshman* (1872) 448 The intolerant pun hater. 1839 *MORIARTY Husband Hunter* III. 202 [He] frequently laid pun-traps and quibble-springs of which he took advantage. 1884 W. E. HENLEY in *Ward Eng. Poets* III. 230 A good and cheerful talker, whose piquety was not always pun-proof.

Hence (*notice*-words) **Pun'less** a., void of puns; **Pun'let**, a little pun; **Pun'nage**, punning; **Pun'nic**, **Pun'nicol** adjs., of, pertaining to, or characterized by puns, **Pun'nigram** [after *epigram*], a punning saying or *mot*; **Pun'ology**, the subject or study of puns.

1726 *SWIFT* (folio broadsheet), God's Revenge against Punning. [Signed] 'the *Pun'less and Pennyless J. Baker, Knight.' 1864 *Realist* 6 Apr. 8 Let our ingenious dramatists try their hands at a punless bulesque with some real fun and interest in it. 1819 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 287 The *punlet, or pun-maggot, or pun intentional. 1849 *Poe Marginalia* Wks 1864 III 564 Such chapters of 'pun'nage as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper. 1713 *BIRCH Guard.* No. 36 heading, What Rebus exalt the *Pun'nic fame! 1721 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xxxix. (1754) 204 Punning is not intirely banish'd from the pulpit. Some persons have alledged, that this pun'nic art is of divine institution. 1780 R. GRAVES *Enphrosyne* II. 150 *Pun'nicall. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 420 Much that is merry and wise, punnical and entertaining. 1888 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) II. xii. 211 You have already made all possible epigrams and *punnigrams on the topic. 1874 *POPE* (Jod.), He might have been better instructed in the Greek *pun'ology. 1826 *Examiner* 179/2 The extreme antiquity of some of the described incidents and pun'ology.

[Note. *Pun* was prob. one of the clipped words, such as *cit*, *nob*, *nob*, *snob*, which came into fashionable slang at or after the Restoration. Longer equivalents, found at 1676, were **PUNNET** and **PUNDIGRION**; the former app. a dim. of *pun*. It has been suggested that *pun* might originally be an abbreviation of *It. puntiglio*, small or fine point, formerly also a cavil or quibble ('cavillazione, sottigliezza nel ragionare, o nel disputare', *Vocab. Della Crusca*), a pun being akin to a quibble; and that *pundigrion* might perh. be a perversion, illiterate or humorous, of *puntiglio*. This appears not impossible, but nothing has been found in the

early history of *pun*, or in the English uses of *puntiglio*, to confirm the conjecture.]

Pun, *s.* 2. Also 8 punn. [Related to *PUN* v. 2]

1. A layer or bed of clay to prevent leakage. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 365 A bed (technically a *punn*) of clay, to prevent the water weeping through the arches.

2. A punner, a pounder, a rammer. *local*.

1905 J. T. MICKLETHWAITE *Let.* 15 Sept. (MS.), *Pun*, a sort of great pestle for beating mortar.

Pun (pzn), v. 1. [Goes with *PUN* *s.* 1]

1. *intr.* To make puns, to play on words.

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 33 Whether or no punning, quibbling, and that which they call joquing, and such other delicacies of wit, might not be very conveniently omitted? 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Pun*, to quibble or play with words. 1727 *SWIFT God's Rev. agst. Punning* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 171 One Samuel an Irishman, for his forward attempt to pun, was stunted in his stature. 1729 in *Pope Dunc.* I. 63 note, A great Crutch formerly declared He that would pun would pick a Pocket. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1819) 292 Edgar in Lear, who, in imitation of the gipsy incantations, puns on the old word *maur*, a hag. 1829 *LYTTON Descent* i. iii. I punned and jested. 1868 *FARGHAR Love & Bottle* II. 11, Here, here, master, how it [wine] puns and quibbles in the glass!

2. *trans.* To bring or drive by punning.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 61 v. 2 The Sermons of Bishop Andrews are full of them [puns]. The Sinner was punned into Repentance. 1888 *CRAWFORD With Immortals* II. xii. 137 To be punned to death, *sr.* would be equally horrible.

Pun, v. 2. [Early and dial. var. of *POUND* v. 1]

1. *trans.* = *POUND* v. 1 in various senses.

1559-1903 [see *POUND* v. 1, 1, 2, 3].

2. *spec.* (in technical use). To consolidate by pounding or ramming down (as earth or rubble, in setting poles, etc., or making a roadway); = *POUND* v. 1, 6.

1838 *SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 8 The materials shall be well punned, rammed and beaten down. 1876 *PRESCOTT & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 196 Too much stress cannot be laid upon good sound punning. The earth, as it is thrown in, should be thoroughly well punned at every stage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 95 The material used for the puddle, should be carefully punned in thin layers so as to secure that no vacuities are left in any part.

b. To work *up* to a proper consistency with a punner.

1825 W. PARSONS in *Fowler Corr.* (priv. printed 1907) 534 Barrow lime mortar and washed sand made through a fine sieve and punned up to a proper consistency, using as little water as possible. 1907 *Net. Well* worked up with a 'pun', a wooden implement something like a great pestle.)

Hence **Punning** *abl. s.*; also in *comb.* **punning-block**, a mechanical rammer.

1838 *SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 33 The operation of punning or packing performed, until the brickwork is complete. 1876 *PRESCOTT & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 190 No matter how well the punning and ramming may be done after the pole is planted, a considerable time will always elapse before the earth settles back to its former condition.

[**Puna** (pū'nā). {*Peruvian, in sense 1*}]

1. A high bleak plateau in the Peruvian Andes; *spec.* the table-land lying between the two great chains of the Cordilleras at an elevation of more than 10,500 feet.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. i. (1614) 727 There are other Deserts in Peru, called Punas, where the Ayre cutteth off mans life without feeling. 1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl. Anson's Voy.* 93 *Picunana*, breeding, in cold and desert-Places, which they call *Punas*. 1860 *Gosse Romance Nat. Hist.* 50 It snuffs the thin air in those loftier ridges which the Peruvians term *punas*, where the elements appear to have concentrated all their sternness. 1885 J. BALL in *Yrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 6, I am inclined to place the lower limit of the Alpine zone on the *puna* at about 12,000 feet.

2. Difficulty of breathing arising from a too rarefied atmosphere; mountain sickness.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Puna*, a sickness common in the elevated districts of S. America. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 322 The short breathing from the rarified atmosphere is called by the Chilenos 'puna'. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 218 Jos. was suffering from *puna*.

3. *Comb.* **Pu-na-wind**, a cold dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the Puna.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Puna, **Punahite**, var. **POON**, **POONAHITE**.

Punai'se, **pune'se**. *Obs.* exc. as *Fr.* Forms:

a. 6- *punaise* (*pianē'z*); also 6 *punayse*, 6-8 *punese* (*pianē'z*), 7-8 *punese*, *punice*, 8 *punaise* β 6-8 *punie*, 7 *puny*, -ee (*piē'ni*).

[a. *F. punaise* (*punē'z*) a bed-bug, prop. fem. of the adj. *punais* stinking, fetid. The form *punice*, *punie* arose as a false singular of *punese*: cf. *cherry*, *Chinese*.] A bed-bug. Also, with defining words, applied to other noxious insects.

a. 1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* iii. (1570) Bv1/2 Make thee readye For lise, for fleas, punices, mise and rattes. 1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 138 Gnates, punices, flies. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* iii. lx. 402 The leaves...druneth away the stinking punices. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* II. 356 The said punices ought to be lapped in a reddish clout of a carnation colour. 1669 *DAVENANT Man's the Master* II. 1, They sleep so soundly that Punices cannot wake 'em. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 1. 437 His Flea, his Morpion, and Punese, He had gotten for his proper ease. 1712 *COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 61 Nor will it so much as suffer any Punaises, or Bugs to live. 1825 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* iv. (1819) I. 142 On dissecting the brain of a woman there were found in it abundance of vermicles and punaises.

β 1598 FLORIO, *Cinici*, a kinde of vermin in Italie that biteth sore, called punies or wall-lise. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxix. iv. Punies or wall lice, the most ill-favored and filthy vermine of all other, and which we loath and abhorre at the very naming of them. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxvi. Called a wall louse or puny in English. 1681 GREW *Musarum* I. vii. 11. 171. The Great Winged Punee. *Cinex cyloestris alatus major*. 1745 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Raspberry bush*, The Strawberry Bushes are infested with Field-Punies.

|| Punatoo (pənātū). [Cingalese.] The preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra palm, used as food. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Punay, variant of PUNYE Obs.

† Punce, obs. var. PUNCE sb¹ 4.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Brytal*, a Punce to engrave with.

Punee, dial. var. POUNEE sb¹ and v¹; obs. f. PUNCH sb¹ 2 c, var. PUNSE Obs., var. PUNSE sb¹.

Punch (pʌnʃ), sb¹. Also 5-6 punche, 6 ponohe. [app. a collateral form of POUNCE sb¹, used in certain senses, chiefly related to uses of PUNCH v¹; or shortened from PUNCEON¹, with which it is synonymous in nearly every sense.]

† 1. A dagger; = PUNCEON¹ I Obs. rare. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 474 (Stage direction, Here shall ye my lewys pryke y^r daggers in my quarters y^m sayngs). W^t thys punche I shall hym pryke.

2. An instrument or tool for pricking, piercing, perforating, or making a hole in anything, esp. for making holes or cutting out pieces of a particular shape; also for enlarging a hole already made, driving a bolt, etc. out of a hole (*starting punch*), or forcing a nail beneath the surface after it has been driven (*driving punch*). The name is also extended from the simple instrument to an appliance or machine of which it forms the essential part.

A punch may be actuated by percussion or by pressure; and, according to its purpose, the working end may be sharp, pointed, blunt, or hollow with a cutting edge, a punch for cutting out pieces of a particular shape may also impress a design upon these, and thus combine senses 2 and 3.

1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. rcc. j. hamer de ferro, j. punche. 1523 *Fitzhens Husb* § 139 To graffe bytwene the bark and the tree thou must haue made redy a ponche of harde wode with a stoppe and a tenant on the one syde. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item v. ponchys, one ponche with a stame 11^d. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg.* De Invent^o III. x. 77 The Squire the Lyne the Shaue the Pricker or Puncche were dnyssed by Theodor a Saman. 1570 *LAVINS Manuf.* 189/1 A Puncche, puncturum, pugio. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 6 Drills are used for the making such Holes as Puncches will not conveniently serve for. *Ibid.* 11 You must then make a Steel Punch to the size and shape of the hole you are to strike, place the point of the Punch where the hole must be, and with the Hand-hammer, punch the hole. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 214 The punch used in cutting nails consists of a cube of steel. 1833 *Ibid.* II. 340 Far from becoming brittle, it will yield to the blows of the hammer and to the punch, which is used to enlarge the holes. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 660 In each of these apertures, there is a punch for the purpose of piercing the cards, slips, or pasteboards with holes. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 27 Taking care to cut by a circular punch of an inch diameter, a hole in each bill. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 8, 2 Puncches, 1 Starting, 2 Driving.

b. Often with a prefixed defining word indicating (a) the user or use, as *conductor's p.*, *cooper's p.*, *hand p.*, *pinning p.*, *pipe-slotting p.*, or (b) the substance punched or the nature of the hole or impression made, as *Belt p.*, *buttonhole p.*, *eyelid p.*, *leather p.*, *nail p.*, *paper p.*, *rail p.*, *sheet metal p.*, *ticket p.*, *wad p.*, *wadding p.* (But any of these, or of the following, may, when its kind is known from the context, be called simply 'punch'). Also *bell-punch*, a conductor's or ticket punch having a signal-bell which announces the punching of a ticket; *centre or centering p.* see *CENTER sb.* 19, *gold-p.*, a punch used for perforating cold metal; *dimple p.*, (a) a punch having a counter die on the opposite jaw; (b) one whose force is derived from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum; *gang p.*, a number of punches arranged in a single stock, *hollow p.*, a hollow circular chisel-edged punch used for cutting smooth holes in yielding material, *rasp p.* see *RASP sb.* 5, *ratchet p.*, a screw punching machine operated by a lever, pawl, and ratchet wheel; *sheriff's p.*, an instrument formerly used by sheriffs in some ancient cities and boroughs for punching a mark on a freeman's copy or certificate of freedom at the time when he recorded his vote, *spring p.*, a punch which is drawn back after each stroke by means of a spring.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 22 Smiths call all Puncches they use upon cold Iron, Cold-Puncches. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, The hollow punch is employed to make holes for rivets in leather...and on other occasions where a smooth, round hole is to be cut out of a yielding material. 1892 *GREENE Breech Loader* 50 Deeply-cut furrows and meaningless scratches, put on by the dozen with a shading-punch. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 5/2 Upon entering the flesh the front of the bullet acts like a wadding-punch.

c. *Surgery*. An instrument formerly used for extracting the stumps of teeth. (Also, in 8 *puncce*.) 1714 *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. i. 461 The Puncce has much better Effect in pushing from within outwards than in the common Way it is employ'd to thrust the Roots of Teeth from without inwards. 1844 *DUNCLISON Med. Lex.*, *Punch*, a surgical instrument, used for extracting the stumps of teeth. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Punch*, name for a now obsolete form of dental elevator.

3. A tool or machine for impressing a design or stamping a die upon or into some material; in *Coining* and *Die-sinking*, a hardened steel cameo

for forming a die; in *Type-founding*, a steel die having a letter cut in relief on its face, for making the intaglio impression in the copper matrix from which types are cast; in *Plastic Art*, a rod, handle, or wheel-rim having a figure or pattern upon it in relief for impressing a design on clay or any plastic material.

1628 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 81 Patterns for the punches and stamps for his majesties coyns in the mynt. 1638 in *Dom. St. Papers* CCLXXII. Nos. 13 & 14 Cutting the Puncches and Matrices belonging to the Casting of one sorte of letters. 1683 *Petrus Flata Min.* 1 (1686) 97 Number and Mark every piece with a small iron or steel Punch. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. xxi (Roxb) 264/2 He [Punchard] beareth vert, a Punch, or Letter Punch, Argent. These are steels on the end whereof the letters are cut so that they are punched into the Matrice. 1822 *Brewick Mem.* 59 Crests on silver and seals of various kinds, for which I made all the new steel punches and letters. 1853 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* iii. (1876) 27 The idea of making the punch itself the vehicle of an ornamental design, as well as the die, marks another epoch in the art [of coinage]. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 436/2 [In printing music] zinc has been of late used instead of pewter the punches make a clearer impression. 1892 *Labour Communion Gloss.* No. 3 *Punch*, the top half of the prints in which bolsters [of knives] are made. 1904 *Athenaeum* 21 May 656/2 A passage from the 42 line (Mazarrin) Bible is closely imitated by types cast in leaden matrices produced by punches of hardened lead, obtained from wooden punches.

4. A mason's chipping tool; = PUNCEON¹ 2 b.

? U. S. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

5. a. A post supporting the roof in a coal-mine: cf. *punch-prop* in 7. b. See quot. 1875. Cf. PUNCEON¹ 4.

1662 *Anet. Dead B.* 327 (P.R.O.) Cum idem Willelmus decedent eisdem. omnia ligna sua boscum et subboscum. pro punches et proppes facienda. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1833/1 *Punch & Carpentary*. Studding used to support a roof.

6. *Hydraulic Engin.* A lengthening block or extension piece placed on a pile that has been driven too low to be reached by the ram; a dolly. Evidently derived from the *driving-punch* in sense 2. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

7. *attrib. and Comb.* as *punch-cutter*, *-holder*, *-projector*, *-receiver*; *punch-struck* adj.; *punch-mark*, a mark punched on metal, a coin, etc.; *punch-plate*, *punch-prop*, † *punch-rod*: see quots.

1789 (*title*) A Specimen of Printing Types. By William Colman, Regulator, And Richard Austin, 'Punch-Cutter. 1828 *Gentil. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. 595/2 Types...can be obtained by means of punch cutters and letter-founders. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 403 The leading punch cutter of his time. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 660 This plate, shown also in section, is called the 'punch-holder. 1853 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* ii. (1876) 18 The back has a 'punch mark in four rough compartments. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 1 The earliest of all known coins exhibit on the reverse only a shapeless punch-mark. 1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 90 A hole drilled through the point of intersection of these two scratches and through centre punch mark on opposite side, will be both at right angles to the axis of, and exactly diametrically across the piston-rod. 1824-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Method.* (1845) VIII. 334/2 This 'punch-plate prepared for making a single row of holes, has a number of holes drilled in it in one line, at such distances apart as are suitable to the nature of the work to be executed. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 660 These wires are called the 'punch projectors. 1855 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 40 'Punch-prop, a shoot prop, set upon a crown-tree or balk, where it does not support the middle of the roof, on account of the place having fallen before the timber was set. Also, a short prop, about 14 or 15 inches long, placed by a heaver under his sump or back end, when he is under apprehension of its dropping down before he has got it kirved sufficiently far. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. 88/2 'Punch-rod, 15 [a] With or Wreathen stuck turned about the Head of a fire punch, to hold it on to the hot Iron. 1900 H. HART *Cent. Typogr. Oxf.* 141 Each of these sets consists of 24 'punch struck matrices for Greek Alphabets, of which I have only cast .example types of the alphas and omegas.

Punch (pʌnʃ), sb² [f. PUNCH v¹] An act of punching; a straight or thrusting blow, in mod. usage generally one delivered with the fist; also (obs. or dial.) a kick; cf. POUNCE sb¹ 7.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Horion*, a blow, as *je te batray en tel horion que, &c.* I will give thee such a punch, that, &c. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 75 No sooner had he let go his Foot, but he gave him a punch on the Belly. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Poet of Qual.* (1800) II. 18 [Hr.] aimed a punch at Harry's stomach. 1828 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xiii. By a punch on the ribs [he] conveyed to Rory Bean it was his rider's pleasure that he should forthwith proceed homewards. 1820 *Byron Morg. Mag.* lxiv. He gave him such a punch upon the head. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 47. I couldn't help making a punch at the fellow's head.

Punch (pʌnʃ), sb³ (Also 7 *puncce*, *paunch*.) [Origin uncertain, stated by Fryer, who travelled in Western India 1672-81, to be the Marāṭhī (and Hindi) word *pāṇch* (Skr *pāñchan*, Pers *panj*) five, from its five ingredients, which may show an explanation then current in the East: but see Note below. The name is evidenced as early as 1632. Beside it, in 17th c., foreign writers have a name with a second element apparently representing *punch* (Du. *palepuns*, *-punts*, Ger. *palepuna*, *-bunse*, Fr. *bolle*, *bouleponge*), which is not ex-

plained by any eastern lang., but which appears to be an imperfect (perh. originally native) echo of the Eng. 'bowl o' punch', a phrase already very common in the 17th century. Mod. Du. *pons*, *punch*, Ger., Da., Sw *punsch*, Fr *punch*, in 18th c. *ponche*, Sp., Pg *ponche*, are all from Eng. See Note below.]

1. A beverage now generally composed of wine or spirits mixed with hot water or milk and flavoured with sugar, lemons, and some spice or cordial; but varying greatly in composition with time and place. Usually qualified by the name of a principal constituent, as *arrack*, *brandy*, *claret*, *gin*, *milk*, *rum*, *tea*, *whisky*, *wine punch*.

How to mix Drinks (New York, 1862) describes 68 kinds. 1632 (Sept. 28) R. ADDAMS *Let to T. Colley, Merchant at Pattapoli* (Ind. Off. Rec. O.C. 1449), I am very glad you have so good company to be with all as Mr Cartwright, I hop you will keep a good house together and drinke punch by no allowanc. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Punch*, a kind of Indian drink [1696 (ed. 5) adds made of Lime-Juice, Brandy, and other Ingredients]. 1662 *EVCLYN Diary* 16 Jan. I accompanied the Duke to an East India vessel that lay at Blackwall, where we had entertainment. Amongst other spirituous drinks, as punch, etc. they gave us [etc.]. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. lxxv. Going into China row, (a street so called in Bantam) to drink Puncce and tea. *Ibid.*, I never came ashore, but I drank very immoderately of *Puncce*, *Rack*, *Ten*, &c. which was brought up in great China-Jugs holding at least two Quarts. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 34 Rum. is ordinarily drank amongst the Planters, as well alone, as made into Punch. 1679 Lockr in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 426 note, Punch, a compounded drink, (to be had) on board some West India Ships. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary in Bengal* 8 Oct. Our owne people and mariners. are now very numerous and (by reason of Punch) every day give disturbance. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* 192 Their [sea-faring men's] drinking of that Liquor called Punch is also very inimical to Health; For the Lime-Juice, which is one of the Ingredients, is in its Nature, fierce, sharp and Astrigent, apt to create griping Pains in the Belly. 1694 *SALMON Bates's Dispens.* (1713) 589/1 Make a pleasant and grateful sort of Punch with the following quantities R^y Fair Water. Brandy A Quart. choice pure Lime Juice a Pint. double refined Sugar lbj mix and dissolve, and if you so please, add one Nutmeg grated. 1698 *Fryer Acc. & India* & P. 157 At Nerule is made the best Arack or Nepa de Goa, with which the English on this Coast make that enervating Liquor called *Painch* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients. 1710 Dr Fox *Crusoe* i. 9 We went the old way of all Sailors, the Punch was made, and I was made drunk with it. 1725 N. ROBINSON *The Physic* 216 Punch. The Ingredients are Brandy, Rack, or Rum, Water warm or cold, Lemon-juice, Sugar, and sometimes a little Milk is added, which denotes it Milk Punch. 1739 *EUTON in Hanway Trav* (1762) I. v. 15 We treated them with punch till our brandy was expended. 1821 R. FENSTON *Tour Quest Genealogy* 13 Punch, whose basis was strong green tea, richly inspissated with jellies.

b. In phr. *bowl of punch*.

1658 T. ALDWITH *Let to T. Davies in W. Hedges's Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) III. App. 194 Your Company, which wee haue often remembered in a bowl of the clearest punch, hauing noe better Liquor. 1672 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* III. xxii. We had good sport over a bowl of Punch. 1675 *1200s Diary* (1825) 4 [On board the Ship *Assistance*]. I drank part of 3 boules of punch, (a liquor very strange to me). 1683 J. DUNTON *Let fr. New-Eng* (1867) 24 That which was the most esteem'd by every one was a large Bowl of Punch, a Liquor of that Noble and Divine Original that all the Gods and Goddesses...contributed to its Composition. 1751 R. PALROCK *P. Walkers* (1884) II. i. 6, I set a bowl of punch before them, made with my treacle and sour ram's-horn juice. 1765 *Brit. Mag.* II. 462 The captain promising to regale him with a bowl of rum punch in the kitchen. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxx. A bowl of punch was carried up... and a grand carouse held in honour of his safety.

β. Foreign adaptations app. of *bowl of punch*.

1653 *BOULAYE-LE-GOUZ Voy* 5 Obs 516 Bolleponge est vn mot Anglois, qui signifie vne boisson dont les Anglois vsent aux Indes faite de sucre, suc de limon, eau de vie, fleur de muscade, & biscuit rout. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelsio's Trav.* 18 [In 1658 at Surat] every man was at liberty to drink *Palepuns*, which is a kind of drink consisting of Aquavite, Rose-water, Juice of Citrons and Sugar. 1671 H. O. tr. *Bernier's Relat. Voy. en 1664 in Voy.* & *Trav.* (1745) II. 241 Since that they have taken care, that their people shall not drink so much *Bouleponges*. 1676 *WORDSWORTH Cyder* i. § 6 *Palepuns*, here [England] vulgarly known by the name of Punch; a Drink very usual amongst those that frequent the Sea, where a Bowl of Punch is an usual Beverage. 1684 J. MORRISON tr. *Struys's Voy* xxxvi. There are many Strangers who destroy themselves with drinking of a Liquor much in use there, called *Palepunsken*, being compounded of Arak, Sugar, and Raisins. (1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 96 The Franks use a Beverage (as in Persia), which they call a Bowl of Punch, and is cooling [orig. (1682) Les Franks y usent d'un breuvage qu'ils appellent Bolponze, qui rafraichit.]

† 2. Applied in Barbados to a drink fermented from sugar. Obs.

1657 R. LIXON *Barbadoes* 32 [Besides strong drinks made from potatoes, cassave, and plantain] Punch is a fourth sort and of that I have drunke it is made of water and sugar put together which in tenne dayes standing will be very strong. 1660 in *HOWELL Lex. Peiragiolon*

3. With a and pl. a. A bowl or drink of punch.

b. A party at which punch is drunk.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 156 Brontin, Bethought himself, A Punch of Nappy Liquor In a Cold Winters Night was no false Latine. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel* 6 Apr. There was a committee room, which had been converted into a bar, and there the consumption of rum-punches was enormous. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan. One battalion invites another to what they call a punch. 1888 *Scott. Leader*

business is confined to the interior of the punch-bowl hole.
1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 289 Among
the unhealthy spots are enclosed valleys, punch-bowls.

Words of Eyewitness 251 On the high ridges... more Boers, scanning the punchbowl below them with field-glasses. 1870 DABNEY *Annals* I. xii. 240 Then there was the water, and the fumes, cutters, wherries, punchbowls, and half-dressed that thronged the river daily.

Punch'd, a. (of a horse): see PUNCH sb.⁴

Punched (pʊntʃt), ppl a. [f. PUNCH v.1 + -ED.]

1. Of metal-work. Beaten, hammered, wrought, 1809 *Encyclopædia* 1. 1. 1. Obs. exc. Hist. 1815 *Mandate of Hen. V. to Corporation of York* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) App. 17 Item a petitz ewers d'argent, d'ornez, l'unc chased et l'autre punched. 1888 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 85 Item, a cop with a cour ouegilt and punchit. 1861 W. R. WILDI *Catal. Antiq. R. Irish Acad.* 631 The detail of the punched or hammered up ornament. 2. Perforated or pierced with a punch.

1876 PRECE & SIVELWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 122 The two lines of larger holes in the punched paper. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 July 8/4 Small punched holes, overcast with button hole stitch. 1904 *Ibid.* 28 July 8/5 Broderie Anglaise, which we call punched or eyelet-hole embroidery.

b. Bot. = PERFORATED i.c.

1933 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* Punched leaf.

3. **Punched out**: said of a wound with a defined edge.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Surg.* II. 616 Edges [of ulcer] punched out, perpendicular, irregular. 1898 HUNCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 34. 129 He described the sore as 'punched out'. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/4 The wounds both of entrance and of exit [of Mauser bullets] were small, and presented a clean punched-out appearance.

Punchion (pʊntʃən). Forms a 4 punchon, 5 -yon, 6 -sion; 5 *Sc.* punchneion, pownson, 7 punchneon; 4-5, 7 punchon, 5 -soun, -sion, 6 -cion. β. 4 punchon, 5 -choun, 5-6 -chon, 6-7 -choun; 5 punchneion, 5-6 -eon, 6 pownchion; 5 *Sc.* punchneon, 5-6 punchon, -oun, 5-8 -chion, 6 *Sc.* -schion, -scheoun, 6-8 -chin, 7 -tion, -otoun, 6- punchneon. [A. OF. *punchon*, *punchion* (13th c. in Godef.), *punchon*, *punchon*, *punchon*, mod.F. *punchon*, a boring, graving, or stamping tool, an awl, punch, stamp; also, a king-post, a strut in a builder's centre, etc.; = Pr. *punchoun*, Sp. *punchon*, Pg. *punchão*, It. *punchone*, *punchone* a bodkin or any sharp-pointed thing, 'a pounce, a pounce, a little stamp or printer's letter' (Florio). all masc. :-late L. or Com. Rom. **punctiō-em*, a deriv. of *puncta* point, or late L. **punctiō-em* (Sp. *punchar*, OSp. and Pg. *punchar*) to prick, punch, work with a punch. Generally held to be a distinct word from cl. L. *punctiō-em* fem., pricking, punctation. Hence also Ger. *punchen*, *punchen* a metal-worker's punch.]

1. Name of various pointed or piercing instruments. +1. A short piercing weapon, a dagger.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* 1. 545 Syne in hys captole wes he [Cassar]. Slayne with a pūn[soun]e iycht to the ded. c. 1400 *Land Treys Bk.* 3352 Some in his body hai a tronchoun, As it were put in with a punchoun. c. 1410 *Wyntoun Chron.* iv. xxv. 239 Pai stekyt hym [Cassar]. With e scarpe pūn[soun]ys [v. rr. pūn[soun]ys, etc.]. 1558 *PIAER Enneid.* vii. iv. Their pūn[soun]ys close in slaynes they beate. 1694 MOTTUX *Rabelais* v. 2. 45 Poindoes, Skenes, Penknives, Punchons.

2. A pointed tool for piercing; a bodkin. b A marble-worker's tool, ? a mason's pointed chisel. Now rare. +c. A graving tool, a burin; = POUNCE sb.¹ 4 (obs.).

1367-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 571 In operacione iij. petr. et di. in calibem pro dictis secur, pūn[soun]es, chissels. *Ibid.* 574 Pro reparacione vij. pūn[soun]s cum calibe. 1397 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. clix. Instrumenta operari-um. Item ij. haks et j. pyk. Item ij. punchon cum j. craw. c. 1440 *Priory, Parv.* 416 1/2 Punchoun, stimulus, punchoun. 1466 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 174, iij. punchions of Iron & Steele. *Ibid.* 215, iij. pūn[soun]chions. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 121 b, bored or stricken through with many strokes of a small punchion or small nayle. 1580 *HOLLIBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Punchon de fer*, an yron bodkin or pūn[soun]ion. 1596 *Londres Marg. Amer.* 63 He with a punchion of Steele in a table of white alabaster engraved this. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* in. viii. 74 Having first loosed the pith of either of them with a wooden punchion. 1659 *TORRIANO, Burnio*, a graving-toole, a pūn[soun]ion. 1660 *Act. 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 (Bk. Rates), Pūn[soun]s & Gravers for Goldsmiths. 1661 *EVERLUS Chalcegr.* 4 Those who Carve with the cheezel, or work in Boese with the Pūn[soun]ion, as our Statuaries do. 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 413 Swedish Ships loaded with Awls, Punchions and such Tools. 1873 E. S. *Workshop Receipts Ser.* 1 385 1/2 The pieces... are thickly grooved, bolstered with the punchion.

3. An instrument for punching or stamping figures, letters, etc. on plate or other material; also, for making dies for counting and matrices for casting type; = PUNCH sb.¹ 3. Now rare or obs.

1904 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 222 For the cunze irris and the punchions for the samy. 1558-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 The tursell... together with two pūn[soun]cheouns, the one brand the saids letters... and the other brand the saids crescents and thirsell. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 21 To make Characters for imprinting, it is requisite first to have pūn[soun]chions of steel, softened by the fire, on the which they graue with counter-pūn[soun]chions hardened. 1604 in *Devon In. Exchequer Jas.* I. 352 For making and graving certain punchions for the shaping of his Majesty's picture upon the said pieces of largess. 1695 in *Hart Cent. Print. Off.* (1900) 103, I can furnish y^e Latin Matrices, but the Greek Punchions are not found together. 1877 in A. Ryland *Assay Gold & S.* 41 The Company of Goldsmiths have

caused to be made... punchions of steel, and marks at the end of them, both great and small, of these several sorts following. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. xi. 287 (Oxford, Clarendon Printing-House) An Office for the Letter-founder, furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds [etc.] 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 346 The punchion makes the dye, and the counter punchion is the dye when it is made, the machines produced are punchions, but not punchions made at the Mint. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. 330 The matrix and punchion had not made his heart calous.

II. In building and carpentry

4 A short upright piece of timber in a wooden framing which serves to stiffen one or more long timbers or to support or transmit a load; a supporting post; a post supporting the roof in a coal-mine; formerly also a door-post.

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 With a purloyn on the said spars with punchions for the bemes to bete the same. c. 1470 HENRY IV. *Wallace* ix. 1140 Mynouns some that gett pers throw the wall, Syn pūn[soun]chions fyny, and to the ground kevt all. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 142 b, The dore felle of from the pūn[soun]chion, *foris cardinis exaderunt*. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The particians shall be made with... punchions and studds of oake. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 7 Jamba, Posts, or Punchions of Doors. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Punchion*, in Architecture, are short pieces of Timber placed to support some considerable Weight. They commonly stand upright between the Posts. Those that stand on each side of a Door are called Door Punchions. 1729 *DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 204 The 7th Figure represents the Crane with the walking Wheel, the whole turning round upon the strong Post or Punchion S. 1815 W. MARSHALL *Rev.* IV. 132 The principal appropriation of the Underwood is to Punchions or Supporters for the Coal-Pits. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 572 *Punchions*, short transverse pieces of timber, fixed between two others for supporting them equally... sometimes called *studs*.

5 A piece of timber with one face roughly dressed, or a split trunk, used for flooring and 100th building. U.S.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 61 A floor of punchions or split plank were laid, and covered with grass and clay. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 84 A roof of punchions, rudely shaped with the broad-axe. 1892 *Review of Rev.* July 22/2 The cabin was an odd little stuncure, whose floor was of punchion.

III. 6. *attrib.* +a Armed with a sharp point like a punchion (sense 1), as *punchions pole*, *spear*, *staff*. Obs. b. Made of punchions (sense 5), as *punchion floor*, *stool*, etc. (U.S.).

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 82 Euey one in his hande a Punchion spere, wherewith... foynded and lashed alwayes one at another, two for two. 1577 *Punchion staffe* [see *PUSH sb.* 3]. 1579-80 *NORTH Putarch* (1676) 230 He did teach his Souldiers to carry long Javelins or Punchion-staves. 1600 *HOLLAND Lrny* xxvii. xxviii. 650 Others from the turnets of the gate pelted the enemies with stones, and pushed at them with punchion poles [L. *sudibus*].

b. 1806 *BARTLEY Dut. Amer.* s.v. Split logs, with their faces a little smoothed with an axe or hatchet, laid upon sleepers, make a punchion floor. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 316/2 The rude home of the plantation day-labourer home with log walls, a punchion floor. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unaff. Patriot* 99 Suddenly she swung her fat body about on the punchion stool and gave a tremendous snout.

c. **punchion iron** = sense 3

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 358 Ane hammyr, turcas, and othir punchion irris

Punchion (pʊntʃən). Now rare exc. Hist. Forms 5 pūn[soun]ion, pūn[soun]ion, 6-8 punchion, (6) pūn[soun]chion, -cheon, pūn[soun]shion, -chon, *Sc.* pūn[soun]houne, pūn[soun]cioune, -cheoun, -sion, -s(1)oun, -schion, -tion, 6-7 pūn[soun]shion, 8- punchneon. [A. OF. *pūn[soun]ion* (13th c.), *pūn[soun]chion* (13-14th c.), *pūn[soun]chion*, *pūn[soun]chion* (13-16th c.), also *pūn[soun]ion* (14th c.), *pūn[soun]ion* (14-16th c.) in Godef. The forms both in OF. and Eng. are identical with those of PUNCEON¹; Italian also has *pūn[soun]ione* for both; but connexion of sense has not been found, and Fr. lexicographers treat them as separate words.] A large cask for liquids, fish, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, varying for different liquids and commodities.

As a liquid measure it varied from 72 (beer) to 120 (whisky) gallons.

1470 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 134 Gevin... to John of Tyre to by a pūn[soun]cion of wyne. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 384 For the fraucht... of aye pipe and aye pūn[soun]chion biocht hame with stuf for the King. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 156 For aye pūn[soun]cion of wyne iij. vs. 1536 *Act.* 28 Hen. VIII. c. 14 In the Parliament holden... in the first yere of the reign of Kyng Richard the thide it was established that every terycan or pūn[soun]chion [of wyne should contain] lxxxij. galons. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 53 Ane part of the pūn[soun]cion of the saids wyne is full of salt water. 1554 in R. G. Malsden *Sel. Pleas Cr. Adm.* (Selden) II. 61, xv. tonnes ij. pūn[soun]chions of wyne. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* in. xi. Riv, Sundie kindes of wyne vessels, as the tunne, the pipe, the pūn[soun]shion, hogsheds, buttes, barrels. 1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 190 Ane pūn[soun]cion of talloun. 1576-7 *Ibid.* 603 Ane pūn[soun]cion of salmond. 1593-4 *Rolls. Scot.* XXXI. 402 Tua tunnis, tua pūn[soun]tions, and tua bunnis of Inglis beer. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (T.S.) II. 122 Andro Bartayne... slew sa many pirats, that many pūn[soun]chions full of their powis he sent to Scotland, in gifte, to the king. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1 (1694) 45 As much Salt, as filled a Punchion. 1706 *PHILLIPS* s.v. *Punchion*, of Prunes from 10 to 12 Hundred Weight. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxxii, She had a punchion of otto of roses on board.

Puncher (pʊntʃər). [f. PUNCH v.1 + -ER.]

One who or that which punches, thumps, perforates, or stamps; an instrument for doing this.

1681 *GRW Mammals* i. v. 1 95 In the upper Jaw, five before, not Incisors, or Cutters, but thick Punchers. 1691 A. HAIG in J. Russell *Hays* xi. (1887) 332 When the chaitour came to the Great Seal it cost to the Chauncellour 12 lib, and to the punches 4 lib, and to the keeper of the seal four rex-dollars. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. 250 He was a rival who used punchers for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a puncher, not a graver. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Don Amusem.* 96 The puncher, a steel instrument. 1876 *PRECE & SIVELWRIGHT Telegr. apy* 132 When a wire is kept going at its full speed two punchers, one adjuster or sender, and three waiters, are employed. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 355 The very next puncher of our tickets. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts Ser.* ii. 140/2 *Puncher*.—This instrument is used for beating or punching those articles which are too heavy to be taken in the hands and rubbed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 7/1 Palmer, a powerful 'puncher' of the over tossed ball, made some splendid drives to the off.

b. U. S. Short for *cow-puncher*: cf. PUNCH v.1 2.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 355 In the handling of these savage animals the punchers are brave to recklessness. 1905 S. E. WHITE *Kawlied* viii. The punchers in their daily rides gaieid in the range points.

Punchery, Punchifier: see PUNCH sb.³

Punch-house. [f. PUNCH sb.³, cf. *ale-house*.]

A tavern where punch is supplied; esp. in India, an inn or tavern frequented by sailors.

1671-2 in Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1862) III. 423 It is... ordered and declared hereby that no Victuall, Punch house or other house of Entertainment shall be permitted to make stoppage at the pay day of their wages. 1697 *Ibid.* I. xiv. 320 Having in a Punch house upon a quanel of words drawn his sword. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. B. Ind.* I. xxiv. 208 The English have Punch-houses, where the European Soldies make Oblations to Bacchus. 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobog* (1861) 507 A company of seven or eight, all clergymen, supped at a punch-house in the Bow, kept by an old servant of his. 1859 J. W. PALMER *New & Old* 264 (Cassell's), Sailors, British and American, Malay and Lascar, [belong] to Flag Street, the quarter of punch-houses.

Punchinello (pʊntʃɪnəlo). Forms: a. 7

polichinello, 7-9 polichinello, 9 polichinello, pulo(h)inello. β. 7 pūn[soun]tionello, punchonello, 7-8 punch(1)anello, 7-9 puncher, 8-9 puncher, 7- punchinello. γ. 7 pūgenello. [In the form *polichinello*, app. ad. Neapolitan dial *Polcencella* (whence also *F. Polichinelle*, 1680 in Hatz-Darm.) name of a character of the puppet theatre; = It. *Polcencella*. Origin uncertain. See Note below.]

1. Name of the principal character in a puppet show of Italian origin, the prototype of Punch; hence applied to the show (and quot. 1666 in β, to the exhibitor); sometimes to a living performer. [Cf. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 8 Oct., The King, before whom the puppet plays I saw this summer in Covent garden he acted this night.]

a. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 22 Aug. I with my wife by coach to Morefields, and there saw 'Polichinello', which pleases me mightily. 1668 *Ibid.* 2 May, [At the Duke of York's playhouse] A little boy, for a farce, do dance Polichinello. 1668 *Ibid.* 31 Aug., Thence to the Fayre, and saw 'Polichinello'. 1818 *LADY MORGAN Autobog* (1859) 195 Sanky went off without calling when he heard of a workbook and Polichinello. 1827 *DISRAELI Vitz. Grey* v. iv. A long grinning wooden figure, with great staring eyes, and the parrot nose of a pulcinello. 1882 *WARREN Book-plates* x. 120 Garnished about with festoons of roses, a branch of oak, mask and pulchinello, quiver and pan-pipe. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 332 They are simply Judy-puppets in the Polichinello of conventionality.

β. 1666 *Overseers' Bks.* *St. Martins-in-the-fields* 29 Mar. Rec. of Punchinello, y^e Italian popet-player, for his booth at Charinge Crosse. 22 26. 1668 H. MORE *Dre. Dial.* *Schol.* (1713) 570, I question not but the Quakers would play the part of the Puppet or Punchinello in the Antelope of the Pageant. 1680 *DUTLER Sat. on Imt. French* 101 And the worst Drolls of Punchinelloes were much th' ingeniouser Fellows. 1683 *Norwich Cr.* *Bks.* 22 Dec. (1605) 173 Peter Dolman has leave to show a motion called his Majesty's Pūn[soun]ionella, at the Angel. 1709 *Ramb.* *Fuddle-Cups* 7 A Bartholmew-Fau Punchanello. 1728 *SWIFT Mullins & Tim* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 221 The world consists of puppet-shows, Where petulant conceited fellows Perform the part of Punchinelloes. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxii. See signor, there is Punchinello. 1835 *WILLIS Pencilings* I. xx. 142 Punchinello squeaked and beat his mistress at every corner. [1860 *Once a Week* 24 Mar. 281/1 (Stanf.) Harlequins, mysterious looking dominoes, punchinello, and dresses of all periods.]

γ. 1667 *DRYDEN Sur. Martin Mar-all* v. ii, *Rose*, I know no way so proper for you, as to tūn Poet to Pūgenello. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* v. 96 Enter a boy in the habit of Pūgenello, and traverses the Stage.

2. *transf.* Applied to any person, animal, or thing, thought to resemble the puppet, esp. in being short and stout. Cf. PUNCH sb.⁴

1669 *Perry's Diary* 20 Apr., Going away with extraordinary report of the proof of his gun, which, from the shortness and bigness, they do call Punchinello. 1683 *TRAYON Way to Health* 478 We have no fatted Swine, fatted Oxen or Punchonello's amongst us; neither have we any of Pharaoh's lean Kine. 1769 *JOHNSON in Boswell Life* (Maxwell's Recollections), [Being told that Gilbert Cowper (who was short and very stout) called him the Caliban of literature] 'Well' [said he], 'I must dub him the Punchinello'. 1834 *MARY HOWITT's Nat. Hist.* *Monkey*, Monkey, little merry fellow, Thou art Nature's Punchinello. c. 1835 *Comic song*, 'The great Mogul', The great Mogul, as I've heard people say, Was a fat little Punchinello.

3. attrib.

Punchinello voice = *Punch's* voice (PUNCH sb.¹ 1c).
1797 BURKE *Let Mrs. Crewe* Corr. (1844) IV 417 The shame and misfortune of our country would make one almost mad, if these punchinello statesmen did not sometimes come out to make us laugh. 1853 W. O. MARKHAM tr *Shoel's Asculat* 283 The intensity of the réles... the punchinello voice accompanying the pectorology.

[Note There is every probability that the Eng. *punchinello* and F. *punchinelle* are derived from the Neapolitan word, and that *Punchinello*, although evidenced somewhat earlier, and actually given (prob. in error) as the name of the puppet-showman, was an English alteration. The Italian word is said in the *Vocabolario Napoletano* of 1789, to be a corruption of the name of a comedian *Puccio d'Amello*, originally a peasant of Acerra, whose uncouth physiognomy is said to have served as the model for the mask of the character, another conjecture cites the name of one *Paulo Cinella*, said to have been a buffoon at Naples. Setting aside these legends or conjectures, it has been pointed out that *It. punchinello* is dim. of *pulcinella* chicken, and according to Quadrio and Barretti, cited by Pianigiani *Vocab. Etimol. della lingua Ital.*, 1907, in the Neapolitan dial. *pulcinella* is dim. of *pollicena*, the young of the turkey-cock, to the hooked bill of which the nose of the mask bears a resemblance.]

Punchiness. [f. PUNCHY a.] Squatness.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 126 The other master was a short stout man, inclining to punchiness.

Punching (pʊŋʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. PUNCH v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PUNCH in various senses; also, a marking produced by punching.

1440 *Primp. Parv.* 416 1/2 Punchyng, or buŋchynge (S. trykyng), *stimulatio, trusus*. 1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* vii. xvii. 1236 1/2 Cause of hurtynge and of punchynge [L. *punctura*]; 1598 styngynge of mans bodye. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg. (Jama.)* For the punching of him with his feyth in the wane. 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 18 Punching is not applicable to cast iron, nor to small and deep, or very large, holes in any metal. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 27 A patent leather shoe is ornamented round the top with perforated punchings.

b. attrib. and Comb. in names of tools used for making holes, as *punching bear* (= BEAR sb.¹ 7), *iron, machin, rippers*, etc.; *punching-ball*, an inflated ball held in position by elastic bands or supported on a flexible rod, which is punched with the fists as an athletic exercise; so *punching bag, punching block; punching match, a boxing match, a fight; punching room, the cutting room in a glove manufactory; punching staff* = *punchon-staff* (PUNCHON sb.¹ 6a): a lance, a spear.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 182 1/2 Dumb-bells, traveling-rings and "punching-bag" may be taken to develop different groups of muscles. 1900 CONAN DOYLE *Green Flag*, etc. 118, I turned it into a gymnasium... You'll find all you want there clubs, "punching ball, bars, dumb-bells, everything. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Punching-bear, a machine for making holes in sheet-metal, operated by simple lever power or by hydraulic pressure. 1894 T. NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 87 Pritch-aule, sponge, blacking tub, and "punching yron. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 77 At the late "punching match. 1844 *STREVEN'S Bk. Farm* III. 869 The markings are confined to the ears, and consist of holes made with "punching-nippers. 1865 J. SMITH tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 17 b. Many layde holde of the Pikes and "punching staves of theyr enemies. 1890 BARWICK *Briefs Disc.* a. b. For horsemen, a lance, a punching staffe, Fistoll or mace.

Punching, ppl. a. [f. PUNCH v. 1 + -ING 2.] That punches: see the verb.

1602 [see PUNCH v. 1 1b]. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing xiii. 72 The Counter-Punch of A ought to be Forged Triangulary, especially towards the Punching End.

Punching, Punchion, adjs. (of a horse): see PUNCH sb.¹ 4. **Punchion**, obs. f. PUNCHON¹ and 2.

1. Punchite, obs. form of PANOXYAT.

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 141 Accustomed to decide their disputes by punchite.

Puncho, -chon, obs. f. PONOCHO, PUNCHON.

Punchy (pʊŋʃɪ), *a.* 1 [f. PUNCH sb.¹ 4 + -Y] Short and stout, thick-set, squat, stumpy.

1791 'G. CAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* vii. (1809) 202 If your horse is of the short punchy kind. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV 40 The plaintiff being short and punchy. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Frits* 330 A beautiful punchy little pony.

Punchy, a. 2 see PUNCH sb.¹ 3.

Punch, obs. form of PUNK sb.¹

1. Punch, sb. Obs. Also 6 St. punt. [ad L. *punctum* point.] = POINT sb.¹ in various senses.

1. A dot, spot, speck: = POINT sb.¹ A. 2.
1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Marble purpures is rodye wip punctis amonge. 1560 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 24 Ane saferon with punctis of gold. 2. A stop in punctuation = POINT sb.¹ A. 3 a.

c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1863) 34 The round punct concludes an assertion. The tailed punct concludes an interrogation.

3. a. Sc. An item, detail = POINT sb.¹ A. 5.

b. A particle, jot = POINT sb.¹ A. 6.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scott* XI. 393 The Punctis to be Inquint at the Inquest. 1563 *4 Reg. Pray Council Scot* I 263 The saidis Lordis ordinis Johne Johnstoun to insert that punctis in the saidis bukis. c. 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 172 He fulfillit not the punctis and clausis content in the said infement. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 270 Exact in the least punct of the measure thereof.

4. As a measure of time, or of the magnitude of an eclipse = POINT sb.¹ A. 10, 11.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. 94 1/2 (Bodl. MS.) A quadrant conteynep sixe houres and an houre fowre punctes,

and a puncte ten momentes. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* ii. viii. 35 For the quantitie of these Eclipses, the Astronomers deuide into vii. equal parts, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these parties they call fyngers, punctes or prickles.

5. *Geom.* = POINT sb.¹ A. 18.

1639 NABBS *Encomium on Steele at Worc Wks.* 1887 II. 239 Infinite in shew As those small punctis, from whose concetion grow What else may be divided. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 273 As number (depends) on a unite, and a line upon a punct or point.

6. A moment, instant = POINT sb.¹ A. 23.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 29 Now is cum the extreme latir punct. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. At the same instant & punct of time it maketh day in one place & nyght on the opposite parte. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Ept* 34 At the same punct of time.

1. Punch, v. Obs. rare. [Collateral form of POINT v. 1 and 2, after med.L. *punctare*.]

1. *trans* To appoint = POINT v. 2 a. Sc.

1473 *Rental Bk. Capar-Angus* (1879) I. 16 With all vithr condonous as it is puncty in Thomas Kantus tak.

2. To prick, pierce = POINT v. 1.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 28 b, Her breste she puncted, her fayre here she tare.

Puncta, pl. of PUNCTUM.

Punctal (pʊŋktəl), *a.* (sb.) *rare.* [In quot. c. 1400, perh. an error for PUNCTAL a. 1. In quot. 1897, rendering med.L. *punctilios* (Wychl.), f. *punctum* point see -AL.]

A. adj. 1a. Of the nature of a point or puncture (obs.).

b. Occupying a point in space.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 204 Make smale cauteries punctale, pat is to see as smale as be eende of a pricke, betwene ech whirlebon of be necke. 1897 M. DZIEWICKI *Wydy's De Logica* iii. (1899) p. xviii. If every punctal atom is and remains eternally the same, then the elements would remain in their compounds. *Ibid* p. xxiii. His idea of the universe—one material being, made up of punctal atoms, filling all possible space.

B. 1. sb. A dot, speck, small spot. *Obs. rare.*

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 The white Owl all the Feathers upon her Breast and Back being Snow-white, and tipped with a Punctal of Jet-black.

Punctate (pʊŋktət), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *punctatus*, f. L. *punctum* point. see -ATE 2. Cf. It. *puntato*, f. *puntile*.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* Marked or studded with points or dots; having minute rounded spots, or (esp.) depressions resembling punctures, scattered over the surface, of the nature of or characterized by such markings.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 183 *Punctate, dotted*; when it is besprikled with hollow Points or Dots. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOLOG. IV. xlvii. 290 *Punctate*, beset with many points. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5 223 Elytra very thickly and finely punctate. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* ix. (ed. 4) 52 The mucous membrane, has often a punctate appearance.

b. In adv. comb. with other adjs., as *pu notate*—soa brous, scarious with minute dots or points; *punctate-striate* (-striated), having striae or streaks marked with dots, or formed of dots arranged in rows; *punctate-sulcate*, having furrows marked with dots. (Cf. PUNCTATO-.)

1833 G. R. WATERHOUSE in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 210 Elytra delicately punctate-striate. 1847 W. E. STERLE *Field Bot.* 196 Glumes slightly punctate-scarious. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 181 Shell, smooth or punctate-striate.

2. *Path.* Having or coming to a definite point.

1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 390 The impulse [of an aneurysm] is rarely punctate.

3. *Geom.* = PUNCTATED 1. *Obs.*

1704 NEWTON *Enumer. Linearum* (1711) 41 Punctatam, quæ conjugatam habet Ovalem infinite parvam id est punctum. 1860 TALBOT tr. *Newton's Enumer.* 13 That which has an infinitely small conjugate oval, i.e. a conjugate point, the punctate hyperbola.

4. Having or ending in a point; pointed *rare-o.*

1828 WEBSTER *Punctate, Punctated* [1.] Pointed 1847 — *Punctate, Punctated*. 1. Pointed, ending in a point or points. Hence in later Dicts.

Punctated, a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *Geom.* Having a conjugate point or anode: see CONJUGATE a. 6 a. *Obs. rare.*

[1704: see prec.] 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Punctated Hyperbola*, is an Hyperbola whose Oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a Point. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2 = PUNCTATE 1.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 544 The Cat-a-Mountain, with the upper spots virgated, the lower punctated. 1781-5 J. LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 541 Punctated Cuckoo. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 84 Small punctated opacities on the posterior surface of the cornea.

3. = PUNCTATE 4. *rare-o.*

1775 ASH, *Punctated*, drawn into a point. 1828 [see PUNCTATE 4.]

1. Punctatim (pʊŋktətɪm), *adv. nonce-vid* [L. in form, f. *punctum* point, after *verbatim*. Cf. late L. *punctatim* briefly, concisely.] Point for point; = PUNCTUATIM b.

1816 Q. Rev. XV. 346 We shall give our extracts verbatim, literatim, and, if we may use the expression, punctatim.

Punctation (pʊŋktətɪʃən), [ad. L. type *punctatio*—em, n. of action from med.L. *punctare* (It. *puntare*) to point.]

1. 1a. = PUNCTUATION 3, 3 b. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Bp. ii. 3, 536 Let the Reader be

carefull of reading these. words with due punctation of them. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut* 26 There is. so much Irregularity introduced, into the modern Method of Punctuation, that it is become a very imperfect Rule to direct a just Pronunciation.

1. b. *Heb. Gram.* The insertion of the vowel-points and accents; = POINTING *vb.* sb. 2 b. *Obs.*

1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* 38 In the Hebrew the words, according to a severall Punctuation, may be expounded severall ways. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O & N. Test.* 225 The true punctuation of the proper Name.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. The action of marking or fact of being marked with points or dots; the condition of being punctate; also *concr.* one of such dots, a series of such dots.

1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 154 Two minute punctations. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 482 The woody fibres do not exhibit punctations. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 It lacks the punctations of the rash of scarlet fever.

3. [repr. Ger. *punktion*.] A laying down of points; a stipulation; a contract or agreement.

1864 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurt's Ch. Hist.* iii. 221 The Electors of Mayence, Trier, and Cologne, together with the Archbishop of Salzburg assembled together in a spiritual congress at Ems (1786), and resolved upon the restoration of a German Roman Catholic National Church, independent of Rome, in the so called Emser Punctuation. 1890 Q. Rev. Oct. 322 The 'punctuation of Olmutz' as it was called was signed 29 Nov. 1850.

Punctato- (pʊŋktətə), combining advb. form of mod.L. *punctatus*, with other adjs. = PUNCTATE 1 b, as *punctato-striate*, -sulcate.

1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 293 The terms punctato-striate, or punctato-sulcate, signify that striae or furrows are drawn with puncta in them.

Punctator. *Heb. Gram.* [Agent-n. f. med.L. *punctare* to point.] One who inserts the vowel (and other) points in writing; applied esp. to the Masoretes, who invented the points.

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 294 The punctators used to point Scheva under Thau in the word A-chith.

Puncticular, a. rare. [f. med. or mod.L. *puncticulum* a minute point + -AR.]

1. Of the size or appearance of a small point or dot; extremely minute. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Civit.* iii. 51 Water in glasses, wherein a watchful eye may... discover the puncticular Originals of Periwinkles and Gnats.

2. Characterized by small dots or specks.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Puncticularis*, having small points, applied to fevers, etc., puncticular.

So *Puncticulate a.* = PUNCTULATE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Punctiform (pʊŋktɪfɔrm), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [ad. L. type *punctiformis*, f. *punctum* point: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a point, puncture, or dot.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 301 The female (thread-worm) has a small punctiform aperture a little below the head. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 143 A small, black, punctiform Fungus.

2. Formed of, or presenting the appearance of, a number of points or dots; punctate: esp. in pathology, of eruptions, etc.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 601 1/2 These animals appear as a punctiform homogeneous mass. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuropi N. Amer.* 11 A band upon the middle and punctiform lines at the eyes. 1886 FAGGE & PRY-SMITH *Princ. Med.* I. 208 Instead of being punctiform [the rash of Scarlatina] may in rare cases consist of large, irregular, slightly raised macule.

Punctigerous (pʊŋktɪdʒərəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *punctum* point + -ger- bearing + -OUS.] Applied to the eyes of some molluscs, and other invertebrates. Consisting of mere eye-spots without a lens: opp. to *lentiginous*.

1883 E. R. LANKESIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 680 1/2 We have in one sub class the extremes of the two lines of development of the Molluscan eye, those two lines being the punctigerous and the lentiginous.

Punctilio (pʊŋktɪliə) *Forms:* a. 6-7 punctilio, 7-illo, -illo, -iglio. b. 7 punctiglio, 7-8-illo, -illo, 7- punctilio. [a. It. *puntiglio* and Sp. *puntillo*, dim. of *punto* point, = L. type *puncticulum*, later with *punct-* after Latin. Cf. F. *puntille* (ad It.) c. 1560.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1566 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol. Standing upon the puntilio of honour having been challenged. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 61 *note*. Who stands on the puntiglio of his honour. 1666 T. H. CASSIN'S *Holy Cr.* 290 Animosities, reuenges, quarrels, puntillios, etc. Puntillio [see B. 5]. 1630 EARL STRAFFORD in *Slingsby Diary* (1836) 324 Concerning that Puntillio. 1644 Puntillio's [see B. 4]. a. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 207 As for the little cavills and puntiglios, concerning the receiving of Giovanni Joakim and the like. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 420 With reason, conscience, honour, policy, or puntillios. 1659 *Cent. Callig.* v. § 23 423 [10] descend... from their puntillios. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. Godolphin* 1 Apr. Wks. 1757 I. 257 To lay by the puntiglio. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov.* 4 *Ref.* (ed. 2) 181 Tim'd according to the nice Puntillio's of mickling the Opportunity. 1792 *Anecl. W. Pitt* III. xxxviii. 28 The noble Lord talks of Spanish puntillios.

B. Signification.

1. A small or fine point or mark, esp. one of those on a dial (with play on sense 5). *Obs. rare.*

1596 HARRINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* Cxv b, He shall finde the

Puntilio of his honour blunted. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* II. i. (1600) E. J. To the perfection of Complement (which is the dya of the thought) are requirde these three Proiects: the Gnomon, the Puntilio, and the Superficies: the Superficies is that we call Place, the Puntilio, Circumstance, and the Gnomon, Ceremonie.

†2. The highest point, acme, apex, a high projecting point or tip (sometimes with mixture of sense 4). *Obs. rare*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* II. iii (1601) D. 3 b, He that is yet in his Couve & hath not toucht the Puntilio or point of hopes. 1650 V. BROUCC *Saer Prince* (1659) x A three-fold knowledge of religion of pinacles or puntilio's, high and curious points in the building.

†3. A minute point of time, a moment, an instant; = POINT *s. l.* A. 7. *Obs.*

1600 B. J. KING *Serm. 24 Mar* 23 Let no man tie him to canonical houses, and atones, and puntilio's of time, *tempus, statutus tempus*. 1699 *Unhappy Marksman in Harb. Misc.* (1809) IV. 4 In that puntilio of time when the bullets struck him, he is in an instant disannated. 1879 C. NISSE *Antichrist* 235 To leave the pointing out of this puntilio of time to God only.

†4. A minute point, detail, or particular, a partice, whit, jot, a trifling point; a thing of no importance, a trifle. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5)

1604 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 323 He is zealous of the least puntilio's of his Masters honour. 1624 CHAS. I. *Treaty at Oxford* Wks. 1662 II. 257 If every Puntilio must be forced to be sent forwards and backwards a hundred miles. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 330 When one of the parties will not, abate a single puntilio. 1825 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 127 We have never lost any one puntilio of those rights or liberties.

5. A minute detail of action or conduct; a nice point of behaviour, ceremony, or honour; a small or petty formality. Formerly sometimes, A fine-drawn or fastidious objection, a scruple

1599 [see 1]. 1606 J. POPE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. III. 245 The Bishop stood upon his puntlios. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. i, Guzman. observes the full puntlios of his nation. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 50 He professes a mortal Hatred to Ceremonies, and yet has more Puntlios than a Jew. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. ii. To tifle with me at such a juncune as this [now to stand on puntlios] 1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 248 In consequence of some puntlio, as to whose business it was to pay the compliment of the first call. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. (1865) 17 [He (Laud) was ready to visit the omission of the most tiffing ecclesiastical puntlios with relentless severity]

b. (without *pl.*) Strict observance of or insistence upon minutiae of action or conduct; petty formality in behaviour, punctiliousness? *Obs.*

1596, 1605 [see A]. 1696 D'URFAY *Mine. Pickle* I. i, My Lord was as unmanly as a Fellow as I ever saw. Ha, ha, ha—He a Noble man, and puntlio no better. 1709 STURGE *Tattler* No. 36 ¶ a [She] takes the Whole of this Life to consist in understanding Puntlio and Decorum. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 277 People of birth stood a little too much on puntlio. 1830 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Spectre Bridger*. The preliminaries [of the marriage] had been conducted with proper puntlio

†6. (?) A punctilious person. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 HARRIS *Pop. Impost.* 47 A Male-content standing upon his worth like some of our high Puntlios scorned to sort himself with any of his ranke.

†7. A (or the) precise point or fact. *Obs. rare.* 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* II. 76 By their doctin al depends on the peremptory puntlio of Gods. Decree. 1683 F. HODGKINSON in *Lond. Gas* No. 1860/5 Tiesonable Practices, to a Puntlio of Rebellion, contriving the Murder of Your Person.

7. attrib. (or ady.) and Comb.

1600 MILTON *On Griffiths Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 396 Should they who were left sitting, break up, or not dare enact aught, for the puntlio wanting of a full number? 1705 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, The injury too great for a puntlio satisfaction. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1769) I. 40 The nice punctilio-mongers of this age, The grand minute reformers of the stage.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) Punctiliousist, one who is scrupulous about puntlios, a stickler about small points of behaviour or proceeding, Punctiliousship, punctilious performance (= sense 5 b).

1714 SAVAGE *Art of Prudence* 183 Punctiliouship is tiresome. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 200 A complance which we could wish to see more frequent with other punctiliousists of the drama

Punctilio-sity. *rare.* [f. next. see -OSITY.] = PUNCTILIOUSNESS

1858 MASSON *Milton* (1859) I. 454 A kind of sweet, modest punctilios is the virtue he strives to paint.

Punctilious (pɒŋktɪliəs), a. Also 7 punctilious, 7-8 punctillious. [ad. F. *punctilleux*, -euse, f. *pointille*, ad. It. *puntiglio* = mod. It. *puntiglioso*.] Attentive to puntlios; strictly observant of nice points or details of action or behaviour.

1634 ROWLEY *Noble Souldier* IV. I. in Bullen *O. P. I.* 307 His deeds were so Puntillious. 1653 H. COGAN *Puntio's Trav.* lxxv. (1663) 263 These Jacas are the most punctillious...Nation of the world. 1744 YOUNG *Mt Th.* v. 425 On each punctillious pique of pride, or gloom of humour. 1898 BUCKLE *Chilist.* (1873) II. vii. 585 The punctillious honour of a Spanish gentleman has passed into a byword. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 225 The punctillious if not pedantic precision which has reformed the whole scheme of punctuation.

Punctiliously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a punctilious manner; with precise or scrupulous attention to minute points of action or conduct.

1770 JOHNSON *False Alarm* Wks. (1787) X. 20, I have thus punctiliously and minutely pursued this disquisition. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lvi.* Sternly and punctiliously greeting each other, like two duellists before they take their ground. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 10 So conspicuous an example of good faith punctiliously observed.

Punctiliousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or character of being punctilious; scrupulous attentiveness to small points of conduct

1685 GRACIAN *Confutators Orac.* 168 Punctiliousness is tiresome. There are whole Nations sick of that Nicety. 1838 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* xxi (1843) 218 He is a good man, but gives great offence by his punctiliousness about minor matters. 1888 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. vi. 252 They had their periods of outward repentance and ceremonial punctiliousness

†Punctilio. *Obs. rare* Also puntilla. [ad. F. *puntille* see PUNCTILIO; influenced by L. *punctum* and med. L. dim. *punctillum*.] = PUNCTILIO 5, 5 b.

1620 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 87 It was a hard matter to give them contentment in such puntillies. a. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen VIII.* (1649) 277 Their first meeting was not without some of that Emulation and Puntillie which is ordinary in their Sex

†Punction. *Obs.* [ad. L. *punction-em*, n. of action from *pungere*, *punct-* to prick. Cf. F. *punction* (16th c. Calvin, Paré), Sp. *punzion*, It. *punsione*.] The action or an act of pricking or puncturing; a prick, a puncture. Also fig.

1543 TRAILHORN *Vago's Chirurg.* III. I. xv. 106 For the cure of synownes huite by punction. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich III* 53 b, A punction and pricke of hys synfull conscience. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 254 Its Emectic quality...can proceed from nothing but a punction made in the stomach. 1709 CURRIE, in *Trans. & Gard.* 99 The Punction of Plants, and the Pruning of Vines.

b. A pricking sensation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 With buring payn, with continual punctions. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 202 Goats cheese also representh all dolours and punctions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/a A Punction, or Punctionous feeling

†Punctionous, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of a 'punction'; pricking.

1688 [see prec. b]

Punctist (pɒŋktɪst). [f. L. *punctum* POINT + -IST.] One who holds the vowel-points in the Hebrew Scriptures to be authoritative.

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. E. Henderson* III. 218 note, Mr Henderson, had become a punctist before 1811, though he never went to the full length of the writer above-mentioned, who vindicated even for the pause-accent 'the signature of a divine hand'.

Punctuncle, *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *punctumcula*, dim. of *punctio*.] A very minute or trifling point

1874 F. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 328 All the punctuncles of the Quinquagintal Controversy.

†Punctive, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. L. *punctum* point + -IVE.] In quot. app. Making straight for a point

1612 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Turke* I. i, Who like a ship vman'd, doo seeme to make a course Duect and punctive, till we see it dash Against some prouder Sylla.

Puncto, obs. var. of PUNTO 1.

Punctograph (pɒŋktɒgrəf). *Surg.* [ad. G. *punktoph*, f. L. *punctum* point: see -GRAPH] An instrument for ascertaining the precise position of a foreign body imbedded in the bodily tissues

(1901 *Lancet* 4 May 1902/1 For the surgical localisation of foreign bodies, such as bullets imbedded in the tissues, he [Dr Rosenthal of Munich] had, in conjunction with Surgeon-General Professor von Angerer, devised an instrument called the 'punctograph')

Punctorious (pɒŋktɒriəs), a. *rare.* [f. L. **puncturius* (in *puncturum* a piercing instrument) + -OUS.] Having the quality or property of pricking or puncturing. So †Punctorious a. *Obs.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 273 Sting not punctorious. 1861 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 432 Faint if punctury, is in the membranes; if pulsatorie in the arteries.

Punctual (pɒŋktʃuəl), a. (*s. l.*) [ad. med. L. *punctual-is* (Grosseteste c1210), f. L. *punctus* (u-stem) a pricking, a point see -AL. Cf. F. *punctuel* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

I. †1. *Surg.* a. Of the nature of a point or puncture: = PUNCTAL a. b. Used for making punctures, sharp-pointed, as a cautery or other surgical instrument. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurgie* 271 Sum men maken punctual cauterys in he manner of a cros vpon dindum, & ban aftirward help it vp. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest Chirurg.* Pij, The fourth [cautery] is named punctual, which hath the poynte sclendre and rounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/2 We may, in steade of the crooked lancet, vse our punctual instrument.

II. †2. Of, pertaining to, or made by, a point or dot; of or belonging to punctuation. *Obs. rare.*

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 54 If you finde two Semibreve Rests after a perfect Breve, it shall remaine perfect, vnlesse punctual Division come betwene. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. Introd. § 2 His days, months, and years, as the stops and punctual marks in the records of duties performed.

b. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a point: as *punctual co-ordinates*, the co-ordinates of a point.

†3. Of the nature of or resembling a point or speck; small, minute (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 8 Many may be well scene in the passages of government and pollice, which are to seeke in little and punctual occasions. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Punctual*, small, or of no great force. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv (1647) 154 The infiniteness of punctual occurrences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 23 This Bath a spot, a graine, An Atom, with the Firmament compar'd And all her number'd Stars, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible, meerly to officiate light Round this opacous Earth, this punctual spot

†b as *s. l.* A minute point, a subtlety. *rare.*

1620 G. FLETCHER *Tri. over Death* xii, Let the schools these punctuals Of wills, all good, or bad, or neuter diss.

III. †4. Bearing directly on the point; to the point, to the purpose, apposite, apt. *Obs.*

1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels* Wks. 1879 I. 680/a It is so punctual, and hath such reference and respect unto the received conceits. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Punctual*, short, and direct to the purpose. 1629 FRYNE *Ch. Eng.* 59 Nothing can be more full and punctual to our present conclusion. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 347 If a man would compile a story, for the demonstration of Providence, could he frame a more punctual one?

b. Express, direct; explicit, definite. *arch.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spar. Navig.* 33 The sea is full of monstres. Innumerable and almost incredible are the relations of Travellers in this punctual demonstration. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gage* Pref. 5 Saint Augustine is punctual that the severall Latine Translations in his time, could not be numbred. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 179 A plain and punctual testimony. 1864 CARLILE *Frede. Gt.* xii. I. III. 169 The Polack King, left his Dominions shared by punctual bequest among his five sons.

IV. 5. Exact in every point; precise, accurate.

Now *rare* or *arch.*

1600 E. BLOUNT *Horn Subs.* 536 If any do not find so punctual an agreement as hee expects. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* IV. H. 2 b, Benimble then and tell me punctual truth. 1662 STILLINGE. *Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 8 Those predictions have had their punctual accomplishment. 1752 SIR H. BEAUMONT *Cyto* 5, I should as soon think of dissecting a Rainbow, as of forming grave and punctual Notions of Beauty. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss. Philos.*, etc. 436 The punctual accuracy of our statement

b. Of time or date. Exact or precise. Now *rare* or *arch.* Cf. 8

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ix (1647) 183 About this time (though we find not the punctual date thereof) happened the death of Renoldus Fredericks. 1659 W. MORICE *Coena quas Kour* II. 130 We do not binde ourselves to a precise and punctual instant. 1720 WHEATLEY *Ch. of Eng. Man's Comp.* § 23 As to the punctual time when the posture of kneeling [at Holy Communion] first began, it is hard to determine. 1826-7 DE QUINCY *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 258 Nothing obliges the poet (like the painter) to concentrate his picture into one punctual instant of time.

c. Occurring at a precise point of time, exactly or aptly timed; timely. *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1603) 974 Sir William Stanley Lord Chamberlain to King Henry (by whose punctual revolut from K. Richard he had principally achieved the crown). 1816 WORDSW. *Old Thungring Day* I, Hail, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night! Whether thy punctual visitations smite The haughty towers where monarchs dwell, Or [etc.]

d. Of or belonging to a precise place. *rare.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* viii. 610 The human nature unto which I felt That I belonged. Was not a punctual presence, but a spirit diffused through time and space. 1843 DE QUINCY *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 10 Whereas human nature has ever been prone to the superstition of local consecrations. It is the usage of God to hallow such remembrances by removing...all traces of their punctual identities.

†6. Dealing with a matter point by point; minute, detailed, circumstantial. (Often with mixture of sense 5.) *Obs.*

1628 P. SMART (*title*) *The Vanitie and Downe fall of Sypertitious Popish Ceremonies, A Serm.* containing not onely an Historical relation of all those severall Popish Ceremonies and practises... But likewise a punctual confutation of them. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 40 A punctual relation of all the circumstances. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Germain* IV. v. 108 Having, given a punctual topographical description of Anthony Zote's house.

V. 7. (Of persons, or their actions or attributes.) Attentive to, or insisting upon, points or details of conduct, punctilious.

a. Strictly or minutely observant of ceremony or convention; formal, ceremonious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 [implied in PUNCTUALITY adv. 5]. 1618 WITHER *Motto Nec Curo Juvenit* (1633) 560 Stand upon their points of honour so As if their Credit had an overthrow in if ought they misse Wherein the accomplisht Gallant punctual is. 1626 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. III. 220 It was one of the most punctual coronations since the Conquest. 1634 W. SALTSTONAL *Pich. Log.* D v, [He] gives his words such a punctual stuff pronunciation. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 110 To have to do with a punctual, finical top. 1725 C. PERR *Vida's Art Poetry* II. (1726) 39 So much on punctual niceties they stand. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Seraphim* Poems 344 A hard cold man of punctual face.

b. Strictly or minutely observant of rule, principle, or obligation; attentive to duty; strict, precise, particular, scrupulous. Now *rare* or *arch.* exc. as implied in 8.

1598 [implied in PUNCTUALITY adv. 5]. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* § 204 A gentleman that was punctual of his word. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poety* 44 We are not altogether so punctual as the French, in observing the lawes of Comedy. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 373 What these command, Those execute with Speed, and punctual Care. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* IV. 37 His punctual discharge of his duties.

c. Precise, accurate, exact, careful of details (in statement or action). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. 1. 332 Cid Hamete, the most punctual Searcher of the very moats of this true History. 1606 FOCKINGTON *Sunday no Sabbath* (1637) 22 S. Nyssen is more punctual and cleare. The Lords day (saith he) begins at cockcrowing. 1798 POPE *Dunc. M. Scriblerus on Title* (1743) I 39 *n.* That accurate and punctual man of letters 1845 CARLILE *Crownwell* (1871) II. 1. 190 *n.* The punctual contemporaneous Collector has named him with his pen.

8 *spec.* Exactly observant of an appointed time; up to time, in good time, not late. (Also of actions.) The prevailing current sense

In *punctual* to this sense is a contextual use of 7b
1675 NEVILLE tr. *Machiavelli's Marr Belphegor* Wks 527 He borrowed money .but .he was not over-punctual to his day. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. x. *Mask* Madam, you will be ready? *Cyn.* I will be punctual to the minute. 1715 BURNER *Own Time* II. (1766) II. 41 He [Sir E. Godfrey] was a punctual man to good hours so his servants were amazed when he did not come home. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 127 The undeviating and punctual sun 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. Every body was punctual, every body in their best looks 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I 54. I do wish you would be more punctual

† **Punctualist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec* + -IST] One who discusses or treats of points of conduct or ceremony

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. 1. Wks. 1851 III. 152 Bilson hath decipher'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur as circumstantiality as any punctualist of Castel, Naples, or Fountain Bleu could have done

Punctuality (pŏŋktu'æliti). [f. PUNCTUAL + -ITY. Cf. med L. *punctualitās* (Wychl 1361); F. *punctualité* (1629 in *Hatzl-Darm.*)]

1. The quality or character of being punctual (in various senses), or an instance of this.

1. Exactness, accuracy, precision; regularity; minuteness; preciseness; circumstantialness. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlvii. 313 To recount with all the punctualities, & truth that he usually doth 1631 MASSINGER *Emper or East* I. ii. I have... With curious punctuality set down, To a hair's-breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier May vail to a country gentleman. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 62 p. 9. I can relate, with great punctuality, the lives of all the last race of wits and beauties. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* v. St. Mark, with his usual punctuality, notes that they [the Gadarene swine] were 'about two thousand.'

† b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of precision or accuracy; a small point, a nicety, a detail. *Obs.*

1661 FELL *Dr. Hammond* 95 His Memory, twas. faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and punctualities of words. 1707 GREW *Cosm Sacra* IV. i. 140 Which Punctualities .did not so much conduce to preserve the Text 1774 MRS. MANLEY *Adv Revella* in She understands good Breeding to a Punctuality 1774 NORTH *Exam.* II. viii. § 44. I kept no Journal. Therefore I am sensible that many Punctualities are here wanting.

2. Formality, ceremoniousness; formal style. = PUNCTILIO 5 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii. The State were miserable if the Court had none Of her owne breed. With forme and punctuality to receive Stranger Embassadors 1744 AKENSIDE *Let. to Dyon* Poems (1845) 15 Those precisenesses of form and punctuality. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to B. Langton* 6 May in *Boswell*, Your own elegance of manners, and punctuality of complaisance

† b. (with *pl.*) = PUNCTILIO 5 *Obs.*
1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 88 All punctualities are vaine if unusefull, and foolish if harmfull. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 p. 1 He that too long observes nice punctualities.

3. Precise observance of rule or obligation; strictness in the performance of duty; scrupulousness. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 169 Those that. hereafter should serve other Princes with that punctuality as Sophronio had done 1689 D. GRANVILLE in *Servies Misc* (1858) 95. I did faithfully, and with as much punctuality as I was able, discharge those trusts. 1748 ANSON's *Voy* III. x. 406 The resolution of the English at the fire, and theu trustiness and punctuality elsewhere, was the general subject of conversation. 1863 A. BLUMFIELD *Mem Bp. Blonfield* II ix 185 Scrupulous punctuality in all his engagements.

† b. (with *pl.*) An instance of strictness in conduct; a point of duty or right. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1639 Ld. Digby, etc. *Let. conc Relig* (1651) 74 There were so many circumstances that might tempt and lead them from the exact punctualities of a sincere conveyer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 p. 5 Ready to exact the utmost punctualities of right, and to consider every man that fails in any part of his duty, as without conscience 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 131 What must have been the feelings of the Hebrew, when told that all his punctualities had been thrown away?

4. Exact observance of an appointed time; the fact or habit of being in good time. (The prevailing current sense)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand* IV. iii. *Joseph.* O, madam, punctuality is a species of constancy—a very unfashionable custom among ladies 1849–50 W. IRVING *Mahomet* VII (1853) 29 The troops .summoned. arrived at the appointed time with a punctuality recorded by the Arabian chroniclers as miraculous 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv. She is always a pattern of punctuality.

5. The character of a geometrical point; the fact of having position but no magnitude. *rare*—1.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Cult.* 230 The very possibility of unspeciality or punctuality must be inferred as negative instances from indeterminate extension and movement.

II. 8 *pl.* Particulars or characteristics of punctuation. *nonce-use.*

1825 LAMB *Let. old Gentlem.* Wks. 1870 III. 306 He must

be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.

Punctually (pŏŋktu'ælī), *adv.* [f. PUNCTUAL + -LY] In a punctual manner

† 1. By or as by pricking, in the way of puncture, or (fig) of compunction. *Obs. rare.*

1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* 134 'They were pricked in their heart'. *Marg.* The word in the original signifieth to vex, vent, and wound punctually. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* II. 37 Punctually pricked and pierced.

† 2. To the point, directly; explicitly, expressly; definitely, with direct aim, point-blank. *Obs.*

Quot. 1570 appears to belong here
1570 B. LESLEY *Let.* 15 Jan in Robertson *Hist Scot.* App. 67 For the retiring of her forces punctually for lack of aid.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Colos.* II. 19 It is a most happy ability to speak punctually, directly to the point. 1638 ROUSS *Heav Univ* x (1702) 152 Christ our Master punctually and expressly doth call for excellent Fruits of his Disciples. 1657 HAWKS *Killing is M Pref.* This pestilent and perilous Label, which punctually leaveth at the ruin and fate of his Highness 1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. xii. 68 Shooting punctually, Levill by a dispar 206. Pages

3. Precisely, exactly, accurately, in every point or detail. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 E. G. [KINGSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. viii. 450 A kinde of writing with small stones, by means whereof, they learne punctually the words they desire to know by heart. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I. IV. § 14. 240 The Question is so punctually stated. that there is no possibility of any subterfuge left. 1738 BIRCH *Milton App.* p. M's Wks. I. 69 Had the Memorandum been punctually dated 1887 STEVENSON *Eks. which influenced me* Wks 1895 III. 284 To understand that he is not punctually right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong.

† 4. Point by point; in detail; minutely, circumstantially. (Often with mixture of sense 3.)

1600 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs* 533. I should now punctually search the severall Authours, and Inveners of Lawes, amongst different Nations. but that would bee too long. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* xx. This Chapter cannot punctually be answer'd without more repetitions than now can be excusable. 1699 HUNT *Setser* 31 The Papal Brief being read, and Jeter Examined punctually of all his Confession, 1744 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 26 He told me this Dream so punctually.

5. With careful attention to, or insistence upon, points or details of conduct; with strict observance of rule or obligation; strictly, scrupulously, carefully, punctiliously. Now *rare* exc. as in 6.

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV. i. 117 The other officers will more punctually performe their dutie 1609 OVERBURY *St. Franco* (1626) 28 No men stand more punctually vpon their Honours in matter of Valour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii 251 The people dealt very fairly and punctually with us in all their agreements and bargains 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 538 Never was resolution more punctually observed. 1859 LEWIN *Invas Brit* 78 Caesar...found...that his orders for preparations had been punctually obeyed.

6. With strict observance of the appointed time; at the precise time. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In the early quotes, contextual, the sense being really 3 or 5. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* IV. § 161 All those .who were sent for, appeared punctually at the hour that was assigned them. 1692 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 54 The Heavenly Bodies punctually come about in the same Periods to the hundredth part of a Minute. 1745 DE FOE's *Eng Travels* II. (1845) I. 18 [He] sends them up punctually by the time. 1806 SIR J. RIGBY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 614/2 If the instalments were not punctually paid, the building society would come down on the property. *Mod.* You can't expect the trains to arrive punctually on Christmas Eve

Punctualness. Now *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] = PUNCTUALITY (in quotes, in senses 1, 3)

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlviii 318 That you may see the punctualness and good maners of my Husband 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc* VI. viii (1821) 265. I will not here dispute the punctualness of these traditions, though I doubt not but the main scope of them is true. 1690 MARLBOROUGH in *Wolsley Life* (1894) II. 165 Nobody shall with more punctualness observe them [orders] 1711 FELTON *On Classics* (1718) 94 The most Literal Translation of the Scriptures, is generally the best, and the same Punctualness which debaseth other Writings, preserveth the Spirit and Majesty of the Sacred Text.

† **Punctuarius**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late or med.L. *punctuarius*, f. *punctus* pointing, point + -ARY] Depending upon the Masoretic or other pointing of the Hebrew text of Scripture.

[1575 SIXTUS SENENSIS *Biblioth Sancta* I. 168/1 *Συνταγμα*, sine Punctura exponendi Methodus]. 1657 W. MORICE *Cana quasi Kohn* II. 129. I perceive Sixtus Senensis was deceived, when telling us of a Sygmatical or punctuarius interpretation of Scripture, he adds, that it is peculiar to the Hebrews.

Punctate (pŏŋktu'et), *v.* [f. med.L. *punctare* (Du Cange) to prick, point, appoint, etc., whence It. *puntuare*, F. *pouner* (c 1500), f. L. *punctus* (u-stem) pointing, point]

† 1. *trans.* (?) To point out, note. *Obs. rare*—1.

1634 W. TIRWYTT tr. *Bolsac's Lett* IV. ix. (vol. I) 321 You have set such a luster upon that great City, and haue punctuated vnto me so many remarkable things, and nouelties thereof, in the Letter you pleased to send me.

2. *Nat Hist.* To mark with points or dots, esp. with small depressions resembling punctures. (Usually in *pa. ppl.*: see also PUNCTATED 1, and PUNCTATE, -ED) *rare.*

(?) 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 105 A large white flower, the base and centre of which is .punctuated on the top with little .cavities, in which the seeds grow.

3. To insert the stops or punctuation-marks in (a sentence, etc.); to mark or divide with points or stops. Formerly to *point* (POINT v 1 3). Also *absol.* 1818 TODD, *To Punctuate*, to distinguish by pointing 1841 [see PUNCTUATED 1] 1848 *Where to Stop, and Why* 3 Some men punctuate according to vague ideas of sense [etc.] 1884 P. ALLARDYCE *How to Punctuate* 52 All rhetorical questions are not thus punctuated 1908 DE VINNE *Correct Compos* 246 A knowledge of grammar is of great value in enabling a compositor to punctuate properly

† b. *fig.* + (a) To put a 'period' or stop to; to interrupt so as to bring to a close (*obs.*). (b) To interrupt at intervals (as a speech) by exclamations, etc.; to intersperse or 'dot' with.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 29 June, I am glad you have come in to punctuate my discourse, which I fear has gone on for an hour without any stop at all. 1882 *Standard* 17 Mar 3/4 That speech [Mr. Forster's] was. punctuated throughout with cries of 'Release the suspects' 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 111 Mr Gladstone's speech was an expansion of his postcard, punctuated by cheers 1907 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 6/4 The Muammar links are long and well punctuated with difficult harvards.

4. To give point to; to emphasize, accentuate.

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr Globe* 829/2 Telling the Custom House officer, 'There is nothing in that trunk but wearing apparel', and putting a 5 dol. gold piece in his hand to punctuate the statement. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Dec. 501 To punctuate his perjury he added this remark.

Punctuate, *a.* *Nat. Hist.* = next, 1.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Punctuated, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Marked with, or composed of, dots; dotted: = PUNCTATE 1. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.*)

1818 [see PUNCTUATED v 2]. 1821-34 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed. 4) III. 1. 393 The pleura in the state of acute inflammation presents a punctuated redness 1893 TUCKER *Amphioxus* 173 The mesoblastic somite boundaries indicated with punctuated lines.

2. Having the punctuation marks or stops inserted. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XIX. 128/1 It must not be supposed that those [stops] which are usually inserted even in well punctuated books are sufficient [as a guide to reading]

† **Punctuatum** (pŏŋktu'et'im), *adv.* [mod. L., f. *punctus* point, after *verbum*, *literatim*.]

a. 'Point for point'; with exact agreement in every point or detail; b. with exact correspondence of punctuation.

1623 T. POWELL *Attorney Acad* 166 The Original must. be so exactly set downe and drawn, that all the following Processe and proceeding, may be tyed to agree with it *punctuatum*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Verbatim, literatim, et punctuatum*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point.

Punctuation (pŏŋktu'et'jən). [ad. med.L. *punctuatiō*-em, n. of action from *punctare* to PUNCTUATE. Cf. F. *punctuation* (1540 in *Hatzl-D.*)]

† 1. The pointing of the psalms; the pause at the mediation. *Obs. rare.*

a 1539 in *Archaeologia* XLVII 56 Your dyvyne service to be treatably song..with good pause and punctuation. 1782 BURNER *Hist. Mus.* II. 18 note. The punctuation of the Psalms in the English Psalter, where a colon is constantly placed in the middle of a verse..expresses this *Mediatio*, or breath-place

2. The insertion of the vowel (and other) points in writing Hebrew and other Semitic languages (or those using a Semitic alphabet); the system of such points = POINTING *vbl.* sb. 1 2 b.

1659 B. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 230 The punctuation of the Hebrew Text was an invention of the Masorites. *Ibid.* 272. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XII. 93/1 It is now generally considered, that the whole system of punctuation was first introduced by the Masorites. 1870 J. F. SMITH *Ewald's Heb Gram.* 37 There was formed gradually in the Massoretic schools a set of reading signs, the so-called punctuation. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 600/1 A means of preserving not merely the consonants of this text but the exact punctuation and intonation of the synagogue.

3. The practice, art, method, or system of inserting points or 'stops' to aid the sense, in writing or printing; division of written or printed matter into sentences, clauses, etc. by means of points or stops. The ordinary sense.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* Pref. (1675) 13 That there pass no mistakes of the punctuation. For if the stops be omitted, or misplaced, it does oftentimes quite spoil the sense. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 163 The expectation of a settled Punctuation is in vain, since no rules of prevailing authority have been yet established. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 389 Punctuation is a modern art. The ancients were entirely unacquainted with the use of our commas, colons, &c. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 248 note. On the punctuation of this verse [Rom. ix. 5] a great controversy has arisen. 1895 W. A. COPINGER *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 113 As to punctuation. the *Lactantius*, printed at Subiaco in 1465, has a full point, colon, and note of interrogation.

† b. *transf.* Observance, in reading or speaking, of the pauses, as indicated by the points or stops.

1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xvi. 489 They were enjoined to pay the most scrupulous attention to punctuation...They often read the Fables of *Æsop*. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Marchmont* II. ii. 25 The good woman's talk rambled on in an unintermitting stream, unbroken by much punctuation.

† 4. The action (or result) of marking by pricking or puncturing. *Obs. rare.*

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 390 The punctation which the natives call tattoo.

5. *Nat. Hist.* = PUNCTATION 2.

1866 E. C. RYR *Brit. Beetles* 107 The elytra exhibit very coarse punctuation.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *punctuation mark*.

1860 PRESCOTT *Elect. Telegraph* 88 Forty-one indications, corresponding to the letters in the alphabet, the numerals, and punctuation-marks.

Hence **PUNCTUATIONIST**, one who practises, studies, or treats of punctuation (sense 3)

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii 553 The line... may end in the middle of a phrase where the most lavish punctuationist could not bestow a comma

PUNCTUATIVE (pŕŕŕktiv), *a.* [f. as PUNCTUATE *v.* + -IVE see -ATIVE] Of, pertaining to, or serving for punctuation (sense 3)

1855 J. RUSSELL *Philos. Inim. Vices* viii (ed. 4) 254 The nature, or, if I may so call it, the punctuative intonation of this feeble cadence is such, that the ear allows a speaker either to pause after it, or to proceed in his discourse. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transp. II* ii 45 The note of interrogation is unknown in their punctuative system. 1883 Q. Rev. Jan. 187 The punctuative particles [in Korean], giving in words the force of the comma, the colon, and the period.

PUNCTUATOR (pŕŕktit), *a.* [a. med. L. *punctuator*, agent-n. f. *punctuare* to PUNCTUATE] One who punctuates.

1. *Heb. Gram.* = PUNCTATOR.

1859 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 255 The word being without points was ambiguous, or capable of two significations, of which the one was followed by the translator, the other by the punctuator. 1880 W. ROBERTSON SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 600/1 (*Hebrew Lang.*) The work of the punctuator was perhaps completed in the 7th century

2. One who inserts the points or stops in writing or printing.

1846 WORCESTER, *Punctuator*, one who punctuates; punctuator. S. Phelps 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 713/2 The sadly unintelligent punctuator of the *Times*.

† **PUNCTUIST**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *punctus* pointing + -IST.] = *prec.*

1836 SMART, *Punctuist*, one skilled in punctuation 1853 J. OWEN (of Thrusington) *Comm. Hebr.* App. 372 To connect forty years' with 'grieved', was the work of the Punctuists, and this mistake the Apostle corrected.

PUNCTULATE (pŕŕktulit), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *punctulatus*, f. *punctulum* (see PUNCTULE), after *punctum*, *punctulatus*.] Marked or studded with punctules, minutely punctate.

1847 HARRY in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club II* No. 5. 237 Thorax quadrate, disk punctulate 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 309 Fruit black, punctulate

PUNCTULATED (-elid), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ED.] † *a.* Consisting of small points or dots; dotted. *Obs.* b. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. = *prec.*

1885 II MORR *Pav. Prop. Prop.* 280 A perpetual *Ponticus*, noted with three lines, of which the middle is punctuated or made by points. *Ibid.* 281 The middle line, viz that which is punctuated drawn through the midst of this walk. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Poiss.* (1729) I 140 The Backs of this [stone] is flat and striated, the ridges between the Stria being punctuated. 1847 HARRY in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club II* No. 5. 242 Elytra... thickly, finely, and distinctly punctuated.

PUNCTULATION (pŕŕktulit), *a.* *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [f. mod. L. *punctulatus* after *prec.* ppl. adj. + -ATION.] The condition of being punctulate, minute punctation; also *concr.* a number or mass of punctules.

1801 HIRSCHER in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 202 The darker coloured places in the punctulations. 1847 HARRY in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club II* No. 5. 244 The less opacity of the elytra and abdomen, and the deeper and wider punctulation of the latter. 1858 GEORGE *Hist. Boulder* vi 119 Glossy scales, ornamented with a very minute punctulation.

PUNCTULE (pŕŕktul), *a.* Also in Lat. form *punctulum* (pŕŕktulm), *pl.* -a. [ad. L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point; *Nat. Hist.*, etc., a small punctum.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet II* (1684) 82 What is this unto the vast frame of the whole Universe, but *punctulum*, such an insensible Point? 1837 WILKINS *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I v 405 And what is the earth and the ambient air with respect to the immensity of the universe? It is a point, a punctule.

† **PUNCTUM** (pŕŕktm), *pl.* *puncta*. [L. 'point', orig. neuter of *punctus*, *pa. pple.* of *pungere* to prick: cf. POINT sb. 1.]

† 1. A point, in various figurative senses. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix 33 Amongst the quadruplicate Of elemental essence, *Terra* is but thought to be a *punctum* squared to the rest. 1595 FOTHERBY *Aikoon* ii. ix. 84 (1622) 298 God is that *Punctum*, from whom every Creature... doth proceed... and vnto whom they be destined. 1599 T. GOODWIN *Kuowl* God ii v. The punctum of which [assertion] lies in this, that in our Christ, God and man are become one person. 1683 KENNETH tr. *Evangel. on Folly* 95 Which sentence is a Species of discrete Quantity, that has no permanent *punctum*.

† 2. A (geometrical) point: = POINT sb. 1 A. 18 1688 FELTHAM *Resolutes* ii. xxii. Like a Pyramid, lessening it self by degrees, till it grows at last to a *punctum*, to a nothing. 1735 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to R. West* 9 Nov. They plod on in the same eternal round, with their whole view confined to a punctum, *cujus nulla est pars*.

† b. A mere point of time, an instant: = POINT sb. 1 A. 7. *Obs.*

188a BOWEN and Pt. *Contu. New Exp.* v. viii. I cast a fite into it, which died in one punctum of time.

† 3. A chief or main point (see POINT sb. 1 A. 5), as opposed to *punctilio* (PUNCTILIO 4). *Obs.*

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1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 2 Though not the Punctilio's, yet the Puncta's the full points

4. *Nat. Hist. and Path.* A minute rounded mark or visible object; a speck, dot; a minute rounded spot of colour, or of elevation or depression (esp. the latter), upon a surface = POINT sb. 1 A. 2.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 195 The least Creature that we can see without the help of Art, is a Mite, it resembling a little white *Punctum* or Point. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX 164 The dark puncta of the petals and capsules afford this essential oil. 1826 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* III xxxi 245 In many of the hawkmoths it [the skin of the pupa] is covered with impressed puncta. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 478 These papules... often disclose a central punctum

b. *Punctum lachrymale*, *pl.* *puncta lachrymalia* (also *lachrymal punctum*, or simply *punctum*), the minute orifice of each of the two lachrymal canals at the corner of the eye. *Punctum saliens* (cf. SALIENT a. 3), the first trace of the heart in an embryo, appearing as a pulsating point or speck

For the origin of the latter cf. Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* vi. iii τούτο δὲ τὸ σημεῖον τῆς καρδίας καὶ κέντραι.

1651 HARVEY *De Generat. Animalium* 49 Apparet punctum sanguinem saliens, quod jam movetur (at Aristoteles.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lachrymale punctum*, an Hole made in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils. *Ibid.* s. v. In the growth of an Egg you see a little Speck or Cloud, which growing gradually thicker, acquires a kind of slimy Matter, in the middle whereof you see first this *Punctum saliens* (a little Speck that seems to leap) 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 243 The steel pipe was, passed into the infusor punctum. 182a *Edin. Rev.* July 169 To discover the origin of the *punctum saliens* in the incubated egg

5. In mediæval music. a. (See QUOTE)

1879 HELMORE *Plainsong* 8 The Point (Punctum), having the value of a short note (a. a. Semibreve) 1901 H. E. WOODRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I 116 The *punctum* or old grave accent, which signified a descending note, and the *virga* or old acute accent, which was used when the note ascended. The *virga* became the *longa*, and the *punctum* the *brevis*, of Discant. 1905 *Gram. Plainsong* 12 There are three forms of the single note the square note or punctum, the tailed note, or *virga*, and the diamond.

b. A kind of inflexion used in singing collects, etc. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldassari's Rom. Rite* 304 When the Prayer concludes with *Om vens* or *Qui tecum*, the Punctum only is used, as above in *Spiritus Sanctus Deus*.

† **PUNCTUOSITY**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as if from a. L. **punctuō-sus* or Eng. **punctuous* (cf. Sp. *puntuoso*) -ITY] = PUNCTUOUSLY.

1733 SHELTON's *Qm.* IV vi. 43 (Dublin ed.) To recount with all the Punctuosity [ed. 1602, 1652, etc.] punctualities, Sp. *punctualidad* and Truth that he usually doth.

PUNCTURATION (pŕŕktit), *a.* [n. of action f. PUNCTURE *v.* see -ATION.]

1. The action or operation of puncturing; in quot. 1733 in reference to a pricking sensation.

1733 CHURCH *Eng. Malady* ii. viii. 8 (1732) 197 Head aches either behind or over the Eyes, like a Puncturation 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX 167 Mr. Squire, in place of the puncturation of Volckmann prefers to scarify the skin with regular linear parallel incisions

2. *Nat. Hist.* The condition of being punctured, pitted, or dotted; = PUNCTATION 2, PUNCTUATION 5.

PUNCTURE (pŕŕktit), *sb.* [ad. L. *punctura* prick, puncture (Celsus), f. *puncti*, ppl. stem of *pungere* to prick: see -URE]

1. An act, or the action, of pricking, a prick; perforation with a sharp-pointed instrument or object; in recent use *spec.* an accidental perforation of a pneumatic tire, as of a bicycle.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Currg.* 16 If þat he be woundid in þe heed eþer hane ony puncture of ony senewe. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iii 98 The pressure of my haire, or the puncture of my heart, stands at the service of your solide perficions. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 75 The Loadstone of Laquentius Quasius, wherewith... whatsoever needles... were touched, the wounds and punctures made thereby, weie never felt. 1765 CHAM. in *Ann. Reg.* 157 The king of Denmark, afflicted with a dropsical disorder, underwent the operation of the puncture. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Ser.* v. xxiii. A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1874 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 153 The glands were the produce of the puncture of an insect. 1893 *Cycling* 28 Jan 48/3 The specially thick outer cover renders burst or puncture practically impossible.

b. *Fig.* A 'pricking'.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* ii. ii 132 Although he feels no sensual punctures and natural sharpness of desire. 1780 S. J. FRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) III. 114 Henry felt the puncture of a want which even Emma could not accommodate

† c. A sensation of pricking; a pricking pain. *Obs.* 1709 STERIE *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 4 Our Africanus lives in the continual Puncture of aching Bones and poisoned Juices.

2. A mark, hole, or wound made by pricking.

1565 J. HALL tr. *Lanfranc's Currg.* 4 If there be any Puncture in the sinewes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xii. 251 The female Aspe bath four, but the male two teeth, whereby it left this impression, or double puncture behind it. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 391 His corpulence, his colour, and his punctures [tattoo-marks] were very distinguishing marks of his rank. 1828 CRAIG in *Lect. Drawing* vii 398 Making new scratches or punctures with the etching-needle. 1896 *Daily News* 27 June 8/4 The cyclist wrestling with a compound puncture and a refractory lamp.

† b. *Bot.* A prickly point on a surface. *Obs.*

1796 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 385 *Scabrum*, rough, covered with rigid Punctures raised above the Surface.

c. *Zool.* A minute rounded pit or depression in a surface, as if made by pricking: cf. PUNCTUM 4. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† 3. The pricking part, the point. *Obs. rare* - 1. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guallemani's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 A hollow knife. The puncture o' poyntes of the same.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in reference to pneumatic tires, or to surgery).

1893 *Cycling* 15 July 445/3 The Puncture-Proof Pneumatic Company's trade-mark. *Ibid.* 448/2 By all means have puncture proof tubes. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 160 The study of puncture pyrexia [i.e. pyrexia produced by puncture of certain portions of the cerebral cortex] 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 20 Aug. 377 The puncture needle is then passed through the skin. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 9/4 As an outcome of the plethora of cheap tyres attention has been re-directed towards puncture-preventing devices.

Hence **PUNCTURELESS** *a.*, free from punctures; that cannot be punctured

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Punctureless*, in *entom.*, without punctures, smooth. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 7 May 7/5 He rides a peculiar wheel with punctureless tyre.

PUNCTURE, *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To subject to puncture; to pierce with a sharp point, to prick, to perforate: esp. in *Surgery*. Also said of the instrument.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 350 With that he drew a lancet in his rage, To puncture the still supplicating rage. 1793 WILSON *Little* On puncturing the bladder. 1807-08 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 112 When a large artery is only punctured, and not completely cut through. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 2/1, I punctured the tire within one mile of the start.

b. *spec.* To mark (the skin) with punctures; to tattoo.

1784 COOK's *Voy.* II ix. 176 They differ in being of a darker colour, with a fiercer aspect, and differently punctured. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. His bare, brawny throat was punctured with sundry devices. 1890 J. C. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* (1874) 5 All the Britons punctured their bodies.

c. *Nat. Hist.* To mark with spots or dots resembling punctures: chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1849 [see *puncturing* below]. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* vi 82 The Narwal is of a grey-white colour, punctured with many white spots

d. *fig.* To 'prick'. 1896 *Nation* (N.Y.) 25 June 497/2 A few of the fallacies which Prof. Nicholson punctures. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* Apr. 633 [He] may... touch [him]... with satire and even puncture him with epithet.

2. To make (a hole, etc.) by pricking. 1831, 1865 [see PUNCTURED 2]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks* 167, 701 If a hole is punctured by a fine needle in the bladder.

3. *pass.* and *intr.* or *absol.* To get a puncture: said of a pneumatic tire, or *transf.* of the cycle or rider. *colloq.*

1893 *Cycling* 15 Apr. 226/3 It was agreed that whoever punctured stood drinks round. *Ibid.* 2 July 401 I'm punctured! Have you got a repairing outfit? 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Apr. 3/2 During the last few years I have only punctured twice on the road.

Hence **PUNCTURING** *vb. sb.* (in quot., marking as with punctures, punctation), and *pp. a.*

1847 HARRY in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club II* No. 5. 238 Variable... in the more or less frequent puncturing of the thorax. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 385 Keeping up a little pressure on the wound after the puncturing instrument has been withdrawn.

PUNCTURED (pŕŕktit), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Pricked, pierced, perforated. *Also fig.*

1671 R. VELL *New Court Songs* 6 In vain the Surgeon does apply Soft Balsom to a punctured Heart. 1797 ASKERNETHY *Surg. & Phys.* 221 iii 97 One of the punctured places ulcerated. 1896 WELLS *Wheels Chances* ix. 63 Just then the other man in brown appeared... wheeling his punctured machine. 1898 *Burr. Bicycle Repairing* ix. 135 To fix a burst casing and a punctured tire.

2. Made by puncturing; composed of punctures. 1807-08 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 101 A punctured wound, penetrating the side of the oesophagus. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 43 The punctured pattern usually worked... round the edges of that garment [a shroud]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Review* 1. note, William of Malmesbury, sub anno 1066 says that the English 'adorned their skins with punctured designs'. 1908 *Athenum* 24 Oct. 516/3 The ornamentation of these beakers consists of small punctured dots arranged in parallel lines.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Marked with dots resembling punctures; punctate. 1860 [see PUNCTURE *v.* 1 c].

PUND, PUNDAR, *obs. ff.* *POIND, POINDEE*.

PUND(e, -age, obs. or dial. ff. *POUND, -AGE*.

PUNDER, *obs. f.* *PONDER, POUNDER*.

PUNDfald, *obs. Sc.* form of *PINFOLD*.

† **PUNDelan**, *Sc. Obs. rare* - 1. Derivation and sense unknown: app. some kind of strong place.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 159 Sekyrlly now may 3e se Be tane the starkest pundelan, That ewyr 3our lyff-tyme 3e saw tane.

† **PUNDigrion**, *Obs. rare*. [app. related, either as earlier form or derivative, to PUN sb. 1, q. v.] A pun, a quibble.

1696 R. L'ESTRANGE *Counsellor Manner's Last Legacy* xvi. (1710) 23 Quibble, pun, punnet, pundigrion, of which fifteen will not make up one single jest. [Cf. c. 1680-90 W. BLUNDILL in 'Counsellor's Note Book' (1880) 285 Quibble, pun, punnet, pundigrion. I find these words in Counsellor Manner's last legacy, printed 1696.] 182a SOUTHWICK *Omnia* I. 103 Many will lose their friend rather than their jest, or their quibble, pun, punnet or pundigrion. 182a - *Wesley* I.

493 Thomas Adams had as honest a love of quips, quinks, puns, punnets, and punnditions as Fuller the Worthy himself || **Pundit** (pundit). Also 7 pundet, 8 pundeet, 9 pundet, pundit [a Hindi pundit. —Skr. *pandita* learned, skilled; as sb., a learned man. So Pg. *pandito*, *pōdito* (16-17th c.), F. *pandit*, formerly *pandule*, -*lecte*.] A learned Hindu, one versed in Sanskrit and in the philosophy, religion, and jurisprudence of India.

The **Pundit** of the Supreme Court (in India) was a Hindu Law-Officer, whose duty it was to advise the English Judges when needful on questions of Hindu Law. The office became extinct on the constitution of the 'High Court' in 1862. In Anglo-Indian use, *pundit* is applied also to a native Indian, trained in the use of instruments, and employed to survey regions beyond the British frontier, and inaccessible to Europeans. The **Pundit** who brought so much fame on the title was the late Nain Singh, C.S.I. (Rule) 1872 H. O. tr. *Contn. Bernier's Emp Mogol III* 559 Their first study is of the *Hanscrit*, which, is a Language, not known but by the *Pendets* 1868 *Fayrer Acc & India & P.* 146 Into Places of Trust and Authority he puts only Brahmins, or their Substitutes, viz. *Pundits*.. for Physicians. 1883 *JUSTAMOND tr. Raynal's Hist Indies I* 60 The *Pundits* or *Bramin* lawyers, still speak the original language in which these ordinances were composed. 1892 T. MAURICE *Ind Antig I* Pref. 87 In an ancient Shaster, translated by Colonel Dow's *pundet*. 1893 Miss MARYLAND *Leit. N. Madras* (1843) 86 Then there is the *Pundit*, or principal Hindoo law expounder—a *Bramin* 1884 *MAS MULLER Chops* (1880) I v. 119 All our great Sanskrit Scholars used to work with a *Pandit* at each elbow, instead of the grammar and dictionary.

b. *transf.* A learned expert or teacher. (*colloq* and *humorous*.)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* in 73 For English *pundets* condescend Th' observatory to ascend. 1854 *Sat. Rev* 13 Mar. 296 A point upon which the doctors of etiquette and the *pundits* of refinement will differ. 1866 *SAINTSBURY Hist 19th Cent Lit* v. 213 Hallam..an honoured *pundit* and champion of the Whig party.

Hence **Punditly** *adv.* (*nonce-nd*), in the manner of a *pundit*, in a learned way; **Punditship**, the position or office of a *pundit*; Hindu scholarship. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon I* 94 Also *punditly*, theoretically, by a careful comparison of all the Staverous. 1873 F. HALL in *Scribner's Mag* VI. 454 The shallowness of contemporary *Punditship*.

Pundlar *l. local*. Also 7 poundlar, 7-9 pundler. [Altered form of ON. *pundlar* steel-yard, f. *pund* POUND sb.¹ (weight).] The name given in Orkney and Shetland to the steel-yard or Danish balance with movable fulcrum.

1808 in G. Barry *Orkney Isl App.* (1809) 473 That every *pundlar* be justed and made equal with the King's *pundlar*. 1893 *WALLACE Orkney 93 Pundlar*, a Beam marked with the marks of their weight, which hath a stone on the one end, and a Hook at the other end for hanging up the Cassie (basket). 1898 *Shetl News* 26 Mar. (E. D. D.) From very early times it [the Bysmar] was with the *Pundlar* the universal steel-yard, or weighing machine of Scandinavia.

Pundlar *4. variant of POINDLAR* Sc Obs.

Pundle (pundl). [Origin obscure: cf. *bundle*.]

†1. (See *quots.*) Obs. *dialect*. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Pundle*, as 'She is a very *Pundle*', i. e. an ill shaped and ill dressed Creature. 1796 *AINSWORTH Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, *Pundle*, a short and fat woman. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

2. Local name for the wigeon. ? Obs.

[Cf. *Pandlewheer*, s.v. *PANDLE*.]

Pundler, var. **POINDLAR** Sc Obs., **PUNDLAR** *l.*

|| **Pundonor** (pundonor). [Sp. *pundonor*, contr. of *punto de honor* point of honour.]

a1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 205 The Spaniards do so much stand upon their *pundonor*. a1648 — *Hen VIII* (1683) 234 And this was the end of the Carrels and *Pundonor* betwixt these two great Princes 1839 W. IRVING *Granada I* xxxvi 330 They stood not much upon the *pundonor* and high pontificio.

Pundre, obs. form of **PONDER**, **POUNDER**.

Pune, var. **POON**, East Indian tree.

Punee, *pu'nee*, *puney*, obs. ff. **POISENE**, **PUNY**.

Punee, *punese*, -*eze*, obs. ff. **PUNAISE**.

†**Pung**, sb.¹ Obs. *rare*. [OE. *pung* = NFris.

pung, MLG. *punge*, MDu. *pung*, *pung*, LG. Du *dial. pung*, Flem. *ponk*; OHG. **pfung*, *fung* (in *saefung*), ON. *pungr* (Sw. *Da pung*); Goth. *puggs* a purse; cf. also med.L. *punga*, med Gr. *πovρύη*, *πovρύων* a purse. See **BUNG** sb.², and **SPUNG**.] A purse.

1795 *Corpus Gloss* 391 *Cassidula*, *pung* 13. K. *Als* 1798, Y have the y-sent, with gold a litle *punge* (so also *Land MS*). For thow hast yens yonge.

Pung (pɔŋ), sb.² U.S. [Shortened from *long-pung*, or (?) *low-pung*, corruptions of an Indian word akin to Chippeway *odābān*, *odābānak*, Montagnais *nābān*, Abnaki *nābān* 'instrument for drawing' or 'that on which something is drawn', the rude sledge on which Indians transport their goods. The same word in a northern Algonkin dialect has given the Canadian *tarbōgēn*, *tarbōgnay*, whence **TOBOGGAN**.

See Trumbull in *Trans. Amer. Phil Soc* 1872, 251 Klein in *Herrig's Archiv*, 1876, LV. 455.]

A one-horse sleigh or sledge used in New England; also, a toboggan. (Loosely applied also to a two-horse sleigh.)

[1798 *Dennie's Farmer's Museum*, Roxbury. that famed town which sends to Boston Mart The gliding Tom Pung and the rattling cart. 1840 *Longer in Life* (1891) I 359, I drove on to Hartford, sitting on top of the mail-bags, which were piled in an uncovered *pung* 1881 F. COOPER *Pioneers I* 15 note, The 'pung', or 'tow pung', which is driven with a pole. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 24 Aug. 33/a The wheeler.. wound up by turning the *pung* upside down in a snowdrift.

b. (See *quot*.)

1901 *Scribner's Mag* XXIX. 503/1 This old *pung* [here = boat. cf. *PUNGV*] 'll do to carry home fish in a *pung*. Hence **Pung** v. *intrans.*, to 'coast' on a sleigh, to toboggan.

1892 *HOWELLS Mercy I* 111, A gait which exposed him to the ridicule of such small boys as observed his haste, in their intervals of *punging*. One who dropped from the runner of a sleigh, jeered him for the awkwardness with which he floundered out of its way in the deep snow.

Pung, **Pungar**, obs. ff. **PUNK** sb.¹, **PUNGER**.

†**Punge**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *pungere* to prick, puncture. Cf. *punge*, **PUNYE** v.]

1 *trans.* To prick, pierce; to push or drive with a pointed instrument, to goad.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit* 567 Pey *punged* hym fulpe burgh every slogh. 1364 *LANGL. P. Ph. A.* ix 88 A *pyk* is in pe potent to *punge* a-doun be wikkede 1394 *WYCLIF Rev* 17 Thai that *pungeden* [glais or pricked] him. 1590 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) I 502/1 This byrde *punged* them with her beakke, plucked them by the skynne and fethers, and in all places hurted them.

2. To affect *pungently*; to cause to smart; to sting. Also *absol.*

1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Duf* 295 [A nettle] by the Greeks sometimes called *Cude*, because it *punges* mordaciously. 1673 *Phil. Trans* VIII. 7000 The smoke and soot of herbs and wood *punge* the eye.

Hence †**Punging** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*.

a 1340 *HAMBOLE Psalter* xxi. 5 In spittynge buffetyng and *pungynge* with the thornes. 1670 *MAYNWARING Physician's Repos.* 90 Mixing alkayes with acids, the acidity is destroyed, the *punging* quality is taken away.

Pungence (pɔŋdʒəns), *rare*—1. [f. L. *pungent-em* **PUNGEN**: see -**ENOE**.] = next, 2.

1810 *CRABBE Borough I*, 86 Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar.

Pungency (pɔŋdʒənsi). [f. as *prec.*: see -**ENOE**.] The quality of being *pungent*.

1. The quality or property of *pricking*; the fact of having a sharp point or points. *rare*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Pungency*, a pricking, gneving or nipping. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos* 1. 52 Oblong particles, angular and pointed, which may per chance extimulate the Stomach, (by its netling *pungency*) like a heap of needles. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 407 Any Substance which by its *Pungency* can wound the Worms.

2. The quality of having a *pungent* smell or taste; such smell or taste itself, in more general sense, a stinging, irritant, or caustic property.

1676 *GREW Lutation Menstruums* § 11 The *pungency* of Ginger lyeth in a sulphureous and volatile Salt. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 295 The violent *pungency* of the slimy substance [if the smallest quantity but touch the skin it burns it like hot oil. 1836 *KANE Arct. Expl* I xiv. 155 The air had a perceptible *pungency* upon inspiration. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 126 Carbonate of Ammonia should be combined with syrup of tolu, liquorice or treacle, to soften its *pungency*.

b. *transf.* A stinging sensation, esp. of taste.

1792 *WITHERING Brit Plants* (ed. 2) III. 295 [*Agaricus lactifluis*] abounding with white milky juice, at first mild, but at length leaving a slight *pungency* in the throat.

3. *fig.* in various senses (see **PUNGEN** 2, 3): Keenness, eagerness, intensity of desire or other feeling; intense painfulness, poignancy; severity, incisiveness, causticity; piquancy.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Examp.* Pref. § 19 The *pungency* of forbidden lust is truly a thorn in the flesh. 1758 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 565 The pricks of conscience will produce effects that could not have been worked by strength. 1800 *Charac. in Asiat. Ann. Reg* 37/1 Camoens beheld it with a *pungency* of grief which [etc.]. a 1865 *BUCKLE Civitas* (1869) III. 110 The large amount of truth contained in this bitter taunt increased its *pungency*.

Pungent (pɔŋdʒənt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *pungent-em*, pp. ple. of *pungere* to pierce, prick; substituted for the earlier **POIGNANT** in many of its senses; cf. the intermediate **POGNA** (v) NT².]

1. Pricking, piercing, sharp-pointed. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. of leaves having stiff sharp points or prickles, or of a part or organ having a sharp point or serving for puncture.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. Beneath it a blouddie Toe, betweene three Thornes *pungent*. 1606 *CHAPMAN Gentilman Usher* II. 1, A Rush which now your heeles doe lie on here Was wholme used for a *pungent* spear. 1750 tr. *Mem. R. Acad. Surg Paris* I. 75 Cutting or *pungent* instruments. 1787 *WITHERING Brit Plants* (ed. 2) I. 359 Terminating in a very sharp-pointed *pungent* leaf. 1880 *GUTHRIE Fishes* 563 The pectoral (fin) has a *pungent* spine.

2 *fig.* (of pain or grief). Sharp, keen, acute, poignant; causing or inflicting sharp pain; keenly painful or distressing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeus's Fr. Chyrurg.* 48/a The dolor not so *pungent* and sharp. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 325 Intolerably *pungent* grief and sorrow. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 5 With *pungent* Colic Pangs distress'd he'll loar. 1735 *LIEDARD Life Marlborough* I. 216 A very *pungent* Domestic Affliction. 1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s. v.,

Pain is said to be *pungent*, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were being forced into the part.

b. Of appetite or desire. Keen, eager, piercing.

Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1710 *Br. Bull. Serm.* ix Wks 1827 I 226 To gratify a present *pungent*, languishing appetite. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii 240 Hunger keen, and *pungent* thirst of Blood. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Vis Poets* cxxxv, Burns, with *pungent* passions Set in his eyes.

3. Keenly or strongly affecting the mind or feelings, with various shades of meaning (now usually with allusion to sense 4). †a. Pointed, telling, convincing. *Obs.*

1637-50 *Row Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 194 Throw unwillingness to heare so *pungent* arguments, they were not insisted upon. 1661 *PRYNS Diary* 25 Aug. A very good and *pungent* sermon discounting the necessity of restitution. 1726 *Dr. For Hist Devil* ii vii. (1840) 265 That which is still more *pungent* in the case.

b. Sharp in reproof, trenchant, severe; biting, caustic, incisive, acrimonious, sarcastic, satirical.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wits* (1840) III. 324 No author hath so *pungent* passages against the pride and covetousness of the court of Rome. 1693 *DYDEN Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 200 Satire consisting, chiefly in a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. viii. 265 His conversations and his letters seem to have been occasionally free and *pungent*. 1874 *L. STEPHENS Hours in Library* (1892) I. x 363 A few *pungent* epigrams.

c. Exciting keen interest or curiosity; mentally stimulating; piquant.

1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 118 Every amusement and all literature become more *pungent*. 1854 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* xxiii. She was *pungent*, and had taste, and spirit, and flavour in her.

d. Exciting or stimulating to the senses. *rare*.

1879 *G. ALLER Col. Sense* xii. 232 Red is the *pungent* and stimulative colour, green is the restful and reparative colour.

4. Affecting the organs of smell or taste (or the skin, etc.) with a sensation resembling that produced by pricking; of the nature of such smell, taste, or sensation, penetrating and irritant.

1668 *WILKINS Real Chas.* 92 Ground-pine, a small creeping plant of a *pungent* sent. 1675 *GREW Disc. Tasts* iii. § 11 *Cortez Winteranus* is very *pungent* upon the Tongue. 1742 *SHENSTONE Schoolmaster* 102 *Pungent* radish, biting infant's tongue. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I 103 A white vapour, exceedingly acid and *pungent*. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 36 Chlorine and sodium are elements, the former a *pungent* gas.

b. (*Path.*) Said of the fevered skin.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 722 If the skin be still hotter, and more *pungent* to the touch. 1864 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 93 The skin (in pneumonia) is dry and *pungent*. 5 as sb. (or *absol.*) A *pungent* substance; an irritant, esp. of the nerves of taste.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 447 External and internal *pungents*. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 85 Capsicum-pepper bushes and lemon-trees, the one supplying the *pungent*, the other the acid, for sauce to . fish.

Hence **Pungently** *adv.*, in a *pungent* manner; with *pungency*; **Pungentness**, *pungency* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. As you very properly and *pungently* remark, poor Egan is a spoon. a 1864 *Hawthorne Mother Rigby's Pipe* i. The *pungently* aromatic smoke. 1883 *VILLARI Machiavelli* IV. x. 207 His verses are. often satirical and *pungently* vivacious.

Punger (pɔŋgər), Now *dialect*. Also 7 *pungar*. [Of uncertain origin: has been conjectured to represent, in some way, Gr. *πάρουπος*, L. *pagurus*, Fr. *pagure* (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

1586 *BRIGHT Melanch* vi. 28 The softer shell, or crustace are cray fish, the crab, the lobster, the *punger*. 1611 *COTTON, Carbasse*, the Crab-fish termed a *Pungar*. 1681 *GREW Museum* I v. 120 The Claw of the *Punger*, or the Velvet-Crab, called *Pagurus*. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.*, *Com.* I. 215 Their food was young *pungers*. 1830 tr. *Aristoph.*, *Knights* 76 They ate *pungers* instead of medic grass.

Pungl, Hindu nose-flute: see **POOYGE**.

†**Pungitive**, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. *pungitivus* (Du Cange), irreg. f. L. *pungere* to prick, after *fugitivus*, etc., instead of the regular L. form **punctivus*, not found. So F. *pungilif*, 16th c. in *Paré* (Littre).] Having a pricking or stinging quality, sharp, keen, *pungent*.

c 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cras.* 229 Angrie as any Serpent venomous, Right *pungitive* with wordis odious. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. Prol* v. Thame to reserue fra rewmes *pungitive*. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie* 93 The *pungitive* pricke of necessity. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbi Angl.* iv. 48 Through their acidity they are rendered vellicating and *pungitive*. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 133 It abounds with a smart *pungitive*, volatile Salt.

Hence †**Pungitively** *adv.* *Obs.*, in a stimulating manner.

1677 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* ii. ix. 400 The priest was to be possessed of a copy of the law, that he might observe it punctually for his own selfe. Not only so, Sir, but *pungitively* for others.

Pungled (pɔŋgləd), a. *dialect*. [Origin uncertain.] a. Shrivelled or shrunken, as grain.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 297 Wheat, from mildew, or other cause, not being plump grained, is said to be *pungled*—sometimes *pungled*. a 1825 *FORRY Voe. East Ang.*, *Pungled*, shrivelled and become tough; as winter fruit over-kept, but not turned rotten; also grain shrivelled with heat or disease. a 1865 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Infer.* in *Vig.* (1862) 235 The *Thrips cerasitum*, sometimes infests wheat,

in Europe, to a great extent. It is supposed to suck out the juices of the seed, thus causing the latter to shrink, and become what the English farmers call pungled.

b. Pinched, or peculiarly embarrassed.
1881 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Words-Bk.* Pungled, embarrassed in money matters. 'If Mr. — had a large income he would not be so pungled as he is.'

Pungy (pŭn'j). *U. S. local* [Origin obscure. cf. *PUNG* sh. 2.] In Massachusetts, 'A small boat like a sharpey'; in Chesapeake Bay, A kind of fast-sailing schooner used in the oyster-trade; also, a canoe used in oyster-dredging (*Cent. Dict.*)

1880 G. A. TOWNSEND *J. Chesapeake* 29 They launched the pungy, not alone. 1891 W. Brooks *Amer. Oyster Cult.* 166 The vast fleet of pungies and canoes. 1899 W. CHURCHILL *R. Carol* xi, The big ship was already sliding in the water as I leaped into my pungy

Puniard, obs. form of **PONIARD**.

Punic (piŭ'nik), *a.* and *sh.* Also 5-yk, 6-ik, 7-ike, -loke, -ique, -roque, 7-8 -lok. [ad. *L. Punicus*, earlier *Pamnicus*, f. *Pannus* a Carthaginian; f. *Gr. Φοινίξ* PHOENICIAN, Carthaginian; also purple. Cf. *F. punique* (15th c. in Littré).]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian *Punic Wars*, the three wars between the Romans and Carthaginians waged between a.c. 264 and 146

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. viii (S.T.S.) I. 46 After he end of be first punyk battall. 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* I. 89 Our countreyment name it Tartessos, the Carthaginians Gadir (*juarjin* Or Gadir), which in the Punicke language signifieth the number of seven. 1869 LECHE *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. v. 302 Complete dissolution of Roman morals began shortly after the Punic wars. 1908 P. E. MORE in *Hibbert Jnl* Apr 608 The Punic language was still spoken by the lower order.

b. † *Punic apple* (*L. Punicum málum*, also absol. *Punicum*), the pomegranate; so † *punic-tree*. *Punic wax*; see quot. 1848.

[c. 1440. see B. 1.] 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* I. 398 The territory of Carthage challengeeth to it selfe the Punicke apple. some call it the Pomegranat. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* iv. 1, Thy Cheeks like Punicke Apples are. 1745 tr. *Coluella's Husb* x. 373 Soon as the punic-tree itself shall with its bloody blossoms cloathe. 1848 WORMUM in *Lect. Paint.* 350 note, Punic wax (*cera Punicæ*) was the common yellow wax, purified and bleached by being boiled three times in sea-water, with a small quantity of nitre. This wax was the Greek substitute for oil in painters' colours.

c. Having the character attributed by the Romans to the Carthaginians; treacherous, perfidious. *Punic faith*; see FAITH sh. 1 b.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. iv, Cruelty more savage and inhuman, falsehood and treachery more than Punicke. 1738 H. BROOKS *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* ii. (1800) 376/1 Ye, yes, his faith attesting nations own; 'Tis Punic all, and to a proverb known! 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peac.* i. Wks. VII. 125 An invective against the ministry of Great Britain, their habitual frauds, their proverbial punick perfidy. 1853 W. STIRLING *Clouster Life Chas. V* 237 Astonished that a commander of so much experience should have put any trust in the Punic promises of a Moor.

† 2. Purple; = **PUNICIOUS**. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlii, Purpore colour, punik and skarlotie hewis. 1607 R. [CAREW] in *Estienne's World of W.* 296 A punick colour, that is, yellow drawing to a red.

B. sh. † 1. = *Punic apple*; see A. 1 b. *rare*.
1540 *Fallad. on Husb.* iii. 951 Graflyng is tassure In hem of euery fruit—punyk & serue.

† 2. An inhabitant of Carthage, a Carthaginian.
1613 PUNICUS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 The Punicke called God, Bal, (from whence came those names Hannibal, Adherbal, and such like). 1666 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 13 The Punicke, the Sons of Cham, put in a Caveat.

3. The Carthaginian tongue, a Semitic language, an offshoot of Phoenician and allied to Hebrew.

1813 Q. Rev. Oct. 269 The Maltese is immediately derived from the modern Arabic, without any intervention from the Punic. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 646/2 Plautus inserts in the *Pamulus* whole passages in Punic

† **Punical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as **PUNIO** a. + **-AL**.] = **PUNIO** a. In quot. 1606 = **PUNIO** a. 2.

Punic pome = *Punic apple*; see **PUNIO** a. 1 b.
c. 1430 *Punic pome* [see **POME** sh. 1.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 From whence tyme the batelles punicalle began to sprynge. 1550 MORVING *Evangelyn*. Pref. Put in wryting by men that used the Punicall or els the Arabick tonge. 1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 20 Men ranking themselves under stately standards and punical pinsels displayed

So † **Punioan** [cf. *L. Punicinus*] = **PUNIO** sh. 2.

1595 *Polimanteta*, etc., sign Y, You who have surpassed the false punians, gaining that brand of trechery which once was Carthage due.

Punice, obs. f. **PUNAISE** (bed-bug), **PUNISH**.

Punicean (piŭ'nīs, -'i'jān), *a.* [f. *L. pūnicus* -us (see next) + **-AN**.] = next: cf. **PHOENICIAN**.

But in first quot. *fruit puniceus* app. = *Punic apple*.
1866 J. B. ROSS in *Quid's Met. v.* 110 Fruit punicean From bended bowt with maiden hand [she] had 'en And eaten seven grains. *Ibid.* viii. 212 Niss, who, midst his hairs of honoured grey, One only tress punicean had. *Ibid.* 398 Forth from the rock welled the punicean blood

Puniceous (piŭ'nijās), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* -ious. [f. *L. pūnicus* -us *Punic*; also red, purple-coloured (f. *Pūnicus* -us *PUNIO*, with suffix **-ous**) + **-ous**.] Of a bright red, purplish-red, or reddish-yellow colour; cf. **PHOENICEOUS**.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Puniceous* (in Botan. Writ.) of a scarlet colour. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Lys Sir B. Snpskull* II. xxv. 272 To stimulate the flavour of the puniceous fluid. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Puniceous*, in *enion.*, purplish-red or crimson, having the color of a pomegranate.

Punicin (piŭ'nin). *Chem* [See **-IN** 1]

† 1. [f. *L. pūnicum* pomegranate.] (See quot.)
1855 GARROD *Mat Med* 154 The root-bark [of the *Granaceae*] contains tannin, and a principle called *Punicein* has also been detected. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 745 *Punicein*, an acid uncrystallisable substance obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree

2. [f. *L. pūnicus* purple.] The colouring matter obtained from the purple whelk (**PURPLE** sh. 3), the purple of the ancients.

1879 SCHUNCK in *Jrnl Chem Soc* XXXV. 595 This colouring matter [formed by insolation from the chromogen of the mollusc] is not identical with indurbin or any known member of the indigo group, and it being, as I think, a substance *sui generis*, I propose to call it *Punicein*.

Punio, obs. form of **PUNAISE**, **PUNY**

Punily (piŭ'nili), *adv.* [f. **PUNY** a. + **-LY** 2] In a puny manner; weakly.

1775 H. WALFORD *Lett to Conway* 22 Jan, Lord Rockingham very puny, and the Duke of Richmond joined and supported the motion. 1827 W. KENNEDY *Pitiful Fancies* 85 The narrow shell in which the creeping creature man Loves punily to dwell

Puniness (piŭ'nines). Also 8 *punyiness* [f. **PUNY** a. + **-NESS**] The state or quality of being puny; littleness and feebleness, pettiness

1779 BAILEY vol. II, *Puniness*, Weakness, Tenderness, Unthrivingness, spoken of Children. 1740 CHEYNE *Ess Regimen* 66 The Frequency of nervous Distempers now, the Stuntedness, Puniness and Feebleness, so conspicuous among the better Sort. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc* Ser. 1 (1878) 175 The same sense of the puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe.

Punish (pŭ'nish), *v.* Forms: see below. [a. *F. puniss-*, extended stem (in *punisse*, *punissant*, etc., see **-ISH** 2) of *F. punir*.—*L. pŭnīre* to punish, in earlier *L. pŭnīre*, f. *pŭna* = *Gr. ποινή* fine, penalty, requital, punishment, **PAIN** sh. 1]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4 *puniss-en*, -*ys-en*, *punyes*, *punich*, *punysz*, 4-5 *punysch*(e), *punnishe*, 4-6 *punys*(e), -*yssh*(e) 5 *punice*, -*yce*, -*ych*, -*es*(o)h, *punyshe*, *Sc. pwnys*, 5-6 *punysz*, 6 *punynsch*, *puniss*, *Sc. punisse*, -*isse*, -*eisse*, -*eish*, -*is*(e), -*ishe*, -*ys*, *pwniss*, 6 *punish* (7 *punnich*).
1340 *Ayend* 148 Hou he ssel his broder chasty oher his serment. . . puniss. 1340 *Ypunnysed* [see B. 1 b.] a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 6 A sorowful gast, punyschand he self for synne. *Ibid.* xxvi. 14 Suffire me nocht for to fall swa that thou punyes me in hell. c 1350 *Will Palmer* 4058 Punished at be hardest. 1360 LANGT. P. Ph. A. iii. 69 To punyschen [3777 punyschen] on pillories. Brewsters, Bakers. c 1375 *Punyst* [see B. 1 c] c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 425 [1 hel] moten be punyschid. 1380 *Punyshe* [see B. 1 b], *punnishe* [see B. 1 c] c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7235 Therefore god shal him punyce, But me ne reketh of no vyce. 1400 *Paston Lett* i. 525 My lord of York hath dveye strange commissions for the Kyng. To punych them by the fawtes to the Kyngslawys. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 126 Wallace with force pwnyst [harm] rygorously. 1489 *Caxton Reges* of A. i. xv. 40 That such men be punyschid. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lix. 22 Puniss him for his deid culpable. 1530 *PALSGR* 670/2 That God punyscheth them for their great vyce. a 1533 LO BERNERS *Ilion* lxxxii. 257 For the whiche synnes he hath ben by me sore punyschid. 1533 *GAU Riche* Vay 51 To punis al his nimis. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 90 And when hyt pleyth hym other wyse to punysch vs, then we must lake. 1544 *Punish* [see B. 1 c] 1562 *Punisses* [see B. 1 c] 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform.* St. Andros Wks (1892) 9 He sal punysse . . . the writar. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 191 Without God puniseth their cruell vice. 1582 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Tract.* Epist., in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 78 The leuing God puniseth thame. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 127 To punishe offenders. 1612 PR. CHAS. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. L. III. 104, I deserve to be puniched for my ill fortune.

b. 4 *pomis*, -*esohe*, 4-5 -*ysch*(e), 5 -*ysse*, -*ysshe*, 5-6 *ponysh*, 6 *poynyss*.
c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 220 in O. E. *Misc.* 217 Veche cursid dede poynschid truly. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks.* III. 39, I schal al bipinke to ponesche hem wip cendeles peyne. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lardsh.* 51 To poyssye mysdoers and trespassours. a 1533 LO BERNERS *Ilion* i. 166 Therefore he hath ben poynschid. 1538 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerst. Reliq. Ho.* (1892) 80 He loveth the vertew and wyl poynyssye vyse

γ. 4-5 *punch*, -e, *punsch*(e).
1340-70 *Alax & Dind.* 747 3e schulle be punched & put in paine for euere. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 222 Punschyng of evel doers. *Ibid.* VIII. 375 For he schulde nougt be i-punched by be lawe. c 1440 *Pionp.* Parv. 416/a Pynchyn, or chastysyn', *puno, castigo* c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.), *foachim*, Pynchyth me, Loide, and spare my blyssyd wyff Anne. 1460 *Punch* [see B. 1 c].

B. Signification

1. a. *trans.* As an act of a superior or of public authority: To cause (an offender) to suffer for an offence; to subject to judicial chastisement as retribution or requital, or as a caution against further transgression; to inflict a penalty on.
1340, etc. [see A. a.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 86 Bettr is bat þu For þis trespace be punyt now þan þar-for þu be punyste are, Quhere pardone sal be neur mare. 1460 *CARGAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 162 Alle thoe malefactores were punched with iii. maner peynis; for they were first drawe, than hange, and last brent. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1532) 19 b, Crucifye and punyshe thy body with werkes of penance. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 8 Tenant in taile after possibylty of yssue extinct shall never be punished of wast. 1652 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 144

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'Tis against the Law of Nature, To punish the Innocent. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. xxxi. 306 The violators of the social duties are frequently punished by the success of their own wishes. 1884 S. R. GARDNER *Hist. Eng.* IX. lxxviii. 12 The King was not without hope that some legal means of punishing them might be found

b. To requite or visit (an offence, etc.) with a penalty inflicted on the offender; to inflict a penalty for (something).

1340 *Ayend* 74 Al þet hit vint me þe zaule of gelte of dede, of speche, of bozte, al uorberþ and clenzeþ and ber byþe ypunysed, and awreke. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks* (1880) 408 God may not forȝete þis trespas but punysse it in his tyme. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* ii. Pief, The Atheniens wold have demanded a kyng for to punysse alle the euyll. 1570 *Saith Poenis Reform* xvii. 56 Throw him was Piracie punest. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 1. 7 It is clear, that the right of punishing crimes against the law of nature, is in a state of mere nature vested in every individual. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 148 The spirit of the law was that no misdemeanour should be punished more severely than the most atrocious felonies.

c. absol. To inflict punishment

c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks I. 40 Upon þe ferþes synne God ceessþ never to punnishe. 1562 *WYNET Cert. Inactis* i. (S.T.S.) 18 God punissh oftymes in ye samyn thing quharin man offendis. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* iii. iv. 16 But I will punish home. 1725 *DE FOE Fant. Instruct.* i. 1. (1841) I 9 God does not punish that way. a 1736 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) X. vi. 180 To punish is properly an act of a superior to an inferior

† 2. a. To fine (a person). b. To exact (money due) from a person. *Obs.*

1572 *HULOET*, To punish, *secunia nullare*. 1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakl. Soc. No. 18) App. 289 A desperate debte owing by the chancelier Shalken was violently punished from him and payd the Company. 1700 *YARRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 819 He whose Dog shall be found Unlawed, shall be punished Three Shillings.

3. *trans.* To handle severely; to inflict heavy damage, injury, or loss on. Also absol.

In various slang, colloquial, or jocular uses as, To inflict severe blows upon (an opponent in a boxing match); to thrash, belabour, maul, extended to handling severely in other forms of contest (e.g. football, cricket, boat-racing); also, jocularly, to make a heavy 'inroad' on (a stock of provisions, wine, etc.), to consume or diminish severely; to urge (a horse) by severe application of whip or spur; in *deal*, or colloquial use, to cause pain or suffering to, to hurt; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 22 He lost his science after he had been a good deal punished. *Ibid.* XLVIII. 187 In his prime no one could punish him. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 242 We drank freely—punished his claret. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* xii, We punished her cellar too. 1848 = *Van. Fair* lxi, He punished my champagne. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 209 If a foolish lad punishes his beaten horse unnecessarily. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* i. 16 They [sc. sjamboks] are very tough and supple. . . and punish tremendously. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/3 Phlox divaricata is very pretty, but how the slugs and snails do punish it! 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The Oxonian's [bowling] was severely punished, both batsmen scoring 3 hit off one over. 1896 *DOYLE Rodney Stouts* xix, The smith, although he laughed at his own injuries, had none the less been severely punished.

Hence **Punished** (pŭ'nish't), *a.*

c 1806 *SIR R. WILSON Cate Gd. Hope* in *Lit.* (1862) I. App. ix. 375 It is also remarked, that the backs of punished men require all the care and skill of the surgeon. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctr.* (1871) 32 Evil is personified in a punished Satan

Punishability (pŭ'nish'ab'iliti), [f. next + **-ITY**. So mod. *F. punissabilité* (in Littré).] The quality or fact of being punishable; punishableness.

1868 *BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. 404 Granting these two postulates, Punishability is amply vindicated. 1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 441 To inquire how the notion of Right and Wrong is linked to that of punishability

Punishable (pŭ'nish'ab'l), *a.* [f. **PUNISH** v. + **-ABLE**. Cf. *F. punissable* (14-15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.] Liable to punishment; capable of being punished. a. Of a person.

1531 *Dial. on Lewis Eng.* ii. i, Tenaunts for terme of lyfe be punyschable of waste by the statute. . . but at the comon lawe before that statute they were nat punyschable. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* x. (1700) 117 No man is accountable, rewardable or punishable, but for that in which he acts freely. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* (1775) III. 94, I think it is a pity these hags are not punishable by law. 1874 *SWADWICK Meth. Ethics* iv. iii. 408, I should be legally punishable if I omitted the act.

b. Of an offence: Entailing punishment.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Math.* v. 24 b, Wherefore emonge the Jewes, onely perjury is punyschable. 1622 *MAS-SINGER City Madam* i. 1. Tis more punishable in our house Than scandalum magnatum. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xviii. 278 It is not an offence punishable in a criminal way at the common law. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 637 An attempt was made to repress it, by treating it as a punishable offence.

Hence **Punishableness**, the quality of being punishable; **Punishably** *adv.*, in a punishable manner or to a punishable degree.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Punishableness*, Capableness or liableness to be punished. 1786 A *Gis Sac. Contempl.* 272 In respect of guilt or of punishableness. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. (1868) 173 The guiltily and punishably poor. 1860 *PURVEY Min. Proph.*, *Amos* v. 20 The soul is a witness to its own deadness, its own accountability, its own punishableness.

Punisher (pŭ'nish'ar). Forms: 4 *punysere*, 6 *Sc. punissar*, -er; 4 *punyscher*, -are, 4-6

-ysher(e), 6- punisher; 4 punser, punscher. [f. PUNISH v. + -ER¹. Cf. F. *punisseur* (14th c.). in OF. *punissere*, which may be the source.] One who punishes, one who inflicts a penalty.

a. 1340 HAMROLE *Psalter* ix. 36 Noght toward god punyschare of synnes. *Ibid* l. 5 Rightwise punysere of syn 1387 TREVISIA *Helden* (Rolls) VII. 23 Helper, punscher [vrr, punser, punyscher] of trespass. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 59 Ane rygorous punissar of our synnis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 171/2 A Punisher of Impiety 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) l. xlv, 353 Not to say anything about my poor sister—she is her own punisher. 1861 LYTTON *Str Story* xxii. He received the blow, drew forth his school-boy knife, and stabbed the punisher.

b. *Boxing slang*. A hard hitter. 1874 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 Smith was the heaviest man and a right-handed punisher. 1877 *Ibid*. l. 38 They are both active punishers, and a good battle is expected. 1878 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xlvii. A fine fellow!—a severe punisher. c. *transf.* A thing that hits one hard, a heavy or severe task.

1897 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 133, I had nearly fifty miles' road-work this day, which is a punisher.

Punishing (pʊˈnɪʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. PUNISH v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PUNISH; an instance of this; punishment.

c. 1375 *XI Poems of Hell* 222 in O. E. *Misc.* 217 Dis schal be here ponyschyng. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Clement) 737 Forþe þi I thole þis punysing. c. 1500 *Melusine* 2 The punysinghes of god ben as abysses without bottom. 1639 EARL MANCH. in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) l. 271 The punishing of rogues and idle persons 1659 MILTON *Civil Power* Wks. 1851 V. 317 He himself uses it to thir punishing. 1835 MARRIAT *Private* vi. You will see what effect your punishing may have upon him.

Punishing (pʊˈnɪʃɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. PUNISH v. + -ING².] That punishes, chastising, punitive.

a. 1340 HAMROLE *Psalter* xx. 8 Thi pouste punyesand be funden til all thi faas 1644 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 114 That the punishing Angell might passe over them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. civ.* 9, 10 Far 506 He takes off his punishing hand again.

b. *slang or colloq.* Hard-hitting. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1806) 69 With clenched hands, firm, and of punishing size 1865 *Routledge's Ex Boy's Ann.* 497 Some punishing hitter of the opposite side has come in. 1894 *Daily News* 24 May 5/4 An accomplished wicket-keeper and a punishing batsman.

Puniship, variant of PUNISHIP *Obs.*

Punishment (pʊˈnɪʃmənt). Forms. *see* PUNISH v. [a. AF. *punissement* (13th c. in Britton) = OF. *punissement*, f. *punir* to PUNISH. *see* -MENT.]

1. The action of punishing or the fact of being punished; the infliction of a penalty in retribution for an offence; also, that which is inflicted as a penalty; a penalty imposed to ensure the application and enforcement of a law

[1292 BARRON I. ix. 2 Aukun plus simple punisment, solum in manere delicti.] 1493 *Pigr. Somle* (Caxton 1483) iv. ix. 62 A wonder geuous thyng it semeth to me that he hath mysdone shalle passe withoute punysshment. c. 1490 *Con. Myst.* xi (Shaks.) 108 His endless punche ment may nevyr sees. 1482 *Mouth of Bessham* (Aib.) 53 He was takyn... to the vtmost peynyn, and punisment of dethe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. civ.* 7 He is the Lorde cure God, whose punysshmentes are thorow out all the worlde. 1550 *Cherke Math.* xxii. 20 How can ie fle from helles pounschment? 1631 *Max tr. Barclay's Mtr.* *Mindes* i. 373 He desired that Army... should take punishment of him for deceiving the King 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* ii. xxviii. 192 We must, wherever we suppose a Law, suppose also some Reward or Punishment annexed to that Rule. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 l. 40 Divine punishment is what men chiefly object against, and are most unwilling to allow 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 87 The rule now laid down is, that it is the crime and not the punishment, which makes a man infamous 1875 J. P. HOBBS *Princ. Relig.* x (1878) 31 There are punishment which are inflicted from without, and punishments that naturally and of necessity grow out of offences.

2. *slang and colloq.* Severe handling; belabouring, manling; orig. that inflicted by a pugilist upon his opponent; extended to football, cricket, and other contests; pain, damage, or loss inflicted (without any retributive or judicial character) as in PUNISH v. 3; also *deal*, and *colloq.*, pain, suffering, misery: *see* *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1896 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 209 The heavy punishment in which Cliff and some of the old school delighted, is very much gone out. 1860 *Times* 18 Apr. 9/4 After these tremendous rounds Savers still came up fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible all over Heenan. 1862 T. HICKERAY *Adv. Philip* iv. Tom Savers could not take punishment more gaily than they do. 1865 DICKENS *Misc. Fr.* iii. iii. Stopping to examine his arms and hands, as if to see what punishment he has received in the Fight 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May. The punishment Hill (the bowler) was receiving caused Bates to relieve him at 26. 1884 *Six Years' Gas* 11 Dec. 10/1 He can ride horse or camel from early morning till late at night without showing punishment. 1885 L. WOLSTLEY in *Times* 22 Jan. 5/4 While severe punishment was being inflicted on enemy by all other parts of square

3. *attrib. and Comb.* 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 120 All punishment drill is to be carried on in the Barrack-Yard or Drill Ground. 1897 Mrs. E. L. VORNICHI *Gadfly* (1904) 35/2 He remembered the 'punishment cell', and descended the ladder, struggling his shoulders. 1895 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 34 The rule that a punishment-book should be kept was established in the Navy *Ibid*. Croker... told a young captain that the Admiralty did not like officers who had a long punishment-list.

† Punishworthy, *a. rare*. [irreg. f. PUNISH v. + WORTHY.] Deserving of punishment.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 403 All of you ment punishment, but you indeed most... being the greatest, and therefore most unfit to be ill, but ill being most punishworthy.

Punition (pʊˈniʃən) Now *rare* Forms. 5- puni-, (s pugn-), 5-6 puny-, (6 Sc pwn-); 5-6 -cio(u)n-, -cyon-, -ssion-, -ssyon-, (5 -sshon-), 6 -sion-, etc., 6- -tion. [a. F. *punition* punishment (14th c. in Lattre), ad late L. *punitiō-em*, n. of action from *pūnīre* to PUNISH] The action of punishing; infliction of chastisement, punishment.

1495 *Rolls of Paris* IV. 276/1 The said merchant, shall pale double the value of the Subsidie wyth out any other punicion a. 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1906) 98 God shewed her gret grunissyon for her pride. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 440 Why amendest the not for the pugnycion that thou hast suffred. 1533 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II. x. 23 Saur punitioun of Grekis dreed scho. 1549 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1576 Yet se if thou can cause him feare Goddes terrible punition 1625 SIA E. HOBY *Curry combe* iii. 109 The time after this life is for punition, not for purgation. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 85 Means for the punition of tyrants, and the vices of men. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 391 The doom of restitution and punition

Hence **Punition** *a.*, of pertaining to or of the nature of punishment; whence **Punitionally** *adv.* 1824 BENTHAM *Mem. Wks.* 1843 X. 548 There should be no responsibility, punition or compensational 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 494 Every lawyer might and should be made punitionally and compensationally responsible.

Punitive (pʊˈnɪtɪv), *a.* [a. F. *punitif*, -ive (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *punitivus* (Bonaventura c. 1260), f. L. *pūnīre*, ppl. stem of *pūnīre* to PUNISH *see* -IVE.] Awarding, inflicting, or involving punishment; retributive, punitive.

In early quot. freq. with *justice*; since 1880, commonly of a military expedition to chastise a savage people.

1644 BR. HALL *Serm. on Is. xxxiii.* 17. Woe be to them that, by the dam of their bribes, labour to stop the due course of punitive Justice! 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 95 This punitive way of dealing with Achan 1739 J. TRAPP *Right over-much* (1758) 6 The utmost rigour of punitive justice. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 2 p. 67 The legislative, punitive, and judiciary powers. 1881 *Times* 26 Sept. 5/1 Probably a punitive expedition will be undertaken next winter 1897 *Lit. World* 22 Oct. 321/1 A British Punitive Expedition captured Benin City

Hence **Punitively** *adv.*, by way of punishment;

Punitiveness, punitive quality.

1865 BUSKELL *Picar.* Sacd. II. i. (1868) 478 As if Christ were somehow punitively hindered in our place 1797 BAILLY vol. II. *Punitiveness*, punishing Nature or Quality. 1908 H. R. MACKINTOSH in *Hubert* *Jrnl* July 920 A similar inference as to the punitiveness of God.

Punitory (pʊˈnɪtɪrɪ), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **punitivus*, f. L. *pūnitor* a punisher *see* -ORY².] Inflicting or involving punishment; = PUNITIVE.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Punitory Interest*, is a Term in the Civil Law, for such Interest of Money as is given for Delay, or Breach of Trust 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1894) II. 43 Of avoidable evils, some are prudential, such as labour, troubles, self-denials; others punitive, which we draw upon ourselves by our ill conduct and wilful mismanagement. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 172 The preventive function of government, is far more liable to be abused, to the prejudice of liberty, than the punitive function. 1880 *Times* 31 Jan. It had been originally intended that the punitive expedition should have started in October.

Punk (pʊŋk), *sb.* 1. *Obs. or rare arch.* Forms: 6-7 punk(e), 6, 7 punke, punque, (pung), 7-9 punk. [Appears c. 1600; of unknown origin.] A prostitute, strumpet, harlot.

1596 LODGE *Incarn. Devils* Wks (Hunter Soc.) IV. 69 He hath a Punk (as the pleasant Singer calls her). 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. 1. 179 She may be a Punk for many of them, as neither Maid, Widow, nor Wife. 1609 MIDDLETON *Michaelm.* Term III. I. B. y. I may game her with the name of a Curizan, a Backslider, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but when all comes to al it but a plaine Punk. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes* to R. A.'s III. Wks 1812 l. 84 Like a poor pilloried Punk he bawled. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* i. xxv. 25 The fickle herd, the perjured punk, Fall off. *Comb.* 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. iii. This is a travell'd punque master 1780 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expositul. Ode* xvi. Wks. II. 249 If Empresses will Punk-like kiss and drink.

Hence † **Punk v. intr.**, to have to do with punks. 1719 D'URREY *Pills* VI. 212 We scorn to Punk, or to be drunk.

† **Punk, sb.** 2. *Obs. rare*. [app. connected with PUNCE sb. 1 and puncture.] A punch.

1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1198 They cut them out into round pieces with an Instrument like a Shomakers Punk.

Punk (pʊŋk), *sb.* 3. Chiefly U.S. [Of obscure origin. For the senses cf. FUNK sb. 1, 2, SPUNK.

Perh. N. Amer. Indian, cf. PUNCK sb. Some conjecture a clipp-form of *punk* 'touchwood, tinder' (in Stanyhurst 1582).]

1. Rotten wood, or a fungus growing on wood, used in a dry state for tinder; touchwood, amadou. c. 1707 J. CAXTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 As the East-Indians use Moxa [in blistering], so these burn with Punk, which is the inward part of the Excrecence or Exuberance of an Oak 1796 J. BARTHAM in *Darlington Mem.* (1840) 206 They [Indians] shoot red-hot iron slugs, or punk, into the roof, and fire the house. 1908 E. T. SCRIBN *Two Little Sars* III. viii. 321 Caleb worked on the hollow log. With the hatchet he cleared out all the punk and splinters inside.

2. A composition that will smoulder when ignited, used to touch off fireworks.

1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double headed, and punk warranted not to go out.

3. Chinese incense cf. *joss-stick* (JOSS 3)

1890 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl* 20 May 5/8 The burning of innumerable sticks of bamboo punk, which sent forth a faint, sickening odor

4. *Comb.* punk-box, a tinder-box; punk-knot, a protuberance in wood, indicating inward decay (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*), punk-oak, the water oak, *Quercus aquatica*; punk-wood = sense 1

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 1. 46 As soon would you be tempted to pull out your meerschaum and punk box in a cathedral 1883 E. INGRESOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 427/2 She opened a flint-and-tinder box, and struck a spark into the punk wood

† **Punkah, punka** (pʊˈŋkə), *sb.* *E. Indies.*

Forms 7 punkaw, panhal, panha, (8 *erou*, punker, -ar), 9 (pankah, phoonka), punk-ha, punkah, punka. [a. Hindi *pankhā* a fan, orig. a hand-fan = Skr. *pakṣhaka* fan, f. *pakṣha* wing.]

1. 'A portable fan, generally made from the leaf of the palmyra' (Yule and Burnell).

In first quot. error, an attendant who fans with a punkah. a. 1625 W. FINCH *Observ.* in *Purchas Pilgrims* IV. iv. vi. 439 The King sits in his chair of State, accompanied with his Children and chief Vizier no other without calling daring to goe up to him, save only two Punkah's to gather wind 1672 H. O. tr. *Bernier's G. Mogul* III. *Dehli & Agra* 4 Having a servant or two to fan one by turns, with their great Panhahs or Fans. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 336/2 Over her head was held a punkar. 1828 *Asiat. Costumes* 45 The punk ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra 1834 [A. PRINCE] *Baboo* II. viii. 140 Fair hands were gently waving a punkah over my face. 1903 G. W. FORREST *Cities of India* v. 123 Punkas and water were brought.

2. A large swinging fan made of cloth stretched on a rectangular frame, suspended from the ceiling or rafters, and worked by a cord so as to agitate and freshen the air in hot weather.

Mentioned under the Arabic name *hāshish* خاشيش or *murwahat al-hāshish*, in 12th c., referred to 8th or 9th c.

1807 (Sept. 15) LD. MINTO in *Life & Lett.* (1880) 27 The punkah vibrates gently over my eyes. 1812 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 29 The punkah (a large frame of wood covered with cloth) is suspended over every table, and kept swinging in order to freshen the air. 1822 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 153/1 Strong brass hinge-hooks for punkahs. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Management* 41 The punkah is a straight board some two feet in width, and is put up diagonally across the centre of the room, hung from the ceiling or rafters by stout ropes. To this board is attached, by means of rings, a deep frill, or valance, about eighteen inches in depth.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *punkah-board*, -cord, -fan, -fringe, -pulling, -rope; *punkah-oolie*, a native Indian servant who works a punkah; also *punkah-wallah* [cf. *competition-wallah*, *a. v.* COMPETITION 3]; whence *punkah-wallahing* (*nonce-wd.*), the occupation of a punkah-wallah. 1895 LANG *Wand. India* 245 The idea of the poor men paying for punkah coolies 1864 TREVELLAIN *Comptel. Wallah* (1866) 118 What well-regulated female can make dress an object in a society of a dozen people... or music, when her audience consists of a Punkah-wallah and a Portuguese Ayah? 1870 J. W. KAYE *Seyah War* v. II. 173 There were... none to pull the punkah-ropes. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Management* 41 Punkah fringes, to R[upess] *Ibid.*, The punkah boards and ropes are landlords' property. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Social Depart.* 239 He had never, in the whole course of his punkah-wallahing, been told to stop before 1896 H. S. MERRIMAN *Plotsam* 124 The servant resumed his place at the punkah-cord 1904 *Birk. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 637 There is no class of native here to accept punkah-pulling as an occupation.

Hence **Punkah v.**, to fan with a punkah (*trans. and absol.*).

a. 1625 W. FINCH *Observ.* in *Purchas Pilgrims* IV. iv. vi. 433 Portraitsures of the King in state sitting amongst his women, behind one punkawing, another holding his sword 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 245 What would it cost to punkah the whole regiment during the hot season?

† **Punkatee-ro**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PUNK sb. 1; after such Sp. words as *mulatero* mulatteer.] A purveyor of punks; a procurer, pandar.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* IV. i. Fij, Punckee, punkateeroes,

nags, hags, I will ban.

† **Punker**. *Obs.* [f. PUNK sb. 1 or v. + -ER¹.]

One who frequents the company of punks.

1736 ADDISON tr. *Petroneus Arbitr* 87 He was a great Punker, and nothing that wore a Cap came amiss to him.

Punker, *obs. erron.* f. PUNKAH.

† **Punkte-to**, *Obs. rare*. [app. an arbitrary formation from *puncto*, PUNTO 1, with It. dim. ending -etto.] A minute point of behaviour.

1608 BRAUN & FL. *Tri. Han.* i. No more standing on your punctillos and punkettos of honour

Punk-flist, corruption of PUCKFIET, associated with PUNK sb. 3

1890 in *Crit. Dict.*

Punkin, U. S. dial. f. PUNKIN.

† **Punkish**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. PUNK sb. 1 +

-ISH¹.] Resembling a punk; meretricious.

1616 T. ADAMS *Plain-Dealing* (1861) I. 28 These punkish

outsides beguile the needy traveller... Such a house is like a

painted whore; it hath a fair cheek, but rotten lungs.

† **Punkling**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. +

-LING¹.] A little or young punk.

a 1633 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II i, Squirring puncks and puncklings up and down the city

Punky (pŭŋki), *sb.* U.S. local. Also **punkie**. [See quot. 1794, and cf. *Lenape*, *punkh*, light ashes, dust, powder, *pungus* sand-fly, *pouxu* full of sand-flies.] A minute fly or midge, common in some parts of the north-eastern States of America, which bites severely. Also *attrib.*

[1794 G H LOSKIE *Mission Indians N Amer* III 79 The most troublesome plague, especially in passing thro' the woods, was a kind of insect, called by the Indians *Punkh*, or Living Ashes.] 1876 *Forest & Stream* 23 July 268/2 Hands tingling from punkie bites 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gas* 6/2 Sandy beaches or gravelly points are liable to swarm with midges or punkies

Punky (pŭŋki), *a* Chiefly U.S. [f. PUNK *sb.* + -y.] Containing, or of the nature of, punk or torchwood, of fire, smouldering

a 1876 H BUSHNELL in *Life & Lett.* x (1880) 209 The fire is punky and only smokes. 1880 *Northwest Lumberman* 24 Jan. For punky knots the general rule is to allow the whole scale of the log for defects. *Ibid.* A buyer should be allowed .one-half the scale of the punky log

Punler, variant of **POUNDLER** *Sc. Obs.*

Punless, **Punlet**: see **PUN** *sb.* 1

Punnable, *a*. [f. PUN *v.* 1] Capable of being punned upon; susceptible of puns

1840 T. Hook *Pistolshooter* I. xv. It was a punnable word, but he could not make it tell. 1906 *Westin Gas* 26 Sept. 2/1 The Browns, Whites, Blacks, Greens, Longs, Shorts, Smiths, Funches, and all the hosts who own punnable names.

Punnage: see after **PUN** *sb.* 1

Punne, *obs.* form of **puni**, **POUND** *v.* 1

Punner (pŭnər), *Now rare*. [f. PUN *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who makes puns, a punster.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* i. 1. A paltry old fashion'd wit and punner of the last age. 1691 Wood *Alth. Oxon* II. 56r. Also, .bath been Quibler and Punner in ordinary to the dissenting party. 1720 SWIFT *Fish. to Stella* x Oct., The greatest punner of this town next myself.

Punner (pŭnər), [f. PUN *v.* 2: a variant of **POUNDER** *sb.* 2] One who or that which puns or rams earth, etc.; *spec.* a tool for ramming earth about a post or the like. Hence punner-bar, a punner and crow-bar combined

1611 [see **POUNDER** *sb.* 1] 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraph* 193 The 'punner bar' should invariably accompany Marshall's boiler. *Ibid.* 194 The upper end of this is tapered down to the form of a chisel, with the point tempered to deal with stones, the lower end, .shaped like a punner, is employed for ramming and consolidating the soil around the pile. *Ibid.* 196 The hole [in which a pole is set] should not be hastily filled up, but ample time be given to the punners to do their share of the work.

Punnet (pŭnət), *Obs. rare*. [app. a dim. of PUN *sb.* 1] ? A little pun. 1676-1880 [see **PUNDIGION**]

Punnet (pŭnət), *local*. Also **punnit** [Of obscure origin perh f. *pun*, dial. for **POUND** *sb.* 1 + -IT.] A small round shallow chip basket, used chiefly for fruit or vegetables. Less correctly = **PORTUL** 2.

1888 LONDON *Encycl. Gard. Index*, **Punnet**, a small flat basket from four to twelve inches in diameter, and one to two inches deep, formed of split wood or shavings of timber. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxxix. Baskets of flowers—being punnets borrowed from the market-garden. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The high and conical [bonnets], suggest strawberry punnets turned upside down upon the head. 1906 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 437/1 Thin paper lining a frail punnet where Lay filters wood-and-brown.

b. Comb., as **punnet-crowned**, -shaped *adjs.* 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/4 Some of the new hats have high, punnet-shaped crowns. *Ibid.* 4 July 9/2 Punnet-crowned bonnets were the principal wear.

Hence **Punnetted** *pp.*, *a.*, packed in punnets.

1907 *Westin Gas* 27 June 12/1 The Perth strawberry crops are heavy, and for the first time large quantities of punnetted berries are to be sent down South.

Punnic, -ical, **Punnigram**: see **PUN** *sb.* 1

Punning (pŭnɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1 [f. PUN *v.* 1 + -ING.] The making of puns.

1670 [see **PUN** *v.* 1] 1890 NORRIS *Ref. Cond. Hum. Life* (1691) 58 This great Mystery of Disputation is nothing else but a mere Tossing of Words backward and forward, sometimes without any meaning, which is Canting; and sometimes with more Meanings than one, which is Punning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P. 1 That [false wit] which consists in a Jingle of Words, and is comprehended under the general Name of Punning. 1719 SWIFT *Art of Punning* Wks (1841) II. 413 Punning is a virtue that most effectually promotes the end of good fellowship, which is laughing. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/1 During the reigns of James and .Charles, punning was the language of the Pulpit as well as of the Court. 1844 *Round Table* 18 June 12/1 Philadelphia has a world-wide reputation for punning. To be a Philadelphian is to be a born punster

Punning, *vb.* *sb.* 2, stamping; see **PUN** *v.* 2

Panning (pŭnɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [f. PUN *v.* 1 + -ING.] That puns or makes puns.

1683 DRYDEN & SCOTTE tr. *Bolton's Art of Poetry* II. *Epigram*, A Corporation of dull Punning Diols. 1756-7 tr. *Keyler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 378 Such as have nothing to recommend them but a punning jingle of words. 1879 A. H. SAYS in *Academy* 23 The Tyrrhenians, whom only a punning etymology made Tyrseni

Hence **Punningly** *adv.*, in a punning manner; with a pun or play on words.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/2 Endemon punningly demands from what information Mr. Stevens has framed his dogmatic opinion. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. iii. iiii, The Plebeian

'Court of Cassation', as Camille might punningly name it, has done its work. 1893 *Times* 6 May 17/1 A picture punningly named 'Reflections'—shows a wide stretch of shore—with a donkey standing in the midst

Punnology: see after **PUN** *sb.* 1

Punque, *obs.* form of **PUNK** *sb.* 1

Funquette, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *punque*, **PUNK** *sb.* 1] ? A little or young punk. So + **Funquette**. (One of the forms may be a misprint.)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* II. 1, To his Cocatrice or Punquette, halfe a dozen lassafta gownes or Sattin Kirtles. 1610 — *Alch.* II. 1, You shall start vp yong Vice royces, And haue your punques, and punquettes [punned punquettes].

Punsche, *obs.* form of **PUNCH** *v.* 1

Punscheown, -ion, *obs.* ff. **PUNCHEON** 1

Punsee, *Sc. Obs. rare*. Also 6 **punsee**.

[Variant of **PULSE** *sb.* 1; ? through association with *pulse*, **POUNCE** *v.* 1, to beat] = **PULSE** *sb.* 1

a 1844 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stas* 274 My vames with brangling like to break—My puns lap with pith. *Ibid.* 977 Thy puns renuncs All kynd of quiet rest. a 1800 — *Mac Poems* xiv 31, I quake for fear—my puns lops

Punse, **punse**, *obs.* (Sc.) and dial. ff. **POUNCE** *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

Punsh, **Punsh** (i)on, -s(i)oun, -son, -sounne, *obs.* ff. **PUNCH** *v.* 1, **PUNCHEON** 1 and 2.

Punster (pŭnstər), [f. PUN *v.* 1 + -STER.] A professed maker of puns; one addicted to or skilled in punning (In first quot., a quibbler)

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. 1, To be a Theme for legal Punsters, and Quibblers by the Statute . to discompose the gravity of the Bench. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P. 2 That learned Monarch [James I] was himself a tolerable Punster. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv III 471 [Jane, the King's Professor of Divinity] was so unfortunate as to have a name which was an excellent mark for the learned punsters of his University. Several epigrams were written on the double faced Janus.

Hence **Punstress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female punster. 1845 SCOTT *Pam. Lett.* (1894) II. vii. 279 Anne . . is a decided punstress.

Punt (pŭnt), *sb.* 1 [OE *punt* (in 10-11th c. glossaries), ad. L. *ponto* a kind of Gallic transport (Caes. *B. C.* III. 29), also a floating bridge, a pontoon (Gellius *a* 175, Ansonius, Digest); in later sense referred to L. *pontis*, *pontem* bridge. Cf. also MDu. *ponte*, Du. *pont* fem., 'ferry-boat, pontoon', MLG. *punte*, *puntio*, LG. *punte*, *punto* ferry-boat, mud-boat, repr. the same L. word.

OE. *punt* was, from its vocalization, prob. an ancient word, representing a survival of the Latin word in Britain; but it may have been only in local use in which also it seems to have continued during the ME. period, though no example has yet been noted. But *punt-boat* is found in the *Maldon* (Essex) Records of date 1500 as a current word, and it is noteworthy that the literary use begins with Phil. Holland, a native of that county, who in his translations uses it, evidently as a familiar term, to render various L. words, e.g. *inter*, *navis*, *ravis*, *alvens*, *arbor cavata*. 1. A flat-bottomed shallow boat, broad and square at both ends; formerly used widely as a name for a raft, dug-out, river ferry-boat, float, lighter, etc.; also = **PONTOON** 2; now *spec.*, a boat of this kind propelled by means of a long pole thrust against the bottom of the river, or shallow water (see quot. 1892).

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 166/2 *Pontiumm*, *punt*. 1092 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* *ibid.* 181/31 *Pontiumm*, *hyte* *Candide*, *punt*. 1176 *Trabaria*, *anybme* *scip* a 1100 *Voc.* *ibid.* 187/33 *Pontiumm*, *hyte*. 1176 *Trabaria*, 1 *candide*, *punt*, *a* *pontiumm*.

1500, 1554 [in *pontobots*, etc. see 3]. 1568 WITHALS *Dict* 10/2 *Lintres sunt nauticis stiales, ex arbor cavata facies*, as puntes or troutees. b 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. ix. 26 Much ado he [Fulvius] had for the great scarcitie of timber & wood, to make punts [rafts] and boats for to see over his armie. 1603 — *Punctor's Mar.* 1294 She searched for them in a bote or punt made of papyr tree [cf. *Babius ramiqum*] 1645 J. R. Trade & Ince, in *Harv. Misc.* (Mss.) III. 308 Fishing, which now we use in crayers and punts. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 40 The Emperour (who yet had never greater vessel than a Punt or Yaugh upon the Danubius) 1726 Dr Fox *Voy. round World* (1840) 322 One large float with sides to it, like a punt or ferry-boat. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. 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Punt, v² [f. PUNT sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To propel (a punt or other boat) by thrusting a pole against the bottom of the river, etc.; to propel or shove off, in the manner of a punt. Formerly called *poling* see **POLE** v. 6.

1816 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 45 The pontoons are rowed or punted to their respective stations. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 116 She [sc. a raft] got aground, and had to be punted off with poles. 1885 *Athenaeum* 16 May 537/1 A young lady standing in a boat, which she punts from bank to bank.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To propel a punt, or any boat in the manner of a punt; = **POLE** v. 6 b.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274 Will Shakespeare and another were sitting in the middle, the third punted. 1847 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 275, I... punted up to a single goose and killed him. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 100 Others are punting over the small intersecting streams.

2. *trans.* To convey in a punt, or by punting

1853 'C. BROS.' *Verdant Green* L. ix, They had just been punted over the river. 1862 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 334 Two Makubas punted me several miles up the river.

Hence **Punting** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 418 They preferred punting to paddling. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 50 years ago, when it was not the fashion to regard the Nile as a punting and canoeing stream. 1875 *Helms Soc. Press* xx. 290 The punter, very nearly got upset, holding on stoutly to his punting-pole when it stuck in the mud. 1888 *Rowing Almanack* 189 Rules and Regulations for Punting, by the Thames Punting Club.

Punt, v. 3 [Goes with PUNT sb. 3. History obscure, prob. in origin a dialect word.]

In Northamptonsh., *punt* appears as a variant or modification of *but*, a word widely used in midland and southern dialects, from Cheshire to Kent, and Devon to E. Anglia, in the sense 'to push, butt, to strike with the head, horns, or feet, to bump, raise, lift up'. Miss Baker's *Gloss. Northamptonsh. Words*, 1854, has *but* 'to kick or strike with the feet', *punt* 'to push with force, to raise by a push, to push with the head as a calf does a cow'. These words appear to be nasalized variations of BUTT and PUR (in its original sense), prob. of onomatopoeic origin or modification.]

1. *Football (Rugby). trans.* To kick (the ball), after dropping it from the hands, before it reaches the ground. Also *absol.*

1845 *Rules Football Rugby School* § 5 Try at goal. The ball when punted must be within, when caught without, the line of goal. 1885 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/8 Bowen secured [the ball] and punted it into touch in the home twenty five. 1899 *Panthea* VIII. 36 From the scrummage Houseman obtained the ball and... passed to Turner, who punted into touch.

b. To get (a goal) by punting: see **PUNTED** *vbl. a.* 2

2. To strike, hit, knock *rare*

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 52 To see a stout Flamand of fifty or thereabouts solemnly punting, by the aid of a small tambourine, a minute india-rubber ball, to another burgher of similar aspect, which is the favourite way in which all ages and sexes take exercise on the *digue*. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 174 M. Turk's knee in the small of his back cannoned him into Stalky, who punted him back.

Hence **Punting** *vbl. sb.* 3

1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Cambridge. got further towards the Oxford line by the aid of Nelson's punting. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 250/1 Thus 'punting into touch' is a very favorite means of gaining ground.

Punt-about *v.* *Football*. [f. PUNT v. 3 + ABOUT *adv.*] The kicking of a ball about for practice at odd times; also, a football used for this.

1845 *Rugby Misc.* 178 The impatience with which place-kicking is regarded at punt-about. 1857 HUGHES *Imm. Brown* I. v. 'Hurrah! here's the punt-about,—come along and try your hand at a kick'. The punt-about is the practice ball, which is just brought out and kicked about anyhow from one boy to another.

|| **Puntal**. *Obs.* Also 6 (*anglicized*) **Pointall**.

a. *Sp. puntal*, f. *punto* point. Properly, the name of a block-house on a point of sand at the entrance into the harbour of Cadiz; extended to a similar defensive work elsewhere; in Eng. usually plural, and treated as a common noun.

1589 *Spanish War* 1585-7 (Navy Records Soc. XI. 163) The White Lion being commanded, to ride as near to Puntales (MS. Pointall) as might be. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3845/2 There were in Cadiz Bay 3 or 4 French Men of War, who retired above the Puntal; before the Entrance. 1725 *Dz. For Voy. round World* (1840) 197 To ride without the town of Callao, out of the command of the puntals or castles there. 1745 TINDAL *Contin. Rapin* III. xxvi. 569/1 The French men of war, and the gallees, that lay in the bay [of Cadiz], retired within the puntals.

Punted (*pvnted*), *vbl. a.* 1 [f. PUNT sb. 1 and v. 2 + -ED.] a. Frequented by punts. b. Propelled as, or conveyed in, a punt.

1847 ALB. SMITH in *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 June 374 Upon the punted Thames a fisher wight is watching where his float is idly dangling. 1889 J. ASHBY STREAR *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 23 And as the white sail passed along, A punted Poet sang this song!

Punted, *vbl. a.* 2 *Football*. [f. PUNT v. 3 + -ED.] Obtained by punting: see **PUNT** v. 3 1 b.

1864 *Field* 3 Dec. 386/3 The School claimed a 'punted' goal, which, by the rules of High House is not allowed to count.

Puntee, variant of **PUNTY** 1.

Puntel, var. **PONTIL** [cf. *Sp. puntel*].

1864 in WEBSTER s.v. *Pontee*.

Punter ¹ (*pvntər*) [f. PUNT v. 1 + -ER ¹]

1. A player who 'punts' or plays against the bank at certain card-games. see **PUNT** v. 1

1796 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Punter*, a Term used at the Game of Cards called *Basset*. 1781 G. SULLY *Diary* 22 June, I called in at Brooks's. Here in the chair the General chief Punter, who lost 1000. 1850 *Bolin's Handb. Games* (Faro) 335 The banker turns up the cards. The punter may at his option set any number of stakes upon one or more cards chosen out of his liver [a suit of 13 cards, with four others called *Figures*]. 1861 HOFMANN *Baccarat* 13 The player on his [the croupier's] right, who for the time being is dealer, or 'banker'. The other players are punters.

2. *trans.* A small professional backer of horses; also, a gambler in stocks and shares.

1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1884 *Graphic* 15 Nov. 507/2 Many punters' anxious to retrieve past losses. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 6/1 The punter, having no longer the company's daily traffic returns to play with 1903 M. NEILL *Egregious English* 185 Round it there has grown up a specious and parasitical finance which is rapidly transforming the English into a nation of punters.

Punter ². [f. PUNT v. 2 + -ER ¹.] In earlier use, one who goes fishing or shooting in a punt; often = *punt-gunner*; later, one who punts or manages a punt.

1814 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 91 All over Poole has been according to report of punters the same scarcity prevailed. 1886 WALSHINGHAM & GALLWEY *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 243 The wildfowl shooter who uses a punt and swivel-gun is known as a 'punter' or 'puntsman'. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6 Pangbourne, the sylvan haunt of the Thames angler, the summer retreat of the Saturday-to-Monday punter.

Puntiglio, -*lio*, etc., obs. ff. **PUNCTILIO**.

Puntil, variant (in Dicts.) of **PONTIL**.

† **Puntilion**, *Glass-making*. *Obs. rare* ¹. [ad. obs. It. *puntiglio*, *puntiglio* cf. **PUNCTILIO**.] = **PONTIL**, **PUNTY** 1.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 42 Small... bubbles of glass... being crack'd off from the Puntilion whilst very hot.

Punting, *vbl. sb.*: see **PUNT** v. 1, 2, 3.

Puntion, obs. form of **PUNCHEON** 2.

Puntist (*pvntist*) [f. PUNT sb. 1 + -IST] One who practises punting; = **PUNTER** 2.

1804 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/4 Our leading amateur lady puntist. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 7/6 The ever-increasing number of puntists to be seen afloat... on the Thames.

Puntman (*pvntmæn*) Pl. -*men*. [f. PUNT sb. 1 + MAN sb. 1] = **PUNTSMAN**, **PUNTER** 2.

1863 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 94 A puntman... stalking to a flock of wild-ducks in the twilight. 1864 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/2 In the early part of the eighteenth century a puntman named John Reeves, at Essex Stairs, near the Temple, gained a good living by taking anglers out in his boat.

Punto ¹ (*pvnto*). Also 6-8 (in senses 1-3) *puncto*. [a. It. or Sp. *punto* = L. **PUNCTUM**.]

† 1. A small point or detail; an atom, particle, jot; a moment, instant (In first quot. with play on sense 3). *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, It must be done like lightning. 'Tis nothing, and 't is not done in a— *punto*! 1625 ASH. WILLIAMS *Let to Bucklin* in HACKETT *Life* (1626) I. 150 This is expected to the utmost *punto*. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 82 He will no more surpass one *Puncto* of Time.

† 2. A small point of behaviour = **PUNCTILIO** 5. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 69 Amongst soldiers that stand much upon their *Punctos*. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii § 3 Where that [reputation] is not, it must be supplied by *Puntos* and Complementes. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv, The Neapolitane Centry, who stand so on the *puntos* of their honour, that they preferre robbery before industry. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 119 Every body, begged I would not put a meer *puncto* to orders in the balance against such a prospect. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xv. I. 249 Establishing a *punto*, founded in diametrical opposition to common sense and humanity.

b. *Phr. In punto* = in point (**POINT** sb. 1 D. 2 a). 1616 B. JONSON *Don. an Ass* iv. iv, And do they wear Cioppino's of it? *Wit*. If they be drest in *punto*, Madame.

† 3. *Fencing*. A stroke or thrust with the point of the sword or foil. *Punto drutto*, a direct thrust. *Punto reverso*, a back-handed thrust; also adverbially = in the position for such a thrust. *Obs.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practise*. Kij, Your dagger commanding his Rapier, you maie give him a *punta*, either *drutta*, or *reverso*. 1596 LODGE *Incarn. Devils* Wks. (Hunter Soc.) IV. 23 His bat without a band, his hose vngartered, his Rapier *punto reverso*. 1598 SHAKES *Merry IV*. ii. 26 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, I would teach these nineteen, the special rules, as you *Punto*, your *Reverso*, your *Stoccato*, till they could all play very neare, or altogether as well as my selfe. 1620 *Sweetnam Arraigned* i. ii, My Rapier, swash. He put you to the *Puncto* presently. 1624 *Ford Sun's Darling* II. i, I'll drill you how to give the lie, and stab in the *punto*.

† 4. A pricking pain: = **PUNCTION** b. *Obs.* 1677 *Cocks Diary* 8 Feb. (Hakl. Soc.) 235 Mr. Totton fell into an extreme payne of *puntos* (or stiches).

5. *Glass-making*. = **PONTIL**, **PUNTY** 1. 1830 *Urr Dict. Arts* 52a (*Glass-making*) Another workman now applies the end of a solid iron rod tipped with melted glass, called a *punto*, to the nipple or prominence, and thus attaches it to the centre of the globe. *Ibid.*, An assistant nips it off with the *punto* with a pair of long iron shears, or cracks it off with a touch of cold iron.

† 6. *attrib.* *Punto beard*, a pointed beard. *Obs.* 1659 SHIRLEY *Hon. & Mammon* I. ii, I can looke upon your buffe And *punto* beard.

Punto ² (*pvnto*) *Cards*. Also *ponto* (*pvnto*).

[a. Sp. *punto* point.] (See *quots.*)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ombre*, If either of the red Suits be Trump, the Ace of that Suit, call'd *Punto*, [is] the fourth [trump]. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 *Punto* is the Spanish Ace [in Quadrille]. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 120 Fourth, if the trump suit be ied, comes, the ace of the trump suit, called *Punto*; if black, there is no *Punto*. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 13 In Diamond, and Hearts, when trumps, the Ace takes rank before the King. It is called *Punto* (pronounced Poon'to) in Spanish and English Quadrille players sometimes call it, corruptly, *Ponto*.

Puntsman (*pvntsmæn*). Pl. -*men*. [f. *punt*'s, gen. of **PUNT** sb. 1 + MAN sb. 1, cf. *batsman*, etc.] = **PUNTER** 2.

1881 GREENER *Guns* 531 It being the desire of puntsmen to pot as many birds as possible by one shot. 1882 J. L. BERRY *Bevis* II. 30 The puntsman being too idle to bale till compelled, the space between the tereal and the false bottom was full of water. 1886 [see **PUNTER** 2]. 1904 L. ROSLAFF *Sf. at Glasgow* 5 Dec. In the history of every puntsman there comes a critical moment when he has to make a decisive choice whether he will go overboard with the pole, or whether he will remain in the punt without the pole.

Punty, ponty (*pvnti*) *Glass-making*. Forms. 7 *ponte*, 7-9 -*ee*, 9 *punty*, -*ee*, *ponty*. [app. ad. F. *pontil*: see **PONTIL**.]

1. An iron rod used in glass-blowing: see *quots.* Called also **PUNT**, **PUNTO**, **POINTEL**, **PONTIL**.

1662 MERRITT in App. to tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Ponte* is the Iron to stick the Glass at the bottom for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it. *Ibid.* 365 *Ponte* is the Iron on which they rest their *Pontee* when they scald the Glass. 1843 G. DODD *Days at Factors* 259 The whole was transferred from the tube to a rod called the 'punty'. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Day's Ann.* 483 A long iron rod called a *punty*. 1876 BARR *Glass & Silicates* 90 The workman sits during this operation in a seat with arms, laying the *ponte* on them. 1883 H. J. POWELL *Glass-Making* x. 56 The working rod or 'puntee' is used for holding a vessel during the later stages of manipulation, by means of a seal of glass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 133 A lad standing ready with an iron-holder, called a 'punty', slips it on to the end of the bottle. Held by the *punty* the bottle is taken to the leader of the party.

2. A round hollow made on a glass object to remove the mark made in breaking it off the *punty*-rod; hence, a small circular or oval hollow made as an ornamentation on glass.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.* s. v., A glass decanter is said to be cut in *puntes* when the ornamentation consists of dots or cup like depressions, usually circular but sometimes oval.

3. *Comb.* as *punty-mark*; *punty-iron*, -*rod*, † *punty-stake*, see *quots.*; *punty-sticker*, a workman who sticks a quantity of melted glass on the *punty*.

1662 MERRITT in App. to tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Ponte stake* is the Iron whereon the Servitors place the Irons from the Masters when they have knock'd off the broken pieces of Glass. 1839 URR *Dict. Arts* 52a The workman having taken possession of the globe by its bottom or knobbed pole attached to his *punty rod*, carries it to another circular opening, where he exposes it to the action of moderate flame. 1849 PILLATT *Glass Making* 101 Another workman then gathers upon a *punty-iron* a small piece of Glass. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Punty-sticker*. 1909 JULIAN A. OSLER in *Let.* 3 Mar., To finish the glass neatly, a round hollow is made—not primarily as an ornament, but to remove the *punty-mark*.

Puntyvally, obs. (Sc.) f. **PUNCTUALLY** (sense 2).

Puny (*pvni*), a. and sb. Also 6 *puney*, 6-7 *punie*, *punye*, 7 *punay*, *punee*. [Phonetic spelling of **PUNISE**, q.v.]

A. *adj.* † 1. Junior; inferior in rank, subordinate: = **PUNISE** a. 1, 1 b. *Obs.*

a. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 64 The officer before whom the Clerke is to take the esoyne, is the *puny Justice* in the common pleas. 1599 FULKE *Heskine's Parl.* 296 Appealing from the lower house of *punye* Burgesses to the higher house of ancient Barons. 1701 in CELIA FENNES *Diary* 278 The Lord High Steward asks ye Lords one by one beginning with the *puny Lord*, so to the highest. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 191 Put on the critick's brow, and sit at Wills' the *puny Judge* of wit.

† 2. Later, recent. = **PUNISE** a. 2. *Obs.*

1628 FRYNNE *Cens. Mr. Casens* 29 Composed by some vaine and illiterate Monkes of *punie* times. 1648 — *Plea for Lords* 373 No precedents of *puny* date within time of memory. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. Pref. A 2 b, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Parliament... were not knowne nor heard of till *punier* times than these.

† 3. *Rare*, inexperienced; that is a novice or tyro. 1591 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 36 How the yong whelpes of Talbots raging wood, Did flesh his *punie* sword in Frenchmens blood. 1602 HARRING *tr. Oberideers's Anat.* A. ii. b. No Commander will prefer the *punie* and fresh water Soldier before the ancient and well-disciplined Warriour.

1652 BENJ. BOYLE *Lecl.* i. 21 These terrors may disturb some small pretenders and *punie* novices. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 244 Neither do I think it half so bad as these *puny* mariners tell us.

4. Of inferior size, force, or importance; minor; petty, weak, feeble; small, diminutive, tiny.

1593 SHAKES. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 86 Arme, arme my Name: a *punie* subject strikes at thy great glory. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 74 And twentie of these *punie* lies lie tell, That men shall sweare I have discontinued schoole About a twelue moneth. 1624 E. WALKER *Ephraim's Enchir.* viii, The *puny* loss shall not disturb your mind. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1739 (1831) I. 123 Some *puny* scribbler invidiously attempted to found upon it a charge of inconsistency. 1838 EMERSON *Add., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 208 The great

idea, and the puny execution. 1898 G. W. STAFFNS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 139 The River was punier than even and the belt of bush thin.

b. esp. of human beings and animals. Of small growth and feeble vitality; undersized and weakly.

1604 SHAKS. *Obs.* v. 11. 244 Euey Punie whupster gets my Sword. 1647 TRAFF *Comm.* x *Tun* v. x Lash him not with the scourge of the tongue, as a puny-boy. 1664 POWEL *Exp. Philos.* 28 Muffet calls this Insect *Locustellum* or a puny-Locust. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis World* (186a) 125 He was a very Puny Man, yet he had often done things beyond the strength of a Giant. 1744 YOUNG *Ni Th.* ix. 2203 Each slow'r, each leaf, with its small people swarm'd, (Those puny vouchers of Omnipotence!). 1875 JOWETT *Plats.* *Ref.* Intro. (ed. ad) III 39 They did not wish to preserve useless lives, or raise up a puny offspring.

†B. sb. Obs.

1. One younger or more recent than another or others; a junior.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol* (1611) 94 Therefore S. Augustine saith, Deus docuit Petrum per posterorem Paulum. Thus God instructed Peter by Paul his punie, that was called after him. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* xi xii (1632) 324 The eldest child shall succeed and inherit all; where nothing is reserved for Punies, but obedience. 1688 JACKSON *Creat* ix xviii. § 3 Much less did the ancient poets borrow their fancies from the Jewish rabbins, who were their punies.

2. A junior or recently admitted pupil or student in a school or university, or in the Inns of Court; a freshman. Also fig. or allusively (leading to sense 3).

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* L vij Like y^e play in Robin Cooks skole, whear becaus the punies may lerne thei strike fewe strokes, but by assent & appointment. 1590 J. STOCKWOOD *Accidence* A j b, The Booke to the Punies and Petits of the Grammar Schoole. 1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) x They whom they call Fresh-menn, Punies of the first yeare. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. i § 19 As if vice now disdain'd to have any punies in his school.

3. A raw or inexperienced person; a novice, tyro. 1589 NASH in Greene *Menaphon* Pref. (Arb) 8 The idle visage of our vneperient and illiterate punies. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trav.* i iii, I see thou't but a puny in the subtil Mystery of a woman. 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig. Prof.* i. iv. § 23. 204 Punies in Logick, know that universall affirmatives are not simply converted. 1688 H. WHARTON *Eulhus. Ch. Rome* 55 He was no puny in this Art.

4. An inferior, a subordinate; a person of small account.

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 [To reap] displeasure of my worshipfullst dearest frendes. Contempe and disdayne of my punyes and undelings. 1626 C. MOORE *Ser. T. More* a. i., who know my self a verie puny in comparison of so manie famous men. 1658 OSBORNE *Yas. I.* 23 The Swis, though owners of brave actions, are yet so farre their Punies in the learning of trade. 1711 *Courtney-Mans Let. to Curat* 4 Sacheverell Himself is but a puny for an oculist in comparison of him.

b. A junior judge; = PUNISE sb. 2.

1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 526 That the punies and inferior Judges should deluer their opinion first. Hence (*nonce-wds.*) †PUNY v. trans., to make puny or insignificant, to dwarf; PUNYISH a., somewhat puny; PUNYISM, puny character.

1649 CLEVELAND *Epitaph* ii, To puny the Records of time By one grand Gygantick Crime. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 865 Feeblish faces that must frown, punyish figures that must strut. 1791 PAINES *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 70 The punyism of a senseless word like Duke, or Count, or Earl, has ceased to please.

PUNY, obs. form of PUNAISE, bed-bug.

PUNYARD, obs. form of PONTARD.

†PUNYE, PUNJE, sb. Sc. Obs. Also 4 poiné, punay. [a. F. *poignée*, in OF. also *puinnie*, *pugnie*, *puignie*, *nee*, *puygnie*, etc. handful; = Pr. *ponhada*:-L. type **pugnula*, f. L. *pugnus*, F. *poung* fist: see POIGNE and -ADE.] A handful of men (soldiers).

1530 *Arth. & Merl.* 3241 Pe kinges, seyde, gret schame hem was bifalle, Pat Arthour wth a litel punay Hadde ydriven hem away. 1617 5905 Michel wonder had Leodegan, Pat swiche a litel poune of man So fele in o litel brave So manliche had yslawe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneids* vii. 129 Thai mycht on fors desseyv that punje, Quhilk thaim assalgeit thekyt with pavys hie.

PUNYE, PUNJE, -zie (pi'ne), v. Sc. [ad. F. *poigne*, pres. stem of *poindre* to pierce see POIN v, PUNGE, and for the form cf. Sc. *cunje*, *cunje*, COIN.] trans. To prick, pierce; to spur.

1549 HENRY WALLACE v 606 The prent off luff him punjeit at the last. 1617 vii 1198 The punjeand hed the plattis peryst rycht. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 164 His steed he punjeit wth his heel.

Hence PUNZIE sb. Sc., a prick, a stab.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 175 Strange! that ae punzie on the back Should sooner bricht that cart to wrack.

PUNJE, Sc. var. POYNE Obs., fight, skirmish.

PUNJET, var. POIGNET Obs., a bracelet.

PUNYNESS, variant of PUNINESS.

†PUNYSHIP. Obs. Also 6 punie-, 6-7 puni-. [f. PUNY + -SHIP.] The position, status, or character of a 'puny'; juniority; inferiority. Also with possessive as a mock title.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions v.* (1887) 32 Reading... must needs acknowledge and confesse her punyship to witing. 1599 NASH *Letter Stuffe* 51 In the punyship or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes, when the best houses and walles there were of muddle. 1624 Br. MOUNTAOU *Gagg* 18 Shall wee believe your Punyship or them? 1680 HICKERINOLL *Ref. Late Libel on Curse y^e Idlers* 5 Undermining other mens

good name, lest they should shine to eclipse and benight their twinkling Punyships.

Puoy, variant of POY sb. 1 and 2.

Puozzolana, variant of POZZOLANA.

Pup (pup), sb. 1 Also 8 pupp. [Shortened form of PUPPY sb. Cf. PUP v. 1.]

(Hence, *pup*, *puppy* are not parallel to *babe*, *baby*, *Tom*, *Tommy*, in which the form in -y is later and diminutive.)

1 A young dog, a whelp, a young puppy. In *pup*, with *pup*. (of a bitch) pregnant.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII 219 A Pupp with two mouths and one head. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 35 Fair-well to bull, and stake, and pup. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii 66 A fine, promising pup, with four white paws. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1862) 195 To discover whether a bitch is in pup. 1873 E. A. FREEMAN *Let.* 27 Dec in *Stephens Life* (1895) II vii 78 We have also a big Newfoundland pup growing up.

2 fig. Applied contemptuously to a person.

In quot. apud with some allusion to LIRROOP 2 (see also LURRY and POOP sb. 2).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 Why have you not taught some of those Puppies their lerne?

3. Applied to the young of the fur seal.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Pup.*, a young seal. 1866 F. H. GUILLEMAR *Cruise Marches* L 196 The lamb like bleat of a pup is audible above the rest. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 23/2 An inexperienced hunter started out to kill his first seal and in some way managed to steal a hood pup, without alarming its parents.

4. (See quot.)

1904 ELIZ. ROBINS *Magn. North* xvi 285 'That's the pup where my claim is'. 'The what?' 'Little creek; call 'em pups here [on the Yukon in Alaska]'. *Ibid.* xvii. 297 Above the pup, on the right, there's a bed of gravel.

5. Phrase. To sell (any one) a pup, to swindle by selling something on its prospective value.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 May s/a There is a poetical phrase in our language, 'to sell a man a pup'. 1904 *Westm. Gas* 24 Nov. 6/2 The consensus of military opinion is that Colonel Swayne's disaster was due to the native levies 'selling him a pup'.

6 Comb. as pup-breeder.

1905 THORODORA WILSON (*title*) Our Joshua, Octogenarian, Celebrity, and Pup-Breeder. According to me, his Wife

Pup, sb. 2 College slang. Abbreviation of PUPIL, humorously associated with PUP sb. 1 Cf. CUB sb. 1 3.

1871 'M. LORRAN' *Cambr. Freshm.* 343 He rushed off exultant to his Coach, whom he discovered surrounded by 'pups'.

Pup, v. 1 [Shortened f. PUPPY v.] trans. and intr. To bring forth pups, to litter. Hence Pu p-ping vbl. sb. also attrib.

1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Dog, If they are all over white, that is, pupp'd without any Spot upon them. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 260 She pupped on the 24th of February 1787, and had six puppies. 1845 YOUTT *Dog* xiii, The pupping usually takes place from the sixty-second to the sixty-fourth day. 1877 F. WYMER *Sea* I. ii. 40 The seals were landing in the coast, it being the pupping season.

Pup (pup), int. and v. 2 [Cf. pup pup in med. L., 8-9th c. (Du Cange).] Imitation of an inarticulate sound made with the lips; in quot 1560 as a verb = POOH, POOH-POOH.

1560 NEVILLE *Let. to Thargorniot* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VII. iv. 294 The queen would pup with her lips. she would not marry a subject. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii, *Enguine* 'Slight' an you laugh too loud, we are all discovered. *Summades* Nay, an I should be hang'd, I cannot leave it. Pup! there tis. (Bursts into a laugh.)

Pup, obs. f. POOP sb. 1; dial. f. POOP v. 1.

||Pupa (pi'pā), pl. -ae. [mod. L. (Linnaeus *Syst. Nat.* 1758 L. 340), a use of L. *pūpa* girl, doll. Cf. Ger., Da. *puppe*, Sw. *puppa*, Du. †*poppe*, *pop*, *poppe*, doll, nymph, chrysalis, = Romanic *pūppā*, doll.]

1. An insect in the third and usually quiescent state (of complete metamorphosis), preceding that of the imago or perfect insect; a chrysalis.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* i. I 67 The states through which insects pass are four: the egg; the larva; the pupa; and the imago. 1849 H. MILLER *Footb. Creat.* viii 154 A mummy, in their apprehension, was simply a human pupa, waiting the period of its enlargement. 1668 DUNCAN *Figuer's Insect World* 1 33 In another fortnight these pupae become perfect insects.

b. A stage in the development of some other invertebrates, as cirripeds, holothurians.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* vi. 298 Other important alterations take place, during the passage of the locomotive pupa into the fixed young Cirripede. 1900 E. R. LANKES-TER *Treat. Zool.* iii 5 When the Auricularia assumes a barrel shape, before changing into a Holothurian the mouth has again passed up to the anterior pole, and the anus down to the posterior. This form is called the Pupa.

2. *Conch.* Name of a genus of pulmonate molluscs: a chrysalis-shell.

3. attrib. (See also PUPA-CASE.)

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii 1. 68 Linné has called it the pupa state, and an insect when under this form a pupa. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 527 This is particularly the case in the Pupa state. 1864 *All Year Round* 13 Sept 8 It assumes the pupa form, and is enclosed in a hard case, remaining motionless and to all appearance inanimate.

Hence PUPADOM, PUPAHOOD (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a pupa.

1893 E. A. BUTLER *Househ. Insects* 39 The grub passes very rapidly through the resting-stage of pupadom. *Ibid.* 166 It would, be just as devoid of influence as if it had died in pupahood.

Pupa-case. [f. *piec* + CASE sb. 2 b.] The horny case or sheath of a pupa or chrysalis.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi 241 The wings remain attached to the puparium or pupa case. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* xv 300 The imprisoned dragon fly splits its pupa case along the back. 1895 MIALL *Aquatic Insects* 176 The pupa-cases are fixed to the rocks in clusters, which resemble small wasps' nests.

Pupal (pi'pāl), a. [f. PUPA + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pupa, nymphal.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii (ed. 4) 530 The caterpillar or maggot, and cocoon or pupal stages. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* vii. 449 A quiescent pupal condition is interposed between the active larval and the active imaginal states. 1907 *Athenaeum* 22 June 764/2 For seventeen years the pupae of this species [of locusts] remain underneath the ground. This long subterranean vigil is not necessarily one of usual pupal inaction.

Puparial (pi'pē riāl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a puparium.

1904 *Brit. Med. J.* vii 17 Sept. 665 The duration of the puparial stage is from a fortnight to three weeks.

||Puparium (pi'pē riām), [mod. L., f. PUPA + -ARIUM, after *herbarium*, *uvarium*, etc.] The coarctate pupa of some Diptera and other insects, the case of which is formed by the last larval skin. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* i. I 71 The envelope of cased-nymphs, which is formed of the skin of the larva... may be conveniently called the puparium. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* vii 17 Sept. 665 The puparium is a dark brown or black, cylindrical segmented body.

Pupate (pi'pēt), v. [f. PUPA + -ATE 3 I.] intr. To become a pupa or chrysalis.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 EL. A. ORMEROD *Man. Injurious Ins.* 15 Commonly they quit the leaves and pupate in the ground. 1904 Q. Rev. Apr. 394 If they lived long enough to pupate, the pupa perished.

Pupation (pi'pē shān) [n. of action f. prec.] The formation of the pupa.

1892 *Circular Board Agric.* (*Raspberry Moth*), When the time arrives for pupation, the caterpillar scoops out a hole in the pith of the canes in which it turns to a chrysalis. 1893 E. A. BUTLER *Househ. Insects* 29 After several moults, the time for pupation arrives.

†Pup-barn. Obs. rare. [app. f. M.L.G.

puppe, *pup*, MDu., MFris *poppe*, Du., Fris. *pop* doll (ad. L. *pūpa*, *pūpa* girl, doll, puppet) + *barn* BARN.] ? A doll.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294 x A Puppe barne (v r Pwbarne) *pōpa*, *pūpa*, *pūpula*.

†Pupe. Obs. rare. [a. F. *pūpe* pupa.] = PUPA 1.

1845 BRANDT *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pūpe*, the name of the oviform nymphs of Lepidopterous insects. *Ibid.* *Pūpa*, a genus of land snails, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupa, or chrysalis of an insect. [Hence in *Dicts.*]

Pupelo (pi'pē lō, pi'pē lō), U.S. local. A name in New England for cider-brandy.

1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* i vii, There were five distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy, or what was familiarly known as pupelo. *Ibid.* viii, They drink pupelo and rum.

Pupiform (pi'pē fōrm), a. [ad. mod. L. *pūpi-formis*, f. PUPA: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form or appearance of a pupa.

1897 *Naturalist* 75 The almost exactly pupiform [printed pupaeform] shape of the typical *Alseca trident*.

2. Resembling in shape a shell of the genus *Pupa*.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 166 *Cylindrella cylindrus*: shell cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes sinistral.

Pupigerous (pi'pē dʒēəs), a. [f. L. *pūpa* + -gerous, f. -GEN I + -OUS.] = PUPIPAROUS.

1890 in *Cont. Dict.*

Pupigerous (pi'pē dʒēəs), a. [f. PUPA: see -GEROUS.] Of a larva: Forming a PUPARIUM; having the pupa enclosed within the last larval skin.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II 406 In the other group [of diptera], which are always pupigerous, the perfect insect escapes from the larval skin through a circular opening.

Pupil (pi'pīl), sb. 1 Forms: 4-6 pupille, 6 -yll, 6-7 -ill, puple, 7- pupil. [a. F. *pupille* masc. and fem. (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pūpillus*, *pūpilla* orphan, ward, minor.]

1 An orphan who is a minor and hence a ward; in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*, a person below the age of puberty who is under the care of a guardian.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i 27 To visite pupilles [gloss that is, fadries or modities, or both], and widewes in her tribulacioun. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas.* III (1814) II 177/2 Accouns & complaints made be kirkmen wedows orphans & pupillis. 1530 PALSGR 250/2 Puple within age, *pupille*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 239 The French kynge claimed to have the order and maiage of the yonge lady, as a pupille ward and orphan. 1615 SYLVESTER *700 Triumphant* xxiv, They pluck the Pupil from the tender Brest. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I viii 168 The Chancellor was the guardian of all such minors and pupils as were the king's tenants. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 126 § 3 (Scotland) The judicial factor appointed to such pupil, minor, or lunatic.

2. One who is under a teacher or instructor, one who is taught by another; a scholar; a disciple.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1543 There is but one in al thunner-stone, that when he was a young man was my pupil. 1605 *Stow's Ann.* 1497 The Earle of Worcester and the Lord Zouches who had bene his puples when they were brought vp in Cambridge. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 374 Every tutor with his pupils. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 This distinguished teacher... is said to have had a class of 2000 pupils. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. v 161 The ordinance requiring the pupils of the grammar school

of Glasgow to speak Latin only. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 120 He took pupils to increase his income. 1894 FOWLER *Adamant* Intr. p. 78 Laisant was a pupil of St. Columba.
3. attrib. and Comb. *a. appassive* (in sense 1) In the state of pupillage or nonage; under age, infant; also *fig*.

1611 *Sped Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xiv. § 26 Francis the young King was taken away by death, and another pupil King crowned, even Charles his younger brother, and ninth of that name. *a. 1635* NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Espying his time fitting, and the Sovereignty in the hands of a pupil Prince. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 57, I hate a pupil teacher, I endure not an instructor that comes to me under the wardship of an overseeing fist. 1659 TORRINO, *Pupilla*, a pupil-woman. 1700 J. A. ASTRY tr. *Sanedr. Razzardo* II. 255 Fear was a necessary Tutor to this Pupil People. 1807 *Westm. Rev.* Sept. 103 The custody of his pupil children.

b. in sense 2, as pupil-master; pupil-like adj. and adv., **pupil-room** (at Eton), the room in which a tutor takes his pupils; also, the preparation and other work done there by a pupil. See also PUPIL-MONGER, -TEACHER.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. 1. 31 Wilt thou, Pupill-like, Take thy Correction mildly, kiss the Rodde? 1766 *Let. in Hist. Hawtrey Fam.* (190) 1, Mr. Norbury used to sleep in his pupil-room in a press-bed. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Life in Poet.* Wks I. p. xxxvii. The pupil-master was a remarkably quiet man. *c. 1860* W. COREY *Let. & Fris.* (1897) 577 He has done a good deal of extra work for me in pupil-room. 1899 A. LUBBOCK *Mem. Elton* i. 5 [He] was allowed to roast them [chestnuts] over the pupil-room fire while pupil-room was going on.

Hence (from sense 2) **Pupildom, Pupillhood**, the condition of a pupil, **Pupiless**, a female pupil; **Pupiless** *a. 1*, without pupils.

a. 1849 POC *E. B. Browning* Wks 1864 III. 421 During the epoch of his 'pupildom' in that school *a. 1785* T. PORTER *Morales* II. 221 The 'pupiless', the friend, the sensible and accomplished companion. 1854 E. FORBES *Opening Disc. in Nat. H. Chm.* in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xv. (1861) 554 None who remained constant to the beautiful studies of his 'pupildom'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. x. Sometimes accompanied by his hopeful pupil; oftener, 'pupil less'.

Pupil (pi'p'il), *sb.* *2* Also 6-7 -ill; and in L. form. [a. OF. *pupille* fem. (14th c. in Godef.) = It, Pr. *pupilla*, Sp. *pupila*; ad. L. *pupilla* pupil of the eye, the same word as *pupilla* female child (see prec.). Cf. BABY *sb.* 3.]

1. The circular opening (appearing as a black spot) in the centre of the iris of the eye, which expands or contracts in regulating the passage of light through it to the retina; the apple of the eye. *a. in Latin form.*

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 112 The blacke of the eye, is callyd Pupilla in latyn for smalle yrnages ben seen therein. *c. 1600* LANFRANC *Chirurg.* 249 Pe place hat is cleped pupilla, hat is be poynt of pe [eye]. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1027 They contract much their pupilla or sight-hole of the Eye. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xii. § 23 The Number of them [sc. rays] is much fewer than if they were immediately received in a greater Opening of the Pupilla without this hole.

2. fig. and transf. in *Entom.* The dark central spot of an ocellus.

1599 DAVIES *Inmort. Soul* 40 The Wit, the pupill of the soules clear eye. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 79 Beloculus is a white stone, having a black pupil. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 286 *Ocellus*, an eye-like spot in the Wings of many Lepidoptera, consisting of annuli of different colours, inclosing a central spot or pupil.

3. attrib. and Comb. as *pupil change, contractor, dilator, reaction; pupil-contracting, -dilating* adjs. 1868 GARROD *Med. Med.* (ed. 3) 475 Medicines which act upon the eyes. *Pupil Dilators* (Mydriatics). *Pupil Contractors* (Myotics). 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 775 The course of the pupil dilating fibres is more circuitous. 1917 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1644 Such concomitant affections as muscular palsies and pupil changes.

Hence **Pupiless** *a. 2*, (of an eye) having no pupil. *a. 1849* POR *Berence* Wks 1864 I. 442 The eyes were lifeless and lustreless, and seemingly pupiless. 1881 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* (1890) 81 The pupiless eyes of marble busts.

† Pupil (pi'p'il), *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 6-ell. [f. PUPIL *sb.* 1] *trans.* To treat as a pupil; to teach. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Haue I seen thee Pupil such greene young things, and with thy counsell Tutor their wits? 1824 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* i. 30 It becomes my junority rather to be pupil'd my selfe then to instruct others.

Pupillability, nonce-wid. ?Pupillary nature. In quot. with punning allusion to the pupils of the eyes. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iv. 1, What can he mean by the lambent pupillability of slow, low, dry chat, five notes below the natural tone unless...the voice, forces the eyes to approach not only within six inches of each other—but to look into the pupils?

Pupilage, pupillage (pi'p'ilidz), [f. PUPIL *sb.* 1 or L. *pupillatus* + -AGE]

1 The condition of being a minor or ward; the period of this condition; nonage, minority.

1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 64 By meanes whereof their uncle Voitiere Usurpt the crowne during their pupillage. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. viii. § 105 The Father might thereby punish his transgressing Children even when they were Men, and out of their Pupillage. 1783 BURKE *Speeches* Wks XI. 258 A measure. professing to relieve the Nabob from a state of perpetual pupillage. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 103 This protracted pupillage is needed by his moral nature.

b. fig. Said of the world, a country, etc.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 183 They live as if still in the golden Age, When as the World was in its Pupillage. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Excurs.* iii. xiv. Moses Law, by which we were kept in pupillage and minority. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 269 Thus the colonies kept in a state of perpetual pupillage. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 229 The period when our language was in a state of pupillage.

2 The condition or position of being a pupil or scholar, pupilship.

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 61 Come all the Brats of this Expounding Age To whom the Spirit is in Pupillage. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 p. 10 To raise themselves from pupillage by disputing the propositions of their teachers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lit. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. 11, At the period of the Duke's pupillage at Westminster school, there were annual town and gown conflicts, between the scholars and the boys of Tothill Fields. 1882 CARPENTRIL in *19th Cent.* Apr. 543 In the days of my medical pupillage the brewer's draymen were the terror of every hospital surgeon in London.

Pupil age. [f. PUPIL *sb.* 1 + AGE *sb.*; app. due to error analysis of prec.] The age during which one is a pupil; minority, nonage.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 106 Since the old dayes of Goodman Adam, to the pupill age of this present twelue a clock at midnight. 1607 - *Cor.* ii. 11. 102 His Pupill age Man-entred thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1631 MASSINGER *Emper. or East* ii. 1, Your pupill age is pass'd, and manly actions are now expected from you. 1817 GOWDIN *Mandeville* II. 92 You were prepared at the pupil age of seventeen to play the part of a fox.

Pupillar, -ary, -ate: see PUPILLAR, etc.

Pupildom, -ess, -hood: see PUPIL *sb.* 1

Pupiled, Pupillize: see PUPILLED, PUPILLIZE.

Pupillage: see PUPILLAGE

Pupillar, pupilar (pi'p'ilār), *a. 1* [ad. L. *pupillaris* belonging to a pupil, orphan, or minor.

Cf. F. *pupillaire*] = PUPILLARY *a. 1*

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 577 Charles I., estimated a House of Commons by its ancient standard, when—at best—in a pupillar and elementary state of transition. 1888 R. GARNETT *Emerson* ii. 56 The young schoolmaster for a season retrograded into the pupillar condition.

Pupillary, pupilar, a. 2 = PUPILLARY *a. 2*

1887 A. M. BROWN *Annu. Alkaloids* 53 In injecting them hypodermically, they determined pupillar dilatation.

Pupillarity, pupilarity (pi'p'ilār'itē), *cf. and Sc. Law.* [a. F. *pupillarité* (14th c.), ad. med.L. **pupillārīās*, f. L. *pupillār-is* PUPILLAR *a. 1*. see -ITY.] The state of being below the age of puberty; the period during which a person remains in this state.

1823-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 641 His tutour, during the years of his pupillarity. 1869 SKENE *Reg. May.*, *Stat. Robt.* 229 Be reason the heire is within age (within the years of pupillarity). 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 83 The stages of life principally distinguished in law are, *pupillarity, puberty or minority, and majority*. A child is under pupillarity from the birth till fourteen years of age, if a male, and till twelve, if a female. 1882 SCOTT *Hrt. Med.* v. Very true, gudewife, we are in loco parentis to him during his years of pupillarity. 1889 *Act* 32 & 33 Vict. c. 116 § 7 (Scotland) Demand...intimated to the Grantor, whether of full age or in pupillarity or minority. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* i. § 297 A minor who has passed the years of pupillarity shall have the assistance of a curator.

b. loosely. Childhood, rare

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 666 The deep seated mischief of mispronunciation in a Cockney whose years of pupillarity have been passed on the spot of his birth.

Pupillary, pupillary (pi'p'ilārē), *a. 1* [ad. F. *pupillare* (1409 in Godef.), or L. *pupillāris* PUPILLAR *a. 1*]

a. Of or pertaining to a person in pupillarity. **b.** Belonging to a pupil or scholar.

Pupillary substitution (Rom. Law); nomination of a substitute to take on the death in pupillarity of an institute who had succeeded; in effect, a testament made by a father for his child living or posthumous, to take effect in the event of the latter dying under puberty and before he could make one for himself. (Muirhead *Just. Gains*, etc. 597)

a. 1621 CORRE, *Pupillare*, Pupillarie, of or belonging to a Pupil. 1756 NUGENT tr. *Montesquieu's Spirit. Laws* I. xix. xiv. (1878) 329 The testator. may leave the vulgar substitution, and put the pupillary into a part of the testament, which cannot be opened till after a certain time. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* lxx, Rosey was, in a pupillary state, her duty was to obey the wishes of her dear Mamma. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiii. § 8 A parent may make a pupillary substitution even to his disinherited children.

b. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Poems 1850 II. 2, I behold how those strains bewitch the pupillary legs, nor leave to the pedagogic an entire self-control. 1888 M. PARTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 56 Scholarships and exhibitions are stipends enjoyed by students in the pupillary state.

Pupillary, pupillary, a. 2 [f. L. *pupilla* PUPIL *sb.* 2 + -ARY: cf. prec. So mod. F. *pupillaire*.]

Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 178 The lateral parts of the pupillary margin of the uvea. 1807 - in *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 405 A brownish grey, which is of the deepest colour in the Pupillary Ring. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 836 The pupillary diameter is subject to a considerable range of variation.

Pupillate (pi'p'ilēt), *a. rare.* Also *pupilate*.

[ad. mod. L. *pupillatus*, f. *pupilla* PUPIL *sb.* 2: see -ATE *a. 2*.] = PUPILLED.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pupillatus*, applied to the wings of birds and of butterflies when they present circular spots of divers colours, representing an eye, and in the centre of which exists a black spot resembling a pupil. *pupilate*

† Pupillate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *pupillare* + -ATE *a. 3*] *intr.* (See quot.) So **† Pupillo nian** [L. *pupillon-em*], one who cries like a peacock.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pupillate*, to cry like a Peacock. 1600 NASH *Summers last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 132 This *Pupillonian* in the fool's coat shall have a cast of martins, & a whistle.

Pupilled, pupiled (pi'p'ilēd), *a.* [f. PUPIL *sb.* 2 + -ED *a. 1*.] Having a central spot in the ocellus resembling a pupil; pupillate.

1810 G. SAMOUILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Noctua pupillata*. The pupilled Dart. 1895 A. G. BUTLER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 19 Mar. 254 Small ocelli... touched with black, and pupilled with blue.

Pupiless *1, 2*: see PUPIL *sb.* 1, 2

Pupillize, pupillize (pi'p'ilāiz), *v.* [f. L. *pupill-us* PUPIL *sb.* 1 + -IZE.] *intr.* and *trans.* To teach a pupil or pupils; to take pupils; to 'coach'. Hence *Pupillizing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1822 J. POWELL *Let. to J. Lyne* 17 Jan. in *Pari's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 634 He still continues at Clare Hall, and has been much engaged in pupillizing (as they call it at C.). 1844 J. T. HFWELL *Passons & W.* xii. Private pupillizing was in vogue at that period. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* viii. 65, I am his bully, and shall pupillize him some day.

Pupillometer (pi'p'ilōm'itē), [f. L. *pupilla* PUPIL *sb.* 2 + -O-METER.] An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye. So **Pupillometry**, the measurement of the pupil of the eye.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Pupillometer*, 1899 *Nature* 18 May 72 1/2 Method for rapidly measuring the dimensions of small objects independently of their distance. Application to pupillometry and to laryngometry.

† Pupil-monger. *Obs.* [f. PUPIL *sb.* 1 + MONGER.] One who makes it his business to take pupils; esp. a tutor at Cambridge University.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1666) ii. 291 He [J. Preston] was the greatest Pupil-monger in England in mans memory. *a. 1700* B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Pupilmongers*, tutors at the Universities, that have many Pupils, and make a Penny of them. 1773 W. COLE in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. My learned Friend, Mr. Farmer, Fellow and Pupilmonger of Emanuel College.

So **† Pupil-mongering** *vbl. sb.*

1833 WORDSW. *Let.* 27 June in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* (1851) II. 264 You are at an age when the blossom of the mind are setting, to make fruit; and the practice of pupil-mongering is an absolute blight for this process.

Pupillship (pi'p'il'fip), [f. PUPIL *sb.* 1 + -SHIP]

1. The condition or position of being a pupil.

1581 MARSHALL *Blk. Notes* 616 The Church of Israel was vnder the lawe, vnto the time of Christ, when he waxed strong, and then hir pupillship ended. 1879 W. SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antiquities* (1880) 84 To-day you commence your pupillship to me. 1894 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/3 Time was when pupillship at this school was by nomination.

2 A fund for the education of a pupil: see quot.

1861 J. E. PHILLIPS *Mission. Pupils* 10 We require in addition to these missionary studentships, what I would call missionary pupillships—means for supporting and educating lads, in the time intervening between School and College.

Pupil teacher (pi'p'il'tit'fē), *a.* A boy or girl preparing to be a teacher, who spends part of the period of preliminary education in employment as a teacher in an elementary school under the supervision of the head teacher, and concurrently receives general education either from him or in some place of higher education.

The system was introduced into England from Holland in 1839-40, the pupil teachers being originally bound as apprentices, a plan which came to an end after 1870. The system has undergone many changes; its history up to 1907 is told at length in a *Memorandum on the history and prospects of the Pupil-Teacher system*, issued by the Board of Education in that year.

1838 DR. KAY in *4th Ann. Rep. Poor Law Comm.* App. B. No. 3. 250 In the normal school at Haarlem, certain of the most intelligent scholars were selected to be trained to the occupation of teachers. Those pupil teachers would constantly acquire a greater degree of skill and knowledge. 1846 *Nin. Comm. Comm. Educ.* 21 Dec. To carry into execution the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 25th day of August 1846, respecting the Apprenticeship of Pupil Teachers. [In the Minute of 25 Aug. called 'Apprenticeship'.] 1858 J. PARR *Forster Brothers* x. The plan of pupil teachers was then in its infancy. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 108 Pupil-teachers—the swards of English primary instruction, whose institution is the grand merit of our English State system, and its chief title to public respect. 1884 *Chr. World* 16 June 453/2 The pupil teacher, as a rule, we fear, learns little and teaches less. 1907 [see b].

b. attrib., as pupil-teacher system, etc.; pupil-teacher centre, a central institution where the pupil-teachers of a town or locality may receive

their general education. (Introduced as 'Central Classes' about 1874, much developed 1888-98.)

1891 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/3 A Committee to inquire into the working of the pupil teacher system in England and Wales. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 2/2 It should be noted that the London School Board have just had discharged the cost of their pupil teacher training-centres. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 6/6 A compulsory subject for pupil-teacher candidates. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 2/2 There are, at this moment, some 20,000 pupil teachers, of the ages 16 to 18, attending institutions called pupil-teachers' centres. 1907 *Memo on Pupil-Teacher syst.* § 5 Obviously it would not be possible to drop the Pupil Teacher system as a source for the supply of adult teachers.

¶ 'Pupil teacher' in Milton: see PUPIL sb. 1.3 a. Hence **Pupil-tea-cher-dom**, the body or institution of pupil-teachers; **Pupil-tea-cher-ship**, the post or office of a pupil-teacher; **Pupil-tea-cher-y**, the work or position of a pupil-teacher.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 3/1 How can you complain about the teachers now that we've opened 'pupil-teacher-dom' to all alike? 1876 T. HARDY *Esther* (1890) 122 If I could not get a 'pupil-teaching' in some London school... I could stay with you and be governess to Georgina and Myrtle. 1890 W. L. HENLEY *Views & Revs.* (1892) 132 Himself (George Eliot), too, has been variously described as 'Apotheosis of Pupil Teaching'.

¶ **Pupipara** (piupipara), sb. pl. *Entom.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *pupiparus* bringing forth pupae (f. *parere* to bring forth).] A division of *Diptera* in which the young are born in, or ready to pass into, the pupal state. Also called *Nymphipara*.

1874 LUSBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ina.* iii. 41 The case of the so-called Pupipara not constituting a true exception. 1878 BULL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 259 The complete fusion of the ventral chord into one somewhat long knot, in the parasitic Pupipara.

Hence **Pupiparous** (piupiparus) a., of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*; producing or bringing forth young already advanced to the pupal state.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 65 *Pupiparous*, continuing in the matrix of the mother during the larva state, and coming forth in that of pupa. 1835, 1844 [see NYMPHIPAROUS]. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 312 *Pupiparous* insects suck the blood of mammals and birds.

¶ **Pupivora** (piupivora), sb. pl. *Entom.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *pupivorus* devouring pupae.] A division of hymenopterous insects containing those, such as the Ichneumon flies, which deposit their eggs in the larvae of other insects, chiefly *Lepidoptera*. Hence **Pupivore** [as in F.], a member of the *Pupivora*; **Pupivorous** (piupivorus) a., of or pertaining to the *Pupivora*, devouring the pupae of other insects; parasitic on pupae.

The name *Pupivora* was introduced by Latreille 1806-9, as that of his second family of Hymenoptera. They correspond nearly to the *Entomophaga* of Westwood.

1836 SMART, *Pupivorous* 1842 BRANDR *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Pupivores*, *Pupivora*

Puple, obs. form of **PROPLE**, **PUPIL** sb. 2

Puplich (e, -is (e, -ish (e, etc., obs. ff. **PUBLISH**, **Puplicke**, -ik, -ique, obs. ff. **PUBLIC**.

Pupoid (piupoid), a. *Conch.* [f. **PUPA** + -OID.] = **PUPIFORM** 2; akin to the genus *Pupa*

Puppe: see **PUP** sb. 1.2; obs. form of **POOF** sb. 1

Puppet (pəpɛt), sb. Also 6 *puppette*, *puppette*, 6-8 *puppit*, 7 *pupet*. [A later form of **POPPET**, q. v., which has lost some senses and developed others, and has generally a more contemptuous connotation.]

1. A contemptuous term for a person (usually a woman): cf. **POPPET** sb. 1; but in sense app. associated with 2 or 3 below: a dressed up 'mere doll' or figure of a woman.

1596 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 69 If she be faire, then a spectacle to gaze on, if foule, then a smirking puppet to wonder on. 1602 DRAM *Pathos Heaven* (1631) 39 Is it not a shame, that women should make themselves such pictures puppets and peacocks as they do? 1665 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 11 A Fregat newly rigged kept not half such a clatter in a storme, as this Puppets Streamers did when the Wind was in his Shrouds. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, A pretender, to the favour of the scornful puppet (Catharine). 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 102 But tell me now, ye cursed puppets, Why do ye stir the porridge so?

2. A figure (usually small) representing a human being; a child's doll; = **POPPET** sb. 2. With quot. 1837, cf. **POPPET** sb. 2 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 The rootes are made like litle puppettes and mammettes which come to be sold in England in boxes. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D viij, Puppets or Babes for Children the groce vis vnyd. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* II. xi. xxi, Having noted how Lactantius compared the Idols of the Heathen to the litle Puppets that little Girls used to play with, and that the said Idols were but great Puppets for old Fools to play with. 1772 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 ¶ 3 The motherly airs of my little daughters when they are playing with their puppets. 1837 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser. t. Leach of Folkert.* Where did you get this pretty doll...? asked Susan, turning over the puppet. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II, I looked upon it as a sort of doll—a puppet.

† b. Contemptuously applied to an image or other material object which is worshipped; an idol; = **POPPET** sb. 2 c. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardie Factions* II. x. 215 Thei [Tartars] make their selues litle puppetes of silke or of felte, VOL. VII

..and do them muche reverence. 1534 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 At each end [of the tomb] was placed a Puppet or Pagod to protect it. 1664 [see 2] 1809 COLERIDGE *Sibyll Leaves*, *Tombless Epitaph*, The hollow puppets of a hollow age, Ever idolatrous, and changing ever its worthless idols.

3. A human figure, with jointed limbs, moved by means of strings or wires; esp. one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette, = **POPPET** sb. 3.

1538 ELVOT *Dict.* *Gesticulator*, he that playth with puppettes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 931 Like as a Puppet placed in a play, Whose part once past all men bid take away. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* III. i. 257, I could interpret between you and your loue if I could see the Puppets dallying. 1667 GALT *Crt Gentiles* IV. 61 They are but as your Automata, those artificial Machines or Images called Puppits. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, You look like a puppet moved by clockwork! 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* VII. (1829) 70 The adjustment of the wires and strings by which a puppet is moved.

b. *fig.* A person (usually one set up in a prominent position) whose acts, while ostensibly his own, are suggested and controlled by another, = **POPPET** sb. 3 b. (Cf. 9 a. below.)

[1550 see **POPPET** sb. 3 b.] 1550 GREINE *Groat's IV. Wit* (1621) E iv, Those Puppets, that speake from our mouths, those Anticks garnish in our colours. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 25 To make the people see that their Plantagenet was indeed but a puppet, or a Counterfeit. 1768 H. WALFORD *Hist. Doubts* 81 He hoped by keeping the memory of Simnel's imposture, to discredit the true duke of York, as another puppet, when ever he should really appear. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Intro. 194 God's puppets, best and worst, Are we. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iv. § 306 Charles remained for some while a puppet in the hands of Herbert

† c. A living personator in dramatic action; an actor in a pantomime. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Jas IV Induct.* *Bohan* What were those Puppits that hopt and slept about me year whayle [= erewhile]? *Over My subjects.* 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. 11 39 You come with Letters against the King, and take Vanitie the puppets part, against the Royaltie of her Father. 1668 DAVENANT *Play-Ho to Let* I, All the dry old Fools of Bartholomew Fair are come to hire our house, ..numberless Jack-puddings: the new motion men of Norwich, O'pra Puppets. 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. 11 § 19 All the absurdities of the puppet show, except the discourses, are retained in the pantomimes, the difference consisting principally in the substitution of living puppets for wooden ones.]

† d. A little dog; a whelp; = **PUPPY** 1, 2. *Obs.*

1607 R. [AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 127 The great curres, the litle puppets. 1652 GAUL *Maugratrium* 336 She replied, Persa was dead; meaning her whelp or puppet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armarie* II. ix. 183/2 Whelpes, or Puppits, are ..whelped blind.

† e. = **POPPET** sb. 4. *Obs.*

1519 FLETCHER *Wit without Me* II. 11, A maide makes conscience of halfe a Crowne a weeke for pinnes and puppits

6. A lathe-head; = **POPPET** sb. 5.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Turning* I. 207 Then set your Puppets, and wedge them tight up. 1688 R. HOLME *Armarie* III. viii. 356/2 The Puppets, are the square peeces of wood which have the Iron Pinns in, upon which the work is turned. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mauve's Metal* I. 208 Upon a strong table of wood ..are fixed three cast iron puppets or uprights.

† 7. *Naut.* (See quot.) (Cf. **POPPET** sb. 6.)

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 8 *Screws*, bed or barrel, for raising the heads of large masts, ..are made of elm, and consist of two puppets, a bed, and a sole: the puppets are four feet nine inches long, have their lower parts round, ..and are cut with a screw; their head, is larger, and is either eight-square or round.

† 8. A pupa. (Employed to render Du. *pophen*.)

1670 *Phil. Trans.* 2079 (Acct. of Swammerdam's *Hist. Insect. Generalis*, Utrecht, 1669) Themanner how the Worms and Caterpillars turn into Puppets (Swammerdam 24, De maner op welke de Wurmen ende de Rupsen in Popkens veranderen). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v, Puppets, ..the name given by Swammerdam to the nymphs of animals, which he distinguishes from the chrysalises by this simple name, calling these the *gilt puppets*, from their golden colour.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Appositive (in senses 3 and 3 b): That is a puppet, *lit.* and *fig.*; managed by the will of another.

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 196 He is but a Puppet Saint, that moves he knows not how. 1715 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* IV. i, 1 Their puppet queen reigns here. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. 286 She very much reminds us of those puppet-herones, for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 299 Scotland would have been a smaller Poland, with a puppet sovereign, a turbulent diet, and an enslaved people.

b. General attrib. uses and Combs. (chiefly in sense 3): 'of a puppet or puppets', as *puppet-body*, -*drama*, -*fight*, -*land*, -*maker*, -*mover*, -*prompter*, -*stage*, -*string*, -*teacher*, -*theatre*, -*work*; *puppet-like* adj. and adv.; *puppet-man*, -*master*, the manager of a puppet-show. Also **PUPPET-SHOW**, **PUPPET-VALVE**, etc.

1870 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* (1898) 62 What silly 'puppet-bodies danc'd on strings. 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. 11 § 19 The subjects of the 'puppet dramas' were formerly taken from some well known and popular stories. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* 265 The dolls threw stones behind them, and other dolls forthwith arose to people 'puppetland'. 1611 COTGR. *Puppeteer*, a babe-maker, or 'puppet-maker'. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 285 From yonder 'puppet man' inquire, Who wisely hides his wood and wire. 1830 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. v. (1631) 96 Fiddlers, Rushers, 'Puppet-masters', Jugglers. 1795 FULFORD *Tom Jones* xii. vi, The landlady ..fell foul on both her husband and the poor 'puppet-mover'. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 312 With limbs of British oak

and nerves of wire, And wit that 'puppet-promoters might inspire. 1594 NASH *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 236 Comes some superfluous humour of ours, ..and erects a 'puppet stage, or some such ridiculous idle childish invention. 1844 E. MIALL in *Nonconformist* II. 857 [The human understanding] is destined to higher ends than to be a sort of 'puppet-string in the hands of state ecclesiastics. 1602 DEKKER *Saturn.* 93 Hold, silence, the 'puppet-teacher speaks. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 224 The rude transportable 'puppet theatres in which Goethe first saw Faust represented. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 102 Th'are very Men, not 'things That move by 'Puppet-work and Springs

Hence † **Puppet v.**, (a) *intr.* to play the puppet (sense 1 or 3 c); (b) *trans.* to dress like a puppet (? sense 1); **Puppetdom**, **Puppethood**, **Puppetism** (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a puppet (sense 3 b); **Puppetical** a., pertaining to a puppet.

c. 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barnabooth* II. ii, Good Ladies, no more Councells. This is no time to 'puppet in. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 277 Whom thy fond indulgence decks And puppets up in soft, in silken weeds. 1891 ELIZ. R. FRYNELL in *Mary Wollstonecraft's Rights of Women*. Intro. 23 Not to substitute for the old sham sensibility of 'puppetdom the new sham sexlessness of emancipation. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 369/2 The dethronement or reduction to 'puppethood of native dynasties. 1799 COMPTON *Lett. writer* (ed. 6) 225 My Punch (to use a 'puppetical expression). 1802 L. CAMPBELL *Let. Apr. in Life & Corr.* (1881) I. 69 The intimacy between him [Addington] and Pitt continues as great as ever, and no doubt of his 'puppetism any longer remains. 1818 COBBETT *Fol. Rag.* XXXIII. 120 It was then, ..that the idea of puppetism came into his mind.

† **Puppet-clack**. [Cf. **CLACK** sb. 5.] = **PUPPET-VALVE**.

1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 472 If the Steam is stronger than you want, it may lift up the Valve, and go out. This is commonly call'd the *Puppet Clack*. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 188 The return of the water is prevented by the usual means of a puppet-clack, or valve. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Iron* VII. 275/2 Stop the engine, open the puppet clack, and fill the boiler.

Puppet-head, variant of **POPPET-HEAD**.

Puppetish, a. *rare* Also 6 *popetish*. [f. **PUPPET** sb. + -ISH.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a puppet. (Cf. **PUPPET** 2 b.)

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. Hiv. Holye water makyng, for procession and sensyng with other Popetish gaudes. 1620 SHELTON *Quint.* II. xxvi. 274 He began to raine strokes vpon the Puppetish Moorsme, ouerthrowing some, and beheading other.

† **Puppety**, a. *Obs.* *rare* Also 6 *popetly*, *puppity*. [f. as prec. + -LY.] = prec.

c. 1550 BALE *R. Johan* (Camden) 17 You, Clargy, With your laynye howts, scamonyes, & popetly playes, 1576 FLEMING tr. *Carns' Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 267 This puppity and peasantly cur [the Spaniel game]. 1653 GAUDEN *Hienasp.* 448 Puppety Idols lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.

Puppet-play, sb. Also 7 *poppet-play*

1. A play or dramatic performance acted by means, or with the aid, of puppets; usually with dialogue spoken by a concealed person or persons. 1599 NASH *Leuten. Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 292 My ineffectue hath relation to such as count al Artes puppet-plays, and pretty rattles to please children, in comparison of their confused barbarous lawe. 1670 B. JONSON *A. Ich.* I. ii, And blow vp gamster, after gamster, As they doe crackers, in a puppet-play. 1633 R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* I. 131 They make a mere aspe Pageant and Poppet play of this Sacrament. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. v, What he lost to sharpers, and spent upon country dances and puppet-plays. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* xii. 339 Every stage, every table, every puppet play scoffed at the puntians

2. The playing or acting of puppets.

1592 NASH *Prof. Sidney's Astr. & Stella* in G. G. Smith *Ellis Crat. Ess.* (1904) II. 223 Let not your surfeited sight, new come from such puppet play, think scorn to turn aside into this Theater of pleasure. 1849 WHITTIER *Calef. in Boston* 21 Of your spectral puppet play I have traced the cunning wiles.

Hence **Puppet-play v.** (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to bring or drive by means of puppet-play or jugglery. 1649 *Trag. Massanello* 75 Do you not see yourselves puppet-plaid into a new war?

Puppet-play-er. Also 6-8 *poppet-*. [f. **PUPPET** sb. + **PLAYER**.] † a. A performer in a pantomime (*obs.*). b. One who manages or exhibits a puppet-play.

1552 HULCHET *Puppet plaiar, Circulator, Gesticulator* 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb. The Isle du Palais... The front looking on the grate bridge is possess'd by Mountebanks, Operators, and Puppet-players. 17704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.* *Prusky Meeting-Ho.* (1790) 12 The Wire in the Fingers of the Puppet-Player. 1829 CHAMBL. *Iron* VII. 124 Italy, the native land of modern puppetry, must ..at a very early period have sent her puppet-players abroad.

So **Puppet-play ing**, the performance of puppet-plays.

Puppetry (pəpɛtri). Also 6 *popatrye*, *popetry* (e, -ie, 7 *puppetry*). [f. **PUPPET** + -RY.]

1. Mimic action or representation as of puppets; masquerade, mummery; false semblance, make-believe; artificial or unreal action; *spec.* applied to idolatrous or superstitious observances (in 16th c. often in form *popetry*, with play on *popery*).

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man, Duty of Kings*, 53 b, Let not oure most holy father make them no moare drunken with vayne names, with cappes of mayntenance, and like labels, as it were popetry for children. 1530 *Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 256/1 No dumme popetrye or superstitious Mahometrie, but signes of the testament of God. 1549

LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl his office is to hinder religion . . . to teach al kynde of popetrie. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 24-5 Dec. 'The puppetry in the Church of the Minerva (in Rome), representing the Nativity. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig Musings* 233 Who'er Turn with mild sorrow from the victor's car And the low puppetry of thrones, to muse On that blest triumph 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 55 Preconceived pathos and puppetry of passion done to order.

2. Puppet-play; debased dramatic action. 1623 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* i. Cj. b. Nay, we must now have nothing brought on Stages. But puppetry, and pite ridiculous Antickes. 1651 BACON *New Disc.* § 252 The pageantries and puppetries of Bartholomew Faire. 1857 [see PUPPET-PLAYER]. 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* ii. (1893) 182 Remove [Iago], and we have but the eternal and vulgar figures of jealousy and innocence, newly vamped and veneered and padded and patched up for the stales purposes of puppetry.

† 3. 'Get-up' or dress as of a puppet. Obs. 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villaine* iii. viii. 216 Now doth the body led by senseless will. Raue, talke idely as 'twere some deuty Adorning female painted puppetry 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* i. 1. With this language, Bold man of arms, shalt win upon her, doubt not, Beyond all silken puppetry.

4. Something compared to a puppet or set of puppets. † a. *pl* False or pretended divinities. Obs. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* iv. 157 The true God did vouchsafe them [the Romans] that increase of their Empire, when their own puppetries [sic] *quos deos putant* never did them a pennyworth of good.

b. An unreal or artificial character in literary fiction; a set of such characters.

1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. I. Artich.* Comedy Last Cent, What was it to you if that . . . half-reality the husband was over-reached by the puppetry—or the thin thing . . . was persuaded it was dying of a plethora? 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i. A great modern writer groaned over his puppetry, that he dared not animate them . . . with the fires of positive brain-stuff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 3/1 Fully furnished with the stage properties and puppetry of a Highland romance, but . . . singularly destitute of romantic atmosphere and colour.

Puppet-show. Also 7 poppit-, 8 poppet-. [f. PUPPET sb. 3 + SHOW sb.] A show, display, or exhibition of puppets; esp. a dramatic performance with or of puppets, a puppet-play.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 138 The devil may buy his soul for a Poppit-shew 1661 PERVS *Diary* 7 Sept. Here was 'Barholomew Fayre', with the puppet-showe, acted to-day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 ¶ 2 Prudentia had bespoken on the same Evening the Poppet-Show of The Creation of the World. 1818 SCOTT *Let* 10 Sept. I would much sooner write an opera for Punch's puppet-show 1859 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 351. I saw a fair, with puppet-shows, booths of penny actors, merry-go-rounds, clowns, boxers.

attrib. 1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* (1762) 180 You must strip yourself of your poppet-shew dress 1749 — *Tom Jones* vi. 1. The puppet-show man ran out to punish his Merry Andrew.

Hence **Puppet-show-er**, **Puppet-show-man**, a man who exhibits or manages a puppet-show.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3329/3 Rope Dancers, Poppet Showers, 1850 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 278 The puppet-showman at a Venetian Carnival 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) I. 347 Tumblers, hand-organists, puppet-showmen, . . . and all such vagrant mirth-makers.

Puppet-valve. Also poppet-valve. [f. PUPPET sb. + VALVE; in allusion to its movement.] A disk valve which is opened by being bodily lifted from its seat, not by turning upon a hinge. Earlier called *puppet-clack*.

1829 [see PUPPET-CLACK]. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Min. & Mining* 41 The engines are fitted with puppet-valves and . . . cross variable cut off, which is worked by the engine. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 128 Sketches showing the construction of a conical metal lift or puppet valve and seating 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Puppet-valve*, same as *Puppet-valve*.

† **Puppily**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. PUPPY sb. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a puppy of; to befool.

1644 HOWELL *Twelvet Treat.* (1661) 91 Never was there a poor people so purblind and Puppified, if I may say so, as I find them to be. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* 29 Never any who did fool and puppifie themselves into such a perfect slavery and confusion.

† **Puppily**, *a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -LY.] Characteristic of a puppy; puppy-like.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No. 67 (1713) II. 168 He has found out a new Tory Popish-Plot upon his Puppily Courant; some body or other, if he don't lie, made his Printer tipsie. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 355 This impudent heart is more troublesome to me than my conscience. . . I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character, to keep up with its puppyish dancings. 1795 R. CUMBERLAND *First Love in Brit. Theat.* XVIII. 46. I wish you would . . . not insult my ears with that puppy word honour.

† **Pupping**, *obs.* var. PIPPIN² (early mod. Du. *puppingh*).

1617 MINSHU *Ductor* 9783 A pupping apple or Pippin. *Puppich* (e, -isch) (e, obs. fr. PUBLISH.

† **Puppelle**. Obs. rare-1. [f. next + -REL; cf. *cokerel*, *pickarel*.] A little puppy.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iii. 130 Gentlewomen were drucken to eate their little puppelles, in whom before they took great pleasure.

Puppy (pɒpi), sb. Also 5-6 poppi(e), 6 pup(p)ee, 6-7 puppie. [Corresponds in form, and to a certain extent in sense, to F. *poupée* (in 13th c. *popée*, Littré) a doll, a woman likened to a doll as a dressed-up inanity, a lay figure used in dressmaking or as a butt in shooting; also, contextually, a plaything,

hobby, toy (e.g. *il en fait sa poupée*), whence app. in Eng. 'a dog used as a plaything, a toy dog', a sense unknown to French. The *doll*- and *woman*-senses of F. *poupée* are usually represented in Eng. by PUPPET sb. 1, 2. But *puppet* and *puppy* are not always distinct, *puppet* (sense 4) was in early use synonymous with *puppy* (sense 1 or 2), and in dialects *puppy* is still widely used in the sense of *puppet*, esp. in *puppy-show* for *puppet-show*.

F. *poupée* has no cognate form in the other Romance langs.; it appears to have been an anomalous French formation on the stem of Romance *pupa* for L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, but the use of L. and Rom. *-ita*, F. *-ite* in such a sense is apparently unparalleled.]

† 1. A small dog used as a lady's pet or plaything, a toy dog. Obs.

1486 Bk. St. Albans f. 1 v. b. Smale ladies popis that beere a way the flees. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgate* 177 Lytel popies, that ser- ueth for ladies, weere sumtyme bellis, sumtyme colers ful of prickis for theyr defence. 1542 UDALL *Erasmus* *Apoph.* i. cxi. Of dogges there ben duerser sortes. There ben litle minkes, or popes that ladies kepe in their chambers, to playe withall. *Ibid.* ii. xviii. 271 When he sawe in Rooome straungers carrie young puppettes in their armes to plaie withall. 1596 FLEMING *tr. Casus Eng. Dogs* 311. Of the Spaniel gentle, Melituous. These puppettes the smaller they be, the more pleasure they prouoke. 1655 CAPEL *Tentations* 15 A foolish woman may in her foolish affection doe upon a puppy more than on her gold

2. A young dog, a whelp.

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. 1 v. 3 One that I brought vp of a puppy one that I sauld from drowning, when three or foure of his blinde brothers and sisters went to it. 1598 — *Merry W.* iii. v. 11 c. 1680 EARL DORSET *To Edw. Howard on his plays* 30 And though his late if justice could be found, They plays, like blinde born puppettes, should be down'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 302 In less than a month the puppy begins to use all its senses. 1858 YOUATT *Dog* xiii. 348 A bitch that was often brought to my house was suckling a litter of puppies.

b. By extension, A young seal; = PUR sb. 1. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. Applied to a person as a term of contempt; especially, in modern use, a vain, empty-headed, impertinent young man; a fop, a coxcomb.

In quot. a 1613 perh. = F. *poupée* a lay figure or dressed-up person.

1809 *Paphe w. Hatchet* in *Lyt's Wks.* (1902) III. 404 Pappe with an hatchet for such a puppy 1897 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* 1 To the polypragmatical . . . Puppie Thomas Nashe a 1613 OVERBURY *A wife, &c.* (1638) 179 There is a confederacy between him and his clothes, to be made a puppy. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) IV. vii. 29 That opinion of a poor shallow-brain'd puppy, who [etc.] 1720 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 14 Nov. Sir Richard Cox, they say, is sure of going over lord chancellor, who as he arrant a puppy as ever eat bread 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 120. I did a very foolish thing yesterday, and was a great Puppy for my Pains. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1774) I. 342. I should be a most affected puppy if I did so. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 17 June 3/6 There are only two classes amongst street smokers—namely puppies and blackguards 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* ii. A clever, sensible young man; has no conceit about him like the puppies of our day.

† b. Applied to a woman in sense of F. *poupée*: a (mere) doll. Obs.

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 42 Who . . . hath no wittie, but a clownish dull flegmatike puppette to his mistres.

† c. Applied to women in various figurative senses from 1 or 2. Obs.

1594 GREENE *Hee & Shee Conny-Catcher* Wks. (Grosart) X. 241 Holding such Maidens as were modest, foolcs, and such as were not as wilfully wanton as my selfe, puppes, ill brought vype and without manners. 1604 and *Pt. Rel. fr. Farnass* i. v. 471 You light skit starres. . . By glomy light perke out your doubtful heads; But when Don Phoebeus shewes his flashing snout, You are skie puppies [i.e. lesser dog-stars] straight your light is out. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxvii. Other such like Queanish fluting Harlots. and such like Puppies [Fr. *filles maitres*].

4. † a. = PUPPET 2, PUPPET 2. Obs.

1659 TORRIANO *It. Eng. Dict.* *Pupa* a child's babby, puppy, or puppet to play withal.

b. A north and east country equivalent of PUPPET sb. 3; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

5. A white bowl or buoy used in the herring-fishery to mark the position of the net nearest the fishing-boat (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. attrib. and Comb. as *puppy-clumsiness*, *-cup* (see CUP sb. 2 b), *-hunting*, *-pertness*, *-picture*, *-play*, *-stage*, *-stake*, *-style*; *puppy-like*, *-looking* adjs.; *puppy-biscuit*, a finer kind of dog-biscuit; *puppy-drum*, a young or small-sized drum-fish; *puppy-fish*, a name of the angel-fish, *Squatina Angelus*; *puppy-god*, a puerile divinity; *puppy-headed* a, stupid; *puppy-love* (*contemptuous*) . cf. *calf-love*; *puppy-peeping* a, looking with half-closed eyes like a puppy, † *puppy-snatch*, a snare, puppy walker, one who takes hound-puppies to 'walk'; so *puppy walking*; *puppy-water*, the urine of a puppy, formerly used as a cosmetic

1895 F. ANSTEV *Lyre & Lancet* xi. 111 Ought a schipperke to have meat? Mine won't touch 'puppy-biscuits. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* i. 6 The characteristic 'puppy-clumsiness of their limbs. *Ibid.* n. 35 It seems to be agreed that no dog or bitch can qualify for a 'puppy cup' after two years of age. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 94/2 Small drum from eight to twelve inches in length are caught in set nets in the shoal

waters of Pamlico Sound about Hatteras. They are called 'puppy drum' by the natives. 1883 *Day Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 327 *Rhina squatina*. Names—angel-fish. . . Fiddle-fish, from its shape. Puppy-fish. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* iv. xxxiv. 195 They were brought up without any of these 'puppy-gods' helps [sic] *totius puritibus*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV.* ii. iv. 107 A tame Cheater, hee 'you may stroke him as gently, as a 'Puppie Greyhound. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. 1. 159. I shall laugh my selfe to death at this 'puppi-headed Monster. 1708 MRS. CANTLIVRE *Basse Body* ii. 11. Let me catch you no more 'Puppy-hunting about my Doors. 1839 KING LEOPOLD *Let. to Q. Vict.* in *Daily News* 10 Feb. (1899) 5/7 Without that 'puppy-like affection which is so often found with young gentlemen of rank. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 256 The 'puppy-looking animal who came with her. 1807 *Black Cat* June 4 He adored her with all the fatuous idolatry of 'puppy love. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xvi. [A prize fighter] sat on the knee of a succouring secondar. . . 'puppy-peeping, inconsolably comforted. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hay Wks.* 1822 IV. 390 With 'puppy-pertness, pretty pleasant prig. 1692 J. SMYTH *Scarron, Travesty and Bk. Virgil's Aeneis* 10 So he by either means might catch Us Trojans in a 'Puppy-snatch. 1856 'STONEHENGE'S *Brit. Sports* i. iii. iv. § 2. 174/2 Those who do not care for 'puppy staks. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/7 Four dogs are now left in for the Puppy Stakes. 1889 *Field* 27 Aug. 362/2 The toast 'Success to fox-hunting, and the 'puppy walkers of England'. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 8/4 The events of the hunting man's year, beginning with 'puppy-walking, the training of the hunter, and cub-hunting. 1887 SEDLEY *Ballant.* i. Wks. 1722 II. 93 You spend it him in Coach-hire. 'Puppy-water and Paint, every day of your Life. 1730 SWIFT *Misc. Lady's Dressing Room*, With Puppy-water, Beauty's Help, Distill'd from Tripey's dailing Whelp.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Puppycide**, the killing of a puppy or puppies; **Puppyess**, a female puppy (sense 3).

1791 *Bon Ton Mag.* Mar. Title-p. 2. x. Portrait of a Modern Puppy. a Portrait of a Modern Puppys. 1865 *Pail Mall G.* 5 July 9/2 It is to be hoped that the crime of puppycide may be checked.

Puppy (pɒpi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* and *trans.* To bring forth puppies; to whelp, litter; to pup.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 83 Bitches that puppie in hast bring forth blind whelpes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 355 A young whelpes, such an one as the bitch puppieth the same morning. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Hist.* i. 51 A Bitch that had newly puppieth. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Pup*, to bring forth puppies, to puppy.

Puppy-dog. A child's word for PUPPY sb. 1, 2.

1595 SHAKS *John II.* i. 460 Here's a large mouth. . . That. . . Talks as familiarly of roving Lyons, As maids of thirteenth do of puppi-dogges. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 111. 934 Of Monkeys, Puppy-Dogs, and Cats. 1703 S. PARKER *tr. Cicero's De Amicitia* v. 262 A Puppy-Dog, that's within a few Hours of the Age of Seeing, is as blind as another that's newly whelp'd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 428 Like puppy-dogs, they delight to pull at all who come near them.

† b. *Puppy-dog water* = *puppy-water* (PUPPY 6).

1663-4 PERVS *Diary* 8 Mar. Up with some little discontent with my wife upon her saying that she had got and used some puppy-dog water, being put upon it by my Aunt Wight. . . who hath a mind . . . to get some for her ugly face.

Puppydom (pɒpi'dɒm). [f. PUPPY sb. + -DOM.] a. = PUPPYHOOD. b. Puppies collectively.

1857 READE *White Lies* iii. The fate of this is to outgrow his puppydom, and be an average man. 1881 HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 2 The lites and barks of literary puppydom at his heels. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 Mrs. B. . . nurses them through all the troubles of puppydom to old age.

Puppyhood (pɒpi'hud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1. The state of being a puppy (sense 2); the early period of a dog's life.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit.* i. iii. (1785) 11/2 The puppyhood of little Pompey. 1848 J. MILLS *Life Foxhounds* i. When I was at walk at the home of my puppyhood, the hospitable farm-house. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist* at Large 185 When a dog has once been brought up from puppyhood under a master.

2. The quality or character of a puppy (sense 3).

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiv. That six feet of puppyhood makes a perpetually recurring eclipse of our friendship.

Puppyish (pɒpiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH¹.] Of the nature or character of a puppy (sense 3).

1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, *Let* 14 Apr. He is conceited, self-sufficient, and puppyish. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 34 Your stage fops are to be . . . silly in staks, puppyish in pantalons.

Puppyism (pɒpi'izəm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

The character, style, or manners of a puppy (sense 3); impertinent conceit, affectation, 'side'.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 21. 6 There was a grand display of puppyism. The front boxes were much crowded with beardless young fellows 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* II. 123 The affectation and puppyism of literature are less tolerable and more ridiculous than the puppyism of all other puppies in the world. 1862 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xl. What do you know of him, with his monstrous puppyism and arrogance?

Pupsie, *pupsy*, a nursery or playful alteration of PUPPY: cf. *Betsy*, *Popsy*.

1611 COTER, *Chien de damoiselle*, a pupsie, little dogge.

Pur, *diad.* Also 8 purr. [OE. in *pur lamb*, of uncertain origin.] a. A ram or wether lamb; also *pur-lamb*, *pur-hog*. b. *transf.* A male child, a boy.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 5 Nyme sic mann an lamb. . . . *per* lamb seal beon anwintre *pur* lamb clesne and unweane. a. 1725 LISA *Hush. Gloss.* *Pur-lamb*, male lamb. 1787 GOSSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v. In Dorsetshire a *pur* signifies a boy, also a male lamb. 1897 W. SKEWESON *Agric. Dorset* 411 *Pur-*

lambs are sold to dealers, etc from Somersetshire, and other districts, where breeding flocks are not so generally kept as in the upland parts of Dorsetshire. 1883 *Standard* at Apr. 5/8 The lambs, are nearly all pure. 1888 *Elworthy W Somerset Word-bk*, Pur, a male lamb. Seldom used in W. Som., but is the regular term in E. Som. and Dorset. *Ram* or *wether* is the common term in W. S.

† **Pur², purr.** *Cards. Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A name given to the knave or Jack in the game of post and pair (see *POST* s.b.4). Also *attrib.* pur-chop, pur-dog, ? a card which would take the knave.

1598 *LYLY Midas* v. ii, Mine armes are all armarie, gules, saibles, azure, or, vert, pur, post, pare, &c. 1566 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas*, Enter. Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garments all done over with Pairs and Pairs. 1618 *DAVIDS Wives Pilgr.* Wks. 1678 II. 38/1 Some, haung lost the double Paie and Post, Make their advantage on the Pairs they haue. Whereby the Winners winnings all are lost, Although, at best the other's but a Knaue.

Pur, obs. f. POOR, POOR, PURR, PURRE.

Pur, *prefix.* The usual A.F. form of OF *por*, *pur*, mod. F. *pour*. — *L. por*, *prō*, prep., prep. and prefix (see *PRO* - *prefix*). The form in which this prefix came into early M.E. through OF., still retained in numerous words as *purchase*, *purble*, *purbleu*, *purloin*, *purport*, *purpose*, *purpresture*, *pursue*, *purvey*, and their derivatives, as well as in the earlier forms of some words in which it has been since altered to the L. form, as *promenade*, etc. See the individual words.

Purail, *-rale*, *-rall*, var. of *PORAIL* *Obs.*, poor people.

† **Purale**, *pu-ralee*. *Old Law.* Forms: 3-4 *purale*, *puralee*, 4 *puralee*, *puraley*, *porale*, 5 *Sc. purale*. (*Hist.* 6-7 *pur*, 6-8 *purallee*, 7 *puralle*). [AF. *purale* (Latinized *puralea*) = OF. *por*, *puralee* a going through, f. OF. *por*, *pur*, *pouraler* to go through, traverse, f. *por*, *pur* — *L. por*, forth, here interchanging with *par* (— *L. par*) in OF. *paraler* to go through. Taken as AF. and ME. equivalent of *L. perambulator*, *PERAMBULATOR*, sense 3 (See also *POURALLEE*.)]

1. A perambulation made to determine the boundaries of a county, manor, parish, or district; esp. one made to ascertain the boundaries of a royal forest and to disafforest lands encroached upon by the crown.

[1501-2 *Rotulus Cancell. ann.* 3 *Foliam*. (1833) 49 Willelmus Ruff' bosci computum de c. 6 ne fieret puralea bosci de Waleham. 1598 *Barroon* II. xvii. § 9 Et en mesme la manere soit fete puralee pur contek des parties. [transl. In the same manner perambulation shall be made in case of a difference between the parties. Cf. *Bracton* III. 402 Item cadit assisa in perambulationem propter incertitudinem, de consensu p. ut in p. iudicio modo.] 1505 *Ann. Petiti*. 1300 in *Mem. de Parl.* (Rolls) 9 La ou la purale fut fete par commandement nostre seigneur le Roy en Angewode. 1505 *Ordinacio Forestis* 33 *Ratv* I. En droit de ceaux qui terres & tene-mentz sont desforestez par la dite puralee, & qui demaundent d'avoir commun denz les boundes des forestes 1523-4 *Tower Roll* (Manwood *L. Forest* x. 134 b). Ici comence le proces de la purale de Winsor, fait en le Countie de Surrey 1530 *Ann. London*, an. 1506 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 146 Super absolute iuramentum domini regis Anglie de foresta, que vulgariter et Anglice dicebatur *porale*. *Ibid.* an. 1370, id. I. 175 Richerus de Relfham eligitur in maiorem. . . fecit etiam cum suis aldermannis la purale in civitate.]

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 307 *Pe* eile for þam alle with luf bisouht þe kyng [Edw. I.]. . . Withoute any delay do mak þe purale Be a certeyn day, Sir, þat pray we þe. *Ibid.*, He suore on his fayth. . . To mak þe purale, it suld not be delayed. With sulik men suld it be, þat þe suld hald þam paid. *Ibid.* 309 First þo nemid alle þo, þe purale suld make, þat þorgh þe reame suld go, þe boundes forto stak. *Ibid.* 314, & for þe purale, set with ceteyn bounde, þorgh þe lond suld be delayed no lengere stonde. 24. *Ass. William* (an. 1184) in *Acts Parli.* (1844) I. 379 Sun þat fra þin furth wyth breiff of purale na wyth nayne opur breiff he may tyn opur al or part of þe sayd land bot gif it war throu a breiff of ryght. a1634 *Coke's Instit.* IV. lxxiii. *Courts Forest* (1797) 304 Some Letters Patents of the perambulations or puralles of forests made by king E. 3. . . which we have seen.

2. From the middle of the 14th c., sometimes applied (in Law French) to the piece or tract of land between the wider bounds of a forest and the restricted bounds as fixed by perambulation, and thus passing into the sense of *PURLEU*, q. v.

The exact history of this transfer of sense is not evidenced; it was prob. at first an incorrect popular use of the term; but it appears to have been already established before 1344 (when the *L. perambulator* appears in the same sense), and thus within ten years of the date at which Robert of Brunne used *purale* in the original sense. English examples have not yet been found before 1482, when the word evidently appears as *PURLEU*; but *puralle*, *purallie*, was used by Manwood and by other legal writers as identical with *purleu*, and the form *purley* has come down from the 16th c. to modern times in the comb. *purleymen* as variant and spoken form of *PURLEU-MAN*, q. v.

1344 *Ingl. conc. Whitteford Forest* (*Rev. Proc. Tr. of Rec.* No. 281, skin 7). Et quod R. le B. de S. est communis malefactor de venacione domini regis effugans feras a foresta in perambulationem, et sic effugatis feris facit stabiles inter forestam et perambulationem. 1370 *Cartulary of Eynsham* (O. H. S.) II. 107 Quod quidam Thomas de Langeley . . . fecit quandam perambulationem circa fores-

tam de Wychevode, elargando bundas predictas et quod predictas haseletus [Hansbergh] est infra les puralle[s] eiusdem foreste. 1372 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 313/1 (45 Edw. III) Sur qu'il supplie la dite Commune . . . que gentz de pays purront chaser la Purale sanz reez ou stableye faire, sanz estre attache, endite, ou empesche par Forester ou autre Minstre. 1377 *Ibid.* 368/1 (51 Edw. III). Item supplent qe nul homme soit empesche ne greve en temps a venger, par cause q'il ad chace ou chacera dedens le Poale, ou ailleurs hors de le bounde du Forest. 1378 *Ibid.* III. 43/2 (a Rich. II). Item supplent les Communes, q'ils puissent avoir leur Porales come y solent avant ces heures, selonc le purport del Grande Chaire; & qe Perambulation soit faite, com il fust en temps du Roy Henry.

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes of Forest* (title) a Treatise declaring what Puralle is. *Ibid.* xx. § 1. 127 Purleu, or Pourallee, is a certain Territorie of ground adjoining vnto the Forest which Territorie of ground was also once Forrest, and afterwards disafforrested againe by the perambulations made for the seuering of the new Forrestes from the old. 1726 C. KIRKHAM (title) Two Letters to a Friend, the First Shewing and Demonstrating by Law the Rights and Privileges of Pourallees or Free-Hey [1909: see *PURLEU-MAN*].

|| **Purana** (purānā). Forms: 7 *poran*(s), 9 *pooraun*, *poorāna*, 8- *purāna*. [Skr. *purānā* belonging to former times, f. *purā* formerly. Cf. *P. pourana*, formerly *pouran*, *puran*.] One of a class of sacred poetical works in Sanskrit, containing the mythology of the Hindus. Also *attrib.*

1596 *TOLAND Christianity not Myst* 31 To say it bears witness to itself, is equally to establish the Alcoran or the Foran. 1598 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 225 In which Language are written the Poiane, or Sacred History. 1798 *Brit. Critic* XI. 120 From the numerous *puranas* and ancient *drumans* of India, many scattered rays of information are to be collected. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* vii. 25 He disputes the point as to the early existence of literature of the Purāna order.

Hence **Puranism**, the religious system taught in the Puranas.

1882 *PINGON Engineer's Holiday* II. 225 Buddhism has been replaced in India by Puranism, a religion based on an immense extension and perversion of the early Vedas.

Puranic (purānik), *a. (sb.)* Also **puranic**, -ik (purānik), *pooranic*. [f. prec. + -ic. *Pauranic* follows the Skr. *paurāṇika*.] Of or pertaining to the Puranas.

1809 *COLERIDGE* *Yarns in Asiat Res.* IX. 295 The Jains, with whom the legendary story of their saints also seems to be engrained on the Puranic tales of the orthodox sect. 1869 *MAX MÜLLER* *Rig Veda* I. 244 In the epic and puranic literature this Diti has grown into a definite person. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xii. 59 The Krishna Birth Festival here departs from the Purānic legend.

b. absol. as *sb.* (a) A Puranic work or author.

(b) A believer in the Puranas.

1808 *WILFORD* *Sacr. Isles in Asiat Res.* VIII. 350, I shall give a few specimens in the very words of the Puranics. 1878 G. SMITH *Life of Wilson* iv. 103 Rama Chandra, formerly a Pauranic, would defend the Christian religion.

† **Puranism**. Altered form of *PURITANISM*.

1602 *WARNER* *Alb Eng* x. lxxv 242 It is but part of Maestrie, through Puranisme declinde.

Puraventure, error var. of *PERADVENTURE*.

Purbeck (pūrbek). Name of a peninsula on the Dorsetshire coast; in full, Isle of Purbeck; used *attrib.* to designate the stone quarried there, or things made of this, and the geological formation there typically developed.

Purbeck beds *Geol.*, the three strata of the Purbeck series, reckoned as the uppermost members of the Oolite formation, or the lowest of the Wealden. Purbeck marble, the finer qualities of Purbeck stone, formerly much used in ornamental architecture. Purbeck stone, a hard limestone obtained from Purbeck, and used in building and paving.

[1505 *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (1835) I. 153/2 *Demidius* licenciam s. Ciesci? Episcopo quod possit ducere marmor suum de Purbeck. 1410 in *Rogers Agric. & Pr.* (1866) III. 401/3 Purbeck stone. 1598 *Stow Surv.* (1908) I. 272 The next year [1423, they gave] fifteen pound . . . to the said pavement [of the Guildhall], with hard stone of Purbeck. a1593 *BOYLE Hist. Art* (1692) 207 A very experienced mason informed me that the Cathedral of Salisbury is made of Purbeck stone, which in the air will moulder away. 1812 *Monthly Mag.* x Dec. 396/1 The Purbeck strata are 410 feet. 1818 *BAKEWELL* *Introduct. Geol.* (ed. 3) xii. 274 The Purbeck beds are by some geologists classed with the oolites. 1845 J. PHILLIPS in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 632/1 Columns, chimney-pieces, and other architectural uses for which the 'Purbeck marble' is celebrated. 1850 *FORBES* in *Mem. Geol. Surv.*, *Org. Rem.* III. Pl. v. 3 New forms of marine Purbeck mollusca. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 123 A trefoil-headed niche with Purbeck angle-shafts.

b. absol. (a) = *Purbeck stone*, a Purbeck paving-stone.

(b) Any one of the Purbeck strata. 1596 *ERICK* *London* IV. 82 The floor is paved with Purbeck. 1777 *LUCKOMBS Hist. Print.* 319 The Press-Stone should be marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with purbeck. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marguerite* iv, Savile had been polishing the purbecks of Portland-place. 1872 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* xx. (1885) 286 Thick beds of chert occur in the Middle Purbeck. *Ibid.* 289 Between forty and fifty mandibles . . . have been found in the Purbecks.

Hence **Purbeckian** *a.* of or pertaining to the Isle of Purbeck, or to the Purbeck beds.

1885 *GEIKIE Text-Book Geol.* (ed. 2) 788 Upper or Portland Oolites—Purbeckian, Portlandian, Kimmeridgian. *Ibid.* 799 The Purbeckian group has been divided into three sub-groups.

Purblind (pūblind), *a.* Forms: 3 *pur blind*, 4 *pure blynde*, 6 *pour*, *poure*, 6-7

pore, *poare*, *poore blind* (etc.), 8 *pur blind*. 8 *poore-blynd*, 6-7 *pur-blynde*, 7 *pore*, *poare*, *poore-blynde*, 7-8 *pur-blind*. 7. 3, 6-7 *purblynde*, 5-6 *purbylynde*, 6-7 *purbylynd*, 6-*purblind*, 6-7 *purblind*, 6 *poore*, *poure-blind*, 6-7 *pourblind*(s); 6-8 *poreblind*, (6 *purblind*, *purbylynde*, 9 *perblind*). See also *SPURBLIND*. [In 13th c., and sometimes later, as two words, *pur*, *pure blind*, perh. *pure* adv. entirely, quite, or, as some suggest, OF. *pur*, *pour* intensive. But if this sense (which appears in the first quotation) was the original, it had come before 1400 to mean something less than blind, and was soon written as one word, the first element of which was in the 16th c. variously represented as *poor*, *poare*, *pour*.]

† 1. Quite or totally blind. *Obs. rare.*

The sense appears certain in quot. 1297; in those of the 16th and 17th c. it is doubtful.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7223 Wo so bi king willames daye slou hert oþer hind Me soode pulte out boþe is eye & makye him pur blind. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. 1. 181 This wimpled, whyming, purblinde wayward Boy, don Cupid. 1592 — *Rom & Jul.* II. 1. 12 Speake to my gosyp Venus one faie word, One Nickname for her purblind Sonne and her. 1612 *BRATSWART Strappado*, etc., *Love's Labyrinth* 63 But we by Cupids meanes, that pur blind boy, obtayne by death we could not euen enioy.

2. Of impaired or defective vision, in various senses. + a. Blind of one eye (*obs.*). b. Short-sighted, near-sighted. c. (Sometimes app.) Long-sighted, dim-sighted from age. d. Partially blind; almost blind; dim-sighted, generally, or without particularization.

a. 1386 *Wyclif Exod.* xxi. 26 If eny man smyte the eye of his seruaunt, or of hondmayden, and make hem pure blynde [1388 maketh hem con yed, Vulg. *et iuscos eos* *seruit*], LXX was *ἐκτελλῶν*], he shal leaue hem free for the eye that he hath drawen out. c1440 *Prout Parv* 426/2 *Purblynde*, *iustus*. 1677 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 16 The French haue a good Proverbe, Entre les aueugles, les borgnes sont les Roys. Among the blinde, the pore blind are the Kings.

b. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss* I. lxi. 83 In the chase, sir Oliphert of Guytelles, was taken, for he was purbylynde [orig. *car il auoit coruie veue*]. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* II. 367 The dung. is singular good for those that be poreblind or short sighted. 1606 *BACON Sylva* 870 Pore-blynde Men haue their Sight Stronger neare hand, than those that are not Poreblynde; And can Reade and Write smaller Letters. 1735-6 in *Swift's Lett* 10 Feb. (1766) II. 227, I was in hopes you would haue mended, like my purblind eyes, with old age. 1853 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Purblind*, myopic.

c. 1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xvii. 202 Eies that are turned, that are poare blind. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 308 The apparent paradox of the pur blind, or those who can scarcely see a small object at arm's length, yet discovering those that are very remote.

d. 1532 *ELYOT Gov.* III. iii. But a weighty or heuy cloke, freshly glitteringe in the eyen of them that be poreblynde. 1547 *Honillies I. Agst Contention* II. 11, It is more shame for hym that is whole blynde, to call hym blinkerd, that is but poie blynd. 1605 *WILLET Hexagla Gen.* 308 Her eyes . . . dull and heauie, which made her poore blind, or to looke a squint. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulard's Wise Vieillard* 56 Some are borne starke blinde, and some purblind. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per Pickle* lxxv. (1775) III. 123 Reconnitering the company through a glass, for no other reason but because it was fashionable to be pur blind. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Charlotte's Inher.* I. 1, Old Nan the cook, purblind, stone-deaf, and all but imbecile.

† e. Applied to the hare. *Obs.*

c1280 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In þe worships of þe hare . . . þe brodlokeie, þe bromkat, þe purblinde, þe fursecat. 1592 *SHAKS Ven. & Ad.* 679 and when thou hast on foote the purblind hare, Marke the poore wretch.

f. *fig.* Of things . . . dimly lighted

1719 *D'UNWY Pills* III. 66 He was h'u'd, To light the Purblind Skies. 1898 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *Gaiety Chron.* 1. 17 Small . . . windows, blinking purblind at the busy . . . thoroughfare.

g. *fig.* Having imperfect perception or discernment; lacking or incapable of clear mental, moral, or spiritual vision; stupid, obtuse, dull.

1533 *MORSE* *Answer Poysoned Bh.* Wks. 1078/2 Master Masker is not . . . so pore blinde but that he seeth well in dede, that y^e meate which Christ speakeh of here, is our sauour Christ himselfe. 1596 *DRAYTON Leg.* IV. 8, Which then dull purblind Ignorance not saw. 1659 *FAYNE God no Inpositor* 31 Mans darke, or purblinde carnall reason. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 123 Man is such a pur-blind creature, that he cannot unengry see a day before him. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 128 Foresight as short and as purblind as that of the British farmer.

Purblind (pūblind), *v.* [f. prec. + *to blind*] *trans.* To make purblind, to impair the sight of. Also *fig.* Hence *Purblind* *ppbl.* *a.*

1578 R. H. tr. *Leonturus' Ghostes* iv. 16 *Pore blynded* men whome the Greekes call *Miures*. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 31 A purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight. 1621 *HOWELL Venice* 175 This Signory doth not admit the falsehood of any interested opinion to purblind her own proper understanding. 1823 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. iii, Were he not as has been said, purblind by enchantment. 1874 W. JONES *N. Test. Illustr.* 595 The eagle . . . can, by frightening and purblinding the animal [chamois], make it leap the precipice.

Purblindly, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -ly 2.] In a purblind manner.

1849 in *WEBSTER*, citing *SCOTT*. 1909 *Dundee Advertiser* 24 Feb. 6/2 To advance purblindly upon the problem . . . is to intensify the mischief.

Purblindness. [f. PURBLIND *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being purblind (*lit* and *fig*).

1552 HULOET, *Purblindness*, *Lusio*. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush*. (1586) 903 [They] cure the dulness or purblindness of their eyes with the powder of wilde Marjoram. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp*. 22 A thin plate of gold cures bleared eyes, or purblindness. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* III. x. The Professor's keen philosophic perspicacity is somewhat marred by a certain mixture of almost owlish purblindness. 1859 C. LYELL in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 207 To believe the eye to have been brought to perfection, from a state of blindness or purblindness.

Purcatorie, -y, obs. ff PURGATORY. **Purce**, -er, obs. ff PURSE, -ER. **Purcelain** (e), -lan (e), -line, -llan, etc., obs. ff PORCELAIN, PURSLANE. **Purceynt**, var PURJOINT Obs. † Pur charite [Anglo-Fr.], var. *par* charity: see PAR *prep* 1.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl* C ix 169 Ich praye þe pur charite.. Awreke me of þese wastours

Purchasable (p[ur]tʃesəb'l), *a.* Also **purchasable**. [f. PURCHASE *v.* + -ABLE] That may be purchased. † *a.* That may be obtained in any way; acquirable, procurable (obs.). *b.* Capable of being or liable to be bought for money.

1612 FLORIO, *Acquistuole*, acquirable, purchasable. 1692 LOCKE *Lower Interest* 43 Money being the Counter-balance to all other Things purchasable by it. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 371 (France) No public office is henceforth hereditary or purchasable. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. 1 § 2 I. 516 [The] exchange value of a thing, the command which its possession gives over purchasable commodities in general. 1879 S. HUGHLEY *Magic Lantern in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 234/1 The stock article of the shops purchasable for about three guineas.

Purchase (p[ur]tʃes, -ās), *sb.* Forms *a.* 3 *por-chas*, 5 *-ches*. *β.* 4 *pouroschas*, -ches, 7 *-chase*. 7. 3-6 *purchas*, 4 *Sc. chass*, 4- *purchase*, (4-6 *-ches*, 4-7 *-chases*, 5 *-ches* (s), 5-7 *-chasse*, 6 *-chasz*). (ME., a. OF. *por-, pur-,* later *pouroschas* masc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *porchacier*, *por-, pur-, pourchassier* to PURCHASE. The 15th c. *purchas* is merely a graphic alteration of *purchas* (cf. *act, ace, nice*), whence mod. *purchase* after the vb.; but the 17th c. *pouroschas*, *purchase*, were prob. influenced by F. *pouroschas*, OF. *porchase* fem., a parallel form to *porchas* masc.]

I. The act or action of purchasing.

† I. The action of hunting; the chase; the catching or seizing of prey; hence, seizing or taking forcibly or with violence; pillage, plunder, robbery, capture. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1745 So þat men of porchas come to him so gret route. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 331 Forthi to maken his porchas He [Covetise, as a robber] lith awaitende on the pas. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 1946 Poems (S. T. S.) II. 145 Ane reuand wof, that leut vpon purches On bestiall. 1596 Z. J. in *Leuarden's Scanderbeg* III. 91 [The Turks] being scattered and dispersed... here and there about purchase and pillage. 16. *Robin Hood* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 120 Being overjoyed at the great purchase he had made. 1703 M. MARTIN *West Isl. Scot.* 299 They [two eagles] commonly make their purchase in the adjacent isles and continent, and never take so much as a lamb or a hen from the place of their abode. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 216 We were bound now upon traffick, and not for purchase. They told us they were come into the South Seas for purchase, but that they had made little of it.

† 2. Attempt or effort to obtain, procure, bring about, effect, or cause something; endeavour; attempted instigation; machination; contrivance, management. Obs.

13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 695 Yif thou him slest, bi hire purchas, On the falle swich a cas, As fel [etc.] 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* v. 534 The king, throu goddis grace, Gat hale vittering of his purchas. c. 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2389 Alle playes be deuysed bi his auys and his purchas. 1523 LO BERNERS *Troies* I. xxxvii 50 Desyrring hym, that they wolde make no yuell purchas agaynst hym. *Ibid.* 375 Y^e Kyng of England made moche purchas to haue the daughter of therle of F. to haue been married to his son Edward. a. 1533 — *Huon* cxlii 533 His nephue and... his men, who were newly lauing by the purches of the abbot of Cluney.

† 3. Hence, The actual bringing about or procurement of any deed or event. Obs.

1499 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 27 Ouer giete haste thou makest to the purchas of thy deith. 1573 BRADSHAW *S^t Werburge* II. 1832 Duers maydens louyng a chaste mynde From vliany ben saued by her purchas.

† 4. The action or process of procuring, obtaining, or acquiring for oneself in any way, acquisition, gain, attainment. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. 12039 Sir henri of alemaine.. Wende to be court of rome, to make som purchas. 1303 R. BRUNN *Hauall Synne* 605r Yn alle zoure moste purchas Comp zoure dep sunnest yn place c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov Lordsh.* 53 It ys no purchas of no good lose, but of enuyte c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purchase, *adquisicio*. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) 1. iv. 45 Many faders & moders ben moche desyrous, to make purchas, & to gader goodes for the bodies of theyr children. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xviii. (Arb) 153 No doubt the shepherds trade [was] the first art of lawfull acquisition or purchase, for at those daies robbery was a manner of purchase.

† 5. Concubinage. Obs.

[Cf. OF. *enfant, fils de porchas*, bastard child, 13th c.] a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26284 Bot he be yong o sulkin state þat he mai wijf forbere na-gate Oper o spous or o purchas.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* ix. xl. 72 Son to the bustuuns nobill Sarpidon, In purches get a Thebane wenche upon

4. The action of making one's profit or gaining one's sustenance in any way; esp. of doing this in an irregular way, as by begging, or by shifts of any kind; shifting for oneself

Quots. 1570, 1571 are obscure To live on one's purchase, i. e. on what one can make in any way To leave one to his purchase, i. e. to shift for himself, to his own resources. Obs. or Sc.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 256 His purchas was wel bettre than his rente c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6840 To winne is alwey myn entent, My purchas is better than my rent 1570 *Exning Par Reg.* The 4 of Februarye was buried one Fookes a pore man that cam to the towne of his purchase. 1571 *Boxford Par Reg.* *Burynges*, 3 The Walle yt wente of his purchase the xijth of Maye 1720 RUDDIMAN in Douglas *Ensis* Gloss s.v. He lives upon his purchase as well as others on their rent 1808 JAMIESON s.v. We still say, He lives on his purchase, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xiv. Dousterswivel's brow grew very dark at this proposal of leaving him to his 'an purchase'. 1825 JAMIESON s.v. To live on one's Purchase, to support oneself by expedients or shifts. It had originally signified living by depredation.

† 5. A pursuit by which gain or livelihood is obtained; an occupation. Obs.

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 14 b. If euery Oyster had pearly in them, it [oyster-fishing] would be a very good purchase, but there is very many that haue no pearlys in them 1623-33 FLETCHER & SHALLEY *Night Walker* I. 1, Thou hast no Land, Stealing is thy own purchase 1658 SLINGSBY *Father's Leg.* in *Diary* (1836) 208 It were very strange for them who practise that Trade long, to gain by the purchase

5. *Law.* The acquirement of property by one's personal action, as distinct from inheritance. Also *fig.*

[1292] BARRON II. ii. § 4 Purchas pora estre en plusours maneres.] c. 1450 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim Monarchy* ix. The grette lordis off be lande by reason... off Mariages, purchas, and oter tilles, shall often tymes growe to be gretter than that be now 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 202 Euery creature that I haue hadde lande of as well that which came by inheritance as by porches. 1523 FITZGERALD *Surv.* Prolog. If the owner make a true pee degree or conveyance by discente or by purchase. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 4 Purchase is called the possession of landes or tenementes that a man hath by his dede or by his agreement 1706 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 215 These three princes therefore, king William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* Purchase... an acquisition of land in any lawful manner, other than by descent, or the mere act of law, and includes escheat, occupancy, prescription, forfeiture, and alienation.

6. *spec.* Acquisition by payment of money or of some other valuable equivalent; buying. (Now the ordinary sense.)

[1560] BIBLE *Jer.* xxxii 8 Bye my field, I praie thee... for the ight of the possession is thine, and the purchase belongeth vnto thee.] 1611 *Ibid.* ix. 1, I bought the field and weighed him the money. So I took the evidence of the purchase 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* *Persia* 337 He would make his first Purchases of little Jewels 1828 CAUSIS *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 459 To sell it, and to apply the money in the purchase of other lands. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. We turned into Miss Black's shop, where I wanted to make a purchase. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii. She had only stopped her caprices and her purchases when the room would not hold another thing of beauty.

† 7. The action, practice, or system of buying commissions in the army; payment made for an appointment or promotion in the commissioned ranks.

The system was finally abolished in 1871 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 1. 4 An ensign's commission, presented me without purchase, in one of the Scots brigade regiments in the pay of Holland. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 400/2 In the navy, in the regiment of artillery, and in the corps of engineers and marines, the commissions are conferred without purchase 1871 *Punch* 29 July 31/2 The Queen, by Royal Warrant, will put an end to all Purchase in the army.

7. *fig.* Acquisition at the cost of something immaterial, as effort, suffering, or sacrifice.

1651 ROBESON *Leuath.* III. xxxii 195 Our Senses and Experience... are the Talents, to be employed in the purchase of Justice, Peace, and true Religion. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii § 21 (1687) 65 They that pay thus dear for damnation well deserve to enjoy the purchase. 1721 *Pope Temp.* *Fame* 515 But if the purchase costs so dear a price, As soothing Folly or exalting Vice 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 58 Has the Son of God made a complete purchase of all the blessings of salvation for us?

II. The produce of the action that which is purchased or acquired.

† 8. That which is obtained, gained, or acquired; gains, winnings, acquisitions; esp. that which is taken in the chase, in pillage, robbery, or thieving, or in war; the prey of an animal or hunter; spoil, booty, plunder; a prize; in later use, chiefly, a prize, or booty, taken by a privateer. Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1738 Of willenol men [he] him gaderede a gret route, & bi het hom god mou of porchas þat god hom sende 13. *Caer de L.* 3759 Geve off thy gold and off thy purchase To eeri, baroun, knyght, and seruant off mace. *Ibid.* 6462 He gaff the ryche and the lowe, Off hys purchas, good inowe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Prin.* 213 Y-temptid to geddry mony or Purchas of the placis wyche he is sende to 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. vii. 187 A Beautie-wainig, and distressed Widow, Made prize and purchase of his wanton Eye. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. vii. Pack vp all the goods and purchase, That we can carry 't the two trunks. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 106/2 A Dutch Capr having it seems been ten months at sea without

meeting with any purchase 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 1 Dec. (1857) III. 406, 36 of their privateers are laid up at St Malloes, finding little purchase of late 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (Bohn) 313 Several other jobs I told him of by which I made pretty good purchase. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 3 To go anywhere that the advantage of trade, or hopes of purchase should guide us

† 9. An advantage gained or possessed. Obs.

c. 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* II. 1333 Perfor, madame, taketh heed her to, I pray, Lese not 3our holde, lese not 3our purchase, Lese mekenesse dwelle wyth swych a fiesch may! c. 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 65 A best hath a mothe, but he spekkyt noyt, Off God we haue that fayre purchas 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 89 Jewelleis .have made good Purchase by buying Jewels here, and carrying them into Europe to be Cut and Set, and returning sell them here

† 10 *spec.* A vessel falling to a pilot's turn to conduct; also, the sum earned as pilotage. Obs. *rare.* 1550 *Egerton MSS.* 2118 If 3 [If a ship wanting a pilot fire a gun when passing Dover, the pilot] who oweth the tourne may follow his purchase into the Downes & there shall not be denyed lett ne disturbed [by other pilots]. 1609 *Cinquie Ports Cri. Loadmanage* *ibid.* If 35 The said John is to paye the one halfe of the purchase unto the fellowship of the Trinity House of Dover.

† 11. Property acquired or obtained by one's own action or effort. Obs. (So in Anglo-L. and AF.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 We se alle day in place þing þat a man wyynes, It is told purchas, whedir he it hold or tynnes. 1444 *Malodon, Essex* A. II. 32 b, It shall be leeffull to euery man that purchastt any hous or londe with in the Burgh for to deuyse his purchas.

10 The annual return or rent from land; in the phrase *at so many years' purchase*, used in stating the price of land. Also *fig.*, in phrase *not to be worth (an hour's, a day's, etc.) purchase*, not to be likely to last the length of time mentioned.

1584 WHETSTONE *Mirror for Mag.* 29 b, The most pernicious Broker, he helpeth him to sell free land at five yeres purchase. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Unury* (Arb) 545 Land purchased at Sixteen years Purchase, wil yeeld Six in the Hundred 1667 *Primatt City & C. Build.* 21 A Lease for a single life is generally valued at seven years Purchase. a. 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Deeds.* (1759) I. 12 The Earl was ordained to sell these lands at nine years purchase 1823 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxix. The doctor says that, with his short neck, his life is not worth two years' purchase. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 246 The life of General Walpole would not have been worth half an hour's purchase.

11. That which is purchased or bought.

1507 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* II. ix. (1877) I. 204 Now all the wealth of the land dooth flow vnto our common lawiers, of whome, some one hauing practised litle about threene or fourteene yeres is able to buie a purchase of so manie 1000 pounds 1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 127 A Lawyer... Will his Vouchers vouch him no more of his Purchases, and double ones too, then the length and breadth of a paire of Indentures? 1816 *Niles Reg.* 3 June 334/2 The whole of that fine tract in Indiana territory, generally called Harrison's purchase, is now surveyed, and will be offered for sale 1884 *PAE EUSTACE Outcast* 22 With a proud and swelling heart he entered in possession of his purchase.

b. *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* *Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 2 Are not soules the purchase of Jesus Christ? 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1 53 Here lies the purchase, here the wretched spoil Of painful years and persevering toil. 1833 CHALMERS *Const.* *Man* (1835) I. iii. 158 The precious fruit or purchase of each moral victory

c. A (good, bad, dear, etc.) bargain. ? Obs.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 17 Too deare a purchase for so short a breath 1700 *DRYDEN Pal & Arc.* I. 382 Who now but Arcite mourns his better fate, Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 147 The total loss of the besiegers amounted to upwards of 4850 This might perhaps be thought a dear purchase. 1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* vi. She could not pronounce her words, ... so I thought she was no very high purchase.

† 12. The price at which anything is or may be purchased or bought; purchase-money. Also *fig.*

a. 1728 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 844 The Purchase [of this Treatise] is small. 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* v. 366 Insolvent worlds the purchase cannot pay.

III. [f. PURCHASE *v.* 7. Cf. also 8 b above.]

13. Hold or position for advantageously exerting or applying power; the advantage gained by the application of one of the mechanical powers; mechanical advantage, leverage, fulcrum.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* 26 Fix... the Post with such a regard always to the Weight, that the Purchase and Security may be an Overbalance for it. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 54 The further it goes the more Power it will gain, and thereby increase its own Purchase. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 The weight... was gaining more and more purchase upon the mast, as it heeled more outward. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xiii. § 2 The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight, acting at the end of a long lever, consequently with a great purchase. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 339 The streets of Florence, being flagged instead of paved, are dangerous for riding—the horses having no purchase for their hoofs. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 If I could have calculated on a safe purchase for my foot. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 142 He might be enabled to bend his bow with a greater purchase. 1883 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/2 Unfilled door and window-spaces allowing entrance and purchase to the gale.

14. A device or appliance by means of which power may be brought to bear with advantage; any contrivance for increasing applied power; esp. *Naut.* such a device consisting of a rope, pulley, windlass, or the like.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* 37 That the Angles of the Purchase may be as obtuse as possible, for

the Faculty of gaining the same with smaller Force. 1726 SHILLVOCKE *Voy. round World* 241 When we came to make purchases to raise her again, [we] found she did not hang so heavy 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. 198 The compound purchase, called the Runner and Tackle 1800 SCORRIS *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 435 We had no other means of performing this singular evolution than by attaching purchases to the keel from the ship 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 47 A derrick was rigged over the main-hatch with a double chain purchase attached.

15. *fig.* A 'hold', 'fulcrum', or position of advantage for accomplishing something; a means by which one's power or influence is increased.

1790 BURKE *Rev.* 232 A politician, to do great things, looks for a power, what our workmen call a purchase; and if he finds that power, in politics as in mechanics, he cannot be at a loss to apply it. 1800 KNOX & FERN *Corr.* I. 547 This may give us a purchase, by which we may gain over people, from irreligion, to religion. 1853 MALLBRASS *Belief* II. xvii. (1861) 97 They diminish the amount of evil to be contended with, and they provide a finer purchase for the power which contends with it. 1868 LUDLOW *Serm. Spec. Occas.* vii. (1897) 130 The will has a subtle but strong purchase over the understanding in matters of belief.

16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 6, as *purchase-book, -deed, -making, -price, -sum*, in sense 6 b, as *purchase officer, system*, in sense 13, as *purchase-block* (BLOCK sb. 5), *-fall* (FALL sb. 1 26), *gear, power, -tackle*, also *purchase-land*, land acquired by purchase. See also PURCHASE-MONEY.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 148/4 With the assistance of double and single *purchase-blocks. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 36 Purchase or shoulder blocks are used for masting, dismasting, or heaving down, or heaving off vessels on shore, or anything where immense strain is required. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Purchase-book, the name given to a book containing an account of all the purchases made. 1807 *Expositor* Dec. 498 The description of *purchase-deeds in the time of Jeremiah is suggestive of Babylonian usage. 1898 C. BRIGHT *Submar. Telegraphs* iv. 130 Not only can the cable be cut in shallow water near the coast by any small steamer with *purchase gear that will raise an anchor, but [etc.]. 1485 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 254 I bequeathe to Henry, my sonne, all my *purchesse londes that I have purchessed oute of the manor of Comtone. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 3/5 That they should re-open the whole question of purchase and the terms granted to *purchase officers. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 49 Jesus paid the *purchase-price. 1898 *Western Gas* 30 Sept. 7/2 To issue 370,000 fully paid shares to the old company as purchase price for the undertaking. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 122 note. The term *Purchase-Tackle has of late years been applied to this kind of block.

Purchase (pɜːtʃəs, -əs), *v.* Forms a. 3 *por-chas*(s), -chasy, 3-4 -chacy, -1, -6(n), 3-6 -chase. *β.* 4 *pourchase*, 4-6 -chace, -chasse, 5 -chasse, -chaas. *γ.* 3 *purchaci*, -chasy, 3-5 -chacen, 4-5 -chacen, 4 -chaoce, -chayasse, -chaise, -chece, 4-6 -chas, -chasse(e), -chess, 4-7 -ches, 4-8 -chase, 5 -chase, 4- *purchase*; (5 *perchasse*). [ME. a. AF. *purchacer*, = OF. *por-, pur-, pourchacier*, *-chasser*, *-chasser* (11th c. in Italz.-Darm.) to seek for, seek to obtain, procure, or bring about, *f. por, pur, pour* :—L. *pro* for + *chacier*, *chasser*, *chasser*—pop. L. *captiare* to catch, hunt, CHASE; cf. It. *procacciare* to endeavour to get, to procure. (The ONF. dialect forms *porchacier*, and *por-, purcacier, pourchacier, pourchasser*, do not appear to be represented in Eng.)]

1. *+l. trans.* To try to procure or bring about; to contrive or devise (esp. something evil) to or for a person. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9685 Pat hu ne assole purchasy non uel pe king ne non of his. 1340 *Ayenb* 8 He .pet dep or porchace ssame ower harm to oþren. 1422 in E. Deprez *Études de diplomat. angl.* (1908) 37 Yat the saide Johan Moreau .ne purchase ne do no nyowise thyng to owre seide rewme. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 76 Wei they apperceyved certaynly that temperour purchaseth for them alle the euyl that he myght. 1483 — *Cato* g j b, When they seken and purchasen the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 36, vndir the colour of frendschyp, purchassis my final exterminacion.

† b. With subordinate clause or infinitive. *Obs.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 162 Whereof thou thickest to deserve Thi princes thonk, and to purchace Hou thou myght stonden in his grace. 1426 LYDG. *Di Guit. Pilgr.* 4231 Where thouw .dist purchace Thy temptacion to enchace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 105b/1, I shalbe soo purchaas to sette suche a clothe in thy lommen. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxli. 168 Duke Johan of Brabant, purchaseth greatly that yf erle of Flaunders shulde haue his daughter in maryage. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchassis to raie my liberte.

† 2. To exert oneself for the attainment of some object; to endeavour; to strive. *Obs.* a. *refl.* [= OF. *se purchacier* 's'efforcer, s'activer' (11th c.)] 1392 BURTON *v. xii.* § 3 Le tenant se purchase de amesurer la dowarie [transl. let the tenant proceed for admeasurement of the dowry]. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* I. 1466 Duke Johan of Brabant, purchaseth greatly that yf erle of Flaunders shulde haue his daughter in maryage. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchassis to raie my liberte.

† b. *intr.* 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 191, I wote not how many poure pygmyes that wente porchassying yf they myght fynde oyr vytayles in the cuntry. 1433 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxviii. 177 The Cardynall .purchaseth somecho that a truse was taken bytwene yf kynges of Engelande and of Fraunce. a 1533 — *Huon* lxxxii. 253 He purchaseth for

your deth 1607 SHAKES. *Timon* iii. ii. 52 That I shold Purchase for a litle part, and vndo a great deale of Honour 1674 EARL ESSEX *Let.* 17 Mar. (1770) 204 Mr Justice Jones purchaseth hard for it [to be made chief Justice]

† 3. *trans.* To bring about, cause, effect, produce; to obtain, procure, manage. *Const.* *to* or *for* a person, or with dative. *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 216 Nil Ich me nothing aurentour, To purchas a fole gret honour. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vii. 495 And went. to hunt & play, Forto purchase thame venysoun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 129 The werre wol no pes purchase c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 232 None ought not to complayne my dethe, sith that I have purchaced it myself a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxvii. 231 Ye haue founde here an yll brother, syn he hath purchaced for you so moche yll. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Euang.* T. ii. 176 As a Priest, he did earne, and purchase pease. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Lawes* Scot. II. *Acts Convict* (1699) 285 Accused, and pussed beverine of Crimes purchast be him.

† b. *intr.* To arrange, make provision, provide. *Const.* *for*. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 775 Ffor wynd and weder almyghty god purchase And byngne hire hoom c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 176 In every fleschship so for thysyl purchase 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxiii, Lyke the lyonesse of all her faons she loutheth best hym that best can purchase for hym self 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxii. 93, I trust I shall purchase for suche a capitayne, that ye shal be all reconforted.

II. † 4. *trans.* To procure for oneself, acquire, obtain, get possession of; to gain. *Obs.*

[a 1325 *Leges Wilhelmi* Cong. (MS. c. 1230) r. xiv, Liapetur jura sur lui que pur haur nel fait ne pur auter chose, se pur sun dret nun purchacer] c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/32 Pat huy [Uistal] pe purchase clene maidenes with pe to habbe in bi bouie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 360 Corneus wende alond to honti Vor to purchassi hoom mete c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1463 He purchaseth hym, how robberye, Men ynowe, & fair nauye c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers.* T. 992 He hopeth for to lyue longe and for to purchacen muche richesse for his delit. c. 1460 *Osney Reg.* 38 All thynges be which the church of Saynte Marye lawfully hath i-purchased [L. *adapta est*] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 100 It sal be ane lang tyme or the romans can purchas sa grit aie armye contrar jou. 1600 *Surplisr. Countre* *Farmie* i. iv. xi The water .purchaseth from the lead an euill qualitie 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Knyght & Commw.* 314 If two or three united Cantons purchase any boote by their peculiar Armes. 1703 M. MARIN *Western Isles* 287 With these rude hooks, and a few sony fishing lines, they purchas'd fish for their maintenance.

† b. To obtain from a constituted authority (a mandatory or permissive instrument, as a brief, a licence, etc.); *spec.* in *Law*, To purchase a writ, to sue out, to obtain and issue a writ; hence, to commence an action. *Obs.* *exc.* *Hist.*

[1292 BURTON II. xviii. § 4 Si le brief fust purchacé avant la disseine] a 1300 *Curia* M. 1566 And jar on purchest he jar breue For to seke. Cristen men. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Trth.* 6 When Macmorgh hade the kynges lettres thus y-purchasade. 1533 *Becon Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 238 b, All thoo yf purchasen letters of any Lordes court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 153 He could not alienate one acre without purchasing a licence 1876 *Dices Real Prof.* v. § 222 note, 'Purchasing' a writ was the usual expression for commencing an action by suing out a writ, for which the usual fees must be paid, notwithstanding the provision of Magna Carta (c. 40), 'Null vendemus, justitiam'.

† c. To gain, get to, reach (a port). *Obs.* *rare*—1. 1597 R. TOMSON *Voy. W. Ind.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 582 One of the shippes of our company .went that night with the land . thinking in the morning to purchase the port of S. John de Vilua.

5. *spec. Law.* To acquire (property, esp. land) otherwise than by inheritance or descent; sometimes, to get by conquest in war. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1298 *Rolls of Part.* I. 10/a Par ceo qe la terre est de ancient demene le Roy u nul neste put purchaser par la commune ley] 1303 [implied in PURCHASER a.] c. 1330 [see PURCHASER *phl.* a. 1] 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 433 Ga purchas land quhar erly he may, For tharoff haffys he name perlay. 1398 *Levisia Barth.* de P. R. vi. xvi. (Bodl. MS.), Je sadir purchaseth lond and heritage for his children alwey [L. *acquirere non duntaxat*] c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Trth.* 30 Al hys thocht & all hys wyll, was nyghte & day, wyth all hys myght to wend in-to Irland to do hym yn adventur, lond to purchace yn vnked land. 1435 *Rolls of Part.* IV. 487/1 The Manoirs, Londres, and Possessions, purchaced or amortised. 1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 15 § 4 Yf eny bondeman purches enylandes in fee simple 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 14 His faults in him Hereditarie, Rather then purchast 1682 [see PURCHASER]

† b. *intr.* To acquire possessions; to become rich. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1342 Swilk men purchaces and gaders fast, And faies als bis lyfe seld ay last c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 608 He [the Reve] koude better than his lond purchace; sithliche he was astored pryvely 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 194 Rith so is Covetise affited To lokene where he mai purchace. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-case* iv. 1, Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers Would not purchase half so fast 1623-33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* 1. 1, Why should that Scrivener .Purchase perpetually, and I a rascal?

6. *trans.* To acquire by the payment of money or its equivalent; to buy. (Now the chief sense.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 252 And purchace al pe pardoun of Pamploun & Rome. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 39 And purchace 30w poundres while 3oure pans laste 14. *Voc.* in W. Wulker 602/18 *Peronise*, to purchase. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxv. 10 The field which Abraham purchaced of the sonnes of Heth 1611 COTGR. *Achter*, to buy, to purchase. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued.* v. (1728) 339

He that received money of the People for purchasing things for the Sacrifices. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 214 To buy wool for her majesty's use, to purchase oil for her lamps. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. 'We must purchase our tickets,' said Mr. Tupman

† b. *fig.* To obtain, acquire, or gain (something immaterial) at the cost or as the result of something figured as the price paid; *esp.* to acquire by toil, suffering, danger, or the like, to earn, win, to bring upon oneself, incur (mischief).

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lordsh.* 51 He pat gyves his good to hem pat haits no myster, he purchaseth no louynge herof. c. 1450 LOWELL *Grail* xliii. 476 For be that deth he hym Outcam, And purchaced lif to Every Cristen Man. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 405, I. do purchasse malgre to remembre of evidences lackyng by negligence. 1521-2 *Wolsey* in *Furnival Ballads* *J. MSS.* I. 335 Pat pou purches hevyn to mede. 1548-77 VICARY *Ans.* Ep. Ded (1888) 6 [They] purchaced eternal prayse by their study and cunning in Phisicks and Surgery. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* i. 1, The Honours he has gain'd are justly his; He purchas'd them in War. 1709 STRELL & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 P. 4 He that commends himself, never purchases our Applause; nor he who bewails himself, our Pity. 1743 tr. *D'Argen's Chinese Lett.* xx. 141 At length they all perish'd, and made the Japanese purchase their Death by the Loss of 3000 of their Soldiers. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evadne* (1779) II. xxx. 180 Deaily, indeed, do I purchase experience. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 183 The victory was purchased by the death of Rhiwallon.

III. 7. *Naut.* To haul in, draw in (a rope or cable); *spec.* to haul up (the anchor) by means of the capstan; hence, to haul up, hoist, or raise (anything) by the aid of a mechanical power, as by the wheel-and-axle, pulley, or lever. Cf. PURCHASE sb. III.

From quot. a 1625 this appears to have arisen as a nautical use of sense 4, with the notion of 'gaining', applied at first to hauling in a rope with the two hands so as to 'gain' one portion after another, and to have been extended to hauling with the capstan, and so at length to the advantage gained by any mechanical power.

1567 *Admiralty Ct. Act* xii. 29 May, [Commission is awarded] to recover, purchase, wey and bring to lande one soken or wrecked shipp a 1625 *Nomencl. Naval.* (Harl. MS. 2301) If 60 b, To Purchase Wee Call the gaining or Coming in of a Roape by our haling of it in with our handes, or heaving of it in at y^e Capstaine or otherwise Purchasing; as the Capstaine doth purchase apace that is it draws in the Cabell apace, or the Tackles doe purchase, and the Contrarie where wee cannot purchase with the Roape, Tackle, or the like Neate 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi (1692) 80. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 141 Pendants of the Main and Foremast ought to be as big as the Shrowds, since they purchase a great Weight of Boats and Anchors. 1726 SHILLVOCKE *Voy. round World* 180 In purchasing the anchor, the cable parted, and I lost it. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 28 We were usually obliged to purchase such things as were within reach by means of large hooks fastened to poles. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 143 In this situation a strong hawser .being passed under one of the aims of the anchor, the whole suspension was in that manner purchased *Ibid.* note, A piece of strong timber overlaying the bows of a vessel, containing sheaves, or a roller for purchasing the anchor. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful* iv, Purchase the anchor I could not; I therefore slipped the cable 1836 — *Madish Easy* xxiv, After one or two attempts, he lowered down the steps and contrived to bump her [an old lady] on the first, from the first he purchased her on the second, and from the second he at last seated her at the door of the carriage.

Purchased (pɜːtʃəst), *phl.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Obtained by effort, entreaty, or the like; acquired, procured, gotten; of land, Acquired otherwise than by inheritance. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 87 Hentage pat lyues & leues to be eldest sonne, Purchaced hing men gyves, woman wedding to mone, Or tulle a man is strange for his seruse of one. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 Purchase (A. Purchessye), *adepth* 1568 BIBLE (Bishop's) *Eph.* i. 14 Unto the redemption of the purchased possession 1596 SHAKES. *Merch.* V. iv. 1, go You haue among you many a purchast slauie. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Purchased estates, acquit or conquest. . . Strictly, acquit is such as is purchased before marriage

† b. Incurred by one's act or conduct. *Obs.*

1611 BAUM & FL. *Kut Burn Pistle* iv. iii, He is dead, Grief of your purchas'd anger broke his heart.

2. Bought with money or other equivalent.

1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. lxxvi, An English autumn, though it hath no vines, Hath yet a purchased choice of choicest wines 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 44 Purchased roses decked her furrowed cheeks

Purchase-money. The sum for which anything is or may be purchased. Also *fig.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) II. 293, I would part with the purchase-money, for which I have less regard 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 57 The purchase money of farms is estimated upon the amount of rent. 1822 HART. *MARTINEAU Life in Wolds* ix, Labour is still the purchase-money of everything here. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 259 He retained the proceeds . . . with which to pay off his purchase-money.

Purchaser (pɜːtʃəsə), *Forms* 4 *purchasour*, 5 -oure, -owre, *purchesur*, 6 -asser, 6-8 -asor, 6- *purchaser*. [ME., a. AF. *purchasour*, = OF. *porchacier*, later *pur-, pourchaseur*, agent-n from *porchacier*, *purchasser* to PURCHASE.]

† 1. One who acquires or aims at acquiring possessions; one who 'featheris his nest'. *Obs.*

In quot. c. 1386, many explain *purchasour* as 'conveyancer',

which is possible; but cf quot. 1591 and PURCHASE v 5b, quot. 1623-33.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1105, Y se men þat purchasours are, þat coueyte catel with sorwe & kare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 318 A Sergeant of the Lawe. Of fees and robes hadde he many oon, So greet a purchasour was nowher noon. Al was fey symple to hym in effect; His purchasyng myghte nat been effect. c 1440 *Parlour* 647, I haue luyed as a sowdowr A poure man but no purchasoure. 1591 GREFNE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 1: Think you some lawyers coude be such purchasours, if al their pleas were short, and their proceedings iustice and conscience?

† b. One who procures or brings something about. *Obs. rare*—1.

1653 WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* vi 25 Is he not the Author and purchaser of peace?

† c. *Miner.* See quot. 1747; cf CAVER *Obs.* 1756 in Pettus *Fodina Reg.* (1760) 95 That no Purchasers shall let or stop any Miners from any Wash-trough at any time. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Mineral time*, Purchasers [are] Poor People that daily go to the Mines, with their Hammers, Bags, or Penny-wiskeys, searching in the Deeds that are daily drawn and tem'd on the Hillocks, for any Bits of Ore that they can find therein. *Ibid.*, Also Purchasers are all to go away from the Works when that time is expired.

2. *Law.* One who acquires land or property in any way other than by inheritance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9453 Also with purchasours rygt so hyt fareþ, Alle þat þey bygge, here eyres bareþ c 1340 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 71 Yf anye suche inheritor or purchasour absent them selves [etc.]. 1642 tr. Perkins *Prof. Bk.* viii § 539, 235 If husband and wife be joynt purchasours unto them and unto the heirs of the husband of lands. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xiv 220 The first purchaser is he who first acquired the estate to his family, whether the same was transferred to him by sale, or by gift, or by any other method, except only that of descent. *Ibid.* xv, 241 If I give land freely to another, he is in the eye of the law a purchaser. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 106 § 1 (Act for Amendment of Law of Inheritance), The Words 'the Purchaser' shall mean the Person who last acquired the Land otherwise than by Descent, or than by any Escheat, Partition, or Inclosure.

3. One who purchases for money, a buyer. 1653 MASSINGER *New Way* II, I must have all men sellers, and I the only purchaser. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 51: F 4 The Purchaser, pays down her Price very cheerfully. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III 371 He was instantly discerned to be a fit purchaser of every thing that nobody else would buy. 1902 E. L. BANKS *Newsp. Gerl.* 129 Plenty of things are not for sale until a purchaser comes.

Purchasing (pɜːtʃaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹]. The action of the verb PURCHASE in various senses. In quot. 1747, the gathering of ore from the waste heap: cf. PURCHASER I c.

13. *K. Als* 5197 In water and londe [is] his purchaceyng. Boþe hy ceth flesche and fysshe. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* II. 579 And swa thar purchaceyng maid thar 1386 [see PURCHASER I]. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clxx. 164 As they wente in purchaceyng of prayes. 1505 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 733 Monye.. for the purchasing of some competent landes. 1656 EARL MONTK. tr. *Boccaccio's Decima*, f. Parnass. n. xxxvi (1674) 188 The purchasing of Eternity to her name. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S. J. Sauntie [is] the first pee or hit of Ore that the Cavers find in a morning by Purchasing. 1800 in Picton *L'pool Minia. Rec.* (1886) II. 193 A fund. for the purchasing Potatoes.

b. *attrib.*, as purchasing power, value. 1675 EARL ESSEX *Let.* (1770) 221, I am not in a purchasing condition. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIII 401/1 If we could suddenly double the whole quantity of sovereigns and then equivalents in England, the purchasing value of each coin would be reduced to exactly one half of its former amount. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. (1876) 137 The cost of living is augmented, and wages possess less purchasing power.

Purcholis, *-ious*, obs. forms of PORCULLIS.

Pur-chop. see PUR 2.

† **Purcinct**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 pursaunt, pour-sent, 4-5 purseynit, 5-oynt. [A. AF. *purcynit* (= OF. *porcinite*, sb. fem., *porcent*, sb. masc., from *porcindare* = L. *prōcingere*, *prōcinctus*: see next and PROINCOT.] = PROINCOT *sb.*, PROINCOT *sb.*; compass.

[1592 BRITTON vi. v. § 3 Hors de la purceynte del Counte ne est nul tenu a receyvere somounse. 1304 *Year Bk.* 32 *Edw. I.* Trin Term (Rolls) 261 Dans la purceynte de meisme le bois.] 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1034 Vob pane of þat place [the new Jerusalem, Rev. xxi. 12] had þre gates, So twelue in þoursent I can assaye. [Some read *purseunt*, and explain as 'pursuit, sequence, order'.] 13. *Ibid.* E. 1385 þe place, þat plyed þe pursaunt wyth-ynne, Was longe & ful large. 1386 Wyclif *a. Kzuz* xi. 8 þif eny man comme with in þe purseynit of the temple, he shalyn. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/1 The suburbs and the Purseynt of ye same citee. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 29 § 1 Views of franchisegges within the purcynt of the said Manor.

† **Purcinct**, *purseynt*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [A. OF. *porcint*, *-saint* (= L. *prōcinctus*), pa. ppl. of *porcindare* = L. *prōcingere*. see PROINCOT.] Girt about, enclosed; = PROINCOT *ppl. a.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8914 Ne quest take of endymēt Yn holy cherche, oþer 3erde purseynit. **Purcolous**, *-cullaie*, obs. ff. PORCULLIS.

Purey, **Pureyfant**, obs. ff. PURSY, PURSUI-VANT.

|| **Purdah** (pɜːdɑː). *E. Indus.* Also *purda*, *pardah*, *parda* (erron. *purdow*, *purder*). [a. Urdu and Pers. *pardah* veil, curtain.]

1. A curtain; esp. one serving to screen women from the sight of men or strangers.

1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 64/1 A *purdow*, or skreen, of a yellow kind of gauze, being dropt before the door. 1809 L. VALENTIA *Trav.* I 100 He led me to a small couch close to the *purdah*, and seated me on his right hand between his mother and himself, though she was invisible. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edith* 1, They passed through no door, but only by the yielding folds of a *purdah*. a 1858 D. WILSON in *Life* (1860) II. xv. 126 *Purdahs* or curtains of all colours hung from the crenated arches.

b. As typical of the seclusion of Indian women of rank; hence *fig.* the system of such seclusion.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. 8/6 As an Occidental, she will not like that tame bird's life inside the lattice cage and the *purdah* which Oriental wives must bear. 1893 W. S. BURRELL & EDITH E. CUTHILL *Indian Mem.* 23 The veil of the *purdah* hangs less heavily over Mahomedan than over Bengali women. 1905 *19th Cent.* Mar. 486 The *purdah* has been hardly any drawback to the women born with any talent for ruling.

2. A striped cotton cloth, or other material, of which curtains are made.

1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Purdah*, an Indian cotton cloth, with white and blue stripes, used for curtains, etc.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly in reference to sense 1 b, as *purdah lady*, *walla* [see WALLAH], *woman*, *purdah party*, *system*; *purdah-like* ad.

1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1854) 356 Amma was particularly dark for a *purdah walla*, or one, according to the Eastern custom, who is supposed always to sit behind a *purdah*, or curtain. 1894 S. S. THORNTON *Asiat. Neigh-bours* iv. 68 Of all his [Peter the Great's] social reforms, the greatest was the abolition of the *purdah* system for Russian ladies. 1902 *19th Cent.* Nov. 818 *Purdah* women are a comparatively small proportion of their sex.

Hence **Purdahed** (pɜːdɑːd) *a.*, screened or secluded by a *purdah*; curtained; 'cloistered'.

1832 Mrs. MEER ALI *Observ. Mussalmans India* I. xiv. 380 The hour is passed in lively dialogues with the several *purdah* dames.

Pur-dog. see PUR 2.

Purdonian, *-ion*, *-um*. [f. *Purdon*, name of the introducer.] Trade-name of a form of coal-scuttle.

1851 W. S. BURTON *Trade Catal.* Lond. Internat. *Ech.* *Purdonian*, 1856 H. LOVERIDGE *Trade Catal.* *Purdonian*, 1870 *Auction Catalogue* 29 Apr. A coconut mat, cinder sifter, jappaned *purdonian* and scoop. 1901 *Ibid.*, An iron curb fender and oak coal *purdonian* with scoop and liner.

Purdy (pɜːdi), *a. rare*. Now *dialect*. Sully, ill-humoured.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lover* v. 'Shife, one shan't speak to you one of these days, you are grown so *purdy*. 1672 — *Miss* iv. Why you saucy fellow you, what's to do with you? Ha, are you so *purdy*? a 1825 FORSYTH *E. Anglia*, *Purdy*, sully, ill-humoured, self-important.

Pure (pjʊə), *a. (sb., adv.)* Forms: 3-5 *pur*, 4-*pure*. (Also 4 *puir*, *por(e)*, 4 (6 *Sc*) *puyr(e)*, *puir(e)*, 5 *poure*, 5-6 *peur(e)*, 6 *peur*.) [a. OF. *pur*, fem. *pure* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *pur*, Sp. *it. puro* = L. *pūrus* clean, clear, unmixed, pure, chaste, etc.]

1. In physical sense.

1. a. Not mixed with anything else; free from admixture or adulteration; unmixed, unalloyed; often qualifying names of colours. b. *esp.* Not mixed with, or not having in or upon it, anything that defiles, corrupts, or impairs; unsullied, untainted, clean. c. Visibly or optically clear, spotless, stainless; in quot. 1481, 1652, clear, transparent. Rarely const. *from*.

(There is a wide range of sense here, but lines of division cannot well be drawn among the quotations, many of which unite more than one shade of meaning.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 184 So cleue is al so þat lond & mannes blod so pur [w. rr. *pur*, *puir*]. *Ibid.* 3178 O clere leom withoute mo þer stod fram him wel pur. c 1300 St. *Brandan* 313 Caliz and cunctz, pur clere cristal. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 227 So was hit cleue & clere & pure, þat precies perle þer hit was pyrt. 1365 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 82 A present al of pure Red gold. 1398 *Travisa Barth.* De P. R. xiii. ii. (Bodl. MS.), To make pitte water cleue and pure. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* iii. vi. 140 The mone is not so pure that the sonne may shyne..thurgh her as thurgh an other sterre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15 At the well-head the purest streames arise. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 To have his minde like unto a pure, bright looking-glasse. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 7 One reads them with the pure glass of Gods word, the other by his own false and fallacious perspicils. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 53 Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear. 1764 COWPER *Task* II. 508 To filter off a crystal draught Pure from the lees. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 33/1 There can be but one proper species of red, all other shades being adulterations of that pure colour, with yellow, brown, &c. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 308 If alcohol be re-distilled, and reduced to two thirds, you will obtain it very pure. This is what is called Rectified Alcohol. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 42 The morning air pure from the city's smoke. 1839 *Uss. Dict. Arts* 414 A mixture of prussian blue and cochineal pink. In preference to a pure blue. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 74 In consequence of the great solvent power of water, it is never found pure in nature. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 187 The snow was of the purest white.

† d. Intact, unbroken, perfect, entire. *Obs. rare*, 1607 TOPSELL *Fowls*, *Basis* 716 Twenty of these hornes pure, and so many broken.

e. Of a musical sound or voice: Free from roughness, harshness, or discordant quality; smooth, clear: *spec. in Mus. and Acoustics*, said of tones that are perfectly in tune, i. e. whose vibra-

tion-ratios are mathematically exact, so as to give no beats; esp. as opp. to *tempered*.

1872 F. JACOB *Aspects Authorship* II. 44 The pure and most tuneful voice of Miss Clara Novello. 1873 HALL *In His Name* vi. 49 The voice was a perfectly clear and pure tenor. 1893 J. LUCKY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 70/2 If all the consonant intervals are made perfectly smooth and pure, so as to give no beats, the tuning is then called Just Intonation.

II. In non-physical or general sense.

2 Without foreign or extraneous admixture; free from anything not properly pertaining to it; simple, homogeneous, unmixed, unalloyed.

Pure natural: see NATURAL sb 5

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 166 *Pere nys* neyther..Pope, ne patriarch þat puyre reson ne schal make þe meyster of alle þo men. 1487 in *Surrey Archæol. Soc. Collect.* II. 163, 1 Elizabeth Uvedale in my pure widowhood make and ordain my will. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ix. (ed. 2) 47 In the time of Eliza or Dido, the Phœnician or Punick, which she carried into Africa, was pure Hebrew, as were also their letters. 1642 *Answer* *agst King* 23 'Tis Adams pure natural, impure nature that makes a Subject covet to be a King. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 81 The Sadducees profess'd to follow the pure text of Scripture, or to interpret it according to the literal sense. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. (1870) 148, I know at once, or by Immediate Inference,—that is, by an act of Pure Thought. 1884 MINCHIN *Ungh. Kinemat* 130 The strain at a point is said to be pure strain if the principal axes (axes of the strain ellipse) are not rotated by the strain.

b. In reference to descent or lineage: Of unmixed descent, pure-blooded.

c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 20 In point that war to paiche, thay proudest men and pure. 1568 GRAHAM *Chron.* II. 286 To people the towne with pure Englishmen. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 137 He was an Indian of pure blood. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. l. 24, I consider Attila to have been a pure Hun. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii, That horse..is very nearly a pure Arab.

c. *Law*. Having no condition annexed; absolute, unconditional. *Pure alms*: cf. ALMOIGN 2.

[Cf. cl. L. *pūrus*, unconditional, absolute; med. L. *pūrus* (cf. *perpetuus*) *eleuagynia* (a 1100), AF. *pure* (cf. *perpetuel*) *almogne*; also F. *pur* at simple (Montesquieu 1747).]

1567 *Answer* *conc. St. Bartholomew's Hosp.*, Oxford 3 Feb., The which said Hospital, King Edward the third.. gave and granted unto the predecessors of the said Provost and Scholars [of Oriel], in free pure and perpetual alms. 1713 *Act 13 Anne*, c. 6 § 8 To have and to hold the said Canonship or Prebend to the said Colwell Brickenenden..in pure and perpetual Alms. 1818 COLERIDGE *Obligations* 151 [If] one be conditional or deferred for a term, while the other is a pure and simple engagement. 1866 MURHLAD *Gaus* II. § 244 Sabius and Cassius think that a conditional legacy to him is valid, but not a pure one.

d. Of a subject of study or practice. Restricted to that which essentially belongs to it; not including its relations with kindred or connected subjects. (Often denoting the simply theoretical part of a subject, apart from its practical applications, as in *pure mathematics*; opp. to APPLIED 2, MIXED 7.) Also said of a student or practitioner who confines himself to one particular subject or branch of a subject.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. ii. (1648) 12 Mathematicks..is usually divided into pure and mixed, and though the pure doe handle only abstract quantity, that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 5 The difference between pure science, which has to do only with ideas, and the application of its laws to the use of life. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. In England, the profession is ostensibly divided into three distinct branches, viz. *pure* physicians, or those who profess to act only in medical cases; *pure* surgeons, or those who practise surgery alone, and surgeon-apothecaries, or general practitioners. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 752/2 *Pure* Mechanism, or Applied Kinematics. being the theory of machines considered simply as modifying motion. 1903 R. B. CARTER *Doctors & Work* i. 4 A small number of operating, or so-called 'pure' surgeons. *Mod.* He is a pure physicist; he does not know chemistry.

e. *Logic*. Of a proposition or syllogism: opp. to MODAL a. 4.

1697 tr. *Burgardicus his Logic* I. xxviii. 112 A Pure Enunciation is that in which it is not express'd how the Parts cohere. Modal, in which it is. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 60 A Pure [Syllogism] is that which consists of Propositions pure.

Modal either of one or both Modal. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 When a proposition merely expresses that the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure proposition*; as, every true christian is an honest man. But when it includes also the way and manner wherein the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *modal proposition*; as, when I say, it is necessary that a true christian should be an honest man. 1827, 1870 [see MODAL a. 4].

f. *Gram.* (a) In Greek (*καθαρός*), of a vowel: Preceded by another vowel. Of the stem of a word: Ending in a vowel. Of a consonant (as s): Not accompanied by another consonant. (b) In Arabic, etc., of a syllable. Ending in a vowel, open.

1650 E. REEVE *Introd. Gr. Tongue* 24 Nouns ending in *α, αα, ηα, ηαα*, or pure *α*, do make the Genitive in *ας*. *Ibid.*, Adjectives in *αα*, having or not pure [e.g. *εὐναρπια, εὐναρπιας*]. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* v. 14 [Syllables] are divided into *pure* and *mixed*; the pure consisting only of one consonant and one vowel, the mixed of two consonants joined by a vowel. 1818 BLOMFIELD tr. *Matthias's Gr. Gram.* I. 218 Verbs pure, whose final syllable *-α* is preceded by a diphthong. 1870 E. ASSORT tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.* I. vi. 57 In the formation of the acc. sing. of Masc. and Fem., the

true vowel-nature of the stem declares itself, *ῥῶλον*, *ῥῶλον*; and the voc. sing. contains the pure vowel stem.

3. Taken by itself, with nothing added; . . . and nothing else; nothing but . . ., nothing besides . . ., no more than . . .; mere, simple.

Often in phr *pure and simple*, following the sb (cf. a c) 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 794 He is pat he moste attende Vor pur messeme vorfare. c1375 *Sc Leg Saints* (Paulus) 1206 For pure pytte & loy pai gret c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxxii. 144 Many . . . diez for pure elde withouten sekeneis 1494 FABIAN *Chron* v. ciii. 81 The ii sonnes of Mordred were constrained of pure force to seche stronge holdes for theyr refuge. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen VI* ii. 1. 257 Alas Sir, we did it for pure need 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xix. Knowing no more how to sway a sceptre then a pure clown to manage a sword. 1794 A. COLLINS *Gr Chr. Relig.* 79 This distinction is the pure invention of those who make the objection. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) I. 29 That of which we are speaking is knowledge pure and simple.

b. In emphatic or intensive sense: Nothing short of . . ., absolute, sheer, thorough, utter, perfect, complete.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1917 He was . . . pur mesel þo & he bicom in us baptizinge hol of al is wo. c1400 *Destr Troy* 1817 Pelleus . . . soundit into soure grene, And Priam repoynt as a pure fole. 1479-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 36/2 Contynuing alwey in his pure malice and envy. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* v. Plays (1889) 303/1 His master hath such a pure belief in his wife, that he's apt to believe any good of her. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 182, I believed that misery more pure than that which I now endured had never fallen to the lot of a human being. 1870 RUSKIN *Let. in Athenaeum* 30 Sept. (1905) 428/3 Dickens was a pure modernist—a leader of the steam-whistle party *par excellence*. 1902 BUCHAN *Waterbury* by Threshold 145 A lot of pure nonsense.

c. That is the thing itself, not something else; true, real, genuine; very. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2308 He . . . seide he was purost eyr to be icrowned to kinge. *Ibid* 8609 In a town in barresse . . . out of þe erpe pur blod sprong ywis. 1311 *E. E. Allt P.* B. 704 Wel nyge pure paradys most prene no better c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 421 The pure trefres of his shyne grete Werren of his bittre salte teires wete. c1400 *Land Troy* Bk. 6656 He . . . persed his Armure. . . That it come to his flesche pure. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Tyb* i. Wks. 1162/a *Til* the pure pangas of death pulled their heart from their play

III. Free from corruption or defilement.

4. Free from admixture of anything debasing or deteriorating; unadulterated, uncorrupted, uncontaminated; conforming accurately to a standard of quality or style; faultless, correct.

1311 *K. Allt* 84 Thus he asayed the regions, That him cam for to assaie—In purr maner of bataille. 1390 GOWER *Conf. lli* 214 Mi ladi . . . is the pure hed and welle And Mirour and ensample of goode. 1526 TINDALE *Yas.* 1. 27 Pure devotion and undefiled. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* 37, To King Ali b. In such places of your realm as the pureste englyshe is spoken. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 182 At Geneva many French Gentlemen and Students comming thither . . . did speake pure French. 1788 GIBSON *Decl.* c. I (1838) V. 21 The purest disciples of Zoroaster escaped from the contagion of idolatry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 165 They had been oppressed, and oppression had kept them a pure body. 1884 PROBYN *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 142 His taste, if severe, was pure

5. Free from moral defilement or corruption; of unblemished character or nature; unstained or untaunted with evil; guiltless, innocent; guileless, sincere. Rarely const + of (obs), from (arch). Often absol., the pure (sc. persons).

c1340 HAMPOLE *Falster* xxii. 4 He . . . pat is pure in werks and clen in thoghtis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* i. xiv. 42 To saue his soule whiche God hath lent to hym pure and clen to thende that he shold rendre it such agayn. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 8 Blessed are the pure in heart. *Ibid.*, Acts xx. 26, I am pure from the blood of all men. *Ibid.*, Titus i. 15 Unto the pure are all thynges pure 1567 MILTON P. L. vii. 506 Nature her self, though pure of sinful thought. 1719 WATTS *Hymnus* i. lxxvii. How should the sons of Adam's race Be pure before their God? 1790 PALLEY *Hera Paul.* Concl., His morality is everywhere calm, pure, and rational. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 171 A friendship as warm and pure as any that ancient or modern history records. 1851 TENNISON *To Queen* vii. Her court was pure; her life serene. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 265 He protested . . . that his hands were pure from the blood of the persecuted Covenanters.

†b. Applied mockingly to Puritans; also to Quakers. Obs.

1598 MARSTON *Sc. Villania* i. i. Lucia, new set thy ruffe; tut, thou art pure, Canst thou not lisse 'good brother', look demure? 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. i. To helpe 'hem to some pure landresses, out of the clite. 1798 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* II. 45 My mother, from being one of the pure ones, had changed her religion to that of a methodist.

6. Sexually undefiled; chaste.

c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 Alle clad in white, in tokyng of clennes, Lyke pure virgines. 1588 A. KING *tr. Cavendish's Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 209 That blisse Marie remains still pur virginne. 1591 SHAKS. *i Hen VI*, v. iv. 83 And yet forthwith she is a Virgin pure. 1671 MILTON P. R. i. 134. 1771 *tr. Horstius Parad. Soul* App. 21 Hall you, the Sea's bright Star, Who God's pure Mother are. 1904 *Hymns A. & M.* No. 55 A maiden undefiled is by the Spirit great with child.

7. Free from ceremonial defilement; fit for sacred service or use; 'clean'.

1621 *Bible* *Exod* vi. 20 The Priestes and the Leuites were purified together; all of them were pure, and killed the Passeeover. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xvi (1614) 299 His [a Jew's] wife hath prepared his dinner; pure meats purely dressed.

IV. 8. slang or colloq. (? orig. ironical) A general term of appreciation: Fine, excellent, capital, jolly, nice, splendid Now rare or Obs.

1675 WCHERLEY *Country Wife* iii. i. I was quiet enough till my husband told me what pure lives the London ladies live abroad with their dancing, meeting and junketing. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. v.* ii. O I have pure news, I can tell you, pure news. c1720 VANBRUGH *Four.* to London i. ii. A slice of it [goose pie] before supper to night would have been pure. 1734 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 508 Well, is it not pure that we shall meet in a fortnight? 1747 GARRICK *Miss in her Teens* ii. The door's double locked, and I have the key in my pocket. *Biddy*. That's pure 1884 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* i. iii. Sc 3 (1892) 35 O, such manners are pure, pure!

b. In conjunction with another adj.: Pure and . . . = nice and . . ., fine and . . .; excellently, satisfactorily; thoroughly (= C. i: cf. 2 above). Now dial. (See AND *cony.* 4.)

1742 FIFIELD *Jos Andrews* ii. xiv. They [sc hogs] were all pure and fat 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 271 You would have been pure and happy to drive about in a one-horse chaise 1769 ROMANE *Let.* 27 Oct (1793) xxvii. 12, I saw Lady H—, who was pure and well. 1865 *Let to Editor*. In answer to the question 'How do you do?' in Cornwall, they say 'Pure and well, thank you'!

c. dial. Quite well, in good health. = PURELY 4b. 1854 N. & O 1st Ser. IX. 597/1 The word pure is commonly used in Gloucestershire to express being in good health. 'I hope, Zur, the ladies be all pure.' 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

B. sb. (or absol.)

1. That which is pure; purity. *poet.*

a1625 LONGE *Misc Pieces* ii. Wks. 1883 IV. Her eies shrowd pitte, pietie, and pure 1667 MILTON P. L. vii. 627 Union of Pure with Pime. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll.* Nt cap ii. 735 How heaven's own pure may seem To bluish 1874 TENNISON *Poems* 35 The mask of pure Worn by this court 1898 G. MERRITT *Odes For Hist* 6 Earth's warrior Best To win Heaven's Pure

†2 'Pured' fur: see PURED 2, PURE 1. Obs. 1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 215 For lynying of the said Tanne welius goune within his purr.

†3 A kept mistress. Obs. slang

1688 SHADWEL *L. Spr. Alastia* ii. i. Where's the Blowing, that is to be my Natural, my Convenient, my Pure a1900 B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew*, Pure, a Mistress 1795 in *New Cant Dict.*

4. A 'pure' physician or surgeon: see the adj, sense 3 d. *Med. colloq.*

1827 *Lancet* 15 Dec. 434/2 Do the Pures profess a kind of surgery in the abstract? 1843 SIR J. PAGET *Let.* 29 Dec in *Mem.* vi. (1902) 148 The election of the pures in London was not I am told general. [Note, The 'pures' were the surgeons in consulting practice.]

†5 [Cf. PURE v. 1 b.] Tanning. Dogs' dung or other substance used as an alkaline lye for steeping hides. Also in *comb.* as *pure-collector*, *finder*, *finding*. (Also spelt *puer*, *puer*)

1851 MAXWELL *Labour* II. 142 Dogs'-dung is called 'Pure', from its cleansing and purifying properties. *Ibid.*, The name of 'Pure-finders' has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs'-dung from the streets. *Ibid.*, There are about 30 tanyards, and these all have their regular Pure collectors. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Puer*, a tanner's name for dogs' dung. *Ibid.*, Pure, Puer.

C. adv.

1. Absolutely, entirely, thoroughly, quite.

In early use from sense 3 b of the adj; in 18th c slang or colloq. from sense 8 b; now dial. or Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1342 He bicom some þer after pur gidy & wod. c1340 HAMPOLE *P. Conne* 2499 He says 'our ille dedys er pur ille wrought, Bot our gud dedys pur gud er night'. c1394 P. *Pl. Crade* 170 þe pris of a plouz-lond. . . To aparalle þat pyler were pure lytel. c1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld* 89 It is pure easy to follow god and serue hym in tyme of tranquylite. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sladane's Comm.* 37 This yere [1522] departed Reuchine, a pure aged man [scate gravis]. 1710 SWIFT *Frnk. to Stella* 23 Sept., Ballygall will be a pure good place for an. 1750 *Let.* 29 May in Mrs. Delany's *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 548 Your amiable and worthy sister is pure well. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 78 The course will be pure swampy in some parts.

2. Purely, in various senses; simply, merely; rightly; chaste. *poet. rare.*

c1460 G. ASHBY *Dicia Philos.* 390 A kyng shude be right besy and studios To geneine his Roiaume & his people pure. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 86 For his sake, Did I expose my selfe (pure for his loue) Into the danger. 1602 *Ham.* iii. iv. 158 O throw away the worsor part of it, And lise the purer with the other halfe.

3. Qualifying an adj. of colour (chiefly white); Purely, with no admixture of any other colour.

(Not always clearly distinguishable from pure adj. cf. a pure white rose; a rose whose colour is a pure white.) 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 182 So clen & vair & pur 3wit among oþere men hu beþ 1530 PALSGR. 259/a Pure white sylke, soye biszme. 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* iii. ii. 22, a 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xxvii. The Lily (first) pure whitest Flow'r of any. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 256 Gold is distinguished by its pure yellow colour.

D. *Comb*: a. parasynthetic, as *pure-blooded*, *-bosomed*, *-coloured*, *-eyed*, *-mannered*, *-minded*, *-sighted*, etc. b. adverbial and complemental, as *pure-bred*, *-driven*, *-living*, *-washed*.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 157 Breeding 'pure-blooded' rams for sale. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 10 Specimens of 'pure-bred' domestic fowls. 1874 MILTON *Comus* 213 O welcom 'pure-eyed' Faith, white-handed Hope, And thou unblest! of breed of Chastity. 1896 ASP. BENSON in *Nat Church* Feb. 51/a Pray we for a temperate, a 'pure living people. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vi. xxxiv. The most sublime, religious, 'Pure-minded poet. 1596

SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 276 All canthes glorie . . . [will] Seeme durt and drosse in thy 'pure-sighted eye' 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* 86 On the 'pure-wash'd sand.

Pure, v. [a. OF. *pur* = L. *purare* to purify (with religious rites), f. *purus* Pure.]

†1. *trans.* To make pure; to cleanse, purify, refine (*lit.* and *fig.*). Obs. exc. as in b.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 15 Pat saule bat es purede in þe fyre of lufe of Godd 13 *E. E. Allt P.* B. 1116 Pou may pure be with penance 171 Pon a perle worþe c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) 3 xxiii. 149 Þe whilk pusemyens kepez busly and pures þe gold and dismeuez þe fyne gold fin be vnyfne c1460 G. ASHBY *Dicia Philos* 90 Ye must pure your selfe fyrst withoute blame 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuities* (1579) 217 As fyre by heate the Golde doth fyne and pure 1608 MIDDLETON *Ram Lone* iii. iii. If you be unclean you may pure yourself 1635 HERWOOD *Hierarch* v. 242 The Light, pur'd and refin'd.

b. Tanning. To cleanse (hides) by steeping them in a bate or alkaline lye. (Cf. PURE sb. 5.)

1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 366/a They [calf-skins] are then unhaird and fleshed in the usual manner, pured with a bate of dog's dung. 1907 *Camb. Mod. Hist. Prospects* 200 Bating or puring as it is called, is a process by which all but a very small amount of the natural grease is removed from the skin.

†2. (?) *intr.* To become pure. *rare.*

c1315 SHORHAM *Poems* i. 67 And alþey he to sennæ falleþ, Her ne moze nauþ pury Of serewesssche

Pure, obs. form of PURE v., POOR.

Pureanis, i.e. pureanis: see PURITANS.

Pure-blind(e), obs. forms of PURBLIND.

†Pured, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. Also 5 purid, -yd.

[f. PURE v. + -ED.]

1. Purified, cleansed; refined.

1311 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 633 Gawain was for gode knawen, & as golde pured. c1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xx. 217 Bordured alle aboute with pured Gold. c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 173 Wedye the cokkle from the puryd corne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvii. Kjb, Mercury. . . About the ayre castinge his pured lyght. 1513 *Bradshaw's St. Verburghe, Balade to Auctor* (E.E.T.S.) 200 This delicious werke Thus surely sette by pured science.

2. Of fur: Trimmed or cut down so as to show one colour only. (Cf. PURE a. 1 a.)

Pured gris or *grey*, the grey fur of the back of the squirrel in winter, without any of the white of the belly. *Pured calbre*, *miniver*, the white belly part of these furs, with the dark or grey sides trimmed off. (Cf. also b. and PURE a.)

Beside pured miniver (*minutus varnus puratus*, *menever* *puree*), the 14-16th c. records have also *vi. dimidio puratus*, half-pured miniver, in which a narrow strip of the grey colour was left at the edges. (John Hodgkin.)

1311 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 124 With pelure pured apert þe pane ful clene. *Ibid.* 1738 In a mery mantyle furred ful fyne with fellor, wel pured. [1363 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 279 Et q'lis ne usent. Cloche, Mantel, ne Goune, fureuz de meneuier pured.] c1420 *Chron. Pilat* cccxxxi. Þe mantyl þe was furuyd w' puryd gray c1450 *Brut* 434 Thanne was don on the Bishop an abbite of fyne Scarlet furred with purid werke. c1463-4 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 505 Their wyfes, may use and were the forced Fures of Matrones, Funes, Letyce, pured Grey, or pured Menuevier. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. II. 221 Paynt to Fyrens Maniuyng, Master of the Quenis wardrobe, for vj tymir of pured calabar to the samyn, ilk tymir xxxiij. 1595 *Ibid.* III. 43 For xvj bakis of pured gray; ilk pece xvjd.

b. *ellipt.* as sb 'Pured' miniver cf. next.

c1435 *Chron. London* (1593) 95 There was putte vpon the bisschop a cardynall habyte of Skarleite fured with pured. c1450 *Ibid.* 131 A ffirry coope of fyne scarlett furred with puryd c1450 *Lovelich Martin* 1460 In the kynges tyme . . . that aftry the schal regnen in puied & palles.

|| **Puree**¹, **puray**. Obs. Also 4 **purree**, 5 **purry**. [a. AF. *purée*, for F. *pur*, pa. ppl. of F. *purir*: see PURE v.] = PURED 2 b, i.e. pured or pure white miniver, the belly fur of the grey squirrel in winter, used in the furring of garments.

(In the London Letter Bks in AF. form *purée*, in 15th c Sc as *purry*, *purray*.)

1351 *Let. Bk. F. Lond* If 208 Furree de Pellure come de meneuier, Gns, Purree, Destranlyng, Popell! Desquelles, Byz des Conyus des leures 1365 *Let. Bk. G. Lond.* If. 165 b. Item q' nul dal mistar, entremelle ventres de calabre en furours de puree [In Let. Bk. H. If. 39 *in fururis puratus*] ne de meneuer ne de Buss [tr. in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 329 No one of the trade shall mingle bellies of calabre with furs of puree, or of mineuer, or of bisshes]. 1429 *Sc. Acts Yas. I* (1874) II. 18 Pat na man sal wear clathris of silk na furringis of mertricks, fungeys, puray, na grece, na nane oþir riche furring bot allanirly knychtis [etc.]. 1455 *Sc. Acts Yas. II* *ibid.* 43 The vþir lordis of parliament to haif ane mantill of rede rycht as oppinnet befor and lynyt with silk or furreyt with crisy gray, grece, or purray, togiddir with ane hude of the sammyn clath, and furreyt as saide is.

|| **Purée**² (*puriz*). Rarely in anglicized form **purry**. [F. *purée* (*purée de pois* pea-soup, 1314 in Hatz-Darm.), of uncertain and disputed origin. Hatz-Darm. takes *purée* as the ppl. sb. from the OF. vb *purir*, in sense 'to squeeze, press out'. Others would identify it with OF. *porie* (see PORRAY), from which it cannot always be separated in sense; cf. med.L. *purra*, *purrya*, as well as *porra* (1221 in Du Cange), in sense 'pea-soup'. See Scheler, *Littér.* Brachet.]

A kind of broth or soup made of vegetables, meat, or fish, boiled to a pulp and passed through a sieve. Also *fig.*

1824 BYRON *Fuon* xv. lxxi. Alas! I must leave undescribed the gibber, The salmon, the consommé, the *purée* [tr. way]. 1811. — *Let. to Bonites* Wks. (1846) 603/a *note*. This stanza contains the *purée* of the whole philosophy of Epi-

curus. 1889 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Menu*. 84 Mutton cutlets fried in cod liver oil with purly 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 392 Pounded fish may be cautiously given, pounded mutton or beef in purly. 1897 *Ibid.* II 521 A purly of potato

Purely (piū'li), *adv.* [F. *PURE* a. + -LY²] In a pure manner or degree: in various senses

1. Without (physical) admixture, esp. of anything that stains or impairs; cleanly, clearly, spotlessly 1899 *HAWES Past Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 97 The fayre carbuncle, so full of clerenes, That in thee truly dyd moost purely shyne. c. 1600 *DRAYTON Elegy to Lady I.* S. 65 The Sunnes rayes, Bent on some object, which is purely white. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* I. (1863) 120 The purely grey rouleau, showed its mixture of black and white. 1864 *TENNISON Aymer's Field* 458 The soft river-breeze on him breathed Far purlier in his rushings to and fro

† b. So as to make pure or clean; so as to cleanse. *Obs.* 1876 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 232 b, Washe diligently and pure the bodie 1611 *BLAKE Isa.* I. 23, I will purely purge away thy dross 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* 27 It may be purely separated from its Husk by a Mill. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* i. P. 15 These Ribs must be purely Smooth-fil'd and Polish'd.

2. Without mixture of anything different (in non-physical or general sense); simply, merely; exclusively, solely; . . . and nothing else: often implying 'entirely' (cf. b. and ENTIRELY 3).

c. 1350 *Will Palerne* 429 We alle neuer more for no man mowe be delivred but purly pourh your help c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 47 Pat bei putte not glosis vnto be reule, but sympleche and pureliche to seie & to write be reule c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. v. 45 Lete no þyng be gret or hye or acceptable to þe, but purely god. 1554 *HULOET*, *Purely, equiduo, mere, pure, puriter, Sincere*. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelstoe's Trav.* 5 Whether they had been set there in the air purely for show 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 122 Reasonings and controversies purely verbal. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxxi, 562 The Government duty they have to perform seems to be purely formal 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 415 a There were . . . no children of origin purely Egyptian.

† b. Of degree or extent: Absolutely, thoroughly, perfectly, completely, fully, utterly, entirely. *Obs.*

1897 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3323 Icholle make þi salu Abbe al be foume of þe eri as þou were purliche he. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xlv. 226 He hap the power þat seynt peter hadde, He hap purliche þe pot with þe same salu

† c. Really, actually, truly, genuinely. *Obs.* 1897 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3323 Icholle make þi salu Abbe al be foume of þe eri as þou were purliche he. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xlv. 226 He hap the power þat seynt peter hadde, He hap purliche þe pot with þe same salu

d. *Law.* Without conditions, unconditionally. 1497 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 327 f. 3^o open declaration, sub. 1. 183 This his gift was a gift indeed, purely bestowed on the college, as loded with no detrimental conditions 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* III. § 113 If I have stipulated purely, he may stipulate conditionally

3. Without mixture of anything deteriorating or debasing; without blemish, corruption, baseness, or uncleanness; faultlessly; properly, rightly, correctly; guilelessly, innocently, chastely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 To behaue you purely, & to apply yourself to labour in the seruice of god. 1537 (*title*) The Byble, which is all the holy Scripture. In which are containyd the Olde and Newe Testament truelye and purely translated into Englyshe by Thomas Matthewe. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & C.* IV. v. 169 Faith and troth, Stran'd purely from all hollow bias drawing 1874 T. FLATMAN *To Mr. Faithorn* 6 One line speaks purlier Thee, than my best strain. 1823 *BYRON Yuan* XIV. xcii, Or Germany, where people purely kiss.

b. So as to be ceremonially clean.

1613 [see *PURE* a. 7] a. *slang* or *collog.* Finely, excellently, capitally; nicely, satisfactorily, very well. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1895 *CONGREVE Love for L.* II. ii, You can keep your countenance purely, you'd make an admirable player 1712-13 *SWIFT Tral. to Stella* I Jan., Am I not purely handled between a couple of puppies? 1756 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* II. ii, That will do purely a. 1845 *Hood Last Man* xxi, To see me so purely drest.

b. *Id.* Quite well, in good health. (Used predicatively like an adj.; cf. *well*, *ill*, *poorly*.)

1809 *MAR EDGEWORTH Absentee* xvi. (*Tales* 1825 X. 322), If the ladies' pleasures are of any avail, you ought to be purely. 1828 *CROWN GLASS* (ed. 2) v. 8, 'How's thy mam?' 'Purely, thank ye.' 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. ii, Well I never! you do look purely. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* xxvii, 'I hope the dear ladies are well, sir?' 'The ladies are purely'

Pureness (piū'nes). [F. *PURE* a. + -NESS.] The quality of being pure; purity.

1. Freedom from admixture; simplicity, homogeneity.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III. 322 Þis soft metell led, nat of so gret pureness. a. 1618 *RALIGH* (J.), An essence . . . of absolute pureness and simplicity. 1673 R. VAUGHAN *Coniuge* 14 A proof of the pureness of the metal. 1695 *Lp. Preston Boeth.* v. 240 His knowledge . . . remaineth in the Pureness & Simplicity of its Presence.

2. Freedom from defilement or blemish; cleanliness; faultlessness, correctness.

1528 *PAYNELL Salerno's Regim.* Oijb, Many fynnes and skailes betoken the purenes of the fyshes substance a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem* II. (Arb.) 144 In all this good propietie of wordes, and purenesse of phrases which be in Terence a. 1608 *TEMPLE Ess. A. & M. Learn.* Wks. 1760 I. 157 Great Pureness of Air, and Equality of Climate

3. Freedom from moral blemish; innocence; sincerity; chastity.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xxxv. (1495) 480 Mount Synay hyghte the mount of purenesse and of clennesse, for none myght come to the mount but those that were cleane in bodi and in soule. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* i. 12 With godly purenes 1591 *SPENSER Daphn.* xxx, She in purenesse heauen it self did pas 1624 *QUARLES Son's Son* xv. 7 Virgin purenes. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 149 To manage all Disputes with. Pureness from Humane Passions. 1840 *CROUGH Dipsychus* I. ii. 41 And thou, clear heaven, Look pureness back into me.

4. Ceremonial cleanness

[Cf. quot. 1398 in 3.] 1609 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 73 Holy purenes with all communion with vnclenne Geneties. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. vi. Wks 1851 IV. 77 Inflicting death for the mark of a circumstantial purenes omitted.

Purete, -ty, obs. forms of PURITY.

Purle (pū'li), *sb.* Forms 4 porfyl, -fil, purf(i)el, 4-5 purfil(e, -fyle, 4-6 -fyl, 5-6 -fell, -full, 6 -ful, -fyll, -felle, -phell, 6- purfle. Also (in sense 2) 6 purflue; (in sense 3) 7 porfil(e, -phile, 7-8 purfil. See also *PROFILE*. [a. OF. *porfil* (c. 1215 in Godef.), later *purfil* (1316), and 1611 in Cotgr. in sense 2), a border or edge; = Fr. *perfil*, Sp. *perfil*, med.L. *perfilum*, It. *profilo*, *PROFILE*; prob. verbal sb. from *profilare*, *perfilare*, etc.: see *PURPLE* v.]

1. A border; esp. a wrought or decorated border; the embroidered border or edge of a garment.

In ordinary use *app. obs.* after 1670; revived as an archaism in 19th c. (But cf. quot. c. 1758 in *PURPLE* v. 2) 13 *E. E. Allot.* P. A. 216 Of precious perle in porfyl 1497 *John Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 A lewde wretche to were a skaret gowne, Withe a blac lamb fure without purfle of sable c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416 a Purfle of a clothe, *lunbus*. a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1906) 30 This astate that ye use of gret purfles and slitte cotes. 1530 *PALSON.* 250 a Purfyl or hemm of a gowne, *bopt*. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 2 b, The Trapper of his Horse, Damaske gold, with a depe purfle of Armys. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm.* *Marcell* xiv. vi. 10 Inner garments . . . beset with long jagges and purfles. 1610 - *Canden's Brit.* II. 124 They cast over these their mantells or shagge Rugges . . . with a deep fringed purfle 1730 *BALBY, Purfle*, a Sort of antique Trimming for Womens Gowns, made of Tinsel, Thead, &c., called also Bobbin-Work. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 292 Furnaced pillars . . . uplight ranged in horrid array, With purfle of green or of the darksome gray. 1827 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg.* *Lady G. Bailie* Concl., Betty's skill Leaves her in purfle, furbelow, or frill, No whit behind. 1894 *Athenaeum* 5 May 571 a The portrait of the gracious court lady in her ruff and purfles.

b. = *PURFLING* I c (as of a violin). 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Purle*. - Also a kind of Ornamentation about the Edges of Musical Instruments, particularly of Viols, Violins, &c. 1805 *HARRIS Old Violins* 125 He runs his purle into his monogram with attendant flourishes.

† 2 *Her* A bordering line. *Obs.*

1562 *LICH ARMORIE* (1597) 90 b, This pale was guen after it had a chiefe; because they were both of one colour, thei goeth no purfle betweene. 1572 *BOSSWELL ARMORIE* II. 27 That terme is so frequented, because two colors, or any metall or colour, be gradately infered one into the other, that no partition but only the Purfle maie be seene betweene them.

† 3. The contour or outline of anything; a representation of the outline; = *PROFILE* sb. I, 3. *Obs.*

In this sense *app.* a new adoption from Fr., and there from It. Soon superseded by *profile*.

1602 *HOLLAND Pity* xxxv. x. II 535 Hee woon the prise and praise from them all in making up the purfils and extenuities of his lineaments. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* II. iii. 42 The naked and bare proportion of the outward lineaments thereof, or the outward Tract, Purfle, or shadow of a thing *Ibid.* The Portraicting out of any thing vmbred, is nothing else but a sleight and single draught or Purfle, traced out with a Pensill. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art. Pict.* 83 Draw the lines of porphile (i. e. the outmost stroak) of a Face with lake and white.

† b. *In purfle*, as seen from one side; = *in profile* (*PROFILE* sb. 2). *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness*, The backs of some were seen; some in purfle, or side; others in face 1686 *AGLONBY Painting Illustr.* 132 Camabue his Picture is yet to be seen, made in Porfil *Ibid.* 268 All the left Side was seen in Porfil 1706 *PHILLIPS, Purfil*, (a Term in Painting) as a Face drawn in Porfil, i. e. side-way; a Side-face

Purle (pū'li), *v.* Forms: 4-5 purfle, -fyle, 5 -fil, 5-6 -fell, -fyll, 5-7 -fel, 6 -fyl, -falle, -phle, 6- purfle. Also 7 (sense 5) *purfil* (1), *purfle*. [a. OF. *porfiler* (1371 in Godef.), later *porphyler*, *purfiler* to border, adorn the border of, adorn, = Fr., Sp. *perflar*, It. *profilare*, med.L. *perflare* (Du Cange), f. L. *prō* or *per* + *filum* thread see *PROFILE* v.]

1. *trans.* To border; to decorate with a wrought or ornamental border; esp. to adorn (a robe) with a border of thread work or embroidery; to trim with gold or silver lace, pearls, fur, etc. *arch.* c. 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Mir wede, Purfled with pelour

doun to the teon. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 193, I seigh his sleues ypurfled at the hond With grys. c. 1460 *Wisdom* Stage Dir. in *Macro Plays* 36 A mayde, in a wyght clothe of golde, . . . purfyled with menyver. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xxvii. 74 Kyng Ryon, had purfyled a mantel with kynges berdes. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxv. 240 Robes of cloth of gold, & fourwed with Ermynes, & purfyled all with precyous stones 1602 *Privy Purse Exp. Ellis of York* (1830) 83 Item for blake crewle to purfille the 105ys ynd a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 214 The knyghtes of the bath in uiollet gounes with hoddies purfyled with Miniver lyke doctors. 1621 *COTGR.*, *Pourfiler d'or*, to purfle, tinsell, or ouercast with gold thread, etc. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* III. ii, Line the gowne throug with plush perfumed, and purfle All the sleeves down with pearl! c. 1758 W. THOMSON *Hymn to May* ix, A silken camus, . . . Purfled by Nature's hand! 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 332 Like a garment emboidered in chenille, and purfled with beads, and spangles, and foil. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond* (1864) 4 The Bishop of Ely, who, in his character of lord high chancellor, wore a robe of scarlet, open before, and purfled with miniver

fig. 1807 *Lingua* IV. ii in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 417 This [*Tragedus*] gorgeous-broider'd with rich sentences, That [*Comedus*] fair and purfled round with merriments.

† b. To work (a design) in embroidery. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pity* xlii. x. I. 392 To weave and purfle letters in their cloths, after the manner of embroidery.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To do purfling; 'to hem a border'. *Cent. Dict.*

† 2. *trans.* To give to (leaves, flowers, etc.) a border or edge of a particular kind; to ornament with such a border: in *pa. pple.*, denoting the outline, contour, or distinctive colouring of the edge.

1562 *BULLEYN Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* 49 b, Leaves . . . purfled aboute with iagges, or small teeth like a sawe. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* II. lii. 212 The great Tulipa, or rather Tulipa . . . of colour very diuers. and purfled about the edges or brumes with yellowe, white, or red. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat.* Bot. IV. v. 428 Flower consisting of five small pure white leaves, pointed at the ends, and sometimes a little purfled about the brims, and with a wash of purple.

3. In technical applications. † a. *Her.*, etc. To border or edge with a line of a different colour or tincture. (See also *PURFLED* ppl. a. 1. 2.) *Obs.*

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxvi. 91 A faire blew deppned with lake, and purfled with liquid gold.

b. *Arch.*, etc. To ornament (the edge or ridge of any structure) with crockets, etc.: cf. *PURFLED* 3. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 108 All the edges [of the mitre] were purfled with a border of exquisitely-wrought crockets in silver gilt. 1852 *Ibid.* III. I. 390 To this chest [shrine] the goldsmith . . . gave an architectural form: it had . . . its tall crest purfled with knobs of sparkling jewels to run along the ridge of its steeply-pitched roof.

c. To adorn (the back or belly of a violin or other instrument) with a border of inlaid work: see *PURFLER*, *PURFLING* I c.

4. In vague or extended sense: To adorn, ornament, beautify.

c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* VIII, *Praech*. Swallow ix, Flouris . . . Quhilk . . . Phebus with his goldin bemis gien Hes perfellit and paynit pleasantly. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* D ij, A nose, Autem nose, purpled pretiously with pearle and stone like a counterfeit worke. 1675 *CROOKE Body of Man* 94 The close Meshes whereof, are purfled with curled veines. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* I. 2 Who shall take thee, the new, the dainty volume, Purfled glossily, fresh with ashy pumice [*arida modo pumice expositum*].

† 5. *trans.* To draw in profile, to outline; to draw. Also *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Play* xxxv. x (1634) II 539 Apelles . . . had no sooner purfled a little about the visage, but the king presently tooke knowledge there by of the partie that had played this pranke by him. *Ibid.* xii. 551 [She] used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lovers face by candle light and to pourfil the same afterwards deeper, that so shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.

Purfled (pū'fli'd), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

1. Bordered, esp. having a decorative or ornamental border; bordered with embroidery, gold lace, fur, etc.; fringed; in vaguer use, embroidered, decorated. Also *fig.*

c. 1470 *Compt. Christ* 284 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 178 What shall than prophete þi gowne purfyled? 1520 *Treat. Gleanut* 142 So many purfled garments furred with non sequitur With so many penyles purses hath no man sawe. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* VII. I. 250 All of the Patriti, sitting like Conquils, with their purfled and pourpled long robes, in yvorne chaires of estate 1634 *MILTON Comus* 995 Flowers of more mingled hew Than her purfild scarf can shew. a. 1717 *PARNELL Misc.* (1807) 30 The purfled border deck'd the floor with gold 1870 *ROSSETTI Poems*, *Jenny* 177 But must your roses die, and those Their purfled buds that should unclose?

b. *transf.* Of a person: Decorated with purfling. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 9 penne was I war of a woman wonderliche cloped, Purfyled with pelure þe richest vppon corpe. a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1906) 30 Thus she shall be beter purfled and furred thanne other ladies and gentill women. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 2/1 The Austrian knights with mace and battle-axe, the plumed and purfled *Landvoigts* from Bern.

† c. *transf.* Applied as a border. *Obs.* 1652 *COLLIER in Benlowes' Theoph.* Pref. Verses, But brighter Theophil behold, Whose Vest is wrought with purfled Gold.

† 2. *Her.* Said of a charge having a bordering line, or a border or edging of another tincture: see also quot. 1868, and cf. *PURFLEWE* *Obs.* 1562 *LICH ARMORIE* (1597) 91 The Fesse was first, & then the Cantone was given in rewarte. Being of one colour,

they are not purled. *Ibid.* 180 b, in Cheuernes, Humettes, counterchanged, Purled Argent. Ye cannot say boidured, because nothing may be boidured, that is Humette win y^e Escoccheon. 1868 Cussans *Her* (1882) 129 *Purled* when applied to a Mantle, implies that it is lined or guarded with fur, and when to Armour, that the studs and rims are of another metal.

3. *Arch.*, etc. (See quot.)

1833 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 591 *Purled*, ornamented in a manner resembling drapery, embroidery, or lace-work. 1842-78 *Gwilt Arch.* Gloss, *Purled* 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Syn.* VI 12 b, The tall and narrow south transept, with its flying and attached buttresses, perforated parapets, and purled pinnacles

† 4. *vaguely* Variegated. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 110 b, So thou dost line the earth With purled streames of blew and white

Purled, ppl. a. *Sc. rare*. 'Short-winded, esp. in consequence of being too lusty' (Jamieson 1808-24); plethoric.

1866 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 15 The language is out of condition—fat and foxy, thickwinded, purled and plethoric.

Purlier (pū'li:ə). [*f* PURPLE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who purles; *spec.* one who inlays the ornamentation in violins.

1883 Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 53 The prince of purliers was Stradivarius.

† **Purlew**, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 -flew, 7-8 -flew. [Obscurely *f.* PURPLE *v.* or *sb.*; app. orig. *purlew*.] Having a bordure of a fur.

1562 LUCAS *Armoria* 130 b, The first is plaine, commonly called enbordure. The vii is termed purlew, which is, when that the bordure is occupied with any of the nine fures afore rehearsed. 1610 GUILDM *Heraldy* i. v (1611) 19 A bordure purlew, Verrey. Note here that this terme purlew is common to all the fures before handled so often as they are used in bordures. 1795 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bordure*, If the Bordure consists of Ermins, Valsey or any of the Furs, the Term is, Purlew of Ermins.

So † **Purlew**ed ppl. a. *Obs.*

1868 Cussans *Her.* (1882) 68 Armorsists formerly used several distinctive terms in blazoning a charged Bordure, to signify the nature of such a charge as *Enaluron*, if charged with Birds; and *Purlew*ed, if composed of a Fur. This method is now obsolete.

Purrling, *vb. sb.* [*f.* PURPLE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Bordering, *esp.* the ornamenting of the edge or border of anything; also *concr.* ornamental bordering work, trimming, furring, fringing, etc.

1388 *Cavertay Charters* (1904) 204 Pur j furre de gray pur mesme la goune oue la purrling du mesme et la luyne du chapeon. 1483 *Wardar Acc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 45 To the furring of every harneys and purrling of every saddle. 1515 *Assembly of Ladies* 527 The collar and the vent, lyk as ermyne is mad in purrling. 1611 Cotgr., *Purrling*, purrling; a purrling lace or work; bandkin-work; tinselling. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* III. xii. 236 Especially where slashings and purrling are out of symmetry. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 13/4 Where is the hood and the volupere, Wimple and coif with their purrlings?

b. *Arch.* The ornamentation of an edge or ridge: see PURPLE *v.* 3 b.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 106 A purrling of crockets in silver.

c. The inlaid bordering or marginal decoration with which the backs and bellies of violins and the like are often finished.

1848 J. Bishop tr. *Otto's Violin* I. note, Some authors mention only two strips for the purrling, in which case the number of pieces would be reduced to 12. 1884 *Hawcis Musical Lys* I. 228 The purrling, more or less deeply embedded, emphasizes the outline of the violin. It is composed of three thin strips of wood, ebony, sometimes whalebone, the centre of two white strips. 1892 W. H. CUMMINGS in *Athenum* 3 Oct. 457/3 A seventeenth century viol di gambra... remarkable for its beautiful 'purrling' of ebony and ivory. *attrib.* 1908 Miss HARRADEN *Interplay* 265, I noticed how well he used the purrling chisel.

† d. *vaguely*. ? Decking, adornment. *Obs.*

1615 BRATWAT *Straphado* (1878) 150 Prutty-fac'd diwell . that infects the heart, With painting, purrling and a face of Art. 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 60 To spend the whole Morn till the Mid day in tricking, trimming, painting and purrling.

† 2 *Her.* A border or contour line. *Obs.*

1610 GUILDM *Heraldy* III. xi. 120 They be not incorporated one with another, but are diuidedly seuered by inteposing the purrlings. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 148/2 Purrling, Hatching with a Pencil, as Herald Painters finish up their Work.

† 3. Drawing in outline, outlining. Cf. PROFILE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 525 As for the Greeke writers, they all doe jointly agree in this, That the first portraitt was nothing els but the bare purrling and drawing onely the shadow of a person.

Purrlue, *obs. var.* PURPLE *sb.* (sense 2).

Purrlly, *a. Sc. rare*. = PURFLED ppl. a. 2

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* Johnson (1879) IV. 94 The purrlly, sandblind lubber and blubber, with his open mouth, and face of bruised honeycomb; yet already dominant, imperial, irresistible! 1832 — *Note Bk.* 18 Jan. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 231 A very large, purrlly, flabby man.

† **Purgable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*ad.* L. *purgabilis*, *f.* *purgare* to PURGE: see -BLE. Cf. PURGEABLE.] Capable of being, or that has to be, purged.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) I. Cor. ii. 13 note, Whosoever hath any impute matter of Venial sins or such other dettes to Gods iustice payable & purgable, must into that fine

† **Purgament**. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *purgamentum*, *f.* *purgare* to cleanse, PURGE: see -MENT.]

VOL. VII.

1 That which is removed or rejected in the process of cleansing; *spec.* that which is excreted from an animal; excrement; filth, offscourings.

1597 J. KING On *Jonas* (1618) 235 In the bowells of the fish, where what nutriment hee [Jonah] had amidst those purgaments and superfluities, the Lord knoweth 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. ix § 5 For the humors, they are commonly passed over in Anatomies, as purgaments, whereas [etc.] 1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen* 38 The very paring, and filth, and purgament, and off-scouring of all things. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 298 And then Atides th' army purify'd, And threw into the sea the purgament.

b. *transf.* An outgrowth; = EXCREMENT¹ 1. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II. 48 These calumnies . that hairs are a Purgament of the body altogether unprofitable 2. = PURGATION *sb.* *rare*.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* XII. 131 The Beard . serves not for ornament . nor for a covering, nor for purgament.

3. That which purges, a purge, purgative *rare* = 0. 1828 WEBSTER, *Purgament*, a cathartic. *Bacon*. [Prob due to a misunderstanding of quot 1605 in 1.]

† **Purgate**, *v. Obs. rare* = 1. [*f.* L. *purgare*, ppl. stem of *purgare*: see PURGE *v.* 1 and -ATE³ 5.] *trans.* To purge, purify.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XVIII. 122 It is by means of fear and pity that the passions are to be purgated

Purgation (pū'gā:ʃən). Also 6 pour; 4-6 -ation. [*a.* OF *purgation* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Damm*), *ad.* L. *purgātiō-em*, n. of action from *purgare* to PURGE.] The action of purging.

1. The clearing away of impurities, the cleansing of anything from impure or extraneous matter; purification.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* II. 749 Pat it [sc. the river Xanthus] made a ful purgacioun. Of al ordure & fylpes in he toun. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** 12 b, You would make a purgation of these thynges 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 273 Purgation like to separation, is the clarification of impure liquor, having a thick sedement and spume by decoction 1756 *Monitor* No. 74 II. 215 Such a total purgation of Augeas's stable might possibly excite too great a noise 1809 FINKNEY *Trav. France* 237 A century will pass before Lyons will recover itself from this Jacobin purgation

b. *spec.* The discharge of waste matter from the body; excretion or evacuation; now only the evacuation of the bowels, esp. by means of a cathartic; the administration of cathartics; purging.

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Sanctis* vi. (Thomas) 482 Also it lyk to poyction men take fore purgacion. 1538 CHAUCER *Plow* 120 Made for purgacion Of vyne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xx 120 Other waters . the whiche make grete purgacions to somme peple. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 194 b, For very feblesse of natuie caused by purgacions and vomites. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 426 Purgations is defined by the Physicians, to be the emptying or voiding of superfluous humors, annoying the body with their evil quality. 1899 *Albuit's Syst. Med.* VIII. 474 Promoting purgation and diuresis.

† c. Menstruation; *pl.* catamenia. In quot. 1555 applied to the lochia. *Obs.*

1545 EDEN *Decades* 208 When they are delyuered of their children, they go to the ryger and washe them. Which doone, they bluide and purgacion ceaseth immediately 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Herb* IV. (1586) 19 b, The roote is good against stranguie, and restraint of womens Purgations. 1645-52 BOATW *Irel. Nat. Hist* (1860) 121 Among the women there are several found, who do retain not only their customary purgations, but even their fruitfulness, above the age of fifty years. 1737 WHISTON *Joseph* I. xix 30 Rachel . said that her natural purgation hindered her rising up.

2. Ceremonial or ritual cleansing from defilement or uncleanness, = PURIFICATION 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* II. 22 After that the dayes of purgacion of Marie were fulfilled, vp Moyses lawe. 14. *Hymn to Virgin in Tundale's Vis* (1843) 127 The dayes passed of thi purgacion To fulfill the precept of the law. a 1711 KERN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 63 The All-wise God . Ordain'd Purgation Ritual, to show That nothing Clean cou'd from Uncleanness flow. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv 187 Even the slaughter of enemies required a solemn purgation among the Jews.

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; purification by the destruction or removal of sin, guilt, or any evil; freeing from moral defilement or corruption, from the taint of heresy, etc.; *spec.* in R. C. Ch., the purification of the soul in PURGATORY.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb* 1. 3 The whiche . makynge purgacioun of synnes, sitteth on the rythful vp mageste in hy thyngis. c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* III. xxvii. 101 A prater for purgacion of herte and heavenly wisdom. 1482 *Munk of Evesham* (Arb.) 64 A region where the soulys the whiche had done her purgacion in purgatory ioyfully restyd 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Institutione* I. xciv 174 The purgacion therof [from sin] with the fyre of Purgatory. 1598 BACKLEY *Felic Man* vi. (1603) 599 Hierocles saith that religion is the studie of wisdom, consisting in the purgation and perfection of life. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 89 The former is effected by the purgation of Opinion. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* *Luke* xi. 40 The inward purgation of their hearts and consciences from sin and uncleanness 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is.* (1846) I. vii 325 The purgation of the land from heresy.

4. The action of clearing oneself from the accusation or suspicion of crime or guilt. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Canonical purgation (i.e. as prescribed by the canon law), the affirmation on oath of his innocence by the accused in a spiritual court, confirmed by the oaths of several of his peers. *Pulgar purgation*, a test by the ordeal of fire or water, or by wager of battle

[c 1298 *Mirac. St. Willm* in *Hist. Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 542 Adjudicata fuit et purgatio ferri candentis, secundum

consuetudinem regni] ? c 1400 *Ploughman's Tale* 342 Ii a man be falsly famed, And wolde make purgacioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* vi. ccx (1516) 130 b/a She [Queen Emma] was blyndefelde and lad vnto the place bytwene .ii. men, where y^e Iron laye glowynge hote, and passed the ix sharys vnhurte Than at laste she wath good Loude, whan shall I come to the place of my purgacion? 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 [To] mak his purgacion of the suspicioun that tha have aganis him. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L. v* iv 45 If any man doubt that, let him put mee to my purgacion 1611 — *Went T* III. ii. 7 We. Ploed in Iustice, which shall haue due course, Euen to the Guilt, or the Purgacion 1637 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v, Purgacion is either Canonical or vulgar. 1659 LD STRICKLAND in *Barton's Diary* (1828) II 149 [He] said indeed it was more than the Inquisition, which puts a man upon his own purgacion 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 342 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii 361 The oath of purgacion was substituted in the place of battle. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. H 695 If she [Queen Emma] will make a double purgacion, if she will walk over four burning shares for herself, and five for the Bishop, her innocence shall be allowed.

† 5. An agent or means of purging or cleansing.

a. An aperient medicine, a purgative *Obs.*

14. in *Rel. Ant* I. 195 The body most purget ben wyth summe gode purgacion That is of hot complexion 1597 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll* [Waters D], After that they shall take a stronge purgacion. 1542 J. Heywood *Prose* (1867) 33 Ye would . gene me a purgacion But I am laxative inough 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 403 She Recovered by Emetiques and Purgations

† b. That which cleanses from sin or defilement, or from anything evil or noxious. *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Answr to Gardiner* Wks. (1573) 55 But our perfitte purgacion is the pure blood of Christ. 1581 MURCATER *Positions* xliii 275 To gye schooles a purgacion to voidie them of some great inconueniences

6. *attrib.*, as *purgation-house*: see quot.

1624 DAVENANT *Unfort. Lovers* i. 1 (1643) 4 The Lady . was Arrested by the Officers Of the Purgation house, and thither sent To suffer for unchastity But 6 the new purgation house, where witnesses Have severally deposted she was unchaste.

Purgative (pū'gātiv), *a. and sb.* [*a.* F. *purgatif*, -ive (14th c. in *Hatz.-Damm*), *ad.* late L. *purgātiv-us* purgative, *f.* ppl stem of L. *purgare* to cleanse, PURGE: see -IVE, -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of purging.

1. *Med.* Causing evacuation of the bowels; cathartic, aperient.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Stryngthe digestyf, and purgatyf 1538 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Cathartica*, purgative medicines. 1605 SHAKS, *Macb* v. ii 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgative drugge Would scowte these English hence 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bachel* vi (1659) 48 The purgative faculty of Medicines 1733 ARBUUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc 248 The Juice of an unripe Cucumber is purgative. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 416 A purgative pill was administered.

2. Cleansing or freeing from defilement, evil, sin, or guilt; † of or pertaining to purgatory (1605). 1605 BELL *Motives Romish Faith* 102 The great perplexitie of papistes, concerning this their purgative imagination. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 254 Among the vertues some are purgative, and some are perfective 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II ix 11 128 A certain time-honoured division of the mystical process into Purgative, Illuminative, and Unitive 1896 C. K. PAUL tr. *Furgians' En Route* II. v. 240 This idea of a purgative life after death is so natural that all religions assume it

B *sb.* 1. A cathartic or aperient medicine which provokes evacuation.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 491 Setting stronger poysons, or purgatives, by them. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 401 Small quantities of salt and water, or some other mild purgative. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 We prefer cold drawn castor-oil as a purgative.

2. Any cleansing or purifying agent or means.

1701 DE FOE *True born Eng* I. 230 Civil Wars, the common Purgative Which always use to make the Nation thrive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 507 f. 1 Plato has called Mathe matical Demonstrations the Catharticks, or Purgatives of the Soul.

Hence **Purgatively** *adv.*, **Purgativeness**.

1847 WEBSTER, *Purgatively* 1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Purgativeness*, purging, purifying, or cleansing Quality.

† **Purgator**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [*a.* late L. *purgator* a cleanser, agent-n from L. *purgare* to PURGE. Cf F *purgator* (16th c.).] A purifier

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 197 He . is our great purgator in the primary and most principal sense of the word.

Purgatorial (pū'gātō'riāl), *a.* [*f.* late L. *purgātorius* or med. L. *purgātorium* (see PURGATORY *a.*, *sb.*) + -AL.] Of a spiritually cleansing or purifying quality; also, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of purgatory.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3026 So differences fire woldly fro thilk purgatorie. 1624 LINGGOW *Trav.* x 500 Now leaving Prodigalls to their Purgatorial Postings. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* IV. v. 258 If any class needed pungent, purgatorial test, the publicans required it. 1880 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Dict. Chr. Biog* II. 195/1 His [Augustine's] own view of a purgatorial punishment for the baptized

Purgatorian (pū'gātō'riān), *a. and sb. rare*. [*f.* med. L. *purgātorium* PURGATORY *sb.* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to purgatory; purgatorial.

a 1624 CRANKHORE *Vigil. Dorm* (1631) 314 Their Purgatorian fire, their five new-found proper Sacraments, condignity of works, yea Supererogation, and an arme of like heresies. 1687 *Admisse to Testholders* xi. in *Thrd Coll.* 204

Poems (1689) 21/2 When all the Purgatorian flames have past 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tract XC* 25 Another doctrine, purgatorian, but not Romish, is that said to be maintained by the Greeks at Florence

B sb A believer in purgatory
 a 1550 *Image* 160c. iv. 191 in *Shelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441 So be the Sophrars, Purgatorians, Chalomerians, and Ambrosians. 1773 (Mai) JOHNSON in *Boswell*, We must either suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, with many divines and all the Purgatorians, that departed souls do not all at once arrive at the utmost perfection 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* 272 Important to be upheld by the rigid purgatorian

b. A soul in purgatory
 1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 304 The souls of those poor Purgatorians returned backe.

† **Purgatorious**, *a Obs.* 1891-1. [f. as prec. + -OUS] Belonging to or connected with purgatory.
 1653 MILTON *Heavenly Wks* (1851) 372 To som such purgatorious and superstitious Uses

Purgatory (pūrgātorī), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-7 purgatorie, 4-5 -tori, 5-6 -toye, 4- purgatory, (also 4 purgatorie, 4-6 -ory, 6 purgatory). *β.* 4 purgatory, 4-6 -toire, 5 -tor. [ad. med. L. *purgātorī-um* (in St Bernard c 1130, in sense 'a means of cleansing'), absol. use of neuter of *purgātorī-us* adj. cleansing, purifying, f. *purgāre* to cleanse, PURGE. Perh. immed. *a.* A.F. *purgatorie* (Godef. *Compl.*) = OF. *purgatoire*, whence the *β* forms]

1. A condition or place of spiritual purging and purification; *spec.* in Roman Catholic belief, a state 'in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial sins, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and the eternal punishment of which have been remitted' (*Cath. Dict.*).

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 126 Anhanged, offer me purgatorie, offer 106 pune of helle. a 1300 [see FINE A. 1c] 1340 *Ayeb* 73 Purgatorie be sel seaway hou god clenzeþ veniel zenne 1364 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. xi 248. I shal punnshen in purgatory or in þe put of helle Eche man for his misdeed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 207 The man which lith in purgatorie c 1485 WYNTOUN *Chron* v. xiv. 530 Morys. askyt in his prayere þat he sulde nought de befor þat he tholit his purgator. 1426 LYND. *De Guil Pilgr* 22876 Prayer abreggeth purgatory 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 About this lowest hell there is another hell called purgatory. 1534 in *Lett. Supplicis. Monasteries* (Camden) 36 He wold prove purgatory by a certayne vers in the Sautier. 1562 *Articles of Religion* xxi. The Romish doctrine concerning purgatory is a fond thing vainly invented 1566 BURTON *Anat. Mel* iii. iv. i. iii. (ed. 2) 522 Purgatory, Limbus Patrum, Infantum, and all that subterranean Geography. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossary* (ed. 2) s. v. The Council of Trent, Sect. 15. defines, that there is a Purgatory, and that the souls detained there, are benefitted by the prayers of the faithful. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 352 The doctrine of a purgatory seems innocent in itself, or, rather, salubrious. . . it is only the absurd notion of praying or buying souls out of purgatory, that renders it a heresy repugnant to reason, to religion, and to common sense 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 357 That the name of Purgatory was first authoritatively given to the Intermediate State in 1284 by Innocent IV 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 702/2 All the souls in Purgatory have died in the love of God, and are certain to enter heaven 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. 352 The comparison of the differences between the Eastern and Western doctrines of Purgatory . . . strongly inclines one to the Western view

b. Saint Patrick's Purgatory.

A name given to a cavern on an island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, where, according to legend, Christ appeared to St. Patrick and showed him a deep pit wherein whoever spent a day and a night could behold the torments of hell and the joys of heaven.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 199/2 Saint patrick makede ans put in Irlonde, þat seint patrick purgatorie is icleoped þeot 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 305 The thyddie thyng of the Purgatory of Seynte Patrickke is ascribed to Seynte Patrickke the secunde. 1703 *Irish Act a Anne* c. 6 § 26 Whereas, the Superstitions of Popery are greatly increased and upheld by the pretended Sanctity of a place called St. Patrick's Purgatory in the County of Donegal [etc.] 1845 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* xiv. u. 430 The Purgatory of St. Patrick, the Purgatory of Owen Miles, were among the most popular and widespread legends of the ages preceding Dante.

2. *fig.* Any condition, place, or thing having the characteristics ascribed to purgatory, a place or state of temporary suffering, expiation, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro* 489 By god in erthe I was his purgatorie For which I hope his soule be in glorie 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* (1491) 7 The Infymyte tofore the death is lyke as a purgatorie. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 2 We that ar heir in hevins glory [at Court], To 3ow that ar in purgatory [at Stirling in distress] 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof* St. i. vii. 19 Those who first called England the Purgatory of servants, sure did us much wrong 1724 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 98 Half way to North Allerton is a very bad piece of land which goes by the name of Purgatory. 1756 FOOTES *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 105 And you really think Paris a kind of purgatory 1807 W. IRVING in *Lit. & Lett.* (1864) I. 185 We have toiled through the purgatory of an election 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 199 The paradise of other women was her purgatory.

† **b.** That which purges from sin; an expiation
 1563-4 BECON *Yerol of Joy* Pref. We knew not Christ's most precious blood to be a sufficient purgatory for all our sins 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. G. Women are so late in they fall to devotion, and take it ordinarily but as a Purgatory of the offences of their youth.

† **β.** A purgation, a cleansing out, *Obs.* rare-1.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 75 The fire of Alchymie hath wrought such a purgation or purgatory in a great number of mens purses in England, that it hath clean fir'd them out of all they haue

4. *U.S. a.* A cavern (cf. sense 1 b). *b.* A deep narrow gorge or ravine, with vertical or steep sides, also, a brook flowing through such a gorge. Usually as a place-name.

1766 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 12 Hunted in Purgatory with Mr. Dean and Mr. Penniman [for botanical specimens] this afternoon, but found nothing. 1787 MONSIEUR *Amer. Gazetteer*, Sutton, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts. The cavern commonly called Purgatory, is a natural curiosity 1888 J. D. WHITNEY *Names & Places* 160 Along the coast of New England, and in the interior, narrow ravines with nearly perpendicular walls are called 'purgatories'. 1902 A. MATTHEWS *Purgatory River* i. note. There are in New England several small brooks to which the name of Purgatory is given, either because they drain swamps, or flow through or near rock chasms which are called Purgatories

5. A hole under a fire-place, covered with a grating through which the ashes may fall; also, the grating which covers it. *local*.

1866 Mrs. H. Wood *Elster's Folly* ii. The 'purgatory' in Mr. Jaber Gum's kitchen consisted of a hole, two feet square, under the hearth, covered with a grating, through which the ashes and the small cinders fell 1874 — *Mass. Greylands* xvii. Sister Ann, in taking one of the irons from between the bars of the grate, let it fall with a clash upon the purgatory 1897 R. M. GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* ii. 20 It's impossible, wi' them purgatories on th' haistone, to keep ashes fro' flyin

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *purgatory fire*, *legend*, *pain*, *raker*, *suffering*, etc.; *purgatory hammer*, popular name of stone axes found in prehistoric graves in Ireland; *purgatory hole* (*local*) = sense 5.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B) 472 Til alle in purgatory pyne, his messe be mede & medecyne. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. xii in *Anglia* VIII. 148/18 She gat graunt . . . at she shulde passe to paradys wi' outen purgatory payne 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome Wks.* (1563) 198 Where thys place of Purgatory is none of oure purgatorye rakers or proctours thereof is able to declare. 1596 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 The great yeare of Iubile in Edward the third's thirde. three hundred thousand people romed to Rome for purgatorie pils and paternal vneal benedictions 1692 B. or ELY *Annu. Touchstone* 27 Purgatory fire; which they have kindled already, and would haue us believe Soules are now fryng therein 1825 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* Scot. vi. 135 The stone hammer. . . popularly known in Scotland almost till the close of last century [as] the Purgatory Hammer 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* viii. 244 Purgatory Hammers, for the dead to knock with at the gates. 1895 [T. PINNOCK] *T. Brown's Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.) What bad luck to drap yet weddin ring in the purgatory hole.

Hence *Purgatory v. trans.*, *nonce-wd.*, to put into purgatory or a situation of pain
 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elas V. xxi*, Blanche Creamer. . . was purgated between the two old Doctors.

Purgatory (pūrgātorī), *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *purgātorī-us*, f. *purgātor-em* cleanser: see PURGATOR and -ORY 2.] Having the quality of cleansing or purifying; = PURGATIVE *a.*; of or pertaining to purgation. *Purgatory prison* = PURGATORY *sb.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xviii. 390 Thei shul be clenzed cleliche & waschen of hyr synnes In my prisson purgatorie c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. 33 þi soulewe is satisfactory and purgatory 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confit. Famylie of Love* Ivi. Cleansing whiche he calleth Purgatorie 1675 R. BURTHOGG *Causa Dei* 21 Plutarch tells us, that Infernal Punishments are Purgatory and Medicinal 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 339 Every man who has served in an assembly is indelible for two years after. This purgatory interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative a 1834 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 256 note, Remorse is no Purgatory Angel

Purge (pūrg), *sb.* [f. PURGE *v* 1, or (in sense 2) *a.* F. *purge* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm) = It., Sp. *purga*. Sense 1 is not cited in Fr. before 1690.]

1. That which purges, *spec.* an aperient medicine, a purgative.

1563 HULL *Art Garden* (1593) 164 Rubarbe, Scamonie, . . and such like purges 1644 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxxvii. 116 The Physitian that gave him a gentle purg so wisely, and the patient that took it so well. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 173 Vomits and Purges are so much alike in their Operations. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 301 The complaint was peculiarly obstinate and resisted the use of purges.

fig. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. v. Ben Jonson . . brought vp Horace giuing the Poets a pill, but our fellow Shakespeare hath giuen him a purge that made him beray his credit.

2. The act of purging; purgation; ridding of objectionable or hostile elements.

1598 FLORIO, *Purga*, a purge, a purgation, a cleansing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 38 The preparative for the purge of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. 1893 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civil War* IV. lxviii. 272 The adoption of a purge in place of a dissolution [of Parliament]

b. spec. *Pride's Purge*, a name given in *Eng. Hist.* to the exclusion of those members of the Long Parliament who were suspected of Presbyterian and Royalist leanings, by Colonel Pride, on the 6th of December, 1648.

1730 OLDIMON *Hist. Eng.* 354 Every act of the governing powers, from Prides Purge to the death of the King, is illegal 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1841) V. 274 This invasion of the Parliament commonly passed under the name of Colonel Pride's Purge 1893 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Gt.*

Civil War IV. lxviii. 273 One hundred and forty-three [members of Parliament] affected by Prides Purge.

3. *Comb.* (partly from the verb-sense) *purge-cock*, *purge-flax* = *purging cock*, *flax* (PURGING *ppl. a.* 2 b), † *purge-humors*, that which purges humours

188. *Sci. Amer* Supp. 8897 When it becomes necessary to empty the receiver, use is made of a 'purge-cock. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 36/1 Mill Mountain or 'Purge Flax 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Magnus* 1053 Fastung, . . Quick healths preserver, curbing Cupids fits, Watchfull, *purge-humors, and refining wits.

Purge (pūrg), *v* 1 Forms: 3-4 *puyrgi*, 4 *puyrgi*, -gen, *porgy*, 4-5 *purche*, *porge*, 5 *pur-*, *por-*, *poorgyn*, *powrg*, 5-6 *pourge*, 4- *purge*. [*a.* OF. *purgier*, -gei (12th c. in Littré) = It. *purgare*, Fr., Sp., Pg. *purgar* = L. *purgāre* to cleanse, in early L. *pūrg-āre*, f. *pūrg-us* PURGE (cf. *cast-igāre*, *nāv-igāre*)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

c 1290 *Beket* 125 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 118 He ne mihte him puyrgi nouht. 13 *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Kerrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 408/40 Hou ic mygt 1-porged be a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Sylviye purged seuenfeld 1387 TREVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 459 He purchede and clenstede þe covetise of his faidre a 1400-50 *Stochh. Med.* MS. 122 A medicine for to porgyn þe stomak. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Præp.* *Præp.* 240 Whan the stomake is purchet and clenstet. 1434 MISTYN *Mending of Life* v. 115 Flo all filth of mynde & body hym self powrg. c 1440 *Præp.* *Præp.* 409/2 Poorgyn, or clenyn, *purgo*. 1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 106 There the Pope porged himself of certeyn cimes. 1495 TREVISAN'S *Barth De P. R.* ii. viii. 36 That they maye pource theym that they maye pource other. 1577 B. GOGGIN *Hersbach's Nush.* ii. (1586) 65 Well picked and pourged

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make physically pure or clean; to cleanse, to rid of whatever is impure or extraneous; to clear or free of, *from*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 Þe fournas þat purges metall a 1400-50 *Stochh. Med.* MS. 125 A good waitir to purgyn a manny's face of spytys. 1473 *Reyntal Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 167 To syft it and purge it (the seed) sa that al thing be put to profit. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 12 He. . . will purge his floore. 1607 TORRES *Lt. Four's Beasts* (1658) 64 When Auges saw that his stable was purged by art, and not by labour. 1773 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* iii. x. § 5 They purge the barley from the bran. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour* *Irish* I. 377 Purging the yarn, one halfpenny a hank. 1860 TINDALL *Glac* ii. xxiv. 355 If water be thoroughly purged of its air.

† *b.* To prune (a tree); to snuff (a candle). *Obs.* 1526 TINDALE *John* xv. 2 Every branche that beareth frute will be pouree [1611 he purgeth it, Gr. *καθαίρει*, L. *purgabit*] that it maye bringe moare frute. 1574 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Remy. Ep.* (1577) 73 Drewe the vines, purge the trees. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 591 Snufflers wherewith the lampe was purged. 1620 THOMAS *Lit. Dict.*, *Averruccio*, to purge vines with a vinehook.

† *c.* *humorously*. To clear or 'clean' out; to empty. *Obs.*

1604 HIRSON *Preachers Plea* Wks. I. 493 [They] beguile the people and cozen them of their money, purging their purses and scouring their bags.

2. To make figuratively or ideally pure or clean, to free from moral or spiritual defilement; to rid of or free from sin, guilt, fault, error, or evil of any kind; to rid of objectionable, alien, or extraneous elements or members; = PURIFY 2, 4.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 þou has purged my hert. 1415 HOCCEVRE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 22 Ryse vp & pouree thee of thy trespas. a 1532 *Erith Disput.* *Purgat.* iii. Wks. (1579) 55 Yet not Lazarus carried into purgatory to be purged of his synnes. a 1582 BUCHANAN *Lett. to Randolph* Wks. (1892) 58. I am besy w' our story of Scotland to purge it of sum Inglis lyeis and Scottis vanite. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* v. vi. Let's cleanse our hands, Purge hearts of hatred 1654 *Mons' Utopia* (title-p.), Translated from the Latin by Raphe Robinson. . . newly corrected and purged of all Errors 1798 *Anti-Jacobin*, *New Morality* i. From mental mists to purge a nation's eyes. 1817 H. MONCRIEFF *Pract. Fr. Ch. Scot.* (1877) i. 15 The Kirk-session may revise or purge the [communion] roll at any period. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiii. ¶ 8 As the Parliament seemed likely to come to an agreement with him [Charles], it was 'purged' . . . more than a hundred members opposed to the army party were thus shut out 1899 FROUDE *Caesar* vii. 60 He insisted that the Senate must be purged of its corrupt members 1885 S. COX *Expos.* ser. i. xlii. 137 A truth which will purge and raise the tone of our moral life.

† *b.* To free from ceremonial uncleanness or defilement; = PURIFY 3, *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 When the Prestes weren dede, The temple of thilke herrynde dede Thei thoghten purge. 1550 SPENSER *P. O.* i. in 36 When mourning altars, purged with enmies life, The black infernal Furnes doen aslake. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xlii. 419 Which straunge tokens being purged and cleared by an expiatorie sacrifice.

3. *trans.* To remove by some cleansing or purifying process or operation (*lit.* or *fig.*); to clear away, off, out; to expel or exclude; to void.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 22 þat oure synnes swa be purged 1340 *Ayeb.* 132 Blupe þe is huane þe may his [kneade humours] purgi and keate out. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 134 To purge vryne. 1526 TINDALE i. Cor. v. 7 Pourge [1560 (Genev.)] Purge out] therefore the olde leuene. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* i. 25. I shal. . . purely purge away thy dregge. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 Nature . . . will help it self by purging the coarsted blood through the orifice. 1792 COWPER *Lines* v. 150 From thine eye the darkness purge. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv.

† *xx* The Presbyterian members, who had been 'purged' out by Pride, again took their seats 1875 JOURNAL *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 322 To purge away the crime appears to him a duty

b. intr. for *refl.*
1805 SOUTHEY *Let to C W W Wynne in Life* (1850) II. 345 This sort of heaven soon purges off

4. Med. Said of a medicine, or of one who administers it. To empty (the stomach, bowels, etc.); to deplete or relieve (the body or, now only, the bowels) by evacuation

a 1400-50, 1422 [see A] 1483 CAXTON *Cato* e viii b, Hit [mustard] purgeth and maketh clene the brayne. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix xiv (1614) 908 When they were to sacrifice, they purged themselves first, and by vomit emptied their bodies 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 210 Palmato Wine purges the belly and helps obstructions. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 239 The next Day the Patient must be Purged, and a Purgative given him that Night. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 275 On the second morning he was again purged 1905 H. D. ROLLSTON *Dis. Liver* 262 Cheadle speaks of cases being 'purged to death'.

b. refl. and *intr.* (In quot. c 1645, to vomit.)
1484 CAXTON *Fables of Pops x*, He must nedes go purge hym 1596 DANTE *in Commes* (1614) 213 Hee purged continually. 1645 HOWELL *Let* (1650) I 33, I did purge so violently at sea. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 86 The Boy may do well again; but he must purge and vomit. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss Fevers* (ed. 8) 45 He awaked sick, vomited and purged considerably.

c. absol. To induce purgation; (of a drug) to act as a purge

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Annot 27 The roote is that, whereof is made our sneezing powder. It purgeth extremely by vomit 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Rose* v, What is faire, then a rose? What is sweeter? yet it purgeth 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse Watch* 285 In the quick and frequent Pulse we Purge little, because Purging accelerates the Pulse 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 190 Larger doses purge 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 446 Medicines which purge actively

5. To clear (oneself or another, one's character, etc.) of a charge or suspicion of guilt; to establish the innocence of; to exculpate; *spec.* in *Law*, by assertion on oath, with the support of compurgators, or by wager of battle. *a. refl.*; *b. trans.*

a. c 1290 *Bolet* 423 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 128 I-loked him was to purgen him þoruþ clergie, 3if he myhte c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 67 Knowe þi synne to 78, 3if þou be gilty, or ellys poure þe þere-of lawfully 1489 CAXTON *Fyetes of A* IV viii, 249 This man offreth to defende and purgo hymself by chemp of batayle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 18 To purge him of such crimes as they shuld ley to his charge 1647 CLARRENDO *Hist. Reb.* VI § 303 He so well purged hymself, that he was again restored to his Office 1725 BURNET *Own Times* (1766) II. 26 They were required to purge themselves by oath. 1878 STUBBS *Const Hist* III. xviii, 48 Archbishop Arundel had to purge hymself from a like suspicion. 1888 BURDON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men, Bp. Wilberforce* II v. 15 Full opportunity [was] given him [Dr. Hampden] to purge hymself of all suspicion of false doctrine.

b. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 12640 He pleist the prince, & purgit his fame a 1448 HALL *Chron. Rich.* III 44 Purging and declaring his innocence concerning the murder of his nephew, 1560 DAUS tr. *Silvian's Comm* 6a Yet I speake not this to defende or poure the Magistrates. 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* III. 1121:2 What did purge me that I knew nothing of his sturte 1678 *Trans Crit Spain* 201 That Reason ought to purge me from being the Author of the publick misery 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III xxvii, 437 When facts 1st only in the knowledge of the party, a court of equity applies itself to his conscience, and purges him upon oath with regard to the truth of the transaction

6. Law To atone for (an offence, etc.) by expiation and submission, in order to relief from penalties; to 'wipe out' (the offence or sentence).

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (1693) l. xii. § 14 122 By payment at the Barr, it was allowed to be purged. 1687 ASSUR *Abb Lands* 196 That is only true where the Violence is not purged, but here the violence is purged by obtaining the Pope's Grant 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. xxxi. 486 A plain direct act of bankruptcy once committed cannot be purged, or explained away by any subsequent conduct 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) l. 373 The Court said, that justification for heriot service on seisin of the ancestor, was an acceptance of the heir as tenant, and purged the forfeiture 1894 *Daily News* 20 May 2/3 [The accused has] taken steps to purge the sentence of outlawry passed upon him in consequence of his non-appearance at the Judiciary Court, Edinburgh, for trial. 1897 *Encycl Law* s.v. *Contempt of Court*, It is necessary for a person judged to be in contempt to clear or purge his contempt.

b. Sc Law. To call upon (a witness) to clear himself by oath or affirmation of any implication of malice or interest before giving evidence; usually in passive to be purged.

1733 in *Stewart's Trial* App 27 Katharine Maccoll, servant to the pannel, being solemnly sworn, purged of malice and partial council, and examined and interrogated, depones, That [etc.] 1820 *Evans & Ruff's Farmer's Yearl* 14 Sept. 204 The witnesses were sworn and purged according to the Scotch form. 1828 POLSON *Law & L.* 97 Witnesses are brought into court upon a diligence, and before they can be examined, they must be purged.

7. refl. and *intr.* (also *pass.*). Of a liquid: To clear itself, to become or be made clear or pure by settlement or defecation. Also *fig.* *Obs*

1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit* l. 38 Some warm excesses. Were construed youth that purged by boiling o'er 1726 LEWIS *Alberici's Annot* I 5 b, Water not well purged, but heavy and ill-tasted 1748 *Anson's Voy* l. v. 45 After it [the water] has been in the cask a day or two it begins to purge itself. 1833 *LYELL Princ Geol*, III. 309 Every current charged with sediment must purge itself in the first deep cavity which it traverses, as does a turbid river in a lake.

8 Combs of the vb stem see PURGE sb 3

† **Purge**, *v. 2 Obs. rare* [app for **porgere*, ad. L. *porgere*, contr. form of *porrigere* to reach out, extend, put forth, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *regere* to lead straight.] *intr.* To issue forth.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P R v la* (Bodl. MS) 30 b/1 *Pe* veynes purgeth oute of the lyour as þe arteries and woosen out of þe herte and þe senewes oute of þe brayne. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I xlii, There are but two wayes for this soule to haue, When parting from the body, foith it purges

Purgeable (*pɜːdʒəbəl*), *a.* [f. PURGE *v. 1* + -ABLE Cf. PURGABLE.] Capable of being purged
1644 *DIGBY Nat Bodies* xxxiv § 7 292 When the Physitian giueth a purge, it worketh two thinges, the one is, to make some certaine humour more liquid and purgeable then the rest. 1698 in *Fountainhall Decis* (1759) I 20 The Lords declared that they will find that *morra* purgeable at the bar 1802-22 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic* *Essai* (1827) V 188 An interest not purgeable by release

Purged (*pɜːdʒd*), *pp. a.* [f. PURGE *v. 1* + -ED 1] 1 Cleansed, clarified, purified, freed from impurity or defilement

1486 *Bk St Albans* cvii, Take a quantyte of poorkes and porge grece 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. Prol 56 The purgit air with new engendrit heat 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1298 l. 24 High, & purged Soules Lease Time & Place to dull earpooching fooles 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even* II. v. 1. 207 They write not to the people, but to the purged ear of a few speculativists 1836 Mrs. BROWNING *Poet's Faw* I. xviii, My purged, once human heart

† 2 Washed away (as sin). *Obs*

15100 *Chester Pl* (E E T S) 433 That saved I hope fully to be For purged synnes that were in me.

† **Purgement**, *Obs. rare*—1 [a. OF. *purgement* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *purgamentum*. see PURGAMENT.] Purgation, purification.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 Thys purgemente or washyng may sygnefy the purete and clenness that the preest oughte to haue

Purger (*pɜːdʒər*), [f. PURGE *v. 1* + -ER 1.]

One who or that which purges. *lit.* and *fig.*

1460 *Wisdom* 956 in *Macro Plays* 67 Very contyncon. þat ys purger & clenser of synne 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii Wks (1879) 72 Penance which is the very purger of synne 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* I. 1.180 We shall be call'd Purgers, not Murderers 1615 CHOCOK *Body of Man* 238 Such men doe continually vomit cholier, and are called - purgers of cholier yppward. *Ibid.* Purgers of cholier downward 1645 S. MARSHALL *Fest Seru* bef. *Ho. Com* 40 Be ye purgers and preservers of our Religion 1907 A. LANG *Hist Scot* IV. 1. 35 The purgers of the Kirk were not subjected to the approval of the Privy Council

† *b. spec.* A purgative, a cathartic *Obs*

1564 TURNER *Baths* 20 Let the sicke purge him selfe with casia fistula or suche lenitive or gentill purger 1648 WYNDHAM *Middemore-Moon* a This purger is the only scammony, the rest somewhat milder simples 1725 B. ADLEY's *Fans* *Dict.* s. v. *Gangrene*, Brony being a great Purger it must be corrected

† *c.* An expurgator of books. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 39 The Popish purgers authorised to maine and mangle Authors.

Purgery, [a. F. *purgerie* (1838 in Littré), f. *purger* to PURGE. see -ERY.] (See *quots.*)

1588 SHAMMONS *Dict Trade, Purgerie*, a bleaching or refining room for sugar 1864 in WEBSTER 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Purgery*, the portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the cooleis is allowed to drain off its molasses

Purging (*pɜːdʒɪŋ*), *vbl. sb* [f. PURGE *v. 1* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PURGE.

1. Purgation; cleansing, removal of impurities, faults, or errors.

1382 *WYCLIF Nunt* xix 21 Eche that towchith the watris of purgynge, shal be vnclene vnto the euen. — a *Pat* I. 9 Receyvyng forgesnyngs of the purgynge of his olde trespassis a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* Fv, Where fore shuld they muenycon of purgatorye seru, but to be a place of purgynge, punishment, and penance. 1553 BRUNDE *C. Christus* 90b, Therupon they fel to weeping and purging of them selves. 1692 T. H[ALL] *Acc New Invent* p. 14; Any other Engine for the purging the River of Thames from Obstructions. 1733 P. LANDAY *Inter est Scot.* 265 The purging and washing of Yarn is now pretty well understood 1869 BURTON *Hist Scot* I viii 276 Purging of the lists of saints

† *b. conc.* That which is washed away, or removed as refuse. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P R.* xvii cliv (1495) 705 The codde of all manere of codware and pourgynge. wyth the whyche swyne ben fed 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* *Germanice* vi. (1622) 271 It lay as nought worth, like other purging of the sea.

2 *spec.* The excretion or evacuation of refuse matter, esp. (now always) from the bowels, generally by means of a purgative, = PURGATION 1 b

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* I, Cordials of Pity give me now, For I too weak for Purgings grow 1666 RIGOLEY *Pract Physick* 122 Purging was continual with decoction of Mallows, Fennel, Rheubarb, Senna, made like Claret. 1828-30 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 225 Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 908 Recurrent purging and vomiting.

3. Clearing from a charge or suspicion; exculpation, = PURGATION 4.

1716-21 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) xi They are obliged to swear themselves innocent, or endure the shame and punishment. This they call purging

4. *attrb.* and *Comb.*, as *purging day*, *faculty*, etc.: *purging-cook*, a cook for discharging sedi-

ment, dregs, or refuse from a steam-boiler, etc.;

† *purging place*, (*a*) purgatory, (*b*) a privy

1553 *Epit on Gray in Furnvall Ballads* fr. MSS I 435 Nor keryng ones the porgyng place Devisyd by the pope 1577 *HELWELLES Gueuara's Chron* 90 He buyit in all streetes in Rome publique purging places. 1579-80 North *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 The feast of Lupercalia on the vnfortunate daies of the moneth of Februarie, which are called the purging daies 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 21 Supping warm brothes, helps the purging faculty

Purging (*pɜːdʒɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [f. as *piec.* + -ING 1.] That purges.

1. Cleansing, purifying
1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. ii (1622) 157 That punishment and purging sacrifices of incest should be sought. 1828 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth*, etc. 264 The purging sacrament of pain.

2 *spec.* That induces purgation of the alimentary canal, purgative, aperient, cathartic

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II 79 b, So haue the old autores gyuen vnto diuerse herbes a purging vertue 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks* (1653) 243 Let you purging Medicines be such as purge downward onely 1696 SALMON *Pam. Dict.* 203 Purge with Meccan Ale, or some such-like easie Purging Ale. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 235 Purging Waters—There is no County scarce in England, but dis covers some of these Springs. 1729 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Fl.* 73 A like flat Body was found in sinking the Purging-Well at New Cross, near Deptford. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Richmond, Surrey*. On the ascent of the hill are wells of purging mineral water, to which a great deal of company resort. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii 338 The purging mixture of Epsom salts.

b. In names of plants having purgative qualities:

Purging agaric, a fungus, *Polyporus officinalis*; purging broom, *Sparganium purgans*; purging buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*; purging cassia, *Cassia fistula*; purging flax, *Linum catharticum*; purging grain, *Sesamum*; purging nut, the seed of *Cucurbita purgans* (*Tritrophia Curcas*) or Barbadoes nut, also, the seed of *Croton tiglium*; purging thorn, *Rhamnus catharticus* 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II 223 *Sparganium* Purgans *Purging Broom 1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II 256 Purging Buckthorn. Woods and hedges near Norwich 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1789) 174 *Linum catharticum*; *Purging flax *Anglic.* 1760 J. J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App 324 *Purging Grain, Oily, *Sesamum* *Ibid.* 320 *Purging Nut, *Croton* *Ibid.* 324 Purging Nut, *Tritrophia* 1836 J. M. GUILLY *Magnolia's Formosa* (ed. 2) 151 It appears that the croton plant is the same which produces the seeds known in commerce as the Indian purging nut. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 1/2 The *Jatropha Curcas*, or purging-nut of the Philippine Islands.

Purgunnah, variant of PURGUNNAH.

† **Purgy**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [f. PURGE sb. 01 *v.* + -Y.] Of purging quality; purgative

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II 79 Later writers haue founde a purgy vertu in diuerse herbes

† **Purse** *Obs.* [Early ad. F. *purse*, or var. of *porray*, *porrey*: cf. also Sc. *purry* pottage.] ? Broth or ? pottage

15100 *Chester Pl.* vii 136 Nowe will I .pull out that I haue in my poke, and a pigges foote from purging puddie.

† **Purification**, *Obs. rare.* Also *purification*.

[irreg. f. PURIFY: see PESTIFICATION.] = next

1564 GAULE *Magastrom.* I § 3 39 The ceremoniall emundations or purifications which they prescribe 1673 *Phil Trans.* VI. 6120 Of the Sea-waters capableness of Purification

Purification (*puːrɪfɪkəˈʃən*), [a. F. *purification* (12th c. in *Matz.-Darm*), or ad. L. *purificatio* (Pliny), n. of action from *purificare* to PURIFY] The action or process of purifying.

1. Freeing from dirt or defilement; cleansing, separation of dross, dregs, refuse, or other debasing or deteriorating matter, so as to obtain the substance in a pure condition.

1598 FLORIO *Purification*, a purification, a cleansing, a scouring, a clearing 1651 *FRENCH Distill.* I 11 *Purification*, is a separation of any Liquor from its feces. 1661 BOYLE *Unusivenessfulness of Exp.* I Wks. 1772 I. 327, I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of salt petre even after purification 1802 *Med Jnrl* VIII 465 He is minute in his directions for its purification and preparation. 1835 *Unr Phil Manuf.* 66 The art of the tallow-chandler Purification of spermaceti

b. Eccl. See *quots.*, and cf. PURIFY 1 b.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 49 He takes the purification and ablution as usual, cleanses the chalice with a purificator 1885 *Cath Dict* (ed. 3) App, *Purification*, as distinct from ablution, is the pouring of wine into the chalice after the priest's communion, the wine being drunk by the priest This purification is not of ancient date

2. Ceremonial or ritual cleansing, freeing of a person or thing from uncleanness by appropriate rites; *spec.* the observances enjoined upon a woman after child-birth by the Jewish law; hence formerly applied to the churbing of women.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sed. Wks* II. 121 A question was made of Joones disciples of purification, bat men hadden of baptism. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv 276 (Hart. MS) þe lawe was þat tyme, that eche woman shuld go to chirche, in tyme of hire purification 1488 *Dugly Myst.* (1882) I. 31 Our ladies purification that she made in the temple as the vsage was then 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Con Prayer*, The Order of the Purification of women. 1590-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 The feast of Lupercalia is ordained for a purification 1789 LUCIAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 103 The Mahometan, as well as the Jewish religion, enjoins various bathings, washings, and purifications 1841 *BURNSTON Hist. Ind* I. iv. 83 More than half of one book of the [Brahminical] Code is filled with rules about purification.

b. The Purification of St. Mary (of our Lady,

etc.), also simply the *Purification*: a name in the Western Church for the festival (Feb. 2) of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple (see PRESENTATION 1) by the Virgin Mary on the completion of 'the days of her purification' (Luke 11. 22); also called CANDLEMAS.

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 49 'he secunde morspeche shal benesafte be Purificacioun of our leudey. He thred, after he feste of Philip and iacob. 1444 *Piston Lett.* I. 50 Wretyn the Wednesday next to fore ye Fest of the Purificacioun of Our Lady at London. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen VIII 22 b. After the Purificacioun of our Lady, the Kyng created Sir Charles Brandon Viscount Lisle. 1670 *Petrus Rodina Reg.* 18 To hold from the Feast of the Purification next, for 40 years. 1880 *F. Meyrick in Dict. Chr. Antig.* II 1140/2 The Purification As first instituted, this was not a Festival of St. Mary, but of our Lord; and so it has always remained in the Eastern church.

c. attrib. purification flower (see quot.). 1866 *Aunt Judy's Mag.* I 126 Annie asked about its [the snow-drops] names, and she mentioned... 'the morning star of flowers', 'fair maid of February', 'purification flower'.

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; freeing from moral defilement or corruption; cleansing from taint of guilt. 1660 *JER TAYLOR Worthy Commu.* III. 62 Water [in baptism] is the symbol of purification of the soul from sin. 1756-7 *tr Keyser's Trav.* II 131 A person who, for the purification of his soul, ought to remain in Purgatory a hundred thousand years. 1833 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849) I. 11. 50 '168 [Rousseau's essay] on the question 'Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals?' 1844 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1 To make his prison a place of purification and improvement, not of demoralisation and corruption.

4. Freeing from fault or blemish (in ideal or general sense); the action of clearing from debasing or corrupting elements.

1753 *SMOLLETT Ct. Pathom.* 1 (1784) 12/2 You are one of those consummate connoisseurs, who, in their purifications, let humour evaporate, while they endeavour to preserve decorum. 1793 *T. BEDDOES Demonstr. Evid.* 132 The purification of the Greek grammar from a few of its absurdities. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* III. 395 Zwingle demanded... the purification of the council from the ungodly. 1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archæol.* II xiv 59 The invention of printing... contributed towards the final purification of the English language.

Purificative (piū-rifika-tiv), a rare. [a F. *purificatif*, -ive purificatory (14th c.), f. *purifier* to PURIFY: see -IVB.] = PURIFICATORY a.

1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 11. 3 b/2 The body is purifyed and washed by the nyctie whyche is a spece of Salte purifycacyff. 1611 *COTGR.* *Purificatif*, purificative, purifying.

Purificator (piū-rifika-tor). [Agent-n in L. form, f. L. *purificāre* to purify: see -OR. In sense 1 identified with PURIFICATORY sb.: see -OR 3.]

1. *Ecl.* A cloth used at communion for wiping the chalice and paten, and the fingers and lips of the celebrant.

1853 *Dale tr. Baldassari's Ceremonial* 29 The Subdeacon cleanses the chalice with the purificator. 1890 *Ch. Times* 5 Sept. 844 The purificator, or napkin, used for cleansing the chalice and paten after the ablutions is laid on the chalice.

2. One who purifies. = PURIFIER 1; in quot., one who performs magical purifications. rare.

1866 *FULTON Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. 11. vi 414 The conjurers, purificators, mountebanks, and charlatans.

3. An apparatus for purifying gases or other substances: = PURIFIER 3. rare.

1898 *H. R. HAWKINS in Westm. Gas* 6 May 2/1 This admirable purificator receives all the vapours, gases, and impurities which escape from the first fire chamber.

Purificatory (piū-rifika-tōr), sb. [ad. med. L. *purificātorius*, subst. use of neut. of late L. *purificātorus*: see next and -ORY 1.] = prec. I.

1670 *Blount Glossar.* (ed. 3) *Purificatory*, the little linen cloth with which the Priest wipes the Chalice. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) *Mandatory* or Purificatory, a cloth of linen or hemp... used for cleansing the chalice.

Purificatory, a [ad. late L. *purificātorius* adj. (c. 375 in Ambrose) cleansing, f. ppl. stem of L. *purificāre* to PURIFY: see -ORY.] Having the quality of purifying; tending to purification.

1670 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cites of God* xxi. vii 856 If he be washed in the fontaine of regeneration, he is freed from all paynes, eternall and purificatory. 1837 *Whitwell Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 220 His virtues and theories are arranged as physical, moral, purificatory, theologic, and theurgic. 1881 *MONIER-WILLIAMS in 19th Cent. Mar.* 512 For use in purificatory ceremonies. 1882 *Westcott in Dict. Chr. Biog.* (1887) IV. 139/a A vast scheme of purificatory chastisement.

Purified (piū-rifaid), ppl. a. [f. PURIFY + -ED 1.] Made pure; freed from admixture or defilement; cleansed: see the verb.

1555 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxvi. 41 Hail, purifyet perle! 1623 *WODROUPE Marrow Pr. Tongue* 325/a This purified Gold is more esteemed than the mineral. 1896 *BRANDE Chem.* 495 The specific gravity of purified coal-gas is liable to much variation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 4) V. 27 That purified religion of which he speaks.

Purifier (piū-rifaier), [f. as prec + -ER 1.]

1. A person who purifies (in various senses); a cleanser; a refiner.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref.* 1. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1650) 121 O pitewouse purifyer of Soules. 1611 *BIBLE* Mat. 11. 3 He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 91 The predicted Shilo, who is to be

their purifier, king, prophet, and high-priest. 1826 [HALLAM] in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV 5 note, One of the earliest purifiers of English style from pedantry. 1868 *STANLEY Vestm. Abb.* 284 Addison the noblest purifier of English literature.

2. A thing that purifies (in various senses)

1660-2 *JER TAYLOR Serm.* fas. 11. 24 Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul. 1793 *BENEDICT Lett. Darwin* 70 Oxygenic air, which deserves to be considered as the true sweetener or purifier of the blood. 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* II 914 [Zoroastrianism] considers the sun as the greatest purifier.

3. An apparatus or contrivance for purifying; spec. a. An apparatus in which coal-gas is purified by passing it through or over lime or other substance, a gas-purifier. b. A separator to remove bran scales and flour from grits or middlings.

1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X 352/1 (Gas-light) A series of purifiers. 1836 *BRANDE Chem.* 495 The gaseous products [of coal] are passed through or over hydrate of lime, or through a mixture of quicklime and water, in vessels called purifiers, by which the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases are absorbed. 1865 in *Orr's Circ. Sci. Pract. Chem.* 504 The gas is made to pass through a set of vessels, the purifiers. These contain milk of lime, or lime that has been recently slaked. In the former case it is named a wet-lime purifier, and in the latter a dry. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [In a flour mill] the most important machines are the 'purifiers'.

Puriform (piū-rifōrm), a. *Path.* [f. L. *piūs*, piur-, POS + -(i)FORM; cf. f. *puriforme*.] Having the form or character of pus, resembling pus.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 153 Puriform effusion and exudation take place. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* I 203 Mucogelatinous matter, which resembled thick milk or a puriform fluid. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 466 Vesicae... whose contents may become sanguineous or puriform.

Purify (piū-rifa), v. Also 4-vf, 4-7-vf, 5-efie, 5-6-yf(e); 6 pa. ppl. (Sc) purifit, -feite. [a. F. *purifier* (12th c.), ad. late L. *purificāre*, f. L. *piur*-us pure: see -FY.]

I trans. To make pure, in various senses.

1. To free from admixture of extraneous matter, esp. such as pollutes or deteriorates; to rid of (material) defilement or taint; to cleanse.

c. 1440 *Proust Parv.* 471/1 Purifyyn, clensyn, or make clene. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xv. 54 The ayer purifyeth and clenseth hym selfe for to recyuey the Impressions of influences of this god. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 340, I. dulcely drank of eloquence the fontayne, Quhen it was purifit with frost, and flowit cleir. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 17 To purifie or pouge it [the metal] from drosses. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxviii 243 These used to be fires made. To purifie the aere. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* v. 547 Th' officious Nymphs, With Waters. From earthly dregs his Body purifie. 1800 *tr Lagrange's Chem.* 71 This sulphur may be purified... by washing it. 1837 *GOSWICK & FRICHAUD Microgr.* 205 The mode of generating and purifying the oxygen gas. 1841 *T. R. JONES Ann. Kingd.* xxviii. 567 The air required for purifying the blood is, of course, continually changed.

b. *Ecl.* See quot. and cf. PURIFICATION 1 b.

1858 *PURCHAS Direct. Anglie* 62 The Celebrant. first purifies the corporal and then purifies the paten. 1876 *SCUDAMORE Not. Euch.* 806 In the Roman rite the Minister first 'pours into the Chalice a little wine for the Priest to purify himself'. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) App. s.v. *Purification*, Innocent III. laid it down that the priest should always use wine to purify the chalice, and drink it, unless he was going to say another Mass.

2. To cleanse from moral or spiritual defilement; to rid of base motive or feeling; to free from taint of guilt or sin.

c. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* [i.] 8 Pou shalt purifie me, and yshalt be made whyte vp snowe. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 14 When be will and be affecciounes purefyed and clensede fra all fleschly lustes. c. 1422 *HOCCLIVE Learn to Die* 624 He shal be pouged cleane & purified, And disposid the glorie of god to see. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 122 By this gyfte of gostly science, the tongue of man or woman is purifyed & fyled. 1611 *BIBLE x John* 13 c Every man that bath this hope in hym, purifieth himselfe, even as he is pure. 1729 *LAW Sermons* C. xxi. 420 Purifying his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life. 1874 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

3. To make ceremonially clean; to free from ceremonial uncleanness. Formerly spec. of the churching of women (mostly in pass.).

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 310 Pe quene Margerete with childe þan was sche, þe kyng went way, to se hir & hir barn, & with hir he sojourned, til she was purified. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) I. 102 No man durste neyhe [to Mount Sinai] but he were purified and i-made all clene. c. 1440 *Proust Parv.* 75/2 Chaychyn, or purifyen, *purifica.* 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Purif. Women.* The woman that is purified, must offer her Crysome. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* 1. 74 In the Consecrated stream to wash off sin, and fit them so Purified to receive him pure. 1829 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxviii. The holy places [have been] purified from pollution by the blood of those infidels who defiled them. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sh.* (1873) II. 1. 111 138 Their priests washed and purified the altars where the Latin priests had said mass.

4. To free from blemish or corruption (in ideal or general sense), to clear of foreign or alien elements, esp. of anything that contaminates or debases.

c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII 59 The kyngs hauiynge peace as well with foreyne princes, as disburdened and purified of all domestical sedicion. 1665 *SPRAT Hist. Roy. Soc.* 1. 40 He saw the French Tongue abundantly purified. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* III. 373 The

country communes determined (April, 1530) that these churches too should be purified. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec. The desire of the Russian Government to 'purify' Poland of Germans.

5. Law To make (a contract or obligation) 'pure' by freeing it from conditions; also, to fulfil (a condition) so as to render the obligation 'pure': see PURE a. 2 c.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 133 If he die, then is the condition said to be purified or extant, and so thou art to be admitted, otherwise not. a. 1644 - *Sponsals* (1686) 130 Whether in this Case the conditional Contract be purified and made perfect Matrimony, is a Question. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Obligation*, A conditional obligation, dependent on an event which may never happen, has no obligatory force until the condition be purified.

6. trans. with the thing removed as obj.: To cleanse or clear away. rare.

1399 *GOWER To Hen. IV.* 349 Al his lepie it hath so purified. 1760-72 *H. BROOKS Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 2 He, who shineth in darkness, will purify your pollutions.

II. 7. intr. for refl. To become pure.

1668 *R. STEELE Husbandman's Calling* ix. (1672) 237 Water, if it stand, it putrefies. if it run, it purifies. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 580 He does not put it in water to purify. 1805 *SOUTHEY Let. to C. W. W. Wynn in Life* (1850) II. 347 Send them to new settlements, and let the old ones purify. 1852 *MANNING Gr. Faith* i. 21 Of the intermediate state of departed souls, purifying for the kingdom of God.

Purifying, vbl. sb. [f. prec + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PURIFY; cleansing, purification.

1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxi. 26 The fulfilling of dayes of purifying. 1526 *TINDALE John* 11. 25 There a rose a question betwene Johns disciples and the iewes a bout purifyinge. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This purifying of wit... which... we call learning. 1624 *MILTON Apol. Snuet.* xi. Those ceremonies, those purifying, and offerings at the Altar. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 105 Without a long purifying in the Furnace of Affliction. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Annus.* 29 Charcoal intended for purifying.

attrib. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X 352/1 The last step of the purifying process to which coal-gas is submitted. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 About 150 men were at work in one of the purifying sheds.

Purifying, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That purifies; cleansing.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 We must, with purifyinge medicamentes, purifie that. 1660 *T. GOUGE Chr. Direct.* xxi. (1831) 137 A purifying disposition detests sin and strives against it. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thelubia* xii. xxx. The sight Of Heaven may kundle in the penitent The strong and purifying fire of hope. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X 352/1 (Gas-light) Fresh portions of the purifying material are supplied.

|| **Purim** (piū-rim, [piū-rim]). [Heb פורים *pûrim*, pl. of פור *pûr*, a foreign word (perh. Assyrian or Persian) explained in Esther iii. 7, ix. 24, as = Heb. פור *pûr* lot.] A Jewish festival observed on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar, in commemoration of the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews: see Esther ix.

There are also several special or local Purims, in imitation of the original feast.

1782 *WYCLIF Esther* ix. 26 Fro that time these dayis he clepid Purim [1388 Phuryim], that is, of lots, forthat that fur, that is, lot, in to a pot was put. 1735 *COVERDALE 2d.* 28 They are the dayes of Purim, which are not to be overslept amonge the Iewes. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* 1. 523 As if we might consider A Purim, or a Feast to celebrate Some Victory. 1908 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 4 In a Jewish Leap Year Adar is doubled and Purim falls in Adar the Second, which is the thirteenth month. attrib. 1822 *ZANOWILL Child. Ghetto* I. vii. 283, I must go to the Purim ball with him and Leah.

Purine (piū-rim). *Phys. Chem.* Also unsystematically *purin*. [ad. Ger. *purin*, according to the inventor, Emil Fischer, 'combined from the L. words *pûrum* pure, and *uricum* uric (acid)'. By the Chemical Society spelt *purine*, as a base: see -INE 5.] A white crystalline basic substance $C_5H_4N_4$, of very complicated structure, which when oxidized forms uric acid ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$), and of which adenine, caffeine, xanthine, etc., are also derivatives, and known as the *purines* or members of the *purine group*. Also *attrib.*

(The group $C_5H_4N_4$ was so named by Fischer in 1884 as the source of derivatives then prepared and named by him, *methyl-purin* and *trichlor-methyl-purin*; the substance itself was not isolated by him till 1898, 14 years after it had been named. See *Berichte d. deutsch. chem. Gesellsch.* XVII. 329 (1884), and XXXI. 2564 (1898).)

1899 *Frit. Chem. Soc. LXXVI.* 1. 175 *Purine*,... is a readily soluble, well crystallised substance, which forms salts both with acids and with bases, and as regards its character in general falls naturally in the series uric acid, xanthine, hypoxanthine, purine. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2163, 14 June 1461 Under the term 'purin' all the substances that contain the nucleus C_5N_4 may be included. *Ibid.*, The Estimation of Purin Bodies in food-stuffs... By the use of purin-free foods they ascertained the average amount of urinary purin in various individuals.

|| **Puriri** (pû-riri). [Native Maori name.] A New Zealand tree, *Vitex littoralis* (N.O. *Verbenaceae*), which yields very hard and durable timber. So *puriri* tree.

1842 *W. R. WADE Journ. N. Zealand* 200 note, *Puriri*, misnamed *vitex littoralis*, as it is not found near the seacoast. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 1 June 2/a The land is... finely sheltered by pretty clumps of puriri and other bush.

Purism (piū'riz'm). [ad. F. *purisme*, f. *pur* PUR: see -ISM.] Scrupulous or exaggerated observance of, or insistence upon, purity or correctness, esp. in language or style.

1804 MIRROR *Inquiry* 392 Before we attempt to exercise on our language the spirit of what the French used to call purism. 1821 *Sporting Mag* VII 236 The purism of modern times and your fastidious delicacy... would not allow me to give this story at full length. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang* xxi. 11 598 The spirit of nationality and linguistic purism has, purged and renovated so many decayed and corrupted European languages. 1866 MISS BRADDOCK *Lady's Mile* 247 The strictest purism in the ethics of costume. 1905 *Alhazim* 26 Aug. 269/2 The works and views of the writers on [French] grammar who upheld purism.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a scrupulously or excessively pure expression or principle.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 254 The glory of illuminating his countrymen in purisms. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI 144 The purisms of political delinquency had little share... in any remorse which Shah Soojah might ever feel.

Purist (piū'rist). [ad. F. *puriste* (1586), applied to the Puritans], f. *pur* PUR: or (sense 2) f. L. *pūrus* PUR: + -IST.]

1. One who aims at, affects, or insists on scrupulous or excessive purity, esp. in language or style; a stickler for purity or correctness.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purist*, one that affects to speak or write neatly and properly. 1757 CRESSWELL, *Letter* (1799) III. 185 English, in which you are certainly no *purist*! 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 443 Some Italian Purists, who scrupled to make use of any word or phrase, which was not to be found in Cicero. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 143 The greatest purists (hypocrites apart) are often free-livers. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 243 The use of quotations in a different language, which some purists in French style had in horror. 1844 *Murray's Hand-bk N. Italy* 25/2 The cortile is a fine example of the architecture which purists term *impure*—columns encircled by bands, story above story. 1866 FELTON *Art. & Mod. Greece* II. ii. 275 The Macedonians were not acknowledged as genuine Greeks by the purists of Sparta and Athens. 1870 LOWELL *Letter*, To C. E. Norton 15 Oct. (1864) II. 74 As to words, I am something of a purist, though I like best the word that best says the thing.

2. One who maintained that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

1835 MOSES STUART, 1907 *Expositor* Nov. 428 In the controversy of the Purists and Hebraists in the seventeenth century.

Hence **Purist**, **Purist** *adjs.*, characteristic of a purist; characterized by purism.

1874 MAURICE (Ogilvie *Suppl.*), Bentham's puristal wisdom. 1877 SYMONDS *Reuass. in L.*, *Reuass. Learn* (1897) II. vii. 319 The imitation of the ancients grew more puristic and precise. 1880 VERN *Les Stud. Italy* I. 5 This national Italian drama, unnoted by the puristic eighteenth century. 1882 *Alhazim* 15 Apr. 174/3 He complains that the Persian language is flooded by Arabic words and phrases; and the whole book is a practical illustration of his puristic theory. 1908 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 460 Her puristal vanity.

Puritan (piū'ritān), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *pūrus* pure, or *pūritas* PURIT-Y + -AN. Perh. formed in French or mod. Latin; cf. F. *puritain* (Ronsard 1564), mod. L. *pūritāni* (in Du Cange). The appellation appears to have been intended to suggest that of the *Kadhāpī*, Catharans, or Catharists, assumed by the Novatian heretics, and thus to convey an odious imputation.]

A. sb.

1. *Hist.* A member of that party of English Protestants who regarded the reformation of the church under Elizabeth as incomplete, and called for its further 'purification' from what they considered to be unscriptural and corrupt forms and ceremonies retained from the unreformed church; subsequently, often applied to any who separated from the established church on points of ritual, polity, or doctrine, held by them to be at variance with 'pure' New Testament principles.

According to Stow (see quot. 15...) the name was (? originally) assumed by congregations of Anabaptists in London; but this is probably an error, for otherwise it appears in early use always as a term of reproach used by opponents, and resented by those to whom it was applied. See quot. from Fuller 1655. Its application changed with time and the course of events. Originally, it was applied to those within the Church of England who demanded further reformation, especially in the direction of Presbyterianism; afterwards, naturally, to the same party when they were separated from the Church, and became the anti-episcopal Presbyterians, Independents, or Baptists, and consequently to the typical 'Roundheads' of the Commonwealth period, whose puritanism was sometimes little more than political. In later times, the term has become historical, without any opprobrious connotation, and has even, from its association with *purity* and *pure*, come to be treated, by those who in opinion agree more or less with the early Puritans, as a name of honour.

[15] Stow in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden) 143 About that time [1567] were many congregations of the Anabaptists in London, who cawld themselves Puritans or Unspotted Lambs of the Lord. 1574 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* III. 24 Puritans are they named, pure I wold they war. *Ibid.* [see PRECISIAN] 1574 [FIELD & WILCOX] *Admonition to Parli* Pref. A. x, b, They lincke in together & slanderously charge pore men... with greuous faults, calling them Puritanes, worse than the Donatistes. 1574 WHITWORTH *Answer to Admonition* 18 This name Puritane is very aptly giuen to these men, not because they be pure no more than were the Heretikes called Cathari, but because

they think them selues to be *mundiores ceteris*, more pure than others, as Cathari did, and separate them selues from all other Churches and congregations as spotted and defiled. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift* 13 If you meane, that those are Puritans or Catharans, which do set forth a true and perfect pattern or platforme of reformation the church, then the marke of thys heresie reacheth vnto those, which made the booke of common prayer. 1573 G. HARVY *Letter bk.* (Camd.) 29 Alleging that I had greatly commended thos which men call precisians and puritans. 1589 *Hay, any Works for Cooper* 25 The Ministers maintenance by tithes no Puritan denieth to be unlawful. For Martin, you must understand, doth account no Brownist to be a Puritan. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill's Ret. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 94, I knowe they are commonly called Puritans, and not amisse. They take themselves to be pure, when they are filthy in Gods sight. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 98 Though honeste be no Puritan, yet it will doo no hurt, it will weare the Surplus of humilitie over the blacke-Gowne of a bigge heart. 1611 *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 46 The shearers (three-man song men, all, and very good ones) but one Puritan amongst them, and he sings Psalmes to home-pipes. 1618 *King's Decl. conc. Sports* 6 (republ. 1633) 20 Our pleasure likewise is, That the Bishop of that Diocesse take the like straight order with all the Puritans and Precisians. either constraining them to conforme themselves, or to leave the Countrey. 1625 J. ROBINSON in *Drysdale Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* (1889) 5 note, The Papists plant the ruling power of Christ in the Pope; the Protestants in the Bishops; the Puritans in the Presbytery; we [Independents] in the body of the Congregation of the multitude called the Church. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Ch. Disc.* 1 16 All those that found fault with the Decrees of the Convocation, strait were... branded with the Name of Puritans. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 1. § 66 The English Bishops, began, urging the Clergy to subscribe to the Liturgie, Ceremonies, and Discipline of the Church, and such as refused... were branded with the odious name of Puritans, a name which in this notion first began in this year [1564]. 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* i. (1724) 17 The Puritans, put on external appearances of great strictness and gravity. They took more pains in their parishes than those who adhered to the bishops. 1738-8 NEAL (*title*) The History of the Puritans or Protestant Non-Conformists. 1779 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Ch. & St.* III. 10, Those prudent and honest men gave it as then deliberate judgment, 'That the Puritans ought to conform, rather than make a schism... and that the church men ought to indulge the others' scruples, rather than hazard one'. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 23 The Puritans, the most remarkable body of men, perhaps, which the world has ever produced. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table* 1 to June, Is it not... an historical error to call the Puritans dissenters? Before St. Bartholomew's day they were essentially a part of the Church. 1845 JAMES A. NEAL II, His master was a rigid man, a Puritan of the most severe cast. 189 Bp. RYLE *Light fr. Old Times* (1903) 339 This saintly old Puritan [Baxter] 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camd. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 590 Those who strove for a worship purified from all taint of popery (and who therefore were known as 'Puritans') 'scrupled' the cap and gown, and 'scrupled' the surplice.

b. *transf.* A member of any religious sect or party that advocates or aspires to special purity of doctrine or practice. (Cf. CATHARAN, CATHARIST.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* vi. xlii. (1669) 116 Novatus... became himself the author and ring-leader of his own heretical sect, to wit, of such as through their swelling pride do call themselves Puritans. 1653 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. viii (1614) 378 The Persians are a kinde of Catharists or Puritans in their impure Muhammedisme. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. v. 24 The old Waldenses were also named by their adversaries, Cathares or Puritans. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 1. § 67 We need not speak of the ancient Cathari or Primitive Puritans. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clarendon. Pede* II. ii. 48 By the Puritans we are to understand the Novatians, who would not commune with the Catholic church under pretence that her communion was polluted. 1871 Sir W. W. HUNTER *Ind. Musalmans* 58 The Wahābis form, an advanced division of the Sunnis—the Puritans of Islam.

c. A member of any (non-religious) party or school who practises or advocates strict or extreme adherence to its principles; a purist.

1885 *Fall Mall G.* 20 May 1/2 The Crofters Holdings Bill has been received very quietly by the Puritans of 'economic principle'.

2. Applied, chiefly in reproach or ridicule, to one who is, affects to be, or is accounted extremely strict, precise, or scrupulous in religion or morals.

The early Puritans were in many cases characterized by the prominence which they attached to personal religion, and by strictness and gravity of behaviour, with plainness of dress and manners, hence it was easy to look upon a 'puritan' as one who professed a higher standard of personal religion and morality than was usual.

1592 GREENE *Repentance Wks.* (Grosart) XII 176 When I had discovered that I sorrowed for my wickedness they fell upon me in teasing manner, calling me Puritan and Presbyterian. 1611 RICH *Honest Age* (Percy Soc.) 55 He that hath not for every word an oath... they say hee is a puritan, a precise foole, not fite to hold a gentleman company. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 1. § 69 (an. 1564) *Puritan* here was taken for the Opposers of the Hierarchie and Church-Service, as representing of Superstition. But prophane mouths quickly improved this Nick-name, therewith on every occasion to abuse pious people. 1696 M. SILVESTER *Life & Times Baxter* 34 When they had been called by that name awhile, the vicious Multitude of the Ungodly called all Puritans that were strict and serious in a Holy Life, were they ever so conformable! 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Photos.* III. 26 Brought up among the strait-laced... puritans of the United States.

B. *adj.* a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Puritans; strict and scrupulous in religious observances. b. That is a Puritan. (In quot. 1607 satirically used as = hypocritical, dissembling.)

1589 *Marph. Tr.* Epist. A. i, The Puritans are angrie with me, I meane the puritane preachers. 1607 TOURNEUR

Rev. Tr. ag. II. ii, I'll after him And seeme to beare a part In all his ills, but with a Puritane heart. 1617 MONYSON *Itin.* III. 30 If a man would seeme (as I may say) a Puritan Papist, there is danger to fall into the suspicion of an Hypocrite. 1638 LAUD *Diary* 29 Apr., There's a great concurrence between them [in Scotland] and the Puritan party in England. 1652 SANDERSON *Cases of Consc.* (1678) 192 To discover the weakness of the Puritan principles and tenents. 1806 in J. Thacher *Hist. Plymouth* (1832) 232 This is the 186th anniversary of the first landing of our puritan fathers. 1832 *Ibid.* 324 The venerable pastor of the pilgrims, and his puritan associates. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, He was no less frugal in his repasts than in his Puritan attire. 1857 C. KINGSLEY *Let. in Life* (1879) II. 52, I am full of old Puritan blood. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 40 Singing the hundredth Psalm, the grand old Puritan anthem.

Hence **Puritaness** (nonce-wd.), a female puritan; + **Puritanian** (-e'an) *a.* = PURITANICAL; **Presbyterian**; **Puritanly** *adv.*, in a puritan manner, towards Puritanism; + **Puritan** no-papist *nonce-wd.*, a strict or austere papist, esp. a Jesuit.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 4 June 9/2 If our fair *Puritans press us much further. 1800 W. WATSON *Decadence* (1602) 13 A blind conceit and opinion of their [Jesuits'] *puritan holiness. *Ibid.* 224 The Puritan Consistorie, representing the ecclesiastical state in Scotland. 1897 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U.S.* 89 The see of London, the most *Puritanly inclined. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 107 The *Puritano-papiste, Loyala.

Puritanic (piū'ritānik), *a.* [f. PURITAN + -IC; after *Satanic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to the Puritans, = PURITAN *a.* (now rare); having the character or manner of a puritan, = next.

1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 214 That nose of his (according to the Puritanick cut) having a narrow bridge. 1782 W. MASON *Eng. Gard.* iv. 34/62a Too dark a stole Was o'er Religion's decent features drawn By Puritanic zeal. 1794 *Mass. Mag.* (U.S.) May 288 When those venerable puritanic sages landed at Plymouth. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iii. 35 The puritanic party starting up among all ranks of society. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 157 A puritanic simplicity and unworldliness. 1882 SARGENT *Treas. Daw.* P. xv. 5 The Puritanic divines are almost all of them against the taking of any interest upon money.

Puritanical (piū'ritānikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Puritans, or of puritans generally; having the character of a puritan; marked by the strictness, plainness, or other quality of puritans. (Chiefly in disparagement. In quot. 1882-3 used as = PURITAN *a.*)

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* i. 1, His wives puritanical coynesse. 1644 in Rymer *Federa* XVII. 616 Seditions Puritanical books and pamphlet, scandalous to our person or state, such as have been lately vented by some Puritanical spirits. c. 1683 BURNET *Orig. Mem.* I. (1902) 71 The duke [of York] complained of this [insertion in the Bk. of Comm. Prayer] much to me as a puritanical thing. 1687 A. LOVELL in *Therese's Trav.* I. 63 b, That Sect... was in Mahometanism the most Puritanical of all the Sects of the East. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 6 Every Appearance of Devotion was looked upon as Puritanical. 1781 T. CUTLER *Printed Papers* 160, I do not want to be thought queer or puritanical. 1897 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 84 That Fielding in his hatred for humbug should have condemned purity as puritanical, is clearly lamentable. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 450/2 Pastor of a puritanical Calvinistic Congregation in... Boston.

Hence **Puritanically** *adv.*, in a puritanical way; after the manner of the Puritans.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. D's Wks. 1873 III. 41 Shee would do it so puritanically, so secretly I meane, that no body should heare of it. 1706 HEARNE *Collect* 9 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 221 [He] was a little Puritanically inclin'd. 1847 LYTON *Lucretia* II. xvi, The forehead, over which that stiff, harsh hair was so puritanically parted.

Puritanism (piū'ritāniz'm). [f. PURITAN + -ISM.]

1. The Puritan system; the doctrines and principles of the Puritans; Puritan opinion or practice. 1573 G. HARVY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 Let M. Phisician... shew... that ever I have maintained and od point of puritanism, or precisianism. 1601 J. MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* II. 220 Leave praying for dead. 'Tis no good Calvinisme, Puritanisme. 1644 LAUD *Diary* 23 Dec., The same day I delivered my L. a little tract about Doctrinal Puritanism. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., 'Bartholomew Fayre', with the puppet-showe, which had not been [acted] these forty years (it being so satyricall against Puritanism). 1736 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & St.* III. 10, At one season it [the danger] might arise from Popery, at another from Puritanism. 1900 MORLEY *O. Cromwell* v. 409 Militant Puritanism was often only half Christian. 1908 P. T. FOSYTH in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 159 Puritanism is the mother church of Western democracy.

b. *transf.* (Cf. PURITAN *A.* i b, c.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer* 132, I could wishe... that we all could direct the course of our life... according to this Puritanisme of Osorius. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* III. 73 This Puritanism in the worship of beauty, though sometimes weak, is always honourable and amiable.

2. Excessive (or affected) strictness or preciseness like that observed by or attributed to the Puritans, puritanical behaviour or principles; precisianism.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 200 Vnder hypocrisie [I comprehend] all Machiavellisme, puritanisme, & outward glossing with a mans enemie. 1633 PAVNE *Histrions* I. ii. 25 Licentious Christians, who make their will and lusts their law, may deeme it Puritanisme, or brand it for ouerstrict precisenesse. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 772 Scruples which grow out of excessive puritanism in style. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 175 That moderate austerity... which may, without puritanism, be recommended.

Puritanize (piu'ritàniz), *v* [as prec. + -IZE.]
1. *intr.* (with *it*). To act the puritan, to practise, conform to, or affect puritanism.

1565 Bk. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 270 He faine would puritanize it

2. *trans.* To make puritan, imbue with puritanism.
1648 *Persecution Undecima* 13 So generally peevish and puritanized were the people. 1838 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* II 155 note, Leicester succeeded in puritanizing, as Wood thought, the University. 1853 Miss YONGE *Her. of Redcliffe* iii, He has been puritanized till he is good for nothing

Hence **Puritanized**, **Puritanizing** *ppl. adjs.*, also **Puritanizer**, one who puritanizes

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII 99 St. Paul's was a puritanized prosaic imitation of St. Peter's. 1847 Bk. WILBERFORCE *Lett.* in *Ashwell Life* (1879) I x 408, I cannot effectually guard the purity of the faith, from dishonesty of subscription on the side of Romanists, if I wink at a like sin on the side of Puritanizers. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 173 The continued struggle between the Puritanizing and the Catholicizing extremes of the Reformation. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Cranmer and the Puritanizing party

Puritanly, etc., see after **PURITAN**.

† **Puritant**. *Obs. rare.* Alteration of **PURITAN**, after **Protestant**.

1604 HIERON *Popish Rime* Wks. I. 553 Many sundry sects... The Calvinist, the Protestant, The Zwinglian, the Puritant. 1607 T. SPARKER *Brotherly Persuasion* 82 To burie and extinguish for ever the odious name of Puritants

Purity (piu'riti) Forms 3-6 *purite*, 4-5 *purte*, 4-6 *puryte*, 6 *purite*, *purety*, 6-7 *puritie*, 6- *purity*. [ME. *purte* (rare), a. OF. *purte* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); but usually, from the beginning of 13th c. in the later F. form *pureté*, mod. F. *pureté*, and at length more fully conformed, as *purité*, -*ité*, -*ité*, to L. *puritas*, -*itatem* (f. *pur-us* PURE; see -ITY). Cf. Pr. *puritat*, -*itat*, -*itat*, It. *purità*, Sp. *puridad*.] The quality or condition of being pure, in various senses.

1. In physical sense: The state of being unmixed; freedom from admixture of any foreign substance or matter; absence of any other ingredient, esp. freedom from matter that contaminates, defiles, corrupts, or debases; physical cleanness.

1596 *Pur. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 228 This corruptible body shall be indured with purite & incorruption. 1550 *Acts Prm. Conc.* (1890) II. 430 French crowns of the goodnes, purity, and waignt, as they be curraunt in Fraunce. 1611 SHAKS. *Vint. T.* I. ii. 327 To Sully the puritie and whitenesse of my Sheetes. 1747-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1267 This [bathing] is the purest exercise of health. Even from the body's puritie the mind Receives a secret sympathetic aid. 1838 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & GL.* 164 To insure the absolute purity of the ingredients. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 Snow of perfect purity.

b. quasi-concr. Pure substance or part.
1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 *pe* pureté of *pe* quinte essence schal be sublymed above, & *pe* grosse schal abide bynepe. c. 1700 PRIOR and *Hymn Callimachus* 147 The nymphs from little urns Pour streams select, and purity of waters

2. In non-physical or general sense: The state of being unmixed; freedom from any foreign or extraneous element, esp. from such as corrupt or debase; unalloyed or unadulterated condition, faultlessness, correctness.

1551 tr. *Calvin's 4 Gody Serms.* i C. iij, To abolish al superstitions, y^e true religion may be set in her own puritie & holines. 1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 21 The purity of the Latine tongue. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov. He shew'd that the Church of England was for purity of doctrine the most perfect under Heaven. 1700 DRYDEN *Poet. Pref.* in *Ess.* (ed. Ker) II. 254 From Chaucer the purity of the English tongue began. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II in 182 The metaphysical purity of thought is the immateriality of its object. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. i. 35 The daughters of such connections, if they go on marrying Bramins for seven generations, restore their progeny to the original purity of the sacerdotal class. 1875 FREEMAN *Venice* (1881) 257 The slight touch of Renaissance in some of the capitals in no sort takes away from the general purity of the style.

3. Of persons, their faculties, actions, attributes, etc.. Freedom from moral corruption, from ceremonial or sexual uncleanness, or pollution; stainless condition or character, innocence, chastity, ceremonial cleanness. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 4 All muwen & owen holden one nywe onont pureté of heorte. 1340 *Ayene* 202 Dis chastete, pis clenness, pis purte acseþ þet me lokt þe herte unam euele þoies. 1466 LYON *De Gul. Pigr.* 2285 Whanne it is songe off good entente, In clenness & in pureté. 1596 *Pur. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 245 b. When we be gyuen to clenness of vertue & purtie of lyfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 258, I could dine her then from the ward of her purty, he reputation, her marriage-vow. 1611 BIBLE 1 Tim. v. 2 Intreat The elden women as mothers, the younger as sisters with all purtie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 497 No savage fierce

Will dare to soyl her Virgin purity. a. 1662 HOLYDAY (J.), Is it the purity of a linen vesture, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest? 1799 LAW *Sermons* Call vii 103 Every thing about her resembles the purity of her soul. 1816 BYRON *Sigs. Cor.* xxi. 'Tis said the lion will turn and flee from a maid in the pride of her purity. 1827 HUBER *Hymn 'Holy, holy, holy'* iii, Perfect in power, in love, and purity. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. 4th Gosp.* IV. 120 The strictest ritualistic purity was required of those who took part in the feast.

b. quasi-concr. An embodiment of purity, a stainless being. *notice-use.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 She comes: creations pureté, admir'd, Ador'd amazing rarité.

Purkinjean (pürkin'dzjān), *a.* *Anat.* and *Phys.* Also *erron -gian*. [f. *Purkinje*, name of a Bohemian physiologist (1787-1869) + -AN.] Pertaining to or named after Purkinje applied to various anatomical structures, etc., as the *Purkinjean capsules* in the cement of a tooth (see quot. 1854); *Purkinjean vesicle*, the nucleus of the ovum, discovered by Purkinje in 1825, also called *germinal vesicle* or *Purkinje's vesicle*.

So *Purkinje's cells*, large branching cells in the cortex of the brain; *Purkinje's fibres*, certain fibres in the ventricles of the heart, esp. in the fœtus; *Purkinje's figures*, visual figures produced by the shadows of the retinal blood-vessels cast by light (e. g. from a candle) entering the eye laterally.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 785/1 During the last stage of its continuance in the ovary the vesicle of Purkinje disappears. 1836-9 *Ibid.* II. 458/2 The Purkinjean or germinal vesicle. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci.* Org. Nat. I. 292 (Elephant's grinders) The cells, become confluent, their primitive distinctness being indicated only by their persistent granular nuclei, which now form the radiated Purkinjean capsules. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (ed. 3) 248 If you go into a dark room with a single candle, and allow the light to fall very obliquely into the eye, one of what are called Purkinje's figures is seen. This is a vision of a series of diverging, branched, red lines on a dark field. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Purkinje's cells. Purkinje's fibres. Purkinje's figures. Purkinje's vesicle.

Purl (pür), *sb.* 1 Forms 6 *pür* (e, 6-9 *pürle*, 7- *pür* (9, *in* senses 2, 5, also *pearl*: see **PEARL sb. 4). [In sense 1, app. orig. *pürle*, f. *pür* (e, *PÜR* v. to twist ('I pyrle wyer of golde or sylver' Palsgr.). As to the other senses see Note below.]**

1. Thread or cord made of twisted gold or silver wire, used for bordering and embroidering. *Pearl purl*: see quot. 1882. *Silk purl*: see quot. 1899.

1535 *Ref. Dh. Rutland's Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 277 For vii plighthes of fyne lawne for sleeves for the Queene with bandes of pyries of golde, besides workinge the same by my Lady. a. 1586 SIMON (Webster), A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with purl and pearl. 1600 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eha.* (1823) III. 502 One French gowne of blacke vellet, with an edge of pürle, and pipes of gold. 1611 CORRAE, *Canetille*, (Gold, or silver) Pürle. [Cf. mod. F. *canetille*, ribbon-wire, gold or silver thread, 'petite lame très-fine d'or ou d'argent tortillé' Littré.] 1621 in *Elsing Debates Ho. Lords App.* (1870) 141 They granted I should make pürle upon condition to be bound in 100^l to give up an accompt of every parcell of gould and silver pürle I should sell; that through feare I was forced to condescend to seale the bond for not making any gold thread for this 2 years. 1797 *Boyer's Fr. Dict.*, *Canetille*, pürle or purified gold or silver embroidery. 1828 CADFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.*, *Pearl-pürle* is a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. Used for the edging of Bullion Embroidery. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery v. 2* (Gold Threads, etc.) *Bullion*—The largest size of 'pürle'. *Pürle* may be either in gold or silver. It is made in a series of continuous rings rather like a corkscrew. *Ibid.* vi. 106 Pürle is made of the finest gold wire twisted to form a round tube. *Ibid.*, *Silk pürle* in a variety of colours is made (of wire). It is worked in the same way as the gold. 1900 DAY & BUCKLE *Art Needlew.* x. 22 (1901) 245 Flat gold wire is known by the name of 'plate', and various twisted threads by the name of 'pürle'. [See esp. the two works last quoted here.]

attrib. 1620 in *Neworth House. Bks* (Surtees) 145 Two ounceis of gould and silver pürle for making a pürle drissing for Mrs. Marie. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* vi. 108 Horse-tail silk for pürle embroidery should be well waxed.

2. Each of the minute loops or twists with a row of which the edges of lace, braid, ribbon, and the like, are ornamented (in Fr. *picot*); hence, collectively, a series or chain of such loops. In the machine-made lace trade, a twisted loop on the edge of a piece of lace, net, or braid; also, a similar twisted loop in the fabric (not on the edge) of lace. Hence laces and braids characterized by such loops are known as *pürle laces*, *pürle braids*, and elliptically as 'pürles'. (Cf. also **PEARL sb.** 4.)

1611 CORRAE, *Canetille*, (Gold, or silver) Pürle; also, a small pürle of needle-work; or, a small edging (bone) lace. *Ibid.*, *Canetille*, set, wrought, or enriched, with pürle; also, edged with a small (needlework) pürle, or bone lace. 1688 MIBER *Fr. Dict.* II, *pürle*, *engrèner petite bande à jour au bout de la dentelle*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pürle*, a kind of edging for Bone-lace. a. 1828 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pürle*, a narrow list, border, fringe, or edging. 1863 *Pürle Specif.* No. 80r These extra warp threads thereby become warp welt threads, and they also form the pürle. Intermediate welt threads are caused to twist with the warp welt threads to produce combined twisted pürle. To which the warp lacing threads attach the pürle formed by the warp welt threads. 1867 W. FELKIN *Machine-Wrought Hosiery* 393 [A machine] producing, if wished, pearls either on one or both sides of the weaving edges. 1882 CADFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 386/2 The loops that decorate the edges of Pillow Lace are called Pearls or Pürles, and are made to any parts of the design that are disconnected in any way from the main body of the work. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/6 *Market Repts.* Business in Houton braids and pürles is far from being in a satisfactory condition. 1891 *Pürle Specif.* No. 943 A 'curl pürle' is produced by the ordinary 'lap and press' process *attrib.* 1892 CADFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.*, *Pearl-edge*, otherwise written *Pür-edge*. A narrow kind of thread edging made to be sewn upon lace as a finish to the edge; or projecting loops of silk at the sides of ribbons formed

by making some of the threads of the weft protrude beyond the selvedge.

II. +3. 'The pleat or fold of a ruff or band' (Fairholt), as worn about 1600; a frill. *Obs.*

1593 NASHB *Christ's T.* 72 Your pinches, your pürles, your flouy jaggings. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, It graz'd on my shoulder, takes me away sixe pürles of an Italian cut-work band I wore. 1604 MINDI *From Father Hubbard's T.* in *Bullen O. P.* VIII. 91 Many pürs, and pürs lay in a miserable case for want of stiffening. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 173 For working in curious Italian pürs, or French borders, it is not worth the while. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* II. ii, My lord, one of the pürs of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* I. Wks. (1672) 9 Our Powders and our Pürs Are now out of fashion

4. *transf.* a. A minute 'frilling' on the edge of a petal or leaf. b. A frill of feathers on the breast of some fancy varieties of pigeon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 590 The jagging of pinks and gilly-flowers [is] like the inequality of oak leaves or vine leaves, but they seldom or never have any small pürs. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 126 The feathers on the breast open, and reflect both ways, expanding itself something like a rose, which is called the pürle by some, and by others the frill. *Ibid.* 127 The feathers on the breast (like that of the owl) open, and reflect both ways, standing out almost like a fringe, or the frill of a shirt, and the bird is valued in proportion to the goodness of the full or pürle.

III. 5. *Knitting*. (Often *pearl*.) An inversion of the stitches, producing a ribbed appearance of the surface. (See **PURL v.** 4.) Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *pürle-knitting*, *pürle-stitch*.

Pürle-edge, an edge made by 'taking off' the end stitches pürle-wise; i. e. by turning the wires as in pürle-stitch. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pürle*, the seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. To cast up a *pearl*, to cast up a stitch on the right side in place of the wrong, *Pürle*, Teivoldale] *Ibid.*, *Pürle*, the seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. *Edin. For.* 1825 MISSES BRISTOL & ROOPER *Needlew. & Knitting* II. 99 In *pürle* knitting the needle is put through the upper part of the stitch towards the lower, *Pürle* knitting is also called seamed knitting. *Ribbed* knitting is when plain and pürle knitting is worked alternately. *Ibid.*, Let them knit alternately 2 stitches plain and 2 pürle. *Ibid.*, The pürle stitches.

[Note The various senses above have been treated together rather for convenience, as all relating to the decoration of apparel, than from any certainty that they are all uses of the same word. The derivation of sense x seems clear. That sense 2 had the same origin is possible, if the *twist* given to the minute loops was the characteristic. Or it may be that, as the pürle edging of lace, etc. had a similar ornamental use to that of gold and silver pürle, the name was extended from the one to the other; the possibility of this appears to be shown by Colgrave's inclusion of both as meanings of F. *canetille*, in quot. 1611. The connexion of branches II. and III. is much more difficult to explain, and their inclusion must be considered as merely provisional; the latter may very well be a distinct word, and perhaps better spelt (as it often is) *pearl*. Minshew in his *Ductor* suggested that *pürle* was the same word as *PURFLX*, but this is historically as well as phonetically unlikely.]

Pürle (pür), *sb.* 2 Forms: 6-7 *pürle*, *pürle*, 7 *perle*, 7- *pürle*. See also **PRILL sb.** 2 [In earliest form *pürle*, mod. dial. *prill*: possibly connected with **PURL v.** to whirl, twist; but certainly akin to **PURL v.** 2, and the Norse vb. there mentioned.]

† 1. A small rill in which the particles of water are in a whirl of agitation. *Obs.*

a. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1744-5) II. 79 Ther is a litle pürle of water. *Ibid.*, Thorough this wood renneth a pürle of water cumming out of an hill therby. 1584 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1894) 231 They came nere a little becke or pürle of water called Slabecke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 666 Receiving sundry pürles to it and many a running rill.

ß. a. 1664 Bk. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 137 If the water at the well-head be corrupted, the streame, or perle running from the same, will not be wholesome.

γ. 1596 DRYTON *Mortimer*, Q. Whose streame.. Which on the sparkling grauell runneth in pürles, As though the waues had been of silver curles. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm.* *Cress of Carbery* 2 Watered with the pürles flowing from the fountain of life. 1651 — *Serm. for Year xvi. 204* So have I seen the little pürles of a spring sweat thorow the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement.

2. The action or sound of püring as a rill.

1650 H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Scint.*, *Idle Verse*, The Pürles of youthful blood. 1850 J. STURTHESS *Poet. Wks.* II. 251 How fraught with life the gentle pürle is Of her sweet breath. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthorpe* (1890) 180 The pleasant lake, the pürle of the weirs, the rudimentary lawns, shrubberies, and avenue, had changed their character quite. 1886 — *Mayor of Castor* xxviii, The pürle of waters through the weirs.

Pürle (pür), *sb.* 3 ? *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *pürle*. [Origin unascertained (? related to prec.)]

a. Formerly, A liquor made by infusing wormwood or other bitter herbs in ale or beer. *Pürle-royal*, a similar infusion of wormwood in wine. b. Later, A mixture of hot beer with gin (also called *dog's nose*), sometimes also with ginger and sugar: in repute as a morning draught.

1650-60 *Ferry's Diary* 12 Feb., To Mr. Harper's to drink a draft of Pürle. 1707 MORTIMER *Hub.* (1721) II. 321 As grateful to the Stomach as the best Pürle-Royal, or Wormwood Wine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 Friday.. Twelve a-Clock. Drank a Glass of Pürle to recover Appetite. a. 1764 LLOYD *Ram. Epist.*, O Pür! I hail. Mmm, Porter, Stingo, Mild and Stale. 1853 MARVAT *P. Simple* x, The landlady made us some pürle. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, For, it would seem that Pür must always be taken early. 1903 *Licensed Traders' Dict.*, *Pürle*, hot beer with a glass of gin in it, re-christened 'dog nose' in later days.

c. Comb.: **purl-house**, a public house at which purl is sold and drunk (so **purl-boat**); **purl-man**, a man who sells purl.

180x Sporting Mag. XIX 126 The 'Jolly Gardeners' was stuck up at a Purl-house 1881 MAYHEW *Loud Labour* II. 93/2 The river been-sellers, or purl men, as they are more commonly called. 1902 A. MORRISON *Hole in Wall* 70 The men were purlmen selling liquor—hot beer chiefly, in the cold mornings—to the men on the colliers. *Ibid* 102 The purl-boat swung round and shot off.

Purl, *sb.* ⁴ **slang**, or **collog.** [Goes with **PURL** *v.* ⁴, sense 3, of which (notwithstanding the want of earlier instances of the verb) it is prob. the derivative *sb.* naming the act.] An act of whirling, hurling, or pitching head-over-heels or head-foremost; a header or cropper in the hunting-field, a spill, a heavy fall; an overturn, upset, capsize.

1845 Sporting Mag. XV. 387 The purl was tremendous 1849 *Ibid.* XXIV. 52 Mr. Tollemarch got an awful purl over a gate. 1849 *Ibid.* E. NANTER *Excurs S Africa* II. 248 Spite of numerous tumbles, I still kept ahead, but Piggy was soon close at my heels; and, at every purl I got, I fancied I felt his heels. 1856 R. ANNE *Never too late* xxxviii. They [canoes] went a tremendous pace—with occasional stoppages when a purl occurred. 1861 G. M. RENNITT *E. Harrington* xx. There's a purl! somebody's down.

Purl, *sb.* ⁵ **Sc.** Also **purlie**. A hard nodule of the dung of an animal, esp. of horse or sheep; also, 'dried cow-dung used for fuel' (Jam.).

1704 A. FITZGERALD in *Graham Soc. Life Scot.* in 18th C. (1901) I. vi. 51 A handful of sheep's purlies. 1799 *Prize Ess. (Light Soc. Scot. II.* 218 (Jam.) The dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purlies. 1825 JAMIESON *s.v.* The auld woman was gathering horse-purlies.

Purl, *sb.* ⁶ [Echoic, from the bird's cry; cf. **PURL** *sb.* ², **PURR** *sb.* ¹] A local name of the tern. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 202 Common Tern. Great Purl (Norfolk). *Ibid.* 203 Little Tern. Small purl (Norfolk).

Purl, *v.* ¹ Also 6 **pyrl**(e), **pirl**(e). [*f. pyrie* **PURL** *sb.* ¹]

1. trans. To embroider with gold or silver thread (**PURL** *sb.* ¹); to edge embroidered figures with gold or silver thread. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* 1546 in *Inv. Goods Dh. Richmond in Camden Misc.* (1855) 1885 *Item*, if Copes of clothe of golde of damask paped with crymsen velvet pilled. 1597 *Inv. 2. Cromwell's Goods* (Public Rec. Office). A purse of black velvet pyrlled with golde thiede. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 73 b. Cloth of Tissue, powdered with redde Ropes pyrlled with fine gold. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmsted III.* 1947/2 The lord maior, recorder, and aldermen, who had cosses of velvet or satin pyrlled with gold. 1621 G. SANDYS *Quod's Met.* x. A bald-riced, purl'd with silver. 1622 AINSWORTH *Annals* P. xiv. 14 Purl'd workes or grounds, closures of gold, such as precious stones are set in. 1688 *Horne Armory* IV xii (Roxb.) 504/2, 4 cushions of cloth of gold freezed and puled. 1762 *FLINTCHER Sea Voy.* I. iii. Is thy skin whole? art thou not purl'd with scabs?

2. absol. To border or edge with or as with purlies (**PURL** *sb.* ²). Chiefly in *Purled* *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.*, ornamented with or as with an edging of minute twisted loops.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen Counting-ho.* 430, 10 yards plain purled gauze. 1865 *Patent Specif.* No. 801 The manufacture in twist lace machinery of plain or ornamental fabrics having purled edges obtained from warp threads. *Ibid.*, As I am about to purl on the sides of this weaving, I must suppose that I have six carriages, the two outside ones being for the time being ordinary twisting or fabric carriages to which the warp lacing threads attach the purlies formed by the warp weft threads.

3. To pleat or frill like a ruff; to frill the edge of; also *transf.* Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 *LVTs Dodoens* I. xix 29 Small, narrow, long and round, ragged or purled leaves. *Ibid.* xx. 31 The leaves be... a little cut, or purled about the edges. 1591 *Sylvester Du Barlas* I. in. 59 Thy huff'd, purl'd, painted, cur'd purl'd wanton Pride. 1649 W. M. WIND *Jew* (1857) 26 By his slash'd doublet, high galloshes, and Italian purl'd band [see should be] a Frenchman. 1649 *LOVELACE Lucasta* 147 (T.) The officious wind her loose hayre curls. The dewe her happy linnen purlies. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* 116 Wrought Pillow's bring Pownd's Law, Stitch'd Common-wealth, and purled King.

4. Knitting. (trans. and intr.) To invert the stitches so as to produce a furrow or 'seam'. (See **PURL** *sb.* ⁵.)

1825 FOREY Voc. E. Anglia, **Purl**, a term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are purled. 1825 JAMIESON, *To Purl*, to form that stitch in knitting, or weaving stockings, which produces the hollow or fur. This is called the Purled or Purlin steak, and the stockings themselves Purled Stockings. It is to be observed, however, that **Purl** is merely a provincialism, **Pearl** being the common pronunciation of the [Scottish] term. 1885 *MISSISS BRETHERICK & ROOPER Needlework & Knitting* II. 99 As soon as the children can purl with ease. 1902 BARNES *Campt. Thames Camp* 290 Knitting her 'primrose edging', counting 'knit three, purl three'.

Purl (**pērl**), *v.* ² See also **PURL** *v.* ¹ [Goes with **PURL** *sb.* ³; cf. also *Norw. purla* (Asen, Ross) to bubble up, gush out as water, *Sw. dial. purla* to purl, murmur, ripple, gurgle (Björkeman).]

1. intr. Of water, a brook, etc.: To flow with whirling motion of its particles, or twisting round small obstacles: often with reference to the murmuring sound of a rill.

a 1586 [see **PURLING** *ppl. a.*] 1591 *Sylvester Du Barlas* I. iii. 81 From dry Rocks abundant Rives purl 1621 G. SANDYS *Quod's Met.* xi. From the rock a spring With steames of Lethe softly murmuring, Purlies on the pebbles, and invites repose. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *To Purl*, to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does. 1720 *Porte Thad* xxi. 296 Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills, Louder and louder purl the falling rills. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* I. 29 The gravel-paved brook. He often sat to see it purl along. 1830 *Tennyson Ode to Memory* iv. The brook that loves To purl o'er matted cress and ribbed sand.

2. trans. Said of a stream of air, breath, wind, the sound of a wind instrument or a voice, etc.

1593 *SHAKS Lucerne* 1407 From his lips did flie, Thin winding breath which purl'd vp to the skie. 1626, 1863 [see **PURLING** *vbl. sb.* ²]. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* *Beaucholice* III. The soft, the sweet, the mellow note That gently purlies in from either Ait. 1847 *Whistle Bunkie* (1890) II. 249 The soft winds purl through the trees

b. trans. To utter with 'purling'.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* *Ecl. betw. End. Porter & Lycidas* II. i. Tell me why Thy wholome merry Oate By thee doth so neglected lye And never purlies a note

Purl, *v.* ³ Now *s. w. dial.* [Echoic] *intr.* To purr, as a cat.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 301 A Noise much the same as a Cat when she purlies 1866 'NATHAN HOGG' (H. Baird) *New Ser. Poems Dev. Dial.* 71 Za zshore ez hur ole cat wid pundle, Ha wid'n du et in tother wundle.

Purl, *v.* ⁴ [In sense 1, app. a (7) dialectal] variant spelling of **PURL** *v.* (sense 2), and thus in origin closely related to **PURL** *v.* ¹, but with a different sense-development.]

1. intr. To revolve or whirl round rapidly, as a wheel; to spin round, as a peg-top, a whirlingig, etc.; = **PURL** *v.* ².

1791-1808 (in form *purrl*) see **PURL** *v.* ². 1880 *Plain Hunts Needlework* 104 In Wilts a shuttlecock is said to 'purl' when it spins in the air, after being thrown up in the air. 1881 *L. of Wight Words* (E. D. S. v.). He purled round like a top. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. [Warwicksh.] How that wheel goes purling round!

2. intr. To wheel round suddenly, as a horse.

1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* (1858) I. 350 All on a sudden a light glared upon the horse's face, who purled round in great terror, and flung me out of the saddle.

3. trans. and intr. To turn upside down, overturn, upset, capsize; to turn heels over head, turn a somersault. *dial. and collog.*

1856 *READER Never too late* xxxviii. They [natives] commonly paddle in companies of three; so that whenever one is purled, the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand, and they resent him in his cocked hat [canoe], which never sinks, only purlies. 1874 'S. BRANCHAM' *Granville Grange* II. xii. 267 A good pleased hedge will purl you like a wall; turn you right over unless you plant it. *Ibid.* 268 (E. D. D.) He hit the fence, and then purled over.

4. Purl, *v.* ⁵ **Obs.** Variant of **PROWL** *v.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Prollyn, as rathys (or purlyn), scilicet. *Ibid.* 417/1 Purlyn, imed quod prollyn.

Purl, var. **PURL** *v.*, to twist, spin.

Purled, *ppl. a.*: see **PURL** *v.* ¹

Purlew, *-lew(e)*, *-ley*, *obs.* ff. **PURLIEU**.

Purlier (*pē-lier*) *collog.* [*f. PURL* *v.* ⁴ + *-er* ¹]

A throw or blow that huris any one head-foremost; a knock-down blow; cf. **PURL** *sb.* ⁴

1869 E. FARMER *Scotch Bh.* (ed. 6) 77 A 'purlier' went Maxwell. 1878 *JEFFERIES Gamekeeper at H.* ix. Swung his gun round, and fetched him a purlier on the back of his head. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Creams Leicestersh.* 378 You were lucky if you escaped the purlier that stopped [his] forward career. 1903 H. S. MERRIMAN *Tomaso's Fortune*, etc. (1904) 154 It was precisely the attitude of one who has had a purlier at football.

Purley-man, variant of **PURLIEU-MAN**.

Purlieus (*pē-lieriūs*), *sb.* *Sc.* Now rare. Also **parlieus**, *-leues*, *-leyeues*, *perleueus*, *-leque*, *-likeus*, *pirlicus*, *-leous*, *-liquey*, *purleyeue*. [Origin and etymological form unascertained. See Note below.]

1. 'A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing; a school-term, Aberd.' (Jamieson 1808.)

b. 'Whims, particularities of conduct, trifling oddities, Angus.' (Jam. 1808.)

2. 'The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathmore, Roxb.' (Jam. 1825.)

3. See quot. 1825. (The practice is now obsolete.) 1825 JAMIESON, *Purlicue, Purlicue, Parlicue*. The recapitulation made by the pastor of a congregation, of the heads of the discourses, which have been delivered by his assistants, on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the sacrament of the Supper. *Scot. Orient* [pronounced] *Purlicue* Also, the exhortations which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called 'the close of the work'; were thus denominated in other parts of Scotland. (I have been informed that the term has been sometimes extended to all the services on Monday.) 1886 *STEVENSSON Kidnapped* xxiv. If you taste the sermon, I doubt the purlicue will please you as little. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Milne-Hags* xxxvi. She would ware her life upon teaching them how to worship God properly, for that they were an ignorant wicked pack! A purlicue which pleased them but little.

4. 'The space enclosed by the extended forefinger and thumb' (E. D. D.).

1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* s.v. 'A spang and a purlicue' is a measure allowed in a certain game at marbles.

Hence **Purlicue** *v.*, *trans.* and *intr.* (In the Pres-

byterian Churches): to give a résumé of the preceding sermons at the close of a sacrament season

1825 JAMIESON, *To Purlicue, Pirlicue, Parlicue*. 1860 J. WILSON *Presbytery of Perth* 53 He kept up to the last the now all but obsolete custom of pulicueing; going up to the pulpit at the close of the service, and giving his people an abstract of the sermons preached by his assistants on Communion occasions, with any remarks thereon which he thought necessary. 1876 W. M. TAYLOR *Ministry of Word* 177 They have been content to 'say away' on the passage, or, to use an expressive, Scotch word, they have 'perlickewed' awhile. 1867 [JAS. HUNTER] *Remin. Quinquag. narian* (Annandale). At the close it was the custom of our minister to parlicuee the addresses of the clergymen who had preceded him. 1896 H. M. B. REID *Cameronian Apostle* vi. 96 note. Dugald Williamson was in his time reckoned the best pulicueing member of the Presbytery.

[Note It is generally assumed that the last part of this curious word is *cue* or *F. queue* a tail; the first part has been conjecturally referred to *F. parler* 'to speak', *par la* 'by the', and *pour la* 'for the', each being supposed to yield a plausible sense. The word is not known before Jamieson; and it is noteworthy that in his Dictionary of 1808, he recognized only senses 2 and 3; although a Scottish clergyman, sense 3 was app. unknown to him both then and when he prepared his 8vo ed. of 1828, and was added only in the Supplement of 1825.]

Purlieu (*pē-lieriūs*). Forms: 5 **purlewe**, 5-7 **purlew**, 6 **-lue**, 6-8 **-lue**, 7 **-lieue**, **-lew**, **-leiw**; **purly**, **-lie**; **pourleue**, **-lew**; 8 **purleue**, **perlew**; 6- **purlieu**; also, in *comb.* 6 **purle**, **purley**. [Exemplified in 1482 in the form **purlew(e)**, app an erroneous alteration of **purley**, syncopated from **purale**, the natural Eng. spelling (cf. *alley*, *city*, *army*) in the 15th c. of A.F. *purall*, *-alle*, taken in its transferred sense (**PURALE** 2).]

For the history of **purale**, *-ales* (**purale**) in English between c. 1330 and 1482 written evidence is wanting, in Anglo-Fr legal documents it continued to be written **purale**, *porale* (examples of which, of 1370-78, in the sense 'purlieu' appear under **PURALE** 2); but, as an English word, it would naturally become **purale**, *purale* (**purale**, *purale*), and easily be syncopated to **purley**, *purley*, as still seen in the 16th c. and later, esp. in the *comb. purleyman*, which shows that this was the pronunciation even after the spelling was changed. **Purlew** may have originated in a scribal error, or as a pseudo-etymological spelling, erroneously associating the word with *lew*, *leu*, *Luru*, place, app it did not appear in law Fr. till later, when it was prob. taken over from Eng. and Gallicized as **purleue**: see quot. 1574!]

1. A piece or tract of land on the fringe or border of a forest; originally, one that, after having been (wrongly, as was thought) included within the bounds of the forest, was disafforested by a new perambulation, but still remained in some respects, especially as to the hunting or killing of game, subject to provisions of the Forest Laws.

1282 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 224/1 Within his Forest of Rokyngham, and other Forests, Chaces within his Reame of England, or Purlews of the same. *Ibid.* To the likly destruction of the same Forest, Chaces and Purlews. 1533 J. HRYWODE *Play Weather* (1593) 414 Rangers and keepers of certayne places, As forests, parkes, purlews and chasys. 1570 B. GOODE *Poet. Kingd.* II. (1580) 21 Large fieldes, with medowes fayre and townes and parkes and purlews large [1574] in J. Dyer *Reports* (1559) 327 Bailemanorand Fortescue de S. adjoynont al dit chace, come en le purlien dit chace le liberte dit purlien remayna unextincted. 1574 in *Hist. Fortescue Fam.* (1880) 322 The next day comes the boy that was wont to hunt that purlieu. 1574 [see **PURLEU-MAN**] 1600 SHAKS *A. P. L.* IV. iii. 77 Pray you (if you know), Where in the Purlews of this Forrest, stands A sheep-cot, fenc'd about with Olive trees? 1616 *BULLOCK Eng. Eng.* *Purlieu*, a place neere toing to a Forrest, where it is lawfull for the owner of the ground to hunt, if hee can dispend forthe shillings by the yeare of freeland. 1634 *Coke Inst.* IV. lxiii. *Curtis Forests* (1648) 303 Purlieu containeth such grounds which H. 2 R. 1. or King John added to their ancient Forests over other mens grounds, and which were disafforested by force of the statute of *Carta de foresta*, cap. 1 and cap. 3, and the perambulations and grants thereupon. *Ibid.* 305 (2 R. 2 No 48) The Commons made Petition that men might enjoy their purlieus freely [1574] P. q. his puiisent avoir leur Poraleis, and that perambulations might be made as was in the time of King Henry. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1688) IV. xvi 455 In Henry the third's time, ther was much Land disafforested, which hath bin call'd pourlieus ever since. 1665 J. WESS *Stone-Hung* 126 How far did the Purlews of this Forrest extend? 1839 *KNIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 412 The King's officers were frequently attempting to recover the purlieus, or those lands adjoining the forests which had originally belonged to them, but had been disafforested by the charter of forests.

2. trans. and fig. A place where one has the right to range at large; a place where one is free to come and go, or which one habitually frequents; a haunt; one's bounds, limits, beat.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* 1. § 51 Surely, though we place Hell under earth, the Devils walke and purlie is about it. 1680 *BUTLER Rem. Cat & Puss* 31 Wing'd with Passion, through his known Purlien, Swift as an Arrow from a Bow, he flew. 1704 SWIFT *J. Two Pref.* Wit has its walks and its purlieus, out of which it may not stray the breadth of an hair. 1744 *Memo. W. Stuhely* (Sturtees) I. 368, I design to enter upon winter quarters, and travel chiefly the perlews of my garden. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 348 At the village of Halstone, I got into the purlieu, as they call it in Hampshire, of a person well known in the Wen. 1884 *BROWNING Feriatah, Bean-Stripe* 155 There's the palm-aphis, and his world's the palm-frond, An inch of green for cradle, pasture-ground, Purlieu and grave.

3. b. Phrase *To hunt, follow one's game in purlieu*, in the *purlieus*, to pursue illicit love. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Phaëster* iv. i. He Hunts too much in the Purleus, would he leave off Poaching. *a 1634 RANDOLPH Muses Looking-glasse* iv. iii. To such as hunt in Purly; this is something With mine own Game reserv'd. *1660 DRYDEN Amphitryon* i. i. He is weary of hunting in the spacious Forest of a Wife, and is following his Game *incognito*, in some little Purlew here at Thebes.

3. *ph. a. transf.* The parts about the border of any place; the outskirts. *arch.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. lii. 44 It had some fertile intervals, especially in the skirts, and purleus thereof, as about mount Horeb. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 833 A place of bliss in the Pourleues of Heav'n. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 52 Venus, which in the purleus of the sun Does now above him, now beneath him run. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xi. A wolf . . . was skulking about the purleus of the camp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. lxxxviii* 12 They pleased him, fresh from brawling courts And dusty purleus of the law

b. *fig.* The region forming the outlying part of anything abstract. Cf. PALM *sh. 1* g. *arch.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 7 Rather to live within the pale of Truth where they may be quiet, than in the purleus, where they are sure to be hunted ever and anon. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Rev.* i. iii. I walk within the purleus of the law. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 4 To understand all the Purleus of this Game the better. I must venture my self, with my friend Will, into the Haunts of Beauty and Gallantry.

4. An outlying district of a city or town, a suburb (*obs.*); also, the meaner streets about some main thoroughfare; a mean, squalid, or disreputable street or quarter. Also *attrib.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 79 Sicilia was now become a purlew, or suburbs-province of the Roman State. *a 1645 FLETCHER Chances* i. vi. Sure he's gone home. I have beaten all the purleus, but cannot bolt him. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlix. Two tattered demians whom he had engaged . . . about the purleus of St. Giles's. *a 1834 LAMPS Sir J. Dunstan Misc. Wks.* (1871) 390 A wretched shed in the most beggarly purlew of Bethnal Green.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *purleu dinner* (sense 4), *purlew-hunter*; *purleu-wood*: see *quot.*

1651 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. v. i. As a purly hunter, I have hitherto beaten about the circuit of the forest of this Microcosm. 1794 in JAS. DONALDSON *Agric. Surv. Northampton* 37 *Purleu woods* are those woods which are situate immediately in the vicinity of the forest. 1815 BYRON *Let. Wks.* (1899) III 124 Murray has been cruelly cuddled in his way home from a purleu dinner, and robbed.

Purleu-man, *+* **purlew-man** (*pūrlimæn*). Also 6 *purle*, 7 *purleu-man*. [*f. prec. + MAN sh. 1*] The owner of freehold land within the purleu of a forest; *spec.* see *quot.* 1607.

1594 Sir J. FORRESCUE in S. P. *Dom. Elis.* XCII. No. 34 (cf. *Hist. Forreque Pam.* (1880) 375). I answered that I would not myselfe . . . hunt my groundes, nor yet suffre anie purleu to hunt me at anie tyme. *Ibid.* 376 Neyther myselfe, nor anie purleu men shall hunt anie of my groundes. 1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forst.* title-p. What a Puralleu man may doe, how he may hunt and vse his owne Puralleu. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Purleu man* is he that hath lands within the purleu, and being able to dispense forty shillings by the year of freehold, is upon these two points licensed to hunt in his owne purleu. *a 1634 COKE Inst.* iv. lxxii *Courts Forst.* (1648) 304 Seemg the wilde Beasts doe belong to the purleu man *ratione soli*, so long as they remain in his groundes, he may kill them, for the property *ratione soli* is in him. 1793-4 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. xxvii. 475 *note*. If deer come out of the forest into the purleu, the purleu man may hunt and kill them, provided he does it fairly and without forestalling. 1809 R. W. RAPER *Let. to Editor* 29 Mar. I am or claim to be a Purleu man or Purleu man. Having a little land and a Cottage in a Purleu lying between the Bishop's Chase, Colwall, Herefordshire, and the Kings Chase, Worcestershire (Old Malvern Forest). My Purleu is so written, but always pronounced Purlew.

Purlin (*pūlin*). *Carpentry*. Forms: 5 (*perlon*), *purlyn*, *lyon*, 6 *lyne*, 7 *lain*, *linge*, 7-9 *purline*, 8-*lin*, (9 *purling*, *perling*); 5-7 *purloyn* (e, 8-9 *loin*) [*History unascertained*; the forms suggest a Fr. origin, with the prefix *por-*, *pour-*, in AF. *pur-*] A horizontal beam, usually one of two or more, which run along the length of a roof, resting upon the principal rafters (which they cross at right angles), and lending support to the common rafters or boards of the roof.

1447 *Tyninhull Church. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 183 It in perlonibus emptis ad idem opus. 1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The Principales shalbe x inch thik with a purlyn in the Middles from one principall to a nother. 1484 *Indenture Waynflete* in Parker *Gloss.* *A. chut.* s. v. The lower doobyll purlyon pece, and the over purloyn for the seid floor. 1597 *Repairs at Drayton Manor* (Public Rec. Office). For sawyng of spars and syderasons and purlynes 11 days 15 s. 1603 GERARD *Counsel* 45 The Purlyns for the Roof. *Ibid.* 72 Purlyons the same. *Ibid.* 73 The Purlyones the same. 1667 *Primatt City & C. Build.* 86 Four Purlines, being between eighteen and one and twenty foot long, and twelve and nine inches in thickness. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 July, Split the principal Rafter next that end, to the purloin. 1864 in Brighton *Str. P. Wallis* (1892) 154 The purloins of the deck were about twelve feet long. 1881 *Mechanic* s. 1328 Common rafters . . . are notched slightly on the under side to fit over the purlins

b. *attrib.*, as *purlin piece*, *post*, *rafter*.

1484 *Indenture Waynflete* in Parker *Gloss.* *Archit.* s. v. The lower doobyll purlyon pece. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Purlin post*, a strut supporting a purlin. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* s. 2046 Purline rafters.

Purlin: see *PEARLING sh.*, *quot.* a 1700.

Purling, *vbl. sh. 1* [*f. PURL v. 1 + -ING 1*]

† 1. In sense r of the vb. *attrib.*, as *purling wire*.

1545 *Rates of Customs* Cij, Purlynge wyer the dossen pounde uili. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. x. 21 The Persian, Spanish, or Italian working of silks, as spinning, twisting, weaving, sewing, embroidery, areasing, counterfeiting, drawing, raising, purling, buttoning, &c. *a 1663 FLETCHER Love's Cure* i. 11, If he live. To your years, shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, purling, and perfuming as you do?

2 *Knitting* see sense 4 of the vb.

1880 *Plain knitting*, etc. 11 Purling or knitting backwards should be the next step, as this is necessary for the completion of muffatees and stocking heels. 1902 BARNES GRUNY *Thames Camp* 299 The knitting and purling may be made very easy.

Purling, *vbl. sh. 2* [*f. PURL v. 2 + -ING 1*] The action of PURL v. 2: chiefly referring to the sound.

1598 FLORIO, *Sorgimento*, a rising a mounting, a purling, a billowing. 1656 BACON *Sylva* s. 230 A pipe a little moistened on the inside, . . . maketh a more solemn sound, than if the pipe were dry: but yet with a sweet degree of sibilation or purling. 1665 HOOKS *Microgr.* 27 The purlings of Streams. 1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Chron. Carl. I. Salem Ch.* vi. He heard vaguely the polite purling of Master's voice. 1891 — *Jerusalem* II. ii. 258 The purling of the little river under the olive-trees.

Purling, *vbl. sh. 3* [*f. PURL v. 4 + -ING 1*] The fact of being capsized or thrown headlong.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 91 And with 'purling' and 'pumping' the field gets select.

Purling, *phl. a.* [*f. PURL v. 2 + -ING 2*] That purls, as a rivulet or stream; rippling, undulating; murmuring.

a 1586 SIDNEY Astr. & Stella xv. 1 Every purling spring Which from the ribs of old Parnassus flows. 1598 DRYDEN *Heroic. Ep.* xxii. 97 With ev'ry little perling breath that blows. 1656 BACON *Sylva* s. 170 All instruments that have either returns, as trumpets, or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sackbuts; have a purling sound. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cass. & Pompey* II. 1. 3 Exceeding calme. By reason of a purling winde that flies off from the shore each morning. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silva Scut.*, Ps. lxxv. The fruitful flocks fill every dale, And purling corn doth cloath the vale. 1732 POPP *Ess. Man* i. 204 The whispering zephyr, and the purling rill. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* xvi. The pathetic purling flow of talk. 1888 F. COWPER *Capt. of Wight* (1890) 293 The evening star flickered its glinting light across the purling water.

Purloin (*pūloin*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *perloyn* (e), 5-7 *purloyn* (e), (5 *pourloigne*), 7 *purloine*, 6-*purloin*. [*a. AF. purloigner* = OF. *purloigner*, *-lognier*, *-lunier*, *purloigner*, *-lunier*, *-lunier*, later *pourloigne* (e), *-longneur*, *f. por-*, *pur-* — *L. por-* + *loing*, *loin* — *L. longe* far; hence, 'to put far off or far away, to put away, do away with'. The sense 'make away with, steal' appears to be of English development.

The OF. *por-purloigner* tended to be confused in use with *porlongier*, and the learned *prolonger*, representatives of *L. prolongare* to PROLONG. In Eng. PROLONG is rarely found in the sense 'purloin', but the obs. PROLOYN v. combined the senses of both verbs.

† 1. *trans.* To put far away; to remove; to put away; to do away with; make of none effect. *Obs.* *c 1440 York Myst.* xxx. 31 My duke doghly, demar of dampnacoon, To princes and prelates Pat yourre preceptis perloyned *c 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 394/2 Perloynyn, idem quod purloynyn. [*Ibid.* 411/1 Purloynyn, or prolongyn, or put far a-wey, *prolongo*, *aleno*.] 1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 494/1 The seid Enditement and Presentments been purloyned, embesilled and put away. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 123 A Prince commands a Judge to execute the known Laws uprightly; he becomes corrupt, and sells, or otherwise purloyns judgment.

† 2. To put out of the way, conceal. *Obs.* 1489 HEN. VII in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) II. 559 The sayde bachelor hath. grjevously offendyd unto us in concealling and pourloynynge be sayde Thomas.

2. To make away with, misappropriate, or take dishonestly; to steal, esp. under circumstances which involve a breach of trust; to pilfer, filch.

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw VI.* c. 2 s. 1 ¶ If any soldier . . . doe sell give away or willfullie purloyn or otherwise exchange alter or put awaye any horse. 1594 DRYDEN *Ideas* lviii. For feare that some their Treasure should purloynne. 1684 WOOD *Life* III. 103 A W. made a such exact catalogues of his books that nothing could be purloyn'd thence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xi. I took . . . an opportunity of purloining his key from his breeches-pocket. 1880 CHAMBERLAIN *ccii* 367 Epileptics have an irresistible impulse to purloin whatever they can secretly lay their hands upon.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit petty theft.

1611 BIBLE *Tit.* II. 10 Not purloynyn, but shewing all good fidelitie. *a 1635 Br. CORSET Poems* (1807) 28 Thence goes he to their present, And there he doth purloynne.

† 3. *trans.* To steal from, to rob (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 19 If neighbours and friends send their Cattaits to purloynne one another

3. *trans.* and *fig.*

1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1651 Evidence to swear That my poole beaute had purloin'd his eyes. 1616 SURF. & MARKS *Country Poeme* 653 If thy [weeds] be suffered to grow vp, sucke, purloine, and carrie away the sap and substance of the earth. 1774 PFENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1773, 2 Galleries purloined from the first floor of each house. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 12 Slaves, kings, adventurers, envious of his name, Enjoy'd his labours, and purloin'd his fame. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Reviewers* 326 Lo! the Sabbath bard Perverts the Prophets, and purloins the Psalms. Hence *Purloin* *vbl. sh. a.*

1907 *Nation* 5 Oct. 13/1 Hermit crabs thrusting sharp nippers from the shelter of purloined whelk-shells.

Purloin, variant of PURLIN.

Purloiner (*pūloin*), [*f. PURLOIN v. 1 + -ER 1*] One who purloins; a petty thief, a pilferer.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* on Jas. iv. 8 (Parker Soc.) 135 Gleaners of other men's goods, and pillers, and purloiners. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxviii. 93 It may seeme Haid. to see Publique Purloyners . . . upon the Lives of the Little Ones, that go to the Gallows. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 29 Wks 1841 1 325/1 Why these purloiners reputations 1797—such a clutter to be made about their reputations 1823 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.*, *Literary Pilchers*. We have both forgers and purloiners . . . in the republic of letters. 1865 *Pall Mall* G 6 Dec 3 It is not only in nude statues that we English are for the most part mere prosaic purloiners from the antique.

Purloining, *vbl. sh.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 1*] The action of the verb PURLOIN; making away with; pilfering, filching.

1583 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Soc.* XVII. 256 For perloynynge of wrecks or goodes stolen upon the sea. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. vi. 63 Hee is also to discover all manner of thefts or purloynings (whether of victuals or other matter). *a 1827 J. WYATT Serm. Doctr. & Pract. Subj.* xiii. (1831) 231 The allowable purloining of your earlier days.

Purloining, *phl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 2*] That purloins, pilfering, filching.

1596 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 283 Thinking it safe from y^e purloynynge robber. 1602 and *Pl. Return* fr. Parnass. i. iv. (Arb.) 17 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of hime-twig purloynynge villanies.

Purloyn (e), *-lyon*, *obs.* ff. PURLIN.

Purly, *obs.* form of PURLEU.

† **Purmeine**, *v. Sc. Obs.* *rare.* [*a. OF. pourmeine-r* (*-meine*), earlier form of *promener*: see PROMENADE v.] *intr.* To walk about, take a walk.

1600 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 147 In privat conference purmeineing in the fields

Purmenade, *-ado*, *obs.* Sc. ff. PROMENADE.

Purnance, **Purnele**, **Purnor**: see PER-NANCOY, PARNEL, PERNOR

Puro- (*pūro*), used as combining form from *L. pūro*, *pūro* *Pur*, in a few pathological terms, instead of the more usual PYO- of Greek origin. **Puro-hepatitis**, suppurative hepatitis. **Puro-lymph**, lymph containing pus-corpuscles, pyo-lymph. **Puro-mu** *cous* *a.*, consisting of or containing both pus and mucus, muco-purulent.

1857 DUNGLISON, *Puro-hepatitis*. *Puro-mucous*. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 85 The iris at first appears hazy. . . its surface then becomes partially or entirely coated with a film of puro-lymph. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VII. 497 There was greenish yellow puro-lymph along the vessels up to the vertex.

Purpartley, *rare.* [*app. alteration of POURPARLER after PARLEY*.] = *POURPARLE*.

1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* i. iv. 50 After some purpartley, at a privy audience, he came to what he called close quarters.

† **Purpart**, *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* [*= med. L. pūpartis, pūpartis* (in *Flata*), *pūpartis* (1366) 'portio hereditaria, seu divisio hereditatis per partes' (Du Cange), *f. pūro* (OF. *por-*, *pur-*), or *per* + *pars* part, portion: cf. *proportion*.] = *PURPARTY*.

1492 *Will. Starkey* (Somerset Ho.), Havendele or purpart. 1538 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xc. 250, I wyl that Margery my wyfe shal have one egal part to her own propre use, in name of her purpart. *a 1645 Sir H. FINCH Law* (1636) 335 There is a proviso, that every one shall have in her purpart, parcel of the lands holden in chiefe. 1790 *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* I. 354 The purparts of the valuation are not specified. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 511 If . . . the tenants or persons concerned, admitting the demandant's title parts and purparts, shall show to the Court an inequality in the partition.

Hence † **Purparture** *Obs.*, in same sense.

1643 *Farlington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 99 Goods set out by the Colonells of this County for M^{rs} Farlington of Wordet, purparture or fyft.

Purparty, *Law. arch.* Forms: 4 *porpartie*, 4-5 *pour-*, *purpartie*, 5-*ye*, 6-8 *purparty*, 7 *pourparty*. [*a. AF. purpartie* (Britton 1292) = OF. *por-* (1255 in Godef., in med. Anglo-L. *purpartia*, *propartia*), *f. por-pour* — *L. pūro* for, forth, etc. + *partie* division, part. see *PARTY*; cf. *prec.*]

A proportion, a share, esp. in an inheritance.

a 1325 MS. Rawl. B. 520 ff. 7 b, *De writ of nouele desaisine aut of purpartie*. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 184 That ech of hem as Heritage His porpartie hath underlonge. *Ibid.* 364 *Pourpartie*. 1495 *Act* 11 Hen. VII. c. 40 *Presamble*. The seid Manors. Were allotted to the purpartie and partition therof of the seid John Howard. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. xxiii. If three Coparceners be, and one of them alien her purparty. 1658 PHILLIPS, *To make Purparty*, to sever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition they held jointly. 1793 H. WALFORD *Let. to Miss M. Berry* 6 Oct. I am forced to eat all the game of your purparties, as well as my own thurds. 1856 *Benson's Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 405 To make purparty is to divide and sever the lands which fall to parceners. 1882 C. SWEET *Dict. Eng. Law* 559 Purparty is an old word for share or portion, . . . to hold land in purparty with a person is to hold it jointly with him.

† **Purpayne**, variant of PORT-PAIN *Obs.*

1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keryngs* in *Babes Bk.* 270 Than knele on your knee tyll the purpayne passe eyght lous.

Purpays (se, -pays, -peys, *obs.* ff. PORPOISE).

† **Purpense**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *pour-*. [*a. OF. purpenser* (11th c.) *f. pur-*, *pour-* (— *L. pūro*

forth) + *penser* to think. Superseded in 16th c. by *PREPENSE*, so as to emphasize the notion of 'before-hand'. *trans.* To think of, meditate or deliberate upon; to determine beforehand; to premeditate.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2214. A Cachepoll so was he ful ensensid How he hym wold engyne, as he had purpensed. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V*. 177/2 Puspensyng [in *Paston L*. I. 100 printed *prepensting*] that you said gete Ennemye and Adversarie Charles shuld conqueie and gets by power and myght youre said Reame of Fiance. 1496 *Act 12 Hen VII*. c 7 James Grame wilfully assented and purpensed the muidre of oon Richard Tracy Gentilman, then his maister. 1522 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III. 27 The said injury (bi her commised and purpensed).

Ilence † *Purpensed* ppl. a. [after OF. *purpensé*], resolved, premeditated, planned, deliberate; esp. in malice *purpensed*, *purpensed malice*, the original form of *malice prepensed* or *PREPENSE*, q. v.

[a 1270 *Leavis Will. I.* 1. 8 x (Liebermann) 402 Autressi de agnunt purpensed [i.e. purpensed], *prepensed*. 1404 *Rolls of Parlt. III*. 541/2 Si soit tiouee qe ce soit fait par malice purpense

1436 *Rolls of Parlt. IV*. 498/1 William Pülle in awayte lyggyn, by assaute purpensed, . . the saide Isabell felonously there than toke, and for them ledd. 1459 *Ibid V*. 348/1 Contynuyng in their purpensed malicious and dampnable opynions. 1477 *Ibid VI*. 193/1 Of the moost extreme purpensed malice. 1529 *More Dynalge* III. Wks. 238/2 In such a willfull purpensed haynous cruell dade. 1538 *Fitzcarran. Just. Pens* 106 b, Monndour, by chance medley, and not of malice purpensed. 1548 *UDALL*, ed. *Erasm. Par. Marb* III. 30 A purpensed malice aganste the goodness of God.

Also † *Purpensedly*, † *Purpe nsely* adv. = *PREPENSELY*.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt. VI*. 51/2 The yates of the same. . . wilfully and purpensedly with fyere [the Rotors] brent 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*. c. 7 If any laio persone hereafter purpensedly murder their Lord Maister or Sovereign immediate, that they hereafter be not admittid to their Clergie.

† *Purple*, sb. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. *porpide* (13th c. in Godef.), later *porpide*, *porpided*, altered from *porpide*, *porpided*, ad. med. L. *purpiled-em*, acc. of *purpiles* or *pas purpiles* (i.e. colt's foot), in medieval lists of plant-names a regular synonym of *portulaca*: see *Sinon. Barthol. Alpha*.] = *PURSLANE*.

1568 *SKYVVS The Pest* (1866) 25 Laitice, Chichorie, Purple, Sourak. 1596 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 23 The seed of al sort of mawes, purple, and sorrells or sorochis. 1688 in *Thames of Cavador* (Spald Club) 352 Purple half ane unce

Purple, a. A Scottish variant of *PURPLE*

1601 *LAMONT Diary* 6 Aug. (1810) 173 He dyed of a purple fever. 1669 *Rec. Edin. Justice Cr.* (1905) 2 She attended her brother who lay sick of a Purple fever. 1844 J. LAMON *Lays St Mungo* 49 We laiggart a' our cheeks Wi' the bonnie purple dye.

† *Purpilt*, obs. abbrev. *PERPITUANA*; cf. *PERPET*. 1747 *URING Vey. & Trav.* 130 The goods they received was purpilt, old sheets, cages of tallow, . . and powder

† *Purpilt*, obs. rare. Also 5 *purpytyl*, *purpetill* [app. a metathesis of OF. *pulpitire*, med. L. *pulpitrum*, var. of *pulpitum*, staging, scaffolding, raised platform, *PULPIT*: cf. quot. in Du Cange 'magnum pulpitrū fieri in altum ex traverso dicte ecclesie, in quo sunt aliquando cantores ad Missam'.] A choir-screen or organ-screen.

1354 *Menn. Ribon* (Surtees) III. 9 In j clave cum una plate pro hostio camera in le Purpille. 8d. 1408 *Ibid*. 137 Pro j fundo in le purpytyl et pro hostio ibidem ad magnas organas. 18d. 1453 *Ibid*. 162 Rob. Wright operanti super le Purpetill dictum [organum]

Purple (pɜːpl), a. and sb. Also 3 *purpel*, 4-5 *purpul*, 4-6 *pyl*, 5 *pyll*, 5-6 *pylle*, -*pull*, -*pyll* (L. [ONorthumb. *purple*, early ME. *purpel*, *purpul*, altered from *purpre*, *purper* *PURPUR*, with l for r after preceding r, as in *marbre*, *marble*].

In the OE. *purpre*, ME. *purpre*, *purper*, *PURPUR*, the sb. use was the original, the adj. or attrib. use being later and derivative; but the form *purple*, *purpel*, appeared first in adj. or attrib. use, and only in the 13th c. supplanted *purpre* as the sb. But this adjective use of *purple* itself arose from the OE. sb.; the ONorthumb. *purple* *hwægle* showing, like the *purprea* of the Hatton Gospels, a weakened form either of the OE. genitive *purp(w)ran* 'of purple', or of the derivative adjective *purpuren*. See also *PURPUR*.]

A. adj. 1. Of the distinguishing colour of the dress of emperors, kings, etc.; = L. *purpureus*, Gr. *porphyreos*, in early use meaning crimson; hence, imperial, royal.

c 975 *Rukhu. Gosh.* John xix. 5 Eode forðon ðe helend berende ðyrnenne bez & purple [Lindisf. G. purple] hwægle [Ago. Gosh. *purpurea* reaf, *Hatton Gosh.* *purpre* reaf; L. *purpureum vestimentum*]. a 1225 St. Marher. xxvii. Cicalatoun ant purpel pal scalton haue to wede. c 1330 *King of Tara* 364 In cloth of riche purpel palle. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poenale*. (Percy Soc.) 120 His purpel mantel his garnements royalale. 1526 *TINDALE John* xix. 2 They did put on hym a purple garment. 1792 *COWPER Olyss.* xxi. 144 Telemachus. . . Cast off His purple cloak.

b. Of persons: Clad in purple; of imperial or royal rank. *poet.* or *rhet.*

a 1704 T. BROWN tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Death Lucretia* Wks. 1709 III. n 88 Shoud' my passive Body be pregnant by the purple Villain. 1744 *GRAY Adversity* 7 Purple tyrants vainly groan.

2. Of the colour described in B. x, in its medicinal and modern acceptations.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cly. (1495) 585 Purpyll salt in Pathmos is so bryght and clere that ymagines ben VOL. VII.

seen therein 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 38, j hole vestment of rede purpyll silke 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvi (Percy Soc.) 115 Wyth purple colour the floures ennewed. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 172 b, He consecrated Anthony. . . Cardinal of Medone, setting upon his head a purple hatte 1573-80 *BART. Abo P* 879 The Purple, or violet colour, *conchylium*. 1598 *LYTTE Dodonæi* i. xxxvii 55 That [impurpled] whiche beareth the purple floures [of Adonis] 1696 J. AUBREY *Misc.* *Appar* (1784) 117 This Stranger was in a purple-shag gown 1776 *WITHERING Brit Plants* I. 382 Lousewort. Blossoms purple, much slenderer than the calyx. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas Men* i. 71 When purple evening tinged the west 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii v, Heath-bell with her purple bloom 1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol* xlvii. IV. 280 Purple. Equal parts of blue and red. a 1839 *PRAD Poems* (1864) I. 305 Beneath a purple canopy. 1879 O. N. ROOD *Mod Chromatics* ii. 28 In the prismatic spectrum and in our normal spectrum we found no representative of purple, or purplish tints. This sensation can not be produced by one set of waves alone, whatever their length may be: it needs the joint action of the red and violet waves, or the red and blue.

b. Preceded by an adj., or sb. indicating the shade of colour, as *amethyst*, *bluish*, *dahlia*, *dark*, *dun purple*, etc. (for other instances of which, see the first edition). See also B. i. d.

1629 *PARKINSON Paradisus* 182 The three upright leaves are not so smooke, yet of a dun purple colour. 1802 *Med Frak.* VIII. 497 Her whole skin was always more or less of a bluish purple colour. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* v. 202 That lovely dark purple colour of our Welsh and Highland hills is owing, not to their distance merely, but to their rocks. 1884 *Garden* 1 Apr. 210/3 The varieties. sent are. . . rosy purple. . . dark livid purple. . . deep rose purple. . . venous purple. 1906 *Daily Chron* 15 Oct. 8/2 Made in dahlia-purple crêpe de chine.

c. Of this colour as being the hue of mourning (esp. royal or ecclesiastical mourning), or of penitence.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 38 Item j nother purpyll cheseyll for gode fyday. 1493 *Petroneilla* 119 With purple weede to the heuenly mancyon Hir soule went up the last day of may 1524 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 46 Item a vestement purpyll silke for gode fydaye. 1688 *MARRIOTT Vest Chr* 174 The vestments. oftentimes are purple, in times of fast, because of our mourning in respect of sin

d. Used *poet.* to describe the colour of blood. (Properly said of the crimson venous blood, the colour of arterial blood being scarlet.) Ilence, Bloody, blood-stained.

1590 *SENNER F. O. II*. vi. 29 A large purple stream adowne their gambous failles. *Ibid* viii. 35 The red blood flowed fresh. That underneath his feet soon made a purple plesh 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI*. v. 64 See how my sword weepes for the poore Kings death O may such purple teares be always shed From those that wish the downfall of our house 1605 *1st Pt. Leronimo* (1901) II. v. And by that slau this purple act was done 1720 *Pope Windsor For* 417 There purple Vengeance bathed in gore retired 1764 *GRAY Owen* 33 Where he points his purple spear. Haply, hasty Rout is there. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minister* i. x. When Mathouse-burn to Melrose ran All purple with their blood 1819 *KRAYS Eve St. Agnes* xvi. A thought came like a full-blown rose. Flushing his brow, and in his pained heart Made purple riot.

3. *Rhetorically*. With reference to the qualities of this colour: bright-hued, brilliant, splendid, gaudy, gay, (of sun) deep-dyed, grave, heinous.

Purple patch, *passage*, *piece*, a brilliant or ornate passage in a literary composition (after L. *purpureus pannus*, Hor. *De Arte Poet* 15). So *purple patchwork*

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Horace* 20 (E. E. T. S.) 142 Oft to beginnings graue and shewes of great is sowed A purple pace, one or more for weve. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* II. 62 All the Glories of the Purple Spring 1742 *Gray Ode Spring* 4 The rosy-bosom'd Hours wake the purple year! 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace* II. 379 One or two verses of purple patchwork, that may make a great shew. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* Intro. 52 Places once flaunting with purple prospect 1881 *Academy* 9 Apr. 256/2 A few of the purple patches scattered through the book may serve as a sample of the rest. 1895 E. GOSSE in *Cent Mag* July 451/2 Emphasizing the purpler passages with lifted voice and gesticulating finger. 1905 H. A. VACHILL *The Hill* vii. 147. I never said bridge was a purple sin.

b. *colloq.* 'Gorgeous', 'splendid', 'royal'.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec 3/2 Who should I see having a purple time of it but Padisah and Potter 1905 *Daily Chron*. 19 May 6/3 You had one purple moment in your life—a sackful of coins, and scrambling them among boys.

B. sb.

1. The name of a colour. a. Anciently, that of the dye obtained from species of gastropod molluscs (*Purpura* and *Murex*), commonly called *Tyrian purple*, which was actually a crimson; b. in the middle ages applied vaguely to many shades of red; cf. *PURPUR* sb. 3; c. now applied to mixtures of red and blue in various proportions, usually containing also some black or white, or both, approaching on the one side to crimson and on the other to violet.

The various tints are frequently distinguished by the names of flowers, fruits, etc. in which they occur, as *auricula*, *dahlia*, *heliotrope*, *plum*, *pomegranate*, *urne purple*; also by special names, as *Indians*, *royal purple*, *magenta*, *mauve*, *soforno*, etc.: see these words.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/1 Purpul, *purpura*. 1530 *PAISGR.* 321/2 *Purpura*, *purpura*. 1590 *LEVINS Manu* 125/35 *Purpul*, *purpura*. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. (1598) 447 Not that purple which we now haue. . . but of the right Tyrian purple, which was nearest to a colour betwixt our murrey and scarlet. 1654 *CHAPMAN* in C. Brooke *Ghost Rich.* 117, Poems (1879) 49 What does then Thy purple in graine, with these red-olck men? a 1649 *DRUMM.* or *HAWTH.*

Moss St. Wks. (1711) 131 As the rose, at the fair appearing of the morning sun, displayeth and spreadeth her purples. 1720 *OZELL Vertot's Rom Rep.* I. vii. 422 The first Prætor of Rome was allowed the Prætexta, or Robe edged with Purple 1774 *GOLDSM Nat Hist* (1776) V. 347 Their plumage is glossed with a rich purple. 1825 *BYRON Deser Sennacherib*. His cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold 1873 'SUSAN COWLING' *What Katy Did* at Sch. xiii. 227 Painted in soft purples and grays. 1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 474 In the genera *Purpura* and *Murex* the secretion [of the hypobranchial gland], at first colourless, changes in sunlight to a purple or violet, used as a dye by the ancients, and known as 'Tyrian purple'

d. The Tyrian dye, or any pigment of the above-mentioned colours

With many defining words, expressing the composition, source, inventor, etc., as *alizarin*, *aniline*, *ethyl*, *madder*, *mineral*, *orchil*, or *archil purple*, *French*, *Indian*, *London purple*, *field*, *Perkins's*, *regina purple*, etc. *Purple of Cassius* (also *purple powder of Cassius* C. 2) = *gold-purple* (GOLD 10), named after Andreas Cassius (died 1673).

1638-56 *COWLEY Donatus* III. Note 26 The Purple of the Ancients was taken out of a kind of Shell-fish called *Purpura*. 1839 *URR Dist Arts*, *Purple of Cassius*, gold purple, is a vitriifiable pigment, which stains glass and porcelain of a beautiful red or purple hue. *Ibid*, *Purple of mollusca*, is a viscid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, the *Buccinum undatum*, and others, which dyes wool, &c. of a purple colour, and is supposed to be the substance of the Tyrian dye. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg Chem* (ed. 3) 220 With solutions of gold, salts of protoxide of tin produce a purple precipitate, the purple of Cassius

2. Purple cloth or clothing; a purple robe; =

PURPUR sb. 1. *Purple and pall* see *PURPUR* sb. 1. Now only in imitations of Latin or Greek, or of biblical language

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* x. 273 Marie wrought purpyll 1546 *Filigr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b. The ryche gloton whiche was clothed in purpill & cloth of reynes 1546 *TINDALE Acts* xvi. 14 Lydia a seller of purple 1579 *SENNER Sheph. Cal* July 173 Vclad in purple and pall 1648 *BR. HALL Set Thoughts* § 13 The rich glutton clothed in purple and byss. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* 1 Post. Wks. (1875) I. 8 She wraps the purple round her outraged breast. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace*, *Odes* II. xviii. No well-born maidens, my poor doors within, Laconian purples spin.

b. As the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, consuls, and chief magistrates; hence *fig*; spec. the *purple*, imperial, royal, or consular rank, power, or office. Also the colour of imperial and royal mourning

c 1440 *LDGC. Hors. Shepe*, § G (Roxb) 15 Of purpill rede was his riall clothing 1 his agnus dei born of a pure virgine 1553 *EDEN Treat Nerve Ind.* Ded. (Aib.) 5 No lesse can foundinge the order of thinges, than he whiche clotheth an ape in purple, and a king in sackcloth. 1609 *BIBL* (Douay) 1 *Esdras* iii. 2 King Darius made a great supper to al that weare purple, and to the pæiators. 1620 *HOLLAND Caniden's Brit.* (1637) 272 Constantine laid aside the Purple [and] became a Priest. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 320 A vile conceit in pompous words express'd, Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist Persæ* 111 They worship not God, but the Purple 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & R.* xiv. I. 400 As soon as Diocletian and Maximian had resigned the purple 1865 *SEELY Lect & Ess.* (1870) 67 The ablest generals are still frequently invested with the purple.

c. The *purple*. In reference to the scarlet colour of the official dress of a cardinal; hence the rank, state, or office of a cardinal; the cardinalate.

1685 *BURNET Trav* 8 Dec (1688) 231 He retains the unaffected simplicity and humility of a Friar, amidst all the dignity of the Purple. 1895 *Land. Gas* No. 3046/1 We are told that the present Duke of Modena intends to quit the Purple, and to send back his Cardinals Cap to the Pope. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip II*, vi. (1839) 322 The necessity of exchanging the ease of former familiarity for those ceremonies of respect which were due to the purple.

The presence of the cardinal was uneasy to him. 1898 *VILLARI Life & Times Machiav* II. vi. 237 He was raised to the purple.

d. In phrase *born, cradled in (the) purple*: said of a child of an imperial or royal reigning family; or by extension, of a noble or wealthy family, or of the highest or most privileged rank of any organization. (Commonly associated with sense 2; but, see, as to the origin, *PORPHYROGENITA* a.)

1790 *BURKE Let M. Dupont* in *Corr.* (1844) III. 161 He was born in purple, and of course was not made to a situation which would have tried a virtue most fully perfected. 1827 *HALLAM Const Hist* (1856) II. x. 268 [Richard Cromwell] would probably have reigned as well as most of those who are born in the purple. 1896 *BANCROFT Hist U.S.* VI. iv. 438 The old Whig party reserved the highest places for those cradled in the purple 1884 *LABOUCHE in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 208 True Labels who have not had the good fortune to be born in the Whig purple.

3. Any of the species of molluscs which yielded the Tyrian purple (see 1), or any allied species; in mod. use, a mollusc of the genus *Purpura*. Also called *PURPLE-FISH*

The species which yielded the Tyrian dye are believed to have been *Murex brandaris*, *M. trunculus*, and *Purpura haemostoma* (see *Proc. Royal Soc.* X. 570); but all species of *Murex* and *Purpura* secrete the fluid to some extent.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pourpre*, . . a shell fish called a Purple. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* i. 306 Purples also are caught by means of some stinking bait 1688 *CREECH tr. Lucretius* vi. 1072 The Purples blood gives Wool so deep a stain That we can never wash it out again 1725 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem* I. i. 5 The Tyrians, by taking away the Shells of the greater Purples, do come at that noble Juice. 1755 *Genil. Mag.* XXV. 32 It belongs to yet another tribe, and is a Purple. 1901 *Sizer Shell Life* 254 The Purple (*Purpura lapillus*), commonly known as Dog-

1626

1831 Scott Ct Robt un, An imperial princess *porphyrogenita*, or born in the sacred purple chamber itself *Ibid* xxi, You are a child of the purple chamber. 1644 Vicars God in Mount 200 The Lord Brooke his *Purple-coats did most singular good service all this fight 1906 *Westin Gas* 3 July 1/3 The scarlet- or *purple-coated seminarians pause for

1798 LEE Bot. App. "Purple apple, *Asimina*. 1866 Treas.
Bot 486/2 Ornament, various. The common beech, as
the "Purple Beech, with purple leaves." *Anglicana*
Brit. Plants (ed. 3) III. 792 [*Platanus*] *Anglicana*
"Purple Bottle moss 1640 PARKINSON Theat. Bot. 1112
The "purple grass spreadeth on the ground, the leaves
are in some three in others four or five on a stalk,
of a sad Greene colour, with a shadow of daikie purple cast
over them 1796 STEDMAN Surinam II 17 The "purple-
heart-tree grows sometimes to the height of fourscore feet,
the wood is of a beautiful purple colour. 1845 LINLEY
"eg. Kingd (1846) 550 The Purple Heart, a Guiana timber
of great toughness, whose timber is found invaluable
for resisting the shock of artillery discharges 1878 LYTT
Dodons II xliii 202 The small purple Lillie under
The red purple Lillie... Some call it the purple under
Mariagom. 1629 PARKINSON Paradisus 38 Called a
purple faire haired Iacynth and of diuers Gentlewomen,
"purple tassels 1878 LYTT Dodons II xviii. 168 Called in
English flower Gentil. "Purple velvet flower. 1640 PARKIN-
SON Theat. Bot. Index 1743 "Purple wort or Purple grass

1591 PERCIVAL *St. Dict.*, *Bozina*, a trumpet, ... a purple fish, *Buccina purpura*, *marrex*. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart* lxxxi, The Purple-fish, whose liquor usually, A violet colour on the cloth doth die. 1666 W. COLZ *Purpura Ang.* (1689) 1 The Purple-Fish, which I found... on the Sea Coast of Somersetshire, and the shores of South-Wales opposite to it. 1800 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucius* i. 454 note, The *marrex*, a species of shellfish, called also the purple-fish.

Purplely, *adv.* [irreg. f. PURPLE *a.* + -LY².] In a purple manner; with purple. So **Purpleness**, the quality or condition of being purple.

1585 BROOKES *Torricelli* l. i. The young lord... Like a young dragon on Hesperian berries Purplely fed, who dashes through the air **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/1 Standing on an unsubstantial purpleness of the unwavering furrows, were a host of monoliths.

Purple-red, *a. adv.* Red inclining to or tinged with purple. *b. sb.* A purple-red colour. **1578** LYVE *Dodoens* II. l. i. v. 230 Wilde Tyme. The flowers... most commonly of a purple red colour. **1644** GATAKER *Transubst.* 67 The people are all died purpled in it with Christs blood. **1832** G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 271 Imparting to glass almost exquisite purple-red colour resembling the ruby **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* xiv 214 Every kind of pure red, from purple-red to orange-red.

Purpling, *pph. a.* Chiefly poetic. [f. PURPLE *v.* + -ING².] Becoming purple.

1652 CRASNAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* 20 Th' Babe's bright face, the purpling Bud And Rosy dawn of the right Royal blood. **1654** — *Mary Magd.* Wks. (1604) 261 The maiden gemme By the purpling vine put on **1786** BURNS *To Mount.* *Daisy* II. Upward-springing, blithe, to greet The purpling east. **1826** WORDSWORTH *Ode May Morning* I. From the purpling east departs The star that led the dawn.

Purplish (pŭ'plish), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat purple; tinged with purple.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 54 Mint... hath in y^e top of the stalkes a purplish flour. **1608** TORRELL *Sermons* (1638) 665 These Caterpillars are blackish-red, with spots or streaks going overthwart their sides, being half white, and half purplish. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 137 If you put a piece of gold between two cards and expose it to a strong electric shock, you will obtain it in the state of a purplish oxide. **1886** *Century Mag.* XXXII. 274 The eggs are greenish blue, with faint brown or purplish markings.

b. Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour.

1766 COUPL. *Harnier* s. v. *Service-tree*, The branches, while young, have a purplish brown bark. **1828** SIR W. J. HOOKER *J. E. Smith's Eng. Flora* II. 14 Seed purplish-black. **1848** CHAMBERS *Inform. People* I. 368/1 Amethyst is a pure rock-crystal of a purplish-violet colour **1882** *Garden* 27 May 366/1 Spikes of purplish green flowers.

Purply (pŭ'ply), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* or *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by a purple colour or tint; purplish; also in *comb.* as *purply-brown*, *gold*, *grey*.

1725 D'ALMEIDA *Flam. Dict.* s. v. *May blossom*, That Part which is purply in the flower... is good against the Squency. **1842** G. DARWIN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 4 He took Smelts of the salmon with their dark purply fins. **1895** CHAMBERS *Frail.* XII. 774/1 The warmth of the soft sienna browns, and the rich purity of the purply grays.

Purpoint, *-pont*, variants of **POURPOINT**.

Purport (pŭ'pɔ:pt), *sb.* Also **5** **purport**. (See also **PROPORT** *sb.*) [a. AF. = OF. *pur*, *purport* (13th c. in Godef.) produce, contents, f. *purporter*; see next. Formerly stressed *purport*.]

1. That which is conveyed or expressed, esp. by a formal document; bearing, tenor, import, effect; meaning, substance, sense.

1298 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 10/1 Solum le purport de lur chartes. **1455** *Ibid.* V. 305/1 Alur the purportez and tenours of the same. **1466** in *Archologia* (1887) L. i. 51 Our sayde graunt and lettres patentees according to the effecte tenour and purport thereof be and stond. **1495** *Stat.* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 54 § 2 Lettres patentees. [shall be] effectuell in the lawe after the tenours and purpurts of the same. **1596** SPENSER *R. Q.* v. ix. 26 High over his head There written was the purport of his chin. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. 1 82 And with a looke so pitious in purport, As if he had been loosed out of hell. **1703** ROWE *Hair Penit.* II. 11 578 To tell thee then the purport of my Thought. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. She resolved to acquaint Madame La Motte with the purport of the late conversation. **1881** JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. xxii. I endeavoured. to give the general purport of what was actually said.

b. Outward bearing. *Obs.* *rare*—1. **1590** SPENSER *R. Q.* III. i. 52 For shee her sexe under that strange purport Did use to hide.

2. That which is intended to be done or effected by something, meaning, object, purpose, design, intention. Now *rare*.

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (in *Carlyle*), What was the purport of it but to make the Tenant as liberal a fortune as the Landlord? **1751** EARL ORKNEY *Remarks* Swift (1752) 133 Writings of that sort... framed to serve particular views, fulfill the purport of their creation, and then perish **1793** SMELTON *Edystone* L. § 127 The whole purport of the present remaining season, was nothing more than cutting the rock to a shape. for the reception of any structure whatever. **1863** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv 95 The purport of our steamer's visit to these shores is to promote exchange of commodities and commerce.

Purport (pŭ'pɔ:pt), *v.* Also **6** **pur-**. [a. AF. = OF. *pur*, *purporter* (c 1160 in Godef.), later *purporter* to embody, extend;—late pop. L. **proportare* to carry or bear forth; cf. med. L. *proportare* (præ-, por-) to extend (13th c. in Du Cange). OF. had also the variant *propporter*, whence the Sc. form **PROPORT**, *q.v.*]

1. *trans.* To have as its purport, bearing, or tenor; to convey to the mind; to bear as its meaning; to express, set forth, state; to mean, imply.

1300 *Lib. Custum.* I. 224, 28 Ed. I. Solom ceo qe lour chartre rounle le purporte.

1528 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. xlv. 84 Like as our letters sent from Lyons... did purport. **1533** MOKS *Debell.* *Salem* Wks. 935/1 This conuocacion, if purporth alway a doute. **1562** T. FASSTON *Cambyyses* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 173

Your grace's message came to me, Your will purporting forth. **1676** *Ancester MSS* (Hist MSS Comm 1907) 458 [A silver cup] purporting a woman carrying a bucket on her head. **1693** *Ment. Cut. Tachely* III. 2 The Declaration also purported, That from the 15th of February, those Male-contents should find the Emperor's Commissioners at Presbourg. **1780** D. BRODHEAD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 120 I inclose copies of letters... purporting some of the above facts. **1828** MASSON *Milton* (1859) I. 5 It purports that some one from Oxfordshire... applied to the College of Arms to have his title recognised.

b. Followed by *inf.* (of a picture, statue, document, book, or the like; rarely of a person). To profess or claim by its tenor. (Said without pronouncing as to the truth or validity of the claim.)

1790 *Paltry Horse* Paul. 1. 10 This epistle purports to be written after St Paul had been at Corinth. **1808** COLBROOKE *Vedas* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 377 A transcript of what purported to be a complete copy of the Vedas. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 232 The Declaration which purported to give them entire freedom of conscience. **1879** FOURGIE *Foot's Err.* xxiii. 220 A letter purporting to have been written by you. **1884** J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 359 Jack Downing... who purported to accompany the presidential party and to chronicle its doings.

2 To mean, intend, purpose. *rare*.

1803 SOUTHWY *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Aug. After all, this is really nearer the actual design of what I purport by a bibliotheca than yours would be. **1854** — *Roderick* x. 348 That even in the extremity of guilt No guilt he purposed. **187** HAZLITT *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 107 Where he alters the letters which Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are taking with them purporting his death. **1872** ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* II. II. iv 47 What Matthew purports doing, I don't know. Hence *Purported* *pph. a.*, professed, alleged.

1894 F. B. SHAWNE in *Daily News* 19 June 6/2 Your readers will now be able to form an opinion as to the authenticity of this purported discovery.

Purportless (pŭ'pɔ:ptless), *a.* [See -LESS.] Having no purport; meaningless, objectless.

1826 SOUTHWY *Foot's Pilgr. Waterloo* II. xx, The central storms which shake the solid earth... Are not more vague and purportless and blind, Than is the course of things among mankind! **1895** W. G. PALGRAVE *Albion* I. i 24 A fourth asks purportless or impertinent questions.

Purpose (pŭ'pɔ:s), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **porpos**, (4) **perpos**, 6 **porpose**, -**puse**; 4-6 **purpos**, (4-5) **purpours**, 5-7 **pose**, 6 **poose**; 4-7 **purpos**, (4-5 *Sc.* -**pos**, 5 **-poos**, -**pas**, -**pass**, 6 **-post**, *Sc.* -**pois**, -**e**, -**pes**), (4-5) 6 **purposure**. [a. AF. = OF. *porpos*, *purpos*, *purpours* (12th c. in Godef.) (later *propos*, after L. *propositum*), f. *porposer* to **PURPOSE**. With the forms in -e cf. OF. *por*, *purpos* = *purpos* in Godef. (See also **PROPOSE *sb.*)]**

I. Simple senses.

1. That which one sets before oneself as a thing to be done or attained; the object which one has in view.

To answer or serve one's purpose, to be of use or service in effecting one's object, to do what one wants. *†* To put one beside his purpose, to disappoint or defeat him in his aim (obs.). See also **CROSS-PURPOSE** 1.

1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 352/8 And seide, 'mi porpos and mi wei is noupe to ende i-brougt.' **1300** *Exec. Ser. S. Fraser* in *Poi. Songs* (Camden) 214 Al here purpos y-come hit ys to naht. **1325** *Coer de Lam* 1367 Now frendes what is your perpos? **1327** *Curior M.* 8402 (Gott.) Neyder ikepe to gabbe ne glose. Bot say be soth as my purpose. **1338** CHAUCER *H. Name* 377 Who-so to knowe hit hath purpos *for* purpos, purpose] Rede Virgile in Eneydos. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 184 That he his purpos myhte atteigne. **1450** *Martin* III. 46, I warned hym of Angiers purpos. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 27 Purpos dois change as wynd or rane. **1513** MOORE *Rich.* II. 1 Ofnei for ambition and to serve his purpose. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* vi. 26 For their sakes which sate att supper also he wolde not put her besyde her purport. **1596** SHAKS *Merch.* IV. i. 99 The duell can cite Scripture for his purpose. **1782** Miss Burny *in Cecilia* v. II. It would be answering no purpose. **1824** TENNYSON *Lockley Hall* 137 Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs. **1857** MAURICE *Ep. St. John* I. 2 Either will serve our purpose.

b. With *vb.* of motion implied (cf. **PURPOSE** *v.* 4) *Obs.*

1402 J. HANARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 15 Oweyn was in porpos to Kedewelle. 50 Oweyn changed is purpos and rode to yens the Baron. **1590** SHAKS. *Midd.* IV. i. 166 My Lord, faire Helen told me of their stealth, Of this their purpose hither. **1596** — *x Hen. IV.* i. 102 A while we must neglect Our holy purpose to Jerusalem.

2. Without a *or pl.* The action or fact of intending or meaning to do something; intention, resolution, determination.

1325 SHOREHAM 1 2040 Pay by nolde by goud purpos I ne hare flesche werche. **1400** *Dest. Troy* 265; Persueraunce of purpos may quit you to lure, Your landys to lose, & langur for euen. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xi. 23 He... exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they wolde continually cleave unto the loide. **1604** SHAKS *Oth.* IV. ii. 219 If thou hast purpose, Courage, and Valour. **1605** — *Mach.* II. ii. 52 Infringe of purpose? Give me the Daggers. **1724** YOUNG *Nt.* Th. II. 89 If nothing more than purpose in thy power; Thy purpose firm is equal to the deed. **1858** FROUDER *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 283 Honesty of purpose is no security for soundness of understanding. **1907** J. K. LILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* I. 20 No such thing as blind or unconscious purpose is conceivable.

b. To take purpose: to determine, resolve. *Sc.* **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 143 He left purpos that he had tane. **1550-66** *Hist. Esc. Scott.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 78 Suddenly shee took purpose to pass to the Castle. **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I 230 Thei took purpose to deuid thame selfs. and to go in sindrie parties.

3. The object for which anything is done or made, or for which it exists; the result or effect intended or sought; end, aim.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 100 To this poupos and to this ende This king is redy for to wende. **1523** LO BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv 231 So he taryed on that purpose tyll the ryuer of Marne was lowe. **1563** WINGTE *Four Score Thre Quest.* (S. T. S.) I. 71 marg., Wheris tractatus for this purpose. **1621** BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 8 To what purpose is this waste? **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 3 This was the Purpose of their meeting. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 197 That the laws for relieving their distresses... have not answered their purposes. **1828** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 334 In all feoffments and grants the word heirs is absolutely necessary for that purpose, and cannot be supplied by any other word whatever. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 52 Are these differences merely casual and accidental or have they a meaning and a purpose? **1900** F. H. STODDARD *Evolution Eng. Novel* v. 153 The novel of purpose. [Cf. *purpose-novel* in 14.]

† 4. That which one propounds; a proposition, question, or argument; a riddle; *pl.*, a game consisting of questions and answers (cf. **CROSS-PURPOSE** 2, **CROSS-QUESTION** *sb.* c). *Obs.*

1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii [xlxi] 4 V shal open in he sauter myn purpose [afternam propositionem meam]. **1362** LANGL *P. Pl.* A. ix. 115, I. putte forþ sum purpos to preuen his wittes. **1548** *Cough.* *Scott.* Prol. 23 It is the nature of one man that he... are ripe ingyne, that euerie purpos and question is familiar tyll hy. **1556** T. HOWE in *Lastingham's Courtier* I. (1561) A. iv. b. Many tymes they fell into purpouses, as we knowe a dayes tem them, **1590** SPENSER *R. Q.* III. x. 8 Of purpous, oft riddles, he deuyd, And thousands like. With which he fed her fancy. **1621** CORNE *Opinion*. Opinion also, the prettie game which we call Purpous.

† 5. Discourse, conversation: = **F. propos** *Obs.*

1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I 137 He called for John Knox, with whom he began to enter in purpose, that he weyed of the world 'for he perceived that men began to weary of God. **1589** GREENE *Tritam* II. Wks. (Grove) III. 128 He thought it very fit to passe away the morning with such profitable purposes. **1599** SHAKS *Much Ado* III. i. 22 There will she hide her, To listen our purpose.

5. That which forms or ought to form the subject of discourse; the matter in hand; the point at issue. Now only in *phr.* to the purpose (formerly *†* to purpose). see 12 a.; from the purpose, away from the point (arch.).

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 72 But now to purpos lat v. turne agayn. **1450** HOLLAND *Houlat* 39 Tharfor in haist will I hens To the purpos. **1585** J. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's* *Pay* III. x. 90 It shall not be impertinent nor out of my purpose, if I do speak of the kitchen of the great Turke. **1597** MORTLEY *Introd. Mus.* 78 To talke of these proportionis is in this place out of purpose. **1603** SHAKS. *Mis. for M.* II. 120 Come you are a tedious foole to the purpose. **1653** H. COGAN *in Pinst. Trav.* xxiv. 62 He answered him so far from the purpose like a man that had lost his judgment. **1666** PERYS *Diary* 3 Oct., J. Minnes said two or three words from the purpose, but to do hurt. **1703** Moxon *Math. Exerc.* 35 For that I did not mention it there, I thought fit (since the Purpose required it) to do it here. **1705** PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purpose*, subject Matter of Discourse. **1868** [see 12 a.]

† 6 Import, effect, meaning (of words); = **PURPORT** *sb.* 1; in phrase to this, that, etc. purpose.

1606 SHAKS *1r. & Cr.* I. ii. 264 He had me take a Trumpet, And to this purpose speake. **1611** BIBLE *Judith* xiii. 3 She spake to Bagoas according to the same purpose. **1895** R. V. words] **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, There were several old contracts to that purpose. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, With other common topics to the same purpose. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* I. 5 The advocates for philosophical liberty. reply to the following purpose — 'As all mankind' [etc].

II. Phrases with prepositions.

7 A purpose, a-purpose (o' purpose), = *on purpose*, of purpose. (See *A prep.* 2 a.) Now *diac.* **1530** A. BAYNTON in *Palser* *Introd.* 11 He hath willyngly and a purpose.. taken the greater paynes vpon him. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* 24 Which had been brought a purpose from Mexico. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxvii (ed. 6) 496, I came yesterday a-purpose to tell you the Story. **1876** MRS. G. L. BANKS *March Man* xiv, 'An accident done a purpose,' chimed in Mrs. Clowes.

† 8. For the purpose: for instance, for example. **1704** R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'This common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as, for the purpose, in the matter of power.

9. In purpose. *a.* To be in purpose: to be minded or disposed, to intend (to do something). Also *occas.* to have in purpose. *arch.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 115 He is ine wyllle and ins porpos uor to uoyeuene. yef me him misdeþ. **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 262 How he was in purpos to destroy his roalm. **1527** TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 47 The Sawdon was in purpos to a remouyd those pylles. **1566** BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 3 We were sometimes in purpose to turn back. **1630** EARL MARCH. in *Buckeluch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 271 We are in purpose to have a commission to send Councillors and Judges. **1865** J. H. NEWMAN *Off. Universities* I. 1, I have it in purpose to commit to paper various thoughts of my own, seasonable, as I conceive.

† b. With the design, in order (to do something); = *on purpose*, 11 b. *Obs.*

1400 *Dest. Troy* 263 If Parys past into Grese, In purpas to pray or profet to gete. **1573** L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 213 Certain Souldiers came.. in purpose to kill his master.

10 Of purpose. *a.* (Also *†* out of purpose (obs.), of (a) set purpose) Purposely, designedly, = *on purpose*, 11 a. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1432 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 477 As wele with wynde dryven, 205 - 2

as of purpos to come... to the saide Havenes. 1531 TNDALB *Engl* x John 11. 1 (1573) 393 Whosoever sinneth of purpose after the knowledge of truth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedman's Comm* 24 b. Which was thought to be done of a set purpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Lexy* x xxvi 371 A thousand horsemen of Capua, chosen out of purpose for that warre. 1612 BIBLE *Ruth* 11. 16 Let fall also some of the handfuls of purpose for 1624 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) Pref. 5, 1. of Purpose omitted many. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr (Leader). The whole of the arrangements have been wrapped up, evidently of set purpose, in a cloud of ambiguities.

† b. With *inf.* or *that* = *on purpose*, 11 b. Obs. 1535 COVERDALE x *Sana* xviii (headings). Saul geteth him his daughter of purpose, that the Philistines might destroy him. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poems* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 301 In gaming with a Prince it is decent to let him sometimes win of purpose, to keepe him pleasant. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch-Dw* 167 The Scripture is written in such words as men use, of purpose that they may understand it.

11. On purpose. a. (Also *† on set purpose*.) By design, as opposed to chance or accident; purposely, designedly, intentionally.

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 92 Belike his wife. On purpose shut the doores against his way. 1690 WALKER *Idiomat Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 4 While one is looked for on set purpose many more will be gained by-the-by. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ.* Cinnamon & Pearls 1. 13 They had come out early on purpose. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxx. 'He has been accidentally shot.' 'Who by?' 'Mrs. Quest.' 'Then she did it on purpose.'

b. With *inf.* or *that*. With the express purpose mentioned; in order to do something; with the particular design or aim that. Also with *for*, *† to*. Expressly for. So *† upon purpose*.

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II. ii. 42 How still the evening is, As hush on purpose to grace harmonie. 1635 R. Bolton *Conf. Aff.* *Conse* v. 133 Upon purpose, that he may more solemnly vow, and resolve. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 Treasurer *up* on purpose to a life beyond life. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 161 When there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. 1713 ELWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 166 [He] had thrust himself among our friends, on purpose to be sent to Prison with them. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 251, I may be placed where I am, on purpose that I may render essential help to the cause of God.

12. To (the) purpose. a. With relevancy to the subject or point at issue; (to be) to the purpose, (to be) pertinent, apposite, to the point (See also 5).

1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* (Dido) 954 Of his auctorourys tis nat to purpos for to speke of heire. c 1386 — *Clark's* T. 57 He no word wol to that purpos seye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 34 As for Job he hath nether spoken to the purpose ner wryse. 1589 FLEMING *Cont. Halmsted* III. 1949/1 She. received him with manie apt words and thanks, as was most to purpose. 1719 De For *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 58 'I'll tell you a story to the purpose.' 1868 KLV *Philol. Ess.* 267 The examples, quoted by Bopp, are at first sight more to the purpose.

b. To one's purpose. useful or serviceable for one's purpose or ends.

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 598 When it cam hym to purpos for to reste. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd.* & *Commw* A. 11 b. Tis to his purpose sometimes to deliver you the situation of the Countrey he discourses upon. 1668-9 Pevens *Diary* 20 Mar. Looking over the books there, [I] did find several things to my purpose. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 ¶ 7 Caesar's Observation upon our Fore fathers is very much to our present purpose.

c. To († into) purpose, to the purpose, to good, great, some, any, etc. purpose: so as to secure the result or effect desired, with (a certain) effect; in an effective manner, effectively, To little or no purpose: with little or no effect or result, in vain. Also as adj. phr. predicatively.

c 1430 LYDO. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 46 Unto purpos by cleer experience, Beute wol shewe, thogh hornys we away. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 159 By an orde we deuse, we... frame our doynings to good purpose. 1560 DATS tr. *Stedman's Comm.* 237 b. In hys opynion, a general counsel should be to little purpose. 1590-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1593) 127 It was not the great multitude of ships that could stand them to purpose, against noble hartes. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* Pref. iv. § 6 Although it serve you to purpose with the ignorant and vulgar soit. 1613 SHAKS *Wink. T.* I. ii. 106 Leo. Hermione. thou neuer speak'st To better purpose. Her. Why lo-you now, I haue spoke to th' purpose twice. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 6 These were worthy and to great purpose compiled together by Origen. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 421 Yet perchance he may get some almes of learning, but nothing to purpose. 1679 MARVELL *Season. Argum.*, etc., Wks. 1776 II. 562 He feathered his nest to some purpose. 1760 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 132, I wrote a letter to the best purpose I could. 1718 *Pres. Thinker* No. 59. 25 His Letter may be made Publick to Good Purpose. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. 1 puthee be plain, man, or fetch some one who can speak to purpose. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ.*, T. Tyne vii. 129, I used to insist on this but, to no purpose. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vii. 230 Another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessened me to purpose.

† d. To purpose that: in order that; to the end that. Obs. rare—1.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 17 This was done, to purpose, that upon Sunday, they would heare Masse on lande, and receive the Sacrament.

† e. To bring, come, fall to purpose: to bring or reduce to effect. To come to one purpose, to have the same effect, to come to the same thing.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 263 To stand agayne thar fayis mycht, And ay thik to cum to purpos. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd* 2, I wyl shewe you... remedies with some other matery, that lightly wyl falle to purpose. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop* II. vi. (1893) 205 It maketh

nothing to thys matter, whether yow saye that sickenes is a griele, or that in sickenes is griele; for all cummeth to one purpose. 1563 SHUTE *Archit. Civ.* b. I haue begonne this order or rule, first with the Pedestale, (... Vitruvius beginneth first with the pilior, neuteles they come to one purpose in the perfection).

13. From the purpose: see 5. Out of, unto, upon purpose: see 10 a, 12 c, 11 b.

III. 14. attrib and Comb Simple attrib = adj., 'done, made, etc., with a purpose or object', as purpose-episode, -journey, -work, obj, genitive, as purpose-breaker, -changer, instrumental, as purpose-directed adj., † purpose messenger, a messenger sent on purpose or express; purpose-novel, a novel written with a specific purpose, e.g. to defend or attack some doctrine, custom, or the like. 1387-8 T. Usk *Tech. Love* I. iii. (Skead) l. 124 Wo is me that so many let-games, and *purpose-breakers ben maked wayters. 1595 SHAKS *John* II. i. 567 With that same *purpose-changer, that slye duell, Commoditie. 1599 G. T. KERRILL in *Month* May 497 Not in obedience to any *purpose-directed law. 1900 STODDARD *Engl. Eng. Novel* 188 It is not the *purpose-episodes in the novels of Dickens that are the strongest pages. 1860 LUCK *Ladyemede* (1862) I. 10 It was the abbot of Rivelisy who made a *purpose journey to Westminster. 1902 E. LLOYD *Let in E. Owen Cuiat MSS relating to Wales* 506, I have been obliged to send *purpose messengers to go 70 miles for votes. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* ix. 11 (Ridge) 313 As Don Alphonso's patent was made out, I sent it by a purpose messenger. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD in *Forum* (N. Y.) XIV 594 The *purpose-novel is an odious attempt to lecture people who hate lectures, to preach at people who prefer their own Church. 1900 STODDARD *Engl. Eng. Novel* 177 The direction of the *purpose work of the hero.

Purpose (pɜːps), v. Forms: 4- purpose, also 4-5 purposes, 5 purposes, perposes, 5-6 pourpose, 6 porpose; pa t. 5 purpast, 6 -pest. [a. OF. *porposer*, *purposer*, also later *pourposer*, parallel forms of *proposer* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.) to PROPOSE, with *por*, *pur*, *pour* for L. *prō*. PURPOSE is thus a doublet of PROPOSE.]

I. To put forth, propose, present.

† 1. trans. To put forward for consideration, discussion, or treatment; to set forth, present to the mind of another; = PROPOSE v. 2. Obs.

1292 BERTON II. xvii. § 2 Issi ge les excepciouns al bref abate soit purposedz avant la excepcioun a la persone le pleyntif. 1384 WYCLIF *Deut* xxx. 15 Bihold that to day I haue purposed in the 31st luf and good, and aenward deth and yuel. 1404 *Plur. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. viii. To maken his compleynt, and purpous his askynge. 1537 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxix. Meitely purpouynge to them some feigned question. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. ii. Mortality Creeps on the dung of earth, and cannot reach The riddles which are purposed by the gods.

† b. absol. or intr. To put foith remarks, questions, etc.; to discourse, converse, talk. Also with *it*. Cf. PROPOSE v. 5. Obs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 16 Whom overtaking, she in merry sort them gan to bord, and purpose diversly. 1598 MARSTON *Satyrus* 1. 138 He that can purpose it in dauntly times Can set his face, and with his eye can speake.

† 2 To put forward for acceptance; to offer, proffer, present; = PROPOSE v. 3 a, c. Obs. rare.

1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/7 (Anc. Pet. 997) Nichol Brembe with his uppers, purposed him the yere next after Johan Northampton Maier of the same Citee. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commendat.* 287 This uniuersall communion of the heavenly grace, whiche is purposed unto all [mortalius omniūbus propolitus]

II To set before oneself for accomplishment.

3. trans. To place before oneself as a thing to be done or attained; to form a purpose of doing (something), to design or resolve upon the performance of. Const chiefly *inf.* (formerly with *for*); also *that* and *clause*, *vb. sh.*, and ordinary *sh.*. Cf. PROPOSE v. 2 c, 4 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Dun.* I. 8 Forsothe Danyel purposed in his heite, that he were not defouled of the boide of the kyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf. Pro.* I. 5 Thus I. Purpose fote wryte a bok. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* Prolog. x. I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions. c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 12296 Pirrus, full prest, put purpost him skathe. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 39 Off Kyrcubere he purpost his passage; Semen he feyt. 1504 CRESS *RICHMOND* tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vii. 265 So often purposynge many good thynges. 1508 DUNBAR *Hynting* 77 Thow purpest for to vndo our Lordis cheif in Paisley, with ane poyson. 1506 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 618/8 It is a capital crime to devise or purpose the death of the King. 1623 GOWER *Serm. Extent* God's *Provid* § 10 A man may with himselfe plot and purpose this and that. 1758 JOHNSON *Jaler* No. 12 ¶ 13 My friend purposes to open an office. 1850 LYNCH *Theophil.* Trin. xi. 211 His mother purposed that he should be a preacher, and his own heart purposed it too. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resend. Georgia* 16, I purpose keeping a sort of journal. 1873 in WALLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) II. 156 The Artists whom it is purposed to employ.

† b. refl. To determine, make up one's mind, resolve. Const. *inf.* Also *intr.*, to determine upon.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* x. 38 Than be ordeyned and purposed hem anon with grette and riche giftes, to go seke and worshippe be lord. c 1400 MAUNDVELL (Roxb.) xix 88 When any of hem purposed him to sla him self. c 1425 *Cast. Fersa*, 132 in *Macro Plays* 81 Pese parcellis in propyete we purpose us to playe bys day seuenyety. 1507 *Communiv.* (W. de W.) Aij. Thou purposed the daye by daye To set my people in synnyng. 1594 tr. *Mariora's*

Apocalips xii. 8 Euen from the beginning God purposed vpon thys sacrifice.

c. passive. To have as one's purpose; to be resolved or determined. (Cf. PROPOSED *pp* l a 2.)

c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 1268, I am not purpast plainly his prayer to here. 1508 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 70 The Emperour was purposed to send his ambassadors with vs. 1533 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. (1647) 46 Peter Bishop of Ragusa in Italy was purposed here to lead his life. 1828 SCOTT *E. M. Perith* x. I am purposed instantly to return. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. § 1. 263 The whole nation was fully purposed that the next brood of Æthelings should be Englishmen.

† 4. intr., refl., and pass. ellipt. for *to purpose* or *be purposed to go*. To be bound for a place. Obs.

1467 MARC PASTON in *P. Lett* II. 309, I shall purpose me thederward. 1473 Sir J. PASTON *ibid.* III. 88 The Erie of Oxenford. is purposed into Skotland. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Ann.* IV. xxxiii (1604) 179 For Civilis also purposed thitherward. 1566 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* III. 1. 35 He purposed to Athens. 1632 W. LYNCH *Trav* III. 92, I could get passage... being purposed for Constantinople.

† 5. absol. or intr. To have a purpose, plan, or design; esp. in the proverbial phrase *Man purposed* (now *proposed*), *God disposeth*; see DISPOSE v. 7. (Cf. also PROPOSE v. 4 c, PROPOSE v. 5.) Also, To mean (well or ill) to any one. Obs.

c 1450 [see DISPOSE v. 7]. 1530 PALSGR. 670/2 Man purposed and God disposeth, *homme propose et Dieu dispose* 1612 J. JAMES *Corrupt.* *Scripture* III. 38 But homo proponit, Deus disponit. the Pope purposed, and God so disposed it. 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophesies* IV. 1, Nor did he'er purpose To me but nobly. c 1634 [see DISPOSE v. 7]. a 1650 Br. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 164 Lord, it is from thee, that I purposed well.

† 6. trans. To design or intend for some purpose. Only in pass.: see DISPOSE v. 7.

1387-8 T. Usk *Tech. Love* III. iv. (Skead) l. 122 Hem that tofore were purposed to be saintes. 1553 ASCIAM in *Lett. Lit. Man* (Camden) 14 My chow of quietnes is not purposed to lye in idleness. c 1568 — *Scholem* (title p.), Specially purposed for the pryncie bryngynge vp of youth in gentlemen and Noble men's houses. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Agriicola* (1602) 200 (Domitian) sending a successor caused withall a brut to be spread, that the pryncesse of byria... was purposed vnto him. 1676 WOOD *Yrnl.* in *Acc. Sec.* *Late Voy.* I. (1694) 152 Merchandize such as was seasonably purposed to vend on the Coast of Tartaria.

† 7. To imagine to oneself, fancy, suppose. cf. PROPOSE v. 2 d. Obs. rare—1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxxxvi. Whan the Kyng had vnfolded the letter, and radde a parte therof, he amyed, wherof the lordes beyng ware, purposed the Kyng to haue reueyued some jewellis or ryous nouelies out of Englande. 1718. *trans.* To place before, prefer.

(App. a literalism of translation.) 1502 Ord. *Cristian Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. x. K. iij. By the vertue of prudence we purpose [Fr. *proposons*] the delytes spyritual vnto the temporales and carnalles.

Purpose, obs. form of PROPOSE.

Purposed (-əst), *pp* l. a. [f. PURPOSE v. + -ED.]

1. a. Done or made of set purpose; intentional.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 84 Nicht he deliberacioun of purpos vertu. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvi. 92 That this childe was slayne by poyson, or by some other purposed malice. 1563 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1882) II. 13 Although it be wilful and purposed murder. 1605 WILKIN *Heavenly Gen.* 403 Much lesse was it a purposed lie. 1656-7 HURTON *Diary* (1828) I. 333 To... make the people believe it was only a purposed plot to try nien's spuits. 1865 POSEY *Truth Ang. Ch.* 32 There was... a purposed vagueness in the first edition.

b. Proposed to be done or attained; intended; aimed at.

1474 *Covenyent Lett* Bk 400 To serue vs, in the same our voyage & purposed enterprise. 1570 DEW *Math. Pref.* 15 The purposed, chief, and perfect use of Geometrie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 120 Providing pales, posts and railles, to impale his purposed new town. 1678 KOWE tr. *Lucan* ix. 564 Forc'd round and round, she quits her purposed way. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel*, We, we have chosen our path—Path to a clear purposed goal.

2. Possessed with a purpose; having a settled object. (Cf. PURPOSE v. 3 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Purposed or full set upon a purpose, resolu. 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making Manhood* 39 The surrendered soul is the purposed soul.

Hence *† Purposedly* adv., = PURPOSELY 1.

1548 RECORD *Urin. Physick* Pref. 1, I will wittingly, and purposedly passe them over. 1641 Br. MOUNTAUV *Acts & Mon.* 178 The Capital being set on fire, whether casually, or purposedly, it was not knowne. 1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6 The real motive was purposedly kept out of sight.

Purposeful (pɜːpsfʊl), a. [f. PURPOSE *sh.* + -FUL.]

Having a purpose or meaning; indicating purpose or plan; designed, intentional.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 24, 43 The purposeful variation of width in the border... admits of no dispute. 1877 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 290 A singularly perfect and purposeful cosmic myth. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 207 The framework of the earth by its purposeful conformation evinces control in its establishment.

b. Having a definite purpose in view.

1865 *Spectator* 19 Aug. 930 A collection of anecdotes... unworthy of the purposeful nation (the Scotch). 1882 *Cornhill Mag.* XLII. 649 He had been happy, and purposeful, and hard-working. 1905 J. B. FURTH *Highways Derbysh.* xxx. 446 The smile... upon her shrewd, purposeful face.

Hence *Purposefulness* adv.; *Purposefulness*.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* v. 240 It is much more pardonable to slay heedlessly than purposefully. 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* xviii. Her feet patterning most purposefully along the flagged passages. 1873 HALL *Ann.* & *Mem.* vi. (1879) 148 He must not fix his vanity upon the thing

attempted, only his intention and his purposefulness. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. 226 This intellectual sense of righteousness, as reasonableness or purposefulness.

Purposeless (pŭ'pəsəls), *a.* (adv.). [f. **PURPOSE** sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of purpose. *a.* Done, made, or produced without purpose or design.

1856 HULBERT, *Purposeless, absurd* Purposeless, or without purpose or reason, *absurd*. 1862 BR. HALL *Contempt* O. T. xvi. *Death Absolut*, There are busy spirits that love to carry news though thankless, though purposeless. 1866 — *Sermon on Eccl.* iii. 4 Wks. 1837 V. 552 Prayer is ever joined with fasting in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our maws were but a vain and purposeless ceremony. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 80 A purposeless waste of time.

b. Having no purposes, plans, or aims. 1868 *Daily News* 22 July. He looked limp and purposeless as a broken puppet. 1871 SMILES *Character* i. (1876) 12 Without a certain degree of practical efficient force, life will be indefinite and purposeless.

Hence **Purposelessly** *adv.*, in a purposeless manner; aimlessly, **Purposelessness**, lack of purpose, object, or use; aimlessness, uselessness. 1859 CHAMBERLAIN *Prin.* XI. 82 She was... purposelessly unsympathetic. 1867 MISS BRADDOCK *Run to Earth* (1868) II. xii. 221 [He] would... purposelessly about, sullen and gloomy. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 267 Repeating the same silly jingle of words with happy purposelessness. 1874-9 **Purposelessness** [see **DYSLEXOLOGICAL**].

Purpose-like, *a.* [f. **PURPOSE** sb. + -LIKE.] 1. Having the appearance of being efficient, fit, or suitable for a purpose. *Sc.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 302 Devise and dyt, be wis clerkis, and men of counselle, and expert in the lawis, and purposlyke. 1782 SIR J. SINGLAI *Observ.* *Scot. Dial.* 16 A purpose-like person... a person seemingly well qualified for any particular business. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii. [She] should make a bed up for him at the house, make purpose like and comfortable than the like of them could give him. 1824 — *St. Roman's* xv. Mrs. Dods... seeing what she called a decent, purpose-like body.

2. Having a definite purpose; purposed. 1604 BACON *Aph.* 60 [She] turned away from me with express and purpose like discontentance. 1855 H.T. MARTINLAU *Autobiog.* I. 315 In conversation no speaker could be more absolutely clear and purpose-like [than Browning].

Purposely (pŭ'pəsəli), *adv.* [f. **PURPOSE** sb. + -LY.] *cf.* **PARTLY**.

1. Of set purpose; on purpose; by design; designedly; intentionally; deliberately.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 17 It is ordyned... that no man take any Byrre, Gosehaueke [etc.] nor purposely drive them oute of their coveries. 1551 R. ROBINSON *Dr. More's Utroph.* ii. v. (1895) 165 They gladly here also the young men; yea and do purposely provoke them to talke. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wis.* (1660) 123 A rude fellow spat purposely in his face. 1709 *Poem Ess. Crit.* 427 If the thong by chance go tight, they [the learned] purposely go wrong. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love Agt.* *World* 87 He had purposely waylaid her.

2. With the particular object specified; for the express purpose; on purpose; expressly.

1528 KNIGHT *Let. to Wolsey* MS. Cott. Vitell. B. x. 32 (cf. Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 57) To induce his holynes to send a legat purposly for hyt. 1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* iii. ii. 73 As if it were the Moone, Come hither purposely to poyson me. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1852) III. 369 A fine new yacht, built purposely for his majesty. 1787 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Jan. The Queen herself came also, purposely to see him. 1884 PITMAN *Misson L. Greece & Ital.* 175 He left Titus in Crete, purposely to ordain elders.

3. To good purpose; effectively. *Obs.* 1560 DAUS *Tr. Sleidan's Connu* 416 To the intent the matter may be more easely and purposive [orig. *facilius et majori cum fructu*] be brought to passe.

Purposer (pŭ'pəsə), [f. **PURPOSE** v. + -ER.] One who purposes. *a.* One who states a proposition or propounds a question or argument. *Obs. rare*—1. *b.* One who has a purpose, one who intends or plans anything.

1481 BROTHER *Tully on Old Age* (Caxton) i. ii. (R. Suppl.), How Caton was learned in the lawe—a pleder and a purposer in the courtys. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Prin.* No 23 The bloody purposer of determined vengeance. 1841 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* Inaug. (1842) 5 Perhaps I ought not to press the word 'purpose'; because purpose implies consciousness in the purposer. 1884 *American* VIII. 344 The persistent determination of its purposes.

Purposing, *obl. sb.* [f. **PURPOSE** v. + -ING.] The action of the verb **PURPOSE**; designing, planning; meaning, intention.

1400 *Secundum Bab.* 326 Even as it was in purposyng, Right so was it after I do. 1450 LOVELICH *Gray's Inn* 153 Thus, be heie fals purposyng, [they] behaved On After Another, As wel the soster as the brother. 1534 MORE *Conf. agat. Trin.* ii. Wks. 199a In the shooting of this arrowe of pryde, ther be diuers purposynges and apoyntynges.

Purposing, *pph. a.* [f. *as prec.* + -ING.] That purposes; having a purpose; designing.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. vi. (Skeat) l. 73 The rancoure of purposyng enuie. 1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. ii. l. 223 A living and purposyng agent who moulded the forms. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Anim.* iv. (1852) 92 Plainly the result of purposyng will effecting its ends.

Purposive, *a. rare*. [An alteration of next to assimilate the suffix to its etymological form as in **positive**.] = **PURPOSIVE** 2.

1800 B. KIDD *Long Mag.* Sept. 506 The searching or feeling movements of the processes have a significantly purposive effect.

Purposive (pŭ'pəsiv), *a.* [f. **PURPOSE** sb. or *vb.* + -IVE. (An anomalous form.)]

1. Characterized by being adapted to some purpose or end; serving or tending to serve some purpose in the constitution of things, esp. in the animal or vegetable economy.

1855 SIR J. PAGET in *Lett. Educ.* 240 Things that we call inorganic, when we would distinguish them from living organisms—are yet purposive, and mutually adapted to co-operate in the fulfilment of design. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 717 Its final outcome will be a purposive structure,—that is to say, a structure specially adapted to its peculiar function. 1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/1 The stings of nettles are purposive, as stings. They act as protectors.

2. Acting or performed with conscious purpose or design.

1863 OWEN *Lect. Power of God* (1864) 5 Admiring the rare degree of constructive skill, foresight and purposive adaption, in many artificial machines. *Ibid* 6 To exemplify the purposive or adaptive principle in creation. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. l. § 19 (1879) 20 The most purely volitional movements—those which are prompted by a distinct purposive effort. 1884 *Athenaeum* 1 Mar. 283 In this work [Romanes' *Evolution in Animals*], we have purposive intelligence distinctly opposed to natural selection.

3. Of or pertaining to purpose.

1899 J. SMITH *Chr. Charac. as Soc. Power* 215 There is not a causal, but there is a purposive, connection here. 1905 *Outlook* 23 Sept. 390/2 The purposive aspect of Crabbe's writing.

4. Characterized by purpose and resolution.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/4 They are strong in mind and body, truthful and purposive, excellent leaders of the people of lower races. 1904 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 6 They have become aware of his practical talent, his lucidity, integrity, and calmly purposive steadfastness.

Hence **Purposively** *adv.*, in a purposive manner; purposely; **Purposiveness**, the quality or fact of being purposive.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 2/1 Thus the subject community as a whole is definitely, even if not 'purposely', shut out from the kind of political evolution which has gone and goes on in the dominant one. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER in *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. l. 19 (One) must necessarily come to the conclusion that this 'purposiveness' no more exists than the much talked-of 'beneficence' of the Creator. 1876 BASTIAN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 248 Its movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of purposiveness. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryology* 286 Purposiveness... is a characteristic of all organic functions and cannot be ignored.

Purpore, -*power*, -*pre*, *obs. ff.* **PURPUR**.

Purpoynt, *obs. form* of **POURPOINT**.

† **Purpre-ss**, *v. Sc. Law. Obs. rare*. [Another form of **PURPUR** v., *app.* influenced by **purpresture**] *intr.* To commit purpresture; to encroach on another man's land, etc.

1575 in *Balfour Pract.* (1754) 444 Sic ane man, beand my tenent and vassal, purpreiss and usuris aganis me, that is his over-lord of sic landis, in sa far as he has causit care, teill, and saw my landis of N., or has biggit upon thame in sic ane place.

† **Purprestour**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 -ure. [In form an agent-n. from **PURPRE** or **P. purpresture** (see **PURPRESTURE**), but the sense in the quotation is peculiar.] Apparently, A person appointed to inquire into purpresture.

1477 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 That the purprestures come in this day xij day, to gif their presentment belongyng to their office.

† **Purprestour**, *Obs. Law.* [a. **AF. purprestour** one who encroaches, *f. purpresture* (see next), with agent-suffix -our, -or.] (See quot. 1865.)

[1292 BARRON i. xix. § 6 Et ceux q' serrount presentez de forceours et purprestours.] 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 379 *Purprestour*, a purprestour, one who usurps or encroaches.

Purpresture (pŭ'pɹɛstʃʊr), *Law.* Also (erron.) 6-tour, 7-tor, 7-8 pour-. [a. **OF. por-pur**, *purpresture* (13th c.), altered from *por-purpresture*, *f. por-pur*, *purpresture* to occupy, seize, usurp, appropriate, environ, enclose, encroach upon, etc., *f. por-pour* (—*L. prō-*), here intensive + *prēndre* (—*L. prāhendere*) to seize, take. Cf. *med. L. pur-, prāpēstura, purpēstura*, etc. (from *Fr.*), in *Du Cange*.] An illegal enclosure of or encroachment upon the land or property of another or (now only) of the public; as by an enclosure or building in royal, manorial, or common lands, or in the royal forests, an encroachment on a highway, public water-way, etc.

[a. 1190 GLANVILLE *Tract. de Leg. Angl.* ix. xi. (1776) 521 De *purpresturis*. 1292 BARRON i. xix. § 6 Et ausi soit enquis de toutes maneres de purprestures fetes sur nous de terres et de franchises.] 1242 *Conventry Lett. Bk.* 30 Also we command... but no man make nor purpresture ne stoppyng with trees ne stones ne with no other filthe in the fousid Ryver, up the peyn aforaid. 1598 *Stow Surv.* x. (1603) 84 Purprestures, or encroachments on the Highways, lanes, and common groundes, in and aboute this citie. 1609 *Scots Reg. May* ii. lxviii § 1 Purpresture is, quhen ane man occupys vnyustlie anie thing against the King, as in the Kings domain, or in stoppin the Kings publick wayis, or passages, as in waters turned fra the right course. 1694 *Coke Inst.* IV. lxviii. *Courts of Forest* (1648) 291 To be quit of asserts, and purprestures. 1754 *ESKINS *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 176 Purpresture draws likewise a forfeiture of the whole feu after it, and is incurred by the vassal's encroaching upon any part of his superior's property. 1875 *Strass Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 36 note 2 To account for the essarts and purprestures made in the forests of Hampshire. 1879 E. ROBERTSON in *Engel. Brit.* IX. 409/2 The*

offence of 'purpresture' was an encroachment on the forest rights, by building a house within the forest, and it made no difference whether the land belonged to the builder or not.

b. A payment or rent paid to a feudal superior for liberty to enclose land or erect any building upon it. 1384 *Charter Rich. II.* ciii. in *Arnold Chron.* (1502) D. 1 b/2 Of alle maner custumes vsagis and ymposicions and also preprestus and other thinges what so they bee that fall with in the fianches of the fousaid cite. 1450 *Conventry Reg.* 29, I have 13efe to be fousaid chanons, in to perpetuell almys, fire and quite for all service and purpresture of here Gardeyne of Cudelynton. 1480 *Conventry Lett. Bk.* 461 Be suffraunce of be Meire & Comenalte, which be poynt of Charter & tyme out of mynde have had profit of purprestures.

Purpris, -*ise*, *var.* of **POURPRISE** *Obs.*

† **Purprise**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. **FOR-purpresture** (see **PURPRESTURE**), and *cf.* **FORPRISE** v.] *intr.* To make a purpresture or illegal encroachment; *trans.* To enclose or encroach upon. Hence **Purprising** = **PURPRESTION**.

1480 *Acta Dom. Council* 74/a Forfating of him of his tennandry of Wester Corsword for be purprising apone be said Schir Johne in be raising & vptakin of be malis of be said landis. 1609 *Scots Reg. May* ii. xxii. 159 He quha commits purpresture within the kings burgh, times that quhilk he wrangouslie bigges, or purprises.

So † **Purprise** sb. [cf. **POURPRISE** sb.], an illegal enclosure, an encroachment; = next.

1448 *Perpiss* [see next] 1532 in *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 To enquire of the purpresture and purpyses wth other comen noysauns.

† **Purpriesion**, *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 6 -*pru-sion*. [a. **OF. porpriesion** (in *med. L. porpriesion-em* occupation, usurpation), n. of action f. **OF. por-purpris *endre* see **PURPRESTURE**.] = **PURPRESTURE****

1448 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 40r Quhar that find perpris [to] make it and put in writ and charge thame to reforme it within xi. days, and forbeine vnder payne of perprisoun of the king. 1499 *Act Audit.* 16 Oct. 91/1 The actionne aganis elizabeth nesbit anent be halding of a court of purprisoun vppone be landis of Raufburne wrangusly haldin. 1497 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 171/1 Land peitenyng to the kingis hienes be resoun of eschet be purprisoun apone his hienes. 1545 *Act. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* VIII. 384 To Baire, messenger, lettres of purprisoun upoun the laird of Glenkulc... charging them baulth to compeir in Edinburch. 1600 *Sc. Acts* *Gas. VI* (1816) IV. 228/2.

Purpur, *Obs.*, **purpure** (pŭ'pɹɪ), *arch. sb.* and *a.* Forms. see below. [In **OE. purpure**, -*an* (weak fem.), ad. *L. purpura* sb. fem.; thence in early **ME. purprie**, coinciding with **OF. purpre** (*porpre*, later *pourpre* = *Fr. porpra, polpra*, *It. porpora*—*L. purpura*, whence learned *F. purpure*), also in **ME. purpur, purpur**, and in 14th c. *purpure*, orig. with -*e* close, but at length associated with the suffix -*ure*, which has attracted various endings, as in *moisture, pleasure, culture*. Cf. **OIG. purpura**, **ON. purpuri**, **Goth. purpura**, -*pura*, all from *L.*; thence **MHG.**, **MLG.**, **Du. purper**, **Ger.**, **Da.**, **Sw. purpur**. *L. purpura* was an early ad. *Gr. πορπύρα* name of the shell-fish or whelk which yielded the Tyrian purple, hence the purple dye, and cloth dyed with it. The last is the earliest sense in **Eng.** (Cf. also **PORPHYRY**)]

OE. purpura was only a sb., the adj. or attrib. use being expressed by its genitive *purpuran*, or later by a deriv. adj. *purpuren*: cf. **OHG. purpurin** in **Offrid.** The wearing down of either of these gave the 12th c. *purpre* and **ONorlumb. purple**, as attrib. and, at length, adj. forms. A similar phenomenon appeared in **OHG.** in the tendency to treat the genitive *purpuran* as an adj.]

A. Illustration of Forms.
a. 1 *purpure*, -*an*, 2 *purpre*, -*en*.
c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* vi. xxx. § 3 He woldon þa purpurian alegan þa hie wæron. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xv. 17 Hi. scrydend hie mid purpuran [c. 160 *Hailon G. purpren*].
b. 3 *pl. purpras*, 3-6 *purpre*, 3-5 *pl. -es*, 4 *porpre*, 4-5 *pourpre*.
c. 1205 *LAV.* 2368, and clades inowe pailles & purpas [c. 1275 *purpries*]. *Ibid.* 5928 þa pailles & þa purpries. a. 1225 *Juliane* 8 Wið purpre wið þal 1311. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1568 Ful gaye in gounes of porpre. 1340 *Asenb.* 229 Hi ham cloþeþ mid purpre and mid uayre robes. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 38 (Harl. MS.) Y-clothid alle in purpre & bisse. 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 169 b/1 In robes of pourprie. 1605 [see B. II. 1].

γ. 4-5 *purper*, -*ix*(e), *porpere*, 5 *purpure*, -*px*(e).

a. 1340 *HAMFOLDE Psalter* xlv. 11 þis quene is aifrid wiþ purprie. 13 *Curior M.* 25465 (Cott.), Ne purprieat, nee prde o pane. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 654 (G. 4. 27), Fleth ek the quene withal hie porpere [w. rr. *purpre*, *purpur*, *purpur*] sayl. 1478 *BOTOMER Itin.* (1778) 88 Cum tribus robis de purprie. 1488 *Ino* in *Tyler's Hist. Scot.* (1864) ii. 393 Item a covering of variand purpur tarter.

δ. 4-7 *purpur*, (4 -*powr*, 4-5 *porpor*, 5-6 *pur-pour*, -*e*, *pourpour*, -*e*, 6 *Sc. purpur*).

13. *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1743 Penne some was danyel dubbed in ful dere porpor. 1382 *Wyclif John* xix. 5 A clooth of purpur. c. 1420 *Purpur* [see B. I. 1]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 4 Cled with purpur silk. 1649 *ECCLISTON* ii. Behmen Ep. 1. 29 Cloathed with Christs Purpur Mantle.

ε. 4 -*purpure*.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxiii (*VII Stepher*) 192 þis gud emperoure [Theodosius], putand a-way purprie & chare. ? a. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1288 Palaisez prouliche pyghte, þat palyd ware ryche, Of paille and of purprie. 1494-1894; see B.

B Signification.

I. sb + **L.** Purple cloth or clothing; in earliest use, a purple robe or garment; *spec.* as the dress of an emperor or king, = **PURPLE sb 2. Obs**

Purpur (*purple*) and **ball**, also **†ball** and **purpur**, a favourite alliterative collocation (see also in A.), which probably arose when **ball**, OE **þall**, began to lose the spec. sense of 'purple cloth', and to be used in the more general sense of 'rich clothing' see **PALL sb. 1.** Cf. also the variation **purpur ball** quot. 13. in A. y

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* iv. 19. § 4 Hit næs þearf mid him þæt ænig oþer purpuran wæreð buton cymingum c. 1205 *Pælls* and *purpas* [see A. β.] a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1461 Ischrad & iprud ha wið þel & wið purpe c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4744 Desgyse in pourpre & bys. c. 1375 [see A. α.] 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xvi. 19 Sum man was rich, and was clothed in purpur c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth* 443 With purpoure and palle. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* iv. lxiii 42 This Caraculus had taken vpon hym to were the purpore. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. xi. 14 Oursped with carpets of the fyne purpore 1614 *BARCLAY Nepenthes* (Arb.) 116 When in a robe of purpore I wedded the metamorphosed Daphne.

† **2.** The mollusc whence the purple dye was obtained; = **PURPLE sb 3. Obs.**

(The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.) c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. met. viii. (Camb. MS.) 64 Men knowne which water habowndeth most of Rede purpe, þat is of a manere shelle fysh with which men dyen purpe

† **3.** A deep crimson or scarlet colour; = **PURPLE sb 1. Obs.**

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel Wks. II. 125 So Jesus. baar a crowne of þornes, and cloþ of purpur. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iv. xvii 280 Purpe that we calle red representeth the fire the most noble of all ui elementes. 1496 *Dines & Pauper Comm.* viii. viii 331/2 The chesbyle betokeneth the cloþ of purpore in whiche the knyghtes clothed hym in scorn.

b. Her. Purple as a colour or tincture, in engraving represented by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter.

1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (1856) I. 585 With baneris braid, and standertis in the air, Pallt with purpore, plesand and preclar. 1562 *LI. 1011 Armore* 17 b. The whiche colour in armes, is Purple, and is blazed by this word Purpore, which is a princely colour. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* i. *Purpure*, the Herald's term for a Colour consisting of much Red and a little Black. 1894 *Parber's Glass Herald*, *Purpure*. this colour, as it is considered by some, but tincture as it is allowed to be by others, is found but rarely in early rolls of arms.

II. adj. + **L.** = **PURPLE a. 2** often as the distinctive colour of imperial and royal dress; = **PURPLE a. 1. Obs**

[c. 1160 *Haiton Gosp.* John xix. 5 Purpe reaf [Ags Gosp. purpuren reaf]]

13 *E. E. Allit P. A.* 1016 þe amatyst purpore with ynde blente c. 1375 *Se Leg. Saints* iv. (Bertholom.) 56 Sete with stamys of purpore hew. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* *Preich.* Swallow 33 This Iolie flours, Sum grene, sum blew, sum purpore, quhyte & red 1509-10 *Act 1 Men VIII.* c. 14 Sylke of Purpore Coloure 1605 *CANDER Ren.* 84 Those birdes with purpore [edd 1623-9 purple, 1657 purpore] neckes called Penelopes c. 1614 *SIR W. MURRE Dido & Æneis* ii. 79 With purpore bluish, soone as the morne displays Heaven's cristall gates

† **b. Qualifying another adj. of colour.** **Obs.**

c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* *Li. 1011 & Muses* Prol. v. His chemys was of chambelet purpore bioun. 1503 *Act. La H. Treas. Scot.* II. 209 For x elne vellus purpore violet

2. Her. Of the colour called purpore. See I. 3 b. 1562 *LI. 1011 Armore* 15 (1597) 84 b. He beneath Purpore on a pale Sable, three imperial crownes, Or. 1799 *NAVAL Chron.* I. 393 Two eagles, purpore, beaked 1864 *ROUTLEDGE Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xiv. § 1. 153 Sometimes blazoned purpore instead of gules

|| Purpura (pū'pū'ra). [*L. purpura* purple, ad Gr. *πορφύρα* purple shell-fish, purple.]

1. Path. A disease due to a morbid state of the blood or blood-vessels, characterized by purple or livid spots scattered irregularly over the skin, with great debility and depression, and sometimes hæmorrhage

Usually divided into *Purpura simplex*, the mild form, and *P. hæmorrhagica* or *malig.*, the severer form. Formerly used more widely, with many defining words

1553 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Purpura*, The going back of the eruptions in the white purpura is very often fatal *ibid.*, The red purpura, when the eruptions are struck back, is not attended with such sudden danger. 1799 *Med. Fyrm.* I. 234 The rash was succeeded by numerous livid spots, diffused over almost the whole body, and resembling those of the purpura, or the petechiæ sine febre, in their most dangerous form. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Purpura hæmorrhagica*, petechial fever 1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 252 Purpura is due to a peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues

2. Zool. A large genus of gastropods, including some of those which secrete the fluid whence the ancient purple dye was derived; a mollusc of this genus.

The common British and North Atlantic species is *P. lapidus*, which secretes a small quantity of the dye liquid [c. 1686 *W. COLLEGE* (1716) *Purpura Anglicana*, being a Discovery of a Shell-fish Found on the Shores of the Severn, in which there is a Vein containing a Juice, giving the delicate and durable Tincture of the Antient, Rich, Tyrian Purple] 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Purpura*, It has been usual with most authors to confound together the genera of the murex and purpura 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 924 The *Purpura*, a shell of comparatively small size, very abundant, on our own coast.

Purpuraceous (pū'pū'ra'shəs), *a.* [*f. L. purpura* (see prec.) + *-ACEOUS*]

1. Purple-coloured. (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1897)

2. Zool. Of or pertaining to the *Purpuraceæ*, a family of gastropods of which *Purpura* is the typical genus. 1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

So *Purpura-cean* *a.* = prec. 2; *sb.* one of the *Purpuraceæ* (*Cent. Dict.*)

Purpuramide *Chem.* = **PURPUREIN.**

† **Purpurare.** *Sc. rare* -1. [ad. late *L. purpuraria* a female dyer in purple.] = **PURPURESS** c. 1500 *NISBET Sc. N. T.*, *Acts* xvi. 14 A woman, Lydda be name, a purpurare (Vulg. *purpuraria*, Wyclif *purpurrese*) of the cite of Thathyenis.

Purpurascence, *a. Zool.* [ad pres. ppl. of *L. purpurascere* to become purple, *f. purpurare*. see **PURPURATE v.**] Passing into purple.

1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. 549 *Purpurascence* Snake. *Coluber purpurascens*. Violaceous-green Snake, with a pale line on each side the abdomen.

Purpurate (pū'pū'rit), *sb. Chem.* [*f. as PURPUR-IO* + *-ATE* 1 c.] A salt of purpuric acid

1818 *PROUT in Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 423 On the supposition then, that it be named the *purpuric acid*, its compounds with different bases must be denominated *purpurates*. 1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 747 *Purpurates* are all distinguished by their splendid purple colour, many are gold-green by reflected light.

Purpurate (pū'pū'rit), *a.* Also 5-6 *purpurat.* [ad. *L. purpuratus*, pa. ppl. of *purpurare*. see next]

1. Purple-coloured, purple, also, 'purpled', clothed in purple. Also *fig. Obs.* or *arch*

c. 1422 *HOCLEVE Lett.* to *Die*, *Jays Heaven* Man Poems 214 the shynnynges of martins with purpurat coronas of victorie 1430-40 *LYDG Bochas* vii. viii. Vitellius Used a garment that was purpurate 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prol. 16 Aurora. In crammysin cled and grant violat. With sanguine cape, the seluage purpurat 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 280 His Senate of purpurate Cardinals

† **b. Born in the purple; of illustrious origin.** 1669 *Address to hopeful yng. Century Eng.* Ep. Ded. A. 19, Not that [the Nobles'] purpurate descent alone, but the unquestionable verity that the blood is the vitals of the creature, warrants my assertion.

2. Of or pertaining to the disease purpura 1846 in *WORCESTER* and in mod. Dicts.

† **Purpurate, v. Obs.** [*f. ppl. stem of L. purpurare* to make purple, to clothe in purple, *f. purpura PURPUR.*] *trans.* To make purple, em-purple. Hence † *Purpurated ppl. a.*

1644 *G. EGLISHAM Forerun.* Rev. 15 The concavities of his Liver greene, his stomach in some places a little purpurated with a blew clammy water 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* II. 183 Those purpurated and elected Cardinals. 1804 *MINUTE No. 4* (1806) I. 57 Ode to Rainbow (*mock-sentimental*). Offspring of yonder ambient cloud, That purpurates the air.

Purpure: see **PURPUR**

Purpureal (pū'pū'riāl), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [*f. L. purpureus* (ad. Gr. *πορφύρεος* purple) + *-AL*.] Of purple colour; purple.

a. 1712 *W. KING Art of Love* 1043 If by her the purpureal velvet's worn, Think that she uses, like the blush of morn 1814 *WORDSW. Loochanna* 106 Fields invested with purpureal gleams. 1829 *MOIR in Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 964 That purpureal dye Which gave the Tynan loom such old renown 1879 *TRENCH Poems* 221 Meadows with purpureal 1045 bright.

Purpurean (pū'pū'riān), *a. rare.* [*f. as prec* + *-AN*.] = *prec.*

c. 1615 *SIR W. MURRE Sonn.* iv. Some are transported w^t purpuræye dyes, And some most valye greene about ye light 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Purpurean*, of purple, fall like purple, bluish 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Met.* 170 She twines the white and the purpurean threads.

† **Purpured, a. Obs.** [*f. PURPUR* + *-ED* 2] Clothed in purple; coloured or dyed purple; em-purpled; = **PURPURATE a. 1**; also as *pa. ppl.*

1362 *WYCLIF 1. Esdras* iv. 33 Thanne the king and the purpird men beheldiden either in to other 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli (Br. Mus. Add. 27944. f. 284) Pay [the Romans] halwede hors of dyerscolours and purpured [purpurat] to be 1496 *W.* Now corpses hide the purpured soyl with blood 1557-75 *Journal of Occurr.* (Bann. Club) 68 Ane psalme buik, covert with fyne purpoured veluot 1620 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* ii. li, Euerie bush lay deeply purpured With violet.

Purpurein (pū'pū'riēn) *Chem.* [*f. L. purpureus* (see **PURPUREAL**) + *-IN*, named after *oreum*.]

A product of the action of ammonia on purpurin, which dyes a fine rose-red or amaranth-red. Also called *purpuranide*.

1863 *STIRNHOUSE in Proc. Royal Soc.* XIII. 145 This compound being in its mode of formation and physical properties very analogous to orceine, I have called it purpureine. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 *Purpurein* or *purpuramide* is nearly insoluble in sulphide of carbon.

Purpureo- (pū'pū'riō), combining form from *L. purpureus* adj. purple = **PURPLE**; as *purpureo-cobalt*, *-cobaltic* adj.

1857 *Chem. Gaz.* XV. 188 The salts of purpureo-cobalt are often found among the direct products of the oxidation of ammoniacal solutions of cobalt. 1863 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 1052 *Pentammonio-cobaltic* Salts may be divided into two groups, the *Roseo-cobaltic* salts, which have a red colour, varying from brick to rose-red, and the *Purpureo-cobaltic*

salts, which are purple, or violet-red *ibid.*, *Purpureo* cobaltic chloride, $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_5\text{NH}_4$.

Purpureous, *a. rare* -o. [*f. L. purpureus* adj. purple + *-OUS*] = **PURPLE a.** Hence *Purpureously adv.*, purply, with purple colour 1675 *E. WILSON Spaldicene Dnnelm.* 54 As purpureously red as our genuine and best coloured Claret.

Purpurescent (pū'pū'ri-sēnt), *a.* [*f. L. purpura* purple + *-ESCENT* (The *L.* was *purpurascens*: see **PURPURASCENT.)] Inclining to or tinged with purple; turning purple. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.***

† **Purpureus.** *Obs.* Also 4 -ressee, 7 -urisse. [*f. L. purpura* purple + *-ESS*; transl. late *L. purpuraria*.] A female seller of purple.

1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xvi. 14 Ladda, purpuresse of the cite of Thathyenis [v. 1, a purpuresse, either woman making purpur, 1612 a seller of purple]. 1647 *TRAPP Alas! ow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm.* Ep. 634 Paul cannot finde the purpuresse, nor Peter the Tanner

Purpuric (pū'pū'rik), *a.* [*f. L. purpura* PURPLE + *-IC*: cf. *F. purpurique*]

1. Chem. Applied to a hypothetical acid ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$), the salts of which are purple or red. 1818 *PROUT in Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 427, I shall call this principle the *purpuric acid*, a name suggested by Dr. Wollaston, from its remarkable property of forming compounds with most bases of a red or purple colour. 1866 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 747 *Purpuric acid* has never been isolated, being decomposed when its salts are treated with a stronger acid.

2. Path. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of purpura or purples; marked by a purple rash (as a disease). (*Malignant*) *purpuric fever*, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 56/2 The kidney, were found... with some purpuric spots on their surface 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1859) 311 *Purpuric* extravasations appeared on his legs 1886 *M. MACKENZIE The Out & Nose* I. 191 One patient labouring under a severe purpuric Small-pox 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 577

Purpuriferous (pū'pū'ri-fērəs), *a.* [*f. L. purpura* purple dye + *-FEROUS* in *F. purpurifera*.] Producing purple; also *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Purpurifera*, a division of gastropods containing those which yield the purple dye.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Purpuriferus*, applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Purpurifera*) of the Trachelipoda purpuriferous 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* vii. (1876) 75 The class mollusca and purpurifera family.

Purpuriform (pū'pū'ri-fōrm), *a. Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Purpura* + *-FORM*.] = **PURPUROID**.

Purpurigenous (pū'pū'ri-dzēnəs), *a.* [*f. L. purpura* purple dye + *-GENUS* + *-GEN* 1 + *-OUS*.] = **PURPURIPAROUS**; as in *purpurigenous gland*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurin (pū'pū'ri-n), *Chem.* Also (in commercial use) -ine. [*f. L. purpur-a* purple + *-IN* 1.] A red colouring matter, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_2$, used in dyeing, orig. extracted from madder, hence called *madder-purple*; also prepared artificially by the oxidation of alizarin.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 785 *Purpurine*, the crude substance from which they profess to extract alizarine, is a richer dye than this pure substance itself c. 1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 421/2 Other principles may be extracted from madder, such as purpurine, alizarine, xanthine. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 *Purpurin*

b. Path. (See *quots.*)

1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.* *Purpurin*, Prout's name for the red coloring matter found in the urine of some rheumatic patients. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Purpurin*, 2 A red colouring matter sometimes present in the urine, and supposed by some to be indicative of rheumatism or hepatic derangement.

† **Purpurine, a. Obs.** Forms: (1 *purpuren*), 3-4 *purprin*, 5 *purperyn*, 6 *purpuryng*, 8 *purpurine*. [OE had *purpuren* adj., from *purpur*; ME. *purprin*, a. OF. *porprin*, *purprin* (12th c. in Godef.), mod. F. *purpurin* (15th c.), conformed to L. type **purpurin-us*, *f. purpura* purple.] Of purple colour.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* 106, in *W.* Wulker 151/24 *Claunus*, uel *purpura*, purpurem hægzel. a. 1300 *Cusor* 11. 16201 A purprin [later texts *purpur(e)*] clath þai on him kest, And gain to pilate broght. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4. 175 *De playne purperyn* see full of prode fischtis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 311/3 *Purpuryng* of the colour of purpyll, *purpurn*. 1718 (1822) *tr. Tournefort's Voy.* II. 369 This fruit is very thin upon bunches which are branch'd and purpurine.

Purpuriparous (pū'pū'ri-pārəs), *a.* [*f. L. purpura* purple + *-PAROUS*.] Producing or secreting purple, as a gland of some gastropods; see **PURPURA 2.**

1803 *E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 Adretral purpuriparous gland.

† **Purpurisae.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. purpurissum* (Pliny).] A kind of red or purple colouring matter, used by the ancients.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face.. with cerusse: And theyr lippis and reddis with purpurisae.

† **Purpurize, v. Obs.** [*f. L. purpura* purple + *-IZARE*.] *trans.* To make purple.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 53 A shadow, purpurized under the obscurity of veils. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* iv. vi. 99 So being scarlet purpurized, it might be termed by either, and both appellations.

Purpuroid (pŭrpiŭroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Purpura*, generic name + -oid.] Akin in form or structure to the genus *Purpura* of gastropod molluscs. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurous (pŭrpiŭŕŭs), *a. Path.* [f. PURPURA + -ous.] Of the nature of purpura.

1883 J. EDMUNDS in *Med. Temp. Brit. L.* 112 If fresh vegetable juices are not regularly administered there arises a purpurous tendency.

Purpur, -e, obs. forms of PURPURA.

Purr (pŭr), *sb.* 1 Also 7 **purre**, 7-9 **pur** [Cognate with PURR *v.*] An act of purring; the soft murmuring sound made by a cat or other animal when pleased; also, any similar sound.

1601 SHAKES *All's Well* v. ii. 20 Heere is a purr of Fortunes sir, or of Fortunes Cat. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 70 The Cat amid the ashes purr'd, For purr to cats belong. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 146 [The] voice [of the acouchi] is a short, rather sharp, plaintive purr. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 129 The purr of satisfaction, which is made during both inspiration and expiration. 1898 *Daily News* 3 May 8/5 The heavier boom of the guns, and the cloth-tearing purr of the Maxims.

† **Purr** (pŭr), *sb.* 2 Obs. [Origin unascertained.] A small edible bivalve, *Tapes decussata*; also called PULLET. Also applied to allied species.

c. 1711 PETIVER *Gnaphyl.* viii. lxviii, Marbled Smyrna Purr. A beautiful Bivalve finely latticed and marbled. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 275 *Chama*, Purrs, or Gapers.

† **Purr**, *sb.* 3 [Manx *purr* wild mountain boar (J. Kelly).] Name of a breed of wild pigs formerly found in the Isle of Man.

1861 WILSON & GRIFFIN *Manx* E. *Porcs* 1. 30 The purr, an odd looking race of pigs, which are also dying out. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surreman*, etc. *Isle of Man* 193 A curious breed of wild pigs, called purrs, which is now extinct.

Purr, var. **POUR** *sb.* (a thrust; etc.), **PURRE** 1, 2.

Purr, *purre*, *pa*, *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.] In *purre* (also 6 *pour*, 9 *poor*) oats, wild oats; so *pur* barley. see *quots.*

1598 LYTTS *Dodoes* iv. xiii. 467 Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the *purre* Otes, of others *wilde* Otes. *Ibid.*, The *Purwottes* or *wilde* Otes. *Ibid.* xvi. 470 *Pour* Otes or *wilde* Otes, are in leaves and knotlike straws like unto common Otes. 1847 HALLIW., *Purr-barley*, wild barley. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Son.* *Gloss.*, *Poor* oats, wild oats. *Avenia filina*.

Purr (pŭr), *v.* Also 7-9 **pur**. [Echoic.]

1. *intr.* Of a cat or (occasionally) other feline beasts: To make a low continuous vibratory sound expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* ii. xlii. 304 But the Cat, careless of these threats, purred, and held fast. 1769 G. WHITE *Sailborne* xxii. (1786) 62 That its [goat-sucker's] notes are formed, by the powers of the parts of its wind-pipe, formed for sound, just as cats purr. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Jour.* *France*, etc. II. 231 An English lady once made me observe, that a cat never purrs when she is alone. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 129 The puma, cheetah, and ocelot likewise purr. It is said that the lion, jaguar, and leopard do not purr.

b. Said of other than feline animals.

1849 D. J. BROWN *Ant.* *Poultry* Yd. (1855) 148 The young hens purr and leap. 1854 БАДНАМ *Ислам.* 172 How these fish manage to purr in the deep, and by means of what organ they communicate the sound to the external air, is wholly unknown. 1899 G. A. B. DRWAL in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 155 A night-jar is still 'purring'; as Tom Hughes expressed it, from a belt of trees.

2. *transf.* a. Of persons: To show satisfaction by low murmuring sounds, or by one's behaviour or attitude; also, to talk on in a quiet self-satisfied way.

1668 DRYDEN *Even.* *Love* ii. i, We love to get our mistresses, and purr over them. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 204 The Doctor Who purring for premeditation, slyly mouses. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. iii. 19, I never saw an author, that did not purr as audibly as a full-grown domestic cat, on having his fur smoothed in the right way by a skilful hand. 1889 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. xxiii. 337 His audience purred with sympathetic tenderness.

b. Of things: To make a sound suggestive of the purring of a cat, as that caused by rapid vibrations, the boiling or bubbling of a liquid, etc.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 61 The humming Bird, never sitting, but purring with her wings, all the time she stales with the flower. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 51 He... blesses his good Fortune, if no frightful Sound purred at his Heels. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* C. xiii, Mary placed it [the kettle] over the stove, where it was soon purring and steaming. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* xvi. 304 The soft-coal fire in the grate purred and flickered.

3. *trans.* To utter or express by purring.

1740 MARY GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* (1801) II. 117 Jenny Tic purred out what consolation she could. a. 1777 GRAY *Death* *Knower* Cat ii, She [the cat] saw; and purr'd applause. 1897 RUSSCOMBE *White Rose Arno* 70 'You said he was not to be murdered', purred Chapel.

Purr, *v.* 2, var. **POUR** *v. dial.*, to thrust, prod, etc.

Purr, *int.* Also 6 **pyr**, **purre**, 9 *dial.* **pur**. A call to pigs, and to turkeys.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, *def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 98 They say in my contrie, when they call they hogges to the swyne trouthe. Come to thy myngle mangle, come pyr, come pyr. 1860 T. BECON *Displ. Popish* Wks. (1560) iii. 50 Ye tarry for no man; but having a boye to help you say Masse, ye go to your myngle mangle, and never call pyrre to you. 1899 NASH *Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 289 Some discourses of mine, which were a myngle mangle cum pyrre, and I knew not what to make of my selfe. 1879 MISS

JACKSON *Shropsh. Word bk.* *Call-words to poultry*,... Turkeys, purr, purr, purr.

Purrray, variant of PURR 1

Purre 1 (pŭr). Also 8-9 **purrr**. [From the voice of the bird, whence also called *churra*. Cf. *PURR* *sb.* 2, *PURR*-MAW.] A local name of the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*), esp. in its winter plumage.

It is doubtful whether the name is historically connected with late OE *pur* 'gloving Latin names of some birds'. 1600 *Blithe's Voc.* in W. Wulcker 116/4 *Bicotta*, *haferblate*, *wal pur* [= snipe]. a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* *ibid.* 285/0 *Onagratulus*, *raiadumbra*, *bat his pur* [= bittern]. 1611 CORG., *Alouette de mer*, the little sea fowle called, a *Purre*. 1698 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* iii. xiii. § 2 These Birds live about the Sea shores, and fly together in flocks At Westchester they call them Purres. 1688 HOLAR *Armoury* ii. 279/2 In Chester we call... the Stunt, or Junco Purres, they fly together by the Sea and Water side, in great flocks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. vi. x. 190 Small birds of the crane kind, the Dunlin, the Purre, and the Stunt. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ordway & Shet.* 88 In consequence of their change of plumage, they [dunlins] are considered to be a distinct species, and are then called the Purre or Stunt.

† **Purre** 2, **purrr**. Obs. Also 7 **pur**. [Origin unascertained.] Water cider, ciderkin, perkin. (But see also *quot.* 1725.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1683) 124 The Feces... will not be lost, if you put it upon the Chaff; for then it meliorates your Pur, or Water-Cider, if you make any. 1696 - *Cyder* (1697) 123 Your cider will then be the worse, and so will your purre or ciderkin. 1725 BRADLEY *Farm. Dict.* s.v., Ciderkin or Purre, a Drink for the meaner Sort of People. *Ibid.* s.v. *Seminary*, After having made any Cyder, Vejuice or Perry, they take the Must or Purrr, which is the Substance of the Fruit, after the Juice is press'd out. c. 1797 [see PERKIN 1].

Purre, obs. form of PURR *sb.* 1, a., *int.*

Purre, **Purre-maw**, *var.* **PURR** *sb.* 2, **PURR**-MAW, the term. **Purree**, obs. f. **PURR** 1.

|| **Purree** (pŭr). Also **purree**, **purri**.

A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, from which the pigment INDIAN yellow is prepared. It is essentially the magnesium salt of purreic or euranthanic acid: see below.

1854 *Formes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 582 Purree, or Indian yellow, a body of unknown origin, used in water colour painting, according to the researches of Stenhouse and Edmann, is a compound of magnesia with a substance termed *purreic* or *euranthanic acid*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 665 Purree is said to be formed from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes, after the animals have eaten the fruit of the mangosteen. 1890 *Kew Bulletin* 49 Puri is a yellow dye used chiefly in painting walls of houses, doors, and railings.

Hence **Purre** 10 *a. Chem.*, in *purreic acid*, an acid, C₁₉H₁₀O₁₀, obtained in pale yellow needles, which forms deep yellow compounds with the alkalis and earths. **Purrenone** [-ONE a]. see *quot.* 1857.

1854 *Formes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 582 Purreic acid [see above]. *Ibid.*, A neutral crystalline sublimate, purrenone or euranthone. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 518 When euranthanic acid is heated a little above 212°, it melts, and a yellow sublimate of *purrenone* or *euranthone* (C₁₉H₁₀O₁₀) is formed.

† **Purrell**. Obs. [Etymology unascertained; possibly = F. *burelle*, a barry stripe or barulet, in Heraldry.] A transverse stripe, or bar, made by one or several coloured weft threads, in a web of cloth (cf. *List* *sb.* 3 4); ordered by Act 35 Eliz. c. 10 to be woven at the beginning and end of a piece, as evidence of its full length, and to prevent its subsequent fraudulent shortening.

14 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 584/6 *Forago*, a lyste, or a purrell [Cf. *Forago*, 'a dividing thread (in a web)'; Lewis & Short: 'a thread inserted to distinguish a day's work'; Riddle.] 1522 *Proclam.* 20 Jan. We also straightly charge and command all the said Weavers, that every of them, shall also shut one purrell through both the ends of the same [cloth], of some coloured yarn, every such purrell to be three quarters of an inch breadth at the least. 1522-3 Act 35 Eliz. c. 10 § 2 A *Eiche Weaver* shall also at eche end of every of the same Kersies weave one Purrell likewise of coloured Yarn of the breadth of Three Quarters of an Ynche at the leaste.

Purrrer (pŭrŕŕ) [f. PURR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who purrs, as a cat.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 561 The feline purrrer of the hearth

Purrring (pŭrŕŕŕ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. PURR *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb PURR.

1653 H. MORE *Antid.* *Atth.* Scholia 162 The purring of cats. 1826 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 17 July, Their hymns are the purring of kittens. 1888 ABT BENSON in A. C. BENSON *Life* (1899) II. 209 The night-jar fills up his [the nightingale's] intervals with the softest purring.

b. attrib. **Purrring** *thrill*, *tremor*, *vibration*: a peculiar thrill (like that felt in a cat when purring), present in certain conditions of the heart and great vessels, as aneurysm, and valvular lesions. 1833 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (1834) 657 These symptoms are still more marked, if the purring-thrill accompanies the bellows-sound. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Leg.*, *Purrring Tremor*. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 151 Marked pulsation being visible in the second, third and fourth left intercostal spaces, over which also a well pronounced purring thrill was felt. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 127 In palpating the finger feels a purring vibration over the cardiac apex.

Purrring (pŭrŕŕŕ), *pp.* a. [f. PURR *v.* + -ING 2.]

That purrs. in various senses of the vb.

1699 POMFREY *Fortunate Complaint* 40, I would not change my chains For all the trophies purring Maevius gains. 1727 *Gay Fables* i. xxi. 18 She saw that, if his trade went on, The purring race must be undone. 1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* 17 His Hostess Who at her purring wheel had been 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 354 He mellowed down into an amiable purring old gentleman.

Purrock, obs. dial. form of PARROCK.

† **Pursable**, *a. Obs.* rare -1 [f. PURSE *sb.* + -ABLE] Possessed of money; financially able. 1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Corvus*. (1728) 12 If a worke proue veine likely to be profitable, he that discovereth it associateth himselfe with some purs able person to counter-bear the charge with equal profit.

Pursant, variant of PURSINOT Obs.

Purse (pŭrs), *sb.* Forms see below [OE. and ME. *purs*, app. ad. late L. *bursa* purse (whence OF. *bourse* (12th c.), F. *bourse*, Pr., It. *borsa*, Sp. Pg. *bolsa*); the later forms *pors*, *pours*, and those with final *e*, *porse*, *pourse*, *purse*, were evidently influenced by the Fr. word.

The initial *p* for *b* is not certainly explained: influence of OE. *pursa*, *posa*, ON. *posi* bag, has been suggested. As to the loss of the final vowel, if the word was taken as a strong feminine, it would naturally have the form *purs*, in oblique cases *pursæ*. L. *bursa* (*byrsa*), a Gr. *βύρα* hide, leather, appears in the grammarians Seivius and Donatus c385, and appears to be confined to glossaries before A.D. 600; it is glossed *corium*. For history see Korting s.v.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1, 3-6 **purs**, 3-4 **pors**, 4 **pours**.

a. 1100 *Gloss. Adhelmi* in Napier *OE. Glosses* (1900) 187/36 *Pursus*, *Purs* *val* Seed. c. 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 62/293 *pe* *pors* al amti was and *peni* bi-lefte non. 1356 *LANG.* P. Ph. A. v. xro *Lyk* a leperne *pors* lulled he chekes. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 249 This Ring Out of his Pours away he dede. *Ibid.* II. 208 Bot ciepe into mi *purs* ayein. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 417/1 *Purs*, or *buis*, *bursa*. 1562 J. HENWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 Doce ye after him that beareth the purs. B. 3 (*in oblique case*), 4- **pursæ**, 4-6 **porse**, **pourse**, 5 **porcs**, 5-7 **purcs**, 6 **purssæ**.

c. 1200 *Lat. Sath. Sermon* 39 in O. E. *Misc.* 188 Euer of þe purse þat seluer heo tulpe. 1340 *Porse* [see B. 1] 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 400 Seelde þey beþe purse aboute. c. 1440 *Porse* [see B. 8b]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 657/1 Whyly I talked with the one of them, the other pyked my purse. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c. 11, Porses for chyldren. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen VII* 26 He lay 500 sickle of the fluxe of ye purse. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon*, *def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 88 Had they a standynge at shooters hyll... to take a pourse? 1612 *Purse* emptier [see B. 10]

B. Signification.

1. A money-bag or receptacle and its contents.

a. A small pouch or bag of leather or other flexible material, used for carrying money on the person; originally a small bag drawn together at the mouth with a thong or strings, now of various shapes and fastened in various ways.

a. 1100 [see A. 6] a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 168 Hit is beggares rihte uorte beren bagge on bac, & burgeises fol to beren purses. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15067 (Cott.) Moder, I haf my maister said, And in mi purs þe pris i bere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Panne stolle we betenne þe porse and þe wombe of þe gloutone: habbe a uayr strif: þe wombe 7ayp 'ich wylle by uol'. þe purs 7ayp 'ich wylle by uol'. 1377 *Langl. P. Ph.* B. xiii. 301 Pore of possession in purse and in cofre c. 1399 *CHAUCER* *Purse* 1 To yow my purse. Complayn I, for ye be my lady dere. I am sorry now that ye been lyght c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 His purs full of gold. 1446 J. HENWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 22 There is nothing in this worlde that agreeth wurs, Then dooth a Ladies herd and a begges purs. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 195 Preists, keep no gold, Sluer nor curse in your purs. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* i. iii. 345 Put Money in thy purse. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. 1, A heavy purse makes a light heart. c. 1694 TILLOTSON *Sermon*. clxiv. (1743) IX. 389 He is an impudent villain in deed, that will venture to cut a purse in the presence of the judge. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ismael* iv, The kind old man opened his purse, and gave all its contents to his pupil.

1898 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/1 The rather hard saying [attributed to Bp. Stubbs] that London has always been the purse, seldom the head, never the heart of England.

b. *transf.* Something drawn together tightly like a purse: cf. PURSE *v.* 4.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) II. iv. 170 We are forc'd to draw our Mouth into a Purse, ... bite our Lips, or squeeze them close together.

2. A purse with its contents; hence *transf.* money, funds; esp. with qualifications, as a *common purse*, funds possessed and shared by a number of people in common; a *heavy* or *long purse*, wealth; a *light purse*, poverty, the *public purse*, the national treasury or wealth. *Privy purse*. see PRIVY a. 9.

c. 1350 in *Eng. Glids* 357 For commune profyt vp-on þe commune porse. c. 1430 *LYDG.* *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 49 My purs was falle in grete rerage. 1432-43 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc.* Q. *Educ.* I. (1827) Intro. 23 He and other of his craft have made a comyn purse to wythstand us. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 275/4 Kyngys purs, or *burs*, *fiscus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 14 Cast in thy lott amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbert's Husb.* i. (1586) 8, I build my purse, according to my purse. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* i. iii. 59 The report goes, she has all the rule of her husbands Purse. 1604 - *Oth.* iii. iii. 157 Who steales my purse, steales trash. 1634 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 34/1 Adversaries too potent in purse and friends for her to wage law with. 1640 *Ibid.* 81/2 To remain in France upon your own purse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Cannus Nat. Paradox* ix. 212 It was enough to let their Pursses blood. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 87 If she make a private purse, which we are told by anti-matrimonialists,

all wives love to do 1777 *Junius Lett* lix. (1820) 308 Let bounties be increased as far as the public purse can support them. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* II. vii. 124 It requires a very considerable political development for a nation to feel that the power of the purse is the surest safeguard of freedom.

b. Phrases (often in collocation with *person*):
+ *by* or *in the purse*, by fine (*obs.*), *purse and person*, one's money and oneself, + *to be out of purse*, to be the loser, to be out of pocket (*obs.*).

13. *K. Als* 1798 That he wol you bete, and chast By the top, and by the purs c1386 CHAUCER C T Prol 657 In his purs he sholde ypunysshed be 1755 *LELAND Itin.* IV. § 3 16 [He] was twice taken Prisoner, whereby he was much punished by the Purse 1788 *STANLEYSTON Aeneis* II (Arb.) 69 Thee younger Troians Round to me dyd cluster, with purse and person 1796 *SHAKS Merch* V. i. 138 My purse, my person, my extremest means Lye all vnlock'd to your occasions 1815 *E. S. Britain's Buss* in *Arber Garner III* 635 The Owner and Adventurer of such a Buss shall not be out of purse. 1702 *Gude Constables* 8 Constables which are out of purse for their charges. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick* x. You feel so keenly in your own purse and person the consequences of inattention to business 1866 *Chamb Jnl* 261 (Forest Laws) Where the offender could not pay in purse, he had to pay in person.

3. A sum of money collected as a present or the like; a sum subscribed as a prize for the winner in a race or other contest.

1690 *R. STAFFORD Strada's Lou-C. Warres* vii. 77 The same Merchants making a Purse, bought great store of Victual, and therewith lading a Ship sent it to the Poore at Mechlin 1699 *BENTLEY Phal* xv. 496 His Friends made a Purse for him, when he was to travel to Egypt 1794 *Land. Gaz* No. 6292/2 No Horse shall be admitted to Run for this Purse, that ever won the Value of 20 l. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 20 Aug 11/1 Few racing stables do pay their expenses in the money won in purses 1891 *Sporting Life* 3 Apr. (Farmer). If any club or gentleman will give a purse for him to face the victorious one in the match referred to. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar 8/1 Payment of £500 per annum to [the] former mayor of the borough, [as] a mayoral purse to reimburse him for the expenses connected with the office.

4. A rendering of Arab., Pers., Turkish كِسَاك, *kisak*, كِيسَة, *kisē* 'purse', used in the Turkish empire for a definite sum of money.

The *purse* (of silver) = 500 piastres; the *purse* of gold was = 10,000 piastres

1886 *Land. Gaz* No. 2198/1 The Sultana [offers] 4000 Purses, of 500 Crowns each. 1889 *A. LOVELL tr. Threnot's Trav.* i. 67 When they say a Purse, they understand five hundred Piastres, or forty five thousand Aspres 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II viii. 105 note, Garouche or purses, each of five hundred dollars of four shillings value. 1796 *J. MORSE Am Geog* II. 462 The public revenue amounts to 89,955 purses, at 500 piastres each 1880 *E. SCHUYLER in Macm Mag.* Oct. 435/1 The sum of 15,000 purses (900,000 l.) was paid to Russia as a war indemnity.

5. A fragment of live coal starting out of the fire with a report; regarded as a prognostic of good fortune.

(According to some, it is a 'purse' when it rings or rattles, a 'coffin' when it falls dead.)

1766 *GOLDSM Vic. W. x.* The girls had their omens, .. purses bounced from the fire, and true love-knots lurked in the bottom of every teacup. 1863 *SALA Purse or Coffin* 49 One of those red hot cinders we call, from the ringing sound they make when cold, 'purses'; and sometimes, from their odd, long shape, 'coffins'.

II. A bag or bag-like receptacle generally.

+ 6. A bag carried for any purpose; a wallet, scrip, pouch, *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL P P* B. v. 311 'Hastow auge in þi purs anyt hore spices?' 'I have peper and piones', quod she 'and a pounde of garlike' 14.. *Twytze in W. of Henley's Hist.* (1890) 50 Take heed to [the] threshers] bat þey haue no poketes nor grete purses where as þey myght stelle and bere away your corne. 1466 in *Archeol* (1887) L. 1 41 Item j lyttill purse of yollowe and dyuers relikes within hyt. 1553-3 *Ino Ch. Goods, Staff* 88 A purse to bere the comunyon in. 1771 *Antiq. Sarab.* 189 One chest containing relics of the eleven thousand Virgins in four purses.

+ b *spec.* One of the official insignia of the Lord High Chancellor of England; = BURSE 1.

1677 in *1st Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellor crept through a window of his house and stole the mace and the two purses. 1901 [see PURSE-BEARER 2].

+ c *The sporan* of the Highland dress *Obs.*

1779 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The mutiny .. was occasioned by Lord Frederick Campbell's having purchased at London purses for his regiment, which constitute a part of the Highland dress, and .. 32. 6d. was stopped from each man for his purse.

+ d *fig.* Cf. POCKET *sb.* 3 c. *Obs.*

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* L. 208 What men þei [frens] sholden kille, oþer þei breþeren or allens, þei holden þat in þei purs 1531 *Pier. Perf.* 17 b. Whiche .. at theyr deith fyndeth noþyng but vanite in the purse of theyr consyence.

7. *transf.* a. *Organ-building.* A small leather bag formerly used in connexion with the pull-downs which passed through the bottom board of the wind-chest, to prevent the escape of wind

1852 *SCIDEL Organ* 28 To lead, instead of using the purse, the wire through the plates of steel or brass. 1881 *W. E. DICKSON Organ Build.* v. 65 This was formerly effected by 'purses' (French, *boursettes*), little leather bags, tied or otherwise attached to the pull-downs.

b. = COD *sb.* 1 5; also a purse-net.

1879 *HOLDSWORTH in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 247/1 The body of the net tapers away to the entrance to the purse. 1893 *J. WATSON Conf. Poacher* 126 A rabbit goes rolling over and over, entangled in the purse.

8 Applied to various natural receptacles (in animals or plants) resembling a bag or pocket; e. g. a pouch, a marsupium, a cyst, an oviscapule.

1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim* b. iij. b. The parte that gothe to the purse of the galle. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* viii. xiv. 816 With a naturall purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurge.* III. x. (1678) 94 The Pericardium, or Purse of the Heart 1721 *BRADLY Phlos. Acc. Wks Nat.* 28 Stamina terminated at their Tops by small Caps or Purses called Apices. 1769 *PENNANT Zool* III. 63 The females [of the skate] begin to cast their purses as the fishermen call them (the bags in which the young are included). 1782 A. MONRO *Compar Anat.* (ed. 3) 55 All fowls have .. a black triangular purse rising from the bottom of their eye just at the entry of the optic nerve. 1809 *Med Jnl* XXI. 152 Each convolution is a kind of small purse or canal, closed externally by a double layer of cernitious and medullary matter.

b *spec.* The scrotum.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb* iv. 740 Knytte hym fast in his porce. 1369 R. ANDROSS tr. *Alexis' Secrets* iv. 1. 29 To remedie the itche of the purse of the testicles. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict* II. s. v. *Stippage*, A fomentation which you are to apply to the Purse of the Beast

+ 9. *Mining.* A small cavity filled with gold or other ore; = POCKET *sb.* 7 a. *Obs. rare.*

1604 *E. GILMISTON D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 220 Mines of metall which were found as it were in purses, and not in fixed or continued veins.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

IO. a. Simple attrib., as *purse clasp*, *snap*; in sense 'that is like a purse, pursed up', as *purse lip*, *mouth*; b. objective or obj. genitive, as *purse-maker*, *-sewer*; esp. in colloq. and slang terms for a pickpocket or a swindler, as *purse-catcher*, *-emptier*, *-lifter*, *-snatcher*; so *purse-milking*, *-snatching* adjs.; c. locative, simulative, parsynthetic, etc., as *purse-eyed* (see 1782 in 8), *purse-like*, *-lined*, *-lipped*, *-mad*, *-punched*, *-shaped*, *-swollen* adjs.

1604 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol* 8 A 'pursecatcher' upon the high way, & .. a common horse stealer 1611 *FLORIO, Vocabolario*, a nick-name given to Lawyers or Physicians, a 'purse-emptier'. 1886 *Pall Mall G* 3 June 4/1 Worthy of janking with Turpin, Paul Clifford, and the other celebrated purse emptiers 1803 *SHAW Gen. Zool* IV. 599 Purse-eyed Mackerel, *Scomber Cramenophthalmus*, 1900 tr. Janssen *Hist. Germ. People* IV. 288 'Purse-lifters, loafers, depredators and thieves of all sorts 1866 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 71 Body short, 'purse-like'. 1864 *CART SMITH Virginia Pict.* 4 Thrust the beggar out of doors that is not 'Purse lyp'd'. 1652 *GAUL Magastrum*. 285 A 'purse lip' (ferepeaks) a scraping sneak, and a blabber lip, a nasty slut 1629 — *Holy Madn.* 324 Beale-bow'd, 'Purse-lip't. 1877 *COLERIDGE Brog. Lit.* 215 The Dane, whom he described as a fool, 'purse mad'. 1630 *Canterbury Marr. Licences* (MS), Mathew Holt of All Saints', Canterbury, 'pursemaker'. 1907 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2 [He] had bought the purses from Hayes in the belief that he was a master pursemaker 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. Such a 'purse-milking nation' Gown'd vultures, thebeses, and a litigious rout of coseneers. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* l. xviii. Maud with her sweet 'purse-mouth' when my father dangled the grapes. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 14 'Purse-punched and soule-paun'd' 1905 *Daily Chron* 21 Jan. 6/3 Mother keeps him by going out to work as a 'purse sewer'. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 85 The fruit terminating, and 'purse-shaped'. 1902 *MCDONELL Egar. Eng.* 160 Gang of daylight robbers, 'purse snatchers', watch snatchers 1906 *WHITTING Ring in New* 44 Two youths having been put away for a 'purse snatching case'. 1823 *Coll. Poems* (ed. Joanna Baillie) 220 'Purses-wol'n neighbours.

II. Special Combinations: *purse-board* see quot. and 7 a; *purse-boat*, a large boat used in fishing with a purse-seine for menhaden, mackerel, etc.; *purse-bow neer* (*slang*), a species of swindler; *purse-club*, a subscription club or guild; *purse-crab*, a crab of the genus *Baryx* living in burrows on the East Indian islands; *purse crew*, the crew of a purse-boat (U.S.), + *purse-cross*, a pecuniary loss or reverse; *purse davit*, a short strong davit attached to the gunwale and thwart of a purse-boat, to support the pursuing blocks of a purse-seine; *purse-famine*, a scarcity of money; *purse gang* = *purse crew*; *purse-gill*, a marsipobranchiate fish; hence *purse-gilled a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *purse-girdle*, a girdle containing a receptacle for money, etc.; *purse-holder*, one who has charge or control of the funds of a society, party, nation, etc.; + *purse-hood*, a hood drawn together at the neck like the mouth of a purse; + *purse-leech*, a person greedy for money, *purse-line* = *purse-rope*; + *purse-mulgent a.*, diamining or 'milking' the purse; *purse-penance*, a fine; *purse-penny*, *Sc.*, a penny retained in the purse for luck; also *fig.*; *purse-rope*, the cord used to close up the mouth of a purse-seine; *purse silk*, silk thread used for knitting purses, and embroidering; *purse spider* = *PURSE-WEB spider*; *purse-sucker* = *purse-leech*; *purse-tassel*, (a) a purse-string, (b) the Tassel-hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; *purse-trick*, a species of swindling trick; *purse twist* = *purse silk*; *purse-weight*, the weight or sinker of a purse-seine; *purse-wire*, + (a) ? wire used in making purses; (b) the wire which passes through a purse in an organ (see 7 a).

1824 *SCIDEL Organ* 50 That part of the bottom of the great sound-board, upon which these bags or purses are glued, is called the 'purse-board' 1879 *U. S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* V. 126 Besides these there are the 'purse' and 'mate' boats from which the seine is worked. 'The captain of the gang is in charge of the "purse-boat"'. 1902 *Daily Chron* 11 Apr. 9/1 Described as 'the king of "purse-boats"'. 1802 *W. TAYLOR* people who practised the 'purse trick'. 1802 *W. TAYLOR* in *Ann. Rev* III. 176 The guilds, or 'purse clubs', of the different companies of tradesmen are not modern inventions, but of Syriac origin 1713 *PRIVIER Aquat. Anim. Ambona* 1, *Cancer Crumenatus* *Purse Crab, 1889 *WOTTON Lett* (1907) I. 233 Notwithstanding these 'purse crosses' I find myself able to carry the state of a gentleman with sufficiency 1696 *WYCHERLEY Plain Dealer* III. i. Well, a plague and 'purse-famine' light on the law! 1559 *Knaresborough Walls* (Suites) I. 83 My 'purse gyrdell'. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk Gl* IV. 88 The two sea-powers as 'purse-holders' 1609 C. BUTLER *Fam. Mon.* (1623) Cij. For the safeguard of your face .. provide a 'pus hood' made of course bolting, to be drawn and knit about your collar 1598 *SILVESTER Du Baits* i. iii. 1085 Pious *Purse Leeches, Harpies of Westminster 1648 *Brit. Bellman in Hist. Misc.* VII. 625 So long as you harpyes, you sucking purse-leeches, and your implements be our masters 1628 *VENNER Baths of Bath* 364 In like manner this 'purse' mulgent physician not long since dealt with a gentleman. 1610 *JP. HALL Apol. Brownists* xlii. Wks (1629) 590 You send me to Sheet penances and *Purse penances 1708 M. BRUCE *Good News* 38 If I had these three 'purse-pennies', I would think nothing to go thorow all the world with them 1671 *MAYNWARING Pract. Phys.* 62 Such that make a prey of Patients, and are *Purse suckers. 1629 *PARKINSON Paradoxus* 116 The whole stalk with the flowers upon it, doth somewhat resemble a long 'Purse tassell', and thereupon divers Gentlewomen haue so named it 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Purse-tassel*, *Muscari comosum* 1907 *Daily Chron* 14 Oct. 6/7 The boundless impertinence of the 'purse trick man'. 1545 *Rates of Customs* Cij. 'Purse-ewer the dozen pounce vs 1824 *SCIDEL Organ* 50 'The wire going through the purse is called the purse-wire

Purse (pɜːs), v. [f. PURSE *sb.*: cf. *to pocket*.]

1. *trans.* To put into one's purse; to pocket. Also with *up*. Now rare.

1203 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6148 For shal y neuer, after þys day, Purs peny, 3yf bat y may c1400 *Plowmans T.* 178 Many be marchautes of woll And to purs pennies wol come thrall 1577 *NORTHBROOK Dicing* (1843) 120 It is not lawfull to play for money, to wyne it, and purse it vp 1634 *MILTON Comus* 622, I purst it up, but little rack'ning made, Till now that this extremity compell'd. 1659 *NOLLE in Burton's Diary* (1848) IV. 416, I never purse one penny of it. 1924 *RAMSEY Vision* xlii. Sum thanes their tenants pykt and squeist, And purst up all thair rent 1870 *CRABBE Borough* xix. 177 I've not allow'd me time To purse the pieces

+ 2. *fig.* In various senses: To pocket (an affront); to withdraw or keep back (a boast), to take possession of, shut up, confine. *Obs.*

1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 1277 Jif provd wordes er now al purst, For, in fayth, ful ill he durst Anes luke upon that knyght. That made host with to fyght. 1590 G. HUCHANAN *Detest Q. Mary* (1592) Kij. He [Danley] was constrained in silence to purse vp his passit injuries. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 192 When she first met Marke Anthony, she purst vp his heart vpon the Ruin of Sidm. 1677 *HISCON Wks.* II. 314 A man is vterly disgraced, if either he purse vp a disgrace, or else decline the fight when he is challenged. 1692 *DRYDEN King Arthur* III. ii. I am spell caught by Pinidel, And purst within a net.

+ 3. *pass.* To be (well or ill) provided with money. *Obs.* (Cf. *PURSED* *pple*, a. 2.)

1550 *BALF K. Iohann* (Camden) 71 With Iudas we love wele to be purse. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu quoque* D 4b, *Purse*. The butcher and the baker then shall stay. *Synd.* They must till I am some what stronger purse. 1652 *BAUME City Wit* II. ii. How is she pur'd, Jack? is she strong that way?

4. *trans.* To contract, to draw together (the lips, brow, etc.) in wrinkles or puckers, suggesting the tightly drawn-in mouth of a purse. Often with *up*.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 173 Thou. didd'st contract, and purse thy brow together. 1668 *CULPERRR & COLL Barthol. Anat.* I. v. g. If you cut a Muscle it purses it self round and draws it self into it self like a ball 1746 J. PAINSON *Hum. Physiol.* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 14 Their Action is only to purse up the Mouth, as in whistling and blowing. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 117/1, I have thus seen the superior aperture of the glottis .. pursed up and closed. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mount-Royal* I. viii. Lady Cumberbridge pursed her lips and elevated her eyebrows.

b. *fig.* To collect, concentrate.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* III. i. 7 6, I looked hard at my master .. and pursed up all my penetration to remark upon the effect of my intelligence.

c. *intr.* and *absol.* To become wrinkled, to pucker. 1709 *Mrs. MANLEY Secret Memt.* (1700) III. 285 Her Brows pur'd, she wrinkled her Forehead. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* V. viii. (1811) 206 The maiden farned away, and primmed, and pursed. 1824 *SOUTHEY Roderick* vi. 183 His eyelids stiffened and pursed up.

d. *trans.* To close up like a purse. *rare.*

1823 *LAMB Eba Ser.* i. xxiii. *Decay Beggars*. Was this a story to purse up people's hearts, and pennies, against giving an alms to the blind?

+ 6. *intr.* To steal purses, to rob. *Obs.*

1592 *LIVY Galathea* i. iv. 229 The trade of pursuing neare shal faile Until the hangman cyes strike the sail. a 1616 *BRANDMONT & FLETCHER Scoryl. Lady* i. l. I'll purse; if that rase me not, I'll bet at bowling-alleys.

7. *U. S. trans.* To draw a purse-seine into the shape of a bag so as to close it. Chiefly in *pbl. sb.* and *pr. pple*. Hence, *Pursing pbl. sb.* (also attrib.) and *pple a.*, as *pursing-block*, *-gear*,

-line, -weight, the block, etc., used in working a purse-seine.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. xiv. 557 The forbering of the bare toche ther of [money] and the forbering of the pursing or boddi bering ther of. c 1644 Br. M. SMITH *Serv.* (1632) 270 Abigail. describeth the same safety by a metaphor of safe binding or safe pursing.

c 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June, Supp. Her rowlocks, pursing-gear &c. are nickel plated. 1888. *Bulletin U. S. Nat. Museum* (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*) The pursing weight varies from 100 to 150 pounds. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Purse-line*, the line by means of which a purse seine is pulled.

Purse-bearer.

1. The bearer or carrier of a purse; or one who has charge of the money of another or of a company; a treasurer, bursar.

c 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 114 in *E. P.* (1862) 120 Sibbe ourc lowerd him makede apostle: to fonde his mod and sibbe pusber of his pans: to spene al his god. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 404/39 *He nuchlerus*, a pursebearer. 1598 *Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Edw.* (1847) 68 D. Bagshaw, the Pope's Judas or pursebearer. 1630 WADSWORTH *Figur.* vi. 58 The money which wee delivered vnto him being our purse-bearer. 1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody*. Wks. 1900 XLII. 320 There is Mr. James Fraser, our employer, master, publisher, purse-bearer, and friend.

2. *spec.* The official who carries the Great Seal in front of the Lord Chancellor in a receptacle called 'purse' or 'urse'.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. (1857) 429 The lord chancellor hath turn'd out Mr. Harris, his pursebearer. 1705 HEARNED *Collect.* 28 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 60 Mr. Wullaston made Purse-Bearer to the, Ld. Keeper. 1801 *Emphr. Rev.* I. 467 The Lord Chancellor. is preceded on his entry to the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace, the Purse-bearer carrying the Purse, which is supposed to contain the Great Seal, and his train is borne by a Trainbearer.

3. A pouched animal, a marsupial.

1851 BRONNIE *Note Bk. Naturalist* (1852) 261 The marsupiales, or purse-bearers.

So **Purse-bearing**, a, pouched, marsupiate.

† **Purse-bound**, a. Keeping one's purse tightly closed; averse to spending money; stingy.

1656 IFFLIN *Serv. France* Ep. Rdr. b. Nor was I purse-bound when I had occasion to see any of those Rainties, Reliques, and matters of more true antiquity.

† **Purse-cutter**, *Obs.* = **PURSE-CUTTER**.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 320 Most cursed of clippers and purse-knives. 1387 TREVISAN *Illegit* (Rolls) VII. 181 A purse[kniver] (*bursarium incisor*) in kuitunge of purses werp i clist in his hondes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 *Purseknare*... *bursada*.

Purse-cutter. A thief who cuts purses and abstracts their contents; a cutpurse.

c 1420 *Lynd. Assembly of Gods* 697 Tyburne coloppys, and purseknives. c 1515 *Cochet Lorells B.* 11 Players, purse cutters, money batlers. 1690 [see **PURSELESS**] 1888 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. Footpads and purse-cutters no longer infest the streets.

So **Purse-cutting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 BR. SANDERSON *Serm.* on 1 *Cor.* vii. 24 § 27 Such as live by Stealing and Robbing, and Piracy, and Purse-cutting.

Pursed (*pūrsd*), *pph. a.* [f. **PURSE** v. + *ED.*]

1. Drawn into close folds or wrinkles; drawn together, puckered. Usually with *up*.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 128 The other... was usually purs'd or wrinkled in the bending of the knee. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pot.* 1. 4 His large light blue eyes and pursed-up mouth. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi. Mr. Brownlow looked apprehensively at Mr. Bumble's pursed-up countenance. 1891 S. BARNES *Gould's Ironshadow Land* II. 28 She sat scowling, with pursed lips.

2. Supplied with money. (See also **PURSE** v. 3.) 1893 'A. Horn' *Change of Air* xv. The unending talks with fellows like-minded and like-pursed.

Purseful (*pūrsfūl*). [f. **PURSE** sb. + *-FUL*.] As much as fills a purse.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 64/283 A pursful of panes bi þe weie he fond. 1593 J. DRYDEN jun. in Dryden *Journals* *Lat.* (1697) 364 Thy Teeth a Purseful of dear Gold, The Last Remains of all thy Treasure, hold. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Sb. Eng. Char.* (1852) 7 The unthrifty, who had flung about pursefuls of those bits of tin, began to hoard the new issue of the mint, as having more significance.

Purse-full, a. *nonc-wd.* That has a full purse, opulent, wealthy.

1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron* xix. Dr Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the purse-full and purse-proud citizen with motive and occupation.

Purselain, -lan, *obs. ff.* PORCELAIN, PURSLANE.

Purseless, a. [f. **PURSE** sb. + *-LESS*.] Having no purse; without a purse.

1650 C. NASSO *O. & N. Test.* I. 346 The purseless traveller fears not the purse-cutter. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 3 As purseless, scripples and shoeless as the seventy-two disciples of Christ.

† **Purse-master**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* A purse-bearer, treasurer, bursar.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 43 Judas... was purse-master. & receyvyd in to be purs al þe mooney. c 1440 *Agh. Tales* 110 Pis clerk... went with hym, & he made hym his purse-master. 1554 Knox *Paynt. Admon.* C. 7, Judas was purse-master with Christ Jesus. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (1605) 218 The year after he entered his purse-master.

Purse-net (*pūrsnēt*).

1. A bag-shaped net, the mouth of which can be drawn together with cords; used especially for catching rabbits, also as a fishing net.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 18a) vii. Men taketh hem with houndes, with grehounds, with heyes, and with pursnettes. 1596 TURBERV. *Venerie* 179 Set purse nettes

upon al the holes, or as many of them as you can finde. 1653 URQUHART *Rabbits* I. xi. I twist lines and weave purse-nets, wherein to catch coneyes. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Rabbit*. The ferret is sent into a hole to force them out, and the purse-net, being spread over the hole, takes them, as they come out. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 15 There are purse-nets and bag-nets, some with, others without, pockets. fig. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* IV. 11, We shopkeepers, when all's done, are sure to have 'em in our purse nets at length. 1675 V. ALOR *Anti-sozza* III. 109 If he has not got us into such a Cramp and Purse-nett that we shall never escape without loss of Bag and Baggage.

† 2. See quot. *Obs. slang.*

c 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Criv.* *Purse-nets*, goods taken upon Trust by young Unthrifits at treble the Value, also a little Purse.

3. *Comb.* † **purse-not-fish**, a basket-fish.

1671 WINTHROP [see *net fish*, *Ner sb.* 1 5]

† **Pursepick**. *Sc. Obs.* = next: cf. **PICKPURSE**.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 247 Herretyle, lunatyk, purspyk, carlingit, pet. 15 — *Musing allone* 12 Evary pelour and purspyk Sayis, Land war bettir wait on me.

† **Pursepicker**, *Obs.* A thief who picks purses; a pickpocket. So † **Purse-poking**.

1549 CHURCH *Hurt Secht.* (1641) 41 They have all their life after an unsavory smack thereof, and smell still toward day-sleepers, purse pickers. 1571 BUCHANAN *An Admonition* Wks. (1852) 34 Sufferis... purspykars... to exercise thift and reif as ane craft. *Ibid.* Dishonour to thevis in purspyking. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Theft* Wks. (1630) II. 121/1 He... may rob the pot, Steale himselfe drunke, and be his owne Pursepicker, And chumically turnes his coyne to liquo.

Purse-pride. Pride of purse or wealth; the self-esteem or arrogance of the wealthy.

c 1656 Br. HALL *Sol. Th.* *Supernum.* IV. Wks. 1808 VI. 311 Even purse-pride is quarrelous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood. 1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Form.* No. 62 The Insolence of Purse-pride. 1841 HOR SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. 35 The infection of vulgar purse-pride.

Purse-proud, a. Proud of wealth; puffed up on account of one's wealth.

1681 HICKERWILL *Black Non-Conf.* b. Having great Interest and great Power, and withal, Purse-proud. 1745 *De Feste Eng. Tradesman* xliii. (1841) II. 149, I think a purse-proud tradesman one of the most troublesome and intolerable of all Men. 1781 COWPER *Hops* 18 The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud. 1838 LYTTON *Alone* III. I. could live happy in a garret, if this purse-proud England would but allow one to exist within one's income.

Purser (*pūrsə*). Also 5 **pursser**, **porser**, **purser**, 6-oux, 5-6 **purssar**, 5-7 **purser**. [f. **PURSE** sb. + *-ER* 1: cf. *miller*, *banker*, and *F. boursier*, med. L. *bursarius* BURSAR.]

† 1. A maker of purses. *Obs.*

c 1475 in *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 470 Joh Smyth.. Tailour; Joh. Denton.. laborer; Will Banburgh purser. c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 41/4 Lyon the purser [f. *boursier*] Hath purses and pauteners. c 1515 *Cochet Lorells B.* 10 Sylke women, pursers, and garnyschers. 1638 BRATHWAITE *Barnabees* *Form.* III. (1818) 107 Where be thy masters? fellows? scholars? bursers? O Stamford I to thy shame, they'r all turn'd pursers. [Referring to its defunct university.]

† 2. An officer charged with managing money matters and keeping accounts; a purse-bearer, treasurer. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 136 [Judas log] Of his penys purser was I. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 A Purser, *bursarius*. 1530 PALSER. 255/2 A Purser, *boursier*. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 444 Rich men are but God's pursers; they do but 'carry the bag', and what is put therein, for public uses. 1816 MUIR *Clydesd. Minstrelsy* 2 To rouse the clerk and purser w' their sang.

b. The officer on board a ship who keeps the accounts, and usually has charge of the provisions.

In the Royal Navy the purser was originally the commissariat officer of the ship, but not the paymaster of the crew (who were paid at the end of the voyage or commission). In 1825, by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 18, a portion of the wages of the crew was permitted to be paid to them monthly, and the duty of making these payments was assigned to the purser, who in 1824 was officially designated 'Paymaster and Purser'. In 1852 the title was changed to 'Paymaster', and the officer's duties in regard to money transactions on board ship were largely extended. In modern passenger-ships, the purser is the head of the stewards' department, and has general superintendence of the passengers and their comfort and requirements, checks their tickets, issues those taken on board, etc.

1458 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 300 All maysters, owenys, pursers of al manner schyppys. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1806) 21 Also paid William Peny then Purser of the same ship for the vittell of the said... mariners for a weke. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 The owners maisters and pursers of Englyshe shippes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grant*. viii. 34 A man of Warre hath onely a Purser. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 29 Aug. I... did begin to-night... to look into the nature of a purser's account, and the business of victualling. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Purser*, an Officer in a King's Ship, who receives her Victuals from the Victualler, and is to take care that it be in good Condition, and well laid up and stowed. His Office is also to keep a List of the Men and Boys belonging to the Ship, and to set down exactly the Days of each Man's admittance into Pay.

1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. (ed. 4) 191 Our former Purser had neglected to take on board large quantities of several kinds of provisions. 1836 MARRAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii. An old friend of his, a purser in the navy, who lived at Southsea. 1852 Apr. 5 *Order in Council*, Paymasters and Purser to be designated Paymasters of the Navy. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Purser*, a kind of cabin steward or providore in a passenger ship.

c. In Cornwall, The treasurer or cashier of a mine, esp. one worked on the cost-book principle.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 The Purser and Book keeper manage the accounts. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 566 In the generality of mines the purser is the chief officer. 1846 ADDISON *Law Contracts* I. 1 § 1 (1883) 103 In mining companies carried on on the cost-book principle the shareholders... are not liable upon bills drawn by the purser, of the company.

† d. **Purser-general**, the head of a body of pursers, in a district, or department of service.

1633 G. GOSNELL *Let.* 4 July (Ind. Off. Rec. O. C. 1500), Mr. Turnour, Purser-General, att. Suratt, comends his love to you. 1657 T. MAYNARD in *Thurloe's Papers* VI. 118 If somebody were joined with the purser-general by an order from his highness... there would be much money saved.

† 8. One who steals or cuts purses; a cutpurse, a pickpocket. *Obs.*

1649 W. M. *Wand Jew* (1857) 64 § 3 All Executors that rob Orphans of their portions, are Theeves, and deserve more to be hanged then a Purser.

Hence **Purser-ship**, the office of purser.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* E 3 b. He haue the purse for a-yeare, you the Hat & when my pousonship ends, ile resigne, and cap you. 1864 in WEBSTER (citing TOTTEN), and in mod. Dicts.

Purse-ring.

1. A ring, or one of the two sliding rings, closing a silk or leather purse.

1534 MORSE *Conf. agst Trib.* III. xiv (1847) 236 Like a purse-ring of Paris, hollow, light and counterfeit indeed.

2. The ring of a purse-seine, through which the pursuing line runs. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purse-seine (*pūrsēn*). A fishing-net or seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag, used for catching shoal fish. Also *attrib.* **purse-seine-net**; **purse-seine fishery**, etc.

1883 *Fish. Exh. Cant.* 196 Model of mackerel purse-seine. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust.* U.S. 66 There is... reason to believe that our great purse-seine fisheries for menhaden and mackerel, though perhaps not causing a decrease in the numbers of the fish, have kept them farther from the shore. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 9/1 To enable our fishermen to see the practical working of the celebrated purse seine net, as used by the United States fishermen for the capture of mackerel, herring, and other fish usually caught by the drift net. 1889 *Nature* XLI. 180/1 The purse-seine first came into general use in 1850.

Hence **Purse-seiner**, a vessel employed in purse-seine fishing. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purse-string. Usually in *pl.*: The two threaded strings by drawing which the mouth of a purse is closed; hence in various *fig.* phrases, as *to hold the purse-strings*, to control the expenditure of money; *to tighten or loosen the purse-strings*, to be sparing, or generous, in spending money.

c 1422 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 456 So haue I plucked at my purse strynges, And made hem often for to gape & gane. c 1530 *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) XX. p. 15, I shall brynge them to heuen gates. And lede them thither by purse strynges. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* II. 1, Those whom Fathers Purse strings hoise up to honour. c 1659 Br. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) I. v. 71 He endeavours to corrupt him, and so to tie the Holy Ghost to his Purse-strings. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Amistoph.* I. 239 Cleon now finds it necessary to open his purse-strings. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 20 The House of Commons has to look after the purse-strings of the people. 1902 BRENNAN *Honour Percy* II. II. § 8 Refusing to loosen his purse-strings any farther.

b. *attrib.* That is drawn like a purse-string.

1905 *Brit. Med. J.* *Frank* 1 July 15 The stump (of the appendix) being buried by a purse string suture of catgut.

† **Purset**, *Obs.* *ras e-1*. [f. **PURSE** sb. + *-ET*. Cf. *F. bourslette* (15th c.).] A small purse or bag. 1609 B. JONSON *Magique Queens*, 8 *Harlog*, The blood of the hog I have been getting, and made of his skin A purset, to keep his Cranion in.

† **Purse-taker**, *Obs.* A highwayman or robber who deprived persons of their purses.

1611 COTGR. *Batris les chemins*, to bely the way, as purse-takers and boothalers do. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Journals* 147 Murders, mixt with pyrates, and purse-takers, Run-away slaves, hangmen, and coffin-makers. 1649 W. M. *Wand Jew* (1857) 64 § 2 A brave Purse taker is the Great-Turke of Cavileroes, to such bastardy Handy-Crafts.

So † **Purse-taking**.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 113, I see a good amendment of life in thee. From Praying, to Purse taking.

Pursevant, -want, *obs. Sc. ff.* PURSUIVANT.

Purse-web. A (spider's) web of the form of a purse. *attrib.* **Purse-web spider**, a spider of the genus *Atypus* which spins a close web against a tree; esp. the American species *A. abbatii*.

1888 McCook *Amer. Spiders* I. 335 The characteristic tube of the Purseweb spider is spun against the trunk of a tree, extending several inches above the surface of the ground and about an equal distance beneath it.

† **Pursewort**, *Obs.* An old name for the weed Shepherd's purse.

c 1450 *Alphita* 34/1 *Capsella*, herba sanguinaria, .. *bursa pastoris idem*, .. *pursewort* *Ibid.* 81/1 *Purse* [uncolr]. **Pursey**, **Purseynt**, var. **PURSY**, **PURSONOT**.

† **Pursick**, a. and *sb. Obs.* [f. **PURSVY** with suffix substitution: possibly influenced by **STOK**.]

a. *adv.* Of a horse: = **PURSVY**, **PURSY** a. 1 1. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xlviii. 99 Of the broken winded or Pursicke Horse. *Ibid.* ciii. 205 Looks he not pursicke.

b. *sb.* Shortness of wind in a horse; pursineess. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 If it continue, it will either grow to the Pursick, or else break his winde altogether. *Ibid.* 293 Of the Pursick. This is a shortness of

breath, and the Horse that is so diseased is called of the Italians, *Cavallo pursivo*, or *Bolsa*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 151/2 The shortness of Breath... [of a Horse], of some termed pursick.

Hence **Pursickness**, pursiness

1601 MARKHAM *Mastery* II. clixix 490 Dry figges are good for pursickness, coughes, and diseases of the lungs.

Pursie. Sc. dim. of PURSE sb see -18.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggar's* Recit iv, For mony a pursie she had hooked

Pursiness (pɜːˈniːns). [f. PURSE + -NESS.]

The state or condition of being pursy; short-windedness, breathlessness, dyspnoea.

14. *Nomenclature* in W. WILCKER 708/37 (*Nomina morborum*) *Hecimaz*, -as, pursenes 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 294/a A Pursynes, *cardia, cardiaca*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 123 Rue. is good agaynst pursines & shortnes of breath. 1611 COCKER, *Poussie*, short wind, pursinesse 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rusticum* (1726) s. v., This Pursiness or shortness of Breath in Sheep is cur'd by cutting their Ears and changing their Pasture 1834 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 464 Cor-pulent dyspnoea. Pursiness.

†b Flatulency; internal stuffiness. Obs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four's* Beasts 649 [It] doth help the shortness of the breath, and ease the pursines of the stomacke. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* III. (1677) 20 As he is outwardly full of vnsound fatness, so hee is inwardly stuff with much glut and pursines.

Pursing, *vb*, sb. and *ppl* a see PURSE v.

Pursive (pɜːˈsɪv), a *arch*. Also 5-6-syl (e, 6-

-sife, -oyfe. [a. (?) AF *porsif*, apphonic var. of OF. *porsif*, in Cotgr. *porsif*, mod F. *pousser* (L. type **pulsio-um*), f. OF. *porsif*, F. *pousser* in sense 'to breathe with labour or difficulty' -L. *pulsare* to drive or agitate violently, freq. of *pellere* to drive

Porsif is given as Fr. in quot. 12. 1, and *poursif* in Palsgr. 1530, but there is no evidence of its use in continental Fr., and the substitution of *r* for *l* was prob. English, perh. from some association with

purse, which becomes evident in the later form PURSY Short-winded, broken-winded, asthmatic:

originally said esp. of a horse.

[Cf. F. *cheval pousif*, *pousie* 'maladie des chevaux caractérisée par l'essoufflement, par le battement des flancs, et particulièrement par une interruption de l'inspiration']

[13.. *Maraculus de Montfort* (Camden) 68 Comitissa Glycerie habuit palefrenum asthmaticum, gallicum porsif 1] 1398 [see PIRSE]. 1530 PALSGR 327/a *Pursif*, shorte wynded or stuffed about the stomacke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx xiii. 11 58 For the curing of foure footed beasts broken

winded and pursive. 1707 *Flora Phys* *Purse-Watch* 157 If my Pulse be 90, I am always Pursive, but 95 makes me Asthmatic. 1837-43 *Youtatt's Horse* xli 278 The pursive or broken-winded horse should not stand idle a single day.

Pursiveness (pɜːˈsɪv-nəs) *arch*. [f. *piec.* + -NESS.] = PURSINESS.

1551 HULOT, *Pursiveness*, *debsnaa* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II (1654) 247 Hyssop is commended for pursiveness and shortness of wind 1602 MARKHAM *Caval* v. (1677) 20 There is pursiveness in the Pease and fulsomnes in the Beans 1754 J. BARTLETT *Ferriery* 63 Distinguished in their symptoms from that pursiveness, we see in some horses.

Purslane, *lan* (e, obs. f. PORCELAIN.

Purslane (pɜːˈslæn). Forms: a. 4-5 purselane (e, 6-lane, -layne, -lline, -lline, -percelane, purselane, 6-7-lane (e, 7-lan, -lyn, porellane. β. 5 pursulagne, porecelayne, 6-lane, -lene, -layne (e, -lline, -lline, 6-7-lane. γ. 5-purslane, also (5 poslane), 6-purslayne, -lin, -land, pourslane, 7-purslan, -lein, purslan, 6-9-purslan (e. [a. OF. *porselaine* (a 1300 in Godef.), *porselaine* (still in Cotgr.), = *it. porcellana* (Florio); identical in form with the Fr. and It. words for PORCELAIN, q. v., and app. altered, by assimilation to that word, from L. *porcella* (Fla), used by Pliny for the more usual L. *portulaca* (which is taken in botany as the name of the genus).]

1. A low succulent herb, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed throughout tropical and warmer temperate regions, used in salads, and sometimes as a pot-herb, or for pickling. Also called *Common* or *Garden Purslane*. Formerly cultivated in English kitchen gardens, but now rarely met with

a. 1378 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd Oxon.) 34/1 *Portulaca*. purcelan 1440 *Langfranc's Cyrrug*. 95 (Ashm. MS.) Wil-ius of purcelane [Ad. MS. poslane] or of sum opere cold cerbe. 1563 *Hvlt. Art Gardn* (1593) 122 The Purslane is much harmed by a long drooght 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's* *Hub* 1 (1588) 31 Leaves not much unlike to Purcelane. 1590 *Spenser's* *Amorpotimus* 199 Fat Colworts, and comforting Purslane. 1601 J. MASON *New-found-land* (1687) 149 Of herbes there are likewise lettuce, purselyn, etc. 1657 *Bacon's New Disp* 35 72 If Purselan or some other herbe were observed to do the like

β. 1450 *Alphida* (Anecd Oxon) 10/a *Andrago*, *portacla*, *portulaca idem*, g. et angl. porecelayne. 1611 *Andrew Brunswyke's* *Distill. Waters* Biv. Water of porecelayne. is good for a person that speeth blood. 1563 TURNER *Libellus*, *Portulaca*, ab anglis Porcelayne dicitur. 1551 - *Herbal* II. 103 Som vne porecelayne as a meat 1561 HOLLYBUS *Hom.* *Apoth.* 17 Let the same drinke water of Buglosse and Porcelane. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* cxi. 2. 419 Called... in English Purslane and Porcelane.

γ. 1400 *Poslane* [see a] 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/c Purslane, herbe, *portulaca*. 1530 PALSGR. 255 *Purslayne*, *pourslayne*. 1533 *Elvot's* *Health* (1539) 23 b, *Pourslane*

dothe mitigate the great heat in all the inward partes of the bodye 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's* *Hub*, (1588) 53 b, The Cucumber and the Goud [come] the fifth daie, Purslan [is] longer ere it come 1633 in *Naworth's* *Househ. Bks.* 319 To Mrs Orfer's made bringinge pursellan to my Ladie, 17 1634 R. H. SALERNS *Regim* 145 To destroy Warts, nothing is better then to rubbe them with Purslane. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* 64 Sow also Lettuce, Purslan, Radish. 1693 - *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* II. 199 Purslain is one of the prettiest Plants in Kitchen-gardens, which is principally used in Sallets, and sometimes in Pottages. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. (1813) xvi. 272 Purslane is a low growing succulent herb 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Pelton* (1883) 355 Rose ate her frugal dinner (consisting chiefly of purslain, and some other garden herbs) 1897 GRAY *First Less Bot* (1866) 15 Sometimes the embryo is coiled around the outside, in the form of a ring, as in the Purslane.

2. With qualification, denoting other species of *Portulaca*; also other plants similar in appearance or qualities to the Garden Purslane.

a. *Crimson-flowered Purslane*, *P. Thellussonii*; *Red-flowered P.*, *P. splendens*; *Yellow-flowered P.*, *P. aenea*. b. *Black Purslane* of N. America, *Euphorbia Preslii*; *Horse-P.* of the West Indies, *Trianthema monogyna*, *Milk-P.*, *Euphorbia maculata*, *Mud P.*, *Latine americana*, *Rock-P.*, the genus *Calandrinia*; *Sea-P.*, *Atriplex portulacastrum*, and *Arenaria peploides*; [of the West Indies], *Sesuvium Portulacastrum*, *Siberian P.*, *Claytonia sibirica*, *Water-P.*, *Peplo Portula*, and *Isarida palustris*; [of America], *Ludwigia palustris*; *Winter-P.*, *Claytonia perfoliata*; *Wild-P.*, *Euphorbia Paphis*.

1598 *Lvrt. Dodoens* v. xx 575 Sea Purcelayne groweth vpon banks adjoining to the sea. 1611 *Ind* 575 The garden & wilde Purcelayne, do flower from after the month of June, vntill September. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* cxi. 1 418 There be diuers sortes or kindes of Purslane, one of the garden, and another wilde; and also two of the sea. 1678 PHILLIPS s. v. Besides the common sort there are two others, viz. The Sea Purslane, called *Halmus*, and the Water Purslane, called *Alisme* 1760 J. LEE *Introductio* Bot App 324 Horse Purslane, *Trianthema*. 1611, Tree Sea Purslane, *Atriplex*. 1611, Water Purslane, *Peplo* 1772-84 *Cook Voy* (1790) V. 1844 A considerable quantity of wild purslan, long-wort, pease, &c. 1857 MISS PLATT *Flower*. PL. I. 198 The Sea Purslane (*Arenaria peploides*). 1611, IV. 277 *Atriplex* portulacastrum (Shrubby Orache, or Sea Purslane) is a plant having a woody stem, and foliage of silvery whiteness, and much succulence.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *purslane leaf*, -leaved adj, *poulitice*, seed, etc.; *purslane-moth*, a zygaenid moth (*Copidryus gloveri*) of North America; *purslane sphinx*, an American moth (*Deilephila lineata*) which feeds upon the leaves of purslane, etc.; *purslane-tree*, (a) ? the wild arbutus (after Gr. *ἀρβύκων* purslane, also arbutus); (b) a South African shrub, *Portulacaria afra*; *purslane-worm*, the larva of the purslane moth, which feeds on wild purslane.

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard* (1860) 134 In proportion as the traveller approaches the German frontier, the more purslane-leaves will he find in his vegetable soups. 1822 *Horius Angl.* II. 35 C. *Halmifolius* *Purslane-leaved Cistus. 1818 *Art. Priserer*. Feet 50 A third ensures you a happy relief from *purslane poultices chopped up with vinegar. 1850 LLOYD *Trees Health* L. vj. *Pursland sede kyleth the worms 1764 EVELYN *Sylva* 68 An even Bed, which being made of fine earth, clap down with your Spade, as Gard'ners do for Purslan-seed. 1878 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur.* *Vegit* 638 *Purslane sphinx. 1604 B. JONSON *Cornwallis's* *Entertainment* 60 Under yond *purslane tree stood sometime my cradle 1773 JONSON (ed. 4), *Purslane-tree*, a shrub proper to hedge with. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Purslane's* *Descr. Greece* III. 48 In the temple of Promachos the remains of a purslane-tree are dedicated.

Purslet (pɜːˈslɛt). [f. PURSE sb. + -LET] A small or tiny purse or bag.

1869 A. HOME *Brit. Antiq.* 94 Another purse, has two smaller purslets attached to it, and opening from the interior, like the thumb and little finger of a glove.

Pursuable (pɜːˈsuəbəl), a [f. PURSUE v. + -ABLE; cf. F. *poursuivable* (16th c. in Littré)] Capable of being pursued or prosecuted.

1611 COCKER, *Poursuable*, pursuable. 1678 SIZ G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. I. xix § 14 (1699) 104 By the Common Law this was not pursuable. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lech. Faunt* v. (1848) 187 An infinity of resource for adjusting the composition; and this is equally pursuable in the lights and darks, in the middle tint, and in the reflexes.

Pursual (pɜːˈsuəl), *rare* [f. PURSUE v. + -AL] The action or fact of pursuing; pursuance.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv 117 The busy spirit, who, with powerful call Rousing Pelayo's people, led them on in quick pursual. 1878 VILARI *Macchietti* (1898) II v. 216 [There] constant pursual of certain wise maxims of government.

Pursuance (pɜːˈsuəns). Also 7-pour-, 7-8 pursuance. [f. as PURSUANT: see -ANCE. Cf. OF. *poursu-*, *poursuance*, *poursuivance* (Godef.).] The action, or fact, of pursuing, in various senses.

†1. The action of pursuing in order to catch or kill; chase: = PURSUIT 2. Obs.

1648 (Sept. 20) CROMWELL in *Carlyle Lett & Sp* (1871) II 55 In pursuance of the remaining part of the enemy. 1656 *USHER Ann.* (1658) 243 Hoping... to make him desist from any further pursuance after them. 1693 *Mem. Cnt* *Techly* iv. 62 Altho' orders had been given for a speedy pursuance of them, they could overtake but some few.

2. The seeking after or aiming at something; endeavour to attain; search: = PURSUIT 6. (Now with *end*, *object*, or the like; formerly more widely.) 1646 BE. *Reynolds Passions* x. 84 The love of both which is then only Regular, when it is... Humble in the manner

of pursuance, without swelling and curiositie. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 43 In the pursuance of fame and dominion. a 1661 FOLTR *Worthies*, *Yorks* (1840) III. 428 He [Ripley]... studied twenty years together in pursuance of the Philosopher's stone 1700 NORRIS *Cher. Prud.* vii. 397 As diligent in prosecuting our true and great End, as they are in the pursuance of their false and little ones 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unsun Univ.* II § 50 To start in pursuance of that object.

†3. The action or fact of following; that which follows or is consequent, a consequence. Obs. *rare*.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* viii (1630) 40 Any accessory before the fact is subject to all the contingencies, pregnant of the fact, if they bee pursuances of the same fact

4. The action of following out (a process); following on with or continuance of something; continuation, prosecution.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. x. 20 A man would thinke of the dayly visitations of the Phisians, that there were a pursuance in the cure. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. Ep. Ded. 2 It is, nothing else, but a pursuance of, and a superstruction upon that blessed Doctrine 1773 STRICK *English* No 56 353, I write to you in pursuance of my Letter which you printed on the Ninth 1793 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 7 A great assistance to us in the pursuance of our present enquiry. 1849 MISS CARY *Counry Life* I. (1876) 20 In pursuance of some train of thought

†b. That in which any process is continued; the course, sequence, sequel.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* *Prose Wks* (1847) 220/1 What book hath he ever met with maintaining either in the title, or in the whole pursuance, 'Divorce at pleasur e' 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II vii. 330 The train and pursuance of our discourse requires that we should say [etc.]

5. The action of proceeding in accordance or compliance with a plan, direction, or order; prosecution, following out, carrying out. (The chief current sense.)

1660 *Trial Regis* 46 In pursuance of that Order, I did receive, among other things [etc.] 1674 *Fesset Papers* (Camden) I. 35 We have published a proclamation in pursuance to his Majesty's Letter prohibiting all persons to commence any suits [etc.] 1770 LANGHORNE *Pitarch* I. 35 He freely offered himself, in pursuance of some oracle, to be sacrificed. 1846 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 553 General Charrand has been shot at Lille, in pursuance of his sentence, for having joined Buonaparte. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* iv. xii. When they reached London in pursuance of their little plan, they took coach and drove westward

†**Pursuand**, *ppl*, a (*sb*) Obs. [f. PURSUE v. + -AND suffix; prob. identified with *pursuant* from OF.] Pursuing, conformable; also quasi-sb., one pursuing, a pursuer: = PURSUANT sb.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliii. [xlv] 18 From be voice of be reproceand and be oiauns speking, fram be face of be enemy and of be pursuand. c 1350 *W. Will.* *Patene* 5028 Boie kynes & quenes & oper kud lordes, petelli in alle a-paraille pursuwend. ? a 1600 *Rules in Drake's* *Eboracum* (1736) I. v. 196 That corn brought to the market be pursuand, i. e. as good beneath in the sack as above.

Pursuant (pɜːˈsuənt), sb. and a. Also 4 pursuant. [ME. a. OF. *por-*, *poursuivant*, pr. pple. of *por-*, *poursuivre*, also -*suir*, mod. F. *poursuivre* to PURSUE, q. v. Subseq. conformed to AF. *pursuer* and *pursue* vb.]

†A. sb. One who prosecutes an action (at law); a suitor; a prosecutor. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 167 These lovers, for that point which they covete Ben pursuantz fro yere to yere In loves Court. 1611 245 He, which was a pursuant Worschipe of armes to attene. 1740 HARDING *Chron.* c. viii. ii. At whiche parliament the pursuantes theim bond, At his decree and judgement to stond. 1742-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 123 The pursuantes in euery suche writte of error... do paye like fees therfore. a 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantations* 8 (1602-6) Vexed with apparators, and pursuants, and ye commissarie courts.

B. adj. †1. Prosecuting (in a court of law). Obs. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 77 At libertie of the partie pursuant.

2. With *to*, rarely *upon*: Following upon, consequent and conformable to; in accordance with. Obs. or merged in b.

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3. Going in pursuit; following after, pursuing.

1691 J. NORRIS *Practical Disc.* 317 Nothing but what is pursuant of the End for which he Created us. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 648 Whom varnished count vainly woe, Of stern reality pursuant. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Mar. 3/4 There is... the landing of the noble lord, the pursuant lady, and several other people, on an island.

Pursuantly, adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a way that is pursuant or consequent; accordingly. Const. 10.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. iv. 153 b, It followyth

of pursuance, without swelling and curiositie. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 43 In the pursuance of fame and dominion. a 1661 FOLTR *Worthies*, *Yorks* (1840) III. 428 He [Ripley]... studied twenty years together in pursuance of the Philosopher's stone 1700 NORRIS *Cher. Prud.* vii. 397 As diligent in prosecuting our true and great End, as they are in the pursuance of their false and little ones 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unsun Univ.* II § 50 To start in pursuance of that object.

†3. The action or fact of following; that which follows or is consequent, a consequence. Obs. *rare*.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* viii (1630) 40 Any accessory before the fact is subject to all the contingencies, pregnant of the fact, if they bee pursuances of the same fact

4. The action of following out (a process); following on with or continuance of something; continuation, prosecution.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. x. 20 A man would thinke of the dayly visitations of the Phisians, that there were a pursuance in the cure. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. Ep. Ded. 2 It is, nothing else, but a pursuance of, and a superstruction upon that blessed Doctrine 1773 STRICK *English* No 56 353, I write to you in pursuance of my Letter which you printed on the Ninth 1793 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 7 A great assistance to us in the pursuance of our present enquiry. 1849 MISS CARY *Counry Life* I. (1876) 20 In pursuance of some train of thought

†b. That in which any process is continued; the course, sequence, sequel.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* *Prose Wks* (1847) 220/1 What book hath he ever met with maintaining either in the title, or in the whole pursuance, 'Divorce at pleasur e' 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II vii. 330 The train and pursuance of our discourse requires that we should say [etc.]

5. The action of proceeding in accordance or compliance with a plan, direction, or order; prosecution, following out, carrying out. (The chief current sense.)

1660 *Trial Regis* 46 In pursuance of that Order, I did receive, among other things [etc.] 1674 *Fesset Papers* (Camden) I. 35 We have published a proclamation in pursuance to his Majesty's Letter prohibiting all persons to commence any suits [etc.] 1770 LANGHORNE *Pitarch* I. 35 He freely offered himself, in pursuance of some oracle, to be sacrificed. 1846 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 553 General Charrand has been shot at Lille, in pursuance of his sentence, for having joined Buonaparte. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* iv. xii. When they reached London in pursuance of their little plan, they took coach and drove westward

†**Pursuand**, *ppl*, a (*sb*) Obs. [f. PURSUE v. + -AND suffix; prob. identified with *pursuant* from OF.] Pursuing, conformable; also quasi-sb., one pursuing, a pursuer: = PURSUANT sb.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliii. [xlv] 18 From be voice of be reproceand and be oiauns speking, fram be face of be enemy and of be pursuand. c 1350 *W. Will.* *Patene* 5028 Boie kynes & quenes & oper kud lordes, petelli in alle a-paraille pursuwend. ? a 1600 *Rules in Drake's* *Eboracum* (1736) I. v. 196 That corn brought to the market be pursuand, i. e. as good beneath in the sack as above.

Pursuant (pɜːˈsuənt), sb. and a. Also 4 pursuant. [ME. a. OF. *por-*, *poursuivant*, pr. pple. of *por-*, *poursuivre*, also -*suir*, mod. F. *poursuivre* to PURSUE, q. v. Subseq. conformed to AF. *pursuer* and *pursue* vb.]

†A. sb. One who prosecutes an action (at law); a suitor; a prosecutor. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 167 These lovers, for that point which they covete Ben pursuantz fro yere to yere In loves Court. 1611 245 He, which was a pursuant Worschipe of armes to attene. 1740 HARDING *Chron.* c. viii. ii. At whiche parliament the pursuantes theim bond, At his decree and judgement to stond. 1742-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 123 The pursuantes in euery suche writte of error... do paye like fees therfore. a 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantations* 8 (1602-6) Vexed with apparators, and pursuants, and ye commissarie courts.

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pursuantly that yt belongyth to the lawe of man 1695 J. Howe *Living Temple* (1845) 267 We are here, pursuantly to the drift and design of the present discourse, to affirm a necessity. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 31 Pursuantly 'It may be made appear, that [etc.]'. 1873 *Browning Red Coat* 11. 872 Pursuantly, one morning—knock at door.. broke startlingly On household slumber.

Pursue (pursu-), -syti, v. Forms: see below. [ME. a. AF. *pursuere*, *pursue-r* (also *pursu-re*) = OF. *poursuivre*, *poursuivre*, -sivre, -suire, etc. (see *Sue* v), mod.F. *poursuivre* = Pr. *perseguir*, *persegre*, Sp. *perseguir* and *proseguir*, It. *proseguire* and *perseguire*—L. *prosequere*, -ire, *persequere*, -ire, popular forms of *prosequi* and *persequi*, compounds of *sequi* to follow, which to a great extent ran together in Romanic. In ME. the L. form of the prefix, *pr-*, was sometimes, and frequently, substituted.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3 *pursiwe*(n), 4-5 *-suwe*, *-sewe*, 4-6 *-sew*, 5 *-slewe*, *-syewe*, *-sywe*, *-sue*, *-suey*, *-su*, *-swe*; 4- *pursue*.

c 1390 *Becket* 945 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 3wane .lupere men pursiweiden me. Iowerd, min help pov beo! 1340 *HAMPOLTE Pr. Conc.* 4450 Pan sal anticrist bygn felly To pursue men thuiht tyrantry. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 19618 (Fairf.) Saule saule qui pursiweis pou me. a 1400 *Pursiweid* (see B. 11 b) c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1150 Polux with his pupill pursu on the laste. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* (E. T. S.) 506/3889 Pat with al his myt My deth pursiweith. c 1430—*Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 251 Iteerlyng this voye, after I shal pursiwe [rime remwe = remue]. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 150/1 At the sute of him whiche in this cas will pursiwe. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur Table* II. v. 7 How Balyen was pursiweyd. a 1533 *Ld. BLANLES Houe* lx. 206 They were so hastyd and pursiweyd.

B. 4 *poursiue*, 4-6 *-sewe*, 5 *-syewe*, *-sue*, *-su* 1390 *Gower Conf* II. 117 Thei lesen hope forto spede And stinten love to pounewe [rime bew]. *Ibid* (see B. 5 *poursiue*) 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Lau Arnis* (S. T. S.) 119 To pouneui bataill 1485 *Caxton Chas Gt* 150 Knowyng that he was pursiweyd. 1487 *Hen VII* in *Ep. Acad. Oxon* (1898) II. 544 To be pouneuid us hereafter. 1596 *SPIN-SUR P. Q. v* 30 Whom seeing fleshe speedily pursiweyd.

7. 4-5 *porsewe*, *-sue*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2474 Al be puple bat him porsewed hadde. 1393 *LANGL. P. P. C.* xviii. 107 And porseude to haue be pope pryns of polychurche.

8. 7-4 *persiwe*, 5-7 *persiwe*(e), 5-8 *persue*, 6-*seu*, *-schew*.

14100 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 (MS. 7) Persiweyd c 1400 *Alph. Loll.* 24 Wan men schal. . . pursue 30w. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 51/5 How that I persiweide diverse billes 1466 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 38 To resyst and persewe the kyng. 1468 in *Lib. Offic. S. Andree* (Abbotsf.) 170 Pat we nor nane. . . in our nayme sal persiwe nor follow [etc.]. 1609 *SIRKE Reg. Maj.* 20 To persiwe his clame. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxx. Pekuah. . . entreated the princess not to pursue so dreadful a purpose. *Ibid.* xxxii. Rasselas prepared to persue the robbers. 1779 *Persued* [see B. 10].

e. 5 *prosewe*(e). 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 133 Anthocius prosewede [1387 *TAEVISA* prosewede] Triphon.

B. Signification. I. Transitive uses.

1. To follow with hostility or enmity; to seek to injure (a person); to persecute; to harass, worry, torment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* etc. as implied in 2.

c 1390, etc. [see A. a.]. 1382 *Wyclif Math.* v. 11 3ee shulen be blessid, when men shulen curse 3ou, and shulen pursue 3ou. *Ibid.* Acts ix. 4, 5 Saul, Saul, what pursuest thou me? 'I am Jhesu of Nazareth, whom thou pursuest'. 1396 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 97 Loue your enemyes, . . . praye for them that persiwe you. 1693 *PERVS in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 212 'To pursue you in the matter of the Prints see farr beyond what in good manners I. would have done. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 79 f. 12 Those may justly be pursued as enemies to the community of nature. 1855 *MILMAN Lat Chr* (1864) V. ix. viii. 415 To expel, or to pursue to death, a large part. . . of their subjects.

† b. To avenge, to follow with punishment. *Obs.* 1570 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 111 Thocht thair war nane his deth that wald persew, The michte God he wald Reuenge his blude. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. 1. 109 That with such vehemency he should pursue Faults proper to himselfe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 654 No vulgar God Pursues thy Crimes, nor with a common Rod.

2. To follow with intent to overtake and capture or kill; to chase, to hunt.

1377 *LANGL. P. P. B.* xii. 241 3e pekok, and men pursue hym may noughe fleighe heighe; For 3e trailyng of his taille. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* viii. 30 Kyng Pharaos persued bam. 1500 *BIBLE* (Genev.) P. lxvi. 11 Pursue and take him, for there is none to deliuer him. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 314 Boreas in his Race with impetuous roar Pursues the foaming Surges to the Shoar. 1783 *COWPER Eglaph on Hare* 1 Here lies, whom bound did ne'er pursue, Nor swifter greyhound follow 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. vii. To rout their other wing of horse as it returned breathless from pursuing the Scots.

b. *fig.* Said of the action of things evil or hurtful. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 79 Ay quhen temptatioun dois zow persew. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. 25 So went to bed; where eagerly his sicknesse Pursu'd him still. 1698 *FRYER Acc. B. India* f. P. 261 The worst inconvenience that pursued us. 1824 *BORROW Bible in Spain* viii. 47 The cold still pursued me 1895 *SALMOND Chr. Doctr. Inmorte* vi. iii. 647 The penalties of a selfish life and wasted opportunity pursue one beyond death.

3. To prosecute in a court of law, to sue (a person). Chiefly *Sc.*

1580 *Rok. Seacoe. Reg. Scot.* XXI 548 Persewinge the said Alexander for mair nor ten thousand pundis. 1643 *Declar.*

Com. Reb. Irel. 58 The Lords of his Majesties Privy Council have given order that Nithisdail and Aboyne be cited, and criminally pursued of high Treason. 1688 *Pennsylv Archives* I. 102 All such Person or Persons shall be pursued with the utmost Severities and the greatest Rigor 1876 *World V.* 8 She cannot be pursued in Germany, for there she has committed no crime 1893 *Dick. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 403 She 'pursued' him in the Scottish courts in November 1703 for the sum of 500 l

4. To follow, as an attendant; to come after in order, or in time. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 120 Schyr Jhon the Gyaime, To Laynrik come, gud Wallace to persew 1606 *SHAKS. Ant & Cl.* iii. xii. 26 Fortune pursue thee 1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr Bps* iii. 74 Here we see how al things do pursue one another. 1700 *DRYDEN Measur & Atalanta* 339 My son requires my death, and mine shall his pursue. 1755 *GRAY Progr. Poem* 64 Her track, where'er the Goddess roves, Glory pursue, and generous Shame. 1789 *W. GILPIN Ilye* (ed. 2) 119 Grand woody promontories, pursuing each other, all rich to profusion.

b. To follow the course of (in description, etc.); to trace. *poetic.* In quot. 1883 = FOLLOW v. 10.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 1 The Gifts of Heav'n my following Song pursues. 1712 *ADDISON Hymn*, 'When all thy mercies', xi. Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll pursue. 1883 *F. M. PEARD Contid. vii.* Said Lady Molyneux, pursuing them with her eye glass.

5. To sue for, to seek after; to try to obtain or accomplish, to aim at.

1390 *Gower Conf* III. 154 In Rome, to pursue his riht. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxvii. 254 Ope iles bare ey, wha so wald pursue bam, by be whilk men myght ga all aboute be erthe. c 1440 *Jacobs Wall* v. 29 Pat he may not defende hym peie, ne pursuewyn his ryht. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. 1. 7 For euer that wch ys best ys not of al men to be persuyd. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* iii. 111 83 He murdred Pompey that pursu'd his death. 1611 *BIBLE Ps* xxiv. 14 Seeke peace and pursue it 1712 *STEELE Spect* No. 462 f. 4 He pursued Pleasure more than Ambition. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. vii (1879) 318 The mind instinctively pursues what is pleasurable.

† b. To make it one's aim or endeavour, to try (to do something). *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf* III. 82 Such Sorcenne. . . I schal eschue, That so ne wol I noght pursue Mi lust of love forto seche. c 1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67, I counsaile thow pursue all thy lyve To lyve in peas c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 Pi foote poe holde, And pursue for to passe be beest. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss* I. ccxix. 308 People and men of warre, that wolde pursue to go into Castell.

† 6. To seek to reach or attain to, to make one's way to. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 190 Than Carliane craggis thai persewit full fast 1508 *DUNBAR Tra. Mariut Women* 478 All my lufaris lele, my lugeing persewa. a 1500—*Poems* ix. 84 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day, The mess on Sunday, the parroche kirk persew. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold Age* ii. 1. Diana's Cloyster I will next pursue. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 855 Here stop, my Muse. . . No Pinions can pursue Immortal height.

† b. To attack, assail, besiege. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 498 Sotheroun marueld giff it suld be Wallace, With out aourerance come to persew that place. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 Our auld yneimes intendis to cum and persew the said house, to recover the samyn furth of the said lords handis. 1583 *Ibid* III. 567 A greit nowmer of wickit and seditious personis persewit the housis of the provest and ane of the bailies.

7. To follow (a path, way, course); to proceed along; = FOLLOW v. 1 b. Now chiefly *fig.* In quot. 1390, to go through in reading, to peruse.

1390 *Gower Conf* III. 46 For full enformacioun The Scote which Honorius Wrot, he pursueth. 1618 *JUNIUS Pains. Ancients* 120 They could not choose but cheerfully pursue the same way of Art. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 449 We too far the pleasing Path pursue. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 97 f. 2 To what Course of Life he ought to pursue. 1788 *JFFERSON Writ* (1850) II. 369, I shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me. 1899 *R. K. DOUGLAS Confucianism* iii. 72 The Sage pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection

8. To proceed in compliance or accordance with; = FOLLOW v. 8. Now only with *method*, *plan*, *scheme*, *system*, and the like: see *quots.* 1817-79.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 9039 Al his desyrs thow pursues. 1466 *BRAMHALL. Replie* vi. 241 This is not to alter the Institutions of general Councils. . . but. . . to tread in their steps, and to pursue their grounds 1788 *Poet. Iliad* xi. 192 The king's example all his Greeks pursue. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xiv. As we were going to pursue this advice. 1767 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. 1. 315 The following scheme was invented and pursued 1879 *Techn. Drawing in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 69/2 The same system is now to be pursued.

9. To follow up, carry on further, proceed with, continue (a course of action, etc. begun).

1450 *SIR G. HAYE Lau Arnis* (S. T. S.) 119 Nocht all men that pursiweis bataill is nocht ched that vetu of force c 1580 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* (1823) cxv. iv. Israel pursue Thy trust in God. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr Leslie's Hist Scot.* iii. xxxvi. (S. T. S.) I 191 They drew to parties, and began to p[er]sue the mater w[ith] swordes. 1601 *SHAKS Twel. N.* iv. ii. 76, I cannot pursue with any safety this sport [to] the vv. thit. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* iv. i. This is the Folly of a bleeding Gamester, who will obstinately pursue a losing Hand 1736 *LEONARD Life Marlborough* i. 99 The Earl was resolved to pursue this good Success. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxv. The Princess pursued her enquiry 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xxx. The subject was pursued no farther. 1802 *E. FORSTER tr. Arab. Nts.* (1815) II. 355 The brothers then pursued their journey.

b. *Law.* To carry on (an action); to lay (in-

formation); to present (a libel). Chiefly *Sc.* (Cf. 3 and 13 b)

1478 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 3/1 3e accioun and cause persewit be William of Cavers. on be 12 part again Andro brown one 3e tother part 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The moytie thereof to be to him that persueith the informacion for the same c 1750 *Interlocutor* in *J. Louthian Process* (ed. 2) 152 The Lords Justice-Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the Libel pursued at the Instance of A. B. of — [etc.]

10. To follow as an occupation or profession; to carry on, practise; to make a pursuit of.

1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I cccxxx 735, I have pursiweid myne office, to the honour of you and of your people 1673 *S. C. Art of Complaisance* 25 When we enterpris any affair with hopes well conceived we pursue it with al perseverance 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 363 He persued . . . his studies, or his amusements without persecution, molestation or insult. 1858 *HALES Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 2 Othais may pursue science or ait.

II. Absolute and intransitive uses.

11. To go in chase or pursuit.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2196 3e puple panne porsewed forþ & of here prey 3ei missed 1390 *Gower Conf* III. 236 The womman fleth and he pursueth 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxviii. 1 The wicked flee when no man pursueth 1755 *GRAY Progr. Poem* 32 Now pursuing, now retreating, Now in circling troops 1853 *M. ARNOLD Scholar Gypsy* xxii. Far on the foist skirts, where none pursue.

b. To pursue after, to follow in pursuit, to chase; = sense 2. Also with *undirect passive*

1377 *LANGL. P. P. B.* xix. 158 Peter. pursued after, Bothe James & Iohan, Ihesu for to seke. 14100 *Arthur* 574 Arthur on gret haste Pursiweid after him faste 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Exod.* xiv. 9 And the Egyptians pursued after them. 1565 *FULLER Ch. Hist* ix. vii. § 15 Left to be pursued after by hunger and cold. 1760-71 *H. BROOKE Poet. of Qual.* (1809) i. 56 To take every horse he had . . . and to pursue after the fugitives.

† c. To pursue for, to seek or 'hunt' after.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. 1892 3ei pursue ay for pluralite.

† 12. To proceed with hostile intent against some one; with *on*, *upon*, *to*, to attack, assail. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1177 He pur-sued in to palastyn with proude men mony. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2773 To pursue On horn bat her holdis, & vs harme dyd. *Ibid.* 4853 All his wale pepull Are comyn to his cost And pursueth to his prounyse in purpos to venge Of harmys. c 1440 *Ablin. bet of Tales* 158 Pan be Romans wold suffie it no langer, & rase & pursueid upon hym, & drafe hym oute of be cetie 1480 *CAXTON Cron. Eng.* cxiv. 148 Kyng Edward ordeyned men to pursue vpon hym—and danyd ferselich hym defended. c 1500 *New Not-b. Mayd* (Percy Soc.) 33 Yet yf that shrewd To hym pursue.

† 13. To make one's suit; to sue, entreat. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf* II. 13 For after that a man pursueth To love, so fortune sueth. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11433 3ai . . . chosyn Antenor with the greekes to trete, And pursue for pes 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit.* Ps. 25 To thich mercy I will pursue, Wyth 'Ne remissicaris, Domine!' c 1500 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xi. 7 3e may w[ith] honesty persew, Gif 3e be constant, trest, & trew.

b. *spec.* To sue in a court of law; to make suit as plaintiff or pursuer. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

1377 *LANGL. P. P. B.* xvii. 302 For here bat partye pursueth be pele is so huge, bat be kyngs may do no mercy 1389 *Eng. Glids* 71 Yei shul pursu for her Catelle in qwat cowrte yat hem liste c 1440 *Jacobs Wall* 29 Whereby be man is lettred of his ryht, be-cause he may not pursue in holy chereh-lawe c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clviii. 11, That al Scottes, and other that were pursuing Might there appere, their titles claumyng c 1599 *SCOTTISWOOD Hist Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 55 If they should happen to the intestate, it was made lawfull to their nearest kinsmen to call and pursue for the same. 1766 *MRS CALDERWOOD Journey* (1822) 226 He was bred a papist, but with his mother . . . set on the protestant heir to pursue for his estate.

† 14. To follow as an attendant or supporter. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 197 He thaim comandyt ay next him to persew; For he thaim kend rycht hardye, wis and trew. c 1470 *Col & Gaw* 1292 Heir I mak yow ane grant. Ay to your presence to persew, with al my seruice.

† 15. To follow or come after in order. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 332/2 The Dede and Fyne, wherof the tenoure persueith 1599 *MORIS Dyaloge* iv. xviii. Wks. 284/2 Rewards or punishment, pursuing vpon all our dooings 1688 *HOLME Armoury* i. 1. a. Lest. . . scandal do arise and effusion of blood do pursue.

† 16. To proceed continuously. In quot. a 1651, to go or come forth, issue. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiv. 6 In to 3our garthe this day I did persew. a 1651 *Life Humphrey* in *Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 92 Those weighty words which pleasantly pursued out of his mouth. 1652 *LOVEDAY tr. Calpurne's Cassandra* iii. 189 But we pursued on our way, resigning our selves to the protection and guidance of the Gods.

17. To continue (to do or say something); to go on (speaking). Also with *on*.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvi. 12 Ouhair did, vpon the tothair syd, persew A nychtling, with suggurt notis new. 1583 *T. WATSON Centurie of Love* (Arb.) 31 In the other 2 staves following, the Authour pursueth on his matter. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xi. But, (pursues Eusebius & may supply us with another Reflection. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettlewell* i. § 33. 58 Notwithstanding this he pursued on with all the Meekness of Wisdom 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) ii. 127 'And I have buried the poor cat', pursued Forester. 'and I hope [etc.]'. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist Induct.* Sc. i. ii § 2 'Something of this', he pursues, 'may be seen in language'

Hence *Pursu* ed. ppl. a, *Pursu* ing vbl. sb. and

ppl. a.; also *Pursu* ingly adv.

1716 *Macfarlane's Geneal. Collect.* (1902) I 136 He was 206-2

obliged to give his bond for the *pursued Sum. 1742 J WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* (1800) xv 197 Pursued shelterless sinners hearken to Christ's voice. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sal. Wks. I. 206 How his martirs shulen do in tyme of her *pursuinge. c 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) x38 Bi strong pursuynge to deb of alle trewe men. 1657 G. W. tr *Cowley's last* 58 If a swarm of Bees forsake my hive, they are said to be mine so long as they continue in my sight and that the pursuing of them becomes not impossible. 1664 LONG *Wind over Chamney* x. No endeavor is in vain; Its reward is in the doing, And the capture of pursuing Is the prize the vanquished gain. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 282 As a wall against the *pursuing enemy. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 520 The pursuing judgment of God. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 422 Many women do love as eagerly, as *pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done.

Pursue, *vb* (in *draw pursue*, etc.) see **PURSUER**.
† Pursuement, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **PURSUER** v. + **-MENT**.] **Pursuing**, = **PURSUIT** 2.
 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 The several vses, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or pursuements.

Pursuer (pursi'ar). Forms 4 pursuer, *suer*, 5 -suer, 5-6 persewar, -er, 6 persouar, 4- pursuer. [f. **PURSUER** v. + **-ER**.] One who pursues. **†1**. A persecutor. *Obs.*
 c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) x38 þei ben manuellis & pursuers of crist. 1382 — *1 Tim.* i. 13. I first was a blasfeme, or dispiser of God, and pursuer [1388 persuer], and ful of wrongis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. li. 22 Nor Juno, Troians persewar expres, Sall never mar failge in your contrary. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. 16 b. So cruel persewers of cryst in his members. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 106 Desperate opposites and pursuers of all grace, of Christ and Christians.

†2. = **PURSUIVANT** 1. *Obs. rare*—1.
 1384-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 591, 1 pursuer de armes.
3. *Civil* and *St. Law*. A suitor; a plaintiff, a petitioner; a prosecutor.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1534, Ful many swyche pursours here ben, þat for vs take, & þeue vs nat a myte. c 1470 HARDING *Chron. civil.* i. Florence therle of Holand, and his competers That claymed then the croune of Scotland, as pursuers, Came to byng Edward. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 31 The demandants pleynnyffes or pursuers of the same actions. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 318 The saidis Gilbert Millar, persewar, and the said Johanne Hammiltoun comperand bayth personalie. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iv. 1737/375 The Lord Advocate is the Pursuer of all civil Crimes before the Justiciary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 317 What is your suit, Euthyphro? are you the pursuer or the defendant? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaunt.* iv. § 37 There is the same fiction if he be either pursuer or defender in an action on the Aquilian law for wrongful damage to property.

†4. A besieger, an assailant. *Sc. Obs.* Cf **PUR-SUE** v. 6 b.

c 1598 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* l. xxx. l. 143 The seige lastit langer nor the persouris expectation was. *Id.* The persewaris war all maist tint in the lang seiging.

5. One who follows after or chases with intent to capture, in quot. 1824, a suitor, wooer.

1530 BIBLE (Great) *Yosh.* ii. 16 Gett you into the mountayne, lest the pursuers mete you. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. x. At Quhill a persewar is following only thing he wantis. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 284 Above 40,000 died by the Weapons of their merciless Pursuers, the Spanish Cavalry. 1844 BYRON *Don Juan* xii. xxxvii, Sometimes they accept some long pursuer, Worn out with importunity. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 The fox turns with savage fury on his pursuer.

6. One who pursues some object or aim.
 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 70 A Generosity too rarely found to be presumed on, especially in the pursuits of Wealth. 1691 WOOD *Atth. Ocom.* I. 318, I [am] an eager pursuer of Truth. a 1745 SWIFT *Eng. Behav. Queen's Last Ministry* Wks. 1841 I. 499/1 Of his pleasures of which he had indeed been too great and criminal a pursuer.

Pursuing, *Pursuingly*: see **PURSUE** v

Pursuit (pursi'ut). Forms. a. 4 pursuit, 4-5 -suet, 4-6 -suyt(e), 4-7 -sute, 5 -suette, 5-6 -sewt, 5-7 -suite, 6 -sute, -syewte, 5- pursuit. **β**. 4 poursuit, 4-7 -suite, 7 -suyte p. (mainly *Sc.*) 6 persuyt, -sut, -sewt, 6-7 -sute, -suit. [a. AF. *pursuite*, *pursute*, OF. *por*, *poursuite*, *poursuite* (1326 in Godef.), deriv. of *poursuivre*, after *suite* (—pop. L. **sequita*) from *suare*] The action or an act of pursuing, in various senses.

†1. Persecution, annoyance, ill-treatment. *Obs.*
 c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 44 [To] have mekenesse & pacience in pursuyt and to loue hem þat pursuen vs. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 195 His suster, þat fleig þe malice and pursuet of here stepdame. 1445 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 304/4 Welche þing shuld be to þe Merchant. fullgrete hyndryng, and a poursuite infinite. 1609-39 Sir W. MURF. Ps. cix. 31 Hee... I the poore-man's right hand... from persute of such as wold Condemne his soule, settis free.

2. The action of pursuing, chasing, or following, with intent to overtake and catch or kill, a fleeing object, as a hunted animal or an enemy.

Course of pursuit: see **COURSE** sb. 2.
 1412-20 LYDC *Chron. Troy* i. 1283 So longe laste þe pursue and þe chas. c 1500 Melusine 135 The other that had be at the pursyewte & chasas of the paynmys. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 81 The Dames fled as sheepe before him [Edmund Ironside], but he stated the Pursute by the wicked read of the traitor Edric. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 454 He makes his Escape, and flies beyond Pursuit of Huon-cries. 1788 COWPER *Graben* 240 All and each that passed that way Did join in the pursuit. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disb.* IV. 565, I have been on the pursuit, or rather chace of Soult out of Portugal. 1890 S.

LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* i. iv. 51 The Marquis gave boat pursuit.

b In *pursuit* (of): said of the pursuer; *in pursuit* formerly sometimes of the pursued, = *in flight*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iv. i. 128 My hounds... Slow in pursuit. 1660 CHAS. II's *Escape fr Worcester* in *Select fi. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 379 [He] enquired of his brother Yates, what news from Worcester? who told him, that the king was defeated, and in pursuit. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xlii. 270 Like children in pursuit of a painted butterfly. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Span. Milit. Nun* Wks. 1854 III. 59 In pursuit of some flying game, [they] had wandered far.

†3. The action of suing or entreating; a suit, request, petition, instance. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 34 For which oppression was swich clamour And swich pursue vn-to the kyng Arthour. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 882a Syn I with prayer, ne with pursuet, piest not þerafter. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 361 After long pursuys made to the Kyng and his conseil. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 28 *Preamble*, Meny persones... made instaunte & diligente pursuys to the Highnesse. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. 1, Thy Melinda is chaste; Onely to frustrate thy pursue in love, Is bla'd' unchaste. 1707 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 41 When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small concessions.

4. *Law*. An action at law; a suit; prosecution. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

[1349-50 Sir T. GRENEVILLE in Bp Grandison *Reg.* (1897) II. 1086 Par quex torceuous pursuys vous avez este sovent grevez de cuer.] 1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 57/1 To graunte me duryng my pursuys to walken at large. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 24 *Preamble*, To have made pursuys of their severall atteynders to be reversed. 1595 in 37d *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 419/1 The lang trubill the laird of Leky has sustinet be the persewt of the Eril of Menteith. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 26 That pursue for Tythes ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual Court. 1697 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. i. xvii. § 6 (1690) 89 Such a Criminal pursuit, as was intended. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iv. 375 The Lord Advocate concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace. 1832 AUSTIN *Thurs.* (1870) I. xvii. 417 It is often thought expedient to convert the offence into a crime. That is to say the pursuit of it is not left to the discretion of the injured party.

†5. Attack, assault, siege. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 182 Dissymilance scho had go mak peisute, At all powere to perse the Godyn Taige. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 132 To be stout and deligent in the pursuit of the said castell. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 533 For defense of the said burgh in tyme of foreyne peisute. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1850) I. 259 The town of Edinburgh... stellit cannons on ilk one of their montis for persute of the castell.

†6. The action of seeking, or striving to obtain, attain, or accomplish something; search; endeavour, attempt (*to do something*).

1506 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 142 Paris should ne're retract what he hath done, Nor faint in the pursue. 1636 W. BOSWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 159, I am in dayly poursuite of more [Medals]. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* i. 294 One soul should both inspire, and neither prove His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 2 An immoderate Pursuit after Wealth and Riches. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. xxviii. 395 You may hear men talk as if the pursuit of wealth was the business of life.

b. trans. The object aimed at; aim. ? *Obs.*
 c 1598 MARLOWE *Yew of Malta* iii. iii, Hard-hearted father, What's the pursuit of thy policy? a 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xi. 8 Be virtue then your first pursuit. 1742 GRAY *Properius* II. 52 Be love my youth's pursuit, and science crown my Age.

7. The action of following or engaging in something, as a profession, business, recreation, etc.; that which one engages in or follows.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 That expedition be usyd in my persuts, the delay wherof so replenshyth my heite with hevyness. 1600 W. WATSON *Deceardon* (1602) 97 Yet ceased they not to follow the pursue of their impleite in persecuting his happie memorie. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 489 Your constitution of mind is such, that you must have a pursuit. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref., Those who follow Nautical Pursuits. 1862 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Eng.* II. 1. 2 In our daily pursuits we found much that served to illustrate our former speculations. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1 (1882) 591 The pursuit of Physical Science became a passion.

†8. The pursuing or following out of a plan, design, etc. *Obs.* (replaced by **PURSUANCE** 4.)

a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 68 Towards the pursue of any worthy design. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 128 The doing of many things in pursuit of their Passions. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* xii. 30 He made answer in pursue of the Instructions which he had received.

†9. The action of going on with something already begun; a continuation, a sequel. *Obs.*

1690 EARL MONM. tr *Senault's Man dec. Guilty* 103 We shall see all these truths in the pursuit of this discourse. 1668 OWEN *Exp. Heb.* (1790) I. 131 Unless we look on the words as a pursuit of the first promise. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15, I return now to the pursue of our voyage.

†10. Succession, sequence, serial order.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 10 It is order, poursuite, sequence, and interchange of application, which is mightie in nature. *Id.* xix. § 1 That men may know in what order or pursuit to read.

† Pursuite, *v. Sc. Obs.* [In 6 *pursuits* for *pursuite*, f. prec.: cf. **PERSECUTE**.] *trans.* To persecute = **PURSUE** v. 1.

1563 WINSET *Four Score Thre Quest.* (S.T.S.) I. 67 We ar . inuistie persuitit, with sa grete rigour, as we war heretikus or apostatis. *Id.* 95 King Saul. persutand the said Dauid inuistie to the deth.

† Pursuiter, *Obs.* Also 6 poursuiter. [f. as prec. vb + **-ER**, or f. *pursue*, *pursuit*, after *sutor*] = **PURSUER**

1542 PAGET *Let. in St. Papers Hen VIII.* IX. 229 The poursuters here of these matyers hath bene Deformes and [Admiralles] Secretaries. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B3, Love doth not equally love all his pursuiter.

Pursuivant (pursi'vānt), *sb.* (a.) Forms: 4-5 purs[eu]vaunt, 5-8 pursue-, -sevant, (5 -syaunt, 5-6 -cyvaunt, 6 -œu-, -œva(u)nt, -civant, -suaunt, -suant, -syvant, 6-7 -suyvant, 6-8 -sueuant, -vant, 7 -suivant, -sivant); 6- pursuivant, (7-8 pour-). Also *Sc.* 5 pursuevand, -sewand, -ant, -sephant, -siwant, -syfant, -oyfant, 5-6 persevand [ME. a. OF. *por*, *pur*, *poursuivant*, etc., mod F. *poursuivant*, pr. pple. of *poursuivre*, *poursuivre* 'to pursue, follow after', also used subst., = follower, suitor, pursuivant-at-arms, etc.]

1. Formerly, A junior heraldic officer attendant on the heralds; also one attached to a particular nobleman. Now, an officer of the College of Arms, ranking below a Herald.

In the English College of Arms there are three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants, styled respectively: Rouge Croix, Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis; in the court of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland there are three Heralds, and three (down to 1857, six) Pursuivants. Carrick, Unicorn, and March (formerly Blute), formerly also Dingwall, Ormond, and Kintyre; in the court of the Ulster King of Arms in Ireland there are two Heralds and four Pursuivants. Athlone, and St. Patrick nos. 1, 2, and 3.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1321 Pursuivantes, and herauldes, That crien ryche folkes laudes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purcyvawnte (*K.* purciwant). 1456 Sir G. ILIAC *Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 278 [He] has first tane sik a beste .to bere in his schelde .or in blason upon his heraulde or persevandis brest. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. hab.* vi. *Father Wer* 49 Ane Unicorn, .ane bill in breist he bure, Ane Pursu-phane semelie, I 3ow assure. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priors* (Camden) 61, It was proclamyd openly with the kynges shreffe and two herauldes and two persevantis, and a tumpet. 1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 190 Johne Calder, bute Pursuivant. 1583 *Rot. Seac.* *Reg. Scot.* XXI. 550 I Robert Campbell, Carrik pursuivant, charged Master Patrick Vaus to content and pay. 1600 DICKKIN & WELSH 151 Sir T. Wyatt D's Wks. 1873 III. 85 Send for Heraldry, call me Pursuivants, Where's the King at armes? 1766 *Edinb. London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants are also created by the earl-marshal. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 241/2 In ancient times, any great nobleman might institute his own pursuivant with his own hands and by his single authority. The Dukes of Norfolk had a pursuivant, called *Blanch-Iyon*, from the white lion in their arms. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 1904 He held the office of his Majesty's Unicorn Pursuivant for Scotland.

b Also *pursuivant at (of) arms*.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen VIII.* c. 13 Any henche man, heralde, or purcevant at armes. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., The four Pursuivants at Arms are those that attend the Heralds, and are called Bluemantle, Rougecrosse, Rouge dragon, and Portcullis. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xxvii, The pursuivant-at-arms. Before the castle took his stand. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 19 Two Pursuivants at Arms, properly attired.

†2 A royal or state messenger with power to execute warrants; a warrant-officer. *Obs.*

In Scotland, the heraldic pursuivants usually served summonses of treason, thus connecting senses 1 and 2.

1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elza.* of York (1830) 87 A pursuivant belonging to my lord the Kinges Chambrlain. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 31 One pursuivant shal mete another, yee one poste shal come by another, to bringe the kinge of Babylon tydinges. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A pursuivant that brought the proclamasyon. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xli. 581 There was a speedie pursuivant or courier sent throughout the battalions. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1892) 50 These were sent for by letters by a purcephant to make their repaire to the Counsell of the marcher. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elza.* iv. (1688) 526 Men, taking upon them the Authority and Badges of the Queen's Pursuivants, rambled up and down all over England with counterfeit Warrants. 1641 *Milton Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 67 To let them still hale us, and worrey us with their bandogs, and Pursuivants. 1648 GAGE *It. ind. 206*, One of the State-Officers, a Pursuivant. 1823 SCOTT *Peccol.* vi, If he falls in with the pursuivant fellow who carries the warrant of the Privy Council.

†3 *trans.* and *fig.* = 'messenger'. *Obs.*

c 1530 tr. *Erasm. Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 10 That great pursueuant, Johan Baptist. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. x. 301 Her feet be Pursuivants from Cupid sent, With whose fine steps all loves and ioyes conspire. 1632 DICKKIN *Match Me* v. Wks. 1873 IV. 212 Vnlesse he sent his Pursuivant death for her.

3. A follower; an attendant. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. x. 133 Ane Butes [That pursuevant tofor and squyer had be To Troiane Anchyses, fader of Enee. 1845 LONGF. *To a Child* xii, Fear, the pursuevant of Hope. 1854 COL. WISEMAN *Kabala* II. vi. 167 Proposed to be captain of a body of armed pursuevants picked out for their savageness and hatred of Christians. 1863 LOWE. *Wayside Inn* i. *Falcon of Ser Federico* 130 The sole pursuevant of this poor knight. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 17 But sleep, the gracious pursuevant of toil, Came swiftly down.

†4. A suitor (for a lady's hand). *Obs. rare*.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell*, Then to this lady and soverayne of this palace, Of purcevantis their presid in with many a diverse tale.

† **B. adj.** Pursuing, prosecuting. *Obs. rare.*
 a 1577 Sir I. Smith *Comm. Eng.* (1609) 92 The party
 pursuivant gueth good ensignes.

† **Pursuivant**, *v. obs.* Forms see prec.
 [f. prec.] *trans.* To send a pursuivant after, to
 pursue; to summon or arrest by a pursuivant.
 Also *fig.* Hence Pursuivanting *vbl. sb.*

1536 *Prynne Unbush Tum* Ded. (1661) 17 The late sus-
 pending, pursuevant, vexing, clashing of many learned
 Ministers 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xxviii 218 Their
 navie was pursuevanted after with a horrible tempest
 a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 197 Diveis of them had been
 pursuevanted for Printing of orthodox Books. 1687 R.
 L'Estrange *Br. of Hist. Times* i. 84 Pursuivanting, Messen-
 gering, Sergeanting, Cooping up, Squeezing, Rifling, Plun-
 dering, and Oppressing. 1716 M. Davis *Athen. Brit.* II.
 109 He was pursuevanted up to London and was committed
 Prisoner to the Fleet.

Pursy (pū'si), *a*.¹ Also 5 *purcy*, 6 *poursye*,
poray, 6-8 *pursie*, 7 *purcio*, 7-9 *pursey*
 [Later form of *puris* PURVIS, with the ending -f
 reduced to -i, -y as in *hasty*, *jolly*, *twidy*, etc.]

1. Short-winded, asthmatic, puffy, = PURSIVE.
 c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 416/2 Purcy, in wynd drawyng,
cardiacus 1523 Fitzherbert *Ilust.* § 84 Purcy is a dysense
 in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shote, and
 appereth at his nouthills, and commeth of colde. 1528
 Paynell *Salerno's Regim.* D ij. We ought to take good hede
 that we make not our selfe pousye 1573-80 Baret
Alv. P 885 A purcy man, or that feitcheth his breath often,
 as it were almost windlesse 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.*
 (1678) 89 Thy pamper'd Steeds are pursie, drive away. 1722
 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 52 Good Medicine to cure
 short-winded or pursy Horses.

2. Fat, corpulent.
 [Due to the close association of short-windedness with fat-
 ness, and of this with the notion of a swollen purse or bag,
 as in *Pursy a.2*]

1576 Newton *Lamiae's Complex.* (1633) 133 They that
 bee by nature very porcy and grosse, live as long as they
 that be slender bodied. 1607 WALKINGTON *Obs. Glass* i.
 (1664) 9 [He] was grown so pursie, that his fatness would
 not suffer him to fetch his breath. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat.*
Hist. xx. (1776) 76 The neck, thick and pursy, is joined to
 the head. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Christmas Day* § 20
 A short pursy man, stooping and labouring at a bass-viol,
 so as to show nothing but the top of a round bald head, like
 the egg of an ostrich 1862 Carlyle *Predch. Gh.* xiv. 1.
 (1865) V 145 An elderly fat gentleman, pursy, scant of breath
 1862 *Shakspeare's Ham.* iii. iv. 253 In the fatness of this
 pursie times, Vulture it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge
 1654 *Thorp Comm. Neh.* i. 9 (1657) II. 45 Our short legges
 and pursie hearts cannot hold out here.

Pursy (pū'si), *a.2* [f. *PURSE sb.* + -Y.]

1. *a*. Of cloth, the skin, etc. Having puckers,
 puckered; drawn together like a purse-mouth
 1525 Act 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 27 If. Cloth prove either
 pursie, bawdy, squally by Warp or Woof 1613 J. MAY
Declar. Est. Clothing v. 27 The mill leaues them shame-
 full in cockles, braides, purse, narrower in some places
 than in other. 1835 Willis *Penicillings* II. xxi. 234 His
 heavy, oily black eyes, twinkled in their pursy recesses.
 1884 Mrs. Raven's *Tempt.* i. 4 Her pursy mouth softened.

b. Of clouds, ?Bagging, swollen; heavy.
 1650 H. Vaughan *Silke Saint*, *Dawning* 21 The pursie
 Clouds disband, and scatter. All expect some sudden matter.

2. Having a full purse; rich, wealthy; purse-
 proud

1604 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 48 One said, yong
 Mr. Lenke was very rich, and fatt, 'True', said B. Reid,
 'pussy men are fatt for the most part' 1830 *Times* 21 Sept.
 Their pursy pride has been signally humbled. 1856 Emerson
Eng. Traits, ix. *Cockayne Wks.* (Bohn) II. 64 'The pursy
 man means by freedom the right to do as he pleases' 1905
Daily Chron. 29 Apr. 4/4 He is the precise antithesis of the
 conventional 'moneyed man'. A less 'pursey' man it
 would be impossible to imagine.

† **Purtaunte**, *Cards Obs. rare* Also *paire*
taunt. [app. f. *PAIR sb.* + *F. tant* so much, as
 much, i. e. scoring as much again as *pair-royal*.
 For reduction of *pair* to *pur-* cf. *peroyal* = *PAIR-ROYAL*.] In cribbage, Double *pair-royal*; four
 cards of the same denomination

1688 R. Holme *A. moynry* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 72/1 Cribbage.
 ..The Value of the cards is thus, a *paire Royall* is 6,
 a double *paire Royall* or a *purtaunte* is 12. *Ibid.* 72/2 Noddy,
 and Cribbage-Noddy. Each person has 3 cards and one
 turned up. They are thus market, a *paire* 4, *paire Riall*
 12, a *paire Taunt* 21.

Purte, *obs. f. PURITY*; *obs. Sc. f. POVERTY*.

Purtenance (pū'thāns), *arch.* Also 4
purtoyn, 4-6 *purten*, *purtynaunce*, -*ans*, 5
pourtynans, 5-7 *purtin*, *portin*, *porten-*
ance, -*ance*, -*anse*, 7 *purt'nance* (*purten-*
ants). [ME. a. AF. **purtenance*, with change of
 prefix, for OF. *partien*, *partenance* (cf. *purtenaint*,
 1278, in PERTINENT a. 1), thus an earlier form of
 PERTINENCE, corresp. in vocalization to APPURTEN-
 ANCE, of which in later times it may have been
 taken as an aphetic form] That which pertains
 or appertains, or forms an appendage, to that which
 is the principal thing, an APPURTENANCE.

† 1. *a. Law.* That which pertains or is an
 appendage to a possession or estate. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1820) 251, I Jon Bahol þe
 Scottis King, I bicom þi man for Scotland þing, With alle þe
 purtenance þertille. 1432 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 396/2 The
 Manor of Helston, with the Borough of the same, with the
 purtenaunce. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 62 § 2 The Manor
 or Lordshippe of Huntingfield with the purtenaunces in the

Countie of Kent. 1505 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxcviii. (R.),
 That the duke of Lancastre shulde haue for euer all the
 countrey of Acquytayne, with the purtenaunces

† b. *fig. and gen.* = APPURTENANCE 2 *Obs.*
 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. ii. 71 To habben and to holden..
 With þe purtenaunce of purgatorie in to þe pyne of helle.
 c 1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 128 þo soule with his purte-
 naunces is better þen þo body. c 1449 Peacock *Repr.* ii. xiii
 226 The tabernacle, the temple, alle the vesselis and purte-
 nauncis ther to weren cleid holi.

2. The 'inwards' of an animal; = PLUCK *sb.* 16.
 c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 410/1 Potenaunce, of a thyng,
pertinencia, in plurali excidit 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Potie-
 naunce of a beest, *fissure*. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3
 The heades, neckes, inwardes, purtynaunces, legges, noi
 teete, shall be counted no parte of the carcasses. 1539 Bible
 (Great) *Exod.* xii. 8 Se that ye eate therof. rost w^t þe
 head, fete, & purtenance therof [So 1611, 1885 (R. V.)
 the inwardes.] 1592 Lyly *Midas* i. ii. I will only handle the
 head and purtenance 1662 J. Wilson *Chieft.* v. 1, To
 dream .. Of a Calves head, and Purtenants [betokens] a
 Foreman, and his Fellows! 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III
 xi. May he be damnd in his heart and puttenance, down to
 the very stomach! 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* v. 72 How
 she can dress and dish up—lordly dish Fit for a duke, lamb's
 head and purtenance.

Purtrait, -*trait*(e)t, -*trayt*, -e, *obs. ff. POR-*
TRAIT **Purtraile**, -*tray*, -*treie*, -*trey*, -e,
obs. ff. PORTRAY v. **Purtraiture**, -*trato*(w)re,
 -*tra*(y)ture, -*tre*(a)ture, etc., *obs. ff. POR-*
TRAITURE **Purtred**, -*tured*, *pa. pples. of POR-*
TURE v. obs. **Purtye**, *obs. Sc. f. POVERTY*

Purulage (piū'rūldz), *rare.* [From next,
 with change of suffix. see -AGE.] Applied to the
 contents of a liver abscess, in which there are other
 elements than purulent matter.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 363 Liver purulage
 has always a peculiar mawkish odour.

Purulence (piū'rūlens), [ad. post-cl. L.
pū'ulenta, f. *pū'ulent-us* PURULENT: see -ENOUS
 So in Fr.] a. The fact of being purulent; the
 formation of pus; suppuration, festering. b.
 Purulent matter, pus.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 b/x The pure-
 lence, or matter, is not engendered the first day. 1599 — tr.
Gabriel's Bk. Physique 345/2 If the wounde will yeelde
 no purulence. 1755 Johnson *Dict.*, *Purulence*, *Purulency*,
 generation of pus or matter

Purulency (piū'rūlensi), [f. as prec. see
 -ENCY.] The quality or state of being purulent.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 175 If with these ulcers there
 be purulency and rottenness 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim.*
& Min. 115 The gall dropped into the eare with Womens milk,
 helps the purulency thereof 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of*
Diut. iv. in *Aliments*, etc. (R.), Consumptions are induced
 by purulency in any of the other viscera 1807 *Allbutt's*
Syst. Med. II. 773 The nearest approach to purulency.

Purulent (piū'rūlent), a. [ad L. *pū'ulent-*
us, f. *pū'is*, *pū'r-* = *PUS* see -LENT. So in Fr.]

1. Consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling pus,
 or corrupt matter, also *gen.* corrupt, putrid (*rare*).
 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/a The puru-
 lent matter was sucked to the grownde off the wounde
 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* ii. 88 Streams and rivulets of
 sulphureous liquors, and purulent melted matter. 1753 Swift
Salamanader 53 Wks 1755 III. ii. 77 It spews a filthy froth
 Of matter purulent and white. 1825 KIRBY & Sc. *Entomol.*
 xii. (1828) I. 387 Some of the Cestri regale themselves on a
 purulent secretion with which they are surrounded 1880
 W. MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 226 During the whole time
 was no purulent discharge.

b. *fig.*
 1611 Speed *Hist. Gh. Brit.* ix. xvi 77 Lord Fauconbridge
 is sent to sound their affections, and to draw the purulent
 matter to an head. 1727 Pope, *etc. Art of Sinking* 75 A
 discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding purulent
 metre. 1836 Fraser's *Mag.* XIV. 506 Deal forth assertions
 purulent of slander

2. Full of, forming, or discharging pus; sup-
 purating, festering.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 387 If any small branch of
 these vesselles be broken the Lungs become purulent and
 yeeld matter vp in coughing 1688 South *Serm.* Matt xxii
 12 (1790) II. viii 297 To probe and search a purulent old
 sore to the bottom. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 443 The
 treatment of simple, purulent, or healthy ulcers.

b. Characterized by or accompanied with the
 formation of pus.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 285 Purulent
 infiltration. 1879 Harlan *Eyeght* v. 56 Purulent ophthal-
 mia is one of the most dangerous diseases to which the eye
 is subject.

Hence **Purulently** *adv.*, in a purulent manner;
Purulentness, purulency.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Purulentness*, fullness of Matter or
 Corruption. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I 137
 He shall be allowed to abuse as much and as purulently as
 he likes 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 425 Surrounding
 the purulently infiltrated part.

Purulo- (piū'rūlo), combining form from
 assumed stem of L. *pū'ul-entus* PURULENT.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 285 The purulent
 or purulo-fibrous exudation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.*
 II. 421 We recognise two forms of dysentery—the purulo-
 gangrenous and the fibrous or pseudo-diphtheritic

Puruloid (piū'rūloid), *a. Path.* [irreg. f. as
 prec. + -OID.] Resembling, or having the appearance
 of purulent matter; pyoid.

1866 A. Flint *Prim. Med.* (1880) 201 Presenting a puru-
 lent or puruloid appearance 1880 BARWELL *Anaesth.* 99
 'Cribiform cavities' containing..puruloid matter.

† **Purvey** (pū'vay), *sb.* Also 6 *pervaye*. [f. next]

1. The provision of a statute; = PURVIEW 1.
 1553 Act 1 Mary Sess. ii. c. 7 § 1 Proclamations should
 have been made, according to the Purvey of the same
 Estatute 1565 Act 8 Eliz. c. 8 § 1 Promoters have taken
 away by Virtue and Purvey of the said Estatute from divers
 poor Men their House

2. An arrangement, provision, *rare*—1.
 a 1553 More *How Sergeantant would lo me*, etc. 70 in Hazl.
E. P. III. 122 He made a good persuade For every whit
 by his owne wit, And tooke another waie

3. The act of providing or supplying; that
 which is provided or supplied, *pl.* provisions.

1625 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 226 Those that used to furnish
 that purvey 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 771 And when y'
 are furnis'd with all Purveys, I shall be ready, at your
 service.

4. A sum provided to meet current expenses: for
 specific use see quot. 1908. *local.*

1748 *Addingham* (Cumberland) *Par. Bk.*, Collected by the
 Church Wardens two Purveys thro the whole Parish a 7
 04 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberland* I. 224 The rate
 assessed by purvey, about 30 l. a year 1838 *Addingham*
 (Cumberland) *Par. Bk.*, 5 purveys Collected 1839 *Ibid.*,
 8 purveys Collected. 1908 C. C. Hopson *Private Let.*
 5 Nov. In this county (Cumberland), and it may be in
 others, the county rate used to be levied by 'purveys'. A
 Purvey was a sum of £100 and according as £200, £300, or
 £400 was required the Gr. Sessions ordered one, two, or
 three purveys to be levied. A certain sum was fixed against
 each Parish as its contribution to the purvey. This system
 was found in time to operate unfairly, and in 1820 a special
 Act of Parliament was obtained abolishing Purveys

Purvey (pū'vay), *v.* Forms. a. 3-4 *por-*
vay(en), -*vay*(e); 3-5 -*vay*(en), -*vay*(e), *pur-*
vay(en), -*vay*(en), 3-6 -*vay*(en), 4-6 -*vaye*, 4-7
-vay(e), -*vaye*, -*vay*, (4-5 *Sc.* -*vay*, -*vay*), 5-
purvey, (6-7 -*veigh*, -*veygh*; 4-6 *pouveys*,
-vey(e); 6 *poorvey*). (*Pa. t.* and *pple.* *purveyed*:
 in 5 *Sc.* *purvat*, -*vayt*, -*voyt*, -*ved*, -*vayd*, -*vayd*.)
 β 4 *provey*, (*pa pple.* *proveyd*, -*vyde*), 6 *Sc.*
provay, *pa pple* -*unayt*, -*vyd*. γ 4-5 *pervey*(e),
-vey(e). (In all forms before 1620, u was com-
 monly written for v.) [ME. a. AF. *por-*, *purveier*,
purveier = OF. *porveuer*, -*veuer*, *veuoier* (je *porveis*,
porveis), mod. f. *pourvoir*, = Pi. *provoier*, Cat.
provehir, Sp. *prover*, It. *provvedere*—L. *providere*
 to PROVIDE, f. *pro-* for + *videre* to see. The forms
 in *pro-*, *per-*, were assimilated to the L. prepositions.
 In ME. often stressed *pu rvey*]

1. † 1. *trans.* To foresee; = PROVIDE v. 1. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, *Song Moses* 42 God gif thou
 puruayd thaire laste, that that myght dye skyrly. c 1374
 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 120 (Camb. MS.) It by-houeth
 nedes þat thinges þat ben to comyn ben yporuayd. c 1374
 — *Traylus* iv. 1038 (1066) þat god puruethi thynges þat
 is to come 14 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 605/36 *Provedeo*,
 to purveye, or to see byfore.

† b. To see before or in front of one; to have in
 view. *Obs. rare*—1

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 8, I poruayd god ay in my
 sight 1 puruaid him ay in my sight

II. † 2. To see to, attend to (something) in
 advance, to order, arrange beforehand; to fore-
 ordain; to bring (something) about by previous
 planning; = PROVIDE v. 3. *Obs.*

[1320 BRITTON i. v. § 2 Qe il eyn tens de purveur lour
 response] a 1300 *Cursor* M 8211 (Cott) þis wark þou sal
 it puruai [other texts, deuse, ordaine] in þi thought, Thoru
 salamon it sal be wrought c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvi
 (Nycholas) 977 He gert purway A mangery with glad
 chere 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 40, I shal pourveye somme
 Iewels and money for our necesseyte 1513 Douglas *Aeneis*
 x. ii. 54 To mak redy for weyr, Purway that schippis, pro-
 vyde armour and geyr 1521 *Irish Act* 13 Hen. VIII in
 Bolton *Stat. Ir.* (1621) 73 According unto the statutes in
 that behalfe purveyed. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 131 b,
 What vitale was purveyed for this greute enterprise.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 115 After þus God schal
 purveye [L. *providere* Deus] 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i.
 xi. 52 To horsbak wente all the hoost, as Arthur had afore
 purveyed.

† 3. *intr.* To take measures, arrange, or prepare
 beforehand. *Const. inf. or that* Cf. PROVIDE v. 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1820) 74 Pe Norreis [Northern
 people] puruayed, to do him a despite c 1440 Gesta *Rou.*
 i. 2 (Harl. MS.) How þat his wif was a stompet, and which
 purweith in þat day that hire husband shuld be ded. 1523
 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* I. v. 5 Than the queene secretly dyd
 puruey to go in to France a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Ar.*
 (1546) K vi. The good emperour puruoyed, that all they of
 his palais shoulde depart. 1604 DRAYTON *Onlie* 1187 In
 mercy, let thy mightinesse purvey. To ransom from this
 emuent Decay. 1612 — *Poly-obl.* iii. 213 So nature hath
 puruaid, that during all her raigne The Bathes their native
 power for ever shall retaine.

† 4. *intr.* To make provision or adequate pre-
 paration for some event or action, or for the supply
 of something needed. *Const for, of (against), to*.
 Cf. PROVIDE v. 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11700 Full prestly be prest hase
 puruayet before. c 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 6758 But the
 mayner vp yede To purvey of that that had need. 1475
Bk. Noblesse (Roxb.) 75 That it may be purveyed for by so
 dew means that [etc.] 1490 CAXTON *Encydis* xii. 77 Yif I
 had well thoughte to haue fallen in [this] unconuenient
 ..I wolde haue purueied therto. 1505 ARNOLDE *Chron.*
 (1811) 291 The Chauceler, entending to purvey there
 ayenst. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 889 To Purueigh for things

necessarie 1668 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 3 'Tis forward to purvey for pleasures and delights for us.

III. 5. *trans.* To provide, furnish, supply (something); = PROVIDE v. 5. a. Const. † to a person, etc., or with dative. *Obs* or *arch*.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348/97 Heo poruiede hire ryt feoloniche A poyun, strong i-nous, for-to 3ue his jongue child to slen him 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1739 his false man. poruiede hom gode sapes & in to be se wende 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 5566 Ther whiles the clerk Merlin Hem hadde y-puruaid a riche in 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxii. 8 God shal purvey to hym, my sone, the sacrifice 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 42 To purway the a plas in heywyn to dweyle. 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 25 Go, purvey us a dinner Of all manner of dishes. 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* xliii. Get thy wounds healed, purvey thee a better house.

b. (*simpl.*) Now in reference to articles of food, and as the act of a purveyor. cf. sense 9 and PURVEYOR 2.

13. *Guy Warw* (A.) 7921 (E. E. T. S.) 448 'Frende Youn', seyð þe king, 'Wiltow fist for mi þing? Oper yschal an-oper purway. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* viii. 21 We purweyen goode thingis, not onli before God, but also before alle men. 1480 *Lynde Assembly of Gods* 75 Wherefor a remedy purvey in hast. 1506 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 228 Being proud in purweying victuals for her nourishment. 1638 *Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower* 15 The late Queene, Anno 1507, caused by Warrant of privie Seale a great quantity of Beere to be purveyed, transported and sold to her owne use beyond the seas. 1784 *Cowper Trav.* 619 Such is all the mental food purvey'd. 1868 *E. Edwards Raleigh* I. xii. 234 The provisions had been excellently purveyed under Raleigh's contract.

6. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) with († of) something; = PROVIDE v. 8. *arch*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 911 þe kyng him poruiede of poer inow. 13. *Cursor M.* 25912 (Fairf.) Ikan agh purway ham wiþ al þing fare. 1386 *Chaucer 1st's Prose* 591 But for þat I was purweyed of a make I wepte bi smal and that I vndertake 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) xiv 6 þare he refreschez him and purways him of vitales. 1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 339 Vnto such tyme as he be poruied of a place. 1508 *Kennedy Plying w. Dunbar* 465 Had that bene prouait (v. r. prowitid) sa of schote of gyne, but peule that had past. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. iii. 15 Give no ods to your foes, but doe purway Your selfe of sword before that bloody day. 1687 *Dryden Hist. & P.* III. 940 His House with all convenience was purvey'd. 1843 *James Forest Days* viii. Thence he went back to London, was purveyed with a spy [etc.].

† b. Const. for (a purpose, etc.). *Obs. rare*.

1280 *Wyclif Eng. Wks* 386 þat þe clergy was sufficy ently purveyed for lyfode. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* I. iii. 38 Merlin said Syr yve must purwey yow for the nourishyng of your child. *Ibid.* xxviii. 75 Thanne was he [Ryons] woode oute of mesure, and purweyed him for a grete hoost.

† 7. To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is necessary, to equip; = PROVIDE v. 7. *Obs*.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Vincentius) 77 Bot god þane puruoy þat he ferlyt gheueþe þat cumyne mycht be. 1450 *Lowelich Graal* xlv. 447 We scholen hem fynden most besy, And wers I-purweyd in Eche degre thanne here Aftir that they scholen be. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw IV* 205 b. The erle hoped, and nothing lesse mistrusted, then to be assured and purweyd in that place.

† 8. *refl.* (and *pass.*). To prepare or equip oneself; to take measures, get ready (to do something, for some event); = PROVIDE v. 7 b. *Obs*.

1330 *Syr Degarre* 481 A morewe the justes, was I set, The King him purweyd wel the bet. 1335 *Minor Poems* III. 14 He had his men than purway, Withowten lenger delay. 1435 *Torr Portugal* 2204 He purweyd hym anon, To weend over the se fome. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W.) 1515 a1 b. God sent hym [Pharaoh] a fayre warnyng to purwey hym before that sholde come after.

9. *intr.* (or *absol.* of sense 5 b). To furnish or procure material necessities or the like; to act as purveyor (see PURVEYOR 2); *esp.* to make provision for a person, his needs, etc.; = PROVIDE v. 9. From 17th c. used chiefly or only of supplying victuals, and *fig.* from this.

1440 *Gearydes* 5421, I will purvey for you another waye. 1480 *Caxton Higden* viii. 11 (Rolls) VIII. 525 By lyce of kyng Edward his fader he purweyed for his lyce and helpe. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 56 To th' entent that every of them may provide and purvey for himself whn the said half year. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 1021, I [Adam] the praise Yeld the, so well this day thou hast purvey'd. 1711 *Ken Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 121 This for his lust insatiably purveys. 1872 *Yzats Growth Comm.* 938 Danteic reaped great advantages in purveying for the troops during the Seven Years' war. 1888 *Goode Amer. Fishes* 44 Frequently, by ten or twelve Con necticut smacks, which purvey for the New York market.

b. Const. *to rare*.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Pe court of Rome ordeynþ. tray tors of his world, þat it perwey to be temporal lif of sum man. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* C vii b. A good ensample how God purweyeth to them that haue deuocion in hym. 1796 *Burke Let. Noble Ld.* 4 Their turpitude purveys to their malice. 1878 *B. Taylor Deuotion* II. iii. Lute and lay espoused in adoration that purveys to sense.

Purveyable, a rare. [f. PURVEY v. + -ABLE.] † a. Provident, foreseeing, prudent. *Obs*. b. Procurable, obtainable.

1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iii. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) How þat nature..fluteth the gouernement of thynges and by whyche lawes she purweyeth [L. *providet*] kepeth the grete world. 1524 *Udall Erasmi.* *Apoph.* II. xi. 286 b. And so, the physician abandoned, he tooke hym to meates purveyable.

Purveyal (pûrîv'äl). *rare*-1. [f. PURVEY v.

+ -AL.] The action of purveying or supplying; purveyance, supply.

1287 *How Glass* June 181 What may be called the purveyal of lecturers was a task surrounded with difficulties.

Purveyance (pûrîv'äns). Forms: 3-4 (s) por-, 3-8 pour-, 3- pur-; 3-6 -vea(u)nçe, (4 -ans), 3-6 -via(u)nçe, (-ans), 4-6 -vya(u)nçe, (-a(u)n)s; 4 -veyonce, 4-6 -veya(u)nçe, 4-7 -veia(u)nçe, 5-6 -voyance, 5- purveyance, (6 -veigh-, -veygha(u)nçe). Also 5 perveance, -viance; *Sc. perwyans, pourwiance, purweane, -wians*. (Bef. c1620 commonly with u for v) [ME a OF *por-, purue(u)nçe* :-L *prövidentia*: see PROVIDENCE. Subsequently conformed to the vb *purveuer, pourvoir*, PURVEY, as *F. puruer-, pourvoyance*; in Eng. with shift of stress from *purueance, purviance*, to *purvei-, purveyance*].

† 1. Foresight; foreknowledge of and provision for the future; = PROVIDENCE 2. *Obs*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9387 Fol hardi he is inow ac al wipoute rede, Hastif wipoute purveance. 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xcii. 8 Fulis withouten purveyance of þe toþer ward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Wyp-outen wyt and wyp-oute porueyonce. 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* v. vi 83 (Camb. MS.) For which it his nat yclepyd prouydenye, but it sholde rather ben clepyd purveyance (*non prouidentia sed prouidentia potius dicitur*) þat byholdeth from a-fer alle thynges. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 17 Thou maist with this purveyance and forsaite helpe þi sugets. 1567 *Test. Hen. Stewart* 130 in *Scot Sat. Poems* I. 43 Quhair Venus anus gettis in hir gouernance. Wisdome is exult and prudent purveyance. 1581 *Mulcaster Position* xxxvii (1887) 166 For youth, while it rometh without purveyance, makes maruelous a doe before it will die.

† 2. The action of preparing, arranging, or ordaining; preparation, pre-arrangement; ordination, direction, government, management; = PROVIDENCE 1, PROVISION sb 2. *Obs*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 11356 (Cott.) Qua herd euer ani shik Purueance sa ful of sulke. 1330 *Ötuel* 666, alle wunt þe kyng of Fraunce, Lette maken his purueance. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 241 He made perueyance for meyes and drynkes and oþer thynges. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 200, I pray that ye will make such purveyance therfor that it may be to myn deleruyance. 1485 *Digby M34.* (1882) iii. 577 In-to be sets I woll a pere for my gastes to make porwyawns. 1550 *Freeris of Bernik* 434 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 299 He had witt of all hir purueance to 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel* in *Holinshead* II. 672 The citizens of Dublin. made the best purueance they could to defend their cite. 1607 *Walsington Opt.* *Glass* xii. (1664) 132 The sweet sleepe of the senses, The fountain of sage Advice and good Purveyance.

† 3. In full, *purveyance of God, divine purveyance*; = PROVIDENCE 3. *Obs*.

1386 *Chaucer Frankl.* T. 137 Eterne god that thurgh thy purueance Ledest the world by certein gouernance. 1390 *Gower Conf.* Pol. I. 23 The hyne almyht purueance, In whos eterne remembrance flo fast was every thyng present. 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons. Perfect.* D.11 a Dispeyred on the purueance of almyghty god how they sholde be fedde. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburg* 1 1902 This yle of Ely by deyne purueance With muddy wateis is compassed aboute. 1555 *Philpot Exam & W* (Parker Soc.) 116 He was .born into this world by the diuine purueance.

† 4. That which is ordained; an ordinance or statute, or a clause in one of: cf. PROVISION sb. 8. In quot. 1632 = PURVEYOR 1. *Obs*.

1265 *Palen* 46 *Hen. III* in 1919 *Rymer's Fadera* (1816) I. 411 Diners ordeneþments, purueances, e establemens sez a Oxinford. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1007 So þat atte laste hi broghte him þer to To make a porueance amendeþment to do. Imad it was at Oxenford þat lond outh to seyte. *Ibid.* 11047 Þe quene was ek bygonde se & þe kynges breþeren al so, & euere þohte hou hi myhte be purueance vndo. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11551 He made a purueance in hi, þat mani sacclis suld it by. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 439/1 The yeely moste enne in much greter Dette, oo lesse than other purueance wer made. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 2 Every Piece so calendred against the Ordinaunces and Purueyances, aforesaid. 1632 *Women's Rights* 391 The count had recited the whole purueance of the act.

5. The providing or furnishing (of some necessary), *esp.* the purveying or provision of victuals.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 123 Me made grete purueance of vitayles for hym. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 737 Of vitayles þai made na purueance. 1540 *Morv. Sinc Vies* *Introd.* *Wynd* B vj b. I they are greatte and longe purueance for a lyttell and short lyfe. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen V* 75 b. He made grete purveyance of all thynges necessary for the coronacion of his Queene. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxii. 439 For purueyance of forage and fewell. 1788 *Priestley Lect.* *Hist.* iv. xxii. 233 The way of collecting the rents, both in money and purveyances of victuals, &c. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 119 All along the coast. there was busy baking of biscuits and purveyance of provender.

6. *spec.* The requisition and collection of provisions, etc., as a right or prerogative; *esp.* the right formerly appertaining to the crown of buying whatever was needed for the royal household at a price fixed by the PURVEYOR, and of exacting the use of horses and vehicles for the king's journeys. 1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 32/2 Thabuse of the said purueance. 1475 *Bl. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 40 He rewardid fifty thousande sak wolle for perueyance. 1483 *Caxton Calo* d v b. Therefore she counceyelled unto the kyng, that he sholde make purueance and store of it. 1601 *F. Tate Househ. Ord.* *Edw. II.* § 47 (1876) 29 A vallet of mestier

purveyor of ale, who shal make the purueyance of ale. 1612 *Davies Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 189 He established the composition of the Pale, in lieu of purveyance and sees of soldiers. 1668 *E. Chamberlayne Pres. St. Eng.* (1666) 113 The King by his Prerogative hath had at all times the Right of Purveyance or Pre-emption of all sorts of Victuals near the Court. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. viii. 288 By degrees the powers of purveyance have declined, in foreign countries as well as our own. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* iii. if I. 477 Great Britain is the only monarchy in Europe where the oppression of purveyance has been entirely abolished. 1875 *Stubbs Const.* *Hist.* II. xvii (1877) 538 The prerogative of purveyance included, besides the right of preemption of victuals, the compulsory use of houses and carts and even the enforcement of personal labour.

† 7. That which is purveyed; a supply, stock, provision (of victuals, arms, or other necessaries). Cf. PROVIDENCE 1 b. *Obs*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 11677 Vr waler purueance es gan. 1386 *Chaucer Frankl.* T. 176 A gaidy. In which that they hadde maad hir ordinance Of vitaille and of oþer purueance. 1470 *Henry Wallace* viii. 1004 Breid, ayll and wyn, with oþer purweans. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. vi. 5 In a noþer ship they had put all their purueyance. 1599 *Nashe Leuten Stuffe* 6 How Yarmouth. should supply her inhabitants with plentiful purveyance of sustentance.

† b. An armed force fitted out; armament; array. *Obs. rare*.

1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 125 The 3ere next on hand 3ede þe Kyng of France To þe holy land, with his purueyance. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 574 He scholde withoute distance Come with alle his purueyance, 1 that were left with-Inne the walles.

Hence **Purveyancer** *nonce-wd.*, *adv.*

1800 *Coleridge Picolet.* II. xiv. Did the Duke make any of these provisos..when he gave you the office of army purveyancer?

† **Purveyant, a** *Obs rare* [f. PURVEY v. + -ANT.] Foreseeing, provident.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *P. v. Priv.* 138 A kyng..sholde be Purveyant and Pensyve of thynges that may come aftyrwarde. *Ibid.* 234 Who-so hath the voice meene between grete and smale, he is wise, Purveyant, veritable.

Purveyed (-v'ed), *pp. a.* [f. PURVEY v. + -ED.] 1. *pp. a.* † a. Pre-arranged, foreordained. † b. Equipped, prepared. c. Furnished, provided.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 141 Practique. techeth hou and in what wise Thurgh hii purweied ordinance A king schal sette in gouernance His Realme. 1435 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 491/1 Wherefor, like it to your purveyed discretions, to pray [etc.]. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* II. ix. 86 But syr are ye purweyed, said Merlyn, for to morne the hooste of Nero. wille sette on yow. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. xxxii. 146 We be nat as noble purweyed to gyue you a full answer.

† 2. *pa. pp. l.* *Purveyed* that, provided that: see PROVIDED II. *Obs*.

1398 in *Rymer Fadera* (1709) VIII. 61/1 Purwait that Heritages on bathe the Syds stand in the fourme and vertue as is compris'd within the Trewes. 1447 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 135/1 Purweied also, that noo man having any Graunte of the King of any Castels..be stopped or prejudiced.

Purveyer, Purveyress: see PURVEYOR.

Purveying, vbl. sb. [f. PURVEY v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PURVEY.

† 1. Foreseeing, foresight; providence, prudence.

1374 *Chaucer Troylas* iv. 958 (986) If ther might ben a variaunce To wythen out fro goddes purweyng. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* x. 23 Wisdome forsothe is to a man purweyng [1388 *Wisdom* is prudence to a man].

† 2. Preparation, arrangement, management; = PURVEYANCE 2. *Obs*.

1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 8170 Than he lete make purweyng. Into Ynde to take were on hond. 1644 *Milton Arcob.* 27 That which others have tak'n so strictly, and so unalterably into their own purveying.

3. The providing or procuring of supplies; foraging; = PURVEYANCE 5, 6.

1555 *Hulot.* *Purveying* of come or grayne, *frumentatio*. 1623 *Cockeram.* *Lignation*, a hewing or purveying of wood. 1804 *Gillies in Duncan Nelson* (1806) 220 The attention paid to the victualing and purveying for the fleet. 1825 *Miss Yonge Canoes* (1877) I. xxviii. 235 His own household had neither wages, clothes, nor food, except what they obtained by purveying, in their case only a licence to rob.

Purveying, pp. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That purveys; that manages the provisioning.

1789 *B. Rush Med. Eng.* 70 The union of the purveying and directing departments of hospitals in the same person.

Purveyor (pûrîv'ôr). Forms: see below. [a. *AF. purveur, -our*, = OF. *por-, pur-, pour-, pro-veor, -veour, -veleur, -veior* (13th c. in *Godef.*), in mod. F. *pourvoyeur*, agent-n. from (OF. *porveur*, mod. F. *pourvoir*: see PURVEY v. and -OR.

The forms in *pro-* were assimilated to L. *prövidere*. Orig. stressed *purveour*, whence *pu rveour, pur-veur*; later conformed to *purvey* as *purveyor*.] A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 4 *purveur, -veour*, 4-5 *pur-, pourveour*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4607 (Cott.) Do gett þe a god purveur [F. *purveur*, G. *purveur*]. 1612 [see B. 1]. 1390 *Pourveour* [see B. 3]. 1448 *Purveyor* [see B. 1].

a. 2 4 *porveour, purveyowr, -va(y)our*, 4-7 -veyowr, -e, 5-7 -velowr, -e, -velowr, (7 *pourveour, -veour*), 6- *purveyor*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 200 He ys under, he is *dispre* and *gouverneur* and *porveour* to his mayne. 1375 *Cursor M.* 4337 (Fairf.) Joseph þat noble *purveour*. 1430 *Ibid.* 1003 (*Leud*) Right was that the *purveyoure* Shold come by-fore the

Sauyous. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 287 Pompeius beeyng declared in wordes & in title the purveyor of corne. 1579 in Feuillet *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 164 As the purveyor compounded 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm on Matt xxii. 12* § 13 God is no purveyor for thees and robbers 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 64 The Purveyor of the expence of the army 1658 PHILLIPS, *Purveyour*, an Officer of the King, or other great personage.

a. 3 4-5 purveyor, 5 -viorre, 5-6 -vior, 6 vior, 5c. -vyar.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redels* iv. 13 To paie be pore peple bat his purveyours toke, withoute pretere at a parlement. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 471/2 Purviour, *provisor, procurator*. c. 1548 HALL *Chon.* Hen. VI. 161 Like a speedy purviour, whiche slacketh not tyme. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 132 Geyn to the Queen of Scottes purviour 15

B. 4 purvayer, 5-7 -veier, -veyer, 7 pur-, pourvoyeur.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Fairf.) For-þi is he calde cristis purvayer. c. 1449 *Purveyer* [see B. 2]. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marius* (1895) III. 217 Purveyer for all necessary provision. 1600 J. POREY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 87 They haue certayne Caters and purveyers among them. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 186 The Caribbians were as it were the Purveyors of the French. 1683 *Apol. Prot.* France iv. 27 His Purveyor could find no room for him in the Castle.

γ. 4-5 provoyour, -wyour, -weour, -wour, -mour, -wor, -wer.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 255 My prowor & my plowman Pierrshal ben on erthe [for] piowour, pourveour, prowou; 1393 C. xxii. 260 prowour, piowour. 1387 Ployvour [see B. 2]. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv. viii. 468 Crist. oure beest prouer ordeyned al that was best for us to haue.

B. Signification.
†1. One who makes preparation or prearrangement; a manager, director, steward. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4337 (Cott.) Joseph, þat was god purueur [v. rr. -uayour, -ueou] A dai he went in to þe bour. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 147 As it were to be counour provoyour of alle [L. *communis cunctorum provisor*]. 1448 HEN VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) L. 378 For .ij. purueours either of theym at .vj. d. by day.

2. One who procures or supplies anything necessary, or something specified, to or for others.

In *commercial use*; One who makes it his business to provide or supply victuals, etc., esp. one who provides luncheons, dinners, etc., on a large scale or for a large number; also in such denominations as 'Purveyor to their Majesties', or 'to the Royal Household', 'Universal Purveyor', etc.

1340 [see A. 2]. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 468 The wyisest purueuer and tendrist lout 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1846) 46x This man served the parson as Purveyor of his poultrie. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vi. 24 (1718) 269, I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature, my careful purveyor: she provides me store. 1745 *Du For Voy. round World* (1840) 32a The Spaniard, was their guide himself, and their purveyor also. 1813 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubland* 127 b, Mr Allingham has not proved himself an indolent purveyor for the dramatic corps. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 240 A shoemaker, or perhaps some other purveyor to our bodily wants. 1891 *Daily News* 15 July 3/3 Mr Morton moved to reduce the vote by 50s. allowance to the purveyor of luncheons.

b. An official charged with the supply of requisites or of some necessary to a garrison, army, city, or the like; † in quot. 1787-91 an officer who provided timber for the navy (*obs.*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 68, I fynde by hys bokes of hys purveyours how yn every castelle, forteresse, and cyte or towne he wolde haue grete providence of vitaille. 1601 *Holland Phny* I. 175 To heare of the Treasurer and purveyor general of the armie in Armenia. 1687 G. WHITE *Selborne* 1, The oaks of Temple and Blackmoor stand high in the estimation of purveyors, and have furnished much naval timber. 1791 *Griffin Forest Scenery* ii. 22 Besides these ancient officers of the forest, there is one of later institution. . . He is called the *purveyor*, and is appointed by the commissioner of the dock at Portsmouth. His business is to assign timber for the use of the navy. 1809 *Wallerow Lett.* 13 Dec. in *Curwood Desq.* V. 365 The usual allowances, which the Purveyor General of the British Army will pay. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xii. 232 Both Essex and Ralegh acted as purveyors of the fleet. 1883 *Fortin Rev.* July 12a The Purveyor-in-Chief was to furnish everything required for the hospital service.

3. A domestic officer who made purveyance of necessities, lodging, transport, and the like for the sovereign (*king's* or *queen's purveyor*), or for some other great personage. Also *transf.* one who exacts supplies or contributions. Now *Hist.*

[1320 *Act 36 Edw. III.* c. 2 Que le heigoun noun de purveyor soit change & nome achatour.] 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 104 He is overal A pourveour and an aspie. 1399 [see A. 2]. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 581/17 *Exactor*, a Purveyor. c. 1440 *Yacob's Will* 189 As a purveyor goth be-form to takyn an jn for his mayster. a. 1596 GREENE *Yac.* (V. iii. 1), I must needs haue your maisters horses. . . I am the King's Purveyor, and I tell thee I will haue them. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Purveyor*, an Officer of the King or other great Personage, that provides Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is. 1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, The Queen's purveyors had been abroad, sweeping the farms and villages of those articles usually exacted during a royal Progress. 1895 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 415 The hated name of purveyor was [1360] to be exchanged for that of buyer.

Hence *Purveyress*, a female purveyor.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Purveyresse*, a Frouderesse, or Purveyeresse.

Purview (pū'vīu). Forms: 5 *purveu*, -vewe, 5-7 -vieu, 6 -vew, 7- *purview*. [A. AF. *por-, pur-, purview* provided = OF. *porveu* (= OIt. *proveduto*), in mod. F. *pourvue*, pa. pp. of *pourvoir*: see *PURVEY*]. The word was used in the A.F. statutes

(a) in the phrase *purveu est* 'it is provided', to introduce that which is provided or enacted by the statute, and (b) in the phrase *purveu que* 'provided that', to introduce a special proviso, condition, or saving clause, hence as sb., the clause so introduced, the provision or proviso.

(a) 1295 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 1 Purveu est que nul y vengne manger, herbigier, ne gisir en meson de religion, al cüst de la meson. *Ibid.*, Et est porveu que les poins avandiz lient ausi bien nos Conseillers, come autre gent.

(b) 1377 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 15 Purveue toutfoitz que les dites gentz de seint eglise ne se tiegnent deinz les eglises ou sanctuaries par fraude ou collusion. 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI.* c. 11 Purveux toutfoitz que laverement soit receu par nostre S^r le Roy que le Capitain est en plein vie.]

1. The body of a statute, following next after the preamble, and beginning with the words 'Be it enacted'; the enacting clauses; that which is provided or enacted by a statute; hence, the provision, scope, or intention of an act or bill.

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 468/1 Noo purweue, provision, ne other thynge in this present Parliament made, in any wise be hutyng vnto the Abbes and Convent aforesaid. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 11 Provided also that if any person or persons hereafter doo contrary to the purweue and remedy of this Act. 1567 *Hale Com. Law* iii. (1716) 51 Many Times the Purweue of an Act is larger than the Preamble or the Petition; and so 'tis here. For the Body of the Act prohibits all Appeals. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) s. v., Thus a Statute is said to stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purweue. 1850 *GLASTONE Glean.* V. xlv. 200 We will assume then that the Statute intended to include in its purweue all the circumstances of the consecration of Parker.

†b. A provisional clause; a proviso. *Obs.*

1442 *Peth. for Ld. Scrop in Rolls of Parli.* V. 41, 42 Ensuynge upon which endowment was added a clause of Purweue, in this forme that foloweth. Purweue toutz foitz, qe si troveoit seint [etc.] J. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 309/1 Soo alwey that Richard erle of Salisbury be not in eny wise by force or colour of this purweue or exception hurt. 1755 JOHNSON, *Purweue*, proviso, providing clause. [With quot. from Hale, a 1577 above.]

2. By extension, The scope or limits of any document, statement, scheme, subject, book, or the like; the purpose or intent; also, the range, sphere, or field of a person's labour or occupation.

1788 MADISON *Federalist* (Webster 1828), In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the purview of that authority. 1811 KNOX *Corr.* v. 76b (1834) II. 30 Christianity, takes mankind as it is, and, in its purview, leaves out nothing. 1881 J. G. FRICH *Lect. Teach.* (ed. 3) 38 If we seek to classify the objects of instruction, so far as they lie within the purview of a school-teacher. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* i. 12 Questions that have influenced the mind of the writer in considering the purview of his book.

3. Influenced by VIEW: Range of vision, physical or mental; outlook, range of experience or thought; contemplation, consideration.

1837 RICHARDSON *Dict.*, *Purview*, the view forward the forecast, the contemplation. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. I. viii. 247 There is a delusion, too, in this width of purview. You see the extent of horizon, but do not make out the roads. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Inspiration* ix. 222 A glimpse, a point of view that by its brightness excludes the purview, is granted, but no panorama. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan., How was it that none of these facts seem to have come within the purview of her Majesty's Office of Works? 1904 S. J. WEYMAN *Abess of Flaye* xxii, In a twinkling she was hidden by the turn [of the road] from the purview of the castle.

†**Purvision**, *obs.* variant of **PROVISION**, influenced by **PURVEY**.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 2080 Letters from the Pallatine of Vilna and the Kyng of Poole offering them large curtesie. This purvision [later add *purvision*] unlooked for, greatly reuined theyr heauye spirites

†**Purwanah**, *parwānah* (pūwā'nā). *East Ind.* Also 7 pher-, 8-9 per-, 7-8 -wanna, 8-9 -wannah, 9 -wanah, -wunah. [A. Urdu and Pers.

1313], *parwānah*, a royal patent or diploma, warrant, commission.] A letter of authority; an order, licence, pass.

1681 Sir W. HEDGECOCK *Diary* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 34 If we did not procure a Pherwanna from the Duan of Decca to excuse us from it. 1693 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I. 281 (Y.), Egmore and Pursewaukum were lately granted us by the Nabob's purwannas. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 191 The late perwannas granting exemption of all duties shall be reversed. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 250/2 My servant returned with the Rajah's acknowledgment of my letter, and a purwannah or pass through his dominions, written in the ancient Hindu character. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 218 note, One of these officers signed a parwānah for a merchant to transport goods through Sindhi to Cābul file of toll.

Purwinkle, -wynkle, *obs.* ff. **PERIWINKLE** 2.

Pury, *a. Obs.*: see **PUTRY**, rotten, putrid.

Pus (pus). *Path.* Also 8 puss. [A. L. *pūs*, stem *pūr-*, viscous matter of a sore; cf. **PUBULENT**.] A yellowish-white, opaque, somewhat viscid matter, produced by suppuration; it consists of a colourless fluid in which white corpuscles are suspended.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 F 11 b, Hippocrates teacheth vs that pus or suppuration is made wt some putrefaction. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* 243 The Pus is materially produced of blood. 1745 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ulcer*, A puss or corruption which retards the consolidating of the parts. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 123

The termination by suppuration is that process in animal bodies, by which the matter of sores or pus is formed. 1866 A. FLINT *Purc. Med.* (1880) 240 Pus is opaque, less viscid than mucus, and in water sinks to the bottom.

Fig. 1831 A. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admns.* (1837) II. 105 A William infuses spirit of Reform, as a George would have infused pus of Boroughmongey.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *pus-cell*, -corpuscle, -production, -serum, *pus-containing*, -forming, -like, -producing adjs.

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* ii. 58 It would seem, that cancer-cells, like pus-globules, usually, if not always, become arrested in the liver, and do not pass through to become the germs of cancerous tumors in other organs. *Ibid.* 89 1873 ROLLET *Phys. Chem.* 260 The pus corpuscles are spherical irregular bodies about 1/5000 to 1/1000 of an inch in diameter. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 247 The extent of pus-formation will depend upon the severity of the inflammatory process. 1876 *Chm. Soc. Trans.* IX. 177 Discharge less in quantity and more pus like. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 432 Disintegrated pus-cells. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 279 The pus cavity extended within two centimetres of the apex of the frontal gyrus.

Pusane, **pusen**, **pusca**, variants of **PISANE**, **POSOA** (vinegar-water) **Puscle**, **puscul**, **pusel**, -ell(e), *obs.* ff. **POSTULE**, **PUEBLE**.

†**Pusesoun**, *erron. obs.* form of **POISON** sb.

a. 1330 *Koland & V.* 297 And of þe smoc of þat toun, Mani takeþ þer of pusesoun, And dyeb in michel wo.

Puseyism (pū'zīz'm). [f. the name of Dr. E. B. Pusey, 1800-82, professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church at Oxford + -ISM.] A name given by opponents to the theological and ecclesiastical principles and doctrines of Dr. Pusey and those with whom he was associated in the 'Oxford Movement' for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England which began about 1833; more formally and courteously called *Tractarianism*. Now little used.

Dr. Pusey's initials were appended to No. 18 (22 Dec. 1833, on Fasting) of the *Tracts for the Times*, and, of the ninety-seven were written by him. His academic and ecclesiastical position gave great weight to his support of the movement, and specially associated his name with it.

1838 STERLING in *Ess.* & 7: I. (1848) cviii, Calvert an Onel man, a contemporary and friend of Froide', but quite opposed to Puseyism. 1840 Mrs. CAR WILSON *Listener in Oxford* vi. 171 'He acquiesces... in even the external peculiarities of Puseyism. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. xv (1891) 101 O Heavens, what shall we say of Puseyism, in comparison to Twelfth-Century Catholicism? 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 424 Puseyism is very far from being at all in principle with Romanism. It is only a conservative movement towards ancient doctrine—while Romanism has a principle, a life, an idea of its own. 1893 LIDDON, *et al.* *Pusey* II. 139 It was apparently during the year 1840 that the use of the word 'Puseyism' became widely popular.

So **Puseyist** = **PUSEYITE**; also **Puseystic**, **Puseyistical** adjs., of or pertaining to the Puseyites or Puseyism. (All hostile terms.)

1849 *Eclectic Rev.* Jan. XXV. 27 Alloyed with general Puseyistical religious leaven. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett.* 13 Nov., Robert says it is as well to have the eyeteeth and the Puseyistical crisis over together. 1864 WEBSTER, *Puseyistic*. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxi. 6 More than Romanists and Puseyists deserve.

Puseyite (pū'zīz'it). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A follower of Pusey; a supporter or promoter of the Oxford or Tractarian Movement: see prec.

1838 WHATLEY in *Life* (1875) 163 Oxford. has at present two-thirds of the steady reading men, Rabbinites, i. e. Puseyites. 1839 Ld. BLACKFORD *Lett.* 21 Jan., I heard the words 'Newmanite' and 'Puseyite' (a new and sonorous compound) from two passers-by. 1850 DISRAELI *Lett.* 16 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scape-goats.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

a. 1847 J. B. WHITE in Newman *Apol.* ii. (1904) 30/1 The most active and influential member of that association called the Puseyite party. 1851 DICKENS *Househ. Wds.* Xmas No. 5 A spruce young Puseyite Curate.

Hence **Puseyistical** *a.* = **PUSEYISTICAL**.

1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 139, I have exercised the children's minds greatly on the doctrine of Puseyistical reticence. 1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 5 A man of much learning, eccentric habits, and Puseyistical opinions.

Push (pus), sb.¹ Also 6 *pussh* (e, 6-7 *pushe*, 8 *Sc. pouise*. [f. *PUSH* v.: cf. F. *pousse* (15th c.)]

1. An act of pushing; a continued application of force or pressure to move a body away from the agent; a shove, thrust. In early quotations, A blow, stroke, knock (*obs.*).

1581 STANVHURST *Ennas* ii. (Arb.) 59 Pyrrhus with fast wrought twibill in handling Downe beats with pealing thee doors. A broad gap yawning with these great pushes is opened. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. x (1614) 156 Here might you see the strong walls shaking and falling, with the pushes of the yon ramme. 1624 *DAVIDEN Comment.* i. 1, When his spacious hand Had rounded this huge ball of Earth and Seas To give it the first push, and see it roll Along the steep abyss. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 T. 3 She gives him a Push with her Hand in Jest, and calls him an impudent Dog. a. 1796 BURNS *Ans. Ep. fr. Tattler* ii. I gie'th their wames a random pouise. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Ridg.) 66 Just at the edge of the well, he gave him a push and threw him into it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 3/1 [It] is on the edge of a precipice, and it needs but a push to send it toppling into the gulf below.

b. *spec.* in *Billiards*. A stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being struck with the cue, or

in which the cue, the cue ball, and the object ball are all in contact at the time the stroke is made; also, in *Cricket and Golf*, a stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being hit; a push-stroke.

1873 'CAVENDISH' & BENNETT *Billiards* 309 Push strokes may be divided into the half-push and the push. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/5 He would 'prohibit what is called the 'push', and he would enact a rule by which the red ball on being put down from the billiard spot during a break should be placed on the pyramid spot.

6 fig. An exertion of influence to promote a person's advancement by one who is 'at his back'.

1665 LD NORWICH *Let. x June in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 318, I shall say much more to you concerning this push (give me leave soe to call it). For whose is there y^t now pusheth not for his interest? 1793 CAPT BENTINCK in *Let. Auckland's Corr.* (1854) III 48 Your Lordship will judge whether in this you can give me a push. 1889 *Century XXXVIII*, 156 It is money or 'push' which secured the place that should have been awarded to merit.

2. A thrust of a weapon, or of the horn of a beast. Also fig.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 1835/2 At the Tournay xij. strokes, with the sword, three pushes with the punction staff. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* 27 Being charged by ours they stood even to the push of the pike, in which charge and at the push, Captain Robert Piew was slain. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q. I.* in 35 So great was the puissance of his push, That from his saddle quite he did him bear. 1641 MILTON *Annado.* II. Wks. 1851 III 209 Repaire the Achelaan borne of your Dilemma how you can, against the next push. 1711 *Land. Gas.* No 4565/a He Attack'd the Enemy with push of Bayonet. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN IV, It was nothing but push and thrust. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. 170 He will not thrust them to go on a hunting party, where there would be risk of a push from a stag's horn. 1897 *Athenaeum* 13 July 471/2 All the fine pushes were caught in the wood, or hide, of the shields.

3. An attack, a vigorous onset. Also fig. *Obs.*

1563 GOLDING *Cesar* III. xix (1565) 77 They were not able to abyde one pushe [*unum impetum*] of us, but by and by touned their backs. 1679 WYCKELEY *Love in Wood* II. I, I will not stay the push. They come! 1699 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 27 If the Push be vigorous, and the Resistance considerable. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1851) II 264 The Irish army consisted of near 30,000 men, and 'twas believ'd would try one push. 1783 COVER *Expost.* 706 The push And feeble onset of a pigmy rump. 1800 *Hist. Ind in Asia* *Ann. Reg.* 24/a The Major determined... to make one push at them, that their escape, at least, might be prevented.

4. An effort, a vigorous attempt; a turn, bout, 'go'; chiefly in phrases at one push, at the first push, to make a push (at, for, to do something), upon the push. Now rare.

1596 NASSHE *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 40 Many men that are able to pay their debts doo not pay them presently at one push. 1641 MILTON *Reform* I Wks. 1851 III, to Exact Reformation is not perfited at the first push. 1711 PERRY *Daggen's Breach* 80 A great Number of Hands wanting to make a Push as it was call'd, to turn the Tides out of the Levels. 1737 BACKEN *Parry's Impy.* (1757) II 268 All their Art cannot make a thick-winded Horse run as long Pushes as one with a better Wind. 1748 CHESTER *Let.* 8 Feb. He [Demosthenes] at last made his strong push at the passions of his hearers. 1825 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* IV, The consciousness of having made a push,—of having thrown a die. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII, at The Rump made a grand push to make over the City of Westminster to the Wings.

b. A determined advance; a pushing forward; in phr. to make a push. Const. at or for.

1803 NELSON in *Nicolas Dispatches* (1845) V 129, I wish I could know to a certainty where they are bound. I think... they will make a push at Messina. 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Pennins War* VI. iii. (Ridg.) I. 282 Making a 'push' of 400 miles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 537 Argyle resolved to make a bold push for Glasgow. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* in 61 We made a push for the lake.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Push*, a robbery or swindle. 'I'm in this push', the notice given by one magman to another that he means to 'stand in'.

5. Pressure; esp. in *Building*, the thrust of an arch or the like.

1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 29 The Air that was in the Room. had been driven away up the Chimney, by the Push of the External Air. 1771 HUTTON *Bridges* 99 *Push*, of an arch, the same as drift, shoot, &c. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 269 The area of the triangular bank of earth is increased in the same proportion as its horizontal push is decreased. 1841 *Cent. Eng. & Arch. Ser.* IV. 1671/2 The 'push' is thrown upon the cast-iron abutting piece. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 633 There is no forward push of the rib.

6. fig. The pressure of affairs or circumstances; the condition of being 'pushed'; a case or time of stress or urgency; a critical juncture, an extremity, a 'pinch'; esp. in phrases at (†for) a push, in an emergency; to come, put, bring to the push, i. e. to an extremity, hence to actual trial; cf. POINT sb. 1 22 b Sometimes fig from 3.

1570-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 799/1 He closely kept himselfe betweene both, till the pushe came that his helpe might serve at a pinch. 1599 SANDYS *Europe's Spec.* (1632) 202 To what a miserable push have they driven the World. 1644 in *17th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 102 The extreme push of affairs that the associated Counties are now put to. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 470 If thou wilt prolong All to the push of Fate. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 22 Chillingworth... was a subtle and quick Disputant, and would several times put the Kings Professor to a push. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* At a Push, at a pinch or strait. 1764 MEM. G. PSALMANAZAR 187 Till it came to the solemn push. 1841 J. ARON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 146 When

a push comes, he procures additional hands to get the hay up, or the oats in, or the potatoes planted. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I 325 It was a hard push to make a newspaper pay.

7. Determined effort to get on; persevering energy; enterprise, esp. that which is inconsiderate of the rights of others

1855 BAGGOT *Lit. Stud.* (1899) I. 31 Like what is called 'push' in a practical man, Sydney Smith's style goes straight to its object. 1881 in Nodal & Milner *Lancs. Gloss.* (1882), *Push*, energy, determination. He'll never make nowt on it—he's no push in him. 1893 PERR. *Spenn Valley* 56 The stolid indifference and want of push and enterprise which has characterized agriculturists

II. Concrete senses.

8 A 'press' of people; a crowd, throng. Now rare exc. as in 9.

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Dye* 23 He is a...thieves' watchman, that lies scouting when and where there is a push, alias an accidental crowd of people. 1754 J. FOUTLER *Discov.* 30 In order to be out of the push or throng. 1830 MONCRIFF *Hist. London* II x He's as quiet as a dummy hunter [pickpocket] in a push by Houndsditch. 1866 G. MCREDITH *Victoria xxix*, A great push of men emerged from one of the close courts.

b. A moving school or shoal of fish. *dialect.*

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Shoal*, or *Push*, a shoal of fish pursuing their course

9 *slang.* A 'crowd' or band of thieves; a gang of convicts at penal labour (Farmer); esp. in Australia, A gang of larrikins; hence, Any company or party; a 'crowd', 'set', 'lot'.

1884 DAVITT *Prison Diary* (1885) I. x 95 The stocking-knitting party (in prison), became known as the 'upper ten push'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 July 4/3 'Doolan's push' were a party of larrikins working, or supposed to be working, in a potato paddock near by. 1893 *Sydney Morn. Her.* 26 June 8/1 Day by day the new 'push' has become more daring. From chaffing drunken men and insulting defenceless women, the company has taken to assault, to daylight robbery. 1898 E. L. MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s. v., Its use began with the larrikins, and spread, until now it often means clique, set, party, and even jocularly so far as 'the Government House Push'. 1901 J. FLYNN *World of Graft* 16, I like him, and the push likes him, 'cause he gives us rope. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 40/1, I was recruiting for my 'push' down in Durban. I used to go and get the fellows off the ships as they came in.

10 A flush of water. *dialect.*

1886 COLLE *S. W. Lincs. Gloss.*, *Push* (pronounced short, as Rush), a pool or puddle. The water all stood in pushes. We'd such a push of water agen our door, we had to let it off. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/5 The heavy push of water, which had long been looked forward to by anglers. 1895 *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 9/3 The heavy downpour in the early hours of yesterday morning ought to cause a 'push' of land water.

11. A contrivance or part which is pushed or simply pressed in order to operate a mechanism; a push-button.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* 18 May 313/1 The spring push, which was secured higher up on the door, could be tampered with by patients so inclined. 1890 F. E. POWELL *Electric Bells* 43 A push might be described as an automatic switch, as it is self-stopping when the pressure is removed. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/6 Push-tap valves... do not require a key, the driver simply having to press the push and the water runs off.

12 *attrib.* and *Comb.*: see PUSH-.

Push (puʃ), sb. 2 *Obs. exc. dialect.* Also 6 *poushe*, *powshe* (e, pushe, 6-7 *poushe*). [Origin obscure.

Possibly a use of PUSH sb. 1 with the sense 'something that pushes or is pushed out or up'. But it occurs 30 years earlier than any of the known senses of that word, as well as with spellings not found there, though occurring in the verb; and it is difficult to separate it entirely from MDu. and MLG. *puſt*, mod. Du. *puſt*, pumple, bluster, E. Fns. *puſke* (dim. of *puſt*) pustule, pook, bluster, and many related words, from an apoc. onomatopoeic stem *puſ* or *puſt* to inflate, swell up, coinciding also in form with the stem of L. *puſtula*, pus-ula, blister, pumple, pustule. If the word entered Eng. from any source at an early date as *pus*, or *poushe*, it might share the phonetic history of F. *pousser*, and become *pusk*, like PUSH v.]

A pustule, pumple, boil.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helike* in VII (1541) 59 b, Sometime blacke poushes or boyles, with inflammation and moche payne. 1544 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 71 *Eſauſquara*, that is, little pumple or pushes. 1547 BOORDU *Brev. Health* xxxv. 18 b, Asaphati is the greke word. In Englyshe they be named whelkes or pushes which be read. 1554 HULOT, Byle, botch, or poush. *Ibid.*, Powshe, *Atheroma*, *Ephynctides* *Tuber-cula*. a little poushe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* (1641) 98/a The pining Phthisis fills them all with pushes Whence a slowe spout of co'ise matter gushes. 1666 G. HARVEY *Advocate agst Plague* 4 Rusings like blisters, or small tumors and pushes, some red, others yellow. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 422 Very useful for Pushes, Pimples, and Blemishes in the Face. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 41 In vernacular language, this species [a common phlegmon] is denominated a *push*. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Phlegm. & Pract. Physic* II. 796 A very common pustular disease of the skin, usually called boil, in some parts of England a *push*, and by the learned *furuncululus*.

Push (puʃ), v. Forms: a. 4 ?*pusse*, *pa. i.* *puste*; 4-5 *posse*(n); 5-6 *pousse*, 6 *puszshe*, *pousse*, *powahe*, 7-*pushe*. b. 6-9 *Sc. pous*, 7-9 *Sc. pouse*, 9 *dialect.* *poose* (pus), *powshe* (pans). See also *Poss* v. [a. F. *pousser*, with palatalization of s (cf. *brushe*, *cush*, *quash*, with F. *brosse*, *cuisse*, *casser*); in OF. *pouiser*, *poulser* (—L. *pulsare*, freq. of *pellere* to drive, push, beat), which gradually supplanted *bouter*, in OF. to strike,

thrust, push (see BUTT v. 1, and cf. sense 3 below), as in Eng. *push* has supplanted PUT v. 1 in its early senses 'thrust, butt'.]

I. Of physical action.

1. *trans.* To exert force upon or against (a body) so as to move it away; to move by such exertion of force; to shove, thrust, drive (the opposite of to draw or pull). In early use comprehending the force of impact as well as of pressure, but now spec. applied to the communication of force by pressure in contact.

a 1300 K Horn (Harl. MS.), 1079 Horn be wyket puste, bat hit open fluste. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4625, I that was poushed in every side, That I mist where I might abyde. [Cf. *Ibid.* 4179 s v. *Poss* v. 1.] c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv 38 *bei lussched hym, bei lussched hym, bei pushed hym*, *bei pashed hym*. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Chaestes* R. v, If he pushe his Paune one steppe more. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* v. 25 It is more worthy, to leape in our selues, Then tarry till they push vs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 125 *Paul* I pray you doe not push me, Ile be gone. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Push* 611, A child's game in which puses are pushed alternately. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* (Cap. Cycl.) II 269 Any one of them being pushed the least degree too much or too little. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, The lumbermost pushing the front ones faster than they would have gone of themselves. 1859 TRINNYSON *Geraint & Erid* 1222 The door, Push'd from without, drave backward to the wall. 1893 *Labor Commission*, Glossary 64/a The tram containing the coal is sometimes pushed by the boy, and sometimes pulled by a pony. *Mgd.* The nurse was pushing the perambulator and met the gardener pushing a wheelbarrow. The gradient being steep, an additional locomotive is hauled out on behind to push the train.

b. with an adverb or advb phrase, expressing the direction, or way, in which the thing is moved,

e.g. to push back, down, in, out, onward, open, etc. c 1450 in *Augier Syon* (1840) 264 If any...schotte, pusche, or sperne any suster from her withe armes or scholdres. 1530 FALCON 671/2 He pushed me aways as harde as he coude. *id. me reboute, or me repulse darrene* *hey tant qui pent*. 1551 SHAKS *Wint. T.* II. iii. 73 Will you not push her out? 1611 *Himp.* R. xlv 5 'I through thee will wee push downe our enemies. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stone* xlii. (668) 126 The Rose being pou'd up by the salt nitre which makes it vegetative. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Renn. Forest* I, He was tuning to go out when the man suddenly pushed him back, and he heard the door locked upon him. 1871 B. STEWART *Heav* 131 As the liquid became heated its vapour pushed the mercury before it along the tube. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 812 The mercury is pushed through the system much quicker than under ordinary circumstances. 1898 WATTS *Liverton Aqueduct* I, I, She turned the key and pushed open the door. 1898 COVER *Hope* 659 To parry and push by God's word With senseless noise. — *Expost.* 600 The word of prophesy, those truths divine. — *Are* never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside With cold disgust or philosophic pride.

c. To drive or repulse by force of arms; to drive in the chase.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 The Mallabars pushing them [our stuffs] and throwing fire-balls at vs. 1700 *London Gas* 4585/a They charged our Horse, and broke in upon us; we rallied, and pushed them. 1722 DR FOR. *Col. Trach* (1840) 238 After we had thus pushed the enemy's cavalry. 1723 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 492 The tenacious Crew Ifang on the Track, And push him [the fox] many a League.

d. To move, throw forward, or advance (a force) against opposition or difficulty.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy* II. xi. 254 He intended to have pushed two hundred of his men on shore in his boats. *Ibid.* xiv. 286 To hinder us from pushing our men on shore. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1834) I. 21 Some campons and pultans, which have been indifferently pushed across the Kistna. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xv. 158 Henry pushed his scouts along the road towards Windsor.

e. *absol.* To thrust others out (of one's way); to jostle, shove

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 236 Alternate they preside, and justling push to guide the dubious Scent. 1871 J. SCOTT *Parrs Reussit.* (ed. 4) 13 Rather than pay three-pence to one of the men on the quays, they stumbled, and panted, and pushed, under a load which was heavier than it need to have been.

f. To push round the ale, etc., to push the bottle, to pass the liquor from one to another in convivial drinking.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 7 Come, Mim, push round the ale. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 55 Thomson could push the bottle like a regular *bon vivant*.

g. *trans.* or *absol.* in *Billiards*. To make a push-stroke: see PUSH sb. 1 b.

1873 'CAVENDISH' & BENNETT *Billiards* 314 To push, the cue must be placed all but touching the player's ball.

h. *absol.* *Push off*: Of a person in a boat (and transf. of the boat), To push oneself away from the bank or the like; to shove off. *fig.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) To begin a game, etc. So to push out i.e. into the open water.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x, Then, getting into my Canoe, I pushed off from Shore. 1836 W. LIVING *Adria* III. 227 As McKenzie's canoes were about to push off. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 119 The two Athenian galleys suddenly pushed out. 1865 J. THOMSON *Sunday of River* II. We push off from the bank. *Mod.* We're all ready to play; push off!

i. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To Push, to move a vessel by poles.

j. *intr.* To sit abaft an oar and propel a boat with forward strokes: as, to push down a stream.

2. intr. To thrust with a pointed weapon, stick, or the like (const. *at*), to tilt, fence; to use a spear, short sword, poniard, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1364] *LANGT. P. Pl. A. vii* 96 M. plough-pote schal be my pyk and povenen ante Rootes. And helps my coltre to kerue | 1599 *SHAKS Hen. V. ii* 1 103 As manhood shal compound | push home 1600 *HOLLAND Lxxvii* xxviii 60 Others pushed at them with punction poles. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle ii* 11. The Duke of Burgundy pushes the finest of any man in France. 1700 *DAVIDSON Pal. & Arc iii* 511 'I hat none shall dare With shotned Swoird to stab in closer War. . . Nor push with luting Point, but strike at length. 1792 *COWPER Iliad iv* 383 Let the green In years Push with the lance. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess v* 522 But Alac rode him down. And Cyril seeing it, push'd against the Prince

fig. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time an* 1674 (1823) II 57 When duke Lauderdale was hotly pushed at, he then promised that he would avoid all former errors. 1738 *NRAI Hist. Funt. IV* 577 A bold and forward man, who pushed at every thing that might hurt the Church

† **b. trans.** To stab with a weapon; to 'strike'

Also fig. (cf. *PUR v* 1 3 b) *Obs.*

1694 *Mintens Voy Spitzbergen iv* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy. ii* (1711) 160 For the most part they do not much mind where they launce or push them [whales] 1738 *VANBRUGH & CIB Prov. Iliad. iv* 1. Man. Right! there you push'd him home.

3. intr. To thrust or butt with the horns chiefly biblical. Also *trans.* = *PUR v* 1 b. Now *deat.*

1535 *COWPERAL Exod. xxi* 29 Yf the oxe have bene vied to push in tymes past [So 1611; 1885 *R. V. goie.*] 1611 *Chron. xviii* 10 With these [horns] shalt thou pynsh the at the Syrians [1611 push the Syrians], yll thou bynge them to naughte. 1611 *BIBL. Exod. xxi* 32 If the ox shall push [COWPERAL goie] a manservant or a maid-servant 1697 *DAVIDSON Virg. Georg. iii* 343 They fence, they push, and pushing, loudly roar. 1888 *L. Laws Little Eng. App. 421* Push, to butt like a cow.

4. trans. To thrust (a weapon); to thrust (a limb, organ, root, etc.) into some position; to put (anything) out in a projecting manner. To push a face. see *FACE sb* 7 b.

1602 *Dias y Siego Lymeriche Pref. A iij* b. With so poor a Handful to push so bold a Sword, and carry so intire a Victory. 1765 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agric. (ed. 2)* 115 Some kinds of weed, push their roots very far down. If there are any stones in the land, they push their roots among the stones. 1778 *JOHNSON Let to Mrs Thale 15 Oct.* I never could get anything from her but by pushing a face 1894 *R. BINGHAM Feast of Bacchus i* 376 What has he to do to push his nose into our affairs?

5. trans. To thrust out, stick out (an organ or part). Of a plant: To send forth (a shoot, runner, root); also, to put forth (fruit).

1614 *D. DYKE Myst. Self Deceiv xxvii* 320 Some like Snails push out their homes till they be touched. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) II* 405 [To] manifest its vigour by continual efforts to push forth more fruit of good works. 1786 *ABERCOMBIE Gard. Assist Feb* 32 In melon plants pushing runners pinch off the end of the runners 1849 *FLORIST 252* To encourage the plants to push fine roots.

b. intr. To stick out, project. Of a plant or stem. = *PUR v* 1 g.

1720 *Dr For. Capt. Singleton iii* A cape, pushing out a long way into the sea 1855 *BROWNING Childe Roland xii* If there pushed any ragged thistle-stalk Above its mates, the head was chopped 1858 *GILPINY Gard. Every day Bk. 80/2* Those plants which are pushing strongly will do all the better if the ground is forked between them

6. intr. To exert pressure upon something in the way described in 1.

1613 *SHAKS Hen. VIII. v. iv* 16 We may as well push against Powles as sture 'em. 1855 *TENNYSON Brook 83* I. push'd at Philip's garden-gate. *Mod.* Do not push against me. The fence is weak. If you push against it it will give way. Push with all you might; all push at once!

7. intr. To make one's way with force or persistence (as against difficulty or opposition). With various adverbs and preps.; esp. to push on, to press forward, to advance with continued effort.

1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan vi* 260 Now push we on, disdain we now to fear, A thousand Wounds let ev'ry Bosom bear. 1768 *BYRON Narr. Loss Wager 121* I pushed into the next wigwain upon my hands and knees 1804 *MONSON in Owen Vellestey's Desb (1877)* 526 The enemy pushed after and many were either killed or wounded. 1806 *J. B. FRETSTON Niverus Hine. Life ii* xi. Pushing through the very narrow path of a very long field of very high corn. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem. liii* For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark 1899 *FROUIN Caesar xiv* 222 Caesar, after a short rest, pushed on and came under their walls 1892 *GARDINER Stud. Hist. Eng. xi* He pushed inland to the Kentish Stour 1899 *ALBUTT's Syst. Med. VIII* 600 Both the horny and granular layers push downwards wherever they can.

b. To push one's way, to make one's way by thrusting obstacles or opponents aside.

1782 *COWPER Expost. 17* Whom fiery suns. Forbid in vain to push his daring way To darker climes 1884 *R. W. CINCINNATI Bacon ii* 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers, who unscrupulously pushed their way to preferment *Mod.* He pushed his way to the front of the crowd.

II. Of action other than physical.

8. intr. To put forth vigorous effort or endeavour; to press, be urgent in request or persuasion; to aim at with endeavour to attain; to try or work strenuously for, press for; to seek actively, labour after. Now rare.

1595 *DANIEL Civ. Wars i* xxv. 30 Glory won in great exploits his mind did elevate. Which made him push at what his nature gate. 1601 in *Moryson Itin. ii* 11. ii. (1617) 171 VOL. VII.

The King of Spaine merues to make this place [Kinsale] the seat of the Warre [in order] to push for England. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World ii* v. Will he be Impotentate, Foible, and push? 1719 *De For. Cruise (1840) II* xv 319, I had no occasion to push at a winter journey of this kind 1738 *RAMSAY Gen. Mistake 150* Macsommo pushes after praise 1738 *NEAL Hist. Purit. IV* 88 While the Presbyterians were pushing for their Covenant uniformity. 1765 *STRINE Tr. Shandy VII* xxvii. By pushing at something beyond that, I have brought myself into such a situation as [etc.]. 1844 *G. DOOD Textile Manuf. i* 13 The manner in which the manufactory 'pushed' for orders

9. trans. To urge, press, incite, impel, drive (a person, etc.) to do something, or to († upon) some course; to urge or egg on

a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscotte) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.) II* 95 His wicket and evil consall allunt him and puffit [v r poussit] him fast forward to fight with Inglishemen. 1640 *R. BAILLIE Canterbury Self-convent. 48* Nothing but that which conscience would pouse any man upon all hazards, to avow. 1705 *Tr. Bosman's Guinea 332* Pushed on by the King of Aldia, he marched against the People of Fida 1722 *Dr For. Plague (Ridge)* 128 Apprehensions that desperation should push the People upon Tumults 1730 *A. GORRON Maffes Amphib. 249* Then might the Wild Beast, be seen pushed on to fight. 1768 *HUMI Hist. Eng. II* xxviii 238 He pushed his master to seek an occasion of quarrel with that monarch 1812 *JOANNA BAILLIE Siege ii* 11. 'Tis a strange thing that women, who can't fight themselves, should so eagerly push us to the work. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Kelg iv* xl (1873) 347 Shrinking from being pushed to greater lengths in Religion than we are prepared to go.

10. To impel (a horse, etc.) to greater speed; to urge on; spec. to urge (it) forward beyond its natural speed or endurance, also in reference to other animals, a steam-ship, etc.

1797 *BOYCE Dict. Royal ii* To push (or put) on a Horse, Pousser, lancer, piquer un Cheval. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase III* 445 As I behold Each lovely nymph Push on the gen'ous steed. 1832 *STANDISH Maid of Jaen 18* The steeds, with urgent speed were push'd 'I'll lost in distance all was hush'd 1845 *MRS S. C. HALL Whiteboy iv* The car-driver managed to push his poor starveling to a canter 1907 *Daily Chron. 14 Sept. 5/2* Mr Cunard denied that he had been any effort whatever to push the vessel [the Lusitania]

b. To force (a thing) into more intense action.

Now rare

1756 *P. BROWNE Yamaica 41* Orpiment when pushed by a strong fire yields a great quantity of acid volatile particles 1797 *Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) IV* 603 By pushing the heat after the oil comes over. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts, etc.* 805 The fire, at first moderate, is pushed till the cucurbits are red hot.

11. To press forward, prosecute, or follow up, press with vigour and insistence (some action or operation); to urge, press (a claim, etc.); chiefly with advb. extension, esp. to push on, to push it, to press one's suit

1611 *SHAKS Wint. T. ii* 1 179 Camillo's flight, doth push on this proceeding 1701 *W. WOITON Hist. Rome ii* 52 Marcus was for pushing on his Blow a 1720 *SWIFT Hist. Quakers (1795) I* iv 365 Since the churchmen pushed on so wicked a business 1777 *WATSON Philip II (1793) II* xii 136 If the Spanish commander had pushed his operations with proper rigour, he must have made himself master of the town 1847 *Examiner 275/2* Such pupils, as chose to push their studies 1844 *S. LOVER Handy Andy ii* 1 They say Tom's pushing it strong there 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus lxiv* 85 So. 'Push'd he his onward journey to Mimos' haughty dominion

b. Phr. To push one's († a) fortune, to engage actively in making one's fortune. Cf. FORTUNE sb 5.

1657 *Sir W. MURR Hist. 251* A man witty and hardie, fit for pousing a fortune in these times. 1697 *DAVIDSON Virg. Georg. Ded (1721) I* xpo You push'd not your Fortune to rise in either 1719 *RAMSAY 3rd Answ. to Hamilton xiv* We man to the bent, And pouse our fortune. 1749 *SOMMERSET Gil Blas i* 1. It is high time for a brusk lad of seventeen, like thee, to push thy fortune in the world. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea (1876) I* xiii. 214 To glance at the operations of a small knot of middle-aged men who were pushing their fortunes in Paris 1886 [see FORTUNE sb 5]

c. To extend operations vigorously forward in space, or to more distant places.

1842 *ALISON Hist. Eur. lxvi* § 83 (1848) XIV. 285 The approaches were pushed with great rapidity. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm. 94* They pushed their trade to still more distant parts 1884 *March Exam. 27 May 5/1* Hitherto Russia has been pushing her conquests in a region where there is no well-established authority and no clear boundaries.

12. To carry out (a matter, action, principle, etc.) to a farther point, or to the farthest limit. To push through, to press or carry by force to a conclusion.

1713 *ADDISON Guard. No. 137* ¶ I, I think they have pushed this matter a little too far 1779 *MURRO No. 45* ¶ 7 He must push to excess every species of extravagant dissipation. 1839 *J. YDOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch. i* (1847) 4 If we push our investigations to an earlier period 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Cockayne Wks. (Bohn) II* 54 Individual right is pushed to the uttermost bound compatible with public order. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud. 7* That peculiar temper, which declines to push conclusions to extremes. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Commw. I* xxxii. 489 If it [one's measure] is not pressing, neither party cares to take it up and push it through

13. To advance or try to advance or promote; to urge or press the adoption, use, practice, sale, etc. of (a thing); to exert oneself for the advancement or promotion of (a person); also with forward, on.

1714 *R. FIDDES Pract. Disc. ii* 32 Journalists [are] employ'd to push and forward it 1748 *H. WALPOLE Let. to Mann 12 Jan* There is a transaction going on to send Sir Charles Williams to Turin; he has asked it, and it is

pushed 1758 *JOHNSON Let to Burney 8 Mar* in *Boswell*, Not that I mean to impose upon you the trouble of pushing them with more importunity than may seem proper. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. i* Every one who had a son whom he wanted to push forward in the world [etc.] 1888 *Pall Mall G. 22 May 12/1* Pushing the sale of British goods 1894 *Times 28 Nov. 4/2* To correct your correspondent's misconception of the phrase 'pushing' a book

b. To press, force, or thrust (something) on or upon a person for attention, acceptance, or adoption.

1723 *R. WOODROW Corr (1849) III* 99 They were not fond of having one that was in the family, and on that score pushed on them. 1863 *J. MARTINFAU Ess. II* 91 Physicians are too apt to push their prescriptions upon the healthy 1889 *'MARK TWAIN' Vankee at Oxf. K. Arthur xx* (1905) 210 'There was another fact, which he never pushed upon anybody unasked.

14. To press or bear hard upon (a person) in dealing with him, to put to straits; esp. in passive, To be hard pressed or put to straits, as by lack of time, means, etc.; often with for

1761 *HUME Hist. Eng. I* viii 171 Henry laying hold of so plausible a pretence, resolved to push the clergy with regard to all their privileges 1867 *J. R. BROWNE Land of Thor iii* 43 It is dreadful to see people so hard pushed to live. 1890 *'R. BOLDREWOOD' Col. Reformers (1897)* 258 I'm a little pushed for time 1893 *RAYMOND Gent. Upstart ii* I'm a little pushed and I thought perhaps you'd let me have a small matter of fifteen pound.

Hence Pushed (pnjt), *ppl. a.*

1658 *B. REYNOLDS Lord's Supper xii* Would not God, in the Law, accept of any but pushed, and dissected, and burned sacrifices?

† **Push, int. (sb)** *Obs.* = *FISH, TUSH, int.* 1605 *Tryall Chw ii* 11 in *Bullen Old Pl. (1882) III* 294 Push I will me. Ferdinand I. 1607 *SHAKS Titus iii* vi. 119, 2. Know you the quality of Lord Timons fury? 3 Push, did you see my Cap? 1644 *Trag. Nero i* ii in *Bullen Old Pl. (1882) I* 18 Push, I could not be like to this

B sb An exclamation of 'push'; = *FISH sb*. To make a push at, to treat with disdain.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado v* 1 38 There was neuer yet Philosopher, That could endure the tooth ache patiently, How euer they haue writt the stile of gods, And made a push at chance and sufferance.

Push-, the stem of *PUSH v*, or *PUSH sb* 1, in combination. **a. General:** in the senses (a) moved or actuated by a push, or by pushing, as push bar, -pick, -tap; (b) used for pushing, communicating a push, as push-pedal, -piece, -rod, -wheel. **b. Special Combs.** push-ball, a game in which a very large ball is pushed by the hands and bodies of the players towards the opponents' goal; also attrib.; push-barred a. (*Billiards*) in which a *PUSH* (1 b) is barred or forbidden; push-battle, a game, push-bicycle, -cycle, an ordinary bicycle, propelled by the rider, as distinguished from one driven by a motor; push-board, some parlour game. see quot.; push-button, a button in an electric switch, which, when pushed, closes or opens the circuit; push-car *U. S.*, (a) a hand-car; (b) a bogie car used to connect an engine with a train which is on a ferry-boat; (c) a plate-layers' trolley; push-cart, a hand-cart, push-halfpenny, a game in which coins are pushed over a mark on a level surface; shove-halfpenny; push-hole, see quot.; push-off, the act of pushing a boat from the land; hence, an effective send-off in starting on any course; push-plough = *BREAST-POUGH*; push-stroke, in *Billiards, Cricket, and Golf* = *PUSH sb* 1 b; push-through, a narrow passage through a boundary wall, etc.

1898 *Encycl. Sport II* 168/2 *Pushball was developed out of mere experiments into an organised game about the year 1895 by the Newtown Athletic Club near Boston U.S.A. The ball used is made after the same fashion as the ordinary round football used in the English Association game, but has a diameter of about 6 feet. 1895 *Fish's Stand. Dict.*, *Push bar, a bar that sustains a pushing stress 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb 8/1 Pointing to the extra push bar exits and elaborate fire appliances. 1898 *Ibid.* 16 Apr 7/2 A new 'push-barred record of 679. 1898 *B. GREGORY Side Lights Conf. Meth.* 520 In our all-including games, like *push-battle 1908 *Daily Chron* 21 Nov. 9/5 Spring forks, which are considered debatable points on a *push bicycle, are now recognised as absolute essentials on the motor cycle. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 Feb 6/1 Playing a kind of bagatelle or *push-board. 1898 *G. B. PARSCOTT Sp. Telephone (1879)* 376 The *push button or key used in short circuits serves to close the latter in a very simple manner. 1901 *Munsey's Mag. XXV* 367/2 The subscriber presses a push button, and the two numbers to be connected are 'rung up' simultaneously. 1899 *Morrow Bohem Paris* 224 Street hawkers with their heavy 'push-carts'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 June 3/6 Anyone who has tried it, knows that a motor cycle is as comfortable as a 'push-cycle' over the same piece of road, at double the speed. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Push-hole (*Glass-making*), a hole in the flattening-furnace for annealing and flattening plate glass. 1902 *Daily Chron* 8 May 5/2 He was the right person to give a 'push off' to this newest venture of the Christian Social Union. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 16/2 Multiple disc-clutch, *push pedals, foot-accelerator. 1908 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 4/2 The two push pedals performing the usual functions of disconnecting the clutch and putting on the brake 1843 *Penny Cycl. XXVII* 108/1 (Repeating Watch), P is the pendant-chain or *push-piece. 1884 *F. J. BARTON Watch & Clockm.* 132 For setting the hands a push piece. is pressed with the thumb nail 1886 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 115 The turf..they cut in the Moorelands in the Spring time

with an instrument called a *push-pole, being a sort of spade, shod somewhat in the form of an arrow. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 5/5. *Push pole, and the inevitable negotiation of the greasy pole. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/2. The inlet-valves are placed immediately above the exhaust-valves, and actuated by rockers and vertical *push-rods. 1877. *Push stroke (see *push sb.* 1 b). 1884. W. Cook *Billiards* 64. In order to play the push stroke successfully, it is necessary to hold the cue [etc.]. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 8/7. When the Prince was holding a short put at the home green, he cautioned his Royal Highness against giving the ball a push stroke. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/1. Drives between the off-side fielders, and push-strokes between the bowler and mid-on, and past mid-on. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/6. To provide *push-tap valves to the several troughs in this borough. 1888 *Athenaeum* 18 Feb. 277. The side pieces of a Derbyshire stile or *push through in the churchyard wall. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 36. The *pushwork for setting the hands.

Pusher (puʃə) [*f.* PUSH *v.* + -ER 1]

1. One who or that which pushes (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also in various technical uses.

1891 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Concorder*, a pusher with the horns. 1876 WYCHERLEY *Pt. Dealer* v. 1, The beggarly Pusher of his Fortune has all he has about him still only to shew. 1869 SALA *Tu. Round Clock* (1865) 135. The pushers of in valid perambulators. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* 1 *Rate*, Everything is pusher or pushed, and matter and mind are in perpetual tilt and balance so. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 87. Brickmaking: Clamp Process. *Pusher-out. 1860 *Flattening Glass Making* Pusher. 1884 A. M. MAYER in *Sport in Amer. Woods* II. 751. Boats with a broad stern in which was a roomy seat for the pusher to stand on while he plied his 'gaff'. This is the name given to the pushing pole. 1885 [see FULLER 1]. 1895 *Nebraska State Fm.* 23 June 5/1. As a student he was known as a 'pusher': a man who was first in his classes and first in all the doings of the college.

b. (See QUOTE.) *Obs.*

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Pushers, Canary-birds new flown that cannot feed themselves. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canary bird*.

2. A part of a machine having or communicating a thrusting action; a machine having such parts.

1839 *Use Dict.* 115 261. A pusher now acts behind the staple, and drives it home into the leather. 1852 *Smith. Organ* 38. Between the two shanks a strong ledge, called the pusher, can be drawn. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Pusher, a form of bobbin-net machine, having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 484. The bobbins were acted on separately by a 'pusher' or governor.

Pushery, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* PUSH *v.* + -ERY; cf. *jobbery*, *puffery*, etc.]. The practice of pushing.

1878 *Twining Let.* 20 Jan. in *Mme D'Arblay Diary*, I actually asked for this dab of preferment; it is the first piece of pushery I ever was guilty of.

Pushful (puʃfʊl), *a.* [*f.* PUSH *sb.* + -FUL]

Full of 'push' (see PUSH *sb.* 1); active and energetic in prosecuting one's affairs; self-assertive; pushing; aggressively enterprising. 1896 CH. JUST. ALVEY (U.S.) in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 5/2, I suppose Mr. Chamberlain, more than Lord Salisbury, is the present representative of that pushful spirit which makes England's attempts to advance her lines and extend her Empire on this continent a subject of national sensitiveness. 1895 *Gentleman's Mag.* 3 May 698/3. The Pushful Woman. 1899 *Athenaeum* 21 Oct. 550/2. A little pushful perhaps, and in danger of being a little vulgar.

Hence **Pushfully** *adv.*, **Pushfulness**.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 4. It is little like pushfulness to rely in this way on someone's book. 1907 *Academy* 17 Aug. 800/1. Be pushful and your nose will outride on society pushfully.

Pushing, *upl sb.* [*f.* PUSH *v.* + -ING 1]. The action of the verb PUSH in various senses.

1830 PALMER 259. Pushing, thrusting, rebovement. 1699 C. NORRIS *Mod. Answ.* 20. *Inimod. Queres* To R. Noble. A May we not take these bold disputes and questionings, as pushings at the feet of his present Highness? 1799 HAN *Morse Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 244. With the same earnest pushing on to continual progress. 1885 MISS C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 471/2. With some pushing he made his way within.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pushing-pole*; *pushing-jack*, a form of jack (JACK *sb.* 10) for moving or pushing a heavy object, as a railway-truck or the like, a short distance; *pushing-master*, a teacher of fencing; *pushing-net*, *p.* = *POUT-NET*, *pushing-school*, see QUOTE a 1700.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* 1. He appeared crowded about with a dancing master, pushing-master, music-master, and all the throng of beau makers. *Ibid.* II. 11. Sir, here comes the pushing-master. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Pushing-School, a Fencing School. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 254. Two Bag Nets. Casting Net. Beach Net... Pushing Net. 1884 Pushing-pole (see PUSHER 1).

Pushing, *ppl a.* [*f.* PUSH *v.* + -ING 2]. That pushes.

a. Thrusting, shoving, driving. 1893 T. POWER in *Dryden's Journal* (1667) xii. 305 A Steer... Forward he bounds his Rope's extended length, With pushing front. 1846 CH. G. ROSSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 182. With pushing horns and clawed and clutching hands.

b. *fig.* That pushes forward; active, energetic, enterprising, keen to do business; also, intrusively forward, self-assertive, officious.

1698 DRYDEN *St. Eustace's* Pref. 8. As for personal Courage, that of Augustus was not pushing. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Dublin* (1740) I. 33. Nimrod, a bold and pushing man. 1755 JOHNSON *Pushing*, enterprising, vigorous. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 167. A pushing rising family. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/3. Assurance... Pushing Man Wanted.

Hence **Pushingly** *adv.*, **Pushingness**.

1847 WEBSTER, *Pushingly*. 1881 *Daily News Leader* 23 Mar. Avarice, ambition, and social pushingness.

Push-pin (puʃpɪn) [*f.* PUSH + PIN *sb.* 1. See also POUT-PIN.] A child's game, in which each player pushes or filips his pin with the object of crossing that of another player.

1858 SHAKS L. L. IV. iii. 169. To see Nestor play at push-pin with the boyes, And Crittice Tymon laugh at idle toys. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacis*. 60. Conditions made By Boyes, or Gules, at Push-pin, or at Cat. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Love's Play at Push-pin*, Love and my selfe (beleeve me) on a day At childish Push-pin (for our sport) did play I put, he pushed, and heedless of my skin Love prickt my finger with a golden pin. 1775 ASH, *Push-pin*, a child's play in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 206. Prejudice apart, the game of push pin is of equal value with the arts and sciences of music and poetry. 1906 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 350. It was poetry and not push pin that comforted Mill when he fell into despondency.

b. *fig.* As the type of trivial or insignificant occupation; child's play, triviality.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 15. Our Authors Divinity might have gone to Push-Pin with the Bishop. 1768 COWPER *Let.* 21 Feb. in *Danby's Catal.* (1895) 20. Everything that we do is in reality important, though half that we do seems to be push-pin. 1820 *Examiner* No 623 191/2. This is the push pin of literary reading.

c. *attrib.*, passing into *adv.* in *fig.* sense.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Ruler* No. 39 (1713) I. 256. Come, let's hear a little of his Push-pin Labour. 1883 KENNETH *tr. Erasmus on Folly* 36. A meer childrens play and a worse than Push-pin diversion. 1906 COWPER *Table 1 all* 547. Every effort ends in push-pin play.

Pushtoo, -tu (puʃtu), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Pashto**.

[*a. Pers.* پښتو *pashto*, Afghan *paxhto*.]

(The second consonant, written as *sm* with dot above and below, is pronounced by Western Afghans nearly as *Peis shen* (/or sh/), by Eastern Afghans nearly as *χ* or *h*, hence the name has been also transliterated as *Pukhto*, *Pakhto*, *Pakhtio*, and in many other ways. See Lepsius *Standard Alphabet*, and the Grammars and Dictionaries of Raverty, Trampf, Bellew, Lorimer, etc.)

The native name of the language of the Afghans, intermediate in character between the Iranian and Sanskritic families of the Aryan languages.

1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* II. 11. 168. The principal person present repeats a Pushtoo verse, importing that 'Events are with God, but deliberation is allowed to man'. 1841 J. WILSON in G. Smith *Lyfe* vii. (1878) 153. He talks nothing but Persian and Pushtoo. 1890 C. FORSTER *New Key for Recon. Last Ten Tribes* 212 note. The Dictionary of the Pushtoo language. 1898 R. N. CUST *Lang. & Indies* 29. The Pushtu, or Pakhtu, is the Language of the Afghans or Puttans.

Pusill (piʃl), *a.* and *sb.* 1 *rare*. [*ad* L. *pusillus* very small, cf. F *pusil* feeble (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* Small, insignificant, petty. *Obs.*

1643 COCKERAM, *Pusill*, small. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. iii. 83. To be engaged, by what efforts such a pusill and a thin-soft are should put in motion such solid and hard bodies.

B. *sb.* 1. A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 170. Heere the Plum, the Damsen there The Pusill, and the Katherins peire.

2. A little or weak one, a child. *rare* 1.

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* vi. He has not doubted to encounter... the foes of the pusill committed to his charge.

Hence **Pusillage** *Obs.*, littleness, smallness, insignificance, **Pusillness** *rare* 1 [cf. *weakling*], a small person, a dwarf.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Author to Wk. 8 Thy abortive Limbs I rather chose In close concealment from this capitious Age To smoother, ay, than rashly thus I expose thy Pusillage. 1801 ATKINSON *Last of Great Killers* 107. Stand out of the way, you pusilling of a dwarf, you.

† **Pusill**, *sb.* 2, *obs.* var. of **PUCELLE**.

1610 B. JONSON *to Fletcher on Faithful Shepherdess*, Lady, or Pusill, that wears mask or fan. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* I. 182. I invite the like obedience In other pusills by our meek example.

† **Pusillame**, *a. Obs.* [*a. F.* *pusillamine* or *ad.* L. *pusillanimus*]. = **PUSSILLANIMOUS**

1570 FOXE *A & M* 1228/2. It were faire from reason, to thinke that he which hetherfor by his estate hath liued in such abundance, should be so pusillanime. 1577 PATERICK *tr. Gentillet* (1602) 46. We discover our selves to be of a pusillanime, base, and feeble heart.

Pusillanimity (piʃl ʌniˈmɪti) [*f.* *pusillanimus*]. Also 4-5 *pusillamite*, 5-*animite* [*a. F.* *pusillanimité* (14th c. in Godef., *pusillanité* 14th c. in Gower, *Miroir de l'homme*), *ad.* eccl. L. *pusillanimitas* (4th c.), *f.* *pusillanimitis*; see next.]

The quality or character of being pusillanimous;

lack of courage or fortitude; pettiness of spirit;

cowardliness, timidity.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III* 210. Bot it is Pusillamite, Which every Prince scholde fee. *Ibid.* II. 12, 25. c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient* 1 in *Anglia X.* 334/2. So pat sumtyme for þe pusillanimitie and febleness of spryke he wote neyþer wheþene hit comþ or wheþer hit goþ. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. xiii. 1597 SHAKS *a Hen IV*, IV. iii. 114. The Blood which left the Laver white, and pale, which is the Badge of Pusillanimitie, and Cowardize. 1653 BIRNING *Serm.* (1845) 529. It is a great weakness and pusillanimity to be soon angry. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad.* VII. 313 note. The pusillanimity with which they have long submitted to the oppressions of a few Arabs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) IX. 251. The shame of

Germany at the pusillanimity of Louis of Bavaria wrought more strongly on German pride.

Pusillanimous (piʃl ʌniˈmɪs), *a.* [*f.* eccl. L. *pusillanimus* (in Itala A 150, rendering Gr. *δυσλόγιμος*) *f.* *pusillus* very small, petty + *animus* soul, mind + *ous* Cf. *F. pusillanime*]

1. Lacking in courage and strength of mind, faint-hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly.

1585 B. YOUNG *Guasso's Cow* Canto iv. 194. A scoffe is the reward of shamefast and pusillanimous persons. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 181. III. 206. Where didst thou learne to be so agueish, so pusillanimous? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.*, VII. Wks. (1831) 576/2. An indignity which no prince, how inconsiderable or pusillanimous soever, could tamely endure. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. Nature remains to the bad, to the selfish and the pusillanimous forever a sealed book.

2. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or manifesting a want of courage.

c 1622 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. Com. Who can deny, that there are tears of manliness and magnanimity, as well as womanish and pusillanimous? 1698 W. CHURCH *Enl. Thoughts* ix. (1683) 120. What a cowardly and pusillanimous discerning of his power and goodness. 1797 MAS RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv. You are now anxious to form excuses to yourself for a conduct so pusillanimous. 1884 FARBER *Early Chr.* I. 76. [Nero's] end, perhaps the meanest and most pusillanimous which has ever been recorded.

Hence **Pusillanimously** *adv.*, **Pusillanimousness** = **PUSSILLANIMITY**

1638 SIM. T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91. The rebels *pusillanimously opposing that new torrent of destruction, gave awhile. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 87. He [John of Cappadocia] pusillanimously fled to the sanctuary of the church. 1871 MURDOCH *H. Richmond* xxxii. I was tormented by the delusion that I had behaved pusillanimously. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. **Pusillanimousness*, want of Courage. 1889 J. PRARSON in *Our Day* (U.S.) Sept. A veritable pusillanimousness had taken possession of that part of the people that really wanted the law enforced.

† **Pusillity**, *Obs.* [*ad.* *obs.* L. *pusillitas*, *f.* *pusillus* little, petty]. Littleness, pettiness.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* Pref. (1622) 18. Mans most contemptible pusillitie & baseness. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxii. Without lessening God to the Pusillity of Man.

† **Pusak**, *Obs.* [*ad.* *obs.* F. *pusque*]. = **POSCA**.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Trus* iv. 526. Suspence in rewle, hem kepe with pusik condite, Ypuld in myddys of a day serene.

Pusle, **Pusley**: see **PUCELLE**, **PUSLEY**.

Pusney, **Pusoun**, *obs.* *f.* **PUISNE**, **POISON**.

Puss (pus). Also 6-7 *pus*, *pusse*. [A word common to several Teutonic langs, usually as a call-name for the cat (rarely becoming as in Eng. a synonym of 'cat'). Cf. Du. *poes*, LG. *pus*, *pusis-katte*, *pus-man*, Sw. dial. *pus*, *katto-pus*, Norw. *pusse*, *pus*; also, Lith. *pus*, *pusz*, Ir. and Gael. *pus*. Etymology unknown: perh. originally merely a call to attract a cat.]

1. A conventional proper name of a cat; usually, a call-name.

a 1530 HARWOOD *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 590. I have sene the day that pus my cat Hath had in a yere kyllens eyghtene. 1565 K. DARYNS (*ibid.*) 181. I can fete the kneaves with my grannams Cat. Pusse pusse, where art thou? 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iv. in Hazlitt *Doddley* II. 223. Esau left not so much [of the pottage] as a lick for puss, our cat. 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Mica*, the terme to call a cat, as we sale 'pusse'. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *His Age* 89. Foretelling, weather by our aches. True Calenders, as Pussees eare Washt ore, to tell what change is neare. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 214. The Spaniards, when they call them, say *Mia*, as we do *Puss*. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* xxxvi. 'Poor puss!' he exclaimed, stroking her.

b. Hence a nursery synonym or pet-name for 'cat'. Now mostly superseded by **PUSSY**.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Ho* iv. 1. When the famous fable of Whittington and his pusse shall be forgotten. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. xviii. (1737) 71. The Bite of a She Pusse [*f. chatte*], was the Cause of his Death. 1744-5 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 342. Have I told you of a pretty tortoiseshell puss I have? c 1840 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid* *Lyfe* (1888) I. v. 135. A most delightful black kitten... a most refined, graceful, intellectual, amusing puss.

2. Applied to other animals & A hare. In recent use only as a quasi-proper name.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* iv. 11. If a leveret be better meat than an old puss. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. 11. Ah sir, that one who has follow'd the game so long... shou'd let a Mungil Cur chop in, and run away with the Puss. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 289. Makes a Hare of the one, and a Hound of the other, and only takes Puss's Part, to set the Dog after her. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* 536. Now Puss in circling mazes flies. What glorious peaks of music rise! 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Ask Mamma* xxxvii. After scudding up the hill, puss stopped to listen and ascertain the quality of her pussers.

b. As quasi-proper name for a tiger.

1837 HEATH'S *Bk. Beauty* 156. Puss—a remarkably fine animal... had fastened on the trunk of Falkner's elephant.

3. Applied to a girl or woman, *† a.* Formerly, as a term of contempt or reproach (*obs.*); b. in current use, playfully, as a familiar term of endearment, often connoting slyness.

1608 DEKKER *and Pt. Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1872 II. 111. This wench (your new Wife). This Shee-cat will have more hues than your last Pusse had. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iii. The bawdy Doctor, and the coesing Captain, And Puss my suster. 1663 PARRS *Diary* 6 Aug. His wife, an ugly pusse, but brought him money. 1733 PIERCE *Med. Hist.* IV. iv. I think her an ugly, ungenteel, squinting, flirte, impudent, odious, dirty puss. 1733 *School of Man* 95. The ingratitude, the villainy, says he, of the little Puss. 1846

DICKENS *Battle of Life* i, 'Somebody's birth-day, Puss', replied the Doctor. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* I, v. 102 To think that the little puss should defend herself so coolly. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Ch. Fleet* II, ix, 'They could not have believed their daughter so shy and deceitful a puss.'

4. SHOUT FOR PUSS-MOTH.

1819 G. SAMOUELE *Entomol. Compend* 431 *Cerura Vinula*. The Puss.

5. **Puss in the corner** a game played by children, of whom one stands in the centre and tries to capture one of the 'dens' or 'bases' as the others change places, also, in a more elaborate form, a sailors' game in the British Navy.

1714 POPE *Mari Scriblerus* i, v, I will permit my son to play at Apodidasunda, which can be no other than our Puss in a corner. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII, 81 The favourite one was Puss in the Corner. In this play, four Boys or Girls post themselves at the four corners of the room and the fifth in the middle, who keeps himself on the watch to slip into one of the corner places when the present possessors are endeavouring to supplant one another. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work*, Life I, 34 The King, caught Vanny Burney playing at puss-in-the-corner. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 4/4 The necessities which frequently compel a Premier to make the reorganisation of his Cabinet a game of Puss in the Corner.

6. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *puss-faced*, *puss-like* adjs., *puss-gentleman*, a gentleman perfumed with civet (cf. *cat* - *civet-cat*, *CAT* sb. 1 4).

1781 COWPER *Conversations* 284, I cannot talk with civet in the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. 1873 LELAND *Egypt Sketch Bk.* 59 The cobras are puss-like in their habits, and like petting. 1883 BESANT *Let Nothing You Dismay* II, No poor puss-faced swab to fear fair fighting.

Puss, obs. form of **PUS**

Puss-cat. = PUSSY-CAT

1565 K. DARYUS (Brandl) 304 He shall go play with my mothers puss-cat. 1598 FLORES *Mitica*, a puss-cat, a kitten. 1604 W. TULLO *Fr. Becan's Proph.* 171 in *Heal. E. P. P.* IV, 774 The Puss Cat and the Dogge, For safeguard from the stealth Of Rats, and Mice, and Wolfe, and Foxe.

Puss-clover. *U. S.* The hare-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, so named from its silky heads. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussel, **pussie**, obs. forms of **PUCELLE**

Pussley, -ly (*pu'sli*). Also **puseley**. A corruption of **PURSLEANE**, common in U. S.

1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales in Canada & U. S.* 309 The instant the land is ploughed a weed called 'Pussley' makes its appearance. 'This, when boiled, is a most delicious and wholesome vegetable, the leaves being like spinach, and the branches in taste resembling sea-kale. In prairie settlements pussley is always a standing dish. 1870 C. D. WARNER *Summer in Gorda* (1886) 150, I doubt if any one has raised more 'pussley' this year than I have. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII, 778 To select the most offensive among the worst weeds among the annuals, especially in gardens, the purslane or 'pussley' perhaps takes the lead.

Puss-moth. [*f. PUSS + MOTH*; see *quot.* 1806.] A large European bombycid moth, *Cerura (Discanura) vinula*, having the fore-wings of a whitish or light grey colour with darker markings and spots.

1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI, 228 This moth [*Phalaena Vinula*], from its unusually downy appearance, has obtained the popular title of the Puss Moth. 1877 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II, xxii. 289 The caterpillar of the puss moth... and some others, instead of the anal prolegs, have two tails or horns. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 216 When the caterpillars of the Puss moth are about to form their cocoons, the whole ground colour changes to a dull brown. 1882 L. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 266

Pusso, combining form of **PUSS**, in humorous nonce-words. **Pussomaniac**, one with a mania for cats; **Pusso philist**, a lover of cats.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 76/1 His master is the reverse of a pussomaniac. 1891 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 252/3 Cat lovers - pussophilists as J. S. Mill used to call them. **Pusssock**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. PUSS + -OCK*.] A term for an old maid; an 'old tabby'.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guesman D'Alf* i, 26, I have knowne since some old Maids Pussokes in comparison of her [my Mother] of greater yeeres and lesse Handsomnesse, that would call themselves... Girls and little pretty Maidens.

Pussoun, obs. S., and dial. form of **POISON**.

Puss-tail. [*f. PUSS + TAIL*.] A popular name in U. S. for a common grass of the genus *Setaria* or *Bristle-grass*, in England sometimes called *Foxtail*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussy (*pu'si*), *sb* Also 6-8 -ie, 8 -ey, *Sc.* **pousse**, *poosie*. [*f. PUSS + -Y* dim. suffix.]

1. A cat, used much in the same way as **PUSS**, but more as a common noun and less as a call-word.

1726 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 124 My new pussie is white, with black spots. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*, *Sorrowful Faw Cat* vi, Ah mice, rejoice! 'Tis yours to triumph, mine's the woe, Now pussie's dead. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skir* III, 144 A saucer of milk put on the rug for pussie. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 179 He strokes the cat quite gently, and calls it 'poor pussy'.

2. Used as a proper name for the hare. *cf. PUSS* 2. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. of Lepran* 3 Patricks scraichan loud at e'en, And morning Poosie [v. r. *pousse*] whiddan seen 1790 - *Tam o' Shanter* 195 As open pussie's mortal foes, When, pop! she starts before their nose. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*, *Autumn* xxxii, Poor pussie through the stubble flies. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II, 15 Away went pussie for her home.

b. A humorous name for a tiger. *cf. PUSS* 2 b. 1873 *Routledge's Eng. Gentl. Mag.* 535, I should have

liked to have potted a pussy, particularly such a blood-thirsty brute as this one seems to be

3. Applied to a girl or woman. *cf. PUSS* 3

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* (1877) i, 97 You shall have every sawcy boy to catch up a woman & marie her. So he haue his pretie pussie to huggle withall, it forsoeth not. 1852 MRS. SLOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, 'What do you think, pussie?' said her father to Eva. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, 14 Pussy you, young man, if I was Pussy, as you call her. b. A person who lives in another's house as an inmate, a 'house-cat'.

1904 MARIE CORRELL *God's Good Man* xxi, I shall invite Roxmouth and his tame pussy, Mr Marius Longford

4. In childish speech applied to something soft and furry, as a fur necklet, a willow or hazel catkin, etc.

1858 *Zoologist* XVI, 588 Little children call their warm neck-comforters by the name of 'pussies'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 77/1 These catkins, 'pussies', and 'lambs' tails, as the country people call them

5. **Pussy-wants-a-corner**, an American name for **Puss in the corner** see **PUSS** 5.

1897 GEN. H. PORTER *Campaigning w. Grant in Cent. Mag.* Jan. 349/2 [The manoeuvres] now became more like the play of pussy wants-a-corner.

6 a. **attrib.** or as *adj.* Soft and furry like a cat: *cf.* 4. b. **Comb.**, as *pussy-baudrons* (*Sc.*); *pussy-footed* a., having a cat-like tread.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v (1886) 236 She was the most nice, soft, pussy, cuddly, delicious creature who ever nursed a baby. *Ibid.* 241 Little boys who have kind pussy mammals to cuddle them. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 653 Men who were beginning to walk pussy-footed and shy at shadows. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 52 Innocent as pussy-baudrons thinking on the cream-jug.

Pussy (*pu'si*), a. [*f. PUSS sb. + -Y*] Full of pus. 18 *Mod. News* LIII, 695 The most pussy gland ruptured during extraction

Pussy-cat. A nursery word for a cat; also used in other senses of **PUSSY sb.**

1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xi, The term pussy cat may be considered unetiological. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Pl.* III (ed. 4) 169 Every boy knows the 'pussy-cats' of the willow. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 1 What a pun blind old pussy cat, instead of the light and agile kitten we imagined was tripping before us! 1882 E. J. WORSBOURNE *Six* ix, 'What a wild pussy-cat she is!' said her father, looking fondly at her, as she dashed abruptly from his side.

Comb. 1881 J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Tarn* 26 Her noiseless pussy-cat-like ways

Pussy-willow. A popular name in U. S. of the American glaucous willow, *Salix discolor*, in reference to its silky catkins.

1884 *Rep. Nat. Ser. Story* vi, He pressed through them to look for pussy willows. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 364 He begged her to let him keep one switch of the pussy-willows.

+Pust, puyst. *Obs.* [In *quot.* 1527 a. Du. *puist*, MDu. *puist*; in *quot.* 1677 perh. a misreading of *push*.] A pustule; = **PUSH sb.** 2

1597 ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S *Dustill Waters* Liv, Good for scabbies, puystes, and other impostumings on the body. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v, 43 The nurse keeps her laid cures to a pust under the arme which drive the malignity of it to the heart.

Pustle, obs. form of **PUSTULE**. Hence **+Pustled a. Obs. rare** - **= PUSTULATE**.

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II, xxviii, Her hands with scabbies array'd, Her pustled skin with ulcer'd excrements.

Pustulant (*pu'stulant*), a. and *sb.* [*ad. late L. pustulānt-em*, pp. pple of *pustulāre* to **PUSTULATE**.] a *adj.* Giving rise to the formation of pustules (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). b. *sb.* An irritant affecting the skin and causing pustulation, as a solution of silver nitrate, croton oil, etc.

1871 GARROD *Med. Med.* 17 The pustulants induce deeper action, and are sometimes of greater value than vesicants.

Pustular (*pu'stular*), a. [*ad. mod. L. pustulār-is*, *f. pustula* **PUSTULE**; see **-AR**.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of pustules; characterized by pustules.

1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI, 669 The pustular and leprous Eruptions increased daily. 1800 WOODVILLE in *Med. Frit* IV, 256, I differ in opinion from Dr Jenner in not imputing the pustular eruptions to any adulteration of the vaccine matter employed in the inoculations. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 329 The five genera of pustular diseases. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 572 Peticular or pustular rashes.

2. **Bot.** and **Zool.** Having low glandular excrecences like blisters or pustules.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV, 393 *Sphaeria fraxinea* [Fungus] Black; roundish, convex, dotted... Nearly sitting, pustular.

Pustulate (*pu'stulat*), a. [*ad. late L. pustulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pustulāre* see next.] Furnished with, or having pustules, pustulous, pustular. (In *quot.* 1607, perh. an error for *pustulant*)

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 615 If the worme bee cut asunder in the wound, there isseuth out of her such a venemous pustulate matter, that poysoneth the wound. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 126 The smooth eruption sometimes graduates into the pustulate. 1852 - *Crust.* 1, 90 Surface seriatly pustulate, and pustules seigerous.

Pustulate (*pu'stulat*), v. [*f. ppl. stem of late L. pustulāre*, trans. and intr., *f. pustula* **PUSTULE**.] a. *trans.* To form into pustules. b. *intr.* To break out into or form pustules.

1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* III, iv. (1749) 364/2 Besides the blains pustulated to afflict his [Job's] body, the devil instigated his wife to grieve his mind. 1898 P. MANSON *Troph. Diseases* xxxvii, 560 Sometimes the little vesicles [of prickly heat] may pustulate.

Pustulation (*pu'stulan*), [*ad. late L. pustulānt-em*, n. of action from *pustulāre* see **prec.**] The action of pustulating; formation of pustules; sometimes, also, blistering

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 155 Peculiar burning or tingling pain, which is very shortly followed by pustulation. 1876 BARNHOLM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 540 The pustulation of the chest with croton-oil or tartar-emetic ointment is rarely if ever justifiable. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII, 610 It is often necessary to await the healing of the pustulation. *Ibid.* 870 The slightest appearance of pustulation or blistering should be treated on antiseptic lines.

Pustulatus (*pu'stulātus*), a. [*f. PUSTULATE* a + -OUS.] = **PUSTULATE** a. **Pustulatus moss**: see **quots.**

1856 W. LAUDER LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 91 The 'Mosses' [i.e. crustaceous or foliaceous dye lichens] are irregularly designated, the specific name in some being due to their physical characters, as 'Tartarous or Pustulatus moss'. *Ibid.* 177 *Umbilicaria pustulata*, is largely imported by the London orchid-makers, under the commercial designation of Pustulatus Moss.

Pustule (*pu'stul*), *Also* 6 *pusecul*, -ole; 6-8 *pustle*, 7 *pustel* [*ad. L. pustula* blister, pimple, pustule. *Cf. F. pustule* (13-14th c.)]

1. A small conical or rounded elevation of the cuticle, with erosion of the cutis, inflammatory at the base and containing pus; a pimple; formerly, sometimes, a blister.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* VII, LXI (1495) 276 Pustules ben callyd gaderynges of postumes and superfluyte in the vter parties of the body. c. 1400 *Langland's C. vii* 190 COSA ben liul pustulis & haude bot ben engendrid in pe face, & principally about pe nose. 1578 LYRIS *Dodoens* III, xxviii, 354 The same cureth the sores and pustules of the gummies. 1718 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 91 Of manifest Service in ripening the Small Pox, where the Pustules rise with a pellucid Humour. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 168 The pustules of discrete small-pox are always larger than those of the other variety.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Elynor Rymmyng* 555 Wythe here and there a pusecul Lyke a scabbyd muscul. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Manducile* 41 With the continuall moystnes, they engender & bring forth certayne Pustules like Mushromps. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 32 To cool and heal any moist pustules. 1643 J. STEER *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* vii, 27 Pustels or blisters are raised 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I, (ed. 4) 46 It will there raise little Pustles or Blisters.

b. **Malignant pustule**, the carbuncular disease produced by the anthrax bacillus; = **ANTHRAX** 2. [1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chyrurg.* II, xix, 29 Anthrax is a maligne pustule.] 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 158 Anthrax (malignant pustule, carbuncular fever). 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 443 Anthrax of the lips has nothing in common with malignant pustule.

2. a. **Bot.** A small wart or swelling, natural or caused by parasitic influences. b. **Zool.** A warty excrescence of the skin, as in the toad; a pimple.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV, 392 *Sphaeria maxima* [Fungus] Large, thick, black, marked above with pustules. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 433 On the leaves of pears and gooseberry trees, it exhibits itself at first in small yellow pustules, increasing in size until they effloresce in clusters of various shapes. 1869 GILLMORE *tr. Figuer's Rept. & Birds* i, 25 Toads, in colour are usually of a livid grey, spotted with brown and yellow, and disfigured by a number of pustules or warts.

3. **transf.** An eruptive swelling of the ground.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi, 404 These subaerial volcanos are nothing more than superficial pustules. 1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes & Glac. Ser.* II, 93 Steaming excrescences of clay. The approach... is over beds of sand and clay, out of which they rise in variegated blotches and pustules of blue, white, red, and yellow.

4. **Comb.**, as *pustule-like* *adj.*

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV, (1818) I, 87 They are produced in the flesh in small pustule-like tumours. 1845 *Flora's Frit* 37 Peculiar to this plant is the property of producing pale pustule-like callosities on the branches

Pustuliform (*pu'stulifarm*), a. **Bot.** and **Zool.** [*ad. mod. L. pustuliform-is*, *f. pustula* **PUSTULE** + **-FORM**.] Having the form of a pustule

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 654 The pustuliform verucæ are rounded and unequal.

Pustulocrustaceous, a. [*f. pustulo-*, combining form of *L. pustula* pustule + **CRUSTACEOUS**.] Covered with a pustulous crust or scab.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pustulose, a. [*ad. post-cl. L. pustulōsus*, *f. pustula* pustule: see **-OSE**.] = **next**.

1882 J. T. CARRINGTON in *Zoologist* Mar. 107 *Portunus tuberculatus* is distinguished by its tubercular pustulose carapace.

Pustulous (*pu'stulus*), a. [*ad. L. pustulōsus*: see **prec.** and **-OUS**. *Cf. F. pustuleux* (1549 in *Godef.*), perh. the immediate source.] Abounding in or characterized by pustules; pustular.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chyrurg.* v, i, 161 Anyont the pustulous place wyth a lymment folowing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pustulous*, full of Pustules, a blisters, blaines, or wheales. 1799 *Med. Frit*, II, 352 A prescription 'for the great pustulous eruption and its degrees'. 1804 *Ibid.* XII, 536 That the pustulous disease produced in the vaccine patients in the Small-pox Hospital was the small pox, I can safely aver. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 707 Surface either smooth or somewhat

hiderward, and be offer hine putte secondward. 13.

Cursor M. 12292 (Gott) Leue sun, me say, quehei þu putst [Cott putte] þe child or nai? 13 *Minor Poems by Vernon* MS. xxxvii 359 3if eny mon a-gult æynes þe, Smyteþ or elles putteþ þe 12440 *Promp.* Baro 471/2 Puttyr, or schowyn, . . . *impello, trudo, pello.*

b. To butt with the head or horns Now *n dial.* 12430 *Pilgr. Luf Manhode* i. xv (1866) 10, j shulde putte and hulle þe yuel folk with myne hornes. 1523 *Fitznere.* *Hus* § 70 The beastes with they hornes wyll put bothe hoises and the shepe, and goie them in they bellies. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Put*, to push with the horns

†c. *fig.* To urge, incite, instigate. *Obs* See *PUTTING vbl. sb* 1 b.

†d. *absol.* or *intr.* To deal a thrust or blow, to give a push or knock; to push, knock (*at, on, etc.*). Now *north dial.* To butt.

12330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. IVace* (Rolls) 8890 When þey ofte hande put & pryte & ilk man do what hym do lyst 12755 *Cursor M.* 12187 (Faif) þe paules putte in hir side [12187 smoot his oon side] 1398 *Travis Barth. De P. R.* vi. 1 (Pollem. MS.), When þe body fongey soule, and lyf, and begynneþ to meue it selfe, and sprawle and putteþ with feet and hondis [orig *manibus et pedibus calcatis are*] 12425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 1357 The wyf fonde the done faste, Schu put at the done in hys 12450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6250 With his croche on him he putt 1504 *Sel Cases Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden) 272 (Men on boats) with hookis & sparus of iron . . . puttith at the send bigge & greetly fletith low with & castlyth downe the stones. 1684 *[MILITARY] Yorksh. Dial.* 12 (E. D. S.) Whaugh, Mother, how she 10wts I see varra Arfo, Sheel put, and rive my good Prunella Scarfe 1785 *Hutton Bion New War* 17 They say she yanco hed hoins and put furiously

†e. *intr. fig.* To make a push, to exert oneself. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. 1. (1608) 7 Stay y' your place . . . and put not beyond the sphere of your activity. 1619 *Fletcher's Jalse One* iv. iii, If it be possible That an arch-villain may ever be recover'd, This penitent rascal will put haud

2. *trans.* To propel (a stone or weight) mainly by the swing of the body from the right hand raised and placed close to the shoulder: as an athletic exercise. Usually in phr. *putting the stone* (*shot, weight*). See also *PUT, PUTT v* 2

12300 *Uavelok* 1044 For neuere yete ne saw he or Putten þe stone, or þanne þor. 1528 *SKELTON Magnyf* 406 They haue made me here to put the stone. 1653 *URQUHART Rabalais* i. xxiii. (1737) I. 223 He did cast the dart, throw the bar, put the stone. 1794, 1816 [see *PUT v* 2 a]. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* III. 25 Lifting heavy weights, throwing the hammer and putting the stone. 1884 H. C. BUNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/1 The Scottish-Americans will teach you to put the shot. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept 780/1 The same plan can be adopted for both putting the weight and the broad jump

b. *intr.* Also to put at (or with) the stone. For the later Sc. absolute use of this, see *PUT v* 2 b. 12300 *Uavelok* 1033 Hwo so miche putten þore Biforn a-noþer, an inch or more. He was for a kempe told. *Ibid.* 1051 þat heu ston, þat he sholde puten wyþe 12440 *CARCAVIA St. Kath.* i. 765 As well in wreslyng as puttynge at þe ston 1235 *Covi rdales* 2 *Mac* iv. 14 I o leape, to daunce, & to put at y' stone.

3. *trans.* To thrust or plunge (a weapon) † *home*, or *into* a body; to drive or send a missile through. Phr. *To put a (one's) knife into*, to stab; to put a bullet through, to shoot.

Now felt as a euphemistic use of sense 2c. 12405 [see A. 1. 2]. 1282 *WYCLIF Johu* xix. 37 Thei schulen se in to whom they pigen [v. rr. puttiden, putten; *Vulg. t. ausus verum*] thorw 12425 *Cursor M.* 16838 (Tin) þe iewes made him poure his side to put hit [a spear] some anone 1290 *Reg. Privy Coun.* Scotl. iv. 164 Threintyt to put twa bullettis throw his heid. 1604 *SHAKS Oth* v. 1. 2 Weare thy good Rapier bare, and put it home. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser & Com.* 51 Mistresses, as a Man would desire to put his knife into. 1894 [see *KNIFE sb* 1 b].

†b. *fig.* (Cf. *HOME-THROST*.) 1603 *BAN JONSON Sejanus* II ii, That trick was well put home; and had succeeded too. But that [etc.] 1657 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1654) I x Their hypocricy be putteth home to them. 1719 *Dr Fox Crusoe* (1840) II xii. 257, I should . . . find an opportunity to put it home to them

4. *Coal-mining.* To propel (a tram or barrow of coal), orig. by pushing behind; now also by means of a pony, a stationary engine, etc. (Cf. *PUTTER sb* 1 b.). Also *absol.*

1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* 36 These Persons, put or pull away the full Curves of Coals. *Ibid.* 39 [see *CORR* 2] 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 159 They are employed . . . in putting or drawing the coals. 1812 [see *PUTTER sb* 1 b]. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh* 7 The average day's work of a barrowman, . . . when putting alone, . . . is equal to 3,058 tons pushed a distance of one mile. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Put*, to haul coal, etc. underground.

†5. To drive; to send by force or command. *To put again:* to drive back, repel. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 355 And how at thai war put agane And part of thair gud men was slane *Ibid* xvii 396 The defendours can thame payne Till put thair faus for agane. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xiii. 13 Be thou not to gredi, lest thou be put azeen [*Vulg. ne impingaris*] 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 308 Paul primus heremita put vs him-selve Awey into wildernes þe werlde to dispisen. 1400 *Destr Troy* 176 Fro Priam full prist put ai I hider, As a messynger made at þis mene tyme 1533 *LD. BERNERS Iluon* ix. 210 He bath chas-yd & put fro him all noble men

b. *Naut.* Of the wind or a storm. To drive or cast (a ship) on or from shore, to sea, etc. † *Obs.* 1565 *Sir J. HAWKINS and Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) III. 515 The ordinary Brise taking us, put us, the 24th [June] from the shoare. 1599-80 *NORTH Pntarch, Remulus* (1595) 20 Cer-

taine Troians, which. were by windes put to the Thvscae shore. 1612 *DABORNE Chr turned lurke* B 2 b, Nay, then we are put from shore. 1780 *YOUNG Tour Irel.* I. 229 One on her voyage was put ashore at Black Soot 6. *trans.* To launch (persons, a boat, a fleet, etc.) 1270-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xxvii 75 All were put in a ship to the see 1639, 1822 [see *PUTT v* 2 a] 1877 *MISS YONGE Canoes Ser.* iii. xv. 132 He put a fleet to sea

†7. *refl.* To embark on a sea voyage (*to, into, or in the sea, to sail*); = 8 a *Obs*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 441 In hy thai put thame to the se, And rowit fast with all thaire mayn 12425 *Eng. Cong. Irel* (1866) 134 He put hym to saylle at Melyford 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 39 Thai put thame in the see, and thoct to passe in Lombardy 12500 *Melusine* xxiv 178 They were in nombie six knyghtes and þeire com panye, which putte them in to the see

8. *Naut. intr.* To set out, set forth, proceed, take one's course (to sea, into harbour, etc.).

See also *put back*, 39 f; *put forth*, 42 k, *put in*, 44 f, *put off*, 45 n, *put out*, 47 j; *put over*, 49 e, *put to*, 51 e 1590 *SHAKS Com. Lri* v. 1. 21 My honest friend, Who but for staying on our Contourerie, Had hoisted saile, and put to sea to day 1595 *MAYNARD Drake's Voy* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 We putting for the shore of the Canaries found a great seete. 1595 *CAPT WYATT R. Dudley's Voy W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 42 Instead of going to the island of Trinidad, put into a bay of the maine. 1612 *DEKAR If it be not good Wk.*, 1873 III. 312 Thou putt into a Sea, thou canst not sound 1748 *Anson's Voy* iii. viii. 379 With a view of preventing them from putting before the wind. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxviii 51 Clearchus, after having put to Delos for shelter, returned to Miletus 1890 *Temple Bar Mag* June 180 He stepped into a fishing-boat and put to land. 1899 *Westm Gaz* 5 Oct 5/1 *Erin* was among the first vessel, to put down the bay this morning

b. *intr.* To set out, to start, to pass, make one's way. *Obs. exc. U.S. colloq.*, to make off, be off, 'clear out'. Cf. *put off* 45 n (b), *put out* 47 j (c) 12400 *Destr. Troy* 887 Defilius drogh furth. . . I then Paris with prise put next after 1538 *SKELTON Magnyf* 1330 Foly hath a tome, I say, in euery route, To put where he lyst, Foly hath fre chace 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer* Ser i. II. 231 Clear out, quit, and put—all mean 'be off'. 'Captain, now, you hush or put'. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 176/1 The pair . . . glanced apprehensively at me, then they put for home like a tandem team

c. *intr.* Of a stream, etc.: To make its way, to flow (*into* or *out* of a larger piece of water).

U.S. Also of sap: to flow (in some direction) *Obs* 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* 37 Where you take any thing away, the sap the next summer will be putting 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 616 In the fibrous [roots], the sap delighted more in the earth, and therefore putteth downward 1755 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 532 One Mile from Shrewsbury River, and about three Quarters of a Mile from a good Landing that puts out of said River. 1807 *P. Gass Fruit* 172 A small river which puts into a large bay on the south side of the Columbia.

d. *intr.* Of a plant: To shoot out or grow, to send forth shoots or sprouts; to sprout, bud; cf. *put forth* (42 g) Now *dial.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 29 Some [graftes] keeping proud and greene, will not put till the second yeere. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 633 The roots of trees do some of them put downwards deep into the ground 1848 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc. IX* 11 367 The one arm still shows life, and puts into leaf, and produces acorns. 1893-4 *Northumb. Gloss.* *Put*, to vegetate, as when a plant begins to show the first sign of buds. 'An see its aill reet; it's puttin'

II. To move (a thing or person) physically into or out of some place or local position.

A weakening of the sense 'thrust' or 'push', with elimination of the notion of dynamic force, which is, however, often still traceable in senses 10 and 11 b.

10. *trans.* To move (a thing) so as to place it in some situation (with reference to the result rather than the process); to cause to get into or be in some place or position expressed or implied (see also the phrases with preps. and advs., 31-53); to place, lay, set.

The most general word for this sense, which cannot be so simply expressed by any other word or phrase, and which is more or less implied, literally or metaphorically, in nearly all the other senses that are still in use. The original notion of 'thrust', 'set or insert with some force' is still traceable in some contexts, esp. when followed by *into* or *in*.

1175 *Lamb. Hom* 53 Þis faze folc speket also fene bi-foren heore euenristene also heom heom walde in to heore bosme puten. 1225 *Ancr R* 116 Nout one monglunde honden, auh puten honden utward 1300 *Cursor M.* 4762 (Cott) Sorfulur þe pai þat had noght to put in þair mouth. *Ibid.* 15797 In þe forel þou pute þi suerd, 1382 *WYCLIF Matt* iii. 10 For now the axe is put [1388 put] to the rote of the tree. 12400 *MAUNDEV.* (1390) xxii 235 Putteth þoure honde vpon þoure hede. 1434 *E. E. Willis* (1882) 102/10 A litel cofur to putte in his smale thynges 1549 *Compt. Scot.* Ep. 5 The duc of gusse pat ene garnison of tua thousand men vith in the toune of sanct quintyne. 1576 *FIRMING Pawpl. Epist* 370 A. he was putting the pot to his lips ready to drinke. 1623 B. JONSON *On Portrait Shaks*, This Figure, that thou here seest put, It was for gentle Shakspeare cut 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 335 Put your Hand to your Heart and tell me fairly. 1756 *ELIZA Heywood New Present* (1771) 43 Put about an ounce of butter into a frying-pan 1760 *FOOTB Minor* ii. Wks 1799 I. 269 Bread, greens, potatoes, and a leg of mutton. A better souse a table ne'er was put on. 1818 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 Putting some ornamental Clumps of Trees or Shrubs to break the line 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* xxxi. 422 The patient . . . had an issue put into the top of the head 1844 R. M. BEVERLEY *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (ed. 2) 150 When they are thus put on the rails, the train will go forward.

1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 37 A sealed packet was put into his hands. 1865 *RUSKIN Sesame* i. § 35 You have put a railroad bridge over the fall of Schaffhausen. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* viii. Somebody put a diop under a magnifying glass 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Mr Cave put his next ball to leg for a *Mod* He put the key in his pocket

b. To remove, dismiss, expel, send away, to turn away, or divert from. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also to put . . . off, to divert from, cause to give up. So to put BESIDE, BESIDES (B 4 c), and BY (A 16 c).

The original notion of 'thrust' or 'push' is often traceable, see also *put away* (38), *put off* (45), *put out* (47) 13 *Cursor M.* 29355 Þia sacrament þai sal be put bot þai repent 12400 *Destr. Troy* 267 Fortune will put hym fro purpos þat he pries after. 12430 *Hymns Virg* 93 He puttub his hauke fro his fist 12450 *Kut de la Tour* (1906) 93 To putte a good man from his right. 1270-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxi 537 Ye putte me from my woiþshup now 1539 *BIBUL* (Great) Ps. xliii. 2 Why hast thou put thee from me? 1590 *Sir J. SMYTH Disc Weapons* Disc. viii b, Vpon the occasion of anie battaile, to put their horses from them. 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subject* v. 11, Rashly I thought her false, and put her from me 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit* I. 118 Princess Eliza beth was led in by the Traitor's gate, her own servants being put from her 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* VI. 321 Don't be put off this, by any consideration of weight or expense 1883 *Mrs. F. MANN Parish Hilby* xix, She could not put from her some feeling of pride

c. To place (an article of apparel or an ornament) on, upon (also † off) the body. See also *put on*, *put off* (46 c, 45 d).

1382 *WYCLIF a Kings* xi. 12 He brought forth the sone of the kyng, and putte vpon hym a dyademe 1422 *tr. Sacra Secret.* *Priv. Priv* 200 He. Put of hym his cloths and hym clothed in Sake. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* ii. xv. None ought to were and putte on hym the gowne of other 1560 *DAUS tr. Slandane's Comm.* 25 He putteth also a ryng on his Fynger *Ibid* 13 a. He hath put vpon him an albe and a Vestement. 1612 *BIBUL Luke* xv. 22 Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet.

d. *spec.* To place upon or affix to a writing or document (a title, seal, signature, name, etc.).

12449 *PROCK Refr* v. 11, Whenne to a certain boke which y have mad y puttith this name, The rule of Cisten religious. 1762 *North Briton* No. 22 To bring the name into contempt by putting it to two insipid tragedies. 1776 *Trial of Nundomar* 22/2 He put his seal to letters. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 132/1 To this number I also put my initials *Mod* It seems to be in his handwriting, but he hasn't put his name to it. Put a tick against the names you know Put a cross against the name of the candidate you approve.

e. To harness (a draught animal) to a vehicle; to place in the shafts of a cart, etc.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Iungo*, To couple or put horses in the caite. To put lions to draw the chariote. To put the horses to the carte 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5461/2 The Ammunition Waggon should have the Horses put to them. 1832 *Mrs. PILKINGTON Celebrity* II. 29 Whilst fresh horses were putting [= being put] to his chariot. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Po* 21 b, He . . . put Billy [the pony] in the cart to draw him home.

f. To introduce (a male animal) to a female, or vice versa for breeding.

1223 *FITZGERALD Hush.* § 37 What tyme of the yere the rammes shulde be put to the ewes. 1597 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb* iii. (1586) 126 b, Neither must you put him to a young mare. 1607 *FORREST Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 88 If two males be put to one female, they fight fiercely 1758 R. BROWN *Compt. Farmer* (1759) 21 They are put to the bull about July 1864 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* XXXV. 1. 221 The mares if put to a good thoroughbred horse would produce good hunters.

g. To convey (a person, etc.) across a river, etc.; to transport; to set down on the other side.

1240 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 184 Cattle . . . which came late, and could not be put over the river, lived very well all the winter without any hay 1802 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 204, I went to the ferryman and told him if he would put me across that I would pay him when I came back again. 1893 *SERIOUS Trav. S.E. Africa* 61 He at once agreed to put me across the river in one of his large boats

h. *Stock-jobbing.* To deliver (stock or produce) at a specified price within a specified time: cf. *PUT sb* 1 4.

1814 *Stock Exchange Lond. Open Gloss.* *Put their Bears*, selling to put more to it, if the seller choose on a certain day at the same price 1885 *Daily News* 13 Mar 2/1 Those who desire to buy the option of 'putting'—i. e. delivering—Russian stock on the present basis of prices during the next six weeks 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 9 Nov. 6/1 If his tone with regard to the political outlook is favourable operators will 'call' the stock; if otherwise, they hope to be able to 'put' it.

i. With abstract obj., in various shades of meaning: see *quots.* (See also the phrases mentioned under 54.)

1374 *CAPT R. Mars* 229 He that wrought her . . . That put suche beauty in her face That made me coueten and purchase. 12445 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Tin) Whenne þat he become olde Unwlede put at him a pulle. 1594 *SHAKS, Rich.* III. i. 11 123 Let me put in your mundes, if you forget, What you haue bene ere this, and what you are 1598 [see *LIFE sb* 4] 1707 *FREIND Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 219 Your Excellencies . . . conduct . . . has put new lives into the Ministers. 1812 *CHAMBERS Frul* 12 Mar. in *Life* (1851) 1 277, I am greatly struck with the quantity of business which he [Doddridge] put through his hands. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* II. xiv. 78 The thing had been put before her in such vivid reality.

III To place or bring (a thing or person) in or into some relation, or into some condition, state, mode, or form.

* Where the notion of motion in space is subordinated to that of relation

11. To place (a thing or person) *in* or *into* the hands or power of, *in* or *under* the care of a person; † formerly also *in*, *to*, *unto* the person, † to commit or entrust to a person, to be dealt with, protected, etc. Often *refl*

c1375 *Cursor M.* 20795 (Faarf) Putte al in him þat is of migt. *Ibid* 25353 For þu putte al in goddis hande. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* ProL 78, I put me in his power. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2861 Let ane dryue to Dary & bede him dryffesone, Or put him to my powere. 1459 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 330 The said William putt him to grace. c1460 *Alphabet of Tales* 207 All þe gudis att he had, he putt þaim vnto þe bisschopp. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xix. v. 778 Now I put me holy in to your grace. 1553 *Respublica* II. ii. 507 Will ye putte yourselfe nowhe whole into my handes? 1583 *GOLDING Calian on Dent*, xv. 90 Let vs put ourselves to his protection. 1588 *ALLEN Admon* 38 A prince that was put to him for an ostage. 1664 *GERBIER Princ* 26 Builders put their design to Master-Workmen by the Great, or have it Wrought by the Day. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Chm. Med.* xxix. 366 A very fine healthy young man put himself under my care for chancere. 1884 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life of Wilberf.* III. xv. 424 He wished 'to put himself in my hands' for our journey to Holmbury.

† b. To commit (a person) to another for the purpose of being educated or trained in a business; to place with; to apprentice to. *Obs.*

1632 *Brome Cr. Beggars* I. 1, To put you to some Tellers Clarke to teach you Ambo-dexterity in telling money. 1716-20 *Let. fr. Miss's* *Jrnl.* (1722) I. 184 Tom was put Clerk to an Attorney in the Temple. 1772 *JOHNSON* 5 Apr. in *Boswell*, I would not put a boy to him, whom I intended for a man of learning.

12. To place, set, or cause to be in some place or position, in a general or figurative sense, or when the name of a thing or place stands for its purpose, as to put a person to bed, to school, in ward, in prison, to put a thing to sale, on the market, on the stage, etc.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 323 Þe Kyng of Engle lond was 1-putte in ward, in þe castel of Kelynsworþe. 1416 *Satur. Proclam.* in *Pol. Rel.* & L. P. 13 For my courtesie I was put to the Soudenys house & was made vssher of halle. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415a Puttyn a thyng to syllyn. c1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1900) 117 Yong women, maydenes, shulde be putte vnto scole to lerne vertuous thyngs of the scripture. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleddane's Comm.* 453 To put the kinges sonne or his brother in to the possession of Scotlande. 1565 *Wynker Cert. Prælati* I. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 7 Putand in the place of godly ministers. dum doggis. 1680 E. BLOUNT *Horn Subs.* 106 That haue not been by any casuallie, or accident put behinde hand in the world. 1685 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Brit.* III. 374 His goods were put to port sale. 1698 *FARRAR Acc. E. India* & P. 122 Having others put over their heads. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Serm. Var. Occas.* xii. (1881) 229 He was ever putting himself in the background. 1899 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 283 The landlords even strongly objected to their serfs putting their children to school. 1897 *Trib. & Dec.* 1724/1 If some new patent is being put on the market, it is an opportunity that our traveller will not miss.

13. To place with or in, by way of addition; to add. Const. to († *into*), *in*. a. with material obj. c1430 *Two Cookery bks* 32 Take halfe a doyn Chykonys. þen putte þer-to a gode gobet of feysse Beef. *Ibid* 40 þen put powder Pepur, & brow it þer on. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 33 Put thereto a gallon of Milk. *Ibid* 61 Then take 8 gallons of Soot and put to it. 1764 *ELIZ. MOXON Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 82 Take twelve eggs, beat them well, put to them a pint of cream. c1840 E. ELLIOTT *More Verses & Prose* I. 21 Said Death to Pol Stry, 'Put no run in thy tea'. 1891 *Ed. Words* Aug. 532/1a They put water to their wine.

b. with immaterial obj. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* xxii. 18 If any man shal put to this [Vulg. *apostatus ad hoc*], God shal putte vpon him [dispositus super illum] the plagis writun in this book. 1335 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xviii. 6 There maye nothing be taken from them, nothing maye be put vnto them. 1643 *LISLE Alfrie on O & N* Text Pref. 4 The invention of a thing, is very hard and rare, yet easie is it for a man to eke and put somewhat thereto.

14. To place, insert, or enter (a name or an item) in a list, account, or table. Now more usually (esp. in certain connexions) put down (see 411).

1513-25 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* (K. O.), Put me in his wylle. 1611 *SHAKS Wint. T.* iv. iii. 731 Let me be vnrold, and my name put in the booke of Vertue. 1611 *BISSE* 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 21 Neither was the number put in the account of the Chronicles of King David. 1687 *SERRIS Refl. Dryden* 27 The poorest Seruitour in the University would tell him that putting so much upon a mans name, had signified placing so much to his account. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop. M.'s* Wks. 1738 I. 535 Assure your selves, you are like to be put in the black List. 1735 J. HUGHES tr. *Fontenelle's Dial.* II. (ed. 3) 62 They could not all be put into a Panegyric, but into a Satyr they might. 1848 J. H. MOORE's *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 138 'Those are generally put in a table, against the names of their respective places in an alphabetical order.'

** Where there is no notion of physical motion.

15. To place (a thing or person) in a scale of estimation or a classification, to allot a place to in thought, opinion, or statement; † also, to regard or suppose (a thing) to be (so-and-so) (*obs.*). † To put at (to estimate or price at a certain value). † To put at no reverence to hold in no esteem. † To put before. To give the precedence to, so † to put behind. 1377 *LANGL. P. P.* B. xiv. 207 Þe riche is reuerenced by reason of his riches, þe þe pore is put behynde. c1380

WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks I. 390 Mathew. takib two bigynners, Davib and Abraham; Davib was putt bifore for worshippe and accordaunce, alþif Abraham was bifore. c1380 — *Wks* (1880) 31 No man ovib to putt by-hynde goddis biddynge and þe byddynge of a synful man bifore. c1400 *Desir.* 1707 487/1 I put not vnposible yon place for to take. c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 134 Þe bodies and þe Reliques of 111 holy kyngs were put at [v. r. had in] no reverence. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* v. xiv. 103 If A be put equal to C, then C.B. = C.A. Bf. C.D. = 1803 [see INCOME TAX] 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 The rental of this field is put too high at 50s. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art. Add.* No 8 § 5 There are three weighty matters of the law—justice, mercy, and truth; and of these the Teacher puts trust last... But men put, in all their efforts, truth first. 1865 — *Sesame* I. § 5 Whether you think I am putting the motives of popular action too low. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 79 A circulation which a competent authority puts at three millions.

16. To convert or change into something else (*obs.*); esp. to translate or render into another language or form of expression.

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1890) ProL 5, I have put this boke out of latyn into frensch, and translated it agen out of frensch into englyssch. 1607 *TORSELL Four f. Beasts* (1658) 487 If a man would change any part of his Horses hair, as take away the black hairs and put them into white. 1744 *FIELDING Jos. Andrews* III. iii. We... put our small fortune [invested in effects] into money. 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 129 Put these Equations into Fluxions. 1893 *LINDON, etc., Life Percy* I. 1. 32, 'I never knew'; Keble once said, 'how Fyndar might be put into English until I heard Percy construe him in his examination'.

b. To express (something) in spoken or written words; to turn into speech or writing, or into some particular form of speech or writing.

a. 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xi in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Sleib he was put his lore put in writte. 1369 *CHAUCER Deths Blawche* 54 Fables That... other poetes put in ryme. 1442 *Sir N. ULLAGON Lam & Pri. Treat.* add. in *Hart Misc.* (Malb.) I, I put in writing the ordre and estate of my voyage. 1668-9 *PERRYS Diary* 14 Feb. I do purpose to put in writing that which shall make the Treasurers exshamed. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 185 Henry's principal plans were put into writing. *Ibid* xxii. 218 Thoughts which they did not know how to put into words.

c. To express or state (in a particular way).

1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xv. 481 Was ever any Declamator's Theme so extravagantly put? 1799 *BUTLER Serm. Forgiven Injuries* Wks. 1874 I. 116 This natural notion of equity the son of Sirach has put in the strongest way. 1836 *MARRYAT Zaphet* lxxiii. This new feature of the case, so aptly put by the old lawyer. 1867 *Gd. Words* 597/1a The French have such a brilliant, graceful, and ingenious way of 'putting things'. 1881 *SAINTSBURY Dryden* I. 13 One thing I have never seen fairly put as accounting for the complete royalization of nearly the whole people. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Oct. 751/2 This was putting it strong. 1889 *F. PIGOT Str. Journ.* 301 He heard a good story well put.

17. To assign or attribute one thing to another in some relation.

a. To assign or set (a quality, meaning, value, price) *on*, *upon*, *to* († *in*) a thing.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks* (1880) 3 It is a fendis pride a synful creature to putte defaulte in þe ordynaunce of crist. 1529 *Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Daddley* I. 24 For physyc putteth this reason thereto. 1530 [see FAULT sb. 7a] 1568 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 338 Our Sauour reproveheth the Pharisees for washing of their hands, because they put holinesse therein. 1657 *EARL MONM. tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 97 That high esteem which is deservedly put upon the Roman Affairs. 1668 *PERRYS Diary* 25 Nov. I do see that he do continue to put a value on my advice. c1708 *BR. BEVERIDGES Theol.* (1710) II. 155 Putting the best construction upon all men's words and actions. 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 1 p. 2 That was the Interpretation which the Neighbourhood put upon it. 1872 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. § 2. 31 This too we need not doubt, at least in the sense which the great Survey enables us to put upon it. 1883 *LAW Rep.* 49 Chanc. Div. 463 A gloss is put upon these documents which they will not bear. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 493 Wateau sometimes put ridiculously low prices upon his work.

b. To assign or ascribe (a thing) to something else as cause, reason, or basis; to regard or represent as based upon or arising from; to base, found, rest upon.

1722 *Dr. FOS Plague* (1754) 222, I reflect upon no Man for putting the Reason of those Things upon the immediate Hand of God. 1729 *BUTLER Serm. Wks* 1874 I. 155 A plain rule of life... has put the principle of virtue upon the love of our neighbour. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 597 It was said generally, and was not put upon any custom. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* II. (1904) 29/2, I would have no dealings with my brother, and I put my conduct upon a syllogism. 1884 *Sir J. STEPHEN in Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 282, I wish to put my judgment on the plain and broad ground already stated.

18. To apply to a use or purpose.

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1890) ProL 3 The comoun peple, þat wolde putte here bodies and here catell, for to conquire cure heritage. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* H. ii. 11, To put remedys thereto. 1568 *GRAFTON Chm.* II. 265 They put all their goodes vnto the Englishmens pleasures. 1604 *DE. GUNIMSTON D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xv. 463 The Indians tilled and put to profile the Ingus lands. 1628 *EARLE Microscop.* vii. (Aib.) 53 No man puts his Braine to more use than hee. 1672 *MILTON Samson* 37 O glorious strength Put to the labour of a Beast. c1700 *LOCKE* (J.) The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they put their faculties to. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* viii. To what uses are they to be put?

19. To set mentally or conceptually in the place of (something else); to substitute (one thing) for another, in thought or expression.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/2 10 Putte a thinge for a noder, 1483 *procar.* 1560 *BIALS* (Genev.) 15a v. 20 Which putt darkness for light, and light for darkness. 1631 *GOUZE God's Arrows* I. § 47 83 Figuratively... a speciall put for the generall, it signifieth the pestilence. 1659 *SIR A. A COOPER in Burion's Diary* (1828) IV. 284 It is clearly a putting others in their place, and is setting up a thing that is quite contrary. 1715 *tr. Pancratius's Rerum Man.* I. 2 in Pliny, Purple is often put for the Chief Magistrate. 1865 *RUSKIN Sesame* I. § 25 Putting ourselves always in the author's place. 1870 *READER (title)* Put yourself in his place.

20. To establish or introduce and bring to bear (a state, condition, relation, or alteration) *in*, *on*, or *to* an existing thing, action, or state of things chiefly, now only, in special phrases.

† To put (no) doubt (obs.) to raise or 'make' (no) doubt. † To put order to (obs.) to take measures for (cf. to take order s. v. ORDER sb. 14). † To put an end, stop, period to to bring to an end, to stop, to cause to cease, see the sb. So to put a check, stopper, veto on (= to check, stop, or forbid), and similar phrases.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* iii. 15 Enemyte I shal put bitwix thee and the woman. c1420 *LVDG Assembly of Gods* 761 They hym comfortyd & bad hym put no dowle, Hys vittir enemy Vyce to ouerthrow. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. G.* iii. i. xiv. 227 After that he had put and sette good estate. in spayne. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xv. 9 And he putt no difference betwene them and vs. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) LJ. He oidenne, suddainly that, one put ordre to the deathe of his daughter. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas VI.* (1597) c. 114 To put odour to all maters and causes Ecclesiasticall. 1601 [see PERIOD sb. 5] 1647 [see END sb. 22c] 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 403 P. 10 This Intelligence put a Stop to my Travels. 1760 *IMPOSTORS Detected* I. in I. 14 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1807-8 *Svd. SMITH Prynley's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 137/2 Infamous and damnable laws... which have been put an end to by him. 1865 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 213 To solicit the Lords to put some check on the violence of the Commons. 1889 *H. D. TRAILL Stratford* viii. 101 These indecencies were speedily put a stop to. 1891 *T. HARVEY Tess* xxxvi. 'What were you thinking of doing?' he enquired 'Of putting an end to myself'.

b. To place, repose (trust, confidence, etc.) *in* († *to*).

1475 *Ek. Noblesse* (Roab.) 25 Over giete favoure and trust put to youre advenances. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 531 5b. Puttyng theyr trust only in spiritual, or heavenly thynges. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* 1 Wks. 121/1 Those nygro-mancers that put their confydence in the roundell and cercle on the grounde. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxlviii. 3 Put not youre trust in pynches. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xvii. Of course I put implicit confidence in you. 1888 *G. R. GISSING Nether World* (1889) III. v. 94 He put no faith in Sidney's assertion.

21. To commit (the fate of something) to a risk or hazard, to stake *on*, *upon*.

1611 *SHAKS Cymb.* I. iv. 133 Would I had put my Estate, and my Neighbours on th' approbation of what I have spoke. 16. BACON (J.) They dunt not put it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise. 1641 *J. JACKSON Tris. Ewang. T.* iii. 190 So faire as my interest in Religion goeth. I shall willingly put it wholly upon this issue. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* I. 239 When our universal state was put to hazard. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 129 The resolution had been taken of putting all upon a battle. 1781 *HIST. ENR. in Ann Rep.* 53/2 (11) obliged him, at no small hazard, to put all at the issue. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 17 June 2/4 A Frenchman who had patriotically put his money on Reims.

b. To invest or venture (one's money) in. 1604 *MOUNT Will in Health's Impr.* (1746) Life 27, I give thirtie Shillings, to be put into a Ringe. 1737 [S. HERINGTON] *G. de Luca's Mem.* (1738) 29 He put what was left, together with my little Stock, into that unfortunate Bottom. 1890 *HARPER'S Mag.* July 184/1 The poor people had put their substance into purchases of land.

c. *refl.* To put oneself on or upon. to entrust or commit oneself to the ruling or verdict of.

1660- [see COUNTRY 7]. 1722 *ARBUNOTH John Bull* App. iii. So Jack resolved, but he had done more wisely to have put himself upon the trial of his country. c1715 *BURNER Own Time* an. 1682 (1823) II. 330 'The king being now resolved to live on his revenue, without putting himself on a parliament, he was forced on a great reduction of expenses. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edu.* III. I. 11. 39 Thoma' de Berkeley, accused 'put himself on his country', and was consequently tried by a jury of twelve men.

*** Where a thing (usually non-material) is put in some relation to a person (or agent).

22. To propose to or place before a person for consideration or answer; to propound (a question, supposition, etc.), † in first quot., to address to a person (*obs.*). Put (the) case. see CASE sb. 12. See also put forth (42 c), put forward (43 c).

Used with indirect (dative) and direct obj. in to put one a question.

c1300 in *Wright Lyrn.* P. xvi. 53 To love y putte pleynets mo. c1440 *Jacob's Well* xxvi. 174 But I putte þis cas; þou ait contrite & sory in herte for þi synne [etc.]. c1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edu.* V. 9 Put the case that we neither loved her nor her kynne, yet there were no cause why [etc.]. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* 85 The Queen put hard and weighty questions to him. 1827 *ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 267 Whatever others assert who may have put the question. 1888 *G. GISSING Life's Morn.* II. ix. 73 He did not put to himself the plain alternative. 1888 *FARRISON Miser Fares* brother xvii. You are putting a riddle to me. 1892 *HARPER'S Mag.* Dec. 24/1 He put me too hard a question.

b. *spec.* To submit (a point for decision) formally to the vote of an assembly.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 57 The question was put whether the Ballot should be used in all cases? 1889 *T. R. View Govt. Europe* 14 The Counsel put it to the Vote who shall be their General. 1700-25 [see PREVIOUS 2 c].

1792-3 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1806) 15 On the question being put, it was carried without a division. 1820 *Examiner* 778/2 The resolution was put and carried. 1888 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv, Let us put it to the vote.

c. To put it: to present or submit a question, statement, etc. to a person for consideration or by way of appeal.

1749 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. vi. 33 My aunt Harvey has put it to my mother, whether it were not best [etc.]. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 35 B— put it to me if I should like to see Spenser as well as Chaucer. 1889 *Reprint of Wentworth* I. ix. 183, I appeal to you, I put it to you to be frank with yourself. *Mod.* (Counsel cross-examining) 'I put it to you that you were not there at the time.'

† d. Cards (*intr.*) In the game of l'ut (*sd* 3) app. To put it to the other player whether he will play out the hand; to challenge one's antagonist. (Also spelt *putt.*) *Obs*

1680 COTTON *Compt. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 The eldest [hand] if he hath a good Game, and thinks it better than his Adversaries, puts to him, if the other will or dare not see him, he then wins one, but if he will see him they play it out. *Ibid.* 96 Who would not put at such Cards?

23. To impose (something) on, upon († to, † into) a person, etc.

a. as a burden, charge, or obligation.
c 1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* Wyclif (1851) 134 *pe* putten grete penaunce unto men here Cristis charge is 131. 1380 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xii. 4 The fader putte [388] putte to vs moost hard 30k. *Ibid.* 1 *Kings* xviii. 14 Al that thou puttest on to me, I schale heren 1436 in *Synthes Misc.* (1890) to be charge, but is put into me. 1508 KENNIE *iii. Rytting to Dunbar* 254 Put I nocht synence to the, schiphrif knaif? 1550 *Reg. P. Roy Council Scot.* I. 87 To put inhiolition to the capitans 1568 [see 1890] *sd* 1 1583 GORMING *Cabon on Paul* vii. 39 When God hath giuen vs the vpper hand of all assaules that could be put into vs. 1724 *Dr. For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 7 We were very sensible of the obligation he had put upon us. 1735 *Ld. LUTTERTON Lett. Persim* xxii. The constraint that was put upon him. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 84, I have declared myself against putting any more Grammar upon Boys 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 427/1 Heavy dues were put on cattle

b. as an indignity, insult, censure, etc.
c 1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 347 We mai not pyneche at bi laws but God himself ordeynede first, but 3if we putten blasphemie on God pat he ordeynede folly. 1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat.* 85 b, Smyttinge to the many other greuous paynes puttyng to the 1633 *Br. Hall. Hard Texts* Mal. i 8 Will they not think that you put a score upon them? 1689 BURNET *Kepl. Varillas* 21 A severe censure I had put on his works. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 204 Putting indignities upon one another. 1796 BURNET *Mem. Metastasio* III. 332 The contempt which lyric poets put upon instrumental music 1870 J. E. T. ROGERS *Hist. Gleamings* Ser. ii. 121 One humiliation after another would be put on the unhappy king.

c. as something unwelcome or unpleasant; sometimes, to saddle a person with. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Used occas. with favourable application (quot. 1718). 1633 *Br. Hall. Hard Texts* Rom. vii. 8 Sinne had not had such force to put itself upon us. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 23 Dec. Sir D. Gaudes is mightily troubled at Pen's being put upon him by the Duke of York. 1738 *Perry's Diary* 146 *note*, We have virtue put upon us by surprise, and are pleas'd to find a thing where we should never have look'd to meet with it. 1797 *Swift Art. Polit. Lyngs* Wks 175 VI. 179 There wants nothing to be put upon the publick, but a false Author, or a false Cause. 1755 *CHESTER Lett.* (1792) IV. 1 She put herself upon him for a saint. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 418 Putting upon you gifts of no real value.

d. something false or delusive, as a deception or trick.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 63 If I put any trickes vpon em. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* iii. iii, You ha' there now some Bilsto stone, or Cornish counterfeit You'd put vpon vs 1650, 1823 [see CHIRAT *sd* 1 4 b] 1688 BURNET *Lett. St. Italy* 115 They see such gross Deceptions put upon the world. 1833 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* (Chandos ed.) 252 C. suspected, that he was putting a joke upon him.

e. To put the ass or fool upon; to impose the name or character of ass or fool upon, to call or account an ass or fool? *Obs.* (See also *FOOL* *sd* 1 3.)

1617 MORSEY *Itin* iii. 50 If any German will put the Ass vpon another cunningly, he will say, that the other was neuer in Silesia. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 40 Who merrily in familiar discourse was pleased to put the fool upon me for it. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 144 The public. have put the fool on me from my birth.

f. *absol.* To put upon; † (a) to play a trick upon, befool, impose upon (*obs.*); (b) to impose unfair or excessive tasks upon; to exact over-much from, to oppress, victimize. Chiefly in indirect passive.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Back.* iii. viii, Sir Joseph has found out your trick, and does not care to be put upon. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andronic* iii. vii, [He] advised him not to carry the jest too far, for he would not endure being put upon 1837 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* I. i 54 'I should not have fancied Miss Harvey the sort of person to set up herself in defiance of me'. 'The more reason, Sir, if you'll forgive me, for your not putting upon her'. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 158 Sharp little women, who evidently could not be 'put upon'. 1890 Mrs. H. WOOD *Ho. Halliwell* II. iii. 58 You remember... how she used to put upon me.

24. To lay the blame of (something) on or upon; to lay (crime or fault) to a person's charge, tax with; to charge against, impute to.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 174 Pou puttes here on Crist cense of mayntenyngs of peite. 1380 — *Acts* xxv. 7 Jewis stodeen aboute him... puttynge agens [him] manye

and greuous causis. 1389 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 15 Pat Cristene men schulde nougt be dampned wip oute tresspis i-pu agens hem, and i-previd. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* 17 *Thornston MS* 40 *pe* Jewes put appone hym pat he had saide blasfeme 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxi. 89 He dide me gret harme, & puttid puges on me pat I neuere bougte 1456 Sir G. Wale *Lau Arnis* (S. T. S.) 74 Tharfore suld men be hawe avisit, or thair put crime till a man. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 30 The whiche deluyerest Susanne from the infamy of wronge unto her was put. 1530 *PARSON* 671/2 You put upon me that I have hurte hym 1605 SHAKS *Macb* i. vii. 70 What cannot you and I performe vpon Th' vnguarded Duncan? What not put vpon His spungie Officers? 1708 *STRLEIGH Grief A-la-Mode* v. i, I'll try you for My Murder, which I find you'd put on me, thou helish Engine! 1804 WEYMAN *Abd. Viage* iv, Because it [the mishap] was within a league of his castle, you put it on him?

**** Where a person (or thing) is put to some condition, suffering, or action.

25. To place in, bring into, or reduce (a person or thing) to some state or condition; as,

To put at ease, at rest; to put in doubt, fear, † hope, mind, remembrance, trust; to put in (or into, occas. † to) action, adventure, communication, competition, execution, force, motion, order, † peace, play, possession, one's power, † action, † rest, † easiness, † respite, shape, † suspense, time, use, † work, etc. to put on one's guard, on one's honour, on one's oath, on record, † to life, to rights, to silence, to sleep, in the wrong, etc. see also the *sb.*

1377 *Cursor M.* 1425 (Gütt.) Qui put þu vs in were, þat said þi wif þi sister weie? c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 275 To putte yowe in scauldrie nowe and blame c 1386 — *Frankl.* 757 A lewed man in this That he wul putte his wif in lupartie 14 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (A) 54 He puttied to lyfe þat ded lay 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 421/1 Desyring to be putte in certaimte of certain Articles. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tin.* ii. 14 Of these thynges put them in remembrance. 1539 BURLI (Gent) *Pr.* ix. 20 Put them in feare. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasse* 30 This rule will I put in practice 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy* ii v. 34 b, We had putte our gallies in order, with theyr flagges, banners [etc.]. 1676 HOBBS *Thad* 138 Put Jove in mind of this. 1688 HOI ME *Armory* iii. 57/2 The Lords. are not like a Jury, put upon their Oaths, but do it upon their Honor. a 1715 BURNET *Omni Time* an. 1683 (1823) II. 463 She was put upon the secret, and spoke of it to no person alive but to her confessor. 1719 *Dr. For. Crus* (1840) i. 6 This put my mother into a great passion. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvi. You have put me under an obligation which I never can repay 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* iii. xiv, It was decided that the servants should be put on board wages. 1890 Sir N. LINDLEY in *Lau Rep.* a Q. B. D. 50 The person deputed to receive the proposal and to put it into shape.

b. With complement: To cause to be or become something; to make, render so-and-so: † (a) with *sb.*; (b) with *adj.* (usually to put right or wrong).

In Wyclif a frog literalism of translation fr. Lat. *ponere* 1377 *LANGR. P. Pl.* B. xi. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. c 1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 363 þat men... putte þe pope here heretike sige. 1380 — *Lang.* iii. 21 He putte me desolat [Vulg. *ponit me desolatum*]. 1563 *Life Musculus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 303 Musculus was put void of his church. 1790 A. WILSON *Poet.* To think how aft I'm putten wud 1825 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1829) II. 138 He and Kable both being away puts everything wrong. 1883 *Lau Times* 30 May 74/2 All that the tenants complained of could, undoubtedly have been put right, in a very few hours. 1890 H. R. MILL *Realin Nat* ii 20 The least mistake... would put the calculation all wrong. *Mod.* Haven't you put the clock fast?

26. To subject (a person, etc.) to the suffering or endurance of something; as,

To put to pain, † fine, punishment, torture; to put to death, destruction, execution, † mischief; to put to † finance, † fine, ransom, to put to charge, expense, loss, † straits, trouble, to put to judgement, (the) proof, test, touch, trial; to put to the halter, the horn, the rack, the sword, to put to confusion, rebuke, shame; to put to the worse or worst, etc.; to put upon one's trial, etc.; see also the *sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10072 (Cott.) þa[th] he ne him put til hel pin. 1399 *LANGR. Rich. Redels* ii. 87 Whane þe poie playned that put were to wrongis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8852 All the pepul to pyne put, and dethe at our lust? c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *1722* Ye se the Scottis puttis feill to confusion 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Prois.* I. xv. 13 The kyng was deposed, and certayne of his counsellours. put to destruction. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 9 Then shal they put you to trouble 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII.* c. 26 § 32 No... persone for Murther or Felony, shalbe put to his fyne. 1611 *BIBLE Heb.* vi. 6 They crucifie, the Sonnes of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* iii. 1. 1248 Soon as they had him at their mercy, They put him to the cudgel fiercely. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. viii, She had put herself to the expense of a long hood. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penns.* *War* III. xliii. 606 Foy put the defenders to the bayonet without distinction. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 199/1 Most of the insect and worm feeders are put to sore straits.

b. *sb.* To subject (a piece of ground) to the plough, orto raising of a particular crop. Const. to, into, under the crop, etc. Cf. 18.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 423 The field was put into potatoes *Ibid* 241, I put the ground under early potatoes. 1847 *Ibid* VIII. 1. 112 It is stocked with cattle or put under the plough. 1861 *Ibid.* XXII. ii. 204 The oat-stubbles being put to winter vetches. *Ibid.*, The land can be put to wheat.

27. To set (a person or animal) to do something, or upon some course of action. † Formerly sometimes with the notion of inciting, urging, or persuading. (a) with *infin.* or to

1377 *LANGR. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 289 Selden is any pore yput to punysshben any peple. 1393 *Ibid.* C. viii. 191 In alle kynne craftes... he putte me to lerne. 1530 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4

To the great hurte of the Kynges true Subjectes puttynge their Childe to be prentys 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* xl. 132 She to be put to your daughter to teche hyr to speake the language of frenche 1625 *BURGESS Pers. Tithes* 21 How can they advise, and put their Minister to sue Husbandmen for Tithes? 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 50 If we did put Horses to performe Thyrich which Nature never designed them for 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 54 Horses are put to work at three years old. 1889 PHILIPS & WELLS *Sybil Ross's Marr.* xv, I suppose they'll put me to head the swine (b) with *on, upon*.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* ii. i. 101 'Tis they haue put him on the old mans death. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 30 July 14 His folly might put him on the same way of resistance. 1666 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. § 6 He can neither hit upon a right sense of things himself or rightly pursue it, when he is put upon it by another. 1674 *RAY Coll. Words* Ded. P. Courthope, You were the first that Contributed to it, and indeed the Person that put me upon it. 1748 *Auson's Voy* iii. ix. 396 The strong addiction to lucre often... puts them on defrauding the authority that protects them. 1885 *Lau Times Rep.* LIII. 467/2 He had notice of facts which ought to have put him on inquiry. 1890 *Chambr. Jrnl* 13 Sept. 580/2 The disappointment might put them upon some wild scheme

b. *refl.* To set oneself to; to set about an action or course of action, etc.; to betake or apply oneself to. *arch.* or *dialect*.

1364 *LANGR. P. Pl.* A. Prolog. 20 Summe putten hem to þe plouz and pleden hem ful seldene c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prolog. 33 Sum poyetis full priat put þom þeito. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1483 Ilka bodi pat in þe burze langis, Put þam to prayris & penaunce enduris 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* v. vii. 174 Alle the Romayns with their hoost put them to flight. c 1521 *1st Eng. Bl. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 Whan the Vncoines hath put hym to rest at a tree. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* (Chandos ed.) 256 Looking as queerly as caws generally do, while putting themselves to their speed 1865 BUSINELL *Vicar Sacre* ii. i (1866) 96 Christ put Himself to His works of healing for this purpose.

c. To set to learn, study, or practise. Const. to, † on, † upon (something).

1389 R. WIMBLEDON *Serm. Luke* xvi. 2 (1584) A viij, Why, I pray you, doe men put their sonnes to the Ciuill Law c 1430 *Armesmyn* 30 Thys onest craft he putte hem to 1610 WILLET *Heavenly Dai* 23 They which are put to learning must not be non proficients. 1633 *Br. Hall. Hard Texts* Hos. x. 11, I will put Ephraim to the saddle, Judah to the plow. a 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith.* (1690) 113 Since the generality of Gentlemen, and some Noblemen, do put their youngersons to Merchandize 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 58 This Custom of putting Boys, upon the Greek Tongue, before they understand any Thing of the Latin *Ibid.* 63 They are... put upon Versifying.

d. To direct or urge (a horse) towards something, esp. an obstacle to be cleared; also, to cause (a horse) to perform a particular pace, a leap, etc.: const. to, at, etc. To put through: to cause (a horse) to perform (a particular movement); transg. to cause (a person) to go through an exercise, course of study, etc.

1520 R. HAKVSE *Pl. Para.* (1590) 4 A Rancke nder bath put his horse to a hedge, and lay in the ditch. 1766 [see *PACR* *sd* 1 6]. 1823 BYRON *Fian* xli. xxxix, Which puts my Pegasus to these grave paces 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 38 The Major... will put the regiment through the 'Manual' and 'Platoon Exercise'. *Ibid.* 84, He [a horse] may be put to the leap. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* viii, Edward put the pony to a trot. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect* ix, Mr. Pumblechook then put me through my pence-table. 1863 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 406 He was not put through a course of searching educational inquiries. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 258 My father had himself put me through the two first books of Livy. 1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* II. ii. 23 She... puts the cob up the hill.

e. To set (cattle) to feed upon; to restrict (a person) to a diet or regimen of. Const. to, on, upon.

1620 MARKHAM *Pas ew. Husb.* xxii (1638) 125 In the month of December, put your sheep and swine to the pease Reeks, and fat them for the .. market. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 315, I changed the food, and put the sheep on bran and oats. 1845 *Ibid* VI. i. 364 All my ewes were put to turnips 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 58 To put the garrison on rations of horse flesh. 1888 *Times* 21 June 10/3 He was put upon bread and water 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Sept. 649, I put her on red medulla tabloids.

28. To force or drive (a person, etc.) to the performance of some action, e.g. of making a choice, playing a certain card; as,

To put to flight, to the run, to one's jumps, plunges, shifts, triumphs, etc. see also the *sb.*

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 271/2 Such possession. ought not to be affirmed, ne putte my seid Lord... to his action. 1483 CAXTON *C. de la Tour* D viij b, God dyde putte her to reason askynge to her why she had trespassed his commandement. 1559 *AVLMER Harborow* L ij b, Engelande was put to a sore plunge through hir wyfulness. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Prayer* iii, Salomon beyng put to his choysce. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Smectymnus maxis* 27 When Smectymnus are put to instance they can onely tell us, that [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 385 Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 207 If at the end of their course they were put to their option, whether [etc.]

† b. Const. *inf.* To oblige, compel, force, require, call upon to do something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. 1 Since I am put to know, that [etc.]. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 120 You put me to forget a Ladies manners By being so verball. 1635 Sir H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 102, I have divers times bene put to defend myselfe with my knife. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 The Father was never put to provide for himself while he was under the care of this good old man. 1654

BRAMHALL *Just Vind* v (1661) 97 Men are not put to prove negatives 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 305 He is reckon'd a great Master of his Sword God grant he may never be put to use it 1831 SCOTT *Ct Robt* vii, Put me not to dishonour myself by striking thee with this weapon
c. To put (a person) to it. (a) To force, urge, challenge, or call upon (him) to do what is indicated by the context Chiefly in *passive*

1581 PRITIF *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I (1586) A vj, A pleasant Gentleman (who could have spoken sufficiently, if he had bene put to it). 1607 J. NORDEN *Surre. Dial* II. 38 When they are put to it, they come far short of some principall pointes required. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 146 I'll put him to't, before the play be plaide 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi 245 Pride is no more put to't to obey, than humility is to govern. 1868 MISS BRADDOCK *Dead Sea F.* xviii, There is nothing a man of the world can't do when he's put to it.

(b) *spec.* To force (one) to do one's utmost; to reduce to straits, to drive to extremities; to hamper or embarrass. Now always in the passive and usually with an adv. of degree, as *hard, sorely, sadly, greatly* put to it

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III. ii. 101 Lord Angelo Dukes it well in his absence he puts transgression too 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagor* (1649) 179, I know this is difficult, and puts a man to it 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacred Princ.* (1659) 286 Thou dost pose heaven it self and put God to it 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. in 66 margins* The Hill puts the Pilgrims to it 1699 SWIFT *Ballads* Wks 1755 III. ii. 63 [He] was sorely put to't in the midst of a verse, because he could find no word to come pat in 1719 D. FOR CRUISE I. 138, I was sadly put to it for a Scythe or a Sickle to cut it down. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI 575 You see how we are put to it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, We were hard put to it to get it done in so short a time.

***** To put a thing. in pregnant senses of L. *ponere*.

† 29 To posit, suppose, assume With obj. cl. (= put case in 22) or simple obj. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 511 But lat vs now putte that ye have leue to venge yow. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 95 And one being put, the other is put. 1626 W. FENNAR *Hidden Manna* (1652) 74 Put that Christ did not dye for them. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 7 An End in Arts not conjectural, must be put when the means are put.

† 30. a. To lay down (one's life) for, or on behalf of Obs.

(A Latinism. *animam suam ponere pro*)
c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* III. 363 Crist putte his lyf for his sheep [Cf. Vulg. John x. 15 *Animam meam pono pro ovibus meis*]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 183 Whanne Kynges comen to strengthe þey putteþ [v.r. potteþ] þene lif for women [Higden, *animas pro mulieribus exponunt*]. c. 1440 *Catal. Rom.* xxii 423 (Add MS) If the housbond be myghty and good, he oweth to defende here, and putt his life for here life. 1449 PROCOCK *Repr.* III. viii 323 Redi forto putte her lyfis for witnessng of trouthe.

† b. To 'lay down', to state, assert, affirm, declare as a fact. Obs.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 106 As poyetis han put, plainly þo two Were getyn by a gode on a grete lady 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 29 b/1 Saynt Bernard putteth uil maners of love. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 183/2 Y^e holders of y^e opinion do put, y^e no man maye for all y^e take vpon him to preache or medle as priest, til he be chosen by the congregation. 1530 TINDALE *Ausu. More* IV. II. Wks. (1573) 324/2 The t^{ue} faith putteth the resurrection, which we be waned to looke for every houre 1607 SHAKS *Temus* v. 1. 196 As common brute doth put it.

† c. To lay down as a rule or law; to ordain. (With obj. cl.) Obs.

c. 1485 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 105 And furthermore oideyneth, puttethe and statyvisshethe that all statutys ordenaunces [etc.]. 1678 *Mut. Bar. Ct. Stutchill* (1905) 83 Therefor the Judge puttis inactis and decernes for futur trouble in tyme cumming that every persons grasse [etc.]

IV. In combination or construction of the intransitive use with prepositions

31. Put at — *intr.* To strike at, proceed against, take measures against; to attack; to prosecute.

[fig. from i d.] Sc. With *indirect passive*

1547 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 63 The autorite to putt at thame bath in their personis, landis, and gudis, quhill tha cum to obedience. a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 284 Gif the authorite wald putt at me and my house, according to civile and cannon lawes. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 322 The Douglasess put sar at the Lord Lindsays. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. III. 599 They ar perseit and put at for the said publick act. 1616 Sir C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 Sir Robert Rich puts hard at them for the extent of his land. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.* *Pivat*, to dun, as 'the banker's beginnin' put at him for the bill'. [1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. ii 73 Argyle advised Carstairs that Simon should not be put at for this.]

† 32 Put for — *intr.* a. To make an attempt or effort to obtain; to try for; to strive to do or attain. Obs. Cf. *push for*, *PUSH* v. 8.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 139 Let them. looke after it, or the man in the Moone put for it. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg.* I. 581 Henry againe doth hoily put for all. 1673 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* I. (1621) 5 Many were proclaimed Cassars and put for the whole empire. 1646 FULLER *Good Th.* etc., *Wounded Consc.* (1821) 279 Now Satan being no less cunning will put hard for our souls 1696 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 222 Some of my L^d Treasurer's creatures put for St. John Emley's place, as commissioner of y^e Navy. 1739 *Encour. Sea-f.* *People* 30 The Superbe putting for it to lay the Admiral aboard, fell on his Weather Quarter.

† b. Put fair for 'to bid fair' for; to be in a fair way of attaining Obs.

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl Soc.) 7 I had wee lanced under the forte at our first coming to anchor, wee had put fayre to bee possessors of the towne. a. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Ilan.* 135 Those Nations whose Historians put fair for the greatest Antiquity, are the Romans [etc.].

c. To make for, argue for. Obs.

1624 Bf. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs* 51 It would put for Hebrew or Syriack, their mother tongue.

Put out of ' see 48. Put upon: see 23 f

V. Combined with adverbs, forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages

† 33. Put back. *trans.* = put back, 39 a, b Obs.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 332 It semeþ bat antecrist bi his putty cristis ordynance aback. 1450 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 181/2 True maters were hyndred and put abakke. 1484 CAXTON *Truab. of Esop* IV. viii, I the men of trouthe ben set alowe and put aback. 1530 PALSCR. 671/2 To put a bakke from promocyon a. 1557 *Duyn Occur.* (1833) 34 The saidis personis... was put abak be the lordis Ruthven, [etc.].

34. Put about.

a. See simple senses and ABOUT.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xv 36 Fyllinge a sponge with vynegre, and puttunge aboute [Vulg. *circumponens*] to a reede. 1766 AMORY *Bundle* (1829) III 78 The bottle after dinner I put about pretty quick 1768 LADY M. COKE *Yrnl* 28 Aug. That Strange Girl that you remember was used to put herself about upon the Stage, almost all her Cloaths off.

b. *Naut. trans.* To lay or place (a sailing vessel) on the opposite tack. Also *transf.* to cause (a horse, a body of men, etc.) to turn round so as to face in another direction.

1777 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. i, Every time the vessel was put about, we shipped a sea 1832 *Prosp. Regul. Inst. Cavalry* III. 83 The... wing is to be put about by Threes 1842 MARRIAT *Perceval* K. xix, The Stella was then put about, and the other broadside given 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* xxi, Put your horses' heads about and ride for Spalding

c. *Naut. absol.* or *intr.* To turn on to the other tack; to go about. Also *transf.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 348 The proas run from one of these Islands to the other and back again without ever putting about 1823 SCORSEBY *Yrnl. White Fish* 338 The main interests of my voyage obliged me to put about, and return to the northward 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 251 Down with the helm, and let us put about

d. *trans.* To circulate, publish (a statement).

1781 MME D'ARLAY *Diary* May (1842) II. 34 I st what she [Mrs. Thrale] put about in the morning? 1851 J. H. WMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 313 This has been put about as a discovery. 1881 MRS LYNN LINTON *My Love* II v 102 Who has put this he about?

e. To trouble; to put to inconvenience, embarrass, to distress (Orig. and still chiefly Sc. and north dial.) Cf. put out, 47 f (b), (c), (d).

1825 JAMIESON, *To Put about*, to subject to inconvenience or difficulty, as, 'I was sair put about to get that siller'. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkingholt* 149 You see I don't let a thoughtless word put me about, and you must na neither. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav. Intro* 6, I would not have been much put about, though my offer had been rejected. 1866 READE *G. Gaint* (ed. 2) II. 297 Oh, don't put yourself about for me. 1890 DOYLE *Cpt. Polestar*, *Little Six. Box* 152 What's put you about, Hammond? You look as white as a sheet.

† 35. Put abroad. *trans.* To spread abroad, unful, display. Obs.

1615 CHARMAN *Odyss.* I. 68 When in him shall be the prime Of youth's spring put abroad 1626 DIGNY *Voy. Medit.* (Stander) 3 To give notice, by putting abroad his flag. 1669 CUMBY *Martinet's Mag.* I. II. 20 She puts abroad [1663 abroad] her Waste-clothes, she will fight us

Put again see 5. Put apart = put aside, 36 a.

36. Put aside.

a. See simple senses and ASIDE

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. II. (Br Mus Add 27944 f. 67b/a) He hatte sepulture buried for he is iput aside buried vndir herpe 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 51 Put these two asyde one from another

b. To lay aside out of use, etc.; = put away, 38 e; also to bury = 38 f (d).

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phelon* II. She told him he must put aside his uniform while in England 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 80/1 The salesman, seeing that the meat was bad, did not expose it for sale, but put it aside 1892 L'FNYSYON *Charity* xiii, They put him aside for ever, and after a week a widow came to my door.

37. Put asunder. *trans.* To separate.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 6 Let not man therefore put asunder, that which god hath cuppled together. 1530 [see 32 b] 1611 COTER, *Separator*, to separate, sever, part, put asunder.

38. Put away.

a. See simple senses and AWAY.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5700 (Cott.) He put þe hordes all a-way 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xvi (Br Mus Add. 27944 f. 60a/b) The magnas draweþ to iren in a cornere and putteth it away in anoper cornere 1530 PALSCR. 671/2, I dyd put hym awaye as harde as I coulde 1592 SHAKS *Rom.* & *Jul.* II. iv 209 I wo may keepe counsell putting one away.

1639 S. Du VROGER in *Cannus Admir. Events* 9 Yeking this little creature, by threatening to put her away from the Prince. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk* s. v *Veer*, The head of the vessel is put away from the wind. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1, I had... put away the picture in despair.

b. *trans.* To send away, dismiss, get rid of; to reject; *spec.* to divorce. Somewhat arch

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks* III. 361 þei semen alle Anticristis procutors to putt away Cristis ordynance 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 209 þe kyng putt away his lawful wif. c. 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 417/2 Puttyñ a-way, or refusyn, *repudat*, *refuto*. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 9 Who-soever putteth awaye his wyfe (except hit be for fornicacion)

and maryeth another, breaketh wedlocke a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huan* xiii 143 Put awaye thy dyspleasure and perdon me 1599 *Aylyffe Reg.* in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirab* (1841) 36 A publicke admonition for all maysters and dames to put away such servants as wyll not usually come to church 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* vii, He loathed and put away his food 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 204 That is the last vanity that man learns to put away

† c. To drive away, dispel; to do away with, abolish, put an end to Obs.

a. 1349 HAMPOLE *Comm. Love to God* Wks 1896 I. 70 It putteth a-way wykked dredes & vices, & clenses þe thoght. c. 1400 *Brut* 300 Philip of Valeyis, cast & purposed to put away þe sege. a. 1450 *Myrc. Festial* 49 The ensens he brent to put away þe stench of þe stabill þer scho lay 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 It [shall] be laulful to ij of the Justices to reiecte and put away comen ale selling in Townes. 1559 MORWYN *Eponym* x08 It putteth awaye cleane the Canker 1873 MRS OLIPHANT *Innocent* xxviii, Ask God to put it away out of your mind.

† d. To part with, dispose of, sell, = put off, 45 j

1574 in *Exch. Rolls* Scotl. XX. 467 To sell, and put away his landis, heretags [etc.]. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 61 To sell give or put away anye part of the landes a. 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) II. 348 He took two skins and a half which he carried to Mr. Cutting's ship, and put it away there for twenty-four shillings.

e. To put (out of one's hands or immediate use) into a receptacle for safe keeping; to stow away; also, to lay by for future use (money, etc.), = put by, 40 g.

1843 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii 398 The fruit should be... carefully put away in bins 1861 DICKENS *Et. Expat* xxxix, I've put away money, only for you to spend. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 330/1 Searching for the spectacles he had put away overnight 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar 373 She had put away her books, writing materials [etc.].

f. *slang* or *colloq.* (a) To consume as food or drink, take into the stomach. (b) To put in jail, to imprison (c) To put in pawn, to pawn. (d) *dial.* To put in the grave, to bury.

1878 BLSANT & RICE *Cela's Arb.* xlviii, I never saw a man put away such an enormous quantity of provisions at one time. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. 2/1 Having been 'put away' since the previous October, and only just now released. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/3 They have clothes and household effects which, if need be, they can 'put away' during the winter. 1889 DOYLE *Alack. Clav.* xvi, He could put away more spruce beer than you would care to pay for. 1896 MRS H. WARD *San G. Trassady* 148 It's three weeks now sen they put him away.

g. *slang* To inform against, 'give away', betray. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 It's all right, mate, I won't put you away 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 184, I had an idea you put me away over the Derby.

39. Put back.

† a. *trans.* To thrust or force back, repulse; to refuse, reject Obs.

c. 1450 *Merlin* xxv 460 Though his prowess thei were putte bakke and chased to the towne 1530 PALSCR. 671/2 He had thought to take orders at this tyme, but he was put bakke 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* iii. 26 As for Iacob thou diddest chosse him and put bakke Esau 1599 SHAKS, *Piss. Pilgr.* 334 Be thou not slack To proffer, though she put thee back.

b. To reduce to a lower position or condition; to retard, or check the advance of, † to revoke (Obs.).

1535 COVERDALE *Har.* iv. 17 Their dronckennesse hath put them bakke, & brought them to whordome. 1616 in *10th Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 468 All subsidies, and saul conducts... whatsoever shalbe put bakke and extinguished. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 An ouerdie nourishment in childhood putteth bakke stature 1892 *Mild. 7 May* 695/1 Their one mistake should not have put them back to second place.

c. To move (the hands of a clock) back to an earlier position; to set back; also fig.

a. 1745 SWIFT *Adv. Servants*, *Cook* § 28 When you find that you cannot get dinner ready at the time appointed, put the clock back 1881 MRS LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. ix. 157 She had put back her age ten years at the least. 1889 — *Thro' Long Night* I xvii, Nor tears nor prayer can... put back the hand of time.

d. To prevent from coming on at the time appointed or expected; to defer, = put off, 45 c

1885 J. PAVN *Luck Darrells* III. xlii. 184, I have taken upon myself to put the dinner back for an hour 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 189 'I he defeat of the former at Novara put back the unity of Italy.

e. To restore to its former place or position.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxv, I'll put back the pick and shule whar I got them. *Mod.* When you've done with the book, please put it back on the shelf

f. *intr. Naut.* To reverse one's course; to return to the port which one has left. (Cf. sense 8)

1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. i, My aunt desired her brother to order the boatman to put back to Kinghorn. 1859 CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I. Intro. 6 The latter vessel, having a few days previously been compelled to 'put back', owing to having sprung a leak 1892 *Chamb. Yrnl.* 27 Feb. 136/2 The *Kala*... put back to Salcombe.

40. Put by. (See also BY adv. 2.)

a. *trans.* To thrust or set aside (*lit* and *fig.*); to reject; to neglect, let alone; † to leave out, except (quot. 1894); † to give up, desist from.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 448 He wexid so fond on hur... and evur sho put hym bye 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 30 Cum on thairfor anonne, All circumstance put by and excusationis. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1716 Shal thys baggage put by the word of God? 1594 NASHE *Christ's T.* (ed. 2) To Rdr, Euen of the meanest and basest... I desire to bee

thought favorably of, only the blood of the Harveys put by 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. l. ii. 221* A Crowne, being offer'd him, he put it by with the backe of his hand. 1604 — *Orth. ii. iii. 172* For Christian shame, put by this barbarous Brawle. 1790 CHRISTERS *Lett. (1792) III. 24* He will be discouraged, put, or trampled on. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame ii. § 9* There is no putting by that crown, queens you must always be.

b. To turn aside, ward off, divert, avert (a blow, or fig. a calamity, etc.). Also *absol.* ? *Obs.*

c1530 LO BERNERS *Arth. Lit. Brit. 271* He stept asyde, and well and waresly put the stroke by. 1647 W. BROWN *Poet. v. 104* Almansor charg'd him with so much vigour that he scarce gave him leisure to put by, or avenge himselfe. 1688 FLAVEL *Fear to An immanent evil*, which we see not how to escape or put by. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison i. xxvii* 195, I was aware of his thrust, and put it by. 1809 MACKIN *Gil Blas ii. vii. p. 10*, I had the good fortune to put by all his thrusts.

c. To turn aside, evade (a question, argument, etc.); to put off (a person) with an excuse or evasion: = *put off*, 45 g.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem. ii. (1673) 42* When they were prest with any reason they could not put by. 1688 BURNER *Lett. St. Italy. 114* The Pope put it by in some general Answer. 1779 SYLVE *L. 24* How long will they remain satisfied with being repeatedly put by with empty promises? 1842 PENNYSON *Day-dreams, The Revival in* The chancellor smiling, put the question by. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott. v. 199* The medical men tried to make him give up his novel writing but he smiled and put them by.

d. To prevent (a person) from attaining or carrying out something; to divert from. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ar. cadia (1622) 38* Which put by their young cousin from that expectation. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars vi. xi*, Put by from this, the Duke of York desynes Another course to bring his hopes about. 1724 DE FOE *Man. Cavalier (1840) 25* Considering, whether they should march to the relief of Casal, but the chimera of the Germans put them by. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Man. (1807) II. 177* The well-considered remonstrances of some of his nearest friends put him by from his resolve.

e. To drive out, dislodge (an enemy) *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm. II. 84* Caesar went out of his campe, put by the garrison [*desecto praesidio*], and possessed himselfe of the place.

f. To remove, dispel; to rid one of. *Obs.*

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen. iv. 24* This makes, others [call] for other of the Devils anodynes to put by the pangs of their wounded spirits. 1707 GRAY *Cosm. Sacra ii. vi. 61* A Fright alone hath put by an Ague-fit, And mitigated a Fit of the Gout.

g. To lay aside (something out of use); to slow away; to lay by, save (esp. money) for future use.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T. (1816) I. xvii. 142* A slate, which the little girl had put by very carefully. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop xxi*. The old gentleman had put by a little money that nobody knew of. 1856 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. ii. v*, They had better wait a few years, until they shall have put by something. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 1701/2 Herbs and roots and apples put by for the winter.

41. Put down.

a. See simple senses and DOWN *adv.* To put one's foot down see FOOT sb. 23.

1893 *Call. Angl. 2051* To Putte downe, *calare*, *commergere*, *deponere*, *deprimere*. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. v. iv*, As buckets are put downe into a well. 17. *Larus of Crickets* in Grace *Cricket (1892) 24* He that runs for y^e Wicket that is put down is out. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc. ii. vi*, Whereabouts, do you want me to put you down? 1887 BARING *Gould Gannet's xvii*, She put down her needlework. 1897 HOWELLS *Laud. Lion's Head 142* The new rooms were left, uncarpeted, there were thin rugs put down.

b. *trans.* To put an end to by force or authority, to suppress, repress, crush; † to bring into disuse, abolish (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne 818* But, he [the Pope] may, purgh no resun, pe sunday puttyn vp no downun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc. 4084* Alle haly kyrk sal be put don. 1526 *Prig. Perf. (W. de W. 1532) 28 b*, This gyfte suppresseth & putteth downe all carnalities. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M. iii. ii. 112* It is impossible to extirpe it quite, Frier, till eating and drinking be put downe. 1636 SHERLEY in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation (1856) 345* Here is no trading, carriers from most places put downe. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand. ii. ii*, Sir Peter is such an enemy to scandal, I believe he would have it put down by parliament. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. xvii. IV. 65* Putting down a riot. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol. vi. 121* The determination to put down opposition. 1892 *Lav. Times XCI. 39/2* Putting down the fraudulent devices by means of which the pockets of investors are picked.

c. To depose from office, authority, or dignity; to dethrone, degrade. Somewhat *arch.*

1384 WYCLIF *Luke i. 52* He puttide down myzty men fro seete. c 1400 *Brit. 247* His fader was in ward in be castle of Kenylworth, and eke was put down of his realte. c 1460 *Fortinsecr. Abs. & Luv. Mon. ix. (1885) 129* Hylderius kyng of Ffrance, was putt downe by Pepyne son of Carolus Marcellus. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI. iv. 38* Inspired with the spirit of putting down Kings and Princes. 1879 M. J. GUST *Lett. Hist. Eng. xlvii. 477* Judges were almost tools of the king, who could set them up and put them down at his pleasure.

d. To lower the presumption, pride, or self-esteem of; to 'take down'; to snub; to refute, put to silence.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 28* pe tober es tribulacione, to putt hym downe with many sharpnes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. iv. 143* Lord, how the Ladies and I haue put him downe. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* VOL. VII.

Blood iv. 65, I scorn. To let a Bowe-bell Cockney put me downe. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess. Johnson (1887) 281* With what statelie contempt she put down his impertinence. 1888 KNOX *Little Child Stafferton xiv*, The preemptoness with which Lady Dorothy put him down.

† e. To overthrow, subdue, defeat (a person, an enemy). *Obs.* (merged in 'suppress' in b).

c 1400 *Dest. Troy 6672* This Celidus, forsothe, fought with a speere, Polidamas to put down, & his pride felle. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle v. 1886* We shall put downe all that dare contest With vs. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass i. 93* To mount vp on a joynt-stoole, with a fewestrumpe, To put downe Cokeley. 1847 MARRIAT *Child. N. Forest vi*, The Levellers had opposed Cromwell, and he had put them down with the other troops.

† f. To lower in estimation; to excel, surpass, 'beat', etc., by comparison. *Obs.*

1592 NASH *P. Penlesse (ed. 2) 24* Ready to die for gneife if he be put down in brauery neuer so litle. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. iii. ii. iii. (1651) 477* Lucullus ward-rope is put down by our ordinary Citizens. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Apol. 134* Holy Writ, Which for its Stile, and Phrase puts down all Wit. 1773 C. TESS *Winchelsea Misc. Poems 209* Her Rooms, anew at ev'ry Christ'nung drest, Put down the Court, and vex the City-Guest. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison v. x* 56 Your brother is indeed enough to put all other men down.

g. To make away with, put to death, kill. Now chiefly *dial.*

1560 ROLLAND *C. Venus i. 535* Lufe slais the saull, and puttis the bodie down. 1580 *Per Reg. in Brand. Hist. Newcastle (1789) I. 674* Alice Stokoe, did put downe herself in her maisters house in her own belt. 1800 QUENY *Marie. v. v*, in Scott *Minstrel. Scot. Bord.*, Little wist Marie Hamilton, That she was ga'en to Bordburgh town And a' to be put down. 1827 *Blackw. Mag. XXI. 446* Word came that Eppy Telefer had 'put down' herself over night, and was found hanging dead in her own little cottage at day-break. 1899 H. D. RAWNSLEY *Life & Nat. Engl. Lakes 173* A dog that shows signs of worrying [sheep] is 'put down' at once.

h. To cease to keep up (something expensive); to stop the expense of, give up the use of.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett. III. 120* In vain does he put down the carriage, dismiss the footman, and block up windows. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night ii. vi*, Since they had put down then carriage, she had been able to go about so little.

i. To set down in writing, write down; to enter in a written account, list, etc.

(In first quot., † to state in writing, or † to lay down.) 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confit. Famine of Love 26 b*, David George first put downe the principles of this sect. 1824 *Examiner 3071* Mr. Bolton put down his name for 1824 *New Monthly Mag. XVI. 480*, I have put you down in my will for a ring. 18 MRS. CAMERON *Little Dog Florn 5* They talked to each other in the way I shall put down. 1899 M. PATTERSON *Milton iv. 47* Milton consented to put down his thoughts on paper. 1885 G. ALLAN *Babylon x*, She was going to put herself down at a registry office. 1890 *Graphic 9 Aug. 143/2* [Amendments] had been put down by members of the Opposition.

j. *fig.* To account or reckon; to estimate as, at; to take for; to count or attribute to.

1847 MARRIAT *Child. N. Forest ix*, I should have put you down for eighteen or nineteen at least. 1883 MRS. F. MANS *Par. Huby xvii. 203* It was put down to his credit that he never complained. 1886 MRS. C. PRARD *Mus. Jacobson iv*, She mentally put him down at thirty-five. 1847 *Ind. v*, Don't put it all down to pure Christian good feeling. 1890 *Chambr. Yrnl. 7 June 358/1*, I should have put him down as a Yankee but for his accent.

k. To sink (a shaft, pit, etc.).

1875 R. F. MARTIN *Tr. Haur's Winding Much 1* We found that we ought to put down an entirely fresh drawing pit. 1883 *Century Mag. July 225/2* The searcher for brine put down a hole four hundred feet, and, instead of salt water, it discharged vast quantities of petroleum or Seneca Oil.

l. In technical sporting use: (a) To cause (a fish) to swim low down; (b) To cause (a pointer or setter) to lie down.

1891 *Longm. Mag. Feb. 289* The descent of the mist, 'put down' the trout and prevents them from feeding. 1892 *Field 7 May 695/3* Doon, who was put down by hand, moved a little as the gun was fired.

42. Put forth.

a. *trans.* To stretch forth, stretch out, extend (the hand or other member of the body, or a thing held in the hand). Now rare or *arch.*

1365 LANGE *P. Pl. A. vi. 28* 'Peter!' quod a Plouz-mon and putte forth his hed. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R. vi. vii* (Br. Mus. Add. 27044 f. 70) The modur, putth and profre forp be brest to bede bechid. 74. Hocceve *Mother of God 33* Thyn hand forth putte & helpe my distresse. 1535 *Coverdale's Sen. xiv. 78* He put forth his staff that he had in his hande. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit. (1637) 244* A little rivelet that putteth forth his head neere unto the Castle De Vies. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock iii. 57* The hoary Majesty of Spades appears, Puts forth one many leg. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair xxix*, 'You are very unwell', the visitor said, putting forth her hand to take Amelia's.

b. To set forth, † to expose for sale (*obs.*), *fig.* to display, exhibit.

1365 LANGE *P. Pl. A. xi. 42* Panne tellep bei of be Trinite hou two slowen be bridle And putte forth presumpcion to preue be sope. 1384 WYCLIF *Ezek. xxvii. 17* Thei puttiden forth in thi fayris bawm, and honny, and oyle. 1667 MILTON *P. L. l. 647* His Regal State Put forth at full, but still his strength conceal'd. 1876 BROWNING *La Sausas 45* Light by light puts forth Geneva.

c. To set forth in words, propound, state, assert; † in quot. 1535, to utter (*obs.*).

1365 LANGE *P. Pl. A. ix. 115* To putte forth sum purpos to preuen his wittes. 1384 WYCLIF *Math. xii. 24* Another

parable Jhesus putte forth [Vulg. *proposuit*] to hem. 1388 — *Judg. xiv. 12* V schal putte forth [1611 put forth] to you a probleme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng. ccxv. 230* The kynges nedes were put forth and promoted as touching the kyngdom of France. 1535 COVERDALE *Job x. 1* Now will I put forth my wordes. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz. I. vii. 336* Such were the opinions put forth by Sir Thomas Browne. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev. Apr. 352* The Theory put forth by our brethren in the United States.

† d. To thrust, push, or send into view or prominence, out of concealment, retirement, or privacy; to put out to service, etc.; in quot. 1482, to expose to something; *refl.* to push or put oneself forward, come forward, to offer oneself. *Obs.*

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B. xviii. 40* Tho put hym forth a pious hufor putat, & seyde [etc.] 1482 *Monk of Bresham (Aib.) 36* There we sawe . . . men and women, put forth to the gretnes of dyuers and inenarrable peynes. 1530 PALSCOR *672/2* Let hym alone, he can put forth the hym selfe as well as any man in this court. 1547 *Order of Hospitall. C. viii*, The Thresorer, shall put forth any of the children of this Howse to service. 1667 MILTON *P. L. vii. 171* Though I uncurcscub'd my self retire, And put not forth my goodness. 1699-88 *Secr. Serv. Money (Camden) 97* To Margaret Marshall, bounty to put her children forth apprentices.

e. To put in operation, to bring into play, to exert (one's strength), lift up (one's voice); also † to put it forth, and † *refl.* to exert oneself (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii*, If ye hunters here be boundes renne welle and putte it lustely forth. c 1400 ? *Lyndg. Assembly of Gods 963* Put the foithe boldly to ouerthrow Vertew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur x. lxxiv*, 544 Whanne are Tristram wold put forth his strengthe and his manhode. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov. viii. 1* Doth not wysdome crie? doth not understandinge put forth hir voice? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn. i. viii § 3* When Virgil putteth himself forth to attribute to Augustus Caesar the best of human honours. 1674 PLAYFORD *Shill Mus. i. ii. 42* A good way of putting forth the Voice gracefully. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat. iv. 64* If men would be serious, and put forth themselves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. iv. 1434* It was to no purpose, however, that the good Bishop now put forth all his eloquence. 1892 *Harper's Mag. June 81/1* They put forth their best pace.

f. To issue, publish, put in circulation.

1551 R. ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop. To P. Giles (1895) 8* If he be mynded to publyshe and put forth his owne labours. 1669 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool. Music. Rec. (1883) I. 373* Putting forth half-pennys without the townes lycense. 1826 *Examiner 11/2* 'John' is about to put forth a new daily Morning Paper. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. iv. 1435* Jeffreys advised James to put forth an edict declaring it to be his majesty's will and pleasure that the customs should continue to be paid. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Man. ii. ix. 242*, I put forth in the year 1874 a chronological table of Shakespeare's plays.

g. (a) Of a plant: To send out (buds or leaves). Also *intr.* or *absol.* To shoot, sprout, burst forth into bud, leaf, or blossom. Sometimes, of an animal. To produce (feathers, etc.); † also, to develop (a morbid growth).

1530 PALSCOR *672/1* This eglyantye tre putteth forth the very tymely *Ind.* This peare tre putteth forth alle redye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V. v. ii. 44* Her Hedges Put forth disorder'd Twigs. 1605 BACON *Sylva § 407* The standard [rose-tree] did put forth a fair green leaf, 'It is likely that if it had been in the spring time, it would have put forth with greater strength. 1667 MILTON *P. L. vii. 330* Let th' Earth Put forth the verdant Grass. 1737 BRACKEN *Barreny Impr. (1757) II. 215* A Two year old Colt, that put forth a Bog-Spavin. 1805 TENNYSON *On Mourner vi*, The beech and hme Put forth and feel a gladder clime. 1884 BROWNING *Perishah, Fanny 77*, I may put forth angel's plumage.

(b) *intr.* for *refl.* Of buds, leaves, etc. To sprout out, shoot out, come out.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad. 415* Who plucks the bud before one leafe put forth. 1608 Sir T. BACONNE *Garr. Cyrus ii*, In Acornes, Almonds, . . . the germ putteth forth at the remotest part of the pulp. 1682 CURECH *Lucretius (1683) 146* When flowers put forth, and budding branches shoot.

† h. *trans.* To thrust out; = *put out*, 47 b; (b) to put out (the eyes); (c) to extinguish (fire or light): = *put out*, 47 b (d), e (d). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt. ix. 25* As one as the people were put forth a dores [1611 put forth]. 1530 PALSCOR *672/2*, I shall put hym forth at all adventures, put hym in afterwarde who wyll. c 1547 in J. R. Boyle *Haden (1875) App. 88* All them that putteth further anye mens or womens epp. 1622 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embassie (1877) 31* [Phineus] put forth the eyes of his children had by his first wife. 1631 WEEVER *Pur Mon. 493* By the negligence of a Scholler forgetting to put forth the Lights of this Chappell, . . . [it was] burnt to ashes.

† i. To turn out, dismiss from possession, fellowship, or service; to discharge, expel. *Obs.*

1545 in J. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Cr. Requests (1898) 81* They [tenants] were dryuen to take copies of the Abbot for feare of puttynge forth. 1564 HAWARD *Entrepous viii. xxiii*, Certain legions he dismist & put forth of wages. 1580 [see PUTTING *obs.* 50 1 g]. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgm. (1612) 445* He put him forth of pay, & tooke his horse from him by force.

† j. To lay out (money) to profit: cf. *put out*, 47 m (b). *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Bo. Man out of Hum. ii. i*, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of myself, my wife, and my dog from the Turk's court. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn. ccxciv*, Thou vsurer that put'st forth all to vsa.

k. *intr.* To set out, start on one's way, esp to sea; to make one's way forward. (Cf. *put out*, 47 j.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err. vi. ii. 153* If any Barke put forth, come to the Mart, Where I will walke till thou retourne to 208

me. 1633 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 18 Cyrus putting forth a little before the rest, viewed both Armies at a good distance. α 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 241 Hugo de Moncada puts forth with a few Gallies 1822 SHELLEY *Time* 9 Who shall put forth on thee, Unfathomable Sea? 1843 WORMSW. *Grace Darling* 50 Together they put forth, Father and Child! Each grasps an oar

43. Put forward.

† a. *trans.* To cause to 'go forward' or make progress; to further, advance. *Obs.*

1635 CROMWELL *Let* 11 Jan., in *Carlyle* (1873) I 77 It only remains now that He who first moved you to this, put you forward in the continuance thereof 1793 SWEATOV *Edytons* L. § 288 Being wanted at Plymouth, to put forward the work of. the lantern

b. To push into view or prominence, to make conspicuous; = *put forth*, 42 d. Also *refl.*

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 33 And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Jewes putting [TINDALE, etc., thrusting] him forward. 17 SWIFT (J.). When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and put their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will 1849 [see FORWARD adv. 5] 1886 AD SERGEANT *No Saint* xi, People don't like to put themselves forward. 1888 MRS LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I. ii, He wanted him to put himself forward and make a dash.

c. To advance for consideration or acceptance; to propound, advance, urge; to set forth, allege, to represent as: see FORWARD adv. 5.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 678 The Duke put forward a claim which... might have been fatal to the expedition 1874 BLACK AD *Phaeton* xx, The girl put forward all manner of entreaties in vain 1885 *Manch Guard*, 20 July 5/5 Showing the groundlessness of the argument put forward by the Economist. 1885 *Law Rep* 14 Q. B. Div. 792 A spurious child whom she puts forward as the child of her husband 1889 H. D. TRAILL *Stratford* iv 32 Several theories have been put forward to account for Wentworth's apostasy.

d. *intr.* To press forward, advance, hasten on; to put oneself forward, come forward? *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, *etc.* *Old Law* iv. ii, Put forward, man! thou art most sure to have me 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 1 Cor. ix. 24 217 Many make a profession and put forward to an holy conversation. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xii, Jones put forwards as fast as he could, notwithstanding all these Hints and Cautions, and poor Partridge was obliged to follow. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xix, Always putting forward to prevent Harriet's being obliged to say a word.

44. Put in. (Cf. INPUT v.)

a. *trans.* To thrust into or place within a receptacle or containing space; to insert, introduce: see simple senses and IN adv.

α 1300 *Cyrcor M* 5823 (Cott) I He put his hand in, fair in hele, And vte he drogh it als mesel 1400 *Lanfranc's Curvige* 151 To fulfill he wounde wip hoote oile of rosis & to putte in a tente 1450 *Mertyn* xv. 236 Thei putt in fier, and brent hem ther-ynne 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xl. 130 When ther shyppe was garryshed, they put in their horses and ther armure. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* iv. i 43 And now about the Cauldron sing, In chanting all that you put in 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. vi, Come putt in his legge in the middle roundell 1859 TENNYSON *Poem* 309 A Gardener putting in a graft 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xii, The old gentleman puts in his head at the door.

spec. (b) To put (a letter) in the post.

1711 SWIFT *Frnt to Stella* 15 Dec., I put in my letter this evening myself. 1814 OWEN'S *New Bk Roads* 101 Letters and Packets are .to pay, at the Office where they are put in, the full postage to London.

(c) To put into the ground (seed or plants); to sow or plant.

1805 DICKSON *Pract Agric* I 474 Drills for putting in bean, pea, and turnip crops 1845 *Frnt. R Agric Soc* VI. ii. 425 Oats are put in with the grass seeds in one ploughing.

(d) To place (a horse) between the shafts; to harness to a vehicle. Cf *put to*, 51 c (c).

1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xxi, The horse was accordingly put in, and the chase brought round. 1891 *Strand Mag* Jan 90/2 Tell them to put the horses in at once.

b. To install in or appoint to an office or position; sometimes with mixture of literal sense, as to *put in a caretaker, a bailiff*; so to *put in a dress, an execution*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 7 Wanne Odo was dede þis Elninus gat sylliche a maundment of þe kyng, and was i put in at Caunterbury 1596 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, ii. ii. 92 You Haue caus'd him by new Act of Parliament, To blot out me, and put his owne Sonne in. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr East* II. i. iv viii 267 The archbishop is put in by the patriarch of Constantinople. 1859 *Examiner* 716/2 The conduct of Mr. Moors, in putting in an execution under these circumstances. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 118 Whenever a man is put out, and if the bowling have become loose, put in a resolute hard hitter. 1836 [see DISTRESS sb 3] 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xxii, She had to put in a couple, as caretakers, at so much per week.

c. To present, or formally tender, as in a law court (a document, evidence, a plea, a claim, surety, BAIL, an APPEARANCE, etc.).

1459 *Paston Lett.* L. 499 There be many and diverse particuler billes put inne 1557 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec O'ford* (1880) 265 Putting yn sufficiency surty for the payment. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* v. iii 286 *Kin* To prison with her. *Dia*. He put in baile my hedge 1654 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III 11 The Court ordered him a coppie thereof, and 14 dayes time to putt in his answer. 1744 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* iv. ii, If they have put in the bans, I desire you will publish them no more without my orders 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks* II. 281 Colette may put in a claim. 1864 *Temple Bar Mag* VI. 335 Gray hair No. 19 has just put in an appearance. 1888 *Times*

19 Apr. 12/3, I received, a letter from Mr. T. M. Kelly (Letter put in) 1891 *Law Times Rep* LXIII 733/1 At the trial the plaintiff put in an information sworn by the defendant.

d. *intr.* To make a claim, plea, or offer (a) to present or advance one's own claim, to apply for; to offer oneself as a candidate, to enter for, bid for; † to claim or profess to be, to set up for (*obs.*); (b) to interpose on behalf of some one or something, to plead or intercede for (quot 1603).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* I. ii. 103 They had gon down to, but that a wise Burger put in for them. 1609 — *Timon* iii. iv. 85 *Lucel* Put in now, Titus. 1711, My Lord, heere is my Bill. 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Span Curate* I. i, A Woman, whose all-excelling Forme Disdaines comparison with any She That puts in for a fair one. 1627 USSHER *Lett* (1636) 376 Many most unfit Persons are now putting in for that place 1712-3 *STEELE'S Guard*, No 6 P 5 He puts in for the Queen's plate every year. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 530 Clodius was putting in at the same time for the Prætorship. 1892 *Sat Rev* 26 July 65/1 Opposition without mercy to every Minister who puts in for re-election.

e. *trans.* To drive in, cause or compel to go in (a) *Naut.* (a ship) into a port or haven, (b) *Falconry*, (the game) into covert. Cf. 5

1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss* (J.), Whom storms put in there, are with stay embrac'd 1795 NELSON *Let to McArthur* 25 July, in *Pearson's Catal.* No 9 (1886) 29 The Agamemnon is put in here by bad weather. 1826 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 25 If the bird is put in, the second may be in the right style, as the hawk will then have time to get up to his pitch. 1852 BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* viii. 78 They compare. her conduct, after she has 'put in' her quarry, to a cat's. [*Footnote*] To 'put in' the quarry is to drive it into a bush.

f. *intr.* To go in, enter.

spec. (a) *Naut.* to enter a port or harbour, esp by turning aside from the regular course for shelter, provisions, repairs, etc.; (b) to make a call at a house for entertainment, or on a chance visit (now *rare* or *obs.*); (c) to fly into covert for safety, as a bird pursued by a hawk. In quot. 1612, to join, unite with.

1608 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. i, Lisbonne, where some of our Fleet put in, and left vs 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 65 *Cassio* How now? Who ha's put in? *Genl* 'Tis one Iago 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb* xi. 99 When Peever with the helpe of Pickmore, make a call To put in with those steames. 1667-8 *Perry's Diary* 16 Feb, Mr. Hollard put in, and dined with my wife and me. 1719 *De Reac Cruise* (1840) I. 288 Here I put in 1889 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Brit Isles* Gloss 152 The place, where the quarry has 'put in'.

g. *trans.* To interpose (a blow, shot, etc.); a word or remark; also with the actual words as obj., usually preceding; to intervene with; to get in (a word). To *put in one's oar*. see OAR sb 5 a.

16. DRYDEN (J.), A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. 1693 *Humours* 1 *own* 30 A Man can no more put in a word with you, than with some of our Coffee-House Holders-forth 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 145 At last the Seaman put in a Hint that determin'd it 1821 BYRON *Yvan* iv. xlv, The third took The blows upon his cutlass, and then put His own well in 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* lii, My father complicates the whole concern by putting his oar in. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 403 Wallop sat down; and Baxter himself attempted to put in a word 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Chamings* I. xi. 157 'Gently, Tom!' put in Mr Channing. 1889 C. LARKING *Everything* agst. *her* III. v. 97 You may depend upon my putting in a word for you whenever I can.

h. *intr.* or *absol.* To intervene. ? *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct, He has kick'd me three or four times for bid offering to put in with my experience. 1656 EARL. MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Advts. Fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 122 Unless your Majesty put in betwixt my misery, and my Creditors rage. α 1723 *ELLWOOD Autobiog* (1714) 254 [A Man] of a Temper so thoroughly Peaceable, that he had not hitherto put in at all.

i. *trans.* To furnish in addition, to 'throw in'; to insert as an addition or supplement.

1634 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, These are Acts Would not misbecome you, tho' you should put in Obedience and duty 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 But when God put the work into their hands, he put in skill α 1708 [see 47 c (a)]. 1858 MRS LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I. v, He put in an untrained bass to her well-taught soprano. 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng. Fr.* 1689, 200 The Lords put in amendments which the Commons would not accept. 1891 MRS L. ADAMS *Bonnie Kate* i, As though a painter had touched them with a brush fresh from 'putting in' a sunset.

j. To contribute as one's share of work or duty; to perform (a piece of work, etc.) as part of a whole, or in the midst of other occupations.

1890 *Standard* 14 Feb. 2/8 The Dark Blues resumed work yesterday and put in some useful practice. 1897 *Gd. Wks* May 33/4 He had to 'put in' his term of military service. 1892 *Pick World* 9 Apr. 60/2 Nothing could induce that man to put in more than four chapels a week *Mod.* I may be able to put in an hour's work in the evening.

k. *collg.* To pass, spend, use up (a portion or period of time), usually by means of some occupation.

1863 C. B. GIBSON *Life among Convicts* II. viii. 105 A man with a sentence of twelve years, no matter how exemplary his conduct, must put in nine years. 1882 STEVENSON *Fans Stud Men* 4 B. 308 If he had to wait for a dish of poached eggs, he must put in the time by playing on the flageolet. 1889 MARK TWAIN *Pamphlet at Crk R Arthur* xliii, I couldn't do anything with the letters after I had written them But it put in the time. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 893/1 They. 'put in' the summer at some fashionable resort.

45. Put off.

a. See simple senses and OFF adv

[1825, implied in PUT-OFF 3] 1891 C. ROBERTS *Admiral*, viii. 125 Where conductors and drakesmen have nothing to do but hunt for dead-beats and put them off [i. e. off the train]. *Mod.* To save time, I had them put me off [from the steamer] at Gravesend. We took him in our boat and put him off at Godstow.

† b. *trans.* To drive off, repulse, repel; to dispel, drive away. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb MS.) How ofte ek haue I put of cast owt [orig. *deject*] hym of þe wronges [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 369 He ves sa fortravalit lo put of thame that hym assailt. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 882a Telamon. þe Troiens pursuet, Paus hym put of, & preset hym sore. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c. 2 § 1 To put theym of at their landyng. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 If we be put off, charge them with all your great and small shot.

c. To postpone to a later time; to defer. Also *absol.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P R* II. ii (Brit. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 12 b), [Angels] doþ his hestes in an instant and puttþ nougt of for to a morwe 1530 PALSGR. 673/2 It is put of for this tyme 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus* (1882) II. 9 Fane from delaieng, or putting of poore mens causes 1664 DRYDEN *Royal Ladies* I. ii, All things are now in Readiness, and must not Be put off 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 105, I am oblig'd to put off the Others to another opportunity. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. xi. 254 The departure of the galeon was put off. 1889 MRS R. JOCELYN *Distracting Gussie* II. xv. 227, I shall assuredly put our wedding off.

d. To remove or take off (clothes, or other things worn); to doff; to divest oneself (rarely another) of. (The opposite of *put on*, 46 c.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxx. 261 He put syr Gawayne to the werse, for he put of his helme 1530 PALSGR. 673/2 Put of his bridle and gyve hym a locke of haye. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol* v. 3, I haue put off my cote, how can I do it on agayne? 1698 J. CARLIS *Muscupe* 132 Their Way of Saluting is by putting off their Caps. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 4 July 1 § 10 Should he be so weak or ill as to require a servant to put off and on his clothes 1892 *Eng Illustr. Mag.* Jan. 281 The hawthorn put off her bridal veil.

(b) *fig.* To divest oneself of (a character, habit, or manner).

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 9 Ye have put off the olde man with his workes, and have putt on the nue. 1649 MILTON *Exhon.* vi. 79 Putting off the courtier, he now puts on the philosopher. 1713 [see f] 1889 *Repent P Wentworth* I. iv. 59 She met him very kindly. Certainly she had put off the scornful princess for the day.

e. To 'put out of the way', make away with, kill. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 158 It war than spedfull that sik a man war put off for the better. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss* v, Hev ye heard at au'd Mally at t' work'us has pitten herself off?

† f. To dismiss, put away (a) from one's mind or thought; (b) from one's service or employment. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2664 Heds to þat, And puttis of þat purpos; let paris not wend. *Ibid.* 11416 To put of þat purpos he paynet him sore 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 32 The Clothiers all not able to maintaine The many to them longyng, haue putt off The Spinsters, Carders, Fullers, Weavers. α 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog* (1714) 58 Having putt off his Husbandry, he had putt off with it most of his Servants.

g. To dismiss or get rid of (as an importunate person or demand) by evasion or the like; to baffle or balk of his desire by giving something inferior or less acceptable (*const. with*).

Sometimes with mixture of sense c to dismiss till a later time, bid to wait.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 141 The king put them off for that Season, and warned them to sue him about Mighelmas. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm. on Prov.* 22.10 20 § 8 Let no man think to put off this duty with the Lawyers question.—But who is my neighbour? 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 26 P 2 You may put them off with Shells, and Pebbles, or any Trumpery. 1846 JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle's Lect* xv, Of course you've some story to put me off with. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 2 Psychology has been put off with complimentary acknowledgments.

h. To divert from one's purpose; to hinder, debar; to dissuade from doing something. Now usually (without const.), to hinder (a person) from performing some act by diverting his attention.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. iv, Nor can his mirth, With whom I make them, put me off. 1642 *Perkins's Pref.* Bk. x. § 646, 276 This exception shall not putt off the gaunttee of the piscare in the same poole. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Andalus* 276 We could not by any means putt off the second Brother out of an Humour [that] had taken him to accompany us. 1890 *FENN Double Knot* II. vi. 214 Miller was putt off from resuming the subject.

i. To pass, spend, get through (time). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 376, I am here, Sir, putting off a part of my inch of time. α 1704 T. BROWN *Dial Dead, Keas Oaths* Wks. 1712 IV. 95 But what will serve the turn fall as well, to putt off half an Hour or so of Conversation. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxvii, I am as stupid as he, to putt off my time in speaking to such an old cabbage-stock. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 727/2, I have purposely putt off time, in order that if anybody was coming forward they might have an opportunity.

j. To dispose or get rid of (a commodity) by sale; to make to 'go off', to sell (? now *dial.* and *slang*); † to dispose of (a woman) in marriage.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus's Admir. Events* 308 The middlemost called Callinice, which was likeliest to be put off, remained in the world to expect when her beauty would purchase her a husband. 1664 HOWELL *Lett. to Str. E.*

Spencer 24 Jan., Of all Dowries exceeding £100 there should be two out of every cent deducted, for putting off hard-favour'd and poor Maids. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* xlvii 1 § 1 (1669) 404/2 As if it were of little more importance to marry a child, than it is to put off a horse or cow at a fair. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 390 He may put off every Pipe for the worth of Twopenny. 1864 *Frnk. R. Agric Soc* XXV. II. 295 As to oven, I put off two lots in the year, one from the grass and the other from the yards.

k. To dispose of deceptively or fraudulently; to pass off for what it is not, to palm off (? *obs.*); to impose unwarrantably, foist upon some one.

1653 H. MORE *Antiq. Ath.* III. 1. § 4 To sophisticate metals, and then put them off for true Gold and Silver. 1740 CROSTERR. *Lett.* (1799) I. 187 A plagiarist is a man who steals other people's thoughts and puts them off for his own. 1780 *Newgate Gaz.* V. 79 Great part of this counterfeit money was put off at country fairs. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 243/2 Do you think it was quite right to put him off on your uncle, if you didn't like him yourself?

† l. To set off; to make attractive, as food, etc. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O H S) I 326 Riding the great horse is the expedient for putting-off the great house to good advantage. 1798 *Descr. Thomas* 234 A Mackrel, dressed as soon as taken, requires no Goosberries or rich Sauce to put it off.

† m. *Ferriery.* To discharge, pass. *Obs.*

1737 BRACKLIN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 84 Low Feeding causes a Horse to put off his Meat before it has been sufficiently acted upon by the Stomach. *Ibid* 103

n. (a) *intr. Naut.* To leave the land; to set out or start on a voyage; also, to leave a ship, as a boat. (b) *intr.* To depart, leave a place, make off. *rare*, ? now only U.S. (cf. 8b) (c) *trans.* To push off, send off (a boat) from the land, or from a ship. (= *put out*, 47 j.).

(a) 1588 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E Ind* 1. lxix 162 They did shoote such abundance of arrows, y^e they made our men put off. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 78 Let me cut the Cable, And when we are put off, fall to their throates. 1609 J. COLE *Of Death* 90 When the ship is putting off, 1795 DE FOX *Voy round World* (1840) 66 A boat put off from one of the ships. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. fil. 153 The six, who remained in the barge, put off with her to sea. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. ix. 98 In the summer, Barbary put off to sea.

(b) 1898 *Nat. Intelligencer* 22 July (Barlett) Over fifteen thousand persons have deserted their homes in California, and put off by every means of conveyance for France's river.

(c) 1639 WINTHROP *New Eng* (1825) I. 312 He caused the boatsmen to put off the boat. 1892 *Black & White* 1 Jan 25/2 It was too rough to put a boat off.

o. *slang or colloq.* = *put out* (47 f (c)).

1909 *Spectator* 12 June 927/1 People.. forget that a horse can be 'put off' as easily as a man.

46. Put on.

* a. *tr.* To place on or upon something; to superimpose: see simple senses and ON *adv.* often with special implication, e.g. to put (a cooking-vessel) on the fire, (a play) on the stage, (a card) on another card already played; also, to fix or attach (a part) to some structure.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed 4), The putting on of the Rudder is call'd Hanging of it. 18 *Nursery Rime*, Polly, put the kettle on, We'll all have tea. 1888 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 33 His head is not well put on. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck Dorells* II. xxiii 137 It is possible... to get a through carriage put on at St. Pancras. 1889 F. C. PHILLIPS *Annie's Courtship* II. vi. 63 A gorgeous 'spectacular piece'.. put on with a reckless disregard of expense.

b. *trans.* To impose or inflict as a burden or charge. In quot. 1588, ? to 'lay on as a blow' (Schmidt). To put it on, to add to the price, to overcharge.

1382a WYCLIF *x Kings* xii. 4 The moost greuous 3ok that he hath putte on to vs. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 116 Finely put on indeede. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Let. Hist. Eng* xxi. 210 The fines were not fixed sums; the king could put on just what he liked. 1891 *Daily Tel* 16 Jan 5/3 If any 'brother' comes out with profane language we put on a nominal fine. *Mod. colloq.* Half-a-crown for that job! They know how to put it on!

c. To place (apparel or an ornament) upon one's person; to don; to clothe oneself (or another) with. Also *fig.* in scriptural language (cf. d); of a plant, to 'clothe itself' with (leaves or blossoms).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 26 He did on his maister clothing, & putt on his rymg on his fynger. 1526 TINDALE *Rom* xiii 14 Put ye on the lorde Jesus Christ (Gr. *embrao*). *Ibid.* *Ephes.* vi. 11 Put on the armour of god. 1668 EARLE *Microcosm* xx. (Arb.) 42 Hee has not put on the quaint Garbe of the Age. 1788 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* VI. v. Pray put on your hat. 1846 MRS. MURDER *Seasons* I. 8 You must ask Ann to put you on a great coat. 1897 T. HARDY *Ret. Natives* vi. iv. Mrs. Venn has got up, and is going away to put on her things. 1889 MRS. F. MANN *Parish Hilby* xv. The wife had washed him up and put him on a clean jacket.

† (b) *absol.* To put on one's hat, to 'be covered'; also, to put on one's clothes, dress oneself (Sc.). *Obs.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* II. 1. Plays 1873 II. 344 *Tem.* When your young man came to me: I pray let him put on, vlesse it be for your pleasure. *Leo.* He can endure the cold well enough bare-headed. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dh Florence* I. 1. Nay, pray you, guardian, and good sir, put on. 1788 SHIRAZEE *Famia & Bess* II. ii. I thank you Branky, what's the news in town? Put on, put on, How's Simon? ? a 1800 *Queen's Marie* xii in *Scott Minstr. Scot Bord.*, O slowly, slowly raise she up, And slowly put she on.

d. *fig.* To take upon oneself, adopt, assume (a character or quality, real or feigned).

1526 TINDALE *Col* III. 10 [see 45 d (b)] a 1548 HALL *Chr. in Hen V* 33 This kyng determined with himself to put on the shape of a new man. 1592 KYD *Sol & Pers* I. III. In Italy I put my Knighthood on. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L v* iv 287 The Duke hath put on a Religious life. 1781 D. WILLIAMS *tr Voltair's Dram.* *Wes* II. 113 A young stipling who puts on airs of gravity. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. I. 8 Whim.. determined her to put on the stranger, and receive my compliments with coldness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 20/1 The streets had put on their holiday look.

e. In mod. emphatic use To assume deceptively or falsely, to affect, feign, pretend To put it on, to pretend to something in excess of the fact.

1621 [see Put on 46 a. 2.] 1682a DRYDEN *Dh Guise* III. i. 'Twas all put on that I might hear and have. 1806 LADY JENNINGHAM in *J. Lett* (1896) I. 270 The first days the Duke supposed the illness a little put on. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* x. I wonder if he puts it on or if he deceives himself. 1891 *Pict. World* 8 Aug 166/1 That voice is put on. *Mod.* He is not so tired as all that, he is putting it on. The horse is putting it on with him; he knows the man can't ride.

f. To add, make an addition of. (a) To develop additional (flesh or weight). (b) To add (so much) to the charge or price.

1890 *Frnk. R. Agric Soc* XI. II 580 [They] put on no meat until they were put up to feed. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 4 The woman returned in a state of robust health, having put on a stone in weight. 1900 MARIE CORELLI *Boy* II. I can never take sugar I put on flesh directly. *Mod. colloq.* How much have they put on to the price?

(c) To add (runs, a goal) to the score at cricket, football, etc.

1882 *Daily Tel* 24 June, Five wickets were at this point disposed of for 258 runs. Of these Giffen had put on 43. 1891 *Standard* 6 Nov. 6/5 After crossing over the visitors could only put on one more goal.

g. To lay, stake, bet (a sum of money).

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxii, Altamont put the pot on at the Derby, and won a good bit of money. *Ibid.* 'I put on the pot, sir.' 'You did what?' 'I laid my money on.' 1890 *Standard* 21 July 1/4 The Defendant 'put on' for her rol upon Oberon for the Lincolnshire Handicap.

* * h. To urge onward, encourage; to incite, impel (*ist.* and *fig.*); to promote (a state of things). 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* v. II 408 He was likely, had he bene put on To haue proud most royally. 1605 — *Learn* iv 227 That you protect this course, and put it on By your allowance. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 179 They haue put them on to the shedding of blood. 1890 G. BULKELEY in *Andros Tracks* II. 86 This onely... my real desire of the Common good which puts me on.

i. *intr.* To go faster, go ahead; to push on, hasten onward; to go on, proceed. ? *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ibid* VII. 217 When none, though many kings put on [ong. *pollan*, *pollan*], could make his vaunt. 1663 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 12, I am clearly of opinion he will now very speedily put on to make himself or some other to be elected K. 1665 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* III. § 3 (1669) 252/2 No stop nor halt in their way, but ever putting on. 1748 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 548, I came up with Othniel Taylor, on horseback, and ordered him to put on faster. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXI. 447 If she walks, put on; if she puts on, run.

j. *trans.* To push forward (the hands of a clock, the time) so as to make it appear later. Also in *fig.* allusion.

1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xl, My belief, sir, is the clerks at Mortimer and Pennycook's put on the time. 1883 C. H. EDEN *G. Donnington* I, Heigh ho, I wish some good fairy would put the clock on. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* v. 1, We can afford to put on the hands of the clock a few more weeks.

* * k. To bring into action or operation; to cause to act; to apply; to exert. With various objects, as a screw, brake, or other part of mechanism; steam, gas; force, pressure; pace, speed, etc.; often implying increase of force or velocity. Also in *fig.* applications: see PRESSURE, SREW, STEAM, etc.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xlii 171 When we were within five miles of Harlowe-place, I put on a hand gallop. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 238 They (giraffes) do not put on the steam until you get within about sixty [yards] of them. 1867 *Gl. Words* 68/2 Now and then he even put on 'a spurt', as rowers say. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Sham* III. xxviii. 62 The driver put on the brake quick and hard. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scots of Westminster* vii. Ann would soon make me bankrupt if I didn't put on the screw occasionally. 1894 BLACKMORE *Periplus* xvii. He put on a fine turn of speed, and rang the bell. 1897 [see PRESSURE 7].

l. To set or appoint (a person) to some work or occupation, or to do something; in *Cricket*, to set (a person) on to bowl, to set or appoint (a train, steamer, etc.) to make regular journeys or voyages; to lay (a bound) on the scent.

1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* (1869) II. xxx 354 They say he's not very good at talking English, but put him on in Greek and he never stops. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* *my Life* 142 He put on good masters in subjects of which he only had a smattering himself. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 410/1 The Pacific Railway are putting on a line of powerful vessels to the East. 1891 *Standard* 12 Mar 3/3 It was only when the day was well advanced that men were put on to clean it up. 1897 'Tivoli' (H. W. Bleakley) *Short Innings* v. 95 'I can't bowl slowly', expostulated Tuckett 'Then put someone else on', returned the inexorable senior.

47. Put out. (Cf. OUT-PUT v.)

* a. See simple senses and OUT *adv.* 1-6.

1530 PALSGR. 675/2, I wene he be dede, he putteth out no breathe. 1693 LYDE *Relating 'Friends Adventure'* 4 He then put out French Colours and fired a Gun, whereby we knew he was a Frenchman. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *J. n. l.* in *Re. Gishood* (1878) III. 68 Having put out my dresses for my favourite Portia for to-night. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, *Clay's Decis.*, etc. 69 He put out four cards and took in the stock.

b. To thrust, drive, or send out of a place; to expel, eject, turn out, + to discharge (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 943 (Cott) He put him oute Vnto be world for he was made. 1388 WYCLIF *Matth* ix. 25 Whanne the folc was put out, he wente in, and helde hir hond. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg* II. vii. 169 To helpe putte out be fecis & wynd & vrine. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 295/2 To Putte oute, depellere. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 40 Then he put them all out and entred in 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 132 He is put out by the constables.

(b) To destroy the sight of, to blind (an eye), either by literally gouging it out, or by burning or other means. (See OUT *adv.* 4.)

xx. [see A. III.] a 1300 *Cursor* II. 21451 (Cott.) His eien first put vte i sal. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 194, I shal.. also put out thyn eyen. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 56 Will you put out mine eyes?.. *Hab* I haue sworne to do it. And with hot Irons must burne them out. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 33 Betray'd, Captiv'd, and both my Eyes put out.

† (c) To expel, dismiss, put away. *Obs.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sat. Wks* II. 129 By his word he puttide out sloupe, whanne he predeed his God. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. Cvj. Hym [the man chylde] lyketh to put out all thy fraudes and decepyons.

(d) To put out of joint, to dislocate. (OUT *adv.* 19.)

c 1820 MRS. SHERWOOD *Penny Tract* 8 (Houlston's Juv. Tr.) Francis had the misfortune to put out his ankle. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 567/2 He put out his shoulder in one of the most dangerous deadlocks.

c To remove or turn out of office, dignity, possession, etc.; to depose, dismiss (See OUT *adv.* 4 b.) Now *rare* or *arch.*, exc. in sense 'to put out of play'; in games, athletic contests, or the like; esp. in *Cricket*, to cause (a batsman) to be 'out'. (OUT *adv.* 4 c, 19 c.)

1387 TREVISA *Hugden* (Rolls) II. 403 Pelias.. dredde lest Iason wolde were in his londes and putte him out. c 1400 *Brut* 345 He depesid & put out the Mayre of London. 1530 PALSGR. 675/2 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. 1694 *Evelyn's Diary* 22 Nov. The same day. that Abp. Sancroft was put out. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 77 If a man puts out his lessee for years, or disseses his lessee for life.

1735 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 9 Upon London's second innings four of them were put out before they headed the county. 1744 J. LOYN *Cricket* III. (1754) Arg't, Bryan is put out by Kips. 1890 *Field* 24 May 776/2 Although nearly put out in the fifth round, his steady shooting eventually enabled him to win 1890 *St Nicholas Mag.* Aug. 830/2 So easily fielded as to result in putting out the batsman.

d. To extinguish, do away with, put an end to, destroy, abolish. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxiii. (Bodl MS.), His [gootes] galle putteth oute dymnes of ysen. 1580 SIDERUS *Ps* ix. iii. their renoune. Thou dost put out. c 1690 *FULLER Life H. Smith* S's Wks 1865 I. 7 Those who bury their talents in the ground, putting them out, because they will not put them out, extinguishing their abilities because they will not employ them. 1826 *Sourhey Vind. Eccl.* *Angl.* 180 An odour which put out the former perfume. 1890 *Field* 24 May 776/3 A sharp left-hander put out Mr. Ellis's chance.

e. † (a) To strike out or delete (a writing, drawing, etc.); to expunge, erase, efface. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 675/1 There was a writynge upon his grave, but the weather hath put it out. *Ibid.*, Here was a horse properly paynted, but all his heed is put out. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* li. i. 9 Turne thy face fro my synnes, and put out all my mysdedes. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron* II. 103 He sent to the four Bishops againe, that they should put out that poynt of restitution. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan* 336 When he portraeth the picture he putteth out the first lines [= outlines]. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol* (1710) II. 312 The Constantinopolitan Bishops put a *patre* into the Creed, the Western Churches *shogues*; Leo III. put it out, and Nicolaus put it in again, and so arose the schism.

(b) To extinguish (fire or light, or a burning or luminous body). (See OUT *adv.* 6, 22 a.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perif* (W. de W. 1531) 40 No wynde ne rayne coude quenche it ne put it out. 1530 PALSGR. 675/1 Rake ut the fyre and put out the candell. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded. It is your Glory, that you like not so to shine, as to put out the least Star. 1709 STREETE *Tatler* No. 58 P. 1 All my idle Flames are extinguish'd, as you may observe, ordinary Fires are often put out by the Sunshine. 1846 *Frnk. R. Agric Soc* VII. II 546 Water was used to put the fire out. 1889 AD. SERGEANT *Ethel Denison* I. x. A draught from the door put out the candles.

f. (With person as obj.) (OUT *adv.* 5, 20.)

† (a) To baffle, foil, defeat. *Obs. rare*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 238 He beyng put out alle fro hys purpose, toke leue of the kyng.

(b) To cause to lose one's self-possession; to disconcert, discompose, confuse, embarrass

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. II 102 Euer and anon they made a doubt, Presence maiestical would put him out. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Let to R. F. Wilson* 15 June, You must not be at all surprised or put out at feeling the difficulties you describe. a 1849 *Fos Diddling Wks* 1864 IV. 268 He is never seduced into a flurry. He is never put out. 1886 MRS. C. PRABER *Miss Jacobson* II. xii. 203 You are so cool and composed, and nothing puts you out.

(c) To disconcert, disturb, or 'upset' (any one) in the course of his action, speech, calculation, etc.,

to interrupt or distract (an actor, orator, reciter, musician, or performer), so as to cause him to lose the 'thread' of his subject: see *OUT adv.* 5, 20.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* iv. 1. My aunt is here, and she will put me out. you know I cannot dance before her. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 53 They put us out terribly in one scene by forgetting the bench on which I have to sit down. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 1865/1 The bill-brokers are therefore put out in their calculations. *Mod.* I had learned my speech carefully, but she put me out by giggling.

(d) To cause to lose one's equanimity; to distress, 'upset' (mentally); in *mod. use*, to put out of temper, annoy, irritate, vex.

1822 LAMB *Let to Wordsworth* 20 Mar. Deaths overset one, and put one out long after the recent grief. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxvi. He was a little put out for a moment, but then recovered himself. 1871 Mrs. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xxx. Sir Dene [was], thoroughly put out with the captain. 1876 DORAN *Manners & Manners* I. Intro. 10 Mr. Fane was a very particular person, and was very easily put out.

(e) To put any one out of his way; to put to inconvenience.

1880 J. PAVN *Confid. Agent* I. 154 Stephen was not the man to 'put himself out'—that is to say, to make the least sacrifice of independence.

**g. † To utter, pronounce, give forth (words, the voice). *Obs.* (b) To vent (in words, etc.). *rare.* c. 1340 E. E. *Psalter* xlvij. v. Myn herst put out gode worde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* v. b. The first out to the boundis that the hunt shall out is at the kennel doore when he opens it. 1888 S. TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xix. 120 All his anger was put out on poor me.

h. To put in exercise, exert; = *put forth*, 42 c. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 To put out voce or strenght. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iv. v. 124 Pray you put vp your dagger, and put out your wit. 1669 GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* II. iv (1724) 171 Unless a Man put out Faith in Christ Jesus he cannot be saved. 1856 *Titan Mag.* July 4/1 I'm not putting out my strength. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 302 When she puts herself out to please.

i. To publish, issue, put in circulation; = *put forth*, 42 i. Now *rare*.

1599 MORE *Dynalogie* in *Wks.* 223/1 Tyndal hath put out in hys own name another booke entitled Mammona. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. v. (1651) 280 To peruse those books of Cities, put out by Brauunus, and Hogenbergius. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed.) 141 There is a Primer put out for the Quaker Children, by W. Smith. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* in *Misc. Wks.* 1736 III. 163 He put out a Coin, that on the reverse of it had a ship tossed on the waves to represent the Church. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 279 To put out a new Edition. 1879 MISS YONORE *Cameos Ser.* iv. xiv. 150 Injunctions were put out this winter, against carrying candles on Candlemas Day.

j. (a) *Naut.* To send or take (a vessel) out to sea. *rare.* (b) *intr.* To go out to sea; to set out on a voyage. (Said of a vessel, or person.) (c) *intr.* To depart, make off, go away; to set out (Chiefly U. S.): = *put off*, 45 u.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 120 If any ship put out, then straight away. 1610 — *Temp.* v. 1. 225 As when We first put out to Sea. 1814 CARY *Dante's Paradise* II. 14 Through the deep brine ye fearless may put out Your vessel. 1825 *Niles Reg.* 22 Aug. 436 Apprehending judge Lynch's law, he put out in a hurry. He was pursued and caught. 1844 MACAULAY *Lays, Ariadne* 11 Many a light fishing boat put out to pry along the coast. 1856 G. D. BROWNE *War in Kansas* 42 We 'put out' in search of fire and a shelter. 1889 TOWNSON *Crossing the Bar* i. And may there be no moaning of the bar, When I put out to sea.

k. To stretch forth, extend, protrude (the hand or other member of the body), to extend from within an enclosing space; to cause to stick out or project; to display, exhibit, hang out (also *fig.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxviii. 28 The one put out his hande. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b. The port, at the enting wherof were put out all the flags.. of our galleies. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 28 Let each take some. Nay put out all your hands. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *L'Heveut's Trav.* i. 14 When he had put out the Colours of St. Mark, we shewed ours. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* I. vii. 203 Putting out his hand to prevent the act. 1905 — *Sobranzo* v. As if he were going to feel her pulse, and tell her to put out her tongue.

l. = *put forth*, 42 g. Also *absol.* Now *rare.* 1560 BACON *Sylva* § 653 They forsake their first root, and put out another more towards the top of the earth. 1688 BURNET *Left St. Italy* 138 The Trees had not yet put out their Leaves. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Instr.* (1756) I. 239 If the Sore seem to put out fungous or spongy Flesh. 1825 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 151/1 a Roses.. too sickly to put out their flowers. *absol.* 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 227 The grass and plants here are just putting out.

m. (a) To place (a person) away from home under the care of some one, or in some employment; to turn out (a beast) to graze or feed; to plant out (seedlings, young plants).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv. As some weak breasted dame Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse. 1639 REC. *Dedham, Mass.* (1694) III. 65 Every Swyne that shalbe put out at liberty shalbe well and sufficiently Ringed. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Bromsgrove*, A charity school for teaching, clothing, and putting out 12 boys apprentices. 1825 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 25 In the morning she [cow] was put out to grass. 1866 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III.* I. xix. 343 Their children were often put out to wet nurse with the native Irish. 1894 *Field* 17 Sept. 442/1 To raise plants from seed, and. [have] a vigorous healthy stock to put out annually.

(b) To lend (money) at interest, or lay it out to

profit; to invest; also *fig.* to employ to advantage.

Also (U. S.). To expend, lay out

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xv. 5 He that putteth not out his money to usury. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* in iv. With purpose, yet, to put him out I hope To his best use. c. 1650 [see d] 1690 E. GEE *Jesus's Men* 230 The said Downy is put out to Rent, and assurance given for it. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Diam.* *Wks.* II. 248 Employing it to do good is to put it out to the highest interest. 1884 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept. If the opposing candidate did not have a rich father-in-law, who will put out money freely. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 5 Aug. 290/1 The pound was put out to multiply itself.

(c) To give (work) to be done off the premises, or by some one not in one's regular employment.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 226 Being unaccommodated of a Laith of my own, I intended to put them out to be Turned. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 117 The farmer has availed himself of the power to put out, as it is termed, the reaping of his wheat. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 124 To let or put out the job at a certain rate per acre. 1884 Mrs. G. L. BANKS *Sybil*, etc. III. 49 Mrs. Price did not put out her washing. *Mod.* All work is done on the premises, nothing put out.

48. Put out of. (See OUT OF.)

a. *trans.* To remove or expel from (a place, or a status conceived as a place). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3047 (Cott.) Oute of he bus was pute agar, Hir sun a-pon hir bak so bar. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 361 Per putiden men out of churchis, and persueden hem in Crisus tyme. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. vii. b. God made her to become lepie in soo moche that she was put oute of the town. 1530 PALSGR. 675/2 And I were as you, I wolde put my selfe oute of the waye for a while. 1611 BIBLE *John* xvi. 2 They shall put you out of the Synagogues. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Renewal* *Door* iii. It will oblige you to have a third horse, who will put twenty livers out of your pocket. 1779 G. KLAFF *S&N* *Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 92 The new India silk handkerchief which .. he had forgot to put out of his pocket.

† b. To expel or dismiss from the possession or occupation of property, office, etc.; to do out of. *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7340 *hai* wit-in a tuel-moth stage War put vte o bar heritage. 131 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 1306 Thai sschal. Put the oute of the kinges sete. 1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 45/1 Robbed and put oute of his lande and godys. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 4 When I am put out of my stewardship. 1530 PALSGR. 675/1 All the crewe that was at Gwynes is put out of wages. 1698 WANLEY *Wood Lat. World* v. i. § 102. 468/1 The King of Bohemia is proscribed and put out of his Electorship. a. 1774 BURNET *Ann. Tyme* an. 1679 (1823) II. 22 [The Duke of York] moved that the duke of Monmouth should be put out of all command.

c. To expel from one's thoughts, memory, etc. a. 1225 *Ancor R.* 92 *pet* heo pute euench worldlich ping.. ut of hire heorte. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 15 (Camb MS) I thou.. by-weppest pat onely men weren put out of the cure of god. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvii. 457 He putte all that oute of his thoughte. 1535 [see REMEMBRANCE] j. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III. 29 b. To obliterate and put oute of memorie that note of infamie. 1816 [see HEAD] 4b. 531

d. To remove, liberate, or extricate from a condition of.

To put out of misery or pain (euphem.), to dispatch or kill a wounded or suffering man or beast, also, to put an end to a state of mental suspense (by an unfavourable decision), to let one know the worst.

c. 1480 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 287 To be put out of dysrest. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hyon* xlv. 154 His giete youthe put hym out of his sorow.

e. To remove from the region or sphere of, to cause to be out of the condition of.

To put out of joint. see JOINT 2b.

1530 PALSGR. 675/1 To put you out of doute it is so in dede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stendane's Comm.* 235 To put the matter out of doubt. a. 1586 [see JOINT 2b] 1599-60 PERYS *Diary* 9 Mar. I made a promise to drink no strong drink this week, for I find that it puts me quite out of order. 1686 [see PATIENCE 2c] f. 1. 704 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 Mar., I will not work you up into a fright, only to have the pleasure of putting you out of it. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 685 The English Commons had sometimes put him out of temper. 1864 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 The opposition of the Board of Trade. put that out of the question.

49 Put over.

a. *trans.* *Falconry.* Of a hawk: To pass (the food) on from the 'gorge' or crop to the stomach; to swallow. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a. vij. An hawkke putteth over when she remeutheth the mete from hir gorge in to hir bowellis. 1575 TURBURY *Falconry* 330 Sometimes a hawkke cannot well undew nor put over his mente. a. 1656 Br. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 66 Death did but taste of Him, could not devour him, much less put him over. [1880 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s.v. Tak some milk to put owre your bite.]

† b. To defer, postpone: = *put off*, 45 c. (Cf. *carry over, hold over.*) *Obs.*

1528 HEN. VIII in BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. Rec. xix. [If you] do thus delay, protract and put over the accomplishment of the Kings so instant desire. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 16 Both these questions were put over to the next session. 1655 *Nicholas's Papers* (Camden) II. 210, I heard last weeke the day was put over till Wensday last. 1728 WEBSTER, *To put over* (a). To defer; to postpone. The court put over the cause to the next term.

c. To get over, esp. to get through (time); *absol.*, to get over the time, 'get along'. Now *dialect.*

1593 *Pass. Morris* (1876) 79 Which had beginning was carelessly put over with the conceited toy of his presence. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 541 To engage him in discourse, and so put over the time. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials*

Marg. Lyndsay iv. 11/2 The stranger offered money; but she said they could all put over very well till their father was set free. 1851 CARLILE *Sterling* II. iv. (1879) 118 There he might put over the rigorous period of this present year.

d. To convey or take across to or the other side, to transport. see OVER *adv.* 5.

c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 36 To give them a faire gale to putt over to the maine. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 49 By swimming they put the horses over. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Oceanic Trag.* II. xvi. 71 The helm was put over and the yacht's head fell off.

e. *intr.* *Naut.* To sail or go across, to cross

1617 ABT. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 283 Carthagina, a City in the mainland, to which he put over. a. 1665 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 392 He put over from thence to Phocaea.

† f. *trans.* To hand over, to refer. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* I. 1. 62 For the certaine knowledge of that truth, I put you o're to heauen, and to my mother.

† g. To transfer, make over. *Obs.*

a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 432 To put over their wealth and possession unto their friends. a. 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 381 It were good he paid his sister her £100 which he promised when I put over his land to him.

h. To knock over (with a shot). *colloq.*

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxvii. That pistol I've put over a parrot at twenty yards with it.

50 Put through.

† a. *trans.* (?) To get through, traverse, penetrate, cross. (Cf. 3.)

1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 21 Quick-Sands (if not to thick) are often put through by Deals or Timber.

b. To cause to pass through any process; to carry (successfully) through, to carry out, bring to a finish, to get done with. Chiefly U. S.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxi. I rather think she's sickly, but I shall put her through for what she's worth. She may last a year or two. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xlv. 163 Becoming accomplices in the jobs or 'steals' which these members were 'putting through'. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 379 Taking prompt action.. to 'put through' a certain nefarious design.

c. In literal sense, as To put a telegram or telephonic call through between points; to place a person in telephonic connexion with another through one or more exchanges.

Mod. I have a call put through to Mr. X. Will you put me through to Birmingham, No. 1000?

51 Put to.

† a. *trans.* To add (actually or mentally). Also *absol.* Cf. 13. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mati* vi. 27 Who of you thinkinge may putte to [Vulg. *adjuce*] to his stature oo cubite? c. 1460 Ros tr. *Belle Dame sans Mercy* 500, I may not put to, nor take away. 1509 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xvi. 124 Besyde the .x. commaundementes of god holy chyrche hath put to fyue. 1577 HAMFR. *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 70 Pulling away some things, and putting to other some. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7 When he cometh to a particular he shall have nothing to do, but to put to names, and, times, and places.

b. To exert, apply, put forth. To put to one's hand to set to work at something; to render assistance. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 10 The men putten to hoonde, and brougten into hem Loth. c. 1450 *Martin* iv. 70 Ye must put to grete besynesse to take the Duke. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 134 Putting to their diligence and industrie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1115 Whereunto also Clement.. put to his helping hand. 1674 RAY *M. C. Words* 173 That so all Parties concerned may put to their fires at the same time. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxviii. 33 People think of the government as a great machine which will go on, whether they put their hand to or not.

† (b) *intr.* for 161, or *absol.* To go to work, 'set to'. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 277 [She] deserves a Name As ranke as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-light.

† c. *trans.* To attach, affix, 'set to' (as a seal or signature to a document). *Obs.*

1425 HEN. V in Madox *Form. Angl.* (1702) 16 Wee have, to these Vowes afore written, putto our sealles. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 145 Both parties maade hit stronge by putting to here seelys, euerych to oþer. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 2 In wittenes wherof. we. to thes presents interchangeably have putto our handes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) x. *Kings* vii. 36 They semed not to be engraven, but put to round about.

(b) To place (a male animal) with a female for breeding. Cf. 10 f. ? *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 37 Euery man maye not put to theyr rammes all at one tyme.

(c) To attach (a horse, etc.) to a vehicle (cf. 10 e); *transf.* (an engine) to a train.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Monstrous* I. i. bid him.. get the horses put to. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxvii. You know how impossible my father would deem it that James should put to for such a purpose. 1841 LYTTON *M. & Morn.* I. i. Tell the post-boy to put to the horses immediately. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 142 A Scotch engine was being put to at Berwick.

d. To shut. Now *arch.* and *dialect.*

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 82 (Harl. MS.) Anon he put to the dore ayen. 1535 COVERDALE *Jude.* iii. 23 Ehad gat him out at the backe dore, & put to [1611 *shut*] yore after him, and lockte it. 1775 R. CUMBERLAND *Cholerick Man* v. iii. I'll put the shutters to. 1828 *Examiner* 588/1 Shut the door and put to the window shutters. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Put to the door, put the door to. [Many localities: Scotland to Huntingdon and Devon.]

e. Naut. intr. To put in to shore; to turn in, take shelter.

1797 F. BAILLY *Trav. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 195 We pushed off... and after going about twenty miles, were obliged to put to on account of the wind. 1807 P. GARR *Trav.* 163 We put to at a branch of fresh water, under high cliffs.

f. pass. To be reduced to straits. = *to be put to it*; see 28 c (b).

1803 *Pie Nio* No 6 (1806) I. 221 He is, like myself, hard put to it at times for a little money. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Carter* iv. We must needs be put to for want of a whole-some crust. 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annesley* ii. 11, Terrible hard put to they be to beat out the time.

52. Put together. **a.** See simple senses and TOGETHER.

c. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 471/a Put to geder, but not onyd, *conligus*. 1890 LOCKE *Hunt. Ind.* i. 11, 9 Upon the first occasion that shall make him put together those Ideas in his Mind and observe whether they agree or disagree.

b. trans. To combine, unite (parts) into a whole; to join, e.g. in marriage.

c. 1440 [see a]. 1530 PALSGR. 671/a Sythe they be ones put together by the lawes of holy church, I wyl never put them asunder. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Trin.*, etc. (1656) 218 It is you that have put things together so ill-favourably. 1687 ABP. WAKE *Pref. for Death* 10 That those few directions I have here put together, may be as truly useful to you. 1793 SHERATON *Edystone L.* 171 Every thing was ready in the yard for putting together.

f. o. refl. To join, combine, unite. *Obs. rare.* 1150 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P. v. The Queen and the ladies put them againe together for to geve Affranio a very bitter sopper.

d. To form (a whole) by combination of parts; to construct, compile, compose, compound.

1530 PALSGR. 676/b He can spell, but he can nat put to gyther. 1658 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 18 Our mind putteth the whole figure out of those visible parts together. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV 212/a This figure can be taken to pieces and put together with the greatest ease. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 404, I put together some account of a series of incidents. 1869 F. A. KENNEDY *Far Away & Long Ago* xii. His figure was ill put together.

e. To combine mentally; to add or reckon together, to sum; often in pa. pple., taken or considered together, in a body, collectively.

To put this and that together: to consider two facts or circumstances together and draw a conclusion from them. *So to put two and two together:* see Two.

1622 MARSH *tr. Alman's Gussman d'Alf* n. 195 All this put together... was nothing, being compared with her retardedness of life. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quvedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 351 Put that and that together. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* vii. (1810) 70 All these things put together, excited their curiosity. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 468 He knew more than all the old school put together. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. xv. He puts this and that together.

f. Cricketer. To make up, 'compile', as a 'score'. 1890 *Field* 31 May 784/3 Webbe and O'Brien. put together thirty-nine runs for the third wicket. *Ibid.* 21 June 910/a The largest score they have ever put together in a first class engagement.

53. Put up.

***a. trans.** To put into a higher position; to raise; to lift: see simple senses and UP *adv.*, also the sbbs. BACK, HAIR, SHUTTER, etc.

1530 *Curior M.* 1833 (Cott.) Pe water o be flum bou ta And put it vp apon be land. 1540 *Sir Beues* 3040 Beues wiste wel and sede, Put vp a pensell, lest Saber vs drede. 1590 *Mrs. Ashm.* 344 ff. 19 (Chess) And must be nedis put vp his pon & mated in c. 1593 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 54 The purpore some throw golden skyis putting vp his head 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 11. 78 Why then (alas) Do I put vp that womanly defence? 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 75 Married Women put up their hair within their Caps or Colls. 1865 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* ix. There were others sneering, and that puts a fellow's back up. 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annesley* v. 11 Shopkeepers had hastily put up their shutters. 1897 FLOW. MONTGOMERY *Tony* (1898) 17 You will put up the windows in the tunnels, won't you?

spec. (b) To fix up for public view, to post up. Hence, of a cricketer: To score (so many runs); orig. to have them put up on the scoring board.

1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 113 Such rules... shall be put up, either in print or in writing, on such place, as the... council shall think proper. 1860 *Baily's Mag.* I. 428 Grundy put up 11 and 16. 1890 *Globe* 7 June 1/4 He put up notices requesting visitors to leave the plants alone.

(c) To set up or mount (a person, esp. a jockey) on horseback; to employ as a jockey.

1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 Would they put up a jockey they believed to be dishonest? 1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 15 Apr. 183/1 Some trainers believe in putting up stable boys instead of jockeys.

(d) To put or bring (a play, etc.) on the stage for performance. Cf. *put on*, 46 a.

1890 F. BARRETT *Between Life & Death* II. xxvi. 148 A new spectacle was put up for rehearsal after Christmas. 1891 *New Rev.* Dec. 506 A manager... may 'put up' the 'Midsummer Night's Dream'.

b. Hunting. To cause (game) to rise from cover; to rouse, start.

15475 *Hunt. Hare* 112, Y wylle ryde and putt her vp. 1575 *LURBEV. Falconrie* 132 Let him which hath the Harconer (that is the make Hawke) put up the Harconer. 1569 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 308 A spawell... puts vp many a fowle. 1771 *ADDITIONAL SPEC.* No. 731 § 2 In Town, ... I... put up such a Variety of odd Creatures, that they foil the Scent. 1808 *SOUTHWICK Lett.* (1856) I. 345 Camp is in good health, and put up a hare. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* June 222 We put up a couple of tigers.

(b) intr. for refl. To rise: (in *Angling*) of a fish.

1600 *SURFLET Countess Farme* ii. 11, When as the sappe putteth vp and cometh to the bark. 1890 *Field* 31 May 799/1 The trout that put up here and there were after a tiny speck of mudge like character.

c. trans. To cause to spring up or grow; of a beast, to develop or 'cut' (a tooth).

1565 *BACON Sylva* § 549 It is reported, that hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung and watered, putteth up mushrooms. 1854 *Frail R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 11. 321 These teeth are put up when the calf is six months old.

d. Cricket. To hit (a ball) so that it rises high. 1845 W. DENISON *Cricketer's Compan.* p. ix. Had the chances from the ball being put up been taken advantage of. 1890 *Field* 31 May 790/2 Holden next put a ball up to long-on.

e. To 'raise' (a shout). *rare.*

1892 *Quiver* Mar. 359/1 They put up a great shout of admiration.

f. To raise in amount.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 758/1 His governor had quite lately put his allowance up a hundred pounds. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 671/2 Making preparations to put up the price still higher.

g. colloq. To show, exhibit (a game, play). *To put up an appearance (north. dial. and Sc.),* to make one's appearance.

1832 H. MARTINEAU *Tales Pol. Econ.* II. iv. *Demerara* a. 1. 10 A few of the sluggards who had not put up their appearance at the proper hour. 1892 *Field* 30 Jan. 133/3 Pettit put up a good game but it was not severe enough for the English champion. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 437/1 Able to put up a game at golf that the youngster will find hard to beat.

***h. †(a)** To send or hand up to a superior for consideration; to present (a petition, etc.). *Obs.*

1564 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* iv. 34 Bene Pees com to parlement and put vp a Bulle, Hou bat Wren agayn his wille his wyf hedde I take. 1590 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 912 In a Petition putte up to the Kyng. 1530 PALSGR. 676/1, I wyl put up a complaynt agaynst the 1890 *Pasquill's Ret.* Cij. b. The reverend Elders of Martinism had neuer put vpe any Billes of endigment agaynst her the last Parliament.

(b) To offer (prayer or worship) to God or a divine being 'on high'; to present a petition to any exalted personage.

1641 [see PUTTING *vbl.* 1619]. 1709 *STEVENS Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 502 Our church... put up prayers to God in the behalf of. 1757 *HUME *ess.* Nat. Hist. Relig.* § 4 (1788) II. 377 The Lacedaemonians, always during war, put up their petitions very early in the morning, in order to be beforehand with their enemies. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Rar* ix. The coarse tyrant... to whom she had been forced to put up petitions for time, when the rent was overdue. 1889 F. C. PHILLIPS *Auntie's Courtship* xiii. Prayers for fine weather were put up. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* xxv. At dinner I heard him put up thanks for what he was to receive.

†i. To bring (a person) up before a magistrate, to bring into court on some charge; to accuse formally. *Obs.*

1540 *Alphabet of Tales* 121 On a tyme he was ferd to be putt vp at be sene [in synode accusari]. 1565 *TINDALE Math.* x. 19 When they put you vp, take no thought howe or what ye shall speake. 1541 in *Foxe A & M.* (1563) II. 1194/a All these were put up for railing against the Sacramentes and Ceremonies.

j. To propose for election or adoption

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter bk.* (Camden) a. Sinc mi grace amongst the rest was put up in the house. *Ibid.* 3. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 [They] both put up and Voted for Sir Humphrey Nicolson, and Mr. Box. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxvi. The Beasts Met in Council to Chuse a King There were Several Put up. 1889 MACAULAY in *Encycl. Brit.* (1889) XIX. 137/1 Soon after this debate Pitt's name was put up by Fox at Brookers.

(b) intr. for refl. To offer oneself for election; to stand as a candidate.

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 20 Dec. He, modestly declin'd it. The like did also D. Hudson, who was desir'd by divers to put up. 1890 *DOYLE Firm Girdstone* xviii. He put up at Murphys town in the Conservative interest.

(c) fig. To 'set up' for, offer (to do something). 1892 *Quiver* Sept. 872/a, I am not master enough of the occult sciences to put up for defending Dan's character as a charmer.

(d) trans. (with mixture of lit. sense): To bring forward (a person) to stand up and speak.

1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* xxxv. What use to put a witness up, when he was shouted down and threatened by the Chief Justice? 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 597/1 He was the only speaker the Conservatives could put up to answer or criticise Mr. Gladstone.

k. To offer or hand in (a communication) to be published in a church in the course of the service; esp. in reference to banns; also, to publish (banns).

1685 S. SEWALL *Diary* 26 Mar. I put up a note to pray for the Indians. 1830 *Examiner* 365/2, I then went to put up the banns. 1842 *MARRVATT Perc. Keene* xxxii. We are to be put up in church next Sunday, and it takes three Sundays. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 46 Their banns had been put up in the East End parish.

l. To offer for sale by auction, or for competition.

1706 *Long. Gas* No. 4287/3 The Buyer to pay down 2 Guineas each Lot, or to be put up again. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 297/a The lot was put up again, to be knocked down for six and threepence. 1892 *Chambr. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 773/a Oughtn't the gold to have been put up for public competition? 1899 *Goldw. Smith United Kingd.* I. 108 He [Richard I] put everything up to sale.

m. †(a) intr. To advance to, approach; or to make up to, address oneself to a person (*obs.*).

(b) trans. To submit (a question, etc.) to a person: cf. 22, 22 b. *rare.*

1728 *SWIFT Discovery* 17 Wks. 1755 IV. 1298 With this he put up to my lord, The courtiers kept their distance due 1906 *Harper's Mag.* June 681/2 When he finally put it up to me what I would do,—'It would depend', I answered, 'on what it was the woman has done'.

*****n.** To place in a receptacle for safe keeping; to stow away; to put into a bag, pocket, box, or the like; to lay aside out of use, put by (somewhat *arch.*); to lay up in store, lay by for future use (now *rare* or *obs.*), to pack up, do up, make up into a parcel, or place in small vessels or receptacles so as to be kept ready for use.

To put up one's pipes see PIPE *sb.* 1 e (Cf. *put away*, 38 e, *put by*, 40 g).

1568 *CHAUCHER Compl. Pite* 54, I haue put my compleynt vp agayne, for to my fooms my bile I dar not shewe. 1362 *Wyclif. Luke* xii. 19 Soule, thou hast many goodis kept [e. v. put vp] in to ful manye years. 1568 *SHAKS L. L. L.* iv. 1. 109 Thou hast mistaken his letter. Here, sweete, put up this. 1637 *CATAKER Serm.* On 1 Tim. vi. 6. 1. 134 They might not pocket or put up ought to carry away with them. 1651 *FRENCH. Death* v. 125 Put it up in bottles. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 406/1 It will keep sweet a very long time put up in good flour barrels. 1883 *MRS. F. MANN Parish Hilky* iv. If you aren't for any more whist, we may as well put up the cards. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Sir Mask* II. xiv. 76, I took the money, and put it up in the pocket book. 1892 *Field* 21 May 778/1 The housekeeper... had put us up plenty of edibles and drinkables.

(b) To put into the sheath, to sheathe (a sword); also *absol.* to sheathe one's sword (cf. DRAW *v.* 33 b). Also *fig. arch.*

1470 *Golegros & Gaw* 1123 Thai... Put up their brandis as braid, bury and bair. 1568 *TINDALE John* xviii. 11 Put vppe thy swearde into the sheath [Gk. *βάλε*, Vulg. *mitti*]. 1552 *SHAKS. Rom.* & *Jul.* I. 1. 72, I do but keepe the peace, put vp thy Sword. 1602 *MINDLETON Blurt Master* Constable v. 11, *Rom.* I'm arm'd. let him come in. 1719 *Goe*, 606, put vp. 1608 *DOD & CLEAVER Expos. Prov.* 26. To be wary how we carry our tongues, that they be safely put up from doing of hurt, and never unsheathed. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* v. 111, Put up, Jack, put up.—how came you in a duel? 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxv. None shall fight duellios here... Put up, both of you.

(c) To shut up, enclose (a beast for fattening, a meadow for hay).

1607 *TOWSELL Four f. Beasts* (1658) 517 They put up a Hog to fating. 1799 *WASHINGTON W.* i. (1803) XIV. 225 Before the period arrives for putting them up as porkers. 1854 *Frail R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 11. 401 The stall beasts are put up in sheds in October. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* a. 'Ings', or meadows put up for hay.

(d) To settle (any one) to rest or repose; to settle (a patient) in bed.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 36, I just applied simple dressing... putting him up in blankets, with no hope of his recovery. 1860-6 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 39 Everything you do in a patient's room, after he is 'put up' for the night, increases tenfold the risk of his having a bad night.

(e) To deposit, stake (a sum of money); to pay up. Also *absol.* U. S. and *Colonial*.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 16 Aug. A wealthy Bostonian yesterday wagered \$1000, and put-up the money, that Mr. Blaine's majority in New York State would exceed 40,000. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 126, I will pick you up if you choose to put up a couple of dollars.

o (a) To lodge and entertain (man or beast).

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic W.* xxii. The hired horse that he rode was to be put up that night at the inn. 1808 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 375 Mr. Hunt... was 'put up' in the ground-floor of his Lordship's house. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Bared* xx, Mr. Roberts went to the inn, put up his horse, and then sauntered back up the street. 1890 *R. BOLDREWELL Col. Reformer* (1891) 129 Can you put us up for the night?

(b) intr. for refl. or pass. To take up one's lodging, to 'stop' (at an inn, etc.).

1797 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 32 We put up at the first cottage 1793 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 483/1 The innns where their waggonns put up. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxv. Let's either go on to London, sir, or put up at once. 1884 D. C. MURRAY in *Graphic* Xmas No. 5/3 Would it not be better... to put up here for the night?

p. fig. †(a) trans. To 'pocket', submit to, endure, suffer quietly, patiently, or tamely (an affront or injury); 'to pass unrevenged' (J.) *Obs.* (now displaced by *put up with*: see (b)).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 All this I put up quietly. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 9 Abuses which, with honour, he can neuer put up at their hands. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. 1. 181 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* iv (Arb.) 79 He can put up any injury sooner then this. 1752 *FIELDRING Amelia* ix. 11, He who would put up an arrest, would put up a slap in the face. 1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 477 The ridicule which the minister... might put up from his jocosse friend.

(b) To put up with: to submit to (an injury), 'to suffer without resentment' (J., 1765): = (a); in wider sense, To bear, endure, tolerate, do with (anything inconvenient or disagreeable); 'to take without dissatisfaction' (T., 1818).

1755 P. SUTCLIFF in *Companion* No. 100, 605 All these indignities I very patiently put up with. 1765 *COLMAN Genius* No. 9 in *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) I go This loss... would have been the least, and most easily to be put up with. 1890 *Dr. QUINCY Casanovian Rom. Man's Wks.* 184, III. 280 Whether Pope ever put up with four o'clock dinners again, I have vainly sought to fathom. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* viii. 235 [An] organ grinder, hunted out of London streets, where they will not put up with him.

******q. trans.** To put (a person) up to (colloq.): (a) To make conversant with or aware of;

inform of, instruct in (something, originally some artifice or expedient).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v. To suggest to another, the means of committing a depredation, i. e. termed, putting him up to it. 1824 *Hist. Gaming*, etc. 18 Those who had been 'put up' to the secrets, or made acquainted with the manner of doing the flats. 1828 *Examiner* 589/1, I want you to put the people at the inn up to my not coming. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 357 He put me up to one or two things worth knowing.

(b) To stir up, instigate, incite, induce, persuade (to some action, etc., or to do something).

1824 in G. T. Curtis *D Webster* (1870) I 266 'You find it hard work enough this morning, I think,' said Mr. Webster. 'Yes, Sir,' said the boatman, 'it puts a man up to all he knows, I assure you.' 1849 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 193 You must not believe however that it is only chance which puts me up to this exertion. 1899 M. GRAY *Reproach Annesley* iv 1, Always putting them up to mischief. 1892 *Gd. Words* Sept. 584/1 He put me up to try to get into Harris's secrets.

****r. To erect, set up (a building or other structure); to construct, build.

1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The making a Bridge and putting up the Gates at the end of that walk. 1857-8 *Scans A View* xii 102 A building which God put up carpenter-fashion. 1873 H. STRECKER *Stud Sociol.* xi 287 Here are lighthouses we have put up to prevent shipwrecks. 1879 *Illustr. Thackeray* i 58 A bust to his memory was put up in Westminster Abbey.

s To make up or compose by union of individuals or parts; *spec.* in *Angling*, to make up or construct (an artificial fly).

1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 870/3 Prussia, together with the remaining states, puts up sixteen army corps. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 454/1 When putting up a new fly, the wings, hackle, and body are painted over with the paraffin. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 601/2 Our guest put up a cast of midges.

t. *fig.* To concoct or plan in combination with others, to prearrange, preconcert (a robbery, or any iniquitous or underhand piece of work). Orig. and chiefly *Thieves' slang*: see also PUT-UP *ppl.* a. 1. 1810-38 [see PUT-UP *ppl.* a. 1]. 1856 *Leisure Hour* v. 549/2 Her account...affords a good example of the style of 'putting up' a house robbery. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Aug. 790/1 Barclay put up a job to ruin old Overton.

VI. 54. In numerous idiomatic, proverbial, and other phrases, as to *put to the blush*, to the *PUSH*; to *put in one's pocket*, in *REQUISITION*, into (out of) *one's head*, into *one's mouth*, out of *COUNTENANCE*, out of *COURT*, out of *JOINT*, out of *the way*, to *put the change upon*, a (good, etc.) *FACE upon*, *one's foot in it*, too fine a point upon it (POINT sb. l. B. I. d), *one's shoulder to*, SPURS to; to *put a bone in any one's hood*, the *CART before the horse*, the *finger in the eye*, *one's best foot foremost*, *one's nose out of joint*, *one's hand to the plough*, *pen to paper*, a *SPOKE in one's wheel*, etc., etc., for which see the *sbs.*

Put, putt (pôt), *v.* 2. Pa. t. and pa. pple. **putted** (pôtéd). [The same word as *prec.* used in particular senses differentiated by pronunciation and by the use of the regular weak conjugation.]

This is not merely the *Sc.* pronunciation of *PUT* *v.* 1, which in *Sc.* is conjugated *put, put, putten* or *putten* while this is *putt, putt, putt*, and in current use felt as a distinct verb. But the regular weak conjugation formerly occurred in Eng. with senses belonging to *PUT* *v.* 1.]

+1. *intr.* To push, shove, butt; = *PUT* *v.* 1. d.

To *put on*. To push gently, nudge. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 *Douglas Brev.* ix. x. 91 The beste Can allredy with hornis fuynt and put. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 477 How evens wyfe on thre puttis, Bidding the bishop pay for his guttis. 1830 *Rutherford Lett.* (1866) i vii 54, It were time for us, by prayer, to put upon our master-pilot Jesus, and to cry, 'Master, save us, we perish.' 1637-50 *Rur. Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 He sent one who, putting on me, awakened me. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 38 (Jam.), I putted o' you for to set you free.

2. *trans.* To throw or hurl (a stone or weight) from the shoulder, as an athletic exercise; = *PUT* *v.* 1. 2. *Sc.*

[1530-1535: see *PUT* *v.* 1. 2.] 1724 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv, When thou art, or wrestled, or putted the stone. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxix, Auld Edie, that kens the rules of a country games better than any man that ever drave a bowl, or threw an axle tree, or putted a stone. 1816 - *Old Mort.* iv, Would the bumpkins but wrestle, or pitch the bar, or put the stone.

b. *intr.* = *PUT* *v.* 1. 2. b.

[1530-1535: see *PUT* *v.* 1. 2. b.] 1800 *Rose the Red & White Lily* xxvii in *Scott Miscr.* Scot. Bord., Oit fellanes, upon a time, They tryed at the stone. 1880 [see *PUTTER* *sbs.* 1.]. *Mod. Sc.* Let's try who can putt farthest!

3. *Golf.* To strike the ball gently and carefully (with the *PUTTER*), so as to make it roll along the surface of the *PUTTING-green*, with the object of getting it into the hole. Usually *intr.*, also *trans.* with the ball as obj. *orig. Sc.*

1743 [implied in *PUTTER* *sbs.* 2. a.] 1833 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 250 Well he plays the spoon and iron, but He falls a little when he comes to putt. 1857 *Golfers' Man.* in *Chambers's Inform. for People* 696/1 Some golfers put almost exclusively with a metal club, an iron or cleek. 1892 *English Illustr. Mag.* x. 59 It seems a little matter to drive your ball up in one and 'put' into the hole in two more. 1894 *Times* 16 June 16/1 He...approached with his iron with great effect, and putted in most deadly style

Put (put), *ppl.* a. Also 7 *Sc.* putt. [pa. pple. of *PUT* *v.* 1.] Placed, set, appointed, etc.; = *PUT* *v.* 1. Usually with an adverb, as *put-aside* (in quot. *absol.*); *put-away* (*PUT* *v.* 38 e); *put-down* (41. in quot. degraded, 41 c), *put-off* (45. in quotes, † cast away, abject (*obs.*); deferred, postponed, 45 c); *put-out* (47. in quotes, 47 f (d), m (c)) See also *PUT-ON*, *PUT-UP* *ppl.* *advs.*

1868 *Yates Rock Ahead* i. viii, The 'put-aside and rejected of Gilbert Lloyd. 1891 *Kipling Light that Failed* (1900) 261 It was this 'put-away treasure that he was trying to find. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Alt. Parl.* III cxliii 126 It ought to be asked in parliament, if parliament was not a 'put-down thing and a plaything of the minister. 1866 B. JOHNSON *Discov. Princeps*, I am a wretch and 'put of man, if I do not reverence and honour him. 1871 Mrs. H. Wood *Dene Hollow* xxxix, A put-off wedding sometimes brings ill luck. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Afr.* xi 118 Grunting in a 'put out sort of way. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 10/3 The put-out work of some West End tailors.

Put, *obs.* f. *PUT* *sbs.* 1, *PUTT*, var. *PUTT* *sbs.* 1

Put- (put-), the stem of *PUT* *v.* 1 in combination with adverbs, forming *sbs.* derived from adverbial combinations of the verb (see *PUT* *v.* 1 V): as *put-back*, an act of putting back, or something that puts back; a set-back; *put-by*, an act of putting by or setting aside, † *put-forth*, an act of putting forth, or † one who puts forth; in quot. an imposture, pretence, or † an impostor, pretender; *put-out*, an act of putting out (in quot., of putting a player 'out' at baseball); *put-up*, a place to 'put up' in, a lodging, 'quarters'. Also rarely with a preposition, as *put-upon*, an act of 'putting upon' any one, or fact of being 'put upon' (see *PUT* *v.* 1 23 f); an imposition. See also *PUT-OFF* *sbs.*

a. 1697 J. AUBREY *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 333 For ten years together his thoughts were chiefly intent on his 'De Crve', and his 'Leviathan', which was a great 'put-back to his mathematical improvement. 1849 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 There be so many put-offs, so many 'put byes, so many respects, and considerations of worldly wisdom. 1540 [see *PUT-OFF* 1]. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* Ser. ii lvi. (1647) 175 The cast of the eye, and the put-by of the turning hand. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix, 205 Learning empow'ers in purses, though replenished in 'putfuries by such interceptours. 1866 KNOWLES & MORTON *Baseball* 83 Every base that was run was ticked off, and every 'put out' and every 'assist' was shown on the painted plan. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 564 We must get a 'put up at Queen's Gate. 1889 J. K. JYRUM *Three Men in Boat* iv, The presence of your husband's cheques in her house she would regard as a 'put upon'.

† **Putage**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *putage* (Godef.), f. *pute* harlot, *PUTE* + *-AGE*.] Fornication on the part of a woman; whoredom. (Cf. *PUTERY*.)

1480 *Caxton Ovide's Met.* xii. iii, Yt pleseth me better that men saye that Helayne is a good wyf than she had doon putage. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.* *Putage*, fornicatio ex parte femine. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

† **Putaille, -ayle**. *Obs.* [In form = OF. *putaille* (Godef.) a body of harlots, a harlotry; but the sense appears to be that of *PÉDALE*, q. v.] Rabble; (?) foot-soldiers.

1336 *Coer de L.* 1285 They slowe knyghtes and gret putayle Of Sarezyns that mys belevyd. *Ibid.* 1291 Folk of al mes fyfthy thousand With other smal putayle, That ther com into the batayle. c. 1450 *Martin* xiii. 192 The saines were well x mil of horse men, with-out the putale that ronne vp and down and robbed the peple.

+ **Putain**. *Obs.* Also 4-*aine*, (-*eyn*), 4-5-*ayn*, 6-*ane*, 7-*ewtene*. [a. OF. *putain* -late popular L. **putānem*, acc. of *puta* -L. *putida* stinking, disgusting. (See *Schwann Gramm. Altfr.* ed. 2, § 341, 352.)] A whore, a prostitute, a strumpet.

Pita a putain (Anglo Fr.) = whorison, see *FITZ* a. 1300, etc. (see *FITZ*). c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel Wks. II 27 Puplicans and puteyns purvene to him. 1560 *Rolland Seven Sag* ProL. iii, Ane pryddfull pure Putane, At quibus wordis men wald tak small disdane. 1603 *Philos.* lxxxiii, Fals pewtene, hes scho playit that sport, Hes scho me handit in this soit?

† **Putamen** (pūtāmēn). [L. *putāmen* that which falls off in pruning or trimming, husk, shell, f. *putāre* to prune.]

1. *Bot.* The endocarp of a fruit when hard and woody, as the 'stone' of a plum, etc.; rarely applied to the shell of a nut.

1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 Fruit a drupe, with the putamen sometimes separating spontaneously from the sarcocarp. 1885 *Goodall Physical Bot.* (1892) 176 A fragment of the hard shell of a nut or of the putamen of a drupe.

2. *Anat.* The outer zone or segment of the extra-ventricular portion of the grey matter of the brain (*nucleus lenticularis*).

1890 in *Billings Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 334 [Certain lesions] in the lenticular nucleus in its outer segment or putamen.

3. The tough membrane or skin which lines the inside of the shell of an egg.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Putaminous (pūtāmīnūs), a rare. [f. L. *putāmen* (-*min*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a shell, husk, or putamen.

1597 A. M. & *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Some putaminous substance chaunced to be theron [the teeth]

hardened 1660 *Hickeringill Jamaica* (1661) 28 The outward crust, or putaminous husk, being broken, appears full of little kernels, or nuts. Also in *mod. Dicts.*

+ **Putanie**. *Obs.* [Cf. *It. putana*] = *PUTAIN* (for which the instances may be misprints).

1566 *Pasquane in Tr. aucta* 28 Some are called Celestines, other Carmilitanes, and some Putanes also. *Ibid.*, note, Putanes be those Nuns that we call the greene Friars on strawberry banke.

+ **Putanism**. *Obs. rare* = *PUTAIN* + *-ISM*: cf. F. *putanisme*, It. *putanism*.] (See quot.)

1666 *Phillips, Putanism*, the Trade and Living of a Whore

1721 in *BAILEY*, and in later *Dicts.*

+ **Putation**. *Obs.* [ad L. *putatio*-em, n. of action from *putare* to cleanse, prune, reckon, consider, think.]

1. The pruning or trimming of trees.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* vii. 50 Putacion autumnal celebrat is now in vyne & tre ther nys no coold. 1623 *Cockeram, Putation*, a lopping of trees

2. The action of considering or reckoning; supposition, estimation.

1658 *Phillips, Putation*, a thinking, reputing, or esteeming. 1670 *Baxter Life Faith* iii viii 322 It is not possible by any putation, estimation, or misjudging whatsoever. Hence † **Putatious** a., based on hypothesis or theory, suppositional; † **Putatiouser**, a theorizer.

1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 86 An insufferable task for an old Putatiouser. 1658 - *Pyrotechny* iii. iii, A lazic poison, or a conceited Putatiouser. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 207 In a putatious and consequently deceitful philosophy.

+ **Putatious**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *putātus*, thought, supposed, pa. pple. of *putare* to think; see *prec.* and *-trous* 1.] Of a supposed, reputed, or imaginary sort.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidensis* ii. 50 An inhibition might be imposed on such putatious, imaginary Physicians. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xxix 380 The putatious, transmutation of lion doth otherwise not happen. 1674 R. GOMFRIY *Ing. & Ab. Physic* 145, I found neither Truth nor Knowledge in my Putatious Doctrine.

Hence † **Putatiously** *adv.*, supposedly, reputedly, in reckoning merely.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* viii. iv. 375 Even as Christ was righteous, who was not putatiously and imaginarily righteous, but really so indeed.

Putative (pūtātiv), a. [a. F. *putatif* (14-15th c. in Italz.-Darm), or ad. late L. *putātivus* (Tertulian c. 200), f. *putātus*; see *prec.* and *-ive* 1.] That is such by supposition or byrepute; commonly thought or deemed; reputed, supposed.

Putative marriage, in *Canon law*, a marriage which though legally invalid was contracted in good faith by at least one of the parties.

1432-30 tr. *Agsten* (Rolls) III. 331 Philippus, fader putative of the noble conqueror Alexander. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 92 John Beulme, mysonne putative, a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Intro.* 176 Of al hyis other putatyve (I dare not say fayned) frendes, he had bene clerly abandoned.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 688 Neither is the Scripture it selfe ashamed, to call Marie .not the putative or supposed, but the true and natural mother.

1681 *Flavel Meth. Grace* vi 130 Let their blasphemous mouths call it in derision putative righteousness, (i. e.) a mere fancied or conceited righteousness; yet we know assuredly Christ's righteousness is imputed to us, and that in the way of faith. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xvi. 458 If such putative father, or lewd mother, run away from the parish, the overseers may seize their rents, goods, and chattels, in order to bring up the said bastard child. 1828 *Scans Athan.* ii. xi 240 He [Christ] imparts not a putative, but a subjective, righteousness to the believer.

1811 (Febr.) *Ld. MEADOWBANK in Brynmor v. Riddell* (Ct. of Session), Here there was a putative marriage, acknowledged by all the friends of both parties, and by the general admission, of the legality of that marriage. 1825 *Rt. BELL* (title) Report of a case of legitimacy under a putative marriage [Brynmor v. Riddell] tried. 1811. 1866 P. FRASER *Husb. & Wife Law* Scot. (ed. 2) I 152 The children born of such a putative marriage are, by the law of Scotland legitimate, though the marriage be null.

Hence **Putatively** *adv.*, in a putative way or manner; supposedly, reputedly.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 220 He subjoin'd also that Christ did not really suffer, but only Putatively in people's Fancies. 1851 F. COLQUHOUN *Rom. Civ. Law* II. § 1078 Putatively married persons have the same privilege. 1903 *McNeill Egregious English* 109 Mr Davidson is a Scot, and Mr. Yeats, putatively at any rate, an Irishman.

+ **Putatory**, a. *Obs. rare* = *PUT* + *-ORY*. [ad. late L. *putātivus*, f. *putare* to prune.] (See quot.)

1566 *Blount Glossogr.* *Putatory*, of or belonging to cutting, dressing or pruning of trees

+ **Put-bone**. ? The knuckle-bone or astragalus.

1664 E. BROWNE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1836) I. 45 Mr Osborne sent my father a calf, whereof I observed the knee joint, and the neat articulation of the put bone, which was here very perfect. I dissected another bull's heart. *Ibid.* 48 In a putbone the unfortunate casts are outward, the fortunate inward.

Put-card: see *PUT* *sbs.* 3

+ **Put-case**. *Obs.* [f. the phrase *put case*: *PUT* *v.* 1 22.]

1. The act of putting a case; a supposition or hypothesis.

1565 *Jewel Def. Apol.* iv ix § 3 What a foolish putcase, and what a fond whatif is that, to say, What if a Pirate invade the Arke of Noe? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 282 They with their innumerable perchances and put-cases do make the treatise of restitution so tedious.

2. A person skilled in putting cases; one who states or argues hypothetical cases.

1734 NORTH *Lives*, *Ld. Gualford* I. 20 He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a put-case.

Putchamin, early form of **PERSSIMMON**.

Putcher (pʊtʃə), local. [The same as *putchen*, -*oon*, -*in*, recorded in the Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shropsh., Worcester, Warwick, Gloucestersh., in sense 'eel-basket, wicker eel-trap'. Origin unknown. Cf. *PUTT* sb. 2.] A conical basket or wicker trap for catching salmon (see quot. 1885).

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* c. 71 § 21 (1) Licenses for fishing weirs, fishing mill dams, putches, putchers, fixed nets, and other fixed instruments or devices. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 Models of Salmon Nets. Weirs with fish-passes. Putchers, [etc.] 1884 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/7 In the [Severn] estuary large hauls were made with the nets and putchers in July and August. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 28 Aug. Putchers are funnel shaped baskets of wicker work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to press through, and are unable to return.

|| **Putchuk, putchook** (pʊtʃʊk). Also 7 *pochok*, 8-9 *putchok*, 9 *putchuk*. [Dukhni or Southern Hindustani *پوتھوک*; origin doubtful: widely prevalent as a trade name.] The root of the plant *Aristolochia auriculata* (*Aucklandia Costus* of Falconer), a native of Kashmir, exported to China and other Eastern countries, and used as a medicine and for making the Chinese joss-sticks. (Native) green *putchuk*, a name for the root of the Chinese *Aristolochia recurvata*, used in medicine.

1888 T. HICKOCK tr. C. *Friedrich's Voy.* 5 Abundance of Opium, Assa Fetida, Puchio, with many other sorts of drugs. 1877 R. COCKES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 1. 294, 5 hampers pochok. 1704 in C. LOCKYER *Trade Ind.* (1711) 77 Putchuck or Costus dulcis. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 126 Nothing of it is useful but the Root, called Putchuck, or Radix dulcis. 1804 CAPT. ELMORE *Brit. Mariner's Direct.* 120 Putchick, shark fins, oilbanum. 1845 STROCKVELLER *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 34 Bombay, supplies grain, oil, putchuck, seeds, tobacco, and soap, from the northern coast. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod.*, Putchuk

† **Pute**, sb. rare. [a. F. *pute* = Pr, Sp. *puta*, It. *putta*, late pop. L. *putilla* = L. *putilla* stinking: cf. *PUTAIN*.] A whore, strumpet, prostitute.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 293 þai ben foule putis **Pute** (piʊt), a. Now rare or arch. [ad. L. *putus* clean, pure, used in the phrase *putus* (ac) *putus* = *purissimus*.] In phrases *put e pute*, *pute* and *pute*, pure, clean, mere.

c 1619 BR. HALL *Via Media* § 5 Arminius acknowledges faith to be the pure pute gift of God. 1659 SANBROOK *Serm.* Pref. § 24 A pure pute Christian. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 49 (1740) 256 Dangerfield has the Honour to be a single Discoverer of a pure and pute Sham-plot, Name and Thing. 1906 R. KIRKING *Puck of Pook's Hill*, *Hal o' Dreeft* 240 Only you and I chance to be pure pute asses.

Pute, obs. form of *PUT* sb. 1.

Puteal (piʊtɪəl), sb. Rom. Antig. [a. L. *puteal*, (-āle), orig. neuter of *putēdis*: see next.] The stone curb surrounding the mouth of a well.

1834 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xlii. 27 A marble mouth or puteale.] 1850 LUTCH tr. C. O. Miller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 379 note. The Capitoline temple has adopted a younger figure of Hermes. 1862 E. FALKNER *Epheus* I. iv. 63 Vestiges of a circular building, the small size of which renders it probable that it formed a puteal.

† **Puteal**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *putēdis*, f. *putēs* pit, well.] Of or pertaining to a well or pit.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Puteal*, of or belonging to a pit or well. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 219 The best water, therefore, is fontane, fluvial, and puteal water.

Puteanic (piʊtiːənik), a. Chem. [f. L. *puteān-us* pertaining to a well (f. *puteus* well) + -*ic*.] In *puteanic acid*: see quot.

1834 HAPPE in *Kasner's Archiv*, Nurnberg, XXVI. 399 Ich bezeichne sie daher... mit dem Namen Brunnensäure (*Acidum puteanicum*). 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 156 Puteanic acid, discovered, in 1835, by M. Haenle, apothecary at Lahr, in the ochre which deposits abundantly in the wells of that neighbourhood. It is a resinous-looking body, transparent when in thin crusts, having a strong lustre, and a brown colour. It has no smell.

Puten, error for *PUTEN*, q. v., quot. 1600-14.

Puter, obs. form of *PUTTER*.

† **Putery**. Obs. Also 4 *putrie*, 4-5 *-erie*, 5 *putrye*, -*ree*, -*erie*. [a. OF. *put(e)rie* whoredom, f. *pute*: see *PUTT* sb. -*ERY* 1.] Unchastity (properly in a woman); harlotry, prostitution.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 þes pharisees geten hem moo holders vp for here putrie þan for here trewe prechyng. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars* 7, 782a What seye we eek of Putours þat lyuen by the horrible synne of putre, and constreynen women to yelden to hem a certeyn rente of hire bodily putrie? c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 30 We haue hir tane with putry playne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 11. In puterye and in synne mortalle or deadly þe deuyls hath grete power.

Putfalle, obs. form of *PUTFALL*.

† **Put-gallery**, putt-, var. of *PUT-GALLERY*, Obs. 1658 *Lease* in N. & Q. 20th Ser. (1908) IX. 212/2, 4 Putt Galleries, or sheddies, built over the mill stream upon the wharfe thereof, in Paris Garden.

† **Put-gally**. Obs. Also 6 *putt-*. [ad. Du and Fl. *put-galg* a bascule to raise water from a well, in Hexham *put-galg* 'a swipe to draw up water out of a well', in Kilian *put galghe*, 'tollenon, per-

lica putcalher'; f. *put* well, pit + *galge*, gallows, post of a draw-well.] A bascule or lever fixed on a high fulcrum and having a counterpoise on the handle, by means of which water is lifted from a well or pit; a swipe or sweep.

1834-5 *Indenture* 27 *Edw.* in N. & Q. 8th Ser. (1894) V. 348/2 With free egress and regress thorowe the same waye, and with free access, egress and regress to the Putt gally, findinge wherewith to drawe and carrie the same water awaye, And together also with the like access egress and regress to the little well there. 1611 COTGR, *Basculle*, a swipe, scoope, or put-gally to draw vp water withall.

† **Putther**¹, obs. form of *PUTTER*.

1656 in J. R. BOYLE *Hedon* (1875) App. 206 A litle brasse pott, two putther dublers, two dishes of putther

Putther², obs. and dial. form of *PUTTER*.

Putrid (piʊtɪd), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *putridus* stinking, foul, f. *putrē* -*re* to stink: see -*ID*.]

† 1. Stinking, rotten, putrid. Obs.

1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 21 Some putrid or corrupt humors in the body

2. fig. Foul, base, morally or intellectually 'rotten' or worthless. (Often merely a term of contempt or execration.)

1580 FULKE DARE *Rock* xviii Wks (Parker Soc.) II. 391 O putrid and absurd slanders! 1635-36 COWLEY *Danvers* 1. Notes, Wks. (1669) 28 Made up by the putrid officiousness of some Grammanians. 1661 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 28 A chain of forgeries or putrid falsehoods. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 70 (1740) 556 He hath framed so putrid a Label upon his Lordship. 1828 J. C. HOUSHOE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 216 To reject this narration as a putrid fable. Hence **Putridity** [ad. med. L. *putriditas*, c 1150 in Thomas *Thesaur.*], **Putridness**, the quality of being putrid, rottenness; **Putridly** adv.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears* Ch. II. xvi. 199 High-tasted sawces, applied to tainted meats, to make their putridness less perceptible. 1864 WEBSTER, **Putridity**, **Putridness**. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 551/2 What we most feebly and putridly nowadays call a lady-doctor.

Putlog, putlook (pʊtlɒg, -lɒk), sb. [The form *putlock* appears to have been the earlier; derivation obscure; † from *put*, pa. pple. of *PUT* v. 1.]

One of the short horizontal timbers of a scaffolding, on which the scaffold-boards rest; one end is inserted at right angles in a hole left in the wall for that purpose (*putlog-hole*), the other being supported by the ledger.

a 1648 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 143, Putlocks for scaffolding 2763. 1688 R. HOLME *Armenary* III. 262/1 Putlocks, pieces of Spar put into the Sides of the Wall to lay Boards on for the Bricklayer to stand and work up high Walls. 1707-12 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Putlogs*, or *Putlocks*, in building. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 591 Putlog, or Putlocks, in scaffolding, the transverse pieces, at right angles to the wall. 1866 *Standard* 12 June 7/2 The putlock came away, and a bricklayer was precipitated from a considerable height to the ground.

b. 1703 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* 251 *Putlogs*... pieces of Timber, or short Poles, about 7 Foot long. 1806 E. FALKNER *Epheus* IV. 85 The walls are for the most part disfigured by small square holes (like those left by putlogs). 1901 *The Black's Corp.*, *Build.*, *Scaffold* 89 Scaffold poles, putlogs, and boards are rented most largely to builders

b. **Comb.** **Putlog-, putlook-hole**, one of a series of small square holes left in the brickwork or stonework of a wall to receive the ends of the putlogs.

1759 SERRATON in *Phil. Trans.* I. 202 Putlock holes for the scaffolding. 1878 McVITTIE *Christ Ch. Cathedral* 61 Small holes were found running through the wall at different heights, resembling putlock holes.

Hence **Putlog v. trans.**, to insert in the manner of a putlog

1908 N. & Q. 20th Ser. VII. 483/1 A beam putlogged into the north and south walls

Put-off (putɒf), sb. Pl. put-offs. [f. the verbal phrase *put off* (*PUT* v. 45)] An act of putting off, in various senses.

1. An act of dismissing a question, argument, etc., or the person propounding it, by evasion or the like; a pretext for not doing something, or for deferring it till later (cf. 2); an evasion, a shift.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 79 Nowe they haue theyr shyftes, and theyr putofs saunge, we maye not go before a lawe, we maye breake no order. 1549 E. BECKE *Bible* (Matthew's) Prol. Then should neither Goddes cause nor poore mans matters haue so many putoffes, so many put byes & delays. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Deas.*, *Friendship* Wks. 1711 IV. 59 He repay'd my past Services with... base Put-offs. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 42 Promises, put-offs, evasions—and, after all, no performance. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii, I think I would have asked farther, but Alan gave me the put-off. 'I am rather wearied', he said.

2. An act of deferring or postponing something; postponement, delay, procrastination; a putting a person off to a later time.

1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 28 Instantly, as the occasion is giuen, without put-offs to aftertimes, or any tedious protraction. 1625 JAS. I. in *Waller's Poems* (1711) p. 116 No Put-offs, my Lord, answer me presently. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 425 What the governor's set-off could not effect, was to be reattempted by this put-off. 1857 MOORE *Memo.* (1854) V. 157 Expecting... to receive a put-off from Lady Holland for the evening.

3. *Id.* A putting off or setting down a person from a vehicle or a vessel, esp. a boat. *rare* 1825 HONE *Every-day* Bk. I. 603 This delay... is occa-

sioned by 'laying to' for 'put offs' of single persons and parties, in Thames wherries

Put-off, ppl. a. see *PUT* ppl. a

Put-on (putɒn; stress var.), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of *put on*: see *PUT* v. 46.]

1. Placed upon the person, as clothing

1894 MISS BROUGHTON *Beginner* xii, The Russian net of her accurately put-on veil.

b. *transf.* of the person. Clothed, dressed (with qualifying adv., as *well* or *ill*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* I, I'm no just that weel put on. 1887 MABEL WETHERAL *Two North-Country Maids* xxiii, It changes lassies when they look so trim, and well put on 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* ix. (1897) 167 The first thing I want to know about her is whether she was good-looking, and the second how she was put on

2. *fig.* Assumed, affected, feigned, pretended.

1621 BLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* III. 1, With such a reverend put-on Reservation Which could not miss. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 28 Feb., He assumed no manner of superiority; nor yet affected a certain put-on equality. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* III. 58 The put on and worldly life.

† **Put tor**. Obs. rare. [a. L. *puttor* stench, f. *putrē* to stink.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Puttor*, a stink or ill savor. † **Puttour**. Obs. [app. AF. *puttour*, collateral form of OF. *putter* *PUTTER*.] A whoremonger; a pimp; a fornicator.

c 1386 [see *PUTTER*]. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. vii. 172 Lady, to þy leue some lowte for me nouthe, That he haue pyte on me putour [v. r. *putour*] of hus pure grace and mercy.

Put-out, sb. and ppl. a. see *PUT*, *PUT* ppl. a.

† **Put-tin**. Obs. [f. *PUT* v. 1 + *PIN*.] = *PUSH-PIN*.

1592 NASH *Toure Lett. Confut.* (1593) 52, I will play at put-pinne with thee for all that thou art worth. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* 1. ix. (1700) 265 His Put pin is pretty. The Emperor puts Power into the hands of the Electors, and the King of Poland puts Power into the hands of the Gentlemen. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis* Sci. xxiii 178 He will not leave the Throne to play with Beggarsat Put-pin, or be fond of 10 pence and Cherry-stones.

Putred, obs. erron. form of *PUTRID*.

† **Putredo**. Obs. rare. Also -*ride*. [ad. L. *putredo*: see below.] Rotting, putridity.

c 1400 *Langland's Curing.* 86 If þat þe membre be due.. & þei han grete putrede [MS. B. *putrede*] & rotschipe

† **Putredinal**, a. Obs. Also 7 *putri-* [a. F. *putredinal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. late L. *putredo*, -*men*: see *PUTREDO* and -*AL*.] Proceeding from or characterized by putrefaction.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning* *Grow. Things* 18 It is the natural heat, become putredinal or rotten. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xv. 178 Lice..engendered out of their clammy sweat, by a putredinal heat that attends them.

† **Putredinous**, a. Obs. [ad. F. *putredineux* (Cotgr. 1617), f. as prec.: see -*OUS*.] = *piec*, also *fig.* filthy, abominable. 1641 BURGESS *Serm.* bef. *Ho. Com.* 5 Nov. 60 All putredinous vermin of bold Schismatics and frantick Sectaries glory in her ashes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No 35, 3/2 From Putredinous Humours this ill doth proceed. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactich* 209 Most Putredinous Sectaries.

|| **Putredo** (piʊtɪrɪdo). Obs. [Late L. *putredo* 10tteness, putridity, f. *putrē* to rot cf. *torpedo* f. *torpē* e.] Putrefaction, *spec.* in Path., hospital gangrene (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 161 Accounting for things by Occult Qualities, Putredo's and the like.

Putrefacient (piʊtɪfɪsɪjənt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *putrefacient-em*, pres. pple of *putrefacere* to make rotten: see next.] = *PUTREFACTIVE*.

1883 *American* VI. 173 One of which is... a putrefacient poison. 1888 *Aliment & Neurol.* IX. 363 Putrefacient action on the blood and tissues after the lapse of some hours.

b. sb. A putrefactive agent or substance.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Putrefact**, v. Obs. Also 7 *putri-*. [f. L. *putrefact-*, ppl. stem of *putrefacere* to make rotten, f. *putrē* to be rotten (f. *puter*, *putr-* rotten) + *facere* to make.] *trans.* To make rotten, to putrefy.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtineau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b/2 To prevent the same [bone] to be putrefacted and corrupted.

Hence † **Putrefacted** ppl. a., putrefied; † **Putrefactible** a., capable of putrefaction, putrescible

1602 MARSTON *Antonia's Rev.* IV. iv, Vermine bred of putrefacted slime. 1634 PEACOCK *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xviii. 60 Grosse and putrefacted vapours, that issue from the eyes

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 287 As often as any putrefactible or cadaverizable thing is ingested in the stomach

Putrefaction (piʊtɪfɪkʃən) Forms: 5-9 (*erron.*) *putri-*, 6 *putry*, 5- *putre-*; 5- *-factio* (u)n, -*factyon*, -*factioun*, 6- *-faction*. [a. OF. *putrefaction* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *putrefactiō-em*, n. of action f. *putrefacere*: see prec.]

1. The action or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, with its attendant unwholesome loathsomeness of smell and appearance; rotting, corruption.

In quot. 1435-50, applied to a corrupting pestilence. 1435-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 339 A grete dragon, thro the pestilente putrefaction of whom moche peple diede in the cite. 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xv. (1541) 72 b, It shal be necessary for them... to be circumspecte in eatyng meate y^t shortly will receue putrifaction. 1661 J. CHILDRY *Brit. Baconica* 55 Heat and moisture are the greater disposers to putrifaction. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.*

(1790) 63 Animal substances have a constant tendency to putrefaction. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxx. The body is never allowed to remain many hours unburied in the tropical climates, where putrefaction is so rapid. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 26 All the forms of putrefaction which are undergone by animal and vegetable matters are fermentations set up by Bacteria of different kinds.

b. Decomposition of tissues or fluids in a living body, as in ulceration, suppuration, or gangrene.

1400 *Langrancis Cruris* 51 he which quytture schulde corrupte pilke lyme (= limb) & brynghe him to putrefaccion [v. v. putrefaction]. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* ex. Alle philosophis seyn þat þe feure conynquele in gendur of putrefaccion of blood and of corrupcion of humours in it. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 403 Mirre preserueth from putrefaction, both the intrals and all outward sores, wounds, and vlcers. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi § 9 That putrefaction is more contagious before a maturitie than after. 1795 *GRAY Let. to Wharton* 25 Mar., I maintain that one sick rich patient has more of pestilence and putrefaction about him than a whole ward of sick poor. 1806 *Med. Jynl.* XV. 492 It is attended with great debility, and there is frequently a great tendency to putrefaction and mortification.

†2. In reference to inorganic matter, esp. in *Alchymy*: The disintegration or decomposition of a substance by chemical or other action; also, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* v. iii. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 148 And putrefaction may thus delvied be After Philosophers sayings it ys of Bodies the fleyng, And in our compound a dyuysion of thyngs thre. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of Mettalls. . . Sir, Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation [etc.]. 1665 *BACON Sylva* § 207 Metals give Orient and Fine colours in Dissolutions. likewise in their Putrefactions or Rusts. 1871 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* viii. 128 A certain metallic body, that is of an easie solution and putrefaction.

3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi § 11 The mosse vpon the wall, which is but a rudiment betwene putrefaction, and an hearbe. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 In the midst is a hole, descending to the bottome, which receiues that putrefaction and vncleanesse, issuing from the melting bodies, which are laid there naked, exposed to the sunnes fiery rage. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 They would readily deposit their eggs in all Putrefaction, even in a mulcage of bruised spiders.

4. *fig.* Moral corruption and decay.

1551 *DONNE Select.* (1840) 164 We bring elements of our own: earth of covetousness, water of unsteadfastness, air of putrefaction, and fire of licentiousness. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 47 ¶ 14 Sorrow, is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sci.* (1879) II. ix. 148 Rome, and the other cities of the Empire, had fallen into moral putrefaction. 1907 *Edm. Rev.* Jan. 22, It is thanks to heretics that orthodoxy has been kept from putrefaction.

Hence †**Putrefactive** (*putrīfak-tiv*), *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or full of putrefaction; putrefying, putrid.

1609 W. M. *Men in Moone* Dii, Your complexion shall be of a saffron colour; your cheekes, thimne; your nosethrills putrefactive; your breath, noysome. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1718 Drunkenness, whose putrefactive slime Darkens the splendour of our common wealth.

Putrefactive (*putrīfak-tiv*), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 *putrīf.* [*a. F. putrefactif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré), *f. L. putrefact-*: see **PUTREFACT** and **-IVE**.]

1. Causing or inducing putrefaction; putrefying. 1545 *ELVOT Dict. H. vj b. i. Septuies*, putrefactive, or corrosive. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* xviii. ix. II. 321 Their blood is corrosive by nature, and putrefactive. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. clvi. 460 The medicines are either corrosive, putrefactive, or caustick. 1744 *BREKKELEY Stris* § 69 Where the obstruction is attended with a putrefactive alkali. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* i. 90 The existence of some putrefactive ferment. 1899 *Albini's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 Putrid softening is due to the invasion of putrefactive bacteria.

2. Of, pertaining to, produced or characterized by putrefaction; indicative of putrefaction. *Putrefactive fermentation*, putrefaction scientifically viewed as a species of fermentation.

1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 95 Making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions. . . when the Oxen corrupteth into Bees, or the Horses into hornets. 1896 *WISSEMAN Charnig. Treat.* (J.), If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will discover it. 1758 *REID tr. Macquer's Chem.* i. xxi. The third generates an alkaline salt; this last sort takes the name of the Putrid or Putrefactive Fermentation. 1815 *KIRBY & SE. Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 87 The authors, had mistaken for lice some other species of insects, which are not unfrequently found in putrefactive sores. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 237 a Fermentation is of three kinds: the vinous, producing alcohol; the acetous, yielding vinegar; and the putrefactive, of which the products are very variable and usually fetid.

†3. Undergoing or subject to putrefaction; putrefying; corruptible. *Obs.*

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. clxxii. 487 It cleanseth al putrefactive humors. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xvii. Wks (1677) 124 If momentary and putrefactive man can undiscended and unburthen'd bear so much about him.

†*B. sb.* A substance which causes putrefaction; a putrefactive agent. *Obs.*

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. clvi. 461 The corrosives are weaker then the putrefactives, and the putrefactives are weaker then the causticks.

Hence **Putrefactiveness**, the quality of being putrefactive. 1864 in WEBSTER

†**Putrefactory**, *a. Obs. rare* Also *putrī-* [*f. as prec. + -ORY* 2] = **PUTREFACTIVE** *a.*

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 251 Their way is, to cast a man in pieces, and then put him into a Putrefactory Vessel.

Putrefiable (*putrīfīab'l*), *a.* [*f. PUTREFY + -ABLE*.] Capable of being putrefied, putrescible. 1883 W. T. BELFIELD *Relat. Micro Org. to Disease* 60 For absorption of putrefiable materials. 1884 19th Cent. Feb. 395 Some epidemic agent, which converts putrefiable impurities into a specific poison.

Putrefied (*putrīfīd*), *pp. a.* [*f. PUTREFY + -ED* 1.] Rendeied putrid; rotten.

1565 *Pelgr. Perf.* (W de W 1537) 202 b. Many other beestes and wormes be gendied of the earth only, or other putrefied matter. 1610 J. BALL *Answer to Canne* ii. (1642) 55 As rotten and putrefied stuffe to be cast out. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 359 Their hearts are filthy and corrupt like those putrefied carcasses. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 370 The dung is still to be considered as vegetables in a putrefied state.

Putrefier (*putrīfīer*), *sg.* [*f. PUTREFY + -ER* 1.] A putrefying agent. *Also fig.*

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* § 118 Putrefiers of the blood. 1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 196/2 A series of experiments upon putrefiers and antiseptics. 1895 *Voice* (N Y) 9 May 5/4 Who are the putrefiers of society to day?

Putrefy (*putrīfī*), *v.* Also 5-6 *putry-*, 6-9 *putrify*. [*a. F. putrefi-*, *er*, ad. L. *putreficere* (see **PUTREFACT**), with the ending *-fy*, as if from a L. **putrificare* (whence the spelling *putrify*): see **PUTRIFICATION** and **-FY**.]

1. *trans.* To render putrid; to cause to rot or decay with a fetid smell. Now *rare*.

1431-50 *tr. Hygen* (Rolls) V. xxi. This Galenus, hade the partes interalle of his beste and exterale putrefiede [*putrefacto pectore*] and corrupte so soore. . . that [etc.]. 1528 *Rov. Rede* me Epist. (Arb.) 25 For one rotten applelytell and lytell putrified a whole heape. 1591 *SHAKES, i Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 90 They would but stinke, and putrifie the ayre. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* iv. (1662) 242 The bodies were often left upon the Crosse till the sun and rain had putrified and consumed them. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 184 God . . . bids a plague Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin, And putrefy the breath of blooming health. 1863 *Intell. Observ.* IV. 103 (*tr. Pasteur's Researches*) Let us putrefy lactate of lime sheltered from air.

†*b. Alchymy and Old Chem.* To decompose chemically; to subject to any decomposing or destructive process, e. g. to oxidize. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* v. iii. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 160, I have the taught How thou the Bodys must Putrefy. 1651 *FRENCH Distill.* i. 14 Things are sooner putrefied in cloudy weather then in faire. 1717 v. 118 Putrefie them together in Balneo the space of three dayes.

†*c. fig.* To corrupt morally or socially; to destroy the purity or soundness of; to render corrupt. *Obs.*

1538 *BALC. Three Lawes* 1927 We charge you no more thys lawe to putrefy. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in G. Smith *Edis. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 260 Out vpon ianke and lothsome ribaldy that putrifieth where it should purify. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. v. 13 The World is putrified with the corruption of all sin.

2. *intr.* To become putrid; to decay with an offensive smell, to decompose, rot, 'go bad'.

1412-20 *LYDE Chron. Troy* iii. xxviii. About the grounde if the body lye That by all reason it must putrefy. 1539 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* 37 Suche is the nature of hony, that it suffreth not the bodies to putrifie. 1621 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 His suffer'd those things to putrefy in Hermetically sealed glasses. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 314 In the cold arctic regions, animal substances, during their winter, are never known to putrefy. 1838 *THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 2020 Albumen and fibrin putrefy very quickly.

b. Of the tissues or fluids in a living body. To become putrid or gangrenous; to fester, suppurate. 1500 [see **PUTREFYING** *vbl. sb.*]. 1540-54 *CROOK. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) xi. Myne old sores do breake out agayn, And are corrupte and putrefie. 1660 R. COTE *Power & Suf.* 170 No Physician can rightly cure any disease or wound until the venemous matter which purifies inwardly be drawn out. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 176 The blood would putrefy and become fetid.

c. *fig.* To become corrupt or decay, morally, socially, or in any non-physical sense.

1526 *TYNDALE i Pet.* i. 4 An inheritance immortal and vndefiled, and that putrifieth not. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 4 The name of vnrighteous persons shall putrifie. 1875 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 29 Raising up some persons thereby to be like salt among corrupted men, least all should putrifie and perish. 1720 I. BOSTON *Hum. Nat. Fourfold St.* (1797) 114 We putrified in Adam as our root.

Putrefying (*putrīfījīng*), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.] The action of the verb **PUTREFY**; putrefaction.

1711 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iii. xvi. in *Asm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 143 And hete of Askys and balms for putrefying. 1830 *Melrose* xxiii. 157 The venym that was within the wound caused grete putrefying & rotyng of his flesshe.

Putrefying, *pp. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That putrefies.

a. *intr.* Undergoing putrefaction; rotting. *Also fig.* 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* i. 6 Wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 157 Alas! a mass of putrefying clay. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Beagle* xi. 231 The ground is concealed by a mass of slowly putrefying vegetable matter. 1895 *Albini's Syst. Med.* II. 789 These 'putrefactive' bacteria are present in putrefying liquids.

b. *trans.* = **PUTREFACTIVE** *a. rare*.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 298 From a continual Use of putrefying Medicines.

†**Putrifer**, *Obs. rare*, [*f. putrie*, **PUTREY** + **-ER** 1.] A whoremonger; a fornicator.

c 1393 [see **PUTOUR**] ? 14 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 90 Ye shall enquire yf there bee putrer comon hasurdor contrary mayntener of quarels or other comon mysdoers be dwelling wythin the warde.

Putrescence (*putrēs-sens*), [*f. L. putrescent-em* **PUTRESCENT**: see **-ENCE**, *Cf. F. putrescence* (18th c. in Littré)] The action or process of rotting or becoming putrid; incipient or advancing rottenness.

1646 Sir T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 202 They prevent . . . putrescence of humors. 1783 *JOHNSON Let. to Mr. S. The ale* 22 Sept. You would not have me for fear of pain perish in putrescence. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 165 As soon as a great degree of putrescence has taken place, the luminous property of the fishes is destroyed. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 213 Having always a putrescence *per se*, or tendency to putrify. 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 197 (*Preserved Meats*) How did this putrescence arise?

b. *concr.* Putrescent or rotting matter.

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. x. Nameless masses of putrescence, useful only for turnip-manure. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The sanitary inspector described one of the lots as 'perished, diseased, and rotten'. Is the only penalty, the carting away of the putrescence and the burying of it at the bottom of the sea?

c. *fig.*; esp. Moral rottenness or corruption.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes, Luther*, The European World was asking him Am I to sink ever lower into falsehood, stagnant putrescence, loathsome accursed death? 1865 *RUSKIN Arculus of Chace* (1880) II. 141 A putrescence through the constitution of the people is indicated by this galled place.

Putrescency (*putrēs-sens*), [*f. as prec. + -ENCY*.] The state or condition of being putrescent.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 151 This . . . corrects the putrescency, blunts the acidity. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 148 When these bodies are only at the commencement of putrescency. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* II. 33 Putrescency is no blemish, in the opinion of many nations. The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego find the putrid flesh of the whale and seal quite agreeable.

Putrescent (*putrēs-sens*), *a.* [*ad. L. putrescent-em*, *pr. pp. of putrēs-ere* to grow rotten, inceptive of *putrēre* to be rotten. *Cf. F. putrescent* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Becoming putrid; in process of putrefaction.

1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments* 257 The State of a putrescent Alkali. 1812-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 240 Scorbutus. In cold countries occurring after living on putrescent, salted animal food. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* i. 225 Putrescent manures, all animal and vegetable substances which can be reduced through decomposition, fermentation, and putrefaction, into such a state as will render them fit to assist the melioration of the land. 1881 *TYNDALL Floating Matter* Air 67 Bacteria were numerous in the exposed tubes, and soon afterwards all three of them became thickly muddy and putrescent.

2. Of, pertaining to, or accompanying putrescence.

1775 Sir E. BARRY *Obs. Wines* *Ancients* to Stronger Wines are more apt to degenerate into a rapid, roty, and at length a putrescent state. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 864/1 We find game, in a putrescent state, eaten as a luxury. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 40 He saw God's features, in the dim putrescent light Of his own sick imaginings.

Putrescible (*putrēs-sib'l*), *a.* [*f. L. putresc-ere* to grow rotten + **-IBLE**. *Cf. F. putrescible* (14th c. in Godef.), and **PUTRIBLE**.] Liable to rot or become putrid; subject to putrefaction.

1797 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 28 It does not appear to be putrescible, nor form a viscid solution with water. 1815 *MILLARD Tine's Testes*, (1825) 87 The white cabbage is the most putrescible. 1878 *TYNDALL in 19th Century* Mar. 505 The substances after having been superheated remain putrescible, though they do not putrefy.

Hence **Putrescibility** [*cf. F. putrescibilit* (Littré)], the quality of being putrescible.

1800 *HATCHETT in Phil. Trans.* CX. 393, 1. . . suspect, that strong, muscular fibre is not of easy putrescibility. 1881 *TYNDALL Floating Matter* Air 101 The putrescibility of pheasant . . . was exceeded by that of snipe, partridge, and plover.

Putrescine (*putrēs-sin*), *Physiol. Chem.* Also *erron. -in*. [*f. as prec. + -INE* 5.] One of the ptomaines or cadaveric alkaloids: see *quots.*

1887 A. M. BROWN *Ann. Alkaloids* 36 Putrescine C₄H₉N₃—Like the preceding ptomaines is obtained from the flesh of the mammifera and herring brines. It is a limpid, slightly oily liquid, the odour of which resembles that of sperm. 1896 *Albini's Syst. Med.* I. 588 Brieger . . . has isolated and named a number of these ptomaines, such as putrescine, cadaverine, neurine, &c. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 788 Some [alkaloids] such as cadaverine, putrescine, and choline are but slightly poisonous. 1899 *CAGNEY Yakuch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 188 These observers established the identity of Brieger's putrescin with tetramethylenediamine.

†**Putrile**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*ad. late L. putribilis* corruptible, *f. putrēre* to rot: see **-IBLE**.] Liable to become putrid; = **PUTRESCIBLE**.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vi. 97 Olives . . . breed a putrile and vnholsome nourishment. *Ibid.* vii. 122 They . . . fill the body with crude and putrile humours.

Putrid (*putrīd*), *a.* (In 6-7 *erron.* *putred*.) [*a. L. putrid-us* rotten, *f. putrēre* to rot, *f. puter* rotten. *Cf. F. putride* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of organic bodies or substances: In a state of decomposition; rotten.

1598 *MARSHON Sco. Villanie* i. Proem. (1599) 171 Quake guzzell dogs, that lue on putred slime, Sked from the lasses of my verking rime. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iv. 133 [He] made innumerable trials with the putrid flesh of all sorts of Beasts and Fowls. 1790 *tr. Leonardus Mitr*,

Stones 83 Coral cleanses putrid sores. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat Hist* (1776) I 234 Stagnant sea-water, like fresh, soon grows putrid. 1777 *FRIESTLY Mat. & Spir* (1782) I x 130 Only vegetable and animal substances ever become properly putrid and offensive. 1862 *BURTON Dk Hunter* 350 Glad to appease their hunger on putrid horse-flesh.

2. Pertaining to, causing, proceeding from, accompanying, or infected with putrefaction; foul. 1610 *HEALEY Five's Comm. St Aug. Cate of God* x xi. 377 Whole heaven (perforce) shall see thy putred hew. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb* xviii. 50 From her there yet proceeds unwholesome putrid air. 1750 *SHERSTONE Elegies* xviii. 24 Avoid the putrid moisture of the mead. 1813 *SHELLEY Q Mabiv* 87 Their bones Bleaching unburned in the putrid blast. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 351 Symptoms which are called typhoid or putrid, and which are indicative of septic infection of the whole body.

b. *Putrid fever*, a name for typhus fever; pythogenic fever; *putrid sore throat*, gangrenous pharyngitis; sometimes applied to diphtheria.

[1412] *LYNG Two Merch.* 295 And putrida is caused gladly thus. 1651 *FRENCIS Distill.* iii. 64 Spirit of Salt is very good in Feavers putrid. 1771 *Genil Mag* xli. 171/2 Mr Poole, his wife, daughter and mother, who all died a few days ago of a putrid sore throat. 1774 *PRINCEPAT Tour Scot* in 1772, 305 Putrid fever, the epidemic of the coasts, originating from unwholesome food. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I. 682 The diseases called the putrid fever, and putrid sore throat are but of late date.

3 *fig.* (a) Morally, socially, or politically corrupt; aesthetically abominable. (b) Corrupting, noxious, noisome.

[1602] *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* i. iv. You putred ulcer of my 1000 bloods. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xii. Wks. (1677) 18 The sedulous Bee, working that to honey which the putrid Spider would convert to poison. 1649 *MILTON Aikton*, xxvii. Teaching to his Son all those putrid and pernicious documents, both of State and Religion. 1766 C. (1) *Conor Dissert.* Hist. Scot. 64 Quoting and ridiculing also, some putrid Lines which he ascribes to Irish Bards. 1893 *Scotsman* 28 June 6 In respect to electoral morality Potters are putrid.

† 4. Of soil (rendering L. *putris* in Vergil): Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow. *Obs.*

1635-56 *COWLEY Davidides* iv. 708 Here with sharp neighs the warlike Horses sound, and with proud prancings beat the putrid ground [putrem quat ungula campum]. 1697 *DRAYTON Virg. Georg.* ii. 281 Fat crumbling Earth [putris glauca] is fitter for the Plough, Putrid and loose above, and black below. 1780 *A. Young Tour Ital* (Nat. Libr. ed.) 161 A mellow, putrid, friable loam.

Hence *Putridly adv.* in a putrid manner; *Putridness*, putrid condition, rottenness.

1891 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* x. (ed. 4) 60 A putridly decomposing bit of decidua, or of placental tissue. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 371 To begin to undergo a putridness. 1898 *Fayer Acc. L India & P.* 68 An Infecundity in the Earth, and a Putridness in the Air. 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 2 June 4 The excuse made, was that the stores had revealed a tendency to putridness.

Putridity (*putriditi*). Also 7-8 *erron.* putredity. [f. as prec. + *-ity*; cf. med.L. *putriditas* (c1150 in Thomas *Thesaur. Nov. Lat.*), F. *putridité* (1794 in Hatz-Darm).]

1. The quality or condition of being putrid or rotten; rottenness; loathsome decay.

1639 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iii. n. iv. (1651) 202 The whole malady proceeds from that inflammation, putredity, black smoky vapours. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy round World* I. 92 The degree of freshness or of putridity. 1801 *Med. Joun.* V. 145 A true typhus, with symptoms of putridity. 1866 *Baigent Sp. Reform* 16 Oct. (1876) 380 General corruption and putridity are the destruction of most bodies which they affect. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 34 According to some bacteriologists putridity is mainly due to the influence of micro organisms.

b. *fig.* Moral or metaphorical rottenness. 1823 *SOUTHEY Lett.* 31 Oct. (1856) III. 408 Not against the principle of the government, but against the stagnation and putridity. 1873 *QUINDA Pascalier* I 8 We—whose whole year-long course is one Dance of Death over the putridity of our pleasures. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dis. Worship* 183 The emblem of purity and preservation from putridity.

2. *concr.* Putrid matter.

1790 *CATH. M. GRAHAM Lett. Educ.* 356 As we find the Delly has made putridity agreeable and wholesome to several of the animals, he might have made it so to all. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 428 The smoke and putridities, which taint the air of large cities. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vi. (1860) 197 The naked skin on the head of a vulture is considered as a direct adaptation for wallowing in putridity. **Putrifaction**, *obs.* form of **PUTREFACTION**.

† **Putrification**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type **putrificatio*-us, *pa. pple.* of **putrificare*; see next.] Putrefied, become putrid.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Aleh* vi. xxx. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 168 The Bodies be Putrifycat

† **Putrification**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type **putrificare*, f. **putrificus*, f. L. *putris*-rotten: substituted for the actual L. *putrefactio* to make to rot: see **PUTREFACT**.] = **PUTREFACTION**.

1548 R. CROWLEY *Confut. Shaxton* D vj b, Seynige that the putrification muste nedes be in a bodye, and that the qualites be no bodies. 1608 *WILLER Hexapla Exod.* 245 The manna... kept without any putrification vntill the sabbath. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i 16 (1619) 321 Like the graues full of putrification and rottenness.

Putriform, *a. rare.* [f. L. *putris*-rotten + *-form*.] Of putrid form or appearance.

1871 L. P. MERRITT *Tooth* (1878) 71 It is also subject to other changes which render it liable to putrefy with rapidity. This is noticed in bilious, albuminous and putriform saliva.

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Putrify: see **PUTREFY**.

Putrilage (*piā trifled*). Also 7 *erron.* putre-. [ad. L. *putrilago*, -lāgum rottenness, f. *puter*, *putri*-s rotten: cf. *cartilage*. So in mod F. (Littre).] Putrid matter.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 485 Roots and herbs coated to putrilage. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 302 The other humours... are forthwith transmuted into a slimy putrilage. 1756 P. BROWNE *Yamatoa p. cclxxvii*, These [insects] were for a long time considered as the mere productions of filth and putrilage. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* (1880) 257 The septic fever produced artificially in dogs by the injection of putrilage into their veins.

Putrilaginous (*putrilāgīnēs*), *a.* (Also 7 *erron.* putre-) [f. L. *putrilāgīn-em* (see prec.) + *-ous*. perh. through F. *putrilageneux* (16th c. in Littre).] Of the nature or character of putrilage.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemant's Pr. Chirurg* 331 First, the corrupted bone waxeth fatty, then blacke or putrilaginous, that is, corroded. 1660 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 129 They expectorate the putrilaginous matter. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 99 A putrilaginous corrupt matter. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII 694 The oil began to run apace from the putrilaginous mass.

† **Putrilency**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *puter*, *putris* rotten + *-enoy*, after a type **putrilentia*: cf. *pestilencia* pestilence, f. *pestis* plague.] = **PUTRILAGE**.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 200 Softened stalks coated to a putrilency.

† **Putritude**, *Obs.* Also 7 *putre*-. [ad. L. type **putritudo*, f. *puter*, *putri*-s rotten: see *-tudo*.] The quality or condition of being putrid; putridity.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Maie Wks* (1659) 76 Copernus... keepeth the flesh moist and from putritude. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 160 That they may be long conserved without putritude and marcor. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 445/5 Putritude is the resolution of a naturall Putritude to make it more excellent.

† **Putriture**, *Obs. rare.* [f. assumed ppl. stem *putrit* of L. *putrere* + *-ure*; cf. F. *pourriture*, OF. *putrature*, f. **putrir*:—L. *putrere* for *putrere* to rot.] Rotting; rottenness; putrefaction.

1569 *STOCKER tr. Diad. Sic.* ii. xlv. 100 It [asphalt] is very excellent... to preserve dead bodies from... putriture. 1579-80 *NORTH Philarch. Sylla* (1898) III. 373 The changing of his flesh into this putriture wanne it straight againe.

† **Putry**, *putry*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Form and etymology uncertain.

Putry, if correct, was app. ad. L. *puter*, *-tris*, *-tre*, rotten, decaying, putrid; *putry*, if correct, may have been ad. F. *pourri* rotten, decomposed.]

Rotten, decomposed, formed by decomposition.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. (Wks. 1633) H j b, Howie not thou putry [ed. 1602 putry] mould, groane not yet graues!

Putrye: see **PUTREY** *Obs.*

Putt¹ (*put*), *local.* Also 6 *putte*, 9 *put*. [Variant of **BUTT** *sb.* 13; cf. also **FOR** *sb.* 1 5.] A small cart used on a farm, esp. for manure: = **BUTT** *sb.* 13. Also attrib. Hence **Puttful**.

1508 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 56 It. a putteful of earth. 1514. 1766 *WILLY in Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, I pulled them [turnips] before Christmas, and had fifteen putt loads. 1850 *Frail R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 739 A low single-horse cart like a large wheelbarrow, called a three-wheel putt, is common in the [Somerset] hills. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Som. Wds.*, *Putt*, a heavy, broad-wheeled tipping cart, for manure. This is the 'fine' form of what is known as a *but* or *dung-but*. I never heard a labourer say *putt*.

Putt² (*put*), *local.* Also 7 *putte*. [Variant of **BUTT** *sb.* 13; cf. also **FOR** *sb.* 1 5.] A basket-trap for catching fish. cf. **PUTOCHER**.

1610 *GUILIM Heraldry* iv. xi. (1611) 219 The skill of fishing... sometimes with nets, and sometimes with Gines, with puttes, Wheels, &c. 1676 *HALE De Jure Maris* i. vi. in Hargrave *Law Tracts* (1781) I. 35 They had granted these fishing-places... at their several manors, by the names of rocks, weares, staches, boraches, puttes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. xvi. (Roxb.) 79/2. 1873 [see **PUTCHER**]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 123 Puttes... are used... for taking salmon, shrimps, and various kinds of fish.

† **Putt** 3, *Sc. var.* **POOT** *sb.* 1, **POULT**, young bird. 1600 *Sc. Acts Yas VI* (1814) 236 (Jam.) Be reassone of the great slaughter of their putts and youngneases.

Putt, *var. form* of **PUT** *sb.* 2, 3, 4, v. 2. **Putt**, *obs. form*, or variant, of **PUT** *sb.* 1 and v. 1; *obs. form* of **PUT** *sb.* 1.

Puttargo, *obs. variant* of **BOTARGO**, a relish.

† **Puttee** (*put*). Also *putti*, *puttie*, *putty*. [Hindi *putti* band, bandage; cf. Skr. *putti* strip of cloth, bandage.] A long strip of cloth wound spirally round the leg from the ankle to the knee, worn as a protection and support to the leg by sportsmen, soldiers, etc. Also attrib.

1875 F. DREW *Yunnoo & Kashmir Territ.* 175 Leggings of a peculiar sort, a bandage about six inches wide and four yards long. This, which is called 'puttee', is a much-cherished article of dress, and without doubt is a very good thing for mountain work. 1886 *GUILLEMAUD Crusa Marchesa* II. 793 The perspiring sportsman can now recover his breath and shake the gravel out of his puttees. 1894 *Westm. Gas* 7 Apr. 2/3. I would infinitely prefer the 'puttee', or long, light serge or flannel bandage wrapped tightly round the leg. 1900 *Daily Mail* 3 Dec. 1/6 To protect the legs [of the dog] from the strong tendency of the thick gorse, he was provided with puttees. 1900 *Times* 24 Dec. (Vale), The Puttee leggings are excellent for peace or war, on foot or on horseback.

Hence **Putteed**, *puttied a.*, clothed in or wearing puttees.

1900 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/4 One [soldier] with his puttied legs kicking aimlessly over the side, was singing.

Putter (*putt*), *sb.* 1 [f. **PUT** v. 1 + *-ER* 1] A person or thing that puts, in various senses.

1. A beast that pushes or butts with the head or horns: cf. **PUT** v. 1. *Obs. exc. dial* (*putter*).

1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxi. 29 If an ox be an hornputter fro yesterday and the thridde day hens. 1388 *Ibid.* 36 The ox was a putter. 1825 *JAMISON, Putter*. 2 An animal that butts with the head or horns.

2. One who or that which puts (in current senses of the vb., *lit.* and *fig.*); one who or that which places or sets; one who propounds a question, etc. Also with extension, as *putter to death*, *to flight*, etc.: see also 8.

1425 *Cursor M.* 3744 (Trin.) Skilful Is iacob his nome pat is to say in ryt. language. Putter out of heritage. 1515 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 29 Hail! putter to flight of fens in battale! 1581 *SAVILE Tacitus*, *Brit* in lxviii. 160 Eusey man was a commaunder, and no man a putter in execution. 1587 *GOLDING De Morny* xxxi. 509 The putters of Iesus and of his disciples to death. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and putters of cases. 1822 *LAMB Elia, Machinery End*, The putter of the said question. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* *Lyng* (1876) 133 O love of truth! putter of security into the heart.

† 3. 'Prob., the horn or erector of the cheffron or head-dress' (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880). *Obs.*

1516 *Inv. R. Warder* (1815) 29 Item, ane cheffron with ane putter with settis of perle mikil send to the queene in Ingland.

† 4. An instrument for crimping a ruff; also called *putting-stick* or *putting-stick* (see **POTE** v.).

1593 *STRASSER Anat. Abus* ii. (1822) 36 This instrument [must] be heated in the fire, the better to stiffen the ruffe... And if you would know the name of this goodly toole, forsooth the deull hath giuen it to name a putter, or else a putting stick. [1602. see **POTTER**]

† 5. See quot. and cf. **PUTTERLING** *Obs. rare*.

1670 *SPALDING Troub Chas. I* (1850) I 297 He had about 800 men... and six putters or short peices of ordinauns.

6. *Coal-mining*. A man or boy employed in 'putting' or propelling the trams or barrows of coal from the workings; a haulier; orig. one who pushed the tram or barrow from behind: see **PUT** v. 1 4. Also attrib., as *putter-boy*, *lad*.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1848) 36 Barrow-Men, or Coal-Putters put or pull away the full Corves of Coals. 1822 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem* (1857) I. 97 This work was done by putters and barrow men, the latter pulling before, and the former putting or thrusting behind. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/3 Two putter lads were found jammed against some broken tubs. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. The tram containing the coal is sometimes pushed by the boy, and sometimes pulled by a pony, hence the terms *hand putters* and *pony-putters*.

† 7. See quot. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.] 1807 *SIR R. WILSON in Litz* (1862) II. vii. 374 The road... being made of putters or young trees.

8. With adverbs, forming compound agent-nouns corresponding to adverbial combinations of **PUT** v. 1 (branch V): as *putter away*, *back*, *down*, *forth*, *forward*, *in*, *together*; *putter off*, † (a) one who shoots off or discharges a missile (*obs.*); (b) one who passes off something fraudulently (*obs.*); (c) one who defers or postpones; *putter on*, † (a) one who urges on, an instigator, inciter; (b) one who puts something on, or affixes it to, something else, *esp.* a workman employed in doing this in various manufactures, etc.; *putter out*, (a) one who extinguishes; (b) one who deposits or lends money at interest; (c) one who puts an animal out to graze or feed; (d) see quot. 1865; *putter up*, (a) one who puts something up, in various senses (see **PUT** v. 1 53); (b) *spec.* one who prearranges a robbery or other criminal proceeding (*slang*).

1552 *HULOET*, *Putter away, *expulser*. *Putter backe, *reputer*. 1701 *STANHOPE St. Aug. Medit* (1720) ix. 22 Come, thou *putter down of the proud and teacher of the Meek. 1869 *TROLOPE He was right* xxxv. A republican, a putter-down of the Church, a hater of the Throne. 1824 *Examiner* 724/4 The fabricators and *putters forth of such 'Narratives'. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 746 William Squire, the putter-forth of the 'Squire Papers', was before their issue concerned in two hoaxes. 1832 *BALDWIN Novella* v. i. The Chambermayde, a kind of *putter-forwards, Sir, to the business. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 97 Bolt Making. *Putter-in. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odeys*, xviii. 379 Troy tranes vp approved sonnes In deeds of armes... braue *putters off of shaftes. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quere-cole-fencer*, A Receiver and putter off [of] false Money. 1803 in *Spirit Pub Trals* VII. 227 note, Fabius is the patron saint of delayers and putters-off. 1811 *SHAKS. Wind. T.* ii. 1. 121 You are abus'd, and by some *putter on, That will be damnd' for't. 1813 — *Hen. VIII.* i. 24 My good Lord Cardinal, they vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilbarnock* (ed. 4) 254 He was a putter-on in a printwork. 1786 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 470 O know him, and become not the *putters out of the worlds light. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. iii. 48 Men Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we finde Each putter out of sue for one, will bring vs Good warrant of. [Cf. quot. s.v. **PUT** v. 1 42.] 1639 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1820) III. 65 After the sayd owner or putter out of ye same Swyne shall haue knowledge therof 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 239 A number of hands are also employed by the putters-out on account of the merchants in Manchester. 1865 *BRIDLEY*

Irbdale I 125, I succeeded in obtaining a situation as putterout to a firm in Manchester. *Ibid* note, Putterout is a term applied to the person who gives out the work to handloom weavers 1769 *Misc.* in *Ann Reg* 220/1 Many a "putter together of long and short verse in Latin. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 45 Scissors Putter Together. 1882 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* "Putter up, the projector or planner of a put-up affair, as a servant in a gentleman's family, who proposes to a gang of housebreakers the robbery of his master's house 1859 *SALA Ten round Clock* (1861) 737 The chief swineherd and I were friends. He was my 'putter-up' at skittles. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hosery Manufacture... Putter-up. *Ibid* 76 Boot and Shoe Making Putter-up. *Ibid* 88 China, Porcelain, Manufacture Putter-up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 2/3 [The bull] is... a beast of burden, or a putter-up of flesh for the benefit of the Madrid butchers

Putter (pʊˈtər); in sense I also pʊˈtɜːr, sb.² [f. PUT, PUTT v. 2 + -ER.]

1. One who 'puts' or throws a heavy stone or other weight: see PUT v. 1, 2, v. 2, 2. Chiefly Sc. 1880 *Hogg Wm. Even. T.* I 265 'Thou's naething of a putter', said Meg.; 'an thou saw my billy Rwhob put, he wad send it till here'. 1884 H. C. DUNNIE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 303/1 The champion. putter of the ponderous weight. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med. V.* 915 Sprint-runners, putters of weights, wrestlers and the like

2 *Golf*. a. A club used in 'putting': cf. PUT v. 2, 3. *Driving putter*: see quot. 1881 and *DRIVING vbl sb.* 3 b.

1743 *MATHIESON Goff in Poems on Golf* (1867) 59 Let each social soul Drink to the putter, the balls, and the hole 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott* I. 84 The putter is used where a short stroke is intended. 1833 G. C. CARNEGIE *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 151, I see Mount-Melville stand Erect, his driving putter in his hand. 1859 *Chambers's Inform.* People 693/2 The putter is a short-shafted, stiff club, with a large, flatish head, and square face; it is used when the ball arrives within close proximity to the hole. 1877 *MAR M. GRANT Sun-Maid* ix. The 'putter' has expelled the mallet. 1881 *FORGAN Golfer's Handbk.* 11 The two varieties of Putters are used for very different purposes. They are the most 'upright' fellows in the set. The 'Green Putter' is employed on the putting-green. One function of the Driving-Putter is to force a ball out of long grass. The Driving-Putter is fast falling into disuse.

b. A player who 'puts' (well or ill). 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* People 694/1 To be a good putter, is what all golfers aim at, and comparatively few ever attain 1895 W. T. LINSKILL *Golf* (ed. 3) 21 A player who is a really good putter is often more than a match for the longest driver.

Putter (pʊˈtər), v. 1 *Obs.* exc. *dial* [An onomatopoeic word, akin to *putter* and *mutter*. Cf. the parallel Sw. *puttra* to mutter.] *intr.* To mutter; to grumble.

1611 *COTGR.* *Brimbolter*, to mumble, putter, mutter, grumble, or babble unto himselfe. c. 1903 J. H. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Nort.) s. v. *Putter*, She putters all day long.

Putter, v. 2 *dial.* and *U.S.* var. of **POTTER** v. cf. **PUDDER**. Hence *Putterer*, *Puttering vbl sb.* and *putt.* a. *Putt* *uttering adv.* (all U.S.)

1882 *Century XXV* 202 The aged grandfather of this group was usually absent after wood, or else puttering near the fire place. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 479 So wanderingly, putteringly benevolent are some of his letters. 1894 *Mrs. ALDEN in Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 448/3 If you two girls would stop your everlasting puttering over paint and embroidery, and do something 1895 *SARAH M. H. GARDNER Quaker Idyls* v. 85 He was a hard-workin' kind of a putterer. 1897 *KIRLING Captains Contraguer* iii. 82 But it's a puttern' job all the same.

† **Puttling** *Obs.* rare-1 [f. **PUTTER** sb. 1 + -ING.] See quot.; ? = **PUTTER** sb. 1 5, or a smaller form of it.

a. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1850) II. 353 They war well fumeschit With pistollis, putterings, and vther armes.

|| **Putti**, pl. of **PUTTO**. **Puttie**, **Puttied**. see **POTTER**, **PUTTY** sb. and v. **Puttler**. see **PUTTY** v.

† **Puttine**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. It. *puttin-o* little boy, dim. of *putto* boy] = **PUTTO**.

1612 *PRACHAM Graphice* 117 Captive Fame is drawn as a Lady in a long black Robe painted with *Puttines*, or little Images with black wings, a trumpet in her hand.

Putting (pʊˈtɪŋ), vbl. sb.¹ Also I putting, 4 pottying [f. OE. **putian*, PUT v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb PUT, in various senses.

1. Pushing, shoving, thrusting. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 889 And left þer pottying many on, 3it stude þey nought þe leste ston. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xii. 5, I set nought by þaire styringe na mare þan a geaunte doo at þe puttynge of a walk man 14 *R. Glouc's Chron.* (Rolls) 4373 Þer was puttynge & sounynge [M.S. B. puttynge & schowynge] & stroc mony on. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Puttynge, or schowynge, *putuns* b. fig. Instigation, incitement; urging, driving. c. 1500 *Rule of Chrodegang* (E. R. T. S.) 99 Hation þæt þu þu deofles puttynge was an belæd, & lufian þæt þu Godes godnyss gesceapen was. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxv. 12 Þe hand of þe synful, þat is, þe puttynge of þe fende, stire me not till syn. 1599 H. HOLLAND *Wks. R. Greenhous* 2 He thought all afflictions to be puttynge of him to God from slothfulness

† c. Driving out, expulsion, emission. *Obs.* 1398 *REVISOR Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxix (Bodl. MS.), Pe patient trauaile, muche in drawing and putting of breech

2. Sprouting, germination. 1615 W. LAWSON *Countrie Housew. Gard.* (1666) 20 The growth of the Tree, coueyng of wounds, putting of buds. *Ibid.* 29 The first shew of putting is no sure signe of growth

3. Coal-mining. The pushing or propelling of the trams or barrows of coal: see PUT v. 1 4.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 150 The more the actual present workings are hampered by lowness and want of room, the higher will be the expenses of putting, &c. 1894 *Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 From putting, the lad, now recognized as a full-grown and properly-trained miner, passes to hewing.

4. *Naut.* The action of setting out or taking one's course (to sea, into harbour, etc.). 1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* 1 Wks (Glosart) I. 247 This is euen at the first putting into harbour, to cast away the Shyp 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iii. 328 The day of their putting to sea.

5. Placing, laying, setting, etc.: see PUT v. 1 10, 13 c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Puttynge, or leyynge, *posicio*, collocacio 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 39 At his [a corpse's] putting into the Sea the Captain of our Ship honoured his Funeral with the lending clamour of four Culverins. 1707 *MORTIMER Hist.* (1721) II. 338 The time of putting of your Spirits into your Cyder 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B* I v. 109 We... were earnest only in the putting of cakes

6. In various general and figurative senses: see PUT v. 1 10, 11, 12, 15-28.

148 *WROTHERLEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 87 With the image of his putting to death. 1633 *SIR T. LAKE in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 149 At their first putting into the world. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 32 It is by this act of putting that there is constituted the very intelligible though not further analysable idea of an objectivity which can be ascribed only to that which is, not to nothing.

† 7. *Cards.* In the game of 'put' or 'putt': see PUT v. 1 22 c. *Obs.*

1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 Sometimes they play without putting, and then the winner is he that wins most tricks. *Ibid.*, He that once hath the confidence to putt on bad Cards cannot recall his putting.

8. The exercise of throwing a heavy stone or weight from the shoulder. see PUT v. 1 2. In Sc. (pʊˈtɪŋ).

c. 1300 *Havelok* 1042 Hanelok stod, and lokede þer-til; And of puttynge he was ful wil. *Ibid.* 2324 Wastling with laddes, putting of ston. c. 1440 [see PUT v. 1 a] 1873 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Eur.* (1894) ii. 47 There is wrestling and putting of weights and dancing on holidays.

9. With adverbs, expressing the action of the adverbial combinations s. v. PUT v. 1 V.: as *putting away, back, by, down, forth, in, off, on, out, to, together, up* (in various senses, general and technical: see under the verb).

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Pet. iii.* 21 The 'puttynge away of flesch of filthys. 1659 *L.D. LAMBERT in Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 473 It is not a putting it away but taking it in 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 580 Tied and heated with final packings and puttynge away. 1930 *PALMER 259/a* 'Puttynge backe, repulse 1398 *REVISOR Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 28 A myrrour of euertlasting durynge without any *puttynge betwene. 1880 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Interp.* ment, a putting or setting betwene 1601 *SHAKS. Tit. C.* i. ii. 231 At euery *puttynge by, mine honest Neighbors shewted. 1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prel. Expos. & Notes* (Parker Soc.) II. 334 Concerning the Cardinal's *puttynge downe, I consider many things 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. i. 30 I'll Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1495 *REVISOR Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcv. 841 The serpent crepeth wyth prey 1877 *PUTTYNGS* forthe of scales 1850 *Acts Pray. Comm.* (1898) XVII. 353 His putting forth of their Society without anye iust cause should be noe prejudice unto him. 1847 *BUSHEL 1. Clr. Nort.* ii. ii. (1861) 261 Their every putting gram has a lying character. 1599 *MINSHEW Span. Gram.* 78 With a certayne disdain and *puttynge-from with the hand 1483 *Rolls of Paris* VI. 249/1 After the retourne or *puttynge in of any suche Offices. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalyp.* 18 This puttynge in of the Sunday in sted of the Sabbath day. 1668-9 *FARIS Diary* 19 Feb. I did propose to him my puttynge in to seive in Parliament. 1867 *RUSKIN Time & Tide* ix. 44 (1904) 53 I write you my letter straightforward, and let you see all my scratchings out and puttynge in. 1890 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Delay*, a delay, a *puttynge off. c. 1680 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 332 The puttynge off of the motion 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Folia* VII. 229 Wilt thou never yet have done With puttynge off eternal? 1842 *MANNING Sermon*, *Obedience* (1848) I. 136 What a putting off for this lower life shall there be at that day! 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 120 Lord Angelo, awakens mee With this vnwonted *puttynge on. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. l. 914 Honour is, like a Widow, won With brisk Attempt and puttynge on. 1860 *TRENCH Sermon Westm.* Abb. l. 7 A puttynge on of the armour of light c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 288 A [= on] payn of *puttynge oute of bothe his een. 1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 74 The puttynge out of the Landing place of the Stairs farther than the Range of the Rooms. 1630 *EARL MARCH in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 The puttynge out of apprentices. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 197 He strengthened hyt with þe *puttynge to of hys seele 1579 J. LOUD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. li. 388 At the first puttynge to of the fire. 1856 'STONECHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 545/2 Putting-to is managed very differently, according to whether the horse is going in shafts or with a pole. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 187 The volunteers who had assisted at the ticklish business of putting to. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 82 In the first *puttynge up it cooleth in little portions. 1641 *MILTON Annadvers.* i. 18 The puttynge up of our Prayers. 1834 *M'CULLOCH Dict. Comm.* 108a Employed... in embroidering, mending, bleaching, dyeing, puttynge-up, &c.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: putting-road, a road along which coal is 'put' (see sense 3) in a mine; also putting-stoak, = **PUTTER** sb. 1 4, *putting-stick* (see **POTE** v.). 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearns* 21 [The pit] has been stopped for some years, not because the "putting roads" had become too far, or too heavy for the putters; but because the seam had become utterly flooded with water. 1893 **Putting stick* (see **PUTTER** sb. 1 4).

Putting (pʊˈtɪŋ); vbl. sb.² [f. PUT, PUTT v. 2] 1 *Golf* The action of striking the ball with the putter in order to get it into the hole.

1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott* I. 84 The art of so proportioning the force and direction of the stroke, or putting as it is called, that the ball may with few strokes be driven into the hole. 1859 *Chambers's Inform.* People 695/1 It is only by careful judgment that nicety in putting is arrived at. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 58 All golf is divided into three parts—driving, iron play, and putting

b. *Comb.* **Putting cleek**, a cleek used in putting; **putting-green**, the part of the ground, usually kept smooth and clear of obstacles, around each putting-hole, where the ball is 'putted'; **putting-iron**, an iron putter (PUTTER sb. 2 a).

1881 *FORGAN Golfer's Handbk.* 13 The 'Putting Cleek'... is employed on the putting-green, but is a very treacherous weapon. 1905 *VARDON Compl. Golfer* 126 Whether it is a plain gun metal instrument, a crooked-necked affair, a putting cleek, an ordinary aluminium, [or] a wooden putter. 1841 *Lynda o' Innerleven* iii in *Poems on Golf* (1867) 61 Yet oft upon the *putting green He'll rest to gaze upon the scene That lies round Innerleven 1859 *Chambers's Inform.* People 695/1 Your ball, lies on the sward, or 'putting-green', within a dozen yards from the hole 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/1 Finding nothing to reward them in that, they [jackdaws] left it, to visit the 'putting-hole of the clock-golf 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* People 695/1 Should you be advised to substitute a *putting-iron for the *bona-fide* tool, shun the advice, and stick to the putter.

2. = prec. 8, which in Sc. is (pʊˈtɪŋ)

Puttynge (pʊˈtɪŋ), *pph.* a. [f. PUT v. 1 + -ING 2.] That puts: see the verb. Usually with adverbs, as *puttynge-forth*, *puttynge oneself forward*, *self-assertive*, *presumptuous* (*obs.*); *puttynge-on*, employed in placing something on something else (in manufactures, etc.)

1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Diatribes* 28 Whatsoever we are we doe not vaunt: nor φαννισμὸν [μιστὸς φανερῶν], as many puttynge-forth fellows use to doe. 1624 *ROGERS Naaman* 128 What is so selfe puttynge forth, as an handmaid affecting the place of her mistress? 1839 *Guide to Trade, Printer* 40 Putting-on Boys.

Putting-stone (pʊˈtɪŋ-stəʊn), *Sc.* pʊˈtɪŋ-stəʊn. [f. **PUTTING** vbl. sb. 1 8.] A heavy stone used in the athletic exercise of putting.

17 *POPE* (J.), In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call putting stones, for trials of strength. 1777 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1769, 214 Antient sports of the Highlanders... retained are, throwing the putting-stone, or stone of strength (*Cloch neas*), as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 221 Played quoits... and got through the time with the putting stone.

† **Puttish** (pʊˈtɪʃ), a *Obs.* [f. PUT sb. 1 + -ISH.] Of the character of a 'put': see PUT sb. 4 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 157/2 The rural squire, that puttish spark, shines signal by the barber's mark.

|| **Putto** (pʊˈto). Usually in pl. *putti* (pʊˈti), also 7 *putti*. [It. *putto*, pl. *putti*, boy, lad, stripling, ad. L. *putus* boy, child] In pl., Representations of children, nude or in swaddling bands, used in art, esp. in Italy in the 15th-17th c.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Nov. That stupendous canopy of Corinthian brass in St. Peter's; it consists of 4 wreath'd columns, incu'd with vines, on which hang little putti, birds and bees. 1649 — *Ibid.* 7 Sept. The staire-case and the ornaments of Putti about it. 1894 B. BRERSON in *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 Aug. 157/2 It was his passion, for the expression of the joyful feeling that led Correggio to seize every chance to paint putti.

Puttock (pʊˈtɒk) *Obs.* exc. *dial* Also 5 puttoke, potok, 5-7 puttooke, 9 *dial.* puttick, puddock. [Found early in the 15th c. Origin uncertain, the ending seems to be the dim. -ock, OE. -oc, -uc, as in *bullock*, *hillock*.

The stem has been conjectured to be the **putt*- of OE. *pyttel*, *PUTTEL*, a name applied to the same birds, of which the ulterior etymology is obscure. Some have suggested derivation from L. *buteo* buzzard, or a kind of hawk, which might have given an OE. **būta*, and perh. a dim. **būttoc*. A bird of prey; usually applied to the Kite or Gled (Milvus icinus or regalis); sometimes to the Common Buzzard (Buteo vulgaris).

Also, according to Swainson (*Prov. Names Brit. Birds*), sometimes incorrectly applied to the Marsh Harrier or Moor Buzzard, *Circus aeruginosus*. 1c. 1400 *LYDG. Asop's Fab.* iii. 81 The hound.. Witnessed tweyne brought in judgement, The wolf and the puttock. c. 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 1338 Gledes and bosardes weren hem by; Whyt molles and puttookes token hir place. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 370 (Add. MS.) The puttock come flyng, and houndy over the henne and hire briddet c. 1475 *Pil. I. Voc.* in W. Wülfcker *162/5* *Die mihane*, a potok. 1498 *Droes & Panp.* (W. de W.) i. xlv. 87/2 Yf the kyte or the puttoke fies over the waye afore them. 1575 *GASCOIGNE To D. Dine*, A puttocke set on perch East by a falcons side Will quickly shew it selfe a light. 1668 *CHARLTON Onomat.* 65 *Accipiter Nilvus regalis* the long-winged Kite, or Puttock. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* ii. viii. 32 a Of the common Buzzard or Puttock, called in Latine *Buteo*. 1817 J. MAYNE *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 184 The Grey Bob-tailed Buzzard or Puttock. 1827 *CLARK Sheph. Cat.* 87 A shrilly noise of puddocks' feeble wail. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The kite, or glead, or puttock, is almost extinct.

† b. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person, as having some attribute of the kite (e.g. ignobleness, greed): cf. *HAWK* sb. 1 3; *esp.* (from the kite's preying on chickens) a catchpole. *Obs.*

1603 *Tryall Chew* II. 1. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 290 Peter, dost see this sword? 1. Whoson puttock, no garbage serve you but this? have at you 1611 *DICKER Roar Girl* II. III. Adam Who comes yonder? 3. *Daisy*. They look like puttocks, these should be they. 1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey* I. 1. Plays 1873 III. 128 And such a flocke of Puttocks follow Caesar. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Puttock, a cormorant, a greedy fellow

o Comb., as puttock-grey, -hued, -like adjs. 1447 *Crt-Roll Gt. Waltham Manor, Essex* 26 July, Unus equus puttockhewed provenit de extranea infra istud dominium 1620 *MELTON Astrolog* 14 The clawes of the Puttock like Catch-poles 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2094/4 Stolen., a large strong grey Gelding, a kind of Puttock grey, low in flesh. 1700 *Ibid.* No. 5854/3 Stolen, a Puttock coloured Horse

† Puttock². *Naut. Obs.* [Origin obscure: see below.] The original name of the small or short shrouds connecting the lower shrouds with the top; also, where there is a top-gallant mast, the similar set connecting the topmast shrouds with the top-gallant top After 1700 usually called puttock shrouds, and now futtock-shrouds, from an erroneous confusion of the word with FUTTOCK in the latter half of the 18th c.

a 1625 *Nomencl. Nautica* (Hull. MS. 2301) 100 Puttocks, are the small Shrouds which goe from the Shrouds of the Main, Fore and Mizen masts and also to the Topmast shrouds, if the Topmast have a top gallant top, the use whereof is to goe of the shrouds into the Topp, for when the shrouds come neare up to the mast they fall in so much that other wise they could not gett into the Topp from them. The Puttocks goe .above to a plate of iron or to a Deadman-ree to which the Lanniers of the Topmast [MS. Foremast] Shrouds doe come. 1627 *CAPT. SMYTH Seaman's Gram.* v. 29 The top-masts shrouds are fastened with Lanniers and dead mens eyes to the Puttocks or plates of iron belonging to them, aloft over the head of the Mast. *Ibid.* 20 [as in *Nomencl. Naut.*] 1635 *CAPT. N. BOTELER Dial. Sea Services* [as in *Nomencl. Naut.*] 1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Puttocks or Puttock Shrouds [as in *Nomencl. Naut.*] 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist* 133 The Puttock Shrouds binding the main Shrouds and Top-mast Shrouds together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. VIII. 81 One of the .dead-eyes was broke, as was also a main-shroud and puttock-shroud [1769 *FALCONER Mar. Dict.* s. v. *Shrouds*, The topmast shrouds are extended from the topmast-heads to the edges of the tops. .The lower dead-eyes .is fitted with an iron band, called the foottock-plate, which passes through a hole in the edge of the top and communicates with a rope called the foottock-shroud, whose lower end is attached to the shrouds of the lower mast.] 1815 *BURNER Falconer's Dict.* M., Puttock or Foot-hook Plates. are narrow plates of iron attached to the dead-eyes of the topmast shrouds. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Puttock-shrouds, synonymous with futtock; a word in use, but not warranted

Ag. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pl.* lxixii, Expressing his hope that .he should be able to surmount the puttock-shrouds of despair, and get aloft to the cross-trees of God's good favour. [Note. The form futtock was regularly used down to 1750 at least; but after that date it appears to have been, from similarity of sound, confused with Futtock, the name of the middle timbers of the ship's frame, with which the futtocks had no manner of connexion. Hence in *Falconer's Marine Dict.* 1769, and app. in all later works, futtock is replaced by futtock; in the combinations given in Futtock 2, futtock hole, hoop, plate, rigging, shroud, staff, stave belong to this erroneous substitution of futtock for futtock. As futtock was perh. orig. foot-hook, it has been suggested that futtock was = foothook (of which a form futtock occurs in 1707), but nothing in the sense appears to confirm this suggestion. Some allusive use of Futtock¹ has also been conjectured. More probable is a connexion with Du putting, applied in 1673 to the chains of the main shrouds, while masts-putting in 1700 renders F. gambes de hune, the puttock-shrouds. Cf. *Etym. putting* (pl. -en), Ger. *putting* or *putting* (-en), Da *putting* (-en), Sw. *putting*, the iron links or chains by which the shrouds of the masts are secured to the ship's sides, the chains of the dead eye; Ger. *putting-taupe*, Da *putting vanier*, Sw. *puttingvant* = 'puttock-shrouds'. But the source of *putting* or *putting* is unknown.]

Puttock³ (put-tak). Chiefly north. dial. 'Now Obs. or rare. [Derivation unascertained.] A make-weight; chiefly in comb. puttock-candle. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* (1691) 56 A Puttock-Candle the least in the Pound, put in to make weight. 1707 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* Puttock candle. 1876 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* Puttocks, Inses, or Mah-weights, small portions . . put into the scale to make up the required weight. 1887 *PARISSE & SHAW Kentish Gloss.* Puttock-candle, the smallest candle in a pound, put in to make the weight. || Puttoo (put-tu). East Indies. [a. Hindi (Panyālū and allied langs.) putū, a. Old Kashmirī putū, allied to Skr. putā woven stuff, cloth.] A fabric made of the coarse refuse hair of the Cashmere goat. Also attrib.

1857 *COL. KERR Young Diary, Siege of Delhi* (1902) 110 A puttoo coat and equally warm continuations, as Seymour calls them. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Puttoo*, a coarse thick fabric made of the refuse wool and long hair from the shawl goat, *Capra chingra*. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 263/a A coat (Norfolk jacket style) and loose knickerbockers of puttoo

Putty (put-ti), sb Also 7 puttyer, -ie, -ee, 8-9 *Sc. potty*. [a. F. *putte* (12th c. in *Hatz.* -Darm.) used in senses 1, 5 a, b, below; orig. a potful, or the contents of a pot, f. *pot* POT sb.]

1. A powder of calcined tin (amorphous stannic oxide), or of calcined tin and lead, used for polishing glass or metals; distinctively called jewellers' putty, also putty of lin, putty powder. (So F. *putte*.) 1663 *BOYLE Exp. Hist. Colours* II. xlii, The common putty,

that is sold and used so much in shops, instead of being, as it is pretended and ought to be, only the calx of tin, is by the artificers that make it, to save the charge of tin, made but of half tin and half lead, if not far more lead than tin. 1690 *FLAMSTEED* in *Rigaud Corr Sci Men* (1841) II. 93, I intend to grind with ordinary sand fine dressed, and polish first with chalk, after with putty 1763 *W. Lewis Comm. Phil. Techn.* 58 Fine powder, called putty prepared by calcining a mixture of lead and tin 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 1241 When [tin is] heated to redness, with free access of air, it absorbs oxygen with rapidity, and changes first into a pulverulent gray protoxide, and by longer ignition, into a yellow white powder, called putty of tin.

2. A fine mortar or cement made of lime and water without sand, distinctively called plasterers' putty or 'fine stuff'.

1633 *GERARD Somerset* (1900) 131 With them putte was soft dyett, which name wee still conserve in a wet and liquid mortar for cementing stones together by Masons called Puttey 1641 *BAST Farm. Bks.* (Suites) 138 To mingle water and lime, and not to temper it too thicke, but to make it thinne like unto putte 1759 *COLEBROOKE* in *Phil. Trans* LI. 47 What the bucklayers call fine stuff, or putty. Note, Putty is limeslacked, and, while warm, dissolved in water, and strained through a sieve 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 612 A thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, putty, or set. 1881 *YOUNG Ev. Man His Own Mechanic* 1202 The mortar used for the white lines (in pointing) is what is technically called 'putty', that is to say, plasterers' putty, and not glaziers' putty.

3. A cement composed of powdered whiting made into a stiff paste with raw linseed oil or occasionally other ingredients, used in fixing panes of glass, and for making up inequalities in woodwork, etc. before painting; distinctively, glaziers' putty. 1705 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), Putty, also a kind of Composition that Painters make use of to stop up Holes in Wood, &c 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Putty, in its popular sense, denotes a cineritious kind of paste, compounded of whiting and linseed-oil beaten together to the consistence of a tough dough. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc & Art* I. 258 The nails are driven in a little below the surface of these boards, and the cavity is filled with glaziers' putty. *Ibid* 221 A mixture of oil-putty. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v., Some trades employ glue-putty, in which hot melted glue is substituted for the oil.

† 4. Med. Lead-plaster, diachylon. Obs. rare-1. 1828 *Lancet* 28 June 388/1 Plaster, or putty, is a composition of oil and oxide of lead. it is sometimes called lead plaster

5 In various transferred senses. (a and b are senses of F. *putte*; they are given in *Ogilvie's Imperial Dict* 1882, but have not been found in English or Scottish use.)

† 6. Pottery. Glaze or glazing-slip for earthenware. † b. Foundry. The 'loam' of which moulds are made; a mixture of clay, horse-dung, and sand.

c. (slang or colloq.) Sticky mud at the bottom of a body of water.

1890 *P. H. EMERSON Wild Life* 60 My punt. may stick in the putty 1902 *Work Men's Coll. Jrm* VII. 367 The tide was running down, and the punt had to be used a good deal, the yacht sticking 'on the putty' more than once

d. As the name of a colour, esp. in dress-materials: A light shade of yellowish grey; in full putty-colour.

1886 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/3 Another pretty colour with an ugly name is that called 'putty'. It is really a very sweet tone of grey with a touch of fawn in it.

6. attrib. and Comb. as putty bed, colour (hence putty-coloured adj.), joint, mark, shade, state; also putty-faced, -like, -looking, -stopped adjs.; putty-blower, a blow-tube for shooting pellets of putty (sense 3); putty-ointment, = sense 2; putty-eye, a pigeon's eye having a thick fleshy cere; putty-knife, a knife with a blunt flexible spatulate blade for spreading putty (sense 3); putty-powder, = sense 1; putty-root, a rare N. American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*), the corm of which contains a glutinous matter sometimes used as a cement; putty-work, decorative work executed in a putty-like composition which hardens after it is moulded

1902 *How to make Things* 33/a [In bird-stuffing] the insertion of the artificial eyes, in a 'putty bed, follows the operation of pinning the wings to the body. 1878 *B. HART* *Man on Beach* 96 The boot-black drew a tin 'putty-blower from his pocket, and took unerring aim 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 538 'Putty cement will stand longer than most stones 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec 5/6 The Baroness . . wore 'putty-coloured silk with trimmings of handsome gold and fawn embroidery 1906 *H. BIGGS Priest* ii. 8 At one end was a great spread of folding doors putty coloured. 1838 *Cw Eng. & Arch Jrm* I. 330/1 A fine brick to be laid in what is called a close 'putty joint 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Putty-knife, used by glaziers and painters, to spread putty. 1901 *J. Black's Carp & Build. Usef. Recipes* 51 Take a sharp-edged putty-knife. . . and cut the paint off as low as you can without scratching the glass 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov 5/4 Leaving a huge 'putty-like cake of clay at the bottom. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV. 1009/1 The 'putty looking chalky matter often observed in the lungs. 1832 *G. R. PORTER Porcelain & Gl.* x 245 The outer surface being then covered with washed 'putty powder, which is a combination of the oxides of tin and lead 1868 *WARRIS Dict. Chem* V. 87 Amorphous stannic oxide is hard, and is therefore used for polishing stone and glass, and for sharpening and polishing steel, etc. The oxide used for this purpose is called putty-powder; it is sometimes a mixture of the oxides of tin and

lead. 1895 *Oracle Encycl* I 598/a The artist next develops the figure with very delicate tools of steel wire. finally polishing with putty powder 1857 *HENFREY Bot* 411 *Aplectrum hyemale*, the North American 'Putty root, is used for making a cement for china. 1882 *YOUNG Ev. Man his own Mechanic* 561 They could not be 'putty-stopped well enough.

Putty (put-ti), v. [f. prec sb.] trans To cover or smear with putty; to fix, mend, or join with putty; to fill up (a hole, woodwork, etc.) with putty. 1734 *CURTIS in Phil Trans XXXVIII* 267, I stop the Holes at the Bottoms with Corks, and . . puttyed the Corks, that no Water could filtrate through them 1771 *J. ADAMS Diary* 4 June, A glass mug broken to pieces and putted together again. 1879 *Eng. Carriage Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/a Any joints .are carefully putted up with oil putty.

Hence Puttied ppl. a., Puttying vbl. sb.; also Puttler, one who putties, a glazier.

1775 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1829) I 450 To detain them about a month to harden the puttying 1860 *THACKERAY Lord* II. Cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and puttlers are always at work 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 39 Fix the lens. and focus on a large sheet of puttied or ground glass.

Put-up, sb. see PUT-

Put-up (put-tup), ppl. a. [pa. pp. of to put up see PUT v. 53]

1. (orig. Thieves' slang.) Arranged or concocted beforehand, as a burglary, by conspiracy with other persons, as servants in the house; preconcerted, planned in an underhand manner: see PUT v. 1 53 t Often in phr. a put-up job.

1810 *Ann. Reg* 296 The police officers are of opinion, that the robbery of the above cathedral is what is called, in the slang language, a put-up robbery. 1838 *DICKENS O. Tenth* xiv, At least it can't be a put-up job, as we expected. *Ibid.* xxxi, We call it a put-up robbery, when the servants in it. 1893 *G. J. GOSCHIN in Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec 3/1 Your acceptance of one amendment is in part and partly of your rejection of the other. It is a put-up job

2. Rarely in other senses of put up, as 'a put-up statue' (PUT v. 1 53 r), 'a put-up candidate' (53 i), 'put-up drugs' (53 n), 'put-up goods' (53 l)

b. trans. Put-up price, the up-set price at or above which something will be sold at an auction (see PUT v. 1 53 l).

1895 *Daily News* 17 Aug 5/3 The put-up prices are very low

† Putture, put-ture. Obs. [a. A.F. *putura* = ONF. *putura* (Ph. de Thaan *Best.* 294), OF. *putture*, *putura*, *putura* (Godef.), food, nourishment, mod.F. dial. *putture*, *peutture* food for horses, cattle, or pigs: -late L. type *puttura*, in med.L. also *puttura* (Du Cange), supposed to be an irreg. deriv. of *putis*, *puttem* pap, porridge.] Food for man or beast; esp. in Forest Law, that meat and drink for themselves and their attendants, and food for their horses, hawks, and hounds, claimed by the foresters from every one within the bounds of the forest, and sometimes by other officers on an official circuit, also *elkitt*, the custom of giving or the right of demanding such entertainment.

In the ME. period common in the L. form *puttura*, in Latin records; rare as an English word. [c 1280 *Placita Corona* (1818) 293 Bene cognoscitur] quod forestarii sui capiunt puturam de omnibus et singulis tenentibus terras infra metas chacearum suarum 1343 *Placita apud Preston* 17 *Edw III* (Blount), Johannes de Radcliffe clamat unam Puturam in Priouatu de Penwortham . pro se et Ministris, equis, et garcionibus suis, per unum diem et duas noctes, de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, vis de victualibus, ut in esculentis, et poculentis. 1390-91 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 64 Pro putura pulletrie. *Ibid* 96 Pro xxx multonibus et pro putura eorumdem] 1601 *F. TATE Househ. Ord Edw III*, § 57 (1876) 44 He shal take for each doges puturie 1/4 ob. a day. *Ibid* § 59 45 He shal have for each doges puture ob. a daye. [c 1634 *Coke Inst.* iv. lxxxi. *Courts Forest* (1707) 308 And after they claimed the same for all victuals for themselves, their servants, horses, and dogs, which was called putura. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.* Putura.] 1887 *W. BEAMONT Acc. Frod-sham* v. 31 Putura was the right to exact food and lodging for the lord's peace officers whenever they were making an official circuit through the district.

|| Putwary (put-wā ri) East Ind. Also put-war(r)ee. [Hindi *putwārī*, f. *putā* cf. *PORTAB.*] A village registrar or accountant under a zemindar. 1801 *R. PATTON Asia. Mon.* 118 Officers who have been denominated *canonges* and *putwarries*. The canonges was the principal, and the putwary the subsidiary officer, in the department of control. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Putwarree*, a registrar or collector under an Indian zemindar, or land-holder. 1907 *1908 Cent. Nov.* 714 As village putwaris they have almost the monopoly

† Puttyer. Obs. Also 5 puttyer. [a. OF. *puttier*: cf. *pute* (13th c. in *Littre*) see PUT v. sb.] A whoremonger; = PUTTOUR.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xii. vii, Ha what comyth this wenche here wyth this puttyer in this contree? 1483-*Cato* v. b, Somme ben kynges or dukes and the other are puttyers and ryght wycked and euyl.

Puwe, Puwit, obs. forms of Pw, PEWIT || Pay (pwī). [F. *pay*, in OF. *pus*, *pos* hill, mount, hillock -L. *podium* elevation, height, in med. (Franco-) L. *podium*, *podium* hill, peak.] A small volcanic cone; spec. one of those in Auvergne, France; also, in *Geol.*, generalized.

1898 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Cent.* France 180 Among the puzs of the Monts Dome we are enabled to trace almost every stream of lava to the crater which marks the spot of its emission. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 There the traveller may see hundreds of volcanic cones, known locally as 'puzs'. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv 74 Clusters of small lateral cones or puzs sprang up on their flank, like those on Mount Etna.

Puy, variant of Poy sb. 1, a punt-pole.

Puy-: see Pui-.

Puynt, obs. form of POINT sb. 1 and v. 1

Puyste, variant of PUST Obs., pustule.

Puyt(e), obs. form of PUT v. 1

Puzel, puzzel, puzzle, obs. ff. PUCELLE.

Puzzle (pʊz'l), sb. Also 7 pusle. [Goes with PUZZLE v., q. v.]

1. The state of being puzzled or bewildered; bewilderment; confusion; perplexity how to act or decide.

1607-12 BACON *Ess.* Great Place (Arb.) 280 While they are in the pusle of business, they have noe tyme to tend their health, either of body, or minde. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxviii [xxvii]. Beyond them wee meete with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the munde dimme eyes. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 39 Later Philosophers were at a great puzzle about it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. Wks 1874 I. 112 The puzzle and obscurity, which must unavoidably arise from arguing upon so absurd a supposition as that of universal Necessity. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* x. Linnaeus seems to be in a puzzle about his *mus amphibius*. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Let. & Dognia* (1876) 139 The result would be utter puzzle and bewilderment.

2. A puzzling or perplexing question; a poser, 'problem', 'enigma'.

1665 H. MORE *Antid. Ath. App.* xi. § 9 To the last puzzle propounded, whether these Archer [or seminal forms] be so many sprigs of the common soul of the world, or particular subsistences of themselves; there is no great inconvenience in acknowledging that it may be either way. 1760 GRAY *Wks* (1884) I. 306 About the painting I have a great puzzle in my head between Vertue, Mr D'Urry, and Bishop Tanner. 1823 LAMB *Etna, Poor Relations*. He is a puzzle to the servants, who are fearful of being too obsequious, or not civil enough, to him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix 397 It is a puzzle of some interest where they have retreated to.

3. Something contrived or made for the purpose of puzzling, or exercising one's ingenuity and patience; a toy or problem of this kind.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lvi. He looked not unlike that ingenious puzzle, called a *real in a bottle*, the marvel of children, (and of some grown people too, myself for one), who can neither comprehend the mystery how it has got in or how it is to be taken out. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Puzzles*, various articles of turnery ware and carving, dissecting maps, and pictures for children. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 652 Like a puzzle chest in chest. 1879 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* Suppl. ix. 269 At p. 34 of *Devonshire Bells*, I have mentioned where some A.B.C. puzzles are to be found. 1895 (title) *The Puzzle Box* Containing six distinct puzzles.

b. *Chinese puzzle*. one of the ingenious puzzles made by the Chinese, in which the problem is to fit together the dissected pieces of a geometrical or other figure, to disentangle interlocked rings, to remove a string from an object without untying it, etc., etc. The name was app. first applied to the dissected square called *tangram*. Hence, *fig.* Any specially intricate puzzle or problem.

c. 1815 [Pamphlet, *Brit. Mus.* No. 15,257 d. 18, containing upwards of 330 figures, formed out of the seven pieces of the 'tangram'] (title) A Grand Eastern Puzzle. The following Chinese puzzle is recommended to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, being superior to any hitherto invented for the amusement of the Juvenile World. 1844 *Yew Missionary Mag.* I. M. S. 1. 90 A real Chinese Puzzle—Young people are fond of puzzles, and have often puzzled for hours over bits of wood called Chinese Puzzles, to very little purpose. 1859 Miss GATTY *Ant. Judy's Tales* 60 Putting Chinese puzzles together into stupid patterns. 1874 S. W. WILLIAMS *Syllabic Dict. Chinese Lang.* 987 [Ch'i ch'iao fan] The Chinese puzzle of seven pieces, the tangram. 1895 *Genl. Mag.* vol. 278, p. 279 The Chinese religion may be said to be a Chinese puzzle. 1906 *Times* 1 Feb. (Article) Faulty Legislation. A statute is by this process converted into a sort of Chinese puzzle.

d. Short for PUZZLE-PEG.

1845 YOUATT *Dog v.* 113 There was the puzzle and the check-collar (as a punishment) for killing other dogs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: attrib., 'of a puzzle', or appositive, 'that is or involves a puzzle', as *puzzle-poetry*, *-questions*, *-solving*, *-word*, *-work*; in names of various mechanical contrivances presenting a puzzle or operated by some trick, as *puzzle-cup*, *-jug*, *-locket*, *-piece* (hence *puzzle-piecing*), *-ring*; puzzle-lock: see quot.; puzzle-path, puzzle-walk, a maze (MAZE sb. 4). Cf. also PUZZLE v. 5.

1884 *Hamilton Sale Catal.* No. 806 A two-handled 'puzzle-cup' painted with flowers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Puzzle-jug. 1834-6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 316/2 The 'puzzle or combination lock'. 1884 Sir E. BECKETT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 746 It used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of rings or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret, and hence they were also called puzzle-locks. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/5 Mr T. had just been explaining to Mr. D. the secret of how to open a certain 'puzzle lock'. 1897 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1134/4 We maintain that anything like a final reliance on anatomical 'puzzle piecing' and dissection, on the part of the artist, would be a perfect illustration

tion of the instructive fable of the goose which was anatomised for the sake of her golden eggs. 1883 SIMCOX *Hist. Lat. Lit.* II. 447 The natural interest of Ennodius lay in the direction of 'puzzle poetry'. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 4/7 The General Knowledge inquiry has a tendency to produce the rather unfair, 'puzzle-question'. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 321 Some curious specimens of linked or 'puzzle-rings'. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 4/4 Another 'puzzle word competition' was described at the North London Police-court. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543/1 It is all 'puzzle work' that to me.

Puzzle (pʊz'l), v. Forms 6-7 pusle, puzzell, 7 puzel, pussell, 7-8 puzzel, puzle, 7- puzzle. [Appears in the end of the 16th c.; the cognate PUZZLE sb. is not known till somewhat later (a 1612), and appears from its sense to have been a derivative from the verb. Their etymology is obscure: see Note below.]

1. *trans.* + a. *orig.* To cause (any one) to be at a loss what to do or how to turn; to embarrass with difficulties; to put to a non-plus; to perplex, bewilder, confound: said of circumstances, material obstacles, etc. *Obs.*

(The quotations in brackets show transition to the modern sense c.)

[a 1380 see POSFLET] c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Haki. Soc.) 41 The passage was troublesome by reason of whole trunks and bodies of trees lying cross the mouth of that narrow ryver, over which men were forced to carrie the bote upon their shoulders by maine strength. And whilst wee were there pushed, Baltazar, dropped overboard with his companion and soderlie gott into the thicketts. *Ibid.*, Here will I leave our Captaine and his companie pushed in the bote and returne to speake of our conceipt, aborde the shipp. 1601 SHAKES. *Twel. M.* iv. 48 Thou art more puzel'd then the Egyptians in their fogge. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 34 [Certain signs] assured us we were nere the shore (the last storme had puzled us). 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* iv. xiv 244 Their ships stood jumbled together like so many baskets. and thus puzzelling one another, they were the chiefest cause of the Enemies victory. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 188 The panting Throng In their own Footsteps puzzled, foild, and lost.

[1798 BARRET *Theor. Wares* i. 6 Then cometh he to cast them into a ring now there is he puzzled. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bass's Compl. Woman* ii. 19 So many great personages were pushed in a great uncertainty. 1641 BROMS *Jow. Crew* iii. Wks 1873 III. 405, I am pussell'd in the choice. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 105 A large green Turtle, with her weight and struggling, will puzzle two Men to turn her. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphr.* iv. § 2 This sort of arguments... may perhaps puzzle, but never will convince me.]

b. To perplex or bewilder (the brain, mind, understanding, will, wit), in late use passing into c.

1601 SHAKES. *Ham.* iii. 1. 80 (Q. 1) A hope of something after death? Which puzzles the brains and doth confound the sense. 1604 *Ibid.* (Q. 2), The dread of something after death... Puzzles the will. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. 1. § 7 They do far more puzzle our understandings than when we conceive them to be in God. 1666 SANCROFT *Lat. Ignor.* 29 All our Wit was puzzled, and all our Industry tird out. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. 1. 42 Reveal Mysteries merely to puzzle the Minds of Men. 1831 *Society* I. 132 Fanny was puzzling her brain to think where she had heard the name before.

c. To perplex, put to a non-plus, or embarrass mentally, as or by a difficult problem or question; to pose. The current sense.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-gl.* iii. iv. (R), I very much fear there be some languages that would go near to puzzle me. 1664 H. MORE *Myrt. Inq.* i. xv. 54 It would puzzle men to conceive a way of expression of sufficient honour, for such a wonder-working Priesthood. 1668 — *Dro. Dial.* [J], A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in puzzling others. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 273, I know these words have much puzzled interpreters. 1771 *Junius's Lett.* lxi. 319 He did it with a view to puzzle them with some perplexing questions. 1787 BURNS *Let. to Moore* 2 Aug. 1. used to puzzle Calvinism with so much heat and indiscretion, that I jaised a hue and cry of heresy against me. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 14 Poor Will Honeycomb, even with his half century of experience, would have been puzzled to point out the humours of a lady by her prevailing colours. 1853 KANE *Cronnell Expl.* xxix. (1856) 247 The disconsolate little cupola, with its flag of red bunting may puzzle conjectures for our English brethren. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 35 Like a schoolmaster puzzled by a hard sum. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 Men are annoyed at what puzzles them. 1891 E. PEACOCK *W. Brendon* I. 162 The question has always puzzled me.

d. *refl.* To bewilder or perplex oneself; to exercise oneself with difficult problems.

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* Pref. 37 We are apt to puzzle our selves with obscure Marks of Grace and doubtful Signs of our good State. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 316 After they had puzzled themselves here two or three days. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 405 When he was young he had puzzled himself with physics. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* ii. 48 Many readers have doubtless puzzled themselves with the two different forms of the same word.

2. *intr.* († for *refl.*) To be at a loss how to act or decide; to be bewildered; to be perplexed for a solution; to ponder perplexedly; to exercise oneself with the solution of a puzzle. *Const. about, over, upon.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 93, I myself... have pored and puzled upon many an old Record. 1611 CORIUS, *Metagrabolus*, to dunce upon, to puzzle, or (too much) beat the brains about. 1660 tr. *True Lett. Inspiration* 115 Contradictions which the Divines have not been able to reconcile, after puzzling about it above three thousand Years. 1748 WAT-

BURTON *Rem. Tizzard* Wks 1811 XI. 180 Our Advocate, puzzling on between his true and false Gods, hangs, like a false teacher as he is, between heaven and earth. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* v. 205, I dare say they would puzzle long before guessing what patten I mean to propose to them. 1833 *Sporting Mag.* Jan. 210 Whenever the dog puzzles over the scent.

b. To search in a bewildered or perplexed way; to fumble, grope for something; to get through by perplexed searching.

1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 27 Which dull smatters in algebra labor to excruciate, puzzling for it in the six-fold method of discovery there taught. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 1, Are you puzzling in your pockets to seek your only memorial among old play-bills? 1853 KANE *Cronnell Expl.* (1856) V. xlviii 437 After puzzling through the fies, we reached a large berg. 1884 *S. James's Gns.* 17 Oct. 6/2 The dogs are puzzling about for a bird or a rabbit in cover.

3. *trans.* To make puzzling; to complicate, involve, entangle (some matter or subject); to put into confusion, mix up, confound, to confuse or muddle (drawing). *Now rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 76 His parts were most prevalent in puzzling and perplexing that discourse he meant to cross. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 63 Let me think Thou art the judg, that I may not pervert or puzzle right. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. i. The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, Puzzled in mazes. 1824 *Harber's Mag.* Oct. 702/2 He [an artist] is never obliged to resort to trick or device, or to employ meretricious effects. He never has to 'puzzle' bad or doubtful drawing.

4. To puzzle out to make out by the exercise of ingenuity and patience.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 173 While the clerk just puzzles out the psalm. 1803 HAWTHORN *Our Old Home* (1879) 221 The inscriptions... were not sufficiently legible to induce us to puzzle them out. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 190 The bloodhound can puzzle out a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.

5. Combinations of the verb-stem: puzzle-brain, (a) *adj.*, that puzzles the brain, brain-puzzling; (b) *sb.*, one who puzzles his brain about a subject, puzzle-cap, that which puzzles the cap or the head; a cap (*fig.*) which bespeaks a puzzled head; puzzle-monkey, a familiar name of the Chilian tree *Araucaria imbricata*, from the difficulty which a monkey would have in climbing it (also called *monkey-puzzle*); puzzle-text, one who makes a puzzle of a scripture text; puzzle-wit a., that puzzles or would puzzle one's wit. Cf. also PUZZLE sb. 4.

1870 THORNBURY *Low Eng.* I. v. 108 After all these 'puzzle-brain theories, the result is, no great enlargement of knowledge. 1873 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 60 They are mostly crocheted-mongers and puzzle-brains. 1889 GRIFFITH *Memory's Harb.* 231 Another 'puzzle-cap to me with regard to the hunting-field. *Ibid.* 275 I, hie, entirely put the puzzle-cap upon him as to my actual whereabouts. 1883 Mrs. RIDDELL *Hunted River*, A garden adorned probably by a 'puzzle-monkey and a stone vase. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 11/2 To see and paint the old forests of Araucaria imbricata, known in England as the puzzle monkey tree, rather unreasonably, as there are no monkeys here to puzzle. 1837 GAUBIER *Dream* I. 269 The petticoat 'puzzletext' curled to her young master and retired. 1861 WHITTE *Melville Mkt. Harb.* xviii, What is called a 'monogram' — a thing not unlike the 'puzzle-wit lock on a gate.

[Note. For the etymology of *puzzle* the first question is the relation of the sb. and vb. The vb. has been held to be derived from the sb. and the latter viewed as an aphetic form of APOCAL or OPOSAL. But the chronology of the words, and still more the consideration of their sense-history, seem to make it clear that the verb came first, and that the sb. was its derivative. In the light of this, the vb. has been referred to POSSE v. 2, as a diminutive (or other derivative formation), as in *such, suckle*. This is phonetically possible: cf. *muscle* from *nose*. But there are serious difficulties in the signification. Of the earlier sense of *puzzle*, as seen in the examples under 1 a above, no trace appears in the original sense of *pose* and *oppose* v. to examine by putting questions; and it is only the derivative senses 2 of *pose* and 1 c of *puzzle* that come into contact. Thus their relation seems to be that of two words originally distinct, which (as in some other cases) have subsequently attracted each other. *Puzzle* was possibly the same verb of which the pa. pp. POSSELT occurs late in the 14th c., app. in the sense 'bewildered, confused, confounded', and which, riming with *hoselet*, i.e. *hiselet*, Houslet, was prob. pronounced (pʊz-let), which would regularly give by 1600 (pʊz-let), later (pʊz-let) The non-appearance of the verb during the intervening 200 years might be owing to its being one of the colloquial words which came into literary use in the 16th c. This is however conjectural and, even if true, leaves the ulterior derivation still to seek. (A verb of similar form appears in late OE. *pushtan* 'to pick out best pieces of food' (Sweet), = Du. *pushten* 'to pick, to piddle, L.G. *pushten*, *pushten*, Norw. *pusht*, but it is difficult to see in its sense any connexion with that of 'puzzle'.)]

Puzzleation, *nonce-ud.* [*f.* prec. + -ATION.] Puzzled condition; state of perplexity.

1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 133 They have got the old gentleman into such puzzleation, that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself.

Puzzle-brain, -cap: see PUZZLE v. 5.

Puzzled (pʊz-let), *pp. a.* [*f.* PUZZLE v. + -ED.] a. Of a person, the mind, head, etc.: Non-plussed, bewildered, confused; perplexed to find a solution. b. Of a thing: Made puzzling; involved, complicated, intricate; † tangled (*obs.*).

1651 HORNS *Lenath.* I. iv. 17 Cynned by Schoole-men, and pusled Philosophers. 1859-60 Burton's *Diary* (1868) III. 130 note, If there were any, it was but a puzzled

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 315/2 Within the court the colonnades were pycnostyle. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* 319 The wide inter columnations of the later Grecian edifices, probably came nearer to the primitive model than the old Doric pycnostyle.

Pycnotic (piknōtik), *a.* In quot. pyk- [ad. Gr. πυκνός, *f.* πυκνέναι to condense.] Pertaining or relating to condensation. applied to a theory of the formation of matter.

1900 *tr Haackel's Riddle Univ.* 222 In fundamental opposition to the theory of vibration, or the kinetic theory of substance, we have the modern 'theory of condensation', or the pycnotic theory of substance. It is most ably established in the suggestive work of J. C. Vogt on The Nature of Electricity and Magnetism on the Basis of a Simplified Conception of Substance (1892) 1904 R. CHRISTIE in *Contemp Rev* Apr 504 The pycnotic theory of substance differs from the kinetic theory, we are informed, in so far as the centres of condensation of the primitive ether are endowed with sensation and will

Pycnos (s), **pycnows**, **pycnoys** (s, obs. ff. PICKAX. Pycotes, Pycotours, -ure. *see* PICT sb, PICTURE.

Py'd, **pyde**, **Pydgion**, obs. *ff.* PIED, PYGEON.

Fye, obs. *f.* or var. of **PIE sb** and *v.* (in quot. 1547 = **PIE sb** 3 2); var. **PIER sb**, *Obs.*, a coat.

1596 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scott* (1905) VI. 257 Deliverit to be ane ryding pye and ane pair of hois to the Kingis Grace 1547 in *31st Dep. Kpr's Rep* (1874) 195 A pye of all the names of such Balives as been to accompte pro anno regni regis Edwardi sexti primo

Pyeannet, obs. *f.* FIANNET. **Pyeabald**, **pyed-bail**, obs. *ff.* PIERBALD **Pyece**, **Pyed**, obs. *ff.* PIERCE, PIED. **Pyedema**, variant of **PIEDEMA**.

Pye-dog, **pie-dog** (pɔi dɔg). *Anglo-Ind.* Also shortened **pye**. [*f.* Anglo-Ind. *pye*, *pae*, Hindi *pāhi* outsider.] An ownerless dog, a **PARIAH-dog**.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug. In India pariahs, or 'pye dogs' as they are called, wander all the land over ownerless. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Pye*, a familiar designation among British soldiers and young officers for a Paria-dog. 1904 *Brit Med J* 17 Sept 665 In the corner of the hut was the usual small fire and a sleeping pye-dog.

† **Pyela rge**. *Obs. rare.* [Corrupt ad. *f.* *pélarge*, ad. Gr. *πελαγός* stoik.] A stoik.

1844 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi ix. Cj b, The ix fable is of the labourer and of the pyelarge. Amonge a grete meyny of ghees and cranes he took a pyelarge.

† **Pyelitis** (pɔi,elɪstɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., *f.* Gr. *πέλος* trough, pan, taken in sense 'pelvis' + *-itis*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.

1848 in DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 812 Renal calculi produce such atrophy of the kidney with pyelitis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* (1879) II. 50 *Allen's Syst. Med.* IV. 444 If there is calculus pyelitis. nephrotomy and extraction of the stone are the necessary measures

Hence **Pyelitis** (-itɪk) *a.*, of, relating to, or of the nature of pyelitis.

1895-85 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Ren. Dis.* iii v. (ed. 4) 321 Existence of a pyelitic tumour

Pyell, obs. form of **PILE sb** 4

Pyelo- (pɔi,elo), combining form from Gr. *πέλος* trough, taken in sense 'pelvis', in pathological and other terms, as **Pyelocystitis**, pyelitis accompanied by cystitis (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pyelolithotomy**, the removal of a renal calculus by incision into the pelvis of the kidney (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Pyelo meter**, = **PELVIMETER** (Dunghison *Med. Dict.* 1844). **Pyelonephritis**, 'inflammation of the kidney and of the pelvis and calices' (ibid. 1842); hence **Pyelonephritic a.**

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 895 Suppurative nephritis called, when there is coincident inflammation of the renal pelvis, pyelo-nephritis 1890 *Cent. Dict.* **Pyelonephritic**. **Pyement**, **Pyemia**, var. **PIEMENT** *Obs.*, **PYEMIA**. **Pyep**, **Pyepowder**, **Pyere**, **Pyerre**, **Pyerre**, obs. forms or variants of **PEEP v**, **PIE-POWDER**, **PIER sb**, **PIER 2**, **PIERRE**.

Pyet, var. **PIET**; obs. *Sc.* *f.* **PIED**.

Pyetous, var. **PIETOUS** *Obs.* **Pyf**, **Pyfle**, obs. or dial. var. **PIFFLE** **Pyg**, obs. *f.* **PIG**

Pygal (pɔi gæl), *a.* (sb.) *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. *πύγῃ* rump + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rump or hinder quarters of an animal.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 469/2 Pygal callosities large. 1834 OWEN *Shel. & Test.* in *Or's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 217 [In the tortoise] the ninth, tenth, and pygal plates, with the marginal plates of the carapace, do not coalesce with any parts of the endo-skeleton

b. sb. (Short for **pygal plate** or **shield**.) The posterior median plate of the carapace of a turtle. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 LYNCKER *Ray. Nat. Hist.* V. 45 In front the series is completed by a large nuchal plate, while behind it terminates in one or two pygals.

Pygarg (pɔi gɑrg). *Forms:* 4 **phigarg**, (*figarde*), 6 **pygarge**, 7 **pygarge**, **pygar**, 7-**pygar**. Also in L. form **pygargus** (4 **pygar-gus**). [ad. L. *pygargus* (Phny), a Gr. *πύργαρος* lit. 'white-rump', applied to a kind of antelope, a white-tailed eagle, and a sandpiper; *f.* *πύγῃ* rump + *-αργός* white.]

1. A kind of antelope mentioned by Herodotus and Phny; by some supposed to be the addax.

In the LXX and Vulgate, whence in Wyclif, Douay, and Bible of 1611, used to render Heb. *יָרֵחַ* *dishon*.

1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv 5 This is the best that 3e owen to eete, oxe, and sheep, and phigarg [1388, figarde, 1609 (Douay), pygargue, 1611 and R.V., Pygarg] 1578 BOSSAWELL *Ar. morie* ii. 56 b, The feldie is Veneri, a Pygarge, of the Sunne. This is an horne beaste, like a Goate bucke, but yet greater, and lesse then the Haite 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pygargus*, a wild Beast like a Fallow Deer, so call'd because its back Parts are white

2. (In L. form) The osprey or sea-eagle.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxv. (Bodl. MS.) 282/2 Hugucione seib bat pigargus is a litel lowe bud. 1587 *HARRISON England* iii. v. (1878) ii. 32 Of hawkes and rauenous foules. Neither haue we the pygargus or gripe. 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 332 The pygargus, the falco with the tailfeathers white and black at the end.

Pygeon, **Pygg(e)**, obs. *ff.* **PIGEON**, **PIG**

Pygges nye, **pyggysny**, var. **PIGSNEY** *Obs.*

Pyght, **pygt**, **Pyghtall**, **Pyghtur**, obs. forms of **PIGHT**, **PIGTLE**, **PIGTURE**

† **Pygidium** (paɪdʒɪdɪəm, paɪdʒɪdɪəm). *Zool.* [mod.L., *f.* Gr. *πύγῃ* rump + *-dim.* suff. *-idion*.]

The posterior part of the body in certain invertebrates, chiefly insects, crustaceans, and worms, when forming a distinct segment or division; the caudal or pygal segment

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. L. 545 *Pygidium*, or tail of some minute entomotraca. 1862 *DANA Mon. Geol.* 288 note, The posterior [segment of a trilobite] when shield-shaped and combining two or more segments [is] the pygidium. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 161 The crust exhibits three regions—1, a cephalic shield; 2, a variable number of movable 'body-rings' or thoracic segments; and 3, a caudal shield or pygidium. 1899 D. SHARP in *Canad. Nat. Hist.* VI. 187 The last of such exposed dorsal plates [in Beetles] is termed pygidium

Hence **Pygidial a.**, of or pertaining to the pygidium

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* v. 234 The hindermost segment of the body divided at the end into two supports for the pygidial curri

† **Pygist**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f.* Gr. *πύγῃ* rump + *-ist*; cf. Gr. *πύγῃ* (*ew*, *pedicure*)]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pygist*, one that useth buggerie.

Pygling, var. **PICKLING** *Obs.*, kind of cloth.

† **Pygmachy**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. Gr. *πυγμαχία* boxing, *f.* *πύγῃ* (stem *πύγῃ*) with clenched fist, or *πύγῃ* fist + *μάχη* fight.] Boxing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pygmachy*, a fighting with Hurl-bats or Clubs 1658 in PHILLIPS

Pygmean, -mean (pɪgmɪˈæn), *sb* and *a.* Also 6-**pyg-**. [*f.* L. *pygmaeus* (see **PYGMY**) + *-an*.]

† **A. sb.** = **PYGMY sb** 1. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 85, I now compare a Pigmean or a dwarfite to a giant 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* xxi There are also Pygmeans (men but a cubite in height) which riding on Goates and Rammes, do kepe warre with Cranes 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. xii (1636) 558 They are meere lyes that are wont to be told of the Pigmeans 1602 HOLLAND *Phny* vii. ii. 1 156 Aristotle writeth, That these Pygmeanes lue in hollow caues & holes under the ground

b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pygmies, of the nature or size of a pygmy, diminutive, dwarfish.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 780 Now less then smallest Dwarf, in narrow room Throng numberless, like that Pigmean Race Beyond the Indian mount. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* iii. (1677) 37 Or like the canes, when from the north they fly, The army of pygmean men to charge. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 239 The tall, plump, brawny Youth Curses his cumbersome Bulk, and envies now The short Pygmean Race. 1904 *Speaker* 21 May 173/2 The expenditure of Japan. has been on a pigmean scale compared with that of Russia.

† **Pygman**. *Obs.* Also 5 **pygmen**. [*a.* OF. *pygman*, *pygman* (Godef.)] = **PYGMY sb** 1.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxii. 303 Pe land of be Pigmens [Fr. *pygman*], whilek er men of lill stature 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. v. 69 Peple that ben horned, and ar but ii cubys hye. This peple is callid pygmans

Pygment, obs. form of **PIGMENT**

Pygmy, **pygmy** (pɪgmɪ), *sb* and *a.* *Forms:*

4-7 **pygmey** (4-6 *pl.* -*ies*), 5 *pl.* **pygmey**, 5-7 **pygmey** (*pl.* 5-6 -*ies*, -*eyes*, 7 -*eyes*), **pygmie**, 6 **pygmay**, -*mé*, 6-7 **pygmie**, 7 **pygmies**, **pygmie**, 6-**pygmie**, 8-**pygmie**. *B.* 5 **pygmaw**, 5-6 **pygmaw**.

[In a form, ad. L. *pygmaeus*, *a.* Gr. *πύγμαίος* *adj.*, dwarfish, *sb.* a dwarf, a pygmy, *f.* *πύγῃ* a measure of length from the elbow to the knuckles, also the fist (the *pl.* *pygmies* in Wyclif being directly ad. L. *pygmæi*); cf. F. *pygmée*, Rabelais. In the *β* form, *pygmæus*, ad. med. L. *pygmæus*, *a.* L. *pygmæus*, cf. Andrew, † *Grew*, Hebrew, Jew, Matthew, † *Phariseu*, also OF. *pygmaeu* (Godef.), *pygmaeu* (14th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.)]

a. *sb.*

1. One of a race (or several races) of men of very small size, mentioned in ancient history and tradition as inhabiting parts of Ethiopia or India; in later times generally supposed to be fabulous. In the last quarter of the 19th c. dwarf races were ascertained to exist in equatorial Africa, who may be the *Πύγμαιοι* of Homer and Herodotus, and are now commonly spoken of as 'the Pygmies'.

1388 Wyclif *Exek* xxvii. 12 Pygmies that weren in thi touris hangiden her arewedgdis in thi wallis bi cumpas.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxx. (1495) 534 Pigmea

is a countree in Ynde towarde the east in mountaynes afore the ocean Therin dwelled the Pigmeis. men lytill of body. vneth two cubytes longe, they gende in the fourth yere and age in the seuenth. Thyse fyghte wyth cranes and destroyen theyr nestes, and breke theyr egges, that theyr ennyes be not multiplyed c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxii. 300 Par er sumwhat mare pan pigmeis [A/S C pygmeyes; Fr. *pygmies*] c. 1440 *Front. Parv.* 395/2 *Pygmy* [S. pygme], *pygmies* c. 1500 L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* H ii b, Pigmeis be men & women, & but one cubite longe, dwelinge in the mountaynes of ynde. They be full grownen at their third yere, & at their seuen yere they be olde. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* ii. i. 278, I will fetch you a bayne off the great Chams beard doe you any embassage to the Pigmes. 1675 J. BARNES *Gerane* 21 Eucampus had by this time pretty well confirmed us all in the opinion, that these were Pygmies. 1686 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pygmy*, a sort of People, if there be any such, said to be not above a Cubit high. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 p. 2 That part of India which is said to be inhabited by the Pygmies 1756 BURKE *Ragie. Peace* iv. Wks. 1808 IX. 42 That the battle of Marignan was the battle of the Giants, that all the rest... were those of the Cranes and Pygmies. 1887 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. 251 A march of nine and a half miles on the 9th of November took us to a Pigmeis' camp. 1898 G. BURROWS *Land of Pygmies* viii. 176 The term Akka, by which the Pygmies are known.

† *b.* Formerly applied to the chimpanzee and other anthropoid apes as the assumed originals of the pygmies of ancient story. *Obs.*

1699 E. TYSON *Ouvrang-outang* 1 That the Pygmies of the Antients were a sort of Apes, and not of Humane Race, I shall endeavour to piove in the following Essay... A Puny Race of Mankind, call'd to this day, *Homo Sylvestris*, The Wild Man, Orang-Outang, or a Man of the Woods. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) l. vii. 1. 491 The Troglodyte of Bontius, the Drill of Purchas, and the Pigmy of Tyson, have all received this general name—oran outang, or wild man of the woods. 1778 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 144 As the celebrated Dr. Tyson had found the organ of voice so similar to that of men in his Pigmy. 1862 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* 1 8 This 'Pygmie', Tyson tells us, 'was brought from Angola', sufficient to prove his 'Pygmie' to be a young chimpanzee.

2 *gen* A person of very small stature; a dwarf.

1500 in *Archæologia* LIII. 17 A cave of wode covered w/ sylver... having a man and a woman called pygmies. 1532 MORRIS *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 732/2 As very a manie is he that hath litle stature, as hee that hath a grente, and a Pigmay as a Geant 1640 J. STOUTON *Def. & Distrib.* *Dw.*, etc. ii. 67 Though a Gyant be taller then a Pygme, yet a Pygme upon his shoulders hath advantage of him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 p. 2 A Woman, who was, but a Pygmy without her head-dress, appear'd like a Colossus upon putting it on. 1800 KEATS *Hyperion* 1 28 By her in stature the tall Amazon Had stood a pigmy's height.

b. *fig* A person (or something personified) of very small importance, or having some specified quality in a very small degree. (Cf. **GIANT A.** 3.)

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* ii. li. 97 He send some Crane to combate with the Pigme 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chir. Mor.* iii. § 14 Though Giants in Wealth and Dignity, we are but Dwarfs and Pygmies in Humanity. 1760 DODD *Hyman* *Ad-Natim* poems (1767) 6 We stood mee pygmies, on the strand. 1806 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxvii. These are heathen arts, and we but pygmies at them 1888 BAYES *Amer. Commw.* l. viii. xxi They were intellectual pygmies beside the real leaders of that generation—Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

c. *transf.* A thing that is very small of its kind.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Bodies* 967 The plant... does not cease to vegetate, but it continues always a mere pigmy 1849 H. MILLER *Footst.* *Creat.* x. (1874) 181 They took their place. among the pigmies and abortions of creation 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 49 Venus contains mountain ridges upwards of 25 miles in height, in comparison with which our giant Himalayas would appear like pygmies. 1905 *Vestm. Gas.* 1 Mar. 12/1 Since the application of the dry process to photography... the detection of these planetary pigmies [asteroids] has been rendered much easier.

3. An elf, puck, pixy.

1611 CORG. *Pigmea*, a Pigme, dwarfe, . . . elfe, twattle. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xi, The Pygmies of Paracelsus, that is, his non-Adamicall men, or middle natures betwixt men and spirits. 1774-6 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 350 The Greek and Roman Poets reduced the character of this Deity [Eros] to that of a wanton mischievous pigmy. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iv. 123 All tribes of Celtic origin assigned to these salvan pigmies, more social habits. 1855 LONGF *Haw* xviii. 7 They the faeries, and the pigmies, Plotted and conspired against him.

B. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the race of pygmies: *see* **A. 1.** (Partly attrib. use of the *sb.*)

a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* xii. 240 The pygmie-warriour runs to fight in his dwarf-armour 1704-5 POPE *Jan. & May* 461 Their pigmy king, and little fairy queen, In circling dances gamboll'd on the green. 1749 COLLINS *Idle. Pop. Superstit.* *Flight* 143 In whose small vaults a pigmy-folk is found. 1870 BRYANT *Home* l. iii. 80 Bring fearful battle to the pigmy race, Bloodshed and death.

2. *a.* Of persons and animals: Of very small size or stature, dwarf.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 76 As a rare Painter draws. Here a huge Cyclop, there a Pigme Elf. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 Thou great baboune, thou Pigme Braggart, thou Pamp[ph]ileter of nothing but peans. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 22-24 May, A pigmy sort of spaniels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* l. 261 The pigmy brood in evry Furrow swims. 1803 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxiii. 'You have him before you, young man,' said the pigmy tenant of the cell, with an air of dignity. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. x. 153 The old showman... stirred up the souls of the pigmy people with one of the quickest tunes in the music book.

b. gen. Very small, diminutive, tiny. In *Nat. Hist.* often used in the names of species of animals that are very small of their kind. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKES *John v. 11* 135 Prepar'd to whip this dwarfish wario, this Pigmy Armes from out the circle of his Terri toiles. a 1676 MARVELL in *Casque of Let* (1673) 1 309/2 An arrow huntled'd eie so high. Goes but a pigmy length. 1703 CHURCHILL *Epist. to W. Hogarth* 438 Bid the Deep Hush at thy pigmy voice her waves to sleep. 1771 PENNANT *Syn Quair* 98 Pigmy Ape. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* 1 256 Pigmy Parakeet. 1803-6 WORDSWORTH *Immort* vii, A six years' Darling of a pigmy size. 1830 EDIN *Encycl* XIII 399/a *P[ro]phetus sylvanus* The Pigmy ape inhabits Africa, the East Indies, and Ceylon, and, when standing on its hinder legs, measures about two feet in height. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 358 The smallest of all the pigs is, however, the pigmy hog (*Sus salvanius*). 1898 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 6/2 The pigmy shrew... which really is the smallest mammal we have, and the least but one in all Europe.

C. Comb. as *pygmy-minded* adj.; *pygmy-weed*, an annual weed, *Tillaea simplex*, an inch or two high, found in the eastern United States.

1835 PUSLEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) I xiii 320 One point in the plan did strike me as less pigmy-minded.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pygmy**, *pygmy v trans*, to make a pygmy of, to reduce to insignificance, to dwarf; **Pygmydom**, the realm of pygmies; **Pygmyhood**, **Pygmyism**, **Pygmyship**, the condition, position, or character of a pygmy.

1658 SAM. AUSTIN *Naps Parnass*. Eu, Stand off thou Postaster from the Press, Who 'pygmy'st' Martyrs with thy dwarf like verse. 1828 BLACKBURN *Mag* XXIII. 598 They were pigmyed to nothing in such a lordly neighbourhood. 1909 *Church Times* 23 July 120/3 This great... church towers high above everything. It pigmies the parish church. 1892 BOOTH *Tucker's Catherine Booth* lxxvii 11 206 Lilliputian nobodies from the land of 'pygmydom' strutted out. 1892 SWINBURNE *Skut. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 321 What we do not understand, we declare, from the height of our 'pygmyhood', to be useless. 1837 BR. INGLIS *Let in E Chilton Mem.* 7. 1 Watson (1861) II. 99 Do not laugh at our 'pygmyism'. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* V. 288 His 'pygmyship'.

Pygo- (pōgo), repr. Gr. *πύγο*, combining form of *πύγι* rump, used in the formation of zoological terms. **Pygobranchiate** [Gr. *βράγχια* gills] *a.*, belonging to the *Pygobranchia*, a group of gastropods having the gills arranged round the anus; so **Pygobranchious a.** **Pygomelican** [Gr. *μέλος* limb] *a.*, pertaining to or connected with a *pygomelus*, a monster having a supernumerary limb behind or between the normal posterior pair; *sb.* a pygomelican animal. **Pygopage** [ad. mod. L. *pygopagus*, f. Gr. *πάγος* that which is fixed or firmly set, f. *πῆγνυμι* to fix, fasten], a monster consisting of twins united in the region of the buttocks; so **Pygopagous a.** **Pygopod** [Gr. *πούς*, *πούς* foot], *a. adj.* of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, an order of aquatic birds, including the auks, grebes, and loons, having the legs set very far back; *b. adj.* of or belonging to the genus *Pygopus* or family *Pygopodidae* of Australian lizards having rudimentary hind legs; *sb.* a lizard of this family, hence **Pygopodous a.** **Pygostyle** [Gr. *στυλος* column], the vomer or triangular plate formed of the fused caudal vertebrae, which supports the tail-feathers in most birds; hence **Pygostyled a.**, furnished with or forming a pygostyle.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Pygobranchius*,... applied by Gray to an order (*Pygobranchia*) of the *Gasteropodophora*; 'pygobranchious'. 1894 BATESON *Variation* 401 note, 'Pygomelican geese are often recorded. 1891 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 894 The case of Rosa-Josepha is not entirely analogous and comparable to the two other 'pygopages'. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Apr. 850 'Pygopagous twins... united together in the region of the nates and having each its own pelvis. 1886 BUCH'S *Handb. Med. Sc.* II. 226 The heat of such homothermous animals as the whale, the seal, the walrus, and the 'pygopodous' birds. 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III 719/2 A ploughshare-shaped bone or 'pygostyle'. 1899 EVANS *Birds in Camb. Nat. Hist.* IX. 47 The tail [of *Hesperornis*] was fairly long and broad, but had no pygostyle. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 238 Tail short (as to its vertebrae, which are 'pygostyled').

Pygrall, **Pygsnye**, **Pygymast**, **Pygyn**: see **Pygall**, **Pygsney**, **Pygymast**, **Pygyn**.

Pygyn, obs. form of **Pygyn**.

1334 *Black Bk. Deuigh* ff. 499 Reddendo domino per annum vij vassa et pygyn butiri.

Pyhy, *int. Obs.* A representation of laughter; cf. **TEE-HEE**.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 20, I cannot but laugh, *py hy hy hy*. 1595 *Martinus Mundus Nashe's* Wks. (Grosart) I. 108 Ha, he, tse, tse, py, hy, see fortunes wheelies. So how, Mad Martin bath turnde vp his heeles.

Pyio (pō-ik), *a. rare* = *py*. [f. Gr. *πύον* pus + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pus; purulent.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pyin (pō-in) *Phys. Chem* [f. as prec. + *-in*]. An albuminoid substance found in pus.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 51 It is stated, that the element which may be obtained from the young cells of areolar tissue is pyine. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 752 Pyin closely resembles mucin. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 39 Pyin can be obtained by agitating recently drawn pus with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium chloride.

Pyiny, *vb. sb. Obs.* [f. implied **pye* vb. (f.

PIE sb) + *-ing*]. The alphabetical indexing of rolls and records: see **PIE sb** 3 2.

1658 *Practick Part Law* (ed. 5) 283 The keepers of the files of Declarations Hath for the filing, pying, and shewing the files of every Cleike for every 1 name, 25

Pyione, obs. form of **Pyone**.

Pyjamas, **pajamas** (pōjā-māz, pā-), *sb. pl.* Also *g* **pyjammahs**, *pl.*, **pyjamahs**. [a. Pers.

and Urdu جامه پای *pāe* (pāy) *jāmāh*, f. Pers. پای *pāe*, *pāy* foot, leg + جامه *jāmāh* clothing, garment. In Persian, a sb singular; in Eng made plural with -s, after *breeches*, *drawers*, *trousers*, etc.] Loose drawers or trousers, usually of silk or cotton, tied round the waist, worn by both sexes amongst the Mohammedans, and adopted by Europeans, especially for night wear, in England often in trade use inaccurately applied to a sleeping suit of loose trousers and jacket.

1800 *Misc. Trans. in Asiat. Ann. Reg* 342/a Memorandum relative to Tipoo Sultan's wardrobe. 3d, pajamahs, or drawers. *Ibid.* Pajamahs. 1894 MEDOWIN *Angler in Wales* I 188 In a pair of 'pyjamahs' and a shirt. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii, I tripped him of his pyjamahs. 1842 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. v 59 Equipped in our broad straw hats, shirts, light silk or muslin 'pyjamahs'. 1845 STROUVER *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 108 He usually undresses, puts on his pajamas (the loose Turkish trousers). 1859 LANG *Wand India* 300 Pyjamahs of red silk trimmed with gold lace. 1893 EART DUNMORE *Pamirs* I 277 They wore the usual short blue silk cloak and loose white pyjamas. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 122/1 I'd as lief be seen in my pajamas.

b. attrib. and Comb. (in sing. form), as *pyjama-suit*, *-trousers*; *pyjama-clad* adj.

1897 HUGHES *Medic. Rev.* v 188 It has the disadvantage over the pyjama suit of being more difficult to change. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerset* 42 To make you pyjama trousers look like tunk-hose. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Apr. 6/4 The spectacle presented by the learned counsel and the officials of the court, arranged in front of the pyjama clad judge.

Hence **Pyjamaed a.**, clad in pyjamas.

1823 *World* 28 Nov. 18/2 Ten pyjamahed and betowelled unfortunates are standing outside. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 2/3 A stranger who strolled into (say) the Lord Chief Justice's Court, pyjamaed and not ashamed.

Pyjon, obs. form of **Pygeon**.

Pyk, *-e*, **pykke**, obs. ff. *pyck*, north. f. **PITCH sb** 1 **Pyk**, **Pykage**, **Pykar**, **Pykarelle**, obs. ff.

Pyk, **Pyke**, **Pykage**, **Pykard**, **Pyker** 1, **Pykerel**. **Pykas**, *-ax*, **pykeax** (e, *pykels*, *pykes*, obs. ff. **Pykax**. **Pyke**, obs. f. **Pyck v** 1, **Pyck v** 1, **Pyke**, **Pyque** **Pykefork**, obs. f. **Pyckfork**.

Pykeled, var. **PICKLED ppl a** 2 *Obs.*, speckled. **Pyker**, **Pykerel**, *-elle*, **Pykery**, obs. ff.

Pykard, **Pyker** 1, **Pykerel**, **Pykery**. **Pykestole**, *-olle*, *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] Name of a play or sport formerly engaged in at Ripon on Easter Monday.

1439 *Mem. Ripon* (Suites) III 235 Et in pane et cerevisio emptis pro ludentibus le Pykestolle in crastino Pasche. 1447 *Ibid.* 240 Et in solucione facta xv ministris ludentibus in crastino festi Pasche. 1561 Et in pane et cervis emptis pro le Pykestole ludentibus ibidem eodem die. 1562

Pykfork, **Pykid**, **Pyking**, **Pykit**, obs. ff. **PICKFORK**, **PICKED**, **PICKING**, **PICKED**, **PICKED**.

Pykk, *-e*, **Pykkert**, **Pykkyll**, **Pykle**, *-let*, obs. ff. **Pyck**, **Pykard**, **Pykrelle**, **Pykrelle**, **Pykrelle**.

Pykois (e, *-oys*, **Pykrelle**, **Pykrie**, *-ry* (e, **Pykulle**, *-yl*, **Py**, obs. ff. **Pykax**, **PICKEREL**, **PICKERY**, **PICKLE**, **PILL sb**, **PILL sb** and *v*).

Pyk (pō-lä) *Anat.* Pl. *pyl*. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *πύλη* a gate.] Each of the openings forming a communication between the cavities of the optic lobes of the brain and the iter.

1890 in *Cent. Diet.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pylogore (pō-lā-gōr). *Gr. Antig.* Also in *Gr. form pylogoras*. [ad. Gr. *Πυλόγωρος*, f. *Πύλω*, Thermopylae (the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony) + *γωρος* assembly.] The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic Council.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Pylogore. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Artis. Com.* II 76 Every Grecian state... sent to its meetings two deputies, one of whom bore the name of Pylogore, the other the appellation of Hieromnemon.

1835 THIRWALL *Greece* I x 280 At Athens three pylogores were annually elected. 1846 *Greece* II ii 325 Eschines, himself a Pylogore sent to Delphi by Athens.

Pyliangium (pō-lē-ā-gē-um). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πύλη* gate + *αγγείον* vessel.] The undivided portion of the arterial trunk next the ventricle in the lower vertebrates.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I 763/1 *Pyliangium* and *sympangium*, together, are the equivalents of that portion of the heart which lies between the ventricle and the anterior wall of the pericardium. 1900 *Nature* 16 Aug. 265/1 Figures of the frog's heart, which, as regards the detailed structure of the *pyliangium*, are wholly unconventional.

Hence **Pyliangial a.**, of or pertaining to the *pyliangium*.

Pyilar (pō-lār), *a. Biol. rare*. [f. Gr. *πύλη* (see **PYLA**) + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a *pyla* or *pyle*.

1890 in *Cent. Diet.*

Pyilar, *-ard*, *-aster*, obs. ff. **PILLAR**, **PILASTER**. **Pylohe**, **Pylohard**, obs. ff. **PILCH**, **PILCHARD**. **Pylocraft** (e, obs. variant of **PILOROW**.

Pylo (pōl). *Biol. rare*. [ad. Gr. *πύλη* gate.] A small orifice, a pore; generally used in combination, as in **Micropylo**.

1890 *Cent. Diet.* cites **Cours**

Pylo, obs. f. **PEEL sb** 2, **PILL**, **PILL**, **PILL**

Pylo, bef. a vowel *pyl-*, ad. Gr. *πύλη* gate, orifice, applied to the portal vein; irreg. used as combining form instead of the regular *pylo-*.

Pylophraxis (pōilemfrāk-sis) [Gr. *ἐμφράξις* stoppage, obstruction], obstruction of the portal vein (Mayne 1858). **Pylophlebitis** (pōilēfīlē-bē-tis) [**PHLEBITIS**], inflammation of the portal vein; hence **Pylophlebitic a** **Pylophlebitis** (pōilēfīlēbē-tis), thrombosis of the portal vein.

1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI 439 'Pylophlebitic abscesses in the liver. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Pylophlebitis. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp.* 7th ser. Oct. 8, Cases of pylophlebitis of adhesive type due to alcohol. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Pylophlebitis. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 64 To diagnose pylophlebitis.

Pylool *pyal*, pennyroyal see **PULIO**.

Pyler (e, *Pylyer*, obs. ff. **PILLAR**, **PILORY**. **Pylet**, **Pylever**, obs. ff. **PELLET sb** 2, **PILLIVER**.

Pylyer, **Pylyfr**, obs. ff. **PILFER**, **PILFERT**. **Pylygre**, *-grime*, *-grym* (e, obs. ff. **PILORUM**.

Pylye, **Pylyon**, **Pylywe**, obs. forms of **PILY a** 2, **PILLION**, **PILLION**.

Pyll, **Pyllar**, *-er*, **Pyllary**, **Pyllaster**, obs. ff. **PILL**, **PILL**, **PILLAR**, **PILLER**, **PILORY**, **PILASTER**.

Pylye, **Pylyery**, obs. ff. **PILL**, **PILL**, **PILORY**. **Pylyleton**, *-ory*, obs. forms of **PILLETORY**.

1862 TURNER *Herbal* II. 107 b. The other new kynde of pylleton. *Ibid.* Pyllitoris is good for the tuth ach.

Pyllory (e, *Pyllow* (e, **Pyllon**, obs. forms of **PILORY**, **PILLOW**, **PILLION**.

Pyllon (pō-lōn), *Arch.* [a Gr. *πύλων* a gateway, f. *πύλη* gate.] A gateway, a gate-tower; *spec* in recent use, the monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, usually formed by two truncated pyramidal towers connected by a lower architectural member containing the gate.

1850 LETCHER in *C. O. Miller's Anc. Art* § 220 (ed. 2) 217 The principal structures begin with a pylon, that is, pyramidal double towers or wings (Strabo's *ptera*) which flank the gateway. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* (1863) 406 A square panel in the entry of the great pylon records the visit of the French General Desaix and his myrmidons in 1799. 1893 BUDGE *Mummy* 33 The names of the places conquered by Thothmes were inscribed on some of the pylons at Karnak.

transf. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 4/1 At each end of the bridge [over the Thames at Vauxhall], according to the design, there were two 'pylons'. The Bridges Committee recommended that these pylons should be omitted.

fig. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. Fourth Gosp.* vi 183 The pylons of the Fourth Gospel is of course the prologue.

b. attrib. and Comb. as *pylon-shaped* adj.

1890 RIDER HAGGARD & A. LANG *World's Desire* II i. There on the pylon brow stood... Hathor's self. 1904 BUDOS *Guide 3rd & 4th Egypt Rooms Brit. Mus.* 70 Head rest on a support, with a pylon-shaped opening in it.

Pyloric (pō-lō-rik), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [f. **PYLORUS** + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pylorus.

1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII 145 Two cavities; one large, which I shall call the cardiac portion, the other small, which I shall call the pyloric. 1821 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 29 The pyloric orifice is on the posterior dorsal side.

1890 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 9 A pyloric valve. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 131 These unite with a cross-piece, the 'pyloric' ossicle, which arches over the roof of the pyloric division of the stomach.

B *sb.* (pl.) The pyloric glands.

1885 *Nat.* 26 Dec. 866/1 When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their pylorics are loaded with fat.

Pylo- (pō-lō-), before a vowel *pylor-*, stem of Gr. *πυλῶρος* (see next); a formative element in various pathological and surgical terms.

Pylore- (pō-lō-rē), excision of the pylorus. **Pylo-** (pō-lō-), plastic surgery of the pylorus. **Pylo-** (pō-lō-), scirrhus of the pylorus.

1895 MORISON in *Lancet* 16 Feb. (title) A successful case of Pyloroplasty. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2040 257 Of his last 11 cases 4 were pylorotomies.

Pylo- (pō-lō-), *Anat.* [Late L. *pylorus* the lower orifice of the stomach (Cæd. Aurel. 5th c.), a. Gr. *πυλῶρος*, *πυλῶρος* gatekeeper, porter, f. *πύλη* gate + *ὄρος* watcher, warder.] The opening from the stomach into the duodenum, which is guarded by a strong sphincter muscle; also, that part of the stomach where it is situated.

1655 CROOKS *Body of Man* iii. v (1631) 105 The guts are continued with the stomach at the right Orifice called the Pylorus. 1877 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 394 Its superior orifice, called also the cardiac, is on the left, and the inferior or pylorus, on the right side of this organ. 1868 BACSLAV *Muscular Motions* 543 The pylorus opens into the intestine.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 198 At the pylorus there is an annular membranous valve, near which the gall-duct opens.

b. An analogous part in invertebrates; e.g. the posterior opening of the stomach in insects; also,

& be poynt herof is in be blak of be eyze] *Ibid* 15/2 Perfor neder yt neder to have a pyram [ed. 1495 pyrame] a schelde ofer a toppe of list; & al be pyram; be poyntes be in be eyzen & be buode enden in be pinges pat ben i seyen. *Ibid* (Add. MS.), Whanne be liknes of be ping cometh to be 312 upon these pyramis [ed. 1495 pyramis], benne be liknes of list & colour passy by be smale cuttles & humoures of be eyze.

2. A pyramid, spire, or steeple. see PYRAMID 3. 1604 *Hirron Papists Ruins* Answ Wks. 1620 I. 574 Well may the heathen people boast Of pyramies & churiches coyt. + **Pyramical**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *pyramus*, *a. Gr.* *πύραμς* PYRAMID + -IAL. The etymological form is PYRAMIDICAL.] = PYRAMIDAL *a.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* iv. xvii, That Great All, This his work's glory, made pyramically. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 207 Of a pyramical figure, and not unlike to a Pine Apple.

Pyramid (pī'rāmid), *sb.* Forms: see below. [Originally in form *pyr-*, *pyramis*, pl. *pīr-*, *pyramides* (pī'rāmidēz), later *pyramids*, *a. L.* *pyramis* (med. L. also *pīramis*), pl. *pīramides*, *a. Gr.* *πύραμς*, pl. *πύραμδες* (peih. of Egyptian origin, but anciently explained by some as a deriv. of *pūp*, *pūp-* fire, by others as f. *pūpōs* wheat, grain, as if a granary). The later form *pyr-*, *pīramide*, *pyramide* was app. after F. *pyramide* (in 12th c. *pīramide*, Hatz.-Darm.). The pl. *pyramis*, *pyramides*, and sing. *pyr-*, *pyramides*, -es, were popular or illiterate analogical formations.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4-7 pīramis, 6-8 pyramis; pl. (4 syll.) 6-7 pyramides, pyramides; (7 pyramides, pyramis; 8 pīramides); also (3 syll.) 6-7 pyramides (e mute), pyramides.

The 3-syll. plurals *pyramides* (e mute), *pyramides*, retained the stress of *pīrāmidēs*, but it is only in verse that they can be distinguished from the 3-syll. *pyramides*, *pyramides*, with stress on first syllable, in β.

1398 *Pyramis* [see PYRAMID 1] 1555, 1586 *Pyramides*, *pyramides* [see B. 1]. 1570, 1651 *Pyramis* [see B. 2, 4]. 1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poet.* ii. xi. (Arb.) 705 The Spire or tower, called pyramis. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 40 *Leptides*. I have heard the Ptolemies Pyramides are very goodly things. *Ibid.* v. ii. 61 Rather make my Countie high pyramides my Gibbet. 1629 *Pasquill's Palin* xxviii, To cast your tall Pyramides to ground. 1664 GRAY *R. Prince* 30 His Figures and Statues Coloves, his Pyramides like those of Egypt. 1770 CRUIK *FINNERS Diary* (1888) 78 Two pyramides full of pipes spouting water. 1716 HARNES *Collect.* v. 256 The Church hath a Pyramus or Spire.

1501 *SPENSER Ruins Rome* ii. Greece will the olde Ephesian buildings blave, And Nylius nurssings their Pyramides faire. 1595 — *Sonn.* iii. These huge Pyramids, whic do heauen threat. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Make it rich. Like the Pyramids lay on epitaphs.

β. 6-7 pyramide, piramide, 7 pyramid, 7-pyramid; pl. 7 pīr-, pyramides, pīramides, pyramyds, 7-pyramyds.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xv b/1 The Pyramide which passeth cleere through the Trepane. *Ibid.* 7 b/1 The poynt a pyramide of a Trepane. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* iv. i. 57 (1623) Though Pallaces, and Pyramids do slope their heads to their Foundations. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii, at They take the flow o'th' Nile By certaine scales i'th' Pyramid. 1632 W. LYNNESSE in *Lithgow Trav.* B. ii, Memphis, in parch'd Egypt's soyle, Flank'd with old Pyramids, and melting Nile. 1638-39 COWLEY *Davideis* i. 752 Numbers which still increase more high and wide From One, the root of their turn'd Pyramide. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH *Poems* Wks (1711) 10 My heart a living pyramide I raise. 1649 G. DANIEL *Tinarch.*, *Item* IV cccxxvi, Th' intent Stood, a true Pyramid, in Government. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1013 Satan Springs upward like a Pyramid of fire, into the wide Expanse. 1823 BYRON *Suavi* vii, cccxxvii, Gueying at what shall happily be hid As the real purpose of a pyramid

γ. sing. 6-7 piramides, 7 pyr-, piramides; pl. 6 piramideses.

1595 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Var. Coll.* III. Intro. 38 The free masons finishing four of the topstones for the pyramides *Ibid.* The base and spire of a pyramis. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadent* Pref. (1602) A. 11 b, He also was cast off from the highest Pyramids of fortunes wheele. 1603 KNOTES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 306 A certaine tower built like a pyramis. 1624 VICARS *God in Mount* (title-p), A Panegyrick Pyramides, erected to the everlasting high honour of England's God

B. Signification.

1. A monumental structure built of stone or the like, with a polygonal (usually square) base, and sloping sides meeting at an apex; *orig.* and *esp.* one of the ancient structures of this kind in Egypt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 49 The hugious heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt. 1586 T. FORSTER *Pilgr. Meccan* in Hakluyt Voy. (1599) II. 1, 201 Without the Cite, six miles higher into the land, are to be seene neere unto the river diuerse Pyramides, among which are three marvellous great, and very artificially wrought. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. Place me, some god, upon a Pyramis, Higher than hills of earth. 1623 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 Cheops, a King of Egypt, & the builder of this pyramis. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 1 4, I made a Voyage to Grand Cairo, on purpose to take the Measure of a Pyramid. 1823 SHILLER *Q. Mab* ii. 129 Nile shall pursue his changeless way: Those pyramids shall fall. 1826 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lvi, By Colobent... There is a small and simple pyramid. Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid. 1842 GWILL *Archit.* (1876) 48 The great pyramid of Cholula, the largest and most sacred temple in Mexico. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* iv. vii. (1864) 253 [A Mexican *teocalli*] A stone building on the usual pyramidal basis; and the ascent was by a flight of

steep steps on one of the faces of the pyramid. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 19 The Great Pyramid towers close above one's head.

2. The form of a pyramid; in *Geom.* a solid figure bounded by plane surfaces, of which one (the base) is a polygon of any number of sides, and the other surfaces triangles having as bases the sides of the polygon, and meeting at a point (the vertex) outside the plane of the polygon.

Formerly sometimes extended to include the Cone, which differs in having a circular (or other curved) base, and a continuous curved surface between the base and the apex. 1398 *Pyramis* [see PYRAMID 1] 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* ii. def. x. 314 A Pyramid is a solide figure contained vnder many playne superficieses set vpon one playne superficies, and gathered together to one point. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1322 The shadow of the earth being round, groweth point wise or shap at the end, in manner of a cone or pyramis. 1620-25 I. JONES *Stone-Leng* (1725) 70 That Fire bath the Form of a Pyramis is evident. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt* Wks. 1731 I. 105 The Rules of Architecture. teach us that the Pyramid is of all Figures the firmest. 1795 HUTTON *Dict. Math.* s. v. A cone is a round Pyramid, or one having an infinite number of sides. The axis of the Pyramid, is the line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base. When this axis is perpendicular to the base, the Pyramid is said to be a right one, otherwise it is oblique. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 367 The apical cell has the form of an inverted triangular pyramid.

† b. Erroneously used for the vertex or point of a pyramid or similar figure. (Cf. CONE sb. 1 14.)

1649 J. TAYLOR *Gr. Examp.* i. ii § 21 A Great Body of Light transmitting his rays through a narrow hollownesse does by that small Pyramis represent all the parts of the magnitude. *Ibid.* v. § 6 The rays of light passing through the thin air, and in a small and undiscerned pyramis.

† 3. *Arch.* Any structure of pyramidal form, as a spire, pinnacle, obelisk, etc. Also applied to a gable. (Cf. PEDIMENT 1.) *Obs.* exc. as in I. [c. 1440] *Promp. Parv.* 397 Pykewalle (or gabyl), *Murus Conatus, pyramis, vel pyramidalis*. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1710) I. 77 There be 3 great old Toures with pyramides on them. 1595 [see A. 1]. 1600 HOLLAND *Uny. Martians' Topogr. Rome* viii. xi. 1401 There stood a Pyramis or steeple in times past, under which they say P. Scipio Africanus lay entered. 1620 — *Cavendish's Brit.* (1637) 585 [Lichfield Cathedral Church] doth mount on high with three pyramids or spires of stone. 1625 T. BROWNE in *Duane Ann. O. Ehs.* 18 A most rare Piramide of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, in London, was stricken. with fire from heaven. 1630 MILTON *On Shakespeare* 4 What needs my Shakespeare that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a Star-pointing Pyramid? 1639 in E. P. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 302 The Carpenters have alwaies used to have the Cutting of balusters, haunces, inferiells, pendants and pyramids. 1634 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) II. 690 The pyramids upon the little gable ends. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Isaacus's Trav.* ii. 60, I could observe a square Minaret that spires into a Pyramid. 1710, 1716 [see A. 1]

4. Any material thing or object of pyramidal form; a number of things arranged or heaped up in this form, a pyramidal pile.

1570 DER *Mathemat. Preface* 29 Make of Copper plates, a foursquare upright Pyramis, or a Cone. 1597 [see A. 1] 1634 Sir J. HENCKERT *Trav.* 4 The top of this Peake or Pyramide [Teneriffe]... seldom without Snow. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 77 Or when one flame twined with another is They both ascend in one high pyramis. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver, Pref. Let.* § 3 Smithfield blazing with pyramids of law-books. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 425 On each side of the altar, stands a pyramid of bones. 1821 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 257 Among the remarkable exhibitions of mechanical strength and dexterity, we may enumeate that of supporting pyramids of men. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xvi (ed. 3) 137 Horse-chestnuts with massive pyramids of white blossom.

5. *Gartening.* Applied (orig. attrib., hence also simply) to a tree, esp. a fruit-tree, trained in a pyramidal form. So *pyramidal-trained* adj., -*training*. [1646 EVELYN *Diary* Apr.-June, At the entrance of this garden grows the goodliest cypresse I fancy in Europ, cut in pyramid.] 1712 BYRON *Trav.* & *Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. 1, 17 The pyramid yew trees are set in the nursery. 1828 *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/3 Long lines of pyramid Apples and Pears. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* III. 471 Pyramid training is largely practised with Pear stock or on the Quince. 1890 *Farmers' Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 A pyramid trained tree consists essentially of an upright stem, and as many side branches as can be, trained without overcrowding.

6. *fig.* or *allusively* (from prec. senses).

1593 DRAVON *Past.* iv. vi, He that to worlds pyramides will build On those great heroes. Should have a pen. 1600 [see A. 1] a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 129 An unsteady and sharp pointed Pyramid of power. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* ii. vii. 313 The most glorious Act of his life... which ought to be plac'd on the highest Pyramis of his Fame. 1826 ISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. 1, The apex of the pyramid of his ambition was at length visible. 1828 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 488 To me the whole theory looks like an inverted pyramid of inference tottering about upon its extremely narrow apex.

7. *Cryst.* A set of faces belonging to a single crystallographic form and, if symmetrically developed, meeting in a point; also, a form consisting of two such sets of faces on opposite sides of a common base.

1748 Sir J. HILL *Fossils* 254 Crystal... consisting of eighteen sides, dispos'd in order of an hexangular column, terminated by an hexangular pyramid at each end. 1800 tr. *Lavanger's Chem.* I. 190 A salt, under the form of a solid with eighteen sides, terminated at each extremity by a pyramid of six faces. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 663 Large

eight rectangular prisms, terminated by a four-sided pyramid. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A group of triangular faces meeting in one point is called a pyramid. 1895 STORV-MASKELVNE *Crystallogr.* § 201 The terms proto- and deutero-pyramid have been applied by various writers somewhat ambiguously to the diplo-pyramidal figures, or, in crystallographic language, pyramids, which have been here termed isosceles octahedra.

7. *Anat.* Applied to various parts or structures of more or less pyramidal form; *spec.* (a) a mass of longitudinal nerve-fibres on each side of the medulla oblongata (some of which cross from one side to the other in the *decussation of the pyramids*); (b) each of the conical-shaped masses (distinctively called *MALEFICIAN pyramids*) constituting the medullary substance of the kidney, projecting, and opening at the apices by papillae, into the pelvis of the kidney; (c) see quot. 1842.

1805 *Med. Fm.* XIV. 329 The most important... pair of nerves is what was hitherto called the pyramids, this fascicle of nerves is the origin of the cerebrum, or the *hemispheres cerebri*. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* *Pyramid*, a small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated to lodge the muscle of the stapes. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (ed. 3) 124 Into this [pelvis of the kidney], sundry conical elevations, called the *Pyramids*, project; their summits present multitudines of minute openings—the final terminations of the *tubuli*. *Ibid.* xi. 303 At the lower and front part of the medulla oblongata, these [efferent impulses] cross over; and the white fibres which convey them are seen passing obliquely from left to right and from right to left in what is called the *decussation of the anterior pyramids*. 1881 BEHNKE *Mechanism Hum.* *Voice* (ed. 2) 36 The remaining two cartilages [of the larynx] are the *Pyramids*, so called because of their shape. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* s. v. *Pyramid* [of cerebellum], lobule of inferior surface of vermis of cerebellum. *P.s. of Ferritin*... P. of *thyroid gland*... P. of *tympanum*, a small bony eminence in the tympanum, behind the fenestra ovalis, enclosing the stapedius muscle. 1899 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VII. 355 Paralysis of the limbs and tongue, due to softening in the left olive and pyramid.

8. *loosely* A plane figure suggesting the profile of a pyramid; a triangular or cuneiform figure or formation, as a wedge-shaped body of men; a poem the successive lines of which increase or decrease in length; etc. (Cf. the sense 'gable' in 3.)

1589 POTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* ii. xi. (Arb.) 108 Of the Spire or taper called PYRAMUS. In metrising his base can not well be larger than a meete of six, neare the toppe [of the Pyramid] there wille roome litle enough for a meete of two syllables, and sometimes of one to finish the point. 1650 *Don Belshams* 194 The Emperor gathering his men in form of Pyramids. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* ii. 10 In Chess-boards and Tables we yet finde Pyramides and Squares. a 1680 BUTLER *Kenil* (1759) II. 120 As for Alars and Pyramids in Poetry, he [Benlowes] has out done all Men that Way; for he has made a Gridiron, and a Frying-Pan in Verse. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* i. 104 When the sun 1056, the shadow of the peak was projected over sea and land. in a distinctly marked pyramid.

9. *Billiards.* pl. A game played (usually) with fifteen coloured balls arranged in a triangle, and one cue-ball: see quot. 1850, and *pyramid-spot*. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 554 Pyramid.—This game can be played with any number of balls, but the usual number is sixteen, viz. fifteen coloured, and one white.

The fifteen coloured balls are placed on the table in the form of a triangle, the first, or point, being on the winning spot. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 June, I had played at pyramids by myself in the deserted billiard room of the hotel.

† 9. *pl.* (in form *pyramides*) Name of some textile fabric: see quot. c 1605. *Obs.* c 1605 *Allegations of Worsteds Weavers* (B.M. Add. MS. 12504 art. 64), This Cloth [a Say] hath continued his name and fashion till this day; but now lately by putting the same into coullours and twisting one third of one coullour with another of another coullour, beinge made narrow, ytis now called Pyramides. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 178 Pyamides or Maramuffe, the piece, narrow.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *pyramid-builder*, -*fashion*; *pyramid-like* adj.; *pyramid-rest* (*Billiards*), a cue-rest the head of which is arched so as to allow it to be placed over a ball which would otherwise be in the way; *pyramid-shell*, a gastropod shell of the family *Pyramidellidae*; *pyramid-spot*, the spot on a billiard table where the apex of the pyramid is placed, between the centre and the top spot; *pyramid-text*, any ancient Egyptian text found in the Pyramids; *pyramid-wise* *adv.*, in the manner or form of a pyramid, pyramidally. (See also 4 b.)

1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* iii. (1878) 133 Deified pyramid builders of the Vth dynasty. 1813 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. xli. 670 A mount of earth and stone fides fadome long every way, built 'Pyramide fashion'. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 133 This gateway is the 'pyramid-like building that one sees outside'. a 1678 SILVERSTER *Wood-mans Bear* xlv, Like a pale 'Pyramid pillar'. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. 1.65 Regal halls of 'pyramid proportions'. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 28 The 'pyramid or spider-rest is cut out at the bottom. *Ibid.* 83 Place the red again six inches nearer the 'pyramid spot'. 1894 MAHAFFY in *1914 Cent.* XXXVI. 270 The study of the 'Pyramid-texts, the documents of the Old Empire'. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xxxiv, Whose top 'Pyramide-wise did pointed shew High, narrow, sharp, the sides yet more outspread. a 1721 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 494 The haycocks are made with a broad bottom and sharp top, pyramidwise.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pyramid v. satir.**, of a group in a painting: to be disposed in a form suggesting

a pyramid, i.e. symmetrically about a central figure in an elevated position; **Pyramidaire** [after *millionaire*], a person to whom a pyramid is erected as a monument.

1845 *Blackw Mag* LVIII 478 It contributes to the goodness of the picture if by means of it [the light] the groups pyramid and unite well. *Note.* Fuseli objects that the principal figures and chief action in the *Raising of Lazarus* are crowded into a corner. He would have had them 'pyramid'. **1875** EMERSON *Let & Soc Aims xi. Immortality*, Every palace was a door to a pyramid; a king or rich man was a pyramidaire.

Pyramidal (piræmidāl), *a.* (sb.) [ad. med. L. *pyramidalis* (Du Cange): see prec. and -AL. Cf. F. *pyramidal* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pyramid; sloping, as an edge or face of a pyramid. *rare*.

1897 DICKES *Pantom* III vii Rjb. The Pyramid side HB. **1897** R. WRAG *Voy. Constantinople* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1899) II. 1. 308 Two hills rising in a pyramidal form. **1862** H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) II 90 Some were made of glass in a pyramidal shape. **1857** J. G. WILKINSON *Egypt. Pharaons* 151 The pyramidal, or sloping, line was intended to insure the durability of a wall.

2. Of the nature or shape of a pyramid; resembling a pyramid.

1899 T. M. [Jouffr.] *Silkworms* 45 A Pyramidal and most steeple hill. **1834** Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 61 High Pyramidal Cypress-trees. **1878** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. 53 Plato would compound the Earth of Cubical, and Fire of Pyramidal Atoms, and the like. **1784** COWPER *Tash* vi 159 The Lilac various in array, . . . With purple spikes pyramidal. **1816** SHELLEY *Let* 22 July, Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 349 Conical and pyramidal crystallizations. **1874** MOTLEY *Barnveld* II. xxi. 385 One tall pyramidal gable of ancient grey brickwork. **1862** MILTON *Ch. Coat* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 128 Prelate if she will seek to close up divisions in the Church, must be forced to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure. **1871** MINOT *Eng. Prose Lit.* II v 368 That the most stable government is the pyramidal, - that rests on the widest basis of popular confidence.

b. fig. In recent journalistic use (after F. *pyramidal*). Astonishingly huge, colossal.

1817 CRESS *GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I. 432 Madame de Montjoux has just told me that Miss Foote's success is *pyramidal*. **1901** *Vestm Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/2 The pyramidal ignorance of the average Englishman concerning the great Republic and her institutions.

3. Specific technical applications.

a. Anal. Applied to certain structures of more or less pyramid-like form, esp. to certain muscles in the abdomen, and in the nose (both often denoted by the L. *pyramidalis* used absol., sc. *musculus*). Also, pertaining to or connected with the pyramids of the medulla oblongata, as in *pyramidal tract*, a tract of motor nerve-fibres in the spinal cord. Also *Path.* applied to a form of cataract in which the capsule of the crystalline lens is opaque and prominent at its centre.

1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v., Muscles of the Nostrils and of the Abdomen called Pyramides, or of a Pyramidal Figure. **1795** *Bradley's Ram. Dict.* s. v. *Nose*, The Nostrils are dilated by six Muscles, three on each Side, viz. the pyramidal, oblique Ascendant or Myrtiformis, and the oblique descendant. **1871** DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 190 The pyramidal muscle serves to draw down the skin of the forehead between the eyebrows, together with their inner extremities. **1879** CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* II 26 The most important of the cells are known as pyramidal. **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 732 Sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts.

b. Cryst. Used in senses 1 and 2, also applied to the TETRAGONAL system, of which the square pyramid is a characteristic form.

1789 J. KIRK *1st Pt. Dict. Chem.* 69/2 A brown salt, which forms white, pyramidal crystals. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 428 Fundamental forms of minerals. The Pyramidal, in which the crystals assume the form of an isosceles four-sided pyramid. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* v 97 The Pyramidal includes the octahedron with a square base, and the right square prism.

c. Applied to particular species of plants having the flowers in a pyramid-like spike or cluster (often translating the specific name *pyramidalis*); also to fishes or other animals having the body or some part of a pyramid-like form.

1795 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* 214 (1798) 355 Saxifrage plants are usually potted to move into the house as indeed the pyramidal in particular should be. **1804** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 390 Pyramidal Sucker. *Ibid.* 425 Pyramidal Trunkfish. **1884** *Garden* 11 Feb 89/1 Other native Orchises, such as the Pyramidal Orchis, live and flower in a garden, but do not increase or improve.

d. Arith. Applied to the several series of numbers, each beginning with unity, obtained by continued summation of the several series of POLYGONAL numbers; so called because each of these numbers, represented (e.g.) by balls, can be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of the corresponding pyramid (on a triangular, square, or polygonal base).

Thus the series of triangular numbers, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, gives, by summation of successive terms, the series of triangular pyramidal numbers 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, 56, . . . Similarly from the series of square, pentagonal, etc. numbers are obtained corresponding series of pyramidal numbers. The pyramidal numbers constitute the second (sometimes called the third) order of figurate numbers. See FIGURATE pp. 1 a. 3 b. The term was formerly extended (with ordinal numeral) to the succeeding orders of figurate numbers, each

obtained similarly from the preceding by continued summation. See 1795 in b. (In quot. 1674 erroneously used.)

1674 JAKOB *Arith.* (1696) 663 Six is called the first Pyramidal Number; for the Units therein may be so placed, as to represent a Pyramid. **1795** HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Pyramidal Numbers*, are the sums of polygonal numbers, collected after the same manner as the polygonal numbers themselves are found from arithmetical progressions. **1806** - *Cosmos Math.* I. 224 Column c contains the sum of the triangular numbers, that is, the shot contained in a triangular pile, commonly called pyramidal numbers.

b. (as sb.) A pyramidal number. **1705** W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 165 Pyramidals having their Names from their Number of Sides. **1795** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Pyramidal Numbers*, These are particularly called First Pyramidals. The sums of First Pyramidals are called Second Pyramidals; . . . and so on. Particularly, those arising from triangular numbers, are called Prime Triangular Pyramidals.

5. Comb. as *pyramidal-shaped*, adj. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 108 The Yew forms a pyramidal-shaped tree. **1868** REP. U. S. COMMISSIONER AGRIC. (1869) 202 A weeping, pyramidal shaped plant.

Hence **Pyramidalist** = PYRAMIDIST; *spec* one who holds certain theories or beliefs about the pyramids of Egypt. So **Pyramidalism**, the body of theories or beliefs held by pyramidalists.

1877 PROCTOR *Myths & Marvels Astron.* 52 The facts most confidently urged by pyramidalists in support of their views. **1881** - *Gr. Pyramid* I. 11 Taylor, Smyth, and the Pyramidalists generally, consider this sufficient to prove that the pyramid was erected for some purpose connected with religion.

Pyramidally (piræmidālī), *adv.* [f. PYRAMIDAL + -LY.] In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

1861 EDEN *Art of Navg.* II. viii. 34 The shadowe of the earth is pyramidallye sharpe. **1875** LANCHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 Upon a base a too foot square, & hy, a square pilaster rising pyramidally of a fifteen foote hy. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plantis* II. §9 They stand both together pyramidally. **1778** PRYCE *Nat. Cornub.* 84 Rising pyramidally at least five hundred and forty feet above the sea. **1890** *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan 7/2 The shoots of a pyramidally trained tree.

†b. fig. in allusion to the embalmed bodies of the dead preserved in the pyramids. After the manner of a mummy. *Obs.*

1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii xlii. 366 A man may be happy without the apprehension thereof, surely in that sense he is pyramidally happy. **1658** - *Hydrat* v. 72 But to subsist in bones, and be but Pyramidally extant, is a fallacy in duration.

c. fig. Hugely, colossally: cf. PYRAMIDAL 2 b.

1821 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Feb 173/2 So pyramidally ignorant is the British newspaper-man.

Pyramidal (piræmidāl), *a.* *rare* [ad. late L. *pyramidalis*, f. *pyramidalis* -em: see -ATR 2 a.] Fashioned as a pyramid; = PYRAMIDAL 2.

1884 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiii xix 258 Experiments may be seen in diverse sorts of [perspective] glasses; as in the hollow, the plane, the embossed, the columnar, the pyramidal or piked, the turbinal, the bunched. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV 289 *Pyramidal Fascia*, a band which juts out into an angle on one side.

So **Pyramidated** *a.*, formed with pyramids, or into a pyramid.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 196 A crystal is named pyramidalated, when the primitive form is a prism, and has a pyramid on each extremity. **1903** *Nature* 11 Oct 530/2 Some of the pyramidalated summits among the South American volcanoes.

Pyramides, pl. of *pyramis* see PYRAMID.

Pyramidia, pl. of PYRAMIDION

Pyramidic (pirāmidik), *a.* *rare* [f. PYRAMID + -IC; perh. after Gr. *πυραμίδης*]. Of, like, or proper to a pyramid; heaped up, or lofty and massive, like a pyramid.

1743 SHENSTONE *Elégies* xix. 50 Their gold in pyramidal pile'd. **1821** BYRON *Fun.* v. lxxxvii. The enormous gate which rose O'er them in almost pyramidal pride.

Pyramidical (pirāmidikāl), *a.* Now *rare* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PYRAMIDAL; in quot. 1628, enduring like a pyramid: cf. MONUMENTAL 4.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. 11 iv. (1651) 18 [The heart] of a pyramidal form, and not much unlike to a Pine-apple. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxv. Though the Athenians demolished his Statues, yet they could not extinguish his more pyramidalicall virtues. **1693** [see PYRAMIDAL 3 a.] **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew* IV (ed. 2) 322 They set six or eight Waggon Loads of Coal in a pyramidal Heap. **1867** BAKER *Nile Tribut* xv (1872) 270 The pyramidal hill beneath which I had fixed our camp. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug 8/2 After the Switchback and the Great Wheel comes the Pyramidal Railway, which is being erected at the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton. The idea is to build a tower of varying height, round which a spiral track will carry a car from the top to the bottom.

Pyramidically (pirāmidikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a pyramidal manner or form; pyramidally. (In quot. 1886 = PYRAMIDALLY c.)

1897 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 28 Oct. (1857) IV. 298 A very noble bonefire . . . consisting of about 140 pitch barrels, placed pyramidically on 7 scaffolds. **1871** NESSITT *Catal. Slide Coll. Glass* 70 Pyramidally-clipped trees. **1886** D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Singular* xlii. She is terribly rich. Awfully, colossally, pyramidically rich.

So **Pyramidicalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Pyramidion (pirāmidion). Pl. -ia, -ions. [mod.L., a. Gr. type **πυραμίδιον*, dim. of *πυραμῖς* PYRAMID. Cf. F. *pyramidion* (Littré).] A small

pyramid; *spec.* in *Arch.*, the pointed pyramidal portion forming the apex of an obelisk.

1840 BONOMI in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* (1843) Ser. II I. 161 The height of the pyramidion should be about a tenth of the whole length. **1850** J. LUTCH tr. C. O. Miller's *Anc. Art* § 224 Four-sided pillars on a low base, which diminish upwards and end in a pyramidion, usually of granite. **1877** W. R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* (1878) 2 Its apex is abruptly terminated by a small pyramidion, whose faces are inclined at about an angle of sixty degrees.

b. Cryst. Used by Story-Maskelyne in naming figures formed from other solid figures by constructing a small pyramid upon each face of the original.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* § 167 Holo-symmetrical forms of this [the cubic] system. . . 2. The triakis-octahedron or the octahedral pyramidion. 4. The tetrakis-hexahedron or the cube pyramidion . . . the term pyramidion being employed in the case of forms in which a pyramidion or small pyramid composed of similar isosceles triangles surmounts every face of a simpler figure. . . such a figure is then an isosceles octahedron. *Ibid.* § 172 The figure presents the aspect of a cube each face of which is surmounted by an obtuse pyramid, and it may, on this account, be termed the cube pyramidion.

Pyramidist (pirāmidist, piræm-). [See -IST.] One who investigates or is specially versed in the structure and history of the Egyptian pyramids.

1874 P. SMYTH *Our Inher. in Gr. Pyramid* v. xxi. 41 A scientific pyramidist confines himself to stating . . . that the Great Pyramid was erected in the times of the Fourth Dynasty. **1883** PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* App. A 187 The length of the earth's polar axis is assumed by pyramidists to be 500,000,000 pyramid inches.

Pyramidize, *v.* [f. PYRAMID sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To form a pyramid; to converge towards a summit or apex: cf. PYRAMID *v.* Hence **Pyramidizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *apl. a.*

1831 T. HOPE *Hist. Ess. Archit.* (1840) I. xi. 388 The gradual contraction and pyramidizing, as they rose higher, of the indispensable arches, and buttresses, and pinnacles and roofs. **1850** INKERSLY *Roman & Ptolemaic Archit.* in *France* 325 A very graceful pyramidizing composition of two distinct portions.

Pyramido, combining form from Gr. *πυραμῖς*, *πυραμῖδ*, PYRAMID, as in **Pyramido-atte-nuate** *a.*, pyramidally attenuated, **†Pyramido-prismatic** *a.*, of a form due to a combination of pyramid and prism.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 165 Pyramido-Prismatic Augite. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 478 Summit branchlets . . . arcuate and pyramido attenuate.

†Pyramidography (also in L. form *pyramidographia*), *Obs.* [f. prec. + -GRAPHY.] A description of, or dissertation on, the pyramids.

1646 GREAVES (*title*) *Pyramidographia*, or a description of the Pyramids of Egypt. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Pyramidography*. **1671** *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2091 By whom the Pyramidographia, the Roman Foot and Denarius are traced out.

Pyramidoid (piræmidoid), *Geom.* 1212. [ad. mod.L. *pyramidoides* (sc. *schéma*): see PYRAMID and -OID.] A solid figure in form approaching a pyramid, but of which the edges that meet or intersect at the vertex are curves, instead of straight lines as in a pyramid; as the *parabolic pyramidoid*, in which the vertical sections through the edges are parabolas instead of triangles.

1655 J. WALLIS *De Sectionibus Conicis* Prop. ix, De Conoide et Pyramidoide Parabolico. *Ibid.* xiv, De Elliptico Pyramidoide et Conoide. **1656** - *Arithmetica Infinitorum* Prop. iv, Item, Pyramidoides vel Conoides Parabolico ad Prisma vel Cylindrum (super aequali base aequalum) est ut 1 ad 2. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parabolical Pyramidoid*, so named by Dr. Wallis from its Genesis, or Formation. **1795** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 4 v. *Paraboloid*. *¶* Erroneously identified with a *parabolic spindle*. **1710** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 2) II. s. v. ; thence **1727** in BAILEY vol. II, and **1730** *folio*; **1739** *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 746/2; and some recent Dicts.

a. Of or pertaining to a pyramidoid. *b.* Of the general figure of a pyramid upon a base of any shape. **1807** T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* II. 20 All pyramidoidal solids are equal to one third of the circumscribing prismatic or cylindroidal solids of the same height.

Pyramidon (piræmidon). [f. PYRAMID, after *accordion*, *harmonic*, etc.] A pedal organ-stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, and producing very deep tones. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* ix (1878) 63 Pyramidon, a Pedal stop of 16 or 32 feet-tone. **1881** C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 156 [The] Pyramidon has been mentioned in some works, but it was found impracticable to make this stop answer throughout the entire scale, and it therefore is abandoned.

†Pyramidy, *Obs.* *rare*. ? Illiterate form of PYRAMID (from pl. *pyramides* in PYRAMID A. a), used *attrib.*; or ? derived adj. = PYRAMIDAL.

1657 SEED *England, Scot.* i. § 15 A Well, whose trickling drops turne (in Pyramidy-wise) into hard stone. **c. 1710** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 33 Manborn hills . . . are in a Pyramidy fashion on y^e top. *Ibid.* 179 With four pyramidy spires on Each Corner.

Pyramis: earliest form of PYRAMID, *q.v.*

Pyramoid (pirāmoid). *Geom.* *rare* -e. [ad. Gr. *πυραμειδης* pyramido-shaped, f. *πυραμῖς* PYRAMID; see -OID.] = PYRAMOID (Webster 1864). So **Pyramoidal** *a.* = PYRAMIDOIDAL *b.*

1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl Brit* XVI. 354/2 Producing... in the hexagonal system 'pyramidal' and 'gyroidal' forms.

Pyranthomite, Pyragillite, Pyragyrite: see PYRO-2.

Pyrate, Pyratia, etc. see PIRATE, etc.

Pyraugue, obs. form of PYROGUE.

1795 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 129 Pyraugues made of [Cedar]

Pyrausta. *Obs. rare.* [L. (Pliny = *pyrausta*), ad. Gr. *πυραυστής* a moth that gets singed in the flame; in obs. F. *pyrauste* (Cotgr. 1611)] A fabulous insect supposed to live in fire.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 1121 So of the fire in burning furnace spring. The fly Pyrausta with the flaming wings. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyrausta* or *Pyrogonus*, the Fire Fly or Salamander-Fly, an insect.

Pyrauxite: see PYRO-2.

Pyrazine, Pyrazole: see PYRO-3 c

Pyre (παῖρ). [ad. L. *pyra*, a. Gr. *πύρ* a hearth, a place where fire is kindled, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile.] A pile or heap of combustible material, esp. wood; usually, a funeral pile for burning a dead body: see *PIL* s.v. 3 d.

1598 BROWNE *Hydrob.* Ep. Ded. When the funeral Pyre was out, and the last Valediction over, Men took a lasting Adieu of their Interred Friends. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 41 With tender Bilets-doux he lights the pyre. 1715 — *Ibid.* i. 72 For nine long nights through all the dusky air The pyre thick-flaming shot a dismal glare. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* i. xiv, Then hand in hand the victim band Roll in the dance around the funeral pyre. 1872 R. ELLIS *Carullus* xxxix. 4 Near the pyre they mourn Where weeps a mother o'er the lost, the kind one son.

attrib. 1848 HAMILTON *Sabbath* iv. 100 The fabled Phoenix was only reborn amidst its pyre-nest of incense.

Pyre, obs. f. PEAR, PEBER, PEB 2; var. PIRE v.

Pyretic, a. [a. Gr. *πυρετικός* feverish, f. *πύρεσ-ειν* to be feverish: cf. PYRETIC] Of, pertaining to, or affected with fever, feverish.

1852-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 153 Thus shell fish will sometimes excite great uneasiness with pyretic heat. *Ibid.* IV. 291 The thirst and general irritation and pyretic symptoms increase.

Pyree, obs. rare. [a. F. *pyrée* (Littre), f. Gr. *πύρ* fire: cf. *πυρεός* a pan for coals.] The altar of fire in the religion of the ancient Persians.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Traue* (ed. 2) 186 Albois... infamous in the Pyree or Temple of Idolatrous Pyre, which has never gone out for fifty Ages. *Ibid.* 277 The Pyree he incinerated, and made other common fire be commixt with that they boasted they had from heaven.

Pyren, a. obs. rare. [f. L. *Pyrenæ*, Gr. *Πυρήνη* the Pyrenees.] = PYRENEAN a.

1613 HERWOOD *Bras. Age* i. Wks 1874 III. 179 White as the garden lilly, pyren snow, Or locks of Christall. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Journals* x. 183 He, to his Moores, o' the Pyren mountains jaunts.

Pyrenæmia. *Path.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *πύρην* fruit-stone, nucleus + *αἷμα* blood + *-ία*.] The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence **Pyrenæmatous, a.**, having nucleated red blood corpuscles. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrenarium. *Bot.* [mod. L. f. *πύρηνα* PYRENE + *-arium*.] A drupaceous pome: i. e. a pome containing pyrenes or 'stones', as those of the medlar and hawthorn. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrene (παῖρ-ῖν). *Bot.* Also in L. form *pyrena*, pl. -æ. [ad. mod. L. *pyrena*, f. Gr. *πύρην* fruit-stone.] The stone of a fruit; esp. one of those in a drupaceous pome.

1877 KERN *Bot. Lex.* s. v. If a putamen is composed of several cells, each cell takes the name of pyrena, as in *Cornus*. 1880 GRAY *Silene* Bot. VII. 82. 206 The pyrenes or stony inner portion of such carpels when drupaceous or composing a drupe of 2 or more stones. 1882 OGIWIE, *Pyrene*.

Pyrene (παῖρ-ῖν). *Chem.* (Also 9 pyren) [f. Gr. *πύρ* fire + *-γενε*] A solid hydrocarbon (C₁₆H₁₀) obtained from the dry distillation of coal, crystallizing in microscopic laminae.

1839 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 356 Pyren, was prepared from the last process by taking the ether which was employed for the purification of the chryse, mixing it [etc.] *Ibid.* Nitrate of pyrene; nitric acid forms with pyren a thick oily substance, which is purified by boiling with water and alcohol. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. III. 552 Pyrene is soluble in hot ether, and may be separated from chryse by means of this solvent, which at a low temperature deposits it in microscopic rhomboidal plates. This hydrocarbon appears to have been first observed by Laurent. 1877 WATTS *Foundries' Chem.* II. 592 Pyrene C₁₆H₁₀ and Chryse are contained in the portion of coal tar boiling above 360° (boiling point of anthracene).

b. *Comb.* as *pyrene ketone*, *-quinone*, etc.

1895 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 350. Hence **Pyrenic a.**, of, belonging to, or derived from pyrene, as *pyrenic acid*, C₁₆H₈O₆, forming pale yellow plates.

Pyrenean, -ean (πυρην-ῖαν), a. and sb. Also 7 **Pyrenean, Pyrenean.** [ad. F. *Pyrenéen*, or f. L. *Pyrenæus* (f. *Pyrenæ*, a. Gr. *Πυρήνη*, name of the daughter of Bebryx, beloved of Hercules, said to be buried on these mountains) + *-AN*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the Pyrenees. **B. sb.** a. A native of the Pyrenees. + b. pl. The Pyrenees. 1592 *Survey of France* To Rdr, The Pyrenean moun-

tains towards Spaine. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. 201 Talking of the Alpes and Appennines, The Perenean and the river Poe. 1856 BLOWNT *Glossogr.*, Pyrenean Mountains. 1893 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* (ed. 3) 178 The Province of Artois united to the Crown of France by the Pyrenean Treaty [between France and Spain, 1659]. 1768 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 35 At fifteen posts from Bayonne you discover the Pyrenees. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* I. 275 The Pyrenean chain. 1861 A. H. CLOUGH *Poems* (1862) 245 My Pyrenean Verses will you hear. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 8/5 Long circular capes in Pyrenean wool fabrics.

Pyrenees (πυρην-ῖες), sb. pl. Also 7 **Pyrenes, Pir-, Pyrenays, Pirhenese.** [a. F. *Pyrenées*, ad. L. *Pyrenæi* (sc. *montes*): see prec.] Name of the range of mountains separating France and Spain.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (A1b.) 53 In the mountains, named Pyrenæi th[e] inhabitants burnt vp the woodde. 1632 LITTONOW *Traue* x. 440 The South Pendicles of the high Pirhenes. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 27 These parts of the Pyrenes that border upon the Mediterranean are never without Theeves. 1693 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* (ed. 3) 206 Extending from the Pyrenes... Southwards. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 683/2 Pyrenean Mountains, or Pyrenes. 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VI. 113. 510 Napoleon... felt with Louis XIV, that it was necessary there should be no longer any Pyrenes.

+ b. *altrb.* (in sing form **Pyrenees, -ey**) *Obs.* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 598 A Serpent in the Pyreney Mountains. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 27, I pass'd between som of the Pyreney Hills.

Pyreneite (πυρην-ῖτ). *Min.* Also -*aité*. [ad. Gr. *πυρηνίτης* (Werner 1812), f. as prec. + *-ίτης*.] A variety of iron-lime garnet, greyish-black and of semi-metallic lustre.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, **Pyreneite**... occurs in primitive limestone, in the Pic of Eres-Lads, near Barages, in the French Pyrenes. 1824 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 129. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 754 Pyreneite.

Pyrenio: see PYRENE 2.

Pyrenin (πυρην-ῖν). *Phys. Chem.* [f. as PYRENE + *-in*.] Schwartz's name for the substance composing the nucleolus of a cell.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyrenium (πυρην-ῖν). *Bot.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *πύρημιον*, dim. of *πύρη*: see PYRENE 1.] The hypothecium of a nucleiform or angiocarpous apothecium, i. e. that of an angiocarpous lichen.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, **Pyrenium**, either the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungi. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554/2 (Lichens) When the pyrenium quite covers the nucleus it is said to be entire.

Pyrenocarp (πυρην-ῖν-καρπ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *πύρην* (see PYRENE 1) + *καρπός* fruit.] a. 'Any drupaceous fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*). b. = PERITHECIUM. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog.*, Bot. 355 The *Pyrenocarpes*, with pyrenocarps or peritheces (hymenia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck).

Hence **Pyrenocarpous a.**, resembling, pertaining to, or having a pyrenocarp.

1872 LEIGHTON *Lichen flora* 36 Apothecia pyrenocarpous verrucoid.

Pyrenodeous, a *Bot.* = next, A. So **Pyrenodine a.**

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen flora* 4 Apothecia pyrenodine. *Ibid.* 36 Apothecia pyrenodeous.

Pyrenoid (πυρην-ῖν-οῖδ), a and sb. [f. Gr. *πύρην* (see PYRENE 1). see -*οῖδ*.]

A. adj. Resembling in form the stone of a fruit: see *quots. rare*—

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyrenoides* processus, the Tooth of the second Vertebra. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrenoides*, pyrenoid. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrenoid*, keisel-shaped. *Anat.* Epithet formerly applied to the odontoid process of the axis vertebra.

B. sb. A small colourless protoplasmic body, resembling a nucleus, found in certain algae and protozoa.

1863 SCIENCE I. 18/2 A Schmitz finds in the chromatophores of many algae more or less spherical bodies to which he gives the name of pyrenoids. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 629 The exact part played by the pyrenoid is very obscure, but there can be no doubt that it influences in some way the formation or deposition of starch by the protoplasm. 1902 G. N. CALKINS *Protococcus* 117 Chromatophores in which one or more deeply staining bodies—the *pyrenoids*—may be found.

Pyrenomycetes (πυρην-ῖν-μυκῆτις), sb. pl. [mod. L. *Pyrenomyces*, f. as prec. + *μυκῆτις*, pl. *μυκῆτις* mushroom.] An order of ascomycetous fungi, characterized by the asci being formed in flask-shaped receptacles or perithecia. So

Pyrenomyces (πυρην-ῖν-μυκῆτις), a, belonging to or of the nature of the *Pyrenomyces*.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 The hard, or carbonaceous Ascomycetes, sometimes called the *Pyrenomyces*. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 559/3 (Lichens) Distinguishing them from certain pyrenomycetous fungi.

Pyrenous (πυρην-ῖν-ος), a. *Bot.* *rare*— [f. as PYRENE + *-ous*.] Containing pyrenes or 'stones'; chiefly in comb. with a numeral.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrenous*, having or full of fruit-stones, pyrenous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pyrenous*, in bot., containing pyrenes used only in composition with a numeral: as *a-pyrenous*, *5-pyrenous*, etc.

Pyrengy, obs. notice-wd. [f. Gr. *πύρ*, *πυρ-ῖν* + *γενε* work; properly *pyrengy*: cf. PYRENGIAN.] Working in or with fire.

1651 NOAH BIGGS *New Dispens.* 220 F 297 She can perfect nothing without Pyrengy.

Pyretætiology: see PYRETO-

Pyrethrins (παῖρ-ῖν). *Chem.* Also 9-in.

[ad. F. *pyréthrine* (Pansel, 1833): see PYRETHRUM and -*INE*.] The substance to which the sialogogic action of pyrethrum root is due, it appears, when pure, to be a white crystalline alkaloid. Hence **Pyrethric a.**, in *pyrethric acid*, a substance obtained by the action of potassium hydroxide on pyrethrine.

1838 THOMSON *Organic Bodies* 815 To the acid substance M. Pansel has given the name of pyrethrin. But it appears that it is not a simple vegetable principle as he supposed, but a compound of two oils and a resin. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1699 s.v. *Pyrethrum*, R. Buchheim, by evaporating to dryness the alcoholic extract of *Radi v. pyrethri*, and exhausting the residue with ether, obtained a crystalline substance, *pyrethrin*, which melted at the heat of the body, and was resolved by alcoholic potash into pyrethric acid and piperidine. 1895 DUNSTAN & GARNETT in *Trans. Chem. Soc.* LXVII. 120 We propose provisionally to name it *pellitoryne*. It is very probable that it is the same substance as that isolated by Buchheim, in 1876, and named by him *pyrethrine*.

Pyrethrum (παῖρ-ῖν-θρῦμ). Also 6-7 (from Fr.) *pyrethre*. [L. *pyrethrum*, -on (Pliny) = sense i, a. Gr. *πύρεθρον* feverfew cf. *pyretos* fever. In F. *pyréthre*, in OF. *piretre* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*). Cf. PELLITORY, PELLITORY.]

1. Originally, The name of the plant *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, N.O. *Compositæ*, also called Pellitory of Spain, a native of Barbary, Arabia, and Syria, having a pungent root (*radex pyrethri*) used in medicine. Now so called only in pharmacy.

1662 TURNER *Herbar* II. 107 b, *Pyrethrum*, hath a stalk & leaves like unto fenell. 1798 LYRE *Dodoens* III. xix. 342 The roots of Pyrethre is hoate and dry in the third degree. 1883 *Rates of Customs* D vii, *Pyrethrum* [sic] the pounce. *Ibid.* 1807 TOPSELL *Fauna* f. *Beasts* 350 To provoke him to neese, by blowing Pepper and Pyrethre beaten to powder, up into his nostrils. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 422 Take pyrethrum (wild or bastard pimpernel) boil it in strong vinegar, so as to prevent the steam from having any vent. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrethrum*, the pharmacopoeial name for the root of the plant *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or... *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

2. *Bot.* A genus of composite plants, now often made a subdivision of *Chrysanthemum*, a plant of this genus, a feverfew.

As a current florists' name, usually applied to *Pyrethrum* (or *Chrysanthemum*) *roseum*, now grown in many colours, single and double, in summer gardens in England; also to *P. parthenocifolium aureum*, a free growing hardy dwarf annual or biennial, extensively used for carpet bedding and edging, having white flowers with yellow disks. Both species are natives of the Caucasus, Armenia, and Persia, and were introduced into England c. 1803.

1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/3 There seems to be a growing taste for single-flowered Pyrethrums. 1907 *Outlook* 9 Nov. 596/2 New sorts which combine the virtues of the pyrethrum and daisy with the peculiar quality of the chrysanthemum.

b. In full, **Pyrethrum powder:** an insecticide made of the powdered flower-heads of *Pyrethrum cuneatifolium* of Dalmatia, and of *P. roseum* and *P. carnosum* of the Caucasus.

1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 599 The best preventives against bugs in beds are corrosive sublimate (al.) pyrethrum powder. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/3 Another product [of Montenegro] is the 'pyrethrum' flower, which is dried and exported to Italy... for use as insect-powder.

Pyretic (παῖρ-ῖν-ῑκ), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *pyreticus*, f. Gr. *πυρετός* fever: see -*IC*. Cf. Gr. *πυρετικός* PYRETIC.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to fever, producing feverish symptoms; tending to raise the bodily temperature.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyreticus*, of or belonging to fever: pyretic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Thesap.* (1879) 650 Whenever the bodily temperature falls below normal, pyretic treatment is demanded. 1894 BLACKMORE *Peibecras* xiii, If pyretic action does not supervene, we shall save her life.

2. Used for the cure of fever, antipyretic

1868 *Pharm. Jnl.* Ser. II. IX. 347 An effervescent preparation, called 'Pyretic Salts', and also 'Effervescent Pyretic Saline'.

B. sb. A remedy for fever; a febrifuge, an antipyretic. *rare*—

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyretica*, Medicines that cure Fevers. 1798 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pyretics*, medicines good against Fevers. 1836 in SMART,

Pyreto- (παῖρ-ῖν-ῑτο), before a vowel **pyret-**, combining form of Gr. *πυρετός* fever, entering into a few scientific terms. **Pyretætiology** [ETIOLOGY], the ætiology of fevers (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Pyretogenesis, -genesis [Gr. *γενεσις* production, the production of fever (ibid.).]

Pyretogenætiology, Pyretogenætiology [Gr. *γενεσις* production, the production of fever (ibid.).] a description of fevers (Mayne).

Pyretology [mod. L. *pyretologia* (R. Morton 1692): see -*LOGY*], the branch of medical science which treats of fevers

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 253 The absorption of pyretogenic substances. 1885-8 FAGGS & PVE-SMITH *Proc. Med. I.* 44 The 'pyretogenic' material in symptomatic fever. 1799 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Pyretology*, a discourse or doctrine on fevers. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiii. 214 The study of the pyretology of the tropics.

Pyretoid (pə'ri-ɔɪd, pɪ'retoid), *a* [f. Gr. πυρετός fever + -oid]. Resembling or simulating fever.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 Pseudo-pyretic, or pyretoid erythematous. *Ibid.* 464 A number of erythrodermias which are pyretoid.

Pyrewinkles: see **PILLWINKS**.

|| **Pyrexia** (pə'ri-, pɪ'reksia), *Path.* Pl. -iæ. Also anglicized **pyrexia**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πύρεξις, f. πυρεσσειν (see **PYRETOIC**). So *F. pyrexia*] Febrile disease, fever.

1769 W. CULLEN *Nosol. Method. Init. Synopsis*, Class I Pyrexia. Order i Febres. 1776 — *First Lines* I §6 Wks. 1827 I. 479 Pyrexia, or febrile diseases beginning with some degree of cold shivering, they show some increase of heat. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 36 There is heat, thirst, and other concomitants of pyrexia. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/1 On Saturday there was moderate pyrexia, with loss of appetite and intestinal irritation.

Hence **Pyrexial**, **Pyrexio**, **Pyrexical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrexia; febrile.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pyrexical*, relating to fever, febrile. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pyrexical*, relating to fevers. 1896 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 141 A pleasant drink in pyrexial conditions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 144 During the pyrexial stage 1899 *Cent. Dict.* *Pyrexia*, same as *pyrexial*.

Pyrgocephalic (pɜ'rgoʃe'fælik), *a* [f. Gr. πύργος tower + κεφαλή head + -ic, after *brachycephalic*, elevated skull. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pyrgocephaly*. *Pyrgoid*, *a. rare* -o. [f. Gr. πύργος-tower, πυργώδης tower-like (f. πύργος tower see -OID) + -AL.] Tower-shaped; consisting of a prism having a pyramid of corresponding base on one of its ends. (Cf. **PYRAMIDATED**) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrgologist, *noun* *wd.* [f. Gr. πύργος tower, after *geologist*, etc.] One versed in the structure and history of towers.

1877 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 218 Those who had the advantage of hearing what fell from the lips of the great 'castellan' and pyrgologist.

Pyrgom (pɜ'rgɒm), *Min.* [ad (by Breithaupt) 1850] Gr. πύργωμα, that which is furnished with towers, a fenced city, f. πύργος tower, 'alluding to the grouping of its crystals', Chester.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene allied to sahlite: = **FASSAITE** b.

1896 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc I 190 + **Pyrgopolinize**, *v. Obs. noun-nd* [irreg f. L. *Pyrgopolinicus*, name of a swaggering soldier in the 'Miles Gloriosus' of Plautus, f. Gr. πύργος tower + πόλις city + -νικη conquering: see -IZE.] *intr.* To swagger, hector.

1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist* To Rdr 3 His Majesty need not fear these pyrgopolinizing Champions, for all their desperate threats and bold looks.

Pyrheliometer (pə'rɪli'ɒmɪtə), [f. Gr. πῦρ fire + ἥλιος sun + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of heat given off by the sun, by allowing the rays to fall perpendicularly for a given time upon water or mercury in a blackened closed shallow cylindrical vessel, and observing the consequent rise of temperature in the liquid.

1863 TYNDALE *Heat* xiii 391 The radiation from the pyrheliometer is often intercepted, when no cloud is seen. 1891 B. STEWART *Heat* § 398 Instruments for measuring the intensity of the sun's radiant heat have been devised by Herschel and Pouillet. The instrument of the latter he calls a *pyrheliometer*. 1893 *Science* I. 254/1 The new method of deducing the solar constant from pyrheliometer observations at the earth's surface.

Hence **Pyrheliome** *trio* *a.*, of, pertaining to, or conducted by a pyrheliometer, as *pyrheliometric experiments*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyridine (pɪ'raɪdɪn, pə'ri-ɪn), *Chem.* [f. Gr. πῦρ fire + -ID + -INE.] A colourless volatile liquid alkaloid (C₅H₅N) of offensive odour and poisonous quality, produced in the dry distillation of bone-oil and other bituminous matter. The inhalation of its vapour is said to be beneficial in asthma, etc.

Pyridine bases, the series of alkaloids, of composition C₅H₅-N, of which pyridine is the lowest member, and picoline, lutidine, collidine, paroline, etc., other examples. 1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1853) XX. 253 The first of these (pyrrol bases), to which I give the name of pyridine. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 755 Pyridine is a colourless mobile liquid, having a most powerful and peculiar odour closely resembling that of picoline, and, like that alkaloid, causing a bitter taste in the mouth and back of the throat. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd suppl. 1069 Pyridine may be regarded as benzene having one of its CH groups replaced by nitrogen. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June, 7/1 The latest practice adopted by the German Government, is that of mingling with the (methylated) spirit 'pyridine', an essence which gives the 'peculiarly offensive and characteristic odour' to a refuse of the gas works which the men call 'devil water'.

b. *Comb.* as *pyridine-carboxylic acid*, a name for picolinic and nicotinic acids.

Hence **Pyridio** *a.*, of or related to pyridine; *pyridic group* or *series*, the series of pyridine bases:

see above; **Pyridone** = oxy-pyridine, C₅H₅NO;

Pyridyl, the radical C₅H₄N of pyridine. 1889 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 11 Those which are constantly present in prolonged putrefactive fermentations, belong to the pyridic and hydro-pyridic series; they do not differ widely from the poisonous bases of hemlock and tobacco. *Ibid.* 93 A base which seems to belong to the pyridic group.

Pyrie, variant of **PERRY** 1 *Obs.*, a pear-tree; obs. form of **PIRIE**, a squall.

Pyriiform (pə'ri-i-ɪm, pɪ'ri-i-ɪm), *a.* Also **pyri-**. [ad. mod.L. *pyriiformis*, f. *pyrum*, erron. med.L. spelling of *pyrum* pear + -FORM.] Of the shape of a pear, pear-shaped; obconic; differing from *oviform* in having a slight stricture at or near the narrow end. (Only in scientific or technical use.)

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 77 The *Receptaculum Cylis*. is a somewhat pyriiform Bag. 1757 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 This calculus was of a pyriiform shape. 1863 *Wand W. Africa* II. 36 'The fruit... is a pyriiform pod with crimson skin enclosing black brown seeds.

b. *Anat.* Denoting a muscle of the hip. Usually in L. form *pyriiformis*, also *absol.* (sc. *musculus*). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pyriiformis*, seu *Iliacus Externus*, is a Muscle of the Thigh. 1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1855) 4 The sciatic and pudic nerves, and the pyriiform muscle. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 301 The Pyriiform arises from the front of the sacrum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 839 The anterior wall of the pyriiform sinus.

c. In comb. with another *adj.* expressing form. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I 117 Root pyriiform-bulbous. *Ibid.* 118 Germ pyriiform-triangular. So **Pyriiformed** *a. rare*, = *pieced*. 1874 *Archaeol. Assoc. Yrnl.* Dec. 433 Both spoons are of the sixteenth century. The pyriiform bowl is stamped with the maker's mark, a rose.

Pyritaceous (pə'ri-tə-si-əs, pɪ'ri-tə-si-əs), *a. rare* [f. **PYRITES** + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or containing pyrites. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 448 Sprinkled with yellow, bright pyritaceous specks or streaks. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 4) I 104 Pyritaceous limestone gives a grey powder, is not magnetic, detonates with nitre.

Pyrite (pə'ri-ɪt), Also 6 **pyrit**, 6-7 **pyritte**. [f. L. *pyritus*: see next. In *F. pyrite* (12th c.).] +1 In early use (often *pyrit(e) stone* = Gr. *πυρίτης λίθος*) = **PYRITES** 1; fire-stone. Later, in general sense of **PYRITES** 2. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLE *Gr. Forest* 17 b, The Pyrite must with easie hand enholden be. 1588 GREENE *Permethes Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 62 Resembling the Pyrite stone. 1599 — *Tullies Love* *Ibid.* 107 A Pyrite stone, which handled softly is as colde as ice, but pressed betwene the fingers burneth as fire. 1599 — *Never too late* (1600) 34 Like the pyrite stone, that is, fire without, and frost within. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 41/2 The Pyrite is a kind of stone yellow. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 11 350 Hence sable Coal has its massy couch extends And stars of gold the sparkling Pyrite blends.

2. *Min.* Native disulphide of iron (FeS₂), crystallizing in isometric forms, esp. in cubes and pyritohedra one of the forms of *iron pyrites* (next, 2). 1868 DANA *Min.* 63 The pyrite of most gold regions is auriferous. Pyrite occurs abundantly in rocks of all ages, from the oldest crystalline to the most recent alluvial deposits. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.* s. v. Pyrite is now only applied to the disulphide of iron which crystallizes in isometric forms.

|| **Pyrites** (pə'ri-ɪt), Pl. (rare) + **pyritæ**. Also 6 **pyrittes**. [L. *pyritēs* (Pliny) fire-stone, flint, pyrites, a Gr. *πυρίτης* 'of or in fire' (f. *πῦρ* fire), *πυρίτης* (sc. *λίθος*) 'a mineral which strikes fire, the copper pyrites of mineralogists' (L. & Sc.). 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 301 Pyrites (ita dictus), vel quod ex eo ignis excutatur, vel quod ignis sit coloris Arabibus Maucasta et Zeq nigrum.] +1. In early use, vaguely, a 'fire-stone' or mineral capable of being used for striking fire. *Obs.*

Formerly the subject of fabulous statements. 1588 GREENE *Alcida Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 45 As the stone Pyrites once set on fire burneth in the water. 1610 HEALY *St. Aug. City of God* xxi. v (1620) 788 The Persian Pyrites pressed hard in the hand burneth it, whereupon it hath the name. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyritus*, a precious Stone, which burns the fingers, if one holds it hard. 1750 *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 220 In a large Sense, all Stones that strike Fire may be called Pyrites. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 75 Pyrites is a name antiently given to any Metallic compound that gave fire with steel, exhaling at the same time, a Sulphurous or Arsenical smell.

2. In modern use: Either of the two common sulphides of iron (FeS₂), pyrite and marcasite, also called distinctively *iron pyrites*; also, the double sulphide of copper and iron (Cu₂S.FeS₂), *chalcopyrite* or *copper pyrites*. Used also generally to include many related sulphides and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc., or of iron with another metal, e.g. *arsenical p.*, including *Leucopyrite* FeAs₂, and *Mispickel* FeAs₂. FeS₂, *capillary p.*, native sulphide of nickel = *MILLERITE*; *magnetic p.*, Fe₂S₃ = *Pyrrhotite*; *spear p.*, white iron p., varieties of *MARCAISITE*; *tin p.*, Cu₂S(SnS₂. FeS₂); *variegated p.*, FeS₂ + CuS₂ = *ERUBESCENTE*. Also *COBALT*, *COCKSCOMB*, *HEPATIC Pyrites*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 123 *margen*. These colors or floures are called *Marchasites*, *Pyrites*. 1567 MAPLE *Gr. Forest* 17 b, Pyrites is a kind of stone, yellow, like to the fire his flame. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 288 There is another fire stone going under the name of *Pyrites* or *Marcasin*, that resembleth brasse ore in the mine. 1694 SLARK in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He. engrossed all the *Pyrites* or *Copperas-stone*

to himself. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 615 The most common of all the species of striated *Pyrites*. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 381 The heated Bath waters owe their origin to the contact of common water with pyrite, whose composition is iron, sulphur, and the vitriolic principle. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. xii* (1832) 260 The Chilean miners were so convinced that copper pyrites contained not a particle of copper, that [etc.]. 1870 YRAIS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 354 *Pyrites*, sometimes contains gold, and it is then called *auriferous pyrites*. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* x 358 Fine was obtained in the Bronze age by striking a flint flake against a piece of iron pyrites. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 128/2 By modern mineralogists, the term 'pyrites' has been extended to a number of metallic sulphides, and it is now used rather as a group-name than as the specific designation of a mineral. *attrib* and *Comb.* 1864 *Int. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 118 The flue-dust of *Pyrites-burners*. 1896 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 11/1 *Pyrites* lodes carrying over an ounce of gold to the ton, are now being opened up.

Pyritic (pə'ri-, pɪ'ri-tik), *a.* [f. **PYRITES** + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pyrites, containing or resembling pyrites. 1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 179 Bright shining spicules, of a metallic or pyritic nature. 1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 104 Yorkshire slate is, sometimes, covered with thin pyritic configurations resembling trees, hence called 'dendritical'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 The deep levels where the ore becomes pyritic.

Pyritical (pə'ri-, pɪ'ri-tik-əl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL. see -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 88 A green copper ore in a pyritical matrix. 1799 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 119 The pyritical or maucastical yellow copper ore. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 673/1 Striped loam and plastic clay, containing a few pyritical casts of shells.

Pyritiferous (pə'ri-, pɪ'ri-ti-fə-rəs), *a.* [f. **PYRITES** + -FEROUS.] Yielding pyrites. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 188 Here it trickles through a pyritiferous shale. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 391 All the siliceous pyritiferous ores are selected for this purpose.

Pyritify (pə'ri-, pɪ'ri-ti-fai), *v.* [f. **PYRITES**, after *petrify*] *trans.* = **PYRITIZE** So *Pyritification* = **PYRITIZATION**.

1757 Tr. *Nechel's Pyritol* 94 Nature finds materials, as grounds and foundations for a pyritification. 1851 MANTON *Petrifications* § 2 27 fig. Stem of a young plant, pyritified.

+ **Pyritish**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. **PYRITE** or **PYRITES** + -ISH.] Resembling that of pyrite or pyrites. 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* II. 133 A pyritish smell arises about the well.

Pyritize (pə'ri-, pɪ'ri-ti-ɪz), *v.* [f. **PYRITES** + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into pyrites (as wood by replacement of the original substance by iron pyrites); to impregnate with pyrites. Hence **Pyritized** *ppl. a.*; also **Pyritization**, conversion into pyrites. 1804 CHULVENIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 115 Professor Lampadius, in distilling some pyritized wood, obtained the same substance. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvi. 34, I use the term *pyritized* in reference to these altered rocks in contact with the trap which contain numerous and large crystals of iron pyrites. 1889 Q. *J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* Feb. 124 Rarity of fossil Radiolaria. Their pyritization would tend to their ready destruction.

Pyrito- (pə'ri-tə-, pɪ'ri-tə-), combining form of **PYRITES**, occurring in a few scientific terms. **Pyrito-bituminous** *a.*, containing pyrites and bitumen. **Pyritohedron** (-hɪ'drən, -hɛ'drən), pl. -hedra, *Cryst.* [Gr. ἔδρα side, after *tetrahedron*, etc.], a form of pentagonal dodecahedron, or solid contained by twelve pentagons, common in crystals of pyrite, hence **Pyritohedral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the form of a pyritohedron. **Pyritology** [ad. mod.L. *pyritologia*: see -LOGY], a treatise on, or the study of, pyrites. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 17 The Ores in which Allum owes its origin to the decomposition of Pyrites. 181. The purely pyritous. ad. The *Pyrito Bituminous*. 1868 DANA *Min.* 62 Pyrite. Isometric; 'pyritohedral'. The cube most common; the 'pyritohedron'... and related forms very common. Cubic faces often striated. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 190. 229 A remarkable combination of pyritohedron and octahedron is a not uncommon form of pyrites and cobaltite. The eight faces of the octahedron are equilateral triangles, and the twelve faces of the pyritohedron assume also a triangular form. [1725 J. F. HLNCKEL (title) *Pyritologia*, oder Kiesz Historie. 1757 (title) *Pyritologia*, or a History of the Pyrites.] 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pyritology*, a discourse or treatise on pyrites.

Pyritoid (pə'ri-tə-ɪd), *a.* [f. **PYRITES** + -OID.] Resembling or allied to pyrites. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 190 *Pyro-electricity* has no place in the case of the pyritoid minerals. *Ibid.*, Of the different pentagonohedra known on the pyritoid minerals the only one that is self-existent is the 'pyritohedron'.

Pyritose (pə'ri-tə-, pɪ'ri-tə-si-əs), *a.* [f. **PYRITES** + -OSE; cf. next.] = *next*. 1798 REID Tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 382 When the ore to be smelted is pyritose and refractory, it may be roasted at first with a much stronger degree of fire than is used for ores that are fusible. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVI. 294 In Great Britain, where sulphate of iron from refuse pyritose coal and gypsum may be had almost for nothing.

Pyritous (pə'ri-tə-, pɪ'ri-tə-si-əs), *a.* [f. **PYRITES** + -OUS; in *F. pyriteux*.] Of, of the nature of, or containing pyrites; characterizing, or characterized by the presence of, pyrites. 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* II. 120 More or less of the

pyritous smell is generally perceptible 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II 112 All pit coal is more or less pyritous. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 337 Pyritous Copper; Kupferkies; a metallic looking substance, of a bronze-yellow colour. 1852 *THE ROSS LUNDBOLD'S Trav.* I. vi 235 Ravines, of which the pyritous strata have borne for ages the imposing names of 'Mina de oro!' 1881 *Bobby Hist Salt* iv 34 These sulphates so prevalent in the pyritous beds of the Lia-

† **Pyrity**, *a Obs* [f. PYRITE + -y] Containing pyrite or pyrites.

1757 *tr Huchel's Pyritol* 175 Small or poor ones, which are commonly quartz, rock-lead, and pyrity. *Ibid.* 302 Neither pyrity nor vitriolic.

Pyrite, *obs* forms of PERK *sō* 1 and *v* 1

Pyrit, *obs*, forms of PIRL, PUBL *sō* 1 and *v* 1

Pyro (πῦρ). *Phologr.* Abbreviation of PYROGALLIC acid or PYROGALLOL, extensively used as a developing agent. Often attrib. and in Comb., as in *pyro-developer*, *-solution*, etc.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III 294 The proper developing agent for collodio-bromide plates is known as the alkaline pyro-developer. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 376/2 Take enough of the pyro solution in your developing tray to well cover the plate. 1892 *Phologr. Ann.* II 44 Pyro and other photo chemicals are violent poisons 1893 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XL. 747 Pyro is used in conjunction with sodium sulphate. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 14/2 One of the chief merits of the pyro-developed negative.

b. Comb., indicating a mixture of pyrogallol acid with another substance, as a developer. e.g. *pyro-aminonia*, *-luna*, *-metol*, *-potash*, *-soda*, *pyro-carbonate*, pyrogallol acid with carbonate of soda. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 357/1 The pyro lime developer becomes violet and brown in use 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 108 Now a word about developers. I have tried them all. Ferrous oxalate pyro-soda, pyro-potash, hydroquinone, etc. *Ibid.* 312, I have developed a good many dozens of exposures, and with pyro-aminonia or pyro-carbonate I have not yet got an unevenly developing film. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 18/2 A greenish-brown or brown black colour, such as is given by a pyrometol developer or pyro soda not too heavily dosed with sulphite.

Pyro- (πῦρ, *pyrō*), before a vowel or *h* sometimes *pyr-* (but more freq. *pyro-*), repr. Gr. *pyro*, combining form of πῦρ fire, forming the first element in many terms belonging to various arts and sciences. (The second element is properly of Greek, but sometimes of Latin or English origin.)

1. In various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, in the sense of, relating to, done with, caused or produced by fire.

Pyroclastic a. Geol. [Gr. κλαστός broken: cf. CLASTIC], consisting of fragments broken through the action of volcanic fire, or comminuted in the process of eruption. **Pyrocone**, a cone of flame, as in the blow-pipe flame. **Pyro-engraver**, an artist who practises PYROGRAPHY or poker-work.

Pyrognomic (-gnōmīk, -gnōmīk) *a. [Gr. γνῶμη means of knowing, mark, token]:* see quot. **Pyrognostic** (-gnōstīk) *a. Min.* [Gr. γνῶστικός pertaining to knowledge. after *diagnostic*, *prognostic*, etc.], applied to, or relating to, those characters of a mineral that are ascertained by means of the flame of a blow-pipe or of a Bunsen burner, so **Pyrognostics sō. pl.**, pyrognostic characters, or the branch of mineralogy that deals with them. † **Pyromachy**, *Obs. notice-wd.* [cf. Gr. πυρομαχία to contend with fire], fighting with fire. **Pyromagnetic a.**, applied to a dynamo invented by Edison, the working of which depends on the diminution of the magnetization of iron with increase of temperature. **Pyromania**, insanity characterized by an impulse to set things on fire, incendiary mania; so **Pyromaniac sō**, one affected with pyromania; *adj.*, pertaining to or affected with pyromania; also **Pyromaniacal a.**

Pyrometamorphism Geol., metamorphism resulting from the action of heat; so **Pyrometamorphic a.**, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrometamorphism. **Pyromorphous a. Min.** [Gr. μορφή form], having the property of crystallizing after fusion by heat (cf. *pyromorphite* in 2). **Pyronaphtha**, an illuminant made from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. † **Pyronomics** (-nōmīks), † **Pyronomy** (-nōmī) [after *economics*, *economy*], the phenomena and laws of the action of fire or heat. **Pyrophaneous** (paīrōfāneəs) *a. Min.* [Gr. φανης appearing; cf. *diaphaneous*], having the property of becoming transparent or translucent when heated (cf. *pyrophane* in 2). † **Pyrophobia Path.** [see *PHOBIA*], 'morbid dread of fire' (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pyrophone** (-fōn) [Gr. φωνή voice, sound], a musical instrument devised by Kastner, having a series of glass tubes each containing two hydrogen flames burning close together, which by pressing down a key are caused to separate, and then produce a sound. **Pyropyrocture Surg.**, 'puncturing with red-hot

needles' (Billings); a puncture so made. **Pyro-scope** [see *-SCOPE*], an instrument invented by Leslie, 1825, for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, consisting of a differential thermometer having one bulb covered with silver. **Pyro-silver**, a trade name for electro-plated goods in which the silver is 'burnt in', i.e. fixed more firmly by means of heat. **Pyrosophy** (-pōsōfī) [Gr. σοφία wisdom], 'the knowledge of the nature and properties of fire or heat' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Pyrostet** [Gr. στατός standing: cf. *heliostat*, *thermostet*], 'an automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pyroste retype**, a printing plate in relief cast from an intaglio burnt in a wooden block by means of a blade, or of steel plugs, heated by a gas-flame; used esp. for printing music, also, short for *pyrosteereotype process* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875-84). † **Pyrothology**, the part of natural theology which is founded on the laws and phenomena of fire. **Pyrothonide** (-pōthōnīd) [Gr. θύβνη linen, sail-cloth], an empyreumatic oil, formerly used in medicine, obtained by burning linen, hemp, or cotton in a closed vessel.

1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 124 Breccias and tuff, whether of 'pyroclastic origin or not. 1897 *Geikie's Anc. Volcanoes* Gē Brit. I. 14 All kinds of pyroclastic detritus discharged from volcanic vents. 1890 W. A. ROSS in *Nature* XXI. 275/1 The blue 'pyrocone' produced by the blowpipe from an ordinary gas-burner. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 6/7 Henri Guénard, the eminent draftsman, painter, aquafortist, 'pyro-engraver, and engraver in colours. 1885 OBITUARY (Annandale), 'Pyrognomic, applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules. 1849 DANA *Geol.* III. (1850) 207 note, 'Pyrognostic Characters.—In an open tube giving off a small quantity of water. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v 76 Bromel, a French mineralogist, being the first who classified mineral substances according to their pyrognostic qualities. 1933 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super Wks.* (Grosart) II 66, I look for Agrippa's dreadful 'Pyromachy' for Cardans multiplied matter, that shall delude the force of the Canon. 1889 *Times* 9 Sept. 14/5 The 'pyro-magnetic dynamo' will allow of the waste heat being utilized for other purposes. 1894 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, 'Pyromania. 1847 *tr von Fruchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 203 An irresistible impulse to incendiarism (pyromania). 1867 MAUNDSELY *Physiol. Mind* 273 Instances of homicidal monomania, kleptomania, pyromania, and suicidal monomania. 1887 *Amer. J. Psychol.* I. 191 'Pyromaniacs rarely incriminate themselves. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 7/2 A dangerous pyromaniac has been discovered in Brooklyn. (who) has set over twenty tenements on fire simply for the pleasure of seeing them burn. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii 208 Commonly called metamorphic action, but which might more properly be designated 'pyro-metamorphic action' *Ibid.*, 'Pyro-metamorphism, by which rocks originally stratified, come to be subsequently acted on by heat, and so transformed into what are commonly called the metamorphic rocks. 1847 WEBSTER, 'Pyromorphosis, in mineralogy, having the property of crystallization by fire. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 39 'Pyromonics, hydrostatics, phenology, and other crabbled sciences. 1601 GILL *Treat. Trinitie Wks.* (1635) 220 They which understand the rules of 'Pyromonie, know what I say. 1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Pyromania, term for the doctrine of the nature and use of fire: pyromony. 1836 SMART, 'Pyrophaneous, rendered transparent by heat. 1882 *Nature* XXVI 304/1 This phenomenon, which Kastner called the interference of flames, was the starting-point of Kastner's 'Pyrophone or Flame-Organ, which he patented in 1873. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Pyro-scope. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Therm. & Pyrom.* iv 44 (U. K. S.) When one ball of the differential thermometer is smoothly covered with thick silver leaf, or inclosed in a polished sphere of silver, and the other ball is naked, it forms the pyro-scope. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Neal's Patent 'Pyro Silver Cutlery. 1834 L. HUNT *Str. R. Esher* (1850) 244, I would willingly elude the experiment, and take the wings of the ancient 'pyrosophy. 1846 J. C. BROWN *tr. Arbousset's Narr. xxi.* (1852) 309 Who can tell all the ingredients which may enter into the product of a pyrosophy so new? 1755 *tr. Pontopidan's Nat. Hist* Pref. 7 That circumstantial examination, which hath been undertaken and executed by Fabricius, in his 'pyro- and hydro-theology. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Pyrotholide.

2. In names of minerals and rocks, usually indicating some property exhibited or alteration produced by the action of fire or heat; sometimes denoting a fiery red or yellow colour. **Pyralolite** (-sō lōlīt) [Gr. ἄλλος other, Nordenskiöld 1820, in Ger.: see *-LITE*], an altered form of pyroxene, usually of a whitish or green colour, which changes colour when heated. † **Pyranthimonite**, obs. synonym of KERMESITE. **Pyragillite** (-ā idgīlīt) [Gr. ἀργίλλος clay; Nordenskiöld 1833, in Ger.], an alteration product of iolite, which has a clayey smell when heated. **Pyragyrite** (-ā idgīrīt) [Gr. ἀργυρον silver; Glocker 1831, in Ger.], a dark red silver ore, a native sulphide of silver and antimony. † **Pyrauxite**, obs. synonym of *pyrophyllite*. **Pyraurite** (-ōrīt) [L. aurum gold; Igelstrom 1865, in Sw.], hydrate of magnesium and iron, which has a golden-yellow colour when heated. **Pyrochloro** (-klōrō) [Gr. χλωρός greenish-yellow; Wohler 1826, in Ger.], a niobo-titanate of calcium, cerium,

and other bases, occurring in octahedral crystals of a brown colour, becoming greenish-yellow when strongly heated. **Pyrochroite** (-krōīt) [Gr. χροιά colour; Igelstrom 1864, in Ger.], a pearly-white foliated hydrate of manganese, which becomes coloured when heated. † **Pyrochroite**, obs. synonym of *pyrosulphate*. **Pyroclasite** [Gr. κλάσις fracture], **Pyrogauzite** [GUANO], names given to hard guano **Pyromelane** [Gr. μέλας black; C. U. Shepard 1856, 'because it turns black when heated', Chester *Names Min.*], a reddish mineral (prob. titanite), found in the gold sands of N. Carolina. **Pyromeline** [G. μύλινος yellow; Kobell 1852, in Ger.], hydrous sulphate of nickel, pale yellow or greenish white **Pyromeride** [Gr. μέρος part], a granitoid rock containing feldspathic spherules thickly disseminated (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). **Pyromorphite** [Gr. μορφή form; Hausmann 1813, in Ger.], chlorophosphate of lead, occurring in green, yellow, or brown crystals, so called because the globule produced by melting assumes a crystalline form on cooling. † **Pyrophane** (-fān) [Gr. φανης appearing], a variety of opal which absorbs melted wax, and consequently becomes translucent when heated (cf. *HYDROPHANE*); also sometimes = *FIRE-OPAL*. **Pyrophanite** [Gr. φανός bright; A. Hamberg 1890], titanate of manganese found in brilliant red crystals and scales **Pyrophyllite** (-fī līt) [Gr. φύλλον leaf; R. Hermann 1829, in Ger.], a hydrous silicate of aluminium, occurring in foliated masses which exfoliate when heated. **Pyrophyllite** (-fī sālīt) [Gr. φυσάλλis bubble; Berzelius 1806, in Sw.], a coarse, nearly opaque variety of topaz, which swells up when heated. **Pyropsite** [Gr. πῦρ pitch, Kenngott 1853, in Ger.], a greyish-brown earthy friable substance, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, which when heated melts into a mass resembling pitch. **Pyroretin** [Gr. ῥητίνη resin; Reuss 1854], a resin occurring in masses in brown coal, in the vicinity of basaltic dykes, in Bohemia; hence **Pyroretinite**, 'the part of pyroretin which dissolves in hot alcohol and deposits in cooling' (Chester *Names Min.*). **Pyrothite** [ORTHITE; Berzelius 1818] an impure mineral resembling orthite, but containing carbonaceous matter, and hence burning when strongly heated. **Pyroschist** (-fīst), a highly bituminous schist or shale, which burns or yields inflammable gas when heated. **Pyrosclerite** (-sklērīt) [Gr. σκληρός hard; Kobell 1834, in Ger.], a green mineral allied to the chlorites, forming seams in serpentine, so called 'because a fragment becomes very hard when heated before the blow-pipe' (Chester *Names Min.*). **Pyrosiderite**: see PYRRHOSIDERITE. **Pyrosmalite** (-pōsmālīt) [orig. (in Ger.) *pyrodmanit* (Hausmann 1808), f. Gr. δῶμαος stinking; altered by Karsten 1808, after Gr. δῶμή smell], a chlorosilicate of iron and manganese, occurring in dark green or brown crystals, which when heated give off an odour of chlorine. † **Pyrostibite**, obs. synonym of KERMESITE. **Pyrostilbite** [Gr. στίλβος shining; Dana 1868], a sulphantimonide of silver, occurring in minute bright red crystals; also called *fire-blende*. † **Pyrotechnite**, obs. synonym of THENARDITE.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 426 'Pyralolite, this new mineral occurs both massive, and in crystals, this mineral has received its name in allusion to its changes of color from white to dark, and from dark to white, before the blowpipe. 1837 DANA *Min.* 256 Pyralolite. Tetrilite of Magnesia. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 753 *Pyralolite*, name of a series of decomposition-products of augite and occasionally of hornblende, consisting mainly of magnesian hydrosilicates. They blacken when heated, then burn white if in contact with the air. 1834 *Amer. J. Sci.* July 387 'Pyragillite, 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XIX 123/1 *Pyragillite* occurs in four-sided prisms, with bevelled edges and massive. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 500 Daik 'pyragyrite or antimonial silver-blende. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 753 *Pyragyrite*. Dark-red silver ore. Ruby silver, occurring in rhombohedral crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 'Pyraurite. Perfectly soluble in muriatic acid. 1830 *Amer. J. Sci.* XVIII. 392 'Pyrochloro from Norway in zircon syenite. 1866 LAWRENCE *tr. Collie's Rocks Class.* (1878) 39 *Pyrochloro* occurs as an accessory in granite and syenite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 177 'Pyrochroite. Occurs in veins, 1 to 1 lines broad. 1856 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. J. Sci.* & *Arts* Ser. II. XXII. 97 The altered guano is composed of two mineral species, which I have called 'pyroclastite and glauapatite. *Ibid.* 96 'Pyro-guanite minerals. The three following species occur at Mong's Island. *Ibid.* 96 'Pyromelane found in crystalline grains of the size of kernels of Indian corn. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 762 'Pyromeline. 1866 LAWRENCE *tr. Collie's Rocks Class.* 218 'Pyromeride, in addition to the usual quartz crystals, contains balls of felsite. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 20 Brown and green lead ore 'pyromorphit. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pyromorphite*, native phosphate of lead. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.*

(ed. 2) I. 201 It is said that some pyrophanes are found in Armenia which are transparent while exposed to the sun, and opaque at night. 1830 *Edin Philas Jnrl.* VIII. 233 The name "pyrophyllite" is given to it on account of its exfoliation on exposure to heat. 1862 *DANA Man Geol* § 67, 68 Pyrophyllite, a mineral resembling talc in appearance and soapy feel. 1868 *Nicholson's Jnrl.* XIX. 33 Mineralogical Description of a Stone, called "Pyrophyllite." 1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc., s. v. *Mineralogy* 531/2 *Pyropisite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 244 *Pyrochroite, part of *Pyroretin of Reuss 1881 *Jnrl Chem Soc* XL 359 Four resins belonging to the retinite group, viz. Pyroretin, Reussinite, Leucopetrite, and Eosinite 1868 *WILSON S. V.* *Pyrothite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel. 1866 *LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class* (1878) 330 *Pyroschist is very bituminous and dark-brown or black-coloured argillaceous shale. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* § 82 They [nickel and chrome] occur also in the pyroschist and Williamsite of Chester Co. Pa. 1866 *CHESTER Dict. Natures Min.* *Pyroschist*, a micaceous mineral, one of the uncertain alteration products classed with vermiculite. 1866 *R. JAMISON Syst. Min.* (ed. 3) III. 613 *Pyroschist* or native Muriate of Iron. 1854 *SHEPARD Min.* (ed. 3) 160 Pyrosomalite heated in a tube yields water. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 93 *Pyrosilinite Fuchende. Lustre pearly-adamantine Color hyacinth-red

3. In Chemistry, *pyro-* is prefixed to the name of a substance or to an adjective forming part thereof, in order to name a new substance formed by destructive distillation or other application of heat. Names thus formed appeared first in the *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique* of De Morveau, Lavoisier, etc. 1787 Many of the substances originally so called have subsequently received other names

a. Prefixed to the adj. denoting an acid (sometimes an ether or spirit), to form the name of a new acid, etc. The substances properly so denominated were themselves mostly acids, but sometimes anhydrides or other derivatives. **Pyroacetic acid** = **Pyrologneous acid**, **Pyroacetic ether** or **spirit**, early name of **Acetone**. **Pyroaluminic acid**, $C_2H_5O_3$ = **PETHALIC anhydride**. **Pyroarsenic acid**, $H_4As_2O_7$, an acid produced by the action of heat on arsenic acid expelling H_2O . **Pyrocampaheic acid**, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. **Pyrocatechic acid** = **pyrocatechin**; see b. **Pyrocitric acid** = **CITRACONIC**. **Pyrocinomic acid** = **PYROMECONIC**. **Pyroellagic acid** = **pyrothofellagic**. **Pyroglutamic acid** = **pyroglutrin**. see b. **Pyroguaianic acid** = **GUAIACOL**. **Pyrokinic acid** = **QUINIDE**. **Pyrooleic acid** = **SEBACIC**. **Pyrothioic acid** = **pyrothioic**, **CYANURIC**. **Pyrothiofelic acid**, $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$; see quot. **Pyrothiofelic acid** [OLIVILL]. $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$. **Pyromalic acid** = **MALMIC**. **Pyromalic acid** see quot. 1866-8. **Pyromellitic acid**, $C_{10}H_4O_8$. **Pyropeptic acid**; see quot. **Pyrophosphamic acid**, $P_2NH_5O_6$. **Pyrophosphoric acid**, $H_4P_2O_7$, a tetrabasic acid, produced as a glass-like solid, by the action of heat on phosphoric acid. **Pyroacetic acid** = **PYRUVIC acid**. **Pyroserbic acid** = **pyromalic**, **MALMIC**. **Pyrosulphuric acid**, $H_2S_2O_7$ = $(HSO_3)_2 + O$; see quot. **Pyroterbic acid**, $C_6H_8O_2$; also called **hexenonic acid**. **Pyro-uric acid** = **CYANURIC**. Also in the names of salts of these acids, as **Pyroarsenate**, **-nitrate**, **-phosphate**, **-sulphate**, etc. See also **PYROGALLIC**, **PYROMECONIC**, **PYROMUCIC**, **PYROTARTARIC**, **PYRUVIC**.

1815 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 287 The peculiar fluid, which Derosne has termed "pyro acetic ether, but to which Mr. Chevreux is of opinion, the less definite name of pyro acetic spirit will be better adapted. 1859 *FOWNES Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 396 Acetone pyroacetic spirit. A peculiar inflammable volatile liquid, designated by the above names. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I 115 A volatile inflammable fluid called pyro acetic spirit. 1876 *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 296 *Pyroarsenate of soda, isomorphous with the pyrophosphate of that base. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 912 The methylated gallic ether or *pyrocatechic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 66 Dumas subjected the pyrocitric acid in "pyrocitrate" of lead to an ultimate analysis by means of oxide of copper. 1810-26 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II 216 *Pyro-citric Acid. M. Lassaigne has given this name to an acid, produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 338 Of pyrocitric and pyrotartaric ethers. 1863-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 992 Citraconic acid (Pyrocitric acid), $C_6H_8O_6$ (Lassaigne, 1882). 1873 *WATTS FOWNES Chem.* 739 *Pyrocinomic acid is a weak acid. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 59 Submitted to dry distillation, lithofelic acid loses 1 atom of water and is converted into *pyrothellagic acid. 1843 *Chem. Gas* x Dec 725 *Pyroguaianic Acid obtained by the Distillation of Guaiacum Resin. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Pyroguaiate, a combination of pyrokinic acid with a salifiable base. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 430/1 *Pyrokinic acid is formed when kinic acid is distilled in a retort. 1836 *SMART, Pyro lithic*, an epithet applied to an acid obtained from uric acid. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Pyrothellagic acid*, the same as Pyro-uric acid. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 760 *Pyrothellagic acid, an acid oil produced by the dry distillation of lithofelic acid, the chief constituent of some kinds of oriental bezoar. 1847 *WEAVER, Pyromalate* [citing URE]. 1810-26 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 225 When malic acid is heated out of the contact of air, it sublimes, and the sublimed crystals possess characters differing from those of the original acid. When thus altered, it has been called *pyromalic acid. 1865-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 784 Maleic Acid (Pyromalic acid, Pyrosorbic acid) 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 501 *Pyromalic acid. 1866-8

WATTS Dict. Chem. IV. 760 Pyromalic acid obtained by subjecting pimaric acid to dry distillation. 1882 *Jnrl. Chem. Soc.* XLII. 850 Crystals of ammonium pyromellate. *Ibid.* 851 *Pyromellitic acid. 1851 *Chem. Gas* 15 Sept. 341 A new acid, to which he [Erdmann] has given the name of *pyromellitic acid. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 369 When pectin is heated to 200°, water and carbonic anhydride are evolved, and *pyropectic acid remains in the form of a black substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids. Fényi deduces the formula $C_{14}H_{10}O_8$. 1864 *Jnrl. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 237 It seems preferable to adopt the names given by Laurent. These are *pyrophosphamic and pyrophosphodiamic acids. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 766 Laurent (1850) suggested that these acids were amic acids derived from pyrophosphoric acid, the first being *pyrophosphamic acid*, $P_2NH_5O_6$, and the second *pyrophosphodiamic acid*, $P_2N_2H_6O_8$, and these formulae have been confirmed by the more recent analyses. *Ibid.* *Pyrophosphamate of Ammonium is obtained as a gummy mass. 1836-42 *BRANDL Chem.* (ed. 3) 494 Phosphoric acid, after it has been exposed for some time to heat, yields, when saturated with bases, salts possessed of certain peculiarities, which have hence been termed *pyrophosphates. 1866 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 159 If common sodium phosphate be heated to redness, water is driven off, sodium pyrophosphate remains. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 380/1 Mr. Clarke, called the newly modified acid *pyrophosphoric acid. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The* x 334 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 539 Pyrophosphoric acid is converted into metaphosphoric acid when heated to redness, and into orthophosphoric acid when boiled with water. *Ibid.* 537 Intermediate between ortho- and meta-phosphates there are at least three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are *pyrophosphates* or *paraphosphates*. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 339 *Pyroceramic acid. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 770 Pyroceramic acid is a liquid having a faint yellowish colour, smelling like acetic acid. 1864 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Pyroceramic or Pyruvic acid, $C_4H_4O_3 = CH_3COCO_2H$. 1865-8 *Pyrosulphuric, see *Pyromalic*, 1872 *Jnrl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 669 Proofs that sulphuric and *pyrosulphuric acids are really distinct compounds. 1875 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 1140 Disulphuric, Pyrosulphuric, or Anhydrosulphuric acid; Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid. 1864 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 582 Potassium pyrosulphate, $K_2S_2O_7$, is formed by heating K_2SO_4 with half its weight of H_2SO_4 ; all acid ceases to come off at an incipient red heat. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 775 *Pyroterbic Acid, belonging to the acrylic series, is a liquid boiling at 210°, and smelling of butyric acid. *Ibid.* *Pyroterbic acid, $C_8H_8O_3$, crystallises with difficulty, and blackens on exposure to light. 1810-26 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 413 The liquid, when filtered and evaporated, yielded small white needles which were pure *pyro-uric acid. 1836-41 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 5) 564 Cyanuric Acid. Scheele first described this acid under the name of *pyroureic acid*.

b. Prefixed to a sb. (Now often superseded by other names.) **Pyrobenzoline** = **LOPHINE**, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$. **Pyrocatechin** (*peirokæ'tin*), also called *catechol*, *pyro-catechic acid*, and *oxyphenic acid*, $C_6H_4O_2$, produced by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other substances, forming broad white strongly shining laminae, and rhombic or small rectangular prisms. **Pyrocoll** [Gr. κόλλα glue] see quot. **Pyrodertrin**, a product of the action of a high temperature upon starch. **Pyroglycerin**, diglycerin = $C_3H_5(OH)_2 \cdot O \cdot C_3H_5(OH)_2$. **Pyroglycidic acid**, diglycidic, $C_2H_4(OH) \cdot O_2 \cdot C_2H_4(OH)$. **Pyroguaianic acid**, a crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{18}O_3$, produced by the dry distillation of gum guaiacum. **Pyroquinol** = **HYDROQUINONE**. **Pyrosteraxin**; see quot. See also **PYROXANTHIN**, **-XANTHOGEN**, and **PYROXYLIN**.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 263 *Pyrobenzoline (lophine). *Ibid.* 349 Catechin yields a crystallizable substance termed *pyrocatechin, or oxyphenic acid. 1878 *KINGZETT Ann. Chem.* 236 Pyrocatechin was discovered in human urine by Muller and Ebstien. 1867 *Albuh's Syst. Med.* IV. 555 Muhlmann has put forward the view that the symptoms of Addison's disease are due to chronic poisoning with pyrocatechin. 1882 *Jnrl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 295 The authors propose to call it "pyrocoll", because of its mode of formation from gelatin. 1864 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 359 Pyrocoll, $C_{10}H_8N_2O_3$, a product of the distillation of gelatin when free from fat but containing albumen, casein or gluten. 1858 *Chem. Gas* 1 May 178 *Pyrodertrin. is precipitated by baryta. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 758 Pyrodertrin is a solid, brown, friable mass, shining and tough when moist, inodorous and tasteless. [It] dissolves readily in water, forming a brown adhesive gum. 1861 *Chem. News* III. 111/2 *Pyroglycerine oxidises phosphorus, potassium, and copper. 1864-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 824 The hypothetical body glycidic, $C_3H_5O_2$, is the alcohol of the glycidic ethers, and is related to glycerin in the same manner as *pyroglycidic to pyroglycerin. 1866-8 *Ibid.* IV. 771 *Pyrosteraxin, the name applied by Berzelius to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling empyreumatic oils with water.

c. Also in the derivative names of certain hydrocarbon compounds and groups: **Pyrazine** [AZO + -INE], a ring-group; **Pyrazole** [AZO + L. oleum oil], a compound; **Pyrone** [-ONE], a ring-group; the analytical formulæ of which respectively are $\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} > \text{N} \\ | > \\ \text{OH} > \text{CH} \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH} > \text{N} \\ | > \\ \text{CH} > \text{CH} \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH} > \text{O} \\ | > \\ \text{CH} > \text{O} \end{array}$. Hence *Pyrazoleblue*, a dye substance ($C_{10}H_6N_4O_2$). 1865 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 349. **Pyro-acetic to -arsenic**; see PYRO- 3 a. **Pyro-acid** (*peiro'as'id*). *Chem.* Also 9 **pyraoid**. An acid formed from another acid by dry or destructive distillation; see PYRO- 3. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 47/1 The other animal acids

are artificially produced. Such as the animal pyroacids. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 11 Sometimes the saturating power of a vegetable acid is not altered by converting it into a pyroacid. 1866-8 [see PYROGEN b]

Pyroaurite, etc. see PYRO- 2.

+ **Pyroballa**, *Obs.* [Altered from PYROBOLLOLOGY, after Gr βάλλειν, to throw.] The study of the art of casting fire, i. e. of artillery.

1738 [see PYROBOLLOLOGY, quot. 1728]. 1759 *STIRNER Tr. Shandy* II. 111, He was enabled, by the help of Gobesius', military architecture and pyroballology, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.

Pyrobenzoline; see PYRO- 3 b

+ **Pyroboilo**, *a. Obs.* *raie* -1. [f. PYRO- + Gr. βολή a throw + -IO.] (See quot.)

(Perh due to a misunderstanding of *parabolical*) 1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv (Roxb) 12/1 A pyroboilick Mirror is such a Glass that casts forth fire in a moment of time by the suns heat.

+ **Pyroboilical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to the art of casting fire, i. e. ? to artillery, or ? to fireworks. So + **Pyroboilist** [F. *pyroboliste*, Ger. *pyrobollist*], one who makes or manages artillery or fireworks; + **Pyroboilogy** [F. *pyrobologie*, 18th c.], + **Pyroboily**, the art of making or managing fireworks, pyrotechny.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Pyrotechny*, Some call Pyrotechny by the name Artillery. Others chuse to call it Pyrology [ed. 1738 adds or rather pyroballology], q. d. the Art of Missile Fire. 1729 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* III. 165 To fire several Pyroboilical Machines, which are used upon Rejoicing Occasions. *Ibid.* 166 Nothing that may be of Use to the diligent and expert Pyroboilist. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 110 He called together the most expert of the Fire-workers and Pyroboilists. *Ibid.* IV. 114 If the Chinese have been so ancient in the Mystery of Pyroboily and Pyrotechnics.

Pyro-campophretic, etc.: see PYRO- 1, 2, 3 a, b.

Pyro-carbonate; see PYRO b.

Pyro-chemical, *a. rare*. [f. med. or daily mod. L. *pyrochymia*, -*chymia*, in F. *pyrochimie*, -*chimique*; see PYRO- 1 and CHEMICAL.] 'Pertaining to the chemical action of fire. Hence **Pyro-chemical adv.**, by the chemical action of fire.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dut. Geol.* Pyrochemically formed, through the instrumentality of fire, as crystals of prismatic felspar on the walls of a furnace in which copper slate and ore have been melted.

Pyrocin (*peiro'cin*) *Med.* [f. Gr. πυρόειν like fire + -IN.] A crystalline substance consisting essentially of acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine, $C_6H_5N_2H_2(C_2H_5O)$, used as an antipyretic. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pyrocin*. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrocin*. 1899 *CAGNLY Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 352 Observed in cases of poisoning by naphthol, carbolic acid, pyrocin, and chinin.

Pyro-electric, *a. Min.* [PYRO- 1.] Applied to certain crystals which on being heated become electrically polar, i. e. exhibit positive and negative electricity at opposite ends (the effects being reversed while cooling). Hence **Pyro-electricity**, the property of being pyro-electric.

1834 in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 595/1 Pyro-electricity. 1853 *Pharm. Jnrl.* XIII. 112 The crystals, are... pyroelectric. 1864-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 411 In Crystals. -Pyroelectricity. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 167 Italy was the first to remark that those crystals are pyroelectric which are deficient in symmetry. 1895 [see PYROITIN]. 1899 O. LODGE *Mod. Views Electr.* § 63 (heading) Pyro-electricity.

Pyro-engraver, -*fello*; see PYRO- 1, 3 a.

Pyroet, **Pyrog**, *obs.* ff. *PIROUETTE*, *PIROGUE* 1707 *Curios. in Husb & Gard.* 206 The Savages... transport Plants in their Pyrog.

Pyrogallic (*peiro'gæ'lik*), *a. Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 + GALLIC a.] Produced from gallic acid by the action of heat in *pyrogallic acid*, an acid substance, $C_6H_4O_3$ (strictly a trihydric phenol, $(C_6H_3(OH))_3$, hence systematically named *pyrogallol*), which crystallizes in long flat colourless prisms, soluble in water; much used as a reducing agent in photography (see PYRO) and otherwise. Hence *pyrogallol developer*, etc.

1836 *BRANDE Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 933 Pyrogallic acid has been analyzed by Berzelius under the name of gallic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 86 Braconnot... showed that when gallic acid is sublimed, it is converted into a substance possessing quite different properties... He therefore gave it the name of pyrogallic acid. 1866 E. A. HADLOW in *Orr's Circ. Sci. Pract. Chem.* 194 After the pyrogallic solution has apparently done its utmost. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 160/1 There are two methods of development; with pyrogallic acid and with gallic acid. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 417 On heating, gallic acid splits up into carbon dioxide and pyro gallic acid or trihydroxy benzol. 1878 *ANNEY Photogr.* (1881) 103 A pyrogallic-acid developer.

Hence **Pyrogallate**, a salt of pyrogallic acid; **Pyrogallin**, a product of the action of air on an ammoniacal solution of pyrogallic acid; + **Pyrogallin** (*rare*), **Pyrogallol**, synonyms of pyrogallic acid.

1836 *BRANDE Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 933 Ammonia, soda, and potassa, form soluble "pyrogallates." 1878 *ANNEY Photogr.* (1881) 98 The alkaline pyrogallates have... an affinity for the halogens. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 748 *Pyrogallin, an uncrystallizable product. 1876 *HANLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 422 Heated to 420°, gallic acid is... converted

into "pyro-gallin and carbonic anhydride" 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 504/2 Trihydric phenols comprising pyrogallol acid (or "pyrogallol") 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII, 580 The remedies found most useful are tar, chrysarobin, and pyrogallol

Pyrogen (pairo'dzgen). *rare* [f. PYRO- + -GEN; lit. 'fire-producer', or 'fire-produced'.] A term proposed in various senses + a. A name for electricity considered as a material substance; the 'electric fluid'. + b. (See quot 1866-8.) c. A substance which, when introduced into the blood, produces fever; a pyrogenetic agent.

a. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrogen*, a term proposed for electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight 1864 in *WIRSTER*.

b. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV, 759 *Pyrogen*, a name applied by Dumas to pyro acids and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies

c. 1866 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I 157 In 1875 I prepared a substance, which I ventured to call pyrogen, from putrid extract of flesh.

Pyrogenous, *erron.* form of PYROGENOUS.

Pyrogenesis. [f. PYRO- + GENESIS.] The generation of fire or heat.

1858 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrogenetic (pairo'dzgenetik), a. [f. PYRO- + -GENETIC] a. Having the property of producing heat, esp. in the body; thermogenetic. b. Having the property of producing fever.

1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrogenetic*, 1875 *tr von Siemens's Lyr. Med.* I 255 What the chemical nature of these pyrogenetic processes may be, we have never learnt. 1885 *Buch's Ref. Handbk. Med.* Sc. II, 226 Not the least curious phenomenon of the pyrogenetic mechanism is the influence that increases the resistance to cold. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I, 155 Artificial fever produced by the introduction of pyrogenetic substances.

Pyrogenic (-dzgenik), a. [f. as PYROGEN + -IC.] + 1. *Geol.* = PYROGENOUS 1. a. *Obs. rare.*

1853 *Tr. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* III xxii 370 The ancient pyrogenic rocks which I found near Panpara.

+ 2. *Chem.* Name for a supposed peculiar acid, now identified with formic acid. *Obs.*

1864-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II, 684 Tünnermann (Pogg. Ann. xv, 307) thought that he had discovered two peculiar acids, to which he gave the names of *pyrogenic* and *amylenic acids*.

3. *Phys. and Path.* = PYROGENETIC b.

1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I, 80 Dr Burdon-Sanderson found... that by injecting certain fluids—which he terms 'pyrogenic'—... fever could be excited. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I, 157 The pyrogenic substance was perhaps a body analogous to the uniform ferments.

Pyrogenous (-dzzenus), a. *Erron.* -geneous. [f. as PYROGEN + -OUS.]

1. Produced by fire or heat. a. *Geol.* Of rocks: = IGNEOUS a. 2. b. *Chem.* Applied to a substance produced by the combustion of another substance.

1859 G ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Pyrogenous*, produced by the agency of fire. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI, 760/2 The phenomena of pyrogenous rocks. 1858 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrogenous*, pyrogenous. Applied by Berzelius to empyreumatic oils and resins, i. e. those produced by distillation of organic substances.

2. Producing fire, heat, or fever: = PYROGENETIC. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Pyrogenous* action in the blood. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrogenous*. 2. *Med.* Fever-producing, pyrogenetic.

Pyroglucio to -gnostics see PYRO- 1, 3 a, b.

Pyrography. [f. PYRO- + -GRAPHY.]

+ 1. A description of fire-arms. *Obs.*

1864 *tr Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxii, 67 The several varieties of Guns and Fire-vomiting Engines, of which lately myself have written a... Treatise, Entitled *Pyrography*.

2. a. A method of wood-carving by means of heated metallic plates or cylinders in relief, by which the design is burned into the substance of the wood (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. The art of making drawings or designs on wood, bone, etc. by means of a heated metallic point: = POKER-WORK.

1891 *Mrs. MAUDE Pyrography* iii, 43 Bone and Ivory form very delicate grounds for Pyrography in small work. 1895 *Mrs. STEVENS in Proc. 14th Convent. Teach. Deaf* 366 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow', done in pyrography on the wood-work of a fire-place.

So **Pyrograph v. intr.**, to practise pyrography or poker-work, **Pyrographer**, **Pyrographist**, one who practises or is skilled in pyrography. **Pyrographic a.**, pertaining to, done by, or using pyrography; **Pyrograve** (pairo'grävü'z) = PYROGRAPHY 2 b, poker-work.

1891 *Mrs. MAUDE Pyrography* iv, 56 The general tones of the animal to be 'Pyrographed'. *Ibid.* v, 80 Pyrographed frames for sepia drawings. 1891 *JOSE SMITH in Fowler Corr.* (1906) 204 To send you the 'Pyrographic Picture' you ordered of me. 1895 *Mrs. STEVENS in Proc. 14th Convent. Teach. Deaf* 366 Some very fine specimens of pyrographic work. 1891 *Mrs. MAUDE Pyrography* ii, 28 A very clever lady 'Pyrographist'. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 9 June 353 'Pyrograve' is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, blister, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev. Adv.* Feb. 2 This panel and the rest of the wood-work are in pyrograve.

Pyroguaiac to -kinic: see PYRO- 2, 3 a, b.

Pyroque, *obs.* form of PYROQUE.

Pyrohelimeter = PYRHELIOMETER.

Pyrola (pairo'lä). *Bot.* Also 7 pirola; and in anglicized form, 6 pyrole, 7 pyrol. [med or mod L. dim. of *pyrus*, med. L. for *pyrus* pear-tree, in F. *pyrole*. So called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the pear-tree.] A genus of plants, type of the N.O. *Pyrolaceae*, often viewed as a sub-order of the *Ericaceae*, consisting of smooth herbs, with running underground stems, evergreen usually entire and rounded leaves, and simple racemes of flowers, several of the species are known as *wintergreen*.

Formerly including some allied plants now removed to other genera, as *Moneses grandiflora* (*Pyrola uniflora*) and *Chimaphila* (*Pyrola umbellata*)

1798 *LYRIS Dodoens* i. xcii, 134 *Pyrola* groweth in shadowy places, and moist woodies. *Ibid.* 135 *Greene* *Pyrole* is also good to be layde vpon wounds, vicer-, & burnings. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* II vii iii, New wounds such As balm nor juice of pyrol never heals. 1672 *JOSSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 67 *Pyrola*, or Winter Green, that kind which grows with us in England is common in New-England, but there is another plant which I judge to be a kind of *Pyrola*, and proper to this Country. 1834 *MARY HOWITT Sh. Nat. Hist. The Garden* xii, I found within another wood The rare *Pyrola* blowing

Hence **Pyrolaceous** (-el'zəs) a., belonging to the *Pyrolaceae* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.*, 1858).

Pyrolatry (pairo'lättri). [f. PYRO- + Gr. *latreia* service, worship: cf. IDOLATRY.] The worship of fire, fire-worship.

1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* i. ix 144 Their Pyrolatry, or fire-worship, which they learnt from the Chaldeans. 1839 *MOORE Hist. Ire.* I ii 26 The Pyrolatry, or Fire-worship, of the early Irish. 1891 *MAT MULLER Phys. Relig.* 241 Anything like pyrolatry or worship of fire, as a mere element, is foreign to the character of the Greeks.

Hence **Pyrolater** (-ör), [cf. IDOLATER], a fire-worshipper.

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* viii, note, The fires having too near an analogy to the religion of the pyrolaters.

Pyroleter (pairo'lättri). [f. Gr. *πύρ* fire + *λήτης* destroyer.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, consisting of a double pump by which solutions of hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate are mixed in a cylinder, and the carbonic acid generated by the reaction is projected upon the fire. 1878 *URS Dict. IV*, 712 The pyroleter is a small double pump worked by hand, which sucks up from tubes on either side muriatic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda

Pyroligneous (pairo'lygneas), a. [a F. *pyro-ligneux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. PYRO- + L. *lignum* wood.] Produced by the action of fire or heat upon wood. *Pyroligneous acid* a crude acetic acid (wood vinegar) obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. So *pyroligneous alcohol*, ether, spirit, methyl alcohol.

1787 *DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, etc. Nomencl. 150 Noms nouveaux Acide pyro-ligneux*. Esprit acide empyreumatique du bois. c 1790 *tr De Morveau's, etc. Table Chem. Noms* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV 598) 21 *Pyro-ligneous acid*. Spirit of wood. 1810-26 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I, 336 Liquid products of value are collected, an impure vinegar called *pyroligneous acid*. 1822 P TAYLOR in *Philos. Mag.* 31 Oct. 326 This spirit, which, from its greater resemblance to ether than to any other substance, I have called *pyroligneous ether*. 1867 *Photogr. News* 3 May 217/2 *Pyroligneous Spirit*, known also as *pyroxylic spirit*, wood alcohol, and wood naphtha. 1873 *E. Snow Workshop Receipts* Ser. I 64/4 Some turpentine being drawn from green trees and mixed with a *pyroligneous acid*. 1896 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 336 *Pyroligneous ether* or wood naphtha, a fluid quite distinct from mineral naphtha, which is a simple hydrocarbon.

So + **Pyrolygnic**, + **Pyrolygneous a.** in same sense; **Pyrolygnate**, + **Pyrolygnite** [so in Fr.; see -ITE 1 4 b], a salt of *pyroligneous acid*, an impure or crude acetate

1823 J. BADCOCK *Doni. Annusen* 22 Acetate of Lime. Sometimes termed 'Pyrolygnate of Lime. a 1799 J BLACK *Lect. Elem. Chem.* (1803) II 374 An acid now called 'pyro-ligneic (pyro-xylic). 1805 *NISBET Dict. Chem.*, *Table Nomencl.* 1. 359 *Pyrolygnic radical*, basis of acid distilled from birch and other woods. 1787 *DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, etc. Nomencl.* 208 'Pyrolygnite de chaux, etc.' c 1790 *tr. De Morveau's, etc. Table Chem. Noms* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) 21 *Pyro-lignite* of lime, *Pyrolygnite* of zinc, etc. 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 223 The pyrolygnite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. 1790 *KERR tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 260 The Combinations of 'Pyro-ligneous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. 1823 J BADCOCK *Doni. Annusen* 21 *Pyrolygneous acid*, about twice the strength of vinegar. possesses a dull, acidulous, offensive smack.

Pyrolime, *Chem.*, var. of PYRROLINE.

Pyrolithic to **Pyrolithic**: see PYRO- 3 a.

Pyrology (pairo'lögi). *rare*. [ad. mod L. *pyrologia*: see PYRO- 1 and -LOGY.] The science or study of fire or heat; now *spec.* that branch of chemistry which deals with the application of fire to chemical analysis, etc.

1669 R. WITTE (title) *Pyrologia Mimica*; or an Answer to Hydrologia Chymica of W. Simpson. In Defence of Scarborough-Spaw. 1669 D. BORTONI (title) *Pyrologia Topographica*, id est, de igni dissertatio, juxta loca cum eorum descriptionibus. 1737 *Hist. Littéraire* III, 348 The Discoveries made by the modern Philosophers in Pneumatics, Hydrology, Pyrology, &c. 1797 W. OKELY (title) *Pyrology*,

or the Connection between Natural and Moral Philosophy.

1875 W. A. ROSS (title) *Pyrology or Fire Chemistry*

Hence **Pyrologia** a., pertaining to or involving pyrology; **Pyrologist**, one versed in pyrology

a 1799 BLACK is cited by Webster (1828) for *Pyrologist*. 1881 W. A. ROSS in *Knowledge* No. 7 137 The young 'pyrologist', or blowpipe chemist. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 284/1 Even with his pyrological methods, he would have difficulty in determining the carbonic acid in a pinch of soot. 1883 *Ibid.* 20 July (title) *Easy Lessons in Blowpipe Analysis and Pyrological Mineralogy*

Pyrolusite (pairo'lüs'it) *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pyrolusit* (Haidinger 1827), f. Gr. *πυρο-* (PYRO-) + *λουσ-* is washing + -ITE 1. from its use, when heated, for discharging colour from glass.] Native dioxide of manganese, MnO₂, a common ore of black or dark-grey colour and metallic lustre.

1828 *Edin. Phil. Sc.* IX 304 An account of pyrolusite or prismatic manganese ore. 1839 *DE LA BECHE Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv 610 *Pyrolusite*, or grey and black ore, containing from 70 to 99 per cent of peroxide of manganese. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 166 *Pyrolusite* parts with its oxygen at a red heat, and is extensively employed for discharging the brown and green tints of glass. Hence whimsically entitled by the French *le savon des verriers*.

Pyromachy to -malic: see PYRO- 1, 3 a.

Pyromancy (pairo'mensi, piro-). *Now rare.* Forms. 4 *pyromance*, -aunce, (perimancie), 5-6 *pyromancy*, (5 -eye, 6 -die), 5- *pyromancy*, (5 -eye, 6 -7 -die, 7 -ty). [a. OF. *pyromance*, *pyromancie* (14th c in *Godf. Compl.*), ad. late L. *pyromantia*, a. Gr. *πυρομαντεία*: see PYRO- and -MANCY.] Divination by fire, or by signs derived from fire.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi, 158 *Nigromancy* and *perimancie*. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III, 45 The craft, That Geomancie cleped is, And of the flos his Ydromancy, And of the fyr the Pyromancie. c 1400 [see HYDROMANCY] 1496 *Dives & Pamp* (W de W.) i. xxxvi, 77/1 *Pyromancy*, that is wytecraft done in the fyre. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ii 15 Thou art read in Magicks mystery, In Pyromancy, to diuine by flames. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Comorant* Wks. iii, 12/2 By Fire he hath the skill of Pyromanty. 1855 *SMOLLEV Occult Sc.* 295 *Pyromancy*, by which conjectures were made from the motions of the sacrificial flame

So **Pyromancer**, one who divines by fire, **Pyromantic a.**, pertaining to or practising pyromancy; + *sb.* = *pyromancer*.

c 1400 *Apul. Loll.* 96 *pus* are called *pyromancers* þat wriken bi þe fyre c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix 12 The *Pyromantick* Genij. 1608 *DAY Law Triches* iv 11, Skill in pyromantick rules. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 215 Many Witches, Sorcerers, Incanters, Hydro and Pyromantiques, and other Diaboliques.

Pyromania to -maric: see PYRO- 1, 3 a

Pyromeconic, a *Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 + MECONIO] In *pyromeconic acid*, a crystalline bitter acid, C₁₂H₂O₆, occurring in large transparent tables; it is obtained by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid. Hence **Pyromecenate**, a salt of this acid.

1836 *BRANDÉ Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1023 *Pyromeconic Acid*. This acid is among the products of the destructive distillation of the meconic acid, it is a crystalline sublimate, which fuses at a temperature of about 250°. *Ibid.* The neutral pyromecenate of lead. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 82 *Pyromeconic acid*, was first examined by Robiquet in 1832. 1866-8 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV 761 With bromine water it yields bromopyromeconic acid (C₁₂H₂BrO₆) Chloride of iodine converts it into iodypyromeconic acid (C₁₂H₂IO₆).

+ **Pyromel.** *Obs.* [f. PYRO- + L. -mel honey.] An old name for treacle.

1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyromelane to -metamorphism. see PYRO-

Pyrometer (pairo'mitri). [f. PYRO- + -METER.] + a. *orig.* An instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies under the influence of heat. *Obs.* b. Any instrument for measuring high temperatures, usually those higher than can be measured by the mercurial thermometer.

Such instruments have been made on a variety of principles, depending on the expansion, contraction, or fusion of solids, the radiation, conduction, etc. of heat, the production of electrical or chemical action, etc.

1749 *Genil. Mag.* XIX, 361/2 The Draught of an accurate Pyrometer or Instrument to measure the Extension or Contraction, of Metal, or other Rods, invented by Mr. Withurst of Derby 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical.* etc. *Instr.* 8 Pyrometers, shewing the expansion of metals. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I Pref. 10, I. examined their fusibility in various degrees of heat by the help of Mr. Wedgewood's pyrometer. 1821 *Sir H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 73 Clay contracts considerably in dimensions by a very intense heat, and on the measure of its contractions the pyrometer of Wedgewood is founded. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 4/2 Special furnaces which are controlled by the assistance of electrical pyrometers. 1907 *Athenum* 18 May 609/3 A modification of Prof. Fery's radiation pyrometer, which in principle consists of receiving in a concave mirror the total radiation of a hot plate.

Hence **Pyrometric**, **Pyrometric a.**, pertaining to a pyrometer or to pyrometry; of the nature of, or measurable by, a pyrometer; formerly said of effects due to the expansive power of great heat; **Pyrometrically adv.**, in the manner of, or by means of, a pyrometer; **Pyrometry**, the measurement of very high temperatures.

1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* I 20 This pyrometer [Wedge-wood's] consists of two parts, one of which, called the Gage, serves to measure the degrees of diminution or contraction. the other consists of small cylinders of clay, called *Pyrometric Pieces. 1827 HERSCHTEL in Babbage *Bridge's Treatise* App. 1. 237 The elevation of strata by pyrometric expansion of the subjacent columns of rock. 1839 *Ure's Dict. Arts* 1046 Pyrometric balls of red clay, coated with a very fusible lead enamel, are employed in the English potteries to ascertain the temperature of the glaze kilns. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI 107 The substances employed must have been influenced in their length by *pyrometrical and hygrometrical effects. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII, 465/2 *Pyrometrical beads*, technically called *trials*, are made in the form of small hoops, of Egyptian black clay. 1864 MISS METEYARD *Wedgwood* II 160 Thos and John Wedgwood about 1740 introduced what they termed pyrometrical beads formed of prepared clay. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII 429 (heading) An Essay on *Pyrometry and Arcometry *Ibid.* 421 The occasion which led me to Pyrometry. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 319 The dilatation of bodies by heat forms the subject of pyrometry. 1897 ROSE in *Mining* *Trans.* 30 Jan 143/3 Pyrometry and the testing of alloys continue to receive much attention.

Pyromorphite, -morphous: see PYRO- 2, 1.

Pyromucic (παίρομυκική), a. Chem. [f. PYRO- 3 + MUCIO. cf. F. *pyromucique* substituted for *pyromucique* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).] In *pyromucic acid*, an acid, $C_6H_4O_8$, metameric with pyromelic acid, produced by the dry distillation of mucic acid, and occurring in white glistening scales or needles. So *pyromucic alcohol*, *chloride*, *ether*, etc.

1794 G. PEARSON tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 22 Radical Pyro-mucic. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucic acid has been lately discovered by M. Houtou Labillardiere. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1072 When mucic acid is subjected to destructive distillation it yields pyromucic acid.

Hence **Pyromucamide**, an amide of pyromucic acid, $C_6H_4NO_8$; **Dipyromucamide**, $C_{12}H_8N_2O_{16}$; **Pyromucate**, a salt of pyromucic acid; **Pyromucyl**, the radical $C_6H_3O_7$ of pyromucic acid; also + **Pyromucous** a. = *pyromucic*, + **Pyromucite** = *pyromucate*.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 263 Table of the Combinations of Pyro-mucous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. *Ibid.* 260 Pyro-mucite of lime. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucate of baryta is composed of acid 57.7 baryta 42.2. 1847 *Chem. Gas.* V 85 Pyromucamide differs essentially from this body. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 763 The pyromucates of the alkali-metals are difficult to crystallize. *Ibid.* 765 Dipyromucamide forms white, shining laminae, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, less soluble in water. 1881 *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XL 715 Ethylamine pyromucate when distilled with phosphorus pentachloride yields pyromucyl chloride.

Pyronaphtha to **Pyronomy**: see PYRO- 1.

Pyrope: see PYRO- 3 c

Pyrope (παίροπ), Forms: 4 a pirope, 7 pirop, 7-9 pyrop, 9 pyrope; also in Lat. form 6 piropus, 7-9 pyropus, (pl -i) [a. OF. *pyrope* (13th c in Godef.) ad L. *pyropus* gold-bronze, a kind of gem, a. Gr. *πυρρός* gold-bronze, lit. 'fiery-eyed', f. *πύρ*, *πύρ* - fire + *ὄψ* eye, face.]

†1 In early use applied vaguely to a red or fiery gem, as ruby or carbuncle. Obs.

13 *R. Als.* 568a Jacynthe, Piropes, Cisolites 3553 *Boen Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *Pyrop* (which are a kind of Rubies or Carbuncles) 3602 CAMPHON *Eng. Poésie* vii. in G. G. Smith *Elis. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II 345 The glossy Pirop falls to blaze, But touch cold appears, and an earthy stone. 1865 LITTLE *De Barbas*, Nov. 154 Two pyrops are her eyes Or flaming carbuncles. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 114 Rubies and amethysts. With the gay topaz, and the emerald's hue, And bright pyrops.

2 *Min.* Applied by Werner, 1803 (*Pyrop*), to the Bohemian garnet or fire-garnet, a deep-red gem.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III 302 The pyrop, which has lately exfoliated from the class of garnets, has no difference but superior beauty. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Cham. Min.* (ed. 3) 91 Precious garnet, pyrope and iron-sand. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 421 Cool citrine-crystals, fierce pyropus-stone. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 267 The original pyrope is the kind containing chrome. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 112 Pyrope, or magnesia-alumina garnet.

Pyropectic to **Pyrophone**: see PYRO-.

Pyrophore (παίροφορ), rare [a. F. *pyrophore* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. mod. L. *pyrophorus*]

1. = PYROPHORUS 1; also applied to a substance which takes fire on contact with water.

1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.* *Pyrophore* a body which has the faculty of inflaming by contact with air or water.

†2. [prop. Fr.] A fire-fly of the genus *Pyrophorus*: see PYROPHORUS 2

1885 *Phan. Weekly Post* 26 Dec. 1/4 These insects had been brought from Mexico, where they are to be found in the forests. Their scientific name is the pyrophore.

Pyrophoric (-φόρικ), a [f. next + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyrophorus; having the property of taking fire on exposure to air. Also **Pyrophorous** (-φόρος), a

1828 WEAVER, *Pyrophorous*, pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus. 1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1119 A residue, which burns like tinder when heated, and at a high temperature is pyrophoric. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 766 The pyrophoric character is exhibited by all the more easily oxidable metals. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 247

At a higher temperature this is completely decomposed, leaving a pyrophoric mixture of lead and carbon.

|| **Pyrophorus** (παίροφόρος) Pl -i (-ei) [mod. L., ad. Gr. *πυροφόρος* fire-bearing.]

1. Chem. Any substance capable (esp. in a finely divided state) of taking fire spontaneously on exposure to air. In early use applied *spec* to *Homburg's pyrophorus*, a substance made by heating alum with lamp-black, starch, sugar, or flour.

1798 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1838) II 204 That these acids may produce such appearances is probable from the easy experiment of Pyrophorus. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Jan 20/1 There is a particular composition, known to chemists by the name of pyrophorus, because it possesses the property of being liable to spontaneous inflammation in the open air. It was composed by Homburg. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 345 The metallic cobalt thus obtained acts as a pyrophorus when it comes in contact with the air. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* IV 199 *note*, Lead Pyrophorus is a tartrate of lead which has been heated in a glass tube to dull redness as long as vapours are emitted.

2. *Entom.* A genus of beetles (named by Illiger, 1809) of the family *Elateridae* (see ELATER 1 2), found in tropical and subtropical America, containing the most brilliantly luminous 'fire-flies'.

Pyrophosphamic, -phoric: see PYRO- 3 a.

Pyro-photograph (παίροφωτογράφ), [f. PYRO- 1 + PHOTOGRAPH] A photographic picture burnt in on glass or porcelain. Hence **Pyro-photographic** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyro-photograph, or of pyro-photography. **Pyro-photo graphy**, a process in which heat is used to fix a photographic picture.

1869 *Photogr. Jnl.* 15 Oct 136 Pyro-photography, or fire-proof photography, is the production of transparent glass photographs by means of fusible pigments, the latter being attached to a film rendered sensitive to the action of light. *Ibid.* 137 It is this almost incredibly delicate graduation of hygroscopic power, imparted to the film by exposure to light, that is utilized for the production of pyro photographs. 1875 H. VOGL *Chem. Light* XIV 213 We shall see that there are other means of producing such pyro-photographs. *Ibid.* xv 257 Section IX.—Pyro-Photography with Salts of Chromium.

Pyrophyllite to **Pyrosilver**: see PYRO-.

Pyropus, L. form of PYROPE; var. *PEROPUS* Obs.

|| **Pyrosis** (παίρωσις), *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *πύρωσις* setting on fire, burning, f. *πύρ* to set on fire.] An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach and oesophagus, with eructation of watery fluid; water-brash.

1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* II 248 The pyrosis, frequent in this country under the name of the Water-brash. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introduct. Lect. 32 The preparation of bismuth used in pyrosis. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I 9 The next morbid condition of the stomach is what is called pyrosis or water-brash.

Pyrosomite: see PYRO- 2.

Pyrosome (παίροσώμ), *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Pyrosōma* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *πύρ* fire (PYRO-) + *σώμ* body.]

An animal of the genus *Pyrosōma*, consisting of highly phosphorescent compound ascidians, the individuals being united into a free-swimming colony in the form of a hollow cylinder closed at one end.

1812 tr. *Perrin's Voy. S. Lands* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* XI 760 What, of those Pyrosomes shaped like an enormous finger of a glove which cover the sea with their innumerable hosts? 1834 *Lancet* 20 Sept. 1033/2 Compound tumour, as the pyrosoma and the botryllus. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III 344 The Pyrosomes are often gregarious in vast numbers. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/4 The most glorious fire bodies of the sea, the salpa and pyrosoma, the latter a pelagic aggregation of individuals, forming a hollow cylinder, closed at one end, from five inches to five feet in length.

Pyrosophy to **Pyrosulphuric**: see PYRO-.

Pyrotartaric (παίροτάρτικ), a. Chem. [f. PYRO- 3 a + TARTARIO. cf. F. *pyrotartarique*, substituted for *pyrotartareux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).]

In *pyrotartaric acid*, $C_6H_4O_8$, a colourless crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. So *pyrotartaric anhydride*, $C_6H_4O_5$; *pyrotartaric ether*, etc.

1794 G. PEARSON tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 15 Basis of Pyro tartaric Acid. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II 208 From the experiments of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, it appears that the pyrotartaric acid is a peculiar species. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 280 Pyrotartaric acid is solid, extremely acid to the taste, and reddens vegetable blues strongly. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 36 Diatomic Fatty Acid Series: $C_6H_4O_8$ Pyrotartaric.

Hence **Pyrotartaric**, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_8$, formed by heating aniline with the acid; **Pyrotartaric anilic acid**, $C_{11}H_9NO_8$ (hence **Pyrotartaric anilic**, a salt of this); **Pyrotartaric**, a salt of pyrotartaric acid; **Pyrotartarimide**, the imide of this acid; and other derivatives. Also + **Pyro-tartarous**, -tartareous a. = *pyrotartaric*; + **Pyrotartarite**, -tartarite = *pyrotartaric*.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 261 The name of Pyro tartarous acid is given to a dilute empyreumatic acid obtained from purified acidulous tartaric of potash by distillation in a naked fire. c 1790 tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) Pyro-

tartareous acid. *Ibid.*, Pyro-tartarite of lime. 1805 NISBET *Dict. Chem.*, *Table Nomencl.* 1, Pyrotartareous, Pyrotartarites. 1817 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) II 150 The French chemists distinguished them by the names of *tartarous* and *pyrotartareous* acids, which were afterwards changed into those of *tartaric* and *pyrotartaric* acids. 1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 990 The pyrotartarates of ammonia, potassa, and lime, are very soluble. 1856 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VIII 172 Pyrotartaric *Ibid.* 173 Pyrotartaric acid is a very stable though rather weak acid. *Ibid.*, Pyrotartarite of ammonia. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 775 Pyrotartaric. is easily soluble in a. aqueous alkalis, by which when heated it is converted into pyrotartaric acid. *Ibid.*, Pyrotartarimide forms small needles or hexagonal plates belonging to the trimetric system.

Pyrote, obs. form of *PIRATE*.

Pyrotechnian, rare. [f. PYROTECHNY + -AN] = PYROTECHNIST.

1732 BAILEY vol. II, *Pyrotechnian*, *Pyrotechnician*, a maker of fire works, one skill'd in Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechnic (παίροτεχνική), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *πύρ*, PYRO- + *τεχνική*, f. *τέχνη* art; or f. PYROTECHNY + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to pyrotechny.

†1. Of or pertaining to the use of fire in chemistry, metallurgy, or gunnery. Obs.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pyrotechnick-Art*, is the Art of Chymistry, so called, because Fire is the chief Instrument the Chymist makes use of in the separating... the purer Substances of mixt Bodies. 1732 BAILEY vol. II, *Pyrotechnick*, *Pyrotechnical*, of or pertaining to Pyrotechny [1736 (folio) adds or the art of gunnery].

2. Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of making or managing them; of the nature of a fireworks.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I 64 The pyrotechnic artiste. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Mech. & Phys. Dict.* (1844) 11 The pyrotechnic cases in which the powder is to be contained. 1869 H. AINSWORTH *History of the Arts* II 200 The glories of extinct Vauxhall pale the modern pyrotechnic displays. 1873 *Board of Trade Notice* in *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* III (1875) 68 The Pyrotechnic Light, commonly known as a Blue Light, every 15 minutes.

b. *fig.* Resembling or suggesting fireworks; esp. said of a brilliant or sensational display of wit, rhetoric, etc.

1849 MISS MURDOCK *Ogives* xxiv, Sending forth his bon-mots in a perfect shower of scintillations, so that his conversation became quite a pyrotechnic display. 1897 J. AN MACLAREN (J. WATSON) *Bonnie Briar Bush, Dr. Old School* IV 133 This was considered to be rather a pyrotechnic display of Elphinst's superior memory than a serious statement.

B. sb. 1. = PYROTECHNIST. rare.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Like the fiery wheel of some skilful Pyrotechnic.

2. *pl.* **Pyrotechnics**. a. = PYROTECHNY 1, 3.

1720 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 160 The whole Excellence of Pyrotechnics doth not consist in the Construction of Rockets. 1834 DE QUINCY *Autob. Sk.* Wks 1853 I. 41 All subjects from the thirty-nine Articles, down to pyrotechnics, legerdemain...thaumaturgy and necromancy.

b. A display of fireworks; also transf. of lightning; in quot. 1840, the juggler's trick of pretending to eat fire.

1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* 1, *Leech Folkest.*, He was eating fire i. e., the attention of the multitude was absorbed by the pyrotechnics of Mr. Merryman. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* 1 (1862) 10 Broad scarlet flashes of lightning, surpassing any celestial pyrotechnics I ever witnessed. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Py. Wales in Canada* 108 The long deferred fireworks for the people came off at last. The pyrotechnics were very fine. 1884 *Ros. Nat. Ser. Story*, A great black cloud...was the background for the electric pyrotechnics.

c. *fig.* Brilliant displays. (Cf. A 2 b.)

1901 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 220/1 Or hestral pyrotechnics can be infinitely more exciting. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 3/1 An Edinburgh graduate, in the period illuminated there by the kindling pyrotechnics of Professor Blackie.

Pyrotechnical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = PYROTECHNIO A. 1. Obs.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cites of God* 169 The warlike artes were Minerva's charge, the pyrotechnical, or such as worke in fire...Vulcan. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Supp.*, *Ball.*, in the military and pyrotechnical arts, is a composition. of the combustible kinds, serving to burn and destroy, give light, smother, stench, or the like. 1800 T. GREEN *Diary L. J.* (1810) 233 Count Rumford, with all his pyrotechnical devices.

2. = PYROTECHNIO A. 2.

1755 JOHNSON, *Pyrotechnical*, engaged or skilful in fire-works. 1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* vi. 254 A variety of pyrotechnical representations. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV in 334 Some of the actors concerned in the pyrotechnical shows. 1864 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 99 The pyrotechnical display created, the greatest astonishment.

b. *fig.* = PYROTECHNIO A. 2 b.

1825 *Eng. Life* I. 194 All the warmth of her nature was exhausted by her manner: there was a sort of pyrotechnical blaze, without any real heat. 1898 *Chicago Tribune* 17 Feb. 21/2 The hysterical and pyrotechnical fashion of the French.

Hence **Pyrotechnically** *adv.*, in a pyrotechnical manner; by means of fireworks; *fig.* like fireworks. 1867 E. DOWDEN *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 51 He can mention 1789 without exploding pyrotechnically. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/4 Gala nights with Chinese lanterns and 'the mouse ran up the clock' done pyrotechnically.

† **Pyrotechnician**. Obs. rare. [f. PYROTECHNIO + -IAN, after *mechanician*, *physician*, etc.] One skilled in pyrotechny; a maker of gunpowder, etc., or of fireworks (= next).

1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 160 To consult able Pyrotechnicians. 1731 (see PYROTECHNIAN).

Pyrotechnist (pairote knist). [*f.* next + -ist *f.* *botanist*, etc.] One employed or skilled in pyrotechny, a maker or displayer of fireworks. *a* 1791 STEEVENS in Boswell *Johnson* (1888) IV 325 The author of *The Rambler* may be considered, on this occasion, as the unglerder of a successful riot, though not as a skilful pyrotechnist. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi IV. 613 The whole skill of the pyrotechnists was employed to produce a display of fireworks which might vie with any that had been seen in the gardens of Versailles. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 47 The azure, gold, and silver rain of the pyrotechnist.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A. 2 b.)

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Mar. The bankers will be persuaded that it is a squib which may burn their own fingers, and will cause the poor pyrotechnist that compounded it. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III x 164 To hear the new preacher, the pyrotechnist of human logic and eloquence.

Pyrotechnite: see PYRO- 2.

Pyrotechny (pairote kni). [*a.* *F. pyrotechnie* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.) or mod. *L. pyrotechnia* (also formerly in English use), *f.* Gr. *πυρο- PYRO-* + *τέχνη* *art*] The art of employing fire: with various connotations.

†1. (*Military pyrotechny*.) The manufacture and use of gunpowder, bombs, fire-arms, etc. *Obs.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* title p. Whether he hath also adjoined certain Questions of great Ordinance, resolved in his other Treatise of Pyrotechny and great Artillery, hereafter to be published. 1592 — *Pentown* (ed. 2) 176 Certain Definitions, taken out of my third Booke of Pyrotechny Militaire, and great Artillery. 1846 STR. T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 80 Some as Berruguico in his Pyrotechny affirmeth, have promised to make it red. 1866, 1728 [see 2].

†2. The use of fire in chemical operations or in metallurgy. *Obs.*

1592 DRE COMPEND. *Rehears* VII (Chetham Soc. Misc. I) 30 My three laboratories serving for Pyrotechnia. 1651 BIRGS *New Disp.* § 80 Mechanick experiments of Pyrotechny. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) v. v. Military Pyrotechny teaches the Art of making all sorts of Fire-Arms; Chymical Pyrotechny teaches the Art of managing Fire in Chymical Operations. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Pyrotechny is of two kinds, Military, and Chymical. Some reckon a third kind, viz. the Art of fusing, refining, and preparing Metals.

3. The making and managing of fireworks for scenic display, for military use, or as signals, etc.

1635 J. BABINGTON (*title*) Pyrotechnia or a discourse of Artificial Fireworks for Pleasure, in which the true grounds of y^e Art are plainly and perspicuously laid downe. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Rocket*. In pyrotechny, an artificial fire-work. 1835 BURNES *Traw Bohhara* (ed. 2) I. 176 All the fireworkers of Lahore were talented to be exerting their talents in pyrotechny. 1864 MOORE *Brit. Revue* 94 The powdery spores [of *Lycopodium*] are highly inflammable, and used in pyrotechny under the name of vegetable brimstone.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A. 2 b, B. 2 c)

1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVIII 328 [They] make such a noise in the world, with artificial volcanoes and puerile pyrotechny of all kinds. 1855 E. L. YOUNG in *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Oct. Brilliant coruscations of thought, and a blaze of imaginative pyrotechny. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 277 A notable example of mystical pyrotechny.

Pyrotect. *nonce-wd.* [After *architect*.] A maker of fireworks, a pyrotechnist.

1851 LANDOR *Pope* 19 53 The premises of many a pyrotect have been blown up into the air, together with his clackers and serpents, and wheels and rockets.

Pyrotectic to **Pyrothionide**: see PYRO-

†**Pyrotic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Med. Obs.* [ad. mod. *L. pyrotic-us*, *a.* Gr. *πυρρός* burning, *f.* *πυρρῶν* to burn] = CAUSTIC A. 1, B. 1.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xviii. (1678) 640 That medicine is said to be Pyrotick or Caustick, which by its acrimony and biting, burns and consumes the skin and flesh. 1684 tr. *Benedict's Merc. Compt.* vi. 205 Not unlike the impression of an actual Pyrotick. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Pyrotic*, *remedies* either actually, or potentially hot and which, accordingly, will burn the flesh, and cause an Eschar. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lév.*, *Pyrotic*, having power to burn, caustic, pyrotic.

Pyro-uric: see PYRO- 3 a

Pyroxanthin (pairoksæn'in). *Chem.* [*f.* PYRO- 3 b + Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + -in 1.] A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_8$, contained in crude wood-spirit, and produced by the action of potash on one of the constituents of the heavy oil of wood-tar.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 331 Eblanin or pyroxanthin. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 776 Pyroxanthin crystallizes in long yellow needles.

Hence **Pyroxanthogen** *Chem.*, the constituent of wood-tar from which pyroxanthin is supposed to be formed (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866-8).

Pyroxene (pairoksæn). *Min.* [*f.* Gr. *πυρ-* fire + *ξένος* stranger: so named by Haüy 1796, because he thought it 'a stranger in the domain of fire' or alien to igneous rocks.] A species including a large variety of minerals, all bisilicates of lime with one or more of various other bases, most usually magnesia and iron oxide, but also manganese, potash, soda, and zinc, or two or more of these.

Often identified with *Augit*, *q. v.*; but, according to Dana, *pyroxene* is properly the name of the species, while *augite* is only entitled to be used for one of its varieties.

1800 *Philos. Mag.* VII 254 He [Vauquelin] has analysed the pyroxene of Aetna. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* II. 475

Few fragments of augite or pyroxene. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III Gloss. 63 The modern Lavas of Vesuvius are characterised by a large proportion of augite (or pyroxene). 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v 108 White pyroxene, an anhydrous silicate of lime and magnesia.

Hence **Pyroxenic** (-e nik) *a.*, pertaining to, having the character of, consisting of, or containing pyroxene; **Pyroxenite** (-p'ksenait), also -yte [see -ITE 1 2 b], a metamorphic rock consisting chiefly of pyroxene.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pyroxenic*, pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 328 Violent explosions, like those which, in 1822, launched from Vesuvius a mass of pyroxenic lava, of many tons weight, to the distance of three miles. 1893 NATHAN (N. Y.) 27 July 71/1 Bunsen's theory of pyroxenic and trachytic magmas forms the starting-point for all theories for the differentiation of magmas. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8. 78 *Pyroxenite*.

Coarse or fine granular pyroxene rock, consisting of granular pyroxene of a grayish green or brown color. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 230 *Pyroxenite* is a metamorphic rock consisting mainly of compact pyroxene of the Sabite section.

Pyroxyle (pairo ksil). *Chem.* Also *erron.* -ile. [*a.* *F. pyroxyle*, *f.* Gr. *πυρ-* PYRO- + *ξύλον* wood (Pelouze, 1846; *Comptes Rendus* 23, 893).] = PYROXYLIN: chiefly as the Fr name of gun-cotton.

1847 [see PYROXYLIN 2] 1870 Echo 8 Nov. A chemical manufactory at Grenelle blew to pieces, with four men, who were making pyroxyle for the Government. 1881 tr. *Verné's Myst. Isl.* III. 55 Our guns would bear the expansion of the pyroxyle gas. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 4/3 The heavy rains hindered the pyroxyle from acting as the conspirators designed.

Pyroxylic (pairoksil'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Also *erron.* -ilic. [*f.* as prec. + -ilic.] Obtained from wood by means of fire, i. e. by dry distillation; chiefly in *pyroxylic spirit*, an early name for methyl alcohol (CII.O), also called *wood-spirit*.

a 1799 [see PYROXYLINIC] 1824 *Ann. Philos.* July 69 Pyroxylic spirit is obtained during the rectification of pyroxylic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 346 When wood is distilled for the purpose of obtaining acetic acid, the pyroxylic spirit is formed, and found in the aqueous liquid which comes over. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 125 Methyl Alcohol, Methyl Hydrate, Wood Spirit, or Pyroxylic Spirit.—This alcohol was first observed by Taylor in 1812 amongst the products of the destructive distillation of wood. 1874 GARROD & DAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 175 Creasote is also obtained from oil of tar, or pyroxylic oil, and is contained in the smoke from wood.

Pyroxylin (pairoksilin). *Chem.* Also *improp.* -ine. [*In* 1, *f.* PYRO- + Gr. *ξύλον* wood + -in 1; in 2, *ad. F. pyroxyline* (Pelouze 1846), *f.* as PYROXYLE + -ine, -in 1.]

†1. = PYROXANTHIN. *Obs.*

1839 *Urr. Dict.* At 1053 Pyroxiline is a name which I have ventured to give to a substance detected by Mr Scanlan and called by him Eblanin [cf. PYROXANTHIN, quot. 1838].

2. Any one of the class of explosive compounds, including gun-cotton, produced by treating vegetable fibre with nitric acid, or with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids; chemically, they are nitrates of cellulose, (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n, in which a varying number of OH groups are replaced by ONO₂ groups. Thus, gun-cotton is *cellulose trimtrate* {C₆H₇(NO₂)₃O₅}_n. A solution of soluble pyroxylin forms COLLOIDION.

1847 DANA in WEBSTER, *Pyroxylins*, *Pyroxyle*, a term embracing gun-cotton and all other explosive substances which are obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric acid, or a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and then suffering it to dry. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 777 The term 'pyroxylin' is sometimes applied especially to the more highly nitrated compounds, but it is much better to use this term as a generic name for all the substitution-compounds formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose, and to designate as 'gun-cotton' the most highly nitrated compound, trimtritolcellulose, the only one adapted for use in gunnery. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 80 Photographic Pyroxylins are prepared with hot acids, heat being found remarkably to modify the products. *Ibid.* 158 In preparing a Pyroxylins for fluid and adhesive Colloidion.

Pyrozone (pairo'zōn). *Pharm.* [*f.* PYRO- + *ζώνη*.] An antiseptic substance containing three parts of hydrogen peroxide in a hundred parts of water. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Pyrric**, *obs.* form of PYRR 2, a fit of temper or pettish humour.

1581 MURCATER *Possessions* xlii 280 One displeased parent will do more harme vpon a head, if he take a pyrric at some toy, neuer conferring with any, but with his owne cholere, then a thousand of the thankfullist will euer do good.

Pyrric, variant of PYRRIC *Obs.*, jewellery.

Pyrric, *obs.* form of PYRR 2, pear-cider.

Pyrrhic (pir'ik), *sb.* 1 and *a.* 1 *Greek Antiq.* Forms: 6-7 *pir'rhike*, 7-8 *pyrrhok*, 8 *pyrric*, 6-8 *pyrrhic*. [*ad. L. pyrrhica* or Gr. *πυρρική* a dance in armour, said to have been so named from one Πύρρος the inventor; prop. an *adj.* qualifying *ὀρχήστis* dance. *Perh.* through *F. pyrrique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. sb. The war-dance of the ancient Greeks, in which the motions of actual warfare were gone through, in armour, to a musical accompaniment.

1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat.* VI. 1. 266 Or dance a sober pirrhike in the field. 1776 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 67 Proper for military dances called Pyrrhics in which the dancers are armed. 1906 19th Cent. Mar. 450 In Sparta... all who were above five years of age learnt the Pyrrhic.

B. adj. Epithet of this dance; of or pertaining to this dance.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii. Do they not still Learn there The Pyrrhic gestures, both to dance and spring In armour, to be active in the wars? 1632 Herwood *Iron Age* III 1 Wks. 1874 III. 306 Musicklike strike A pirrhike straine 1748 CHESTER. *Lett.* 11 Oct. 11 xxxix, I now plainly see the prelude to the pyrrhic dance in the north, which I have long foretold. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cambul.* (1842) II 81 Their amusements are listening to songs and dancing a sort of Pyrrhic dance, in which they go through some warlike attitudes, and leap about, flourishing their swords. 1821 BYRON *Yuan* III lxxxvi x (*Isles of Greece*), You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet: Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?

So †**Pyrrhical** *a.* *Obs.* rare = B.; **Pyrrhicist** [*ad. Gr. πυρρικός*], a dancer of the pyrrhic.

1698 FRYER *Acc. B. India* § P. 109 Dancing in such Antick Dances as resemble the Pyrrhical Saltation. 1842 SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* s. v. *Saltatio*, Three Pyrrhists, two of whom. are engaged in the dance.

Pyrrhic (pir'ik), *sb.* 2 and *a.* 2 *Prosody*. Forms: 7-8 *pyrrhok*, 7- *pyrrhic*, 9 *pyrr(h)ich*. [*ad. L. pyrrhichius*, *a.* Gr. *πυρρικός* of or pertaining to the *πυρρική* or Pyrrhic (dance); as *sb.*, short for *pes pyrrhichius*, *nodus pyrrichius* pyrrhic foot, a metrical foot used in the war-song: see *prec.*]

A. sb. A metrical foot in ancient Greek and Latin verse, consisting of two short syllables. Sometimes applied to a group of two unstressed syllables in modern accentual verse: see *quots*

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* IV. His Hyper, and his Brachy-Catalecticks, His Pyrrhicks, Epitrits, and Chorambicks. 1749 J. MASON *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 43 A Pyrrhic may possess any Place of the Verse except the last. But wherever it is, it gives a brisk Movement to the Measure. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. i. 372 A Pyrrhic has both the words or syllables unaccented as 'on the tall tree'. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. xii. § 289 Of words ending in ā or ō a pyrrhic or dactyl is rarely elided before a short syllable, except (1) in proper names; or (2) in first foot [etc.]. 1886 MAYOR *Eng. Metre* II. 31 They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an accentual pyrrhic. 1907 ORMOND *English Metrists* 175 A trochee he [Ruskin] prefers to name choreus, keeping the former term for what most writers call pyrrhic or dibrach.

B. adj. Consisting of two short syllables; composed of or pertaining to pyrrhics.

1740 J. MASON *Numb. Poet. Comp.* 16, I have exemplified the Pyrrhic, which contains two short Times, by two short Monosyllables, because every Word of two Syllables hath in the Pronunciation an Accent upon one of them, and in English Metre every accented Syllable is long; and therefore no English Word of two Syllables can properly exemplify a Pyrrhic Foot, which consists of two short ones.

Pyrrhic (pir'ik), *a.* 3 [*ad. Gr. πυρρικός, f. Πύρρος, L. Pyrrhus*, name of a king of Epirus.] Of, pertaining to, or like that of Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhic victory, a victory gained at too great a cost; in allusion to the exclamation attributed to Pyrrhus after the battle of Asculum in Apulia (in which he routed the Romans, but with the loss of the flower of his army), 'One more such victory and we are lost.'

1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec. Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be indeed a Pyrrhic victory.

†**Pyrrhichius** (pir'ik's). *Pros.* Forms: 6 *pirr*, 6-8 *pyrrhichius*, 7- *yehius*, 8- *pyrrhichius*. The Latin form of PYRRHIC *sb.* 2

1866 W. WEBER *Eng. Poetra* (Aib.) 69 Two short [syllables] called *Pyrrhichius* as *υ υ* *lyther*. 1899 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poeme* II. xiii. (Aib.) 133 For your foot *pyrrhichius* or of two short syllables *ye* have these words [*initia*] [*minima*] [*phina*] [*stia*] and others of that constitution or the like. 1902 ADDISON *Dict. Metre* Wks. 1730 I 429 'My barber has often combed my head in dactyls and spondee' Nay', says he, 'I have known him sometimes run even into pyrrhichius's and anapestus's'. 1818 HALLAM *Met. Ages* ix. 1. (1868) 589 *Hodie* is used as a pyrrhichius.

Pyrrhite (pir'ait). *Min.* [Named in Ger. 1840, *f.* Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + -ITE 1.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute orange-yellow octahedral crystals: see *quots*.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2), *Pyrrhite*. Primary form the regular octahedron. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 783 *Pyrrhite*, is the name given by G. Rose to a mineral occurring at Mursinsk in the Ural, in small orange-yellow octahedrons. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pyrrhite*, small, orange-red, octahedral crystals, not fully examined. Probably a columbate near pyrochlore.

Pyrrho-arsenite (pairo'arsenait). *Min.* [Named 1886, *f.* Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + ARSENITE.] An orange-red variety of BERZELIITE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

†**Pyrrhocorax** (Plyny), *a.* Gr. *πυρρόκοραξ* a red-beaked crow, *f.* *πυρρός* reddish + *κόραξ* crow. † A genus of crows, typical of the subfamily *Pyrrhocoracinae*; the choughs; sometimes confined to the Alpine Chough, *P. alpinus*. Hence **Pyrrhocoracine** *a.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyrrhocorax*, the Cornish Chough, a Bird having a red Bill. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi. It feeds on very hard fruits, as the Nutcracker and the Pyrrhocorax.

Pythagoric (pī'thāg'rik, -poi-), *a. (sē)*. Now
[ad. L. *Pythagoric-us*, a. Gr. Πυθαγόρειος, *i.*
Pythagoraios; see *prec.* So F. *pythagorique* (Rabe-
nath c.)] = **PYTHAGOREAN** *a.*

1553 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1713) 38 It may be a question, whether in that Pythagorick Oath *Où j'ai juré*, &c. they did not swear by God. a 2704 T. BROWN tr. *Aeneas Sylvius Lett.* lxxxi. With more than Pythagorick Silence, you pass your melancholy Hours. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, Ep. 1. 70 Ennius Forgets his Promise, now secure of Fame, And heeds no more his Pythagoric Dream. 1881 SHORTHOUSE tr. *Inglesant* xvii. An ethereal sort of body—to use the Pythagoric phrase.

† B. sb. = PYTHAGOREAN sb. *Obs. rare*. 1652 GAULLE *Magistrum* xxvi. That, which the Pythagoricks did assert. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. 1. 22 An Ancient Opinion delivered down by some Pythagoricks. † Pythagorical, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL. see -ICAL.] = PYTHAGORIC a. In quot. 1608 *allusively* (cf. PYTHAGOREAN a. b.).

1570 DILL *Math. Pref.* 103 m. b. The Pythagorick, and Platonic perfect scholar may (like the Bee) gather, hereby, both wax and honey. 1608 MINDFORTH *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. v. Pythagorick rascal! Ay, he changes his cloak when he meets a sergeant. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 Apollonius Tyanicus In his Dyet Pythagorick. A great Traveller; Much Renowned. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* 1. 68 The Pythagorick Musick of the spheres.

Pythagorically, adv. *rare*. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a Pythagorick manner; like a Pythagorean, or according to Pythagorean doctrine.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answer Namelless Cath.* 198 Pythagorically peremptory without yielding reason. 1683 J. BARNARD *True Life Heylyn* 23 The Soul of St. Augustine (say the Schools) was Pythagorically transfused into the corps of Aquin.

Pythagorician (piθagōri'ān, pōi-). Now *rare*. [f. PYTHAGORIC + -IAN: cf. *arithmetician*, *logician*, etc. So F. *Pythagoricien* (Voltaire, 1768), perh. the immediate source.] = PYTHAGOREAN sb. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* *Rise Arts & Sc.* (1768) 71 Those sects of Stoics and Epicureans, Platonists and Pythagoricians could never regain any credit. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) 1. 334 Plato and the Pythagoricians asserted the eternity of ideas and forms. 1844 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXX. 336/1 The symbols of the Pythagoricians.

† **Pythagoricism**. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] = next. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pythagoricism*, the Tenets, or opinion of Pythagoras.

Pythagorism. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, f. Πυθαγόρ(ε)ν to PYTHAGORIZE.] The principles and practice of Pythagoras; Pythagoreanism.

1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal* (1713) 156 Though Platonism be derived from Pythagorism, yet it has left out the Theory of the Earth's Motion. 1662 — *Philos. Whs. Pref.* Gen. 5 To make for the discovering that Pythagorism had relation to the Text of Moses.

Pythagorist. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Πυθαγοριστής, f. Πυθαγόρ(ε)ν: see prec.] One who follows the principles or practice of Pythagoras; a Pythagorean.

1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epiat.* 223 *margin*. Declare you selfe to be a right Pythagorist. 1652 GAULLE *Magistrum* xxvi. The sortilegious Pythagorist will suppute for me unlucky numbers. 1786 FOLWELLER tr. *Theophrastus Idyllia*, etc. II. 28 The absurd mortifications of the Pythagorists.

† **Pythagorite**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *Pythagor*-as + -ITE.] A disciple of Pythagoras.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix *Pythagoras* xvi. (1687) 503/2 Calling upon this account, some Pythagorites (those of the System), some Pythagorites (those of the Iliomacoeion [*Ἰλιμακοίων* the school of Pythagoras]).

Pythagorize (piθagōrīz, pōi-), v. [ad. Gr. πυθαγορίζεσθαι to be a disciple of Pythagoras; L. *pythagorissare* to imitate Pythagoras. Cf. F. *pythagoriser* (Cholieres 1837) in sense 1.]

1. *intr.* To follow Pythagoras; to speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

1610 HEALEY *Voces Comm. St. Aug. Cites of God* x. xxx. (1620) 381 Plato Pythagorizing held that the Soules after death passed into other bodies. 1666 BR. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 48 The latter Platonists especially those of them that did most Pythagorize.

† 2. To pass by transmigration. *Obs. nonce-use*. 1562 BIGGS *New Disp.* 184 Peradventure the Shop of choler from the very thresh-hold of life hath Pythagorized into the private ware-house of the head.

† 3. *trans.* To change (one person or thing) into another as by transmigration of souls. *Obs.*

1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* xii If our goddess dainty Gallants were but so Pythagorized, how they would wish they had lived better. 1721 RAMSAY *Morn. Interviue* 253 O happiest of herbs! who would not be Pythagorized into the form of thee, And with high transports act the part of teal.

Hence **Pythagorizing ppl.** a.; also **Pythagorize**, one who Pythagorizes, or follows the doctrine or practice of Pythagoras.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. m. 19 These Pythagorizing Gnostics were possessed enemies to Pietie. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 146 Satirised, as 'pythagorizers', in other words as total abstinents and vegetarians.

|| **Pythia** (pi'θiā, pōi-). [a. Gr. Πύθια (sc. *τέπει*) the priestess of Pythian Apollo at Delphi, fem. of Πύθιος adj. Delphic, f. Πύθω, a place-name (see PYTHIAN). In F. *Pythie* (Rabelais).]

1. *Gr. Antig.* The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles.

1824 L. SCHMITZ in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 668/2 When Greece was in its most flourishing state, there were always two Pythias who took their seat on the tripod alternately. 1824 669/2 Over this chasm there stood a high tripod, on which the Pythia took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. 1824 671/1 In the days of Plu-

tarch one Pythia was, as of old, sufficient to do all the work. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* xxx. Pythia staggered, feeling o'er her Her lost god's forsaking look.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs.

Pythiad (pi'θiād, pōi-). [a. Gr. Πύθιας, Πύθιαδ-, f. Πύθια, pl. (sc. *τέπει*) the Pythian games.] The period between two celebrations of the Pythian games. (Cf. OLYMPIAD.)

1824 L. SCHMITZ in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 811/2 The chariot-race with four horses was not introduced till the second Pythiad. 1824 812/2 A Pythiad ever since the time that it was used as an aera, comprehended a space of four years, commencing with the third year of every Olympiad.

Pythiamic, a. (sb.) *Ancient Pros.* [ad. mod. L. *pythiamicus*, f. *Pythius* Pythian (versus *Pythius* hexameter verse) + *iambicus* IAMBIC.] The epithet or name of an episynthetic or composite metre consisting of a dactylic hexameter (Pythian verse) followed by an iambic colon.

There are two varieties according as the hexameter is followed (1) by an iambic dimeter, as in Horace *Epod.* 14 and 15, (2) by an iambic trimeter, as in *Epod.* 16.

1832 PEMBLE *Horatius Opera* p. xii. The First Pythiamic is a couplet consisting of the common Dactylic Hexameter and an Iambic Quaternarius. The Second Pythiamic is a couplet of the Dactylic Hexameter and Iambic Senarius. 1877-94 GILDESLLEEVE *Lat. Gram.* 489. 1877 WICKHAM *Horace* I. 385.

Pythian (pi'θiān, pōi-), a. (sb.) [f. L. *Pythius* (a. Gr. Πύθιος of Delphi, or the Delphic Apollo) + -AN.]

Πύθιος is now generally held to have been derived from Πύθω or Πύθωρ, the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region; but it was in ancient times connected with the legend of the πύθων or monstrous snake said to have been slain there by Apollo. See PYTHON 1.]

Of or pertaining to Delphi, or to the oracle and priestess of Apollo there, also, of or pertaining to the games held near Delphi.

Pythian Apollo, Apollo in his legendary and oracular connexion with Delphi. *Pythian games*, one of the four national festivals of the Greeks, held near Delphi. *Pythian meter* or *verse* (L. *versus Pythius*), the dactylic hexameter, and to be so called either from its use in the Pythian oracles, or from the first song of triumph to Apollo on his victory over the Python.

1503 *Pythian games* [see PYTHON]. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. *Socrates* v. (1687) 75/1 The Pythian Oracle. 1660 182 ix *Pythagoras* as xlii. 502/1 To Discourse. In the Temple of Pythian Apollo to the Boys. 1667 [see PYTHON 1.]. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* ed. a) II. lxiii. 430 Pindar mentions this victory in his first Pythian hymn. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graeciae* xxi. The Pythian Games were celebrated in honor of Apollo near Delphi. The most common opinion is that Apollo himself was the author of their after he had overcome Python, a serpent or cruel tyrant. 1824 L. SCHMITZ in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *Pythia*, Previous to Olympiad 48 the Pythian games had been celebrated at the end of every eighth year, but [after Ol. 48. 3] they were held at the end of every fourth year. 1879 F. BROOKS *Influence Jesus* v. 268 The self-excitement of the Pythian dæmon on her tripod. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 255 The Pythian deliriums became very intermittent after the birth of Christ, and ceased finally in the time of the Apostles.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Delphi; *spec.* the Delphic priestess; hence, one who is ecstatic or frenzied like the priestess, also, an appellation of the Delphic Apollo; hence *transf.*

1598 MARSTON *See Villains* ii. vi. (1599) 201 But when I saw him read my fustian, And heard him swear I was a Pythian. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxviii. How they fled, When like Apollo, from his golden bow, The Pythian of the age one arrow sped. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Viv. Poets* clxxvi. If poets on the tripod must writhe like the Pythian to make just their oracles and merit trust. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xi. & 30 327 That Contest of Apollo with the Python, the victor deity took his great name from it. the Pythian.

Pythic (pi'θik), a. [ad. L. *Pythicus*, Gr. Πύθικός, f. Πύθω or Πύθωρ: see prec.] = PYTHIAN a.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Wds. Pythick or Pythian games, were celebrated to the honour of Apollo Pythius, near the city Delphos, with great solemnity. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *Art. Poetry* 559 A Youth Who sings the Pythic Song. 1860 E. FALKNER *Dædalus*, *Ant.* ii. 61 Conquerors in the Olympic and Pythic games.

b. Like or of the nature of the Pythian priestess; ecstatic, phrenetic.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i. Count. d'Aintrigues. nisee into furor almost Pythic. 1850 MASSON *Ess. Wordsw.* (1856) 386 There was no tremendousness, nothing of the Pythic, in the nature of Wordsworth.

Pythogenic (piθogēnīk), a. [f. Gr. πύθω to rot + -γεν- producing + -IC.] Generated by or from corruption or filth; esp. in *pythogenic fever*, a name for typhoid or enteric fever.

1862 C. MURCHISON *Contin. Fevers* Gr. Brit. iv. 385 Pythogenic or Enteric Fever. 1824 388 These considerations induced me to suggest a few years ago, the name Pythogenic Fever derived from what I endeavoured to show was the cause of the fever. 1881 TYNDALE *Floating Matter* *Art.* i. 15 It was no problematical pythogenic gas—that killed the worms, but a definite organism. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* x. 179 Malta fever—a disease probably of pythogenic origin.

So **Pythogenesis**, production or generation by or from filth; **Pythogenetic** a. = PYTHOGENIC. 1882 OCHSLEY *Pythogenesis* 1895 ALBERT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 702 The pythogenetic theory of Murchison became untenable.

Python 1 (poi'θōn, pi'θōn). [a. L. *Pythōn*, n. Gr. Πύθων, name of the serpent fabled to have been slain near Delphi by Apollo. So F. *pythōn*.]

The Gr. word is supposed to have been connected in some way with Πύθω or Πύθωρ, the ancient name of the locality; and both, according to some, with πύθω to rot, πύθωσθαι to be rotten, because the serpent was said to have rotted there. According to one form of the legend, the oracle originally belonged to or was guarded by the serpent, and, on the extermination of the latter, became the oracle of Apollo.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.* The huge serpent or monster fabled to have been slain near Delphi by Apollo; hence *poet.* any monster or pestilential scourge.

1590 PEELE *Polygynnia* Wks. (1861) 572 Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire When in the queasy plot Python he slew. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explanation of Words, Apollo Pythius, who took that name of Python there slain by him and lying putrified. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 532 [Satan] Now Dragon grown, larger then whom the Sun Imaged in the Pythian Vale on slime, Huge Python. 1787 AKENSIDE *Pi. Imag.* 1. (Ald.) 94 The laurel boughs That crown'd young Phœbus for the Python slain. 1851 C. L. SMITH *Tasso* iv. v. Hydras hiss, and Pythons whistling wail.

2. *Zool.* A genus of large non-venomous snakes inhabiting the tropical regions of the Old World, which kill their prey by constriction, the rock-snakes; popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey; loosely including the Boas of tropical America, etc. *Diamond python*. see quot. 1896.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 19/2 The murderous power and voracity of the Indian boas or Pythons. 1841 1842 XIX. 176/2 The size to which the Pythons grow is fully equal to that attained by the Boas. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 508 The true Boas are restricted to America; the name of Python being given to the large Serpents of Africa and India. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 89 Two pythons were observed coiled together among the branches of a large tree. 1896 *Last Annu. Zool. Soc.* 605 *Python spilotes*, Diamond-Python. *Hab. Australia*.

3. *Comb.* as *python-like* adj., *python-slayer*.

1874 GEO. ERROR *Call Breaker* P. 320 As Python-slayer of the present age. 1898 C. RYMONDS in *Wide World* *Mag.* Oct. 93/2 The boy is knocked over by a blow from his [a conger's] python-like head.

Python 2 (poi'θōn, pi'θōn). Also 7 *python* (e [ad. late L. *pythō*, -ōnem (Vulg.) or late Gr. πύθων (New Test.), a familiar spirit, the demon possessing a soothsayer, in pl. πύθωνες persons speaking by professed divine inspiration, ventriloquists (Plutarch). In Gr. the same word in form as prec., but the semantology is not clear; in sense obviously related to πύθιος, Πύθια PYTHIA, and their derivatives.] A familiar or possessing spirit, also, one possessed by such a spirit and acting as its mouthpiece.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1327 Those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folks, such as in old time they called Engastrimithi [= ventriloquists], and be now termed Pythons, entred into the bodies of Prophets. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xviii. 11 Neither let there be a sorcerer, nor inchanter, nor that consulteth with python, or diviners [Vulg. *see qui pythones consulat*, LXX *ἐγγαστριμίθους*, Wyclif 1388 hem that han a feend spekyng in the wombe]. 1824 1825 XIX. 3 They shal aske their idols, and their diviners, and Pythons, and Soothsayers [Vulg. *pythones of oracles*, LXX *τοὺς ἐκ τῆς γῆς φωνήοντας*, *καὶ τοὺς ἐγγαστριμίθους*]. 1824 Index II. Saul. In distress he consulted a Python spirit. 1821 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 16 A certain Damosell possessed with a spirit of divination [*margin*, or, of Python, 1821 R. V. *margin* or, a spirit, a Python. Gr. *πύθω* Πύθω (v. r. -os), Vulg. *spiritum pythōnem*]. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Python* also a familiar or prophesying spirit, or one possessed with it. 1880 W. E. SCUDAMORE in Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antig.* s.v. *Python*, The attributes of the demon and the serpent were interchanged.

The python slain by Apollo at Delphi was thought to have inspired the oracle before the god took his place. Hence both in Jewish and Christian antiquity the name of python was given to prophesying spirits.

† **Pythoner**. *Obs. rare*. In 5 *phitoner*. [f. **pythōn*, PYTHON 2, or f. *pythōn* a form of divination + -ER 1: cf. next.] A soothsayer, a diviner.

1540 *Apol. Loll.* 92 If he sey to zow, seek of Pythoners and of diviners, bat gnasen wip her tep in her chauntingis. 1824 95 Enchantours are too bat in callun fendis to ken hem pings. And swilk we callen pythones.

Pythoness (poi-θōnēs, pi-θōnēs), Forms: a. 4-6 *pythōn*, 5 *pythōn*, 6 *pythonesse*, (fetoness), 5-6 *pythones*, 6 *pythonyse*, 7 *pythonyse*, 6 *pythonyse*, 6 *pythonyse*. [a. OF. *pythonesse* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med. L. *pythionissa* (Du Cange), later F. *pythionisse*, ad. late L. PYTHONISSA, q. v.]

A woman supposed, or professing, to have a 'familiar spirit', and to utter his words; a woman having the power of divination or soothsaying; a witch. In the early examples, applied (after the Vulgate) to the witch of Endor (1 Sam. xxviii. 7). cf. also PYTHONISSA. In quot. 1823 applied to the Delphic Pythia.

1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* 753 That quhilom did the Phitones [M.S. C. fetoness; ed. 1616 *Pythonesse*] That Rait, throu hyr mekill slycht, Samuell spert als tit. 1534 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1261 Iugelours, Magiciens and tregetours And Phitoneses [Both. M.S. *Pythonesse*, *Cant.* Th. *pythonysses*] charmeresses. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ProL. 212 Lyke as the spert of Samuell, I ges, Rast to King Saul was by the Phitones. 1587 GOLDING *De Morney* xv. (1592) 245 In a Pythoness or in a possessed person. 1649 J. TAYLOR *Gr. Exempl.* iii. xiv. 23 Asking counsel of a Python.

nisse, 1702 *Richard Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 287 They were often followed by a Pythoness, a maid servant actuated by a spirit of divination [cf. Acts xvi. 16]. 1808 *RANKEN Hist. France* IV. i. 49 He employed the abbot... to consult a famous Pythoness or witch of these times. 1823 *BYRON Juan* vi. cvii. She stood a moment as a Pythoness. Stands on her tripod. 1835 *MISS SEDGWICK Linnæus* (1873) I. 20 The pythoness Effie turned his art to good account.

Pythonic (pəi-, pɪpə'nik), *a.* [ad. L. *pythōnīcus* -us, *a.* Gr. *πυθωνικός* prophetic, *f.* *Πύθων* PYTHON. Cf. OF. *pythōnīque* in same sense.] Of or pertaining to divination; prophetic, oracular.

1658 *BROMHALL Treat. Specters* i. 70 They sought counsel of them that prophesie of future things, by a Pythonick, or diuillish spirit. 1825 *T. M. HARRIS Nat. Hist. Bible* s.v. *Asp.* A young woman [Acts xvi. 16] who had a *pythonic spirit*. 1906 *G. G. COULTON St. Francis to Dante* 82 Which was as much as to consult a pythonic spirit.

Pythonic (pəi-, pɪpə'nik), *a.* [f. PYTHON 1 + -ic] Of, pertaining to, or resembling (a) the python of mythology, or (b) the pythons of natural history, python-like, monstrous, huge.

1860 *C. SANGSTER Hesperus*, etc. 85 Wrestling with some Pythonic wrongs. 18 *Science* VII. 242 (Cent.) A new species of reptile almost pythonic in structure. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 504/1 Huge wooden sheds and pythonic non pipes.

Pythonical, *a.* Now rare. [f. as PYTHON 1 + -ical -AL: see -ICAL.] = PYTHONIC *a.* 1

1828 *N. T. (Rhem) Acts* xvi. 16 A certaine wenche hauing a Pythonical spirit. 1869 *BIBLE* (Donay) *Lev.* xx. 27 Man or woman, in whom is a pythonical or diuining spirite. they shall stoue them. *Ibid.* 1 *Kings* xxviii. 7 There is a woman that hath a pythonical spirite in Endor [Vulg. *est mulier pythonum habens in Endor*] 1875 *J. D. AVERARD in Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser.* iii. (1874) 7 Revealing in his natural character the makings of an ecstatic saint, or of a pythonic medium.

Pythonid (pəi'pɒnɪd), *Zool.* [f. PYTHON 1 + -id -ID.] A snake of the family *Pythonidae* or *Pythons*. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

So **Pythoniform** *a.*, of the form or structure of the pythons, **Pythonine** *a.*, of or belonging to the subfamily *Pythoninae*, typified by the genus *Python*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pythonism, *rare*. [f. PYTHON 2 + -ISM] Intercourse with or possession by a pythonic spirit; occult power thence derived; divination.

1664 *STILLINGFEE Orig. Sacri* ii. vi. § 16 202 This is much like what another of their Doctors says, that Elisha has raising the child to life, and curing Naamans leprosie [etc.] might all come to pass by the influence of the stais, or by Pythonisme. 1870 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Pythonism*, the art of prophesying by a diuillish spirit.

Pythonissa, *now rare*. Forms: 4-5 *phitonissa*, -yssa, 5-7 -essa, 6 *phatonissa*, 7- *pythonissa*. [Late L. *pythōnissa* (Vulgate), med. L. *phatonissa* (Du Cange), fem. of *pythō* PYTHON 2] = PYTHONESS. (Often treated as proper name of the witch of Endor.)

[Cf. *Vulg.* 1 *Chron.* x. 13 *Et quod... insuper etiam pythōnissam consuluerit*. LXX. *ἐν τῷ ἐπαγορευμῶνι*.] c1386 *CHAUCER Priar's T.* 210 Speke as renably. As to the Pythonissa [vrr. -yssa, -essa] dide Samuel. 1866 *T. T. Trophes* 73 in *Bond Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 430 In Phatonissa schools, at Endor they were taught. 1868 *MIDDLETON Ram. Love* iv. iv. What heavenly breath of Phatonissas powre (That rays'd the dead corpses of her friend to life) 1865 *BACON Ess. Of Prophecies* (Arb.) 535 Saith the Pythonissa to Saul: To Morrow thou and thy sonne shall be with me. 1825 *Ann. Rev.* 216/2 The oracles of the humble Pythonissa [Mme. Krudener] were declared seditious.

† **Pythonist**, *Obs.* Also 6 *phitonist*, 7 *pythonist* [f. PYTHON 2 + -IST.] One who professes to be possessed with, and to speak by the inspiration of, a familiar spirit; a soothsayer; a conjurer; a deceiving ventriloquist.

184 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher* vii. 11. 204 How the lewd practice of the Pythonist of Westwell came to light. 1891 *SPARRY tr. Cailan's Geomance* Ep. Ded. A. 1, The professions of the Phitonists, Sorcerers, Soothsayers, Wissardes. 1861 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 126 That was cunningly deluiered by the Witch alone in her cell, she being a cunning Ventriloquist, as all Pythonistes are. 1882 *N. O. Bouleau's Lutin* iv. 100 His belly swell'd like Sybils raptur'd Priest, With hollow sounding noise like Pythonist.

Pythonize, *v. nonce-wd* [f. as prec. + -IZE, Cf. med. L. *pythōnizare* (Du Cange).] *intr.* To act as a python, to soothsay.

1852-3 *LITTON in Life*, etc. (1883) I. 99, I might have been a much smaller [man] if the poor maniac had never pythonized of my future.

Pythonoid (pəi'pɒnɪd), *a* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. PYTHON 1 + -oid -OID.] *a. adj.* Having the form or characters of a python; belonging to the sub-order *Pythonoidea* (the peropodous snakes), including the families *Pythonidae*, *Boidae*, and *Charinidae*. *b. sb.* A snake of this division. Hence **Pythonoidæan**, a pythonoid. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pythonomorph (pəi'pɒnɪmɔrf), *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *pythonomorpha* pl., *f.* PYTHON 1 + *a.* Gr. *μορφή* form.] One of the *Pythonomorpha*, a division of extinct reptiles allied to the existing *Pythonoidea*; a MOSASAURIAN. So **Pythonomorphia**, **Pythonomorphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of a pythonomorph.

1880 *NICHOLSON Zoology* (ed. 6) 558 To regard the *Mosasauroidea* (= the *Pythonomorpha* of Cope [1875-8]) as an extinct group of the *Lacertilia*. 1887 *HILLIARD Distrib. Anni.* 327 Whether or not they are descendants of the lacertilian pythonomorphs still remains to be determined. 1887 *GUNTHER in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 189/1 The former [order, Ophidians] is probably merely a specialized descendant of the latter [Lacertilians] or of the pythonomorphous reptiles, or perhaps of both. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pythonomorph. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 12/2 The latest fossil skeleton discovered in Wyoming is one of the pythonomorphous saurians.

Pythy, *obs. form of PITHY.*

Pytis, -os, -ous(e), *Pytoyable*, *obs. ff.*

PITEOUS, **PITTABLE** *Pytt(e)*, *Pyttel*, *obs. ff. PIT*.

PITTEL, **Pytte**, *pyttee*, *obs. ff. PIT.* **Pytter**.

pattour, **pytyr**-**patyr**, *obs. ff. PITTE-**PATTE**.*

Pythe, *obs. f. PITH.* **Pytuose**, -ouse, *obs. var.*

PITEOUS, **Pytyable**, **Pytye**, **Pytyows**, *obs. ff.*

PITTABLE, **PITY**, **PITEOUS**.

Pyuria (pəi'jʊəriə), *Path.* [f. PYO- + -URIA]

Discharge of pus with the urine.

1821 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Pyuria*, *Pyuria*, a mucous or purulent urine. 1828-29 *E. THOMPSON Cullen's Nasal Method* (ed. 3) 302 Local diseases. Of the Secretions and Excretions. 81 *Pyuria*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1142 The hydratid may suppurate and then burst into the pelvis and cause pyuria.

Pyx (piks), *sb.* Also 5-7 *pixe*, *pyxe*, (5-6 *pixt*, 6 *pixte*, *pyxt*), 5-9 *pix*. See also **PYXIS**. [ad. L. *pyxis*, *a.* Gr. *πύξις* a box, *f.* *πύξος* box-tree.

The specific senses 2 and 3 were the earliest in Eng.; the general sense 'box' being late and only literary. Cf. **PYXIS** 1. A box; a coffer; a vase. *rare*.

1604 *R. CAWDREY Table Alph.* (1603), *Pyxe*, a boxe. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pyx* (*pyxis*) a box, properly made of Box-tree. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* i. 588 Some pyx to screen The full grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Evros & Psyche* Jan. ix. 'This box', and in her hands she took a pyx Square-cut, of dark obsidian's rarest green, 'Take'.

2. *Ecl.* The vessel in which the host or consecrated bread of the sacrament is reserved.

1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xl. 41* When he preste passer by vs be pyxe [over an erasure; *Cott MS.* as wees don to Corpus domini; *Fr. contra Corpus Domini*] 1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VII. 491 The pix [*Pyxis*, box] in whom the sacramente was conteneid, brekyngne the chene, did falle, which was a pnonostication contrary to the victory of the kyngne [Stephen]. 1482 *Will. Marg. Paston in P. Lett.* III. 287 Item, I bequest to Margery Paston my pyx of silver with y silver cruettes and my masebottle. 1550 *BALD. Eng. Votaries* ii. cxix. They tell of kyngne Steuen, that... the pixte fell out of his tabernacle, at his coronacion. 1554 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 166 For tassells for y^e pyx. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Ing.* v. xliia (1612) 125 We kisse the Pix, we creepe the Crosse, our Heade, we ouer-runne. 1605 *6 Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 5 § 15 Any Altar Pix Beades Pictures or suche like Popish Reliques. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 1 325 The pyx in which the host is kept, is made of lapis lazuli. 1850 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* 286 Clara took from the altar the pix of ivory and silver which contained the Host. 1903 *J. H. MATTHEWS Mass & Folklore* iv. 63 A dove-shaped pyx of precious metal, suspended over the altar by a chain from the roof. *Ibid.* a 1865 Mrs. BROWNING *Bianca* xii. She lied, And spat into my love's pure pyx The rank saliva of her soul.

3. At the Royal Mint, London, the box or chest in which specimen gold and silver coins are deposited to be tested at the trial of the pyx, i.e. the final official trial of the purity and weight of the coins, now conducted annually by a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company, under the direction of the King's Remembrancer.

1598 *Stowe Surv.* (1603) 55 To receyue them with an account, what summe had been coyned, and also their Pix, or Boxe of Assay. 1637 *B. JONSON Underwoods, Misc. Poems* xxii. For governing the pix, A say-master hath studied all the tricks of fineness and alloy. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 311 This solemn weighing, by a word of art, they called the pix. 1745 *LEAKE Minut. Brit. Hist.* (ed. 2) 105 The trial or assay of the pix was established, as a check upon the master of the mint. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 230/2 Tuesday was held a trial of the pix of moneys coined at the Mint in the Tower of London. 1808 *R. RUDING in Archæol.* XVI. 165 The earliest notice of the pix which I have met with in any modern foreign mint is in the reign of Philip VI of France. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 10 § 12 A trial of the pyx shall be held at least once in every year in which coins have been issued from the Mint. 1871 (29 June) *Order in Council*, To make regulations respecting the trial of the Pyx. 1900 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The jurors' being [this year] called upon to examine not only the Pyx of the Mint of London, but that of the branch Mint of Perth, Western Australia, as well. 1901 (30 Jan.) (*title*) Trial of the Pyx Order in Council, 1901. *Ibid.* § 4 The coins to be set apart for the trial of the Pyx shall consist, in the case of gold coins, of one from every two thousand pieces ready for issue, instead of one from each journey weight as provided by 'the Trial of the Pyx Order in Council, 1871'.

† 4. The mariner's compass, = **PYXIS** 3. cf. *Box* sb. 2 15 *a.* *Obs. rare*.

1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 61, I see not that Natural Knowledge requires so exact a Pyx as Navigation useth. c1710 *BENTLEY in Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 460 Truth mix'd with error, shade with rays, Like Whiston, wanting pyx or stars, In ocean wide or sunks or strays.

5. *Anat.* The acetabulum; = **PYXIS** 2.

1864 in *WEBSTER*

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 2, *pyx-canopy*;

pyx-cloth, -kerchief, -veil, a cloth used to veil the pyx, in sense 3, *pyx-box*, -chest; *pyx-dinner*, -feast, an entertainment on the occasion of the trial of the pyx.

1833 *R. MUSHET in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 53/1 The other piece is ensealed in a packet, and put into a box, called a 'pix box', there to remain until the final trial of the pix by jury before the king. 1867 *Chamb. Finl.* XXXVIII. 107 There were two hundred and sixty three pyxes or deposits of gold coin in the Mint pyx-box. 1908 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 21/3 A 'sacrament house', which is supposed to have formerly swung as a kind of gigantic 'pyx canopy' over the high altar. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 7/1 The 'Pyx chest' is brought to the hall and opened in the presence of a jury of goldsmiths, who examine the coins in regard to their number, weight, and fineness. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 31 Item, a 'pyx clothe' for the light altar, of Superienged with gold. 1876 *Rock Treat. Babr.* 128 To make this pyx-cloth a piece of thick linen, about two feet square, was chosen. 1900 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The Goldsmiths' Company entertained in the evening all the officers engaged on the trial, together with the jurors and numerous other guests at a banquet known as the 'Pyx Dinner'. 1897 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* 13 July (1897) IV. 251 Thrusday next will be the 'pix feast' at Westminster, there being a jury of goldsmiths sworn to try all our money coined in the Tower this last year.

Pyx (piks), *v* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To place in a pyx. *a.* To reserve (the host) in a pyx. *b.* To deposit (specimen coins) in the pyx (*Pix* sb. 3); hence, To test (coin) by weight and assay. Hence **Pyxed** (*pikst*) *pp. a.*, **Pyxing** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1546 *BALD. First Exam. Anne Askew* D. ij. In all the xij. hundred years afore that was it neyther bakid nor pixed, neyther not sensed unyonesallye. 1863 *FOUR A & M. X. Pref.* 860/2 Christ outdined the supper to be a taking matter: our mass men make it a matter not of taking, but of gasing, peping, pining, boxing [etc.]

b. 1561 in *Rep. Comm. Roy. Mint* (1819) App. 22 After that the pyxed moneys is tolde by the teller. 1833 *R. MUSHET in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 52/5 This money is carried to the mint office to undergo inspection, and to be pixed. 1866 *St. James' Mag.* Jan. 203 The finished and perfect currency are put up in bags of a given weight, ready for the final process of pyxing.

Pyxidate (pik'sideit), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *pyxidat-us*, *f.* *pyxis*, *pyxidem* box: see -ATE 2.] Having the form of a pyxis or pyxidium, opening, as a capsule, with a transverse slit; also, bearing pyxidia. Also, in same sense, **Pyxidated** *a.*

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Heath-moss*, These [varieties of cup-mosses] are but very lightly pyxidated, and the first of the two sences distinguishably so. 1828 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Pyxidatus*, having the form of a little box, as *Seyphurus pyxidatus*; *pyxidate*. 1869 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyxidium (pik'sidiəm), *Bot.* Pl. *pyxidie*. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *πύξιδιον*, dim. of *πύξις* a box: see **PYX**.] A capsule opening by transverse dehiscence, so that the top comes off like the lid of a box.

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 42/1 When a capsule opens transversely, it is called a pyxidium. 1847 *W. E. SMITH Field Bot.* 123 Pimprenell... fruit a pyxidium. 1857 *ILLICREY Elem. Bot.* 123 The Pyxidium is a one- or more-lobed, many-seeded fruit, the upper part of which falls off like a lid by circumscissile dehiscence.

Pyxis (pik'sis), Also 5, 8 *pixis*, Pl. *pyxides* (pik'sidiz). [L. *pyxis*, see **PYX**.] 1. A small box or vase; a casket; = **PYX** 1, 2.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Item pro j pixide et tender, [pyren et broches; *j* duc. xxi.]

1536 *Reg. Riches in Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 190 Divers Pyxides of Ivory with clasps and without them, of silver, with many holy relics. 1842 *J. YATES in Smith's Phil. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 812/2 Nero deposited his beard in a valuable pyxis, when he shaved for the first time. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyxis*, a small box for holding valves, medicines, etc. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 470 In ivory there is a cylindrical pyxis, pagan work of about the fourth century.

2. *Anat.* The acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone, into which the head of the thigh-bone is inserted.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Bueri of hem hap a linc bat is clepid pixis, haunche & vertelrum ut perun. 1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyxis*, the Cavity of the Hip-bone, which is called *Acetabulum*. 1854-67 *C. A. HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Pyxis*, also, the acetabulum.

3. (In full *pyxis nautica*.) The mariner's compass. Also, the name of one of the southern constellations, often considered as part of Argo.

1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 61, I had not the accommodation of the Pyxis, nor any Horizontal Plate divided into more points of the Compass. 1842 *Fenny Cycl.* XIX. 177/2 *Pyxis nautica* (the Mariner's Compass), a southern constellation of Lacaille, placed in Argo.

4. *Bot.* *a.* = **PYXIDUM**. † *b.* The theca of a moss. *Obs.* *a.* A cup-like dilatation of the podetium in lichens, having shields on its edge.

1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 17 The *pyxis*, which throws off a cap, as in the *Henbane*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 293 A *Pyxis* or *Pyxidium* is a dry fruit which opens by a circular line, cutting off the upper part as a lid.

5. *Zool.* *a.* A genus of land-tortoises, having as the only known species *Pyxis arachnoides* (Gray) of Madagascar and Mauritius. *b.* A genus of coleopterous insects, containing about 8 species (Dejean, 1834). † *c.* A synonym of *Productus*, a genus of Brachiopods (Chemnitz, 1784).

Pyxite, **Pyxel** (l. obs. ff. **PIT**, **PITZEL**).

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